"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk east to north winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,924. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

BRITISH SLAUGHTER ARMY OF TIBETANS

Hundreds Mowed Down By Artillery After Being Surrounded.

LHASA GENERAL IS KILLED

Tibetans Demanded That Invaders Retire, and Fighting Was Precipitated by Effort to Disarm Them.

TANU, March 31.—News has been received here of severe fighting, the Tibetans having attacked the British mission under Col. Younghusband.

There were two engagements, and the Tibetans were repulsed with heavy loss.

The British captured the Tibetan camp at Guru.

While the British advance had practically been unopposed, the expedition suffered great hardship from the intense cold, and it was sometimes found impossible to use the Maxim guns and rifles, owing to the congealing of the oil.

The country is of the bleakest, without a sign of vegetation, and the expedition had to face piercing winds and clouds of dust, while there was a heavy fall of snow last night.

At 8 o'clock this morning a flying column started to reconnoitre the Tibetan camp at Guru, whereupon a General from Lhasa, with a quaint retinue, came to interview Col. Younghusband.

The General asked the Colonel to retire with his mission to Yatung for the purpose of carrying on negotiations, threatening an attack if the mission proceeded.

Col. Younghusband replied that negotiations had been proceeding fruitlessly for fifteen years and that retirement was now impossible. The Tibetan General withdrew, and Col. Younghusband ordered his troops to endeavor to disperse the Tibetans blocking the road without firing upon them.

For a time the tactics of the British were successful, but after a while the attitude of the Tibetan leaders convinced Gen. Macdonald of the necessity of disarming them. The Tibetans numbered about 1,500, and their resistance of the effort to disarm them led to a smart engagement.

The situation for a few moments was critical, Gen. Macdonald and Col. Young[illegible] being only a few yards from the Tibetans. Revolvers and bayo[illegible]d, and then a rifle fire was [illegible]hich the Tibetans fled, but no[illegible] been several casualties [illegible]

The corr[illegible] Daily Mail with the mission w[illegible]ded.

The Tibetans [illegible] owing to the inferiority of their [illegible], which were matchlock rifles, but [illegible] displayed the greatest courage, many of them coming on after they had eight or nine bullet wounds in their bodies.

The scene after the action was like a shambles. The dead were heaped on top of each other, and a long trail of dead and wounded extended to the rear.

After a short halt the advance continued, nearing the Tibetan camp at Guru, where a second action took place in which the artillery played the largest part.

While the forces were face to face on the opposite sides of a wall which the Tibetans had [illegible] the highway to oppose the ad[illegible] troops quietly deployed [illegible] effectively inclosed 1,500 [illegible] It was like herding [illegible] the mission, the press [illegible] the general staff rode [illegible] capture and were laughing. They were unaware of the tragedy, being evidently heedless [illegible]den demeanor of the Tibetans. [illegible] presently o[illegible]run to hustle some [illegible] repried with the butt ends of [illegible]es. Then a Tibetan fired a pistol, [illegible]g a Sikh. This was the signal for [illegible] Tibetans to draw their swords and rush at their captors, who opened fire on the surging mob.

The officers emptied their pistols. The Tibetans found themselves unable to climb the wall which they themselves had built. Finally about half of them were able to break away to the rear, where they came under the fire of the artillery.

Of the entire Tibetan force only about half escaped, the others being either killed or wounded.

Finally the Tibetans retreated over the hills, with the exception of about sixty, who obstinately held the village, which was finally taken by a mounted infantry bayonet rush.

Among the Tibetans killed were the Lhasa General, the military commandant of Dhari and Lata, and the representative of the Golden Monastery, to whose influence and violent hostility the existing difficulties were largely due.

The Tibetan losses are believed to be over 400, while the British casualties are about a dozen.

It is possible that Guru, mentioned in The Associated Press dispatch as the site of the Tibetan camp, may be Gure, considerably north of Khamba-Jong. The Younghusband mission remained at the latter place for many months, occupying a strongly fortified camp. No definite news of its advance has been received, but it is possible that it moved forward in order to find a better point at which to meet the strong expedition from India under Gen. Macdonald.

Gure is on the route traversed by the Hindu Chandra Das on his journey to Lhasa.

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USED RUSSIAN ARMS.

Tibetans Carried Rifles Bearing the Imperial Stamp.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TANU, March 31.—One most significant fact developed to-day as a result of the engagement between Col. Younghusband's troops and the Tibetans is that three members of the escort of the Tibetan General were armed with rifles bearing the Russian imperial stamp.

I have personally secured one such rifle from a dead Tibetan.

Russian ammunition was also found.

SENATE STIRRED BY LOBBY.

Charge on Floor That Money is Used to Promote Land Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Clark of Wyoming made a spirited attack to-day on the movement to repeal the desert and homestead land laws. He charged that there was a lobby at work to secure the passage of the repeal, and that it was done in the interest of corporations that have acquired large bodies of lands, which they wish to sell, and also for the benefit of railroads whose grant lands lie within forest reserves

"Never in the history of land legislation," he said, "has there been such a determined, such a barefaced, lobby as is behind this legislation and which has been pressing it for the last three years. It is no secret that one of the largest holders of these lands recently boasted at a public banquet that he had contributed $25,000 for the purpose of this bill."

He said the railroads had a ten-thousand-dollar lobbyist in charge of their interests before Congress.

Mr. Gibson and Mr. Patterson both demanded the name of the man whose boast Mr. Clark quoted. "I think," said Mr. Patterson, "that the name should be given here; that man should be known and branded throughout the country."

Mr. Patterson also demanded that Mr. Clark should say who constitutes the lobby here in the interest of the repeal bill. Mr. Clark declined to make public either name.

Senator Patterson said that he was in favor of the repeal of the public land laws because eight out of every ten acres taken in Colorado were fraudulently acquired. Senator Clark replied that as to Wyoming that statement was unqualifiedly false.

DEATH BEATS HER A SECOND.

Actress, Hurrying from Detroit, Finds Her Father Just Dead.

After hurrying 700 miles across the country because her father, Henry Jansen, a brass manufacturer, of 111 Avenue B, was dying of pneumonia at Bellevue Hospital, Miss Marie Jansen, an actress of Detroit, Mich., reached his bed in the hospital ward last night just after he had expired. She then broke down and wept bitterly.

"If I could only have seen him alive for a minute!" she said. "I had a telegram from my mother, saying that he was ill, Tuesday, and left immediately, hoping that I would reach here to see him alive, at least. But I was too late."

Jansen, who was fifty years old, and had a small but prosperous business, came here from Germany when a youth, and had always lived on the east side. His children have all been successful, but Marie was his especial pride.

He was taken ill with pneumonia a week ago, and his condition became so serious on Tuesday that his wife telegraphed for her daughter to hurry here. Miss Jansen arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9:30 o'clock last night, and, after going to see her mother, was driven as fast as the cabman could urge his horses to the hospital. When she arrived she was taken at once to the ward where Mr. Jansen was.

"How is my father? Is he still alive?" she asked.

"Come over to his bed," whispered a sympathetic nurse. "He's very low."

As Miss Jansen stepped behind the screen at the bed, the doctor, who was stooping over Jansen, rose and said:

"You're too late. He died a second ago."

GIRL JUMPS FROM FERRYBOAT.

Waves Her Hands as She Sinks in Midstream.

A young woman of dark complexion, who wore a dark blue gown and a picture hat, committed suicide at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by jumping from the ferryboat John English in midstream, while the boat was on its way from Broadway to the Forty-second Street slip.

When the boat started she took a seat in the rear cabin. She sat quietly for some time, but later got up and began to pace the deck. Joseph Stapleton, the porter, spoke to her, calling her attention to the fact that it was raining heavily and that she would get wet unless she returned to the cabin. The young woman thanked the porter, and said that it was a matter of indifference to her whether she got wet or not.

She then began to pace the deck more rapidly, with her head bent down. When the boat was opposite Thirty-first Street she vaulted over the rail before any one could stop her.

The porter ran and told the Captain, who stopped the boat, but before a small boat could be lowered, she threw up her hands, waved them, and sank.

Her hat was recovered and turned over to Policeman Halligan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. Passengers on the boat said that the young woman was uncommonly pretty.

STRANDED THREE MONTHS.

Ice-bound Schooner Went Ashore and Stayed There All Winter.

After being ashore in Great South Bay, near Fire Island, since Dec. 23 last, the three-masted schooner Jennie D. Bell of Seaford, Del., was floated last evening by her crew and the Fire Island life savers.

After discharging a cargo of lumber at Patchogue, early last December, she crossed Great South Bay and anchored off Fire Island on Dec. 22 to await a favorable wind to proceed to New York. On Dec. 23 the bay froze up and the vessel was hauled ashore out of the ice. She remained ashore until yesterday.

ODELL'S WEAPON AGAINST SHIPBUILDING TRUST?

With Jerome's Anti-Gambling Bill Could Make Financiers Testify.

COMMITTEE REPORTS BILL

Gov. Odell Believed to be Pushing it to Help in Coming Investigation of the Shipbuilding Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—By a unanimous vote, the Assembly Codes Committee today reported favorably the Dowling-Wainwright Anti-Gambling bill, which was introduced at the instigation of District Attorney Jerome for the avowed purpose of enabling him to put Reginald Vanderbilt on the stand to give testimony against Richard Canfield.

The report of the Codes Committee has little significance in itself, for the reason that the Rules Committee will take charge of the legislation of the Assembly Monday night before the Anti-Gambling bill can be reached on the order of second reading, and the bill will therefore go back to the Committee on Rules. But there is the best of authority for stating that one of the first acts of the Committee on Rules will be to report the bill.

The willingness of the Codes Committee to report this measure, and the positive announcement made yesterday by one in a position to know that if the Codes Committee failed to act on it the Rules Committee would act favorably on it at its first meeting, has been mystifying to most people here who understand the powerful interests which are arrayed against the bill.

An explanation furnished to-night by one who is usually behind the curtain when the legislative stage is being set, gives to the bill an added interest to that which it already possesses in the public mind.

According to this informant, the bill will not only enable District Attorney Jerome to prosecute Canfield, but will give him the power which he needs to probe thoroughly and with the prospect of convictions the doings of the Shipbuilding Trust.

Gov. Odell's desire for an investigation of the Shipbuilding Trust is well known. He has had several conferences with Mr. Jerome on the subject. Mr. Jerome, when here a week ago, consulted Supreme Court Justice Herrick to ascertain from him whether he would be willing to preside over a special Grand Jury called by the Governor for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the Shipbuilding Trust.

It is not believed that Gov. Odell would wait on Mr. Jerome to take action in this matter unless he and Mr. Jerome had an understanding on the subject, and to wait thus the Governor apparently has decided.

The Governor's wish to have the measure passed because of the aid it would afford to a complete investigation of the Shipbuilding Trust's affairs is the most plausible explanation which those who watch legislation closely can understand the influences at work in the legislative halls are able to advance for the manner in which the bill has been progressed despite the power of those who have been interested in having it killed.

Whether or not there is an understanding between the Governor and Mr. Jerome on the subject, there can be no question that the passage of the bill will give Mr. Jerome ample power to get to the bottom of the Shipbuilding Trust scandal.

Senator Dowling, the introducer of the bill in the Senate, when questioned to-night about the matter, said he thought the legislation undoubtedly would prove of great value to the District Attorney in the investigation of the Shipbuilding affair or any like matter in which it would be difficult for him to secure the necessary evidence under existing law. Alfred Lauterbach, the attorney for Jesse Lewisohn, in the brief which he filed with the Codes Committee against the bill, endeavors to make it clear that the bill could be used for such a purpose. He says:

"The bill is moreover objectionable in that the power to examine witnesses is given in any investigation, proceedings, or trial. It is not restricted to the trial of actions against malefactors. It authorizes private inquisitions, investigations, &c., at which citizens may be compelled to disclose and confess their offenses."

The men who have had to do with the transactions of the Shipbuilding Trust which are alleged to give warrant for criminal prosecution are not the kind of men who would be likely to turn State's evidence of their own accord. It may be, therefore, that Mr. Jerome finds it necessary, in order that he may be able to procure the legal evidence to convict, to get the power to compel any person connected with the trust to give all the information within his knowledge as to its conduct.

By promising such a person immunity from prosecution as provided in the Anti-Gambling bill, there is no doubt that he could compel such testimony if the bill should become a law.

District Attorney Jerome was greatly pleased when he learned that his gambling bill had been reported out favorably yesterday.

"That is bully," was the way he put it. "If we can have an open debate on the floor of the Assembly, I think without doubt that the bill will pass."

Regarding the doctoring of the text of the bill, making it effective from Sept. 1, instead of immediately upon receiving the signature of the Governor, Mr. Jerome said he did not care to venture any suggestion as to who was responsible.

"Assemblyman Wainwright passed the bill up to the desk, and I understand the words in question were written in some time before the bill reached the engrossing room," he said. "It goes to show how many mysterious influences are at work in favor of those we are trying to get at."

Mr. Jerome did not wish to state in so many words what he thought the Governor's action on his bill would be, but he left the inference that no difficulties were to be feared from that quarter.

FOR THREE DRINKS, $1,500.

Texas Saloon Keeper Compelled to Pay Wife to Whose Husband He Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 31.—For the sale of three drinks of whisky to the husband of a protesting wife, a jury has, at Waxahachie, Texas, adjudged that J. J. Faulkner must pay to her the sum of $1,500, or $500 for each drink sold against her protest.

Mrs. Beulah Cassidy, the plaintiff in the suit, alleged that she served a written notice on Faulkner to desist from selling liquor to her husband. She avers that after the notice had been served, five separate sales were made to her husband. The jury was convinced that Faulkner sold three of the drinks, but were in doubt about the other two.

LIFE INSURED FOR $1,500,000.

James C. Colgate's Policy in Mutual Life Largest Ever Issued.

The largest insurance policy ever taken out by an individual, one for $1,500,000, has been issued by the Mutual Life to James C. Colgate, banker and financier, and member of the Stock Exchange firm of James B. Colgate & Co.

Following its usual methods, the Mutual Life has reinsured all but $250,000 in other companies. The Mutual has several $1,000,000 policy holders, including George W. Vanderbilt.

James C. Colgate was born in Yonkers, N. Y., May 23, 1803. He was graduated from Colgate University in 1882, and two years later from the Columbia Law School. He married Miss Hope H. Conkling. He is a member of the firm of Colgate & Co. and a Director of the Aurora Iron Mining Company, Retsof Mining Company, Spanish-American Mining Company, and Wisconsin Central Railway Company. He is a member of the University and Lawyers' Clubs, the Bar Association, and Phi Beta Kappa Society.

THREE DASHED OVER FALLS.

Woman and Two Men Drowned in Great Snake River Cataract.

BOISE, Iowa, March 31.—Three persons have plunged 210 feet to their death over the Shoshone Falls of the Snake River. They were Miss Marie Willis, Samuel Graham, and a man whose name is unknown.

Miss Willis sometimes ran the ferryboat at this point. She took the boat across in response to a call last night. On the return she found the guide rope was not working properly and put back.

Graham and the other man, seeing from the opposite side that there was trouble, took their skiff and crossed to the ferryboat. They took Miss Willis off, and started back to the south bank.

As the boat neared the shore it filled and went down, all three being lost. No trace of the bodies has been found.

SQUIB EXPLOSION KILLS SIX.

Five Persons Also Fatally Hurt in Mining Town Accident.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 31.—Six persons are known to have been killed and five fatally injured by an explosion in the factory of the Dickson Squib Company at Priceburg, near here, to-day. The dead are Lizzie Bray, Priceburg; Beckie Lewis, North Scranton; Lizzie Matthews, Olyphant; George Callahan, Priceburg; Teresa Callahan, Priceburg, and one other.

What caused the explosion is not known, but it is said that one of the girls threw a squib into a stove, and that the force of the explosion was so great that it wrecked the building and set it on fire. The squibs are used in coal mining.

The Dickson Squib Company occupied only the first floor of the structure, the Callahan family having rooms on the second floor, where the two Callahan children lost their lives. Thomas Callahan, their father, was at work, and Mrs. Callahan had just left the room when the explosion occurred. The children, aged three years and six months, respectively, were playing on the floor, and both were instantly killed.

The building caught fire and the flames communicated to two adjoining buildings, one occupied as a hotel and the other as a butcher's shop, and both were destroyed.

The bodies of the dead were so badly burned that it was with great difficulty that they could be recognized.

PARKER GAINING UP STATE.

Wins Victories in Albany and Seneca Counties and in Buffalo.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Democratic Convention of the First Assembly District of Albany County to-day elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Judge Parker for the Presidential nomination and advocating the instruction of the delegates from this State to the National Convention to vote for his nomination were adopted.

At Romulus the Democrats of Seneca County held a county convention to-day and instructed its delegates to the State Convention at Albany unanimously for Judge Parker.

Democratic primaries were held in four wards at Newburg, and in each Parker delegates were chosen by a large majority, though the Hearst men had tickets in each case.

In hotly contested primaries to-night at Middletown Hearst secured seven delegates to the State Convention, and Parker eight.

BUFFALO, March 31.—The Seventh and Eighth Democratic Assembly District Conventions were held this afternoon. Delegates and alternates were elected, and resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates for Judge Parker for President.

PARKER BUTTONS IN CONGRESS.

Representative Fitzgerald Wears One and Supplies Fellow-Democrats.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Parker Presidential boom is the first to be supported in Congress by a campaign button. Representative Fitzgerald of New York appeared in the House to-day wearing in the lapel of his coat a handsome button, on which was photographed the likeness of Judge Parker and an inscription declaring his candidacy for the Presidency.

Mr. Fitzgerald was besieged by many of his Democratic colleagues for buttons, and supplied their wants to a limited number.

CONDEMNS STAND FOR HEARST.

Illinois County Convention Censures Central Committee's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Marion County Democratic Convention to-day condemned the action of the County Central Committee in instructing delegates for W. R. Hearst.

The Ford County Democratic Convention to-day instructed its four delegates to the State Convention for Mr. Hearst.

DEATH INSTEAD OF MARRIAGE.

When Bride-elect Left Bedside to Prepare for Wedding Her Fiance Died.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—A romance with a sad ending was revealed in the death of Harry Rose, a New York traveling man, which occurred here last Monday. He was to have been married Easter Sunday to Miss Rose McDermott, a society belle of Louisville, Ky.

When Mr. Rose became ill his fiancée was notified that his recovery was doubtful. She came here, and her presence had a beneficial effect on Rose. Last Saturday he was so much better that his physician believed recovery was certain. Miss McDermott then returned to her home to make preparations for the wedding. Hardly had she left the city when Rose suffered a relapse, and his death came Monday night.

COUNTESS CASSINI'S FETE STIRS OFFICIAL SOCIETY

Will It Violate Neutrality to Help Russian Red Cross?

MISS ROOSEVELT'S POSITION

Many Women in Official Life Asked as Patronesses, but Are in Doubt What to Do—Opinion Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Official society is more than a little exercised over the lawn fete which the Countess Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador, is planning for May 6 for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, has been asked to serve as one of the patronesses, as have various other women of the Cabinet and most of the women of the diplomatic circle. But, while the personal popularity of the Countess Cassini and her unfailing generosity to all local charities would under ordinary circumstances insure an immediate and generous response, the pro-Japanese sentiment, coupled with the recent Executive order that all Government officials and employes refrain from any expression of opinion or sympathy that could be construed as a violation of neutrality, is embarrassing many of the Countess's friends in political life.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who returned today from the South, is said to have promised to attend the fete, but she is not likely to take any active part therein. Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, and Baroness Hengelmüller, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Amabassador; Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh are among the supporters of the Countess.

The affair is a subject of animated discussion among the women who constitute what is known as official society, and opinion is divided regarding the propriety of the families of prominent Federal officials participating in any manner in the entertainment. The Cassini faction points out, in reply to the neutrality argument, that the Red Cross Society is international in its character, and that, while in this particular case it is the Russian branch which is concerned, the benevolent acts of that branch will not be confined to succoring Russian soldiers, but Japanese who may need their aid will as readily receive it as the Russians.

The Countess Cassini is very popular in society, and has never hesitated to respond to appeals for charitable objects, and doubtless many of the ladies invited to act as patronesses will do so in spite of the executive order of March 16.

In view of the contention that has arisen over the matter, however, it is very probable the women of the Cabinet will feel constrained to respect the executive order and decline to attend, though Miss Roosevelt's attitude will doubtless carry weight.

While the matter has not yet been called to the attention of the President, it is reasonably certain that those whose sympathies are with Japan will not fail to take this step. The President cannot perhaps properly make an order in the matter, as the women cannot be subjected to Executive discipline, but an intimation of disapproval from the President would have influence, at least with the wives and daughters of his Cabinet officers, as well as with those of other Federal officials. Possibly Mr. Roosevelt's position will be made plain by the attitude ultimately taken by his daughter.

HEINZE PAYS HIS FINE.

Receiver's Fee of $231,116 Disallowed by Montana Supreme Court.

BUTTE, Montana, March 31.—Augustus Heinze, President of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company; A. L. Frank, Superintendent of the Johnstown Mine, and J. H. Trerise, Superintendent of the Rarus Mine, paid their fines to-day for violation of the order of the Federal court enjoining Heinze and the Amalgamated interests from mining in the Michael Davitt lode claim.

Judge Beatty has signed the order granting the Butte and Boston a perpetual inspection of the workings of the Rarus and Johnstown claims.

The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of Judge William Clancy of the District Court of Silver Bow County, allowing Thomas R. Hinds $200,000 as compensation and $31,116 as expenses for the five days he was receiver of the Boston and Montana properties in the case of Forrester and McGinnis against the Boston and Montana.

CRUISER DENVER FAILS AGAIN.

But Speed Averaging Above 16.50, She Will Be Accepted at Lower Price.

BOSTON, March 31.—The protected cruiser Denver, which was built by Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, had been second Government speed trial over the Cape Ann course to-day, and again failed to reach her contract requirements of 17 knots per hour, her average speed being 16.70 knots.

Tidal correction may add slightly to the speed taken on the ship, and sufficiently, the contractors think, to bring her speed up to the contract requirements. The weather and sea conditions were almost perfect, there being scarcely any wind and no roll. The Denver made 16.28 knots on her first trial trip.

The contract price is $1,080,000, but it was stipulated that the cruiser was to be accepted if she made a speed of 16.50 knots, but the price to be paid, should the ship not meet the required 17 knots, would be $1,030,000, or $50,000 less than the figures named in the contract. Consequently the cruiser will be accepted, at least at the lesser price.

The Denver is one of half a dozen protected cruisers of 4,700 tons burden, with a designed speed of 16.5 knots an hour. Her contractors inserted a clause in the contract increasing her speed requirements to 17 knots. She was given her first Government trial last October. At that time she averaged 16.28 knots an hour, but there was an accident to one of the secondary engines.

COMBES'S GOOD FRIDAY ORDER.

All Religious Emblems to be Removed from the Courts of Justice.

PARIS, March 31.—Premier Combes has ordered that all religious emblems be removed from the courts of justice, selecting to-morrow, Good Friday, for the carrying out of the order.

Among the emblems to be banished is Bonnat's famous picture of the Crucifixion, hanging in the Paris Assize Court.

Glenlivet Scotch Means Usher's Scotch. It is the whiskey par excellence of that famous valley. World-wide sale.—Ad

WON'T EXTEND RIVER PIERS.

Secretary Taft Thinks It Would Hamper Hudson's Navigation.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Taft to-day settled the question involving the extension of the piers in the North River, used by several trans-Atlantic steamship lines, by declining to grant permission for their extension.

In so doing he adopted the recommendation of the army engineers and followed the course of action pursued by ex-Secretary Root. The action of the department is based on the broad ground that any extension of the existing piers at that portion of the North River would seriously hamper navigation.

NAVY BARS "HAIL COLUMBIA."

"The Star-Spangled Banner" to be Played Morning and Evening.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Hereafter "The Star Spangled Banner" will be played on board naval ships at both morning and evening colors, in accordance with an order approved to-day by the Secretary of the Navy. Heretofore "The Star Spangled Banner" has been played with the raising of the flag in the morning, and "Hail Columbia" with the lowering of the colors.

Some confusion arose in the navy, it is said, as to whether the latter was a National air, and the matter was brought to the attention of the department. Secretary Moody, in approving the order substituting "The Star Spangled Banner" for "Hail Columbia" for evening colors, did not pass on the question as to whether the latter was a National air, deeming that a matter for Congress to determine.

BROKER-AUTHOR ARRESTED.

Philadelphia Broker Prefers Libel Charge Against John Hill, Jr., of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Because John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade said things in his recent literary effort, "Gold Bricks of Speculation," about Algernon A. Hayden of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia which the latter did not think appropriate, he has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel.

Mr. Hayden's name as Secretary and Treasurer of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia appears frequently in the book. One chapter, under the heading, "The Convenient Stock Exchange," lays stress on "establishing a Stock Exchange for the purpose of protecting bucket shops and get-rich-quick swindlers; an expose of the methods of members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia, what they think of themselves."

PAID HETTY GREEN'S TAXES.

Insurance Company Says It Did and Asserts She Won't Settle.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 31.—Hetty Green, by a decision of the Supreme Court, is the defendant in a suit in Suffolk County in which the plaintiff is the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. The action is one to recover $1,105.88 said to have been paid by the plaintiff for taxes on land of the defendant.

The parties own land in Cook County, Ill., and by mistake the bill for taxes on Mrs. Green's estate was sent to the plaintiff, which alleges it paid the bill before discovering the error. Subsequently the company learned of its mistake and asked Mrs. Green for payment of the amount. It is alleged that she promised to pay, but failed to do so.

WHERE SPEECH WAS GOLDEN.

Dr. Carrie Wolfsbruck Talked at Monte Carlo and Won $3,500.

Dr. Carrie Wolfsbruck, a young dentist who practices at 454 Lexington Avenue, was busy yesterday when the Deutschland arrived in telling her friends how with a ten-franc piece she had won $3,500 at Monte Carlo. At that resort she had stopped for a few hours with some friends, and just to be able to say that she had made a wager she placed the gold piece on a roulette table—just where she did not know. At that moment a woman friend whom she had not seen in a long time tapped her on the shoulder.

"I turned around," said Miss Wolfsbruck, "and started to talk about everything with my friend, forgetting that I was gambling. I don't know how long we were engaged in conversation, but I know that some time later a man touched my arm and said to me: 'You had better take your money and quit.'

"I looked around and there by my ten-franc piece was a great pile of money, which I grabbed up. When I reached my room I counted it and found that there was the equivalent of $3,500 in the bundle. And the bank did not get back a single cent of it, either."

TOO MUCH JOY WAS FATAL.

Thornberg Won a Suit for $25,000 and Celebration Caused Death.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., March 31.—After contesting his wife's will, which cut him off with $50 and left $50,000 to European relatives, and winning the suit two weeks ago for $25,000, John Thornberg rejoiced to such an extent that he broke his leg. He died to-day from blood poisoning.

The estate will go to relatives here and in Europe.

YOUNG GIRL FIRE HEROINE.

Plunges Through Smoke and Rescues Man on Top Floor.

While most of the tenants in the four-story tenement at 46 Vandewater Street were at church last evening a fire was discovered in the rooms of Mrs. Connors on the second floor. John Read has a small candy store in the basement. His wife smelled smoke, ran to the street, and saw volumes of it pouring from the windows. She got her husband, and he ran to the saloon at the corner and there met Harry Tourney, a boy, who sent in an alarm.

Tourney ran back to the building and through the smoke ran to the third floor and brought out the baby of a Mrs. Crowley, who lives there.

John Garvon and John Enright, who live across the street, ran over, and, getting the fire escape ladders in place, helped out the women.

The heroine of the little blaze was sixteen-year-old Katie Redmond, who knew that a man named Miller was asleep on the top floor. Without delay she ran up there through the blinding smoke and awakened him. Then she went down the fire escape with him.

All the tenants got out without injury. The fire was soon put out.

JAPANESE IN INFERNO COOLLY SANK SHIPS

No Modern Parallel for Desperate Bottling Exploit.

HULKS ARE IN THE CHANNEL

Heroes of Previous Attempt Demanded Another Chance — One Officer Lost Life Trying to Save Subordinate.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

AT SEA IN KOREA BAY, March 31.—After his bombardment of Port Arthur on the 22d, Admiral Togo waited for an improvement in the weather before putting into execution his bold scheme for effectively blocking the entrance to the harbor.

As I have already reported to you in a wireless telegram, this project was put into effect in the early hours of Sunday morning.

This affair, which resulted in the sinking of four more merchantmen in the neck of the narrow West Channel of the entrance to Port Arthur, was an enterprise which for most desperate and gallant seamanship would appear to find no parallel in modern times. It partook of the nature of one of the cutting-out expeditions of Nelson, Rodney, and Anson.

Same Officers as First Time.

When the news that a second attempt to block the channel was intended was known at the fleet rendezvous the officers who conducted the first expedition insisted on their right to complete their success, which then was only partial.

The Admiral countenanced their claim, so the same executive and engineer officers took charge of the four merchantmen selected. The crews and stokers were chosen from new volunteers.

The four ships were escorted by the fleet until they got near Port Arthur. Then, under cover of the night, they were sent forward to effect their hazardous enterprise, escorted by destroyers and torpedo craft.

The moon shone during the earlier hours of the night, but disappeared at midnight. The sea was like glass as, silently and lightless, this desperate flotilla steered toward the narrow entrance.

Ever and anon the great searchlight of Golden Hill loomed up as its beam leisurely traversed the arc of possible attack. The Japanese officers knew that it was only a matter of time before the white streak of light would discover them. It was only a question how close it was possible to get before the discovery.

Discovered by Russians.

The dark outline of the hills began to loom before them. When the expedition was within two miles of its goal the Russian watch was aroused to suspicion, and the searchlight beam swept backward and forward in frenzied agitation. The surprise was at an end.

A solitary gun flashed, and immediately the garrison and land troops sprang to the guns. In three minutes the Japanese craft were inclosed by a semi-circle of gun flashes as the concentrated fire of the forts and the picket destroyers poured into them. The sea all around was churned into a turmoil by striking shells, but there was no hesitation.

The torpedo escort opened out to allow the transports through. The officers of the transports, eyes glued to their points, with the men standing at their stations at the lifeboats, steered direct into the inferno of screaming, rushing shell-fire.

There was then only one more mile to traverse. The safety fuses were ready. It was just 3:30 A. M.

The Chiyo Maru led, steering a straight line, with the searchlight full upon her, a target for a hundred guns, toward the east side of the entrance. The fuse was set and the crew and engineers pushed off just in time. There was a moment of suspense, and the charge exploded in the hold, sinking the steamer about one hundred yards from the point at the east side of the entrance.

Sunk by Russian Torpedo.

The Fukui Maru, next in line, passed on the port side of the Chiyo Maru and let go her anchor. Just as the officers and crew pushed clear there was a dull explosion. The vessel had been struck and sunk in the exact place the Japanese desired by a Russian torpedo fired from within the harbor.

So close, indeed, were the destroyers that the Russians [illegible]

the fourth transport, fouled a Russian destroyer, and her crew were scorched by the flame from the discharge of a Russian six-pounder. There was a horrible melee, but the Japanese kept their presence of mind all through it.

The difficulties of navigating the channel and the steadiness of the Japaneee may be judged by the course steered by the Yonemaya Maru. Before she fouled the destroyer she passed to the starboard side of the Chiyo Maru and then hetween her and the Fukui Maru. She reached the centre of the channel and was then hit by a torpedo. This caused her, after drifting, to sink in the west side of the channel, her bow shorewards.

In spite of the heavy converging croes fire the Japanese destroyers were able to pick up all the lifeboats, and none of the crews of the transports were drowned.

Determined to Close Channel.

It will he seen that this hold enterprise, notwithstanding the overpowering risks, only failed completely to block the channel owing to there being only four transports. However, it is probahle that the channel has been rendered impracticable for the larger Russian ships.

Of this we may be confident—the Japanese will not rest until the channel is effectually closed.

The manoeuvre of sinking the transports was covered by one division of the torpedo flotilla, which, running close in, endeavored to draw the fire of the land hatteries from the main enterprise. This division remained in action till all the crews of the transports had been rescued, and just before daybreak the vessels were close to the mouth of the harbor engaging a Russian destroyer, which had remained at the entrance of the line firing torpedoes.

During the fight the scream of escaping steam proclaimed that the Russian had heen damaged in her vitals.

As soon as the glow in the east announced the coming of daybreak the whole flotilla drew under cover of the Japanese fleet waiting ten miles outside.

Considering the nature of the attack and the Russian preparations, the Japanese casualties were extraordinarily few. One officer, one warrant officer, and two men were killed and three officers and six petty officers and men were wounded.

A Japanese Hero.

The officer killed, Commander Takeo, was the valiant hero recently promoted for gallantry in sinking the Hokoku Maru on Feb. 24. The brave fellow came to his death in endeavoring to ascertain the fate of the warrant officer responsible for firing the sinking charge on the Fukui Maru. Though the vessel was visibly sinking, he went below three times, and then, just as he gave up the search, a shell killed him as he was leaving the ship.

History records no more gallant sailor.

In Februaary he took the Hokoku Maru to the entrance of Port Arthur, and, when the ship was evidently beginning to sink, remembered that he had left his sword on the bridge, and returned to secure it, just escaping the suction as the ship sank. The navy is justly proud of him and deeply deplores his loss.

It would appear that except for one emall channel the Russian fleet is euccessfully shut in. How far Admiral Makaroff will be able to destroy the wreckage and rer ove the débris it is impossible to estimate, hut I believe he will find it most difficult to make an opening practicahle extept for shipe of the smaliest draught.

Whatever measure of success was attained hy the Japanese, nothing can detract from the magnificent manner in which the volunteers carried out their desperate enterprise.

RUSSIANS ARE DISHEARTENED.

News from the Front Discourages the Officers at Niu-Chwang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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NIU-CHWANG, March 31.—The Ruesians have improved the mines in the Liao River.

Their officers are disheartened at the news from the Yalu, hut trustworthy details are still unohtainable.

SHANGHAI, March 31.—Under instructions from Sir Robert Hart, Inepector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, a notification has been puhlished that the lightship at Niu-Chwang and the aids to navigation in the Liao River will not be replaced at present.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, March 31.—It is reported that the Russians on March 27 killed the Prefect of Pak-chon (a short distance northwest of An-ju) for not following their instructions.

The Russians are niso said to have dispersed the Korean garrison of Wi-ju after divesting the soldiers of their uniforms.

Detailed reports received here of the enrement of March 28 between Russians I Japanese at Cheng-ju say the fighting ted two hours, at the end of which the Japanese forced the Russians to retire toward Wi-ju. Two Russian dead were left on the field, while other bodies were carried off with the column.

A Japanese Lieutenant named Kano and four privates were killed, while Capt. Kurokawa and eleven privates were wounded.

Japanese Cruiser Leaves Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, March 31.—The Japanese cruiser Akitsushima left here at noon today, the dismantlement of the Russian gunboat Rossiya having been completed.

AMERICAN WAR CHARITY IS STARTED IN JAPAN

Commemorates Fiftieth Anniversary of Signing of Perry Treaty.

$37,500 ALREADY SUBSCRIBED

Committees to be Organized Throughout This Country—Enthusiastic Meeting in Tokio Yesterday.

TOKIO, March 31.—At a meeting of Americans and Japanese heid in this city to-day in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Perry treaty between Japan and the United States, an American war charity, called the Perry Memorial Relief Fund, was organized with much enthusiasm.

The sum of $37,500 was subscribed at once, and it was decided to organize committees in all the larger cities of the United States.

The fund will be turned over to a Minister of the the Imperial Household, and it will be disbursed under the direction of the Emperor, particularly for the purpose of aiding the destitute families of soldiers and eailors.

Count Okuma, Premier, made the principal address at the commemoration exercises. He said that as the Japanese became more familiar with the people of the United States they could not but admire them for their love of justice and humanity, which were such prominent national tralts.

Bishop McKim of the American Episcopal Mission suggested the organization of the charity. He eaid the memorial to Perry would be graven not on a pillar of stone, but on the hearts of the two great peoples. Charity was beyond the pale of policies, the speaker continned, and this movement had no significance except as an appeal to those hroad humanitarian sympathlee which made universal brotherhood over all the earth.

Bishop McKim's proposal was at once approved and acted upon. The American Asiatic Society, the Bishop said, headed the subscription list with $5,000. Baron Iwasaki and Baron Mitsui gave $5,000 each, Prince Shimazu head of the Satsuma clan, and Prince Mori, head of the Choshu clan, subscribed $2,500 each; J. W. Coppman and D. C. Blake gave $1,000 each, and Count Inouyé, Count Matsugata, Count Okuma, and United States Minister Griscom subscribed $500 each.

N. G. Smith, President of the American Asiatic Society; J. W. Chapman, the representative in Tokio of the Standard Oil Company; B. C. Howard, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; D. O. Blake of the American Trading Company, Prof. J. O. Swift, and Count Kabayama, President of the Soyada Industrial Bank, were appointed a committee to take charge of the funds.

Count Matsugata proposed cheers for the President of the United States, and Mr. Griscom replied by calling for cheers for the Emperor of Japan. There were demonstrations of satisfaction when the total subscription was announced, and the meeting was brought to a close with the singing of the national anthems of the United States and Japan.

MUCH FIGHTING IN KOREA.

Continuous Skirmishing Between Ping-Yang and Wi-ju Is Reported.

LONDON, April 1.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Söul reports that there is continuous skirmishing between Ping-yang and Wi-ju, and that many Japanese have been killed.

The correspondent adds that a Korean spy at Ping-yang has been shot by the Japanese.

The Söul correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the Japanese military authorities have requested Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, United States military observer with the Japanese army, to return to Söul from Ping-yang until they are able to provide him with fitting accommodations.

JAPANESE ACCUSE RUSSIANS.

Say They Violated International Law in Sinking the Han Yei Maru.

TOKIO, March 31.—The action of Russian warships in sinking the Japanese coasting steamer Han Yei Maru last Saturday is deeply resented by the Japanese. In official circles the sinking of thie vessel is pronounced to he a clear violation of the neutrality of China, besides being an act of wantonness against a defenseless craft. The sinking of the Japanese steamer Nakonauro Maru by the Russian Vladivostok squadron near Tsugaru Strait is recalled.

The Han Yei Maru was an old steamer of sixty-four tons, and had been chartered by some correspondents of a Japanese newspaper. After transferring ten Japanese and seven Chinese from the San Yei Maru, the fire of two vessels was directed upon the steamship, and one of the Russian destroyers sent several shells through her hull. When she appeared to be sinking the Russian ships started at full speed in the direction of Port Arthur.

The Japanese generally pronounce this affair to be a barbarous hreach of the lawe of nations and of humanity.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Count Cassini, the Ruesian Ambassador, to-day addressed the following communication to Secretary Hay:

"By order of my Government, I have to inform your Excellency that the following announcement has just heen made hy the Commander in Chief of the Ruesian fleet in the Pacific Ocean:

"'Any public or private vessel navigating waters in which military operations are carried on and detected at night without stopping, and which after warning hy the firing of a gun will not show its colors, will be considered an enemy and sunk.'"

FIND MRS. VANDERBILT'S GEMS.

Lost Jewels, Valued at $6,000, Picked Up in a Newport Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 31.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt to-day recovered a diamond bracelet and pendant valued at $6,000, one of her wedding gifts, which it was supposed had been lost on the road between Bellevue Avenue and Sandy Point Farm.

A reward of $50 had heen offered for its recovery, and searching parties had been out on the road looking for the bracelet. It was found to-day in a Bellevue Avenue shop, where Mrs. Vanderbilt had stopped before etarting for Sandy Point.

GIRL IN RED DRESS GONE.

Parents Quit Passover Preparations to Look for Her.

Max Weinberg, a driver, of 435 East Eighty-seventh Street asked the police last night to aid him in finding his twelve-year-old daughter, Irene. She went out to play with some little friends yesterday morning and has not been seen since. She wore a red dress.

Her parents were just preparing to celebrate the Feast of the Passover, hut the festival was abandoned and all members of the family united in the search for the missing girl.

NEW ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL

Opening Exercises of Building on Central Park West.

Public opening exercises of the Ethical Culture School were held last night in the Gymnasium Hall of the building, Sixty-third Street and Central Park West. The new building wae open for inspection, and the equipment for the manual training schools, the modern gymnasium, the class rooms, and the perfection of arrangement excited enthusiastic commendation.

Prof. Seiegmann, in introducing the speakers, called attention to the fact that, though it was a new building, yet the school bad been founded twenty-five years ago.

Dr. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Public Schools, paid tribute to the work of the Ethical Culture School, saying that the public echoole had been following in the line of its successful experiments, which Controller Grout had made the occasion for a vicious attack against the Board of Education.

James E. Croswell of the Brearley School, in behalf of the private schools, which he described as "good, bad, and indifferent," referred to the definition of lithurgy as "public service," and said tbat in the new school architecture had taken the place of music and ventilation that of incense. He said that Dr. Maxwell had confeesed that the public schools must remain stupid so long as they kept guessing and looking at the experiments of other schools, and that so long as this was so the private schools would keep in the van.

R. C. Ogden said that if there was anything lacking in our democratic system of government it was civic self-sacrifice and that the antidote was in such splendid organized efforts as were to be seen in the Ethical Culture School. He rejoiced in this school which would elevate the educational standard throughout the country.

Dr. Adler made a short address, thanking those who had stood by the idea of ethical culture, giving to the cause not only their time hut their means. They had given themselves with their gift. The central idea of the school was the children should look lovingly to it as a second home.

BIG FETE FOR CELESTIAL BABY.

Company Honors Master Lee Gin You at Banquet in Chinatown.

Seventy women and men clad in conventional evening dress and a score of the sons of the Celestial Empire were the guests at dinner last evening of Lee Yick You, an importer, of 34 Pell Street. It was served in a private dining room of Mon Far Low's Chinese restaurant, at 14 Mott Street. In giving the feast the host was following out an ancient Chinese custom in honoring Mrs. Lee Yick You, whose youngest child, Master Lee Gin You, was one month old yesterday.

The guest of honor was Francis M. Hamilton, Solicitor of the Custom House. Yan Phou Lee, a graduate of Yale, and a wealthy importer of this city, presided. The tables were covered with flowers, strange both in form and color, while on the walls and suspended from the ceiling were silken banners bearing the device of the dragon, and bewildering as to color were other flags, banners, and lanterns.

The menu included dishes dear to the Ceistial heart, such as pine apple chicken, fried Spring squab, mushroom chicken, hird's nest eoup, ehark's fins, yellow fish brains, chestnut chicken, and Jun Gee duck, washed down with Sui Shen and Long Sou teas specially imported for the occasion.

During the dinner Master Lee Gin You, clad in rich robes of red eilk, was brought in by a Chinese maid and paseed around among the company. The ladies were permitted to kiss the youngster, and his health and that of his mother was drunk by all present.

Complimentary addresses were made by Mr. [illegible]ton, Miss Harriet Quimbey, a newspaper woman of San Francisco; Capt. Willi[illegible] Lee, Treasury Agent D. E. Galbolay, and Capt. Howard Patterson of the New York Nautical School.

NEW YORKER'S HOUSE ROBBED.

Tramp Stole Jewelry and New Suit from H. B. Berry's Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 31.—The country house near Warwick, Orange County, belonging to H. B. Berry of New York, was broken into recently and robbed of a number of valuable articles, including considerable jewelry. The house has been closed all Winter and wae left in charge of W. P. Conklin, who lives in a house on the estate. The caretaker noticed one of the windows open and this led to an investigation.

Abundant evidence wae found that a trarpp had raneacked the house. A cast-off suit of clothes lay on the floor of one of the bedrooms and an entire outfit of Summer clothing belonging to Mr. Berry was missing. Several sults of clothes, a valuable pair of field glasses, a quantity of jewelry, and other valuables were taken.

SOUTHERN INDIANA FLOODED.

Westport Abandoned and Other Towns Menaced by High Water.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—Heavy rains have increased the flood danger in the southwestern part of Indiana.

Vincennes, Mount Carmel, New Harmony, Grayville, Princeton, Evansville, Westport, and all of Lawrence County, Ill., are suffering from the high water. Westport has been completely abandoned. Hundreds of refugees are living in school houses and barns. Live stock is quartered in hay lofts, and railroad traffic is at a standstill.

The great fill at Hazleton, which was constructed at a cost of $600,000, has been swept away. The Wabash hae risen six inches to-day, and all telegraph and telephone communication is paralyzed. One of the heaviest rains of the year is falling here to-night.

REFRIGERATOR DEATH A CLUE.

Officers Learn Who Put Smuggled Chinaman in Cold Storage Car.

CHICAGO, March 31.—As the result of a Chinaman being frozen to death in a refrigerator car while being smuggled into the United States, an organized gang of smnggiers of Chinamen, it is believed, has heen disrupted.

Last January the dead body of Leong Dick was found in a refrigerator car at St. Louis, and Chinese Inspector C. O. Cowley tracked the car in which the Chinaman had met death to Windsor, Canada. There Cowley learned that Leong Man and Leong Dock, cousins of the victim, had paid Lam Chee $300 to smuggle Leong Dick across the Canadian border in the car.

The three accused Chinamen have been arrested.

More Time for Twining and Cornell.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 31.—After the new County Prosecutor, Henry M. Neyins, was sworn in to-day he asked that sentence be passed on President A. C. Twining and Treasurer David C. Cornell of the defunct Monmouth Trust Company. Counsel for Twining and Cornell asked that the sentences be not passed, and said that he had not had time to prepare bis arguments for a new trial. It wae then arranged that Judge Fort eboulld hear these arguments in Newark on April 9.

Government's Claim for Unfinished Vessels.

NEWARK, March 31.—A claim of $84,000 was filed in behalf of the Government, today against the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Maryland and Willard S. Voorhees, receiver, as co-defendants. The company was building three steamehips for the War Department when it failed. The Government had to finish the work.

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN WESTCHESTER

Dillon Wins Fight in Second Assembly District Convention.

RIVAL MEETING THEN HELD

Agar Faction Nominates Its Own Delegate to State Convention and Indorses Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, March 31.—Michael J. Dillon of New Rochelle came out the victor in his fight with John G. Agar before the Second Assembly District Democratic Convention held here to-day. The result was a split in the party, for when the Dillon delegation was seated the Agar delegation, with recruits from Rye, Greensburg, Pelham, Scarsdale, and White Plains, left the hall and held a rival convention, nominating their own delegates to the State Convention and indorsing Judge Alton B. Parker for the Presidential nomination.

The Dillonites claim that sixty-four delegates out of the list of eighty-nine remained in their convention. The Agar wing claim fifty-two. The Dillonites declare that Mr. Agar and those with him are bolters. Mr. Agar says his convention bears the stamp of regularity, and that the Dillonites will be thrown into outer darknese when the big show at Albany gets down to business.

The erstwhile Mayor of New Rochelle pleaded his own case before the Committee on Credentials when the contest was over. He urged his own Democracy, and impeached that of Mr. Agar.

"I went to see Mr. Agar in his New York office during the Shepard campaign," said he, "and what do you think? A found him running a Seth Low bureau and making 'reform' talk. He's a member of a 'reform' club and he comes out to New Rochelle and proposes to run the Democratic Party according to his own sweet will.

"And what does he do, when he does get a say? Does he let Democrats vote at his primarics? Not he. He shuts the door of the party in their faces! He disfranchises everybody who isn't for him. He nominates a Republican to run for Mayor on the Democratic ticket. That's what he does. And now he wants to be recognized as the head of the regular Democracy of New Rochelle, and comes to you and asks you to eeat his delegation, which has been illegally chosen in this convention. It's an outrage. That's what it is."

Mr. Dillon's side of the caee was taken by Assistant Corporation Counsel I. J. Beaudrais and other Tammanyites.

The Town Hall was crowded to the doors this afternoon long before the time came for calling the convention to order. Mr. Agar and his seventeen delegates came over from New Rochelle early in the day and got busy. Mr. Dillon, at the head of two carloads of henchmen and a brass hand, descended upon Mamaroneck at least an hour before the time fixed for the convention. Tbey paraded the streets and waved banners and were very confident as to the righteousness of their cause.

The first rift in the lute of harmony came with the choosing of a temporary Chairman. S. J. Stillwell of the annexed district was put in nomination by the Tammany wing, and Daniel Lounsbury declined the honor. Before the Agar command could get its man before the convention nominations were declared closed, and Mr. Stillwell elected. The Tammanyites cheered. The Agar delegation hissed. Roll call developed the contest in New Rochelle, and J. Lally was named Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to pass upon the contest. His confrères on the committee were Thomas Holland and Frank A. Palmer.

Mr. Agar was first to present his case. He rehearsed the circumstances under which he had called tbe primary to elect delegates to the convention, saying that he had complied as Chairman of the City Committee of New Rochelle, with the primary law and the regulations of the County Committee. "The primaries were regularly held," he declared. "There were no other primaries. Our delegation is therefore the only delegation claiming seats."

Dillon was on his feet in a moment. "You held primaries," he thundered, "but how many votes were cast after you had finished barring out the Democracy? There are 1,700 Democratic votes in New Rochelle. How many were polled at your contest? Thirty-nine only, and—"

"You know that's not right," came half a dozen voices at once, for half the convention was in attendance upon the committee meeting.

Mr. Agar eaid the etatus of his delegation had been settled at the County Convention, where its regularity had been recognized.

There wae a lengthy argument as to the necessity for requiring the enrollment of a voter to qualify him for casting his ballot at a Democratic primary. Mr. Beaudrais held that the law requiring enrollment did not apply in cities of the third class, where the requirements embodied in the County Committee call constituted the standard. New Rochelle, he said, was the only place in the district where required enrollment. Such a requirement was arbitrary and against the spirit of Democracy. Mr. Agar admitted that the requir ient had been enforced nowhere else in the district.

Mr. Dillon accused Mr. Agar of shutting the doore against everybody who wasn't for him.

After long and exciting arguments the committee went into executive session and prepared its report. "Your committee hae come to the conclusion," it read, "that the call issued by Mr. Agar for the primaries in New Rochelle was not legal. The primaries should have been held under the rules of the County Committee, and all Democrats should have been allowed to participate. Your committee therefore recommends the seating of the delegation headed by Mr. Dillon."

"I wish to protest against the report as unfair and unjust," said Mr. Agar. "Neither myself nor the members of the New Rochelle delegation will abide hy it, and I therefore call upon all duly elected delegates to leave the hall and meet in regular convention in the hotel adjoining."

The Agar faction left the hall to an accompaniment of cheers and groans. The following delegates were then elected to the State Convention: Thomas H. O'Neill of the Annexed District, John McArdie of Mamaroneck, and Peter Hayes of Harrison. The alternates elected were Philip J. Ryan, Thomae Holland, and L. Howard Kinch.

In the meantime, at the Merchants' Hotel the bolting delegations assembled, elected John G. Agar of New Rochelle, James J. Shaw of White Plains, and Ben Mills of Rye as delegates to the State Convention, and adopted resolutions indorsing the claims of Judge Alton B. Parker for the Presidential nomination.

PANIC IN SECOND AVENUE CAR.

Woman Faints in Rush When a Fuse Burns Out.

A small panic was created in a Second Avenue car last night about 11 o'clock by the fuse burning out as the car reached Sixty-seventh Street. The car was filled with passengers, returning from the theatres, and they all made a wild dash for the doors. The crush was so great at the rear door that one of the women fainted.

Roundsman Vane, after quieting the frightened passengers, carried the woman to a neighboring drug store, where she soon revived and went home. She gave no name.

Woman's Gift to Eye Infirmary.

Mrs. John E. Parsons of 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, daughter of the late Benjamin H. Field, ex-President of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, bas sent $1,000 to Treasurer John L. Riker of the Board of Directors of the infirmary to go toward a fund to be used for the perpetual endowment of the institution, which it is feared will be compelled to close except for outdoor patients and a section of the Du Bois Pavilion.

Death of Martin Larkin.

Martin Larkin, formerly a contractor, died yeeterday in his home, 498 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. He was born in Ireland in 1822, and came to America in 1846. Mr. Larkin retired from business about fifteen or twenty years ago. He owned considerable real estate in Harlem.

CHINA'S AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Ten Miles of Canton-Hankow Line Already Has 8,000 Passengers Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., March 31.—E. S. Reader, Superintendent of the Canton and Hankow Railway, now building with American capital, was a passenger on the steamship Shawmut, arriving this week. Regarding the Canton and Hankow Railway, Mr. Reader says:

"When I left Canton, Feb. 18, that part of the single line opened Dec. 10, 1903, for passenger traffic across the river from old Canton to Fatshan, distance ten miles, was carrying 8,000 people daily.

"It is estimated when all equipment is received and put into service that the passenger traffic will increase to 20,000 passengere daily on this branch this year, as it has fully 8,000,000 inhabitants to draw from, Canton being the largeet city in the empire. Between Canton and Samshui are seventeen passenger stations in thirty-two miles.

"Standard gauge eteel ties are laid on the first ten miles, and the road has an up-to-date American equipment throughout, including telegraph and telephone lines. The construction and operation is under the management of Americans, Chinese being employed to carry out the work, and it is remarkable the ability ehown by all classes in carrying out their duties, when you take into consideration that this is the first railroad in Southern China.

"Many delays in construction have occurred, naturally to be expected, from the country people, who live so much on superstition and could not understand why any one sbould disturb the graves of their ancestors and the present customs of the masses. Some few labor riots among the coolies occurred, but nothing of a serious nature has come up.

"The main line of the road etarte from old Canton City, and will run north through the heart of China to Hankow, a distance of 800 miles, connecting when completed with the French line running from Peking south. When completed, this will make an all-rail route from Canton through the heart of China, Siberia, Russia, Europe to the English Channel, while the Samshui branch is the starter for a through line to India, connecting with the English lines, which in time will circle the southern half of China, India, and Europe to the English Channel."

MRS. EYLER AND STAFF RESIGN.

Six Teachers with Superintendent of New Jersey Girls' State Home.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler, Superintendent of the Girls' State Home; her husband, who is the clerk of the institution, and six teachers, have sent their resignations to Gov. Murphy.

The teachere, in explanation, said they "feared they could not stand the disorder that might break out in the school after Mrs. Eyler's discipline was removed." Mrs. Eyler gave no reason for resigning, and refuses to discuss the matter.

The incoming Board of Governors, recently appointed, is said to be hostile to Mrs. Eyler. It was appointed to get at the bottom of the trouble at the home. The Legislature a few years ago made an investigation, but did not end the trouble. The new board meets to-morrow.

CLEVELAND BANKS MERGED.

Citizens' Saving and Trust Company Absorbs the Prudential.

CLEVELAND, March 31.—It is announced that an agreement has been reached whereby the Citizens' Saving and Trust Company will absorb the Prudential Trust Company. The Prudential Trust Company is capitalized at $600,000 with $1,800,000 in deposits.

The consolidation will give the Citizens' Saving and Trust Company deposits aggregating $30,500,000 in its banking department and resources of $36,500,000, exclusive of its trust department, which carries about $7,000,000.

PRIMARIES IN TRENTON.

Anti-Hearst Men Confident of Majority of the Delegates.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention were held in this county to-night. There are contests in nearly every ward in the city, which will be settled to-morrow.

The anti-Hearst men in the uncontested districts have twelve delegates, and they are confident of winning a good majority of the sixty-one delegates from the county.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE MEETS.

Delegates from Seventy-five Cities at Annual Gathering—Officers Elected.

The Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States, which aims to propagate the French language in this country, held its annual meeting at 120 Broadway yesterday afternoon, Ambassador Jusserand presiding. Delegates attended from seventy-five cities, including San Francisco, Havana, and Montreal, and all the important universities were represented. Secretary L. V. Gofflot reported that the Alliance now included 130 societies with a membership exceeding 25,000. It was decided to organize a French Summer class at the University of Pennsylvania and to issue a magazine in French as the organ of the Federation.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary President—Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago.
President—J. Le Roy White, Baltimore.
Vice Presidents—Prof. F. De Sumichrast, Harvard; Prof. Alcée Fortier, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.; Paul Fuller at New York, and Alphonse Gaulin, Jr., Mayor of Woonsocket, R. I.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. V. Gofflot, New York.

The association was founded hy James H. Hyde, who is now the Honorary President. It provides each year for at least three lecturers from France and owns many important French libraries. It sends American scholars to French universities, and its members frequently give French plays.

FURNITURE FELL UPON HIM.

Real Estate Dealer George W. Oakley Injured While Moving His Property.

George W. Oakley, a real estate dealer of Harlem, was eerlously injured yesterday at the railroad freight yards at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Twelfth Avenue, where he was superintending the loading on freight cars of some furniture from his residence at 208 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to be transported to his Summer home near Irvington. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain and from numerous contusions.

Mr. Oakley accompanied the truck on which his goods were stored to the freight yards, where he attempted to lift a desk from the truck to the car. In doing so he liberated a number of heavy pieces behind, which fell upon him.

High Gas Bills in Jersey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your valuable paper this morning I find a letter signed "G. E. M.," Brooklyn. I, as a resident of Jersey, am in the eame boat. My gas hills previous to December, 1903, were always $2.48 or less, and January's bill wae $7.15, February hill $4.95. I wrote the company and their answer was that I entertained during the holidays. But, as a matter of fact, we hurn only one jet, and low, in bathroom all night. Dining room and kitchen is ont at 10 P. M. the latest. We must pay, or, in fact, have paid, or they would remove meter. Is there no law which would enable us to get some satisfaction?

E. L. V. CHERON.

New York, March 22, 1904

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO END STRIKE

Proposition from Bricklayers Rejected by Employers' Arbitrators.

FURTHER TALK OF SHUT-DOWN

May Go Into Effect at Any Time—Situation Discussed by Building Material Dealers' Association.

While the Building Trades Employers' Asociation wae trying to strengthen itself yesterday for any unexpected developments in the building strike, the Arbitration Board of the bricklayers' unions got a new proposition from the laborers to submit to the mason builders. It was not accepted.

The question of the threatened shut-down of building material as a drastic measure to end the trouble came up again at a meeting of the Building Material Dealers' Association at 18 Broadway, called to discuss the situation. The shut-down is still pending, it was learned, and may go into effect at any time.

While the meeting was in progress members of the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association and the Mason Builders' Association called and had a long conference with the building material men. The whole situation was gone over, and the question of effective co-operation was discussed. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Employers' Association, with Charles A. Cowen and B. D. Traitel, all members of the Emergency Committee, then left in a hurry, and it was stated that the meeting was over. Mr. Traitel went back after a while, however, and was closeted with the building material men for some time longer. He made the following statement later:

"The committee of the material dealers which recently conferred with the Industrial Improvement Committee of our Board of Governors reported back to their association. They received power to act as asked for in their report."

This would mean, judging from the statement given out last Monday after the conference referred to, that power was given to this committee to order a shut-down when called on.

In the meantime the Arbitration Board of the Bricklayers' Unions and the Executive Committee of the Laborers' Protective Union met at Curry's Hall, Forty-seventh Street, near Second Avenue, and tried to agree on a proposition to submit to the employers. The bricklayers, said they were sincerely anxious to have the trouble ended, and after a long and excited discussion the following proposition was drawn up, addressed "To the members of the Mason Builders' Association or the Emergency Committee":

Gentlemen: We have a proposition to offer through the Arbitration Board of the bricklayers' unions, as follows:

All bricklayers and laborers will return to work if your association wil hire none but members of the Laborers' Protective Union. If there are not enough members of said union to man the jobs of the Mason Builders' Association, they can hire any additional men, the other questions to be submitted to arbitration for a settlement, and all parties to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The said Arbitration Board to consist of delegates of each of the bricklayers' unions and an equal number of members of the Mason Builders' Association. In the event of a deadlock occurring on any of the questions at issue an umpire is to be called in, all parties to abide by his decision.

This was signed by the Arbitration Committee of the bricklayers. It le practically recognition of the Laborers' Protective Union, and the employers have said all along that if this union was recognized strikes would be ordered all along the line for the same object hy the unions of unskilled trades.

At a meeting held last night in the Townsend Building, 1,125 Broadway, the proposition was submitted to nine members of the Arbitration Committee of the Mason Builders' Association, of which F. M. Weeks was Chairman, by an equal number of members of the Arbitration Board of the Bricklayers' Unions. James McHale being the Chairman. The Mason Builders' committee rejected the proposition. Chairman McHale said that had it been accepted the strike would have been ended and the men would have gone to work to-day.

WOULD PENSION POLICEMEN.

Suggests Bill to Aid the Dependents of City's Protectors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the account of the burial services over that young police hero who was shot by that thief last Sunday, and the suggestion that Commissioner McAdoo made, that this hero's wife should have her pension increased from $300 to $600 per year, don't you think that it would be no more than right that this great city should pay the survivors or those dependent upon any one connected with the Police or Fire Department, and who lose their lives in the performance of their duty, a penelon that would offset their great loss?

I should like to suggest that a bill he drawn by the Mayor to be sent to Albany wherein it be enacted a law that in case of loss of life of any member of the Police or Fire Department those dependent upon him shall receive a sufficient pension until euch time as they will not need that help. I mean, for example, tbat in case there is a widow and she should marry again, or where there are orphane, to provide for them until such time as they are old enough to support themselves, this pension to be added to the present pension that is given. I also would suggest that officers and men connected with both of these departments who are incapacitated while in the performance of their duty to such an extent that they are cripples for life, be also included in this bill, ae, for instance, that brave policeman up in the Bronx whose name I cannot recall.

By making this a law it would cover all cases as they come along, and would not need special legislation, which at the best is very unsatisfactory.

H. H. D. KLINKER.

New York, March 24, 1904.

IN DEFENSE OF POLICE.

Isolated Case Does Not Indicate That Force Is Demoralized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a letter from "A Disgusted Citizen," referring to policemen's bad manners.

It is true the two policemen he speaks of were guilty of a misdemeanor, inasmuch as they were in uniform, but there is no rule against a policeman smoking anywhere. It is permitted when off duty. But because of an isolated case of misdemeanor, it does not follow that the force is completely demoralized.

Our "efficient" Police Commissioner probably knows the failinge of the department a good deal better than our observing citizen.

EDWARD ALLEN.

New York, March 20, 1904.

Economic Fire Insurance Co.'s Charter.

The Economic Fire Insurance Company has obtained a charter from Albany and will soon engage in a general fire insurance business. Its capital stock is $300,000 with a surplus of $300,000. The Directors of the company are: Edward M. Shepard, Harry B. Hollins, Oscar H. Rogers, Thomas F. Goodrich, Edwin B. Root, John B. Van Every, Frank E. Bradley, Harrison N. Vedder, Theodore L. Cuyler, Stanislaus F. Franchot, Samuel Ames, John W. Ingram, and Charles E. Langley.

BROADWAY PROPERTY LEASED.

Originally Acquired as a Theatre Site by Kirke La Shelle.

The property facing Long Acre Square at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street, acquired originally by Kirke La Shelle as a theatre site, has been leased, through Brokers N. Brigham Hall & Son to Felix Isman of Philadelphia for a term of twenty-one year at an aggregate net rental of $300,000. It was stated yesterday that Mr. Isman has as yet no definite plans for the future of the property and that he has the option of buying it.

The plot includes 1,564 Broadway, east side, 60 feet south of Forty-seventh Street, a four-story building, 20 by 80, together with the abutting property 164 to 170 West Forty-seventh Street, four three and four story buildings on plot 76.3 by 100.5, 80 feet east of Broadway.

Mr. La Shelle purchased thie property in the Fall of 1900, buying it from five different owners through the brokers who have just leased it. The theatre project, however, was deferred owing to the attempted repudiation of a contract by one of the selling parties, and title to the parcel in question was not obtained until nearly two years later. Mr. Isman is the owner of the old Parker House property at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, for which a theatre has been planned, and also of the Sherman apartments at 155 to 159 West Forty-eighth Street.

LAWYER JOSEPHS IS ALIVE.

Relative Says He Went to Australia, a Bankrupt.

William Green, a dealer in jewelers' supplies at 6 Maiden Lane, yesterday confirmed rumore that Max Josephs, the young Brooklyn lawyer who was thought to have been murdered in Mount Vernon in January, 1902, was living in Australia. Mr. Green is Mr. Josephs's brother-in-law.

"Several months ago," said Mr. Green, "Mrs. Josephs received a letter from her husband saying that he had left home because Wall Street speculations and years of secret playing of the races had swallowed up his own means and his wife's dowry, and that he was too cowardly to face her.

"At hie wife's request he communicated with his own parents and told them that he alone was to blame.

"Just as soon ae the news came that he was living arrangements were made with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Royal Arcanum for the return of the insurance which they had paid, with full interest. These matters were closed on the spot in a satisfactory manner. The insurance money had not been touched.

"The letter to Mrs. Josephs begs hard and sincerely for forgiveness."

Lawyer Josephs, whose office was at 359 Fulton Street, went to Mount Vernon ostensibly to find the man who was Italian killed by a New York Central train, and the belief, fostered by the fact that he had expressed fear of violence from some Italians in that section, was that the letter which caused him to go to Mount Vernon was really sent to lure him to some convenient spot for assassination.

RECEIVER FOR CEMENT WORKS.

Southwestern Concern, with $5,000,000 Capital, Is in Trouble.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 31.—Judge Rogers of the Federal Court to-day, upon application of Judge James H. Read of this city, counsel for John Degeoijen of Holland, appointed Leo Halght receiver of the Southwestern Portland Cement Works, situated at White Cliff, Ark.

The plaintiff is the owner of $1,500,000 of stock in the company and affirms that it is insolvent through mismanagement. The plant is valued at $5,000,000 and has a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day.

EXPRESS CAR HITS WAGON.

Leaving Hurt Driver Unaided, the Motorman Speeds Away.

Franz Hitsel was driving an express wagon at East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue last night, when hie wagon was struck by a northbound express car of the Century Express Company. Hitsel was thrown to the street and sustained a concussion of the hrain.

Immediately after the accident the motorman put on all speed and got out of the way before the arrival of the police.

Preferred Suicide to the Almshouse.

Rather than go back to the Almshouse, from which he was discharged two weeks ago after a year's stay, Charles Jones, once a fireman, killed himself yesterday afternoon at his home, 422 East Sixty-sixth Street, by drinking a mixture of carholic and muriatic acid.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:25 A. M.—224 Chrystie Street; W. Ufertle; damage trifling.
12:25 A. M.—542 Columbus Avenue; owner and damage unknown.
1:21 A. M.—39 Vesey Street; Latham & Co.; damage, $5,000.
2:35 A. M.—422 East Seventy-fifth Street; Louis Sencel; damage, $100.
3:55 A. M.—148 Avenue C; Herman Alivees; damage, $1,000.
4 A. M.—1,321 West Farme Road; M. Keller; damage, $200.
5 A. M.—103 Eighth Avenue; M. Fuhr; no damage.
6:50 A. M.—63 Jane Street; William Walsh; damage, $200.
7:40 A. M.—1,841 Third Avenue;

NEWARK IMPERILED BY DEPARTMENT STORE FIRE

R. J. Goerke, Company's Broad Street Building Burned.

IRON DOORS CHECK FLAMES

Prevent Them from Spreading to Main Store on Market Street—Effective Work from Skyscraper.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—For several hours to-night, the Newark firemen summoned by the local equivalent for the New York two-nines alarm, fought a fire that threatened to sweep the centre of the city and wipe out its largest structures. As late as 11:30 o'clock the flames still baffled the efforts to gain control of them, although Chief Kiersted seemed sanguine of preventing any serious spread. Only the dying out of a stiff northeast breeze, he said, prevented a general conflagration.

The flames originated in the six-story brick building at 777 Broad Street, which forms an "L" to the department store of the R. J. Goerke Company, the main entrance to which is at 159 to 165 Market Street. Starting at the foot of the elevator shaft, scarcely ten feet from the Broad Street front, the flames shot upward and through the roof before passers-by discovered them. An alarm was turned in from Box 21, nearly opposite, but in the brief space before the first engines arrived the third and fourth floors were ablaze. On the third floor was the dress goods department, while the fourth was used partly as offices and partly as the furniture department.

Within fifteen minutes every window on the Broad Street side was aglow and the flames were leaping fifty feet in the air above the elevator flue. Five minutes after he reached the scene Chief Kiersted turned in a second alarm, and ten minutes later sounded a third. With the strong wind fanning the blaze toward the rear it seemed as if the Market Street section as well as the old Fidelity Trust Building adjoining on the south were doomed. Before 9:45 o'clock Chief Kiersted ordered a fourth alarm rung, and soon had eighteen steamers, five trucks, several chemical engines, and a water tower battling against desperate odds.

Fortunately the huge Prudential building on the north acted to some extent as a wind shield and besides provided the most effective means of combating the conflagration. This skyscraper is equipped with a standpipe system and numerous lines of hose were attached to the interior hydrants and played from the south windows overlooking the burning emporium. Five four-inch streams were also run into the Prudential's structure and turned on the flames in the same way.

Immediately adjacent on the south the office building formerly occupied by the Fidelity Trust Company caught fire repeatedly, but a number of pipe crews remained on the roof and kept a half dozen lines on the flames. The principal efforts of the firemen were directed to saving the Market Street building of the Goerke Company, for had the flames once got the advantage there nothing could have saved the entire corner. The two Goerke buildings were connected by only a narrow arch, protected by galvanized iron doors, and this light barrier helped materially in confining the flames to the Broad Street structure.

It was upon this crucial point that the Chief finally concentrated his forces, and apparently with success. Several buildings were ignited by flying sparks, but the flames were not allowed to gain any headway.

The fire was viewed by thousands of persons, who, massed at the corner of Broad and Market Streets, seriously impeded the work of the firemen.

The fire used up one trolley service, and to-night the crowd is trying to solve the problem of getting home. Practically all trolley cars in the city radiate from the corner of Broad and Market Streets, and they are blocked.

While R. J. Goerke, President of the Goerke Company, refused to talk, another officer of the corporation declared that the loss on the company's stock would not fall below $100,000. He said a full insurance was carried.

The burned building, which is owned by the Prudential Insurance Company, was damaged, according to the estimate, to the extent of $25,000, covered by insurance. Some underwriters figured the total loss as high as $150,000.

TALK BUSINESS EDUCATION.

President of Eastern Teachers' Association Wants Federal Supervision.

Broad principles of business education were discussed at the eleventh annual meeting of the Eastern Teachers' Association, representing more than 100,000 pupils, yesterday at the New York University Building on Washington Square. The meeting, which was presided over by H. M. Rowe of Baltimore, convened upon the invitation of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, whose Dean, Dr. Joseph French Johnson, welcomed the members. He said that the organization of giant corporations and great railroad combinations had produced a demand for accountants of greater training than have yet been known.

President Rowe pleaded for the establishment of "The American Institution of Commercial Schools," at Washington, to undertake a general supervision of all the business colleges in the country and to standardize their courses so that students forced to move from one city to another may continue their studies unbroken.

Other officers of the association are Court F. Wood, Washington, D. C., First Vice President; W. L. Anderson, Boston, Second Vice President; Cheesman A. Herrick, Philadelphia, Third Vice President; A. S. Heaney, Providence, General Secretary, and M. D. Fulton, Auburn, N. Y., Treasurer.

AID HIS GAMBLING DEBTS.

Bankrupt Withdrew Money for That Two Days Before Failure.

Some interesting testimony by Samuel B. Benjamin is to be submitted to John G. Townsend, a referee in bankruptcy, on April 6. It is to be used as a basis for opposing the discharge in bankruptcy of Klugman & Benjamin, fur manufacturers, by James, Schell & Elkus, attorneys for the creditors. The testimony was elicited at a recent examination conducted by James N. Rosenberg.

During this examination Benjamin testified that he had withdrawn $900 from the assets of the firm two days before the bankruptcy to pay gambling debts. He declared that he had paid $700 to M. Isaacs, whom he described as proprietor of the Metropolitan Turf Club of 169 West Forty-fifth Street, and which he lost at bridge whist. He also paid $250 to "Mr. Shaughnessy" and "Bonnie Boice," who, he said, were connected with the same club.

Klugman & Benjamin went into bankruptcy on Feb. 9, 1903. On March 1, 1902, their books showed net assets above liabilities of $22,000. On Jan. 30, 1903, they closed their books and showed a loss of only $20,000. Nine days later they filed a voluntary petition, showing liabilities $15,000 in excess of assets.

None of this $17,000 which disappeared in nine days has been accounted for except the $900 which Benjamin used to pay gambling debts and $400 which he paid to his wife.

Billiard Room for Bishop Greer.

A billiard room will be one of the features of the future residence of Coadjutor Bishop Greer at 7 Gramercy Park, according to the plans for the remodeling of the house, filed yesterday by Carrère & Hastings. The dwelling will be enlarged by the building of an additional story and a rear extension. The Bishop's office and the billiard room will be on the first floor, and the reception hall and library on the second. The cost of the alterations is estimated at $30,000.

NAME ANTI-FASSETT TICKET.

Thirty-third District Republicans Renominate Congressman Gillet.

BATH, N. Y., March 31.—Congressman Charles W. Gillet of Addison, Steuben County, was renominated for member of Congress from the Thirty-third District by the Republican Congressional Convention here to-day. Neither Chemung nor Schuyler County was represented in the convention, and no protest was made against the Seneca County delegation taking part in the proceedings.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, who is contesting the nomination for member of Congress with Congressman Gillet, claims that the delegates who represented Seneca County to-day were not regularly and legally elected. He says the regularly elected delegation will attend another Congressional convention in Elmira on April 9, and with ten more delegates from Chemung and Schuyler Counties will nominate him. Congressman Gillet accepted the nomination.

If Mr. Fassett is nominated on April 9 the courts will have to decide which name shall go on the official ballot.

Pettigrew Says He'd Bolt Cleveland.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 31.—After announcing an intention to bolt the National Democratic Convention if Grover Cleveland or any Democrat like him is nominated, ex-United States Senator Pettigrew was to-day elected Chairman of the State delegates from South Dakota.

Named on Twenty-seventh Ballot.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, March 31.—The Tenth District Republican Convention today nominated Henry T. Bannon of Portsmouth for Congress on the twenty-seventh ballot. Lawrence County withdrew the name of A. R. Johnson in Bannon's favor, and the remaining counties rapidly fell into line.

TAMMANY CHIEFS LEAVE TOWN.

Off to Atlantic City and May Discuss Presidential Situation.

Taking advantage of the Easter holidays, and the fact that to-day and to-morrow are city holidays under the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen, several city officials and Tammany leaders went to Atlantic City yesterday afternoon to remain until Monday. Controler Grout, ex-Senator John Fox, President of the Democratic Club; Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Steinert, and ex-Mayor Van Wyck left on an early afternoon train. Charles F. Murphy left on a later train alone.

The Tammany leader would say nothing for publication before going, although some of his friends intimated that there might be some developments in the Presidential situation before the party left Atlantic City on Monday for the return trip. Several conferences are expected in the meantime.

Controller Grout declared that he could see no other outcome to the National Convention than the nomination of Judge Parker.

"The Parker movement is growing rapidly from one end of this State to the other," said the Controller, "and it is much the same all over the country. I am certain that our State Convention will instruct for Parker, and I believe he will be nominated without any opposition worth while."

Ex-Senator Fox said also that he believed Parker would be nominated, but he said that he was opposed to instructing the State delegation.

COURT ACCUSES POLICEMAN.

Declares There Was "Tall Perjury" in Patrolman's Damage Suit.

Justice Maddox, sitting in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday was angered at what he declared to be perjured evidence given by a policeman who brought an action against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The plaintiff was Nicholas O'Neill, a patrolman attached to the Oak Street Police Station, Manhattan. He alleged that in September, 1902, he awaited a bridge car at the northeast corner of Sands and Washington Streets. A car stopped, and just as he attempted to get on it started again, throwing him to the ground, causing a fracture of the hip and concussion of the brain. He sued for $10,000 damages.

Witnesses for the defense testified that O'Neill tried to get on the car while it was crossing the bridge, about 200 feet from the entrance. He swung on the wrong side of the car, but was brushed off by a pillar. The ambulance surgeon testified that he only found a bruise on the man's hip.

O'Neill affirmed that he had been laid up for two weeks. For the defense the blotter of the station was produced to show that the man was absent from his post only four and one-half days.

After the jury had retired Justice Maddox called the lawyers before him, and, declaring that there had been heavy lying in the case, instructed them to bring the matter to the attention of the Police Commissioner. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. When this was received, Justice Maddox said:

"If the jury had found any other verdict I would have set it aside. I repeat, gentlemen, that there has been some very tall perjury here."

LOOKING FOR NEW POLICE HOME

Brooklyn Headquarters' Rent Raised—May Move in May.

As a result of the raising of the rent of the headquarters building in Smith Street, the Police Department in Brooklyn may have to join in the general May Day moving. The building, which is owned by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was leased for the department four years ago by the old Tammany Board of Police Commissioners.

The house is a very old one, and objection has been made that it is poorly adapted to the uses of the department. Commissioner McAdoo, however, was willing to renew the lease at the old rental of $5,200 a year, but was informed by the company that if the department intended to remain there it would have to pay $6,300 a year rent. The Commissioner thereupon instructed Inspector P. H. McLaughlin to hunt around for another building in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall, the rent of which was not to exceed $5,200 a year.

POLICEMAN HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Bosse's Counsel Applies for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Policeman William H. Bosse of the Classon Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, who is accused of killing Patrick Farrell, a bartender, in the saloon at Myrtle Avenue and Raymond Street by striking him on the head on Sunday morning, March 20, was held without bail by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Myrtle Avenue Court yesterday morning, and committed to Raymond Street Jail pending examination on Tuesday.

Later in the day George J. O'Keefe, who appears as Bosse's lawyer, applied to Justice Gaynor and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable this morning at Special Term of the Supreme Court, directing the Sheriff to produce Bosse in court and show cause why he should not be discharged. Lawyer O'Keefe in his application declares that the commitment was illegal, and that the complaint was insufficient and defective.

Greek Church's New Edifice.

The church property on the north side of Seventy-second Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, formerly occupied by St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, but recently owned by Frederic Gilbert, has been bought by the Greek Holy Trinity Church, and will be used by this congregation as a place of worship. The purchase covers the church edifice itself and a plot of ground 50 by 100. The present place of worship of the orthodox Greek congregation is at 138 East Twenty-seventh Street. The sale of the Seventy-second Street property was negotiated by Broker John N. Golding.

HALT IN THE SEASON OF CENTURY PLAYERS

Rosenfeld Company Is Abruptly Withdrawn from the Princess.

ATTENDANCE HAS BEEN SLIM

Actor's Demand for Pay Nearly Caused the Stopping of "Rosmersholm" Recently.

High art in the form of "Rosmersholm," as administered by Sydney Rosenfeld's Century Players, suffered a relapse yesterday. The regular Thursday matinée was not given at the Princess Theatre. Everybody who braved the gloomy weather in the hope of seeing a gloomier Ibsen play was told at the box office that there would not be any more performances by the Century Players this week. "Rosmersholm" was to have been presented in the afternoon.

The abrupt interruption of the Century Players' season was due, so current rumor said, to absence of the mighty dollar. It seems doubtful if the company will ever get together again. Miss Jessie Millward, who was the leading woman of the aggregation, is going to sail for Europe to-morrow.

All efforts to find Mr. Rosenfeld last night resulted in failure. His wife said he had told her that Miss Florence Kahn had lost her voice temporarily, making the further presentation of "Rosmersholm" an impossibility.

"And to-morrow being "Good Friday," said Mrs. Rosenfeld, "and the next day being the end of the week, Mr. Rosenfeld has just decided not to give any more performances this week. The company will appear on the road some time next week."

The actors in Mr. Rosenfeld's Century Theatre Company have not all been satisfied with the way they have been paid—or haven't been. Night before last "Rosmersholin" came near being cut in two in the middle because William Morris, who had the chief male part, refused to act until his salary was forthcoming. It was between the second and third act that Mr. Morris made it known that he would not go on playing unless he got his money. The audience was on the other side of the curtain waiting. Something had to be done quickly. Mr. Rosenfeld was summoned and by hastily giving a check to the actor prevailed on him to play his part. The performance was completed, but many of the actors meanwhile had followed Morris's example.

Mr. Rosenfeld appeared at the Princess Theatre about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and told the management of the house that he was not going to give any more plays this week. The man in the box office then began refunding money to the few who had bought tickets.

This is the third week of the Century Players at the Princess. Two weeks ago Monday they gave "Much Ado About Nothing," changed to "Rosmersholm," and Sudermann's "The Battle of the Butterflies" was to have been presented last night. From the very first the attendance was painfully slim.

When Mr. Rosenfeld first announced his plans two or three months ago, he said that he had all the financial backing necessary. But then he anticipated something in the way of box-office receipts. He had a stroke of preliminary bad luck by the action of the city authorities in closing the Bijou Theatre, where he expected to make his first presentation. He had given over to the managers of the Bijou several hundred dollars as a guarantee that he would take possession.

"THE SHOGUN" A HIT.

New Opera by George Ade and Gustav Luders Pleases Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—"The Shogun," a new comic opera by George Ade and Gustav Luders, was produced for the first time, under Henry W. Savage's management, at the Davidson Theatre to-night. The opera proved a pronounced success. The scenes are laid in Korea, and the production is well staged.

Mr. Luders's music is pronounced the best he has written, and Mr. Ade's book is immensely funny along wholly legitimate lines. "The Shogun" is the nearest approach to the Gilbertian style of opera the American stage has had in many years.

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra had one of its largest audiences last evening, at the last concert of its series given in Cooper Union. The programme was the most ambitious it has undertaken, with Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony at the head of it, a fantasie by Moussorgski, "Night on the Bald Mount," given for the first time in New York, and the overture to Glinka's opera, "Ruslan and Lyudmila." The orchestra has played better technically than it did in the symphony. Mr. Aitschuler strove for the most extreme effects of dynamics and tempo, and succeeded in obtaining some rather rough approximations. The orchestral fantasie by Moussorgski, one of the most radical and daring of the neo-Russian school of composers, was a disappointment in so far as concerns its musical significance, which is very near to nothing. It is a sort of Russian "witches' Sabbath," in which the composer has sought to express the din of inhuman voices and orgies of Satanic wickedness. Unfortunately it is not effective either as din or as music—not because it disregards canons of musical art or the ambitious seeking for "expression" that it embodies, but because the composer's complete vindication of his means by his aim of which the programme speaks quite fails to make its appearance. Mr. Leo Schulz, 'cellist, played some short solos.

The programme contained an announcement of the society's second season, in which concerts of Russian music will be given, in Carnegie Hall, and another series of classical music (not excluding Russian) at Cooper Union, at low prices.

AUGUSTUS PITOU, JR., ILL.

Operated on for Appendicitis and His Condition Is Serious.

Augustus Pitou, Jr., son of Augustus Pitou, the theatrical manager and playwright, was operated on yesterday for appendicitis by Dr. Richard H. Gibbons of 68 East Thirty-fourth Street. The operation took place at the Alston private hospital, 26 West Sixty-first Street. Mr. Pitou is in a serious condition, it is reported.

Mr. Pitou has been advance agent of the Robert Edeson company. About three weeks ago he became ill in Syracuse and grew so much worse that he was brought to New York for an operation. His condition was so weakened that it was feared he would not recover from the anæsthetic. His condition, Dr. Gibbons said, is extremely critical. Mr. Pitou's father, Augustus Pitou, the playwright, is in Florida with his family, but has been notified.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Kirke La Shelle and his wife will sail for Europe on Saturday. They will spend two or three months in Florence, Italy, and will return to this country in July. Mr. La Shelle probably will not make any productions next season.

***

At a meeting of the Association of Vaudeville Managers of the United States yesterday the following officers were elected: President—P. B. Chase; Vice President—J. H. Moore; General Manager—D. F. Hennessy.

***

M. Gauthier, one of the tenors of the French Grand Opera Company, is to join the opera forces of Henry W. Savage next season. He has a repertoire of seventy operas.

***

Paul Armstrong, author of "The Superstition of Sue," which is to be presented at the Savoy next Monday, has sold to Klaw & Erlanger his latest play, "An Heir to the Hurrah."

PLAYS PASSING FROM VIEW.

Five Stars Who Will Cease to Twinkle in the Theatrical Firmament.

The end of the current week will see the passing of several plays, each of which, for a greater or lesser period of time, has enjoyed the favor of New York playgoers.

Of plays which have been esteemed by both the public and the critics "The Admirable Crichton," now in its last performances at the New Lyceum Theatre, has perhaps enjoyed most favor. There was some doubt at the start as to whether this quaint comedy of Barrie's would appeal to the general public. The opinion was expressed that its satire would be lost on American audiences, and that they would be incapable of appreciating the subtle phases of its humor.

As a matter of fact, there is no reason in the world why any human being gifted with even a modest sense of humor should not have been able to extract some enjoyment from it. This fact has been borne out by the size and character of the audiences which have witnessed the play during its long run at the Lyceum.

***

To-morrow night will also see the closing performance at the Garrick of Elwyn Barron's psychic play, "The Ruling Power." Since the opening night the play has been somewhat amended, largely in the matter of abbreviations, and the result is a more forceful performance than was seen by those who attended on the opening night. Mr. Barron's play at the outset hardly attracted the attention which under other circumstances might have rewarded the effort. Produced on a night when public attention was diverted by reason of a multiplicity of openings, it was dismissed with scant attention, where otherwise it might have had the advantage of extended comment. The fact that the play was produced for the obvious purpose of projecting as a star a young woman of no previous professional stage experience was in itself enough to arouse suspicion, for, with the best intentions in the world, it is difficult for those familiar with the theatre to get up a large amount of enthusiasm where vaulting ambition so obviously seems to o'erleap itself.

As it happened, in this instance Katherine Kennedy, the young woman in question, did, indeed, exhibit some ability. As for Mr. Barron's play, it may still be said at this late day that it has an absorbing story, now told more tersely and directly.

***

Henry Miller has frequently named as his favorite part Mr. Owen in R. C. Carton's "Liberty Hall," presented at the Empire some eight or nine years ago. Those who have seen him in "Man Proposes" at the Hudson Theatre, and who recall the old Carton comedy, have remarked a resemblance between the two rôles. It seems not impossible, indeed, that Mr. Miller was attracted to the present play by reason of that similarity. And, though the two are of course dissimilar in plot, "Man Proposes" at least provides an opportunity to see the actor in a part with which he himself feels that he is in perfect sympathy, whatever view may otherwise obtain as to the value of the performance.

***

With to-morrow night's performances two of the really worthy offerings of the current season will have ceased to be on view. So much has been said in these columns about Forbes Robertson's Hamlet that no extended mention is necessary at this time. But playgoers who have minds above mere glitter and tinsel will do well not to let these few remaining performances pass without experiencing the satisfaction which Mr. Robertson's Hamlet offers. And the few remaining performances by Ben Greet's company at Daly's it would be well not to overlook. It has been a long time since "She Stoops to Conquer" has been on view on Broadway. It is likely to be a long time before it is again offered. And students of the drama as well as casual playgoers can hardly afford to overlook the occasion.

27,780 SWORE OFF TAXES.

Officials Interviewed by 75,000 Persons in Regard to Assessments.

All persons who failed to visit the Tax Department before the close of the official day yesterday cannot now swear off their personal property assessments or have them reduced. The books are closed on the tentative assessments, and within a few days they will be opened, as corrected, for examination by the public. President O'Donnel of the Tax Board said last night that since Jan. 11 the officials of the department have held interviews with fully 75,000 persons in regard to the personal tax assessment.

The records of the department show that in the time the books have been open for corrections 27,780 persons have sworn off their assessments as against 24,701 who swore off the year before. In addition to this number several thousand secured reductions.

Among the late-comers to get rid of assessments was H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, who yesterday had his assessment reduced from $1,000,000 to $300,000. Emily Thorn Sloan, John Sloan, and William B. Sloan each had assessments of $150,000 reduced to $50,000, while Robert Hoe had his $50,000 assessment wiped off on the ground that he had bonds and mortgages to the extent of $1,000,000 outstanding against him.

The personal property assessments against individuals for the current year, exclusive of the personal property assessments against corporations, amount to $468,237,148, against $456,936,792 on the books last year after the "swearing-off" period.

PAY OF STENOGRAPHERS.

Explains Alleged Excessive Charge in Case of City Employe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely the dark ignorance of your correspondent "Perplexed" should, if possible, be illuminated, but there is better reason for this reply, namely, correction of those errors which seem to beset the general but scantily informed intelligence.

The stenographer who reported the proceedings in the matter of the charges preferred against Justice Bolte seems to have grieved and excited the envy of your correspondent by "charging $3,500 for eighty-seven days' work." The allegation quoted is not true. What he did was to charge, for a certain number of folios of testimony, an established, well-understood, and unvarying rate, which totaled something more than the amount named. If his arithmetic is in error, no doubt he will be set right; if not, he should be paid. There is no reason why the City of New York should seek the cheapest—hence the poorest—service in this or any other field of employment.

To clear up some other perplexities of your correspondent, and perhaps others, it may be well to say that for the highest demands of this exacting calling women are by nature unfitted, though some few—very few—have for a limited time responded to them. To the enlightened it will be necessary to call attention only to the great mental and physical strain involved in intense concentration; continued for several hours at a time, in taking notes, and at the day's end, when most others seek rest or relaxation, the beginning of weary hours of transcribing them, often extending far into the next morning. So you see the "eighty-seven days" means that and something more; it means, as well, more than eighty-seven nights, when mere money too often fails to compensate for exhausted energies and loss of sleep; and this not alone for one person, but at least two, and possibly more. T.

New York, March 30, 1904.

FRENCH CHAMBER ADJOURNS.

PARIS, March 31.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after winding up some minor affairs, adjourned until May 17.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The more you learn about the Gabler Piano the more you'll want to know.

WRITE to the Simpson Crawford Co. or visit our piano department when down-town shopping and we'll send to you free or give you personally a booklet full of interesting information of great value to any one contemplating the purchase of a piano.

FOURTH FLOOR.



Every question an experienced musician would ask incident to the buying of an artistic piano is answered in this little pamphlet issued by Ernest Gabler & Brother, manufacturers of the

Famous Gabler Piano.

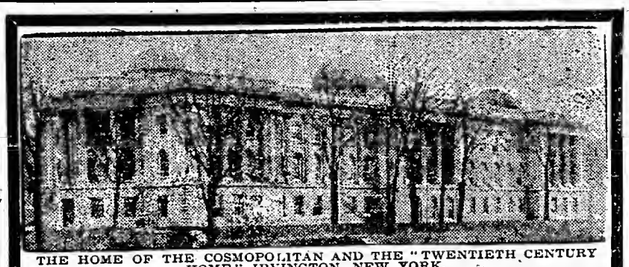
It's of inestimable value to the inexperienced, as it drills them thoroughly on the various points of merit that characterize an instrument of the very highest tone quality. This booklet is

Very Interesting.

It's a good thing to have even if you do not intend purchasing a piano. In fact, you'll find it of such absorbing interest that you'll want to inquire further into the details by personal inspection of the famous pianos we sell.

Remember, this booklet will be sent to you free on receipt of request.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.



THE HOME OF THE COSMOPOLITAN AND THE "TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME," IRVINGTON, NEW YORK.

JUST OUT Cosmopolitan Magazine

If Europe Should Go To War?

An attempt by John Brisben Walker to review some of the possibilities in the event of England, France and perhaps other nations becoming involved.

Pius X. and some of the Problems of His Pontificate by a distinguished French prelate.

H. G. Wells' extraordinary story reaches a climax of scientific wonders.

Mrs. Richard Mansfield on New York Audiences.

In the Cosmopolitan for April. Price, 10 Cents

JUST OUT The "Twentieth Century Home"

The April **"TWENTIETH CENTURY HOME"** is a magazine

For Women who Measure their Lives

It is not a feast of many trifling dishes—of little dabs of knowledge on side plates, but of a few very well cooked dishes.

Aside from its many pages of entertainment for its readers and illustrations, it presents

A Few Thoughts
Important, Well Stated
Full of Virility and Truth.

On all News-stands. Price, 10 Cents



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"Name on Every Piece."

LOWNEY'S Chocolate Bonbons

Every Package Warranted!

If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Souvenir"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-Me-Nots"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds"	15c., 25c. and 60c.
"Chocolate Molasses Brittle"	½ lb. 25c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

28 PAGES

Published Yesterday — McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

will be the size of this week's number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, which will be largely devoted to

NEW BOOKS OF THE SPRING,

including the customary classified lists and an interesting talk with publishers and booksellers in regard to the demand and supply.

Mr. Edward Cary will contribute an important article entitled

THE HOPE OF IRELAND,

in review of Sir Horace Plunkett's new work, "Ireland in the New Century." Other notable books reviewed will be Santos Dumont's

"MY AIR-SHIPS."

Lincoln Steffens's "The Shame of Cities," Dr. Moore's "Studies in Dante," the completion of the Villard memoirs, and a selection of the latest fiction.

STENOGRAPHER OR 'TIDDLEWINK'?

One in the Profession Offers Advice to "Perplexed."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stenography as a profession, let me advise the one perplexed, if the executor of the profession be a Stenographer, and not what I would term a "Tiddlewink," is in most cases a well paying profession.

Your conception of a Stenographer's salary is a poor one, indeed.

"And which should I teach stenography, the boy or the girl."

To this inquiry, I would say, if after finishing public school either the boy or the girl writes a sentence like the above, do not try to fit them for a stenographer for I fear they would become "Tiddlewinks," and receive your conception of a stenographer's salary, for it is woefully lacking of correctness.

If, however, your boy is taught the profession, and he proves to be in his undertaking what Michael Angelo was in his, have him apply at once for the position of Senate Stenographer, subtract your conception of a Stenographers salary from that which he would receive in the senate as a stenographer, and see if the result would not be quite sufficient to keep the thoughtful parent who ask the question—"Is Stenography a paying business?" E. A. P.

New York, March 30, 1904.

Postmaster Van Cott in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Postmaster Van Cott of New York City was at the Post Office Department to-day, and conferred with Acting Postmaster General Wynne about New York postal matters. He discussed the policy of allowing regular letter carriers to serve outside of their own hours as substitutes. He was informed that such a practice would not be permitted.

CHARLES WAGNER,

Author of "The Simple Life,"

Has written a book of home,

BY THE FIRESIDE

"Happiness and contentment begin at home," says the author.

This is a manual of right living at home, with friends, with neighbors.

Direct common sense in daily affairs from a man of deep, tender, spiritual nature.

He is a wise, kind friend; he knows.

President Roosevelt wrote: "I *preach* your books to my countrymen."

Cloth, small 12mo, 22 chapters, 300 pages. $1.00 Net; $1.10 Postpaid.

HOUSE IN DANGER OF FALLING.

Tenants of Frame Structure in Brooklyn Warned by Cracking Noises.

The Building Department in Brooklyn had its attention called early yesterday morning to a two-story and attic frame building at 670 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, which it was stated was falling to pieces. The tenants on Wednesday night heard peculiar cracking noises, and becoming alarmed, informed the police of the Bedford Avenue Station.

Policemen sent to investigate discovered that a side wall was crumbling, and one side of the building was settling. As the house was in danger of going to pieces they compelled the inmates to vacate, and then a policeman was stationed in front of the dwelling to warn pedestrians. The house was built seventy-five years ago.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms

FIFTH AVE. Near 28th St.

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD

TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.

Also To-morrow (Sat.), at same hour,

LAST OPPORTUNITY

for securing examples of the

JAPANESE & CHINESE Art Collection of MR. T. IDZUMI,

A well-known collector of KIOTO, JAPAN.

Comprising in part Rare Carvings, Old Chinese Porcelains, Embroideries, Brocades,

Special attention is called of architects, decorators, and those decorating their Summer homes.

Under the management of TOZO TAKAYANAGI

Budd

MADISON SQUARE WEST.

Weddings

A special department is maintained for Wedding Outfits. Silks expressly created—exquisite shades of "Gris Perle," also clear White in various qualities; prices that meet all requirements.

Gloves

In shades to correspond.

Boy Murderers Sentenced.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Herman Heimberger was sentenced to life imprisonment in Auburn Prison and William Trueman to twenty years in the same prison by Judge Albert P. Rich to-day. They are two of the four boys indicted for the murder of Bernardo Balsano in his store during a robbery on Jan. 22.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men, Are You Easter Hatted?

Today and Tomorrow Are Get-ready Days

Don't let the Easter sun shine down upon a rusty hat on your head. Even if Old Prob. should prove unfriendly you have the satisfaction of not having been caught napping—and there will be other pleasant days.

Silk Hats go with the frock coat or cutaway—and we have the best Silk Hats makable, from the best manufacturer in America. Blocks for old men and young men, in all sorts of proportions—correct in every detail. $5, $6, $7.50.

Derby Hats, if you don't want a "shiner." Stetson Derbies? "Clear Nutria," at $6—the best Derby hats in the world; "Stetson Special" at $5 and $3.50, without peers at their prices. In new blocks and flanges, in black and handsome brown shades.

Derby Hats at $3—the best sorts turned out at that price; Soft Hats, too, at $3—all that the money can buy in style and quality.

"Wanamaker Special" Derby and Soft Hats at $2—the height of hat-excellence at the price.

Two days left—better come today than tomorrow, if you can.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New GLOVES A Necessary Item

The Prettiest Costume Incomplete Without Them

Little matters it if the Easter bonnet and gown are "dreams," if the gloves strike a discordant note, as to color, style, or age.

New Gloves are easy to get—there's little to pay for the most stylish sorts, if you come to WANAMAKER'S:

Women's "Neapolitan" Pique Glace Gloves, in newest shades, also black and white; two-clasp. $1 a pair.

"Princess Louise" two-clasp overseam Gloves, in colors, black and white. $1 a pair.

Girls' Glace Gloves; two-clasp, pique and overseam in tans, mode, red, black and white; $1 a pair. Tenth street.

Men's Gloves $1.50 Kinds at $1

Still plenty of the famous *Perrin Freres* Walking Gloves for men, a third under-price. One-clasp, handsomely stitched, in tan and red.

Broadway and Ninth.

Umbrellas Up Prices Down

Bargains too late for yesterday's storm, to be sure, but in ample time to help you get ready for the next one. Strong, staunch, good-looking Silk Umbrellas, in several attractive groups—all handsome enough to make acceptable Easter gifts:

At $2, worth $2.75—26 and 28-in. all-silk Umbrellas; steel rods and cases, natural wood handles.

At $2.90, worth $3.75—26 and 28-in. extra quality all-silk Umbrellas; the women's with gun-metal, silver caps, and silver and pearl handles. The men's with natural wood, silver trimmed, or horn handles.

At $5—The "Wanamaker" Umbrellas, for men and women: natural wood handles; silk warranted for two years. Broadway.

Easter Eggs

At Cracked Prices

There's a suggestion of Humpty Dumpty in the way the prices on these Easter Eggs have tumbled.

The Eggs are of decorated *papier mache*, of all sizes and have been adorning the Candy Store. No prices are down, though the eggs themselves [illegible] from $1.50 [illegible] $1.50, from $2.50 [illegible] Main floor.

Refined and Artistic CLOTHING FOR MEN

Particular Word of the Dressy Apparel For Easter Wear

WANAMAKER Clothing for Men has all the correctness of custom tailoring and as much of the careful hand-work, as is possible to ready-made. Our Frock Coats have long been famous among well-dressed men—for handsome materials, beautiful lines, absolute correctness; as well as for the careful inside work that gives shapeliness without the stiffness of the usual ready-made clothing.

The same fine workmanship is found, in proportionate degree, in our Cutaway Frock Suits and fine black Sack Suits.

Fine and handsome Easter apparel for men—all ready to put on.

Black Thibet Double-breasted Frock Coats and Walstcoats: serge-lined and silk-faced to edge, at $20; silk-lined at $25.

Of imported black Vicuna, lined with heavy silk Merveilleux, at $35.

Three-button Cutaway Frock Suits of black Thibet, serge-lined, at $15.

Of black unfinished worsted, serge-lined, at $20; silk-lined at $25 and $30.

Black Thibet Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits at $15.

Of black unfinished worsted, single-breasted, at $20 and $25; double-breasted, at $18.

Of blue unfinished worsted, single-breasted, at $15 and $20; double-breasted, $18 and $22.

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, in neat effects, at $4, $5 to $8.

Fancy Walstcoats at $2.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Walking Suits At $30

Priced, Until Now At $37.50 and $42

Constant vigilance is the price of a "clean stock." That is why we have gathered up this tempting group of Women's Spring Dresses, that have proved popular enough, during their short stay, to become broken in sizes, and newly priced them at

Thirty Dollars

—a saving of $7.50 to $12 on a suit. They are stylishly made of cheviot, etamine and broadcloth; mostly silk-lined; with Eton jackets or blouses, trimmed with braid and taffeta—some of the prettiest suits you will have seen this Spring; and at this marked concession *two days before Easter.*

Second floor, Broadway.

A Group of Women's Raincoats at $9

Confess—wouldn't a raincoat have been welcome yesterday? Now, with the memory of that gentle rain fresh in your mind, comes this offering of women's stylish raincoats, in medium and light weights, at a new low price—**$9 each.** Some have been $10 until today, but all bore higher prices—up to $20 within a short time.

It's an interesting group, with rainy April just beginning.

Second floor, Broadway.

What Paris Suggests

To Women Who Want Pretty Dressing Sacques

Three fascinating groups of Dressing Sacques have just come over—and they are full of beauty, daintiness and originality:

At $5.50 to $9—Of sheer French Lawn, some hanging full, in box plaits, from shoulder, others fitted. Prettily trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

At $7.50 to $12—Of Albatross; collarless or with pointed collar; new bell sleeves; all daintily hand-stitched.

At $20—Of Crepe de Chine; deep collar of plaited ribbon; elbow sleeves finished in same way; hand-stitching and Valenciennes lace.

Little French Store—Second floor, Tenth st.

Wash Shirt-Waist Suits

Comfort and Coolness At Slight Outlay

Simple, pretty Shirt-Waist Suits, that you can take away in your trunk if you're bound for the Mediterranean or Bermuda; or lay aside for the first warm weather hereabouts.

Skirts are all made in walking length, and cut full, so as to hang gracefully. Materials are new and effective. Prices run up to $6.50.

A batch of descriptions:

At $2.50—Of black-and-white checked gingham; front with stitched straps, trimmed with buttons; walking skirts with stitched straps at bottom.

At $2.75—Of lawn, in plain colors, with neat figures or dots; full front with tailor plaits; seven-gored walking skirts.

At $3.75—Of cheviot, in gray with white figures; plaited front with stitched straps, piped with white; seven-gored skirts with straps at bottom.

At $4.50—Of cotton etamine; front with broad shoulder-straps, trimmed with buttons; seven-gored flare skirt, trimmed at bottom.

At $5—Of black lawn; front and back plaited; walking skirt plaited, with folds at bottom.

Second floor, Tenth street.

EASTER TOKENS In Jewelry and Silver

The giving of presents at Easter time is almost as universal as at Christmas; but the gifts, as a rule, are less expensive.

Our Jewelry Store offers abundant selection in sensible, useful, as well as attractive gift things, that cost very little money.

Here are a few suggestions:

Loving Cups, $1.75 [illegible]
Flower Pots, $2.25
Picture Frames, $2.50
[illegible] $2.50
Toilet Bottles, $1.25
Tea Bells, $4.50

SILVER

Hat-pin Holders, $1.50
Silver Pencils, 50c
Pen-holders, 75c
Cigar Cutters, $1.25
Souvenir Tea Spoons, $1.50
Tape Measures, $1.50

Key Rings, 25c
Pocket Stamp-boxes, 25c
Book Markers, 25c
Bag Tags, 75c.
Pocket Mirrors, $1.75

FOR WOMEN

Brooches, $2.25 to $25
Belt Pins, $2.50 to $15.75
Cuff Pins, $1.75 to $17
Stick Pins, $1 to $20
Scarf Pins, $2 to $15.75
Bracelets, $4 to $25
Lockets, $5 to $25
Chains, $4 to $11.50

JEWELRY FOR MEN

Cuff Buttons, $3.50 to $23
Scarf Pins, $1 to $20
Studs, $2.25 to $24
Rings, $3.25 to $36
Watch Chains, $9.50 to $27
Watch Charms, $5.75 to $32
Vest Buttons, $9.50 to $17
Scarf Retainers, $3.75 to $9
Watches, $25 and up.

FOR THE BABY

Dress Pins, $3.25 to $7
Dress Buttons, $2.50 to $5
Cap Pins, $1.75 to $12
Hearts, $1.75 to $4.50
Chains, $4 to $6
Rings, 75c to $4.75

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth.

Another Forty Thousand Yards of the 85c Taffeta Silks at 55c a Yard

A Duplicate Offering to the One that Made Such a Stir in the Trade About Three Weeks Ago

Taffeta Silks are immensely popular this season, and promise to continue so during the coming Fall. The taffeta shirt-waist suit will probably be the most popular dress of the Spring and Summer.

In the face of such exceptional demand, to be able to offer fine, new, perfect, and already popular-priced Taffeta Silks for thirty cents less than their value, is most extraordinary, you'll agree. And it is an offering to be most enthusiastically welcomed by women who have new dresses to buy.

This Second Shipment Is the Last

It winds up the manufacturer's entire surplus stock; and will scarcely be matched again.

There are *over One Hundred Shades* in plain colors, and twenty-one combinations in changeable effects:

Plenty of White, Ivory and Cream.
Twenty-four shades of Tans and Browns.
Twenty-seven shades of Blues.
Twelve shades of Grays.
Twelve shades of Greens.
Also plenty of Violets, Pinks, Cardinals.

In our last Sale there were many calls for black, so we present in connection with the colors over ten thousand yards of the best Black Taffeta ever offered at the price, 55c a yard.

Both colors and black are all guaranteed for wear, in every respect.

Special Rotunda Counters.

Old Furniture

And the WANAMAKER Fountain of Youth

Unlike the mythical one that Ponce de Leon set out to find, this Fountain of Youth—a sort of Furniture springs eternal—has actual existence, in the WANAMAKER Upholstery Store. Its curative powers for old furniture are marvelous. So long as the frames are strong and intact, good materials and skilled workmanship can accomplish miracles. Let us send a man to your house, to estimate on the pieces you need to have repaired, re-stuffed, re-covered, or what not.

Now is an especially good time, for we are selling at *reductions* of *one-quarter* to *one-half*, over 3200 yards of fine Furniture Coverings, such as Jutes, Cotton and Silk Tapestries, and Silk Damasks, in desirable patterns and colorings. Third Floor.

Flowering Plants For Easter

The Rotunda Balcony Flower Garden is still glowing and fragrant with the Easter plants—all blooming their prettiest.

Roses, Easter Lilies, Genesta, Azaleas, Hydrangeas, Lilies of the Valley—all fine, sturdy specimens, are here at very moderate prices, compared to the florists' Easter valuations.

NOTE—Plants on sale are on Broadway and North side of Rotunda. Those on South side are merely decorative, and not for sale.

Everything for the Little Folks' Easter

The little tots must look their prettiest on Easter day—every mother realizes that.

So these will be the busy shopping days at this WANAMAKER Store for Children. And everything is ready, in the prettiest, daintiest of Spring styles, to clothe the children from top to toe. Price-ranges:

FOR CHILDREN

Reefers, $3.25 to $22. Hats, $1.50 to $16.
Caps, 25c to $5. White Dresses, 50c to $22.
Colored Lawn and Gingham Dresses, 25c to $5. Sizes in all up to 5 years.

FOR INFANTS

Long Christening Dresses, $2 to $25.
Long Christening Cloaks, $1.50 to $35.
Christening Caps, 75c to $5.
Christening Veils, 50c to $16.50.

FOR GIRLS

Silk Shirt-Waists, $3.
Lawn and Madras Waists, $1 to $5.
China Silk Waists, $3 to $6.
Silk Petticoats, $5 to $8.
Wash Petticoats, 50c to $1.50. Second floor.
Sizes for 14 to 18 years. Fourth ave.

Invitations for Easter Weddings

Our Splendid Facilities For Engraving Them

Our fully equipped engraving plant is at the service of all those desiring invitations or announcements for After-Easter weddings. We employ only the most skilled engravers, and do work that is artistic and correct in every detail of style.

We are also prepared to give estimates for, and execute promptly, orders for reception and At Home cards, school commencement invitations, embossing and engraving, private stationery, and the like.

Following are prices for Wedding Invitations, all hand-engraved on best quality wedding stock:

Invitations or Announcements in script, $7.50, $10 and $12 a hundred, including inside and outside envelopes. Each additional hundred, $2.50, $3 and $4.

Black Roman, $2 a line, for engraving plate; and $3 a hundred sets, for printing.

Shaded or Black Old English and Berlin Block, $3 a line, for engraving plate; and $4 a hundred sets, for printing.

If desired, we will submit sketch, at an extra charge of $2. Twenty-four letters to a line; extra [illegible] 50c each.

Stationery Store, Tenth and Broadway.

Dainty Handkerchiefs

Fifty-Cent Kinds At 25c Each

Handkerchiefs that women will delight in—prettily embroidered, in floral designs and butterflies, in white or colors, many by hand, in imitation of French effects. Regular 50c kinds that the importer let us have to sell at **25c each.**

Also a group of lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, on fine sheer linen centers; forty patterns of 35c and 45c qualities, at **25c each.**

The finishing touch to the Easter costume. Broadway.

The "Nemo" CORSETS

A Showing of New Spring Styles

The famous "Nemo" Corsets have a large and enthusiastic *clientele* of women who like them for their splendid models, their excellent workmanship, and their grace and comfort.

Among the favorite styles shown are the new golfing corset, the Self-Reducing corset, in Spring models, and the Flat-ning corset, with the re-inforced boning in front. Details:

At $1—Medium waist and hips; also dip hips; of batiste and jean.

At $2—Batiste; low bust, small waist, long dip hips; lace and ribbon trimmed.

At $2.50—Latest Spring styles; beautifully modeled, for slender figures; short hips and long over abdomen.

At $2.50—Nu Ray; perfect fitting, for medium and slight figures, and for out-of-door exercise.

At $3—Flat-ning front, adapted for full and medium figures; gives small waist line; full gored dip hips.

At $5—Self-reducing; of diamond jean and genuine whalebone; for fully developed figures.

Second floor, Tenth street.

2.229.120 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
409.200 *Inflations Yesterday*
2,638,320 *Inflations Since Starting*

And the ANGELUS still continues its tireless pulsations at the marvelous rate of 682 inflations every minute.

Come and see the remarkable demonstration.

Piano Store, Fifth Floor.

Children's Hats

An Attractive Collection Of Little Folks' Styles

Sailor Hats, of course, are popular, as usual. Straws range from white to mixtures and solid colors; trimmings are ribbon bands and streamers, or bows and quills.

Girls' Hats are $1 to $4; Boys' Hats, 65c to $3.75; and some imported styles, in middy shape, are $3 to $5. Second floor, Broadway.

"Vanity" Bags

Seems strange to call these convenient little hand-bags for women "Vanity" bags; when they are so practical. Perhaps it is because they make provision for carrying a powder-puff, mirror and handkerchief, in addition to money, calling cards and so on.

Well-made, of rough sea-lion skin in dainty colors, and black seal. Calf-lined, and mounted in German silver, gilt finish. $5 to $18. The more expensive ones have sterling silver chains instead of leather handles. Broadway.

VOILES at 50c Worth a Half More

These Boutonne Voiles, with their bright nubs of mohair, on the soft grounds of plain voile, are at the height of popularity just now. A trade incident brought them our way, and yours, at this very gratifying saving.

The colorings include brown, champagne, light gray, reseda, cardinal, navy, cadet and royal blues, and black.

38 inches wide; regularly 75c, now at 50c a yard. Rotunda.

Easter Toys

The Dance of the Bunnies and Chicks

Every "stunt" that a three-ring circus could offer is being achieved by the merry little Easter animals in the Toy Store. The ducks, chickens, rabbits, pigs, donkeys, are all doing their best to be amusing; and then there are eggs of every description for the delight of the little people.

Come today and take a bit of Easter home with you for your children. Prices run from 3c for a decorated egg, up to as much as you want to pay.

Basement, Fourth ave.

Moths vs. Furs

The Usual Summer Battle Begins

Your furs ranged on one side, the moths on the other. Are you going to suffer an attack? Your furs can't protect themselves, you know.

Even *your* efforts may be unavailing—better let us do it. We guarantee you against loss from fire or burglars, too; and it costs but little. Nothing at all, for storage, if the pieces are to be remodeled while left with us.

Come to see us about it, or write or telephone. Second floor, Tenth street.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals

The Sunday-school teacher or scholar will appreciate the gift of a handsome bible—like our "Teachers' International Self-pronouncing Bible," in circuit limp morocco binding, red under gold edges, that we sell at the special price of $1.15.

Hymnals and Prayer-books, too, of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches and other books suitable for Easter giving:

Text Bibles, 25c to $37.50.
Teachers' Bibles, 95c to $14.40.
Our special long primer Teachers' Self-pronouncing Bibles at a specially low price, $1.15.
American Revised Bibles, 50c to $9.
Testaments, 20c to $3.
Testaments with Psalms, 25c to $2.40.
Episcopal Prayer-books, 20c to $15.
Episcopal Hymnals, 25c to $6.70.
Sets of Prayer-book and Hymnal, 80c to $14.
Prayer-book Markers, 25c to 75c.
Key of Heaven, 45c to $4.40.
Manual of the Sacred Heart, 75c to $2.
Rosaries, 25c to $7.50. Book Store, 9th st.

For Clearer Vision

Opera Glasses and Lorgnettes As Easter Gifts

Opera Glasses, for one's theatre-going friends; Lorgnettes for the theatre as well as for general use—both make acceptable Easter gifts.

Many handsome styles here; and such notable makes of opera glasses as Lemaire's and Flammarion's:

FLAMMARION OPERA GLASSES

Fancy enamel, $8.25 and $12.75.
Oriental and white pearl, $8 and $12.25.
Enameled, with handle attached, $12.25 to $16.50.
For pocket use, black, $7.75 to $13.75; pearl, $12.50.
Black morocco, $3.75 and $4.25.
Aluminum, $6.50 to $13.25.

LEMAIRE'S OPERA GLASSES

Oriental and white pearl, $8 to $16.25.
Fancy enamel, $8.75 to $15.
Pearl, with handle attached, $17.25 to $23.
Black morocco, $3.75 to $9.25.
Handles which can be adjusted to any glass, $3.50 to $6.

LORGNETTES

Sterling silver Lorgnettes, $3.75 to $5.50.
Sterling silver gilt Lorgnettes, $6 to $6.75.
Gun-metal Lorgnettes, $4.75 to $11.75.

Optical Goods, Broadway.

The Charm of a Clear, Fresh Face

There is a powerful talisman ready at the command of every woman who wishes to be beautiful. Nine-tenths of the faces that are not fair, would yield to the influence—the simple, healthful stimulation in natural activity beauty-ward, produced by

DREAM CREAM

These little white jars have come to be most popular on the dressing tables of refined women—women who would despise an appeal to common vanity, but who have learned to know that DREAM CREAM is no such thing—[illegible] in the natural way, to stimulate the organs to life; and nature does the beauty-work.

You'll be as glad to know about it, as other women were—when you realize what Dream Cream can do for you. Price, $1 a jar. Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

EASTER HOSIERY For the Household

We have been bringing together the best and prettiest styles of stockings for women and children, and socks for men, that the most reliable makers, at home and abroad, could turn out.

Most of the following sorts are imported; all are new, and temptingly priced; and you have only today and tomorrow to do your Easter shopping:

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 25 Cents a Pair

Fast black Cotton, with unbleached soles or feet, or all black.

Tan, gray, navy or cadet blue Cotton, with lisle spliced soles.

Black or gray Lisle Thread, light weight.

At 37½ Cents a Pair

Black Lisle Thread, plain or openwork, with embroidered fronts or clocks.

Red, blue or Oxford mixed Lisle Thread, striped.

Gray Lisle Thread, with embroidered fronts, clocks or vertical stripes.

Tan or cadet blue Lisle Thread, ribbed.

Black, gray or tan Lisle Thread, with openwork clocks.

At 50 Cents a Pair

Dark gray mixed Lisle Thread, clocked.

Blue mixed Lisle Thread, clocked or embroidered.

Black Lisle Thread, clocked or embroidered; also black Lisle, with openwork clocks or fronts, embroidered.

French Lisle Thread in black or tan.

Black Lisle, with white linen soles or feet.

Ninth street.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25 Cents a Pair

Fast black Lisle Thread or Cotton, plain.

Richelieu or cluster-ribbed Lisle Thread, full regular-made.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 37½ Cents a Pair

Fast black Lisle Thread; openwork clocks with embroidered fronts.

Black or tan ribbed Lisle Thread, striped.

Cadet blue, tan or black Lisle Thread, with white polka dots.

Fast black Lisle Thread, with embroidered fronts or openwork embroidered clocks.

Black Lisle Thread, with extracted flower effects in pretty designs.

Black Lisle Thread, with white extracted allover effects.

Plain black Lisle Thread, fine gage.

At 50 Cents a Pair

Black gauze Lisle Thread, with self-embroidered fronts.

Black Lisle Thread, with embroidered fronts or clocks; or with openwork clocks, embroidered.

Black Lisle Thread, with openwork ankles or allover openwork.

Ribbed or plain black Lisle Thread, light weight. Broadway.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

At 25 Cents a Pair

Imported fine ribbed white Cotton; double knees, heels and toes; elastic and durable.

Fine ribbed black or tan Cotton, with double knees, heels, soles and toes; light weight and elastic. Sizes 5 to 7½, 20c pair; sizes 8 and upwards, 25c pair. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COLOMBIA'S SUIT IN FRANCE FAILS

Decision for Defendants in Action Against Canal Company.

AN APPEAL MAY BE TAKEN

But It Is Said That It Will Not Delay the Transfer of the Concession to the United States.

PARIS, March 31.—The First Civil Tribunal of the Seine to-day decided the case of the Republic of Colombia against the Panama Canal Company in favor of the defendants. The decision condemns the plaintiffs to pay the costs of the action.

This decision has the effect of removing the legal obstacles in the way of the transfer of the canal concession from the company to the United States.

The decision is a lengthy document, fully reviewing all the early circumstances of the concession and setting forth the various acts of the Colombian Congress, the treaties, &c., particularly Articles 20, 21, and 22 of the treaty of March 20, 1878, whereby the company acquired its rights.

"These articles," the decision says, "have the manifest purpose of assuring the full exercise of sovereignty over the canal. It results from what is established before this tribunal that Colombia is not in possession of the territory traversed by the canal. By coming before a French court in order to sustain its rights over the canal Colombia tacitly admits its inability itself to control the canal. It therefore follows naturally that it has lost sovereignty over the territory traversed by the canal.

"It also appears that this sovereignty is maintained by the new Republic of Panama, which is in actual possession of the authority and power of administration and of police. Under such circumstances it only remains for the Panama Company to accept the actual situation of authority and the facts relative to the territory embraced by the concession. Therefore the action commenced by Colombia is not receivable."

In the suit of Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse the court decided that the plaintiff had no case, either as the original concessionaire or as a stockholder, and condemned him to pay the costs of the suit.

The court announced that the other case, relative to Colombia's right to hold 50,000 shares of stock, would be heard on April 13. Although no formal notice of appeal was given, it was stated at the close of the court that Colombia and M. Wyse would appeal.

It is said that an appeal will not cause delay, as to-day's decision is held to confirm the company's full right to transfer to the United States. The suit relative to Colombia's right to hold shares does not affect the United States.

The decision gave great satisfaction to the American officials and the Panama Canal Company. The Panama Canal Company promptly took steps to call a meeting of the stockholders for a final ratification of the sale to the United States. This notice had been deferred, as it was feared the court would consider it an interference with its judicial prerogatives while the suit was pending.

Heretofore the company's council of administration has conducted all the negotiations with the United States, but for the purpose of removing the last vestige of doubt it is proposed to have a ratification by a general meeting of the stockholders. Notices of the meeting will be sent out to-night or to-morrow morning. The law requires twenty-five days' notice before a meeting, so the ratification is expected on April 25.

The company has taken precautions to see that a majority is sure to ratify, and it already has far more than a majority of the stock pledged to ratification. The subsequent proceedings are therefore considered mere formalities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The announcement that the French courts had not sustained the claim of the Colombian Government against the Panama Canal Company was not a surprise here. At the Department of Justice such a decision was confidently expected.

The suit of Colombia was not seriously regarded by the Attorney General, and in the consideration of the matter of transfer of title this suit played no part whatever. Messrs. Day and Russell of the Department of Justice have been sent to Paris to look into the sufficiency of the title of the Panama Company, to obtain a complete inventory of the property, and to make final arrangements for the transfer. It will require a couple of weeks to complete this work, and when that is done and the title is passed the $40,000,000 agreed upon as the purchase money will be paid to the representatives of the Panama Company and the $10,000,000 to the Panama Government.

It is not believed here that there will be any further attempt in the French courts to delay the transfer of the property to the United States.

BRITISH REVENUE DECREASE.

Receipts $49,936,405 Less Than in the Previous Year.

LONDON, March 31.—The revenue for the year ending March 31 shows a net decrease of $49,936,405 compared with the previous year.

The revenue decreases are: Income tax, $40,000,000; customs, $2,084,160; stamps, $3,500,000; estate duties, $4,494,750; excise, $2,311,900, and miscellaneous, $1,112,975.

The increases are: Post Office, $3,500,000; house duty, $500,000, and under other heads, $497,380.

The total revenue for the year was $756,022,495.

OUSTING SERVIAN REGICIDES.

Decree Retiring Twelve Higher Officers of the Army Is Issued.

VIENNA, March 31.—A royal decree was issued at Belgrade to-day retiring twelve of the higher officers of the Servian army.

The decree is regarded here as a first step in the scheme for settling the question of the treatment of the assassins of the late King Alexander and Queen Draga.

This scheme is intended to pacify those powers which practically broke off diplomatic relations with Servia when the regicides were retained in power.

POPE TO CODIFY CANON LAW.

He Will Form a Commission of Cardinals for This Purpose.

ROME, March 31.—The Pope of his own accord has directed that a codification be made of the Canon laws along lines similar to the codification of the Roman civil laws under the Emperor Justinian.

In his order directing the inauguration of this work the Pope says that he will form a commission of Cardinals, presided over by himself, for its execution. He asks for the assistance of pastors throughout the world.

BOTKIN TRIAL RESUMED.

At Defendant's Request Court Ignores Charge That Jury Was Approached.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—There was another surprise in the Botkin murder trial to-day. Owing to the charges made yesterday of attempts to tamper with jurors, it was understood that the first proceeding to-day would be the discharge of the jury. This, however, did not occur, and the trial proceeded as usual.

Attorney Knight said to the court that, contrary to the advice of her counsel, Mrs. Botkin insisted on the trial continuing, saying she was satisfied the jury would render a just verdict. Mrs. Botkin confirmed this. The court then ordered that the jury be admitted and the trial resumed.

"I have decided not to admit the testimony of Prof. Price, who analyzed some of the candy in this city," Judge Cook announced. The prosecution rested its case to-day.

BACK FROM FROZEN SOUTH.

The Discovery, Which Went In 1901, Reported Near New Zealand.

CHRIST CHURCH, New Zealand, March 31.—The British antarctic expedition which sailed on the steamer Discovery from London July 31, 1901, has signaled that it is returning.

It was announced from Hobart, Tasmania, Oct. 30 last, that the Terra Nova, an auxiliary relief ship with the Morning, the Royal Geographical Society's relief ship, would start for the relief of the Discovery, the British exploring vessel, the first week in December. At that time the Discovery had been frozen in for thirteen months at the foot of Mount Erebus, in south latitude 77.50, east longitude 66.42. The Terra Nova carried gun cotton with which to blast out a channel, but it was understood that if the Discovery couldn't be extricated her officers and men would be transferred to the Terra Nova and the Discovery abandoned.

The Discovery was commanded by Capt. R. F. Scott of the Royal Navy. Prof. Gregory of Melbourne went as the director of the civilian scientific staff, and Dr. George Murray of the British Natural History Museum as collator and editor of the scientific results of the expedition, which went under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society.

TO STOP BALKAN TROUBLES.

Italy and Austria Agree on a Plan to Enforce Reforms.

ROME, March 31.—The Governments of Italy and Austria have concluded a complete agreement regarding affairs in the Balkans by which the status quo in those States is assured, both powers pledging themselves not to undertake territorial occupation.

They have also decided upon the manner of the assignment to the different Macedonian valiyets of the international gendarmerie created under the Russo-Austrian reform scheme. The Italian gendarmerie will be intrusted with the occupation of the valiyet of Monastir.

BOSTON BANK FAILURE.

Union Trust Company's Liabilities, $1,600,000, Covered by Assets.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Union Trust Company closed its doors to-day. The company was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of $100,000.

The liabilities of the company are placed at $1,600,000, with nominal assets of about the same amount. The difficulties of the concern are attributed to heavy withdrawals by depositors and the inability of the management to realize quickly on securities.

The company has been temporarily enjoined by the Supreme Court, and the application for a permanent injunction is returnable to-morrow, when the court will be asked to appoint a receiver. The Directors of the company say that no opposition will be made to a receivership, and that the company will go out of business. They say positively that depositors will lose nothing.

BANK FAILS IN CLEVELAND.

Federal Trust Company Official Disappears and Leaves $20,000 Shortage.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—The Federal Trust Company to-day made an assignment to the Guardian Trust Company. The action is said to have been taken as a result of the disappearance of a prominent official of the Federal Trust Company and the discovery of a shortage of about $20,000.

An agreement was practically reached between the Directors of the Federal Trust Company and the Guardian Trust Company several days ago, providing for the merging of the two concerns. The disappearance of the official of the Federal Company, however, precipitated matters. Officials of both of the trust companies declare positively that no depositor will lose a penny as a result of the assignment.

A petition was filed in Common Pleas Court to-day to subject the stockholders of the Federal Trust Company to their statutory liabilities. H. H. McKeehan is the plaintiff.

As a result of sensational reports circulated in connection with the assignment of the Federal Trust Company a run was started to-day on the Pearl Street Sayings and Loan Company's Bank in the south end. Big down town banks promptly rushed large sums of money to the Pearl Street Bank, and the run stopped.

MAY CLOSE IOWA MINES.

Operators and Miners Disagree and 13,000 Men May Quit Work.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 31.—Unable to agree to an arbitration of their differences, the Iowa miners and operators split in joint conference to-day, with the result that every mine in the State may be shut down, throwing 13,000 miners out of employment. The conference adjourned after a session covering six weeks.

The split resulted from the refusal of the operators to raise the wages of unskilled laborers and to lower the price of blasting powder.

The operators hold that they are standing by the Indianapolis agreement and in so doing cannot submit to general increases in the wages paid unskilled labor throughout the district.

Telegrams were sent to John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, asking him to come to Des Moines and aid in a readjustment of the difficulties. Propositions for a settlement of the disagreement were prepared to-night by both sides, and will be submitted to-morrow, but the prospects are bright for a continuance of the dead-lock.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—The joint convention of Illinois miners and operators to-day failed to bring about a settlement of the scale in the First District. The operators' ultimatum declares that unless the miners accepted a three-cent reduction in that district the mines would be closed to-morrow. The miners unanimously voted to reject the ultimatum.

ACTOR SUES NANCE O'NEILL.

E. J. Ratcliffe, Her ex-Leading Man, Says She Broke Contract with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 31.—Papers in the suit of Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, against Gertrude Lamson, professionally known as Nance O'Neill; McKee Rankin, and John B. Schoeffel, manager of the Tremont Theatre, have been filed in the Superior Court and served upon the defendants.

Mr. Ratcliffe's bill of complaint sets forth that he paid out $2,500 to Gertrude Lamson and Mr. Rankin; that he was to be a copartner in all the profits; that Mr. Schoeffel induced Miss Lamson and Mr. Rankin to violate their agreements and enter into a contract with him, and that he has since been deprived of his position in the company.

Mr. Ratcliffe accordingly prays that the three defendants be ordered specially to carry out the partnership agreement, that a temporary receiver be appointed to manage the property, and that the agreement with Mr. Schoeffel be set aside.

Workman Gets $10,000 for Injuries.

A verdict for $10,000 damages was awarded to Frank Burnos, a machinist, against the American Sugar Refining Company by a jury before Justice Marean in Part VI. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Burnos was at work in one of the mixing machines at the refinery of the company at South First Street and Kent Avenue on Dec. 2, 1901, when the machinery was started prematurely, and he was caught in it. His hip was crushed and he received other injuries.

POST OFFICE RELIEF BLOCKED IN SENATE

Senators Clapp of Minnesota and Patterson of Colorado Raise Objections.

BLIND TO NEW YORK NEEDS

Messrs. Penrose and Fairbanks Plead for Amendments In Vain—Laid Over for Further Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Western Senators—Clapp of Minnesota and Patterson of Colorado—gave the New York Post Office plan a sharp set-back to-day. On their objections the amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill providing for the purchase of the Pennsylvania Railroad site and the lease of the New York Central Railroad building went over for further consideration, when the matter came up in the Senate.

Thus, through the petty jealousy of Senators whose personal interests are in no respect at stake, relief for New York City is postponed when it was almost in sight. It was the expectation of Chairman Penrose and most of the Senators to pass the amendments to-day and make it possible to complete action on the bill in a short time to-morrow. How determined the opposition to this programme is has not yet appeared.

Senator Clapp opened up the attack on the New York amendments. He objected to the adoption of amendments and the publication afterward of communications from the department explaining the necessity of certain appropriations. He urged that the committee should make a report on its amendments with all the correspondence showing why the amendments had been presented. This he applied to the New York Post Office site matter as one especially requiring the fullest information on the part of Senators.

Senator Patterson then made a pointed attack on the two New York propositions. He said that as the city had already one Post Office that had cost upward of $6,000,000, it looked as if the committee had striven to give New York more plums than it was fairly entitled to, considering that many other cities throughout the country were compelled to go without adequate Post Office accommodations. He challenged the committee to show how the lease from the Central was at all necessary for the disposition of postal business in New York.

Senator Penrose in reply recited the facts in the case, showing that the Pennsylvania Company offered land which had cost them at private sale, extending over several years, more than $3,000,000 for the sum of $2,000,000, and that another site of similar advantages would no doubt cost the Government three times as much. The lease from the New York Central, he said, would result in a saving from the rents now paid for Post Office purposes in New York City of over $70,000 a year.

Senator Fairbanks, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, urged the passage of the amendment. He said he had made a thorough study of the whole problem from the beginning, and he thought that the best possible solution of the matter was presented in the committee's amendments.

On Senator Patterson's objection, however, the amendments were laid over for further consideration.

WILLIAMS ASKS TRUST FACTS.

Democratic Leader Seeks Information of Attorney General Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mr. Williams of Mississippi to-day presented resolutions in the House that are intended to furnish Democrats with topics for campaign discussion.

One of the resolutions calls on the Attorney General to inform the House whether he has taken cognizance of the alleged combination of anthracite coal-carrying railroads. The other propounds to the Attorney General the inquiry whether he has taken steps to prosecute criminally the promoters of the Northern Securities Company.

It is the purpose of Mr. Williams to urge these two resolutions before the Judiciary Committee, to whom they were referred.

ANTI-CANTEEN VICTORY.

House Refuses Money to State Homes for Soldiers Which Have Bars.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The House to-day adopted an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, providing that no appropriation shall be made to any State or Territorial home for soldiers that maintains a bar or canteen where intoxicating liquors are sold.

There was quite a brisk debate over the amendment, which was offered by Mr. Bell, (Dem., Cal.,) who, referring to the home in his own State, said its officials had degraded the State to the position of conducting a saloon and grog shop. The officials compel the soldier to surrender his pension and then pay it back to him in canteen checks. He asserted that a result of this system is a complete monopoly of nearly every dollar that goes into that home in the form of pensions.

A violent attack on the Coast and Geodetic Survey was made by Mr. Robinson of Indiana, who charged that scandal attached to that office in connection with allowances for commutation of subsistence. He cited instances where some officers received $2 per day in commutation of subsistence, whereas others in the same command received nothing. He also mentioned by name men on vacation who had drawn the allowance. He offered an amendment requiring that the allowance shall not be made unless supported by properly authenticated vouchers.

Mr. Hemenway defended the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Mr. Robinson's amendment was disagreed to.

BOWEN'S PROTEST TO CASTRO.

Venezuela Paper Said American Minister Pocketed Venezuela's Money.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Hay has received a personal note from Herbert W. Bowen, the American Minister at Caracas, briefly recounting a recent experience he has had with President Castro.

It appears that a Caracas newspaper published in an apparently official form the charge that Mr. Bowen had pocketed several hundred thousand dollars of Venezuela's money. Mr. Bowen promptly sent a personal note of protest to President Castro, but Castro pleaded that he was unable to interfere with the paper, whereupon Mr. Bowen replied that he interfered whenever he chose to.

While Mr. Bowen refused to dignify the matter by an official protest, his action in bringing it so vigorously to the attention of President Castro is heartily approved by the officials here, and Mr. Bowen will be so advised.

Shanty's Resident Left $960.

Patrick Farrell, who was fifty years old, was found dead yesterday in a shanty in which he lived, at the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn. The man had been dead twenty-four hours when found. His death was due to pneumonia. The police found $260 in the man's pockets and $700 elsewhere in the room. Farrell was employed by John D. Rogers, a contractor, who is building the caisson for the new Manhattan Bridge.

Covers a Greater Area,
Enjoys Greater Appropriations of Money,
Will have Greater Exhibits
Than any Previous Exposition.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

AT ST. LOUIS
MAY TO NOVEMBER 1904.

The best way to reach St. Louis from New York and New England is without question via the

NEW YORK CENTRAL OR WEST SHORE

6 TRAINS A DAY
RATES FROM NEW YORK WILL BE FROM
$23.25 to $38.80,
according to the character of the train and service and time limit of tickets.

Day Coach Excursion tickets good only in Day Coaches will be sold from time to time at a rate of $18.00 by the West Shore and $20.00 by the New York Central.

First Coach Excursion by the West Shore May 18th and by the New York Central May 24th. For particulars inquire of our ticket agents.

For a copy of a beautifully illustrated folder on the World's Fair, send two 2-cent stamps to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, New York.

DISASTER BLAMED ON BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Grand Jury's Presentment Regarding Darlington Hotel.

URGES DISMISSAL OF FRENCH

Declares That Schwandtner's Limited Intelligence Makes It Useless to Indict Him—Changes In Law Suggested.

The March Grand Jury, after exonerating all those on whom the responsibility had been fixed by the Coroner's jury at the inquest into the Darlington Hotel disaster, with the exception of Eugene Allison, one of the owners, yesterday made a presentment, severely censuring the Building Department. The following findings were returned in that connection:

The system of inspection in all buildings in process of erection at present in vogue in the Building Department is grossly inadequate. The number of inspectors is absurdly small. The compensation allowed them is insufficient to secure men of the requisite intelligence and capacity, and the men actually employed are not properly qualified for their positions.

We find that French, the Inspector whose duty it was to examine the condition of the steel and iron work in the Hotel Darlington, was so grossly negligent in the performance of his duties that we consider him a person entirely unfit for his position, and recommend his immediate dismissal from the department.

We find that the Building Department of the City of New York is deserving of censure for failing to discover that the steel and iron structure of the Hotel Darlington had been completed to the eleventh story upon plans which had been disapproved.

The Grand Jury recommends that a law be passed prohibiting the erection of a steel and iron structure without the immediate supervision of the original architect or a competent expert, licensed by the city. Other recommendations are that Building Inspectors be required to be competent engineers of experience, and that they be better paid; that copies of all plans, with the action of the Building Department plainly marked thereon, be kept in all buildings in process of erection during the entire period of construction, and that Inspectors shall be required to determine whether the work is carried on in connection with the plans; that Inspectors be required to report daily what is being done to remedy reported violations of the Building Code in structures under erection, and that the Superintendent of Buildings or any person acting in his place be empowered by law to summarily stop work on buildings where in his judgment continuation of such work would endanger public safety.

The failure to indict either Edward Pole or Paul Schwandtner, the contractors who were held criminally responsible by the Coroner's jury, is explained as follows:

We have found no indictment for criminal negligence against either Pole or Schwandtner, subcontractors for the steel and iron frameworks of the Hotel Darlington, for the reason that we do not believe a conviction could be had in either case. Pole had only a financial interest in the firm, and was not personally concerned in the erection of the building, and because in the case of Schwandtner his ignorance is so great and his intelligence so limited as to render him practically incapable of appreciating the responsibility of his undertaking.

Judge Foster in discharging the Grand Jurors, their work for the term having been completed, complimented them upon having rendered a public service by the presentment. District Attorney Jerome said he agreed with the Grand Jury that the Superintendent of Buildings ought to have the power to stop work on a building when not carried on in accordance with approved plans.

"But after all we need competent inspection rather than more laws," said Mr. Jerome. "I am in favor of a law which would make the corporation erecting the building pay for the services of the Inspector on the premises."

When asked why Inspector French had not been indicted, Mr. Jerome said:

"I don't think he could be convicted. He had three square miles of territory to cover in a part of the city where more buildings were going up than in any other. I don't think he could be held to blame."

WEST SIDE LAWLESSNESS.

Holds Three-Platoon System Responsible for Disturbances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's paper describing the lawlessness that now prevails in certain sections of Riverside pictures a condition that exists in nearly every part of the city. Morningside Park and its vicinity, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, are in possession of gangs of vicious and dangerous young men and boys. They steal, destroy property, and make the lives of residents almost unbearable. Sunday, supposed to be a day of rest and quiet, is made hideous by these gangs of criminals in embryo. Explosives of all kinds are freely used. Yells and obscene language fill the air. Street lamps and windows in houses are broken and stoops covered over with chalk marks and disgusting writing.

One would naturally ask, "Where are the police?" The answer is, Under the three-platoon system practically there are no police. How can 1,500 men, which are all that the "system" admits of at any one time, patrol adequately territory extending from the Battery to the Bronx east and west. This political gratuity to a class of men who are enormously paid for the service rendered is an outrage upon the taxpayers and citizens generally. Your article fails to put the blame for the lawlessness now prevailing where it properly belongs.

The policeman who said "he could not be in every part of Morningside at once" gave the whole story in that one sentence. People before long will have to organize for their own protection, club together, and hire special help. Are we drifting in the direction of Chicago conditions? The three-platoon system is a splendid one for the disorderly element of our population, but a rank injustice to the taxpayers and the law-abiding. C. M. WHITSON.

New York, March 30, 1904.



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Three Dollars.

Talent ofttimes makes a tyrant. Your exclusive hatter would assume a dictatorial attitude. "This hat have I wrought and your head should it cover," is his edict. For his limitations he would penalize you.

We are not exclusive in that respect. It is not the man who made it, but the hat that counts with us. Our stock includes every new block which the exclusive designers have presented as well as our own models for the new season's service.

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Soft Hats in black, brown, tan, pearl and gray.

Twenty-one distinctive models.

Hats designed specifically for the young fellows in nine distinctive models.

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BURGLAR RETURNS BOOTY.

Fugitive from Middletown (Conn.) Asylum Suspected by Police.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 31.—T. E. Morgan, whose house was robbed recently, today received from New York a package containing all the articles taken by the burglar. No letter accompanied the package, but it bore the wrapper of a New York department store, and was apparently shipped from the store.

Within the last ten days a number of burglaries have been committed here and in Westfield, Mass., which the police believe to be the work of Arthur Wilcox, who escaped from the insane asylum at Middletown not long ago. Wilcox, who formerly lived here, is said to have a relative who is employed in the store from which the goods were sent, and he is supposed to be visiting in New York. The New York police have been asked to search for him.

CENTRAL PARK FOR DRILLS.

Officer of National Guard Says Suggestion Creates Only Amusement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has been considerably interested in reading the various somewhat excited protests which have appeared recently in The Times, Post, &c., against granting permission to the various National Guard organizations in the city to drill in Central Park certain afternoons of each week. As an officer of one of these organizations the writer hastens to assure you that your apprehensions are absolutely unfounded. The questions as to whether the public parks should be utilized in this manner, whether the public would appreciate it if it were done, whether the turf would be destroyed, &c., &c., are purely academic. As a matter of fact there is not one organization in the city that could be induced to take advantage of such permission if it were given. Excepting, of course, the unknown officer who acted as sponsor for the suggestion the idea otherwise has created only amusement in National Guard circles.

A close acquaintance with the composition of and conditions surrounding the Guard would have assured you at once that the plan is absolutely impracticable. Not one officer or enlisted man in one hundred could devote one afternoon each week for drill. To give up one night each week is a sacrifice to many and even being compelled to participate in the Decoration Day parade is becoming each year a more unpleasant duty which is only made possible by being ordered on a national holiday. It is barely possible that some Captain might take his company out some night in the Spring for drill, but this possibility is hardly worthy of consideration, as most organizations suspend drills for the season April first and the weather usually will not permit outdoor drilling at night before that time.

The National Guard is composed of business men who would instantly resent any attempt to compel them to leave their business except, of course, when called upon to preserve order and suppress riot.

TWELFTH.

New York, March 30, 1904.

WM. VOGEL & SON.



Men's Easter Raiment.

A man's ease and comfort depend a great deal on how he's fixed up. When you dress up for Easter Day you have got to run the gantlet of critical eyes. Here are Spring suits and overcoats that will bear searching criticism—the inner parts are as thoroughly tailored as the outer parts. Every garment reflects the talent bestowed upon it. You may select from a satisfying range of fabrics and models.

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Belted-Back Overcoats, 50 and 52 inches long, made in the single-breasted model, of plain-tone Cheviots, Whipcords and high color effects—all rainproofed—$15.

Sack Suits in the new single and double breasted models, of Thibets, Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds, in plain and fancy effects—$15.

Every other thing for Easter—Frock Coats and Vests, Silk Hats, Patent Leather Shoes, Gloves, Neckwear, Shirts, etc.

Spring Suits $15 to $35. Spring Overcoats $15 to $35.

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Duchess Blend Coffee, 25c. lb. This Coffee is as fine as money and skill can produce. No reason why you should pay some one else 35c. for not as good.

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TAMMANY NOT FOR GAS REFORM, SAYS ODELL

Remarks That Mayor McClellan Has Failed to Urge Legislation.

NO HOME RULE THIS YEAR

Sub-Committee Will Report That New Yorkers Have Considerable, but Fail to Notice It.

Gov. Odell conferred with most of the local leaders yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. While he was in the rear corridor Senator Platt arrived from Washington. It was expected that the Governor would at once go up to the Senator's apartments, but not a step did he move. He merely said that he would see the Senator in the morning.

The Governor denied that he had picked out a successor to Superintendent G. W. Morgan of the Bureau of Elections.

"There must be somebody to succeed first, you know," he said.

John McCullagh, ex-Superintendent of Elections, passed the Governor as he stood before the hotel desk. Both men bowed, but there was no handshaking or exchange of words. The ex-Superintendent declared he knew nothing about the report that he was to succeed Mr. Morgan. Only one thing seems to be settled,—that is, that Superintendent Morgan will retire before the campaign gets in full swing.

Gov. Odell called attention to the fact that the Home Rule Committee, headed by Col. George W. Dunn, would meet in Albany on Tuesday. This committee, it is understood, will receive a report from its sub-committee to the effect that nothing is to be done this year, and calling New Yorkers' attention to what the sub-committee says is a fact, that they already enjoy considerable home rule, but have overlooked it. Senator Elsberg, William Barnes, and a number of State leaders are members of this committee. Some politicians express the belief that the Governor's home-rule proposition was a flash in the pan for political purposes.

In answer to a question as to what he thought of the report that W. L. Ward, leader of Westchester, and one of his closest allies, had indorsed Elihu Root for the Republican nomination for Governor this Fall, the Governor smiled and said:

"He would certainly make a good Governor, if selected and elected. You know a man must be elected as well as selected."

Mr. Odell expressed confidence that J. Sloat Fassett and Charles W. Gillet, rivals for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Thirty-third District, would arrive at some understanding. While the district is heavily Republican, if the Republican vote should be almost squarely split, a strong Democrat would not have much difficulty sliding in. This contest is about the only one in sight so far as the up-State districts are concerned.

In reference to the crusade against gas combinations in this city the Governor declared that New York had not presented any specific bill, sanctioned by the city authorities, looking toward municipal ownership of a gas plant. He said that the city could easily purchase a gas plant, together with its franchise, without legislation, if it did not care to wait for the building of a plant to be owned by itself.

"Mayor Low came personally to Albany last year," he added, "and appeared before committees on behalf of a municipal gas plant; but I have not seen Mayor McClellan in Albany this Winter on such a mission. I gather from appearances that the city administration of New York doesn't want any legislation, this year at least, looking toward the construction of a gas plant of its own."

Indications point to the retirement of at least four of the eleven New York County State committeemen from that plan, if it goes through, means the carrying out of Gov. Odell's wishes. Robert C. Morris is slated to give way to Abraham Gruber in the Thirteenth, Cornelius Van Cott to retire in favor of George Cromwell in the Eighth, Lemuel E. Quigg to be succeeded by A. T. Mason in the Fifteenth, and C. W. Meade of the Eleventh, father-in-law of the late Fredericks S. Gibbs, to give way to William Halpin.

TEA TASTES AS PROPERTY.

Court to Decide Rights of Possession in Individual Preferences.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Whether a person's peculiar taste in the matter of tea and coffee is his property or the property of his grocer will be decided when the injunction suit of the Royal Tea Company against William Gunther comes to trial in the Circuit Court.

Before Judge Dunne, attorneys for the tea company represented that Gunther had been the avenue of communication between the firm's coffee and tea expert and several hundred housewives and cooks in Chicago. Gunther, who drove a wagon over the tea and coffee routes, in a year's time became familiar with the tastes of 300 customers, and with the "blends" with which the expert satisfied these preferences. Then he was discharged.

It is alleged that Gunther then established a tea and cofee business of his own, using the secrets he had acquired. Then the company realized the whims of their customers had a money value. Gunther had taken trade from them, and they sought to enjoin his further operations.

STANDARD OF NATIVE JUDGES.

"Reasonably Fit" Men Eligible to Hold Office in Insular Possessions.

HONOLULU, March 31.—Gov. Carter has received from Washington the report of the Department of Justice on the charges against Judge Kalua of the Second Circuit Court. The report, while not recommending removal, says that he should not be reappointed at the expiration of his term, June 5. The charges included corruption, intoxication on the bench, incompetence, and improper political activity.

The report says Kalua admits that he possibly was indiscreet while under the influence of liquor on election day, but that his denials of the other charges against him are satisfactory. It continues as follows:

"It is the general policy of the Government to permit natives in our new possessions to hold office if they are reasonably fit, and not to fix too high a standard by which to test them or permit local political feeling to oust them."

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator TOWNSEND'S—Authorizing savings banks to invest in the mortgage bonds of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railway.

Senator McEWAN'S—Forbidding savings banks to invest in the proposed new issue of bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HORNIDGE'S—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to acquire land for public playgrounds.

Mr. FINCH'S—Amending the New York City charter relative to selection of grand jurors.

Senator RUSSELL'S street and park opening bill.

Senator MARTIN'S—Authorizing the New York Board of Taxes and Assessments to adopt a common seal with which to certify copies of their records.

Senator PRIME'S—Forbidding savings and loan associations to make loans upon the second or divided mortgage plan.

Senator MALEY'S—Transferring to the canal debt sinking fund certain unexpended balances in the Champlain Canal enlargement fund.

Bill to Forward Central's Terminal.

ALBANY, March 31.—Senator Plunkitt to-day introduced two bills affecting the operation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in New York City. One is to permit a modification of the plans for the construction of the Forty-fifth Street viaduct and the carrying of Park Avenue over the tracks of the railroad company, in connection with the terminal improvements. The other authorizes a grant of land under the waters of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem.

MR. CROMWELL, DICTATOR.

Democrats See a Republican "Joker" in One Home Rule Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The home rule bill giving to the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the right to issue bonds for a municipal ferry service, for a telegraph system for the use of the Police and Fire Departments, and for maps of all of the territory embraced in the boroughs of the city, is said by Democrats to contain a neat little Republican joker. They say that the bill might well be entitled "a bill to increase the importance of President Cromwell of Richmond, the only Republican member of the Board of Estimete and Apportionment."

There is a provision of the bill which requires a unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of bonds for any of the purposes enumerated. As is well known, the Staten Islanders have their own notions as to the character of ferry service which should be established between that section and New York, and if the bill put in to-day should be enacted, Borough President Cromwell could have his wey about the ferry service or else nothing could be done. Mr. Cromwell, it is urged, could thus become a dictator on all matters embraced within the additional jurisdiction granted to the local authorities in the most important of the home rule bills.

VOTE MACHINE GRAB PERSISTS.

Downed Once, It Bobs Up Again—Would Cost City $750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The "joker" which Senator Dowling discovered in a Buffalo election bill introduced by Senator Davis several days ago, and which permitted a board consisting of the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the Chairman of a proposed State voting commission, to saddle voting machines on the City of New York without the consent of the city authorities, reappeared to-day. The joker meant the mandatory expenditure by the city of $750,000.

Senator Dowling had the offensive paragraph knocked out, but it was discovered that a provision still remained in the bill under which the voting commission could compel the city authorities to adopt any voting machines which it might see fit to designate.

On the floor of the Senate to-day Senator Davis tried to have the bill amended so that this provision also would be taken out, but Senator Foley objected. Senator Dowling and others explained to Senator Foley that the effect of his objection was to permit the objectionable provision to remain in the bill, but he refused to change his position, stating that he wished to examine the bill thoroughly before giving consent to any change in it.

HOME RULE IS LIMITED.

Three Bills Introduced, but None Is an Excise Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—Three home rule bills were introduced in the Senate to-day by the Committee on Cities. The most important of them was a bill giving additional powers to the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for public improvement.

The other two bills provide that the Fire Commissioner and the Police Commissioner, with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall have power to pass upon all applications for reinstatement in those departments.

Members of the Home Rule Committee say that they do not look for a home rule, excise, or gas bill for the City of New York. Both these matters, however, will not be decided upon finally until the home rule conference meets on April 5.

A fourth home rule bill which has already passed the Assembly and is slated to pass the Senate abrogates the existing provision of law, which restricts the number of policemen that may be appointed in any one year to 150, and allows the appointment of as many additional patrolmen as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will make provision for.

PORT CHESTER BILL ADVANCED.

But the Committee on Rules May Smother It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Port Chester Railroad bill was favorably reported today by the Railroads Committee of the Assembly. The bill takes away from the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York the right to say whether or not the Port Chester shall have the privilege of connecting with the subway and vests that authority in the local board of the Borough of the Bronx.

It is thought by some that the report that the Westchester road had decided to abandon its fight had influenced the action of the Railroads Committee. The truth probably is that the members of the committee thought they might as well have the credit of reporting the bill in view of the clamor that has been made for it in Westchester, knowing that their action would not materially help the measure, inasmuch as it was certain to go to the Committee on Rules.

It is impossible to say what show the bill will have with the Committee on Rules.

MORTGAGE TAX BILL BEATEN.

Mr. Bostwick Fails to Save It in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 31.—Just after the Assembly convened to-day Mr. Bostwick moved to discharge the Committee on Taxation from consideration of his Mortgage Tax Exemption bill, the committee having declined to report the measure.

Mr. Bostwick added that he considered it "not only my right, but my solemn duty before I leave this Legislature to put myself on record for this bill, which so many people earnestly desire. It is favored by the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Tax Reform Association, and many other New York organizations.

Nevertheless, the Assembly laid Mr. Bostwick's motion on the table.

NEW LIBEL BILL FAVORED.

Defendants May Plead Retraction In Mitigation of Damages.

ALBANY, March 31.—The Wade Libel bill was reported favorably to the Senate to-day, but with important amendments that make it less drastic. The bill originally provided that the plaintiff should be compelled to show malice on the part of the defendant. The Senate committee strikes this out, but puts it in a milder form.

As reported, the bill provides that where malice is not shown the defendant shall not be liable to pay punitive damages if he shows that within reasonable time after receiving notice in writing he corrected and retracted the objectionable statement in as conspicuous and public a manner as that in which said statement was published. "Upon publication of such correction and retraction the defendent may plead the same in mitigation of damages," says the bill.

TRANSIT BILLS REPORTED.

Senate Committee Favors Measures Backed by Commissioners.

ALBANY, March 31.—The rapid transit bills for New York City were reported favorably by the Senate Cities Committee and advanced to third reading. They comprise the Elsberg-Newcomb consolidated bill, which the committee has compiled from all the pending propositions, and the two bills desired by the Rapid Transit Commission. They are in the form discussed at the last two meetings of the committee.

It is found that there has been some slight amendment to the bills of the Rapid Transit Commission by providing that any franchise or contract hereafter let for any extension of the system must be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

BEDELL DEFENDS HIS RAILROAD "GRAB" BILLS

Mr. Newcomb Says Roads Want Something for Nothing.

RULES COMMITTEE GETS BILLS

Amendments Will Be Offered for Power Brakes, Bigger Cars, and Other Transit Facilities Much Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—The four bills in the interest of the Interurban Railroad were debated to-day for several hours in the Assembly. At the conclusion of the debate it was agreed to allow the bills to go to the Rules Committee without being advanced. That committee, if it decides in favor of the bills, will report them out on order of second reading, and an opportunity to offer amendments will then be afforded.

Assemblyman Newcomb, who made the principal speech against the bills to-day, has several amendments which he will offer. The amendments are in line with the argument on which he based his opposition to the bills, that the Legislature should not show the Interurban Company any favor as long as that company continued to show disregard of the comfort and convenience of the citizens of New York.

To the bill designed to let the company off from a portion of the amount due by it to the city for arrearages, Mr. Newcomb will propose the following amendment: "Every street railway company which shall avail itself of the provisions of this act shall, within a reasonable time, equip all its cars with effective power brakes."

The bill designed to give the company an advantage with regard to the computation and payment of car license fees, Mr. Newcomb will seek to have amended as follows:

"But no contract shall be entered into relieving any street railway of any payment or part of any payment unless the company shall have substituted on all its congested lines cars of a length permitting the comfortable seating of fifty passengers."

The bill which provides for the relocation of the routes of the company Mr. Newcomb says he considers so bad that he is not willing to stand for any compromise on it.

Mr. Bedell, the introducer of the bills, said that the four bills were introduced by him at the request of the firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, representing the railroad intereste, and no attempt whatever was made to prevent full discussion as to their merits or demerits.

As to the bill regarding arrearages owing to the city, Mr. Bedell said he introduced a similar bill lest year at the instance of ex-Mayor Low. It was, he said, approved by the present city administration of New York.

The bill with respect to abandonment of part of route, temporary removal of rails, and relocation, Mr. Bedell thought, had been so amended that the city's interests had been properly guarded. He had been assured positively by Mr. Cravath that it was not the intention, nor would this bill permit, any railroad company to enter upon Elm Street.

Mr. Prince expressed himself as against every one of the bills, saying that they did not consider in the least the wishes of the people of New York City.

CHANGES IN ROCK ISLAND.

B. L. Winchell Succeeds W. B. Leeds as President of Road.

Important changes were announced yesterday in the make-up of the executive staff of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. W. B. Leeds, resigned as President and B. L. Winchell was elected to succeed him. C. H. Warren, First Vice President, gave way to Robert Mather, formerly Second Vice President. J. F. Stevens succeeded Mr. Mather. The staff of the St. Louis and San Francisco also underwent some changes. B. F. Yoakum, formerly President, was elected Chairman of the board, and was succeeded by A. J. Davidson. Robert Mather was also elected First Vice President of the 'Frisco, succeeding Mr. Winchell, who became President of the Rock Island.

The chenges were made in pursuance with the plan of operation which was adopted some time ago for the administration of the system. These changes put the operation of the two systems in the hands of men who are actually in constant touch with the road, and who will have headquarters at St. Louis and Chicago, respectively, instead of in this city. Both the new men are graduates from the 'Frisco staff. Thus a former employe of the 'Frisco becomes the head of the entire Rock Island system, which now controls the 'Frisco.

WOMAN DEAD IN BOWERY HOTEL

Had Apparently Committed Suicide—Man Companion Missing.

A young woman, whose identity the police ere trying to establish, was found dead in Room 10 of the Oxford Hotel at 303 Bowery yesterday afternoon. The police think that the woman committed suicide, as two bottles, one nearly full and the other almost emptied, of carbolic acid were found on the floor, near the bed in which she died.

The woman went to the hotel on Wednesday night about 10:30 o'clock. She was accompanied by a young man. The couple registered as "Jones and Wife, Jersey City." She was plainly, but neatly, dressed.

Before they went up stairs the man asked to be called at 3:30 o'clock in the morning. At that hour the clerk went to the room and rapped on the door. The woman answered and awakened the man. A few minutes later the man left the hotel. Yesterday afternoon, when the fact that the woman was still in the room was noted, the door was broken in, and the woman, who had apparently been dead for several hours, was found lying on the bed.

The police made a thorough search of the room, but were unable to discover any clues to the woman's identity. She had not a piece of jewelry or writing of any kind on her that could throw any light as to who she was. On one of the bottles was blown the name of Druggist Neergaarde of 225 and 450 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and on the other that of Druggist Osborn, who conducts a number of drug stores in the same borough.

The police are trying to find the man. He is described as about thirty-five yeare old. Police Captain McDermott said last night that he believed that John McGurk, who is famous in the Bowery as the proprietor of Suicide Hall, which was a few doors south of the hotel, is a part owner of the building.

WOMEN TAKEN FOR ASSAULT.

Arrested Here for Dispute Over Child in Jersey City.

Mrs. Josephine Cook and her daughter, Mrs. Ella De Commerce, who said that they lived at 21 West Ninety-ninth Street, were arrested last night by Detective Sergeants Fogarty and Downing on a warrant issued in Jersey City, charging them with assault with intent to kill and with being fugitives from justice. They were taken to the Mercer Street Police Station.

Mrs. De Commerce is the wife of a dancing professor with whom she has not lived for about eighteen months. They have one child. Until a few weeks ago the child lived with the father, who has been married twice and who has a daughter by his first wife. On March 16 the two children were playing in front of the De Commerce home, at 260 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, when Mrs. Cook and Mrs. De Commerce appeared there. They took the younger of the children, and it is alleged that in getting possession of her one of the women struck the child's half-sister on the arm. This is said to be the basis for the charge.

FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

PALL MALL

LONDON CIGARETTES

A most rare and delicious blend of Eastern Tobaccos.

Forsythe's

Spring Styles

Walking Suits

Forsythe suits must not be judged by ready-made standards. In every respect they are equal to the productions of the most exclusive custom tailors and prices are about one-half.

$28 upward

Only the best materials are used. In style and finish they cannot be surpassed. Eton and Coat Suits in great variety.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

John Forsythe

THE WAIST HOUSE

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

Send for Illustrated Folders of Forsythe Waists and Suits.

FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.

Need for Such Legislation as Indicated in Government Statistics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The meeting at St. Bartholomew's Parish House to discuss Federal legislation as to divorce is timely, for more stringent and uniform laws are sorely needed to ward off a grave danger lurking in the increasing recourse to the divorce courts. It is to be regretted that the great majority of people will be disposed to look upon that meeting, or any action it may take, in a purely religious light because the gentlemen composing the committee are clergymen. For this reason avcrage meh and women will not give the movement the careful thought it deserves. They will be apt to dismiss it with some impatient exclamation about the nerrowness of the clergy and their presumptuous efforts to thrust the Church and her laws upon a people who have outgrown both.

Any such attitude is to be regretted, for divorce is not merely a religious problem. It is more than the breaking of religious principle or ecclesiastical law. It is a social problem, for it threatens civilization by breaking up the family. This sounds trite, but it is true. It is but a step from divorce to no marriage, and not a very great one. Imagine the chaotic condition of society if merriage were eliminated. This is clearly and terribly worked out in "The One Woman," a recent novel. Do away with marriage and man will fall to the level of the brute. If he is not ready to relinquish his mate he will fight, and fight to kill. When he grows weary of her he will cast her away and seek another. God alone knows what the offspring of such parentage would be, but man can make a pretty shrewd guess and not be very far out in saying that two or three generations would see the world well on the way to barbarism.

It is not the shocked conscience of a Puritan which sees this danger lurking behind divorce. Any one who will take the trouble to study Carroll D. Wright's exhaustive report upon marriege and divorce in the United States must feel the pulsing of a special upheaval beneath divorce. According to this report, which covers the twenty years between 1867 and 1886, there were 9,937 divorces in 1867. This number had increased nearly threefold by 1886, the divorces that year numbering 25,535, an increase of 157 per cent. in twenty years. During this same period the population increased but 60 per cent. That is, divorce increased three times more rapidly than the population. One's brain grows dizzy at the thought. But when it is remembered that a large percentage of the growth in population is due to immigration, and that a large proportion of this influx is of the Roman faith, which forbids divorce save in rare instances, it is seen that the true ratio of increase of divorce over population is much more than threefold. Indeed, Mr. Wright reports that if it were not for the restraining influence of the Roman Church the number of divorces would be doubled.

If any contagious disease should show a like increase the country would be panic-stricken. Yet the great majority of people are absolutely indifferent to a disease infinitely more deadly, for it threatens the morality and intellect of the race, if not lte existence. Surely anything which does this is more than a religious problem, and if the clergy are the first to realize the danger the rest of us ought to be glad that there ie some one on the watch tower with keener gaze and more sensitive perception than the average. A. E. MONTGOMERY.

New York, March 30, 1904.

STEAMSHIP SINKS A TUG.

The Navahoe Strikes the George P. Taylor, Valued at $200,000.

Through a mieunderstanding of signals the Clyde Line steamship Navahoe, inward bound from Charleston, ran down and sunk the tugboat George P. Taylor yesterday morning in the North River off the end of the Penneylvania Railroad Company's piers at Desbrosses Street. Capt. Moriarty and the seven men of the crew of the tugboat, seeing that a collielon was inevitable, jumped into the river. They were rescued by the tugboat Ocean.

The George P. Taylor was a new tug, valued at $200,000, and she was the property of the Rogers Towing Company. At the time of the accident she was towing a barge across the river. When the Navahoe appeared signals were sounded from both vessels, which then continued on their courses, until the tug was directly in the path of the steamship, with no chance for escape. The engines of the Navahoe were etopped, but not in time to prevent her striking the tug amidships and almost cutting her in two.

The Navahoe stood by to pick up the men who had jumped overboard, but before ehe could lower any boats the Ocean had rescued every one.

BURGLARS MISS DIAMONDS.

Open Safe All Right, but Are Scared Away.

Burglars who got into the Metropolitan Cleaning and Dyeing Company's baeement store, at 251 East Houston Street, at about midnight Monday night got $65 from the safe and were scared away from diamonds worth $1,000 by the arrival of Max Schwartz, who lives up staire.

The burglars moved the eafe from the front to the beck of the basement and bored an eight-inch hole in the inner metal wall. Then they started to bore into a small compartment which held the diamonds. Schwartz heard them, saw their light, and went down and pounded on the door. The burglars got out by a rear window and ran away.

The diamonde belong to the wife of Manager Bruckner of the cleaning company.

Divorce Decree for Mrs. Clauss.

Supreme Court Justice Truax granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Mrs. Louise Kent Clauss of 109 West Forty-third Street from John H. Clauss. The decree directs that Clauss pay her $30,000 in lieu of allmony.

At the American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

Now on Free View Day and Evening

The Highly Important Collection of

Notable Paintings

of the

Early English, French and Dutch Schools

Belonging to

Messrs. Dowdeswell & Dowdeswell

who are retiring from business in New York,

AND

Mr. T. J. Blakeslee

To be sold at unrestricted Public Sale

On Thursday and Friday Evenings, April 7th and 8th

At Mendelssohn Hall

The Following Distinguished Artists are Represented:

Burne-Jones		Crome	(2)	Largilliere		Romney	
Bonington	(2)	Cuyp	(2)	Lawrence	(4)	Ruysdael	
Beechey	(2)	Gainsborough	(2)	Lely	(3)	Teniores	
Canaletto	(4)	Gerome	(2)	Moreelse	(3)	Turner	
Clays		Guardi	(2)	Morland	(2)	Van Dyck	
Coello		Hals		Opie		Van Goyen	
Constable	(2)	Harlow	(4)	Pourbus	(2)	Van Loo	
Copley		Hondecoeter		Ravesteyn	(3)	Van Stry	
Cotes	(2)	Hoppner	(2)	Reynolds	(4)	Verspronck	
Claude Lorraine		Landseer		Ribera	(2)	Wilson	(5)

The Sale will be conducted by Tohmas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

LE ROY LITTLE CIGARS

FOR ALL MEN



WOMEN AND SUFFRAGE.

A Working Girl's Views on Qualifications for the Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's (Wednesday's) issue of THE TIMES you say:

"Women who really desire the suffrage would stand a much better chance of gradually getting it if they confined themselves to a demand for the vote for women especially qualified, say, by possession of property or by ability to stand a test of education, or both."

You do not say anywhere that men should be subjected to the same test.

Are we to understand, then, that only women with property and women of intelligence and education ought to be intrusted with the suffrage, while the most ignorant and the most stupid biped in trousere, provided he be over twenty-one years of age, is to have his right to a voice in the affairs of the Nation recognized as a matter of course? Truly, that would be a delightful arrangement!

It must have occurred to anybody who has ever given the matter ten minutes' thought that the only fair and intelligent test of any man's or woman's fitness for the suffrage would be an educational one. Of course, the prospective voter should not be expected to pass an examination in aetromony or chemistry or Italian art in the last century.

As for the property qualification: Surely, no person should be entitled to a vote who, while possesseed of property and therefore having leisure and the means of securing the best instruction, lacks the intelligence or the energy to qualify himself for the suffrage by passing the educational test. Indeed, it might be asked whether in strict justice such a person ought to be allowed to hold any considerable amount of property, but that is another story.

It is very likely that if women had the suffrage many would vote as their fathers, brothers, or lovers advised. Their brothers almost invariably inherit the political opinions of their fathers, while the vast majority of the fathers know very little about what they are doing, but faithfully and unquestionably follow the "boss."

A WORKING GIRL.

New York, March 30, 1904.

SUBWAY CURIOS FOR ST. LOUIS.

Minerals and Other Findings of Excavators Form Fair Exhibit.

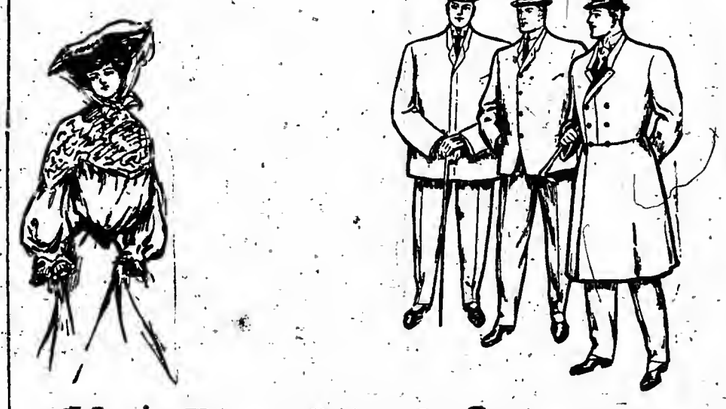
The minerals collected during the work of excavation for the eubway are to be exhibited by the Rapid Transit Commission at the St. Louis Exposition. The collection, which ie ready for shipment, is classified as follows:

Micaceous gneiss, the prevailing rock of New York City; trap boulder, carried from what is now New Jersey, and deposited here during the glacial period, (the striations on the boulder indicate the ice action;) quartz; blue cyanite, containing garnet quartz and mica; siderite sphero; pyrite, or dolomite; greenish yellow dolomite; stuibite and siderite; pyroxenene; dolomite; talc; albite; oligeclase quarts and muscovite; muscovite; achnotite; hornblende; asbestos and pyrite; garnet muscovite and quartz; orthoclase; tourmaline; calcite pyrite and smoky quartz; pinite; biolite; hematite, orthoclase, and inclusious magnetite.

In addition to the minerals the exhibit contains the hub and spigot ends of the first wooden water pipe laid in New York City during the administration of Aaron Burr, 1799-1804. There is also among the curios a house connection for the first water pipe laid here, coins of all sorts, and Indian relics.

VOGEL BROTHERS,

42d St., Cor. 8th Ave.



Men's Easter Suits & Overcoats.

Easter and Spring Clothes are closely related, and it is high time to give the matter serious consideration. If you want a Spring suit or overcoat of smart style and fine workmanship, one with those broad shoulders, snug fitting collars and coat fronts that do not wrinkle, something with more snap and go, that will look better and wear better than the ordinary ready-made clothing—then you want a Vogel Brothers' suit or overcoat. The prices range from $10 to $30, and the models and fabrics include everything that is in good style and good taste. Come here—you can easily prove it for yourself.

Men's Suits at $15.

The range of fabrics is far too great to mention in a small item like this. Suffice it to say that there are over 75 distinct and different patterns in light, medium and dark colored cheviots, tweeds, cassimeres, worsteds, etc. Some are in plain blacks and blues, others in the new gray, green, olive and brown effects. Suits that if made to your measure would cost $25. Our special price is $15.

Men's Top Coats at $12.

Smart, boxy top coats of the new shades of tan coverts, cut in the newest models with a grace and style that overcoats costing a great deal more do not possess. Our special price is $12.

Cravenette Overcoats at $15.

Made of genuine Priestley Oxford gray worsted cravenette in the big, loose 52-inch long style. Swagger overcoats for fair or wet weather. They're regular $20 overcoats. Special at $15.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests at $15.

Princely garments, indeed, made of a fine black Thibet, silk faced, with graceful lapels, perfect fitting, with slightly full-draped skirts. For a frock coat and vest made to your measure like this we would charge $30: Our special price is $15.

Cutaway Coats and Vests at $10.

If a cutaway is wrong in one spot it's wrong all over. Ours fit at every point, and fit as well as garments that would cost $20 made to your measure. The fabric is a black unfinished worsted, at the special price, $10.

Store open Late Friday & Saturday Nights.

Vogel Brothers 42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

FIREPROOFING TEST A SUCCESS

Inflammable Material After Treatment Would Not Burn.

Before representatives of the Fire, Building, and Health Departments there was a public test yesterday afternoon of a new fire-proofing procese by which theatrical scenery and effects, as well as other materials, may be rendered fire-proof for a period of years. The tests were made by Guido Bienio, the inventor of the process, at his laboratory and workrooms, at 545 West Twenty-second Street. Deputy Superintendent John Jordan of the Bureau of Buildings, accompanied by Engineer Schwartz of the same department, watched the tests for Superintendent Hopper, and said afterward that they would make a favorable report on the process.

During the tests samples of scenery, canvas used for scenery, gauze used for ballet costumes, lace curtains, mattresses, carpets, excelsior, newspapers, and other inflammable matter were subjected to the severest teets after having been saturated in the solution and then dried. By the use of a Benson blowpipe, flames capable of generating heat to 850 degrees were blown directly against the fire-proofed materials. They were charred after being exposed from a minute and a half to three minutes, but did not burn.

STENOGRAPHERS BORN, NOT MADE

Says First-Class One Should Earn $25 a Week.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "Perplexed" realized how much more stenography meant than the mere making of sundry curves and pothooks with a certain amount of rapidity he would not wonder why a stenographer recently "wanted to charge the city $3,500 for eighty-seven days' work." Probably not more than one stenographer in a thousand is capable of undertaking work of such magnitude as to entitle him to send in a bill for anything like $3,500. The truly expert stenographer is born with certain qualities in him, which he could not cultivate by any amount of hard work.

Women stenographers are not better than men stenographers, but as a general rule there is a larger demand for them, because they are willing to work for less money. A first-class office stenographer should not be satisfied until he is earning $25 a week. He is worth it. The average stenographer is paid from $12 to $20 a week.

A STENOGRAPHER.

New York, March 30, 1904.

BILLIARDS BY AMATEURS.

Straight Rail Tournament at New York Athletic Club.

C. D. Colman, Aided by Small Handicap, Wins, with W. G. Douglas Second and A. Vogel Third.

The class handicap straight rail billiard tournament of the New York Athletic Club ended last night in a victory for C. D. Colman, who won first prize, with Dr. Walter G. Douglas second, and A. Vogel third. The success of Colman was almost entirely due to his small handicap, which was unavoidable, owing to his playing qualities being unknown.

In the deciding game last night between Colman and Dr. Douglas, the latter had to score 200 to 50 for his opponent. Dr. Douglas had played brilliantly against Vogel earlier in the evening, and his chances for defeating Colman were considered favorable. Unfortunately, in the twenty-fourth inning he missed a mass shot, and Colman, with only one point to go, succeeded in scoring. The scores:

Dr. Walter G. Douglas (200)—43 1 4 6 41 0 35 70. Total, 200; average, 25; high runs, 70, 43.
A. Vogel (110)—0 0 3 0 1 8 2 14. Total, 28; average, 3 4-8; high runs, 14, 8.
Referee—George H. Tousey.
C. D. Colman (50)—0 4 0 1 0 2 1 4 2 3 1 0 1 1 S0 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 3. Total, 50; average, 1 12-38; high runs, 11, 4.
A. Vogel (110)—0 0 2 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4. 0 0 4 0 0 0 7 7 0 7 1 0 0 0. Total, 52; average, 1 15-37, high runs, 8, 7.
Referee—John Schreiner.
C. D. Colman (50)—4 7 0 0 5 6 2 0 0 1 3 2 1 0 2 1 2 2 2 1 4 2 0 1. Total, 50; average, 2; high runs, 7, 6.
Dr. Walter G. Douglas (200)—1 0 31 3 2 3 4 1 0 0 13 S 0 1 0 1 1 0 22 0 2 62 1 0. Total, 156; average, 6 12-24; high runs, 62, 31, 22.
Referee—George H. Tousey.

After starting off poorly in his game with C. E. White in the interborough 14.2 balkline billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy, 1,241 Broadway, last night, L. Lowenberg at times gave a brilliant exhibition and won handily. White was far from being in his usual form, although he made runs of 38 and 22. The scorc:

L. Lowenberg—0 0 0 2 5 6 24 4 13 0 0 3 8 1 0 5 1 16 31 16 3 10 1 5 9 1 16 38 6 11 0 7 4 0 4 6 0 7 23 4. Total, 300; average, 6 20-40; high runs, 38, 33, 33.
C. E. White—5 3 4 4 3 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 4 6 7 6 3 8 0 22 2 7 2 11 12 9 3 11 3 2 3 0 2 15 0 0 7 0 2 0 1. Total, 199; average, 5 4-39; high runs, 38, 22, 15.

There will be two games to-day. In the afternoon F. M. Canda and Dr. Douglas will play, and in the evening Dr. Douglas wil meet C. B. Barker.

A close finish between J. F. Giles, who was handicapped at 85, and L. Brooks, who had to make 70, was the chief incident in the tournament play at straight rail billiards at the Crescent Athletics Club of Brooklyn last night. Brooks looked like a winner, but failed by one point. The score was 85 to 69. In Class A De Witt Bailey, winner last year, defeated F. K. Probasco, handicapped at 100, by a score of 125 to 96.

In the handicap pool tournament, the champion of the club, J. N. Hetherton (100) defeated M. M. Williams (75) by 100 to 68, in Class A, and H. B. Roberts (85) won from E. A. Clough (90) by a score of 85 to 86.

Maturo Increases Lead at Pool.

James Maturo and Edward Dawson resumed play in the pool match for the championship of Greater New York at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night, and Maturo increased his lead to forty-four points. The New Jersey champion is the favorite, but the supporters of Dawson look for him to play some sensational pool before the contest is decided to-morrow night. The score:

James Maturo—5 15 4 0 12 2 13 6 0 10 9 8 10 4 9 10. Total, 122; high runs, 15; scratches, 5.
Edward Dawson—3 0 9 12 1 12 2 9 15 5 6 7 5 11 6 6. Total, 109; high run, 15; scratches, 4.
Total for three nights—Maturo, 363; Dawson, 319.

New Entries for Court Tennis.

Two late entries have been received by the Racquet and Tennis Club of this city for the National court tennis championship tournament to be held on the club's courts next week. The additions are P. S. Sears of Boston and Austen Potter of Philadelphia. This makes twelve competitors for the competition, and a new draw has been made by the committee. In the first round Joshua Crane, Jr., the title holder, will play J. W. Henning, as previously arranged; Austen Potter will meet W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Charles E. Sands will play T. S. Taller, and O. S. Campbell meets P. S. Sears. J. H. Morgan, M. S. Paton, E. A. Thomson and Deane Miller draw byes. The opening games will be played next Monday.

Trophy for Naval Gunnery.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A trophy which will be competed for each year by the vessels of the navy has been received by Secretary Moody. It is in raised gold, and shows two battleships in action.

In one corner is the inscription, "Trophy for excellence in naval gunnery, presented by direction of the President of the United States to the vessel making the highest score in her class at the annual target practice." The trophy is a foot high and about two feet long.

Elementary School Games.

The Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League has decided to hold the elementary schools championship events at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, on the afternoon of May 14, at the close of the High School novice events. The elementary school novice events will be held on May 28, immediately preceding the High School championship events on the afternoon of the same day. A trip to St. Louis for the public schools' meet on July 4 and 5 awaits the victors. The events for both elementary school novice and championship meets are 50-yard dash, junior, (boys under thirteen;) 100-yard dash, senior; 50-yard dash, senior; 220-yard dash, senior; 100-yard dash, junior, (boys under thirteen;) putting 8-pound shot, junior, (boys under thirteen;) putting 12-pound shot, senior; running broad jump, senior; running high jump, senior; standing broad jump, senior; running broad jump, junior, (boys under thirteen;) running high jump, junior (boys under thirteen;) standing broad jump, junior, (boys under thirteen;) 120-yard hurdle, senior, (10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches high;) 440-yard relay, junior, (boys under thirteen, four boys to constitute a team;) 880-yard relay, senior, (four boys to constitute a team.)

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Next Monday four steeplechase stakes of the Saratoga Association close, and already there is a nomination list in each event that assures a high-class cross country season. The Ballston Cup, Beverwyck and Shillelah fixtures of last year have been continued, and to this list has been added the North American. It is a steeplechase over the full course, and in addition to the $2,500 added money there is given a piece of plate of the value of $500.

The heavy rainstorm of yesterday is just what was needed at the different tracks about New York to bring them back to good condition, and with the return of clear weather both Sheepshead and Gravesend will speedily be put in excellent condition. The rain necessarily made all the work of a restricted character, although there was a good showing of horses in training in long, useful gallops.

Horses are arriving at Aqueduct and Jamaica, and early next week the galloping will commence on those tracks. Workmen have them in fairly good condition, and while work will not be permitted until they dry out, there will be ample time for the fifteen days remaining before the opening of Aqueduct, for useful exercise.

AUTOMOBILES.

BICYCLE SLAUGHTER SALE NOW ON.
Columbias, Clevelands, Spalding, Stearns, Barnes, Tribunes, Orients, &c., $5.00 to $15.00; just one-third value; 5,000 High-grade Tires, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25; Bars, Saddles, Lamps, Pedals, half cost.
NEW 1904 MERKEL MOTORCYCLES, $150. Orients, Relays, Royals, others, very CHEAP.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row. 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 TO $425
Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles; no noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

Columbia
ELECTRIC COMMERCIAL AUTOS.
Same style chassis for 1,000, 2,000, 6,000, 8,000 and 10,000 pound loads, ranging from light deliveries to heavy trucks. Chassis includes complete running gear, controlling apparatus and wiring. Any style of body to suit purchaser.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.
134-136-138 West 39th St., Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.
AUTOMOBILES

McGRAW'S MEN BARELY WIN.

Defeat Little Rock Team by One Run in Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31.—It was no easy matter for the New York National League team to defeat the fast Little Rock team of the Southern League to-day. Nine full innings had to be played before the visiting team scored the winning run. After the local men had been relieved in their half of the ninth inning the score was 3 to 2 in their favor, but the visitors scored the two runs they required to win after a determined effort. McGann made the hit that sent in the winning runs.

McCormick did not leave with the New York team to-day for Nasbville. He has apparently caught cold in his injured leg, and could not get out of his room. Dunn, who has been playing centre, will probably fill that position for some time. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E,	LITTLE ROCK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	1	0	0	1			J. Gilbert, cf.	1	1	1	0	1		
Bresn'h'n, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0			Anssis, ss.	0	1	0	1	1		
McGann, 1b.	0	1	15	1	0			H'sh'der, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Mertes, lf.	1	2	2	2	0			McCann, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Dunn, cf.	0	1	2	0	0			Wright, lf.	0	0	11	2	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	4	2			Anderson, c.	1	1	4	1	1		
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	8	0			Hurley, 3b.	0	2	5	4	0		
Bowerman, c.	0	1	5	1	0			Henniger, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1		
Warner, c.	0	0	1	0	0			McP'tlin, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Milligan, p.	0	0	0	1	0			Bolin, p.	1	0	1	2	0		
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	2	0										
*Devlin, p.	1	0	0	0	0			Total	3	7	26	13	4		
Total	4	8	27	19	3										

*Batted for Wiltse in ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was made.

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—4
Little Rock.....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

First base by errors—New York, 1; Little Rock, 2. First base on balls—Off Milligan, 2; off Wiltse, 2; off Bolin, 3. Struck out—By Milligan, 3; by Wiltse, 1; by Bolin, 1. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Two-base hits—Gilbert, Anderson. Sacrifice hits—McGann (2,) Bowerman, Milligan, Wright. Stolen bases—Browne, Bresnahan, Gilbert (2.) Double play—McGann and Dahlen. Hit by pitcher—By Bolin, 1. Umpire—Mr. Pfenning. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

GYMNASTS JOIN N. Y. A. C.

Eight Columbia Athletes to Compete for That Club.

Eight members of the Columbia University gymnastic team have joined the New York Athletic Club, and will represent the club in the Amateur Athletic Union championships in this city, and will also go to St. Louis to compete for the club. Those who have joined are E. H. Duncombe, intercollegiate champion in tumbling in 1903 and 1904; R. H. Wigging, H. Bloch, E. A. Ashley, C. T. Swart, H. J. West, Columbia's all-round champion; A. E. Ring, and W. L. Benham.

At a meeting of the Columbia gymnastic team, held yesterday, Webster Lance Benham, 1905, science, was elected Captain to succeed Eugene A. Ashley, 1904, science, who has led the team during the season. Benham entered Columbia from Trinity School in 1901, and as a freshman won the intercollegiate championship on the parallel bars. He holds the university championship in his specialty.

Remodeled Ingomar Is Launched.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 31.—The remodeled racing schooner yacht Ingomar, which is to compete in English waters, was launched at the Herreshoff yards to-day. The yacht, which has been changed from a centreboard to a ke boat, will be commanded abroad by Capt. Barr, late of the cup yacht Reliance, and will sail for Southampton about April 20. The Ingomar is towned by Morton F. Plant of New York.

College Fencers Meet To-night.

Intercollegiate foilsmen will meet for the championship at the New York Athletic Clubhouse this evening and Saturday night. Teams of fencers from seven institutions will be represented. West Point won the championship last year, and military cadets have one of the strongest teams this season. Columbia was second last year, but the team has lost Frederick B. Clark, who twice tied for first place in the individual competition. The teams from the different colleges are:

Annapolis—R. P. Neilson, (Captain,) J. C. Dichman, and Henry G. Knox, with J. F. Atkinson as substitute.
Columbia—Eugene Pitou, Jr., (Captain,) William E. Withrow, and Lyle C. Mahan, with Emil V. Kehrlein, Haydem W. Head, and Luis A. Carbo as substitutes.
Harvard—H. W. Holmes, (Captain,) A. Tyng, and W. MacLeod, with William M. Wright, R. S. Daniels, and R. S. Earle as substitutes.
Cornell—W. L. Bowman, (Captain,) Frederick F. Pine, and H. Hechheimer, with F. C. Brundage as substitute.
Pennsylvania—C. W. Friday, (Captain,) H. W. Schellenberger, and A. C. Brand, with M. L. Fleisher, Edward Corson, and H. G. Witherspoon as substitutes.
Yale—R. E. Howland, (Captain,) A. L. Lawrence, and A. Mendoza, with L. De Maurez, I. Ford, and G. L. Langsdorf as substitutes.
West Point—Francis E. Honeycutt, (Captain,) R. G. Barber, and R. H. Scott, with R. P. Hoyt as substitute.

Rowing Notes of Interest.

A special meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association has been called for next Tuesday evening at the Pabst on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Atalanta Boat Club has the following junior eight in training for the Harlem regatta: Bow, Doyle; 2, Grignaut; 3, Miller; 4, Massey; 5, F. Bamman; 6, C. Banman; 7, Forst; stroke, Smith.

Charles Evans has built two double gigs, rebuilt an eight-oared shell, and converted a four-oared shell into a quadruple sculls shell for the Harlem Rowing Club. The club has also received a new outfit of sculls and sweeps.

Two quadruple sculls crews are in training at the Metropolitan Rowing Club, one composed of: Bow, O'Neill; 2, Corbett; 3, Nelson; stroke, Jewett; and the other: Bow, Magnolia; 2, Hanley; 3, Amgs; stroke, Eller. Eller, O'Neill, and F. Hunt are also rowing in singles, and Roberts and Bresnan in doubles.

The junior eight of the Harlem Rowing Club, which finished second in the Middle States Regatta last year, is in training for the Harlem Regatta on Memorial Day. It is composed as follows: Bow, Keefe; 2, Fulton; 3, Benz; 4, Meyer; 5, English; 6, Scannell; 7, Frercks; stroke, Badley; coxswain, Evans.

The Union Boat Club has a junior and an intermediate eight in training for the Harlem Regatta. The junior eight is rowing as follows: Bow, Lyons; 2, Walsh; 3, Hughes; 4, McCutcheon; 5, Peene; 6, Montner; 7, W. Goodsell; stroke, G. Goodsell; coxswain, W. Kenealiy. The intermediate crew is: Bow, Francis; 2, Meagher; 3, Loughman; 4, Scanlon; 5, Lenahan; 6, Hulde; 7, Barron; stroke, Hjertberg.

The Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn has ordered an eight-oared shell from Davey of Cambridge, two four-oared gigs from Glass, the Philadelphia builder; six single shells and two doubles from Wallis, and an eight-oared barge from Thoms of this city. These boats will be the beginning of a new club fleet to replace the old boats destroyed when the clubhouse was burned last Winter. A new boathouse is being built at the head of Flushing Bay, and both house and boats are expected to be ready with the opening of the season.

THREW ACID IN HUSBAND'S EYES.

He May Lose Sight of One and Maybe Both.

John Guinan, a coachman, of 204 West Sixty-seventh Street, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital last night in a serious condition from the fact that his wife threw a quantity of carbolic acid in his eyes. The neighbors say that after she threw the acid and he fell she tried to rub it in his eyes.

At the hospital it was said that the sight of Guinan's right eye had been completely destroyed, and in all probability that of the left also.

The woman was locked up.

Reeve Sent to Mateawan.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 31.—A. Tuthill Reeve, the insane murderer of Capt. W. H. Rafford, was taken to the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals to-day. Since his arrest at Aquebogue the murderer has never uttered a word about the shooting of Rafford.

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HORSE THIEVES VERY ACTIVE.

Deputy Sheriff's Grievance Against District Attorney's Office.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 31.—Horse thieves operating in Manhattan and selling their plunder on Long Island have been so active of late that about twenty such animals have been found near here, and it is believed that there are at least fifty more, with many wagons and much harness, in Suffolk County, in all worth $10,000.

Deputy Sheriff John S. Wells, who keeps a livery stable here, located five of the horses inside of two days and has lodged in the county jail Samuel Fineberg and Harry Bennett, charged with stealing them. Yet he declares that Assistant District Attorney Corrigan of Mr. Jerome's staff, instead of appreciating his efforts, implied that he and other county officials are in league with the horse thieves. Mr. Wells says that last Thursday Sheriff Preston, who is incapacitated by a sore foot, sent to him L. Meyer of 11 Broome Street, Manhattan, who claimed to have lost three horses and who was accompanied by a representative of Mr. Jerome. Wells says before the day was out he found the horses Meyer claimed in the respective possession of Thomas N. Bayles and J. W. Rich of Stony Brook and Isaac Hawkins of South Setauket. The men refused to give them up or say where they got them, and Wells accompanied Meyer back to New York, where he says he was paid $15 for his services, about double the amount he asked.

To his surprise the next day he found himself and Special Deputy Sheriff L. H. Bedell of this place summoned to Mr. Jerome's office on Saturday. He says the questions put to him by Mr. Corrigan were rude and could leave no other impression than that he was suspected. He was threatened with indictment, he says, for accepting the $15.

"If ever a man had the third degree put on him, I had," said Mr. Wells, detailing his experience.

MRS. FYSH'S DEATH.

Coroner's Physician Schultze Thinks It Was an Accident.

That Mrs. Vertle Fysh, who was found dead in her apartments at 521 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street on Wednesday night, was killed by accident is the opinion of Coroners' Physician Schultze, who performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of the woman.

The autopsy confirmed the theory that she had died as a result of inhaling chloroform fumes. It was also disclosed that she had often used chloroform liniment for earache; that she always slept with her head under the covers, and often took a vial of chloroform to bed with her.

Dr. Schultze said that the testimony of the woman's husband, Capt. Fysh, and of Frances Graves, the maid, as to the discovery of the body and to the previous habits of Mrs. Fysh in her use of the drug agreed absolutely.

LET CONVICTS LEAVE PRISON.

Sheriff Finds Four Prisoners from Albany Penitentiary in Private House.

ALBANY, March 31.—An extraordinary occurrence took place here to-day in the arrest by the Sheriff of Albany County of four short-term prisoners from the Albany County Penitentiary, in a house on Clinton Avenue.

The men were in charge of a prison keeper at the time. They were locked up in the county jail and the penitentiary was notified that four "escaped prisoners" were in custody. Superintendent Corscadden of the penitentiary drove down to the jail and took them back.

There is now pending before Gov. Odell a bill of Senator McEwen, which has passed both houses, legislating Corscadden out of office and transferring the penitentiary to the custody of the Albany Board of Supervisors. Corscadden was charged with extravagance and misconduct of the affairs of the institution. A law passed two years ago to abolish his office was recently declared by the Court of Appeals to be unconstitutional.

Dr. Conrad Found Guilty.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad of 127 West Forty-seventh Street was found guilty yesterday by a jury in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions of having attempted to perform a criminal operation. The jury was out but one hour, and when the foreman reported the verdict, Dr. Conrad showed great emotion. Monday was fixed as the day for sentence, and the doctor was taken back to the Tombs.

Brought Back from Texas.

Detective Sergeant John Flannelly of the Central Office arrived here last night from Tyler, Texas, with Gustave Schlossberg, nineteen years old, a clerk of 2,255 Seventh Avenue, wanted here on a charge of grand larceny. Schlossberg was formerly employed by the firm of Mecht Brothers, in Sixth Avenue. They are the complainants against him.

ART NOTES.

A new organization announces itself under the title of The Society of Younger Painters and will make its first exhibition at the Noë Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, on April 11. It consists of the portrait painters Woolf, R. T. Maynard, and Hanatschek, the landscapists Hobart, J. W. Russell, W. M. Hardy, Rosen, Jonas Lie, Breden, Cinfotti, Roth, Farndon, and Wiel, and the decorators Duncan Smith, Vaillant, Lichtenauber, Foringer, K. Miller, and Hugo Ballin. The Secretary is John W. Russell, the Treasurer Hugo Ballin, the Chairman R. F. Maynard. About thirty canvases will be shown.

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A snuffbox by Haineiin, having sides, cover, and bottom covered with rose and other flower designs in enamel, signed and dated 1738, came up for sale at Christie's recently among many snuffboxes of a much less sensational value. The large dealers leaped into the fray, and after Seligman of Paris bid $31,500 the battle seemed over. But Duveen was still in the game. He got it for $32,000. Of course it is rumored that it is to come to New York. The enameled panels of this little trinket are framed in scroll and shell designs, and the sides and cover are incrusted with Brazilian diamonds. It is three and five-sixteenths inches long, and two and a half broad, and one and three-quarters deep.

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While laying bare the base of an equestrian monument to Domitian which once stood on the Forum the corner stone on the east side was found to cover a square chamber containing five vases of terra cotta. Two are red and three black, the latter being Bucchero ware, such as the Etruscans made at least six centuries before Domitian. These black vases, therefore, must have been antiques when placed in the chamber; or else they were still fabricated in Domitian's time for special, perhaps for ritual purposes. Some charcoal and a piece of quartz with a gold vein were found in the chamber, which seems to have had something to do with dedicatory services performed when the foundation was laid.

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Mr. Theodore Wores will show at the Fishel, Adler, Schwartz galleries a collection of paintings made by him in Japan.

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A private view of some doors cast in bronze for Nelson Robinson Junior Hall at Harvard will be given by the bronze founder John Williams at the foundry, 556 West Twenty-seventh Street. Designed by McKim, Mead & White, they were modeled by Piccirilli Brotbers. These doors are arranged so that each side can be divided into an upper and lower half, the upper remaining open while the lower is closed, like the old Dutch doors of New Amsterdam. But their height is such that when only the lower halves are open men can pass through erect. The parts usually plain, such as atlies and rails, are covered with Renaissance low reliefs.

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At the Taft-Belknap Galleries, 1 East Fortieth Street, there is a collection of delicate brush drawings by Theodosia de R. Hawley, of weeds and wild flowers. The exhibition remains till April 30.

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Paintings by Carlton T. Chapman, the historical and marine painter, are on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries, 355 Fifth Avenue.

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The Palais Maisons, near Saint Germain, a masterpiece of architecture and sculpture of the seventeenth century, has been bought by a Parisian real estate speculator, and will be torn down. Mansard built it for René de Longeuil, a millionaire broker of the posts and mails, between 1642 and 1651; the cost is said to have been 6,000,000 livres. Louis XIV. was often a visitor there until de Longeuil was removed from his office by the jealous courtiers. It remained in the hands of his descendants until 1732. Successively owned by Marquis Soyecourt and the Count of Artois, brother of Louis XVI., it was bought later by Marshal Lannes and the banker, Laffitte. There is a large room in the upper story where Voltaire once lived. It is beautifully decorated with mythological wall and ceiling pictures. Efforts are being made in Paris to prevent the destruction of this historic palace, one of the masterpieces of Mansard.

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The Summer school of the Art Students' League for students who remain in the city will open June 6 at the classrooms, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. George B. Bridgman is the instructor. There will be separate life classes for men and women, an illustration and a still-life class, as well as a Saturday morning sketch class.

***

Mr. William M. Chase will take a class of students abroad next Summer to work in England. They will go by the Potsdam to Rotterdam and proceed to London, where they will settle near the City, so as to visit the museums and galleries. The round trip, including tuition, will cost $236, and with board during the stay $274. If the student goes by second cabin the trip will cost $183, and with board $221. The class will be limited to forty. The manager is C. P. Townsley, Jr., 469 Mount Hope Place, New York City.

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The Summer country school of the Art Students' League will be conducted by Messrs. Frank V. Du Mond and Will Howe Foote at Old Lyme, Conn., from June 15 to Sept. 15. This will be the second year of the Summer school at Old Lyme, which is near the mouth of the Connecticut River, about three hours by rail from New York. Address The Art Students' League, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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NEGROES' FIGHT FATAL, MAYBE.

Giant Negro the Victim, Small One Arrested for Stabbing.

Melvin Johnson, a young negro giant, who has worked as a longshoreman, was probably fatally stabbed in a fight yesterday afternoon in the street near George Schlosser's saloon, at 202 West Sixty-first Street. He told the Coroner last evening that a small negro named Edward Harris did the stabbing, while another negro held Johnson's arms. Johnson and Harris were fighting over 10 cents.

Harris was arrested. The police had a little trouble with the crowd that collected, but soon dispersed it. It was said at the Roosevelt Hospital, where Johnson was taken, that he would die before morning.

Suicide Identified as Harry Laub.

Herman W. Laub of the firm of H. W. Laub & Co., manufacturers of women's neckwear at 81 and 83 Greene Street, identified the body of the man who committed suicide at the Minnotte Hotel, at Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue on Wednesday, as his brother, Harry Laub, who, he said, had lived in West Twenty-third Street. The young man registered at the hotel as Harry Lavine, and was assigned to a room. He was not seen again until his body was found on the bed. Beside him on a chair was an empty glass that had contained carbolic acid. Ill-health is assigned as the cause.

Mr. Carnegie's $500 Gift to a Church.

FREEHOLD, N. J., March 31.—Andrew Carnegie has come to the aid of the Imlaystown Baptists and has given them $500 toward a new pipe organ. The congregation has just erected a new church to replace one destroyed by fire and wanted a new organ. Mr. Carnegie said he would donate $500 provided the congregation gave $500 more. The Holmes family, which attends the church, at once gave $250, and the balance has been raised.

Octogenarian Burned to Death.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 31.—Joseph J. Hearne, who was eighty years old, was burned to death this afternoon in his home, which caught fire and burned down. Lack of water prevented the saving of the house. Mr. Hearne's age and feebleness and the quick spread of the flames prevented his rescue. He leaves two sons and three daughters. He was formerly a man of means and was prominent in the Democratic Party in Westchester County.

The Personality of a Possible President

Just now, when the drift in Democratic circles is setting so strongly toward Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the New York Court of Appeals, it is important to know something about him—his early struggles, his career as a lawyer and politician, his home life. These will all be set forth in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

A School That Teaches Courtship

Lessons in first aid to those injured by Cupid's darts given in New York. With portraits of the two teachers who have charge of this unique work.

"Keeping Election Promises Is My Most Difficult Work," Says Mayor McClellan

By comparison, keeping the lid on is easy, so long as Commissioner McAdoo does not desert him, he tells a woman interviewer.

But these are only two of many problems which have to be solved, and the Mayor discusses all of them with characteristic frankness. The man, his methods, his ambitions for the city, of whose Government he is the head—all described.

Have You Ever Met "The Remittance Girl"?

A character peculiar to New York; the girl who is going to set the North River on fire—at her parents' expense. She flits from wall paper to stained glass or poetry, until paterfamilias in the country decides that a self-supporting daughter is too much of a luxury, and calls her home.

A Real Strickland Cleverer Than Kipling's Sleuth

He is a young Lieutenant in the United States Army, whose work as a spy among the Filipinos has been remarkably successful.

Sons of the Rich Who Live Like Spartans in the Open Air

Must have been somewhat chilly on many a night during the past Winter, but no one deserted this camp on Long Island.

TREASURE OF THE INCAS FOUND; $17,000,000 RECOVERED BY PROSPECTORS. A BLIND MAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE CIRCUS—are two of a number of other interesting special articles which supplement the regular Departments of Music, Drama, Society, Fashions, etc.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE HEARST DISEASE.

The Hearst movement is a natural incident of Democratic convalescence from a prostrating attack of Bryanism. For four years, from 1896 to 1900, the party was sick unto death. It rallied after the second defeat of Mr. BRYAN. It was expelling the poison from its system, and has been visibly getting stronger every day. But just as a debilitating attack of grippe predisposes the patient to the invasion of other maladies, so the Democratic Party, being a good deal "run down" and with weakened powers of resistance, was in a condition to give hospitable lodgment to the Hearst microbe. During the past few months it has exhibited the characteristic symptoms of a secondary invasion of pathogenic germs. It was not possible for the Bryan malady to run its terrible course without leaving the party in such a state that a disease of the Hearst type would easily gain a foothold.

Mr. BRYAN'S crown of thorns and cross of gold speech, his theories about the man and the dollar, his persistent and persuasive appeals to class hatred, prepared the way for the work Mr. HEARST is attempting. Mr. BRYAN made tens of thousands of Democrats believe that the plain people are in the clutch of the money power, that they are oppressed and robbed, kept down and made to suffer through the extortionate practices of wealth. Capital, by a thousand schemes of promotion, by creating vast corporations with enormous issues of shares and bonds, has done what it could to make the people believe that Mr. BRYAN was right. Now comes Mr. HEARST, appealing with equal fervor and greater recklessness to the very prejudices and passions aroused by the utterances of BRYAN.

Men are amazed that in any State of the Union Democrats can be found who are willing to accept Mr. HEARST at his own estimate of himself. He has no natural or acquired authority to speak upon large public affairs. He has no reasoned understanding of political or economic principles. It is unlikely that he has ever given five minutes of serious and enlightened thinking to any great problem of government. But here and there Democrats are found, in some States many Democrats, who, having welcomed Mr. BRYAN as the great deliverer, now acclaim Mr. HEARST as the appointed continuer of his work. So far as they ever think at all, they evidently think Mr. HEARST is a mighty champion of the people's interests, that if he were elected President he would hew down the trusts and smash the monopolies. They have heard of or have read Mr. HEARST'S newspaper, and they accept the inflammatory articles he causes to be written and printed as the expression of his views. They do not know, it is quite impossible that all of them should find out, that Mr. HEARST does not personally express views; that it is exceedingly doubtful whether he has any views except those entertained and advocated for the purposes of his newspaper business; that he is not a talker and cannot make speeches; that he is untrained, is not a student or a reasoner; that he has no qualification for administrative tasks, and that his pretensions to the Presidential candidacy are preposterous. Of course all Democrats who sincerely believe that he is the political successor of Mr. BRYAN are very ignorant men and easily deluded. The rest of his followers belong either in the category of labor agitators or of calamity-howling Populists, who take up with him because they must take up with somebody who is at war with the social and industrial organization, or else they are paid "touters" of Mr. HEARST. Mr. BRYAN employed the cross of gold, Mr. HEARST uses barrels of the metal, or of its current equivalent.

Happily it has been a light attack, and the patient is already rallying. For a time it looked serious. The Democratic Party had nothing else to fix its mind upon. It was engaged in gloomy introspection, in feeling its own pulse, and by the symptom or another measuring the advance of the disease. Then its thoughts turned once more to the comforts and the joys of health. It began to take thought about its old habits, its time-honored principles. It began to think about Judge PARKER, and from that moment there was steady improvement. Now Judge PARKER, an old-school Democrat, a man of high principles, experienced in public affairs and steadied by high responsibilities, stands before the party as the man who in all probability will be its candidate for the Presidency. The ravages of the Hearst microbe are checked. The party is beginning to expel the Hearst poison as it expelled the Bryan poison. It has again the hue and the voice of health, and as it gains in strength and resolution, Mr. HEARST'S "boom" shrivels and shows signs of collapse. It already seems probable that in the St. Louis Convention he will cut no figure at all.

PROTECTING THE CAPITAL.

When such Senators as Messrs. HALE and LODGE, who, whatever their political aberrations may be, are commonly supposed to be at least highly civilized persons, took ground against the carrying out of L'ENFANT'S plan of Washington, as adopted and made his own by WASHINGTON himself, people interested in such things might very well feel alarmed for the beauty of the capital. And when their denunciation of it was followed by the production of a scheme to render the execution of it impossible, by planting the new building for the Department of Agriculture on the Mall, the situation became alarming. The action of the Senate in passing the Newlands bill, which forbids such vandalism, is a needful reassurance.

It is very true that during the two or three generations of oblivion as of the real purpose of the original plan of the capital, some work was done on the "reservation" which it is difficult now to undo, and even a cause for some regret that it must be undone. Particularly is this the case with the landscape gardening and tree planting which was done by DOWNING as accessory to the architecture of the Smithsonian Institution, to which it was appropriate, while it was not only inappropriate to but destructive of the original plan. Now that the chief "squatter" upon the reservation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, has consented to move, and a new station for it is about to be provided at great expense elsewhere, it would be a waste of money, as well as of effect, to allow the other encumbrances to remain. One may very well believe that DOWNING himself would have acquiesced in the improvement if the purpose of the original plan had been known to him. One may be quite sure that his pupil and successor, the late FRED LAW OLMSTED, would have done so. Mr. OLMSTED'S son and successor is one of the commission whose report in favor of returning to the original plan of the capital has commended itself to the entire architectural profession of the country, including architects whose own theories and practice of their art are not at all in accordance with the plan, or would not be if the question of the public architecture of Washington were new and open. The passage of the Newlands bill by the Senate is a victory upon which the people of the country are to be congratulated, since the capital is a National possession and its beauty a National object.

THE REGULATION OF AUTOMOBILES.

If a railroad company should intrust the operation of a passenger engine to an inexperienced and incompetent man public opinion and the courts would hold it to very strict accountability for any evil consequences which might result. But a road locomotive, in charge of an incompetent and inexperienced chauffeur, following the public highway and threading its tortuous course among other vehicles, may run amuck through a crowded thoroughfare at, say, sixteen to twenty miles an hour, with no greater responsibility to the owner or his agent than a fine of five dollars.

Other and more considerate measures of public protection having failed, it would now be proper to refuse the privilege of the streets, avenues, or parkways of New York to any motor vehicle not equipped with a speed-recording gauge and a mechanism which will limit its rate of propulsion to that permitted by law. Experience has shown that with the ability to go at dangerous speed comes the desire to do so, and that this desire the average man finds irresistible.

Another useful improvement in automobile mechanism would be a device which would require the conscious action of the chauffeur to keep the power applied to the motor mechanism. It has happened more than once that a chauffeur, stunned by accident or rendered insensible by sickness—a fainting fit, apoplexy, or heart failure—has let his machine drive into some obstruction through inability to stop it. In cities an automobile should stop itself unless kept in motion by the conscious effort of the chauffeur. A turn of the wrist or the pressure of a lever by the foot should be necessary to the application of the power, and an instant of relaxation from any cause should shut off everything but impetus, which would not carry it far nor with destructive force.

The leniency with which the courts view the offense of overspeeding when no accident has resulted would be more tolerable if when an accident does happen and some one is killed or badly injured the maximum penalty was inflexibly enforced. But one might think a long time without recalling one instance in which automobile manslaughter has been punished by the infliction of the penalties which the law provides in such cases. Really, it is safer to run down a helpless old woman or a heedless child and crush out life than to commit assault and battery with the fists upon some cad or blackguard who merits castigation.

GAS CASUALTIES.

In the City of New York there were, in 1903, 388 deaths traced by the Coroners to illuminating gas. Of these, 258 were reported as accidental and 130 as suicidal. The number since the 1st of January has not yet been tabulated for all the boroughs, but it would represent more than a quarter of the 1903 total.

The number of deaths probably due to illuminating gas in New York which are not Coroners' cases, but are variously accounted for on satisfactory certificates of physicians, would swell the total to startling proportions. The anaemic condition produced by exposure to a very little carbon monoxide in the air of living and sleeping rooms may not directly kill those not evidently asphyxiated, but it so lowers the vitality and impairs the powers of resistance that the victims are rendered susceptible to every contagion and infection to which they may be accidentally exposed. A gas which is known by experts to have for the hemoglobin of human blood four hundred times the affinity of oxygen, and to be cumulative under continued exposure until, at about one-third of saturation, life is impossible in anything except an atmosphere of oxygen, and perhaps not in that, is a formidable agent.

It is interesting to speculate how long the people of a great city would be indifferent to any other danger as specific and grave as this is known to be. It is an unnecessary risk. It assumed its present aspects when the gas companies, better to meet the competition of the electric companies, changed from coal gas to water gas. They wanted cheaper gas with a higher candle power, and got it; but whether they got a proportionately better illumination is a question on which there is some difference of opinion among experts. Water gas contains on the average about 30 per cent. of carbon monoxide, perhaps the most subtle and deadly blood poison known. Coal gas carried usually between 6 and 7 per cent. of carbon monoxide. It did not preserve for the gas companies the field of lighting, and it impaired the value of their product for the uses which have saved their business from practical extinction—that of heating. Coal gas had an average calorific value represented by 694 heat units per cubic foot; water gas, carburetted for illuminating purposes, has a calorific value of 558 heat units per cubic foot. In view of the fact that in New York and most other large cities the day consumption materially exceeds the night consumption, showing that more gas is used for heating than for lighting, lowering the fuel value of the gas for greater luminosity was an unfortunate move.

THE FOLLY OF THE BRICKLAYERS.

It has been said with much truth that this is "a strike of the leaders." It brings grave anxiety to the rank and file of the union membership and consternation to the hearts of those who have the welfare of the local organizations at heart. The Bricklayer and Mason, the official journal of the International Union of America for those trades, says with characteristic directness:

> In all this quarreling over questions that in themselves hold no special difficulty of solution, the larger problem involved seems to be lost sight of. That larger problem is: Shall the New York building industry throw aside all it has gained in the direction of peace, and go hurtling back to the days when half of its energies were expended in unnecessary warfare? That is the question each employer should consider; that is the question that each workman should take home to himself, to his wife and his children. If the hotheads on either side are permitted to dominate the situation, the question will have been answered in the affirmative. * * * Until this recent trouble gave them opportunity for emergence, they had been compelled to look on and see the industry devoting all its energies to its true purpose. If any set of men are pleased with what is seen in the New York building industry to-day, it is the Parryites. It is not difficult to imagine them patting each other on the back and declaring to the rest of the country, "We told you so!" The present situation is entirely to their liking, and, should it lead to the undoing of the plan of general arbitration, it would mean a complete vindication of their position. Moreover, it would furnish them with an argument they would never lose opportunity to drive home, and which would place the trades unions and their friends on the defensive everywhere.

This is very plain talk, and honest, withal. It states the truth in language which the average bricklayer cannot misunderstand, however little it may be to his liking. The local bricklayers' unions are riding for a fall, and if the mason builders were themselves quite honest and not dominated by a desire to sacrifice principle for the small and temporary advantage of monopoly, the results might be easily predicted.

LITERATURE AND DOGMA.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, now safely ensconced, it is to be presumed, in his more or less ancestral Skibo, has no doubt been cheered by the tidings that HERBERT SPENCER posthumously agrees with him about the demerits of the Iliad. For the frank Philistinism of his avowal of heresy on this point, Mr. CARNEGIE received various missiles from a ribald American press. The concurrence of the philosopher in his estimate will tend to heal him of his grievous wounds. When one reproaches him hereafter with having confessed that HOMER bored him, he will rejoin with a triumphant and democratic air, "He bored HERBERT SPENCER, too."

That is not so conclusive as Mr. CARNEGIE may perhaps imagine. Both he and the philosopher were, we believe, in the case of CHARLES LAMB'S antagonist at whist, who said, upon sitting down to play, "Now, LAMB, when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," and to whom LAMB rejoined, "Yes, and when you meet Greek, you d-d-don't understand it." Very likely neither "magnate" nor sage would see the necessity of understanding the language in which a poet wrote, before passing public judgment on his poetry. But, quite apart from that, Mr. CARNEGIE will do wrong if he allows himself to feel fortified by the authority of SPENCER. Those purely literary and artistic criticisms of the philosopher'a that have come to light either during his lifetime or since his death, are of no more anthority than Mr. CARNEGIE'S dicta. We should say not of so much. Whether he was discovering the absurd and ungrammatical character of a passage set up by MATTHEW ARNOLD as a model, or finding fifty-seven varieties of fault with RAPHAEL'S "Transfiguration," or composing these judgments that have just come to light, the author of the "Essay on Style" betrayed a singular lack of that sensibility which, in these matters, is the beginning of wisdom. It was a blind man lecturing on optics, or a tone deaf man criticising BEETHOVEN.

WORTH THINKING OF.

The case of MICHAEL FARLEY is one which should give the intelligent wage earner a topic for profitable thought. He was a skilled workman, with especial experience in operating the hoisting machinery for lifting steel shapes and other structural materials to the upper floors of high buildings. Three weeks ago he was "pulled off his job" by a walking delegate. Every morning since then he had reported at the work he abandoned, hoping that some arrangement satisfactory to the arbiters of his destiny had been reached which would permit him to resume profitable industry. On Wednesday morning he received permission to go to work again, which he did gladly, since by his own admission he had not had other food for three days than such scraps as he could find in the street. He went to work with enthusiasm, rejoicing in the opportunity, but before his first day was finished he dropped dead. Privation had so enfeebled him that his vital powers failed under the strain of labor, and he was carried home to his hungry wife, for whom want and privation are thus made permanent.

It should need no argument to show that there is something wrong with a system which imposes such sacrifices upon those obedient to its rules. If the wives of the mechanics connected with the building trades who are now planning to keep their homes and feed their children could be heard from in a mass meeting they might say some things which it would profit their husbands to ponder.

TRYING IT ON A WHALE.

Even though it be official, one has to view with suspicion that dispatch from Vladivostok telling how a whale ran into one of the harbor mines, which thereupon vindicated its efficiency by comminuting the whale. It is doubtless true that a whale, if he pressed against a submarine mine, with the weight and momentum of an average battleship, say with intention to relieve an itching under-surface, might explode that mine. Or if the mine was baited with some substance appetizing to whales, and the whale smelled it, and then, with his inadequate facilities for the purpose, tried to bite off the end, he might set it off, with results disastrous to himself, as in the well-known case of the goat and the tomato can loaded with dynamite. But nobody in his senses could expect to earn his own living or the death of much game by fishing for whales with a submarine mine.

It is much more likely that the death of the whale in this case ensued from natural canses than that it was the result of monkeying with the mine. One cannot trust the Russian military autopsy in such a case. But, even if the verdict of the Vladivostok Coroner's jury was correct, and the whale died of mine, how do they know that he was not a Japanese whale, manned, so to speak, by a Japanese Jonah, who steered him about the harbor in quest of mines, and when he found one, in the late GEORGE T. LANIGAN'S perversion of BRYANT—

> wrapped the drapery of his whale
> About him, and lay down to pleasant dreams.

It were alike easy and dangerous for the defenders of Vladivostok to attach too much probative force to a dead whale as to the condition of their harbor defenses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A new grievance against the age has been invented by President WILSON of Princeton, and he moans over it with the great satisfaction which such discoveries always give to those who make them. A historian himself, President WILSON naturally views the histories of others with a critical eye, and, again naturally, he laments that the school histories studied by American children are supplied, not, like his own, with numerous maps of this country as it was, and especially as it was not, though thought to be by the early explorers and first settlers, but with just a few maps that accurately set forth things as they are. This, according to the eminent compiler of one of the prettiest and most interesting picture books recently published, is a lamentable mistake. It keeps the children in the twentieth century, and never, with COLUMBUS, do they hutt into one continent while seeking another, or, with HENRY HUDSON, view an extremely good thing with disgusted disappointment because it is not a thing of no value whatever. Dreadful misfortunes, these, to be sure, and one's heart goes out with a rush to the poor children whose school histories doom them, as President WILSON says, "to be creatures of our own day." For, as he also says, "It's a dull day; it's all hurry, all bustle, and no refreshment; a day of cold steel and hard fact. We are in such a hurry that we no longer have time to sit down and dream dreams, and no people make any intellectual advance unless they do dream dreams." To be at once serious and frank, there never was a time when people had more leisure to sit down and dream dreams than the man must have who can arrive at conclusions like that. Certainly he dreamed them when he had nothing at all to do for weeks and weeks at a stretch, in the age that invented vacations because its people neither had to nor would hurry and bustle around all the days of their lives to get something to eat. And does President WILSON know of a time when school histories were better than they are now? He wouldn't have to go back very far to reach one when such things, good, bad, or indifferent, did not exist.

—A doctor in an Illinois town was recently quoted as contributing to a discussion as to whether the newspapers should publish the name of the attending physician in an accident case, the statement that to have this done "would spur him on to greater efforts to secure the complete recovery of his patient." That is truly a curious remark, however one looks at it, and curious, too, is the way The New York Medical Journal looks at it. "We always hesitate," it says, "to comment on newspaper quotations of the alleged statements of physicians," which is a nice, pleasant way of beginning, rather characteristic of the medical press, and then it continues as follows: "If any member or our profession made the foregoing remark he should instantly matriculate into some profession or business where the lack of journalistic comment, which is so stimulating to him, would not necessarily imperil the lives of others. The remarks exhibit a mental attitude that we cannot harmonize with our concept of any physician, however unfit." Of course that's all right in substance, but its implication that good doctors either are or ought to be indifferent to "journalistic comment" is just about as absurd as was the Illinois doctor's implication that he would work harder for a patient with whom the newspapers had connected his name than for one whom he could cure—or not cure—without attracting any particular attention. That doctors can make improper use of publicity is known to none better than the men on newspapers, one of whose constant duties it is to see that the doctors who want to do just that thing do not succeed too often in doing it. There are, however, proper as well as improper uses of publicity, even for a doctor, and even in medical matters there not a few lay papers that compare with the medical press about as the ordinary physician compares with the specialist. The trouble with the doctors is that they are always regretting the days when they were a sort of priesthood and their art was a "mystery" understood only by themselves—and by themselves none too well. There's no mystery about it now, and the pretense that a layman necessarily is incompetent to criticise the language or the acts of the doctors is the wildest nonsense.

—Confident prediction is made that within a few days the aspirant for a trolley franchise through the Bronx that seemed to be having everything its own way in Aldermanic circles will soon withdraw its application for a franchise and leave the field clear to the company that has been from the beginning the favorite of the people to be served. If the prediction turns out to be correct, the outcome will be an "I told you so" from thousands and thousands of interested folk who have been watching this contest between a living corporation and a dead one in cynical expectation of just such a result. For, of course, the retirement of the Westchester and Boston Company will be interpreted as clear evidence that the Port Chester people have "fixed" their opponents by buying all they had to sell, which was a chance to conduct obstructive litigation for several years—yes, and in addition the fervid support of half a dozen Westchester County papers, the recent course of which has been extremely mysterious to the uninitiate and the desperately charitable. And it will be a particularly interesting question as to how the Aldermen fared in the settlement. If the two roads, or rather, the road and the shadow of a road, arrange the thing between themselves, there is no obvious reason why the Aldermen should be considered at all—why they should "come in" for anything whatever. That would be sad, indeed. It is, however, not quite so certain as the "I told you so" people will think that the Westchester shadow was bought off. The Port Chester company, for one reason or other, has seemed disposed to buy nobody, but to save its money for building its line. Perhaps it has changed its plan, and perhaps it hasn't. We may know more if we live long enough.

—As one of our correspondents remarked yesterday, who would be mean enough to begrudge a miserable 17½ cents for the men who risked their lives to save the Union? That sum, he had figured out, if contributed by every man, woman, and child in the country, would be enough to meet the additional expense imposed by the recent Pension Bureau interpretation of the law, and it disgusted him that there should be any complaint or criticism of a tax so small for a purpose so worthy. Well, 17½ cents isn't much, for a fact, but when it is added to that amount already contributed a good many times, and when there is some doubt as to the deserts of a considerable fraction of the beneficiaries, then 17½ cents, taken from every man, woman, and child in the country, is apt to assume large proportions in the mind's eye.

DENYING TRUTH'S PRIVILEGE.

Applies Montaigne's Dictum to the Case of Girl's Life-Saving Lie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not particularly desire to "butt in" on the subjects discussed in your columns from time to time, nor do I ask that this letter be published, but I would like to inquire whether the majority of mankind do not believe with Montaigne that "truth itself has not the privilege to be spoken at all times and in all sorts," and was not the case of your little girl one of the application of this rule?

I have not the writings of Montaigne at hand and do not recall the context of the quotation, but I conceive that a writer of whom it is said that his essays are noted for their "learning and sound reasoning" had some authority for his assertion. Most certainly it is every-day practice among doctors and others not only to evade telling the truth, but to deliberately lie when the truth will be harmful and the lie beneficial.

SIDNEY F. RAWSON.

New York, March 31, 1904.

Dismembered Chicago.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Heard a new one ths other day," said a man, "and in my modest opinion, it's ons of the best of its kind that ever went the rounds. Here it is: What is three-sevenths of chicken, two-thirds of cat, and one-half of goat?

"Of course you give it up.

"Well, ths answer is Chicago. 'Chi' is three-sevenths of chicken; 'ca' is two-thirds of cat, and 'go' is one-half af goat. Pretty good, isn't it?"

No One Race Responsible.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mr. Lincoln Steffens admits that before he began to look into "The Shame of Cities" he accepted an honest New Yorker's view that the Irish were responsible for all municipal corruption; but when he had looked into German St. Louis, Sandinavian Minneapolis, Scotch Presbyterian Pittsburg, and—worst of all—native American Philadelphia, he began to see that it is no one race but the spirit of ths age that is out of joint.

Thinks Water Morphine and Sleeps.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Ths value of psychic influence in the practice of medicine is being demonstrated in the case of Mrs. Jane Salee, eighty-four, who is in the City Hospital being treated for insomnia. Mrs. Salee is being put to sleep every night with a hypodermic injection of pure water in place of morphine, which she thinks she is getting.

The Bargain Lady.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Clerk—What kind of a traveling bag can I show you, madam?

Mrs. Runabout—Well, I want to get a real leather $15 bag for about $1.99, or something like that.

Hope for Reed Smoot.

From The Washington Times.

Away back in John Quincy Adams's time the House unsuccessfully tried to expel one Matthew Arnold for being "a diabolical person." If Reed Smoot is not any worse than a diabolical person there may be hope for him yet.

Commends The Times for an Exposition of the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subject matter of the article "Enemies of the Republic" is of transcending importance, and the readers of THE TIMES are under obligation to you for reproducing in part the views of Mr. Steffens thereon, as expressed in McClure's Magazine.

The keynote of my daily association with men is the deplorable depreciation of the qualities which make for true manhood, integrity, honesty, and honor. Irrespective of religion or politics, all agree that corruption is not the exception but the rule, and a serious danger to the Commonwealth.

Recently THE TIMES has reported the evidence of certain parties in an investigation of a gas enterprise, and who can read it without a blush of shame and regret? Certainly not those who are friends of the republic. One witness testified that in a single transaction the fabulous sum of $46,000,000 was the profit derived therefrom. Some of those who study daily events can draw their own conclusions as to the source of this gain. Most of us can picture the tens of thousands of investors who have contributed to that unholy result. No such profit can in one transaction be honestly, fairly, legitimately made. Would that it could be unearthed for a warning to such confiding, innocent investors. Hasten the time "when Americans (will) really agree that corruption is treason (and) the traitors will be punished."

J. G.

New York, March 30, 1904.

EXCESSIVE GAS BILLS.

Thinks Consumers Should Be Taught How to Read Meters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in reading what a few of your correspondents have had to say about excessive gas bills. I submit the following, at the risk of suggesting what may already have been suggested, and, for all I know, somewhere adopted.

It seems to me that it would be a good plan to compel, by legislative enactment, the gas, water, and electric light companies to print on the back of their bills a fac simile of the dials of the meters, and, below, give simple directions for reading it—giving, say, as an example, the reading of the hands as they appear on the fac simile. By this means the housekeeper could take his own reading on the same day on which the inspector called, and could thus satisfy himself of the accuracy (or at least approximately so) of his bill.

He might further—if he cared to—take periodic readings throughout the month, to determine if his meter was probably recording properly, and thus be able to request that his meter be tested before it had run up an outrageous record.

This plan would doubtless be unpopular with the companies, as the great familiarity with the apparatus might cause such a flood of complaints from the consumers that the companies would be overwhelmed with applications for meter testing. This, however, would probably be the case for the first month or two, but the result would be that the bills—whether as a result of less carelessness or cupidity—would be more accurate and more nearly (though never quite what the consumer would consider) just.

I believe the consumer should be instructed in the method of checking his consumption of water or gas or current just as he has it in his power to check the weights of the ice dealer or grocer. Furthermore this plan would not involve disclosing any of the companies' legitimate secrets, for the reading of meters is an open secret. My point is that it should be made popular and that familiarity on the part of the consumer should be encouraged—even courted.

A VICTIM.

New York, March 23, 1904.

NAMES JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Thinks He Is Man Needed to Unite the Democratic Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A leader, not a cause, is the greatest need of the Democratic Party to-day, and of all the prominent men in that party two alone are marked by the possession of this quality—Mr. Cleveland and Mr. John Sharp Williams. Mr. Parker has never led anything, Mr. Olney does not possess the necessary magnetism, Mr. Bryan has had his day, and Mr. Gorman is discredited, while Mr. Hearst can only head backwards. These men all stand for some particular brand of Democracy. Mr. Williams represents no extreme of the party; he stands for broad-gauge Democracy as a whole.

Mr. Williams is a new man, but since assuming the leadership of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives he cannot be considered an unknown man. His securing a solid vote upon the Cuban Reciprocity bill, out of the conflicting policies of the Democratic Representatives, showed a tact and ability to unify that has been sadly lacking of late in the party. Upon the tariff question he has swung the Democratic Representatives into line with remarkable success. Indeed, he has succeeded in doing in the House exactly what Mr. Gorman failed to do in the Senate—made the Democratic minority a coherent body.

His strongest point is this conspicuous ability to unite men upon the main issues. He may come from the wrong sort of State, but he is the right sort of man. For if ever the Democrats needed uniting it is in this campaign, and they will rally more strongly around a man who stands for good broad-gauge Democracy than around a nonentity who has made no enemies because he stands for nothing.

ROXWELL BATES.

New York, March 22, 1904.

"GOLD BRICK" FOR THE FAIR.

Express Company Wanted an Armed Guard in St. Louis for $1 Consignment.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The officials of the Pacific Express Company have been victimized by a gold brick. For a week the company has been guarding at its main office, 414 North Fourth Street, what it supposed to be a genuine gold brick. It came invoiced as "one gold brick." On this evidence the train messenger saw it safely into the train safe and saw it locked up in the burglar-proof vaults at headquarters.

The brick was consigned to the department of education, World's Fair. It came with a lot of other articles listed as "jimmies," "petermen's tools," "a yeggman's outfit," and similar paraphernalia. The rest of the shipment was sent out to the fair grounds, and the express company notified the department of education that it had not delivered the gold brick because it would not be safe in the Palace of Education without a guard. A request was made that a detachment of armed men be sent to escort the brick to its destination.

The express company's value of the brick reached to $15,000. If is actually worth about $1. The man who made it hoped to find a verdant purchaser at $5,000. Instead, he caught a Tartar and got into the toils. Jimmy Shephard was his name, and he was an accomplished gold-brick artist. That is how the brick got into the collection that Chief of Police John Hayes of Kansas City is sending to exhibit in the division of charities and corrections at the fair. It will have a place in the "school of crime," which forms a part of the great educational exhibit.

The One to be Considered.

From The Chicago Post.

"Did she consult the groom in fixing the date for the wedding?"

"Oh, no; only the dressmaker."

Man Target of Bricklayers' Bullets Afraid to Vote Openly Against Strike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper I wish to say that I am a bricklayer and have a family and anxious to work. This strike being an unjust one, the only way I can see that it could be settled is by secret ballot, because there are many men like myself, who rarely attend any meeting; consequently, on an occasion like this, when a suggestion is offered by any fair-minded man, he is immediately hissed, hooted, and told to sit down by a regular following who never fail to attend every meeting. I know for a fact that two-thirds of the bricklayers are willing to return to work under conditions that existed before the strike if the same was left to a vote, and not to the delegates.

J.

New York, March 31, 1904.

SURVEYING THE FIELD.

A National Democratic Party.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

A Southern Democracy is virtually a sectional party, made so by the presence of a vast negro population in its limits, and in order to have a National Democracy it must be developed in the Northern States by every proper means. How to do it is the question. The solution is certainly not by nominating a Southern candidate for President.

The Logical Outcome.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

As the nominee must of necessity be a man who can possibly carry New York and other doubtful Northern States, the nomination of Judge Parker is the logical outcome of the situation. A prominent New York Republican and a strong Roosevelt man said to us the other day that the men of all parties in New York know that Parker is able and clean, and he did not hesitate to display apprehension that he is to be the Democratic standard bearer. The news coming in from all along the line is that the Parker boom is sweeping all before it now.

McClellan a Dark Horse.

From The Greenville (S. C.) News.

The factions led by the four candidates most prominently mentioned for the nomination will not unite. The petty jealousies have gone too far, the evil has spread, and instead of being healed, the breach widens. And then the hour will come for the new figure to quietly step in and be hailed with joyful acclaim. The charm of Murphy's work has fascinated and amazed Democrats in all States, and they will follow him. They will pin their faith to the dark horse if he must be asked to become the standard bearer, and if they must go outside the narrow clique, they will find salvation in McClellan.

Parker Clubs in Georgia.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The Parker movement is spreading over the State. Parker clubs are being organized in every county. The organization of the Parker Democratic Club of Georgia and the organization by it of other clubs in all parts of the State is a sign which shows unmistakably the temper of the people.

A Good Man Who Can Win.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

For ourselves we want a good man who can win. We believe a Democratic President unfit for the place would be worse for us than a Republican could be, for he would discredit us for the future. We hope no unfit man will be nominated, and we are certain he could not be elected by the party which must overcome all the powers of the world, the flesh and the devil to "get there." But we firmly believe that the common sense of the masses will assert itself this year, and that a good Democrat will find the stars in their courses fighting for him.

New York's Three-Fold Duty.

From The Albany Argus.

New York has a three-fold duty to perform. She owes it to herself to take advantage of the golden opportunity now presented, to reassert leadership in the Democracy of the Nation, and to lead wisely, firmly, and aggressively. She owes it to her favorite candidate to present his candidacy to the Democrats of other States so that misinformation cannot befog, nor malice distort, her attitude. And New York owes it to the Democracy of the Nation to speak with directness, and without equivocation, the message which the Nation is waiting to hear—that New York's choice for the Presidency is Alton B. Parker, first, last, and all the time.

Another Call for Cleveland.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The nomination of Grover Cleveland, whether he wishes it or not, seems to be called for both by the situation within the Democratic Party and the logic of events in the Republic at large. A refusal on his part to serve longer in a public capacity would at least leave the party in a situation from which it could tender the nomination to another honest man with some assurance that the recipient would look upon that manifestation of favor as an honor.

Strongest in South and East.

From The Baltimore Sun.

At present Judge Parker seems to be stronger in the South and in the East than any other candidate who has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency. There seem to be good grounds for the belief that he is the favorite of a majority of the Democrats of his own State, although the movement to secure an instructed delegation for him will probably encounter strong opposition.

Spring in Alabama.

From The Washington Post.

There is poetry in the soul of Senator Pettus. It crops out occasionally when he seems to be speaking prose.

"How is everything down in Alabama?" one asked the aged Senator in the rear lobby just after he had returned from a journey to that State.

"Oh," said he, jauntily, "the peas have on their Easter hats and the roses are in bloom."

Gets Nothing.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Hicks—The way Bragley talks of providing for his wife he seems to think nothing too good for her.

Wicks—H'm! And the way he actually provides for her he seems to think nothing is good enough for her.

THE WORLD'S MEASURE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

We children on this little earth
Have many foolish ways;
How do we measure people's worth?
Who gains our highest praise?

We neither ask nor care how far
A man has had to climb;
We judge men but by what they are,
The common and sublime.

Yet he whose fame is everywhere
May not have had to rise
As far as that poor scribbler there
With weary, aching eyes.

The outcast who by laboring
Gains ordinary worth
Has risen farther than the King
Who was a prince by birth.

If men are judged when they awake,
Where pearly gates shine
Not one whom Fame ignored may take
The first place in the line.

We children on this little ball,
To nothing worth, suppose
The place a man may hold is all,
Or else how far he goes.

DR. PARKHURST SAYS "THE LID IS OFF" NOW

Wonders Why "Detonating District Attorney" Hates Canfield So.

THE OVERTURES TO TAMMANY

Denies That He Attacks "William Travers," but Speculates as to the Prosecutor's Sensitive Spirit.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was asked yesterday afternoon if he had any opinion to express with reference to the action of the Assembly Codes Committee in rsporting out Senator Dowling's bill which would enable Dilstrct Attorney Jerome to call witnesses in a case he desires to prosecute against Richard A. Canfield.

In the report of an interview with the doctor published yesterday it was said that he had made an attack on Mr. Jerome, and had "more than insinuated that his motive was the shielding of an unnamed gambler to whom the maintenance of the Canfield establishment would work harm."

When that statement was shown to Dr. Parkhurst he declared he had not made an attack on District Attorney Jerome and that his statements of the early afternoon had been miconstrued. He then said:

"It seems to be quite generally supposed that little or no gambling is going on at the present time. Mr. Jerome's statements made yesterday ought to correct any such impression, for he knows whereof he affirms, and the information that reaches us at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Crime is distinctly to the effect that, as regards both gambling and disorderly houses, the lid is off, as it was confidently predicted that it would be under a Tammany administration.

"An evening paper of to-day quotes me as very directly intimating that District Attorney Jerome is somehow himself mixed up with the gamblers.

"It is true that in a gingerly kind of way he seems by his affectionate references to the great Tammany leader, Mr. Croker's successor, to be throwing down the fences between himself and Tammany that with such output of heroism he has been building up these last two years or so; but even so, we should not want to suppose that in edging up toward Tammany he is becoming sympathetic toward the institutions of gambling, of which Tammany is the traditional patron.

"At the same time, as I have observed the titanic ferocity with which our detoneting District Attorney fulminates against Canfield, I have wondered why it is that so much of his dynamite is let off against one terget, especially as, according to his confession made yesterday, Mr. Canfield is simply one of so large a fraternity conspicuously engaged in the same profession.

"And that has led me on to wonder whether there was not some consideration by which the sensitive spirit of William Travers had become exceptionally acerbated toward poor Canfield, and whether possibly there was not sometbing connected with Mr. Canfield's position in the gambling business that might seem to Mr. Jerome to work—I will not say injury—but injustice to some other gambler toward whom Jerome's sensibilities had been less rancorously excited.

"These are not statements, but only queries. Of course good Mr. Jerome hates all gamblers, but there might be reasons why he hates some more than others."

Mr. Jerome's only word concerning Dr. Parkhurst's statement was:

"I never comment on anything Dr. Parkhurst says."

OFFERED TO TAKE "LID" OFF.

McAdoo's Jocular Invitation to Friends from Washington.

Police Commissioner McAdoo went down from Police Headquarters to call on the Mayor at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, arriving just at the moment when Mayor McClellan was receiving some old Washington friends who are on the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home. The Commissioner also knew several of the gentlemen and greeted them.

"When do you return to Washington?" he asked.

"To-night, Commissioner," responded Col. W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, one of the delegation.

"Better stay over until to-morrow," said the Commissioner. "If you do I'll remove the lid to-night and show you things."

"Well, if you're going to do that let's pray they go back to Washington at once," laughed the Mayor.

The delegation consisted of Gen. Martin T. McMahon of this city; Gen. Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois; Gen. Charles M. Anderson of Ohio, Capt. H. E. Palmer of Nebraska; Gen. John Marshall Brown of Maine, Col. Brownlow of Tennessee, and Col. George W. Steele of Indiana. They called on the Mayor merely to renew past acquaintances and have a friendly talk.

COURT CROWD GUT IN RAIN.

Magistrate Pool Takes This Action to Get Pure Air.

The Essex Market Court room was crowded yesterday with witnesses and lawyers when Magistrate Pool arrived. It looked as if many curiosity seekers had come in to obtain shelter from the rain, and an order was issued to clear the court of all persons who had no business there.

This had little effect in diminishing the crowd, and the Magistrate called before him a number of those who seemed to be there out of curiosity. As one latter another explained that he was a witness, the Magistrate exclaimed:

"Well, go outside and wait. When we want you, we will call you."

The Magistrate explained that his action was taken to keep the air fit to breathe.

GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.

Few Churches Will Not Be Open All Day.

Good Friday observance is growing in this city, if the long list of special services announced from churches of widely varying Protestant denominations is any criterion. There are comparatively few places of public worship that will not have their doors open all day long.

In all the Roman Catholic churches the mass of the Presanctified will be sung, in most cases at 9 A. M., when the bread consecrated on Holy Thursday will be used. The solemn Passion music is rendered at this service. Evening services will be held in all these churches, with a sermon on the Passion, and the Stations of the Cross. In most of the Protestant Episcopal churches there will be a three-hour Passion service, generally beginning at noon. Many other services are announced in the churches of this denomination, and, with some, musical programmes of impusing solemnity will be rendered.

In the Reformed churches, which are ordinarily classed among the evangelical bodies, the day will be usually observed, and many Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, and one Universalist church have issued special announcements of services planned.

All departments of the City Government at the end of yesterday's business closed until Monday.

The Chinese Minister Entertains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Chinese Minister gave a small dinaer this evening complimentary to Prof. Albert E. Stearns, Principal of Phillips Andover Academy, from which school the Minister was graduated in 1882. Following the dinner was an informal reception of the academy's alumni, who number some seventy or eighty Washington members, with Sir Chentung Liang Cheng as their President.

LARIATED IN BROADWAY.

But Loosed Again to Fall Into the Hands of an Insurance Man.

Tbs wind and the rain wers doing skirt dances through the skyscraper canons yesterday morning, and the shivering group on the sidewalk at Chambers Street and Broadway waited impatiently for the big policeman to give the "all clear" signal. A covered truck, east bound, approached rapidly. The damp curtains of the vshicls were flapping in the wind, and to one of them was attached several feet of wet rope, which wiggled and squirmed at every jolt of the wagon.

Just as tbe driver turned north in Broadway the policeman signaled "come ahead" to the waiting pedestrians. A dainty youth in a rain coat and a derby hat set rakishly to one side evidently was in a great hurry, and attempted to dash across the street, dodging close behind tbe wagon. Just then a gust of wind whipped the dangling rope out like a cowboy's lariat, and before the dainty young man could save himself it had coiled around his neck, laying hold of his three-inch collar with the grip of a constrictor.

The astonished captive retained sufficient presence of mind to grasp the situation and save himself a dangerous fall. Whirling rapidly on one foot he grasped the rope and set out in tow of the wagon.

"Whoa! Wboa, your horse!" he gurgled, to the delight of the quickly gathering, crowd, which took no thought of the young man's peril. Tbe unheeding driver whipped up his horse and the young man, quickening his pace, lost his derby, which was promptly stepped on by the horse of a following vehicle.

"Stop!" he yelled. "I'm being hanged—b-r-r-r!"

Then it dawned upon the driver that something was happening at the back of the wagon.

"Git off hangin' on dere!" he shouted angrily, as he pulled up his horse. The dilapidated young man presently appeared before the driver, whom he addressed in terms fluent, blistering, and comprehensive.

"I t'ought ye was hangin' on," said the driver.

"So I was hangin' on. Did you think I was being yanked through the mud by animal magnetism?" demanded the erstwhile dainty one in ferocious tones.

A man who said he was an insurance agent bustled forward at that juncture and offered a handkerchief and the share of an umbrella to the young man. As the good Samaritan moved off with the bedraggled youth, on whose gratitude he had thus established a claim, he was heard to say:

"— right down to the office now—quarterly premium if you like—our $1,000 endowment—"

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is needless to say that Good Friday is a dies non so far as social functions are concerned. There has been a general rush for the country. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has a large house party at Garrisons. James Henry Smith will entertain friends at Tuxedo, and Mrs. Ogden Mills will do the same at Staatsburg. There will be a meet of the Meadow Brook Hunt to-morrow, and every one who can get away for the Easter holidays will remain out of town until Monday.

The wedding of Miss Katherine Noland Dudley, the daughter of the late Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, and Sherman R. Richards took place last Tuesday. It was to have been on Monday next at Grace Church Chantry, but on account of the poor health of the bride the ceremony was hastened. It was performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, a relative of the bridegroom, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Richards will sail for Europe on Tuesday next.

Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings arrived yesterday afternoon on the Deutschland. J. De Forest Danielson was another arriving passenger.

Among the subscribers to the bridge tournament to be held at Sherry's for the benefit of Holiday Farm, and whose names have not been mentioned in that connection are Mrs. J. J. Astor, Miss Alice Blight, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Van Ingen, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, the Misses Morton, Mrs. Robert Huntington, Miss Morgan, Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Miss Herriman, Miss Wenonah Wetmore, Mrs. Symington, Mrs. Swayne, and the Misses Cryder.

The wedding of Miss Louise S. Beales, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James A. G. Beales, and the granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly, to J. Gilbert Wilson will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Richard Steers, 37 East sixty-seventh Street, on Saturday, April 9.

The illness of Stuyvesant Leroy is quite serious, and he has been sent to the Adirondacks. Mr. Leroy married Miss Marion McKay, and she obtained a divorce from him several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Glaenzer are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, whom they have named Marion. The young lady made her appearance in the family on March 18. Mrs. Glaenzer was Miss Anita Gibson of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Maria Meserole Knapp, the widow of William K. Knapp, died on Wednesday at the Hanover, where she has been living for several years. She was a Miss Meserole, and the mother of Mrs. Harry B. Hollins, Miss Knapp, and John M. Knapp.

A musical breakfast is to be given on April 30 at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Vassar Students' Art Society, the endowment fund, and also for a fund for giving several children a musical education. The musicale will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning in the large ballroom, and following it there is to be a reception, at which Mrs. Benjamin Odell and President Taylor and Mrs. Taylor of Vassar College have promised to receive. The reception will be followed by a breakfast in the restaurants overlooking Fifth Avenue. Tables for parties of five or more will be reserved for those who wish them.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 31.—Col. George R. Fearing arrived here to-day.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson is expected at Sandy Point Farm to visit her daughter, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, over Easter and for a few days before she sails for Europe.

Mrs. William Astor is having the ballroom at Beechwood redecorated.

John S. Kimber has rented the Malcom cottage, on Kay Street, for the Summer.

C. F. Hoffman is preparing to occupy the Gen. Greene villa, on Ridge Road, which he recently purchased, and is having his furniture removed from the Wales cottage, on Yznaga Avenue, to his new estate.

The gardeners on the Summer estates here are arranging to make large shipments to-night and to-morrow of flowers from the various greenhouses to the owners in New York for Easter. One of the largest shipments will be made from the house of ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry. It will be a beautiful display, the azaleas being particularly noticeable.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Walter Lester Carr of 68 West Fifty-first Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine Elmendorf, deughter of the late Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf, to Edward Kendall Rogers, son of Mrs. John Leveritt Rogers of 80 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Tbe engagement was announced last evening at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Perrine, formerly of Buffalo, but now residing in New York at the Hotel Gregorian, of their daughter, Miss Delphine Perrine, to Dr. George F. Seaborn of Detroit, Mich.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY TELLS OF VISIT TO ROME

Brings a Letter from Pius X. to the Catholics of New York.

THE THIRD POPE HE HAS MET

Presented Seth Low to the Pontiff, Who Gave Three Medals to the ex-Mayor —New American Monsignori.

Archbishop John M. Farley of this diocese errived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Prinzessin Irene from his first visit to the new Pope, Pius X. A party of fifty prominent Catbolic priests and laymen, including several of the newly created monsignori, attached to the new archiepiscopal court, went down the bay in the steamboat Favorite to greet him.

Holy Thursday did not achieve its traditional brightness and warmth, and the chilly drizzle, together with the early hour of departure from the West Thirty-fifth Street pier—6 A. M.—kept away many priests and members of the Catholic Club who had intended to go with the party of welcome. The Archbishop, when the Favorite came within hail of the Prinzessin Irene, was standing on the promenade deck of the liner, clad in a fur-trimmed overcoat. He seemed to be in excellent health and spirits.

"This is a cold reception you are giving me," he said, as the Favorite, its passengers waving handkerchiefs and wearing ribbons of white and gold, the Papal colors, came alongside.

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral, boarded the liner and greeted the Archbishop, and in a few minutes Archbishop Farley, the examination of whose baggage had been arranged for by the customs officials, was assisted down a pilot ladder to the Favorite.

GREETED ON THE FAVORITE.

First to welcome him was Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, who has been acting administrator of the diocese, and the others, including Auxiliary Bishop-elect Cusack, whose recent appointment caused so much surprise in Church circles here, kneeled and kissed the archiepiscopal ring as they extended their greetings.

The Archbishop, who preached at the service in the saloon on Palm Sunday, was accompanied by his private secretary, the Rev. Father J. V. Lewis; the Rev. P. J. Hayes, Chancellor of the diocese, and the Rev. Dr. J. J. McMackin. With the exception of one or two days, the voyage was most pleasant.

Archbishop Farley brought with him the bulls for the elevation of Father Cusack, whose consecration will take place on April 25. As this is not the regular period for such ceremonies, a special permission was obtained from the Pope. The Archbishop said that he had brought no appointments with him.

He announced that he would take steps to carry out the wishes of the Pope in regard to reinstating the Gregorian chant in the church choirs, but he would not say just what means he intended to take to bring about the change. He told, too, of a fund of $100,000 which had been raised for the Catholic University, at Washington, and said that the curriculum of the Cathedral College would be considerably enlarged. Archbishop Farley bears with him a letter from the Pope to the Catholics of New York, which will be read at the Cathedral on Sunday.

"I had three audiences with the Pope," he said, "and at the first one during my three weeks' stay in Rome I told him all about the Diocese of New York. He was surprised to hear of so many institutions supported by the diocese, as schools, hospitals, and foundling asylums. You cannot conceive of the interest he takes in matters of that sort. He is the third Pope that I have met."

"Who were the other two?" interposed a young and eager listener.

When the Archbishop got his breath he explained that the other two Popes he had met were Pius IX. and Leo XIII., and continued:

"And, really, it seems to me that the present Pope goes more deeply into such things than did the others. It is due, perhaps, to the fact that he has gone through every grade of the priesthood. I had prepared some documents for his information and he read them aloud at once, asking questions about the figures." Archbishop Farley said that the letters were in Italian. He thought, he said, that the Pope spoke German and understood French.

"The Pope," he continued, "was especially pleased to know that there are twenty-five Italian churches in New York. I told him, also, that I had given over the use of the old Troy Seminary for the education of young Italian clerics. I gave him two photographs of the institution, and in the next few days I received many inquiries about them. Three days later I received from the Pope a beautiful letter, which I shall read at the Cathedral on Easter Sunday. I have brought with me six large photographs of the Pope. Knowing how busy he was, I asked him only to write his name on each of them, but he wrote a whole line under each of the photographs."

Somebody asked the Archbishop about the report that a new American Cardinal was about to be named. He did not heed the question at all, and all other interrogations on the same subject were deftly evaded. "That is a matter for the Holy Father," he said.

THE POPE'S AFFABILITY.

"The principal factor in the Pope's popularity," he continued, "is his affability. When with my secretary and other priests we came to get some rosaries blessed, we, of course, remained standing. 'Sit down,' said the Pope. We sat down on the chairs ranged along the wall. 'Come closer,' he said, and the chairs were drawn up."

The true story about the Pope's alleged remark when he was leaving Venice for the conclave that made him Pope, that he wanted "a return ticket to Venice," was told by the Archbishop.

"That story is not true,' he said. 'The real facts of the case, which he told me after I had mentioned to him the satisfaction of Americans at his election, are these. When he reached the station platform there was a great crowd assembled to see him off. 'I'll come back to you, dead or alive,' he told them when he left. Asked to explain how he could carry out the promise, the Pope said that he was in the hands of the Almighty."

Ex-Mayor Seth Low was presented to the Pope by Archbishop Farley, together with Mrs. Low and John D. Crimmins.

"A happy incident occurred at the audience," said the Archbishop. "After the death of Pope Leo, when Mr. Low was the Mayor, the City of New York sent to the Vatican resolutions of condolence. Theso were beautifully bound and decorated with the sacred heart and other purely Catholic emblems. When Mr. Low was presented the Pope placed his hand on the resolutions which were on a table near by and pointed to the Mayor's signature. Then he said a few words in gratitude to the Mayor and the city, which I interpreted. The Pope praised the independence of the American people, and referred to the great fire in Baltimore, which city, he said, already had begun to rebuild and had refused offers of outside assistance. That, he said, was an example of the self-reliance of the people. To Mr. Low the Pope presented a casket containing three medals—gold, silver, and bronze—bearing the Pope's bust and the Papal arms. Mr. Low, whom I met again later, was delighted with his visit to the Pope."

The Archbishop fasted during the morning, as he had decided to celebrate the 10 o'clock mass at the cathedral, whither he was driven after landing at the West Thirty-fifth Street pier.

The new Monsignori, whose appointment by the Pope Archbishop Farley explained he had asked, are the Rev. Dr. Charles McCready of Holy Cross, who strongly defended Dr. McGlynn during the controversy with that priest; the Rev. Dr. P. T. McSweeney, for nearly twenty years rector of St. Bridgid's; the Rev. James H. McGean, a member of the Archbishop's council; the Rev. John P. Kearncy, in charge of the spiritual work in the Italian colony; the Rev. Edward McKenna, Dsan of Westchester, and the Rev. C. G. O'Keefe of Highland Falls.

MARGARET'S MERRY MANIA.

She Laughs, Makes Everybody Else Laugh, and Lands in Bellevue.

Ha, ha, ha! Laughing is contagious.

So an old song has it, and judging from the condition of risibility to which Margaret Winn has rsduced herself and every one with whom she has come in contact in the last six weeks, the song is right.

Nearly two months ago Fire Chaplain St. Elmo Smith of 120 West Twenty-fourth Street was in need of a cook. He advertised, and later employed a young Irish girl, who gave her name as Maggie Winn. The Fire Chaplain thought "Margaret" would sound better, and said so. Margaret stared at him for a moment, then walked into the kitchen and collapsed in a chair in a fit of silent laughter.

"Dear, dear!" ejaculated the Chaplain, but somehow he felt rather amused himself. Every time he met Margaret in the succeeding days ehe wore a broad smile on her face that upset the gravity of the usually sedate Chaplain. Margaret invariably laughed herself to tears after one of these encounters.

Finally things got so bad in the house that the other servants could not work for laughing, and the Chaplain was afraid to leave his room, there was something so contagious about the explosive cackles that arose from the region of the kitchen. The Chaplain tried to argue the matter out. What was the joke that Margaret was nursing up her sleeve? The only answer to the question was a wild desire to go into hysterics.

Things went on like this until yesterday morning, when the Chaplain decided that something must be done. During the night a tittering sound had been continually coming through the keyhole of the cook's room. About 3 o'clock in the morning the tittering swelled in one grand crescendo to a wild fortissimo of downright hearty laughter.

The Chaplain heard it and was himself convulsed with merriment in his own room, while all the other occupants of the house were helping to swell the chorus. The first thing yesterday morning, the Chaplain pulled his longest face and, going into the kitchen, addressed Margaret in tones that were intended to be of pulpit solemnity.

"Margaret—M-m-margaret!" he gulped. "You've g-got—to—g-go! This has g-got to stop—ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!"

In a moment the whole house was in a roar.

"G-go for a p-policeman, ha, ha, ho, ho, ho!" gasped the Fire Chepiain to one of the other servants; "and bring a d-d-doctor!"

The men eervant was only too gled to get out of the risible atmosphere. In a little while he returned with Policeman Rohr of the Tenderloin Station, who was immediately seized with the humor of the situation. The doctor gave one look at the cook, and in about ten minutes he was occasionally able to explain that Margaret was suffering from hysteria.

The patrol wagon was called and Margaret was escorted to it by Rohr and the doctor, all laughing. The moment Driver McCroe saw the party he suddenly choked and could hardly guide his horses across town to Bellevue, where it was thought Margaret should be taken.

At the hospital the cook quieted down a bit and her escorts had a chance to wipe the tears from their eyes, although the faintest giggle set them all off again.

The worst part of the ordeal came when Dr. Gregory of the Psychopathic Ward appeared in a bath robe to have a look at the patient. The moment Margaret saw him she exploded, and presently Bellevue was fairly quaking. The attendants who put the cook in the ward had to be excused from duty for half an hour after the job.

The doctors are not sure that Margaret is mentally deranged in any way. They think she may only now be seeing the point of some joke she heard in Ireland.

CHURCHMAN BETRAYED TRUST.

How R. F. Wilkinson, Honored Lawyer, Fooled His Co-Trustee.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 31.—The story of how Robert F. Wilkinson deceived his co-Trustee, John F. Halstead, a wealthy retired New York business man, and misapplied trust funds under their joint control to the extent of $130,000, belonging to Charles Buckingham and Martha V. B. Wood, after which he went abroad and died in London before the defalcation was discovered, was told by Mr. Halstead on the witness stand in the Surrogate's Court today.

Mr. Halstead testified that Mr. Wilkinson's reputation as a lawyer was such that if he had lived in New York he would have been among the very best. He was a Warden of St. Paul's Church, a clubman, and of his honesty there seemed no question.

In 1894, and again in 1898, the deposited securities were examined by Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Halstead and found to be all right. Mr. Halstead suggested that an accounting once in three years would be none too often. Mr. Wilkinson thought every five years would be often enough, and his opinion prevailed. An accounting was due last Summer, but Mr. Wilkinson's death prevented it, and when Mr. Halstead examined the strong boxes containing the securities he found that $130,000 had been converted by Mr. Wilkinson to his own uses.

Mr. Wilkinson's books do not disclose what he did with the money.

SUES FRANK JONES ESTATE.

Mrs. Curtis Says He Promised Her a Fortune and Asks $400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 31.—Mrs. Delana B. Curtis has filed a bill of particulars in her suit against the estate of the late Frank Jones, brewer and Democratic leader in this State, for $400,000. The case will be tried in April, and is one of the most interesting ever known in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Curtis is the daughter of the late Capt. Harrington of this city, once Democratic candidate for Governor. Her husband was Samuel F. Curtis, a prominent business man, whom ehe divorced.

Frank Jones served two terms in Congress from New Hampshire, and first met the woman, who says he promised to give her a fortune, when she was only thirteen years old. It is said that he referred to hsr as "the light of my life."

A lawyer who has been employed by Mrs. Curtis has been quoted as seying that most of Mr. Jones's wealth and political success were due to her aid and advice.

LEFT $12,000 TO CHARITIES.

Maximilian Schaefer Gave Balance of Estate to Children.

Maximilian Schaefer, head of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, who died last Sundey, in his will, which was filed for probate yesterday, bequeaths $12,000 to charities as follows:

German Hospital, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street	$7,500
German Society	2,500
The Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street	1,000
Warthung Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon	1,000

The remainder of the estate, which is estimated at $250,000 personal and $60,000 real property, is divided among the testator's four children, Emil Schaefer of 2 Mount Morris Park West, Rudolph J. Schaefer of 9 East Ninety-fourth Street, Henry G. Scheefer of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Lena J. vom Saal of 2 Mount Morris Park West. Bequests are made to the several grandchildren from this residue.

Mr. Schaefer in the will directe that of the bequest to the German Hospital $5,000 be used to endow a bed for the free treatment of employes of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company and such other patients as may be designated from time to time by the executore and trustees, Rudolph J. and Henry G. Schaefer, and Frederick Uhlmann. The will was executed on Nov. 25, 1903.

Hudson River Navigation Resumed.

Navigation is now open in the Hudson River, and the vessels of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company are making daily trips from New York to Cold Spring, Newe burg, and Poughkeepsie.

DECISION AGAINST BRYAN IN BENNETT WILL APPEAL

Connecticut Superior Court Rules Out Sealed Letter as Evidence.

NOT PART OF TESTAMENT

Bryan Would Give Bond Not to Use Money Without Mrs. Bennett's Consent —Will Appeal to Supreme Court.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—A finding thet the sealed letter by which Philo S. Bennett expressed a wish that $50,000 should be given to William Jennings Bryan and his family was not a part of the last will of Mr. Bennett was returned by the jury to-day in the Superior Court in the trial of Mr. Bryan's appeal from the decision of the Probate Court. This finding, which upholds the decision of the Probate Court, was given in accordance with instructions to the jury from Judge Geger, who presided at the Superior Court trial.

Judge Gager's ruling on a question which had never till now come directly before the courts of Connecticut, decided that the sealed letter could not be admitted as evidence in the trial. Counsel for Mr. Bryan contended that it should be admitted, while the attorneys for Mrs. Grace Imogene Bennett, the widow, and other heirs presented opposing arguments. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court by Mr. Bryan.

An interesting feature of the dey's proceedinge was a statement which Mr. Bryan made in court that he was willing to give a bond that in no case would the money mentioned in the sealed letter go to himself or family without Mrs. Bennett's consent.

In his decision, which occupies over ten typewritten pages, Judge Gager said in pert:

"The statutes as to the execution of wills provide that no will or codicil shall be valid to pess any estate unless it be in writing, subscribed by the testator, and attested by three witnesses, each of them subscribing in his presence. So far as the present purposes are concerned, that is the statute.

"The first objection is that the admission of this letter would violate this statute, because the letter itself is testamentary in character and not executed as a will.

"But there are other grounds of objection, which upon the assumption that an extraneous testamentary document mey be by reference incorporated in a will and so entitled to probate are equally fatal to the claim of the appellant. The sealed letter is not described in the will with sufficient certainty; the language of the will is 'for the purposes set forth in a sealed letter which will be found with this will.' Nothing whatever to identify it; no earmarks upon it which will show that it was the letter that the testator had in mind when he put his name to that will and it was witnessed.

"The intention of the testator is of no consequence if he did not do those external acts which the statute requires to make a valid will. But suppose that, in a matter not clearly within the four corners of the will, he has disclosed an intention that a given paper should not have force or be used as a part of a probated will. The ceses, it seeme to me, must be rare if they exist at all where euch a paper would be or should be incorporated in a will.

"Now, upon this sealed letter is found this direction: 'Mrs. P. S. Bennett, to be read only by Mrs. Bennett and by her alone after my death.—P. S. Bennett.' And at the end of the sealed letter Mr. Bennett uses this language: 'I have sent a duplicate of this letter to Mr. Bryan, and it is my desire that no one excepting you and Mr. Bryan himself shall know of this letter and bequest. For this reason I place this letter in a sealed envelope and direct that it shall be opened only by you and read by you alone.'

"In my judgment," says Judge Gager, "no language could be more conclusive upon the question that Mr. Bennett himself did not treat this letter as a part of a technical will or as testamentary in a legal sense, bu only as a letter of private instruction to Mrs. Bennett."

IN THE SHOPS.

Among the pretty things in the nature of Easter gifts that are to be seen at the silversmiths' are little silver chickens, life size, each with a sponge in its back, for they are pen cleaners.

Little rabbits of silver, sitting on their haunches, are for ornaments, paper weights and the like.

Other small articles which make pretty, inexpensive gifts in silver are tiny vases varying in size, the smallest costing $1.50, and large enough for half a dozen violets. The others range up in price and size, and all are dainty and pretty.

Cherming things in paper cutters for the library table are of copper and silver. The bladee are of copper and the short handles of silver. One of these has a fish with its tail curved into a loop for a handle, and another an owl standing on a small pedestal.

One of those pretty sealing wax candlesticks with a long oval tray and the candle at one end has at one eide of the candlestick a hook upon which hangs the seal of silver.

In an Easter brooch there is a little spray of leaves of gold with little pearls, representing buds presumably, set here and there along it, and three little chickens perched on the top.

Other emall brooches are in crescent form, some eet with pearls and eome without. In the hollow of the crescent is a rabbit emerging from under a flower which looks like an Easter lily.

Ivory-headed stick pins cerved in the form of the heads of dogs, horses, eegles, and owls cost $1 each. The owls' heads are the best.

More elaborate pins, human heads carved in ivory, cost $2 each.

For inexpensive brooches there are some for 50 cents which are very pretty. These are in peacock colors, the prettiest a little more than an inch long, a single feather, has the eye in the end, a stone in green and blue. Other brooches have a large, round gresn and blue stone with a metal edge.

Lohengrin brooches are much reduced in price perhaps because the opera season is over or because there is a reaction against everything of Wagner'e but "Parsifal." At any rate these brooches, which are swans enameled in colors, are now $2, and are said to be rduced from $5.

Effective square buckles for slippers are of rhinestones and jet. The buckle is made in three lines—the outer of the stones, the next of jet, and the inner of the rhinestones again.

Handsome black silk stockings have white lilies with yellow stamens in clusters upon the instep. These resemble but are a little different from the Easter lily.

A large checker or chess board is of glass set in a black walnut frame. The glase is black, and the alternating squares are inlaid with mothor of peerl. The board is twenty-three inches by twenty-three, and costs $4.

A cocktail and card set for a man is put up in a big wooden chest. In the upper part is the cocktail set proper, bottles of out glass, and shakers, strainers, &c., of silver. In a drawer below this are tumblers in cut glass in different styles, and a second drawer is for the cards. There are half a dozen packs of these, with poker chips, cribbage board, dice, dice cups, &c.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WOODRUFF.

Services Held in the Brooklyn Residence—Many Floral Tributes.

Funeral services for Mrs. Cora Eastman Woodruff, wife of ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, were held late yesterday afternoon at the family residence, Eighth Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn. Some of the more striking floral tributes were orchids and lilies of the valley from the State Senate; a great cross of lilies of the valley and violets from the office employes of the Smith-Premier Typewriter Company; a wreath of white roses from Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, a column of American Beauty roses from the Board of Trustees of Adelphi College, American Beauty roses and smilax from Gov. and Mrs. Odell, a wreath of hyecinthe and lilies of the valley from Senator and Mrs. Horace White, and a etanding piece of violets, lilies of the valley, and Easter lilies from the Kings County Executive Committee.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Nelson, formerly pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. A. P. Van Giesen of Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Woodruff's former pastor, who officiated at her marriage to Mr. Woodruff.

"While true to her dutiee at home," Dr. Nelson said, "it may be truthfully said of Mrs. Woodruff that a woman never entered with more splendid loyalty or a finer sense enthusiasm, or a more devoted and self-forgetting love into all her husband'e plans and aspirations than she did."

The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery and placed in a receiving vault. The pall bearers were Gov. Odell, Senator Depew, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Frank H. Platt, Charles A. Moore, William Berri, Senator J. P. Allds, Ernestue J. Gulick, Harrie K. Smith, James E. Hayes, Thomas E. Peersall, ex-Senator William J. La Roche, and Syivester G. Whiton. Senator Platt wee unable to get to Brooklyn from the South in time for the funeral.

SOPHIE KARP, ACTRESS, DEAD.

Long Stage Career—Helped Start Grand Street Theatre.

After a career of twenty-three years on the stage as an actress and soprano prima donna, Mrs. Sophie Karp died yesterdey at her home, 65 East Seventh Street. She hed been suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia for twenty days.

Her last engagement was at the Grand Street Theatre, of which she was a large stockholder and Vice President. She was born thirty-nine years ago in Bucharest. When she was sixteen years old Mrs. Karp joined the first Jewish theatrical company ever formed in Roumania, and toured that country and Russia. She soon played leading rôles.

Mrs. Karp came to this country a few years later, and wes connected for a long time with the People's Theatre Company. She played Ophelia, Portia, and the leading part in "Die Heimath." In opera she was heard in "Solomitha," "Barkochba," and "Carmen." Joseph Lateiner, the author at the Grand Street Theatre, wrote many plays in which Mrs. Karp appeared in leading rôles.

Max Karp, her husband, wes a well-known actor. He died six years ago in San Francisco. She is survived by her aged mother, Mrs. Siegel, and a daughter, Rose L. Karp. Miss Karp is engaged to marry Charles W. Groll, a lawyer, on May 29.

The funeral will be held from Mrs. Karp's residence, 65 East Seventh Street, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

DEATH OF DR. KEMPSHALL.

Preacher Who Led Crusade Against New Jersey Race Tracks.

The Rev. Dr. Everard E. Kempshall, seventy-four years old, noted as the leader of the fight against the New Jersey race tracks, and more recently for his efforts to abolish pigeon shooting from traps, died suddenly from heart disease at his home, 628 Newark Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday morning. He had been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church there for thirty-eseven years.

Dr. Kempshall began the crusade which made him femous by vehemently attacking the race tracks from his pulpit at a Sunday morning service in 1890. He became President of the Citizens' League, which developed branches in every county, and in 1893 headed a delegation of citizens who were berred from the State Assembly, where they sought to oppose the racing men. Dr. Kempshell, however, found a way in, and mounting to Speaker Flynn's chair shouted that the "sovereign people of New Jersey took possession of their Capitol by right of eminent domain."

The following election put an end to the Jersey race tracks.

Only a week ago Dr. Kempshall appeared before a legislative committee against peigeon shooters. He was born in Rochester, N. Y.; was graduated from Williams in 1851 and from the Princeton Theological Seminary four years later. His wife, son, and daughter are dead.

WEALTHY NEGRO DEAD.

Warren C. Coleman Started First Cotton Factory Operated by His Own Race.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., March 31.—Warren C. Coleman, one of the best-known negroes in the United States, is dead. Coleman was one of the most remarkable men of his race. Starting life in poverty, he became through his own exertions one of the wealthiest negroes in the country. He was once a student at Howard University, in Washington, sustaining himself.

Coleman later established himself in business, and purchased real estate. At the time of his death he was said to be the owner of 100 houses, none of which was incumbered. Coleman started the first cotton factory in this country owned and operated by his people. He built a beautiful brick church in Concord, and presented it to the congregation. He was one of the chief promoters of the Colored State Industrial Fair, held annually at Raleigh for the past twenty-five years.

Alexis Reed McIlvaine.

Alexis Reed McIlvaine died yesterday at Cedarhurst. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ill for a considerable time. Mr. McIlvaine was an architect and the son of the late Reed McIlvaine and Jane W. Tompkins. On his father's side he was descended from an old Pennsylvania family, of which the late Bishop McIlveine was a member. His mother was a great granddaughter of Daniel D. Tompkins, one of the Governors of New York. Mr. McIlvaine was graduated from Columbia in 1888. His brother, Tompkins McIlvaine, is a lawyer and a member of the University and Fencers' Clubs.

Ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin Dead.

DUBLIN, March 31.—Valentine B. Dillon, twice Lord Meyor of Dublin, died to-day. He aftained prominence as the solicitor for many leaders of the Irish Land League, including the late Charles Stewart Parnell.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE WHITLOCK, who was for many years manager of the grain business of Mangam & Bonnell, in this borough, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,809 Beverley Road, Brooklyn. He was born seventy-four years ago in this city. He retired from active business eight years ago. Mr. Whitlock was a veteran of the civil war and a member of Stella Lodge of the Odd Fellows. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and three eons.

Mrs. CATHERINE LOUISA DEMAREST, the widow of Dr. David D. Demarest, died yesterday at the home of her son, the Rev. Dr. William H. S. Demarest, in New Brunswick, N. J. She was the daughter of the late Justice Jamee Schureman Nevius. Her husband, who died in 1808, was professor at the General Theological Seminary in New Brunswick for thirty-three years. She leaves a family of six children.

Mrs. EMELINE WHEELER NORTON, the wife of Washington F. Norton, President of the Babylon National Bank, died at her home in Babylon, L. I., on Tuesday night. She was the eldest daughter of the late David S. S. Sammis, owner and proprietor of the famous Surf Hotel on Fire Island Beach. It was at this hotel in September, 1873, that Mr. Norton married her. Hundreds of prominent

GOOD DAY FOR FAVORITES

Benning Track Muddy, but First Choices All Win.

BRADLEY SCORES TWO FIRSTS

Old Boney Boy Leads the Steeplechase Field Easily—Peter Paul's Easy Victory.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—"Virginia" Bradley kept up his winning streak at the Benning track to-day and captured two of the six purses offered with Peter Paul and Boney Boy. Incidentally the day marked the first victory of old Boney Boy through the steeplechase field. He was never headed, and won by ten lengths from Agis, the second choice. Chivington, making his first effort of the season, was third. Four other starters fell.

It was a rainy, bleak day, and the track was deep in mud. This did not prevent the public from picking winners, and favorites won in all six races. Commencing with Ascension there was no doubt in the success of the players. In this race Cochran made a bid with Cappamore, a 100 to 1 shot, who led to the stretch. There the filly tired, and Burns came through easily with the Fox mare. Shrine, winner of the Benning Handicap, ran to the place; while Mrs. Frank Foster, who was played from 7 to 1 down to 9 to 2, was almost left at the post, and was beaten out for third place by Daly's Tol San.

Lily Brook is a Walden filly, and proved a remarkably good thing in the second. After being backed from 8 down to 3 to 1 she handily defeated her field with the Atheling filly, Incense second, and Lady Francis third. Melrose, with 4 to 5 as his price, was best of the maiden colts, after Preen, the Goughacre candidate, had led by five lengths in the early stages.

Andrew Mack won cleverly in the fourth, and the victory of Peter Paul was little more than a nice useful gallop. He gave weight to everything in the field, and his performance pronounces him a high-class three-year-old. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; fillies and mares three years old and upward. Ascension, 107 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Shrine, 111, (Carmack,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Tol San, 94, (D. O'Connor,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:04 2-5. Mrs. Frank Foster, Cappamore, and Meadow Maid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half mile; two-year-olds. Lilly Brook, 99 pounds, (Carmack,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Incense, 99, (McCafferty,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Lady Frances, 102, (Michaels,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:51 2-5. Lady Broadway Girl, Arrow Flight, Moxey Moore, Metallic, Royal Palace, Mamie March, Maggie Stroup, Pygamilon, and Wish also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; maiden two-year-old colts. Melrose, 107 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Preen, 104, (McCafferty,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Oleorosa, 102, (Carmack,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:58 4-5. St. Resolute, Jack McKeon, Master Douglas, Father D., and Lesher also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; three-year-olds. Andrew Mack, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, won; Schweet, 96, (Rice,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Mr. Pickwick, 103, (Lalling,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Latheron, W. B. Fasig, Moonson, and Mohican also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Peter Paul, 97 pounds, (Henderson,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Himself, 115, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Master Man, 115, (Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:32 2-5. Arrah Gowan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about two miles; maiden four-year-olds and upward. Boney Boy, 158 pounds, (Scanlon,) 9 to 5 and 2 to 10, won; Aglo, 137, (Finnegan,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Chivington, 158, (G. Green,) 15 to 1, third. Time—4:33. Tireless, Harrow, Red Hook, and La Tourgine all started, but fell at various places, and none of them finished.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; five furlongs. City Bank, 126 pounds; Monte Carlo, 115; Bon Mot, 113; Mrs. Frank Foster, 111; St. Juvenal, 105; Sunteg, 90; Tom Cod, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Delaval, 110 pounds; Melrose, Preen, Flyback, and Allen Avon, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, four-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Iridiscent and Colonist, 110 pounds each; Ben Battle, Tugal Boy, and Rabunia, 107 each; Belle of the Ring, 105; Dupont and Hilarity, 102 each; Jessielyn, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Little Woods, 104 pounds; Broadway Girl, 103; Grand Champion, 102; All Scarlet, 99; First Born, 97; Fergus and Mayoress, 94 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Fustian, 111 pounds; Queen Elizabeth, 108; Meistersinger and Setauket, 107 each; Unterock, Paul Clifford, and Thorneycroft, 106 each; Dark Planet and Torchlight, 105 each; Past, 102; Springbrook, 100; Preakness, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. McWilliams, 126 pounds; Lord Advocate, 114; Early Eve, 113; Scotch Thistle, 100; Eclectic, 97.

BASEBALL RULES EXPLAINED.

National League Pitchers Restricted in Delivering the Ball.

All the playing rules under which the National and American Leagues and the National Association of Professional Baseball League will be governed during the coming season were carefully scrutinized at a two days' conference between President Pulliam of the National League and his staff of umpires at Philadelphia this week.

President Pulliam said yesterday that the three most important things agreed upon were the delivery of the ball to the bat, defining a balk and when a base runner is out. In the pitching rules the strictest construction has been made. The rule says:

Preliminary to pitching the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman, with both feet squarely on the ground, and in front of the pitcher's plate, and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate, defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

President Pulliam explained to the umpires that the slightest motion of a pitcher, swinging or lifting his arms, whirling on his toes, bending on his knees, or taking any step, should be considered the beginning of his pitch. After the pitcher got that far the ball must be delivered, and if the pitcher stopped or threw to base, the umpire was obliged to decide that a balk had been made.

A pitcher must keep both feet in front of and within the twenty-four-inch square. The restrictions on the pitcher will, it is believed, be of material advantage to batsmen and base runners.

The attention of the umpires was particularly called to the following sections of Rule 56:

Sec. 16. If, before two hands are out and while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

Sec. 17. If one or more members of the team at bat stand on or outside the base line or coacher's box, and adding to the difficulty of making such a play, the base runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team mate or team mates.

President Pulliam said that umpiring had been much improved, and gave these figures to show that clubs playing on the road stood as good a chance to win as home clubs:

Club.	Games Won.	Abroad.	At Home.
Pittsburg	91	45	46
New York	84	43	41
Chicago	82	37	45
Cincinnati	74	33	41
Brooklyn	70	30	40
Boston	58	37	21
Philadelphia	49	22	27
St. Louis	43	21	22
Total	551	238	293

FRENCHMAN WINS BILLIARDS.

Foss Beaten by Narrow Margin for World's Championship.

PARIS, March 31.—Lucien Rerolles, the French amateur, won the world championship billiard match from Wilson P. Foss, the American amateur, to-night by a magnificent effort, including consecutive runs of 94 and 48.

The Frenchman's victory was hailed with deserved enthusiasm, he having played a most plucky up-hill game. The final scores were: Rerolles, 1,200; Foss, 1,153. At the start of the game Foss had 800 to his credit to 645 for Rerolles.

CIRCUS TICKET SPECULATORS.

One Purchaser Relates His Experiences at the Box Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to bring to your notice what I consider one of the greatest outrages perpetrated on the public, especially that part of the public who, at some sacrifice to themselves, wish to give a little amusement to their children by taking them to the circus. As everybody knows, this circus is an event that the children look forward to with a great deal of delight, and no parent likes to disappoint his children.

When he comes to the box office to buy tickets for the circus he is met with the reply "that there is no seat to be had in the house for any performance that he may designate." He starts to go out when he is assailed by about a dozen "speculators," whose pockets are bulging out with tickets, and who carry official diagrams of the house and are ready to sell you tickets for almost any seat in the house for any performance you may wish to attend. For this they charge a premium of half a dollar advance over the box office prices. The writer has actually seen one of the "speculators" who was in negotiation for certain tickets for a customer—not having these tickets in his possession at the time—go straight up to the box office and get the tickets he wanted and sell them to the customer at the advance of half a dollar apiece.

Several large signs displayed declare that children under ten are admitted at half price, but this is also a fake, as the speculators only sell you full-price tickets.

I stood in the box office line for about half an hour trying to get tickets for a performance taking place three days later. At the box office I was told that there was not a seat to be had for any performance for the week, although but a few minutes before that a clerk in the box office handed out tickets to the "speculator" for that very same performance. Not wishing to disappoint the children of my party, who have been counting for weeks upon seeing this event, I was obliged to pay a premium of $2.50 for five seats I purchased.

T. WOLFSON.

New York, March 31, 1904.

TO ORGANIZE NEW S. P. C. A.

Movement Afoot for Better Protection of Dumb Brutes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Horseman," whose letter appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I would say as long as he is willing to help along a movement for a new society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, if he will address Mrs. L. G. Allis, Far Rockaway, L. I., he will learn that there is under way now a movement to that effect.

What is needed is a society that will look after the animals—see to their comfort and that abuse is not allowed. If there were one-half the energy shown to stop abuse as there is to hunt an unlicensed dog—which of course brings in $3 to the society and many times breaks the heart and health of some poor child whose pet it is—there would not be so much fault found with the S. P. C. A.

The only way to run such a society is to place men who are humane as officers and employes—men who really care for the comfort of animals. So long as the man in office is simply working for his salary, and trying to get every dollar he can to increase said salary, just so long there will be discontent and lack of interest by the public. High-priced offices, high-priced clerks, are not needed in such a business. The money paid in rent, &c., would build a shelter for homeless animals.

The small societies are doing the real work—getting homes for starved animals, having sick ones put out of misery. The Treasurer of one of Brooklyn's societies walked twenty-one blocks to take a dog that was to be sent to the shelter to have its sufferings ended. They get no pay—no thanks. How much of this real work does the S. P. C. A. do?

There will never be donations or wills made in favor of the S. P. C. A. so long as said money is used in keeping high-priced men, who simply draw salaries and do nothing, likely the animals by founding a new S. P. C. A.

EXPERIENCE.

New York, March 24, 1904.

EFFICIENCY OF S. P. C. A.

Says Amount of Good Done Does Not Depend on Marble Edifice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the articles in your valuable paper on that much agitated subject "Our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," with reference to its expensive building, which the President, Mr. Haines, says is necessary for the maintenance of the dignity of such an institution. I would draw attention to the Massachusetts Society for the Protection of Animals, which has its office in two rooms on the third or fourth floor of an ordinary building in Milk Street, Boston. The amount of good work accomplished by this society is almost incredible. The amount of good work accomplished does not depend upon a palatial white marble edifice on one of the most expensive elites in Manhattan.

I would suggest that this property be sold and the proceeds be applied to the better protection of our poor, suffering horses and other animals. I would also suggest that a thorough investigation be made into the management of the funds so generously donated and a new President elected or appointed.

E. G.

New York, March 21, 1904.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board to consist of Col. William F. Stewart, Artillery Corps; Major Henry A. Shaw, surgeon; Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Quartermaster, is appointed to examine the military reservation at Fort Levett, Me., and submit a plan for the location of buildings for a post of sufficient size to accommodate two companies.

Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, Eleventh Cavalry, will make not exceeding two journeye each month of May to September, inclusive, from Fort Sheridan to St. Louis and return, for special service in connection with the hatalion of Philippine Scouts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Capt. David M. King, Ordnance Department, will make two visits per month to the works of the California Powder Works, Santa Cruz, and two visits per month to the works of that company at Pinole, Cal., during April, May, and June, on business pertaining to the inspection of powder in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

The following assignments to regiments of infantry officers recently promoted are announcsd: Lieut. Col. William Paulding, Eighteenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Lorenzo W. Cooke, Twenty-sixth Regiment; Major Charles W. Penrose, Twenty-first Regiment; Major Daniel L. Howell, Eighteenth Regiment; John Stafford, Twentieth Regiment. Majors Penrose, Howell, and Stafford will join the regiments to which they are assigned.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Scott, Eighteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Eleventh Infantry, and will join that regiment at Fort Russell, Wyo.

Capt. Cosper H. Conrad, Third Cavalry, and First Lieut. James M. Loud, Twenty-eighth Infantry, are detailed for duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will report to Lieut. Col. Henry Kingsbury, Eighth Cavalry, in command of the Jefferson Guard at the exposition, for duty.

Capt. William C. Rivers, First Cavalry, is at his own request relieved from duty as a member of the general staff, at headquarters, Philippine Division, Manila, and will report to the Governor of the Philippine Islands for duty in organizing inspection service in the constabulary of the islands.

Navy.

Lieut. A. N. Mitchell is detached from the Albatross and ordered to Mare Island for examination for promotion, thence home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. C. Hanrahan is detached from the naval training station at San Francisco and ordered to the Albatross.

Pay Inspector T. J. Cowie is detached from the Brooklyn April 25 and ordered home and wait orders.

Pay Inspector S. L. Heap is detached from the navy yard, Washington, March 31, and ordered to the Brooklyn April 25 as fleet paymaster of South Atlantic Squadron.

Paymaster J. H. Merriam's orders of March 25 are modified. He will report at the navy yard, Washington, March 31 for duty as pay officer.

A cable from Rear Admiral Cooper, Asiatic station, March 26, announces the following changes: Lieut. H. A. Wiley, from the Wisconsin to command the Villalobos; Midshipman J. O. Fisher, from the Oregon to the New Orleans; Commander Y. Noel, from command of the Wilmington to Cavite station; Surgeon J. M. Edgar, from the Wisconsin to the Monadnock; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Traynor, from the Frolic to the Albany; Assistant Surgeon C. M. Oman, from the Monadnock to the Frolic; Paymaster J. Fyffe, from the Raleigh to the Monadnock; Assistant Paymaster J. S. Higgins, from the Vicksburg to the Raleigh; Assistant Paymaster E. H. Cope, from the Rainbow to the Vicksburg; Major T. N. Wood, from the naval station, Guam, to Marine Brigade, Cavite; Capt. R. C. Dewey, from Manila to Marine Brigade, Cavite; Capt. H. C. Snyder, from Cavite station to the Oregon; Lieut. oCmmander G. W. McElroy, from the Wisconsin to home; Lieut. L. C. Bertolette, from Villalobos to home; Capt. J. H. Russell, from the Oregon to home; Assistant Paymaster J. D. Robnett, from the Monadnock to home; Lieut. Commander C. E. Rommel, from the Albany to the Wisconsin; Lieut. Commander T. W. Kinkaid, Fleet Engineer on Oregon.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Arrived—Culgoa at Pensacola.

Sailed—Abarenda, from Pensacola for Lambert's Point; Sterling, from Lambert's Point for Pensacola; Mohican, from San Francisco for San Diego; Des Moines, Dolphin, Hist, Nezinscot, Pontiac, and Samoset, from Boston for Cape Ann trial course; Yankee and Columbia, from Guantanamo for New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises. 5:46	Sun sets.... 6:23	Moon rises. 7:59

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.. 8:08	Gov. Isl'd... 8:33	H. Gate.. 10:29
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.. 8:29	Gov. Isl'd... 8:58	H. Gate.. 10:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Jackeonville		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau and Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 2.		
Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Savanilla, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Caracas, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Macon, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Fenoda, Matanzas	2:30 P. M.	
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Minnetonka, London	10:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		6:30 A. M.
Princess Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Plymouth and Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tropic, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, APRIL 4.		
Palatia, Naples and Genoa		8:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 5.		
Apache, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A. M.
Tennyson, Brazil and Argentina		
Yucatan, Colon	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within thirty minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Transit Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, especially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Picadasa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. Mails for the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time in connect with the dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 P. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Note.—Unless otherwise addrssed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines especially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 1.

Alamo, Galveston, March 24.
Algeria, Naples, March 16.
Citta di Napoli, Naples, March 18.
El Alba, New Orleans, March 26.
El Sud, Galveston, March 26.
Patricia, Plymouth, March 21.
Princess Alice, Bermuda, March 22.
Progreso, Trinidad, March 22.
Santiago, Nassau, March 19.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, March 18.
United States, Christiansand, March 22.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

Chemnitz, Bremen, March 21.
Fern, Sfax, March 17.
La Touraine, Havre, March 26.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 26.
Santiago, Havana, March 29.
Theepie, Barbados, March 25.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

Coamo, Porto Rico, March 29.
El Siglio, Galveston, March 29.
Gallia, Naples, March 17.
Horatio, Para, March 22.
Manuel Calvo, Havana, March 30.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Comus, New Orleans, March 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 25.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 21.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 26.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 26.

Arrived.

Potsdam, Rotterdam, March 19.
Princess Irene, Genoa, March 17.
Sikh, Yokohama, Nov. 29.
Caribbee, Surinam, March 14.
City of Macon, Savannah, March 28.
Navahoe, Georgetown, S. C., March 24.
Deutschland, Hamburg, March 24.
Armenian, Liverpool, March 19.
Monroe, Norfolk, March 30.
Patricia, Hamburg. Passed Wantnckst at 6 P. M.

Sailed.

Hero, for Port Limon.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport Nsws.
Picqua, for Dunkirk.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Northwestern, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Moltke, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.
Barbarossa, for Bremen.
La Gascogne, for Havre.
Minnviso, for New Orleans.
Tymeric, for Port Limon.
Montevideo, for Havana.
El Dorado, for New Orleans.
Matanzas, for Tampico and Havana.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 31, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; raining and thick.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Corinthian, at Glasgow, March 31.
Trebia, at Fremantle, March 31.
La Savoie, at Havre, March 31.
Vincenzo Florio, at Genoa, March 28.
Britland, at Rotterdam, March 30.
Calabria, at Napice, March 30.
Pretoria, at Bermuda, March 31.
Graf Waldersee, at Hamburg, March 31.
Powhatan, at Malta, March 31.

Sailed.

Teutonic, from Queenstown, March 31.
Citta di Torino, from Genoa, March 28.
Umbria, from Genoa, March 28.
Diamant, from Hamburg, March 29.
Greatham, from Gibraltar, March 29.
Koenig Albert, from Gibraltar, March 30.
Algeria, from Leghorn, March 31.

Passed.

Victoria, Gibraltar, for New York, March 31.
British Empire, the Lizard, for Antwerp, March 31.
Noordam, the Lizard, for Rotterdam, Mar. 31.
Schuylkill, Gibraltar, for Shanghai, March 31.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, March 31.—Following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 4: Nos. 593, 285, 313, 323, 326, 327, 333, 331.

Calendars for Friday, April 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—All motions noticed for to-day (April 1) stand adjourned until Monday, April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jecob Cohen	3—Benjamin Wright
2—Martin Conrad	4—Samuel Kritzman

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calender.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Peter Van Pelt Hewlett vs Herbert Turrell et al.—Herman Alsberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Hagemeyer vs. Hagemeyer—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Potter vs. Argyle Realty Company—Isaac T. Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Trotta vs. Noha—Carl Thiele.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Title Guarentee and Trust Company vs. Anderson—Clifford W. Hartridge.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Parsons vs. Macomber—John Bottomley.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Reich vs. Cochran—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Marsh vs. Marsh—Eugene M. Poucher. Smith vs. Smith—Hamilton Odell. Burke vs. Berkeley School—Howard P. Wilds. McCreery vs. McCreery—Francis C. Cantine. In re Baker—A. Walker Otis. Harlem Savings Bank vs. Hyde—David R. Daly. Douglas vs. Hart—Samuel C. Herrmann. Muller vs. Morgan—Asa B. Gardiner. Rosenstein vs. American Toy and Novelty Worke—Richard M. Henry.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—All parts adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions —Gaynor, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts 1. and 11.—Adjourned.

Westchester County Court.

Day Calendar for April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

78—Stabb vs Silver	161—Gillespie vs same
30—Green vs Green	162—Samo vs eams
425—Tappan vs Tyson	165—Clifford vs samo
426—Wbyte vs same	207—Clopperton vs same
153—Blitz vs Leonard	139—Hertz vs Man Ry Co
80—Bee vs City of Yonkers	238—McGee vs Yonkers R R Co
157—Hickey vs Yonkers R R Co	282—Light vs Union Ry Co of New York City
160—Callahan vs same	

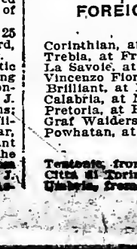
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

283—Muir vs City of Yonkers	86—Gould vs Hammerslough
298—Maling vs Rowe	268—Cortright vs City
313—Avery vs Donnally	410—Mount Vernon vs Union Ry
259—Whitely vs Yonkers R R Co	411—Stiles vs Union Ry Co of New York City
236—Kerr vs same	428—Secor, Jr, vs Nat Bway Bank of New York
91—Russell vs Met St Ry Co	8—Maher, by guardian, ve Otis Elevator Co
177—Moore vs Westchester Elec Ry Co	102—Woodill vs Int St Ry Co
59—Mackrell vs Met St Ry Co	
332—Bradford vs Watson	
35—Murphy vs Met Life Ins Co	

Nassau County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Calendar for Saturday, April 2.

1—Smith vs City of N Y	15—Bedell vs same
2—Whaley vs same	6—Raynor vs same
3—Smith vs same	8—Sand vs same
4—Raynor vs same	9—Pearsall vs same



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May 28	52 days...$395

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Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Empress of Japan.....Apr. 11th
Empress of China.....May 2d
Empress of India.....May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....June 6th
Empress of Japan.....June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar.....June 27th

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Aorangi....Apr. 29th|Miowera....May 27th

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Citta di Napoli.....April 5
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
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LEAVING N. Y. APRIL 12.
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Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,
S. S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails Apr. 7, May 12, June 9, July 7.
Pennsylv'a...Apr. 2, 6:30 AM|Columbia...Apr. 21, 10 AM
*Deutsch'd...Apr. 7, 11 AM|Pretoria...Apr. 23, 11 AM
Patricia...Apr. 9, 12:30 PM|*Bluecher...Apr. 28, 10 AM
Belgravia...Apr. 16, 4 PM|Waldersee...Ap. 30, 5 AM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Palatia...Apr. 4, 8 AM|Pr. Adalb't...May 12, 2 PM
*P. V. Luise...Ap. 12, 11 AM|Pr. Oskar...May 31, Noon
Pr. Oskar...Apr. 14, 10 AM|Pr. Adalb't...June 25, 9 AM
Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward,
According to Steamer.
*Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, and Genoa. Ample time allowed at each port of call for sightseeing.

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AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....April 2|St. Paul.....April 16

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

ROSSED PULP WOOD FREE

Board of Appraisers Declares That It Is Paper Stock.

FIGHT BY PAPER COMPANIES

Treasury Department Will Probably Appeal — Whalebone Scraps Free of Duty—Other Customs Rulings.

In a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday decided that rossed pulp wood is free of duty as paper stock. This case has involved more inbor than any other that has come before the board for a long time, on account of the bitter fight made by the paper manufacturing companies which have rossing plants in the United States to keep out the Canadian rossed wood.

Rossed pulp wood is spruce or poplar, cut into logs about two feet long, and with the bark and roughnesses removed by a mechanical process called rossing. This is done in Canada for economy in transportation, and the logs in this condition are ready to go direct into the grinders.

Acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury the customs officials have been classifying the wood as "blocks or sticks, rough hewn," at 20 per cent. The importer whose protest was decided yesterday was C. W. Peirce of Newport, Vt. It is expected that the Treasury Department will order an appeal from the board's decision.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay the board decides that small strips or slivers of whalebone tied in bales for shipment are free as whalebone, and not subject to 30 per cent. duty as manufactures of bone or whalebone. Mr. Hay lays down the rule that the mere fact that hand or machine labor has been applied to an article does not necessarily make it a manufactured article. The importers were Hinson & Orth of New York.

Mr. Hay overruled a protest by Darragh & Small of New York against the assessment of 4 cents a square foot as "mats of cocoa fiber" on articles which are described as 16 by 11 feet in size, with an opening in the centre 10 by 5 feet, and used to surround billiard tables. The importers claimed that they were dutiable as "matting of cocoa fiber" at 6 cents a square yard. Mr. Hay ruled that they were finished mats.

Protests overruled yesterday were by C. L. Woodbridge & Co. (two,) B. H. Howell, Son & Co., H. Behr & Co., M. A. Metz & Co., Hinsdale, Smith & Co., M. Herman & Co., Davies, Turner & Co., Isaacs, Vought & Co. and others, Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, and Markt & Co., Limited, of New York.

Protests sustained were by the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company (three) and F. B. Vandegrift & Co. of New York, and Trangett, Schmidt & Sons of Detroit. A protest by F. B. Vandegrift & Co. of New York was partially sustained.

APPEAL FOR LOWER DUTIES.

Importers Protest Against Classifications by Appraiser Whitehead.

Testimony was taken before General Appraiser De Vries yesterday in an appeal by A. A. Vantine & Co. from the action of Appraiser Whitehead in assessing duty at 35 a pound on a coarse pongee silk imported by the firm, to which are loosely attached gold threads, to form a rude pattern. The importers claim that the article is appliqued silk, and dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The Government's claim is that the gold cord is attached merely as a subterfuge to secure the advantage of lower duty.

A hearing will be held to-day before General Appraiser Lunt on an appeal by Merck & Co. against the assessment of 25 per cent. duty on ichthyol as a chemical compound or salt. The importers claim that it is free as an oil. Ichthyol is a medicinal preparation derived from a bituminous substance found in the Tyrol and containing defossilized remains of fish.

Heavy Customs Advances.

Several heavy advances in invoice values were announced yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Among them were advances as follows on artificial rubies from Albert Paquier of Paris, 22.50f. to 40f. per carat, 25f. to 45f. per carat, 20f. to 50f. per carat, 35f. to 50f. per carat, and 50f. to 60f. per carat. The advances were sustained by General Appraiser Charles P. McClelland. Mr. McClelland also advanced an accordion from Enrico Mossoni of Stradella from 75 to 78 lire. Another advance made by Col. T. S. Sharretts was on an importation of Japanese curios from Kaitsu Gomel Kwaisha of Yokohama.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Pelham Av.—Corner store, 15-room house, to let or lease. 741 Pelham Av.

For Sale. Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

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A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of household furniture for storage charges by D. Cohen; auctioneer.—Goods stored at Toney's warehouse, 211 West 16th St., Manhattan, to be sold Friday, April 1, 1904, 10 A. M., at auctioneer's office, 2d floor, 5 Nevada st., New York, goods belonging to the following persons: Lawrence, Bennett, MacLean, Wheeler, Larsen, Pierson, Mary Hauser, Pavey, Donigan, Marrzocell.

The West End Storage Warehouse, 202-210 West 89th Street, New York, N. Y., April 1st, 1904.—To Miss S. Cissly, Mrs. J. Benedict, A. Bigot, Mrs. J. D. Hardenburg, Charles L. Schwaab, Mrs. E. C. Fletcher, Mrs. Twohey: You are hereby notified that the time for payment of this warehouse lien upon property hereinafter described having expired, after due notice thereof has been given you, this warehouse will cause such property, to wit, household goods, personal effects, and merchandise, stored by you in this warehouse, to be sold at public auction, according to statute in such cases made and provided, at George Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 12th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and on the following day until all goods are sold. August Blumenthal, Proprietor.

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AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

SALT FISH TRADE MEETING.

Importers to Appeal Against Decision Assessing Duty on Brine.

Representatives of a dozen firms in the salt fish trade met yesterday afternoon in the Produce Exchange and decided to join with Boston and other cities in fighting the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers in holding that a duty must be paid on brine in which fish is packed.

Thomas Woodward, who was chosen Chairman, said the ruling adds 50 per cent. to the duties paid by fish importers. He explained that at Port Townsend, Washington, the Collector held brine to be dutiable. George S. Bush & Co., the importers, appealed to the General Appraisers, who sustained the Collector, basing their action upon a Circuit Court decision, holding that brine in which limes were packed was dutiable. The fish trade argues that the cases are not similar because the brine as well as the limes is sold to consumers, but the brine in which fish comes has no commercial value.

BIG COPPER COMPANY FAILS.

Receiver for the Majestic Mining and Smelting Company Appointed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 31.—The Majestic Copper Mining and Smelting Company has been placed in the hands of receivers. A petition to have the company declared an involuntary bankrupt has been filed in the Federal Court by creditors, among whom is C. J. Caughey of New York, ex-Secretary of the company.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31.—Stock of the Majestic Company is largely held in Connecticut. Prominent stockholders here said to-day the receivership probably would not interfere with negotiations in progress for the sale of the company to another corporation.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Charles E. Meek, the newly elected Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, will assume charge of the office at 29 Liberty Street to-day, succeeding William A. Prendergast.

***

B. Salomon and C. W. Burroughs, forming the firm of Salomon & Burroughs, manufacturing furriers, have succeeded to the business of W. H. Hall at 346 Sixth Avenue.

***

The Singer Manufacturing Company, which has local offices in the Singer Building, Broadway and Liberty Street, is to build a new sewing machine factory at St. John, N. B. Besides its Elizabethport plant the company has factories in Scotland, Austria, and Russia.

***

On April 12, E. Bissell & Co., 12 Murray Street, will offer at auction a full line of china. Jobbers from all parts of the country have indicated their intention of attending this sale.

Brooklyn Warehouse Election.

Results of the annual election of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company were as follows: George W. Chauncey, President; John R. Van Wormer, Vice President; Herbert L. Bridgman, Treasurer; Guy Du Val, Secretary, and, besides those named, Joseph J. Almirall, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace C. Du Val, John S. Frothingham, William S. Hawk, William B. Tubby, William H. Wallace, Harold T. White, and Henry N. Whitney, Directors. Reports showed a large increase over the business of the year before.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDGAR R. JACKSON.—A judgment for $4,000 was entered yesterday against Edgar R. Jackson, who had an office in the Fuller Building, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, in favor of Maurice B. Ault, on a note for $4,000, dated Jan. 12, 1904, payable one month after date, which was not paid at maturity.

THOMAS W. WEATHERED'S SONS.—A judgment was entered yesterday for $3,976 against the joint property of Charles B. and Edmund Weathered, who did business as Thomas W. Weathered's Sons at 46 and 48 Marion Street, and against the individual property of Charles B. Weathered, in favor of the O. S. Kelly Company of Ohio, on four notes of Thomas W. Weathered's Sons, made between April 25 and Aug. 15, 1903.

AMERICAN WOOD COLUMN COMPANY.—Two judgments, aggregating $1,296, were entered yesterday against the American Wood Column Company of 318 East Seventy-fifth Street in favor of J. S. Barron & Co., and execution was issued on one of them for $680 to Deputy Sheriff Altman. The company was incorporated in June, 1903, with a capital stock of $100,000, of which it was said $5,000 was paid in cash, to manufacture wood columns under a new process. Robert W. Doolittle became the President. It is said that he is an officer of the Federal Bank.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—The United States Fireproofing Company of Jersey City was yesterday put into bankruptcy by Pittsburg parties. It is asserted that the company owes $1,000,000, and that the officers of the corporation committed an act of bankruptcy when they allowed a receiver to be appointed in the State courts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GRAND DEPOSIT COPPER COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Grand Depsit Copper Company, of 194 John Street and Muncey, Nev., was held yesterday at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy at 40 Exchange Place, and Edward R. Finch was elected trustee.

LEOPOLD S. SIMONS.—Leopold S. Simons, salesman at 438 Broadway, formerly in the woolen business at 36 Wooster Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,755 and no assets. He made an assignment on June 22, 1901. Among the creditors are the City of New York, $755, for personal taxes; Greenville Woolen Mills of Greenville, R. I., $4,666; French River Textile Company of Mechanicsville, Conn., $4,465, and Simson & Kirkaldy of Woonsocket, $2,612.

WILLIAM L. HAMILTON.—William L. Hamilton, residing at 330 Audubon Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $14,745 and thirty-five other claims, the amounts of which are unknown. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Hamilton & McNiece in building operations, which firm was dissolved in 1897. Among the creditors are W. H. and Frederick Hussey, $3,111; William F. Scott, executor, $2,944; James Rogers, $2,189, and the receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, $339.

HENRY ZELTNER BREWING COMPANY.—Another meeting of the creditors of the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company, of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy at 65 Wall Street. The trustee promised that sufficient money be raised to pay the liquor license fees on May 1 next of the saloons controlled by the brewery. The total amount necessary was not made known. The creditors took the matter into consideration.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRANDT, Daniel D.—D. Grieme Coal Company	$317
BONACCI, Dominick—M. M. Canda	370
CLARKE, William D.—W. Wheweli	533
CAPDEVILLE, Peter, and Arthur Lunati —P. W. Cullinan, Com., costs	231
DONOVAN, Joseph M.—J. E. Donovan	210
DOERR, William H. F.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company	4,219
DOWLING, William, and Mary E. McGuire—T. Beer	514
ETHER, Rufus—H. Mauder	32
ENGLISH, John H.—C. L. Kennedy	102
ERSHOWSKY, Samuel—D. M. Oltarsh	217
FOSTER, James P.—C. De H. Brower	19
FINKEL, Morris—C. F. Kastenhuber and another	141
FLEIG, Reuben—S. Phillips	151
GRANT, Harry C.—A. M. Kane	26
GOTTSCHALK, Frederick A.—Elmer & Amend	172
GOLDEN, William, Jr.—T. J. Kieley, costs	109
GILLESPIE, Patrick T.—Ideal Cash Register Company	82
HADDOCK, John W.—H. Haddock, costs	143
HART, Joseph D.—H. W. Knight Company	70
CASE LAW COMPANY—C. R. Barge	80
WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC RAILROAD Company—P. Massoth	106
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—K. Himken	806
THE AMERICAN WOOD COLUMN COMPANY—J. S. Barron and another	616
THE AMERICAN WOOD COLUMN COMPANY—J. S. Barron and another	680
JOHN DOSCHER COMPANY—New York Steam Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Hart, piece goods, 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.	1,037
NATIONAL BREAD COMPANY—A. J. Hicks	839
ASTORIA LAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and John Schubeck—J. E. Adams, Jr.	323
R. J. MILLS COMPANY—E. H. Ogden Lumber Company	91
THE ASPHALT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—H. C. Ridgely	260
MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION—S. Aaronson	836
YELLOW PINE COMPANY—F. McWilliams	1,226
ISAACS, Charles—S. Cohen	410
JACKSON, Edgar R.—M. B. Ault	4,000
JARVIS, Robert M.—Union Trust Company of New York	2,318
KORNREICH, Conrad P.—H. J. Klappert	55
KNIGHT, William J.—J. S. Diescker, costs	381
LEFKOWITZ, Louis—A. Picker and another, costs	121
LAUNDERS, Michael J.—O. L. Spannheke	141
LEVY, Relph—J. Glucksmann	301
LOMBRECHT, Mary, and Jacob Brunner—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	156
MOSSNESS, John L.—G. A. Castor and another	200
MIRANDA, Blas — Metropolitan Street Railway, costs	123
MORGAN, Theresa K.—I. Stern and another	381
MABIE, Charles E.—H. C. Alley and another	1,817
OSHINSKY, Joseph, and Samuel Valentine—I. Rubenstein	201
PERUSO, Antonio—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company	134
PALMER, Albert H.—G. F. Gregory and another	129
PHALE, Albert, and George E.—Jay C. Wempic Company	165
REICH, Felix—F. S. Webster Company	52
ROSENTHAL, Altis—J. Levy	73
ROSENBLUM, Solomon L.—M. Smigelsky	75
SMILARI, Mariş R.—G. Smilari	3,289
SECOR, Charles A., administrator — Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York and another, costs	181
SCHROEDER, Louis G.—J. D. Thompson	620
TUCK, Henry W.—F. Potter and another	475
TRIEBEL, Frederick E.—W. L. Mahot	1,092
WELCH, Bridget—H. Hollander	267
WHEATLY, Cathlecn L.—E. A. Lindemann	294
WEATHERED, Charles B.—O. K. Kelly Company	3,976
WILSON, Mary J.—Ursuline Convent of St. Teresa, New York	329
ZERRER, James S.—W. T. Koch and another	244
ZAHN, Henry, Henry, Jr., and Bernhard —Eastmans Company of New York	2,412

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

EICK, Augusta, executrix—H. Herbener, executor, and another, Feb. 18, 1904	$1,215
KARP, Davis—J. Sulinski, March 5, 1903	63
KEAN, Katherine W.—M. M. Kearney, March 31, 1904	457
MAXWELL, William H., as Superintendent—People of the State of New York, Nov. 25, 1903	44
MULLER, John, Jr.—F. A. H. Bergmann, Oct. 1, 1903	51
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Goodmen, Jan. 15, 1903	224
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. O'Brien, June 22, 1903	1,991
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Mendoza, Oct. 13, 1902	3,181
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Foy, Nov. 6, 1903	1,406
PAUW, John K., and Percy C. Goldingham—A. W. Boultbee, Oct. 23, 1900	1,330
WAAS, Wilhelmina—J. G. Walsh, Aug. 30, 1903	70

Judgment Released.

BOYD, Thomas M.—First National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, April 27, 1901	$5,426

Judgments Canceled.

KRAKOWER, Gerson M.—State Bank, March 18, 1901	$489
KRAKOWER, Gerson M.—State Bank, March 18, 1901	740

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—Incorporated to-day:

The Human Life Magazine Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. J. Stillwell, Bensonhurst; L. I. Harrington, Van Pelt Manor, and G. T. Padwell, New York.

General Engine Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. N. Day, M. W. Fuller, and C. H. Reed, Buffalo.

The Eclipse Clothing Company, New York; capital, $70,000. Directors—Isaac Levy, Simon Weinstein, and Charles Douglis, New York.

New York Button Works, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—Silas Swartz, J. R. Loeb, and Carl Rothschild, New York.

The Hudson Tablet Company, Albany, (medicines;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Meivin Bendor, H. H. Bennit, and F. R. Guardineer, Albany.

Economy Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Isaac Blumenthal, Myer Taub, and J. H. Reiter, New York.

The J. H. Mead Company, New York, (gas fixtures;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. Mead, C. E. Mead, and J. R. Perine, New York.

H. H. Steffens Trucking Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. H. Staffens, Frederick Steffens, and J. G. Steffens, New York.

Fidelity Invention Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—William Scully, R. D. Geswein, and W. C. Hughes, Brooklyn.

Patent Custodian Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—William Scully and R. D. Geswein, Brooklyn, and Julius O. Venino, Orange, N. J.

Delmar-Ward Gymnasium, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Mrs. Maria L. Grant, Miss Della P. Grant, and Frederick Terry, New York.

The Illustrated Milliner Publishing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Nellie G. McClellan, New York, and Etta C. Reed and Ida Reed, Brooklyn.

Jaillet & Co., New York, (silks and satins;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. B. Vermilyea, J. G. Woelfle, and E. A. Nash, New York.

A. Bevins Company, New York, (trucking;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Addie Bevins and Ainbel Bevins, New York, and Alexander MacKenzie, Englewood, N. J.

Sutton Manor Realty Company, New Rochelle; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. W. Sutten, New Rochelle; A. W. Watson, New York, and Henry Lambert, Hoboken.

Schlessel Cloak and Suit Company, New York; capitnl, $1,500. Directors—Jncob Leitner, Moritz Breit, and Benjamin Schlessel, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Damascus Process Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Owen T. Conlon, George F. Wheeler, and John W. Cavanaugh.

The American Dressed Beef and Provision Company, East Orange; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Robert N. Clyde, Frederick L. Palmer, and Charles O. Geyer.

The Harpophone Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Robert Heinrich, Henry Rolifs, George Bliss, and Richard E. Zuders.

The Weequahic Park Land and Improvement Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joshua H. Lobdell, Samuel Kalisch, Jr., and Harry Spangenthal.

The Mooney Development Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Wickersheim, A. M. Baldwin, F. O. Walsh, W. N. Cox, O. H. Attridge, J. C. Haas, and L. C. Mooney.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Duquesne Mutual Casualty and Indemnity Company of Pittsburg, which was operated on the assessment plan, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The Security Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has been reorganized, because a number of policy holders who had claims against the company for losses by the Baltimore conflagration agreed to accept stock in part payment. Under the readjustment it is proposed that the Security shall have a capital stock of $200,000 and a surplus of $50,000.

Sylvester C. Dunham, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, tells this story of an experience with a man who held an accident insurance policy in one of the larger companies: He worked in a saw mill and lost one of his fingers "monkeying" with the buzz saw. He soon recovered, received the indemnity payable under his policy, went back to work, and promptly reported the loss of another finger, the explanation being that it was taken off while showing a friend how he lost the first one."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brogel, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; C. M. Anderson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Parsons, J. M., Baltimore, Md.; linens and white goods; Gregorian Hotel.

Gardner, Searle & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Gardner, collars; Hotel Navarre.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Smith, prints and domestics; L. C. Smith, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Koll, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; N. Oeetreicher, corsets and muslin underwear; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, parasols, glovee, and laces; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowman, E., Gadsden, Ala.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernd, J. W., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rosé, millinery; Miss Orr, millinery; Miss Kimball, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Annewalt Brothers & Co., Allentown, Penn.; S. B. Annewalt, Jr., hats; Hotel Imperial.

Quinn-Marshall Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. P. Marshall, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. R. Watts, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Phillips, millinery and ribbons, 93 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Hart, piece goods, 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, W. K., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. F. Bonney, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shoner, upholstery goods, 450 Brooms Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyatt, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloake and suits; Hotel Netherland.

Field, Marshall; & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Pntchen, leather goods; 104 Worth Street.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; 5 Union Square; Hotel Netherland.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, trimmings and umbrellas; 57 White Street.

Moir, L., & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; G. L. Mohr, notions and hosiery; 288 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; H. Cowperthwaite, school stationery; Westminster Hotel; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Simons, Hatch & Whittier, Boston, Mass.; A. T. Hatch, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. G. Boughton, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. G. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Stern, H., Jr., & Bro. Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Stern, notions and furnishing goods; 15 White Street.

Horns, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; D. Horne, dry goods; J. Horne, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count H. Pofloni, special representative of Italy to the exposition at St. Louis; Caleb Chase, Boston; ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Port Henry, N. Y.; Julian Story, Paris; C. Bianchini, Paris.

HOLLAND—Mrs. T. De Witt Talmege, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Julius Baer, Hamburg; H. R. Lowe, Providence; Douglas Cornell, Buffalo; C. B. Rogers, Boston; S. Embleton, Buffalo; A. F. Tero, Toronto; Ludwig Bogel, Hamburg; C. Stahl, Rotterdam; P. B. Chase, Washington; A. S. Baker, Scranton.

MURRAY HILL—H. W. Sears, Decatur; W. R. Elliott, Providence; J. J. Westgate, Montreal; Samuel Littlefield, Sanford, Me.; E. McCormick, Toronto; N. J. McInnes, Glasgow, Scotland.

VICTORIA—Lieut Col. A. A. Farley, Quebec; J. T. Marchand, United States Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Col. William F. Cody, Wyoming; J. B. Lyon, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Vanderlynn Stow, San Francisco; D. W. E. Brown, Boston; Capt. R. B. Grover, Brockton, Mass.; C. J. Prince, Boston.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins, Olean.

MANHATTAN—Dr. H. G. Beyer, United States Navy.

EARLINGTON—Col. A. D. Rogers, Columbus, Ohio.

EVERETT—Philip Mohun, Naval Attache, United States Embassy, London.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Dr. C. W. Heyward, Halifax, N. S.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07@$1.10
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	15.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, March 31.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 88@89c; No. 2 red, 96c@$1.01¾; No. 2 corn, 50½c; No. 2 Yellow, 50¾@56½c; No. 2 oats, 41@41½c; No. 3 white, 42¼@44c; No. 2 rye, 72c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $13.12½@$13.15; lard, per 100 lb, $6.87½@$6.90; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.62½@$6.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.50@$10.60.

COTTON.—Yesterday was a day of very hullish talk and a comparatively light business in the cotton market. Still the market ruled generally steady to firm. The close was off from the best under room realizing, but the final tone was steady at an advance of 14@26 points. A rumor was circulating during the day that this was a bull leader that had entered the market through friends, who had bought for him large blocks of May and July cotton around 14.50 and 14.75, respectively. It was also reported that the old-time bull leader who had recently been considered bearish had covered his shorts and taken the long side for a turn, while the buying of houses with New Orleans connections and the very bullish wires received from that source suggested active bull operations on the part of the Southern market leaders next week. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	14.77	14.77	14.77	....@....
April	14.78	14.78	14.78	14.82@14.85
May	14.95	15.12	14.95	15.04@15.05
June	....	....	....	15.18@15.23
July	15.15	15.33	15.14	15.24@15.25
August	14.70	14.81	14.70	14.79@14.80
September	12.95	13.07	12.95	13.03@13.05
October	12.25	12.31	12.24	12.28@12.31
November	....	....	....	12.13@12.15
December	12.05	12.12	12.05	12.11@12.12

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, 6,800 bales; middling uplands, 5.25d. Futures opened quiet but steady, 2 points higher; closed firm, net 11@17 points higher; April, 8.10; April-May, 8.07; May-June, 8.04; June-July, 8.01; July-August, 7.97; August-September, 7.94; September-October, 6.00; October-November, 6.92; November-December, 6.52. Manchester yarns move slowly; cloths irregular.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Most of the shorts anticipated the holiday by covering throughout the forenoon, part of the long line got out afternoon, so that the market, after being at one time about half a cent higher than the previous night, closed easy at unchanged prices to ⅛c net decline. It was a traders' market all day, and therefore without any special significance as to speculative developments. No. 2 red closed at $1.06 elevator and $1.07 to $1.10 free on board, afloat, export and choice; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.06¾, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 31.—Wheat—May, 97½c; July, 97¾c; September, 83@83¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, $1.00¼; No. 1 Northern, 98¼c; No. 2 Northern, 96¾@97¼c. Flour—First patents, $5.15@$5.25; second patents, $5@$5.10; first clears, $3.60@$3.75; second clears, $2.65@$2.75. Bran—In bulk, $14.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—Close: Wheat—No. 2, cash, elevator, May, 96¼c; July, 82¾@83c; No. 2 hard, 93@95c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 48c; May, 47¾c; July, 49¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 42c; May, 41½c; July, 38@38¼c; No. 2 white, 46¼c.

MILWAUKEE, March 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.01@$1.02; No. 2 Northern, 97c@$1; old July, 89¾c. Rye—No. 1, 73c. Barley—No. 2, 62@63c; sample, 38@39c. Corn—No. 3, 50@51c; July, 53¾c bid.

DULUTH, Minn., March 31.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 98¾c; No. 1 Northern, 97½c; No. 2 Northern, 94¾c; May, 97½c; July, 97¾c; September, 83¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.25@$5.85; Winter straights, $5@$5.20; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.10@$4.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. Buckwheat Flour—Nominal. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.80. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.10@$3.15, as to brand. Bog Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.08@$1.12. Feed—Western Spring bran, March, $21; April, $18.50; to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard Middling, $18.50@$21, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; flour, do, $22@$22.50; red dog, $21.50@$24; city bran, $22@$22.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $22@$25; red dog, $24.50; mixed chop, $20 bulk, $21.25 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	90¼	94⅜	88¼	88¼
July	93¾	94 3-16	93¼	93½
September	85½	85⅝	84⅞	85
Corn—				
May	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60¼
July	..	..	..	57⅝
Oats—				
May	48	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
July	..	..	..	48½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	96	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝
July	89¼	89⅞	88⅝	89⅛
September	83⅞	83½	82¾	82⅞
Corn—				
May	56	56⅜	55⅞	56⅛
July	53½	53½	52⅝	53⅛
September	52	52⅜	51⅞	52
Oats—				
May	41⅞	42⅛	41⅜	41½
July	39⅜	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜
September	33½	33¼	33 15-16	33⅜
Lard—				
May	$6.90	$7.00	$6.90	$6.97½
July	7.02½	7.15	7.02½	7.10
Ribs—				
May	6.77½	6.90	6.77½	6.90
July	6.95	7.07½	6.95	7.07½
Pork—				
May	12.85	13.15	12.85	13.15
July	13.19	13.37½	13.05	13.35

COFFEE.—Yesterday's coffee market was quiet, but steady. It opened steady at an advanca of 5@10 points, and closed steady on that basis, with sales reported of 31,500 bags

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Firm; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

A Preholiday Market Shows a Good Tone Under News the Reverse of Stimulating.

Business upon the Stock Exchange yesterday lost half of its volume and yet retained most of its strength under conditions which were not stimulating, and, given such disposition, might have been made depressing. There was scarcely more dullness than was fairly attributable to the fact that after adjournment there would be no business on foreign Exchanges until next Tuesday. The Stock Exchange here will be open on both Saturday and Monday. All local Exchanges will be open on Monday, although one or two will close on Saturday, as well as on Good Friday. With the Easter holidays thus in every one's mind there was little disposition for fresh business, and the usual tendency to close commitments over an interval of uncertain happenings.

The day's news was something worse than indifferent. Boston and Cleveland each sent word of the closing of minor institutions of credit—the Union Trust Company and the Federal Trust Company. There were the usual excellent explanations that the conditions were not of general significance, and the rather unusual addition that neither stockholders nor depositors would lose a dollar in either case. But nothing can make such announcements welcome or reassuring in this era of indigestibles and slow liquidation. Railway earnings were not good. St. Paul reporting a loss in net for February, of $219,523. A little gold was sent to Argentina, and expectations of shipments to Europe of uncertain larger amounts in the near future continue. It is too early to forecast the bank statement accurately, especially as there are unusual factors of possible disturbance of the estimates of an increase of reserves by $2,000,000. The week's speculative loans are an uncertain quantity, and requirements upon account of the fifty-million-dollar Pennsylvania bond issue may modify both the exchange market and the bank statement. The decision nonsuiting Colombia in its litigation in Paris to obstruct the Panama Canal business of course brings nearer the period for the disbursement of the funds collected in anticipation in the New York banks, and which make the situation even easier in appearance than it is in fact.

This, as was said, is not a stimulating budget, and yet prices held quite well. Union Pacific and St. Paul both made further gains despite doubt thrown upon reports of some new arrangement of their mutual interests by those who were tardy in appreciating that there was anything going on. There was unusual and unexplained activity and strength in Chesapeake and Ohio. People's Gas was higher in anticipation of a decision on Monday in its seventy-five-cent gas litigation. If the decision were unfavorable, the higher range would be useful in withstanding reactionary sales, and if the decision were favorable a price at par would help distributive selling. Steel was strong, without positive disclosures regarding the dividend, but with apparent covering by the shorts. There were declines enough to prevent the list being called strong, but the majority of changes were advances, although but by fractions in most cases. As the volume of the bond business was larger, and the tone at least firm, at adjournment there was nothing disturbing to mar the holiday outlook.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	6⅝	People's Gas	2
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Pressed S. Car.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	¾	Tol. Rys. & L.	⅝
Dist. Securities	1	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Int. Pump	½	United Fruit	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	U. S. Realty pf.	⅔
Met. Securities	⅔	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Met. St. Ry.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Nash., C. & St. L.	⅔		

Stocks Declined.

Brklyn Union Gas	1	General Electric	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	1⅜	Pacific Mail	⅛
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅞	Ry. St. Spring pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	⅝	Rock Island pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	2⅝	Westinghouse	2⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s, t. r.	1
C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
		Seaboard A. L. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Gal., H. & H. 5s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 31	398,102
To date this year	32,226,197
Corresponding date last year	41,954,742

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 31	$2,614,500
To date this year	$102,690,700
Corresponding date last year	$184,335,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Coal and Coke Co. common and preferred stocks.
New York Dock Co. preferred stock.
Union Switch and Signal Co. common and preferred stocks.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. on preferred.
American Beet Sugar Co. on preferred.
American Can Co. on preferred.
American Chicle Co. on preferred.
American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Association on preferred.
American Pipe Manufacturing Co.
American Snuff Co. on common and preferred.
Beech Creek Railroad.
Boston Belting Co.
Boston and Maine Railroad.
Boston and New York Air Line on preferred.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.
Boston and Providence Railroad.
Broad-Exchange Co. on preferred.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad.
Cambria Iron Co.
Capital Traction.
Celluloid Co.
Chatham National Bank.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway on preferred.
Chicago Title and Trust Co.
Colorado and Southern Railway on first preferred.
Commercial Cable Co.
Commercial Towboat Co.
Concord and Montreal Railroad on all classes of stock.
Continental Tobacco Co. on common and prefered.
Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.
Electric Boat Co. on preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Co. on common and preferred.
E. W. Bliss Co. on common and preferred.
Fairhaven and Westville Street Railway, New Haven.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York.
First National Bank, Brooklyn.
Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago.
Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad.
General Chemical Co. on preferred.
Genesee and Wyoming Railroad.
Great Western Cereal Co. on preferred.
Hall Signal Co. on common and preferred.
International Paper Co. on preferred.
International Silver Co.
International Steam Pump Co. on common.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad on preferred.
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
Liberty National Bank.
Long Island Loan and Trust Co.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Co.
Manhattan Railroad.
Manufacturers' National Bank, Brooklyn.
Mercantile Trust Co.
Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. of Chicago.
National Bank of Commerce, Boston.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.
National Park Bank.
New Century Zinc and Lead Co.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.
New York and Harlem Railroad.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Old Colony Railroad.
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Philadelphia Traction Co.
P. Lorillard Co. on preferred.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad on common.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on special stock.
Real Estate Trust Co., Pittsburg.
Revere Rubber Co.
Riverside Bank.
Rochester Railway on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co. on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad on first preferred and on Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred stock certificates.
Sao Paul (Brazil Tramway, Light and Power Co.)
Savannah Electric Railway on preferred.
Seattle Electric Co. on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.
Southern Railway on Mobile and Ohio stock trust certificates.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. on preferred.
Tefft, Weller & Co. on preferred.
Trust Co. of America.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. on preferred.
Union Ferry Co.
Union Pacific Railroad on common and preferred.
Union Traction Co. of Indiana on preferred.
Union Typewriter Co. on common, first and second preferred.
United States Leather Co. on preferred.
United States Title and Indemnity Co.
United Traction and Electric Co. of Providence.
Washburn Wire Co. on preferred.
Washington Trust Co.
Washington Water Power, Spokane.
West End Street Railway, (Boston.)
Wolverine Mining Co.

CONDEMNING MINORITY STOCK.

Doctrine of Eminent Domain to Get Rid of Bothersome Shareholders.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company recently applied to the courts of Connecticut to have condemnation proceedings instituted against the one remaining resiauary stockholder of the New Haven and Derby Railroad, a small branch line of the Consolidated System. This proceeding has hardly attracted the attention it deserves, for the attempt to enforce the right of eminent domain against minority shareholders is of rather unusual occurrence.

This action is especially noteworthy when it is considered that for a long time, but particularly during the last few years, there has been going on a gradual but certain consolidation of minor railroad properties either with an old and larger system or by their amalgamation into one large property. These combinations have been accomplished either by purchase of the stock or by lease for a long term of years, two methods of which the former has been the most often employed. In many of the cases of consolidation by stock purchase, in fact in almost every one of them, there has been left outstanding a minority of shares, sometimes large, but generally quite small compared with the total, a minority which furthermore has generally opposed the scheme of consolidation or merger. When the minority has been strong enough to make itself a factor to he reckoned with it has generally succeeded in forcing a compromise. In other cases it has been bought out, but in many it remains a dissatisfied and obstreperous factor in the administration of a property's affairs.

It is in order to deal with such cases that the Legislature of Connecticut in 1895 passed a law which makes it possible for the owner of a majority of the stock to condemn the minority shares very much in the same way that real estate may be condemned for the use of a public service corporation. The Connecticut law under which the New Haven road has taken action provides that "any railroad company acquiring more than three-fourths of the capital stock of any steamboat, ferry, bridge, wharf, or railroad corporation may, if the minority refuses to agree on terms of sale, and if a Superior Court Judge finds that such sale 'will be for the public interest,' cause the value of the stock to be fixed by three appraisers appointed by the Judge."

It also provides that the minority holder may institute similar proceedings against such a corporation holding more than three-fourths of the entire stock. This latter provision was probably inserted as a sort of counterweight, in order to assure the constitutionality of the law. Nevertheless, the latter is doubted by some eminent lawyers, and its decision is awaited with interest.

DEMURRER BY STEEL TRUST.

Seeks Dismissal of Suit to Compel Dividend on Common Stock.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—The United States Steel Corporation to-day filed in the Court of Chancery a demurrer to the bill of Alfred Stevens of Newark, who sued the corporation because of its passing of dividends on the common stock.

Stevens in his bill asserts that the corporation had made sufficient earnings, and that it was compelled under a State law and its own by-laws to pay the dividend. He asked, among other things, that the corporation be required to disclose its earnings so that the court might pass on the matter.

The demurrer is purely formal. It says that the bill of Stevens does not show such a case as entitled him in a court of equity to any discovery from the defendant or to any relief against the matter complained of in such bill. It is asked that the demurrer be sustained and that Stevens's bill be dismissed

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

In its review of the movement of currency, The Wall Street Journal says:

The principal movements of currency this week indicated a gain of $2,041,760.

The banks received from the interior $5,075,567, of which $252,625 was transferred from San Francisco. They sent to the interior $3,774,182. The gain on the interior movement was $1,301,385.

Receipts of new gold were $800,537, of which $737,323 was on New York Assay Office checks, $62,772 on San Francisco mint checks, and $422 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The loss to the banks on the ordinary transactions of the Sub-Treasury was $2,060,142, which being deducted from the gain to banks from direct interior movement and new gold leaves a net gain to the banks of $2,041,760.

The earlier announcement was an error.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended March 26, it is stated, were 878,717 tons, making the total for the year to date 9,010,837 tons, against 9,732,244 tons last year.

The Directors of the American Pipe Company have announced the issue of $2,000,000 of the $3,000,000 stock lately authorized by the stockholders.

The Northwestern is said to he surveying for a cut off from Harlan, Iowa, to Council Bluffs, which will shorten the Omaha-Chicago route.

Bangor (Me.) dispatches state that there has been an unusually large cut of lumber, and practically all of it will be floated down to market.

According to Chicago dispatches, 90 per cent. of the bonds have been deposited under the plan to reorganize the Chicago General Railway Company.

It is stated in Birmingham dispatches that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has blown in its No. 3 furnace at Ensley. The entire plant of five stacks is now in blast.

Lima (Ohio) dispatches state that the American Cigar Company has closed its plant there for an indefinite period.

The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company is reported to have secured the contract for the generating equipment to be installed by the municipalities of Kalk and Mhizenberg, Cape Colony, South Africa, for electric lighting purposes.

The Keyetone Furnace of the Reading Iron Company has resumed operations after six months' idleness.

According to Duluth dispatches, the lumbering season is at an end. The total output of the entire region is about 850,000,000 feet, a little smaller than last year. There is a good demand, and the whole output is sold.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Activity Decreased as the Day Advanced.

ACCUMULATING UNION PACIFIC

Steel Advances Further on Reported Covering by Large Operator—Foreign Exchange.

During the first part of yesterday's session of the stock market the prices of all the active stocks, excepting United States Steel preferred, sold off quietly and steadily, but after 1 o'clock there was a general recovery, which brought most issuee above the closing prices of the previous day. For the most part the changes were slight, and the advances were too much interspersed with declines to give importance to the upward movement in the afternoon, but in view of the disposition of many to stay out of the market for a few days the net results were fairly satisfactory. London was a small buyer of stocks, but its purchases yesterday were scarcely enough to offset its selling of the previous day, so that the foreign trading was looked upon as nothing more than an evening up by London operators over the Easter holidays, which on the other side will last until Tuesday next.

Many Traders Leaving Town.

As the day advanced the transactions grew less and less. In the first hour 180,000 shares were dealt in, hut the business done between 1 and 2 o'clock amounted to only 31,500 shares. This was partly due to the fact that many hrokers and traders arranged to leave early to prepare for trips out of town, many going to Lakewood or Atlantic City over Sunday. For the past few days traders have shown no disposition to continue the pace set last week, and there was nothing in yesterday's market to suggest that they would miss much by being away for Saturday's session. In the last hour, as was natural, there was some increase in activity, but the trading at the end of the day was not more than half as active as it was at the opening.

Steel Strengthens Market.

One of the favorable developments of the day was a decided strength of Steel preferred, which sold as high as 50½, and closed at the top price, with a net gain of seven-eighths of a point following its net gain of a full point on Wednesday. After first advancing to 59½ the price reacted sharply, but the loss was regained in the subsequent trading. In some quarters the movement in the stock was said to be nothing more than short covering, and one of the bits of gossip during the day was that a large operator formerly connected with the Company, and more recently with a trust that came to a somewhat ignoble end, had been caught short of Steel preferred and was being made to take his stock back. Concerning the dividend question, the opinion was expressed in some quarters that the financial interests in control of the company would be led to declare the full dividend for the quarter on the ground if on no other that to do otherwise would probably seriously check the public confidence in the market, which of late has shown some signs of increasing.

Still Buying Union Pacific.

Some of those who watched the trading in Union Pacific expressed the opinion after the close of the market that the same kind of huying that was noted in Union Pacific last week and again early this week was going on yesterday. That the stock was being accumulated was shown, it was said, hy the way orders came to clear up all the stock offered at certain prices at various times during the day. It is upon the buying in Union Pacific more particularly than in any other stock that has been based the opinion held by some that large banking interests were confident of the market outlook.

One of the Day's Predictions.

Among the stocks which according to the morning's tips were slated for a rise yesterday was People's Gas. Some Western houses were among those who advised purchases of the stock, and those who took the advice and subsequently took their profit had reason to be pleased, for at no time during the session did the price go below the opening sale, and before the day was out People's Gas had advanced 2⅝ points. The stock closed at 99¾, showing a net gain of 2 points in trading in 16,000 shares.

St. Paul's Sharp Recovery.

Under realizing sales St. Paul sold down to 144, hut when the market became firmer in the afternoon St. Paul readily recovered about 1½ points. Its net gain on the day's transactions was five-eighths of a point. Up-town traders were said to have taken a prominent part in the trading in the stock.

Foreign Exchange Situation.

To-day payment is to be made for the recently issued Pennsylvania notes, and it is thought that it will have some easing effect on the foreign exchange market for the reason that out of the total issue of $50,000,000 about $15,000,000, it is estimated, were sold abroad, and so will be drawn against, increasing the supply of exchange. Ratee for demand sterling reacted about 10 points from the high and closed at about 4.8730. Another factor in the exchange situation is the expected early arrival at San Francisco of several million dollars more Japanese gold, which if not already remitted to Europe in advance will increase the demand for bills. The international Banking Corporation yesterday arranged to ship $250,000 gold to Argentina. Doubt is still expressed concerning the precise date of the initial gold shipments to Paris, though many expect the movement to begin within a week.

TRANSACTIONS IN MARCH.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of March aggregated 11,418,972 shares, as against 8,571,484 shares in February, 12,275,741 in January, 15,176,178 in December, 10,744,781 in November, 12,671,051 in October, 10,713,440 in September, 14,464,876 in August, 14,780,116 in July, 15,535,904 in June, 12,464,587 in May, and 12,242,382 in April of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for March and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

March.		Jan. 1 to March 31.	
1904	11,418,972	1904	32,226,197
1903	15,020,632	1903	41,954,742
1902	11,954,672	1902	39,668,762
1901	27,001,677	1901	79,090,669
1900	14,447,287	1900	34,518,257
1899	17,882,158	1899	57,811,254
1898	9,947,661	1898	28,142,922
1897	5,065,620	1897	11,184,268
1896	4,575,499	1896	14,189,762
1895	5,113,514	1895	11,370,216
1894	4,733,431	1894	12,490,011
1893	5,747,911	1893	27,122,994
1892	6,827,619	1892	28,692,846
1891	3,330,054	1891	12,069,284
1890	4,474,346	1890	16,047,350
1889	6,136,263	1889	16,893,020

The dealings in railroad bonds amounted in par value to $46,693,500, in State honds to $8,000, in Governmcnt bonds to $69,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $46,770,500, as against a total of $35,994,200 in February, $79,320,000 in January, $39,034,300 in December, $50,385,600 in November, $7,584,900 in October, $51,571,800 in August, $57,513,600 in July, $57,945,500 in June, $51,733,800 in May, and $47,838,850 in April of last year.

The following table gives the bond dealings in March and from Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with previous years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

March.		Jan. 1 to March 31.	
1904	$46,770,500	1904	$162,690,700
1903	51,880,500	1903	184,335,70
1902	66,952,200	1902	245,175,200
1901	132,401,020	1901	330,903,770
1900	68,310,640	1900	161,417,640
1899	80,611,550	1899	325,910,010
1898	52,017,470	1898	242,221,780
1897	36,134,000	1897	117,500,800
1896	35,510,550	1896	122,005,800
1895	34,998,650	1895	82,653,850
1894	44,724,500	1894	98,021,820
1893	35,092,500	1893	130,550,200
1892	42,870,300	1892	159,516,710
1891	21,229,300	1891	91,932,800
1890	32,408,200	1890	110,288,500
1889	33,577,150	1889	102,967,6[illegible]

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1½ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $161,880,039; balances, $10,416,922; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $780,853.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞. Commercial bills, 4.83¾@4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94⅞ and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@3c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 31.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day, though a large sum in dividends and interest was distributed. The borrowings from the Bank of England were estimated at £5,000,000. Discounts were easy in anticipation of relief from the pressure.

Stocks on the Exchange were firm, but trading was inactive, in view of this being the eve of the holidays. The business transacted consisted chiefly in evening up the hooks.

Consols were in good request. Home rails were well supported, in spite of the uncertain weather.

Americans opened irregular and hardened to about parity, but the uncertain attitude of New York checked operations, and they closed below the best quotations of the day.

Closing prices: Consols for account, 86 7-16; consols for account, 86 7-16; Anaconda, 3½; Atchison, 73¾; Atchison preferred, 94; Baltimore and Ohio, 82½; Canadian Pacific, 113⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 21; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 71; Erie, 27¼; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 42; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 111; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 120¾; Norfolk and Western, 59⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 22¼; Pennsylvania, 60¼; Rand Mines, 29⅜; Reading, 23⅛; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 22⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 85¼; Southern Pacific, 91; Union Pacific, 94⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 11½; United States Steel preferred, 60⅝; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 38½; Spanish 4s, 80¼.

Bar silver steady, 25½d per ounce.
Money, 3½@4 per cent.
The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.
Gold premiums quoted at Madrid at 39.02 and at Lisbon at 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 31.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were very firm. Rio Tintos gained 17f. Russian imperial 4s closed at 95.10.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, March 31.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was stagnant. Government securities were steady. Iron shares were weaker.

The Boerse will he closed to-morrow, Good Friday.

Exchange on London, 80 marks 45¾ pfenigs for checks.

The rate of discount for short bills (settlement) was 5¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £3,026,000, circulation increased £292,000, hullion decreased £1,733,946, other securities increased £4,987,000, other deposits increased £1,853,000, public deposits increased £92,000, notes reserve decreased £3,000,000, Government securities increased £1,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 49.27 per cent., is now 42.15 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, March 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased 200,710,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 14,075,000f, bills discounted increased 256,425,000f, silver in hand increased 1,125,000f, and gold in hand increased 8,125,000f.

J. P. Morgan Soon to Go Abroad.

J. Pierpont Morgan, it was stated yesterday, will soon depart for Europe on his usual Spring tour. He has not yet decided whether he will leave next week or the week after. He will probably be gone for several months.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—New York exchange was to-day 20c premium; time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. Local trading in stocks was dull. Illinois Brick preferred was a feature by reason of its strength. Sales were made during the morning at 42, an advance of a point, and later the bid price was advanced still another point. The cause for the spurt was the sale of the company's surplus brick stock to Baltimore builders at a profit of about 50 cents a 1,000 over the going price here.

City railway shares were advanced to above 166. Can issues were not in demand. The preferred, on small trading, fell off to near 35½. Boxboard preferred also was weak at 15½. The corporation of the American Paper Company is said to threaten the trust's business.

The transactions were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,010 American Can	4½	4⅜	4⅜
250 American Can pf	36	35⅜	35⅜
100 American Radiator	43	43	43
81 American Radiator pf	116	116	116
20 Chicago City Railway	166½	166½	166½
10 Chicago Title & Trust	88	88	88
168 Diamond Match	129½	129½	129½
200 Illinois Brick	4½	4½	4½
79 Illinois Brick pf	42	42	42
10 Lake Street L rcts	1¾	1¾	1¾
60 Metropolitan L pf	50	50	50
225 National Biscuit	44	43¾	44
120 National Biscuit pf	104½	104½	104½
100 Street's Stable Car pf	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
50 United Box Board	2½	2½	2¼
60 United Box Board pf	15¾	15½	15½
50 U. S. Steel pf	59	59	59

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
600 Pittsburg Brewing	26	25¾	25¾
25 Pittsburg Brewing pf	45	45	45
290 Consolidated Ice	7½	7	7½
125 Crucible Steel	5	5	5
20 Crucible Steel pf	31½	31½	31½
125 Fire Proofing pf	31½	31½	31½
15 Lustre Mining	10	10	10
582 M. L. & H	29½	28¾	29½
103 Ohio Fuel	39¼	38¾	39¼
60 People's Pipe	20	20	20
110 Philadelphia Company	39	39	39
630 Pittsburg Coal	16¾	16¼	16¾
390 Pittsburg Coal pf	60¼	60	60
850 River Coal	8	8	8
20 River Coal pf	26¼	26	26
220 United States Steel pf	59¼	58¾	59
25 Westinghouse Elec. 3ds	80	80	80

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 31.—The money market shows no appreciable change. There is an abundant supply of funds, but no demand to speak of. Call loans were to-day at 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 5@8 cents discount. Clearings, $19,928,227; balances, $1,540,159; Sub-Treasury debit, $24,761. For the month: Clearings, $514,036,848; balances, $38,563,642. The foreign exchange market is firm. Rates are unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¾	
Sterling	4.87⅝	4.85¼
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.15	5.17½
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.95
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

The stock market was active this morning, trading being brisk in Steel preferred, Union Pacific, Amalgamated, Sugar, Centennial, and Daily West. Daily West fell from 26 to 24½, later 25, and Centennial from 20½ to 19½, rallying ⅜. American Pneumatic Service was a pronounced feature in the afternoon, buying being active and the price rising from 4 to 5¼, while preferred advanced from 19½ to 21. Massachusetts Gas was quiet and eased ⅝ to 38¾, preferred selling off ½ to 78½. American Woolen preferred eased ½ to 70½. American Zinc was firm at 10, and Quincy Mining strengthened to 86. United Fruit sold ex-dividend at 100½.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,550	Atchison	72¾	71¾	72¼
20	Atchison pf	92¾	91¾	91¾
97	Boston Elevated	139	138	139
10	*Boston & Albany	245	245	245
3	*Boston & Maine	166	166	166
3	*C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	119	119	119
1	*Fitchburg pf	138	138	138
152	Massachusetts Electric	10¼	10	10
105	Massachusetts Elec. pf	73½	73	73
261	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	189¾	190
1	Pere Marquette pf	68	68	68
1,875	*Union Pacific	86¾	85½	86¾
20	*Union Pacific pf	92¾	92	92¾
35	*West End	92	92	92

TELEPHONES.

299	*American	126	125½	125½

MISCELLANEOUS.

771	*Am. Ag. Chemical pf	73	72	72¾
4,290	*Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	5	5¼
507	Am. Pneu. Service pf	21	19	21
1,540	*American Sugar	128¼	127¾	127¾
48	*American Sugar pf	126	125¾	125¾
443	Am. Woolen pf	71¾	70½	71
65	*Am. Woolen pf	75	74½	74½
55	Edison	235	235	235
125	*General Electric	165½	164¾	164¾
50	G. A. Ry. & Elec.	76½	76½	76
305	Massachusetts Gas	39⅛	38¾	38¾
60	Massachusetts Gas pf	79	78¾	78¾
80	Pullman	209½	209½	209½
25	Reece Buttonhole	7½	7½	7½
130	*United Fruit	100½	100½	100½
100	United Shoe Machinery	48	48	48
10	United Shoe Machine pf	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	U. S. Rubber pf	55	54¾	55
4,068	U. S. Steel pf	59½	58⅝	59½
10	*Westinghouse	80	80	80

MINING.

30	Adventure	2½	2½	2½
750	Alouez	4 15-16	4⅞	4⅞
2,335	Amalgamated	49¾	49	49½
585	Am. Zinc	10	9¾	10
265	Bingham	21	21	21
15	Calumet & Hecla	460	458	458
2,330	Centennial	20½	19½	20
1,025	Copper Range	43½	42⅝	43
1,208	Daly-West	26	24½	25½
164	Dominion Coal pf	109	107½	107
150	Elm River	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
50	Granby	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Guanajuato	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Mass	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	Michigan	5½	5½	5½
485	Mohawk	40¼	40	40
610	Old Dominion	14	13¼	13¼
78	Parrot	25¾	25	25⅛
250	Phoenix	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	Quincy	86	84	86
20	Tamarack	97½	95¾	97½
20	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
375	United States	21¼	21	21¾
135	Utah	34½	33¾	33¾
115	Victoria	⅜	⅜	⅜
520	Winona	7	7	7
11	*Wolverine	71½	71	71½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The market assumed a holiday appearance to-day. There was little activity aside from Reading and United States Steel. Prices in a few stocks were fractionally lower, the list including Cambria Iron, Consolidated Lake Superior, General Asphalt preferred, Philadelphia Traction, and United Traction of Pittsburg preferred. A decidedly weak feature was Pennsylvania Salt warrants, which sold off 4½ points from yesterday. Lehigh Navigation developed strength, advancing 1½ to 68 on odd lot transactions. Total sales, 18,528 shares and $35,000 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
198	Atchison	72¾	71¾	72½
300	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	44	44	44
50	Cambria Iron	45¾	45½	45¾
240	Cambria Steel	20¾	20	20¾
20	Ches. & Ohio	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
100	Con. Lake Superior	11-16	11-16	11-16
10	Gen. Asphalt pf	35½	35½	35½
145	Int. Smoke. Pow., cash	13	13	13
31	Ins. Co. of North Am	24	23¾	23¾
4	Lehigh Valley	37	37	37
80	Lehigh Navigation	68	67½	68
300	Marsden	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7	Minehill R. R.	61½	61½	61½
467	Pennsylvania R. R.	59¼	58¾	58 15-16
400	Pennsylvania Traffic	3 11-16

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading yesterday in the curb market was on the same scale as the previous day, and with the exception of the Northern Securities group, all of which showed net gains for the day, the market was fractionally off. The bond list showed considerable activity, with nearly $100,000 Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s selling at one figure, 95, a net advance of 1. A lot of $10,000 of the new Chicago, Rock Island 4s were exchanged at 94, which was one point higher than the previous sale.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was less active yesterday, but moved differently than on the day before, when the final sale was the lowest. Opening at 99, the low figure, it reached 99¾ on the transfer of about 8,000 shares, and the final price was practically the top one, and a net gain of ⅞. Northern Pacific was inactive, with sales from 1 to 2 points apart on the upward move, to 134, which is an advance of 2 for the day and within a fraction of 10 for the week. Great Northern preferred was even less active than Northern Pacific, selling within a narrow range of ½, with the final sale the lowest, but ½ above the final of the day before. Northern Securities stubs were not in demand, the best bid being 2, with no sales reported.

***

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Am. Can	4¾	4¼	4¼
300	Bay State Gas	⅝	5-16	⅝
200	British Columbia Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Buffalo Gas	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Con. Lake Superior	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
200	Electric Lead Reduc	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Electric Vehicle	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Gold Hill Copper	7-16	7-16	7-16
800	Greene Con. Copper	12⅝	12¼	12¼
400	Gt. Nor. pf., w. rct's'd.	166½	166	166
100	Hackensack Meadows	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Int. Rapid Transit	110	110	110
23	International Mer. Marine	5	5	5
300	Light, Fuel & Power	31½	31	31½
100	Mackey Companies	21	21	21
715	Nor. Pac., w. rct's'd.	134¾	133	134
$1,100	Northern Securities	99⅜	99	99⅝
30	Otis Elevator ex. div.	28	28	28
200	Seaboard Air Line	9½	9½	9½
500	Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	17	17
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
130	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7⅞	7½	7½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s.	70	70	70
10,000	C., R. I. & Pac. 4s, w. i.	94	94	94
1,000	Cuban 6s of 1898	97	97	97
$8,000	Va.-Car.-Chem. 5s	95	95	95
1,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s Series B	104	104	104

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	March 31. Bid.	Asked.	March 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52½	54	52	54
American Can	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
American Can pf	35¾	36	35¾	36¼
American Chicle	90	93	90	93
American Chicle pf	78	81	70	80
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89	89½	89	89½
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting	99½	101	99½	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	2⅛	5	2½	5
Amer. St. Foundries pf	28	33	22	35
American Turbine	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	11½	12¾	12	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	70	70½	69	70
Automatic Heating	90	95	90	95
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118¼	117¾	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107½	109	107½	109
British Columbia Copper	1¾	2	2	2¼
California Copper	¼	½	¼	½
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7½	3½	7⅞
Casein Co. of America pf	55	65	55	65
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	62	52	62
Central Foundry	1	1⅜	1	1⅜
Central Foundry pf	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Central Foundry 6s	52½	55	52½	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new				
4s, when issued	94	95	93½	
Compressed Air	½	⅝	½	⅝
Con. Lake Superior	½	¾	½	¾
Con. Lake Superior pf	3	4	2	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3¼	3½	3¼	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	½	¾	1¼	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3	4	3	4
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4½	3½	4¼
Cuba Company	$50,000		$50,000	
Cuba R. R. pf	30		30	
Cuba R. R. 5s	80		80	
Cuban 6s of 1898	97	100	08½	100
Detroit & Mackinac	60	62½	60	62½
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Domanion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electri Boat	21	23	21	60
Electric Boat pf	51	60	51	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Redne. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	⅞	1	⅞	1
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Ewart	7-16	½	⅜	½
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	165	167	165	167
Greene Con. Copper	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Gugg'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	106		105	
Hackensack Meadows	19	19¾	19	19¾
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	25	30½	25	30½
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40½	35	40½
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	¼	¾		3
Houston Oil pf	13	15	13	
Inter. Rapid Transit	109¾	110	109½	110½
Inter.-Mercantile Marine	5	5½	4⅞	5½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18	19	18	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	10	11	10	11
International Salt	10	11	10	11
International Salt 5s	38	41	38	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		85		85
International Silver		9		9
International Silver pf		35		35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	61		61	
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	31	31⅝	31¼	31½
Mackey Companies	20	22	20	22
Maine Steamship ex. div.	70	72	68	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅜
Mex. Nat. C. 1st pf. ctf.	6	8	6	6¾
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
National Sugar pf	100½	101½	100½	101½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	71½	74	71½	74
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5	5½
North m. Lgm. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., w. released	134		131	
Northern Securities	99½	99⅝	99	99
Northern Securities stub	2	2½	2⅜	2½
Otis Elevator, ex. div.	29	30	28	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	88	91	88	92
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	1¼	½	1¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	3½	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	½	⅛	½
Pope Mfg.	1	7	5¾	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	70	75	70	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	23½	25	23	24½
Royal Baking Powder	116	120	116	120
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	102	100	102
Safety Car Heat.	180	185	131	185
Seaboard Air Line	9½	9¾	9½	9⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf	16⅞	17¼	17	17⅜
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	82½	82⅝	82½	83
Sloan & Co. 5s	102	105	103	115
Sominola Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Shannon Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Bay Con. Rail 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5¼	6	5¼	6½
Standard Milling pf	22½	25	22	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	75	72	75
Standard Oil	619	625	618	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	31	32	31	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Union Pac.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	100	102	100	102
United Box Board	2	2¼	2	2¼
United Box Board pf	15	16	15	16
United Copper	5	6¼	5	6¼
United Copper pf		70		70
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	25	30	25	30
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	99	98¾	99
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, rects	23	27	23	27
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A				
C. E	103½	104	104	104½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	104	104½	104	104½
Universal Tobacco	½	¾	½	1¼
Universal Tobacco pf	1	3	1	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Virg.-Carolina Chem. 5s	95		93¾	94¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Worthington Pump pf	110		110	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W.	95	99	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	65	68	65	68
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¼	105⅞	105	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st 104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d 80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	88	85	88
Interborough Rapid Tr.	135	136	135	135¾
Interborough-Metropolitan	15	16	15	16
Interborough-Metropolitan pf	60	65	60	65
Kansas City, Ry. & Light	25	30	25	30
Kansas City, Ry. & Light pf	70	80	70	80
Manhattan Railway	130	135	130	135
Metropolitan Street Railway	110	115	110	115
Metropolitan Street Railway new		90		90
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	102	103	102	103
Nassau Electric	70	80	70	80
Nassau Electric pf	70	80	70	80
Nassau Electric 5s	70	80	70	80
New York & Queens Electric	10	15	10	15
New York & Queens Electric pf	30	40	30	40
New York & Queens Electric 5s	70	80	70	80
New York Railways	9	10	9	10
New York Rys. pf	28½	30	28½	30
Ninth Ave. Elevated R. R.	188	200	188	200

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

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Represent Bankers, Committees and others in the preparation of statements certifying to actual earnings and complete assets and liabilities of concerns desiring to

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Determine the relative interests of partners in cases of dissolution, etc.

Examine into the financial condition, profits, etc., of enterprises in which investment is contemplated.

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Make periodical or special Audits and conduct financial or accounting investigations of any description.

NEW YORK 42 Broadway | CHICAGO Marquette Building | ST. LOUIS Chemical Building | BUTTE Hennessy Building

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅝	105¾
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	106¼
3s, r., 1918	106¼	107
3s, c., 1918	106¾	107½
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	
4s, r., 1907	107½	108
4s, c., 1907	108¾	109
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133¼
4s, c., 1925	133	133½
D. C. 3-65s	110	
Philippine 4s	110¾	

Adams Exp.	223	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	
All. R.	150	
Allis-Chalm.	7½	8½
Allis-C. pf.	43	48
Am. Ag. Ch.		14
A. A. C.	17	20
A. C. & F.	19¾	20½
Am. Coal	185	210
Am. Cot. Oil	29	31
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. Ex.	233	238
Am. Express	188	192
Am. Gr. Tw.	6⅝	7½
A. H. & L.	3½	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	14½	17½
Am. Ice Co.	7¼	7½
Am. Lin. Co.	8½	9
A. L. Co. pf.	25⅝	32
Am. Loc. pf.	82	83
Am. Soda	4	8
Am. Sm. & R.	18	20
Am. Snuff	112	117
Am. Sn. pf.	90	91
A. S. R. pf.	125¼	126½
A. T. & T.	134	135
A. T. & T.	125¼	125½
Am. Tob. pf.	130	135
Am. W. Co.	10	11½
Am. W. W. pf., ex d.	72	
An. Cop. M.	66	66¼
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann A. pf.	52	57
A. M. 1st pf., ex div.	88	98
Atl. C. Line	107	108
B. & O. pf.	89	90
B. A. L. pf.	150	
Brons. City	5½	6¾
B., R. & P.	118	
B., R. & P. pf.	132	
Butterick Co.	48½	50
Canada So.	65¾	66
C. & S. A.		
T., ex div.	101	
C. R. R. of N. J.	156	158
C. & A. pf.	80½	83
C., B. & Q.	189	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	130
C. G. W. pf.	65	69½
C. G. W. 1st	82	87
C. St. P. M. & Om.	135	140
C., St. P. & O. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T.	9½	10
C. T. & T. pf.	120	130
C. Un. Trac.	5	5½
C. Un. Trac. pf.	31	32
C. C. C. & St. L.	75	76½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	111
C. L. & W.	59	60
C. L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	
C. R. & I. pf.	64	
C. S. 1st pf.	52½	53½
C. & H. C. & Iron	13¼	13½
Consol. Coal	60	70
Cont. Tob. pf.	106¼	
C. P. Co. pf.	68¼	72½
D. & S. W.	1	
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	
D., M. & Ft. D.	18	24
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	
Det. Southb.	10¼	11½
Det. So. pf.	19	21
Det. U. Ry.	64	65
Dia. Match.	125	130
D., S. S. & A.	8	10
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	15
Erie & T. H.	68	65
Erie & T. H. City	40	55
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	171	173
Hock. Val.	73½	74½
Hock. V. pf.	80¾	82
Homestake	49½	52
Illi. C.	140½	
Int. P. Co.	11	12
I. P. Co. pf.	65	65½
Int. Power	26½	28¼
I. S. P. pf.	75	78
Iowa Cent.	18½	19
Iowa C. pf.	33	35
Jol. & Chi.	175	18
Kan. & M.	25½	29
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65½	66½
Kan. C. So.	19	20
Mor. & Es.	180	190
Nat. Bis.	43¾	44
Nat. Enam.	17	19
Nat. En. pf.	78	85
Nat. Lead	85	92
N. R. R. of M. pf.	37½	38½
N. Cent.	84	85
N. Y. & B., ex div.	125	135
N. Y. B. & M.	93	110
N. Y. C. & St. L.	27	29¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. & E. pf., ex div.	39	
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	129	132
N. Y. & N. Tex.	142	145
Nor. & W. pf.	85	90
North Am.	83	84½
Ont. Mining.	4¼	5
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
Peo. & East.	18	21
Pere Marq.	74	76
Pere M. pf.		80
P., C., C. & St. L.	59½	65
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	97
P., Ft. W. & C.	177½	
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	
P. S. C. pf.	69½	71
Pullman Co.	206½	210
Quicksilver		1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	86	91
Rdg. 1st pf.	77	79½
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R. W. & O.	130	
R. G. M. Co.	19	19½
R. G. M. Co. pf.	77½	78
St. J. & G. I.	9	11
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	36	40
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16½	20
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.		124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
St. L. S. W.	13¾	14¾
St. L. S. W. pf.	33¼	34
St. L. & I. M. pf.	82	85
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	90	01
S. R. & T.	⅞	1¼
T. P. & W.	17	20½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	34½	35
T. C. R. T.	92	92½
U. Rys. Inv.	8	10
U. R. I. pf.	43¾	44¾
U. S. Exp.	103	110
U. S. Realty.	6¾	6½
Va.-C. C. Co. pf. ex div.	102	107½
Va. I., C. & C. pf.	22	30
W.-F. Exp.	205	212
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	27
Wis. Cent.	18	18¼
Wis. C. pf.	40	42½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

MOBILE, JACKSON AND KANSAS CITY—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	97	96	50
3d week March	$8,823	$5,246	$3,456
From July 1	293,154	174,718	117,837

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for February—

Gross earnings	1,814,949	1,638,390	1,504,620
Exp. and taxes	1,097,724	1,070,824	892,967
Net earnings	717,225	567,578	611,653
Ratio oper. exp.	60.5%	65.3%	59.4%
Gross, 8 months	13,215,232	12,520,137	10,733,350
Exp. and taxes	8,503,863	8,327,366	7,178,021
Net, 8 months	4,912,001	4,182,171	3,555,229

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL for February—

Gross earnings	3,411,192	3,391,355	3,091,540
Exp., inc. taxes	2,557,677	2,417,577	2,208,189
Net earnings	853,515	973,038	883,351
From July 1 to Feb. 29—			
Gross earnings	33,267,288	32,007,471	31,076,730
Exp., inc. taxes	21,102,749	20,387,330	19,936,107
Net earnings	12,164,538	11,680,141	11,140,623

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS for February—

Gross earnings	1,464,808	1,371,470	1,229,705
Exp. and taxes	1,314,932	1,129,733	985,637
Net earnings	149,856	241,737	244,068
Ratio oper. exp.	89.07%	82.37%	80.15
Gross, 8 months	240,365	237,348	229,975
Deficit	90,509	*4,389	14,093
Gross, 8 months	13,902,350	13,186,068	12,662,906
Exp. and taxes	11,253,732	10,162,972	9,234,493
Net, 8 months	2,648,618	3,023,096	3,428,413
Charges	1,904,515	1,892,209	1,860,601
Surplus, 8 mos.	745,112	1,191,787	1,567,812

*Surplus.

CINCINNATI, NEWPORT & COVINGTON for February—

Gross earnings	94,477	86,262	78,378
Net earnings	38,116	35,020	30,117
Sur. after ch'g's	17,162	14,024	9,268
Gross, 2 months	193,797	180,475	164,209
Surplus, 2 months	35,171	29,313	23,636

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for February—

Gross earnings	143,340	148,818	125,423
Exp. and taxes	114,028	106,747	98,056
Net earnings	29,312	42,066	25,369
Charges	17,833	17,833	17,153
Surplus	11,479	24,232	8,216
Gross, 8 months	1,038,081	1,155,775	1,141,107
Exp. and taxes	833,437	840,646	807,398
Net, 8 months	204,644	319,129	334,369
Charges	142,664	142,664	156,212
Surplus, 8 months	61,980	176,465	198,157

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for February—

Gross earnings	455,321	538,925	*350,942
Exp. and taxes	391,899	379,073	330,306
Net earnings	63,922	159,825	20,636
Charges	56,530	64,474	71,956
Surplus	7,392	95,378	151,320
Gross, 8 months	4,371,019	3,800,684	*4,050,982
Exp. and taxes	3,412,721	2,875,095	2,856,350
Net, 8 months	958,328	925,589	1,214,632
Charges	454,113	499,567	585,038
Surplus, 8 months	504,215	429,022	629,594

*Includes other income. †Deficit.

PEORIA & EASTERN for February—

Gross earnings	231,240	219,207	166,719
Exp. and taxes	186,071	170,113	126,601
Net earnings	47,169	49,094	40,118
Charges	33,688	33,688	33,688
Surplus	13,481	15,406	6,420
Gross, 8 months	2,008,223	1,876,017	1,692,828
Exp. and taxes	1,632,986	1,434,296	1,220,538
Net, 8 months	375,337	441,751	462,300
Charges	269,506	269,506	269,506
Surplus, 8 months	105,831	172,245	192,794

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,800,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral Inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

CEMETERY BONDS.

LIMITED AMOUNT, 6% bonds, for sale in prominent and successful cemetery, near city with population of one million.
H. R. LOUNSBERY,
7 East 42d St., New York City.

$5,000 to $75,000 wanted for investment in 7% gilt-edged safe securities that will stand the closest investigation; none but those having money to invest need apply. Box 1,325, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Bonds for Investment

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS.
PINE STREET, CORNER WILLIAM.
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.

CIRCULARS ON REQUEST.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.

486 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, March 31, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,580	Amal. Copper	49½	49⅞	48⅞	49⅜
10	Am. Ice	27½	27½	27½	27½
40	Am. Locomotive	21⅝	21¾	21½	21¾
10	Am. Smelting	49	49	49	49
1,980	Am. Sugar	128¾	128¾	127	127¾
8,530	A., T. & S. F.	72¼	72¾	71½	72¼
20	A. T. & S. F. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾
2,700	Balt. & Ohio	80	80⅝	79½	80¼
6,110	Brook. Rap. Tr.	44¼	44¾	43⅝	44
20	Canadian Pac.	115½	115½	115½	115½
170	Ches. & Ohio	33½	33½	32¾	33½
80	Chicago & Alton	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾
20	Chi. Gt. West	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
10,770	C., M. & St. P.	144¾	145¾	143¾	145¼
60	Col. Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28
1,690	Erie	26½	26⅝	26	26⅜
20	Erie 2d pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
30	Ill. Central	130	130	130	130
3,510	Louis. & Nash.	108	109	107⅝	108½
10	Manhattan	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
300	Metropolitan St.	112	112⅝	111¾	112⅜
200	Mexican Central	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
10	Mo., K. & T.	18	18	18	18
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
19,010	Mo. Pacific	93	93⅜	92½	93¼
20	N. Y. Central	116¾	117	116¾	117
60	N. Y. O. & W.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼
60	Norf. & West.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
30	Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27
6,270	Pennsylvania	118½	118½	117¾	118⅜
4,760	People's Gas	98¼	100⅛	98¼	99¾
10	Pressed S. Car.	30	30	30	30

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

42-44 New St.
Entire Second Floor,
2,000 Sq. Ft.
MODERATE RENT.
Suitable for Brokers, Lawyers, or Corporations.
Building entirely tenanted by members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
For further particulars apply to
IRVING P. LOVEJOY, Agent,
20) Broadway. Phone 6407 Cort.
Or Supt. on Premises.

IN THE
Waldorf Astoria Section.
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4½%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

A BROADWAY BUSINESS BUILDING
11-STORY LOFT AND STORES,
VICINITY HOUSTON ST.
Fireproof, all improvements. First mortgage, 4%. Pays over 6% net. Equity $350,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear city or country property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Lest of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

American Basement Dwelling,
Edgecombe Av., near 141st St.; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
AT $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 BROADWAY.

Attention.—$9,000 if sold this week; handsome 10-room house, 101st St., near Lexington. 113th St., near 5th Av.
18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $14,000.
115th St., near Lexington,
18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $10,000.
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH ST.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 15x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Speculators, Investors, Attention!
Two extra width modern flats near 81st St. station; rentals, $10,500; owner compelled to sacrifice to prompt buyer, asking only $100,000; very little cash required. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 W. 42d St.

Rents, $10,365.
Price, $91,000.
Apartment house; all improvements; near underground station; only $8,000 to $10,000 cash required; balance on mortgage; commission divided with brokers; no trades. Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.——Cor. 81st St.,
Real Estate Brokers and Appraisers,
offer for sale or exchange
Choice Investment Properties between Central Park West and Riverside Drive.

125TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
Chance for Investors or Speculators.
Two five-story flats, three families on each floor, with stores, hot water supply; asking $30,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, sole agents. No. 96 Broadway.

Desirable for physician; 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., a four-story high-stoop brownstone house, thoroughly modern and in good condition; passenger elevator; terms easy; possession. J. W. Thompson, Jr., 18 Broadway.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 154TH STREET.
Bargain, two five-story flats; three families each floor; asking $26,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, Sole Agents, 96 Broadway.

A 5-story triple flat, West 114th, near 5th Av.; $31,000; rent, $3,500; 5-story double flat, West 128th; $26,000; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., 136th St.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 miautes. Thomas Hayes, 220 Broadway.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 125th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Snap.—Near 8th Av., 110th St, L Sta.; 7-story corner bldg. with stores; 4½ 3-year mortgage; cheap at $110,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Modern apartment house; rentals, $45,000; asking $450,000; easy terms; submit quick offer; might exchange. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park,) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,020 Broadway.

5th Avenue Bargain.
$25,000 buys a 25-foot business building; will pay 7%; worth investigation. Louis A. Ripley, 371 Fifth Avenue, Windsor Arcade.

Five-story triple flat, in the boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents $2,886; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 125th.

Grand Investment.—59th St. corner, four buildings; rentals, $19,500; asking $190,000; easy terms; telephone. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents $10,400; all leased; price right and easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

Near 104th St. Station, west side, five-story 2-family house; no steam; always rented; price only $28,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Amsterdam Avenue, (Nineties)—32-foot double flat, $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare chance, modern new law elevator apartment house, entirely leased at $10,500, sell for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Modern stores and triple apartments; 2d Av., near 42d; actual rentals, $4,320; asking $37,500. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Estate sale, two four-story double flats, 50x80, (First Av., Eighties,) $41,000, free, clear. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Closing estate.—Full lot, 73d St., Av. A; only $2,650; easy terms; title guaranteed. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Tenement—Fireproof, very good location; must sell at sacrifice on account ill health; must go to Europe. Health, 20 2d Av.

Bargain.—East 104th St., near 3d Av.; three-story and basement brownstone front; occupied by three families. Inquire 242 East 58th St.

Speculators—Modern triple flat, (twenties;) rent, $4,500; price, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner, 9th Ward, leased to responsible tenant, $1,000 annually, 6½ years to run; price $13,000; fine investment. F. A. Curry, 150 Broadway.

Twenty-family house, near 99th St. station; rentals, $2,200; asking $20,000; accommodating terms. N. Fraak Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Front, rear houses, full lot; perpetual leasehold; near 23d St.; income $1,500; only $5,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

West 39th St.—5-sty tenement, 4-fam., 14 rooms, 25x85x3x8.9, rents, $2,220; price, $20,000; mtge, $12,000, 5%. N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

Absolute sacrifice, 5-story 7-room double flat, no heat, south 23d Street, $21,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St.
Sell cheap or build to suit tenant.
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, 25x103; $15,500; rents $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story 14-room tenement on Broadway, near 140th St.; rents $2,000; price, $27,000; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

3D AV., Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S.W. cor.; price reasonable; terms to suit. 56th St. | W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents $2,040; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Modern triple flat, no heat, (nineties,) $26,000; easy terms, Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap plot, 24th St., near Third, 39x98.9; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

39th St.—Large 4-story dwelling; near 7th Av. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A Bargain.—40th St., near 9th Av.; tenement; 2 stores. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Southeast Corner of West 150th St. and St. Nicholas Place,
known as No. 8 St. Nicholas Place, large and roomy dwelling, 53 feet front by 37 feet deep, with extension; exposed on all sides; excellent light and air; suitable for private school, home, or club. Full particulars
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel., 2368 John. 45 William St.

FOR SALE.
102nd STREET
Bet. Lexington & 3rd Aves.
125x100,
5 four-story flats, $15,000 cash.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
160 BROADWAY.

"A large income and no bother."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING,
leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN.
HOUSES MAINTAINED BY YEAR.
ELECTRIC HOUSE PUMPS.
FRED'K IHLENBURG,
1,409 SIXTH AV., N. Y.
TEL., 2687—79.

OPPORTUNITY.
FOUR-STORY DWELLING,
WEST 77TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE;
Asking $31,000;
want an offer.
F. ZITTEL, 266 COLUMBUS AVE.

Old dwellings, on plot 50x95, in Ninth Ward; cheap. Corse, 220 Broadway.

A corner plot, 2 lots, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Small 9th Ward store property for sale, $7,500; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice plot, 17th St., near "A," 50x92; price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

15-family triple flat; price, $29,500; further particulars. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

34th St. business property, old buildings. George Niaer, 20 Broad St.

Washington Heights.

161st St., Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American Basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

WASHINGTON TERRACE
186th St., Near Amsterdam Ave.
For sale at bargains and easy terms, most complete 3-story and basement brick and stone private houses; all modern conveniences. M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

NO MISTAKE. RAPID TRANSIT AND BIG PROFITS IN A FEW MONTHS. For choice Bargains, Broadway Corner Plots, Avenue and Street Lots, Dwellings, Flats, and Tenements call or address
CHRISTIAN TRINKS & CO.,
66 Pine Street.

ATTENTION.
Bargain, Washington Heights, in the very best section, two five-story three-family flats; all improvements; perfect order; party must sell. Particulars, Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Triple flat, $29,500, paying 15 per cent. net; also two doubles, $30,000 each, paying over 14 per cent. net on investment; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

For Sale—Corner 10th Av., 209th St., 50x100; subway station. Powers, Woodlawn.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 182d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Two 4-story double flats fully rented.
Price, $13,500 each. Bank mortgage, $10,000 each, 5%. UREN, 23 East 20th St.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 169th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Bronx.—5-story triple flat, 25x38x99.11; 5 rooms and baths, 3 families on floor; 14 rooms; hot water supply; rent, $2,676; price, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

Bronx.—3 Fifth St., near Second Av., William's Bridge; examine; beautiful 9-room house; all improvements; 50x114; $5,750; easy terms. Thomas P. Payne, 90 Broadway, Manhnttan.

One and two family houses; $500 cash, balance like paying rent; adjacent to Bronx Park and "L" station; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Bronx plot, 144th St., near Park; 100x100; for two-thirds value if sold immediately; other bargains. Worthington Scott & Co., Flat-Iron Bldg.

Brook Av., 149th St.—Five-story double flat, with stores; five rooms; $3,500 cash required. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

1, 2, and 3-family houses near rapid transit station; 4 and 5 story flats in Bronx; money to loan. Haas, 1,739 Washington Av.

Three five-story double flats, no heat, south of 149th St., $21,000, each; bank mortgages. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$2,500 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100; rest remains; block east Pelham Av. Elevated Station. 741 Pelham Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

House, 10 rooms and bath, large lot, $7,500; part cash. Owner, 1,801 Clinton Av., between Crotona Park and 175th St.

Brook Avenue, vicinity 138th Street, double flat, 5-(5-sty.) $18,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$1,000 Cash.—Three-story corner store property; all improvements. Junker, 1,048 East 180th St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

House and lot on 3d Av.; near 177th St., cheap. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

Third Av. lot, near Harlem River, $3,500. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR RENT, FULLY FURNISHED,
Thirteen-room house, with garden planted, icehouse filled, and stable. Within two hours of New York, on East Side of Hudson. Magnificent view of Catskills and River. Seven minutes from depot. For particulars and terms address
JOHN ASPINWALL, Newburgh, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage with nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

For rent, on Long Island Sound, at Rye, N. Y., Beck's Rye Beach Hotel and all privileges, such as bowling alley, bathing houses, ice cream parlor, soda stand, peanut stands, &c. Apply to Austin & Merritt, Ryan Building, Port Chester, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
To rent for the season, a beautiful furnished cottage of 12 rooms, on shore of Blue Mountain Lake. For particulars address W. M. MILLSON, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

Lake Champlain cottage to rent, near Essex, N. Y.—Six rooms, furnished; ice, wood, boat; $150 season; fine beach; pure water. E. W. Leaning, 230 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

Choice farm of 65 acres near Spring Valley cheap; terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

MAPLEHURST, KINGSTON, CANADA, HEAD OF ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—To let for season, furnished house, 18 rooms; sanitary plumbing; lawn, shade trees; suitable for two families; yachting, fishing, driving at low rates; excursions among 1,000 Islands daily; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. Goodwin, Alice St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
A fine specimen of domestic Gothic, with picturesque gables; has centre entrance through tiled vestibule opening into large square hall in golden ash and walls of old blue. Parlor and Library are finished in hazel, with beautiful carved mantel of special design. Dining Room in weathered ash, with tapestry panels and plate shelf. Paneled ceiling. French windows opening on piazza. Complete kitchen equipment; coal and gas range; porcelain laundry tubs. Seven Bedrooms in white enamel, with mahogany doors. Two Bathrooms and two additional toilets. Plot 55x100. Price, $13,500 if sold prior to April 1st. Terms easy enough. Ten other houses, some higher, some lower.
Take Flatbush L train, Park Row to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

DON'T RENEW YOUR LEASE.
LET US SHOW YOU
OUR PLAN of PURCHASE.
Ackerson Detached Houses,
FLATBUSH.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS—LIKE RENT.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

HERE IS A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE IN FLATBUSH, WORTH $11,000, THAT MUST BE SOLD. OWNER NEVER OCCUPIED IT, BUT UNFORTUNATELY MUST SELL.
PRICE, $9,500. TERMS, $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
MAKE OFFER.

IN THE CHOICEST SECTION, where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000, on Wide Macadamized Av.; Highly Restricted; Near "L" Road; 20 Minutes to Bridge, Near Schools, Churches and Stores, and 3 Trolley Lines.
Every Room in This House is an attractive feature in itself. Large Parlor, Cheerful, Large Library, with Arched Book Cases; Immense Broad Stair Landing; Gorgeous, Large Sunny Dining Room, with Two China Closets; Six Elegant Sunny Bedrooms; Tiled Bath; All Choice Hardwood Floors, Hardwood Trim; Lavishly Decorated; Steam Heat.
THIS House might well be called a Small Mansion, on LARGE Grounds. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge, Sunday, or any day.
W. H. GODLEY, 382 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

TO THE WEALTHY MAN.
READ AND BECOME WISE.
PRICE $23,000. MORTGAGE $10,000.
Grandest House in Brooklyn. Best Architecture. Best Construction. Must Be Sold Within One Week and Will Make Immense Sacrifice. Positively the Finest Location in Beautiful FLATBUSH. Every Modern Improvement Necessary in A Gentleman's Home. 25 Minutes from Manhattan via "L" Road and Trolleys. MIGHT TAKE GOOD CITY HOUSE AS PART PAYMENT.
JOHN REIS, 805 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; 1/2 acre land; stable for 4 horses; owner having left city, will sell way below actual cost, or lease; great chance to secure a bargain.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 369 Flatbush Av.

MONEY IN BANK
Takes 10 years to double; place same in the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, doubling immediately. Lots $200; few higher; splendid improvements; park; close 4 car lines; bridges 20 minutes; small monthly payments; titles guaranteed; closing estate; unparalleled opportunity to secure lovely home site. Executor, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Four-story double apartment house, built under the new law, and the last of that handsome row on
BERGEN ST.
NEAR NOSTRAND AV.,
at a price that cannot be equaled in Greater New York. Yearly rental, $3,948.
THOS. H. FRASER, 1,002 BERGEN ST.

Bargain.—One block from Park Circle; brownstone front, high stoop, two stories, basement and cellar, six rooms, alcove, bath; 16x40x100; asphalt street; various trolley lines near; good neighborhood; small cash payment, balance less than rent. C. K., Room 38, 74 Wall St., New York.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
In the heart of the Park Slope; Sixth St., near Eighth Av.; 20x54x100; second story, 6 rooms and bath; parlor and basement, 7 and bath; will be sold at the lowest possible price consistent with the location. C. H. Denison, Builder.

GIVEN AWAY,
Three-story and basement, brick, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine condition; Bedford section; price, $4,500. Make offer.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., Near Gates.

A BEAUTIFUL BROOKLYN
residence for sale at a bargain; 248 Hancock St., near Marcy Av.; fine neighborhood; house, 22x75 feet; box stoop; foyer hall; hardwood trim throughout; parquet floor. W. H. H., Stelton, N. J.

$4,500 cash, $3,500 mortgage, if sold this week, 3-family house, bay window front, 21 rooms, driveway and auto house; all improvements, including furnace; good neighborhood; lot 25x100; owner leaving city. 1,163 Gates Av., near L station.

Closing Estate.—Massive built 2-story, basement, 20-foot brownstone; 9 rooms, bath; Monroe St., (asphalt,) near Sumner Av.; mortgage $4,500 at 5%; price, $5,700; only $1,200 above mortgage; rare chance. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

FLATBUSH—FOR SALE.
Detached two-family houses; net 15 per cent. on your investment; terms; convenient to cars. John Woolley, on premises, 386 Westminster Road, (East 12th St.)

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Tarrytown.—Slate roof house, 12 rooms; modern improvements; porcelain bath; nice grounds, full of fruit; 10 minutes' walk from station; well worth $12,000; will sell for $8,000; terms to suit; two large houses, with stable; takes the whole block; great bargain; to close an estate; all along the beautiful Hudson; elegant residences, fine houses, beautiful cottages; sale and rent at all seasons; rents from $300 to $15,000; prices from $3,000 to $350,000; farms, building and factory sites, business property very cheap.
S. EMBERSON, 315 Madison Av., corner of 42d St. Established over forty years.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE"—Our complete rental or sale list; state your requirements. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

170-acre farm, Westchester; fine stream, sawmill; $6,000; worth $10,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

ACTUALLY THE BEST
THREE VALUES IN MOUNT VERNON.
9 rooms; near station; modern.....$4,000
11 rooms; Chester Hill; parquet floors...$5,500
Artistic new house; Chester Hill; corner...$9,000
Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Handsome residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., price $16,000.00. Apply E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., New York.

White Plains.

Must sell to close estate, 25-room house, 45 acres; 10 minutes from station. Particulars. Cash, H Box 127 Times.

Yonkers.

The Corporation Liquidating Company
offers an attractive investment in an
APARTMENT HOUSE IN YONKERS.
SIZE 44x75x100.
8 Apartments of 7 rooms each
Hardwood finish throughout
Nickel plumbing
Latest improvements
THIS IS A BARGAIN FOR A QUICK BUYER
CORPORATION LIQUIDATING CO.,
939 PARK ROW BUILDING,
New York City.

GREYSTONE, YONKERS-ON-HUDSON.
New modern house; fine river view; 13 rooms; built by owners by day's work; finished throughout in quartered oak; parquet flooring; hot water heat; open plumbing; slate roof; tiled vestibule and bathroom; gas and electricity; telephone; free postal delivery twice a day; grounds, 108x140; fishing, boating, and bathing; streets all macadamized; two minutes to trolley cars, three minutes to station; 37 minutes from 42d St. Address Charles Harriman, 30 Odell Av., Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-Hudson, modern dwellings, up to date in every respect, best neighborhood, high elevation, commanding river views, large plots, for rent from $40; for sale from $6,500. Thomas Thomson, 80 Main St., Yonkers.

YONKERS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
Rent, Sale, Exchange.
W. A. DRINKWATER,
56 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

HOTEL FOR RENT
A High Class and Successful Ocean Hotel
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.
NEAR LONG BRANCH.
Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay.
CONTAINING 100 ROOMS.
HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
with Barroom, Pool and Billiards, and Bowling Alleys.
Excellent facilities for Sailing and Steam Launches on Barnegat Bay, with Landing on the Property.
For further particulars address
SEASIDE, Box 110, 617 6th Ave., New York City.

"No Place Like Home"
No place for a home like
Northern New Jersey
Illustrated Booklet, "WHERE TO LIVE," free on application at
ERIE
1159 and 399 Broadway, New York
373 West 125th St., New York
383 Fulton St., Brooklyn
Mailed for 4 cents postage by
J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent,
1159 Broadway, New York.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 123. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A gentleman's home, large commodious house, ten bedrooms, parlor sixteen by twenty-eight, library twenty by thirty, dining and bedrooms in proportion; twelve hundred square feet piazza room; gas and electricity throughout; three-quarters acre lot; stable contains three stalls, two boxes; carriage room thirty by sixty; suite for coachman, room for groom, with conveniences. Apply to owner, Frank Waller, Morristown, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HOUSE FOR SALE; ELEVEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x150; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.
S. D. JERSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST.,
MONTCLAIR,
NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

Attention! Home Seekers, Builders, Investors.—Great auction sale choice improved lots Saturday, May 21st, at Clifton Park, on the Palisades, opposite 42d St.; 25 minutes from theatre and shopping districts. Send or call for booklet, George Limouze, 4th St., Weehawken, N. J., or Eastwood, 223 West 42d St., New York.

Choice modern residence, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; 9 rooms, besides bath, laundry, attic, butlers pantry, cold storage, &c.; electric lighting; oak floors; all improvements; elegant restricted location; price, $7,000; easy terms; 30 minutes to New York. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

For Sale.—East Orange, N. J., good investment; house, 17 rooms; improvements; large barn; fruit and shade trees; lot 205 feet by 110 feet; corner of two prominent streets; good neighborhood; three minutes to school and station; trolley passes door; big bargain for some one. T. Walker, 365 Dodd St., East Orange.

For Rent.—Roseville, Newark, N. J., upper or lower part of a two-family house; eleven or five rooms and bath, $25 and $40, respectively; owner furnishes heat, hot water, all coal, halls, &c.; residential location; 25 minutes to New York; 10 minutes to Newark. Address 534 Warren St.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., New York.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
"For Sale."—Foundry Property, Northwest Corner of 14th and Erie Sts.; eight city lots; building, 100x100; engine, boiler, and shafting; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pavonia Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. L. Watson.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.—Because farm products are high farms are paying investment; write immediately, will help you get a good farm; Plainfield property for sale, to let, and exchange. La Rue, Real Estate Consultation, Plainfield, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
For Sale—Factory property northwest corner 7th and Provost Sts., building consist of two-story frame, three-story brick, and five-story concrete; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathewe Co., Pav. Av. and Erie St.

FOR SALE IN EAST ORANGE,
near Grove St. Station and trolley, 8-room brick house, steam heat, open plumbing, $5,000; $500 down, $40 month and 6 per cent. Apply Davis, 85 Main St., E. Orange, N. J.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N.J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
Very desirable property in choice location, ten minutes from depot; high ground; property thoroughly modern; price, $6,500.00, easy terms. 1. V. Dorland, 152 Elm St.

Summit, N. J.—One hour from city; high, healthy; several attractive properties, one to 100 acres; also, rent furnished cottages for season; state your wants. E. C. Holmes, Real Estate Agency, Summit, N. J.

Nine-room house, all improvements, in very good condition; can be used for two families; can be seen any day; price $3,200, cash $1,200; take Cortlandt St. Ferry. 185 Van Horn St., Jersey City.

Arlington, N. J.—Attractive, healthful, and accessible; one six-room house, all improvements, good light, $2,500; one of nine rooms, hot water heat, a great bargain at $3,600. Irving V. Dorland, 154 Elm St.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE, 34 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., THE HANDIEST AND BEST SUBURB; FINE NEW HOUSE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; GOOD LOT; FINE LOCATION; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $2,750; $500 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT. ADDISON ELY.

A handsome place at Plainfield, with ample grounds, stable and carriage house; price, $15,000; photograph at this office; might exchange for apartment house. Edward D. Palmer, No. 179 Columbus Av.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
For Sale—Two new 7-room houses, with all improvements, $3,800; also new 2-family house. Send for plan, photos, and full particulars. Salmond Bros.

For Sale.—11-room house and two lots of ground, Jersey City Heights; good order, $4,300; also factory site in Hoboken.
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
57 Newark St., Hoboken.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 54, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

Modern country home; 7 rooms; view of lake and mountains; one hour from New York; value, $20,000; will rent yearly for $800. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Houses, all improvements, and choice lots, easy terms, Arlington, Hackensack, Maywood, New Milford and vicinity. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

For rent in Babcock Block, Plainfield, N. J., department store; best business section; size of floors, 51x174. Apply to J. A. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.

BUSINESS PROPERTY,
NEWARK AV., NEAR COURT HOUSE.
PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $720.
STEINBERGER & HOOS, 571 NEWARK AV.

One-family house; 10 rooms; price, $6,000; a rare chance to secure an elegant home; about 25% cash required; rent will pay the balance. Owner, 28 Park St., J. G. Call evenings.

For Sale.—At Passaic, elegant new 10-room house; all improvements; steam heated; gas and electric light; plot 55x150; $5,500. A. M. Taylor Co., Passaic, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J., the handiest and best suburb. —Fine new house, nine rooms, all improvements; $5,000. Addison Ely.

OLIVER W. JACKSON,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance,
200 Market Street, Newark, N. J. Telephone 592.

Plainfield.—Eleven-room house; all improvements; large corner; delightful location; bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Gideon M. Dewitt, opposite Erie Station.

OWNERS CAN GET QUICK RESULTS BY LISTING PROPERTIES FOR SALE WITH ELSTON M. FRENCH, 141 BROADWAY.

For Hackensack or Bergen Co. real estate apply to Romeyn & Demarest. References any bank, anybody, anywhere.

Keyport.—Cozy dwelling on lot 40x131; near station. Corse, 220 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

A Mortgage
which you own may turn out
To cover the wrong property.
To omit a part of the description.
To be improperly recorded.
To leave outstanding equities.
To have been executed by a bankrupt.
To lack the signature of the wife of the mortgagor.
To be signed by an infant wife.
To have a prior mortgage or judgment or mechanics' lien, or various other unpleasant things ahead of it.

None of these things may happen in your mortgage, but they are not only possible, but frequent in real estate titles. We may know no more than you regarding some of these things, but having found out all we are able to, we CAN and WILL guarantee you against what neither of us can find out.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $8,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 318 Broadway.

Estate funds to loan on real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FREEPORT
Is the best place to buy lots for a home or for investment, but you must be careful to select the right property. In buying lots that are in the line of great improvements you cannot fail to make large profits. Select the best property and buy now, while prices are low.

LOTS $49 25 x 125
$5 DOWN
$2 A Month
Title Insured by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Capl'l $8,000,000
All Churches, Stores, Clubs, &c. Electric Light, City Water, Best Schools.
Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living.
Trolley Line Right Through Our Property to Brooklyn and New York.
Go with us on one of our great sales days,
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
278 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OWL'S HEAD,
SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
directly on New York Harbor, facing the Narrows, Summer residence of the late R. W. Bliss,
For rent, fully furnished.
Very attractive large brick house, with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge, separate laundry; accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 522 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Northport Farms were bonanzas last year; one of 30 acres, good buildings, extra good land, possession now, only $2,000. Another, 45 acres, better buildings, $3,750. Poultry plant, well arranged, $1,800; installments. Farm, 130 acres, fine soil, good buildings, special price, $6,500 to close estate.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES at low rents. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Why not go to Newark? Low rents; cheap power. Pennoyers, 851 Broad St.

15ft. 30x130, with power; suitable any business. 250-260 Moore St., Brooklyn.

Second floor, new building; 14th St.; steam heat; rent, $50. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

403-7 East 23d St.—A fine loft to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent, $13. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

6th Av., 242.—Second floor; seven rooms; improvements; living or light business; elevator; showcase.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Choice studio; top light; steam heat; water; elevators; select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Will build stable for responsible tenant.
Plot 49x100; below 23d St.
Particulars from Duross, 155 West 14th.

William St., 250, near Chambers—Offices, floors, basement, handsome new building; extra heavy; elevator; power; steam heat; splendid light; cheap rent.

Good-sized private office, two windows, with adjoining outer office, one window, to let at 27-29 Pine St. For particulars apply Richard M. Montgomery, 27-29 Pine St.

For Rent.—2,800-feet most desirable, light offices; Wall St., between Broad and William; will be subdivided to suit tenants. Address F. H. Church, 33 Wall St., New York.

STORE AND BASEMENT ON 3D AV., NEAR 66TH ST.—Large plate glass windows; immediate possession; rent $50. 1154 3d Av.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

CORNER 4TH AV. AND 12TH ST.; entire upper part of building to let at reasonable rent.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

LOFTS.—A LARGE NUMBER AT LOW RENTS, WITH AND WITHOUT POWER; SOME LARGE AND FIREPROOF.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Stores. | 169 West 23d St., 800 square feet.
13 West 26th St., nr. B'way, 2,000 sq. ft.
5th Av., nr. 34th St., 1,100 sq. feet.
11 West 34th St., 2,500 sq. feet.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Factories, factory sites, water fronts; all sizes and descriptions, 1,000 to 100,000 sq. ft.; in every section within 30 miles of New York; let me know your wants. J. Clifford Moore, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

FACTORIES, OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country,
Water front and rail.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

90x104; seven floors; 300 lbs. per sq. ft.; 250-horsepower engine, 300-horsepower boilers; receiving and shipping elevators; excellent light three sides; high ceilings; at an exceedingly low rental for term of years; location unexcelled for shipping. T. B. Ackerson Construction Company, 140 Nassau St., Manhattan.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, corner 36th St.
FLOORS, ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT,
STUDIOS and ELECTRIC LIGHT;
OFFICES, MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
"L" station and new subway.

STORE, AT 952 BROADWAY, NEAR 23D ST., OPPOSITE FLAT-IRON BUILDING; LARGE SHOW WINDOWS; CONNECTS WITH HOTEL; RENT, $3,600 PER YEAR; SIZE, 20x40. INQUIRE AT OFFICE OF HOTEL BARTHOLDI, BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

241 WATER ST., Near Beekman,
Five stories, 25 feet wide, $2,000.
50 W. 15TH ST., Near 6th Ave.,
Four stories and basement, $2,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

OFFICES & STUDIOS
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS, $20 AND UP.
27 E. 22 St.

A LARGE BASEMENT, LIGHT, DRY, AND SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, FLORIST, UPTOWN DEPOT FOR BREWERY, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER, &c.; ENTRANCE ON CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 23D ST.; SIZE, 25x60; RENT, $3,600. INQUIRE AT OFFICE OF HOTEL BARTHOLDI.

BROADWAY STORE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 99TH ST.;
double show windows; suitable for druggist, men's furnisher, cigars, &c. Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 Broadway (103d St.)

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th.) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 17x60, with light extension, 23x35; large show window; separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,500. Parlor floor store, large show window; $2,200. Three offices or rooms, $30, $40, $35; suitable any business. Studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40. Two-room studio, $18. One studio, $20. Alterations completed April 1. Everything new.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent—Furnished—Four-story American basement dwelling house. No. 278 West 70th St.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1858. 103 East 9th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of The D. H. McBRIDE & COMPANY, a corporation, bankrupt.
Notice to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and to whom it may concern:
The assets of the above-named D. H. McBride & Co., bankrupt, formerly doing business at No. 31 Barclay Street, in the City and County of New York, consisting of a stock of general church goods and religious articles, and of books, book plates, cuts, and sheet stock, the publication known as The Sunday Companion, together with the office furniture, shelving, safes, and fixtures now in said store and basement, No. 31 Barclay Street, and all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned as receiver of said bankrupt in and to any publications, or copyrights of same, heretofore published by said bankrupt, will be sold under the order of this Court as follows:
Sealed bids for the whole plant of said D. H. McBride & Company, bankrupt, as a going concern, together with the said stock, publications, outstanding accounts, and good will of the bankrupt, will be received by the undersigned receiver, at his office, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, until noon on Friday, April 8th, 1904, at which time and place said bids will be opened by said receiver.
All bids are to be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Bid for D. H. McBride & Company property."
Each bid must be accompanied either by cash or by certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid.
The premises of the bankrupt, No. 31 Barclay Street, in the City and County of New York, will be open on every business day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., where the property above set forth may be examined and inspected.
Notice is further given that the said receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted pursuant to the aforesaid notice.
Dated March 31st, 1904.
By order of
FERDINAND A. HOYT, Jr., Receiver,
63 Wall Street, New York.
HECTOR M. HITCHINGS, Attorney for Receiver, 100 William St., New York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bulk of Dealing Confined to Small Properties—Buyers for Flats and Dwellings In Many Sections—Pennsylvania Railroad Gets First Avenue Corner—Results at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the leasing of Kirke La Shelle's property at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street to Felix Isman of Philadelphia, through N. Brigham Hall & Son. The sale by John N. Golding of the property on Seventy-second Street, near Third Avenue, formerly owned by St. James's Church, is also referred to in more detail elsewhere.

West Ninety-fifth Street House Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Edwin A. Howell to Samuel Kahn, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone dwelling, with extension, 23 West Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 78 by 100.5.

W. Alanson Alexander sold for Dr. H. A. Harrison, to B. May, 72 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 90 by 100.11.

Joseph P. Day has sold to a client for M. Niplebaum the five-story flat 230 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Sale of Flats on the Heights.

The Teachers' Building and Loan Association has sold 536 and 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, opposite Trinity Cemetery, two five-story brick flats. It is reported that the buyer is Charles R. Smith.

C. F. W. Johanning has resold for Henry Marks 2,102 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

Marcus L. Osk has bought 56 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story flat, 33.4 by 100.11.

A. H. Levy & Co., brokers in the sale of 202 St. Nicholas Avenue, report that the buyers of the property are Joseph Heyman and Morris Simon.

First Avenue Corner for Penn. R. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad took title yesterday to the southeast corner of First Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, two old buildings on a plot 74 by 50.

Bank Sells on Madison Avenue.

Pizer Brothers have bought from the Germania Bank 1,724 to 1,728 Madison Avenue, three five-story flats, 60 by 100, and have resold the property to Maurice Beckon. John Miller was the broker in both sales.

Abraham Joachim & M. Raffelson have sold for the Goodspeed Realty Company 116 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for William P. Mangam to Mrs. J. Watson 440 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 17 by 100.11.

Jackson & Miller have sold for Mrs. A. Newkirk the dwelling 120 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to Miss A. Otten.

Graner & Rathkopf, as attorneys, have purchased for a client from Isaac Bachrach the five-story single flat 52 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 19 by 75.

Upper Second Avenue Purchase.

Irving I. Kempner has sold to a Mr. Rosenwasser 1,842 to 1,846 Second Avenue, three five-story flats, 75 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold to Philip Schulang 163 and 165 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, two five-story flats, 34 by 100.11.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for C. Hagemayer 233 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.11.

Max Springer, in conjunction with Barry & McLaughlin, has sold for James T. Barry 1,239 Park Avenue a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.1.

Morris Kite has sold for Rudolph Stellmacker to Morris Levy 69 East End Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25.6 by 98.

Sixth Avenue Corner Leased.

Peter Axelrad & Co. have leased, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., for E. H. Van Ingen, to Thomas Machinsky, the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, two stores and basements, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $17,400.

Ninth Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell, in conjunction with C. E. Williams, has sold for C. A. Wingert, to Andrew Murphy, the three-story building at the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold, in conjunction with E. Dressler, 826 Ninth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, a six-story tenement with store, on lot 25 by 90 by 100.

Mitchell C. Levy has sold to John Engel the five-story flat 332 West Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Purchase on Elm Street.

Philip Jeselson has bought for a client, from Dominick Abbate, 45 Marion Street, now Elm Street, three-story front and rear buildings, 25.6 by 100. William A. White & Sons represented the seller.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Gerson Korinskey 54 Stanton Street, a three-story building, 18 by 100.5.

Morris Weinstein has sold 123 and 125 Cherry Street, old buildings, 33.4 by 62.1.

Clifford N. Shurman was the broker in the sale of 422 Hudson Street, a four-story building on lot 22 by 60, adjoining the corner of St. Luke's Place, to Morris Levy.

Folsom Brothers negotiated the recent sale of 521 East Thirteenth Street to Schmeidler & Bachrach.

Max L. Harris has sold for a Mr. Solomon 14 Rutgers Place, a new six-story tenement on lot 26 by 126, for about $55,000.

Activity on St. Ann's Avenue.

G. E. Groezinger has sold for Christian Wehdebrock to William Rudolph, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story brick flat, 25 by 100.

McQuay & Co. have sold for Henry Steats to Powell & Stendler the two five-story double flats, with stores, 651 and 653 St. Ann's Avenue, on plot 50 by 96.

M. L. & C. Ernst have resold, through the Ernst-Cahn Realty Company, to a Mr. Goldstein, 4,169 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story flat.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold the two-family frame dwelling on the west side of Briggs Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 100, for George D. Kingston to Edward Kaudelky.

M. Just has sold the private dwelling on the north side of Two Hundredth Street, just east of the new Grand Concourse, by 92.6, to James Lyttle.

Dr. Julius E. Carlin has sold to Dr. Samuel J. Sheckter, a client of Herman Gettner, 261 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a private residence on a lot 14 feet in width and 71 feet and 10 inches in depth.

Joseph P. Day has sold M. Naplebaum seven-story flat-store flat 232 West Sixty-seventh Street.

E. J. Welling has sold for Susan B. Olcott 2,301, 2,303, and 2,305 Eighth Avenue, three four-story tenements, 75x75.

Grossman & Passon have bought from a Mr. Fox the six-story tenement with stores 345 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Forty-seventh Street, 129 and 131 West, north side, 480 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 100.5; nine-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. G. Potter.....$138,125

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 84.6 feet west of Cedar Avenue, 21 by 78 by 22 by 72.6, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, M. A. Crosby and another, as executors.....2,500

Cedar Avenue, or Riverview Terrace, east side, 259.7 feet north of the lands of Fordham Morris, 18 by 125, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, M. A. Crosby and another, as trustees.....5,000

By Joseph P. Day.

Ninety-fifth Street, 36 West, south side, 389 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. H. Sewell...24,000

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 413 West, north side, 135 feet east of Convent Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. A. Woodcock.....15,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Boston Road, 997, west side, 115 feet north of the old line of Second Street, and running through to 3,310 Third Avenue, 16 by —, one and two story buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Knickerbocker Building Loan Company..6,475

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day.

Hull Avenue, west side, 401.5 feet north of Woodlawn Road, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee; due on judgment, $1,121.

Convent Avenue, 49, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee; due on judgment, $17,010.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, north side, 95 feet west of Morris Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Joseph Rosenzweig, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, east side, 100 feet west of Morningside Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 65.11 by 87.11; Paterno Brothers, of 557 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, owners; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

Seventy-third Street, north side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, for a one-story brick storage building, 40 by 98; J. McGee of 523 East Seventy-third Street, owner; F. Garigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 158 Pearl Street and 78 and 80 Wall Street, for a twelve-story office building; Tather Company of 7 Pine Street, owner; J. H. Morgan, Fulton Building, architect; cost, $350,000.

Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for five-story brick lofts, 39.6 by 98.9; Hagarn Brothers of 249 Tenth Avenue, owners; R. R. Davis of 227 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

Nos. 433 to 441 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 125 by 20; V. Klingenbeck of 121 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; C. P. Felbusch of 421 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Madison Street, west side, 175 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; A. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; D. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Andrews Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Fordham Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19.6 by 38; Julien Alrucle of 390 Fordham Road, owner; W. T. Mapes, Wakefield, architect; cost, $2,000.

Pond Place, east side, 165 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 55.6; Burkhardt & Co. of 986 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 24 West Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. V. Cross, premises, owner; A. G. Hoe of 52 Gansevoort Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 280 Broome Street, to three-story brick office and dwelling; M. Knapp of 138 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 535 and 537 East Thirtieth Street, to two five-story brick tenements; F. Schwartz, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $500.

No. 117 Leonard Street, to a four-story brick building; estate of E. B. Heath of 615 Third Street, Brooklyn, owner; A. Hannewald of 119 Leonard Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 142 Monroe Street, to a four-story brick tenement; L. Levin, of 88 West One Hundred Street, owner; W. L. Rouse of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 16 Pitt Street, to a three-story brick tenement; L. Heyman, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 118 Chrystie Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; I. Matebeg of 230 Grand Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 536 to 542 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick stable; American Ice Company, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Clevedon & Putzel of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 7 Gramercy Park, to a four-story brick building; Bishop Greer, premises, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $6,500.

No. 30 Stanton Street, to a five-story brick tenement; estate of P. Hakkad of 131 East Seventieth Street, owner; C. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 19 West End Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and stores; O. Jacobs of 159 West End Avenue, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 666 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 37; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Southern Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick hotel, 40.6 by 85; Charles Meyer, premises, lessee; Frederick Senz of 25 Willow Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

Bartholdi Street, southeast corner of White Plains Avenue, to a one-story brick meeting and storage room, 20 by 41; Westchester Exempt Firemen's Association of 26 Park Avenue, William's Bridge, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, March 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 50x100; Alphonse Hogenauer and another to August Brakmann, (mtg $32,000).....100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,770, w s, runs a 24.9x w 65x s 0.3x 35x n 25.1x e 100; Leo Strauss and another to Annie B. Haldermann, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.....100

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Sarah Gerth to Emil Leopold, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and.....100

other, executors, to Lewis Leininger.....11,750

BEACH AV, s s, 200.9 ft s of 156th St, 20.6x108.1x20.1x112.1; William P. Sandford and wife to Louis Leibsohn, (mtg $6,000).....100

BOWERY, 170 and 170½, 25x100; William E. G. Gaillard to Cornelia Cruger and another.....1

BOWERY, 170 and 170½, 25x100; Edmund L. Baylies and another, trustees, to Cornelia and Catherine C. Cruger, (rel mtg).....100

BOWERY, 170 and 170½, s, 25x100; Cornelia Cruger and another to Filippo Macchiavorna.....Nom.

BROOK AV, 913 and 915, w s, 49.9x67.1x50.5x72.10; Charles Walker to John M. Hilder and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.....100

BROOK AV, 913 and 915, 49.9x67.1x50.5x72.10; Henry Dreyer to Charles Walker, (mtg $25,000).....100

BROOK AV, 1,458, e s, 34.2x100.6x28.4x100.9; Tobias Abraham to Max Borek, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.....100

BROOK AV, 1,458, e s, 34.2x100.6x28.4x100.9; Tobias Abraham to Tobias Abraham, other consideration and.....100

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of 178th St, runs n 128.9x e 80x n 4.3x e 15x a 138.6 to 178th St x w 60.1; C. Adelbert Beeker to Nathan B. Birchall, ½ part, (¼ of BURNSIDE AV, e s, 229.3 ft e of 178th St, 25.8x—x26.1x102.3; Valentine Av, e s, 150 ft s of Central Av, 50x118x50x—; Minnie Schacht to Leopold Baer, (mtg $4,000).....100

CHERRY ST, 238 to 242, n s, runs n 130.8 x w 150.5 x s 24.4 x w 26.5 x s 17.8 x e 26.5 x s 8.5 x e 75.5 x s 100 x e 75.10; Edward P. Hatch to Meyer S. Perlstein and another, (mtg $30,000).....Nom.

CHERRY ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 24x116.10x24x116.8; John D. Lohman to Henry Koster, (mtg $15,000).....Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 49.9x31.10x49,11x34.10; Barnet Chenkin to Henrietta M. Bostwick, trustee, (mtg $40,000).....100

COLUMBUS AV, 990, w s, 25.2x100; Max Marx to Thomas Reynolds, (mtg $24,000).....100

COLUMBUS AV, 984, w s, 25.2x100; Max Marx to Jane C. McDowell, (mtg $25,000,) other considerntion and.....100

COLUMBUS AV, 984, w s, 25.2x100; Columbus Av, 990 and 992, w s, 50.4x100; William C. G. Wilson to Max Marx, (mtg $73,000,) other consideration and.....1

COLUMBUS AV, 992, w s, 25.2x100; Max Marx and wife to Samuel Newman, (mtg $24,000).....100

ELSEMERE PLACE, n s, 425 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Martin H. Vogel, referee, to Ralph Belmont.....3,975

ENST ST, 477, n s, 25x100; Jacob Wolf to Julius Lochman, (mtg $33,000).....Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 170, w s, 19.9x80; Hoffman Miller to Alfred W. Herzog, (mtg $18,000) other consideration and.....100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,862, w s, 25x75; Charles Hammel and wife to Gustav Solomon, (mtg $12,000).....10

LEXINGTON AV, 1,435, e s, 20x85; Salomon Weinstein, Margaretha Forschner, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and.....100

LOT 202, map of Van Nest Park; Henrietta Voss to Ralph Pelletieri, (mtg $400,) other considerntion and.....100

LOT 508, map of Van Nest Park; Victoria D. Andrea to Henriette De Rose, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and.....100

MACOMB PL, 1,562, e s, 25x140; Louis Amdur to Sophie Willenbrok, (mtg $8,500).....100

MAIN ST, s w corner of Bay Av, 100x150, City Island; Aimira Lawrence, to Stewart C. Kilger, (mtg $20,200).....1,000

MADISON AV, 1,582, w s, 25x100; Leopold Schmeidler and others to Isaiah Trogamow. (mtgs $25,500).....100

NORFOLK ST, 40, e s, 25x irregular; Sarah Donley, widow, and others to Solomon Bachrach.....100

PARK AV, 1,120, e s, 28x96; John Christman and others to Caroline Christman, widow.....1

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 150.5 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x58; Herman Wronkow and wife to Ernestine Gardner, (mtg $4,500).....10

PROSPECT PL, 58, w s, 16.8x54; John W. Phillips to Eugene Chamin, (mtg $3,500).....Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Jennings St, runs n 216.8 x w 151.10 x s 12 x s 213.4 x e 12.2; William H. Birrell to Frederick W. Sauer and others, other consideration and.....100

SPRING ST, 217, n s, 25.1x50.5x22.6x67.9; Jacob J. Tabolt to Joseph Morgan, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 145th St, 48.5x110; Hugh Stewart and another to Charles Buek, (mtg $100,000).....Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 404, e s, 25x100; tha Conservative Realty Company to Patrick A. O'Loughlin, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and.....100

TRINITY PLACE, 50, 22.8x43.9x21.9x40.8; Trinity Place, 62 and 64, w s, runs n 47.0 x w 135.8x s 105.7x e 79.1x n 28x e 8.2x n 34.1; New York Protestant Episcopal Public School to Edward T. Platt, other consideration and.....100

WATTS ST, 13, s s, 21.2x70x21.2x82; Philippine Niemeyer to Antonio Lagrutta, (mtg $8,000).....Nom.

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 25x91; Rubin Niklad to Charles Baumann, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 145th St, 25x106; Matilda G. Tinker to Jacob Berman, (mtg $18,000).....100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 274.4 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x99x16.8x99.1; Florence M. Squires to Fernand Goldberger, (mtg $2,800,) other consideration and.....100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 274.4 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x99; John H. Metzler and wife to Florence M. Squires, correction deed.....1

1ST AV, 1,314, e s, 25.1x115; Leopold Bleyer and another to Jenny Beck, (mtg $24,000).....Nom.

1ST AV, s w corner of 34th St, 74x50; Mary C. Plunkett, widow, and others to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, (mtg $4,785).....

1ST AV, 2,349, w s, 25.2x100; Matthew F. Mulvihill to Martin Seidner, (mtg $22,-000,) other considerntion and.....100

2D AV, w s, 58 ft n of 31st St, 16x62; Jacob Lowenfels to William Lang, other consideration and.....100

3D AV, 2,138, w s, 25x100; Louis Lese and others to Jacob Gumpert, (mtg $22,000).....

3D ST, or White Plains Road, w s, south 25 ft, Lot 57, map of Wakefield, 25x105; Nunzia Valentino to Antonio Valentino and others.....Gift

4TH ST, s s, 363.3 ft w of Avenue D, 22x96; Joseph Feldman and wife to David J. Hyman, (mtg $12,000).....100

4TH ST, 166 West, 20.3x47.11x20x51.10; Elizabeth M. Rogan to Joseph H. Fink, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

4TH ST, 166 West, 20.3x47.11x20x51.10; Joseph H. Fink to Edward, R. Cohn, other consideration and.....100

5TH AV, 1,397, e s, 17.2x100; Millie Claman to Leopold Grossman and another, (mtg $14,000).....Nom.

5TH AV, n w corner of 137th St, runs n 190.10x w 100x s 89.11 x 20x s 90.11x e 100 x 83.6 to Abraham Goldsmith to Isidore L. Cohen and another, (mtg $33,500).....100

6TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 28th St, 20x100x irregular; Elizabeth Schafers to Mary E. Brenner.....1

6TH AV, 381, w s, 24x63; John C. Goodrich to Elmer A. Darling, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and.....100

6TH ST, s s, adjoining Lot 103, map of Unionport, runs e 100x s 100x w 25x n 100; Mary C. Feenan to Franz P. W. Marquardt.....400

6TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 20x81.9; Josephine Beyer to Herman Schlosser, (mtg $10,500).....1

6TH ST, 340; David Thomson, referee, to Andreas Kroder.....5,200

8TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of White Plains Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Annie Remington to Victoria D. Andrea, (mtg $250,) other consideration and.....100

10TH ST, 351 and 353, n s, 50.5 ft e of 4th St, 50x100; David Crouse and wife to Carrie R. Jaeger, (mtg $45,000).....100

10TH ST, 351 East, 25x94.0½; Samuel Wacht and others to Morris Blum and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

20TH ST, s w s, 06 ft s e of 1st Av, 23.6x92; Charles F. Bauerdorf and an-27TH ST, 70 East, 25x98.9; William M. O'Connor to Catherine Frech, executrix and trustee, (mtg $15,000).....32,000

29TH ST, 518 and 520 West, 50x98.9; William McGowan to T. New Construction Company, (mtg $10,500).....1

29TH ST, 518 and 520 West, 50x98.9; Pin-McGowan.....1

cus Lowenfeld and another to William

30TH ST, 251 West, 25x98.9; William R. Mason to Lorenzo Lagamarsino, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

32D ST, 154 West, 33.4x70.10; William H. Button to George W. Ellis, other consideration and.....10

33D ST, 6 East, 23.6x98.9; James A. McMillen to Wallingford Realty Company, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and.....100

35TH ST, s s, 176.6 ft e of 5th Av, 23.6x98.9; Clarence J. Shearn and another, trustees, and another to James A. McMillen, 25.8x—x23.6x98.9.....100

40TH ST, 314 East, 25x98.9; Sam Levin to John Beckmann, (mtg $14,250).....Nom.

40TH ST, 314 East, 25x98.9; John Beckmann to Sam Levin and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

41ST ST, s a, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 31.9x71.6x—x85; Timothy Donovan to Tiffany & Co.....Nom.

43D ST, 433 West, 12.6x100.4; Kate E. Leish to Frank S. Graf.....8,000

45TH ST, 66 West, 20x100.5; John Tierney to Stephen J. Heagan, (mtg $36,000)

45TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Mary Nasson and another to John Hock, and another, 1-3 part, other consideration and.....100

49TH ST, 346 East, 25x100.5; Max F. Kastner and others, executors and trustees, to Herman Brocker.....26,000

52D ST, 431 West, 25x100.5; Ernest Hall to Harold D. Lund, (mtg $17,000).....Nom.

55TH ST, 532 West, 25x100.5; Archibald C. M. Stewart to Cornelius J. Crowley, (mtg $7,500).....20,000

56TH ST, 417 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Wolf to Thomas F. McGousty, (mtg $18,250).....

62D ST, 231 West, 25x100.5; Henry A. Smith to Isidor Kosminsky and another, (mtg $15,000).....Nom.

67TH ST, 230 West, 25x100.5; Solomon Goldman to Babetta Kopp, (mtg $15,000)

67TH ST, 232 West, 25x100.5; Solomon Goldman and another to Hannah Abraham, (mtg $15,000).....100

69TH ST, 202 West, 27x100.5; George H. Tiemeyer to Margaret M. McCauley, (mtg $20,000).....1

69TH ST, 407 East, 25x100.4; Laura Langenbahn to Henry Sanders, (mtg $13,000)

73D ST, 212 East, s s, 25x102.2; F. W. Gerlich and wife to Wilhelmine Ochs, (mtgs $12,000).....1

75TH ST, 237 and 239 East, 53.4x101.1, with 0.7 inch in rear; Mary J. Mitchell to Louis and Philip Odes, (mtg $20,000).....

75TH ST, 507 and 509 East, 50x101.8x50.8x116.5; Arpad Wellish and others to Joseph Flaucher, (mtg $22,000).....Nom.

75TH ST, 515 East, 25x95.7; Arpad Wellish and others to Joseph Flaucher, (mtg $11,000).....1

75TH ST, n s, 385.11 ft w of Avenue A, 20x102.2; George Amos and wife to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $5,000).....100

80TH ST, 157 West, 20x102.2; Eugene Eisert to Jacob Goldfiam, (mtg $30,500)

81ST ST, 237 and 239 East, 50x102.2; Mary Nasson and another, by guardian, to Bertha Heinemann.....15,500

81ST ST, 237 and 239 East, 50x102.2; James F. Mackey and others to Bertha Heinemann, ½ part.....100

81ST ST, 421 East, 25x102.2; John Christman and others to Caroline Christman, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.

81ST ST, 423 East, 25x102.2; Andrew Rose to George Goldblatt, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and.....100

82D ST, 424 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Corn and wife to Harris Lapinsky, (mtg $23,-000).....100

85TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Samuel W. Martin to Theresa Faust, (mtg $14,000).....100

90TH ST, 144 West, 25x100.8; Hannah E. Harris to Louis Herman, (mtg $20,000).....100

91ST ST, 17 West, 18x100.8½; Adolph Klee to Herman Junker, (mtg $16,000).....28,000

98TH ST, 73 East, 25x100.4; Morris Weintraub to Becky Levy, (mtg $10,882,) other consideration and.....100

101ST ST, 123 West, 24.10x100.11; William Nicola to William Nicola and another, (mtg $18,000).....

90TH ST, 407 West, 25x100.11; Leopold M. Rothman to Giovanni Carrara and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

101ST ST, 13 and 15 East, 50x100.11; Margaret Luttrell to Henry Wynne, (mtgs $43,000,) other consideration and.....100

101ST ST, 124 West, 25x100.11; Patrick Brady to Hannah Huppert, (mtg $6,000)

102D ST, 210 West, s s, 25x100.11; Michael Keeler, wife to Martin Weschler, (mtg $24,000).....100

102D ST, 210 West, s s, 25x100.11; Martin Weschler to Isaac Simons and another, (mtg $28,000).....

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Good Friday service at 11 A. M. Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., will preach. Subject: "The Radiance of the Cross."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Good Friday service at 4 P. M. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Good Friday service at 8 P. M. Rev. John G. Fagg, D. D., will preach.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Good Friday service at 8 P. M. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., will preach.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square.—Passion service. The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., rector, will conduct the Good Friday Passion service from 12 until 3 o'clock. Seats free.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Jan. 18, 100 shares of Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Certificate No. 19,496, in name of Strong, Sturgis & Co.; notify Miller & Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City; all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost—Gold locket with diamond, monogram C. P.; $25 reward paid and no questions asked. C. Borges, 57 Warren St., or 312 East 67th St., N. Y.

Lost.—Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of horse and wagon lost in 59th St. E. V. Graber, 860 8th Av.

Lost.—Saturday, gold pin, ruby, six pearls, between 5th and 7th Avs., 19th, 23d Sts.; reward. 156 West 21st., Thursday.

Lost.—Mink fur shoulder cape, with stole ends, at circus Tuesday night. Reward if returned to Cochran, 31 East 22d St.

Lost.—Certificates Nos. 53,289—100 shares, and 90,062—20 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

Lost.—Amethyst BROOCH with diamond and pearls. $25 reward. Fish, 50 Beck St., Bronx.

Sunday night, off Broadway corner, above 23d St., priest seal ring, set with diamonds; liberal reward. G. W. A., 115 West 46th.

$100 reward for return of red bag, containing jewels, money, and bank book. Mrs. E. Turner, 225 West 46th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; references exchanged.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable half rooms, with board; table board; references.

48th, 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class; table board; doctor's office.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful, sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished, comfortable house; every convenience; telephone; high-class table; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, every convenience; also single, sunny room; good board. References.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished room, with board; also table boarders wanted.

124th St., 3 West, Opposite Mount Morris Park.—Elegantly furnished rooms; board and attendance first-class.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent table; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large comfortable double rooms; running water; alcove; board optional; in private boarding house.

49th St. East.—Large, square, completely furnished room; southern exposure; parquet floor; tiled bath; owner's residence; $5 weekly; references. For further particulars address Private, Box 119 Times Office.

58th, 331 West.—Attractively furnished suites and rooms; exclusiveness of private house; excellent service; minute from Central Park; all cars; telephone.

118th St., 360 West.—Furnished rooms to let; good location.

Two light front rooms, together or separate; bath; private family; moderate. Gagne's, 616 Lexington.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Wanted—B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and skirt hands for alterations; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist, sleeve, and skirt trimmers in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Cashiers; Siegel-Cooper Co. require the services of bright young women as cashiers; experience not necessary. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced young lady to make inventory of private house; quickness, accuracy, and excellent references required; state particulars. Banker, Box 118 Times.

Wanted—Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, carpenters, painters, and helpers for these trades. Apply to J. H. Townsend, 31 Counties Slip.

Wanted—Stenographer, insurance office; Smith machine; $10; also Remington operator; $15; refined young ladies. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Stenographer; a young lady of refinement; $10; insurance office; very good opportunity for advancement. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews' Sons, Brooklyn, require experienced flower branchers to make wreaths. Apply at once at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 80th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Bookkeeper-typewriter for up-town office; Christian girl; position permanent; salary, $10. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 29th St.

Wanted—Cash girls; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—Typist; accurate and rapid; must be neat; good opportunity. 241 Broadway.

Males.

Wanted—Stenographer; a young gentlemen with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must come well recommended and be rapid and accurate; salary to begin, $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Co. require the services of young men 16 years of age to wrap packages in their grocery department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 9 A. M.

Wanted—Packers; Siegel-Cooper Co. require experienced express and freight packers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Boy for office work, Harlem; state salary expected and references. Address B., Box 1,214 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Office boy, Protestant American parentage, who can spell well, to do general office work. A. L., Times Office.

Wanted—Cash boys; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—Few good messengers. Apply Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., 3 Murray St., basement.

Wanted—Experienced shoe salesmen. Brill Brothers, 125th St., cor. 3d Av.

Wanted—Experienced bushelmen. Brill Brothers, 125th St., cor. 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Card Indexing.—By young lady familiar with card index systems, light office work, and some knowledge of typewriting; small salary. L. T., Box 126 Times Office.

Companion.—By refined woman as companion; best city references. M. E., 1,364 Broadway.

Dressmaker.—Long experienced; makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

DEUTSCHLAND ON A MUD BANK.

Liner Has Difficulty In Getting Into Her Hoboken Dock.

Three hours were consumed yesterday afternoon in rounding the Deutschland into her dock at Hoboken. As the steamship reached the end of her pier the tide was running out strongly, and before the fleet of tugs could push her into her berth, left the liner stranded on the mud bank, where she had to remain until the returning tide lifted her off.

The steamship reached the end of her pier soon after 1 o'clock, and passed lines ashore by means of which she tried to swing around into her berth. As the great broadside of the vessel struck the outgoing tide, the ship was swung back, and the great steel hawsers parted. Then all of the tugs within call were summoned, and some pushed on one side, while others, hitched up tandem fashion, tried to pull the big vessel about. But the tide was too strong, and they could not move the vessel an inch.

Then, when it was seen that the vessel could not be moved, soundings were taken, and it was found that she was on a mud bank. The vessel was then jammed up against the end of the pier, but neither those on board could get ashore, nor could those ashore get aboard. Passengers talked with waiting friends at long distance.

During the wait a concert was given by the waiters' band. The men with the instruments lined up on the landward side of the vessel, and all during the time that the vessel lay unable to move they played selections from "Lohengrin," "Fiorodora," Irish airs, and ragtime.

COCOA FACTORY BURNED.

Gen. Molineux and His Son Had Planned to Acquire the Property.

The plant of the Brewster Cocoa Manufacturing Company, a four-story brick building, 50 by 100 feet, at Washington and Morgan Streets, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Spontaneous combustion among stock on the upper floor was given as the cause.

John Kent, the watchman, discovered the fire at 2 o'clock. Instead of turning in an alarm, he ran to the house of Engine Company No. 1 and notified the members. They thought they could extinguish the flames without assistance, but after three-quarters of an hour they found the fire beyond their control, and then three alarms were turned in. All the engines and trucks of lower Jersey City and the central part of the heights responded, but it was 6 o'clock when the fire was under control. The company puts the loss at $50,000, including stock, machinery, and building. Nearly 200 employes, of whom 50 are women, are thrown out of work.

The company is building a new factory at Logan Avenue and Fox Place, in the West Bergen section, and Gen. Molineux and Roland B. Molineux were negotiating for the burned building, to be used as a paint factory after May 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Dressmaker.—Engagements out by the day; stylish work; first-class fitter; references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer or private secretary by young lady of neat appearance and refinement; four years' general experience; also public stenographer; familiar with English moneys and business methods; salary to start, $15. A. M. G., 225 East 18th St.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer and typewriter by bright young lady of ability and experience; high school education; rapid and accurate worker; best of references can be furnished; experienced in general office work also. Box 1, 169 East 105th St.

Stenographer.—By stenographer, with seven years' experience, with exceptionally fine references, in mercantile house where partial or full charge of correspondence is required; salary not less than $18, with advancement. Miss Robinson, Box 145 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Competent stenographer and operator, Protestant, thoroughly conversant with mercantile dictation, desires position where ability will be appreciated; salary $12. H. J., Box 118 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By young lady of exceptional ability; understands law work; good stenographer and operator; understands office work; salary, $15, with advancement. B. J., Box 141 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Wants position promising advancement to industrious young woman; excellent arithmetician; understanding office work; best references; salary $16. K. M. T., care of Kelly, 1,779 Madison Av.

Stenographer.—Good stenographer, having two years' experience, would like position where accuracy and education would be appreciated; salary, $12 per week. E. S. T., care Mrs. Field, 391 Broadway.

Stenographer and Remington operator, with four years' experience in commercial office, desires position where good work is appreciated; salary $12. Miss H. G. Deveny, 158 East 127th St.

Stenographer.—Bright young lady, with one year's experience in insurance work, wants permanent position; not afraid of work; salary to begin, $10. Miss G. O'Brien, 305 East 116th St.

Stenographer, Remington operator, desires position in broker's or printer's office; three years' experience; good references; salary $12. Miss J. K., 39 Lakeview Av., Paterson, N. J.

Stenographer, with five years' experience in law and advertising business, wants permanent position; not afraid of work; salary $12 to $15. Miss Kate Rosenberg, 65 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By young woman, neat appearance, five years' experience, rapid and accurate; capable of handling correspondence intelligently; references. L. I. N., Box 124 Times.

Stenographer.—By educated, intelligent young lady; attractive personality; competent; best references. Phillips, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737. Telephone 4021 John.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience in large mercantile office; rapid, accurate, painstaking; ladylike appearance; references; $10-$12. Matthews, 164 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; attends strictly to business; references; salary $10. Intelligent, Box 125 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced advertising, drugs, brokerage, and banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Ida C., Box 179 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced in legal, electrical, and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; references. Worthy, 179 Times Office.

Stenographer.—As stenographer; can furnish good references; salary to start, $10. M. J. H., 488 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Males.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Accountant desires permanent or temporary work; audits, examinations, cost systems, income, profit and loss statements. Accounts, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By competent young man, (19,) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant, with experience; high-class references furnished. Ambition, 214 East 112th St.

Cloak and suit salesman with large office trade and otherwise. Commission, 217 Times.

Coachman.—By young Englishman as coachman; age 27; married; one child; understands care of fine horses and carriages; 4 years' city driving; reference, C. Walton, 114 East 52d St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly reliable; all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. J., 571 5th Av. Moseman.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; 12 years' reference. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Collector.—Trustworthy Jewish gentleman (38) desires position as collector for real estate office or any mercantile establishment; can furnish references and cash security. H. F., Box 156 Times, Downtown.

Elevator Runner.—Colored, 25; 8 years' experience; reference. S., 133 West 30th St.

Gardener.—Married, small family; practical; conversant with landscaping; expectations moderate. Wallace, 54 Dey St.

Poultry plant, farm manager, thoroughly experienced; successful chicken and squab raiser, incubator up; practical knowledge farm, garden, dairy stock; charge gentleman's farm. R. D. K., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Private Secretary.—By young man, past three years with official, prominent street railway company, as private secretary; fully competent to take entire charge of large correspondence; thoroughly familiar with office details; stenographer; exceptional references as to ability and integrity. F. E., Box 117 Times Office.

Stenographer and typewriter, three years' experience, high school graduate, desires permanent position with reliable house. Stanley J. Pawlicki, care of Parker, 25 West 38th St., Manhattan.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Accurate; several years' experience; neat writer; assist generally; prefer some outside work; start $8. Reliable, Box 146 Times Office.

HIGH PRESSURE SUPPLY OF WATER FOR THE CITY

Board of Estimate Votes Appropriation of $5,425,400.

$20,000 FOR BROOKLYN JAIL

Secured by Borough President After Wordy Duel with Controller—$3,000,000 for Paving Streets.

Appropriations aggregating nearly $10,000,000 were approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in executive session on the bond budget yesterday, the amounts authorized including $5,425,400 for the high pressure auxiliary water supply for fire fighting, and $3,000,000 for street paving in the five boroughs. In voting the money for the auxiliary water supply the Board of Estimate confirms the report and recommendations of the engineers named at a previous meeting, whose report was made to Mayor McClellan the day before.

The appropriation for street paving is so divided that Brooklyn gets $1,200,000, Manhattan $900,000, and Bronx, Queens, and Richmond $300,000 each. The other items of the bond budget which were approved include $700,000 for the relief sewer in Webster Avenue in the Bronx; $150,000 for the Johnston Avenue sewer in Brooklyn, and $40,000 for new boilers for the Blackwell's Island buildings and buildings under the care of the Department of Correction.

For upward of an hour the members of the board behind closed doors discussed the applications of the various departments for issues of bonds, but, owing to the conditions of the money market and of the low prices which have been netted for city securities at the last two bonds sales, it was decided not to go any further with bond issues at this time, and not to authorize any bonds, if possible, which will have to be sold within a space of five or six months. Of the bonds authorized yesterday it is pointed out that none of them will have to be issued for some months to come, when the first payments will be needed for the work then under way.

At the early session of the Board of Estimate, before it went into executive session, a letter was received from the Board of Education in regard to the selection of sites for school houses, protesting that it was impossible to meet Controller Grout's demand for plans before sites had been selected. A long list of proposed school sites was sent in and was referred to the Controller's office for an investigation.

When the question of special revenue bonds came up Controller Grout and Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn had their regular weekly dispute over the issue of $20,000 asked for to repair the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn, and which Mr. Littleton wished to have made available "as the Borough President may deem wise." Mr. Grout declared he would not vote for any appropriation unaccompanied by a statement of the necessity for the money and a report on the purposes of the expenditures.

"This board has the presentment of the Kings County Grand Jury," said Mr. Littleton, "the reports of different engineers, and a report made by the engineer of the Controller's office."

"But the President of the Borough of Brooklyn has disregarded that presentment," Mr. Grout said, "and comes here with only a resolution and no details."

"Those reports show nothing."

"They show a great deal to some people."

"Maybe, but some of us are not as cute as others. That resolution comes from the Board of Aldermen. I told them, as I told this board, that I made careful investigation as to the jail conditions, and I believe that $20,000 will effect the necessary repairs to the building, &c. The Board of Aldermen believed me."

"And I believe you, also," interrupted Mr. Grout, with a shocked expression. "Of course I believe you, but we ought to have a report."

"All right," Mr. Littleton said. "You say you believe me; prove it by voting for the resolution, and I will send you a basketful of reports and some stereopticon views of the jail."

The Mayor laughed, and Mr. Grout voted for the bond issue, which was authorized.

President Haffen asked $15,000, approved by the Board of Aldermen, for repairs to the Downing Brook drains, in Chester, and Mr. Grout asked for a special report.

"This is a most necessary expenditure," Mr. Haffen began. "Only last year Mayor Low, driving down the Boulevard, found himself nearly drowned in four feet of water."

"We must be careful not to let that happen again," remarked the Mayor, as he put the resolution and voted "yea" with all the others of the board.

Borough President Haffen got $10,000 for the Van Ness sewers and drains, in the Bronx Borough, but Controller Grout succeeded in holding up the $15,000 for the commission appointed to prepare a comprehensive plan for beautifying the city, and he took like actions on the resolutions authorizing $100,000 for cleaning and maintaining the Manhattan sewers and for a like sum for similar work in Brooklyn. This the Controller could do, as it requires a unanimous vote to pass special revenue bonds.

COMEDIAN'S WIFE IN COURT.

She and Negress Are Charged with Swindling Railroads.

Beatrice Hart, a well-dressed and handsome woman, who says that she is an actress, and Amy Daniel, a colored girl of twenty-two, were arraigned before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny for obtaining money under false pretenses from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. There were two charges against the Hart woman. She was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-day. The Daniel girl, who pleaded guilty to one charge, was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Mrs. Hart, it is alleged, is the wife of a comedian. Both she and the other woman have acted, it is said, as tools for two men who have made a regular business of swindling railroad companies by filing false accident claims.

The Hart woman is charged with having obtained $125 from the Interborough Company and $65 from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

ARMORY ENGINEER ARRESTED.

New Move in Ninth Regiment Snow-Shoveling Controversy.

A further sequel to the snow-shoveling controversy in the Ninth Regiment was recorded yesterday when John Taylor, assistant engineer in the armory, was arrested on a warrant charging him with perjury in the statements he is alleged to have made in affidavits attached to his application for a license as an engineer. Taylor is a brother-in-law of Col. William F. Morris, who appointed him assistant engineer after the engineer, John F. Odlund, and his assistant, William H. Finley, were dismissed last December for refusing to shovel snow off the sidewalks.

Taylor was arraigned before Magistrate Whitman in the Centre Street Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination on April 5. Bail was furnished by his brother, Henry Taylor, a jeweler, of 426 Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

Capt. Griffin, the lawyer, who began the proceedings against Taylor, said:

"The dismissal of the two engineers for refusing to shovel snow was not in the interest of public safety. An engineer should be the judge of the advisability of quitting his boilers. To give a Colonel the right to order him to leave them is to take from the public the very safeguard the license is supposed to afford."

Wallach's Hats

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

SUNDAY will be Easter. Some Hatters are especially young men's Hatters.
Some, old men's Hatters.
We are ALL men's Hatters.
Smart—extreme styles.
Staid, sedate, dignified—they're all here.
Here in three Qualities.
Each worth more than its price.
$2.90—$2.40—

$1.90

Spring neckwear, too.

OUR FROCK COATS impart to the wearers of them a quality of distinction and satisfaction that is not to be had from any other garment in the wardrobe. They are distinctively gentlemen's coats, are long-lived as to wear and produce a maximum of effect at a minimum of expenditure. A GOOD frock coat is a shrewd investment. $20—$40.

Last Winter we had to stop advertising Paddocks. Last week we had to stop on Spring Paddocks. Plenty of them now. Stout men, short men and men of average figure look well in these coats, as we cut them, and the way they fit is something that delights everybody. $25—$40.

SMITH GRAY & CO



"First be sure you're right."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Leaving out of the question the man who pays $75 for a Spring Suit, we want to tell the man who goes to the $25 custom tailor that he gets all the worst of it.

If he'll bring *us* the $25, we'll give him a much better suit and hand him back $10 change.

We manufacture our own clothes.

We control every detail.

We sell at prices which are only made possible by a very large business and a single profit.

This argument applies all along the price line.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMERICAN COLONY FOR RUSSIA.

That in Rome Has No Sympathy for Japan, Says J. D. Crimmins.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Deutschland were John D. Crimmins, his son, and his daughter, who have been in the South of Europe for several months. Mr. Crimmins said that he had become well acquainted with many of the members of the American colony in Rome, none of whom could understand the sympathy for the Japanese which is expressed by the American public. He said that all foreigners in Rome, and all Italy itself, was pro-Russian, and that in France the general sentiment is that the powers will intervene in the conflict. Mr. Crimmins said that it was his opinion that if the powers did not take a hand in the affair Russia would defeat Japan so badly that the island empire would never recover from it.

Speaking of the feeling between Church and State in Italy, Mr. Crimmins said that never before were matters more satisfactory than they are at present. "On April 11," he said, "the Gregorian Chant will be revived at St. Peter's, and will be heard for the first time in several centuries.

"I found the Pope kindly, affable, and of a simple nature. His manner is such that he is generally known as the 'poor man's Pope.' He never passes a child without giving it some sort of recognition.

"While in Italy I secured a marble statue of Aristides, about two feet in height. It was unearthed two years ago at Cuna, near Naples."

When Mr. Crimmins was asked his opinion concerning the various men who have been mentioned as possible Presidential candidates, he said: "I am favorable to Judge Parker. I have known him for a long time, and can say of him that he is a reliable man. But I think that Mr. Cleveland is the strongest man in the party, and could be elected if he would run. Mr. Hearst is too young and too inexperienced, and he has no record as a statesman."

Another passenger on the Deutschland was Julian Story, the artist. He said yesterday that he had just finished a large portrait of James Gordon Bennett, which will be hung in the home of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Story also has completed a picture of Mme. Emma Eames, his wife.

LAWYERS' BOY MISSING.

Was Sent to the Bank with $100 and Checks.

The police have been asked to look for seventeen-year-old Thomas Marley of 629 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, who disappeared yesterday. The boy was employed by the law firm of Gillender, Fixman & Mumford of 141 Broadway. At 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning he started with $100 in cash and several checks, to deposit them in the Bank of Commerce. Then he dropped out of sight.

Mr. Fixman says he is satisfied that the boy has not run away with the money, but that something happened to him, for he had frequently been intrusted with even larger sums.

Up to a late hour last night the boy had not returned to his home.

MRS. RHOADES'S JEWELS HELD.

Jury Disagrees In Case Against Cab Driver.

In the case of Joseph Hendrickson, the cab driver who has been on trial before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions for stealing $5,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, Jr., while driving her to the Grand Central Station on Feb. 11, the jury failed to agree yesterday. He will probably be put on trial again soon.

Mrs. Rhoades called at the District Attorney's office late yesterday afternoon and asked for the jewelry, but she was not allowed to have it, as it is needed for evidence.

Hawes $3 HATS

FOR EASTER SELLING.

THE HATS of LATEST VOGUE for Every Face, Figure and Fancy.

Made in an unequalled variety of styles, shapes and colors; and sold direct from our factories to a larger number of discriminating wearers than any hat offered at an equal or higher price.

Three Retail Stores:
223 — 835 — 1251
BROADWAY.



If you really haven't much use for a frock coat, don't be bluffed into buying one just for Easter.

We've a mighty handsome lot of frock coats and waistcoats, $24 to $40, and we'd like to sell you one; but we've a suspicion that there will be a good many sensible solid citizens perfectly comfortable in sack suits next Sunday. Spring sack suits are $16 to $30.

Spring overcoats for wear with any sort of suit.

Everything else man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1250 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

DAUGHTER AGAINST MOTHER.

Mrs. Bourke Says Mrs. Prince Was Often Intoxicated.

Commissioner Donald McLean and the Sheriff's jury, who are investigating the sanity and competence of Mrs. Sarah Ten Eyck Prince, heard the testimony of Mrs. Prince's daughter, Mrs. Charles Francis Bourke, yesterday. Mrs. Bourke said that she left home in 1898 because of her mother's conduct, and told of her marriage on Aug. 17, 1900, at Newport, without her mother's knowledge and consent.

Mrs. Bourke, who is twenty-three years old, said that her father died in 1888. Soon after that her mother took her to Paris, where she was put in school. While there, Mrs. Bourke said, she noticed that her mother had begun drinking, and that her fits of drunkenness, which occurred about every week, usually lasted several days.

During this time, Mrs. Bourke said, her mother treated her unkindly, striking her in the face, choking her, knocking her to the ground, and sometimes kicking her. Stephen C. Baldwin, Mrs. Prince's lawyer, asked Mrs. Bourke if she had not cut her mother's cheek.

"I may have struck my mother in delirium caused by illness," said Mrs. Bourke in a very low tone, "but I did not cut her cheek."

Get the Habit, Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway.
47 Cortlandt St.
211 and 219 Sixth Av.
125th St., Cor. Third Av.



If you have delayed purchasing your Easter suit until now our four convenient stores offer you exceptional advantages in point of quick service, large choice of goods, and extreme lowness of price.

Specials to-day and tomorrow:

More Tailored Suits at $10

These are worsted suits, with hand felled collars and hand built shoulders instead of machine made; the interlining is linen canvas instead of burlap; the front stiffening is haircloth instead of buckram; the lining is serge instead of cheap sateen. The price is $10.

Extraordinary Black Suits $12.50

Of velour finished (soft and smooth) black Thibet; hand tailored in every detail; suits you'd consider bargains at $18; special TO-DAY and SATURDAY ONLY, at $12.50.

Special Men's Suits $15

A line of fancy worsted suits, delayed in delivery, has just come in. We intended to mark them $22, but to sell them all before Easter we make the price $15.

Raincoats and Topcoats, $10 to $28

Ranging between these two prices are goods appealing to every taste and every age.

The variety and completeness of our stocks of Spring outergarments are nowhere surpassed.

Brill Brothers

Youths' Suits $8

These Suits correspond to our men's $10 suits. They have hand work on shoulders and collars, haircloth fronts and canvas interlining; neat worsted patterns; special, $8.

Boys' Spring Clothes $2.95

Russian Suits, Sailor Blouses, Norfolk Suits and Shower Proof Topcoats and Reefers; $5 values; Easter price, $2.95.

The New Hat For Easter $2

$3 quality Derbies, new blocks, maple, brown and black ..... $2.
$3 quality "Fedoras," pearl, steel, nutria and black ..... $2.

STROLLERS $3

All the new Spring shapes in "Strollers, the shoe for you." Vici, box calf and Patent Corona Coltskin, high and Oxford shoes. Dress styles, walking and outing. Sold only by us—$3.

Easter Furnishings.

Coat Style Dress Shirts, with free set of pearl studs $1.48
Parisian Fancy Handkerchiefs 35c. value, special 17c
Neckwear; 47 inches long, 1¾ inches wide, French backed 4-in-hands of silks shown nowhere else at less than $1; our special 48c

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway,
47 Cortlandt St.,
211 and 219 6th Av.,
125th St., Cor. Third Av.

HARLEM STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat., Bonn & Christians in the great military play, "Znpfenstreich," (TATTOO.)

EDEN Musee World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Free attractions. POWELL and 9.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Matinee Every Day, 25c. TURNED UP.

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE NEXT SUNDAY. Seats now on sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT, 122nd PERFORMANCE
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Sat., 2.
6th MONTH—XTRA MAT. WED., April 6
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and great cast.

New Lyceum WEST 45TH ST. & B'way. At. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAST 2 NIGHTS THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
Monday, Chas. Hawtrey in Saucy Sally.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
Edith Wynne Mattbison as Kate Hardcastle.
Ben Greet as ..... Tony Lumpkin
NEXT WEEK HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE PRINCE OF PILSEN
Prior to its London presentation.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER In MAN PROPOSES, Preceded by Frederic Lemaitre.
Next week Ethel Barrymore in Cousin Kate

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
GARRICK THEATRE NEXT MONDAY.
ELEANOR ROBSON MERELY MARY ANN
Next Week—Wm. Collier—The Dictator.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th & B'way. NEXT MON. SEATS READY.
THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE, with WM. H. THOMPSON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saty.
KATHERINE KENNEDY in Elwyn A. Barron's Play. THE RULING POWER
Next week ELEANOR ROBSON.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
3½ Hours of Continuous Thrilling Performances. Magnificent Representation of
THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR.
100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.
ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap.
Solo and Chico, the Marvellous Unicyclists, Descending a Steep Ladder in a Carrying Act.
A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother. Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
IN WILTON LACKAYE "THE PIT."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tele., 6726-38.
FIRST TIME TO-MOROW NIGHT
"PIFF, PAFF, POUF."
Seats Now on Sale at Box Office.

PRINCESS Beg. Monday. Seats on Sale. April 4th, AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE
With H. REEVES-SMITH and Great Cast

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way.
Curtain Up To-night at 8:10.
FOR A BRIEF SEASON. ELABORATE REVIVAL OF
THE TWO ORPHANS
With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Mail Orders Received When Accompanied by Remittance. No Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.
The much-talked-of laughing hit.
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4th, at 8:30.
GRAND CONCERT
Under the direction of Mr. HEINRICH CONRIED.
Benefit of the Young Women's Christian Ass'n
Assisted by the following artists:
MISS OLIVE FREMSTAD, MR. ALOIS BURGSTALLER
MONS. POL PLANCON, MR. CAMPANARI
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SEVENTY-FIVE.
Mr. Alfred Hertz ..... Conductor
Tickets, 75 cts. to $2.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St., n'r 7th Av. Mr. Richard MANSFIELD
To-night—"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."
Sat. Mat.—"OLD HEIDELBERG."
Sat. Evg.—"BEAU BRUMMEL."
NEXT WEEK BERTHA GALLAND Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall.
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT GRAND CONCERT.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
Last 2 Nights. Last Matinee Sat. at 2.
Forbes Gertrude in ROBERTSON-ELLIOTT HAMLET
NEXT MONDAY—TICKETS NOW ON SALE.
WRIGHT LORIMER in THE SHEPHERD KING

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
COUNTY CHAIRMAN 163d to 164th time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

BROADWAY 41st and B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN THE NEW COMIC OPERA—THE YANKEE CONSUL.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 15c. & 50c. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. 8t Sts 81.
23d St. Best Vaude. Bill of Season
58th St. Howard Hall Man Who Dared
5th WEDDING MARCH
125th St. Cont. Vaudeville. Cap

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds west to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,925. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904.—14 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

QUESTION HAWLEY ON COTTON DEALS

Says that He, Sully, and Ray Were "Interested."

WON'T ADMIT JOINT ACCOUNTS

Memoranda of Deals in Evidence—Array of Eminent Counsel in Court.

The examination of Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray as witnesses in the bankruptcy proceedings against Daniel J. Sully & Co. was begun yesterday before Thomas Alexander, United States Commissioner, sitting as a Special Examiner in the United States District Court. The courtroom was filled with an interested crowd, consisting mainly of creditors, newspaper reporters, and clerks for the principals in the proceedings.

There was also an imposing array of counsel for various creditors, and the courtroom was well filled when Mr. Alexander took the bench. Among the eminent lawyers present were Elihu Root, acting for the receivers; Henry W. Taft and David H. Miller, who occupied seats next to him. John R. Dos Passos appeared for Mr. Sully. Boothby & Baldwin represented the creditors' committee. A member of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall represented Lehman Brothers, large creditors of the defunct firm. W. M. Ivins was in attendance on behalf of Fernie, Wilson & Co., and Turner, Roiston & Horace appeared for S. M. Weld & Co. Messrs. Hawley and Ray were represented by Julien T. Davies of Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

Of the creditors' committee were present Reinhard Siedenburg, J. Temple Gwathmey, and G. H. Chapman. R. H. McDougall, President of the Cotton Exchange, occupied a prominent seat, and among other prominent cotton merchants present were George Bailey, George Brennecke, and J. Mandelbaum.

Daniel J. Sully came in late and took a seat by his counsel. He was immaculately dressed in a black English walking coat, a white silk waistcoat, and a tie of the latest design. He wore four large rings. His cuff buttons were jeweled, and in his tie was a large four-leaf clover stickpin with a diamond dewdrop. His white waistcoat set off a heavy gold watch chain. His manner was one of assurance. He did not stop to shake hands or greet the men who were taking steps to recover their money from his alleged partners.

Edwin Hawley, who took the witness stand first, was equally self-possessed, and only once or twice did he show any irritation.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Root, who stated the circumstances to the examiner. He had hardly finished when Julien T. Davies obtained the privilege of speaking, and said that his clients had been served with subpoenas duces tecum only late on Thursday afternoon, but that, as they had nothing to conceal, and as the interests of so many persons were concerned, he had advised them not to test the legality of the examination, which was doubtful, but to appear ready for the proceedings.

Mr. Davies also asked the privilege to act as counsel for his clients in court, but Mr. Root objected on the ground that this was an ex parte proceeding, in which only the petitioners had any standing in court. The Commissioner so ruled, thereby excluding the right of Mr. Davies or any other lawyer to interfere in any way with the examination. Nevertheless, Mr. Davies tried to enter an objection a few minutes after that, but after a little talk with Mr. Root gave way.

Answering Mr. Root's questions, Mr. Hawley said that he was a President and Director of several railroads, and also a member of the firm of Hawley & Davis. He said he had known Daniel J. Sully for a year and a half, and that his relations with him were those of a customer to his broker. He had also lent $600,000 to Mr. Sully in September, 1903. The loan was secured by stocks and bonds. This loan he had since closed out.

All his transactions with the Sully firm, he said, were conducted with but little writing. He gave his orders. Sully and his clerks did not enter their results on his ledger, but various memoranda were kept of the transactions.

These memoranda were produced in court, and they showed that there were eight distinct accounts between Mr. Hawley and the Sully firm. In all of these Sully and Ray were interested with Hawley, except in transaction "No. 3," when there were five participants. In the other transactions each of them had a one-third interest, except in Transaction "No. 5," in which Sully had a half interest, while Ray and Hawley had a quarter interest each.

These transactions ranged from Dec. 3, 1903, the date of the first transaction, to March 18, 1904, when the last account was closed. The transactions were not for nearly so large amounts as has been commonly supposed. The following table shows the size of the transactions and the profits of the men interested, as far as they appeared from yesterday's testimony.

No.	Bales.	Profit of— Sully.	Ray.	Hawley.
1	50,100	$45,220.	.....	$45,220
2	10,000	15,200	$15,200	15,200
3	35,100	65,205	65,205	65,205
4	1,500	10,000	10,000	.....
5	19,100	20,310	10,140	10,140
6	84,100	50,000	50,000	50,000
7	10,000	4,966	4,966	4,966
8	50,700	.....	.....	(loss not stated.)
	240,600	$210,901	$155,511	$200,731

In addition to these transactions there was another in which five men, whose names did not become known yesterday, were interested. This account was for 30,000 bales of May cotton, and was open on March 17, the day before the suspension of the Sully firm. Some of the profits as set forth were only approximated by Mr. Hawley, who did not have his check book along, and was therefore unable to give exact figures.

"No. 8" is the one over which there is the dispute as to Mr. Hawley's liability, as it was not closed until the day of the suspension. It is understood to have resulted in a loss of over $200,000.

With the exception of the first transaction all of these were marked on the statements "joint three account." Mr. Root tried to make Mr. Hawley explain what "joint three account" meant.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Hawley, "why D. J. Sully should have marked any account 'joint three account.'"

"Can't you give us some light on this?"

"No," said Mr. Hawley, and he declined to admit that the accounts were joint accounts, although he said that he, Sully, and Ray were all interested in the transactions.

Mr. Root asked Mr. Hawley if he had ever made a division with Mr. Sully.

"I never did to my knowledge, but I divided with Mr. Ray and other parties," was the answer.

"Then," asked Mr. Root, "Mr. Sully retained his share before he sent you a check?"

"I don't know," said Mr. Hawley. "The assumption was that he did."

There were also put in evidence a number of letters written on the day of the failure. In one of these Mr. Hawley speaks of inclosing a check of $82,420. This check has since been paid.

The rest of the session was taken up with identification of the handwritings of the various memoranda and letters. At 2 o'clock an adjournment was taken until next Thursday at 11 A. M.

CLARK WON'T NAME LOBBY.

Senator Declines to Tell Who Is Pushing Repeal of Land Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Clark of Wyoming declined to-day to name the men whom he stated before the Senate yesterday were employed as a lobby at Washington to bring about a repeal of the land and homestead laws. Senator Clark says, however, that he will privately give the names to any Senator who wants them.

The charges are likely to produce further debate and perhaps lead to an investigation. Mr. Clark's charge was not veiled, but was open and direct. He said:

"I say with a full knowledge and with responsibility for my words that never in the history of public land legislation has there been such a determined and such an insistent lobby as has been behind this proposition for the last three years to repeal the land laws of the United States.

"It is no secret that they have a bureau established here in this city for that purpose. It is no secret that they maintain a weekly organ of publication devoted to this, and to this alone. It is no secret that one of the greatest of these holders boasted in a public speech at a banquet within the last two months that his company alone had contributed $25,000 to this propaganda."

Mr. Patterson thought the name of the man engaged in lobbying ought to be made known to the Senate, "that he would be known from one end of the country to the other."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—John H. Fimple, Assistant Commissioner in the United States General Land Office, testified in the Hyde-Diamond land fraud case to-day. He is a witness for the prosecution, but was called, under protest, by the attorneys for the defense. He stated that about fifty-three forest reservations, comprising 2,000,000 acres, had been created under the act of March 30, 1888.

He added that probably 1,000 selectors of these lands had appeared by attorneys.

TWO WOMEN KILLED BY TRAIN.

One Sacrificed Her Life by Turning Back to Save the Other.

Side by side in the Jersey City Morgue lie the bodies of Mrs. Minnie Langerfeld, thirty years old, of 31 Wales Avenue, and Mrs. Josephine Steingraver, thirty-two years old, of 37 Wales Avenue. They were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near James Avenue shortly after noon yesterday by an express train on its way to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Woolraven, who saw the accident from her window, says Mrs. Steingraver had crossed the track, and, Mrs. Langerfeld following, stopped on the track of the west-bound passenger train. A freight train hid the approaching train from the two women. Mrs. Langerfeld appeared paralyzed with fear, and Mrs. Steingraver turning back either to assist her or because she was confused, was hurled to one side. Mrs. Langerfeld shot upward and forward and dropped sixty feet in front of the train and her body was dragged forty feet by the wheels of the locomotive.

Mrs. Steingraver leaves three children and Mrs. Langerfeld two. Frederick Steingraver, husband of one of the women, who works in New York, was notified by telephone of his wife's death immediately after the accident, but denounced his informant as an "April fool joker," and paid no attention to the matter until the police sent him a telegram informing him of the tragedy.

GOT REVELATION NOT TO WED.

Woman Wouldn't Remarry Former Husband Because He Was Not Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Mrs. Nora Hardman to-day forsook her fiancé just before the time set for the wedding and explained to the minister and assembled guests: "I cannot marry the man I love until I know that he is saved."

R. J. Caldwell and Mrs. Hardman were formerly man and wife, but last Fall she became interested in the "holiness" movement and the resulting differences of opinion resulted in Mr. Caldwell obtaining a divorce. The woman resumed the name of a former husband. Recently a reconciliation was effected and a second marriage arranged.

On the way for the license the bride-elect prayed twenty minutes on the steps of the City Hall for a revelation as to the Divine opinion of the match. Her decision, she says, was due to the asked-for revelation.

Atlantic City at Easter Time
is a very attractive resort and growing in popularity every year. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs through trains from New York to Atlantic City, leaving West 23d Street 9:25 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, and 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Parlor cars daily, dining car Sunday.—Adv.

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SUICIDE LEAPS FROM TWENTY-FIRST STORY

S. J. Haydon Seeks Death from Dizzy Height of Skyscraper.

A PROMINENT RAILROAD MAN

Jump Is Taken from an Unoccupied Office in the New "Forty-two Broadway" Building.

Sidney Johnston Haydon, a well-known railroad man, who for the last year and a half lived in the Holley, an apartment hotel at 36 Washington Square West, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from the twenty-first story of the new "Forty-two Broadway" Building. The police say that the man's choice of a means of ending life was one of the most remarkable in the annals of the city. Those persons who were acquainted with Haydon say that he had always appeared to be perfectly sane. It is believed that be feared being in financial straits.

Haydon is supposed to have entered the building about 3 o'clock, which was half an hour before he made his leap. The building is new, and few of the offices are occupied. Those unrented are left unlocked during the day for inspection by prospective tenants. The room to which Haydon made his way in order to end his life is in the south wing on the New Street side. From the sill the distance to the ground is 320 feet. It being an unoccupied office, the windows were closed. Haydon placed his umbrella in a corner, raised a sash as far as it would go to admit of the passage of his huge form, and stepped out on the three-foot sill. Then he closed the window behind him and leaped.

The body struck feet first directly in front of a saloon in the rear of the building. The impact, according to scores of persons in the neighborhood, made a noise like the report of a large calibre pistol. Two boys, Frank McLaughlin and Joseph Allimento, were the only persons, so far as is known, who saw the body of the man as it came tumbling down from the dizzy height. So fast did it descend that the boys did not at first realize that it was a man. When it struck the ground the boys darted up the street to where Policeman Esmond Gray of the Old Slip Station was, and managed to make him understand that something awful had happened.

"The man shot himself," faltered McLaughlin, and Allimento stammered a similar explanation of the affair.

The policeman investigated their story and then sent for an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital, though it was evident that the man was dead.

The news of Haydon's jump spread like wildfire through the neighborhood, and although it was after most of the brokers, bankers, and other business men had gone home, a tremendous crowd soon gathered. The body was removed to the Old Slip Station. In the pockets were found $44.40, several letters, and a cardcase with engraved cards bearing Haydon's name. It also was ascertained from papers in the pockets that the man lived at the Holley, and Mr. Knott, the manager of the house, was summoned by telephone. He positively identified the body as that of his tenant.

So far as Mr. Knott knew, Haydon was a man of leisure, and, although everybody in the Holley knew him, he had never seen fit to tell any one of his affairs. The manager himself, he said, did not know the address of any of his relatives.

Mr. Knott said that Haydon was not married and that he always appeared to have plenty of money. A clerk at the hotel said later that the dead man was a Southerner and it was remarked that he bore the name of the famous Confederate commander Albert Sidney Johnston. One of the women guests said that Mr. Haydon had been worried very much lately by the fact that he was becoming deaf. He remarked yesterday morning, she added, that unless he improved everybody would soon be screaming at him.

The building known as "The Forty-two Broadway" was visited yesterday by about 5,000 persons, a majority of them being prospective tenants, and twelve of the elevators were kept busy all day. No one could be found who remembered seeing a man 6 feet 4 inches in height, weighing 240 pounds, well dressed, of rather distinguished appearance, enter the building. One of the employes in the Edison Building, however, said that he knew Haydon and that he believed him to have been a speculator.

Coroner Brown late last night made public one of the letters found on Haydon by the police. It was from Erastus Young, the General Auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad. The letter was dated San Francisco, March 5, and read:

Your letter of the 27th, addressed to me at Omaha and forwarded to me here, just received. I am very glad to have it, and will certainly keep you in mind for anything in your line that may come under my notice. I fear I cannot offer much encouragement for a position in our service, as there are usually more men qualified for promotion than we can find places for. I will, however, take great pleasure in aiding you in any way in my power. I trust that if you desire to re-engage in railroad work you will not have to wait long before finding a suitable opening.

Another letter was from a woman, whose name Coroner Brown would not make public, in which the writer told Haydon she was sure that everything would end well, and that she was certain that Mr. Young was sincere in his desire to aid him.

An envelope, from which a letter had been removed, also was found. It bore the name of Eugene Talcott of 108-110 Franklin Street, this city. There is no Eugene Talcott in the New York directory, but there is an A. W. Talcott, who has an office at that Franklin Street address. His home is in Rye, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Sidney Johnston Haydon, who committed suicide in New York by jumping from the top floor of a skyscraper, was prominent as a railroad man and related to many prominent Kentuckians. During his residence in Louisville some years ago he was one of the chief clerks in the Auditor's office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. After leaving Louisville he became Auditor of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Road. Later he opened an office as expert accountant in New York.

He was a bachelor. His mother, Mrs. Anna G. Haydon of Louisville, is the only surviving member of his immediate family.

Damage by Ice to Erie Canal.

ALBANY, April 1.—According to the latest estimates made by employes in the Department of Public Works, the cost of repairing the damage to the Erie Canal caused by the floods and the breaking of the ice gorges in the Mohawk Valley may considerably exceed $100,000.

If you get run down and awake perspiring begin to take Piso's Cure. All druggists. 25c.—Adv.

NAVAL OFFICER A SUICIDE.

Lieut. Commander Warburton Kills Himself on the Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 1.—Lieut. Commander Edgar Townsend Warburton, Chief Engineer of the battleship Maine, now at Pensacola, sent a bullet through his brain to-day, death resulting almost instantly. His fellow-officers are at a loss to understand his reasons for the act, as he has been in good spirits since the arrival of the ship at Pensacola.

The executive officer was the first to discover the suicide. He was passing the door of the cabin of the Chief Engineer, when he was startled by the report of a revolver and heard a bullet whiz by his ear. The bullet, after having passed through the brain of the Chief Engineer, passed through the screen door of the cabin and struck the rail near where the executive officer was standing.

It was apparent from the position that the Commander occupied when he was first found that he had shot himself deliberately. The pistol was clasped firmly in the right hand, and the ball had penetrated just above the right temple, passing out just over the left ear. His fellow-officers claim that it was an accident, but the circumstances do not admit of a doubt as to suicidal intent.

All the ships of the squadron have been ordered in mourning, and the remains will be shipped to-morrow to his widow in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Lieut. Commander Warburton is survived by a widow, a brother, and two sisters, all of whom live in this city. At his home, 4412 Chestnut Street, to-night his widow was prostrated with grief. She could ascribe no cause for her husband's deed. His brother said that a letter was received from the Commander on March 28 in which he wrote as though in the best of health and spirits.

He was appointed from Pennsylvania cadet engineer at the Naval Academy Oct. 1, 1872, and was commissioned assistant engineer July 1, 1878, and passed assistant engineer July 1, 1887. He was on the Huron when that vessel was wrecked off Neg's Head, N. C., Nov. 24, 1877.

From November, 1886, to September, 1887, he was Secretary of the Examining Board of Naval Engineers in this city. After service on the Pacific Coast and three years of inspection duty at Cramps' Shipyards in this city he was promoted chief engineer May, 1897, and served on the New Orleans during the Spanish-American war, taking part in the bombardments of the fortifications at the entrance of the harbor and also on the blockade of San Juan, Porto Rico. He was commissioned Lieut. Commander March 3, 1899. He was transferred from the Indiana to the Maine a few months ago.

KILLED BY BIRTHDAY ROSE.

Thorn Scratches Aged Woman's Finger, Causing Blood Poisoning.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 1.—Mrs. Francis Dannbacher of Maolis Avenue, Bloomfield, died this afternoon from blood poisoning. A few days ago she celebrated the seventy-first anniversary of her birth, and among the presents received was a handsome bouquet of roses. While exhibiting them to her friends the aged woman accidentally scratched one of her fingers with a thorn.

Mrs. Dannbacher paid no attention to the wound at the time, but the next day her arm and hand began to swell to such proportions that the family physician was called in. He pronounced her ailment blood poisoning. Yesterday a New York specialist was called in consultation with other physicians, but the septic condition was too extensive to be mastered.

HILL PLOT YARN DENIED.

Story That Tammany Would Not Be Allowed to Name Its Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—A story was started here to-day that David B. Hill, now that he is certain of controlling the State Convention which will meet in Albany on April 18, intends to secure a united delegation for Parker to go to the St. Louis Convention by denying to Tammany the privilege of naming the delegates from the Congressional districts included within the City of New York. The delegates to the Democratic National Convention have in this State customarily been ratified by the State Convention.

The story has it that Mr. Hill, in order to avoid the possibility of division in the New York delegation on the candidacy of Judge Parker, would see to it that the selections of delegates made by Tammany were rejected, and men selected in their stead who could absolutely be relied upon to vote for Judge Parker.

An authoritative denial was to-night obtained from Mr. Hill's headquarters that Mr. Hill has any such intention as imputed to him.

TWO SOLID PARKER COUNTIES.

Herkimer and Albany Both Declare for the Judge's Nomination.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The Democrats of the Second Albany District to-day elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed them for Judge Parker. All of the Albany delegation, now complete, have been thus instructed.

Democratic caucuses were held to-day throughout Herkimer County, and were carried, without exception, for Judge Parker, who got 51 votes to 6 for Hearst.

The Second District Democratic Assembly Convention, held at Wilson this afternoon, also elected delegates to the State Convention and indorsed Judge Parker for President.

SUE TWENTY-SIX RAILROADS.

Chicago Coal Men Allege Illegal Combination in Restraint of Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Eight specific charges alleging violations of the Sherman anti-trust law are brought against the twenty-six leading railroads running into Chicago in a bill prepared for the Chicago Coal Shippers' Association, to be filed in the United States Circuit Court. The action is an attempt by the coal men to put the Chicago Car Service Association out of business on the ground that it is an illegal combination of railroads. The bill is a petition for injunction against each of the railroads.

The charges are summed up in the last clause, wherein it is alleged that the purpose and object of the association and the direct and necessary effect of its operations is artificially to restrain trade and the maintenance of unreasonable and arbitrary regulations for the conduct of the business of the defendant railroad companies in defiance of the law.

The railroads will be given their first hearing a week from Friday.

Over Sunday at Atlantic City
is a popular outing. Through trains via Pennsylvania Railroad leave West 32d Street Station at 9:25 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, 7:55 A. M. Sundays. Parlor cars daily, dining car Sundays.—Adv.

EXPLORERS FOUND GREAT ANTARCTIC PLATEAU

Interior of South Victoria Rises to Height of 9,000 Feet.

SCOTT'S BOLD TRIP WESTWARD

Party from the Ship Discovery Tried to Cut Canal Through Ice—Relief Ships Used Dynamite.

LYTTELTON, New Zealand, April 1.—The British antarctic steamer Discovery and the relief steamers Morning and Terra-nova arrived here to-day.

The relief ships, which left Hobart Dec. 5, reached the Discovery Feb. 14, and found all the members of the expedition in excellent health and spirits. There was great excitement among the crews of all the ships when they sighted each other, and the rescuers found that all was well on board the long-absent Discovery.

Scientific work was continued by the explorers throughout the Winter of 1903. They established the fact that the interior of Victorialand continues at a height of 9,000 feet, and is evidently a vast continental plateau. A new route to the west was found and a depot was established 2,000 feet up the glacier.

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, April 1.—Capt. R. F. Scott, R. N., of the Discovery, says that the Winter of 1903 passed pleasantly and that the members of the expedition enjoyed much greater comfort than in 1902. Sledging operations began in September under severe conditions, owing to extremely low temperatures, which frequently fell to 60 degrees below zero.

In November one party reached a point 160 geographical miles southeast of the ship. There was no trace of land; and evidence was obtained showing that this was a vast floating ice plain.

Capt. Scott with another party made two excursions westward in October over a glacier. They gained the summit Oct. 11 and crossed the magnetic meridian Oct. 20 in longitude 155½ east. Proceeding still westward the party reached a point 270 miles from the ship in latitude 78, south longitude 146½ east. The interior of South Victoria is evidently a vast continental plateau stretching continuously upward for 9,000 feet. The glacier valley affords magnificent scenery and gives a natural geological section of the mountains.

In the middle of December the party attempted to cut a canal through the ice, which was from 7 to 8 feet thick, but the effort was futile owing to constant refreezing. The open water was then seventeen miles from the ship.

The relief ships arrived simultaneously Jan. 5. The ice began to break at the end of January, assisted by systematic dynamiting. On Feb. 12 a general break-up brought the relief ships to Hut Point, and on Feb. 14 two heavy charges of dynamite placed the Discovery in open water.

In the succeeding days the heavy gales drove the vessels apart and the Discovery was driven ashore, where she remained for eight hours in a critical position before she freed herself.

"On Feb. 19," said Capt. Scott, "we got seventy-five tons of coal from the relief ships. Before a fresh gale drove us north we kept close along the coast line and parted company with the other ships at Cape Washington, with a clear sea to the north. We entered Wood Bay and Robertson Bay, but in attempting to pass around Cape North we met with heavy pack ice.

"We found that we had not sufficient coal to enter Smith Inlet and skirted the pack to the east and north, and proceeded west along Parallel 69½ latitude, and on March 2 found that Balleny and Russel Islands were identical. We passed through the group and continued west to longitude 156, when want of coal obliged us to turn north. The coast line reported in this direction we found to be a mistake, as no such land exists.

"We arrived at Auckland Island March 15 with only ten tons of coal in our bunkers. The Terra Nova and the Morning rejoined us March 20, after experiencing terrible weather. The shortage of coal alone compelled our early return."

FAST TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Ontario and Western Engine Leaves Track, but Cars Don't.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 1.—Fast express train No. 8, on the Ontario and Western Railroad, had a narrow escape from disaster this morning about four miles from this city. The train of five coaches was on one of the fastest stretches of the road and was going sixty miles an hour, when the engine left the rails.

Engineer E. P. Dewitt threw back the throttle and stuck to his post. The heavy coaches stayed on the rails, and, although the engine ran over the ties for thirty rods before being stopped, it stayed upright. No one was injured.

WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Her Body Found Bearing the Marks of Several Stiletto Wounds.

WESTON, Mass., April 1.—The authorities of Middlesex County are investigating the death of Miss Mahel Page, aged forty, whose body was found by her father in her room at home here yesterday. The case was thought to be one of suicide at first glance, but the location of one or more of the wounds on the body raised a doubt that they could have been self-inflicted.

Miss Page was alone at her home for several hours yesterday, and it was during this interval that her death occurred. No weapon has been found, but the police are of the opinion that the wounds were inflicted with a stiletto. In this connection it is recalled that some time ago a tramp, apparently an Italian, called at the Page house, asking for food and his request was refused.

INSTRUCTED FOR ROOSEVELT.

New York and Louisiana Republicans Want His Nomination.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 1.—At nearly all the Republican caucuses held in the towns of Jefferson County to-day resolutions were adopted calling for the nomination of President Roosevelt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 1.—The Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District has indorsed the Roosevelt Administration and elected delegates to the National Convention instructed to vote for Roosevelt.

The Ideal High-Ball—Usher's.
It is real Glenlivet.—Adv.

DECLINES $1,800,000 BEQUEST.

Denver Doctor Turns Inherited Fortune Over to His Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 1.—Dr. William A. Harroun of the city has telegraphed his sister, Mrs. J. M. Lewis of Portland, Me., that he will not accept the $1,800,000 estate just bequeathed him by his uncle, J. A. Harroun, and that it shall all go to her and her family. Dr. Harroun says:

"I have refused to accept a penny of $1,800,000 and have turned it over to my sister because I am able to make my own living. Every penny that I have made and every penny that I ever have I shall make."

The inheritance came to Dr. Harroun as the heir of James A. Harroun, who died a few weeks ago in Kilkenny, Ireland. He was the last of Dr. Harroun's father's brothers and, according to an agreement between the elder Harrouns that whatever either should leave at death should go to the oldest son of the other or to whomsoever he should designate, the property, consisting of lands and cash, was willed to the Denver doctor.

LANDSLIDE AT DEVIL'S HOLE.

Comes with an Explosion and Revives Up-State Volcano Tradition.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 1.—Inhabitants in the vicinity of Devil's Hole, near Dansville, Livingston County, are terrified over a big landslide occasioned by some subterranean phenomena as yet unexplained.

The landslide occurred this morning at 3 o'clock, a muffled explosion being heard at the same time and apparently coming from the bowels of the earth. In 1796 a large stream of water burst from the east hill with a sound like thunder, hurling rocks weighing hundreds of pounds high in the air, and causing a rent in the mountains, known as Devil's Hole. Since then there has been a tradition that Devil's Hole is located over the mouth of a volcano.

TELEPHONE GIRL MADE DEAF.

Jury Awards Her $15,000 Damages Against Chicago Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 1.—For deafness in her left ear, caused by an electric shock from a telephone receiver, Miss Mary Schultz, 2,614 Wallace Street, secured to-day a verdict of $15,000 against the Chicago Telephone Company.

The accident occurred April 23, 1899, at the switchboard station of the telephone company at 151 Twenty-second Street, where Miss Schultz, then seventeen years old, was employed as an operator. While she had the receiving apparatus around her head and ear a bolt of electricity was transmitted through the wires and she received such a shock that she was thrown violently to the floor.

HAVANA EXPRESS ABLAZE.

Stops Amid Flames from Woodpile—Cars Burned, Passengers Escape.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, April 1.—The Havana express, on the Cuba Railroad, due at Santiago at 10 o'clock last night, ran into the flames from one of the company's woodpiles which was burning alongside the track at a curve east of Las Tunas. The engineer being unable to stop, attempted to speed through, but the heat had caused the rails to spread, and the train, which was crowded with passengers, was derailed in the midst of the fire.

All on board the train escaped by the sides of the cars, which were not immediately exposed to the flames. Among the passengers was Terazzini, the Italian opera singer.

A sleeper, two coaches, and an observation car were burned. The mail, baggage, and express consignments were saved.

WOMAN HELD UP AT HOME.

Facing Two Revolvers, She Hands Over Money and Rings.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., April 1.—Mrs. Harry Burgess was confronted by an armed thief in her home here yesterday afternoon, and, under threats of instant death, was compelled to give up $20 and several valuable rings. The man appeared at the Burgess home at about 4 o'clock, and, finding Mrs. Burgess alone with her little children, pointed two revolvers at her head and ordered her not to make an outcry.

After satisfying himself that he had everything of value that could be easily carried away the thief again threatened to kill his victim if she made an outcry before he had a chance to escape. Mrs. Burgess collapsed after the man fled, and when her husband returned from work in the evening he found her prostrated.

Mrs. Burgess gave a good description of the burglar. The Borough Marshal was notified and a posse started out in search of the thief, but failed to get him.

STRIKES HIT NEW ORLEANS.

Series of Tie-Ups Promise to Spoil Banner Building Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—To-day witnessed the first of what it is feared will be a series of tie-ups of building construction in this city. Three strikes went into effect to-day in the building trades—the painters, the tinners, and building laborers. All stopped work this morning because their demands had been refused.

On April 7 strikes of the carpenters, lathers, and hod carriers will come on, for no settlement of their demands is in sight.

This year would have been a record-breaking building season in New Orleans. Already $6,000,000 worth of contracts had been let.

MRS. McKINLEY'S FRANK.

Good Only for Mail Sent by Her—Mrs. Garfield's Wider Privilege.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Acting Postmaster General Wynne has issued an order calling the attention of Postmasters to the terms of the statutes now in force extending the franking privilege to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield and Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, widows of late Presidents.

There is a striking difference in the two acts. The one of Dec. 20, 1881, under which Mrs. Garfield has enjoyed the franking privilege, allows free carriage in the mails of all mail matter sent to her and sent out by her under her autograph signature, while the act of Jan. 22, 1902, under which Mrs. McKinley has had the franking privilege, limits the privilege to mail sent by her.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

ANOTHER NIGHT DASH AT PORT ARTHUR

Togo Seeks to Ascertain Effect of Last "Bottling" Expedition.

ALEXIEFF VISITS WARSHIPS

He Presents Gold Swords of Honor to the Captains of the Cruisers Bayan, Novik and Askold.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says Vice Admiral Togo made another attack on Port Arthur during the night of March 30 and 31.

The dispatch adds that it is understood the attack was for the purpose of taking soundings and ascertaining the effects of the last attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet. No details of the attack are obtainable.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The Associated Press is officially informed that up to the present the Government has received no news to confirm the statement sent by a new agency from Tokio that the Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur during the night of March 30 and 31.

Viceroy Alexieff is at Port Arthur on a tour of inspection. He arrived there yesterday and his stay will be brief. With Admiral Makaroff and Gen. Stoessel, respectively commanders of the Russian naval and military forces at Port Arthur, and Gen. Smirnoff, he visited the battleships Petropavlovsk, Retvizan, and Czarevitch, the protected cruiser Pallada, and other ships in the harbor, and later conferred gold swords of honor, with St. George's ribbons inscribed "For Gallantry," upon the Captains of the cruisers Bayan, Novik, and Askold.

According to information received here it is believed the Japanese are preparing to repeat their attempts on Port Arthur. There is a growing conviction in naval and military circles that Vice Admiral Togo's desperate endeavors to bottle up or cripple the squadron there are for the purpose of definitely immobilizing it while the Japanese effect a landing at Niu-Chwang or some other point.

Vice Admiral Makaroff's capture of a Japanese steamer near an island between the extremity of the Liao-Tung Peninsula and the Shan-Tung Peninsula proves that he is watching the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. It is not believed the Japanese will attempt to debark on the shores of the Liao-Tung Gulf while Makaroff's fleet is uncrippled.

The Emperor has ordered the Korietz, Varieg, Stereguschtchi, and Yenisei stricken from the navy list.

BRITAIN "OUT IN THE COLD."

Continent's Sympathy for Russia as a Russian Paper Pictures It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The Novoe Vremya, referring to the visits of the Kaiser and President Loubet to Italy, declares that the connecting link between the Triple and Dual Alliances is the sincere sympathy with Russia cherished by the States composing the two alliances.

The article asserts that in recent professions of international friendship there has been no mention of England, in spite of the fact that England has thrust her friendship upon Italy, France, Germany, and Russia.

England's manysidedness, it is argued, and the sympathy she has displayed with Japan, is causing other nations to hold aloof from her. The paper warns its readers not to be led aside by the recent change in the tone of the English press in reference to the war. It goes on to say:

"It is simply a display of great political tact, in forgetfulness of which the English press went to the greatest extremes, to the danger of England herself."

The Brigheviya Viedomosti suggests that England is disappointed with the proceedings of her ally, and that she is inclined to estimate the strength of Russia more favorably than hitherto.

The Sviet joins the Novoe Vremya in urging that China be informed that merely external neutrality is insufficient, and that any breach of neutrality, whether formal or informal, will be regarded in effect as a breach for which China will be held responsible.

MAY BUY SHIPS IN GERMANY.

Japanese Officers Inspect the Vulcan Yards at Stettin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 1.—A number of Japanese officers under the guidance of a Japanese Naval Attaché at Berlin were conducted over the Vulcan Shipbuilding Yard at Stettin yesterday.

It is anticipated that Japan may place in Germany orders for the construction of some of the new vessels which are to be built at once in order to maintain the strength of the Japanese Navy.

SINKING OF JAPANESE SHIP.

Russian Version Says Maps and Torpedoes Were Found on Junk.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—A semi-official dispatch from Port Arthur bearing to-day's date says:

"Our entire squadron left the harbor March 28, making for the Miaotas Islands. At 11 o'clock the cruiser Novik signaled a steamer towing a Chinese junk. She would not stop until the torpedo boat Vrimanlny fired two shots. It was the Japanese steamer Hanlen Maru, on board which were found ten Japanese and eleven Chinamen, various papers, telegrams, and maps, and two Whitehead torpedoes. The crew was taken on board our ship, after which the vessel was taken in tow and subsequently sunk.

"The Novik and accompanying torpedo

boats rejoined the squadron, which returned to Port Arthur.

"The Grand Duke Boris arrived March 30 and received a public welcome.

"All is quiet."

JAPANESE ROUT RUSSIANS.

Czar's Troops Retreat After Fight at Yong-Chun—Cavalry in Distress.

TOKIO, April 1.—Information has been received here from a private source that the Japanese troops, after dislodging the Russians at Cheng-Ju (about fifty miles northwest of Ping-Yang) on March 28, rested for one day, and then advanced to Yong-Chun, (about forty-five miles west of Cheng-Ju.)

After a brief engagement they drove the enemy further north, the Russians retreating toward Un-San, a town eighty miles northeast of Yong-Chun.

SEOUL, April 1.—It has been learned here that the Russian cavalry in much distress is retiring toward Wi-Ju. They are cutting down telegraph poles to use as fuel, and their horses are dying for lack of proper food.

Brig. Gen. Allen, United States military observer with the Japanese army, has returned here from Ping-Yang. He says the roads in northern Korea are in very bad condition, and that the Russians have lost excellent opportunities to take advantage of the natural obstacles offered by the country to oppose the Japanese advance.

Gen. Allen believes that the Russians intend to make a stand at the Yalu.

TOKIO, April 1—3 P. M.—The first party of foreign correspondents left Tokio for the front to-day. It consisted of sixteen newspaper men, mostly British and Americans. From here the party goes to Moji, (opposite Shimonoseki, Japan,) leaving there April 6 on a Japanese transport for their destination, which is kept secret.

A crowd gathered at Shinbashi Station, where the correspondents went on board a train, and cheered the departing writers.

SIZE OF RUSSIA'S ARMY.

Said to Number 170,000 Infantry, 17,000 Cavalry, and 256 Guns.

PARIS, April 2.—The Figaro's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"A detailed list of the Russian troops in the Far East was semi-officially communicated to me to-day, and though I am forbidden to betray the secrets of mobilization, I am allowed to give the general figures.

"The list was drawn up on the evening of March 28 by the General Staff at Harbin. There were then in Manchuria 170,000 infantry, 17,000 cavalry, and 256 cannon. Of this number 20,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 32 cannon have been told off to guard the railway.

"Although the bulk of the troops are concentrated opposite Korea, the strategical front extends 1,600 kilometres from Vladivostok to Niu-Chwang on the left bank of the Liao River, the right bank being considered neutral territory.

"By June 28,130 more infantry, 30,000 cavalry, and 250 cannon will have been sent out.

"It is estimated that the Japanese troops landed do not exceed 80,000, and that 100,000 are waiting until the commissariat is assured before being transported, as it is impossible to feed them in Korea."

HAIL CHE-MUL-PHO SURVIVORS.

Odessa Cheers Variag's Crew Who Get St. George Crosses from the Czar.

ODESSA, April 1.—Odessa to-day enthusiastically received the survivors of the gunboat Korietz and the cruiser Variag, which were destroyed by the Japanese in the battle of Che-mul-pho. The Russian steamship Malaya with the survivors aboard came in sight this afternoon, and the salvo from the great guns announced the fact.

A fleet of steamboats and yachts, loaded with cheering passengers and bands playing national airs, put out to greet the returning sailors. On a launch went the Captain of the port with the Crosses of St. George which the Czar had conferred upon the officers and crews.

When Commander Stepanoff of the Variag walked down the gangway he received a blessing from a priest, and an embrace from Baron Kaulbars, commander of the troops. A parade was formed, and the survivors, surrounded by a guard of honor, marched to the city. The streets were decorated with flags and bunting, and there were arches inscribed "To the heroes of Che-mul-pho." The people brushed aside the police and raised some of the survivors on their shoulders, while others were seized and kissed.

At the City Hall a pavilion had been erected, and here the City Fathers offered Capt. Stepanoff bread and salt upon a silver platter inscribed with the words, "The welcome of Odessa to the heroes who astonished the world."

The sailors were then conducted to the Sabansky barracks, where a dinner was served. Baron Kaulbars made a speech of welcome, and the Mayor announced that he had received from the residents of Odessa money for distribution among the survivors. A gala performance was given to-night at the city theatre.

McCORMICK AIDS JAPANESE.

Through Ambassador's Efforts 600 Will Leave Sakhalien.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The American Embassy is energetically looking after Japanese interests. Ambassador McCormick's latest representations were regarding the transportation home of the Japanese refugees on the Island of Sakhalien, who, to the number of 600, have been waiting, with the Japanese Consul and Consular staff, for an opportunity to return to Japan. Russia will grant Japan's request and the refugees probably will be brought to the Siberian Coast and thence dispatched by a neutral ship, which will be arranged for by Mr. McCormick.

The Ambassador is now taking steps to send forty-eight Japanese at Chita to Berlin.

SAYS JAPANESE SHIPS FLED.

Vladivostok Squadron's Chief Tells How He Drove Them Off.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The Novi-Kral of Port Arthur, dated March 8, has just arrived here. It contains a telegram from Capt. Reitzenstein, commanding the Russian squadron at Vladivostok, referring to the Japanese attack on Vladivostok, from which it appears that his squadron was not only in port when the enemy was sighted, but that it got up steam, went out, and engaged the Japanese, who turned tail. Capt. Reitzenstein, according to his telegram to the Commander in Chief, pursuing the Japanese till 5 P. M., when he returned to Vladivostok.

He gives the composition of the Japanese squadron as follows: The battleship Fuji, the armored cruisers Idsumo, Yakumo, and Iwate, and the Togaino (?).

French Delegates to the Fair.

PARIS, April 1.—M. Michel Lagrave, French Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, and a number of other officials leave Paris to-night for the United States. In the party is Paul Adam, the author, who is commissioned by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts to study the influence of French art upon American and foreign art generally. In an interview M. Adam said his inquiry would embrace literature, painting, and sculpture, and that he also would get material for an American novel.

NO CLASH ON THE YALU.

Russian Troops Pouring Into Manchuria at Rate of 4,000 a Day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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NIU-CHWANG, March 30.—A messenger who has just arrived from the Yalu reports that there has been no fighting up to March 27. The Russians, he says, had four guns commanding the southest at Yan-Pho-Shan, where there are many troops. More guns and troops are at An-chau, twelve miles from An-tung. At Taku-Shan and Tatung-Kan there are other forces and a commisariat has been organized at Fengh-wan-Cheng.

The Chinese magistrate Kao, in the An-tung district, maintains perfect order.

A dispatch from Harbin says that troops continue to arrive uninteruptedly. The Trans-Siberian and overland routes bring daily an average of 4,000 men destined for Harbin and the extreme south of Manchuria.

ROOSEVELT LIONS ESCAPED.

Menelek's Presents Made Much Trouble and One of Them Disobligingly Died.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The report of Lieut. C. L. Hussey, who commanded the naval escort which accompanied Consul General Skinner on his diplomatic expedition to Abyssinia, made public at the Navy Department to-day, gives interesting details.

It was a new experience to the marines and "jackies" to ride mules and the novelty was just as great for the mules, as they were not accustomed to white men. They also shied at the strange uniforms and a number of the men were thrown.

The report recites that some of the foreign representatives expressed objection to the firing of twenty-one guns in honor of the Americans when they were being presented at the Emperor's palace, but that the Emperor replied that he considered he had a right, in his own capital, to give as many guns as he considered proper.

Upon reaching Shola on the return from the capital the young lions sent as a present to President Roosevelt escaped from their cage. Lieut. Hussey found the animals six miles back, where their keepers had caught them. They were then put in two cages and all went well until about the middle of the journey, when both became ill. Lieut. Hussey says:

"From the time they were received they were objects of especial care and attention, two marines being always with them en route. After the death of one I took personal charge of the other lion and he reached the coast alive."

KIDNAPPED, HE SAYS.

Boy Looking for Home He Lost Eleven Years Ago.

A sixteen-year-old boy, who says that he is George Hallenbeck, and who is now employed in a bakery at Tremont and Washington Avenues, in the Bronx, told the police of the Tremont Station last night that when he was five years old he was kidnapped from his home near Albany, and that if his identity can be established he will have plenty of money.

Hallenbeck says that after he was kidnapped he was confined for a time. Since then, he said, he had been shifting for himself.

"I don't know whether my parents are alive or not," said the boy, "and I don't know where any of my relatives are. When I was about five years old, I remember, I was playing near my home, which was in a little town called Greenville, or Greenfield—I don't remember which—somewhere near Albany, when two men spoke to me and gave me lots of candy. After that I remember that I got into a carriage with them and was driven rapidly away.

"I was taken to some place which must have been a sort of almshouse or poor-farm, for I remember that the man who was in charge there was known as the Poormaster. He died when I was about twelve years old. After that I wandered about and finally landed in Dover, Del., where I worked for a long while, up to a few months ago, for a farmer.

"Leaving the farmer, I worked my way to New York. I got work first in a bakery on Third Avenue, but it closed down, and I had to look elsewhere. Two weeks ago I got my present place in the bakery of Singer & Metzer, at Tremont and Washington Avenues, where I have worked since."

The boy's employers, his friends, and the police are impressed with the apparent truth of his story. Detective Thaler will investigate it. The boy has asked the police to do all they can to find his parents.

ITALIANS IN CHURCH PARADE.

Roosevelt Street Is Illuminated in Honor of Good Friday Ceremony.

A Good Friday procession of 200 parishioners of the Church of the St. Gioachino, at 26 Roosevelt Street, led by Father Martinelli, the pastor, marched through the Italian colony in that neigbborbood last night under the escort of a detail of police from the Oak Street Station, ordered out at the request of the priest to preserve order.

Members of the Santa Maria Society and the Sacred Heart League bore life-size images of the Saviour and the Virgin Mary at the head of the procession, while the whole length of Roosevelt Street was lighted with candles, which were placed in the windows of almost of the houses.

The procession, starting at the church door, proceeded to New Bowery, then through James Street, back through Roosevelt Street, and to the church.

Little Girl Ate Strychnine and Died.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 1.—Little Ayra Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Scott of Deposit, is dead of strychnine poisoning, after having eaten a number of tablets which she found. Her mother had been auffering from nervous trouble, and Dr. Baker had given her a number of tablets to take. While the mother was in the yard talking to a neighbor little Ayra ate the strychnine tablets, which she thought were candies. In an hour the girl was dead.

Soldier Killed by a Siege Gun.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 1.—Sergt. James Carroll, Sixteenth Battery, United States Artillery, of Albany, N. Y., was run over and killed by a heavy siege gun during parade to-day, the horses having become unmanageable.

Earthquake at Manzanillo.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The steamship Newport, which arrived here to-day, brought news of an earthquake at Manzanillo on Saturday last. A number of buildings were shaken down, but the greatest damage was done to the new big breakwater that is being built there by the Mexican Government for the improvement of the hnrbor. Much of it that had been built has sunk from sight and the loss will be considerable.

$100 a Pound for Bull Terrier Flirt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 1.—William Rice of New York to-day probably broke the record for the price of dog per pound by paying $700 for the Boston bull terrier Flirt at the Atlantic City show. This is at the rate of something over $100 per pound.

Premature Blast Kills Four.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 1.—By the premature explosion of a blast at the Southern Quarry Company Works, at Fabers, twenty-three miles south of this city, to-day, four men were blown to atoms and two were injured. Friction in loading an eighteen-foot breast hole in concrete rock caused the accident.

PLANS DISCUSSED FOR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Chairmen Selected by Senator Platt and Gov. Odell.

McCULLAGH HAS NO CHANCE

Morgan's Place Not for Him, Says Odell—To Finish Up Convention Work Next Week.

Senator Platt and Gov. Odell held a two-hour conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon and decided upon the men who are to be temporary and permanent Chairmen of the Republican State Convention. Several other subjects were taken up and thrashed out. Such things as were not settled, Senator Platt declared, would be when "he returned from Washington."

Neither the Senator nor the Governor divulged the names of the presiding officers of the convention, pleading that they must be consulted first. From all that could be learned, however, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, leader of Chemung, seems to be the one who has been picked out to be permanent Chairman.

They was very little light shed upon the temporary Chairmanship, but it is understood that M. Linn Bruce has many friends who have been urging him for the honor. Mr. Bruce, however, has not given any indication of desiring it.

The list of New York's twenty-two delegates to the National Convention was practically agreed upon by the Senator and the Governor, but its composition neither would divulge.

When Senator Platt was seen following his conference with the Governor, he said:

"Why, yes, we discussed the permanent and temporary Chairmanships, but the names are not now available for publication. The Governor and I discussed several things, of course. What yet remains will be settled when I return from Washington next Friday."

The Senator emphasized the "I."

When told that it was rumored that William Barnes was to retire from the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee, Senator Platt asked, quickly:

"Where did you see that rumor? In the newspapers, I suppose."

Informed that his guess was correct, he said, with energy:

"There's nothing in it. Barnes will not retire. He will stay as Chairman of the Executive Committee."

Gov. Odell had little to say following the conference. He maintained equal silence with Senator Platt with reference to the convention Chairmanships. Asked if anything had been done by the National Republican leaders with reference to filling the National Chairmanship, he disclaimed knowledge thereof, but inclined to the negative. The Governor declined to discuss Senator Platt's remarks with reference to Chairman Barnes further than to say that he had heard it reported that Mr. Barnes had no great desire to retain the place.

Discussing politics in general, the Governor said that John McCullagh would not be appointed to succeed George W. Morgan as Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections. The Governor put it this way:

"I think I violate no confidence when I say that ex-Superintendent McCullagh will not be appointed."

In discussing the Parker boom for the Democratic Presidential nomination, the Governor took the stand that it was tainted with "Hillism." The Governor's wet blanket on the Parker boom was this:

"There is too much Hillism about it for it to be of a healthy growth."

Gov. Odell again took the same stand as Thursday night with reference to the candidacy of Elihu Root by saying that he was "a good man," but that it "was too early yet to talk of candidates."

On Friday next Senator Platt will return from Washington, where he goes this morning, and Gov. Odell will return from Albany, where he went early last night. Most of the State Committeemen are expected to be present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at that time, as the resolutions indorsing Roosevelt and all other resolutions will be formally gone over between all the Republican leaders. In fact, the entire programme for the State Convention to be held at Carnegie Music Hall April 12 will be talked over.

Leaders Ward of Westchester and Warren of Erie and Commissioner William Halpin of New York held a long conference with the Governor after the Governor had left Senator Platt.

Arrangements for seating the 974 delegates have been practically completed. The Chairmen of the sixty-one delegations will soon receive notices of the arrangements made.

POISON IN THE COFFEE.

Mrs. Petry Accuses Her Stepdaughter, Who Is Missing.

Mrs. Emma Petry, the wife of a tailor of 195 Grove Street, ran into the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday morning greatly agitated, and declared that a deliberate attempt was made to poison her and her three young children. She asked the police to question Amelia Petry, the oldest of her four children. She is sixteen years old.

Mrs. Petry told Capt. Becker that she prepared coffee for the family yesterday morning, and later went to a bakery near by. On her return, she said, she noticed that the coffee in the can looked queer, and that a strong odor of carbolic acid came from the can. She tasted it, and the liquid burned her lips. Mrs. Petry was satisfied that carbolic acid had been put into the coffee can.

She also said that Amelia was inclined to be wayward, and on one occasion had been seen smoking cigarettes.

Detective Landman went to Mrs. Petry's house, and after an investigation he declined to assume the responsibility of making any arrest. He advised Mrs. Petry to go to the Ewen Street Police Court, and she did, taking along a bottle containing some carbolic acid. Mrs. Petry declared that she believed the acid that got into the coffee had come from this bottle. Mrs. Petry failed to get a warrant for the girl and went back home.

Meanwhile the police continued their investigation, but found no proof against the girl. She stoutly denied that she had poisoned the coffee.

Mrs. Petry had been home for only a short time when a neighbor's daughter brought in a bottle which had contained carbolic acid, and which, the girl said, Amelia had left in the hall. At the same time she discovered that Amelia had left the house.

TEXAS OIL SCANDAL.

Prominent Men Said to be in Danger of Arrest for Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 1.—Sensational developments, including the arrest of prominent men for alleged criminal operations in Beaumont oil affairs, are expected within a few days. The Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of Texas has been making investigations at Paris for several weeks past, and the report was given out this afternoon in Dallas that indictments for the selling of fictitious stocks and for other illegal operations would follow.

The Federal court has adjourned at Paris, but is to meet on next Monday in Beaumont and renew its investigations under direction of Judge Bryant.

Witness Tells of Bribe Offer.

GREEN BAY, Wis., April 1.—William B. Hanson, the leading witness for the State in the prosecution of Contractor E. T. Webster for alleged bribery, testified to-day that Webster last week offered $500 if Hanson would leave the State.

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HUGH M'LAUGHLIN BACK EAGER FOR MORE FIGHT

Murphy to Visit Him Next Week to Talk About McCarren.

HILL MAY CALL ON HIM, TOO

Says Hill Is the Greatest Statesman in the Country, but Will Not Talk About Parker.

With a step as light and springy as that of a youth, his cheeks tanned and with the ruddy glow given them by a Southern sun, Hugh McLaughlin returned to Brooklyn from an extended vacation in Florida last night. He was as full of war as ever—"fit for the fight of my life," as he expressed it.

Mr. McLaughlin would give no idea of his views with relation to Judge Alton B. Parker's candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

"Now, it's too early to talk of those matters," he said with an apologetic air; "you know that I have been away for nine whole weeks and I did not keep track of political affairs while I was in Florida."

It was evident, however, that Mr. McLaughlin had been quite fully informed of what was going on during his absence, for he knew of the action taken by Senator McCarren under the Elsberg amendment to the primary law, when he ousted seventy-two Inspectors of Election in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn, where he was contending with Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle for supremacy, and replaced them with Inspectors of his own choosing.

"One of the acts of the Czar of Brooklyn, malignant, malevolent, and malicious," he said with warm emphasis, "was to put out seventy-two Inspectors who were honest, well-meaning men and put in their places seventy-two men of his own ilk."

Mr McLaughlin was asked what he thought of the present situation, and after protesting that he would not talk at all he said:

"Judge Parker has about as much to do with our fight as has that young man crossing the street. Tammany," he continued, "has always hated Hill. I personally believe that David Bennett Hill is one of the greatest statesmen in the country. The boss of New York is hiding under the skirts of Cleveland and the Czar of Brooklyn is hiding under the coattails of Hill, but his legs are so long that you cannot mistake him."

It was evident from these remarks that the old fighter still retains his feeling of animus against Senator McCarren. It is generally known that Mr. McLaughlin is willing to go to any length to defeat him. Already negotiations have been begun for a meeting between Charles F. Murphy and the erstwhile leader of the Brooklyn Democrats, and that they have borne some fruit. Mr. Murphy has expressed willingness to meet the old gentleman and has said that he will be in Brooklyn for that purpose some time next week.

Senator David B. Hill is also expected to call on Mr. McLaughlin some time next week and ask for his support of Judge Parker. This speculation is based on the fact that the Senator, making an engagement to meet a man in Brooklyn, did not fix the date till he had learned when Mr. McLaughlin would return from Florida. When Mr. McLaughlin was asked whether he had heard from the Senator he replied, with what is regarded as evasion, that he had not thought of politics while he was away. Then he brought the interview to a close by abruptly saying that he would not talk any longer and bidding the reporters good night.

Mr. McLaughlin had arrived in Jersey City on the Florida special at 4:30 in the afternoon. He was accompanied by his wife, his son-in-law, Assistant District Attorney William C. Courtney, and Justice John Courtney of the Court of Special Sessions. All of the party were in high spirits and declared that they had a delightful time. Most of their vacation was had at Palm Beach, but for the last week they have been at St. Augustine, where they were joined by District Attorney John F. Clarke, who was recuperating from a recent attack of appendicitis. Mr. Clarke preceded the McLaughlins home on another train. A great crowd of friends met the party as they left the train. Mr. McLaughlin carried a big case of fishing rods, which prompted one of the reporters to ask:

"Mr. McLaughlin, if you won't talk politics to us, will you tell us something about the fish you have caught?"

"My gracious," Mr. McLaughlin answered, chuckling, "if I told you anything about fishing, you would never believe me again."

Immediately after leaving the station, the whole crowd were bundled into carriages and went to Mr. McLaughlin's home in Remsen Street. Later the old gentleman went to the Veteran Firemen's room in the Borough Hall, where he played dominoes.

"My," he remarked as he sat down, "but it was hard lines to be deprived of this game while I was away."

It was reported that Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle intends to again present his resolution providing for an uninstructed delegation to the State Convention at the April meeting of the General Committee, which will be held next Tuesday. This will bring about another test of Senator McCarren's strength, and some Democrats are declaring that the Senator will be beaten.

"AL" ADAMS WANTS PAROLE.

Policy King Has Spent Much Time in Prison Hospital.

ALBANY, April 1.—"Al" Adams, who has now been in Sing Sing Prison about a year on an indeterminate sentence with one year as a minimum, after conviction under the anti-policy law, has made application to the State Parole Board to release him upon parole, and his case comes up before the board at its next meeting, which will be held at Sing Sing next Tuesday.

Adams has been an exemplary prisoner and is now in fair physical condition, although for the greater part of his imprisonment he has been in the prison hospital, an invalid. The application of Adams for parole has been sent to the District Attorney for an opinion as to whether he is a worthy object for parole.

Chinese Officials to Visit the Fair.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Notification was received from the State Department by the World's Fair management to-day that Expectant Prefect Li Shaoti, District Magistrate Tai Chi, Receiver of Salt Department Chuang Yin-Hsin, and Secondary Ninth Grade Official Ku Liang Chun would leave China at once to spend the Summer here and study the World's Fair. Minister Conger arranged the visit by cablegram.



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IMPROVED CROUP KETTLE
Constructed according to directions of an eminent physician.
Made and For Sale by
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

THEY LAUGH AT MR. WALLACE.

Members of His Own Club Ridicule His Transfer Bill.

Ernest H. Wallace, the Republican Assemblyman from the Thirty-first Assembly District, and the father of the Wallace Transfer bill, which relieves street railroads from giving transfers at corners where many people meet, attended a meeting of the Republican Club of his bailiwick, at 320 Lenox Avenue, last night. Before he could get away he was put in a position which involved much explanation on his part.

He arrived in time to bear the adoption of resolutions putting the club on record as opposed to the transfer bill and calling the attention of Gov. Odell to the fact that it, with similar measures, was distasteful to all citizens of New York, irrespective of party.

It was further resolved to put the club on record as notifying Mr. Wallace that "he misunderstands the spirit of Republicanism if he believes that we regard with anything but regret his apparent defense of these bills."

H. D. Smith asked Mr. Wallace where he got his transfer bill. Mr. Wallace said that it had come up before the Railroad Committee and he had been so impressed by it that he had asked the privilege of introducing it. The explanation was received with an outburst of laughter. Mr. Wallace thereupon left in high dudgeon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

2:30 A. M.—141 Grand Street; C. C. Fethan; damage, $1,000.

9:15 A. M.—105 Mercer Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:20 A. M.—167 St. Ann's Avenue; Morris Spellholtz; damage, $100.

2:40 P. M.—17 Seventh Avenue; Nathan Israel; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—404 West Twenty-sixth Street; John Furness; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—35 Monroe Street; Joseph Rodhin; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—5 Avenue B; Joseph Dropp; damage, $3.

7:40 P. M.—1,483 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. McGibney; damage, $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, April 1.—A fire which threatened the Board of Trade district was discovered early to-day. Before they could be controlled the flames had destroyed an entire business block and had done $50,000 damage.

Girl Whom Father Kidnapped Found.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 1.—Seven-year-old Evelyn Bellwood, who was kidnapped from her aunt's home in New Canaan over a week ago by her father, Charles Bellwood, has been found in South Norwalk. Bellwood, who was arrested several days ago and charged with abduction, will be tried Tuesday.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

IF THERE is any time more than another one feels the innate desire to be well dressed, it is Easter. If you are undecided what you require, let BROKAW BROTHERS help you with their vast stock of Easter novelties in smart wear for men, youths, and boys.

If you would be well dressed for Spring be sure and get a BROKAW PALETOT. All others are imitators. We were the first.

ASTOR·PLACE·AND·FOURTH·AVENUE

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Coats, Dresses & Millinery
for Girls and Misses.

Your attention is called to many attractive designs, a number of which cannot be obtained later in the season.

Coats and Dresses.

Children's Reefers and Box-Coats of Cheviot and Covert Cloths, lined and unlined. Handsome Lace Collars in large variety.

For Misses—Jackets, made of all the stylish cloths.

For Little Girls—Russian Dresses, in serges and light wool materials, numerous styles in Chambrays, Piques, white and colored Linens.

Guimpe Dresses, Ginghams, Linens, Dotted Piques, Serges, Etc.

For Misses' Tailor-Made Gowns of Cheviots and Ladies' Cloth, all the leading shades. Lawns, white and colored Organdies, etc.; suitable for dress occasions or summer wear.

Millinery.

Dress Hats including all the novelties in straw effects—braids of every description; Tuscan and Milan, combined with chiffon and lace in an endless variety of becoming shapes.

Many new and exclusive styles are shown for the older girls, these being a special feature of this season's display.

Imported Models from the best known makers, vie with the choice productions of our own workrooms.

Smart Walking Hats, made expressly for us, of Milan and rough straw braids.

Durable Straws for school and general wear, simply trimmed, in all the new and desirable shapes.

Stitched Hats of felt, linen, duck and serge, the necessary adjunct to an outing costume.

Caps, Bonnets and Hats for the little ones, in all the new materials and styles from the dainty first size cap of mull to the elaborate straw and chiffon bonnet for the tiny girl of three.

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86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
Star Gloves.
The best in fit, finish and wear.
The newest things Paris knows of.
1.00, 1.25 & 1.65

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The standard of the fashionable world. For years the Forsythe Waist has been celebrated for excellence of material, style, fit and finish.

$3.50

The assortment is the largest and finest in New York. An immense variety of White, Black and White, Colors. All sizes, 32 to 44.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

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THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

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BEAUTIFY YOUR FACE WITH OXZYN BALM.
20 YEARS THE BEST

For the past twenty years Oxzyn Balm has been the best and most successful complexion preparation on the market. This is admitted by physicians and beauty experts everywhere. It has stood the test of time. For twenty years women (and men) have found it removes all pimples, blackheads, enlarged pores, freckles, wrinkles, &c., and makes the skin soft, smooth, and beautiful.



As its merits have become better known, Oxzyn Balm has increased in popularity year after year. Its sale is now greater than ever before. It has outlived competitors, because it actually removes facial blemishes and beautifies complexions, while other preparations claim to do this, but fail. Oxzyn Balm is for sale by department stores and druggists, or we send it, postage paid, on receipt of the price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a jar.

Try it to-day. We will refund your money if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

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"The secret of success is constancy to purpose."

The purpose of the Pease Piano Co. has ever been to make quality the special reason why the Pease Piano should ask for your patronage. We believe that price is a good salesman, but we KNOW that quality is a better one, and we endeavor to combine both judiciously. So sure are we of the durability of our Pianos that we give what is practically an unlimited guarantee with every Piano. Our 3-year payment plan is the most economical yet devised. Many bargains in used Pianos of the good makes from $125 to $250. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., nr. Broadway, N. Y., or 10 New St., Newark.
BROOKLYN WAREROOMS,
Sanford Co., 569 Fulton St.

Easter Gloves
NEW Kid Gloves in white and light shades.
Also the new champaigne color.
Gloves of the latest design for Easter time.
CENTIMERI,
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

A $212 Twinge of Conscience.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from Oswego, N. Y., a conscience contribution of $212.

BRITISH JUST ESCAPED BIG DISASTER IN TIBET

Younghusband and Staff at Lunch When Attacked.

ARMED ONLY WITH CAMERAS

Correspondent, Writing, Received Twelve Wounds—Natives Retreated Solemnly in Lines Through Hail of Bullets.

LONDON, April 2.—The India Office has issued long dispatches sent by Col. Younghusband, commanding the British mission to Tibet, through Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, which confirm the story of The Associated Press concerning the engagement between the British and Tibetans near Guru yesterday.

The dispatches add that it was a Lhassa General who fired the first shot, thereby inciting the Tibetans to attack, and show that but for the fact that the Tibetans were so hemmed in that they could not use their weapons the British loss might have been more serious.

Later dispatches to The Associated Press show that so little was the onset expected that the British officers were eating sandwiches and adjusting cameras. Mr. Candler, the unforunate correspondent of The Daily Mail, was sitting unarmed, writing. He had a narrow escape from death, receiving twelve wounds.

Col. Younghusband and his staff were not far distant and also were wholly unarmed, and it is evident that but for the personal courage and presence of mind of Col. Macdonald and his officers a terrible disaster might have occurred.

The Tibetans displayed dogged fearlessness, apparently being misled by the smallness of the British force and ignorant of the efect of modern firearms. The whole affair only occupied ten minutes, and even in the retreat the Tibetans disdained to scatter and run, and marched solemnly in lines under a hail of fire.

RUSSIA CALM OVER TIBET.

Too Busy with Japan, Anyhow—Better Disposition Toward England.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—Although no official expression regarding the victory of the British expedition to Tibet is obtainable to-night, it is certain that the matter will not attract the attention which it would have attracted before the outbreak of the war with Japan.

At that time it was feared that a definite establishment of British influence over the Grand Lama of Lhassa would be a severe blow to Russian prestige, both in Tibet and in China.

The situation is now changed, because Russia's hands are at present too full to leave her free to act even if so disposed, and, secondly, because there are now increasing indications that better relations between Great Britain and Russia are in sight.

Several leading newspapers here have turned a complete somersault, notably The Novoe Vremya. Only this morning The Novosti calmly discussed Great Britain's long-standing desire to obtain a protectorate over Tibet as being in a fair way to succeed, while a dispatch from the Paris correspondent of The Novoe Vremya said that an entente between Russia and Great Britain would be effected on the basis of a Russian free hand in Manchuria and a British free hand in Tibet.

One of the best-informed diplomats predicts that the basis of the settlement, when it comes, will include giving Russia, if victorious, what she wants in Manchuria, the opening or neutralization of the Dardanelles, and an outlet to the Persian Gulf in return for an absolute guarantee of Great Britain's Indian frontier and of her predominating influence in Tibet.

CRITICISES WAYNE MacVEAGH.

M. Muravieff's Comments in Venezuelan Arbitration Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—M. Muravieff, Minister of Justice and recently President of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal which decided the Venezuelan case, in his report to the Emperor on the arbitration proceedings, made public to-day, refers at length to the squabble over the question as to what language, English or French, should be used in the proceedings.

The Minister expresses admiration for the speech of Wayne MacVeagh, (senior counsel for the United States,) as an oratorical effort, but says it contained a great deal of irrelevant matter of a political character unfit to be presented to such a tribunal, and declares that the whole issue was not difficult or complicated in itself, but was rendered so by the political element infused therein.

The decision of The Hague Court in the language question was that minutes of the decisions and awards in the question of the preferential claims of the allied powers should be drawn up both in English and French; that written or printed memoranda should be presented in English, and might be accompanied by a translation in the language of the country submitting them, and that the discussions should be in English or French.

POWERS RECOGNIZING SERVIA.

Russia Appoints a Minister—Regicides Question Settled.

BELGRADE, Servia, April 1.—The regicides question is considered here to have been finally settled, all those immediately concerned in the palace murders having been removed from the King's entourage.

A decree published to-day removed the last two, both favorites of King Peter, namely, the notorious Col. Popovitch, the King's First Aide de Camp, who has been appointed commandant of the garrison at Belgrade, and Col. Solarovics, who becomes Director of the Military Academy.

The Government is informed that M. Grubestoff, who was formerly attached to the Russian Embassy at Rome, has been appointed Russian Minister to Servia. The return of other foreign diplomatic representatives is expected shortly.

COINED A MILLION A DAY.

San Francisco Mint Makes a New Record—$54,693,500 in Two Months.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1.—The coinage of gold that has been taking place at the mint in this city since last February and was concluded yesterday established a new record. Superintendent Leach said to-day:

"The mint has undoubtedly broken all records for gold coinage since the use of money began in civilization. The amount coined this month has reached the enormous sum of $33,113,500, an average of more than $1,000,000 a day. In fact, the deliveries to the Superintendent from the coining department during the last four days averaged $1,550,000 per day.

"This, with the sum of $21,580,000 coined in February makes a total of $54,693,500. In weight this amount would make more than 110 tons, or a little more than four big carloads of 25 tons each.

"A search of records pertaining to coinage matters fails to show any account of a coinage executed in the same length of time equal to this in any of the nations of the world."

HEARST MEN IN JERSEY CITY.

Overtures to Democratic Leaders in Hudson Not Encouraged.

Robert Davis, the Democratic leader of Hudson County, N. J., announced yesterday that he had been asked to use his influence to secure the nomination and election of Hearst delegates to the April State Convention. Mr. Davis refused to disclose the nature of the proposition made to him, but says he declined to enter into any arrangement, and advised the friends of Mr. Hearst to take part in next Wednesday's primary elections.

"If the Democrats of Hudson County want Mr. Hearst for their Presidential candidate," said Mr. Davis, "all they have to do is to nominate delegates and elect them."

Friends of Assemblyman John J. Treacy said that Mr. Treacy, too, had been asked to aid the Hearst movement, on the promise that they would do what they could to put him in control of the party machinery in Hudson County. Mr. Treacy declined to talk about the matter.

The time limit for the nomination of delegates to the State Convention expires at noon to-day. No Hearst delegates had been nominated up to last night.

UNIT RULE TO HURT HEARST.

Leaders Will Not Favor Its Abrogation in Democratic Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Inquiry among the Democratic leaders gives little color to the belief that the movement for the abrogation of the unit rule or the two-thirds rule will prevail in the Democratic National Convention. Senator Gorman is sure this will not be done. The leaders are sure that they can beat Hearst without any such action.

The attitude of the leaders may be said to practically settle the fate of the plan for the abrogation of these rules. It is, therefore, certain that with the unit rule in force Mr. Hearst's strength will be greatly reduced. He has prospects of getting delegates in a number of States where he cannot possibly get a majority.

This being the case, it does not look as if Mr. Hearst would have over 200 votes with the States voting as units, and as there are 994 delegates to the convention the two-thirds rule will, in the opinion of the leaders, work in the usual way.

HEARST LOSES IN TRENTON.

Elects One Out of Fourteen Delegates to the State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., April 1.—The Democratic primaries in this city to-night to elect delegates to the State Convention that will name delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis resulted in the signal defeat for the supporters of William R. Hearst. The Hearst people carried but one of the fourteen wards.

To-night's result means the election of Excise Commissioner Charles H. Gallagher of this city as one of the two delegates to go to St. Louis from the Fourth Congressional District.

BRYAN HERE FROM NEW HAVEN.

New York Not Essential to Either Party —Talks of Hearst.

In the opinion of William J. Bryan, the Electoral vote of the State of New York is not essential to the success of either the Democratic or the Republican Party, according to the statements he made last night at the Hotel Victoria.

"The Democratic Party would be in a bad way," said he, "if its success depended upon New York State alone." Then he added that the Republican Party was equally independent of it.

"I am reminded," he added, "of an incident that occurred in 1893 at Cooper Union, where I was speaking. A gentleman claimed that the centre of population was not where I had claimed it to be, but right there in Cooper Square. So now it is desirable to sometimes remind the public that the centre of population is not New York or in New York.

All references to William R. Hearst or Alton B. Parker were met with the answer: "I am not discussing candidates or politics with reference to personalities."

He repeated the expression of his belief that the regulars of 1896 and 1900 will be in control of the convention at St. Louis and that those who were supporters of the regular ticket then will control the convention, and added that he would probably be a delegate at large from Nebraska.

"What you have said," he was asked, "means you believe that Mr. Hearst will be nominated, does it not—that you favor his candidacy?"

"What I have said may be taken by some that way," was the answer.

The Nebraskan will leave for Lincoln this morning in company with Mrs. Bryan. He said he could not tell when he would again be in New York.

All he had to say with reference to the Bennett will case in New Haven was: "That is a point of law."

WILL BURY POOR DEAD.

Mr. Forrester's Plan to Save Deserving from Potter's Field.

A plan for saving deserving persons who die destitute and friendless, from burial in Potter's Field is being worked out by George B. Forrester, a manufacturer of chemicals of 382 Degraw Street, Brooklyn. For this purpose Mr. Forrester is negotiating for the purchase of about 2,000 burial plots in a cemetery out on Long Island.

"I expect," he said yesterday, "that all arrangements will be completed in about a week, and I will then be prepared to explain my plan in detail."

Further than that he declined to talk.

Mr. Forrester is well known in church circles in Brooklyn, and for years has been prominent in Republican politics in the old Tenth Ward. He was at one time an Excise Commissioner in Brooklyn.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION.

Locked Up on Charge Made by Children's Society Agent.

Mme. Frances Peltier, thirty-five years old, of Canada, who says she has been temporarily living at 416 West Fifty-eighth Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night on a charge of abduction. Thomas F. Moore, an official of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, took the woman to the station and asked the Sergeant to have her put in a cell.

The officer did not explain the case to the Sergeant, but said a man was to be arrested also. The man is said to be at Benning, Md. The woman had an eight-weeks-old child with her.

Coal Famine Threatens Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 1.—Iowa is confronted with a coal famine as a result of the lockout which has closed every mine in the State and a section of Missouri. Not a pound of coal is for sale in Des Moines. Unless the situation is improved within three weeks factories will shut down for want of fuel. There has been no attempt on the part of the operators and miners to get together since the split in the conference.

Easter Mass for Night Workers.

Solemn high mass for night workers will be celebrated to-morrow morning at 2:30 o'clock in the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, West Thirty-first Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. Father Eusebius will be the celebrant, Father Francis deacon, and Father Celsus subdeacon. The choir of twenty voices, under Frank G. Dossert, will render Gounod's "Messe Solennelle." The prelude, "Marche Religieuse," was composed especially for this mass by E. Varnier.

BILLS PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Assembly to-day passed the following bills:

F. C. WOOD'S—Allowing the Forest, Fish and Game Commission to accept gifts of elk to stock the Adirondacks region.

F. C. WOOD'S—Increasing the expense allowance of all game protectors in the State from $450 to $600 annually, and their salary from $500 to $600.

Mr. HOOKER'S—Allowing boards of supervisors to protect by act or resolution the fish and game within their county, and prescribe and enforce the collection of penalties, but in no case may they extend the open season prescribed by the State.

Senator AMBLER'S—Appropriating $51,000 for the State Fair Commission.

Cakes for Easter.

Of course you want a delicious cake for Easter, and incidentally you'll find it interesting to learn all about the Van Deusen cake pans that mean good luck. We've a large assortment of cakes at specially low prices, ranging from 25c. to 60c.

Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Easter novelties.

To-day we're going to close out the remainder of our Easter novelties at the lowest prices ever quoted. We've a great many for your choosing—bunnies, eggs, chicks, etc.—but of course they cannot last long when marked at about half price.

Basement Salesroom.

Rare saving opportunity for economical buyers

Girls' and misses' Easter apparel

This is the one great store where you can practice economy without having to sacrifice that admirable style tone which the exclusive modiste imparts to the very finest made-to-order garments.

Third Floor.

That's why the "dressy" miss prefers the Simpson Crawford Co.'s apparel—why she instinctively turns here for those smart ideas that lend a finished style appearance.

$8.75 for misses' covert coats, flat collar, coat sleeve, tailor strapped, satin lined, sizes 14 and 16.

$8.50 for girls' double breasted reefers of covert and cheviot, notched collar, full sleeves, lined with good grade taffeta, 6 to 14 years.

$6.50 for girls' 3-4 length taffeta coats, collarless, small shoulder cape, trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, 6 to 14 years.

$5.75 for girls' fine grade cheviot, double breasted reefers, notched collar, full sleeves, belted back, satin lined, 6 to 14 years.

$4.75 for girls' double breasted box reefers, leading colors, full sleeves, strapped back, 6 to 14 years.

$7.50 for girls' Russian dresses, broad box plaited front and back, shepherd checks and solid colors, emblem on front and sleeve, 6 to 14 years.

$8.75 for girls' Spencer dresses in cheviots and shepherd checks, detachable waist in white and colored linens, side plaited skirts, 6 to 14 years.

$5.00 for misses' walking skirts of fancy mixtures, seams narrow side plaits, strictly custom finish, 36 to 40.

$3.50 for misses' walking skirts of all wool fancy mixtures in light, medium and dark colorings, lengths 36 to 40.



Approved style for the miss

Only one day more in which to buy your Easter apparel—and this is the house that thrives by comparison. Quality and general style excellence considered, there's no store in all New York that can serve you better.

We've arranged special buying incentives for thrifty shoppers to-day, and there's nothing lacking to make Saturday a record-breaking day.

$19.75 for misses' Eton blouse suits, long shoulder effect, flat collar, full sleeves, trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, satin lined; skirts, lap seams, full flare, sizes 14 and 16.

$17.50 for misses' suits of fine grade cheviots in two styles, collarless Eton with shoulder cape or 22 inch military coat, trimmed with contrasting color cloth, fancy braids and miniature buttons; skirts full flare, lap seams, some narrow side plaits from knee, braid trimmed to match coats, sizes 14 and 16.

$15.00 for misses' suits of etamine cheviot, 22 inch military coat, flat stitched collar, small triple shoulder capes, full sleeves, satin lined; skirts newest model, side plaited from knee.

$21.75 for junior suits of high grade cheviots, Norfolk coat, full sleeves with broad box plait—cuff and flat collar of contrasting color, trimmed with braid and self colored buttons, taffeta lined; skirts, seams ½ side plaited, lengths 32 to 36.

$14.75 for junior suits of fancy mixtures, youthful Norfolk coat, side plaited, rolling collar, strictly tailor finish, taffeta lined; skirts, narrow side plaited from knee, lengths 32 to 36.

$16.50 for misses' high grade worumbo covert cloth coat, smart, collarless, large coat sleeve, trimmed with tailor stitched straps and self colored buttons, taffeta lined, sizes 14 and 16.

$12.75 for misses' high grade covert coats, military model, flat collar, tailor strapped, full coat sleeve, satin lined, sizes 14 and 16.

8,000 pairs of Easter Gloves $1.00

for any woman's choice.

THERE'S special advantage in choosing your Easter gloves at the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store if you've waited till the last day, for your selections will be from an

Main Floor.

Absolutely new importation of 2-clasp glace gloves.

They have that style originality that individualizes our splendid showing of imported gloves—dainty imperial point stitching—made of the softest skins—superbly fashioned, and all the newest shades are represented.

Women's glace gloves, $1.25

All the leading new shades are shown in this superbly fashioned 2-clasp glace glove—a recent importation exemplifying the newest ideas from abroad—they have the imperial point stitching or 4 rows of embroidery—White, Black, Pearl and all the desirable shades—special at..... $1.25

Misses' glace gloves, 95c.

Specially made and imported for this sale—white, black and all colors—handsomely embroidered—exceptional value at..... 95c

Superb Easter neckwear for women.

TO-DAY'S special sale of Easter neckwear includes those beautiful $8 and $12 creations at the exceptional prices of

$3.95 $4.75 $6.50

The greatest opportunity of the season to secure those fashionable conceits you admire so much, and you'll have them for Easter.

There are Ruffs, Victoria Wraps, Stoles and Jackets, full plaited Collars, long flowing Scarfs with shawl and handkerchief ends, ruffle, ribbon, lace and juby trimmed—black, black and white, white, white and black.

Main Floor.

The wonderful diversity of the latest approved styles makes our showing the most comprehensive in New York, and prices are lowest.

Women's and misses' fashionable Easter Millinery.

EVERY creation worthy of note will be found here—all conforming to Fashion's strictest requirements, possessing that exclusive individuality that has made the Simpson Crawford Co. the style arbiter of all New York.

We call special attention to our superb collection of

Women's & misses' trimmed hats.

shown in our spacious millinery section, Second Floor, where we will offer specially for to-day.

Women's dress hats, $9.75 & $12.50

Misses' trimmed hats, $3.75 & $4.75

Simply trimmed hats, continentals & turbans, all trimmed in our own workrooms, $3.75 and $4.50.

Day-'fore-Easter sale men's and boys' furnishings

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES to-day we show an entirely new acquirement of superior quality Spring Neckwear, Shirts, and all sorts of Furnishings of the very latest approved styles for men and boys whose tastes require creations that are absolutely correct.

Main Floor.

Unlike many stores where only depleted stocks are offered, we have provided a complete stock for day-Before-Easter choosers. You may come here with the assurance that you will find a comprehensive selection of all that is most desirable and correct in the way of Easter furnishings.

Four-in-hands, $1.00: Beautiful creations imported silks are made of the lustrous colored imported Rep silk—Royal Purple, Champagne, Bird's-Egg Blue, and Pearl—theyr'e 2½ inches wide—exceptional value at..... $1.00

Popular shapes, 50c.: Rich silks—every conceivable coloring, handsome new combinations of gray and white grounds tastefully designed; light weight four-in-hands, made of swivel figured French Crepe; a distinctive Easter scarf; rich and dressy; extraordinary value at..... 50c

Men's underwear, 89c.: Natural wool in fine worsted of medium weight—shirts have long sleeves—finished with fine pearl buttons—drawers have double gusset—suspender tape—overlock seams. 89c



Spring shirts, $1.00: Handsome semi-negligee creations—consignment of 100 dozen ready—high quality, medium light weight printed cottons—all white grounds, with neat figures and stripes plaited fronts—4-ply separate cuffs to match—best value in New York, at.... $1.00

Men's mercerized silk underwear—shirts have long sleeves—drawers have "Otis" double gusset, pearl buttons—not a garment in the two lots worth less than $1.25; special tomorrow at..... 89c

Men's underwear, 39c: Regular 50c. Balbriggan underwear—made of fine combed Egyptian yarn—shirts have long or short sleeves—drawers have strong double gusset—double seams—all sizes, including extra large; an unequalled value at..... 39c

The "Buster Brown" bow, 50c.: These smart ties will play a great part in the "Buster Brown" parade Easter Sunday. And bear in mind these are the genuine—evolved by R. F. Outcault, the originator of that frolicsome youngster and his sagacious dog "Tige." They're made of lustrous silk and form a handsome bow—all colors, white and black; and theyr'e only..... 50c

Easter shoes for boys & girls at $2

THIS important Saturday sale is sure to gratify the wish of hundreds of boys and girls for a pair of new shoes for Easter—those stylish, dressy models. And at the remarkably low price of $2 it will be a source of great satisfaction to particular parents, too.

Second Floor.

Shoes for girls $2: handsome kid-skin shoes—made in Rochester according to the newest approved styles—lace or button. Then there are others of box calf, neat modish shoes. We have both kinds in all sizes, 9 to 2—special..... $2

Boys' shoes at $2: Vici kid or box calf—superbly fashioned—plain lace or blucher—welt soles—the vici's are elegant for dress wear—the box calf better adapted to school wear—every size, 12 to 5½—special..... $2

Easter Cards and Gifts Reduced 40%

ONE cent to $2.95! that's the range of low prices in this great day-'fore-Easter clearing of booklets. Easter Cards and all kinds of Novelties—in fact they're 25% to 40% below our usual low prices, and there's a thousand and one useful and appropriate things for your choosing—everything for the Easter morning gift.

Second Floor.

25c Gift books 25c.; publisher's price 75c.: and we sold them regularly at 45c.—those dainty little Easter books in white bindings—just the very thing to delight those dear to you—and may be you've some little obligation incurred in the past to fulfill. 25c

Some of the titles are: "Psalm of Life"—"Jesus, Lover of My Soul"—"Hiram Guff's Religion"—"Gray's Elegy"—"Gems of Devotional Poetry"—"Lead, Kindly Light"—"Abide with Me"—"Old Time Ballads"—"Locksley Hall"—"Jerusalem the Golden."

Mammoth purchase of men's and boys' clothing just in time for a great Easter sale

Unprecedented values for to-day.

WE could not have acquired a great lot of clothing at a more opportune time—just when you are on the eve of purchasing your Easter suit or coat or about to outfit the boy or young man. To-day will be a great day here—unprecedented values are bound to make it a record-breaking day, and we say to you that if you will carefully read this announcement and learn of the extraordinary saving, you'll surely come, because this sale has no counterpart in the past or present. 2d Floor.

This remarkable purchase involves the entire surplus stock of the very finest hand-made Rochester clothing, at less than actual cost to manufacture.

Men's $18 hand-made suits, $11.50: they're $18 suits, too,

$11.50 in the strictest sense of the word, and would cost you considerable more if your tailor made them, and they couldn't be any better in workmanship, style and general excellence. When we say they are hand made you can depend upon it. They're not pressed into shape—but honestly and strictly hand-tailored $11.50

Your choice of all wool worsteds, cassimeres, cheviots and tweeds. Cut after the very latest Spring models in single and double breasted styles. The fabrics are light, medium and dark colors—all sizes—34 to 46.

Silk lined Prince Albert coats and vests—special at $18.

The correct coat for Easter wear, promenades and afternoon wear. Impossible to duplicate them elsewhere for less than $25—not many, though, at this price. Made of imported Thibet, lined to the edge with best quality of pure silk, sizes 36 to 46—don't miss this exceptional offer at..... $18

Men's top coats and cravenettes—remarkable values at $11.50.

The new swell Broadway box style—the only correct short coat for Spring wear—made in light cheviot cloths; also the black cheviots; some lined with silk. No wardrobe is complete without one of those serviceable cravenettes for rain or shine. This is a saving opportunity to get one at..... $11.50



Special Sale men's elegantly tailored worsted trousers..... $3.95

Custom-made ready-to-wear Spring suits, $15.50.

We've been told that they are suits that cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $25, and if we're to judge by the number we're selling every day it must be so.

$15.50 We're showing an array of patterns seldom seen in any one store. The newest and smartest cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres and tweeds, all tailored in a manner to suit the men who have been in the habit of having their clothing made to order. The shoulders are built on the broad military lines—75 different styles to choose from—all sizes—and to fit all shapes men—special at..... $15.50

Young men's suits at $7.50.

Exceptional values in young men's long pants suits—the very latest Spring styles in single and double breasted coats—cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds in light and medium colors—also black—special for to-day at..... $7.50

Boys' fancy novelty suits.

Sizes 2½ to 10 years—been selling right along at $15—all have silk collars and cuffs. Russian and Sailor suits—have been used in window display, hence the price..... $7.50

Boys' suits at $3.95.

One entire section devoted to the showing of these elegant Spring suits.



Boys' Easter outfit, $3.00.

We like to have you prove by investigation that you cannot duplicate this outfit elsewhere for less than $5. Handsome Double-breasted and Norfolk Suits, with an extra pair of trousers—the very best wearing cheviots, worsteds—light and dark colors—sizes 7 to 15—at..... $3

Boys' fancy Norfolk suits, $3.95

Fancy Norfolks and blue suits, bloomer trousers, also double-breasted Russian suits, at .....$7.50, $5.95 and $3.95

Boys' and youths' hats.

Boys' and youths' hats, all the late Spring styles, at prices much less than you'll have to pay the regular hat store.



Special: At the special price of $20 we're showing the most superbly tailored suits in New York—perfect in every detail—special at..... $20

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

EASTER SCARFS For Men

A Display Attractive to All Men and Their Friends

You don't send flowers to men. for Easter—you send Scarfs.

Of course, every man buys a new Easter Scarf, himself; but he wears the one you send him, naturally. Waste? No, indeed. Who ever heard of the man who had half enough handsome scarfs?

Here is variety to please particular men and their particular friends. Such another collection you'll not find elsewhere.

Here are the choicest Scarfs that are to be found. Some at $2.50 are made of the richest silks from London and Paris; some at $1.50 are in exclusive domestic weaves.

There are handsome Scarfs for a Dollar; and a most elaborate collection at 50c. Broadway and Ninth street.

Last Call for The Easter Hat

Wise Men Will Come Early Today

Looks as though it had about rained itself out, and that tomorrow will be good Silk Hat weather. Will yours stand the sunlight? If not, stop in on your way down town, and have it home in time for you to wear tomorrow.

Three prices—plenty of blocks at each—$5, $6 and $7.50.

Then all the other Spring hats, at all sorts of prices:

Stetson Derbies, $3.50 and $5.
Stetson "Clear Nutria," $6—the best Derby hats in the world.
Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15.
Imperial Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.
Wanamaker Special Derbies and Soft Hats, $2.
Boys' and Young Men's Derbies and Soft Hats, $1.50, $2 and $3.
Boys' Golf and Norfolk Caps, 50c, 75c, $1.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Is Your Boy Ready for Easter?

We'll Suit Him Quickly, and Satisfactorily, Today

You haven't much time to lose, if your boy is to appear in a new suit tomorrow. Nor need you lose any, if you will come and pick what he needs out of this fine ready-to-wear stock.

Five dollars is an average price, and here are some of the various Suits you can get him at

$5 Each

—stylish, well-made, and just right for Spring wearing:

Sailor Suits of blue serge and fancy and blue cheviots; sizes 4 to 12 years. $5.
Russian Blouse Suits of blue serge and blue, brown and mixed cheviot; Eton and sailor collars; sizes 3 to 7 years. $5.
Norfolk Jacket Suits of fancy and blue and mixed cheviots; two pairs of straight knee trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years. $5.
Double-breasted Jacket Suits of handsome fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years; two pairs of trousers; cut from remnants of $6 and $7 qualities. $5.
Jacket-Vest-and-Trouser Suits of fancy cheviots; sizes 10 to 16 years. $5.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Just a Hint of HOSIERY

If you cling to the sentiment of "something new for Easter," it might just as well include Hosiery.

Here are new sorts, for men and women—styles that are quite pretty enough to wear with low shoes:

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 25c a Pair

Black Cotton, with embroidered fronts, clocks, or vertical stripes.
Tan, gray, cadet or navy blue Cotton, with embroidered fronts or clocks.
Black, tan, gray, cadet or navy blue Lisle Thread; openwork allover.

At 50c a Pair

Black Lisle Thread, clocked or embroidered; also with openwork clocks or fronts, embroidered.
Black Lisle Thread, vertical striped.
Gray or blue mixed Lisle Thread, clocked.
Ninth street.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c a Pair

Black Lisle Thread, plain, light weight; also Richelieu or cluster-ribbed Lisle Thread.

At 37½c a Pair; Three Pairs, $1

Ingrain black Lisle Thread, cluster or Richelieu-ribbed.
Black Cotton, with split soles.
Gauze Lisle Thread, black; Richelieu ribbed or plain.

At 50c a Pair

Black Lisle Thread, with openwork ankles, or allover openwork; in various pretty patterns.
Black Lisle Thread, embroidered or clocked.
Broadway.

YOUR EASTER SUIT Is Ready to Send Home

If you've made up your mind, at the last minute, that you'd like to have your Spring Suit to wear to-morrow, it's here, all ready to try on, and have it hurried home for you, tonight.

You'll find WANAMAKER Clothing as smart and correct in style, as handsome in fabrics and patterns, and as carefully tailored as most custom work costing double. It saves bother and worry and waiting; and that is important today:

Sack Suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots, at $12 to $30.
Black Sack Suits at $12 to $30.
Double-breasted Frock Coats and Walstcoats at $20, $25 and $35.
Three-button Cutaway Frock Suits at $15 to $30.
Top Coats in covert cloth, at $12 to $30.
Overcoats in Oxford and black, at $15 to $25.
Youth's Top Coats in covert cloth, serge-lined, at $12; silk-lined at $15. Sizes 15 to 20 years.
Black and Blue Suits at $8.50 to $20.
Men's Striped Worsted Trousers at $4 to $8.
Fancy Walstcoats at $2.50 to $5.
Men's Cravenette Raincoats, made by the same hands that turn out our finest overcoats. Full backs, broad shoulders, and very handsome garments. In Oxford, browns, and fancies, $15 to $35.
A very stylish Oxford surtout, just in, $22.50.
Youth's Sack Suits in fancy cheviots and worsteds, at $10 to $20.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Easter GLOVES For Men and Women

A Timely Offering for Both

No matter how stylish your general appearance is otherwise, the effect is lost, if a shabby pair of gloves mars the *tout ensemble*.

No possible excuse for *that*, today, with such offerings as these—one for men, the other for women:

Men's $1.50 Gloves, $1

Fifteen hundred pairs in the purchase—the famous *Perrin Freres* Walking Gloves. New, perfect, one-clasp; all sizes, in tan and red shades. Regular $1.50 quality, at $1 pair.
Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Gloves, 65c

Handsome Glace Walking Gloves, two-clasp, in stylish Spring shades of tan, mode and gray, also in black and white. Well made, of soft skins, and prettily stitched on back; at the remarkably low price of 65c pair. Tenth st.

THREE DOLLARS Will Buy You Good and Handsome EASTER SHOES

The Wanamaker-Wear-Well Shoes for Men
The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for Women

A neat and stylish pair of shoes will smarten up the appearance of the new suit or dress wonderfully.

We have secured, in these two special lines of WANAMAKER SHOES, practically all the fine, dressy appearance that it is possible to put into shoes. And the wearing qualities are equal to those of any shoes made. Of course there are fine hand-touches that are missing; and hand-work makes the really fine shoe. But no essentials of either good looks or good service are lacking in these splendid shoes.

The Wanamaker-Wear-Well Shoes for men, at $3, are shown in a dozen different styles—meeting practically every wish for dress or business wear.

The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for women, at $3, are shown in about thirty different models and leathers. They are the best popular priced shoes on the market.

If you want finer shoes, they are here, of course; but there is not better money's worth here or anywhere, than you'll find in these unequaled WANAMAKER Three-Dollar Shoes. Fourth avenue.



April Showers

May Flowers And Umbrellas

Never mind the flowers—the April showers are occupying the immediate foreground. And here are fine Umbrella bargains that have sprung up for your benefit, as if by the influence of the warm Spring rain:

At $2, worth $2.75—26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas; steel rods and cases, natural wood handles.

At $2.90, worth $3.75—26 and 28-in. extra quality all-silk Umbrellas; the women's with gun-metal, silver caps, and silver and pearl handles. The men's with natural wood, silver trimmed, or horn handles.

At $5—The "Wanamaker" Umbrellas, for men and women; natural wood handles; silk warranted for two years. Broadway.

Typewriter Supplies

A full stock of Office Stationery and Typewriter Supplies is always to be found in our Commercial Stationery Store, Basement. Examples:

Typewriter Paper, fine quality, but not of uniform weight. Letter size, 8½x11 inches, 35c a ream; legal, 8x13 inches, 50c a ream.
Typewriter Carbons, $1.10 a hundred.
Typewriter Ribbons, 50c each.
Stenographer's Pencils, six in a box, with point protector, 18c a box.

Culling the Easter Flowers

Gather Ye Roses While Ye May

Today marks the end of the Easter Flower Show. The last of the potted flowering plants will be gone tonight. And the earliest comers get best picking today, among the fine, healthy blooms that are priced so moderately as to put a bit of Easter brightness within reach of almost every one.

A good variety of these favorite Plants here when the store opens—many of them fresh arrivals this morning:

Lily Plants.
Crimson Ramblers.
Lillies of the Valley.
Hydrangeas.
Azaleas.
Hybrid Roses.
Hyacinths.

Second floor, Rotunda Balcony. North Side only.

Razor Hones

Notes of Interest to Barbers and Self-Shavers

Any man who has razors to keep in order needs a hone to do the work successfully. We carry a fine line of Razor Hones, of which details follow. And a special offering, to begin with:

Francis Swarty Razor Hones, in Marburg or Wahring Brands. 5-inch, 35c, worth 75c; 8-inch, 75c, worth $1.35.
The "Celtis" Razor Hones; 5-inch and 7-inch, 75c and $1.25.
"The Apart" Razor Hones; for razors and fine surgical instruments; guaranteed, 5-inch and 7-inch, 65c and 85c each.
Razor Hones for barbers' use; our special quality; 5-inch, 25c; 6-inch, 50c; 7-inch, 75c; 8-inch, $1.
"Extra Choice," 5, 6, 7 and 8-inch, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2 each.
"Salm Rock," natural hones; our Barbers' Special; 8-inch, $1.50. Same, extra quality, 7-inch, $1.50.
German Water Razor Hones, mounted in polished wood boxes, 5-inch, 75c; 6-inch, $1.
Cutlery, Broadway, opposite Rotunda.

Beautiful TAFFETA SILKS At 55c a Yard; worth 85c

Even yesterday's weather could not dampen the enthusiasm with which this remarkable offering was received. Perhaps we should have sold twice as much on a fair day; but this extends the opportunity to those who could not come yesterday.

They are rich, new, perfect Taffetas—the sale started with *over One Hundred Shades* in plain colors, and twenty-one combinations in changeable effects, the large majority of which are here today.

Plenty of White, Ivory and Cream.
Twenty-four shades of Tans and Browns.
Twenty-seven shades of Blues.
Twelve shades of Grays.
Twelve shades of Greens.
Also plenty of Violets, Pinks, Cardinals.

In our last Sale there were many calls for black, so we present in connection with the colors over ten thousand yards of the best Black Taffeta ever offered at the price, 55c a yard.

Both colors and black are all guaranteed for wear, in every respect.
Special Rotunda Counters.

New Walking Suits for Women

Four Interestingly Priced Groups

They will undoubtedly be an important factor in determining many a woman's choice of a Spring suit.

All are in the stylish, practical, just-off-the-ground model, are made of a variety of handsome materials, prettily trimmed and finished, and at these attractive prices:

At $15—Suits of tweed, cheviot, granite cloth, in Eton and 26-inch Jackets. A number of suits trimmed with braid and taffeta; others plain tailor-finished. Unlined skirts.
At $18—Suits of cheviot and covert cloth; Eton and jacket styles. Unlined skirts. Suits trimmed with braid or straps of same material;
At $22.50—Suits of cheviot; Eton jackets; unlined skirts. Suits trimmed with braid.
At $25—Suits of cheviot; various styles of jackets and skirts. Suits trimmed; a few silk-lined. Second floor, Broadway.

Picture Hats

A Charming Group at $2 Worth a Dollar More

These are flat Dress Hats, made of rows of black novelty braid, with facing of black Chantilly lace, and similar, in style and effectiveness, to our "Bebe" Hats that have proved so popular.

But little trimming—a wreath of flowers or a plume—will make them most attractive picture hats for dress wear.

Two hundred and fifty on sale today, at a third below their normal value. $2 Each Second floor, Tenth street.

Easter Prettiness For Women

Last-minute Hints of Neckwear and Veilings

The Spring bonnet, the new frock, needs a fetching veil, or stylish stock or lace collar to set it off properly.

Here's a fine showing of these pretty adjuncts to a woman's costume, arranged today for easy examination and purchase:

NECKWEAR

Venise Lace Collars at $1.50 to $6 each.
Fancy Lace Yokes at 75c to $11 each.
Fancy Stock Collars, of silk and lawn, at 50c to $4.25 each.
Louis XVI. and Arabian Stock Collars at $1.50 and $1.75 each.
Neck Ruffs, capes and stoles, at $2.25 to $16 each.
Embroidered Linen Collar-and-Cuff Sets at 75c each.
Fine hand-made Lawn Collar-and-Cuff Sets at $1 and $1.50 set.
Louis XVI. and Arabian Turnover Collars at 75c to $2 each.
Louis XVI. and Arabian Collar-and-Cuff Sets at $3.50 set.
Neck and Sleeve Ruffings at 25c to $1 yard.

VEILINGS.

Made-up Chiffon Veils, 1½ yards long; plain and chenille-dotted; at 50c to $1 each.
Made-up plain and fancy Net Mesh Veils at 50c to $6.50 each.
Chiffon Veiling by the yard; plain; chenille and velvet dotted; at 50c to $1.50 yard.
Tuxedo, hair-line and fancy Net Mesh Veilings at 15c to 75c yard.
Chenille-dotted Tuxedo, hair-line and fancy Net Mesh Veilings at 20c to $1.75 yard.
Broadway.

Some Beautiful New WAISTS

The Lace Waist, so popular this season, has brought the opportunity for a wonderful variety of dainty and charming effects. And, most remarkable of all, there are wonderfully artistic waists at very low prices.

Among the recent arrivals are quite effective Waists of Oriental lace. The fronts are trimmed with lace wheels; waist being buttoned at the side. Nicely lined with silk. Price, $7.

Then there are Waists of allover Valenciennes lace, prettily lace-trimmed and lined with silk, at $8. Still handsomer waists at $10; and waists of the popular colored figured French tulle, at $10.50.
Second floor, Tenth street.

HOUSEWARES For Less Than Ever

These are the remainders of some of the special lots bought for our March Sale. Today's new prices should take them away in a jiffy:

Whisk Brooms, 5c.
Scrub Brushes, wire drawn, 5c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 20c.
Bric-a-Brac Dusters, 8c.
Knife Cleaning Boards, 15c.
Cotton Clothes Lines, 10c.
Steel Frame Family Dial Scales, 85c.
Rubber Bath Sprays, 75c
Bread Pans, extra heavy tin, 15c.
"Sensible" Tronser Hangers, 10c.
Teapot Tiles, 8c.
Sugar Canisters, 10-pound size, 15c.
Oval Wash Boilers, No. 8 copper bottom, 60c.
Four-quart Enamel Preserving Kettles, with cover, 30c.
Two, three and four-quart Enamel Tea and Coffee Pots, any size, 20c. each. Basement.

2,638,320 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
409,200 *Inflations Yesterday*
3,047,520 *Inflations Since Starting*

Critics are Silenced; but the public is talking.

All agree that, from every point of view, the ANGELUS is a marvelous instrument—superior throughout, in mechanical construction; and giving to the player such powers of artistic expression as are totally unknown with any other piano player.

Come and see it, and hear it demonstrated, at your convenience. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Feather Boas A Group at $10

Weather prediction — fair and colder. A feather boa won't come amiss with the Spring costume tomorrow. Particularly when you can be one of the women to share in this little offering of

$15 Boas at $10

They are made of white, gray or black ostrich feathers, fine and full, and 54 in. long, and fully worth half as much again.

Then there's a good selection among the Ostrich Feather Boas, in black, white, black-and-white, and natural color; 1¼ to 2¼ yards long, at regular prices—$18 to $70.
Second floor, Tenth street.



Prices Have Snapped In Two

On Easter Novelties That Were 50c or More

These are the pretty candy holders and favors, shown in the Candy Store—rabbits, nests, eggs, chickens, and all sorts of Easter things, for children and grown-ups—to play with, and to decorate the Easter table. All that had been 50c or more, now at just half. Basement.

Women's New Bags and Belts

A Veritable Prize in Each Offering

The Bags—to be carried in the hand while shopping or calling—are called the "Montansier"—after a play that is now the rage in Paris. They are of rough sea-lion, in tan, brown or black; with 9-inch frames, braided leather handle, and extra coin purse inside. Exceptionally handsome bags at a popular price—**$1 each.**

The Belts are of the favorite crushed leather, soft and fine, in black and white only, with gilt, nickel or black buckles. Another excellent bargain, at **50 cents each.** Broadway.

Girls' Suits, Coats, Skirts

Everything That's Needed for the Spring Outfit

Spring is coming on apace, with Summer pressing close behind. No time is to be lost, if the girl's Spring wardrobe is still unprovided. And it's not a bit too early to prepare for Summer, and going-away time.

Bring your girls of 6 to 18 years to us, and let us fit them out from this splendid collection.

Careful workmanship, distinctive style, variety of materials and colorings, characterize them all; and the price range is calculated to suit every mother's purse.

Today, the last day before Easter, this news has special importance:

Reefers of tan covert cloth and cloth, $4.50 to $20.
Reefers of blue cheviot, serge and broadcloth, $8.50 to $13.50.
Covert Cloth Jackets, $7.50 to $22.50.
Raincoats, $10 to $35.
Tailor-made Suits, $10 to $90.
Wool Dresses, $5 to $20.
Silk Shirt-Waist Suits, $17.50 to $22.50.
Wash Dresses, $1 to $10.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Remarkable Values in WOMEN'S SPRING COATS

This is just another chapter in the stirring story of extraordinary values, that you've read in the WANAMAKER Store news so frequently during the recent weeks. Our showing is most comprehensive of everything in women's apparel; but today's word is confined to the telling of this special news:

Covert Cloth Coats of excellent quality; beautifully shaped and tailored; lined with fine taffeta; at $12.50, though not matched under $20.
Black Venetian Cloth Coats, collarless, of excellent quality cloth; lined with black taffeta and white peau de cygne.
At $12, worth $16.50. At $15, worth $20.
Silk Eton Jackets, elaborately plaited and gathered; lace cuffs; lining of white silk; at $18, worth $27.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Long Silk Coats—of fine quality black and colored taffeta; collarless; triple capes; at $18, worth $27.50.
Black and colored Taffeta Long Coats in blouse effect, with gathered girdle, at $28, worth $35.
Raincoats of Oxford, olive and tan worsted; handsome shoulder cape, double-breasted; collar finished with pretty tabs of cloth; at $14.50, worth $20.
Very attractive *Coats* of plain and flecked worsted: double-breasted, with double military capes, at $16.50, worth $22.50.

$2.50 Melange Voiles At $1 a Yard

A Spring Dress Goods Offering That Seems Almost Too Good to Be True

It is, though, literally a fact. If their last owner had known what to do with these handsome voile mixtures, made of tightly spun yarn of finest quality, this story wouldn't be told. They would have sold for full price—$2.50 a yard. But he didn't—hence we got them for half what they cost him.

There are three mixtures—plain, shepherd's check and broken check, each in navy blue and black, with white. Ideal materials for Spring tailored gowns, over a silk lining; double width—56 inches—and priced today at

$1 a Yard

Rotunda.

Thousands of Handkerchiefs

Dainty Sorts for Women, Splendid Styles for Men—All Under-Price

Importers, in their eagerness to clear decks, have played into our hands, and yours, by letting us have many choice lots of Handkerchiefs at fractions of their values.

Some of these we tell of here—handkerchiefs for your own delectation, or for acceptable Easter gifts. And savings run up to half.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Fine Embroidered Hemstitched and scalloped edge sheer linen Handkerchiefs; some interspersed with delicate natural colors, hand-embroidered; others trimmed with Mechlin and Honiton Valenciennes lace; all this season's best selling styles; 35c, 40c and 50c qualities, at 25c each.

Hand-embroidered and hand-drawn, also plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in medium or sheer linen; 20c qualities, at 12½c each.

Fine Mechlin lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs; some with three and four rows of insertion and edging; others prettily embroidered, with lace edge; only twenty-five dozens. $1 to $1.50 qualities at 75c and $1 each.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain white hemstitched, and some with neat colored borders. Regular 20c and 25c qualities at 12½c each.

Extra large and very fine weave of linen; in ¼, ½ or 1-inch hems. Usually sold for 35c, at 25c each. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COLLEGE FENCERS MEET

Annual Championship Begins at the New York Athletic Club.

SEVEN TEAMS IN COMPETITION

Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Penn, West Point, and Annapolis Contest for Club Trophy.

Fencers from West Point, Annapolis, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania met in the eleventh annual competition for the intercollegiate fencing championship trophy presented by the Racquet and Tennis Club, at the New York Athletic Club last night, and though the competition will not be concluded until this evening the results of the bouts decided last night indicated that the contest for the trophy will be very close between West Point, Harvard, and Columbia, with the advantage slightly in favor of the West Pointers. The score at the end of the seventy-fifth bout last night was as follows:

West Point, 15; Harvard, 14; Columbia, 14; Yale, 11; Cornell, 9; Annapolis, 9, and University of Pennsylvania, 3.

Each institution was represented by a team of three men, as follows:

Yale University—F. E. Howland, Captain; C. L. Lawrence, and A. Mendoza.
Harvard University—H. W. Holmes, Captain; A. Tyng, and W. MacLeod.
Columbia University—E. Pitou, Jr., Captain; W. E. Withrow, and L. E. Mahan.
Cornell University—W. L. Bowman, Captain; F. F. Pino, and H. Hickheimer.
Univeresity of Pennsylvania—B. O. Frick, Captain; L. M. Fleisher, and A. C. Brand.
United States Military Academy, West Point—F. W. Honeycutt, A. B. Barber, and W. B. Scott.
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis—R. P. R. Nelson, Captain; H. G. Knox, and G. Dickman.

Each man met each member of all the opposing teams once, making a total of 189 bouts of four minutes each, three of which were decided at a time. In case of difficulty in making a decision an additional period of one minute was ordered. Summary:

Pitou defeated Scott, Barber, Brand, Lawrence, Fleisher, and Frick.
Withrow defeated Fleisher, Scott, MacLeod, Lawrence, and Brand.
Mahan defeated Tyng, Mendoza, and Lawrence.
Honeycutt defeated Mendoza, Pino, Lawrence, Pitou, Bowman, Mahan, and Knox.
Barber defeated Withrow, Bowman, Pino, Mendoza, and Heckheimer.
Scott defeated Lawrence, Heckheimer, and Mahan.
Holmes defeated Frick, Brand, Knox, Dickman, Mendoza, Bowman, Lawrence.
Tyng defeated Frick and Brand.
MacLeod defeated Knox, Fleisher, Heckheimer, Neilson, Scott.
Bowman defeated Dickman, Nelson, and Tyng.
Pino defeated Knox, Nelson, Tyng, and Dickman.
Heckheimer defeated Neilson and Fleisher.
Howland defeated Withrow, Brand, Mahan, Pitou, Barber, and Scott.
Lawrence defeated Brand and MacLeod.
Mendoza defeated Frick, Tyng, and Knox.
Neilson defeated Frick, Howland, and Fleisher.
Knox defeated Frick and Brand.
Dickman defeated Heckheimer, Tyng, Fleischer, and MacLeod.
Frick defeated Pino.
Fleisher defeated Howland.
Brand defeated Mahan.

MISS DELMONICO'S WILL.

Controlling Interest in Restaurants Given to Her Niece.

The will of Miss Rosa Delmonico, the last member of the family of famous restaurateurs of that name, who died on March 24 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. She owned no real estate in this city, and the petitioners state that the value of the personal property is about $200,000.

Three-quarters interest in the business, which includes the restaurants in Beaver Street and at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, is bequeathed to the testator's niece, Josephine Crist Delmonico, "giving her," the will says, "a controlling interest in the business in my place or stead."

The other quarter of the interest is bequeathed to her nephew, Lorenzo Crist Delmonico, who also receivee her stock and bonds in the Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gae Company. Stock of the American Sugar Refining Company is bequeathed to the niece, as well as the testator's household furniture and personal effects.

The executrix and executor under the will, which was executed on May 28 last, are Josephine Crist Delmonico and Albert Thierlot, of Chestertown, N. Y., who are empowered to conduct the business and to sell it.

Servant Remembered in Will.

The will of J. Howard Sweetser, dry goods merchant, who died March 4, was filed for probate yesterday. The testator leaves $500 to Margaret Burns, with a request to his children that she shall have care and attention as long as she lives. Four-thirteenths of the remainder of the estate are given to the widow and three-thirteenths to each of the three children. The widow and Howard Peck Sweetser, a son, are named as executrix and executor. The value of the estate is not given.

TURNER SPEAKS AGAIN.

Not Much About Anarchy, as His Case Comes Up Soon.

About 150 Anarchists, most of them young, who wanted to make sure of seeing Anarchist John Turner again before the question of his deportation came up for final decision in the Supreme Court, met last night at the Manhattan Lyceum on East Fourth Street. A reception and entertainment was held in his honor. Emma Goldman acted as spokesman.

Emma Goldman said that many things had been said about the "stupidity" of the American Government in detaining the guest of the evening, but that much more remained unsaid. Turner, however, evidently thought it inadvisable to speak too freely on the subject of anarchy just now. After describing his stay on Ellis Island as more of a pleasure than a hardship he said:

"I believe that America is going to be the first country of the world to adopt anarchism fully and absolutely. You have every opportunity here, in spite of the brutality of the police and the courts, to advance our cause, and you should improve these opportunities. Since I came here I have received letters from all over the United States from people who do not profess to be Anarchists who admit that they are ashamed of the attitude of the American Government toward the people. This shows me that there is a sprinkling of anarchist sentiment in every part of this country, and all you need to do is to arouse it."

AUTOMOBILES.

$2,750 Peerless Tonneaus, $650, $750.
Winton Touring Automobiles, A1, $850 upward, value $1,500; $1,500 Long-Distance Touring, $650-$750; $2,500 Long-Distance Tonneaus, new, $1,600; $2,500 Long-Distances Touring Automobile, $900; $2,650 King Belgium, swell automobiles, $800-$950; $850 Touring Cars, $450; Cadillacs, $550-$650; Georges-Richard, $1,500; Locomobiles, Darracq, Runabouts, Electric Runabouts; Oldsmobiles, $175 up. Automobiles advertised are on premises.
Broadway Automobile Exchange,
131 West 51st. Telephone, 4112 Columbus.

BICYCLE SLAUGHTER SALE NOW ON.
Columbias, Clevelands, Spalding, Stearns, Barnes, Tribunes, Orients, &c., $5.00 to $15.00; just one-third value; 5,000 High-grade Tires, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25; Bars, Saddles, Lamps, Pedals, half cost.
NEW 1904 MERKEL MOTORCYCLES, $150. Orients, Relays, Royals, others, very CHEAP.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row. 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 TO $425
Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles; no noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO. 8 Park Place, near B'way, SOLE AGENTS.

SAYS HE KILLED A MAN.

Smith Seeks Arrest and Has Missing Arthur Benson's Card.

A man who gave his name as Frank Smith walked into the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, a little while before midnight last night, and asked to be locked up, saying that he had killed a man. In his pocket was found the card of Arthur Benson of 420 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, who has been missing for a week.

Smith refused to say whom he had killed or to give his address. He was locked up on the technical charge of intoxication. He would not say whether he knew Arthur Benson or not.

Arthur Benson is the son of a retired broker. His home is with his mother, father, and sister, who are very uneasy over his absence. The Benesons know no such man as Frank Smith.

The police of the West Forty-third and Adams Streets Police Stations are trying to find out whether the story told by Smith is founded on fact. They regard it as significant that the card of a man who has been missing for a week should be found in his possession.

WOMAN SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

Visitors Had Taken Her Clothing and Gems Not Pawned.

A handsome young woman, a blond and about twenty-five years of age, known as Nettie Myrtle of Newark, N. J., who left her home a week ago to live in the Little Savoy Hotel at 2697 West Thirty-fifth Street, sent a messenger boy to a near-by drug store for opium last night, and swallowed enough of it to kill her within an hour after she had been admitted to Roosevelt Hospital. A young man who said he was "Jack" and the woman's sweetheart, called at the hotel to find her unconscious and took her to the hospital in a cab, with a waiter of the hotel, both leaving before their identity could be learned.

Barron Wilkins, the colored proprietor of the Little Savoy, told the police that the woman had a lot of handsome jewelry, most of which she pawned at various times, each time by the messenger boy she sent for the opium yesterday. She had disposed of in this way for about $200 a solitaire diamond ring, a diamond crescent set with rubies, and a diamond brooch. A diamond sunburst and diamond earrings which she had left were taken from her Thursday by a woman who arrived in a cab with a young man calling himself "Billy" and a private detective from Newark. They also took all the woman's clothing, leaving her only her nightdress.

They sent other clothing yesterday by "Jack"—a fine silk dress, silk skirt, silk underclothing, and a bandeome sealskin coat worth $500. While Detective Donohue was in an Eighth Avenue pawnshop late yesterday a man calling himself Marshall called up by telephone and asked to have the jewelry the woman had pawned held. The police found the Newark address to be fictitious.

The young man "Jack" told the hotel proprietor that the woman had had some trouble in Newark and had come to New York.

Coroner Scholer said he thought the woman a suicide, but no bottle or package was found in her room, though there seems to be no doubt she died from opium.

PORT CHESTER BILL DEAD.

Railway Measure Sleeps in Committee—Judges' Pensions Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, April 1.—The bill allowing the Port Chester Railroad to build in the Bronx without the consent of the Board of Aldermen was on the Assembly calendar this morning, but went to the Committee on Rules on objection being raised, and the indications to-day, so far as can be learned, are that it will stay there, as a majority of the committee are against it, and it will require a two-thirds vote to discharge this committee.

There was a brisk colloquy in the Senate this morning over the Judges' Pension bill, but it was finally advanced. Senator Malby, who heads the opposition to the bill in the Senate, seemed disposed at first to object to the bill, but Senator Grady insisted upon yesterday's understanding that the bill was to be advanced, and debated not before Wednesday.

GAMBLING BILL DELAYED.

Technicality Prevents Its Consideration Before Next Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—District Attorney Jerome's Anti-Gambling bill was not reported out by the Assembly Committee on Rules at its first meeting, held after the close of the session to-day. The reason given by members of the committee for the committee's failure to act on it was that Mr. Wainwright, the introducer of the bill in the Assembly, had not made formal application that it be reported.

It is the custom of the Rules Committee not to act upon any bill unless there is a request in writing for its report by the member who introduced it. Mr. Wainwright at first forgot about this custom, but later prepared the written request and hastened with it to the Speaker's room, but arrived just as the committee had adjourned.

The bill cannot go on Monday night's calendar, but it was stated by members of the committee that the committee was almost certain to report the measure in time for it to be placed upon the calendar for Tuesday.

There is a good deal of talk of "boodle" in connection with the bill, but even members of the Assembly who openly announce their intention of voting against it on the floor state that they have little doubt of its passage.

SHIPBUILDING TRUST CASE.

Brackett Argues Against Change of Venue in Kavanaugh Suit.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—"The history of this concern forms one of the bleckest chapters in the financial experience of this county," said Senator Edgar T. Brackett to-day concerning the United States Shipbuilding Company, at a hearing given before Justice D. Cady Herrick of the Supreme Court. The hearing was on a motion for a change of venue from Saratoga to New York County in the action by Charles J. Kavanaugh of Waterford against the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, Alvin Krech, Charles C. Deming, and John J. McCook, to recover $76,000 which he alleges he lost through investing in the stock and bonds of the Shipbuilding Company.

Senator Brackett was contesting the motion for a change of venue, made by the defendants through their attorneys, Lewis E. Carr of this city and John G. Milburn of New York City.

In behalf of the motion, Mr. Carr contended that New York County was the proper place for a trial, because all of the witnesses, excepting only the plaintiff, and the documents necessary for it were located in that city.

It was the purpose of the defense to call Lewis Nixon and some of the officials of the Trust Company of the Republic, to show that the circular was sent out by that trust company, and not by the Mercantile Trust Company. Senator Brackett read an affidavit from Mr. Nixon that he could not testify that it was the Trust Company of the Republic that sent out the prospectus.

To Help the Central Buy Bridge Sites.

ALBANY, April 1.—Assemblyman Ellis to-day introduced a bill to allow the City of New York to sell lands under water, owned by it and not required for public purposes, to the owner of the adjacent upland upon terms and conditions to be fixed by the Commissioners of the sinking fund and pursuant to a resolution adopted by a unanimous vote of the Commissioners of the sinking fund. This bill will aid the New York Central to acquire land about their bridge sites.

New Charity Seeks Charter.

ALBANY, April 1.—Sisters Lariantes of Holy Cross from Le Mans, Sarthe, France, is the title of a religious charitable organization which has made application to the State Board of Charities to incorporate, for charitable work in New York City.

That certain, nice sense of contentment and satisfaction with yourself as you start for church or a promenade on Easter Sunday is due, in a large measure, to the fact that you know your attire is correct and faultless, and when accoutered in the superb style peculiar to

KNOX

the Hatter, you have the reassuring and realizing sense that, in the matter of apparel, there is absolutely nothing to be desired.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

Suits & Top Coats
FOR MEN.

If you will grant us that a Saks garment has every ear-mark of the better class of to-order tailoring—that it is invested with a certain distinctiveness and character, what would all that profit you if your power of intelligent selection were curtailed—if the garment did not express your taste relative to design and fabric? To demonstrate the liberality which characterizes that feature of our business, we present the various models of our suits and top coats. They will serve to indicate the scope of our stock, which is at least twice greater than any other shop maintains of which we know.

Single Breasted Suits, $12.50 to $35
11 models, in 147 styles of fabrics.
Double Breasted Suits, $15 to $35
6 models, in 65 styles of fabrics.
Cutaway & Chesterfield Suits, $20 to $40
6 models, in 29 styles of fabrics.
Box Top Coats, $12.50 to $35
5 models, in 38 styles of fabrics.
Paletots, $25 to $40
2 models, in 8 styles of fabrics.
Surtouts & Paddocks, $20 to $40
5 models, in 12 styles of fabrics.
Tourists Coats, $20 to $35
2 models, in 8 styles of fabrics.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FLOODS IN OHIO.

Canton Cut Off from Railroad Communication.

FINDLAY, Ohio, April 1.—The most destructive flood in the history of Hancock County is sweeping down the Blanchard River and overrunning its banks for over a mile. High water mark was reached at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the water is still rising. Main Street for nearly a mile is a running stream.

Nearly half the city is covered with water, and hundreds of families are homeless. The Court House is partially surrounded, the water covering the sidewalks. The rural districts are suffering great loss. A large number of cattle is being swept away and the farmers are compelled to leave their homes.

CANTON, Ohio, April 1.—Train service into this city has been practically suspended all day, and there has been no mail service since early this morning on account of washouts on all sides of the city.

Ralph Edelman, thirteen years old, was drowned in East Creek this afternoon, and his body was carried away by the swift current.

TROY, Ohio, April 1.—The Miami River to-day reached a higher stage than ever known before. About noon the levee above the State Dam broke under the heavy strain, and the water came rushing down upon the city without a moment's warning. That section of Troy known as Nineveh was soon inundated, and the water to-night stands from four to six feet deep in the streets. The residents were rescued in boats and many had narrow escapes from drowning.

The roads leading into Troy from the north and east are impassable on account of the high water.

TO STAND AGAINST UNIONS.

Employers in Every Branch of Industry to Meet Soon.

Preparations are being made for a conference in this city within a week or two of representatives of employers in every branch of industry to devise means of protection against undue demands by labor unions. A preliminary meeting was held last Tuesday in the Waldorf-Astoria, but, although there was a large attendance, the notice was so brief that there was not sufficient time for some of the employers, notably those in the building trades, to attend.

There were present, however, members of employers' associations in nearly every manufacturing trade, especially the metal industry. Organizations of small shop keepers, retail merchants, protective associations, manufacturers' associations, and others also were represented. Nothing could be done except to talk over the situation, but a definite plan will be submitted at the next meeting.

ROSENFELD WILL NOT QUIT.

Says That He Will Lose No More on Art, Though.

Sydney Rosenfeld said yesterday that he had no idea of giving up his Century Theatre scheme. His attitude, he says, is the same as that of the Revolutionary hero who gave vent to the statement about just having begun to fight. He admitted that he had lost money so far. He says, however, that he has some plays which he is sure will be paying investments.

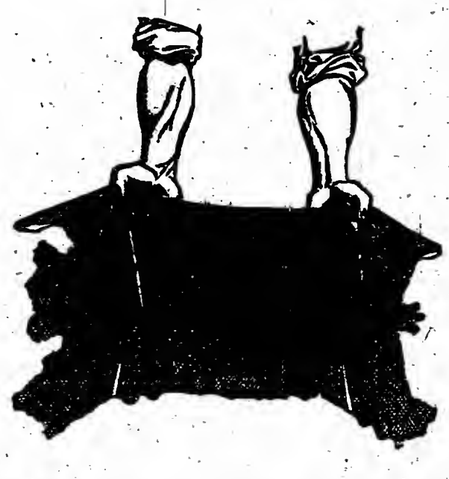
"I have given the public art and lost on it," he said, "now I am going to give them what they want."

The scenery and other belongings of the Century Players were still in the Princess Theatre last night. The man in the office said that if some one did not get them out pretty soon they might be thrown out in the street.

THE NEW FRENCH "SHI-NY" LEATHER



MEN'S AND WOMEN'S REGALS



FRENCH "Shi-ny" Leather is a new-process patent leather that has all the advantages which old-fashioned patent calf has always lacked, and not a single one of its familiar defects:—It is flexible and comfortable as kid, yet tough as wire. It will not wrinkle—crackle—break—nor "flake."

Heyl, of Worms, Germany, is well known as the tanner of the finest patent leather in the world—and we are Heyl's best customer. French "Shi-ny" Leather is Heyl's latest and best product—and we contracted for the whole output.

You can secure a pair of perfect-fitting "Shi-ny" Leather Regals for Easter at any of the 72 Regal stores, in whichever of the new Spring models best suits your preference. 94 new Spring Oxfords, with 144 fittings in each style.

You cannot buy this leather in any other shoe but Regals, at any price. Like all other Regals, $3.50.

REGAL SHOES by mail, carriage prepaid within the limits of the Parcel Post System, $3.75. Address, The Regal Mail Order Department, 109 Summer Street, Boston. Ask for our new style book.

REGAL
THE SHOE THAT PROVES

24 REGAL Stores exclusively for Women, 5 of them in the fashionable sections of New York City.

There are 72 Regal Stores, 22 of them in Greater New York.

MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.
BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
BROOKLYN.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. & Willoughby Ave.
466 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.
166 West 125th St.
785 Broadway, corner 19th St.
1359 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Ave., cor. 21st St.
BROOKLYN.
466 Fifth Ave.

If You Are in the Grasp of Drink
and cannot overcome the appetite for liquor please investigate for yourself this claim:



"The Oppenheimer Institute has a scientific treatment for alcoholism that is prompt, effective and absolutely without any injurious after effects. It will entirely remove the craving for alcohol within twenty-four hours. The patient will eat and sleep normally within three to five days, and his nervous system will soon be restored to its normal condition. The craving for drink will of itself never again return."

The Oppenheimer Treatment for Alcoholism

has been severely tested for eleven years and has never yet been found wanting. We unhesitatingly promise all men and women unfortunately addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants or the habitual use of dangerous drugs that the Oppenheimer Treatment will restore them to normal condition and drive away forever all desire for drink and drugs.

If the claims made by the Oppenheimer Institute were not true to the letter, Bishop Potter, Bishop Fowler, Maj.-Gen. Corbin, Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Admiral Dewey, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw and scores of other persons of national prominence would not be members of the Advisory Board of Directors of the Institute. The standing of the Institute is beyond question—the results of the treatment beyond doubt.

Treatments are given privately, at the Institute, or elsewhere by appointment, always by our own regular physicians, and, besides destroying the drink habit, greatly improve the general health.

Your closest friend need not know you are taking the Treatment, but will marvel at your improved health and appearance.

Book of information sent upon request. To get a copy write us a letter or fill out and mail us this Coupon. Every communication strictly confidential. Address institute nearest you. (7)
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., 841 North Broad St.
DETROIT, MICH., 25 Piquette Ave.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 2901 Pacific Ave.
WATERBURY, CONN., 53 Leavenworth St.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
131-133 West 45th Street, or
Executive Office, 170 Broadway, New York.

In ordering grape juice of your dealer it is worth your while to specify
Welch's
Compare Welch's with the other kinds and know for yourself.
You can add one-third or more water to Welch's Grape Juice and it will be still better than other kinds, it's pure.
Sold by druggists and grocers generally.
WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.

Oculists.
Many find Saturday Evening the most convenient time to visit our Examining Rooms. Hence we keep open, with both Oculists and Opticians in attendance.
NO CHARGE for Examination.
Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.
Ehrlich
OPTICIANS—42 Years' Practice.
25 Broad St., Arcade.....Broad-Ex. Bldg.
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block.
223 Sixth Avenue.....Below 18th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.



MANY DEATHS IN FEBRUARY.

Month's Mortality Breaks All State Records—Pneumonia the Chief Cause.

ALBANY, April 1.—The bulletin of the State Department of Health for the month of February shows that there were 12,749 deaths in this State during that period, an average of about 440 deaths per day.

"We have no other February mortality which equals this," says the bulletin, "and it exceeds by almost 2,000 the average for the month during the past five years. Pneumonia was the chief cause of the increase, there being 1,820 deaths from that disease. Grip has also been pursuing an epidemic during the past three months.

"An epidemic of typhoid fever developed in Watertown in January, and has continued to the present time, through March, about 600 cases having occurred, with 48 deaths up to the present time. Smallpox exists in forty-seven municipalities in this State."

HOTEL MAN AND DROWNED BOY.

Police Seek Missing Boniface to Aid in Solving Death Mystery.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 1.—The police are looking for John Luckow, forty-two years old, a former hotel keeper on Barren Island, to aid in clearing up the mystery of the death of Cornelius Curran, nineteen years old, who disappeared in November last, and whose body was found three months later in Jamaica Bay.

Curran, who was employed at St. Monica's Home, Rockaway Beach, and Luckow, the police say, went on Nov. 11 from Barren Island in a small boat to Rockaway Beach to dispose of swill. They started back to Barren Island in the boat, and that was the last seen of Curran until his body was found. Luckow disappeared. The police say that screams were heard as if coming from the boat.

The Canarsie police add that Mrs. Luckow refused all information about her husband, and that she, too, subsequently disappeared.

John Phillips of Rockaway Beach told Coroner Ructlf yesterday that Mrs. Luckow told him in December last that her husband, who was in Manhattan, had asked her to send him his gun and dog, and that she had done so.

Roosevelt Indorsed in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 1.—E. Spencer Blackburn of Wilkes County, an ex-member of Congress, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth North Carolina District. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Roosevelt for President and Senator Fairbanks for Vice President.

BENNING HONORS DIVIDED

Favorites, Second Choices, and Outsiders Home First.

PAUL CLIFFORD WON AGAIN

Tomcod Took the Three-Year-Old Handicap from the Favorite, Monte Carlo, by a Head.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Honors were pretty well divided at the Benning track to-day, two favorites, two second choices, and two outsiders winning. Paul Clifford, the favorite in the fifth race, won his third victory of the meeting, with Jockey Burns up. Burns also rode Scotch Thistle, the winner in the last race. Burns was suspended for four days for disobedience at the post in the fifth race. Attendance good, weather fine, and track deep in mud.

Tomcod, a second choice, won the three-year-old handicap by a head from Monte Carlo, the favorite. Allen Avon, the favorite in the second, won by a half length in a field of three. Tugal Boy, at 8 to 1, won the third, and First Born, at 15 to 1, took the fourth, the favorite finishing in the ruck. Paul Clifford took the fifth easily by three lengths, while the sixth went to Scotch Thistle, a second choice.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Tomcod, 97 pounds, (D. O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Monte Carlo, 115, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Mrs. Frank Foster, 111, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Bon Mot and Sontag also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; two-year-olds. Allen Avon, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 2 to 5 and out, won; Delaval, 112, (Dean,) 16 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Flyback, 107, (Shaw,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:58 4-5. Only three starters.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; four-year-olds and upward, selling. Tugal Boy, 107 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Colonist, 110, (Shaw,) 13 to 20 and 1 to 4, second; Jessielyn, 100, (Miller,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Dupont, Rabanta, Hilarity, Ben Battle, Belle of the Ring, and Iridescent also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. First Born, 98 pounds, (Robinson,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Little Woods, 104, (Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Fergus, 94, (Hennessey,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:59. All Scarlet, Broadway Girl, Mayoress, and Grand Champion also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs, three-year-olds and upward. Paul Clifford, 106, (Burns,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Setauket, 107, (Romanelli,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Thorneycroft, 107, (Shaw,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:33. Meistersinger, Freakness, Dark Planet, Past, and Unterock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and sixteenth; three-year-olds and upward. Scotch Thistle, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Eclectic, 100, (H. Phillips,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Early Eve, 113, (Shaw,) 10 to 2, third. Time—2:01 3-5. McWilliams and Lord Advocate also ran.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Hist, 106 pounds; Punctual and Worry, 105 each; Alpaca, 103; Stroller, 102; Springhrook, 101; Briarthorpe, 100; Alline Abbott, 98; Neeburban, 96; Tom Kiley, 86; Monsoon, 85.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Bert Osrd, Girdlestone, R. L. Johnston, and Pasadena, 107 pounds each; Lesher, 105; Filia, Sunmark, Mon Amour, Dixie Andrews, and Mamie March, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Gold Bell, 113 pounds; City Bank, 110; Seis, 103; General Steward, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. East Kelston and Panther, 107 pounds each; Charette, 105; Caqueta and Rockland, 100 each; Cay, Polk Miller, Knight of Elway, and Mammon, 97 each; May Holliday, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Arrahgowan, 105 pounds; Mr. Pickwick, 101; Oelawaha, 100; Thir, 90; Phelps and Tom Kiley, 86 each; Monsoon and Hopeful Miss, 85 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Hunters' Steeplechase; about two miles and a half. Red Hawk, Dalliance, and Montrip, 166 pounds each; Deeprun and Charles O'Malley, 163 each; La Touraine, 161; Twilight, 156; Rombast and De Garnette, 153 each; Tom Ocean, 122.

Horses ridden by gentlemen riders 5 or 8 pounds less.

OUT OF CARTER HANDICAP.

Smathers's Horses Withdrawn—Promising Candidates in the Field.

Declarations from the Carter Handicap of the Queens County Jockey Club became due yesterday, and an early count showed that eighteen horses had been withdrawn. This list will be swelled considerably when the mails are received, and of the seventy-eight entries, most of the top weights will doubtless be absentees. The declarations yesterday were Monet, Hopeful Miss, Alforten, Fort Plain, Gay Boy, Auf Weldershen, Gold Dome, Race King, Mexican, Monsoon, King Albert, Ethics, Jack Ratlin, Lem Reed, Hurstbourne, Divination, and Boxwood.

It is known that Trainer Taylor will withdraw McChesney, the Smathers horse, and it is doubtful if Grand Opera, another candidate from the Smathers stable, will be seen. Charles Elwood, who would be the top weight should he go to the post, has shown in recent work that he is closer to real racing condition than most of the horses about New York, and his stable mates, Embarrassment and Beldame, are also among the eligibles.

Such of the Carter eligibles as are racing at Benning will doubtless remain in the $5,000 fixture that marks the opening of the racing season about New York, on April 15. Of the Benning track lot Peter Paul appears in well at 98 pounds, and in view of his recent excellent performances he will have a following if he is sent to the post. De Reszke is also in well at 100 pounds, and his Benning form should make him formidable at the seven-furlong distance of the Carter.

The backward condition of the horses in the top class, by reason of the unfavorable weather, made certain a number of withdrawals, but when the last horse has been declared from the race there is sure to be quality and quantity enough to fittingly inaugurate the New York racing season.

Floriana Belle at 100 to 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Floriana Belle, quoted in some books at 100 to 1, took the last race at Oakland to-day. There was a quiet play on the filly at 50 to 1 when the field went to the post. She got away well, and at once went to the front. Ebony passed her before the stretch was reached, but he tired and stumbled, losing much ground. Floriana Belle hung on gamely and won by a neck from The Bugaboo.

WOMEN'S GOLF TEAMS.

Baltusrol Will Not Defend Championship This Year—Tournament Plans.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will be held toward the end of this month to arrange for the metropolitan championship tournament, as well as for the season's team matches. Clubs desiring to enter the team match contests have been requested to send their lists of players and substitutes to Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany, 71 East Fifty-second Street, before April 20.

The Baltusrol women, who have held the Class A team championship for the last two years, have announced that they will not compete this season, and, with a possibility that some other strong individual playere may not be seen, it has been decided by the committee to have but one class in the team championship series this year. For the last two years the teams have been divided into Classes A and B. The teams this year will consist of four players each. Every club will play every other club, and the one scoring the greatest number of victories will be the team champion of the association.

While no course has been definitely proposed for the individual championship tournament, there is a strong likelihood that the Apawamis golf course at Rye will be chosen. That is an excellent eighteen-hole course, affording admirable opportunities for the long game, and it would afford the players good practice for the National championship later in the season at Philadelphia. Apawamis has taken an active interest in the women's team matches of the local association. The tournament will be held in June, probably in the first or second week of that month.

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NEW YORKS WIN EASILY.

McGraw's Men Give Best Display of Batting on Training Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—The New York National League players were in great batting form to-day and they easily defeated the Nashville team of the Southern League, the score being 17 to 9. Eighteen singles, with a total of thirty-two hits, including three home runs, two three-base hits, and two for two bases, was the record of the visitors.

Dunn began the lively batting in the first inning with a three-bagger, which ecored both Bresnahan and Mertes, but it was reserved for McGann to make the hardest hit of the game. The ball eoared over the centre field canvas, and it was said to be the longest hit ever recorded for the grounds.

After the New Yorks had scored thirteen runs to nothing, Pitcher McGinnity was relieved after the fifth inning by Milligan, who was batted freely by the Southern players and nine runs scored off him. During the same time the visitors added but four runs to their total.

Score of the game follows:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NASHVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	2	2	2	0	1	S.Ken'y, 8b	0	1	2	2	0
Bresn'n, 3b	3	1	0	3	1	Smith, 2b	1	2	1	6	0
McGann, 1b	2	4	5	3	0	R. Ken'y, lf	1	0	1	0	1
McGraw, 1b	0	0	2	0	0	Parrott, cf	2	1	3	1	0
Mertes, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Feldhaus, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Dunn, cf	2	1	2	0	0	Bussey, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Dahlen, ss	3	4	0	4	0	Lowney, ss	1	1	1	3	1
Gilbert, 2b	1	2	5	2	1	Knoll, c	2	2	3	1	0
Warner, c	1	1	3	0	0	Platt, p	0	0	0	1	0
Mow'man, p	0	0	3	1	0	Nelson, p	0	1	0	1	0
McGinn'y, p	0	0	3	1	0						
Milligan, p	0	0	1	1	0						
Total	17	18	27	14	3	Total	9	10	24	16	3

New York	4	0	4	3	2	2	2	0	0	—17
Nashville	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	—9

First base by errors—New York, 3; Nashville, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Nashville, 6. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Milligan, 2; off Platt, 4. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; by Milligan, 3; by Nelson, 1. Home runs—Warner, McGann, Dahlen, Parrott, Knoll. Three-base hits—Dunn, Warner, Smith. Two-base hits—McGann, Bresnahan, S. Kennedy, Feldhaus, Knoll. Stolen bases—Dunn, Dahlen. Hit by pitcher—By Nelson, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Passed balls—Knoll, 3. Umpire—"Tony" Mullane. Time of game—Two hours.

YALE, 5; LAFAYETTE, 1.

NORFOLK, Va., April 1.—The Yale baseball team defeated Lafayette this afternoon by a score of 5 to 1. Both teams played a clean, snappy game, the work of the batteries being particularly strong. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5	5	2	
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	7	1	

Batteries—Allen, Jackson and Winslow; Newberry and Irwin.

PRINCETON, 5; PHILA., (A. L.,) 3.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Philadelphia American League baseball team was defeated here to-day by the Princeton University nine. The collegians played a brilliant game. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3	2	1
Princeton	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	—5	9	1

Batteries—Philadelphia, Henley, Finance, Waddell, and Powers; Princeton, Stevens, Byrum, Underhill, and Reid. Umpire—Mr. Shreck of Philadelphia.

CORNELL, 6; ANNAPOLIS, 2.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 1.—Cornell defeated the navy baseball team to-day by a score of 6 runs to 2. Needham was unsteady and allowed the visitors 13 hits. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Cornell	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	—6	13	1
Navy	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	2	0

Batteries—Lefehore and Welch; Needham and Stiles.

Scores of Other Games.

At Lexington, Va.—St. John's College, 6; U. and L., 3.

At Augusta—Brooklyn, 7; Buffalo, 2.

BOATS FOR CRESCENT CLUB.

Big Order Placed for Sixteen Racing and Cruising Craft.

The Crescent Boat Club of Brooklyn, whose house at Fort Hamilton was destroyed by fire several months ago, has placed an order for sixteen boats, to cost over $3,500, with a local boat builder. This is the largest order of its kind ever placed with a builder, the contract calling for the completion and delivery of the boats by July 1.

Among the sixteen boats will be two eight-oared barges 53 feet long, finished in mahogany, one six-oared barge for carrying large parties, three four-oared cruleing gigs, six single gigs, two double gigs, one St. Lawrence skiff, and a large yawl boat. The barges will be built on entirely new models, combining speed and safety. They will have considerable freeboard on account of the choppy water usually met with in New York Bay, where they are to be used.

Harvard's Crew Is Crippled.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 1.—Harvard's Varsity crew has been seriously handicapped by the loss of three of its best oarsmen. Capt. Dillingham, who has been laid aside with a felon, and Lawson and Filley, who have the grip. The absence of these men from practice even for a short time will prove a big obstacle in the development of the crew. Filley has been considered all the season the best candidate for stroke, and Lawson, who rowed 7 last year, is one of the best oarsmen in the college.

James Rice of Detroit, the new coach, who will take Wray'e place as coach of the Weld Boat Club, arrived in Cambridge to-day.

Ex-Mayor Low's Yacht Sold.

The steam yacht Surprise, used by ex-Mayor Seth Low for daily runs between this city and his Summer home at Rye, hae been sold to Dumont Clarke of the New York Yacht Club through the agency of Stanley M. Seaman.

The Surprise is a eteel vessel, designed by H. C. Wintringham, and built in 1899. She is 127 feet over all and has a credited speed of fifteen miles an hour.

The yacht is now at Greenport, and will be taken to Port Jefferson to be fitted out by Capt. Albert Brune, who has her in charge.

Girl Fell 100 Feet Through Shaft.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1.—Margery McDonald, a Canadian girl, fell 100 feet through an elevator shaft at 88 St. Paul Street, this afternoon, and was instantly killed. It was her first day of work at the plant.

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THIS WEEK'S ISSUE (Out to-day)

Contains the following articles (and as many more on other topics):

Financial Journals on the Merger Disruption
Southern Lack of Feeling for Mr. Sully
What to do with Mormonism
Carteons: The Ballot and the "Bar'l"
High Cost of Living
Russian Optimism in Caricature
The Disappearance of "Feminine" Literature
The Ultimate Value of the Literary Life
The Secret of Tolstoy's Power
The Psychology of Battle
Real Living Pictures
The Chinese and the Telephone
A Hospital for Wheat
The Physique of the Japanese
The "Aristocratic" Character of the Old Testament
"Faith-Healing" and the American Temperament
How Japan Proposes to Wreck Russia's Great Railway
Alleged Desperation of St. Petersburg's War Party
Vladivostok—A Bird's-Eye View of the City and Harbor
European Press on our Attitude Toward the Belligerents

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MOTOR CARS TO BE WEIGHED.

Official Inspection of Service Test Vehicles To-day—Italian Riders Coming.

All of the commercial motor vehicles that have entered for the service test to be held next week under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America are expected to appear to-day at a garage at Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, to be weighed and receive their official numbers. Eighteen machines are entered in six different classes. The cars may be weighed at any time of the day up to 6 o'clock, and the six-day competition will start early Monday morning. Officials of the club will be at the garage during the day to determine the exact weight and proper classification of the vehicles.

Claude Fogolin, a professional chauffeur, who is to drive one of the three Italian care in the coming Gordon-Bennett international race next June in Germany, is expected to arrive in this city to-day on the French steamer La Touraine. An exact duplicate of the Italian racing cars, sixty horse power, will be received early this month by the American importere of the Italian cars, and Fogolin will take the car to Ormond late in the month, when the trial tests of the American entries for the international race take place.

Fogolin will race against other high-speed cars at Ormond in the special contests that are being arranged. He is one of the best chauffeurs in Italy, and his presence among other fast riders here will add materially to the racing interest at that time. Fogolin will return to Europe for the Gordon-Bennett event and immediately after the race he will come back to America, bringing one of the Italian racers with him. He expects to enter all of the important track automobile events to be held here, and will be seen in the races to be given later in the year at the Empire City track. Lancie, another prominent Italian chauffeur, will join Fogolin after the Gordon-Bennett contest.

Foss Sails for Home To-day.

George Siosson received a cablegram last night at his billiard rooms from Wilson P. Foss saying that the latter would sail for America to-day on the French steamer La Lorraine. While Mr. Foss did not intend to make a long stay abroad when he left to meet Rerolle in the 1,200-point competition for the world's amateur billiard championship, it was understood that had he been victorious he would have made a short trip to England and probably to one or two other places, for the purpose of meeting the leading billiard players of different countries.

With apparent victory so close to him after the second night's play, when he led the Frenchman by 153 points, it is known that he feele his defeat keenly, and that is undoubtedly the reason why he has decided to cut ehort his visit in foreign lands and hae made no effort to induce billiardists from either France or England to come to this country for a series of international matches next season. Mr. Foss is due to arrive in New York next Saturday.

Maturo Looks Like a Winner.

With seventy-four points in the lead and only one more night to play, James Maturo, the New Jersey champion, looks like a pretty sure winner of the Greater New York pool championship and a stake of $250. The conditions call for 600 pointe, 120 to be played each night. At the close of the fourth night's competition Maturo had scored 481, to 407 for Dawson, and the steadiness of his play is looked upon as an indication that he will retain his good form until the end.

Score last night follows:

James Maturo—5 10 1 0 14 14 7 11 3 5 9 13 11 15. Total, 118. High run, 38; scratches, 3.

Edward Dawson—9 5 14 15 0 1 7 4 11 10 6 2 4. Total, 88. High run, 29; scratches, 1.

SEEKS MONEY LOST AT FARO.

Man Calls on Jerome for Help, but Will Not Press Complaint.

A man called on District Attorney Jerome yesterday and said that he had lost about $1,000 playing a "brace game" of faro the night before in a gambling house in West Forty-first Street. He gave his name and address, which were not divulged by the District Attorney, and said he would like help in regaining his money.

The man said he was standing in front of the Rossmore Hotel when he was approached by a stranger who suggested playing faro. The two men went to the Forty-first Street resort, played and lost.

When the man asked for help in getting back his money the District Attorney told him that would be impossible, but asked the man to make a complaint. That he refused to do, saying he did not wish the publicity that would follow such a course. "I want my money," he said in parting, "but I don't want to go on record as a complainant."

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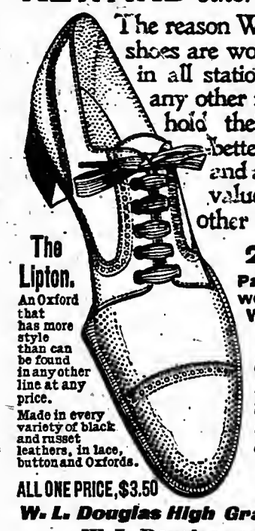
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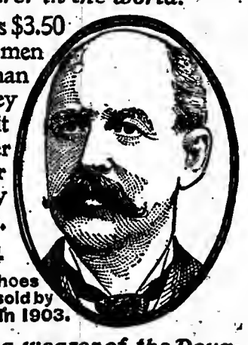
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MATERIALS: — One quart diced cooked meat, one pint boiled diced potatoes, two sliced minced bacon, brown gravy, salt, pepper, plain pastry.



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The Personality of a Possible President

Just now, when the drift in Democratic circles is setting so strongly toward Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the New York Court of Appeals, it is important to know something about him—his early struggles, his career as a lawyer and politician, his home life. These will all be set forth in TO-MORROW'S TIMES.

A School That Teaches Courtship

Lessons in first aid to those injured by Cupid's darts given in New York. With portraits of the two teachers who have charge of this unique work.

"Keeping Election Promises Is My Most Difficult Work," Says Mayor McClellan

By comparison, keeping the lid on is easy, so long as Commissioner McAdoo does not desert him, he tells a woman interviewer.

But these are only two of many problems which have to be solved, and the Mayor discusses all of them with characteristic frankness. The man, his methods, his ambitions for the city, of whose Government he is the head—all described.

Have You Ever Met "The Remittance Girl"?

A character peculiar to New York; the girl who is going to set the North River on fire—at her parents' expense. She flits from wall paper to stained glass or poetry, until paterfamilias in the country decides that a self-supporting daughter is too much of a luxury, and calls her home.

A Real Strickland Cleverer Than Kipling's Sleuth

He is a young Lieutenant in the United States Army, whose work as a spy among the Filipinos has been remarkably successful.

Sons of the Rich Who Live Like Spartans in the Open Air

Must have been somewhat chilly on many a night during the past Winter, but no one deserted this camp on Long Island.

TREASURE OF THE INCAS FOUND; $17,000,000 RECOVERED BY PROSPECTORS. A BLIND MAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE CIRCUS—are two of a number of other interesting special articles which supplement the regular Departments of Music, Drama, Society, Fashions, etc.

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REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D.
11 A. M., "Through the Gloom of Death to the Glory of Life." 8 P. M., "Emmaus"—An Easter Meditation. Special music.

CALVARY CHURCH, DR. MacARTHUR, PASTOR, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Easter services, morning, 11; baptisms, 4 P. M.; communion evening.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Meaning of Easter"; 7:45 P. M., "The Forsaken Tomb." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'WAY & 79TH ST.
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"THE UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT FOR THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST." IN THIS SERMON MR. HALDEMAN WILL SHOW THAT THE ARGUMENT CONSISTS OF TWO WORDS.
8 P. M.—"WHAT KIND OF BODY WILL THE CHRISTIAN HAVE IN THE RESURRECTION?" IN THIS SERMON MR. HALDEMAN WILL SHOW THAT IN THE RESURRECTION THE CHRISTIAN WILL NO LONGER BE "AN ANIMAL WORKING WITH TOOLS," BUT WILL HAVE A BODY EQUAL TO ALL THE PROPHECIES OF SCIENCE.
EASTER MUSIC MORNING AND EVENING. IN THE EVENING—IMMERSION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF BELIEVERS. THOSE WISHING SEATS ARE REQUESTED TO COME EARLY.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street.
Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Bible School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Easter Sermon: 7:45, "Integrity Rewarded"; baptism. Everybody welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.
GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at both services.
Morning Topic: "The Easter Evangel."
Evening Topic: "Right Doings of the Sovereign Judge."
Baptism at the close of the evening service.
A musical program of unusual interest.
YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—10:45, sermon by the Rev. James M. Bruce; special Easter music; 7:30, sermon by the Rev. Charles H. Sears; Sunday school Easter service.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M. Easter sermon and music; 7:45 P. M., Easter carol service; baptism at both services.

Baptist.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 10th St., near 8th Av.,
Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor.
Special services, special music.
Easter day, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.
Baptism in the evening.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. L. F. Requa, Ministers.—Services, 10:45, "Resurrection Joy"; 7:45, "After the Resurrection." Welcome.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street.
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor.
11 A. M., special music of violin, harp, and organ. SERMON BY THE PASTOR.
8 P. M., SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—The pastor will preach.
4 P. M.—"Easter Carol Service," (Children.)

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th Th Av.—Sunday morning, at 11.15 o'clock, Dr. Felix Adler will give an Easter address.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Jewish Hopes."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Immortality, Resurrection, and Reincarnation." All welcome.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 80th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11:30 A. M., holy communion and sermon by the rector; 4:30 P. M., evening service.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 7:30, 11, and 8, rector preaching. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, Easter Sunday. Low masses 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9, Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4. Processions.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St.
REV. PERCY S. GRANT, RECTOR.
Holy Communion 7:30, 8:15, and 11 A. M.
Morning service and sermon 11 A. M.
MUSICAL SERVICE 4 P. M.
Evening service at 8 P. M. Address by Rev. W. C. C. Smith.
Special Easter music at all services.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Service religieux le dimanche, a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH St., Near Madison Av., Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Rector.—Easter Day services: holy communion, 6:30 and 7:30 A. M.; matins and Litany, 10 A. M.; holy communion, with sermon by rector, 11 A. M.; Children's service, 3:30 P. M.; Choral Evensong, with sermon by Rev. John Acworth, 8 P. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Sermon by the Rector; 4 P. M., Choral Evensong; Preacher, Rev. John Williams; 8 P. M., Sunday School Festival, Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Avenue and 20th Street.
REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., RECTOR.

7 A. M. Easter Carol Service.
7:30 A. M. Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M. Children's Easter Service.
11 A. M. SPECIAL SERVICE and Sermon.
12 M. Holy Communion.
4 P. M. Children's Easter Festival.
8 P. M. SPECIAL SERVICE and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 0, 7, 8, and 9 A. M.; sermon and choral eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4; Gounod's Mass at 11; orchestra, 11 and 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy communion ..... 7 A. M.
Morning prayer, holy communion, Preacher, the rector, 11 o'clock.
Evening Prayer ..... 4 o'clock.
Children's service, preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

NO NIGHT SERVICE.

St. Bartholomew's Church,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street, New York.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
EASTER SERVICES.
Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 11 A. M.
Evensong and Address, 4 P. M.
The Rector will preach.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion, with Easter carols by children's choir, 8 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, (with special Easter music,) 11 A. M. Easter festival of the Sunday school, 3 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick st. and Hudson Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Atonement, Edgecombe Av. and West 140th St., Rev. F. H. Knubel, Pastor.—Dedication of new church Easter Sunday; services at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sunday school service, 7:45 P. M.; services also Monday and Tuesday at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armanit Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Easter services 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH,
West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues,
DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS,
will preach at 11 and 8. Easter sermons and Easter music.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST.
Rev. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "THE GLORY OF EASTER." Evening subject, "THE POWER OF HIS RESURRECTION."
Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. The pastor preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Easter Music. Vested Choir and Temple Orchestra. Famous Lotos Glee Club to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST. WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. Rev. ANDREW GILLIES, D. D., pastor, A. M.—"The Consciousness of Immortality." P. M.—"The Inspiration of Immortality."

St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 126th St.
Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.
Special Easter Music. Violin and 'Cello.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Pastor.
EASTER SERVICES.
APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND SERMONS.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the square and 6th Av., Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor.
10:30—Easter services by the Bible school and choir; addresses by Dr. Reed.
7:45—Shelley's "Death and Life" by the choir, Dr. F. D. Lawson, Director.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., near Broadway, Richard E. Bell, Pastor—Appropriate services, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
700 Park Avenue.
There will be no service on Sunday, April 3d, by reason of the Easter recess.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. Special Easter music, 4:30 P. M. Holy Communion. Evening service discontinued. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. All welcome.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Services Sunday, April 3d, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Dr. Richards will preach.
CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free.
At all Easter services the usual choir of soloists and full chorus will be assisted by harp, violin, and violoncello—Prelude one-half hour before each service.
Easter service of the Sunday school in the chapel at 10 A. M.
Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.
Vesper service Friday at 5 P. M.
Organ Prelude at 4:30.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Minister.
Rev. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.
Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant.
Services on April 3d at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Morning Topic: "The Risen Life."
Afternoon Topic: "The Living Christ."
Bible School meets at 9:30 A. M.
The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M.
Midweek Prayer Meeting Wed., April 6th, at 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.,
Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., pastor,
will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Sabbath Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Pastor,
Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D.
Assistant Minister,
Rev. William W. Coe.
The pastor will preach in the morning and Mr. Coe in the evening.
Communion Service, 4 P. M.
Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M.
Classes for adults and children.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 11th to 12th St.,
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Day of Alleluias"; 4:30 P. M., Oratorio, "The Redemption," Gounod.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.
Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special music.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preparatory service Friday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Rev. H. Roswell Bates will preach, 10:45 and 7:45. Easter communion service at 10:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH Presbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning, Rev. W. D. Sexton; evening, Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D.

Presbyterian.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school Easter service at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8. Communion at eleven.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE CHURCH),
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"He is Not Here: He is Risen!"
Evening—"But Now is Christ Risen."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Joy of the Easter Hope."
Evening—"The Message of Easter to Youth."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Light Shineth in Darkness."
Evening—"In the Garden a Sepulchre."
At 4 o'clock there will be a brief Communion Service without Sermon.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryee, Ministsr.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Easter services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., with special music; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Easter services, with sermon, by the Pastor, 11 A. M. Subject: "The New Day which the Lord Hast Made: What is It?" Administration of the Rite of Confirmation and the Holy Supper. Children's service, 3:30 P. M. Evening service. "Chapel of the Divine Providence," 356 West 44th Street, with Easter sermon by the Pastor.

Unitarian.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Mighty Hopes That Make Us Meu"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach an Easter sermon. Subject: "Influence on This Life of Belief in Another." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel. Entrance on Park Av.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4TH AV. AND 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., "Life Eternal," an Easter sermon; final subject, "Our Attitude Toward Life," by the pastor.

Universalist.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "If a Man Die Shall He Live Again?" Evening: "The House of Many Mansions." Choir will render Gounod's "Redemption."

Miscellaneous.

EASTER SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON, taught by Rev. Andrew Gillies, D. D., at the People's Bible Institute, 150 5th Av., 3:30 P. M. to-day.

FIRST ASSOCIATION OF LUXEDO, MADISON Av., 59th Sunday, 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8. The church edifice, 226-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St.
Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 EAST 20TH St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class, 10 A. M.; meeting for worship, 11 A. M.; George A. Barton of Bryn Mawr is expected to be present. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30, 8 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

Hugh O. Pentecost, Lyric Hall, 725-731th Avenue, near 42d St., Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Mr. John Z. White of Chicago will speak on "Henry George and His Doctrine."

McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION, 104 West 124th St.
Special Easter service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Address by Will Carleton. Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp will sing. Everybody welcome. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ballon, Supts.

The Noon-Day Club, 54 W. 37th St. Sunday services 4 o'clock. Mr. Douglass speaks on "Christ Revealed to Consciousness."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., near 122d St.—Public lecture, "Theosophy in Parsifal," Mr. Edward Herrmann, with descriptive music by string quartette.

THE TRUTH AS IT IS IN CHRIST JESUS: unadulterated, unsectarian and undenominational; preached every Sunday evening at Gospel Hall, No. 146 East 58th Street, bet. Lexington and Third Avenues, at 7:45 o'clock. You are cordially invited.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY: SWAMI ABHEDANANDA of India: 102 East 58th; Sunday, 11 A. M., "Realization."

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, Thursdays, 10:30, Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Leader April 7, Mrs. J. C. St. John.

ZION.
ELDER HERMANN WARSZAWIAK, Hebrew Christian, preaches in Chamber Music Hall, West 57th Street, near Seventh Avenue, Sunday, April 3d, 3 P. M.

THE RISEN, LIVING, COMING CHRIST.
Miss Harriet Ware sings.
Christian Catholic Church, Headquarters, Zion City, Illinois, only Clean City on Earth.

RECORD CORPORATION QUARTER

1,181 Formed Under the Laws of This State Since Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—For the first quarter of this year there were 1,181 new stock corporations formed under the laws of New York. This is the record for any quarter, and is larger than the total number for an entire year under the old law. The companies incorporated to-day are as follows:

Consolidated California Vineyard Company, New York; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—I. H. Lehman, J. F. Jacobs, C. V. Ware, New York.

The Hunter Company, New York, (mechanical devices;) capital, $300,000. Directors—F. W. Hunter, C. H. Davids, U. H. Kennedy, Brooklyn.

Seacoast Lumber Company, Hempstead; capital, $100,000. Directors—Lewis Earl, J. F. Egan, P. S. Russell, New York.

Employes' Medical and Dental Association, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. P. Gillespie, W. N. Kingsley, M. P. Hart, New York.

National Paraffining and Sand Blast Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. F. Gladwin, J. W. Blakey, Brooklyn; Neal Fairnham, New York.

Rex Kerosene Engine Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. J. Carter, T. L. Freeman, F. F. McClintock, New York.

Central City Milk Company, Albany; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. P. Stevens, Normansville; S. Eugene Newcomb, Frederick C. Manning, Albany.

Acme Universal Beer Tap Company, New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—Joseph Holbach, Lena Hollenbach, New York; Catherine D. Michel, Montclair, N. J.

Colonial Jelly Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. Pixley, R. C. Long, G. W. Hardtke, Buffalo.

Watertown Rotary Screen Company, Watertown; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. S. Kellogg, E. D. Bellinger, N. B. Hayes, Watertown.

Manhattan Embossing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. L. Gordon, L. J. Morrison, T. N. Hill, New York.

Middlefield Leasehold Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—C. P. Doelger, New York; G. Landon, Brooklyn; C. S. Sherman, Bloomfield, N. J.

Olansky, Landsberg & Co., Brooklyn, (sash and blinds;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Hyman Landsberg, Jacob Landsberg, Bessie Weinstein, Brooklyn.

The Roscoe Company of Flushing, Queens County, lumber; capital, $3,500. Directors—E. R. Chapman and J. A. Donald of Long Island City, and H. C. Truelson of Flushing.

RESERVOIR CONTRACTORS WIN.

Aqueduct Committee to Report in Their Favor—Injunction Threatened.

It was announced by members of the finance Committee of the Aqueduct Commission yesterday that the report on the Jerome Park Reservoir investigation will be presented to the commission at its meeting next week. It is learned on good authority that the report will recommend that the contractors, John B. McDonald and Andrew Onderdonk, be paid the $200,000 withheld on the protest of the Merchants' Association.

Commissioners Curtis, Windolph, and Ryan, who make up the committee, were giving the finishing touches to the report yesterday. That the report will decide against the Merchants' Association has been well known for some time, and the understanding is that the Aqueduct Commissioners will accept it.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that it will take the matter into the courts. The association will, according to the plan announced yesterday, seek an injunction restraining the city from paying the money.

The association announced yesterday that it had forwarded some 300 of its petitions for the removal of the Aqueduct Commissioners to Mayor McClellan, and within a week it expects to have 1,000 of them before the Mayor. City officials yesterday received copies of The Engineering Record, which in a long review commends the Jerome Park Reservoir work, and criticises the motives that actuate the Merchants' Association.

Wuest May Succeed Haggerty.

Ex-County Clerk William P. Wuest was being talked of in Brooklyn Democratic circles yesterday afternoon as the possible successor to Henry F. Haggerty as Deputy Police Commissioner in Brooklyn. It was said that influential friends of Mr. Wuest had presented his name to Commissioner McAdoo and that he was being considered as a candidate for the office. Mr. Wuest is connected with many German societies and is prominent among the Democrats of the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Dressed Beef and Provision Car Company, Newark; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Robert N. Clyde, Frederick L. Palmer, Charles O. Geyer.

The Pittsburg Coin Wrapping Machine Company, Newark; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—William Scully, Robert D. Geswein, Julius O. Vecino.

The Monterey Light and Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Robert Louis Hoguet, Roger H. Williams, Kenneth K. McLaren.

The Rusch Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $6,000. Incorporators—George Welwood Murray, Adolph Rusch, Henry A. Rusch.

The W. & J. Knox Net and Twine Company, Paterson; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—William Barbour, John R. Hall, Alfred R. Turner, J. J. Edwarde Barbour, Robert C. Turner.

The New York Automatic Telephone Company, Passaic; capital, $1,000. Incorporators—Charles R. Newman, Georgs Roegner, Adolph C. Gligen.

The Shedaker Drug Company, Atlantic City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William Shedaker, Benjamin D. Shedaker, John S. Westcott.

The World Fire Killer Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Rudolph Kuser, Charles S. Oswald, James E. Darrah, J. Henry Darrah.

The Union Automatic Merchandise Company, Elizabeth; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Henry Wilson, Thomas S. Wheatcroft, John Inright.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground, on business pertaining to the test of ordnance material.

Capt. Jay E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during April, May, and June from Springfield, Mass., to the works of the Colt'a Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., and inspect material in process of construction for the Ordnance Department.

Leave on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Navy.

Capt. U. Sebree, the senior member of the board, navy yard, Washington, April 11, on completion of said duty will await orders.

Assistant Surgeon R. O. Marcour is detached from the Dixie and ordered to duty with the marina battalion at Guantanamo, Cuba.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. G. Hight is detached from the Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to Midway Islands for duty with marine detachment at that place, sailing from San Francisco April 8 via the Supply.

Carpenter G. W. Conover, retired, died at Philadelphia March 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Detroit, at Santo Domingo City; Stewart and Truxtun, at Key West; Petrel, at Acapulco; El Cano, at Shanghai; Callao and Montgomery, at Canton; Nanshan, at Cavite; Des Moines, Poutiac, and Samoset, at Boston; Dolphin, at Provincetown.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises.	5:45	Sun sets.	6:24	Moon rises.	9:08

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook.	2:56	Gov. Isl'd.	9:20
H. Gate.	11:16		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook.	9:16	Gov. Isl'd.	9:45
H. Gate.	11:41		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 2.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, Savanilla, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess, Antwerp		
Caracas, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Macon, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Glasgow	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Fashoda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Minnetonka, London		7:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		6:30 A. M.
Princess Irene, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Plymouth and Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tropic, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay.	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Palatia, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Barbados and Northern Brazil.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Oranje, Nassau, Haiti, Curacao, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tennyson, Brazil, and Argentina	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Colon	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manoa, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday; by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 7 P. M. Saturday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 6:30 A. M. Monday and Wednesday.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M., previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4.30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 21, inclusive, for dispatch per

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THE QUESTION OF AVAILABILITY.

Our neighbor The Sun thinks there is "a lesson of profound significance in the comments of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S special friends in the press upon the prospect that Judge PARKER will be the Democratic nominee." As it becomes more and more probable that Judge PARKER will be nominated "the satisfaction of Mr. ROOSEVELT'e friends becomes more joyfully manifest."

Whereat The Sun exclaims, "Different was it when GROVER CLEVELAND was deemed a possibility." The Republican friends of the President were painfully anxious about the third-term tradition; they protested against the cruelty of dragging from his peaceful retirement "a statesman sixty-seven years old."

There is no douht that the Republicans took frigbt at the possihility of Mr. CLEVELAND'S nomination. But do they not laugh with counterfeited glee at the prospect of Judge PARKER'S candidacy? There is some evidence that the electorate is in a state of unstable equilibrium. In mountain regions there is a tradition that an avalanche of snow may be started in its descent by the human voice. A voice, an issue, a man may affect the mass of voters in this country in a very surprising manner this year.

Judge PARKER talks little. Possibly he thinks much. There are issues awaiting the Democratic candidate. It seems to us a not unreasonable supposition that Judge PARKER has taken thought about the actions, the utterances, and the incidents out of which these issues have sprung. When the time comes for him to give expression to the opinions he has formed the Republicans may be a good deal more anxious about him than they were about the third term and the peace and comfort of Mr. CLEVELAND.

NEUTRALITY AND HUMANITY.

That atory ie a little disquieting which sets forth that the lady who is the chatelaine of the Russian Embassy in Washington has announced her intention to give some sort of entertainment for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross Society, and that some ladies of the Cabinet and of the President'a family have announced their intention of assisting at this function.

It is to be hoped that the project of this assistance will be abandoned. It would be sure to be misconstrued, one way or the other, so as to denote some official American sympathy with one side or the other in the war in the Far East. It is, of course, open to the Japanese Minister in Washington to organize a similar demonstration on behalf of the Japanese Red Cross Society. But that would not at all mend the matter. On the contrary, one entertainment would directly rival the other, and American official and popular sympathy would be taken to be shown by the comparative official and popular support which each respectively received. It is perfectly true that there is and can be no violation of neutrality in assisting the work of a purely humane organization. Russia, for example, has no just ground of complaint because the American Minister in Tokio, Mr. GRISCOM, has just been heading the subscription in that capital for the Japanese Red Cross Society. Neither would Japan have any just cause of complaint if Mr. MCCORMICK, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, should similarly signalize his interest in the work of the Ruesian Red Cross Society. But the capital of Russia or the capital of Japan is one place, and the capital of the United States another.

We cannot be too carefui to avoid any official or semi-official or quasi-official association with any official or semi-official or quasi-official entertainments given by the representatives of either belligerent at Washington. If the society women of that town desire, as they very well may, to make some contribution to the cause of humanity, the only safe and inoffensive way in which such of them as have any official connections can do so, by way of a "society event," is to organize an entertainment for the relief of the sufferers by the war in the Far East, of which the proceeds shall be equally divided between the Ambassador of Russia and the Minister of Japan, as trustees for their respective nationalities.

CHAIRMAN ODELL.

Gov. ODELL indicated this morning the eort of campaign that will be made in this State against Judge PARKER if he is nominated for President. When the Governor was asked: "How do you like the prospect of a fight against PARKER?" he replied: "There is too much Hillism in the Parker movement to have a healthy growth." The Governor would not say more on that point for publication, hut it was evident that he intends to make a campaign against "Hillism" if PARKER is ROOSEVELT'S opponent.—From The Evening Post.

That would make an easy and delightful campaign on both sides. Mr. HILL has been in politics for thirty years. He was Governor of the State for seven years and United States Senator for six years. He has done a lot of things for which he could be thumped and mauled hy the Republican orators and organs. They could get the material for their attacks without effort and without expenditure from the campaign literature of the last two decades. Mr. HILL wouldn't mind—he doesn't care about such things. The people of the State would listen with unruffled serenity to the Republican tirades, for they would not be particularly interested in the career and past record of Mr. HILL, who will not this year be a candidate for office. Meanwhile, Judge PARKER would be walking away with the votes.

So the issue of Hillism would he even more satisfactory to the Democrats than to the Republicans. But there will certainly be another issue in the campaign, the issue of Odellism. Mr. ODELL as Governor of the State hae a record which will undoubtedly bring him into the campaign from the beginning to the end therpof. More than that, he is to be Chairman of the Republican State Committee. As Governor and as Chairman, in each capacity by itself, and in particular by his joining of the two capacities, Mr. ODELL will have to listen to a pretty free discussion of his political and public career. The presence of a very large admixture of Odelliem in the "Roosevelt movement" cannot be concealed from the votere. It is going to be ostentatiously paraded hefore them. A good many Republicans have their doubts whether Odellism will promote the "healthy growth" of campaign sentiment for the President.

DR. PARKHURST.

In what school did Dr. PARKHURST learn his morale? Hia mannere, we assume, are largely his own. Nothing but stubborn idiosyncracy could have kept them what they are during hie many years of habitual association with people of ordinary kindliness, decency, and self-respect. He probably regards politeness as a matter of personal preference and does not feel the preference. No one, therefore, need think seriously of his impertinence, his flippancy, his conceit, and his intolerance of all difference of opinion.

But what of his morals? He is a preacher of the Gospel the prime teaching of which is an abstract justice so fine that it makes every man's own sensitiveness the standard of his consideration for others; which imposes the highest form of truthfulness; which inculcates charity even above faith and hope. Back of the Gospel, in the code of the race from which the founder of Christianity sprang, there lies the unqualified injunction that thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Apparently it is not in this school that Dr. PARKHURST was trained, or, trained there, he was rebellious to its influence. How otherwise can one account for his cowardly and mischievous attacks on Mr. JEROME? We hold no brief for the District Attorney. We do not insist that he is impeccable or invulnerable. But his reputation with his fellow-citizens is that of a manly, outepoken, courageous gentleman. If Dr. PARKHURST were that, would he insinuate that Mr. JEROME is a drunkard, or worse, and that he is attacking the most notorious gambler in the city in the interest of a rival gambler?

The situation of Dr. PARKHURST is absurdly plain. He is the leader in an extensive organization for the detection and suppression of crime. He bas at his disposal a body of skilled detectives paid from the contributions of his fellow-citizens. If the insinuations he makes against Mr. JEROME are founded in fact, he must know it and be able to prove it. If they are false, equally he must know it. In the one case he is obviously guilty of a gross failure to discharge his clear duty. In the second case he is guilty of baseness that it is needless to characterize.

It has been said that women as a class are less regardful of the truth than men because they are not held to the same kind and degree of responsibility for lapses from the truth that men must face. The spiteful and petty backbiting of thie particular clergyman may be explained in a like fashion. It is a pity that his own profession—noble and true men ae the great body of its members are—cannot discipline, repress, or cast out one who so pitifully discredits it.

THE DARLINGTON INDICTMENT.

The action of the Grand Jury in the matter of the Darlington collapse is something of a surprise. That ALLISON, the manager of the syndicate of owners, ehould have been deemed primarily culpable wae to bave been expected. The building aeems to have been as he wanted it. Tbat POLE and SCHWANDTNER, the contractors for the iron work, are passed over as too ignorant to be held responsible is a new view of the nature of the obligation devolving upon one who undertakes to render a skillful service for pay and lacks the skill to perform it properly. Even dense ignorance has not commonly been held to excuse criminal negligence, and to recognize limited intelligence as a quasi-justification for acts which bring death to others would be to establish a dangerous precedent in the apportionment of responsibility.

As to the condemnation of Inspector FRENCH of tbe Bureau of Buildings, we incline to the view expressed by tbe District Attorney that in tbe circumstances he was not to blame. Indeed, tbe force of the presentment against Mr. FRENCH is weakened by the general statement of the Grand Jury respecting the organization of the bureau and tbe limitations which hedge it round:

> The system of inspection in all buildings in processs of erection at present in vogue in the Building Department is grossly inadequete. The number of Inspsctors is absurdly small. Ths compensation allowed thsm is insufficient to securs men of the requisite intelligsnce and copacity, and the men actually employed are not properly qualified for their positions.

Recent events have very clearly sbown that the public interest demands the uplifting of this service, if it is to be depended on to safeguard life and minimize the evils incident to the operations of the dishonest speculative builder. In New York the Inspector attached to the Bureau of Buildings receives $1,200 a year. To earn this he needs a good deal of experience and many of the qualifieations of an engineer. The demands upon him are becoming constantly more exigent, with the rapid development of arcbitecture. A salary of $1,200 is equivalent to wages at $4 per day for the three hundred working daye in the year. It is also equivalent to 50 cente an hour for the work of eight hours, without overtime allowance; whereas the conscientious Inspector works a good deal more than eight hours and frequently devotes a great deal of overtime to making up his reports—half the night sometimes, beides Sundays and holidays. A comparison of this rate with that prevailing in the several branches of the building trade for the average labor of union mechanics, helpers, and laborers, with no credit for overtime, would show tbat the Inspectors of Buildings receive less than the wages of any of the mechanice and only a little more tban tbe highest paid laborer, despite their superior qualifications and the higher attainments which they must possess to paes the civil service examination.

As compared with other cities, New York puts a low value upon the services of its Building Inspectors. Boston, for example, pays from $1,800 to $2,000; Chicago pays $1,800. For men with no better qualifications than are demanded of Building Inspectors private firme pay foremen $6 to $8 per day, and Superintendents $40 to $100 per week. These facts have a very practical bearing upon the suggestion of the Coroner's jury in the Darlington case, that the Bureau of Buildings sbould have a corps of engineers to supervise construction in steel frame buildings.

WANTED, NAMES.

Senator PATTERSON was amply juetified in demanding that Senator CLARK of Wyoming should give the name of the man who, he declared, bad boasted at a public banquet of contributing $25,000 to promote the passage of a land bill through Congress. We do not see how Mr. CLARK can decently decline to give the name and also the name of the "ten-thousand-dollar lobbyist," who, he said, was in charge of the interests of certain railways.

Undoubtedly there is plenty of motive for lobbying with reference to almost any land legislation, and this fact makes loose and unsupported statements in the matter the more mischievous and unwarrantable. In the case mentioned by Senator CLARK it would be quite feasible for a committee of the Senate, with the name of a confessed contributor and the name of a professional lobbyist, to get on the trail of corruption, if it exists. It is not easy to credit a man with unusual zeal for the purity of the body of which he is a member when he charges wrong-doing, confesses that he has information that migbt lead to its detection and punishment, and refuses to give it.

DEATH OF THE MORTGAGE TAX BILL.

The singularly unenlightened opposition of the rural members of the Assembly has finally killed for this session the Boatwick bill for a uniform registration tax on mortgages. We do not see how they could figure out anytbing but advantage for their constituents from the operation of the bill, but tbey were apparently animated by a feeling of jealousy toward the capitalists of the cities, and with such a feeling it is hard to reason.

The bill would unquestionably have reduced tbe amount of tax paid on euch mortgages as do not now succeed in evading all taxation. But it would have made it certain that no mortgages in the future escaped a moderate tax, and the income to the State would have been substantially greater. So far as the borrower is concerned, the effect of the bill would have been wholly advantageous. He would have known exactly what tax would have to be met and all lenders would have heen in equal competition for loans. Under the present system the lender has to take into account the possibility of paying heavy taxation, and for this risk the borrower must compensate. As is natural in such conditions, the risk is often exaggerated, and the borrower is forced to more than meet it. The result is costly and troublesome confusion in the loan market on mortgages. And from this the farmers suffer more than any other class. The city borrowers on real estate have the benefit of a larger supply of loanable capital in the hands of well-organized institutions among whom there is healthy competition for loans on acceptahle security. The supply of loanable funds for the farmers is smaller and in fewer hands, the security ie less definite and its value less certain, and the borrower suffers accordingly.

One of the extra bazards the lender on farming property has to encounter and against which he is bound to insure himself is the risk of heavy taxation. This risk tbe Bostwick bill practically removed. It will require apparently a good deal more of discussion and education to bring the rural constituencies to a correct appreciation of the facts as affecting their own interests, but we are confident that it will ultimately be accomplished.

"HAIL, COLUMBIA!"

Doubtless the Secretary of the Navy is simply falling into line in declaring tbat "The Star-Spangled Banner" is the National air of this country, and in consequently de-officializing "Hail, Columbia!" It is rather a pity, too. "Hail, Columbia!" is at least an American tune, which the other is not. Moreover, it is singable, which the other is not, and the words of it are easily memorable, which tbose of tbe other are net. There is no more melancholy spectacle or audition than that of a party of casual Americans at a public function at which it occurs to some patriotic malefactor that it behooves them to attempt "the National air." They can neither remember the words, nor, even with the support of a band, manage the tune, and before the end of the first verse they straggle and fall by the wayside, and peter out miserably, and hate the officious person at whose instigation they have made asses of themselves.

Unlike "Anacreon in Heaven," the English tune to whicb KEY'S words were fitted, "Hail, Columbia!" is of native origin, having been composed by a Philadelphian as "President Washington's Grand March," and afterward joined to the verbal celebration of the Revolutionary heroes, "heaven-born band," to which it is still sung. It has also its associations. One of them is that famous occasion in Samoan waters, when the crews of the doomed American warships cheered the fulier-powered Britisb frigate as she steamed out "to the sea and safety," and when, as STEVENSON tells it, the cheerful spirit of old KIMBERLEY made a brave face against inevitable disaster, when he paraded the band of the Trenton upon his quarterdeck and the echoes of Apia Harbor resounded to the etrains of "Hail, Columbia!"

No wonder that tune is cherished in the United States Navy. Let us admit that it is but a wooden tune, associated with wooden words, but also let us not forget that it is associated with wooden walls. Really Mr. MOODY had no choice but to deofficialize it, but let us hope that he de-officialized it with every consideration and respect, and let it to be played, as the uncanonical books are allowed to be read, as "tending to edification."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Thoss confident prsdictions to which we referred yestsrday, that the backers of what for convenience is called the Westchester trolley scheme were about to give up their fight for Aldermanic favor and leave the fisld clear for the Port Chester people, seem to have heen made without consultation with those upon whose purposes the fate of the predictions depend. As often happens in case of such neglect, comment that was based upon them does not well endure the erosion of time. For now the Westchester people, with much vehemence and some indignation, deny that they had or have the slightest intention of "giving up" in the sense mentioned, and of course they know what they are going to do better than anybody else. As to "giving up" in other sensea they say nothing, as is perfectly natural, and will he strictly legitimate until JEROME the Detonator euceeds in rearranging the laws, especially those concerning evidence, to suit himself—which may not be for some days. For the present, therefore, it must he admitted that the Aldsrmen are still to have two sultors instead of only one, a fact to which, doubtless, they will make as little objection as persons of their coquettish disposition evsr do, and all remarks in explanation of things that haven't happened and have no immediate prospect of happening must be called off, scratched out, taken back, or otherwise disposed of, as may be most convenient. And really, those predictions of our neighhor The Tribune—we are willing enough to give full credit now—were ratber improbable on ths facs of them, on second thought, and it was hope, not judgment, that earned for them sucb cautious welcome as they received. Almost everybody does wish that the Westchester philanthropists would do what they were said to he intending. Should they gracefully retire at this interesting and important juncture in our transportation history, all would be forgiven, and they would even be remsmbered with a trace of sincere gratitude as the men who, whether intentionally or unintentionally, prsvented the Port Chester Company from getting for nothing the privileges it wanted and wants in the Bronx. That they have unquestionably done, whether they ever do anything more or not, and that's quite enough to insure for them lasting fame—say for at least a year and a half. So why won't they be good and, after a victorious retreat in the approved Russian atyle, assume a sitting posture, to enjoy comfortably the applause that would certainly be theirs?

—Ready as we are to sympathize with anybody making a moan about gas bills, we really cannot ally ourselves with the "Victim" whose letter we published yesterday for a campaign to secure the passage of a law compelling gas companies, and, incidentally, water and electric light companies, to ornament the backs of their prstty bills with an illustrated exposition of the art of meter reading. In the first place, the reading of a gas meter, while a little more difficult than telling time by a clock, is well within the competency of all who can do that and also have gone far enough in mathematics to subtract one number from another and multiply the remainder by a third. There is, therefore, no need to worry either the Legislature or the gas companies about a matter in which nobody can possibly require more help than can be obtained for the asking from any neighbor who happens to be free from the delusion that a piece of machinery must be deeply mysterious and comprehensible only by specially trainsd experts. Secondly, not a few companies of the kinda mentioned already decorate their bills in the way suggested, doing it without compulsion and with full knowledge that, while it may interest and amuse a few consumers, it will not in any way limit or interfere with the profits or the practices of the companies. For the faults of gas bills are not dus to the misreading of metsrs by the company agents—not, that is, except in the case of accidents and carelessness that are no more numerous with these employés than with other folks ranking with them in wages and intelligence. The public is exploited otherwise than by the commanded exaggerations of amounts consumed hy underlings of this class. And usually the metera themselves are fairly correct. Perhaps they are as often elow as fast. The jugglery is for the most part in manufacture and in pressure, and in regard to neither would lessons in meter reading give a hit of protection. "Victim" is entitled to anothsr guess at the cause of his woes and the remedy for them.

—Another correspondent looking for help in the wrong quarter is one who ascribed the prolongation of the building strike to the inability of a majority of his union to control its meetings and dictate its decisions. They went to go back to work, he said, but few of them attended the meetings, and when they did, aa tbs balloting is public, they dared not oppose the wishes of the radical and svsr-present minority. That, with all due respect to a man evidently well-intentioned, is nonsense. In theory, at least, a labor union is a pure democracy, and when it is not so in reality the fault is wholly that of the members—of those who let it be changed to an oligarchy not less than of those who change it. A public ballot would be as good as the secret one for which our correspondent yearns if only he and those who think with him would take the trouble to cast it, and in this country majorities are not coerced or terrorized by minorities unless the latter have the superiority of energy and intelligence which gives them most of the rights that rulers require for enforcing their will on subordinates and inferiors. It is difficult to believe that officers distasteful to a majority of any lahor union could long govern it. If they can somsthing more than a secret ballot would he required to depose them from their positions.

—Just as Secretary ROOT refused to permit the extension of New York'a piers 200 feet further out into the Hudson, so now Secretary TAFT vetoes the humbler plan for an extension of 107 feet, and he clearly intimates that the piers must remain just as they are. That seems to settle the metter. It is not a pleasant settlement, and its consequencea are likely to be serious to the commerce of the city, but "navigation" is safe, and that is something. "Navigation" is a great and wonderful treasure, curiously unrelated to the people who want to navigate. Whsn the hig steemers go somewhere else the beauties of the situation will become clsarly apparsnt.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 1.—"Hello, hello! Is this the Highlands apartment house?" askad a voice over the tslephons yesterday.

"Well, I'm expecting a package there today, and if it comes before I get home will you pay what is due on it? I'll settle with you as soon as I come in."

"Yes, Sir. Who is it, please?" said the clerk, who did not recognize ths voice.

"Senator Patterson," was ths reply. Mr. Patterson lives at the Highlands.

A couple of bours later a man arrived at ths Highlands with a package addressed to Senator Patterson. There was $62.50 due on it, and the clsrk gave him a check for $25 and $37.50 in cash.

The next time the apartment house people saw Senator Patterson it was about midnight.

"Packags! package? I haven't sent any package," said Mr. Patterson, in response to the affable suggestion of the clerk.

The bundle contained an old coat, much frayad and grease-bedsckad. Mr. Patterson has offered to make it over to the management of the place if it will allay their feelings, but acute pain is still the prevalent sensation as the Highlands.

***

The House looksd somewhat like a schoolroom this afternoon, with Representative Cushman of Washington as the teacher. He was urging the passage of a bill to erect a Govsrnment road in Alaska. He had a map of the region and had it affixed to the front of the clerk's desk, facing the House.

Then he began to talk, and he illustrated all his points by traveling down the aisls and pointing out the places on the map. Presently Congressmen began to interrupt him with questions, and then Mr. Cushman took his stand by the map and stayed there. Men who were getting interested left their seats and came up to look at the map, and Cushman stood there answering questions and pointing for verification to the map.

To-day's geography lesson recalls a similar exhibition given in the House some years ago during the consideration of the bill for relieving Gsn. Fitzjohn Porter from the disabilities of a court-martial sentence and restoring him to his former rank in the army. A large map of the second Bull Run battlefield and surrounding country was hung in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, and Gov. Curtin, an earnest advocate of Gen. Porter, was explaining the movements of the contending armies and of Porter's corps particularly, during which he was frequently interrupted by Representative Steele of Indiana, who was opposed to the proposed relief measure.

Finally Curtin lost patience and temper, and, turning sharply to Steele, who insisted that Curtin should consult the map, the old war Governor exclaimed loud enough to he heard by all who wsre giving attention to the debate: "Oh, d— you and the map. Sit down." Steele retired.

POLITICAL OPINIONS.

Parker to Save the Democrats.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

If Judge Parker is the man who can save the Democratic Party from its Populistic allies and enable it to recover its lost articles of faith, whether he can be elected President or not is a question of relative unimportance. He will have accomplished a far more important work.

Now the Favorite.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

In fact, tbe field has well nigh narrowed down to Hearst and Parker, and between these two there can be no doubt that Parker has by far the greater strength.

Mayor McClellan and Tammany.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

It was pretty well known what course McClellan would puraue before he was elected. Everyhody knew about his "amiable obstinacy." If great honor is to go to Mayor McClellan it will not be through the mugwumps or "independenta" or the Republicans. His path to greatness is through Tammany and the Democratic Party.

The Politicians and the People.

From Ths Henderson (Ky.) Gleaner.

Nominate a good clean man, a man whom the people will support, and the politicians will all fall into line. But nominate a man whom the politicians and ward heelers may favor and the people may not fall into line.

Man to Inhabit Other Worlds.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore, Dean of the Bible College of Missouri, at Columbia, has issued a book entitled "Man Preparing for Other Worlds," in which he expresses the opinion that man will some time inhabit the other planets. Having migrated to the other planets, Dr. Moore expects him to progress through an evolution which will raise him as much above the inhabitants of this mundane sphere apiritually as he is now intellectually above his simian ancestor. "My opinion is," to quote Dr. Moore's own language, "that man will, after death, emigrate from this earth to occupy these stellar worlds. I also believe that in these new abodes man will continue to grow through the ceaseless ages of the future and that the infinitude of worlds is necessary to satisfy the conditions of this growth. Douhtless we ahall carry with us from this world many of the memories and habits, and even the vocations with which we have been familiar and which have helped to form our characters while passing through the discipline of the present ero.

FOR DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Believes Positive Pledge as to Tariff Changes is Important.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After all the sane Democratic voters shall have eliminated from their lists of candidates for the Presidency the clowns and demegogues, and shall instruct the delegates to the convention for any true and respectable Democrat, the chances for a Democratic victory have never been better than this year. But there is one point to be well considered hy the leaders of the party, a point which formerly did form, and this year again would prove, a mighty lever in the Republican arguments against any change of tariff.

We are well aware of the fact that ths "unknown quantity" of any change in the tariff is looked upon as a disturbing factor in business. Any positive pledge in the Dsmocratic platform as to the extent of ths changss of the tariff would take the wind out of the Republican sails.

If, for instance, the Democratic platform would contain the pledge that all raw products and raw materials are to be on the free list and that on all other goods a reduction of 10 per cent. every year for four years would not be exceeded, every manufacturer and merchant would exactly know his position for the next four years.

A more sweeping reduction of all or of certain articles may he wished by many, hut in the interest of the whole country as well as of ths Democratic Party in particular, a positive and conservative pledge would prevent any business disturbance, and a good many Republican voters would rally to ths Democratic hanner.

And after all, a small hut sure bite every year is preferable to no bite at all within four years.

J. D. B.

New York, March 31, 1904.

LITTLE GIRL'S WHITE LIE.

Thinks It Was Brave and Creditable, Good and Proper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the little girl saving the lives of others at a fire by means of a lie.

The act was unqualifiedly good and not reprehensible in any respect.

This little girl's sole aim was to save the lives threetened by the fire. She had no ulterior motive, and it is presumed that the persons in danger were not of her family or those dsar to her. She had no reward to expect, not even the douhtful one which subsequent publicity hes given her, for she of nscessity acted so quickly that she could not have considered this phese, and if she had she would have adopted means which would appear to a hetter advantage. She did not adopt another method as her instinct led her to believe this one the best to accomplish her purpose. She injured no one by this lie and did not benefit herself, so there was neither revenge nor self-seeking. She accomplished a very brave and creditable act eolely by this means, therefore it was absolutely good and proper.

The fact that her method might be an example to others who could use other msans should not he considered, as it should not be condemned because others are influenced by it injudiciously. The theory that "the ends justify the means" is not pertinent, as that has come to be accepted as meaning to use reprehansible means.

A. F. JACKSON.

New York, March 31, 1904.

STANDS BY MR. ROSENFELD.

William Morris, the Actor, Still Confident of His Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the statement in your paper to-day that I was the cause of Mr. Rosenfeld being unable to give his performances of "Rosmersholm" with the Century players, I beg to state that the rumor was not based on fact. On the contrary, I have had every confidence that Mr. Rosenfeld would eventually succeed with his enterprise. He has had my sympathy from the start, and I have not lost faith in the venture, nor in the ultimate success of the Century Players as a permanent factor in the theatrical world.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

New York, April 1, 1904.

THE NEW PENSION RULING.

Says Cool Assumption of Authority Will Do Administration No Good.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resolution of inquiry offered hy Representative Cockran on the late pension ruling is thoroughly in order.

Unless I very much mistake the public feeling, this cool assumption of authority will do the Administration no good.

The country owes much to Mr. Roosevelt's statesmanship, to his courage, and to his honesty of purpose, but it will not deliver itself, hody and boots, into his hands. And it dislikes the Administration's policy of "trying it on."

ONE OF MANY.

New York, March 30, 1904.

Hatasu's Long-Lost Tomb.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Miss Jean Hardy, a Columbus girl, will he among the first persons to gaze upon the tomb of Hatasu, a powerful ruler in the Egyptian dynasty in the time of the Ptolemys, since the party with which Miss Hardy embarked has succeeded after weeks and months of the hardest toil in locating the missing tomb, for which European scientists have searched for years.

Miss Herdy left last Fall with Theodore Davis and party of New York. The sole purpose of the trip was to try and locate the missing Egyptian tomb, and the work to discover it has gone on without a momsn'e dslay ever since.

A letter received by Mrs. Rowe from ths Rev. Dr. Rowe, who is in Cairo, Egypt, tells the story of the find.

There is supposed to be a large treasure in the tomh, and though the object of the trip was purely scientific, it is probable that the members of the party will also benefit financially.

Provoking Blunder.

From The Chicago Tribune.

They were rehearsing their parts in an amateur drama. "Oh, I beg your pardon," said Herbert, looking at the book again. "I kissed you at the wrong place."

"Isn't that too bad!" exclaimed Amelia. "Now we'll have to do it all over again!"

The Tactful Barber.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

"Do you shave yourself, Sir?"

"None of your business."

"I was only going to say, Sir, that it's done as well as any profesional could do it."

That netted him an extra tip.

Togo Doesn't Miss It.

From The Rochester Democrat.

It is said that Admiral Togo lacks "dash." But it is understood that the Japanese do not use that kind of language.

Self-Possession.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Without a tremor Mrs. Highmore proceeded leisurely to open ths black bordered letter.

"If there were any bad news," shs said, "it would have come by telegraph. It must be that something has happened to Mr. Highmore's rich uncle."

Seeking a Clue.

From The Chicago News.

"Shay, officher," began the belated citizen, "I—hic—want you t' shee me home. You—hic—know where my house is, don't you?"

"Let me see," mused the policeman. "What's the name of your cook?"

OLD PAINTINGS AT AUCTION

British, Dutch, and French Canvases at American Art Galleries.

Dowdeswell & Dowdeswell of London and Blakeslee of New York Dispose of Pictures by Old Masters.

The walls occupied not long ago by the Portrait Show at 6 East Twenty-third Street, are now held hy a collection which might seem at first glance an exhibition of old painted likenesses. It is, however, a collection of pictures from the galleries of two leading ert deelers, one heing the New York branch of Messrs. Dowdeswell & Dowdeswell of London, the other Mr. T. J. Blakeslee of New York. That it seems at first blush a portrait show testifies to the fashion of the day, which runs to old British, Dutch, end French portreits.

Some of them figured in the Portrait Show. Here, in the first gallery one enters, is the richly toned, hard-painted likeness of Marie Louise of Orleans by Claudio Coello, standing in a bodice and robe of incredible stiffness after the fashion of the Spanish Court. Finer Coellos may be seen in Spain, but this has the attractiveness of his curious handiwork, and may well be reckoned a product of his studio. The nearly full-length portrait of Elizabeth Sackville, Countess Delawarr, shows a handsome woman in low neck and long lawn sleeves, leaning her elbow on the conventional pillar before the conventional curtain. It is a good specimen of Sir William Beechey, and was sold to the Dowdeswells by the present Earl Delawarr—strange as it may seem that a man should dispose of portraits of his own family. It is initialed and dated 1822.

One of the best portraits in this gallery is a Copley, ths seated portrait of Brooks Watson, Mayor of London, from the Walter Howard collection. Probably we have no example of our Colonial American painter in this country so perfect in workmanship. The face is sweet and rather weak, the hands very well drawn. The robe, chain, and grand sword of State, the curled wig and ruffles make Brooks Watson, Esq., a very dignified person, while Nature has given him uncommon good looks.

Another impressive dignitary painted in an impressive way is Prince Christien of Bevaria, beautifully limned by Largillière. What a big expanse of sensual facs—though a kindly! What a charming way of giving the colored coat and waistcoat, the ruffles and wig! Truly a most decorative canvas, dons with wit and suavity.

Although the great majority of pictures are by old painters, a few moderns have straggled in. Robert Noble, J. B. Pyne, J. Hanson Walker, and W. F. Witherington are British painters. L. Mettling, a charming colorist after the style of Chardin, is seen in "Young Burgher," a boy in the old dress of the Netherlands. Here is a very light-toned maiden with morning glories by Jules Lefebvre. Four American moderns are also present—Edwin L. Weeks with "The Palace of the Rajah," T. W. Dewing with a figure of "The Sorceress," Frank de Haven with an "October Evening," and George H. Bogert with "Autumn Sunset" and "Approaching Storm"—the latter very fine in the painting of clouds. In the modern British contingent Burne-Jones must not he forgot. He is represented by a carefully wrought figure of Christ in the clouds with angel heads about and below, plainly the model for a stained glass window, but no hasty one. The sexless features, the "Anglo-Saxon attitude" of the figure, which neither stands nor sits, the queer narrow faces of the little wing-clad angels are condoned for by the pleasing color scheme, more pleasing in this cartoon, we may be sure, than in the window made from it. Apparently neither in oils nor water colors, the medium the painter has used seems to be something in the way of tempera. It is thoroughly characteristic of Burne-Jones.

From the 161 pictures only a few can find comment here. Among the lovellest is a primitive Madonna, Bambino, St. Lawrence, and St. John, assigned to Raffaelino del Garbo—beautiful and calm and rich in color, whoever painted it. Handsome is the portrait of the Duchess Gonzaga of Mantua, attributed to Pourbus the younger, and very restful and satisfactory the half length of a young Dutch lady by Jan van Ravestyne. And while Dutch canvases are mentioned, one should not forget the splendid decorative effect and the robust painting of Hondecoster's formal park with peacocks, geese, ducks, and other poultry. It is not easily surpassed in its own unambitious line. "Portrait of a Nobleman," by the old engraver, Barthel Beham; "A Normandy Fishing Village," lovely strand scene, by Bonington; "Suffolk Landscape," hy John Constable; portrait of Princess Claudia de Medici, by Sustermans; a splendid landscape by the living French paintsr, Léon Richet; "A Young Cricketer," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, are some of the pictures that smile as one strolls about the galleries. "The Market Cart," by Gainsborough, a replica of the picture in the National Gallery, London, is a noble landscape, and worthily holds the place of honor in the lower salon.

The sale will take place on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next at Mendelssohn Hall, Fortieth Street, east of Broadway. The Messrs. Dowdeswell are closing their New York branch, and Mr. Blakeslee takes the occasion to hold his annual public sale. There will he bargains to pick up at this auction.

New Scholarship in Architecture.

Lloyd Warren of the Society of Beaux-Arts announced yesterday the establishment of a new traveling scholarship in architscture to be known as the Beaux-Arts Scholarship. A fund of $2,000 has been provided for the scholarship, which will be awarded next July. The recipient will spend two years in travel and study abroad. The award will be based on three examinations, to which all American draughtsmen under twenty-eight years of age are eligible.

THE DOOM OF NIAGARA.

If Gold were not the God to whom we bow,
With all the baseness which that God demands,
If God's curse were not on us, even now,
We could not thus stand by with idle hands,
And see our treasures wrested from our keeping;
Our souls are dead and we are blind or sleeping.

Ve do not care for Beauty—we—that wind
The blatant trumpet of our high state,
Not we—we'd sell the blood of Christ and find
A cause for self-praise in it. We!—we hate
The name—the thought of beauty. All must share it—
The world's contempt, which we so richly merit.

The thunders of Niagara—they might wake
The spirit of some desert cold and bleak,
But not this people's heart. They cannot break
The sleep of living death—They cannot speak
To ears too dull to heed the threatening Spirit,
Whose voice would waken terror could they hear it.

—ROBERT BURNS THOMSON.

BEVERIDGE TELLS SENATE ROOSEVELT IS CHOICE

Senator Simmons Calls President Rash and Dangerous.

DECLINES TO NAME PARKER

Senators Have Lively Political Debate Over the "Service Pension" and Postal Irregularities Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate spent Good Friday in a political discussion which hinged upon the so-called service pension order of Secretary Hitchcock and the irregularities in the Post Office Department, but had comparatively little to do with either of these subjects, touching more vitally upon the rival Democratic and Republican candidates who are to run for President.

Senator Beveridge was the principal speaker for the Republicans, and he announced frankly that Mr. Roosevelt would be the Republican candidate. Said he:

"The name of our candidate and the next President is the name of the present President, Theodore Roosevelt, and we are glad to name him."

Senator Simmons of North Carolina made a violent attack on President Roosevelt, describing him as "a man of spectacular propensities, rash, hot-headed, and impulsive; a man believed by thousands, aye by millions, including many in the Republican Party, to be by nature and temperament unfitted for the Presidency because dangerous to be entrusted with supreme power."

Mr. Simmons admitted that there are now factional differences in the Democratic Party, but said they would be healed, and that the party would give the country "a candidate who would be sober and of a judicial temperament; of sound mind and judicial disposition; a man who will get a large Republican vote because Republicans will know that their interests are safe in his hands."

"Is your candidate Judge Parker?" inquired Mr. Beveridge.

"That is a secret," answered Mr. Simmons.

"Well, is it Mr. Hearst?" again asked Mr. Beveridge.

"It would be improper to reply," said Mr. Simmons.

"Then," remarked Mr. Beveridge, "according to the Senator from North Carolina, Judge Parker is a secret, and Mr. Hearst is improper."

He went on to say that the announcement that the Democrats have a candidate is news to everybody, and he insisted that Mr. Simmons should gratify the curiosity of the Senate by giving his name. "Tell us who he is," Mr. Beveridge said, appealing to Mr. Simmons.

"I decline to enlighten the Senator," Mr. Simmons responded, "because I am not myself enlightened. I do not know what his name will be, but I know what his qualities will be."

"So you have the qualities, and are looking for a man to locate them on—a bag of vague and diaphanous qualities without an owner," said Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Simmons replied: "Our candidate will be such a man as will insure the support of the large element of your party who will be afraid to support your candidate."

"Then give us his name. Is it Judge Parker?" asked Mr. Beveridge.

"He'd make a very good one, but I do not undertake to say who the candidate will be," retorted the North Carolina Senator.

Mr. Mallory began the day's session by addressing the Senate on the Carmack resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to make inquiry into the legal right of the Secretary of the Interior to issue the old age disability pension order recently promulgated. He contended that the executive branch of the Government had transcended its authority and usurped legislative functions in establishing the rule by the new order.

Mr. Foraker took exception to Mr. Mallory's characterization of the new ruling as arbitrary, saying that it fixed sixty-two years only as "evidential fact of disability," and Mr. Spooner made the statement that Congress had fixed the age of sixty-two years as the age of disability in the case of Mexican veterans. "That," he said, "was not a service pension bill."

Mr. Mallory replied that Congress had a perfect right to act as in that case, while an executive official has not.

"Congress acted then," interrupted Mr. Carmack, "because it did not have a Secretary of the interior to legislate for it. Consequently Congress had to act for itself."

"Another Daniel come to judgment," remarked Mr. Spooner.

After the noon recess the Post Office bill was again taken up, and Mr. Simmons declared that the investigation into the affairs of the Post Office Department had been limited to only one branch of the department, and said that "wherever graft was looked for there graft was found, that wherever crime was looked for there crime was found; that wherever swindling and corruption were looked for there swindling and corruption had been found."

FOG A-PLENTY HERE.

Clogs Harbor Traffic and Dims Several Landscapes.

New York was blanketed all day yesterday in a fog that made the life of the navigator a burden, and was easily penetrated by hardly anything except the racket of the fog bells at the ferry landings. Traffic in the harbor, although it was not held up to any appreciable extent, was conducted on exceedingly careful lines, the pilots of all vessels, from the diminutive tug to the enormous transatlantic liners, moving their craft to and fro at something like eighth speed to avoid collision.

The fog was so thick that in the afternoon Governors Island was absolutely hidden from view from Manhattan, while the Statue of Liberty was visible only at close range from some passing vessel. Staten Island was completely hidden, while Brooklyn could hardly be seen, and as far as the eye of the Manhattanese could discern, such a place as New Jersey was not on the map.

No collisions were reported, and men along the waterfront were unanimous in pronouncing the day one of the lucklest fog days on record.

NEW "RED LIGHT" ISSUE MET.

Truckman's Advice to "His Nibs," the Mayor, Promptly Taken.

The two fine electroliers which go in front of the home of each Mayor were this week placed in front of Mayor McClellan's residence, at 10 Washington Square North. Passers by were amused to notice that the bracket work of the lamps was painted red, a gorgeous tint. Shortly after noon yesterday a truck driver who was passing noticed the lamps and called to a negro who was busy sweeping the sidewalk.

"Hey, there!" he yelled, "tell his nibs ter take them 'red lights' down."

An hour later a painter was busy giving the lamps a coal-black coat of paint. Another "red light" issue had been met.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 1.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned from New York this evening, having as his guests W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., and Munson Morris. They will remain at Oakland Farm over Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Elbridge T. Gerry has given $1,000 to the infants' ward of St. Mary's Orphanage of this State. The orphanage was established by the late Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, and was largely maintained through his efforts. Since Bishop Clark's death a movement has been started to raise an endowment fund of $20,000 for Bishop Clark's memorial to establish an infants' ward, and already one-half of this amount has been subscribed. The orphanage is maintained by the Diocese of Rhode Island of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has made thirty-five entries in the various classes at the Boston Horse Show, including in addition to his well-known horses White Oak Maid, Iris and Muzette, a new pair, Fancy and Fad, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt. There is besides a handsome pair of high steppers, the well-known gig horse Doctor Selwonk, Surprise and Astonishment, and Amazement, a new mate for White Oak Maid. Mr. Vanderbilt will also enter these horses in the Philadelphia show, and in addition will show at the latter place a new horse, Seaconnet, from whom great things are expected.

JESTERS FIND APRIL FOOLS.

Telephone a Factor in Day's Fun—Chinaman Hoaxes Police.

Nobody smoked gift cigars yesterday, for the date secmed to glare on every band. The explosive cheroot was not much in evidence, however, because the joke was too old, and the vendors foresaw that. But, nevertheless, the fiend of April 1 was in the land with jokes that were new, tricks that were old, and fool games that were simply relashed.

The worst was undoubtedly the one connected with "300 Morningside." As soon as the switch girl at that number discovered the date she disconnected the telephone, but not until she had answered scores of calls, all asking for "Miss Irene Egbert." The mythical person of that name was much in request from early morning. The joke is supposed to have originated in the telephone central. As soon as a man appeared at his place of business yesterday he was asked to call up "300 Morningside and ask for Miss Egbert—or Edward—or some name like that."

The caller was invariably disillusioned when the switch girl at that number said, with much acidity:

"This is the Colored Orphan Asylum! I told you that before!"

The old joke of calling up "Mr. Fish at 1,644 Broad"—the Aquarium—was repeated with tiresome persistency.

The majority of folk, however, were weary of telephones and sudden alarms. The most surprising feature of April 1, 1904, was that the police of the Tenderloin Station were taken in, and by a Chinaman at that.

Hop Wong, who keeps a chop suey restaurant at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, rushed into the police station shortly after the dawn of Fool's Day and demanded assistance.

"Mellican man in chop suey restaurant fight like sin!" he yelled.

The Sergeant looked at the time—12:20 A. M.—and winked.

"April fool!" said he.

"Yes, yes," said Hop Wong, beaming. "Aplil fool! Mellican man come in say 'chop suey for ten.' Hop Wong makee. Nobody come; but Mellican man laugh. 'Aplil fool!' But Hop Wing want pay. Mellican man fight."

The Sergeant burst out laughing:

"Ha, ha! Hop Wong fooled at 12—first thing. Say, Jim, go up and settle the row."

Jim, the doorman—the only policeman handy—went off with the excited Chinaman. Once inside the chop suey restaurant, Hop Wong said, with "the smile that is childlike and bland":

"April fool—ha, ha!"

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Easter parties in the country will be among the most fashionable diversions. Among the parties not already announced will be those at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt at Newport; at the Southside Club, where the trout fishing is at its height; at Georgian Court; at the residence of John D. Rockefeller at Lakewood, and also at the Lakewood hotels, where for over Sunday are Mrs. Morgan A. Dix and her son, John A. Dix; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harriman, and J. Borden Harriman.

⁂

On Tuesday, April 5, the wedding of Miss Marguerite Wood of Bridgeport, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Wood, and William Edwin Hall of New York will take place in the Connecticut city. Mr. Hall will give his bachelor dinner at the Yale Club to-morrow evening, and has booked passage for his bride and himself on the König Albert, which will sail on April 9. Miss Clara Harper of New York, Miss Alice Gill of Baltimore, Miss Genevieve Hall of Pittsburg, and Miss Helen Bishop of Bridgeport are to be bridesmaids. Mr. Hall's best man and ushers are to be some of his classmates at college. He is a graduate of Yale and also of the Harvard Law School.

⁂

Miss Gladys Seligman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, will give a "kitchen party" at the Seligman residence, in West Fifty-sixth Street, on Sunday evening, April 10.

⁂

At a bazaar to be held at Delmonico's on April 8 for the benefit of the Helpers, there will be several tables containing fancy and useful articles, a library table, tea table, and candy table. Those who will assist at the different tables are:

Mrs. Leary,	The Misses Finlay,
The Misses Bonvier,	Miss Louise Leary,
Mrs. C. L. Bruns,	Mrs. Paul Faure,
Mrs. H. L. Not,	Mrs. Da Lancey Kane,
Miss Raborg,	Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan,
Mrs. Ian W. Ramsay,	Mrs. G. Stanton Floyd Jones,
Mrs. Emile Vatable,	Mrs. Fred Kuser,
Miss Quinterp,	Miss Mary L. Jordan,
Mrs. T. C. T. Crain,	Miss Adela Le Brun,
Miss Ada Clark,	Mrs. Henry Hall Forbes,
Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston,	Miss Georgine Iselin.
Mrs. Henry Finlay,	

⁂

Representative and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison have recalled their invitations to their Easter dance which they were to have given on Monday, on account of the death of Burton Harrison, Mr. Harrison's father. The dance was to have been at Washington and many New Yorkers were to have been present.

⁂

Mrs. Carrie May Wright, the sister of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney, will go abroad this Summer. She will close her cottage at Bar Harbor.

⁂

Miss Renee Coudert, who has been passing the Winter with her mother, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, in Washington, has returned to New York.

⁂

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has gone to Washington, where she will pass the Easter holidays.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. Albert V. de Goicouria and Miss de Goicouria are among the New Yorkers who will be at Hot Springs, Va., for Easter.

⁂

The engagement of Miss Susan Louisa Butler, the only daughter of the late Prescott Hall Butler, and the grandniece of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart, to Francis C. Huntington, the son of the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, has been announced.

⁂

Dr. and Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet and Dr. and Mrs. T. Addis Emmet and Mrs. Peter Moller, en route from Palm Beach to New York, are stopping at the Alcazar at St. Augustine.

⁂

Mrs. Bower Ismay, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, is visiting her parents. She has come over for the wedding of her brother to Miss Louise Scribner, which event will take place on Tuesday at St. Bartholomew's Church.

⁂

W. Bayard Cutting, Sr., who has been ill, has, by advice of his physician, started for California, where he will join his son, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Lady Sibyl Cutting, who with their infant daughter have spent the Winter in the West. Mr. Cutting visited the Cutting country place, West Brook, at Oakdale, L. I., just before starting West.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly and Miss Marguerite Kennelly of 309 West Seventy-seventh Street are spending the Easter holidays at Atlantic City, N. J.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan on April 8 will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding at their home, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street.

DINNER TO MR. CONRIED.

Admirers to Reward His Work in Elevating German Stage.

Heinrich Conried will be honored at a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of April 23 by his friends, who wish in this manner to show appreciation of his efforts during the last quarter century to elevate and popularize the German stage and awaken and keep alive an interest in the German language.

Among those who have signed the call announcing these purposes are Herman Ridder, who will receive applications for seats; Emil L. Boas, Arthur Von Briesen, Nathan S. Cohen, Ashbel P. Fitch, Daniel Guggenheim, Randolph Guggenheimer, Louis F. Haffen, Dr. A. Jacobi, Edward Lauterbach, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Carl Schurz, Gustav H. Schwab, Isidor Straus, Louis Windmüller, and August Zinsser. Dinner will be served at round tables seating eight. The price will be $10 a cover, including wine.

SAYS NEW POST OFFICES ARE FOR THE RAILROADS

Patterson Sees Federal Partnership with Corporations.

STILL FIGHT NEW YORK'S NEED

Congress Urged to Investigate the Subject of a Metropolitan Office More Thoroughly—Senator Depew's Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The fight against the new Post Office for the City of New York, conducted by Congressmen who know little of the needs of New York City, and whose personal interest in the matter is rather difficult to explain, was continued to-day in the Senate, where the opposition from Senator Patterson having carried the discussion to nearly 6 o'clock, several Senators demanded that the vote should not be taken until further debate.

Senator Depew made a thorough explanation of the whole situation with regard to the postal needs of New York, and presented a plea for immediate emergency action by Congress.

Senator Patterson was most ingenious in his attack on the project. He said the time had not come when the great problem of New York's Post Office could be settled as it should be for the great metropolis, and urged that Congress should wait and have a capable commission take up the matter and make a most careful inquiry into the whole question.

The charge was made that the amendment was offered wholly in the interests of the railroads. "The New York Central does not enjoy," said Mr. Patterson, "much force with Congress. The Pennsylvania Railroad on the other hand does, and it was only when the two got together that the coon came down."

The Colorado Senator charged that the General Government was going into a partnership with the railroads, and that it could only lead to difficulties in administration and importunities on Congress in future appropriations for the Postal Service. The particular objection he urged was the combination of the Post Office with the railroad stations.

One argument against the Pennsylvania site was the character of the section, which was not given over to business houses, but was filled with a class of cheap tenements. It was no place for a great Post Office building. If the Government was to put $2,000,000 into ground and four, five, or six millions into a building, it should be placed where the mass of the people could make use of it.

Senator Depew, in making his plea for the passage of the amendment, said that the present Post Office was begun in 1869 and finished in 1875. The population of the city then was 900,000, where now, exclusive of Brooklyn, it is 2,500,000. New York had a postal business then of $3,000,000 and now has postal business amounting to $13,000,000.

Senator Depew explained the contrivances that it is proposed to use to facilitate the handling of mails in the new offices. The mail sorting rooms are to be placed above the tracks, where the mail cars will be stored, and with electric hoists the bags will be shot up into the rooms and on railroad tracks and small cars shunted to the various tables where they are to be assorted.

All the mail for the West and South, he said, must come through New York. Fifty per cent. of it comes to the New York Central and 40 per cent. of it to the Pennsylvania, the 10 per cent. being divided among several smaller roads and steamship lines. The two offices proposed would really handle the postal business that passes through the city. The hauling of the mails, which now costs $70,000 a year at the New York Central station, would be saved entirely.

With the support of anti-trust legislation and such administration by the general Government as was instanced in the merger suit there could hereafter be no just ground for fears over corporate power. The railroads desired the arrangement proposed because it would assist greatly in their dispatch of trains. The people of New York State and New York City unanimously wanted this disposition made of the matter. It was to them purely a business proposition, and as it came originally from the highest officials of the Government there seemed every reason for its adoption.

It is not unlikely that the amendment will be further antagonized to-morrow, but it is the general belief that it will finally be passed.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

At the Casino Theatre to-night "Piff, Paff, Pouf," a musical comedy, will be presented for the first time on any stage. It contains a "radium dance," a large cast, and many features said to be unique.

⁂

Nana Kura, the leading Japanese equilibrist with Barnum & Bailey's Circus at the Madison Square Garden, got a letter yesterday telling him to return to his native land at once and join the second reserves. Nana Kura will get a substitute equilibrist to replace him in the circus.

⁂

Word has come from the "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" company that Mabel Tallaferro, who has caused somewhat of a sensation in the part of Lovey Mary, was taken ill not long ago, and had to lie off. Now, however, she is rapidly recovering, and expects to be at her work again in a few days.

⁂

Mme. Emma Calvé will return to New York this evening to stay a couple of days before going to Boston on business connected with her concert tour of next season.

⁂

Edna Wallace Hopper is going into vaudeville. For a season of ten weeks she will get $20,000. Her first appearance will be on Monday at Hyde & Behman's Theatre, in Brooklyn. There she will be seen in an entirely new playette by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, the husband of Marie Tempest. The cast of the short play will include H. Hassard Short, Miss Lilla Vane, and Miss Kathleen Clifford. The sketch is being produced by Lewis Hooper. The booking is in the hands of Robert Grau.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday over all districts. It will be cooler Saturday in the Virginias, North Carolina, and Eastern Tennessee, and warmer in the central Rocky Mountain region and North Dakota. It will be warmer Sunday in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

On the New England coast winds will be brisk to high west; on the middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk west to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh west to northwest; on the Gulf Coast variable, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high west to north, diminishing Saturday night. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern New York—Fair Saturday; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds. Sunday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday. Sunday fair; fresh west winds.

New England—Partly cloudy in south, clearing in north portion Saturday; brisk to high west winds on the coast. Sunday fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	48	37	38
6 A. M.	45	37	38
9 A. M.	49	39	40
12 M	53	41	43
3 P. M.	56	42	44
6 P. M.	51	42	45
9 P. M.	53	43	45
12 P. M.	51	42	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42¼
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1903	51
Corresponding date for last 25 years	43

The thermometer registered 38 degrees at 8 A. M. and 43 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 44 degrees at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 37 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SILENT FAMILY JAR ENDED.

Deaf-Mute Couple Settle Differences Over Washtub in Court.

Because Mrs. Annie Roberts of 146 West Twenty-seventh Street objected to borrowing a neighbor's tub in which to do the family washing, her husband, William Roberts, a janitor, caused her to be arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Roberts had a hard time explaining the case because both he and his wife are deaf-mutes. Probation Officer Leigh, a lead pencil, and numerous sheets of paper were called into requisition, and it finally was discovered that Mrs. Roberts preferred a counter-charge of non-support and "unkindness."

Roberts and his wife met and fell in love at a deaf-mute tea party in New Jersey thirteen months ago. After they had uttered sweet nothings on their finger tips, they were married, and came to New York to live in a furnished room. They were quite happy until the washtub incident occurred.

"And because I could not the washing do," she wrote for the Judge, "my husband was unkindness to me."

Roberts assured the Magistrate that he would be "kindness" to his wife in future if she would only do the washing regularly.

"We are friendship from now on," he wrote. "No more troublement—"

Mrs. Roberts looked over her husband's shoulder just then and in another moment the couple were arguing past differences and the probability of more in the future at a great rate on their fingers.

"Hold on there," said Magistrate Barlow, "I'm judging this case, I believe, and I'd like to hear what you are saying."

But the mutes, being deaf, too, argued silently for fully ten minutes, then at the same moment each attacked a sheet of paper with a pencil. The result was as follows:

"I love her a greatness," wrote the husband. "She will treat me with a kindness and same I. She is my good wife O. K."

"We will of our own a washtub get," wrote Mrs. Roberts.

The papers were handed to the Judge; then the wife's was given to the husband, and vice versa. After reading them the pair twiddled their fingers some more; then Roberts wrote on behalf of his wife and for himself:

"We now go fix our house and buy washtub. We will peace O. K. We hope not for any more troublement."

Magistrate Barlow dismissed the case with a smile and a wave of his hand toward the door.

WEATHER CAT IN DISGRACE.

"Tom's" City Hall Pull All Gone Because of His False Prophecy.

Tom, the big cat which does duty as the weather oracle at the City Hall, is in deep disgrace. No longer does even "Marty" Keese, the keeper of the building, look with kindly eyes on Tom, for Tom's announcement of the coming of Spring went wrong.

Last Wednesday Tom performed his time-honored custom of announcing Spring by ambling down the front steps of the building and sunning himself on the asphalt pavement of the plaza. The announcement was taken as authoritative in the city building; Winter overcoats were discarded and Tom was petted and feted. But, alas, for Tom's reputation as a weather prophet! The next day it turned cold and rained. And yesterday was even more so.

Tom hung his head in shame and moved, too, somewhat by "Marty's" threatening boot, hied himself to the dungeon fastnesses in the basement of the hall. He emerged yesterday afternoon long enough to toast himself beside his regularly visited radiator which he makes his Winter quarters, but with a due sense of the propriety of things he made his stay a brief one.

Tom's disgrace is complete. Even his old-time friends pass him by with looks of disgust, and all hands are clamoring for a new weather oracle.

IN THE SHOPS.

All the old superstitions seem to be going by degrees, and among them is that of the ill-luck of the peacock feather. The peacock blues and green with the decorative eye are to be seen in everything. One of the prettiest of the effects has been produced in leather. In one piece the actual peacock feathers have been used. This is in a writing pad for the desk. It is different in design from the ordinary pad, and, instead of having four decorative corners, has the leather along the back and down the sides, while the front is open. The chief part of the decoration is in the two corners at the back. The leather is a green ooze, cut as well as decorated, and it is in the cut places that the peacock feather eyes are set in. There are all the various pieces of desk furniture to match this done in the green ooze with the peacock colors. Round boxee of different sizes covered with leather are among the odd pieces. They are in different sizes.

⁂

A bridge whist score has a handsome heavy leather cover in strong calf, the word "Silence" in Syrian characters decorating it.

⁂

A baby's record, a printed book, with a place in the front for baby's picture and spaces left at intervals for notes, has a beautiful leather cover in white, with a design of cyclamens.

⁂

Penwipers with large, round, heavy leather tops, with monograms carved upon them, are desk pieces that are favorites with men. These have laced edges and cost $5.

⁂

All the jewelers' windows show innumerable crosses for Holy Week sales. They are to be found in plain gold, and some are only half an inch from end to end.

⁂

The increase in the use of cameos is shown in one of the large crosses. This is of black with a cameo in the centre.

⁂

A large cameo belt buckle is set around the edge with coral.

⁂

Pretty silver trinkets are little slipper pin cushions. The slippers are about three inches long and the tops of velvet, pale pink, or blue, dark green, red, and dark blue.

⁂

For the fisherman there are innumerable stick pins with piecatorial heads. There are fishes looking as natural as life, and flies of different kinds. Some of these show the hook.

⁂

Quite the most attractive things in barometers are those of clock form of fine hardwood frames, inlaid in English style.

⁂

Quite as many shirtwaist patterns are to be seen in lawn as in linen with the drawnwork. One of these has a broad strip of the drawnwork for the back of the shirtwaist, two for the two fronts, strips with a broad line of drawnwork for the upper parts of the sleeves, and shorter strips for stocks and cuffs. It costs $12.

⁂

A pretty linen gown is of pale green, trimmed with white lace. This is the heavy cutout lace. Stripe of it are set all around the skirt at intervals, running lengthwise from waist to hem. There is a simple white waist worn with this, with an extra piece of the pale green, lace-trimmed, forming a shoulder cape in the front, and with a flitting back piece. This is broad on the shoulders and tapers down to the waist line, basquing a little below, and with a band carried around the waist to the front. It has a delightfully cool effect.

Woolf Endel Dead.

Woolf Endel, for many years a merchant of this city, died Tuesday at his residence, 1,845 Seventh Avenue. He was born in Russia sixty-six years ago, and coming to this country at the age of fifteen, settled in New Orleans, La. In 1865 he came to New York and founded the firm of Cohen, Endel & Co., and continued active in its affairs until a year ago.

Mr. Endel spoke seven languages fluently and was proficient in Biblical research and Talmudical lore. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

Engagement Announced.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomae Muse Southgate of Norfolk, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Baylor Southgate, to Frederick Marsden Hilton of New York. The wedding will take place in June.

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PANAMA COMPANIES TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Bonaparte Wyse Criticises the Canal Decision.

SAYS SUITS WILL GO ON

Not Likely to Result in Complications for the United States, It Is Argued.

PARIS, April 1.—Bonaparte Wyse, the original concessionaire of the Panama Canal, in an interview to-day criticising the Panama Canal decision, says he has been moved by the loftiest motives, mainly to prevent the new company from absorbing three-quarters of the payment to be made by the United States, and thus depriving the old company of its just share.

He also has sought to prevent carrying out what he designated as a "monstrous crime" in the abandonment of the canal as a French enterprise, and declared the decision of the court yesterday was technical, and did not reach the merits of the case. M. Wyse adds:

"But all is not finished. Suits will go on. We will seek the support of the public and press in a campaign of public purification."

It is inferred that these suits will be appeals directed mainly to securing an accounting between the old and new companies rather than further contesting the transfer of the canal company's concession and property to the United States.

The Panama Caal Company is proceeding to carry out the transfer without reference to appeals, as the company is advised that the decision of the court reaffirme its prima facie rights. The American officiale here hold the same view.

It is pointed out that the court proceeding hae been to restrain the company from transferring, and therefore if the transfer actuaily is accomplished, a subsequent appeal against the decision, even if adverse, would not have the effect of restraining the company, as the transfer would already be accomplished. They also hold that an appeal from the decision could not have possible complications for the United States, as it would be directed solely toward restraining the company from transferring.

STRIKE ON CANAL THREATENED.

Panama Takes Precautions to Protect the Property.

PANAMA, April 1.—The railroad laborers threaten to strike to-morrow unless the company accepts their demands, the principal one being an increase of wages from $1.20 to $3. The railroad company claims it will be unable to accede to the demands uhtil the Canal Commissioners arrive here, Tuesday next. President Amador has returned to Panama from his country residence in order to make an effort to settle the dispute.

The Government has taken the necessary precautions to prevent disorder and protect the company's property.

DEATH OF POET CARRYL.

Made Ill at Fire That Destroyed His Bungalow.

Guy Wetmore Carryl, the poet, died yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital of blood poisoning caused by rheumatic grip. His father was Charles Carryl, the artist. He was born in this city on March 4, 1873, and was graduated from Columbia University in the class of '95. His first literary work was done on THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1893, when he wrote a graphic and sympathetic account of the last hours of Edwin Booth. He became the editor of Munsey's Magazine, and two years later became the Paris correspondent of Harper & Brothers. From 1898 to 1899 he was the foreign correspondent of Munsey's, Outing, Collier's Weekly, and other publications.

Among his books were "Fables for the Frivolous," "Mother Goose for the Grown Upe," "Grimm Tales Made Gay," "The Lieutenant Governor," "The Will of Andrew Vane," and "Zut, and Other Parisiane." His home was at Swampscott, Mass. His bungalow there, which he had named "Single Blessedness," was recently destroyed by fire. At the time it was reported that he had lost the completed manuscript of a new story. This, however, he managed to save. The exposure incident to the fire brought on the illness that resulted in his death.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a small dinner party last evening, when their guests included Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, and Representative Gillett. Mrs. Bate Batcheller, who was introduced to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt by Senator Frye, sang for the dinner guests and members of the President's household.

The Swiss Minister, who was obliged to postpone his Southern tour on account of a severe attack of grip, has recovered sufficiently to go to Atlantic City, where he hopes to recuperate.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz.

BOSTON, April 1.—Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, the well-known writer and reformer, died at her home in Belmont to-day. She was eighty-three years of age. Mrs. Diaz wae born in Plymouth, Mass., of Puritan ancestry. She devoted the greater part of her activity to the education of women.

Solomon Friend.

Solomon Friend, head of the firm of Solomon Friend & Co., shirt manufacturers at 71 Leonard Street, and who was identified with several of the Jewish charitable organizations in the city, died at his residence, 123 West Eightieth Street, on Wednesday of heart disease. He had not been well since he met with an accident several years ago, although he still took an active part in the management of the business with which he was identified up to a day or two before his death.

Mr. Friend was born in Albany fifty-nine years ago. He came to this city when he was seven years old. He was educated in Alfred University. He wae nearly all his life, since he was graduated, identified with the shirt manufacturing business and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the business world. His deep interest in charities also made him very popular socially. Mr. Friend is survived by his wife and two eons, Henry S. and Benton G. Friend. The funeral will take place at Temple Emanu-El to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in Mount Machpelah Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. WILLIAM EDWARDS, for fifteen years the Night Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad Company's ferries, died on Thursday of a cancer of the stomach in St. Catharine's Hospital, at the age of fifty-six. He is survived by a daughter, Sister Vincent Marie, of St. Mary's Convent of Brooklyn.

FRANK D. SPAIGHT, for thirty years an active newspaper worker of the Hudson River Valley, is dead at his home, in Fishkill Landing, aged forty-seven years. For twenty-four years he had been local editor of The Fishkill Standard, owned by his father. Mr. Spaight was a prominent Odd Fellow.

Mrs. ANNA FISHER BEILER, wife of the Rev. Samuel L. Beiler, pastor of the Richmond Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Buffalo, died there yesterday. Mrs. Beiler was for many years prominent in conference and missionary work, and was Secretary of the Bureau of Alaska Work in the Woman's Home Mission of the Methodist Church.

The President Nominates Judge Baxter.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Irving F. Baxter of Omaha, to be United States District Attorney for Nebraska, to succeed Williamson Summers.

Aid for a Needy Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received from "Mrs. B. T. G." $2 to aid the family whose head is dying of consumption, and for which the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has made an appeal.

DIED.

BATH.—On Friday, April 1, Edmund J., beloved husband of Martha Bath, at his late residence, 199 Nassau Av., Brooklyn, in his 41st year.

Members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M.; Union Chapter, and Tictack Bowling Club, also friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral Sunday at 4 P. M.

CARRYL.—On Friday, April 1, Guy Wetmore Carryl, son of Charles E. and the late Mary Wetmore Carryl, in the 32d year of his age. Funeral private.

CHILD.—On Wednesday, March 30, at his home, New Canaan, Conn., Lewis P. Child, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral service at Grace Church, 10th St. and Broadway, Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

DEMAREST.—On March 31, 1904, Catharine Louisa Nevius, widow of Prof. David D. Demarest, D. D., in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral service at her home, Seminary Place, New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Train leaves 23d St., New York, at 1:25, and Cortlandt St. at 1:30 P. M.

DOLAN.—Su

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tiffany's Sables Were Dressed—Other Decisions Rendered.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Charles P. McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Tiffany & Co. against the assessment of 20 per cent. duty on fifteen Russian sable skins imported Oct. 21, 1902. The skins had been subjected to a dressing process, but when about to be made up into garments had to be undressed. Free entry was claimed for them as undressed furs.

In a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville the board overruled a claim for free entry as oil cake by B. Ruhe and others of New York for ground oil cake or cotton-seed meal.

Protests overruled yesterday were by A. S. Begg, Port Huron, Mich.; M. Kawahara, Honolulu, and Henry Maillard, Morimura Brothers, A. L. Tuska, (2,) George Borgfeldt & Co., C. B. Richard & Co., Naday & Fleischer, (2,) Fuld & Co. and others, Leon Rheims & Co., Henry Glass & Co., Strauss, Sachs & Co., (2,) J. W. Goddard & Co., James F. White & Co., Douglas & Berry, Lamb, Finlay & Co., James Mawha, E. R. Biddle and others, and the Kurshedt Manufacturing Company, New York.

Protests sustained were by George Borgfeldt & Co., (2,) Fisterer & Ruhe, R. Wieden, the Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company, Boenecke & Runyon, Charles Brown & Co., Henry Glass & Co., the Abe Stein Company, and Herman Boker & Co., New York, and George Borgfeldt & Co., Newport News, Va.

Protests partially sustained were by J. Marsching & Co., Hamburger Brothers, G. Hirsch's Sons, and Otto Schaller, New York, and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

MERCANTILE AGENCY SUED.

Attachment Issued Against the International for $12,200.

Sheriff Erlanger yesterday received an attachment for $12,200 against the International Mercantile Agency of 346 Broadway, which had been issued by Justice Marean of the Supreme Court at Newburg. The attachment was served on the Standard Trust Company of this city, where the International Mercantile Agency had deposits of $9,848, and also upon William H. Sterling, Treasurer of the agency.

Mr. Sterling later appeared before Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, where he gave bond of the National Surety Company for a sum covering the attachment, and the writ then was vacated by Justice Gaynor, pending final litigation.

The attachment grew out of a suit brought against the agency by Charles P. Underhill, who alleges the Sheriff stated, that an amount equal to that and more was due him by the concern because of stock that he had sold throughout the country.

Charles Alexander Henderson of the agency said last evening that the concern would fight the suit.

HEARING ON ETAMINES.

Importers Complain That Goods Have Been Wrongly Classified.

An omnibus hearing to determine what for customs purposes are etamines and vitrages was held yesterday by General Appraiser Marion De Vries. Importers complain about the classification, under this schedule, by Assistant Appraiser Hartshorn of goods which they claim should come in as convertible cottons or linens. The duty on etamines is 60 per cent., and on the countable goods from 2 cents a square yard to 40 per cent. ad valorem.

When the tariff law was framed the only etamines and vitrages known were woolen dress goods. Many imitations of them in cotton and linen have been made to pay the 60 per cent. duty. In addition to these the high duty has been imposed on ordinary serim, a perfectly plain, open weave cloth, entirely unsuitable for dress purposes.

The importers whose protests were under consideration yesterday were Hunter & Whitcomb, Arnold, Constable & Co., W. B. Quaintance, Von Blankenstein & Hennings, and Lamb, Finlay & Co. They were represented by A. Comstock, W. Wickham Smith, John K. Maxwell, and Frederick W. Brooks as counsel.

Glove Manufacturers Bankrupt.

ALBANY.—Dexter & Co., manufacturers of silk gloves and mitts at Fort Huntcr, have gone into bankruptcy with liabilities of $12,267 and assets $9,863. Of the liabilities, $7,619 is secured.

Baggage Seized by Customs Officials.

Two seizures were made yesterday by customs officials from passengers on the Deutschland, which arrived on Thursday evening. One was of the baggage of B. W. Mayer, neckwear manufacturer, of 739 Broadway, in whose trunks were found twenty pairs of opera glasses, valued at $25. The other was of the baggage of Oscar Greenwald of Milwaukee, in which was found a diamond ring worth $160, and a silver chatelaine purse worth $60.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Pelham Av.—Corner store, 15-room house, to let or lease. 741 Pelham Av.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean, Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

A lawyer, experienced in adjusting claims and learning actual condition of creditors, can devote a part of his time to a firm or corporation. Tactful, Box 121 Times.

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Companies organized, incorporated and financed; patents sold; stocks and bonds underwritten; I represent some of the best trust companies and underwriters in the U. S.; call or write for full information. I. T. Hunter, Broker, 44 B'way.

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Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 10 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other rental saloons; also cash; brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 8 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held in Grand Central Palace, April 25 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells 1 P. M. today Oriental rugs, carpets, 40 West 125th St.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Seizure of a certain chattel mortgage made by Michael J. Griffy to Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company, dated December 12, 1901, and filed in the Register's Office in the County of Kings on December 13, 1901, and thereafter assumed by Annie M. Griffy by an instrument in writing, dated December 11, 1902, Samuel Newwitter, auctioneer, sells to-day at 11 o'clock at No. 15 Atlantic Av., Borough of Brooklyn, fixtures and chattels of a saloon by order of mortgagee.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone, 814 Madison Square. Greenhunn's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
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OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

EXAMINATION OF SILKS.

Importers Endeavoring to Improve Conditions at Appraisers' Stores.

A movement is on foot among prominent silk importers at this port toward effecting, if possible, an increase in the force of United States Examiners who handle silks.

They declare that in what is known as the Third, or Silk, Division at the Appraisers' Stores, evasions of the tariff laws are not completely checked. This division of six Examiners and an Assistant Appraiser examines over 90 per cent. of all foreign silk fabrics imported into the United States, which last year amounted to $30,462,966.

Importers complain that cotton-back satins from Lyons and hatbands from Germany are being imported and sold by competitors for actually less than it costs to import the goods and pay the duties—that it is even cheaper to buy the goods in the New York market than to import direct. Government officals are at present investigating the matter, and foreign invoices of both cotton-back satins and hatbands have been considerably advanced by the Appraisers. The silks (jacquard figured goods, two colors in the filling) from Vienna and Crefeld have also been considerably advanced.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

It was announced yesterday that Judge Byron S. Waite dissented from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville, admitting rossed pulp wood free of duty. Judge Somerville's opinion was concurred in by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay.

***

The death was announced yesterday of Charles Counselmann of Counselmann & Co., Chicago, Ill., who was a member of the New York Coffee Exchange.

***

The first importation of low-grade molasses from Porto Rico to New Orleans was made Thursday, when the tank steamer Toledo arrived at that port with 450,000 gallons consigned to distillers.

***

The Coffee Exchange and the Street coffee market were closed yesterday, and will continue closed to-day in observance of the holiday. It was also a holiday in the sugar trade, the American and the National Sugar Refining Companies and Arbuckle Brothers closing their sales offices.

***

The first supplies of new-crop foreign molasses arrived at this port on Tuesday, the steamer Mar from Porto Rico bringing 200 puncheons of new-crop Mayaguez molasses, consigned to the Eastern Refining Company.

***

The sales of wool in the principal markets of this country, exclusive of Boston, for the week ending April 2, as compared with last week and the corresponding week last year, were as follows:

	This Week. Pounds.	Last Week. Pounds.	Last Year. Pounds.
Domestic	1,893,000	1,730,000	1,325,000
Foreign	1,513,200	1,197,800	1,481,765
Total	3,406,200	2,927,800	2,806,765

The shipments of wool from Boston for the week were 4,041,761 pounds, as compared with 5,451,886 pounds last week. The shipments since Jan. 1 have been 60,656,382 pounds.

These figures have been compiled by The Textile Manufacturers' Journal.

***

Frank H. Lockwood of Powell & Campbell, shoe manufacturers and jobbers at 122 Duane Street, is at Palm Beach for his health.

***

Anthracite coal merchants say that in anticipation of to-day's new prices many boatloads of coal were at the shipping ports ready for delivery. The producers say that business is starting with a rush, as the people quite generally will buy so as to take advantage of the April discounts.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

NEWARK, N. J.—Vice Chancellor Emery yesterday signed an order directing James R. Clark and Charles E. Kimball, receivers for the International Fire Engine Company, to accept the offer of the Reorganization Committee of the company for the assets of the company, which amount to about $402,000.

ALBANY.—At a meeting of the creditors of the firm of Jacob Travis Sons of Cohoes, composed of William C. Travis and Charles S. Travis, it was decided yesterday to accept a settlement of 50 cents on the dollar. The firm deals in lumber in Cohoes, and has debts amounting to $24,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MANHATTAN FRAME AND ART COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Nathan and Isaac H. Scheyer, who did business as the Manhattan Frame and Art Company, dealers in pictures, at 61 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities, $6,111, and nominal assets, $2,680, consisting of stock, $2,200; accounts, $430, and lots in the town of Islip, L. I., $50.

RELIABLE SKIRT COMPANY.—Moses Baruch, doing business as the Reliable Skirt Company at 63 East Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,351 and assets of $985, consisting of stock, $286; fixtures, $175; accounts, $492, and cash, $12. The largest creditor is the People's Bank, $650. He began business in April, 1902.

WILLIAM J. GRIFFITHS.—William J. Griffiths, rice dealer at 111 Water Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,565 and nominal assets of $7,688, consisting of debts due him, $168, and stocks and bonds in the North American Rice Company and other companies, hypothecated, $7,500. He has only two creditors, the Guaranty Trust Company, $6,245, secured, and Elizabeth Griffiths, $5,320. He was formerly a partner in the firm of G. A. Jahn & Co. for sixteen years up to Jan. 1, 1902.

ELMSDALE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Elmsdale Company, miners of gypsum, of 9 Bridge Street, and at Elmsdale, Nova Scotia, show liabilities, $42,111, of which $1,273 are for wages, and nominal assets, $2,703, consisting of real estate at Elmsdale, $1,475, against which there are attachments and judgments for $24,891; horses, carts, picks, and shovels, $370; office furniture, $100, and accounts, $758. Among the creditors are J. W. O'Bannon Company, $22,453, secured, and $2,160 unsecured; Cooper Exchange Bank, $3,000; Hamilton Bank, $2,904, and Corn Exchange Bank, $1,500.

PELTIN BROTHERS & GERSTENFELD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Peltin Brothers & Gerstenfeld, wholesale dealers in millinery goods and rugs at 603 Broadway, show liabilities of $85,849 and assets of $15,361, consisting of stock, $7,000; other merchandise, $510; accounts, $3,701; fixtures, $4,000, and cash $150. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne are creditors for $2,625, secured by merchandise and accounts valued at $18,000, and for $5,185, unsecured. Among the other creditors are the American Shawl Company, $1,900; J. A. B. Allen, $2,205; Oppenheimer, Bonnen Company, $2,222; Greff & Co., $3,191; S. Sanford & Sons of Amsterdam, N. Y., $2,039; L. Lezies & Co., Sant Tourcoing, France, $9,487, and Reuthold Frères & Co., Zurich, Switzerland, $9,031.

HOFFMAN HOUSE CAFE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Hoffman House Café (corporation) of 21 New and 7 Beaver Streets, show liabilities of $62,267 and assets of $9,582, consisting of stock, $8,590; cash, $668; notes, $36, and accounts, $288. There are 120 creditors, among them being the National Bank of North America, $12,500, secured by 240 shares of stock of the Hoffman House Café, (corporation;) Acker, Merrall & Condit, $1,834; Samuel R. Balcom, $2,508; D. M. Koehler & Son Co., $3,774; Heineman Brothers, $2,111; Henry Keck, $2,666; John Minder & Son, $1,709; J. Beck, $1,281; Bendleston & Woerz, $1,076; Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, $3,266, for rent, and Howard and Mary J. MacNutt, $5,000 for rent.

ARTHUR H. PAGE & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Arthur H. Page, who did business as Arthur H. Page & Co., stock brokers, at 44 Broad Street, were filed yesterday by Arthur D. Truax, attorney for Thomas Davies of Chicago, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against Mr. Page on Jan. 27 last, as Mr. Page neglected to file them. They show liabilities of $82,641 and assets of $17,041, consisting of cash on hand, $345, cash realized from sale of office furniture, $1,091; cash in banks in eight different cities, $4,022; accounts, $9,206; notes, $1,777, and an automobile, $400. Among the creditors are the Consolidated National Bank, $7,000, secured; R. H. Thomas, $3,432, secured; Thomas Davies, $5,749; A. R. Mattlage, $5,139; F. C. Hendun, $2,722; H. E. Picken, $3,445, and Gitteli & Dennison of Chicago, $3,031.

HYMAN GATTLE.—Hyman Gattle, diamond dealer, of 65 Nassau Street, who was arrested by the Sheriff on Feb. 18 in two suits brought against him in the Supreme Court by L. Tanenbaum & Co., creditors for $19,639, is discharged from arrest by Judge Holt of the United States District Court. Mr. Gattle was released on Feb. 19 by a court order and paroled in the custody of his counsel. Mr. Gattle purchased diamonds from L. Tanenbaum & Co. on Feb. 13 and May 19, 1903, and made certain statements, it was claimed, regarding his financial condition. Judge Holt orders his discharge from arrest in action No. 1 because the papers do not show that the alleged false statement was in writing, and in both actions because the proof of the claim in bankruptcy includes the claims in the two suits, and is for goods sold and delivered. Such proof in bankruptcy, in the Judge's opinion, amounts to an election to waive the alleged tort and to stand on the contract.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 212 failures in the United States during the week, against 215 for the previous week and 145, 176, 188, and 182 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 51, New England 54, Southern 30, Western 49, Northwestern 14, Pacific 11, and Territories 3. Canada had 18 against 18 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARONS, Noah—S. Aarons	$1,078
BRAUN, William C.—C. Hofferberth	821
BLOCK, Samuel—J. Levy	105
BLANCHARD, Franceull F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	125
BROADBELT, Geraldine—R. Sage	503
CANEY, Helen L.—J. Schweinfurth	994
CHADWICK, Bennett C.—S. Hoffman	29
COHN, Wolf—R. A. Hayes	280
CORNISH, Harry S.—New York Times Company, costs	112
DONAVAN, Florence F.—J. Beck and another	104
DONELAN, Michael J.—H. Schmidt and another	1,040
FOSTER, William A.—E. K. Hosford	222
GEMON, John—Max Frankel Company	108
GLUCK, Daniel—J. A. Campbell and another	201
GARDINER, Claire E.—A. Wissemann	1,116
HUGHES, Winona C.—A. W. Tams, costs	35
HARDY, Mary E.—J. Glaser	78
HIGGINS, Asa W.—J. Gottsleben	127
HOGAN, Jamee F.—Hullcamp Company	51
WEST ROYLSTON MANUFACTURING Company—M. Siegler and another, costs	122
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Donnelly, costs	101
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Banks Law Publishing Company	2,493
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York—A. O'Connell	1,796
UNION SURETY AND GUARANTEE Company and Cornelius H. Tallman—J. M. Raymond	8,332
CECILLE CHEMICAL COMPANY—C. B. Marter	139
FLEISCHMANN YEAST COMPANY—H. Friedenthal	42
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. M. McDonnell, costs	124
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. M. McDonnell, costs	2,264
JOHNSTON, Maud, or Smith—Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company	39
KUSHES, Fannie—I. Ginsberg, costs	95
KALVIN, Louis—W. E. Pruden, Hardware Company	178
LAWRENCE, Joseph B.—W. E. Delabarre	124
LITTLE, George R.—M. L. Perlee	10,573
MULLER, Peter Thomas Conville Brewing Company	7,154.
MACFARLAND, William S.—Brooklyn Heights Improvement Company	120
MCCARTHY, John—P. W. Cullinan, Com., costs	178
OSTERMAN, Frederica—H. M. Shaley	186
POWELL, Andrew, and Mary A. Walker—J. M. Young, executrix	34
POWELL, Andrew, and Mary A. Walker—J. M. Young, executrix	1,302
POWELL, Andrew, and Mary A. Walker—J. M. Young, executrix	1,302
POWELL, Andrew, and Mary A. Walker—J. M. Young, executrix	1,311
QUEAL, Herbert P.—G. E. Relyea	60
RILEY, Mary—P. Roberts	235
REISNER, Julius—National Folding Box and Paper Company	69
REENTS, Adele—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	119
REENTS, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	119
ROSENTHAL, Isaac—L. Uffenheimer and another	407
SIEGEL, Jacob—M. J. Siegel and another	108
SCHAEKENSTEIN, Albert—A. Dryfoos and another	62
SAVELSON, Abraham M.—Yorkville Bank	85
SMITH, John C.—G. H. Squire	2,389
WALKER, Mary A. and Frank H.—J. H. Powell	1,081
WEIR, Levi C., President—S. A. Mazzetti	533
WEINGARTEN, Hyman—J. Levy	107
WHITESELL, William W.—P. T. Webb, costs	92
WOOSTER, Moses E., or Morton E.—G. H. Everall	558

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

CLARK, Joseph, Jr.—J. W. Haaren, Feb. 11, 1903	$1,623
GALSON, Edward L., Mary K., and Jane L.—Mutual Bank, Oct. 15, 1903	702
KRINES, Jacob—William H., Sarah, and Rosie—J. Belrach, Dec. 13, 1902	322
KANN, Benjamin—A. Levy, May 16, 1901	13
KOHLMAN, Louis—H. Herrmann and another, Nov. 16, 1894	73
MCMAHON, Daniel—E. and Bernard Naughton—V. L. Cicero, March 21, 1904	325

Judgments Canceled.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—H. McDougall and another, April 15, 1897	$824
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—A. H. Ziegler, Dec. 8, 1897	352
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—J. S. Croshie, Dec. 30, 1897	232
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—H. M. Toch and another, June 9, 1898	1,387
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—F. C. Menle, June 9, 1898	1,066
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—S. S. Zarck, Dec. 1898	1,026
KAUFMAN, Herman and Abraham—American Lithographing Company, March 9, 1899	180

Judgments Reversed.

1903	156
HOROWITZ, Isaac R.—J. Toch, Dec. 31, 1903	57

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1.—Turpentine and resin nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1.—Naval stores market closed to-day. Receipts were as follows: Spirits of turpentine, 6 casks; resin, 293 barrels; tar, 95 barrels; crude turpentine, 26 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slow and 10 cents lower; some sales 20 cents off; bulls and cows steady; 2 cars steers unsold. Native steers, $4@$5.20; bulls, $3.05@$4.15; cows, $1.40@$3.75. Dressed beef slow at 6¼@8¼c per lb; extra heef, 8¾c. Calves steady; veals, $4.50@$8; little calves nominal. City-dressed veals steady at 7@10½c per lb; country dressed at 8@10½c. Sheep slow; lambs 5@25c lower; 8 cars unsold. Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; tops, $5; culls, $2.50@$3; lambs, $6@$6.25; Spring lambs, $5 each; dressed mutton slow at 8@8c per lb; dressed lambs at 8½@9c; extra, 10c. Hogs 25@35c lower. State hogs, $5.75@$5.90; country dressed hogs steady at 5@8c per lb.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, April 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—In re Norris—Edward B. La Fetra. In re New York State Convention of Universalists—George E. Morgan. Mercantile National Bank vs. Sire—Thomas F. Donnelly. In re Smith—Peter B. Olney.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Export Lumber Company—Edgar B. Ketcham. Sanford vs. Woodruff—R. H. Williams. Seymour Realty vs. Judson—Edgar M. Leventritt. Cutter vs. Townsend—Algernon S. Norton. Cremins vs. Schierich—Louis Isaacs.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Bigley vs. Hidden—Edward L. Patterson. Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Bigley—Edward L. Patterson. Frost vs. Livingston—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Kanning vs. Lane—Leopold Leo. Real Estate Security Company vs. Van Vechten—Edward L. Patterson. Istel vs. Atterbury—John Hunter, Jr. Thorne vs. Wells; Collins vs. same—George M. Van Hoesen. Central Realty Bond and Trust Company vs. Wells; Stillman vs. same, (2 cases;) Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company vs. same—Gerard Roberts. Sterling vs. Wells; Lewis vs. same—John H. Judge. Consolidated Gas Company vs. Wells; New Amsterdam Gas Company vs. same—Abraham R. Lawrence.

Westchester County Court.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Day calendar for Monday, April 4, 1904.

113—Oppenheimer vs Moore	64—Wadleton vs Safford
140—Guy vs Dickinson	163—Cowan vs Levine
152—Contasano ve Fitz Gibbon Paper Co	136—Fiewellin vs Lent
162—Ryder ve Shannon	119—Randolph ve village of N Tarrytown
164—The State Bank vs Baum	150—Stinson vs City of Mt Vernon
166—Jones vs Mandehan	156—Bernstein ve same
116—Fancher vs Youmans	

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge Leroy D. Thoman, Chicago; Gen. A. H. Merrill, United States Army; Philander C. Knox, Washington.

HOLLAND—Baron von Brugga, St. Petersburg; Jules Mendell, Paris; H. Mohtagu Allan, Montreal.

GRAND—Capt. E. B. Babbitt, United States Army; Capt. George S. Burgoyne, Shanghai, China; Major W. H. Glassford, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Martin A. Knapp, Washington; Carroll D. Wright, Washington.

BELVEDERE—Prof. Paul Horti, Budapest, Hungarian Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.

Shiley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Howland, fancy goods and ribbons; 454 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss A. Joyce, ladies' wear; Miss M. Human, infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. M. Tibbs, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marler & Dalton, Winston, N. C.; W. H. Marler, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Powers, D. C., & Co., Sandusky, Ohio; D. C. Powers, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; M. W. McKnight, upholstery goods, 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Rice, skirts and waists, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Bolziano, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Benedict, Pollock & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; M. S. Pollock, hosiery and furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. C. Everett, books; 2 Walker Street.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery, 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONNELLY, MICHAEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Rev. John A. Gleeson, Rector R. C. Church of St. Michael; Sarah McKenzie, Henry Griswold, Catharine G. Burke, Patrick Conlan, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Fitzsimons; William Burke, Catharine G. Burke, and Clarence C. Burke, as executors of Francis P. Burke as administrator, c. t. a. of the last will and testament of Edmund Burke, Clarence C. Burke, Mary C. Burke, (now Mary C. B. McCall,) Arthur Burke, Patrick Conlan, as executor of the last will and testament of Christopher Fitzsimons, Francis St. J. Burke, Patrick Conlan, Mary Gibbons, Mrs. George B. Cutler, Mary J. Henry, St. Michael's Home, St. Vincent's Hospital, and to all persons interested in the estate of MICHAEL DONNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at our Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 5th day of April, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day, then and there to show cause why the matter of the final judicial settlement of the account of Francis P. Burke as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Michael Donnelly, deceased, should not be received, and why an order reviving the said matter should not be granted, and why the account of Catharine G. Burke and Clarence C. Burke as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Francis P. Burke, deceased, as executor and trustee as aforesaid of the said Michael Donnelly, deceased, should not be finally and judicially settled, and why a decree should not be made and entered finally and judicially settling the account of the said Catharine G. Burke and Clarence C. Burke as executors and trustees as aforesaid of the said Francis P. Burke as executor and trustee as aforesaid of the said Michael Donnelly, deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, or otherwise incapable by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Attorney for Executors and Trustees of Francis P. Burke, deceased, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

CORDTS, HERMAN H. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN H. D. CORDTS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark B. Augustine, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of December, 1903. ANNA A. CORDTS, ERNEST A. BOHLEN, Executors. CLARK B. AUGUSTINE, Attorney for Executors, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-1aw6m8

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of August next. Dated the 29th day of February, 1904. MARIA L. BEEBE, Executrix. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS K. GILROY and SAMUEL BLOOMFIELD, individually and as co-partnere, doing business as GILROY & BLOOMFIELD, Bankrupte.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupte and consisting of ladies' cloake and suits, cloth, silks, trimmings, furnishings, machinery, safe, typewriter, fixtures, &c., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 734 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid address on April 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1904, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, April 1, 1904.
A. GORDON MURRAY, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

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Irish Whiskey

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CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
80 WEST 40TH ST.
Select and Exclusive Restaurant.
Specialtée a la Carte.
Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Musique et Chants des Troubadours.
Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 6046—38.

Cafe Boulevard 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. & Tdh. HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Aleo Service a la Carte.
UniversityPl. & 9thSt. Mnsic 6-9P.M. AmatoOrch.

REISENWEBER'S
Southwest cor. 58th St. and 8th Av.
Table d'Hote, $1.00,
6 to 8:30. Music.
Special Easter Sunday Table d'Hote served from 12 to 3 and 6 to 9 P. M., $1.00. Haxay Natzl's famous Hungarian Orchestra.
Delightfully entertaining and unique. Private dining rooms and banquet halls. A la carte service unequaled.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant, 45th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

Jack's 23d Street and Sixth Avenue. } Noted for shell fish and game.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers. Tues., Wed. Thurs.

Cafe de Paris B'way & 75th St. A la carte. Orchestral Concerts. Sunday Table d'Hote, $1.50. Chas. Schurg.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 36th St. Select boheme, musique unique.

Hotel Normandie Music (6 to 9), (11 to 1). B'way & 38th. A la carte.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Evgs. T., $1. Lnnch, 50c.

Hotel Hungaria 4 Union Sq. Famous Tdh. Din. 5 to 8, 75c. Sundays 1 to 8.

"Cumberland" B'way & 54th St. Alc. New. Music. Standard of Excellence.

Ingold's 32d St. & Col. Av. Music. After Theatre Suppers. Tdh. $1.00, 6 to 8.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A. la carte.

Htl. Martha Washington 29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Hotel Carlton 54th St., near B'way. Music. Table d'Hote 75c. Lunch 50c.

Hotel Wrightworth West 32d St., near 5th Av. A la carte.

Hotel Grenoble 56th St. & 7th Av. Special Table d'Hote Dinner Sunday Evenings.

Harlem Casino 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc. Tdh. 75c, $1, Sat., Sun. Vienna music

Murray's B'way & 102nd St. Handsomest in town. Business men's L. A la Carte.

Cambridge Court 49th St. & 7th Av. A la carte

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Good Friday Observance Throughout the World.

All Our Exchanges Closed, but Banks Were Open for Routine Business.

Good Friday is not a legal holiday, and accordingly the banks were open, but all Exchanges closed yesterday. The banks had little to do except routine business and that connected with the first of the month, such as payments of dividends and maturities, the latter including the Pennsylvania fifty-million-dollar note issue subscriptions. As large loans are known to have been made this week in connection with speculative and other activity, exceptional interest attaches to to-day's bank statement. The Stock and Produce Exchanges will be open to-day, but the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges will be closed until Monday. London business will not be resumed until Tuesday. Money and exchange were nominal and unchanged, money being easy and sterling firm.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Sugar Refining Co. on common and preferred.
Canadian Pacific Railroad on common and preferred.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania on first preferred.
National Sugar Refining Co. on preferred.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

On the subject of trade conditions Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Muchm dsferred maw maw maw maw maw

Much deferred Easter business was transacted during ths last few days, and some sections report satisfactory results, but at many points ths weather is not yet normal, and, on the whole, ths season's trade thus far compares unfavorably with last year's volume. Manufacturing returns continue conflicting; iron and steel plants gaining ground, footwear exhibiting the natural reaction from an unprecedented production in 1903, while textile mills have much idle machinery and little forward business to encourage operation. Lumber and building materials are in better demand, although floods at tha West and labor troubles at ths East retarded structural work to soma extent. At Baltimore the general situation is satisfactory, despite the fact that rehuilding of ths devastated district is hampered by efforts to secure legislative enactments regarding the arrangement of streets. Transportation is still interrupted by scarcity of cars, although in the coal region there is less congestion, and railway earnings thus far reported for March are but 1.2 per cent. smaller than last year. Agricultural prospects are unchanged, better weather conditions at some points being offset by less favorable news from other regions, and the price situation is extremely irregular. Foreign commerce at this port for ths last week shows a decrease of $2,222,931 in value of exports and a gain of $1,536,332 in imports as compared with the corresponding time in 1903. Bank exchanges at New York decreased 28.5 per cent. from last year's figures, while at other leading cities there was a loss of 11.1 per cent.

***

Considering the many adverse influences with which trade and industry had to contend during the first quarter of 1904, commercial mortality statistics are hy no meane disheartening, although heavier than usual, and a careful analysie indicates that the nation's bnsiness is established on a foundation sufficiently strong to withstand disaster. In a number of failures the increase over the first quarter of 1903 was less than 5 per cent., and most of tbe $13,700,000 increased liebilities occurred in the miscellaneous class, embracing fira insurance companies, cotton brokers, and other coocerns that have little direct influence on general husiness. While total defaults for the quarter averaged $37.40 to each firm in business, against $27.39 in 1903, and ths ratio of bad debts to solvent payments through the Clearing Houses was $1.89 to $1.000, against $1.14, if the few failures of abnormal size are eliminated for both years, it is found that the average liability of each remaining manufacturing failure was only $6,528 in the month of Merch, a better showing than in any year of the preceding ten, and for all commercial defaults the average of $7,277 was less than in six years of the last decade.

***

Bradstreet's says:

Low temperatures, heavy rains, bad roads, and floods, the latter in the Ohio and tributary valleys, have checked Spring trade, delayed collections, disconsged Easter demand, and closed a three months' period of rather backward business in the North, East, and West. There are some redeeming features, however. Agricultural implement men have done probahly ths best season's trade on record, the railways are gradually winning out of their transportation difficulties, the Western clothing and shoe trades have done very well, Southern wholesale trade was never larger than so far this year, and the feeling in the iron and steel trades is a more cheerful one than seemed possible a short time ago. While nearly all signs point to a smaller turnover in the country's trade than in 1903, feeling is still general thet the crop outlook, stimulated by high prices, favors large yields, and warm, dry, weather is eagerly awaited as furnishing a true test of the real trade situation.

***

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending March 31 aggregate 1,267,430 bushels, against 1,801,845 bushels last week, 3,130,974 bushels this week last year, 4,446,017 bushels in 1902 and 4,698,693 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 115,982,634 bushels, against 173,071,491 bushels last season, 194,320,532 buehels in 1902, and 151,648,550 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,438,212 bushels, against 1,527,676 bushels last week, 2,332,668 bushels a year ago, 330,531 bushels in 1902, and 2,096,341 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 46,523,339 bushels, against 47,272,546 bushels last season, 22,970,489 bushels in 1902, and 144,548,310 bushels in 1901.

***

Bank clearings for the week ending with March 31 aggregate $1,802,582,427, 4 per cent. under last week, and 22 per cent. lese than last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $733,007,855, a decrease of 8 per cent. from last week and of 10 per cent. from last year.

***

Business failures for the week ending with March 31 number 212, against 215 lest week, 145 in the like week in 1903, 176 in 1902, 183 in 1901, and 182 in 1900.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—To-day's statement of ths Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,699,996
Gold	116,840,991
Silver	18,513,628
United States notes	5,273,146
Treasury notes of 1890	57,324
National banknotes	19,116,596
Total receipts this day	1,481,439
Total receipts this month	1,481,439
Total receipts this year	411,564,158
Total expenditures this day	1,830,000
Total expenditures this month	1,830,000
Total expenditures this year	403,973,334
Deposits in National banks	167,249,682

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$440,349,569
Silver dollars	473,085,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,542,770
Silver bullion of 1890	5,829,230
Total	$936,806,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, (less $18,311,300 gold certificates in Treasury)	$449,349,569
Silver certificates outstanding	473,085,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,372,000
Total	$936,806,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$98,529,691
Silver coin and bullion	11,480,707
Silver certificates	7,032,921
United States notes	5,273,146
Other assets	22,638,749
Total in Treasury	$144,955,224
Deposits in National banks	167,249,682
Total	$312,204,906
Current liabilities	87,504,919
Available cash balance	$224,699,996

THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

Only $7,939,414 for Nine Months—Was $33,829,223 a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Treasury statement for March shows that there has been an inerease in the available cash balance since March 1 of $1,681,490, that balance now standing at $224,699,996. A decline in disbursements compared with February, 1904, and with March, 1903, explains the gain in the cash balance.

The excess of receipts over expenditures for the nine months is $7,939,414, against $33,829,223 for the same nine months of the preceding year. Secretary Shaw in his estimates presented to Congress last December placed the surplus at the close of June at $14,000,000. To meet that prediction the surplus for the coming three months will have to reach $6,000,000, or about two-thirds of that for the nine months just closed. Whether this estimate of the Secretary will be realized will depend mainly on the disbursements. These may be controlled to some extent by the Secretary, but the liberal appropriations made by Congress for the navy, for public buildings, rivers and harbors, and many of the items that make up the civil and miscellaneous expenditures, cannot be withheld.

There is a marked change in the gold fund since the last statement was issued. The gold coin in the trust fund is now $449,-249,569, a decrease of $12,857,410 since March 1. The amount first named is covered by outstanding certificates. Of these certificates, originally issued for gold coin, the Treasury holds $18,311,300, an increase of $2,614,410 for the month. One of the items that make up the available cash balance consists of $98,529,690 in gold, an increase of $12,288,672. It will be noticed, comparing these figures with those giving the amount of gold in the trust fund that the Treasury has gained nearly the entire amount lost by that fund.

In the total of Government paper currency in circulation there has been a decrease since March 1 of more than $9,000,-000, all of which was in gold certificates. Silver certificates show an increase of $4,000,000. This is explained by the fact that silver certificates are being paid out for gold bullion and exchanged for gold coin, the Treasury not being abla to disburse gold certificates by reason of the small amount held.

The annexed table shows the amount of Government paper outstanding on March 1 and April 1, respectively:

Gold certificates	$462,266,979	$449,349,569
Silver certificates	462,101,192	466,052,079
Treasury notes of 1890	14,780,933	14,314,676
Total	$939,089,014	$929,716,324

Examination of the receipts and expenditures shows that the former are all that can be expected, and that the latter give indication of falling below the average that has been maintained the past nine months. For the month the receipts were $44,761,490, which is only about $600,000 below those for March, 1903.

The expenditures were $41,704,398, giving a surplus for the month of $3,000,000.

For the nine months the receipts were $410,032,748, a decrease of $13,000,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year. This loss came from decreased customs receipts, which amounted to $20,000,-000. An increase of $3,200,000 in internal revenue and about a like amount from miscellaneous sources reduced the loss to about $13,000,000.

The disbursements reached $402,143,334, an increase of $12,879,157 over the same nine months for the preceding year. This increase is made up mainly in two items—civil and miscellaneous and the navy, the ipcrease in the latter having been more than $14,000,000. A decrease of $5,000,000 in the interest charge and $3,500,000 on account of the War Department contributed to keep the aggregate from rising still higher. There was an increase of nearly $3,000,-000 for pensions.

The bonds held by the Treasurer to secure circulation of National bank's aggregate $397,892,150, an increase of $5,000,000 during the month. There is also held to secure deposits of public money $184,954,898, an increase of $9,300,000 since March 1.

The coinage for the month was $65,262,-168, of which amount $63,604,940 is gold eagles and about $100,000 gold coins of smaller denominations. In silver there was coined $1,200,000 in dollar pieces and about $300,000 in fractional pieces.

The speedy approach of the day when payments must be made on account of the Panama Canal property will excite special interest in the present condition of the Treasury and the effect which so large a disbursement as $50,000,000 will have on it. Of the, in round figures, $224,000,000 available cash, there is held by the bank depositors to secure public deposits $124,000,-000. Deducting the $30,000,000 called from these banks a short time ago and which amount is on deposit in certain New York City banks, subject to the warrant of the Treasurer, the payment of the $50,000,000 to the Panama Company and the Government of Panama will reduce the Treasury available cash to $174,000,000, of which the depository banks, as already stated, will hold $124,000,000, leaving a working balance in the Treasury of about $50,000,000.

As $50,000,000 has been generally held as the mimimum amount that the Treasury should maintain as a safe working balance, it is probable that unless the receipts for the present month shall be largely in excess of the expenditures, the Secretary will feel obliged to make a further call on the depository banks.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.48	.47
Belcher	.26	.26
Best & Belcher	2.40	2.35
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	1.20	1.20
Challenge Con	.32	.32
Chollar	.20	.20
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.95	1.90
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.44	.42
Hale & Norcross	.90	.85
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.06	.04
Mexican	2.35	2.40
Occidental Con	.89	.89
Ophir	6.00	5.62½
Overman	.27	.26
Potosi	.26	.26
Savage	.57	.56
Sag Belcher	.12	.11
Sierra Nevada	.77	.75
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.03	.03
Utah Con	.19	.19
Yellow Jacket	.33	.34
Silver bars	65¼	65¼
Mexican dollars	.45@46	.45@46
Drafts, sight	.12¼	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6⅝	5½	6⅝
Anaconda	11½	13	11¾	14
C. K. & N.	21½	22¾	21½	22
C. K. Consolidated	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾
Dant	3¼	3⅝	3½	3½
Doctor Jackpot	6½	7¼	6½	7½
Elkton	60½	64	63	64
El Paso	77	78	76½	77
Gold Dollar	5¼	5½	5	5½
Golden Cycle	40	50	40	45
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4⅛	3⅞	4
Isabella	28	29	28	29½
Jackpot	5	9	5	9
Keystone	3½	4	3½	3⅝
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	3⅞	4	3⅝	4
Little Puck	3	3½	3	3½
Little Bessie	3	3¼	3	3½
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5½	6¼
Mary Cashen	1	1½	1¼	1½
Moon Anchor	7	10	7¼	8½
New Haven	2¼	2¾	2⅜	3
Old Gold	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Pharmacist	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Portland	155	170	157	180
Rose Maud	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Rose Nicol	1¾	2¼	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2¼	2⅝	2	2¼
Vindicator	60	66	60	66
Work	6	6¼	6	6¼

Trading on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 1.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was calm. Russian imperial 4s closed at 95.40.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Investments.

Ill. Cent. 4% Coll. Ctfs.
East Tenn. Reorg. Lien 5s.
Southern Ry. 1st Con. 5s.
Chic., Ind. & L. Coll. 4s.
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st Guar. 5s.
Norf. & West.-Pocahontas 4s.
West. Un. Real Estate 4½s.
Penn. 4½% Guar. Notes.
Somerset Coal 1st Mtg. 5s.
Ga. Ry. & Elect. 1st Con. 5s.
Mil. Elect. Ry. & Lt. 6% Pfd.
2nd Ave. R. R. Co. 9% Stock.

To Yield From 4.30% to 5.10%.
Descriptive Circular on Request.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York
67 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 WALL ST., New York. "THE ROOKERY," Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
7 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$16,000 Union Talc. Co. 1st Mtgs. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$50,000 United States Shipbuilding Co. 1st Mtgs. 6 p. c. Skg. fund Bds., 1932.
$5,000 Bush Terminal Co. 1st. Mtge. Convt. 4 p. c. Bds., 1952.
$20,000 Guatemala Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1936.
272 48-100 shs. United States Hotel Co.
$4,000 Texas Short Line Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
$13,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds.
13 shs. Beech Creek R. R. Co.
41 shs. Delaware & Bound Brook R. R. Co.
15 shs. Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co.
40 shs. Sharon R. R. Co.
25 shs. Valley R. R. of New York.
173 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co.
10 shs. St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. common.
30 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
3 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
67 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis pfd.
$1,900 Steubenville & Indiana R. R. 1st Extnd. 5 p. c. Bd., "Serise A," Regstd.
38 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co.
38 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
11 shs. Chronometer Stemp Co.
20 shs. Adventnre Copper Co.
20 shs. International Mercantile Agency common.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
First Mortgage, Five Per Cent. Bonds.

This is to certify that twenty first mortgage fiva per cent. bonds of Rogere Locomotive Works, numhere es follows: 35, 37, 97, 109, 127, 140, 142, 194, 218, 249, 309, 315, 323, 347, 354, 378, 402, 425, 461, 477, have this day, Wednesday, Marob 30th, 1904, at the office of the Colonial Trust Company of New York, Trustee, heen designated for redemption at par and interest on the 14th day of May, 1004, on presentation and surrender thereof with all unpaid coupons to the Colonial Trust Company, Trustee. Interest on same will cease on Mey 14th, 1904.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
(Signed) By P. S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
(Signed) By FRANK P. HOLRAN, Treasurer.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated.

Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of March, 1904.
OTTO WALTER,
No. 87, Notary Public.
Kings Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirsly Invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,680,569.91
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, Albert G. Jennings, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Hosmer B. Parsons, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Charles W. Morse, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Albert B. Boardman, Henry Helde, Jas. Ross Curran.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,
Treasury Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsens who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.
WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

GOLDFIELD, RIVAL OF TONOPAH.
Send for Map and MARKET LETTER.
WM. H. TIBBALS, Mining Investments, Salt Laks City, Utah.

$5,000 to $75,000 wanted for investment in 7% gilt-edged safe securities that will stand the closest investigation; none but those having money to invest need apply. Box 1,325, New York.

$75,000 or any part thereof wanted to purchase 7% gilt-edged securities that will stand the closest invsstigation; nons but parties having money to invest need apply. Box 1,325, New York.

$5,000 to $75,000 wanted for gilt-edged first lien 7% securities on a well-established business; no brokers need apply. Box 1,325, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA LOAN PAID.

Subscribers Meet the Call in Full for $60,000,000.

Subscribers to the $50,000,000 loan negotiated by the Pennsylvania Company through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. a few weeks ago paid their subscriptions in full yesterday. So far as the effect on local financial conditions is concerned, the payment of this large sum probably means nothing more than the shifting of accounts from one bank or trust company to another.

A considerable amount of the subscriptions was taken abroad, and out-of-town institutions also took a large portion.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The banks were open as usual, but they transacted very little business.

Call loans were at 2½ to 3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½ to 4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ per cent.; clearing house loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds par to 5c. discount. Clearings, $22,784,257; balances, $2,311,990; Sub-Treasury debit, $29,358.

FINANCIAL.

MARCONI WIRELESS
Daily Demonstrations at Our Office.
1541 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
Write for Prospectus and Literature.
MUNROE & MUNROE, NEW YORK.
Managers Marconi Underwriting Syndicate.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURE BONDS OF AMERICAN METER COMPANY.

The holders of debenture bonds of American Meter Company are hereby notified that, in accordance with the conditions expressed therein, all of said bonds will be redeemed on presentation and surrender thereof to the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, on May 2, 1904, after which date interest will cease. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. N. MILSTED, Secretary.
April 1, 1904.

CEMETERY BONDS.
LIMITED AMOUNT, 6% bonds, for sale in prominent and successful cemetery, near city with population of one million.
H. R. LOUNSBERY,
7 East 42d St., New York City.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,636,273.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,468.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		57,800.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,039,663.38
Due from Stats banks and bankers		27,453.32
Checks and other cash items		180,006.57
Exchangee for Clearing House		1,718,663.56
Notes of other National banks		914.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		599.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,751,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,212,790.00	
		4,963,790.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other then 5% redemption fund		9,000.00
Total		$31,898,107.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,681,366.45
National banknotes outstanding	46,550.00
State banknotes outstanding	5,652.00
Due to other National banks	10,076,644.88
Due to State banks and bankers	2,487,158.27
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,281,346.82
Dividends unpaid	8,161.00
Individual deposits subject to check.	8,510,778.19
Demand certificates of deposit	1,150.00
Certified checks	354,419.92
Cashier's checks outstanding	44,639.51
Total	$31,898,107.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. P. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. P. POWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1904.
ABR. A. SILBERBERG,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD A. PRICE,
JAMES R. PLUM,
} Directors.

[No. 6,425.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL BANK at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 28, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,153,285.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		83.26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secura U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premimns on U. S. bonds		40,900.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		95,812.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		13,900.00
Dus from National banks (not reserve agents)		901,766.76
Due from State banks and bankers		261,772.27
Checks and other cash items		3,732.89
Exchanges for Clearing House		338,467.31
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		239.02
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$359,121.40	
Legal-tender notes	67,466.00	
		426,587.40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Total		$5,688,996.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	116,136.46
National banknote outstanding	247,547.50
Due to other National banks	1,370,246.33
Due to State banks and bankers	189,082.28
Due to trust companies and savings banks	94,876.86
Individual deposits subject to check.	1,465,779.21
Demand certificates of deposit	4,650.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	678.05
United States deposits	200,000.00
Total	$5,688,996.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, THOS. J. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that ths above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. J. LEWIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1904.
JAMES PETTIGREW,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM A. HALL,
OSCAR L. RICHARD,
WILLIS S. PAINE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,366,363.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		280.84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		912,895.80
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Dus from National banks (not reserve agents)		550,823.14
Dns from State banks and bankers		117,804.04
Checks and other cash items		65,041.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,629,314.78
Notes of other National banks		10,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,255.88
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,048,513.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,146,000.00	
		4,197,513.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		30,000.00
Total		$21,477,160.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,812,416.46
Due to other National banks	5,500,606.05
Due to State banks and bankers	507,534.51
Due to trust companies and savings banks	515,500.22
Dividends unpaid	1,828.00
Individual deposits subject to check.	8,729,153.37
Demand certificates of deposit	17,805.59
Certified checks	1,212,079.74
Cashier's checks outstanding	180,233.13
Total	$21,477,160.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. A. KNOWLES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. A. KNOWLES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1904. C. J. LANGDON,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
HENRY HENTZ,
WILLIAM B. BOULTON,
JOHN SINCLAIR,
} Directors.

[No. 7,107.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MAIDEN LANE NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 28, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$309,760.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiume on U. S. bonds		2,717.76
Banking house, furniture, and fixturss		882.74
Due from National banks (not rsserve agents)		125,317.54
Due from Stats banks and bankers		804.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		17,287.54
Lawful money reserve in hank, viz.:		
Legal-tender notes	64,646.71	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	2,500.00	
Total		$573,507.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$195,945.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,515.07
National banknotes outstanding	48,100.00
Due to other National banks. $7,143.29	
Individual deposits subject to check	301,283.27
	308,426.56
Certified checks	11,520.88
Total	$573,507.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. A. BELLING, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is trne to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. A. BELLING, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1904.
HENRY MEYER, Notary Public, No. 235, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
ROBT. D. KENT,
WM. M. PERKINS,
I. S. STONE,
} Directors.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—CERTIFICATE No. 17,407 for one share Mergenthaler Linotype Company stock in name of Jennie Wilbur; company notified of loss. Jennie Wilbur, 106 West 74th St., New York.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,893.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK, Natlonel Banking Association, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 28, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,579,607.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.		738.53
Unitsd States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds.		53,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,938,107.99
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Dua from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,453,141.51
Due from State banks and bankers.		666,232.40
Checks and other cash items		201,284.46
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,858,128.31
Notes of other National banks		5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		790.77
Lawful money rcserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,337,900	
Legal-tender notes	1,128,174	
		4,466,074.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other then 5 per cent. redemption fund		145,000.00
Loans for account of correspondents		746,281.09
Total		$32,607,486.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,535,986.90
National benk notes outstanding	993,250.00
Dus to other National benks	6,648,763.96
Due to State banks and bankers	2,482,120.23
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,861,786.51
Dividends unpaid	420.00
Individual deposits subject to check.	9,969,300.01
Demand certificates of deposit	427,398.52
Certified checks	4,633,059.43
Cashier's checks outstanding	109,120.25
United States deposits	200,000.00
Loans for account of correspondents	746,281.09
Total	$32,607,486.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1904.
WILLIAM T. TOMLINSON, Notary Public No. 71, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
GORDON MACDONALD,
ANSON W. HARD,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
} Directors.

[No. 1,357.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 28, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,721,881.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		970.58
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		16,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		158,584.56
Furniture and fixtures		54,123.97
Real estate owned		130,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		528,974.37
Due from State banks and bankers.		75,511.86
Checks and other cash items		20,384.89
Exchanges for Clearing House		541,638.87
Notes of other National banks	2,931.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	267.11	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$860,250.20	
Legal-tender notes	500,733.00	
		1,259,983.20
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		22,206.20
Loans for accounts of correspondents		75,000.00
Total		$8,874,208.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	207,808.81
National banknotes outstanding	246,500.00
Due to other National banks	618,868.45
Dus to State banks and bankers	272,738.65
Due to trust companies and savings banks	790,703.83
Dividends unpaid	196.00
Individual deposits subject to check

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

IN THE
Waldorf Astoria Section.
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4½%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

A BROADWAY BUSINESS BUILDING
11-STORY LOFT AND STORES,
VICINITY HOUSTON ST.
Fireproof, all improvements. First mortgage, 4%. Pays over 7% net. Equity $350,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear city or country property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale. No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

American Basement Dwelling,
Edgecombe Av., near 141st St.; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; two bathrooms,
AT $14,000.
A. Guthman Co., 181 BROADWAY.

Attention.—$9,000 if sold this week; bandsoms 10-room house, 101st St., near Lexington.
113th St., near 5th Av.,
18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $14,000.
115th St., near Lexington,
18x100, 3 story, 10 rooms, $10,000.
JOHN McCARTHY, 1 W. 113TH ST.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 15x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Speculators, Investors, Attention!
Two extra width modern flats near 81st St. station; rentals, $16,500; owner compelled to sacrifice to prompt buyer, asking only $100,000; very little cash required. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 W. 42d St.

Rents, $10,395.
Price, $91,000.
Apartment house; all improvements; near underground station; only $8,000 to $10,000 cash required; balance on mortgage; commission divided with brokers; no trades. Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

WEST SIDE.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. We have both 3 and 4 story houses to offer at very low figures—all near underground stations; bound to enhance in value. Gibbs & Kirby, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av.—Cor. 81st St.,
Real Estate Brokers and Appraisers,
offer for sale or exchange
Choice Investment Properties between Central Park West and Riverside Drive.

125TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AV.
Chance for Investors or Speculators.
Two five-story flats, three families on each floor, with stores; hot water supply; asking $30,000 each; principals only. Warren & Skillin, sole agents, No. 96 Broadway.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Desirable for physician; 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., a four-story high-stoop brownstone house, thoroughly modern and in good condition; passenger elevator; terms easy; possession. J. W. Thompson, Jr., 18 Broadway.

For Sale.—Two charming 3-story frame houses, W. 181st St., near Washington Park and subway station, Nos. 623-625; examine and make fair offer. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Attractive Bargain.—1,415 to 1,421 Lexington Av.; plot, 64x70; four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; possession May 1; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 154TH STREET.
Bargain, two five-story flats; three families each floor; asking $26,000; principals only. Warren & Skillin, Sole Agents, 96 Broadway.

A 5-story triple flat, West 114th, near 8th Av.; $31,000; rent, $3,500; 5-story double flat, West 138th; $26,000; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av., 136th St.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,400; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 6th Av.

Elegant lodging home, 70's, near Park; large rooms; all furnished; three years' lease; for sale. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Snap.—Near 8th Av., 116th St. L Sta.; 7-story corner bldg. with stores; 4½ 3-year mortgage; cheap at $110,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Modern apartment house; rentals, $45,000; asking $450,000; easy terms; submit quick offer; might exchange. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park.) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,029 Broadway.

Five-story triple flat, in the heart section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents $2,886; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 W. 135th.

Grand Investment.—59th St. corner, four buildings; rentals, $19,500; asking $190,000; easy terms; telephone. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents $10,400; all leased; price right and easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Near 104th St. Station, west side, five-story 2-family house; no steam; always rented; price only $28,000. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Amsterdam Avenue, (Nineties)—32-foot double flat, $41,000; bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Goldenberg & Cohen have bought of Hayemes & Smell, 422 East 76th St., a 5-story modern tenement, with stores.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

49 to 55 East 133d St., Adjoining Madison Av.—Vacant plot, ready to improve; will sell separate. Apply premises.

Rare chance, modern new law elevator apartment house, entirely leased at $16,500, sell for $90,000; investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Modern stores and triple apartments; 2d Av., near 42d; actual rentals, $4,320; asking $37,500. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Estate sale, two four-story double flats, 50x80, (First Av., Eighties,) $41,000, free, clear. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Closing estate.—Full lot, 73d St., Av. A; only $2,650; easy terms; title guaranteed. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Tenement—Fireproof, very good location; must sell at sacrifice on account ill health; must go to Europe. Health, 20 2d Av.

Speculators—Modern triple flat; (twenties;) rent, $1,500; price, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Corner 9th Ward, leased to responsible tenant, $1,000 annually, 6½ years to run; price $12,000; fine investment. F. A. Curry, 150 Broadway.

Twenty-family house, near 99th St. station; rentals, $2,200; asking $20,000; accommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Front, rear houses, full lot; perpetual leasehold; near 23d St.; income $1,500; only $5,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

West 39th St.—3-sty tenement, 4-fam., 14 rooms, 25x55x58.9, rents $2,220; price, $16,000; mtge, $12,000; 5%. N. Harris, 40 West 34th St.

Absolute sacrifice. 5-story 7-room doubls flat, no heat, south 23d Street, $31,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story loft building, near Gansevoort Market; well rented; pays 15 per cent. on investment. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St.
Sell cheap or build to suit tenant.
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Bargain.—13th near "B" tenement, 25x103; $15,500; rents $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story 14-room tenement on Broadway, near 140th St.; rents $3,000; price $27,000; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

3D AV., Two five-story buildings, 50 ft. front; S. W. cor price reasonable; terms to suit. 56th St. | W. J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Modern triple flat, no heat, (nineties,) $26,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Cheap plot, 24th St., near Third, 39x98.9; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Corner Plot, Four Lots.—Bradhurst Av. and 153d St.; cheap. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

A Bargain.—40th St., near 9th Av.; tenement; 2 stores. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

"A large income and no bother."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING,
leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.
105 W. 88th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100.
313 W. 75th St., 5-story American base., 20x100.
120 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 18x97.
MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN.
HOUSES MAINTAINED BY YEAR.
ELECTRIC HOUSE PUMPS.
FRED'K IMLENBURG,
1,409 LEXINGTON AV., N. Y.
TEL., 2687—79.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale, No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

A. A.—6TH AVENUE BUILDING
4 FLOORS, STORE, AND BASEMENT.
FEW BLOCKS ABOVE 42D ST.;
RENTED FOR 20 YEARS;
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
TO A QUICK PURCHASER.
NO BROKERS. ADDRESS
WIDOW, 137 TIMES.

A corner plot, 2 lets, Bradhurst and 147th St.; cheap. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Small 9th Ward store property for sale, $7,500; rent $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Choice plot, 17th St., near "A," 50x92; price $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

161st St., Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, near new subway station, 551 and 561; two American Basements, 10 rooms and 2 baths; newly decorated throughout. Apply to caretaker, 577, or Corporation Liquidating Co., Park Row Building.

WASHINGTON TERRACE
186th St., Near Amsterdam Ave.
For sale at bargains and easy terms, most complete 3-story and basement brick and stone private houses; all modern convsniences. M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

NO MISTAKE. RAPID TRANSIT AND BIG PROFITS IN A FEW MONTHS. For choice Bargains, Broadway Corner Plots, Avenue and Street Lots, Dwellings, Flats, and Tenements call or address
CHRISTIAN TRINKS & CO.,
56 Pine Street.

ATTENTION.
Bargain, Washington Heights, in the very best section, two five-story three-family flats; all improvements; perfect order; party must sell. Particulars, Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

For Sale—Corner 10th Av., 209th St., 50x100; subway station. Powers, Woodlawn.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellsnt neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Bronx.—5-story triple flat, 25x38x90.11; 5 rooms and baths, 3 families on floor; 14 rooms; hot water supply; rent, $2,676; price, $24,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bronx.—3 Fifth St., near Second Av., William's Bridge; examine; beautiful 9-room house; all improvements; 50x114; $5,750; easy terms. Thomas F. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

One and two family houses; $500 cash, balance like paying rent; adjacent to Bronx Park and "L" station; open Sundays. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Brook Av., 149th St.—Five-story double flat, with stores; five rooms; $6,500 cash required. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Three five-story double flats, no heat, south of 149th St., $21,000 each; bank mortgages. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$3,500 cash buys 8-room house, plot 50x100; rent remains; block east Pelham Av. Elevated Station. 741 Pelham Av.

A.—Brick dwelling, near Willis Av., 680 East 145th St.; caretaker on premises; full lot; submit offer. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Brook Avenue, vicinity 138th Street, double flat, (5-sty.) $18,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$1,000 Cash.—Three-story corner store property; all improvements. Junker, 1,048 East 180th St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

AT AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as receiver of the property of John R. H. Eggers, will sell at public auction, at the office of Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, at No. 258 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of April, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the right, title, and interest in and to certain property belonging or claimed to belong to said John R. H. Eggers at the time when the undersigned was appointed receiver of said property.—Dated New York, March 31, 1904. WALTER CARROLL LOW, Receiver.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, 60 Liberty St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool Summer residence; surrounded by old shade trees; 2,500 feet elevation; fifteen rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees; good livery; photo; will be sold now at a sacrifice. H. H. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Four romantic, rugged, beautiful acres; stone, stucco, shingle house, 10 rooms; perfect in detail; oaken beams; massive fireplaces; bath, every improvement; overlooks mountain and lake; near station; must sell; sacrifice, $5,000. Richards, 39 East 42nd.

For rent, or Long Island Sound, at Rye, N. Y., Beck's Rya Beach Hotel and all privileges, such as bowling alley, bathing houses, ice cream parlor, soda stand, peanut stands, &c. Apply to Austin & Merritt, Ryan Building, Port Chester, N. Y.

For Sale.—8-room house, Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.; lot 100x100; barn and outbuildings in good condition. Inquire H. A. Knapp, 45 Hudson St., Port Jervis, N. Y.; good fishing and boating; short walk from depot; high grounds.

ADIRONDACKS.
To rent for the season, a beautiful furnished cottage of 12 rooms, on shore of Blue Mountain Lake. For particulars address W. M. MILLSON, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

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A fine specimen of domestic Gothic, with picturesque gables; has centre entrance through tiled vestibule opening into large square hall in golden ash and walls of old blue. Parlor and Library are finished in hazel, with beautiful carved mantel of special design. Dining Room in weathered ash, with tapestry panels and plate shelf. Paneled ceiling. French windows opening on piazza. Complete kitchen equipment; coal and gas range; porcelain laundry tubs. Seven Bedrooms in white enamel, with mahogany doors. Two Bathrooms and two additional toilets. Plot 55x100. Price, $13,500 if sold prior to April 1st. Terms easy enough. Ten other houses, some higher, some lower.

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112, 114, & 116 WEST 18TH STREET,
3 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS. Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $3; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twentieth Street Building in Trade for Southern Boulevard Block—Ninth Avenue Properties Sold—Lexington Avenue Corner Changes Hands—Other Dealings by Brokers.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from Herman A. Brecher the nine-story store and loft building 11 West Twentieth Street, on lot 28.6 by 92. The same operators also report that they have sold the block bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Wales Avenue, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Streets, 262.5 by 203.6 by 262.5 by 202.3. It is understood that the two deals constitute a trade. The Messrs. Ernst bought the Southern Boulevard block at auction in January for $36,274.

Estate Sells on Ninth Avenue.

Edward L. King and Thomas P. Fitzsimmons have sold for the Geraty estate to C. A. Wingert 588 and 590 Ninth Avenue, old buildings, 40.2 by 80.

Edward L. King has sold for Henry Allen to J. V. Graham 446 West Fortieth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the Mutual Bank the two five-story brownstone flats 460 and 462 West Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 30.9 by 100.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., in conjunction with M. & L. Hess, has leased for the Pacific Realty Company to the Afro-American Realty Company the five five-story flats 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $56,000.

Sale of 135th Street Corner.

Frederick Zittel has sold for the Wilder estate the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 25 by 100.

D. Sylvan Crakow has bought from David Laskowitz 130 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 30 by 99.11. Mr. Crakow recently bought the adjoining properties, Nos. 126 and 128.

George J. Wesslau has sold 73 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat, 20.6 by 100.11.

Arthur E. Silverman has sold to S. Eisler 227 and 229 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a new six-story flat, 62.6 by 99.11.

Purchase of West End Avenue House.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Emile J. Montigny to a client for occupancy the three-and-a-half-story dwelling 666 West End Avenue, 19 by 65 by 80.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for the Liberty Realty Company to A. Guttman & Co. 349 Amsterdam Avenue a five-story triple flat with stores on lot 25 by 100.

Duff & Brown have rented the following dwellings: 454 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for L. S. Quackenbush to A. C. Berry; 706 St. Nicholas Avenue, for Justice Greenbaum to a Mr. Clark, and 43 Convent Avenue, for a Dr. Warner to A. C. Banker.

Apartment Houses Traded.

The Corporation Liquidating Company has bought from George B. Leonard of Syracuse the seven-story apartment houses covering the block front on the east side of Morningside Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets. Mr. Leonard takes in part payment the dwelling 10 East Eighty-eighth Street and some property at Roselle, N. J.

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for a Mr. McMahan to Mark Abrahams and J. Dorf 1,901 and 1,903 Lexington Avenue and 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, three five-story flats with stores on plot 62 by 100.

Julius Moll has sold for Gustav Solomon to Barnett & Brown 1,862 Lexington Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 75.

Henry Gottlieb was the broker in the resale of 1,724 to 1,728 Madison Avenue, for Pizer Brothers, to Maurice Beckon.

Francis Huber has sold to Mr. Haas 216 and 218 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two four-story buildings, 49.6 by 100.11.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for Henry Ficken to Louis Lese the two five-story brick flats 414 and 416 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 25 by 100.

Deal for 116th Street Property.

The McVickar-Gaillord Realty Company has sold for Francis C. Bishop and G. Lewis Boissevain 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, 37.6 by 100.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Frank Gens the two five-story triple flats, with stores, 1,952 and 1,954 Second Avenue, on plot 50 by 100. This is part of the property purchased by the Hudson Realty Company from the estate of Philip Ebling. Morris Weiss and Max Fish were the brokers in the transaction.

Samuel Fine has sold for D. Rohlnson 206 and 208 East One Hundredth Street, two seven-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

Quick Resale on Fourth Street.

Joseph H. Fink has bought from John H. Rogan and resold to Edward R. Cohn the five-story flat 166 West Fourth Street. Mr. Cohn has also bought from Mr. Fink the property 916 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the corner of Fifty-fourth Street.

Michael Lapp & Son have sold for Louis Stoiher, to Charles R. Faruolo & Co., the six-story tenement 428 East Eleventh Street.

Folsom Brothers have sold the property at the northeast corner of Charles Street and Waverley Place, for Mrs. M. O'Neill, to a client.

Operators Buy on Avenue C.

Adolf Mandel and Moses Kinzler have bought the property on the west side of Avenue C, 24 feet north of Third Street, 72.1 by 90.

G. Tuotl & Co. have sold for D. Abbate the six-story front and rear tenements at 110 Macdougal Street, on lot 25 by 100. The same brokers have leased for F. Ridabock the four-story double tenement at the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a term of five years.

Ferrero & Co. have leased for a client to Fiorante De Lorenzo the two new seven-story tenements 223 and 225 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $32,000.

Raum Brothers have leased for Morris Cohen & Charles R. Faruolo & Co. the six-story flat 37 King Street, at an aggregate rental of $16,000.

Leases in Pine Street Building.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased the second floor at 30 Pine Street to J. Munroe & Co., bankers; also, half of the third floor in the same building to Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy.

The same brokers have also leased for Frederick C. Zobel to Carl Schmidt the easterly store and basement in the new building 24 and 26 East Twenty-first Street. The lease is for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $35,000.

Among recent leases of entire buildings made by the Ruland & Whiting Company are the following: No. 134 Beekman Street, for the Sands estate to A. H. Keller; 57 Fulton Street, for the Suffern estate to the Mulford Company and A. Koenen; 47 Water Street, for Daniel Birdsall to the John G. Turnbull Company; 44 Cliff Street, for the Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company to Frederick Adee & Co.; 210 Water Street, for William H. White to Phelps Brothers, and 242 Water Street, to Alfred B. Sands's Sons.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Cohen & Glauber have bought, through Barry & McLaughlin, the property surrounding the northwest corner of Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, four-story flats, fronting 50 feet on the street and 110 feet on the avenue.

Michael J. Maher has sold to H. J. W. Vanderminden 3,988 and 3,990 East Two Hundredth Street, two four-story brick flats, with stores.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the Dater estate to Frank Walker 822 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 100.

John W. Decker has sold for Dr. William E. Diller, to Henry Bahr, a two-family house on One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, near Teller Avenue; also, for a Mr. Reiss to Charles Regan 928 Trinity Avenue, a two-family frame dwelling; also, 1,151 Tinton Avenue, a three-family frame dwelling.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have sold to Ralph Bellino, for $5,000, the dwelling 1,043 Elsmere Place, 25 by 100.

P. J. Heaney & Co. have sold to a Mr. Brennan the two-family dwelling 1,971 Hughes Avenue.

William Stonebridge has leased for William R. Syme the two-story frame dwelling 2,225 Adams Place to Augusta Titcomb.

S. Adler has bought from William Lehster 527, 529, 531, 533, and 541 East Seventy-second Street, five-story flats.

Matz & Gussaroff have bought the plots 75 by 100, south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 200 feet east of Broadway; also 50 by 100, north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 325 feet east of Broadway; also 50 by 100 on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, near Willis Avenue.

Thorn & Co. have sold for the estate of P. J. Keary four lots on Elm Place, Fordham, to Roach & Co., for improvement; also for Ann Rickey the two-story house and lot 2,567 Bainbridge Avenue to William Hayes for occupancy.

Charles A. Weber has sold 2,123 Arthur Avenue, a three-story frame house 25 by 65, to Henry Lull; also 820 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement brick double flat 25 by 100, and 824 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a four-story and basement brick double flat 25 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

Of yesterday's auction sales, that of a plot on One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, near Morris Avenue, was withdrawn; that of 49 Convent Avenue was adjourned until April 15, and that of property on Hull Avenue, near Woodlawn Road, until April 5.

The Building Department offices were closed yesterday.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,809 and 1,811, e s, 49.11x80; Michael J. Dowd and another to Henry Wendt, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.
ARTHUR AV, w s, 86.11 ft s of 181st St, 0.5x95; Otto P. Schroeder to Lilly Cornish, quitclaim..... Nom.
ARTHUR AV, 2,123, w s, 25x95; Lilly Cornish to Henry Uhl, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100
ARTHUR AV, w s, 95.4 ft s of 181st St, 25x95; Lilly Cornish to Elsa Schroeder, quitclaim, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.
AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 184th St, 99.11x75; the Royal Realty Company to Henry W. Webb, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.
AVENUE C, 210 and 212, s s corner of 13th St, 54x62.3; Morris Eschwege to Monroe Smith, (mtg $27,000)..... 1
BATHGATE AV, Lot 185, map of part of Bathgate farm, Central Morrisania, 50x 120; Martin J. Earley to John Fox, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.
BATHGATE AV, Lot 155, map of part of Batbgate farm, Central Morrisania, 50x 120; John Fox to Della Fox, (mtg $5,-700,) other consideration and..... 100
BRADHURST AV, 12, 25.2x76.2x 25x73.5; Walter S. Thomson to Louise Weisgerber and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100
BRIGGS AV, 2,849, w s, 25x100; Georga D. Kingston to Dora Brodsky, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100
BROAD ST, 108, n s, 31.6x74.11x31x69.2; Elizabeth N. Butler to William K. Everdell, quitclaim..... Nom.
BROADWAY, 1,106, n w, 31.6x74.11x31x69.2; William K. Everdell to Leon Wilner, (mtg $43,000,) other consideration and.. 100
BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 48.10x100; Leopold Beringer to Max Bonn, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100
BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 49x100; Andrew M. Cinte, trustee, to Leopold Beringer 23,225
BROOK AV, 527 and 529, w s, 50x90; John C. Giese to Michael Rubin and another... 100
BUTLER PLACE, n w s, at n e s of Green Av, 24.9x100, Cebrle Park; Blanche D. Taylor to Annie Fordyce, all title... Nom.
BUTLER PLACE, n w s, 24.9 ft n of Green Av, 25.3x100, Cebrle Park; Blanche D. Taylor to William H. J. Fordyce, all title, (mtg $1,700)..... Nom.
BUTLER PLACE, n w s, 50 ft n of Green Av, 25x100, Cebrle Park; William H. J. Fordyce and wife to Blanchs D. Taylor, all title, (mtg $1,700)..... Nom.
CHERRY ST, 111 and 113, s w corner of Catharine Slip, Nos. 2 and 4, Robert Friedman to Joseph and Louis Bernstein, (mtg $36,500)..... 100
CLINTON ST, 132 to 136, e s, runs a 100x s w 70x w 54x n 62.2; Ahraham Hymanson to Samuel Fishman, (mtge $50,000)... 75,500
ELM ST, 28, w s, 25.4x69.3x25x69.3; Roberta Tyler and another to Fidelity Trust Company of Louisville, Ky., trust deed..... 1
HOUSTON ST, 44 to 48 West, 79x20; Leon Wilner to William K. Everdell, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100
HUGHES AV, 1,971, w s, runs w 99.6 x n 17.4 x e 99.11; P. J. Heaney to Mark Brennan, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100
JACKSON AV, 1,050, w s, 17.4x87.6; Martha Armbruster and another to Gustav A. Bubler and others, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100
JACKSON AV, n s, 75 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Charles Knauf to Charles A. Anderson and wife, (mtg $2,800)..... 1
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95; Abraham Greenberg to Beethoven Englander, (mtg $116,000)..... Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95; Beethoven Englander to Abraham Greenberg, (mtg $106,000)..... 100
LOT 4, map of 176 lote of Bathgate estate, 25.3x89.2x25x85.7; John Fox to Joseph A. Farley, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.
LOT 4, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 25.3x89.2x25x85.7; Joseph A. Farley to Martin J. Earley, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.
LOT 4, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 25.3x89.2x25x85.7; Martin J. Earley to John Fox, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e e, 386, ft a of Goble Place, 58x72.10x66x130.1; Railroad Av, n e corner of Fletcher St, 25x141; Frances Marcus to Max Marx, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.
MADISON AV, w e, 50.11 ft e of 114th St, runs w 100 x s 50 x e 99 x n 49.8 x s 50 to 50.6; Leon Pizer and another to Maurice Beckon, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100
PARK AV, n e corner of 121st St, 20.11x 75; Edward A. Maher, Jr., referee, to Anna C. Larney, (mtg $15,000)..... 5,000
PARK AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.10x 100; Louis Lese to Edward Baer and another, (mtg $46,000,) other consideration and..... 100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of St. Joseph St, runs w 202.2x e 262.5x e 203.6x n 262.5; Mary Cleland to Moritz Ernst and another, quitclaim... Nom.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of St. Joseph St, runs w 202.2x e 262.5x e 203.6x n 262.5; Anabella Cleland to Moritz Ernst and another, quitclaim... Nom.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of St. Joseph St, runs w 202.2x s 262.5x e 203.6x n 262.5; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Herman A. Brecher, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft n of 139th St, 25x99.6x25x100.3; Otto Kindler and another to Adolph Engel and another..... Nom.
THOMPSON ST, 208, e s, 25x100; Nathan Nawasky to Antonio Maggio, (mtg $28,-000,) other consideration and..... 100
TRINITY PLACE, 66, w s, 28.5x38.11x 30x36.3; Robert L. Morrell and others to 154 West 14th Street, consideration and... 100
VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n w s, Lots 109 and 110, map of North Marble Hill, 57.11 x106.8x50x135.11; Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executor, to Frank Goddard..... 2,500
WASHINGTON AV, 948, e s, 25x80.7x 25x80.5; Michael Kurzman to Meyer Gold..... Nom.
WEBSTER AV, 2,021 and 2,023, n w corner of 176th St, 41.11x30.11x94; John T. Barr to Herman Hellberg, (mtg $35,000)..... 100
WEBSTER AV, w s, 210 ft n of 165th St, 26x100; George W. Collier to John C. Barr, (mtg $13,000)..... 1
WEST END AV, 206, e s, 25x82; Sarah L. Sbanley to Jacob Drucker, (mtg $18,-000)..... 100
WEST END AV, 204, e s, 25x82; Patrick Shanley to Fannie Drucker, (mtg $18,-000)..... 100
WEST END AV, 210 and 212, e s, 50x 82; Agnes K. Shanley to Leo L. Melnhard, (mtg $36,000)..... 100
WEST END AV, 214, e s, 25x82; Thomas F. Butler to Rosa Docter and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 100
WEST END AV, 54, s e corner of 62d St, 25.5x100; Linda A. Anderson, widow, to Mary H. Kaven, (mtg $20,000)..... 1
WEST END AV, 54, e e, 25.5x100; Mary H. Kaven to Samuel Klatzko and another, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.
WESTCHESTER, AV, s s, 110 ft e of Brook Av, 216x208.10x246.8x137.11; 150th St, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av, 102.4x 117.4x41x100; Twenty-third Ward Realty Company to Thomas H. Butler..... Nom.
WILLIS AV, 443, w s, 25x106; Antoinette A. McCollum to John F. Fayen, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100
1ST AV, 1,103, w s, 25x91; Isidor Blank and another to Fannie Stern, (mtg $12,-000,) other consideration and..... 100
1ST AV, s s corner of 78th St, 25x75x 25.6x77; H. C. Smyth, referee, to William E. Bergman, (mtg $18,500) 3D AV; w s, Lot 212, map of part of Bathgate Farm, Central Morrisania, 50x124.9x 50x119.10; Thomas D. Malcolm to Herman Halberg, (mtg $83,500)..... 40,250
3D AV, 1,975, w s, Lot 212, map of part of Bathgate farm, Central Morrisania, 50x124.9x 50x119.10; Thomas D. Malcolm to Herman Halberg, (mtg $83,500)..... 100
4TH ST, 375 East, 22.7x96; Isaac Rosenwasser and another to Mary Kubera, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100
8TH AV, 152, e s, 26.8x100; Isidore Jackson and another to William E. Good, (mtg $35,000)..... 1
8TH AV, s s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x 100; Alfred E. Farmer to Catharine L. Wynne, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.
8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x 100; Catharine L. Wynne, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.
8TH AV, a s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x 100; Ellen J. Rosenblatt and others to Catharine L. Wynne, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.
8TH AV, s s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x 100; Wilhelmina Farmer and others to Catharine L. Wynne, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.
8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 136th St, 25x 100; Albert J. Farmer to Catharine L. Wynne, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.
8TH AV, 2,455, w s, 25.3x100; Louis Kempner to Sophia Oppenheimer, (mtg $18,000)..... 100
8TH AV, w e, 24.5 ft s of 143d St, 25.6x 100; William Hubert to Max Bernstein.. 27,500
8TH ST, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x 97.6; Edward Bernstein to Isaac Rothfeld, (mtg $26,400)..... 100
9TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 54th St, 25x 100; Margaret S. Hall to Leopold Guggenheimer, (mtgs $33,000)..... Nom.
9TH AV, 621, w s, 25.1x100; Patrick Connor to Alice D. Murphy, (mtg $15,-000,) other consideration and..... 100
9TH AV, 1,106, n w, 31.6x74.11x31x69.2; William K. Everdell to Leon Wilner, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.. 100
83D ST, 512 East, 25x102.2; Oscar H. Stevens to George Kaufman, ½ part, (mtg $12,000)..... 100
86TH ST, s s, 1223.3 ft e of Avenue A, 24.9x102.2; Charles H. Schnelle to Jobanne Drewes, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
87TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Elizabeth A. Butler to Susan A. R. Parker, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100
88TH ST, n s, 235.6 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x 100.8; David Lippmann and others to Aaron M. Janpole and another, other consideration and..... 100
88TH ST, 119 East, 25x100.8; Gustav Lippmann to Aaron M. Janpole and another, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100
90TH ST, 33 West, 25x100.11; Sarah Cohn to Louis Maier, ½ part, (½ of mtg $26,-000)..... 100
90TH ST, 37 West, 25x100.11; Louis Maier to Hyman Greenstone and another, (mtg $26,000)..... 100
100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 100x 100.8; Ida Machiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and..... 100
100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 100x 100.8; Dennis W. Moran to Ida Machiz, (mtg $42,000)..... Nom.
101ST ST, 221 East, 28.6x100.11; Samuel Dworkowitz to Harry Saltzman, (mtg $25,500,) other consideration and..... 100
103D ST, n s, 80 ft e of Manhattan Av, 20x100.11; Henry W. Richardson to John F. Alpaugh, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.
106TH ST, 227 East, 25x100.11; Julius Berkowitz to Isaac Psrimutter, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and..... 100
107TH ST, 233 East, 31x100.11; Elise Lotze to Arthur J. Stefani, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100
108TH ST, 126 East, 25x100.11; Elizabeth J. Henel to Israel Blum..... 100
108TH ST, 15 East, 26x100.9; William H. Heddendorf to Ritter Realty Company, (mtg $260,500,) other consideration and.. 100
109TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.10; Broadway Reliance Realty Company to Henry Matz and another, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.
109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.9; Charles Blauvelt to Samuel Bauer, (mtgs $60,000,) other consideration and..... 100
110TH ST, 153 East, 25x100; Emanuel Hochheimer to John A. Baumann, (mtg $12,500)..... 100
111TH ST, n s, 56 ft e of 8th Av, 36x 100.11; Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee, to Nathan Mayer, (mtg $38,000).. 16,575
111TH ST, 24 East, 24.9x100.11; Mayer Segel and another to Harris Levy, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
112TH ST, 231 West, 31.3x100.11; Daniel D. Lawson to William Santer, (mtg $28,-000,) other consideration and..... 100
112TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.10; Morris Weinstein and another to Isabella Labriola, other consideration and 100
113TH ST, u s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; Leo S. Bing to the Maple Realty Company, (mtg $65,000)..... Nom.
114TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 66.8x 100.11; Abraham Hymanson and others to Max Ruhinson, (mtg $60,000)..... 1
114TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.3; Joseph Lauber to Frank Torregrosa, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and..... 100
115TH ST, 243 West, 25x100.11; Samuel L. Kahn and others to Barnet Briak and another, (mtg $22,000)..... 1
115TH ST, 63 West, 25x100.11; Adolph Rudiman to Morris Klein, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100
115TH ST, 124 East, 17.10x100.10; Theresa Lyons to Margaret Healey..... Nom.
116TH ST, s s, 214.6 ft east of 7th Av, 32x100; Lulu Quigg to Richard Vallender, other consideration and..... 100
118TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Robert M. Silverman to Marks Schwartz, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and..... 100
119TH ST, 105 East, 18x75.7; Kate V. Pettlt to Isidore Jackson and another, other consideration and..... 100
119TH ST, 207 East, 20x100.7; Louis Folbe and another to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $3,750)..... Nom.
120TH ST, 52 East, 19x100.11; Frederick A. O. Schwarz to Samuel Sherry..... Nom.
120TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Benjamin F. Roeder to Henry Doniger, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100
124TH ST, w s, 125.11 ft w of 3d Av, 27.1x 100.11; Henry E. Jones to John Harper.. 100
124TH ST, e s, 125.11 ft w of 3d Av, 27.1x100.11; John Harper to Jacob Chaimowitz and another, (mtg $20,-000,) other consideration and..... 100
125TH ST, 440 West, 25x100.11; Max Marx to Herrman Mayer, (mtg $17,-000,) other consideration and..... 100
131ST ST, 458 to 462 West, 75x99.11; John Moran to Henry Arnstein, (mtg $59,000). 1
132D ST, 233 West, 15x99.11; William E. Parson, jr., trustee, to George H. Robinson, (mtg $6,000)..... 10,000
132D ST, 283 West, 15x99.11; George H. Robinson to Andrew A. Bibby, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.
135TH ST, 687 East, 20x100; Annie Erskine and another to John Horns..... 100
135TH ST, 707 East, 20x100; George Destreich to Franz Schilp, (mtgs $14,500,) other consideration and..... 100
135TH ST, 685 East, 20x100; Annie Erskine and another to Gottlieb Maier and wife..... 100
136TH ST, 118 West, 16.6x99.11; Charles Wiegand to Jennie E. Wiegand, (mtg $10,000)..... Gift
137TH ST, 261 West, 16x99.11; William G. Pigueron to M. E. Morgan, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
138TH ST, n s, 290 ft e of Willis Av, 49x 100; Anna M. Bradley, widow, to Harry Matz and another, (mtg $5,000)..... 100
141ST ST, 656 East, 38x100; Daniel Spitzer to Wilhelmina Fuhr, (mtg $28,000).. 100
142D ST, s s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Frederick Pflueger and another..... 1,800
142D ST, 141 West, 27x99.11; Clara Staiermann to Solomon Boehm, (mtg $20,000). 1
147TH ST, 682 East, 25x100; Harry M. Goldberg to Jacob Berman, (mtg $18,500) 100
148TH St, n e, 155 ft east of Convent Av, 20x99.11; Daniel W. Patterson, referee, to Mary A. A. Woodcock..... 15,000
159TH ST, 515 West, 27x99.11; Josephine Dalton to Joseph Belmford, (mtg $17,000) 1
162D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 18x 99.11; Alice M. Stout to Mary E. Breen, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.... 100
167TH ST, s e s, 63.10 ft s w of Fox St, runs s s 40x e 46x n w 62.2x s w 63.10; Minnie F. Neely to Samuel Shapiro, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and.... 100
169TH ST, s s, 115.7 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Martin J. Earley to John Fox, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.
169TH ST, s s, 140.7 ft w of Washington Av, 25x100; Martin J. Earley to John Fox, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.
197TH ST, w s, 150 ft n of Rom Place, 18.9x125; Jessis Hatzel to Thomas Watson, all liens..... 1
198TH ST, n e, 50.8 ft s of Decatur Av, 25x91.11x24.11x91.5; George D. Kingston to George B. Seyfarth, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 1,564; Kirke La Shelle to Felix Isman, 21 years..... $10,000 to $17,500
DUANE ST, 14; Catharine Dwyer and others to Charles Ellwanger, 5 years.. 4,000 and 4,250
FORREST AV, 802; Elizabeth Fitzpatrick to Julius Janssen, 3 years..... 276
HESTER ST, 105; Anna M. Studelman to Morris Dorf, 5 years..... 2,520
MONTGOMERY ST, 59 and 61; Bens Poener and another to Charles Samuel and another, 4 years..... 4,400
NASSAU ST, 114; Abraham C. Prager to Louis Berman, 2 years..... 1,020
1ST AV, 290; Moses Goldman and another to Martin J. Conwny, 2 years..... 1,200
4T

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Wednesday evening, March 30, small gold watch, open faced, with chatelaine; monogram, "L. C. G." Liberal reward if returned to Room 915, Hartford Building, Broadway and 17th St.

Lost.—CERTIFICATE No. 17,407 for one share Mergenthaler Linotype Company stock in name of Jennie Wilbur; company notified of loss. Jennie Wilbur, 106 West 74th St., New York.

Lost—Gold locket with diamond, monogram C. P.; $25 reward paid and no questions asked. C. Porges, 37 Warren St., or 312 East 67th St., N. Y.

Lost.—Liberal reward for information leading to recovery of horse and wagon lost in 59th St. R. V. Graber, 860 8th Av.

Lost.—Amethyst BROOCH with diamond and pearls, $25 reward Fish, 50 Beck St., Bronx.

Lost.—All-brown female spaniel; liberal reward return. Smith, 330 East 21st St.

$100 reward, and no questions for return of fur-lined coat stolen from me March 23. E. D. Tovar, 4 West 33d St., N. Y.

$100 reward for return of red bag; containing jewels, money, and bank book. Mrs. E. Turner, 253 West 46th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; references exchanged.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful, sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished, comfortable house; every convenience; telephone; high-class table; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, every convenience; also single, sunny room; good board. References.

124th St., 3 West, Opposite Mount Morris Park.—Elegantly furnished rooms; board and attendance first-class.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent table; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large comfortable double rooms; running water; alcove; board optional; in private boarding house.

44th St., 211 West.—Desirable rooms; large and small; references.

49th St. East.—Large, square, completely furnished room; southern exposure; parquet floor; tiled bath; owner's residence; $5 weekly; references. For further particulars address Private, Box 119 Times Office.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms, with bath; meals if desired; references.

58th, 331 West.—Attractively furnished suites and rooms; exclusiveness of private house; excellent service; minute from Central Park; all cars; telephone.

118th St., 260 West.—Furnished rooms to let; good location.

Broadway, 2,762, (Near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan.

Monroe St., 38, Brooklyn.—Owner has square sunny room, newly furnished, for gentleman; no other lodgers; reference required; excellent table board near.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Stenography not necessary; salary, $10; position permanent. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Stenographer.—Insurance office; very competent, refined girl wanted; Smith machine; salary, $10. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—H. O'Neill & Co. require skirt hands for cloak and suit alteration workrooms; must be capable and experienced in this kind of work. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Wanted—Waitresses.—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced waitresses (half time) for their grocery lunch room; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Saleswoman to show gas ranges for a few months; experience desirable. Apply, by mail only, to W. C. P., Central Union Gas Co., 259 Alexander Av., Bronx.

Wanted—Alteration Hands.—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced alteration hands on ready-made cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer, insurance office; Smith machine; $10; also Remington operator; $15; refined young ladies. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St.; require experienced saleswomen for their millinery department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Bookkeeper-typewriter for up-town office; Christian girl; position permanent; salary, $10. 150 Nassau St.; Office 1,737.

Males.

Carpenters and painters for inside and outside work; out of town. Apply J. H. Townsend, 31 Coenties Slip.

Hardware Salesman.—Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of a thoroughly experienced salesman capable of taking charge of stock in their hardware and mechanics' tool department; only those experienced in retail houses need apply; good opening for right man. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M., or by letter.

Machinists, hollermakers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, and helpers for these trades wanted. Apply J. H. Townsend, 31 Coenties Slip.

Wanted—Hat salesman capable of superintending high-class trade and who has practical experience in conforming; good opportunity. Brooks Brothers, Broadway, corner 22d St.

Wanted—Stenographer; a young gentleman with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must come well recommended and be rapid and accurate; salary to begin, $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, carpenters, painters, and helpers for these trades. Apply to J. H. Townsend, 31 Coenties Slip.

Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced salesmen for their men's and boys' clothing department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Tailors.—Siegel-Cooper Company require tailors on alterations of ready-made cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's office before 11 A. M.

Wanted—Boy for office work, Harlem; state salary expected and references. Address B., Box 1,214 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Few good messengers. Apply Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., 3 Murray St., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Dressmaker.—Long experienced; makes handsome Spring suits, $5; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Engagements out by the day; stylish work; first-class fitter; references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

Janitress.—Pay part rent; no children. Duggan, 2,216 8th Av.

Office Work, &c.—Refined young lady, thoroughly experienced in office work, also thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desires permanent position. Miss Gertrude White, 1,985 7th Av.

Stenographer.—Visiting stenographer wishes to make engagements with firms desiring first-class work and needing stenographer's services a few hours daily or two or three times a week. Address I Box 216 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Young lady, (22,) four years' experience, thoroughly competent; two years' reference from high-class banking house, also from last employer, New York City bank; $10; no agencies. M. B., Box 320 Times.

Stenographer.—By educated, intelligent young lady; attractive personality; competent; best references. Phillips, 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737. Telephone 4621 John.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience in large mercantile office; rapid, accurate, painstaking; ladylike appearence; references; $10-$12. Matthews, 264 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced in legal, electrical, and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; references. Worthy, 179 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; experienced in stock brokerage and commercial lines. Refined, Box 139 Times.

OPENING OF TUNNEL IS POSTPONED AGAIN

Contractors May Have to Ask for More Time.

ABANDON JUNE CELEBRATION

Trains Will Not Run Before the End of August—Labor Troubles Feared.

On the advice of officials of the Rapid Transit Commission and the subway contractors, all plans for a celebration in June to mark the opening of the subway have been postponed indefinitely. According to the information given out yesterday by the men who are in charge, the subway will not be in anything like operating condition in June, and it is expected now that trains will not be running before some time late in August, at the very earliest. It may even be necessary for the contractors to ask for an extension of time.

The subway contract, which was executed in March, 1900, calls for the completion of the work on Sept. 24 of this year. Owing to the delays that have occurred through labor troubles, and also owing to the further troubles threatened by the electricians and the plumbers working on the big job, it is feared that the work will run over the contract time. John B. McDonald, the contractor, thought, when the contract was executed, that he would have trains running by Christmas, 1903, or nearly nine months ahead of the time specified for the completion of the work.

The principal trouble which the contractors now fear is the strike which the plumbers and electricians threaten for about May 1. A strike on the part of the plumbers, although it would seriously delay the completion of the subway stations, would not necessarily block the running of trains, but a strike on the part of the electricians would in all probability prevent the operation indefinitely.

William Barclay Parsons, the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, confided to some of the Commissioners at the dinner given in his honor a week ago at Delmonico's by John H. Starin, just before Mr. Parsons sailed for Panama with the Panama Canal Commission, that he did not anticipate that a single train would be run through the subway earlier than Sept. 1. He also said that any further delay because of labor troubles would throw the matter over to 1905, a time that an extension of the time limit would have to be asked for of the Rapid Transit Commission. This view was confirmed yesterday by one of the confidential men of the contractor.

Until recently it was the idea of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which will operate the subway system, that trains could be run on the west side to One Hundred and Fourth Street in June, and even further north on the east side. This plan has been abandoned because the subway officials fear that such a move would bring the subway into popular disfavor at the outset. They believe that people who live in Harlem and the Bronx and who would ride to One Hundred and Fourth Street, for instance, and then take the surface or elevated trains, would in a very few days complain of the necessity of paying two fares to get to their homes. It has therefore been decided practically that no trains shall be run until the entire system is in readiness for operation.

Before this can be done it will be necessary to install three more of the big power dynamos at the power-house at Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Two of the seven dynamos that are to be there have been installed already, but it will be necessary to have five in readiness for work before the system can be started. As it takes six weeks to set up each dynamo it will be seen that this work alone will run into August, even if the strike threatened by the electricians is averted.

Although these troubles have beset the contractors on the original subway, or what now is known as the main line, work is progressing rapidly and favorably on what is known as the Broadway or Brooklyn spur, which runs from the Post Office to Battery Park, and thence under the East River to Brooklyn, and then to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues.

This work has been in progress now less than a year, yet the first steel work is being set up to-day in the Fulton Street section in Brooklyn. Within thirty days, according to the engineers, the steel work will be begun at the Pine Street, Bowling Green, and Battery Park openings. The entire length of the section is three miles, of which 4,000 feet are under the East River. All of the boring under Broadway is through sand, and to date it has extended 500 feet south from Fulton Street, 700 feet south from Pine Street, and 200 feet south from Bowling Green. From the Battery openings the men have pushed two tubes 450 feet out under the East River since March of last year. Already 200 feet of steel work have been set up at the Fulton Street opening, work there having been begun last September. At the Brooklyn opening the tunnel has been bored 1,800 feet through sand and gravel from Henry Street. At present 1,500 men are working on the line, a third of them being under Broadway in this borough.

Because the Manhattan work is entirely through sand it has been necessary to shore up the openings carefully to protect the skyscrapers, but so far nothing has happened to endanger a single one of the Broadway buildings. The men working on the river bore are having a hard time with a rock barrier that extends half way to the Brooklyn side, but once past the middle of the river they will have nothing worse than sand and gravel to contend with. The tubes at one point will be ninety-four feet below the mean high-water line.

SITUATIONS WANTED

6c. line—3 times. 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—One year's experience; neat and accurate; permanent position; references. A. Sporer, 948 1st Av.

Typewriter and office assistant; thoroughly experienced; prompt and reliable; best of references. Rex, Box 137 Times.

Stenographer.—As stenographer; can furnish good references; salary to start, $10. M. J. H., 488 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Males.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Accountant desires permanent or temporary work; audits, examinations, cost systems, income, profit and loss statements. Accounts, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Bookkeeper or any other position, trust or clerical, by young man, 34; practical double-entry bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced in all branches of office work; does not mind hard work; moderate salary; a Londoner, with best of references; can give bond. Warshawsky, 333 Powell St., Brooklyn.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By competent young man, (19,) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant, with experience; high-class references furnished. Amhilion, 214 East 112th St.

Caretaker.—(Without salary.) for unfurnished or furnished house for Summer; references. Reliable, Times, Harlem.

Cloak and suit salesman with large office trade and otherwise. Commission, 217 Times.

Coachman.—Single; medium sized; thoroughly understanding duties; unsurpassed personal recommendations; industrious, obliging, respectful; anywhere. M., 123 West 51st St. Telephone, 4,128 Columbus.

Coachman.—Single; aged 33; 5 feet 6 inches; just discngaged; country preferred; good references. J. S., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; 12 years' reference. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Elevator Runner.—Colored, 25; 8 years' experience; reference. S., 133 West 30th St.

Gardener.—Married, small family; practical; conversant with landscaping; expectations moderate. Wallace, 54 Dey St.

Plumber.—Licensed; thorough knowledge of plumbing, gas fitting, steam and hot water heating. Plumber, 334 75th St., Brooklyn.

Poultry plant, farm manager, thoroughly experienced; successful chicken and squab raiser, incubator up; practical knowledge farm, garden, dairy stock; charge gentleman's farm. R. D. K., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Private Secretary.—By young man, past three years with official, prominent street railway company, as private secretary; fully competent to take entire charge of large correspondence; thoroughly familiar with office details; stenographer; exceptional references as to ability and integrity. F. E., Box 117 Times Office.

Established 1788. Worms, o. Rh. Germany.

P. J. VALCKENBERG

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

SOLE OWNER OF

THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOISTERS and other renowned vineyards.

For sale by leading dealers.

ELEVATOR WORKERS JOIN THE STRIKERS

Add to Building Complication Despite Arbitration Agreement.

PROSPECT OF GENERAL WAR

Employers Consider Advisability of Taking Aggressive Steps and Ordering Shut-Down.

The building situation was further complicated yesterday by a strike of the Elevator Contractors' and Millwrights' Union, notwithstanding the fact that it had accepted the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association. The union demands an increase in wages from $4.25 to $5.25 a day, as well as other changes in the present condition. The strike affects about 700 men, and is a direct outcome of the strike fever started by the action of the bricklayers and laborers.

Among the employers whose men have gone out on the new strike are the Marine Engine and Machine Company, the National Elevator Company, and the Otis Elevator Company, all members of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

As this strike is declared by the employers to be a flat-footed violation of the arbitration agreement, they say that they will stop all work rather than yield. Any concession now they assert would mean the giving up of the entire arbitration agreement and a return to the old conditions.

Some of the general officers of the Bricklays' and Masons' International Union are opposed to the present strike of the bricklayers and the attitude taken by them. It may lead, it is said, to a severing of the connection between the local unions and the international union.

The strikers were highly incensed yesterday at the refusal of the new Emergency Committee of the Employers' and Mason Builders' Associations to confer with them on their new proposition, which was rejected by the employers on Thursday night. They regard the present attitude of the employers as unnecessarily aggressive and at variance with the reasons they gave for the arbitration agreement last year.

It was thought yesterday that any concession on the part of the employers which would give the laborers the chance of saying that they had gained something would end the fight. If some concession is not made the fight, it was said, may last all Summer, unless the strikers stampede back to work. Returning to work in this way would not mean peace; it would simply mean a lull. The officers of the laborers' union said last evening that unless the employers showed an indication that they wanted peace by meeting the strikers half way another general building fight will be the result.

Secret meetings of the Mason Builders' Association and the new Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association were held yesterday afternoon at the Building Trades Club. No one was willing to talk as to what had taken place, but it was stated that the employers want to give the strikers every chance to return to work before taking any action of a sweeping nature.

Efforts have been made to induce the Lumber Dealers' Association to unite with the Building Material Dealers' Association to declare a shut-down if called on by the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association. As far as was known last night, no action had been taken in the matter by the lumber dealers. In case they take a hand in the fight, it would be simply because it would not pay to keep their yards open.

Though the two associations are not affiliated as bodies with the Building Trades Employers' Association, some of their strongest members are affiliated as individuals. Among these are Francis N. Bowland, President of the Building Material Dealers' Association; Richard R. Latourette, material dealer; Frederick H. Lukerloh, lumber dealer; F. B. Whitney, lumber dealer, and Frank E. Wise, material dealer.

After the shut down in the yards of the Building Material Dealers' and Lumber Dealers' Associations ended last year an agreement was made between these associations, the Master Teamsters' Association, and the officers of the unions in the skilled trades, by which the yards were to be kept open and the skilled mechanics were to use materials and lumber without question as to whether it was handled by union or non-union men. Members of all three associations regard this as a pledge to keep the yards open unless there is a conflict with the unions, and say they do not want to declare a shut down unless the whole Summer trade is menaced.

VAN COTT FOUND HIS WALLET.

Postmaster Had Misplaced It in His Overcoat in Washington.

Postmaster Van Cott, who returned from Washington yesterday, said the printed report that he had lost his pocketbook containing a large sum of money and his railway tickets in the Capital City was incorrect. The story grew out of the fact, he said, of his having placed his wallet in his overcoat pocket by mistake.

"I missed my pocketbook," he said, "and having just left the office of Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, I 'phoned back there to see if I could locate it. A few moments later I found it in my overcoat pocket."

Relative to the rumor that Miss Minerva Jeffrey, who figured prominently in the Bristow postal report recently, had resigned, Postmaster Van Cott said Miss Jeffrey had been dismissed from the service a week ago at the instance of the Washington authorities. As to the exact cause of the dismissal Mr. Van Cott pleaded ignorance.

Visiting Mariner Dies at Snug Harbor.

Capt. Joshua W. Reynolds of 181 Hooper Street, Williamsburg, a seafaring man for more than fifty years, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning, in his seventy-first year, in the Sailors' Snug Harbor, where he had gone to see some old friends. He first went to sea in 1852, was in the West Indian and Mexican trade, and for years connected with the Alexander line.

The Rev. Father Foy Goes to Avondale.

The Rev. Francis A. Foy, assistant rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, has been appointed rector of the Roman Catholic church at Avondale, N. J. He will enter upon his new duties to-morrow morning.

Hotel Chaplain's Easter Services.

A special Easter service will be held at the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, Sunday evening at 9 o'clock, in charge of the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, Chaplain of the New York City hotels. Music will be rendered by the Cecilia Bradford Instrumental Quartet, the Orpheus Male Quartet, Mrs. Katherine Sherwood Wishart, vocalist, and Carrie Gilman Edwards, pianist.



We'll send home to-day anything you want to wear to-morrow.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for man or boy.

Fits of anger are averted by quarter size collars that fit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th,
and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

THREE MASKED BANDITS BLOW UP EXPRESS CAR

Kill Messenger on Oregon Express Near Copley, Cal.

ROBBERS CUT TRAIN IN TWO

Engineer Forced to Carry Highwaymen Away from Scene—Sheriff and Posse Start Out.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 1.—Three masked men have held up the Oregon Express, south-bound, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Copley, near Keswick, killed W. J. O'Neil, the express messenger, and carried off the contents of the express box.

The train stopped at Copley, a small station, for water. As it came to a standstill three men jumped on and ordered Messenger O'Neil to open the express car. He refused, whereupon the men blew open the car with dynamite and killed the messenger by shooting him through the head.

Engineer B. F. Joesink and his fireman were compelled to dismount, and with Engineer Bissell of the second engine, a fireman, John Depanger, the conductor, and a brakeman, were made to march back to the express car, where they saw O'Neil dead. O'Neil's helper showed fight but was subdued.

The robbers then forced the party of seven to place six sticks of dynamite on top of the safe. Then they had a heavy box set on the dynamite, to which a fuse was attached. One of the bandits remained to light the fuse, and the party had just reached the locomotive when the explosion occurred. Then Engineer Joesink was made to get upon his engine and carry the highwaymen south.

The robbers stood at his back on the trip down, their rifles pressing against him, and he dared not look around. They told him they wanted to be carried to Keswick Station, five miles south, but as they neared that station they told the engineer to run right on by the station to a point 200 yards south of there, where a bridge spans the river. Engineer Joesink backed his engine to Keswick Station, reported for orders to run to Redding, to get Sheriff Richardson and eight men. He then started back with his heavily armed crew

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—S. D. Barstow, Superintendent of the Western Division of Wells, Fargo & Co., said to-day that there was not much money in the express safes blown up by the robbers at Copley. There were no valuables from the East in the car.

CITY'S LAWYER IN THE CASE.

Mayor Is Interested in Police "Lid" on Sunnybrook Club.

Justice Gaynor heard argument yesterday in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, on an application by Peter Hale, a restaurant keeper at 193 Washington Street, in this borough, for a permanent injunction restraining Capt. Burns of the Church Street Police Station from keeping a guard of policemen at Hale's place. Capt. Burns says that he has reason to suspect that gambling is carried on in the building, which is occupied by Hale and the Sunnybrook Pleasure Club. Hale says that the Captain has kept a guard of police in his place night and day, and that they interfere with his business. Justice Gaynor granted him a temporary injunction last week.

When the case came up Assistant Corporation Counsel John F. O'Brien asked for and got permission to speak as a "friend of the court," but not as counsel for Capt. Burns. Mr. O'Brien said that the case was regarded by the Mayor and Corporation Counsel as important, and that he was present at their request to speak as a friend of the court.

Mr. O'Brien declared that when the Sunnybrook Pleasure Club was in Cortlandt Street a policeman had seen gambling paraphernalia there. The same club was now at Hale's place, occupying a room whose door was six inches thick and had a sliding panel. In the room adjoining there was supposed to be a women's restaurant, but no meals were served there.

"It is the duty of the police to observe and inspect such places," added Mr. O'Brien. "This man did not come for equity with clean hands. Let him have the officers indicted for oppression."

Justice Gaynor reserved decision.

GANG'S MURDER PRICE IS $15.

Synagogue Members Say Enemy Hired Eastman Followers to Attack Them.

Fifteen dollars for killing a man or $10 for maiming him were the prices agreed on by the followers of "Monk" Eastman, according to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Brown of Rosenthal & Brown, before Magistrate Pool in the Essex Market Police Court. The lawyer named a man who, he said, had made the offer to members of that gang if they would use brass knuckles and iron bars on some members of the Synagogue Darshetol Ouschepiusk of 48 Orchard Street.

Fifteen men with these weapons did attack Samuel Yudabitz of 33 Pike Street and Herman Michaelsky of 51 Eldridge Street. They were in court with Mr. Brown, both showing evidence of severe injuries.

Mr. Brown was after seven warrants for members of the gang who, the victims said, were among the fifteen who attacked them as they came out of the synagogue yesterday. Mr. Brown declared that the attack was the result of trouble which began at the last election in the synagogue on Feb. 9. Harris Warchawsky of 110 Forsyth Street was elected to the Presidency, and an appeal was taken to the courts. An injunction which was obtained by one party was vacated Tuesday, and then came the physical attack.

Magistrate Pool ordered the warrants issued promptly. They were for only one known person, the other half dozen warrants being made out for John Doe, Richard Roe, &c. Mr. Brown charged the man named with having hired the gang to "do up" the synagogue members.

EASTER STYLES

Derbies, - - - $3.00 and $4.00
Soft Hats, - - - $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, - - - $5.00 and $6.00

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

199 BROADWAY, - - - - - - Near Dey
605 BROADWAY, - - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY, - - - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY, - - - - - Near 36th
500 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - - Near 42d
Only Brooklyn Store, - 371 Fulton Street

WE began preparations for this Easter last July. The best houses in London, Paris, Berlin and Chemnitz have been ransacked for their choicest novelties. The neckwear is our own make, and we have imported most original patterns of finest qualities. A large collection of the celebrated Virgoe Middleton & Co. goods. It would take a column to tell you about the D. & J. Anderson shirtings alone. No more important showing of unusual styles in either New York or Brooklyn. All the new shades in Gloves. Complete lines of Cartwright & Warner, Conradi & Friedman, Deimel Linen Mesh, Kneipp, Antex and other well known makes of underwear. Hosiery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Hats and Shoes—in addition to Clothes.

SMITH, GRAY & CO



"Get wise."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.,
Broadway at Bedford Ave.,
Brooklyn.

"LIAR" IN THE COURTROOM.

Justice Gaynor Rebukes One Witness, Lawyer Attacks Another.

Horace C. Polhemus was examined before Justice Gaynor in the Motion Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday in a suit brought by Elsa Polhemus to compel the return of moneys paid to him by the Directors of the John Polhemus Printing Company when they bought the plant of the Excelsior Press. The amount paid by the Directors was $16,000.

Polhemus testified that he bought the plant for $12,000 and turned it over to his wife. He took it back and gave his wife a mortgage for $16,000. He then took Matthew Tobin in partnership with him. He said that before he bought the property he had never examined it.

"I am astonished," said Justice Gaynor, "and I believe that you lie when you say that you knew nothing about the character of this property before you purchased it. Are you out of your head?"

Tobin, under cross-examination by James Parker, attorney for Mrs. Polhemus, confessed that he did not tell the truth when he informed the Directors of the Polhemus Company that the Excelsior Press was a paying investment. He said that he either had to lie or lose his job. He was not a partner of Polhemus, but an employe.

"I will not cross-examine this witness any further," said Mr. Parker. "He admits that he lied."

Mrs. Polhemus, who under the will of her husband, got 460 shares of the capital stock in the Polhemus Company, asserted that the purchase was fraudulent.

JEROME IN SHIPYARD CASE.

District Attorney Is Said to Have Decided on Criminal Prosecutions.

That District Attorney Jerome proposes to conduct criminal prosecutions in connection with the United States Shipbuilding case, and that they will wait upon the adjournment of the Legislature, was learned yesterday as the result of conversations which Mr. Jerome has had with friends during the last two days.

The attitude of the District Attorney is understood not to be in opposition to a legislative investigation being held while the criminal prosecution is in progress. Rather, it is believed that he would welcome such a move, for the reason that the State Inquisition, being conducted on lines broader than would be allowed in an action under the Penal Code, would furnish valuable information which Mr. Jerome could well make use of.

The District Attorney has completed his examination of the testimony in the Conklin suit and other recent actions, and now is going over the ground by means of the original documents and other pieces of evidence, with a view to determining just at what point acts whose criminality may be established can be definitely touched.

For the moment, interest centres in the argument before Justice Herrick to-day at Albany on the motion to transfer the venue in the suit of Charles Kavanaugh against several shipbuilding promoters, from Saratoga to New York County. It is urged for those who are seeking the change that the convenience of witnesses demands it. On the other side the assertion is made that the motive lies in the disinclination to have an up-State Justice preside at the trial.

IN VAGRANT'S CELL AT 100.

But Wilson Resents the Idea That He Is Too Old to Make a Living.

Leonard Wilson, who says he is 100 years old, was terribly angry yesterday when the One Hundredth Street police arrested him on a charge of vagrancy.

"I can work!" he shrieked, fairly hopping with indignant excitement, "I'm strong yet. Why, a hundred's nothing! Why don't they arrest Sandow?"

Till a few hours before he had lived with the Smith family at 147 West One Hundredth Street. They had moved away and, saying that they could hardly take care of him any longer, had left him sitting on the doorstep. "Just a thinkin' what I should do," he told Detective McManus when he gathered him in.

Wilson went to live with the Smiths last October. They ran across him in the street, though he says he has a sister who owns property near Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive. Neighbors say she visited him once in a while, though he claims she does not help him any. He has a daughter, a Mrs. Munhall, living in a little two-story frame house on One Hundred and Tenth Street, near Riverside Drive. She denies that he is one hundred, and says he worked up to six months ago.

Wilson says he was born in Sweden, and that he was a sailor and watchman for eighty years. Then he went to the Smiths. He does not look 100. He seems about eighty. He is not given to reminiscence, and he has no hairbreadth escapes or thrilling adventures to tell of, but says he wants to get out and earn his living. When they put him in a cell he groaned and talked a streak, and as the doorman walked out of hearing the last thing he heard him say was:

"I'm a hundred, but they's a lot o' work in me yet."

Railroad Mass Meeting in the Bronx.

A call was issued yesterday for a mass meeting to be held in Loeffler's Hall, at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, in the Bronx, on Monday evening, in support of the passing of the Port Chester Railroad ordinance, which has been before the Board of Aldermen since May 5 of last year. The so-called "grab bills" pending in Albany will be denounced. Other rapid transit measures affecting the Bronx will be considered.



Your Easter Suit.

On time, sir!

Goods sold up to 10 P. M. to-day will be altered if necessary and delivered to-day.

We have the salesmen, the tailors and the wagons.

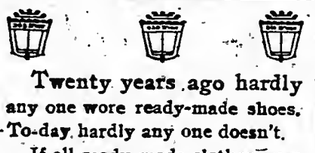
Above all, we have the goods.

Easter Clothing, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings for Men, Youths and Boys at Popular Prices.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, n. Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., n. Greenwich.
211 and 219 6th Av., n. 14th.
125th St., Cor. Third Av.



Twenty years ago hardly any one wore ready-made shoes. To-day hardly any one doesn't.

If all ready-made clothes were like ours there'd be mighty few custom tailors left.

Fine materials and fine workmanship. You can see the fine material *now*—time proves the workmanship.

We have sack suits in confined patterns, full silk lined, practically all hand made, at $30 & $35.

Also a splendid variety of suits at $25, $22 & $20.

Smart Neckwear, Gloves, &c., for Easter.

The Shapely Ralston Health Shoe, $4.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

EDEN Musee World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Vaude attractions. DOWELL 3 and 9.

WEST END Rose MELVILLE—"Sis Hopkins." Next Wk—Ward & Vokes, Pair of Pinks

GRAND Mr. Thomas E. SHEA in Repertoire. Next Week—"Glittering Gloria."

3rd Av. Mat. Tdy. In the Shadow of the Gallows Next Week—"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

THE DOCTOR WASN'T FOOLED.

Nurse, Though, Almost Accepted Automobile from Young Patient.

Nineteen-year-old Thomas J. Godley of 237 East Fifty-third Street walked into Bellevue Hospital with his uncle, D. S. Godley, yesterday afternoon, and, leaving his relative, ran to Miss Marie Ridley, the nurse in the accident ward.

"Miss Ridley," he said, "I beg of you to let me give you an automobile I've bought for you."

Before Miss Ridley had time to accept, the young man rushed away and found Dr. Packer, the head of the psychopathic ward.

"Doctor," said the young man, "I've a carload of horses for you. You must accept them."

The doctor was not surprised. He saw a strange flash in the young man's eyes. Just then Godley's uncle entered in search of the boy.

"I'll take care of him," said Dr. Packer. Godley was held for observation.

Delta Kappa Epsilon Dinner.

The recently reorganized Delta Kappa Epsilon Association of New York will hold its first dinner at Delmonico's on the evening of April 15. Among the speakers will be Commander Robert E. Peary, the artic explorer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
TO-NIGHT, 124th PERFORMANCE
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day.
6th MONTH—XTRA MAT. WED., April 6
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD and great cast.

New Lyceum WEST 45TH ST. & B'way. Last Mat. To-day.
WILLIAM GILLETTE Last Time To-night. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.
Monday, Chas. Hawtrey in Saucy Sally.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. 2:15.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
NEXT WEEK
Edith Wynne Matthison & Ben Greet.
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE PRINCE OF PILSEN.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day.
HENRY MILLER In MAN PROPOSES, Preceded by Frederic Lemaitre.
Next week Ethel Barrymore in Cousin Kate.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
LAST TIMES THIS THEATRE.
GARRICK THEATRE NEXT MONDAY.
ELEANOR ROBSON MERELY MARY ANN
Next Week—Wm. Collier—The Dictator.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th & B'way. NEXT MON. SEATS READY.
THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. with WM. H. THOMPSON

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
KATHERINE KENNEDY in Edwyn A. Barron's Play. THE RULING POWER
Next week—ELEANOR ROBSON.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
3½ Hours of Continuous Thrilling Performances. Magnificent Representation of
THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR.
100 Circus Acts by 300 Artists.
ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT,
Wheeling Down a Precipitous Incline, with Stupendous Leap.
Solo and Chico, the Marvellous Unicyclists, Descending a Steep Ladder in a Carrying Act.
A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother, Suspended Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.
Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

LYRIC B'way, 7th Av., 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
WILTON LACKAYE IN "THE PIT."

CASINO Bway & 39th St. Tele., 6726-38.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT
"PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

PRINCESS Bgs. Monday, April 4th. Seats on Sale.
AN AFRICAN MILL

APRIL 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1904. 28 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE Bookman of this city has some sensible remarks in its April number on the inaccuracies and anachronisms of contemporary writers. With the spread of education and the accessibility of books of reference such errors as The Bookman points out in some contemporary works of fiction are inexcusable. In one book repeating rifles are used by seventeenth century Russians; in another a Colonial Vermonter tells how he has killed grizzly bears in the "Rocky Mountains"; in a third one of the personages quotes Maeterlinck before the Belgian poet was born. Commanding genius and the fact that their novels were published in monthly parts barely excuse Dickens for naming Bagnet in "Bleak House" Matthew in the earlier chapters and Joseph thereafter, and Thackeray for changing Mrs. Bute Crawley's Christian name from Martha to Jane within a few chapters. Shakespeare's anachronisms are both explainable and excusable. It seemed to an Elizabethan writer natural enough to make Thersites (in "Troilus and Cressida," Act II., Scene III.,) use the adjective "Neapolitan," and an English character in the last act of the same play speak of "Flanders." The "historical plays" were not accurate at them. Queen Margaret, who wears in "The Second Part of King Henry VI." clothes of Queen Elizabeth's period, but this very fact proves Shakespeare's knowledge of the difference between periods. Julius Caesar [illegible]

The least we can expect of the little writers of the present hour is accuracy.

The purposeful and estimable physician, so long a favorite in English fiction, lately has been revived and put vigorously, if sentimentally, in action by a number of novelists. The good doctor in "The Confessions of a Wife," figuring as a slighted but forgiving and silent lover, as well as a benevolent friend and skillful practitioner, has a counterpart in the new anonymous novel called "I: In Which a Woman Tells the Truth About Herself," which, we elsewhere notice this week. Dr. Kirke is older and ruggeder and gruffer than the medical sentimentalist of the earlier book, but he is much the same kind of a fellow, and if he seems rather more of a bore than his predecessor, the novel reader will notice that the author of "I," unlike the other anonymous writer, makes the mistake of trying to subject her paragon's character to a too minute analysis. In Mr. Howells's new serial, "The Son of Royal Langbrith," Dr. Anther is another type of the family physicisn in an aura of sentiment, with the difference that Mr. Howells is a close observer and student of human nature gifted with the power to exactly denote and define traits of character. Even Dr. Anther, perhaps, just escapes being a bore, but that makes no matter, for the dominating personage in this new novel by the anthor of "A Modern Instance" is another of those disagreeable but wonderfully lifelike human cubs whom no one else has portrayed quite so naturally. The spirit of James Langbrith pervades the story even when he is temporarily "out of the picture."

In our classified lists of Spring books the preponderance of works of American writers in the department of fiction is a significant feature. The vogue of the native novel seems to be increasing rather than diminishing. One prominent publishing house the fiction list of which used to contain 95 per cent. of English novels to 5 per cent. by American writers has just reversed the proportion. Of 100 novels five are by English and ninety-five by American writers. The proportion of works of American authors in the lists of books of a solider and more permanent character is not nearly so large. Nor can it fairly be said that the merit of American novels is quite commensurate with their popularity. Moreover, in pathetic contrast to the long list of American writers skillful or lucky enough to get their books printed, is the statement of the small proportion of manuscripts accepted, which ranges from five to one in a thousand offered. Here is a story of defeated ambition, discouragement, and heartache as sad to think upon as the most touching situation contrived by the most ingenious novelist.

Besides the new edition of Cardinal Newman's "Apologia," with an introduction by the Cardinal's literary executor, the Rev. W. P. Neville, (which is announced for next week,) there is a new life of Newman, written by Dr. William Barry, in the series of "Literary Lives," edited by Dr. Robertson Nicoll. This is a short and entertaining account of the career of the great churchman, no extended biography of whom has yet been published. It is known that Father Neville has in his possession a great many valuable manuscripts left by the Cardinal in his care. A biography of Newman by his literary executor has seemed a possibility. But it is said now that none of the papers will be published so long as any of Newman's friends and contemporaries survive.

We have not been accustomed to think of Matthew Arnold's friend, "Norton of Cambridge," as a writer for children, and although these modest little volumes which he has prepared for the entertainment and instruction of youth have been published here, they have never attracted attention abroad. "Rhymes, Stories and Poems," "Poems and Rhymes," "Easy and Pleasant Lessons," are the titles of [illegible]

THE HOPE OF IRELAND.

Sir Horace Plunkett's Important New Book on "Ireland in the New Century."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

THE cause and cure of Irish ills are not chiefly political, broaden or narrow our conception of politics as we will; they are not chiefly religious, whatever be the effect of Roman Catholic influence upon the practical side of the people's life; they are not chiefly economic, be the actual poverty of the people and the potential wealth of the country what they may. The Irish question is a broad and deeply interesting human problem which has baffled generation after generation of a great and virile race, who complacently attribute their incapacity to master it to Irish perversity, and pass on, leaving it unsolved by Anglo-Saxons, and therefore insoluble."

These few words of Sir Horace Plunkett indicate the spirit in which he takes up the discussion of the Irish question. Regarded from the single point of view of religion, politics, or economics, that question might well seem insoluble, since the Irish leaders and the Irish people are hopelessly divided on each of these, and the division is complicated by the fact that those who are agreed as to one may differ widely as to the others. Sir Horace Plunkett believes that the "human problem," which includes all these phases and others is the problem of the Irish character, how its great and singular virtues may be developed and its defects overcome so that self-respect may grow with self-reliance, efficiency with prosperity, and an orderly, progressive race shall enter upon and rightly cultivate its really rich and fertile inheritance. His policy and that of the wise and able men who have worked and are working with him, in the establishment of which they have made notable and precious beginnings, may briefly be defined as the strengthening and development of the Irish character by the promotion of self-help primarily through association, and then through Government aid and guidance, strictly seeking the promotion and avoiding the impairment of self-help. In this direction very much has been done, and the anthor regards the future, though complex and difficult, as extremely hopeful.

It is so, and—a fact which he scrupulously avoids emphasizing—it is so largely because of the acute intelligence, the catholic spirit, the passionate patriotism, the patient industry, and the practical sense that he has himself devoted to the framing and the application of that policy. Some of his qualifications for his task are remarkable. He is an Irishman who understands and admires the best qualities of the English as well as the Irish people; a Protestant with a keen appreciation of the virtues and the beneficent possibilities of the Roman Catholic Church, a Unionist who gives the warmest recognition to many of the good traits and motives of the Nationalists, and criticises keenly the errors and shortcomings of his own party, and a politician who has pursued steadily through the bitterness and confusion of party conflicts a practical constructive work requiring and securing the active co-operation of political opponents. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he has the advantage of a number of years of experience of life in this country, partly on a cattle ranch, giving him the opportunity to study intimately the "greater Ireland" whose people dwell on this side of the Atlantic.

To the general reader perhaps the most interesting portion of this admirable volume will be the study of the characteristics of the Irish people, the way in which they have been developed and the effect they have on the actual situation and on the plans for improvement. Sir Horace is acute, sympathetic, and has a useful sense of humor, and he is above all things practical and in earnest. His judgment of his countrymen is singularly detached, and shows little trace of the influence of years of active party contest. Take, for instance, this description of the Nationalist leaders:

"In this work the endeavor to train up a race of free, self-reliant and independent citizens in a free state, the very men whose mistaken conception of a united Ireland I have criticised will, I doubt not, take a leading part. In many respects, and those not the least important, we could desire a better instrument for the achievement of great reforms than the Irish party. They are for the most part a singular group of [illegible]

The difficulty in the character of his people, in which the author sees the source of much of their trouble in the past and their weakness at present, is their [illegible] to follow leaders in the spirit of the clan. He finds the origin of this trait in the clan organization of the early Celt, and he laments that this organization of the people was broken up by the English without the substitution of any other form that could secure to the people the advantage of sound leadership. By the alien laws and by the commercial restrictions imposed on the Irish they were gradually deprived of the institutions to which they were accustomed, the industrial instinct was suppressed in them, they were driven almost exclusively to agriculture under hard conditions, and with these heavy handicaps, they had to struggle against the intense and powerful competition due to free trade and to the rapid development of rival agriculture in distant lands. The famine was the final blow to their progress, and for nearly sixty years emigration has seemed the only hope for them. This has taken from the island not only the greater number of its population, but the very best of its human material, the young, the strong, the intelligent and enterprising. It has left behind the remnant of a race, depleted by poverty and flight, and burdened with a sad inheritance of ignorance and hatred. The fact that so much of their suffering and wrong was the direct consequence of legislation has tremendously impressed their minds with the delusive notion that the sole remedy lay also in legislation. And righteous indignation with the authors of the adverse legislation has inspired them with a stubborn desire for revenge. Nor is it to be denied that every concession from the British Government has been extorted by disturbances in Ireland. It is not surprising that a policy so simply logical, so apparently successful, and so acceptable to the popular temperament, should have engrossed the energies of the Irish leaders and enlisted the loyal and obstinate support of the Irish people. Nor it is surprising that such a movement should have defined its ultimate aim as complete separation from the "dominant partner."

Sir Horace Plunkett, believing that the British Nation will not and can not consent to separation, naturally and inevitably turns his attention to an alternative remedy for the undoubted ills. He believes it must be found in what the Irish people, with all possible improvement in their relations to England and in their internal political organization in the direction of self-management, can do for themselves. And he believes most earnestly that the first and most fertile field for the cultivation of his policy is in agriculture and home manufactures. The beginning was made some fifteen years ago, in the organization of the Irish Organization Society, the prime object of which was to introduce and develop associated effort in farming and in the industries that can be connected with the farm. Happily, this movement was greatly aided by the faculty of the Irish people for associated rather than individual labor and activity. The very tendency toward the spirit of the ancient clan which had rendered them inapt for the methods of the self-reliant English made possible, under intelligent guidance and instruction, the kind of work at which the society aimed. We have not the space to describe even in outline the policy and achievements of this singularly ingenious and efficient movement. It was directed toward instruction and aid in securing stock, seed, implements, and supplies for the farm, toward combination for the transportation and marketing of farm products, and toward co-operation in obtaining capital on the joint responsibility of local groups of farmers. The co-operative creamery and cheese factory is the typical agency of the movement in its advantages in saving expense, raising quality, and securing a steady market. The most remarkable success, however, has attended the agricultural banks, by which it is literally true that groups of men with very little property and hardly any individual credit have been able to obtain considerable credit, to use borrowed funds with substantial profit, and ultimately to become lending institutions with important capital. This apparent miracle is accomplished by two features of the scheme. One is that the loans are made on the joint and unlimited liability of all the members of each group, and the other is that the definite purpose to which each loan is to be devoted by the borrower has to be approved by the managing committee, who are chosen by vote. It may be added that the loans are made for time sufficient to serve these purposes. The beneficent effects of these and similar schemes are not less moral than material. They stimulate intelligence, foster mutual respect and self-respect, implant hope in minds naturally inclined to discouragement, and create innumerable social and personal ties which constitute the very fibre of the community's life. And it is to this building of character that the founders of the movement looked for the most valued results.

In 1895, after the apparently hopeless defeat of the home rule movement, an effort was made to secure co-operation of leading Irishmen of all parties toward the establishment of a Government department which would forward the movement for self-help in Ireland. What was known as the Recess Committee was formed, of [illegible] from [illegible] Irish North, with its rich and prosperous industries, is deeply concerned in the solution of that "question," and may powerfully aid in it on the lines indicated by the author.

It is impossible to do more than scant justice to such a book as this in the space that can be afforded in this review. If readers can gather from what has been said some notion of the scope and significance of the work they will consult the book itself. It appears at a fortunate time. It is hardly too much to say that the temper of the English people is such that anything which Irishmen of all parties ask for will be granted. The latest land laws prove that. But the most fortunate fact is that the Irish people are themselves aroused to their opportunity and their responsibility. That sentiment Sir Horace Plunkett's careful and impartial volume will serve to strengthen. It must be of intense interest to "that greater Ireland which takes its inspiration from the sorrows, the passions, the endeavors, and the hopes of those who stick to the old home." To Irishmen of this large class and to Irishmen at home the book will bring, we are confident, a breath of the dawn. They will see in it the evidence of a work of immense promise which can and must be done in Ireland itself. And, in the closing words of Sir Horace, "when Irishmen realize this truth, the splendid human power of their country, so much of which now runs idly or disastrously to waste, will be utilized, and we may then look with confidence for the foundation of a fabric of Irish prosperity, framed in constructive thought and laid enduringly in human character."

EDWARD CARY.

Mr. Hubert's Whims.

LIBERTY AND A LIVING. The Record of an Attempt to Secure Bread and Butter, Sunshine and Content, by Gardening, Fishing, and Hunting. By Philip G. Hubert, Jr. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 251. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

Those who were interested in the Attempt when the Record was first published fifteen years ago, will be pleased to know that it has succeeded at least to the extent of justifying a second edition of the book, with a short preface telling in a few words the story of the period which has elapsed.

Mr. Hubert's experiment has been made on Long Island. He appears to have secured for himself those things which he desired, and it would also appear by inference and indirect statement that Mrs. Hubert and the several children have also learned content. At the same time, the author is not a wild enthusiast who undertakes to say to every other lover of nature who is earning a competence in the city: "Go thou and do likewise." He realizes that not every woman of culture would be satisfied with such a life, and also that "good schools are expensive, and perhaps the best that a father can do for his children at home falls short of school training."

The story of the daily life "far from the madding crowd" is told simply and directly, the poetry in the narrative being tempered by practical passages concerning methods of income and means of insuring economy in management. The original investment for land and buildings was only $3,000, and as Mr. Hubert was wise enough to purchase almost in the heart of the village and near to the railroad station, the passing years have added to the value of the property.

The same judgment was used in selecting the occupations which were to provide an income. Knowing nothing of farming, the beginner added to the proceeds of fishing in Great South Bay not only the raising of chickens, but the scientific care of bees. Systematic work for a certain number of hours every day on the tiny farm also met with reward. By this time Mr. Hubert must know as much about farming as he formerly knew about newspaper work.



[illegible] Europe [illegible] Paris [illegible] Its [illegible] Parisians [illegible] Paris [illegible] Its [illegible] Parisians [illegible] Paris [illegible] Its [illegible] Parisians

1904

SOME OF THE SCRIBNER SPRING BOOKS

THE FICTION

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This book shows that Mr. Merriman was a master of the art of the short story as well as of the novel. 12mo. $1.50.

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A novel of American naval life, the scene principally in Japan. An altogether fascinating story. $1.50.

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Stories and sketches of the Great Lake region. $1.25 net; postage extra.

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By BEATRIX DEMAREST LLOYD
An absorbing tale of character and the clash of temperament. The scene is New York. $1.50.

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The story of a highly picturesque summer courtship with all the modern complications. $1.50.

MAY

By the Author of GORDON KEITH

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CONTENTS: 7 Stories — MAMMY LIDDY'S RECOGNITION; BRED IN THE BONE; THE SPECTRE IN THE CAST; OLD JABEZ'S MARITAL EXPERIENCE; THE SHERIFF'S BLUFF; THE CHRISTMAS PEACE; LONG HILLSIDE

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By A. T. QUILLER-COUCH
A stirring novel of adventure and character in the French and Indian War. $1.50.

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APRIL

[illegible]

[illegible] Miss Burney [illegible] Juniper Hall [illegible] Colonel [illegible] "Camilla" [illegible] "delight," said the [illegible] page, "and so is she herself—for [illegible] see." One evening M. d'Arblay [illegible] at the Phillips cottage in the evening and finds the ladies, by report of Jerry [illegible], "going to war." "What!" [illegible] "impression—at a school!" The next day he comes again with Mme. de Staël, Talleyrand, and M. Narbonne. M. d'Arblay, "making insistance upon commencing any number of the languages," says Miss Burney. That was the beginning of the end. Only a little while, and Miss Burney was Mme. d'Arblay, the parental and musical Dr. Burney at Chelsea opposing the match, but not in any self-centred fashion regarding it. Later the doctor was amused at the manner in which his son-in-law, the former Adjutant General of the Marquis de Lafayette, (then, to be sure, called the Citizen General Motier,) set about delving in the garden of the little cottage where he settled with his authoress-wife. Later, upon the proceeds of her new novel of "Camilla," was built another cottage, where the gardening was continued and the noble ex-General "hacked away at the weeds with his sabre." Before the marriage Mme. de Staël and Miss Burney had taken a great fancy to each other. Fanny writes to Madame in French, and Corinne answers Fanny in English—each corrects the other's letter and returns it. You see copies of the letters in these pages. But when Mme. de Staël would have had Fanny stay a while with her at Juniper Hall Dr. Burney would not let it be so. He was suspicious of the French-Swiss lady, with her "torrent of words" and free and easy ways. Miss Burney "was both hurt and astonished at the acrimony of malice," as she expressed it. "Indeed," says she, "I believe all in this party [the exiles at Juniper Hall] to merit nothing but honor, compassion, and praise."

All of this miscellaneous talk may give a pretty fair idea of Miss Hill's book, which by the way is conceived somewhat in the manner of romantic sentiment [illegible] to the age with which it has to do. There is a pervading harmlessness, too, about the whole. You might easily imagine, in spite of the reference to the "acrimony of malice" above, that loving kindness was the rule of life, and that even M. de Talleyrand was as harmless as a boy. Only the bloody creatures of the Faubourg St. Antoine are presented in frantic wickedness. That, of course, is proper and ladylike, in spite of all Mr. George Bernard Shaw says about such things, and the book is not thereby robbed of its interest. The illustrations include photogravure portraits of the celebrities concerned—all exceedingly well done and some hitherto unpublished—Talleyrand, Mme. de Staël d'Arblay, Arthur Young, the Duc de Liancourt, Comte de Narbonne, Abbé Edgeworth, (who ministered to Louis XVI on the scaffold,) Burke, Mr. Lock of Norbury Park, and male and female Burneys. The drawings of bits of the houses mentioned are simple and attractive, and title pages of Miss Burney's novels and a fac simile of the register of her marriage are interesting. As an example of mere bookmaking the volume is extraordinarily elegant and tasteful.

Shakespeare's Environment.

IN SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND. By Mrs. Frederick Boas. Author of "English History for Children." 12mo. Illustrated with Portraits. New York: James Pott & Co. London: James Nisbet. $1.60.

Unlike Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in his "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man," Mrs. Boas does not attempt by sheer dint of visualization to present an imaginative illusion of the past. She confines herself to records and to contemporary historians and biographers, and despises neither the intelligence nor the imagination of her reader. Her method is most simple, but few there be who have produced satisfactory results in adopting it. Any one can copy a vast quantity of notes from books and documents. It is quite another thing to discriminate among authorities and produce a narrative which shall be both entertaining and trustworthy—a harmonious patchwork of history, legend, and biography.

Mrs. Boas has selected her material very carefully, has compiled the pieces with a view to their fullest proportionate value, and has linked them together in a simple, direct, and thoroughly literary manner. She advances nothing that is not to be confirmed. The result is that we have very little about the way theatres were run and plays were written and taverns were kept in the poet's time, and less about Shakespeare himself. But we have a great deal about the schools, universities, and country life of the period, about Archbishop Parker, Francis Bacon, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Ralegh, Elizabeth's seamen, and the Spanish Armada.

And into this setting, which is entirely free from cant, conjecture, and comment, the intelligent student of Shakespeare will readily place the poet and find him, by contact, more human and more real than ever before.

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*JUNIPER HALL. A Rendezvous of Certain Illustrious Personages During the French Revolution, Including Alexandre d'Arblay and Fanny Burney. By Constance Hill. Illustrations by Ellen G. Hill, and Reproductions in Photogravure, &c. 8vo. Pp. 376. New York: John Lane.

1904

PRONUNCIATION.

Prof. Lounsbury's Scholarly and Entertaining Book on English Speech.*

THIS instructive and entertaining book on the standard of pronunciation in English, albeit it is less pretentious in point of interest and scholarship, deserves to rank with Prof. Lounsbury's learned and voluminous "Studies in Chaucer," which appeared more than a decade ago. The present volume is indebted for its inspiration to an address delivered a few years ago at Lafayette College, during the celebration in honor of the distinguished English scholar, Prof. Francis A. March. It is eminently fitting, in view of this fact, that the book should have been dedicated, as it is, to that venerable and esteemed scholar, whose work in English philology has awakened and stimulated so much interest in the history of our mother tongue. A large part of the volume had already been given to the reading public in the popular series of articles which appeared in Harper's Magazine last Autumn. We are grateful to the author, however, that he has seen fit to present us with this complete treatment of the subject in book form. He deserves our gratitude all the more because he has thus given us the first complete history of the pronouncing dictionary in English.

Prof. Lounsbury is too wise a man to tell us what is the proper pronunciation of any given word, but contents himself with recording the differences of opinion and practice. He reminds us at the outset of the discussion that we are each one as zealous to have everybody approve and practice our pronunciation as were the Gileadites of ancient Biblical times, who, after the battle at the Jordan, put to death all the Ephraimites who were unable to pronounce the word "Shibboleth" according to the received pronunciation. Of course, in this enlightened age we do not adopt the violent measures of the Gileadites to force our own pronunciation upon those who dare to differ with us.

Prof. Lounsbury brings out clearly the fact that there never has been any absolute standard of pronunciation in English. By copious citations from the orthoepists of the last two centuries he shows plainly that there was no nearer approach toward uniformity of pronunciation in English in the past than there is at the present time. Indeed, pronunciation in English, I am inclined to think, is far more uniform to-day than it was two centuries ago. For, as every English scholar knows, in those times men paid but little or no attention to the matter of pronunciation, just as they did not pay attention to the matter of spelling, there being no recognised standard of authority in such matters. From this fact, and from the equally well established fact that there is no absolute standard of pronunciation at the present time, Prof. Lounsbury argues that in the very nature of the case there cannot be any absolute standard of pronunciation in English.

It need hardly be remarked that by pronunciation as here used the author means, not the pronunciation of the illiterate which brands that class of society the world over, nor the pronunciation peculiar to any given geographical district which stamps the user as provincial, but the pronunciation of the educated, who agree substantially, though not entirely and exactly. It is well known that there is a large body of words in English in regard to which the usage of the educated varies considerably. This fact is attested by the ever-increasing number of pronouncing dictionaries which have appeared in latter years. The author gives a sketch of these various dictionaries, but only incidentally in noting the changes in pronunciation any given word has undergone. For example, he traces back the pronunciation of "either" and "neither," and shows that, as far back as the data extends for recording the pronunciation, these words by usage and authority ought to have the sound we call long "e." Yet early in the eighteenth century we find the long "i" sound recorded as used by some in the first syllable of these words. Buchanan and Johnston were the only two lexicographers who declared unreservedly in favor of the long "i" pronunciation for the first syllable of "either" and "neither." Over against these orthoepists, both of whom were Scotchmen, (and for this reason their authority is discounted,) must be placed the other lexicographers, with Sheridan and Walker at their head, all of whom give the preference to the long "e" pronunciation, while some do not recognise any other pronunciation of these words. Still, despite the hostility of the most widely accepted authorities, and despite its defiance of analogy, the long "i" pronunciation, Prof. Lounsbury claims, has been gradually gaining ground, till now it is fully as prevalent as the other. My observation, however, does not confirm this, for I very rarely hear the long "i" pronunciation in "either" and "neither."

Prof. Lounsbury is probably correct in his explanation of the origin of the pronouncing dictionary. According to his theory, the pronouncing dictionary was called into existence by a desire on the part of the imperfectly educated middle class to know what to say and how to say it; and this desire became all the stronger as the members of this class of society gradually rose into importance. Lacking confidence in their own culture and knowledge, many people did not care to accept the right of private judgment in matters of pronunciation, but forward and claimed for themselves this authority. This was the raison d'être of the pronouncing dictionary.

Whatever criticism may be urged against this theory, it is certainly true that the pronouncing dictionary is a modern production, since it was hardly known before the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Prior to that time the lexicographers regarded the rectification of the orthography as their sole legitimate province, and attempted nothing more. Before Dr. Johnson's epoch-marking dictionary, as Prof. Lounsbury points out, Bailey had succeeded in establishing his dictionary as the highest authority on English orthoepy, and he held the supremacy for about twenty-five years, till he was eclipsed by Johnson. After the prestige and respect won by Bailey and Johnson, pronouncing dictionaries followed one another in rapid succession and vied with each other in recording the most approved manner of pronunciation in English. Nor did one orthoepist hesitate at all to challenge the claim of another to give the received pronunciation in polite society. For instance, when Sheridan's proposal of a pronouncing dictionary was brought to Dr. Johnson's attention in 1761, the gruff old doctor expressed himself in strong and vigorous language which tended decidedly to discount Sheridan's authority.

"Sir," said the great Cham, "what entitles Sheridan to fix the pronunciation of English? He has, in the first place, the disadvantage of being an Irishman, and if he says he will fix it after the example of the best company, why, they differ among themselves. I remember an instance: When I published the plan for my Dictionary Lord Chesterfield told me that the word 'great' should be pronounced so as to rhyme to 'state,' and Sir William Yonge sent me word that it should be pronounced so as to rhyme to 'seat,' and that none but an Irishman would pronounce it 'grait.' Now, here were two men of the highest rank, the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely."

Prof. Lounsbury uses a large number of words to illustrate how accent vacillates and pronunciation varies from period to period. He cites the case of "horizon" among many others as an example of a word the accent of which has shifted from the antepenult to the penult. "July" is given as a striking illustration of a word that has shifted its accent from the first to the second syllable. As every student of our early poetry knows, this word was usually pronounced with the accent on the first syllable. But two centuries ago the present pronunciation of "July" began to appear and gradually worked its way into favor until it entirely supplanted the former traditional pronunciation. "Hostile" is cited as an example of a class of words the pronunciation of which varies. In some quarters words of this class, such as "guerile," "servile," and the like, have the "ile" pronounced long, while in other localities the suffix is made short. "Cucumber" and "asparagus" are given as notable examples of words in which abstract propriety has prevailed over popular usage. As is well known, till the beginning of last century these words were usually pronounced "cowcumber" and "sparrowgrass" respectively.

Prof. Lounsbury shows quite clearly how the pronouncing dictionary has had the effect of producing uniformity of pronunciation, and how it has also been a factor in the growing disposition to make the spoken speech conform to the written word. While it is true that the pronunciation of a class of words is even yet at striking variance with the spelling, still the tendency is very strong to make them conform more and more to the spelling, and in the course of time this tendency will have had its perfect work and the leveling will be complete.

Prof. Lounsbury has not overlooked any source of information shedding light on the task he set himself, and the result is an illuminating book on a somewhat neglected field of English philology. While the "Standard of Pronunciation in English" naturally possesses special interest for the student of the English tongue, still the book ought to appeal to a much larger circle of readers who will find both entertainment and instruction in its pages.

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1904

BOSTON NOTES.

A Glance at Some of the New Books in Preparation by Boston Publishers.

ONE of the many indications of the decline of the short story is its reduction to the position of a chapter in a long story, as in the case of the group composing Miss Rose E. Young's "Henderson," but a less obvious, although far more conclusive, sign is the care with which the more thoughtful novelists, when they publish a book of short stories, give them unity of a sort by a title exhibiting some characteristic common to all of them, in spite of varying scenes, subject, time, and personages. No slight critical insight is necessary to analyze the tendencies and characteristics of one's own inventions so justly as to give them a truly descriptive title, and in the case of Miss Alice Brown's "High Noon," to be published in about three weeks, the theory of nomination is so subtle that the Persian motto of the title page, "One instant only is the sun at noon," is really needed to explain it. With its aid one may read a new meaning into those among its twelve stories previously published in magazines, and double one's pleasure in those now issued for the first time by noting how surely each leads to its momentary climax. The volume is to have a cover of simplicity uncommon in these days; and it is to be green, the tint chosen by the author for all her books.

***

"When the Tide Comes In," Mrs. Lucy Meacham Thruston's novel to be published to-morrow by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., tells of a strike conducted by a negro desirous of revenging himself upon the employer who will not break his oath of office by giving him a certificate that he is a qualified voter. He cannot read, he refuses to have the State Constitution explained to him sufficiently to enable him to answer the very few questions asked of the would-be voter in Virginia, but he can and he does conduct a strike in a style to make a white labor leader deep green with envy, and he uses a pistol with easy grace far beyond that of the white striker. It seems possible, in spite of its pretty love story, that the book may not find favor in Boston, the "paradise of negroes," as it has recently been styled by one of the favored. It spells negro with five small letters instead of with a capital initial, and that is a sin at this moment. On the other hand, it brims over with State pride, not only of the elder "Old Dominion," "Mother of Presidents" species, but of the newer sort that rejoices in the tidewater region, with its perfect soil and climate, as the fruit garden of the North, and Massachusetts is beginning to own that the boundaries of Berkshire and Barnstable do not include the entire region within which State pride is a virtue, and is beginning to admire it.

***

Mark Ashton's "Azalim," which will appear in the course of a fortnight, by no means glorifies its heroine, Jesebel, but makes her a mere pretender to princely rank, and even to the place of Ahaba's Queen consort, inasmuch as the husband of her youth, Elijah's brother-in-law, Azalim, is living when she marries Ahab. The monstrous ugliness of the worship of Baal is set forth with hatred so hearty that the scenes describing it lose their mischievous quality and Jezebel's witchcraft is the sin upon which the author lays most stress. One droll scene describes her in the women's court of the Temple, sadly at a loss for something visible to worship, and making all manner of prostrations before an embroidered curtain, the most sacred object, according to her ideas, within her range of vision. But archaeology is not the author's strong point, and some of her errors are astonishing.

***

The ferns of New England have suffered woefully from the depredations of school children, encouraged by their teachers, and still more from the utter ruthlessness of adult bicycle riders during the two or three Summers in which bicycling ranked as a sport, but some of both classes of depredators have become genuine fern lovers, and, thus recruited, the class interested in ferns has grown so large that Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. expect a rapid sale for a manual of ferns written by Miss Helen Eastman and illustrated with about fifty prints from specimens on photographic paper. As they are of natural size and necessarily accurate it is thought that beginners will find them singularly useful. The descriptions not only of ferns, but of club mosses and horsetails, are brief but clear, and are supplemented by tables giving the month of fruiting for each species, and also the soil and environment in which each species may be found. The title is to be "New England Ferns and Their Allies."

***

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s announcement of "Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana" in a "Special Limited" edition has led to the reception of some unexpected information in regard to William Dunbar, the author of the second document, "The Exploration of the Red, the Black, and the Washita Rivers." He was Sir William Dunbar, and lived in Natchez, Miss., and his map of the explored region is in the archives of the War Department, and has never been reproduced. He corresponded with Jefferson and other prominent men of his time, and his name appeared in Jefferson's messages. The curious may find wicked pleasure in noting that more than one life of Jefferson lacks it entirely, and that the Louisiana Purchase itself was regarded with comparatively scant awe a quarter of a century ago. Times have changed.

***

Mr. Rollo Ogden's "Prescott" is to have a photogravure portrait for its frontispiece. The original is owned by Mrs. Roger Wolcott, the historian's granddaughter, and has never before been reproduced for publication. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, March 31, 1904.

A FRANK WOMAN.

I: In Which a Woman Tells the Truth About Herself. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Here is another anonymous "self-revelation," of the genre of "The Confessions of a Wife," but scarcely of the consistency and sustained force of that much-discussed and much-abused work. Sidney is the new morbid heroine's name and she is first revealed as an awkward, untidy, big-footed girl of eighteen. She develops quickly, both mentally and physically, thereafter, and when she plays third person in a romance of love at first sight, a year or so later, she is keenly sensitive and is beginning to feel a certain sort of womanly pride. Then her development proceeds, and in the description of her moral, intellectual, and material progress there is a great deal about finely molded limbs and perfumed baths. The lady strives to be clean and tidy.

Presumably as large-footed as ever and avowedly long-nosed, we are called upon to take notice that her skin is white and her neck really wonderful. She also has an abundance of commendable hair, is athletic and of graceful, springy gait, and has a charm above that of mere prettiness. Wherefore she entraps the convalescent architect, and his friend the doctor calls her "Lilith," which is complimentary or not, according to how it is taken.

Married to her architect, her home (in a Boston suburb) reflects the abundant charm of her own personality. Her favorite flowers are hyacinths. She soon learns to despise her husband, and, discovering his lack of originality and push, masters the art of architecture in a few easy lessons, and proceeds to make his name famous. Incidentally she nearly makes his name the reverse. For that unspeakable monster of contemporary fiction, the millionaire, happens on the scene; finds time to be fascinated with the lady of the hyacinths and the perfumed baths, and while she is dwelling in a fool's paradise he builds a tower for her. Once in the tower she turns upon him and bites the hand that fed her; while the loquacious millionaire tells her some facts about herself that the intelligent reader feels he could have told her about Chapter III.

Shame and sorrow are now the heroine's lot, but the wonderful doctor and his sister, a sort of combination scarecrow and good angel, useful in emergency in either capacity, now come boldly to the front. In due season the heroine is a comely widow, and no longer a Lilith. Virtue, in time, is duly rewarded.

Nothing else need be said of this story (the appeal of which for popular approval will doubtless not be unheeded) than to politely remark that its comments on art and literature are a trifle more trying than any other comments on those frequently tiresome subjects we have lately encountered in fiction.

A Spanish Balzac.

One of the most popular and most prolific of the modern Spanish authors is B. Pérez Galdos. His dry wit, his wonderful command of the language, and his frequent use of old proverbs, all tend to put him in the first rank. Among his works, one of the most interesting is "Doña Perfecta." The story is laid in a small village of Spain. The intense religious feeling of the heroine serves as a cloak for many evil and wicked deeds. The murder of the hero, her nephew, and the consequent insanity of his fiancée, her daughter, are the terrible results of her narrow views.

Edwin Seetye Lewis, Professor of the Romance Languages at Princeton University, has prepared this book for use in the study of Spanish. The vocabulary is 250 columns long, owing to Galdos's wealth of words. In order that the student's translation may do justice to the original it has frequently been found advisable to give several English renderings for a single Spanish expression. When any idiom or peculiar phrase is found in but one part of the text, a reference is made to page and line. A free use of parentheses has been made for the sake of lessening the volume of the vocabulary. (New York, American Book Company, 50c.)

An "Athenian" Catalogue.

John Lane is issuing a catalogue of books dealing with subjects along new lines of thought—theosophy, clairvoyance, dreams, occultism, hypnotism, spiritualism, &c. The list includes books by C. W. Leadbeater, Annie Besant, H. P. Blavatsky, Councillor von Eckartshausen, C. H. Hinton, G. R. S. Mead, Louisa Shaw, A. P. Sinnett, W. R. Old, A. E. Waite, W. T. Stead, Thomas Taylor, and others. The title is suggested by the phrase, "For the Athenians spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing."

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HE John Murray edition of Byron, latest to be published by that great house which has first and last put forth so many, comprises thirteen volumes. Its reprint here by Charles Scribner's Sons is completed in the seventh volume of the poetry.

The preface informs us that of the 78 epigrams and jeux d'esprit which it presents 43 were included in Murray's one-volume edition of 1837, 18 have been collected from various publications, and ten are printed and published for the first time. "The Devil's Drive," hitherto presented in all editions as an unfinished fragment of 97 lines, is now printed and published for the first time in its entirety, (248 lines,) from a manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Ilchester. A few imperfect and worthless poems remain, but, with these and one or two other unimportant exceptions, the present edition of the poetical works may be regarded as complete.

We have now in effect all the verse which the tempestuous and improvisatorial and fiercely clamatory lord ever wrote except what he destroyed himself or Moore may have destroyed when the Byron autobiography in his hands was sacrificed as a burnt-offering to propitiate or not further to outrage the British Philistinism of the period and in deference to the strait-laced, square-toed respectibility of the imaginary female then "doing time" as the Britannic Muse. No doubt that its destruction made for righteonsness, and that it was a very reckless and improper performance. But it is equally probable that a good deal perished which might advantageously have been preserved. Not that this or any preceding generation has experienced any lack of biographical detail concerning the noble lord; far from it. They have been deluged therewith in pouring multitudinous floods—his own and everybody's testimony has come in to light up the smallest incidents in his career. Who was ever so flamingly advertised? His fame, coming all at once with which "all Europe rang from side to side," set him against a sunburst of publicity, which no man of his time had as a background, except Napoleon, and which in any age has rarely been given to the sons of song or the sons of men. It soon befell that everybody, not only at home in his island, but from Istamboul to Calpe, from the Ukraine to the Batavian morasses, and the arcades of Seville and the cloisters of Upsala, came to know precisely how he looked; that he had the finest profile of any bard going, in any country, with a certain ambiguity in his gait and mystery about his foot spreading surmises of possible diabolism; that he wore his collar turned down low showing a smooth, handeome neck like a woman's; that his hair curled in ringlets about an ivory brow—not so deep as Homer's—and that he was a lord with an authentic lordship based on real possession, parchments, inheritances; that he had a real coronet and robes to wesr when occasion required, nnd a seat in the proudest chamber of dignitaries in the world. Add to this that he had been particularly and mysteriously naughty, and that he could pour forth unlimited streams of verse on any and all occasions, and it is small wonder that interest in him, like a fire laid, should be ready to start into an illuminating flame to kindle far and emblazon the whole overbending arch as soon as the torch was applied to it. Since Byron rested from his labors, his work done, the last string in his lyre broken as it fell from his relaxing hand, the world has been considering with unremitting diligence what sort of verse it was that he in such profusion poured upon it. Was it real poetry or was it not? Was it something between poetry and prose, but different from either? As the credo or symbol of the imagination and the spirit were its eignificances as those, for example, of "The Midsummer Night's Dream" or "Samson Agonistes" or "Comus" or the "Oedipus."

The colossus Goethe was as much under his spell as the most romantic schoolgirl; he had power upon the mighty hearts of Captains and of Kings as well as of flaneurs and loiterers and plodders and carriers of burdens, for the latter uplifting a piercing and angry cry of revolt—as if it gave promise that the burden and the oppression should not always be theirs.

Byron's work floats on "the gray unmeasurable waste" of critical commentary which it has called forth like a ship of pearl, "with all its streamers set and tackle trim," npon a weltering ocean, not without surmises of mud and sargasso stagnancies and tangled labryinths of weeds hopeless to explore. But the tribute of little to that which hath too much already ceases not and does not bid fair to do so. It is not likely that the last word has been said about him yet, nor the final judgment as to his exact place on the slope of Parnassus arrived at. Say that it took four centuries for Dante to find his station on that mount—and three for us to discover that Shakespeare's place was on its summit—as Jupiter's on Olympus. A like probation will not be unbefitting one of their successors, and a follower of them at a visibly remote but possibly measurable distance.

His vogue in his own time was quite unparalleled and irresistible. There was something factitious in the splendor which so suddenly kindled around the personage and his works. Neither could these be judged with anything like calmness or equity. Goethe's estimate over his verses, or some of them, exceeded anything recorded of that Poetical Titan, about whose place posterity finds so little occasion for uncertainty or discussion. His was "the first genius in Europe," the great man said. Matthew Arnold denies that it was the "first talent," not the "first genius," with which the melodious Byron was accredited. No such character as Byron had ever before appeared upon the poetic stage, Goethe declared, and it was practically impossible that another should so appear.

No confirmation of such an estimate is to be found in the decisions of posterity. Nor is Taine's judgment that "among his [Byron's] English contemporaries he is the only one that gets to the top of the poetic mountain" one to be accepted without many limitations and reservations. Since Milton none of them has mounted there, but Wordsworth's footprint on the slope marks an altitude which Byron never reached, and Shelley and Keats took in inspirations of a loftier air than his flight ever winged. Indeed, so generally judicious a commentator as Edmond Scherer permits himself to say that Byron was unable to lift himself into the region of real poetic art; that he had no theme but himself; that as man or poet there was no sincerity in him, and that he posed all his life long. "This may be a part of the truth, but it is not the whole of it. A more penetrating note of interpretation is sounded by Swinburne, the greatest current authority on poetical subjects whom we possess: Byron, he says, never wrote anything worthless or faultless. He must be judged in the mass. The greatest of his works was his whole work taken together. Bnt, taking him line hy line and stanza by stanza, he is capable of being tedious."

"A bibliography," as the editor of this edtion says in his preface, "is a dull epilogue to a poet's works, but it speaks with authority and speaks last," and as a testimony of fame is perhaps the most authentic which can in any way be rendered. There are in this concluding volume 260 solid pages of Byron's bibliography, and the editor does not pretend to claim completeness for it. There is no European tongue into which his works or portions of them have not been translated, and no people down to the level of the cagot or the gypsy, among whom they are not familiar. Aristocrat as he was, not without childish notions now and then as to the value of his coronet, he was in a certain sense as truly the poet of the people as Burns. They could read him and understand him, and he gave voice to their resentment against oppression and the oppressor—that spirit ever active in them, but commonly dumb for want of an interpreter and numb for want of an outlet in action, sometimes supplied hy such an occurrence as the French revolution. He did not sing for an exclusive audience of aristocrats like himself or for the order of smug, well-fed people with everything comfortable about them like Dogberry, but his canticles had power upon the entire body of society, and thus were laid the foundations of his universal fame. Among the Western nations it would be difficult to find one in which his name was not in some sense a household word, with a prospect of continuing so whatever the varying voice of criticism upon his work from generation to generation may chance to be.

Of the nine illustrations which the volume contains all have a direct relation to Byron's life and work nnd history, and none of them have hitherto heen presented to the public. The frontispiece shows the lineaments of "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart"; after she had become the Countess of Lovelace, and a Byronic countenance it is, instinct with pride and beauty and passion and power; of the remaining ones perhaps the chief interest helongs to Diadem Hill, Annesley Park, where in his romantic boyhood the poet parted with Mary Chaworth.

*THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New Revised and Enlarged Edition. With Illustrations. Poetry: Vol. VII. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge, M. A., Hon. D. R. S. L. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Sanborn's "New Hampshire."

Mr. F. B. Sanborn's "New Hampshire" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) promises to be a very interesting and valuable addition to a series (American Commonwealths) which already contains several notable volumes. Mr. Sanborn was born in a New Hampshire town and his interest in his native State is not a plant of sudden growth. It is sure to have the stamp of Mr. Sanborn's clear-cut individuality, and his confidence in persons as the great factors in history will emphasize the biographical features of his book in a notable manner. Emerson's severe indictment,

The God that made New Hampshire
Taunted the lofty land with little men,

was an imputation of Webster's political failings to all the people of the State. Mr. Sanborn's passionate engagement with the Emerson tradition does not prevent his doing ample justice to the many great men of New Hampshire in a special chapter, as well as in the course of his narrative. The story of the early land grants and settlements is carefully worked out and the efforts of Massachusetts to swallow up its little neighbor are treated with something of Mr. Sanborn's warmth when dealing with contemporary cases of "benevolent assimilation." The domination of the Wentworths and other families affords excellent matter. So, too, does the Revolutionary chapter, and that on the conditions which prevailed during "the critical period of American history." Every aspect of the State's later industrial and political growth receives appropriate comment. Not the least valuable aspect of the book is its study in comparative politics, its differentiation of New Hampshire from other States, with the causes and effects of such differentiation. The book is promised for this month.

APRIL

1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

JOHN LANE will publish here this Spring a new novel by Charles Kennett Burrow, author of "Asteck's Madonna," "Patricia of the Hills," "The Lifted Shadow," &c. It will be entitled "The Yeoman," and is the story of a man's love for his ancestral home. This love grows year by year, until all other love, even that for his beautiful daughter, is crushed out of him. The scenes are laid in Dorsetshire, where the author lived for some years. Mr. Burrow was for a time assistant editor of the London Academy, and has contributed verse and prose to The Pall Mall Gazette and other English publications, besides doing much critical work. He now spends his time either in London or in a Surrey village.

The A. Wessels Company are importing "A Brief History of Old English Porcelain and Its Manufactories," by M. L. Solon, author of "The Art of the Old English Potter." The volume, it is stated, will be of value not only to those who have ceramic collections, but also to those who have not. The illustrations include twenty full-page colored collotypes and seventy-four collotypes on tint.

In addition to "The Autobiography" of Herbert Spencer, D. Appleton & Co. announce the following for probable publication this month: "Astronomy for Amateurs," by Camille Flammarion; "How to Know the Butterflies," by John Henry Comstock; "Little Gardens," by Charles M. Skinner; "The Book of School and College Sports," by Ralph Henry Barbour; "My Lit' Angelo," by Annie Yezman Credit, and a reprint of "The Compleat Angler" in the Popular Edition of Rare and Famous Books.

The account in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 26 of the death in Labrador of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., the magazine writer, was written from the region that Norman Duncan visited last Summer to complete collecting material for his novel, "The Champion, a Tale of Labrador," which the Fleming H. Revell Company will publish this Fall.

Country Life in America prints some large photographs of wild bonsts working in the deep woods of Montana. The pictures were made by a naturalist under the direction of the editors of the magazine, after five years of much labor. Although the reproductions are large, they are really enlargements from four by five photographs.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish very shortly a new edition of "A Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet," by Sarat Chandra Das. This is in many ways the most reliable account of Lhasa that has been published and has come especially to the front in view of the recent events in the East.

The Macmillan Company has received the manuscript of Miss Florence Morse Kingsley's new novel, "The Singing Miss Smith." This is the tale of a rich young orphan, who finds that she is different from other girls and endeavors to find out how workingwomen live. She goes out to service and has various adventures, during which she meets a foundryman, who also seems to be above his station. Mrs. Kingsley will be remembered as the author of the historico-religious novel, "Titus: A Comrade of the Canal."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in England Miss Alice Dear Miller's "The Mormon Question" brought out here by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The publication by the Macmillan Company of Owen Wister's new novel, "Dunsmore of Wyo," has been postponed to April 16.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring out soon Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," which is a reprint of "The Record of the Colonies, Revolution, and Federation" and "The Division of the Sections and the Reconstruction of the Republic" in the "The United States," by Horace Scudder, illustrated by W. T. Smedley, and "A Short History of the War Between the States," by Alexander H. Stephens.

Allan," "How Gorman Lost His Kingdom," "The King o' the Three Winds," and three or four others. There are eight illustrations by Miss Myra Luxmoore.

A series of satirical papers, recalling the late George William Curtis's "Potiphar Papers," on "Our Best Society," as seen in New York, Newport, and other fashionable centres, begins in the April Critic. The author, who prefers for withheld his name, for the present at any rate, is a successful novelist and well-known contributor to the leading magazines. The series will be illustrated by Lester Ralph, son of the well-known journalist, the late Julian Ralph.

"The Panchronicon," the book by Harold Steele Mackaye, a son of the late dramatist, actor, and inventor, Steele Mackaye, is to be brought out in a few weeks by Charles Scribner's Sons. It takes Yankees of today to the England of Elizabeth, where they have a series of adventures based on the contrast in ideas, customs, and phenomena in general. This is produced through a new kind of aerial machine that flies westward, and which Mr. Mackaye calls "the panchronicon." Very amusing is said to be the picture of the Court of Elizabeth confronting the phonograph, the bicycle, the modern newspaper, and the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy.

The new novel by Louis Tracy, author of "The Wings of the Morning," will be published about the middle of May by Edward J. Clode, with the title "The Pillar of Light." The Wonder's Home Companion will publish serially another book of adventures by Mr. Tracy entitled "The King of Diamonds." This is described as "rather a 'Monte Cristo' sort of story about a young man who suddenly becomes possessed of more diamonds than any one person ever had before."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report a second edition of Mrs. Margaret D. Jackson's new novel, "The Blood-Tree's Daughters," two days after its publication a week ago.

Robert Grier Cooke, who will publish in a few days Frances Ayscue Mallory's "Little Tragedy at Elm-Hall," reports that he has had twice to increase the size of the first edition of that book, owing to the large number of advance orders.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish Stuart Edward White's story of a great moss hunt in the frozen North, "The Silent Places," April 16.

The C. M. Clark Publishing Company of Boston announces that it has received a large order from a London house for Dwight Tilton's new book, "My Lady Laughter," which will be ready for the trade some time in the early part of August. Mr. Tilton's two previous books, "Miss Pettigrew" and "On Satan's Mount," were issued in London about six months ago, and, it is reported, are selling well.

Mrs. Edith Wharton's new book, "The Descent of Man," which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish late this month, contains nine short stories—"The Duchess," "The Quicksand," "The Reckoning," "The Descent of Man," "The Other Two," "The Mission of Jane," "The Lady's Maid's Bell," "Expiation," and "A Venetian Night's Entertainment." This is Mrs. Wharton's first collection of tales since the publication of "The Valley of Decision."

"Rome and Reunion," which is about to be brought out by Longmans, Green & Co., is the inaugural lecture, delivered Oct. 20, 1903, to the members of the Society of St. Thomas of Canterbury (students of the Church in the West), by Spencer Jones, M. A., author of "England and the Holy See," "A Short Church History," &c. The new book, which is a short volume, is divided into four parts—the Separation, Union, Jurisdiction, and Modern Difficulties.

E. P. Dutton & Co.'s new book, "The Adventures of Captain Horn," which tells the story of the adventures of Ford Fenderson, the hero of the novel by Will N. Harben, "Ford Fenderson," which was the great success of the season of 1902, is now in its fifth edition.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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1904

MUNICIPAL MISRULE.

Lincoln Steffens's McClure Magazine Papers in Book Form.*

IN the eloquent and excellent "Introdnction" which Mr. Steffens prefixes to these articles of his on municipal corruption, (reprinted from McClure's Magazine,) he dedicates the volume, "a record of shame and yet of self-respect," to "the accused—to all the citizens of all the cities in the United States." For Mr. Steffens insists and reiterates and insists again that in the misgovernment of American cities "no one class is at fault, nor any one breed, nor any particular interest or group of interests. The misgovernment of the American people is misgovernment by the American people." He cites in proof the cities turned inside out in these articles: St. Louis, a German city; Minneapolis, a Scandinavian city, with a leadership of New Englanders; Pittsburg, Scotch Presbyterian; Philadelphia, "the purest American community of all, and the most hopeless"; Chicago and New York, "both mongrel-bred, but the one a triumph of reform and the other the best example of good government that I had seen."

The foreign element excuse [adds Mr. Steffens] is one of the hypocritical lies that save us from the clear sight of ourselves. Another such conceit of our egotism is that which deplores our politics and lauds our business. This the wail of the typical American citizen. Now the typical American citizen is the business man. The typical business man is a bad citizen; he is busy: if he is a "big business man" and very busy, he does not neglect; he is busy with politics; oh, very busy and very businesslike. I found him buying boodlers in St. Louis, defending grafters in Minneapolis, originating corruption in Pittsburg, sharing with bosses in Philadelphia, deploring reform in Chicago, and beating good government with corruption funds in New York.

These two, according to Mr. Steffens, the ordinary business man who neglects politics and the "big" business man who is perniciously busy at politics—these, between them, make politics what it is. Then he attacks a fetich, what he calls the American "patent quack remedy" for political ills, the cry for the "business man in office." He points out, truly enough, that there "is hardly an office, from United States Senator down to Alderman, in any part of the country to which the business man has not been elected, yet politics remains corrupt." Then he says:

Because politics is business. That's what's the matter with it. That's what's the matter with everything—art, literature, religion, journalism, law, medicine—they're all business, and all—as you see them. Make politics a sport, as they do in England, or a profession, as they do in Germany, and we'll have—well, something else than we have now—if we want it, which is another question. * * * The commercial spirit is the spirit of profit, not patriotism; of credit, not honor; of individual gain, not national prosperity; of trade and dickering, not principle. * * * But there is hope, not above despair, in the commercialism of our politics. If our political leaders are to be always a lot of political merchants they will supply any demand we may create. All we have to do is to establish a steady demand for good government. * * * If bad government would not "go" they would offer something else, and if the demand were steady they, being so commercial, would "deliver the goods."

Further on in this remarkable introduction Mr. Steffens having held out this hope, and having driven home his thesis of the responsibility of the whole people, having shown that the politician is not necessarily either a bad man or a bad merchant, only flattering and fooling the people because in his observation and judgment they want to be flattered and fooled, speaks out thus: "The grafters who said you may put the blame anywhere but on the people where it belongs, and that the Americans can be moved only by flattery, they—Bed." Yet he says also "The spirit of greed and lawlessness is the American spirit."

At the outset Mr. Steffens insists that what he is doing is "journalism." "This," says he, "is not a book." It is a report with a purpose; the purpose to wake up the American citizens to his responsibility, to make him utterly ashamed of himself. To that end, in the separate articles, Mr. Steffens deserves to doubt, though telling no lie discloses, less than the truth, the conditions discovered in St. Louis when the literal-minded Mr. Folk paid the bill off that town. The first article, called "Tweed Days in St. Louis," tells that story. The third article, called "The Shamelessness of St. Louis," tells the story again, more of it, more names, after it appeared that the [illegible] city declined to publish its headings at the first appearance, whereupon "I under the tents just as truthfully as the truth would permit," says Mr. Steffens, and this third article, [illegible] cover if St. Louis [illegible]

It is mighty good reading, following the object. The second article, concerned with the debut of "Doc" Adams and the city of Minneapolis, "a town of business vision," and the first [illegible] Mr. Steffens tells the story entirely and with the "Shame of Minneapolis," which [illegible] an illustration of "how things [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DANTE.

The Third Series of Dr. Edward Moore's Valuable Studies.*

A BOOK by Dr. Edward Moore of the Trenton, Canon-ical is always an event for Dantelsts. It comes as a new revelation to a man from its most profound, distinguished, and respected teacher and prophet. In the meantime, other teachers and prophets have arisen and have gained hearing. Each succeeding revelation, therefore, has been more academic, more controversial than it predecessor. The last to come from his pen is principally occupied with overthrowing false beliefs and theories and demolishing their inventors. In doing this he brings into prominence a mastery of the subject, in all its phases and intricate paths, probably possessed by no one else. For most of us it is all carave. Still, a certain human interest may be touched in this "Third Series of Studies" when it is discoverd that just as Shakespeare has his Ignatius Donnellys, so Dante has his Signori Angelitti. It is often an idiosyncrasy of profound scholarship that it should sometimes concern itself with wast the world considers trivial, unimportant, or ridiculous.

Dr. Moore's latest publication contains five essays—"The Astronomy of Dante," "The Geography of Dante," "The Date Assumed by Dante for the Vision of the 'Divina Commedia,'" "Symbolism and Prophecy in Purg. XXVIII.-XXXIII.," including "The Apocalyptic Vision," "The Reproaches of Beatrice," "The DXV. Prophecy," and "The Genuineness of the Dedicatory Epistle to Can Grande," together with additional notes and addenda to Series I. and II. The volume closes with an exhaustive index.

In the 107 pages which are devoted to the astronomy of the "Commedia" and of the "Vita Nuova," we have an exceedingly clear and attractive essay. To many enthusiastic and by no means thorough students of Dante much that Dr. Moore here says may seem superfluous. It should be remembered, however, that there are many scholars of ability who have lost themselves where less knowledge and a little common sense have found few obstacles. What Dr. Moore does is to show that most of the poet's astronomical references "are perfectly simple and clear to any one with a knowledge of the most rudimentary facts of astronomy, modified by the manner of their presentation on the Ptolemaic system." The presentation of the subject is a marvel of expository and argumentative writing. It is the final and complete word. Dante's geography is treated of in much the same manner, although here an antagonistic element presents itself in the shape of the poet's errors and his use of poetic license. It is just as bad to blame Dante for these things as it is to see in some of them anticipations of modern discoveries—the law of gravitation, the phenomena of force and velocity. Dante used incidentally and with a free hand all the accessible knowledge of geography of his time. He never went beyond it. Unlike certain other sciences, which he employed in his poem, he never applied to this one personal investigation.

The threatening, dismal signs of a "Baconian controversy" are unmistakable in the essays which deal with the date of the Vision and with Dantesque symbolism. Thirty-three pages are taken to prove beyond any possibility of doubt that Dante feigned to enter the Inferno at nightfall on Good Friday, 1300, having been occupied all day long in attempting to scale the mountain. But the fact that there is no day in the year which exactly corresponds to the astronomical conditions which the poet notes has led Prof. Angelitti to assume that 1301 was the year of the vision, and to build upon that assumption a specious argument which, while defensible on the ground of astronomy, plays havoc with biography and history. Dante assumed an ideal Good Friday, whether it be studied in the light of the Roman, the Florentine, or the Pisan calendar. In the Jubilee Year of the Church, a year popularly although erroneously associated with the new century.

In "Symbolism and Prophecy in Purg. XXVIII.-XXXIII.," and where this symbolism and prophecy concern the Church and the reproaches of Beatrice, Dr. Moore shows himself to the greatest advantage both as an original investigator and as a commentator of magnificent learning, judgment, and rhetorical skill. But in attempting to establish a new solution of the DXV. prophecy he comes perilously near employing the methods which he rebukes in Prof. Angelitti, while his whole argument may be sent sprawling by a simple fact. It has been generally accepted by scholars that Dante, through the phrase "un cinquecento cinque e diece," who should be sent by God as a deliverer, intended simply to convey the meaning of leader, 515 being in Latin DXV., or transposed DVX., and hence dux or leader. Who this leader might be is not known with any certainty. Dr. Moore, by applying the Hebrew cabalistic method finds, in an ingenious manner, that 515 stands for Arrico and hence for Enrico. Therefore, Emperor Henry VII. is meant. Without discussing the chances of Dante employing this method, even had he been acquainted with it, to accept Henry VII. as the Dux is to find the poet guilty of launching a prophecy which he knew could not come to pass. Henry died in 1313, or eight years before the "Commedia" was completed. It is not supposable that Dante left on the lips of Beatrice

*STUDIES IN DANTE. Third Series: Miscellaneous Essays. By Edward Moore, D. D. 12mo. Pp. 388. Oxford and New York: The Clarendon Press. $3.10.

Had.

Dr. Moore's canons of [illegible] the Lord of Heaven is pre[illegible] parts in every particular as modern [illegible] and scholarship can [illegible] Nothing is left unsaid, all things [illegible] their proportionate importance. One [illegible] beautifully.

The book is astonishingly free from typographical errors, and, of course, the statement that the letter is simple Italian is written in Italian is a mere [illegible]

THE INFERNO INTERPRETED.

Adolphus T. Ennis, who claims Italian nationality, has written a narrative of the "Inferno," interspersed with paraphrase, comment, and bits of textual translation. This thing has been done many times before, but Mr. Ennis is to be congratulated on the fact that he has produced a moving graphic story which reads easily and is not made to halt for pedantic interpolations. Something definite has been accomplished in setting an entertaining novel before readers who might not otherwise be reached.

With this said, it is with no desire to be termed hypercritical that we call the author's attention to a few points of doubtful or erroneous usage to be found in the first forty pages of his book:

Page 6.—"Convivio," and not "Convito," is the form best used as the original of Dante's "Banquet."

Page 13.—The employment of "Cane Scaligero" for the name of the Vicar General of Verona is quite unknown to those who are used to seeing it written "Can Grande della Scala," which is the way Dante wrote it.

Page 18.—It is by no means certain that Pope Celestino is meant by the shade "both to God displeasing and to his foes." Dante wrote "vide e conobbi," and there is no record to show that the poet "saw and knew" Celestino.

Page 29.—Here we learn that the fourth circle is guarded by "Pinto, the god of hell and symbol of avarice," who "calls for help of Satan." How could the Greek god of the infernal regions call for aid of the Christian deity of the same place? It is Plutus, the god of avarice, "il gran nemico," "il lupo," as Dante calls him, while his words, Papè Satan, papè, Satan aleppe" are unintelligible gibberish, although Benvenuto Cellini recognized in them the cry in the Paris courts of justice: "Paix, paix, Satan! alles, paix!"

Page 36.—There is absolutely no authority for writing "it was Mercury" who opened the gates of the City of Dis. His coming foretold in Canto viii., line 130, precludes such a theory. He was simply an angel (ix., 85) sent from heaven (del ciel messo.)

Page 38.—The declaration that the "Commedia" had no political motive because both Guelf and Ghibelline are indiscriminately found in hell is rather a rash assertion and open to ready refutation.

Page 39.—These names, Uberti, Cavalcante, and Frederick II., need further explanation, particularly as the second denotes Cavalcante de' Cavalcanti and not his son Guido, the personal friend of Dante.

Page 40.—The declaration that Dante confounded Pope Anastasius, "whom Photinus drew from the right path," with the Greek Emperor of that name, is merely the opinion of Roman Catholic commentators.

The book is appropriately and simply made and bound in brown paper boards with rubricated paper label. ("Introduction to Dante's Inferno." By Adolphus T. Ennis. 12mo, Pp. 142. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press. $1.25.)

W. L.

Miss Johnston's Latest Story.

SIR MORTIMER. By Mary Johnston. With Illustrations by F. C. Yohn. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Very appropriately are crossed rapiers the cover decoration of "Sir Mortimer," for in this novel, even more than in its predecessors, "Cut and Thrust" are its author's favorite heroes. Love, passionate, pure, unswerving, runs like a golden thread through the story. The life and color of the spacious times of great Elizabeth glow upon its pages. That honor is the supreme quality of the soul is, perhaps, its thesis; but it is preëminent as a story of fighting. One's ears ring with the clash of arms long after the book is closed. Its one woman, Damaris, a tender and charming figure, gives the needful touch of grace and of romance, but the tale is of men; of the swashing of bucklers, of deeds of derring-do, of decks slippery with gore, of death in its grisliest forms, of torture worse than death, of courage unconquerable, of all that belongs to a time wherein "the gentle art of murdering" led all the rest. The pages burn with the fire and vigor of that virile period when discovery, adventure, daring dreams were in the very air.

There are times, however, when the movement is clogged by a dialogue as ornate and cumbrous as that of Sir Piercie Shafton himself. We do not presume to say that Miss Johnston exaggerates Elizabethan fashions of speech, but they might have been stripped of a portion of their over-heavy adornments to the great advantage of the story. We think, too, that she lays undue stress upon both the self-abasement and the obloquy that follow a revelation deliriously made under extremity of torture. Even in that rough age distinction would surely have been more clearly made between a man's conscious and his unconscious words.

Miss Johnston's hand has lost none of its cunning in its portrayal of "the brave days of old." She places us in the very midst of them, not seldom to the sore disturbance of our serenity. What she sees so vividly we see with her, from the bloody

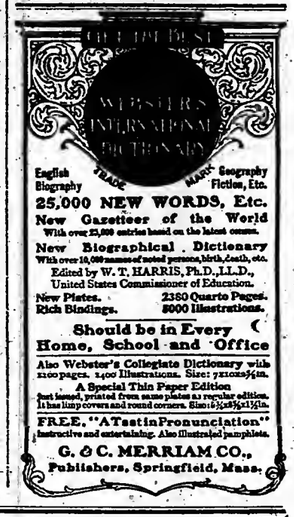
MRS. CRAIGIE'S NOVEL.

THE VINEYARD. By John Oliver Hobbes. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 342. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In this last novel by Mrs. Craigie, as in the one bearing the name of John Oliver Hobbes which immediately preceded it, one may look in vain for the clever epigrams and the witty dialogue which were so frequent in the earlier works of this author. It may be that the Book of Job, which was the power to kindle in the case of "The Vineyard," was also the power to restrain. Indeed, the dialogue in the book just published is occasionally most realistically commonplace. This, of course, is the result of intention, for there is no lack of cleverness in the delineation of character—only the characters to be depicted are nearly all very ordinary mortals, neither gods nor Lord Wickenhams.

But even ordinary mortals experience emotions, and in "The Vineyard" Mrs. Craigie presents a very careful study of emotions, one might almost say an elaboration of an episode. Viewed from this standpoint, it is undoubtedly an admirable piece of work, but it is doubtful if the ordinarily healthy reader is sufficiently given to introspection fully to appreciate the necessity for the elaboration.

The principal characters introduced and analyzed are Jennie Sussex, Gerald Federan, John Harlowe, Rachel Tredegar, and Allan Helmyng. The principal emotions dealt with are those arising from real or imaginary love. Jennie approaches these experiences with some trepidation, and



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Also Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with 1100 pages. 1400 Illustrations. Size: 7¼x9¼x2¼ in.
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JOHN PETER ZENGER. His Press, His Trial, and a Bibliography of His Imprints and of Those Issued by His Wife and Son. By Livingston Rutherfurd. Also a reprint of the trial. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $9 net.

MOSES BROWN, CAPTAIN, U. S. N. By Edgar S. Maclay. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25 net.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS IN OLD VIRGINIA. With Some Account of the Life of the Author, and Some History of the People Among Whom His Lot Was Cast—Their Character, Their Condition, and Their Conduct Before the War, During the War, and After the War. By John Herbert Claiborne. 8vo. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $2 net.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. His Life, His Works, His Remains. As Revealed by Original Printed and Manuscript Records. Together with an Essay on Peter Martyr of Anghera and Bartolome de las Casas, the First Historian of America. By John Boyd Thacher. Vol. III. 8 vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $9 per vol.

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THE LIFE OF JESUS. By Oscar Holtzmann. Translated by J. T. Bealby and Maurice A. Canney. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Adolf Jülicher. Translated by Janet Penrose Ward. With prefatory note by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Travel and Description.

THE BACK BLOCKS OF CHINA. A Narrative of Experiences Among the Chinese, Lolos, Tibetans, Shans, and Kachins, Between Shanghai and the Irrawadi. By R. Logan Jack. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

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GOLF FOR WOMEN. By Genevieve Hecker. (Mrs. Charles T. Stout.) With a Chapter by Rhona E. Adair. 8vo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $3 net.

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ESSAYS AND LETTERS. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Aylmer Maude. 12mo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

THE CRAIGIE ROBERT BRAKE CEREMONY. By R. P. Vose. The Dedicatory Exercises of the Exposition. By Edward A. Bemis. Report of the Fine Arts Building Board. Feb. 22, 1904. Educational Series. Vol. III., No. 3. (Paper.)

THE CRAIGIE CASSEL CEREMONY. By R. P. Vose. The Dedicatory Exercises of the Exposition. By Edward A. Bemis. Report of the Fine Arts Building Board. Feb. 22, 1904. Educational Series. Vol. VI., No. 1. (Paper.)

Poetry and Verse Miscellany.

VITAL INTERLUDES, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Cuthbert Hare. Boston: Badger. $1.25 net.

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OLD KINDERHOOK TALES. By Lida Catherine Livingston. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

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OLD ENGLISH HUMOR AND OTHER STRANGE STORIES. By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE MAN FROM HOME. By Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 1904.—28 PAGES.

POSTHUMOUS WHITMAN.

For any readers, if any there be, who desire to make a return upon their former, or present, judgment, of Walt Whitman and his pretensions as poet and proser, the current Atlantic provides an opportunity. Those who find the inducement not sufficient, considering the shortness of life, may be consoled by the assurance that they do not lose much by not reading that article—or this one.

It is to the piety of Mr. Horace Traubel that we owe this find. He has exhumed it from a manuscript which Whitman could never make up his mind whether to promulgate as a lecture or a book, and died before deciding, and the editor of The Atlantic has found it good copy. We are not prepared to deny that it is. It is immensely characteristic, so far as that goes. Nothing that Walt wrote could fail to be that. It could not have been written by anybody else, since those by whom it could have been written knew better. It is called "An American Primer," it was written almost fifty years ago, and it pretends to be an inquiry into the use of words. In fact, one finds it quite the same "yawp" which the author was in those years engaged in "sending over the roofs of the world" in the "recitatives" of the "Leavee of Grass." The form of this differs from that mainly in that the paragraphs are longer and that it does not, even at the distance of three or four feet, look like poetry. The substance is quite the same, a celebration of "these States," a celebration of "Myself," (meaning anybody's self,) a celebration of formlessness, what may fairly be called a general plea for nudity. The obvious trouble is that human society does not get on without forms of some kind, and that formlessness in practice comes to mean simply bad form. Walt says, for example:

> The personnel of the army and navy exists in America, apart from the throbbing life of America—an exile in the land, foreign to the instincts and tastes of the people, and, of course, soon in due time to give place to something native, something warmed with throbs of our own life.

It is to be apprehended that what he means is that he personally would have been more at home in the barracks than at the officers' mess, and in the forecastle than in the wardroom. But it is not exactly fair to impute the fault for that to the manners of the officers.

That curious habit of cataloguing things by way of explaining their poetical impression is here in full vigor. It is quite true that these pages, like the other pages, testify to a poet's sensibility. But it is naive to hope to communicate that sensibility by simply shouting out the names of the things that excite it in you. This was Walt's way. It was natural, if he despaired of being able to put the existing words together in a way to render his impression that he should desire new and stronger words. The quest for these is the purpose of this "primer," and the author sees the promise of it in all manner of queer places, in the technical terms of inchoate or unknown arts. He even looks for a valuable increase of the poetical vocabulary from the results of an experiment making in Texas, when he wrote, to acclimate camels!

It is really impossible to return upon Whitman without having it forced upon you that he did not express himself poetically because he would not take the trouble—that is, he would not take the trouble to think his thoughts "through," and so of course could not express them, that his poetical method was the product of his temperament, and that his poetical theories were the result of the imperfections of his poetical practice. If this imputes to him some fraudulency, as well as much laziness and conceit, that cannot be helped. One recurs always to Swinburne's best critical dictum about him: "Flashes of something occasionally like genius, expressed in something occasionally like English."

LITERATURE AND SOCIETY.

It occurs to Mr. G. W. Smalley, the New York correspondent of The Times of London, to discuss in a recent letter to that journal the literary activity of a certain few accredited members of New York society. This takes on the form, as he views it, of an altogether exceptional manifestation, if not in American literature, at least in that "glittering company of men and women of such complicated ancestry and descent" whose doings are so extremely important to all the less glittering throughout the United States. What particularly calls forth his remarks is Mrs. Clarence Mackay's new book, "The Stone of Destiny," which he finds a challenge and almost a revolt. He is reminded by it of some other revolts from the tyrannies of New York society, and what has been achieved thereby; of Mrs. Edith Wharton's distinguished place in current literature, which she acquired with the handicap rather than the help of a position in that society; of Mrs. Eustis's novel; of Mrs. Payne Whitney's volumes of verse, which may be better recognized as the work of Miss Helen Hay; of Miss Caroline Duer's magazine stories; of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's activity as a novelist, (which he somewhat ungallantly characterizes as "known in other days and to a limited audience,") and of Mr. Elliot Gregory's far-off echoes of Charles Lamb's delicate humor. But he is constrained to speak of them as of altogether shining exceptions.

Mr. Smalley, who no doubt beholds the relations of literature and society from a twofold point of view, cannot be suspected of any of that tendency to disparage and deride the "glittering company" that is so lamentably rife in certain circles outside of its own. But he has some things to say that seem doubly severe for that very reason. Literary fame, he admits, does not involve any separation from society for one who is already of society. It is not quite so had as that. But when a woman who holds such a position as Mrs. Mackay's enters the field of literature she parts company with her associates. From all that she has had she has turned away as inadequate, to enroll herself among the writers of books. Mr. Smalley is not sure that it is quite prudent to say how much courage this implies; all the more as Mrs. Mackay's book is one that runs counter to the settled habits of thought in New York society. To nothing else is it so implacable as to that.

The few examples which Mr. Smalley is able to mention are of literature, as it were, from the inside. Literature rarely "gets into" New York society from the outside. Mr. Howells has explained this by saying that there is no society into which men of letters show so little desire to enter. Mr. Smalley's statement of it is that there is none from which they are so rigidly excluded. At any rate, they are not there. And in this respect the society of New York is in striking and by no means brilliant contrast with that of some other cosmopolitan capitals—with that of London, for instance, where, as it has often been pointed out, society appropriates to itself those who have to their credit substantial achievement in almost any line of endeavor, and especially in literary and artistic. The difference is of course easily explicable by those who understand the ideals and motives that control New York society at present. They are widely different from those of London even to-day, and from those that prevailed in New York in the era of Irving and Paulding and Willis and Bryant.

Adam's Diary.

"Extracts from Adam's Diary," by Mark Twain, which the Harpers announce for publication April 7, "recounts in brief and occasionally pessimistic phrase" the daily experience of the first of men as Mr. Clemens imagines it. According to the humorist, the coming of Madam Eve deepens [illegible] "the single solemn [illegible] the original diary" as Adam carved it in stone.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

The Keramic Studio is published monthly in Syracuse, and contains handsomely illustrated articles of interest to the amateur potter and decorator.

Case and Comment is published monthly by the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company of Rochester, N. Y. It contains notes on important court decisions and much other useful matter for lawyers.

The New York Accountants and Bookkeepers' Journal has reached the third number of its third volume, and seems to thrive. "The Evolution of the Accountant," "Bookkeeping in the Miniature Industries," "Self-balancing Devices," and "Books of Account in Bankruptcy Proceedings" are the titles of articles in its last number.

Freight is the title of a new monthly magazine, dealing with shippers' interests.

St. Nicholas, the best of all magazines for children, maintains its standard of excellence from month to month. A timely article on "A Japanese Middy" in the April number was written by Teiichi Yamagata, nephew of a Field Marshal in the Japanese Army.

The Hall of Fame is a new richly-illustrated quarterly published in Chicago. The first number, now at hand, contains twenty-four photogravures and photo etchings from famous paintings and statues. Some of the subjects are Napoleon, Lincoln, Hamilton, Handel, Mrs. Siddons, the great Lord Chatham, Alexander, Cromwell, Montezuma, Richelieu, and Louis XI. There are explanatory historical notes for all the pictures.

The Easter number of The Youth's Companion contains Helen Keller's "Spirit of Easter" and an article on "Easter at Jerusalem," by Prof. T. F. Wright.

In The Lamp Teresina Peck has a most entertaining article called "A Favorite of the Florentines," which treats of the beautiful Simonetta whose piquant features were immortalized by Botticelli in some of his most famous pictures.

The Death of Mrs. N. P. Willis.

The announcement this week of the death of the widow of Nathaniel Parker Willis, the American poet and journalist, so distinguished in the first half of the last century, seemed like an echo of the dim past. Mrs. Willis, who died March 26 at the house of her son, Bailey Willis, in Washington, was the poet's second wife, whom he married in 1847, and the daughter of Joseph Grinnell of New Bedford, Mass., a member of Congress. Willis's first wife was Mary Stace, daughter of Gen. Stace of the British Army, whom he married in England in 1835. It was about this time that Willis fought his duel with Capt. Marryat. When he returned to America bringing his young wife, in 1839, he named his suburban home after her, Glenmary. She died in 1844. After his second marriage he built his famous home on the Hudson, Idlewild, established the old Home Journal, in partnership with Gen. Morris, wrote "Pani Fane," "The Convalescent," and most of his travel books. He died in 1867, aged 60 years. His wife lived to be 79 years old. Her widowhood was passed out of the eye of the world.

Prof. Norton's School Books.

Now that the seventh and final volume has been added to a series of school readers published by D. C. Heath & Co., with the title "The Heart of Oak Books," the general public may be surprised to learn that the editor is Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, although this fact must have been well known to those whose duty it is to select books for juvenile instruction. The work is intended to present a series of English classics in prose and verse proper from the time the little one is ready to read—or before—until the years of individual selection, which shall be of the best, and well worth remembering, whether one turns to the nursery rhymes in the first book or the selections from Lamb, Carlyle, Burns, and Plutarch in the later. Each volume is pertinently illustrated in half-tones and line drawings, which consist of textual interpretations, portraits, and views of famous scenes reproduced from photographs.

The last three volumes have the common title, "Masterpieces of of Literature"; the others are entitled as follows: I., "Rhymes, Jingles, and Fables"; II., "Fables and Nursery Tales"; III., "Fairy Tales, Ballads, and Poems"; IV., "Fairy Stories and Classic Tales of Adventure."

Colquhoun's Greater America.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish on the 7th "Greater America," by Archibald R. Colquhoun, author of "China in Transformation," "Overland to China," and "Russia Against India." Mr. Colquhoun, who is a Britisher and a great traveler, surveyed 1,700 miles of new country in Southern China, with a view to a railway connecting that region with Burmah. The present volume from his pen deals with the advance of the United States as a world power and the significance of America in the Pacific and in the East.

The Memoirs of a Baby.

Josephine Daskam's "Memoirs of a Baby," made into a book, appears April 7 from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The text is provided with sixty illustrations, and the people who made the infant's acquaintance in Harper's Bazar can now renew the association and make it permanent if they will.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

JOHN DAVIDSON is an English poet of such parts, a contriver of melodious lyrics who has also produced some lofty measures; a poet with a taste for the drama rather than a knack of dramatic construction; a writer of lucid and agreeable prose. A new book put forth by Mr. Davidson is called "A Rosary," because a rosary is a string of beads, perhaps, and the poet believes that each of the scraps of prose and verse that make up this book is as precious as any bead that was ever blessed by a priest of Rome. The volume is published here by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The studies and sketches and "color notes" of a successful artist and the commonplace book and literary memoranda of a famous author are frequently serviceable to the student of the fine arts or literature; sometimes, if the artist is of commanding stature, such scraps are worth exhibiting or publishing after his death, though during his lifetime he generally keeps them for his own private use. Much depends upon the quality of the artist's mind, his temperament, and his acquired habits. The memoranda of an author and the sketches of a painter are often so rough and cryptic as to be intelligible only to themselves and of no real value to others.

***

We must confess to ignorance of the purpose of Mr. Davidson in giving to the world (which for every poet is full of unsympathetic people) this collection of scraps, which reminds the reader of a series of frequently cryptic studies or rough notes. Some of them seem to illustrate vividly enough passing moods of no great import in the sum of a poet's life and feeling. Eighty words on "Fate," which seem to have no rational purport, are followed by about 500 devoted to an imaginary sketch of Shakespeare, which gives place to a fragmentary ode on the coronation of Edward VII., in its turn succeeded by a fable called "Majorities." Bits of dialogue in prose and verse that seem touched with the cheapest of modern cynicism are in contrast with detached passages of description of English landscape in which the poetic gift of Mr. Davidson is appreciably exerted, but which are not well set off in an environment of such stuff as this:

> Style is always imperceptible; stylism one notes at once. Stylism is the attempt to achieve style—that is to say, the attempt of self-consciousness to be unconscious; the attempt to say something not in its own manner, but in a pre-determined manner. Scott has style; Stevenson is a stylist.

***

There ere some rather mystical statements touching Mr. Davidson's view of the dramatic stage, the relations of dramatist and manager and dramatist and critic, which may or may not be taken seriously as the reader prefers. If one is to take all the book seriously, he must be prepared to believe that Mr. Davidson thinks Shakespeare was an "impressionist"; that what artists call "temperament" is akin to insanity; that "intelligence, not righteousness, is the salt of the earth"; that "hope is only the subtlest form of cowardice," and a lot of other profound things. But it would be doing Mr. Davidson an injustice to try thus to measure the value of his book.

If it were all in verse nobody would think of measuring its meaning by such practical rules. And we get the idea from "The Rosary" that Mr. Davidson would do well to confine his efforts to verse, or to prose descriptive of landscape and nature such as this:

> The wind was easterly, and its shrill pipe made itself heard as soon as the road left the valley and set itself against the downs. But here the northern slopes are fledged with beech, and the hills looked comely even in the bleak weather of a wintry April. Violets and hyacinths diapered with purple the russet beech-mast, though the cowslips hoarded their gold in their pale green chalices. The white-starred branches of the blackthorn sprinkled the prevalent bronze and purple of the covert with sparse sprays of silver, and the emerald banners of the downy, crisp, and pleated beech leaves claimed the time for Middle-Spring, in spite of the attempted piracy of Winter. In a bight of the land the white, chalky plain, shaded with the sprouting down of the young corn, showed where the tide of harvest will run far up and surge and break against the swelling hill.

"The Light of Asia."

In a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES March 30, Mr. John Denison Champlin described the manner in which the late Sir Edwin Arnold wrote his famous epic, "The Light of Asia." Sir Edwin once told Mr. Champlin that the poem was written on letter envelopes, the edges of newspapers, and other odd bits of peper, during his daily trips on the railway in and out of London. The several scraps recovered from his pockets at night were then transcribed into an ordinary paper-covered manuscript book. This book, the original copy of "The Light of Asia," was presented by Sir Edwin to Andrew Carnegie.

Pennsylvania.

The Leonard Scott Publication Company will issue the volume, "Pennsylvania: A Primer," by Barr Ferree, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society, already announced in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, April 1.—Arthur Golding's translation of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," which first appeared in 1567, and has been out of print about 200 years, is to reappear as a volume of the Temple Classics. Golding's Ovid is in ballad measure, fourteen syllables to the line. It is thought that Shakespeare derived from it much of the classical knowledge he possessed.

***

The first volume of the long-expected variorum edition of Beaumont and Fletcher is nearly ready for publication. The work will be completed in twelve volumes.

***

Fisher Unwin announces that Mrs. Campbell Praed's new novel, the scene of which is laid in Rome in the first century, will be ready the middle of April.

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The same publisher soon will have ready W. S. Barclay's "The Land of the Horn," which describes the great islands between the Straits of Magellan and Cape Horn.

***

Messrs. A. & C. Black are about to publish a book in colors reproducing drawings of Naples and its vicinity by Augustine Fitzgerald. In the accompanying text an attempt will be made to convey some idea of the dialect poetry of Naples, which is distinctly illustrative of the Neapolitan character.

***

The Oxford University Press announces that its complete edition of Ben Jonson's works will contain nine volumes, uniform with the Oxford editions of Kyd and Lyly.

***

Mme. Albanesi's new novel called "Capricious Caroline" will be published by the Methuens.

***

Mrs. Connor Leighton's novel, "The Amazing Verdict," will be published in April by Grant Richards.

***

Messrs. Blackwood are issuing a sixpenny edition of Andrew Lang's monograph on Tennyson. W.

Robert Browning.

The new biography of Robert Browning, by Dr. Edward Dowden, in The Temple Biographies Series, edited by Dugald Macfadyen, M. A., will be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co. Dr. Dowden, the editor writes in his preface, has written a "biography of Browning's mind." He has tried to keep the reader "in constant contact with Browning's mind and art, and thus a sense of the growth and development of his genius ought to form itself before the close" of his account. Prof. Macfadyen says:

The special function of the present book in the growing library of Browning literature is to give such a biography of Browning's mind, associating his poems with their date and origin, as may throw some light on his inward development. Browning has become to many, in a measure which he could hardly have conceived possible himself, one of the authoritative interpreters of the spiritual factors in human life. His tonic optimism dissipates the gray atmosphere of materialism, which has obscured the sun-clad heights of life as effectually as a fog. To see life through Browning's eyes is to see it shot through and through with spiritual issues, with a background of eternal destiny, and to come appreciably nearer than the general consciousness of our time to seeing it steadily and seeing it whole. Those who prize his influence know how to value everything which throws light on the path by which he reached his resolute and confident outlook.

Dr. Dowden writes of Browning's childhood and youth, his love and marriage, his visits to Russia and Italy; of Browning as the maker of plays, and the poet and teacher in old age; he has made an analysis of "Paracelsus" and "Sordello," and there are separate chapters on "Men and Women," "London," "Dramatis Personæ," "The Ring and the Book," "Poems on Classical Subjects," "Problem and Narrative Poems," "Solitude and Society," "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," and accounts are given of Mrs. Browning's closing days and the end of her husband's life. There are several illustrations, including portraits of Browning and Mrs. Browning, and views in Rome and Venice.

Another Short-Story Book.

A volume of short stories is shortly to be brought out in this country by John Lane, entitled "The Sabit and the Outlaw and Other Stories," by Michael Wood. These tales are an exposition of mental phases, said to be unfolded in a way to interest everybody. The opening story, which gives the book its title, deals with conscience. It related how an outlaw fell under the spell of a saint. The former rebelled against his King and when a price was set upon his head fled from his country, and joined a band of outlaws. When he heard the saint preach, however, the whole current of his existence was altered and changed. And so on the same principle the other stories are told in such a way as to interest everybody.

and the one-time outlaw became a knight and ruled a province. One day the King asked him to do something. The knight refused. He said it was wrong, and that he felt he ought not to do it. The King first became angry, and then begged him to do as he bade. The knight was steadfast in his refusal. The saint was then summoned to Court, and he, too, told the knight to do as his King said. The knight still refused, so he was sent to prison. The saint removed him, and brought him to the cloister. There the knight dreamt that angels, saints, and "at last it even seemed as though the Holy Figure on the great crucifix before the altar bade him obey the King." But still he said he could not "do after the King's command." After spending some time in a foreign country, Hy Breesil, to which the saint had sent him, he became head of the monastery, and when the holy man parted from him he said:

He who doth not hearken to God's Voice within him will never hear aright His Voice without him. But the man who learns to hearken and to heed wisely shall find the way to Hy Breesil.

There are twelve other tales, including "The Dream Garden," "The Land of Marvellous Night," "The Teller of Droils," "The Guardian of the City," "The Tumultuous Shadows," "The Prince and the Water Gates," "The House of Hate," &c.

Sir Spencer Walpole's New Work.

In the preface to his new two-volume history of England during twenty-five years, Sir Spencer Walpole gives his reasons for naming it "The History of Twenty-five Years, 1856-1870," and not the "History of England":

The annals of this country from 1815 to the Crimean War are interesting chiefly from a domestic standpoint. They relate its gradual recovery from the effects of protracted war and the emancipation of its people and its trade from the melancholy legislation of previous generations. But the annals of this country from the outbreak of the Crimean War to 1880 are of a quite different character. Except during one brief interval of legislative activity, no great domestic reforms, no great organic changes, illustrated this period of our history. But if there was little in the conduct of home affairs to attract attention, the Foreign Office was abnormally active. For these were the days in which Italy gained her independence; in which Austria was extruded from Germany; in which the United States commenced and concluded the great struggle which has consolidated her territory and increased her power; in which Germany succeeded to, and France descended from, the first place among nations on the Continent of Europe. These great events, which have profoundly affected British interests and British policy, force the historian of England to enlarge his canvas. The space which it became consequently necessary to devote to the affairs of other nations suggested a change in the title of this book.

The first great event in Volume I. with which Sir Spencer deals is the war between England and China, known as the Affair of the Lorcha. He believes that Lord Palmerston was in the wrong. He next writes of Lord Palmerston's return to power and the affair of the French Colonels. He treats fully of the political situation in England at that time; a long chapter is devoted to the union of Italy; the insurrection in Poland, the position of Prussia, the relations between Denmark and England, and the marriage of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.) to Alexandra, form some of the topics of another chapter; and the volume closes with the death of Lord Palmerston. Volume II. opens with the American civil war and the troubled times in Mexico; the next period is that of the Reform bill of 1867; the growth of Prussia and the decline of France are next dealt with; then comes the retirement of Lord Derby and the election of Disraeli as Prime Minister; then the Gladstone Ministry of 1868; and finally the fall of the Second Empire and the war between France and Germany. The author has provided copious notes and an index. The book is to be published next week by Longmans, Green & Co.

Forthcoming Dante Books.

Two new books dealing with the Dantesque theme are announced for early publication; a new translation of Dante's "De Monarchia," by Aurelia Henry, and "Dante's Influence on English Poetry," by Oscar W. Kuhns of Wesleyan University. Prof. Kuhns has been highly praised by Prof. Pio Rajna of Florence, whom Florentines delight to call the greatest living Dantean. His book will bear the imprint of Henry Holt & Co. Prof. Kuhns says in his introductory chapter:

It would be of extreme value for the proper understanding of English literature if the influence upon it of all the great foreign writers could be investigated and summarized by specialists—not merely from a philological or scientific point of view, but with a sympathetic feeling for the aesthetic and psychological processes involved in the making of literature. Such an undertaking would naturally be fraught with great difficulties, and would need the co-operation of many minds; and yet if some such plan were carried out in the case of Homer, Virgil, Cervantes, Tasso, Petrarch, Ariosto, Molière, Goethe and others, the student of comparative literature would have to hand the material which now lies scattered over a vast field. The present discussion of the influence of Dante on English poetry is a contribution toward this end.

He then goes on to show evidences of Dante in the writings of Chaucer, Milton, Byron, Shelley, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, Browning, and Tennyson. There is also a long article on "The Dante Revival in the Nineteenth Century."

Aurelia Henry's translation is to be published through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This essay on government, now for the first time to be translated to the general reader, proceeds with powerful dogmatism the author's view of government in its three principal forms, monarchy and democracy, and from these deduces that the theory of all government is the theory of monarchy. Dante's treatise on monarchy is the most important political work of the Middle Ages, and is the first attempt to treat the subject of government from the standpoint of universal history.

Some New Editions.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce the following new printings: A second edition of Henry C. Rowland's "Sea Scamps," second edition of Edgar Jepson's "Admirable Tinker," and the second edition of Auguste Sabatier's "Religions of Authority."

Little, Brown & Co. are printing the third American edition of John R. Carling's modern romance, "The Viking's Skull," which is reported to be becoming as popular as the author's "Shadow of the Czar," which has run through five editions.

Thomas Whittaker reports the twelfth American edition of Gore's "Lux Mundi." The same house is issuing simultaneously a refutation of the theology of "Lux Mundi" entitled "Theism Under Natural Law," by the Rev. Edward Softley.

H. G. Wells's New Book.

The scope and aim of "Mankind in the Making," the new book by H. G. Wells, author of "The War of the Worlds," "Anticipations," &c., is set forth in his preface as follows:

It is written in relation (as has already been announced) to a previous work, "Anticipations," and together with that and a small pamphlet, "The Discovery of the Future," presents a general theory of social development and of social and political conduct. It is an attempt to deal with social and political questions in a new way and from a new starting-point, viewing the whole social and political world as aspects of one universal evolving scheme, and placing all social and political activities in a defined relation to that; and to this general method and trend it is that the attention of the reader is especially directed. The two books and the pamphlet together are to be regarded as an essay in presentation. It is a work that the writer admits he has undertaken primarily for his own mental comfort.

The papers were originally published in this country in The Cosmopolitan Magazine and in London in The Fortnightly Review. The book will be brought out April 23 by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Commerce.

The volume of "Lectures on Commerce," which the University of Chicago Press is issuing, is a description of the practical working of several departments of modern business by well-known men. It is made up of papers read before the College of Commerce and Administration in the University of Chicago, and treats of subjects of value to economists, railroad men, investors, and commercial educators. The Introductory lecture, by J. Laurence Laughlin, is on "Higher Commercial Education." It is followed by the following papers: "Railway Management and Operation," by A. W. Sullivan; "Railway Mail Service: A Historical Sketch," by George G. Tunell; "Railway Consolidation," by E. D. Kenna; "Railways as Factors in Industrial Development," by Luis Jackson; "Some Railway Problems," by Paul Morton; "The Steel Industry," by Franklin H. Head; "The History of the Art of Forging," by H. F. J. Porter; "At Wholesale," by A. C. Bartlett; "The Commercial Value of Advertising," by John Lee Mahin; "The Credit Department of Modern Business," by Dorr A. Kimball; "Foreign Exchange," by H. K. Brooks; "The Controller of the Currency," and "The Methods of Banking," by James H. Eckels; "Investments," by D. R. Forgan, and "Fire Insurance," by A. F. Dean.

This Week's Publications.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing this week "By the Fireside," by Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life"; "The Picaroons," by Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin, joint authors of "The Reign of Queen Isyl"; "Susannah and One Other," by Mme. Maria Albanesi, and "Daughters of Desperation," by Hildegard Brooks.

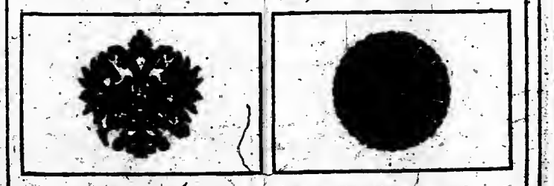
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue to-day "Kwaidan: Stories and Studies of Strange Things," by Lafcadio Hearn; "William Hickling Prescott," by Rollo Ogden; "The Frontiersmen," a new volume of Tennessee stories by Charles Egbert Craddock; "The Fire-Bringer," by William Vaughn Moody; "The Views About Hamlet and Other Essays," by Prof. Albert H. Tolman, and Chaucer's "Parlement of Forles," in the Riverside Press Edition.

The Macmillan Company brings out "The Life of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," by Arthur Christopher Benson, M. A., in The English Men of Letters Series; "The Players' Edition of Owen Wister's "The Virginian"; "Problems of the Present South," by Edgar Gardner Murphy, and Boynton's "Application of the Kinetic Theory to Gases, Vapors, Pure Liquids, and the Theory of Solution."

Little, Brown & Co.'s books this week are "Where the Tide Comes In," the new novel by Lucy Meacham Thruston, and "A Woman's Will," the first book by Anne Warner, a Western author.

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FROM READERS.

A Tribute to Sir Edwin Arnold's Verse.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read editorial notice of the life of Sir Edwin Arnold in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 26, while speaking to him the full measure of praise as a journalist and a scholar, may, I guess in jest, challenge debate in the estimate of his poetry. Taken as a whole, his verse may be "too easy, too glib, too journalistic" to count as poetry, "but is it quite safe to assert that "not even the most admiring readers of his epics or lyrics can repeat to you a single passage upon which his estimate is based" to rank him among the masters of English song? There must surely be many among THE TIMES's readers who count among the rarely touching and beautiful English lyrics the verses which I quote herewith.

I have not now at hand the small volumes of Sir Edwin Arnold's short poems, and my recollection of these verses may be incorrect or incomplete; still, with the aid of a friend to whom I have referred for a half-forgotten word or line, I have succeeded in recalling the poem in question. It is now more than twenty years, I think, since "He Who Died at Azan" was read at the funeral of the late Mr. Samuel Bowles, and at that time its author was unknown in this country. Though a young girl at the time, I have not forgotten the discussion which followed the appearance of the poem, as to whether it was of Oriental or English origin, nor have I forgotten the impression made on my mind as I heard it recited by one whose name stood for all that is noble and distinguished, to a man as keenly appreciative as himself. From that day to this the poem has remained in my memory. These are the verses as I remember them:

He who died at Azan sends
This to those who made his grave—
Faithful friends, it lies, I know,
Pale and white and cold as snow,
And ye say, "Abdallah's dead!"
Weeping at the feet and head,
I can see your falling tears,
I can hear your sighs and prayers.
Yet I smile and answer this—
I am not the thing you kiss;
Cease your tears, and let it lie,
It was mine, it is not I,

Sweet friends, what the women lave
For the last sleep of the grave
Is a but which I am quitting.
Is a garment no more fitting,
Is a cage from which at last,
Like a bird, my soul has passed.
Love the inmate, not the room,
The wearer, not the garb, the plume
Of the eagle, not the bars
That kept him from those splendid stars.

Therefore, friends, be wise and dry
Straightway every weeping eye—
That which lies upon the bier
Is not worth a single tear;
'Tis an empty sea shell, one
Out of which the pearl is gone.
The shell is broken, it lies there,
The pearl, the soul, the all is here.

Farewell, friends, yet not farewell,
Where I am, ye, too, shall dwell.
I am gone before your face,
A little worth, a moment's space.
When ye come where I have stept
Ye will wonder why ye wept;
Ye shall know, by true love taught,
That here is all and there is naught.
La il Allah, Allah La!
O Love divine, O Love alway!

He who died at Azan sends
This to comfort all his friends.

Equally unforgetable is the brief dedication of the little book of poems:

Sweet, on the daisies of your English grave
I lay This little wreath of Indian flowers,
Sacred to me because the scent they have
Breathes of the memory of our wedded hours.

For others scentless, and for you in Heaven,
Too pale and faded, dear, dead wife, to wear,
Save that they mean, what makes all fault forgiven,
That he who brings them lays his heart, too, there.

Is it, after all, merely "the interest of the subject" which "attracts the reader," or may we grant to these poems a certain "exquisiteness of craftsmanship" which makes them worth remembering?

MARCIA R. R. HALE.

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1904.

Prof. Dodd Justifies His Views.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Johnson's vigorous objection to my review of "A Century of Expansion" prompts me to ask space for a word in response.

The term "Federalist" was intended to describe our expansionists of the years 1817 to 1828. There is a general line of demarkation running through the whole of our political history. Some students of history have attempted to put John Q. Adams, Alexander Everett, and Henry Clay on one side of the line and Calhoun, Tyler, and Polk on the other. Mr. Johnson insists on placing them all in the same category. I have no objection. A controversy as to the adaptability of a word to certain ideas, however, cannot be very profitable.

The question which is of more interest is: Why was the despoiling of Spain of her possessions in 1819 or the attempt to despoil her of Cuba in 1825 less blameworthy than the despoiling of Mexico in 1845 and 1846? Any close student of the documents knows that lust for our neighbor's lands was the actuating motive in each case. (Compare Senate Document 161, 55 Congress, 2 Sess., with Polk's diary during the Mexican war or with the Tyler correspondence.) There is a way of justifying the seizure, of justifying expansion in general—might makes right. On the solid basis of National egoism, of National self-seeking, a very good defense of expansion can be erected. But let us not draw any distinction unless it be to give the greatest praise to him who extended our borders the furthest.

I shall make no reply to what was said about Webster, but simply refer the reader, if he be interested in the matter, to the language of my review and to the book with which it dealt. The same must be said of Mr. Johnson's objection to my interpretation of his attitude relative to our Cuban policy. If his attitude was so non-committal it is unfortunate that it was not more

[illegible]

Ellis Meredith.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Vivid, electric in temperament, original in conversation, and characterized by "infinite variety" is Ellis Meredith, a young woman of singular charm of personality whose name our Englishmen honor to a somewhat larger public than that which penetrates the secret of unsigned editorial work by her first book, "The Master Mast of Human Fate," published by Little, Brown & Co. some three years ago, and who is now again precociously born the romance-loving world with her new book, entitled "Heart of My Heart."

Ellis Meredith, born in the great West, educated in Boston, and very much in touch with the best of life in both the West and the East, commands an unusual range of speculative observation and thought. She enters with intense zeal into the general activities of life and progress. As a Colorado woman she is a citizen—the women of the Centennial State not being classed with "minors, criminals, and idiots," as we are in benighted Massachusetts. The political enfranchisement of women in Colorado has so enlarged the feminine horizon that deeper and more genuine thought, as well as a far wider knowledge of affairs, characterises them, and in all this trend of intellectual and political matters Ellis Meredith is a leader. This extension of interests only throws into stronger relief her poetic nature, that finds expression now in a poem of tender pathos, and again in some inimitable parody "with apologies to Rudyard Kipling" that keenly touches some local abuse of political or social authority. A resident of Denver, Ellis Meredith is one of a charming group of women in that beautiful city, whose interest in art and literature and home and social life is not less—but rather more—because they are also active factors and forces in the political progress of Colorado.

LILIAN WHITING.

The Brunswick, Boston, March 31, 1904.

"Christabel" Interpreted.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The sun, to find a window pane,
Is looking all his life in vain;
The fox hopped the mark he goes
To see what's just beneath his nose.

The editor of "Christabel" in the Aldine edition seems just in this predicament, missing the under-nose meaning that a schoolboy in one of my classes detected at once.

"What is the meaning," I asked, "of this line: 'What makes her in the wood so late'?"

"Why," answered the boy, "it means what makes her be in the wood." The editor, however, suggests in a note: "We should naturally have expected 'what must she.'"

Again, he has a note on the following couplet:

She rose; and forth with steps they pass'd,
That strove to be, but were not fast.

"Perhaps," he says, "these lines are not more senseless than the reading of 1816, which they replace." This sneer is as pitiable as the would-be penetration, and the wonder is that such a man should have been selected for a task so far beyond him.

JOHN E. TABB.

St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., March 26, 1904.

Henry James's Ghost Story.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was glad to read your tribute to the extraordinary ghost story by Henry James, "The Turn of the Screw," which is by all odds the greatest tale of the supernatural in the English language, and makes commonplace such stories as F. Marion Crawford's "The Upper Berth" and other conventional "hair-raisers." "The Turn of the Screw" should be read slowly, that none of its delicate psychological flavor may escape. So read and finished in the small hours of the night, the reader will be strong-brained indeed whom it will not send to bed with a recurrence of the semi-delicious, semi-horrible mental quakings of childhood.

What a pity that a man with the powers of Henry James should exercise them in the main in the profitless analysis of society's froth! One can dissect the dregs with Zola and feel that, however repugnant the dissection has its value. But froth, be it spread out ever so thin and described in language the most scientific and abstruse, remains mere foam and gas. F. C. W.

New York, March 27, 1904.

Praise for The Saturday Review.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some months ago I requested you to invite offers of back volumes of THE BOOK REVIEW edition of THE TIMES. Within a week fourteen offers came to hand, offering from one volume to nearly complete sets, and within thirty days an offer of a complete set came to hand, which I purchased, and have just received from the bindery, and I feel it is a valuable addition to my library of American literature. The value of your journal as an advertising medium for book buyers or sellers is conclusively proved to me. I take this opportunity, although a little late, to thank you for the courtesy to me.

J. A. SANFORD.

Box 364, Stockton, Cal., March 22, 1904.

The Greatest Living American Poets.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If, as your opening paragraph in to-day's issue of THE REVIEW indicates, you are really surprised that Mr. William Morton Payne should class Messrs. Woodberry and Moody as the most distinguished American poets living, you may be interested to know that Dr. Henry van Dyke, in an interview in The Baltimore News in December last, [illegible] practically the same views. While Dr. van Dyke, with the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Kipling's Vocabulary.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In reading Kipling's "The Finest of Dives," it seemed to me that I had encountered more than the usual variety in vocabulary, and to ascertain the fact I counted, with some trouble, all the different words used by him, with the following results:

The poem consists of twenty-two stanzas of five lines each, making about 900 words in all. In the actual count I find 369 different words. Forty-nine begin in S, 190 in T, A, F, M, W, B, D, P, and H. The remaining 121 are to be found in sixteen letters.

I counted all such simple words as a, an, at, and, be, but, by, can, do, for, and the different bath, had, have, hast, he, his, I, in, if, it, is, may, me, my, nor, not, O, of, so, the, to, up, we, were, was, and with. Omitting these 36 words, there will remain 24 words with which to construct, with simple additions, the

This is all my subtlety and this is all my wit of the poem, for it certainly has both.

H. H. B.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 28, 1904.

An Overworked Phrase.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Since there is a movement on foot among literary men to suppress the use of certain trite phrases which have become tiresome, would it not be well to include "He who runs may read" in the list?

Apart from the fact that it has become too common, it is a misquotation. In your issue of March 19 you quote Mr. James Milne—commenting on The Chronicle of London and THE TIMES of New York—as saying, "He who runs may to-day indeed read," &c.

[illegible]

The context turns on the quiet character of the book of Habakkuk read as follows: "And the Lord answered me, and said, Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it." He who reads, in a hurry, is not likely to run away from a book unless danger.

Why not use the quotation correctly and in its original sense, and thus give it a new lease on life?

JOHN E. HOYT.

Turaspian, N. C., March 29, 1904.

"Split Infinitive" Hobgoblin.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just read Prof. Lounsbery's delightful article in the April Harper's on "To" and the Infinitive," and I cannot resist the altruistic impulse to recommend its perusal to others.

To all those whose minds have outgrown the stage of subjection to the bugaboos of the literary nursery, the total destruction of the "split infinitive" hobgoblin is a spectacle at once edifying and exhilarating. I especially recommend the article in question to preachers, who, of course, in the hope that it will teach those who are professionally infallible, but merely to hint to them that there is another side to this question.

And now, will not some sturdy champion smash that remaining schoolma'am doctrine that "a preposition is not a good word to end a sentence with"?

H. S. M.

New York, March 31, 1904.

Books to Read Aloud.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I would like to add to "M. W. J.'s" list of Books for E. M. Gardner to read aloud "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray, as well as the other three books of this delightful author.

L. SIMCOX.

Spring Valley, N. Y., March 23, 1904.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Authors' Income Tax; a New Volume from Mr. Kipling; Other Books that Are Being Published in London.

THE AUTHOR, a little paper established hy the Society of Authors, as its official organ, made a suggestion the other day to the effect that the income of authors ought not to be subject to income tax. Says The Author, when a man builds and sells a house, his income tax is not assessed on the full amount of the money which he receives, but only on the profits he has made hy the transaction. Similarly, when an author constructs and sells a etory or a book he ought not to be taxed on the whole purchase money paid, hut upon the profits he has made. This sounde well, and could the Government be made to see the matter in the same light as The Author all writers would he extremely thankful. But there might be a practical difficulty in ascertaining the exact profits made hy an author. In order to do eo the cost of production would have to he deducted from the amount received by him for his work. Now in the case of the hullder of a house it is easy to ascertain the cost of the house, hut who can ascertain what it has cost an author to write a story? Are we to take into account the coet of the education which has fitted him to write, or the cost of the journeys which he has made in eearch of local color, or the wear and tear of his nerves? It might he possible in the case of a hook to ascertain and deduct the cost of printing and binding the book, but other deductions would seem impracticable to the official mind. I remember that I once tried to obtain a reduction of income tax under the clause which allowe a manufacturer to deduct the cost of his plant from bis income. I claimed that my hrains—I did not specify tbe amount of them—constituted my plant, and that I ougbt to be allowed to have the value of them assessed and deducted from my income. But the Government officials on coneidering the matter held that my request could not be granted. Perhaps after all this wae a good thing, for if the Government assessors had assessed the value of my brains, the estimate pnt upon them might have been far from flattering, and might not have appreciahly affected my tax.

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But in the case of anthors it is certain that the Italian Government ecte with much more liberality than the Britieh Government. In Italy, wbere the income tax amounts to about 30 per cent. of a man's income, authors are not taxed. The Italian income tax is not called hy that name, but is considered to be a tax on business, or in other words, on manufacturing, buying, and selling. The author is not regarded as a manufacturer nor as a tradesman, and consequently he escapes the income tax. Authors whe have to pay a heavy income tax in England would do well to transfer their residence to Italy. If Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Corelli and other anthors whose income from their writing is large would remove to Italy they would save a good deal of money in the course of the year in the shape of income tax. A still better plan would be for the British pnblic to insist that the law ehonld be modified so as to exempt authors from income tax. It is an eminently just tax in principle, bnt it is a tax which every man considers should be paid hy other people only.

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Decidedly the best novel of the day is Miss Elizabeth Robins's "Magnetic North," and the public seems to be aware of the fact, for it is selling briskly. It is an admirable book from first to last. It has a plot that is to a great extent novel. It introduces us to people who are completely alive, and who are for the most part new acquaintances. It is full of adventure, of humor, and of strong pathos, and is told with a sense of art that is found only among very few novelists. I am aware that this is very high praise. Indeed, it leaves little to be said, but it seems to me to be literally true. In all the essentials of a thoroughly good novel "The Magnetic North" is pre-eminent among recent books. Miss Robins, the author, is one of the few women who have been to the Klondike mines, and she has thus been able to write intelligently of the subject. Much of the scene of "The Magnetic North" is laid in the Klondike region, and it undoubtedly gives the best picture of that inhospitable place which has yet been painted.

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Among the six-penny editions I notice Newman's "Apologia." It is perhaps the last book that we should expect to see in a six-penny edition, and it remains to be seen if Newman can find a six-penny public. If the book sells in a six-penny form we may expect all sorts and conditions of books in six-penny editions. Hitherto it has been supposed that only novels of adventure could be expected to sell for sixpence, but such is evidently not the case. I trust that the publishers of the "Apologia" will have the goodness to print it on good paper and good type. It is not a book to be read on a journey and thrown away behind the parlor sofa of a hotel, and books which one wishes to keep ought to be printed in a way that will make them worth keeping.

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Mr. Kipling has a few volumes of stories that has been suggested by somebody who claims to know something about it. Possibly it may turn out, after all, to be a book of South African war stories.

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Mr. George Burgin has another new novel which has just been published. It is entitled "The Land of Silence," a title which recalls his last succeseful book, "The Shutters of Silence." It would be a mistake to say that we cannot have too much silence from Mr. Burgin, though possibly some illnatured persone may base such a remark on the resemhlance of the titles of Mr. Burgin's two most successful books. For the "Shutters of Silence" was certainly a great success, and the sales of the "Land of Silence" already suggest that it will prove to be more popular than its predecessor. The press has so far spoken in the highest terms of Mr. Burgin's new book, and unless it has a very wide sale, and one which it thoroughly deservee, I shall be very much deceived. Mr. Burgin growe steadily as a novelist, and the cheerful and healthy tone of his hooks makes one glad of their popularity, and glad that their number promises to grow as steadily with every year.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, March 22, 1904.

An Artist's Impressions.

DOLLARS AND DEMOCRACY. By Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart. With Illustrations from Original Drawings by the Author. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 244. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

Upon his return to England after a year spent in the United States, the well-known British artist succumbed to the temptation to write a book. But by eo doing he did not deliver himself into the hands of his enemy. On the contrary, these notes and impressions of America should make for him many friends. For the work is not ambitious; it does not undertake to analyze the American character, nor to suggest improvements in the wording of the Declaration of Independence. It simply records events and consequent conjectures, and does eo amiahly, sensibly, and (even if the writer be a Briton) not without touches of delicate humor.

In fact, this is a very saving grace of humor which is shown, for, because of it, the writer of the book was able to overcome much insular prejudice and, modifying many preconceived notions which he freely acknowledges, to look at many things from many points of view. Some of the results are almost astonishing, as for instance the final decision in regard to the race problem.

In spite of all that is spoken and written about "the brotherhood of man," and the arguments that race and color should be no bar to men enjoying equal rights and privileges—in practice I don't see how this theory is to work in the United States. There's no doubt about it, the negro ie not, and can never be, the equal of his white brother. He does belong to an inferior race, and there's no getting over it. It may be regrettable that this should be so, but so it surely is.

Sir Philip had many opportunities to study American society at first hand. Those of his comments which hinge upon the undue display of wealth are comments such as any intelligent American would and often does make. On the other hand, he found much of genuine hospitality and apparently less boredom if less conventionality than in similar circles in England. He says:

Much has been said and written about the lax morality of these pampered children of fortune, but I think unfairly. The accusations have been made by clergymen and cranks who had no first hand knowledge of their subject; and in so doing they have greatly exaggerated the real state of things. Take them (the "400") all in all, I imagine, as a class, that morally speaking they are neither better nor worse than other Americans. Divorce is tolerably popular with them—but so it is everywhere in America. There is no country on the face of the earth, I suppose, where divorce is so easily or so frequently obtained. There are at this moment (April, 1903,) 51,538 divorced people in the United States, and thus supposing the entire "400" were legally separated from each other, it would be a very small proportion in the whole community.

Bnt the manners of these same social leaders as shown at the opera "leave something to be desired." One reason why dinners and other functions did not bore to the same extent as in England was found in the fact that the conversation, if not always intellectually inspiring, did not eternally revolve around politics. In fact, Sir Philip, unlike many of his fellow-countrymen whose stay in the United States has been considerably shorter, discovered that the ordinary American either finds time for a great many things other than the drinking of ice water and the talking of politics.

In America [he says] politics are relegated to their proper place in the general economy of things, and do not loom disproportionately out of the picture. They are public servants who, in their busy week of $6, according to their kind, and there the matter ends.

Only on one subject does the author write with any manifestation of heat, namely, the sensational press of New York and Chicago. He has cause, for he suffered much at its hands, and the value of his comments on other matters may be judged from the fact that he is able at the height of his indignation to recognize the fact that whatever may be the evils which result from the unbridled license of newspapers of a certain stripe, other tendency of American newspapers, generally is toward health and safety.

"Love's Labor's Lost."

Manager Charles Frohman has made a notable production of "Love's Labor's Lost," which will be the next release in this New York series of Shakespeare's plays, opening at the N. Y. Lyceum Theatre, April 4. This novelty will have Julia Marlowe in the part of the Princess of France, Ethel Barrymore as Rosaline, Virginia Harned as Maria, Viola Allen as Katherine, Henry Miller as Biron, Frederick Perry as Longaville, Frederick Lewis as Dumaine, Sidney Herbert as Boyet, Charles Harbury as Armado, Edward Morgan as Holofernes, Nat Wills as Costard, Wilton Lackaye as Don Adriano de Armado, Edward Morgan as Sir Nathaniel, Nat Wills as Dull, Master Gilbert Miller as Moth, Ida Conquest as Jaquenetta, Ada Dwyer

NEW SPRING BOOKS

A Tendency to Increase Which Is Marked by the Demand and the Supply—The Classified Lists.



Ask the publishers and sellers of books in New York the merely obvious questions about the present Spring season you will not, perhaps, get very illuminating answers, but you will pretty soon conclude that the volume of printed matter to be offered for sale is not noticeably greater or less. Some houses have lists slightly shorter, some considerably longer than those of the corresponding season last Spring. You will hear, besides, that the Spring season is not one to judge by. It is not nearly so significant as the Autumn season. The current list of one house of high standing shows thirty-odd titles as against twenty-odd for the list of a twelve-month ago. In the case of another house of equal standing the respective totals are about reversed. The spokesman of yet another house, whose mere list of titles showed an even break with that of last year, pointed out that the actual volume of matter was distinctly less, because the books were not issued on such a large basis of expected sales for each title. This particular house was frank in admitting its anticipation of a less eager demand. In general it may safely be assumed that the average edition of this Spring is made on a basis of somewhat smaller expectations.

Again the proportion of fiction in the general mass is not greatly changed. One old house, to be sure, which has done little in that way for many years, has a whole bunch of new novels on the ways, but another old house, which has done exceedingly well with fiction in the past, declares that it is not looking for novels—rather for something else. A third house, young and vigorous, as yet unhampered by the weight of past achievements in serious literature, is sure the public appetite for stories is not waning, and in that surety has gone ahead. Analysis of all the lists of the Spring fiction will show several things—first, a great preponderance of American writers; second, a great and growing majority of women writers, and, third, a pretty universal practice of giving the story a local American habitation and a familiar American problem for a pivot. Each of these three observations is, of course, in line with tendencies already remarked. The facts are not new. They merely exhibit the existing stage of a continuous process.

VOGUE OF AMERICAN NOVELS.

"There's but one perfectly clear thing in this very much befogged business of guessing at what people want to read," said a successful young publisher, "and that is that they do look with more favor upon a book distinctly American." One of the oldest publishers in the city also had his say. He had just referred to his list of novels published or to be published this Spring and Summer, and every one by an American author. "Twenty-five years ago," he said, "my house was the second largest publisher of fiction in America. Then 95 per cent. of our novels were by foreign authors. Now, you see, it is changed about. Of course, the international copyright law started the revolution." Again, a very active publisher declared that some few years ago the chief business of his London agent was the finding of English books for publication here. "In the last two or three years," he said, "we have not taken five English novels for the American market, and we have placed abroad in the same time near half a hundred by American writers." Yet another firm has a list of half a dozen American written novels not printed by them in this country, but issued by their London house for transatlantic consumption. Each and every one deals with a distinct American matter, the ranching West, Chicago, Wall Street, "bosses," the self-made man of racy American idiom. Still more striking in a way is the case of a book which shall here be nameless. It was written by an English Baronet, accepted by the London branch of a firm way up town, and the whole edition made here and shipped to London. That is, we not only write American novels for the British public, but if a Londoner wants to write a book we can print it over here and send it back to the other Londoners to read. Both the houses we have been speaking of note also a growing demand for American stories in Australia. This fact is perhaps not less natural (though it is less curious and more important) than another here incidentally mentionable. A recent story of the life of an exalted personage on this side of the water was suggested to the Paris correspondent of the house which published it by an admiring subject of the Hohenzollern.

It may be proper to note two houses which show in their Spring lists high proportions of English written novels. One of them, which is at least as much English as American, shows in a dozen titles seven American writers to five English; in the case of the other, also showing a list of a dozen, the honors are even. This last house confessed (quite unofficially) misgivings of so large a proportion of foreign writers. Other lists, as has already been hinted, are

title-page honors were really legislative. It appeared from the comments of the publishers that the proportion of manuscripts to rejections was anywhere from five in a thousand, the maximum, to one in a thousand—the last not by any means an absolute minimum.

It may perhaps surprise the average reader or collector of the average quality of the average novel to learn that the publishers say they never publish any strong volume in the words of one of them, it positively "breaks through." It should be added that some publishers declare the historical or swashbuckling romance is spellbound; others that the taste for this intellectual luxury is still alive, and always will be. Again most of them have on their lists some books of unbounded imitations of femininity, more or less of the Mary Adams order, and they speak hopefully of such books as "sellers." Yet the representative of one excellent house was sure the so-called "decadent stuff" was no longer a commercial risk.

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

It has already been said that the representative of one house, one distinctly lucky in its past ventures in fiction, declared that his people were not looking for novels. "All the fiction we can want to choose from comes in, in spite of us," he said, "but we are looking and longing for the other kind of book—almost any other kind of book which seems to promise anything." He thought, and other publishers and booksellers were of the same opinion, that biographical and historical books of a distinctly human, personal, and even gossipy type were, in some sort, cutting into the vogue of the novel. The evidence of the prevalence and sincerity of this belief among the purveyors of literature lies in any number of books published in the past few months the names of which will readily occur to the reader. Some of them are the lives of great men, rehashed in view of modern theories and the reflected light of modern developments; others deal with some picturesque historic period as the umbra of some personage of first magnitude or of extraordinary personal appeal. One might instance, perhaps, as individuals already so used with success, Thomas Jefferson and Lucretia Borgia. These two seem to illustrate the opposite poles of the interests thus appealed to.

LITERARY ESSAYS.

One publisher at least was bold enough to say that one kind of book was for the present impossible, viz., the collection of literary essays, the book about books. He declared that the magazines and reviewing periodicals like THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW gave the people all they wanted of that sort. Again, it will be noted that in all the lists together only two or three books of new poems are offered. In this instance the publishers say the condition is as much a matter of lack of supply as lack of demand. They are heartless enough to declare that the would-be poets are not poets enough to justify printing into books. Another point of interest is the confession of a certain ingenuous publisher that of all manuscripts ambitious of becoming printed books the most difficult to judge are those of a humorous aim. "If the humor is really the right kind of humor," said this gentleman, "the book is sure of a paying public; not the proverbial matinée girl only, but the hard-driven business man will read it and chuckle. But I never know exactly how any particular 'humor' book is going to strike them.

FEW NEW WAR BOOKS.

The Japanese-Russian unpleasantness, perhaps on account of the activity of various literary journals in giving their readers lists of the many existing works on the Far East, has not as yet produced many new books. The lesson in the evils of overproduction taught by the Spanish-American war lingers in the minds of most publishers and they are holding back. Some of them, indeed, will reveal any special design to exploit the present war while it is hot. Yet that war has certainly resulted in increased sales, and some times new editions of works dealing directly or indirectly with Russia, China, Japan, and Korea—whether books of travel, of investigation, or in some cases novels. Two or three of the season's novels also have been boomed into appreciably increased sale by the echoes of cannon noise on the other side of the world.

EFFECT OF PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

The Presidential campaign of the current year has not, it appears, seriously affected either the subject matter of Spring books or the volume of the Spring trade in books. Indeed, one is gravely assured that the lateness or earliness of Easter in the calendar year has more effect on sales than such matters as the impending election of a President of this Republic. There are, of course, some books which may be classed as campaign documents—more than one, for instance, on Mr. Roosevelt—but nobody records any noticeable growth of popular demand for books on the political problems the year is concerned with.

Still, again, there is no generally reported "Spring success," though one de-

THE CLASSIFIED LISTS.

The advance announcements of Spring books follow, including those published since Feb. 1, and those to be issued before July 1. The titles have been carefully ar-

From Page's List

SPRING FICTION

Ready April 15

AZALIM

A ROMANCE OF OLD JUDEA

By MARK ASHTON

Author of "SHE STANDS ALONE"

12mo, Decorated Cover, with Colored Frontispiece and Eight Reproductions from rare old prints. $1.50

AZALIM has for its main theme the career of the infamous Jezebel. She is pictured in the beauty of her young womanhood and her dark intrigues and daring ambitions form a sharp contrast to the romance of the shepherd Azalim, who for a time forsakes true love and the God of his fathers to follow the "Painted Woman." The author has succeeded wonderfully in producing the atmosphere of the days of Idolatry before the coming of Christ.

Ready April 25

THE BRIGHT FACE OF DANGER

THE NEW NOVEL

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Author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," etc., etc. Illustrated by H. C. EDWARDS, $1.50.

IN his latest romance Mr. Stephens has written the most stirring tale of his career. It concerns the adventures of the Son of the Seigneur de la Tournoire, made famous in "An Enemy to the King"—and here the author has again written, as only he among modern romancists can write, of fair women and brave men, the gay life of the Chateaux and the dangers of the road, hairbreadth escapes; thrilling rescues and gallant combat.

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Professor Roberts is the master of the literature of Nature and Animal Life. He has caught in a wonderful way the elusive individualities of which he writes. No other writer gives us such marvels of sympathetic art and exact science; none other lures us on with the same rapt devotion to, and keen analysis of, Nature. Critics all agree in giving his work pre-eminence for sympathy, knowledge and literary power.

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REV. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, *Collegiate Reformed Church, N. Y.:* The Yoke will undoubtedly appeal to a large circle of readers.

REV. DR. J. LEWIS PARKS, *Rector of Calvary Church, N. Y.:* The author has in an unusual degree made lifelike the Egyptian past.



The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers.

RUNNING THE RIVER. A Story of Adventure and Success. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

IN THE MICHIGAN LUMBER CAMPS. By Charles Albert Whittier. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company. 50 cents.

A SCHOOL BOY'S DIARY. By Mrs. C. N. B. Marston. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company. $1.

YOUNG EXPLORERS OF THE AMAZON; or, American Boys in Brazil. Fourth volume of the Pan-American Series. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

MARJORIE AND HER PAPA. By Capt. Robert H. Fletcher. Illustrated. Square 12mo. Pp. 97. New York: The Century Company. $1.

THE WONDER BOOK OF HORSES. By James Baldwin. Ten Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 246. New York: The Century Company. 75 cents.

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LITTLE LADS. By Georgo Cary Eggleston, Mary B. Wilkins, Frances A. Humphrey, &c. A Collection of Stories and Poems. Illustrated. Cloth, 4to. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. 75 cents.

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Science.

ESSAYS IN HEREDITY. By Karl Pearson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

IMMUNITY IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES. By Elie Metchnikoff. Illustrated. Royal 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

CAMBRIDGE NATURAL HISTORY SERIES. Nine volumes. Illustrated. Medium 8vo. Vol. VII., "BALANOGLOSSUS," &c., by S. F. Harmer. "ASCIDIANS AND AMPHIOXUS," by W. A. Herdman. "FISHES," by T. W. Bridge and G. A. Boulenger. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net.

HOW TO KNOW THE BUTTERFLIES. By John Henry Comstock. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.25 net.

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GAS AND OIL ENGINE MANAGEMENT. By M. Tervis Bale. A practical guide for users and attendants of gas and oil engines of all kinds. Pp. 154, with index. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

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SIGNS OF LIFE FROM THEIR ELECTRICAL ASPECT. Lectures on Physiology, published under the auspices of the University of London. By Augustus D. Waller. New York: R. F. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

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MY AIR BIRDS. By Annie Bronson Comstock. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50 net.

THE SCIENCE SERIES. Edited by Prof. J. McKeen Cattell and F. N. Scott. 12mo. Vol. VIII., "ELECTRICITY AND MATTER," by J. J. Thomson. Vol. IX., "THE PRINCIPLES OF MATHEMATICS," by Bertrand Russell. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received usually is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"F. M. S.," 48 Bayard Street, New Brunswick, N. J.: "Who is the author of these lines:

"'Yet still from either beach
The roar of flood shall reach,
More audible than speech,
We are she.'?"

They are quoted from the fifth stanza of "America to Great Britain," by Washington Allston, (1779-1843,) the painter-poet, born of a distinguished South Carolina family and closely associated with the beginnings of American literature and art. The poem is included in Stedman's "American Anthology," Page 18. They are familiar to many readers from their inclusion in Coleridge's "Sibylline Leaves," 1817.

"E. G. M.," 790 Gravesend Avenue, Kensington, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I purchase a complete English edition of Guy de Maupassant's short stories?"

Maupassant's works have been recently published in an elaborate English translation published by M. Walter Dunne of this city, in seven volumes. Thirteen of his best tales ("The Necklace," "A Piece of String," "Moonlight," &c.) are collected in one volume under the title of "The Odd Number." (Harper & Brothers, $1.)

"E. S.," Tampa, Fla.: "Kindly tell me something about Thomas Dekker, the Elizabethan dramatist."

Dekker, born in London about 1570, died there about 1641. He was playwright, pamphleteer, and miscellaneous literary hack, and his life was one of constant literary activity. Little is known about him, however. His first work was "Canaan's Calamitie," 1598; his first play was "The Pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus," 1600. Among his other dramatic works are "The Shomaker's Holiday," 1600; "Satiro-Mastix," 1602; "Patient Grissill," 1603; "North-Ward Hoe," 1607; "West-Ward Hoe," 1607; "The Famone History of Sir Thomas Wyat," 1607, &c. His last play which appeared during his life was "The Wonder of a Kingdome," 1636. After his death two others appeared. The most famous of his plays is "Satiro-Mastix; or, The Untrussing of the Humorous Poet," a satirical retaliation on Ben Jonson, who, in his "Poetaster," had introduced him as "Crispinus." He frequently worked with other dramatists—Webster, Middleton, Ford, Massinger, Chettle, &c. His plays were collected in four volumes in 1873, and his non-dramatic works (edited by Grosart) in five volumes 1884-6, but these editions are only to be had from book dealers or at auction. For a selection from his dramatic works see Dekker's "Best Plays," edited by Ernest Rhys, (Mermaid Series, Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

"DANIEL," Westport, Conn.: "Is Robert Pollok's 'Course of Time' read to-day? Can you give me a few facts concerning its author?"

Robert Pollok's "Course of Time," although once universally read, is now almost forgotten. Pollok was born of humble parents at Eaglesham, in Ayrshire, in 1799. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1827 took orders in the Scottish Secession Church. In the same year he published "The Course of Time," and on account of ill-health left Scotland with the intention of proceeding to Italy, but died on his way to Southampton on Sept. 15, 1827.

WILLIAM WILSON, Bardstown, Nelson County, Ky.: "Who is the publisher of the 'Life of Margaret of Navarre'? I was of the opinion that 'Queries' stated that Little, Brown & Co. were the publishers, but this seems to be a mistake."

We were not in error. The memoir of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Queen of Navarre, by A. Mary F. Robinson, (Mme. Duclaux, formerly Mme. Darmesteter,) once issued by Roberts Brothers in their Famous Women Series, has been published by Little, Brown & Co. for several years at $1 and can now be had from them at that price. See Page 34 of their catalogue.

"D. P.," Post Office Box 3, Selwyn, Penn.: "Has Col. T. Allston Brown's 'History of the New York Stage' been published, and, if so, by what firm and at what price?"

Col. Brown's "History of the New York Stage" is published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in three volumes; plain paper copies, $30 each; Japan paper copies, $60 each.

"F. J. N.," 298 Seventh Street, New York City: "Can you tell me anything about Anna Fuller, author of 'A Literary Courtship'? What are her other books?"

Anna Fuller, born in Massachusetts in 1853, is the author of the book mentioned and, of "A Venetian June," "Pratt Portraits," "Peak and Prairie," "One of the Pilgrims," and "Katherine Day," all published by G. P. Putnam's Sons at $1.25 each, with the exception of "Katherine Day," issued at $1.50.

"H. S.," New Orleans, La.: "In reply to the query of A. K. Gibson, Grand Rapids, Mich., in the issue of March 19, I would say that 'Rarahu; or, The Marriage of Loti,' translated by Clara Bell, was published in 1890 by W. S. Gottsberger & Sons of New York City."

"R. P.," Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.: "I have an old book lacking the title page, which seems to have originally been called 'The Religion of an Oath.' Who is its author, and when was it printed?"

This is probably Cotton Mather's tract on profanity, originally printed in Boston in 1719.

"H. H.," 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City: "Kipling alludes several times in 'From Sea to Sea' to a book on India by a man named Ted, but he does not give the name of the book or the full name of the author, merely referring to it as a book full of details that he himself has not space for. Can you give me the name of the book?"

This book is undoubtedly Lieut. Col. James Tod's "Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan; or, The Central and Western Rajpoot States of India," first printed in Madras, India, 1829-32, in two imperial quarto volumes, with a map and fifty-four fine plates of ancient architecture, sculpture, &c., engraved by Finden. It was reissued in 1853, and doubtless there are several [illegible]

"M. E.," Harper, N. Y.: "Who was 'Maria de Dominica'?"

She was Maria Dewen Babcock, born at Medford, Mass., about 1790, and died at Matanzas, Cuba, in 1825. She was of Welsh descent. Her father, a man of refinement, died when she was young and she was educated by a Roman Catholic named Brooks, to whom she was betrothed at the age of fourteen. Her first child, Esther, and Other Poems, appeared in 1820. She became a widow in 1822, went to live with an uncle in Cuba, and at his death inherited his property. She returned to the United States and lived at Hanover, N. H. She visited Europe in 1830, met Robert Southey, and finished writing "Zophiel; or, The Bride of Seven" while at his home in Keswick, the first part having been written in Cuba and published in Boston in 1825. Southey edited the complete poem when it was published in London in 1833, where it excited much attention. It was reprinted in Boston the same year and reprinted in 1834 for the benefit of the Polish exiles. In 1843 she issued for private circulation a semi-autobiographical prose romance, "Idomen; or, The Vale of Yumuri." A new edition of Mrs. Brooks's poems, edited, with a memoir, by Mrs. Z. B. Gustafson, and containing poems previously uncollected, was published in Boston in 1879.

Rev. JOHN B. TABB, St. Charles's College, Ellicott City, Md.: "I have had many gracious replies to my query about 'The Open Door,' by Mrs. Oliphant, and one from 'a lady,' which I cannot acknowledge except through the Queries department."

"CORNELL," '92, 197 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The parody on Longfellow's 'The Bridge,' asked for by Miss France Simons, Box 247, Rochelle, Ill., is probably one which was written at Cornell University by Reinold Weif some time between 1886 and 1892. The parody is said to have been composed while its author was standing on the Cascadilla Bridge entrance to the university. The one stanza that I remember passed current in the Cornell student body for a few years, and may yet be known there. The whole parody, I believe, was possibly printed in The Cornell Era."

"MUSIC," Upper Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y.: "Please inform me concerning the musical novels of Elizabeth Sheppard."

Elizabeth Sheppard's "Charles Auchester," the most famous of novels dealing with musical subjects, was first published in England in 1833. It was dedicated to Disraeli, who is said to have observed that "no greater book will ever be written upon music, and it will one day be recognized as the imaginative classic of that divine art." Seraphael, its leading character, is the author's ideal of Mendelssohn, and other resemblances have been found between its characters and prominent musicians. The best edition of "Charles Auchester" is published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, in two volumes, at $1.50, with an introduction and notes by George P. Upton and two portraits of Mendelssohn. The same house issues Miss Sheppard's other novels, "Counterparts; or, The Cross of Love," edited by Upton, and "Rumonr," edited by Mrs. Spofford, each in two volumes, at $1.50. They deal largely with music. The hero of "Rumour" is supposed to be Beethoven, who appears under the name of Rodomant.

LILLIE E. RUSSELL, 215 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "I inclose herewith a copy of 'In Memoriam,' by George D. Prentice, which is probably the poem on the death of his son, asked for by Mrs. John Cummings, Melrose Plantation, Thomasville, Ga."

We thank our correspondent for her kindness in copying this long poem, which has been forwarded to Mrs. Cummings.

G. MERCER ADAMS, 7 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York City: "A correspondent, 'F. T. H.,' 265 Broadway, New York City, asks in Queries of March 26 for the source of five lines from 'The Meditations of a Hindu Prince.' They are quoted from a poem by Sir Alfred Lyall, K. C. B., who some twenty years ago was Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces of India, wrote a volume of 'Asiatic Studies, Religious and Social,' and a history entitled 'The Rise of the British Dominion in India.' Sir Alfred Lyall is also well known by his study of Tennyson, in the 'English Men of Letters Series,' and by a work on Warren Hastings, in the 'English Men of Action Series,' as well as by his lectures on 'Natural Religion in India,' and by a volume of thoughtful poems. There are twelve stanzas in all in the poem your correspondent is in search of. Possibly the collection in which it appears may be found at Macmillan's; if not, it will be found in a little volume I have before me, issued by Brentano's in 1897, entitled 'Voices of Doubt and Trust,' selected by Volney Streamer."

The poem is included in Lyall's "Verses Written in India," formerly published at $2 by Charles Scribner's Sons, but now out of print in this country. It is given, however, in "Voices of Doubt and Trust," (Brentano's, $1.25,) and also, we find, in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology." Pages 262-3, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50.) A copy of the poem, kindly sent by another correspondent, lacks, unfortunately, the fifth and sixth stanzas.

"A. F.," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Where can I get Schouler's 'History of the United States from the Adoption of the Constitution to the Close of the Civil war?'"

The revised edition is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., in six volumes, at $13.50, (cloth.)

CORA E. MILLER, 95 Knox Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "Did Maria Louise Peel write a sequel to 'The Red-Bridge Neighborhood'?"

No.

Miss AGNES WEED, 159 Front Street, Binghamton, N. Y.: "Will you be kind enough to tell me something about Mrs. Fuller Maitland, the joint author with Sir William Pollock of 'The Etchingham Letters'?"

Mrs. Ella Fuller Maitland, author of "The Etchingham Letters," 1899, (written with Sir Frederick, not Sir William, Pollock,) has also written "Pages from the Day Book of Bethia Hardacre," 1895; "The Saltonstall Gazette," 1896, &c. She published last year "From My Window in Chelsea."

A. MITCHELL, Saranac Lake, N. Y.: "Please give me some information about the author of 'The Lost Cherd.'"

Adelaide Anne Procter, daughter of Bryan Waller Procter, ("Barry Cornwall,") was born in London Oct. 30, 1825. Her early verses were published over the signature of "Mary Bernick" in Charles Dickens's Household Words. She became a Roman Catholic and was indefatigable in charita- [illegible]

"C. V. N.," Quincy Valley, N. Y.: "Who is the author of 'Whispering Wire,' by Jean Aiken, the extract from which is used by Barry Cornwall as one of the mottoes to his 'Poems of Night and Other Moods'?"

Its authorship is uncertain, but the weight of evidence, according to Prof. Knight, is to a poor schoolmistress, Miss Adams, (Mr Adams,) who closed an unfortunate career in an almshouse. She was a native of Greenock and published a volume of her poems by subscription—"Miscellany Poems, by Mrs. Jean Adams," Glasgow, 1734. After a varied career she was admitted to the Glasgow poorhouse as "a poor woman in distress, a stranger who has been wandering about," and died there the next day—April 2, 1765. The song associated with her name was first sung in the streets where it was sold in broadside form in 1772. It was then claimed as hers by some of her former pupils.

MARY MacINTOSH, 352 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City: "It may interest your correspondent, Claribel Waterbury, Whitesborough, N. Y., to know that Mary and Jane Findlater are now publishing in The Ladies' Home Journal a serial story, 'The Affair at the Inn.' Their co-authors are Kate Douglas Wiggin and 'Alice McAuley,' and the book will appear in complete form with Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in the Spring."

"A. A. F.," Albany, N. Y.: "Your answer to the query concerning the books of Jacob Abbott suggested to me the idea to ask if you can tell me where I can purchase or find 'The Franconia Stories' and 'Harper's Story Books.' I remember as a boy with what avidity I read them in the early '50s, and, somewhat as a matter of curiosity and to revive boyish memories, would like to see them again."

The "Franconia Stories" are still published by Harper & Brothers, ten volumes in five, $5, (sold only in sets.) Harper's Story Books," in thirty-six volumes, at 75 cents, or in twelve volumes, at $1.25 each, are issued by the same publishers.

"H. T.," Erie, Penn.: "Who publishes Dr. Buckley's book on Christian Science?"

"Faith Healing, Christian Science, and Kindred Phenomena," (Century Company, $1.25.)

"MASSILLON," Schnectady, N. Y.: "Where can I procure a copy of the sermons of Jean Baptiste Massillon?"

An English translation, in two volumes, at 40 cents each, was recently on the market, (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

L. COOKE, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Who was the author of 'Major Downing's Letters,' a once popular humorous book?"

The book is usually credited to Seba Smith, (1792-1868,) a journalist of Portland, Me., and, after 1842, of New York City, who was very popular as a humorist in the earlier part of his career. Among his other books are "Way Down East; or, Portraitures of Yankee Life," "Powhatan," a metrical romance; "My Thirty Years Out of the Senate," &c.

WILLIAM W. LAWSON, 108 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Is there any edition of Phillips Brooks's sermons in book form?"

His sermons are published by E. P. Dutton & Co. in eight volumes at $1.50 each in cloth, 50 cents each in paper.

"L. L.," Upper Montclair, N. J.: "If 'F. W. H.,' Tarrytown, N. Y., has not yet received a copy of 'Ships at Sea,' by 'Barry Gray,' will you kindly forward the inclosed, which I could not find in Kendrick's 'Our Poetical Favorites,' although Queries said it was to be found there."

The poem will be forwarded to "F. W. H." on receipt of a stamped envelope. It is given in Kendrick's book on Pages 394-5 of the edition we consulted.

"R. A.," Port Jervis, N. Y.: "Where can I find a collection of character sketches of George Washington—the best things which have been written or said about him?"

See William S. Baker's "Character Portraits of Washington, as Delineated by Historians, Orators, and Divines," Philadelphia, 1887. It is still in print, we think. (Robert M. Lindsay, Eleventh and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, $4.)

EDWIN C. WHEAT, 223 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In reply to 'M. D. L.,' New York City, in Appeals to Readers, of March 26, the poem, 'Kentucky Belle,' by Miss Woolson, is to be found in the 'New National Fifth Reader,' published by the American Book Company."

Another correspondent, "Y. B. R.," New York City, sends a copy of "Tiger Lilies," (also asked for by "M. D. L.,") which she attributes to Thomas Balley Aldrich. This will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

Appeals to Readers.

JESSIE F. WHEELER, Box 745, Mechanicsville, N. Y.: "Can any reader give me the name of the author of 'Mr. Rain and Madame Wind,' a juvenile book published about 1864, or tell me where I may procure or consult a copy? Information is wanted regarding a pamphlet issued by Lieut. Derby ('John Phoenix') in response to Jeff Davis's proposed change of army uniforms. Derby's ironical suggestions embodied in this pamphlet nearly cost him his commission. When and where was it published?"

The Rev. JOHN B. TABB, St. Charles's College, Ellicott City, Md.: "I wonder if any one can furnish the rest of the following lines:

"'Did you ever see the devil with his wooden
spade and shovel,
Did you ever see the devil with his booteen on?'

"The metre, so far as I know, is unique."

DE WITT MILLER, Post-Office Drawer 1,251, Philadelphia, Penn.: "'Harrington,' (a novel,) published in Boston in 1860 by Thayer & Eldridge, had at the end of the volume an advertisement of Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' followed by this: 'Also, in preparation, "The Banner at Day-Break," a handsome volume of about 200 pages. Contents: Banner at Day-Break, Washington's First Battle, Quadres, The Ox-Tamer, Poemet, Mannahatta, Sonnets, &c.' Was this announced volume of Whitman's ever published?"

GEORGE C. ANDREWS, 130 West Main Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the following lines, and where can I find the complete poem? The first verse is substantially as follows:

"'Driven to despair by the pangs of starvation,
Is it a crime in living, half dead,
To take from another in far better station
That which would get you a small piece of
bread?'"

The New York Times Book Exchange

A department will be opened under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per word per insertion. (The will be averaged.)

No advertisement of less than fourteen (14) words accepted.

Advertisers may have their mail directed care The New York Times, and it will be forwarded if not called for.

WANTED—BY ANDERSON, 96 5TH Ave., N. Y., Henderson's Life Jackson, Vols. 46 Electrical World, Stone's Sir William Johnson, Campbell's Tryon County, Books on Tryon County, Fulton, Johnstown; Mohawk Valley, Walter Brandt; Disney—Social Life England; Life William Black—Allibone's Dictionary, Poole's Index Abridged, Harper's Book Facts, Lippincott's Gazetteer, Who's Who, 1901; Smith's Classical Dictionary, Stedman's Victorian Anthology, Stedman's Library Literature, Mackenzie Arctic Voyage, Johnson's Nile Exploration, Swinton's Decisive Battles, Bain's Scandinavia, Spear's Mississippi Valley, Lodge's Revolution, Vol. I.; Janvier's Dutch Founding New York, Wilson's American People, James's Grand Canyon, Marriott's Modern Italy, Crawford's Ava Roma, McClure's Recollections, Trowbridge's Own Story, Howells's Letters Home, Catalogue 5,000 Books for sale.

P. K. FOLEY, 14 BEACON ST., BOSTON, will pay good prices for early writings of Aldrich, Bryant, Burroughs, Cooper, Emerson, Fiske, Harte, Hawthorne, Lanier, Longfellow, Lowell, Motley, Parkman, Parsons, Payne, Pike, Poe, Simms, Thoreau, Whitman, Whittier, and other prominent American authors. American periodicals previous to 1850, especially Amateur, 1830; Atlantic Magazine, 1824; Collegian, 1890; Dial, 1841-44; Club Room, 1820; Harvardiana, 1835-38; Idle Man, 1821; Thespian Mirror, 1805; Pioneer, 1843; Garland, Auburn, 1825; Harbinger, 1845-48; Polyanthos, 1806-14; Present, 1845-44; Yankee, 1827-28. American annuals previous to 1850, especially Atlantic Souvenir, 1826-29; Talisman, 1827-30; Token, 1828-38; Youth's Keepsake, 1831-38. Also autographs or manuscripts of American authors.

FOR SALE—BARRIE'S ASTRAL EDITION of the Bibliophilists' Library, both series; Zola; Realists and Romancists; Dumas's Celebrated Crimes; Balzac; Shakespeare; George Sand; Ainsworth; Historical Memoirs; Hugo—Japan paper copies, low numbers—and Moliere. Holland paper. All are bound in full levant; etchings in two states. Also Edition Definitive of Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, d'Artagnan edition Dumas; Champrossy edition Daudet; Edition des Amateurs Eugene Sue, all full levant bindings. In perfect conditions, most of the volumes in publishers' wrappers, entirely unopened. For sale singly or as a lot. No reasonable offer refused. For full descriptive list address John R. Young, Evening Post, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE.—A FILE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS from Nov. 5, 1898, to Dec. 27, 1903, (lacking Feb. 3, 1900.) Address R. A. E., 132 Nohle St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE BOOK EXCHANGE

Striking Result From an Advertisement in The New York Times Saturday Review.

Port Chester, New York, March 30, 1904.

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Yours truly,
(Signed.) Magazine of American History.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

THOMAS E. WATSON, particularly remembered by his "Life of Napoleon" and "Story of France," if not on account of the controversy aroused by his "Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," has written a novel which will be published in the late Spring by D. Appleton & Co. It will be called "Bethany: A Study and a Story of the Old South," and its author says it "comes straight from the heart of a Southern gentleman."

Henry Norman, M. P., has written for the May number of The Century an article on "The British Parliament from the Inside," which is timely apropos of Mr. Chamberlain's advocacy of protection. André Castaigne has made the drawings.

Myrtle Reed, author of "Love Letters of a Musician," "The Spinster Book," and "Lavender and Old Lace," has a new novel almost completed, being written, it is said, along the lines of the last-named book. It will be called "The Master's Violin."

Robert Morse Lovett of the Chicago University, who collaborated with William Vaughn Moody in a "History of English Literature," has written a novel entitled "Richard Gresham," which The Macmillan Company has secured for publication.

The first installment, 50,000 words, of Hall Caine's new novel has been received by his American publishers, D. Appleton & Co. "The Prodigal Son" will include 120,000 words in all, and will be brought out in the Autumn after a serial run in a magazine, arrangements with which are being completed. By those who have seen the first part it is said to be the most highly dramatic piece of work that has hitherto come from this author's pen. The theme has to do with the elemental passions, and the scenes are laid in Iceland, Paris, and London.

It is not generally known perhaps by the readers of Arthur J. Burdick's serious book, "Mystic Mid-regions," that the author has written much verse which has found favor in the West and may occasionally be seen in the most exclusive Eastern magazines.

F. Marion Crawford, who sails for his Italian home April 10, will complete his new novel, dealing with modern Roman and Sicilian life, at Sorrento. His biography of Pope Leo XIII., written with the later assistance of a certain Italian nobleman high in Vatican circles, is now receiving final revision. Mr. Walter Littlefield recently received a communication from Gen. Ponsio Vaglia of King Victor Emmanuel's household, in which were conveyed the personal thanks of his Majesty to Mr. Crawford for his letter in defense of Italy and Italians published a few weeks ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Max Pemberton, author of "The Gold Wolf," "A Garden of Swords," &c., has a new story with Dadd, Mead & Co., entitled "Beatrice of Venice." The action is amid the exciting scenes that preceded the surrender of Venice to Napoleon. A Frenchman's life was worth little to the Venetians at that time. The Comte de Joyeuse was marked for death and hunted by assassins. He was helped by Beatrice, a Venetian Princess, who loved him, and later he aided her to flee from the city. They came to Napoleon's headquarters, and in his train they played a part in some of the incidents of his campaign. The book will be illustrated.

John Lane will issue Gilbert K. Chesterton's new romance, "The Napoleon of Notting-hill," April 22. The illustrations are by W. Graham Robertson. The story is laid in London a hundred years hence. It relates the rise of the Borough of Notting-hill, owing to the military and administrative ability of its provost.

Major C. E. Dutton, United States Army, after much delay in his literary work on account of active service, is now bringing rapidly to conclusion a new volume for G. P. Putnam's Sons' Science Series. It will be entitled "Earthquakes: The New Seismology."

In his new book, "Kwaidan: Stories and Studies of Strange Things," Lafcadio Hearn deals with ghosts, goblins, fairies, and sprites, with here and there an adventure into the field of unrefined supernaturalism. The book has two illustrations from drawings by Keichi Takinouchi. Mr. Hearn for many years has lived in the Island Empire, and has a Japanese wife. He is an honorary member of the Japan Society of London, and from 1896 to 1903 was lecturer on English literature in the Imperial University at Tokio.

Frank M. Chapman, the ornithologist and writer on nature subjects, is completing a work about all the wide family of warblers in America (the little birds that sometimes even bewilder naturalists themselves,) in which not only the male bird will be shown, but the female and young as well. The work is now appearing serially in Bird Lore.

Maurice Hewlett's new romance, "The Queen's Quair," will be published in May by the Macmillan Company.

Egerton R. Young, whose recent books, "My Dogs in the Northland" and "Algonquin Indian Tales," have attained some popularity, has sailed from San Francisco to Australia, where he expects to remain six months. From there he goes to Ceylon, India, Egypt, and Palestine, returning by way of Greece, Italy, and England. In England Dr. Young will probably lecture for some months. Just now he has in press at the Fleming H. Revell Company "Nabuna," a tale of Indian lovers, which pictures Indian life.

Henry C. Rowland, author of "Sea Scamps" and popular short stories, has gone to South Africa for a two months' outing of hunting and exploration. Dr. Rowland, who, by the way, will have a story in the May McClure's, is a natural vagabond, and has fairly encompassed the globe in his wanderings.

Eugène André, the orchid hunter for Walter Rothschild, has written a volume entitled "A Naturalist in the Guianas," being the narrative of perilous travels on an unexplored tributary of the Orinoco. The book will be prefaced by Dr. J. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society of London. It will be brought out by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Among the many authors sailing very shortly for Europe will be Frederick O. Bartlett, whose novel, "Joan of the Alley," is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

J. M. Stimson, the Boston writer, has gone abroad. Before leaving he completed a story for McClure's which pictures The Hub deserted by man, an Eden of beast, bird, and bug which its Adam had wished for and feared.

Albert Bigelow Paine will have in the May Scribner an article entitled "The Eagles of the Harbor," in which he describes the busy river tugs that course about the shores and harbor of New York City, on regular missions of towing service, or escorting craft through the uncertain waters of Hellgate, or "pooey hunting," which means "hooking on to odd jobs at any price." Mr. Paine spent some time on the tugboats, and he describes the varied duties and vicissitudes of the tugman's rough river life. H. R. Child, who accompanied the author, has made the illustrations.

Mrs. Mary Austin, author of "The Land of Little Rain," has just completed a romance of old California, to which she gave the title "Isidro." Mrs. Austin recently declared a lecture in Los Angeles on "Nature Study" that such study as this said that the truth of what is seen in nature is that which is necessary for one to catch the suggestion of what is seen, and may be called "Nature Awareness."

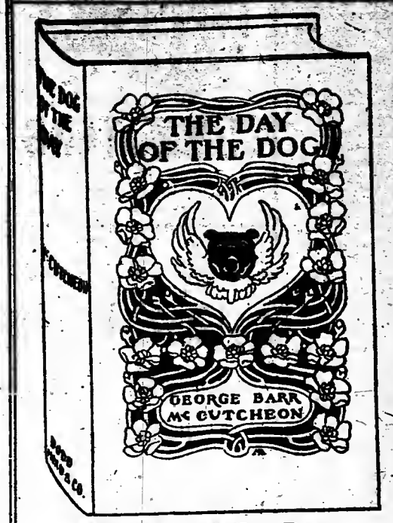
Thomas Nelson Page, after completing a series of articles on the negro problem for McClure's, has gone to California on a pleasure trip.

In his forthcoming book on Russia, to be published very soon by G. P. Putnam's Sons, Wolf von Schierbrand incidentally relates a discovery he made while traveling in that country. In Astrakhan, on the shooting and friendship club of the month of the Volga, and beside the crowning fish, he found not only caviar, but pressed, the choicest and most delicate caviar in the world. [illegible] the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

APRIL

1904

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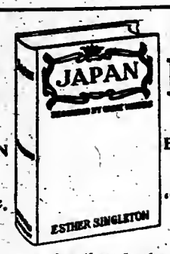


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VOL. LIII...NO. 16,925. C NEW YORK. SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1904.—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SLAUGHTER IN TIBET ROUSES ENGLAND

Possibility That Col. Younghusband May Be Recalled.

TROUBLE WITH RUSSIA FEARED

Liberal Newspapers Characterize the Occurrence as One of the Worst Blots in England's History.

LONDON, April 2.—The slaughter in Tibet has roused much feeling in Great Britain, and it is possible that Col. Younghusband will not be allowed to proceed further with the expedition. He has seventy-five miles more to travel before he reaches Gyangste, where he has been ordered to stop and parley before actually demanding entrance into ancient Lhassa, distant another 160 miles. In any case it can be taken for granted that the Government will do everything in its power to prevent a repetition of the bloody scene at Guru.

The extreme Liberal papers characterize the slaughter as one of the worst blots on the history of England. The Daily News declares that no more "wanton or discreditable business has been brewed by our pro-Consuls in India since the time of Lord Lytton." Other papers of the same political views describe Col. Younghusband's mission as another Jameson raid.

There is general apprehension that it may lead to complications with Russia. The last thing the British public wants at the present moment is another war, and what is most dreaded is a rise in the income tax, at a time when the taxpayer is nervously waiting to see how he will be called on to pay off the national deficit.

VIEWS OF GOVERNMENT ORGANS.

The Government organs, while expressing the regret felt in official circles that such an event occurred at this moment, reiterate Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's assurances to Russia that Great Britain has no intention of annexing Tibet. The text of those who defend Col. Younghusband's action is Lord Lansdowne's statement in the House of Lords that all Great Britain desires is a new convention with the Tibetans and with China as the suzerain power of Tibet.

The Opposition, however, points out that China has repeatedly protested against the strength of the escort with which this "political mission" is accompanied, and declares that, as a matter of fact, Great Britain is now at war, not with Tibet, but with China, thereby endangering China's neutrality toward Russia and Japan and risking the peace of the world.

This extreme view is ridiculed in official circles, where the case of Cuba is instanced as a parallel. It is held in Downing Street that Tibet, by refusing trade privileges, returning official letters unopened, and not respecting boundary rights, has become as dangerous a neighbor to the Indian Empire as Cuba in her unrest was to the United States.

Much stress naturally is laid on the fact that the regrettable bloodshed was only due at first to a hostile act emanating from the Tibetans, but this defense is not likely to have much weight in the agitation which the Liberal Party doubtless will foster against the motive that prompted the expedition. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy of India, is soon likely to share with Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, the bitter personal hostility aroused among the opponents of the Government by the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal. In the minds of the masses who have shown in the bye elections that they have lost faith in the present Government the slaughter at Guru is likely to be considered as a stain on Lord Curzon's administration which only the defeat of the responsible Ministers can wipe out. The Indian Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, the least popular member of Mr Balfour's Cabinet, will again be in hot water as the Minister who must explain to Parliament.

Lord Curzon's recent speech at Calcutta, which St. Petersburg dispatches say has created so much feeling, was not warmly welcomed here, and at the time it was thought he had indulged in a dangerous wealth of Oriental imagery suitable for the consumption of native Princes, but eminently unfitted for perusal at St. Petersburg and Paris, in view of Great Britain's determination not to be involved in the Far Eastern struggle.

SOUGHT TO KEEP PLANS QUIET.

The Government has done everything in its power to belittle and keep quiet its plans in regard to Tibet. Indeed, if the war between Japan and Russia had come earlier it is quite likely that the Tibet expedition would have been postponed. Though apparently Col. Younghusband's mission is mainly aimed at destroying alleged Russian influences in Tibet, this is not regarded as vital when compared with the paramount importance of keeping clear of the Russo-Japanese war.

It is not regarded as likely that serious international complications will follow this affair, but China's action in the matter will be rather anxiously awaited. The Russian Minister at Peking is not expected to let the incident pass without drawing some comparisons that will scarcely be favorable to British policy toward the Chinese Government.

In the meantime Col. Younghusband's escort is prepared for all eventualities, and if the step is considered advisable the force is probably quite strong enough to reach Lhassa, and there establish such control of affairs as might be considered necessary.

For this emergency, which scarcely seems likely to crop up, Gen. Kitchener, a master of detail and transportation, personally supervised the fitting out of the command of Col. Macdonald, which is escorting Col. Younghusband, the political agent of the Indian Government.

PARIS, April 2.—The British advance in Tibet is attracting widespread attention here, the general view being that it is due mainly to Russia's preoccupation in the Far East. The officials are inclined to share this opinion. One of the Ambassadors said to-day:

"It is manifest that Russia's hands being tied gives Great Britain an opportunity to advance in Tibet. As part of the same diplomacy Great Britain is re-establishing friendly relations with France, thus neutralizing any French opposition to the Tibetan programme."

FLOWER OF TIBET'S ARMY DEAD

So Huddled Together That They Could Not Fight the Sikhs.

TUNA, Tibet, April 2.—The Tibetan General, the whole of his personal escort, and five high Lhassa officials were among the hundreds killed in the fighting of March 31 at Guru.

The small British losses are accounted for by the fact that the Tibetans were so huddled together that the majority were unable either to use their swords or to fire. The swordsmen in the front rank could not reach the Sikhs, who had fixed bayonets, while the men in the middle of the mob could not reach the enemy, but many of them probably killed each other in the mad excitement.

The scene recalled old-time fights in cockpits, the grim, determined faces of the Tibetans, lighted with fierce savagery, expressing contempt for the Sikhs, whom they outnumbered six or seven to one.

When the Lhassa General fired the first shot the Tibetans, with wild shouts, drew their swords, fired their matchlocks, and surged forward in all directions. About a dozen swordsmen made a desperate rush in the direction of Col. Macdonald and a small knot of officers. Four Tibetans attacked Mr. Candler, the correspondent of The London Daily Mail, but Col. Macdonald seized a rifle and shot down two of them at a few yards and another officer killed the other two, thus saving Mr. Candler's life.

These of the Tibetans who tried to climb the wall were met with a terrible magazine rifle fire, but they did not falter, those behind springing over the heaps of dead and continuing the fight until riddled with bullets. When finally the Tibetans retired they tramped back slowly and steadily, though followed by a hail of bullets. A mountain battery was brought into action and tore the retreating lines with shrapnel. A terrible trail of dead and dying marked the line of march.

At length the last wounded, limping Tibetan turned the corner, some 400 yards from the scene of the grim tragedy where the best of the Tibetan Army had perished.

The wounded were attended by surgeons and men from the British force, whose attentions were gratefully received, though without a show of cringing, the wounded men preserving an attitude of proud independence.

The General killed belonged to one of the most influential families at Lhasss. Among the identified dead was found the body of the most truculent Lhassa Lama, well known to the political officers. All the Tibetan prisoners have now been released. A British force is occupying Guru, where the telegraph line is being extended.

The fighting will not alter the political aspect of the mission, which is going to Gyangtse, as had been arranged. Col. Younghusband has not received any communication since the fight from either Chinese or Tibetan officials.

RUNAWAY MAY CAUSE DEATH.

One Man Probably Fatally Hurt in Second Avenue Accident.

One man was injured, perhaps fatally, and another was bruised terribly, yesterday afternoon, as a result of a collision between two wagons that occurred at Sixth Street and Second Avenue. Max Kohnes is the man who is expected to die and Frank McNulty is the one whose injuries are not so serious. Kohnes is in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull, a broken jaw, and serious internal injuries. Both are employes of the New York Fire Department.

Kohnes was the driver of the Fire Department wagon and McNulty was a cable splicer. They had been in the southern part of the city repairing some of the fire boxes and were on their way to Fire Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street.

The other wagon was bound south and was driven by Samuel Liebowitz, employed by Abraham Greenberg, a dealer in candy supplies, at 82 Clinton Street. Kohnes's horse behaved all right all the way up Chrystie Street and was proceeding leisurely along Second Avenue, when just as he arrived at the south end of Fifth Street the horse became frightened for some reason or other, and before Kohnes could subdue him had the bit between his teeth and was dashing like mad up the avenue.

Coming down Second Avenue was the Greenberg truck. Liebowitz, the driver, had hardly time to realize the danger of a collision before the Fire Department wagon was right upon him. He managed, however, to pull his wagon a little out of the path of the runaway horse, thus saving himself from injury, although one of the shafts of the Fire Department wagon struck his horse in the breast, seriously injuring the animal.

When Kohnes's horse was within about ten feet of the Greenberg wagon the left rein suddenly snapped, and the horse was pulled violently to the right, Kohnes himself falling forward. As Kohnes fell McNulty grabbed him and tried to pull him back, but he was too late, for at that moment the wagons crashed together, and both Kohnes and he were thrown to the ground directly underneath the wagon, which rolled over them.

The injured men were removed to a drug store on the corner, where their injuries were attended to, pending their transfer to Bellevue.

A great crowd gathered at the scene of the accident, and Capt. McDermott of the Fifth Street Station, who commanded the reserves that were called out, said he had never seen so many children massed together in one spot before.

ACCUSE BLAIR'S SECRETARY.

Warrant Charges Him with Obtaining Money on False Pretenses.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—James T. Roberts, who was secretary and confidential clerk for the late James L. Blair when Blair was General Counsel for the World's Fair, and who gave the revelations to the Grand Jury which led to indictments against Blair on the charge of forgery, Blair's death from collapse following, is sought by Deputy Sheriffs who have a warrant charging him with obtaining property under false pretenses.

It is charged that Roberts claimed to have money in a Memphis bank in charge of his brother, William F. Roberts, and secured property by giving a sight draft on the bank. The draft, it is alleged, came back dishonored.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship La Touraine, from Havre, was east of Fire Island at 11:35 last night.

PARKER TALKS WITH DEMOCRATS HERE

Hill's Plan for Instructed Delegation May be Abandoned.

TO ENFORCE THE UNIT RULE

Parker, Cleveland and Hill May Speak at the Manhattan Club's Annual Dinner.

Judge Alton B. Parker was present at a lunch and conference held at the Manhattan Club yesterday afternoon, at which Justice Charles H. Truax and Harry D. Macdona were conferees among others. Immediately following the breaking up of the conference Judge Parker hastened away from the city, to which he had come to attend the funeral of the son of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

All the conferees seemed loath to mention a word of what occurred at the club, but after a time Justice Truax gave a line on what might be expected very soon of the adherents of Judge Parker. This developed in an answer he gave to a question regarding the attitude of Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall.

"What about Mr. Murphy's assertion that he was hostile to instruction of the seventy-eight New York State Democratic delegates?" was asked.

"It won't be necessary to instruct," said Justice Truax quickly.

Astute politicians declared last night, when told of this answer, that the intention of David B. Hill to force the instruction of the New York delegates for Judge Parker had been given up, following the interchange of views between the prospective candidate and some of the Governors of the Manhattan Club.

Senator McCarren, when seen at the Hoffman House, said: "The nomination of Judge Parker is assured—it's a cinch." It seemed that the Brooklyn leader was unusually enthusiastic over the prospect of Judge Parker's nomination.

When Justice Truax was asked what he meant by his statement, "It won't be necessary to instruct," he continued:

"It will be remembered that the New York delegates were not instructed in 1884. John Kelly, leader of Tammany Hall, was bitterly opposed to instruction of the New York delegates, whereas David B. Hill was as strongly in favor of their instruction for Gov. Cleveland.

"Kelly's views prevailed, but when the roll was called at the convention with reference to the unit rule it was readopted.

"John Kelly didn't object at that time, and I feel very sure Leader Murphy will not object to the time-honored Democratic unit rule."

When it was learned that one of the purposes of the conference was to discuss arrangements for the coming annual dinner of the Manhattan Club, the question "What are the probabilities of Judge Parker speaking at that dinner?" was asked.

"Why, Judge Parker is not in politics," answered Justice Truax quickly.

"Well, he pretty soon will be, won't he?" was the next question.

At this Justice Truax became less and less communicative. He said Judge Parker would be one of the honored guests and also one of the speakers. Judge Parker is a member of the Manhattan Club. Besides Judge Parker, Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill will speak.

That the meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the dinner was held primarily for the purpose of ascertaining Judge Parker's wishes with respect to this dinner was conceded. That this dinner will bring Judge Parker more into the political limelight than ever before, and that it will very probably result in presenting his views on public questions more fully before the country than they are at present known is understood to be the likely programme.

When Senator McCarren was asked whether it would not mark the launching of Judge Parker's boom for the Democratic nomination, the Senator observed that the boom had been launched long ago, so far as he knew, but that this would be a "relaunching."

It was declared in political circles last night that Leader Murphy would be granted the concession of non-instruction, in exchange for which he will be expected to be amiably amenable to the unit rule. In short, that ex-Senator Hill is playing the same game he played in 1884, and at which he won, despite the outburst of John Kelly at Chicago to the effect that Cleveland could not and should not be nominated, and if he was, he could never carry New York, and consequently could not be elected.

ROOT MAY RUN FOR GOVERNOR.

Odell Said to be More Favorable to His Candidacy—Convention Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Odell returned to Albany to-day from his talk with Senator Platt, and is understood to be in a more friendly mood toward the suggestion of the candidacy of Elihu Root for Governor than has heretofore been his. If the nomination should be offered to Mr. Root it is not expected that Mr. Root would stand on his declaration that he would not again enter public life. It is held that he could not afford to refuse a call to lead his party in the State campaign.

As a result of the Governor's conference with Senator Platt, there is now a harmonious understanding between the two with regard to the selection of the officers for the Republican State Convention.

The custom of having a member of the Legislature for temporary Chairman and a member of Congress for permanent Chairman will be followed this year.

Senator Platt and the Governor talked over several names for the places of permanent and temporary Chairman of the convention, and the Senator left it to the Governor to see the men upon whom they agreed as acceptable and tender the honors.

The Presidential electors-at-large and alternates will not be decided upon at the conference which will be held between the Senator and the Governor in New York Saturday, but their selection will be left to the State Convention.

It is said to be the intention of the Republican organization in New York to select a number of men of National reputation to go as delegates to the National convention from the City of New York. Among those whose selection has been decided upon in advance are Cornelius N. Bliss and Elihu Root.

DUTCH KILL 541 ACHINESE.

Attacking Column's Losses Three Killed and 25 Wounded.

AMSTERDAM, April 2.—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Kota Raja, Island of Sumatra, to-day announced that a column of Dutch troops operating in Achin (Northern Sumatra) engaged a strong, intrenched body of Achinese in the Gajocloeas district with the result that 541 Achinese were killed. The Dutch lost three men killed and had twenty-five wounded.

The war between the Dutch and the Achinese has been going on for thirty years. Late last year, however, the impression prevailed that the rebellion was at an end, owing to a decisive victory that the Dutch gained at that time, and in which they captured a number of the leaders of the insurgent forces.

In 1898 the military policy of the Dutch in Achin was changed to one more vigorous. They had been acting on the defensive and were exposed to frequent surprises, and while they were successful as a general rule in repelling the attacks, the subjugation of the territory proceeded very slowly. On adopting aggressive tactics they made frequent incursions into the Achinese territory, and in this way gained possession of the valley that connects Northern Sumatra with the eastern coast, which has been the field of the principal operations.

In this campaign the Dutch captured eight important forts of the Achinese, including their principal stronghold, Batoeilik. They followed this up early in 1901 by storming Pajaruebec on the west bank of the Pedri, the Government troops killing seventy-seven of the Achinese and driving the rest into the river. In August of the same year the claimant to the Sultanate was discovered, but succeeded in making his escape.

OHIO TOWNS IN PERIL.

17,600-Acre Reservoir Breaking Its Banks—Alarm at St. Mary's.

ST. MARY'S, Ohio, April 2.—Great alarm was caused here to-day by a strong southwest gale that dashed the waters against the eastern bank of the Grand Reservoir in its weakest places. The water broke through at different places, but not in an uncontrollable manner in any one place. Every little leak or overflow was at once taken in charge by a gang of men.

Every able-bodied man in this city and vicinity has been employed along the banks of the reservoir, and preparations have been made for a general alarm at a moment's notice, as this city would be overwhelmed by the lake of 17,000 acres in the event of a break. It is estimated that a bad break would submerge the southern part of St. Mary's with from eight to ten feet. The lowest part of South St. Mary's is vacated.

A call was issued this evening by the Canal Superintendent here for volunteers to take the places of the men working on the banks of the reservoir, who are now exhausted. The situation continues critical, the banks being washed through in many places.

Word has reached here that the water in the waste weir near Celina is 90 feet wide and 17 inches deep. While that is flooding the farm lands and washing out the railways, it is relieving the situation along the eastern banks in the weakest places.

PIQUA, Ohio, April 2.—Warning has been received here by telephone that the west bank of the Lewiston Reservoir has broken. The residents of East Piqua, which is submerged, have been ordered by the police to vacate their homes and go to a place of safety.

ACCIDENT SAVES HER LIFE.

Mrs. Goodman Thrown from Carriage, Escapes Death from Train.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 2.—Mrs. Samuel Goodman, wife of Samuel Goodman of the New York Central Railroad, had a narrow escape from death this morning while driving near the railroad station at Irvington.

Just as the vehicle was approaching the railroad crossing the harness broke, upsetting the wagon within a few feet of the tracks. The horse broke loose and was crossing the tracks as an express train dashed by, killing it instantly. Mrs. Goodman was not seriously hurt. Had not the wagon upset she probably would have been killed.

RAN AWAY ON NEW BRIDGE.

Many Lives Imperiled, Bicyclist Upset, and a Policeman Dragged.

An exciting runaway, imperiling many lives, occurred last night on the new Williamsburg Bridge. Several persons who got in the path of the runaway were more or less hurt, but declined medical aid. It was shortly before 6 o'clock when a team driven by Joseph Rosenblatt, twenty-five years old, of 262 Boerum Street, Williamsburg, took fright at the tooting of a whistle of a passing steamer, and, taking the bit in their teeth, started along the structure at a mad gallop, with Rosenblatt pulling for dear life on the reins.

He would probably have succeeded in getting control of the team had not one of the traces broke. In the centre of the river span the team ran into a dozen men and boys just ahead. Several in the party were knocked down and trampled on, but escaped serious injury.

Morris Mappen, twenty-five years old, of 201 Clinton Street, was on a bicycle, and tried to put on speed to get out of the way of the team. He lost his pedals and his wheel ran against the side railing of the bridge, knocking him off and injuring him severely. Between Bedford and Driggs Avenues Rosenblatt was pitched off his seat, and two wheels passed over his ankles.

A short distance further on Policeman Eckert of the Bedford Avenue Station seized one of the horses by the head, and as he did so he lost his footing and was dragged along for a dozen yards before he regained his feet. When opposite the first tollgate the horse Eckert had a grip on fell, and it pulled down the other runaway. Eckert fell on top of the horses.

Rosenblatt was carried to the police signal box at the entrance to the bridge, from where a call for an ambulance was sent to the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Shanks found that Rosenblatt was severely hurt and wanted to remove him to the hospital, but the man refused to go and asked to be taken home. The bravery of Eckert was called to the attention of Police Captain Driscoll, who will make a special report of it to the Police Commissioner.

The Best Highball
is made from Usher's Scotch. Why? Because it has age, quality, and flavor.—Adv.

$66,000,000 IN IT, FRAUD, TOO—LAWSON

Meaning Copper?—Warned to Take Standard Oil Medicine.

PERJURY IN THE GAS CASE

So Lawson Is Now Willing to Tell in Court What He Knows About a Certain Big Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 2.—Thomas W. Lawson issued a statement to-day regarding the developments in the Boston Gas Consolidation suit, in which he says that he would have been well within the truth had he estimated the profits of a certain deal in which he and H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company were interested at $66,000,000 instead of at $46,000,000. Presumably, this was the Amalgamated Copper deal.

The Boston financier goes on to describe, at least by inference, the financing of the copper deal as "a record in high finance which for geometrical crookedness has never been equaled."

Mr. Lawson also states that witnesses in the Gas case have deliberately perjured themselves. He himself, he added, had been warned before going on the stand not to balk at "taking his medicine," as all others in Standard Oil history had taken theirs. Mr. Lawson declares he has been shuddering for his friends ever since the Amalgamated Copper flotation, and that he foresaw the exploitation of years of "accumulated germination of fraud and corruption."

The statement issued by Mr. Lawson begins by quoting another one issued by him on March 4 in which he said, among other things:

"In my opinion, starting with yesterday's first day in court, the public will be privileged to witness a series of flashlight pictures, to which, for flashlighting generally, the United States Shipbuilding fandango will look like a midnight silhouette."

Mr. Lawson then continues:

"The press at once construed what I said as meaning that at the trial of the gas case there would be startling revelations. I only intended to say that the Gas case would be the first step in a series of revelations which would by the time the last one was reached show to the public a most ominous condition of affairs, to which the United States Shipbuilding episode would appear insignificant.

"The present Gas case is one in which I was interested only as a witness, and I had no idea I was going to kick up such a furor. As I had been subpoenaed, I knew when my turn came I was to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"But as I knew the truth would be confined to the things closely related to this suit, I did not see how this case could develop into a startling lid-lifter, although I did know that others which would immediately follow could not proceed far without the years of accumulated germination of fraud and corruption blowing the lid and the receptacle to which it was attached so far into space that it would require the passing of the present generation and the coming of new ones before any new lid could be so snugly adjusted to a new receptacle as to allow any kind of public plundering fermentation.

"Of course, as I sat day after day in the courtroom for four weeks and listened to samples of perjury new to a Massachusetts Supreme Court, I was compelled to a conclusion that the first leg of what had been started as a tuning-up contest was, because of the rawness developed, liable to be advanced to the second or third round of a real lid-raising set-to before reaching one of those natural sobering-down, halting places, which usually bring the high priests of lofty finance back to earth and dollars.

"When I was informed, before going on the stand, that it would be fatal for me to balk at taking my medicine, as all others in the history of 'Standard Oil' had taken theirs, I knew that my conclusion was correct—that what had been intended as an ordinary incident in high finance had really developed into an extraordinary accident.

"At the present time—that is, during the pendency of this suit, it is only meet for me to say it is no affair of mine how it ends. It is my affair how the many suits which will immediately follow this one will end.

"My friends and the public may rest assured I appreciate more than any one else the step I have been compelled to take, and I have only taken it after a calm and honest review of all the conditions. What I have done I have done with my eyes open, and with full knowledge of the situation's strength and weakness.

"Yet, knowing what I do, I would shudder for any friend who stood to-day where I stand, but—well, I have been shuddering so continuously for my friends since the Amalgamated flotation that I have forgotten how to shudder for myself. There are a few things I owe to my friends and clients to touch on in this brief say-so.

"On the witness stand I spoke of a deal whereby $46,000,000 profits had been made. Immediately are spread before the public the details of what I meant. These details are so far from the facts as to only mislead and confuse those who read them. I will give these details when on the witness stand, not before.

"Much comment has been made at the tremendousness of the amount. I will say if I had put it at even $66,000,000 I would have been well inside the truth, and, by the bye, the public should keep in mind that all the statements I made on the witness stand were made under oath in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

"The thousands of holders of Amalgamated who have a right to look to me for advice and protection may rest assured that nothing can possibly grow out of this affair which will damage their holdings or hurt any good coppers.

"If the aggregation of business men who to-day control Amalgamated, and they are the most powerful and able of any in the world, continue to hold control over the coming annual election, the stock should, in the meantime, advance materially. If these gentlemen should find they had parted with control to the real owners, these real owners may rest assured that they can draw a legitimate one extra dividend of $50 per share from funds other than those coming from the sale of copper.

"They will discover upon assuming the management, and the investing and speculating public of America and Europe may feel easy, that only good can come from any fair, honest, and systematic retracing of a record in high finance which for geometrical crookedness has never been equaled."

PUZZLED BY KAISER'S MALADY.

Physicians Differ as to What Ails Him—Other German Rulers Ill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 2.—While foreign newspaper reports of the condition of the Kaiser's health are exaggerated, they have a basis of truth.

I learn from a reliable source that leading medical authorities differ as to just what is the matter with him, but in order to check any possible existing inherited tendencies advised his present trip.

The health of three other German monarchs, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Baden, and the King of Saxony, also causes concern.

Prince Leopold, who has been Regent of Bavaria since 1886, is eighty-three years of age and has been in precarious health for some time. Grand Duke Frederick William of Baden is only five years his junior. He has been ruler of the duchy since 1852. He succeeded his father as Regent in lieu of his brother, Louis II., who died in 1858, when Prince Frederick assumed the Grand Ducal title. Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, is also a septuagenarian, having been born in 1832.

OPERATION ON MRS. G. J. GOULD.

She is Said to be Out of Danger and Soon May Go to Lakewood.

Mrs. George J. Gould, who has been spending the greater part of the Winter in Lakewood, is now recovering from the effects of an operation, said to have been for appendicitis, which took place last Wednesday at the Gould residence, 857 Fifth Avenue.

The operation was performed by Dr. William B. Anderton of 34 West Forty-seventh Street, Mr. Gould's family physician, who was assisted by Dr. Fellowes Dsvis, Jr., of 58 West Forty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Gould was reported last night to be getting along nicely with an excellent prospect of being able to return to Lakewood within two or three weeks.

Mrs. Gould had suffered intermittently for a year or more from inflammation in the region of the appendix, and each attack was more painful than the one preceding it. Her physician informed her that an operation, sooner or later, would be imperative, and that nothing would be gained by delaying.

Mrs. Gould finally concluded that, rather than suffer from another return of the trouble, she would have it attended to at once. Hence, the operation which she underwent is known technically as of the "interval" character.

Dr. Anderton saw his patient three times on Thursday and three times on Friday. Yesterday he found it necessary to call only twice. At his office late last night it was said that Mrs. Gould was practically out of all danger.

RAIDERS FIND FARO LAYOUT.

Police Get Into West Fifty-eighth Street Place Through a Passerby's Tip.

Capt. C. G. Hayes and Detectives Heaney, Ray, and Martineau of the West Forty-seventh Street Station late last night raided an alleged gambling house in West Fifty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. According to the police, the place is sumptuously furnished and is patronized by a wealthy element of the city, and a complete faro layout was found by the raiders.

Entrance was secured to the place, which has been under suspicion for some time, through a device of Detective Heaney. He was standing in front of the place with Capt. Hayes, and the other two detectives across the street, when a man in evening dress, partly intoxicated, came along and stopped to talk with the detective.

Heaney said that he was looking for a place to risk his money, whereupon the man told him that one long ring and one short one at the door bell would admit him to the house. Heaney followed the suggestion, and the other three raiders followed after him.

The negro who opened the door recognized Heaney, and slammed the door, but the four policemen threw themselves against it, and its lock snapped and allowed them to enter.

GIRL BRIDE A SUICIDE.

Fifteen-Year-Old Mrs. Grekle Takes Carbolic Acid.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 2.—A bride of a month, but separated from her husband, discouraged and despondent, Mrs. Katie Grekle, aged fifteen years, gave up life by taking carbolic acid yesterday at Narrowsburg, Sullivan County.

On Feb. 28 she was married to Linford Grekle of Long Eddy, but two weeks later they parted. The young husband took his girl wife's trunk to the station and she went to a brother's home in Narrowsburg.

SUIT AGAINST H. H. ROGERS.

He and Other Defendants in Gas Litigation Sued for $150,000 Damages.

BOSTON, April 2.—A suit to recover alleged damages of $150,000 has been brought in the Federal Court by Thomas P. Eagan, a liquor dealer of this city, against H. H. Rogers, Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., A. C. Burrage, C. D. Burrage, J. Edward Addicks, and the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

Disclosures at the gas hearing prompted the bringing of a collateral action by Eagan, who is a stockholder of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware. The general allegation is that by reason of conspiracy among the defendants the value of the stock of the Delaware company was greatly reduced, so that the plaintiff, whose holdings at one time were worth approximately $110,000, are to-day of the value of about $1,100.

The writ is returnable in the Circuit Court in October. Service was made on Mr. Rogers recently in this city.

The interests of J. Edward Addicks in the four Boston companies, the Boston Gas Light, South Boston Gas Light, Roxbury Gas Light, and Bay State Gas Light, have been attached.

Princess Demidoff Has Appendicitis.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—Princess Demidoff, wife of the Secretary of the Russian Legation, is suffering from appendicitis. King Edward has sent for Sir Francis Henry Laking, Physician in Ordinary to the King, who operated upon his Majesty two years ago, to attend the Princess.

WAR ON NEGROES FOR SIMPLE BRAWL.

Arkansas Whites Began Slaughter After Fight.

WHOLE HAMLETS IN RIOT

Telephones Used to Call Whites to Join in Shooting—Thirteen Negroes Were Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 2.—(Copyright, 1904, by The Chicago Tribune Company)—Two weeks ago thirteen negroes were lynched in St. Charles, Ark.

As is usual in crimes of this nature, it was impossible to get from the scene of the crime any adequate story of what really happened, what started the wholesale murders and what blame, if any, attached to the black man. The Tribune sent a staff correspondent to the scene of this wholesale butchery, the greatest in the South. For one week he made his investigation and the result is herewith printed.

His story is a plain recital of facts in all their hideousness, without any attempt to add one jot or tittle thereto. In addition, it shows the attitude assumed by the whites in defense of the shedding of blood. The whites also tell their side of the "race problem." The blacks, many of them for a very good reason, had nothing to say.

The true story of the week's race riot at St. Charles will never be told in its entirety. The men who could tell it, and whose word would be as good as their oath, are in a conspiracy of silence, which from their standpoint is not only natural but necessary.

If told at all, the story must be pieced together from the fragmentary statements of young and irresponsible men who took part in the fighting, and from the more detailed information of others who got the tale at second hand. Yet, after all allowance is made for possible exaggerations and errors, the story is one which to Northern ears is almost incredible in its horror.

Scene of the Lynchings.

The little town of St. Charles, Arkansas County, Ark., lies on the bank of the White River, an important tributary of the Mississippi, up which, every day or two, comes a slow and lumbering river packet, plying to and from Memphis and White River shipping points for cotton, hay, and other products.

In the town of St. Charles live 200 or 300 white people. In little shacks and cabins, scattered about the outskirts of the town and in the timber along the river, live 500 or 600 negroes.

The best friend of these black people must admit that the majority of them are dirty, idle, thriftless folks, considerably given to petty thieving and to the use of drink. For most of them the game of craps has the fascination of a serpent, and they will risk the last rag on their back on a throw of the dice.

Unfortunately for the peace of the community, there are, in the White River country, a small number of "low down" white men who, with no fixed habitation, ply a casual trade as fishermen on the White River, stopping at the various little towns to drink whisky at "Blind Tigers," and to shoot craps. Some of these men do not discriminate between the races. To them a black man's silver is as good, on the crap table, as that of a white man.

"They chew tobacco off the same plug with the niggers, they drink whisky out of the same bottle, and they gamble with them. And Ah'm free to say that when a white man does that, the niggah is the better of the two."

That is the way one of the prominent citizens of Arkansas County puts it.

How the Trouble Started.

Actually, the facts seemed to be these: On Wednesday morning forty armed white men, on horseback and on foot, were coming along a road which leads into St. Charles. They were gathering up all the negroes who lived along the way, and were marching them in line ahead of the posse into the town of St. Charles, to be locked up in the negro store.

At some distance from the road, a mile or two out from St. Charles, lived a middle-aged negro named Aaron Hinton. Hinton belonged to the older generation, was quiet, peaceable, and inoffensive. But the shootings, the wild threats, the rides of Sheriff's posses had struck terror to his heart and driven him insane with fear.

As the white men approached his cabin he grabbed his old shotgun and ran like a frightened dog across the fields.

The posse yelled to him to throw down his gun; that they meant him no harm, and that he might stay in peace in his cabin. But their yells only increased his terror. He ran faster still till he came to a large two-story log cabin.

"Then, when they get to gambling togethah, and the niggah gets familiar, the white man resents it and stahts a quahrel. Ah'm told that it was in just that way the trouble at St. Charles began."

At any rate the facts appear to be these:

Two weeks ago a white man named Searcy and two negroes named Henry and Walker Griffin had a quarrel, in which one of the negroes threatened to beat Searcy over the head with a beer bottle.

For the time the trouble was stopped. But Monday a week ago the two negroes, coming into the town of St. Charles, went up to the little frame building in which is located the general store of Woolford & Norsworthy. They found Searcy and his brother standing on the wide platform before the front door.

At once the trouble was renewed. Bitter curses were exchanged. Suddenly one of the negroes struck Searcy a blow on the

jaw with his fist. Searcy began to topple over hackward from the railing on which he had been seated, and as he did so the other negro struck him across the back of the head with a leg of a chair, which he had picked up from the floor.

The other Searcy rushed into the fight. He was met with a blow in the face, which turned him partly around, so that the negro with the chair leg could strike him also over the skull. He dropped like a log and lay across the prostrate body of his brother.

One of the negroes—the man with the chair leg—ran away. The other dashed into the store and leaped over the counter, behind which stood one of its proprietors, who demanded a reason for this intrusion. At that instant somebody called from outside the store that the Searcy boys had been murdered. The proprietor and all rushed out, and in the confusion the second Griffin negro made his escape by a rear door.

Deputy Sheriff James Kirkpatrick, who lives in St. Charles, was immediately notified and started to find and arrest the Griffin negroes.

One of the Griffins Arrested.

As has been said, at least two-thirds of the population in and about St. Charles is colored, and of the five stores in the little town two are owned by negroes. In one of these colored stores Deputy Sheriff Kirkpatrick found one of the Griffin negroes and placed him under arrest.

Griffin consented to go with the officer, but as they stepped together out of the store, he suddenly turned and knocked his captor down with a blow on the jaw. Running swiftly, he was in a moment lost to sight in the timber at the edge of the town.

A general alarm was then sounded among the white residents of St. Charles. Some of the older negroes, who know from experience the weight of the white man's wrath, came into town from their cabins and reported at once to the officers. More than one of them announced that he had a shotgun or some other weapon, and that he wished the white men would send somebody to get it. He had been afraid to bring the weapon in himself, for fear he might be shot on sight.

Some of these old darkies also, remnants of the old slave days, who still ars and always have been on the friendliest terms with the whites, had terrifying tales to tell of what the younger and more vicious negroes intended to do.

Negroes March on Town.

Practically every man, white or black, in all that country, has either a rifle or a shotgun. For in season there is splendid hunting, and wild turkey is cheaper and more toothsome than beefsteak at 20 cents a pound.

One of these old darkies reported that the Griffins had organized the younger negroes, who are mostly members of a secret society with a tremendous and ridiculous title, into an army of invasion, and that as they numbered more than two-thirds of the population of St. Charles, the town really belonged to them, and they proposed to march in and take it.

It is more than probable that the larger part of the statement was unconscious invention of the frightened and superstitious old negroes. At worst it was no more than the boasting of a drunken and vicious young black.

But the white men took no chances.

General Call for Reinforcements.

Over telephone wires stretched from St. Charles to all the little hamlets which dot the surface of the grand prairie of Arkansas calls were sent out stating the situation and calling for reinforcements, which were promised at once.

Meanwhile the white men and boys of St. Charles, armed with shotguns, squirrel rifles, and revolvers, turned out and picketed all roads leading into the village from the surrounding country. There were among these pickets white-haired, old ex-Confederate soldiers and boys of seventeen or eighteen.

They were stationed in regular military order at given distances, with orders to let no one approach without stopping him at the point of the gun and making him give an account of himself.

If he was a white man and spoke fairly he might go. But if his skin was black, he was ordered to fall into line, was searched for weapons and marched into the town of St. Charles, where one of the negro stores had been taken possession of by the white men and turned into a temporary lock-up. Into this store the captured negroes were turned, the building being surrounded by heavily armed guards.

It was on this picket line that the only white man seriously injured during the race war was shot.

Shot Increased Excitement.

The shot which came near taking his life was fired by an old ex-Confederate soldier, one of his fellow-pickets. The sound of this shot, of course, greatly increased the excitament among the whites, as well as among the already terrified and excited negroes.

Next morning five men, heavily armed, started out from St. Charles to search the negro cabins in the vicinity for the Griffin desperadoes. Half a mile out they met three young negroes—Randall Flood, Will Baldwin, and Will Madison—coming along the road toward the town. The blacks were halted by the posse and asked if they knew the whereabouts of the Griffin negroes. They answered in the negative.

"Now," said one of the posse, "we're not out looking for any trouble at all. But we want these Griffin boys, and we are going to get them. You fellows know where they are, too, and you'd better tell us."

One of the negroes, who had probably been drinking, replied that if they did know, they certainly would not tell any white men, adding a foul name.

White Men Shot First.

Then came the shooting. The white men declare the spokesman of the three negroes reached for his revolver as he finished cursing them. It is true, at least, that on the bodies of the three negroes, when they were searched a few minutes later, were found two large revolvers and one cheap, almost useless pistol.

At any rate, the white men's rifles spoke first. The three negroes were killed at the first volley before they could draw their weapons, and their bodies were left lying in the road.

Word of this shooting went flashing over the telephone wires to all the towns in Arkansas County, and by an almost equally swift, if more mysterious, method, it spread through all the negro huts for twenty miles around. The white men were grim, determined, relentless, the negroes terrorstricken and desperate.

The older negroes, ignorant, superstitious, filled with an awful terror, fled from their huts like rabbits and ran for miles over the surrounding country, seeking some place of refuge.

In the telegrams sent out from De Witt during the riots it was stated that a Sheriff's posse had been fired upon from ambush by an old negro, and that the latter had been killed by the return fire.

Sprinkled Posse with Birdshot.

There, exhausted, he turned at bay and fired two shots from his shotgun at the approaching posse. The shells were loaded with light birdshot, and, though two white men were struck, no serious damage was done. But on the instant, even as the old darky was about to shove more shells into his gun, he was struck by half a dozen rifle bullets and fell dead in his tracks.

Now the influence of excitement and of possible danger began to show itself among the white men who composed the posse. They infered that inside the log cabin, behind which old Hinton had turned at bay, there was probably concealed a considerable body of armed negroes.

So, before they went nearer the cabin, they swept it through and through with a hail of rifle bullets. There was no answering shot, and finally some of the members of the posse opened the door.

There was nothing inside. It was a deserted shack. They lifted up the body of old Hinton, laid it on the floor inside, and rode on toward St. Charles.

Six Marked for Death.

That afternoon occurred the "hurying" of the three negroes, Flood, Baldwin, and Madison, who had been shot in the road the day before by a posse of five from St. Charles. Among those who came to mourn was another young negro, Garret Flood, brother of one of the dead men. He was heard by one of the deputies to mutter under his breath that he "only hoped to live till he could kill the men who had murdered his brother."

Forthwith his name was written on a card which already bore the names of five other negroes marked as desperate characters, and whose extinction was thought necessary to the peace of the community.

Meanwhile, night and day, the town of St. Charles was under heavy guard. Pickets patroled the roads at night, and every day bands of armed white men brought negro prisoners in to be shut up with their fellows in the negro store.

On Thursday night came the climax. At that time there were thirty-three negroes locked up in the store. During the night a large body of armed white men gathered. They surrounded the store and sent in a committee, one of whom read from a card the names of Garret Flood, Jim Smith, Mack Baldwin, A. Bailey, Charles Smith, and one other.

Negro's Fatal Knowledge.

The six men so named were dragged out of the store into the street and greeted with a shower of bullets. Their bodies were left lying where they fell, and, with that ghastly object lesson before them, the other twenty-seven negroes were released and ordered to get out of town.

The six men shot, it should be explained, were notorious as dissolute and drunken young blacks, who had been leaders in stirring up their fellows through threats of violence. Next morning, so the story goes, a deputy found that one of the six men left for dead the night before had disappeared. Instead of being fatally wounded, he had been shot through the arm and leg, and in this condition had crawled a quarter of a mile away, across the fields.

When the Deputy found him he was seated on a log trying to bind up his wounds. The Deputy hailed him with the remark that he had evidently got mixed up in the affair the night before.

"Yes, Sah," answered the negro. "Ah done got shot up some last night."

"Did you know any of the men in the crowd last night?" asked the deputy.

"Yes, Sah," answered the negro. "Ah done recognized every man in the party."

Half an hour later this negro was found dead. He knew too much.

This accounts for ten of thirteen negroes who were killed that week. The others were followed into various parts of the county and done away with.

Conflicting stories are told of the fate of the two Griffin negroes who were the direct cause of the whole bloody business. But most significant in this connection was the statement made by an Arkansas County man when asked directly if the Griffins had been captured.

"You may have noticed, Suh," said he, with a significant look in his gray eyes, "that we have quit lookin' for them."

This story, told with no conscious attempt at exaggeration, as it was gathered from the lips of those who had taken part in the race war, and from others who had heard the tale rehearsed, seems almost incredible. To Northern readers it can be nothing but shocking.

In fairness, it should be said that the better class of white men in Arkansas County, if not equally shocked, are grieved and indignant at the length to which the feud was carried.

Not a Backwoods County.

Let no one imagine that Arkansas County, Ark., is a backwoods country, cut off from civilization and thrust into semi-barbarism by its isolation from the rest of the world.

Leaving Memphis on the Cotton Belt, you cross the brown flood of the Mississippi and enter a region which for the most part—at this season of the year, at least—is a land of tangled swamps, morasses, cane brakes, and forests. Close to the west shore there are a few large cotton plantations.

Then you plunge into the wilderness, broken only by the scattered camps of sawmill workers and the still more scattered and lonely cabins of the negroes. Up over the water-covered logging road you may see eight or ten yoke of oxen straining at a load composed of three or four huge logs of oak or sycamore.

About the temporary buildings of the sawmills are grouped the little shacks in which live, for the time being, the workmen and their superintendents. Everywhere along the right of way are little patches of ground dotted with stumps and huge dead trunks of trees.

In the midst of each of these clearings stands most often a ridiculous nondescript hut, with a chimney built outside of mud and sticks. In this hut lives the negro who rents and works the clearing as a cotton patch.

In the same little shack, rarely containing more than two rooms, live the whole family, consisting of from four to twelve or fourteen persons. All around this, close to the hut, at this season of the year is water. And you can almost see the evil spirits of malaria rising from the water-soaked swamps. Last week the negroe was busy in almost every one of these clearings with his old brown mule and his rusty plow.

DEATH OF CAROL NORTON.

Was Formerly Second Reader in Mrs. Stetson's Church.

Carol Norton, a well-known Christian Science lecturer and formerly a reader in the Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, died on Friday in Chicago, according to dispatches received here yesterday.

He went to Chicago, where he made his headquarters while lecturing, a few days ago, after a tour in the West.

Mr. Norton was in his thirty-fourth year. He had been a pupil of Mrs. Eddy, and had conducted an institute for training "faith healers." Up to a year ago he lived at 60 West Forty-seventh Street in this city, and was for a time the second reader in the church. Augusta E. Stetson is the head.

The marriage of Mr. Norton and Miss Elizabeth Griffin in this city on April 1, 1901, created quite a sensation when it became known a week later that Judge Hatch of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court had performed the ceremony.

Mr. Norton is survived by his wife and two sisters, Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth Wood and Mrs. Charles E. Payne.

FOR ADDICKS'S PICTURE—$.50.

And There's a Suspicion the Auctioneer Offered That.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 2.—In vain did an auctioneer to-day call for bids on a crayon portrait of National Committeeman John Edward Addicks. The effects of the office of the Bay State Gas Company were being sold by the receiver, and the auctioneer held up the picture before the crowd and asked if any one would give $5, the frame and glass being worth $4.

Soon the portrait was placed back on the shelf, the only bid being one for 50 cents, which, it is suspected, the auctioneer made himself.

ODELL INTIMATES "GRAB" BILLS HAVE NO CHANCE

Says Legislature's Record Won't Be One of Scandal.

WILL SCRUTINIZE MEASURES

Judges' Pension Bill Probably Will Pass —Chances for "Graft" in the Railroad Commission Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Gov. Odell intimated to-night his confidence that the so-called grab bills are unlikely to be enacted into law. In speaking of the approaching end of the Legislature and the agitation over the "grabs," the Governor said:

"I have no idea that this Legislature will make a record which will be tainted with scandal. I know that no bills against which reasonable criticism could be made have reached me as yet. I do not know what bills are still pending that might be open to criticism, but I shall have a week in which to study them, and I think I shall be able to discover whether or not there is anything bad in them."

The Governor's advice to Chairmen of the committees considering bills about which there had been unfavorable criticism was to let them out early if they intended to let them out at all, in order that they might have an "airing." Free discussion, he has said, was the best way to find out just what there was behind a measure.

It can be stated on authority that the proposed bill to permit the restaurants in the City of New York the privilege of selling liquor on Sunday will not be introduced. The religious opposition has been so powerful that it has been decided to abandon all attempt at such legislation at this session.

The Judges' Pension bill probably will go through, but the understanding is that it is to receive a thorough "airing" when it comes up for consideration in the Senate.

The Wilcox-Wallace bill, amending the railroad law so as to provide for two additional members of the State Railroad Commission, and giving to the commission the power to enforce its recommendations, is to come up in the Assembly Monday night.

This bill is generally regarded as one of the most important measures of the session. If it should become a law it would enable Gov Odell to control the Railroad Commission. The present Commissioners are Col. George W. Dunn, Frank M. Baker, and Capt. Joseph M. Dickey. Dunn and Baker are adherents of Senator Platt. Capt. Dickey's appointment was a personal appointment made by Gov. Odell in defiance of the wishes of Senator Platt.

If the Governor is permitted to appoint two additional members of the commission there is no doubt that he will select men who are his friends, having nothing to fear now from incurring the displeasure of Senator Platt. These two members and Capt. Dickey could dominate the board.

At present the board has powers of investigation and recommendation only. If the railroad companies see fit to ignore any of the recommendations which the board may make they are at liberty to do so. The mandamus provision of the Wilcox-Wallace bill would enable the commission to bring about any changes or improvements it might consider desirable in the service of the surface railroads of New York, or the steam railroads of the State.

Some of the members of the Legislature who have been under the suspicion of supporting "grab" bills are now pointing out that there is not a bill before the Legislature that is so susceptible of a charge of graft as the Wilcox-Wallace bill.

"There is a fine opportunity for graft in either the defeat or passage of the Wilcox-Wallace bill," said a prominent member of the Legislature to-day. "Undoubtedly the railroad companies of the State would be willing to contribute liberally to the Republican campaign fund to beat the bill, since its passage would put them at the mercy of the Railroad Commission."

That the Republican politicians have any evil design in putting the bill through cannot be fairly urged, since the suggestion of clothing the commission with mandamus powers did not originate either with the Governor or the Legislature, but was insisted upon by the Merchants' Association. But that the measure, as it now stands with the mandamus feature embodied in it does give the Republican organization the opportunity hardly to be excelled for holding up the railroad companies for campaign purposes, if the organization were so inclined, is being much commented on by members of the Legislature.

NO ROOSEVELT INSTRUCTIONS.

First Republican National Delegates Chosen in Brooklyn.

The first delegates to the Republican National Convention to be chosen in Brooklyn were elected last night at the convention of the Third Congress District, held in Arion Hall. Much enthusiasm for President Roosevelt was manifested in the convention, although the delegates chosen were not instructed as to how they should vote at Chicago.

The delegates elected are Alfred T. Hobley, leader of the Fifth Assembly District, and Alderman John Wirth, leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District. The alternates are Deputy United States Marshal W. H. Caldwell of the Nineteenth Assembly District and Isaac Meseritz of the Sixth Assembly District.

Resolutions praising the Administrations of President Roosevelt and strongly recommending his nomination were adopted. When Mr. Hobley was asked after the convention whether this bound the delegates to Roosevelt, he said that it might be so construed, but that as a delegate he did not care to express any opinion in the matter.

ALLEGED POISONER ARRESTED.

Girl Charged with Putting Acid in Coffee Is Taken.

Amelia Petry, the fifteen-year-old girl of 195 Grove Street, Brooklyn, who was accused by her stepmother, Mrs. Emma Petry, of attempting to poison her family by putting carbolic acid in the coffee pot on Thursday morning, was arrested last night in the home of Mrs. Annie Orth, at Woodworth and Greene Avenues, in Queens.

She was turned over to the care of the children's society pending the result of an analysis of the alleged poisoned coffee.

The Petry girl disappeared from her home on Thursday before she could be arrested, and it was not until yesterday that the police learned that she was stopping with Mrs. Orth, who is a friend of the girl.

Lost His Fingers and Toes.

Richard Lyons of Englewood, N. J., returned to his home yeaterday from the Hackensack Hospital, where all of his fingers and four toes of each foot were amputated. They were frozen a few weeks ago.

Marine Guard for Midway Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Navy Department has issued an order directing the organization of a marine guard of twenty men for duty on the Midway Islands to preserve order and protect property at that place. The guard will be under command of Second Lieut. C. S. Owen.

WANTS CATSKILLS PRESERVED.

Board of Trade Asks $250,000 for That Purpose.

The Board of Trade and Transportation sent a letter to members of the State Legislature yesterday, requesting that the appropriation for the Catskill forest preserve be increased to $250,000, the amount proposed for the Adirondacks. The bill now in the Legislature provides for $50,000 for the Catskills.

It is argued that the Catskills are much more available than the Adirondacks to the people of New York City, who desire to seek health or recreation in mountain altitudes.

DIDN'T NOMINATE SOUTHWICK.

Error in Convention Call—Roosevelt Indorsed Up State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—The failure of the Twenty-third Republican Congressional Convention, held in Schenectady to-day, to nominate a candidate to succeed George N. Southwick in Congress has caused not a little speculation.

The fact is that the officers of the Republican General Committee failed to state in the call for the convention that a candidate for Congress was to be nominated, as well as delegates to the National Republican Convention.

The delegates chosen were William Barnes, Jr., the Republican boss of Albany, and John N. Parker, the boss of Schenectady. They were instructed to vote for Roosevelt. Mr. Southwick will be renominated at a later convention.

At Syracuse the Republicans of the four Assembly Districts in Onondaga County elected delegates to the State Convention and adopted resolutions indorsing the Administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell, and congratulating Senator Platt upon his successful leadership.

Republicans of the Fifty-ninth Congressional District, at Batavia, elected Representative J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo and State Senator Stevens of Attica as delegates to the National Convention, and resolutions were adopted indorsing Roosevelt and Gov. Odell.

LAUDS KAISER AND ROOSEVELT.

Methodist Minister Says They Lead World's Intelligent Thought.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 2.—At the Second Assembly District Convention of Orange County Republicans to-day, the Rev. Andrew Schriver, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was a delegate, said President Roosevelt had proved to be the right man in the right place, and the people had already selected him for a second term.

The two men who led the intelligent thought of the world, he said, were the Emperor of Germany and Theodore Roosevelt. The Rev. Mr. Schriver's address was received with great applause.

ODELL'S HOME TOWN FOR HIM.

Newburg Indorses Governor and Chooses Him as Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—At the Republican Convention for the First Assembly District of Orange to-day resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell.

Gov. Odell and Senator Goodsell are among the delegates chosen to the State Convention at New York.

Representative Overstreet Renominated

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2.—Representative Jesse E. Overstreet, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices, was renominated this afternoon by the Republicans of the Seventh District by acclamation. Delegates to the National Convention were instructed for President Roosevelt. The resolutions indorsed both Indiana Senators and urged the re-election of Senator Beveridge.

BROOKS MAY SUCCEED MORGAN.

Executive Chairman Halpin Has a Talk with the Police Inspector.

Indications in Republican county organization affairs last night were that Inspector Nicholas Brooks was a very likely candidate to succeed George W. Morgan as Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections.

It is tha district leaders' influence which is forcing Superintendent Morgan out, and that same influence will practically dictate the selection of his successor. A police official of high standing and of Republican tenets is the man the leaders want and the man the Governor will appoint if the present plan goes through.

Chairman Halpin of the Executive Committee, whose approval of any man is practically certain to bring him preferment at the hands of Gov. Odell, held a conference with Inspector Brooks last night.

WOMEN CHASE FOUR BURGLARS

Dash Up Stairs, Over Roofs, and Through the Streets.

A hunt for four burglars caused excitement yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. An arrest was made, the prisoner being John T. Clarke, twenty years old, of 340 West Forty-ninth Street. Four men tried to rob the apartment of the Greenwood family, at 10 West Sixty-sixth Street, and a chase over roofs by women and through the street resulted.

Mrs. Hanley, living in the same house, noticed four men watching the building from across the street and afterward met them in the hallway. She ran to Mrs. Hayes, the janitress, who found the men in front of tha Greenwood apartment. One of the strangers pushed the janitress against the wall, almost knocking her down, and all made for the roof. Mrs. Hayes ran after them screaming.

Women poured out of their rooms and took in the situation in a moment. With one accord, all dashed up the stairs after the men and out on the roof. The fugitives ran swiftly over the tops of eleven houses to No. 32, next the St. Nicholas Rink. They were down through the scuttle before any woman was near them. Mrs. Hayes was swiftest among the pursuers, and yelled down the scuttle to any one who might hear to stop the men. Then she descended to the street and there dropped, exhausted.

The remainder of the women soon reached the sidewalk. By that time the neighborhood had been aroused. Policeman Wall joined in the chase, which led up to Broadway. So big a crowd gathered that two of the burglars lost themselves in it. Two others dashed down stairs under the Comedy Theatre, at Sixty-fifth Street, and through it, to the astonishment of the brilliant players there, and out again. Wall and a dozen citizens followed them.

In the street Wall grabbed Clarke. The latter fought, but was subdued with a few blows from a club. He was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He had a big bunch of keys with him, but nothing else.

STATE IN INSURANCE FIGHT.

Company That Refused to Pay Policy Barred from Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 2.—State Insurance Commissioner Lolling to-day refused to reissue a license to the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to do business in Kansas, because the company refused to pay the accident policy of Dr. H. H. McClellan, who was found dead in a bath tub last July.

The company alleged that the man was a victim of heart disease. Three physicians testified that concussion of the brain, caused by striking the edge of the bath tub, occasioned Dr. McClellan's death.

Girl Poisoner Sentenced.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., April 2.—Alice Price, the sixteen-year-old colored girl who twice poisoned the family of Postmaster Stillwell last January, was sentenced here to-day by Judge Connet to one year in State prison. She pleaded non vult.

PIFFLE, PAFFLE & POUFFLE

A So-Called Musical Cocktail at the Casino.

THE "ORIGINAL" PONY BALLET

Eddie Foy Plus Pony Girls Skipping Rope in Phosphorescent Costumes Gives Life to a Great Deal of Piffle.

Dick Daily	Maurice Darcy
Lord George Piffle	Templar Saxe
Macaroni Paffle	John Hyams
Bedella	Abby Stange
August Melon	Joseph Miron
Mrs. Lillian Montague	Alice Fischer
Nora Melon	Mabel Hollins
Cora Melon	Grace Cameron
Encora Melon	Hilda Hollins
Rose Melon	Amelia Stone
Peter Pouffis	Eddie Foy
Joe Sliver	George Wiseman
Miss Cotton	Evelyn Marlowe
Miss Slow	Beatrice Liddell
Miss Turtle	Seppie McNeil
Miss Delaware	Lizette Hawman
Miss Bacon	Dorothy Marlowe
Miss Bean	Louise Hawman
Miss West	Carrie Foltz
Miss Trust	Ada Robertson

When a musical play calls itself "Piff! Paff!! Pouf!!!" and subjoins that it is a musical cocktail, one is prepared for the worst. The new play at the Casino last night was redeemed from that only by Eddie Foy, who was amiable, amusing as ever, and the so-called "original" English Pony Ballet, which made the hit of the evening and at one point raised a furore.

The music, by Jean Schwartz, was even more exclamatory than the title of the play; the book, by Stanislaus Stange, was for the most part low without being comical, and when it was at its best it was most ancient. What would Dr. Johnson have said if he had known that his saying (of the vintage of 1776) that a second marriage is a triumph of hope over experience would be sprung in America in 1904? This shot was speedily followed up by the Wehrfield definition of a trust (on which the rust of antiquity seemed somewhat thicker) as "a small body of rocks surrounded by a vast body of water." Let others make what they can of this sort of thing.

But Mr. Foy did wonders with his lines, and was at his very best in a bit of business in which he was hurled in the sand by a faker pretending to be a sand sculptor, and then dug up and exhibited. As a sand sculptor Mr. Foy became the only pebble on the beach, and was called to life to marry a millionairess who fell in love with him. But just then Mrs. Foy—that is to say, Mrs. Pouffle—claimed him for her own, and Galatealike, he returned to sand again. It was a very artistic and amusing bit of clowning.

And the Pony Ballet. In the first act it was greeted by the old guard loyally, and quite deserved the greeting. (One lynx-eyed Casino goes counted two of the "originals" whom he proclaimed as aboriginals.) But it was dance in the last act that made the hit of the evening, and, in fact, turned the balances from probable failure to almost certain success.

On a dark stage is entered in Pierrot costumes illuminated by discs of phosphorous, and danced a skipping rope ballet with phosphorescent ropes.

DEATH OF BROTHER LEONTINE.

Director of New York Catholic Protectory Achieved Many Reforms.

Brother Leontine, Director of the New York Catholic Protectory, Westchester, died last night in the protectory of pneumonia and Bright's disease after a week's illness. He was one of the best-known men in the country for reform and charitable work among the young. After he took charge of the protectory, twenty years ago, it doubled in size.

He was born in Sligo, Ireland, and was in his sixty-fourth year. He was educated in Ireland and in this country. In 1867 he entered the Order of Christian Brotherhood and became Director of St. Gabriel's School, in East Sixty-seventh Street. Afterward he was appointed Director of the Christian Brotherhood's Academy at Albany.

Since he took charge of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, Brother Leontine introduced many radical reforms in the treatment of the boys and girls sent there. The most important was perhaps the introduction of manual training, including printing, shoe making, and brush making. The Protectory has a capacity of 1,800 boys and 1,500 girls.

The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at the Chapel of the Protectory.

WOMAN HELD UP AND ROBBED.

Surrounded and Assailed by Second Avenue Gang of Pickpockets.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last night, on Second Avenue near Eighth Street, a woman was set upon by a crowd of young pickpockets, members of a gang that infests the east side in the Fourteenth Street section, robbed of the contents of a bag she carried, between $15 and $20, and afterward assailed by and assaulted by a number of women who took part in the chase the woman gave her assailants.

Children in the street called out in derision after the woman, who was by this time weeping bitterly. The girls, those observed at first in company with the crowd of pickpockets, crowded close to the victim, and some tore the veil from her hat, while others tugged at her dress. In despair, and fearing further injury if she continued the chase, she stopped running. While the young fellows and the girls, all of whom had evidently participated in the robbery, ran on toward First Avenue.

At the corner of Second Avenue and Eighth Street she stood undecided for a moment. Then she went up the stairs leading to the down-town station of the Second Avenue elevated, and took a train. Bystanders sought to obtain from her some facts regarding herself, but she refused to tell who she was. She simply said she lost about $20. At Canal Street she left the train.

Mme. Kalisch Is Recovering.

Mme. Bertha Kalisch, one of the best-known Jewish actresses in this country, who was operated upon Wednesday, at the St. Mark's Hospital, 14 St. Mark's Place, was said last night to have sustained the shock of the operation and to be on the road to recovery.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge J. W. Campbell, Philadelphia; H. D. Bulkley, Baltimore; Count Gizycki, Paris.

HOLLAND—Ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona; E. Kirk, Cleveland.

GRAND—Lieut. J. A. Schofield, United States Navy.

YORK—T. S. McCalder, United States Army.

EVERETT—Commander W. C. Cowles, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. William Kelly, Jr., United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Freiherr von Henneberg and F. J. von Rotsmann, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. J. Lambert, Washington; John Law, London; Charles McD. Hay, Toronto.

HOFFMAN—James Prince, Cleveland.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:30 A. M.—Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage unknown.

10:10 A. M.—59 West Eighty-eighth Street; Henry Breckman; damage, $50.

11:25 A. M.—949 Broadway; Whitehead & Hoag; damage, $350.

11:30 A. M.—308 East Seventieth Street; L. Fleming; damage, $2,000.

12:45 P. M.—85 Ludlow Street; Joseph Miserentino; damage trifling.

1:35 P. M.—335 East Fifty-fourth Street; Fred Cihanley; damage, $15.

5:20 P. M.—5 Sullivan Street; Leo Bopter & Sons; damage, $10.

5:55 P. M.—274 Spring Street; Peter Biasetta; damage trifling.

BROOKLYN.

6:30 P. M.—1,016 Dean Street; property of Mrs. Frederick Brown; damage, $200.



The DOVE DIMITY QUILT

is the ideal bed covering for use in summer homes.

It is light, dainty, durable, and is as easy to launder as a sheet.

It is made in four sizes and sold by leading dry goods stores.

Also special grade for hospitals and institutions.

SHERMAN, REID & CO., Wholesale Agents New York

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SAYS 'PONIES' LED TO FORGERY

Man Long Sought by Police Is Captured in Department Store.

A man who said he was Charles Hoffman of 404 Eighth Avenue was arrested in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store yesterday afternoon and was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of forgery. The police say that the man's name is Carl Fiess, and that they have been trying to catch him for two months.

The man made purchases in the store amounting in value to $17 and tendered a check for $50 drawn on the Germania Bank, signed "Otto Denecke," and made payable to B. Altman & Co. The sales girl told him to get the check cashed at the office, but as soon as he presented the check to the cashier he was placed under arrest. A handsomely dressed young woman accompanied Fiess to the store, but when he was arrested she disappeared.

When searched at the station house he had in his pocket several other checks, all signed Otto Denecke. He also had about forty pawn tickets, calling for $1,000 in loans on gold watches, diamonds, and clothing.

The arrest was made as a result of a general alarm which had been sent out by the Retail Dry Goods Association and the complaint which had been made by Mr. Denecke, who is a furniture dealer at 151 East Twenty-third Street. As the prisoner was led to a cell he said:

"Horses did it. I bucked the 'ponies' pretty strong, but they beat me. My mother lives in Germany and is very wealthy. As soon as she hears of my predicament she will send enough money to pay back all the money I have taken, and I will then return to Germany."

The man's wife, who said her name was Beulah Feiss, was seen at 202 West Twenty-fourth Street. She said that she married Feiss two years ago. At that time, she said, he was in the jewelry business and was doing well, but after a time he began to play the races. It was her intention, she said, to have her husband placed in a sanitarium for a time in order to have his sanity inquired into.

The police believe that the woman who accompanied Feiss yesterday afternoon and who escaped was in reality his accomplice. Feiss, however, denies that she knew anything about his affairs and refuses to disclose her identity.

ARRESTS "ON INFORMATION."

Illegal, No Matter How Serious the Case, Says Justice.

Arrests made "on information and belief," no matter how serious the charge, are illegal and unwarranted, according to Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, who, in Brooklyn yesterday, rendered a decision directing the discharge of Policeman William H. Bosse, who was in custody as a result of the recent death of Patrick Farrell, a bartender, who was found with his skull fractured in a Myrtle Avenue saloon.

"I hesitated about discharging the prisoner because of the gravity of the charge," said the Justice, "and I thought I would postpone my decision until after the hearing in the case on Tuesday next. But that would be a concurrence by me in his illegal detention. The complaint on which he is held is on mere information and belief. It does not contain a single fact giving the Magistrate jurisdiction to issue the warrant. I cannot join in an illegal detention merely because the charge is a grave one. It is wholly unsupported and that is sufficient. The law forbids such arrests, and any one who participates in them is liable."

HOUSE GETS OUT OF PLUMB.

Leans Over a Foot and Scares Seventy-five Tenants.

Dr. T. Rosenberg, one of the tenants of the six-story apartment house at 756 Wendover Avenue, discovered yesterday afternoon that the building, from the third floor up, was leaning nearly a foot out of the perpendicular. Remembering the recent catastrophe of the Darlington Hotel, Dr. Rosenberg immediately notified the police, who in turn communicated with the Building Department.

Inspectors were promptly sent to the place, and the building was shored up for the night to prevent a collapse. A crowd gathered, and police from the Tremont Station were called out to keep order and prevent the people from getting too near the building.

Most of the seventy-five tenants were so alarmed that they declared they would not go to bed at all last night, and they all went about on tip-toe, as though they feared a heavy tread might precipitate the dreaded collapse. It was recalled that when the building was about half finished, five years ago, there was a fire in it, and it is thought that the defects caused by the fire may not have been properly repaired.

RAID IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Detectives Follow Messenger Sent with Bet to Alleged Poolroom.

Detectives Cohen and Reich of the West Thirtieth Street Station made a raid on an alleged poolroom on the third floor of an office building in Fifth Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

The detectives were in the Holland House when their suspicions were aroused by the large number of errands that were being run by one of the messenger boys for men who sat in the lobbies. They finally placed a marked five-dollar bill in an envelope with a note requesting that the money be placed on a horse in the third race at Bennings, and sent it by the same boy who had carried messages for others.

The detectives then followed the boy and entered tha rooms immediately after him. They say they watched until they saw their bet recorded, and then placed the alleged proprietor and the boy under arrest. The former said he was John Wilson of 24 East Twentieth Street. The boy, Daniel Antonachio of 326 East Eighty-fourth Street, was charged with aiding and abetting. Seven other men who were in the place were not arrested.



The smartest Prince Alberts in the Easter Parade will be Arnheim-made. We've a knack here of building frock coats cut a little better than anybody else crafts 'em. They fit and fit thoroughly from collar to skirt. Tight at the waist—gracefully flaring in their sweep—broad shouldered and with lapel and collar worked in the most painstakingly minute manner. We will build you a frock coat and vest and silk-line it—making it out of imported Thibet for $25. A pair of striking—English trousers to match—$7.00.

Samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards sent upon request.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

FUGITIVES FIRE ON POLICE.

Officers Had to Burn Shanty in Order to Get Their Men.

PITTSBURG, April 2.—Chief of Police Strayer of Beaver, with Superintendent Bradley of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company police and several other officers, rounded up Robert Fay, alias "Big Boh" Frey, alleged to be one of the most dangerous men in the country, last night in a shanty near Morado.

Fay is said to be the leader of a gang of safe crackers who have been operating in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio. Five members of the gang were captured at Evans City last week, but Fay escaped.

He was located at the shanty of Edith Henderson last night. When the officers surrounded the place, John Kiser, alias Jack Creasent, a member of the gang, walked out with a young woman. He ran into the officers and opened fire on them, which was returned, and then dashed back into tha shanty, where Fay was holding out. They refused to surrender, and the officers set fire to the shanty. Both men were nearly suffocated when they surrendered.

"NETTIE MYRTLE" IDENTIFIED.

Hotel Suicide Was from Newark and Mamie Melando's Friend.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—It was learned to-day that "Nettie Myrtle," the young woman who died from opium poisoning in Roosevelt Hospital, New York, yesterday was Jeanette Somhy of this city. She had been estranged from her family and relatives. For a number of years she had been best known around town as "Red Nettie."

She left here on March 24, and had been eagerly sought for ever since by some of her former friends whose jewelry she had borrowed and pawned. One of these was Mamie Melando, who was one of the chief witnesses in the Molineux trial. The man "Jack" who took Nettie to the hospital, and whose name was mentioned in the account of her death, is John Strobsal, who formerly kept a saloon here.

GRAPE-NUTS.

SATISFIED

The Surgeon's Assistant in a Dangerous Case.

The surgeon who is attending a dangerous case praises the food that helped his little patient.

"I have a story to tell about what Grape-Nuts did and is still doing for my child, a story marvelous indeed, which seems almost incredible, but which is an absolute fact.

"Two years ago in March my little four-year-old daughter was stricken down with Tuberculosis of the right hip joint. We put her in charge of a specialist for treatment. He told us that our only hope of saving her hip, and perhaps life, in addition to his surgical treatment, was to build up her

JAPANESE MAY FIGHT ODDS OF TWO TO ONE

Field Marshal Yamagata Says War Was Delayed Too Long.

FIRST BIG BATTLE ON THE YALU

Russians in Force Between Liao Yang and Kai-ping—Destroyed Bridges and Roads Hamper Japanese Advance.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A special cable from a Chicago Daily News staff correspondent from Tokio says:

Field Marshal Yamagata, who, after the Emperor is first in command of the Japanese forces and was the original organizer of the Japanese Army, said to-day that the Japanese may have to fight odds of two to one, and that the clash may come at the Yalu River. The Marshal said:

"Russian troops have been coming south for a long time, and it is evident that a conflict must result. As matters have turned out it would have been better if the war had occurred when the Russians first occupied Manchuria, because ever since they have been strengthening their position in that province. Our statesmen, however, wished to preserve peace as long as possible.

"It is difficult to say where the first big land battle will take place. The Russians seem to be in force between Liao Yang and Kai-ping, on the Manchuria Railroad. They may cross the mountains and possibly meet us at the Yalu.

"Bridges and roads north of An-ju have been destroyed by the Russian troops, and therefore the Japanese advance will be difficult. No doubt if the Russians destroy the Manchuria Railroad it may not be difficult to repair it, for the use of the Japanese troops. We might even replace old material with new, but the difficulty is to reach the railroad. Five months ago the Russian Generals planned to put 350,000 men in the field. They must have contemplated supplying them with ammunition and food.

"Two rivers that empty into the Arctic Sea run near Lake Baikal. They are navigable in Summer, and can be used for transportation. The Russians in this way need not rely entirely on the railroad. Large supplies of American flour have been going to Vladivostok for years, and we must expect to meet a well equipped and well-nourished army of 350,000. It is a difficult matter to fight a nation with 3,000,000 soldiers. We have to lay our plans very carefully.

"There is no doubt that the Cossack cavalry will worry the Japanese Army, which was originally intended for home defense in the mountainous country, and is mainly composed of infantry. We must work with the material we possess. When the Japanese Army is compared with other armies it must be remembered that it only has been lately organized. I had no small share in its organization, and therefore I see its faults and try to improve it, but never find that it reaches my ideal."

SIBERIAN LINE UNDISTURBED.

No Armored Trains and Transportation of Troops Proceeds Like Clockwork.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—Gen. Levaskoff, Director of Military Communications of the General Staff, talking about the Russian line of communications, says:

"The transport of troops over the Siberian and Manchurian Railroads worked without a hitch, except for a six-hour stoppage caused by a collision. Men, guns, ammunition, equipment, and provisions have gone forward with clockwork regularity. The sketches of scenes along the route appearing in English newspapers are ludicrous. The pictures of encounters with Chinese bandits along the line, with broken rails, tangles of telegraph wires, prostrate poles, and Cossacks galloping with what look like miniature searchlights all belong to the realm of fancy. I do not know of a single interruption due to Chinese bandits.

"We decided against armored trains. The conditions did not call for them. There may be a few robber bands, but there are no Japanese. The only things of the kind introduced are armored cabs for the engine drivers, to protect them from stray bullets.

"There will be no difficulty over the impending stoppage of the ice railroad across Lake Baikal. The lake generally is free from ice about the middle of May, but long before that time the icebreakers will have opened a channel and the ferries will be running regularly.

"Now that the ice railroad has accomplished its mission, I will tell you the secret of its origin. It never was intended to convey men, but only rolling stock, engines, and rails for the Manchurian line. This it successfully accomplished."

Gen. Levaskoff declares the stories of epidemics of typhus and plague among the troops are absolutely baseless.

The Emperor and all the members of the imperial family last night attended a concert given by the massed bands of St. Petersburg. This was the first time the Emperor had been inside a theatre since the declaration of war. His entry created immense enthusiasm. Three times the national anthem was sung by the audience, standing, and it was repeated nine times during the evening. The Emperor gave watches to four soloists.

Gilchrist, the Scotch engineer who repaired the Russian warships at Port Arthur, has arrived here. He left Port Arthur under a solemn pledge not to reveal anything about his experiences there, and therefore declines to talk.

RUSSIANS FORTIFY WI-JU.

Said to be Using Trained Dogs as Messengers—Kouropatkin's Strategy.

SEOUL, April 2.—It is reported here that two thousand Russian troops, including Cossacks and infantrymen, are intrenched about the gate on the south side of Wi-ju.

According to statements made by Koreans, the Russians are utilizing trained dogs to act as message bearers.

PARIS, April 2.—The Military Attaché of one of the embassies says it is clearly part of Gen. Kuropatkin's strategy to permit the Japanese to have a number of small victories in Northern Korea so as to draw them northward toward Harbin. He adds:

"These were the Russian tactics during the Turkish war, they permitting the Turks to win small skirmishes, which drew them forward until the Russians were massed at Plevna. Several victories in Northern Korea will so stimulate the Japanese ambition that they will adopt the cry of 'On to Harbin!' which is exactly the point to which Gen. Kuropatkin seeks to lure them."

NIU-CHWANG, April 2.—The authorities here were considerably aroused to-day by the arrival of a press boat, indiscreetly bearing two Japanese servants, who were arrested and probably will not be released for several months. The entire crew and staff of the press boat are under surveillance, and the vessel must leave on the first favorable tide.

The Russian administration of this city and port, so far, has been liberal. It is being managed in the interests of commerce, allowing freedom to the cargoes of ships and placing no restrictions on the use of the railway and telegraph lines.

AMERICAN PACK TRAIN FREE.

Allowed to Proceed to the Gold Mines at Un-san.

SEOUL, April 2.—A pack train carrying specie to the American gold mines at Un-san, which had been held up by the authorities south of An-ju, has been released and permitted to proceed.

The mining company does not anticipate any further difficulty in its transportation operatons.

DOUBT PORT ARTHUR ATTACK.

London Does Not Believe Main Japanese Fleet Was Engaged March 30.

TOKIO, April 2.—The Navy Department has no information concerning the reported Japanese attack on Port Arthur March 30 and 31, and the officials doubt that a general attack occurred.

It was added that it was possible that a few Japanese cruisers are in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and that there may have been an exchange of shots with the Russians, but it is certain that the main Japanese fleet was not engaged at the time referred to.

KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Kim Ka Jin, a Progressivist, Succeeds Pak Che Sun.

SEOUL, April 2.—Kim Ka Jin has been appointed Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, following Pak Che Sun in this office. Pak Che Sun was until recently Korean Minister to China. Before the office of Foreign Minister was given to Kim Ka Jin it was declined by Pak Che Sun.

Kim Ka Jin is a very prominent man in Korea, and has in the past been head of several Ministerial departments. He was a member of the Progressive Party in 1884. He was until very recently chief of the privy council, but he has not enjoyed high favor because of his progressive principles.

RUSSIAN DEFENDS VICKSBURG.

Capt. Stepanoff Says American Commander Sent Boat to Rescue at Che-mul-pho.

ODESSA, April 2.—Before proceeding for Sebastopol with the survivors of the wrecked Russian war vessels, Variag and Korietz, Capt. Stepanoff made a statement regarding the United States gunboat Vicksburg incident at Che-mul-pho. He said:

"At the time the Vicksburg was stationed at Che-mul-pho her Captain held aloof. He took no part in the conferencs of protest preceding the fight, for the simple reason that he was not invited to do so. After the fight, like the others, he sent a surgeon with a boat to the rescue. As regards his not taking Russian seamen aboard the Vicksburg, this was unnecessary, and it is more than probable that Capt. Rudineff, commanding the Variag, did not ask it."

The celebration here in honor of the survivors from the Variag and Korietz was concluded to-day with a great banquet to the officers of the ships in the City Hall and to the seamen in the barracks. At the conclusion of the banquets the guests were escorted by bands and cheering multitudes aboard the steamer Nicholas, which sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Sebastopol.

WARN ANTI-JEW AGITATORS.

Russian Authorities Take Steps to Prevent Renewal of Race Trouble.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—Although the authorities do not believe there is danger of the recurrence of the anti-Jewish riots of last year, reports of impending trouble, circulated at Odessa, Kieff, Kishineff, and other centres where there is a large Jewish population, have somewhat alarmed the Jews, and Minister of the Interior von Plehve has adopted most rigorous precautionary measures.

Not only have the newspapers been warned, under threat of severe penalty for violation of the order, against the publication of articles which might inflame race hatred, but the civil and military authorities have issued warnings, threatening offenders with heavy fines and imprisonment. Gov. Ussorousoff of Kishineff and Gov. Kaulbars of Odessa are strong, capable men, in whom the Government reposes implicit confidence.

The disaffected elements are unable to make headway against the deep feeling of patriotism manifested by the people, and the so-called Reformers, Radicals, and Socialists are said to be losing instead of gaining ground.

Among intelligent Jews the feeling is that there is now presented an opportunity to show the world that they are friends, not enemies, of their native land.

GEN. ALLEN QUITS KOREA.

United States Military Observer with Japanese Forces Will Return to Manila.

SEOUL, April 2.—Brig. Gen. H. T. Allen, United States military observer with the Japanese forces, is about to start for Manila.

Gen. Allen was recently stopped by the Japanese authorities at Ping Yang with the request that he go no nearer the Japanese outposts, and the correspondent of The Daily Mail at Söul reported two days ago that the Japanese had requested Gen. Allen to return from Ping Yang to Söul until such time as they could provide fitting accommodations at the front for the Military Attaché. Gen. Allen is chief of the Philippines constabulary.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is said at the War Department that Gen. Allen some time ago was authorized to leave Korea and return to his post at Manila at his own pleasure, and nothing more is known of his movements.

KING EDWARD DESIRES PEACE.

Significance Attached to His Prolonged Stay at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—King Edward will prolong his visit here until April 18. The extension of his stay, it is thought, is due to a desire to influence the Russian Government from Copenhagen in the direction of peace, which is earnestly desired here.

To-day his Majesty had a long audience with the Premier.

NEPHEW OF MARCUM SHOT.

Victim of Feud Started by Mrs. Marcum's $100,000 Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 2.—As a result of the $100,000 suit instituted by Mrs. James B. Marcum against the Hargis Brothers, Sheriff Ed. Callahan and Judge B. F. French, for the death of her husband, Lawyer Marcum, who was assassinated by Curtis Jett last May, James Johnson, nephew of the Marcums, was to-day shot and killed by Jack Spicer, son of Roger Spicer and cousin of Sheriff Callahan.

The killing occurred on the river about ten miles from Jackson, the shot being fired by Spicer with a Winchester rifle while he was concealed in a small houseboat near the bank of the river, a short distance from the road.

Johnson was returning to his home and had stopped to talk with Roger Spicer over the trouble existing between the two families. Warned by the elder Spicer that the boys would "fix" him if he did not be careful, young Johnson started to go, when the shot rang out and the bullet struck him near the heart, killing him instantly.

Lige Roberts, the eye witness to the killing, reported the fact to the county officials at Jackson, but no effort has been made to arrest Spicer. Further trouble is looked for to-night or Sunday.

Ex-Representative Campbell's Illness.

Ex-Representative Timothy J. Campbell, who is seriously ill with pneumonia, was no worse than previously reported, according to relatives at his home, 14 Columbia Street, last evening. His disease has yet to reach its critical stage.

BRICKLAYERS RUSH "INDEPENDENTS'" WORK

Contractors Not in Association Have Full Forces on Buildings.

THREAT AGAINST EMPLOYERS

Conspiracy Charges May Be Preferred in the Event of a Shut-Down.

While the contracts of the members of the Mason Builders' Association have been tied up by the present strike of the bricklayers and laborers, independent contractors all over the city have been rushing work. Some of the contracts now going on are very large ones, and yesterday the Borough Board of the Bricklayers' Unions made public a long list of contractors whose work is proceeding.

Those contractors, the board says, have signed an agreement recognizing the Laborers' Protective Union. According to the strike committee, about 200 contractors, large and small, have work in progress.

Among the buildings where work was going on yesterday were the new Custom House, John Pierce, contractor; building at Seventy-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Central Realty Company, contractor; Seventy-first Regiment Armory, East Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, Fleischman Brothers, contractors; the new Wanamaker building, the building at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway, General Realty Company, contractors, and the building at Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, Walls Brothers, contractors.

Among other independent contractors reported as signing the agreement are the Merritt Construction Company, George Hollerith & Son, Sullivan & Gray, Cohen & Lavigne, General Building Construction Company, Georgs A. Walker, Slattery Brothers, Phoenix Construction Company, Thayer & Co., John B. Egan, Manhattan Square Realty Company, Spencer Realty Company, and Samuel Mandel & Co., all of whom have their men employed.

The Borough Board held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue and denounced the Mason Builders' Association for refusing to consider the last arbitration proposition.

Fritz Larsen, Vice President of the Borough Board, said that if the Building Material Dealers and Lumber Dealers' Associations united on a shut-down to bring the strikers to terms, the matter would be taken before the District Attorney on the ground that it was a conspiracy.

Members of the committee asserted that there was disaffection among the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association. They said that the bonds which held them to the association would expire on April 15, after which date they said the weaker members who did not wish to return sooner for fear of forfeiting their bonds would get out of the association. They said further that the bonds of the members of the Mason Builders' Association also expired on April 15, and that after that date some of the smaller men would resign.

The following official statement was issued by the Mason Builders' Association yesterday in reference to the strike:

"The real question is, Shall the strike or arbitration be the means for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes in the building business?"

A representative of the Mason Builders' Association said in addition:

"It is not true that the bonds of our members expire on April 15 or that we have weak-kneed members. The bonds have no time limit."

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, also denied that the bonds of the members of that association expire on April 15. The members, he declared, were absolutely united in refusing to hold any arbitration until the strikers first return to work.

"'A' to the bend," he continued, "took out the first, and it expires on June 4. The expiration of the rest run al ithe way from that date until January, 1905. The idea that members are going to get out is too absurd to discuss. The issue now is recognition of the Laborers' Protective Union. To recognize it would be a fatal blow to the arbitration agreement, and there can be no arbitration while the men are on strike."

It was asserted on behalf of the Building Material Dealers' Association that its members are ready to shut down as soon as they are asked to do so. The members are within their rights in taking this action if necessary, they say.

Capt. Norton Goddard issued a third statement yesterday in which he reviews the entire situation, and he accuses the employers of first violating the arbitration agreement by cutting off ths overtims in the case of the laborers.

"MAD DOG" STARTS PANIC.

Policeman Shoots Animal in Room Crowded with Scared Women.

Several hundred women and children in and near the waiting room of the Union Railway Company, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, were thrown into a panic at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the cry of "mad dog." The draw of the Third Avenue Bridge had been open for a few minutes, and this had caused an unusually large crowd to collect.

The shout started a rush. There were collisions and upsets, and bundles, baskets, and hat boxes were abandoned in the rush for safety. By this time an ugly-looking, black mongrel dog was prowling about the waiting room, frothing at the month and snapping.

The doors of the waiting room had been shut at the first cry of warning, and all would have gone well if a frightened and very stout woman had not tried to force her way into the room, which is only about twenty feet square. She succeeded in getting in, but the dog followed before the door could be shut.

That made things worse. Women climbed to the seats and window sills for safety. About this time Policeman Drum appeared, and, drawing his revolver, entered the waiting room. He was unprepared for the spring that the brute made at him, and was afraid to use his revolver then. He kicked the dog to a corner, and then, while the animal was preparing for a leap, he shot it.

The shot disabled the dog, and a second bullet, in its head, ended the dog's life.

The women thereupon held a meeting of congratulation and thanks around the blushing policeman.

YONKERS MAYOR'S CRUSADE.

Police Board Dead-Locked, He Goes After Gamblers with Sheriff.

YONKERS, April 2.—Mayor John E. Andrus of this city, who was elected on the Republican ticket last Fall, has started in to rid Yonkers of the nest of gamblers who have infested the city for two years. The new Police Board appointed by the Mayor is dead-locked, and Mayor Andrus had to go outside for help.

For several months the Mayor has been trying to get the police to close up the poolrooms, but his efforts in that direction have been impeded. The Mayor notified the police last week that if they could not stop the gambling he would take the matter into his own hands. Then, finding that his pleadings were of no avail, he called upon District Attorney Young and Sheriff Merritt to take the matter in hand over the heads of the police. For two weeks Deputy Sheriffs have been gathering evidence.

Their work culminated to-day in the arrest of James Vallely, a well-known handbook maker, in a place on Warburton Avenue. The room was filled with bettors when the Deputy Sheriffs put Vallely under arrest. He was taken before City Judge Kellogg and held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. The Sheriff has evidence against a number of other poolroom men, and other arrests are promised on Monday.

Mayor Andrus said to-night that he had been aided materially by Dr. Carl Osterheld, the Acting President of the Board of Police Commissioners.

New Zebu at the Circus.

Another animal was born at Barnum and Bailey's Circus yesterday morning. The circus people named the newcomer—a zebu—Madison, in honor of the Madison Square Garden.

The EVERETT PIANO

UNEQUALLED in Power, Singing Quality, Wealth of Tone Color, Perfection of Touch, Construction and Durability.

WAREROOMS 141-143 Fifth Ave., Near Twenty-first Street.

If you are interested we have a special proposition to make to you.

POLICE SAY THEY HAVE A $5,000 JEWEL THIEF

Mrs. Burns's Gems Were Stolen at Palm Beach.

PAWN TICKETS WERE TRACED

Inspector McClusky Asks That Prisoner Be Held and Mrs. Burns Goes to Cincinnati to Identify Him.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—It is believed that in the arrest of James Taylor here to-day the police may solve the mystery of the big theft of jewels worth $5,000 from the Palm Beach Inn, at Palm Beach, Fla., several weeks ago, in which New York society people lost diamonds and other valuables worth thousands of dollars.

Taylor attracted attention by his lavish use of money here, and Detectives Reed and Allen arrested him. He had $93 in cash, two one-carat diamond rings, valued at $500, some other jewelry, and several pawn tickets. In all he had valuables to the amount of $700 on his person.

The pawn tickets were traced, and it was found that he had pawned a diamond badge of the Daughters of the Revolution on which the name "Louise Burns" was inscribed. Through the National headquarters of the order at Washington the detectives traced Mrs. Burns to New York, and learned that within the last few weeks she visited New York, Washington, Chicago, and Palm Beach, Fla.

The New York police were asked to investigate, and to-day Chief of Police Milliken received a telegram from Inspector McClusky of New York asking that Taylor and the jewels be held for identification. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dabb and Mrs. Burns are now en route to this city to identify the jewels and Taylor, if possible.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Mrs. John Burns, about two years ago left a Chicago hotel giving instructions to hold mail until she sent her forwarding address. From that day to this no word has been received hers from her. She was connected with several women's clubs, most of the organizations to which she belonged having been located in the East.

TROLLEY IN MAINE WOODS.

Used to Haul Logs, Not People, and Can Draw 58,280 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, April 2.—A few years ago, when some ons suggested ths construction of an electric railway from Moosehead Lake up ths Allegash River, through ths very heart of the Northern Maine wilderness, thers was scarcely a man in the Stats who believed that such a thing would be possible, and ths would-bs promoter of the wildwood trolley scheme was ridiculed into silence. Now, however, a trolley system is in successful operation in the Maine woods, hauling heavy loads of logs instead of passengers.

Ths electric log hauler, which is the invention of A. O. Lombard of Waterville, is somewhat like the flat construction cars ussd on street railways. It is twenty feet long and six feet wide, and its wheels, like those of the steam hauler, run on an endless lag bed, supported on roller bearings, while the framework of the bed is so constructed that the machins accommodates itself to all knolls and other irregularitiss in the road. Ths cog gears which do ths driving are so constructed that no matter what the position of the machins they always tnrn within each other.

Ths machine is fitted with two twenty-fivs horse power motors and a Westinghouse controller, and is geared to run about about four miles an hour. Over the axle of the machine a rocker is pivoted, and on this is rested one end of the load of logs to be hauled, the rear end of the load being supported by a common logging sled. Other sled loads of logs may be attached in tow. The hauling capacity of the machine has been tested as high as 58,280 feet at a trip.

The electric machins runs over a road sevsn miles long, the usual trolley system being used, power being gsnerated at a plant on Alder Stream, which is acquipped with a seventeen-inch wheel running under a forty-foot head of water. This wheel is belted directly to an Edison generator, and there is also a twenty-horse power steam engine for use in case of lack of water or a break-down. Illuminating current is also supplied by the plant, and the logging roads and landings are brilliantly lighted with electricity.

SUICIDE AT FIANCEE'S HOME.

Minister Refused to Marry Them Because She Was Divorced.

Oswald J. Miller, twenty-ssven years old, of 221 Clinton Street, Hoboken, committed suicids last night by shooting himself in the head at the residence of Edward Johnston, 92 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City. Miller was an Inspector of the A. B. See Company on Front Street, Brooklyn. He was engaged to be married to Mr. Johnston's daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Johnston Niblett. Mrs. Johnston was married to Frank Niblett of Kingsburg, N. J., three years ago. Three months ago she obtained a decree of divorce. She was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and through the Epworth League of that church and the league of the First Methodist Church of Hoboken she made the acquaintance of Miller. Their engagement followed, and the wedding was set for Wednesday next.

Last night Miller called on his fiancee and told her that he had been to ses the Rev. William H. Ruth, the minister whom they had selected to marry them. Miller told her that the minister had refused to marry them because she was a divorced woman. He was despondsnt. Mrs. Niblett tried to consols him, telling him they could find another minister, but he said that it was useless.

He then went to a room on the second floor, and a moment later a pistol shot was heard. Miller was found lying dead on a bed. He had shot himself in the right temple. A physician who was called said that death had been instantaneous.

Mrs. Niblett was prostrated.

Congressman Smith Renominated.

CAIRO, Ill., April 2.—Republican primaries were held throughout the Twenty-fifth Illinois Congressional District to-day. George W. Smith, the present incumbent, was nominated as the candidate for Congress without opposition.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

ANNOUNCE FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

A Sale of Suits, Skirts and Coats for Women.

At Prices Most Generously Discounted.

Tailor Made Suits of broadcloth, Cheviot mixtures or taffeta silk, in various shades of blue, brown, as well as black, a series of distinctive models, which are, to a degree, exclusive in design.
Value $40.00 to $45.00 At $30.00

Tailor Made Suits of black, blue or brown cheviot, Eton or coat effect, trimmed with taffeta silk and fancy braid, pedestrienne or dress length skirt.
Value $24.00 At $15.50

Silk Coats of black peau de soie, 1830 model, or Eton effect, daintily trimmed with braid.
Value $16.00 At $10.75
Value $19.00 At $13.50

Silk Coats of black peau de soie, the quaint 1830 model, trimmed with braid and shirrings, faced with heavy lace, lined throughout with white silk.
Value $25.00 At $18.50

Dress Skirts of black voile, trimmed with bands of taffeta, silk lined.
Value $15.00 At $10.50

If distinctiveness and exclusiveness count for anything, then our garments for afternoon, evening, theatre and restaurant wear deserve at least your passing interest. It is a superb collection to which the cleverest minds of two continents have contributed their ideas and taste.

Tailored Suits and Coats for Misses & Little Women.

About One-Third Under Value.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Tailor-made Suits of light wool fabrics or fancy wool crash in various designs, new collarless model, coat silk lined; effectively elaborated with braid and silk.
Value $16.50 At $10.75

Top Coats of fine covert cloth in light, medium or dark tan, "custom" model; velvet collar; taffeta silk lined, or new plaited collarless model with bell sleeves; velvet trimmed.
Value $17.50 At $12.00

WOUNDED BY A MILITIAMAN.

Victim of New Jersey Guardsman's Skylarking Disfigured Permanently.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—Philip J. Harrington and Charles S. Bennett, members of Company H, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, of Orange, are under arrest in East Orange. Harrington is charged with firing a blank cartridge from his service rifle in ths facs of Howard Williams, a young man living at James and Sheffield Streets, Newark, and seriously injuring him. Bennett is held for discharging firearms on the street. Ths shooting occurred this afternoon.

Harrington and Bennett were on cross-town car No. 200 with a number of thsir companions, accompanisd by ex-Assemblyman William A. Lord, Captain of the company. They were returning from Forest Hill, where they had been taking part in a sham battle arranged by the managers of the Edison Kinetoscope Works, in West Orange, to represent a conflict between the Japanese and Russian troops. The men had bsen skylarking, and wsre discharging their guns from the car platform.

Harrington and Bennett were on the rear platform and when the car was near the Franklin Public School it stopped opposite a wagon drivsn by Howard Williams of 116 Sheffield Street, Newark. Eye witnesses say Harrington deliberately pointed his rifle at Williams and pulled the trigger, blistering Williams's face, filling it full of powder, and inflicting a scalp wound. Williams fell off his wagon, and word was telephoned to the Orange police, who arrested Harrington and Bennett in ths company's quarters. Bennstt was held for trial for violation of ths city ordinance, and Harrington is held in heavy bail as a result of ths injuries inflicted on Williams.

It is said that the military authorities will call upon Capt. Lord for an explanation of the occurrence, and Harrington and Bennett will be tried by court-martial. Williams is permanently disfigured.

WOMEN LABOR DELEGATES.

Seated in Newark Council and More May Join Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 2.—Two young women were seated as delegates at a meeting of ths Essex Trades Council last night. This is the first time in the history of the council, which has been in existence for twenty-four years, that women have been recognized.

Ths dslegates are Miss Ray Lessner of 96 Waverly Avenue and Miss Mollie Lapedus of 46 Barclay Street, who had credentials from Local 95 of the Tobacco Workers' Union. A movsment is also on foot to have the Hat Trimmers' Union join ths council.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. BUCKI.

Justice Keogh Signs Decree After Having Once Declined.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 2.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh to-day signed the decree granting to Harriett T. Bucki a divorce from Charles L. Bucki, a wealthy lumber dealsr of New York City.

Referee Campbell, who was appointed to take testimony in the matter, last week asked Judge Keogh to sign the decree, but the Judge refused to do so, asserting that the parties were not residents of Westchester County. To-day the attorney for Mrs. Bucki satisfied the Judge that his client was a resident of ths county, and the Judge signed ths decree.

Mount Holyoke Alumnae Meet.

The Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York held a tea at ths Fifth Aveue Hotel yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Atwell presided. There was some music and Will Carleton made an address. Miss Hazen of ths Latin department told of the need of $40,000 to complets the $50,000 needed to obtain Andrew Carnegie's provisional gift of $50,000. Ths fund is for a new library.

Death of Dr. Walter Burrows.

Dr Walter Burows, seventy-five years old, a retired physician, died yesterday at his residence, 138 Shilton Street, Newark. He was well known in the medical fratsrnity of New Jersey. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Burrows, an eminent Methodist clergyman, and was a graduate of Dickinson College and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. A widow and three sons survive him.

Its Easy to quit COFFEE when well made POSTUM is served.

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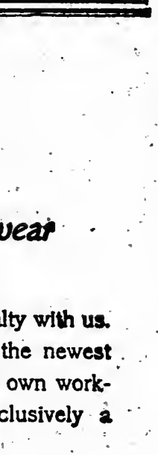
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"TOBY, M. P.," DETAILS THE LATE DEFEAT OF BALFOUR

His Indifference at Result of Division Lobby Was Eminently Characteristic of Man—Discipline of Ministerial Ranks Broken—Rulers' Salaries Compared—Australian Shipping Bill Features.

By Henry W. Lucy.

LONDON, March 19.—Mr. Balfour's airy indifference in case of defeat in the Division Lobby was eminently characteristic. Mr. Gladstone, defeated by a majority of twelve, resigned in 1885. Ten years later a snapped division having reduced Lord Rosebery's precarious majority to a minority of seven, proceedings in the House of Commons were immediately arrested, the House adjourned, the Cabinet were summoned, and after an interval of three days, one being the Sabbath, the Government were out.

On Tuesday afternoon his Majesty's present Ministers, nominally masters of a majority of 108, found themselves beaten by eleven votes. The Premier, sauntering in after the division, was surprised, even annoyed, at this suggestion coming from the other side that progress should be reported in order that Ministers should have the opportunity of considering their position.

It was true that the Government had been placed in a minority. Mr. Balfour, the Mr. Toots of politics, insisted, "It's of no consequence." The Opposition insisting on pressing to a division their demand to report progress, the conversation was carefully kept up from the Ministerial side till the whip was assured he had sufficient men within call to prevent further disaster, then the committee divided and Ministers came forth from the lobby with the majority of twenty-five.

It is urged in defense of this procedure that the division was a surprise manoeuvred by the Irish Nationalists in conspiracy with the Radicals. That is only partially true. The attempt to place the Government in a minority was undoubtedly deliberately arranged, the plot being elaborated on the preceding night.

The intention, however, was not hidden from the whips. Sir A. Acland-Hood had delivered in the hand of every Ministerialist on Tuesday morning a notification of impending danger, and an earnest appeal for attendance not later than 2:30. Therein lies the real significance of the incident.

"I can call spirits from the vasty deep" boasted Glendower.

"Why, so can I," responded Hotspur. "And so can any man, but will they come when you do call for them?"

The Government whip found to his dismay that they would not. Loyal Unionists left it to their right or left hand neighbor to flee to the support of a tottering Ministry, and as the impulse was mutual, the muster was fatally small.

DISCIPLINE IS ALL GONE.

The simple fact is, and this incident floods the position with light, that the bonds of discipline are finally broken in the Ministerial ranks. Mr. Chamberlain's proclamation of May last drove a wedge into the well-soldered column, creating a fissure that has since widened rather than closed up.

The hapless Premier stands between Free "Fooders" and tariff reformers, each dragging him in different ways. There is another considerable number of Ministerialists who do not intend to offer themselves for re-election and are consequently indifferent to the fate of the Ministry. They refuse to suffer any little personal inconvenience involved in rallying to the support of their chiefs, and do not care how soon the Parliamentary farce is played out and the curtain rung down.

On the other hand Tuesday's incident has made clearer than ever the determination of Mrs. Balfour to hold on at any cost of party dignity or personal reputation, carrying on the Government at least through the current session. It was understood when the session opened that this resolve was arrived at in consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who desired to have the interval during which his new fiscal principles might permeate the electoral body. As far as by-elections have gone they testify that action in that direction has not equaled expectation, and that further postponment of the general election may be undesirable. The whole matter may be reconsidered on his return next month.

COMPARISON OF RULERS' SALARIES.

Apropos of the proposal to increase Mr. Roosevelt's official salary by £5,000 a year, English people learn with surprise that the salary of the President of the United States is only £10,000 a year. That is precisely the sum the Lord Mayor of London receives with intent to its expenditure upon hospitality, charges which it rarely covers.

The nearest parallel to the condition of Mr. Roosevelt is that of the President of the French Republic. He has a salary of £24,000 a year, with an annual addition of £2,000 for table money, £4,000 for office expenses and other pickings that bring his income up to £36,000 a year. He has two official residences—one at Versailles, the other at the magnificent Elysee in Paris.

When we come to crowned heads, the difference betwcen their draft on the national exchequer and the emoluments of the American President, who is certainly in a more autocratic position than is the King of Great Britain, Emperor of India, becomes more striking. Edward VII. is sustained at the rate of £470,000 a year. This is an increase of £61,000 on the revenues of Queen Victoria, whose income was popularly estimated at £1,120 a day.

By odd but explicable circumstances the German Emperor receives no salary in connection with his imperial status. His private revenues are drawn from his ancient Kingdom of Prussia, which yields to him £611,000 a year. Austria and Hungary between them furnish a civil list of £930,000 a year. Italy, more or less cheerfully, votes for its King a salary of £616,000, while the little King of Spain enjoys a civil list of £374,000. These are inclusive payments.

The English royal family other than the King and Queen have annuities that bring the total payments over £580,000 a year. Of this the Duke of Connaught draws £25,000, an income just supplemented by a salary of £4,000 he will receive as Inspector General of the Forces. Eighteen thousand pounds a year is divided among the King's daughters, the Prince and Princess of Wales between them drawing £30,000 a year. Through a long and moderately useful lifetime the Duke of Cambridge, in addition to a salary of £5,000 a year while he served as Commander in Chief, drew a pension exceeding by £2,000 a year the modest revenues of the President of the United States.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING BILL.

Announcement of the introduction into the Australasian Senate of a Navigation bill has arrested the attention of representatives of the shipping interest in the House of Commons. The bill provides that British vessels shall be permitted to engage in the Australian coastal trade only on condition that they pay the same wages as Australian ships and comply with the labor conditions enforced by Australian laws.

A movement is on foot to enforce the moral of this ordinance nearer home. Bitter complaint is made of the injustice done to British shipping by the exceptionally favorable conditions under which American and Continental ships trade to British ports. To begin with, it is affirmed that the net registered tonnage of foreign ships is lower in comparison with cargo-carrying capacity than is the case with British ships. Dues being charged on tonnage, the foreign ship, trading in British waters, gets off cheaper than the home competitor.

While the British ship-owner is liable under the Compensation act for injuries done to the workman in the course of loading and unloading, the foreigner may snap his fingers at the disabled man. Other disadvantages under which the British owner competes with foreign ships are that in the cass of the latter the load-line mark is not necessary, nor are the details of equipment and management insisted upon in the case of British ships equally enforced upon foreigners.

Ship owners do not think it is any use to approach the Board of Trade on the matter under the existing unsympathetic management. What will probably be done will be to draft a bill rectifying these anomalies. It would find strong support on both sides of the house.

KAISER AS AN ARTIST.

The story that the German Emperor once submitted a sketch as a cartoon for Punch is, of course, a fable. That among other accomplishments he greatly fancies himself an artist is a fact. His latest idea has been to design a sort of memorial sheet, copies of which are to be presented to the widows or nearest kin of German soldiers now on the warpath in the Southwest African German colony. Space is left on the plate for insertion of the name of the soldier who fell in battle and the date of the engagement.

The Emperor's pen and ink drawings lack the inspiration of genius. But they are marked by considerable technical skill.

Visiting the White House at Washington last November the President showed me hanging on the walls of the Cabinet room a curious marine picture. It showed a fleet of ships at anchor, and had all the stiffness and precision that marks the drawings of the Japanese or Chinese artist. It represented, minutely drawn to scale, the fleet of the United States.

The draughtsman was the German Emperor, and the picture was conveyed by Prince Henry as a personal gift to the President. It was painstakingly copied from some archive of the United States Navy, and accounted for many hours' hard labor.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S RETIREMENT.

The spectacle presented to-day of Sir William Harcourt bringing up his beloved son, "Loulu," to be sworn in at the Table of the House of Commons on his election for Rossendale has added to the rush of affectionate esteem that made itself felt when the veteran announced his pending retirement.

It is felt that the latter event should not be permitted to pass by without some special mark. Two projects are under discussion. One is the inevitable dinner; the other the presentation of his portrait designed as an hsirloom in the family. It is probable that the two ideas will be realized in combination, the portrait being presented at a dinner.

There is little doubt that, probably with the exception of the Irish members, every member of the House of Commons will be represented on the subscription list. Sir William's occasional manner is not designed to soothe companionship. In the private relations of Parliamentary social life he can, and to do him justice does, say exceedingly bitter things. Even in the inner circle of the Cabinet Council there is, as Lord Rosebery could testify, some lack of suavity and accommodation to circumstances and other people's prejudices.

But as a statuesque Parliamentary figure, inheritor of the best traditions of the House of Commons, Sir William stands almost alone, the last of the Old Guard. One cannot help observing in conversation with his old colleagues that the fact that he is bent upon retirement adds the last touch of endearment.

COLOMBIA MAY FIGHT PANAMA.

Her Agent Says She Will If Canal Decision Is Not Reversed.

PARIS, April 2.—Jorge Holguin, financial agent of Colombia, who was behind the recent suit against the Panama Canal Company, said to-day:

"We intend to appeal, and if all the French courts refuse us justice, Colombia will publish a manifesto to the world, explaining that she is the victim of odious spoliation which compels her to resort to arms.

"The American squadrons at Colon and Panama now prevent Colombia from debarking the troops concentrated at Barranquilla, but sooner or later these squadrons will be withdrawn, and then the Colombian forces will invade the rebel Republic of Panama and make war."

Although Holguin's remarks are expressive of the purposes of the Colombian colony here, they are in marked contrast with the pacific intentions which Gen. Reyes declared in an interview previous to his return to Colombia.

The Panama decision was preceded by a number of conferences between the American officials and those of the Panama Canal Company. It was the wish of some of the most influential Directors of the company that a stockholders' meeting be held and the transfer of the concession and other property to the United States be consummated without reference to the action of the court.

William Nelson Cromwell, American counsel for the Panama Canal Company, maintained that this would be extremely unwise, as the court might construe the company's action as an affront. His counsel finally prevailed. However, immediately after the decision was announced the Directors assembled, and inside of a few hours issued a notice for the meeting, which will occur at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of April 23.

GEN. VON ALTEN WITHDRAWN.

Leaves Gendarmerie in Macedonia to Head Military School.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 2.—In order to avoid differences with other interested powers Germany has agreed to withdraw Gen. von Alten from the gendarmerie in Macedonia and has appointed him head of the military school at Salonica. It is still undecided, whether the gendarmerie will have its headquarters in that city or at Apolda.

PARIS SORCERESS'S INGENIOUS SCHEME

Got 10,000f. by Telling Woman Fortune Was Buried Under House.

NATIONAL LIBRARY ROBBED

Well-Dressed Man Arrested in Act of Secreting a Precious Volume—"New Society's" Exhibition.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 18.—Spiritualism and hypnotism are out of favor in Paris just now, for another case of gross swindling has been brought to light.

The dupe in this instance is Mme. Fournier, who has for some years kept a small newspaper shop in the Rue de Meaux. By dint of rigid economy she had managed to put aside the sum of 10,000f. Mme. Fournier made the acquaintance of a certain clairvoyant, Mme. Salignac, who very soon discovered the existence of this little capital. One day she announced to her simple-minded friend that the Duc de Berri had appeared to her in a dream and informed her that a fortune of 3,500,000f. was lying buried under her (Mme. Fournier's) house.

Mme. Fournier, much impressed with this story, made no objection to the plan of campaign proposed by the sorceress, which was that she, Mme. Salignac, should daily descend into the cellar under the shop, and bury a certain sum of money in a hole, the theory being that money would attract money, and the buried treasure collect round the sums placed in its neighborhood.

The system was adhered to until the whole of Mme. Fournier's savings had been swallowed up, and then, too late, becoming suspicious, she herself descended into the cellar, only to find, of course, that not a sou was there.

For some time past the librarians of the Bibliotheque Nationale have been missing old and valuable volumes from that famous collection, notably some of the Royal almanacs. The shelves and cases in the reading rooms were carefully searched, but without result, and a watch was finally instituted upon the readers. This last step had the desired effect, for yesterday a man was detected in the act of secreting a folio under his greatcoat. The volume, published in Rome in 1647, is of great value, and the man was immediately given into custody. Exceedingly well dressed, his clothes of rather British cut, there was nothing in his appearance which would have led any one to imagine him to be a suspicious character; on examination he proved to be a lyrical artist without an engagement, and acknowledged having recently sold one of the missing volumes to a book dealer for the trifling sum of 10f. As the book bears the stamp of the National Library it will probably easily be reclaimed from the unscrupulous purchaser.

Pending the opening of the two great picture shows of the year, the Beaux Arts and the Artistes Français at the Champs Elysées, the present month has been rich in small art exhibitions. The most interesting has unquestionably been that at the Galerie Petite, where during the past week a very interesting collection of the works of sixteen or eighteen artists has been on view. Each artist is represented by at least eight pictures, admirably hung and grouped together, so that the spectator has the opportunity of studying and comparing the method of the master in his different subjects.

Conder, who may be called the modern Watteau, sends some exquisite examples of his delicate art. Painted on thin silk, each of these small works is a gem of composition, coloring, and draughtsmanship.

On another wall Le Sidaner shows what he can do with a rich glow of afternoon sunshine on a landscape, and side by side with this fine picture he has a snow scene which is fully as beautiful. In "Le Forget," M. Ménard handles a wide expanse of hill and forest-clad valley in a manner which suggest Poussin. Baertson sends a fine charcoal drawing of a Bruges canal with barges and perspective of houses, besides several paintings of similar subjects drawn from Holland.

Impressionism is represented by Martin, whose pictures, bristling with paint, are highly characteristic. M. de La Gandara sends a subtly painted head of a young man, (his brother,) and a couple of tiny pictures, one of a corner of the Tuileries Gardens, and the other of a group of figures seen from the back, looking over a parapet into a bear pit. Both are beautiful examples of La Gandara's style, while his large picture of "The Lady With the Duenna" is very much in the manner of his "Lady with the Rose," of the Luxembourg.

Others of the "New Society" to be seen here are La Touche, Blanche, and Dauchez, with beautiful scenes of flat expanses of water, finely treated. R. S.

FRENCH ART FOR WORLD'S FAIR

Great Decorative Work by Dubufe—French Officials Sail.

PARIS, April 2.—M. Lagrave, the Commissioner of France to the St. Louis Exposition, and the other French officials sailed for New York from Havre to-day on board the French Line steamer La Lorraine. M. Lagrave expressed satisfaction at the status of the French exhibit.

La Lorraine took an enormous decorative work by Guillaume Dubufe, the well-known painter, intended for the French Building, consisting of panels showing the glories of the nineteenth century, the Arc de Triomphe, symbolizing the triumphs of the Napoleonic era; Victor Hugo's catafalque, and the rendering of tribute to literature. This work was sent before it was completed in order that it might be installed before the opening of the exposition. M. Dubufe will go to St. Louis to give the work its final touches.

BERLIN MAY HAVE A NUNCIO.

Prussian Minister to Vatican Then to be Made Ambassador.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 2.—It is understood that the Vatican will establish a nunciature at Berlin, and the Prussian Minister to the Vatican will be raised to the rank of Ambassador.

The only question pending is whether the nunciature at Munich is to be continued. It is believed it will be settled by the Nuncio being accredited to both Munich and Berlin. This will be a great stroke of diplomacy on the part of the Imperial Government, for it will materially affect Bavaria's present preponderating position in all matters relating to Catholic affairs.

CAPT. SCOTT'S ANTARCTIC DASH

British Scientists Eagerly Await Further Details of His Voyage.

LONDON, April 2.—The success of Capt. Scott of the British antarctic steamer Discovery, now at Lyttelton, New Zealand, in getting within 500 miles of the south pole and bringing out his expedition in safety, after an absence of two and a half years, with the loss of only a single life, calls out much congratulatory comment in the newspapers.

The Captain's interesting narrative and other details published have whetted the appetite of the scientists, who are eagerly awaiting fuller information in regard to the results obtained. It is hardly anticipated, however, that much more will be given out until Capt. Scott reports to the Royal Geographical Society.

NEBENZAHL CAUGHT IN PARIS.

Fled from New York Year Ago—Said to Have Embezzled $24,000.

PARIS, April 2.—A. L. Drummond, ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service, to-day arrested Isaac Nebenzahl of New York, on a requisition from the State Department at Washington, on the charge of embezzlement.

Nebenzahl, who formerly was manager of the Excelsior Shirt Company of New York, disappeared last May. It was charged that his accounts were $24,000 short. Drummond traced Nebenzahl to Vienna, Munich, Berlin, and Paris. M. Parris, Assistant Chief of the Paris Detectives, assisted Mr. Drummond, and Nebenzahl was located at the Grand Hotel and later at a small family hotel, when he was arrested.

Nebenzahl offered to return to the United States. He had $80 in his possession when arrested, and said he had lost $100,000 speculating in Wall Street. Nebenzahl is held pending the arrival of papers from Washington.

Isaac Nebenzahl, ex-manager of the Excelsior Shirt Company of 716 Broadway, left New York on May 5, 1903, having defrauded the company, it was subsequently alleged, out of $24,000. Ex-Congressman Lewis W. Emerson of Warrensburg, N. Y., was appointed receiver for the company by Justice O'Gorman on an application made by Charles M. Russell of this city, an attorney representing a majority of the Directors in the concern.

Nebenzahl for the past year has led the officers a strenuous chase, during which time the trail led through several European countries. When Nebenzahl left New York he went to St. Louis, and from that city to the City of Mexico. When next heard from he was in Naples, Italy. From there he journeyed to Vienna, where ex-Chief A. L. Drummond caught up with him, but failed to arrest his man, and Nebenzahl fled to Berlin, and from there to Paris.

Nebenzahl has a wife and son in this city, the son being J. Harry Nebenzahl, who was the Secretary of the insolvent shirt company. The wife and son are said to have visited Nebenzahl in Europe a few months ago.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.

Recognition of These and Other Institutions Demanded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 2.—United States Minister Leishman has had a special interview with Foreign Minister Tewfik Pasha on the subject of the official recognition of American schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions in Turkey.

Mr. Leishman urgently pressed the Foreign Minister for a speedy settlement of the matter, demanding that the same status be given to these American establishments as is granted to similar institutions of other powers.

PRESIDENT INGALLS TO STAY.

Head of Big Four Railroad Denies Report of Retirement.

PARIS, April 2.—M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati is here spending a month. He says that the report of his intention to retire from the Presidency of the "Big Four" Railroad is erroneous.

Mr. Ingalls, while he has wished for some time to lay down the cares of the position, has yielded to urgent appeals to retain it.

SCENE OVER DREYFUS CASE.

Du Paty de Clam, Threatened with Prosecution, Gave Up Papers.

PARIS, April 2.—An exciting scene occurred to-day before the Criminal Chamber which is investigating the Dreyfus case. Col. Du Paty de Clam, in testifying, said he had an analytical summary of the secret documents submitted to the court-martial which condemned Dreyfus.

Attorney General Baudouin thereupon demanded the submission of the summary to the Criminal Chamber and the Colonel asked for time to consider the matter.

The Attorney General anounced that if the document were not submitted he would prosecute Col. Du Paty de Clam for illegal detention of State papers. The witness asked for time to consult with Gen. Mercier, the ex-War Minister, to which the Attorney General replied that Gen. Mercier would also be prosecuted on the same charge if the document were not submitted.

The analysis finally was turned over to the Chamber.

Queen Wilhelmina's Trip to Italy.

THE HAGUE, April 2.—Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, Prince Henry, start April 4 for Italy, where they will spend a month for the benefit of her Majesty's health.

MARINES FOR MID-PACIFIC.

Dozen Men Said to Guard Big Guns Stored on Midway Island.

That detachment of marines now doing duty on Midway Island, Uncle Sam's mite of a possession in the mid-Pacific, was the source of a lot of speculative comment among the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. It was not until yesterday, when the naval orders were published showing that Assistant Surgeon W. E. G. High had been ordered to the faraway cable station, that any of them knew that the place, which is a big rock, and whose inhabitants number about a dozen, is guarded by marines.

"When did they leave for that place?" "Why were they sent?" and "What are they doing there?" were a few of the questions that the officers were asking one another. The answer in every case was "I don't know. Do you?"

A group of officers in Admiral Rodgers's office were discussing the mysterious assignment of the detachment yesterday afternoon when an aide of the Admiral made the following explanation of the strange affair:

"I've got it," he said. "The department fears a coalition of European and Asiatic powers is forming with the object of teaching America a lesson and those fellows are there to look after a hundred or two thirteen-inch guns that have been secretly placed amid the rocks and sand on the God-forsaken place, and High is sent there so as to be on hand to dress the wounds of the fellows who are scheduled to manipulate the pieces when the day of trouble comes."

Everybody agreed that the explanation was probably correct.

WORLD'S FAIR AESTHETICS.

Decorative Scheme of the Woman's Building Announced.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The decorative scheme for the Woman's Building at the World's Fair has been announced by Miss Grace Lincoln Temple. Miss Temple stated that the silk draperies and hangings for the salon, while of American make, represent a rich French design and will serve as a background for the furniture of French Renaissance pattern which will be installed in this room.

The ceilings of all the other rooms will be tinted ivory white. The big hall will be in a pale yellow shade, while the walls of the other rooms will be of delicate tints suited best to the furniture selected.

Morales Government Stronger.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis has received private advices from correspondents in Santo Domingo to the effect that the Morales Government is steadily gaining in power and influence in the island, and that the business interests have reached the conclusion that Morales is now strong enough to maintain a stable Government.

CRUEL AND QUEER CUSTOMS OF KOREANS

Punishment of Criminals Extended to Their Families.

WOMEN WITHOUT RIGHTS

Their Participation in Public Amusements Limited to Two Festivals—Men a Race of Athletes.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 23.—Ernest von Hesse-Wartegg, the famous German traveler, husband of Minnie Hauck, relates some interesting facts on Korean life.

"In Korea, as in Morocco," he says, "tortures are very common. In the prisons I saw instruments which were not so fearful as those which two centuries ago were used in our own country—only simple sticks and ropes, or the well-known 'kang,' the neck-board; but they put them to a fearful use. Only a few years ago the legs of condemned persons were broken with the sticks, while the ropes were placed twice around the loins of the victim, and pulled together in such a manner as to sink deep into the flesh. Besides these tortures, the punishments are extended to the family of the criminal For example, even to-day the punishment for treason is decapitation of the offender and the poisoning or enslavement of the mother, wife, and daughter. The treason of a woman is punished by poisoning. For murder the punishment is similar. If a man commits theft he is decapitated or in lesser cases banished to a lonely island, his property confiscated, and his wife sold as a slave.

"For the desecration of the graves of ancestors—for in Korea a cult prevails similar to that in China—the offender and all his male relations to the fifth degree are decapitated, and his mother and the other female members of his family are poisoned. The poisoning is usually done in prison by a dose of arsenic, the decapitation until a few years ago took place in a broad, frequented street before the west gates of the city. The notice of death sentence is usually published in the written State's Gazette.

"The police system in Korea is very elaborate and it is rare that a criminal escapes, unless he has money enough to fill the pocket of a mandarin. Every male Korean possesses a pass, consisting of a long tablet, on which his name, position, and residsnce are written. The tablets of the common people are of wood, of soldiers horn, of the low nobility and officials, bone. The ministers, princes and high nohility use red visiting cards, also small tablets of ivory, for every Korean is compelled to have such a pass. Usually he wears it with a string around his neck under his clothes, or on the lower arm under the sleeve. If at night a pedestrian in the street is found without his tablet he is at once arrested. At receptions the Koreans introduce themselves by presenting these passes with a deep bow.

"Although poor women, even though innocent, are held responsible for the crimes of their husbands, fathers, and sons, they have no rights. A woman, for example, cannot obtain a divorce from her husband, but for any trivial reason he can secure a separation. He needs hut to allege laxiness or volubility to secure a divorce, for a woman is not allowed to defend herself against such accusations. The men, however, rarely procure a divorce, for by dismissing a wife they lose an industrious servant. Besides, one can always take unto himself an additional wife. If this does not suit the first wife, she can pack her things and go to her relations; the children, however, remain under the charge of the husband.

"On the public streets one sees only women of the lower classes, and these hide their faces when foreign men approach. Only the dancers and singers appear on the street without a veil. Women take no part in public amusements or in ent-of-door sport. Two festival days of the year are, however, given up to them entirely. The first of these festivals is a general bathing day, usually occurring in August. On this day in all of the cities and villages women and children troop to the shores of the river. The second feast day is devoted to the old women of the lower classes, who for the whole year are compelled to do the heaviest work, carry hurdens, gather rags, and clean streets. On this day they need not to do any work. They dress themselves in clean, white clothes and go to the quarters of the rich, where all houses are open to them. There they receive gifts of money and refreshments, and are allowed to wander through the houses and gardens. On the next day they return to their usual work. On the day devoted to ancestor worship the women also take part with the men.

"Owing to the lazy characteristics of the Koreans, public amusements in their life play a great rôle. All work is left to women. The men sleep, smoke, gossip, play cards and domino, fish, hunt, fly kites, and practice with how and arrow. The Koreans in this respect have acquired great skill, and the sport is fostered by the Government. Boxing and wrestling are also industriously practiced, and in a personal fight even the Manohus are not equal to them, while the small Japanese are pigmies in comparison. Neighboring villages, or parts of a city, frequently arrange sporting contests.

"Late in the Fall differences between clans or tribes are fought out in the same manner. The causes as a rnle are insignificant, usually due to gossip. Then the accused call up their opponents for a fight. On a day appointed both parties drum their relatives together, and, protecting their heads hy enormous straw hats, march to an open space outside the city wall and face each other armed with sticks and stones. Then the bravest fighters appear and attack each other.

"Next to the birthday of the King the greatest festival day of the year is the commemoration of victories which the Koreans have repeatedly won against the Japanese. No nation is so hated by the Koreans as the Japanese, whom they contemptuously call 'wojen.' This hatred cannot he easily eradicated, and in case of a Russian victory the Japanese will have to do with the Koreans.

American Liner's Hull Badly Torn.

BELFAST, April 2.—The American Line steamship New York, which as before reported was in collision with the British troopship Assaye in the English Channel, was dry docked here March 31, and it was found that 100 feet of her hull had been badly torn.

Mastodon Teeth Found in Tennessee.

A magnificent and perfect mastodon tooth was unearthed at the Tennessee Marble Company's property near Concord a few days ago, and was brought to Knoxville, where it has created considerable curiosity. The tooth was found in making a dam for the operation of a hydraulic ram. The tooth is a fossil, bnt identically like the original tooth. It shows every indenture and surface condition of a real tooth. It is about seven inches in length across the crown and about four inches wide. The roots are perfect, except where broken off near the points. The broken places show the hollow part of the tooth. It is thought that the tooth is the only part of the mastodon to he found at the place, the tooth being probably carried to the place by water.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal.

The First Direct Importing Custom Tailoring Firm to Retail Special Fabrics

We will place on sale Monday

Twenty Selected Suitings at $25.00
" " " " $28.00
" " " " $30.00
" " " " $32.00

These fabrics we guarantee of superior make—high grade in pattern—and the trim and finish of the finest

We also direct your attention to our custom shirt department, which stands pre-eminent for high grade work and exclusive patterns.

The most elegantly appointed and thoroughly organized plant of it kind in this country.

Burnham & Phillips, 119 & 121 Nassau Street.

THE APRIL HEAVENS.

In April our Spring really begins, and however worn and wrinkled old Father Time may appear at other seasons, in the Springtime he always seems to renew his youth and be young again. The month of April brings us the opening buds, begins life, as it were, with a frolic, as it enters laughing. For years we have been told that her first day has been the signal for human mirth, fun, and fooling, for

Proud, pied April, dressed in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything.

So worldwide and ancient a custom as that of April fooling must have had a reason and a beginning, although its origin is extremely difficult to find out. It does not suffice us to be told that as March 25 used to be New Year's Day. April 1 was its octave, when its festivities culminated and ended; we crave for something more graphic and definite. With sundry differences, variations, and aliases we trace the first of April fooling in many alien quarters of ths globe. In France the April fool is called a poisson d'Avril, and that is what they say one of our countrymen ordered at a Paris restaurant to come immediately after the soup. He had heard of the brand, but had not partaken thereof. In Scotland the April fool is talled a "gowk," a word supposed to mean cuckoo. Away off in India one finds strange pranks and merry-makings at the Hull feasts, which take place on the last day of March, and at which time there are many points of similarity between the behavior of the natives and that of the Western nations at about this same season of the year.

All of the first magnitude stars that were visible last month will be in the field of view at the beginning of April, but we shall find them moved somewhat further to the westward. Capella, of the constellation of the Charioteer, may be seen in the northwest after sunset; Aldebaran, in the eye of the Bull, in the west; Betelguese and Rigel of Orion, in the southwest; Sirius, of the Greater Dog and the most brilliant of all the stars, will be found further to the southward than the two just mentioned. To the southward and westward we have Procyon, of the Lesser Dog, but higher above the horizon than his larger brother. High in the west are the Twins—Castor and Pollux—while a little sonth of the zenith is Regulus of the Lion. Another western star, and quite a bright one, is Spica, the principal star in the constellation of the Virgin. Arcturus of the Cowherd, and foward which the handle of the Dipper almost points, is in the east, with Vega, a bright one, to match it, and which may at some future day be the Pole Star, is in the northwestern section. Spica, Arcturus, and Vega are coming into a more favorable position for observation, while Aldebaran, Betelguese, Rigel, and Sirius will vanish from the evening sky in April, and not reappear until the closing months of Autumn.

The sun has now passed through a little more than half of its apparent journey between its southerly and northerly "standing points." It reached the former about Dec. 21, and will touch the other on June 21. On March 20, when it "crossed the line," it dashed past the halfway house in its course across the firmament, and for the next six months it will be north of the equinoctial. The duration of the daylight hours is now slightly in excess of that of the period of darkness, and the margin between them will keep on broadening until the closing days of June. This, however, is only true for that portion of the earth north of the equator; south of that line the opposite conditions will prevail.

The list of conjunctions for April, in addition to those between the moon and the planets, include others in which the planets alone figure. The first of these is a meeting between Mercury and Mars, which unfortunately has but a minimum amount of interest for us. The second, however, will be well worthy of our attention, as it will show Jupiter doffing his cap to the fair Venus as he moves away from the sun and the planetary queen proceeds on her stately course toward it. The moon and Uranus begin on the 6th the usual series of monthly meetings, to be followed on the 10th by a meeting between the moon and Saturn. On the 13th, 14th, 16th, and 17th Luna meets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Mercury in the order named. This meeting with Jupiter is the closest, but lacking somewhat in picturesqueness, owing to the too-close proximity to the sun. The monthly series ends on the 20th, rather an early date, by Uranus having a somewhat distant encounter with our satellite.

Venus is now only about one hour and a half ahead of the sun in rising, but it will be three months yet before she is in conjunction and rejoins once more the realm of the evening stars. Venus appears to exactly resemble the earth in dimensions and density. We also know that this planet is surrounded with an atmosphere extending higher and more dense than ours, and that this atmosphere is almost continually covered with clouds. It is this fact, coupled with the proximity of Venus to the sun, which causes its great brilliancy, because the surfaces of the clouds produce so magnificent a reflection of the sun's light. The earth, seen from a distance, from the planet Mars, for instance, presents the same aspects that Venus does to us.

Jupiter just at present is rather too near the sun to appear at his best, being on the first of this month only about twelve minutes ahead of him in rising. However, on the 23d, the day of his meeting with Venus, he will rise an hour earlier than he does to-day, and consequently we shall have a fair view of the two grand celestialites. It is unfortunate, from a viewpoint, that the moon is so near the sun on the 14th when she occults the planet, else we should have a most pleasing tableau. If we look at this great planet through an ordinarily good telescope we shall see that he has two dark bands across his disk about at the equator. There are also some darker spots, often connected by vaporous trails, clearly showing a rapid rotary movement. Wiseacres, commenting on this, hold it to be an indication that Jupiter is an extinct sun not yet completely cooled down. Also that he is passing through phases similar to those our planet passed in the primordial period of its history.

Uranus has the pleasure of receiving the first visit of the month from Luna, and with this as his only portion of the monthly entertainment he has to be content. Last month he was in quadrature with the sun, and is moving onward toward conjunction, where he will arrive about the close of June, and after that will be a morning star.

Saturn is a morning star, and next month will reach the midway point between conjunction and opposition. When he reaches this latter place, early in August, we shall have him in the most favorable situation for our observation, and at his largest and most brilliant phases for the year. Saturn is now in the constellation of the Goat, and no doubt, unless all signs fail, he is indulging in copious draughts of bock beer.

Mars on the 16th is in conjunction with the one-day-old moon, being at that time 3 degrees 24 minutes north of it. Both heavenly bodies are too much engulfed by the brilliant rays of the sun to admit of our seeing this meeting with unaided vision. Almost at the close of next month Mars passes from the brotherhood of the evening stars to serve for a while under the banners of Venus as one of the early morning twinklers. Mercury is moving toward his eastern limit away from the sun, which position he will attain on the 21st, and for two or three evenings before and after this date we should be able to catch him in the evening sky, not far from where the sun sank to rest.

ANNOUNCEMENT
of the
IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE,
THE GRAND COLLECTION OF
Art Works
of
Japan, China & Korea,
belonging to
Mr. S. YOSHIDA OF TOKIO, JAPAN,
Comprising Early Chinese Porcelains, Snuff Bottles, Old Japanese Gold Lacquers and Inros, Ivory Netsukes, Japanese Color Prints, Pottery, Bronzes, Elegant Embroideries, Leathers & Rare Pewter Objects & Wood Carvings,
WILL BE PLACED
ON EXHIBITION
at the
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer,
Beginning Monday Next, April 11.
NOTE.—Mr. Yoshida desires to state that the sale should be without any reserve whatever in order to raise ready money to subscribe toward the relief fund for families of soldiers and sailors now in front. With special arrangements made with owner few numbers are included in the original invoice.

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Cures Grip and
COLDS
HUMPHREYS' HELPS TO "77."
Head.—If you suffer from Headache, Sick Headache or Vertigo, No. 9 will cure you; if from Neuralgia or Face-ache, then you need No. 8.
Stomach or Bowels.—When you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak or Sour Stomach, No. 10 is the sovereign remedy.
Back.—For Rheumatism or Lumbago, take No. 15; if the Kidneys or Bladder are involved, then you need No. 27 or No. 30.
At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed.
Jubilee Book mailed free.
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LE ROY LITTLE CIGARS
A SHORT SMOKE THAT HAS CHARACTER AND INDIVIDUALITY.
PACKETS OF TEN 10¢
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It's a great satisfaction to know that after you have seen and heard other pianos you can always fall back on "THE OLD RELIABLE." Half a Century's Reputation for unquestioned Reliability behind the STECK. Its general SUPERIORITY and acknowledged unapproached DURABILITY places it in a class by itself.
Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.



LEONARD LEWISOHN LEFT $12,000,000

Most of His Estate Was in Stocks and Bonds.

ABOUT $300,000 IN REALTY

Copper Man Held $5,700,000 in Railroad and Mining Shares — Executors' Commissions About $350,000.

A State Appraiser's report, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, shows that Leonard Lewisohn left an estate of $12,029,213 when he died on March 5, 1902. Of this $11,706,547 was personal and $322,666 real property. Deductions of funeral expenses, commissions of the executors and trustees, and stocks that had not been delivered at the time of his death brought the total down to $11,706,547 net.

Mr. Lewisohn's largest holdings were in the firm of Lewisohn Brothers, $1,491,833; mining stocks and bonds, $1,297,445; railroad stocks and bonds, $4,399,980, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds, $2,646,424. Besides Mr. Lewisohn had in bank at the time of his death $27,180; had life insurance of $52,253; a seat in the Stock Exchange valued at $70,000; the yacht Irene, $80,000; the residence at 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, $125,000; household effects, jewelry, horses, and carriages, $43,210.

In the list of stocks and bonds which he held—which list includes a large number that are rated as valueless—the following are the principal items:

BONDS.

Phila. & Reading R. R. Coal and Iron	$461,922
Brooklyn Union Elevated	245,220
St. Louis & Southwestern	102,900
Union Pacific first lien, convertible	172,576
Pittsburg, Lake Erie & West Va.	251,250
Penn. Co. Guarantee Trust	98,500

STOCKS.

Amalgamated Copper, 6,124 shares	416,901
Tennessee Copper Co., 28,845 shares	355,815
Utah Con. Mines, Ltd., 12,620 shares	296,576
Lehigh Valley R. R., 8,000 shares	284,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, 1,500 shares pf.	283,500
United Metals Selling Co., 9,096 shares	082,200
N. Y. City corporate stock, reg.	291,600
Balt. & Ohio R. R., 1,900 shares	206,462
Tamarack Mining Co., 510 shares	107,205
Metropolitan St. Ry., 1,009 shares	168,503
New York, Ontario & West., 4,550 shares	150,500
U. S. Leather Co., 1,900 shares	154,850
Consolidated Gas, 700 shares	151,900
National Bank of N. Am., 400 shares	140,400
Santa Fé Gold & Silver Mining Co., 26,010 shares	91,035
Feather River Exploration Co., 8,382 shares	83,825
Canada Southern R. R., 1,050 shares	91,350
International Banking Co., 400 shares	83,200

Mr. Lewisobn's death occurred in London, where he was visiting. He left a will in which he made specific bequests amounting to about $70,000, and left the residuary estate to his children, Jesse, Walter, Frederick, Oscar, Lillie A., Alice, Irene Lewisohn, and Julia Henry and Florence L. Henry. He made no bequests to charity, as he had given largely during his life, and he said in his will that his children should give from his estate as they thought best. The executors under the will were Frederick and Walter Lewisohn, sons, and Albert L. Henry, a half-brother. Their commissions were $351,766, and tbose of the trustees $322,000.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT ON LABOR.

Alliance of Ethics and Economics He Thinks Is Solution of Problem.

"The method which affords the strongest hope of softening and remedying the labor problem is collective bargaining," declared Carroll D. Wright, head of the Department of Statistics of Labor at Washington, in his lecture yesterday forenoon before the League for Political Education, at 25 West Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. Wright explained that by collective bargaining he meant contracting between the representatives of large bodies of employers and large bodies of workingmen to abide by a given decision.

"Socialism," he said, "is the most ambitious remedy that has been offered. But Socialism cannot remove the present difficulties, because its basic principle is at fault. It undertakes to deal with an ideal human nature without human nature in the contract, and we must beware of the extent to which we carry the principles of Socialism.

The speaker described bow Abram S. Hewitt succeeded in satisfying his employes by inviting them to send an expert accountant to go over the books of his firm and see for themselves what wages it could afford to pay. Mr. Hewitt's experience, he said, illustrated what other employers might do to preserve good feeling among their workmen.

"Out of this struggle," he concluded, "there is growing a new political economy, which looks largely to the care and comfort of man, and one of its results will be the alliance of ethics and economics. Whoever aids the struggle for higher standards in rational ways is the friend of humanity, and whoever retards it by irrational ways is the enemy of humanity."

FIRE ATOP FULLER BUILDING.

Twentieth Floor Blaze Put Out with Great Ease.

A small fire started in the offices of the Whitehead & Hoag Company, manufacturers of celluloid novelties, on the top floor of the twenty-story Fuller Building, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, yesterday morning. The only occupant of the offices was Miss Meach, the stenographer. She was in the outer office when she heard a crackling sound in the other room, which is near the Twenty-third Street corner and on the Fifth Avenue side.

Opening the door, she found the inner room ablaze. She then ran to the hallway and shouted. Superintendent Davis telephoned down stairs to have the firemen called, and Policeman Kurtz sent in an alarm. Davis then ran up stairs, and, with some assistance, got out the fire hose on that floor. When the firemen arrived a good stream was drenching out the flames.

The Fuller Building is equipped with the best and most modern type of stand pipes, according to Chief Croker. The firemen, knowing this, did not drag their hose up through the halls and the elevator shafts, but coupled four-inch hose to the stand pipes on the street. The men then went to the twentieth floor in the elevators, and there connected more hose to the taps on that floor. In this manner they were able to get heavy streams of water on the flames nearly as soon as if the fire had been on the sidewalk.

The fire made a lot of smoke, and a crowd soon gathered outside. Several thousand persons watched the show from Madison Square, and traffic was impeded for some time.

The fire was put out in fifteen minutes. The damage was only about $500. The blaze is believed to have started among some celluloid articles.

RAILROAD MEN ARRESTED.

Public Service Corporation Has Seven Employes Taken for Fraud Conspiracy.

Seven conductors and motormen employed on the Hoboken lines of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey were arrested late on Friday night in Hoboken for alleged conspiracy to defraud the company. General Superintendent Stanley of the road, who made the charge, said he could not tell how much the company had lost, but he said the amount would reach into the thousands.

It is alleged that the men operated by exchanging transfer tickets, which they afterward punched and turned in to the company in lieu of the cash fares which they had collected.

The accused men are John Flynn, Charles Croft, Patrick Whelan, Herbert Leut, William Guinan, Henry Schwanborn, and Edward Mayer. Four were released yesterday, Mayer and Schwanborn being paroled, while Guinan and Whelan were admitted to bail in $1,000 each. The case will be laid before the Grand Jury on Tuesday.

WOMAN'S RESCUES AT FIRE.

Carries Out Niece and Baby from Smoke-Filled Tenement.

When a fire started on the fourth floor of the tenement at 308 East Seventieth Street at 11:30 o'clock yesterday and filled the halls with smoke, Mrs. Kate Briscoe, who lives on the fifth floor, did some valiant rescue work. Taking her niece, Mrs. Alice Healey, and Mrs. Healey's three-day-old baby, she wrapped each in blankets and carried the baby and half carried the mother to the rear fire-escape. From it Mrs. Briscoe succeeded in getting her charges safely over to the house at 306.

Meanwhile the tenants at 308 and 306 fled to the street in a panic. The prompt action of Julia Monahan, a young woman, in pulling down the window curtain and trimmings in the building at 306 prevented a spread of the flames.

The wagon of Fire Patrol 4, after leaving the fire, was caught between a northbound and southbound car at Seventieth Street and Second Avenue. James Curtis, the patrol driver, was thrown from his seat, but was not injured. One of the horses, however, was hurt so severely that it is probable that it will have to be killed. The motorman of one of the cars was arrested.

POSSE RAIDS NEGRO QUARTERS.

Colored Man Shoots White Boy and Resists Arrest with Violence.

PITTSBURG, April 2.—In an altercation in the streets of Indiana, Penn., last night, Henry Jamison, a white boy, eighteen years old, was fatally shot by a negro. Soon after the shooting a Sheriff's posse and 100 citizens moved upon the negro quarters, one mile from Indiana, and Charles Fisher, who, it is alleged, did the shooting, and four other negroes were surrounded in a shanty.

The posse was compelled to break into the house. As the officers entered one of the negroes attempted to escape through a window, and Deputy Sheriff Roff shot him in the back. The others were captured and are now lodged in jail. When Fisher was searched a revolver was found with one empty chamber.

ATLANTIC CITY GAYETIES.

Biggest Crowd Ever Known Expected To-day—Hotel Openings.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 2.—The greatest Easter crowd in the history of this resort is now filling the hotels here. The parade to-morrow morning on the Boardwalk, if fair weather continues, will be a record-breaker in point of numbers.

The opening of Spring bas stimulated activity in all lines of sport. Yachting and motor boating have started weeks earlier this season than usual. Practically all the yachts and motor boats composing the fleet of the Atlantic City Yacht Club went into commission during the week.

Mrs. Katherine Somers of Topeka is a popular guest at the Hotel Wiltshire. She was recognized by an Omaha packer as a famous "cattle queen" of Kansas, known throughout the West as "Kansas Kate."

La Belle Inn has been opened for the season by Proprietor J. Youngblood.

The Hotel Champlain is now open for the season.

The Austin has been improved and considerably enlarged during the Winter. It is now open for the reception of guests.

An enjoyable progressive euchre was given in the ballroom of the Grand Atlantic Hotel last Tuesday evening. Twenty-four tables were in use.

It required just forty minutes yesterday for Director Oresta Vessela of the Royal Italian Band, now playing on the Steel Pier, to arrange by long distance telephone with his fiancée, Miss Egan of Cincinnati, for their marriage in Cincinnati May 4. Immediately thereafter the young couple will come to Atlantic City to reside.

Gov. Smith of Vermont and family are visitors at the Garden Hotel, and Rear Admirals O'Neil and Lyons, United States Navy, were promenaders on the Boardwalk to-day.

In a group on the Boardwalk to-day were noticed President George F. Baer of the Reading, Vice President Charles E. Pugh of the Pennsylvania, and Vice President Theodore E. Voorhees of the Reading.

D. Wesile Thomas, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, is among the Easter visitors at the shore.

Commodore Bromley of the Philadelphia Yacht Club has not yet selected a site for the proposed headquarters here of the yachting organization he represents, but he is somewhat in favor of locating the clubhouse a short distance beyond the Atlantic City Yacbt Club bouse. The clubhouse project is to come before the Philadelphia yachtsmen at their next meeting. The members generally favor the expenditure of $50,000 for a clubhouse and wharf.

In response to the boom in boating, the members of the Atlantic City Yacht Club are discussing the enlarging of their clubhouse. The building is to be raised, a new story to be built, and a wing added. In addition to the present establishment a number of private apartments, where club members may make their home during the Summer, will be provided.

The leading event of the week here was the annual show given to-night on Young's Pier by the Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania. The theatre was packed with a large and fashionable audience.

LATE NEWS FROM LENOX.

Preparations for the Season Reported in the Berkshire Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., April 2.—Already evidences of the coming season of New York cottagers in the Berkshires are to be seen by the active preparations now going on in the various resorts for the coming of the Summer visitor, cottager, and hotel guest.

In Stockbridge two new resort hotels will be opened in June. Allan T. Treadway is now equipping Heaton Hall, the latest of the chain of Berkshire Hills hotels, and Edwin G. Laird is finishing Laird Inn, which will be ready by June 15 for housing the coming guests.

In Lenox Hotel Aspinwall will open its third season on June 1, and in Pittsfield the Maplewood will open the latter part of June. In Great Barrington the Berkshire Inn will open early.

Walter M. Jackson of London, England, the publisher, is to occupy a cottage in Windsor, where Gen. Alfred E. Bates, United States Army, has recently completed a new cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham will entertain this season in their new hundred-thousand-dollar cottage in Lenox, which was completed last Winter, and occupied by them as a place of Winter residence.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure of New York have spent nearly $30,000 in remodeling the Hooper place, on West Street, in Lenox, which they bought last season.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre will open in May their new Colonial cottage, on Kemble Street, which was built during the Winter, and is one of the finest examples of modern cottages in Lenox.

George Batty Blake of Boston is building an eighty-thousand-dollar cottage on the west range of hills in Lenox, which will be opened later in the season.

The lease of a Summer cottage by Baron Sternburg, the German Ambassador, is of interest.

S. P. Shotter of Savannah, Ga., has taken the residence of Charles Astor Bristed, on Lake Mahkeenac.

James R. Walker of Chicago will occupy the residence of Mrs. W. D. Walker, on Onota Lake in Pittsfield.

President Charles S. Mellen of the Consolidated Railroad has leased the Akers estate, in Stockbridge.

John Schoonmaker of New York, Dr. L. Bolton Bangs, and Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman and Theodore Lulling of New York have taken Stockbridge cottages for the Summer.

Euchre for a Church Fund.

A progressive euchre, reception, and concert will be given at the Harlem Casino, West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, on Wednesday evening, in aid of the building fund of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, on Washington Heights, of which the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon is the pastor. A large number of prizes have been secured, among them a round-trip ticket to the St. Louis World's Fair.

R. E. WIESNER

Fine Custom-made Clothes at Moderate Prices

227 BROADWAY, Cor. Barclay St.

COURT CALLS PASTOR'S OIL DEAL FRAUDULENT

Worcester Church Members Say Minister Held Back Commissions.

JUDGE QUOTES FROM SCRIPTURE

The Rev. Mr. Nichols Took a Flier in Oil Stock and Was Sued by Members of His Congregation.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 2.—Judge Samuel Utley, in the Central District Court, created a stir this forenoon by denouncing in unmeasured terms the Rev. Roland A. Nichols, pastor of the Highland Street Church of Christ in this city, and members of his congregation, who had appeared in court this morning to testify in a suit growing out of an oil stock venture of Mr. Nichols.

The plaintiffs, who were members of the congregation, were suing Mr. Nichols for commission money alleged to have been withheld from them by the pastor.

Judge Utley, in concluding his views on the case, said that he could scarcely find words in which to express his disgust at the whole transaction. He characterized the oil stock deal as one of the worst schemes of deliberate theft which had ever come to his attention. The court's final words were a quotation from the Scriptures:

"My house shall be called the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."

PANIC ON EAST RIVER CRAFT.

Barge Captains' Families Alarmed and Towing Tug Nearly Sinks.

The strong tide on the Williamsburg side of the East River was responsible yesterday for an accident which nearly caused the sinking of the tugboat Joseph Pickney, having in tow eight loaded coal barges, and brought about a panic among the wives and children of the barge Captains. The tugboat crashed into the granite pier of the new Williamshurg Bridge, at the foot of South Fifth Street.

The boat left South Amhoy early in the morning with the eight barges, four abreast, in tow, and bound for Connecticut. Everything went along well until the fleet reached the Williamsburg side of the East River. A strong flood tide was running, and the tug pilot tried to get his craft out of the current.

While he was so engaged a line from one of the barges was caught in the propeller. The tugboat became unmanageable and butted with terrific force against the pier. Then the barges knocked against the Pickney and several steam pipes on the tugboat hurst.

The boat began to sink, and the engineer and fireman, in order to escape the scalding steam were compelled to go on the deck. Meanwhile the barges drifted about, and the women and children on board of them ran screaming up to the decks. The Pickney's pilot, finding that his boat was very much disabled and in an apparently sinking condition, tooted the steam whistle for help. The tooting was taken up by other East River craft, including ferryboats, and they lay to in order to be of assistance.

Meanwhile the tugboats Mattie and Watt by passing lines under and around the Pickney prevented her from sinking and towed her to the Manhattan side, where she was placed in a dry dock. Then the tugboat Mattie returned to the Williamsburg side and got together the barges and later towed them to their destination.

WOMAN HELD FOR LAND FRAUD.

Mrs. Wataon Traced from Oregon to Chicago and Arrested.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Mrs. Emma T. Watson of Portland, Ore., was arrested to-day by officers of the Federal Secret Service on a charge of being implicated in land swindlee in Oregon. According to the officials, the Government has been defrauded out of thousands of dollars by the operations of a gang of swindlers.

Mrs. Watson, who is said to be also known as Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Puter, was traced from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. It is charged that she was aided in her efforts to elude capture by S. A. D. Puter, an alleged member of the gang, who was indicted at Portland, Ore., in April, 1903, along with Mrs. Watson, Marie Ware, and Horace S. McKinley. The prisoner was held in $7,500 bonds.

CAR WORKERS ON FULL TIME.

Over 3,000 Workmen of the Consolidated Road Affected.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2.—An order recently issued for the resumption of full working time by car workers employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad went into effect to-day throughout the system.

This order restores for over 3,000 workmen in this department the ten-hour day schedule which was in force prior to Jan. 23. On that date the daily working time was reduced to nine hours, and this was followed on Feb. 13 by a reduction to eight hours, business depression being given as the reason for the orders. The boilermakers and their helpers have demanded a nine-hour day with a 15 per cent. increase in wages.

AN OCTOGENARIAN DEFENDANT.

Mr. Thurston, 83 Years Old, Sued for Breach of Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, April 2.—John M. Thurston, eighty-three years of age, is being sued by Charlotte Armstrong for $5,000 for breach of promise. The defendant has decided to act as his own counsel, and has served his answer on the plaintiff's attorneys.

The answer reveals that Tburston is still an admirer of the plaintiff and declares that her counsel has done much to bring about the present conditiou, and that the woman is being deluded. Thurston declares that he has never refused to marry the plaintiff.

KILLED BY AIR-TANK EXPLOSION.

Fatal Accident in the Erie Railroad Machine Shop.

MEADVILLE, Penn., April 2.—An air tank exploded in the machine shop of the Erie Railroad shops here to-day, partially wrecking the immense building and killing one man instantly and injuring several. The dead man is John C. Fredericks, gang foreman, aged thirty-seven.

The air tank was carrying about 100 pounds pressure, and the explosion jarred the entire city.

B. Altman & Co.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO AN EXCEPTIONALLY INTERESTING

SALE OF RUGS

WHICH WILL BE HELD BEGINNING Monday, April Fourth, AT WHICH MEDIUM AND SMALL SIZED RUGS, FORMER PRICES RANGING FROM $85.00 TO $85.00, WILL BE OFFERED AS FOLLOWS:

Persian Rugs,

$20.00, 28.00, 32.00, 38.00, 45.00

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Continuous Trolley Route to Philadelphia Now Assured.

SHORT LINE ROAD STARTED

New Company Pays an Incorporation Fee of $37,000 to the State of New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 2.—Articles of incorporation for the New Jersey Short Line Railroad Company were filed at the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton this morning. The object of the company is to extend the electric line of the Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad Company from their present terminus at Milltown to Elizabeth. The company is a plan of the Public Service Corporation to shorten the route from Philadelphia to Jersey City by fourteen miles.

It is rumored at Trenton that the line is part of the Gould system of railroads, which is trying to get to New York.

The capital stock of the company is $3,000,000. The route is to cross the Raritan River near Weston's Mills, and to go to Metuchen and Rahway and Elizabeth, where the line will connect with the present line of the Public Service Corporation.

The entire length of the road is to be fifteen and five-tenths miles, and the road is to be built in Middlesex and Union Counties. The terminus at Elizabeth will be near the western boundary of the city. The company was incorporated under the Railroad act of 1903. The incorporators and the amount of capital subscribed as set forth in the articles of incorporation are as follows:

Richard I. D. Ashbridge of East Bowington, Penn., $19,500; Thomas S. Phillips of Philadelphia, $19,500; Thomas B. Courley, George H. B. Martin, John H. Switzer of Camden, Abraham A. Moyer and Thomas Heller of Philadelphia, $200 each. The company paid to the State $37,000 as an incorporation fee.

The immediate intention of the road is to form a continuous trolley line from Philadelphia to New York, and cut off the time now lost by going from this city to Bound Brook and Plainfield to get to Newark. This road will shorten the trolley distance fourteen miles. An agreement has already been entered into between the promoters of the new company and the Public Service Corporation by which the cars of the Public Service Corporation will use the road as soon as it is built. The trolley excursion fare from Trenton to Newark is to be $1.50, and the single fare 80 cents.

PRISONER WOULD NOT ESCAPE.

Accused, on Strong Evidence, of Wife Murder, Graves Stuck to His Cell.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 2.—Although accused of murdering his wife and awaiting trial with an array of evidence against him that seems invincible, Charles W. Graves refused to leave his cell to-day and escape.

Two of his fellows, T. M. King and a man named Andrews, who broke open the doors of their cells, got safely away.

CHESS WORLD DOINGS.

Julius Finn, former New York State chess champion, and Albert W. Fox, champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, were added to the list of competitors who will play in the international masters' tournament at Cambridge Springs, Penn., by the Congress Committee yesterday. This was made necessary by the receipt of a cablegram from Budapesth, announcing the retirement of Geza Maroczy, the Hungarian champion, who was forced to that step by the withdrawal on the part of the Governors of the university where Maroczy is a Professor of Mathematics, of his leave of absence. At the same time word came from Ormond, Fla., where S. Lipschuetz of this city is recuperating, that he would have to refrain from participation on the advice of his physician. Lipschuetz's health has not been the best of late, and he is not in condition to undergo the severe strain of such a tournament. Finn and Fox are both young players, capable of taking care of themselves in the best company.

The complete list of entries now comprises the following experts: Dr. E. Lasker, M. I. Tschigorin, D. Janowski, C. Schlechter, R. Teichmann, G. Marco, J. Mieses, and T. F. Lawrence, Europeans, and H. N. Pillsbury, J. W. Showalter, F. J. Marshall, A. B. Hodges, W. E. Napier, J. F. Barry, J. Finn, and A. W. Fox, Americans. E. Hymes, the ex-Columbia champion, would have had a place on the American team but for the fact that his professional duties prevented his accepting the invitation.

A dispatch to hand from Hamburg announces the sailing of the foreign contingent from that port on board the steamship Pretoria yesterday. Friday evening the masters were the guests at a reception given in their honor by the Hamburg Chess Club. They are due in New York on April 14.

***

The committee of the Seventh American Chess Congress, to be held at the World's Fair in St. Louis next Fall, announces that the opening date has been decided upon, and that the first round of the masters' tournament will be contested Tuesday, Oct. 11. There will be afternoon and evening sessions, and if fifteen or more players enter only one round is to be contested. The prizes offered are: First, $500; second, $300; third, $150; fourth, $100; fifth, $50; entrance fee, $10. A minor tournament open to all comers will precede the major tournament. Both will be played at the rooms of the Office Men's Chess Club, 3,015 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

***

The match for the world's championship between Dr. Lasker and Dr. Tarrasch has been postponed for a year, the latter having recently met with a mishap on the ice.

***

W. F. Ostrogski of Moscow, it is reported, has played twenty-three games without sight of boards or men, thus eclipsing the blindfold record of Pillsbury, the American champion, whose best performance thus far has been against twenty-two players simultaneously.

BEGIN BEEF TRUST INQUIRY.

Cortelyou's Agents Investigating Alleged Manipulation of Prices.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—A corps of agents of the United States Department of Commerce is in St. Louis to-day, inquiring into the operations of the alleged "Beef Trust." Their names and their movements are kept secret.

According to information, they have been sent here by Secretary Cortelyou in accordance with a resolution of Congress instructing him to investigate "the causes of the alleged low prices of beef cattle in the United States in July and the unusually large margin between the prices of beef cattle and the selling prices of fresh beef."

The resolution directs Secretary Cortelyou to ascertain and report whether the prices have been manipulated by any corporate combination, and, if so, what the capitalization, management, and profits of such combinations are. The inspectors will visit Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, and will also probably go to Omaha.

B. Altman & Co.

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¶ The collections represented in the following list are of especial interest:

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(In Dressmaking Showrooms, Third Floor),

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MADE-UP GOWNS, TAILOR SUITS, ETC.
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WOMEN'S NECKWEAR, PARASOLS,

GLOVES, including the exclusive Marvex quality,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

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The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

CALLS TREASURER SCAPEGOAT.

Lawyer Says Connecticut Bank Directors Are Trying to Cover Tracks.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 2.—A sensation was caused in the District Court here to-day when E. F. Cole, counsel for the defense in the civil suit for damages of $10,000, brought by the Watertown Savings Bank against its former Treasurer, B. H. Mattoon, opposed the motion of the plaintiff for a postponement of the case. Mr. Cole stated that the trial of the civil case would interfere with the trial at Winsted next Tuesday of the criminal charges brought against Mr. Mattoon, who is accused of making false entries in the books of the bank.

Mr. Cole declared that it looked as if the State wanted to hustle Mr. Mattoon to prison, and added: "The Board of Directors of this bank are merely trying to cover up their tracks by arresting this man. The fact is these Directors do not want Mr. Mattoon here when the case comes to trial. They want him in jail. This board finds errors in the books which the State Bank Examiner cannot find."

Port Warden March's Brother Killed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 2.—Angelo March, aged thirty-six years, a brother of James E. March, Port Warden of New York, was struck by a train while he was walking on the track near here, and died soon afterward.

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Said He'd Take Daughters to Heaven.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 2.—Michael Fenton, aged twenty-six years, last evening visited the home of Mrs. Mary Bagley, where he announced his intention of carrying her daughters with him to heaven. The excitement brought on an attack of heart disease, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Bagley. Fenton is now in an insane asylum.

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RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

There is a noteworthy tone of mildness in the comments of the English press on the statement from St. Petersburg via Paris concerning a possible understanding between Russia and Great Britain. This is matched by the St. Petersburg press in its discussion of the Tibet expedition. The latter outlines an arrangement by which Great Britain will assent to the opening of the Dardanelles, to access for Russia to the Persian Gulf, and to a free hand for Russia in Manchuria in return for a guarantee from Russia of complete British control in India and in Tibet.

The weak point in this view of the matter is that it assumes the victory of the Russians over Japan, without which any arrangement as to Manchuria would be futile, unless Japan should also consent. It is not reasonable to infer that Japan, after success in the war with Russia, would willingly see that power established in Manchuria, whence she could bring constantly increased force against Korea when she got ready to act again, and whence she could, and would, undoubtedly greatly hamper the trade of Japan. Nevertheless, it is probable that Japan would accept entire security in Korea, such as could be attained in conjunction with Great Britain, and whatever the outcome of the war, it will remain the interest of Great Britain to reach an understanding with Russia if possible. Such an understanding might be made on the basis of practical free trade in Manchuria, a firm guarantee of Korean independence, and the opening of the Dardanelles, and, on the other hand, an effective pledge by Russia to respect the British possession of India. If any such adjustment were possible it would be, we are confident, due mainly to the influence of the King of England, for none of the English statesmen has shown himself big enough to grapple with a problem so complex and surrounded with so much bitter prejudice. The spirit of the King inclines toward this sort of work, and he has already done much in this direction with France, the ally of Russia. He alone, if any one can, can accomplish the tremendous task of an understanding with Russia. It would confirm the title of which he is said to be ambitious, of "EDWARD, the Peacemaker."

FIRE PREVENTION.

The municipal authorities should be invested with much greater powers than they are now understood to possess in the matter of diminishing the number of fires which occur from causes which could have been guarded against by ordinary prudence and forethought. How little they really do in this direction, except in the case of theatres, is illustrated by the experience of a citizen and the occupant of a rented dwelling who was disquieted by what he believed to be an unnecessary fire risk in connection with the setting of the furnace in his cellar. He went to the engine house nearest his dwelling and asked if a fireman might be sent to look at the furnace and advise him if it was as safe as it should be made. He was referred to the higher officials of the department, and from them learned that no provision had been made for such an inspection as he desired, even on request, and that it was not considered part of a fireman's duty to make inspections for citizens. This suggests the inquiry why it should not be made a part of the duty of the Fire Department to make such inspections, and why competent men should not be employed for just this purpose. Every building and dwelling in New York should be visited officially at least once a year, and as much oftener as the nature of building or of the business carried on within it would warrant, as a measure of public protection.

It may also be asked why the careless person who fails to do his duty in the matter of fire protection should not be held responsible for the expense entailed to the public for the extra protection which such carelessness necessitates. In Berlin, for example, every fire, great or small, is made the subject of a rigid police investigation. There is nothing pro forma about such a proceeding. All known or believed to be concerned, as owners, tenants, or servants, are promptly summoned, and very little sentimental sympathy is wasted upon those who suffer losses which could have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary prudence. When responsibility is fixed, the penalties imposed are in proportion to the seriousness of the resulting damage. The least of them include an assessment of the cost of the service rendered by the city in calling out the Fire Department, and a substantial fine for the violation of the city ordinances if a violation is shown. Such a syetem in New York, rigidly enforced against offenders who, careless of their own property, constantly put the lives and property of others in jeopardy, would reduce the number of small fires to a very small proportion of those now occurring. As large fires nearly always have their beginnings in small ones, a very little expense judiciously directed to the prevention of avoidable conflagration would save millions annually, not merely in property losses but in public expenditures for fire protection.

THE POLICE AND THE LAW.

The work undertaken by Police Commissioner MCADOO appears to represent the effort of a conscientious official to establisb the supremacy of law and to discharge as well as he is able the duties assumed by him when he took his oath of office. This is not a purpose to be trifled with or spoken of slightingly as if he were playing the bewildering game of "pigs in clover." It is no concern of his what the law provides and prescribes. His duties are not judicial but ministerial. Vice, crime, and the mercenary disregard of law for gain are offenses against the public interest which he has no right to tolerate, whatever his private views as to the propriety of the statutes which forbid them. It is the privilege of an official who finds himself charged with the performance of duties of which he disapproves to resign his office and thus discharge himself of responsibility in the matter, but he cannot retain office and tolerate the violation of law without disregarding the solemn obligations of his official oath.

Commissioner MCADOO is not attempting anything more than his duty, and is not trying to perform it recklessly or by improper means. If he can succeed in establishing the supremacy of law in New York, of eliminating bribery and corruption from the police force, of making the man who wears the uniform as much ashamed of "the graft" as he is of cowardice, he will have purified the moral atmosphere of this great city, made it a pleasanter and safer place to live in, and put this community in the front rank of civilization. The task may be impossible of accomplishment, but none the less is his duty clear and his obligation to attempt it unavoidable.

THE SOUTH POLE.

Two points on this oblate spheroid which we inhabit remain unknown and inaccessible, locked up from human curiosity by unknown leagues of impassable ice. Of the North Pole we know all that we would be likely to know if an explorer stood upon it and saw Polaris straight in front of him. To see the needle of the magnetic compass return upon itself would be worth seeing, but not at the cost of one-hundredth of the lives or one-hundredth of the treasure that has already been lavished upon that apparently unattainable object. The secular search for the Pole is a mere survival of the search for the Northwest passage, which three centuries ago looked to be as practical an enterprise as the building of an Isthmian Canal looks to be to-day. We call it now a "scientific" quest. But it would be hard to show what question even of geography would be solved by an actual penetration to the North Pole which has not been solved by the numerous and terrible approximations to it. What we know about the search for the North Pole is that it is "both difficult and useless."

With these recent reports, the Antarctic becomes the more attractive field of exploration. During these three centuries, these four centuries, we have been completing our studies in geography. To know how gradual and how fruitful those studies have been one has to "free himself from the bondage of the modern map," and to read JOHN FISKE'S fascinating "Discovery of America," exercising enough imagination on his own part to put himself in the places by turns of the successive generations of men to whom the maps which illustrate the book appealed as the complete maps of the planet. Our knowledge seemed at last to be complete, as indeed theirs seemed to them. On Friday we were repeating to one another, "What a small world it is." On Saturday we learn, not precisely of an undiscovered country, for the Antarctic Continent has long been more than suspected, but of a new plateau upon the planet of unknown extent, but 9,000 feet above sea level, hitherto unvisited, at least by civilized man. A discovery of this kind may or may not be worth making at the cost of wintering in a climate seventy degrees below zero. But it does distinctly bring with it the notion, which we had begun to abandon, that there is some geographical work not yet done, and to that extent makes the planet a more interesting place of habitation than it was before.

EARTHQUAKES.

The Maine earthquake gives token that the Constitution of the United States cannot guarantee the stability of the earth's crust over all the area where that pompous and authoritative instrument is operative. Every now and then the top of some mountain blows off or the bottom is blown out of some hole, showing that though we are the proud inheritors of the land of the free and the home of the brave we really live in very precarious conditions, skating on thin ice from generation to generation, with few to give heed to the attending perils. Since our knowledge of the country began we have never had a really great earthquake like the one at Lisbon in Dr. JOHNSON'S time, saluted by him with an epilogue which in itself was a kind of verbal earthquake, but we have had quite a number of small ones which were still big enough to give us a sign of the insecure tenure upon which we hold our real estate and the uncertainty of our footing on the outside of such a habitually tremulous and sometimes explosive planet.

It was only the other day that Charleston, with all her surrounding islands, came near dropping under the waters of the Atlantic and dragging down her sister City of Savannah along with her. Things did not come quite to this pass, but terror ruled there for a time and the menace of ruin, and some damage was done, though not so much as was expected. At long intervals sections of the Mississippi bottoms have dropped out with loud reports and a strong smell of sulphur following. But in these and other cases nature has speedily restored her order, and no serious harm has been done.

Authorities in seismology, if interrogated, would probably say that, while big earthquakes of the kind to shake down cities are more apt to occur in certain regions than in others, there is no security that they may not occur anywhere. They are as likely to happen in New York as at Mount Caribou, in Maine. The latter place may show few signs of its recent visitation after a few years are gone, but it might be different after a similar one had paid a morning or evening call on the city. Probably the tall skyscrapers, which are a sort of latticework of steel bolted and riveted together, would stand it pretty well. They might be twisted out of plumb and slant in different ways, their elevator shafts might be turned into crooked chimneys, but in all likelihood they would be left standing unless the convulsion were one much more violent. But it is not so certain that Trinity Church, for example, or the granite bridge towers, or any high construction of masonry from the Bronx to the Battery would get off so easily.

Wise Egypt, prodigal in her foundations as in her embalmments, so built her structures that beneath their broad and rooted depths the earthquake might roll unheededly away. Such as have come along have done so for four or five thousand years, justifying the architectural wisdom of that far-away people, who may have builded better than they knew, though it is quite evident that they knew pretty well what they were building and doing. In deeps of time to come we may have to take architectural lessons from the old land in order to secure anything like permanence for our construotions and provide fortresses of proof from which the earthquake and other rocking and smiting visitations may be smiled at by the generation to which they chance to pay a visit.

AN OBSTINATE GUELPH.

That was a clever move of Kaiser WILHELM to dangle the lure of a marriage with his eldest son before the eyes of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, whose father was King of Hanover up to 1866. The Duke and his wife and their daughter ALEXANDRA still consider themselves and are considered by thousands of Hanoverians and Brunswickers the King, Queen, and Princess of Hanover. This unhealed, inner feud within the enlarged borders of Prussia might take the most awkward moment to revive; and so there was wisdom in offering a family alliance which might bring the GUELPHS into the successful circle of the HOHENZOLLERNS. These plans were upset by the precipitate retirement of the exiled King and Queen from Copenhagen just before the Kaiser arrived as a guest of the King of Denmark. He is said to have remarked: "Well, I am not going to run after the Duke of CUMBERLAND any longer," and if the words were not said, they represent well enough the situation.

The alliance with an imperial Crown Prince may seem dazzling to the parents of a young Princess dispossessed; but things are sometimes other than they seem. In the first place, the HOHENZOLLERNS are comparatively recent royal folk; in the second, the imperial title does not count among the royal families of Europe; it is more a word to impose on the popular imagination. Queen VICTORIA did not gain in respect when DISRAELI made her his lasting friend by procuring for her the title of Empress of India. Such attempts to lift themselves above their fellows who are equals or superiors in antiquity of family are rather resented than admired. So the King of Hanover at large does not find the lure as tempting as people might think; he also is too wary and wild a hawk for other reasons.

An alliance would be a surrender of all that he has claimed. It is true that he might be reinstated as Duke of BRUNSWICK, but he could never hope to ascend his father's throne as King of Hanover. Perhaps he regards the very position of the German Emperor open to question in view of WILHELM'S liability to disgust the chiefs and ruling olasses of the federated kingdome by an assumption of power the Federal compact does not give him, and also in view of the astonishing progress of the Social Democracy in spite of all obstacles thrown in its way. Not only has he rejected this alliance, but he has made it impossible by betrothing ALEXANDRA to the reigning Prince of Meoklenburg. If this marriage takes place, a son of theirs may lay claim to Hanover and Brunswick, lands which BISMARCK gobbled just to give himself an appetite for a serious meal at the expense of the French in 1870, lande which give Prussia an overwhelming weight in the federation.

These portions of Prussia are so old-fashioned that they still contain a large number of citizens who regret their King and Duke and show it by coldness toward the Regent. His palace is stagnation itself. The good burgesses would be horrified at the idea of revolution or of war for their former rulers; but they do not like Prussians, and in their hearts resent the outcome of BISMARCK'S policy while recognizing that the glory of the German Empire is a great thing. It is not every day that one finds a man in the position of the Duke of CUMBERLAND rejecting such an apparently profitable alliance. His admirers call it backbone; others say criminal obstinacy.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

We have happened to come across, in one of the magazines, the advertisement which is so much resented by a young woman of Rochester that she has taken steps to prevent the continued use of it. It represents a woman, of whom only the face and one arm are visible, parting the curtains of a circular screen standing in a bathtub, and looking out toward the spectator. On the ecale on which it is printed in this form of publication the face is quite unrecognizable. Doubtless it has been published on a much larger scale, on which identification was easy, and possibly, to the acquaintances of the original of the photograph, even unavoidable.

Even so, there is nothing indecent about the picture, and no impropriety is by any innuendo imputed to the original. And yet, supposing the likeness to be unmistakable, it is one which any decent woman would most strongly resent being publicly shown of her, and which any decent man, if the original happened to be a member of his own family, would not only resent the public exhibition of, but would be inspired by a strong desire to do something of a painful and humiliating kind to the exhibitor. It is difficult to imagine a stronger provocation to a breach of the peace than the public exhibition of such a picture of a decent woman constitutes to anybody to whom she is dear.

And yet the only tangible offense is the violation of the right of a decent woman to privacy, her right not to have her features used and hawked about as a trade mark without her consent. That is the only grievance which is legally cognisable in such a case, and the highest court of the State of New York has decided that that is not a grievance of which the law can take cognizance. There is apparently no ground left upon which the victim in this case can maintain either an action for damages or an application for an injunotion. The Court of Appeale has told the plaintiff in advance that her grievance is fantastic and illusory. If she should happen to pine away and die of shame on account of such an exhibition of her in public she will have the consolation of knowing that, in the opinion of that court, she ought to have taken the exposure rather as a compliment, and that she is much too sensitive to maintain the struggle for life in a yellow and advertising generation.

Where is this business to stop? According to the Court of Appeals, not so long as anybody imagines he can make money by exploiting the likeness of anybody else as the trade mark of his business, without the consent of that other. Such a conclusion is revolting to common sense and common decency. We have the satisfaction of knowing that this opinion is partaken by a large part of the bar and by a large part of the judiciary of the State. It must ultimately make its way into the bench of the Court of Appeals.

FELIS MINOR AND CANIS MAJOR.

In a Connecticut town the other day a lady adopted a homeless street cat, hiring a street boy to carry it to her abode, where it was immediately pampered with milk and improvised cat's meat to such a degree that it forgot its old penury and down-trodden state and began to "boss" the house up stairs and down staire and in my lady's chamber.

These airs of importance and authority were put on everywhere except where the rats were, these rodents seeming with her advent to multiply and take on increased wickedness of conduct. All the cream jugs in the pantry were shattered one after another on account of her determined experiments to try them on her head. The harmless unnecessary house dog, dating back conjecturally to the war of 1812 or thereabout, and whose authentic occupation of the rug in front of the fireplace had a depth of antiquity which no spinster on the visiting list of the family ever pretended to fathom—this ancient, unoffending, and meekly propitiatory animal was immediately turned out of his corner to seek other refuges, none of them free from his oppressor's occasional visitation. Returning home one day the lady found her parrot—generally a cheerful, conversational bird—speechless and partially bald, perched upon the summit of the drawing room mirror as the only coign of vantage beyond the cat's encroachment. The ultimate dispossession of this animal illustrated the precept that in the matter of taking on unknown cats provincial spinsters having well-ordered houses and everything handsome or fragile about them would do well to go slow.

In like case was the kind-hearted Jersey City matron who three weeks ago was adopted by a derelict St. Bernard dog of colossal proportions and appetite to correspond, the latter, under the highest and most continuous feeding, showing increase rather than diminution, and seriously threatening to exhaust the resources of the household. The consciousness gradually dawned upon the lady that it was an elephant in disguise, and a white one, which had thus intruded itself into her establishment. Some relief in the situation was imperative. What should it be? The expedient of advertising suggested itself. So she advertised for the owner. But the owner had "been there," to use an unconventional locution. No response from him. A sagacious neighbor who knew all about dogs was called in and his counsel solicited. "Happy thought! If I was you I'd sell him." Meantime the animal continued to go around the neighborhood killing all the cats it could lay hold of and gnawing at fences and trees as well as at the house of its benefactress, together with the woodshed and other outbuildings, inviting the curious inspection of all the smaller dogs in the vicinity, which gathered at a safe distance and looked on as if they were taking lessons in depredation from a master in the business.

So the case stands at present, with the prospect that the dog may presently be handed over to the official protectorate of the S. P. C. A., under which hie after history will not be so exciting as the chapter we have recorded, but there is really no reason why it should be. Happy alike are the country and the St. Bernard which are without annals.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 2.—"It was just after the war," said Senator Carmack, who was discussing the race problem with several other Senators and some Representatives. "The Democrats in my neighborhood had hired a negro to campaign for them among his own race. He was addressing them with much fervor on the issues of the day and was denouncing the Northern radicals for their treatment of the Southern whites.

"'Am dese yer 'publicans Christians?' he demanded. 'No, suh. Look how dey treats dese white folks. Dese white folks is like de prodigal son, but dey don't get de treatment de prodigal son did. When dat prodigal son came back his father saw him while he was yet a great way off, an' ran to meet him an' put a ring on his finger an' killed de fatted calf—yes, suh, de fatted calf.'

"He made something of an impression, but when he finished a Republican negro arose to address the crowd in reply. 'Dat niggah,' he said, 'ain't tole you all 'bout dat prodigal son. Dat prodigal son was plumb repentant. He came back an' lowed to his father he wasn't worthy to be his son an' said he wanted to go right out in de cotton field an' pick cotton wid de odder hands.

"'Is dese yer Southern white folks doin' dat? No, Suh. Dey don't supplicate nuffin. Dey just strops a six-shooter roun' 'emselves, stalks in an' says, "Whar am dat veal?"'"

***

An incident at the White House this morning varied the usual monotony of the place. While a number of Senators and Representatives were awaiting admission to the President's office a pretty Jewish malden of thirteen years was admitted and presented to the President a liberal supply of Passover bread, the unleavened cake used by the Orthodox Hebrews in the celebration of the Passover Feast, which now is in progress. This is in accordance with a custom that has obtained for many years. The child was perfectly self-possessed, and made an appropriate little speech in the discharge of her duty.

Although accompanied to the White House by her mother, the little Miss went alone to the President's office, while the mother waited, with Senators and Representatives, in the reception room. The President received the child most cordially, thanked her heartily for the contribution, and complimented her on the tact and courtesy she displayed in carrying out her instructions. The Passover bread was sent to the White House pantry.

***

The attendance at the House to-day was as slim as the attendance at the Benning track was large. The Speaker was pushing legislation through nervously, hoping nobody would notice the imposing array of vacant seats, when Mr. Maddox of Georgia raised the point of no quorum.

Messengers dashed into the deserted committee rooms and the empty resaurant in vain search for statesmen. The proceedings came to a halt, and despair sat on the Speaker's face, while the leaders went over to Mr. Maddox and besought him to withdraw his point.

"Mr. Speaker, I have a suggestion to make," said Mr. Sulzer.

"What is it?" asked the Speaker, a flicker of hope in his eye.

"If you count those at the track you'll have a querum," said Mr. Sulzer.

GENERAL NOTES.

Supreme Court Justice A. L. Fitzgerald of Nevada, who is a candidate to succeed United States Senator William M. Stewart of that State, was born in Rockingham County, N. C., and is a brother of Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

* * *

Col. James Kilbourne of Columbus, Ohio, whose State party friends have presented his name for the Democratio nomination for the Presidency, has issued a statement declaring that he has no thought of seeking the nomination, and, in fact, has no desire for public office of any kind. Nevertheless his friends have formed a committee to promote his candidacy.

* * *

Thirty-five criminal trials were held at the late Spring session of the United States Court in Louisville, Ky., and in all but one verdicts of guilty were rendered, and in that single exception the jury disagreed. It is believed that never before has a session of the court been held there in which there were not one or more acquittals.

* * *

Iowa's Legislature has passed, almost without opposition, resolutions favoring the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Iowa, it is said, is the twenty-second State to take such action. It would be necessary for two-thirds of the States to ask for a convention to revise the Constitution before one could be called by Congress, and amendments must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, before they become effective.

* * *

For thirty-eight years the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell has preached for the Asylum Hill Congregational Church in Hartford, Conn., in fact, throughout the life of the church, and now an assistant is to be provided for him, who will aid greatly in the Sunday school and other church work, and supply the pulpit during the pastor's Summer vacations. It is understood that such an appointment will be acceptable to Dr. Twichell.

* * *

Secretary of War Taft is to speak on the Philippines, Senator John W. Daniel is to speak on Gen. Lee, and Gen. Charles F. Manderson is to speak on Gen. Grant at the banquet of the Hamilton Club in Chicago on the evening of Appomattox day, Saturday, April 9.

* * *

Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi has appointed ex-Attorney General Monroe McClurg of that State and the Hon. Hannis Taylor, now of Washington, D. C., to assist State Attorney General Williams in the conduct before the United States Supreme Court of the case of the Mississippi-Louisiana boundary dispute, in which much Gulf coast land is involved, and which Mississippi will not willingly let go because of the valuable oyster beds involved therein. Until a few years ago the territory was deemed valueless. Now it is variously estimated at from two to ten millions of dollars. The country in dispute has never been inhabited, and no proper survey has been made of it.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

Why Fire-Proofing Company Wants to Get Its Own Material.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue and most of the discussion appearing from day to day in the press on the subject of the bricklayers' strike seems to me to miss one important point. The National Fireproofing Company is seeking to secure control of the setting of its own material for the very commendable reason that better results will thus be obtained. There was a time when terra cotta was the only fireproofing material in general use. During the past decade, and more especially the latter half of it, the patented systems of reinforced concrete have pushed rapidly to the front, and as a result competition is now pretty hot. The terra cotta people will have to look well to their laurels to hold their own from now on, and the bricklayers are very shortsighted if they cannot see that it is for their best interest to have the terra cotta system "stay in the game."

The weak point in terra cotta fireproofing for floors and partitions is in the setting of the blocks and not in the quality of the material used. No better material than burnt clay is known for resisting fire at exceedingly high temperatures. Yet the destruction of terra cotta floors and partitions is observed to be quite extensive (needlessly so) after almost every large fire, because of the careless way in which they are laid and the lack of uniformity in workmanship and the selection of the blocks. In the Baltimore fire the terra cotta people made a splendid showing, but nevertheless quantities of their flooring fell out owing to poor workmanship and lax or ignorant supervision of the construction, and their rivals are making the most of these facts to obtain contracts for the new work there.

If, now, the National Fireproofing Company controlled and supervised the setting of its own material, as the other fireproofing companies do, it could obtain far better results than are at present secured by allowing every small contractor or speculative builder to buy and set it with or without previous experience or the obligation of employing skilled labor. There is no other fireproofing company known to the writer which does not install its own system under contract and a guarantee as to its carrying capacity. The National Fireproofing Company therefore stands today in an unfair position before the public, and will so stand until the time arrives when it can control the installation as well as the manufacture of its own material.

WILLIAM W. CREHORE.

New York, March 25, 1904.

NEAR-SIDE STOP RESULTS.

Increased Efficiency of Employes and Rolling Stock?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not difficult to find some great advantages to the street railways in the near-side plan.

Stopping on the near side, the car can be run full force to a quick stop, instead of approaching it slowly as they must do in crossing the street to a far-side stop.

Now, what is the result? Citing the Eighth Avenue line, which is doubtless one of the most favorable to the company's "neutrality," the official quoted by you yesterday shows that there is a gain of but ten minutes to the trip of some two hours and twenty minutes.

Does not this show an increase of about one-tenth in the efficiency of every conductor, motorman, and car in the city?

New York, March 28, 1904. D. C. S.

ROMAN CHURCH AND MARRIAGE.

Anglican Priest Terms Brother Clergyman's Statement "a Wicked Calumny."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have only just seen the most extraordinary letter of the Rev. James B. Thomas of New Haven in your issue of the 26th inst. As an Anglican priest, I deplore the ignorance of one of our number, thus gratuitously paraded before the world, as if to hold us up to ridicule. Is it possible that there can be a man in holy orders who so entirely fails to see the difference between "irregular" and "invalid?" Take our own stand with regard to lay baptism. Of course it is valid; but, equally of course, it is irregular.

To say that "all marriages performed by other than the Roman clergy are to her unhallowed unions, and all offspring of such unions are basely born," is a monstrous and wicked calumny. Hosts of marriages are, under varying circumstances, "irregular," but none calls them, on that account, "invalid."

GEORGE W. DUMBELL,
Rector of Goshen, N. Y.

Goshen, N. Y., March 28, 1904.

SUNDAY SALOON CLOSING.

Says Nearly All Who Want Law Enforced Live Outside New York City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you grant me a few lines of space that I may thrust my pen into this dispute on Sunday closing vs. Sunday opening of saloons?

One cannot but be impressed by the fact that nearly all the men who want the law enforced are men whose homes are outside New York City. This is the important point which is commonly lost sight of. Reduced to its lowest terms, the real truth seems to be the insane desire of the moralists (in words) of the rural districts to enforce their will upon a population totally unlike in manners, character, and customs to any which they are acquainted with. We all know that the City of New York is under-represented according to its population, and that it is the State's milking cow, to use farmers' slang. How long is it to continue?

Yet the "ministers of God" have no interest in local matters, only in wicked New York City's anxiety to be allowed to manage its own business in its own way.

OZIAS MIDWINTER, Jr.

New York, March 23, 1904.

Death Attributed to Shoe Polish.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

City Chemist Kirchmaier and Coroner Storz of Toledo, Ohio, has decided that W. S. Rader, who died suddenly March 2, and whose death was attributed to cigarettes and dancing, was poisoned by nitrobenzole, an ingredient of shoe polish that Rader had used. This chemical is very deadly, and of forty-eight cases of such poisoning recorded there has been but one recovery. The Coroner's attention was attracted by the odor of the shoes and the blackened flesh around the young man's ankles.

No Chance of Confusion There.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat:

"The trouble with our people," exclaimed the popular orator, "is that they too often confuse license with liberty!"

"I don't know about other kinds of license," interrupted a thoughtful looking man from the audience, "but I can state emphatically that there is no confusion possible between a marriage license and liberty."

There were approving murmurs clear back to the rear of the hall.

Wanted the Best.

From The Chicago News.

Barber—Here you are, Sir. Shave, Sir. All right, Sir.

Uncle Wayback—No, ye don't, young feller. No shave fur me! I see yer sign an' I wanter git tonsorialed, whatever that is, an' I kin pay fur it, too.

Would Assist.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Mr. P. Packer of Chicago—It's been suggested that I give a chair to one of the universities.

Mrs. P. Packer—May I select it when you're ready?

BREAKING A COMMANDMENT.

A Chaplain's Musings on the Delivery of Easter Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Wearied with the day's business, I fell into my chair and mused. Yes, the rector read the Fourth Commandment with his wonted impressiveness, his frame thrilled while he said, "Thou shalt not do any manner of work * * * thou, thy man servant, nor thy maid servant." I must have fallen into a doze, for I found myself walking down the leading avenue, somewhat before church time on Easter Day. No sounds of vehicles were heard as on other days, the wheels of travel had ceased, there was a joyous seriousness on the faces of those whom I met. Friends greeted each other with "The Lord is risen," (which is a Russian custom, I believe.)

As I strolled along the avenue I heard numberless responses, "Yes, the Lord is risen, indeed." The thought occurred to me, Why such solemn gladness? The problem solved itself as I recalled the previous Sunday's service, when the rector so solemnly enunciated the claims of the Fourth Commandment, and suggested that no flowers be sent on Sunday morning to the church.

Easter Day—how delightfully still was the early service. The floral mementos of loved ones long since departed had been arranged on the Saturday in and around the chancel, so the early celebration was not marred by a single thought of a "man servant" waiting outside the church door with a cartload of lilies, saying unutterable words because of being detained from his breakfast by the worshippers inside, loyalty to the sacred law preventing such a calamity.

I awoke from my reverie. But my dreaminess did not leave me. I again slumbered; now it was Easter Day. I arose early and took time for devotional preparation for the first celebration. The rector was alive to the character of the day; he went through the service, but with a passionless formality which I could not understand; the spiritual element was absent, or so it seemed to me. I wanted to say to somebody, "The Lord is risen," as I had heard others say, but the atmosphere was chilled, irresponsive. At length the service ended, and I left the church with mingled feelings of sorrow and disappointment, not knowing why.

I soon discovered the reason. There were outside "men servants" waiting to deliver "Easter lilies," professedly to honor God. I asked myself, was this a true observance of the Fourth Commandment? I remembered, too, that Samuel asked of King Saul, "Hath the Lord as great delight in * * * sacrifice as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold to obey is better than sacrifice." I then learned, as never before, that the atmosphere of the church within depends upon the measure of obedience to the divine law. Can the Lord be pleased with offerings, rare and costly though they be, which imperil the salvation of human souls?

I mean to talk to the rector about the matter, for I concluded that delivering Easter flowers on Sunday was wrong.

New York, March 30, 1904. W.

FOR BETTER FERRY FACILITIES.

Deplores Plan for Cheaper Staten Island Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that the bids for Staten Island ferryboats were considerably in excess of the designer's estimate. Now I see it is proposed to modify the boats and make what will be a cheaper, and, consequently slower, boat. The best interests of the city and of this borough will be served by the best type of boat available. I do not see any proposition to cut down the cost of communication to Brooklyn and Queens, and yet the city proposes to spend $60,000,000 on the bridges for this purpose. Even $2,500,000 would not be anything out of place against the $60,000,000 for the other boroughs.

If anything must be sacrificed, sacrifice one boat, for if the running time is reduced one-fifth it is exactly equivalent to another boat. Also, the preferential position given to outsiders in the matter of labor should be adjusted. It is so thoroughly inquitous that home firms should be discriminated against by being bound by the eight-hour law, while those outside are free from this burden.

Now that there is this breathing spell, would it not be well for the Dock Commissioner to get together and do something with that congeries of ferries known as South Ferry and evolve something wortby of the city out of them. At least remove that constant menace of ferryboats crossing one another's bows, which led to the deplorable Northfield disaster. W. M. D.

Port Richmond, March 29, 1904.

He Was Surprised, Too.

From The Chicago News.

Bleeker—My congratulations on your marriage with the charming widow, old man. I knew you called on her occasionally, but I had no idea you intended to marry.

Meeker—Neither did I until she had it all arranged.

Presence of Mind.

From The New Yorker.

"I'm ready," shouted a pompous orator the other night, "to meet calmly any emergency that may arise."

At this moment the platform collapsed, and the speaker exhibited great perturbation.

"How about that one?" they asked him later.

"That one did not arise."

He Knew It.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Ah, Mr. Frankly!" exclaimed Miss Gusher, "your sonnets are so beautiful. You are surely 'the great poet.'"

"That's what," replied Frankley, who disliked argument; "you can't get up a debate with me on that point."

The South and the Candidate.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

There is to-day no real barrier to the election of a Southern man as President except the South's own refusal to regard any Southern man as a possibility.

EASTER.

The sun leaps up to greet the dawn;
At break of day
He dances on the upland lawn.
'Tis Easter Day!
The earth, too, wakes at early morn;
She must her dusky breast adorn
With violets and jonquils gay.
'Tis Easter Day!

And oh! 'tis Spring, the happy, happy Spring.
Hark! 'tis the thrush his rapture carroling.
See! a greensward of living grass
Where yesterday there nothing was;
And the dank moss, so old and gray,
Blossoms in red. 'Tis Easter Day,
The day of Resurrection!

My heart leaps up to greet my Lord,
Who rose to-day!
With Him I hope to walk abroad
On Easter Day.
Shall I not dress in raiment rare,
The stars of Heaven upon my hair,
And smile and talk upon the way
On Easter Day?

For oh! it is in Heaven I will be
And hear the angels' strange, sweet melody.
All the dear flowers that bloom'd on earth
are there,
Ever more wondrous beautiful and fair.
Lily of God! shall I not see thy face
And clasp my darling in a close embrace,
While earth and sorrow fade away
Upon that glorious Easter Day?
The day of Resurrection!

FLORENCE ST. JOHN WARDWELL.

PICTURES TO ILLUSTRATE THE LAND LAW DEBATE

Senator Warren Uses Easel to Show What Irrigation Has Done.

DENIES CHARGES OF FRAUD

Mr. Gibson Exonerates Congress from Erring Knowingly, but Thinks Bad Laws Have Been Enacted.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A conspicuous feature in the Senate Chamber to-day wae a large easel bearing upon it a series of pictures showing the effect of irrigation and the Wyoming tract of irrigated land which has been the subject of controversy in connection with the debate upon Mr. Gibson's bill for the repeal of the land laws. The easel was placed in the Chamber at the request of Mr. Warren, who addressed the Senate on the bill.

He took a position in opposition to repeal, and said that the demand for a change already had been met by the Senate in its action upon the Timber and Stone act. He also called attention to the fact that the President had indorsed the recommendations of the Richards commission, which were in the intereet of modification, but not of repeal, of the laws.

Mr. Warren declared that the movement for repeal was due to the large land holders of the Weet, who hoped thereby to enbance the value of their own holdings. He admitted that there had been abuses under the Timber and Stone act, but said the Senate already had taken steps to correct that evil.

As for the charges of fraud, it was easy to make them, but not as easy to prove them, and in illustration of his contention he quoted a letter from the Secretary of the Interior showing that only one entry out of 500 under the desert land law, and only one out of every 1,000 homestead entries was fraudulent.

Mr. Gibson said he knew of thousands upon thousands of cases of fraud in Montana.

"Then," replied Mr. Warren, "the 1 per cent. of frauds under that law must all have occurred in Montana."

Mr. Newlands said he knew of one California cattle firm which owne a million acres located in three or four States.

Mr. Warren gave the details of the reclamation of the land on which is located the colony of Wheatland, Wyoming, saying that when first entered upon there had not been water sufficient for even a drink within less than twenty miles. He said that where there were 3,000 people now, not one family could have lived before the canal along which the colony was located was constructed.

"And this," explained Mr. Warren, "is the horrible example, the quintessence of the fraud which the Senator from Montana charges against the people of Wyoming."

Mr. Warren controverted the statement of Mr. Gibson that the greater portion of the land west of the Mississippi is owned by landlords and not by settlers, claiming that the contrary is true. He also said that Mr. Gibson in effect had charged Congress with enacting meretricious legislation.

"I do not believe," responded Mr. Gibson, "that Congress knowingly enacted bad laws. But I do believe that it has been misled, and that if Congress now understood the subject no time would be lost in repealing the land laws."

"Then," said Mr. Warren, "the Senator means to charge that Congress has not been venal, but merely foolish."

Mr. Mallory continued his speech on the Carmack resolution looking to an inquiry into the legality of the recent old-age pension order of Secretary Hitchcock. He said the order was a usurpation of legislative authority and unjustified. He declared that there had not been any evidence to justify the original ruling that seventy-five years was evidence of total disability, nor any in the present case to show that sixty-two years was evidence of half disability.

PAYNE DIDN'T PUT NAMES IN.

Says Graft List of Congressmen Went In Report Over His Protest.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Chairman McCall, Representatives Hitt, Richardson of Alabama, and Bartlett went to the Arlington Hotel this morning and discussed with Postmaster General Payne at his bedside the special report involving members of Congress in the matter of clerk hire and leases at third and fourth class Post Offices. They went at Mr. Payne's request. He had prepared a statement which he wished to go into the record of the committee, and which after final revision will be made public.

The vital point in the statement is that Mr. Payne was most positive in his protest that the names of members should not have been sent to the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The report was first submitted to the committee without the names, and the second report with the names was sent upon a telephone order from the committee.

Chairman McCall to-day received an explanation from the Government Printing Office concerning the folio line at the top of each page of the report: "Charges concerning members of Congress." This line was, it is stated, a legitimate condensation of the subetance of the title page submitted from the Post Office Committee, and is also justified by the Hay resolution, which conteins the word "charges" in the same connection. The line was made up in the printing office, as is the usual custom.

WOMAN VICTIM OF CRUEL HOAX.

Informed That Her Brother in the Navy Was to be Shot.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Letters received at the Navy Department show that Mrs. M. M. Wallace of Solbay, N. Y., and her family and friends have been made the victim of a cruel hoax.

She wrote to the department that she had been informed that her brother, John Coffey, an enlisted man in the navy, had been sentenced to be shot on the 7th inet., and asked for particulars so that she might arrange for the interment. There was no foundation whatever for the report, and she has been so informed by Secretary Moody.

John Coffey is a coal passer on the battleship Maine at Peneacola, but so far as known at the department he has done nothing to require his trial by court-martial, much less his punisbment in any way.

BILLS PASSED IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following bills were passed in the House to-day:

To authorize the holding of a regular term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia at Big Stone Gap.

To ratify a leas by the Seneca Nation of New York Indians and John Quilter.

To transfer Capt. Seth Mitchell Ackley from the retired to the active list of the navy.

Applying to vessels engaged in the foreign trade the regulations applying to United States vessels relating to soliciting seamen as lodgers.

Increasing the penalty for detaining clothing and effects of seamen from a fine of $100 to imprisonment for six months and a $500 fine.

A resolution for a convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of fur seals of Alaska.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Philadelphia—FREDERICK P. VINCENT of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters.—New York—WILLIAM McCARTHY, Mineola.

PARROT IS A WISE "TRUSTY."

Tells on Disobedient Fellow-Prisoners in Castle Williams.

Brooke, declared to be the smartest of all parrots, whose home is in the office of the Supervisor of Castle Williams, the military prison on Governors Island, will celebrate the fifth anniversary of his captivity in America this week. It was just five yeers ago that Col. William F. Cody, otherwise "Buffalo Bill," presented Brooke to Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Brooke speaks English and Spanish equally well, and according to Sergeant Way, the Supervisor of Castle Williams, he knows how to "call down" an obstreperous prisoner just as well as doee the Sergeant himself.

"Why," said Way yesterday, "that parrot can tell the minute he looks at a prisoner whether he is doing his duty or not. Just let one of them violate the prison regulations by smoking outside of his cell, and eee how quick old Brooke will yell, 'Way! Oh, Martin Way, come here and see what this fellow is doing!' and I invariably find that the parrot is right. He can talk Spanisb fluently, and the profanity he knows in that language would make even a bullfighter blush. It is remarkable that after all these years of confinement in a place wbere notbing but English is ever spoken he still remembers his Spanish tongue.

"Brooke is always wide awake waiting his chance to call some fresb prisoner to time. And there is not one of them that is not aware he is being watcbed by a mighty intelligent bird. I bave known this parrot to peer through the glass door clear across the circle into a prisoner's cell on the otber side and discover bim at some prank. On such occasions I have only to follow Brooke's eyes, and it's a safe bet that I'll catch the fellow.

"When Brooke firet came to live with me he was mighty downcast for several weeke. He appeared to be under the impression that he, too, was guilty of some military offense. Finally, however, be got over that notion. Since that time he has been eo alert in keeping tab on everybody in here that sometimes I wonder whicb of us ie running things."

Brooke's enlistment papers ehow that Gen. Miles retained possession of him a short time, and then gave him to his daughter, who presented him to Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Major Hoyle, then the Inspector General of the Department of the East. Brooke talked himself out of the good graces of Mrs. Hoyle, and finally she gave him to Mrs. Osborne, the wife of the Governore Island messenger, who transferred tbe bird to Sergeant Way. Brooke's companion in captivity is a canary that Sergeant Way is trying to teach tricks similar to those performed by Sir Thomas Lipton's famous canary, which is one of the chief attractions of the eteam yacbt Erin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week will be gay with dances and weddings, the plans for many of them appearing elsewhere in this issue. Tomorrow there will be the wedding of Miss Scribner and Mr. Schieffelin, and on the following day that of Miss Polly Whittier and Ernest Iselin.

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The engagement is announced of Mise Grace Atkins Dobson, formerly of Boston, and Wilson Shannon Dunn of this city, who is a member of the Manbattan Club, which he makes his home. Miss Dobson is a daughter of the late Mrs. Isaac F. Dobson of Boston, and has a country place at Ipswich, Mass. For the last three years she has spent the greater part of each Winter season in New York, where she bas been well known in the Knickerbocker set.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Caroline Bogert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Bogert, (Miss Caroline Osgood,) and Gordon Brown. Mr. Brown is a nepbew of J. Pierpont Morgan and a famous football player.

***

Miss Louisa S. Beales, who is to be married next Saturday to J. Gilbert Wilson, will have Miss Frances Shethar as her maid of honor and only attendant. Charles Draz le to be Mr. Wilson's best man. Henry De S. Beales, Charles Beales, Arthur Osborn, and Benjamin Kauser are to be the ushers. Miss Beales is a daughter of the late James A. G. Beales and a granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly. The wedding will take place at 12:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Rion Steers, 37 East Sixty-seventh Street. One of the bride's brothers, Eugene J. Beales, will give her away. Both Miss Beales and her fiancé are devoted to outdoor sports. After a brief bridal trip South they will make their home at White Plains.

***

Dr. Austen Fox Riggs and Miss Alice McBurney, daugbter of Dr. Charles McBurney, will be married to-morrow at noon at the residence of the bride's father, 28 West Thirty-seventh Street. Francis Behn Riggs will be his brother's best man. There will be no other attendants, and it will be a small wedding. The Rev. Arthur Lawrence of Stockbridge, Mass., is to officiate.

***

The musicale which Miss Josephine Marie was to have given hae been postponed, owing to her recent illness, from which ehe is now recovering.

***

The next meeting of the Whist Clnb will be at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish, 17 East Seventy-sixth Street, on Thursday evening.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a small tea at her residence, 14 East Sixty-eeventh Street, on Thursday, April 14, for the members of ber sewing clase.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch gave a musicale in the middle of the week, the programme for which was made up entirely of the compositions of Leopold Damrosch. Miss Chapman, Mrs. Toedt, and David Bispham eang, and Mrs. Mannes, Walter Damrosch, and Frank Damrosch played. The guests numbered about 150.

***

There was a well-attended meeting of the Badminton Club yesterday afternoon at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster poured tea.

***

Mrs James Flower of 136 Madison Avenue and the Misses Florence and Estelle Flower have gone to Atlantic City, where they will remain for a week or ten daye.

***

Two bachelor dinners are to be given on Saturday evening, April 16, at Delmonico's, that of Francie F. Palmer, who is to marry Miss Isabel W. Fowler on April 20, and of Thomas King of Albany, whose marriage to Miss Cornelia Peabody is also to be celebrated on April 20.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman are booked to sail for Europe the middle of May, and will probably go direct to Carlsbad. They will return in June and go to their cottage near South Elberon. Miss Gladys Seligman, with her brother and sieter, will remain here.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—Mrs. Frederick Neileon arrived here this evening, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point.

Miss Natica Rives arrived to-day to spend Easter with Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, who are at the Muenchinger King Cottage.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore is here from Washington for a brief stay.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman returned to New York this afternoon.

Mrs. Francis Morris of Boston, and Mrs. Arthur Rogers of Peabody, Mass., are at the Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Louis L. Lorrillard, and Col. George R. Fearing have returned to New York.

Adjudged Incompetent.

WHITE PLAINS, April 2.—A Sheriff's jury to-day adjudged Celia de Nottbeck of Fisbkill incompetent to manage her affairs. Her estate is estimated to be over $500,000. Her relatives brought the proceedings so that a committee can be appointed to manage her affairs.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS DECLARES FOR PARKER

Says McClellan's Record Will Help National Ticket.

HEARST IN NO WAY A MENACE

Tammany Under the Murphy Management He Describes as an Honor and a Credit to the City.

Declaring himself strongly for the Presidential candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker, John D. Crimmins said in an interview yesterday that one of the strongest cards in the hands of the Democratic Party in the coming campaign would be the administration which Mayor McClellan has given in this city. Mr. Crimmins, who supported Seth Low for Mayor in 1901, but who was one of the strongest supporters of McClellan in 1903, said that his judgment in the last campaign had been fully vindicated.

"For the first time in my recollection," he said, "the Democratic Party will not have to apologize for Tammany Hall in any way, ehape, or manner. In the bande of Mayor McClellan the present administration has been euch that its acts in New York will prove a tower of strength to the Democracy in the National campaign, and will go a long way to elect the candidate of the party, who, I firmly believe, will be Judge Parker.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Judge Parker is the etrongeet man who could be nominated on the Democratic ticket. He is conservative, a man of force and character, and a far stronger candidate, to my mind, than even his best friends have imagined. The fact that Judge Parker bas been confined closely to his judicial duties up to this time will in the long run count strongly in his favor, and not against him. Every man who knows the Judge knows that he will make an ideal man in the Presidential office, a man who ie the very antithesis of Roosevelt and Hearst.

"At the present time the ante-convention campaign has been narrowed down to two candidatee, Parker and Hearst—Hearst the unthinkable. Hearst represents the hysteria of the party, but, after all, the candidacy of Hearst is a healthy eign, for wben it has been effectualy settled at the National Convention all that it means and all that it represents will be eettled also, leaving only the clean candidacy and record and the wholesome manliness of Parker.

"Hearst is in no manner or way a menace; he is a target at which the strong and olean men of the party can fire pointblank with the bope of accomplishing definite results. To my mind, the fight, as it has progressed to date, is hopeful and encouraging to all Democrats, for it presagee the placing in the field of a ticket which all good Democrats and theusands of good Republicans can support, a ticket which can be elected, and this will mean the placing of Alton B. Parker in the chair which Theodore Roosevelt has done much to bring into disrepute.

"Here in the East, and especially in New York City and State, I find Democratio affairs in a bealthy and vigoroue shape, and for this we all bave to give thanks to Mayor George B. McClellan and to Charles F. Murphy, the first for having brougbt about genuine reform in the metropolis and the second for having effected a complete and beneficial reorganization of Tammany Hall.

"No longer is the name of Tammany a reproach to the city; it is an honor and a credit under the Murpby management, just as the term Tammany Mayor, as applied to McClellan, means a guarantee that the city is receiving a better, more efficient, and more honest government than it ever received under a reform executive.

"During the last campaign, wben some people were inclined to doubt the sincerity of the pledges of McClellan and of Murphy, I, in company with many other independent Democrats, took them at face valuation, and have had no cause to regret it. I knew both McClellan and Murpby, and knew tbat when they made a statement they meant to live up to it, and the fruits of their having kept faith and of their political wisdom will, I firmly believe, play a most important part in the election of a Demooratic President this year.

"Not only this, but the course Tammany has pursued since the first of the year has had the effect of making the organization so strong that if the same course is followed in the future it will make it almost impossible to oust it from power within the life of a generation.

"As for the much-discussed question of the day, I can say from a confident and a competent knowledge of both McClellan and Murphy that it is down and that it will remain tightly down for the rest of the administration."

ALL INSTRUCT FOR PARKER.

Up-State Conventions Generally Unanimous—Frank Campbell Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., April 2.—Frank Campbell's leadership in the First Assembly District, Steuben County, was contested to-day at the Democratic District Convention, but in vain. Campbell wanted to go to the State Convention as delegate, and addreeeed the convention, aeking for votee of delegates.

Campbell was elected and requested to use all honorable means to eecure Parker's nomination. The convention was the largest and most exciting held here in yeare.

ALBANY, April 2.—At the Third Assembly District Democratic Convention, held at Hoosick Falls thie afternoon, delegates were instructed to favor a unit vote for Judge Parker as candidate for President. Resolutions for Parker were enthusiastically adopted. At Warwick to-day the convention elected a solid Parker delegation to the Assembly District Convention, and at Newburg the Democratic Assembly Convention chose delegates to the State Convention and adopted resolutione instructing the delegates for Judge Parker.

The First Assembly Democratic Convention at Lockport also unanimously instructed for Parker.

At Little Falls the Demoorats of Herkimer County elected delegates to the State Convention and passed a resolution in favor of Judge Parker by a vote of 39 to 14.

PARKER DELEGATES BOLT.

Split in Westchester Third Assembly District Democratic Convention.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., April 2.—The Democratic Assembly District Convention for the Third Assembly District of Westchester County was held in this place today. The contest was hot between the Murphy and Hill delegates. Frank McGuiro presided as Chairman. At rollcall a split occurred, thirty out of sixty-three delegates for Parker being unseated.

The faction headed by Frank Larkin then bolted the convention and held a rump convention. The uninstructed delegates to the State Convention are J. J. Sinnott of Mount Pleasant, Dr. Michael Shean of Oesining, and J. F. Martin of Cortland. The Parker delegates are Francis Larkin of Ossining, Matthew Clune of Cortland, and Thad Green of Bedford.

Parker Gets Suffolk Delegation.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 2.—At the First Assembly District Democratic Convention of Suffolk County here to-day John R. Vunk, Harry D. Sleight, and H. H. Reeves were elected delegates. All are Parker men, and a resolution favoring Judge Parker was unanimouely adopted.

PARKER WINS IN OYSTER BAY.

Solitary Negro Not Allowed to Vote in the Primaries.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 2.—The result of the Democratic primaries in the fourteen districts in the town of Oyeter Bay showe to-night that the Parker people carried the town. The Parker supporters were led by Senator Norton, while the unpledged voters were led by Congreesman Scudder. In the Seventh District there were two eets of tickets in the field.

The fight was not Parker and anti-Parker in this district, but was on personal grounds between Sol Townsend and John McQuade on one ticket, and George Powers and Thomas O'Keefe on the other. The vote at the primaries in this district was the largest ever cast, the total being 65, of which O'Keefe received 38. There was some excitement at the polle when a solitary colored voter put in an appearance to vote. He was not allowed to do so.

BRYAN WANTS PARKER TO TALK.

Does Not Like to Take Him at Belmont's or Hill's Indorsement.

Before William J. Bryan left for Lincoln, Neb., yesterday afternoon he had another fling at the Parker boom.

"Yes," said he in answer to a question, "I would like to know the views of Judge Parker on things political and general. I don't want to accept August Belmont's and David B. Hill's indorsement of his views as Judge Parker's views—I want them from Judge Parker himself.

"I have been trying for a long time to learn his views, but up to the present I have not been successful."

CUT THE FINE FOR EX-JUDGE.

Magistrate Ommen Extends Professional Courtesy to Mr. Schumacher.

Gustave Schumacher, ex-Corporation Counsel and formerly Police and Civil Justice of Queene, yesterday was arraigned before Magistrate Ommen in the Yorkville Court. He had come to Manhattan to buy an automobile, and the chauffeur had taken the ex-Justice to Central Park, where the expert handed the machine over to the charge of the prospective purchaser.

Mr. Schumacher forgot the law and exceeded the speed limit. He was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Court.

"You are a Judge, I hear," said Magistrate Ommen.

Mr. Schumacher howed. "I have been, your Honor," he replied.

"In that case," said the presiding Magistrate, "you muet know of the speed limit of eeven miles an hour that is impoeed on automobiles in Central Park."

Mr. Schumacher rubbed his chin reflectively and said: "I must plead ignorance—we're just a little faster over in Queens."

"The law makes it mandatory upon me to fine you," eaid the Magistrate. If I were over there in Queens, under similar circumstances you would fine me, would you not?"

"Probably I would, your Honor."

"In view of the circumstances, therefore," commented Magistrate Ommen, "I think ae a matter of courtesy that I will give you a cut rate. The usual fine for an offense like this is $5 or $10, but I will fine you only $3."

The two men bowed, and as Mr. Schumacher stepped aside to pay, he remarked significantly:

"I hope to eee you over in Queens some day, your Honor."

SINGING CLASS CONCERT.

Wednesday Morning Organization Holds Annual Choral Meeting.

The Wednesday Morning Singing Class gave its annual private concert yesterday afternoon in the large ballroom at Delmonico's, under the leadership of Victor Harris, and assisted by Franz Wilczek, the violinist, and Emile Levy, accompanist.

The class was started fifteen or eighteen years ago by Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. Edward Wasserman, and others. The first conductor of this choral society was Albert Prox. Later and for several years it was condncted by Frank Damrosch, but this Winter Victor Harris has had it in charge.

The annual concerts are strictly private and guests are admitted by invitation and ticket only. Each member is entitled to five tickets. Among the members of the class are Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. Edward Wasserman, Mrs. Morgenthau, Mrs. Reckendorfer, Mrs. Joseph Blum, Mrs. St. Goar, Mrs. Ide, Mrs. Hoffman, and Mrs. Strauss. The programme was as follows:

Two motifs, Op. 39.....Mendelssohn
(a) "Hear My Prayer, O Lord."
(b) "Oh Praise the Lord."
Chorus and semi-chorus.

Violin solos—
"Romanza".....Max Bruch
"Spanish Dance".....Sarasate

Two-part songs, Op. 26.....Edward Elgar
(a) "The Snow."
(b) "The Singing Bird."
Violin obligatos by Mr. Wilczek and Miss Nellie Wolf.

Three-part songs.....Music by Victor Harris
(a) "Gossip," (words by Oliver Herford.)
(b) "Love Is a Broken Lily," (words by Helen Hay.)
(c.) "Fair Malden," (with incidental solo by Mrs. St. Goar, soprano.)

Violin solos—
(a) Andante ("Sylvia").....Jelibes
(b) "Czardas".....Hubey
Mr. Wilczek.

Ballad for women's voices—"The Rose of Avontown".....Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
(With incidental solo by Mrs. Ash.)

BRYAN APPEALS WILL CASE.

Considers It His Duty to Carry Out Philo S. Bennett's Wishes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2.—Notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court from the verdict of the Superior Court was filed today by connsel for William J. Bryan in the Philo S. Bennett will case. The appeal is from the finding which excluded as a part of the will the sealed letter by which Mr. Bennett expressed a wish that Mrs. Bennett ebould turn over $50,000 from the estate to Mr. Bryan.

Henry G. Newton of Mr. Bryan's counsel said tbat the appeal would he prosecuted to the last court.

"It is not a matter of personal interest," said the attorney. "He considers it his duty to carry out the wishes of Mr. Bennett. He has no thought of profiting by the will himself."

TAFT MAY OVERRULE CHAFFEE.

Probability That He Will Favor Root's Choice of Camp Sites.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Ex-Secretary Root was in conference to-day with Secretary Taft and Gen. Chaffee in regard to the location of the proposed sites for monoeuvring campe. The camp eite plan was one of hie favorite projects. Gen. Chaffee regards the sites named in the hill as unsuitable, and Mr. Root, who virtually originated the scheme, was called in to give his views.

There is considerable likelihood that as a result of Mr. Root's visit Mr. Taft may approve the bill, despite Gen. Chaffee's objections. Mr. Root called on the President to pay his respects, and stayed to luncheon.

King Leopold Not Coming Here.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Carl O. Spruit of Antwerp, Secretary to Julss Carlier, Belgian Commissioner to the World's Fair, arrived to-day and engaged hotel apartments during the Exposition. Mr. Spruit says that King Leopold is not coming to the World's Fair.

The Book Exchange.

Striking result from an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Fort Chester, New York, March 30, 1904.
New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange:

Gentlemen: We have had extraordinary results from our advertising placed in the Book Exchange Column of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Although the advertisement was a small one, replies and new business was secured throughout the United States and the returns continue large.

We were simply amazed at the results. Apparently every section of the country was covered. We are planning to use more and larger space in the near future.

Your truly,
(Signed) Magazine of American History.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM REPORTS PROSPERITY

Has an Added Income of $200,000 from Rogers Bequest.

AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASES

Visitors in 1903 Numbered 802,900, an Increase of 139,708 Over the Preceding Year.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Association, to Dec. 31, 1903, presents a financial condition that is of a highly satisfactory and encouraging nature. Summed up, it contrasts an old situation, with the Museum crippled for funds to add to its collection, with the present happy condition of affaire, an added income of $200,000 per annum, in round figures, from the Jacob S. Rogers bequest, to be wholly devoted to the purchase of art objects, including antiques and books. The old conditions were "hand to mouth," with an income of about $10,000 a year to be applied to such purchases.

H. O. Fahnestock, the Treasurer of the corporation, reports for the year administration receipts amounting to $258,495.82, including $19,776.76 in bank Jan. 1, 1903, and expenditures of $230,560.10, leaving a balance of $27,935.72. The receipts included $150,000 from the Department of Parks, $22,530 from membership dues, and $6,558.50 from admission fees. A loan of $30,000 to pay for art objects is balanced by its payment. The Treasurer's report for 1903 on special funds has these official figures in regard to the Rogers bequest:

RECEIPTS.

From the executors of the estate of Jacob S. Rogers, on account of principal of fund:		
Stocks and bonds at an approximate market value December, 1903	$3,695,875.00	
Cash	816,000.00	
Real estate estimated at	500,000.00	
Certificate of deposit, Mercantile Trust Co.	9,000.00	
New York and Texas Land Co., Limited, on account of reduction of capital	2,850.00	
Bank of England and Bank of France notes.	885.00	
Proceeds from sale of premises, Paterson, N. J.	40.00	
		$4,524,150.06
From the same source on account of income:		
Cash	$184,000.00	
From income from invested funds, Rogers Fund	46,288.72	
		$230,288.72
PAYMENTS.		
Transferred to Finance Committee for the Jacob S. Rogers Fund.	$3,695,875.00	
Real estate estimated at	500,000.00	
Invested by the Finance Committee for the Jacob S. Rogers Fund	316,500.00	
		$4,512,375.00
For the purchase of art objects, and books for the library, from Rogers income	$219,111.54	
For taxes and expenses on real estate from Rogers income	6,077.41	
For transfer tax on 100 shares of stock of N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co. from Rogers income	279.00	
		$225,467.95

The report of Mr. Fahnestock adds:

A further amount in cash is to be received from the Rogers estate, estimated at $150,000, and the executors hold in trust stocks, par value $170,950, subject to annuities of $1,000, leaving dividends accruing to the Museum (at present rates) of $12,476 per annum.

Of the Rogers benefaction, $4,512,375 had been invested Dec. 3, 1903. The income account of this fund stood then: Cash from executors, $184,000; income from invested funds, $46,288.72; total, $230,288.72.

The report of the Trustees for 1903 shows 802,900 visitors to the Museum, an increase of 139,708 over 1902 and of 208,959 over 1901.

Assistant Treasurer Thomas D. Duncan said that the exact figures in regard to the Rogers Fund, so far as the Trustees could make them public, were given in their report as above. The Rogers fund will ultimately amount to more than $5,000,000. It has now over $4,524,000, including real estate estimated at $500,000. This is at present an expense to the Museum. Also to be paid to the Trustees is $170,000 in securities, which form a trust fund to pay $1,000 a year to beneficiaries under the Rogers will. These securities will sell for at least $200,000. The income of the Rogers funds is now $191,000. When the estate is entirely wound up and the Museum gets its full share it will be more than $200,000 annually, but not a dollar of this can go for expenses of administration or the care or installing of any object of art or book purchased with it.

The executors had the Rogers estate for a couple of years, and eo managed their trust that Dec. 31, 1903, there wae in round figures an accumulation of $375,000 for the Museum. Of this $219,000 has been spent, so that at present $156,000 le available for purchases, without counting the piling up of increment, $50,000, for the first quarter of 1904, making more than $200,000 actually in hand for acquiring art objects, antiques, and books.

The Museum's first purchase with the Rogers income was Thomas Cole's "Roman Aqueduct," bought for $875 Jan. 23, 1903. Since tben some vastly important additione to the Museum collectione have been made with the Patereon ironmaster's benefaction. They inolude three oil paintings by de Largilliere, Nattier, and Drouais; nineteen mural paintings from a Pompeian villa at Boscoreale, and the superb bronze Greco-Etruscan chariot of 700-600 B. C., with the antique treasures found with it in the same tomb.

No enduring memorial to Jacob S. Rogers has been decided on by the Trustees, but every article purchased with the income from his fund bears his name conspicuously. Later some more imposing and indestructible commemoration of his vast bequeet will be considered.

The income of the Museum outside of $150,000 from the Department of Parks does not exceed $59,000, and both are, with few exceptions, applicable solely to administration expenses, so that only about $10,000 is available annually for acquisitions of art objects and antiques. All the old endowments are more or less tied up with special provieions. They comprise the Wolfe fund of $200,000; the Vanderbilt, $100,000; Astor, $40,000; Marquand, $80,000; Reed, $50,000; Library, $5,921.25; Lazarus, (scholarship,) $24,000; Hoe, $5,000; Coles, $20,000; Strong, $2,000; Johneton, $5,000; Henderson, $2,000; Maghee, $5,000; Dodge, $25,000; Curtis, $10,000; Villard, $5,000; Goldenberg, $2,000, and Babcock, $5,000.

SLAVE OF NEEDLE HAD SLAVES

Egyptian Woman, Once Rich, Sues Her Husband for Support.

An Egyptian woman, about fifty years old, dressed in faded Oriental garb, appeared before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to make a charge of non-support against her husband, Elias Mattar, an Egyptian dealer in antiquee at 87 Washington Street. Mattar was expensively dressed and wore jewelry which contrasted strangely with his wife's appearance.

"I am of the Najjor family of Cairo," said Mrs. Mattar brokenly, "which meane that I am of the richest and proudest blood of Egypt. Twenty-one years ago I commanded slaves, while my husband, this man, was a money-changer in the streets. I loved and married him against the will of my people, and brought with me a dower of $30,000, with which he started business as a banker in Alexandria.

"Eight years ago he failed in business and we came to America. His love could not stand the strain of poverty. He tired of me. I was no longer beautiful in his eyes, so he left me.

"Now I live by sewing—I, who commanded slaves! Recently my sight has become weak. I have fainted over my needle. I am too old to work for my living."

Magistrate Whitman made an order on Mattar for the support of his wife.

Le Boutillier Brothers

RUGS, CURTAINS and DRAPERIES — FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

2 Bales ORIENTAL RUGS
$8.50
value 12.50

ROYAL WILTON RUGS
9 x 12 feet
$29.50
value $37.50

AXMINSTER RUGS
9 x 12 feet
$22.50
value $27.50

Ruffled MUSLIN CURTAINS
95c
and upwards

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains
$1.35
and upwards

SPECIAL TO CLOSE
100 pair
Snowflake Cross Stripe CURTAINS
$1.50
value $2.50

Also a selected line of Blue and White, and Green and White COTTON RUGS, CRETONNES, MATTINGS, &c.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

OLD DETECTIVE DEAD.

Dolan Helped Capture Manhattan Bank and Other Robbers.

Detective Sergt. Patrick Dolan, who died on Thursday night, was one of the old-time Detective Sergeants who acquired fame during the régime of Inspector Byrnes. Dolan had been a member of the police force for thirty-four years. He began his police career as a patrolman in the old Sixth Precinct, which included the "Five Points," then one of the toughest sections of New York.

In the first year of his service he jumped into notice by the daring capture of "Johnny" Kerrigan and George King, notorious bank robbers, who "cracked" a safe in Wall Street and stole over $200,000 in cash and bonds.

Dolan was later transferred to what is now the Mercer Street Station, where Thomas Byrnes, the Inspector, was then Captain. While there Dolan captured "Johnny" Hope, who, it was said, planned the theft of over $2,000,000 in bonde from the Manhattan Bank. Hope was arrested in the old Theatre Comique, at 518 Broadway. John Nugent, a patrolman, was also arrested by Dolan as having been concerned in the burglary.

In the Fall of 1878 Dolan was assigned with Capt. Byrnes to solve the mystery eurrounding the robbing of the grave of A. T. Stewart. While working on a false clue in Orange, N. J., on this case, Dolan fell into a morass, and when rescued was up to his neck in the mire. "Dave" Barrett, "Roary" Simmis, and "Ed" McGuire, who robbed a bank in Portland, Me., of $200,000, were captured by Dolan while he was in the Mercer Street Precinct. When Byrnes was assigned to the command of the Detective Bureau, Dolan was the first man he took as a Detective Sergeant. With Detective Sergt. Heidelberg, Dolan was assigned to the Wall Street district, and for years was knewn to nearly every broker and banker in that part of the city. Dolan was fifty-six years old. He is survived by two daughters. His funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

MICHAEL FARLEY'S DEATH.

Fellow-Workmen Say He Was Not In Want or Affected by Any Strike.

The People's Security Company has been asked by James G. Henry, business agent of the Derrickmen, Riggers and Pointers' Association, to make a statement abont the case of Michael Farley, the workman who died last Wednesday on an unfinished building at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

In the statement consequently made it is said that Farley had been suffering for several years from heart disease brought on by exposure, and while serving in the Spanish-American war contoted typhoid fever. He had not been affected in any manner by any strike thie year. It is also declared that he had not been deprived of the necessaries of life through labor troubles, but had been as well euppiied with means recently as at any time in five years. There has been no strike of the Derrickmen, Riggers and Pointers' Association, it is asserted.

Police Doorman Dies in Street.

Charles Gallagher, doorman at the Wakefield Police Station, dropped dead from paralysis yesterday morning at Fulton Street and Becker Avenue. He was sixty years old and lived at 156 East Eighty-fifth Street. He went from his home apparently in good health, and rode to Wakefield on a suburban train. There is a hill from the railroad to the police station, five blocks distant, and Gallagher had covered four blocks when he fell to the sidewalk.

Old Free Mason Dead.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 2.—Isaac Brown, one of the best-known railroad men in the State, died at his home here today, at the age of ninety-three. Many years ago he was the contractor for the Lackawanna Railroad, and built the line between Newark and Hackettstown. His friends say that he was the oldest Free Mason in the State. He joined the St. John's Lodge, in Newark, in 1846.

BARNARD COLLEGE NOTES.

Barnard seniors have elected their class day speakers as follows: Salutatorian, Jean Dunbar Eggleston; statietician, Clara Marguerite Applegate; presentation orator, Charlotte Boyd Fountain; valedictorian, Katherine Swift Doty. As an innovation this year's class will plant a "1904 tree" on the campue. This will be public, while to the old ceremony of planting the ivy only members of the class will be admitted.

***

Dean Laura Drake Gill of Barnard has accepted the invitation of Mrs. Sidgwick, Matron of Newnham College, Cambridge University, England, to be the gueet of the Cambridge College for Women during the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which will be held in England this Summer Aug. 15-24.

***

On Friday afternoon, April 15, the Early Bird Club of Barnard will give a tea in the biological laboratories of the college. The Committee on Arrangements will consist of Misses May Parker, Dederer, Marguerite Smith, Mildred Farmer Janet McCook, Lena Miller, Romola Lyon, Ruth Stern, Rose McCormick, Edith Granger, Elizabeth Thompson, Edith Handy, and Elsa Alsberg.

***

Barnard juniors have elected Amelia Leavitt Hill Chairman of their Dance Committee. An afternoon cotillion will be given after Lent for the class of 1904. Each junior will invite a senior.

***

The Barnard Bulletin has offered a prize of $5 for the best college song to be submitted by a student. The Barnard Chorus has made arrangements for a joint concert with the Philharmonic Society of Columbia during the latter part of April.

ASKS FOR A RECEIVER.

President of a Slate Company Makes Charges Against Predecessor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day issued a rule to show cause, returnable April 11, why a receiver should not be appointed for the New Jersey Slate Company of Newton, Sussex County. Steward H. Hopkins, the present President of the corporation, declares the concern insolvent with $60,201.80 liabilities and only $53,650 assets.

Hopkins charges that when James A. Hamliten was President he collected large sums of money and applied them to his

FIRST LACROSSE GAME OF SEASON

Champion Crescent Athletic Club Team, Without Practice, Has Trouble in Defeating the College of City of New York Twelve by a Score of Four to Two.

Cold bleak weather and the players wholly out of shape were the conditions under which the lacrosse season was opened yesterday by the Crescent Athletic Club team and the representatives of the College of the City of New York. Only four or five of the champion twelve presented themselves upon the field for the first time this year, and naturally there were some misgivings as to their chances of winning. The youngsters from the city college, however, while having a day or two practice, were in no better playing form than the Crescents, and the latter managed to pull off a victory by a score of four goals to two.

The college players were shorthanded, and Gill of the Crescents filled the position of second attack for them. He strengthened the team materially and scored one of the two goals for the side. Capt. Donohue kept his men on the aggressive throughout, and they held their own in many of the lively scrimmages. Throwing for goals was their weakest point, and in three instances in the second half failed to cage the ball by the narrowest margin. They were completely outgeneraled in dodging and carrying the ball, but the Crescents were unable to profit by their superiority on account of poor physical condition and lack of practice.

Kennedy and Liffiton of the Crescents gave a fine display of running and dodging their opponents, and Simpson bore the brunt of many hard-fought scrimmages. In one of these, while defending himself against the attack of three opponents, he was obliged to give up the struggle through exhaustion. In the first half Kennedy ran with full force against the rope which surrounded one portion of the field and was thrown sprawling on his nose. He retired to the players' house for a few moments and then resumed play.

The Crescents scored the only goals in the first half, O'Flynn, the ex-Toronto University lacrosse team Captain, getting the first one on a pass from Simpson, after eight minutes of lively play, and Wilson caged the second one on a side pass from Simpson three minutes later.

In the second half Bennett took the place of Liffiton and Wall was substituted for Jewell on the Crescents' team. Both teams played hard from the time the ball was put into play, and it was ten minutes before Wall succeeded in getting the ball about ten yards from the collegians' goal and making an accurate throw for a score. Then C. C. N. Y. scored two goals in succession, the first by Gill, after five minutes' tussle, and the second by Keggleman three minutes afterward. The last goal of the game was credited to Wall, who placed the ball into the net shortly before the game ended.

The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 4.	Position.	C. C. N. Y., 2.
Rose	Goal	Genz
Allan	Point	Johannsen
Moses	Cover point	Bogler
Keily	First defense	Campbell
Scott	Second defense	Hubert
Liffiton,		
Bennett	Third defense	Rae
Kennedy	Centre	Dixon
O'Flynn	Third attack	Keggleman
Jewell, Wall	Second attack	Gill.
Simpson	First attack	Evans
Wilson	Outside home	Engel
Henighke	Inside home	Donohue

Goals—O'Flynn, Wilson, Wall, 2; Gill, and Keggleman. Umpires—Mr. Bogert of Cornell, and Dr. Bell, Crescent A. C. Referee—Lewis J. Doyle, Crescent A. C. Time of game—15 and 20 minute halves.

New York Cricketers for St. Louis.

The question of entering a cricket team representing New York at the St. Louis Fair was brought up for discussion at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. In order to arrive at a list of available candidates for the eleven, the various club secretaries were requested to ascertain what players of their teams could go if selected. It is expected that by this means a large number of candidates will be secured. The idea is to choose about twenty men now, and from these the final eleven will be selected.

Other cities may send teams to St. Louis. The Massachusetts League will hold a meeting this week to discuss the project. The Northwestern Cricket Association will hold its championship series of matches in St. Louis during the Fair.

AUTO BOAT RACING SPEED

Many Exaggerated Claims Liable to be Disproved This Season.

OFFICIAL TESTS ARRANGED

Few Motor Craft Have Yet Attained a Speed of Twenty Miles an Hour —Big Events Coming.

Great curiosity has been shown recently by yachtsmen and automobilists who are interested in motor boats regarding the actual speed that the fastest of the new auto boats now being built will be able to attain this season. Extravagant statements have undoubtedly been made concerning the high speed that will be made by these boats, and many practical yachtsmen have thus far given no credence to these claims. It remains to be seen whether the manufacturers of both the boats and the motors will be able to fulfill the great things prophesied for some of the boats that are being built with the single view of fast racing.

There is no doubt that there has been great exaggeration in the statements of speed possibilities, and one of the chief reasons which led the American Power Boat Association to establish a course on Long Island Sound near the Manhasset Yacht Club for the official timing of motor or power boats was to furnish correct figures for the speed of any boat that is willing to subject itself to a thorough official test. A fee of $10 will be charged for such a test, but the trial will be made under the auspices of the best timers and judges, and as the time will receive the official acceptance of the Power Boat Association the test is certain to carry weight and conviction with it.

Notwithstanding the claims that have been made for certain fast boats, it is stated that up to the present time there is only one gasolene boat in this country that can be credibly awarded a speed of over twenty miles an hour, and this boat has an engine of over 120-horse power. The fastest foreign auto boats that have come near this figure are the Mercedes, of 60-horse power, with an official record of 20 miles an hour, and the Lutece, of 80-horse power, with a record of 19½ miles an hour.

There are certain laws of displacement and resistance governing and limiting the possibilities of the speed of hulls having restricted water-line length, so that small boats, even if equipped with as powerful engines as their hulls can stand, are not liable to attain fancy speed. A special construction of hull is absolutely necessary for the attainment of this high speed, so that many of the boats that will be seen in local water this Summer will be mere boating shells, the hull actually being not more than a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch thick.

Several applications have already been made to the American Power Boat Association by owners of new autoboats for trial tests over the Manhasset Bay course as early in the season as possible, and when these are made, a clearer idea of what may be expected from the fast autoboats may be obtained. Much is expected of the match race between the fast forty-foot boats that will be held in June at Larchmont between the craft entered by Smith & Mabley and Hollander & Tangeman. Each boat will be equipped with the most powerful motor that can be placed in the hull, and as no expense is being spared and the boats are being built with the one object in view of winning the race, some record-breaking results are looked for. The course will also give an excellent test of autoboats, for it will be thirty miles, fifteen miles out and then back to the starting point.

FINE HORSES TO BE SHOWN.

Durland Academy's Thirteenth Annual Affair—List of Exhibitors.

A splendid lot of entries, both in quality and numbers, has been received for the thirteenth annual horse show of the Durland Riding Academy, which will open Tuesday evening in the Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street. The show will continue Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The total number of entries is close to 400, divided in thirty classes, and among them are some of the bigb class horses that have carried off blue ribbons from large fields in the Madison Square Garden shows.

Some of the leading exhibitors, with their most likely prize winners, are: Louis Sherry's Sol-Disant, Mrs. Perry Belmont's Forget-me-not, C. K. G. Billings's Pawnee, Jr., Pauline, Max Boy, Sir Wilkes, The Jester, Black Hawk Boy, Blaze o' Glory, Pilot Lad, Alcantrice, and Napertandy; Mrs. John Gerken's Waubun, Elsa, La Contributor, Imp. Tentborpe Queen, Newsboy, Lady Frances, Brandon, Belmar, and Shop Girl; Mrs. W. E. Woodend's Maple Leaf, The Master, Harmony, Melody, Pitter Patter, and Wild Geranium; Dr. W. E. Woodend's King Brilliant, Baron Brown, Paul, Snap Shot, and Brown Baron; William D. Sloane's Asrael, W. K. Vanderbilt's Jr.'s, Mimosa, Mrs. R. F. Carman's Thalma, Thomas F. Ryan's Gallantry, Mrs. W. S. Elliot's Flashlight, Dr. S. O. Vander Poel's Eldlun, Mrs. James G. Marshall's Lady Bird and Rob Roy, Mrs. William J. Steele's Christabel, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's The Raven, Miss N. C. Weatherbee's Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Franklin M. Haines's Elsie, Miss May Dearing's Natalie, Miss Emily H. Bedford's Silver Thread, W. Irving Brokaw's Cricket, Clarence H. Robbins's Sam Bass and Little Billie, Robert E. Tod's Lord Minto, James Heyler's Dingie Boy, Sir George, and Madge; S. J. Holloway's Free Lance and Taffy, William H. De Peyster's Scud, Richard Newton, Jr.'s, Listowel, D. G. Reid's Roxy, R. H. Halstead's White Rock, Miss E. Woolworth's Glenwood, Stuart Duncan's Adross and Starlight, Mrs. Edward R. Ladow's Buster Brown and Katzenjammer Kids, Stuart Duncan's Caprice, Magic, Lord Quality, Dusky Queen, and Devenhan; J. Campbell Thompson's Lord Golden, Lord Golden II., Lord Scranton, and Lord Scranton II.; Hobart J. Park's Highland, Miss May E. Durland's Electra, Miss E. H. Waterbury's County Member, A. V. Huyler's Sockman, Craig Green's Flying Squirrel, Dr. H. D. Gill's Happy Holligan, William Travers's Edward, Miss Luella Day's Miss Earle and Master Claude.

The judges for the various classes are: Saddle horses—George C. Clausen; four-in-hands, tandems, harness horses, and appointments—George R. Read, and William C. Gulliver; hunters, jumpers, and pole ponies—H. L. Herbert and John Rawlins.

CROWD AT BENNING RACES

Tom Cogan Wins Spring Hunters' Steeplechase Handily.

PASADENA AN EASY VICTOR

Miss Alice Roosevelt Among the Clubhouse Spectators—City Bank Makes Disappointing Race.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The feature of the racing at the Benning track to-day was the fifth Spring Hunters' Steeplechase, which was won handily by Tom Cogan, the professional riders landing one, two, three. The rest of the card was only fair in quality. Mr. Madden's City Bank made his first appearance of the year and ran disappointingly.

James McLaughlin showed a good-looking two-year-old in Pasadena, who won an impressive race in his own colors. A large crowd was in attendance, and Miss Alice Roosevelt viewed the races from the clubhouse. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; Columbia course, three-year-olds and upward, selling. Briarthorpe, 100 pounds, (H. Phillips,) even and 1 to 3, won; Springbrook, 101, (Chappell,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second; Aipaud, 103, (McCafferty,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Hist, Punctual, Neeburban, Alline, Abbott, and Worry also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; Columbia course, maiden two-year-olds. Pasadena, 111 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Mon Amour, 104, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; R. L. Johnston, 107, (Dean,) 100 to 1, third. Time—0:59 2-5. Sun Mark, Filla, Girlestone, Lesher, Dixie Andrews, and Mamie March also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; Columbia course, three-year-olds and upward. Sals, 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 5 and out, won; City Bank, 110, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 5, second; Gen. Steward, 98, (H. Phillips,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:21 3-5. Gold Bell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; Columbia course; maiden three-year-olds and upward. Caqueta, 100 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Mammon, 97, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Cay, 100, (Oliphant,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:54. East Kelston, May Halladay, Polk Miller, Panther, Knight of Elway, and Chorette also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; Columbia course; three-year-olds and upward; selling. Arrab Gowan, 105 pounds, (Romanelli,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Tom Kiley, 80, (Chappel,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Oclawaba, 100, (E. Walsh,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:20 2-5. Monsoon, Tide, Hopeful Miss, Mr. Pickwick, and Phelps also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Fifth Spring Hunters' Steeplechase; about two miles and a half; four-year-olds and upward. Tom Cogan, 132 pounds, (G. Green,) 2 to 1 and even, won; Montrip, 163, (Helder,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Dalliance, 166, (Gallagher,) 3 to 1, third. Time—5:37. Charles O'Malley, La Touraine, Red Hawk, Deep Run, and Twilight also ran.

INDOOR TENNIS THIS WEEK.

Boston, New York, and Tuxedo Represented in National Championship.

Three games will be played to-morrow at the racquet and tennis club, West Forty-third Street, in the National court tennis championship, which will be in progress every day this week except Friday. The players who will meet in the opening rounds will be O. S. Campbell, the ex-intercollegiate lawn tennis champion, representing the local club, and P. S. Sears of Boston; Charles E. Sands of the home club, and T. Suffern Tailer of Tuxedo; Josbua Crane, Jr., of Boston, the present title holder, and J. W. Henning of this city. On Tuesday morning Austen Potter of Boston and W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., of Tuxedo will meet, finishing the series of games in the first rounds. Byes have been drawn by J. H. Morgan, Morton S. Paton, E. A. Thomson, and Deane Miller of the New York Racquet Club.

The four semi-finalists of last year are in the tournament this season, and as the result then at Boston was extremely close many hard-fought games are looked for this week. Crane and Sands were the competitors in the final match and Crane won by 3 games to 1. The defeated players in the semi-finals were J. H. Morgan and Oliver S. Campbell.

The draw has been so arranged as to bring Crane and Sands together again, provided each wins all of his preliminary contests. Should Sands beat Tailer tomorrow, which is generally expected, he will meet in the next round the winner of the Sears-Campbell match, while Crane, granting his victory, will meet the victor in the Potter-Dinsmore game. The semi-finals will be concluded on Thursday afternoon, and the final match for the championship is called for Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Several members of the Boston and Philadelphia clubs have come on to see the games, and as the entry list, 12, is the largest that has appeared for several years, the tournament is expected to be one of the best National indoor events ever held here.

BASEBALL TEAM IN ROW

McGraw's Men Object to Decision and Threaten Tony Mullane.

POLICEMEN RUSH ON THE FIELD

New Yorks Score Easy Victory Over the Nashvilles — Mathewson and McGinnity Pitch Effectively.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, April 2.—The New York National League team won another game from the local Southern League nine today through its superior ability to hit the ball and run the bases. The score was New York 9, Nashville 3, and it was the swiftest exhibition McGraw's men have put up on their practice tour. It required only one hour and thirty-six minutes of the home club's time. The visitors seemed unusually rampant, starting off with a tilt with the umpire that came very near to breaking up the game.

Dahlen was clearly safe at third on a steal in the second inning, but Mullane did not see the play and called him out. Bresnahan, who was on the third base coaching line, passed a few remarks that caused the official to lose his temper and wave the third baseman off the field. Bresnahan raced into the diamond where Mullane was standing to argue the point, and for a moment it looked as though there might be trouble. All the New York players rushed from their bench, and the bleecher crowd came racing into the field, followed by policemen. Bresnahan and Mullane finally were prevailed upon to shake hands.

Mathewson pitched the first seven innings, and, barring the third inning, was well-nigh invincible. McGinnity allowed but one hit.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NASHVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	1	2	0	0	0	S.Ken'dy, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
F's'n'in, 3b	2	2	0	5	0	Smith, 2b	1	0	4	4	2
McGann, 1b	2	3	13	1	0	R.Ken'dy, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Parrott, cf	0	1	0	0	1
Dunn, cf	1	1	1	0	0	F'dhaus, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	0	5	0	Lewis, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	2	2	4	0	Lowney, ss	0	1	1	4	0
Bow'man, c	0	2	3	0	0	Knoll, c	1	2	8	4	0
Warner, c	0	0	4	1	0	Herrm'n, p	1	1	0	0	0
Math'son, p	1	0	2	3	0	Russell, p	0	1	2	2	0
McG'nity, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	9	15	27	19	0	Total	3	6	24	15	3

New York	1	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	—9
Nashville	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—New York, 6; Nashville, 5. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Hermaun, 2; off Russell, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by McGinnity, 1; by Hermaun, 2; by Russell, 1. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Two-base hits—Mertes, Dunn, Knoll, Parrott, Hermaun, Bresnahan. Sacrifice hit—S. Kennedy. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Dahlen, Smith, (2.) Double play—Gilbert and Bowerman. Hit by pitcher—By Mathewson, 1. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Passed ball—Knoll. Umpire—Mr. Mulane. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

FORDHAM, 10; COLLEGIANS, 1.

The Fordham College team, by a score of 10 to 1, easily defeated the All Collegians yesterday afternoon on Fordham Field. The best playing of either side was done by McLane. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Fordham	0	0	0	3	1	6	0	0	—10	16	3
All-Collegians	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	4	3

Batteries—For Fordham, Plunkett and McLane, Smith and Dady; for All-Collegians, Masterson and Costello.

GEORGETOWN, 1; PRINCETON, 0.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Georgetown defeated Princeton to-day in a well played game. It was a pitchers' battle, and the fielding was good on both sides. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Georgetown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	9	1
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	1

Batteries—Georgetown, Crumley and Hart; Princeton, Stevens and Reid. Umpire—Tom Brown.

LAFAYETTE, 12; M. A. C., 5.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Lafayette College won from the Maryland Athletic Club today by a score of 12 to 5. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Lafayette	1	0	0	6	0	0	3	2	0—	12	9	3
M. A. C.	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—	5	12	10

Batteries—Kinsey and Irvin; Deal, Goodrich, Bullock, and Craft.

CORNELL, 6; NAVY, 3.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2.—Cornell again defeated the Naval Academy baseball team to-day. Score by innings:

Cornell	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	6
Navy	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—	3

Batteries—Lovejoy, Umstead, and Welch; Vanaucken, Hughes, and Stiles. Umpire—Mr. Pensmith.

YALE, 4; VIRGINIA, 1.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—Yale defeated the University of Virginia to-day by a batting rally in the fifth and sixth innings. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Yale	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—4	10	2	
Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	1	

Batteries—Mackay and Winslow; Cracraft and Munger.

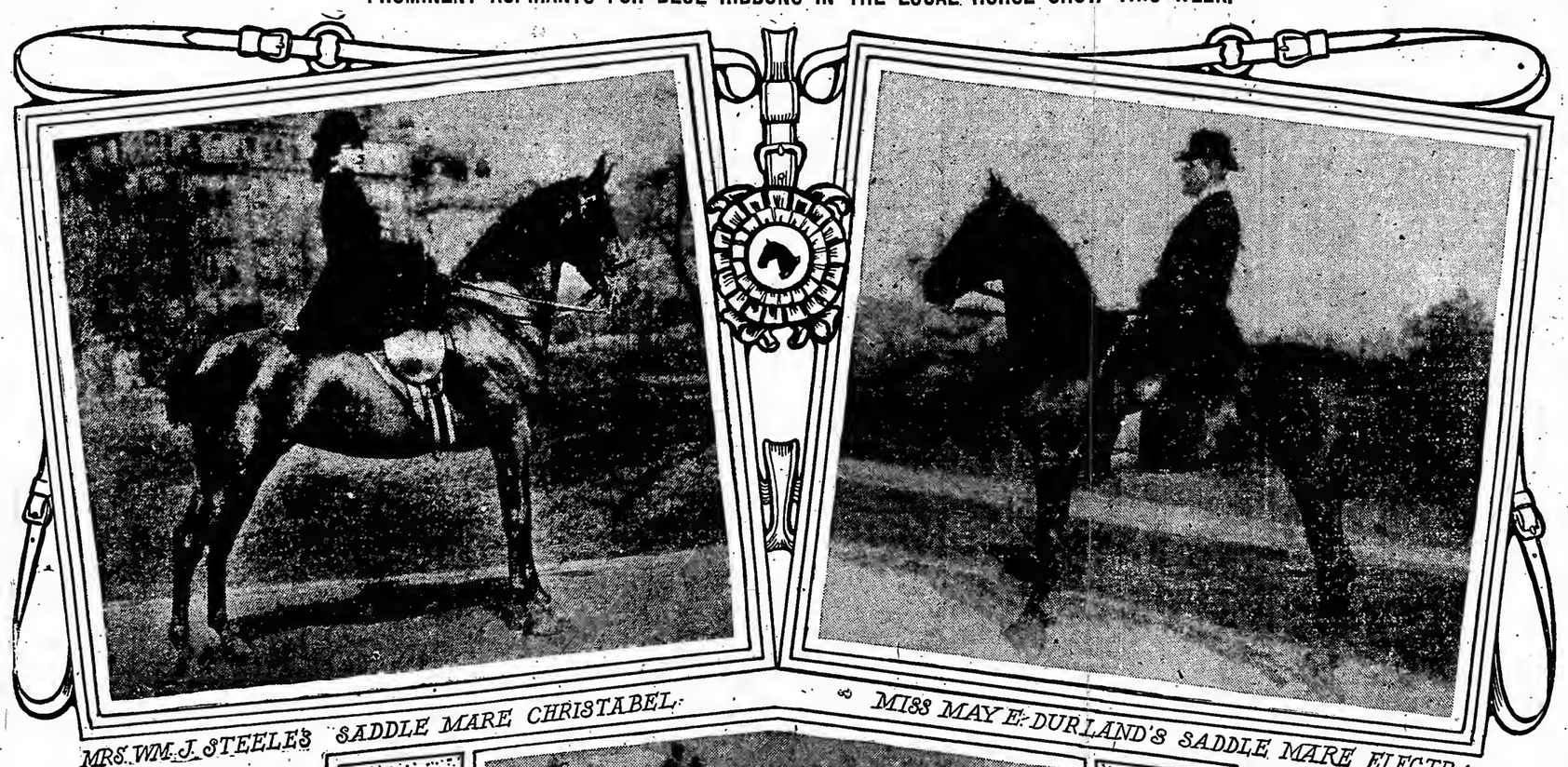
Scores of Other Games.

At Montgomery, Ala.—Boston, (N. L.,) 5; Montgomery, (Southern League,) 4. (Ten innings.)

At Lexington, Va.—St. John's College, 13; Virginia Military Institute, 9.

At Augusta, Ga.—Brooklyn, (N. L.,) 6; Buffalo, (Eastern,) 3.

PROMINENT ASPIRANTS FOR BLUE RIBBONS IN THE LOCAL HORSE SHOW THIS WEEK.



MRS. WM. J. STEELE'S SADDLE MARE CHRISTABEL. MISS MAY E. DURLAND'S SADDLE MARE ELECTRA





MRS JOHN GERKEN'S PRIZE WINNING PAIR NEWSBOY AND POSTBOY

JOHNS HOPKINS WINS.

Columbia Badly Beaten in First Intercollegiate Lacrosse Match.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—The opening of the lacrosse season here to-day in the first of the intercollegiate series between teams of Johns Hopkins and Columbia Universities was as interesting as perfect weather, fine playing, and a large crowd could make it. Columbia was easily defeated by the score of 7 goals to 1. The Hopkins team, although including a number of new men, at times played all around the Columbia men. The fine work of Bird and Putts of the local team was the feature of the game. The Columbia team did not play in as good form as expected. The line-up:

Columbia, 1.	Position.	Hopkins, 7.
Squire	Goal	Erlanger
Benedict	Point	Meyer
Rogers	Cover point	Blauck
Tempel	First defense	Pearre
Gutzel	Second defense	Fough, (Capt.)
Stewart	Third defense	Hazelburst
Ray	Centre	Matthai
Sullord	Third attack	Bird
Reid	Second attack	Dill
Adams	First attack	Rossenheim
Van Buren	Out home	Strobbar
Baum	On home	Putts

Umpire—Dr. B. B. Langier. Timekeeper—W. Hoffman.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL MOVE.

College Games May Be Played at American League Park.

Columbia's football players will begin Spring work within a few days. Mild work in punting and running down the field will be the chief work.

Just where Columbia will play her games this Fall is a matter of considerable doubt at the present time. For the past two seasons the Polo Grounds have been used. The goal posts there are so near the stands that the players are seriously inconvenienced. Several times last season, when players had made a touch-down and were trying to get around behind the goal in order to make the try for goal more easy, they were tackled and thrown against the fence so that they were badly hurt. Again, on tries for goals from field the ball always went into the grand stand, causing considerable delay to the play until it could be brought out.

Another decided objection is in the rental of the field. Under the contract with the New York Baseball Club Columbia gets rather a small share of the actual proceeds, and the Directors of the team are inclined to look elsewhere for more advantageous arrangements. The best place that offers is the American League Park, which, under improved traffic conditions, is decidedly better than the Polo Grounds. The Greater New York Baseball Club, which owns that field, has been negotiating with the Columbia team, and there seems but little doubt that the eleven will play there this Fall.

WILL BOWL IN EUROPE.

Big Excursion to Leave in June for German Bowling Festivities.

A grand excursion of American bowlers is to be made to Germany this season, and plans have already been perfected for the party to sail on the Hamburg-American steamer Bulgaria on June 18. The main object of the tour is to give American bowlers an opportunity to compete in the eleventh German United Bowling festivities, which will be held at Solingen from July 16 to July 22. Besides the actual competitors, many friends of the bowlers will be in the party, while several of the leading players will take their families.

The bowling delegates from this country are making the trip at the invitation of the German Bowling Association, which has asked for representative competitors from America. In the bowling congress over 3,000 bowlers from all parts of Germany will take part in the different events and festivities, the affair being the greatest bowling meeting in the world. A new hall, to contain twenty-seven bowling alleys, is being built for use in this festive gathering. The importance of the event, from the German standpoint, may be further judged when it is stated that the German Bowling Association has appropriated nearly $18,000 for the different arrangements and the prizes.

The party sailing on the Bulgaria will land at Hamburg, and after two days' stay there will travel to Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Eisennach, Cassel, Elberfeld, Dusseldorf, and then to Solingen, where a week will be spent for the bowling celebration. After the festivities the members of the party may either visit other localities or return home, no set time being fixed for the homeward journey, as the party will not return on a special steamer.

The committee in charge of this European excursion of American bowlers, representing the United Bowling Clubs of New York, consists of Joseph Thum, Louis F. Schutte, George Schenk, Dr. Henry Timm, Fred Schwartie, and Henry Feldmann.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC METHODS.

Graduates Will Assist in Training Track Candidates This Season.

Columbia's track management has arranged a new system in developing the 'Varsity team. Manager R. H. Bradley has decided to request graduates who were prominent in track athletics in their student days, as well as some of the more experienced men now on the team, to drill the new candidates in the events in which the amateur coaches were specialists.

The members of the track team are to be divided into squads, and will thus have the advantage of individual instruction which Trainer Hjertberg would not have time to give each man. It is expected that such men as Maxwell W. Long, 1901, the world's quarter-mile record holder; C. A. Baker, 1902, a prominent distance runner two years ago, and C. W. Kennedy, 1903, who won the inter-collegiate broad jump championship in 1901, will act as graduate instructors.

James S. Mitchell, American champion in different weight events, will train on South Field at Columbia this Spring, and will be able to give the 'Varsity weight candidates instruction.

DE LA SALLE'S CHAMPION TEAM.

Closes Basket Ball Season with Clean Record of Victories.

The record made by the basket ball team of De La Salle Institute, 106 West Fifty-ninth Street, was one of the interesting features of the New York Interscholastic Association season just closed. It was the fourth time that the young representatives of the institute had carried off the championship of the association, but never before this year did they cover themselves with more glory. Not a defeat was scored against them, and of the fourteen games scheduled eleven were won by play and three by forfeit. In the eleven games the champions collected 429 points to 85 for their opponents, the highest score, 58, being made against the five of the Brooklyn Latin School, and the lowest, 17, against Dwight School team. The record of the season follows:

Against Rockaway High School, 53 to 8; Dwight School, 17 to 3; Yonkers High School, 47 to 5; Montclair High School, 55 to 3; De Witt Clinton High School, 59 to 12; Brooklyn Boys' High School, 25 to 12; Brooklyn Latin School, 58 to 2; Yale, 1901, 37 to 18; De La Salle Alumni, 32 to 12; Columbia, 1907, 25 to 11; Peekskill Military Academy, 21 to 4.

The players who were responsible for the season's achievements were Francis J. Goodwin, Rockville Centre, L. I., Captain and left forward; John Amezaga of Sagua La Grande, Cuba, right forward; Joseph Suarez of Havana, Cuba, left forward; E. Hanraban of New York, centre; Jared Celia of New York, left guard; Andrew C. Feeney and A. C. Lyons, the regular substitutes, and two other substitutes, E. Thorp of New York and Creighton Largey of Butte, Mont.

DE LA SALLE'S BASKET BALL TEAM.



E. Hanrahan. C. Largey. E. Thorp. Manager Farrelly. A. L. Feeney. A. C. Lyons.
Capt. Goodwin. J. Amezaga. J. Suarez. F. Celia.

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$2,750 Peerless Tonneaus, $650, $750.
Winton Touring Automobiles, A1, $850 upward, value $1,500; $1,500 Long-Distance Touring, $650-$750; $2,500 Long-Distance Tonneaus, new, $1,600; $2,500 Long-Distance Touring Automobile, $900; $2,650 King Belgium, swell automobiles, $900-$950; $950 Touring Cars, $450; Cadillacs, $550-$650; Georges-Richard, $1,500; Locomobiles, Darracq, Runabouts, Electric Runabouts, Oldsmobiles, $175 up. Automobiles advertised are on premises.
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131 West 51st. Telephone, 4112 Columbus.

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E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

Automobiles.—Panhard, 24 horse, $9,000; 12 horse Tonneau, $750; locomobile, $225; Olds, Winton, and others; Panhard for rent. Townsend, 76th St. and Broadway. Telephone 1,720—River.

For Sale.—1903 Cadillac, with tonneau, like new, $600. Cadillac Co., 151 West 88th.

Knox Automobile for sale; never been used. W. B. Dowse, 610 Broadway.

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Down Town Office, 11 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS

Prize Winners at the 26th Exhibition Criticised by Art Students.

Figure Pictures and Snowscapes Form a Notable Part of the Show.

The pictures that take prizes at a regular annual exhibition like the show of the Society of American Artists are subject to keen criticism, and the fiercest is apt to come from the art students, who, by virtue of their position, have free entrance to the galleries. Those of the Art Students' League find it very convenient to stroll in at lunch time, since they work in the same building; it is from them one hears criticism of most drastic sort, compared to which the most sensational scribbler for the press who slashes about for all he is worth is a mere mush of compliment.

What galls these young people most is the appearance too often of well known names among the prize winners and the suspicion that honors are awarded for reasons other than the merits of the work which ostensibly gains the prize. It makes them explode with indignation to find—or to fancy—that certain prizes are given in rotation to certain artists along a well-defined path of endeavor that meets the views of a majority of the large jury—twenty-seven artists in all—which selects the exhibits. For the Webb Prize of $300 there was a limitation as to age; but owing to the fear that it was becoming a consolation prize for works by artists approaching the age limit, but unfortunate in a financial way, this limitation was removed in 1901.

The Webb Prize goes this year to Mr. Leonard Ochtman for "Autumn Sunrise," one of those sympathetic bits of nature for which he has an uncommonly delicate feeling, a landscape that shows the quiet and crisp air of morning in a composition which is very true to facts on the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has bought this fine work of art for $1,000.

The Shaw Fund of $1,500 has not heen apportioned; one, two, or even three pictures may be selected. Last year Mr. Shaw took "The Green Gnome," by Sergeant Kendall, and "Mianus River," by Edward Gay. Should he wish to encourage one of the beginners who shows two excellent landscapes this year, there is in the Vanderbilt Gallery at No. 292 an "Evening" view of lake or wide river, with shoulder of hill reflected in the still water and moon turning from yellow to white, which calls attention by its large composition and color feeling. It is by Rockwell Kent. In the South Gallery this painter has a near view of Mount Monadnock, which is not so good a composition, but very remarkable for the painting of crag and mountain vegetation, the different distances of the rocky ranges being given in a very admirable way by differences of tone. The bunch of clouds over the slope of hill is a weak spot; it lacks texture and floating effect.

Mr. Walter Nettleton is a landscapist who shines this year; he is anothes candidate recommendable to the generous donor of the Shaw Fund. Mark in the Central Gallery, No. 156, "The Farm Lane," a snowscape with the precious quality of opals. It registers the wonderful color of our landscape when the sheet of white throws out the tones of rocks, clay banks, tree trunks, withered shrubs and weeds. "Monument Mountain" near by is only second to this hit of a country lane. In the West Gallery he has "The Hill Road," and in the Vanderbilt "Noel." And while one is giving entirely unsolicited advice there are Hoeber, with "Clearing Mists," and "Afternoon," Ben Foster with "Clump of Butternuts," Ernest D. Roth with a charming little snowscape, ("Winter," No. 111,) and George Innes, Jr., (No. 119,) with hilltop and sheep and shepherd, "In the Clouds." Among the marines there is a nice seaport view by Walter Dean called "The White Bark," (No. 165,) and at No. 338 a fine "Mid-Ocean" by Birge Harrison, all the pleasanter to see because Mr. Harrison's snowscapes this year show an exaggerated attention to sunset tinges, to such a degree, in fact, that he is near to falling into a way of painting strawberry ice cream. In this marine one feels the lilt of the big waves in and about the wake of cold sunshine. Another good hit in water painting is 377, "High Tide on the Zuyder Zee," by Stanbury van Buren.

As to eligible figure pieces, there are the excellent little nude by Kenyon Cox, called "The Green Cushion"; if, indeed, it be for sale, the boldly—too boldly—painted "Boy with a Flag," clad in red velvet, the work of Mrs. Edith Prellwitz; and the Dryad in the picture called "Solitude," by Warren B. Davis. On a high plane is the shadowy scene in the lion's den by H. O. Tanner, which hangs in the West Gallery. Daniel leans against the rock where the light from a square opening falls on the lower half of his body, leaving torso and face in shadow. The wild beasts, with gleaming eyes, pace up and down before him. This is easily the best of all in the way of religious, historical and symbolical pictures the exhibition affords. As for the "Madonna," by Frederick MacMonnies, it appears cruder, more mannered and coarser in painting each time one sees it. The Society should not accept such a poor canvas as this.

It is a pity there is no prize for sculpture, for a good deal of excellent work is here. Charles Albert Lopez, with a curious and attractive sleeping mother and baby carved in a niche of a rock, and with a powerful, bowed male figure called "Sin," and again with a sensuous nude seated figurine, "Bacchante," shows a wide capacity for expressing ideas in plastic form. Here are the impressive little seated figure of John Ruskin and the realistic figurine of the debauched and desperate Nero by Gutzon Borglum; a bust of a woman by Henry Linder, with all his characteristic style, and the jolliest little sea lions, bears, &c., by F. G. R. Roth. Mrs. Bessie Vonnoh has won the Julia A. Shaw memorial prize with her group of mother and children called "Enthroned"—so that for women at least there is a prize which may fall to sculpture. Notable in medals and placques is a suggestion for a souvenir bronze placque for members of the National Arts Club by Victor D. Brenner, a graceful young woman placing a vase on a mantel-piece.

Troy Line Boats' Schedule.

The Troy Line boats City of Troy and Saratoga will take up their regular schedules to-morrow. The steamers will leave Pier 46 North River at 6 o'clock each evening. The boat leaving New York at 6 o'clock Sunday evenings touches at Albany Monday morning.

New Fall River Line Schedule.

Beginning with to-morrow the leaving time of the Fall River Line steamers from New York will be 5:30 instead of 5 P. M. Sunday trips will be resumed on May 1.

Wesleyan Musical Clubs' Concert.

The annual concert of the Wesleyan University Musical Clubs under the auspices of the Wesleyan University Young Alumni Association of New York City will be held to-morrow night in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. The concert will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

College Girls in "As You Like It."

The Merry Masquers, the dramatic club of the Normal College, next Saturday evening in the college chapel will present Shakespeare's "As You Like It." The proceeds of the performance will be used to enable students of insufficient means to take the sixth year course in the college. A double quartet will render the Shakespearean songs, and the Normal College Orchestra, composed of girls connected with the institution, will play the incidental music.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bishop POTTER Said: "THE BEST CIRCUS I EVER SAW."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

BARNUM & BAILEY

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.
NOW OPEN FOR A BRIEF SEASON IN NEW YORK CITY.

The ONLY CIRCUS to Be Seen Here This Year.
Last Three Weeks, Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25.

This acknowledged standard amusement institution of the world. Unquestionably the gauge by which all the shows on the globe must be measured. Undoubtedly its title is the true synonym for all that is superlatively greatest in the realm of amusement. Unequivocally the supreme eovereign of the universe of childhood's delight. This year brought strictly up to date and the seemingly impossible accomplished. Made bigger and better than ever before. Including in its illimitable ecope and sweep the innumerable intricate inventions and innovations of this age of aggressive activity, resulting in a veritable

SURPLUSAGE OF EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES AND FEATURES,

in addition to all the constituent elements of the Circus, Menagerie, Musuem, Hippodrome, and Spectacle.

A Herd of Giraffes, three Herds of Elephants, a Herd of Camels, a Herd of Zebras, a Herd of Sacred Cattle, a Herd of Water Buffaloes, and a perfect specimen of every distinct family in the animal kingdom.

COLOSSAL CIRCUS WITH AN ABSOLUTELY "ALL STAR CAST."

Providing a ponderous programme, with prodigious performances, each the very choicest and most unique that enterprise may suggest, experience select, and extravagance secure.

A STARTLING CARNIVAL OF CYCLONIC CYCLING SENSATIONS.

Each more derisive of danger and death, each more scornful of safety and security, each more desperate in defiance of natural laws of physics, each more rash and reckless of fear and fate, each more indifferent to trepitude and terror than any preceding hazardous feats.



ANCILLOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, IN LOOPING THE GAP.
The famous Looping the Loop, with the Top One-Half Cut Entirely away.
SOLO AND CHICO, THE MARVELLOUS UNICYCLISTS,
Ride Down a Steep Incline Upon a Unicycle, or Single Wheel.
VOLO, THE VOLITANT,
Riding Down a Precipitous Plane and Arching an Aerial Abyss.
THE GORGEOUS DURBAR AT DELHI.

A reproduction of man's most dazzling display of wealth and power, wherein are united the barbaric splendors of ages of accumulation and the glorious designs and creations of modern artisans. The MOST AMBITIOUS AND COSTLY EFFORT YET MADE to present a spectacle which for beauty and richness must amaze, astonish, and astound all spectators. Presented as a prelude to the profusion and plenitude in the programme of performances that follow in

THREE RINGS, TWO STAGES, HIPPODROME COURSE AND AERIAL ENCLAVE.

The twenty greatest Bareback Riders on earth. Twenty Riding Nations represented by their champions. Three herds of perfectly trained performing animals. Twoscore of Clowns, the star fools of the world. Monster mass meeting of Living Human Abnormalities. Patriotic exhibit of models of U. S. Warships. Most wonderful exhibition of all kinds of Trained Animals.

Two Exhibitions Daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

Doors open one hour earlier to visit the Menageries, Museum, Elephants, Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse, Baby Elephant, Herd of Giraffes, the Stupendous Collection of Living Curiosities and Freaks and witness the picturesque performances of the troupe of Russian Court Dancers, Mimicries, and Songs of the Family of Midgets, Miniature Warships, and the individual acts of the Congress of Prodigies, the whole of which are exhibited free to all patrons.

Admission to everything, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents, (26th and 27 Street entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00, and $1.50, according to location. (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $15.00; single box seats, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50.

Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for sale of advanced seats. No 25c., 50c. & 75c. seats sold in advance. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only. No seats can be reserved by telephone.

An Easter Bonnet

Is a thing of the moment—April showers will spoil it—Fashion change it—In Henry W. Savage's offering of George W. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE

COUNTY CHAIRMAN

Is an Easter Gift that endures—it sets the fashion in laughs.
"Funntest Play in town."
165th to 172nd time.

WALLACK'S

30th St. and B'way.
Evgs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

WALLACK'S—SPECIAL MAT. APR. 14
A new play by HORACE B. FRY, (author of "Little Italy.")
LOVE'S PILGRIMAGE
With CARLOTTA NILLSON & Strong Cast.

Broadway Theatre

41st St. and Broadway.
Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
A. W. DINGWALL.....Manager

50C. TO $1.50. | SPECIAL PRICES WED. MATS. | 50C. TO $1.50.

7th BIG WEEK
The Journal Says "THE BIGGEST SUCCESS IN TOWN."
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in the New Comic Opera, THE

Yankee Consul

Book and Lyrics by Henry M. Blossom, Jr.
Music by Alfred G. Robyn.
With a competent cast and "GIRLS SHAPELY, SPRIGHTLY, BEAUTIFUL, AND TUNEFUL," said the Herald.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
To-morrow (Monday) Eve,
FOR 12 NIGHTS & TWO MATINEES.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in her greatest success.
COUSIN KATE
PRECEDING HER DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
5th MONTH SEASON'S BIGGEST COMEDY HIT!!
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
THE OTHER GIRL
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S BEST PLAY.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
109th to 116th time in New York.
TRANSFERRED FROM THE CRITERION THEATRE.
ELEANOR ROBSON
in I. Zangwill's comedy
MERELY MARY ANN.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45th St.
Daniel Frohman..Mgr.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
CHARLES HAWTREY
IN F. C. BURNAND'S 3-ACT FARCE,
SAUCY SALLY
MR. HAWTREY'S FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

DALY'S THEATRE.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
"Farewell, Artie! I'll meet you in the Strand."
TO-MORROW—MONDAY FOR A BRIEF SEASON, PRIOR TO THE PRESENTATION OF THIS MUSICAL COMEDY IN LONDON.
HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS
THE PRINCE OF PILSEN
By Pixley & Luders, authors "King Dodo."
The most brilliant musical comedy of the age.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WILLIAM COLLIER
in the new and original farce
THE DICTATOR
by Richard Harding Davis.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
7th MONTH
EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEO. EDWARDES' presentation of the farcical comedy with music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
with SAM BERNARD.
16 SONG HITS
5,000 LAUGHS
"SUFFICIENCY."
The Great Easter Parade of Fun and Laughter.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & Bway.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
PAUL ARMSTRONG'S ROLLICKING FARCE,
THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE
BREEZY, BRIGHT, SATIRICAL.
SPLENDID CAST. DASHING GIRLS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Evs. 8:20. Mats., Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
FOURTH MONTH, PIERRE WOLF'S
SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
with WM. H. THOMPSON.
Management James K. Hackett.

PROCTOR'S

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST
Open 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
SPLENDID BILL FOR EASTER WEEK.
New York Reappearance of the Clever Mimetic Artist,
FANNY RICE
Metropolitan Reappearance of the Versatile Comedienne,
JOHNSTONE BENNETT & CO.
European Athletic Marvels,
THE FOUR NIGHTONS.
The Emperor of Hebrew Comicalities,
JULIAN ROSE.
QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE,
Mingling Mirth and Melody.
AURIE DAGWELL, DOOLEY AND FOWLEY, GREEN AND WIGGINS, SAM DRANE, LYSTER AND COOK, CHARLES CARLOS' DOGS, JOE BELMONT, DELBORG SISTERS, Kalatechnoscope, Views of Travel, &c.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Unsurpassed Vaudeville Bill.
JOHN T. SULLIVAN AND CO., MONROE, MACK, AND LAWRENCE, BEDINI AND ARTHUR, HALE AND FRANCES, FOUR NELSONS COMIQUES, HODGES AND LAUNCHMERE, DOROTHY NEVILLE, BARTO AND LAFFERTY, FRANK BOUMAN, LE ROY AND WALEY, KENYON AND DE GARMO, GRACLYN WHITEHOUSE, STEWART AND RAYMOND, Kaletechnoscope, and (special attraction) LONE STAR BUCK SHOT HARRY.
20—Sure Shot Specialties—20

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST
Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Evg. at 7:30.
A GREAT DRAMATIC NOVELTY.
First Performance in New York of
"PAUL REVERE"
"THE SPIRIT OF '76."
A Patriotic Drama of Colonial Times in Four Acts, by Dodson Mitchell, introducing the Famous Characters: GEN. GAGE, GEORGE WASHINGTON and PAUL REVERE. Reproducing "The Boston Boy's Protest to Gen. Gage," "The Spirit of '76," "The Boston Massacre," and "Paul Revere's Famous Ride." Presented here with New Scenic Settings and an Enlarged Cast, including PAUL McALLISTER, JESSIE BONSTELLE, SOL AIKEN, H. D. HAWLEY, JOHN WESTLEY, LORETTA HEALY, CHARLES LANE, BENJAMIN HORNING, EDWIN LOWLER, CHARLES SEAY, CECEYELLE MAYER, WILLIAM CULLINGTON, &c.
BIG ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.
SHORTT AND LILLIAN DE WITT, FRANCELLI AND LEWIS, SWIFT AND BARTON, BARTO AND LAFFERTY, CARMEN SISTERS.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Cleverest Show in Harlem.
CALLAHAN AND MACK, JULIAN ROSE, LOUIS SIMON & CO., VAN SICLEN AND WEST, ALLISON'S FRIVOLITIES, WOODWOOD'S DOGS AND MONKEYS, ALF. HOLT, EMERSON AND OMEGA, FLORENCE FOSTER, COLLINS AND MACK, DELBORG SISTERS, &c.
20—High-Class Acts—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
A NOTABLE DRAMATIC PRODUCTION.
First Performance by any Stock Company of ELEANOR ROBSON'S Great Success,
"AUDREY"
Dramatized from Miss Mary Johnston's Splendid Story, and Produced by Permission of Liebler & Co., with the Original Cast, including JESSIE IZETTE, BEATRICE MORGAN, MALCOLM WILLIAMS, HUGH FORD, GERALD GRIFFIN, VERNON CLARGES, GEORGE BRYANT, JOHN WESTLEY, ALBERT ROBERTS, JULIA AIKEN, ROSE STUART, MARY BERTRAND, and many others.
BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
MLLE. RIALTA, HODGES AND LAUNCHMERE, DOROTHY NEVILLE, NEWTON BROS., SISTERS AUSTIN, CHALK SAUNDERS, NICK CONWAY, Kaletechnoscope, &c.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Best Continuous Bill in Town.
DAN McAVOY AND CO., GEORGE W. LEDERER'S SHOW GIRLS, LIBBIE ARNOLD BLONDELL, SEAVOR AND BELL, DOOLEY AND FOWLEY, ANNA CALDWELL, MESSENGER BOYS' TRIO, RAL COX, LYSTER AND COOK, ZARA AND STETSON, HORNMAN, MALCOLM SHACKELFORD, AGNES DODGE, Kaletechnoscope, &c.
20—Top Notch Headliners—20

58TH ST. And Third Avenue 58TH ST.
Matinees MON., WED., THURS., SATURDAY.
THE ANNUAL TOUR OF JACOB LITT'S INCOMPARABLE COMPANY IN THE MOST POPULAR AMERICAN PLAY EVER WRITTEN,
IN OLD KENTUCKY
50 PICKANINNIES
6 GREAT RACE HORSES.
Now Bigger, Brighter, Better Than Ever.
The Strongest Company Ever Seen in the Play. Winsome BESSIE BARRISCALE, as Madge.
EXTRA! Friday, April 8, a Gala Buck and Wing Dancing Contest. The "In Old Kentucky" Dancers Challenge All Comers. Three Cash Prizes Awarded to Winners. Enter at once.
SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.
Another Splendid Continuous Bill.
GRACE EMMETT AND CO., RAYMOND AND FRANCELLI, FREDERICK BROS. AND BURNS, LEWIS, LITTLE AND PRITZKOW, BAKER AND LEON, LOUISE HENRY, CARMEN SISTERS, TROVOLO, SAM DRANE, JACKSON AND KELLY, MARTIN AND BALMO.
20—All Star Specialties—20

CIRCLE THEATRE
Ladies' Matinee Daily.
Grand Concert To-night AT 8:15
Edonin & Edwards, Shean & Warren, Norah Bayes, Stuart Barnes, Mitchell & Marron, Webb's Seals, Laura Bennett, Foster & Mike, Vitagraph.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4.
17 HOOSIER ZOUAVES 17
Roushy's "In Paris," Harry Gilfoil, Four Madcaps, Francesca Redding Co., John Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrow, Cliff Gordon, La Belle Bianche, Buster Brown & Tige.

WEST END THEATRE, 125th St. & 8th Av.
TO-NIGHT GREAT BILL. ALL SEATS. 25 & 50c
Wednesday Matinee All Seats 25c.
WARD & VOKES
in "A PAIR OF PINKS."
55 PEOPLE, 42 OF 'EM GIRLS.
Next Week.....ARIZONA

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES. 42d St., B'way & 7 Av.
TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS, 50c
Marshall P. Wilder, Adgie's Lions, The Great Spadoni, Genaro & Bailey, others.
Week Beginning To-morrow Matinee
Billy B. Van & Rose Beaumont, Falk & Seamon, Trovolo, Harrigan, Rappo Sisters, Keough & Ballard, Wilton Bros., Hoey & Lee, Rostow, and added attraction, ANNIE ABBOTT.

GRAND—GLITTERING GLORIA
To-Night 25c., 50c.
CARRIE NATION, 8 ENGLISH GIRLS, CUSHMAN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS, Lavine-Cameron Trio, etc.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT CONCERT.
Chauncey Olcott in TERENCE
EDMOND HAYES & CO., AVERY and HART, 3 MADCAPS & many others.

(2) TWO GRAND CONCERTS (2)
THIS AFTERNOON and NIGHT
AT KEITH'S, 14th St., near BROADWAY.
MONSTER BENEFIT
IN AID OF THE
HOME FOR DESTITUTE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.
Among those who have volunteered for Afternoon and Evening are Cressy & Dayne, Midgely & Carlisle, Jas. Thornton, Jas. J. Morton, Bonnie Thornton, Ed. Latelle, Jennie Yeamans, Raymond & Caverly, Sallie Stembler, 40 others.
BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVER PUT TOGETHER.
General Admission, 25&50c. Res. Seats, $1.

MAJESTIC 2d EDITION
WIZARD of OZ WITH MONTGOMERY AND STONE
TO-MORROW
338th Time in N. Y.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM $ SHOW For 10c.
Katool's Wild Animal Exhibition,
Including JIMMY BRITT, BOXING KANGAROO.

MOULTON'S WOODEN-HEADED FAMILY. THEATRE—BUSTER BROWN AND HIS DOG. MITCHELL and TAYLOR, 2 Big Cos.—20 Acts.

NEW STAR THEATRE
Lex. Av. and 107th St.
MR. THOMAS E. SHEA
To-Night Concert 25c. 50c.
Big Sunday
Mon. Mat., Man-o'-War's-Man. Mon. Night, Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde.
George Primrose and Foley Boys.
8 English Girls, others

MENDELSSOHN HALL, APRIL 12TH, AT 4.
MISS FAURE
Seats $1.00, $1.50, At Ditson's
RECITAL
MR. COLE
Management L. G. Charlton

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE
Broadway & 38th St.
Al Hayman & Co., Proprietors.
EVENINGS AT 8 SHARP. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Wright Lorimer
IN
THE Shepherd King
A POWERFUL ROMANTIC DRAMA
IN FOUR ACTS AND FIVE MASSIVE SCENES
Mr. Lorimer's Company Includes Such Well Known Players as
CHARLES KENT, EDMUND BREESE, HARDY KIRKLAND, CHARLES H. MARTIN, JAMES SLEVIN,
MAY BUCKLEY, NELLETE REED, MARGARET HAYWARD, MARIAN WARD, ANGELA OGDEN,
EDWARD MACKAY, HAROLD HARTSELL, PRESTON KENDALL, WILLIAM FREDERIC, J. H. GREENE,
AND TWO HUNDRED OTHERS.
FOUR WEEKS TICKETS ON SALE.

BELASCO THEATRE
42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.
EXTRA MATINEE Next THURS.
DAVID BELASCO
presents by arrangement with MAURICE CAMPBELL,
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In the New Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.
Written by DAVID BELASCO.
Founded on Egerton Castle's book, "The Bath Comedy."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., Near 7th Av.
ONE WEEK, Beg. TO-MORROW EVG.
—Only Matinee Saturday.—
BERTHA GALLAND
IN
DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL
By Charles Major and Paul Kester.
Direction J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr.

TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT
10 STAR ACTS 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS. 50c AND 75c
April 11th—Virginia Earl, in "Sergeant Kitty."

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.
FOURTH MONTH
THE VIRGINIAN
With
DUSTIN FARNUM
Wednesday Evening, April 6.
110th Performance—Valuable Souvenirs.
Handsome Special Edition of The Virginian, illustrated with characters & scenes from the play.
PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, $1.50 & $1.00; 2d Balcony, 75c & 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats., 2.
MATINEE 25c EVERYDAY
Evg. Prices, 25, 35, 50.
Henry V. Donnelly, Stock Co.
THE COWBOY AND THE LADY
Return of Everybody's Favorite, WM. BRAMWELL.
By Clyde Fitch.
APRIL 11th. The Romantic Drama, Heartsease

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Monday Eve., April 4th, at 8:30.
GRAND CONCERT
Under direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
(Benefit of Young Women's Christian Assn.)
Assisted by the following artists:
Fremstad
Burgstaller
Plancon
Campanari
Grand Orchestra of SEVENTY-FIVE.
Mr. Alfred Hertz.....Conductor
Tickets $2.50 at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 17, at 3.
REISENAUER
FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
POPULAR PROGRAMME.
Seats 50 cts. to $1, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
Everett Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Ev., April 11, at 8:15
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
BRUCH'S Cantata, Finale of the 3rd act
The Cross of Fire
Die Meistersinger
and PART SONGS,
assisted by SHANNAH CUMMING, Soprano, and other EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Res. Seats, 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes, $9 and $12, on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE—EXTRA.
MR. HERMAN KLEIN and MR. DAVID BISPHAM
Will repeat their successful LECTURE RECITAL on
THE SINGING AND SPEAKING VOICES
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS,
FRIDAY, APRIL 8th, at 3.
Seats at the box office and Ditson's.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av.
Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Good Seats, 50c.
THIS WEEK—The Talk of New York.
THE SMART SET.
THE MERRIEST MUSICAL MELANGE, with
ERNEST HOGAN
and Big Company of Colored Favorites.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Evg., April 29, at 8:15.
First performance in America of ELGAR'S.
"KING OLAF."
ORATORIO SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
WALTER HENRY HALL.....Conductor
Seats 50 cts. to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, AT 8:15,
Olive Mead Quartet
assisted by Miss Susan Metcalfe
Tickets, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

3D AV. Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. To-night UNCLE TOM'S CABIN Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Mr. & Mrs. Searl Allen, Murphy & Nolan.

42D STREET West of Broadway. NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers "The House Beautiful."
CURTAIN UP PRECISELY AT 8:10. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
"In many Ways the Most Remarkable Dramatic Achievement of this Generation."
ELABORATE REVIVAL OF D'ENNERY'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TWO ORPHANS
Under the Direction of A. M. PALMER,
Stage Direction of Mr. Seymour, with a Distinguished All-Star Cast, including
KYRLE BELLEW, JAMES O'NEILL, CHARLES WARNER, E. M. HOLLAND, JAMESON LEE FINNEY, FREDERICK PERRY,
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No Advance in Prices Seats on Sale for Coming Four Weeks.

NEW YORK THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT. PRICES ALWAYS 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
7th BIG WEEK. RICHARD CARLE Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
IN THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS—THE
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SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT.....Managers
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
A Positive Triumph Was Scored Last Night
by F. C. WHITNEY'S.
PIFF Book by Stanislaus Stange.
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LAST 2 WEEKS, in "THE PIT."
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PRINCESS BEGINNING TO-MOR'W EVE., APRIL 4TH
MR. F. C. WHITNEY WILL PRESENT
"AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE"
With H. REEVES-SMITH.
and a Great Company of Players.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
FIRST POPULAR CONCERT.
SOUSA
AND HIS BAND
John Philip Sousa.....Conductor
Estelle Liebling.....Soprano
Jessie Straus.....Violinist
Herbert L. Clarke.....Cornetist
NEXT SUNDAY 2ND SOUSA CONCERT

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Under the direction of MR. HEINRICH CONRIED
LAST PERFORMANCES
MATINEE CYCLE of WAGNER'S
"DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN."
Mon. Aft., Apl. 18, at 2:30.....Das Rheingold
Wed. Aft., Apl. 20, at 1:30.....Die Walkuere
Fri. Aft., Apl. 22, at 1:30.....Siegfried
Mon. Aft., Apl. 25, at 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung
Sale of seats for single performances begins to-morrow (Mon.) at 9 A. M. at Box Office.
SPECIAL MATINEE OF "PARSIFAL."
SATURDAY MORNING, April 23, at 11:30.
Boxes, seats in boxes, and all other seats are now on sale at the Box Office.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
Star Engagement of R. Christians,
Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., the great military play,
"ZAPFENSTREICH" ("TATTOO")

EVELYN SEAMON TO-DAY
WEST 125TH ST. MUSIC HALL.
Aft., 2:15. Eve., 8:15.
10 STAR ACTS.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.
VALERIE BERGERE & CO., ELINORE SISTERS, Eleanor Falk, Raymond & Caverly, Gardiner & Vincent, John F. Leonard, 3 Zolars, Valesca, etc.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 44th St., nr. 5th Av.
Arnold Daly Announces George Bernard Shaw's Comedy, CANDIDA
At 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
125th performance April 18th—SOUVENIRS.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.
This Afternoon and Evening.
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA
Commencing To-morrow Last Week.
POWELL THE MAGICIAN.
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
RICHARD BUHLER
in Frederick Gibbs' Historical Drama,
PAUL REVERE.
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. ALL SEATS 25, 35 & 50c.
Dolan & Lenhart, Frank O'Brien, Sullivan & Pasquelena, Hedrix & Prescott, Delphino & Delmora, The Castagos & 7 other star turns

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM Always a Good Show. Ladies' Matinee Every Day.
HENRY LEE
CHARLES K. SWEET
ELFIE FAY
WILLIAMS and TUCKER
WEBB'S SEALS, Sherman and De Forrest, Brothers Bard, Ford and Wilson, The Vedmars, The Vitagraph

BROADWAY THEATRE, BROADWAY AND MYRTLE AV.
TO-NIGHT—Refined vaudeville. Orchestra Seats, 50c. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Presenting Their Latest Comedy Sketch, "The Honeymoon." Al Shean and Chas. Warren, "Quo Vadis" Up-Side Down. Miss Lotta Gladstone, "The Country Girl." Raynold's Boston Terriers. Haines and Vidocq, Comedians. Delmore and Lee. Bandy and Wilson. Miss Pauline Hall. And Others.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

John Philip Sousa will give the first of his band concerts this season at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night. In the last year Mr. Sousa has played in London, Paris, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Prague, and many other large cities in Europe. To-night he will present a programme including a number of European musical novelties. The soloists are Estelle Liebling, Jessie Strauss, and Herbert I. Clarke.

***

Herman Klein and David Bispham will give their second picture-recital next Friday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Klein will lecture on "Singing and Speaking Voices," and Mr. Bispham will illustrate the various stages of the lecture with a special series of vocal and dramatic numbers.

***

The complete list of attractions for the rest of the season at the Grand Opera House is "Glittering Gloria," "The Girl with the Green Eyes," "Peggy from Paris," "Red Feather," "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," "Olympe," "Nancy Brown," and "Ma'amselle Napoleon."

***

John J. McNally, the playwright, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Lucania, after a four weeks' visit to Europe, where he made arrangements for the production here of the pantomime "Humpty Dumpty," now at the Drury Lane Theatre, in London. It will be put on at the New Amsterdam Theatre in September. He also spent a week in Paris, where he got local color for "The Rogers Brothers in Paris," which he will write and in which the Rogers brothers will appear next season.

PALLAS IN THE WAR OF DAMES AND DAUGHTERS

Legislature Makes Him Judge in Contest for Jumel Mansion.

TROUBLE COMING HIS WAY

Women of Rival Patriotic Organizations Give Their Views of Each Other's Claims.

The merry war for possession of the historic Jumel mansion on Washington Heights, which has been going on these many months between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of America, is now to be transferred from Albany to this city. John J. Pallas, Park Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, who, by action of the Legislature, has been made sole arbiter of the various claims of Daughters and Dames, yesterday admitted that he saw trouble coming his way.

The fight began last Spring, when the city became the owner of the mansion. According to the Daughters of the American Revolution it was through pressure which they brought to bear. Both the Daughters and the Dames soon afterward filed petitions for the custody of the mansion with the Park Department, under whose supervision it had been placed.

Since the present administration took office the rivalry between the two organizations has grown keener, and Commissioner Pallas, until the matter was taken to the Legislature, was kept busy receiving delegations and committees in favor of one or the other. Now, after grappling with rival bills, the legislators at Albany have left the matter exactly as it stood before, with Mr. Pallas the Solomon of the situation.

"I don't see why the Legislature should shirk responsibility in this matter and throw it all back at me," said Mr. Pallas disconsolately, when seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "However, I am quite willing to assume this or any other responsibility that goes with my office, but I would have been better satisfied if the Legislature had settled this matter. Now, should I give custody of the mansion to either of the two organizations, the other will jump on me. That is the way they always do."

It was suggested to the Commissioner that he give the two societies joint custody of the historic property.

FEEBLE GLEAM OF HOPE.

"Why, if that could be done it might prove a way out of the difficulty," he said, "but I hardly believe it would work. I had committees calling here every day, morning, noon, and evening. They gave me so many different lines of talk that I grew quite dizzy. I told them to come to some kind of an agreement between themselves, and I would sign the papers giving the society named possession. But the ladies told me that would be quite out of the question, and then they took the matter to Albany. Do you know, it is my opinion those fellows in the Legislature have been jollying the ladies all the time, and they never had the slightest intention to do anything. And now that they have put it up to me, I suppose the committees will be coming back again."

Mr. Pallas heaved a deep sigh. He would not commit himself as to which of the two societies he thought had the better claim, but said his decision would be based on merit, and that alone.

Those who favor the cause of the Colonial Dames have retained the ex-Park Commissioner, Smith E. Lane, to present their claim, but the Daughters have a trump card up their sleeves which they feel sure will win the day for them.

The Daughters assert that, figuratively speaking, they "saw the Jumel mansion first," inasmuch as it was their organization that prevailed upon the Low administration to purchase the old mansion. The Colonial Dames say that of the two societies theirs is the older and the more exclusive.

"We certainly feel that we have the best claim to custody of the Jumel mansion," said Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters. "Our motive in applying for the custody is a purely patriotic one. We aim to make it a museum and have relics there dating from Washington's time. Thousands and thousands of school children have received lessons in patriotism by viewing the Van Cortlandt mansion, which is maintained by the real Society of Colonial Dames, not by the small organization that is an applicant with us for custody of this mansion. They are only a handful of women, you know. You must not confuse them with the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, which is a large organization, and certainly would resent very much any such mistake."

READY TO STEP IN.

The Daughters already have organized and had incorporated an association, called the Washington Headquarters Association of New York, to take charge of the Jumel mansion. Mrs. Charles E. Taft, Chairman of the delegation to the association from the Knickerbocker Chapter of the Daughters, said:

"Why, I don't see where the Colonial Dames come in at all. As for joint custody with them, I don't think it would suit anybody except possibly the Dames themselves. We want the custody of the old mansion for its Revolutionary associations. I suppose under the joint custody plan we would keep these memories green while the Colonial Dames attended to those from Colonial days. Well, they are welcome to that part, I am sure, but we hold that the sooner the memory of the Jumel Mansion's Colonial history dies the better. Roger Morris, for whom the mansion was built, was a Tory and had to fly the country, and his wife is one out of two American women on whose memory rests the stain of treason. Those are things to be forgotten rather than to be remembered, in my opinion.

"It is true the Colonial Dames are older. And they claim to be more exclusive, do they? Well, I suppose they've got to; there are so few of them. I don't see how that could be counted in their favor."

The Daughters' bill in the Legislature, authorizing Commissioner Pallas to award the mansion to them, was introduced by Assemblyman Newcomb and passed the lower House. In the Senate it has remained in committee, and the Daughters blame that on Tammany's silver tongued orator, Senator Grady, who about the same time introduced a similar measure in favor of the Dames. That in its turn met a similar fate in the Assembly.

The Daughters have a lot of historic furniture which they believe will induce Commissioner Pallas to decide in their favor. Mrs. Hasbrouck told all about it yesterday.

The furniture is the property of Mrs. J. H. Caryl, who is a member of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters. She was born in the old mansion, is said to be a descendant of Mme. Jumel, who was wooed and won in the mansion by Aaron Burr in the early part of the last century. There are in the set chairs that have been sat on by Washington and the members of his staff, but which cannot be sat on now; a bedstead in which Lafayette slept, and many other things, according to Mrs. Hasbrouck.

WOULD CHANGE HER WILL.

"Mrs. Caryl kept some of the furniture at her Saratoga house," said Mrs. Hasbrouck, "and with many other members of the society I saw it there when Mrs. Caryl celebrated her silver wedding, three years ago. It was while the Daughters held their State convention at Saratoga. Mrs. Caryl has promised that if the Daughters obtain custody of the house she will put the furniture and other objects back. I don't think the Dames can do anything like that. And I know another lady who owns a lot of Washingtoniana, and has made a will dividing the articles among her relatives. She says she will change her will if we obtain possession, and in that way the city may ultimately become the owner of these priceless relics."

Mrs. Hasbrouck admitted that out of the eight chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution only four had joined in the mansion movement, but she said this was not in any way due to opposition, but to other reasons. She said the Daughters, if they got charge of the mansion, would be very liberal in its management and allow other patriotic societies—even the Dames, perhaps—to have meetings and celebrations there.

Mrs. James Gerard, who is President of the Colonial Dames of America, when seen at her residence, 17 Gramercy Park, said:

"We certainly expect to get charge of the mansion. We are the oldest patriotic society, and, besides, we belong here in New York. The Colonial Dames, don't you know, were the mothers of the heroes of the Revolution. We have the backing of almost every men's patriotic society except the Sons of the American Revolution, and these men will do a lot of work for us. It is they who retained the lawyer.

"This other society that wants to get charge of the mansion is not really the whole Daugbters of the American Revolution, but only a little chapter, the members of which live at Washington Heights mostly, and who think it would be nice to get charge of the old mansion. Many of the Daughters are in favor of us taking charge of the place, anyway."

When Mrs. Gerard was asked regarding her views on joint custody, she said:

"If Mr. Pallas tries that he will get into serious trouble and I am afraid there would be trouble all around."

HAD DISS DE BAR JEWELS.

Relics of Spiritualist Found in Accused Woman's Trunk.

When Mrs. Catharine Kuth of 150 Sixth Avenue was taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with having robbed Mrs. Dresner of 57 West Twelfth Street, for whom Mrs. Kuth formerly worked as a housekeeper, the police found in her trunk a number of articles which she says once belonged to Amelia Ann Diss De Bar, the spiritualist. Mrs. Kuth said that she had advanced the Diss De Bar woman $800 on the articles at the time that the spiritualist was on trial for swindling Luther Marsh.

Among the valuables was a camel's hair shawl, which, the police say, an expert valued at $1,000 because of the unusual design. There was a necklace with a diamond pendant, sapphires, rubies, and pearls. These, Mrs. Kuth says, were worn by Mme. Diss De Bar during her trances.

Mrs. Kuth was held for examination.

TO GET $500 FOR LOST DOG.

Mrs. Cronkite Wins Her Suit Against Frederick Youngling.

The loss of Mrs. Janet W. Cronkite's white bull terrier with a black spot on the tip of his nose resulted in a suit in the Supreme Court which has just ended by a judgment of $500 against Frederick Youngling, who borrowed the dog, loaned him to a friend, and then lost track of the animal.

Mrs. Cronkite's husband, Roman L. Cronkite, bought the terrier from John Whelan, an importer and breeder of dogs, and presented him to his wife. She named him Nadmac Chief. At that time—in October, 1898—they were living at the Hotel Vendome, and the management not permitting dogs in the hotel, Mrs. Cronkite had to find a home for her pet outside.

She placed him in the care of Thomas H. McCoy, Jr., of 41 West Forty-second Street. McCoy let Mr. Youngling have the animal on condition, as he said, that he should be returned to Mrs. Cronkite on demand.

The demand was made several times, but Mr. Youngling answered first that he had loaned the terrier to a friend and then that he had been lost. Suit was brought by Mr. McCoy, to whom Mrs. Cronkite assigned her claim. Mrs. Cronkite's estimate of the value of Nadmac Chief was $500, and when Mr. Youngling entered no defense to the suit judgment for that amount was awarded to McCoy.

PLUCKY PAINTER'S ORDEAL.

Clings to Comrade on Wrecked Scaffold Until Exhausted.

Frank Johannes, Alfred Gill, and Bernard Ostler, painters, were working on a scaffold thirty feet up on the house at 249 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday, when their scaffold, which was suspended by ropes from the roof, gave way. Ostler, who was nearest the centre of the scaffold, fell to the courtyard in front of the house, the wrecked scaffold and paint pails going down with him. His right leg was broken and he was otherwise hurt.

Johannes was near the rope at one end of the scaffold, and close to him was Gill. When their support gave way Johannes grasped the rope with one hand, and with the other took a firm hold of Gill's collar. Johannes is a powerful man, but the strain of his own weight and that of his companion was terrific. He gritted his teeth, however, and hung on for several minutes. Finally the strain became too great, Johannes's fingers relaxed their hold, and Gill dropped. Fortunately for him, however, he had had time to prepare for the fall. Besides that, he had been suspended over the roof of a porch that was ten feet above the ground. He landed on top of this porch and received only a few bruises.

Johannes then started to slide down the rope, but he had become so weak that he lost his grip when ten feet from the ground and fell the remainder of the distance. He was injured slightly.

EASTER BONNET'S LOST GLORY.

Woman Donned It to Meet Husband, but Wrong Man Appeared.

Great was the joy of Mrs. Lizzie Miller of 157 West One Hundredth Street yesterday when she heard that her wayward, lost, stolen, or strayed husband had been arrested in a bottle factory and taken to the West Side Court. She put on her Easter bonnet—just to show him she had one in spite of his neglect—and sallied forth to court.

When the prisoner, Frederick Miller, and the complainant confronted each other both stared.

"You've got the wrong man," wailed Mrs. Miller. "This isn't my husband at all."

Then she went home and carefully replaced the Easter bonnet in its box. But the glory of it was gone forever.

COLUMBIA MEDICAL CHANGES.

Increased Tuition Fee for College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The announcement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical School of Columbia University, has just been issued for the coming year, 1904-1905. Two new names appear among the officers of instruction: Dr. Harry McMahon Painter, Professor of Clinical Obstetrics, and Dr. Gorham Bacon, Clinical Professor of Otology. Four new names have been added to the Faculty of Medicine—Profs. Joseph A. Blake, Samuel W. Lambert, William J. Gies, and Harry McM. Painter.

The most important change to be made next year will be in the increase of the tuition fee from $200 to $250 and at the same time in the establishment of fourteen scholarships available to all students, and of an annual value of $250 each.

Melancholy Woman a Suicide.

Miss Lizzie Widderson, forty-eight years old, killed herself yesterday morning by jumping from the roof of the five-story tenement at 301 East Sixtieth Street. Miss Widderson was employed by a Fifth Avenue dressmaker. A few weeks ago her mother was taken ill. Miss Widderson nursed her night and day. When her mother died Miss Widderson brooded until she became ill. Friends sent her to a sanitarium. She was discharged yesterday morning as cured.

Dinner of the Patria Club.

The Patria Club of New York will hold its fourth annual dinner in the Hotel Savoy on Friday evening, April 15. Among the speakers will be ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, whose subject will be "The Development of Political Parties;" Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, H. B. F. Macfarland, and the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Flushing, L. I., who will talk on "The Patriotic Clergyman."

Poe Society's Afternoon Dinner.

The Poe Society, which was formed to honor Edgar Allan Poe, will have an informal dinner in the banquet rooms of the Mills Building at 15 Broad Street at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. A large number of writers and prominent people have been invited. The dinner is held in the afternoon that the stage folk who are invited may be present.

Awnings, Shades, Slip Covers.

We desire to call special attention to our exceptional facilities for the manufacture of above; also to our department for

Re-upholstering Furniture.

We will be pleased to submit *Estimates & Samples* for all branches of above work.

Lace Curtains cleaned and stored during summer months

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St. and Fifth Ave.

Horner's Furniture

Summer Requirements

in Furniture for town and country houses can nowhere be so satisfactorily filled as at our establishment by reason of our unequalled choice in all lines, combined with unequalled values.

Dining-Room Furniture in mahogany and all finishes in oak (Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c), with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.

Bedroom Furniture in white enamel, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and mahogany.

Brass and White Enameled Bedsteads in newest patterns.

Drawing Room and Parlor Furniture in exclusive designs and coverings.

Full lines of Mission, Weathered Oak and Flemish Furniture, including Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers, &c.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

FROM DENMARK TO MARRY.

Chief Machinist Nielsen Calls His Bride from Across Ocean.

A few minutes after the Scandinavian-American Line steamship United States reached her dock at Hoboken yesterday morning Emma Petersen, twenty years old, of Endelaven, Denmark, became the wife of T. E. Nielsen, chief machinist at the Washington Navy Yard. Miss Petersen came over here for just that.

She and Nielsen were playmates years ago in Denmark. Nielsen came here several years ago and promised that when he was in a prosperous position he would claim her for his wife. A few weeks ago he sent for her.

When the United States docked, J. A. McGregor, the Immigration Inspector, and Deputy Collector John H. Breelee of Hoboken took the pair to the residence of the Rev. C. T. McDaniel, who performed the marriage ceremony. Nielsen and his wife then left for Washington.

THIEF BREAKS WOMAN'S SKULL.

Attacks Her In Tenement House Hall and Steals $158.

Mrs. Filomena Dilemo, wife of Angelo A. Dilemo, proprietor of a grocery store at 14 Roosevelt Street, was attacked by a thief at 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the second landing above the store, and was robbed of $158, which she was carrying, wrapped up in a towel. Before the robber obtained the money he beat Mrs. Dilemo on the head with an iron ring, fracturing her skull. The woman, who is fifty years old, is not expected to recover from the murderous assault, and Father Martinelli of St. Joachim's Church gave her extreme unction.

The thief must have been well posted on Mrs. Dilemo's business affairs, because at the time of the attack she had in her possession all the money needed to settle the store bills for the month of March. Several other desperate robberies have been reported in Roosevelt Street recently.

FIGHTING HIGH RENTS.

East Side Organization Is Formed to Combat Landlords.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the hall at 177 East Broadway, and many speakers discussed the question of exorbitant rents of tenements in that part of the city. More than 500 persons were present, and it was understood that many tenements would be vacated if the rents were not reduced.

Samuel Hurwitz presided. He said that the rents were being raised almost monthly in some of the houses, and something should be done to remedy the condition. In one case which he cited the rent had been raised three times since Jan. 1, and the tenants were notified this week that an additional rate would be made on May 1. Among the other speakers were Meyer Bichwit, Samuel Katz, and Louis Wigenfeld.

The High Rent Protective Association, which conducted the meeting, was organized recently. It is said that there are more than 2,000 members. When an owner raises the rent it is said that after the tenants have moved out pickets are placed on the outside to warn persons against the house. In several cases recently where this has been tried it is said that the owners finally gave in and the old scale of rents were restored.

BOY, SCOLDED, ENDS LIFE.

Hangs Himself in a Stable at Middle Village, L. I.

William Ulrich, sixteen years old, of Middle Village, Long Island, was found hanging from a beam in a disused stall of a large stable yesterday at noon. It is believed he had been dead for a week.

William lived with his uncle, Ludwig Schmidt, who conducts the South Hotel, on Metropolitan Avenue. For some slight blundering, the exact nature of which Schmidt does not recollect, the boy was scolded. Soon afterward he disappeared. As he did not appear Saturday night or Sunday, his uncle became greatly worried about him. He instituted a search, which was continued unremittingly until yesterday at noon, when the body was discovered. That it was a case of intentional self-destruction there can be no doubt, it is asserted, since the knees were bent, the feet dragging upon the floor.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow and During the Week

Exceptional Sale

of the highest class

Imported Hand-made Linens

Consisting of

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TEA AND RECEPTION CLOTHS, BUREAU AND DRESSER SCARFS, CENTRE PIECES, DOYLIES, BEDSPREADS AND PILLOW COVERS

Trimmed with Filet Antique, Venise, Brussels, Cluny and Old Flemish Laces, also Filet Tire Drawn Work and Embroidery,

at Less Than

One-third of Their Actual Value

Special Offering

Of This Season's Most Popular

Cotton Dress Fabrics

5,300 Yds. { VOILES, plain colors, in blue, brown, navy, cadet, cream, heliotrope, reseda, white, black, } 17c

9,000 Yds. { SILK MOUSSELINES, with silk embr'd spots, and MERCERIZED CANVAS, n broche crepe effects, all colors and black, } 18c

Value 35c yd.

Exceptional Values in

Misses' Suits, Waists & Girls' Wash Dresses

MISSES' WALKING SUITS of neat mixtures and plain cheviots, Blouse, Eton and jacket models, Value from $21.00 to 32.50 — $16.75, 19.75

GIRLS' SUSPENDER DRESSES of fine chambray, also High Neck and Guimpe Styles, 6 to 14 yrs., — $1.98, 2.75

MISSES' SILK WAISTS of Peau de Sole, Peau de Cygne, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta and China Silk, — $3.95, 4.95

MISSES' COTTON WAISTS of Lawn, Linen, Pique and Cheviots, — 98c, $1.35, 1.98

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

Special Values for Summer Furnishings

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, — 75c, 95c, $1.25 Pr.

TAMBOUR MUSLIN CURTAINS, — $1.65, 1.95, 2.75 "

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, — $3.50, 4.95, 5.75 "

STORES BONNE FEMME, — $4.95, 5.95, 8.75 Each

RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS, — $4.75, 6.75, 8.00 Set

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored during the Summer. No Charge for Storage.

For To-morrow, Special Sale of

Modern Oriental Rugs at Greatly Reduced Prices

PERSIAN CARPET,	$75.00	Former price	$110.00
" "	95.00	" "	125.00
" "	110.00	" "	150.00
" "	145.00	" "	190.00

TURKEY CARPETS $75.00, 85.00, 115.00 to 135.00

Former prices $115.00 to 165.00

Attention is directed to their

COLD STORAGE FOR ORIENTAL RUGS AND CARPETS.

Cleaning, Renovating and Repairing at Moderate Charges.

West Twenty-third Street

CITY BEAUTIFUL COMMITTEES.

Chairman Pendleton Announces Division of Commission's Work.

Chairman Francis K. Pendleton of the City Beautiful Commission, which, by the way, now has changed its name to the New York City Improvement Commission, announced yesterday the list of his appointments to the committees of the main body. They are as follows:

HIGHWAYS AND PARKS.—Jacob A. Cantor, Chairman; George A. Hearn, Frank Bailey, Harry Payne Whitney, Louis F. Haffen, Joseph Cassidy, George Cromwell, and Samuel Parsons, Jr.

WATER FRONT.—Whitney Warren, Chairman; James A. Wright, William J. La Roche, and John A. Bensel.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Their Location and Surroundings.—Daniel C. French, Chairman; J. Edward Swanstrom, John W. Alexander, Nelson P. Lewis, and O. F. Nichols.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—F. K. Pendleton, Chairman; Daniel S. Lamont, Jacob A. Cantor, Frank Bailey, George A. Hearn, Whitney Warren, and Daniel C. French.

A meeting of the Executive Committee has been called for Monday afternoon at the office of Mr. Pendleton, at 25 Broad Street.

VILLARD CASE IN COURT.

Gustav Ulbricht Examined at Hearing Before Justice McCall.

Gustav Ulbrecht, secretary to the late Henry Villard, was examined before Supreme Court Justice McCall yesterday under an order issued by Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court at White Plains, with respect to the transfer of stock by his employer before his death. The matter came up in the contest which Mr. Villard's daughter, Mrs. Helen Villard Bell of Germany, is making. She claims that she is entitled to a greater portion of the estate than that allotted to her, and that her father, in making that allotment, was unduly influenced by her brother, Oswald Villard.

The hearing was unproductive. Almost every question that was asked by George D. Mumford, counsel for Mrs. Bell, was objected to by Lawrence Godkin, counsel for Oswald Villard and Mr. Ulbricht, and the hearing was postponed until next Saturday.

SULLY RECEIVERS' PROGRESS.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities May Reach Creditors Shortly.

The committee representing the creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. held another conference with the receivers yesterday. The work of the expert accountants has now proceeded so far as to make it probable that a statement of assets and liabilities may be submitted to the creditors early next week.

E. H. Hadley, a member of the collapsed firm, declared yesterday that he had been advised that Mr. Hawley's admissions on the stand yesterday established a partnership relation with Mr. Sully beyond question.

THE CITY'S EASTER FLOWERS.

Florists and Hucksters Have a Busy Day with the Display.

When the florists opened their front doors yesterday morning they were prepared for a siege of a whole day, and they were not disappointed. From the very start they were fairly swamped by the rush of patrons, and throughout the day and until well on toward midnight their forces had all they could do to fill the orders of those who feel that Easter isn't Easter without plenty of flowers about the house.

"By church time to-morrow morning," said one of the largest wholesale florists in the city, "more than $1,500,000 will have been spent in New York alone for Easter flowers. The supply is larger this year than it has ever been, just as it will be larger next year than this. The demand is constantly growing, and the supply keeps pace."

Lilies were as popular as ever, the florist said, even at a slightly higher price than last year. The violet came next.

Nobody had to get along without Easter flowers. Hucksters took them all over the city in wagons and sold their wares at low prices.

WOMAN HELD FOR ABDUCTION.

Mrs. Peltier Is In Tombs and Police Seek Race-Track Man.

Mrs. Alice Peltier, who was locked in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station on Friday night on a charge of abduction, was committed to the Tombs yesterday on a bench warrant. It was learned that her name is Mrs. Alice Peltier.

The complainant is Thomas F. Moore of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He makes the charge that she enticed from their homes Mary Kenny and Florence Shepperd, now in the House of the Good Shepherd. A man who is concerned in the case and who is said to do business at the race tracks, has not been arrested, though a warrant has been issued for him.

SUICIDE FOR LOSS OF WIFE.

Young Real Estate Dealer Became Melancholy and Inhaled Gas.

Frank T. Pressman, twenty-four years old, a real estate dealer, committed suicide yesterday morning by inhaling gas at his apartment in the Brockholst, at 101 West Eighty-fifth Street. For a year Pressman had brooded over the death of his wife, and suffered from melancholia.

Pressman sold all of his furniture last Thursday, giving as the reason that he was about to take a trip to California. When he did not appear for breakfast yesterday morning, Mrs. Adams, his mother, who occupies the adjoining apartment, notified the Superintendent. The skylight was broken open, and James Dillon, a hallboy, was lowered into the room. He was almost overcome with the illuminating gas, but managed to open the windows and the doors. Dr. A. Richard Stern of 113 West Eighty-fifth Street said Pressman had been dead for several hours.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

The prices quoted on the following items (for Spring and Summer wear) are far below those of any house in the retail trade.

MILLINERY.—(Main Floor).

Exceptional Bargains in Ladies' Tailored Hats.

An extremely new and large variety of Turbans, Continentals and Torpedo Shapes, ranging in price from $2.50 to $5.95 each

We are showing the popular "Bebe" Hat, very attractive, made of lace, in black, white or cream, $2.50 to $5.50 each

Hand Made Hats, in Plain and Fancy braid, (untrimmed), black, white and colors, from 75c. to.....$3.95 each

LACE DEPARTMENT.—(Main Floor).

Black Dotted La Tosca Net, 44 inches wide; value 85c., at.....65c. yard

Oriental lace Allovers, white, cream and Paris shades, 80c. to $2.98 yard

Venise Lace Allovers, very desirable for waists, 50c. to $5.48 yard

Point Gaze and Net Top Laces and Galloons, 25c. to $3.75 yard

A very large stock and complete assortment of Washable Laces, matched patterns, including allovers; our own importation; specially low priced.

Special Values in

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

BLACK SILKS.

21-inch Peau de Cygne, bright, lustrous and serviceable; 89c. value, for.....69c

19-inch pure dye Taffeta; wear guaranteed; excellent dress quality; 89c. value, for.....79c

Only 10 pieces left of the 50 in the 36-inch Taffeta; good, rustling quality; will wear well; 95c. value, for.....75c

27-inch Peau de Soie; superior grade; wear guaranteed; $1.10 value, for.....79c

COLORED SILKS.

24-inch printed Pongee, in blue and white and black and white, small, neat effects; 50c. values, for.....30c

26-inch Imported Pongee, natural color ground, with small colored polka dots; $1.10 values, for.....79c

A special lot of 21-inch fancy basket-weave Novelties for shirt waist suits, in the desirable shades of blue, brown and greens; 95c. values, for.....59c

200 BOXES NEW SPRING RIBBONS

To Be Offered as Great Bargains This Week.

Rich Satin Taffeta:—

3½ inch, 15c. yd. — 4 inch, 19c. yd. — 6 inch, 27c. yd.

High Lustre Taffeta:—

3 inch, 10c. yd. — 4 inch, 15c. yd. — 5 inch, 19c. yd.

In White, Black and Colors.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED DAY RECEIVED.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Tailor-Made Suits.

Sale of Model Suits at Reduced Prices.

The following items are from our regular stocks, which have been reduced to make room for our Summer styles:

Imported Tailor-Made Model Suits at ½ original prices.

The latest products from the best Paris makers. All of which we have used as models.

Women's Neckwear.

IRISH CROCHET band collar and cuff sets..... 85c

HEAVY EMBROIDERED collar and cuff sets on light material..... 50c each.

NEW PATTERNS in stiff linen collars... 50c to $1.25

FEATHER BOAS..... $6.50 to $50.00

CHILDREN'S IRISH CROCHET COLLARS, with cuffs to match..... $10.00 per set.

CHILDREN'S heavy brown LINEN COLLARS, scalloped edges and peasant emb..$1.00 to $5.00 each.

Gloves.

The newest colorings for spring wear in C and Suede Kidskin—also gloves suitable for walking, driving, golfing. Fabric Gloves of Silk, Suede, Lisle.

SPECIAL.—Glace and Suede Gloves, 3 clasp, in the new spring shades, also black and white, $1.00.

Linens.

Special values in EXTRA LARGE TABLE CLOTHS, suitable for dinner or banquet, 3x3 yds., 3½x3½ yds., 4x4 yds., for square or round tables; also cloths for oval or oblong tables, from 4 yds. to 8 yds. long in handsome designs.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

2½x2½ yards..... $6.50 each.

2½x3 " ..... $7.50 "

¾ Napkins to match..... $6.00 per doz.

Especially adapted for country homes, clubs and yachts.

Flannels.

Embroidered Skirting Flannels in summer weights,

Novelties in silk and wool Wash Flannels, for waists and kimonos;

new effects in solid colors

A 1 wool unshrinkable Flannels for men's shirts.

Blankets.

Bed Spreads and Blankets for summer furnishings.

STEAMER RUGS, $6.00 each.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
April 3, 1904.

A TRAINING SCHOOL for COURTING COUPLES

The Salvation Army's System of Classes in Courtship and Marriage for Officers Only

A Captain May Not Court a Sister Officer Without Consent of His Colonel, Nor May a Lady Lieutenant Marry a Civilian — The Salvation Cadet Corps



Lieut. Col. Annie Osborne, Principal Women's Training Class.



Lieut. Col. Alfred Chandler, Principal Men's Training Class.

TALK about your training schools for policemen, firemen, soldiers, and sea fighters! Talk about the dangers or delights of co-education in schools and universities! In West Fourteenth Street there is a training school where one hundred or more young men and women, living under the same roof, are kept rigidly apart, except when called together for instruction in the art of courtship and marriage.

The rules laid down may not be carried out in the precincts of the training school. Opportunities for that are allowed elsewhere. But any violation of the rules on the part of any young man or young woman wandering in the winding pathways of the first love must be reported to the Colonel in command of the courtship class, and punishment will be meted out to fit the crime.

This school of courtship is not open to everybody. The luckless swain in society who is too timid to tell his girl that he loves her, or the coy maiden who lacks the coquetry to bring such a swain to the proposing point, may find no comfort there. They must continue to rely on their own wit, the advice of friends (usually found to be worse than useless,) or upon various publications which may be purchased for a nominal sum, and are edited to fit all cases. This courtship school is limited strictly to lassies and laddies of the Salvation Army, who have been chosen from local societies all over the country to become officers. None must be under eighteen or over forty years old.

Salvation University.

There are only three of these training schools in the United States—New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. They have two sessions a year, Winter and Summer. The Winter session is now almost completed. The New York training school is the largest and the most important, because the headquarters of the Salvation Army for the United States are here. Few persons outside of the army know that it is the intention of Gen. Booth to establish a Salvation Army University in or near New York City on a very large scale. The plans have been drawn up, and a considerable sum of money raised to carry them out. In event of the General's death the project will go on just the same. It is intended to found here a university where from 5,000 to 8,000 students a year shall receive a religious education quite as thorough as students receive at the Union Theological Seminary or any other religious college. The course will last two years, whereas at the Salvation Army training schools it lasts only twenty-two weeks. In this university co-education will go the limit, so to speak, but always under the strict rules that obtain in the training schools.

Rules for Turtle Doves.

The courtship and matrimony course is not the only one in the training school, but it is gone through as thoroughly and conscientiously as any other in the curriculum. The young men and young women are taught that courtship is quite as solemn and important a matter as marriage, and that no girl should think of entertaining feelings of love for a young man until she knows him as she knows her Bible. She may not take him off into a corner by herself, and coo with him after the fashion of turtle-dove lovers the world over. Her courtship and marriage is more or less of a public matter, so far as the army is concerned. Her associate officers, particularly those high in command, have something to say about it. They make investigations, and decide whether or not any two who wish to wed are suited to each other. If not, they don't marry. For there must be no divorce. In very few instances have couples married against the wishes of the commanding officers. Marriages with persons outside the army are prohibited. If an officer-girl marries outside the army she may go back into the ranks and wear the uniform, if she chooses, but she ceases to be an officer. So with a man.

Under the strict rules established by Gen. Booth marriage is encouraged rather than discouraged in the Salvation Army. They have a maxim that "where one shall chase a thousand, two shall put ten thousand to flight." Husband and wife continue to work as officers, even after they have set up housekeeping. They are called upon to move about from post to post all over the country a good deal, just as regular army officers are; but they get used to that.

Married officers get more wages than single officers, both men and women. To the lay mind these wages seem to call for the intervention of a walking delegate, but Salvation Army people are taught to live economically. They are extremely so in the matter of clothes, for instance. A Salvation Army husband never gets a bill for an Easter bonnet. A Captain, if he is a single man, receives $8 a week, a single woman $7 a week. If they marry about $2 a week is added in each case, making a combined income of $19 a week. But both husband and wife have to work for that, even when the children come.

Few persons realize how the Salvation Army is growing. In 1896 it required only 2,000 officers to manage the local societies scattered throughout the land. In 1903 it required 3,343. This year about 100 more will be required. In 1896 the Self Denial income among the officers—little sacrifices not required of officers in the regular army—amounted to $26,369. Last year it was $84,930. In the three American training schools from 300 to 400 new officers are turned out each year to fill vacancies, as substitutes, and to create new posts. Unlike the regular army cadet at West Point, the Salvation Army cadet gets no pay while he is studying. He gets board and lodging, but that is all.

The local posts in various States select the cadets for officership, and raise the money to send them to the training schools. All east of Pittsburg are sent to New York, all in the middle West to Chicago, and all west of the Rockies to San Francisco. There are exceptions. The army has several Swedish and Norwegian posts in the Northwest, and several Italian and German posts in the East. About 10 per cent. of all the students must do their work in foreign languages. All these cadets must come to the New York school, even if from the Pacific Coast. Instruction in foreign languages is given nowhere else.

The cadet must not smoke or drink. When he reaches the New York training school he gets a bed in a dormitory. Instead of having a number attached to it, as in school dormitories, for instance, he finds a platinum plate with a religious inscription upon it—"Win Souls," or "Go Straight for Souls and Go for the Worst," for instance. His trunk is stored in the cellar, just as it would be in a hotel, if he did not want it in his room. He has plenty of locker room, good baths, and good meals. His barracks are as clean as any regular army barracks ever inspected, and he has to clean them himself. Everything is managed by bugle and drum call. It gets the cadet out of bed at 6:30 in the morning, and he is kept at work until taps at 10:30 at night. From 6:30 to 8 the cadets attend chapel, make their beds, get the breakfast for both the men and women's sections, scrub the floors, and put everything in apple-pie order. A full-course cadet would make a good house servant. They take turns at all sorts of work. In return for the men cadets doing the cooking, the women cadets wash their linen for them. In the Salvation Army training school, as everywhere, men are no use at the washtub.

Do Not Read Novels.

From breakfast on it is a series of lectures on the Bible and examinations on Salvation Army work, based upon a schedule arranged by Lieut. Col. Chandler, who has charge of the men cadets, and Lieut. Col. Osborne, who has charge of the women. There is very little time for recreation or reading. A course in the training school means work. Even on Sundays they are sent into the slums to visit the sick or to help out some of the local posts. So far as the officers are concerned, at least, Salvation Army folk do not care for general reading. In the library at the training school there is no fiction. A special class of literature has been written for the cadets—reports of big revivals, travels of missionaries, and things of that sort. Of course, every cadet studies his manual, which is about twice as large as Mrs. Eddy's manual for the Christian Scientists. It costs $2, which is about one-third the price of Mrs. Eddy's book. This book contains everything pertaining to the guidance of a Salvationist's life, both spiritual and physical. It instructs him in the laws of health as well as in the laws of right living.

Knee Drill for All.

The cadets have terms of their own that might seem ridiculous to anybody else. A prayer service is called a "knee drill," and practice in shouting "Amen!" or "Hallelujah!" is down on the schedule as "volley firing." At meals, instead of saying grace they kneel down and sing it, both before and after the meal.

"Saloon visiting" is another important class in which men and women cadets are mixed. It has been found by experience that women make by far the best and most successful saloon workers. Men standing at a bar will refuse a man and ask him why he doesn't work for his living. But most of them will cheerfully throw a few pennies to a woman, especially if she has a sweet voice or a pretty face. It is an undeniable fact that some men, too drunk to know what they are saying, are brusque with these women in a saloon, and sometimes say insulting things, though such conduct is "most unusual."

"In our teachings on this topic," said Col. Chandler to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "we impress it upon women to keep their tempers under all circumstances. But our women are human and resent an insult as all women will. We have recruits in our ranks who have had drunken husbands to deal with, or who have led lives that put them into more or less rough-house work with men. They can take care of themselves. I know of one case where a women took a man by the collar and the seat of his trousers, after he had insulted her, and hustled him into the street as quickly as the most adept bouncer on the east side could have done. Every other man in the place applauded her when she did it, and sent her away with a well-filled box. Of course, she reported the incident when she got to the barracks and was very penitent for losing her temper. We counsel the saloon corps to keep their tempers and pass on when a man insults them. But it is much like telling a man who knows how to use his fists to turn the other cheek when a fellow has called him a liar."

THE OLDENBURG CLUB and SOME OTHERS

UNTIL Friedrich August, ruler of all Oldenburg, merrily wended his way down the gangplank of the Koenigen Luise and set foot on the sidewalk of New York, it is doubtful if one in a thousand of this city's native sons knew that there was such a principality on earth as that over which he holds sway.

Despite this ignorance on the part of the native sons aforesaid, the Grand Duke had hardly entered the carriage which was dutifully waiting than a communication was framed up bespeaking for the Oldenburg Club of New York the honor of his presence at a reception to be tendered him at his convenience and their domicile. And thereby dependeth a tale of conditions but little understood or appreciated.

In the effulgence of the Grand Duke's visit the Oldenburg Club appeared. If Prince Rupert were to put in an appearance, a Hentzau Club would stand ready to enact the rôle of host. If the Maharajah of Mazoozaland were to put in an appearance, the Mazoozum Club would be on deck upon the instant. It would be "on the level," too.

According to an incomplete count—the figures are the most accurate to be obtained—there are 3,133 organizations in Manhattan which have been recruited from the ranks of aliens. If the figures are incorrect they cannot be disproved.

If Phoebus were to have a day off, step down from his radiant realm and start slumming on the Bowery, the Directory officially shows at least two duly chartered organizations which would be in line to hand him the glad hand—the Sunrise Club and the Sunset.

Every foreign notion is represented by some organization. There is a society for every State in the United States, and a club for every county in New York State, and there is no one of all the organizations, societies, and clubs which is not ready to respond to the demand of hospitality when the time comes.

Not even the beasts of the fields and forests, nor the birds of the air—what with the Tammany Tiger, Jersey Cattle, Lambs, Beagle, Mastiff, Bull Terrier, Cocker Spaniel, Atlantic Cat, Pouter Pigeon, Hawking, and Canary Clubs—could complain of friendliness. There are clubs standing for every walk in life and every land and clime.

Austrians, Armenians, Automobilists, and Attic Dwellers; Baptists, Britishers, Bankers, and Bibliophiles; Cyclists, Clergymen and Chemists; every known brand of Dames and Daughters; Gaelics and Gallus Makers; Hotel Men, Huguenots, and Historians; Irishmen, Islanders, and Italians; Monkeys, Mound Builders, Microscopists, and Mathematicians; Protestants, Photographers, and Prohibitionists; Sabbatarians, Seamstresses, Slavonians, and Sons of Every Parentage; Wage Earners, and Waconians, all are on the list.

If the Grand Duke Friedrich August of Oldenburg, twice a Prince, once a Seigneur, nineteen times a Count, and a few basketfuls of chevaliers and things, achieved nothing else by his New York jaunt, he left behind this realization—that New York is equal to any emergency when it comes to surrounding a stranger with his own kind of people, and that she boasts the right to be known as the greatest place for clubs and societies on earth.

THE LAND OF INCENSE

Japan, the Country of Perfumes, Real and Artificial

By JASON TRENCH

THERE is much incense, of one kind and another, in Japan. Fuji has not smoked in some time, nearly a century, but once it poured out vast volumes of vapor that floated lazily skyward. Japan has been called by many names, including "The Land of the Rising Sun." The Japanese themselves call it Nippon—compounded of Nitsu, meaning "the sun," and hon, meaning "beginning" or "origin," and themselves Nihongins. But in this brief article suppose we give it the title of "The Land of Incense."

We shall not find much incense in the flowers of the country, except among certain wild varieties. Mr. Stoddard, the lecturer, speaks of never having seen in Japan a real flower garden such as we have in America. Surely few of our choice roses and violets and fragrant blossoms are cultivated there. The eight hundred odd varieties of chrysanthemum grown in Japan are without fragrance. Their peonies and tulips and many other blossoms are likewise scentless, and the tourist wonders how the native can attach so much romantic value to them. True, their lotus flowers send up from the ponds where they grow a cloying, sickly exhalation that we associate with the atmosphere of a cathedral on Easter day. Not always, though; of a fresh Spring morning I have found the perfume of the lotus delicious.

But the Japanese idea of flowers differs from ours. An Autumn maple leaf, touched with the flaming dyes of sunset, is as much a flower to them as is the geranium to us. They put also in the same category their dwarf trees, which they train to grow in many fantastic, grotesque, and sometimes attractive shapes. But their cherry and plum blossoms are the pride of the Japanese. Some varieties of these are fragrant, but this attribute is secondary to the delicate tints of white and pink. These have been likened to "velvet snowflakes." They are not cultivated and cherished for their fruit, but only for their beautiful blossoms.

There is the incense which the tourist burns at the feet of Japan, in the form of wild eulogies and panegyrics. Such praise is sweet to the recipients, no doubt, but it helps to spoil them. The more in their favor they hear, the more polite these ochre-hued children get, but one cannot help feeling that much of their courtesy is insincere, and based, as it largely is in France, on the idea of relieving the foreigner of his money. To say flattering things to you and rob you at the same time, in the way of trade or by exorbitant charges for services, and so forth, is a game they play with great patience and address. A man should not go to a foreign country expecting to be fleeced and laughed at in the same minute. It sets a bad precedent, and there are numerous travelers who must count their pennies. To be stranded in Japan, I fancy, would be the ne plus ultra of misfortune.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn has told us in his delightful way about the incense of the temples. He says: "It makes one element of the faint but complex and never-to-be forgotten odor of the Far East. It haunts the dwelling house not less than the temple—the home of the peasant not less than the yashiki of the Prince. Shinto shrines, indeed, are free from it, incense being an abomination to the elder gods. But wherever Buddhism lives there is incense. In every house containing a Buddhist shrine or Buddhist tablets incense is burned at certain times, and in even the rudest country solitudes you will find incense smoldering before wayside images—little stone figures of Fudo, Jizo, or Kwannon."

The costlier kinds of incense, instead of in rods, come in the form either of pastilles, wafers and lozenges, or loose powder, and thus take the place of the Western lady's sachet. The Japanese are so fond of artificial perfumes that they have a popular game which proves an amusing as well as certain test for the keenness of their olfactory nerves. In one of his books Mr. Hearn has described this game so beautifully that I shall not attempt to do so here. I may add that in the matter of soaps their favorite scent is sandalwood.

"MY MOST DIFFICULT WORK? Keeping Election Promises."

—MAYOR McCLELLAN.

As for Keeping the Lid Down, McAdoo Will Look After That, Says the City's Executive.

Problems of the Present Administration Discussed with Frankness, but Only an Enigmatical Smile Answers the Woman Interviewer's Question Concerning Woman Suffrage.

DURING the three months that Mayor McClellan has been in office he has changed somewhat. He has aged a little, but it is a very kindly aging, just that which comes to a man who has bartered enthusiasm and hope for realities and fruition.

His big room in the old City Hall, with large windows on two sides and a bright fire burning in the grate, seems very cheerful. There are huge easy chairs, and it might be mentioned, incidentally, that the grate fire is one of asbestos and gas, quite in keeping with the modern life—it does not conduce to reverie.

Mayor McClellan sits with his back to the windows. Judging from the crowd of office seekers in the corridors and anterooms of the City Hall it looks as if the park emptied itself every once in a while into the official building. Perhaps that is the reason Mayor McClellan does not care to watch the mob. The visitor being feminine, of course a remark is made about the pleasant room and its sunny outlook.

Apparently the room has not endeared itself to the Mayor's heart. He looks about it as if to find something good to say.

"You know they told me when I came here that it was very cool in Summer. I hope it is. I came in on the first of January, and there have been times when with the united efforts of the force we have been unable to get above a temperature of 55 degrees. Naturally, under those circumstances, it is very pleasant to know that it is cool in Summer."

"But, in spite of the temperature, you like being Mayor?"

"Like being Mayor? I knew that it was going to be a strenuous life, and so far I can say that it has far exceeded my expectations."

"When you say 'strenuous,' do you mean physically or mentally?"

"I wasn't thinking of the physical part of it, but that explanation applies to both. I am a very busy man. I get to my desk at 9:30, and I work until 6 every day."

Leaves Worry Behind.

"And after 6—do you work in the evening?"

"Never. I do not take my work home nor my worry. I leave them both here. That is one thing I have learned to do perfectly. It is the only way to keep one's poise. You must throw off the burden when the clock strikes and be a free man.

"I think one of the pleasantest bits of information that has come to my attention since I came into office is one the calendar furnished—no, not the legal calendar, the other kind. By that I have learned that nearly every holiday this year comes on Monday. You see that gives three clear days."

"Do you mind telling what you think the hardest thing that a Mayor has to do?"

"Well, I should say, casually speaking, keeping election promises. Do I forget any? Well, I try not to, and I have a number of aids to memory."

"And next to that?"

"There are a number of questions bothering me at present. One of them fortunately is just finished. I refer to the Staten Island ferry question. The bids are just about to be opened, and when that is over Staten Island is on the way to have one of the finest ferry systems in the world. There has been a good deal of complaint about the old boats, but now that is off my mind. The new boats will be fine affairs and give complete satisfaction, I hope."

The Mayor waved a reference to excise into the waiting air with one hand while he signed a batch of letters with the other.

"Excise? Oh, you know I have nothing to do with that. You must see the Police Commissioner. He attends to that."

"I am so glad," was the response, "for I have no idea what excise is—"

The Mayor looked a little perturbed. "If I only had time; but it is quite a subject in itself, and—there is the charter—"

"Yes, I know—and the 'lid.'"

The Lid Down Tight.

"The lid is down tight. It will stay down just as long as McAdoo is on top of it, and I hope he will stay there as long as I am in office."

The Mayor was thoughtful a minute—only for a moment, for the "Boy Mayor" is by no means a man given to introspective dreaming. He is essentially the man of action.

"You want to know what is worrying me particularly—the biggest problems I have to face? The one that is constantly in my mind is the one relating to the bridge terminal—the congestion of traffic, and how to relieve it. Others besides me have wrestled with it, and I hope it will not be long before something is done. It seems to grow worse all the time. It is an almost unanswerable problem. I think if the two bridges could be joined that would go a long way toward relieving the situation, but so far no company has been found willing to accept the responsibility. Under the law a company is responsible for any route that is laid down to the extent of 4½ per cent. Until that can be arranged the only thing that there seems to do is to try and relieve the congestion temporarily at both ends, and that will be done while we are working away at the larger problem—which will take more time and thought.

Water Supply for Fires.

"I went down the other day to the big fire on Broadway and watched the firemen at work. I believe it is practically admitted that New York has the finest Fire Department in the world, but it certainly has not the finest facilities for supplying the water. That is one of the questions to be settled.

"How? We will have the salt water system for fires and for cleaning and flushing the streets. That must come—it is the only solution. New York is peculiarly well situated to make use of the relief in that direction. After the Baltimore fire last Winter I think it was a question in everybody's mind as to what might happen if we should have such an experience.

"No, I do not think that the action of salt on the pipes and hose, &c., is harmful. I know that there has been considerable written on that subject and a great many premonitions of disaster, but, really, I think that they are exaggerated.

"I know that in a report made by the asphalt companies to the Merchants' Association it was stated that the only places where they found that the asphalt had been harmed by the action of salt was outside some ice cream saloons, where the salt had been thrown.

"In those cases the asphalt had disintegrated, but as the salt used for freezing the cream is the strong rock salt, one could hardly apply that as a test. I do not think that there is any corroborative evidence to show that the ordinary flushing of pipes or the occasional use of it at fires will be deleterious. The claim of corrosion might stand if the salt remained in the pipes—not otherwise.

"I stayed at the fire an hour, and had a good opportunity to see the apparatus at work." The Mayor smiled at the idea of its having been the first fire he had ever attended, but that it had made an impression that prompted his conversation on the subject was quite evident.

One Subject Avoided.

"Woman suffrage?" Mayor McClellan shies whenever this question is asked him. Just why, it would be interesting for some one to find out. At the present moment he avoided it promptly.

"I don't think that is a question I will be called upon to settle." His manner said that he was very glad.

"And the subway?"

"The subway I hope will be opened in the early Summer. It is promised at that time, and I see no reason why it shouldn't be."

He referred to his recent trip through the tunnel.

"It was not as bad as some made it out, and very interesting. Oh, yes—I shall hold myself in readiness to take the trip through the subway, if that is required of me.

"In regard to having a celebration at the opening, I do not know. Although some people call me the Mayor, I am really the municipal housekeeper, and I have to count the pennies very carefully. There may be a deficit of pennies at that time, and so we may not be able to have a special celebration."

There was another batch of letters to sign by this time, and one or two cards were brought in, which Mayor McClellan scanned hastily, carrying on a low-toned conversation regarding them with his secretary. Then he turned again to the interviewer, who, meanwhile, was wondering if the walls had been made so thick purposely to shut out the continued tramp of feet in the corridor—presumably those of office seekers.

A Matter That Troubles.

"A long time ago—before I was elected—I remember telling you that one of the most important questions for the future Mayor to solve was that relating to the seating of the school children. That question to-day has not been solved. I don't know when it will, and it is troubling me. There is a lack of sufficient sittings in the schools, and while the difficulty will be met in a measure by the completion of the new schoolhouses, it is only a part settlement.

"At the present time there are about 90,000 children on part time, and when the buildings under contract for are completed there will still be 30,000 children to be provided for. That is quite a number. It isn't a question of cramming knowledge into the children's heads. If that was all the problem there was to face we could let the matter of the schoolhouses go and let the youngsters have a few years more of grace. But it is not that question at all. It is a much more serious one. It is the question of keeping them off the streets and out of the Children's Court. And it is only by sending them to school that this can be accomplished.

Which Is More Important?

"The most feasible idea seems to be building temporary quarters in the parks for the use of schools until other buildings can be started for permanent use. There is a hill in Albany now, which is being fought strenuously by some people, who are crying out that these little parks are the only breathing spots for the city—the lungs and heart. That is quite true, but when it is a question of having breathing places or schoolhouses, the latter seems more important, does it not?

"Are the people who are fighting the bill suggesting any alternative? No, indeed; they are merely fighting it, that is all. One citizen, a very good and worthy man, made the suggestion that I put 10,000 pupils under the new Williamsburg Bridge in temporary buildings. It did not occur to him that the children would be there in darkness, and without ventilation. Of course that is an impossible solution.

"In addition it has been suggested that a number of slips along the water front be used for this purpose, and wooden buildings be put up in which the children could be temporarily housed, but that seems as inadequate a solution as the other. Personally I think using the parks is the only feasible solution that is offered. I would like to see the children provided for. If I allowed anything to worry me I believe that would."

Again the Mayor referred to the strenuous life of the Chief Executive of the city.

"I look on the place as a business office, and my point of view is that of a business man facing the problems from day to day of his work. I do not think of it as a political position—partisan, perhaps, but not political."

If one had to choose a word to describe Mayor McClellan's personality it would undoubtedly be the word "convincing." There are no weak threads of indecision to be woven later into a net for the unwary feet. To the most casual observer it is evident that the office of Mayor of Greater New York is not a path of roses. There is much honor and ample opportunity, but there are also responsibilities of no inconsiderable magnitude.

The new Mayor frankly admits that the position is a pleasant one to him and that he does not intend to shirk his many duties. And you believe him—in both particulars.

Perhaps it is this convincing quality which prompts the interviewer to murmur something about Presidential possibilities.

It is a murmur which meets an amused smile—something like the one that met the reference to woman suffrage. It is a smile that seemed to say that he was not answering questions until the time came for them.

FRANCES HEMPSTEAD.

Salvation for Lobsters

The State of Maine Now Has Enough New Laws to Protect Her Greatest of Shellfish.

WHILE Maine has a number of sturdy, fearless men patrolling the forests and streams to detect violations of the fish and game laws, none is more useful than the special official known as "Lobster Warden," who is employed by the State to protect one of its choicest industries. Like the big game of Maine, the lobster was threatened at one time with extinction. Only by the enactment of rigorous laws was this greatest of shellfish saved, and even now eternal vigilance is the price of its protection.

Maine's lobster trade reaches nearly $1,000,000 annually. She supplies a large proportion of the lobsters eaten by 80,000,000 people, and now spends much money in saving and propagating, making up for the disastrous waste of the years when the greatest enemy of the lobster were the canneries, which from 1848 to 1883 absorbed millions. In the early days of the canneries there was no restriction as to size. Everything and anything in the shape of a lobster was tinned. The lobster grounds were raked and combed, and any fish found in the traps went to the canneries. The result was that the market was overstocked with canned lobster, and prices dropped to the lowest point.

In 1883 the people began to wake up to the situation, and absolute close time was placed upon lobsters from Aug. 15 to Nov. 15, with heavy penalties for having them in one's possession. But this did not have the desired effect. The prices of lobsters in the shell still remained very low; fine specimens, now worth 25 cents or more, would bring but 4 or 5 cents. The market was glutted with canned lobster, selling as low as 10 cents a can.

Another law was enacted. It cut down the canning season to three months, but even in this short time the drain was greater than the industry could stand, and the death knell of the canning business was sounded in 1895, when, after a terrific fight in the State Legislature, a law was passed prohibiting the canning of lobsters less than 10½ inches in length. This put the factories out of business.

The reconstruction period in the lobster business began, and the trade increased with the operation of refrigerator cars that carried them all over the country. It was in 1895 that $12,000 was appropriated to enforce the laws, and the Wardens were appointed to carry out the provisions of the statutes.

In 1903 the total value of the lobster catch in Maine was about $1,500,000, an increase of 90 per cent. from 1897. The average income of the lobster fishermen was nearly $500 for the season. About $300,000 is invested in boats and traps and $79,000 in lobster pounds. There has been a decrease in sailing smacks, but a considerable increase in small steamers, the latter numbering about 65, valued at $160,000.

There is but one violator of the lobster law, and that is the fisherman himself. Every boat carries a measure, as required by law; but there are many means of stretching the law to cover a quarter or half inch. The Warden's work is a thankless task. He is supposed to be out in all weather and at all times of the day and night. He is likely at any time to swoop down upon a smack and overhaul the catch and haunt the wharves where the lawbreakers endeavor to smuggle in the short ones. Hand-to-hand encounters are not unknown, and the professional lawbreakers are not easily captured with the goods on them.

Another obstacle has been met successfully in the buying of the seed or spawn lobsters. Now, with a good price offered for them, the fisherman does not scrape the eggs from the female lobsters, as heretofore, but sells them to the State for the hatchery.

With the canneries out of the business, the limit law as to size in force, the preservation of the seed lobsters insured, and a relentless war by good Wardens upon the "pirates," the redemption of the Maine lobster seems to be assured.

STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S HUMOR.

WHEN Stephen Phillips's classic drama "Ulysses" was being played here some weeks ago, a woman at a matinée performance became interested in the conversation of two young girls sitting in front of her.

"Say, Maude, I just know this play is going to be funny," began one.

"What makes you think so?" asked Maude.

"Why, anybody could tell that from the name."

THE LAW OFFICE OF TO-DAY IS RUN LIKE A VAST CORPORATION

Members of the Firm Are Like Directors, Each With His Particular Functions—The Army of Clerks Often Fills a Whole Floor of a Sky-scraper.

IN this age of transitions few institutions in America have changed more than the law office. The business of the lawyer of to-day isn't what it used to be—and this is not written in the deprecating spirit in which certain "old timers" are wont to speak of "the good old days" of a generation ago. Such "old timers" in the legal profession would be lost in a modern law office, with its dozens of rooms and its elaborate and seemingly involved—but really very simple—system in which work a great army of employes—lawyers galore, of every grade and specialty, counselors, brief writers, clerks, librarians, stenographers, process servers, messengers, and office boys. And euch an "old timer," if he were to attempt to practice law in this city as he practiced it a quarter of a century ago, unquestionably would get lost in the shuffle.

The organization of some of the largest law offices to-day is very like the organization of a giant mercantile or industrial corporation. So large and so varied is the business transacted there that it is necessary to have a place for every factor, and every factor in its place.

The members of the firm correspond to the Directors of a corporation. At a council meeting they elect one of their number to the position of "managing partner," and upon that person devolves the duty of looking after the management of the entire office. He is in absolute control, but always acts with the advice of his fellow-Directors on questions that are of the greatest importance, or on which there is some douht as to the proper course.

Conferences of the Powers.

The conferences of the members of the firm are held at no stated times, but whenever there is any matter for their joint consideration. Together they decide upon the assignment to certain lawyers of the important cases, discuss points of law involved in an action in charge of one or the other of their number, arrange for changes in or additions to the office force, and a multitude of other questions as to the conduct of the affairs of the office. Under the general supervision of the managing partner the different departments work under the immediate direction of their respective heads.

One of the most important departments is the finance, at the head of which is the cashier. That officer attends to all collections and disbursements, and these amount to a very large sum in the course of a year—probably much larger than those of the average-sized mercantile establishment. System prevails and is closely followed in every department, each factor giving a strict accounting and receiving due recognition from the senior partner down to the office hoy.

No captain of finance who controls millions, wrecks giant corporations, constructs others, corners a staple, builds railroads, and destroys the wealth of his enemies as he sits in his office in Wall Street is more firmly ensconced or more inaccessible to the frivolous speculator seeking a tip on the market than the senior member of one of the leading law firms is from the many persons who seek to get an interview with him every day. His minutes are valuable, for with a hundred or two hundred important law cases on his hands, with advice to give to his dozens of clients—including, perhaps, the captain of finance mentioned—with the management of estates worth millions to superintend, the day is altogether too short for him.

The Versatile Managing Clerk.

Between the head of the firm in his closely guarded office, where he wrestles with technical law points and devises arguments to baffle and then convert the highest court in the State or Nation, or plans the details of a great merger that will withstand attacks based on inter-State commerce and anti-trust laws, and will bring the largest possible profit to his client, between this man and the young student who hustles about Magistrates' courts trying cases that are, to him, more important than anything else in the world, sits the managing clerk—that multifarious and versatile functionary who knows everything that is going on in the institution.

The word "everything" used in connection with a modern law office is a big and comprehensive word, hut not too big or too comprehensive for the managing clerk. The members of the firm have no secrets to keep from him, and everybody else must report to him every move made. When it is remembered that there may he, and probably are, some three hundred cases pending in one of these large offices, it is understood what this means. The managing clerk keeps close tah on all of these cases. At any time he can tell you just what stage any suit has reached, and can tell you when it will come up again, in what court, on what motion, or for what purpose, and if you give him time to think for a minute or two he probably can tell you all ahout the action.

All Sorts of Communications.

The morning mail for the large law firms in this city brings usually between two and three hundred letters. These go to the managing clerk, who usually finds that his clerk has opened them for him and made some assortment.

There are all sorts of communications—men or women want advice as to whether or not under such and such circumstances they might get a divorce; others want to dissolve partnerships or organize a company for the manufacture of chewing gum, or get a patent for an airship, or sue the Government for pension, or mandamus the City Controller for holding up a bill, or hring an action for libel against a newspaper, or form a combination of the factories making radium, or enjoin an actor from acting or a singer from singing.

But the managing clerk doesn't mind a little job like that. It isn't likely that it will take him more than an hour to run through the morning's mail. In that time he has disposed of three-fourthe or four-fifths of the communications. The other one-fourth or one-fifth probably includes the letters from regular clients who must receive immediate and courteous and satisfying answers to their many questions. And they will receive them, too, notwithstanding the fact that in all probability the questions are foolish, being in the nature of demands for explanations of such questions as:

"Am I ever going to get my divorce?" with the appended information, which should touch the heart of the most callous, "John continues to heat me every day," or maybe it is, "Just think! I've been waiting three years for my divorce, and I just can't wait any longer. I must get married, and how can I if you won't get my divorce for me?"

It may be a letter from the capitalist whose patronage is worth, say, $40,000 a year income—and one can never guess how much if the G. and J. and M. railway deal goes through all right and stands. That goes to the senior partner, or to the member of the firm who has that certain capitalist's business in hand, for while certain firms are reported to be counsel for certain men of great wealth, it is the case almost invariably that the "firm" knows hut little, if anything, ahout his affairs, as some one member is individual counsel. Of course if any very hig and important case develops, there may be a council of the firm members, hut ultimately it is left entirely in the hands of one member.

Work for the Juniors.

The morning's mail usually hrings several letters in which correspondents tell of cases they would like to have brought, cases which the managing clerk thinks the firm would liks to take up hecauss of the immediate fee in sight or the desirability of getting a certain new client. If such is the case each of those letters is turned over to some young lawyer in the office, designated there as law clerks, to investigate. These young men then scour ahout, seeing the parties litigant, the witnesses, gathering evidence and exhibits, and doing other outside work necessary for ths preparation of a case. Then they return to the office, report to one of the junior members or to the managing clerk, and get inetructions to prepare the hrief.

When this is done the brief is suhmitted to the junior partner for inspection, if ths law clerk is a young and uncertain man, and after that the necessary motions are made and the date set for trial, and the trial held in due course of time, and decision rendered. Each and every step is entered hy the managing clerk or his stenographer on ths blotter.

If the verdict is satisfactory and there is no appeal the case is closed. But if there is an appeal, either hy one side or the other, it is likely that the young lawyer will get into conference with some one higher up and more experienced. Probahly ths junior member will take it when it goes to the Appellate Term, if it has been a City Court case, or if it goes to the Appellate Division or to the Court of Appeals or to the United States Supreme Court, then in all likelihood the senior member will have it in hand personally. In one of the hig offices there is a certain member of the firm who attends to all cases on appeal, paying no attention to the trials of the original cases.

Each Partner a Specialist.

In these positions higher up there are other divisions of the work. The lawyers usually are specialists. One is famed for his knowledge of corporation law; anothsr of admiralty; a third of cases involving scientific or medical questions; a fourth of divorce law. Then there are those who devote themselves to the management of estates.

In this day and age, when so many people have millions, but die, neverthelees, leaving widows who are not worldly wise, and children not yet old enough to hs intrusted with princely fortunes, ths lawyer finds a large and usually very lucrative field in that direction. The managsment of estates often falls upon a lawyer, and he is empowered to do with the millions of dollars' worth of property as he sees fit—sell it, mortgags it, rent it, improve it, huy stocks and bonds, speculate on the market or in husiness ventures, anything so the widow and children get enough of the incoms to enahle them to do as they please.

There is one distinction, howsver, which is not so generally made among lawyers nowadays, and that is hetween the practitioner peculiarly fitted to try cases hefore juries, and the practitioner peculiarly fitted to try cases heard hy a Justice. The time when a jury is swayed this way or that hy the eloquence of a lawyer's argument has passed. That's what lawyers themselves say. Yet it is true in many of the large law offices there are men chosen from the corps to try certain cases because of their superior ahility along a particular line that might catch a jury; and there are others who are never permitted hy the senior members to try jury cases hecause of something in them that it is recognized antagonizes jurors. It frequently happens, however, that such men as these latter are the strongest lawyers when it comes to arguing fine points hefore a Justice.

Trials Out of Court.

As important, if not more important, as the lawyer who becomes well known at the har hecauec of his trials in open court, is the counselor—the man who seldom leaves his office, but, sitting there, advises other lawyers and their clients ahout their cases. These men are valuahle factors in the modern law office, for the spirit of conciliation is in the air. This is due, lawyers say, to the fact that the whsels of justice grind so slowly here, consequent upon the congestion of the court calendars, hut aleo, and largely, to the fact that it has been found much more satisfactory and less expensive to "settle" a suit than to hring it to trial, and that hy so doing much unpleasant if not hurtful notoriety is avoidsd.

Big lawyere eay that to-day more than half of the really important litigation—that involving large commercial deals in particular—never gets into the courts. In many instances law offices have heen turned into courts without the advice or consent of the State or any of its agents. Lawyers for opposing interests get together in the office of ons of them and talk the disputed points over, argue with ohe another, each in an effort to make the other helieve he is all wrong and has no case at all.

Of course it isn't always that counssl for hoth sides convince their opponents that this is the true state of facts; in fact, it much more frequently happens that neither side can he convinced on these points, and that neither is willing to make a concession. So, therefore, they either must go into court or select a Judge or Judges themselves. Inasmuch as their case wouldn't get tried for ahout three years if they put it on the regular court calsndar, the likelihood is that they will aelect an arbitrator. Sometimes each side selects one, and those two a third. Then the suit is conducted as in court, but naturally with some stretching of the laws of practice and evidence, &c.

The Rank and File.

But there are other features of the modern law office which have not been mentioned. This army of clerks and stenographers and messengers, &c., works as hy the clock. The law clerks have their work planned for them and they perform it with precision. The atenographers—in some of ths big offices a dozen of them are kept busy throughout the day—usually have a separate room for their typewriters, and a noisier place could hardly be imagined. There are a dozen girls—ths girls predominate as law office atsnographsrs—pounding away with lightninglike rapidity rolling out folio after folio of hriefs and arguments and affidavits and motion papere, and of letters—so many it takes the office hoy twenty-five minutes hy the clock to drop them into the letter chute one at a time.

Then there are the meseengers, who rush with voluminous hriefe to the printers, who work all night and have ready early next morning the pamphlet, covered and hound, which the lawyer was told yestsrday afternoon hy the Justice to have in court tomorrow morning. Thia hrief making has come to he a separate husiness in the big New York law officee.

Exceedingly capable men are employed in this capacity—men who have a thorough knowledge of law and are particularly familiar with decisions, so familiar that they can give citations of authorities for different pointe right off the reel, or know exactly where to find them in the ehortest possible time. And it means a great deal to be ahle to do that, for the decisions are becoming so many that scarcely any lawyer boasts a full set. New York Justices hand down more decisions than those of any other State, and, of course, the modern lawyer with a hig practice has to keep them all, as well as all those rendered by the United States Supreme Court. These volumee now number into the thousands, and they keep coming almost every day from some part of the Union. In some of the large offices several rooms are filled to the ceiling with them, and men employed who devote their whole time to the library.

The records in a law office include more than theee. Every case tried hy the firm is kept on file—all the papers in it, a transcript of the testimony in all the courts, and the decisions. This, together witb the copying and filing and the indexing of the correspondence of every member of the firm keeps eeveral persons husy continually.

Altogether the modern lawyer'a office, or the modern law office, for the lawyer of to-day is usually a firm, one of some thirty or forty or fifty persons attached to it, is a husy workshop, where the hrains are tools and people who cannot keep out of trouble the raw material. Among the products of this raw material are the magnificent structure in Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, where the Association of the Bar of New York has its home, and a very large number of the Fifth Avenue mansions. If people could only he their own lawyers!—hut it has heen written that "He that is his own lawyer has a fool for a client."

Lions and Tigers as Temperance Advocates

MOST pereons would scarcely class lione, tigers, jaguars, and the rsst of the largest and fiercest members of the cat family as "temperance advocates or reformers," observed the man who had spent years as an animal trainer. "Yet thsse animals seem to have a strong and inherent feeling against the uee of liquor, and they make this feeling manifest in a curious way.

"Of course the life which the trainer of wild animals lives is a good deal of a strain on a man's nerves, and he is often tempted to take a little stimulant. But suppose he takes a little too much and then comes nsar his fierce charges? 'Every lion and tiger instantly is aware of the man's condition. They stare at him in a manner which indicates curiosity, and, strange as it may seem, exhibit even more contempt than curiosity. Instinctively they appear to know that the man, the being of a higher order than themselves, has degraded himself helow their level.

"No matter how well trained they may he, the big cats will refuse obedience to a trainer who is in the least degree under the influence of liquor. In fact, it is not necessary for him to be in an actual state of intoxication; the animals will apprsciate that hs is not in a normal condition when it is ecarcely perceptible to human ohservers.

"It isn't often that an animal trainer will make a mistake of this sort; he knows too well the risk he is running. But when one does, thsre is only one thing to he done—that is, to get him away from the animals as quickly as poesible. Otherwise a had accident, perhaps a fatal one, is certain. And there is another curious feature to cases of this sort. The animals seem to remember, sometimes for years, that they have seen their trainer, the man whom they were accustomed to respect and obey, in a degraded condition. The result is that they will often refuee to obey him any longer. I have known cases where it was necessary for a trainer to leave a show because his lions or tigers had once seen him under the infinence of liquor. His usefulness as a trainer with those animals was gone forever."

ALABAMA'S MANY COLONIES.

EFFORTS at the location of colonies in South Alabama have taken a new turn as to the nationality of emigrants whom it is sought to locate. These efforts formerly emanated largely from Chicago and were directed principally to securing settlsrs from the Northwest. Most of these attempts have proved failures, although there is a prosperous Swedish colony at Thorshy, and Cullman, Ala., is a town of 8,000 inhabitants where the German tongue is the recognized language in conduct of husinesa and negroes are not tolerated, the community being exclusively white. This community raises 250,000 crates of strawberries annually, almost the entire crop going to Chicago housea, who huy the berries beforo the plants bloom at something like $2 net per crate to the farmer.

An Italian colony has heen located in Washington County, near Mohile, and batches of twenty to thirty families have been hrought South regularly the past two months. This colony has a priest speaking the Italian language, an Italian physician, and other entities peculiar to the race. Bee culture and light farming will he the principal occupations.

Creola, in South Alabama in the neighborhood of Mobile, is the new colony which is being settled by Russian Jews. Dr. Edelman of Huntsville, Ala., has headed this movement for several months, and anticipates success.

Raymond L. Griffin of New York, representing a colonization society which secures emigrants direct from Europe, is arranging for several colonies in Sonth Alahama along the line of the Southern Railway.

When Plants Have Hysteria.

SCIENCE claims to have discovered that plants have nerves, and that eome spscies are irritable and nervous to a marked degree. The peculiar phenomena are not new, for the poets have sung of the sensitive plant's plaintive actions when played upon hy the rough wind and of the mimosa's fright when crushed or hroken hy some etrange foot; hut these were suppoeed to be merely figures of speech, and no one helieved that the eongmakers had euch insight as to discover that plant organisms wers gifted with nerve centres and brain celle. Scicnce has worked out the fact, howevsr, that the poets were nsarer the truth than we gave them credit for, and that certain speciee of our common woodland growths possess nerves that can be played upon hy the east wind as readily as those which afflict mankind. The sensitive plant leade all others in thie respect. But what we considered innate modesty at being handled is nothing more than irritahle nerves. The genus Mimosa comprises about 200 species, and most of these exhihit peculiarly irritahle nature's if touched or handled in the wrong way. The Mimosa pudica, the botanical name for the sensitive plant, is so highly organized that it is kept in a state of neurasthenia most of the time. A puff of wind, the tramping of heavy feet near it, or the rude touch of the hand, will cause this plant to go off into nervous hystsrics. The exciting noise or commotion strikes the nerves of the plant and causes it to close up or droop its leaves. Hundreds of sensitive plants hays been diagnosed in the modern hiological laboratories, and the observers of the plants have traced the nerve centres to their foundation.

In some of the plante the ends of the nerves have been located. Thus if Mimosa pudica is touched with ever so fine a point at the haae of a pinna or along its axis, the most remote pair of leaves will shiver and begin to close. Finally, when all the leaves have closed, the pinna which has been touched will droop. The shock has been ao great that the whole nervous system has been temporarily disarranged. However, like all nervous, irritable people, there is a point heyond which fright reacts and a control of the system begins to manifest itself. If the sensitive plant is shaken for some time it gets over its attack of neurasthenia and some of the leaves will begin to open again.

The most sensitive place of the plant is at the base of the secondary leaf stalks, where an immense number of nervous corpuscles or delicate tissues are located.

COLONISTS OF MANCHURIA THE LAST HOPE OF CHINA

A Little Known Country Where Brigands Treat Missionaries Kindly, but Hate the Russians.

MANCHURIA, the stake of the Russo-Japanese war, is the cradle of the Ta-Tsing or Holy Pure reigning family of China. Of its three provinces—Mukden, or Shingking, Kirin, and Tsitsihar—the Mikado'e troops have invaded the first two. The plan seems to he the same as that worked out by Japan in the country three times hefore—to half-circle the southern provinces and cut off ths enemy's supplies.

English authorities give Manchuria's area as twice the size of Japan. In population Shingking has about 5,000,000, Kirin 700,000, and Tsitsihar 450,000. The figures, the writer found upon investigation in Mukden, did not include the army of Chinese agriculturists pouring in from the eighteen provinces to Shingking and Kirin through the Imperial Chinese Colonizing Bureaus. These colonies are China's last hope. The pioneers, taken hy preference from soldier families, know their task. They are to settle, multiply, and endeavor hy force of race to Mongolianize their communities.

"Suppose we eave our face this way," said a Manchu official to the writer, "some day these people get strong, own everything, make territory all Chinese again."

Aided by Japanese.

Thess colonizers have had ths aid and sympathy of the Japanese commercial class, who more readily understand them than do the Russians. Ths reports coming in of food stores hidden in Kirin and unearthed by ths invading force mean that the Chino-Kirinese have stealthily prepared the way for the sona of Nippon. All along the waterways the thrifty farmers are to he found. These avenuss of trade, crystal trails the Manchus term them, are well known to the Japanese. In 1894 the principal rivers, the Amur, Sungari, Nonni, Liao, and Yalu, were of great henefit as military roads, supporting innumerahle craft. In ten years their importance has increased, for they link towns and aettlsments together, and are the means of expeditious communication and organization.

For some time the craft of Japan, manned hy Chinese seamen, have plied these water trails, even carrying Russian supplies, for the making of the war has occupied the little hrown men since their exile from Manchuria by the great powers at the close of their Chinese-Japanese emhroglio.

Tsitsihar, mountainous and with few good roads, is the home of the so-called hrigands. These "red-eared" Tunguaic tribes have no antipathy to foreign devils, save the Russians, who they helieve have tried to destroy their lands and people. Missionaries report good treatment at their hands, and the Japanese in the Boxer rebellion and in 1894 made common friendship with them. Like the American Indians, they do not take comfortably to civilizing methode, but under their own trihal rule are a resolute and happy people. They will be a help rather than a hindrance to the invaders. The Amur River bounds the province on the north; in ths east and southeast the Sungari separates it from Kirin; southwest is Mongolia; west the Argun River. The Chinese governing stations comprise Hurun, Sagalien, (now Russian,) Tsitsihar, Hulan-Putek, and Mergen. They held the trihes in check over 200,000 square miles of territory.

Tsitsihar, the principal city and tribal csntre, is on the Trans-Manchurian Railway. Mergen is northeast on the Nonni River, and Hulan is just ahove Harbin on a hranch of the Sungari. Chinese emigrants from Chih-le maks the hest agriculturists in ths outlying country near the last two towns.

Many Homes of Brick.

Unlike most Tartar citisa Tsitsihar has many hrick homes with dragon-tail roofs and picturesqus chimneys at the sides like those of the Koreans. The people are fairer-skinned and taller than the Chinese, with dark eyes, straight noses, and often luxuriant beards. Most travelers note that their teeth are unusually long, white, and far apart. In Winter they wear rich furs, and at other seasons a half robe and loose trousers of heavy coarse cloth. The Cossacks and Tartars seem to make common feasts of ths annual fairs, where games and racing are the chief sports. At these gatherings fish, furs, pulse, opium, tobacco, maize, and wheat ars objects of barter.

In the southern provinces, where the Japanese have forced entrance, are great stores of fuel from the lumher camps of the Tumen and Yalu; also quantities of wheat, millet, dried pears, and beans. The Emperor's official herds are housed here, and if eeizure is made Manchu garrisons will have to be overpowered. The troopa are not altogether unworthy.

The 200,000 Manchus at Peking, recruited from these posts during the Boxer war, resisted the allies longer than other imperial forces, while the division under Gen. Tsao, who died holding Ping-Yang against the Japaness in 1894, fought so hravely that they earned a memorial ohelisk from the enemy. In fact, Gen. Mao, in charge of the imperial forces of China at Sinmintin, is hardly ahle to keep the garrisons in order at headquarters, the above-named town, Kinchau, Koupangtze, Ningyuen, Tieling, Kangping, and Yuchcichingtsu, where Japanese guerrillas have made havoc with telegraphic and railroad communications. Gen. Mao is not a Russo-maniac, and belongs to the "sword families" of the empire, who every year at the Peking Court take special interest in the two funds, "Northeast" and "Northwest," of 6,000,000 taels, subscribed as the "defenee against Russia." So dear to the heart of the "sword family" class hae heen this patriotic offering that only officials and echolars serve as contrihutors. However, Gen. Mao is a diplomat as well as a soldier trained to foreign ways. Chinese diplomacy is an enigma to the Occidental mind, and the General and his troops will be worth watching in the war game. To old residents of China secret agreements and negotiations conducted hy the Mongolians with hoth Mikado and Czar antedating the war hut prove that the Tartar Emperor'a move was to irritate the nations to a death struggle, hoping thua to gain lost territory.

A Long-Suffering Memory.

The Chinese memory is long-suffering hut active. A Ti-tai said to the writer: "You not know how Manchu King came to China; well, I tell you, just like Russia doing now. Noorhachi, hig Khan, conquered all the land by ths Amur, Ussuri, and Yalu and made the peoples Manchu; his son, Hoongdaiiji, made the Koreans Manchus, and Kang-he and Shun-che, when China was in rebellion, offered soldiers to our Ming King. He accepted the favor, hut when the Manchus brought ahout peace they took the entire empire and forced the Mings to commit suicide. They were in complete control in 1661. Starting from the Liao country, they conquered all Cathay, just as the Russians are trying to do. Our present Emperor, like the Ming King, has no descendants. You see now why we fear the Russians. When they come among us to create peace we fear them most."

This conversation took place when the Czar was endeavoring to lease land for railway purposes.

Gen. Mao'a troops came down from Peking to Shan-haikwan over the Imperial Chinese Railway. At Shan-haikwan, the frontier of Chih-le and Manchuria, the line passes through ths Chinese Wall where the wall runs down to the sea. From Shan-haikwan they took the Russian hranch road, passing through Ningynen, Kinchau, and Koupanhtze to headquarters. Divisione were then sent north and west to Tieling, Kaiyuen, and Yuchichengtsu. These settlements are typical of the Manchus. It cannot be said that the Russians have made many serious changes save in a commercial way. There are still the walls, stockades, and ditches, the inner and outer cities. The dwellings seem hut tents made of logs, timber, or clay, and the pear-shaped doorways show Mongol influence. Some official residences have stucco work representing the Phosnix and moon hirds. Dragon hridges and hridges erected to the god of mirth apan streams upon whose hanks are still seen flower homes or rest houses of the higher clasees. Ridges, gateways, and archea are garnitured with porcelain figurines of ancient poets and musicians.

A Temple for Children's Souls.

In Sinmintin is a temple devoted to the souls of departed children. Its goddesses can hardly be seen, eo massed are they in toye and mementos of spirit-childhood. In the garrisons are men of the Peacock Feather class. These ars divided into the Three-Eyed, Two-Eyed, and One-Eyed. Only nohles can wear the Three-Eyed Feather in headgear; high officials the Two-Eyed; heroes of public service the One-Eyed. Many of the soldiers sport the Crow Feather, showing that they have ssrved in the Imperial Guard. Others have curved knives in a scabbard of accacia hark. They are of pure Manchu blood, have saved comradee in battle, and are called the Batoora. As the Russians bow before the Ikon before going into active service, these Manchu troops attend ceremonies in a Confucian temple. Buddhist, Taoist, and Lao-Tzeist not seeming to feel it a departure from faith. Just as dawn approaches, having fasted for a day and a half, they march in with torches swathed in sun-cloth, (yellow cotton stuff.) Queer music made hy Mongol guitars, wood instruments, Tartar fiddles, and gongs give them a time for step. They wear their hats like the Jews and never uncover in the place of worship. The representative of the throne conducts a service, repeating a list of the virtues of the sage, or gives Confucian advice such as:

"Vast and extensive are the effects of virtue; it is like the deep and living stream which flows unceasingly; it is suhstantial and extensive as heaven and profound as the great abyss," or "Grieve not that men know you not, hut be grieved that you are ignorant of men."

In Sinmintin, a letter written to Confucius is hurnsd before a tahlet erected to him, hut this is not a cuetom in all cities. Various offerings are laid upon the altar and an official feast closes the services.

In Yuchichengtsu at this time of year is the Spring festival which lasts for several days. Twenty-four hours are devoted to "ascending on high," when the inhabitants, young and old, go to some rocky height and feast or meditate. Another day is devoted to hanging prayers and memorial ancsstral verses on trees and hushes, or hurning them at some temple rock. Lihchun, or yearly plowing, is gayly celehrated at Kaiyuen. The officials march to the city gate. At the head of the procession are carried gigantic clay images of the camel, horse, and ox. Upon reaching the destination, the images are placed on altars, whereupon the officials proceed to break them into small pieces. These fragmsnts are given to the onlookers, who carry them home and place them near the ancestral tahlets, helieving that a proper reverence for them will hring good crops.

In the Sacred City.

The sacred City of Mukden, now headquartsrs of one division of the Russian Army, was originally a Korean crown city. After capture hy the Manchus they walled it, surrounded it with fortifications, and made it their capital in 1631.

Mukden has a necklace of pretty villages around it, violst hills at the back, and is nearly 175 feet above the sea level. The Shin-kiang waters it and other picturesque silver threads of the Queen River Liao run through its borders. Ensphering its limits is a clay wall stretching out nearly a dozen miles. Ruin has been made of it at points hy invading forces. A short distance within this is the city hall, with its eight gates guarded hy both Chinese and Manchu soldiery. The streets intersect the city from gate to gate. In the middle is the Manchu imperial community. The old Tartar palace is surrounded by an examination hall, temple, courts of justice, Yamens, and homes of officials. The mixed population of 300,000 live just outside, and the business houses are still further removed from the residential quarter. One hears Russian, Japanese, Manchu, Mongolian, Korean, and Chinese spoken. Tartar ponies, mule carts, and chairs and litters appear on the streets, which are wide and decently kept.

Mukden is a military, missionary, and husineas centre. It is a great fur market, carries on a large traffic in foodstuffs, and is the receiving place for the taxes of the thres provinces. Scores of its banks have a wide business all over China. Many of these are conducted hy Chinamen, who have handsome residences in the city limits and Summer homes on the Liao. The wives and daughters of the banking faction have the "crushed feet" of their race, and are in striking contrast to the big-footed, freedom-loving Manchu women, who are not secluded, ride astride, and have privileges not granted to their sex in other parts of Cathay. Christianity is well rooted here. Besides a hospital, there are a medical college, training school, a number of churches and schools. The officials are friendly and often aid the missionaries.

Some Agricultural Centres.

Liao-Yang, Hai-Cheng, and Chikiau are growing communities where Russia and China ars planting agricultural colonies. The treaty port, Niu-Chwang, or Ying-tze as the natives call it, has been built up by the beancake trade. Lying about thirteen miles from the mouth of the Liao, it is the station for the exporting of skins, furs, cereals, and timber. It was formerly a military station, hut in 1861, after a foreign settlement was made, it became of commercial importance. The town proper is thirty miles from the station and the land between is laid out in bean farme. The climate is healthy and bracing; the port is closed hy ice sometimes four months of the year. The population is now about 75,000. The Chartered Bank of India, Japan Mail Steamship Company, China Shipowners' Association, Deutscher Lloyd, New York Life Insurance Company, Mikui Bussan Kaishia, Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, and other important interests are established here.



WIFE OF A CHINESE MERCHANT IN MUKDEN.

A CHINESE WOMAN OF AN-TUNG, MANCHURIA.



A MANCHURIAN TOWN.

No Railroad within Hundreds of Miles, but the Inhabitants were Using Tooth Brushes when Our Ancestors were Savages.



DROMEDARY AND MANCHU.

PREPARING FOR TENNIS SEASON

New York Tennis Club Building a New House for Women Members.

As an indication that the New York Lawn Tennis Club intends to foster the sport among women players, it is building a fine and commodious clubhouse especially designed for women on the grounds at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. This new house is 35 feet long by nearly 20 feet in width, and is equipped with a dainty reception room and adequate locker space. The men's clubhouse is also being overhauled, new showers being put in and the locker and dressing room accommodations being increased. The Board of Governors of the club made a tour of inspection of the extensive improvements yesterday afternoon, and expects, if the weather improves, to formally open the club grounds in two or three weeks.

In addition to the new clubhouse, the grounds and courts are being improved, under the supervision of Groundsman Edward Kenny, formerly of the Kings County West of Ireland Lawn Tennis Club.

The open tournament of the club is scheduled for the week beginning May 30, and the most important event in the series will be the matches in the doubles for the newly offered Manhattan challenge bowls. Another feature of the grounds will be a lawn laid out along the southern side of the courts on which a shelter tent will be erected, and from here it will be possible for spectators to watch the matches through the netting of the backstops.

It has also been decided by the club that Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, who were so successful last season in their tour of the English and European tournaments, will go abroad this year as representatives of the club.

Notes of the Wheelmen.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City will hold a twenty-five-mile road race early in June over a course on Staten Island.

The Irvington-Milburn twenty-five-mile road race, which has been a fixture for a number of years, will be held by the Bay View Wheelmen of Newark this year. The date will be May 30, as usual.

The professional cyclists who have been racing in the South during the winter are expected to arrive in this city next Wednesday. They will go into training quarters at Manhattan Beach and the Vailsburg tracks.

The Century Road Club of America will open its season to-day with an informal open century run from its headquarters, 475 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. There will be no entry fee and any rider may take part. Similer runs will be held every Sunday during April.

According to a letter received in this country, the Australian bicycle promoters will offer a ten-thousand-dollar contract to the American rider who wins the world's championship at the St. Louis Fair in August. Frank Kramer, last year's champion; Ivor Lawson, F. A. McFarland, Tom Bowler, and W. S. Fenn are likely candidates.

Court Upholds Nassau Grand Jury.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 2.—County Judge Seabury, sitting in the Nassau County Court House, handed down a decision today, in which he refused to set aside the presentment of the Nassau County Grand Jury of November last. The presentment criticised the action of the Boards of Supervisors as well as three clerks for allowing the minutes of the various meetings of the body not to have been written up. Counselor Scudder will appear.

Men Wanted Manager Dismissed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2.—The entire system of the Cleveland and Southwestern Traction Company was tied up to-day by a strike of motormen and conductors. The strike was precipitated as a result of the refusal of the company to remove General Manager Nicholls, who is charged with making unfair rules.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, April 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes
2—U S vs Neeley
55—Farrell vs of N Y
Erie R R
57—Bellamy vs Met St Ry
60—Swortfinger vs Penn R R
64—Holtz vs Met St Ry
76—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R
80—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
94—Gilder vs Met St Ry
124—Greeri vs Hearst
125—Alvia vs Man Ry
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
133—Costello vs C R R of N J
281—Dermrest vs Dunton Lumber Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes
56—Mattage vs Germ Am Ins Co of N Y
62—Kitchin vs Balt & Ohio R R
68—Haven vs Beach
69—Peterson vs Arrow Line
88—Landi vs Lehigh Val R R
101—Lendsdorff vs Olds
118—Dukes vs McMillin
139—Norton vs Shields

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

6567—Howard Wilson
6618—Benj Koenig
6568—Elwood D Noxon
6257—James Dugan
6628—Theo Church
6575—Lester I Rumsey
6392—Cross & Gray
6686—Isidore H Block
6704—Lee W Greiner
6695—Saml Frankel
6404—Wm Filmer
6536—Angelina S Ketchum
6686—Isidore H Block
6697—Enrique T Martin
6755—Saml H Harris
Cases under objection
6361—Isaac Kahn
6354—Wolf Buch
Adjourned cases
6624—Charles Winkler
6770—Wm P Mitchell
6621—Max Richner
6431—Saml Saqui
6697—Jos J Sullivan
6656—Saml Babasch
6542—F W Rockefellow
6424—Bernard Altman
6410—Morris Robinson
6627—Tillie Cohen
6575—Jos Clark, Jr
Involuntary cases
6733—Meyer & Potter
6818—Levi A Fessenden
6763—Chas Weller
6712—Chas E. Haff
6806—Berman & Moskowitz
Motions
In re Saml Machby
In re Nathan Burenstein
In re Morris Robinson
In re Isabel F Nye
33—Zigmas vs C R R of N J
205—Hannigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
399—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seemans vs Montanye
412—Landsberg vs Otis Elevator Co
414—Carroll vs N Y, N H & H R R
421—McAdoo vs Union Trust Co of Md
422—Lewis vs Daily Trade Record Co
426—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
435—Kuhe vs Wm H Burns Co
340—U S vs Ballentine
341—Same vs Mittentbal
380—Same vs Musso
381—Same vs Mommer
388—Stramk vs Bartlett
390—Klinger vs American Smelting & R Co
396—Tyng vs Hnff
406—U S vs Sheldon
408—Binswanger vs G H Cutting Granite Co
2—Fiefenbacher vs Ganz
30—O J Gude Co vs Schwartz
31—In re Physicians' Association
32—Miehkaw vs Elbertan
33—In re Export Lumber Co
34—Parker vs De Ford
35—Same vs same
36—Aaronson vs Aaronson
37—Buchmuller vs
38—Siegel vs Huhn
38½—Same vs same
39—Lippmann vs Int St Ry Co
40—Baldwin vs Pier
41—Miller vs Donnelly
42—In re Exterior St
43—In re Coster St
44—In re E 126th St
45—Griffen vs Sire
46—Murphy vs eame
47—Winchester vs Int R T Co
48—Pratt vs Christie
49—Chrisolm vs Hamersley
50—Andrew vs Jones
51—Hayes vs Conron
52—Feder vs Minsky
53—Emrich vs Goldstein
54—Mowbray vs Mowbray
55—City R E Co vs Thrall
56—Same vs same
57—Same vs De Nyler
58—Aufdengarten vs Aufdengarten
59—Jenkins vs Jenkins
60—In re Gaffney
61—Sage vs Sperry
61½—Same vs same
62—Irving Sav Inst vs Smith
63—People, &c, vs Pumporelli
64—Hawes vs Carr
65—McMillan vs Lamar
66—Kane vs Kane
67—Smith vs Bennetts
68—Sheridan vs Met St Ry Co
69—Fernbacher vs Hexter
70—In re Directors of Secretary
71—Jackson vs Switzer
72—In re Liguari
73—Warren vs Stratton
74—Lowther vs Lowther
75—Ostrander vs Bates Realty Co
76—Wallen vs Cass
77—Morris vs Hughes
78—Williams vs Grout
79—McDermott vs same
80—Coppers vs sams
81—Lakestream vs same
82—Heslin vs sams
83—In re Hahn
84—Ward vs Osborne Co
85—Conlon vs Kelly
86—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co, (in re Hecht)
87—Same vs same, (in re Finkelstein)
88—Same vs same, (in re Finkelstein)
89—Wanamaker vs Mcgraw
90—Poole vs Ellis
91—Hammel vs McArthur
92—Vaubel vs Knepper
93—Brush Elec Illum Co vs Monroe
94—United Elec L & P Co vs same
95—N Y Edison Co vs sams
96—Same vs seme
97—Matter of N Y & N J Globe Gas Co
98—Matter of Westchester Lighting Co
99—Matter of same
100—Matter of Welsbach Street Lighting Co of America
101—Matter of Edison Elec Illum Co of Brooklyn
102—McGovern vs Man Ry Co
103—Hubbard vs Bracey Howard Con Co
104—Solomon ve Katz
105—Cunningham vs Jacobins
106—Bimbak vs Met St Ry Co
107—Feder vs Minsky
108—Hankins vs Constable
109—Lawyers' Titls Ins Co vs Gallagher
110—Schlieber vs Simon
111—Miller vs Costuma
112—La Rocca vs Brummer
113—Jones vs McKelvey
114—Matter of Hungerford
115—Resnick vs Karshenisky
116—Prestin ve Clark
117—Lewis vs Falk
118—Matter of Parker
119—Furguson vs O'Connor
120—Pritchard vs Sigafus
121—Abraham vs Able
122—Mason vs Mason
123—Johnstown Mining Co vs Morse
124—Same vs same
125—People, &c, vs Pompursilo
126—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co, (in re Schmid)
127—Same vs same, (in re Wolf)
128—Nor Kansas City Mfg Co vs Bremer
129—Ayer vs Bayard Realty Co
130—Wittmark vs Tams
131—In re Loewy
132—Martbens vs Marthens
133—Elsner vs Schnall
134—Johnston ve Lockwood
2941—City of N Y vs Gaffney
3390—Goldstein vs Baumert
638—O'Brien vs Leary
3548—City of N Y vs Egan
4765—Williams vs Buckley
General calendar.
4957—Pomroy vs Morton
4760—Levine vs Sidman
4312—Stanziani vs Giovanni
3841—Leichtag vs Cohen
4033—Wilson vs Wilson
3522—Peabody vs Antbony & Scoville Co
4469—Barton vs McCabe
3923—Kneubel vs Kneubel
3833—Congrega Sons of Israel vs Maryash
4080—Mayer vs Smith
741—Neuchater Aspbalt Co vs Robinson
3167—Ostermayer vs Glassman
3411—Wilson vs Standard Asphalt Co
3330—Stein vs Stein
4277—Wes vs Wes
4284—Moeller vs Moeller
4294—Sage vs Mendelson
4330—Schwarzler vs Wells
4331—Same vs same
4044—Waldrean vs Waldrean
2347—Dyar ve Langley
2360—Goodman vs Maze
3485—Burrell vs Burrell
375—Hall vs Hoeninghaue

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4400.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clerke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

13387—Kenny vs True
8824—Bermingbam vs Grout
12114—Wm McShane Co vs Butler
6801—Harriot vs Broadhurst
13483—Schilling vs Gront
6940—Matter of Miller, dec'd
14030—Thomas vs Stephens
13520—Bishop vs Penn R R
6189—Keene vs Mayer
14853—Ahern vs Crawford
14230—Waters vs Spencer
13613—Melin vs Gagel
14771—Bandman vs Finn
14826—Jewett vs Kuper
13693—Marchesini vs Mennici
14901—Culver vs Culver
14416—Kasten vs Kasten
10045—Abbate vs Helter
11585—Stallman vs Burke

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., for trial.

6790—Lasher vs N Y C & H R R Co
4774—Asmussen vs Met St Ry Co
4775—Asmussen vs same
5070—Mix vs Hamburg-Amer SS Co
5019—Worth vs Kuhn-Nathan-Fisher Co
5251—Hardy vs Met St Ry Co
5131—Farrel vs same
4305—Hershfield vs same
5242—Straub vs same
3905—Zaszezynski vs same
14528—Kones vs same
5605—Parks vs same
5610—Friedman vs Schwartz
5624—Reilly vs Met St Ry Co
5631—Glyn vs same
5636—Pfeifer vs same
5646—Rubin vs same
1544—Hall vs same
5216—Smith vs seme
5668—Ennis vs same
5750—Rozells vs sams
5756—Duffy vs same
5790—Cuyre vs same
5785—Wilson vs Greenwich Ins Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5720—Hol vs Boehm
6601—Flammang ve City of New York
5648—Epner vs 3d Av R R
5722—O'Rafferty vs Hall & Grant Con Co
5810—Kivilson vs H B Scharmann & Sons
5743—Haines vs Reynolds
5072—McMullen vs City of New York
5753—Levy vs Helbenz-67895—Betts vs De Selding
13113—City of New York vs Norton Point Ld
4468—Rapp vs City of New York
4918—Dicker vs Baron
7201½—Campbell vs Moore
14444—City of New York vs Davis
3091—Sibley ve Smith
5087—Nougher vs Reichardt
12331—Kelly vs City of New York
5233—Varon vs Brooklyn Heights R R
5650—Horowitz vs Dry Dock, &c, R R
5698—Mayhoff ve Currie
14774—Howell vs Temple
5787—Shaff vs Met St Ry Co
5337—Meagher ve sama
4726—Ezza vs Anglo-Swiss Cond Milk Co
4221—Magee vs Met St Ry
11787—Brown vs Msn Subway Co
14133—Hradt vs Western Elec Co
14426—McDermott vs Inter St Ry
4929—Schum vs Met St Ry
4522—Joyce vs same
4561—Eichlseder vs Appell
4844—Hemstreet vs N Y C & H R R R
4716—Bowen vs Hanks Dental Ass'n
4507—Spero vs Supreme Council, A L of H
4096—Hill vs Weidinger
14752—Elias vs Fong
7054½—Mayor, &c, vs Cent Park, &c, R R
1800—Pritchard vs Sigafus
3082—Fox ve Met St Ry
11735—Ward vs St Vincent's Hospital
1151—Frischer ve Con Gas Co
2303½—Nat Bank of N Am vs Eno
3789—Cahill ve City of New York
14057—City of New York vs Con Gas Co
13739—Same ve Eastern Ins Co
4586—Bartlett vs Hume
4587—Same vs same
13776—City of New York ve Eppinger & Russell Co
4845—Goldstein vs Taylor
3924—Hogan vs Strauss
4531—McNeal vs Bullock
5032—Brill vs Joseph
5116—McLoughlin ve Con Gas Co
3696—Cover ve Wolf
3697—Chapman vs same
3698—Frank ve Wolf
4405—Bartlett ve Willman
14631—Lentilion vs City of New York
4239—Nickel ve same
2804½—Eckee ve Stetler
3628—Patterson vs Tynberg
3708—Grob vs Cross
4094—City of New York vs Baird
10324—Starer ve Stern

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cass to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, W.—Open at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1930—Mary Kleinschmidt
1961—Michael Barkan
1966—John Kennedy
1970—Ellen Bannon
1981—Sarah Nathan
1995—Marcia Sharrill
1998—Emma Schenck
1999—Margaret Wood
2000—David D Tod
2001—Jens McKown
2002—August Eidner
2003—Delia Schroeder

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1179—Shulof vs Finkelsteih
6983½—Sklarsky vs Leonard
2449—Schkoblich vs Hollihan
2451—Rummel vs Int St Ry
4934—Alexander vs Gould
4052—Topel vs Morning Journal Association
4053—Giffner vs same
1917—Meyer vs Feingold
1805—Stecher vs Ind Order of E S I
1535—Haselton vs Int St Ry
1053—Witner vs Met St Ry
1279—Lemcke vs same
1541—Crocker-Wheeler Co vs N Y Elec Supply, &c, Co
1015—Lotus vs Meyer
2432—Zelmsr vs Feist
2442—Zugerman vs Herold
967—Schnitzler vs Oriental Metal Bed Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part 111.—————, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short causes.

7396—Qneck Berner ve Jacus
7458—Tradelius vs Heydt
7530—Lerner vs Alaska Fur Co
7507—Coon vs Sobel
5503—Shulman vs Weitz
6240½—Locomobile Co of America
6023—Tradelius ve Heydt
7372—Solomon vs Cohen
7363—Crosby vs Tobynne
7364—Crosby vs Strassman
5653—Moran vs Smith

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2290—Schneep vs Man Ry
2505—Jnskulsk vs Int St Ry
2517—Hill vs same
2473—Watterson Steam Heat Co vs Brogan
2486—Caesar vs Fifth Av Coach Co
2488—Caputo vs Am Bill Posting Co
2516—Brady vs Salvator Brew Co
2526—Weinthal vs Otto
2475½—Clancy vs Wanamaker
2058—Tekulsky vs So Ry
2531—Dongan vs Brown
2406—Gurman vs North German Lloyd
2482—Hyde vs La Fetra
2521—Maeh vs Morning Journal Assn
2532—Rickerson vs Robinson
2552—Anderson vs Gray
2538—Hamilton vs Hoffman
2475—Doherty vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 2635.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Smyth, and Lord for the People.

1—John Williams
Frank Jackson
2—Samuel Simon
3—Joseph Mendoza
4—William McCann
5—Stanislaus Lubaski
6—Richard Bills
7—George J Serini
John Ryan
8—Frank Gornay
9—Horace Jackson
10—Morrie Levine
Louis Schlechten
11—William Reilly

Pleadings

1—Frank Dunn
2—Abraham Rosenblum
3—Antonio Parlo

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneye Ely and Train for the People.

1—John Misch
2—Pasquale Dimaio
3—John Kelly
4—George Riggs
5—Andrew Sherill
6—Robert A Fletcher
7—Angelo Landiero
8—Nicholas Cardillo
Mary Burns
9—Angelo Ruvo
Jamee Rosaskie
10—David Gilman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R. R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—James Gatewood
2—Herman Froehlich
3—William Manneman
George Ferns
4—Albert H Vilss
James S. O'Brien
5—Eleanora Hanisch

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opene at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Iselin for the People.

1—Henry Barge
2—John Bruno
3—James Pittaro
4—Arthur Stockman
5—John McCormack
6—Walter Natban
7—Frank Minslaff
8—Henry Miller
9—Mollie Clark
10—James Mears
11—Thomas McCue
12—Sam Turbin

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Cochrane, J.; Part V., Kellogg, J.; Part VI., Sewell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4425—Trent vs Met St R R
4465, 4466—Menzies ve City of New York
4475, 4477—Same vs Interstate Paving Co
4460—McDonald vs Amer Bridge Co
4490—O'Neill vs B H R R
4504—Doffino vs Peck
4513—Sewell vs B H RR
4514—Linton vs same
4515—Goldberg vs same
4521, 4522—Karpf vs same
4523—Weiss vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4530—Stanley ve B H R R
4532—Perine ve same
4534—Devlin vs same
4535—Ludwig ve same
4538—Parks vs same
4539—Walters vs same
4541—Hearn ve B R T Co
4543—Anastasoluloe ve Howes Transportation Co
4545—Connaughton vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4548—Monahan vs B H R R
4549—O'Neill vs same
4550—Spalletta vs Steiner
4552—O'Gara vs Int St R R
4556—Kuhnen vs White
4558—Megia ve B H R R
4559—Lette vs same
4563—Henn vs same
4576—McAleish vs Int St R R
4578—Farrell vs City of New York

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for day upon the call.

4665—Muller vs Beinhaur
4667—Schwartz ve Int St R R
4669—Samnels vs Coney Island & B'klyn R R
4670—Long ve C I & B R R
4677—Atwood vs B H R R
4678—Jameson ve McKane
4680—Thornton vs Int St R R
4685, 4686—Wood vs Man R R
4687—Penner vs Booth
4694—Kane vs Morse Iron Worke
4695—Gele vs B'klyn Ferry Co
4696—Lane vs B H R R
4697—Mahoney, Jr, vs N Y Mail Co
4698—Vanderborg vs B
4700—Shapiro vs same
7664—Garry vs Parker
3288—Avery vs Avery
3846—Martine ve Star Toboggan Co
5185—De La Vergne vs Hygeia Ice Co
7884—Foster vs Von Rosenberg
7877—Randall vs Int. St R R
7958—Flyn vs McDermott R R
4705—Muller vs Int St R R
4706—Kent vs B H R R
4709—Larsen vs same
4710—Spencer vs Cheever
4713—Coyne vs Mahoney
4715—Casbay ve Flos
4716—Hardman vs B H R R
4717—Braunstein vs same
4718—Crowley vs Merritt & Chapman Co
4719—Robinson vs Stewart
4720—Kisgen vs Brielman

Highest number reached in regular call, 4736.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1021—Liebourits vs B H R R
1022—Barbuscia vs Red-field
1023—Barth vs N Y C & H R R
1024—Barth vs Western Transit Co
1025—Whitcomb vs Sawyer
1026—Smith vs Smith
1027—Hansen vs Hansen
1028—Scott ve Smith
1029—Baker ve Baker
1030—Gibney vs Gibney
1031—Guttman vs Ruppel
1032—Bogley ve Pelletreau
1033—Redington vs Stanman
1034—Power ve Brock
1035—Wilson vs Life Ass. of America
1036—Fichtenetsin vs Morsland

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Lomano
Same vs Alleasa
Same vs Johnson

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opene at 10 A. M.

475—Baylis vs Chrystie
956—Rusakopf vs B H R R
932—Wiener vs same
H971—Topelt ve same
972—Fernstein vs Glass

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Vincent Parke Company, publishers, Camden; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Vincent Parke, C. E. Lipscombe, and L. E. McKain.

The Southern Supply Company, to deal in plumbing supplies, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George C. J. Fleck, H. F. Stockwell, and Charles Bridge.

The Ecklinne Construction Company, Camden; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—A. C. Spencer, Joseph F. Cotter, and W. F. Edell.

E. G. Turner, (incorporated;) to deal in groceries, Rutherford; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—E. J. Turner, S. E. Demarist, and Charles H. Bellars.

The New Jersey Short Line Railroad Company, to construct a line of road from Milltown, Middlesex County, to Elizabeth, a distance of 18.5 miles; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—Richard D. Ashbridge, Thomas P. Phillips, Abraham A. Meyer, Thomas K. Heller, Thomas P. Curley, George H. B. Martin, and John H. Switzer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises. 5:43	Sun sets...6:25	Moon rises. 10:12

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..9:44	Gov. Isl'd..10:03	H. Gate..12:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook. 10:06	Gov. Isl'd..10:23	H. Gate..12:29

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

	Malle Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa	.....	8:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Italy	3:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oranje, Nassau, Haiti, Curacao, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tennyson, Brazil and Argentina	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	13:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manon, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenetown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Prinzese Alice, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary maile are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within thirty minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Maile for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting maile close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Maile for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfonndjand, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Maile for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday; by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 7 P. M. Saturday. Maile for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Maile for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 11 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 11 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. Monday and Wednesday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Maile for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Mercbants' Line for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Maile for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Maile for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Maile for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra maile—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Maile for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Maile for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Maile for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 7:30 P. M. up to April 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Maile for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Maile for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Maile for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific maile are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 3.

Algeria, Naples, March 16.
Chasmnitz, Bremen, March 21.
Coamo, Porto Rico, March 29.
El Siglio, Galveston, March 29.
Gallia, Naples, March 17.
Horatio, Para, March 23.
Jamestown, Norfolk, April 2.
Manuel Calvo, Havana, March 30.
Santiago, Havana, March 29.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, March 18.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Comus, New Orleans, March 30.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 25.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 21.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March 26.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 26.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, March 29.
Marquette, Southampton, March 26.
Mexico, Havana, April 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 4.
Zaida, La Guayra, March 25.
San Jacinto, for Key West and Galveston.
Fashoda, for Matanzas, Cardenas, &c.
City of Macon, for Savannah.
Constance, for Havana.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Campania, at Liverpool, April 3.
Lombardia, at Naples, March 29.
Opland, at Port Said, April 3.
Vsrona, at Port Said, April 2.
Victorian, at Liverpool, April 2.
Augusta Victoria, at Genoa, for New York, April 2.
Noordam, at Rotterdam, April 20.
Ryndam, at Rotterdam, April 3.

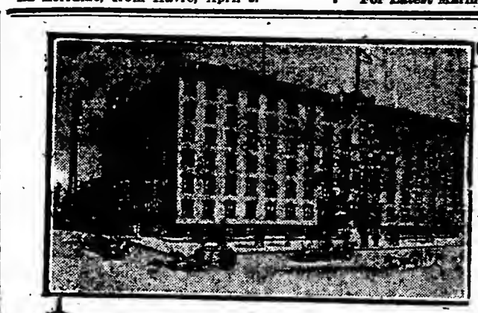
Sailed.

La Lorraine, from Havre, April 3.
St. Paul, from Cherbourg, April 2.
Minnehaha, from London, April 2.
Elswick Tower, from Alexandria, March 26.
Manningtry, from Huelva, March 25.
Bovic, from Liverpool, April 2.
Celtic, from Liverpool, April 2.
Bremen, from Bremen, April 2.
Pretoria, from Bermuda, April 2.
Diamant, from Shields, March 31.
Sailor Prince, from Victoria, Brazil, March 20.
Calabria, from Naples, March 31.
Kroonland, from Antwerp, April 2.
Umbria, from Liverpool, April 2.

Passed.

Main, the Lizard, for Bremen, April 2.
St. Pillans, Malta, for Manila, April 1.
Victorian, Kinsale, for Liverpool, April 1.
Frankfurt, Prawle Point, for Bremen, April 2.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.



Wissner Pianos at Factory Prices.

Material from every quarter of the globe, from forests, from mines, from the animal kingdom, after undergoing certain processes of conversion, is gathered here, collectively forming the thousands of different parts that go to make a high grade Piano. It requires many months to turn out a

WISSNER PIANO

in its completeness, to adjust, unite, and regulate the numerous parts in a manner that will insure the best tonal results.

The instrument passes through the hands of many skilled artisans before its completion, each an expert in his particular branch.

Each Piano is thoroughly tested by Mr. Wissner before lea

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

SHORTAGE OF CHICLE ADVANCES ITS PRICE

Chewing Gum Trade Affected by Rise in Raw Material.

ADVANCES TEN CENTS IN A YEAR

American Company Is Now Trying to Introduce the Chewing Habit into England.

Chicle, by which chewing gum is made, has advanced lately in price, and is now 10 cents higher than it was a year ago. There are five grades, corresponding to as many kinds of trees from which the gum is extracted, much the same as rubber is obtained from the rubber trees.

Progreso, the best grade, comes from Mexico and now commands 45 cents a pound. Cheaper grades may be bought for 43 cents. All chicle comes from Mexico, except one variety, which is brought here from Honduras.

When it is said that the American Chicle Company, the Chewing Gum Trust, uses about 2,000,000 pounds of the product a year, it will be understood that the American practice of chewing gum calls for considerable industry in catering to it. There are several small companies outside of the combination.

Arthur A. Stillwell of 28 Cliff Street is a dealer who is supposed to have about as much chicle on hand now as any other holder. A representative of Mr. Stillwell said yesterday that the advance in prices has resulted from a short crop, following unfavorable weather.

There is supposed to be a short interest in chicle and a disposition in some quarters to squeeze those who have sold short. But the scarcity of the gum is regarded as sufficient in itself to account for all the advance that has yet taken place. March is ordinarily the mouth of the heaviest receipts, but the shipments in the month just closed fell far short of the average. Experts figure that the total crop is 25 per cent. less than a year ago.

A duty of 10 cents a pound is levied upon chicle. The gum, when purified and dried, loses from 33 1-3 to 40 per cent. of its volume. Because of this fact importers take the gum in bond to Canada, boil it there, and then reimport it into this country.

By a ruling of the Treasury Department the duty is levied only upon the weight when the gum comes back. For some years the trade paid the duty upon the crude product, but more recently it was learned that much money could be saved by the preliminary work in Canada. About nine-tenths of all the gum used in the United States goes to Canada for purification and reduction.

The American Chicle Company is now trying to develop an export trade in chewing gum, or it may establish works abroad if the people of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe can be taught to chew the sweet gum. An officer of the company is now in London with this end in view. Several efforts along this line have been made in the past, but hopes are entertained that success will come in time. Slot machines, yielding gum in addition to candies, are to be introduced in London in the expectation that they may prove as popular as in the United States.

The chicle industry is a development of the last fifteen years. The credit for the idea of using this gum is generally given in the trade to Adams, whose name is associated with the industry, but two others also claim the distinction.

PURE WINE MOVEMENT.

Growth of Growers' Association Recently Formed to Promote Native Trade.

Gratifying progress is being made in the movement for the organization of the American wine growers for the purpose of correcting trade abuses and educating the public in the use of home-grown wines. Edward R. Emerson, the President of the American Wine Growers' Association formed six weeks ago, reports that the seven wine producing States east of the Rocky Mountains are now represented in the association, and he hopes that within a short time the entire California wine industry will be included as well. Negotiations are now under way for the union of the Eastern and California interests. One of the principal objects of the association is to fight against the adulteration and sophistication of wine. Pure wine, Mr. Emerson declares, can be sold at the price of the cheapest sophisticated product on the market to-day. Of course, it will not be of the very highest quality, but it will be the pure juice of the grape, and infinitely less harmful than the chemically compounded beverages sold for cheap wines to-day.

In this connection the attitude of the association toward the pure food law now before Congress is interesting. The association is in favor of a pure food law which shall protect the honest wine grower, but it is fighting the Hepburn bill because that measure has a prohibition clause concealed in it. The Hepburn law would make it a misdemeanor to ship liquor of any sort into a part of the country which had voted in favor of prohibition.

"We want a pure food law just as much as any one else," said Mr. Emerson the other day, "but we cannot support a measure that tries to sneak in prohibition in the guise of pure food legislation."

ENGLAND'S KHAKIS BEST.

Exporters Attribute Our Loss of Japanese Orders to This.

Manufacturers of khaki drills and other material for uniforms a month ago sent samples in response to inquiries from agents of the Japanese Government, which desired to place orders for supplies for its soldiers. No business has resulted. An exporter said:

"I fear that the English are ahead of us in dyeing and finishing these goods. We are not likely to get any Japanese orders just yet."

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Auction sales of woolens, worsteds, dry goods, boots, shoes, rubbers, and other merchandise are scheduled for this week as follows:

BURLING & DOLE, 7 Greene Street.—Tuesday, 625 pieces of woolens and worsteds for men, 150 pieces of coverts, broadcloths, worsteds, cheviots, and dress goods for women, Italians, linings, and serges. Friday, woolens, worsteds, and ready-made clothes.

HENRY LILLY, 79 Reade Street.—Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and ribbons.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Street.—Tuesday, ribbons. Wednesday, clothing. Thursday, dry goods. Friday, woolens.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 Leonard Street.—Wednesday and Thursday, wool dress goods and suitings, special lines of black, colored, and fancy silks, including high-class qualities; plain and fancy cotton goods, 3,000 dozen cotton and linen handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, &c. Friday, (at 5 Sullivan Street,) on account of Underwriters' Salvage Company, a stock of general dry goods.

CONVENTION OF CLOTHIERS.

National Meeting to be Held This Week in Philadelphia.

The annual convention of the National Clothiers' Association will meet at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning in New Mercantile Hall, Philadelphia. Delegates from twenty of the leading clothing markets of the United States will be present, to the number of about 100 in all.

The most important question to be discussed at the convention is the attitude of the clothing trade on the labor question, and that will probably occupy the greater part of the second day. There have been notable labor contests recently in the clothing trade in Rochester and Philadelphia, and in the latter city the fight is still on. In Rochester the employers have won, and in Philadelphia it is expected that they will win a complete victory before long. In New York, where the unions and the employers have been working under a system of agreement for several years, the unreasonable demands of the unions recently have created a strong sentiment in favor of the open shop.

Another important subject to be discussed is that of credit co-operation with other trades. The clothing trade has worked out an almost perfect system of credit reporting, and in several other trades similar systems have been adopted. The plan for a credit clearing house of all tradee is to be discussed by the clothiers at the coming convention.

The cities which will be represented at the convention will he New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, Chicago, Buffalo, Syracuse, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. New York will send twenty-one delegates, headed by Marcus M. Marks, President of the association. Among the other delegates from New York will be the following: Isaiah Josephi, Morris Goiland, William Naumberg, William Goldman, Arnold Sampter, Ferdinand Kuhn, Harry Lippmann, Samuel W. Peck, L. M. Hornthal, S. W. Korn, and Nat Peavy.

PRINTED COTTON TRADE SLOW.

Jobbers and Retailers Stocked Up and Waiting for Lower Prices.

Sales of printed cotton fabrics are small, according to a representative of a prominent Fall River manufacturing interest. He said:

"This is between seasons. The jobbers and retailers have bought for their immediate requirements, and can now afford to wait a little while before placing orders for the latter part of the season. Naturally they think the raw cotton condition may shift so as to reduce prices, but there is no likelihood of this. Cotton must go much lower before the price of prints will he affected.

"We are getting practically no orders from abroad except from the Philippines and Cuba."

IMITATE OUR GOODS.

How English and Germans Steal Our Foreign Markets.

United States Consul General Snyder's recent report from Bogota that American cotton goods, including prints and colored woven fabrics, are driving European products from Colombia's markets, was called to the attention of the representative of an Eastern print house, who said:

"We are gaining, but we have the same trouble as in China, Turkey, Syria, and other countries. German and English manufacturers imitate our goods, our trade marks, packages, labels, and even the straps tied about the boxes. We build up a reputation by a line of goods, and have scarcely done so when foreign manufacturers produce something that looks about the same, even though inferior in quality. In some of the countries where we sell cotton goods the natives call the English and German goods American, because of the similarity in appearance, not distinguishing between the origin of the several lines of goods."

LULL IN WOOLEN BUYING.

Bulk of Fall Business Done and Deliveries Are Being Made.

The woolen manufacturing agents say that there is a lull in buying. The bulk of the Fall business is in hand, and factories are busy making deliveries. Some belated orders for Spring goods are still reaching the mills, but this business is small in volume.

The feature of the season, according to the woolen manufacturers, is that the clothing men are demanding more variety than ever before, making the orders for small lots in each design.

PUZZLING COTTON SITUATION.

Manufacturers Concealing Their Real Condition to Bear Market.

William P. Drewry of H. J. Farber, Drewry & Co., commission merchants at 58 Leonard Street, said yesterday that, in his opinion, raw cotton will go higher. He said:

"More mills must curtail production unless the price of fabrics goes up. The Southern mills are in the best shape, I believe, because they bought more low-priced cotton than did the Eastern mills. The situation is made even more perplexing than it would be otherwise by the fact that manufacturers who have little cotton are saying that they have plenty, in order to bear the market. English spinners who bought some cotton before it went up have been compelled lately to obtain new supplies, for which they paid pretty high prices."

AUCTION BUSINESS DULL.

Buying Slow Last Week on Account of the Jewish Holidays.

All the auction houses reported dull business in the last week because of the Jewish religious observances.

It is said that of late the auction houses have been reasonably busy, but are obliged to sell for a large number of accounts at one time, grouping goods of a score or more of manufacturers in order to make the sales sufficiently large to attract attention. Buyers at the auctions also take goods in smaller quantities than formerly.

Paint Club's Ladies' Night.

The annual "ladies' night" of the New York Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club will be held next Thursday evening at the rooms of the Drug Club, 100 William Street. An elaborate programme has been arranged, chiefly through the efforts of Louis L. Drake, Secretary of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association. Among those who will contribute to the entertainment are Greg Patti, comedian; Elmer P. Ransom, prestidigitator; Julian Walker, baritone; Mrs. D. A. Fuller, soloist, and Miss Edna Righter, elocutionist.

SERIOUS BRICK SITUATION

Manufacturers Worried About New York Labor Situation.

BIG BALTIMORE DEMAND

Order for Material for Rebuilding Will Probably Come Here—Small Stock of Brick Available.

Navigation having opened on both the Hudson and Hackeneack Rivers it is possible for brick manufacturers to begin again to do business. With only about one-third as much surplus on hand as they usually have at this season, dealers and makers have been more anxious about the opening of navigation than they usually are. Already schooner loads are coming down the Hackensack, and considerable quantities are being shipped from the yards by train.

Very naturally the unfortunate situation in the labor market has an important influence upon brick manufacturing. Last year it prevented the yards doing as much business as usual, which accounts for the shortage this Spring. Probably not more than two-thirds of the capacity of the yards was utilized last season, resulting in a substantially bare market, according to one manufacturer, if the contracts now held were all delivered. L. B. Gardner, manufacturer and handler of brick, said in a conversation with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"The situation this Spring would have been unusually promising if the ever-recurring labor difficulties had not broken out again. There was a shortage of brick at all the yards contiguous to New York, and makers anticipated a profitable season to compensate in some degree for the poor seasons which had preceded it. Without question, the past few seasons have been the worst ever experienced in the brick business. There were only about 200,000,000 undelivered bricks at the yards, the smallest quantity in years. With fairly favorable building conditions this small surplus would have been speedily exhausted. Even if the settlement comes very soon, it will make a difference with brick manufacturers, because they must get their plants ready long before they begin work, and if the outlook is not favorable they will not take their tools and machinery from Winter quarters.

"But there has entered another factor which is worth some consideration, though no one can tell exactly what will happen. The rebuilding of Baltimore will require many hundreds of millions of brick. All eorts will he needed, from the common brick used in the inner walls up to the very finest faced brick. There are no yarde of importance nearer than the Ohio Valley. Consequently the demand for New York brick promises to he increased in about the proportion of new brick required in Baltimore beyond what has been normally supplied by yards nearer home. Under ordinary circumstances no very extensive orders come this way, though occasionally one has been placed. Now it is proposed to buy extensively here.

"This can be done very advantageously because transportation can be by water and practically all manufacturere own their schooners. It is quite as easy to load them for a cruise to Baltimore, as it is to send them to New York City. Baltimore will accordingly get good brick at comparatively low rates. How many it will want is merely conjecture. It would be useless and misleading to attempt an estimate. But, according to the assertions of engineers, nothing short of hundreds of millions can satisfy this unexpected but exceptionally profitable demand."

The first schooner went down the Hackensack March 27, at least three weeks later than usual. A few days ago the first shipment of brick was received from Haverstraw. The river is open its entire length, except for a few short stretches. Local dealers held about 10,000,000 brick, at a price varying from $7.25 to $7.50 per 1,000, and they say these prices will be maintained until new brick comes in. On the barges and schooners when they were frozen in last Fall were 20,000,000 brick. This gives a total of 230,000,000 common brick to draw from on the Hackensack and Hudson.

That manufacturing will be reduced this year is certain. This has been announced before, but the surrender of several leases is proof that the assertions are not talk. It is said that half a dozen yards will be idle from this cause.

FANCY SILK BUSINESS.

Demand This Spring for Fabrics Suitable for Shirtwaist Suits.

In a pamphlet sent out yesterday to members of the Silk Association of America are the annual reports prepared by members with regard to separate branches of the industry. M. C. Migel of M. C. Migel & Co. writes of the progress of fancy silks made in America and the outlook. He says:

"In referring to the collections of fancy silks as prepared by some of our leading manufacturers in good seasons, we might say that the amount of energy and money expended by them is really astonishing. The cost of some collections in a good novelty season for the expenditure of samples alone is a heavy one. We are far ahead of the European manufacturers in this respect, as after a fashion or fancy has been established we manipulate it and diversify it in a great number of ways, and always irrespective of the cost of making samples.

"The beginning of the current Spring season has been a remarkable revolution in the demand for fancy silks. Dame Fashion has made one of her periodical somersaults and created a demand for novelties suitable for shirtwaist suits. These have to be made in neat and tasty effects, and do not give so much scope in the producing of original ideas as larger patterns in novelties would. It has, however, stimulated manufacturers in novelties, and they believe that the turning point has come, and that the demand from now on will be even stronger than it has been. It is, however, possible that the manufacturers of novelty silks themselves may kill this new demand. The silks that are in demand are desired for entire dresses, which means that the fabric must be of a sufficiently good quality to be used for that purpose. Yet there are being placed on the market qualities that are so absurdly flimsy that the use of them for these costumes would only mean the death warrant of the demand itself."

Cheapening Cotton Underwear.

An underwear manufacturer said yesterday that although prices have advanced considerably on cotton goods, yet in the retail stores buyers will find lines of 25 cent, 50 cent, and $1 goods which to the ordinary observer will seem exactly like the popular-priced garments of previous years. Careful inspection, however, will show differences in weight, in trimming, and in finish.

Ramie Underwear Competition.

Competition has begun in ramie underwear, the second firm to take up an agency in this city being Verdier & Hardy, 486 Broadway, who sent out last week circulars calling attention to the products of Jacques Schlesser's factory at Radolfzell, Baden. A member of the Broadway firm, which has the agency for the United States, says that an encouraging business is being booked for Fall, the garments selling at $15 to $36 a dozen.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Manufacturing clothiers are busy now preparing their sample garments for the Fall trade. The salesmen will start on the road with them about May 1. So far, on account of the unseasonably late Spring, reorders on Spring and Summer goods have been light.

***

An excellent road business has been done by salesmen for the wholesale ribbon houses during the last week. I. Gartner of Gartner & Freidenheit declares that the city trade has been rather backward on account of the weather, but that all the indications point to a good demand for ribbons with the first warm days.

***

The millinery trade so far has been rather backward because of the unseasonable weather, but there have been signs of revival during last week. C. W. Farmer, Secretary of the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association, declares that the weather alone has been to blame for the lateness of the seaeon. A big business is expected in April.

***

The final hearing for the taking of testimony in the appeal of Gartner & Freidenheit against the De Vries decision, classifying baby ribbons as trimmings at a duty of 60 per cent., will be held in the Federal Building on April 11.

***

An underwear manufacturer said yesterday that fully a dozen knitting mills in New York State are shut down because of the dull trade resulting from the cotton situation.

***

It was learned yesterday at one of the export houses that several orders have lately been received from England for American white and colored shirts for men. It is said that several manufacturers have been making a special effort to push in England the sale of read-made shirts. Samples have been sent to South Africa with the expectation of getting a profitable business.

***

The Charles Dien Company, consisting of Charles Dien, C. E. McCarthy, and J. W. Homer, Jr., has been incorporated, with a capital of $30,000, to import dress goods. Its office will be at 874 Broadway.

***

Williams & Appleby, knit goods commission merchants, have dissolved partnership. The members of the firm will continue in business separately.

***

Innerarity & Kirkaldy, men's wear department of W. Sturehera, Schell & Co., have moved to new quarters at 80-82 Leonard Street.

***

Eugene Berthaud, handling the Reynier Frères department of H. A. Caesar & Co., will move on May 1 to 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street.

***

William F. Carroll, in the carpet jobbing business as the New York and Amsterdam Carpet Company, on East Eighteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, is about to retire because of his health. The stock, which is a large one, will be sold at auction on April 13 at the warehouse of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 White Street. Included in the goods to be sold are 6,000 rolls of Chinese and Japanese mattings, also carpets, oilcloths, and rugs.

***

Andrew P. Haldane, a Paterson lawyer, wrote last week to the Chamber of Commerce at Rochester, N. Y., regarding a site for a silk factory. He says that the owners of a plant employing 100 hands contemplate moving from Paterson because of labor difficulties.

***

It was reported in the dry goods district last week that the D. Crawford Company of St. Louis, which failed recently, had made an offer of settlement to its creditors on the basis of 60 per cent. in cash, payable ten days after the court had signed the order. It was said that most of the firm's New York creditors were disposed to accept the offer.

***

F. J. Alvin, President of the American Electrical and Novelty Manufacturing Company and of the Foreign Trade Association of America, was absent last week on a business trip to Boston.

***

Warren C. King of the General Chemical Company has resigned as Vice President and Director of the Foreign Trade Association on account of the pressure of business. His resignation has not yet been acted on by the association.

***

R. R. Fogel of the export house of R. R. Fogel & Co. will return this week from a business trip to Mexico.

***

Joseph Durney of the Griffith-Durney Company of San Francisco was in town last week on his annnal visit to the salmon trade of the west side. He reports that stocks of salmon on the coast are very low.

***

C. S. Green of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation of Baltimore passed last week in the New York market.

***

James A. Lawrence has opened an office in the Flatiron Building for the purpose of carrying on a shoe brokerage business.

***

J. H. English & Co. is the name of a new commission house for the sale of cotton yarns. The members who were formerly connected with the English-Greene Company are J. H. English, Frank K. Ney, and B. F. Corbin. They will have their quarters at 108 Franklin Street and will be financed by James Talcott.

***

Six or eight of the prominent members of the Silk Association of America will make trips to Europe in May and June.

***

Japanese straw braids are advancing in price because of the war.

***

A general meeting of the Foreign Trade Association of America will be held next Wednesday afternoon at the rooms of the association at 26 Broad Street.

***

Arthur Whitham, President of the John M. Stone Cotton Mill Company at Starkville, Miss., and former Director of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College Textile School, has been in New York for a few days. Mr. Whitham is representing the Progressive Union.

***

Cassimeres are in strong demand, according to a report of the New York agent of the I. W. Smith estate's mill at Bridgeport, Penn., who says that the output has been sold up to September.

***

George L. Rosenberg, selling agent of the Bradford Worsted Mill, says that the Fall orders are heavy—practically all that the mill can fill. He says: "This is a big worsted season, a contrast with the rough woolen season of a year ago. The only worsteds that have not sold well are the cheaper lines."

LAW HARASSES IMPORTERS

Administrative Features of Tariff Act Which They Think Oppressive—Market Value Clause a Source of Trouble.

Never since the passage of the tariff law hae there been more protest among importers at the manner of its enforcement than there is now, and attention has been drawn to the provisions of the law which make the annoyance of importers as at present carried on possible. So severe has become this annoyance that the importers in New York are talking of holding meetings to discuss the most ohnoxious provisions of the law and to appeal to Congress for a modification of them.

As the matter was explained by a leading importer the other day, no complaint is made against the principle of a protective tariff law, or against the present law, except in some of its minor features, which in practice cause a great deal of annoyance and hardship. The importers are quite satisfied with the tariff as long as all are trated alike and the law is equitably administered. What they complain of are some of the clauses in the law, which, while designed to prevent frauds on the revenue, have little deterrent effect on the dishonest importers, and harass and worry the honest ones.

Chief among these is the "market value" provision and its attendant clause providing a penalty for undervaluation. The "market value" clause reads as follows:

That whenever imported merchandise is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the market value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise, as bought or sold in the usual wholesale quantities, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence imported, and in the condition in which such merchandise is there bought and sold for exportation to the United States.

The penalty for undervaluation provides that when the Appraiser shall find that goods have been undervalued he shall add 1 per cent. to the duty for every 1 per cent. that the goods have been advanced, or in other words collect double duty as a penalty. No feature of the customs law has given more trouble than this. In the first place, who is to determine what is meant by "the usual wholesale quantities"? An importer who goes over to Europe and buys the entire output of a factory can obtain a better price than the man who buys, say, a hundred pieces of goods. Both are wholesale quantities, and neither is unusual. Between these two there are many gradations in quantity and price. Which is to be taken as the standard for fixing market value? As a matter of practice the price in the home market at the place and time of exportation is taken as the basis, but that is subject to just as many variations as the export price. The usual result is that the large buyer, if his goods are really invoiced at the price he paid for them, has them advanced, and with the penalties added any advantage he may have gained from his large operations is often wiped out.

A curious situation which has recently arisen is the case in which the export price in Europe is higher than the home market price. This has happened recently in two distinct lines, enameled ware and pottery. It is usual, of course, that the export price is lower than the home price in all countries, and the customs officials knowing this and learning that the invoice price was the price actually paid by the importers, advanced the values on the theory that the home price must be higher. The importers proved their case on appeal, and secured refunds of the duties, but it cost them both time and money to do so.

Another instance to illustrate the difficulty of determining foreign market value has recently come to the front in the case of the bottle cap importers. These articles are made by a trust which controls the trade of France and sells them at its own price in France. This price is 30 per cent. higher than the export price which is made in competition with the world. The customs officials advanced the invoice prices to the level of the French trust prices, and the importers' appeal has not been decided yet. Dozens of other instances could be quoted to illustrate the troubles of importers under this clause of the law.

Another phase of the question is that presented by importers who buy their goods long before the selling season starts, for shipment several month slater. Prices on their commodities may change materially in the meantime, and while the goods are honestly invoiced at what was paid for them they are advanced in value, and the importer has to pay not only duty on the advanced value, but double duty as a penalty. Of course he has a right to add to his invoice on entering it to make market value, but he may often be in ignorance of the change in value, of which the Government is kept informed through its agents abroad.

No action has as yet been taken to secure a reform in the law, but the matter has been earnestly talked over by leading importers, and it is likely that some preparations will be made this year to seek relief from the next Congress.

EXPORT TRADE IN SHOES

American Manufacturers Building Up South American Business.

Tariff Laws Seem to Have Little Effect in Checking the Growth of Our Trade.

Several Eastern shoe manufacturers have of late turned their attention to the possibilities of further development of the export trade to South America. A gratifying measure of success is said to have rewarded the efforts of a few to introduce new lines of footwear in the countries south of the equator, with the result that other makers of shoes are likely to engage in similar enterprises.

A few days ago M. Catuna, a Brooklyn man, left for South America with samples representing the output of fifty-four shoe factories in the United States. It is his intention to spend a couple of years in taking orders for shoes in that part of the world, although he may find it advisable to interrupt his labors by returning to select new samples. Shipments will be made through the export house of Henry D. Jacobs & Co., 135 Duane Street. Mr. Jacobs said yesterday:

"Prospects in South America are to-day much brighter than in South Africa, where we expected so much after the close of the Boer war. The war has been followed by a depression, so that we are finding little encouragement in seeking trade there. In South America, on the contrary, the demand for shoes made in the United States seems greater this year than ever before.

"The Upham Brothers Company of Stoughton, Mass., is introducing in South America lines of shoes that cost at wholesale $3 to $3.50 a pair. The cost of shipping and the duties must be added in figuring what is paid by the people who wear the shoes. These shoes are selling well in several countries, so that you will see that these people buy high-grade and expensive shoes. The Douglas and Hanan companies are also building up a large business in their men's shoes. I think the most profitable field is the west coast of South America, except Colombia, where commercial conditions are still unsettled. Brazil, Ecuador, and Bolivia are large buyers. In the last ship that sailed for Brazil we sent 1,400 pairs of shoes.

"In Venezuela the tariff has killed export trade from the United States. An American was responsible for this. He made such promises that the Venezuelan Government gave him sufficient protection so that he was enabled to build factories and shut out all competitors. It is a question in some minds whether he is getting rich through his monopoly or is simply making money for the Government.

"In some instances tariffs seem to have little effect. Taking an instance further north, Mexico put on a tariff in order to encourage home manufacturers, yet last year the United States sold more shoes there than ever before."

Frank M. Bedell lately returned from a trip to some of the West Indian Islands in the interest of shoe manufacturers. He said that so much progress has been made in Curaçoa that nearly all the shoes for men, women, and children come from the United States. The only important exception is that some of the cheaper shoes for children are still imported from Spain. Mr. Bedell says that Porto Rico is now the same as a home market for the manufacturers of the United States, who have the advantage of the tariff laws. The operation of the Red D Line of steamships has made it possible for the Americans to gain profitable new markets in these islands. The natives, he says, are taking more and more strongly each year to American styles in shoes, and the more prosperous people buy the best grades that are made in the United States.

Carpet Prices to be Higher.

Regarding carpet prices for next season the trade here has been informed that, because of the increased cost of the raw material, several manufacturers in England already announce higher prices for the coming year. The selling agent of one of the companies said of the Spring season: "It was of about the average volume. Several of the smaller concerns made slight concessions in prices to force business, but most of the houses firmly maintained the schedule."

AMERICAN POTTERS GAIN

Advance in Domestic Manufactures of Cheaper Grades.

No Technical Difficulty, but European Cheap Labor Too Great an Advantage on Better Goods.

Advances made in the past by American potters are merely a prelude to what may be expected. That is the opinion of William Carr, a potter himself, and the son of one of New York's pioneers in the industry. He believes that in manufacturing the cheaper grades of semi-porcelain and vitrified chinaware the Americans will practically exclude from home markets the foreign products, and in time a profitable export business will he built upon the foundations already laid.

James Carr, the veteran potter, who died in January last, in his youth made crockery and semi-porcelain at South Amboy, and on West Thirteenth Street, New York. His products won gold medals at Philadelphia in 1876 and in Paris two years later. His son, William Carr, who was for years engaged with his father in the business, is now associated with the auction house of E. Biseell & Co., 12 Murray Street. Mr. Carr, in talking of the pottery industry in the United States, said:

"The big establishments at East Liverpool, Ohio, and Trenton, N. J., have increased their output to an enormous extent in late years, and new potteries have been springing up all over the country. Special progress has been made in semi-porcelain, which now is turned out in thinner forms, neater patterns, and more tasteful ornamentation than formerly. In this line our manufacturers are strong competitors of the European manufacturer of cheap china. The semi-porcelain is now used commonly in households in the United States. The cheap china from Europe still comes in large quantities, however, and a part of it finds its way to some of the five and ten-cent stores and department houses.

"In vitrified china also our potters are continually making improvements in their methods and processes. This ware is much coarser than true china or the semi-porcelain, but is used to a great extent for hotel and other cheaper classes of trade.

"It is significant of the progress of American pottery that within a recent period several large importing houses have withdrawn from the cheaper grades and deal only in fine china. These houses were in the habit of buying the entire output of one or more foreign potteries for a year ahead. It became unprofitable to compete with the American-made ware in the cheap grades.

"Regarding true china, I have little hope of our accomplishing much in the immediate future. France now sends us most of our finest china. These goods are shipped here, a duty of 60 per cent. is paid, and they can be sold for less than we can make them. The difference is caused by the higher cost of lahor in the United States. While our potters get $3.50 to $5 a day, workers in Europe are paid an equivalent of $4 to $6 a week. The child labor of Europe helps the foreign manufacturers in producing wares at comparatively slight cost. In vitrified china the labor is not so much of a factor in the total cost, because the pieces may be burned six or eight high in a sagger, while in making fine china each piece is burned separately.

"We have clays, spars, and flints of a quality equal to those found abroad. In France ground bone is also added, and this process, long a secret, is now pretty well understood by our manufacturers. There is no technical difficulty in our producing china strong, translucent, and in every way equal to what is made abroad. Our dippers can impart a glaze as attractive and durable as results from any of the solutions prepared on the other side of the Atlantic. There is a small output of fine china, mostly in the line of bric-a-brac, turned out at some of the works, and these products compare favorably with any importations. Fifteen or twenty years ago at our old pottery on West Thirteenth Street, we made some true china for private distribution and for our family use. But the total amount of real china made here will remain insignificant until somebody devises a way for overcoming the advantages which the Europeans possess in their cheap labor."

WORK OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

Great Increase in Volume Over First Quarter of Last Year.

Judge Byron S. Waite, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, made public yesterday a comparative statement of the work of the board during the first quarter of this year and the corresponding period last year.

During the first three months of 1904, 9,663 classification protests were received and 7,740 decided. In 1903, 6,707 were received and 2,335 decided. During the first three months of 1904, 1338 appeals on reappraisement were received and 1,113 decided. In 1903, 882 were received and 841 decided.

The clerical force of the board has compiled a calendar of 40,000 suspended protests, the calling of which will begin tomorrow, and has sent 17,000 protests to the various General Appraisers.

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Take the Lackawanna Railroad, from Christopher or Barclay Street, thirty minutes from New York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

NEARLY all last week's deals which possessed any distinguishing features were exchanges. The buying of flats and the cheaper grades of apartment houses—a movement, unto itself and quite independent of money market conditions or the labor situation—continued in undiminished volume; but the events of the week were wholly in support of the opinion recently quoted in this column that the only market at present for properties of high value lies in a trade.

Of this character were the deals by which Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia becomes the owner of 198 Broadway, as well as those involving a new loft building on Twentieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and an entire block front of Morningside Avenue apartment houses. Mr. Clothier's acquisition of the lower Broadway building, following so closely that other trade in which he took Euclid Hall, at Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, changed his position very largely in the New York real estate field from that of speculator to that of investor. His only remaining vacant holdings consist of several Washington Heights parcels of comparatively insignificant value, when one recalls his extensive operations in the upper Fifth Avenue section, at the height of its boom, as well as his purchases on Broadway north of Fifty-ninth Street.

In many respects the most important happening of the week in its future bearing was the auction sale of the Wolfe Building, on William Street. This sale, while it was little more than a formality to confirm a transaction virtually closed by private treaty months ago, uncovered the project for the erection of a new structure upon the entire triangular block bounded by William Street, Maiden Lane, and Liberty Street. About all that is known concerning this operation at present is several insurance companies are interested in it, but the mere fact that the most commanding site in the new insurance district is to be suitably improved, is sufficient to make the enterprise one of the first importance. The price paid for the Wolfe Building site, something over $150 a square foot, is the highest yet realized for land in that neighborhood. It had been generally anticipated that the auction bid would be higher than it turned out to be—$325,000—although it appeare that the twelve-story building on the site, built only ten or twelve years ago, shows a net income of only a little over 2 per cent. on that valuation, and that the structure deserves a place among the city's real estate "follies." No such distinction, it is safe to predict, will attach to the new building planned to cover the entire block.

The purchase of a large plot at Riverside Drive and Ninety-fourth Street by an operator and a speculative "turn" with an upper Eighth Avenue block front were the only transactions of the week involving unimproved parcels of any size. Despite the disposition to regard the present disturbance in the building industry as only temporary, the trouble has acted as a very effectual check upon vacant property buying by builders.

Another new theatre in the Long Acre district is the only probable outcome of the leasing of Kirke La Shelle's holdings at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street to Felix Isman of Philadelphia. Acquired originally as a theatre site, this plot practically admits of no other form of improvement, and it is not likely that Mr. Isman has contracted to pay $15,000 a year for it for twenty-one years merely to provide himself with a pleasant pastime.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold to Arthur E. Silverman the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 100. The buyer will erect elevator apartment houses on the property.

The Merriam estate has sold to Smith & Roeffler the plot, 212 by 100.11, on the south side of Ninety-ninth Stret, 163 feet west of Columbus Avenue. The buyers will erect on the property five five-story flats, each with a frontage of somewhat more than 42 feet. The sellers have owned the property for more than forty years.

Edward C. Brett has sold for George M. Van Hoesen to W. S. Brigham the lot on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 125 feet west of Ameterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

New Building on 20th Street Leased.

John H. Berry, in conjunction with Frank E. Smith, has leased for the Brogan Construction Company the new ten-story building 15 and 17 West Eighteenth Street, 50 by 92, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $400,000. It is reported that the leasee is A. H. Benoit.

Lower Beekman Street Deal.

The Cruikshank Company has resold for Mandelbaum & Lewine 136 and 138 Beekman Street, a four-story building, 37 by 25.9. The same brokers have bought for the owners of the fee, from a Mrs. Herz, the leasehold 253 Washington Street, a four-story loft building, 26 by 83.

Buyer for 70th Street House.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. George S. Brown 177 East Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 12.6 by 100.5.

Long Lease of Apartment Houses.

The Valliant and Grampion apartment houses, at the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street have been leased by L. H. Crouch & Co. to a client, for a term of ten years.

Sale of 113th Street Flats.

J. De Courcey Ireland bas sold for Elizabeth L. Welch the five-story flat 313 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.11; also, for Frank H. Keeler, the similar property 305 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Max Gomprecht has sold for Charles Bisbop to Isaac Schlesinger the five-story triple flat 2,655 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Isidore Blumenkorn to Abraham Arndt, the five-story double flat 137 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Herman Arns has sold for Ellen Gleason and Michael F. Cregan the five-story double flat 226 West Sixty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

William Richtberg has sold, in conjunction with Young & Garren, 134 West Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 25 by 100.

Max Marx has sold to John Moran 502 and 504 West One Hundred and Thirteth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 75.

West End Avenue Corner Sold.

C. Schierloh, in conjunction with D. J. McDonald, has sold the five-story building, 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-second Street, for Mary H. Kaven to Samuel Klatzko.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold to Martin Engel 532 West Forty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement with stores, 25 by 100. The same broker has also resold for a Mr. Greenberg the six-story tenement 5 Rivington Street, 29 by 100.

Company Sells on Second Avenue.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Max J. Klein the two five-story flats and stores known as 1,948 and 1,950 Second Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets, being part of the block front purchased by the sellers from the Philip Ebling estate. It has now disposed of the six inside houses.

H. Weisstock bas sold for John T. Manne to an investor the two five-story triple flats 189 and 191 East One Hundredth Street, 50 by 100.11.

E. J. Welling has also sold for the Citizens' Savings Bang the four-story dwelling 13 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 100.

E. J. Welling has sold to Carroll & Chalmowitz the five-story triple flat, with stores, 176 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 27 by 100.

Joseph Sonnenschein has sold for a client to Karl M. Wallach the four five-story tenements 1,377 to 1,383 Avenue A; also, for Tony Kopta to Mary Bernard, the five-story tenement 350 East Seventy-sixth Street; also, for Miller & Tlehenger, to Tony Kopta, the five-story tenement, with stores, 429 East Fifteenth Street.

To Build on Lexington Avenue.

H. L. Suydam & Co. have leased for H. A. Moser and others, for a term of twenty-one years, with a privilege of renewal, the property on the northeast cornor of Sixtieth Street and Lexington Avenue. The property is 25 feet on Sixtieth Street and 100 feet 5 inches on the avenue, with an "L" 25 by 20 on the avenue side. It is the intention of the lesee to erect a ten-story apartment bouse, with etoree.

Fredcrick A. Carll bas sold for Daniel D. Lawson 261 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double flat, to William Sauter; also, for George Gerlach, 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-eeventh Street, a five-story douhle flat, to Joseph F. Murphy. Mr. Carll also negotiated the recent sale of the five-story flat 13 West One Hundred and Third Street.

Joseph P. Day has sold for Sophie Siehert of Washington, D. C., the four-story flat house 237 West Sixtieth Street.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Rebecca Fritz to Mary L. Boylen, for occupancy, the two-and-a-halfstory frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100, on Jansen Avenue, Marble Hill.

Upper Lexington Avenue Deal.

D. H. Scully has sold for Ida J. Cook 1,293 to 1,301 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street, a five-etory flat, 36.8 by 100.8.

Harry Matz has sold the northwest corner of Madieon Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 40.5 by 85.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for Benjamin F. Roeder 24 East One Hundred and Twenteth Street, a five-story single flat, 19 by 100.11.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for Edward McMahon to Louis Lese 506 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, 20 by 100.11.

Third Avenue Purchase.

The William S. Andereon Company has sold for the eetate of D. Grant 1,225 Third Avenue, a four-etory flat, 16.9 by 110.

William Lehster has sold to S. Adler 527 to 533 and 541 East Seventy-second Street, five five-story flats, each 25 by 64.

Isaac Bacbrach has sold 52 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, a five-story flat, 19 by 75.

Lena Fullman has sold to Harry Wasserman 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, with store, 27.6 by 99.11.

Theatre Gets Adjoining Lot.

The property on the south side of Forty-eixth Street, 220 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 100.4, was conveyed yesterday by Robert E. Weetcott to the New Lyceum Theatre Company.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

J. De Courcey Ireland has sold to A. Sartirana 32 Gansevoort Street, a five-story hulliding, on lot 25 by 89.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell bas resold for C. A. Wingert tbe northwest corner of Watts and Sullivan Streets, known as 2 Watts Street and 46 Sullivan Street, 24 hy 40 and irregular. Mr. O'Donnell was associated with Edward L. King and Thomas F. Fitzsimons in the sale of 588 and 590 Ninth Avenue for the Geraty estate to C. A. Wingert.

Jacob Scheer bas sold 372 and 374 East Eighth Street, old hulldings, on plot 40 by 97.6.

Bought for Factory Site.

John R. and Oecar L. Foley have sold for Abraham Marks the plot of eleven lots at the northeast corner of Willow Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eeventh Street, fronting 225 feet on the avenue and 35 feet on the street. The buyer will use the site for a factory.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Edward A. Rawlings the four lots, 100 hy 166, on the west side of Boston Road, 135 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to Ethelinda M. Shera.

Marvin D. Stokem has sold 1,468 to 1,474 Wendover Avenue, four four-etory flats, 80 by 100.

Haynes & Pittman have sold for J. Harris Jones the three-story two-family house 990 Ogden Avenue, to a Mr. Sutherland; also, the three-family houee 857 Cauldwell Avenue for a Mrs. Kershaw to E. A. Milks.

A. Shatzkin & Sone bave sold to G. S. Livingston and N. Turk two lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, east of White Plaine Avenue, 50 by 114.

Big Deal in Brooklyn Lots.

Another large deal in vacant property in tbat part of Brooklyn eoutb of Prospect Park has just been put through by Brokers McNulty & Fitzgerald. It involves the sale of over 500 lots, title to which has been held by the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbusb eince 1654. The tract which has changed hande lies south of Church Avenue, extending from East Second Street westerly to the old road from Flatbush to New Utrecbt. It is intersected by Gravesend Avenue, West Street, Fourteenth Avenue, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-elxtb, Thirty-eeventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Streets. The present buyers are a syndicate who will open streets and subdivide the property with a view to placing it on the market. The consideration in the deal was about $200,000. John Z. Lott acted as attorney for the sellers in tbe deal.

Leases in Fifth Avenue District.

White & Phipps report the following leases: For William Kurtz to Drysen & Pfeiffer, the store at 16 West Thirty-third Street; for George Brodsky to Mme. Dennin & Co., the building 20 West Thirty-ninth Street; for the Heath Company to Delano & Aldrich, tbe entire fourth loft at 9 East Forty-first Street; for Eugene Hartwig to E. Clausman, a part of the parlor floor at 430 Fifth Avenue.

Nesbit & Schermerhorn report the following leases: For Mrs. Franklin Bartlett to R. R. Govin, for a term of years, the dwelling 31 West Ninth Street; for Mrs. Mary G. Hooker to Adolph Jacobi, the store 30 West Thirtieth Street, and for William H. Catlin, for the Summer season, his house on Fremium Point, to Mrs. Henry Steers.

Van Vliet & Place report that they have leased the following buildings: 326 West Twelfth Street to William Barry, 495 West Street to Peter J. Crotty, 721 Washington Street to James Matigan, and the factory 99 Vandam Street to J. Odell Whitenack. The same brokere aleo report dwelling leases as follows: 44 Bethune Street to A. Spinzie, 96 Morton Street to N. Grange, 613 Washington Street to Mrs. A. Laure, 125 Perry Street for Julia Turnure, and 778 Washington Street to Mrs. H. Ficken.

William Richtberg has leased for M. Alkus the store and basement at 587 Eighth Avenue, to Morris Brothers for a term of five years; also, to the New York Herald Company, the hulldings in the rear of 158 to 164 West Thirty-sixth Street.

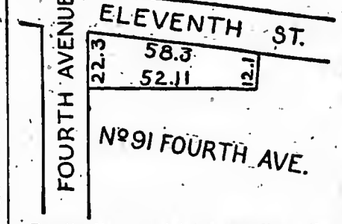
THE AUCTION ROOM.

There were succesful offeringe last week of several small parcels, but aside from the Wolfe Building sale business at 161 Broadway was of wholly uninteresting sort.

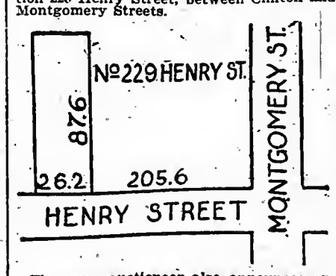
The echedule for this week is of about the usual length and of about the quality that has come to he regarded as standard, although in this particular current lists make a sorry showing in comparieon with those of the corresponding season four or five years ago, when a score or more of voluntary offerings within a week was not unusual as against the half dozen or so announced for the next few days.

The largest sale down for this week is that announced by Auctioneer Golding for Wednesday, covering the entire westerly block front on Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eeventh Streets, immediately adjoining the yarde of the New York Central and Penneylvania Railroads.

A valuable leasehold will he offered on the same day at the stand of Samuel Goldeticker. The property ehown in the following diagram consists of a three-story building on ground owned by the Stuyvesant estate. The ground lease, which expires in about three yeare, carries with it privileges of two renewals for twenty-one years upon appraisal.

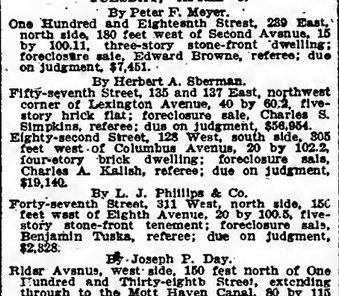


Despite its uncertainty regarding other classes of property, the ealesroom may be relied upon to furnieh an abundance of bidding for lower east eide parcels. On Thursday Philip A. Smyth will sell in partition 229 Henry Street, between Clinton and Montgomery Streets.



The same auctioneer also announcee executors' sales of 211 West Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story American basement house, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, and 156 East Eighty-fifth Street, a four-etory flat, near Lexington Avenue.

A dwelling in tbe heart of the Murray Hill district le euch an unueual eort of auction offering that, even though the sale he in foreclosure, it is likely to attract some attention. The houee ebown helow will be sold on Friday by Auctioneer Kennelly to satisfy a claim of about $28,000 over a prior mortgage of $96,000.



A partition sale of the tenements 225 and 227 East Twenty-fourth Street is down for Wednesday at the etand of L. Phillips & Co. The frequently adjourned offering of the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street appears again in Tuesday's list, and on Friday 148 West Forty-fiftb Street, near Long Acre Square, will be sold in foreclosure.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 404 mortgages for $7,701,649, of which 134, for $2,021,900, were at 5 per cent.; 206, for $1,842,899, were at more, and 64, for $3,836,850 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 361 mortgages for $5,531,456, of which 97, for $1,081,954, were at 5 per cent.; 139, for $1,046,572, were at more, and 125, for $3,403,200, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.
By Joseph P. Day.

Lincoln Avenne, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 30.8 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, J. Sergeant Cram, referee; due on judgmsnt, $7,718.

Seventy-eighth Street, 237 East, north side, 263.6 fset west of Second Avenue, 18.10 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, James A. Treacy, referse; due on judgment, $5,917.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.
By Peter F. Meyer.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 239 East, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee; due on judgment, $7,451.

By Herbert A. Sberman.

Fifty-seventh Street, 135 and 137 East, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 60.2, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee; dus on judgment, $56,954.

Eighty-second Street, 128 West, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-etory brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee; due on judgment, $19,140.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Forty-seventh Street, 311 West, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, Benjamin Tuska, referee; due on judgment, $2,828.

By Joseph P. Day.

Rider Avenue, west side, 150 fest north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, extending through to the Mott Haven Canal, 80 by 115 by 42 by 125, two-story frame buildings and vacant; foreclosure sale, Robert L. Cutting, referee; due on judgment, $4,906.

Hull Avenue, west side, 401.5 feet north of Woodlawn Road, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Louis H. Harlo, referee; due on judgment, $1,121.

Teller Avenue, east side, 424.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 50 by 81.4 and irregular; together with Clay Avenne, west side, 414.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 50 by 81.5 and irregular, abutting upon tbs foregoing, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Robert L. Cutting, referee; due on judgment, $3,814.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

Fourth Avenue, 91, sontheast corner of Elsventh Street, 22.3 by 58.3 by 12.1 by 52.11, lsasehold, three-story brick building; ground lease expires April 30, 1907, with two renewals for twenty-one years on appraisal; hankruptcy sale.

By John N. Golding.

Eleventh Avenue, 437 to 453, west side, the block front between Thirty-sixtb and Thirty-seventh Streets, 197.6 by 75, nine three-story buildings; also

Thirty-seventh Street, south sids, 75 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 75, four-story building; public auction sale,

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Fordham Avenne, west eide, 108.2 feet north of Fitch Street, 50 by 104, vacant; foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referes; dus on jndgment, $12,081.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Twenty-fourth Street, 225 and 227 East, north eide, 248.11 feet west of Second Avenue, 38.10 by 98.8, two three-story brick tenements; partition sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 861 East, north side, 212 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 27.6 by 100, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Fredsrick G. Wetterau, referee; due on jndgment, $13,415.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.
By Philip A. Smyth.

Henry Street, 229, north side, 205.6 feet west of Montgomery Street, 26.2 by 87.6, six-story brick four-family tenement, with stores; partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee.

Seventy-ninth Street, 211 West, north side, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, 17 by 102.2, four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling, with extension; executors' sale.

Eighty-fifth Street, 156 East, south side, between Lexington and Third Avenues, 23.3 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front double flat; executors' eale.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Sumanit Avenue, 42.2 by 168.11 and irregular, two and three story frame dwellings; partition sale, Francis W. Pollock, referee.

By Joseph P. Day.

Seventy-fourth Street, 102 West, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenne, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; James F. C. Blackhurst, referee; dne on jndgment, $23,827.

Park Avenue, 2,938, northeast cornsr of One Hnndred and Fifty-second Street, 54.4 by 113.10 by 50 by 134.11, three-story frame dwelling and vacant; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of John Stothers on Dec. 10, 1903.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, being Lot 78 on the map of tbe village of Melrose South, 24 by 106.6, Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of John Stothers on Dec. 10, 1903.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Thirty-ninth Street, 33 East, north side, 225 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee; dus on jndgment, $28,350; subject to another mortgage for $96,750.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Forty-fifth Street, 148 West, sonth side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee; due on judgment, $5,191; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, April 2.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 115 ft w of Anthony Av, runs n 218 x w 41.6x s 34.11 x s 207.8 x e 75; Elbert M. N. Vermeer, executrix, to Andrew J. Thomas, (mtgs $9,200,) other considerations and..... 4,500

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 115 ft w of Anthony Av, runs n 218 x w 41.6x s 34.11 x s 207.8 x e 75; Elbert M. N. Vermeer, executrix, as widow, to Andrew J. Thomas, (mtg $9,200,) other considration and..... 100

4TH ST, 279, East, 24.9x96.8; Morris J. Simon and another to Samuel Schechner, (mtgs $40,500,) other consideration and..... 100

4TH ST, 277 East, 24.9x96.8; Morris J. Simon and another to Aron Oberst; (mtgs $39,000,) other consideration and. 100

134TH ST, 79 West, 17.6x99.11; Lawrence E. Blake, Jr., to Moses Corbin, (mtg $7,500)..... 16,500

106TH ST, 113 West, 25.6x100.11; Annie Feinberg to Jobannes M. Johannsen, (mtgs $29,000,) other consideration and.. 100

117TH ST, n e, 92.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x75.7; George H. Robinson to Julie B. Brettell, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

181ST ST, 163 West, 16x99.11; Georgs H. Robinson to William D. Carroll, (mtg $7,500)..... 100

11TH ST, 212, s s, 19.5 ft s of Waverley Place, 19.5x54; Joseph P. Reynolds to the Herter Realty Company..... 13,000

74TH ST, 9 West, 20x102.2; Thomas K. Egbert to Martha E. Egbert..... Nom.

76TH ST, 219 East, 25x102.2; Anna Brender to Leonard Greim, (mtg $14,250,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON ST, 360, s s, 20x94.6; tbe State Bank to Morris Steinberg and another, (mtgs $26,625)..... Nom.

181ST ST, 163 West, 16x99.11; Annis McReynolds, executor, to George H. Robinson..... 11,000

LOTS 43 and 44, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Vincenzo Tamborino..... Nom.

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of 186th St, runs n 100.4 x e 108.4x s 128.4x w 25; William D. Carroll to George H. Robinson..... 100

8TH AV, s s corner of 141st St, 25x100; Simon E. Bernhsimer and another to Andrew Kane, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100

11TH ST, 210 West, 19.5x64; Parmella P. Gault to Herter Realty Company..... 11,500

117TH ST, n s, 92.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x75.7; William D. Carroll to George H. Robinson; (mtg $3,000)..... 100

108TH ST, 172 East, 17x100.11; John Gleason to Mary S. Bateman..... Nom.

108TH ST, 172 East, 17x100.11; Mary S. Bateman to John Gleason..... Nom

209TH ST, s e, 171 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Mary E. Strassburger, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 450 ft w of Dyckman St, 50x350; Spencer C. Coe to Charles Weisbecker, other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,951, e s, 25x100; Samuel Kind to John Schreiber, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

8TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, 25.6x100; John Stauf to Jacob Loewenthal, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 992, w s, 25.2x100; Samuel Newman to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; John Trick to Philip Weinberg, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.. 100

115TH ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Charles Rntenberg and others to Simon Wisner and another, (mtg $20,000,) other considration and..... 100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.10x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to Arthur E. Silverman, other consideration and..... 100

92D ST, 135 West, 20x100.8; Cornelius W. Luyter to Catharine McCrorken, other consideration and..... 100

51ST ST, 41 East, 20x100.5; Arthur B. Griffin to W. De L. Kountze, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

47TH ST, s s, 41 ft e of 6th Av, 19x70; Mary Casson to Broadway Finance Realty Company, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 14 East, 25x100.11; Benjamin Rosenfeld and another to Dora Katz, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.. 100

113TH ST, 73 West, 20.6x100.11; George J. Wesslan to Fritz Gerleit, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 122 East, 17.10x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Morris Kreitman, (mtg $10,000)..... 9,000

65TH ST, 236 West, 25x100.5; George M. Mechler to Henry Sandrock, other consideration and..... 100

39TH ST, 242 and 244 East, 36.1x98.9; Christina S. Wyld to William Lane, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and.. 100

9TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 25th St, 24.8x100; Mary F. Forster to Harvey S. Johnston, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

13TH ST, 706 East, 23.10x103.3; Hyman Schlaff to Abraham Gruber and another, (mtg $11,800,) other consideration and 100

MADISON ST, 32, s s, 25x139x27.6x139; Joseph Pektorsky to John Palmieri, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.... 100

3D AV, w s, Lot 212, part of Bathgats farm, 50x124.9x50x119.10; Herman Hellberg to John E. Simons and another..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 23.4x100.8x42.11x94; Herman Hellberg to Jacob C. Harris, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 25 ft n of 160th St, 25x100; Charles Siegfried to Mary Siegfried, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE B, 36, w s, 23.10x49; 3d St, 198 East, 30.11x23.11; Abraham C. Weingarten to Morris Weingarten, ½ part.... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 460, w s, 25x90; Jacob Gumperz to August F. Beckmann and another..... Nom.

46TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 15x100.4; Robert E. Westcott to the New Lyceum Theatre Company..... Nom.

48TH ST, 527 West, 25x100.5; Milton M. Dryfoos to Rose Marks, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 213 to 217, w s, runs w 67.1 x n 0.7 x w 58.6 x s 54.9 x e 125.7 x n 54.2; Julius Tishman to Meyer Mayers and others, (mtg $101,000,) other consideration and..... 100

136TH ST, n s, 445 ft w of Brown Place, 25x100; David Rancb to Marie Butt, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.. 100

FOREST AV, w s, 47.8 ft n of Home St, 19.8x96.11; Henry Scbwanewede to Anna Noonan..... Nom.

196TH ST, n s, 75.8 ft e of Decatur Av, 25.7x92.6x25.6x91.11; George D. Kingston to Ike Mayers, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 95, Block B, map of the Mapes estate; Amanda Roesler to Frank Decker and another, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otberwise specified.

WYNNE, Catherine L., to Wilhelmina Farmer; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft e of 136th St, prior mtg $21,000, correction, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

ROBINSON, George H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 131st St, 163 West, 2 years..... 7,500

KANE, Andrew, to Simon B. Bernhsimer; 8th Av, s e corner of 141st St, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years..... 10,000

HERTER REALTY COMPANY to Effa V. Knox; 11th St, e s, 19.5 ft s of Waverley Place, 3 years..... 18,000

CARROLL, William D., to W. Clarsnce Martin; 131st St, 163 West, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year..... 1,500

SCHECHNER, Samuel, to Morris J. Simon and another; 4th St, 279 East, prior mtg —— installments, 6 per cent..... 8,000

OBERST, Aron, to Morris J. Simon and another; 4th St, 277 East, prior mtg —— due Jan. 15, 1907, —— per cent..... 6,500

CRYSTAL, Moses, to the City Mortgage Company; 102d St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 3 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 29,000

SILVERMAN, Arthur E., to Charles M. Rosenthal; Madison Av, n e corner of 97th St, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 100,000

SILVERMAN, Arthur E., to Charles M. Rosenthal; Madison Av, n e cornsr of 97th St, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 85,000

SILVERMAN, Arthur E., to Charles M. Rosenthal; 142d St, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

DEANE, Zoe M., and another, as Trustees, and others, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 40th St, n s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 16,500

SCHREIBER, John, to Samuel Kind; Amsterdam Av, 1,051, prior mtg $18,000, 4 years, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

SCHRAG, Louis, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 124th St, s s, 287 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent... 7,000

WALTON, Sarah H., to Empire Mortgage Company; Forest Av, w s, 151.7 ft n of Home St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

PFLAUM, Solomon, to Adolf Mandel and another; 84th St, n s, 386 ft n w of 2d Av, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

STRASSBERG, Mary E., to the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association; 209th St, e s, 171 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $8,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KREITMAN, Morris, to Max Cohen and another; 115th St, s s, 193 ft e of Park Av, due Oct. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

THOMAS, Andrew J., to Eliza M. N. Vermeer; Mount Hope Place, n s, 115 ft w of Anthony Av, prior mtg $8,000, due Dec. 4, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,507

PALMIERI, John, to Joseph Spektorsky; Madison St, 32, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 4,000

RADWAY & CO. to Mary J. Radway; Elm St, e e s, Lot 6, map of collection of lots, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

WIENER, Simon, and another to Charles Rutenberg and others; Madison Av, n e corner of 115th St, 59, dns Aug. 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SANGIORGI, George, and anotber to John L. Forlasso and others; 35th St, 51 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,674

McDOUGALL & POTTER COMPANY to Roger Potter; 55th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av; also 55th St, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, leasehold, 1 year..... 15,000

WEINBERG, Philip, to John Trick; 120th St, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 4 years..... 4,000

GERLEIT, Fritz, to George J. Wesslau; 113th St, 73 West, prior mtg $12,500, installments..... 9,500

BECKMANN, August F., and another to Jacob Gmmperz; Greenwich St, 460, dns May 1, 1909..... 80,000

SANDROCK, Henry, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 65th St, 236 West, 1 year... 6,500

GRUBER, Abraham, and another to Hyman Schlaff; 13th St, 706 East, prior mtg $11,800, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,200

DECKER, Frank, and another to Amanda Roesler; Lot 95, Block B, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, installments..... 600

KATZ, Dora, to Benjamin Rosenfeld and another; 115th St, 14 East, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,750

MAYERS, Ike, to George D. Kingston; 196th St, n s, 75.8 ft s of Decatur Av, installments..... 1,750

NOONAN, Anna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Forest Av, 1,155, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

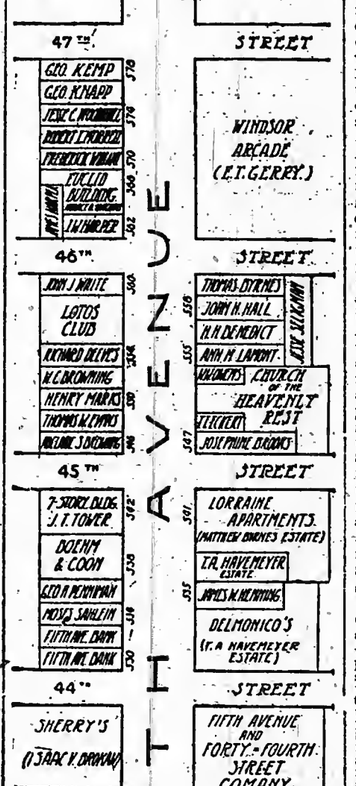
McCRORKEN, Catharine, to Cornelius W. Luyster; 92d St, 188 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

FIVE BLOCKS OF FIFTH AVENUE

Changes of the Last Decade Immediately North of Forty-second Street—Steady Increase in Values With One Record-Breaking Price.

Scarcely lese remarkable than the development of Fifth Avenue hetween Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets hae been the growth of that section of tbe same tboroughfare immediately nortb of Forty-second Street. The improvement of this latter territory antedated that of the district to the eouth. Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street wae a recognized centre of np-town club life long before the invasion of retail trade made the district just north of Thirty-fourth Street a region of advancing values and new hullding operatione. But what the upper district has lacked in the ehape of recent spectacular featuree it enjoyed in an earlier development and a somewbat steadier growth.

The movement affecting this part of Fifth Avenue began somewbat more than ten years ago—in the early nineties—when varioue organizations, compelled by the city's growth to abandon their properties further down town, hit upon Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streete as the most eligible bit of territory for their new bomes. The idea proved to be one of the most timely and moet popular in tbe city real estate history, as le abundantly shown hy the fact that these two streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues have been almost entirely rehuilt with clubbouses, with a few apartment structuree on intervening plots. Long famous as "stable streets," these two blocke advanced in values until they have shown prices equaled upon few streete except the great crosetown tboroughfaree. The elte of the New York Yacht Club, on Forty-fourth Street, wae bought by J. P. Morgan at the rate of nearly $50,000 a lot. More recently the City Club paid over $60,000 a lot for its property further west on the eame block, and it is safe to say that the next buyer of an unimproved plot of any size in that neighborhood will pay for it at the rate of $75,000 to $100,000 for every 25 feet of frontage.


47TH STREET
GEO. KEMP
GEO. KNAPP
JESSE C. MORRELL
BRADLEY & HORROCKS
FREDERICK WILLIAM
EUCLID BUILDING
JAMES MARTIN
J. W. HORROCKS
46TH STREET
JOHN J. WHITE
LOTOS CLUB
RICHARD DEEVES
W. C. BROWNING
HENRY MARKS
THOMAS W. EVANS
WILLIAM J. SACHARIN
45TH STREET
7-STORY BLDG. J. T. TOWER
DOLENY & COON
GEO. R. PECKHAM
MOSES SAHLEIN
FIFTH AVE. BANK
FIFTH AVE. BANK
44TH STREET
SHERRY'S
(I. JACK V. DRAWAY)
WARREN ESTATE
H. C. TREVOR
W. H. LEE
43D STREET
HOTEL RENAISSANCE (HOFTMAN LEASEHOLD)
BRISTOL BUILDING (GERRY LEASEHOLD)
42D STREET
WINDSOR ARCADE (E. T. GERRY.)
THOMAS DYKEMAN
JOHN N. HALL
H. R. DE MEDICI
ANN M. LAMONT
HOWARD'S
CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST
FLEISCHMANN
JOSEPHINE DRAKE
LORRAINE APARTMENTS (MATTHEW BYRNES ESTATE)
E. A. HAVEME

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

will sell at auction

Tuesday, April 26, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 161 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners,

65 CHOICE PARCELS

INCLUDING DWELLINGS, FLATS, LOTS, PLOTS, AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND BULKHEAD PROPERTIES.

Southeast Corner New Elm and Worth Sts.,

choice plot, 5.8x11.10½x13.10½.

2,708 Broadway,

70.9½ FEET SOUTH OF 104TH ST., five-story brick apartment, size of lot 31x124.

220 to 230 West 104th St.,

Four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, size of lots 15.11 and 16.8x70.2 each, and one plot 31.10x70.2.

212 to 218 West 104th St.,

four five-story brownstone flats, size of lots 19.6 and 18.9x100.11 each.

Southeast Corner 143d St. and Lenox Av.,

five choice lots, 25x85 each.

Northeast Corner 143d St. and Lenox Av.,

ten choice lots, size 25x85 and 99.11 each.

South Side 144th St.

160 FEET EAST OF LENOX AV., 15 choice lots, size of each, 25x99.11.

North Side 144th St.

275 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., nine choice lots, size 25x99.11 each.

South Side 145th St.,

475 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., three choice lots, 25x74 each.

West Side Exterior St.,

BETWEEN 140TH AND 145TH STS., seven choice lots, 28.11x152.6 each.

Southwest Corner Hillside St. and 11th Av.,

three plots, 371x264.1, 150x278.9, and 102.7½x252.2½ each.

Southeast Corner E. 149th St. & Harlem River,

choice plot, containing about 233,000 square feet, with bulkhead on river of 463.87 feet and slip, known as the Wilson Adams & Co. property.

Bookmaps and full particulars at Comptroller's office, 280 Broadway, or Auctioneers, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

324 West 77th St.

Residence of the late James H. Snow.

The handsome three and one-half story, basement and cellar, bay window front, brick and stone, well built dwelling, with two-story extension. Handsomely decorated, new exposed plumbing, elaborate bathroom, gas fixtures, andirons, &c.; in good order; size of lot 22x102.2. Excellent street and rear.

Messrs. Parker & Aaron, Attys., 52 B'way.

Maps, &c., with attorneys, at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

16 CHOICE AND VALUABLE 12th WARD LOTS & PLOTS

Situated on

202nd, 203rd AND 205th STS., Between Amsterdam & Columbus Aves.

Size of lots; 25x99.11.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, at 12 o'clock M.,

at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

211 WEST 79TH ST., between Amsterdam and Broadway, modern 4½ story American basement private residence, with bay windows and 3 story extension, including gas fixtures, mirrors, &c. Has 2 bath-rooms, is on restricted block, underground rapid transit station at adjoining corner. House can be seen anytime, including Sundays, without permit; caretaker on premises.

Liberal amount on Bond and Mortgage at 5%

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Att'ys.,

120 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

156 EAST 85TH ST.,

near Lexington Av., four-story brick double flat, in good condition, on lot about 23.3 x 102.2.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Executors' Atty., 291 Broadway. Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

18 ABINGDON Sq. (or 601 & 603 Hudson St.), near 12th St., substantial, well built five story and basement brick, double Flat; size about 38x70.

451 & 453 East 122d St., two three-story high-stoop brownstone Dwellings, each 17x80.11.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

THURSDAY, APRIL 7th, at 12 o'clock M.,

at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

EAST 165TH ST. AND SUMMIT AV., northwest corner, large plot 42 ft. on 165th St. and 168 on Summit Av., with two and three-story frame dwellings.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Plff's Attys.,

35 Nassau St.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

PARTITION SALE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,

225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET.

2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $15,000 at 4½%.

For maps, etc., apply to J. W. Ehrich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auctioneers, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

PARTITION SALE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,

225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET,

2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $45,000 at 4½%.

For maps, etc., apply to J. W. Ehrich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auctioneers, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE—TO LET.

JUST BACK FROM EUROPE AND

A WEEK'S WORK OF A BROKER.

There is always reward for the man who shows his business and will get out and push. This I have demonstrated during the past few days, during which time

I HAVE SOLD

For EMMA ROSENBAUM the four-story double tenement, No. 2,127 1st Av. on lot 25x75.
For JACOB WOLF the two five-story double tenements, Nos. 238 and 240 E. 75th St., on lot 50x160.
For RAPHAEL MARRATT the four-story tenement, No. 2,127 1st Av., on lot 25x75.
For JAMES P. KEIN the four-story double flat, No. 2,267 1st Av., on lot 29x78.

I HAVE LEASED

For MAX COHEN the five-story double tenement, No. 42 Oliver St. Total rental, $10,900.
For JULIUS SAMUELS the six-story and basement triple flat, Nos. 100 and 102 Oliver St. Total rental, $13,000.
For AMELIA and FRIDA STEINBERG the five-story tenement, No. 317 E. 89th St. Total rental, $14,680.
For ELIAS KEMPNER the four-story single flat, No. 626 E. 13th St. Total rental, $2,160.
For N. FALK part of the single flat, No. 2,233 1st Av. Total rental, $2,460.
For I. SIMON the four-story double flat, No. 2,246 1st Av. Total rental, $2,160.

WHAT I DID FOR THEM I CAN DO FOR YOU.

Have you property for sale or exchange?
Have you houses or flats you want rented?
Have you old houses that are not paying?
Have you anything in the real estate line?
Do you want a loan or insurance?

CONSULT ME—IT WILL NOT COST ANYTHING,

I will use the same energy and push that I used for the clients where I have been successful. Write, call, or telephone.

P. IMPERATO, REAL ESTATE, WORLD BUILDING. Room 168. Tel. 3,837 John.

Real Estate for Sale—West Side above 14th St.
Absolute Cheapest West Side Dwellings! Price.
19th, near 8th Avenue, 3 stories, 21x92.... $16,500
20th, near 8th, 3 stories, 21 foot..... 11,000
23d, near 8th, 4 stories; rental, $1,800..... 20,000
34th, near 8th, 4 stories, 17x99..... 30,000
57th, near 8th, 4 stories, 25x100..... 85,000
82d, near Columbus, 3 stories, 18x100..... 16,000
88th, near Columbus, 3 stories, (elegant).. 18,000
94th, near Columbus, 5 stories, (sacrifice). 15,000
121st, near 7th, 3 stories, 17x100..... 12,500
132d, near Lenox, 3 stories, 19x100..... 8,000
West End Avenue, near 88th, 3 stories, 19 foot 21,000
West End Avenue, near 104th, 3 stories.... 24,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargains!—20th Street, near 7th Avenue; 3-story single flat, 22x95; price, $15,000; also 103d St., near Manhattan; 5-story flat; price, $23,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolutely Cheapest Double Flats. Price.
20th Street, near 7th Avenue, 5 stories.... $34,000
70th, near Columbus, 5 stories, 22x100.... 35,500
97th, near Columbus, 5 stories, 25x100.... 29,500
101st, near Columbus, 5 stories, 25x100.... 26,000
103d, near Columbus, 5 stories, 27x105..... 30,000
113th, near 7th, 6 stories, 24x100..... 39,000
115th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 25x100..... 28,500
116th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 27x100..... 34,000
119th, near Manhattan, 5 stories..... 21,000
122d, near 8th, 5 stories, 84x100..... 45,000
129th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 25x100..... 27,000
136th, near Lenox, 25x100, 5 stories..... 17,500
Lenox Av., near 134th, 5 stories, full lot. 30,000
7th Avenue, near 112th, 5 stories, 27x100.. 41,500
Amsterdam, near 80th, 5 stories, 25x100.. 42,000
8th Avenue, near 31st, 5 stories, 25x100... 55,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolutely Cheapest Tenements! Price.
16th, near 8th Avenue, 4 stories, 25x92, (sacrifice) $12,500
25th, near 8th, 5 stories, (bargain)..... 10,500
26th, near 8th, 5 stories, 27x99..... 35,500
49th, near 8th, 5 stories, 25x100..... 38,500
60th, near Amsterdam, 5 stories, 25x100, (remodeled) 12,000
118th, near 7th, 5 stories, 25x100..... 22,500
9th Avenue, near 34th, 5 stories, 25x100.... 35,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Builders!—St. Nicholas Av., near 145th, plot 50x100; price, $20,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Attractive 9th Av. corner, (neighborhood 42d St.,) 25x100; price, $37,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Sale—East Side above 14th St.
Absolutely Cheapest East Side Dwellings! Price.
45th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100....$17,500
64th, near Lexington, 3 stories..... 16,500
72d, near Lexington, 4 stories, 19x100..... 25,000
78th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100.... 13,000
80th, near Madison, 4 stories, (superb)..... 55,000
85th, near Park, 3 stories, 18x102..... 15,500
94th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100.... 13,000
118th Street, 3 stories, 17x100, (bargain).. 7,500
123d, near Madison, 3 stories, 20x100..... 12,500
Lexington, near 89th, 3 stories, 20x80..... 22,000
Lexington, near 72d, 4 stories, 2 baths... 18,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Special Bargains!—19th Street, near Irving Place; 5-story elegant flat, 25x92; rental, $4,400 absolute; price only $37,000; also 93d, near Madison; 5-story and converted flats; price only $29,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolutely Cheapest Single Flats! Price.
52d St., near Second Av., 4 stories, 20x102.$12,500
63th, near Second Av., 5 stories, (elegant) 18,000
87th, near Park, 4 stories, (cheap)..... 16,500
108th, near Lexington, 4 stories, rental, $1,200 10,750
121st, near Madison, 4 stories, (superior). 15,500
Second Avenue, near 40th, 4 stories, stores 14,500
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolutely Cheapest Double Flats! Price.
75th, near Park, 5 stories, 27x100.....$30,000
73th, near Third, 4 stories, 27x102..... 17,500
82d, near Park, 5 stories, 30x102..... 40,000
88th, near Park, 5 stories, 26x100..... 23,500
113th, near Third Av., 5 stories, 26x100.... 24,000
116th, near Third, 5 stories, 30x100..... 31,000
122d, near Madison, 5 stories, 27x100..... 26,500
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolutely Cheapest Tenements! Price.
45th, near Third Avenue, 5 stories, full lot.$17,000
74th, near Third Avenue, 4 stories..... 15,500
89th, near Park, 5 stories, 26x100..... 26,000
113th, near Lexington, 5 stories, 25x100... 28,000
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Are you particular about your work? If so send for us. We do work for particular people. We employ experienced and careful mechanics, and all work is done under our personal supervision. Private residence work is our specialty.

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Speculators, Investors, Attention!

Two extra width modern flats near 61st St. station; rentals, $10,500; owner compelled to sacrifice to prompt buyer, asking only $100,000; very little cash required. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 W. 42d St.

Rents, $10,365.
Price, $91,000.

Apartment houses, all improvements; near underground station; only $8,000 to $10,000 cash required; balance on mortgage; commission divided with brokers; no trades. Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Elegant lodging home, 70's, near Park; large rooms; all furnished; three years' lease; for sale. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Modern apartment house; rentals, $45,000; asking $450,000; easy terms; submit quick offer; might exchange. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Grand Investment.—59th St. corner, four buildings; rentals, $19,500; asking $190,000; easy terms; telephone. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

House, 5-story, with established bakery; good German location, up town; must sell on account of retiring; big bargain. Address Owner, Box 212 Times Office.

Modern stores and triple apartments; 2d Av., near 42d; actual rentals, $4,320; asking $37,500. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Closing estate.—Full lot, 73d St., Av. A; only $2,650; easy terms; title guaranteed. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Seven-story corner apartment house, $100,000; mortgage $60,000; rent $9,500. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Stable, plot 49x160, below 23d St. Sell cheap or build to suit tenant. CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Elegant new apartment house, 6-story, 42 feet wide; rental, $8,000; price, $76,000; choice investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$17,500 for 5-story flat in Harlem; size 25x100.11; good location. (13)
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Front, rear houses, full lot; perpetual leasehold; near 23d St.; income $1,560; only $8,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Below 23d, six-story, 12-room, fireproof tenement; rental $2,657; price $25,000; easy terms; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Chance Seldom Offered.—25-foot single apartment; extra large rooms; less than incumbrance. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

84th St.—Business property; old buildings. Geo. Niner, 20 Broad St.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $50,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE—TO LET.

Once Turned Down

by an Institution or Lender, it is unlikely that a Mortgage loan application will receive favorable consideration there. Borrowers can guard against this by dealing with practical Mortgage Brokers.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%

On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

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PRACTICAL
ELECTRICIAN.
HOUSES MAINTAINED BY YEAR.
ELECTRIC HOUSE PUMPS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Two 37-foot flats, near L station; mtge. 4%; rent $6,400; price $60,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

West Side.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.

105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100.
313 W. 75th St., 5-story American base., 20x100.
120 W. 79th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 16x37. MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

BROADWAY LOTS.

Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street. Price asked, $65,000.
For particulars, apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

A.—READ SLOWLY: BUY QUICKLY.
$10,000 stone dwelling; open plumbing; good condition.
$12,500 stone dwelling, 18 feet wide; bargain.
$14,000 stone dwelling, open plumbing; 20 feet.
$18,000 stone dwelling, extension; open plumbing.
$21,000 stone dwelling, four-story, Lenox Avenue.
SHAW & CO., 113 WEST 125TH ST.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.

A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price $10,000. For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

A.—A.—6TH AVENUE BUILDING
4 FLOORS, STORE, AND BASEMENT.
FEW BLOCKS ABOVE 42D ST.;
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN
TO A QUICK PURCHASER.
NO BROKERS. ADDRESS
WIDOW, 137 TIMES.

WEST SIDE
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. We have both 3 and 4 story houses to offer at very low figures—all near underground stations; bound to enhance in value. Gibbs & Kirby, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Seven-story 50-foot apartment, cheap for cash; will take part trade and cash.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV., 4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Life of ease; modern new law six-story elevator apartment house; guaranteed rent under leases, $10,500; net return, $4,000; price, $90,000; mortgage, $67,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

268 West 153d St.—Five-story triple flat; boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents, $2,886; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

For Sale.—Two charming 3-story frame houses, W. 181st St., near Washington Park and subway station, Nos. 623-625; examine and make fair offer. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

115th St., West of 7th Av.—Triple flat; well built; A1 condition; guaranteed rent, $3,804; price, $33,750; mortgage, $26,500. Arthur S. Cox & Co., 21 Pine St.

9th Av., 53d St.—6-story 21-family tenement; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $27,000; rents over $2,000; offers accepted. Robert Vogel, 323 West 42d St.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents, $10,400; all leased; price, $90,000; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

Sacrifice.—133d St., near Lenox Av.; 25x100 feet each; 2 5-story double flats; fine condition; $21,750 each; pays 15%. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., 130th.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Rare chance; estate will sacrifice elevator apartment house that cost $350,000, for $307,000; rent over $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sacrifice modern double flat, adjacent to Broadway, vicinity 104th; rent $3,800; price $34,000; mortgage $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

70s West.—3-story stone dwelling, 17x100; absolutely modern; best street; to be sacrificed; $22,000. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Estate sacrifice, 12-room, extra wide tenement, $39,000; $7,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$9,600 rent; price $82,500; six-story elevator apartment, west side. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

A stable, 130 stalls, west side; 46x70; price, $18,000.
Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

St. Nicholas Av.—Two five-story double flats; price, $35,000; mortgage, $20,000, held by trust company. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

236 West 137th St.—12x100; 5-story dwelling; exchange considered; must be sold at once; bona fide bargain. Bleiman, 699 Broadway.

SACRIFICE!—FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 99th St., near Central Park West.
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway. (9)

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

9th Av., Near 23d.—Five-story, with stores; low price. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

89th St.—Large 4-story dwelling near 7th Av. George Miner, 20 Broad St.

Modern triple flat, all improvements, west 106th St.; $34,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Eighth Av.—Modern flat, large store; no heat; $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av.—Flat 32 feet wide, $41,000, worth $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$15,000—121st St., West; fine three-story private house; bargain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

136th to 137th St., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE—TO LET.

West Side.

84TH STREET,

BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVENUES, FIVE STORY SINGLE FLAT. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. RENTS $3,500. PRICE $39,000.

83RD STREET.

FIVE STORY SINGLE FLAT. COLD WATER. RENT $2,000. PRICE $18,500.

LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
TELEPHONE 2616 JOHN.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE,

VICINITY OF 150TH STREET,
5-story, 5-family flat; store leased for 10 years; income, $3,600; price, $38,000. The cleanest investment in Manhattan in a neighborhood that is rapidly increasing in value.
JOHN R. & O. L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOUR PRIVATE DWELLINGS

on west side, near Broadway, only one block from prominent subway station; four story and basement; hardwood finish; can be bought under $24,000 each; very cheap; easy to make a turn.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D).

AMSTERDAM AVE.
Fine corner in seventies, one store; fine investment; will consider small trade and cash.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

West 44th St.—Full lot; $7,500. Chas. E. Durose, 155 West 14th.

West 47th St.—Full lot; price, $6,000. Chas. E. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

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NO MISTAKE. RAPID TRANSIT AND BIG PROFITS IN A FEW MONTHS. For choice Bargains, Broadway Corner Plots, Avenue and Street Lots, Dwellings, Flats, and Tenements call or address
CHRISTIAN TRINKS & CO.,
56 Pine Street.

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LARGE PLOT OF LOTS.
An opportunity to purchase in a plot and resell in small plots at a profit.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

ATTENTION.
Bargain, Washington Heights, in the very best section, two five-story three-family flats; all improvements; perfect order; party must sell. Particulars, Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
8-story brick dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; perfect condition; modern plumbing; near subway station; price, $8,500. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Washington Heights
LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th.

Amsterdam Av.—Modern, 5-story triple flat, with store, at a bargain. F. Wm. Sohns, 221 West 116th St.

East Side.

FOR SALE,
LARGE CORNER PLOT ON GRAMERCY PARK
Suitable for high class apartment house.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
160 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.
102nd STREET
Bet. Lexington & 3rd Aves.
125x100,
5 four-story flats, $15,000 each.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.,
160 BROADWAY.

"A LARGE INCOME AND NO BOTHER."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $90,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property,
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

18 WEST 83D ST.—FOUR-STORY DWELLING; THOROUGH ORDER; NEWLY DECORATED; MODERATE PRICE; POSSESSION; CARETAKER ON PREMISES. T. B. ROBINSON, 907 7TH AV.

119th St., near Park Av.—Modern triple flat, with stores; large, light rooms; in first-class order; newly carpeted and decorated; rent, $2,925, guaranteed; price, $27,000; mortgage, $19,000; will take small amount of cash. Arthur S. Cox & Co., 21 Pine St.

Twenty-family house, near 99th St. station; rentals, $2,200; asking $20,000; accommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

49 to 55 East 138d St., Adjoining Madison Av.—Vacant plot, ready to improve; will sell separate. Apply premises.

Madison Av. Corner, South of 110th St.—Grand chance to alter and increase rents; can be bought cheap. Arthur S. Cox & Co., 21 Pine St.

Avenue A, below 13th St., full lot, 4-story front and rear, $23,750; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

A Positive Investment.—Two 9-story apartment houses, vicinity Madison Square; $375,000; great future. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

105th St., adjoining corner of Lexington Av., 5-story and basement single flat; rent $1,632; price $14,500. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

First Av. (eighties and nineties) actual bargains if you are quick; particulars to principals only. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, 6-room, bath, no heat, 27 feet, vicinity 112th, Fifth Av.; $28,500; $6,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

14th St., near A.—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fifteenth St., Near "A."—Five-story tenement, $20,000; rents $2,332. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth St., Near "B."—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,124. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

First Av., vicinity 59th, 5-story tenement, 2 stores; 12 rooms; price $22,000; $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Jones St., Near Fourth.—Six-story tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Seventeenth St., near "A."—Two tenements, 50x92, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 60x103.3, $80,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Twelfth, Near Avenue "C."—Four-story tenement; $12,500; rents, $1,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—2d Av., near 101st St., 2 double flats, 25x100 each; 2 stores; price $45,000 each; pays 15%. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., 130th St.

Four-story house, Park Av., near 30th; latest improvements; $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av., vicinity of 130th St.; 3 5-story double flats, 2 stores each; $27,000 each; little cash. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—13th, near "B," tenement, 25x100; $16,550; rents $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

18th, Near 1st.—Two five-story tenements, $37,500; rents, $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rent, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Below 23d, two five-story and basement improved triple flats; price $26,000 each; real bargains. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Attention!—Vicinity Avenue A and Tompkins Square Park; elegant 5-story 8-room house; $25,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Third Avenue, Harlem Section.—5-story tenement; two stores, 2 basements; rental, $2,900; price, $27,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 9th St.—5-story double improved tenement; rental $3,900; price $36,000; only $7,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 14th St.—Elegant 5-story 8-room house, full lot; price $19,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two 5-story tenements, with stores; price $26,000 for both; easy terms; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$2,500 cash buys double flat in Harlem, near Lexington Av. (12)
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Cheap.—Choice plot, 50x103, east side, near 14th St. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern six-story tenement, thirties; price $42,000; rent, $4,900. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Avenue tenement, actual rent $2,600, price $23,000; $4,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Madison Av. flat, no heat; rent $1,100; price $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

44th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents, $1,624. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eighth St., Near "A."—Six-story tenement, $35,000; rents, $3,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

17th, near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN

East Side.

IN THE **Waldorf Astoria Section.**
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

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Lot corner 3d Avenue, 21½x135..... $3,750
Four-story double flat, opposite Municipal Buildings 18,000
Five-story double flat, 161st Street, near 3d Avenue 22,500
Factory site, 28 lots, on 100-foot sewered street 10,000
Fine site for institution, near Rapid Transit Station; high ground; 80 lots..... 25,000
Bargains in acreage plots; $2,500 per acre and upward.
Third Avenue, within 150 feet of Elevated Railroad Station, 174th St., 100x150.... 32,500
Ten lots, Boston Road and Franklin Avenue 35,000
Westchester Avenue, near Prospect Avenue, 4 lots, 100x100..... 18,000
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th Street, 3d Avenue.

THE FINEST
built flat on 3d Av.; it's 4-story, two stores, four families on floor, 4 rooms and bath each; open plumbing; hot water supply, and hard wood trim; house is 25x105x175; actual rental $3,144; price $27,000; terms to suit; brokers invited. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

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Buy three-story, three-family houses, only $7,500; no offers; easiest terms; see 1,046 Intervale Av., Bronx, near Westchester; value surely advance; choice of two rapid transit railways. Take 3d Av. "L" transfer to Westchester Av. trolley. F. R. Houghton, 115 Broadway.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

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LARGE AND SMALL PARCELS OF ACREAGE, SUITABLE FOR SUBDIVISION, FOR INSTITUTIONS, FACTORIES, &c., FROM $1,200 PER ACRE UPWARD.
PHILIP A. SMYTH,
141 BROADWAY.

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Close to 183d "L" station, 18-family flat; no steam heat; actual rent over $3,000; price, $27,000; 40x80x100; commission to brokers. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

To Exchange.—Gentleman's country seat, this side of Greenwich, 40 minutes from Grand Central Depot; four acres; fine dwelling; 16 rooms; carriage house and stable; equity of $14,000; want city property; principals only. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

A solid block of 44 lots in Bronx Borough, convenient to trolley and subway extension; equity of $30,000; rare chance for cash buyer; will consider trade for income property. T. Cohalan, 277 Broadway, city.

Fordham Heights.—Modern ten-room house, all improvements; full lot; near cars. For Rent—House ten rooms, all improvements; two lots $600. House seven rooms, all improvements; $30 per month. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

A gentleman pianist desires board in refined, musical family, city or country; not home during day. Address, stating terms, F. A., Box 112 Times Downtown.

Bronx.—3 Fifth St., near Second Av., William's Bridge; examine; beautiful 9-room house; all improvements; 50x114; $5,750; easy terms. Thomas F. Payne, 96 Broadway, Manhattan.

Elegant 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable, on extra large lot, on Franklin Av., near 180th St.; price $35,000; easy terms. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Bronx—No. 2 Fifth St., near 24 Av., William's Bridge; examine the beautiful nine-room house; all improvements; 50x114; price $5,750; easy terms. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Snap for Quick Buyer.—5-story up-to-date apartment, 34x85x100; price $32,000; terms to suit; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bradhurst Av. (Facing Colonial Park.) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. F. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

New two-family house, 13 rooms; all improvements; near Pelham Av. entrance of Bronx Zoo. Apply 2,541 Cambreling Av., North Pelham Av.

Corner plot, 71x86; restricted residential place; Bronxville station; commutation or "L," 8 cents; price, $2,000.00. Welsberger, 346 East 78th St.

Choice location, Willis Av., near 138th St.; 5-story double flat, with stores; price, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

A plot, 75 feet front, near trolley, steam, and elevated; ripe for development; price, $6,000. John R. Ross, Fordham Square.

Brook Av., 149th St.—Five-story double flat, with stores; five rooms; $3,500 cash required. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Willis Av. modern flat, $38,000; others $22,500; street houses, $15,000 to $25,000; principals send for particulars. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for florist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

$10,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, netting 15 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Cauldwell Av., near 161st St.—3-family single flat; price, $10,000; makes cozy home. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large flat 1, 2, 3 family houses at $5,600-$8,000. Brooker, 175 Tremont Av.

Bargain if sold at once, 2-family house, $3,600; all improvements; $500 cash; balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

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$95 A LOT

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It was by mere luck we purchased at half its actual worth the Hugo Funke Estate, comprising over 75 acres of land, which we are subdividing into 1,000 beautiful building sites.

This entire Estate lies high upon the hill at College Point, and slopes gradually down to the East River, in full sight of every building in New York City and every steamer passing up and down the river going through into Long Island Sound.

You may have heard and read of other properties, but nothing in the history of real estate in this city, or any other city in the United States, will in any way compare with our offer for a desirable locality for a home or for an investment. This we want the public to know. We have got something that every investor wants, and the investment will make from one hundred to three hundred per cent. inside of five years.

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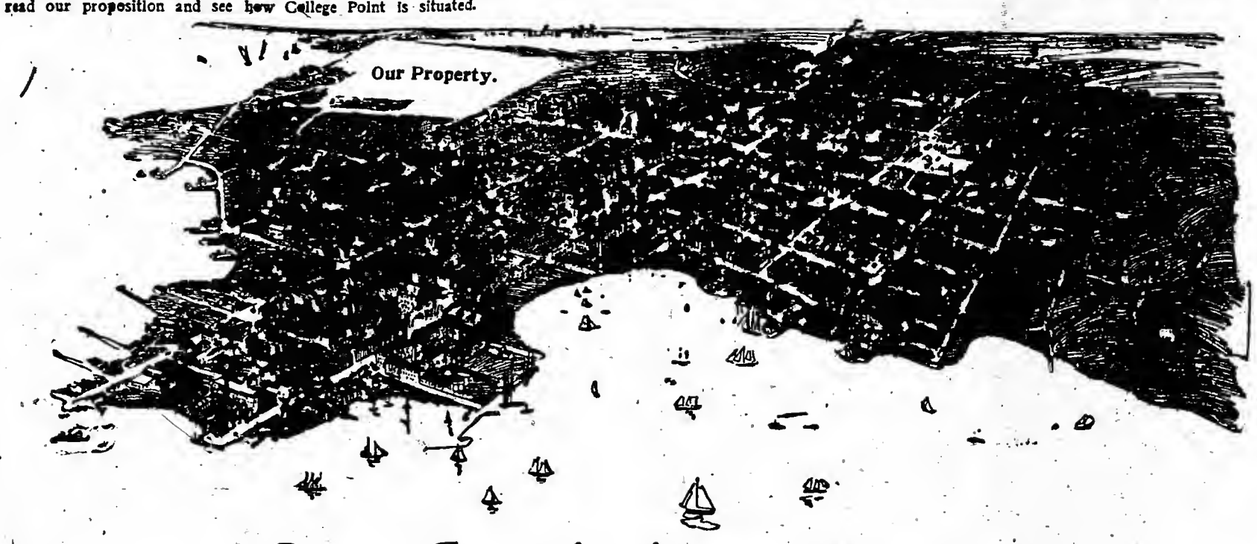
IN THE FIRST PLACE: We will offer you the property—not in the suburbs or miles away from the sight of civilization, but within two to six blocks of the business centre of 13th Street, COLLEGE POINT.

Within Two to Six Blocks of the Trolley Cars, Steam Cars and Both Ferries—99th Street and 135th Street, Direct.

IN THE SECOND PLACE: There are nearly 20,000 people living within five to ten minutes' walk of these lots, and within the same distance of twenty-five industries employing 5,000 people.

IN THE THIRD PLACE: There is two miles of water front at College Point, where there is enough room to dock every vessel and steamer that comes through Long Island Sound to New York City, and these docks are only five to ten minutes' walk from the property.

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Will Be Offered at a Public Private Sale

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Not a lot will be reserved under any circumstances to any one. Every man's money is as good as anybody else's money, and it will be simply—First come first served. Every lot on our map will be marked in plain figures, and four different departments of prices are given. Every lot now marked is less than one-third the price you can buy it in the immediate vicinity. We could hold the lots and make big money, but that is not our line of business. We are developers—creators of homes for the masses of New York. We are satisfied with a small profit and pleased to hand the large end to our purchasers.

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$95.00 a Lot.	$150.00 a Lot.	$250.00 a Lot.	$390.00 a Lot.
$5 Down,	$5 Down,	$5 Down,	$5 Down,
$3 a Month,	$4 a Month,	$5 a Month,	$6 a Month,
$85.50 Cash.	$135 Cash.	$225 Cash.	$351 Cash.

Every lot 25 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

Our Titles Guaranteed by the Title Guarantee Co. of New York.

If you have money in Savings Banks, Building Loan Societies or in Mortgages, take a friend's advice and draw it out and put it here. Just as certain as this day is Easter Day, the man or woman who puts $500.00 or $1,000.00 in this property to-day, within three years' time he or she will make 100 per cent. or more. We know it. You can see it for yourself when you visit the property.

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The Best Boating. The Best Fishing. The Best Bathing.

No finer scenery anywhere, and all right in the great city of New York, within twenty-five minutes of 7th Ave. and 34th St., the centre of the great Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel.

Now, do you want anything better than this?

Don't you believe that money will grow here? Don't wait a minute to let some one get ahead of you. This is the one opportunity of your life time.

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Thousands will go. Will you be one of them? We will take care of you. We will leave Long Island City either by Trolley or Steam Cars at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon on the following days:

Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	Sunday,
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We furnish free transportation, issue maps and circulars. It is only a short ride of twenty minutes, and if the hours do not suit you, write for tickets at your time and convenience.

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But Be Sure and Write for Tickets and Maps to this Office.

William H. Moffitt Realty Company,

Branch Office; cor. 13th St. and Ave C., College Point. 155-157 Broadway, New York City.

The provider of more homes, the promoter of more properties, the largest handlers of New York Suburban Real Estate than any office in the United States. We want about twenty good hustling salesmen for this property.

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$5 DOWN $2 A Month Title Insured by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. Capital $3,000,000

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Trolley Line Right Through Our Property to Brooklyn and New York.

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WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.

LONG ISLAND REALTY CO., 253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL COUNTRY SEAT.

Paradise in itself at beautiful FREEPORT, L. I.

23 miles from New York; commutation 11c. a day; gentleman's Ideal Country Seat; near the station; beautifully furnished; 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; butler's pantry, large kitchen, laundry, sitting room, dining, parlor, library, sewing room, seven sleeping apartments; electric lights and elegantly decorated throughout the house; four acres of land; plenty of shade; all kinds of fruit; ornamental duck pond; chickens, horses and carriages, chicken houses and runs, dairy, pig and cow houses; large barn, with four box stalls and carriage room; must be seen to be appreciated; to rent, furnished, for the Summer. For particulars apply to

CHAS. A. SIGMOND, 171 Broadway, Room 16, N.Y.

SHORE FRONTS LONG ISLAND

Two magnificent modern country homes, adjoining, with 450 feet of the finest bold water front on Great South Bay; 8 acres of ground, trees, lawn, and fruit; houses have 16 rooms each; electricity, open plumbing, hardwood floors; large verandas, &c.; elevation, grand view; might exchange.

AT A SACRIFICE.

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Two Very Attractive Houses Fronting on

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with 2½ acres. Never before offered. One house has 8 bedrooms, the other 15 bedrooms; all improvements. The finest location in Southampton.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

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High-class plots from 1 to 10 acres, with exceptional water facilities, at Good Ground, East Hampton, Amagansett, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Northport, etc., on easy terms.

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Mass., Norwood, modern house and lot.
Mex., near Salto de Agua; Chiapas, rubber, coffee, and fruit plantation, $918 A.; 8,000 coffee trees in full bearing, 50,000 rubber trees, numerous tropical fruit trees in full bearing.
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Mich., Lake Co., 360 A.; fine soil.
Mich., Kalamazoo, 207 A.; good 12-r. house; all necessary outbldgs.; 173 A. cult.
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Neb., Sheridan Co., 122 A. land.
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N. Y., Depew, good lot Mount View Place.
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Genl. mdse. bus. and bldgs., Garland, Me.
Wanted—Partner with $10,000 to invest in mfg. of pat. specialities.
Genl. mdse. bus. stock and fixt. in good Ky. town, $1,800.
Stock dry goods, notions, millinery, etc., fixt. and bus., Selma, Ala.; est. trade.
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Dental practice and outfit, Kans. City, Mo.
4-chair barber shop, furnitnre and fixtures complete, Augusta, Ga.; fine location; $1,200.
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To Lease or Rent.—Fine West Indian plantation; bananas, cocoa, and kola; first-class order; good dwelling house; rail to two chief shipping ports; station on plantation. Address Jamaica, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Elka Park Cottage; on large grounds; 9 rooms, including kitchen and bath; for rent; Elka Park is a private association, Tannersville R. R. station. Inquire P. O. Box 334, New York.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Beautiful Salt Water Front Farm for Sale.—Fine location; send for full particulars. Address S. P. Woodcock, Salisbury, Wicomico County, Md.

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GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM
500 ACRES,
mostly all fine land; 3 sets of buildings; fine streams and springs, supplying all buildings; 3 miles from station; ½ mile from trolley.
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For Rent at ROCK RIDGE PARK, Greenwich, Conn.
A new modern residence of 12 rooms, three bathrooms; decorated and furnished; three acres land; view of Sound; shade; stable for four horses and carriage; asking price for the season, $1,600; for other particulars apply to Laurence Timmons, Greenwich, Conn. Telephone, 100.

Ridgefield—300 acres; orchards, meadows, woods, hills; 2 houses, 2 barns, one house furnished antique furniture, tenant house, icehouse, shade, fruit, trout brook, $40,000. Branchville—7 acres, house, barn, shade, fruit, $900. Cannon—30 acres, house, outbuildings, fruit, $1,500. Norwalk—10½ acres, house, barn, fruit, $1,800. Have an extensive list of Connecticut property, all sizes, all prices. Wandell, No. 315 Madison Av., corner 42d St., Room 7.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Interlaken of America.

Cottage at Lakeville, Conn., 2½ hours from New York; fully furnished, modern improvements; situated between two beautiful mountain lakes; fine view Berkshire and Litchfield Hills. D. LAURENCE SHAW, 156 West 74th St.

Money-making farms in New England; illustrated lists of productive farms with comfortable buildings, $500 to $10,000, with reliable information of soils, crops, market, climate, &c., mailed free by Dept. 7, The E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

To Rent.—A furnished cottage of twelve (12) rooms, with stable; all modern conveniences; near golf links, on Main St., Stockbridge, Mass. Mrs. Esther A. Burns, Box 90, Stockbridge, Mass.

At Nantucket.—Large furnished house, twelve rooms, eight bedrooms, piazzas; running water; $200 for season. Miss Cartwright, 456 Henry St., Brooklyn.

I have in the Berkshire Hills a country home; a small farm and fine house in this village; large country estate; you will do well to write me. H. C. Woodin, Great Barrington, Mnss.

To Rent.—New cottage, furnished, 9 rooms, running water; barn, garden, 1 acre shaded lawn; $150 for season; 2 miles from station. L. A. Mason, Washington Depot, Conn.

To Let June 1.—Cottage of 14 rooms on Darling Hill, Stonington, Conn.; all improvements; stable for 4 horses. Apply to Samuel Dougbty, 289 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

To Rent for Summer—Modern 15-roomed house, with bath, 1½ miles from depot; stable. Chas. C. Ford, Washington, Conn.

Sale.—Few acres; house 12 rooms; barn; shade; water in kitchen; desirable, near depot; price $5,500. A. P., Darien, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Residence, stable, 24 acres, fine view; price $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Must sell farm; easy price. Brown, Charlton City, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS AND TRUSTEES

We lease elevator apartments, flats, or tenements, guaranteeing you a good income on your investment without trouble or worry to you. Cash security and best references furnished. Write, call, or telephone us for further particulars.
SONNABEND & GROMER,
256 West 116th St.

Have a client who will purchase for cash one or two 3-story flats or tenements on the east side from 50th to 59th St., from 2d to Park Av.; also have a number of buyers for modern flats from 59th to 125th St., showing fair income on investment.
JOHN R. & O. L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

I want to buy a flat; single or double; must be first-class neighborhood; a thoroughly modern; anywhere below 80th St.; quick sale.
Box 2110 Times, Harlem.

A residence with acreage on the Sound or south shore of Long Island; city corner, suitable for liquor business, cheap for cash; call or mail particulars. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Owners.—Send me particulars of your city or country property, and I will sell it for you. Have purchasers waiting. Wandell, No. 315 Madison Av., corner 42d St.

Flats and tenements, private houses, on west side for many buyers; sales aggregating millions attest ability. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

WANTED!!!
Flats, tenements, apartments, Manhattan and Bronx. Principals send particulars to Branner, 103 East 125th.

Wanted—Two or three cold-water flat houses on lease, with privilege of purchase. Address, with particulars, Flat House, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Flats and tenements, any condition; cash buyers waiting. Send full particulars to Max Bloom, 99 Henry St., city.

Attractive 3-story residence. $1,500; caretaker shows, 167 W. 93d St. TREACY, agent, 1,929 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES
OPPENHEIM BUILDING
133-137 FRONT ST.,
Block front, Pine to Ds Peyster St.
ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.
400 SQ. FEET.
Also small suites at $300 upwards.

ONE BLOCK FROM WALL ST.
Splendid light and air. Modern Building.
RENT INCLUDES FULL SERVICE.
If you want to locate in the Wall St. section, and economize in your rent, confer with us at once. Special Inducements. Offices shown by Superintendent on premises or by representative of owner.
MYRON H. OPPENHEIM
Tel. 5,854 Broad.....52 Broadway.
If you telephone, a representative will immediately call.

NASSAU, CORNER FULTON.
STORE AND BASEMENT.
Suitable for Cafe and Rathskeller
ALSO
Store, 70 Cortlandt St.
APPLY TO
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
158 Broadway.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x60, with light extension, 23x35; large show window, separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,500. Parlor floor store, large show window; $2,200. Three offices or rooms, $50, $40, $35; suitable any business. Studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40. Two-room studio, $35. One studio, $20. Alterations completed April 1. Everything new.

25 AND 27 WEST 32D ST.
WILL BE ALTERED FOR
ONE TENANT, FOR BUSINESS.
S. E. JACOBS, 135 ROADWAY.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 3 East 14th St. | Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn of his system.

BROADWAY STORE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 99TH ST.;
double show windows; suitable for druggist, men's furnisher, cigars, &c. Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D.)

OFFICES & STUDIOS
LARGE AND SMALL
RENTS, $20 AND UP.
27 E. 22 St.

Desirable—Business—Property.
6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.
Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

6th Ave. Buildings and Stores.
Large corner plot to lease; long term.
Louis Schrag, 124 West 23d St.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 300 Columbus Av.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country,
Water front and rail.
F. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

FOREST HILL, N. J.
Highest and healthiest suburb within 10 miles of New York, adjoining 300 acre public park; all city improvements, with country surroundings; write for prices of houses and lots. Forest Hill Association, Newark, N. J.

No. 352 Madison Avenue, corner 45th St., four-story and basement; three bath rooms; open plumbing; all light rooms; can be rented for from one to five years; suitable for business as well as for residence. For further particulars inquire at 10 Wall St., Room 705.

A.—1st loft at 69 Beekman St.
A.—2d loft at 69 Beekman St.
A.—3d loft at 29 Beekman St.
Ruland & Whiting Co.
5 Beekman St.

Spring St., 284, Near Hudson.—Seven-story building or store and basement and lofts; 25x90; elevator, steam heat; low rent.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

Stores. | 169 West 23d St., 800 square feet.
13 West 26th St., nr. B'way, 2,000 sq. ft.
5th Av., nr. 34th St., 1,100 sq. feet.
11 West 34th St., 2,500 sq. feet.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

Good-sized private office, two windows, with adjoining outer office, one window, to let at 27-29 Pine St. For particulars apply Richard M. Montgomery, 27-29 Pine St.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

132 WEST 34TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
OFFICES AND STUDIOS, $10, $20.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

23d St., 403-7 East.—A fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises.

26 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x50; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st.

132 WEST 34TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Desirable store, large show window; very reasonable. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

11 EAST 22D, NEAR BROADWAY.
Store and basement, 25x90; new building; elevator; reasonable. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

326 Canal St.—Store and basement; will decorate to suit. For terms apply to Elliott & Jaffray, 68 William St.

Brick factory, 9,000 feet, 72 windows; rent, $1,000; power additional. Nelson, 13 Chambers St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

SIXTH AVENUE, 407—
STORE.
Desk room in pleasant office; modern building. 3 East 17th St., Room 73.

Flats and tenements for sale or lease; bargains. Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Store, second floor, and basement to let. Apply on premises, 585 8th Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners of flats and tenements are requested to send complete particulars; have large demand.
BENJ. G. FAULHABER & CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Owners!—Send particulars, Bronx flats; quick sales assured. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

Selling, exchanging real estate everywhere our specialty; call, mail particulars. Gibson, 250 West 44th St.

Attorney takes charge real property; renting, collecting; honest; references. Energetic, Box 215 Times Office.

Bronx property wanted of all descriptions. Bronx Realty Exchange, Boston Road, 165th St.

Corner or avenue store property, without heat preferred. Estate Funds, P. O. Box 251.

Flats and houses wanted to rent, sell, or exchange. Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

STORE AND BUILDING TO LEASE
Columbus Av., between 103d and 104th Sts. Best neighborhood for retail business.
Manhattan Leasing Co., 587 Lenox Av.

Loft, 50x120, with power; suitable any business. 250-260 Moore St., Brooklyn.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Fine store, new building; growing neighborhood; 7th Av., adjoining 149th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

A.—Nassau St. loft, $300 rent. Ruland & Whiting Company, 5 Beekman St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

REAL ESTATE.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 313 Broadway.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON 1ST MORTGAGE.
$30,000 FOR SECONDS; WILL DIVIDE.
GALLATIN REALTY CO., 35 NASSAU ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Wanted—Applications first mortgage loans on improved Manhattan realty. FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

Goldenberg & Cohen has bought of Haeyenes & Smell, 432 East 76th St., a 5-story modern tenement, with 2 stores.

American Roofing and Paint Co. roofs repaired, painted; guaranteed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

Estate funds to loan on real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and clear, gentleman's country place; high elevation; convenient to New York; six acres; large Queen Anne mansion, completely furnished, and stable, including horses and carriages; all modern improvements; value $75,000; to exchange for equity in Manhatttan property; might add cash. Principals,
7 EAST 42D ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent—Furnished—Four-story American basement dwelling house, No. 278 West 70th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"A."—532 WEST END AVENUE.
4-story 20-foot dwelling; every improvement; open plumbing; handsome gas fixtures and decorations; two baths and four toilets; rent, $2,000.
Several others from $1,400 to $6,000.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
Phone, 2106 J—Riverside.....2,768 Broadway

A LARGE LIST
and Choice Assortment of
WEST SIDE DWELLINGS,
Three and Four Stories,
42d to 110th Sts.; $840 to $7,000.
P. S. TREACY,
1,929 Broadway, near 64th St.

137th St. between 7th and 8th Avs. | New, modern 5-story Am. basement house, 233 West 137th St.; 19 rooms, 2 baths; private street rear, restricted; rent $1,350 to desirable tenant.
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co., 581 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
Send for list.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

A.— 341 EAST 68TH STREET.
Modern three-story high-stoop dwelling in Schermerhorn block; rent, $900.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

45TH ST.; NEAR BROADWAY.
4 stories, with extension; 2 bath rooms; excellent order; rent $2,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.

16IST ST., NEAR B'WAY.
New three-story houses; 10 rooms, two baths; decorated; rent, $900. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

The only American basement house adjoining 5th Av. and Central Park; possession April 1. Pease & Elliman, 520 5th Av.

Corner lot, Bronx, excavated, $5,000; will add cash for flats and tenements. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Beautiful modern private house, 11th St., near 5th; rent $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

88th, 177 West.—Three-story, butler's pantry extension; fine order; rent $1,400. Apply premises.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—Houses, either for sale or rent; good locations; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A fraternity wants small parlor or basement floor, in Manhattan. Moderate, 263 W. 125th.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Broadway, (77th-78th.)—Eight rooms; bath; exceptionally well furnished, (linen, piano, &c.;) immediate possession; party leaving city. Janitor, 2,193 Broadway.

Subway station one block distant, elevated three blocks; exquisite corner apartment, south and west; completely furnished; high class. Sacrifice, 1,364 Broadway.

44TH ST., 123 WEST.
Comfortably furnished single and double rooms; use of bath; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

Three rooms and bath to sublet in apartment, 31st St., close to 5th Av. Address R. L., 1,364 Broadway.

208 West 80th St.—Completely and artistically furnished 6-room flat; dishes, linen, silver; $65.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished apartment; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

1.—Doctor's handsomely furnished parlor floor; private house. 41 West 45th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

KINGSTON, 129-131 EAST 76TH ST.
Direct sunlight in 8 extra large rooms; steam, hot water, telephone, hall door service; private residence block; rent $50 and $60.

A DREAM.
Convent Av., 100, (corner 146th St.)—An elegant apartment, seven rooms, bath; every modern improvement; finest location on Washington Heights; rent, $50. Agents, POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

ST. CHARLES,
24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

HOFMAN ARMS,
MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST.
Sunny housekeeping apartments, 3 to 15 rooms, or can use house restaurant. Special price for immediate occupancy.

To Rent.—May 1st, apartment eight large rooms first door from Washington Square West; steam laundry, elevator, all improvements; rent, $65. The Peabody, 102 Waverley Place; call between 12 and 3.

102 WEST 61ST STREET.
First Floor—Six very large rooms.....$50
Seven Rooms; other floors.....$45-$50
Elevator, Hall Service. All modern improvements.

A CHANCE.
2,337 Broadway, Near 85th St.—Handsome 7-room apartment and bath; all improvements; rent only $40. Agent, POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

102d St., 306 West, Overlooking Riverside Drive.—8 rooms, two toilets; elevator; fireproof; single apartment house; rents, $55 and $100. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

New buildings, corner 7th Av., drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Physicians.—Apartment occupied fourteen years by physician; eight rooms; modern improvements; immediate possession; fireproof building. 12 West 18th St. See janitor.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
DAY, MONTH OR YEAR.
A few choice unfurnished
2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL,
106, 108 West 47th St.
An Apartment Hotel, which for Location and Appointments Stands Second to None.
Convenient, Quiet, Cosey, Homelike.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS of 1, 2, 3 rooms for transient guests; excellent cuisine a la carte, table d'hote.
E. A. HUBBARD, Proprietor.

THE **GANOGA,**
35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.
New Subway Station, 2 minutes' walk.
Single and double suites with baths.
Full Hotel service. Restaurant a la carts.
Table d'Hote.
Descriptive booklet on application.

HOTEL BELMONT,
116-118 West 45th St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Elegantly furnished suites of two and three rooms and bath for permanent and transient guests. Restaurant a la carte; reasonable rates.
FRED'K WEBER, MGR.

THE BRAYTON,
62 MADISON AV., CORNER 27TH ST.,
high-class, fireproof Apartment Hotel.
For a few select families.
Handsomely furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, baths.
Private halls.
Transients accommodated; week or season.
Highest references essential.

THE TOURAINE
9 AND 11 EAST 39TH ST.
EXCLUSIVE FAMILY HOTEL. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED ON FEW REMAINING SUITES.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., MGR.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE BRUNSWICK,
MADISON AV., COR. 29TH ST.
REFINED APARTMENT HOTEL.
Excellent locality. Light, large, airy rooms; steam heated; hotel service; excellent table; German, French, and American cooking; rates no higher than first-class boarding houses.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS, $60 TO $80.

61-69 East 86th St.
near Madison Av.
All night elevator service.
Superintendent on premises.
References required.

Choice Apartments,
N. W. COR. 98TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Ground Floor, suitable for a doctor; seven rooms and bath;
Rent $840 per Annum.
Six rooms and bath; third floor;
$720 per Annum.
Possession from May 1.
EL NIDO,
N. W. Cor. 116th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
Seven rooms and bath, consisting of parlor, library, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room:
$900 per Annum.
Possession from May 1.
Apply on premises, or to
PAUL MAYER & CO.
Tel., 8797—Riverside. 2,566 BROADWAY.

CAMERON,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 126TH ST.
NEW AND MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE.
5 and 6 ROOMS.
RENTS, $45 TO $60.
Conveniently located; electric light free; day and night elevator service; liveried attendants; reception rooms.

THE BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,600 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3,455—RIVERSIDE.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 7 and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,
82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE.
now open for inspection; possession about April 1st; suites 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

18 West 30th.—Bachelor apartment, whole floor, two main rooms and dependencies; hot and cold water; steam heat; usual service; suitable one or two gentlemen. Inquire janitor.

39½ Washington Square, Overlooking Square.—7 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; possession May 1st; $60.

To Let.—9 large room apartment, 148 West 125th; heat, hot water; rent $45; also 6-room, 2,185 7th Av.; rent $22. Horton's, 142 West 125th.

Apartments to Let.—6 and 8 rooms and bath, finest improvements, steam heat, uniform elevator services. 1,465-69 Lexington Av., city.

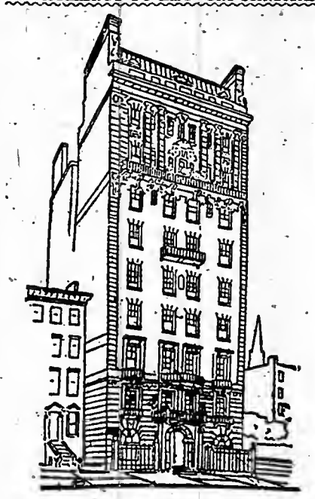
Apartment, 55 East 11th, 8 rooms, bath, modern improvements, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, Corner 66th, 126.—Seven and bath; select; convenient; reasonable. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 65th.

79th St., 202 West.—Seven rooms and bath; $60; all improvements; private house block; "L" station 81st; janitor. Wood, 219 West 125th St.

6th Av., 242.—Second floor; seven rooms; improvements; living or light business; elevator; showcase.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED



"NO. 15 EAST 48th STREET,"
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Building and service of the highest class obtainable.
Unfurnished suites, two rooms and bath
Open fireplaces, hot water heating, refrigerating plant.

NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES,
THE ROBERT
AND
THE MILLARD
14 to 22 West 107th St.
Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.
Suites of 4, 5, and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.
RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.
These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Liveried hall attendance.
R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.



"BERKELEY ARMS,"
330 WEST 95TH ST.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant large light Apartments, very handsome entrance; telephone in each apartment; tenants can select their own decorations and wall paper; electric light; all-night elevator; rent, six rooms, $60; seven rooms, $70; eight rooms, $80. Superintendent on premises. Telephone, 4,174—River.

Kendal Court,
517-523 West 111th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH
RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY
Superintendent on premises.

EARLSWOOD COURT
127TH ST. AND 128TH ST.,
St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, consisting of 4, 5, and 6 large, light rooms, electric lights, telephone in each apartment, all-night elevator service.
RENTS, $35 TO $60.
Agents, on premises.

GARDEN APARTMENT.
118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.
Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,
three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue,
One door above 123d St.; eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent; opened evenings. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

50 WEST 94TH ST.,
Near Central Park.
9 LARGE ROOMS and BATH; all improvements; RENT, $900; possession at once. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D.)

THE FRIESLAND,
235 West 103d St., cor. Broadway,
Modern eight-story fire-proof building; 8 rooms and bath, (corner;) rent low.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D.)

EL SENORE APARTMENTS,
ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
SEVEN ROOMS and bath.....$600
TEN ROOMS and billiard room; first floor; suitable for doctor.....1,000
Elevator, Hall Service, Telephone, and Electric Light. 504 West 151st Street.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

501 Lafayette Av., Next to Bedford, Brooklyn Borough.—Handsome new single (second) apartment, seven large, light rooms; decorated and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; gas range, exposed plumbing; private hall, hardwood; large closets; marble vestibule; iron grill doors; telephone; $45. Apply resident janitor.

A.—305 WEST 80TH ST,
Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; shower baths; electric light. Apply to janitor.
RENT $1,000.

NORTHPORT AND SOUTHPORT.
51 Manhattan Av., corner 102d St., and 74 West 103d St., corner Manhattan Av.
Exceptionally desirable 6 and 7 room apartments. Large outside rooms, all conveniences, including telephone in each apartment. Rents moderate and have not been raised. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av., or Janitor.

OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Elegant corner apartment; six rooms and bath; every improvement; rent, $60; immediate possession; also one apartment, eight rooms and bath, elevator building, rent only $55 from May 1st. Inquire ROBERT LEVERS, 354 West 116th St.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
321-325 WEST 115TH ST.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents $40 to $60. Superintendent.

HANKINSON,
CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST. PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

244 WEST 99TH STREET,
6 large rooms and bath.....$60
Elevator, etc.
GIBBS & KIRBY, B'way & 103 St

WILMORE COURT, 120th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
New, elegant, elevator apartment, parquet floors tiled; refrigerator; shower bath; corner apartment, five rooms.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms; all outside; steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.—2, 8, 5 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. | HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND
AND RESTAURANT,
BROADWAY at 54TH ST.
The most luxuriously furnished Hotel in New York.
Finest specimens of Oriental rugs throughout, mahogany furniture and rich draperies.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Ideal location; near principal theatres and shops and in plain view of Central Park.
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
Transient rates, with bath, $2 per day and upward.
Permanent and weekly rates:—
1 Room with Bath, $14 and upward.
2 Rooms

WEST PO.NT WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Military Cadets Retain Intercollegiate Team Honors.

Honeycutt Wins All His Bouts—Seven Colleges in Tournament at New York Athletic Club.

West Point won the intercollegiate fencing team championship at the New York Athletic Club last night, largely through the excellent work of F. W. Honeycutt, Captain of the team, who was the only one of twenty-one competitors to win all his eighteen bouts. This gives the Military Academy the possession of the Racquet and Tennis Club trophy for the coming year, while Honeycutt wins the gold medal for the best individual work. At a late hour last night Cornell and Columbia were tied for the next two places. Annapolis was fourth, Harvard fifth, Yale sixth, and Pennsylvania seventh and last in the competition. West Point held the team championship last year, so her fencers retain the honor for the second year.

As there were seven teams in the contest, representing West Point, Annapolis, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania, and each team was composed of three men, who fenced with each member of all the opposing teams, a total of 189 bouts was necessary. At the end of the one hundred and seventy-fifth bout the record of points scored stood as follows:

West Point, 37; Columbia, 31; Cornell, 31; Annapolis, 27; Harvard, 23; Yale, 20; Pennsylvania, 6.

On account of the large number of bouts the competition was begun on Friday evening and continued yesterday afternoon, when 168 of the 189 bouts were decided, leaving 21 as a final series for last night. These were decided, one at a time on a raised platform in the middle of the gymnasium and in the presence of a crowd of spectators, including a large number of handsomely gowned women. The teams were as follows:

Yale University—F. E. Howland, Captain; C. L. Lawrence, and A. Mendoza.
Harvard University—H. W. Holmes, Captain; A. Tyng, and W. MacLeod.
Columbia University—E. Pitou, Jr., Captain; W. E. Withrow, and L. E. Mahan.
Cornell University—W. L. Bowman, Captain; F. F. Pino, and H. Hickheimer.
University of Pennsylvania—B. O. Frick, Captain; L. M. Fleisher, and A. C. Brand.
United States Military Academy, West Point—F. W. Honeycutt, A. B. Barber, and W. B. Scott.
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis—R. P. R. Neilson, Captain; H. G. Knox, and G. Dickman.

Summary:

West Point.—Honeycutt won from Hickheimer, Brand, Tyng, MacLeod, Holmes, Frick, Fleisher, Howland, and Dickman.
Barber defeated Brand, Frick, Mahan, Lawrence, and Fleisher.
Scott defeated Bowman, Brand, Frick, Tyng, Holmes, Mendoza, and Knox.
Harvard.—Holmes defeated Heckheimer, Fleisher, Barber, Mahan, and Pino.
Tyng defeated Barber and Fleisher.
MacLeod defeated Pitou and Howland.
Columbia—Pitou defeated Dickman, Holmes, Knox, and Tyng.
Withrow defeated Tyng, Holmes, Mendoza, Pino, Heckheimer, Neilson, Knox, and Bowman.
Mahan defeated Barber, Frick, and MacLeod.
Annapolis—Neilson defeated Tyng, Holmes, Knox, Pitou, Brand, and Barber.
Knox defeated Fleisher, Howland, Tyng, and Mahan.
Dickman defeated Lawrence, Withrow, Mahan, Brand, Mendoza, Howland, and Frick.
Cornell—Bowman defeated Knox, MacLeod, Frick, Howland, Mendoza, Lawrance, Brand, Mahan, Fleisher, and Pitou.
Pino defeated Scott, Mendoza, Lawrence, Brand, MacLeod, and Mahan.
Heckheimer defeated Knox, Tyng, Brand, Frick, Mendoza, and Lawrence.
Yale—Howland defeated Frick, Pino, Heckheimer, and Holmes.
Lawrence defeated Neilson, Knox, Frick, and Tyng.
Mendoza dsfeated Brand.
Pennsylvania—Fleisher defeated Mahan, Lawrence, and Mendoza.

A. A. U. Basket Ball Victors.

Teams representing the Xavier Athletic Association and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association were both winners last night in the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union basket ball championship tournament, now in progress at the National Athletic Club, Brooklyn. The Xavier players defeated the Young Men's Hebrew Association by the score of 18 to 10, and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association defeated the National Turn Verein of Newark by the score of 36 to 22. Line up:

National T. V., 22.	Position.	G. N. Y. I. A. A., 36.
Erbing	Right guard	Zoebisch
Enderwis	Left guard	Elliott
Waissenbach	Centre	Bigelow
Winkelhoffer	Right forward	MacGill
Eichenbush	Left forward	Kalbfleisch
Xavier, 18.	Position.	Y. M. H. A., 10.
Kenny	Right guard	Geller
Smith	Left guard	F. Hyman
Donovan	Centre	Newman
Roach	Right forward	Rosenthal
Harschel	Left forward	G. Hyman

Goals from field—Kenny, 2; Smith, 1; Roach, 2; Rosenthal, 1; G. Hyman, 1; Newman, 2.
Goals from foul—Smith, 1; Kenny, 7; G. Hyman, 4; Rosenthal, 2.

Columbia Freshmen's Big Track Team.

Forty-five candidates for the Columbia University freshman track team will begin regular open air training to-morrow. Trainer Hjertberg of the 'varsity squad will supervise the work and will be assisted by a corps of leaders for the several squads as follows: O. Kehrlein, 100 and 220 yards dashes; T. A. Bolles, 440 yards run; T. H. Hamilton, 880 yards run; G. F. Ames, distance running and the weights; R. A. Stuhrman, high jump; W. S. Starbuck, hurdles. Hjertberg has appointed J. H. Williams to be the Captain of the freshman track team.

Sunday Baseball Games.

In addition to two games of baseball today at Ridgewood, Sunday baseball will be opened at the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, and at Van Ness, on the Catholic Protectory grounds. The game on the Protectory diamond will be between the Cuban Giants and the Emeralds. Hoboken and Poughkeepsie will meet on the St. George cricket field. The first game at Ridgewood will be between Ridgewood and Central Islip, the respective batteries being O'Hearn and Duffy and Williams and Gillen. The Brooklyn Field Club and the Empires will meet in the second game.

Many Races Planned for Ingomar.

Morton F. Plant, owner of the schooner yacht Ingomar, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. His yacht, which has been fitting at the Herreshoff yards at Bristol for ocean racing, will leave there on April 15, and will join Mr. Plant in France. He said that he would meet all challenges with the Ingomar, and that he would try for the Emperor's Cup, presented by Emperor William. Mr. Plant said that he would also try for the Cape May Cup which was taken to England by the Genesta in 1885.

For Indoor Cycle Championship.

The feature of the open games of Company D of the Eighth Regiment, which will be held on Tuesday evening, will be the five-mile match bicycle race between Oscar Goerke of the National Athletic Club and George Cameron of the Eighth Regiment. This race will decide the local championship at flat floor riding. During the past season these riders have kept practically on a par in the handicap events. Their races have all been at one or two miles, and in the matter of sprinting they have shown that there is little to choose between them. The race will be a pursuit contest.

Maturo Wins Pool Championship.

James Maturo of Jersey City won the pool championship of Greater New York and a stake of $250 from Edward Dawson at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night. There were five nights of play, and Maturo led from the start on last Tuesday night. The final score was: Maturo, 600; Dawson, 504.

Baseball Items of Interest.

Princeton's baseball squad left for its Southern trip last week. The team will play at Washington to-morrow, and on Tuesday with the Washington Americans.

The Manhattan College team will play all its home games at Olympic Oval, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, the old stamping ground of the college, Jasper Oval, being utilized by the city as a playing field for the public. Manhattan's game with Yale, however, will be played at American League Park.

According to the latest news from the training quarters of the Pittsburg players at Hot Springs, Ark., Pitcher Leever's arm is in very bad condition and with but little chance of ever healing for baseball use again.

In addition to preparing the schedule of the Eastern League, Manager Powers has been attending to the detail work of the Providence (R. I.) Club since Manager "Tom" Daly has been afflicted with the grip.

Wallace of the St. Louis Americans is likely to be out of the game for some time. He was caught "napping" at second basa in a game at Fort Worth, Tex., and in attempting to get back to the bag wrenched his ankle.

President Pulliam of tha National League announced yesterday that H. J. Bressler had been signed by the Bostons and that Outfielder McCreery had been released by that club.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATION, foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (2:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. week-days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25,(Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, *4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Manager.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arriva and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minntes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago 34 hours. Due Chicago 9:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—Via Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO TREATRE TRAIN. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

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9:06 A. M. and 3.35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

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Mauch Chunk Local	6.55 AM	7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*e8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only,) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡z4:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:20, 12:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, g9:00, 10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖†1:00, ‖*1:20, 12:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‡4:00, ‡5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays

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Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.†	8:25AM	† 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.*	10:25AM	*10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*	11:25AM	*11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*	12:55PM	* 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited".*	3:35PM	* 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*	4:55PM	* 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*	6:55PM	* 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10m	*12:15m. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily. except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leava Now York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.*	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.*	12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleva.... *	3:35pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"*	6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis*	10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis*	6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

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EACH WAY BETWEEN
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S. S. ADIRONDACK AND
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Trains arriva and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minntes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago 34 hours. Due Chicago 9:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—Via Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO TREATRE TRAIN. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3.35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 257, 201, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leaves Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., (near Market St.,) week days only. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11:00 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3:00 P. M. (East 31st St. 3:30.)

OPENING OF NAVIGATION. TROY LINE.

FIRST TRIP MONDAY, APRIL 4th.

Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" will leave West 10th Street, Pier 46, daily at 6 P. M., except Saturday, making direct railroad connections at Troy for all points North and East.

SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.

Freight received on and after April 2d.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.50 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

leave Pier 43, N. R., week days, 6 P. M.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of Japan.....Apr. 11th
Empress of China.....May 2d
Empress of India.....May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....June 6th
Empress of Japan.....June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar.....June 27th

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Aorangi .....Apr. 29th|Miowera.....May 27th

For rates and information apply to 468 and 1 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Piers 51-52 North River.

Lucania..Apr. 9, 10 AM|Etruria...Apr. 30, 6 AM
Umbria..Apr. 16, 6 AM|Lucania..May 7, 10 AM
Campania..Apr. 23, 10 AM|Umbria...May 14, Noon

Mediterranean Service.

Slavonia..Apr. 26, Noon|Slavonia..June 7, Noon
Ultonia..May 24, Noon|Pannonia..June 21, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Furnessia..Apr. 16, Noon|Astoria...May 7, Noon
Columbia..Apr. 30, 9 AM|Anchoria..May 14, Noon

First saloon, $50 and up.
Second ealoon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Potsdam .....Apr. 5|Noordam .....Apr. 26
Rotterdam .....Apr. 12|Potsdam .....May 10
*Ryndam .....Apr. 19|Rotterdam.....May 17
*Will call at Plymouth.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passengers steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips." NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904.
Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.
F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.



On Your Way to Italy

You can visit the AZORES, MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, and ALGIERS, and have ample time for sight-seeing if you take the
"Prinzessin Victoria Luise"
Most perfect cruising craft afloat.
From NEW YORK April 12, 1904 Due in Genoa May 1, 1904
Superb Service. Unsurpassed Accommodation. Rates from $75 upward.
Send for program.

During June, July, or August
Go to Norway

12 SELECT CRUISES to NORWAY and SPITZBERGEN, to NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, etc., etc., to the principal SEASIDE RESORTS of Holland, Belgium, England, France, Germany and Spain, by palatial twin screw steamers.
Book now to secure best staterooms.

Around the World

I. Cruise, Sept., 1904. II. Cruise, Jan., 1905.
Duration 4½ mos. Cost $1,500 and up.
SUCCESS ASSURED. PORTS OF CALL NOT AFFECTED BY HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 B'way, N.Y.
Tel. 1871 Broad. Phila. 1229 Walnut St.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,
S. S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed,
Sails Apr. 7, May 12, June 9, July 7.

*Deutschl..Apr. 7, 11 AM|*Pretoria..Apr. 21, 11 AM
Patricia..Apr. 9, 12:30 PM|*‡Bluecher..Apr. 28, 10 AM
Belgravia..Apr. 16, 4 PM|Waldersee..Apr. 30, 5 AM
Columbia..Apr. 21, 10 AM|*‡Moltke..May 5, 10 AM.

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Palatia...Apr. 4, 8 AM|Fr. Adalb't, May 12, 2 PM
*P. V. Luise..Apr. 12, 11 AM|Fr. Oskar, May 31, Noon
Fr. Oskar..Apr. 14, 10 AM|Fr. Adalb't, June 25, 9 AM

Cabin, $50, $60; $75, upward,
According to Steamer.

*Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, and Genoa. Ample time allowed at each port of call for sightseeing.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES

DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST
TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY,
and the principal
SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE
By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Jewish Hopes."

EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON AV., 85TH ST.—Communion 7:30 and 11 A. M. Children's festival 7:30 P. M. Bishop Potter will preach 11 A. M. Rev. Wm. T. Crocker, rector.

SAINT AGNES'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARish, 92d St. and Columbus Av., the Rev. W. T. Manning, D. D., Vicar.—Services at the usual hours: the vicar will preach at 11 and 4.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "Immortality, Resurrection, and Reincarnation." All welcome.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—On 9th Av., "L" express, Monday evening, March 28, satchel containing papers of no value to finder. Liberal reward and no questions asked if papers returned to Room 1,102, 27 William St. Telephone, 2,030 Broad.

Lost—Wednesday evening, March 30, small gold watch, open faced, with chatelaine; monogram, "L. C. C." Liberal reward if returned to Room 915, Hartford Building, Broadway and 17th St.

Lost—College pin, gold lyre, enameled, with blue strip, marked "New York College of Music"; suitable reward. H. Butler, Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St.

Lost—By working girl, black leather bag, with brass chain, containing $3.50, also business and private cards. Kindly return to C. F. Bates & Co., 801 Broadway.

Lost—Watch charm; horse, rider and dragon; return and obtain suitable reward.—W. J. Nichols, 76 William St., Room 1,107.

Lost—Lady's white duck fencing jacket; initials inside, "E. B. A."; reward $5. Inform at once, Oakes, 10 Wall St.

Lost.—Amethyst BROOCH with diamond and pearls; $25 reward Fish, 50 Beck St., Bronx.

$100 reward for return of red bag, containing jewels, money, and bank book. Mrs. E. Turner, 328 West 46th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be trested confidentially.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; references exchanged.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone 560S—38.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful, sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished, comfortable house; every convenience; telephone; high-class table; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, with every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

Madison Av., 432.—Pleasant third-floor corner room, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall; telephone; reference.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent table; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

40th St., 70 West.—A large front room on fourth floor, nicely furnished, to let without board to gentlemen; house private; faces Bryant Park; very desirable location; references.

44th St., 211 West.—Desirable rooms; large and small; references.

45th St., 41 West.—A large room, private house.

45th St., 133 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St. East.—Large, square, completely furnished room; southern exposure; parquet floor; tiled bath; owner's residence; $5 weekly; references. For further particulars address Private, Box 119 Times Office.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms, with bath; meals if desired; references.

69th, 114 West.—Bachelor accommodations; attractive rooms; porcelain baths; abundant hot water; telephone; references.

93d St., 162 West.—Sunny robm to let in private family.

118th St., 360 West.—Furnished rooms to let; good location.

Broadway, 2,762, (Near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan.

Elegant front parlor, bath, $5; or two room suite, desirable. Gagnee, 616 Lexington Av.

Monros St., 38, Brooklyn.—Owner has square sunny room, newly furnished, for gentleman; no other lodgers; reference required; excellent table board near.

Two beautiful rooms; private family; references; excellent location. 61 5th Av., second floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Two gentlemen want floor in private house; two large rooms, private bath; about May 1; between 69th and 80th Sts., west side. A. S., Box 120 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Lady wants one large or two unfurnished rooms in private house, 2d or 3d story; 18th St., 50th St., west side preferred. Address Chelsea, 254 8th Av.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

A.A.A.—Dressmaking department, James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street, require at once experienced skirt hands and helpers on sleeves. Apply fifth floor workroom.

Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Stenography not necessary; salary, $10; position permanent. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Clocks.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., want an experienced sales person for their clock department; one with city department stora experience preferred. Apply to Superintendent.

Frederick Loesr & Co., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced and competent women for their soda water department. Apply to Superintendent after 5 P. M., fourth floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced waist trimmers; only those who are accustomed to fine work need apply at dressmaking department, 5th floor.

Laces.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., require a thoroughly experienced sales person in their lace department; only those with a thorough knowledge of the merchandise need apply to Superintendent.

Saleswomen.—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleswomen for their various accpartments. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By young lady, a permanent position as stenographer and typewriter; has had two years' experience; is familiar with general office work; salary, $10. Miss Fannie Bailey, 92 Jackson St., Passaic, N. J.

Stenographer.—Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of an experienced stenographer and office assistant; must be rapid and accurate at figuring; permanent position. Apply at Supt.'a office between 9 and 10 A. M.

Stenographer.—Insurance office; every competent, refined girl wanted; Smith machine; salary, $10. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and shirt hands for alterations; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted—An active young woman, about 25, who resides in Brooklyn, for position in sewing machine store; must write and figure well. Apply personally to Miss Doughty, 149 Broadway, Room 814.

Wanted—Ribbons; a large department store in the city require a competent saleswoman of long experience for their ribbon department. Apply by letter to A. B., Box 182 Times.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their domestics and wash goods departments. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Stenographer; must have at least three years' experience; for a bank up town. For interview call at Room 119 B, 154 Nassau St.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 29th St

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 80th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted.—Cash girls; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Wanted.—Girl for general houaework; aleep home; apartment; two in family; references. 323 W. 30th St.

HELP WANTED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Carpenters and painters for inside and outside work; out of town. Apply J. H. Townsend, 31 Coenties Slip.

Cash Boys.—Siegel Cooper Co. have vacancies for neat, bright boys; permanent positions. Apply at Supt.'s office at 8:30 A. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced and competent man tor their soda water department. Apply to Superintendent after 5 P. M., fourth floor.

LITHOGRAPHERS WANTED—
16 Transferers.
6 Pressmen for color work.
4 Pressmen for commercial work.
10 Feeders.
2 Cutters.
3 Stonegrinders.
Address "Manufacturer," Box 111 Times. All correspondence treated as confidential.

New Equitable agency wishes immediately men of character and energy; liberal. Lyon, 42 Broadway.

Silks and Drss Goods.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, have vacancies for experienced salesmen in silks and dress goods; only those with a thorough knowledge of business need apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $85 monthly, and become engineers averaging $125; good health, sight, and hearing required; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Gardener-farmer, country place, one hour from city; must be competent in raising vegetables, fruit, and flowers; married man, no young children, preferred; wife to help with poultry. Answer, giving references, to L. M., Box 156 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Intelligent and industrious men, with or without experience, to solicit for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York under contract; liberal advantages offered. Apply at 129 West 42d St., 1 Wolffsohn, Manager.

Wanted—Cutters, experienced working in men's tailoring to the trade houses; salary, $18 to $30 per week; steady employment to right parties. Apply Kahn Brothers, 9th and Main Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Wanted—Lithographers; 16 transferrers, 6 pressmen for color work, 4 pressmen for commercial work, 10 feeders, 2 cutters, 3 stone grinders. Address Manufacturer, Box 111 Times. All correspondence treated as confidential.

Wanted—Two young men to conduct agency for magazine in New York City; must have good appearance. Apply in person to H. E. Ifdal, care Ilinds & Noble, 35 W. 15th St., between 10 and 12 Tuesday morning.

Wanted.—Silk salesmen; steady positions for experienced men. Apply to Superintendent on balcony floor of store before 9:30 A. M., Simpson Crawford Company.

Wanted—Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, steamfitters, carpenters, painters, and helpers for these trades. Apply to J. H. Townsend, 31 Coentles Slip.

Wanted—Boy to run errands and make himself generally useful in office of financial publishing house; must write good hand; wages, $4. C. Mont. Benton Co., 526 West 28th St.

Wanted.—Cash boys; must come well recommended, and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced floor walkers. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Gardener to attend to garden, lawn, and general work around house. Apply at 1,133 Boston Road.

Wanted.—Undertaker's assistant wanted; must be a thorough embalmer, a good bookkeeper, and some well recommended. Undertaker, Box 210 Times.

Wanted—Window cleaner in large factory building. Apply by letter, B. K., Box 180 Times.

Wanted—Boy for office work, Harlem; state salary expected and references. Address B., Box 1,214 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Caretakers.—By man and wife, private house for the Summer months; city references. R. Finen, 318 East 13th St.

Caretaker.—By married woman, without children, to take care of gentleman's house for the summer; good cook and manager; city reference. T. I., Box 8, 1,029 3d Av.

Caretaker.—Man and wife, no children, to take care of house till rented for Summer. Address L. C., 1,552 Broadway.

Caretaker.—By respectable, competent widow woman to take care of house for Summer months; best reference. Mrs. Morris, 240 East 47th St.

Companion, &c.—By English lady, (26,) as companion, governess to young lady or companion to elderly lady; experienced traveler in Europe; speaks German and French. L. B., 2,711 Broadway.

Cashier.—By young woman as cashier, or would learn waiting in restaurant. Box 1 214 Times.

Chambermaid.—A lady leaving for Europa recommends her chambermaid, who also does plain laundry work; may be seen Monday, April 4, between 9 and 10 A. M., at 315 West 71st St.

Chambermaid, &c.—By a young, neat person as chambermaid; sewing useful, maid; first-class city reference; in a first-class family. L., 1,364 Broadway.

Dressmaker.—Engagements out by the day; stylish work; first-class fitter; references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

Governess.—A lady of refinement and education desires position as governess or companion; fluent French, German, English, music; experienced teacher; accustomed to traveling here and abroad; highest references. K. K., 17 East 86th St.

Modiste.—Premiere modiste, late with Dunstan; house, promenade, street gowns; chic blouses, unique designs; home or out by day. Emilie Glannie, 406 West 57th, Apartment No. 2.

Officework.—By young lady; office assistant; Remington operator; light bookkeeping; small salary; no agencies. E. Y., 90 8th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Young lady desires permanent position as stenographer and typewriter; beginner; has had a few weeks' office experience; good speller; high school graduate; willing to start with reasonable salary. Address M. J. R., 31 Lathrop Av., Madison, N. J.

Stenographer, &c.—Situation wanted as stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant by a young lady having had one year's commercial experience; salary, $7. Catharine, 96 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Visiting stenographer wishes to make engagements with firms desiring first-class work and needing stenographer's services a few hours daily or two or three times a week. Address I Box 216 Times Office.

Stenographer or Private Secretary—By young lady with four years' experience as public stenographer, and with knowledge of English moneys and business methods; salary required $15. A. M. G., 225 East 18th St.

Stenographer.—By a young woman who is familiar with law work, having been employed in a law stenographic office; used to general office duties; salary to start, $5-$10. E. I. A., 405 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced advertising drugs, brokerage, and banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Second flat, 33 Moffat St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience legal and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; refined; good in spelling and punctuation; best references. Businesslike, Box 199 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; attend strictly to business; references; salary $10. M., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience; brokerage, commercial, legal; $12. Executive, Box 121 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Beginner; graduate of public school, and six months in high school; salary $5 to start. Rose J. Obst, 40 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter—Experienced, desires permanent position; neat and accurate; salary, $10. Address Miss R. Cherry, 28 Carteret St., Newark, N. J.

Stenographer and typewriter of neat appearance, who has had two years' experience, desires position with good firm; salary, $10. Address S. G., 140 West 130th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced; permanent position; good penman; neat and accurate; salary $10. Julia Halloran, 205 Wall St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined appearance; good education; best references; $7-$8. Industrious, Box 177 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; refined appearance; good speller, grammarian; assist office work; $10. Accurate, Box 105 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Bright young lady desiree permanent position; six months' experience; moderate salary, with prospect of advancement. K. F., 680 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Willing to start at reasonable salary; advancement. D. A. F., 480 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—(18;) English parentage; graduate high school; credentials; rapid penman. Moderate, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; take difficult dictation; credentiels; attractive personality. Credentials, Box 213 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Stenographer and Typewriter—Beginner, of neat appearance, desires position; moderate salary Address E. K., 696 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

Visiting Secretary.—Dictation taken at residence or office; work done at home; authors' MSS. turned out absolutely correct; references looked up; telephone. J. S. M., Box 150 Times, Up Town.

Males.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balance and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Accountant desires permanent or temporary work; audits, examinations, cost systems, income, profit and loss statements. Accounts, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderats. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By competent young man, (19,) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant, with experience; high-class references furnished. Ambition, 214 East 112th St.

Bookkeeper or any other position, trust or clerical, by young man, 24; practical double-entry bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced in all branches of office work; does not mind hard work; moderate salary; a Londoner, with best of references; can give bond. Warshawsky, 333 Powell St., Brooklyn.

Bookkeeper, Accountant, Auditor, Expert.—Books written up, opened, closed, audited; financial statements taken off; highest references; good penman. Reliable, Box 114 Times.

Caretaker.—(Without salary,) for unfurnished or furnished house for Summer; references. Reliable, Times, Harlem.

Carpenter.—By carpenter, from real estate owners; day's work or contract. Lawson, 749 3d Av.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; 12 years' references; wages, $35. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly experienced; unexceptional personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate; painstaking, trustworthy; anywhere. Scotchman, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman.—By colored man, 35 years old, as coachman; careful driver; thoroughly understands his business; can give first-class private references; willing to go to the country. Clark, 159 West 30th St., second floor back.

Coachman.—By Englishman; expert driver four, tandem; sound horn; thoroughly experienced; superior personal recommendations; energetic, temperate, respectful, trustworthy. Barnshawe, 508 West 52d St.

Coachman.—Protestant, married man, wishes permanent position as coachman; city or country; 12 years' best city references from last employer, who can be seen. 1,779 Broadway.

Coachman.—Gentleman going abroad wants position for long experienced coachman; good rider and driver; tall, single; age 32. M. D., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; written or personal reference; careful driver; wages $35. Daniel Montague, Box 132 Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—In country; married; one in family; thoroughly understands his business; references. E. Walton, 508 9th Av.

Collector, &c.—By young man, 21, as collector, &c.; experienced; good penman; moderate salary. J. Goldeneon, 1,001 Lexington Av.

Elevator Runner.—Colored, 25; 8 years' experience; reference. S., 153 West 30th St.

Gardener.—Married, small family; practical; conversant with landscaping; expectations moderate. Wallace, 54 Dey St.

Plumber.—Licensed, wishes position; thorough knowledge of plumbing, gas fitting, steam and hot water heating. Plumber, 334 75th St., Brooklyn.

Plumber, licensed; thorough knowledge of plumbing, gasfitting, steam and hot water fitting. Plumber, 334 75th St., Brooklyn.

Poultry plant, farm manager, thoroughly experienced; successful chicken and squab raiser, incubator up; practical knowledge farm, garden, dairy stock; charge gentleman's farm. R. D. K., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Private Secretary.—3y yonng man, past three years with official, prominent street railway company, as private secretary; fully competent to take entire charga of large correspondence; thoronghly familiar with office dstails; stenographer; exceptional references as to ability and integrity. F. E., Box 117 Times Office.

Salesman.—Fifteen years' experience in ladies' underwear, shirtwaists, infants' and children's cloaks, and white goods; well acquainted in the city trade and also travel east or west. W. W., 621 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer &c.—By experienced stenographer; understands billing, bookkeeping, and uses Smith-Premisr machine; can show good references; salary $12. A. Merklen, 400 East 51st St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; permanent position with reliable house. S. J. P., care Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Useful Man, &c.—By a young man as useful man or coachman; city or country; three years' first-class reference from last employer; strictly sober and obliging. Address, Monday only, L. H., 160 West 14th St.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses; drive single, milk, attend garden, lawn, furnace; strictly sober; good references. F., Box 112 Times Office.

HELD UP BARROOM CROWD.

A hold-up in regular Western style was made isst evening in the saloon of Patrick Fanning, at the southwest corner of Forty-ninth Street and First Avenue. Half a dozen men were drinking at the bar when two strangers entered. One of them pointed a revolver at the crowd, shouting:

"Now I'm going to show you how the do it in the West. Hands up!"

The men raised their hands simultaneously, but Fanning thought the thing a joke and noticing his customers were somewhat scared, remonstrated with the man with the revolver.

"That'll do you, you," he began, but the next moment the weapon was pointed at him, and his hands were elevated with great suddenness.

The other man went behind the bar and opened the cash drawer, taking out about $25. That made Fanning furious, and he bounded at the man, clinching with him. The robber with the pistol seemed afraid to shoot, but he held the weapon aimed at the men lined up in front of the bar. The saloon keeper and the thief fought for several minutes. Finally the stranger broke loose, and with his companion fled. They escaped, but the police say they know them and that they both are ex-convicts.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of survey, to consist of Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General; Major John D. G. Hoskins, Inspector General; Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Quartermaster, is appointed to meet at the War Department for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for certain shortages in Quartermaster's supplies invoiced by Second Lieut. Robert G. Rutherford, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, Quartermaster.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, Twelfth Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, vice Major Eben Swift, Assistant Adjutant General, relieved and assigned to the Twelfth Cavalry. Major Swift will remain on his present duties as an acting Assistant Adjutant General until further orders.

Major Albert Todd, Artillery Corps, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department.

Major Albert Todd, Assistant Adjutant General, will report to the Adjutant General for duty in his office.

Major Samuel W. Dunning, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved in the office of the Adjutant General, and will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty as Adjutant General, Department of California.

Major John R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved at headquarters, Department of California, and will proceed to Manila for assignment to duty.

Post Quartermaster Sergt. William Hall, Sergt. (first class) William Bock, Hospital Corps, and Mechanic Henry Crockett, Fifty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, are placed on the retired list.

Sergt. Charles L. Meyers, Hospital Corps, now at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort McDowell, California, for duty instead of being sent to the Philippines Division as directed.

Navy.

Ensign J. T. Burwell is detached from treatment in the Naval Hospital, New York Navy Yard, and ordered home on one month's sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon E. C. Taylor is detached from the Medical School, Washington, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, San Juan, P. R., sailing from New York April 7.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Campbell is datached from the Medical School, Washington, and ordered to the naval training station, Narragansett Bay.

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Manchester is ordered to the Columbia April 11.

Assistant Surgeon T. N. Pease is ordered to the Hartford April 14.

Assistant Surgeon I. S. K. Reevee is ordered to the Minneapolis April 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Arrived—New York, Bennington, Concord, and Boston at Panama; Nezinscot at Portsmouth, N. H.; Standish at Norfolk, and Olympia at Pensacola.

Sailed—Leonidas from Pensacola for Lambert's Point, Topeka from Guantanamo for New York, via Charleston; Minneapolis from Guantanamo, Wilmington from Kiuklang for Han-Kow, Villalobos from Ningpo for Wenchau, Caesar from Norfolk for Pensacola, Vicksburg from Chemulpho for Shanghai, and Dolphin from Provincetown for Hampton Roads.

The Week at the Theatres

THE WEEK'S EVENTS.

"The Dictator," Criterion, Monday.

"The Shepherd King," Knickerbocker, Monday.

"The Superstition of Sus," Savoy, Monday.

"An African Millionaire," Princess, Monday.

Revival of "David Harum," Academy of Music, Monday.

Not discouraged hy his starring venture under the management of Weber & Fields, Willie Collier comes to the Criterion Theatre to-morrow night to try his luck under the wing of Charles Frohman. He will appear in a new play hy Richard Harding Davis called "The Dictator." Collier will have the part of Brooke Travers, a young American who flees the country because he is suspected of having murdered a cabman. The cast:

Brooke Travers, alias "Steve" Hill.....William Collier
Simpson, his valet, alias "Jim" Dodd.....Edward Abeles
Charley Hynes, wireless telegraph operator for Red C Line.....John Barrymore
Col. John T. Bowie, United States Consul at Porto Banos.....George Nash
Duffy, a Secret Service detective.....Thomas McGrath
The Rev. Arthur Bostick.....Henry J. West
Lieut. Perry, U. S. S. Oregon..Thomas Meighan
Samuel Coulman, Captain of the Bolivar, Red C Line.....Emmett Whitney
Gen. Santos Campos, President of San Manana.....Robert McWade, Jr.
Dr. Vasquez, Health Officer at Porto Banoe.....Francis Sedgwick
Senore Jose Dravo, proprietor of the Hotel del Prado.....Louis Eagan
Col. Garcia, aide to Gen. Campos..Harry Senton
Smoking room steward.....Wallace McCutcheon
Lucy Sheridan.....Nanette Comstock
Mrs. John T. Bowie.....Lucille Watson
Senora Juanita Arguilla.....Louisa Allen

Wright Lorimer, an actor not known to New York, will appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night in "The Shepherd King." The production has been made under the personal supervision of the star himself. The play portrays King David during the period of his early life. How he slew the lion to save the lambs, how he felled the mighty giant of Gath, how he loved the younger daughter of Saul—all are told in "The Shepherd King." The scenery and costumes are elaborate. Though about a Biblical character, the play is not in any sense religious. It is called a romantic drama. The cast:

Saul, King of Israel.....Charles Kent
Jonathan, his son.....Edward Mackay
Phalti, a Prince.....Edmund Bresse
Doeg, an Edomite.....Harold Hartsell
Omar, his brother.....Preston Kendall
Jesse, father of David.....William Frederic
Ozem.....Hardy Kirkland
Shammah.....J. H. Greene
Abinadab.....Charles H. Martin
Eliah.....James Slevin
Ahimelech, a priest.....Ethelbert Hales
Goliath, the giant of Gath.....Don O'Mear
Tamar, a Captain.....William Balfour
The High Priest.....Charles R. Gilbert
Samuel the Prophet.....Henry Marlowe
Michal.....Miss Buckley
Merab.....Nellete Reed
Mother of David.....Helen Marshall
Adora, a bondmaiden.....Marian Ward
Lia, a waiting maid.....Angela Ogden
A Bondwoman.....Marion Frederic
The Witch of Endor.....Margaret Hayward
David.....Wright Lorimer

A farce "The Superstition of Sue," will be offered to-morrow night at the Savoy Theatre. The story hinges upon the superstition of Suzanne Flage. She rejects a proposal of marriage because it is made on the thirteenth day of the month. Her suitor becomes the victim of all her beliefs in omens and signs. The ways of the fashionable set of New York are satirized throughout, and there has been a whisper that some of the characters on the stage will remind the audience of individuals familiar to them. Preceding the farce a curtain raiser, called "The Blue Grass Handicap," will be presented. The cast of "The Superstition of Sue":

Comatoss.....William Friend
Michael Murphy.....Eddie Heron
Adrian Andrews.....Walter Perkins
Percy Flage.....Wilfred Lucas
Rubens Jones.....Frank W. King
Suzanne Flage.....Helene Lackaye
Jane B. Ware.....Nattia Black
Willie De Duet.....James H. Powers
La Vershet.....Marshall Farnum
Prof. Swing.....Jack Webster
Marie Flatter.....Marion Barney
Swifty.....Georgie Tuttle
Lydia Zlost.....Eileen O'Malley
Spoo Katcha.....Clarence Heritage

Before leaving New York for an absence of three years, Charles Hawtrey will find a short engagement at the Lyceum Theatre in "Saucy Sally." His first appearance will be to-morrow night. This play is from the pen of F. C. Burnand, editor of Punch. Hawtrey has the rôle of a young husband who deceives his wife by telling her that he is a daring sea Captain and explorer. Saucy Sally is the name of the ship. The hero's prevarications about wonderful dangers and rescues end up by getting him into a scrape from which he escapes only by telling the truth. The cast:

Herbert Jocelyn.....Charles Hawtrey
Ezra Jaffson.....Arthur Playfair
Jack Buncombe.....Fred Thorne
Percival Chudleigh.....H. Stephenson
Captain Jocelyn.....E. W. Tarver
Evan Evans.....E. A. Pinkerton
Perkins.....Wallace Widdecombe
Mrs. Jocelyn.....Julia Booth
Cecile.....Frances Belmont
Hannah.....Faith Reynolds
Jenny.....Ethel Hollingshead
Mrs. Lambert.....Fanny Brough

"An African Millionaire," a play founded on Grant Allen's novel of the same name, will be presented at the Princess Theatre to-morrow night. H. Reeves-Smith will have the chief role, that of Col. Clay, and Miss Minnie Dupree will play the part of his wife. In London Mr. Reeves-Smith was the original "private secretary" during the eighteen months' run of that play. He was also in the first "Charley's Aunt" company. He recently appeared with Robert Hilliard. The cast:

Paul, known as "Col. Clay" Alias Rev. Richard Brabazon Alias Medhurst Alias Don Antonio Herrera } H. Reeves-Smith
A Commissary of Police
Margaret, his wife, appearing as Mrs. Richard Brabazon } Miss Minnie Dupree
Sir Charles Vandrift, an African millionaire M. Colvills
Lady Amelia Vandrift, his wife.....
Miss Maude Knowlton
Isabel Wentworth, his sister.. Miss Grace Merritt
Seymour Wentworth, his brother-in-law and secretary.....Cyril Young
Mr. Jefferson D. Hord of Chicago.Rapley Holmse
Indiana Hord, his daughter..Miss Marie Rawson
Major Mclidoey, in love with Indiana Hord.....Bertram Godfrey
Chief of Police at Lucarns.....Henry J. Tilford
Waiter at hotal, Lucerne.....Sherman Ramsay
Simpson, valet to Sir Charles..J. Palmer Collins
The Duke of Oakshire.....Henry Rich
Dr. Polperro.....Harry St. Maur
Inspector of Police at Brighton....John E. Gray
Col. Clay, at the Bengal Staff Corps.....Beresford Webb
Commissary of Police at Paris..George H. Trader

William H. Crane will appear at the Academy of Music to-morrow night in a big revival of his old success, "David Harum." The advance sale for Crane's short engagement is the largest since the days when Col. Mapleson controlled the Academy. Heretofore "David Harum" has always heen a "two-dollar show." This is its first time at a popular price house.

The large stage of the Academy permits of a much more elaborate production than was given at the Garrick three or four seasons ago. The famous scene which shows the deacon out in the rain hehind a halky horse will be especially effective. In the cast are William Sampson, Charles J. Jackson, John Saville, Sheridan Tupper, George S. Spencer, George F. De Vere, William Dupont, Samuel Reed, Guy Nichols, Charles Avery, Kate Meek, Perdita Hudspeth, and Lois France Clark.

Prior to its departure for London, where it is to he presented in the Shafteshury Theatre, "The Prince of Pilsen" will come back to Broadway for a short run. It will open to-morrow night at Daly's Theatre and stay there three weeks and three days. Since the musical comedy was at the Broadway Theatre new costumes and scenery have been provided. With "the Prince of Pilsen" at Daly's Henry W. Savage will have three attractions on Broadway this week.

For the third time Miss Ethel Barrymore comes to New York with "Cousin Kate." To-morrow night at the Hudson Theatre she will begin a run of twelve evening and two afternoon performances. The cast is the same that was at the Hudson last Fall.

Miss Eleanor Robson will move from the Criterion to the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night. Still in Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann," she is rapidly nearing her ons hundred and fiftieth New York performance. Miss Rohson will probably remain at the Garrick a long time.

Berthia Galland will come to the Harlem Opera House to-morrow evening in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." Most of her original company is still with her.

"Glittering Gloria" is this week's offering at the Grand Opera House.

Richard Buhler will appear in the title rôle of "Paul Revere" at the American Theatre to-morrow night. The play is founded on Longfellow's poem. The scenes show Boston Harhor and the old North Church.

Thomas E. Shea will appear to-morrow afternoon at the New Star Theatre in "The Man-o'-War's Man." It will be repeated at the Wednesday matinée. To-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings Shea will be seen in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Tuesday and Friday evenings "The Bells" will be the attraction. "Banished by the King" will be offered Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon.

"The Smart Set," a musical comedy, will be at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night. The company consists of a large number of colored comedians, dancers, and vocalists.

Chauncey Olcott will come to the Metropolis this week in "Terence."

"The Cowboy and the Lady" will be the offering of the H. V. Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. William Bramwell will make his reappearance with the company.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Guesle Hart as Topsy, will be at the Third Avenue Theatre this week.

The special matinée of "Love's Pilgrimage" at Wallack's Theatre Thursday, April 14, is being prepared for with great cars. Miss Carlotta Nilsson will have the star part. Miss Nilsen won much favor in the eyes of theatregoers by her portrayal of Mrs. Elvsted in support of Mrs. Fiske's "Hedda Gabler" last Fall. In the supporting cast of "Love's Pilgrimage" are W. S. Hart, Guy Bates Post, H. Rogers Lytton, Douglas J. Wood, Harold Mead, Edmund D. Lyons, Nestor Lennon, Nagel Barry, Roydon Erlynn, F. Marinoff, and Mary Gardner.

Ward and Vokes in "A Pair of Pinks" will be at the West End Theatre this week.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The Secret of Polichinelle" continues to please all who go to see it at the Gardsn Theatre. Mr. Hackett plans to keep it going all ths Summer. "The County Chairman" at Wallack's is still the most crowded show in town. "The Other Girl" at the Empire will remain four more weeks.

A special matinée of "Swest Kitty Bellairs" will be given next Thursday.

"The Girl from Kay's" will celebrate Easter week by giving an extra matinée Wednesday. "The Wizard of Oz" at the Majestic is as popular as ever.

At the Broadway Theatre "The Yankee Consul" bids fair to stay all through the Summer. "The Tenderfoot" is doing a good business at the New York.

Wilton Laokaye will stay at the Lyric in "The Pit" only two more weeks. His Ibsen matinée has been postponed until Thursday, April 14.

"The Virginian" will celebrate its one hundred and tenth performance on Wednesday by a distribution of the novel from which the play was taken.

"The Two Orphans" at the New Amsterdam was crowded every night during its first week. It is apt to stay in town many months.

"Candida" is doing well at the Vaudeville Theatre.

"Zapfenstreich" will remain at the German Theatre in Irving Place this week.

THE WEEK'S VAUDEVILLE.

KEITH'S.—Ryan and Richfield, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, Lewis McCord and Company, Ed Latell, Sallie Stembler, Donahue and Nichols, Waino and Martinetti, Valveno Brothers, Rio Brothers, and Ross and Barnard.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Four Nightons, Quaker City Quartet, Julian Rose, Auric Dagwell, Johnstone Bennett and Company, Fanny Rice, Joe Belmont, Carlos's Dogs, Dooley and Fowley, Green and Wiggins, Sam Drane, and the "Bombardment of Port Arthur" on the kalatechnoscope.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE.—"Audrey" and a vaudeville bill containing Mme. Rialta, Dorothy Neville, Geórge C. Austin, the Browning Sisters, the Newton Brothers, Chalk Saunders, and Nick Conway.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—"Paul Revere" and a vaudeville bill containing Shorty and Lillian De Witt, the Carmen Sisters, and Barto and Lafferty.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—"In Old Kentucky." A prize contest for buck and wing dancers will be held Friday evening; all comers will be entitled to compete.

VICTORIA—Billy B. Van and Rose

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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KING EDWARD, like many another sensible man, occasionally takes great pleasure in telling a joke on himself. This is his favorite:

Queen Victoria while in Scotland during the boyhood of Edward was fond of taking her easel to the coast or to the river and spending long hours over her water colors. The little Prince of Wales usually accompanied her. On one of these occasions he found time rather heavy and cast around for something with which to amuse himself. Near by he espied a barefooted, kilted Highland boy of his own age building a sand castle. Edward went up to him and calmly kicked the castle over.

"Dinna do that again," said the boy.

He rebuilt his castle of sand, and once again it collapsed before young Edward's royal foot.

"If ye dae that again—"

There was silence as he built the castle for the third time.

Out shot the royal foot once more. The next moment his Royal Highness, the future King of England, was rolling in the sand with the infuriated Scotch boy, whose fists were flying like a windmill. Edward howled for help, but Queen Victoria, who was an interested witness, sat still and allowed the kilted lad to administer punishment to his heart's content. When the Prince eventually reached his mother's side, nose bleeding and bedraggled, the Queen only remarked:

"You deserved that."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY LESLIE M. SHAW told the following story when he was in New York the other day of the time he was practicing law in Iowa.

One of his townsmen was arraigned for a crime and had no counsel. The Judge explained to him that he was entitled to have counsel assigned to him. He pointed out several attorneys in the courtroom, naming them as he did so, and said:



"Here are Mr. So-and-So and So-and-So, and Mr. Smith is out in the corridor. You can choose any one you want and I will assign him to defend you."

The prisoner slowly looked the lawyers in the courtroom over, one after the other, and then replied:

"If it suits your Honor just as well, I'd as soon have the one in the hall."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BURTON HOLMES says that while he was in Seoul, the capital of Korea, recently, he asked an intelligent Korean what side his nation would take in a dispute between Japan and Russia.

"You have seen two dogs fight over a bone?" asked the Korean.

Mr. Holmes assented.

"Well," continued the Korean, "did you ever see the bone do any fighting?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

I WAS describing to a friend the other night a dream I recently had, in which strange shapes crowded around my bedside and filled the air with gasping sounds," says ex-President Grover Cleveland. "I spoke to them, demanding who and what they were, and they answered: 'We are the ghosts of the fish over whose cruel capture and painful death you long have gloated.'



"My friend grinned and re-marked: 'You should have waved the ghostly fish away, crying: "Begone! Nine-tenths of you are lies, and the rest of you are too small to frighten anybody."'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

MR. CARL PETERS, the explorer, who has gone to try to find King Solomon's mines in East Africa, has an interesting flat in London. His rooms are decorated with forty or fifty poisoned darts, arrows, and assegais—missiles that were shot at him in various African combats.

On his last expedition the doctor gave employment to a homeless black youth whom he took from the forest and trained in the duties of a valet. His tent, where he kept his outlandish weapons, was always neat. One day the boy brought in an assegai.

"I found this outside, Sir," he said. "It belongs to you, doesn't it?"

"It does," the explorer answered. He had remarked the interest the boy took in his collection, and therefore he added: "You may keep that assegai, Jerome, for your honesty."

A few days later Dr. Peters lost a piece of gold. He knew he must have lost it in the tent. Therefore he waited confidently for Jerome to return it to him. But the boy made no sign.

"Jerome," he said finally, "I lost a gold piece the other day. Did you find it?"

"Yes, Sir," Jerome answered.

"Well, what did you do with it?"

"I kept it for my honesty, Sir."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A STUTE political men who have had relations with John Mitchell say that the longer they are acquainted with him the less they know him. One labor-politician thought to make capital with Mr. Mitchell by confiding in him. He began by slapping him on the back and calling him Jack. Like ex-Senator Carlisle, the labor leader is of the type of John who is never a Jack.

"I say, Jack"—noticing that he had not made a hit, the politician stammered:

"I mean John—I'm in labor and politics, too, and I can't make them gee."

"No?" answered the other.

"I want to find out how you do it. You see, there's jobs to be done, and one's friends are sure to be in them. The thing is, how's a feller to keep his promises?"

"Do as I do," returned Mr. Mitchell. "Make no promises at all, and keep them."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUDGE HENDERSON M. SOMERVILLE of the Board of United States General Appraisers once defended an Arkansas negro charged with robbery. The defense was an alibi. When the defendant took the stand he declared that he could not have been at the scene of the crime at the time it was committed, because it was "berry time," and he was in the woods.



"But how do you know you were in the woods on that particular day?" he was asked.

"Because, boss," was the reply, "on dat day I met a bar. He wuz de bigges' bar I ever did see, and I run an' I run, till I come out on de lake, an' de ice broke, an' I fell in an' wuz nearly drowned."

"I thought you said it was berry time?" the Prosecuting Attorney exclaimed.

"So it wuz, boss, when I met dat bar; but he chased me frum June clear into January."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SARAH BERNHARDT possesses wit as well as common sense. A well-known French palmist was considering coming to England to practice her art, and was in doubt as to whether she would be as successful on the other side of the Channel as she had been at home. Among other people, she consulted Mme. Bernhardt on the subject.

"Would I succeed if I went to London?" the palmist asked.

"You had better look at your hand and find out," was the reply.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DR. B. HOLLY SMITH, one of Baltimore's crack whist players, was at his favorite game the other evening in a private house. Some of the guests did not know as much about whist as he. His partner was a certain Mrs. W——, whose knowledge of the game was confined to a few elementary principles.

"Excuse me, Mrs. W——," exclaimed Dr. Smith, at the conclusion of a hand that his partner had played in a way to try his very soul, "but I signaled for trumps twice during that hand."

"Did you?" she asked innocently. "Why, I didn't hear you."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SENATOR DOLLIVER'S remark about the three young men who started life together with stern resolves and accomplished the resolves—himself, "Hays of Wabash," and Sir William Van Horne—recalls a famous saying of the last named of the trio.

When Sir William was President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the racing of that road's and the Grand Trunk trains into Montreal was a constant source of danger to the public. Agitation grew hot. The city passed a law to prohibit it. Van Horne called his engineers together one morning and read aloud the ordinance.

"Now, men," he said, "that's the law, and you've got to obey it. I shall suspend any engineer who breaks it. That's all I've got to say except this: God help the engineer that lets a Grand Trunk train beat him into this town!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ON the occasion of the launching of President J. J. Hill's big steamer Dakota at New London, a notable collection of Senators, Governors, and Congressmen from the Far West had an opportunity to hear and see an Eastern orator whom it would be hard to match in the line traditionally belonging to their own region.

Ex-Gov. Thomas Waller, formerly Governor of Connecticut, expounding the achievements of the class Mr. Hill represents, soared to great heights in a passage substantially as follows:

"In that corner of the vast British Empire—on which the sun never sets—known as the United Kingdom, to carry ten tons of freight ten miles costs the subjects of his Majesty Edward VII. $4.16. In the dominions of the Kaiser the cost is $3.14. Under the tri-color flag of our sister republic, through the smiling fields of France, the cost is $2.76. Under our own starry banner, Heaven bless it! on the lines of our noble hoet, to carry ten tons of freight ten miles costs only 78 cents, and that, Mr. Chairman, is the reason why the prosperity of our beloved land makee the prosperity of any and every other land beneath the blue canopy seem"—here the orator raised his hands above his head and swept them forward and down in a bow of magnificent tribute to President Hill—"like thirty cents."

The applause that rang through the hall was as much for the hard common sense of the idea as for the unique eloquence with which it was presented.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN William Morris was playing in "The Lost Paradise" some years ago the company happened to be booked in a Western town noted for its religious tendencies, where theatricals were viewed askance. Companies played there only when the exigencies of booking made it absolutely necessary.

"What wae our surprise, therefore," said Mr. Morris, "when we got to the theatre and were informed by the manager that the house was sold out.

"'Say,' he asked, 'what sort of a show is this, anyhow? Sort o' religious, ain't it?'

"Our manager outlined the plot to him. Never did I see such a transformation in a man's face; then, with one short, powerful expletive, he started down the street on a dead run.

"That night the theatre was filled to overflowing—men with elongated locks and clerical bearing, a perfect symposium of parsons, preachers, and theologues. Every last one of them held a book open before him. For an overture the orchestra played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the audience raised its voices in chorus.

"Well, we didn't get far in the first act before pandemonium broke loose. One old preacher jumped over the footlights and called me every name in both Testaments, and several that were in neither.

"And what do you think it was all about?

"The town was the seat of a theological institution, and every mother's son of them, and daughter, too, seeing the name of the play, 'The Lost Paradise,' had come to hear a reading from Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'

"That was the way the manager had billed it.

"We left on a freight that night, and didn't play a return date."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CONTROLLER MATTHEW T. BRENNAN and Assemblyman Cornelius Flynn were sitting in an Albany hotel several years ago, and Flynn remarked:

"Mr. Controller, I see we have a new Street Inspector down in the city."

"S'that, so?" ejaculated Brennan. "First I knew of it. Who stands fer him?"

"Dunno," answered Flynn, who as a rule knew every man in Tammany Hall and who his sponsor was. "I'll read it to you," he continued.

From a New York paper he read the following:

"'Last evening the wind suddenly changed to the north, and this morning, thanks to Old Boreas, our streets are in a passable condition.'"

"'Old Boreas,'" soliloquized Brennan, "I've never heard of him—and I thought I knew everybody in politics in New York."

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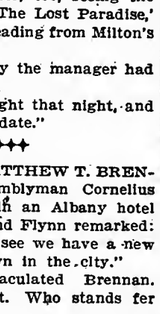
BISHOP LITTLEJOHN of Long Island, who died at the age of ninety, refused up to the day of his death to accept the assistance of a Coadjutor Bishop, declaring that he was perfectly able to perform his duties and care for his people. At a meeting of the clergy in the last year of his life, Archdeacon Bryan was requested to call the meeting to order. The Archdeacon arose and requested the delegates to give attention, remarking:

"The Bishop wishes to say a few words."

"A few words, Sir, a few words!" interjected the Bishop. "I would have it understood, Sir, that the Bishop will say as many words as he pleases."

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AT A meeting of the Charity Organization Society Bishop Potter told about two Sisters of Charity going the rounds of their mission work on the east side. A little girl who saw them approaching the tenement house where she lived shouted to her mother:



"Say, mom, look out. Here's the Catholic elsters coming, and the baby's got the Protestant sisters' linen on."

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GEN. FRED D. GRANT'S favorite story of his father is one that very aptly illustrates that great soldier's faculty of sizing up a situation in few words.

"We had an old coachman," he says, "who was not the brightest man in the world, but what he did not know about a horse was not worth learning. Mother used to call on him to do all sorts of things that were not in his line, and old John, of course, was always making mistakes to aggravate her. Once she sent him to the bank to do some business, and he did it wrong. She told father all about it and said:

"'I guess you'll have to let John go. He never does as he should anything I want him to do.'

"'Well, mother,' said my father, 'if John could do everything you want him to do and do it right, he would not have to be our coachman.'"

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TWO days after Nicholas Biddle, veteran journalist, had led the company of visiting newspaper men across the dividing line of the new North River tunnel he was having a touch of sore throat.

"What's the matter, Nick?" inquired President McAdoo of the tunnel company, meeting him on the street.

"I don't know for sure," replied Mr. Biddle, with a faint smile, "but I guess it's a case of tunnelsilitis."

Unaccustomed to a joke of this texture, Mr. McAdoo expressed a willingness to celebrate the event; and Mr. Biddle bowed.



PEN PORTRAIT OF A POSSIBLE PRESIDENT

Judge Alton B. Parker, a Man of Method and Enormous Capacity for Work—His Early Career and Daily Routine.

THE impression you receive on meeting for the first time Judge Alton Brooks Parker, Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals and now a leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, is likely to be that the Judge's personal appearance does not suggest his temperament or career. It is not that his presence and bearing are lacking in distinction, for in any gathering he would almost certainly attract attention as a man above the ordinary. Nearly six feet in height, broad shouldered, straight as an arrow, with clean-cut features and eyes that have a piercing though kindly gaze, his personality is markedly distinguished. But there is nothing judicial about it. If ten men who had never laid eyes on the Judge before and did not recognize him from his pictures were asked for an opinion as to his station in life, probably the majority of them would set him down as a bank President or a leading financier, but it is safe to say that none of them would pick him out for a Judge.

The preconceived notion which most people have about any Judge is that he will be either a man of ascetic countenance, indicating much use of the midnight oil and absolute indifference to physical culture, or a big, strong man of severe and frowning mien. Judge Parker does not fit in with this conception. Although he is a great student there is not the slightest suggestion of the bookworm about him. Gifted by nature with a strong physique originally, he has preserved it by his fondness for outdoor life. He takes great pleasure in horseback riding and has a stock farm of which he is proud. Neither is there any suggestion in Judge Parker's countenance of that type of man who "lays down the law" like a Jove hurling thunderbolts. Judge Parker is suavity itself. It is the general verdict of those who have tried cases before him that a more courteous Judge than he is not to be found.

Another reason, perhaps, why Judge Parker's high calling is not suggested by his personal appearance is that he dresses fashionably. No better dressed man than he will be seen on Fifth Avenue, nor no man whose clothes fit better.

A Prodigious Worker.

Judge Parker is now fifty-two years of age. He has scarcely a wrinkle in his face, and his whole appearance is that of a strong man still in his prime. He looks like a man who had taken life easily. The fact is that all his life he has been a prodigious worker, and if the marks of toil have not been left on his countenance or his frame the explanation of that marvel is to be found in his abstemious mode of living and the care which he has taken to keep his physical vigor unimpaired. His perfect health enables him to dispose of an amount of work which would break down a man of ordinary strength. Since he became Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals that court has shown an ability to dispose of a much larger number of cases than ever before in its history, and in an address which he delivered before the State Bar Association a year or so ago Judge John Clinton Gray attributed this improvement to the "unwearying efforts of the present Chief Judge."

When he is in Albany Judge Parker lives at the Ten Eyck Hotel. He always puts on evening dress for dinner. His manner is most democratic. After dinner he comes out into the corridor of the hotel to smoke a cigar, and he has a kindly greeting and a pleasant word for every one he knows. While he often sits down for a few moments' chat with a friend or a party of friends he never lounges around long, because he has work to do on his opinions at night, and work is something he never shirks.

All who enjoy the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with Judge Parker attest the fact that he is in love with his judicial work. Nothing less than a nomination for the Presidency could tempt him away from the judicial life. This he has shown by his rejection of proffered high political honors in the past. Nominations for United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and First Assistant Postmaster General have all been spurned by him at various stages of his career.

When Judge Parker is not in Albany he lives at Esopus, near Kingston, on the Hudson, where he has a beautiful country home. Judge Parker was born in the country and he has never lost his love for country life.

His birthplace was Cortland, in Cortland County, between the towns of Binghamton and Syracuse. He helped on the farm during the Summer and attended the district school in the Winter until he was thirteen years of age. He then entered the Cortland Academy. He remained a student at that institution for three years.

His Early Ambitions.

His ambition to become a lawyer was early formed and came about in an interesting way. His father was summoned for jury service in a case which was to be tried at Cortland. He brought young Alton to court with him. The case was of some importance, and one of the parties to it had employed the services of a Syracuse lawyer of some distinction as a pleader. This lawyer's address made such an impression on young Parker that when he and his father were driving back to the farm he informed his parent that he intended to become a lawyer when he grew up. Once having formed that purpose he began to bend all his efforts toward its accomplishment. To get the money necessary to attend law school the young man decided to take up teaching upon the completion of his academy course. In connection with this stage of his career he himself relates an incident which is eloquently suggestive of the sturdy honesty of his ancestry.

On the Friday afternoon on which he received his certificate from the Cortland Academy he hired a horse at the village livery stable and started out, unknown to his father, in search of employment. After a thirteen-mile drive and several disappointments he was engaged by the Trustees of Virgil Township School. His father, too, had lost no time in looking out for his son's interests, and at the same time that the young man was on his quest in search of employment the father had secured him an engagement which from a pecuniary standpoint was more attractive than that which the young man had concluded for himself.

When the young man returned home late at night and related to his father with some pride the result of his mission, his father, instead of sharing in his elation, expressed his regret, explaining that he had secured for him the promise of a much better place than that at Virgil. Young Parker, much crestfallen, proposed that he return to Virgil the next morning and cancel his engagement.

"No," said his father; "you have made it and you must keep it. I have observed that when a young man once fails in that way he is pretty apt to fail all through life."

There were some boys at the Virgil school who were larger than their sixteen-year-old teacher, and he found it difficult to maintain discipline. One day when he had corrected the bully of the school, that individual not only resented the correction but showed fight. One blow from young Parker's fist sent him sprawling to the floor. After that the young teacher had no difficulty in commanding obedience from his pupils.

When he had obtained a degree from the Cortland Normal School, young Parker sought some post as a teacher which would enable him to enter upon his law studies at the earliest possible date. He obtained such an opportunity in Ulster County. He took charge of the public school at Rochester, in that county, at the age of twenty, his salary being $3 a day. He held that position a year, devoting all of his spare time to the study of the law. Augustus S. Schoonmaker, then a prominent practitioner at the bar of Kingston, took a fancy to him and he was received into the law office of Schoonmaker & Hardenbergh. Later he was enabled to take a two years' course at the Albany Law School.

Early Political Triumphs.

Soon after young Parker entered his office Mr. Schoonmaker was elected County Judge. He was defeated for re-election after a hard campaign, and was so disheartened that he decided to withdraw from politics. Believing that his patron was unduly discouraged, young Parker arranged for Schoonmaker's nomination for State Senator in the following year and prevailed upon him to accept the nomination. Parker managed the campaign, Schoonmaker was elected, and his prestige in politics restored. Parker's success in managing Schoonmaker's campaign brought him into prominence in Ulster County politics, and in 1877 he was nominated for Surrogate. He was the only Democrat on the county ticket who was elected that year.

Judge William Lawton, the Republican who had defeated Schoonmaker for County Judge, was picked out as Surrogate Parker's opponent when he came up for re-election in 1883. Parker won by the handsome majority of 1,400 in a total vote of 15,000. When he had served two years of his second term David B. Hill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who had watched Parker's successful political work in Ulster County with much interest, reached the conclusion that Parker was the man he wanted to manage the State campaign. Parker was elected to the Democratic State Committee at Hill's instigation and made its Chairman. His conduct of the State campaign proved that Mr. Hill's estimate of his ability was fully justified. Largely owing to his masterful work the whole Democratic State ticket was elected by pluralities ranging between 11,000 and 12,000.

Many Nominations Declined.

Parker had declined a nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1883 and 1885, giving as his reason that he did not wish to abandon his chosen field of labor—the law. President Cleveland tendered him the First Assistant Postmaster Generalship, but this he also declined, and for the same reason.

When Theodore R. Westbrook died, leaving the Supreme Court Justiceship for the Third Judicial District vacant, Gov. Hill immediately appointed Parker to the vacancy. His record on the bench during the time for which he was appointed was such that he was unanimously nominated to succeed himself by the Democrats, and the Republicans did not put up a candidate against him.

While he was serving as a Justice of the Supreme Court he refused to consider a tender of the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1891, and after the election of Mr. Hill to that office he declined to be a candidate for United States Senator, although urged to do so by Mr. Hill and all of the influential Democratic leaders. In 1902, when Coler was nominated for Governor, all that prevented the nomination of Judge Parker by acclamation was the report circulated by his close friends, Mr. Hill in particular, that if the nomination should be conferred upon him in opposition to his wishes he would decline it. Nearly every politician in the State, Republican as well as Democrat, now admits that if Judge Parker had been the nominee against Gov. Odell in that year he would have been elected.

Judge Parker was thirty-four years of age when he became a Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1897, when he was in his forty-seventh year, he received the nomination of his party for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. That was the year in which the Democracy of the State and Nation was in the slough of despond, owing to the defeat of Mr. Bryan the previous year in his first campaign for the Presidency. The Republican majority in the State in 1896 had been 312,000. Two years before Hill had been beaten for Governor by 156,108. The man who accepted the nomination for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals on the Democratic ticket in 1897, therefore, was taking what most Democrats believed to be an empty honor. Even the committee which brought the tender of the nomination to Judge Parker told him that they thought there was no show for his election. But despite the discouraging outlook he decided to take the nomination, and the result of the election astounded the leaders of both parties. Parker was elected by a plurality of 60,889.

Judge Parker's Home Life.

Early in his career Judge Parker married Mary L. Schoonmaker. They have had two children. John M. Parker, their only son, died at the age of seven years. Bertha, their daughter, married Charles Mercer Hall, the young rector of the Episcopal Mission of the Holy Cross at Kingston. She has two children, Alton Parker, four years of age, and Mary, two years. Judge Parker takes great delight in his grandchildren. It needs no effort on his part to forget his judicial dignity long enough to have a romp with them whenever the opportunity offers.

Esopus, where Judge Parker has his residence, is a modest little village consisting of about thirty houses built scatteringly along a country crossroad. The Hudson, which here spreads out to surround the Island of Esopus, stretches away before the eye in all of its grandeur. The peaks of the Catskills form the background of the picture. On top of a hill from which the eye can sweep the picturesque river and mountain scenery stands Rosemount Hall, which is the name Judge Parker conferred upon his home. The house, which stands fully 100 feet above the river, is a big square two-and-a-half-story structure. All about it are giant trees, and the approach to it is along a graveled path which divides a perfect lawn ornamented with flower beds. A trail leads down to the river bank, and at the end of the trail in the Summer there is moored a naphtha launch, christened the Niobe, which Judge Parker has for the use of himself and family.

When the visitor stands upon Judge Parker's porch and takes in the magnificent scenery it is impossible to suppress a feeling of envy. It is a perfectly ideal place for day dreams. One wonders whether Judge Parker has ever had to battle with himself against the temptation of dolce far niente which it holds forth.

The older part of Roscmount Hall was standing when the British fleet anchored directly in front of it in 1777, on the night before Kingston was burned. Through the centre of the house runs a broad hall, used as a living room, the walls of which are lined with a miscellaneous collection of books—the works of standard writers of prose and poetry.

Judge Parker's library occupies nearly the whole of the southern half of the first story. The walls of the room are nowhere visible. From the polished hardwood floor to the ceiling mount row after row of books. There are thousands of them. Revolving cases support still other books to which the Judge has found he needs to make frequent reference. In the bow window of the room is a small flat-top table, while down the centre of the room stretches a big Directors' table. On these tables, upon which there are more books and usually piles of documents, Judge Parker does his work.

A Practical Farmer.

When at Rosemount Hall Judge Parker rises at 7 o'clock, and one of his first acts during the Summer months is to don a bathing suit, run down the steep hill to the Esopus landing, and take a plunge into the Hudson. He is an expert swimmer and is fond of that form of exercise and recreation. After breakfast he usually mounts his saddle horse and takes a ride around the farm, which comprises several hundred acres. All of the operations on the farm are carried on under the supervision of the Judge himself, who is a practical farmer. The Judge's special hobby is his blood cattle.

The inspection of the farm is completed about 11 o'clock, and returning to the house, Judge Parker reads his mail and the morning papers until noon, when the family sit down to luncheon. After the midday meal Judge Parker shuts himself up in the library with his private secretary and the family see nothing more of him, unless there is urgent reason for disturbing him, until he is called for the evening meal at 6 o'clock.

Even when he is in Albany presiding over the sessions of the court the Judge does not allow himself to be robbed of his daily exercise. He is up by 7 o'clock every morning, and no matter how cold the weather may be he has a horseback ride before breakfast.

Judge Parker is methodical in all that he does, and in this fact is to be found the explanation of how he manages to accomplish the vast amount of work he does.



BARBAROWSKI FRITCHOVITZ.

With apologies to J. G. W.

Almost hidden beneath the snow,
Tossed by March winds to and fro,

The fragile huts of Ping Yang stand
Out in the Hermit Kingdom land.

And to this quiet little glen
There came a troop of Russian men;

The knee-deep snow they waded through,
And having nothing else to do,

Into a thousand threads they tore
Japanese banners by the score.

But one old lady stopped the men.
(Her age was just threescore and ten.)

And with clenched fists she gave them fits—
'Twas Barbarowski Fritchovitz.

She took a flag torn by the men
And quickly tacked it up again

To show that she was loyal yet
To old Japan—lest they forget.

This angered Captain Barbersitch,
And in a high and raucous pitch,

"Halt! Aim! Fire!" he told his men.
"Rats! Fudge! Lobsters!" screamed Barb just then.

A loud report! The flag's in bits!
But Barbarowski Fritchovitz,

She grabs it up and takes a stay
Up at her window, flag in hand.

"Shootee, if mustee, me knotty-to
But dissy flagee 'li nevvy diop."

The Captain felt like thirty yen
And started on his march again,

Saying: "Whoeki touches oneski gray hair
On thatski red head dieski like a bear."

And as the Russians left the town
Barbara stood with head bowed dow

And mumbled: "Meow yoni bleens."
Which, translated, simply means:

"Had I the whiskers of that troop,
I'd corner the market in birds'-nest soup."

F. P. PITZER.

Limit of Kindness.

"He was such a kind man—always so thoughtful and considerate of his friends."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. Why, he even died in the Summer time, when flowers were cheapest."

Buried Gold of Incas Found After a Century

Portion of the Wealth That Was the Dream of Fortune Hunters Dug Up by Prospectors in Bolivia.

AFTER the lapse of a century and a quarter since the mysterious disappearance of the vast treasure of gold, silver, and precious stones, once the property of the Incas of Peru, a portion of that treasure has been found near the City of Chililaya, on the southeast shore of Lake Titicaca, and not far west of La Paz, once a great city of the Incas. The treasure was turned up by a prospecting party of American and European engineers, and from advices recently received here from Bolivia, of which Chililaya is now a part, is valued at about $14,000,000.

Since 1758, when the treasure was first put into the earth, adventurers from every civilized nation on the globe have searched in vain for it; the natives of Peru and Bolivia, working on the traditions which have been handed down from generation to generation concerning it, have spent years in the fruitless search, at last giving up the quest and stamping the traditions as fancies of some overimaginative brain. Historians and scientists have written volumes about the treasure, and companies were formed in past years to seek it, only to spend thousands of dollars in fruitless search. Lone miners who went to Peru and Bolivia to work in the gold and silver mines heard the tale of the buried treasure from the Indians and gave up their work to search for the hidden gold. They hunted until, overcome by hunger and fatigue, they dropped to the earth and became food for the wild beasts.

In the history of the world no buried treasure caused such a general search as this. The very existence of all other hidden treasures like that of Capt. Kidd has been doubted, but in the case of the Incas treasure, those most familiar with the history of Peru have always maintained that somewhere within the confines of that country there was concealed one of the greatest collections of gold, silver, and precious stones that the world has known.

News travels but slowly in the ancient wilderness in which the treasure has been found, and the Bolivian authorities have taken means to prevent the spread of the reports. That it has been found, however, is firmly established by semi-official advices which have been received in this country during the past week. Several of the newspapers of Lima, in Peru, having been advised of the discovery, have dispatched correspondents to Chililaya, but the reports of these men have not yet been received.

Three years ago a company of men, mostly Europeans, formed a syndicate for the purpose of sending out expeditions to prospect along the shallow streams that run down the mountain sides and in Lake Titicaca. Along the banks of these streams placer miners have for years hunted for gold, scratching here and there, securing small quantities of the metal, but never going deeply enough into the earth. From the nature of the country, and from the reports of the Indians who inhabit the district, the members of the syndicate believed that rich veins of ore could be found. So they sent out their prospecting party, consisting of young men, all of whom agreed to do the work for a salary unless the looked-for veins should be found; in that case they were to have a share in the profits. The expedition went first to Puna, on the western shore of Lake Titicaca, and there began prospecting. Near the City of Juli they sunk their first shaft, but as the vein which they thought they had found suddenly ended, they abandoned the shaft and continued along the edge of the lake.

Travel now became very difficult. Some of the streams ran through deep caverns, and dried up during the dry season, while during the rainy months they were fierce rushing torrents; whole days were spent in cutting roads through the wilderness of vegetation, so that the progress was necessarily slow. The white men, according to the custom, traveled on litters borne by Indian servants, and whenever a stream was reached, on the banks of which signs of gold were found, the party stopped and investigated until they were satisfied that there was no vein to be found. Sometimes the party had great difficulties to overcome. Their food gave out on several occasions while they were stopping to prospect, and they had to live on what they could secure in the wilds. Several times the Indian servants deserted the party, and they had to guide themselves to the nearest settlement. So they worked about the southerly end of the lake and started up the eastern border. All this was told in reports to the interested partners in the syndicate.

The last word received from the party was several months ago as they left the City of La Paz, where they had made a short stop. They crossed several small streams, and, according to the report now received, when they reached the rivulet on which Chililaya is built, they found sufficient loose gold to warrant their looking further about that section. At length they struck what seemed to be a lead, and there they sunk a shaft.

A day later one of the Indian guides appeared at La Paz and informed the authorities there that the prospectors had found the gold of the Incas. He said that they had gone down but a few feet into the earth when they struck what seemed to be a subterranean aqueduct, in which, mixed with the dirt of a century and over were found many articles of gold and silver, such as tradition described as having belonged to the Incas. In proof of his story he showed a gold plate which he had brought with him. Some of the people who heard the report started out to investigate it, and from them comes the report of the fabulous amount of the find.

The Bolivian Government at once took steps to conceal the news and to secure the treasure. The telegraph was stopped, and a force of Government employes was sent out to excavate about the place where the find was made, and to take from the discoverers what they had already disclosed. In an edition of El Comercia, the semi-official gazette of the Peruvian Government, published about the middle of February, one copy of which has reached this country, a story of the finding of the treasure is told under a scare head. The story says that the natives of the country about La Paz are in a high state of excitement over the reports which have been spread of the finding of the wealth, and that they are all leaving their work for Chililaya to take part in treasure digging.

Aside from the intrinsic value of the metal in the treasure which has been found there is another value not to be estimated in dollars and cents. Scientists and historians have for the past several centuries been looking in vain for a solution of the question of whence the Incas were and who their forerunners, and the people over whom they ruled. The history of Peru and the adjoining countries, though written by many men, is all taken from the records of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid, in whose great depository are documents relating to the country from the time the first Spaniard landed on the coast, and even further back, to the time when wonderful reports of the wealth and civilization of the Southern country reached the Spanish settlements further north.

Throughout Peru there are extensive archaeological remains consisting of ancient fortresses, aqueducts, and curiously carved rocks covered with hieroglyphical signs, respecting which no information has ever been obtained from the descendants of the Incas, and which remain to this day a puzzle for the scientists to solve. Some who have worked during the greater part of their lives have at last given up the problem unsolved, while others have deduced the theory that the predecessors of the Incas were in some way related to the ancients of the Old World. Mr. A. Espinosa says: "As far as the external appearance and the system of construction of the Incas are concerned, there is in my opinion good reason to believe that there is some close relationship between the culture of the Incas and of the Egyptians and Syrians." Thomas J. Hutchinson, late British Consul in Peru, goes further in saying that these ancient monuments attest the former existence of a powerful and civilized empire many centuries anterior to the era of the Inca dynasty. He bases his opinion on the many beautifully executed objects of art in terra cotta, silver, and gold, and the exquisite workmanship displayed in the construction of buildings which cannot be considered the work of savages, but that of a people possessing a considerable knowledge of scientific and mechanical art. He further says that the buildings of these ancients bear a most striking similarity to the description given by Dr. Schliemann of those discovered at Homer's Ilium. Another explorer, Dr. Archibald Smith, says: "The gigantic architecture of Peru points to the Cyclopian family, the founders of the Temple of Babel, and of the Egyptian Pyramids."

A few relics of the ancient state still remain, but time has so effaced the traces of their original decoration that their value in research is almost nothing. With the finding of this treasure a new stimulus may be given to historians, and it may be that through this find science will be rewarded by the discovery of the hidden history of the country.

However, it is now established that for several centuries before the Spanish conquest the district between Cuzco and La Paz was the centre of all Peruvian riches and enlightenment. Lake Titicaca, with La Paz on one side and Puno on the other, was held sacred by the Incas, and at both cities great religious structures were raised to the worship of the sun. In this sun worship each succeeding Inca, who by tradition was a descendant of the deity, was not only ruler of the land, but he was also the head of the church.

Under the form of government used by the Incas all products of the country, with the exception of gold, silver, and precious stones, were divided into three parts, one of which went to the Crown, one to the Church, and one to the producer. In this way two-thirds of all the wealth of the kingdom reached the coffers of the Incas. In the matter of gold, silver, and precious stones the ruling was different. Everything of this sort was the property of the crown, and was given away to favored Princes only. In places throughout the country natives were found who possessed what foreigners thought to be wonderful amounts of the precious metals, but what was really a mere nothing when compared with the vast quantities of gold in the possession of the Incas.

We are told by Prescott that although the exteriors of the dwellings of the Princes of the realm were wanting in elegance, on the interior opulence was ostentatiously displayed. "The sides of the apartments," he says, "were thickly studded with gold and silver ornaments, niches prepared in the walls were filled with images of animals and plants curiously wrought of the same materials; and even much domestic furniture, including the utensils devoted to the most ordinary menial services, displayed the like wanton magnificence.

At Yucay, the favorite residence of the Incas, was a palace the splendors of which have never been seen elsewhere in either the New or the Old World. Here were baths, the water of which was conducted through underground pipes of silver all the way from the crystal mountain streams, and finally emptying into a great basin of solid gold. In the gardens were all kinds of growing plants which flourish in that climate, while beside them were skillfully imitated forms of animal and vegetable life wrought in pure gold and silver.

Again in the Peruvian temples we see a display of gold, silver, and precious stones such as was never seen elsewhere. At Cuzco was a temple which was considered the wonder of the empire. Under successive rulers it had been so enriched that it became known as the "Palace of Gold." Besides the temple there were seven other buildings near by, all of stone, surrounded by a high stone wall. Within the temple was literally a gold mine. History says of it that on the western wall was emblazoned a representation of the deity, consisting of a human countenance looking forth from the midst of innumerable rays of light which emanated from it in every direction. The figure was engraved on a massive plate of gold of enormous dimensions, thickly powdered with emeralds and precious stones. Golden ornaments of every size and form incrusted the walls of the temple, so that the outer stonework was almost concealed from view. Gone in the language of the people was "the tears wept by the sun," and every part of the interior of the temple glowed with burnished plates and studs of the precious metal.

Adjoining was the chapel to the moon, the deity held next in reverence to the sun, as the mother of the Incas. Here were found ornaments exactly in the form of those in the sun's temple, but wrought in silver. Besides these there were other temples to the stars, the thunder, the lightning, and the rainbow, all of which exhibited like profusion.

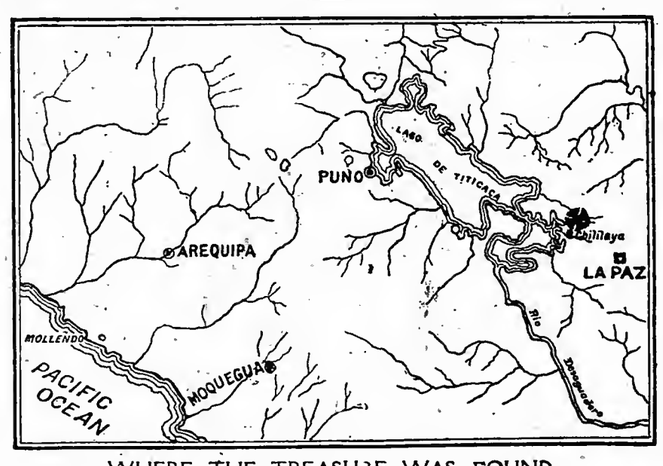
When Atahuallpa, one of the two Incas who ruled at the time of the Spanish conquest of Peru, was taken prisoner by Pizarro through stratagem, in order to secure his release he played upon the avarice of his keepers, whom he knew to be desirous of securing much gold. He then engaged, on condition that he be liberated, to cover the floor of the apartment in which he was held prisoner with gold. His offer did not impress his keepers, so, standing on tip-toe, he reached as high on the wall as he could, and offered to fill the room with gold to that point if he were liberated. Pizarro agreed to this, and messengers were at once sent out to bring together the treasure. The room is said to have been twenty-two feet long, seventeen feet broad, and the point to which it was to be filled was as high as an ordinary man could reach. In less than two months Atabuallpa had filled his part of the contract, but Pizarro did not release him, and a short time later he was executed by the Spaniards.

At La Paz the former subjects of the Incas deposited what they retained of the kingdom's wealth, where it, too, eventually fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

The conquerors ruled with a heavy hand until 1780, when an Indian uprising occurred, and numerous bands surrounded the City of La Paz. The revolution spread, and the Indians avenged the wrongs which had been done them from the beginning of the Spanish invasion. They ransacked the City of La Paz, taking all of the remaining splendor of the Incas as well as the treasure found in other cities throughout the country. All of this was taken to the camp of the revolutionists.

Then began an advance on Cuzco, but the rebels received a severe check before they had gone far, and were compelled to flee. They could not carry the immense amount of gold, generally valued at $30,000,000, with them, so they made excavations in the ground between La Paz and Lake Titicaca and there they buried it. The leader of the revolution later surrendered, and when he persistently refused to tell where he had hid the gold he was executed. If any others knew where it was concealed, they never made known their knowledge to any one, and until its recent discovery it remained a mystery.

During the present century plans of the location of the treasure have frequently appeared and have been offered for sale. There is one in the possession of the Spanish Government which was followed very closely, but without any success.



WHERE THE TREASURE WAS FOUND.

EASTER MONDAY: THE DAY OF JOY FOR WASHINGTON CHILDREN

Each Year Sees a Big Celebration for the Little Folks in Official and Diplomatic Circles—To-morrow It Takes the Form of a Juvenile Ball.

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EASTER MONDAY is one of the chief holidays of the year for the young people at the National Capital. Every year for a long time past thousands upon thousands of the youngsters have gathered on the White House grounds for the famous Easter egg-rolling carnival in the President's big back yard, and of late years the children's special day at the close of Lent has been made the occasion for very pretentious parties or balls, to which are invited all the little folks of the families prominent in official, diplomatic, army and navy, and Congressional circles. This year the great juvenile frolic will be given at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Draper, who will entertain in honor of their little daughter, Margaret, and it promises to rival as a spectacle anything of the kind heretofore held in this country, not excepting the great White House party at Christmas time.

Although this great gathering of the younger members of the Nation's most prominent families is to take place in the afternoon it will rank as a full-fledged ball, and little Miss Draper's guests will spend most of their time in the great ballroom, fifty by sixty feet in size, which is hung with the famous tapestries which Gen. Draper secured while acting as United States Ambassador to Italy. The elaborate children's parties, of which the great Draper festival will be so notable an example, have become a standard form of entertaining in the American city of leisure. Several of these gatherings of the juniors of officialdom are held each year, and, prompted by the fierce rivalry which exists, infinite time, thought, and money are devoted to devising the novel and beautiful fancy costumes in which the children appear, and which lend a picturesque element to the assemblages.

Roosevelt Children Prominent.

Probably an exceptional vogue has been given to these children's parties in Washington during the past year or two by the unusually large number of children in the higher official circles and the presence of a group of young people in the White House household. The younger Roosevelts—Ethel, Archie, and Quentin—and their little cousin, the son of Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, are prominent guests at most of the juvenile functions. The President's children, especially Miss Ethel, have been attending dancing school very faithfully during the past season or two, and are one and all "good partners."

The largest representation from the Cabinet circle at these children's parties is that composed of the four junior members of the Cortelyou household. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has two sons and two daughters, and each is well qualified to contribute a full share to the gayety of any juvenile gathering. At a recent fancy dress party the two Cortelyou boys appeared as the "Black Prince" and a Rough Rider, respectively, and the little girls personated Bo Peep and Little Red Riding Hood. Attorney General Knox has a sturdy young son who is usually prominent at any children's party, and these Cabinet children are expectantly looking forward to the arrival of recruits in the persons of the children of Secretary of War Taft, whose family is tarrying temporarily in California.

"Three Little Maids."

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling has three little daughters who convulsed all the grown-ups at a recent children's party by their comical appearance in the rôle of little Dutch maids. The two sons of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, the daughters of First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, Commissioner of Patents Allen's sons, and the boys in the household of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden are other bearers of well-known names who figure prominently in these festivities. Helen and Virginia Le Seure, granddaughters of Speaker Cannon, who have spent the past Winter with their grandfather, have participated in several recent costume functions, little Virginia having on one occasion appeared as Janice Meredith.

The diplomatic colony at Uncle Sam's seat of Government contributes a goodly quota of interesting masters and misses to each rally of juvenile merrymakers. The handsome little son of Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, is a picture in his white satin page's costume, and his sister, Aurora, belies her name by appearing as Night. Little Miss Hengelmuller, the pet and pride of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, seldom appears in fancy costume, but she is invariably a centre of attraction nevertheless. Another equally quaint and droll little lady is Matilda, the diminutive daughter of First Secretary and Baroness Bussche of the German Embassy. Each of these tots, although only of kindergarten age, speaks a couple of languages.

There are no more strenuous boys at these children's parties than Ardi and Arlu, the sons of the Chinese Minister. Much more reserved is the daughter of the Minister, who, unlike her brothers, has not discarded the Chinese costume for American dress, and Gertrude and Elizabeth, daughters of Secretary Yung Kwai and his American wife. Osman Sureya and Ali Haidas, the black-eyed little sons of Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister, are other Orientals who appear at children's gatherings in Washington in American dress.

Two shy little Mexican girls, daughters of Señor Sagaseta, Third Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, represent our sister republic at these cosmopolitan gatherings. They find playmates who speak their own language in the persons of the three daughters of Señor Don Martin Garcia Merou, the Argentine Minister; the children of Señor Calvo, the Minister from Costa Rica; the olive-complexioned young people in the household of Señor Calderon, the Peruvian Minister, and other juvenile visitors from the Pan-American republics, all of whom are proverbially clannish in their social tendencies.

The army and navy circle is very well represented at these juvenile gatherings in Washington. Prominent in this contingent are the children of Gen. Leonard Wood—Baby Louise and her brother, the latter of whom is fond of appearing at fancy dress affairs in the garb of a Spaniard. The little daughters of Capt. Richardson Clover, who are themselves hostesses at a big fancy dress party for children each Winter; the grandchild of Gen. Miles, and other descendants of our warriors are among the guests at almost every one of these romps. The Supreme Court families are represented by grandchildren, foremost among whom is the favorite grandson of Chief Justice Fuller.

Many of the invitations for these notable children's parties find their way to Senatorial homes. Senator Dolliver has a couple of very lively children; Arthur Foraker made himself conspicuous at a recent children's party by his amusing antics as a Chinaman; Senator Elkins has a pretty little daughter; Senator Hopkins is proud of a manly lad who possesses many of his father's characteristics.

WALDON FAWCETT.



IMPRESSIONS OF A BLIND MAN AT THE CIRCUS

Enjoyed the Experience Greatly Seeing Through the Eyes of the Children who Accompanied Him.

THERE is an odd old gentleman living in Central Park West who has been going to the circus since the days before his prosperity, when he used to sneak in under the tent for a furtive view from beneath the seats, gazing thence at the elephant's huge legs until driven out with his comrades by the terrible man employed by the circus people to eject just such boys.

For some time his eyesight has been failing him, so that last year, notwithstanding the huge spectacles he wore, reinforced by opera glasses, he was unable to tell clearly what was going on before him in Madison Square Garden. The telling, too, was very vital to him, because he had an invalid wife, whose special pleasure seemed to be to have him see things and then come home and tell her about them. He had a vivid imagination and made his stories picturesque, but it began to dawn upon him that the invalid wife must have been very patient listening to his tales, when she must know the whole truth, because she read the newspapers.

One evening as he was carefully picking his way down the stairway from the Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue Station of the elevated railroad, he bought his paper from the blind man at the foot of the stairs and patted the man's three children on the head. Then he blocked the hurrying people on the stairway for a second while he thought how these children would enjoy the circus.

He hurried home to the invalid wife, and after many unnecessary remarks about the weather and the chance of the advent of Spring he got around to what he had in mind about the blind man and his little ones. He wanted to know if she could spare him while he took them to the circus.

He had promised to be with her that evening. She laughed so happily that he was startled, and then she pressed his hand and told him things about himself which he can never forget, and would not for the world let strangers hear. But he did confess to an intimate friend that she had made fun of him about "the blind leading the blind."

The next evening on his way home he invited the blind man and his children to go to the circus with him. The children danced with glee, but the blind man was obstinate. He insisted that they would be a ragged looking lot, "begging you honor's pardon—not meaning you." It could not be. The odd old fellow declared that the blind man could play the part of the ostrich. If anybody should look at him as a queer person, he could not see how the other looked. The blind man pondered. The "kids" were hanging on to him, pleading, and he agreed to go.

Blind Man at the Circus.

One might think that a blind man at a circus would have a pretty poor time of it, but ons who went with this particular blind man and his children would soon change his mind. Exactly at the minute appointed for the meeting, at the foot of the elevated station steps, where in the bitter cold of Winter and the blistering heat of Summer the sightless newsman earns bread and butter for his little family, his host arrived to find him with his bright-eyed and clean-faced brood. Later they confessed that they had been waiting for an hour.

The near-sighted old gentleman, who has been accustomed to air his views about motormen and conductors who pay no heed to his signals to stop, apparently sought to run over him, learned that even these public servants are men and not demons. As he stood at the near side of the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue with the blind man and his children, a car came to a full stop. The conductor helped the young ones aboard, and aided their father with great solicitude.

To the amazement of their entertainer, before the conductor got near them a very fat man had paid the fares and others in the car had slyly slipped into the willing hands of the youngsters small coin. Their entertainer felt in an uncertain but uncomfortable way that he was being robbed. To make it a little worse, the children had never been in a car before, and the passengers were eagerly explaining things to them. There was the satisfaction of knowing that he was really the host, for he had seats for the best box at the show in his pockets, but his functions were for the time suspended. When the car did stop just north of Madison Square Garden, almost everybody got off, including the conductor and the motorman, who wanted to be sure that the blind man and his children should land in safety. A big policeman butted his would-be benefactor out of the way, stopping traffic, as he majestically piloted the newsman and his young across the street.

The near-sighted man was in grave danger of being run over by automobiles and other vehicles as he hurried in the rear. Evidently everybody was going to the circus, and the worst of it was that nearly everybody was buying peanuts, chewing gum, and candy for his guests. When he finally caught up with them at the entrance to the Garden he found the oldest of the children pounding the youngest on the back to save him from strangulation, due to the lodgment in his throat of a mixture of chewing gum, popcorn, peanuts, and molasses candy. The blind man was in deep distress, telling a sympathetic stranger that he had lost the gentleman who had brought him there. The stranger was about to buy tickets.

Friends Reunited.

The near-sighted man at this time was not a person to be trifled with. He forced his way to the blind man, held high his six box seats and told everybody to go about their several businesses. The blind man recognized his voice and clung to him like one half-drowned in a whirlpool grasping at a floating log. The children caught hold of his coat tails, gleefully crying that they had found him "der good old bloke." Never was there a happier man. He beamed as he made the children throw away what he declared to be "poison," while he at once bought another stock of the same sort, wisely keeping the different articles in separate pockets to be given out separately during the performance.

They went into the big building in state, for the people made way instinctively for the blind man and wondered why he should want to go to a circus, until they saw the excited faces of his children. A Sergeant of Police seeing that it really was largely a case of the blind leading the blind played the part of usher, assisting the near-sighted and the eightless, together with the bright-eyed to their box. Then, learning from the host that he purposed taking the youngsters to see the freaks and the animals, the Sergeant detailed an officer to keep them in sight.

The blind man sat alone in the dark place, brilliantly illuminated, patiently awaiting the return of Annie, Maggie, and Fred, his darlings. Yet it was not so awfully dark, for he had almost learned to see with his ears. There were happy children's voices all about asking impossible questions of their elders. He could not even know of their pretty gowns, in strange contrast to the much-patched garments of his own youngsters. The voices were really very much alike, and they were evidently equally eager.

Away off there was a band playing. It was all so very gay that he could almost picture the scene; perhaps he saw more of the beautiful and less of the gilt and tinsel than any one there except the children. His little Annie had whispered in his ear just before she went away to see the animals, and the freaks that he and they were "dreadful swell in a box, where they could see more dan anybody else in de house."

Next to the giant and the amazingly little people, whom they insisted must be fairies, the children's greatest interest was in the bearded lady. They saw great possibilities in her, because they know a poor old maid in the tenement who has ever so little; yet, enough to now and then buy candy for children. She has quite a mustache. They decided that if she would shave often enough she, too, might have a real beard and be dressed in silk and satin and live in a circus.

The animals proved of exceptional interest because they all seemed to like peanuts, particularly the hippopotamus, with his big mouth wide open to shoot the nuts in. Their near-sighted guide told them marvelous stories of the beasts, but had to be aided by the policeman sent by the Sergeant, because in peering into the cages to see just what was in them he was in very grave danger of long and sharp claws, no respecters of gray hairs and spectacles.

The policeman had very good eyes and a pronunciation a little more intelligible to the youngsters, but did not have anything like so lively an imagination as the old fellow. Everything, of course, cannot be always delightful, the lions and tigers proving a distinct disappointment because they would not eat peanuts. They were even less worthy in the eyes of the youngsters from the tenement when the policeman informed them that their greatest delight was in eating children.

At the end of the investigation the party went back to its box, where the youngsters poured into the eager ears of their father the wonders they had seen, not forgetting the laughing hyena, which Maggie said was a most singular animal.

"Why," she declared, "if I wuz as ugly as a laugbin' hyener and ever saw a lookin' glass I would never even smile again. Sure!"

Asked if he had been lonely, the blind man, smiling happily, said he'd been away "back in the days when he could see as good as anybody." He saw again the ladies on the horses jumping through hoops and the people swinging in the air, leaping one to the other like birds flying, and the music of the band made him almost believe he was in heaven. The near-sighted man was very quiet. There was something so pathetically ludicrous in a circus band reminding one of heaven that he was not sure that he ought to tell this to the dear wife at home. She had such a tender heart, and he feared she would cry. Before he had come to any conclusion there was a glad cry from the children:

"See! See, father, here they come; elephants all dressed up in gold wid ladies on der backs, and camels chewin' gum, and sojers wearin' silver and gold wash boilers aroun' der chests an' stomachs, an' teapots on der heads, an' a million horses wid sojers on 'em, an' feathers in der hair like Injuns; an—Hully Gee! ain't de elephants got little eyes and de camels big ones, just like dey was goin' to cry. An' der is lota er ladies wid funny clothes on, an' high bonnets, while the men is ridin' an' dey is walkin', an' its purty as a picture book if it 'aint prettier!"

This was their description of the reproduction of "The Gorgeous Durbar at Delhi, under the direction of Bolossy Kiralfy." Then there came a roar of laughter from the children as people in the arena suddenly turned out to be clowns, with many of the old tricks to delight the elders with reminiscences of earlier days and so many new tricks of fun-making for the youth of a progressive age that the blind man was for a long time in total darkness as to what was going on, and his near-sighted friend was almost as much mystified.

But both were content, for the children were amazingly happy. Every youngster was clapping little hands, the prettiest applause in the world, not thunderous like Niagara, but mirthful as the laughter of a trout stream.

The Talking Pig.

Best of all, according to the children of the tenement, was the grotesque fellow who led out a small pig of amazing intelligence and wonderful voice. The clown declared that it was a "talking shoat," and that it had lost its "mamma." In piteous tones the clown asked if any one had seen her. The children were quite prepared to believe that anything might happen in such a wonderful place when the clown lifted up the pig so that it squealed as any uneducated young pig might be expected to squeal, but the marvel was when the clown closed his hand over its snout so that by skillfully shutting off and letting loose its wails it quite distinctly yelled "Mamma." This was too much, and even the elders joined heartily in the applause. There could be no mistake about it, the pig could talk. It was not a trick of ventriloquism, because the cry was even plainer when the pig was crying at the other side of the arena.

The trained horses danced, the jugglers juggled, the elephants showed an approach to human intelligence above that of the man who had forgotten to bring his children, or had been too lazy to marry so that he had none to bring, and all this was carefully related by Annie, Maggie, and Fred to their father and his friend. Next to that father there was not a happier man than our near-sighted old philanthropist, listening to the chatter of a dear little scarecrow of a girl who sat in his lap—a little girl with great blue eyes, wide awake between the black lashes. Her yellow curls tickled his wrinkled cheek as she nestled close. The blind man was seeing through the eyes of his children. To repeat all they told him would fill a library, but it is fair to say that they declared that the little girl who goes up to the highest point of the roof during the trapeze performances and dives down into the net "is a heap sight prettier than an angel and braver than de Diver boy, who t'inks he can lick anybody on der block, an' der chariot racin' is better'n watchin' an automobile blow up."

SONS OF THE RICH WHO SLEEP LIKE SPARTANS IN THE OPEN AIR

Members of Hempstead Camp Also Eat Only Simplest Kinds of Food.

Marvelous Health Cures Reported as a Result of the System—Grandfather of the Founder the Latest Recruit.

COURAGE mounteth with occasion," wrote William Shakespeare; and numberless instances both before and since the writing have proved the statement true. But the honors for the fittest exemplification of the poet's words—at least within the present age—must fall to a colony of wealthy young men who are adding to the fame of Hempstead, L. I., through their deeds of Spartan bravery.

Courage is a virtue of many degrees, and just what combination of these constitutes its highest development has always been a subject for warm debate. That disputants will in the present instance be found, however, is a possibility too remote for serious consideration. For in the popular estimation the courage of the man who has no fear of death, or the dauntlessness of the martyr to moral or intellectual beliefs, ranks far beneath the courage which prompts a man to forego well-earned comforts in favor of that rigid mode of life which eschews the luxurious delights of modern homes and modern society for the sake of health in mind and frame.

Within a stone's throw of their respective homes, where luxury and ease abound, and, in the cases of all but one of their number, with no motive other than inclination, nine young men of Hempstead are voluntarily submitting to the rigor of military rule and to hardships such as fill the life of a common soldier. In the midst of the merry colony, famous for the careless gayety of its wealthy members, the young men are steadfast in their adherence to the self-imposed regulations that debar them from those comforts which many esteem among the chief privileges of life.

Within calling distance from cozy rooms these modern emulators of Spartan hardihood seek rough blankets spread on the wooden floors of tents, the upraised flaps of which give uninterrupted sweep to the bitter cold night air. At 10 o'clock each night throughout the year, whether it be Winter, Summer, Fall, or Spring, taps are sounded in this most remarkable of camps, nor is the signal disobeyed. Rolled snugly in their rough blankets, the young men sleep soundly, careless of Winter's cold, until at 5:45 o'clock the next morning reveille calls them from their dreams.

Result: Perfect Health.

But the heroic regimen does not end here. The single feature of sleeping out of doors is but a small part of their daily programme. Rich food, harmful stimulants, warm baths are strictly tabooed, and as a result more perfect pictures of healthy manhood than those presented by these nine young men would be difficult to find.

Although simple inclination for a clean, healthful life has been the incentive which has actuated the majority of the young men in adopting their novel mode of living, there was "occasion" for the "mounting" of their courage in the desperate illness of one of their number.

Kenneth Vandewater, leader of the camp, with the rank of Captain, and whose father is Secretary of the Queens and Nassau Counties Agricultural Society, besides being one of the heaviest owners of real estate in the Hempstead colony of millionaires, was declared to be a hopeless invalid by the Vandewater family physician two years ago last Autumn. So ill was the young man he could do little more than drag himself about within the confines of his home or be driven about the country roads.

It was upon one of these drives that the idea of living in the open air suggested itself to him as a possible cure for his malady. The carriage had been driven within view of a camp of soldiers, and young Vandewater was attracted by the health and activity of the men. Upon returning to his home he purchased a tent, and that night, despite the remonstrances of his parents and physicians, slept with no other shelter than that afforded by canvas.

Two years of the outdoor life have banished all sign of ill-health from Mr. Vandewater's frame, and to-day he is as hale and hearty a youth as one could wish to see.

Stimulated by the example of young Vandewater, and observing the remarkable improvement in his physical condition, the eight young men, who, with their leader, now constitute the camp, joined the convalescent in his regimen. One by one the tents, which are the same as those used by the regular army, were pitched near that of the young pioneer, until the camp assumed its present proportions, nor will it grow less, if the vehement assertions of the campers are to be believed.

So marked has been the effect for good upon each one of the young men that the attention of physicians in this city as well as Long Island has been attracted. Although open-air camps are common in the mountains, it has not been considered advisable to recommend such a life to dwellers in the lower-lying lands, for fear of dampness. This fear, however, has been banished in the light of what the physicians call the "Hempstead experiment."

Without a dissenting voice they declare the condition of the young men concerned leaves no doubt as to the benefits of open-air life, at least in Hempstead. Already the camp has been the subject of scientific treatises setting forth its advantages as they have been demonstrated.

Tents Near Mansions.

It is in the rear of the Vandewater mansion, on Franklin Avenue, that the tents are pitched. The contrast between these diminutive domiciles and the lordly edifices which surround them on every side is laughable, despite those serious reflections which it compels.

Had the young men so intended they could not have selected a situation more fraught with temptations to lure them from their purpose, beckoned upon every hand by the lighted windows behind which they well knew was unbounded cheer when the Winter winds whistled about their flimsy housings.

Standing in the centre of "Camp Funston," as the young men have styled the tiny community of tents, the visitor has in view the homes of the Kernochans, Sydney Dillon Ripley, Oliver H. P. and August Belmont, H. V. R. Kennedy, Theodore Havemeyer, Scott Cameron, and J. S. Haddon. Besides these are countless other luxurious dwellings, including the homes of the campers themselves.

Included in the roster of the company which began the Winter nights in Camp Funston's tents last year, are Capt. Kenneth Vandewater, his brother Reginald, who holds a position in the Astor Place Bank in this city, and ranks in the camp as Corporal; Raymond G. Mulliner, William Stoffel, Angus Cameron, John Akley, Richard Ingram, Clarence E. Campbell, and Louis Collins.

In the Summer months the camp is broken, but the removal to other neighborhoods does not prevent the members of the company from sleeping in the open air. So pleased are the young men with the life they lead and its apparent benefits that each is enthusiastic in his determination to persevere.

"Life in the open air has been my salvation," said Mr. Vandewater, when asked for an account of his experiences as leader of the camp. "Taking that fact into consideration, you could hardly expect an unbiased view from me. But it is my opinion that living as we live in Camp Funston will banish illness from many homes, if the afflicted ones will only profit by our example."

"The difficulty, it would seem to me, would be not so much in the appreciation of the example as in the concentration of courage to forego luxuries," said the visitor, and Mr. Vandewater nodded assent.

"There is a great deal of hardship for some persons in making the slightest self-sacrifice," said he, "even when health and possibly life hangs in the balance. But if people would only give open-air a fair trial they would find it as good for them while asleep as they know it is during their waking hours.

No Colds or Grip.

"Now, in my case there was an element of chance which led to the adoption of sleeping in the open air," he continued. "I had been declared a hopeless consumptive, and was correspondingly desperate. Two years ago, during the Summer, I conceived the idea of an open-air cure through observing the health of a company of soldiers, and to-day I am a perfectly sound man.

"Soon after I began to sleep out of doors in a tent my brother Reginald and one or two others joined me, and the membership of the camp has increased slowly ever since. Every man of us is better for the experience, whether he was in comparatively good health when he began or not. Not one is sorry for making the experiment.

"As our numbers grew, we conceived the idea of adopting military rules. Several of our members had been interested in the Hempstead Cadet Corps, and they were in favor of the innovation. In the event that taps and reveille are disregarded, penalties are exacted, and the men are in this way made more careful in the observance of the regulations. The use of stimulants is forbidden, simple food is insisted upon, and every morning upon arising systematic exercise is gone through with by the whole camp.

"We none of us suffer from colds or grip, and after the coldest nights were perfectly well. When the thermometer went below zero last Winter the flaps of the tents were closed, but in ordinarily chilly weather the air was given a clean sweep."

"Yes, and the more air we get the better we are," interrupted another camper. "For two years I haven't missed a night," he went on, "and I won't for another two years if I can help it. There is no one who realizes what good health is until he lives as we do the year round."

An inspection of the camp followed. But for its diminutive proportions the effect would be that of a well-ordered military encampment. Inside the seven by nine tents there is army-like precision and neatness in the rows of well-polished boots and smoothly rolled bedding. At the end of the company street is a tent used as kitchen and washroom, and in the centre of the camp rises a tall flagpole.

"We have a raw recruit among our ranks," said Mr. Vandewater, as the inspection was concluded. "He is not a regular member of the company, but his short trial of our methods has greatly benefited him already. You will be surprised when I tell you that he is seventy-one years old and my grandfather, Mr. Lott Vandewater.

"Six weeks ago my grandfather decided to give our plan a try. He had been in failing health, and his extreme age made it difficult to shake off an attack of influenza which he had contracted during the Winter. Nevertheless he began sleeping in one of the tents, at first burning an oil lamp, in order to avoid too abrupt a change. Within a week he had discarded the artifical heat, and now he says he feels better than he has in years."

A Little Courage Needed.

There was a laugh at our backs as young Vandewater concluded, and turning, we found that Mr. Vanderwater the elder had been an amused listener to his grandson's remarks.

"It was the wonderful effect that sleeping in the open had upon my grandsons and their friends which prompted me to give the method a try," said the old gentleman. "I have spent a fortune with physicians, and been ill much in my life, yet I have never had such a complete cure as has resulted from my last experiment, with neither doctors nor medicines taking part."

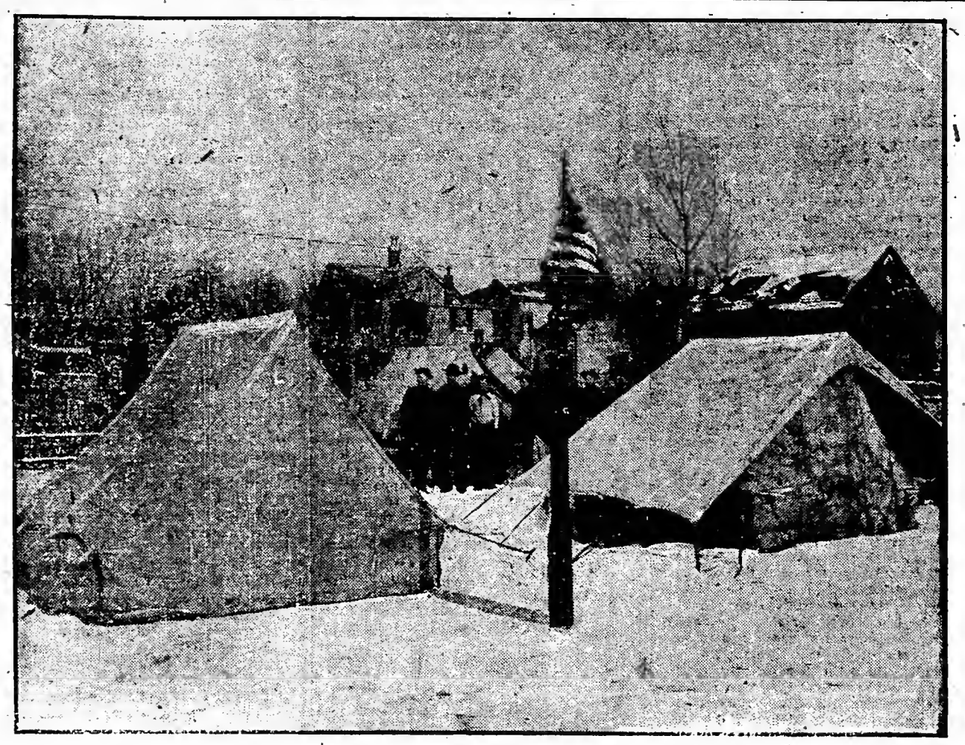
"There is as much virtue in the regular hours and simple habits as in the other features of our camp life," resumed young Mr. Vandewater as his grandfather left with a cheerful nod. "The young men of a place like Hempstead have many temptations to indulge in late hours and rich foods. Membership in our camp, as it is conducted, will not permit of such indulgences, and better health is the result.

"One doesn't have to be as ill as I was to need a year or two of sleeping in the open air. Hundreds of my friends who consider themselves perfectly well need just such treatment.

"Now, in your particular case," he said, to his interviewer, with a smile, as he extended his hand for the parting salute, "in your case I should strongly recommend an application for membership in the open-air brigade."

"But those nights at 5 degrees below, and the tantalizing lights that beckon to good cheer."

"They are nothing," said Mr. Vandewater lightly. "A little courage is all one needs."



CAMP FUNSTON.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INANIMATE

THE photographer who takes pictures of inanimate things for catalogues was engaged in photographing a pair of shoes.

He focused the camera, threw a dark-brown cloth over his head, looked through it, shoved the camera up close to the shoes, gazed earnestly upon them, pulled it away, and looked at them again.

When at length he emerged from the cloth he was a trifle black in the face from excess of exertion, his hair was somewhat dishevelled, and one suspender had dislodged from a shoulder, aside from which he was not much more disfigured than he had been to commence with.

"Of course," he explained, "when you are taking a picture of a shoe for a catalogue it isn't exactly like taking the picture of a person. It sits still where you put it, you don't have to place a prop back of its head, or tell it to look pleasant, but it's a whole lot of trouble to take just right, all the same.

"And the taking of the photograph isn't all there is to it either. It has to be retouched and finished with as much care, if not more, than the photograph of a woman. No. It hasn't any wrinklee unless it's some new wrinkle of tie or shoe lace or heel, French or Cuban; but it must be retouched and made to look pretty, just as if it were a face, or the advertising men won't have it.

"They are as hard to please about the beauty of the little old things they are advertising as any woman. We retouch these shoes again and again to bring out the high lights or accentuate the shadows before we make the half tone for the cut. Sometimes we accentuate the high lights by painting them in with white. That ususlly givee them the right shade in the half tone.

"Look at this little half tone of the glue pot. Isn't it round and perfect? You have no idea of the work on that. First I took a photograph of it. Then I worked up the photograph with the sir brush, a brush indispensable in our business, with which you can deepen the shadows with perfect evenness or draw a white line fine as a pen. When the photograph was finished we made the half tone from it. I have never made a better picture than that little glue pot. The pot in itself was not much to look at, but the poorer the thing is the more beautiful we have to make it in the picture.

"In other words, the public must be gulled. Yes. Certainly. What is it there for? If I took a literal photograph of that glue pot without retouching or finishing it the catalogue people wouldn't buy it. If they did the public wouldn't buy the glue pot. That makes us perfect in our work, you see. In other words, it keeps us humping.

"It's the same with our pictures of telephones and music boxes. Look at this picture of the telephone. Observe the beauty of the wood. It glistens—doesn't it? As a matter of fact, it doesn't glitter at all. That's our air brush. It's the plainest little telephone you ever saw.

"Our music boxes and pianos are much the same. When we get our pictures of them ready for the catalogue you wouldn't know them for the pianos and music boxes that sat for them. Not any more than you would know the picture of a reigning beauty by the time the photographer had finished retouching out all the lines."

"But is it interesting work," wae aeked, "this taking pictures of things that sit so very still?"

The photographer shrugged hie shoulders, jerked his thumb into his suspender, and hitched it up again.

"No," he replied, "not interesting or artistic to any great extent, but there's money in it. They gave me $12 for that picture of the little glue pot I made so well. That is more than I could get for a picture of a man or woman, not being a first-rate artist in that direction. They paid me $15 for the picture of the piano over there, and another $12 for the telephone. There is a certain satisfaction in being the best in your line after all, and you've got to do something or other, you know, to bring in the cash. Besides, somebody has to make the pictures for the cataloguee, and I suppoee it might as well he ns."

THE AMERICAN STRICKLAND

A Young American Officer Whose Work as a Spy Among the Natives in the Philippines Rivals That of Kipling's Hero of Fiction.

AMONG the recent arrivals on the Pacific Coast from the Philippine Islands is a certain Lieutenant of infantry whose life story, stranger than any in fiction, is that of a man whose exploits in late years have won for him the cognomen of "The American Strickland." There are some who hold that Kipling's Strickland was an apprentice at the trade in which Rafferty excels.

Rafferty is not the Lieutenant's name, and it would not be wise or fair to himself, or to the Government, to hint at the real one, for the War Department has started a particular crusade against publicity, especially in the matter of spies, of whom this Lieutenant is considered the most wonderful.

Rafferty first came under the notice of high official circles shortly after the commencement of the Filipino trouble, when one evening he forced his way into the presence of Provost Marshal Tillson at Manila and quietly uttered a sentence that turned the Provost's face to the color of ashes.

"Who are you?" he asked.

The soldier brought his hand to the salute and answered modestly:

"James Rafferty, Sir—First Sergeant, Company K, —th United States Infantry, now stationed at Baler."

The Provost Marshal summoned an orderly, wrote something upon a slip of paper and dispatched it with all speed to the Sergeant of the guard stationed at the Quartermaster Wharves on the Pasig River.

How He Saved the Wharves.

That night an attempt was frustrated to blow up the wharves with dynamite. Rafferty told the story of the plot to the Provoet Marshal himself. The Sergeant arrived from Baler on the previous day, it appeared, with several prisoners, and found, after he had turned the Moros over to the proper authorities, that he would have to wait several days before he could get a steamer returning up the coast. Having time to kill in Manila the Sergeant frequented the gambling-hells so common outside the walls of the city proper. In one of those dens he overheard a conversation between two well-dressed Filipinos. They spoke freely, but in the Tagalog languege. Rafferty was the only American present and he was very drunk, apparently. The chances were very much against his understanding the Tagalog language anyway. But that was one of Rafferty's specialties. He had been learning things in the mountains around Baler.

"I tell you," said one of the Filipinos, "the Americans will not fire upon a woman. I have seen it for myself. The guard patrols around the wharves where the etores are kept all night. It will be a severe blow if the stores are destroyed. Only a woman can gain entrance. I have watched the soldiers talk to them, for the nights are long and the Americanos are far from home. She will not be suspected. She is beautiful, and can speak with the guard, while the other enters."

Who the woman was was never discovered. In fact, nothing happened that night, for, acting upon Rafferty's information, the guards were double-hanked around the wharves. Another spy, however, was sent to investigate Rafferty's story, which was shortly afterward confirmed.

The Provost Marshal caused inquiries to be made with regard to Rafferty's history, and the effect of what he learned is pretty clear from what he said a few days later:

"How a man who has been in the islands less than six months can know the natives, their customs and languages, as you do, beats me hollow."

An ex-Reporter.

It would be interesting to know what that history is. Rafferty was horn of Irish parents in Rochester about thirty years ago. He began active life as a police reporter on a Rochester daily, and in that capacity distinguished himself for his shrewdness and alacrity in reporting criminal caees. His ahility in this direction later attracted the attenton of an official of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who was much worried over certain freight robberies in the yards. He sent for this youthful detective and gave him the case, with the result that Rafferty was instrumental in sending several crooks to jail.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Rafferty, yielding to his love of adventure, joined an infantry regiment. He was then much as he is now—a brawny Celt, 6 feet in height, fair-haired, and bearing a striking facial resemblance to Lord Kitchener.

Before Company K sailed from San Francisco Rafferty was made a First Sergeant. When the troop landed at Manila it was at once ordered to the relief of the besieged town of Baler. Here a handful of fever-smitten Spaniards held the garrison against the Moros, hemmed in on one side by a reef-torn sea and on the other by almost impassable mountains.

Disguised as a Friar.

The troop of which Rafferty was First Sergeant cut a difficult way through the mountain wilderness to the rescue of the Spaniards against the common enemy, the Moros. While en route Rafferty distinguished himself as a scout. Several times he saved the company from ambush and almost certain massacre by his intrepid daring. Dressed as a mendicant friar, he would travel through the jungle into the Moro camps and villages, picking up threads of plots and information of intended attacks upon the little troop. This man would be absent for days at a time, and consternation would reign among his comrades, among whom Rafferty was highly popular. Then this adventurous scout would suddenly turn up in the most extraordinary manner, sometimes as a native, again in his favorite disguise of mendicant brother, and occasionally as himself, tattered, bruised, and starving, crawling out of the wilderness with information that prepared the camp against every ruse on the part of the treacherous Moros.

It was as Sergeant of the guard over some Moros captured in the Baler affair that Rafferty arrived in Manila in time to avert the probable catastrophe of the Quartermaster stores. After that it was thought necessary to have the redoubtable Sergeant in Manila all the time. He was given general commission "to find out things," and many a plot he unearthed while he was there.

One of the most interesting affairs in which he was concerned was when he neatly turned up a clever scheme on the part of the Filipinos to create havoc in Manila. Rafferty himself always laughingly alludes to the matter as "my prayer for the soul of Gen. Lawton." Here is the story as told by a brother officer.

Rafferty used to make a custom of attending chapel very regularly while he was in Manila. In fact, he never missed a day that he did not attend two or three in various parts of the town and several church functions. There was method in this religious mania. He discovered that the priests were on the side of the insurgents, believing that the American conquest of the islands would mean the overthrow of their ecclesiastical power. Many priests were dangerous spies, he found, and many of the Filipino servants were forced to spy upon their American masters and overhear and report their conversations.

Rafferty learned that the insurgent plotters were fully informed as to the route to be taken by the cortège bearing the body of Gen. Lawton to the steamer bound for San Francisco, and that they had formulated a dastardly plot in that connection.

Saved by the Monk.

Just as the cortège was about to start a Franciscan monk forced his way up to the gun carriage and, while apparently offering up a prayer, whispered something to the commanding officer which delayed the cortège for half an hour, during which several arrests were made in another part of Manila. The monk had vanished as mysteriously as he had come, but it became known later that the supposed Franciscau was Lieut. James Rafferty. He had discovered a plot to throw a bomb at the bier of Lawton, thus creating a diversion, while an uprising took place in another part of Manila. Very clever, undoubtedly; but this double-yolked egg was neatly smashed in the hatching.

Perhaps the most sensational adventure in which "the American Strickland" took a hand was the capture of Pio del Pilar, one of the executive geniuses of Aguinaldo's staff. There were three geniuses—Gregorio and Pio del Pilar and Luna, whom Aguinaldo is said to have stabbed in a fit of jealous rage. Gregorio del Pilar was shot in battle, and a reward was offered for the captnre of Pio, dead or alive.

At the same time a certain Filipino aristocrat by the name of Lara had a beautiful friend living in a lonely house at Santa Anna, some distance up the Pasig River. Pio del Pilar was also in love with this woman.

One night in Manila an attempt was made upon the life of Lara, and rumors gained circulation to the effect that the attempted assassination was instigated by Pio del Pilar himself.

Capture of Pio.

Late that same night a Franciscan monk boarded a steam launch which was moored in the Pasig River and, shoving a revolver in the face of the engineer, the holy father ordered him to steam up toward Santa Anna.

Some time after that the monk entered the quarters of the officer commanding the American troops at Santa Anna, and, after a brief interview, took his departure. Later on in the night a guard of soldiers was quietly placed around a lonely house just outside the town. Presently the monk appeared, and by virtue of his office, was admitted to the preeence of Pio del Pilar himself.

"Come out," said Rafferty. And Pio came—at pistol point.

Lara was shortly afterward assassinated in Manila while on his way home from a hall.

ANTIQUATED METHODS OF ENGLISH BUSINESS MEN

Everything New Regarded with Suspicion, Although in Rare Instances the Old Ways Are Worth Copying.

ONE day I sent to the editor of an illustrated London paper, which is almost as well known in America as in the land of its nativity, a brief and popularized account of an important new invention. The narrative was accompanied by a photograph which I had taken the day before showing two distinguished men, one of whom was Lord Kelvin, experimenting with the then new but now well known device. It isn't every day that the public sees pictures of famous scientific men working in a laboratory over a new discovery. But the London editor said: "We can't use this; it's too new!"

There you have a British point of view.

Then the same article and the photograph went to New York by the next mail. Publication followed immediately, and the press, as far as San Francisco, copied text and picture. Some weeklies and monthlies used the latter to embellish other text. They did not always give credit in their haste to utilize the newness of the theme. But in this case they were welcome.

There you have an American point of view.

With us newness is oft magnified among the virtues.

With the Briton newness is a quality usually open to suspicion.

Where Juniors May Think.

An Englishman representing an important business house happened one day to call at the London office of an American friend while the latter was listening to suggestions which a junior member, a very junior member, of his staff had thought out.

When the youth had gone, the caller said: "That's the most astonishing thing I ever saw."

"What is astonishing?"

"Why, a chief taking suggestions from a minor member of his staff. That is very un-English."

"Doubtless," replied the American; "but do you employ people to work as automatic machines? I have a staff of forty, and they are encouraged to think. If they don't think they don't stay. If they are incapable of making suggestions about their work we have no use for them—office boys included."

"Most un-English," responded the visitor.

And that is true enough. Minor employes are held at arm's length in Great Britain—practically all employes who are not heads of departments. Suggestions from them would be regarded as impertinences. There are exceptions, of course, but the rule holds. It is a rule that assists Britain's competitors.

Employers there are apt to be content with old methods. Many publishers still produce weekly papers uncut, unstitched, or unpasted. When I began to place advertising in England, the proprietors of certain trade and technical papers called, in some perturbation of spirit, because they "were not favored with my esteemed commands."

"You can give me no guarantee," said I, "that your advertising pages are seen by your readers."

Pages Fall Out.

"Oh, yes we can. You have our word for it. We will put it in writing."

I took up one of their publications by the northeast corner, and half the pages fluttered to the floor. "That's what I mean," said I. "When you bind your pages, you can have the business, but not before."

That was six years ago. And some of the publications are still issued in loose sheets. The majority, however, are now cut and bound.

London office hours begin later and last later than in the United States, although down-town offices in New York are acquiring a later morning habit than of yore. In London the office boys, clerks and stenographers arrive from 9:30 to 9:45; heads of departments at 10, or a little later, and heads of firms are early birds if they open their desks before 10:30. Anywhere from 12:30 to 1 the luncheon hour for the staff begins. Anywhere from 1 to 1:30 the heads go out for lunch. The principal men are gone anywhere from one to two hours. In some places the offices and warehouses are practically closed from 12 to 1, or 12:30 to 1:30, everybody being absent except a clerk or two for answering telephone calls or receiving letters.

In nearly all offices, large and small, afternoon tea is served between 4 and 5 o'clock, tea with bread and butter. In the larger establishments the housekeeper (janitor) provides this refreshment at a trifling fixed charge, and everybody is served, from the office boys to the Directors. In the small places some member of the staff caters for the rest.

Offices that close before 6 or 6:30 P. M. are comparatively few. Banks open at 10 and close at 4, excepting on Saturdays, when they lock the doors at 2 o'clock.

As to London "Cheques."

If you have a "checking" account at a London bank your pass book is not treated in the indifferent fashion meted out to it in New York. You do lose of the bookkeeping, and the bank does more. Every debit to your account le entered on the debit side of your account book, and every credit on the credit side, thus affording a very simple and businesslike system of checking. You can leave your pass book at the bank once a month, or as often as you like, and all the entries in arrear will be made in it for you. Against the debit entries appear the names of the persons in whose favor you have drawn checks. The Englishman, by the way, always writes it "cheque," a reasonable habit, because "cheque" means one thing, and "check" at least two very different things. With us it means three, or more.

Lawyers in Britain rarely send typewritten letters. Some banks, rich and old ones, employ neither typewriters nor stenographers, but the pen is used with fine clerkly hand on heavy and expensive paper. Baring's until lately practiced, and perhaps even now continues, the old method of folding and sealing with wax and seal, the letters of the house, avoiding thereby the commonplace and modern envelope. Till lately Baring's bank used candles for lighting, to the exclusion of gas or electricity. And I have known them dry the ink on a letter of credit with sand, in the good old-fashioned way.

No Safes for Lawyers.

In London your lawyer files his deeds and documents in black tin boxes, as of yore. I have never known him to use a safe. If his tin boxes are full, he covers his desks, tables, and shelves with his packets of folded papers tied with red tape. It never seems to occur to him that documents will be abstracted by stealth or destroyed by fire. Perhaps no lawyer's office was ever burned in London.

Paper "clips," such as we use by the gross in American business offices, were unknown in London until the "American invasion" began. Now a few enterprising British houses use them. Card filing and card record systems are still among the novelties. Until a very recent date all the supplies for these systems came from the United States. Almost the first "book typewriters" and "loose-leaf ledgers" used over there were for enterprisee with which I had intimate connection.

Meanwhile the popular British magazines neglect this opportunity. They have a notion that the public would not appreciate the departure, and that the advertisers wouldn't pay the price. But they have never tried the thing in the right way.

On the other hand, there are British business ways from which our own people might learn a useful point or two. And an advantage that the Briton has and we have not is that gigantic and successful enterprise, the parcel post, a Government undertaking, to be sure, but one that is conducted on a businesslike method. In the United States the express companies resist with superb success the adoption of the parcel post system. And our country storekeepers, and storekeepers in small towns, have been taught to believe that the parcel post would develop serious competition with their own business. It would do nothing of the kind, if the country storekeepers were wide awake, because it would serve them as an additional source of supply. This is a point commonly overlooked. But Mr. Platt, for instance, who is an expert expressman, is not likely to use his Senatorial influence to urge Uncle Sam's adoption of a parcel post.

Railroads Collect Freight.

In England the railway companies collect and deliver at your door. This fact is usually overlooked by Americans who criticise the English lines for the carrying cost of merchandise.

In London credits are commonly given for a much longer period than on this side of the Atlantic. The average tradesman prefers giving credit to taking cash. He reasons that he holds a customer's trade longer in this way. Possibly he does. But he must needs employ a larger capital even in a small business. Of course the credits he receives must be in some proportion to the credits he gives. And again, if he buys low for cash and sells high for credit he butters his bread on both sides.

Window dressing has not reached the development in London that we know so well in New York—except in Stock Exchange parlance as applied to the promotion of companies. In that direction, I take it, the Londoner beats us hands down. There is another point in which he excels, and that is patience, with which he wearies the swift American who goes abroad to promote ventures or to sell patents; and there are always scores of Americans in London trying to do these things.

Almost invariably our compatriots bent on these missions denounce the slowness of the Briton. Well, he is slow in these cases, but he is deliberate by design. He sees the point as quickly as our countryman, but he won't let on that he sees it. He knows that the American wants to get home, therefore he proceeds to exhaust our friend's patience by delays on forty grounds, thinking, shrewdly enough, that the man from the States will lower his terms. And that is what usually happens. The Briton has played this game for many a long year.

Few "Drop-In" Visits.

The custom of seeing a business man by appointment holds over there more commonly than here. Mr. Briton says that he will see you at 3 P. M. on Thursday. He sets that hour apart for you on his calendar, and an approximately sufficient length of time for the interview, as nearly as he can judge. His decks are cleared for your business. In New York you drop in on your man and take your chance or your turn. Even if you have made an appointment, your man is usually "engaged." Between telephone calls and interruptions by partners, visitors, and office boys, it is not easy to secure his undivided attention.

The Englishman seldom tells you how busy he is. The American insists upon it. I know men in New York who will give fifteen minutes for an interview and consume ten of the fifteen in telling how busy they are. If we think the English business man wastes time over his luncheon, he is amused when he visits New York because we drop affairs for ten or fifteen minutes to have our boots blacked, and for another thirty minutes to be shaved. Even the London clerk has his boots blacked by the lodging house "slavey" while he is shaving himself before he takes his matutinal tub. The legions of unblacked boots that one sees down town in Gotham of a morning make fortunes for industrious Italians who do not find opportunity for similar enterprise abroad.

ARTHUR WARREN.

A Railway President Who Paints for Amusement

Sir William C. Van Horne an Ardent Artist—Amateurs Are Numerous, But Most of Them Don't Like to Have Their Friends Discover Their Hobby.





TWO LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS BY SIR WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE.

LOOKING over some pictures at a bric-a-brac shop a visitor was attracted by a nice little landscape, rather messy, but pleasant in tones, and found it signed, by a name that ended in "uf," as if it were Russian or Polish. Looking closer, the visitor asked the man in charge:

"Why did the person who painted this take the trouble to sign his name backward? When you spell this signature out, beginning with the last letter, it gives a name I never heard of. Now, such coyness, such anxious modesty, is—"

The art dealer was looking uncomfortable, and then it flashed upon the questioner that it was his name—he was the author of the little picture.

It would surprise many persons to learn how many there are who pursue this hobby quietly. One of our great railway magnates, for example, who is known to be, in sober fact a connoisseur of old and modern paintings, no pretender, has succumbed to the fascination of amateur picture making. During the intervals between enlarging the railway systems of Canada or of Cuba Sir William C. Van Horne paints pictures for his own amusement, though many of his friends know it not.

Others are less secretive. The late Daniel Cottier, although a famous art dealer in his day, made no bones of it, but in his jovial, hearty way acknowledged that he painted and enjoyed painting. One of our most subtle colorists and imaginative painters describes how, when he showed Cottier a picture unfinished on his easel, the impetuous Manxman tore the brush from his hand, seated himself before the canvas and began to paint away, voluibly explaining to him meanwhile how he ought to do it! This would in itself make a pretty picture to hang as pendent over against the historic scene of the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire picking up the brush let fall by Titian.

The breeding of numberless amateure by the art schools of Europe and America has its unfortunate side and its comic aspects; but it is not the evil it is often asked to call it. The training of the eye, mind, and hand obtained by men and women who fail of the artist's career is never entirely wasted. Often it is the direct cause of success in widely different work, the art student becoming a writer or the manager of a business requiring some knowledge of design, a teacher, or an architect.

And it is only fair to amateurs to say that under exceptional conditions they sometimes produce sketches full of freshness and vitality which extort praise from the professional who is prone to look over his left shoulder at ordinary dilettant work.

The Remittance Girl

Her Philosophy Is Peculiar and She Is the Despair of the Woman Who Really Earns Her Living.

A PROFESSIONAL woman who was going up town the other night from Park Row heard an amusing conversation between a couple of her own sex, who got on the car chattering and oblivious to eavesdroppers.

They had apparently met by chance, and had a lot to tell each other.

"How's the wall paper getting on?" asked one.

"Wall paper?" The second looked blank until memory prompted, and then she said: "Oh, yes; you see, I got tired of wall paper. I'm doing stained glass now."

"Stained glass? For Heaven's sake! Does anybody want stained glass?"

"Heaps of people."

The second woman looked disbelieving. That she was domestic as well as practical was easily ascertained at a glance.

"If you'll take my advice you'll study something that there is money in. Why, you could study stained glass for years, and where would you be at the end of the time?"

The first girl looked as if she were going to stand by her guns, then suddenly she became confidential.

"It's just this way. I studied wall paper, and didn't make any kind of a go of it, and when I went back home for my vacation the family became unduly suspicious of my call for a career. So when I returned to town I suddenly developed a tremendous talent for stained glass; wrote the family that I had been on the wrong track, and after many trials and tribulations had discovered my true metier—which was stained glass."

"But I don't see—" said the domestic woman helplessly. "What difference does it make?"

"What difference?" the first repeated. "Why, all the difference in the world. The family are perfectly willing to pay my board and expenses while I am studying and fitting myself for independence, but after a while you have got to make good or else you get a polite letter from the head of the family informing you that 'after a certain date,' &c.

"They stood wall paper for two years, and my checks came regularly, but if I had continued, in another six months I would have had either to strike out for myself or go home, so I wisely branched off into something which will take me longer to learn, about which the family know absolutely nothing, and he sure of a steady income so long as I am learning.

"Isn't New York fine?" she ended her plaint, "and isn't it odd the things girls will study to get away from home?"

The remark of the chatterer made the professional women think, and she took the trouble to gather a few statistics on her own account. She found that the situation as expressed by the stained-glass student was not exaggerated at all. In the schools for designing, the law classes, the classes for art nouveau, &c., students were attending strictly to the curriculum, it is true, but on the other hand they seemed to be in no hurry to put that information into working order. They were quite satisfied with New York; their life was pleasantly independent, filled to the brim with amusing experiences which were looked at with young and healthy enthusiasm instead of overworked brain and eye viewpoints. In the background stood the family, feeding on the lively weekly letters and sending checks regularly, counting on the future payment of fame and wealth as outlined in these screeds and willing to stand sponsor until the time arrived.

Once in a while the family would wake up and then the call would be insistent and emphatic. But these instances were rare.

Out West there is a class of men called remittance men; they are usually younger sons sent out to earn their living, and every month they receive a stated sum from home. The result of this he who runs may read. The remittance men, unless impelled by some native force or unusual ambition simply sit around and wait for the next remittance.

Beatrice Harraden has told a good story of this class, and in her tale a remittance man who really amounted to something, but whose ambition was deadened by the receipt of this regular check, had his allowance stopped through the intervention of a friend, and had to work. The result may be imagined. He did work and grew rich.

The remittance girls in New York are a class by themselves. They are neither professional nor domestic; they pretend to be students, and in some cases really are, but they are a distinct species.

Said one young woman, frankly, who was asked about her one attempt in this direction:

"I had a year of it, and then father wrote me and said that he simply couldn't afford to have a self-supporting woman in the family. That it was too great a drain on the family purse.

"In my case it was book binding. I had always thought that I had a mission to bind books in those beautiful, soft skins, and I read a good deal about the money that a woman could make in that line.

"I persuaded the family after a long time that there was a William Morris future awaiting me in New York. I came.

"In the first place you know that the cost of instruction is nothing at all, it is the little things on the side, the implements, the materials, &c. Then there was my board, and the wear and tear on your clothes is something frightful, for you never have time to do any mending, and there are so many things in the stores that you have to have or you think you do.

"But I believe that father would have stood all that if it hadn't been for the family. They had to come down every two or three weeks to see how I was getting on. They thought I was sick or might be, or they wanted to find out just what I was doing, or for any one of a six dozen fool excuses, and father each time had to pay the expenses. It was hard on him. Finally he wrote me that I would have to come back.

Too Much of a Luxury.

"He was just sweet about it, said there was no one in the world he admired more than the self-supporting woman, and he thought any family who could afford such a luxury was to be congratulated, but he was a comparatively poor man, and it was not for him. So it was back into the home circle for me. We have some neighbors of the name of Smith, and they have five daughters. One of them came to the city to learn how to train butlers. She thought she saw a great future going down to Newport and helping out the Four Hundred in their domestic difficulties.

"She had an awful time trying to get butlers who were willing to be trained. Those she did get she had to pay a lot to for the use of their time and strength. It wasn't such a bad scheme. There is one man in New York who has made quite a competence out of that work, but after a while her father wrote her that if she didn't come back home he would have to put a mortgage on the house, so she came back, and now we can exchange sympathy calls."

Looking at the matter quite seriously, these remittance girls offer a field for the special writer which has not been overwritten. There are hundreds of thousands of immigrants, according to statistical reports, coming into the city every year from foreign countries, but how many are coming from cities of the first, second, and third class, particularly of the latter? Thousands of them, and what of their return? How many of them go back at the dictate of the weary family, through disappointed ambitions, sickness, and discouragement?

Some remain, a few marry, and the fittest who survive take up the burden and responsibility of self-support. After awhile these latter find that learning a profession or studying an art is quite a different thing from practicing the same unhelped by weekly or monthly drafts, and they in turn become weeded out. It is rare, very rare, to find a girl who could go back to a comfortable home and affectionate family who prefers to remain and struggle, for at its best self-support must always be a struggle for the woman, as it is for the man, but greater in her case, for she is fighting the inertia of generations.

Amateur and Professional.

The ways of the remittance girl are quite different from those of the out-and-out professional woman. Whatever the early environment and education of the latter may be, she finds in the eternal struggle that many niceties of life must be put aside for more important matters. She can no longer spend hours before her mirror adjusting her veil, her stock, her this, that, and the other. She has often to keep an appointment with a certain carelessness of dress, which is the result of having too few hours in the day rather than inherent and slip-shod ways.

The remittance girl, secure in the knowledge that she has some one to pay the bills, is always as neatly turned out as if she were going to a function of some kind. Trifles are arranged with precision, and she has in her manner that superiority that comes only with perfectly fitting and adjusted clothes.

A girl who was really self-supporting tells of her experience in living with a remittance girl.

The latter was a poetess and received a certain sum of money for her board and rooms. As she had taken upon herself the career of the professional woman, her family expected her to make her own pin money for the first year—she went back the second:

Seeking Inspiration.

"She always had her breakfast in bed, and would then take a bath and massage, after that she would gown herself lingeringly and lovingly. I have known her to spend half an hour before the mirror adjusting the intricacies of a shirt waist in the back so that every tiny fold was exactly in the right place. She usually got through about 11, and read a while until luncheon. In the afternoon she took a nap, sometimes wrote for half an hour, and then attended some 5 o'clock tea, a picture gallery, or a reception.

"She said she could only write her poems when she had an inspiration and the inspiration were infrequent.

"When she needed money she borrowed it and waited for the home check to pay up. She was good natured, easy going, and a devotee of good times.

"But her attitude was amusing. She really believed and called herself a self-supporting woman; said how much she enjoyed it; that there was nothing quite like an independent existence, and her friends at home, who knew nothing of the home checks, spoke of her and wrote to her as if she were a phenomenon.

"When she saw a collar awry, a seam unsewed, or any little evidence of carelessness on the part of her roommate, she was absolutely horror stricken. She could borrow money to take her through the week and the next minute make the professional woman feel that she was not fit for decent society because she had on a skirt whose braid had become unfastened from its natural moorings."

Another professional woman expressed her views on the subject of the remittance girl.

A Hybrid Creature.

"The trouble with the remittance girl is that she does not stand for anything and she must do that or be a poor, hybrid creature. She is not content to stay in her sphere, for she has probably been 'out' in her home two or three seasons and is tired of its monotony. She wants to be in the professional, bright class of women in the city when she comes, and yet she is really not of them. She does not understand their economics, their needs, or even their tiredness and irritations. She is with them and yet not of them. While she really, so she says, does not care for society, she keeps on its edge enough to be able to betray a little feeling of superiority. She does not know what it is to work for a dollar, and until she knows that she cannot be a professional woman or understand her."

The remittance girl is only another name for the superfluous woman. The superfluous woman can make herself very disagreeable in the family when she wakes up to the knowledge that society is uninteresting and that she has a career. She can make herself so disagreeable that the family are quite willing she should work out her ideas until they become too expensive.

When a man starts out to work for himself he feels a certain sense of honor and does not call upon the "old man" unless he is cornered. But the remittance girl goes on the principle that if she were home her father would have to pay for her, and the same rule holds good when she is away from home.

Quite in line with this is the story of a Southern girl who came to New York to study Delsarte. She had a small class in a tiny Southern town which is still talking about the war and looks upon any one having much money with suspicion.

Sally had a good deal to tell about the difficulty she found in breaking away from tradition and supporting herself, being, so to speak, one of the new women, who were rather looked down upon in her section as being unfeminine.

She had persevered, she said, in the face of great discouragement, and even her coming to New York to continue her work under able masters was looked upon with disfavor and pronounced disgust.

One day she came to the friend to whom she had confided this to borrow some money. She said her check from her father had not come.

"But I thought you said, Sally, that you were independent?"

"So I am," asseverated the Southern maiden. "So I am. But of co's the parent pays my board and for my clothes. That's the least he can do."

To this day the friend is in ignorance as to what Sally meant by being independent.

FRANCES HEMPSTEAD.

INSPIRED BY HYMEN.

A Proze Poem Wherein the Honeyed Words of a Tar Heel Bard Flow in Rippling Cadences.

From The Wilson (N. C.) Daily News.

IN the lovely home of that pure and noble woman, the spiritually consecrated Mrs. Virginia Crowell, a type of Christianity in fullest bloom and beauty, were bound together in happy wedlock to-day at 2 o'clock Mr. J. N. Carnes of West Virginia and Miss Lizzie Crowell, the only daughter of the late lamented J. W. Crowell. Out of respect to the hallowed memory of her beloved father who had so recently gone to his blissful coronation in heaven, their marriage was a very private one, only a very few of the nearest and warmest friends being present to witness the solemnization of vows that made "the twain one flesh." There was no pomp, no parade, no gaudy display, no loud demonstration, no boastful exultation—such as might have been expected from a union of a gentleman of such wealth and prominence, and a lady of such superb culture and accomplishments. But it was simply a very quiet marriage scene where solemn vows were solemnly taken, and where the eloquent Dr. Swindell of Goldsborough, an old friend of the Crowells, united two human currents into one beautifully blended and harmonious stream that was destined to flow to the ocean of eternity through fragrant banks fringed with the sweetly blooming flowers of reciprocal affection, and under cloudless skies beautifully radiant with the rippling sunbeams of purest devotion, with every breeze laden with the perfume of bliss, and every object a poem of beauty and every sound turned into a song of rapture.

Just as the clock struck two strokes, that good and true man of God, the eloquent Dr. Swindell, took his position, the deft fingers of that skilled musician, Mrs. Howell Whitehead, touched the keys of the piano, and then, with steps timed to the thrilling strains of the wedding march, little Bessie Hargrave, clad in white, typical of the angelic purity of her soul, and brilliant as the flashing jewel she wore, was ring bearer, and never have we seen a sweeter poem of bewitching loveliness than this radiant little maiden. Behind her came the happy couple, who were the cynosure of admiring contemplation, for they were magnificent specimens of manhood and womanhood. In a few felicitous words they were pronounced man and wife, and many were the congratulations offered for a happy life.

Mr. Carnes is a gentleman of vast means, being a large stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank of Charleston, West Va., of which bank he is also cashier, and he is also a large shareowner of the Creede Mines, Colorado, and is actively identified with a number of profitable enterprises in Charleston, all of which are most handsomely and satisfactorily remunerative. Miss Crowell is a lady richly endowed with strongest mental forces, and with her fine mind thoroughly furnished and brilliantly polished, she can shine with undimmed splendor in any intellectual galaxy, for she has made a complete tour of the entire realm of literature and collected its rarest treasures to enrich the superb stream of her conversational powers, which flows as smoothly and as melodiously and as grandly as a river without an obstacle to check its current, and as radiantly as its ripples when only sun rays find a nestling place for their beamings.

The happy couple left immediately after the ceremony for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York City, where they will spend their "honeymoon," after which they will go to their elegant and palatial home in Charleston, West Va., where she will reign with the majesty of a queen, for she has all the graces that come from high culture and finest literary attainments, and we know that "in the favored circle of the four hundred" she will be a proud queen regnant and none will dare her sovereignty to dispute. And with these lines we leave the happy couple to thoughts that are blissful and visions that are golden.

One at a Time.

Hewitt—Do you believe that two heads are better than one?

Jewett—I believe that one girl's head on my shoulder is quite enough; that is, one at a time.

Guinevere, Lancelot and Arthur

A Heart Tragedy of Three Typical Characters Recounted and Defined in a Cyclus of Nine Sonnets.

By J. S. VAN CLEVE.

[Prof. John S. Van Cleve of Troy, Ohio, says that he wrote these sonnets between June 24, 1897, and June 7, 1898. They have not been published hitherto, but frequently have been recited by their author in public lectures. They are of particular interest just now because of the likeness of the first sonnet to a descriptive passage in prose in Chapter V. of "A Japanese Nightingale," by Onoto Watanna, first pointed out in a communication published in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Prof. John S. Van Cleve has long been a well-known figure in literary and musical circles in Ohio and elsewhere. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church well known throughout Southeastern Ohio. He was born on Oct. 30, 1851, in Maysville, Ohio. At the age of nine years an attack of scarlet fever left him entirely blind. However, his father sent him to the schools of the "seeing people," and by having his lessons read aloud to him he succeeded in maintaining his place. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1871, and has the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from that institution, and the degree of Ph. D. from Twin Valley College, Ohio.

Twelve years of his life were passed, as pupil and teacher, in the State schools for the blind at Columbus, Ohio, and Janesville, Wis. From 1879 to 1897 he resided in Cincinnati, where he is known as both a musician and writer. He was connected with a number of daily newspapers, either casually or regularly, and was for a time on the staff of The Cincinnati Commercial, under the editorship of Murat Halstead.]

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I.

Guinevere's Apology.

White, innocent twigs of apple, idly swaying,
Shed a suave fragrance on the flattered breeze;
Volatile handmaid of young May, she frees
All perfumes from their prisons; nor, delaying
For stone-ribbed Winter's cynic snarl, inveighing
'Gainst gentle joys, by silent, soft degrees
Teaches the dewy-tinctured air to please
All living nostrils with caressive straying.
So from our whits and innocent thoughts, that tremble
On the young tree of life, is love distilled
By stealth; cold caution, ice-brow'd fear assemble
In vain their baffled powers; the heart is filled
With fountain tumults it can naught dissemble,
And singing hopes new habitations build.

II.

Guinevere's Confession.

And now a sunny time, in the completeness
Of queenly joyance, did my heart remain
A shimmering shell, pearl-burdened; for I fain
Loved Arthur with pale awe, but with the fleetness
Of rainbow joy that other; nor the unmeetness
Guess'd, of such union ever to maintain
A stable balance. Soon a rosy pain,
An ecstasy that stung me with its sweetness,
Shot upward like a dawn; a flush unbidden
From Lancelot's great name, kindled a sky
Where Arthur's cold star melted. Tyrant-ridden
By passion, weak, bewildered, with a sigh,
In greedy stealth we sucked strange honey, hidden
In the deep-throated calyx of a lis.

III.

Guinevere's Contrition.

The resinous, fat fagot, numb with yearning,
Craves sullenly the flame's quick-darting kise
That kills; so craved my crass heart Stygian bliss.
The morning-red of love turned hellish burning,
And those sun-loving birds, to heaven returning—
My maiden fancies—fled, leaving the hiss
Of serpent sin for music. To dismiss
God, in the riot of red blood, and, spurning
All nobleness, I strove, till dim and dimmer,
My soul, earth-tinctured, grew a stream opaque.
Fool! Fool! And blind! In flesh to quench the glimmer
Of conscience; O, had I for Arthur's sake
Kept my heart crystal, he had made it shimmer
With high thoughts like some thousand-starred lake.

IV.

Lancelot's Apology.

When scarlet currents of incessant youth,
Streaming and straining, hammer the heart through
With cosmic hints of all things strong and new,
Our mood grows light and lusty, and, in sooth,
Desires all hawklike, sudden, without ruth,
Drop from our purest domes of thoughtful blue,
Alert for seizure, eager to pursue.
Self-centred, scornful of weak-seeming truth,
I was erstwhile not gross, though by the stress
Of manhood stirred; my heart, by sin unscared,
A dawn-kissed flower, all virtues did express;
Arthur as king and friend doubly endeared,
That mountain-bulwark of high righteousness,
Crowned with eternal snow, I loved and feared.

V.

Lancelot's Confession.

By royal signet hidden, did I fare
To fetch the Princess. Far abroad the hum
Of happy Summer trembled; naught was dumb;
Free waters laughed, birds sang, and balmy air
Hung on me like a spell. Lo, debonair,
Intense and winsome stood the Princess; sum
Of all June'e glow and fragrance did she come
Athwart me like a sea-breeze unaware,
That bulde a billow with sweet-scented hand,
Unseen and strong. I shivered with glad fear;
In that smooth shell of awe, by Love'e command
Lurked those fierce dusts that flash to rainbows clear.
With strange, sharp rapture did my heart expand
Beneath thine azure glance, O Guinevere!

VI.

Lancelot's Contrition.

Alas! I was the evil fish, whose gust
With heedless greed snatches the hook; I had
Naught but that blood-born courage which the mad
Lion or bull may boast as well; the lust
Of lawless pleasure scorched my soul a-dust.
My plume of snowy knighthood, floating glad,
Once curved to all heaven's whispers; but now sad.
Self-scorned I skulk, the heir of men's distrust.
Weakling and fool! Strong-thewed, but void of power
The cross of thwarted love to endure, or cope
With faintness of one sweetly swooning hour.
O crystal flood-gates of sweet conscience, ope!
Give me, O God, for food, contrition's flower,
That, bitter, holds the honey-dew of hope.

VII.

Arthur's Discovery.

When the fell earthquake blurs all sense of place
With snow-drift terror, tyrannous and drear,
At first we feel not the sharp stab of fear,
Till refluent thoughts return and flush the face.
So stood I when that simoon of disgrace
Shriveled my heart's sweet garden; instant sere
The buds of hope, the flowers of joy appear,
Reminded of the dust, their burial place.
Alas! my life ensphered had smoothly rolled
On poles of Love and Friendship that withstood
All shocks of doubt; so grew I sick and cold
To see dear contours of warm womanhood
Twist into serpent wreaths that, fold on fold,
With complex treachery, defied all good.

VIII.

Arthur's Anguish.

The Summer dawn, rose-hearted, pulsing, thrilled
With eager hope to fuse herself away
Into the vast and general joy of day,
Nor yet by such effacement be less filled
With glory—such I hold the woman, skilled
With lucent loveliness and shimmering play
Of sweetness, o'er our sterner thoughts, for aye,
A smiling dome of happy moode to build.
Such wert not thou, but that bright fallacy
Which fluehee arctic ice to gems. I own,
All opalescent with quick sympathy,
My heart was human, but in thins alone,
Drawn grain by grain from floods of vanity,
Scintillant self had lodged a care of stone.

IX.

Arthur's Resignation.

My day is past; alas, I shall not see
A cluster of tall sons before me rise
With diamond-light of kingship in their eyes,
And futures on their foreheads; not for me,
Though King, those golden stamene e'er shall be
Set in the lily cup of Love; the prize
Of regnant righteousness made me less wise
Than to discern and hold one heart in fee.
Dear Father, God, I fall at Thy command;
My dreams all crumble; hopes, dust-rooted, fade;
Yet may my white thoughts deck me. Thus I sink
Into the kindly hollow of Thy hand;
For Arthur and his purpose shall be made
In the great chain of man a living link.

TREASURES IN TENEMENTS.

SUCH treasures of interior finishing as I come across in some of the worst tenements in the city!" said a woman Tenement House Inspector the other day.

"On Hamilton Street there are some of the finest old houses in the city. There are mahogany handrails at the staircases and newel posts all inlaid with ivory. One house was manifestly arranged for a slave ménage. The kitchen and slave quarters were separate from the house, approached by a passageway that still exists. A wooden second story has been added to the old kitchen, which is now a separate tenement. In this old New York house there is a stately staircase, in which the tread of the stairs is twelve inches wide and the rise only four. Any one on earth could go up and down such stairs with dignity. Can't you imagine the women that once inhabited the house sweeping down that staircase? The rise of each step is beautifully carved, but alas! there are holes right through the beautiful roses and the arabesques are filled level with dirt.

"Such beautiful old woodwork as I have found on Cherry Hill, right in the 'Lung Block'! Solid mahogany and rosewood; fluted columns with rosettes on top; doors with six and eight carved panels; oriole windows with diamond panes—all hurled under filth and grime. In one house I found that the two large rooms on the first floor had once been a great double parlor. The mahogany panels of the old doors are now built into the wall, and there is a mahogany column, with an Ionic capital. In one spacious old room, now containing three beds, I found iron beams, all fluted and wreathed with beautiful ironwork. The St. John region, one of the oldest sections of the city, contains some most beautiful woodwork. Really, those old mahogany and rosewood panels are rather pathetic, don't you think?

"My mother was married in the Church of the Madonna di Pompeii, on Bleecker Street," continued the Inspector. "It was the old Universalist church then, and her father was pastor of it for many years. That seems funny, doesn't it, when it is like a foreign country to me? And among such panoramic changes it was almost startling when I found that a certain drug store on Hudson Street, where I had been in the habit of going to telephone, was the same one where she used to buy her soap and perfumery when she was a girl.

"And yet there are some corners of New York where the old stock sticks curiously. Up in the Long Acre section, on the upper west side, there are some girls living in a tenement which stands on the exact spot on which their grandfather worked a market garden."

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA

Owen Wister on Shakespeare Himself, and Book Plays.

OH, WONDERFUL child that can amaze its own mother! "As I turn over the pages of this book again," says Mr. Owen Wister in his preface to the theatrical edition of "The Virginian," an excerpt from which his press agent has distributed, "it seems impossible that any play at all could be made from a story which, by a long-cherished plan, was so deliberately picaresque. (I use the word, dear reader, without reluctance, being confident you can find somebody to tell you what it means.) Alack the day! There is not time even to address a query to THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW! But in an age in which plays are made from pictures, as witness "Spotless Town" and "Foxy Grandpa," why does Mr. Wister stand thus amaze at himself for having been able to make a play of picars? (I use the word, dear Wister, without reluctance, being confident you will never be able to find any one to explain the depth of the insult which, by a long-cherished plan, is deliberately contained in it.)

Mr. Wister's amazement at his achievements, however, is mitigated, as soon appears, by reflecting that others have done things almost as wonderful. "We cannot expect a large number, even of the critics, to know that 'Othello' and 'The Merchant of Venice' were book plays." Many reasons might be adduced why the critics (even the critics!) are so disappointing, one of them being that "Othello" and "The Merchant" are not book plays. It happens to be true that stories similar to both occur in various old tales; but it is also true that "The Merchant" is a revision of an earlier stage piece, and thus deserves (if for no other reason) to rank not as a book play, but as a play play. It is possible also that "Othello" existed in a pre-Shakespearean stage form; but even granting that Shakespeare was the original picar and stealer, the play has been, as the commentators have universally conceded, "in a marvelous manner elevated and recreated by Shakespeare." (It is not meant that there is any lack in Shakespeare of real picaresque plays and even of book plays; but I pass this point by without reluctance, being confident that Mr. Wister can find somebody to tell him which they are.)

And so, back to our muttons! The trouble with "The Virginian" is not that it is a book play, but that in handling the story for the stage Mr. Wister has neither elevated nor re-created it. That it has many excellent qualities of observed character and episodic interest was pointed out in the first-night notice in THE TIMES, and it abundantly deserves its long and prosperous run. But it was also pointed out that the dramatic possibilities of the theme have been quite neglected. If somebody else had made the stage version, the author would be the first to see this. Having cited Shakespeare Mr. Wister proceeds to cite Scott, whose books also were dramatized. But he has forgotten to tell of Scott's attitude in the matter. The work was done by the elder Terry, and it is recorded that as the reluctant permission was wrung from him, Sir Walter said: "It seems that it is my fate to be Terryfied!"

The Two Orphans Thirty Years After.

The one thing obvious about the revival of "The Two Orphans" at the New Amsterdam is that it is not half so far gone in age as the crowds of seniors, grave if not reverend, who filled the Stepney gas chamber in the cellarage with the fumes of cigarettes and memories, and from whom Sherlock Holmes himself could not have escaped, even by the aid of the author and a cigar. The play is so good, in fact, that one easily comprehends how it wandered from manager to manager, thirty years ago, before finding a producer, and then passed for a failure for forty-eight hours after the first performance. The fact is that it transgresses one of the best established rules of thumb of the commercial judge of plays. The love interest is very far from strong. Of the passion of De Vaudrey for Henriette little is shown on the boards, and that little has not the conventional intensity. Boucicault at his second best was capable of twice as good lovemaking. A part of the weakness here, it must be conceded, springs from the fact that the situation is so peculiar to French conventions as not to appeal strongly to American audiences. To our Occidental view, the fact that a lover is a nobleman should only be an advantage in winning and wiving the girl of his choice. All that talk from relatives about a mesalliance—it sounds like the arbitrary obstacle of a contriving playwright. What takes the public is the sheer humanity of the characters and situations as a whole, and the masterly brevity and dramatic succinctness with which the situations and climaxes are worked up. The brush which the dramatist uses is broad, to be sure, and his technical devices are of an obvious kind now outworn in first-rate melodrama. But one searches the memory in vain for any play in which the characters are so varied and so true and so vital a factor in bringing about the main situations. What attracted that first-night audience was largely, no doubt, the opportunity for indulging in the pleasures of memory; and what is attracting the subsequent large audiences is the personal appeal of a cast of stars. But it is the play itself that is increasing the number of handkerchiefs in the laundry lists of the metropolis. It must be admitted that the misfortunes of the blind orphan proved far from as appealing as when, thirty years ago, (false alarm! The tale of those infantile boo-hoos shall be spared!) Mr. Belasco and his wound thumping, his candlesticks, and his torture scenes from Sardou, has copper-plated the nerves to this more naïve assault upon the sensibilities. But when the crippled knife grinder was finally roused to fight for the blind girl, and when Clara Morris, as the matron of La Salpêtrière, was mutely tortured between humanity and her first lie, there were more genuine moments, and—well, perhaps it was only Clara Morris who brought out the watering pot, and she perhaps only because of her voice and the dear old Middle Western burrs that still drop from it.

The Explosion of Bare Stage Archaeology.

The "bare stage" idea of the Elizabethan playhouse, which has obsessed the most learned historians of the drama, and has stalked like the plague at noonday in the many so-called archaeological productions with which we have been afflicted, has called forth a feeble protest from time to time in these columns. It is thus with some little satisfaction that mention is made of the details of the Elizabethan stage which is being prepared at Cambridge, in Sanders Theatre, for Forbes Robertson's coming performance of "Hamlet," of which we learn from an able article in The Boston Transcript by Ralph Bergengren. Justly scorning the Shakespeare primer, and even three-decker histories, the Harvard English department, under the able lead of Prof. George Pierce Baker, has made a study of stage direction, properties, &c., in the plays, and of the extant details with regard to playhouse construction; and Prof. H. Langford Warren, head of the Harvard Architectural School, is in practical charge of the reconstruction.

The general scheme of the stage is shown clearly, however crudely, in the German traveler De Witt's well known sketch of the Swan in 1596. More exact details are at hand in two contracts, happily extant, under one of which, in 1599, a carpenter, Peter Streete by name, built the Fortune Theatre for Philip Henslowe, an Elizabethan manager, and Edward Alleyn, an actor and manager; and under the other of which, fourteen years later, one Katherens erected the Hope Theatre for Francis Langley. The two contracts give, by implication, a description of four theatres, for the Fortune was ordered to resemble in many particulars Shakespeare's Theatre, the Globe, and the Hope included many features of the Swan, shown in De Witt's drawing. The details of the Fortune contract came down to us in Henslowe's diary, the remnants of which are in the publications of the old Shakespeare Society in London. Malone made transcripts from the diary while in a more perfect state, and his transcript of Henslowe's contract occupies seven pages in his invaluable "Historical Account of the English Stage," in the second volume of his Works of Shakespeare. How the supporters of the bare stage madness have overlooked these plain records only the genius of folly and inaccuracy can tell.

The present undertaking is far more thorough than anything we have found possible in the scant leisure of journalism; but the results are virtually identical with those set forth in these columns. The little houses over the stage, which Mr. Ben Greet, following the Elizabethan Stage Society of London, regards as lodging rooms for the players, are said at Harvard to be the loft for the machinery for what we have (somewhat too graphically, perhaps,) called Shakespeare's aerial ballet. At Harvard they call it "the machinery used in lowering gods and goddesses." On the stage in Sanders Theatre the main portion of the platform will be inclosed on three sides by curtains, which will be drawn close while the properties and set pieces (for which we have so firmly contended) are put in place and removed. The portion of the stage in front of the curtain will be used, quite in the modern manner, while the scenery is shifting, for front scenes. All this is much. Some day there will be a scholar who will give us a Playhouse Edition of Shakespeare, in which the conduct of the scenes as acted on the Elizabethan stage will be indicated with all possible certainty. When that is done, no intelligent playgoer will countenance the monstrous scenic productions which have of late so distorted Shakespeare, nor the managerial manglings and rewritings of the text which have all but killed him (killed him dead, as Sydney Rosenfeld made Beatrice say to Benedick) on the modern stage. When this is done, it is my profound conviction that the true Shakespearean stage, aided as far as it may be by the better appliances of modern times, will be found the most perfect vehicle possible for the artistic presentation of the poetic drama.

JOHN CORBIN.

The Easter Lily in Its Bermuda Home.

THIS is the season of the Bermuda lily, the large and very beautiful variety of that flower which is used extensively for church decoration on Easter Sunday. Already many of the largest florists have given up their entire window space to a display of the first consignments from the West Indies.



Bermuda supplies the demand of all the large cities of the United States for these flowers, and the trade has grown to large proportions, and become recognized as one of the most lucrative in which residents of the islands who have any quantity of land can engage. The soil of Bermuda is a layer of mold on a rock foundation, and is generally poor for agricultural purposes, aside from the growing of vegetables and the lilies. The trade with the United States in Bermuda onions and potatoes has always been good, but in recent years the lily has become even of more importance to many of the islanders.

BIG TRANSFER TAX RECEIPTS.

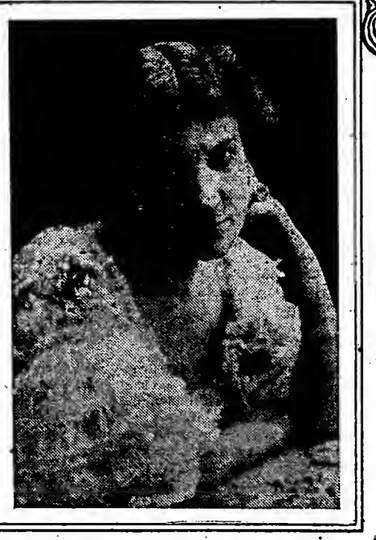
BY its transfer or inheritance tax New York State annually realizes a total of several millions of dollars. In 1902 one estate alone paid the enormous sum of $1,934,753. But the amounts realized from single estates as a rule have been small, and only because of the thousands of small estates has the total for the average year risen to large proportions. In 1903 there were no exceptionally large inheritance taxes, but the State obtained from this source $4,665,735. Only three estates in the same year rose above the $100,000 mark.

SHALL WOMEN ADOPT THE STAGE AS A CAREER?

Advice to Girls from Leading American and English Actresses.



ETHEL BARRYMORE,
Charles Frohman's Youngest Star
Now Playing in "Cousin Kate"



ELEANOR ROBSON,
Star in
"Merely Mary Ann."



EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON,
Leading Woman in
Ben Greet's Company.



HENRIETTA CROSMAN,
Star at Belasco's in
"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."



JESSIE MILLWARD,
Leading Woman of
The Century Players.

IT is rather difficult to get frank expression of opinion from actresses as to the merits or otherwise of their profession as a field for feminine employment. In most instances where the question is asked, "Should a woman adopt the stage as a career?" the answers deal in glittering generalities and an avoidance of the main issues is the common result.

The actresses whose opinions are here expressed are representative of a broad range of experience. Two of the younger American women stars of the stage, both descendants of theatrical families, are quoted, and the optimism of their views cannot be entirely explained by the fact that they have made great successes early in life. For both of them must be entirely familiar with the hardships of the profession, though they themselves may have escaped them.

The two English actresses who are quoted have been successful in this country as well as their own. And if their views seem less hopeful, the fact, perhaps, only illustrates that in this, as in all other questions, it is all in the point of view.

"YES"—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

DO I recommend it? Unhesitatingly.

If a woman is bent upon a career, or circumstances force her to determine upon making a career for herself, I don't think she can do better than take to the stage. Mind you, I don't recommend any woman to take up a career unless she has to do so. But if she has her own way to make in the world, I don't know of any profession which offers her such rewards as those which the stage holds out.

So far as the stage offering a woman more temptations than she will find elsewhere when she has to earn her own living—I don't believe a word of it. Of course, in my own case I made my début in the company of my grandmother, Mrs. John Drew, Sr., and was then in the company of my uncle, John Drew, so it may not seem fair for me to make such a sweeping statement. Yet I think it entirely justified. If a girl wants to make a success upon the stage she has got to work hard, and the work will take up so much of her time that she will have little opportunity for late suppers and all that sort of thing.

And that very monopolization of one's time is perhaps the greatest drawback to the stage as a profession. What with actual performances, rehearsals, traveling, &c., one does not have much time to devote to the society of friends.

Yet, taking everything into consideration, I say let a girl take up the stage—but first let her assure herself that she has some talent, is willing to work hard and can put all social life into a distinctly secondary position.

Ethel Barrymore

ELEANOR ROBSON'S OPINIONS.

I DO NOT like to give advice. It seems to me that women, and men, too, must decide about their life work, their vocation—call it what you will—each for himself or herself. I do not believe that any one will succeed in the dramatic profession who does not take it up with as serious intentions as he or she would the profession of law or medicine or teaching, or any other business in which people earn a living. The actor must make acting his life-work. If he enjoys it, all the better, but whether he enjoys it or not, he must work if he is going to make a success of it.

"And it seems to me that the actress who wishes to succeed, to do something, ought to start off with a respect, a veneration almost, for her profession. For acting is a great profession. In some of the European countries where the theatres are endowed they are looked upon really as educational institutions, and that is what they ought to be in this country and will be, too, some day, I have no doubt. The better class are that to-day. Where, for instance, can you find better schools of deportment than in the theatres where really high class dramas are presented in the way they ought to be presented? There is no more thorough way of teaching than by example, and it is only on the stage that very many people in this country have the opportunity of seeing actually performed the proper etiquette of the drawing room. And, after all, it is what one learns unconsciously that is best remembered, it always seems to me. You don't know perhaps that it is in your mind at all, but it comes out when you need it, and you wonder where in the world you acquired the knowledge.

Eleanor Robson

"DON'T"—JESSIE MILLWARD.

DON'T!" That's my advice to your stagestruck girl. The stage is overloaded to-day by second and third rate material, but good, efficient women in both clerical and domestic positions are in demand. And I assure you it is far more honorable to be a first-class bookkeeper or stenographer than to be a second-rate actress. Your pride will suffer less, your feelings will be better guarded, and your pecuniary return far more sure and at least as great. And as for the public, well, from being a public benefactor.

"Of course there have been women who have made splendid successes, women like Mme. Bernhardt, Miss Terry, and Mme. Réjane, but these are not ordinary women. Here you have women with heaven-sent missions, women who have the divine gift, women who, had they disregarded this gift, would have committed a crime. But these are not your young girl who thinks to become a star in a day, who, without training and innate ability, often without common intelligence, 'has an idea that she wants to go on the stage.' Such women as Bernhardt, Miss Terry, and Réjane have bought the right to their positions by years of the hardest sort of work in training schools of practical experience. One and all they have had to work years upon years and suffer years upon years in order to know the technique as well as the meaning of their craft. For acting is like any other art; like sculpture, like painting, like music even—you must learn the technique. Take the Century Players, in which company I am now appearing. There are three or four girls here, daughters of actors who have literally been brought up on the stage. These are the right sort.

"The ordinary young woman has an altogether perverted idea of the stage. I receive dozens of letters from young girls asking my advice. Most of these girls are in good circumstances and are not forced by necessity to earn a livelihood. There is a glitter and glamour to the stage which quite bewilders them. They see the successful actress and they hear the applause, and their modicum of intelligence goes no further. They do not realize the years of work which went to make that success. Here is an example which, while it may strike you as somewhat overdrawn, is absolutely true. It shows what I call the kitchen idea of the stage.

"The other day a maid came here with a message from a friend who lives up-town. She was a new maid, and perhaps rather raw. While I was writing a reply she went to the mantel and looked over the photographs. Suddenly she blurted out: 'Are you an actress?' 'I sometimes have been called so,' I answered. 'Well, do you know,' she said, 'I've always wanted to go on the stage, and now that I've seen you I think I will'—and there you are. That girl's ideas, ludicrous as they seem, are no more absurd than those of dozens of others who should have more intelligence.

Jessie Millward

"GO AHEAD"—HENRIETTA CROSMAN.

THE opportunities offered to a young woman in the dramatic profession are more, I think, than in any other. There is always room at the top, and I presume that every young woman who goes on the stage has an ambition to become a star. To a young woman who has talent, and that is not difficult to discover, my advice would be to adopt the profession of the stage.

When one looks at the myriad of young girls who are working in stores, offices, and other places, earning a mere pittance and with no opportunity of advancement beyond a certain limit, one cannot help but see the advantage of the stage as a profession if the applicant is suited in temperament, constitution, and all else, for her work. The stage is like all other arts. Because there is always room at the top one does not have to wait for a vacancy in the ranks for advancement. For painters, writers, singers, and actors advance comes to those who are deserving, and this does not hinge upon the will of some petty employer. Even if the dramatic schools are grinding out actors by the dozens to-day, I would not discourage any one who I thought had ability to enter the profession. Good actors are scarce enough, and the stage will not be hurt by the addition of a number of bad actors if a few good actors can be given to it.

To a girl who loves her work and realizes its seriousness, I would say, by all means, go ahead. But to the young woman who looks on the stage as a sort of frolic through life and an easy way of gaining the admiration that she craves, I should say keep away from it. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred success on the stage is the result of hard work. In no profession, business, or calling is the work so hard or trying, and the young person who contemplates making a step in this profession should realize that she is about to enter a profession in which the hardships, disappointments, work, and triumphs—if they should finally come—are greater than in any other walk of life I can recall.

Henrietta Crosman

My opinion on
"The Stage as a Career for Women"
O time! thou must untangle this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me to untie!

Edith Wynne Matthison.

SOCIETY

AT HOME AND ABROAD



EASTER DAY, with its triumphant anthems, its first promise of Spring, its wondrous story of a glorious Resurrection, and its deep significance to all who for generations and generations, centuries and centuries, have observed the rites of the Paschal time! This is one interpretation, but to the fashionable world it means a return to the gayetics which were given up on Ash Wednesday. After all, the best of Lenten amusements are makeshifts, and it is only enthusiasts who do not grow tired of bridge, of journeyings to the South, of hotel life, and of the comforts and discomforts of travel. Practically, the New York season ends on the first day of Lent. There is nothing which can be called a "Spring term." For three weeks or more there will be many weddings, a few last meetings of dancing classes, some receptions and dinners, and then Summer plans must be discussed. The fashionable world lives to-day on a treadmill, and the months go round and round, bringing with them the same fixed programme. Already Mrs. Ogden Mills has announced her departure for England. She has been giving house parties at Staatsburg, which is always a sure sign that she is beginning to be restless. Mrs. Astor has been absent a month. She has left Claridge's Hotel, in London, where she stopped instead of at her daughter's (Mrs. Ogilvie Haig's) house, and has gone to Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are hobnobbing with Dukes and Grand Dukes and Princes and Emperors on the Riviera. They have been joined by the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. One day they are at Cannes, and the next you hear of them at Monte Carlo. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are in Paris. The Elisha Dyer, Jr.s. and Egerton L. Winthrop sailed this week for the other side. Mrs. Devereaux Clapp and her daughter also have gone over, and Mrs. Clapp's sister, Miss Woif, is to follow when she is sufficiently recovered from her recent illness. Blinds are beginning already to go up on various Fifth Avenue houses, and hideous wooden fences to be built around some of the mansions.

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There are yet many people in town, and there will be until the weddings are over and until the coaching and racing season has set in. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has said that she will not go abroad this year, but one will see. She has also given out that she will be at the Crossways at an early date. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is another who will not cross the ocean, but will settle at Newport by June. The Gerrys always go abroad in late April, but the boys invariably remain until their parents and sisters return. Peter Gerry is much better and Robert Gerry is busy with coaching plans. Both were down at Lakewood this week. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have not sailed for Europe as yet. The Frederick Vanderbilts, who went two weeks ago, were having a trial trip of their new yacht Warrior on the Clyde on Wednesday. And with so many other people in town that a first night at the "Two Orphans," given in Holy Week, could bring together a very representative fashionable audience, there is augury that things will not be very dull for some little time to come.

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The Easter weddings are of first importance. Easter week will not bring many in town, but some extremely important ones will take place in the suburbs and in neighboring cities. In New York proper, Tuesday will bring the first of the large affairs. It will be the marriage of Miss Louise Scribner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, to George R. D. Schieffelin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay have arrived from Europe for this event. Mrs. Ismay is a sister of the bridegroom. The ceremony will take place at St. Bartholomew's. Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, the only unmarried sister of the bridegroom, Miss Adeline Havemeyer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer; Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller; Miss Louisine A. Peters, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Peters; Miss Louise Davis Van Beuren, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Van Bueren, and Miss Annie R. Tinker will be among the bridesmaids. William Brock Shoemaker will be best man. The ushers will include William S. Groesbeck Fowler, Robert M. Olyphant, Jr., Charles A. Dana, Edward L. Tinker, F. Ashton de Peyster, and Sidney G. De Kay. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

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The date of the wedding of Miss Mary Whittier, the daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Whittier, to Ernest Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., will take place on Wednesday, April 6, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. This is one of the events of the Spring season. Miss Whittier, who is a beautiful young woman, has recently joined the faith of her intended husband. Ernest Iselin is the grandson of Adrian Iselin, Sr., the banker, and through his grandmother on his father's side is related to the O'Donnells, Lees, and Carrolls of Maryland. His mother was Miss Cayius, a great belle in her day. Miss Whittier is one of two daughters, the eldest of whom is to-day the wife of a Russian Prince. Some 500 invitations have been sent out for both church ceremony and the breakfast, which will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. Miss Alice Babcock will be maid of honor. Among Mr. Iselin's ushers will he Munson Morris, Bradish Johnson, Arthur Iselin, and Robert W. Goelet. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., will give to their son a city house. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin have just presented to Louis Iselin, who married Miss de Neufville, a handsome residence on Madison Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, which is now in the hands of the decorators.

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At Grace Church Chantry on the same day, Miss Anna Blakeman Lewis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. B. Lewis, will be married to Mr. Arthur Henry Yesey. Bishop Greer will perform the ceremony. The maid of honor will he Miss Emma L. Wadsworth, and the bridesmaids Miss Hilda H. Goodwin and Miss Mildred Du Bois. The Rev. Lawrence T. Cole will be best man. Among the ushers will be the Rev. Francis L. Frost, Dr. Augustus Wadsworth, and David H. Taylor. Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman, the grandmother of the bride, will give a reception following the ceremony at her residence, 9 East Forty-fourth Street.

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Miss Eleanor Millbank Anderson, the daughter of A. A. Anderson, the artist, will marry John Stewart Tanner on Thursday at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. There will he some novel features for this marriage. Mr. Anderson's studio in the great building facing Bryant Park is one of the most celebrated in New York. Here on Tuesday there will be a dance. The bridegroom will have his bachelor dinner in the Café des Beaux Arts on the ground floor and the bridesmaids will have a like luncheon given them at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson. The two parties will meet and the affair wind up, as stated, in a dance in the studio. At the wedding Miss Jean Clark will be maid of honor and the other bridesmaids are Miss Edith Root, the daughter of former Secretary of War Elihu Root; Miss Wilhelmine Claflin, daughter of John Claflin; Miss Jane Anderson, a niece of Mr. Anderson, and Miss Elise Schefer.

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On Thursday also will be married Miss Bianca Marvin, daughter of the late Tasker H. Marvin, and William I. Frothingham of Brooklyn at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square. Mrs. Medwin Leale, a sister of the bride, will be matron of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Florence McD. Bayils of this city, Miss Anna G. Chittenden, Miss Anna Martense Wilbur of Brooklyn, and Miss Juliette C. Baldwin of Baltimore. A small reception will follow at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Leale, 1 West Sixty-eighth Street.

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On April 6 will take place also the wedding of George Luther Henry to Miss Augusta Fredericka Bang, the daughter of Mrs. Augusta Bang, at the Hotel Lincoln, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, and that of Miss Ange Marie Ficker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Ficker, to James B. Little in the afternoon at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

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Easter Monday will open gayly with all kinds of smaller entertainments. Ernest Iselin will have his bachelor dinner and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short and Miss Amy Townsend will have luncheons at the Metropolitan Club Annex. This will also be the scene of another luncheon later in the week given by Mrs. J. W. Castles, who has just come from New Orleans to reside in this city.

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In Macon, Ga., on Saturday Miss Martha Johnson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marshall Johnson, will be married to W. De Lancey Kountze. This will be the second bridesmaid of the Duchess of Roxburghe married this coming week, and the second also since the ducal wedding in November. Miss Johnson is a tall, handsome blonde young woman, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson of this city. She has been here a great deal with her cousin, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. De Lancey Kountze is the son of Luther Kountze, the banker. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Robert Livingston, his sister, the wedding will be very quiet. The engagement announced at the end of last week of Robert Goelet and Miss Elsie Whelen brings the number of those who were parties in the bridal cortège of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe married or engaged, to three, and there are others from whom something must be heard. The famous wedding has also brought its tears as well as its joys. Only a fortnight ago Capt. Reginald Ward, who was the best man, was borne to his last resting place by his comrades in the Guards.

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The Farmington dance on Tuesday at Sherry's and the last of the Saturday Evenings at Delmonico's will be two of the terpsichorean events of the week. The Junior Cotillion is scheduled for an evening also, Tuesday, at Sherry's.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody have a supper for Miss Anita Peabody, preceded by a theatre party, on Friday evening. Miss Leary is to resume her musicales on Tuesday afternoon. Mme. Gianoli and Mlle. Packbeers of the disrupted New Orleans Opera company are among the singers. There is also Mrs. Kitty Cheatham Thompson's recital on Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria—an afternoon affair under the patronage of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and a score of fashionable women.

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There are many invalids this Spring, notwithstanding the coming of warmer weather. Stuyvesant Le Roy has gone up to the Adirondacks, suffering from the effects of a case of pneumonia of last Winter. Miss Ogden, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Ogden, was operated upon for appendicitis in the beginning of the week. Mrs. George Morgan, the "Japanese" bride, who recovered sufficiently to be able to go to the circus on Wednesday, had been the sufferer in a very severe case of cold which will make her more heedful of the changes of this climate and the non-adaptability to it of Japanese dress.

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J. Pierpont Morgan takes his annual trip across the ocean this week. Mr. Morgan always takes a party along, and this time his elder daughter will be among those who accompany him. He has been very busy in the affairs of St. George's Church of late, and was a conspicuous figure there on Good Friday, when a special service was held. He has taken an opera box for the London Covent Garden season, which begins early in May.

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Many of the cottage owners at Newport have taken this time to go there and inspect their houses. Hence Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill have been among the visitors to the famous resort. Mrs. Gambrill sails next week. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt and the baby, with Mrs. Frederick Neilson, will celebrate this coming week the first anniversary of the Vanderbilt-Neilson wedding. Mrs. Neilson thinks of going to Marienbad, and she has hopes of getting Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to join her and to take the cure. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has a party of other members of this same set at Garrisons this Easter.

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Of the meetings of the smaller dancing classes, the final dance of the Knickerbocker series will be held at Delmonico's on April 6. This is the class organized by Mrs. Henry Clark Coe. On Thursday the Tuesday Assembly will meet at the same place, and Delmonico's will also be chosen for the last meeting of the Friday Assembly, the next evening. The Century, which is the class of the Southern set, meets on Wednesday evening, April 13, at Delmonico's, and the Colonial Assembly on Thursday evening, April 14. At this Mr. Chilvers will lead the cotillion, assisted by Miss Adele L. Boyer of Brooklyn.

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The Meadow Brook hunts have begun. They will continue three times a week during the month of April. Foxhall Keene is Master of the Hunt, and the fields have been excellent so far. The coaching season, as already announced, does not begin until April 18, when the Pioneer, tooled by Center Hitchcock, will leave the Holland House in the morning for Ardsley. The bookings so far have been excellent. On Tuesday James Henry Hyde will have the coach, and Alfred Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, Reginald Rives, and other noted whips will give coaching parties during the early Spring.

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Mrs. Lucia M. Solis-Cohen has announced the marriage of her daughter, Jessie Myra, to Joseph Alphonse de Beaulieu, on March 15. They will be at home to their friends the last two Sundays in April at 1,270 Madison Avenue.

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The death of Burton Harrison throws a large family connection into mourning. Mrs. Harrison took a house in Washington for the Winter in order to be near her children, Fairfax Harrison and Francis Burton Harrison, and Mr. Harrison spent much of his time there; it was there, too, that he was taken ill and died. Mrs. Harrison's novels and plays are too well known to need mention. Despite her literary work, which took much of her time, Mrs. Harrison found time to go out a great deal in society here and at Sea Urchins, the Harrison cottage at Bar Harbor, where she gave some delightful entertainments. Much sympathy is felt and expressed for her in her bereavement.

younger than Arthur Paget, (otherwise Major Gen. Arthur Henry,) who married Miss Minnie Stevens of this city. Almeric Paget married Miss Pauline Whitney.

Capt. Paget joins the rest of the family who have been in the South, but who are to remain in New York a short while, until the Whitney estate is settled.

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Charles L. F. Robinson, who sails for Europe on Thursday, has accepted the Colonelcy in the Newport Artillery. This was said to have been offered to Alfred Vanderbilt. Mr. Robinson has been a resident of Newport for some years. He has just returned from a long Southern trip. He is a very keen sportsman and a noted yachtsman.

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There is reason to believe that the Apawamis Club of Rye may get the championship tournament of the Woman's Metropolitan Golf Association. The Apawamis Club has become very popular with a large number of golfers on account of its convenient locality and its links beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Sound and laid out on ground which seems to have been made for golf and golfers. The membership is constantly increasing. The clubhouse is a simple, homelike etructure, but very comfortable, and only a short walk from the railway station.



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Major Ricardo of the Blues, who married Miss Norah Bell, younger daughter of Mrs. Isaac Bell, at the Catholic Church at Melton Mowbray on St. Patrick's Day, returned to his regiment on Friday last. The regiment is stationed at Windsor, and the young couple have taken a house in that picturesque borough. Capt. Molyneaux, brother of the Earl of Sefton, was best man at the wedding. There were neither bridesmaids nor attendants. The bride, in honor of the Saint's day, wore a white gown embroidered with a shamrock pattern and carried a bouquet, in which there were white flowers and shamrocks.

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Dr. Edward Shippen, who died in Philadelphia, was well known in New York, and was an unusually gifted and versatile man. He left but one daughter, Mrs. William West, and six grandchildren, one of whom, Mrs. Roland Morris, is a bride of less than a year. This marriage gave great pleasure to Mr. Shippen, for, like all Philadelphians, he put great weight on ancestry. Mr. Morris was a lineal descendant of the second Mayor of Philadelphia, while his bride, Mr. Shippen's granddaughter, Miss West, was a lineal descendant of the first Mayor of the Quaker City. Dr. Shippen was rather short in stature and of powerful and stout build. His hair and the small patches of whiskers just in front of his ears that adorned his otherwise smooth and ruddy face were white. He was decidedly lame, and this peculiarity led to his nickname of "Lame Edward." He was greatly beloved in his native city, and, whether he went on the poorest or the most fashionable streets, hats were raised and smiles freely in evidence when the good doctor appeared. He was graduated from Princeton in 1845, and his medical diploma was gained at the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy when he was twenty-six years old, and some years later was commissioned Surgeon. He was aboard the Congress when the Merrimac destroyed her, and also on the New Ironsides in the Fort Fisher battle. He reached the age limit in 1888, and was retired. Meanwhile, however, he had taken up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He practiced law until within the last few years. His versatility is further evidenced by contributions to magazines and he two hooks, "A Christmas at Sea" and "Thirty Years at Sea." His late wife, Miss Augusta Chauncey Twiggs, was a granddaughter of the famous Commodore, Stephen Decatur. The Shippens are one of Philadelphia's historic families, and since the early part of the seventeenth century the eldest son has always been named Edward. Benedict Arnold married Miss "Peggy" Shippen. For years Mr. Shippen had been a Vestryman at St. Stephen's Church, where he always occupied a front pew, and was as much of a feature of the services as the preacher himself. He had the honor of being invested with the Order of Isabella Catolica. At one time he was the Consul here of no less than five South American States.

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A notable club affair of last week was the dinner of the Phi Delta Theta Club. The club is about to move into a house in the club district near Sherry's. The dinner was given at the Hotel Manhattan. There was a large attendance.

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Ralph Preston, who is one of the prominent figures at Aiken, and who is also a member of the Jockey Club, is a Western man. He comes from the Middle West, and is quite wealthy. He married a daughter of the late Col. Thompson, who owned Brookdale. He is a brother-in-law of W. P. Thompson, who married Miss Atherton Blight. In this city, besides the Jockey Club, he belongs to the Knickerbocker and to the Racquet, and also to the Metropolitan in Washington. He and Mrs. Preston pass their Winters at Aiken, where they are notable entertainers in the society of that exclusive resort.

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DISCUSSED IN THE BILLIARD ROOM

CLARENCE CARY, who has heen an ardent student of languages as well as a litterateur and a traveler, is perfecting himself in Japanese, Russian, and Chinese this Spring. He has professors for all three languages, and has heen taking notes of their instructions with phonographs. This is now conceded to be an admirable way of acquiring a foreign tongue in which the inflection of the voice and the pronunciation mean so much. Very few Americans have ever heen able to perfect themselves in Chinese or Russian, two of the most difficult of all languages. Mr. Cary takes pains not to have a Russian and a Japanese phonograph going at the same time, and has different days for the visits of his professors and instructors.



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Santos Dumont is a very modest man, notwithstanding all the notoriety which has been thrust upon him on account of his success in aerial navigation. In society and at the club one would never know that he was a celebrity. He never talks of himself or of his inventions, unless the subject is pressed upon him. He is rather small and dark, and a typical South American in appearance, but with extremely polished manners. He is very well read and talks cleverly and intelligently on all manner of subjects. In his charities—and he is very generous—he is most practical. His disposing of the prize won by him in Paris to the poor of his quarter who owed less than 20 francs in rent, and could not meet their obligations, and to the redeeming of pledges pawned by poor people in the Mont de Piété, under 20 francs, were novel and most sensible ways of bestowing charity.

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The opening of the gates at the Union Club, according to its recent resolution to increase the membership, has taken place and at the last meeting many new members were added to the list. The next monthly meeting will also see the majority of those who have been waiting become members of the club. There will after this month be the usual waiting list, which will be taken up at each meeting, hut from which only a few names will be chosen. It is now about a year since the club offered its hospitalities to other clubs, a day each, for the courtesy shown it during the time it was without a domicile. The changes in locality and in the arrangements from the old club have met with general approval.

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Ex-Lieut. Blise, the young German officer who has written the interesting book "A Little Garrison," is a very juvenile-looking person, quite Teutonic, of course, in his appearance. He is clean shaven, with rather a broad and somewhat heavy face and wears glasses. He was born in 1878 at Kirn, on the River Nahe, a branch of the Rhine, and is, therefore, only twenty-six years of age. His father is head-master of a school in Thuringen. He is now undergoing a six months' term of imprisonment for the writing of the book. The garrison in Germany, where military life prevails over all other, is more or less of a club. It is well known, however, that to all frontier garrisons are sent the "mauvais sujets," and nearly every one at these places is under some shadow. Ex-Lieut. Blise had ample field for his powers of description and satire, but some of it was not appreciated by the military powers.

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Sir Thomas Lipton's cruise on the Erin, which will begin the first week of April, will embrace all kinds of odd and remote places. The Erin has been newly furnished and decorated. The party which Sir Thomas takes with him is a large one, and in it are Lady Howe and Mrs. George Keppel. The isles of Greece will be visited, among other places, and then a trip will he made through the Bosphorus and on into less known waters.

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The most brilliant reception of the season will take place at the Catholic Club shortly after Easter. It will be in honor of Archbishop Farley, and at it will be all the new dignitaries of the diocese recently appointed by the Pope and made into a Papal Court. On the same ship with the Archbishop arrived Mr. John D. Crimmins, also a member of the Catholic Club. Mr. Crimmins has found time to add to his library and collection of rare books and manuscripts when abroad, although his stay was short. The best club library in New York is that of the Catholic Club. It comprises a splendid collection of black letter books and numerous folios, books of hours, and other curious and quaint works made in the first era of printing.

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What is known as the "dinky" hat has made its appearance in great numbers this Spring, and is quite the new thing in men's attire. The brim is perfectly straight and the crown is low, but belled. It is a style of hat which Alfred Vanderbilt has affected for some years, notwithstanding the changes in fashions. This season it comes as an English importation, and is sold at the leading hatters with the trademark of a noted London firm. Brown is the favorite color.

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The Ardsley Club is ready for the Spring festivities. The Pioneer will make its first trip on Monday next, and Ardsley will he the destination. Center Hitchcock, who has recovered from his recent illness, will be the coachman and host of the occasion. The new shades of brown are to be most popular with the coaching crowd this Spring. Alfred Vanderbilt, Robert Gerry, and James Henry Smith, who are practicing each day tooling coaches through Central Park and along Fifth Avenue, wear several different shades of brown. Robert Gerry is following the trend of many of the young men of the day and is growing stout. James Henry Smith usually wears a "topper" and black coat and very much checked trousers on his different coaching trips.



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There has always been some misunderstanding concerning Spotswood D. Schenck, the father of Miss Nathalie Schenck, and when the young lady's engagement was announced a few weeks ago it was said also that her mother was to be married. Spotswood D. Schenck is not dead. He is separated, hut not divorced, from his wife. His mother was a daughter of Senator Pendleton of Ohio. The Pendleton suburban house near Cincinnati was the show place of that city for years. It occupied a commanding position on a hill overlooking the Ohio River. An uncle of Miss Schenck—Elliot Pendleton Schenck—is a composer and director of orchestra and opera. He married Mrs. Hillen, who was Miss Sophia Frick of Baltimore, a relative of the O'Donnell, Carroll, and Iselin families.

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Francis R. Hitchcock, known familiarly as "Frank" Hitchcock, who is taking charge of the Hitchcock racing interests this year, is one of the brothers seldom seen in society. He is a bachelor, rather stout, and clean shaven. He is a brother of Center Hitchcock and of Thomas Hitchcock, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock. He graduated from Columbia in 1878 and belongs to the Knickerbocker, the Union, the Meadow Brook, and various other clubs. He passes his Winters at Aiken, and he resides for some time during the year on Long Island. He is devoted to sports of all kinds, and is one of the best gentleman riders in this country.



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Lenox has always been the headquarters of the German Embassy, so that the news this week that the Baron von Sternhurg had taken a country house at Lenox for the Summer and Autumn was not a surprise. The wedding of M. de la Feremond and Miss Langham will take place in Washington before the Baron and Baroness go to Lenox. Manchester-by-the-Sea also has been a favorite spot for foreign legations. The Italians prefer Bar Harbor, and the British Legation usually takes a house in Newport. The Russian Ambassador never remains in Summer in this country, and he and Mlle. Cassini will sail very shortly for Europe.

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Newbold Leroy, who is to marry Miss Jane Eno of Simshury, Conn., is a banker and a member of the Westchester Country Club. He is not very prominent in club life. He belongs to the Leroy family and is related to the Newbolds, the Welleses, and the Astors. He is a widower. The engagement was announced this last week.

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One of the new residents of the old fashioned district around Washington Square is John G. Milhurn, lately of Buffalo. It was at Mr. Milhurn's house that the late President McKinley died. John G. Milburn has taken 16 East Tenth Street, which has been in course of repair, improvement, and decoration for some months.

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The children's festival and Easter ride will take place at the Riding Club the coming week. It is one of the most delightful entertainments of the year. The children will go through a number of evolutions and show the progress made in lessons taken during the Winter.

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There is a congregation of Pagets in America just at present. This week to the number was added Capt. Alfred Raget, a brother of Sydney Paget, of Almeric Paget, and of Major Gen. Arthur Henry Paget. Capt. Paget is unmarried. He is about fifty-two years old, and he has served with much honor in the Soudan and other Eastern campaigns. He is a year

"The Gentleman Milliner"

Some Peculiarities of One Who Has Become an Important Factor in the Trade.

IN recent years pessimists of the male sex have complained bitterly that women were invading the business occupations of men and have predicted that sooner or later men would need to go out of their natural sphere to find profitable employment.

A striking illustration of an opposite movement, or retaliation, is to be found in the "gentleman" milliner. "Man" milliner, or "male" milliner would mean the same thing to all except the individual referred to, hut his delicate sensibilities are not to be trifled with.

In New York City the gentleman milliner is a factor of no small importance in the millinery trade. Indeed, he has come to be looked upon as a sort of superhuman character by many who know him and seek his advice, and his handiwork may be seen in dozens of the large stores on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and other prominent thoroughfares of the metropolis whose show windows reveal the latest creations in women's headwear. In several of these houses he constitutes the executive head of the designing department, while in others he holds the less conspicuous, hut perhaps no less remunerative, place of an assistant.

Investigation shows that in the wholesale and retail houses where gentlemen milliners are employed it is customary to intrust them very largely with the work of buying new stock in addition to the supervision of sales, and it is not unusual to send them abroad to obtain the latest Parisian styles once or twice in the course of a year. At least two of them on Fifth Avenue journey to Europe each Spring and Fall to select new effects for their firms, while others go once a year or once in two years for the same purpose.

Duties of the Expert.

The owner of one of the largest and best-known millinery establishments on that avenue, when asked as to the duties of the modern expert, said:

"We could not possibly do without our gentleman milliner. He has grown up with our business, having been here a long time. Through close contact with the details of the work he was led to believe, years ago, that he possessed the power to design and trim hats, and I advised him to try his hand at it. The result is that not only has he proved his ability to contrive all sorts of elaborate and attractive hats, but he has shown himself exceedingly clever in predicting what will he popular in millinery during a given season. I consider his judgment along this line almost infallible. He goes to Europe twice a year to select our Spring and Autumn styles, and we know each time he goes that nothing desirable in our line will escape his eye.

"And our gentleman milliner is extremely valuable for another reason—namely, waiting on customers. It may seem queer, but scores of ladies who trade here have come to place so much confidence in the judgment of this man and in his faculty for selecting or creating hats to please them that they literally insist he shall wait on them. He can tell at a glance whether a hat is becoming to a prospective buyer, and if it is not he knows just what to do to remedy matters. Of course we have to pay him a neat, round salary, but the fact is we would he at a loss to know how to manage without him."

Theatre Hats His Specialty.

On Fourteenth Street there is a gentleman milliner whose specialty is the designing of theatre hats and evening hats for the street. His wife was formerly a designer in a large millinery house in Paris. When she came to this country she opened a store of her own, and it wasn't long before she needed a helper. Her husband was dissatisfied with the work in which he was then engaged, and she decided to teach him the art of hatmaking. He proved to be a very apt pupil, and in the course of a few months was able to arrange the different colored ribbons, velvets, satins, flowers, and so on harmoniously. Now he and his wife co-operate in buying stock, designing, trimming, and waiting on customers. This gentleman milliner recalled the other day some of the incidents in his experience and laid bare a few of the tricks of his trade.

"This kind of work," he said, "seems perfectly natural for me. I just love to combine ribbons and feathers and lace and such things which go to make pretty and becoming hats. But it was not all pleasure at first. Our lady callers objected very strongly to being waited on by a man. I had no right, they said, to pass remarks concerning their selections and to tell them what they should wear. Of course it was awfully embarraesing for me, hut I braved it out, believing that I would win their good graces in the end.

"A theatrical star came in here when I was only a novice in the business and wanted an immense picture hat made up on short notice. She wished to wear it that very night. My wife was away, and the actress ridiculed the idea of my attempting to make the hat single handed. She started to go, and then, probably out of curiosity to see what I could do, turned back and gave me the job. Well, my work pleased her so much when she returned in the evening that she has employed me since then to do all of her fancy designing.

A Practical Illustration.

"To give you an idea of what I do I'll take this frame which you see here in the case. Now, by using some delicate light blue lace and allowing it to hang down front and back and throwing a sprig of pink and white roses gracefully about the crown, we have a sweet baby shape which any woman would fall in love with. Such a hat would he the thing for Broadway at night or for a fashionable play. For a Louis XV. effect I would use one white and one black French plume at the back, letting the heads of the feathers hang down. Here's a gem made of folds of pale blue chiffon and white Venetian lace attached to a wire foundation. You will see that pale pink roses and a wealth of foliage quite conceal the crown and that a nice, large cluster of roses is caught to the left, low down against the lady's hair.

"Now, if a bewitching young lady, short of stature, with light blue eyes and inclined to be plump, should come in here, I might recommend that she buy one of these styles in ecru fancy Neapolitan straw. You will observe that the under brim is faced with pale turquois blue silk, which would match the eyes beautifully; and then the ende of the bow at the crown are taken around to the back and allowed to droop gracefully about the shoulders, giving the whole a most fetching effect."

Knew What They Wanted.

As the artist finished his description two young women came in and asked to see Mme. ——.

"She is out for a few minutes," said her husband, "but I will show you anything you wish to see."

"Oh, no, thank you; we want to see the lady of the house," responded one of the callers. "She waited on us the other day and we have come back to take another look at some hats she showed us."

"Yes, yes, I know all about that," said the gentleman milliner; "you wanted a chrysanthemum straw of the shepherdess shape, like this, with the shirred brown maline facing, and whisk aigrette." His customers nodded their approval, and offered no further objection to being waited on by a real man.

"The men who do millinery work are, in some respects, the strangest mortals in the world," said the manager of a large wholesale house on Broadway, where a gentleman milliner holds sway over a score or more of female designers and trimmers. "Most of them never seem to be satisfied with their positions. They like to rove about from one city to another without any thought, apparently, of becoming located permanently. Every day we have one or more of them in here looking for work, and frequently we are able to put them on the track of places in other cities where men of their craft are wanted.

"I will venture to say that, within the past week, no less than twenty of them have left New York for Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other parts of the West. Occasionally they go to Canada—for the people in the Dominion are becoming aware of the fact that men as well as women are valuable in the millinery business.

An Odd Feature.

"What strikes me, though, as one of the oddest features of this situation, is the reluctance on the part of the heads of some millinery concerns to admit that they employ male help of this sort. If one were to visit half a dozen millinery shops, selected at random, in this city where these men virtually superintend all of the work done and ask if male milliners were employed there the chances are he would receive a negative answer in at least four places out of the six.

"The employers may have some good reason for wishing to mislead inquirers in this way, but I cannot tell you, of my own knowledge, what that reason is. Perhaps, knowing that many people are ignorant of the gentleman milliner's existence, they are loath to disclose the fact for fear of displeasing their customers. This apprehension, however, if it prevails at present, is bound to disappear, as these employes become more numerous and their qualifications are better understood.

"A fairly good judge of human temperaments and faculties should have no difficulty at all in selecting from a roomful of men—for example, salesmen in a large dry goods store—those who would be likely to make first-rate milliners. It is only necessary to find men who have an instinctive perception of harmonies, a talent for imitating whatever they see, who are methodical in all their undertakings, have a good memory for features and outlines, and can judge of symmetry and proportion and beauty of form. Such men are able to blend attractively all shades, hues, and tints in combining materials and manifest a capacity to pattern from others. Moreover, they have an excellent eye for measuring proportions and can tell at a glance whether a thing is, as we say, in tune with its surroundings."

The Bachelor Girl Reflects.

IT IS a pity that Eve succumbed to the eternal female tendency to feed a man. It would have saved a lot of trouble if she had let him go hungry.

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The Kaiser's recent promulgations anent women have all the subtle charm of the archaic. Instead of smiling at them as grotesque, we regard them with respectful awe, as venerable survivals of a hoary antiquity.

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Could news of the Japanese war be called yellow journalism?

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A widower's first wife is always the best.

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The Women Waitresses' Union of New York declares that its members, out of a salary of $7 or $8 a week, have to tip the men cooks if they want to get their orders filled. This is an example of the subtle and far reaching effects of chivalry.

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Nature's funniest joke is when she makes a man devoutly believe all the things he tells a girl before he marries her.

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The new uniform approved for Uncle Sam's marines hy the Secretary of the Navy has no pockets. Official masculinity appears to have about as much sense as women. Having deprived the marines of pockets, they will probably put them in corsets and petticoats next.

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An English male writer of the unknown name of Marriott Watson is writing things in English publications to the effect that the American woman is an "Anarchist of a dangerous and abnormal type, holding herself so high as to be independent not only of conventionalities, hut of law—a law unto herself." Why don't they shut her out, under laws for the exclusion of Anarchists? Impecunious ladies of title would doubtless still be able to live without the modest fees gained hy introducing her to Court circles, and it really doesn't matter to Americane as a Nation whether the castles of the British nobility are restored or not.

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The 3,300 organized school teachers in Chicago are pledged neither to purchase nor accept a box of candy which does not bear a union label. When one considers the amount of candy which 3,300 women could and would consume in a year, this fact assumes an appalling significance.

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An exponent of the "new thought" advertises to teach "The Art of Right Thinking." Why not eliminate the fourth word and just teach "The Art of Thinking" at first?

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Whence all this feminine sympathy with Japan? Do we really wish to advance a scheme of civilization in which every woman is a slave to her mother-in-law?

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A professional philanthropist appealed to for some poor fellow up against it will invariably refer the "case" to the "bureau" of some professional charity. The unfortunate section of humanity is segregated into ticketed and labeled "cases" for him.

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Climate is at the bottom of all history. Climate in time becomes heredity, and in further time racial character. Tropical peoples have always been enslavable. It isn't fair to expect much of the negro race in America till it gets the tropics thoroughly worked out of its bones. The climate of New York is doubtless responsible for much of the hustling quality of its inhabitants, by reason of the fits of rage and disgust with which it periodically jars them from the toes up.

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Philosophy and religion have thrown many fits in endeavoring to explain the nature of human happiness. It is very simple. Good health, financial independence, and love are its ingredients.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

EARLY SPRING GOWNS



Gray crepe de chine gown, showing cluster shirrings about hips, gray lace yoke and cuffs. The gray straw hat is trimmed with shaded lavender flowers. Gray parasol with lavender border.

A BLAZE of scarlet and a dash of emerald green brightened James Henry Smith's four-in-hand coach as it was tooled swiftly up Fifth Avenue at noon one day last week. On the box seat by Mr. Smith sat Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart. Her oval black hat had a scarlet crown and her loose black coat a wide collar to match the crown. In the centre of the seat back of Mrs. Stewart sat Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in an elaborate frock and coat of green cloth and velvet topped by an oval toque to match, with green ostrich tips at the side and back. Coaching costumes should adhere to either one or two strongly contrasted styles, the picturesque and brilliant in cut and coloring, or the severely plain trig togs of subdued colorings.

Walking on Fifth Avenue one morning last week were a number of well-known maids and matrons. The Misses Gladys and Beatrice Mills, having with them their two canine pets, were both gowned in brown cloth, and both costumes had skirts so long that they were held up. The younger Miss Mills, who is the taller, wore brown leather boots with cloth tops, matching her gown. Both wore Eton coats. Miss Gladys Mills's coat had three little projecting cape extensions over the tops of the arms and the sleeves were tucked to the elbows in lengthwise and wide sections, and the cuffs widened from the wrists up the sleeves. The body of the coat had several half-inch tucks each side of the centre, and there was an attached belt. The skirt had a cluster of narrow tucks at the centre back. The coat of the other costume was trimmed with appliques of cloth edged with a mixed braid effect in creem and brown, and these appliques trimmed the lower part of the sleeves and the body of the jacket. Miss Beatrice Mills wore a large sable hat and furs to match and Miss Gladys Mills's hat was much smaller and had brown ostrich tips extending back from the front and also inserted under the brim at the back. She also wore sables.

Miss Stephanie de Neufville, walking down the avenue, wore a deep sapphire-blue costume, an Eton coat, and short skirt of broadcloth. The bottom of the coat, which was plain, swung out from the figure and had two separate tabs hanging from the back in postillion fashion. Next came Mrs. Langdon Schroeder, in a tight-fitting coat of mixed dull pink and red cheviot and a plain instep-length skirt. The skirt had underlying plaits about the bottom and raised polka-dot effects in decided reds and pinks; the coat, however, showed none of these dots. It fitted smoothly, was strapped, and its skirts were perhaps eighteen inches deep.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay dined at Sherry's in a square-necked gown, with elbow sleeves, of black gauze and lace. The skirt was very long, and was flounced to the knees with lace ruffles. It was entirely black, and a very long scarf, perhaps twenty-four inches wide, of black gauze, and bordered with fine, dull silver embroidery, was laid across her shoulders and covered the decolletage, the ends falling in the front to below the knee line. Her dark hair was done in a low coiffure, with amber pins at each side.

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Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, who dined at Sherry's the same evening, was in a pale gray satin crêpe de chine, very simply made in a glove-fitting princesse frock. The stock and deep yoke were of creamy point lace, laid perfectly smooth and flat to the bust line at the front, and in the back the lace was carried down in a deep point at the centre back nearly to the waist line. There was chiffon under this lace. The robe was fitted up the back from below the hips to the lace yoke by means of fine tucks that slanted outward. A group of tucks at each side extending from under the arms to below the hips fitted the gown at that point, and in the front was a narrow panel whose gored seams fitted the gown tightly; these seams were each covered by a line of fine chiffon applique. In the front at the bust line the lace, smooth in the centre, drooped loosely over at each side, but without concealing the figure, and large squares of the lace were draped over the sleeve tops, so that a modified 1830 effect was obtained. The square draperies were lifted a bit at the sides, and swung loose at the back, and did not form any fullness or loose drapery at the front. The musquetaire undersleeves were of the plain lace. This gown set off Mrs. Ripley's beautiful figure to the best possible advantage. It was topped by a very large round black crinoline hat, with a high round crown banded by a wide belt band of gold thread and black. The wide brim was lifted a bit irregularly at the side, and a cluster of pale turquois-blue ostrich tips was fastened under it so as to rest against her dark hair.

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The wrap worn by Mrs. Mackay, who is still in mourning, was a long and almost shapeless loose sacque coat of black silk crêpe lined with brocaded chiffon. It was finished at the neck by ruffles of lace and a black lace scarf attached to it closed it at the front. The garment had a square-cut yokepiece, and was slashed at the sides; from these slashes swung sleevee of fine black net covered with very full black ruffles, and across the back of the cloak near the bottom there was a box-plaited lace ruching with black velvet ribbon running through the centre. About the neck and down the fronts and on the outside of the coat were chiffon roses and vines.

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Mrs. Ripley's evening coat was formed of gathered black and chiffon and white sheil lace over a foundation of white Liberty satin, and was decidedly a Spring and Summer wrap. It began in a round yoke that extended out over the sleeve tops, and this was made of plain black chiffon over the silk. At the neck line short doubled loops of black tulle formed a full ruching that extended a bit down the front, and inside of this ruched finish was a scant upstanding ruffle of the sheil lace. The body of the coat hung loosely from the shoulders to below the knees and was formed of sections of black chiffon gathered at the top and falling in loose folds to the bottom. These chiffo sections were set on at distances of six inches apart and between the sections a four-inch strip of fine sheil lace or repoussé lace extended from top to bottom. The lower edge was finished by a six-inch band of chiffon gathered all around its top, and above this a band of the lace was inserted between it and the lengthwise sections of chiffon and lace that formed the body of the coat. The sleeves, large and loose, were also of chiffon, slightly gathered at the top and having at each side a strip of the lace between them and the inner arm portion of chiffon, this inner arm portion being laid in upturned horizontal plaits for three inches below the elbow, this shortening the inner seam and causing the outer portion to form a curved sagging puff. There were cuffs of white lace over white silk, with full ruffles of the lace falling over the hands, and each cuff had a scarf arrangement of black velvet ribbon covering the joining of the lace to the cuff proper. This velvet ribbon was tied in a bow at the outer seam of the cuffs. Black velvet ribbon also outlined the joining of the yoke and body, and was tied at intervals in soft knots.

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Another handsome evening coat was of hoavy bengaline, or corded white silk, trimmed with Dresden buttons and velvet ribbon. The front hung straight, but the back was curved in somewhat and had directly in the centre at the waist line—one band being two inches above the exact line—two inch-wide pointed straps of black velvet ribbon, the lower four inches longer and the higher perhaps six inches. A Dresden china button, white, flowered in pink and gold edged, finished each of the four points. The coat sleeves were not very large, but were slashed from cuffe to elbows, with a line of the black ribbon outlining the edges and terminating at the elbows under one of the flowered buttons. From these slashes hung two overlapping net-top lace ruffles, the lower one ending on a line with the bottom of the turned-back cuff, made of silk, covered with lace and edged with a etrap of the velvet ribbon. These cuffe were of the four-inch turned-back variety, the outer edges extending beyond the sleeves in points. This coat had a scantily rippled shawl collar of black velvet, perhaps nine inches deep at the centre back, and ending in elanting points at the waist line. Turned back over this collar was a narrower one of the silk, having its edges embroidered in gold. The wide overlapping collar was cut at intervals in V-shaped slashes, and narrow straps of white and gold braid crossed the slashes and terminated under tiny white buttons, also embroidered in gold. The lace on the cuffs was also gold embroidered.

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The stout woman who sighs for fashionable 1830 effects can obtain them without material increase in apparent size if she will have her couturière follow her instructions implicity. For example, when the full topped 1830 skirt is essayed, instead of having the top done in loose shirrs or in tucked shirrings, have the shirring done very close together and very flat, after which the gathered portion may be pressed. This firmly secured to a snug smooth underyoke and with the gathered portions allowed to flow out loosely from the outermost edge of the hips, will give an effect of slenderness that does not exist, while the plain tight skirt shows only too thin the excess or deficiency of graceful outlines. Another fashion in shirring for the stout woman is the group of shirring, the groups having flat spaces between them. These give a striped effect that makes for long lines.

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A charming gown seen at Delmonico's on Sunday evening illustrated the graceful effect of groups of shirring for skirt tops. The gown was a pale blue crêpe de chine, and the wearer was not only short but plump, yet the 1830 effect was rather becoming than otherwise, as it was exemplified in a decidedly modified form. The bodice had a yoke of heavy cream lace over pale blue chiffon. This yoke was long and plain, and its lower edge projected over the shirred crêpe de chine to hang loose, possibly an inch and a half; it also extended below the shoulders, and formed a smooth, drooping-edged cap for each sleeve. The top of the bodice was shirred several times, and very flatly to the tight lining. This shirred portion was very full, but not over six inches of it showed, owing to the seven-inch fitted girdle that projected over the edge of the skirt for an inch or more, while the remainder, curving out gently to follow the outlines of the figure, extended a third of the way up the back. This girdle was of the crêpe de chine, and had a line of gray silk stitching every quarter of an inch. The foundation of the girdle was very firm, probably canvas, and a slender effect was given by it to the entire figure. The top of the skirt was laid in groups of shirring, not very full. These groups tapered in a little at the top, and their fullness released perhaps ten inches below the waist line gave the requisite breadth to the lower portion. This skirt more than touched all around, and was no longer in the back than the front, and had as its finish three deep tucks some four inches apart. The sleeves were shirred flat at the tope under the lace, and ended a little below the elbows in cavalier cuffs of lace. The sleevee were very full at the back of the elbows, but smooth at the inside seams.

MARIE WELDON.



French blue cloth gown for church wear. It is trimmed with silk braid of a darker shade, and the cabochans are shaded blue metal. The French blue hat is trimmed with darker blue bands and an ostrich aigrette.



No. 1 is a pale tan silk parasol embroidered in delicate pink carnations. It is bordered with ruchings and ruffles of tan chiffon, and the light wood stock has coral inserted in dot effect on handle.
No. 2 is an ebony-handled parasol for mourning. The pale gray satin cover has curving stripes of darker gray, and the ovals are a lighter shade. It is embroidered in black French knots, and a black lace frill is set on the edge.
No. 3 is a white taffeta parasol with black Angiaise broderie. The white handle terminates in an ivory owl's head.
No. 4 is of pale blue moire, with bands of lace insertions. Tiny pink rosebuds are embroidered on the outer section. The handle is enameled a pale blue.
No. 5 is a tucked coaching sunshade of ecru silk and has a tortoise shell handle.

THE TEA ROOM HABIT HAS COME TO STAY

Women Like These Homelike Restaurants, But the Fad Has Struck the Men, Too.

NEW YORK has the tea room habit. Not only the women but men find time for afternoon tea drinking in a quiet place with a few congenial friends, at an hour which does not interfere with the late dinner.

But the habit is not that of the tea drinkers alone. Many a woman, finding her resources limited, and knowing the demand for delicious things in the way of home cooking, daintily served, in a pretty place, has found that the tearoom offers the best opportunity for her talents. So tearooms have sprung up throughout the city, and there are now at least seven, quite apart from those in the hotels and restaurants, connected with the different clubs or at the Woman'e Exchange. They are all conducted by women of more or less social prominence.

The name implies a quiet place on a not too elaborate scale, where everything is well cooked under the personal supervision of the proprietor, and where there are more patrons for luncheon than for tea. One of the rooms has even extended its work to offering a table d'hôte breakfast, and both men and women stopping at regular hotels frequently prefer the quiet meal and home atmosphere to anything to be found at the larger places. All sorts of things in the way of home cooking are sold—jellies, preserves, cakes, bread, sandwiches, and chafing dish dainties are sent out for studio affairs and private teas. Each room also has its special dishes made from old family recipes. In a small way some of the places also are exchanges for women's work, antique furniture, pottery, embroideries, and laces, which aid in the decoration of the rooms.

As a business venture the tearoom habit began in New York some time ago. It was perhaps eight or nine years back that Mrs. Lourie, Mrs. Speyer, and Mrs. Wilmerding opened one on Fifth Avenue just above Thirtieth Street—a pretty place which threw open its doors with a flourish of trumpets and much heralding by the papers as a society event. But for one reason or another it did not live long.

One of the first rooms to become a success was a sort of accident. Its proprietor, a charming woman whose name is in the social register, was in the flower business on Lexington Avenue. In the four months of Summer she was away, and during one of these seasons, as an experiment and to assist a young friend, a tearoom was opened in the flower shop while that business and its mistress were having a vacation. The venture was a success, but was not continued because the young woman who carried it on found other ways to occupy her time. Later, when the flower establishment was moved into a different neighborhood in the vicinity of many studios and residences and hotels, it was found that it was possible to sublet conveniently the rear of the floor occupied by the flowers. A tearoom was opened. Another woman was associated with the business and gave it her personal supervision.

The Secret of Success.

Personal supervision is the keynote of tearoom success, it is said. In appearance this one is charming. The walls are green, the tables and chairs and quaint cupboards and mirrors are white. The flower business makes it possible to decorate lavishly, and a big umbrella of ferns covers the ceiling in the centre. There are different women's magazines of the day for the guests to read while luncheon or tea is being served. The menu has a quaint poster decoration on its cover, and an extensive bill of fare, well cooked, is served by maids in white aprons and caps.

The names of such women as Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, and Miss Josephine Drexel—now Mrs. Emmet—are among those on the cards whose names appear as patrons.

Another tearoom, which was opened some time before this one, has even more of a home character. Its opening was like a story-book tale. The proprietor, who was living in the country, read in one of the New York papers the account of a tearoom in Baltimore with a few tea things and a little bench across the wall. The story was a response to a prize offer for the most successful business venture made by a woman on a capital of $100.

"If I have to support myself I'll do something of that kind," said the reader.

Soon she happened to be thrown upon her own resources. She returned to New York, and with more courage than capital took a big house next door to one which had been her home. She opened one room for tea. The other rooms she let out, and business was begun despite a host of wailing friends who prognosticated failure. The tearoom was not a success for the first three years, but now there are three rooms in use, and the owner is making money. The house is of the English basement variety, the dining room at the back being used for one of the tearooms, while the other two are on the upper floor. There is a small sign at the front giving the name of the tearoom. It was never advertised except by the distribution of cards and circulars, and the guests feel that the place has a homelike privacy.

A Chance to Eat in Peace.

"Thank Heaven," said a woman on going there for the first time the other day, "that I am not to have music thrust down my throat, and for once I can eat in peace."

It is that feeling of quietness and restfulness that is the charm of these tearooms opened by women, and the proprietor of this one says that she has had none of the ordinary annoyances of business in her venture. She raps on wood, as she says this.

A Colonial tearoom makes a specialty of New England dishes. Famous doughnuts can be had there, and by the beginning of March they are serving shortcake "such as mother used to make," in regular New England style, with plenty of juice with the berries. The price is not prohibitive. Mint jelly for serving with lamb is a pretty delicacy in small tumblers. It is here that they serve breakfasts. A specialty is made of brokers' luncheons, and a porter is employed for that purpose only.

There is a distinctive class of customers at most of the tearooms. Many Ohio women patronize the Colonial room, for its proprietor is an Ohio woman. Several English people are also among the patrons. They take their tea without cream and like their special blend. One may chance to see here now and again some of the best-known women of the stage. One of them is a constant petron of the place now that the strawberry shortcake days have come.

Another tearoom has a quaint sign, a green teapot suspended from a small crane in front, after the old English style. One of the special features here is a private parlor. The other day a party of ex-college girls had the room to themselves. Other women give "at homes" here without trouble to themselves or the disarrangement of their families, and there are also small art exhibitions. In the regular tearooms down stairs are the regular patrons, and the special afternoon tea days are those of the theatre matinées. Then the place is filled with men and women.

A Picturesque Effect.

At one place, where only tea is served, a Japanese maid gives a picturesque effect, and at still another room there are specialties of quaint and unusual dishes. Luncheons are served only to order, and may be as original as can be desired. A Spanish or a Chinese luncheon, with the dishes of the country and the decorations of the room to agree, are ordered occasionally.

One of the largest of the women's tearooms occupies the entire parlor floor of an old-fashioned house within a convenient distance from the shopping districts. This is the most elaborate of all the tea resorts. The cottage effect is preserved, as in the Colonial one, where there are latticed windows, wall seats around the sides of the room, and narrow-backed, dark wood chairs, but the high ceilings require a little different treatment. The rooms are decorated in Dutch style. The body of the walls is brown, battened at intervals with strips of dark wood, which also marks off the dull yellow frieze. Everything is in straight lines. The tables are small and square, of dark wood, and covered with squares of linen of natural color. The chairs are low, with heavy square frames, set with large brass nails which hold the coverings of leather.

Holland linen and the brown and gold scheme are carried out in everything. The linen for the table is all unbleached, and the maids are dressed in Holland style. The pretty costume consists of a simple full blouse, a skirt with a ruffle around the lower edge, and a little, round ruffled apron of the same material. A narrow band of seal brown ribbon finishes at the neck and waist, and there is a large yellow bow in the hair. There is a head waitress, who is distinguished by a seal brown suit. The menus are in brown. Lanterns hang from the top of the hatten strips around the top of the room, and on the mantelpieces are brasses, coppers, and paintings in bright colors

New York does not monopolize the tearooms, though it has done pioneer work in this line.



A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts

GRAY AND WHITE HAIR.
My stock is rich in all those beautiful rare shades of silver grays and pure whites. No matter what shade your hair is, I can supply a coil, a coiffure or any of those modish front pieces and can always guarantee a perfect match.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by artists of great ability. My methods of shampooing, singeing, clipping and hair coloring to any desired shade assures you entire satisfaction

SEWING CLASS CHATTER

MRS. ALTON B. PARKER, wife of the Chief Justice, is a direct descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers of New York State. Her maiden name was Schoonmaker, a name famous in the history of Ulster County, and an ancestor of that name was the head of the Holland Dutch settlers of Kingston. The old Schoonmaker farm is the Summer home of the Parker family. The house is, now, a commodious, modern-looking building with a piazza extending across the entire front, standing at the head of a sloping lawn extending down to the Hudson. The place is called Rosemount and is a mile and a half out of the village of Esopus. The older parts of the house were standing in 1777, when the British fleet anchored in the river before it, the night before Kingston was burned. Mrs. Parker is a good equestrienne and spends many pleasant hours riding with her husband about the country. The two children of the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Charles Morss Hall, wife of the rector of the Mission Church of the Holy Cross at Kingston, will be eligible for membership in all the Colonial societies, not only because of their ancestry, but also because the great-great-grandfather of Judge Parker fought in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Parker has a strong face and a gracious personality.

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Miss Nathalie Pendleton Cutting Schenck, who is engaged to Capt. Glen Collins, retired, formerly of the British Army, is the only daughter of Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck and a granddaughter of the late Matthew Morgan. Until the death of Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Mrs. Schenck and her daughter lived with her in an unpretentious brick house on Lexington Avenue. Miss Schenck made her début about three years ago and has been prominent in the Newport set, being a chum of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, (Miss Cathleen Neilson,) and one of the attendants at her wedding. She has also been a great favorite of Mrs. George Gould's, who has often had her at Georgian Court and entertained for her there. Personally she is a simple, unassuming young woman. She is tall, five feet eight at least, and was formerly very stout, but since a severe illness less than a year ago has lost her redundant outlines, while retaining a graceful roundness. Her broad shoulders and large frame enable her to carry considerable flesh without being actually stout. Her hair is almost flaxen and her eyes are large and light blue in color. Her complexion is of creamy fairness and is usually without much color. Her gowning is almost invariably in excellent taste, free from furbelows, cut in flowing, simple lines. Miss Schenck's grandfather was the Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn Heights, for many years. Mrs. N. Pendleton Schenck, Miss Schenck's aunt, still lives on Columbia Heights. She was a Miss Morgan, a daughter of the late Henry P. Morgan, a well-known Brooklyn merchant, who, however, was not related to Miss Schenck's mother, also a Miss Morgan. During the Spanish-American war Miss Schenck, then a schoolgirl, was at Babylon, L. I., at the Morgan country place, and started the first endless chain letters for the procuring of funds. Letters arrived by bushels and Miss Schenck was fairly swamped with them. The newspapers were full of stories about the letters, and her pictures were printed in most of the newspapers. Early this last Winter, together with her mother and a party, she was the guest of Eugene Higgins on his steam yacht Varuna. It was at Nice, on landing there from the yacht, that she again met Capt. Collins, who, it is said on good authority, proposed the second day after their meeting. They had met previously, however, at Lakewood. Capt. Collins is a great friend of Robert Collier, who married Mrs. Astor's granddaughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen. Both young men are sons of famous publishers. The wedding of Miss Schenck and the Captain will take place next month, perhaps in Monterey, Cal., where the young man and his fiancée, together with Mrs. Schenck and others, now are.

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If the members of the smart set should chance to ride upon the elevated trains of this town they may be interested in observing an advertisement in gorgeous blues, gotten up by the enterprising owner of a certain powder, that adorns the space utilized for advertising signs and cards. At the left end of this conspicuous advertising card is reproduced a picture of a well-known woman, daughter of a late prominent Philadelphian, who has been twice married; her second husband was once, but erroneously, termed Mrs. Astor's secretary, and he is one of the cotillion leaders at the annual Astor ball. The picture is one that has appeared from time to time in newspapers and also in weekly magazines devoted more especially to society and fashions. The only alteration made is that the right arm, holding an open fan, and which would occupy much space, has been cut out. The diamond star in her coiffure looks in the advertisement more like a large-headed tack. An impossible navy-blue ocean in the centre of the card has its tumbling billows, white-capped by torrents of powder falling from a large round box that has apparently been lightly tossed over the left shoulder of the fair lady, and which is describing the lower section of a parabolic curve on its flight to the illusive briny deep. At the lower righthand corner of the advertisement is a small and modest picture of the powder man himself.

Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew is having her miniature painted in Court costume of the eighteenth century. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger has had a similar miniature executed of herself. It is said also that Senator Chauncey M. Depew will have a companion miniature painted of himself in powdered hair and small clothes. Mrs. Depew, like her sister, Mrs. von Anfre, has a face with a Gallic mold, which suits and adapts itself to any picture in fancy costume. Her hair is quite gray, but not as white yet as that of Mme. von Anfre, who is always a notable figure in London and Paris at all functions, with her youthful complexion and figure and her silvery locks.

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Take also the de Peysters, one of the oldest of the Knickerbocker families. Frederic J. de Peyster married Miss Augusta Morris of Morrisania. They have four daughters—the Misses Helen, Frances, Augusta, and Ella, and one son, Frederic Ashton de Peyster. Col. Johnston de Peyster left three daughters—Carola, who married Garrit Kip, and the Misses Estelle and Justine de Peyster.

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Mrs. MacTavish of Baltimore, who lives in Rome, has been giving several "black" dinners recently in that city. Rome has taken to the New York and London habit of dining in restaurants and hotels. The dinner was therefore given at the Grand Hotel. It had to be served in a private room, owing to the strict etiquette which surrounds Princes of the Church, and there were two Cardinals as guests—Cardinal Serafino and Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli. Among the Americans present was Mrs. Berdan, the mother-in-law of Marion Crawford, the novelist, a very youthful looking woman, whom no one would suppose has a young granddaughter about to be introduced in society. The Baroness Gertrude van Hugel was also in the party. Mrs. MacTavish is a descendant of Gen. Winfield Scott, and daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Mrs. and Miss MacTavish introduced terrapin à la Maryland to the late Pope. It was sent over from Baltimore and was a great success.

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That daughters seem to run in certain families and sons in others is a fact often commented on, and the more prominent the family the more conspicuously is it brought out. Take the Vanderbilts for example, daughters predominate. William H. Vanderbilt left surviving him four sons and four daughters—Cornelius, who married Miss Alice Gwynne, had four boys and three girls, but William H., the eldest, died in his twenties and the elder daughter also died. There survive Cornelius, who married Miss Grace Wilson, sister of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Lady Herbert; they have one son and one daughter. Alfred, the second son, married Miss Elsie French; they have one son. Reginald, the youngest son, married Miss Kathleen Neilson and they have a daughter. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, has two daughters. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, the youngest child, is about sixteen and is unmarried.

William K. Vanderbilt married Miss Alva Smith, (now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.) They had two sons and one daughter. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., married Miss Virginia Fair; they have two daughters. Consuelo, Duch-Vanderbilt, the youngest son, is about twenty and unmarried, but as the Vanderbilts marry very young he will probably follow the example of his brother and cousins.

George W. Vanderbilt of New York and Biltmore, N. C., married Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser; they have one daughter. Frederick Vanderbilt married Mrs. Alfred Torrance, who divorced Mr. Torrance, a cousin of Mr. Vanderbilt; she was formerly a Miss Anthony. They have no children.

Miss Florence Vanderbilt, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, married H. McK. Twombly. They had three daughters, two of whom are living, both unmarried, but the elder will marry in April W. A. M. Burden. Miss Emily Vanderbilt, who married William D. Sloane, has three daughters—Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. John H. Hammond, and Mrs. William B. O. Field. Miss Lila Osgood Vanderbilt married W. Seward Webb. They have a daughter and two sons. Miss Margaret Vanderbilt married Elliott Shepard, and they had three daughters and one son.

Although more daughters than sons have been born in the two younger generations, the greater number born bearing the name of Vanderbilt are boys, the girls being more plentiful in the families of which the mothers were Vanderbilts before their marriage.

Stranger to Her.

He wrote: "It's my hope
For you there may be
Much joy in this year,
MCMIV."

She looked at the card;
Said, "Sure as I live
I don't know a soul
Whose name is McMiv!"

THE EVOLUTION OF MANHATTAN

II. Trinity Church.

WE have already seen, in reviewing "the Dutch settlement," how curiously the west side lagged behind the east in the early development of New York. Apparently it ought to have kept at least equal pace with it. It was as handy to the outlet to the sea, the water gate by way of the Narrows, which was always the front door, for the navigation of the East River to the Sound through Hell Gate was a real terror to the early navigators. More than that, it was the beginning of the road up the North River, even to Albany and the head of sloop navigation. Yet the settlement grew the other way. All the Dutch "slips" were on the East River, and no facilities for docking and loading and unloading at all on the west. Doubtless the explanation is that the shore here was shallower and more gradual than on the other water front, as marshy, perhaps, as the opposite Communipaw is even yet, and not a water front at all, for the purpose of landing, until it had been dredged at an expense beyond the means of the early settlers, Dutch or English, who had indeed no need to dredge it out, seeing there were more than ample facilities for all their commerce just around the foot of the island.

However that may be, it is certain that no street parallel to Broadway on the west appears on even the map of Lyne in 1728, when on the east the town had been built up pretty solidly as far as Frankfort Street, and no cross street to that river below the level of the present Cedar Street, although Trinity stood where Trinity stands now, and its churchyard had been receiving the English dead for a quarter of a century. Above Crown Street, again, now Liberty, the fields and trees of the "King's Farm" are indicated. From that day to this the lower west side has continued to lag behind the lower east side in its development.

From "Bouwerie" to Church Farm.

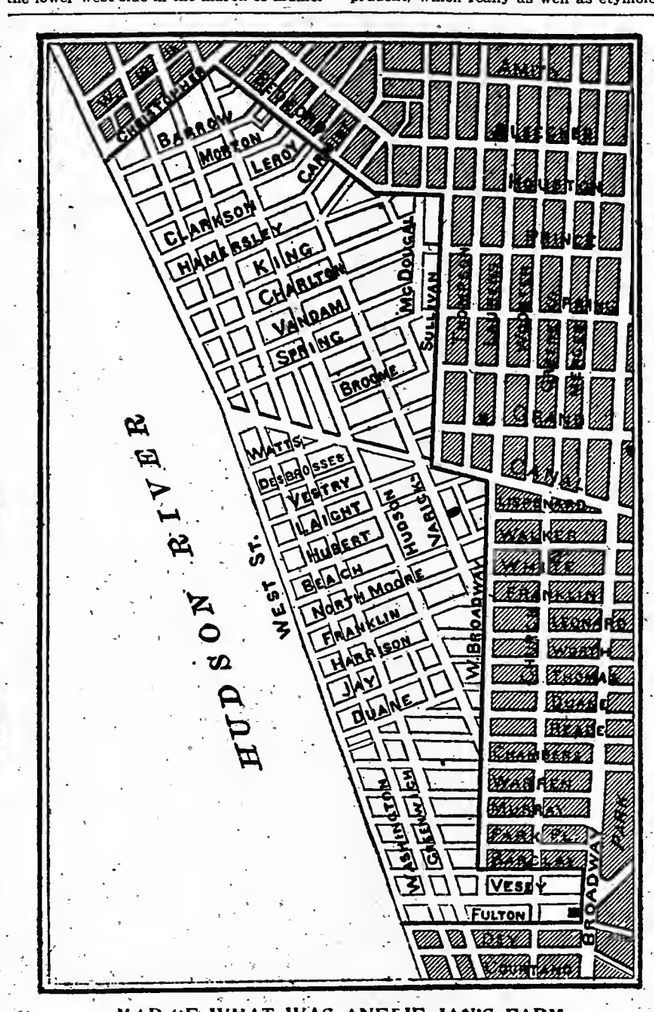
By all means the "King's Farm," just mentioned, is the most interesting and instructive "piece or parcel of land" on the lower west side, of which it occupies so large a space. It is, for one thing, by far the largest tract in the lower part, or in any part, of the island that has remained so long in continuous possession of the same owners, having constituted for more than two centuries the estate of Trinity Church. But it was in ecclesiastical possession for half a century before the "English Church," as Trinity was originally called, had been heard of in Manhattan. For it was in 1633 that Dominie Everardus Bogardus arrived, that parson at once so quarrelsome and so convivial in spite of Clarendon's assertion concerning the Dutch drinking bouts of the seventeenth century, that they were "without noise or disquiet or unkindness, which are never the effects of those excesses amongst that people."

It was not very long before the new parson got into trouble with the Governor, Von Twiller, whom he amiably described from the pulpit as a "child of Satan," as well as with Von Twiller's successor, Kieft, though Kieft headed the subscription for his church. There was already a "Company's Farm," devoted to commercial or official uses, on the west side, when Bogardus married Anetje Jans. Her farm was sixty acres that lay between Warren and Christopher Streets, and after her remarriage it was long known as "the Dominie's Bouwerie." Her heirs were confirmed in their title by the English Governor, Nicholls. That stirring Englishman, Gov. Lovelace, attempted to buy it, to add to the "Company's Farm," the appanage of his Governorship, and thought he had done so. The Dutch Admirals confiscated it as his in 1673, while after the town was restored by the treaty of Westminster to the English, the Duke of York, to whom it was granted, again confiscated it on his own account. "The Dominie's Bouwerie" thus became part of "the Duke's Farm," and so remained until James's accession to the throne, when it became the "King's Farm," still set apart for the use of the Governor. But that zealous churchman, Gov. Fletcher, about 1695, granted the free use of it to the English Church Wardens for seven years, free of all taxes. In 1697 Trinity received its charter, and the first church bearing that name was completed. In 1703 the loan of Fletcher was converted by Queen Anne into a permanent grant, and "the Dominie's Bouwerie," as merged, with additions, successively into the "Company's Farm," "The Duke's Farm," "the King's Farm," and "the Queen's Farm," became once more "the Church farm," or the "Trinity property," of which the value was estimated some thirty years ago by Gen. Dix, then the Treasurer, at $6,000,000.

Trinity's Troubles.

Quiet possession was by no means insured to the new owner. One of the heirs of Anetje Jans had not joined in the deed to Lovelace. This left a loophole for the assailants of the title of the church to come in by, and to maintain that all the subsequent transfers, including the confiscations, were invalid. By 1750 this discovery had been acted on, and within the following century sixteen or seventeen suits in ejectment had been brought, the last of which was thrown out of court in 1847 by Vice Chancellor Sanford, who held that the church had acquired title by prescription. But within a few years after that some extraneous lawyer thought he had discovered another flaw in the title, and offered for a share of the spoils to bring suit in behalf of the State of New York. His offer, after consideration, was declined by the State. Another attempt was made to induce the Legislature to declare the charter forfeited by misuser, and this the church had no difficulty in defeating by overwhelmingly showing that the income of the property had been spent for the religious and charitable uses for which the grant had been made. This was no longer ago than 1877, when, and finally, the wicked ceased from troubling.

There was indeed no fair question about the way in which Trinity spent its income. But there was, and is, much question about the wisdom of this world with which its affairs had been administered, and its "temporalities" managed. As one of the largest landholders in the city, and the holder of the largest continuous estate, one had a right to look to the corporation to set an example as a factor and benefactor in the development of the city, and as a model landlord. This it has come very conspicuously short of doing. It is not with the present generation of its administrators that the blame lies. But it remains true that, and nobody who traverses the "church farm" and looks about him can fail to perceive how greatly it has fallen short of its possibilities, how much more valuable and productive the great estate ought to be, and would be if it had been continuously in the hands of a succession of private owners acting under the stimulus of individual self-interest. For it is a melancholy truth that some of the worst slums in the city, the abodes of the squalidest poverty and neglect, are the property of Trinity. It would not be very unfair to say that the Trinity property in general is a slum—in spite of occasional oases, a melancholy waste. So far does it fall short of what it ought to be, so far has its ownership contributed to the lagging behind of the lower west side in the march of municipal improvement.


HUDSON RIVER
West St.
Christopher
Barrow
Morton
Leroy
Carmine
Clarkson
Hamersley
King
Charlton
Vandam
Spring
Broome
Watts
Desbrosses
Vestry
Canal
Hubert
Beach
North Moore
Franklin
Harrison
Jay
Duane
Chambers
Warren
Murray
Barclay
Vesey
Fulton
Houston
Bleecker
Bond
Great Jones
Lafayette
Fourth
Astor
Eighth
Ninth
Tenth
Eleventh
Twelfth
Thirteenth
Fourteenth
Fifteenth
Sixteenth
Seventeenth
Eighteenth
Nineteenth
Twentieth
Twenty-first
Twenty-second
Twenty-third
Twenty-fourth
Twenty-fifth
Twenty-sixth
Twenty-seventh
Twenty-eighth
Twenty-ninth
Thirtieth
Thirty-first
Thirty-second
Thirty-third
Thirty-fourth
Thirty-fifth
Thirty-sixth
Thirty-seventh
Thirty-eighth
Thirty-ninth
Fortieth
Forty-first
Forty-second
Forty-third
Forty-fourth
Forty-fifth
Forty-sixth
Forty-seventh
Forty-eighth
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Fiftieth
Fifty-first
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Seventieth
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Seventy-seventh
Seventy-eighth
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Eighty-first
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Eighty-third
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Eighty-seventh
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Eighty-ninth
Ninetieth
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Ninety-third
Ninety-fourth
Ninety-fifth
Ninety-sixth
Ninety-seventh
Ninety-eighth
Ninety-ninth
One Hundredth
One Hundred and First
One Hundred and Second
One Hundred and Third
One Hundred and Fourth
One Hundred and Fifth
One Hundred and Sixth
One Hundred and Seventh
One Hundred and Eighth
One Hundred and Ninth
One Hundred and Tenth
One Hundred and Eleventh
One Hundred and Twelfth
One Hundred and Thirteenth
One Hundred and Fourteenth
One Hundred and Fifteenth
One Hundred and Sixteenth
One Hundred and Seventeenth
One Hundred and Eighteenth
One Hundred and Nineteenth
One Hundred and Twentieth
One Hundred and Twenty-first
One Hundred and Twenty-second
One Hundred and Twenty-third
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth
McDougal
Sullivan
Thompson
Greenwich
Washington
Broadway
Fifth Ave.
Sixth Ave.
Seventh Ave.
Eighth Ave.
Ninth Ave.
Tenth Ave.
Eleventh Ave.
Twelfth Ave.
Lenox

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The market has not yet shaken itself free from Northern Securities influence. The decision dissolving the concern dominated one week; the company's plan of liquidation dominated its successor; and last week the market had for its chief topic some rearrangement of relations between other companies in similar economic relation. No official statements were made, and no denials which were conclusive upon those disposed to credit the report that the relations between St. Paul and Union Pacific, which now depend upon contract subject to amendment, were to be put upon a more permanent and mutual basis by ownership. Last week's market turned upon no one factor more than upon whether or not this, or something like it, is true. The stocks rose, therefore the story is true, argued one faction. The stocks reacted, therefore there is nothing in the story, argued others. The movement was accumulative, the stocks are taken away from the Street, fresh money is paid out instead of them, and the general situation is improved correspondingly, according to the former faction. The market was distributive, in the opinion of the dissentients, the price being marked up to toll in the lambs and round up the shorts, and the situation is worsened by the reduction of the short interest, and the increase of the sophisticated incredulity which is the greatest bar to arousing enthusiasm of outsiders in the present market.

Such matters are not shouted from housetops, neither is it feasible to get search warrants for disclosure of loan accounts and disbursements. They can only be reasoned about, and once in a while it is a relief to reason about them in the manner of men of affairs rather than in the way of room traders. Possibly the week's price movements had nothing to do with the case. Some little time ago THE TIMES published an article regarding the manner in which people bought houses. The cheaper the house the more trouble there was about the price. As the value rose toward or past the million the purchaser was more concerned about whether the house suited him than about its cost. The buyer of the costlier mansions, being satisfied in his requirements, needed only to be certain that he was paying fair value, and the bargain was made. Millionaires buy railways this. We have Mr. Morgan's evidence to it. But that method is not at all in the manner of traders who have had the market in charge for so long. They care nothing for values. They want to know what the price was last week, and they must guess what the price will be next week, and are disappointed if they have not a profit forthwith, or if they are delayed more than a day or two in buying back cheap the property of their neighbors which they have sold without owning it. They will do or undo a bargain on an eighth, and a point or two is the limit of ambition of their kind. Of paying what a thing is worth or of creating values by brains, patience, industry, and capital they have no notion; of railway politics or statesmanship they have no conception. They are no dreamers of "Oriental dreams," to use Attorney General Knox's phrase. And yet the moves upon the railway chessboard are that or nothing. As mere devices to alter the week's prices too much already has been said about them. But as chapters in the development of the commerce of the continent they are worth even a little more consideration.

Generation by generation, and State by State, the fringe of territory upon the Atlantic seaboard tributary to Europe spread into the heart of the Nation as railways were built westward. By a similar process, but in a reverse direction, ever increasing areas on the Pacific seaboard are being made accessible to Asiatic commerce. Every Manhattanite knows that Harlem was built up before the Central Park region. The city overleaped itself, and grew at the extremities before developing at the centre. Similarly, the transcontinental railways, reaching out for the ocean, found their freights across the Pacific, but lost their profit by hauling their cars back empty. To fill those empty cars with something wanted in the interior was the object of the purchase of the Burlington. There stood on the Pacific Coast lumber equal to fifty entire wheat crops, but it could not get to the Eastern markets because the rate was 90 cents. To continue from Mr. Hill's evidence: "I called the lumbermen and merchants together and asked them at what rate they could ship that to the Eastern markets. They said if 25 cents was taken off they could carry it. I told them they could not do it, and we made them a rate of 40 cents. In 1895 we carried ten or twelve cars a day. Last Fall we carried eighty. Now there are not enough cars going West to bring this traffic East, and we cannot haul empty cars West to haul lumber back at 40 cents. We felt that we must reach the cotton, provisions, and manufactures East and South, everything that constituted a load to the West. We had to buy the Burlington Road. It gave us a market for our Western stuff, afforded us connections in the East with all producers, and complemented the necessary conditions." That is why Burlington was bought, according to part of the testimony which was not available in the prosecution of the Northern Securities for restraining trade. The men who had the power to reduce rates, and used their power in this manner, might have raised rates, and so are convicts under a criminal statute, which the public opinion of the United States is thought by some to approve.

Now we are perhaps witnessing a second chapter of the "Oriental dream." The cards are not upon the table, and it is necessary to speak with reserve. It is possible to dismiss the subject with a sneer, in the manner of those who think it a fatal blow to speak of any plans resembling those which made Burlington tributary to its affiliated roads, as a "deal," as though there might not be meritorious deals, and as though the prices of the day were the object of every sort of deal. The suggestion of those through whom the story received that authority warranting its admission to the news "fit to print," is that now St. Paul, bottled up in the heart of the continent, seeks a seaport connection. In the analogue it was the road with the ocean outlet which sought the interior feeder. The cases are different in detail, not in principle. They are equally chapters in the trend of our commerce toward Asia, dividing as the rains on the watershed, the same cloud feeding drops on the one side to the Atlantic and on the other to the Pacific. Our European commerce must still grow, but it cannot much longer exceed in rate of growth that younger trade, foreseen by Seward and now being realized, unless Russia shall succeed in building a worse than Chinese wall around Asia. The "deal" is to make the Burlington and St. Paul, the railway rivers which drain the produce of the grain gardens of the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, tributary to the American Mediterranean, as the St. Petersburg journals call the Pacific, as well as to the lakes. When their construction gangs were facing westward their traffic trended eastward, to Chicago and Europe. Now from their extreme western gateways they look further west, where the ultimate West and East melt together in the future battleground of the world's commerce. It is a dream of Oriental trade, by our hardest-headed men of business, and with such basis in reality that no water is squeezed out in the process of liquidation under the court's decree of dissolution as a criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade. The stock sells at par because the thing survives the death of the form. And now a second chapter is discussed by the broad-minded commentators of the Street as though it began and ended in the board room, whose horizon is limited to the day's dealings. "Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to sell and buy." The prices, problems, and profits of the future rest upon other considerations than any discussed on Wall Street last week, and will be settled upon principles like those suggested here, and quite regardless of the accuracy of any of the details asserted and denied without possibility of present final settlement. As in the case of Northern Securities, the thing will prevail even though the form be inaccurately stated now. In both cases the significance is that no more unnecessary railways are to be constructed. New routes will be provided as feeders whenever and wherever necessary, but duplications and paralelling for purposee of blackmail and cutthroat competition have passed away with the benighted era of railway legislation, although the statute remains upon the books, and courts fruitlessly try to enforce it. We are reaping the benefit of appreciation that the statute under which Northern Securities is dissolved is a dead letter, and reasonable restraint of trade is not illegal, Congress and the Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding.

But this is a long look ahead, and after all the facts of to-day are more controlling on to-day's prices than the most accurate prevision of the indefinite future. Railway earnings are mixed, good and bad so nearly balancing that forty-three roads for the third week of March report an increase of $5,344. If there could be certainty that ultimate results of 1903 and 1904 would so closely correspond, there would be good ground for a bear panic. The labor and crop outlooks are clouded. The area of Winter wheat planted was deficient, and the condition is poor, while the Spring is so late that all crops are backward. The building trade is again in a snarl over the demands of the lowest form of wage earners, whose ultimatum of control of conditions of employment is championed by the skilled workmen. Despite deprivation of stimulus from the building trade demand for this season, the iron trade is thriving, according to all accounts.

It was a six-day week for the banks, despite a partial holiday on Friday, so that the decreased bank clearings do not lose their significance as reflecting quieter trade. The loss of 23 per cent. does not admit of explanation by Good Friday altogether, and there is no satisfactory explanation at all of the failures for March and the year's first quarter. The liabilities grew from $34,341,433 to $48,006,721. No class showed such an increase as banking, from $4,563,402 to $9,013,098. Much of this growth was attributable to the week's failures in Cleveland and Boston. It seems difficult to escape the inference that there is some lowering of the quality and tone of commercial business as well as of the volume, as reflected in bank clearings and railway traffics.

Gold exports are probable, but natural. About half of our gold exports are made in April, May, and June, and beginning is made in April oftener than not. Anything in excess of a million more than we import during this month would be above the average of normal years. It is anomalous that we should be exporting gold when our money is quoted lower than London's rate, when our best borrowers pay more, and when our standard securities yield more yet, but without attracting buyers. It would seem as though buyers of stocks would absorb money enough to raise the money rate to a level preventing gold exports. But the situation is unstable and unwholesome in several respects. Money is so plenty because its volume is swollen by an irreducible proportion of paper, which enables foreigners to take gold which we depreciate in comparison with other things which foreigners would take if we did not undervalue gold. When we appraise money at under 2 per cent., wheat at $1, cotton at 15 cents, steel rails at $28, and so on, our foreign friends naturally leave us with that on which we place the highest values, and take that which we rate cheapest. But experience teaches us that soon there will not be an excess of money, and there is no guarantee of permanence of yield on the securities whose purchase with borrowed funds now offers so tempting an opportunity. Few dare venture such an operation in reliance upon accommodation which may fail them, or which may cost them more than their expected profit, and with a fair chance of loss by depreciation of principal as well. The professionals would be prompt to venture if they did not doubt that they could either keep or sell their takings at a profit.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

CONCENTRATED TRADING,

A Few Stocks Supplied Practically All of Last Week's Market—A Comparison with 1901.

No feature of the stock market recently has been more marked than the concentration of trading upon a few iseues, while the vast majority of stocks in the list has contributed little or no business. This fact has been advanced, apparently with good reason, as an argument in favor of the assertion that the market was not a public market, but one governed by special influences, and the mainspring of which was buying by certain interests for specific purposes, as distinguished from a general investment and speculative market. That the trading has been very much concentrated there is no doubt, but the full force of the statement is not made apparent except by actnal comparison of the present distribution of trading with that in a market governed by different influences. The following table contains a list of the twenty-five most active stocks of the past week, in comparison with the twenty-five most active stocks in the week ended March 30, 1901, at which time there was in progress a genuine bull market in which the public was trading very heavily. The table shows that this year the twenty-five most active issues supplied practically the whole market, 93 per cent., while in 1901 the eame number of most active stocks represented only 66 per cent. of the total. The figures are interesting:

	Week Ended March 30, 1901.	Four Days Ended March 31, 1904.
Amalgamated Copper	111,920	107,505
American Ice pf.	.....	4,750
Am. Smelting & Ref.	86,900	.....
American Sugar	183,645	36,900
American Tobacco	124,050	.....
Atchison	162,450	187,985
Atchison pf.	131,437	6,665
Baltimore & Ohio	.....	50,275
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	.....	52,230
Chesapeake & Ohio	.....	13,545
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	423,530	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	215,970	164,710
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	124,712	.....
Erie	525,195	49,620
Illinois Central	.....	7,474
Louisville & Nashville	.....	42,055
Manhattan	160,652	.....
Mexican Central	.....	20,270
Missouri Pacific	.....	67,465
N. Y., Ont. & Western	153,125	9,900
Northern Pacific	437,310	.....
Pennsylvania	123,075	116,810
People's Gas	.....	19,555
Reading	97,040	72,600
Reading 1st pf.	153,052	.....
Reading 2d pf.	201,900	.....
Rock Island	.....	24,750
Southern Pacific	136,025	142,875
Southern Railway	224,642	22,950
Texas Pacific	132,976	.....
Union Pacific	218,450	405,644
United States Steel	339,600	277,900
United States Steel pf.	280,341	203,560
Wabash pf.	122,505	14,675
Western Union	209,736	.....
Total, 25 stocks	5,050,218	1,852,278
Total, all stocks	7,632,193	1,986,308
Percentage, 25 stocks, of all stocks	66	93

CANADIAN LOANS IN NEW YORK.

Movement on Foot to Limit Such Practices Not Seriously Considered Here.

The Ottawa (Ontario) Free Press declaree that attention is being attracted here hy a movement reported to be on foot in the Dominion to prevent Canadian banks from placing a certain amount of their surplus funds in the New York market and elsewhere away from home. Such attention, if it is excited at all, has at least not resulted in any very pronounced comment as yet.

In the present state of the money market the withdrawal of such Canadian funds as are loaned direct would be welcomed, rather than lamented by hanks that are now and have been for some time past refueing deposits because their interest rate of 2 per cent. made it a positive burden to handle the accounts of regular out-of-town correspondents. What may result when the interior balances begin to be withdrawn, as money is needed to plant and harveet the crops, is quite a different matter, but as the Canadians are not at all likely to change their system, it will be perhaps a matter of greater concern when their millions, like those of our own interior banks, are called in the regular course of the seasons.

It is always the surplus that finds Winter employment away from home; in like manner, it is always the surplus that is called in when the home demand begins each year. And since New York, in the present state of things, offers the most attractive dumping ground for this cash, it must be New York that feels most sharply its withdrawal. But New York cannot be thought unaccustomed to this particular kind of inconvenience.

COTTON PRICES AND CONSUMPTION

The Law of Supply and Demand Still Rules.

WHERE SULLY WAS MISTAKEN

A Rise in the Market Always Accompanied by a Drop in Exports—High Quotations Followed by Big Crops.

When the monarch of old placed his chair by the sea and commanded the waves not to wet his feet, he did so to demonstrate the eupremity of nature. When Daniel J. Sully nailed the price of cotton to the clouds and dared any one to pull it down, he did not see those old-time brothers Supply and Demand climb on each other's ehouldsrs to take his dare and prove his folly. But if Mr. Sully, instead of attempting to educate the public for future operations, had studied the course of events in years gone by, he might have saved himself much money and much worry to those who dealt with him. Looking backward over a series of fifteen years to a perlod when the price of cotton was no longer influenced by anything except natural and trade conditions, he would have found that a rise in prices was always accompanied by a drop in exports, indicating a decrease of consumption.

In the accompanying chart an attempt has been made to convey the relation between supply—represented by crops—and demand—represented by exports—with prices for the staple not in the future market, but for actual spot cotton, thue eliminating ae much as possible the influence of mere gambling transactions. The lowest line in the chart shows the average price of spot cotton for each year in cents. The second line shows the exports of cotton to Europe from year to year in millions of bales. Exports were taken as a measure of consumption because they go to make up fully two-thirds of the entire crop. The laet line ehows the crops of the United States, also in millions of bales.

A first glance at the chart will ehow the remarkable relation between these three factors. In 1890 the extremely high average price of 11.53 csnts was reached, which was followed at once by an increase in the crop of 1,400,000 bales, exports increasing 800,000 bales, and the price declining 2.5 cents. From 1892 to 1893 there was a rise in prices, which followed a emall crop, 2,300,000 bales less than the year before, and which was accompanied by a decline in exports of 1,400,000 bales. Similar instances are to be found in the years 1895, 1898, 1898, and 1900, and there is no reason to doubt that the same experience will be repeated this year. We have had a comparatively small crop, with comparatively high prices. Exports, however, did not remain on a comparative level with the year before, which was one of the things necessary to make Mr. Sully's calculations come out straight. On the contrary, exports declined at a startling rate, especially when it became evident to foreign consumers that the American speculator was determined to get the highest price possible for the staple. The result is that while the crop may turn out 300,000 bales short of last year's, exports have already fallsn off twice that amount.

"As a result of the advance in prices," says Theodore H. Price in his latest circular, "a deficiency of 338,000 bales in American stocks has been converted into an excess of 195,000 bales, or a total relative accumulation of 533,000, and the visible supply of cotton in America, despite an initial deficiency Sept. 1 of 60,000 bales and a deficiency in the movement since of about 300,000, is now 195,000 greater than it was last year.

"However this may be regarded, there is no escape from the conclusion that for the first seven months of the eeason the logical effect of high prices is found in a reduction of 555,000 bales in the takinge of American cotton from America. A study of the export movement enforces this view of the case. The diminution in exports resulting from the advance following the report of Dec. 3 did not become immediately apparent, as it takee cotton nearly thirty days to reach the seaboard and to clear. I therefore take up the export movement from Jan. 4, on which date exports were ahead of last year by 296,000 balee. They are now 694,000 less than last year.

"In the face of theee figures what fatuity it is to persist in believing that 'the mills must have cotton at any price.' The truth is they will not and cannot buy it, and they are wiee in declining to do so. Cotton has not previously sold ahove 15 cents per pound since 1875, and the world then consumed an American crop of only 4,623,000 baies.

"If the speculators of the South and the bankers who are fostering any attempt now to withhold cotton from the market persist in their present policy, they will so wreck an already disorganized industry that next year's probably large production will have to be sold at prices relatively as far too low as present prices are too high.

"It ie exceedingly douhtful in my opinion whether the losses resulting to the South from this year's speculation in futures do not exceed the increased value realized for its crop, in addition to which there remains as a permanent influence the destruction that has been worked to the manufacturing business, without which, it is well to remember, the entire cotton crop, however small, would be valueless."

That such a state of affairs must have a checking effect on the upward movement of prices is self-evident, and we shall probably see the present high prices followed by much lower ones next year, with a crop which will be large enough to supply the demands, even the accumulated demands which will have been left over from this season.

Already the reporte from the South indicate a greatly increased acreage, and it only needs reasonable luck in weather and weevils to make this acreage productive. Of course prospects of a bumper crop are not agreeable to those who believe in higher pricee, and in order to offeet the reports about a largely increaeed acreage of cotton being planted for this year's crop, there are being sent out all kinds of wails about the lack of farm hande in the South. Their arguments are designed to show that it will be impoeeible for the South to again produce a bumper crop euch as it brought forth in 1897 and 1899. One James P. Harrison of Deltabridge, La., has sent a letter to some of his correepondents in this city in which he sete up the argument that the more prosperous the South becomes the less cotton will she produce. The humper crops of the years mentioned above were produced, according to Mr. Harrison, under abnormal conditions. The poverty of the South, he says, forced every man, woman, and child to grow cotton or starve. According to The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore the prosperity of the South as measured by the value of its products of the farm and the factory increased about 100 per cent. from 1880 to 1890. The poverty referred to hy Mr. Harrison must therefore have been beyond words in the years before these bumper crops were produced, and cotton production should therefore have shown a steady falling off instead of what may be called a eteady increase, with occasionl reactions due to crop failuree.

Mr. Harrison's argument proceeds as follows:

"This condition has passed away, and with it the bumper crops. The South has money and ie investing it in home industries that give employment to many thoueande of people who find work more congenial in the factories, foundries, shops, lumber mills, railroade, building trades, cotton oil mills, and other industries. Never again will these people return to the cotton fields, and at present there seems to be no source from which to fill their placee."

According to Mr. Harrison's own argument, almost every important industry of the South is based either directly or indirectly on the chief product of the soil, namely, cotton. The value of the cotton crop is over one-third of the entire agricultural products of the South. The valus of the manufactured cotton products is in the same proportion to the entire manufacturee of the South. If, then, Mr. Harrison's argument were true, namely, that, owing to lack of farm labor the cotton crop will suffer permanently in eize, then this reduced crop will be reflected in all the industries which are based on it. Under these circumstances the South would be cutting off one of its main sources of etrsngth and a sure means of accumulating wealth by refusing to produce as large a crop as possible. To believe that the South will not find some means of producing more cotton with less labor when the necessity hecomes urgent would he to disregard all precedent in the progrees of the human race.

BANK STATEMENT SYSTEM.

Custom of Giving Average Instead of Actual Figures Criticised.

Recent changes in the condition of the New York banks which have brought both the deposits and the loans to record figurcs naturally increase the interest in the weekly bank statements and serve to revive the old question of the difficulty of gauging the actual position of the banks from the weekly statement, owing to the system of making up the statement on averages instead of on actual conditions on a given day. The question of the advisability of changing the system so that the present misleading elements in the bank statement might be eliminated has frequently been raised, but there appears to be no disposition to change even for the better a system that has been standing so long. In fact, some assert that the knowledge of the financial world would not be bettered much hy such a change, it being said that to all intents and purposes the average syetem ie as good as any other. All, however, do not agree with this view of the case.

Merely that the statement has been made up in this way ever since it has been made up at all is seemingly a poor reason why a change should not be made in the system, if a change would be for the better, but this is apparently the only argument advanced in support of keeping the present system. By some the view ie held that, after all, the bank statement is compiled for tho use and convenience of the associated banks rather than of the public, and that therefore the public has no interest in the matter, but thie is not a view that commands general acceptance.

LAST WEEK'S STOCK PURCHASES EXPLAINED

Two Causes Supposed to Have Influenced Prices.

FOR COMMUNITY OF INTEREST

Big Financiers Also Said to Have Bought Shares Sold at Higher Level—Control of Some Roads Endangered.

The recent decision against the Northern Securities Company under which it has been made impossible to combine two competing railroads in a holding company was followed laet week by some curious developments in the stock market. There was for several days heavy buying of the sharee of various Western railroade, including Union Pacific, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Various explanatione were offered for this eudden revival of stock market activity, and eome sanguine persone were led to believe that another big boom was impending. According to other and generally well-informed people at leaet some of the buying wae for the account of the Standard Oil interests, while others insieted that J. P. Morgan and J. J. Hill were accumulating etock in Union Pacific, the property around which the greatest activity seemed to centre. The entire movement was so mysterious that even some of the most prominent bankers in the Street, who generally know what is going on, were deceived and unable to give a detailed explanation or aseign a certain cauee for this sudden activity. When this buying for unknown sources finally subeided as quickly as it had commenced, the myetery, so far as Wall Street was concerned, was deepened rather than explained, especially when the bank statement yesterday showed an increaee of $14,843,400 in loans, which would indicate that some unusual developments had taken place.

Since then experts on financial operations having eifted the possibilities have reached the conclusion that the enormous buying of Western railroad eharee was due to either one of two reasons, or, perchance, to both. The first of these ie that holding companiee for parallel roads having been declared illegal, the controlling interests of large properties decided to revert to the community of interest plan and proceeded to huy into each others' properties with a view of securing representation on the Boards of Directors, thereby insuring harmonious relations, and the other was that, in fear of permanently losing control of properties, a control which during the period of depression they had permitted to remain in the open market, those who directed the fortunes of many of the Western railroads were accumulating enough stock to regain that absolute control and strengthen their position in that way. Either or both of these explanations may have had a part in last week's stock market, and either would necessitate large rearrangements of capital.

The theory that large interests had taken advantage of the falling market of the last year to sell a great deal of their stock, with the idea of buying it back at lower prices, is not an impossible one, as it has been often done before. The intereste controlling many of the large properties realized that the decline in prices was unavoidable, and they saw no reason why they should not take their profits on the stocks accumulated at prices even below the present level. They felt sure that with constantly receding quotations no one would be able to wrench control from them, as an operation of such magnitude could not be carried on except on margin by any except a combination of the most powerful interests, as it would require millions of dollars with the banks hy no means inclined to aid in such undertakings by loaning the necessary funds on shares the value of which was constantly declining. So they sold in perfect confidence that they would be able to repurchase at a handsome profit. When the differences over the distribution of the Northern Securities assets developed the danger of not being able to get back what they had sold, these interests found it imperative to jump into the market and buy hack eecurity of control. This proceeding would explain the suddenness of the movement as well as its short-livedness.

The other theory is also a plausible one. It is based on the idea that the large interests who control the Western roads cannot afford to permit any wastefulness of resources such as is inevitable in rate wars and other phases of destructive competition. But while the large systems can ill afford to quarrel, the smaller ones are forced to seek alliances in order to prevent their heing hottled up. These tendencies have heen at work for years, and they have already resulted in practically dividing the Western railroad situation among a few systems, namely, the Harriman lines, the Hill lines, the Gould lines, and the Rock Ieland lines. The only independent transcontinental system outside of these is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. Theee roads are called transcontinental systems because they all have either over their own linee or by a long term trackage arrangement outlets to the Pacific coast. Besides there are some extenelve systems operating west of Chicago which, however, do not reach the coast, although they have traffic arrangements with their Western connections. Prominent among these are the St. Paul, the Chicago Northwestern lines, the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago Great Western, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and a few minor ones, North and South lines, as for instance Illinois Central, not being here considered.

Some of these lines are already in a close community of ownership, and this is especially true of the Union Pacific, the St. Paul, the Northwestern, the Alton, the Northern Pacific, Burlington, and the Missouri Pacific lines. How closely they are related is perhaps best ehown by the following comparison of the most prominent members of the Boards of Directors of the most important systems and their conetituent companies:

UNION PACIFIC and controlled lines—E. H. Harriman, O. H. Kahn, J. H. Schiff, George J. Gould, W. S. Pierce, T. T. Eckert, H. H. Rogers, James Stillman, Louis Fitzgerald.
MISSOURI PACIFIC and controlled lines—E. H. Harriman, Mortimer L. Schiff, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould, Frank J. Gould, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
NORTHERN PACIFIC—E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, D. S. Lamont, Samuel Spencer, J. S. Kennedy, E. B. Thomas, W. P. Clough.
BURLINGTON—E. H. Harriman, Mortimer L. Schiff, James Stillman, James J. Hill, J. S. Kennedy, W. P. Clough, George W. Perkins.

The railroads which are as yet outside the community of ownership idea are the Atchison, the Rock Island, and the Great Northern, the latter only if the plan for dissolving the Northern Securities Company as proposed by Mr. Hill should not go through.

It appears from this that while the Gould-Harriman and Standard Oil interests are closely intertwined and are also interested in some of the Hill-Morgan properties the latter interests have not so far taken any steps to secure a voice in the administration of the affairs of the Gould-Harriman-Standard Oil interests. Rock Island interests are practically indspendent, and the Board of Directors of that system shows no alliances with any other system. The same may be said for Atchison, although the Morgan interests have representation on that hoard. That these defects in the community-of-interest idea will eventually and perhaps in the near future be amended is a conclusion which sseme inevitable, and there seems little doubt that before long the close alliance which already exists in the East will be emulated in the West se that finally there will be only three or four systems running from coast to coast, with their branches and connections, the board of each of which will practically consist of the same men representing the same interests.

FRESH CAPITAL DEMAND.

Despite Large Surplus Earnings General Electric Company Is to Issue New Stock.

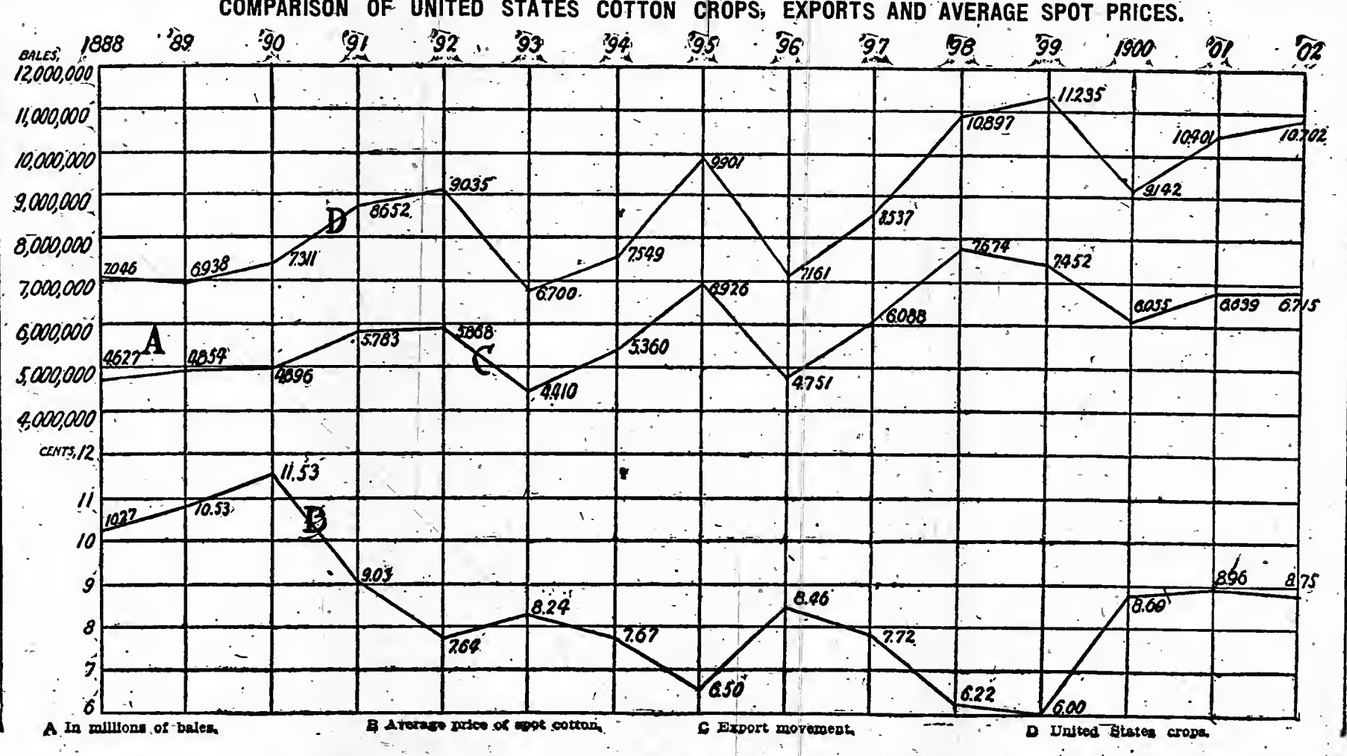
Last week's announcement that the General Electric Company intended increasing its capital stock and offering the additional stock for subecription by the stockholders was an interesting incident in more ways than one. For a long time it had been reported in Wall Street that the holders of General Electric were about to be given a large extra dividend, which was fully warranted by the enormous profits of the company during the past year. The regular dividend time came and the usual 2 per cent. quarterly was declared, but there was no melon-cntting. Then came the announcement of the proposed increase in stock and the conclusion was reached in some quarters that this wae to provide a stock dividend in place of the cash dividend which rumor had it would be paid this Spring. It appears, however, that the Directors of the General Electric Company have no intention of making a stock distribution, and the new stock will, it is said, be sold to the present holders for cash at par.

Apart from the disappointment that may be felt by those most affected by the plan to secure additional capital instead of making an extra distribution of profits, the matter is of great general interest as an example of the fact that the demand for new capital even in enterprises long and soundly established appears to have no end. The profits of the General Electric Company for the year 1902 amounted to nearly 25 per cent. on its capital stock, and it is reported that the statement for the year 1903, which is to be published about the middle of April, will show profits about as large as those of 1902. The dividends amount to 8 per cent. per annum, eo that the surplus earnings have been very large. Despite these conditions, which might reasonably be expected to relieve the stockholders of the company from going into their pockets for additional funds, the company, it appears, is about to offer $3,325,000 stock for subscription at par. The question may well be asked if conservative management, such as that much spoken of in the case of the General Electric Company, and the accumulation of profits largely in excess of dividend requirements, are not a guarantee against increases in capital stock in what can such guarantee be found?

In itself the offer about to be made to the General Electric stockholders, if the reported terms he correct, will be attractive enough. The "rights" under the offer will have considerable value, and may in themselves be considered a sort of extra dividend, but this does not satisfy the inquiry why the company does not use its surplus earnings for the purposes for which the proceeds of the new stock issue are to be used, instead of falling back on the stockholders. In 1902, out of the earnings of that ycar and the accumulated surplus of previous years the company declared a stock distribution of 66 per cent., for the purpose of restoring to the stockholders the stock reduction made in 1898. The distribution amounted to $16,746,133, and the surplus at the end of 1902 was $4,482,701, the amount of cash in the company's treasury at that time being $3,632,536. If the profits of the last year were as large as those of 1902 it would appear that the company could appropriate for special purposes the sum of $3,325,000, the amount of the proposed increase in stock, and still leave a substantial balance to the credit of profit and loss. Why, then, the stock increase?

The answer probahly lies in the fact that a stock issue will yield fresh capital to the full amount of the stock increase, whereas the company could not take that much cash out of its surplus without crippling itself. The surplus is there, but probably is not available for the purposes intended to be served by the call upon the stockholders. The new funds, it is said, are to be used, in part at least, for the development of the company's new turbine engines, which the management believes offer a very profitable field, but in addition to this it is probable that the company is meeting with more or less delay in securing payment for its output and is thus practically deprived of the use for the time being of a considerable part of its profits. In fact, it is unofficially admitted that the company has been obliged to be more than usually lenient with a number of its customers, which is another way of saying that profits to some extent, at least, are still in the category of "estimated" rather than "realized." In the present day, at least so far as corporations in which the public have any large share are concerned, the custom of building enterprises up out of earnings rather than by calling for fresh capital subscriptions seems to be more honored in the breach than in the observance

COMPARISON OF UNITED STATES COTTON CROPS, EXPORTS AND AVERAGE SPOT PRICES.



A In millions of bales. B Average price of spot cotton. C Export movement. D United States crops.

ROGERS A DEFENDANT IN BOSTON GAS SUIT

Alleged to Have Made $3,000,000 in Sale of Brookline Company.

This Price, Which H. M. Whitney Paid, Said to Have Meant Control of Entire Gas Situation.

Closely to follow the suit now pending in Massachusetts courts, in which Receiver Pepper of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware seeks to have set aside the long series of transactions which he claims were responsible for the wrecking of that corporation and its dependencies, there is scheduled another that will be of even greater personal interest than the present one. This is in pursuance of an attempt to recover from H. H. Rogers, who has figured so prominently in the pending litigation, $3,000,000, which he is alleged to have made in violation of the trust he held to the Bay State Gas Company, through the sale of the Brookline Gas Company to Henry M. Whitney and associates, and with it the claimed sale of the control of the Boston companies for the purpose of owning which the Delaware Company has its existence.

The story leading up to the transaction complained of goes a good way back into the complicated—not to use a stronger word—history of the Boston Gas Companies. It will be remembered that there were four of them in the days of the old gas war, the Bay State of Massachusetts, the Boston Gas Light Company, the Roxbury Gas Light Company, and the South Boston Gas Light Company. In addition to the four mentioned, there was the Brookline Gas Company in the same territory, and in it Mr. Rogers owned a controlling interest. The third element in the situation was the Henry M. Whitney party, now become the dominant factor in the Massachusetts Gas situation by virtue of the purchase of all the other companies at the foreclosure sale last February, and destined to remain so unless the courts uphold Receiver Pepper.

The Addicks companies, as the four first mentioned were called, were originally acquired through the issuance of a mortgage with Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston as trustees, for $12,000,000, with $9,000,000 first mortgage bonds and $3,000,000 second mortgage bonds. These were known as the Boston United Gas collateral trust bonds, and the stocks of the purchased companies belonging actually to the Bay State Gas Company of Delawere, were deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company in this city as security for the bond issue. But the Bay State of Delaware was not allowed under the existing code of that State to own stocks under such an arrangement, and hence the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey was called into existence. It had a capital of $1,000,000, which was owned by the Bay State of Delaware, owned in its turn the Boston Gas stocks hypothecated as collateral under the mortgage, and lived a wholly fictitious career.

Along about 1896 one of the many contentions in which the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware was involved had to do with the famous $4,500,000 income note of the Bay State Gas Company of Massachusetts. This was a part of the original capitalization of the Bay State of Massachusetts along with $500,000 of stock, until the Lyford act passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, called for the cancellation of the note and the issue of $1,500,000 additional capital stock to represent the "structural value" of the properties. The note had been in the treasury of the Bay State Gas of Delaware, and, when the conversion took place, the income bondholders of the Delaware Company were deprived of all mortgage lien on what had been the principal asset of the company whose bonds they held.

One of these bondholders, Buchanan by name, brought suit and had a receiver appointed. It appeared necessary to do something to settle. But the time was the Fall of 1896, and as the Presidential election drew nearer, $250,000, which was supposed to represent the amount that the suit could be settled with, became harder and harder to get. It was at this time that Mr. Rogers arrived on the scene, and the suit was settled.

According to the charges made in the pending suit, the settlement agreement between Mr. Rogers and the Addicks people contemplated what was stated by the former to be a general scheme for the rehabilitation of the credit of the entire chain of companies, and when the temporary receivership was dissolved it was worked out in this fashion: A trusteeship was created of the $1,000,000 stock of the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey, under which H. H. Rogers, F. W. Whitridge, his counsel, and John G. Moore were Trustees, exercising power not only over the stock of the New Jersey company, but, through it, over the stock of the Boston companies, which the New Jersey company had come into being to hold.

Such power, it is charged, was to be made manifest in the selection of the Boards of Directors of the Boston companies, this at Mr. Rogers's suggestion that he should "put in some of his friends," as was testified to on the stand during the recent hearings. So matters rested, the Trustees holding in their hands the affairs of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware by controlling absolutely the affairs of the companies that furnished its raison d'etre. Meanwhile the struggles of various parties concerned, having to do with both gas and copper, as Thomas W. Lawson told in his entertaining session as a witness, went on, without immediate application to the suit personally involving Mr. Rogers until the sale of the Brookline Company to the Henry M. Whitney faction was negotiated.

It will be remembered that the Brookline Company had belonged to Mr. Rogers all the while, and to this should be added the fact that for a considerable period of time an option on it had been held by the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, the price named being $6,000,000. Finally the option lapsed. The next development was the sale of the Brookline Company to the Henry M. Whitney contingent for $9,000,000, just a third more than it had been offered for to the Bay State of Delaware. Following the sale, developments came thick and fast. There appeared on the Boards of Directors of the Boston companies men identified with the Whitney interests in Boston, which had been all through the struggle those most strongly fighting the Bay State Gas people. The floating debts of the Boston companies were increased by enormous strides until finally there came a default on the interest of the Boston United Gas mortgage, a foreclosure, and sale at the Mercantile Trust Company here on Feb. 23, 1903, of the stocks of the Boston companies held as security for the mortgage, and the Massachusetts Gas Companies, as the Whitney concerns had then become known, were the purchasers.

So much is a matter of the record as the case stands now, and it was by way of unraveling the long series of transactions that the days of testimony have been taken in the receiver's suit to have them all set aside and the stocks belonging to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware actually transferred into its possession. It remains for the personal suit against Mr. Rogers to determine the truth or falsity of the charges that the difference between the $6,000,000 named in the option which the Bay State of Delaware held on the Brookline Company and the $9,000,000 that the Brookline Company brought, represented the control of the Boston companies, exercised through their respective Boards of Directors and by permission of the trustee of the stock of the Bay State Gas of New Jersey. It is claimed by Receiver Pepper that one of H. M. Whitney's associates will testify that the difference was paid specifically for this purpose, but that is a matter for the hearings to call forth.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

CHARLES STEELE of J. P. Morgan & Co., who has been in Europe for some weeks, did not return with J. Bruce Ismay, as it was expected he would. He was delayed on the other side for about a week, but is expected to return to New York on the White Star liner Cedric, due to arrive here on Wednesday next.

THOMAS F. RYAN remained in Cuba over the Easter holidays and will be absent from New York until the beginning of next week. Mr. Ryan, with Levi P. Morton, has been traveling in Cuba in company with Sir William Van Horne.

THOMAS B. BAILEY'S election to the Directorate of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Malcolm Forbes is believed to be but a temporary one. Mr. Bailey is at present the purchasing agent of the company.

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS has been elected President of the Ingersoll-Seargent Drill Company, which office was held by William R. Grace, lately deceased. Prior to his promotion to the Presidency of the company Mr. Saunders was one of the Vice Presidents.

EDWIN W. RICE, JR., was elected during the past week a Director of the General Electric Company to fill the place left vacant by the death of William C. Whitney. Mr. Rice is a Director in several street railway and electric companies.

JESSE LEWISOHN is planning a trip to Florida, where he expects to stay for about a week.

WILLIAM J. WOLLMAN, a member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., who went to Europe a short while ago to spend a few weeks' vacation after he had successfully carried through the plan to have the Cuban Government pay the back interest on the revolutionary bonds of 1896, returned last Thursday on the steamship Deutschland.

HARRY ROTHSCHILD is to be one of a party that is being arranged by B. M. Baruch and A. A. Housman for a trip to Florida for a week's fishing.

JOHN McFADDEN of the big spot cotton firm of George H. McFadden & Brother, has sailed for Liverpool, where he makes his headquarters.

W. B. LEEDS, formerly President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, but who resigned recently, has sailed for Europe to be gone four or five months. His trip will be devoted entirely to pleasure.

J. OVERTON PAINE, who occupied a place of considerable prominence in the market community a few years ago, has incorporated a brokerage firm under his name, the partners being Charles De Sota, Frederick T. Denno, and A. C. Bell.

LINDSLEY TAPPIN of 307 Lexington Avenue has been elected a member of the Stock Exchange. He takes the seat of William C. Kellogg, deceased.

ALFRED W. BROWN, formerly with Stewart Browne & Co., has associated himself with Zimmermann & Forshay.

WILLIAM A. NASH, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, returned yesterday from Atlantic City, where he had spent a vacation of a week. Mr. Nash is a member of the Advisory Committee appointed recently to look into the affairs of the Standard Rope and Twine Company.

BALLARD & DE CORDOVA, the Stock Exchange house, have discontinued their office at 1,129 Broadway, and have opened a new office at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. L. Lavine is manager of the Thirty-fourth Street office.

SHARP & BRYAN, and Robert, Cahn & Co., both Stock Exchange firms, have discontinued offices respectively at the Hotel Cadillac and at 225 North Calvert Street, Philadelphia. A. V. Brown & Co. have opened a new office at 412 Vine Street, Cincinnati.

GEORGE W. DARR of Darr, Luke & Moore, who are known as a Pittsburg house, has sailed for Europe on a pleasure tour.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is expected to return from California by the middle of this month. It is understood that he has left Santa Barbara, where he was staying, for a trip through Northern California.

EDWARD SHEARSON of Shearson, Hammel & Co. and N. L. Carpenter of Atwood, Violett & Co. have been posted as applicants for membership in the Cotton Exchange.

W. B. DICKSON, Second Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, has sailed for Europe. It is understood that this voyage was not undertaken on matters of business, but that Mr. Dickson will keep an eye on the foreign situation in pig iron, he being an expert on everything connected with this commodity.

STREET RAILWAY OWNERSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Revenues Accruing to Municipalities Through Ownership of Street Railways.

The question as to the advisability of municipalities owning the different transportation facilities has been frequently discussed with many opposed to this ownership by cities, but there are a number of persons well qualified to judge who think that it is best, as in a number of instances companies are so placed that there is practically no opportunity for rival companies to enter the field and force a competition that would result in the betterment of the service rendered.

The latest returns from our cousins across the water reveal most satisfactory results from the ownership of street railway systems in Great Britain. In the United Kingdom there are 296 tramway undertakings which cost in the aggregate about $200,000,000. The majority of these enterprises were created within the past twenty-five years. Of these companies, 142 are owned and controlled by municipalities and 154 by private companies.

The municipal undertakings, though fewer in number, have greater mileage and cost about $120,000,000; the private companies expended something over $80,000,000. The total length of the different systems is over 1,700 miles. Of the tramways owned by municipalities some showed handsome profits, which resulted in a material reduction of local taxes, thus benefiting the taxpayers. It is estimated during the present year that the net profits of Nottingham will be $90,000 from this source, Liverpool $123,000, Leeda $300,000, and Manchester $250,000.

PRESENT PHASES OF THE GAS MONOPOLY

Electrical Subway Control and Its Effect on Competition.

How the City Loses Income Due It on Subway Operation by Skillful Capitalization Scheme.

Quite irrespective of the merits at law of its particular claim in the pending suit, the West Side Electric Company, which is trying to secure from the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company the rights to extend its wires, attracts a good bit of sympathy. According to the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, which we will call the Consolidated Gas Company for short hereafter, the West Side Electric Company is unfortunate in having secured its franchise to lay wires under the city's streets from the old Board of Electrical Control, which went out of business in 1898, instead of the Aldermen, with whom the power now rests.

Of course the Consolidated Gas Company does not charge that this was an intentional wrongdoing by the West Side Electric Company, for in 1896 when the West Side Electric was organized the Board of Electrical Control was the only body authorized to grant permits to use the electric subway. Hence the West Side Electric Company couldn't very well do anything else. That, however, does not modify the present situation, the history of which, in brief, is as follows:

The West Side Electric Company was granted a permit to use the pipe ducts by the Board of Electrical Control, in the Fall of 1896. This having been granted, it made the necessary application to the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company for the right to lay wires. Ducts were assigned to it on West End Avenue in which the West Side Company located its wires and proceeded to do business until last Summer. Then the Consolidated Gas, discovering regretfully, with application to existing use of ducts, the defect it now alleges in the West Side Company's right to make extensions incident to the growth of its business, forbade that the wires of its smaller rival should remain below ground longer.

Recourse was had to the courts, as might have been expected, and the West Side Electric Company was upheld in its contention of power to use at least such ducts as it had been using since 1896. Now suit is brought to determine if it has the right to make extensions or must seek new permission from the Board of Aldermen. There are several very interesting features in the contest.

It happens that the West Side Electric Company is the only company of any moment at all furnishing light and power in the Borough of Manhattan that is not controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company, and also that, though its capitalization is not great and its volume of business restricted to wires on West End Avenue between Seventy-ninth and Ninety-first Streets, the stock of the West End Electric Company is tied up in a voting trust in such a way as to be secure from acquisition in large or small part by wistful interests connected with Consolidated Gas. If, therefore, the court should hold that the West Side Electric had no right to make extensions, it would be necessary for the West Side Electric either to confine its business to the twelve blocks it now serves, or else to seek a permit from the Board of Aldermen, a proceeding admittedly attended with more or less difficulty.

In other words, a decision upholding the Consolidated Gas would have the effect of removing the only possibility of competition that now appears in the light and power situation in New York, and would leave in the doubtful hands of the successive Boards of Aldermen the question whether at any future time interested capital might be allowed to compete. For the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, long before the Consolidated Gas was formed, in return for its munificence in constructing, away back in 1888, the first wire subway to be built, and subsequently all additional ducts of a similar nature, was virtually guaranteed a monopoly in its chosen line. This in the event of anything like a union between the subway company and the majority of the electric lighting and power companies using the ducts would come about as near creating a monopoly of the electric lighting and power facilities of the city as could be imagined.

During the life of the Board of Electrical Control that body stood between the Electric Subway Company and the fastening of a complete monopoly upon the city on the lines indicated. Perhaps it is significant that the Board of Electrical Control was legislated out of existence in the same year in which the movement was negotiated to bring virtually all the light and power companies together with the subway company under a single corporation, and perhaps not, but the fact remains, however, and may be taken in connection with the active opposition to rapid transit legislation now before the Legislature—an opposition that is based on the fact that conduits for electric wires are included in the plans for rapid transit subway extension.

There is, however, another feature of Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway affairs to which attention may be called just now. This is brought up by the suit of the city against the company to compel an accounting under the terms of the act providing for the building of a subway for electric wires. That statute was supposed to contemplate that the city should be able to find out pretty definitely what the subway company was doing in the way of earning money, and to this end provided for the inspection of the company's books and accounts. The first contract, in 1888, provided that when the rentals of the subways, after paying charges and other expenses, should exceed 10 per cent. of the value of capital invested therein, the balance should be divided into thirds, one of which should go to the city, one to the companies using the subway, and the other to the subway company itself.

In 1887 there was an additional contract in connection with the further subway undertakings, which modified the original provisions so as to turn over the excess earnings above 10 per cent. on capital to the city, provided that the company had received to date a sum equal to 10 per cent. for all the years of its operation. In the event of failure to fulfill its part of the agreement, provision was made for the city taking possession of the subways by judicial procedure. But there was an easy remedy for the apparent danger of having the city share in the profits of electric subway operation. The Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Company was capitalized at $6,100,000.

It was found in the franchise tax suit which was tried before Judge Earl a few years ago that the value of property in use by the company in January of 1900, based upon cost of reproduction, was $903,304, and the value of tangible property not connected with special franchises and not then in use was $1,683,328, figured in the same way. Forty-one percent. of the subways were found to be then in use and producing revenue. Thus the city has not received any very large amounts as representing its share of the subway earnings, and it is hardly expected that it will do so in the future, unless the courts afford relief, or a way is found to make a working plant whose replacement cost is less than $1,000,000 earn 10 per cent. and over on six times that amount, while declining applications like that of the West Side Electric Company, which would increase its revenue, but introduce an element of competition into the lighting business of New York.

GOLD EXPORTS PROBABLE.

First Shipments to Paris Not Likely to be Delayed Beyond This Week.

Another week has passed without the inauguration of the Spring gold export movement to Europe, which some authorities have thought would begin this year somewhat earlier than usual. The postponement of exports has led some to believe that still another week may go by without New York losing any gold to Paris, although the more general view at the close of the week was that rates for sterling exchange in New York and in Paris were at such figures that the first fast steamer sailing direct for France would be fairly sure of carrying some gold. It is on this account that the belief prevails that the French liner Touraine, sailing for Havre next Thursday, will be the first boat to take gold to the other side. Even apart from the question of possible profit in the transaction, which at prevailing rates would not be large, it was thought that bankers might be inclined to use gold as a remittance even though the margin was only slightly on the right side of the account.

One of the elements in the situation apart from purely local operations is the expected arrival of further considerable amounts of gold from Japan. It is believed that the precious metal now on its way from Yokohama to San Francisco amounts to several millions of dollars, and that, while the gold is arriving in this country, it is really in payment of debts contracted by the Japanese in Europe, so that practically all of it will have to be transmitted to Europe either in exchange or by the actual shipment of the metal. During the week a further small amount of gold, $250,000, was sent from New York to Argentina, which probably was an indirect remittance to London, just as would be the shipment of gold from New York to Paris, it being a triangular operation, made possible by the rates of sterling in New York and in Buenos Ayres, it being possible to sell sterling exchange in New York, ship gold to Argentina, and with it buy sterling exchange there. If occasion arises for the remittance of much Japanese money to Europe through New York, the demand for sterling exchange here will, of course, increase, and this, in face of the present small supply of commercial bills, might well force rates to a point where the shipment of gold would yield considerable profit, but there are other considerations which have an opposite bearing and which may change the situation very materially.

The purchase of American securities in any quantity by Europe would be one of the most effective sources of an increase in the supply of exchange here, but at present there does not seem to be much disposition abroad to buy our stocks and bonds. True, about $15,000,000 of the recently issued Pennsylvania notes, according to current estimates, were sold in Europe, but larger quantities than this would be needed to alter the situation very much. In some quarters it is thought that the present large long interest in bills which are to mature shortly may soon materially increase the supply of exchange available for remittances that may have to be made to the other side, but it does not seem likely that this factor will become operative in time to check the early outflow of gold.

The dismissal of the claims of the Colombian Government in the French courts against the transfer of the Panama Canal property to the United States revived interest in the probable effect of the canal payment upon the local exchange market, but the disposition seems still to be to look upon the event as of much less importance so far as exchange rates and the gold export movement are concerned than many have been inclined to believe. The former assertion that a considerable majority of the Panama Canal Company's securities are now held on this side of the ocean were repeated during the week.

RAILROADS AND TRAIN WRECKERS.

Movement to Make This Profession a Federal Offense—Each Wreck Costs $100,000 in Damages.

Efforts are being made by a number of railroads in the West to bring about the formation of an association for the purpose of stamping out the crime of train wrecking. All the railroads, and especially those traversing the thinly populated districts in the West, are deeply interested in preventing hold-ups of their trains, which are often accomplished by derailments, abuse of signals, or other dangerous methods, even if the robbers do not resort to methods resulting in the actual wrecking of the trains.

The latter plan has, however, become the one which bandits look upon with most favor as insuring them plunder without their taking any great risks, for in case of accidents there is generally so much else to do that the criminals can make good their escape before it is even suspected that the wreck was deliberately planned and executed by human hyenas.

"There can be no doubt," said a representative of a Western railroad the other day, "that the cost of an association, formed for the purpose of taking whatever steps may suggest themselves as feasible to stamp out this crime, would be many times paid back to the railroads by the saving not only of their property but of the lives of their passengers. Every train-wrecking attempt is generally followed by suits for damages against the railroad, and while it is impossible to gather exact figures on the losses so incurred it can be safely assumed that they run way up into the hundreds of thousands.

"Perhaps still more important from the point of the actual cash loss incurred is the damage done to the equipment by these wrecking attempts. The value of a first-class train, consisting of an engine, baggage car, coach, chair car, and several Pullman sleepers, approximates $100,000. Frequently there is so much damage occasioned there is no salvage on the equipment, with a possible exception of the engine. For this reason it is fair to assume that wrecks of this character would represent an actual loss of from $80,000 to $75,000 to the railroad company.

"Adding to this the damages resulting out of personal injury claims, it is fair to assume that the cost of every such wreck is very nearly $100,000. This is by no means a small item, and anything that could be done to save such a loss any railroad would be glad to undertake. It is believed that joint action in prosecuting train wreckers to the very end will prove to be more effective than the independent efforts which the railroads have so far made.

"At present the prosecution of train wreckers has to be carried on under the State laws. This involves great difficulties, and it is proposed to secure the enactment of a Federal statute making train wrecking a crime under the Federal laws. For very apparent reasons criminals fear Federal laws and authority more than State laws. The element of locality does not exist in a United States Court. Extradition proceedings cannot be invoked to delay. United States officers are not handicapped by lack of means. The criminal classes fear the laws of the United States because punishment under them is swift. The United States Government exercises authority of inter-State commerce. It is and there is no reason why it should not protect the lives of passengers. We hope to accomplish this by joint action."

NEW CORPORATIONS FORMED IN GERMANY IN 1903.

During the past year the number of new corporations formed in Germany has again decreased, showing a steady decrease since the year 1899, when 364 corporations were formed. In 1900 there were 261; in 1901, 158; in 1902, 87, and in 1903, but 84.—Walter Schumann, Consul, Mainz, Germany.

NEW YORK'S BONDS TOO CLOSE TO PAR

Persistent Declines of Past Two Years Present Serious Problems.

Limitation of Amounts Issued and Increase of Interest Rate Thought the Only Effective Measures.

The opinion is gaining strength among bond interests that one thing certainly, and possibly two, will have to be brought about before there can be a satisfactory rehabilitation of New York City corporate stock from the bottom figures reached on the last bond sale. Particularly convincing was the result of that sale itself, at which an issue of $3,000,000 was disposed of at an average price of 100.10, the syndicated bids of the only two interests offering to take the whole of the issue in connection with any part, being 100.04 and 100.02 respectively.

One of the things thought necessary is a reduction of the amounts of corporate stock offered, to approach the amounts which the market can take under the conditions which may be expected to govern for some time to come, and the other is an increase in interest rate to 4 per cent. from 3½. Whether one would accomplish a substantial change for the better without the other is a question on which the bond community is not willing to express an opinion. It is declared, however, that nothing of material importance can be accomplished until such time as the flood of bonds that has immersed the market during the last fifteen months can be stemmed.

It is perhaps well enough known to need only the bare mention that since the Summer of 1902 $51,167,000 corporate stock has been issued; that since the beginning of 1903 the issue has been $39,500,000, and that $32,000,000 has been put out in the past year. To correspond with these figures the prices of 106.162 for the issue of Nov. 12, 1902, 104.568 for the first issue of 1903, 104.391 for the March issue of 1903, and 100.10 for the issue of March 24, 1904, should be added as representing the average prices of awards, the significance of which lies obviously in their inverse ratio to the aggregate amounts of stock put out in the last year, the last fifteen months, and the last year and three-quarters. They are figures which the bond interests have very clearly in view, especially when the additional fact is taken into consideration that the condition of the general market has not been altogether satisfactory in the meantime.

Nor is it the bond houses alone who have given attention to the matter, as the awards on the last issue indicate, although the bond houses unquestionably are the factors most to be considered in making the awards. A study of the last $3,000,000 put out shows a single high bid of 106 for $100 of the first million of stock, needed in this instance for docks and ferries; bids of 104 and 103 respectively for $10,000 and $150, six bids aggregating $8,500 at 101, and all the remainder, not only on the docks and ferries stock, but on the schoolhouse stock, the aqueduct stock, and the stock issued for miscellaneous purposes, at par and a fraction.

When, as indicated above, the highest of the individual fractional bids, which for practical purposes are so small in total as to constitute an almost negligible proportion of the total issue, is smaller than the average of all awards on an issue only fifteen months previous, and is the only bid in the present issue as large as the average of all on an issue made virtually within a year, it is a fair conclusion also that the small portion of the investing public which buys its city bonds direct does not think about them very differently from the dealers themselves. And if neither the dealers nor the individual investors care about the city bonds, who may be expected to buy them?

Of course, there is an irreducible minimum for all these bids, represented by the par below which the law does not allow an award to be made. But the progress has been made so consistently and rapidly toward this mark in the past year or so, until now only one-tenth of 1 per cent. separates the average award from what may be called the zero point, that it is reasonable to suppose that in the immediate future, if not on the very next issue of bonds, the minimum will be reached. The practical result of that is not profitable to the city, and the moral effect upon the credit of New York is much less desirable, particularly in view of the fact that New York City corporate stock is about as sure an investment for permanent purposes as Government bonds. Moreover, it does not redound to the credit of New York to have Newark, on a 4 per cent. bond running thirty years, get 109.035 within a few days of the award at a tenth of 1 per cent. above par here.

It will be replied, probably, that the Newark bonds were 4 per cent. bonds. Equally pertinent is the reply that a 4 per cent. bond at around 110 does not differ greatly in expense from a 3½ per cent. bond at approximately par, and the city that sells it fares better in the popular opinion, at least, than the one whose issues go begging minus any premium to speak of. The question suggests itself, therefore, whether it would not be a wise thing in connection with a possible decrease of amounts of corporate stock issued, to increase the interest rate until such time as a return to a 3½ per cent. was made profitable through a stimulated market.

Once more at this point the situation as it confronts the dealer becomes important. For an instance, on this last issue of bonds, in so far as the individual demands may be taken as indicative of what the investing public will pay in open market—and the experience of many issues is that the individual bids direct are higher than the ultimate market price—it is evident that only a profit in a fraction of 1 per cent. can be made by the houses handling the bulk of the issue, between purchase price and market price; and, when the expenses of handling are taken into account, it becomes a fair question whether the fraction is large enough profit to be considered worth the making.

Two measures have been suggested as possible means of relief. One is the Dowling bill, providing for a return to the "all or none" system of bidding in connection with that now in use, and the other is a scheme of advertising the bonds outside of New York City, with a view to putting on the market so far as possible a "digested" rather than an "undigested" issue. The Dowling bill will no doubt accomplish something when the price shall have been raised, but until more intention is shown on the part of the general public to pay higher prices than is shown in the individual bids on this most recent issue, it cannot be expected that the bond houses taking all of an issue under an "all or none" bid will raise their offer largely because able to control the market.

The effect of the second suggestion is quite a matter for speculation. It is said by its advocates that the method of wide advertisement has been operated successfully abroad, particularly in France, where the city bonds of Paris are sold all through the republic. In reply the claim is made that on this side the class of investors looking for municipal bonds differ materially from those in France or elsewhere on the Continent, being institutional rather than individual, and that purchasing institutions outside of New York have now as complete access to the medium carrying bond advertisements as the New York interests themselves.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

A party of New Yorkers is at present on its way to Mexico to make final arrangements for the purchase of three of the largest tobacco factories in that country. The price for the three factories is said to be in excess of $7,000,000. The largest of the three, the Bueno Tono, made net profits for 1903 of more than $600,000 on a paid-up capital of $4,000,000.

Directors of the American Pipe Company have announced the issue of $2,000,000 of the lately authorized $3,000,000 stock. Stockholders of record May 2 will be entitled to pro rata subscriptions at par to the new issue until May 16. The balance of the issue, $1,000,000, is to be retained in the treasury of the company at the discretion of the Directors. Payments for the stock are to be made in five equal installments of $20 each on the first of July and October, 1904, and January, April, and July, 1905. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is to be allowed on installments until the stock is full paid.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is constructing a new terminal station and train yard at Coney Island, which will give greatly increased facilities in handling the enormous passenger traffic expected at that resort during the coming season. The officials of the company state that the yard will be ready for operation before the opening of the season. It is expected that the company, with the completion of these improvements, will be able to operate six-car trains to and from Coney Island under a two-minute headway.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is receiving 100 new oil tank cars of a capacity of 9,500 gallons each. The Atchison now has between 800 and 900 such cars in use. The oil-burning engine district has been extended from Seligman to Winslow, Arizona, a distance of 143 miles. Coal-burning engines are no longer in use in California or Western Arizona. The oil is stored in circular pits dug into the ground and banked up high. They are about twenty feet deep and are roofed over. The oil is pumped into delivery tanks and then run into the engines by gravity. The largest of these pits are at Seligman and Flagstaff, and hold about 50,000 barrels each. At Ash Fork there are two pits, each holding 25,000 barrels. At Williams and Winslow there are one each of 25,000 barrels' capacity.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company has ordered 1,000 steel gondola cars, each of 100,000 pounds capacity, which are to be delivered prior to the close of the coming Summer. Even with this addition to their rolling stock, officials of the road state that the company will not have any extra cars, owing to the rapidity with which the Monongahela Valley freight traffic is growing. This contract calls for an outlay of $1,500,000.

Stockholders of Swift & Co., according to the latest reports, now number over 6,000, which is an increase of about 2,000 since the new issue of $10,000,000 of stock was authorized, which occurred about two months ago. It is stated that the new issue of $1,000,000—a part of the $10,000,000 authorized—made recently has all been subscribed for, and the stock is issued.

There has been a big decrease in the shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top for the week ended March 26, when but 42,019 tons was the total compared with 63,979 tons last year. Up to the present time this year the total shipments have been 401,580 tons, against 548,049 for the same period last year.

The American Locomotive Company's Canadian representatives are receiving large orders for new business. The orders up to date include one for twenty-six locomotives to be constructed at the recently acquired works in Montreal, and another for $2,000,000 structural steel. The company is also making a bid for the $3,000,000 contract for the sixteen steel freight sheds the Government will build in the Montreal harbor.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has just opened for business its new line in Oklahoma, running from Newkirk, in that Territory, to Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, a distance of 183 miles. Paul's Valley is a cotton-shipping centre, and one of the chief towns on the line is Shawnee, from which are shipped each year more potatoes than from any other station in the United States.

The fiscal year of the Westinghouse Electric Company has just been completed, and it is expected that the results of the year's operations will show profits of about 25 per cent. on both classes of stock after making a liberal allowance for depreciation. It is expected that the accumulated and undivided profits will be increased to more than $10,000,000. Contrary to the policy of the Pullman and General Electric Companies, the Westinghouse has not as yet divided with its stockholders any of its surplus earnings other than the regular dividends.

The suit brought by Attorney General Guion of Louisiana against the New Orleans Railways Company to have the company declared unconstitutionally incorporated, and therefore unable to do business in Louisiana, has not materially affected the quotations for the securities of the company in this market. The only issue to show any marked drop was the bonds, which went off several points. The company is capitalized at $80,000,000 and controls all the street and suburban lines of New Orleans, besides owning the gas works and electric light plants of the city.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company has been sued by the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company for infringing upon a patented tool, known as the Boyer cushioned return stroke riveter, used in riveting in the construction of bridges and high buildings, and the United States Circuit Court has been asked to restrain the former company from using this tool.

Although the International Mercantile Marine Company has been in active operation for the past fifteen months no report as to its financial condition has been made. With the advent of the new management it is expected that before many months a financial statement will be issued to the stockholders, who are awaiting such a statement with a great deal of interest.

FRENCH INVESTMENTS IN RUSSIA.

According to the latest report from our Consular representative at Frankfort, Germany, the total amount of French money now invested in Russia reaches $1,344,800,000. Of this sum $1,158,000,000 was paid out for Russian Government bonds, and the second largest total in one thing is $153,000,000 in industrial establishments and mines. These two investments seem to be the most popular with the French, as outside of them the total investments only amount to about $31,000,000, which is divided in the following manner: $17,500,000 in Finland State bonds, $9,500,000 in mercantile houses, $3,500,000 in banks, and $3,300,000 in real estate.

A QUESTION OF INCOME

Union Pacific Handicapped by Present Northern Securities Plan.

What the Return of Its Original Holdings of Northern Pacific Would Mean to Union Pacific in Annual Revenue.

Nothing occurred during the past week to throw additional light on the probable outcome of the questions that have been raised in regard to the proper method of distributing the assets of the Northern Securities Company, there still being doubt concerning the action of the United States Circuit Court should the question of the method of distribution of the assets be submitted to it, as it will be according to general belief. In some quarters it is claimed that the pro rata distribution of Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, which is the plan upon which the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company have been called to vote in special meeting, will not be upheld, and that the stocks may be ordered returned to the original holders. The question is of great interest to the Union Pacific, inasmuch as the position of the road would be materially altered should the latter method be adopted in place of the present plan.

In June, 1901, the Union Pacific, directly or through companies controlled by it, held $41,085,000 Northern Pacific preferred and $37,023,000 Northern Pacific common. In January, 1902, the preferred stock was retired and common stock issued in its stead, and the whole of the Union Pacific holdings of Northern Pacific, amounting to $78,108,000, an actual majority of Northern Pacific, were exchanged for $82,491,871 in Northern Securities stock.

Quite apart from the question of control of the Northern Pacific Company, it would appear that the method of distribution of Northern Securities assets is an interesting one to Union Pacific for the reason that its income will probably be very different under one form of dissolution than it would be under the other. It may be that this is a phase of the case that is looked upon by the interests engaged in the negotiations as of almost equal importance with some other points at issue. The income of the Union Pacific from the Northern Pacific stock held by it in 1901, amounting to $78,108,000, upon which dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. were paid, was $3,124,320. The income on the Northern Securities stock received in exchange was at first $3,299,674, and when the rate on Northern Securities was increased from 4 to 4½ per cent. Union Pacific's income from the stock was $3,712,134.

Since the formation of the Northern Securities Company the dividend paid on Northern Pacific has been increased from 4 to 7 per cent., which is also the rate paid on Great Northern preferred. If the present pro rata plan is finally carried through, the Union Pacific on its proportion of Great Northern and Northern Pacific on the basis of present dividends will be in receipt from this source of an income slightly above that which it now derives from its Northern Securities stock, but it would be greatly increased were its original holdings of Northern Pacific returned to it. This is, of course, due to the fact that while both stocks to be distributed are now paying dividends at the same rate, the figures at which they were originally taken into Northern Securities were wide apart, being 180 for Great Northern preferred and 115 for Northern Pacific. Thus, if Union Pacific gets back its original holdings it will secure much more stock, par value, than it would under the present plan, and as the dividends on the two stocks is the same the yield would be proportionally increased by such a change in the terms of distribution.

The following table will give a clear idea of the income of Union Pacific from Northern Pacific sources at the various stages of the Northern Securities development and under the two plans of dissolution:

	Amount of Stock Held.	Annual Income.
Original holding of Northern Pacific, rate 4 per cent.	$78,108,000	$3,124,320
Holdings of Northern Securities, at 4 per cent. rate	$82,491,871	3,299,674
At 4½ per cent. rate	$82,491,871	3,712,134
Holdings of Great Northern pref. and Northern Pacific under present plan of distribution	56,709,530	3,969,667
Holdings of Northern Pacific if original stock is returned, rate 7 per cent.	78,108,000	5,467,560
Increase of income under second method of income over income under first	.....	1,497,895

LAKE SUPERIOR TROUBLES.

Embarrassing Charges Made in Canadian Parliament Regarding Management of Funds.

The Consolidated Lake Superior Company, having furnished a ten days' topic of animated discussion for New York's financial community and then dragged along demanding a place of minor importance in the public attention for months, now becomes a vital issue in the Canadian Parliament and appears to be furnishing the brethren across the border quite as much, if not more, entertainment as it ever furnished Wall Street.

The reason for this is that in the Canadian situation finance and politics have become almost hopelessly mixed, quite to the point where charges of personal interest are made as explaining the attitude of certain legislators favoring the relief measure pending, and other charges of a more serious character, as affecting the good faith of expenditures of Government money made ostensibly "to pay the workmen" have a part in the conversation going on in the Canadian capital on the subject.

The Government bill proposes a loan of $2,000,000 to the reorganized company, to enable it to get on its feet. On the face of the proposition, nothing in the way of an expenditure of money to meet a special and extreme need could seem more reasonable. But the majority of the Government in the Canadian Parliament is but three, and the talk of misapplication of Government funds previously laid out at the "Soo" has grown to such proportions that it now includes the gravest charges.

It is asserted in the discussions that pay intended for "workmen" went to highly rated officials; that lawyers employed on the spot were put on the pay rolls; that salaries were increased even after the bankruptcy; that contractors came in for a share of the rake-off, and even that mills which were supposed to be running by Government bounty were lying idle while the bounty was employed to "run" somebody "on the side." Needless to say, the debate in Parliament has been and is expected to be acrimonious. Last Monday night there was an all night session because three Government supporters representing the majority had not returned after Sunday, and it became necessary to prolong the debate until a vote would not mean certain defeat.

Meanwhile the Philadelphia stockholders of the company and the other interests are waiting. The Speyers here have allowed all possible leeway on the reorganization, and are waiting also. In the event of a Government defeat on the loan bill the reorganization would fall back into the hands of the banking house, and would be carried out in accordance with the plan of stock participation announced the day after the foreclosure sale, and now understood to have been practically completed in its details.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Nominal, 1 3-4.

Little Business Done, but the Tone Good —A Remarkable Bank Statement —Three New Records.

Business on the Stock Exchange on Saturday was about what might have been expected of a half holiday, coming between holidays on both sides of the ocean. The volume shrunk to 119,000 shares, and among fifty active stocks changes were about equally divided between advances and declines, with only one exceeding a point. People's Gas, which, in expectation of the decision in the seventy five-cent gas case on Monday, advanced on Friday, yesterday declined. The interpretation may be left to those who caused it, they alone possessing the true secret of the combination. Pennsylvania reported a nearly equal increase of gross and expenses, leaving the net $3,400 below last year. West of Pittsburg gross increased $287,100, but net decreased, through increase of expenses, by $208,300. More significance attaches to the maintenance of gross than to the decrease of net, for the expenses will take care of themselves with the decrease of extraordinary demands attributable to the worst Winter for a generation.

The bank statement included new maximum records for reserves, deposits, and loans, and they maintain approximately their relations of the previous week, despite considerable changes in totals. Cash increased about twice as much as expected, or $5,461,400, and deposits increased $20,700,900. The loans increased so nearly up to the lawful limit that the surplus remains substantially as it was. The size of the figures is not so awesome as the demonstration that the loan account is practically unmanageable. Whether business or speculation is large or small the loans are always larger. What would happen if it were not possible to increase the loans? What if it were compulsory to reduce the loans? Reserves and surplus are at their largest, for the few exceptions were under conditions so different that they do not fairly apply to the present. Apparently nobody deposits any cash unless assured of borrowing four times as much. The bank statements seem to be balance sheets in which assets and liabilities must be made to equal each other. The idea that a dollar should be idle a day is abhorrent. If it were permitted it would be impossible both to pay dividends and buy deposits. If any bank did not buy deposits some other bank would, or might, have a larger deposit account. That the bank which did not buy deposits was in a more liquid and wholesome condition would be of minor consequence, for everybody sees the total of deposits, and almost nobody looks into the relation of the various items of a bank's condition. There are not more than two or three persons in town who think a bank cannot afford to pay from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. for deposits in a 1½ per cent. money market. To be exact, two bank Presidents think so, and nobody else counts. It is impossible that anything more can be asked than that loans should be accessible at under 2 per cent. It is the biggest bull argument in sight. If the banks' customers do not see the opportunity and leave the money on the banks' hands, why, then, let the banks buy securities and enter them in the loan account. It's queer business for institutions of discount and deposit and keepers of reserves against commercial credits, but everybody does it, and it makes dividends, so long as dividends are paid and securities are salable. It might become necessary to call loans and inconvenience customers, but the banks would be all right.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Buff., R. & P.	1	Int. R. of M. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Rubber Goods	¼
Chi. & N. W.	1⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Dist. Securities	⅝	Twin City	⅜
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Nash., C. & St. L.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	People's Gas	1¾
Chi. & Alton	⅞	Reading	⅝
Met. St. Ry.	½	Un. Pacific pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	2½	St. P. & Sioux City 1st	2½

Bond Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc. 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 2	119,194
To date this year	32,345,301
Corresponding date last year	43,700,814

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 2	$1,434,500
To date this year	$164,175,200
Corresponding date last year	$191,862,200

TO CHANGE TRADING POSTS.

Brokers to Transfer Places for Dealing in Leading Stocks.

A new arrangement of the places for trading in a number of stocks on the floor of the Stock Exchange will be put into effect to-morrow, in line with a decision reached by the Exchange authorities late last week. The stocks at Posts 2 and 3 will be reversed, so that Metropolitan Street Railway and Rock Island will be bought and sold where in the past has centred the trading in the gas stocks.

A similar change will be made at Posts 6 and 7, to the end that Baltimore and Ohio and several other railroad issues will swap with New York Central, Chicago and Northwestern, Corn Products, Woolen Goods, and Toledo, St. Louis and Western. At Posts 10 and 11 Reading, Norfolk and Western, Delaware and Hudson, United States Rubber, and Rubber Goods Manufacturing will exchange places with North American Company, Kansas City Southern, and Chicago Terminal Transfer.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Absence of Traders Restricts Business —Only People's Gas Moves Much.

So many traders were away from Wall Street yesterday, having gone away Thursday for the Easter holidays, that no one was surprised by the fact that the market both in the matter of transactions and of fluctuations was extremely quiet. During the first hour 75,000 shares were dealt in and during the second about half as much, so that the total for the day was only 119,194. Even among the active stocks, or rather among those less dull than the majority, the changes—mostly declines—were confined to small fractions as befitted the volume of trading. People's Gas furnished the only exception, and was moreover the only stock in which the day developed any speculative interest. The bank statement, though in itself a very interesting one, was without influence on the market. Upon its publication some stocks went up a little and then went off again, but the movement was probably without any direct connection with the inferences as to the general situation drawn from the weekly bank figures.

People's Gas Decision Expected.

Opposing influences were at work in the market for People's Gas, but the net results of the trading favored those who were bearing the property. Many expect the Supreme Court to hand down its decision in the 75-cent gas case to-morrow, and the stock was bought or sold according to the varying views as to the probable nature of the decision. It is said that Chicago and Washington shares have been short of the stock, and that the sharp advance in the stock earlier in the week had largely been due to the running in of part of this short interest by New York friends of the company. Yesterday the price of People's Gas declined from 100¼ to 98, a large movement for such a narrow market, and it showed a net loss of 1½ points. The trading in the stock amounted to 6,400 shares, making it the fifth in the list in point of activity.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

Yesterday's transactions at the Clearing House, representing the passage of checks on Friday, when the Stock Exchange was closed, taken in conjunction with the figures of the previous day, which included checks passed as a result of Thursday's trading on the Exchange, presented an interesting contrast with the clearings for the corresponding days last year and the year before. Last Friday the clearings amounted to $208,606,024, and yesterday they were $196,247,500, a falling off of only $12,358,524. Last year the clearings on the day after Good Friday fell off from $228,159,984 to $102,875,702, a decline of $125,284,282, and in 1902 they fell from $213,712,867 to $79,821,158, a decrease of $133,891,709. In considering this year's figures it is necessary to take into account the fact that yesterday's clearings included many checks representing usual April 1 disbursements, as well as the payment of the Pennsylvania notes amounting to $50,000,000, which elements did not enter into the figures of the previous years, but even after due allowance for these special factors, the relatively small falling off this year appears interesting, as reflecting present market conditions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¼ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $196,247,501; balances, $14,985,800; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $650,532.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87¾. Commercial bills, 4.83¾@4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5 15-16 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94 15-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the trading in the curb market was on a very narrow scale, but the Northern Securities group of stocks gave a decided exhibition of strength, and all scores substantial net advances.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES advanced to 100, with sales of over 3,000 shares, and finished the day at the top figure, with a small fractional gain. Great Northern preferred, on sales of a little over 1,000 shares, reached 171, a 5-point gain. Northern Pacific was less actively traded in and sold up 2 points to 136. These final sales show gains of 3 in Northern Securities, 3½ in Great Northern preferred, and 11½ in Northern Pacific during the past week.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER.—According to the Secretary of the Greene Consolidated over $1,000,000 cash has up to the present time been received from the subscribers to the new issue of 144,000 shares, out of a total due of $1,280,770, of which the last subscription payment is not due till the latter part of the present month. The production of copper for the month of March surpassed the 5,000,000 pound mark, and it is stated that the price being obtained for copper is now about five-eighths of a cent more than the estimated return of 12¼. This additional profit is being made on about 11,000,00 pounds of copper which had not been pressed for sale. On the lower level, 1,200 feet below the outcrop, ninety feet of first-class ore is reported in sight.

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BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY reports the following for the year ended Dec. 31, 1903:

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,420,495	$1,351,908	$68,587
Operating expenses	808,073	829,653	*21,580
Net earnings	$612,422	$522,255	$90,167
Int. on bonds	385,000	385,000	.....
Balance	$227,422	$137,255	$90,167
Pay't to l'd line	77,500	77,500	.....
Surplus	$149,922	$59,755	$90,167

*Decrease.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
10	American Can	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
10	Am. Chicle pf.	79	79	79	— ½
1,200	Bay State Gas	⅝	5-16	⅝	
400	British Columbia Cop.	2	1⅞	1⅞	
1,300	Camden Land	1-16	1-16	1-16	
2,100	Gold Hill Copper	½	7-16	½	
2,200	Greene Con. Copper	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
1,200	Gt. Nor. pf., w. rei's'd	171	166½	171	
100	Hackensack Meadows	19¾	19½	19⅝	
100	Inter. Rap. Transit	110	110	110	
100	Light, Fuel & Power	32½	32¾	32⅝	
782	Nor. Pac., w. released	130	134	136	
3,400	Northern Securities	100	99⅝	100	
14	Nor. Securities stubs	$237½	$200	$237½	
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17	17	17	
500	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7½	7½	7½	
200	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝	
200	Univ. Fire Extng'r	6½	6⅝	.6½	

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, April 2, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest," unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
400	American Can	4½	4¼	4½	— ½
500	American Can pf.	36⅝	36	36	— ½
30	American Chicle	92	92	92	+ 2
10	Am. Chicle pf.	79	79	79	— 1
400	Am. Writ. P. pf.	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
20,200	Bay State Gas	1-16	⅜	⅜	+ 1-16
65	Borden's Con. M.	119	117¾	117¾	— ¼
1,900	Brit. Col. Copper	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
400	Buffalo Gas	4¾	4½	4½	+ 1½
1,300	Camden Land	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
100	Compressed Air	⅝	⅝	⅝	
100	Con. Lake Sup.	⅝	⅝	⅝	—5-16
225	Con. Refrig.	3½	3½	3½	
200	Cotton Oil & F. pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
200	Elec. Lead Red.	⅞	⅞	⅞	
100	Electric Vehicle	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— 2⅜
7	General Aspbalt	12	12	12	— 2⅜
4,400	Gold Hill Copper	½	⅜	½	+ ⅜
3,630	Gt. Nor. pf., w. rel.	171	171	171	— 3½
6,300	Greene Con. Cop.	12¾	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	Hackens. Meadows	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
100	Havana Tobacco pf.	29½	29½	29½	— 1½
1,715	Interbor. Rap. T.	110	108½	110	+ 2
23	Int. Mercan. Mar. pf.	5	5	5	
15	Lake St. Elev.	1½	1½	1½	
1,950	Light, F. & P. of West Virginia	32⅜	31	32⅜	+ 1⅜
100	Mackay Comps.	21	21	21	+ 1
410	Manhattan Trans.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
900	Mon. & Bos. Cop.	½	½	½	—1-16
100	New Orl. Rys. pf.	9	9	9	— ½
25	N. Y. & R. Gas	35	35	35	+ 2
4,947	Nor. Pac., w. rel.	136	124	136	+11½
86,400	Nor. Securities	100	95¾	100	+ 3
195	Nor. Sec. stubs	$2.62½	$2.00	$2.37½	—$12½
330	Otis Elevator	32	*28	*28	— 2
30	Royal B. Pow. pf.	102	102	102	+ 1
300	Seab. Air Line	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
1,525	Seab. Air L. pf.	17½	*16⅞	17	
400	Shannon Copper	7⅞	7⅞	8	
730	Tono. M. of Nev.	*7⅞	*7⅞	7½	+ ½
700	Union Copper	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
100	Un. Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼	
800	Un. Fire Extng.	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅜

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$9,000	†Am. Wr. P. 5s.	70	70	70	— ½
9,000	†Brk. U. G. deb. 6s.	171	170	170	
10,000	†C., R. I. & P. 4s, w. i.	94	94	94	+ 1
6,000	†Cuban 6s of 1906	98	97	97	— ⅛
6,000	†Internat. Salt 5s.	39	39	39	
5,000	†Nassau Elec. 4s.	79½	79½	79½	— ½
10,000	†N. A. L. S.-yr. 5s, w. i.	82¾	82¾	83¼	+ ½
1,000	U. S. St. cl. tr. Ser. B.	104	104	104	
98,000	†Va.-Car. Ch. 5s.	95	96	95	+ 1

†Sell flat.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—Trading in Pennsylvania Salt manufacturing warrants was a local feature to-day. They closed on Thursday at 9½, started off to-day at 8, and broke to 5, recovering later to 6½. Trading was excessively dull, except in Reading, which contributed half of the day's business. Total sales, 6,720 shares, $48,500 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
10	American Railways	43¾	43¾	43¾
15	Camria Iron	45¾	45¾	45¾
620	Cambria Steel	20½	20	20½
7	Catawissa 1st pf.	58½	58½	58½
15	Con. Traction of N. J.	94	94	94
600	Electric Co. of Am.	8¼	8 1-16	8 1-16
6	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	23¾	23¾	23¾
4	Lehigh Navigation	68	68	68
800	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
422	Pennsylvania R. R.	59¾	59 3-16	59 5-16
860	Penn. Salt warrants	8	5	6¼
2	Philadelphia Company	39½	39½	39½
77	Philadelphia Traction	95	95	95
3,845	Reading	22 11-16	22 7-16	22 7-16
100	Rock Island	22¼	22¼	22¼
81	Union Traction	50	49¾	50
10	United States Steel	11	11	11
150	United States Steel pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾
50	United Gas Improve.	83	83	83

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, April 2, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
49½	49⅝	3,183	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	49½	50	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	100	Amer. Car & Found. Co.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
7	7¼	100	*American Ice Co.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	25	*Amer. Linseed Co. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
21½	22	100	*Am. Locomotive Co.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
82	82⅝	300	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	82½	82¾	82½	82¾	— ¼
49⅛	49⅜	790	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	49⅛	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	— ½
92	93	250	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ½
127⅞	128	3,610	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	127⅞	128⅛	127¾	127⅞	+ ⅛
10	11½	100	*Amer. Woolen Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
72	72½	3,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	72½	72⅝	72⅛	72⅛	...
91¾	91⅞	765	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	92	92	91½	91½	— ¼
79¾	79⅞	1,215	Baltimore & Ohio	80	80¼	79¾	79¾	— ¼
89	90	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	90	90	90	90	...
44	44½	3,240	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¼
118	125	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	122	122	122	122	+1
115	115¼	100	Canadian Pacific	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	...
33¼	33¾	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
38	38⅝	100	Chicago & Alton	38	38	38	38	— ⅜
15⅛	15⅜	1,025	Chi. Great Western	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
26	27½	100	Chi. Great West. pf., B.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
144¾	145	8,225	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	145⅝	145½	144¾	145	— ¼
171	172	100	Chi. & Northwestern	171⅞	171⅞	171¾	171⅞	+1⅜
178	...	15	Cleveland & Pittsburg	178½	178½	178½	178½	...
16	16½	200	Colorado & Southern	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16¾	...
23¼	24	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
106	110	20	Corn Products Co. pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	...
153½	153⅝	400	Delaware & Hudson	153½	153⅝	153	153⅝	— ⅛
269	270	100	Del., Lack. & Western	269	269	269	269	+3⅜
20½	21⅜	500	Denver & Rio Grande	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅝	...
...	...	200	Detroit City Gas	73	73	73	73	...
24½	25	500	*Distillers' Securities	25	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅝
26⅝	26¾	1,200	Erie	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	63¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
130	130½	12	Illinois Central	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	— ⅛
11	12	100	International Paper	12	12	12	12	— ⅜
65	66	100	International Paper pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ¼
18¼	19	200	Iowa Central	18	18¾	18	18¾	— ¼
66⅛	66¼	820	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	66	66¾	66	66¼	— ¼
108½	108¾	1,760	Louisville & Nashville	108¼	109⅜	108⅜	108⅜	— ¼
142⅜	142¾	300	Manhattan Elevated	142¼	142¾	142¼	142½	...
111⅞	112	820	*Met. Street Railway	111½	112	111½	111⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	9¾	500	Mexican Central	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
62¼	62⅜	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	62⅜	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅜
38¼	39¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	38¾	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
93⅛	93¼	3,700	Missouri Pacific	93⅝	93⅞	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
100	110	400	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	108	108	108	108	+1
43¾	44	130	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+ ¼
104	105¾	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
37	38	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
116⅞	117⅛	500	New York Central	117¼	117¼	117	117	+ ¼
189	190	400	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	189½	189½	189½	189½	...
21⅝	21⅞	20	N. Y., Ont. & Western	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	...
58¼	58½	600	Norfolk & Western	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	— ⅛
84	85	15	North American	85	85	85	85	...
118¼	118¾	10,870	Pennsylvania Railroad	118⅝	118¾	118⅜	118¼	...
98¼	98⅝	6,400	Peoples's Gas, Chicago	100¼	100¼	98	98	—1⅜
208	210	83	Pullman Company	209½	210¼	209½	210	...
44¾	44⅞	4,000	Reading	45	45⅝	44¾	44⅞	— ⅛
78	78⅜	200	Reading 1st pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79½	...
7¾	7¾	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	...
42	44	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¼	— ⅝
22¼	22½	700	Rock Island Co.	23	23	22¾	22¾	...
192	20	600	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19½	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
79	80	200	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf.	78	79	78	79	+1½
...	...	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	+2
46	46½	200	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	46½	46½	46	46	...
49⅝	49⅞	4,550	Southern Pacific	49½	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	22⅜	3,100	South. R'way extended	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	100	South. R'way pf., ext.	84	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
39	39¼	2,750	Tenn. Coal & Iron	39	39½	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	24¼	100	Texas & Pacific	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
20	23¼	100	Tol. Railways & Light	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	...
24½	25½	100	Tol., St. Louis & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...
34½	37	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35	35	35	35	— ¼
92	92½	100	Twin City Rapid Trans	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	+ ¾
...	40	600	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	...
85¾	86	14,850	Union Pacific	86⅞	87¼	85¾	85⅞	— ¼
92¼	93	300	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	— ½
43½	44	10	United R'ways Inv. pf.	44½	44¼	44¼	44¼	...
...	...	175	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
6¾	7	600	*U. S. Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
77⅜	78½	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	78	78	78	78	...
50¼	50¾	100	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	14	1,830	U. S. Rubber	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
56⅝	57	1,050	U. S. Rubber pf.	56	56¾	56	56½	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	3,545	U. S. Steel	11¼	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
59¼	59¼	16,060	U. S. Steel pf.	59⅜	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅜
18¾	19	200	Wabash	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
37⅝	37¾	1,800	Wabash pf.	37½	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89	100	West. Union Telegraph	89	89	89	89	...
18¼	18⅜	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
18	18¾	100	Wisconsin Central	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛

Sales..... 119,194 | *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE.

Holiday Season Keeps Trading Down to Limited Scale.

PRICES, HOWEVER, ARE FIRM

Home Securities Strong on Expectations of Easier Money—Union Pacific Leads Advance of Americans.

Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 2.—Operations on the Stock Exchange this week were confined to the four days preceding Good Friday and were concerned for the most part in arranging for settlement. Dealings in securities were on a very limited scale. Prices, however, were generally firm, buoyed up, no doubt, by hopes of cheaper money after the holidays and an early reduction in the bank rate.

The scarcity of money just before settlement caused a weakness in consols, but they regained their firmness and were firm at the close Thursday. Holders of these securities are confidently expecting an advance with the return of easier money. The other home Government securities were also strong, notably Irish land stock, which rose to 1 per cent. premium.

Prices of foreign Government securities were as a rule above last week's quotations, apparently following the lead of the Paris Bourse, which was in a decidedly optimistic mood. Japanese gold 5s were an exception, declining considerably. About all the home railways were better, influenced largely by heavy bookings for the Easter holidays, particularly for Continental journeys.

In the American market Union Pacific continued to absorb a good deal of attention and had advanced five points when reports came of failures of American trust companies. Thereupon the stock fell 1⅞ points. The other Americans were affected by the failures, but the losses were not large enough to wipe out the previous gains.

Mining shares were extremely quiet. South Africans improved somewhat, however, on a hope of a better demand after Easter.

Holiday and settlement demands naturally affected money rates, short loan charges at the banks ruling 4½ and outside a shade down. There being a recognized stringency temporary discount rates were inclined to ease, but not enough to warrant a change of quotable rates.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 2.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was active and rather irregular. At the close prices were very firm, except Russians, which were hesitating. Other Internationals had an upward tendency. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 95.40. Rio Tinto gained 11f.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f. 82½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 12½c. for checks.

BERLIN, April 2.—Business was light on the Boerse to-day. Prices were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. The rate of discount for short bills 4 per cent., and three months' bills 3 per cent.

London Money Market.

LONDON, April 2.—Bar silver quiet; 25 7-16d. per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended April 2	2,105,502
Same week last year	3,160,465
To date this year	32,345,391
Corresponding date last year	43,700,814
	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$9,793,500
Same date last year	$12,960,000
To date this year	$164,175,200
Corresponding date last year	$191,862,200

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCK, (SHARES.)

	Apr. 4,'03.	Apr. 2,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,822,150	1,621,105	901,045
Industrials	647,315	484,397	162,013
Banks	69		*69

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Apr. 4,'03.	Apr. 2,'04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$11,501,000	$8,784,000	$4,717,000
Industrials	1,414,000	2,981,000	*1,567,000
Government	39,000	28,500	10,500
State	6,000	.....	.....

*Increase.

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@1¾ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3¾@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,636,865
Gold	117,721,718
Silver	18,582,531
United States notes	5,206,361
Treasury notes of 1890	98,655
National bank notes	9,569,485
Total receipts this day	986,998
Total receipts this month	2,468,487
Total receipts this year	412,551,186
Total expenditures this day	1,450,000
Total expenditures this month	3,280,000
Total expenditures this year	405,423,334
Deposits in National banks	167,445,872

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	449,743,489
Silver dollars	473,042,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,538,770
Silver bullion of 1890	5,829,230
Total	$937,153,489

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $19,357,380 gold certificates in Treasury	$449,743,489
Silver certificates outstanding	473,042,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,368,000
Total	$937,153,489

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DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-ann.).	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-ann.)..	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.....	3	April 6	April 4	April 7
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter).....	1¼	April 20	April 9	April 21
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.).....	1¾	April 20	April 4	April 20
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quar.)..	2¾	April 15	April 1	April 15
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual).....	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual).....	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
New York Central (quarter).....	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Norfolk & Southern (quarter).....	1	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Norfolk & Southern (extra).....	1	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi., regular.....	1¾	April 5	Mar. 12	April 6
Southern Ry. pf.....	2½	April 18	Mar. 26	April 18
United N. J. R.R. & Canal (quarter)	2½	April 11	Mar. 19	April 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Suburban Elec.....	50c	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Cln., Newport & Cov. L. & Tr. pf. (quarter).....	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Cleveland Electric Ry. (quarter)....	1	April 5	Mar. 24	April 5
Detroit United Ry. (quarterly).....	1	May 2	April 16	May 3
Manchester Tr. Lt. & P. (quar.)....	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Metropolitan Street Ry. (quarter)...	1¾	April 15	Mar. 24	April 16
Phil. Co. of Pitts. com. (quar.).....	1½	May 1	Holders of record	April 1

BANK STOCKS.

Gallatin National.....	6	April 6	Mar. 30	April 6

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Car & Foundry (quar.)...	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)....	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Chicle com.....	1	April 20	April 15	April 21
American Cotton Oil com.....	2	June 1	1904 May 16	June 2
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)....	1¾	April 21	Mar. 31	April 21
American Shipbuilding pf. (quar.)....	1¾	April 15	April 5	April 16
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)..	1¼	April 20	April 5	April 21
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)....	1¾	April 5	Mar. 23	April 6
Amer. Telephone & Teleg. (quar.)....	2½	May 1	April 15	April 2
Amer. Tobacco com. (quar.).....	2	May 1	April 15	May 2
Amer. Tobacco pf. (quar.).....	2	May 1	April 15	May 2
Amer. Type Founders Co. (quar.)....	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 11
Amer. Type Founders Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 11
American Woolen pf. (quar.).....	1¾	April 15	April 1	April 16
Associated Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	.....	.....
Associated Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	.....	.....
Bell Telephone, Phila., (quarter)....	2½	April 15	April 5	April 16
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)..	1½	April 15	April 1	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)..	1¼	April 15	April 1	April 16
Central & So. Amer. Tel. (quar.)....	1½	April 7	Mar. 31	April 8
Corn Products pf. (quarter).....	1¾	April 11	Mar. 26	April 11
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	April 15	April 4	April 16
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)..	1	April 20	April 5	April 27
Exploration Co. of New York.....	1¾	April 5	Mar. 25	April 6
General Electric (quarter).....	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 24
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical com. (quarter).....	¾	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Manufacturers' L't & Heat (quar.)	1½	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarter).....	2½	April 14	.....	.....
National Biscuit com. (quarter)....	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
New England Teleph. & Telegraph (quarter).....	$1.50	May 16	Holders of record	April 2
New York Air Brake (quarter).....	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
New York Dock pf. (semi-annual)..	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quar.).....	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal (semi-ann.)	2	April 15	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.).	2	April 15	.....	.....
Ohio Fuel Supply.....	2½	April 15	April 5	.....
Otis Elevator com.....	$2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter).....	$1.50	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. (semi-ann.).	6	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Pittsburg Oil & Gas Co.....	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Procter & Gamble pf.....	2	April 15	*Holders of record	Mar. 31
Railway Steel Springs com.....	2	April 4	Mar. 23	April 5
Realty Associates (semi-annual).....	2½	April 15	April 5	April 16
Reece Buttonhole Machine (quar.)..	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Rhode Island Dyeing & Finishing pf.	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 15
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quar.).	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	April 2
Standard Milling pf.....	1	April 11	Mar. 26	April 12
Street's West Stable Car Line com..	50c	April 25	April 12	April 26
Swift & Co. (quarter).....	1¾	April 11	Mar. 23	April 12
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.).	2	May 2	April 15	May 4
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)...	1¾	April 15	Mar. 14	April 15
Union Switch & Signal com. (quar.).	2	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter).	2½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
United Cigar Mfrs. pf. (quarter)...	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Gas Improvement (quarter)..	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Shoe Machinery com.....	2	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)..	1½	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
United States Glass Co. com.....	1	April 10	.....	.....
U. S. Printing (quarter).....	1	April 15	April 5	April 16
United Zinc Co. pf. (quarter).....	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 9
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.).	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter).	1¼	April 15	Mar. 19	April 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)..	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra).....	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. (quar.)..	2½	April 11	Mar. 28	April 12
West'house Elec. & Mfg. pf. (quar.).	2½	April 11	Mar. 28	April 12

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, April 2, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,482,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,366,000	$3,201,000	$1,546,000	$17,843,000	$995,000
2,050,000	2,299,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,228,000	5,181,000	2,226,000	28,126,000	.....
3,000,000	1,380,400	Merchants' National ..	13,799,200	3,022,100	1,347,500	16,163,700	.....
2,000,000	2,785,100	Mechanics' National ..	13,400,000	2,387,000	1,611,000	13,930,000	.....
1,500,000	3,562,400	Bank of America.....	21,307,000	4,515,000	2,058,200	23,680,400	.....
1,000,000	334,700	Phenix National	3,604,000	850,000	205,000	3,666,000	46,500
25,000,000	17,493,900	National City.....	162,720,300	38,295,300	7,396,500	166,066,600	1,520,000
300,000	1,537,000	Chemical National	24,073,300	5,902,700	1,722,400	24,314,000	.....
600,000	360,100	Merch. Exch. National.	5,407,500	936,100	547,000	5,824,300	181,900
1,000,000	2,207,100	Gallatin National	7,979,700	951,400	484,000	5,688,900	986,400
300,000	110,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,993,300	593,300	25,000	2,271,200	45,100
700,000	346,800	Mech. & Traders' Bank	4,260,000	566,500	450,000	4,480,000	.....
500,000	537,700	Greenwich	2,201,200	506,700	407,600	2,101,500	.....
600,000	514,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	5,301,200	2,505,200	361,900	6,995,200	488,800
5,000,000	3,964,700	Am. Exch. National....	31,068,000	3,627,000	1,667,000	23,602,000	4,475,000
25,000,000	11,358,800	Nat. Bank of Commerce	160,133,600	30,277,000	10,032,000	151,958,000	11,335,500
2,000,000	4,415,300	Mercantile National ...	25,021,100	4,626,400	1,179,400	22,101,400	1,775,700
422,700	608,500	Pacific	2,977,600	410,000	446,100	3,596,100	.....
450,000	1,068,700	Chatham National	6,258,600	835,300	844,200	6,359,000	49,000
200,000	396,000	People's	2,129,300	204,400	457,700	2,568,700	.....
2,000,000	2,066,500	National Bank of N. A.	16,732,000	2,135,100	1,858,400	15,684,700	840,000
3,000,000	6,404,300	Hanover National	47,821,500	11,465,100	4,211,300	56,700,100	250,000
1,000,000	1,029,800	Irving National	6,251,000	959,600	430,900	5,577,000	244,900
12,550,000	4,910,500	Citizens' Central Nat..	14,405,300	6,256,800	1,538,400	17,383,800	609,100
500,000	213,400	Nassau	2,646,500	313,500	325,500	3,129,900	.....
1,000,000	1,234,300	Market & Fulton Nat..	6,946,000	1,576,000	551,000	6,929,800	44,100
1,000,000	357,600	Nat. Shoe & Leather...	6,978,000	1,922,200	174,700	8,317,900	99,700
2,000,000	3,291,300	Corn Exchange.....	30,224,000	6,227,000	2,933,000	36,857,000	.....
750,000	1,042,000	Oriental	7,058,300	1,421,700	408,600	7,134,400	.....
1,500,000	6,579,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat...	21,669,000	3,947,000	1,239,000	20,878,000	46,600
3,000,000	6,916,400	Park	63,733,000	16,510,000	4,045,000	75,745,000	2,679,000
250,000	136,700	East River National....	1,155,000	184,300	180,200	1,277,100	50,000
3,000,000	2,950,000	Fourth National	19,869,900	3,341,300	2,706,500	22,465,800	50,000
300,000	1,378,100	Second National	4,561,000	1,114,000	1,447,000	10,112,000	261,000
10,000,000	13,830,200	First National	81,024,000	25,225,000	2,040,000	92,272,200	6,977,000
1,000,000	888,400	N. Y. Nat. Exchange..	7,376,000	1,261,400	488,100	6,652,200	616,700
250,000	775,900	Bowery	2,801,000	480,000	257,000	3,164,000	.....
200,000	657,300	N. Y. County National.	4,323,900	953,800	476,500	5,690,300	50,000
750,000	515,300	German-American	3,474,500	647,100	222,700	3,370,500	.....
1,000,000	3,895,000	Chase National	46,237,900	11,599,700	1,662,000	48,535,100	50,000
1,745,200	1,703,400	Fifth Avenue	8,669,600	2,130,500	252,500	9,328,300	.....
200,000	665,500	German Exchange.....	2,663,600	170,000	688,000	3,172,300	.....
200,000	882,700	Germania	3,127,300	422,500	628,900	4,913,000	.....
300,000	1,302,500	Lincoln National	9,966,500	535,300	2,000,900	10,179,200	248,300
1,000,000	1,342,900	Garfield National	7,737,700	1,020,200	286,100	7,222,800	49,400
250,000	377,300	Fifth National	2,421,900	507,900	139,700	2,682,300	243,700
1,000,000	1,470,700	Bank of the Metropolis.	5,575,900	1,586,700	770,600	6,986,400	.....
200,000	539,200	West Side	3,121,000	668,000	302,000	3,979,000	.....
500,000	1,410,900	Seaboard National	13,804,000	2,491,000	1,630,000	16,021,000	50,000
200,000	579,800	First National, Brklyn.	3,316,000	666,000	686,000	4,613,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,922,400	Liberty National	11,050,900	2,177,900	240,000	9,744,100	795,500
1,000,000	502,100	N. Y. Prod. Exchange..	4,310,500	926,600	328,200	5,130,400	.....
500,000	542,600	New Amsterdam Nat..	5,640,400	801,900	667,700	6,303,300	100,000
350,000	566,800	Astor National	4,863,000	940,000	300,000	4,687,000	350,000
103,250,000	112,774,100	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,592,100	Total, State banks.					
115,572,700	132,366,200	Total	1022 707 100	223 390 100	71 707 300	1 069 869 400	36 880 000

*As per official reports: 37 National banks, Jan. 22, 1904; 17 State banks, March 5, 1904.
‡As of March 19, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended April 2 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$634,600.00	$18,500.00	$27,900	$34,300.00	$74,800.00	$843,100.00
Colonial	100,000	2,140,500.00	52,500.00	165,400	361,000.00	466,400.00	2,639,600.00
Columbia	300,000	3,251,000.00	162,000.00	103,000	368,000.00	3,500.00	3,438,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	711,285.00	10,172.00	42,387	54,052.00	.....	686,565.00
Fourteenth Street...	100,000	1,777,500.00	89,300.00	63,400	264,800.00	100,000.00	2,095,900.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,789,580.00	16,714.00	102,500	147,126.00	90,531.00	1,960,670.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,775,800.00	151,300.00	53,600	80,000.00	200,000.00	3,052,500.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,060,500.00	9,200.00	70,500	161,400.00	16,400.00	1,873,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,387,000.00	122,300.00	106,100	303,000.00	54,800.00	3,039,200.00
Murray Hill	200,000	2,574,745.00	27,314.00	204,850	131,896.00	83,595.00	2,633,433.00
Nineteenth Ward..	200,000	1,353,812.00	23,192.00	127,720	305,026.00	338,846.00	1,846,667.00
Plaza	100,000	3,030,000.00	159,000.00	141,000	136,000.00	.....	3,317,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,072,135.00	16,574.00	76,989	74,682.00	164,259.00	1,203,846.00
State	100,000	7,234,000.00	397,000.00	293,000	101,000.00	723,000.00	8,377,000.00
Twelfth Ward	250,000	1,526,900.00	47,000.00	185,000	122,000.00	14,000.00	1,942,000.00
Twenty-third Ward.	100,000	1,283,900.00	40,400.00	134,100	135,200.00	137,700.00	1,638,400.00
United National ...	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varick	100,000	672,100.00	3,500.00	54,800	66,000.00	34,000.00	710,000.00
Washington Heights	100,000	610,700.00	10,100.00	25,800	102,800.00	.....	522,000.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,879,900.00	32,200.00	160,500	357,700.00	1,800.00	2,126,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,548,700.00	20,200.00	69,400	154,700.00	52,500.00	1,605,200.00
Broadway	150,000	2,047,543.00	15,782.00	164,863	378,300.00	.....	2,251,673.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,455,300.00	23,200.00	50,200	382,600.00	25,300.00	1,890,900.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,004,900.00	321,200.00	94,500	685,700.00	50,700.00	3,031,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,024,000.00	197,300.00	521,000	988,300.00	60,000.00	7,043,500.00
Merchants'	100,000	994,162.00	12,534.00	53,842	102,407.00	10,000.00	1,060,422.00
Nassau National....	300,000	4,848,000.00	175,000.00	306,000	755,000.00	10,000.00	5,008,000.00
National City	300,000	3,319,000.00	135,000.00	250,000	531,000.00	215,000.00	3,996,000.00
North Side	100,900	971,833.75	10,830.62	61,658	41,166.05	252,999.70	1,066,213.23
People's	100,000	1,215,700.00	36,100.00	122,100	188,100.00	100,700.00	1,449,800.00
Seventeenth Ward..	100,000	696,673.00	10,195.00	53,424	68,854.00	69,450.00	643,658.00
Sprague National...	200,000	1,131,800.00	97,000.00	25,000	197,000.00	30,000.00	1,134,000.00
Union	200,000	1,161,500.00	52,600.00	105,300	103,400.00	881,600.00	1,496,600.00
Wallabout	100,000	744,400.00	40,500.00	21,600	44,700.00	57,900.00	731,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National, S. I.	100,000	726,700.00	45,300.00	10,000	100,900.00	.....	771,300.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,864,100.00	194,100.00	247,800	1,598,700.00	983,300.00	5,721,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,021,474.00	83,815.00	68,270	662,435.00	167,802.00	2,112,902.00
Second National	200,000	1,111,200.00	69,200.00	12,900	325,600.00	65,000.00	1,175,200.00
Third National	200,000	1,107,648.04	65,035.00	72,559	753,755.14	4,850.70	1,763,341.11
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,221,800.00	150,600.00	35,600	184,700.00	244,400.00	2,386,900.00
Second National	125,000	1,060,200.00	42,500.00	36,500	63,200.00	60,100.00	1,097,205.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co..	50,000	1,547,426.00	20,086.00	101,049	67,089.00	163,275.00	1,783,256.00

PNEUMATIC TOOL ELECTION.

There were no sensational developments at the annual meeting of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, which was held in Jersey City yesterday. It had been said that a protective committee of the stockholders would be represented at the meeting, but John M. Harlan, who was named as the representative, said he knew of no such committee. He added that he was present at the meeting as a stockholder and also held some proxies, but that he would not oppose the management of the company in any way.

The only committee of which any of those present had any knowledge was a committee of inspection, which was appointed several months ago to inspect the plant of the company. The three Directors of the company whose terms were about to expire were re-elected. They are J. R. McGinley, Pittsburg; Joseph Boyer, Detroit, Mich., and Archibald W. Manconachie, London, England.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, April 2, 1904.

U S 2s, reg 1930 106
1,500 106
Adams Exp 4s 100⅜
5,000 ..... 100⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4e 92
2,000 92
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4e 99¼
12,000 xd 99⅜
15,000 ..... 99⅜
1,500 ..... 99¼
6,000 ..... 99⅜
10,000 ..... 99¼
2,000 ..... 98⅜
500 ..... 99¼
500 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¼
adjustment 4e 89
2,500 89
500 ..... 89¼
500 ..... 89½
11,000 ..... 89⅝
2,000 ..... 89¼
stamped 89¼
1,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100½
5,000 100
Mo Pac trust 5s 105½
2,000 ..... 105½
N Y Cen & Hud R gen 3½s 98
19,000 98
25,000 ..... 98¼
L S col 3½s 96⅔
6,000 ..... 96⅔
Total sales 37,745

N Y S & St L 4e 102⅝
5,000 xd 102⅝
N Y Dock Co 4e 91
3,000 91
N Y G, E, L, H & P pur mon 4s 90¾
1,000 ..... 90¾
3,000 ..... 90¾
1,000 91
N Y, Lack & Wn consltrctn 5s 112½
2,000 ..... 112½
3,000 ..... 112¼
Norf & W con 4s 97½
6,000 xd 97½
10,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 97
Nor Pac 4s 103
1,000 103
10,000 s10E 102¾
Nor Pac gen 3s 71⅞
1,000 ..... 71⅞
13,000 72
2,000 ..... 71⅞
1,000 72
Northwn Tel gtd 4½s 101½
1,000 ..... 101¼
2,000 ..... 102¼
Ore Sh Line par 4s 94½
1,000 ..... 94½
40,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94½
Penn conv 3½s 96½
1,000 ..... 96½
Phila & Rdg 7s 119¼
1,000 ..... 119¼
Reading gen 4s 96¾
4,000 ..... 96¾
Reading 1st Cent coll 4s 92
1,000 xl 92
Rio Gde Wn 1st 96½
2,000 ..... 96½
St L & I M & So unify & ref 4s 88
2,000 88
St L & S F R R refundg 4s 82¾
1,000 ..... 82¾
2,000 ..... 82¾
4,000 ..... 82¾
1,000 ..... 82½
St L Sthwn 1st 4s 94¾
8,000 ..... 94¾
50,000 ..... 94½
34,000 ..... 94¾
2d inc 4e 78
10,000 78
coas 4s 72⅝
10,000 ..... 72⅝
2,000 72
2,000 ..... 72¾
St P & Sx Cy 1st 120
16,000 xl 120
13,000 ..... 120½
2,000 122
San An & A P 4e 78¾
3,000 ..... 78¾
Scioto V & N E 4e 100¼
5,000 ..... 100¼
Southn Pac 4½s 100
3,000 100
Southn Pac 4s 89¼
2,000 ..... 89¼
Southn Ry 1st 5s 113¼
12,000 ..... 113¼
1,000 113
12,000 ..... 113¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 116¾
10,000 s10F 116¾
5,000 s5F 117
Third Av con 4s 94¼
5,000 ..... 94¼
Tol, Peo & W 4s 86¼
2,000 ..... 86¼
Un Pac 1st 4s 103⅜
22,000 ..... 103⅜
1,000 ..... 103¾
3,000 ..... 103¾
Un Pac conv 4e 98¾
27,000 ..... 98¾
1,000 ..... 98⅝
5,000 ..... 98¾
United Rail'de of San Fr 4e 78
2,000 xl 78
U S Steel Corp ekg fund 5s 75⅞
82,000 ..... 75⅞
60,000 ..... 75½
20,000 ..... 75¾
86,000 ..... 75½
11,000 ..... 75⅞
173,000 ..... 75½
5,000 ..... 75⅝
55,000 ..... 75½
12,000 ..... 75⅝
25,000 ..... 75½
20,000 ..... 75⅝
10,000 ..... 75½
1,000 ..... 75¾
8,000 ..... 75½
registered 75¾
6,000 ..... 75¾
Wabash 1st 5s 116½
3,000 ..... 116½
Wabash deb B 61
2,000 61
1,000 ..... 61½
West Shore 4s 106
1,000 106
registered 107
Westn Un fundg & real est 4½s 103¾
1,000 ..... 103¾
5,000 104
Wis Cent gen 4s 60¾
1,000 ..... 60¾
Total sales $1,484,500

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Rock Island 4s..	71	71	71	71
10,000	U. P. convt. 4s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
$15,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106½	106
2e, c., 1930, ex int	105½	106
8s, r., 1918, ex int	105¾	106½
6s, r., 1918	107	107½
6s, 1918, em	105½	...
4s, r., 1907	107¼	106
4s, c., 1907, ex int	107¼	108
4e, 1925	132¾	133¼
4s, c., 1925	133	133½
D. C. 3-65s	119	...
Philippine 4s	110¾	...
Adams Exp	220	226
Alb. & Sus	225	...
Alle. & W	146	...
Allis-Chalm., pf	87¼	...
Allis-C., pf	42	47
Am. Ag. Ch.	13	14
A. A. C. pf.	72	73
A. C. & F. pf.	72¼	75
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. Cot. Oil	29½	31
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	23	25
Am. Exp.	188	195
Am. Gr. Tw.	6⅝	8
A. H. & L.	3⅝	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	14½	15½
A. L. Cm.	27	27½
Am. Lin. Co.	6	9
Am. M. Co.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf.	16	20
Am. Snuff	112	117
Am. Sn. pf.	90	91
A. S. R. pf.	126	126½
A. T. & C.	84	88
A. T. & T.	125	125½
Am. Tob. pf.	130	135
Am. W. Co. pf.	74	...
Am. Cop. M.	66	68
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann A. pf.	52	56
A. M. Soda	98	100
Atl. C. Line	107	108
B. A. L. pf.	104	200
B. Un. Gas	193	200
Brns. City	5½	6¾
B. R. & P. pf.	132	...
Butterick Co.	48½	50
Canada So.	66	67
C. R. R. of N. J.	156	158
C. & S. A. Tel.	101	...
C. & A. pf.	81	83
C. B. & Q.	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	130
C. G. W. pf.	65	69½
C. G. W. 1st pf.	82	67
C. M. & St. P. pf.	174½	176
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	135	140
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T. pf.	9½	10
C. T. & T. pf.	19½	19¾
Chi. U. Tr.	5¼	5½
C. Un. Trac. pf.	76	76½
C. C. C. & St. L.	76	80
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102	111
C. L. & W.	59	60
C. L. & W. pf.	75	80
C. F. & I.	28½	29
C. F. & I. pf.	64	67
C. S. 1st pf.	53	53½
C. & H. C. & Iron	13	13½
Com. Cable	170	180
Consol. C.	69	70
Consol. Gas	197½	196
Corn P. Co.	13¾	13¾
C. P. Co. pf.	68¼	72½
D. & R. G. pf.	69	70
D. & S. W.	1	...
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	...
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	24
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	...
Det. South	10½	12
Det. So. pf.	19	21
Det. U. Ry.	64¼	64¾
Dia. Match.	125	130
D. S. S. & A.	7½	10
D. S. S. & A. pf.	13	15
Erie 2d pf.	40½	41
Ev. & T. H.	58	60
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & D. C.	40	55
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	100
Gen. Elect.	164	168
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	171	175
Hock. Val.	73	74½
Hock. V. pf.	80¾	82
Homestake	49½	52
Ill. C.	104½	...
Int. Power	26½	28¾
Int. S. P.	37	39
I. S. P. pf.	75	76
Iowa C. pf.	33	35
Jol. & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & M.	20	28
Kan. C. Sc.	18	20¾
K. C. So. pf.	35	36
K. & D. M.	10½	12½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kn. Ice Chi.	5	10
K. I. C. pf.	56	75
Lacl. G. pf.	90	100
L. E. & W.	26	27
L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	47	54
Man. Beach	½	10
Man. pf.	100	120
Met. Sec. Co.	78½	79½
Mich. Cent.	125	135
M. & St. L.	40	50
M. & St. L. pf.	4	5
Mo. K.

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 3, 1904.

APRIL 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Apr. 2, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, April 2. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Apr. 2, 2,105,502.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended April 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 2, '04.
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	33½	Mar. 25.	42	47	+ ½	Alleghany & Western	100	$2,850,000	Jan. 2, '04.	3	SA	150	150	150	150	...	10
75⅝	33¾	52	Jan. 19.	43⅞	Feb. 5.	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co	100	153,887,000	Feb. 29, '04.	½	Q	49	56¼	49	49	65¾	110,600
83½	70⅛	75½	Jan. 19.	72⅜	Jan. 13.	72	73	..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,133,000	Apr. 1, '04.	3½	SA	73¼	73½	73	73	...	30
41¾	17¼	21⅝	Jan. 27.	17⅝	Jan. 6.	20	20¼	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	20	20¼	20	20	41	900
93	69½	72¼	Mar. 21.	67	Jan. 6.	72	72½	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	72	72½	71⅞	72¼	91¾	625
46¼	25¼	32⅛	Jan. 25.	28½	Jan. 7.	29¼	31	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	29⅝	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	43	10
235	171	195	Jan. 29.	188	Mar. 30.	188	8	− 4	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	4	SA	192	192	188	188	210	210
20⅝	6	8½	Feb. 15.	6¼	Jan. 19.	6⅞	8	− 1½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	17	100
11⅛	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	3⅝	4½	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	7⅝	60
37⅝	10	18⅝	Jan. 27.	11⅞	Jan. 5.	14½	15½	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14½	14½	30	100
11⅞	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	6⅛	Mar. 24.	7	7½	+ ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	⅞	⅞	7	7	7⅝	1,385
42¼	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	24¼	Mar. 24.	27	27½	+ ⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	26⅞	28⅜	26½	27¼	31½	4,570
46⅞	23½	30	Mar. 21.	28	Jan. 19.	28½	32	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	28½	28½	28½	28½	..	25
31⅝	10½	23⅝	Feb. 16.	16⅛	Jan. 6.	21½	22	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	21⅜	21⅛	21⅝	27⅜	2,450
95¾	67½	83	Mar. 22.	75½	Jan. 6.	82	82¾	− ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	82⅝	82¾	82⅜	82⅝	94⅝	1,167
52½	36¾	51½	Jan. 28.	46	Feb. 25.	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1½	Q	49⅝	49⅝	48⅛	49⅛	49	2,700
90½	74	94¼	Jan. 6.	86⅜	Jan. 5.	92	93	+ ½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 5, '04.	1½	Q	92½	93	92	92⅝	93	1,353
134⅝	107⅜	131⅝	Jan. 25.	122¼	Mar. 7.	127⅛	128	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '04.	1½	Q	126	128¼	125⅝	127⅝	120⅝	40,000
123	116	126¾	Jan. 30.	123	Jan. 4.	126	126¼	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	123	125¼	125	125½	119½	200
169	117¼	130	Jan. 25.	121	Feb. 16.	125	125½	+ 3¼	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	127,961,900	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	124½	124¼	124¼	124¼	...	200
14⅝	7½	12¼	Jan. 11.	10	Jan. 2.	10	11½	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	10½	10½	10½	10½	...	100
125½	58	78½	Jan. 5.	61	Feb. 20.	66	68	+ 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	67	67	67	67	110	290
69	54½	54	Jan. 21.	53	Mar. 28.	53	56	− 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	53	53	53	53	65	100
89⅞	54	73⅜	Mar. 30.	61	Feb. 24.	72	72¼	+ 3½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	..	SA	73¼	73¼	69½	72⅛	81	193,385
103½	94⅝	97¾	Jan. 22.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	91¼	91⅝	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	90¼	92	89⅝	91½	97¼	7,200
104	71⅝	85⅞	Jan. 27.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	79¾	79⅞	+ ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	79	80½	78¾	79¾	90⅜	51,490
96⅜	73	92	Jan. 28.	87⅝	Feb. 10.	89	90	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	130,385,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	88½	90	88½	90	92	112
71⅝	29½	52¼	Jan. 2.	38	Feb. 24.	43	44¼	+ ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅜	44⅝	43¼	44½	67½	35,470
225	170	209½	Jan. 15.	185	Mar. 16.	193	200	− 6½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Q	194	194	193	193	208	250
150	121	127	Jan. 12.	118¼	Mar. 2.	118	125	+ 3⅜	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	9,000,000	Feb. 15, '04.	3	SA	121	122	121	122	...	210
78½	57½	68¼	Jan. 2.	64½	Mar. 23.	66	67	+ ¼	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	65⅞	65⅞	65¼	65⅝	73	200
138¾	115⅝	121¾	Jan. 22.	100½	Mar. 12.	113	115¼	+ ⅞	Canadian Pacific	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	114¼	115⅝	114¼	115⅝	128	3,612
190	153	163¾	Jan. 28.	154½	Feb. 20.	156	158	+ 2½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,900	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	Q	157½	158½	157¼	158½	...	210
53⅝	27¼	36	Jan. 28.	28¼	Mar. 14.	33¼	33½	+ 2	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	102,733,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	32¾	33⅝	31⅝	33¼	45	13,845
37¼	18½	40	Feb. 6	33	Jan. 15.	38	38½	+ ⅝	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,900	.....	..	..	37½	38⅝	37½	38	50½	1,400
29⅝	13	17¾	Jan. 22.	14	Feb. 24.	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western	100	29,921,000	.....	..	..	15½	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	23⅜	3,925
47⅜	24	31	Jan. 21.	25⅞	Mar. 24.	27½	27½	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	27¾	26	27¼	40¾	1,700
133⅞	133¼	148¼	Jan. 22.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	144⅜	145	+ 4⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	141¼	140⅝	140⅜	145	161⅝	172,935
104½	168	179½	Jan. 22.	173	Mar. 4.	174½	176	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,864,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	175¼	176¼	175	175	182⅝	263
224½	153	172¼	Mar. 28.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	171	172	+ 2⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	169¼	172¼	169½	171⅞	182	3,665
250	190	214½	Jan. 23.	207	Feb. 8.	..	..	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,836,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	Q	213	213	213	213	...	190
19⅝	8	12⅝	Jan. 15.	8¼	Feb. 24.	9½	10	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	16	400
36	15	26½	Jan. 15.	18	Jan. 2.	19½	19⅝	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19½	30	1,025
17¼	3	7⅝	Jan. 4.	4⅜	Feb. 20.	5¼	5½	..	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4⅝	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	10¼	200
90⅝	66	80⅜	Jan. 22.	74	Mar. 1.	76	76½	− ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	90½	190
191	185	181	Mar. 21.	181	Mar. 21.	178	..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	50	11,243,700	Mar. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	178¼	178¼	178¼	178¼	...	15
32¼	24	34½	Jan. 27.	25¾	Mar. 12.	28½	28	+ ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,332,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	28½	28½	28	28	55	430
31⅝	10	19	Jan. 12.	14½	Feb. 24.	16	16¼	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern	100	30,966,000	.....	..	..	16¼	16⅝	15⅜	16¼	25½	2,350
72	44½	58¼	Jan. 25.	52	Feb. 23.	53	53½	− 1¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	53	53	52¾	52¾	66½	200
48	17	28¾	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 23.	23½	24	− 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	22¾	23⅜	22¾	23¼	39¾	1,010
29⅜	9½	16¾	Jan. 26.	11⅝	Feb. 27.	12	13½	− ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	8,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	Q	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅜	20	610
176	149¼	193	Feb. 16.	168	Jan. 18.	170	180	..	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	Q/Q	172	172	172	172	...	14
222	164	201	Mar. 23.	185	Feb. 8.	197¼	198	− ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '04.	2	Q	198	199⅜	197¼	197½	205	4,105
119	94⅝	109¼	Jan. 22.	101¼	Jan. 4.	106	110	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	43,846,500	Apr. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	107½	107½	107½	107½	112¾	545
35	15½	22⅜	Jan. 25.	12⅜	Mar. 15.	13¼	13⅝	..	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	13	13⅝	13	13½	33½	4,090
85⅛	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	69¼	72⅞	− 2½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Jan. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	82	110
183½	149	168¼	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	153½	153¾	+ 3⅝	Delaware & Hudson	100	34,407,100	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	150¼	155	150¼	153¾	165	9,898
...	...	3½	Mar. 28.	2⅝	Mar. 18.	...	...	...	Delaware & Hudson rights	...	...	.....	..	..	3	3½	2⅞	3½	...	2,350
276½	220	275	Jan. 14.	230½	Feb. 23.	269	270	+ 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	268	280	263½	269	252	700
45	18	23¾	Jan. 2.	18	Mar. 14.	20½	21¾	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	20¾	21⅝	20¾	21¾	35	4,200
90½	62	74¾	Jan. 22.	64½	Mar. 24.	69	70	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	145,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	69	70	68	70	85½	600
75⅝	70	76¼	Jan. 23.	73	Mar. 28.	..	..	..	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,825,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	73	73	73	73	...	300
90	55	67¼	Jan. 22.	61	Feb. 25.	64½	64¾	..	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	64½	64½	64	64	83¾	210
34⅜	20	28½	Jan. 21.	22⅜	Feb. 29.	24½	25	+ 1⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,094,300	Jan. 28, '03.	1	Q	23½	25⅜	23½	25¼	39	945
10½	.7	10¾	Jan. 22.	8	Feb. 5.	7½	10	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8	8	8	...	11
42⅝	23	29¼	Jan. 2.	23	Feb. 26.	26⅝	26¾	..	Erie	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	26½	26¾	25¾	26⅝	34⅝	51,020
74	62⅛	69¾	Jan. 27.	61½	Feb. 29.	63¾	63⅞	− ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,392,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	63⅝	64⅝	63¼	64	65⅝	4,127
64⅞	44	50½	Jan. 2.	37⅛	Feb. 29.	40½	41	− 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	41⅜	42	40⅜	40⅝	52½	2,050
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	156¼	Feb. 24.	164	168	− 1⅝	General Electric Co	100	43,944,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	166⅜	168⅝	164¼	164⅝	186	700
209	160	180	Mar. 23.	170	Mar. 17.	171	175	+ 3	Great Northern pf.	100	124,109,200	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	175	175	175	175	...	250
90¼	77	85	Jan. 7.	77	Mar. 12.	80¾	82	..	Hocking Valley	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	81	81	81	81	95½	150
64	51	50¼	Jan. 13.	50¼	Jan. 13.	49½	52	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	21,840,000	Mar. 25, '04.	25c	M	49½	49½	49½	49½	...	20
151	125¼	134¾	Jan. 28.	125⅝	Feb. 24.	130	130½	+ 1½	Illinois Central	100	195,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	129¼	131	129¼	130¾	135⅝	7,600
19⅞	9	14⅝	Jan. 25.	10⅝	Jan. 6.	11	12	− ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '90.	1	..	12	12	12	12	16	200
74½	57½	67½	Jan. 22.	64⅜	Feb. 9.	65	66	+ ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,333,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	65¼	65¼	65⅝	65½	71⅝	200
40¼	28	38	Mar. 31.	31	Jan. 2.	37	38	+ ¼	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	37	38	37	38	...	400
80½	70	75	Mar. 30.	71½	Feb. 9.	75	78	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	75	75	75	75	83	100
48	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	17	Feb. 18.	18½	19	− ⅝	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	19	19	18	18⅝	36¼	600
77⅝	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 23.	33	35	− 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 3, '00.	1½	..	34½	34½	33	33⅜	65½	450
62⅜	62¼	69	Jan. 21.	65	Feb. 8.	66¼	66¼	− ¼	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	66	66¾	66	66¼	79	820
36½	16⅝	21	Jan. 21.	18½	Feb. 24.	19	20⅜	+ 1	Kansas City Southern	100	20,903,500	.....	..	..	20	20	20	20	30	200
47⅞	10	14	Jan. 11.	10½	Jan. 11.	10½	12½	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	10½	10½	10¼	10½	...	100
110	97¾	104	Feb. 3.	91	Mar. 17.	00	100	..	Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '03.	2½	SA	90	90	90	90	99	50
130½	95	111½	Jan. 22.	101	Feb. 23.	106½	108¾	+ 2¾	Louisville & Nashville	100	80,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	108	108¼	105¾	108⅝	117	43,815
153½	126½	146¼	Jan. 22.	139⅜	Mar. 12.	142⅜	142⅝	− ⅜	Manhattan Elevated	100	55,200,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2½	Q	142¼	143¼	142¼	142½	138⅝	3,810
128⅞	70½	92	Jan. 21.	72⅜	Mar. 14.	78½	79½	+ 1½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	78	79¼	78	79¼	114	1,900
142⅝	89	124	Jan. 2.	104⅝	Mar. 14.	111¾	112	+ ⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	111	113¾	111	113¾	133⅝	5,280
29	8½	14½	Jan. 11.	9⅛	Feb. 25.	9¾	9⅞	− ⅛	Mexican Central	100	47,233,108	.....	..	..	10¼	10⅞	9⅝	9⅝	29⅜	30,770
78½	42	67	Jan. 20.	55	Jan. 4.	62¾	63⅜	+ 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	62¾	63½	61¾	62⅞	68	1,235
132⅞	109½	128⅝	Jan. 28.	117	Feb. 25.	119	120	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	7	..	119½	123½	119½	119½	128	300
24¼	15½	19	Jan. 21.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	17⅞	18¼	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	18	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	25¼	1,900
63⅞	33	42¼	Jan. 22.	35	Feb. 24.	38½	38⅝	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	39	39¾	38¾	38½	55½	1,800
115⅞	85⅝	95⅞	Jan. 22.	87	Feb. 24.	93¼	93½	+ 2½	Missouri Pacific	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	91⅝	94¼	91	93¼	106⅞	71,105
133¼	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101½	Feb. 24.	109	110	+ 1½	Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	107⅞	109	107⅜	100	106	600
47½	32	45	Mar. 23.	38	Jan. 4.	43⅝	44	− ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	42⅝	43¾	43⅞	44⅝	44⅝	510
106⅞	94	104⅜	Apr. 2.	100¼	Jan. 16.	104	105½	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Feb. 29, '04.	1¾	Q	104½	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	106	490
25½	10¼	10½	Jan. 21.	14⅜	Feb. 26.	15	15⅜	..	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	15	15	15	15	35	100
47⅜	34½	41	Jan. 11.	34⅜	Feb. 25.	37	38	+ ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,933,600	.....	..	..	37½	38	37½	38	35¾	300
28½	17	21⅞	Jan. 8.	15⅞	Feb. 25.	18¼	20	..	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,827,300	.....	..	..	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	...	317
164	112¾	121½	Jan. 23.	112⅝	Mar. 12.	116⅞	117¼	+ ¾	New York Central	100	132,256,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	117	118⅝	116⅝	117	131⅝	4,300
225¼	137½	196	Jan. 22.	126	Mar. 12.	129	130	+ ¼	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	79,005,000	Mar. 31, '04.	3½	Q	128½	130⅝	128½	130¼	208	1,240
35⅞	19	24¼	Jan. 23.	19⅝	Mar. 14.	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	100	28,128,800	.....	..	..	21¼	22	21⅞	21⅝	29⅜	9,930
76½	53⅝	62⅜	Jan. 28.	53½	Mar. 12.	58¼	58½	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western	100	108,000,000	Dec. 18, '03.	1½	SA	58	58⅝	57⅝	58¼	69⅝	4,055
124½	68	90	Jan. 22.	80	Mar. 12.	84	85	+ ⅞	North American	100	17,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	84	85	83½	85	98⅝	615
72	39¾	56¼	Jan. 22.	51	Feb. 24.	53	56	+ 1	Pacific Coast	100	8,300,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	54	54	54	54	62¼	100
75	50¼	67¼	Jan. 22.	61¼	Jan. 12.	64	66	+ 1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,914,400	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	64	66	64	66	68	100
42⅝	27	33¾	Jan. 18.	24	Feb. 27.	27½	28¼	+ ¼	Pacific Mail	100	30,000,000	Dec. 31, '03.	2½	..	27	28	27	27	34½	1,000
157⅝	110⅝	122¼	Jan. 27.	111½	Mar. 12.	113¾	115⅝	+ 1⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	296,618,150	Nov. 30, '03.	5	SA	117	119	116⅝	118¾	135¾	127,790
1...	87¾	103¾	Jan. 25.	92⅜	Mar. 12.	99¼	99½	+ 2¾	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,985,700	Feb. 25, '04.	1½	Q	96	101⅛	96	98	101⅞	25,955
91½	74	81⅜	Jan. 23.	76	Feb. 24.	74	76	..	Peré Marquette	100	14,160,000	Mar. 12, '04.	1	..	76	76	75	75	89¼	200
94	55	69½	Jan. 22.	60	Mar. 8.	60	63	− 2¼	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,750,200	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	6A	60	60	60	60	80	600
65¾	22½	33	Jan. 23.	26½	Feb. 24.	28½	30	..	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 29, '04.	1	Q	29	30	29	30	61	560
235¾	196	219½	Jan. 22.	200	Mar. 14.	208	210	..	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Feb. 15, '04.	2	Q	209	210	209	210	220	200
37	16	24½	Mar. 2.	19	Feb. 15.	20	21	− ½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	34	300
90	67	78	Jan. 4.	71⅝	Mar. 16.	70	74	− 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	12,580,000	Mar. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	74	74	73	73½	88⅝	240
68¼	47½	48	Jan. 25.	38¾	Mar. 14.	44⅝	44⅞	+ 1⅝	Reading	50	60,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅜	45⅝	43⅝	44⅝	68⅜	77,240
87⅞	73	81	Jan. 25.	70	Mar. 14.	75	75½	+ ¼	Reading 1st pf.	50	36,000,000	Mar. 10, '04.	2	SA	77	78	77	78½	84½	270
61	55⅝	62	Jan. 26.	53¼	Feb. 25.	60	61	..	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '03.	1½	..	60	62½	60	62½	70	400
22¾	5¾	8⅜	Jan. 25.	6¼	Jan. 6.	7¼	7½	+ ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,600	.....	..	..	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	18¼	600
80⅝	36⅜	49¼	Jan. 22.	40½	Jan. 4.	42	44	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,282,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	42	42½	42	42¼	77	815
53⅞	19¼	27⅛	Jan. 22.	19½	Mar. 11	22¼	23	+ ½	Rock Island Co.	100	26,733,100	.....	..	..	22¼	22⅝	22	22⅜	43½	25,300
86	35⅞	68¼	Jan. 22.	57⅝	Jan. 8.	62¼	62⅜	+ ½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	51,190,200	Feb. 1, '04.	1	Q	62¼	63½	62¼	62⅝	78⅝	2,740
139	130	131	Jan. 20.	131	Jan. 29.	130	..	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	132	132½	132	132½	...	15
30	12	22½	Jan. 27.	17⅛	Jan. 6.	19⅝	20	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	..	..	19½	19⅝	19	19⅝	25	1,100

Sales for Week	Range for Week 1904.				Closing April 2.		Net Change from Week	STOCKS	Par	Amount Outstanding	Dividends Paid During Year		Range for Year 1904.			
Shrs.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask.							High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
100	5¼	6¼	Jan. 20.	4	Mar. 22.	...	...	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	10,000,000			50			
1,400	57½	59½	Jan. 4.	45	Feb. 24.	...	...	..	Union Pacific	100	102,479,100			111			
1,100	35½	37¼	Mar. 29.	71	Feb. 24.	36¾	36¾	+ ¾	Union Pacific pf.	100	102,479,100			93			
1,100	83½	86¼	Mar. 29.	89¾	Feb. 24.	85¾	86	+ ¾	United Bag & Paper Co.	100	10,000,000			111			
1,100	94	101½	Mar. 29.	96	Feb. 24.	100	100	+ ¾	United Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	10,000,000			111			
1,100	39	47¾	Jan. 22.	43¾	Feb. 24.	45¾	46	..	United Fruit Co.	100	21,000,000			111			
1,100	89	94	Jan. 22.	90	Mar. 24.	...	...	+ 1½	United Fruit Co. pf.	100	21,000,000			111			
1,100	5	5¾	Jan. 22.	5	Mar. 24.	5	5¼	— ¼	United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	10,000,000			111			
1,100	59	64	Jan. 22.	58	Feb. 24.	61	61½	— ¾	United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	10,000,000			111			
1,100	71½	78¼	Jan. 28.	72¾	Mar. 24.	74¼	75¼	— ¾	United States Leather Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1. '04.	1¼	Q.	78¼	78¼	76	76
1,100	4¾	5¾	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 21.	6	6¼	..	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	30,000,000			111			
1,100	35¾	37¾	Feb. 1.	37	Jan. 12.	38¾	39¾	+ ¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	10,000,000			Q.	51	51	50¾	50¾
1,100	14¾	14¾	Jan. 21.	10¾	Feb. 6.	13¾	14	+ ¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	10,000,000			Q.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,100	39¾	42¾	Apr. 2.	41	Jan. 4.	39¾	42	+ 2¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	20,000,000			111	15¾	16¼	15¾	15¾
1,100	16	17¾	Jan. 2.	5¾	Jan. 4.	11	11¼	— ¼	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	20,000,000			111	85¾	85¾	84	84
1,100	45¾	60	Jan. 22.	54½	Feb. 1.	59¼	59¾	+ 1¼	United States Steel Corporation	100	550,000,000			111	11¾	11¾	11	11
									United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,919,300			111	97¾	98¾	97¼	97¼
1,100	17½	34¾	Jan. 28.	27	Jan. 2.	30	30¾	..	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1. '03.	1¼	Q.	29	29	29	29
1,100	80	106¼	Jan. 28.	98	Jan. 7.	100	104½	..	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	13,000,000	Jan. 15. '04.	3	Q.	105	105	105	105
1,100	16¾	21¾	Jan. 27.	17	Feb. 24.	18¾	19	..	Wabash	100	28,038,000				19¼	19¼	19	19
1,100	55¾	27¾	41	Jan. 28.	32¾	Feb. 24.	37¾	37¾	+ ¾	Wabash pf.	100	28,038,000				37¾	38	37¼	37¾
1,100	80¾	80¾	Mar. 17.	80	Jan. 6.	86¾	89	+ ½	Western Union Telegraph	100	100,000,000	Jan. 15. '04.	1¼	Q.	89¾	89¾	88¾	88¾
221	130	175¾	Jan. 21.	151	Feb. 23.	159¾	161¾	+ ¾	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,000,000	Jan. 11. '04.	2½	Q.	161¾	161¾	156¾	159
1,100	27¼	13	19¾	Jan. 22.	14½	Feb. 22.	16¾	17	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				17	17	16¾	16¾
1,100	44¾	52¾	Jan. 22.	42	Feb. 24.	45	47	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,000,000				47¾	47¾	47	47
1,100	14¾	21¾	Jan. 20.	16¾	Jan. 4.	13	15¾	— ¾	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,000,000				18	18¾	18	18
1,100	33	47¾	Jan. 27.	33	Jan. 4.	40	41	— ¾	Wisconsin Central	100	21,000,000				41	41	40¾	40¾

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1	Met. Securities	1¼
Am. Sugar	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	3¼	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Anaconda Copper	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	3¼	Pac. Coast	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Balt., R. & P.	3¾	Pennsylvania	1½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	2¾
Ches. & Ohio	2	Reading	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	4¼	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. West	2¾	Rubber Goods M. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¾
Del. & Hudson	5¾	Southern Pacific	1
Del., L. & W.	1½	Southern Railway	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1¾
Dist. Securities	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	8	Union Pacific	3½
Ill. Central	1½	United Fruit	2¾
Int. Steam Pump	2	U. S. Pipe pf.	1¼
Int. Steam P. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¼
Kan. City So.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

American Express	4	Erie 2d pf.	1¾
Am. Grass Twine	1¼	General Electric	1¾
Ann. Arbor pf.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1¼
Brklyn Un. Gas	6¼	L. V., C. C. & St. L.	3¼
Col. South. 1st pf.	1¼	Vest. El. & Mfg.	2½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	V. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Corn Products pf.	3½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Met. Elev. 1st	1¼
Cent of Ga 1st pf in.	2½	Mo., K. & T., St. L. Div. 4s	2
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1
Chi, R. I. & P. 4s	1½	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	8
C. I., St. L. & C. 4s	1	Norf. & West., new lines 4s	2
Col. Fuel gen. 5s	1	Pacific Coast 1st	2½
Col. Fuel conv. 5s	2½	Penn. R. R. 4s	2½
C. Fuel cav. 6s, t. r.	1	St. L. & Ir. Mt. con. 4s	1½
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1
Del. & L. R. 1st	1¼	Texas Pacific 1st	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	U. S. Steel 5s	1½
Kan. City So. 3s	1½		
L. & Nash. col. 5s	1		
L. & M., N. O. & M. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., M. & St. P. 5½s		Met. Gas 4s	1
Series B	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. 4s	1
Gel. H. & H. 5s	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 4s	1½
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	1½		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 4.

Brooklyn Academy of Music Co.—Special meeting.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Books close.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Distilling Co. of America—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Home Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
International and Great Northern Railroad—Annual meeting.
National Railroad of Mexico—Annual meeting.
New York Transportation Co.—Annual meeting.
Panama Railroad—Annual meeting.
Propbet & Jaburec Co.—Special meeting.
Railway Steel Springs Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Second Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Steinway & Sons' Co.—Annual meeting.
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, April 5.

American Beet Sugar Co.—Annual meeting.
American Industrial Co.—Annual meeting.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—Dividend payable on prefcrred. Books close for dividend on common.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia—Books close.
Butte and Boston Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Clearing House of New York—Annual meeting.
Distillers' Securities Corporation—Books close.
Exploration Co. of New York—Dividend payable.
Henry R. Worthingdon—Annual meeting.
International Steam Pump Co.—Annual meeting.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad—Annual meeting.
M. L. Birnbaum Co.—Annnal meeting.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to bolders of record this date.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.—Booke close.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on regular stock.
Realty Associates, Brooklyn.—Books rlose.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this date.
Rhode Island Dyeing and Finishing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Seattle Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Spanish-American Light and Power Co.—Special meeting.
United States Printing Co.—Books close.

Wednesday, April 6.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Annual meeting.
Southern Pacific Co.—Annual meeting.
Standard Rope and Twine Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Westmoreland Coal Co.—Special meeting.

Thursday, April 7.

Central and South American Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway—Annual meeting.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Special meeting.

Friday, April 8.

Compressed Air Co.—Annual meeting.

Saturday, April 9.

Boston Quicksilver Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
General Electric Co.—Books close for annual and special meetings.
Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad—Annual meeting.
United Zinc Company—Dividend payable April 15 to holders of record this data.

GOOD BUYING AND POOR.

Just as the bank statement is traditionally one nf the things which speculative Wall Street has to watch very carefully as one of the signs of the times and as a pointer for future operations, though the effect of bank statements has of late been more imaginary than real, so the names of the buyers and sellers of securities on the Exchange are looked upon as having great significance, and a knowledge of them is considered of prime importance to stock-market operators, large and small. In general terms, the Street calls buying or selling "good" or "poor," according to circumstances, and many inferences are drawn from such designations of the trading. Disregarding for the moment the liability of mistakes being made, even by the great men of finance, the habit fundamentally may be considered as well founded, but the lengths to which it is carried renders it ridiculous.

Large operators who have exceptional opportunity to discover the trend nf the market and to learn who really is buying and who selling may profit much by insight into the character of the trading, but the small trader down to the man who occasionally speculates in a hundred shares nf stock tries to apply the same diagnosis to the market, and it is little wonder that the customer should often prove a pitfall. The trouble is that mistakes may easily be made even were the real buyers and sellers known, but as a matter of fact there is no sure way for the little man af least of learning the source nf the orders executed nn the floor of the Exchange. It is a very common thing to hear that Morgan or Standard Oil interests are buying or selling, inferences being drawn from the brokers handling the orders. But there is no guarantee that such and such a house is really trading for the interests with which it is connected by common reputa.

Some time ago an operator in a certain stock which the smaller traders of the Street had been induced to trade in quite extensively caused a large block of the stock which had been gradually accumulated to be delivered to a representative of certain interests whose importance in the market at the time was well recognized, for the express purpose of creating the impression that those interests were the real buyers of the stock in question, while the facts warranted no such conclusion. The one with which traders may be misled by euch devices seems to point strongly to the advisability of basing nne's judgment nf the market on something more than the names of the brokers whn may be doing the buying and selling.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,198,200	$7,378,875
Jan. 9	14,656,975	14,810,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,700	20,217,125	19,031,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	24,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,880,175	26,623,850
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	13,529,675	13,560,850
Feb. 20	27,508,600	9,041,675	12,456,050
Feb. 27	22,180,200	8,961,900	9,975,225
March 5	22,943,350	8,966,975	3,955,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,000	3,112,000
March 19	27,810,575	3,180,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,462,975	5,280,900	5,966,575
April 2	27,755,060	2,130,825	2,649,525

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
April 4	$2,180,825	$2,649,525	5,517,975
April 11	3,741,300	4,571,750	7,838,200
April 18	6,007,850	8,578,600	14,022,100
April 25	10,986,475	9,461,050	16,750,775
May 2	11,181,350	7,484,000	10,980,160
May 9	10,020,525	3,491,000	8,127,475
May 16	8,962,625	3,346,525	13,200,925
May 23	9,222,725	14,301,450	21,288,975
May 30	9,645,150	11,828,000	21,263,050
June 6	4,775,650	11,285,875	13,341,500
June 13	9,477,175	13,302,350	8,732,125
June 20	10,060,575	12,158,250	6,611,350
June 27	12,923,850	12,978,350	5,484,200
July 3	8,377,675	10,064,725	6,211,325
July 11	8,008,475	12,226,900	12,800,275
July 18	13,278,475	15,709,275	21,029,375
July 25	18,915,400	15,502,400	23,125,575
Aug. 1	24,060,075	13,738,125	22,165,350
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,031,250	20,952,950
Aug 15	21,563,575	7,126,600	18,421,900
Aug. 22	21,055,300	9,742,350	18,148,100
Aug. 29	20,677,925	9,742,775	11,919,925
Sept. 5	17,296,975	4,097,080	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	*18,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,650	13,654,225
Sept. 26	14,540,300	3,236,625	16,293,025
Oct. 3	13,937,500	1,819,200	15,580,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,527,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	*8,908,250	18,465,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	11,731,475	14,715,775
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,899,100	10,482,800
Nov. 7	8,384,225	17,852,350	8,659,925
Nov. 14	6,185,425	18,328,350	10,108,825
Nov. 21	3,911,350	19,529,975	14,498,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,786,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,366,800	9,873,750	6,607,975
Dec. 12	8,077,975	8,386,900	5,455,625
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,600	6,735,525
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,540,200	7,591,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$27,755,060	1898	$17,005,975
1903	2,130,825	1897	13,929,925
1902	2,649,525	1896	23,600,150
1901	5,517,975	1895	10,663,075
1900	3,836,150	1894	18,017,950
1899	15,494,850	1893	6,389,975
1898	$5,720,800	1890	1,442,475
1897	47,966,575		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,625,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,575, Aug. 12, 1898; maximum since 1899, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $7,662,850, Sept. 30, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 9	$240,086,600	$808,570,800	$986,178,200
Jan. 9	241,113,800	818,086,200	995,712,800
Jan. 16	258,068,300	834,886,900	1,017,067,200
Jan. 23	272,640,900	838,064,200	1,026,202,200
Jan. 30	263,115,000	834,532,100	1,020,642,800
Feb. 6	272,021,900	833,880,900	1,027,184,600
Feb. 13	278,068,600	837,187,800	1,037,867,400
Feb. 20	284,625,600	834,425,300	1,038,625,600
Feb. 27	282,120,900	830,326,100	1,027,220,400
March 5	289,063,500	829,120,400	1,032,202,900
March 12	293,254,900	827,389,000	1,027,302,900
March 19	284,984,000	820,930,100	1,021,170,200
March 26	269,696,000	1,027,653,700	1,049,483,900
April 2	266,092,400	1,025,707,100	1,029,908,400

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
April 4	$254,321,200	$822,738,800	$988,260,000
April 11	254,065,800	820,252,700	985,317,500
April 18	257,993,200	818,317,300	987,380,900
April 25	260,967,900	820,982,100	997,023,000
May 2	257,981,800	814,776,600	985,160,700
May 9	256,962,000	808,070,200	975,894,700
May 16	260,262,200	808,462,900	981,685,100
May 23	263,196,500	814,611,700	988,808,200
May 30	257,958,000	808,878,300	974,682,200
June 6	256,135,100	806,135,100	968,696,700
June 13	256,164,600	806,861,700	969,779,800
June 20	256,144,000	804,332,100	965,779,400
June 27	256,268,000	813,144,800	968,112,800
July 5	254,566,800	817,478,200	972,045,000
July 11	251,944,200	808,256,600	958,248,600
July 18	257,065,800	807,013,000	958,208,800
July 25	257,886,800	807,886,100	958,978,900
Aug. 1	261,524,500	808,264,800	960,807,700
Aug. 8	260,625,300	812,027,100	962,572,400
Aug. 15	247,400,600	812,027,100	962,572,400
Aug. 22	246,565,000	810,944,800	959,702,200
Aug. 29	246,311,500	808,111,500	952,137,800
Sept. 5	245,115,800	803,115,800	951,115,800
Sept. 12	244,021,100	803,052,800	952,196,000
Sept. 19	245,244,900	803,052,800	952,196,000
Sept. 26	245,244,900	803,052,800	952,196,000
Oct. 3	244,917,700	803,052,800	952,196,000
Oct. 10	242,375,100	812,052,800	952,196,000
Oct. 17	240,774,100	812,052,800	952,196,000
Oct. 24	240,373,100	807,052,800	952,196,000
Oct. 31	231,073,800	811,052,800	952,196,000
Nov. 7	228,406,600	811,052,800	952,196,000
Nov. 14	219,469,900	809,052,800	952,196,000
Nov. 21	218,744,700	807,324,900	947,599,400
Nov. 28	216,813,300	803,052,700	941,852,000
Dec. 5	237,080,400	802,052,800	942,900,400
Dec. 12	238,791,800	800,296,800	942,852,700
Dec. 19	238,086,600	803,745,800	942,784,000
Dec. 26	239,054,300	82,362,200	965,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,039,869,400, April 2, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,902,400, Aug. 19 1893; since 1896, $745,953,500, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,022,707,100, April 2, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $295,097,400, April 2, 1904.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 2	$1,564,378,688	$67,274,148
March 26	1,141,066,277	52,154,359
March 19	1,111,169,992	56,780,430
March 12	964,162,666	52,389,154
March 5	1,075,780,466	55,856,196
*Feb. 27	891,248,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,069,355,410	57,504,783
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,363,958
Feb. 6	1,251,283,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,625,958	58,218,278
Jan. 23	1,290,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,313,240,347	72,711,880
Jan. 9	1,490,163,444	77,339,230
*Jan. 2	1,142,217,797	63,898,811
*Dec. 26	1,006,331,989	48,844,606
Dec. 19	1,191,007,987	61,879,183
Dec. 12	1,328,929,423	59,781,852
Dec. 5	1,306,292,524	54,402,336
*Nov. 28	1,016,403,185	44,782,584
Nov. 21	1,187,603,634	62,172,084
Nov. 14	1,202,441,864	62,185,287
*Nov. 7	1,071,800,164	45,802,439
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	55,801,656
Oct. 24	1,136,236,218	61,677,813
Oct. 17	1,138,459,183	58,597,048
Oct. 10	1,115,735,445	57,102,941
Oct. 3	1,127,545,721	62,021,624
Sept. 26	1,089,694,434	60,544,983
Sept. 19	1,023,487,271	47,476,782
*Sept. 12	774,686,998	40,807,481
Sept. 5	974,752,525	53,802,439
Aug. 29	850,814,347	43,728,824
Aug. 22	*1,105,333,488	57,150,281
Aug. 15	1,143,184,584	60,897,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,161	65,223,486
Aug. 1	1,240,666,388	66,681,465
July 25	1,253,588,603	61,834,110
July 18	1,422,827,742	66,872,178
July 11	1,311,629,000	68,944,000
July 5	1,265,547,000	65,446,000
June 27	1,196,886,100	70,805,000
June 20	1,212,196,000	62,592,000
June 13	1,184,622,000	62,461,000
June 6	1,242,022,000	62,276,000
May 30	1,249,774,000	64,000,000
May 23	1,264,000,000	63,000,000
May 16	1,262,000,000	62,000,000
May 9	1,276,000,000	61,000,000
May 2	1,276,000,000	61,000,000
April 25	1,282,000,000	62,000,000
April 18	1,286,000,000	62,000,000
April 11	1,289,000,000	62,000,000
April 4	1,289,000,000	62,000,000

*Five days.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended April 2, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$872,037,126	$1,294,448,899	—34.6
Boston	90,799,074	131,838,745	—31.0
Philadelphia	98,991,001	139,878,987	—29.5
Baltimore	13,473,585	18,960,600	—30.6
Chicago	141,854,345	143,290,993	— 1.0
St. Louis	40,464,894	39,066,333	+ 4.0
New Orleans	14,153,981	10,446,955	+35.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,253,322,981	$1,795,984,059	—30.0
Other cities, 6 days	250,094,217	289,427,823	—13.9
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,503,326,198	$2,085,391,852	—28.0
All cities, 1 day	370,468,113	392,991,151	— 5.7
Total, all cities, for week	$1,874,394,711	$2,448,108,089	—23.4

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Apr. 2	$1,874,394,711	$2,448,108,089	$2,021,796,527
Mch. 26	1,542,332,182	2,161,553,966	1,980,399,515
Mch. 19	1,476,943,314	1,736,109,599	2,139,674,256
Mch. 12	1,788,678,089	2,255,474,207	2,142,493,821
Mch. 5	1,997,695,139	2,495,100,823	2,182,197,997
Feb. 27	1,886,661,778	1,886,661,778	2,207,225,827
Feb. 20	1,875,478,901	2,154,140,993	1,772,359,625
Feb. 13	1,815,436,524	2,024,982,979	2,022,899,952
Feb. 6	2,125,944,360	2,419,658,872	2,226,057,105
Jan. 30	2,023,458,978	2,090,656,536	2,130,085,244
Jan. 23	2,136,119,918	2,286,264,358	2,212,695,527
Jan. 16	2,345,434,824	2,382,192,380	1,966,682,853
Jan. 9	2,415,047,737	2,752,823,842	2,563,786,926
Jan. 2	1,945,947,609	2,274,669,619	2,448,626,672
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 26	1,686,299,296	1,905,690,796	1,870,656,957
Dec. 19	2,071,667,622	2,289,140,797	2,247,088,788
Dec. 12	2,291,528,109	2,309,961,305	2,066,661,703
Dec. 6	2,221,872,194	1,975,475,731	2,435,885,783
Nov. 28	1,744,767,325	1,686,893,725	2,056,974,706
Nov. 21	2,086,546,823	2,332,986,732	2,332,984,328
Nov. 14	2,084,721,496	2,466,796,125	2,562,676,813
Nov. 7	1,976,900,159	2,294,988,893	2,134,247,964
Oct. 31	1,940,238,438	2,227,987,063	2,128,266,248
Oct. 24	2,214,869,554	2,454,542,852	2,067,479,856
Oct. 17	2,025,773,009	2,206,884,553	2,141,222,841
Oct. 10	1,874,997,338	2,154,267,291	2,096,946,681
Oct. 3	2,229,606,679	2,472,065,604	2,066,347,088
Sept. 26	1,883,109,462	2,557,952,024	2,078,111,881
Sept. 19	1,845,434,824	2,382,192,380	1,966,682,853
Sept. 12	1,448,962,856	2,452,019,220	2,066,419,192
Sept. 5	1,799,252,804	2,042,356,804	1,966,926,809
Aug. 29	1,841,084,013	2,047,277,789	2,767,966,614
Aug. 22	1,966,574,548	2,060,742,238	1,952,248,976
Aug. 15	1,924,834,022	2,087,769,941	1,776,929,521
Aug. 8	2,060,481,729	2,016,127,228	1,814,787,107
Aug. 1	2,203,765,172	2,242,956,439	1,974,370,278
July 25	2,271,469,889	2,289,718,464	1,928,426,952
July 18	2,307,262,511	2,180,986,121	2,032,945,576
July 11	2,194,096,551	2,236,611,697	2,546,224,981
July 4	2,135,760,060	2,134,005,462	1,937,466,903
June 27	1,945,192,408	1,960,088,238	2,226,715,961
June 20	2,125,560,234	2,051,846,784	2,402,624,405
June 13	2,251,836,428	1,886,197,671	2,510,780,897
June 6	2,427,953,131	2,103,396,252	2,746,207,716
May 30	1,746,901,453	1,674,101,619	1,812,619,287
May 23	2,244,907,747	2,251,362,362	2,318,917,483
May 16	2,135,544,314	2,546,196,843	2,956,150,541
May 9	2,129,134,101	2,642,479,355	2,630,967,292
May 2	2,226,740,747	2,510,300,049	2,314,464,703
April 25	2,125,746,026	2,711,822,164	2,949,068,185
April 18	2,353,803,699	2,576,205,281	2,676,726,139
April 11	1,966,004,063	2,329,394,652	2,950,628,434

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1904	$1,874,394,711	1900	$1,758,746,147
1903	2,448,108,099	1899	1,864,450,914
1902	2,321,796,527	1898	1,370,987,252
1901	2,808,751,991		

Largest exchanges so far this year were $2,410,047,737, in the week ended Jan. 9, and the smallest, $1,036,681,726, in the week ended Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,609,262 in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,449,862,906, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges in 1902 were $2,810,200,649 in the week ended May 3; the smallest, $1,674,101,010, in the May 30 week. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,292.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	105¼	Jan. 15	106 Apr. 2
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	106½	Mar. 28	105½	Jan. 15	106¼ Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	107½	Mar. 16	106¾	Mar. 1	107½ Mar. 16
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	108¾	Jan. 6	107	Feb. 13	108 Mar. 15
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.						133¾ Nov. 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¾	Feb. 6	133 Mar. 4
U. S. 5s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	106¾	Feb. 23	106¾ Mar. 30
U. S. 5s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	107

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New High Records for Loans, Cash, and Deposits.

The bank statement made new high records for loans, cash, and deposits. The increase in loans was attributed to the payment of the subscriptions on the Pennsylvania notes. There were thirty-two banks with increases in their loan accounts, six of them in excess of $500,000 and twenty-two with decreases, five exceeding $500,000.

The National City Bank reported the largest increase, $11,824,300; the largest decrease was by the Chase National, $1,295,300.

The increase in cash was more than twice the preliminary estimates. The discrepancy may have been caused by the payments to banks from other institutions on account of subscriptions to the Pennsylvania notes. The reserves kept by trust companies are not for ornament only, but for use upon occasion.

The item of United States deposits affords an excellent illustration of how facts are often concealed by the average system. An increase was shown yesterday in this item for the week of $10,159,300. The transfer to the special depositaries of the deposits called in from interior banks for the Panama payment was completed on March 25. Only a little over five million increase was shown in the statement of March 26, but now it appears that the actual increase was nearly $16,000,000 in that week. Under the average system only one-sixth of the transfers of United States deposits on Friday, March 25, was shown in the statement of the following day.

There were 17 banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, 8 National and 9 State. This compares with 14 banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, 28 in the week ended April 4, 1903, and 28 in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these 17 banks was $1,623,975, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus would be $29,379,025, instead of $27,755,050.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1¼@1¾ per cent., averaging 1½ per cent. The time money market was quiet and the tone was easy. Rates are 2½@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for three months, 3¼ per cent. for four and five months, 3¾@4 per cent. for six and seven months, 4½ per cent. for eight, nine, and ten months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper and the supply was light. Rates are 4¼@4½ per cent. for indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for prime single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8710@4.8715 to 4.8735@4.8740, closing firm at the higher rate.

In the corresponding week of 1903, money on call loaned at 5¼@15 per cent., averaging 8 per cent. Time money was quoted at 5¼@5½ per cent. for four to six months. There was a light inquiry for commercial paper, which was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8690@4.87 to 4.87@4.8710, closing dull at the lower rate.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of April 4, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Inc.	1903.
Capital	$115,572,700	.....	$110,222,700
Net profits	132,906,300	.....	132,794,400
Deposits	1,069,289,400	$20,709,900	853,765,200
Circulation	36,880,000	*56,000	42,970,700
Total	$1,354,128,300	$20,944,900	$1,164,239,100

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,022,767,100	$14,843,400	$902,884,900
Specie	223,365,100	5,963,000	158,145,200
Leg. tender	71,707,300	*901,000	68,175,200
Total	$1,317,804,500	$20,304,900	$1,128,366,300
Res. held	$295,997,400	$5,461,400	$224,321,400
Res. req'd	267,942,850	5,175,225	232,190,675
Surplus	$27,755,050	$286,175	$2,130,725
U. S. Dep.	56,197,400	$10,159,300	$39,196,200

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1903 was $2,640,525; in 1901, $5,577,075; in 1900, $7,304,500; in 1899, $15,018,525; in 1898, $26,750,825; in 1897, $47,661,575.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, March 26 to 31.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Carupano	$6,500
American Silver Coin—		
Hildebrand	Barbados	230
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Tuscan	Colon	1,455
Gold Bullion—		
Adirondack	Puerto Colombia	2,722
Silesia	Cartagena	3,500
Alca	Cartagena	726
Alca	Greytown	1,250
Alca	Kingston	1,500
Tuscan	Colon	4,211
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	1,175
Monterey	Vera Cruz	1,117
Piemonte	Barbados	2,500
Silver Bullion—		
Segurana	Colon	627
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	3,713
Monterey	Vera Cruz	425
Gold Ore—		
Caracas	La Guayra	2,000
Silver Ore—		
Lysaria	Antofagasta	24
Total		$31,450

Exports, New York, March 26 to April 2.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Mar. 26	K. Wm. d Grec	London, S. B.	$100,000
Mar. 26	Majestic	London, S. B.	100,000
April 1	St. Louis	London, S. B.	200,000
April 1	Oceanic	London, S. B.	100,000
April 1	Oceanic	Queens, G. C. (G. B.)	1,000
Total			$501,000

Ten Lots for Last Week's Statement.

Mar. 26	Allen	Rail & C. (G. B.)	$1,000
Mar. 26	Hamburg	S. C. (Ger.)	1,000
Mar. 26	Hamburg	S. C. (Ger.)	1,000
Total			$3,000

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Apr. 2. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
222	226	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	225 Jan. 6		225 Jan. 6		225 Mar. 16, 1906
225	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	Jan., 1904	4½	..		..		*238 Mar. 4, 1903
7	8¾	Allis-Chalmers	20,000,000	.....	..	15 Feb. 13		6 Mar. 22		8¾ Mar. 23, 1904
..	14	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,000	.....	..	14¾ Jan. 18		13 Mar. 16		14 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	21 Mar. 9		21 Mar. 9		21 Mar. 9, 1904
180	200	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1½	..		..		73 Oct. 24, 1902
88	90	American Coal (¥25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	..		..		196 Dec. 7, 1903
23	28	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, 1903	3	90 Feb. 9		89 Jan. 22		90 Feb. 9, 1904
8	9	American District Telegraph	3,865,000	Nov. 15, 1903	1	25 Jan. 15		23 Mar. 21		24 Mar. 22, 1904
3	4	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	..	12 Jan. 22		8¾ Mar. 16		8¾ Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	American Malting	14,500,000	.....	..	4¾ Jan. 22		3 Jan. 6		3¼ Mar. 24, 1904
18	20	American Malting pf.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, 1899	1¾	22 Jan. 14		17 Jan. 7		20 Mar. 15, 1904
112	117	American Snuff	11,091,700	Apr. 1, 1904	2½	120 Feb. 29		110 Jan. 21		112 Mar. 21, 1904
90	91	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1½	91 Jan. 13		85 Jan. 6		86½ Mar. 21, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.....	..	..		..		2½ Dec. 18, 1901
84	88	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	1¾	86¾ Jan. 18		82 Jan. 6		84½ Feb. 15, 1904
130	135	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	2	135 Jan. 14		130¼ Feb. 11		135 Mar. 18, 1904
74	..	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1¾	75 Mar. 16		69 Jan. 25		75 Mar. 16, 1904
24	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	27 Jan. 22		27 Jan. 22		27 Jan. 22, 1904
88	98	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1¾	..		..		90 Sep. 28, 1903
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5, 1904	3	..		..		*121 Nov. 28, 1902
107	108	Atlantic Coast Line	35,650,000	Jan. 10, 1904	2½	110¼ Jan. 29		104½ Feb. 18		107 Mar. 22, 1904
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1	..		..		*104 Jun. 23, 1902
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1904	2	..		..		*108 Dec. 30, 1903
5½	6¾	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	7 Jan. 23		6¾ Mar. 1		6¾ Mar. 1, 1904
132	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1904	3	..		..		140 Dec. 7, 1903
48½	50	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	1	49⅞ Mar. 7		47½ Feb. 19		49⅞ Mar. 21, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1½	..		..		126½ Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1904	1½	..		..		20¾ Oct. 13, 1899
101	..	Central & South American Tel.	7,917,800	Jan. 7, 1904	1½	..		..		100 Dec. 22, 1903
81	83	Chicago & Alton pf.	19,544,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	85¼ Jan. 21		75 Jan. 2		81 May 5, 1904
180	200	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Apr. 1, 1904	1¾	*182 Jan. 14		*181 Jan. 18		*181 Jan. 18, 1904
120	130	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	6,830,700	Apr. 1, 1904	1½	124 Feb. 11		124 Feb. 11		124 Mar. 14, 1904
85	85½	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A	11,372,400	Feb. 29, 1904	2½	71 Jan. 30		65 Feb. 25		67½ Mar. 16, 1904
82	87	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	85½ Jan. 14		83½ Feb. 5		83½ Feb. 5, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 29, 1903	2	..		..		90 Sep. 5, 1902
135	140	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1904	3	145 Jan. 21		135 Mar. 22		135 Mar. 22, 1904
165	175	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,945,800	Feb. 20, 1904	3½	176 Jan. 6		176 Jan. 6		176 Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	2	..		..		102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,408,200	Apr. 1, 1904	1½	..		..		120 Jun. 4, 1898
30	31	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1899	1½	..		..		32 Mar. 15, 1904
102	111	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1904	1½	33¾ Jan. 18		29¼ Feb. 23		110½ Mar. 14, 1904
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	110½ Mar. 14		100 Feb. 8		68 Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1½	..		..		75 Nov. 5, 1903
64	..	Colorado Fuel & I. pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	65 Jan. 27		65 Jan. 27		65 Jan. 27, 1904
60	70	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	*68 Mar. 21		*68 Mar. 21		*68 Mar. 21, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..		..		22¾ Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	..		..		64 Sep. 18, 1903
1	..	**Denver & Southwest**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2½ Jan. 18		1 Jan. 16		2½ Jan. 18, 1904
2	..	Denever & Southwest pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	3½ Jan. 23		2 Jan. 12		2¾ Feb. 18, 1904
20	24	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,233,100	.....	..	24¾ Jan. 22		19½ Jan. 7		21 Mar. 15, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	783,500	Aug. 1, 1903	7	120 Jan. 21		120 Jan. 21		120 Jan. 21, 1904
10½	12	Detroit Southern	10,497,000	.....	..	14¾ Jan. 23		8½ Feb. 29		11¼ Mar. 24, 1904
18	21	Detroit Southern pf.	6,500,000	.....	..	29½ Jan. 25		17 Mar. 2		21¾ Mar. 23, 1904
125	130	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 12, 1904	2½	128 Jan. 25		128 Jan. 25		128 Jan. 25, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,529	.....	..	3½ Feb. 24		3½ Feb. 24		3¼ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	Jan. 15, 1904	1	..		..		38 Dec. 29, 1903
13	15	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	17¼ Jan. 22		11½ Feb. 29		13 Mar. 25, 1904
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr., 1904	3½	..		..		135 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Apr. 1, 1904	1½	..		..		68 Jun. 18, 1903
58	60	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	66¼ Jan. 27		62 Jan. 11		65 Feb. 2, 1904
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1903	2½	72 Feb. 23		72 Feb. 23		73 Feb. 23, 1904
40	55	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,600	Apr. 1, 1904	4	54 Feb. 3		52½ Feb. 4		53½ Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000	.....	..	..		..		23 Jan. 9, 1902
44	48	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1½	58¾ Jan. 14		43 Mar. 1		48 Mar. 25, 1904
94	100	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1½	96 Mar. 17		94 Feb. 23		96 Mar. 17, 1904
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel.	6,000,000	Apr., 1904	1½	..		..		*105¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	..		..		*75 Oct. 12, 1876
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,529,100	Jan. 15, 1904	2	..		..		*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1¼	..		..		*93 Nov. 27, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,300	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	..		..		*96 Apr. 18, 1899
73	74½	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 18, 1904	1½	77¼ Jan. 22		70 Feb. 11		74¼ Mar. 22, 1904
..	6½	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	7 Mar. 25		6¾ Mar. 21		7 Mar. 25, 1904
100	120	Maryland Coal pf.	1,870,000	Dec. 31, 1903	6	110 Feb. 25		110 Feb. 25		110 Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 3, 1904	2½	..		..		*188 July 10, 1899
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,496,700	.....	..	17½ Jan. 4		16 Jan. 15		18 Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28, 1903	1¼	48 Mar. 18		45 Mar. 9		46 Mar. 18, 1904
125	135	Michigan Central	13,523,000	Jan. 29, 1904	2	138 Feb. 29		123 Jan. 22		138 Feb. 29, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1½	..		..		118 Apr. 18, 1902
40	50	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	67⅞ Jan. 18		61 Feb. 18		61 Feb. 18, 1904
95	96	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	94¾ Jan. 21		90 Jan. 6		94¾ Jan. 21, 1904
182	186	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	185 Jan. 25		183 Jan. 25		189 Jan. 25, 1904
17	19	**National Enameling**	15,391,800	Apr. 1, 1904	1	21 Jan. 22		17 Jan. 5		19 Mar. 24, 1904
78	85	National Enameling pf.	8,566,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1¾	85 Jan. 5		73 Jan. 5		85¼ Feb. 1, 1904
85	92	National Lead pf.	14,904,000	Mar. 15, 1904	1½	84½ Feb. 23		80½ Jan. 26		84½ Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	..		..		2¾ Jun. 3, 1901
42	46	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45 Feb. 2		45 Feb. 2		45 Feb. 2, 1904
125	135	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	Jan. 15, 1904	2	139¾ Jan. 22		120 Feb. 26		133¾ Mar. 24, 1904
27	29¼	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	32¾ Jan. 23		25½ Mar. 7		29¼ Mar. 15, 1904
105	126	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	108 Jan. 21		106 Jan. 21		108 Jan. 21, 1904
60	65	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	3	69 Jan. 28		68 Jan. 19		69 Mar. 1, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	..		..		23 Mar. 1, 1904
40	..	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1903	1	41 Feb. 23		41 Feb. 23		41 Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,800	Apr., 1904	2	..		..		*268 Dec. 31, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	Jan., 1904	2	..		..		*208 Oct. 31, 1902
120	133	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1¼	*131 Feb. 1		*131 Feb. 1		*131 Feb. 1, 1904
142	145	New York & New Jersey Tel.	12,500,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	*150 Jan. 14		*140 Feb. 5		*145 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 12, 1904	1	..		..		20¾ Nov. 1, 1902
85	90	Norfolk & Western pf.	22,000,000	Feb. 19, 1904	2	89 Jan. 5		88¾ Feb. 25		89 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,482,300	Jan. 15, 1904	4	..		..		130 Apr. 25, 1902
4¼	5	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	2,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..		..		..
..	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	300	4¼ Jan. 19		4¼ Jan. 19		*24 Dec. 31, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,600	July 2, 1903	1	..		..		*96 Nov. 19, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,112,500	Jan. 2, 1904	2	..		..		75¼ Oct. 30, 1902
95	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,513,340	Feb. 1, 1904	1¼	..		..		80 July 30, 1902
18	21	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	23¼ Jan. 22		17 Mar. 16		19 Mar. 21, 1904
..	90	Pere Marquette pf.	16,512,300	Feb. 19, 1904	2	..		..		*94 Dec. 29, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	38,553,200	Feb. 1, 1904	2½	..		..		85¼ Jan. 13, 1904
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,800,000	Apr., 1904	4	..		..		117 May 27, 1902
97	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2	98 Jan. 22		97 Jan. 22		98 Mar. 15, 1904
..	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	13,714,300	Jan. 5, 1904	1¾	*180 Jan. 19		*180 Jan. 19		*180 Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Youghi. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1904	3	..		..		*150 Feb. 15, 1902
72	73	Pressed Steel Car pf.	12,000,000	Feb. 22, 1904	1¾	73¼ Jan. 22		69 Jan. 2		69¾ Mar. 21, 1904
..	..	Quicksilver	4,750,750	.....	..	..		..		10 Aug. 15, 1902
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,250,000	May 2, 1903	½	..		..		6¼ Aug. 15, 1902
154	158	Railroad Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1904	2	90¾ Feb. 17		85 Feb. 16		90¾ Mar. 21, 1904
124	..	Reno & Saratoga	30,000,000	Jan., 1904	4	..		..		250 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Portland pf.	9,057,500	Jan. 15, 1903	1	82¼ Feb. 9		86¼ Feb. 6		87 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island	6,000,000	.....	..	14 Jan. 19		9 Mar. 15		9 Mar. 15, 1904
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	45 Jan. 19		36 Feb. 4		45 Mar. 25, 1904
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	2,500,000	.....	..	20¾ Jan. 19		14 Jan. 6		20¾ Mar. 25, 1904
..	..	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	8,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1	170 Jan. 23		161 Mar. 4		170 Mar. 24, 1904
154	158	St. L. & San F. C. & R. L. ctfs.	7,040,300	Apr. 1, 1904	1	167 Jan. 19		160 Jan. 9		167 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	St. L. & S. F. C. & R. L. pf. ctfs.	4,187,700	Apr. 1, 1904	1½	122¾ Jan. 26		122 Feb. 4		122¾ Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,611,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..		..		75 Jan. 1, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	..	.....	..	..		..		..
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan., 1904	3½	..		..		250 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($50)	800,000	Jan., 1904	3	..		..		100 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1	32 Jan. 23		30 Feb. 15		32 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	½	..		..		30 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Texas Central	5,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	..		..		45 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Texas Central pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	..		..		20 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	1,000,000	.....	..	29 Jan. 22		27 Feb. 9		29 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	1,000,000	.....	..	..		..		25 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	15,000,000	Apr. 1, 1904	1¾	..		..		110 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	10,000,000	Jan. 9, 1904	2½	..		..		250 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	U. S. Cast Iron	10,000,000	.....	..	..		..		30 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	U. S. Express	9,000,000	.....	..	3¾ Jan. 23		3¾ Feb. 15		3¾ Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Quotations Discontinued.				12 Jan. 23		6¾ Feb. 15		6¾ Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	U. S. Steel pf.	40,000,000	Nov. 16, 1903	1	115 Jan. 4		108 Feb. 25		115 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	U. S. Steel pf.	40,000,000	July 1, 1903	1	..		..		108 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	U. S. Steel pf.	40,000,000	Oct. 1, 1903	1	..		..		110 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Utah & Black Hills	1,000,000	Mar. 3, 1904	2½	..		..		30 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wabash	30,000,000	.....	..	..		..		30 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wabash pf.	30,000,000	.....	..	..		..		50 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wabash Deb. B	15,000,000	.....	..	..		..		50 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wabash Deb. B pf.	15,000,000	.....	..	..		..		50 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,000,000	.....	..	..		..		50 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..		..		50 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..		..		50 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wisconsin Central	10,000,000	.....	..	..		..		50 Jan. 15, 1902
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	..		..		50 Jan. 15, 1902

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended April 2, 1904.

APRIL

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	93¾	Jan 23	92	Jan 15	92	Apr 2	94	96
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	101¼	Mar 28	95¾	Jan 27	97¼	Mar 28	95¼	97¼
Do registered	AO*	101¾	Mar 30	100	Feb 25	100	Mar 30	99	99½
Do adjust g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90	Jan 22	67½	Feb 18	89¾	Apr 2	89	90
Do do registered	Nov.	87½	Jan 23	85¾	Jan 28	87	Jan 28	86	..
Do stamped		89¾	Jan 23	87½	Jan 28	87	Jan 28	85¾	..
Do feb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100	Jan 22	96	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	..	98
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1014	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..	92¾	96
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	MS	..	..	..	..	94	Dec 03	..	..
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	..	..	..	..	114½	Oc 8, 02	..	..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	94¼	Feb 15	91	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 2	92½	92¾
Do registered		92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	92	Feb 15	..	..
Bk. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	..	..	..	125¼	No 30, 03	125	..
Jack. & West 1st g. 4s, 1945	*AO	112¾	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 26	110¼	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1924	*AO	..	..	..	..	110¾	Mar 9	110¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	MN*	109	Mar 9	109	Mar 9	109	Mar 9	110¾	..
Brunsw. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	..	..	..	..	87	Au 22, 01	95	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	91½	Oc 30, 03	93½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	95¾	Jan 21	92¾	Feb 23	94½	Apr 2	94	94½
Do do registered		92¾	Mar 16	92¾	Mar 16	92¾	Mar 16	..	..
Do do registered	AO	102¾	Mar 28	100¾	Feb 25	100	Apr 2	100	100¼
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948		101¾	Feb 17	101¾	Feb 17	101¾	Feb 17	..	..
Do do registered	MS	..	..	..	..	98	No 03	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MS	89¾	Jan 22	87¾	Jan 8	88	Mar 25	88¼	89½
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	MN*	97	Feb 2	97	Feb 24	96½	Mar 29	95¾	97¾
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97	Feb 2	97	Feb 24	96½	Mar 29	95¾	97¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	89	Jan 20	87¾	Feb 11	89¾	Apr 2	88¼	89¾
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	90¼	Ly 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105½	Mar 11	105½	Mar 11	105¾	Mar 11	106¼	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	..	..	..	106¾	Apr 2	105½	110
Pitts. Clev. & Tol. 1st g.	AO*	122	Jan 12	119¼	Mar 7	119¼	Mar 7	117	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	..	..	..	..	88	Au 1, 03	93	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		..	..	..	..	100¼	Fe 13, 03	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117	Jan 22	113¾	Mar 7	114	Mar 17	113¾	114½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	112	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121¾	Mar 2	121¾	Mar 2	121¾	Mar 2	118½	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	122½	Mar 2	122½	Feb 27	122½	Mar 18	122	..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99	Jan 4	97½	Mnr 7	98	Mar 17	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	103¾	Mar 21	102¾	Jan 5	103¾	Mar 31	103½	103¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107¾	Jan 21	104¾	Mar 28	104	Mar 31	104½	106
Do do registered	*MS	..	..	..	..	107	Au 14, 03	..	..
Can. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	92¾	Jan 11	90	Mar 8	91¾	Mar 14	..	92
Can. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*MN	107	Mar 2	107	Mar 2	107	Mar 2	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	FA	118	Jan 7	116½	Feb 24	116¾	Mar 4	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	107½	Mar 29	103¾	Jan 4	106¾	Mar 28	103½	107¼
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Se 18, 01	..	..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	71¼	Jan 23	65¾	Mar 10	68	Mar 30	67	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	73	Jan 28	73	Mar 2	72	Apr 2	69	70½
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	30¼	Jan 23	18	Mar 10	20	Mar 17	18½	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	*JJ	..	..	..	..	12	Au 21, 02	..	..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	104	Feb 19	104	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	..	..	..	103	Jy 2, 03	104½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	..	..	..	..	..	104½	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	101¼	Jan 26	101	Mar 3	125¾	Mar 23	125¾	129½
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	QJ	125¾	Jan 22	125¾	Mar 3	125¾	Mar 8	127	125¾
Do do registered	QJ	112½	Jan 21	111¼	Jan 19	111¾	Mar 11	111¼	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ	..	..	..	..	105	Ds 8, 03	102½	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	102	Jan 27	100	Jan 4	101	Mar 28	101	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4% to Je. 1, 1910	*MN	109¾	Mar 29	109¼	Feb 3	109¾	Mar 29	..	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	111	Jan 2	..	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*MN	116¼	Feb 10	113	Mar 1	113	Mar 1	113¼	115½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	115	Feb 10	113	Mar 1	113	Mar 1	113¼	115½
Do do registered	*MS	104	Jan 22	100½	Mar 1	101¾	Mar 31	101¾	102
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	..	..	..	112	My 14, 03	104	..
Do Craik Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	101½	Feb 5	100½	Jan 4	101¾	Mar 30	101	101¾
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	JJ	94¾	Mar 23	94½	Jan 27	94¾	Mar 23	..	94½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*MS	..	..	..	..	106½	Oc 29, 02	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	..	..	..	..	90¾	De 30, 03	84	..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	AO*	84½	Mar 28	81¼	Jan 5	84¾	Mar 30	82¾	83
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	JJ*	77½	Mar 23	74½	Jan 5	77	Mar 30	76½	77
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950		..	..	..	..	83¾	Ap 16, 02	..	..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	101½	Jan 15	99	Feb 3	99	Mar 1	99½	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	JJ*	93	Jan 4	91	Feb 22	92¾	Apr 2	..	92¼
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949		91¾	Mar 11	91½	Feb 15	91¾	Mar 11	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	100¾	De 23, 03	100½	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	102¼	Mar 31	102¼	Mar 31	102¾	Mar 31	80¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO	106	Jan 18	104¾	Mar 25	105	Mar 31	104¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	..	..	..	..	105	Ja 2, 03	..	..
Do do registered	*MN	100¾	Feb 8	100	Jan 2	100¾	Feb 8	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	*MN	107	Mar 14	103¾	Jan 30	106	Mar 30	106¼	107
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MS	115	Feb 1	114¼	Jan 16	115	Feb 27	112¾	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	108¾	Jan 14	106¾	Jan 6	108¾	Jan 14	107¼	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD	..	..	..	..	129¾	Oc 22, 03	127¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	MN*	118¾	Feb 9	115¾	Jan 8	116	Feb 25	116	117¼
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	..	..	..	..	119¼	Ap 13, 03	..	..
Do do registered		113	Jan 16	112¼	Jan 4	113	Jan 16	114¾	..
Chi. Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	128	Jnn 14	126½	Feb 11	126½	Feb 11	127	129
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	..	..	..	..	108	Jy 24, 03	..	..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	109	Mar 7	108	Jan 18	109	Mar 7	109	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	JJ	173	Mar 10	169	Mar 14	173	Mar 19	..	..
Do tsrminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ	100	Mar 14	100	Mar 14	100	Mar 14	100¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	109	Jan 25	107¼	Mar 25	107¾	Mar 25	..	107¾
Do do registered	QJ	..	..	..	..	111	De 8, 02	..	..
Do do 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾	Jan 15	97¼	Mar 28	97¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	..	..	..	..	116¾	Ap 29, 03	113¾	115¾
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	119	Jan 28	115¾	Mar 21	115¾	Mar 21	113¼	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	111	Jan 14	109¾	Jan 9	110¾	Feb 23	111	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	116	Jan 30	114¾	Jan 19	115	Mar 30	114	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	110	Mar 31	109¾	Mar 29	110	Mar 31	109¾	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ	..	..	..	..	137½	Jy 18, 99	122¼	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	118½	Feb 4	116¾	Jan 29	118	Feb 16	115¾	117¾
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	106	Jan 15	106	Jan 13	100	Mar 25	106	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	169	Mar 14	169	Mar 14	169	Mar 14	173	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	..	..	..	113¾	Oc 28, 03	113¼	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ	107	Mar 16	107	Mar 16	107	Mar 16	106¾	107
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	JJ	111	Mar 9	110¾	Jan 28	111	Mar 9	110¾	..
Do 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	Feb 2	109¾	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	114¾	Jan 13	114	Mar 17	114	Mar 17	113¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	..	..	..	113	Oc 27, 03	111	..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	*JD	114¼	Mar 11	114¼	Mar 11	114¼	Mar 11	115	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	129¾	Feb 4	129¾	Feb 4	129¾	Feb 4	129½	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	104	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	104	Jan 2	102	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA10	..	..	..	..	106¾	Oc 9, 02	..	..
Do do registered	FA10	99	Jan 28	97½	Mar 28	98½	Mar 30	..	98¾
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	..	..	..	..	103	No 10, 98	..	..
Do do registered	QF	..	..	..	..	103¾	De 17, 03	110½	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	..	..	..	111½	De 11, 03	..	..
Do do registered	AO*	110½	Mar 24	106½	Jan 13	110¾	Mar 28	107¾	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	107	Mar 28	106	Mar 28	107	Mar 28	106¾	..
Do do registered	AO*	106	Feb 24	104½	Feb 24	105	Mar 24	106¾	110
Do debenture 5s, 1900	MN*	104¼	Jan 21	104	Mar 3	104	Mar 3	104¾	..
Do do registered	MN*	108¾	Jan 22	103¾	Mar 3	108¾	Mar 12	106¾	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108¾	Jan 12	105¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 12	106¾	..
Do do registered	AO15	116¾	Mar 24	111½	Feb 10	116¾	Mar 24	116¾	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	..	..	..	125	My 28, 01	113¾	117¾
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	108	No 5, 02	100	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	..	..	..	108	Oc 9, 02	103	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	..	..	..	103¾	No 12, 03	104	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	..	..	..	111¾	De 23, 03	111¾	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN*	120	Jan 22	123¾	Feb 29	123¾	Feb 29	123¾	129½
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	118½	Mar 25	117¼	Mar 14	117¾	Mar 26	117¼	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	..	..	..	..	124¾	Fe 10, 02	120¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	..	..	..	131¾	De 5, 03	123¼	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	..	..	..	107¾	Fe 21, 01	..	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	..	..	..	109	Se 9, 03	..	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	122¾	Jan 22	122¾	Jan 22	122¾	Jan 22	121½	123
Do registered	JJ*	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120	Feb 17	120¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	104	Jan 21	101	Jan 7	103	Apr 2	102¾	103
Do do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	107	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*MN	..	..	..	..	98	Au 13, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	..	..	..	..	100¾	Jy 2, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. D, 1910	*MN	..	..	..	..	99¾	Je 26, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. E, 1911	*MN	..	..	..	..	99¾	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. F, 1912	*MN	..	..	..	..	98¾	Je 25, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. G, 1913	*MN	..	..	..	..	87	Au 7, 03	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1918	*MN	..	..	..	..	103	Mar 31	103	103¾
Bur., C. R. & N 1st 5s, 1906	JJ	101¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	..	..
Do registered		117	Jan 19	117	Jan 19	117	Mar 21	113½	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	..	..	..	120¾	Mr 16, 03	..	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	118	Ja 27, 01	107½	..
C. R. I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	74¾	Jan 22	69¾	Jan 7	71	Apr 2	71	71½
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	..	..	..	..	88¼	Ja 7, 03	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	87	Apr 2	..	..
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	104¾	Jan 26	103¾	Jan 4	104¾	Jan 26	104¾	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	..	..	..	..	95¾	Oc 1, 03	90	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	101	Oc 1, 03	91¼	..
Do 1st 7s, 1905	*JJ	98	Jan 13	93¾	Jan 4	98	Jan 13	90	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	106	Mar 3	100	Mar 3	108	Mar 3	101¾	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	..	..	..	..	107	Se 30, 01	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	*AO	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	132	Jan 20	130¼	Jan 7	131	Apr 2	130¾	132½
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	..	..	..	..	93	De 10, 03	..	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	131	Jan 25	130¼	Jan 9	131	Feb 26	130¼	..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	125¾	Mar 3	122¾	Mar 3	125¾	Mar 3	122¾	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	122¾	Mar 9	120	Apr 2	122	Apr 2	120	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*JJ	82¾	Jan 27	80	Mar 30	80	Mar 30	80	80¾
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	110	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	110¼	..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	..	..	..	..	109	AP 28, 02	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	*MN	..	..	..	..	104½	De 8, 03	102¾	..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	JJ	..	..	..	..	113	De 22, 03	112¾	..
Cin. D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	..	..	..	..	101	Apr 2	100¾	..
C., G. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	101	Mar 31	95¾	Jan 8	101	Mar 31	93	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Cin. So. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	..	..	..	..	101¼	Oc 8, 02	99¾	101
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	98	Feb 1	96	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	96	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN	102	Mar 30	99¾	Feb 27	102	Mar 30	101½	..
Do do registered	MN*	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	99	Jan 28	..	101
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	..	..	..	102	De 9, 02	91	100
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	94½	Au 31, 03	93	..
C., I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	105	Jan 22	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101¼	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	101¾	Mar 31	101	101½
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	119¾	Mar 15	119¾	Mar 15	119¾	Mar 15	119¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	..	..	..	..	120	Jy 28, 03	..	..
Do gen. con. 6s, 1934	*JD	128	Mar 16	128	Mar 10	128	Mar 16	127	130
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	*AO	..	..	..	..	104	No 19, 01	89	105
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	98	Jan 26	96¼	Jan 13	96¾	Mar 29	94½	95½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	*A	65	Mar 16	60	Jan 6	65	Mar 25	59	..
C. V. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	*AO	112¾	Feb 9	111¾	Feb 9	112¾	Feb 9	0	117
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	116	Feb 10	116½	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	63¼	Jan 19	56	Jan 5	60½	Mar 11	..	60¼
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89½	Jan 28	84	Mar 7	86	Apr 2	..	..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Ask'd.	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS	..	..	..	..	111¾	Mar 8	111	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	..	..	..	..	124	Oc 29, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 1915	JJ	..	..	..	..	124	Oc 29, 03	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	134¾	Mar 28	132	Jan 8	134¾	Mar 28	128¼	..
Do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	135¾	Mar 28	135¾	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	*AO	110¾	Jan 22	111¼	Feb 6	111	Apr 2	112	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1994	MN*	100¾	Jan 22	100¾	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 27	101¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	JJ*	102	Feb 4	102	Feb 4	102	Feb 8	106½	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	141¾	Jan 12	138¾	Mar 8	138¾	Mar 30	133¾	..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Bug. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1905	*JD	106	Jan 11	106	Jan 11	106	Jan 26	104¾	..
Do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	122	Je .. 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1908	*JD	108	Mar 11	106	Mar 11	106	Mar 11	103¼	..
Do do registered	*JD	..	..	..	..	111¾	Fe 4, 02	..	..
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*JJ	..	..	..	..	147½	No 10, 02	141¾	..
Do registered	*JJ	..	..	..	..	147½	Je 18, 02	140	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	96½	Jan 28	96¾	Mar 1	97¾	Apr 2	97¾	98
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	..	..	..	..	108¾	My 22, 03	..	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	104¾	Mar 1	103	Jan 6	104¾	Mar 19	..	105
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	97	Jan 7	94	Jan 8	96¾	Apr 2	96½	96¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	85½	Jan 23	85¾	Jan 22	85	Mar 30	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	..	..	..	97	Fe 3, 02	88	..
Den. & Southw. gen. g. 5, g. 5s, 1929	JD*	36	Jnn 4	35	Jan 21	35	Jan 21	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	M&S*	..	..	..	..	111	Fe 28, 01	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	..	..	..	97	De 4, 03	96¾	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	JD	94	Jan 2	93¾	Mar 10	94	Apr 2	94	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*JJ	..	..	..	..	75¾	Au 25, 03	..	..
Do Ohio 6s, Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	84	Feb 26	79½	Mar 19	79¾	Mar 19	78	80
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	112¾	Mar 30	110¾	Jan 4	112	Apr 2	108¾	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	111	Jan 28	110¼	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	115	Jan 13	114¼	115
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	..	..	..	..	114	My 25, 03	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M&S*	112¾	Mar 24	112¾	Mar 24	112¾	Mar 24	112¼	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111	Jan 14	110¾	Feb 10	110¾	Feb 23	107	108¼
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114¼	Jan 11	114	Mar 24	114	Mar 24	111	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	..	..	..	..	101¼	Je 28, 03	102	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M&S*	135¼	Jnn 27	131¼	Mar 28	131¾	Mar 24	130¾	132
Do 1st con. g. fnnd. 7s, 1920	M&S*	..	..	..	..	130	Au 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	96¾	Jan 21	96¾	Feb 19	97¾	Apr 2	97½	97¾
Do registered	JJ*	98¾	Jan 21	98¾	Jan 21	98¾	Jan 21	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	86¼	Jan 26	84	Jan 5	85¾	Mar 30	85¼	85¾
Do do registered		85¾	Feb 4	85¾	Feb 4	85¾	Feb 4	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	95¾	Jan

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	..	..
Do do small		..	....	..	....	90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	..	....	..	....	123¾	De 21, 03	124¼	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	115½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	..	93
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 18	111	114
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	..	....	..	....	101½	Je 30, 02	92	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	88½	Mar 8	88½	Mar 8	88½	Mar 8	87	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	123½	Mar 26	120	Jan 22	123¾	Mar 26	122¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	115	Mar 9	112	Jan 6	115	Mar 16	110	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*JJ	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., V. & Alb.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	116	Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	76¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 19	75	Mar 23	..	74
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	....	..	....	106½	Aug., 04	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¾	Jan 29	96¾	Feb 19	98¼	Apr 2	98	98¼
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	..
Do do registered	MS*	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1885-1904	MS*	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*JD	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 2	100¾	..
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*MN	100¾	Feb 29	100¼	Mar 10	100¾	Mar 16	101	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	99¼	No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 19	88¾	Apr 2	88¾	89¼
Do do registered	*FA	87¼	Jan 11	86	Jan 20	90½	Mar 30	85¾	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	90	Jan 28	85¾	Mar 14	86¾	Mar 31	87¼	..
Do do registered	*FA	..	....	..	....	91	Ja 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	107¾	Mar 29	104	Jan 5	103¾	Mar 29	103¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 23, 02	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 10, 02	103	104
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	109	Jan 26	106¾	Jan 4	108	Apr 2	107	108
Do registered	*JJ	106¾	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 28	107	Apr 2	..	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	JD	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	99	Apr 2	98¾	99
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	99¾	De 0, 03	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	89½	Mar 30	86¼	Mar 1	86½	Mar 31	..	86¼
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	....	..	....	121	No 21, 03	118	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	..	....	..	....	133	Ja 21, 03	125½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1900	MS*	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	100¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	118½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	....	..	....	127	Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 03	103¾	107
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106¼	No 24, 03	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 29	96¾	97
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	..	....	..	....	100	Se 24, 03	113	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115¾	Mar 8	115¾	Mar 8	115¾	Mar 8	113	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	117½	Feb 29	117¾	Mar 1	117¾	Mar 29	114¾	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	113¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	Feb 9	104	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104¾	Mar 29	102¾	Apr 2	102¾	Apr 2	102¾	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1951	AO*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 25	101	Mar. 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	....	..	....	131¾	Ap 29, 03	124	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	125¾	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101	Se 8, 03	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1906	JJ*	..	....	..	....	106¼	My 14, 03	100¾	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103½	Feb 17	100½	Mar 18	101	Mar. 29	100¼	101
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	....	..	....	100	De . 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111¾	Mar 29	111	Feb 23	113¾	Mar 29	111¾	112½
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 20, 03	127	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	120	Mar 31	128¾	Mar 30	127	No 28, 03	123	126¾
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	99	Mar 21	96¾	Jan 4	97	Mar 31	125¾	..
Nor. W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	..	....	..	....	97	Apr 2	97	97¼
Do registered		..	....	..	....	96¾	Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD*	90¾	Jan 22	87¾	Feb 25	90	Mar 31	85½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jy 1, 01	104	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	100¼	Mar 28	99¼	Feb 26	100¼	Apr 2	100	101
N. P. Ry. pr. lin. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¾	Jan 25	101¼	Jan 6	103	Apr 2	102¾	103
Do registered	QJ	102¼	Mar 18	101	Mar 3	102¼	Mar 30	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73	Jan 22	70¼	Feb 20	72	Apr 2	71¾	72
Do do registered	QF	70¼	Feb 10	68¾	Jan 8	70¼	Feb 10	69	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	97¾	Jan 11	97¼	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¼	99
Nor. Pac.-Great Nortbern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col. 1921	JJ*	94¼	Mar 22	90¼	Jan 6	94	Apr 2	93¾	94
Do do registered	JJ*	93¼	Feb 2	90	Jan 8	91½	Feb 24	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	123¾	Mar 5	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 0	120½	..
Do registered certificates	QF	..	....	..	....	132	Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	..	....	..	....	112¼	Jy 21, 03	108	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	108¼	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	108¾	Jan 29	104¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	OD	..	....	..	....	96¾	No 3, 03	95¾	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	....	..	....	94¼	Fe 19, 02	84	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 8	112½	Mar 29	112¼	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	..	....	..	....	114½	My 4, 03	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	....	..	....	106½	Jy 9, 02	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	108¼	Mar 31	105	Jan 16	108½	Mar 31	108¼	109
Panama 1sts. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 21, 03	99¾	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	109	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	108	Mar 30	107¼	108¾
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	109¾	Mar 31	106¼	Mar 1	108¾	Mar 31	105	107½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S. B, 1941	*FA	..	....	..	....	92¼	De 28, 03	92	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	96	Feb 8	95½	Mar 25	95¾	Mar 25	96	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	..	....	..	....	118	De 21, 03	115½	118
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 21, 03	113	..
Do 3½s, Series B, 1950	*FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	93	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. 4s, 1940	AO*	110	Mar 5	109½	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	111½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	..	....	..	....	116¼	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	101½	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	100¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92	Feb 13	89½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	..	....	..	....	127¾	Oc 21, 02	120½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 1, 01	117	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	103½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	103	Mar 28	103	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	114	De 15, 03	113	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	..	....	..	....	106	Au 28, 03	108	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	97	Feb 5	94½	Feb 23	96½	Apr 2	96	96¼
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 07	100½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	..	....	..	....	111	De 10, 03	..	100½
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	107¼	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½	Jan 18	123¾	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	121½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	....	..	....	95	Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	118¾	Mar 18	118¼	Jan 8	118¾	Mar 10	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	108¼	Feb 13	107¾	Feb 8	108¼	Feb 13	107½	110
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	110¼	Feb 19	109¼	Jan 16	110¼	Feb 10	107¼	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	118	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112¼	De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	115¾	Mar 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 8, 02	114¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	96¾	Jan 26	94¾	Jan 7	96¾	Apr 2	90¾	96¼
Do. registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	96¼	Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*AO	94¼	Mar 28	91¾	Jan 4	92	Apr 2	92	..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*JD	119½	Mar 7	119¾	Apr 2	119¾	Apr 2	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	..	....	..	....	105	De 10, 03	..	111½
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	63¼	Mar 29	63¼	Mar 29	63¼	Mar 29	63¼	..
Do guaranteed	JJ*	..	....	..	....	92	Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 8-4s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	87	Dc 21, 03	82½	86
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	105	Feb 0	105¼	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 11, 03	105¼	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	124½	Jan 29	122¾	Mar 14	122¾	Mar 14	122½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 13	110½	Mar 30	110½	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ	..	....	..	....	98	De 16, 03	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84	Jan 12	78½	Feb 24	82½	Apr 2	82	82¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	110½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	80¾	Jan 20	78	Jan 7	78¾	Apr 2	..	..
Do do registered		78¾	Jan 14	77¾	Jan 13	78¾	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	94¾	Apr 2	92¼	Jan 6	94¾	Apr 2	94½	95
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	78½	Mar 25	72¾	Jan 18	78	Apr 2	77¼	78
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	76¾	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	72¾	Apr 2	72¾	73
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	110¾	Feb 26	110¼	Feb 26	110¼	Feb 26	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	132	Mar 10	130	Jan 5	131	Mar 26	130¾	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	106¾	Jan 29	107½	Jan 4	107¾	Mar 10	108	..
Do do 50-yr. g. 4s, 1938	JJ*	..	....	..	....	110¾	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111	Mar 25	110¾	Mar 30	110¾	Mar 30	111½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	101½	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101	Mar 30	..	103¼
Do do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	106	Mr 9, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	..	....	..	....	104	Au 15, 03	101½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	..	....	..	....	134	Mr 16, 03	..	..
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	114¼	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114½	Mar 16	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	..	..
Do registered	*JD	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	..	....	..	....	118¾	De 11, 01	103¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¼	Jan 4	68	Jan 8	70	Mar 31	..	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	96¼	Jan 4	96	Jan 18	97¼	Mar 30	97½	98½
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 7, 03	89¼	..
Fla. Can. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	102	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	108¼	Fe 20, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	106¼	Mar 28	102	Jan 13	106	Mar 28	102	103
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	105¼	Feb 25	105¼	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	107	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113¼	My 7, 03	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 20, 03	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4s, 1905	JD*	100	Mar 18	97¾	Jan 8	100	Apr 2	99¾	100¼
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	90	Jan 26	87¼	Feb 24	89¼	Apr 2	88	89½
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 15	87¾	Jan 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ariz. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	JD	96	Mar 10	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cal. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1943	FA*	101¾	Mar 30	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do registered		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Int. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1977	JD	95¼	Jan 21	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1912	FA*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	As'd.
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*JD	102	Feb 2	100	Jan 26	102	Feb 2	103	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1031	*MN	107	Jan 21	106¾	Mar 9	105¾	Mar 9	106	107
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	103¼	Feb 1	104	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	105	De 18, 03	103	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*MN	..	....	..	....	102½	De 1, 02	..	103½
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	111¾	Mar 15	..	113
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 22	113	Mar 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	AO	93	Mar 18	90½	Jan 5	93	Mar 18	91	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*MN	..	....	..	....	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	....	..	....	130	No 19, 02	119½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*AO	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130	Mar 29	127	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 30, 03	99	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*JJ	80¾	Jan 21	76	Jan 4	78¾	Apr 2	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	106¾	Mar 2	105	Jan 18	106½	Mar 2	105¾	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	107½	Mar 1	106	Jan 15	107½	Mar 1	106¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*AO	..	....	..	....	107¾	De 15, 03	105¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 22, 03	100¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	..	....	..	....	104½	My 15, 03	100½	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	108	Mr 2, 03	114	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN*	100½	Mar 28	107	Jan 6	100¼	Mar 31	108	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*JJ	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	108	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	100½	..
Do do stamped, guaranteed	..	..	....	..	....	100¾	Jy 15, 03	111½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	107	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	101	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	114	Jan 21	111	Feb 23	113½	Apr 2	113¼	113¾
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	93	Mar 10	92¾	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	..	....	..	....	113	De 14, 03	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	95	Feb 2	93½	Mar 17	94	Mar 31	..	94
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	De 25, 01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	92	Feb 1	91¼	Feb 24	91¾	Mar 18	..	01½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116	Oc 20, 03	114½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113¼	Jan 28	113	Mar 15	113	Mar 15	113	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	118¾	Feb 2	117¼	Jan 5	118½	Apr 2	118¼	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*MS	110½	Feb 29	110½	Feb 20	110½	Feb 20	108	110
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*JJ	122	Mar 18	118¾	Jan 7	122	Mar 18	121	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	121	Jan 7	121	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*JJ	115	Mar 8	114	Mar 10	115	Mar 30	114½	116
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*AO	..	....	..	....	108½	De 28, 03	100½	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN*	..	....	..	....	92	Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1910	*MN	103¾	Mar 20	103½	Jan 5	103¾	Mar 20	101½	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*MN	112	Feb 2	110	Jan 18	110¾	Mar 12	111	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*MN	110¾	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 16	..	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	MS	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103¼	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1011	MS	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 6, 03	109	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1016	MS	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 8, 02	110½	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	..	....	..	....	112	Fe 18, 03	108	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 6, 03	100	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	....	..	....	108	No 6, 03	100	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*FA	..	....	..	....	93	De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ*	114½	Jan 7	112½	Feb 19	113	Mar 4	113½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1043	*JD	..	....	..	....	104½	Se 2, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jy 21, 03	109½	..
Do 1st con.

Name, Rate, Interest Period	Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Week's Range Low	Week's Range High	Last Sale Price	Week's Sales	Range Since January 1 Low	Range Since January 1 High
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.								
Am. Cot. Oil deb. 5s, ctfs. Nov. 1, 1913	97	Feb '04	....	....	....	....	....	....
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	89½	Mar '04	89½	Mar 14	89½	$1,000	89½	....
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st 6s, 1925	77	Mar '04	77	Mar 14	77	1,000	77	77
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	77	Mar '04	77	Jan '04	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1919	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Consol. Tobacco 20-year g. 4s, 1951	85½	Jan '04	85½	Feb '04	....	....	85½	85½
Do registered	87½	Mar '04	87½	Mar 14	87½	1,000	....	....
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5% year 5 p. c. coll. g. 1927	66½	Jan '04	66	Jan 6	67½	Mar 31	66	66
Dist. Co. 2d Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1919	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	92	Feb '04	92	Feb 29	92	$1,000	....	....
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	108½	Jan '04	108½	Mar 14	108½	1,000	108½	108½
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 5s, 1918	101	Mar '04	....	Feb '04	....	....	....	....
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s, 1928	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	95½	Mar 19	95	Jan 9	95	Mar 31	95½	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	....	....	....	....	90½	De 31 '03	....	....
No. sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	93	Feb '04	93½	Feb 29	93	Mar 31	93	93
Sand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1940	47	Jan '04	35	Jan 6	46	Mar 15	35	46
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1940	5½	Jan '04	7½	Jan 6	8	Mar 31	....	....
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 5s, 1913	110¾	Mar 19	107½	Jan 7	112¾	Mar 31	110	....
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	....	....	....	....	79	Au 12, 03	....	....
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	75%	Apr 2	69%	Jan 7	75½	Apr 2	75½	75½
Do registered	75%	Jan 22	69%	Jan 7	75%	Apr 2	....	....
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	....	....	....	....	55	No 2, 03	....	....
Colo. Fuel & Iron Co. 1st 5s, 1943	72	Feb '04	72	Feb 29	71½	Feb 4	71	71
Colo. Fuel & Iron Co. 1st 6s, 1936	72	Feb '04	72	Feb 29	71½	Mar 17	70	71
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. coll. tr. 4s, 1929	....	....	....	....	98½	Ap 29, 03	....	....
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 1951	....	....	....	....	100½	Ap 29, 03	....	....
Do registered	....	....	....	....	100½	Oc 31, 03	....	....
Keo. & W. 1st coll. tr. g. 5s, 1938	....	....	....	....	100½	Ap 29, 03	....	....
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1937	....	....	....	....	110½	Ja 2, 04	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1939	....	....	....	....	110½	Jan 2, 04	....	....
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. con. 5s, 1938	107½	Jan 4	105	Feb 2	107½	Mar 30	107½	107½
Do reg. and s. f. 5s, 1938	104	Jan 25	101¼	Jan 7	104	Mar 3	103¾	104
Do 6s registered	....	....	....	....	106½	Ja 28, 03	....	....
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	....	....	....	....	107½	De 23, 03	....	....
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding s. f. 6½s, 1904	102¾	Apr 2	101¾	Apr 2	102¾	Apr 2	....	....

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 2, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended April 2, $9,765,000

Week Ended April 2, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101	101¼	100¾	100¾	21
American Hide & Leather 6s	77	78	77	78	7
American Thread 4s	77	77	77	77	9
Ann Arbor 4s	92	92	92	92	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101¼	101¼	99¼	99¼	280½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	171½
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	21
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	88
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	21¼
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102	102½	100¾	100¾	99
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	46
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
Beech Creek 4s	103½	103½	103½	103¼	1
Beech Creek 4s reg.	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban con. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	73	73¼	73	73	93
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102¾	103	102¾	103	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	45
Canada Southern 2d 5s	104¾	105¾	104¾	105	6
Central Branch Railway 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	3
Central of Georgia con. 5s	107	107¾	106¾	106¾	13
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	68	68	68	68	11
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	29	30	29	29	26
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	8
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	98	99¼	98	99¼	23
Central Pacific 3½s	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	101¼	102	101¼	102	72
Ches. & Ohio Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	14
Chicago & Alton 3½s	77	77	77	77	35
Chicago & Alton 6s	83	84¼	83	84	41
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	93¾	94	93¾	94	336
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	52
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska Div. 4s	104¾	105	104¾	105	28
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117¾	118¼	117¾	118¼	7
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 3½s, Series B	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. P. & West. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. So. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	20
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s reg.	106	107	106	107	20
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	97½	98½	97½	98½	19
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	116½	116¾	116½	116½	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	78	79¾	78	79¾	72
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108	108	102½	108	71
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	70	71½	69¾	71	114
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80	80	80	80	11
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102½	101	100½	101	44
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	14
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 6s	74	74	74	74	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s tr. rects	70	71	70	71	14
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97	13
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	85½	86	85½	86	91
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	58½	59¾	58½	59¾	378
Consolidated Tobacco 4s reg.	58½	58½	58½	58½	1½
Delaware & Hudson, Pens. Div. 7s	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	94	94	94	94	4
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 7s	76½	76½	76½	76½	2
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	67½	67½	67	67¾	22
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112	112	10
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia 1st con. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	6
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	67
Erie 1st general 4s	85½	85½	85	85½	13
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	13
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	2
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	102¼	102½	102½	102½	5
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	103¼	103½	103	103	2
Green Bay debenture B	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾	32
Hocking Valley 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	7
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	93	93	93	93	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1933	103	103	103	103	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98⅝	98¾	98½	98½	19
International Steam Pump 6s	101	101	101	101	5
International Paper 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	29
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	80½	80¾	78¾	78¾	115
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	70½	68¾	68¾	12
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	17
Lackawanna Steel 5s	95	95	95	95	27
Lacleds Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	98⅞	99	98½	99	58
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99	99½	99	99½	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	101	101	101	101	1
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99	98¾	98¾	32
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	91	91½	91	91½	28
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	13
Metropolitan Street Railway ref 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Mexican Central con. 4s	94	94	94	95	6
Mexican Central 4½s	94¼	94¼	94	94	15
Mexican Central 1st income	13½	13½	13	13½	200
Mexican Central 2d income	7½	7½	7	7⅞	17
Michigan Central 3½s	97	97	97	97	10
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	89¼	89¾	89	89	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99	100¼	99	100	62
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78	78	77½	77½	13½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101	94
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100¼	100½	100	100¼	24
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. L. Div. 4s	82	82	82	82	1
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	9
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	125
Morgans, Louisiana & Texas 7s	130	130	130	130	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	2

BONDS.

Week Ended April 2, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	75	75	75	75	2
New York Central gen. 3½s	97⅞	98¼	97½	98¼	46
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 6½s	86⅝	87	86⅝	86⅝	5
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	88¼	88⅝	88	88⅝	71
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	14
New York Central reg. deb. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	4
New York Central deb. 5s, 1934	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904, reg.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104¾	102¾	102¾	12
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s reg.	101	101	101	101	1
New York Dock 4s	91	91	91	91	4
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	40
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	90¼	91	90¼	91	108
New York, Lack. & West. construction 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	5
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	100½	101	100½	101	2
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	120	122	122	122	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	96¾	96¾	97	97	42
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	89½	90	89½	90	15
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	71¾	72	71¾	72	90
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103¾	103	103	64½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	20
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Northern Pacific term. 6s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	3
Northwestern Telegraph gtd. 4s					
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	12
Oregon Short Line 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	416
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108¾	108½	108½	108½	59
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96	96¾	96¾	96¾	14
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108	109¾	108	108¾	2
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s reg.	108	108½	108	108½	2
Pennsylvania Real Estate 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	2
Philadelphia & Reading 7s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
Reading general 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	58
Reading-Jersey Central coll. 4s	94½	94½	92	92	7
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	114½	115	114½	115	7
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	63½	63½	63½	63½	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96	96½	96	96½	18
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	85	85	85	85	6
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾	37
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88	16
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	81¾	82½	81¾	82¼	59
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	4
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94	94¾	94	94¾	117
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	72	72¾	72	72¾	213
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	78	78	78	78	57
St. Paul, M. & M. Mont. ext. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., DeKota ext. 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	120	122	120	122	31
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78½	79	78¼	78¾	29
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	70	70	70	70	4
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	1
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	6
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105¾	106¾	105¾	105¾	3
Southern Pacific con. 5s, stamped	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	31
Southern Pacific 4s	89¼	89¾	89	89¼	23½
Southern Pacific 4½s	99¾	100	98¾	100	30
Southern Railway 5s	113	113¼	113	113¼	70
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	117	117	116¼	116¾	25
Third Avenue con. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	19
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¾	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	83	83	83	83	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	92
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	904
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	79¾	79¾	78	78	67
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	74¾	75¾	74¼	75¼	2,134
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	½
Virginia Midland, Series A	103	103	103	103	5
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116¼	116	116¼	51
Wabash debenture, Series B	61½	62¼	61	61¾	230
West Shore 4s	106	106	107¼	106	9
West Shore 4s reg.	107	107	107	107	7
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	103¾	104	103¾	104	42
Western Union col. tr. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	86½	87¾	86½	87¾	25
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	20
Total sales					$9,765,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, coupon	107	107	106¾	106¾	1½
United States 3s, coupon, small	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	½
United States 2s registered	105½	106	105½	106	11½
United States 2s, coupon	106¾	106¼	106¼	106¼	15
Total sales					$28,500
Grand total					$9,793,500

BERLIN APPRECIATES ITS BEARS.

This behavoir of the market has been made the subject of a lively controversy in the press. The anti-Bourse newspapers make it the basis for an attack upon the Bourse itself; while the press of the commercial and financial classes point out that the phenomenon complained of is to be attributed largely to Germany's unfortunate Bourse legislation. Comparative lists have been compiled to show that the break in consols and imperials here last week were much heavier than in English consols at London and French rentes at Paris, whereas the German market had shown itself considerably stronger than London and Paris at the time when the Russo-Turkish war broke out, and this was also true in the case of the Spanish-American war, when the full effects of Germany's Bourse legislation had not yet been felt.

Also the break in industrial shares here last week was considerably heavier than in banks—the bargains being prohibited in the former, but allowed in the latter. From all which it is argued that the course of trading last week showed that the Bourse has lost its power of resistance, in comparison with former times, through the restraints of legislation and heavy taxation. By prohibiting time-bargains in industrial shares, it is asserted, on the one hand, the Bourse law prevents the formation of a short interest, which might check the downward movement of quotations through coverings for profit taking, and the violent fluctuations in the share market necessarily reacts unfavorably upon Government securities. To this it has been replied that the German Bourses are without resisting power, because weak elements have taken to speculating, and they are forced to close out their engagements whenever the market sags considerably. Both views are doubtless true; at least, the one does not exclude the other.—London Economist's Berlin Letter, Feb. 2.

APRIL

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $1 00 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotations Apr. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	218	220
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	350	360
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	340	375
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	6	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	320	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	..	..	.....	125	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	264	267½
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	202	203
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	162
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	340	350
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	365	425
First National	10,000,000	5	S	Mar 30, 04	580	..
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	250	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	8½	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct. 6, 03	390	400
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb. 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	265	285
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	510	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	550	560
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	4	S	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	220
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	143	147
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 04	270	285
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	500	540
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	960	1025
Manhattan ($58)	2,050,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	225	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	295	305
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	190	210
Mutual	200,000	4	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($20)	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 2, 03	180	190
NewAm'dam Nat.	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 04	425	500
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	190	200
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 03	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	..	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	115	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	207½	212½
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	265	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	455	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1900	95	105
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	580	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	250	290
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	250	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	145	160
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	..
34th Street Nat.	100,000	..	..	.....	165	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	150	160
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	325	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotations Apr. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 04	160	165
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	275	300
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	..	Feb 15, 04	325	335
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	196	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	4	..	.....	140	145
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	280	310
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 04	1225	1275
Central Trust Bond & Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	420	425
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	295	305
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	330
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	57½	65
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	162½	170
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 04	675	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 31, 04	525	535
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	290	310
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	320	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 04	610	640
Guardian Trust	500,000	2	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	300,000	2	S	Feb. 1, 04	295	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	17	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	165	170
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	270	275
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	285	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	475	500
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	200	250
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 04	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	220	245
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 04	365	410
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 04	390	415
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	220	225
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 04	225	235
National Surety	500,000	6	S	Feb. 4, 04	115	125
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 03	1000	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	125
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	S	Feb. 2, 04	600	610
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	240	250
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Apr. 1, 04	220	230
Real Estate	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	250
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30, 03	215	225
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	625	635
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 04	265	275
Union	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan 30, 04	1250	1400
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 03	370	380
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1475	1500
Van Nordens	1,000,000	..	..	.....	185	300
Washington Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	200	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 04	225	240
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotations Apr. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,476,300	..	..	.....	..	..
Do preferred	5,573,900	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	42	45
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	89	90
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	*5-16	.. ⅜
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	94	97
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	40	50
††Do 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	.....	4½	5
Cent. Un. Gs. 1927	3,500,000	3½	S	Apr., 1904	61	67
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	105
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	98	99
Consumers' (Ch'go) 1st 6s, 1904	650,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Denver G. & El.	2,250,000	1½	A	Sep., 1903	30	31½
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1933	2,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	68	..
Do 1st ref. 6s	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	96½	100
††Ft. Wayne Lt. 1st 6s, 1939	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Grand Rapids						
Hudson Co. Gas						
Kings Co. Elec.						
Lac. Gas of St. L.						
††Do 1st 5s						
Mut. Fuel Gas						
Nassau Elec.						
New Amsterdam Gas 5s, 1948						
N. Y. & N. J.						
N. Y. & Q. Co.						
††Do 1st 5s						
N. Y. Mut. Gas						
Northern Un.						
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924						
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937						
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944						
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949						
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930						
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946						

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotations Apr. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1904	60	65
N.Y.&Hoboken	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	95
††N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	4,198,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	107	110
Do con. 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	104	105
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	92	95
Do 1st 5s, 1919	250,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	97½	98
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	30	34
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	93

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotations Apr. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	190	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1904	780	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	..	95
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	170
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	25	S	Jan., 1904	490	510
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	330	350
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	150	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	80	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	320	330
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
New York	200,000	5½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	..
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Oct., 1902	150	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	165	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	220	230
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	40	..
United States ($25)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	105	..
Westchester ($10)	250,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	350	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	540	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotations Apr. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	75	90
Am.Bk. Note ($50)	2,000,000	1	Q	Mar 31, 04	52½	54
American Can	43,223,300	..	..	.....	4%	4⅝
Do preferred	41,223,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	35¾	36
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Mar 27, 04	81½	84
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	79	81
Am. Dc F. Wire-less ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,898,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	36½	100½
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	25	30
Do preferred	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 04	90	95
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	12¼	13
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	70	70½
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	92
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 1, 04	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	108	112
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	140	152½
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	117¾	118¼
Do pf., ex div.	7,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 04	107½	109
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¾	2
Buff.&Sus.R.R.pf.	3,500,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 04	..	87
Cable Co. ($25)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer	3,400,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb 16, 04	58	62
Celluloid	5,625,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	113	115
Cent. Fireworks	1,498,150	1	S	Aug 16, 03	12	15
Do preferred	1,257,200	3½	S	Feb 16, 04	52	57
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8
††Do 5s	3,983,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	52½	55
Cen. & S.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 04	101	..
††Cheap'ke Tran. 6s, 1908	800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	95	..
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15, 04	400	450
Claflin H.B. 1st pf	2,980,300	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	86	92
Do 2d pf	2,570,400	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	80	85
Compressed Air	5,401,300	..	..	.....	7½	..
††Consol. Tun. 4s	2,700,000	..	..	.....	7½	½
Con. Lake Sup.	74,070,600	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Do preferred	28,402,400	1½	..	Sep. 15, 02	2½	3½
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Cons. Rubber Tire	1,140,500	..	..	.....	¾	1¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1	2
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,000	2	A	Apr. 1, 02	15½	15
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1925	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	102	103
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	478,280	..	..	.....	*3¼	4½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	3,200,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	18½	25
††Cuban gs of 1918	4,000,000	2	S	Apr. 1, 04	36¼	100
Del. & Hackmans	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62½
Do preferred	850,000	2½	..	Jan. 2, 04	92	95
Dominion Se-curities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 04	5	20
Electric Boat	1,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Do preferred	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	51	60
Elec. Lead Reduc	20,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Electric Vehicle	10,000,000	6	..	1899	7	8
Do preferred	5,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1902	10	11
Empire Steel	1,500,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	30	42
Gen. E. E. conv. 6s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	95	97
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*7-16	½
Greene C. Can. ($10)	7,200,000	2	..	May 25, 03	*12¾	12¾
Guggenheim Expl.	16,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 6, 04	91½	205
Do warrants	12,000,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Hall Signal	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	20
Do Kalak Train	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
††Do 6s	202,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	30	..
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	1	1½
Do preferred	4,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Hinde-Dauch'n	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Houston Oil	30,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	7,000,000	2	S	Feb 26, 02	10	12
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 04	115	130
Hudson River Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	82	100
Internat. Sil. Co.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11
Int. Mercan. Mar.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3½
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13
††Do 5% pf.	10,000,000	2½	S	.....	45	50
Int. Nickel	15,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	.....	75	80
Int. Paper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Do preferred	30,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	30	40
Int. Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Int. Salt	2,000,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	25	30
Do preferred	2,000,000	2	S	Dec., 1903	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Jeffrey Manufg	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Kan. City Stock Yds.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Kings Co. Trust	1,000,000	10	..	Jan., 1902	100	..
Knickerbocker Ice	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	30	35
Do preferred	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	80	85
Lackawanna Steel	20,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 04	80	85
Lanston Monotype	2,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Lawyers Mtg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Lawyers Title	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	50,000,000	1	Q	Mar 15, 04	30	31
Lehigh Valley	100,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 04	50	51
Long Island	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	50	60
Loose-Wiles	5,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	102	104
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	100	102
Manh. B. & S.	14,015,500	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do preferred	11,413,000	1½	..	Oct., 1902	15	18
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	5	6¼
††Do Bank 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	..
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	10	67
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 04	63½	67
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1½
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,970,950	16	Q	Jan 11, 04	*132	134
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,100,000	..	..	.....	*7¾	8¼
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	1½	S	Nov. 2, 03	111	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotations Apr. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	98	101
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	108	110
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99	99
Brooklyn City & R.R. Ferry stock	800,000	¾	S	Jan., 1904	30	33
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	98	98
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1904	240	244
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	99½	101½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	104	107
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	107	110
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99½	101½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	100
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 15, 04	232	235
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	108	109
B'klyn City & New 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	111	114
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	98	101
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	110½	112
Cent. Crosstown	400,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1904	250	..
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	117	121
Cen. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1904	205	210
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1904	178	188
Coney Island & B. 1st con. 4s, 1948	2,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 04	330	360
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 04	62	65
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	105¼	105⅝
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	115	125
Do 1st 5s, 1932	250,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	108	110
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,190,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	99	101
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1904	380	400
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1904	400	410
Do 1st 6s, 1910	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	105	108
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 5s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	104½	105½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	80	85
Fulton 1st 5s, 1955	800,000	2	S	Nov., 1903	92	98
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	85	88
Ind. Trans. ref. Ref.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	48	51
††Do 4s	15,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	76	78
J.C.Bkn. & F.St.	11,670,000	2	S	Nov., 1903	63	65½
††Nassau Elec. (Bkn) con. 4s, 1951	10,476,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	78½	79½
New Ori. Rys.	22,500,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Do preferred	6,122,100	..	..	.....	23	30
Do 4½s	17,807,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	78	79
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	185	195
††Nor. Pac. Ry. 1st 6s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1903	99½	99
Peb. Serv. Corp.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	95	100
Do certs.		..	..	.....	89½	90½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000

APRIL

1904

Investments.

Ill. Cent. 4s Coll. Offs.
Southern Ry. 1st Con. 5s
Nor. & West. Fenklnmas 6s
West. Un. Real Estate 4½s.
Somerset Coal 1st Mtg. 5s.
Cin. Ry. & Elect. 1st Con. 5s.
Mil. Elect. Ry. & Lt. 6% Pfd.
2nd Ave. R. R. Co. 5% Stock.

To Yield From 4.30% to 5.10%.
Descriptive Circular on Request.

Transact a general banking business and Execute Commission Orders Upon the New York Stock Exchange

Spencer Trask & Co.

William and Pine Sts., New York
67 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$11,288,774
Week ended April 3, 1903	12,171,836
From Jan. 1, 1904	160,261,303
From Jan. 1, 1903	172,028,690

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 29, 1904	$10,650,901
Week ended March 31, 1903	12,283,832
From Jan. 1, 1904	120,562,283
From Jan. 1, 1903	130,849,147

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$25,605
Week ended April 3, 1903	196,858
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,348,031
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,373,981

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$15,500
Week ended April 3, 1903	11,200
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,699,274
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,032,945

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$10,165
Week ended April 3, 1903	185,658
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,648,758

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1903	$28,964

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$5,755
Week ended April 3, 1903	3,383
From Jan. 1, 1904	224,729
From Jan. 1, 1903	223,214

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$313,190
Week ended April 3, 1903	575,019
From Jan. 1, 1904	13,011,012
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,240,256

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$807,435
Week ended April 3, 1903	570,636
From Jan. 1, 1904	12,786,283
From Jan. 1, 1903	9,017,042

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$31,420
Week ended April 3, 1903	201,241
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,572,762
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,697,195

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$828,690
Week ended April 3, 1903	586,219
From Jan. 1, 1904	15,710,296
From Jan. 1, 1903	12,063,201

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 1, 1904	$797,270
Week ended April 3, 1903	384,987
From Jan. 1, 1904	11,137,534
From Jan. 1, 1903	6,946,006

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board of Appraisers Cannot Readjust Law—Other Decisions.

That the Board of United States General Appraisers is not constituted to readjust the tariff law on equitable principles, but merely to interpret it as it stands, was the pronunciamento made yesterday in an opinion, written by General Appraiser Fischer, overruling a protest by John Reeve of Newport, Vt., against the assessment of 1¼ cents a pound on small tin disks, which are a waste product in the manufacture of tin cans, being the parts stamped out when making the holes through which the cans are to be filled. They were classified as manufactures of the plate.

The importer claimed entry for them at 10 per cent. as waste, or at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal, and pointed out that the tax of 1¼ cents a pound on them was inequitable, in that it was greater than the duty on the cans themselves.

In a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland, the board overruled a protest by Wakem & McLaughlin of Chicago against the classification as beer at 20 cents a gallon on "bok ale," which is described as a non-alcoholic and unmalted ale. The testimony showed that the article was produced in much the same manner as beer, and only differed from it in that it was non-alcoholic.

Mr. McClelland wrote a decision sustaining a protest by Smith & Murray of Springfield, Mass., on men's and women's gloves made of reindeer skin, tanned and dressed with the hair on. They were assessed at $4.80 and $5.80 a dozen pairs, this assessment including $1 a dozen for fur lining. The testimony showed that the supposed lining was the natural hair of the reindeer.

Judge Somerville wrote a decision in which the board overruled protests by Meyer & Lange and others of New York against the classification of prune butter, prune marmelade, and crushed prunes as fruits preserved in their own juice at 1 cent a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Several alternative claims were made by the importers.

In a decision written by Gen. Sharretts the board overruled a protest by J. W. Coulston & Co., New York, against the assessment of three-eighths of 1 cent a pound on washed sienna earth. The importers claimed that it was dutiable at one-eighth cent as crude sienna earth.

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DIVIDENDS FROM CAPITAL.

Amendment of Present Law Concerning Improperly Declared Dividends Proposed in Bill Recently Introduced at Albany.

Something of a stir was caused last week among the litigants in the American Malting suit for the recovery of dividends alleged to have been paid out of capital, and in other suits in which it is charged that dividends had been improperly paid by Directors, by the bill introduced at Albany last Monday by Senator Brackett, amending the provisions of the New York statutes concerning the liabilities of Directors in such cases. In some quarters the impression gained ground that the real purpose behind the bill was to alter the situation to the advantage of certain Directors who were being proceeded against for alleged improper dividends under the statute as it now stands, and the fear was expressed by some whose interests led them to take that view of the case that the passage of the bill would frustrate the steps they were taking to recover from Directors dividends which are claimed to have been improperly paid. It is stated by those who are backing the bill that it covers no such purpose, and cannot do so, inasmuch as the bill provides that its terms shall not affect any action or proceeding pending in any court at the time it takes effect or any existing right of any corporation or of any creditor of stockholder of any corporation against any Director under existing law.

Senator Brackett's bill is an act to amend Section 23 of the stock corporation law concerning liability of Directors for making unauthorized dividends, and is intended, it is stated, to accomplish what it was sought to accomplish by an amendment passed in 1901, upon the precise bearing of which some doubt has been thrown by recent interpretations. The principal changes contained in the present bill are a provision that to make the Directors liable the violations of the provisions of the act must be willful or negligent, and a limitation of the responsibility to a period of six years after the payment of an improper dividend.

Concerning the provisions of the amendment and its bearing the following statement was made last week by a prominent member of the New York bar:

"The amendment here proposed to Section 23 is directed to the end which was thought to be attained by the amendment of 1901 and provides for payment of dividends out of actual net profits without requiring at each time a revaluation of capital. In actual experience it often is quite impossible for a Director to determine whether or not the dividend he joins in declaring is such as thereafter may be held to have been proper. This is fully discussed in the admirable opinion of Lord Chancellor Halsbury in the great case of Dovey versus Corey in the House of Lords in 1901. By existing law the Directors are made jointly and severally liable both to the corporation and to its creditors to the full amount of any loss sustained by such corporation or its creditors. This penalty is considered to be extreme and it is proposed to make clear that the Directors shall be liable to creditors and stockholders only to the full extent of any loss which they respectively may sustain by reason of the improper action. This is supported by the decision of the English Court of Appeals in the month of March, 1904, in the case of Towers versus the African Tug Company, that a stockholder could not be permitted to bring such a suit without first paying back any dividend received by him.

"The amendment is in no particular interest, but has reference exclusively to the future policy of the law. All past cases are excluded from the operation of the bill by Section 2, which is copied from Chapter 354 of the laws of 1901, Section 5."

The bill is identical with the act recently passed by the New Jersey Legislature covering the same points.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and continued cold; winds north to northeast.

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HARRIMAN SUES FOR HIS NORTHERN PACIFIC

Action Begun to Get Back Stock He Put Into Merger.

WANTS TO CONTROL ROAD

His Success Might Substitute a Union Pacific-Northern Pacific Combination for the Northern Pacific-Great Northern Merger Just Dissolved.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 3.—E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce, acting as Trustees for the Oregon Short Line, began proceedings in the United States Circuit Court late yesterday afternoon, asking the court to direct the Northern Securities Company to return to the original shareholders the Northern Pacific stock exchanged for Northern Securities stock at the time of the formation of that company.

The petition was filed by Judge John F. Dillon and William Guthrie, as attorneys for Harriman and Pierce, and notice of the action was served on M. D. Grover, C. W. Bunn, and George B. Young, the attorneys for the Securities Company. The petition is returnable to the United States Circuit Court on April 12.

The petition states that the Northern Securities stock assigned to the petitioners in exchange for Northern Pacific common and preferred stock is held intact by the Equitable Trust Company of New York as pledge for the bond issue of the Oregon Short Line, and is available for exchange.

It is alleged that the plan proposed for the distribution of Northern Securities assets by the pro rata return of Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock would leave the control of the two roads in the hands of the same people who now are in control and would in effect defeat the decree of the court.

It is asked that the court intervene and direct the Directors of the Northern Securities Company to return to the petitioners the Northern Pacific common stock originally exchanged by them and the additional Northern Pacific common stock created by the conversion of the preferred stock of that road exchanged for Northern Securities stock, and that the Directors of the Securities Company be enjoined from carrying into effect the proposed plan of distribution until the court acts upon this petition.

A Fight for Control.

A man well-informed and conversant with every phase of the case said last night that the proceedings commenced yesterday mark the beginning of a fight by the Union Pacific to secure control of the Northern Pacific.

The gist of the suit is this: When the Northern Securities Company was formed, the Harriman interests held control of the Northern Pacific by virtue of stock. This stock was turned over to the Northern Securities Company. This company has decided upon a return of stock on a basis that will not return to the holders the same amount that was contributed. The Harriman petition is in accord with the decision of the United States Circuit Court on June 7, 1903, which directed that the stock, share for share, be returned to the original holders. With this accomplished, the control of Northern Pacific will be in the hands of Harriman.

The citation in the suit is directed to the Northern Securities Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, James J. Hill, J. P. Morgan, and others, and gives notice that on April 12 Harriman, Pierce, and the Oregon Short Line Railway Company will apply to the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for leave to file a petition of intervention in the suit of the United States against the same defendants, with reference to the execution of the final decree of the court, which was filed April 9, 1903.

The petition follows:

"I. Your petitioners, Harriman and Pierce, are now, and ever since Nov. 18, 1901, have been, the registered owners and holders of $82,491,871 par value of the capital stock of the defendant Northern Securities Company, and such holding of stock by them is and was as trustee for the use and benefit of your petitioner, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, which company was, and still is, the beneficial owner thereof.

"II. Your petitioner, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, by indenture dated July 17, 1902, pledged $82,491,000 par value of said stock with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, for an issue of bonds of your said petitioner, of which $82,491,000 face value have been certified and issued, but under the terms of said trust indenture the stock so pledged and standing in the name of your petitioners, Harriman and Pierce, is available to your petitioners for the purpose of tender, return, and restoration of the status quo as hereinafter alleged and prayed, which will fully appear by reference to said trust indenture to be produced on the hearing.

Conversion of the Stock.

"III. As your petitioners are advised and believe over 98¼ per cent. of the outstanding capital stock of said Northern Securities Company was issued in exchange for shares of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies, respectively, and less than half per cent. of such stock was issued for other property.

"They are further informed and believe that about $178,284,000 par value of the stock of said Northern Securities Company was issued in exchange for $153,749,425 par

Continued on Page 2.

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HARRIMAN MAY GET CONTROL.

Suit May Bring Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Together.

None of the financiers and railroad men who have been identified with the history of the Northern Securities Company would talk yesterday about the suit of E. H. Harriman to recover the holdings in Northern Pacific which he turned over at the time of the Northwest merger.

It was pointed out, however, that a successful issue to this suit might place Mr. Harriman in undisputed control of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is known that on Nov. 8, 1901, when the Northern Securities Company was formed, Mr. Harriman received $82,491,871 of the Northern Securities stock and a cash bonus of $8,915,629. For this he gave up $37,023,000 of Northern Pacific common and $41,085,000 of Northern Pacific preferred.

In his petition Mr. Harriman says that on the organization of the Northern Securities Company the Northern Pacific preferred stock was retired, a new issue of common stock being given in exchange. All the Northern Pacific common stock is now held by the Northern Securities.

Poor's Railroad Manual for 1902 gives the capital stock of the Northern Pacific as $155,000,000. Mr. Harriman's actual holdings represented in the merger amounted to $78,108,000, which is $608,000 more than one-half.

It was conjectured yesterday by persons most familiar with the affairs of the Northern Securities Company that Mr. Harriman expects, if he wins this suit, to find himself in control of the Northern Pacific Road. This would substitute a control of Northern Pacific by the Union Pacific for the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads, which was dissolved by the United States Supreme Court.

BROOKLYN HERMIT OUT WEST.

Ackerman, Former Yachtsman, It Is Said, Was Disappointed in Love.

Special to The New York Times.

PUEBLO, Col., April 3.—Living alone in a dugout north of this city is Henry J. Ackerman, who is said to have been once a well-to-do yachtsman and resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., who went away to live alone because he was disappointed and tired of his friends. None of his relatives know where he is, and he has no desire to enter into communication with them.

Ackerman has lived near Pueblo nearly six years. He is not an old man, but during that time he has not shaved, and his haggard expression, which has become habitual, gives him the appearance of being aged. He associates with no one and scarcely ever talks.

In 1898, it is said, while on the Hudson in his yacht, Ackerman met a young woman with whom he fell in love. The young woman, however, fell in love with one of his friends. Shortly after Ackerman left home and came West.

STEAMSHIP DRIFTED 25 DAYS.

Experience of the Clematis Before the Tenedos Went to Her Rescue.

The German Levant Line steamship Tenedos, which arrived yesterday from the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, fell in with the disabled Belgian steamship Clematis on March 16 in latitude 36, longitude 41, and towed her into Fayal.

The Clematis was bound from Antwerp for Savannah in ballast, and had been drifting about for twenty-five days when the Tenedos was sighted. The shaft was broken and the stern tube was shattered. The after compartment was full of water. Several steamships had passed the disabled craft, on board of which fires were lighted on the decks to attract attention. Although all passed within a few miles, no attention was paid to the signals.

The crew of the Tenedos worked twenty hours in the ship's boat in rough seas to pass towlines on board the Clematis, and several lines were broken. After towing the Clematis 626 miles, both vessels arrived safely at Fayal.

INDIA WON'T SEE DOWIE.

Tipped Off Not to Go—Will Start for Europe Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 3.—Overseer Speicher to-day received a cablegram from John Alexander Dowie announcing that he had abandoned his proposed trip through India and would start for Europe Thursday.

The prophet sent trusted advance agents over his proposed route in India to sound the people, and reports from these lieutenants told him to change his plans. In his message to the faithful in Zion City Dowie gives as his reason for abandoning his tour hi dread of insufficient police protection.

CAPT. SCOTT'S NARROW ESCAPE

Antarctic Explorer and Companion Fell Into Great Crevasse.

LONDON, April 4.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Christchurch, New Zealand, has had an interview with Capt. R. F. Scott, royal navy, who commanded the Royal Geographical Society's antarctic expedition steamer Discovery.

The Captain said that the great ice plain which the expedition traversed was undoubtedly fed from the ice cap of Victoria Land, and that since Ross's time the ice had broken back for thirty miles along the edge of the harrier.

Capt. Scott said that his expedition to the far western end of Victoria Land was undertaken under the severest climatic conditions, the explorers' heads and faces being literally cut by the icy blasts.

When the party crossed the 80th degree for the first time in the world's history the compass pointed exactly the wrong way. Owing to the scarcity of food and the average march throughout of ten miles daily each man lost about twenty pounds in weight during the six weeks' trip.

During the glacier trip the party had an extremely narrow escape, being precipitated into an enormous crevasse. Capt. Scott and one of the party named Evans fell fourteen feet upon a ledge. Evans, with the aid of the crampons on his boots, managed to hang on.

Eventually Capt. Scott climbed up the almost perpendicular side of the crevasse, and Evans was rescued with great difficulty. Capt. Scott's hands were badly frozen.

Latest Shipping News.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 4.—Arrived—Steamship Zeeland, from New York, for Antwerp. Passed Hurst Castle at 12:40 A. M.

HILL WILL NOT GIVE UP HIS PLAN TO INSTRUCT

Confident He Will Control Three-fourths of State Convention.

MURPHY FIRMLY AGAINST IT

Tammany Leaders, in Conference in Atlantic City, Determined to Oppose Instructing—Murphy May Come Out for Parker.

ALBANY, April 3.—From a source so close to ex-Senator Hill that it may be understood as representing Mr. Hill's own views, it is learned that it is intended by Mr. Hill that the New York State delegation to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis shall be positively instructed in favor of Judge Alton B. Parker as New York State's choice for the Presidential nomination.

Senator Hill and his friends now believe that they will control at least three-fourths of the State Convention, which will be held in Harmanus Bleecker Hall Monday, April 18.

It has been during recent years an almost unbroken custom for the New York State delegation to go to the National Convention with positive instructions. Only in 1884 were there no instructions. In that year Grover Cleveland and Roswell P. Flower, both New York State men, were candidates. The New York delegates voted for Cleveland.

In 1888 they were instructed for Cleveland, in 1892 for Hill. In 1896 New York State had no candidate. In 1900 New York had no candidate, but at the suggestion of Tammany Hall the delegates were instructed for Bryan. If the delegation were not instructed this year it would be the first time in more than twenty years that an uninstructed delegation was sent when New York State had a candidate to offer.

The Argus to-morrow will take issue with the story coming from New York City Saturday night that New York's delegates will not be instructed, and in a lengthy editorial will say:

"Those who are opposing instructions for Judge Parker at this time, while claiming to favor his nomination, do not apparently object to instructions by other States for their favorite candidates. This State should follow the recent precedents of the party and not be deterred by the clamor of weak-kneed Democrats, whose timidity would imperil a great cause. We should do exactly what other States are insisting that we ought to do, to wit, name our choice for President and direct our delegates to support him in the National Convention."

The history of the New York Democracy's actions in electing National delegates is rehearsed, and then the subject is ended in these words:

"The friends of Judge Parker, who is a resident of New York and the Chief Judge of its highest court, may with fairness and propriety ask that the above precedents be observed in his behalf. No good reason has been urged, nor can be urged, why New York should at this time pursue a different course in the matter of instructions than it has pursued during the past twenty years."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 3.—Charles F. Murphy, Controller Grout, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, and the other Tammany leaders here held an hour's conference at the Hotel Brighton this afternoon and decided to insist upon an uninstructed delegation to the Democratic National Convention. That such a course was said to be acceptable to Judge Parker and his supporters seemed to afford the leaders here no little satisfaction. The delegation, furthermore, they decided, shall be governed by the unit rule. There is a possibility that Mr. Murphy will before the convention formally declare for Judge Parker.

After the conference Controller Grout appeared to be in pretty good humor. He declined to talk, however, referring interviewers to Mr. Murphy.

The latter, who two nights ago said firmly, "I am still for Cleveland," dodged the point this evening. Asked whether the sage of Princeton were still his personal choice, he replied, promptly: "I have nothing to say on the point at present."

"What is your opinion of the unit rule?" he was asked.

"I have no objections whatever to that," was the quick response. Mr. Murphy returns to New York to-morrow morning.

STONE HINTS OF DARK HORSE.

Missouri Senator Doubts Whether Either Parker or Hearst Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—Senator W. J. Stone of Missouri, while passing through Pittsburg, was joined by Col. J. M. Guffey. They left to-day for St. Louis. Senator Stone was asked whom he considered the strongest candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

"The most discussed candidates," he said, "are Hearst and Parker. I doubt whether either of them will have a majority of the votes when they come to the convention, and it requires a two-thirds vote to nominate."

"Do you consider Cleveland a strong candidate?" was asked.

"I am inclined to accept the statement of the ex-President that he is not a candidate. I do not consider him strong Presidential timber at this time."

"Will the platform contain a sixteen-to-one plank?" he was asked.

"I think not, and I am of the opinion that no one expects to see the question discussed in the platform."

STAB WOUND IN HEART HEALED.

Man Whose Injury Was Stiched Soon to Leave Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Thomas Emerson, the negro who was stabbed in the heart ahout three weeks ago and was treated at Jefferson Hospital hy Dr. Stewart, who closed the wound with six stitches of silk, will leave the hospital in a few days none the worse for his injury.

Although he has been strapped to his bed ever since he has been in the institution, to prevent him from in any way destroying the effects of the operation and thereby bringing on his death, Emerson has grown stout and is said to be in better physical condition than when hs first entered the hospital.

CAR HIT A ROCK.

Woman Passenger Thrown from Her Seat to the Roof.

As a crowded Union Railway trolley car was going through One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, near Melrose Avenue, last night the motor box struck a stone on the track. The box hounded up against the floor, which split. A number of pieces of timber shot up into the car. One hit a passenger, Mary Agnes Hoolihan, throwing her up out of her seat nearly to the roof of the car. She fell hack into her seat with a force that gave her a had shock and bruised her.

Ths rest of the passengers were frightened by the accident and fled from the car as soon as it could be stopped, a block furthsr on. Dr. Tomel of Lebanon Hospital attended Miss Hoolihan, and she was taken to her home. The motor was lifted out through the floor and the car was dragged off to the harn.

LADY MINTO IN PERIL.

Helpless, She Was Carried from Fire by Attendants.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 3.—The new wing of Rideau Hall, the official residsnce of ths Governor General, was destroyed hy fire to-day. Some anxiety was at first felt for the safety of Lady Minto, who was lying in one of the apartments with a fractured leg, hut her removal was accomplished without difficulty.

Ths fire occurred at an early hour. The Countess wac carried from her room in the front of the huilding to the ground floor to await outcome of events. The hearers were domestics, who acted under the directions of the Governor General.

The Ladies Eileen and Violet Elliott, daughters of the Governor General; the Hon. Esmond Elliott, the young son, a lady guest, Miss Seymour, and the governess, Mlis. Ds Jaffa, had barely time to escape in their night clothes. They occupied the second floor of what is called the "new wing," an extension of ths T shaped main huilding.

O nthe floor helow slept Mr. Arthur Guise, controller of the household, and Capts. Graham and Bell, aides de camp. Controller Guise aws awakened hy the roaring of flames. He gave ths alarm and with his hrother officers tried to extinguish the flames with the household apparatus. Failing in this they called the city brigade, who, after a two hours fight, put out the fire.

At one time the controller and the two aides who had mounted the roof wers in serious danger, the flames having cut off their retreat. The arrival of city firemen with ladders proved their salvation.

The loss of $50,000 is mainly in damage to extensive carpets and hric-a-hrac. The main part of Rideau Hall is habitable and the burned portion will he repaired without delay. The fire originated from a defective fireplace in which logs were hlazing.

Rideau Hall was purchased as the vice-regal residence thirty-six years ago, and has cost ahout $200,000.

FIREMAN THROWN 15 FEET.

Engine Strikes Elevated Pillar—Captain Blames Motorman.

While responding to an alarm for a fire in a one-story addition to H. Bauermeister's piano factory, at 560 Eleventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Engine No. 23, stationed in Fifty-eighth Street, near Broadway, collided with an elevated railroad pillar at Fifty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, and Capt. Benjamin C. Curran was thrown fifteen feet and painfully injured. According to Capt. Curran and Driver John Maddigan, the accident was due to the failure of a motorman of a south-bound Ninth Avenue surface car to stop on the north crossing at Fifty-eighth Street, the car being pushed hy another car.

All cars are supposed to come to a full stop at the north or south sides of Fifty-eighth Street to avoid a possihle collision with the Roossveit Hospital ambulances, which go to and from the accident ward at that point.

Maddigan knew of this full stop, and when he saw the cars at the north crossing he thought thsy would stop. The cars did not stop, and, fsaring a collision, the driver turned his horses sharply and tried to get the engine to the north of the pillars. He had gone too far, however, and the left front wheel struck the pillar. Engineer Biggars jumped just before it struck, but Capt. Curran was thrown, striking against the curhstone on his hreast and right shoulder.

The tirs of the colliding wheel was torn off, and the three horses were thrown to the ground. The engine was in such a condition that it could not be taken to the fire.

Capt. Curran was examined at the Roosevelt Hospital, hut as he had only a severe hruise on his chest he did not remain.

"I was ringing the hell myself," said Capt. Curran, "and the whistle was heing hlown as hard as it ever was. The motorman disregarded his rules."

WIND AND TIDE DRIVE LINER.

La Touraine Has to Leave Upper Bay—Immigrants Fear Deportation.

Incoming steamships had great difficulty yesterday in covering the distancs from Quarantine to their piers. In the morning the tide was running down and with it went a wind which blew at almost ten miles an hour. Several vessels that had stopped to he passed hy the health officer and to take ahoard customs inspectors were turned about hy the elements and headed again out to sea. They could not turn in the upper bay, but were compelled to go outside of the Narrows, where they made a wide detour ahout Gravesend Bay, and again traded for the city.

The water in the harbor, hecause of the northwest gale, was at the lowest point yesterday that it has reached in several years. Vessels sll over the upper hay were left stranded and unahle to move until lats last night. One large tramp steamship was unahle to get off of the Jersey flats before her keel buried itself in the mud, and as the water receded she gradually listed until she was almost on her side. Last night, when the water returned, she was again righted and anchored in deeper water.

The hig French liner La Touraine had a particularly hard time in reaching her pier. As the usual Inspections were in progress aboard of her while she lay in Quarantine the wind and tide swung her about, and when she again got under way, although three hig tugs tried hard to hring her hack to her original position, she could not get her nose again pointed up the hay.

A rumor then started among the 800 steerage passengers that they were not to he allowed to land, but were to be taken back to France. As the vessel started down the hay to make a turn outside of the Narrows, and the current rumor seemed to he confirmed, the greatest consternation prevailed on hoard. The steerage passengers began to weep, so that officers were finally sent to reassure them.

BANDIT TRIES TO SAVE MEN.

Niedermeier Says Lynch and Sammons Are Innocent of Murder.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Almost within the coils of the hangman's rope, Peter Niedermeier, one of the carharn handits, to-day made what he declares was a true confession to save two other men from the gallows and one from long imprisonment in the penitentiary.

"I killed Patrick Barrett in his saloon at 4216 Wallace Street last May," said Niedermeier. "John Lynch and James Sammons, who are under sentence of death for the crime, and also Hugh Reilly, who has heen sentenced to the penitentiary are innocent. They had nothing to do with the raid.

"I shot and killed Barrett. I make this statement solely to save innocent men. I have no hope for life and I do not want innocent persons to suffer for what I have done."

On the strength of Niedermeier's statement the attorneys for the convicted men will to-morrow apply for a writ of haheas corpus.

Usher's Scotch—The Favorite Beverage of Scotchmen and all other good judges.—Adv.

DRIVER FLEES AFTER FIFTH AVENUE ACCIDENT

Easter Paraders See Pursuit of Miss Rhinelander's Carriage.

WOMAN NURSES INJURED BOY

Samuel F. B. Morse's Cab in a Race After Coachman Who Tries to Escape.

When the throng was the largest in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon a carriage ran over a hoy on a hicycle near Thirty-first Street. The driver attempted to escape hy whipping up his horses and speeding toward Broadway. A man following in a hansom, however, went in pursuit, and ths driver was overtaken. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

The occupants of the carriage which knocked the hoy down were Miss Laura V. Rhinelander and her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo of 31 East Seventy-second Street. In the hansom were Samuel F. B. Morse, a broker, and his wife, of 42 West Thirty-second Street.

The carriage, driven hy Charles Schmidt of 232 East Seventy-sixth Street, who is employed hy ths Seamon Stahles, at that address, was going south on the avenue. At Thirty-first Street Michael Chichie, sixteen years old, of 26 Spring Street, who was riding a hicycle, ran into the off horse of the carriage. He was thrown off his hicycle and one of the wheels of the heavy vehicle ran over his hody.

Schmidt, according to witnesses, whipped up his team and dashed through Thirty-first Street toward Broadway. Following him on ths avenus was the cab, in which Mr. and Mrs. Morse were riding. Mr. Morse ordered his driver to follow the carriage, and a race through the street hegan. When Schmidt reached Broadway he stopped, and Mr. Morse, jumping from his cah, called Policeman Geffner of the West Thirtieth Street Station and told him of the accident. The policeman mounted the carriage in which Miss Rhinelander and Mrs. Waldo were, and all were taken to the station.

"This man," said Mr. Morse to Capt. Cotrell, "treated the hoy like a dog. I can't think that he deliberately ran over the hoy, for it probahly was an accident. However, he whipped up his team and tried to escape. I will he in the Jefferson Market Police Court in the morning and appear against the prisoner."

Mrs. Waldo, who for some time has been ill, was overcome hy the accident. A policeman was sent hy the Captain to engags a cah for the women, and they were taken to their home.

Meanwhile, the hoy had heen cared for. He was rendered unconscious hy the fall and lay for some seconds in the street. A woman who was richly dressed and who was driving north on the avenue saw the accident and immediately ordered her driver to stop. She jumped out of the cah, lifted Chichie to the sidewalk, and sitting down on the curh, placed the unconscious hoy's head on her lap. With handkerchiefs she wiped his wounded face and asked some one to send for an ambulance. When one arrived from the New York Hospital with Dr. Humphries, she assisted him in bandaging up the cuts on the lad's head. The hoy finally regained consciousness, and was removed to the hospital, where it was said that it was feared that he was suffering from internal injuries, hesides the numerous contusions ahout the hody.

The woman, while the hoy was being placed in the ambulance, entered her cah and drove away, her identity not heing revealed. Her dress, which was made of hrown silk and trimmed with lace, was spolled.

WOMAN IN BURGLAR HUNT.

Mrs. B. F. Scholermann Stands Guard at Greenwich with Dog and Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 3.—Every resident in the aristocratic part of the village known as Putnam Avenue West is sleeping to-night with a revolver under his pillow, for hurglars are ahout. At 8 o'clock this evening the Summer residence of Mrs. Fannie Harrington, a New York artist and Christian Scientist, was entered, but the burglars, who numbered two, escaped. Mrs. Harrington's home contains much in art treasures and is unoccupied this Winter. Adjoining it are the homes of Senator James F Walsh, Representatives James R. Mead snd Seaman Mead, and Judge Walsh.

John Teufel, a watchman, was going in sn outer cellar door at 8 o'clock when he saw the kitchen window open and heard a noise inside. He called out, "Who's there?" and then ran across the street and notified J. G. Keyes, Justice Knapp, a New York broker, and B. F. Scholermann, a retired New York jeweler. Both men took their pistols and ran to the house. Mrs. Scholermann seized a small revolver and followed her husband, taking a bulldog along.

It was believed that the burglars were hiding in an upper room, and the men searched the house while Mrs. Scholermann guarded the door with gun and dog. An open rear door showed later that the burglars had escaped.

The kitchen window had heen forced open. A trunk partly packed with expensive dresses was in the middle of the kitchen floor, and a silk coat lay on a chair hear the door. It could not he ascertained whether anything was taken, and Officer Mitchell could find no clue.

Sheriff Ritch has heen sick a week, and since then the market of Richard Webh has been entered and attempts were made Friday to enter William Webb's jewelry store, and also the art store of Harry Webh. In every instance two suspicious characters were seen. Friday night one had alantern and made wigwag signals on the main avenue when officers approached. They work early in the evening

BONFIRE OF EASTER BONNETS.

Driver's Cigar Set Coach and Its Precious Consignment Ablaze.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., April 3.—The women of Baker's Summit went to church to-day without new bonnets and with meditations of lawsuits against the man who had burned the whole supply of new Spring headgear for the village.

A local milliner from whom they had been ordered had had the bonnets made at Altoona, and yesterday they were placed in the Baker's Summit coach and started on their way. The driver of the coach, however, fell asleep, and his cigar dropped into the straw in the bottom of the coach and set it on fire. He awoke when his coat was in flames, and barely saved his life hy rolling in the mud in the road.

The horses took fright and galloped into Baker's Summit, drawing a fiery chariot. When the flames were extinguished, it was found that every Easter hat had been destroyed.

PLANS BIG ARMY FOR CHINA.

Sir Robert Hart Would Also Reorganize Navy and Civil Service.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, April 3.—Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Chinese Customs, upon which, through his financial reform scheme, the high provincial authorities have been instructed to memorialize the throne, undertakes to raise revenuss amounting to 400,000,000 taels, by a uniform levy of half-a-crown an acre on cultivated land.

This is to provide a standing army and reserves of half a million men; also an adequate fleet and a reorganized civil service with a salary list of 160,000,000 taels.

The scheme assumes that the Chinese official class would be honest if well paid, but the officials themselves express doubts.

M. Pavloff left for the north yesterday. It is understood that he is proceeding through Manchuria.

CZAR'S MOST SINFUL SLAVE.

Peasant Calls the Great Lord Emperor Most Honest.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—S. Metatin, a peasant in the Province of Vladimir, has sent 200 roubles to ths Empsror in a letter addressed: "Most Honest, Most Autocratic, Most Merciful Great Lord Emperor, Our Little Father, Nicholas Alexandrovitch."

The letter is signed "The Emperor's Most Sinful Slave."

LOVED AND WED IN A DAY.

That Was Jan. 26—Now New Yorker Wants Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 3.—Frederick J. Taylor, a New Yorker, who came here a few months ago to engage in business, met Mrs. Nellie C. Morris Jan. 26. It was a case of love at first sight and he proposed, was accepted, and the same day they went to Golden at her request and were married.

Taylor furnished a home in a fashionable section, and all went well until Friday, when in securing his wife's signature to certain legal documents she inadvertently gave her malden name instead of Nellie C. Morris, the name under which she was introduced to and married Taylor. He questioned her, learned that she had a lawful husband living, and yesterdsy began suit for divorce.

MUSKRATS DESTROY A DAM.

Bore Through Its Base and Cause Flood in Thomaston, Conn.

THOMASTON, Conn., April 3.—Boring by muskrats at the base of the hig dam at Fenn's Pond, in this place, situated on a hill north of the village, caused the dam to give way early to-day and almost every gallon of water in the pond, which covered four acres of land, rushed down the hill and settled through the main street of the town, flooding many cellars.

The rush of water caused considerahle excitement among the residents in the vicinity of the pond. Damage amounting to ahout $2,000 has heen done.

AUTO SMASHED BY CAR.

Occupants Pitched Out at Cafe Martin and Bruised.

Fred Ayer of Boston went out riding yesterday afternoon with a chauffeur in an automohile helonging to Ayer's hrother, Dr. James C. Ayer, of 31 West Thirty-sixth Street. They were going south on Broadway when, in turning sharply toward Twenty-sixth Street to avoid a team, the chauffeur failed to see a car which was going north. The car struck the machine in the prow. The occupants were thrown out, and the machine was hurled against an electric light pole in front of the Café Martin.

Mr. Ayer and the chauffeur, although well shaken up, received only a few hruises. One of the machine's front wheels was broken, the prow was badly smashed, and hoth lanterns were broken. Another machine was sent for and hauled the wrecked one to the repair shop.

BANDITS TOOK MORMON WIVES.

Three Captives Rescued After Fight in Sierra Madre Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 3.—Prospectors from the lower Sierra Madre Mountains of Mexico, southwest of El Paso, hring the story of a raid made hy Juan Colorado and John Red Head upon Don Felipe, a newly formed Mormon colony. The noted handit and his band pillaged the settlement, carrying away three of Elder Hiram Johnson's wives, one of whom is the favorite of his large household.

A posse of Mexican rural police and a squad of Mormons pursued the handits for thirty-six hours and finally surprised them in the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre Mountains. A fight took place in which two of the outlaws were wounded, and the band fled, leaving the women.

The women had heen kept two days in a cave, where a considerahle amount of hullion treasure was found, which it is believed was stolen from a pack train recently.

SHOT HIS BABY DEAD.

Hard Cider Led to Accidental Tragedy in Farmer's Home.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 3.—George Pratt, a farmer living near Newark Valley, was brought to Owego to-night and placed in jail for shooting his three-year-old child this afternoon.

According to the story of witnesses, Pratt had been drinking hard cider all day and was intoxicated. He sent his young brother to a neighhor named Zimmer to ge more cider. The hrother and Zimmer had words ahout the cider, which Zimmer refused to let the hoy have. The brother returned and told Pratt about the trouhle.

Pratt said that he was going to shoot Zimmer, and took down a Flobert rifle for that purpose, when the gun was accidsntally discharged, shooting his child through the heart and killing it instantly.

Henry Jahn to Lead Rice Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3.—It was authoritatively announced to-night that Henry Jahn, the New York rice man, will be elected President of the new rice combine that is being organized by John W. Gates and Mr. Jahn. Mr. Jahn's salary will be $25,000 ner year.

JAPANESE ARMIES ABOUT TO STRIKE

One Threatens the Yalu, Another on a Secret Mission.

OUTPOST FIGHTS FREQUENT

Russian Forces Concentrating at Convenient Points to Meet Attacks from Any Direction.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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WEI-HAI-WEI, April 2.—I returned here to-day from a cruise that lasted four days, having visited one Japanese base and, yesterday, passed in view of Port Arthur.

The last wireless message you received from me was sent from the coast of Korea, a distance of over 100 miles.

The situation at present appears to be as follows:

As regards the land forces, Gen. Kuroki's army is now in a position to attempt to force the passage of the Yalu whenever and wherever he may elect to strike, but it would seem that having secured the necessary strategic position, he is awaiting the development of the second Japanese mobilization before making a decisive move.

This development has already begun, but it is not possible for me to say where until the blow has actually fallen.

In the meantime the Japanese and Russian outposts are constantly in touch along the line of the Cheng-Chong-Ang, but as a rule they do not come into serious conflict, though one or two sharp affairs are reported in which honors appear to be more or less equally divided.

The country in which the troops are now operating has been studied with a view to rendering the operations of the Cossacks less valuable than those of well-trained infantry.

The weather is improving rapidly, though communications are still extremely difficult. The Japanese are making good progress in improving the roads, and until next Winter the land army will not have to experience such cold as was endured by Gen. Imouye's army in the march to seize Ping-yang.

Of the naval situation, it is not easy for me to give a correct estimate, as I do not know whether the whole Russian Squadron was in Port Arthur last Sunday when the Japanese sunk the merchantmen, and, if it was, whether the harbor was successfully blocked.

Those who participated in the attack think it was, but Admiral Togo expresses doubt, though he attaches no blame to any one, simply remarking that if the channel is open, the reason is that the number of ships sunk was not sufficient.

I passed within clear view of Port Arthur entrance yesterday morning. I could distinguish no smoke and met no Russian vessels outside.

This, however, is not conclusive of anything. Considerable fogs are frequent over these seas, and it is possible that under their cover Admiral Makaroff will attempt to put into practice his own theories of destroyer tactics. He still possesses eleven seaworthy vessels of this class.

The latest trustworthy reports of the Russian land forces are that the main concentration is on the line of Liao-yang and Hai-Cheng, south of Mukden; that arrivals from the north and depletions from the Port Arthur garrison are concentrated there at a convenient point for dispatch to the Yalu, and that a mobile force is held in readiness to meet any other threatened Japanese advance or landing.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 4.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent gives an unconfirmed report that a Japanese army of 105,000 men has landed opposite Taku-Shan, in Southern Manchuria, and is marching north and northwest; that another army of 40,000 has landed in Northwestern Korea and is marching toward the Yalu River, and that a third force has disembarked in Northeastern Korea and is marching westward.

RAPID JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Now 30 Miles South of the Yalu—Occupation of Seng-Cheng Unopposed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 3.—Japanese troops appear to have reached Chei-sam, thirty miles south of Wi-ju.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 3.—The advance guard of the Japanese Army in Northwestern Korea occupied the town of Seng-Cheng yesterday afternoon without opposition. Seng-Cheng is on the Peking road, eighteen miles west of Chong-Ju, and about forty miles south of Wi-ju.

When the Japanese drove the Russians out of Chong-Ju last Monday, the Russians withdrew in two columns, one going over the

Kok San road and the other over the Peking road. The Japanese advance from Cheng-Ju was made very rapidly. It was anticipated that the Russians would resist this advance, but they failed to do so, and now it is not probable that there will be any further opposition south of the Yalu River.

Chong-Ju, because of its superior natural surroundings, is the strongest place between Ping-Yang and Wi-Ju. Besides these natural advantages, there is an old Korean fort there, which, had it been defended with spirit, would have been hard to take. The Japanese are gratified at the comparative ease with which they drove the Russians from this fort.

Russians patrols are reported to be in the country east of the Peking road, but it is not probable that there is any considerable force of Russians in that section. The patrols are withdrawing gradually to the northward, toward the Yalu.

It is reported that the ice on the Yalu is well broken up, and in the future the river must be crossed either in junks or over pontoon bridges.

TSITSIHAR, Manchuria, Wednesday, March 23.—The Associated Press correspondent met here the first batch of Japanese prisoners taken during the war, who are en route to Chita, where they will be detained. The prisoners include a Major of the Japanese General Staff, his wife and a maid, and seven soldiers, who were captured in Korea by Cossacks. They were heavily guarded and appeared to be greatly depressed at the prospect of long imprisonment.

PARIS, April 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris telegraphs as follows:

"Rumors are current in high circles of fresh dissensions between Viceroy Alexieff and Gen. Kuropatkin. It is alleged that the Viceroy wants his views on the subject of the quickest way of ridding the country of Japanese adopted, whereas Gen. Kuropatkin insists on retaining sole responsibility for the conception and execution of military operations.

"There is reason to believe that Gen. Kuropatkin will be left free. Viceroy Alexieff being too judicious to create troubles on account of a mere supposed slight."

ASSURANCES TO FRANCE.

Japanese Journal Says She Will Not Be Involved in the War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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TOKIO, April 3.—A leading Japanese journal, commenting on the war situation as it affects Great Britain and France, observes that however welcome British active assistance might be, Japan does not desire to obtain it at the cost of involving France, and therefore will never seek to derive selfish advantages from the alliance. All she desires is strict British neutrality.

The journal assures France that she need not apprehend embroiling action on the part of Japan, and thinks the natural outcome of the situation will be an alliance that will include France, England, Italy, and Japan.

TERMS OF PEACE FOR RUSSIA.

Conditions Which a London Paper Says Would End the War.

LONDON, April 4.—The Daily Telegraph, discussing the altered tone of the Russian press toward the United States and Great Britain, and the possibilities of a rapprochement, in an editorial which probably represents the Government view, says:

"The object of our Foreign Office has been for years, ever since Lord Salisbury's first administration, to arrive at a friendly and honorable arrangement with Russia. Heartily as we welcome the symptoms of a better understanding, such friendship must be based upon absolute sincerity. We cannot consent to any interference with the independence of Japan, and all attempts to destroy the good feeling between Great Britain and the United States must be abandoned. The further opening of the Far Eastern markets on equal terms to Anglo-American commerce will be insisted upon.

"If Russia is prepared to limit her demands to those she formulated in her different treaties with China, and if she is willing to disarm Port Arthur and Vladivostok, which can only be a menace to Japan, she can have peace to-morrow with the hearty concurrence of Great Britain and the United States.

"In this particular problem Germany's views are not a factor."

RUSSIAN GUNBOAT TIED UP.

Makes Two Vain Attempts to Get Out of Niu-Chwang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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NIU-CHWANG, April 3.—A Russian gunboat has twice failed in attempts to leave dock.

The British sloop Espiegle is waiting for the next Spring tides in order to get out, but British residents here would be glad should the delay be prolonged indefinitely.

TEN NEW RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Work Being Rushed on Vessels to Reinforce Makaroff's Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—As soon as the Neva is clear of ice the battleships Souvaroff and Slava, in course of construction at the Baltic works, the battleships Borodino and Orel at the Franco-Russian works, and the cruiser Moleg and the transport Kamtchatka at the New Admiralty yard, will be sent to Cronstadt for completion.

The cruisers Zhemchug and Izumrud and the battleships Sissoi Veliky and Imperator Alexander III. are already there and are being prepared for commission.

These ships will form part of the fleet which is destined to reinforce Vice Admiral Makaroff's fleet next Summer.

RUSSIA TWITS BRITISH.

Press Says They Copied Japan in Attacking Without War Declaration.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The newspapers continue to discuss the British expedition to Tibet and the speech of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, March 30 at Calcutta, (when he reviewed the last five years of Indian administration and referred to the Government's watchful policy,) but most of them in a singularly dispassionate tone.

The Russ says that Great Britain took a leaf out of Japan's book on the way to open hostilities by attacking the Tibetans without a declaration of war.

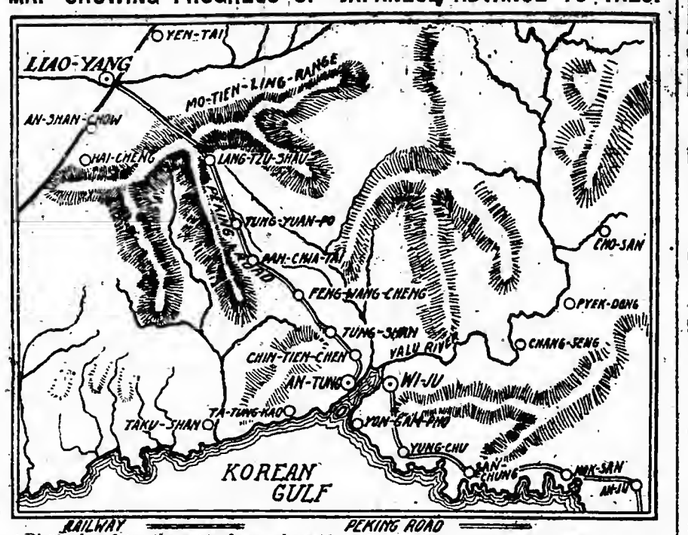
The Novoe Vremya says: "Two American millionaires have changed the destinies of India. Since Lord Curzon became Lord Kitchener's brother-in-law (sic) their personalities seem to have been merged."

The Viedomosto says: "The position of the British is unendurable. They are slaughtering unarmed crowds who come out to protect their fatherland."

The Bourse Gazette openly suggests that King Edward is planning an entente between Great Britain and Russia, and then says:

"There is no longer doubt of British neutrality, and there is no reason for apprehension regarding the promise of a friendly agreement with Russia concerning Tibet. We are only curious to see how Great Britain will explain armed aggression in a Chinese province."

MAP SHOWING PROGRESS OF JAPANESE ADVANCE TO YALU.



Dispatches from the seat of war show that the Japanese troops have gained their first point practically without a struggle. The Russians, at the beginning of the war, let it be understood that they would harrass the Japanese advance from Ping-Yang, their Cossacks and light artillery taking advantage of the difficult mountain country traversed by the Peking Road.

With only minor outpost encounters the Japanese have crossed three rivers and have passed through the difficult mountain country. Their advance at latest reports was between Yung-Chu and San-Chung within striking distance of Wi-ju and the Yalu River.

The Russians are reported to have fortified An-tung and to be holding Taku-Shan to prevent a flanking movement. They have also fortified Feng-Wang-Cheng. Their main army however is concentrated between Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng to guard the railway between Port Arthur and Harbin.

HARRIMAN SUES FOR HIS NORTHERN PACIFIC

Continued from Page 1.

value of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and about $212,600,000 par value of said Securities Company stock was issued in exchange for $118,124,250 par value of the stock of the Great Northern Railway Company.

IV. The $52,491,871 par value of stock of the Northern Securities Company now standing in the names of said Harriman and Pierce was part of the original issue of the stock of said Northern Securities Company, and was issued directly to them by said Northern Securities Company on or about Nov. 18, 1901, in exchange for $37,023,000 par value of the common stock, and $41,085,000 par value of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and at the time of such exchange there was also paid to them by or on behalf of said securities company the sum of $8,015,629 in cash.

"The original certificates issued to them are still registered in their names, and are now actually in the custody of the said trust company as pledges and available for tender, return, and restoration.

"V. At the time of such exchange it was understood and agreed that the $41,085,000 par value of the stock should be converted into common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company; and thereupon after the exchange of preferred stock for stock of the Northern Securities Company the preferred stock was converted by the Northern Securities Company into common stock of the Nothern Pacific Railway Company, of the same par value, and certificates for such new common stock substituted in lieu of the certificates for preferred stock, and the Northern Securities Company now holds all the common stock so originally received from your petitioners and the common stock into which said preferred stock was so converted.

"VI. The final decree in the above entitled cause entered in this court on the ninth day of April, 1903, was on Monday, the 14th day of March, 1904, duly affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the decision then announced affirming such decree it was directed that the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States should be 'that the decree below be and hereby is affirmed, with liberty to the Circuit Court to proceed in the execution of its decree as the circumstances may require.'

"The mandate upon such decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has not yet been issued, and under the rules will not issue until the expiration of thirty days from the date of decision unless by special order.

The Pro Rata Plan.

"VII.—Immediately upon the rendition of the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the decree of this court, the individual defendants above named and the Northern Securities Company determined, without waiting for the issue of the manddate of the Supreme Court and without any order of this court in execution of its decree, to distribute and divide the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies held by the Northern Securities Company pro rata among the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company, according to their holdings of its stock, and not to return and transfer to the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company, respectively, any and all shares of stock in either of these railway companies which the Northern Securities Company originally received from such stockholders in exchange for its own stock, nor to transfer and assign the stock in either of the railway companies to any such person or persons as may now be the holders and owners of its own stock originally issued in exchange or in payment for such stock of said railway companies, respectively.

"VIII. Upon being informed of such purpose and intention to distribute the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies pro rata among the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company, your petitioners submitted the matter to counsel and were advised that there were serious doubts as to the legality of the proposed plan.

"The fact that they had been so advised was promptly communicated by your petitioners to the Northern Securities Company with the request that the meeting of the Board of Directors of said company which had been called for March 22, 1904, be adjourned for a few days so as to afford an opportunity for further consideration by your petitioners and their counsel, but such request for adjournment was not granted; and at such meeting held in the City of New York on said date, notwithstanding said request for an adjournment was submitted, the following preambles and resolutions were adopted, your petitioner, Harriman, being present as a director of said Northern Securities Company, but declined to vote, viz:

"'Whereas, In the course of its business this company has acquired and now holds 1,337,594 shares in the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and 1,181,242 shares in the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, and

"'Whereas, In a suit brought by the United States against this company, the said railway companies, and others, this company has been enjoined from voting upon the shares of either of the said railway companies, and each of the said railway companies has been enjoined from paying to this company any dividend upon any of the shares of such railway company held by this company; and

"'Whereas, This company has issued and there are now outstanding 3,854,000 shares of its own capital stock; and,

"'Whereas, This company desires and intends to comply with the decree in the said suit fully and unreservedly and without delay,

"'Resolved, In consideration of the premises, it is declared necessary and desirable for this company so to reduce its present capital stock as will enable it, without delay, in connection with such reduction to distribute among its shareholders the shares of capital stock of said railroad companies held by it.

"'Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this company hereby declares it advisable that Article Fourth (4th) of this company's certificate of incorporation be amended so as to read as follows:

"'IV. The capital stock of the company is hereby reduced to three million nine hundred fifty-four thousand dollars, ($3,954,000,) and shall hereafter be three million nine hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, ($3,954,000,) divided into thirty-nine thousand five hundred forty (39,540) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each. Such reduction of capital stock shall be accompanied by each holder of outstanding shares of this company's stock surrendering to the company for retirement ninety-nine (99) per centum of the shares held by him.

"'Upon the surrender to this company by any shareholder of the entire number of shares and parts of shares of this company's stocks which he is hereby required to surrender, this company will assign to him for each share so surrendered thirty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents ($39.27) of the stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and thirty dollars and seventeen cents ($30.17) of the preferred stock of the Great Northern Railway Company and proportionate amounts thereof for fractional shares of the stock of this company.

"The Board of Directors or Executive Committee from time to time shall make such rules and regulations as it shall deem necessary or congenial for carrying out the provisions hereof and matters pertaining to the surrender and retirement of the stock of this company or to the assignment and transfer of the stocks of the said railway companies, hereby contemplated, shall be under the direction of the board for the purposes hereof; the stockholders of this company and the number of shares held by them respectively shall be determined from the stock transfer books of the company, which for such determination shall be closed at a day and hour to be determined by resolution of the board.

"'Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of taking action upon the said alteration of the 'certificate of incorporation of this company, and also upon such other business as may come before the meeting be and is hereby called to be held at the general offices of this company in the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, at 11 o'clock A. M. on April 21, A. D. 1904.'

"The Directors of the Northern Securities Company at the meeting further resolved that a circular or notice should be forthwith sent to the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company, explaining in detail proposed plans of distribution, and thereupon such circular or notice was immediately sent to the stockholders.

Offer of the Petitioners.

"IX.—Your petitioners are prepared, able, and willing, and hereby offer to restore to the said Northern Securities Company all the original certificates of stock of the Securities Company so received by Harriman and Pierce, and to repay the money paid them by or on behalf of the said Northern Securities Company in such sum as the court shall fix in restoration of the status quo in exchange for and upon the return of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company so exchanged and the common stock of said railway company representing the perferred stock converted.

"X. As your petitioners are informed and believe and aver, such plan of distribution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Northern Securities Company, if consummated, would vest a majority of the stock of both the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railway Companies in the same individual stockholders of the Great Northern Company who originally co-operated in the promotion and organization of the Northern Securities Company, and who are still co-operating and acting in concert and combination, and would continue the common management and direction of said two competing railway companies, and render the decree of this court ineffectual and defeat or evade its true intent and purpose.

Petition to Intervene.

"Wherefore, as your petitioners are without other relief in the premisea, your petitioners pray that they be granted leave to file this petition in said suit and to intervene therein for the protection of their rights; that the individual defendants and said Northern Securities Company be required to make full and true answer in the premises, but not under oath, which is hereby expressly waived, and thereupon that your petitioners be permitted in proper time to proceed to a hearing in due form upon proof and upon such notice as may be directed by the court as to all the matters alleged in the above petition.

"Your petitioners further pray that it may be ordered and adjudged, in execution of said final decree of this court so affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the said Northern Securities Company return and transfer to your petitioners the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, received from them and the common stock of said railway company, into which the preferred stock of the said company has been converted as aforesaid, in exchange for its own stock, and upon the payment of such sum as the court shall fix in the restoration of the status quo.

"Your petitioners further pray that pending the hearing and determination of the manner in which such decree of this court shall be executed, the defendant Northern Securities Company be enjoined and restrained from distributing its present holdings of stock of said Northern Pacific Railway Company under the plan of distribution proposed by it or otherwise than by return, as authorized by said decree, and that your petitioners may have all such other or further or different relief as may be just, equitable, and proper."

NO QUARTER TO JEWS DEMANDED IN RUSSIA

Proclamations Call for Repetition of Kishineff Horror.

GOVERNMENT'S WARNING.

South of Russia Attributes Far Eastern Trouble to Jews—M. de Plehve's Friends Active There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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VIENNA, April 3.—An official telegram from St. Petersburg states that in view of disquieting rumors, in circulation among the Jews in Southern Russia, and reproduced in many foreign newspapers, the Russian press has been warned to publish nothing that is likely to arouse popular passion or to incite one portion of the people against another.

The local authorities are instructed to take strict measures for the maintenance of peace and order.

It would be of interest to know how far the publication of the rumors referred to in the foreign press contributed to bring the Russians to a hardy sense of their duty. M. de Plehve's old friend, Krushevan, is very active in Southern Russia. His hostility to the Jewish people is seconded by the Novoe Vremya, which has informed the credulous public that the war in the Far East is the work of the Jews.

Proclamations have been distributed in Southern Russian centres just as they were distributed in Kishineff before the massacre there. One circulated in Odessa reads as follows:

"To True Believers—We are entering upon the Easter festival. Last year our brethren settled accounts with the Jews, the murderers of our God. Brothers, it was a glorious time.

"But our foes are not abashed. Satan, who has assumed the shape of the Jews, continues to disturb our home, our holy Russia. Behind the Jews our foes at home, atand innumerable Jews abroad, in alliance with the unbelievers, the English, Americans, and Japanese.

"Godless England and usurious America threaten us, and wish Japan to tear us down, but danger lies at home. The peril is with the Jews, who drink our children's blood, poison our youths with foul and pernicious ideas, and overthrow the pillars of our holy State and faith.

"Against this hundred-headed hydra, this venemous reptile, we must battle. By itself the Government is powerless. The people must arise and help in this war of annihilation.

"The Czar desires the destruction of the Jews. With the sacred Easter approaches the glorious anniversary of Kishineff. Let us show the Jews our Russian might, and destroy them wherever they live.

"Kill them. No quarter. Every single one is a foe and a traitor. We were too soft-hearted last year. With blood we pay for our children's blood, which they drink.

"At Easter with their blood we will pay for our poor brothers who on their account were condemned to hard labor. With their blood will we pay for Japanese war. Death to the Jews. God is with us and the Czar is for us."

POLICEMAN BOSSE REARRESTED

Magistrate Acts on Murder Charge After His Release by Justice Gaynor.

In the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday Policeman William H. Bosse of the Classon Avenue Station was charged with murder on a warrant issued by Magistrate Higginbotham, before whom the policeman was arraigned.

Bosse was arrested last week charged with having caused the death of Patrick Farrell, a bartender in a saloon at Myrtle Avenue and Raymond Street. Supreme Court Justice Gaynor on Saturday discharged the policeman in habeas corpus proceedings. That night Magistrate Higginbotham had all the witnesses in the case in his office in Temple Court, Brooklyn, and after they had made affidavits he issued another warrant for Bosse's arrest. The prisoner was committed for a hearing to-day.

Magistrate Higginbotham said afterward that his action was a new proceeding and distinct from that on which Justice Gaynor had passed. The Magistrate said that he had new information, and had taken the depositions of five witnesses in the case.

Justice Gaynor, when asked about Magistrate Higginbotham's action, said that it was probably a new proceeding, and did not interfere with his ruling. When Bosse was first arrested, the charge against him was made "on information and belief" of only one complainant. Judge Gaynor denounced the arrest on so little evidence.

NEW CHAPEL DEDICATED.

Gift to Lincoln Hospital by Miss Anna Van Santvoord.

A memorial chapel at the Lincoln Hospital and Home, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and the Southern Boulevard, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The chapel is a gift to the hospital by Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord, and was erected in memory of her parents, the late Commodore and Mrs. Alfred Van Santvoord, at a cost of about $10,000.

The services were conducted by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Abbott L. R. Waite, assisted by the Rev. Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. Albert R. Ledoux of the Advisory Board of the home, made the address of the day, in which he gave a brief history of the hospital and its work.

Dr. Ledoux announced that a bed at the hospital had been endowed recently by William A. and Katherine Du Bois, in memory of their mother, Katherine Brinckerhoff Du Bois.

Among those present were Augustus D. Juilliard, A. Gifford Agnew, Col. A. D. Palmer, T. C. Van Santvoord, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Miss Mary W. Booth, Mrs. Everitt Herrick, Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Miss H. C. Van Buren, Mrs. George E. Dodge, and Mrs. Albert R. Ledoux.

Big Harvesting Machinery Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 2.—The Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machinery and Implement Company of North America will be incorporated next week at Columbus with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Shops are to be built here and employment is to be given to 2,000 or 3,000 men. The company, it is said, has the backing of the National Grange.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. To get the genuine call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. —Adv.

The G.I.L.L. Engraving Company, at 140 Fifth Avenue, has the largest and best photo-engraving plant in the world. Its half-tone plates are the standard of quality.

RUSSIAN CREW FOUGHT IN STORM OF SHELLS

Scenes of Heroism and Carnage on Board the Bayan.

CAPTAIN CALM THROUGHOUT

Cruiser's Effort to Follow the Japanese Fleet Cheered by the Wounded Below.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—The Novi Krai of Port Arthur describes the scene on board the cruiser Bayan during the recent bombardment, as follows:

"Bursting shells bowled over man after man until the decks were slippery with blood. Amid this hell the Captain stood unmoved in the conning tower, calmly telephoning his orders to the Gun Captains. His wonderful calmness had a marvelous influence upon all the officers.

"The cockpit was soon crowded, thirty-nine men being there before the fight ended; but amid the crash of the guns, the hiss of flying projectiles, the thunder of explosions, and the din of the working engines the Surgeons labored over the wounded at the hospital operating table. Some of the men suffered frightful agony, but there were few groans, in spite of the fact that anaesthetics were administered in only one case.

"When the battle ended and the enemy began to draw off the officers on the bridge cheered, and the cheering extended down into the hold, the stokers, and even the wounded, joining in it.

"The Captain signaled for full speed ahead after the retreating Japanese, but the Bayan had not gone far before the flagship signaled it to return."

A correspondent of The Associated Press at Port Arthur telegraphs to-day as follows:

"All is quiet in port, and the situation is unchanged throughout the peninsula.

"Deposits of coal, similar to that of Cardiff, Wales, have been found in the vicinity of Port Arthur. The discovery is an extremely important one, in view of the necessity of obtaining an ample supply of fuel for the fleet.

"During the inspection made by Viceroy Alexieff he visited the battery on Electric Cliff and presented the commander with an old bronze cross sent by a Moscow woman, who requested that it be erected on the most dangerous part of the fortress."

PORT ARTHUR, April 3.—Preparations have been made to give the Japanese a warm reception in case they again attempt to block the harbor.

A signalman named Andronsenko, who during the bombardment of Vladivostok remained at a small signal station on Askoid Island, near the enemy's ships, and wired information of the movements of the enemy to the fortress, has been decorated with the Cross of St. George.

LONDON, April 4.—The Daily Telegraph's Soul correspondent believes that the defenses of Port Arthur have been so weakened that the early capture of the port is to be expected. There is little doubt, the correspondent says, that only a narrow passage is left and that at the first favorable opportunity the Japanese will block the channel.

The Russians have taken many twelve-inch guns out of their ships to arm the old and new defenses of Port Arthur.

EARTHQUAKE ROCKED BAIKAL.

Russians Remove Rails from the Ice on the Lake.

PARIS, April 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin, reports an interview with Prince Khilkoff, head of the Russian military railroad communication, who arrived there from Lake Baikal to-day, in the course of which the Prince said that Lake Baikal was situated in a volcanic region. While he was there an earthquake made the ice rock like a stormy sea. Prince Khilkoff has already ordered the removal of the rails from the ice.

The railway line around the lake is finished from Missovala to Kultuk. The remaining sixty miles to Irkutsk will not be ready before August.

The Prince said the question of the security of the Transsibirelan Railway was causing no anxiety. The road was guarded by armed sentries, especially in the vicinity of the big bridges.

FOR RUSSO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Ambassador McCormick Wants Equal Rights for United States Corporations.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3.—United States Ambassador McCormick is negotiating with the Foreign Office for a treaty with Russia which will give to United States corporations the right to sue in Russian courts, and to Russian corporations the right to sue in courts of the United States. Under the Russian law United States corporations can be sued, but cannot sue in the courts of the empire.

In addition the Ambassador hopes to secure in the treaty a broad clause which automatically will give to United States corporations all privileges of whatever character now enjoyed by the corporations or any foreign country.

Although there are difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of the desired result, the Ambassador's advances have been met in the friendliest spirit, and the indications are that his negotiations will terminate successfully.

The only countries now enjoying the privilegea which Ambassador McCormick is striving to obtain for the United States are Germany, Greece, Bulgaria, and Italy.

DANGERS OF EXCURSION FLEET.

Urges Necessity for an Inspection of Old Vessels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent number of fatalities which could have been prevented by proper inspection by public officials gives me cause to call your attention to an impending danger—that is, the unsafe condition of the excursion fleet doing business in New York Harbor and its vicinity.

It is a known fact among marine engineers that some of the larger vessels, which have done service for the last fifteen or twenty years, and carry an average of 1,500 people, are in such poor condition, through rotting and wear by vibration, that there is constant fear of the machinery falling through the bottom of the vessel. This fact has been conceded to me by the lessee of one of the largest harbor going excursion boats.

The number of deaths that an accident to one of these boats would cause is too horrible for conception, and cannot be rivaled by the Iroquois Theatre fire. Not only are these vessels unseaworthy, but there are practically no precautions taken against fire. The public officials should investigate these matters before we have an example to cause public indignation.

New York, March 28, 1904. E. A. P.

The pleasure that comes from listening to good music is one thing; being able to *produce* it one's self is another. The ownership of a PIANOLA means the making of both forms of enjoyment immediately available to *every* member of the family.

There Is But One PIANOLA
Made Only by the Aeolian Company

IF the thousands of owners of "silent pianos" could be brought to a keen realization of how much of pleasure they are losing, every one who could afford a Pianola would have one.

But music must be heard to be appreciated. No written description of an opera or a sonata, a symphony, or a song has ever conveyed to the reader more than a very faint idea of its real fascination.

It is so with the Pianola—one must be brought into personal contact with it before it is possible to arrive at a realizing sense of what its possession will mean in the life of the home.

The METROSTYLE PIANOLA is the latest and the most important development of the piano-player idea.

Public recitals or demonstrations take place every day. At any hour the instrument will be exhibited to the merely curious as well as to those who are directly interested in the piano-player question.

Pianola, $250; with Metrostyle, $300.
May be bought on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street
Selling Agents: FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Furnishings.

This is the only store in New York that makes a Regular Business of Boys' Furnishings—

Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves, Etc.

The result is something distinctly different from what is shown elsewhere—not in size so much, but in style, character and general effect.

Silk Windsor Ties, 25c. & 39c.
Washable Windsor Ties, 15c.
"Buster Brown" Bows, 48c.
Four-in-Hands, Tecks, Imperials, 39c. & 48c.
Negligee Shirts, 98c., $1.25, $1.50 & $1.98.
Negligee Blouses, 75c., 98c., $1.25 & $1.98.
Russian Sailor Blouses, 50c. & 98c.
Kid Gloves, $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50 pair.
White Cotton and Lisle Thread Gloves, 30c. & 50c. pair.
Belts, 48c., 69c., 85c. & $1.00.
Plain and Fancy Sox, 39c. to 89c. pair.
School Stockings; sizes 6 to 10, 25c. pair.
Pajamas, sizes 2 to 8 yrs., 75c., $1.00 & $1.50.
Boys' and Youths' Jerseys, $1.90.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ILL-TREATMENT OF HORSES.

Policeman Said He "Would Get the Laugh" If He Arrested Driver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with you that something should be done to punish the many brutes of drivers who go from day to day ill-treating poor horses. I do not agree, however, that the police are the proper ones to take the matter up.

Coming down Forty-fourth Street some weeks ago I had occasion to complain to a policeman regarding the driver of one of the city ash carts, who was brutally abusing his horse. The policeman said that it was an awful thing to witness, but that it was out of his power to do anything in the matter; that he would only "get the laugh" (or words to this effect) if he arrested one of these men, as they all had a pull.

I never witnessed as much cruelty to animals in any city or town in this country or abroad as exists in New York, and I have not aa yet seen an arrest.

CANADIAN.

New York, March 18, 1904.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:25 A. M.—268 Bleecker Street; P. Lightle; damage, $10.

3 A. M.—16 Ninth Avenue; C. D. Bosa & Son; damage, $100.

3:25 A. M.—320 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:25 A. M.—869 Third Avenue; W. Baker; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—656 Third Avenue; J. Vhins; damage, $25.

1:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Bronx Park Avenue; John Hanley; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—15 West One Hundredth Street; Mrs. A. Clark; damage, $25.

4 P. M.—560 West Fifty-eighth Street; H. Bauermeister; damage, $500.

6:55 P. M.—26, 28, and 30 Bleecker Street; Parr & Fisman and others; damage, $50,000.

7:45 P. M.—21 West One Hundred and First Street; O. J. Gude; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—182 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Lang & Magnus; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—36 Division Street; Simon Cohen; damage trifling.

9:15 P. M.—62 Elizabeth Street; Price & Budd; damage trifling.

9:65 P. M.—Fourteenth Street and Avenue A; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $10.

9:20 P. M.—558 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Andrew Battle; damage, $100.

9:40 P. M.—514 East Sixteenth Street; Nicolo Giada; damage, $15.

11:30 P. M.—348 Hudson Street; James Martin; damage, $3,000.

BROOKLYN.

12:30 A. M.—392 Nostrand Avenue; Francis Torry; damage, $1,100.

11 A. M.—100 North Third Street; Mrs. Helen Donnelly; damage, $100.

Oculists.

Each of our Four Optical Stores contains separate Examining Rooms with most advanced scientific equipment.

None but Oculists are permitted to make examinations or write prescriptions. Please remember that nine-tenths of the danger is in delay.

NO CHARGE for Examination. Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.

Ehrlich
OPTICIANS—42 Years' Practice.
23 Broad St. Arcade....Broad-Ex. Bldg.
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block
223 Sixth Avenue....Below 13th St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

The Book Exchange.

Striking result from an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Port Chester, New York, March 30, 1904.
New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange:

Gentlemen: We have had extraordinary results from our advertising placed in the Book Exchange Column of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Although the advertisement was a small one, replies and new business was secured throughout the United States and the returns continue large.

We were simply amazed at the results. Apparently every section of the country was covered. We are planning to use more and larger space in the near future.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Magazine of American History.

What's in a name?

A great deal when it is

"Priestley"

on the selvedge of

Black Dress Goods

It means durability, style and a **guarantee** that the color is a permanent black.

MOTT STREET FLAMES IMPERIL SEVEN LIVES

Fire Defies Control for a Time, Causing $50,000 Damage.

STOPS CHURCH CHRISTENING

Chief Croker Has Narrow Escape—Police Reserves of Six Precincts Hold Back Crowds.

Six men and one woman, working overtime on rush clothing orders, narrowly escaped being cut off by flames last night in the seven-story brick business building at the southeast corner of Bleecker and Mott Streets, 318 to 322 Mott Street and 26 to 30 Bleecker Street.

The flames, starting in the establishment of the Guarantee Clothing Company, on the fourth floor, were working toward the stairways when those at work smelled the smoke. Two men who were on the sixth floor were forced to climb down the fire-escape on the Bleecker Street side to the street. The others, who were working on the fifth floor, got down the stairways.

The first floor of the damaged building is occupied by the Columbia Silk Mills and the Rapid Transit Station Café; the second floor is unoccupied; the third floor, the Novelty Clothing Company; fourth floor, Guarantee Clothing Company; fifth floor, H. Breslauer, clothing manufacturer; sixth floor, Wolf & Solotar, clothing; seventh floor, Sykes and Abe Hirshbaum & Co.

When the fire started, shortly before 7 o'clock, Israel Davis of 422 East Seventy-seventh Street; Louis Mintez of 60 Columbia Street, and William Franzblau of 319 East Seventy-sixth Street and an Italian woman and her son were working in the Breslauer establishment. On the sixth floor were Harry Larsky and Emanuel Rosenfeld. Those on the fifth floor discovered the fire first and ran down to the street.

Davis, Mintez, and Franzblau were stopped by two policemen and detained for about an hour, during which time they were questioned by Inspector Titus. They knew nothing of the origin of the fire and were allowed to go on their way. Larsky and Rosenfeld climbed down the fire escape on the Bleecker Street side. They said that by the time they discovered the fire an alarm had been turned in and they found themselves cut off by the flames.

When Deputy Chief Kruger arrived he found that the fire had spread to the fifth and sixth floors and was eating its way toward the seventh. He turned in a second, then a third, and then a fourth alarm. In addition, he sent in an extra call for a water tower, and, with one that responded to the second alarm, he had two of these machines at work. The water pressure was high and the fire was gotten under control in about an hour. In addition to this, two searchlight engines were used. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $50,000, according to Chief Croker's estimate.

In the Church of the Madonna di Loretto, on Elizabeth Street, the back of which touches the business building, Father Romano was christening a boy baby and there were about a dozen men and women in the church. Some one entered the church and announced that there was a fire in the next building. There was much excitement and one women fainted. She was carried out by her husband. Father Romano carried out the baby and kept calling on the others about him to be calm.

Father Walsh, the pastor, was notified and went at once to the church. The flames were shooting out over the church and were very threatening. Going into the church with his assistants, Father Walsh had all the altar linen and church records packed up ready to be taken out in case of danger. The sacrament was not taken from the tabernacle on the altar, but Father Walsh held the key in readiness to get it in case of need. The firemen did effective work from the roof of the church, and their work was highly praised by Father Walsh.

The buildings at 314 and 316 Mott Street are seven-story double-deck tenements, tenanted mostly by Italian families. Patrolmen McKane, Dempsey, and Foley of the Mulberry Street Station went through them, ordering every one out. McKane carried out a sick woman and Dempsey a sick man. They were taken to a neighboring undertaking establishment, where they were cared for.

Great crowds of people flocked to the neighborhood, attracted by the flames and the fire apparatus. Inspector Titus ordered the reserves of the Elizabeth, Leonard, Charles, Macdougal, Mulberry, and Mercer Street Stations to the scene, and with this force of men the crowds were easily handled.

Chief Croker had a narrow escape on his way to the fire. He had just finished his supper when the second alarm came in. His driver anneared with the horse just as the third alarm came in. The Chief jumped into the rig, picked up the reins, and started for the scene of the fire. He turned south into Broadway. At Eighteenth Street, while he was going at full speed, the bit snapped. The horse wabbled a minute, but then continued straight.

Fearing a serious collision, Chief Croker called on the horse to stop and at the same time threw all his weight on one of the lines. The horse gradually swerved to the left and finally ran up on the sidewalk near Seventeenth Street and into a building. He had almost come to a stop and was not hurt by the impact.

Chief Croker jumped from the rig and into a car, taking his rubber coat and helmet with him. The motorman of the car hurried him on to the scene of the fire.

Magistrate Barlow and Commissioner McAdoo's Secretary, Mr. Howell, were among the spectators at the fire.

"I don't see how a fire could get much headway in New York with these fellows working," said Magistrate Barlow. "I think it is simply wonderful."

ACCUSED OF SWINDLING BOYS.

Lamson Said to Have Taken $200 Deposit When Giving Lad Work.

Harrison G. Lamson of 239 Broadway, living at Avenue A and East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with the grand larceny of $200. He made no defense and was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. Lamson was arrested near the Borough Hall, in Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon after a chase of several blocks. Policeman Murphy of the Adams Street Station saw a boy chasing a man, who carried a dress suit case, and caught the man, who proved to be Lamson. The boy was Matthew Franks of 252 Heyward Street.

The boy said early in March, in reply to an advertisement offering a position, he was told to call early at the office of the Traction Development and Security Company, at 74 Broadway. From there he said he was sent to Lamson, at 239 Broadway, who told him he would give him a position at $15 a week, but he must have $200 security. Franks said he borrowed the money and received a promissory note. He said he worked three weeks, and did practically nothing. He was paid $5 in cash and a check for $10 each week he said, but the checks came back from the bank marked "N. G."

While working for Lamson, Franks said, he met a boy named Theodore Kaiser of 29 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, who told him that he had paid $300 for a similar position. Young Kaiser said he was sent up to the Bronx to look at lots up there. He said that his lack of knowledge of such real estate did not make any difference to Lamson.

Simpson Crawford Co

SIXTH AVE 19TH TO 20TH STREET





35,000 yards of colored 75c taffetas at 50c. per yard.

OF COURSE, there's no need to tell you this is an exceedingly low price for high grade taffeta silks, for there isn't a well posted silk buyer in all New York that doesn't know that the price is unprecedented for the Simpson Crawford Co.'s standard of silks, and there's not a yard you wouldn't think an extraordinary bargain at 75c. It's a manufacturer's entire surplus stock, consisting of 35,000 yards, offered at such a low price that we insisted on having the entire lot. If you cannot come to the store et us know the color you desire and we'll send it to you. Or send for samples. MAIN FLOOR.

50c Dressmakers and manufacturers should take advantage of the sale, as the price is less than actual wholesale and there's every wanted color, besides hundreds of pieces of white, and the purchase is so large that we can let everybody have all they want. Owing to the fact that this announcement will draw hundreds of saving shoppers, we advise, where practical, early shopping—while the lot lasts at 50c. **50c**

Shirt waists at half

SOMETHING extraordinary to be sure, but then the loss is not ours. It's a penalty the maker had to pay owing to a backward Spring and the pressing need of ready money.

When we say half we mean half regular retail prices, and you can depend upon it that we've the waist to back it up in the strongest possible manner.

The materials are heavy, medium and light weight, also hundreds of cheviots and dimities, lawns, oxfords, madras, &c.; every waist is made according to the very latest Spring styles and equal in every respect to the work of the foremost shirt waist tailors. SECOND FLOOR.

Waists of lawns and madras, 75c.
Waists of figured madras at 95c.
Waists of assorted materials, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $3.95.

Bear in mind that prices are half in every instance. Now is the time to secure your season's supply.

2,000 knit vests for women, 35c.

THREE for one dollar, and you'll not want less than three when you examine the quality and see how good they are. Ordinarily you'd pay 50c. to $1.00 for one—never less than 50c. MAIN FLOOR.

35c Pure white lisle thread Swiss ribbed vests—40 distinct designs of trimmings—white lace neck—single and double rows of pure silk tape on yoke and arms—all low neck and sleeveless. **35c**

They're all perfect qualities of these splendid, elastic Swiss ribbed Vests—the regular 50c. and $1.00 sorts, at 35c. each or a dollar for three.

Extraordinary hosiery values.

THESE prices are the lowest at which such high quality serviceable hosiery has ever been offered, and you'll find it greatly to your advantage to lay in your Spring supply to-day. It's a sale for men and women. MAIN FLOOR.

35c **For women's 50c. hose,** fine gauge, new imported lisle thread hose, Hermsdorf dye, fast black, cobweb weight, spliced selvages or garter tops; also various shades of tan and russet; regular 50c. value, Monday 35c.—3 for $1.00.

39c **For 50c. and 75c. lace** hose; women's fast black, full length, very sheer imported lace hose; also tans and russets in very sheer, all over, open patterns; lace lisles; exceptional qualities, including some with embroidered ankles, at 39c.

19c **For 25c. and 35c. half** hose; men's fast black imported real maco yarn, cotton hose, double soles, heels and toes, also unbleached split soles, two numbers, 25c. and 35c. qualities at 19c. a pair.

25c **For 35c. to 50c. half** hose—men's fancy lisle thread imported half hose, novelty designs, in many various colorings and weaves, perfect quality, solid boxes of importers' samples, also very sheer quality plain black lisle; values 35c. to 50c., at 25c.

Men's underwear, 39c, regular 50c. balbriggan underwear—made of fine combed Egyptian yarn—shirts have long or short sleeves—some with self, others with silk fronts—drawers have strong double gusset—double seams—all sizes, including extra large; an unequalled value at 39c.

Late arrivals in new cottons for summer

TO-DAY we show for the first time late arrivals in new cottons for summer gowns and waists—those dainty sheer effects which the foremost modistes are showing for those exclusive costumes which the best dressers will wear the coming season. The low prices will bring a throng of shoppers. MAIN FLOOR.

THE NEW VOILES—a handsome fabric in plain shades and pretty suiting effects in all the leading colors—regularly sold at 25c. per yard, at 17c.

FINE BATISTE—a special purchase, in the newest Dolly Varden designs, also handsome floral effects and dots 12½c

NEW SWISSES—printed in neat little rosebud and floral effects, very sheer cloth..... 12½c

TUSSAH FOULARDS—like silk—in checks, dots and neat little figured designs, for shirt waist suits 18c

THE NEWEST TWINE ETAMINE SUITings—made to retail at 75c—our large purchase enables us to offer these new suitings at..... 39c

THE NEW SILK MULL—handsome floral effects, like organdies, very swell for summer and evening gowns, something strictly new..... 39c

THE SIMPSON SILK MULL—white, ivory, sky, pink, lavender, black, nile, champagne, red, well worth 25c., at..... 15c

GENUINE FRENCH ORGANDIES— newest floral designs, very handsome printings—the ideal fabric for summer gowns, and at this price it's one of the best values of the season..... 39c

8c. FOR 25c. MERCERIZED GINGHAMS—10,000 YARDS OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY— a fashionable fabric that usually retails at 25c. per yard. It's a rare saving opportunity you should not miss.

1,000 hand embroidered shirt waist patterns in white butcher linen from Germany, France and England, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 each.

White French Lawn, 47 inches wide, at 25c.

White Silk Mousseline, 31 inches wide, at 39c.

White Persian Lawn, 32 inches wide, at 20c.

White French Organdies, 68 inches wide, at 25c.

FRENCH COTTON VOILE, 75c.—1,500 yards extra quality, 40 in. wide, soft finish, 75c.

200 women's pedestrienne suits at $10.

THEY'RE not $10 suits, though, for you know we do not carry suits ordinarily as low priced as $10. Here's a startling bit of bargain news. THIRD FLOOR.

200 $18 to $30 sample suits at $10.



And what a stir they will create, for just imagine a handsome Spring walking suit, now so stylish that it is actually worth $18 to $30, for $10. For Monday only, though.

Of course, whether you get an $18 or a $30 suit depends upon you and how early you come, as you know in a great bargain event of this character the best always goes first. THIRD FLOOR.

On'y two or three of a kind, for they're sample suits taken from the show rooms of New York's foremost manufacturer, who sold them to us at less in a great many instances than the cost of the materials. Every garment in keeping with the Simpson Crawford Co. style requirements. **$10** **$10**

Here's a few details—they are the new Spring styles in Eton and military coats—made of cheviots, coverts and those smart mixed suitings that regularly sell from $18 to $30. Monday at $10.

$10 for $14.75 Jackets—Not many of them at the price—those handsome tan coats of fine grade covert cloth—21 inches long—greatest value ever offered, and it is for one day only—to-day.

Has the coat collar—fly front—cuff sleeve—trimmed with straps of self material—lined with self colored heavy quality taffeta.

Great millinery selling.

WE'VE just gone through a week of unprecedented millinery selling—yet our collection of fashionable millinery is so large that the assortment is still complete.

To-day we inaugurate another week of wonderful selling by offering a series of sales that are bound to attract all economical buyers who recognize the Simpson Crawford Co. superior millinery styles. SECOND FLOOR.

Women's trimmed dress hats.

Many excellent styles—exact copies of high priced French models; special at..... $9.75 and $12.50

Women's simply trimmed Continentals, large shapes, sailors and turbans; special..... $3.75 and $4.50

Untrimmed hat department

MAIN FLOOR.

Extraordinary values—100 dozen Women's Straw Turbans and new Sailor Shapes, in black, brown and navy—never intended to sell for less than $1; special at.. 45c

300 Women's Silk Straw Braid, dress shapes, sailors and Continentals, all made on wire frames, double brims, black and desirable colors; sold regularly elsewhere at $3.50; special at..... $2.65

Special in the flower department.

Rose bandeaux—now so fashionable—100 cartons of imported rose bandeaux, in white, mais, several shades of pink, violet, &c.—12 small roses in a bandeaux—imported to sell at 85c—special at..... 45c

French crush roses:—175 cartons of French crush roses—all excellent colors, including white—3 roses..... 22c

Roses and Foliage:—50 cartons large clusters..... 39c

C. B. batiste corsets, $1.48.

SECOND FLOOR.

NEVER have sold for less than $2.50 before—there's a number of the Ailsa corsets in this lot, too—bias cut, medium and long dip hip and flat abdomen, medium and low bust, well boned, for full figures, lace and ribbon trimmed—sizes 19 to 30—at..... $1.48

Special—89c. for $1.75 Sonnette batiste girdle—19 to 22.

Women's sample shoes, $1.75.

SECOND FLOOR.

WOMEN'S OXFORD TIES—300 pairs in this gathering—not quite in keeping with the latest styles, but shapely and serviceable—worth from $2.50 to $4—nearly every size—black kid, patent leather, high and low heels, at..... $1.75

WOMEN'S BOOTS—200 pairs of women's boots from regular stock—all sizes and leathers—shoes that regularly sell at $3 to $4; special at..... $1.75

S. C. S. SHOES—the highest expression of the modern shoemaker's art—25 new boot styles—25 new Oxford styles—a shoe that equals the best $5 shoe, at..... $3.50

Something new in dress goods from Paris.

HAVE you seen the new Satin Luxor—it's a new fabric just arrived from Paris. A light weight dress goods, all wool, but firm and soft and a beautiful finish. Handsome new shades of myrtle, silver, castor, tobacco, navy, heliotrope, new red, lilac, brown, cream and black. We're introducing this fabric at a price to give you an entire costume at $10 to $12—special Monday..... $1.35

Imported tailor made suitings, in dark and light effects, 60 inch, 50 inch and 46 inch wide; smooth surface and cheviot finish in checks, plaids, hair lines and mixtures; the most stylish goods ever offered. Also some handsome late arrivals of fancy etamines and voiles; also Crepe Voiles 45 inches wide, at $1.45.

Silk warp eolienne, a regular $2.25 suiting; a fine and handsome fabric; comes in all the latest Paris colorings; for Monday only at $1.39.

French voiles—just 30 pieces— cream and navy. We bought these underprice, as there were only two shades—$1.00 value at 62c.

Plain and mixed lace and silk warp voiles—the greatest value the city has ever given—they come in a range of colors that cannot be equalled—$1.25 and $1.00 goods for 75c.

All wool cheviots, ready for use, in navy, gray, reseda, tan, brown and red—suitable for shirt waist suits, travelling suits and walking skirts—75c. value at 50c.

Our $1.00 mohairs, in tan, blue and gray mixtures, 44 in. wide, very lustrous and evenly woven, at..... 59c

We are showing the greatest variety of black goods, in novelties and plains, that has been shown at any season; also cheviots, broadcloth and other medium weight weaves; also a full line of mohairs.

44-in. granites at 45c.—44-in. mohairs at 45c.—silk warp chiffon, with woven figures, 45 in., at $1.19—44 in. nun's veilings at 85c., 95c., $1.20 and $1.45—cloths at $1.19, $1.25 and $1.50.

10,000 sample strips of 1904 laces less than ½

PERHAPS you remember that wonderful sale of sample strips of laces that we held last January—the first great event of its kind ever held in New York. It drew such an enormous crowd that we made another great importation, and so we place on sale to-day 10,000 yards of sample strips of the newest 1904 laces at less than one-half regular prices. MAIN FLOOR.

These simple strips or trial length have no real value in Plauen, Saxony, as they are only run on to prove the perfection of the looms, and they are always given as trade awards to the largest importers—sensational prices.

The styles are the newest and the very latest—many of them being made especially for Paris and London markets, and cannot be found in any other store in America. This mammoth lace collection consists of thousands of pieces of regular $1.50 laces that will be on sale at 48c.:—

NET TOP LACES, VENISE EFFECTS, DROP LACES, MARGOT LACES, POINT LACE EFFECTS, DOT LACES, LIERRE LACES, REPOUSSE LACES, FINE PLAUEN LACES, IRISH EFFECTS, PUNCH LACES, ALLOVER LACES.

Lengths average 3 to 15 yards and pieces will not be cut. We have trebled our selling space and greatly increased the number of our salespeople for this great sale—still we advise early shopping. Laces worth from 50c. to $6 per yard at **25c., 48c., 98c., $1.48 and $1.98.**

Special: slip covers, shades, awnings, draperies

THE "rush" has not yet commenced—we've a large workroom that must be kept busy—this means unusual price concessions to you now. Estimates free on request. FOURTH FLOOR.

Have your furniture re-upholstered now!

It's not often that you can have this work done at so little cost as we are prepared to do it now. We have the finest assortment of fabrics to select from that are shown anywhere, and we believe you cannot match our prices anywhere. A postal will bring our representative with samples, prepared to quote prices. The Simpson Crawford Co.'s guarantee goes with every tack driven and every stitch sewn.

5 pieces linen slip covers, $8.50.

FOR THIS SALE WE WILL MAKE SLIP COVERS FOR FIVE PIECES OF FURNITURE OF:—

Pure Belgian linen. The quality of this material must not be confounded with the cheap imitation fabrics on the market, which are usually sold at a higher price. We make slip covers as good covers should be made, and hundreds of satisfied customers attest their superior workmanship. (12 yards of 50 inch material allowed.)

Damask slip covers, $6.50, Of fine self-striped damask, in the popular Arabian color, desirable because it renders frequent relaundering unnecessary. You can choose from three dainty stripes and have same made up in our usually faultless manner. This price permits 20 yards of 36 inch material.

Entire bed outfits at a great reduction.

NO NEED to go into details—just read the items, and the price and descriptions of each offering will tell you of the remarkable bargain story—an opportunity to save almost half. 5TH FLOOR.

OUTFIT NO. 1, AT $9, consists of white enamel Bedstead, 1 inch posts, heavy fillings, all sizes—one full size iron spring, made from heavy pipe tubing, closely woven steel wire, with protected edge—one fibre soft top Mattress, covered in best quality A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts. **$9** **$9**

OUTFIT NO. 2, AT $12.50, consists of white enamel bedstead, one inch continuous posts, heavy fillings, all sizes—one high grade iron spring, made from heavy pipe tubing, closely woven steel wire supported by helical springs; one fibre soft top mattress.

$19.50 for $30.00 Brass Beds. **24.50** for $40.00 Brass Beds.

OUTFIT NO. 3, AT $17.50, consists of white enamel bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, heavy brass bar and spindles on head and foot, round mounts, all sizes—one selected carded felt mattress, sanitary and comfortable, fancy striped ticking, one or two parts; one high grade iron spring.

32.50 for $42.00 Brass Beds. **41.00** for $53.00 Brass Beds.

OUTFIT NO. 4, AT $37.50, consists of brass bedstead with one inch posts, extra high head, massive mounts and vases, large husks on pillars, bow extended foot, all sizes, best quality French lacquer—one high grade upholstered spring covered with best ticking; guaranteed workmanship—one carded felt mattress.

53.00 for $68.00 Brass Beds. **60.00** for $11[illegible].00 Brass Beds.

Great sale groceries:

SIXTH FLOOR.

PREMIUM HAMS — Swift's Finest quality; these Hams are superior to the stock usually sold as No. 1; fancy cured, &c.; they cost a trifle more; they are worth more than the difference in price, because more satisfactory and economical; popular price family size, 10 to 12 lbs. each; special for Monday, lb....13c

TOMATO CATSUP—Blue Label or Snider's; pt. bottle..16c

POTTED MEATS—Libby's Ham or Tongue; ½ lb. can, 9c.; 6 cans.....50c

NORWAY MESS MACKEREL—Large flat Bloaters; 10 lb. pail, $2.00; 5 lb. pail, $1.10

PREMIUM BACON — Swift's Finest Quality; wide strips, averaging 5½ to 7 lbs.; narrow strips, averaging 2½ to 3 lbs.; Bacon of equal quality is usually sold at 20c.; special for Monday, lb...15c

YELLOW ONIONS—Selected bright stock; peck....35c

SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE—Croft's; for baking or cooking; lb...28c

JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE — Hotel Cecil blend; perfectly roasted; lb., 22c.; 10 lbs.....$1.85

NEW TEAS—Choice of all our regular 55c. varieties, including India-Ceylon Teas; 6 lbs., in lead foil Tea Caddy, $2.18; 2¼ lbs., $1.00; lb....45c

GRANULATED SUGAR — Havemeyer & Elder's Best Refined; 25 lb. linen sack, $1.18; 10 lb. linen sack, 48c.; 5 lb. linen sack ...24c

GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE — Or Mild Maracaibo Coffee; fresh from the roaster; 6 lbs., $1.00; lb., 18c

PRINCESS INDIA CEYLON TEAS—Very rich and flavory; white label; lb. can, 55c.; 5 cans, $2.65

RED RIPE TOMATOES — Best Jersey stock; dozen, $1.35; can.....12

FELS-NAPTHA SOAP—10 bars in carton.....45

PEARLINE—Large package.....8

CERA FRUIT—Regular 15c. package, 5c.; 6 packages.....28

PATENT FLOUR — Royal Stuart Premium; makes more bread to the barrel than any other flour; per bbl., $5.98; ½ bbl. sack.....75c

PURE APPLE CIDER—Duffy's 1842; 6 bottles, $2.00; quart bottle.....35c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart, Extra Creamery, the sweetest and freshest Butter obtainable; 5 lbs. in sealed stone crock.....$1.50

PIN MONEY MANGOES—Melon, Cucumber, Bur or Pepper; pint bottle, 32c.; dozen.....$3.75

UNEEDA JINJER WAFERS—Carton, 8c.; 6 cartons.....45c

SCOURING SOAP—Simpson Crawford Co.; best cleaner; bar, 5c.; dozen bars, 50c

PIN MONEY PICKLES; all varieties; pint bottle, 28c.; dozen.....$3.25

Imported wines: 35 to 50% less than the regular cost.

RHINE WINES.

Reduced 50 per cent.—Imported in glass from C. F. Eccardt, Kloster-Kellerltz, Kreunada, Germany.

	12 qt.	24 pt.
Laubenheimer	$4.50	$5.50
Niersteiner	5.50	6.50
Deidesheimer	6.50	7.50
Hochheimer	7.50	8.50

BARTON & GUESTIER.

French Clarets.	12 qt.	24 pt.
Medoc	$6.75	$7.75
St. Julien	7.25	8.25
Pontet Canet	11.25	12.25

FRENCH CLARETS.

F. Metteron & Co., Bordeaux.	Case, 12 qt.	Case, 24 pt.
Medoc	$4.25	$5.25
St. Julien	5.25	6.25
St. Estephe	5.75	6.75
St. Emilion	6.25	7.25
Margeaux	7.50	8.50

FRENCH CLARETS.

J. Calvelt & Co., Bordeaux.	Case, 12 qt.	Case, 24 pt.
Castillon	$4.25	$5.25
St. Emilion	5.75	6.75
St. Julien	7.25	8.25
Margeaux	8.25	9.25
Pontet Canet	11.29	12.29

Extraordinary: Chinese & Japanese mattings.

HERE'S a special sale offering unprecedented values in the very finest Chinese and Japanese Mattings—a rare saving opportunity for those who contemplate furnishing Summer homes or cottages. In every instance you will find prices during this sale positively the lowest ever quoted on mattings of equal quality. A sale of 80,000 yards. THIRD FLOOR.

$4.95 for Jointless China mattings, block and pin effects. A roll 40 yds., at $4.95

$5.75 for Jointless China mattings, block and pin effects. A roll 40 yds., $5.75.

$7 for Jointless China mattings, best patterns made in this grade. 40 yds.

$8.50 for extra heavy jointless mattings, great variety of colorings. 40 yds

$9.50 for extra heavy jointless mattings, fine patterns and colorings. 40 yds.

$10.50 for extra heavy jointless mattings, specially good styles. 40 yds.

$12 for extra heavy jointless mattings, exceedingly well made and very durable. 40 yds.

$14 for extra heavy jointless mattings, very best made—celebrated 116 warp mattings. Roll 40 yds., $14.

$7.50 for Japanese cotton warp mattings, small diamond and block figures. 40 yds.

$3.50 for Japanese cotton warp mattings, reds and blues. A roll 40 yds.

$9.50 for Japanese cotton warp mattings, large and small figures, all colors. 40 yds.

$10.50 for Japanese cotton warp mattings, inlaid and carpet patterns.

$11.50 for Japanese linen warp mattings, geometrical patterns, very fine.

$12.00 for Japanese linen warp mattings, reversible, plain and fancy.

$14 for Japanese linen warp mattings, extra fine designs and colorings.

$16 for Japanese linen warp mattings, floral and Oriental patterns.

$22.50 for Japanese linen warp mattings, the finest made.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store



A STORY OF FOUR COATS

How We Save You Twelve Dollars on the Price

These smart and handsome Black Coats are spic-span-new—in the very latest styles—just made up for us last week. Barring the incident which turned the price in our favor, they would have sold for thirty dollars. Fabrics are fine, and exactly right. The style is the half-fitted, collarless coat, that is so much admired, and is becoming to so many women. Coats are 27 inches long, beautifully trimmed with braids or taffeta bands; large sleeves, plaited to elbows, with fancy cuffs. Lined with white taffeta silk. One style is made of voile, one of broadcloth, one of taffeta, and one of peau de soie. All are black. All the same price, $18, instead of $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Fullness of Spring Beauty

Is Displayed in this Superb Showing of Costumes for Women

Just as Nature's Winter preparations wind up in a blaze of Spring splendor, so does the careful plotting and planning of this WANAMAKER Costume Store come to a climax of beauty and loveliness in these early April days.

Skill, artistic taste, experience, originality—all qualifications that have been attained by our costume experts by years of close attention, have been brought to bear on the producing of the superb garments that are gathered here to delight the most fastidious of women.

Choose whatever line you will, whether costumes, tailored suits, evening gowns or separate skirts, you will find that it comprises all that is newest, most distinctive in style, and priced to satisfy every desire as to cost. Included are

Costumes at prices between $53 and $200.
Tailor-made Suits of the dressy sort, at prices between $21 and $132.
Walking Suits, of cloth, in an immense assortment, at prices between $12 and $68.
Walking Suits, of taffeta, at $27.50 to $56.
Walking Suits, of mohair, at $22.50 to $35.

And then you'll always find the spice of a special offering, as, for instance, these fine groups of handsome gowns, used in our Palm Beach display, and now, their service ended, priced for quick selling:

At $32.50, COSTUMES that were $45 to $55.

Of linens and dotted Swiss muslins, in various colorings; prettily lace-trimmed: also grenadines and crepe de Chine, in various light and dark colors, prettily trimmed; the latter all silk-lined.

At $50, COSTUMES that were $60 to $112.

Dresses of linen, handsomely lace-trimmed; two evening dresses of broadcloth; and of other light materials; all prettily made.

At $47.50, TAILORED SUITS that were $56 to $60.

Of broadcloths and voile; Eton and blouse jackets; all prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Take Thought for Your Spring Footgear

And remember, while doing so, that it is but the beginning of a long season, and that the shoes you buy now should be bought with a long look ahead.

Look as far as you like, if WANAMAKER shoes are your starting point. Comfort and style, to begin with—both important factors—and, in addition, the satisfactory lasting qualities that are emphasized by continued wear.

Whether you pay $1.90 or $5, you don't get any variation in sturdy durability—it's mainly a question of the fineness of the materials used, and the proportion of handwork in the finishing touches.

Lines are full, of Shoes for men, women and children; service is prompt, convenient and accurate. And here are some of the prices:

SHOES FOR MEN

Of patent leather or kid; laced; $2.40, $3, $3.90 and $5.

Oxfords, in patent leather, tan or black calf or kidskin, $3, $3.90 and $5.

SHOES FOR BOYS

Kid, calf and patent leather Oxfords and Lace Shoes, $2 to $4.

SHOES FOR WOMEN

All the novelties as well as the staple lines, at $1.90, $2.20, $2.60, $3, $4 and $5.

SHOES FOR GIRLS.

Oxford Ties, in kid and tan calf and patent leather, at $1.30 to $2.50, according to size and leather.

Fourth avenue.

Petticoats—Silken Finery

It is to be hoped that, from now on, the Spring gown will really be in evidence. At the same time, there will be need for the smart Silk Petticoat, and those mentioned here deserve that adjective. Particularly the new Golf Petticoat, made in walking length, of silk in handsome colorings, with flounces bound with plaid silk. Details:

At $5—Changeable colors; accordion-plated flounce with gathered ruffle and ruche on bottom.

At $6.50—Black-and-white or all-black: also solid colors; deep accordion-plaited flounce with gathered ruffle at bottom.

At $7.50—Changeable colors or black; deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce with two full ruches at bottom.

At $9—Black-and-white stripes: deep accordion-plaited flounce with full black ruche at bottom.

At $12.50—New Golf Skirts in walking length; deep circular flounce, plaited and trimmed with folds of plaid silk.

Second floor, 10th st.

Delightful Lillian Corsets

Not exaggerated. They *are* a source of delight to the women who wear them, by virtue of their infinite grace, the ease and comfort that their skilfully modeled lines give to the figure, and the excellence of materials and finish.

These are some of the latest, to come from their foreign makers:

At $2.75—Of fine French batiste; medium long waist and hips.

At $3.75—New Spring model, of white coutil: long waist and dip hips; for average figures.

At $6.50—For slender figures; very light weight, single ply batiste: gives slenderness to the waist, and reduces abdomen.

At $8.50—Of white brocade; low bust and dip hips; brings out the finest lines of figure; hose supporters attached.

At $10—Of firm coutil; medium bust, long hips, double supporters: particularly suitable for women with stout figures.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Very Interesting SILK NEWS

French Printed Silks, Less Than Half Price
85c Printed Foulards at 55c
85c Colored Taffetas at 55c

A Trio of Silk Offerings that will be pleasing to thousands of women today. Including elegant silks for dresses; the best silks for shirt-waist suits; and splendid lining silks—all at prices that offer large savings, without the least sacrifice of desirability.

First is a group of rich imported Double-width Broche Louisines and Liberty Satins, worth $5.50; and now offered at $2.50 a yard. Being 45 inches wide, only 8 yards are required for a dress. There is a wide variety of rich designs on elegant Louisines and soft Liberty Satins—some with broche figures, others with satin stripes, in many different color-combinations. Many have embroidered dots. Really sumptuous silks at $2.50 a yard, instead of $5.50.

About seven thousand yards of fine Printed Foulards, in more than forty styles and colorings—all in small, neat designs, mostly in navy blue-and-white and black-and-white. 23 inches wide; all new and perfect. Worth 85c; though now offered for 55c a yard.

Beautiful Colored Taffetas at 55c, worth 85c, in upwards of a hundred colorings, including black. All guaranteed for wear.

Rotunda.

Satisfactory Custom Clothing

For Men of Particular Taste

We have this to say to the man who has been paying $40 to $65 for a Sack Suit made to his order:

Come to our Custom Tailoring Store, and we will make you a Spring Suit from equally handsome, distinctive materials, with just as much and as correct style, and as good fit, for $25 to $35.

The arguments in favor of custom-made clothing are obvious, *provided* the clothing is well-made. WANAMAKER expert tailoring assures that—we guarantee it.

The styles for Spring and Summer favor hard-twisted worsteds, in neat patterns. Fancy cheviots, in attractive color-combinations are, of course, also popular.

Sack Suits, from such fabrics, to order, are $25, $30 and $35.

English Walking Suits, with the smart long-skirted coats, made from fancy cheviots, are $27.50 to $37.50.

Striped Worsted Trousers, from a number of neat patterns, to wear with any dark coat, are $6.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

REYNIER DEPOSE DEPOSE

The Finest and Best-fitting Kid Gloves In The World

There is the satisfying sense of elegance and correctness, together with the ease and comfort of perfect fit, for all wearers of REYNIER Gloves. The kidskins are of the choicest and most exquisite character; and the glovemaking is the very finest known to the craft.

Women's pique and overseam Kid Gloves, at $2.

Reynier Suede Gloves, 3 clasps, at $1.75.

Reynier's Men's Pique Kid Gloves, at $2.25.

Tenth street.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The Spring Refurnishing Sale of SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARES

A Superb Collection, at Prices That Will Delight All Housekeepers, and the Friends of Housekeepers To-Be

It is one of the perquisites of our position as the largest retail distributors of Silverware in the trade, that we are chosen as the *one* concern in the country, to secure and dispose of all the surplus stocks of the foremost manufacturers of silverware.

The object of the silverware companies in confining the under-price selling to one concern, is to prevent the disturbance of prices throughout the trade. WANAMAKER distribution has proven to be so rapid and satisfactory, that many manufacturers who formerly preferred to melt down the surplus pieces, as patterns were dropped from their catalogues, now send them to WANAMAKER'S, and prevent this gross waste, while enlarging the splendid economies for watchful housekeepers.

We have in this present Sale, the stock of one manufacturer who never allowed his wares to be sold under-price before. Naturally we are not at liberty to exploit his name. We offer the wares simply on their merits and beauty.

The Sale includes four distinct patterns, each complete in forks and spoons of the various sizes, of ROGERS' Flatware—perfect in every way. They include the popular bead and shell patterns, and two fancy patterns.

ROGERS' EXTRA PLATE FLAT WARE

A THIRD TO A HALF UNDER-PRICE

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen.
Orange Spoons, $1.75 a dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 a doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 and $1.75 a dozen.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Oyster Ladles, $1 each.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Berry Spoons, 85c each.
Children's sets, 60c each.
Pie Knives, 75c each.
Cold Meat Forks, 40c each.
Triple Plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen.
Triple Plated Medium Knives, $2.25 a dozen.
Triple Plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen.

Ninth street aisle.

QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE

ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD UNDER-PRICE

5-piece Tea Sets, $9 to $21.25.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 to $8.25
Coffee Urns, $8.25, $10.50.
Tea Kettles, $7, $7.25 to $9.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50, $1.75.
Coffee Pots, $2.50, $3.25.
Soup Tureens, $3.50, $4 to $6.75
Baking Dishes, $2.50 to $4.75.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Nut Bowls, $2.50, $3, $4.25.
Butter Dishes, $2.50, $3, $3.50.
Cake Baskets, $2.75, $3, $3.25.
Syrup Pitchers, $2, $3.25.
Water Pitchers, $2.75 to $5.
Wine Coolers, $3.50 to $5.75.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50, $5, $6.75.
Vegetable Dishes, $6.25, $7.
Crumb Sets, $3.25, $4.
Card Trays, 65c, $1, $1.25.
Waiters, $2, $2.50, $3.25 to $7.50.
Castors, $1.75, $2.50.
Mustard Pots, $1.
Fern Dishes, $2, $2.25 to $3.75.
Ice Tubs, $2.25, $2.75.
Glass-lined Fruit Dishes, $2.25 to $3.25.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.25.
Candelabra, 5 lights, $4.75 to $8.50; 4 lights, $4 to $5.25; 3 lights, $3.50 to $4.75.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 10c ea.

Ninth street aisle, Ninth and Tenth street Elevator Counters.

BRASS BEDSTEADS And Bedding Outfits At $65, Worth $87.50

We have fifty excellent Brass Bedsteads, for which we have the springs, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, all complete; which makes them not only easy to buy, but we can offer you a saving of $22.50 on each outfit, if you buy the sets complete.

The Bedsteads have continuous posts with cast brass corners, two-inch pillars, and heavy fillers. Size is 4 feet wide, 6 feet 5 inches long; finished in the best possible manner, with finest quality lacquer. Sold regularly for $40.

Mattress in fancy striped ticking, made of pure South American horse-hair; imperial stitched edge; weight 45 lbs. Worth $27.

Spring is a rabbet edge box spring, upholstered hair-top, fancy striped ticking. Worth $9.75.

Pillows of selected live geese feathers; size 22 x 28 inches; weight 3½ lbs., fancy striped ticking. Worth $6.25 for the pair.

Bolsters of selected live geese feathers; size 18 x 44 inches; weight 5 lbs.; fancy striped ticking. Worth $4.50.

The complete set consists of the Brass Bedstead, Box Spring, Mattress, Bolster and two Pillows, and is one of the best bargains we have ever offered.

Entire Outfit, worth $87.50; now for $65.

Fourth floor.

Sheet Music

Favorite Selections at 6c and 12c

A large collection of the most popular Vocal and Instrumental Music of the day, in editions regularly sold by us at 18c and 25c, though published at 50c to 60c, today

12c a Copy

Some of the titles:

VOCAL

Meet Me In St. Louis.
Just for the Sake of Society.
I've Got a Feeling for you.
Kiss Me Good Night, Dear Love.
Upon a Sunday Morning.
In a World Just Made for Two.
The Song the Choir Sang.

INSTRUMENTAL

Emblem of Liberty March.
What's the Odds. Two-step.
Valse Primrose.
Down the Pike March.
Night in Naples—Waltz.
Merely Mary Ann—Waltz.
Gondolier, Intermezzo.

Then a full assortment of the

"Standard Classics" at 6c

the lowest price at which these choice selections, in full sheet music size, have yet been sold. Among them:

INSTRUMENTAL

A Frangesa.
Under the Double Eagle.
Fifth Nocturne, Chopin.
Intermezzo, Cavalleria Rusticana.
Valse Bleue.
Melody in F, Rubinstein.
Remember Me.
Simple Confession.
Mendelssohn's Spring Song.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Chantilly LACES— Price Reductions

In black and white, all silk, seven to twelve inches wide. Women are using them copiously for lace ruffles or full sleeves on gowns, and particularly for "Bebé" or picture hats, for Summer wear.

Two price-groups today, both representing sharp concessions from former *special* prices:

Broadway — 25c a Yard, formerly 30c to 55c; 35c a Yard, formerly 60c to 75c.

A Spring Housecleaning Sale of Portieres and Lace Curtains

The house-cleaning isn't on our part—for every portiere, every lace curtain in these fine lots is fresh and new—in this season's styles and patterns.

It is the manufacturers and importers who have been turning over to us their surplus stocks of Spring goods—and they come to you just when *your* house-cleaning is going on, and when new hangings and curtains are suggested.

Savings are important, and well worth every housekeeper's notice:

Two Hundred and Fifty Pairs of Portieres

Armures, Repps, and Tapestries, plain or mercerised: in desirable styles and colorings. Borders of tapestry and damask appliqued on front edges and bottom. Price-savings range from *a quarter to one-half*. Specimen values, representing scores of others not mentioned.

$4.25 a pair, worth $8.50
$4.50 a pair, worth $6.25
$5.35 a pair, worth $10.75
$6 a pair, worth $9.
$6.50 a pair, worth $13
$7.35 a Pair, worth $11
$9.50 a pair, worth $13

Nottingham Lace Curtains

Nottingham Curtains, in new patterns, at *one-quarter to one-third* less than usual prices.

50c a pair, worth 75c
70c a pair, worth $1
85c a pair, worth $1.25
95c a pair, worth $1.35
$1.25 a pair, worth $1.75
$1.40 a pair, worth $2
$1.50 a pair, worth $2.25
$4.50 a pair, worth $6.75

Third floor.

Plant These Rose Bushes Now

The sooner you get these hardy Rose Bushes started the sooner the full, rich blooms will reward you. They're only waiting for you.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Dutch Roses

15c Each; two for 25c; or $1.25 a Dozen

In these varieties:

Magna Charta—pink.
Jules Margottin—crimson.
La France—soft pink.
Gen. Jaqueminot—velvety carmine.
Baltimore Belle—climbing pink.
Coquette des Alps—pure white.
Crested Moss—red crested.
Seven Sisters—climbing white.
Prairie Queen—climbing pink.
Mrs. Julia Laing—rich pink.
Ulrich Brunner—glowing crimson.
Paul Neyron—bright pink.
Jules Margottin—cherry red.
Madame Plantier—white.

And here are other bushes and shrubs:

Crimson Ramblers, 20c. each; 3 for 50c.
Hydrangeas, bush, 20c; standard, 35c.
Lilacs, bush, 45c; standard, 60c.
Azaleas, hardy garden, 35c.
Magnolias, 85c.
Rhododendrons, 50c.
Clematis, 50c.
Bleeding Hearts, 15c.
Hardy Phlox, 15c.
Grass Seed, 15c quart; 2 quarts, 25c; 4 quarts, 40c; ¼-bushel, 75c
Johnson & Stokes' Flower Seeds, popular sorts, at 3c a package; 2 for 5c; 25c a dozen packages.
Vegetable Seed, 5c a package.
Landreth's celebrated Flower Seeds, 5c a package; 50c a dozen packages.

Basement.

Made-Up Carpets

Standard Grades at Sharp Savings

About seventy-five of the best Carpet Bargains you ever saw are waiting for purchasers. Short ends of standard carpets from our regular stock, made up into whatever sizes the yardage would allow, and ready to spread on the floor of your house at savings such as are indicated below. Here are specimen sizes from the collection—it's best to bring with you the measurements of the rooms you want to carpet:

	Were	Now
AXMINSTERS		
11 feet 3 inches x 6 feet	$20.00	$11.00
11 feet 3 inches x 8 feet 3 inches	$36.00	$19.00
TAPESTRIES		
10 feet 6 inches x 6 feet	$13.00	$ 8.00
11 feet 6 inches x 8 feet 3 inches	$18.00	$12.80
13 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 6 inches	$26.00	$17.00
VELVETS		
9 feet 3 inches x 6 feet	$16.00	$ 9.00
14 feet 3 inches x 10 feet 6 inches	$40.00	$27.00
18 feet 6 inches x 8 feet 3 inches	$30.00	$17.50
BODY BRUSSELS		
11 feet 3 inches x 8 feet 3 inches	$31.00	$16.50
14 feet 3 inches x 10 feet 6 inches	$46.00	$22.50
11 feet x 7 feet 6 inches	$20.00	$12.00

Third floor.

Thirty Thousand Yards of 65c All-Wool Crepe Etamine at 37½c

One of the Most Notable Offerings of Popular Dress Goods That the Season Has Brought Forth

If you had come to WANAMAKER'S on Saturday, you would have paid 65c a yard for this identical quality of goods. Today you save *close to half* on one of the favorite fabrics of the year for stylish Spring and Summer gowns, because the manufacturer made us a surprising concession for taking over his entire surplus of thirty thousand yards—something that few stores would dare to do.

The Etamine is crisp and new—as sheer as a voile, with the additional charm of a twist, or kink, in the yarn from which it is woven. The material will hold its shape—will not slip at the seams, and with a silk drop-lining will make the most stylish, serviceable dresses for Summer wear. The width, too—45 inches—will cut to best advantage. And not the least attractive feature of the offering is the wide color-range. There are, for instance:

Six shades of Navy Blue. *One shade of Light Gray.* *One shade of Cardinal.*
Three shades of Brown. *One shade of Cadet Blue.* *Two shades of Heliotrope.*
Two shades of Champagne. *Two shades of Reseda.* *One shade of Cream.* *And Black.*

Despite the large quantity, the lot will melt away like magic, at the price—

37½c a Yard, Instead of 65c

Rotunda.

The ANGELUS continues its marvelous demonstration:

3,047,520 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
409,200 *Inflations on Saturday*
3,456,720 *Inflations Since Starting*

Come and see it, and examine it, in our Piano Store.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EASTER FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND FINE DRESS

Smiling Day Greets Church and Vanity Fair Alike.

THOUSANDS AT ST. PATRICK'S

Archbishop Farley Reads Letter from Pope Pius—Cathedral Choir Sorrowful Over Revival of Gregorian Chant.

Easter arose yesterday smiling, a little shyly and a little coolly, but brightly enough to emphasize the significance of the day to the church and to Vanity Fair. To the spiritually inclined it meant the end of the season of fasting and prayer, and to the rest it meant the beginning of warm weather and new clothes. To woman, godly and ungodly, it brought the fruits of the time of repentance, the crowning glory of the Lenten activity of the dressmaker—the Spring Gown.

The principal festival of the Christian year, all creeds, it was observed in Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches with splendid music and elaborate ceremonial before many thousands of people. No less was it the great festival of clothes, and although a chilly wind militated against a large display of the more gorgeous and flimsy Spring trappings, a dazzling collection of Easter creations, set off in the crowds by the sombre garments of those who clung to Winter's wraps, sparkled all day long, in the morning after church hours in the time-honored and reviled Fifth Avenue parade, and in the afternoon in Central Park, on Riverside, and along the Seventh Avenue Drive, and everywhere where Fashion is wont to sun itself.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday was Archbishop Farley's first Sunday in the city since his return from Rome. The solemn pontifical mass was not marked by the presence of the new Monsignori created by the Pope during Archbishop Farley's visit.

The music was on the same splendid scale for which the Easter services at St. Patrick's are noted, and the enormous congregation which crowded every available inch in the Cathedral to the doors was due no doubt partly to the fact that in all probability a musical programme of the elaborate quality rendered yesterday will not be heard in the Cathedral again. The Archbishop, on his return from his visit to Pope Pius X., announced that he would take steps to carry out the Pope's wishes in regard to the restoration of the Gregorian chant, which has not been generally used for more than a century.

The Cathedral choir, which includes Miss Katheryn Hilke, soprano, and Miss Clary, contralto, has not yet received any notice that it will be necessary to disband, but it is daily expected. Many of the members of the volunteer chorus of girls, who gave their services to the Cathedral, wept yesterday when they assembled before the mass, on the prospect of parting with one another. It is expected that the altar choir, trained under the direction of Prof. Ungerer, will be the nucleus of the new male choir. Prof. Foley at the organ was assisted yesterday by an orchestra of twelve pieces. Besides Miss Hilke and Miss Clary the soloists were Charles Kaiser, tenor, and Percy Hemus, bass. The music included Handel's Prelude, on the great organ with violin obligato; the Processional, "Come Ye Faithful," by the altar choir, and a Postlude by Kretschmer. The mass was Gounod's.

The Rev. Father John Burke of the Paulist Order, who had charge of the Lenten mission at the Cathedral, preached the sermon. After the mass Archbishop Farley, in his full pontificals, carrying the Archiepiscopal cross, preceded by the acolytes, and attended by the deacons of honor, went to the pulpit and announced that he would read the letter which the Pope had written to him.

"I wish I had the words to describe to you the warmness of the reception given by the Holy Father. We met not as strangers, but as men who had known each other before. We had met two years before, neither knowing the changes that were to come, he being then the Archbishop and Patriarch of Venice, I the Auxiliary Bishop of the late lamented Archbishop Corrigan.

"Ushered into the presence of Pope Pius X., I was met with the same kindliness as before, in his countenance the same sweet expression that would put even a child at ease, yet over which hovers strength, firmness, and determination of soul. I thought that he resembled the Divine Master whose vicar on earth he is.

"It would take long to recite all that passed. It was my duty to tell him of the condition of my charge, and I could not refrain from talking of the great responsibility I felt. Then I realized all the strength of that noble soul. Embracing me, he said: 'Behold me,' and then he told me the whole history of his election, how his name had come out unexpectedly to him—how, when it came out again, he realized the danger, and how he pleaded and prayed and wept that they should not lay upon him the burden of the universal Church. But, he added, when he feels that he is where God wishes him to be he is not afraid of the responsibilities.

"And when I detailed to him the history of this vast diocese, his enthusiasm seemed to know no bounds. He exclaimed in admiration of it when he heard of the number of children in our Catholic schools, 75,000 under the immediate teaching of the Church, of the number of Sisters of Charity, and of Mercy.

"What brought out his whole soul was the description of the provisions made for the education of the clergy. That is his great aim in life, the foundation idea of his administration, first, to have children under Christian influence and teaching, then from them to choose the flower and present them as the firstlings to God for the sake of the ministry.

"I don't want to detain you after these long ceremonies, but I cannot close without telling you of the condescension of the Holy Father, who, the day after my first audience—I had got to my lodgings after another audience before the Sacred College—when I received by a special courier from the Holy Father a letter. I should blush to read it. It is so full of praises addressed personally to me, but which I believe are deserved and intended as much for my clergy and people, so I will read it."

It was as follows:

To our venerable brother, John, Archbishop of New York.

Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction: Although but a short time has elapsed since you assumed the government of the illustrious See of New York, as Archbishop, you have already given striking proofs of your pastoral zeal. We cannot sufficiently praise the fatherly care you have bestowed upon the Italian people who have landed on your shores. It has been a special object of your solicitude to ward off from them the many dangers that threaten their faith and which seek to seduce them from the practice of the religion of their forefathers.

We are especially pleased to learn that you have with wise forethought founded a seminary for the education and proper training of aspirants to the holy priesthood from among the youth of that race. On this we heartily congratulate you, and we trust the institution will prove a lasting monument of your munificence.

Nor can we omit here to give expression to the deep sense of gratitude for the generous manner in which you have come to the aid of the Holy See amid the many difficulties under which it labors. May God in His goodness reward your pastoral care and devotion as they so well deserve, and may He prosper by an outpouring of His divine assistance all your undertakings, and may He render the members of your flock, day by day, more docile and affectionate toward the shepherd of their souls.

In the meantime, as a pledge of divine gifts and as a proof of our especial good will we affectionately impart to you in the Lord, venerable Brother, and to your clergy and people the apostolic benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the 26th day of February, 1904, in the first year of our pontificate. PIUS X., Pope.

The Archbishop pronounced the benediction from the throne in the sanctuary. The cathedral yesterday for the first time was lighted by electricity, more than 2,000 lights being used. Chandeliers of 100 lamps each were placed in the nave, and clusters of forty lamps each lighted the aisles.

IN THE OTHER CHURCHES.

George H. Morgan's Bride at St. Bartholomew's in Oriental Costume.

The services at St. Bartholomew's, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, were made notable by the music furnished by the surpliced choir, and the beauty of the floral decorations. Packed within the chancel were roses, lilies, orchids, tulips, and carnations in all sorts of designs. Bishop Greer officiated at the early morning service.

Conspicuous in the large congregation was the dainty little Japanese wife of George H Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan's nephew. She sat in the Morgan pew with her husband. She wore an Oriental costume of silk, with no hat, and carried a white fur muff to match her boa. Among the others noticed in the church were:

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., and Miss Depew; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mrs. James Speyer, and Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green.

Bishop Potter delivered a sermon at the afternoon service in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. A vested choir assisted at the service, which was all intoned.

Trinity Church was so crowded that more than a hundred persons were obliged to stand during the two-hour service. The altar decorations were Easter lilies and roses. The music was under the direction of Victor Baier. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, preached the Easter sermon. The services at Grace Church were of a similar character.

Profuse decorations were displayed in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Parkhurst is pastor. The pulpit was covered with white and red azaleas, palms, marguerites, and lilies. Dr. Parkhurst, who preached the sermon, said in conclusion:

"Easter is God's autographic certificate to the glory and permanence of the body."

One of the most picturesque services was that at the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, in State Street. The little chapel was crowded, among the congregation being a hundred Irish immigrant girls who arrived last week. The altar was prettily decorated with Easter lilies and smilax, and the Rev. Father Henry, Director of the mission, preached a sermon on "The Resurrection."

Services were held yesterday in the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, in East Ninety-seventh Street, but according to the Russian calendar the day was Palm Sunday. The church was undecorated, though all the worshippers carried sprigs of palm. The music was the Gregorian chant, sung by a male chorus. The services lasted continuously from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., Bishop Tikhon of North America being the celebrant at the high mass.

In the Tombs Prison three services were held for the 385 prisoners, the early morning service in the Roman Catholic Chapel, and two services later in the Protestant Chapel. The altar in the Roman Catholic Chapel was decorated with flowers by Mrs. Bouvier of the Catholic Ladies' Mission Society, and Mrs. Flynn, the Warden's wife. Bellevue patients also were cheered by presents of flowers.

Wives and sisters of policemen and several retired men of the force attended the service of the New York branch of the International Christian Police Association, at the association's rooms at 235 West Thirtieth Street. Dr. Alfred G. Meyer, an assistant pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, conducted the service.

Prominent among the other churches which had special programmes were the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, pastor; the East Fiftieth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, where the Rev. Edwin Whittier Caswell preached, Dr. Felix Adler in Carnegie Hall delivered an Easter address on "The Renewal of Our Inner Life." There was the usual Easter service at the Five Points House of Industry.

One of the features of the Easter services at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water is rector, has a choir of twenty-five young women attired in academic robes of scarlet, with caps of the same color. For many weeks past the choir, which is separate and distinct from the large regular choir of men and boys, has been drilled and instructed as to the arrangements made for their début by the organist, Miss Minnie L. Humphries, and Mallison Randall, the choirmaster.

The new choir added much color to the procession in the morning. The regular choir took seats in the chancel, but the new choir sat facing the congregation in two half circles against the altar rail. The new choir was organized especially for the Vesper and Sunday School service during the afternoon.

The Church of St. Francis of Assissi in West Thirty-fifth Street was crowded yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock, when solemn high mass was celebrated for the benefit of night workers. The mass was sung by Father Eusebius and a choir of twenty trained voices, under the direction of Frank G. Dossert, rendered Gounod's "Messe Solennelle."

Father Eusebius read a letter from Archbishop Farley, congratulating the congregation on the success of the early morning mass. The Archbishop wrote that he had told the Pope about the early morning masses. In conclusion the Archbishop conveyed the Papal benediction. Father Eusebius said, after reading the letter, that the Pope had been so impressed with the spiritual needs of night workers that the example set in St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street, two years ago, would no doubt soon be followed in the leading cities of the world.

WORLD OF CLOTHES ON PARADE

Everybody Had a Look at Everybody Else on Fifth Avenue.

The Easter parade, as usual, was made up of the immense congregations which poured out of the Fifth Avenue churches and the big crowd which came from all parts of the city to see what these churchgoers were wearing and to show what they had on themselves.

From 12:30 until 2 o'clock the avenue was thronged from Thirty-fourth Street to Fifty-ninth Street. The west sidewalk was almost impassable, while the east, or proletariat, side was not quite so crowded, although it was quite as sunny.

An exceedingly bitter wind worried the avenue dust, so they who were bold enough to commit themselves to real Spring raiment were comparatively few. The parade, because the sky was bright and the air cool, was remarkable for the variety displayed. A great many women wore furs, a great many wore flimsy gowns, characterized in the mere man's mind as fluffy rags, and one handsome, middle-aged lady in a champagne-colored creation didn't try to conceal the fact that she had on a wonderful pair of champagne-colored shoes and a similarly intoxicating pair of openwork stockings. Notwithstanding the differences in attire, none of them seemed uncomfortable.

One noticeable feminine fad was the prevalence of spats, yellow preferred. The spats give a decidedly smart effect and have the peculiar faculty of emphasizing a well-turned instep, or emphasizing the reverse, if the ankle and surrounding territory does not happen to conform to the laws of grace.

The men were out, and the tops of the shiny silk hats polka dotted the avenue for more than a mile. The regular Sunday man was in a very large majority. Six of him, in brand-new outfits, including tan spats and gloves to match, attracted some little attention by walking rapidly down the avenue three abreast.

In the big crowd there were, of course, many distinctive costumes, including a light gray suited man, who had on tan shoes and hat of a vintage quite unknown in these parts. It looked like a rimmed cheese box. Another man wore the regulation frock coat, light trousers, and was correct in every Sunday detail except the hat, which was a light gray derby.

On the whole, as a well-known sartorial connoisseur remarked, the parade was considerably less "crumby" than usual.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Is primarily a family Whiskey—to be taken in moderation for the good it does. Helps to retain health as well as to regain it.

EASTER AT ASBURY PARK.

Board Walk Crowd Not Chilled by the Cool Air.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, April 3.—Weather conditions interfered somewhat with the Easter celebration by the cottagers and hotel guest to-day. A northwest wind of the frigid sort prevailed and compelled those who indulged in a promenade on the Board Walk to go dressed in heavy Winter wraps. Thousands, however, defied the cold, and this afternoon the Esplanade was well filled with promenaders. The sun parlors and little pavilions were crowded with sightseers, and, despite the drawbacks, Asbury Park's first real Easter observance was a success.

This afternoon the new fifty-thousand-dollar Casino at the foot of Asbury Avenue contained an audience numbering 7,000. The attraction was a free concert by Arthur Pryor's band of musicians. The same musicians gave another concert in the Casino this evening. The pretty structure, one of the finest on the Atlantic Coast, was ablaze with light, over 3,000 electric lamps being used in the display.

During the day thousands of visitors from Long Branch and other near-by resorts journeyed to the park and helped swell the crowd on the Board Walk.

CIRCUS HELPS EASTER PARADE.

Woman Out with Spirited Horse in Flower Wagon.

Josephine Koubeck, who drives the flower wagon in the centre ring of the Barnum & Bailey circus drove up Fifth Avenue yesterday morning in the odd-looking rig with its shafts attached to the saddle. She thereby won a wager of $50 from Fraulein Mafalda von Korb, a Vienna woman who travels with the circus. Fraulein von Korb had said that she didn't believe that Fraulein Koubeck could drive the stallion Scheiran to the cart in the city streets. That led to the bet.

Fraulein Koubeck drove out from the Madison Square Garden shortly after 11 o'clock, went over to Fifth Avenue, up to Forty-second Street, and back. She was accompanied by Hugo Herzog, the horse's trainer, so that if the stallion should become unmanageable he could be near to help. The horse behaved perfectly. The unusual sight of the woman in her bright gown driving the high-stepping stallion excited a great deal of interest among the Fifth Avenue paraders.

The circus publicity department says that the bet was not paid with stage money.

AN ODD EASTER FESTIVAL.

Boys' Choir in Rustic House and Canaries Sang in Hotel Corridor.

A kind of Easter observance was arranged by the Hotel Majestic management for their guests and friends in the foyer of the hotel yesterday. Some 400 guests and their friends assembled in the foyer, where seats were prepared. There were handsome decorations of potted plants of brilliantly colored flowers and many palms.

A barnyard scene on a large scale, with chickens, ducks, and rabbits, was also fitted up, and there was a good-sized rustic house with straw roof in which a choir of eight adult voices and a boys' surpliced choir of ten voices sang a number of Easter hymns. On every pillar in the foyer were hung two birdcages, with a canary in each cage, and these sang all during the festival. An organ, chimes, and orchestra furnished Easter music.

PRIZE CONCERT PROGRAMME.

Result of Competition to Test the Taste of Washington Audiences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The announcement of prize winners in a competition to test the taste of audiences, promoted by the Washington symphony Orchestra, of which Reginald De Koven is Director, was made to-night at Chase's Theatre, where the orchestra gave its tenth Sunday concert.

Some weeks ago the orchestra offered prizes to the persons who should offer the best programme for a high class popular concert. Great interest has been taken in the contest by the musical public and 180 programmes were offered. The committee on award was composed of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. Hunt, Dr. C. R. Shepard, Josef Kaspar, and Mr. De Koven. They unanimously agreed on the first prize, which went to Mrs. Mignon Lamasure. The second went to Miss Bertie Williams and the third to Lewis M. Korn, who is employed in the Post Office Department. The prizes were $25, $15, and $10.

Mrs. Lamasure's programme was as follows:

PART I.

1. Overture, Oberon.....Weber
2. a—Serenata.....Moszkowsky
   b—Walla.....Delibes
3. Violin solo—Introduction and Rondo Caprieioso.....Saint Saens
4. Suite from L'Arlesienne.....Bizet
   a—Adagietto; b—Minuet.
5. Hungarian dance No. 6.....Brahms

PART II.

1. Carnaval Romain.....Berlioz
2. Waldweben.....Wagner
3. Violin solos—
   a—Air.....Bach
   b—Mazurka.....Wienawski
   c—Adoration.....Borowski
4. Waltz—Estudiantina.....Waldteufel
5. March—Tannheuser.....Wagner

Aside from the three prize winners, six programmes received honorable mention.

ASKED $60,000, GOT $90,000.

Contributions Surprising to the Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

A collection amounting to $90,000 was taken at the morning service in Grace Church, on Brooklyn Heights, yesterday. About six weeks ago the Rev. C. T. J. Wrigley, the rector of the church, called the attention of the members of the congregation to the fact that the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Heights was rapidly changing in character. One by one the wealthy people who have made that section their home and moved away, he said, and in their places had come the apartment houses and hotels. In order that the character and independence of the parish might be maintained, the rector asked members of his congregation to contribute $60,000. The church already had a reserve fund of $38,000, and Mr. Wrigley sought to have this made $100,000. Yesterday's contributions surprised him very agreeably.

Last night Mr. Wrigley said he intended to invest the money and not to make use of any part of the fund for twenty years. It is proposed to accumulate $200,000 in that time. Although the parish is made up of the wealthiest families of Brooklyn, the church maintains, under the direction of the rector, an employment agency, a kindergarten, and a fresh air fund.

A memorial window to Mrs. Gertrude Lefferts Vanderbilt, one of the founders of the church, was unveiled during the Easter service yesterday.

H. O'Neill & Co.

"Edwin C. Burt" Shoes. Latest Spring Models.

We are Exclusive Agents in New York City for the

"Jouvin & Cie" Gloves. Latest Spring Shades.

The Finest and Largest Display of Millinery in New York City.



Splendid Collection of Tailored Suit Hats
$2.25 $3.48 $4.48
Newest shapes and the best trimmings.



Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Foliage and Trimmings.

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS—An unrivalled collection of charming designs for Spring and Summer, from $20.00 to..... $2.98

IMPORTED ROSE BUNCHES, with foliage; also roses, 3 in a bunch; special at..... 19c

UNTRIMMED HATS—in a large variety of shapes, in plain and fancy straws, black and colors—worth $1.25.... 95c

WREATHS—Of daisies, roses, poppies, &c.; special per wreath, at..... 98c

(Second Floor.)

Monday and Tuesday, April 4 and 5, We will offer

Several New Suits and Jackets Much Below Prices Usually Asked.

These really elegant Suits are unusually well finished, and the very best Materials and Trimmings only are used. They are mostly made all over a heavy, good wearing taffeta silk. The Jackets are excellent, both in design and finish.

WOMEN'S SUITS—in three styles of the finest French Voile, in blouse and Eton models—made all over silk—Monday and Tuesday..... $39.50
Value $50.00.

WOMEN'S SUITS—Three models, some of high grade Panama, French Voiles and Broadcloths—handsomely trimmed, blouse or Eton effects—some made all over fine taffeta silk—Monday and Tuesday..... $29.75
Value $40.00.

WOMEN'S SUITS—Instep length skirts of Cheviot, mixtures and cloths, in several new models; jackets lined with taffeta, new model plaited skirt—Monday and Tuesday.... $19.75
Value $27.00.

These particular Suits will, we are sure, meet with instant approval.

WOMEN'S JACKETS—Of fine Covert cloths, smart and elegantly tailored, lined with silk—Monday and Tuesday..... $10.00
Value $15.00

WOMEN'S TAFFETA SILK BLOUSE JACKETS—In new models trimmed with silk braids—Monday and Tuesday..... $12.00
Value $16.00

WOMEN'S SILK COATS—Medium lengths, trimmed with novelty wide silk braids, full puff sleeves, finished with lace—Monday and Tuesday..... $16.50
Value $20.00

PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS—Several new models in Panama cloths and mixtures—Monday and Tuesday..... $5.00
Value $6.75 (Third Floor).

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

REPUBLICAN GOSSIP ON STATE CONVENTION

May Be Open Platt-Odell Fight for Committee Contest.

CHAIRMAN NOT ANNOUNCED YET

Warner Miller to Head Herkimer Delegation—There Will Be 974 Delegates in Convention.

Republicans to the number of 974 will assemble in convention a week from to-morrow at Carnegie Hall to elect four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, which will start in Chicago on June 21. Political conditions in this State this year are such that more interest, perhaps, will attach to this convention than any that has been held by either party in this city for some time. Although it seems to be settled that Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Frank S. Black will be elected as the four delegates at large, yet the differences which exist between the Platt leaders and the Odell leaders with reference to the Governor's proposed changes in the State Committee may result in a fight when that order of business is taken up.

The programme for the convention will be completed on Friday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when Senator Platt and Gov. Odell will confer with all the State Republican leaders and the Governor will report on the permanent and temporary Chairmanships. It is now reported that Senator Horace White of Onondaga will be temporary Chairman. It is reported, that a Congressman will be permanent Chairman. The men who have been mentioned as available for this honor are Congressmen Payne of Cayuga, Perkins of Monroe, Southwick of Albany, and Wadsworth of Livingston.

James S. Sherman of Oneida was permanent Chairman in 1900—the last Spring State Convention held, when the four Republican delegates at large were chosen and instructed for Levi P. Morton. Congressman Sherman's selection at that time is believed to put him out of the reckoning this year. Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg was temporary Chairman at the convention held in the Grand Central Palace four years ago.

The convention will be called to order at about noon by Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee. The appointment of the Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and the like will be made, and the speech of the temporary Chairman delivered. Then an adjournment will be taken until about 8 P. M. The speech of the temporary Chairman is expected to be the "show piece" of the whole proceeding.

When the evening session opens, the permanent Chairman will take control, and the speeches nominating the four delegates at large will be made. Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Roosevelt and pledging the delegates to his candidacy at Chicago will be adopted, when the election of members of the new State Committee, to hold office from April, 1904, to August or September, 1905, will take place.

Most of these changes are slated to take place in New York County. The arrangements are for Cromwell to replace Van Cott in the Eighth District, Halpin to replace Meade in the Eleventh, Mason to succeed Morris in the Thirteenth, and Gruber to succeed Quigg in the Fifteenth. All of these proposed changes involve the retirement of devoted Platt men in favor of followers of Gov. Odell.

There may be some changes in Kings County also. Michael J. Dady is anxious to show how strong he is in Brooklyn, and the opportunity will present itself at the convention when the election of State Committeemen is taken up. John A. Merritt is to be elected in the Thirty-fourth District, vice T. E. Ellsworth, deceased.

Edward Lauterbach is slated for the position of Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the convention. He will be a delegate from the Twenty-ninth District of New York.

Republicans are much interested in the return of ex-Senator Warner Miller to the political arena. It is understood that a friend of the ex-Senator's who has influence with Senator Platt wrote to the Senator, asking if he would have objection to the election of Mr. Miller as Chairman of the Herkimer delegation. Senator Platt replied by letter that he would be very glad to have ex-Senator Miller come to the convention as head of the Herkimer delegation, and expressed the feeling that the Herkimer chief's presence at the convention would show that all old animosities had been buried and that the Republicans of the State were all together this year for the triumph of the ticket to be nominated at Chicago. On the receipt of Senator Platt's letter the Herkimer Republicans went ahead and elected Mr. Miller to lead their delegation. It is understood that the leaders intend to honor the ex-Senator in some way at the convention.

The following is the apportionment of delegates:

Albany	20	Oneida	22
Allegany	4	Onondaga	29
Broome	12	Ontario	9
Cattaraugus	12	Orange	17
Cayuga	12	Orleans	6
Chautauqua	18	Oswego	14
Chemung	8	Otsego	9
Chenango	7	Putnam	3
Clinton	7	Queens	14
Columbia	6	Rensselaer	20
Cortland	6	Richmond	5
Delaware	9	Rockland	5
Dutchess	14	St. Lawrence	17
Erie	53	Saratoga	11
Essex	6	Schenectady	8
Franklin	7	Schoharie	5
Fulton and Hamilton	9	Schuyler	4
Genesee	6	Seneca	5
Greene	5	Steuben	14
Herkimer	9	Suffolk	12
Jefferson	14	Sullivan	5
Kings	130	Tioga	6
Lewis	5	Tompkins	6
Livingston	7	Ulster	14
Madison	8	Warren	6
Monroe	30	Washington	9
Montgomery	8	Wayne	9
Nassau	9	Westchester	26
New York	180	Wyoming	6
Niagara	12	Yates	4

The apportionment is on the basis of 1 delegate for 1,000 votes cast for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900.

SAYS TAMMANY WANTS PARKER.

New York Democrat's Message to Kansas—Hearst Claims Tammany Ald.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 3.—To influence the delegates who attend the State Democratic Convention at Wichita next Thursday, telegrams are being sent over the territory that New York is for Hearst and that he has the backing of Tammany. Eugene Hasen, a Gold Democrat and an opponent of Hearst, wired a New York Democratic friend, and received a reply that Tammany and the New York State Democracy would stand for Judge Alton B. Parker.

The Hearst boom has been revived in the last few days. The Hearst men have plenty of money and are securing railroad passes or buying tickets for the faithful, and free transportation to Wichita is easy to get.

H. C. F. Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance. KOCH & Co.

Trimmed Millinery.

In the wide variety of styles, in the exquisite elegance of the effects, in the happy harmonizing of rich, exclusive styles with moderate prices, our present Millinery Showing is unsurpassed by any other store in the city. A strong statement, but amply justified by the hats and the prices.

Ready-to-Wear Hats.

WOMEN'S TURBANS, the new boat shape, of silk lace braid, trimmed with velvet and silk folds, finished with rosette and ornament, black and all colors; made to sell at $4.98, for Monday..... 3.48

MISSES' STIFF TRIMMED TAILORED HATS, Milan and fancy straw braids, this season's smartest effects, all colors and combinations; reg. $2.98, for Monday. 1.98

Natural Pongee—Below Value. Main Floor.

1,000 YARDS NATURAL PONGEE, one of this season's most desirable fabrics for costumes and waists, extra heavy quality; 36 inches wide; regular 85c. yard, for Monday and Tuesday..... 59c

Suits, Jackets, Rain Coats.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, blouse, Eton, military and coat effects, lined with heavy taffeta; of voile, broadcloth, cheviot or all wool mannish mixtures, elaborately trimmed with silk braid, taffeta and fancy buttons; nine gored full side plaited skirt, with inverted back, some with taffeta drop; value up to $38.00, for Monday and Tuesday..... 24.75

LADIES' JACKETS, of tan covert cloth, lined with self-colored heavy taffeta, collarless or coat collar, fly front, strapped or lapped seams, a smart and superior garment in every respect; regular $15.00, for Monday and Tuesday..... 9.75

LADIES' RAIN COATS, absolutely rainproof, of excellent quality Cravenette, in novelty checks; also plain Oxford, tan, green or caster, collarless, with cape, half fitted back; values $18.00 and $25.00, Monday and Tuesday..... 12.25 & 19.25

Crepe de Paris—Under Price. Dress Goods 2d Floor.

2,000 YARDS SILK AND WOOL CREPE DE PARIS, one of this season's newest fabrics in all the leading colors, also black or white; reg. 98c. yard, for Monday and Tuesday..... 69c

Curtains, Couch Covers.

RUFFLED SWISS MUSLIN CURTAINS; value $1.00 pair..... 75c

SNOW FLAKE CURTAINS, all colors; value $1.25 pair..... 89c

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, Renaissance lace edge and insertion; value $1.75 pair..... 1.29

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES, light color effects, fringe top and bottom; value $3.75 pair..... 2.50

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Persian designs, 60 in. wide, fringed all round; value $2.75 each..... 1.98

Slip Covers, for 5 piece suit (Turkish furniture excepted), best quality Belgian striped damask (20 yds. 36 in. material allowed), with best cotton binding; superior workmanship guaranteed..... 6.98

Awnings—Order now and avoid the mid-season rush—we'll deliver them when you say. Best materials—superior work—positively lowest prices. A postal will bring our representative with samples and estimates.

Cotton Wash Fabrics. Main Floor.

5,000 YARDS CORDED LAWNS, dainty colorings in a variety of dots and figures; regular 15c. yard; for Monday and Tuesday..... 9c

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match; value 90c. yard. 69c

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, soft, rich colorings; size 9x12 ft.; value $35.00..... 27.50

BEST AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match; value $1.25 per yard.. 89c

AXMINSTER RUGS, Turkish designs:—
Size 8.3x10.6 ft., value $22.50..$18.50
Size 9x12 ft., value $25.00....$19.50

Japanese and China Straw Mattings.—Just received our Spring importation—a big variety of new and novel weaves—a comparison of our prices with downtown houses will show a decided saving.

Beds, Morris Chairs, &c.

BRASS BEDS, 1¼ inch straight posts, heavy husks and bow foot rail; or 1 inch continuous bent posts and panel foot rail; reg. $24.00..... 17.45

WHITE ENAMELED BEDS, 1¼ inch posts and ⅛ inch filling, brass rods, spindles, mounts and vases; or continuous bent posts and 1 inch brass top rail; reg. $8.75..... 6.29

EUREKA MATTRESSES, with 5 inch borders, extra soft top, covered with A. C. A. stripe ticking, all sizes; reg. $3.00..... 1.86

MORRIS CHAIRS, of golden quartered oak or mahogany finish, full spring seats and best hair filled velour covered cushions; reg. $11.00..... 7.98

A Monday Special. Fine Note Paper.

FINE FRENCH MULL NOTE PAPER, in the fashionable Winthrop size, white, azure and steel gray, with the new long fold envelopes to match:—

ONE POUND PACKAGE, 90 sheets; value 30c.; Monday..... 15c

ENVELOPES to match, package of 25; value 10c.; for Monday..... 4c

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

HER FOURTH ATTEMPT TO DIE.

Priest Is Called from Easter Service to Attend Plainfield Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 3.—For the fourth time within a few months Mrs. John O'Brien of this city attempted to take her life this morning by cutting her throat with a razor. Physicians who were summoned believed she would die and called Father Egan from a special Easter service in St. Mary's Church to administer extreme unction. She was then removed to the Muhlenberg Hospital. Mrs. O'Brien has been ill for a year. Her previous attempts to kill herself were frustrated by her husband. He was attending church when she tried suicide to-day.

SHAW'S CUSTOM APPOINTMENTS

Another Examiner Placed Temporarily at Appraisers' Stores.

Through the announcement yesterday that a civil service examination would be held April 22 for the positions, it became known that Secretary Shaw made temporary appointments two months ago of an examiner of linens, a stitch counter, and an assistant analyst at the Appraiser's Stores.

The examiner of linens, who, although only a temporary appointee, is paid the maximum rate of $2,500 a year, is William H. Harford of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Shaw comes from Iowa. Appraiser Whitehead said yesterday that Mr. Harford had no experience in the linen trade, but had once been in the general dry goods business. The other men appointed are Alwin Hoegger and Henry A. Glassman.

No eligible list has yet been prepared for the position of assistant diamond examiner, which is being filled by William H. Treadwell, who is also receiving the maximum salary. Mr. Treadwell is now serving his second temporary ninety-day appointment. An examination for the position was held on Feb. 17, at which Mr. Treadwell competed. It was reported yesterday that another examination for the position might be held.

New York Trade School Commencement

The twenty-third year of the New York Trade School, at First Avenue and Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, ends this week. The various workshops will be open to visitors from 7 to 10 o'clock to-morrow evening. On Wednesday evening, April 6, the commencement exercises will take place. Addresses will be made by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the school; John Bentlie, President of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and Alexander Humphreys, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology.



Travellers' Requisites.

On a journey, comfort is fathered by convenience. We have everything necessary for yours—Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Steamer Chairs, Shawls, Rugs and kindred things, in every form which cleverness and ingenuity could devise. The prices are modest—for instance:

Saks Special Trunk, $10

Body of basswood covered with heavy, serviceable duck, narrow rock elm slats, sole leather bound, extra leather straps, four heavy hinges, damask lined, deep "set-up" tray with hat box; lower tray with tapes, all corners and dowels riveted, Excelsior lock; sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40.

Steamer Trunks to match, $3
Suit Cases, $5

Of oak tanned sole leather, reinforced corners, solid steel swivel handle, English lever, brass lock, three hinges riveted on welded steel frame, lined with Irish linen, shirt pocket, 6½ inches deep, 24 inches long.

Saks & Company

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING

Fifty-four Local Athletes Compete in Pastime A. C. Event.

KIRK OF THE MOHAWKS WINNER

Goldberg of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club Only Five Seconds Behind the Leader.

The annual handicap cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club, held over the Jerome Avenue course yesterday afternoon, proved the largest event of the kind of the present season, both in the number and in the quality of the entries. There were fifty-four starters, representing all the principal local athletic clubs, forty-three of whom completed the six-mile circuit. Seven prizes were offered, as follows: Three place prizes, two time prizes, a novice prize, and a silver trophy for the best team of five from any one club.

The first place prize was won by Francis Kirk of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, who had a handicap allowance of 6:00 and whose actual time for the distance was 38:14. Harry Goldberg of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, who had a start of 5:30, was second, just 5 seconds behind Kirk, and S. Mellor, Jr., of the Mohawk Athletic Club, was third. The latter had a start of 2:30, and was timed at 34:51. This was the fastest actual time made by any of the runners, and gave Mellor the first time prize, in addition to the third place prize. The medal for the second best time was won by J. Sullivan of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, who covered the course in 35:25, and the novice award went to John Hayes of the St. Bartholomew's Club, whose time was 38:07, and who finished in fourth place.

For the team prize, which was a handsome silver trophy, there was a spirited competition between five of the leading local clubs. It was decided by adding the numerals representing the places obtained by the first five men from each club, the lowest total receiving the award. The Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx, whose athletes finished first, third, eleventh, twelfth, and nineteenth, won with the lowest total of 46 points. The St. Bartholomew's team, with second, fourth, fifteenth, eighteenth, and twenty eighth places, was second, with 67 points; the Pastime Athletic Club team, with sixth, seventh, sixteenth, twenty-sixth, and thirty-sixth places, was third, with 91 points; the Mott Haven Athletic Club team, with fourteenth, seventeenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second places, was fourth, with 94 points, and the New West Side Athletic Club, with eighth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-fourth, and thirty-ninth places, was fifth, with 144 points.

John J. Joyce of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was practically scratch man in the contest, with a mark of 1:00 plus, while H. W. Cohn of the same club was placed at scratch. For the other competitors the handicap allowances ranged as high as 6:00. Both Joyce and Cohn finished far in the rear, the former being forty-first and the latter thirtieth at the finish.

The course was from the Jerome Hotel, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue, through Girard Avenue and Featherbed Lane, to Berkeley Oval, thence through Sedgwick Avenue to the William's Bridge Road, and down Jerome Avenue to the finish. The going was

Name and Club.	Hcp. M.	Actual Time. M. S.
Francis Kirk, Mohawk A. C.	6:00	38:14
H. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	5:30	37:9
S. Mellor, Jr., Mohawk A. C.	2 30	34:51
John Hayes, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	5: 0	38:07
J. W. Mahler, Jr., 12th Regt. A. A.	5:00	37:45
T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	4:30	37:24
A. Ziegler, Pastime A. C.	5:30	38:37
R. Todd, New West Side A. C.	2 30	35 41
C. Andrews, Xavier A. A.	4:30	37:55
Alex. Lilly, Wananda A. C.	4:30	38:01
Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C.	3:30	37: 5
H. Meyer, Mohawk A. C.	3:00	37:4
H. W. Schell, Star A. C.	3:30	37:22
M. J. Conlin, Mott Haven A. C.	5:00	39:0
H. McAvoy, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	5: 0	39:55
J. H. Kelly, Pastime A. C.	3:30	37:40
F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	2:30	37:45
J. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	1:15	35:25
F. Seely, Mohawk A. C.	5 00	39:30
A. J. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.	5:30	40:8
M. J. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.	3:30	38:5
J. McDonald, Mott Haven A. C.	5:30	40:28
M. Carroll, Mott Haven A. C.	6:00	40:58
J. Oberhaus, Mott Haven A. C.	5:0	40:31
J. Jascosy, Boys' Club	5:30	40:37
Louis P. Marks, Pastime A. C.	4:15	39:36
W. Steininger, 12th Regt. A. A.	5:30	40:51
J. C. Moore, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	5:30	40:28
P. Lors, Mohawk A. C.	5:30	41:03
H. W. Cohn, Greater New York Irish A. A.	Scratch	35:35
John J. Corley, New West Side A. C.	4:00	39:47
R. J. Hinphfrey, New West Side A. C.	5:00	40:41
C. Hazard, Mott Haven A. C.	4:00	41:07
A. Gregory, New West Side A. C.	4:30	40:45
W. Van Thun, Brooklyn A. C.	4:0	41:12
P. Soutar, Pastime A. C.	1:15	37:58
B. Mann, Mott Haven A. C.	3:30	40:14
John W. Star, C. L. I. City	2:15	39:58
Charles Maher, New West Side A. C.	2:00	39:33
William Otto, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	42:14
J. J. Joyce, Greater New York Irish A. A.	1:00	37:01
A. P. Hunt, Young Men's Club	5:30	44 06
L. P. Kuehner, Pastime A. C.	4:30	44:18

College Automobilists to Race.

Owners of automobiles at Columbia are making active preparations for a busy season from now until the 1st of June. There are about a dozen enthusiasts at the local university, who comprise the Columbia University Automobile Club. This club was organized in 1899 and was the first college club in this branch of sport in the country. At a meeting held recently the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—William A. Tilt; Vice President—William Pitt Striker Earle; Secretary and Treasurer—Roscoe Crosby Gaige.

Several club runs have been planned for the near future. One of those will be to Ardsley, where the members will be the guests of Henry Rossiter Worthington, the founder and first President of the organization. Runs will also be taken to Atlantic City, to Princeton, and to Philadelphia. A meeting of racing automobilists from the various colleges is talked of as a possibility. If the affair takes place it will be held in June on some course near New York. Princeton, Yale, Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia will be invited to enter.

G. N. Y. I. A. A.'s Lacrosse Team.

The lacrosse team of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has been reorganized for the season with the same players which represented it last Spring and Moran of Cornell, Kegelman of C. C. N. Y., and O'Rourke of St. Francis Xavier. Among the other players are Dr. Campbell, Howden, McIntyre, Robbins, White, Steinert, Ruge, W. Stewart, Bray, Foran, Kelly, C. Stewart, and Bethune.

Practice is held every Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning at Celtic Park, Long Island City. An attractive schedule has been arranged, including the following games: April 9, Columbia University at South Field; April 16, Stevens sophomores at Hoboken; April 30, C. C. N. Y. at Celtic Park; May 7, Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, and May 30, Columbia at Celtic Park.

RIDGEWOOD, 5; CENTRAL ISLIP, 3.

The Ridgewoods and a team from Central Islip, L. I., played an exciting game of baseball in cold and blustry weather yesterday afternoon at Ridgewood Park, the home team winning by a score of 5 to 3. The score by innings follows:

	R.	H.	E.
Ridgewood	2	3	2
Central Islip	0	3	3

Batteries—O'Hearn and Wall; Williams and Rainey.

PHILA. GIANTS, 3; MURRAY HILL, 0.

The strong team of negro baseball players, known as the Philadelphia Giants, and the Murray Hill nine, under the management of Nat Strong, played a sharp and quick game at Olympia Field yesterday afternoon, the result being in favor of the Giants by a score of 3 to 0. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Phila. Giants	3	5	2
Murray Hill	0	3	2

Batteries—Foster and Footes; Wade and O'Neil.

BROOKLYN F. C., 2; EMPIRE, 2.

The teams of the Brooklyn Field Club and Empire Baseball Club played a tie game at Ridgewood Park yesterday, each scoring two runs. Notwithstanding the cold, the fielding was excellent. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Brooklyn F. C.	2	8	2
Empire	2	6	1

Batteries—Coyle and Clemens; Denham and Wise.

WANT WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS.

New Zealanders Offer to Pay Expenses of Athletic Team.

James E. Sullivan, chief of the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair, has been asked to assume the management of another extensive scheme, Cuthbert East, Honorable Secretary of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association, requesting him to organize a team of athletes, to consist of six winners of the most imnortant events of the Olympic Games at St. Louis in August. The present plan is to select a champion sprinter, the man who captures the 100 and 220 yard dashes; the best runner for a quarter or half mile, the cleverest distance runner, a hurdler, jumper, and weight thrower. The contestants who score the greatest number of points in their respective specialties will be invited to make the trip.

It is proposed that the team of world's champions shall tour New Zealand under the auspices of the association, the expenses of the men to be defrayed by the New Zealanders. Before leaving St. Louis for the trip it is the intention to test the strength of the tourists with the Australians who will take part in the Olympic Games.

Mr. Sullivan, who is now at St. Louis, will arrange for a week of automobile racing for the world's championship during the fair. Sanction for the event will be granted by the Automobile Association of America, and Secretary Gilletto will have charge of the racing. There will also be two extra days for motor cycling, Aug. 8 and 9.

According to Mr. Sullivan, the work on the Stadium at St Louis is nearly completed. The track will be finished in about two weeks. Many games have been scheduled for May. The 14th will be devoted to the schoolboys of Missouri. On the 21st there will be an open handicap. The intercollegiate championships will be held on the 28th, and Decoration Day has been allotted to a carnival of sports, consisting of baseball, basket ball, and pushball.

Mr. Sullivan will return from St. Louis in time to referee the annual relay championships of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on April 23, as well as to confer with the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association Executive Committee in relation to the officials for the intercollegiate meeting on May 28.

Basket Ball Championship Series.

The Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Xavier Athletic Association basket ball teams are tied for first honors in the metropolitan basket ball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is now in progress at the National Athletic Club, on Ceder Street, Brooklyn. The Xavier and Young Men's Christian Association teams have won two games each, while the National Athletic Club and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association teams have each won and lost a game. The standing of the clubs:

Clubs.	Won.	L.	P.C.
Young Men's Christian Assn.	2	0	1.000
Xavier A. A.	2	0	1.000
National A. C.	1	1	.500
Greater N. Y. I. A. A.	1	1	.500
Young Men's Hebrew Assn.	0	2	.000
National Turn Verein	0	2	.000

Cyclists in Open Century Run.

The Century Road Club of America held its first open century run of the season yesterday. About fifty cyclists left the Phoenix Athletic Club in three divisions. The chief pacemaker was Frederick Mommer, and he took charge of the first division. Harry Early of the New Jersey division of the club was in charge of the second division, with about twenty riders from New Jersey. The last division was in charge of Oscar Leers and Charles Shepnart. The start was made about 7 A. M., and the riders took the regular century course over the Merrick Road on Long Island. Most of the riders finished about 6 o'clock in the evening, and although the roads were in good condition the stiff winds prevented any faster time being made.

Notes of the Golf Links.

Golfers on local links will be busy this month preparing for the events of the season. One of the important features will be the issuing of the handicap list for players in the Metropolitan Golf Association. This list will have an important bearing upon the coming metropolitan championship to be played late in May at Garden City. Lionel H. Graham, Chairman of the Committee, has extended the time a few days, so as to give the few delinquent clubs an opportunity to be represented on the official list. The Meadow Brook Hunt Club and the Century Club have sent word that they have no handicap system, as both of these clubs foster golf more for the pure pleasure of the game than for the competitive element. About five clubs were lacking last week, but it is expected that their handicap lists will be on hand this week, so that the committee may classify the players of the entire association. The revised handicap list will probably be issued by the middle of the month.

Further evidence of the success of the par system of handicapping, which was virtually L. H. Graham's idea a year ago, has just been shown by the adoption of the plan by the East Jersey Golf League. That organization will issue a handicap list of all its members for the first time this season, and the committee recently appointed to undertake the work consists of M. D. W. Thurston, Roseville; Howard Giffen, South Orange, and J. B. Griswold, Morristown Field. The league consists of six clubs—Morristown Field, Forest Hill, Cranford, South Orange, Roseville, and Elizabeth. The annual series of team matches for the league championship will begin May 21, when Morristown will play Forest Hill at the latter's links. An open handicap tournament for members of the league will be held later in the season. A committee is now at work arranging the date and course.

Many of the golfers who have been prominent on Florida and other Southern courses have returned to Lakewood, and the Saturday handicaps at the Country Club will again be a prominent feature for the remainder of the season. The annual open tournament which has been set for the last week in April will really be the first big event in the metropolitan locality, and assurances have been made to the club that a large delegation of local golfers, besides several from Philadelphia, will compete. The course is in excellent condition, and the greens of the new course have never been better.

The Dyker Meadow golfers, who are among the earliest of the players near the city to open the competitive season, have started their handicaps, and offers of several cups have been made for special events during the coming three months. The women's committee of the club will soon announce an interesting series of contests for women players, as several of them expect to represent Dyker Meadow in the Women's Metropolitan Championship in June. The Dyker Meadow and Marine and Field Clubs will unite in several matches this season, playing the nine-hole courses of each club in a single competition. The links of each club are close together, making practically an uninterrupted eighteen-hole course, and these mutual club contests will undoubtedly prove an interesting and novel feature of the year.

The Cranford Golf Club has arranged the most ambitious programme of events this year since its organization five years ago. The course has been improved from year to year, so that the eighteen-hole course now has the long playing distance of 6,774 yards, with a bogie score of 84 strokes. Improvements have been made to the greens and the clubhouse during the Winter. The opening monthly handicaps and bogie contests will begin this month. New captains will be appointed each month and strong efforts will be made to put a good club team in the field so that matches may be played with neighboring New Jersey clubs, besides the regular team matches for the Cranford players in the East Jersey League series. Harvey N. Fiske is President of the club.

The Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island opened its course for the season last week, and the Tournament Committee is now at work on a series of club events for the year.

The last of the big Southern tournaments will be played this week, being the North and South championship contest given annually by the Pinehurst Golf Club, North Carolina. T. Sterling Beckwith of Cleveland, Ohio, won the championship last year. In addition to this event there will be a women's championship club tournament, which was won a year ago by Mrs. A. D. Patterson of the Englewood Golf Club, and one of the strongest members of the women's team that represents Englewood in the Metropolitan Association matches.

Walthour Won in Germany.

BERLIN, April 3.—"Bobby" Walthour, the American bicyclist, won a fifty-kilometer bicycle race at Sport Park, Friedenau, this afternoon, defeating the German, Robl, who holds the European championship, and Ryser, Demke, Salzmann, and Bouisson.

Seventeen Children in Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3.—Seventeen children in twenty years is the record made by Mrs. John Schwab, who has just been left a widow with nine of the children to care for. She was married at twenty, and the children were born at intervals of fifteen months.

EGAN HANDBALL CHAMPION.

Jersey City Expert Easily Defeated California Player.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The only interest in the second series of games to-day at the Olympic Club Court for the handball championship of the world between Champion "Mike" Egan of Jersey City and James Fitzgerald of this city centred in the question whether the latter could pull out at the start and gain. He failed, and Egan won the championship by taking the second and third games. Last Sunday Egan won six out of seven games, so he had only two games to win to-day to take the series. In the first game Fitzgerald displayed something of his old form, killing balls handily from the back of the court and returning the swift low left servcs of the champion. He kept a good lead until near the end and won out by a score of 21 to 19.

In the second game "Fitz" got a lead of 5 at the outset, but after that, though he made some beautiful kills from the back of the court and returned Egan's vicious low service far better than he did last week, still his speed began to fail. Egan soon passed him and began to score aces through the failure of Fitzgerald to make hard returns from the service. Ace after ace Egan made by killing Fitzgerald's ball as it came slowly from the wall. This game was won by the champion by 21 to 13.

The third game was simply a walk-over for Egan, as Fitzgerald was tired and weak. Egan began his low service and ran the score out while Fitzgerald scored only 4.

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES.

Union Boat Club Wins Championship of Harlem Navy.

The final games in the annual six-men team tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League were decided yesterday at the houses of the competing clubs, and the Union Boat Club team finished a winner in the series with fifty-two games won and eight lost. The Wyanoke Boat Club was second, three games behind the Unions.

The complete record follows:

Name.	Wn.	Let.
Union Boat Club	52	8
Wyanoke Boat Club	49	11
Metropolitan Rowing Club	38	22
Crescent Rowing Club	16	44
Lone Star Boat Club	14	46
Dauntless Rowing Club	11	49

AT METROPOLITAN ROWING CLUB.

Metropolitan Rowing Club	21	21	21	21	21	21
Dauntless Rowing Club	12	6	12	3	12	4

AT CRESCENT ROWING CLUB.

Union Boat Club	21	21	21	21	21	21
Crescent Rowing Club	20	6	9	15	9	3

AT WYANOKE BOAT CLUB.

Wyanoke Boat Club	21	21	21	21	21	21	
Lone Star Boat Club	2	6	10	11	14	10	

Play was brisk on all the local handball courts yeeterday, and some interesting matches resulted. The scores on the principal courts were as follows:

Murphy's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Court.—E. J. Groden beat Dr. Mancell and O. McCaddle, 21—19, 10—21, 21—14; T. Ryan and D. Dunne beat M. Ryan and S. Leonard, 21—14, 21—16, 21—20; T. Ennis and Dempsey beat Dr. Brady and J. Coyne, 21—20, 14—21, 21—19; T. Dillon and J. Beachman beat M. Campion and T. Lendeen, 21—7, 21—14, 21—20; M. Brown and W. Gallagher beat E. Hopkins and T. Scanlon, 21—10, 21—19, 21—18, 6—21, 5—21; T. Murphy and M. Ryan beat Dr. Gorman and C. Owens, 21—15, 21—18, 20—21; T. Lyman and D. Harrison beat W. Ryan and F. Irwin, 21—18, 19—21, 21—20; E. Hopkins and D. McCarthy beat P. Walsh and D. Scanlon, 21—20, 18—21, 21—14; M. Candy beat L. Connell, 21—10, 21—14, 21—20.

Cashman's Manhattanville Court—J. Middleton and T. Dugan beat J. Brosnan and P. Tully, 21—14, 21—20, 21—19; C. Cashman beat C. O'Leary and D. McCarthy, 16—21, 21—10, 21—15; M. Walsh and B. Kelly beat J. Trant and J. Middleton, 21—18, 16—21; C. Cashman beat T. O'Connell, 18—21, 21—18, 21—19; T. Cunningham and J. Coleman beat P. Dunne and J. Middleton, 21—18, 16—21, 21—11; J. Keneally and E. Shults beat J. Lenahan and J. Carroll, 21—18, 21—4, 14—21; M. J. Baney and W. Duffey beat McCarthy and W. F. Cashman, 21—16, 21—14, 18—21.

Brooklyn Handball Club.—J. McEvoy and J. Murphy beat R. Ladley and D. Malloy, 21—15, 14—21, 21—17; Dr. Dillen beat J. Murphy, 21—19, 21—12; Slater and Shelley beat Dooley and McElroy, 16—21, 21—20, 21—11; James Dunn, Jr., beat P. J. Corby, 7—21, 21—14, 21—18; Connors and Donnel beat Reynolds and Johnio, 21—19, 18—21, 21—20; Reynolds beat Connors, 21—12, 21—10, 21—14.

Jersey City Handball Club.—J. Hanlon and O'Keefe beat Nesse and Dobbins, 21—10, 21—19, 10—19, 17—21, 21—20; P. Kilday and P. Kiney, 21—19, 18—21, 21—20; P. Burns and D. Burns beat J. Egan and P. Byrne, 21—18, 21—20, 14—21; G. Barber and P. Egan beat A. Martin and M. Dunn, 18—21, 21—19, 21—17; P. Egan beat M. Dunn, 21—12, 20—21, 21—18; D. Flynn and J. McGirr beat J. Kelleher and W. Bennett, 21—16, 21—18, 19—21; P. Tulte and G. Cullen beat E. Corrigan and W. Gould, 21—16, 18—21, 21—19; T. Murray and N. Leary beat P. Eschoff and J. McDonald, 21—18, 16—21, 21—17.

New Jersey Handball Club—T. Foley and J. Flaherty beat P. Flaherty and M. Tarrant, 21—19, 21—19, 17—21, 21—21, 21—19; T. O'Keefe and M. McMahon beat P. Sullivan and N. Hopkins, 21—17, 19—21, 21—18; T. Meackle and D. Driscoll beat M. Sullivan and T. Mannion, 21—16, 17—21, 21—18; P. Wilson and W. Fitzgerald beat Edward and S. Tarrant, 21—16, 17—21, 21—18; J. Grant and P. Sullivan beat J. Murphy and T. Clymer, 21—18, 17—21, 21—19.

NEW YORK AMERICANS LOSE.

Weak Batting Responsible for Their Defeat at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3.—In the last game of the series New Orleans defeated the New York Americans to-day by a score of 2 to 1, because the visitors could not hit the ball opportunely. A north wind was blowing, but the weather was not responsible for the defeat. New York suffered a bad let-up, and when they failed to connect safely with Breitenstein and Herr, the locals had an easy time. Conroy was the only visitor who could bat. New Orleans played an excellent fielding game, making three double plays.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW ORLEANS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	M'g'm'y, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Thoney, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Gsnins, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Rickert, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Elb'rf'd, ss.	0	1	1	5	0	Rohe, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
And'son, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Stewart, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1
Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0	Sullivan, 1b.	0	0	12	1	1
Ungl'b, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	Atz, ss.	0	0	2	6	0
Bayliis, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Fox, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Griffith, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Hrimes, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	2	1	Herr, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						B't'stein, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	1	4	27	15	1	Total.	2	3	27	15	2

New Orleans	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Herr, 2; off Breitenstein, 2; off Powell, 3. Struck out—By Griffith, 2; by Herr, 2; by Breitenstein, 2; by Powell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Herr, 2. Double plays—Montgomery and Atz; Atz, Stewart and Sullivan; Sullivan, Atz and Sullivan. Two-base hit—Rickert. Sacrifice hits—Sullivan, 2. Stolen bases—Genins, Conroy, Anderson. Left on bases—New Orleans, 6; New York, 6. First base on errors—New Orleans, 1. Wild pitches—Powell and Breitenstein. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

MISSOURI BADLY HANDLED.

Thinks Poor Judgment Responsible for Collision with Illinois.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Wednesday's issue of THE TIMES will be found excerpts from the official findings of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent collision between the battleships Illinois and Missouri. From a careful perusal of this report, it is evident that Capt. Bradford used excellent judgment in the management of the Illinois, and his actions cannot be criticised.

The performance of the Missouri is, however, different. Her defective steering gear was apparently responsible for the first narrow escape from collision. After this occurrence prudence demanded that further manoeuvres should cease until it was positively known, not believed, that the steering gear was properly repaired and again reliable. To place the Missouri immediately thereafter in close proximity to the Illinois was, under such circumstances, unnecessary and poor judgment. Certainly not an incident for commendation by the court of inquiry.

It is hoped that the Navy Department will demand the most searching investigation of the above accident, and refuse to overlook or condone the acts of those who may be responsible for it.

CONSTANT READER.

Bedford, Penn., March 24, 1904.

An Absolute Fancy

The highest achievement of man for the attiring of woman

Lansdowne

The world's most famous Silk and Wool Dress Fabric

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

W. H. READ

For sale at all good stores

BRUSHING ON SPEEDWAY

Road in Almost Perfect Condition for Fast Steppers.

MANY TROTTERS AND PACERS

Angelus and Gold Burr Divide Honors in a Smart Sprint—Tony M. Shows Good Bursts of Speed.

Those who braved the wind and drove to the Speedway yesterday were agreeably surprised to find a smoothly harrowed surface and the road in almost perfect condition for fast work. Here and there were heavy places that need another day of sunshine for improvement, and in the shadow of the bridges there still lingers mud in which the horses sink fetlock deep. Seventh Avenue and the East and West Drives of Central Park, however, were in prime condition, and so quickly did the avenue dry up that by 4 o'clock it was as dusty as midsummer.

But neither wind nor dust kept the road drivers within doors, and as early as 10 o'clock several appeared on the Speedway with their trotters and pacers hooked to featherweight speed wagons and ready and anxious for a brush. Andrew Crawford drove the trotting gelding Angelus, 2:12½, and after a warming-up jog, turned him to a good etart with Gold Burr, driven by Dr. Flagge. Honors were about even when the pair were pulled up in front of the grand etand, where a large crowd of spectators had gathered. A second heat was called for, but neither driver cared to face the wind, which at times assumed the proportions of a gale.

Melville C. Boynton drove his handsome black pacer Tony M., 2:14¼, several remarkably fast halves and quarters, and the bay pacer Bonnie Kirkland, 2:33¼, driven by Joseph Stern, defeated Frank J. Newkirk's new pacing mare Della B. Thomas B. Leahy worked out the little black trotter Santos, 2:21¼, several times over the lower stretch, and the roan trotter Tension, 2:20½, driven by George Freidman, stepped a pretty half mile with an unknown trotter, winning in the last dozen strides by a head.

Among the many others who paid the Speedway a flying visit were A. J. Henderson, driving a team of black trotters; Philip Helperhausen, driving the bay trotter Nellie Wilkes; Louis Held, driving the bay trotting gelding Parnell, 2:29¼; John J. Timmons, driving the trotter Harry Davie, 2:21¼; John C. Newcomb, driving the gray pacer Bonnie Boy; Andrew Cone, driving the black pacing mare Alice Drake, 2:14¼; George H. Huher, driving the pacer George A., 2:21¾; Col. John F. Cockerill, driving the trotting mare Mies Hibbard; J. T. Dodge, President of the Road Drivers' Association, driving the bay pacing mare Precious; George Buckman, driving the gray trotter Trixie; J. J. La Place, driving the trotter Index, 2:21¼, and E. L. De Vine, driving the pacer Macon, 2:18½.

WANTS POLICE TO STOP NOISES.

Says Little Effort Is Made to Enforce Laws Against Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Police Commissioner McAdoo has said that he would do what of course he ought to do—enforce all the laws. Apparently Mr. McAdoo is making an effort impartially and thoroughly to enforce some of the laws, especially those against keeping gambling houses; but there are some laws which the police make no effort or practically no effort to enforce, some of them being among the best laws on the statute books.

Section 385 of the Penal Code of this State provides that "a public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the State, and consists in unlawfully doing any act, or omitting to perform a duty, which act or omission: Annoys, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any considerable number of persons."

A violation of thie law is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceding one year, or by a fine not exceeding $500, or by both. Hucksters and others violate this law thousands of times every weekday before the eyes of the police, and nothing or practically nothing is done to etop them.

To keep dogs or cats or chickens, at leaet if kept in a populous neighborhood and so that the noise they make may disturb a number of people, is a violation of this law. Thousands of people keep dogs, cats, or chickens in the city in violation of this statnte, inflicting great annoyance, pain, and injury upon tene of thousands if not hundreds of thousands of people, yet practically nothing is done to put an end to this gross impoeition, except on rare occaeions when a private citizen takes the initiative. Under Section 195 of the Sanitary Code a person who keeps a cat, dog, or chicken that actually disturbs but one pereon to the injury of his health—which is certain to result from pain or annoyance caused by noise—is liable to punishment.

Beating carpets or rugs where the dust may blow into other houses is punishable by a term not exceeding a year in the penitentiary or a fine not exceeding $500, or both. This offense is committed thousands of times every day, yet little or practically nothing is done by the police to stop that nuisance. Thie beating of carpets in the open and near other houses is an imposition and a nuisance in three different ways: It scatters disease germs, it sends dirt into other people's houses, and it causes a most annoying and disturbing noise.

Such noises as those just mentioned, and much other unnecessary noise, could be easily prevented if a reasonable effort to that end were made. There is just as much reason why the police should try to prevent violation of the laws designed to secure quiet and repose as there is that they should try to prevent violations of the laws against theft, in fact, more reason, for there are at least a dozen people injured by noise to one who is injured by thieves, and in most cases those who are injured by noise are injured more than those who are injured by thieves. Property may be restored, while if health is lost it may never be recovered.

L. M. D.

New York, March 29, 1904.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY of this week we will once again give

DOUBLE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS

on all purchases of 10 cents or more, except C. O. D.'s, with everything we sell. Mark how we have cut prices down.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

At All of Our 124 Retail Grocery Stores {BUY AT THE NEAREST.

Tapioca. Finest East Indian FLAKE TAPIOCA. Blue Ribbon PEARL TAPIOCA. Blue Ribbon Granulated Tapioca. A package, cut to 7c.



BANNER BREAKFAST FOODS. Triumph White Oats, Shredded Wheat, Cero-Fruto, a package, each, 10c.



Tomatoes Large, red, ripe tomatoes, solid packed, a can, 7c.

String Beans—Fresh and good, the garden flavor, 3 cans for.... 25c
Tomatoes—Large gallon can, extra choice, the family favorite, each.... 23c
Tomatoes—"Essie Brand," extra large high cans, solid hand packed, 2 for 25c.; a can.... 13c
Tomatoes—"East View" Brand, solid packed, ripe, red and choice, 3 cans for.... 25c
Farina—Blue Ribbon Brand, finest quality, from high grade wheat, a package.... 7c
Buckwheat—Self-raising prepared, makes the finest breakfast cakes, 3 lb. package only.... 10c
Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour—The perfect mixture of wheat, rice, and corn flour, self-raising, unexcelled for muffins and light cakes, 2 lb. package only.... 10c
Rice—Fancy Carolina, highest grade head rice, 3 lb. linen bag.... 25c
Baked Beans—2 lb. cans, each.... 5c
Housekeeper's Brand, plain or in tomato sauce, a can.... 10c
Triumph Brand, plain or in tomato sauce, a can.... 12c
Oranges—Medium size, a dozen, 25c. and.... 20c
Large size, a dozen.... 30c
Extra large, a dozen.... 35c
Lemons—Bright and juicy, best imported, a dozen.... 13c

BUTLER'S BEST BORAX SOAP. The friend on wash days; 7 cakes for.... 25c

Prunes—Highest Grade Santa Clara fruit, average 55 to lb., 3 lbs. for.... 25c
Evaporated Apples—Choice quality, 1 lb. package.... 10c

Butler's Teas. New Easter Importations.
Uuxild Tea—Choicest in Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Indian Teas, a lb.... 50c
Ceylon Tea—Choicest Golden Tipe, the very fineet, a lb.... 50c
Choice No. 1 Tea—Oolong Formosa, Black, &c., a lb.... 35c
Choice No. 2 Mixed Tea—3 kinds, pure and good, a lb.... 25c

Butler's Coffees.
Best Mocha and Java, a lb.... 25c
Best Maracaibo, 20c.; Best Santos, a lb.... 17c

Cream Cheese. Best quality New York State, full flavored, highly nutritious, most digestible. A pound.... 14c

"Pride of St. Louis" Flour. Famed for its excellent baking qualities, milled from the finest selected hard spring wheat, 7-lb. bag. 25c

Scrub Brushes—Wear well, 10c. and.... 5c
Matches—Triumph Brand, all sure ehots, 12 boxes for.... 12c
Wax Tapers—Warranted not to drip, 30 in box, a box.... 5c
Mantles—Butler's Cap, a child can adjust them, 2 for.... 25c
Handy Ironing Wax—Carton with 1 dozen, 18c.; 3 for.... 5c
Clothes Pins—100 for.... 10c
Brooms—Patent Kaptop, sells for 35c., our price.... 25c
Jams—Blue Ribbon, all kinds, the pure fruit, a lb. jar.... 15c
Jams—Millar's famous Irish jams, new importation, very choice and large assortment, all kinds, extra quality, a lb. jar.... 19c
Jams—Liberty Brand, popular at the price, 1 lb. jar.... 10c
Jellies—All varieties, in Mason quart jars, each.... 10c
Preserves—Liberty Brand, the family favorite, 3 lb. crocks.... 25c
Preserves—Johnson's famous home-made preserves, choice assortment of fine fruits; 5-lb. crocks: 49c
Lemon and Vanilla Extracts—Peerless, 15c. a bottle; Our Own, 10c. a bottle; Eagle Brand, a bottle.... 5c
Split Peas—Blue Ribbon, far superior for soups to bulk goods, a package, only.... 10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

ROMAN CHURCH AND MARRIAGE.

Curate of Trinity Church, New Haven, Asks for Further Enlightenment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is good of your Roman Catholic correspondents to enlighten me and others with me as to the true attitude of the Roman Church on marriage, and especially gratifying is the conciliatory spirit of him who signs himself "Convert." As a great moral issue is involved of wider than sectarian interest, I venture to seek still further enlightenment on this important question.

It is certainly an evidence of liberality that the Roman Church admits, as we now learn that she does, that non-Catholics and non-believers may perform one of the seven sacraments of that Church by the simple act of entering holy matrimony in the presence of a Justice of the Peace. It follows that the Archbishop muet have been misquoted when he was alleged to have given as a

RESCUES FROM FIRE IN "THE OLD CORNER"

Exciting Blaze at Saloon Once Kept by "Smiling John" Kelly.

MAN TAKEN OUT UNCONSCIOUS

Housekeeper and Boarder Flee to Roof and Firemen Watch to Keep Them from Jumping.

One man was overcome by smoke and several persons were rescued in the course of a fire that started just before last midnight in the four-story building at Hudson and Broome Streets, numbered 248 Hudson Street and 590 Broome Street. Damage to the extent of $5,000 was done.

The building is occupied on the ground floor by a saloon now owned by James Martin, and known as "The Old Corner." The place once was owned by an old-time politician, known as "Smiling John" Kelly, and the man credited with having been the means of ex-Superintendent of Police Thomas F. Byrnes being "made." According to Martin, who says he was a bartender for Kelly when he owned the place, many a public official has been "made" and "broke" in the little back room of the place.

Kelly died many years ago, and the place passed into the hands of one of two bartenders, J. Bassinelli. When he died the saloon passed into the ownership of James Martin, the present owner.

The fire started in the cellar underneath the saloon. Martin, his wife, and four children, a sister, Mary Martin, and a housekeeper, Elizabeth Holden, and several boarders all live in the building over the saloon.

Mrs. Martin was awakened by the shouts in the street, and roused her husband. The entire family climbed out of a window to some lean-to sheds on the Hudson Street side of the building. They were taken down from there by the members of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 8.

The men from Truck No. 20 ran ladders up to the roof and went into the rooms on the top floor. There they found John Taylor unconscious from smoke. Fireman Noone and others carried him to the street and he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

In another room on the top floor were Fred Von Ham and David Wollwasser, electrical engineers. They were awakened by the shouts of the firemen. A week ago Van Ham had bought a rope for use in case of fire, and both men escaped by means of it.

Mary Martin, who was on the third floor, got out of a window of her room to the roof of a two-story house at 588 Broome Street, and from there was taken down by firemen from Truck No. 8.

In a room on the fourth floor was Clarence Williams, and on the third floor was the housekeeper, Elizabeth Holden. They both struggled through the fire and smoke to the roof. There they remained all through the fire and until it had been put out. They had to be watched by firemen who were up there fighting the fire to keep them from trying to jump off the roof. They escaped unhurt and only badly frightened.

After the fire was out Martin told Battalion Chief Kruger that he had been robbed of $22 in silver change that had been in a cigar box in a drawer in a desk in the back room.

TOMPKINS DEFEATS LEXOW.

First Trial in Rockland County of the Primary System.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, April 3.—The Republican primaries of Rockland County were held last night, and after a lively fight Judge A. S. Tompkins, ex-member of Congress, beat ex-Senator Clarence Lexow by an overwhelming majority. Out of the 98 delegates elected, Tompkins got 80 and Lexow 18. This is the first time the Republicans made use of the primary system.

Last Fall, by the efforts of ex-Senator Lexow and Judge Tompkins, the delegate system was adopted. At the mass convention at which this was adopted, Lexow charged Tompkins with packing the convention with Democrats, and predicted that if the primary system were once in force Tompkins would be annihilated. The test came last night. Tompkins swept the county, securing every delegate in Orangetown, Lexow's home township, and even defeating him in his own home district, South Nyack.

The Tompkins delegates will now select the State delegates and also those who are to attend the Congressional Convention at Middletown next Saturday.

EMPLOYERS TALK INFORMALLY.

Bricklayers Say They Want the Laborers' Union Recognized.

Informal talks were held yesterday among members of the various employers' associations affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association regarding the present building trouble, though nothing in the way of an organized conference was held. It is now realized that the present fight is against a return to the old conditions which prevailed before the arbitration agreement was issued.

The Emergency Committee of the employers will meet this afternoon to hear reports. None of the employers would say yesterday whether or what action the committee was going to take. According to the employers, the bricklayers have not only violated the arbitration agreement by striking, but have also broken the rules of the Journeymen Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union.

The bricklayers say they are determined to stand by the laborers, and are willing to arbitrate matters on condition that the Laborers' Protective Union be recognized.

TRUST MAY GET ROGERS WORKS

Is Said to Have Majority Holdings in Paterson Locomotive Works.

PATERSON, N. J., April 3.—It is persistently reported here that the American Locomotive Company has obtained a controlling interest in the Rogers Locomotive Works of this city.

Some time ago negotiations for the purchase of the works outright by the American Company took place but no figure could be agreed upon, so the company is said to have been negotiating with large holders of Rogers stock, obtaining options on these holdings. A few days ago enough options were taken and the owners were notified that the stock would be purchased.

The principal interest in Paterson attached to the transfer of the controlling interest in the Rogers works is what disposition the American will make of the plant. It may determine to close it transferring the orders to other shops. Among locomotive men the presumption is strong that either the Cooke which is a part of the American Company, or the Rogers shop will be closed and that the likelihood is that the Rogers shops will be selected.

The city gave valuable property to the Rogers works in order to keep the concern going after the death of Jacob Rogers. The Rogers Company practically received the Ivanhoe paper mill property and two blocks of city streets for nothing. Whether, the works should be closed, those properties would not revert is a question.

McCARREN DENIES COMPROMISE

Cockran Said to Wish to Name Parker —W. F. Sheehan Busy in New Jersey.

That the managers of the Parker canvass have an idea of abandoning their efforts to have the seventy-eight New York State National delegates instructed for the Chief Judge was denied yesterday by Senator Patrick H. McCarren in the strongest terms he could summon. He and other Democrats of the Parker camp held that any receding or concession to Tammany Hall or its leader, Charles F. Murphy, at this time would be a betrayal of the Parker interests, if such concession should be the upgiving of plans to instruct. The Brooklyn leader said:

"There has been no change on the part of Judge Parker's friends so far as the programme for the convention is concerned. We shall in pursuance of the precedents of the party ask the convention to instruct the delegates to the National Convention to present the name of Judge Parker as the choice of the State of New York.

"Make that as strong as you like. Instructions are desirable and important—necessary, in fact. We are going right ahead and do everything within our power to have the convention instruct for Judge Parker. Any idea that instruction or non-instruction is of no import is not held by any true supporter of Judge Parker."

Justice Charles H. Truax, whose statements were responsible for the impression that Tammany Hall might be mollified to a certain extent by the dropping of the plan to force instructions, said:

"My statements were misconstrued and unwarranted deductions were made from them. It was not inspired. I simply expressed my own ideas. It seemed to me that with three-fourths or four-fifths of the delegates in favor of Judge Parker the question of instruction was not of supreme importance. I still think as I did yesterday. But they are only my own personal views. I do not think instruction amounts to much under the conditions now prevailing."

Ex-Senator David B. Hill is expected to come to the city some day this week, at which time he will confer with some of the local Democratic leaders.

Word was received in this city yesterday from Mr. Hill that he had no intention of agreeing to any compromise.

It was reported yesterday that Congressman W. Bourke Cockran and Martin W. Little, Borough President of Brooklyn, were ambitious to nominate Judge Parker in the National convention at St. Louis. It is understood that some of the Parker leaders are aware of the desires of both men, and that they view Mr. Cockran as the "likeliest" man for the honor.

The desire of Mr. Cockran is taken somewhat as a surprise, inasmuch as he is as close to the Tammany leader as any of the Tammany Congressmen. His position is taken to mean that he either has the permission of Mr. Murphy to thus early apply for the honor, which would apparently further mean that the Tammany chief concedes that Mr. Parker must eventually be nominated, or else Mr. Cockran has gone ahead of his own volition.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan has been very busy in the interests of Judge Parker in New Jersey, it was learned yesterday.

TENNESSEEAN WANTS PARKER.

Treasurer Folk Says His State Would Follow New York.

Reau E. Folk of Nashville, Treasurer of Tennessee and brother of Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, said at the Hoffman House last night that the sentiment for Judge Parker in Tennessee was far greater than that for any other Democrat.

"The sentiment for Judge Parker," said he, "is to be found in every section of the State. In the mountain districts of Eastern Tennessee, where the Democrats are in the minority comparatively, the majority of the Democrats are desirous of seeing Judge Parker nominated.

"We are all looking to New York. If Judge Parker is indorsed by the State Convention to be held in Albany April 18 and the delegates elected at that convention are instructed for Judge Parker I am certain that Tennessee, when its State Convention is held on May 25, will also instruct its delegates for Judge Parker."

When asked if it was not generally believed in Tennessee that David B. Hill was very close to Judge Parker, the answer was: "That must be conceded. But I desire to say that ex-Senator Hill has very many warm friends in Tennessee and because his fortunes are believed by some to be somewhat bound up in those of Judge Parker's does not make the Judge in our opinion any less acceptable as a candidate."

CLEVELAND REPEATS DENIAL.

Tells a Virginian Admirer That Watson's Charges Are False.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—In the name of the Democracy of Virginia W. E. Abernethy of Chase City, Va., an admirer of Grover Cleveland, wrote to the ex-President a few days ago making inquiries. Under date Princeton, March 27, the following reply has been received:

Dear Sir—My attention has been several times called to the statements of Mr. Tom E. Watson to the effect that Fred Douglas was invited to my wedding reception, and, further, that while Governor I signed a bill providing for mixed schools. I have already written two or three letters denying these allegations, and do not propose to spend any more time denying statements so absurd and emanating from so impossible a source.

Each and every one of Mr. Watson's charges, (if they can be so called,) as they have been presented to me, is false. They are about as far from the truth as they can be; and they were made, I have no doubt, without the least reason to believe them to be true, and certainly in a spirit of which even Mr. Watson ought to be ashamed. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

Services in Edgecombe Avenue Evangelican Lutheran Edifice.

The new Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, which is an offshoot of the old St. John's Lutheran Church in Christopher Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Built in pure Gothic style of white sandstone, the edifice is one of the most imposing in the upper part of the city. The service yesterday was opened with a Scripture reading by the pastor, the Rev. F. H. Knubel. Prof. E. J. Wolf, President of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, delivered the dedicatory sermon, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Church of this city, and the Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, General Secretary of the Luther League of America.

In the evening the Sunday school held its dedication, and an Easter service, at which Prof. L. Kuhlman of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary spoke.

GOULD BURIES EX-BUTLER.

Just in Time to Save Body from Potter's Field.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 3.—Through the intervention of George J. Gould, the body of Arthur Brooks, a young Englishman who was formerly employed as a butler at Georgian Court, was saved from burial in the Potters Field in New York a few days ago.

Brooks died last week in Bellevue Hospital from pneumonia, and nobody appeared to claim his body. Mr. Gould learned of Brooks's death through one of his employes at Georgian Court, and he sent his secretary to investigate. The secretary reached the hospital just as Brooks's body was being removed with other unclaimed dead for burial in a pauper's grave. Mr. Gould gave his secretary instructions to provide a decent burial for his former servant. Several employes at Georgian Court went to New York to attend the funeral, and there were floral tributes from the Georgian Court conservatory.

Brooks left Mr. Gould's employ last November because of ill health. Mr. Gould afterward obtained a position for him with Tiffany & Co. in New York. He was employed there when he was taken ill. He was to have been married in June.

BATTLE IN BEACH WAR MAY COME TO-DAY

Clash Expected Between Jacob's and Oyster Bay Forces.

DISPUTE OVER LAND TITLE

Jacob Claims Ownership to Three-Mile Strip Which Town Contests.

A clash is expected to-day between residents of the town of Oyster Bay and men in the employ of Leonard Jacob, whose home is at 614 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, and his son, Robert Jacob, who own a shipbuilding plant at City Island. Resort to force in the past to acquire and maintain possession of a three-mile strip of beach known as East Beach, on East Island, near Glen Cove, gives promise of interesting developments when the two forces again meet.

Leonard Jacob purchased East Island from the Cox estate and claims ownership on the Cox deed. Oyster Bay town declares the deed, so far as the beach is concerned, is worthless, as it owns the beach on an old grant. The question is very complicated, delving deeply into riparian rights, accretions, &c.

Leonard Jacob a week ago sent a force of men and took possession of the beach, which had been held by the town officials since last Spring. On advice of his counsel, Wilmot T. Cox, Mr. Jacob saw Sheriff Johnson of Nassau County at Mineola and requested the assignment of some deputies to preserve the peace. Sheriff Johnson gave him four deputies and Mr. Jacob left four of his own men, a total of eight, to guard the beach. They remained until Saturday afternoon, when 100 men engaged by town officials from the leather factory were taken to the beach in wagons, and the Jacob forces were driven away.

As the factory men could not remain on guard, Constable Eugene Bailey and a small force of officers remained to hold possession for the town. Yesterday, by mutual consent, everything was quiet, both sides, however, being prepared for war. It is expected that the Jacob side to-day will invade the beach with a force of men taken from City Island on a tug, as it has done before.

FRIEND SAW HER END LIFE.

Wife of Coney Island Hotel Keeper Shoots Herself.

After quarreling with her husband Mrs. Mamie Arkenau, nineteen years old, shot and killed herself yesterday in Arkenau's Pavilion, Coney Island. Mrs. John Peterson, a friend of the family, was in the same room when the young wife committed suicide.

Frederick Arkenau, the husband, who is proprietor of the hotel, was standing outside when he heard the shot. He rushed into the building to find his wife dead.

The Arkenaus were married a year ago, but quarreled six months later, and Mrs. Arkenau left her husband, returning to her home in Trenton. Ten days ago there was a reconciliation. On Saturday they had a falling out, and Mr. and Mrs. Peterson called on them yesterday in an effort to effect a reconciliation. Mrs. Peterson was talking to the young woman when Mrs. Arkenau drew a revolver and shot herself. The body was removed to the home of Joseph Washauer, the Republican leader of Coney Island, as Mrs. Washauer and Mrs. Arkenau were sisters, Mrs. Arkenau before her marriage was a Miss Gohr.

INDICTMENTS AT MILWAUKEE.

Ten More Found in Connection with Work on County Hospital.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—The indictments returned by the Grand Jury at its last session, following the testimony as to alleged illegal acts in connection with work on the County Hospital, the original estimate on the cost of which was $80,000 while the actual cost was $175,000, are directed against ten individuals, namely:

August Puls, Supervisor, three indictments; Herman Haasch, Chairman Board of Supervisors, one indictment; William C. Wegner, Supervisor, two indictments; Jacob Schulz, Supervisor, one indictment; Louis R. Stollberg, plumbing contractor, one indictment; J. Marion Doeshurg, one indictment; Adam Kreuter of Chicago, one indictment; Edward Strauss, Supervisor, four indictments; Joseph A. Schunk, ex-Supervisor, two indictments, and Adam Loeder, one indictment.

Frank Niezorawski, Commissioner of Public Works, and Ambrose Adlam, Superintendent of Bridges, who were indicted Friday, were still out of the city to-day, and the Sheriff's officers could not give out any report of their whereabouts.

JOKE ON WEBER & FIELDS.

Played in Theatre Owned by Man Who Is Suing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 3.—Weber & Fields, who closed a week's engagement at the Duquesne Theatre last night, were greatly surprised when told they had been playing in a theatre owned by a man who had sued them for $1,000 for violation of a contract.

Some years ago they made a contract with Harry Williams to appear at the Academy. The contract had a forfeit clause of $1,000 for their failure to appear. They did not appear in the Academy, but showed at another house. Mr. Williams entered suit against them and the case has dragged along and will finally come up for trial this week. Since Weber & Fields were last in this city Mr. Williams secured the Duquesne Theatre.

ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEWS.

Says Archbishop Farley Was Misquoted on Marriage Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Catholic Church teaches that marriage is a sacrament when both of the contracting parties have been baptized; that these contracting parties themselves are the ministers of the sacrament, and, furthermore, that baptism can be validly conferred by any one, even a heathen Chinee or Saghalien Islander, having the intention to do what the Church does. All marriages between validly baptized Christians, then, unless precluded by certain easily understood impediments, the Church regards as sacramental, and therefore indissoluble except by death.

How, then, can a Roman Catholic prelate co-operate in an anti-divorce movement with a non-Catholic prelate who believes in absolute divorce and remarriage? It is as reasonable to ask South Carolina, which does not admit divorce for any cause whatever, to co-operate with New York, which legalizes it for the same cause as the Anglican Church does.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas misquotes Archbishop Farley as saying that his Church regards marriage "as a sacrament, and not (properly as well) as a legal contract."

FRANK THOMAS.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1904.

Each New Hearst Delegate.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

Each new Hearst delegate means larger obstacles for him to overcome, and not as he supposes a nearer approach to the nomination. He has not only to fight the aroused indignation of the more influential men of the party, who will not calmly see it altogether sacrificed, but he has to fight the rapidly increasing demand on the part of all citizens, of both parties, for a strong party of opposition.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

CLUE TO THE MURDER OF MABEL PAGE

Stranger Seen Coming from House on Night of Crime.

WAS SEEN BY FOUR MEN

Right Hand Injured and Conductor of an Auburndale Car Sure It Was Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—There is a ray of light in the mystery surrounding the murder of Miss Mabel Page in Weston last Thursday afternoon. Four men agree in describing a strange man, who was seen going toward the Page house prior to the murder, and coming from the direction of the house subsequent to the hour when it is agreed that the crime was committed.

This man, who is described as about forty-five years of age, took a trolley car from Auburndale and rode into Boston. His right hand, the witnesses agree, was injured in some way, and one of the four, the conductor of the car, is positive that it had been cut and was bloody.

All efforts are now bent to trace this man, but beyond this clue and the discovery in the brook near the house of a clasp-knife, which fits the wounds the authorities are as much at sea as they were when first informed of the murder. That the murderer was either an acquaintance of the family or a lunatic has been assured from the first, as has been the fact that his motive was either blood or revenge. The family insist that a motive of revenge is out of the question.

Death of Mrs. B. T. Walton.

MRS. BURFORD TURNBULL WALTON, for more than sixty years a resident of Brooklyn, and for fifty-five years a member of Plymouth Church, died yesterday at her home, 106 Willow Street. Mrs. Walton was the widow of Henry A. Walton. She was born in Scotland eighty-three years ago. She leaves one son. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

F. A. Chase Dead.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CHASE, for more than thirty-one years Professor of Science in Fiske University, died in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday of heart failure, superinduced by grippe. He was born in Northville, N. Y., in 1833.

Samuel Hoar at Point of Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, Mass., April 3.—Samuel Hoar, general counsel of the Boston and Albany Railroad and legal adviser of Harvard University, is dying to-night of cerebral hemorrhage.

HE GOT CIRCUS TICKETS.

But Emulating "The Early Bird" Went Early to Avoid the Rush.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read a communication in your valued paper regarding an alleged outrage perpetrated by the box office of the Barnum & Bailey Circus on this particular correspondent. He complains that three days before he finally decided to take his children to the circus he could obtain no tickets at the box office, and was compelled to buy them at a greatly advanced price from some favored speculator, and was also compelled to pay full price for the children. Your correspondent has forgotten the old and worn adage about the early bird and the worm. He seems to feel aggrieved at the fact that while he was making up his mind whether he was going to take his children to the circus or not that the rest of the New York public did not wait to give him the opportunity of the choice of seats.

To do the box office of the circus people justice, my own experience was quite the contrary and much more satisfactory. Ten days ago I leisurely stopped at the box office on my way home from business, was detained about ten minutes in the waiting line, and obtained six choice seats for my children and their chaperons, and paid the regular box office price—$1 for arena seats and half price for children.

I have no complaint to make, as I received gentlemanly and fair treatment, and want to thank the Barnum & Bailey people for three hours' solid enjoyment to my children and many days of happy recollection and animated conversation for them.

THE EARLY BIRD.

New York, April 2, 1904.

THE PARKHURST EDITORIAL.

Comment in Times of More Than Ordinary Interest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this date on Dr. Parkhurst is of more than ordinary interest. A question of serious concern is dealt with in the terms of inexorable logic. If like defense could be made of men in public life generally society would be highly served. In the mad rush of rival parties and individuals consideration for personal worth is too often forgotten. Integrity is the basis of social stability as well as the sequence of the home, the church, and the passion of Christ. No pulpit could more fittingly and forcefully defend that inestimable something that every honorable man feels within him and esteems most highly. There is no decadence in Christian thought on this subject. The sanctuary is vocal with eloquence on the value of character. How any one of sound mind can assail the character of a brother man in public print when he is in a hard fight for the betterment of society without producing proof of his base insinuations is inconceivable. Such calumniators place themselves outside the pale of decency, to say nothing of Christianity.

JULIUS A. WARD.

New York, April 2, 1904.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Some Richmond Democrats have started a boom for Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. We confess that we would like to do some shouting for Gen. Lee, but that is in response to our love of the sentimental. In practical politics, however, it will not do. The South, although solid, does not elect Presidents unaided. We must have the co-operation of New York and several other Northern States. In a combination of circumstances it is conceivable that the party might turn to Gen. Lee, finding that no one of the candidates now in the field can be agreed upon.

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Made by Gustavo Bock, in the Aguila de Oro Factory, Havana

NOT A "RAMAPO" BILL.

John I. Platt Replies to Bird S. Coler on Dutchess County Water Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent number of your paper was published a letter to Mayor McClellan, signed by the Hon. Bird S. Coler, in which he joined the opposition to the bill now pending in the Senate of this State, introduced by the Hon. John T. Smith, to prevent the taking of the water of two streams in this county for the use of the City of New York. I was astounded to see a man with the information and intelligence of Mr. Coler join in the false and senseless cry of "Ramapo" in connection with this bill. The opponents of the bill have not, before the Legislature or in the papers, dared argue the merits of the case, but have sought to divert attention by this "mad dog" cry.

It is impossible for us who know the facts, and who are affected by the issue, to be otherwise than indignant, and you will therefore, I trust, pardon me, if I use plain language. The statement that this bill has any connection, directly, indirectly, or by inference, with the Ramapo Company is absolutely false, and the attempt to destroy our rights by resort to such falsehood is peculiarly mean and wicked.

These streams supply power to manufacturing industries which are the life of two large villages. Not less than 2,000 homes, with a hundred or more business concerns, are dependent upon these industries, and the value of these homes and business interests will be completely ruined if the industries are stopped. Were it a question of taking property, with compensation, no matter how valuable, while we might object, we should not resist, but there is no law under which the owners of these homes and business concerns can be compensated. The power of the city to condemn and take property does not reach them. The men who have saved up from their little earnings enough to purchase and build homes and establish business will still hold the titles to their property. The city has no use for it, does not propose to touch it, and cannot pay for it. The city will only take away its value and render it useless, without compensation and without redress. No remedy for this enormous outrage is suggested, and our appeals are met only with misrepresentation and abuse.

The bill will, of course, provide that New York City shall not take those two streams, and by that much it will restrict the sources which can be used, but there are plenty of others where no such conditions exist. We have no sympathy with or interest in the Ramapo scheme. We do not wish to put upon the city any injustice, or even inconvenience. We ask only for protection to the property and rights which are guaranteed to us by the spirit of the Constitution itself, but which the operation of the law as it stands would take from us without remedy.

JOHN I. PLATT.

Poughkeepsie, March 26, 1904.

RAILWAY MEN'S DENIALS.

Officials of New York, Westchester and Boston Issue a Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is stated that the New York, Westchester and Boston Road is on the point of withdrawing from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment its application for a permit to cross the streets in the Borough of the Bronx. The fact is that no such purpose has even been considered by those interested in and controlling this company. We have been for days past and are still making every effort to perfect the provisions of the proposed ordinance, with a view of protecting the interests of the city in accordance with our pledge.

It is declared that trouble has broken out between Charles T. Bacon and others, and the financial interests backing the Westchester Road, and that as a consequence our application is to be withdrawn from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This is entirely incorrect. The fact is that we have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Bacon and that he has no relation whatever with the company.

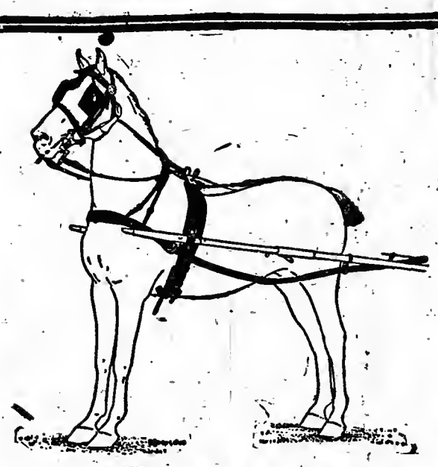
It is further stated that the "Crosby bill" introduced in the Legislature at Albany recently is designed to aid the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway. This fact is that no one of those interested in our road is in any way concerned with this bill. Its provisions are unknown to us except as indicated in the current newspapers, and we have no thought of advocating its passage. Being advised by most competent counsel that no legislation of any kind is needed to make the validity of our charter more secure, our position is one of indifference as well as of ignorance regarding this act.

It is further stated that the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Delany, has made suggestions to us, among which was one that we withdraw our application from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. In reply to this we may state most emphatically that Mr. Delany has made no suggestion of any kind whatsoever as to any action which should be taken by this company, and we are assured by each one of the counsel representing the enterprise that no suggestion has been received by them from him. We have supplied to the Corporation Counsel the fullest information regarding the legal status of our enterprise, but have no other negotiations or communications with him on the subject.

As we have before stated, we are seeking in good faith to obtain permission for the building of a road from the Harlem River to the city lines of New York, and we are ready, whenever the desired permission is given, to undertake the contruction and carry it on vigorously. If it can be shown that the interests of New York City will not be properly protected or that we are not intending to build a rapid-transit railroad which will offer abundant convenience to the people of the Bronx and Westchester County, we shall be willing that the permission sought shall be denied us.

WILLIAM L. BULL.
EVANS R. DICK.
ROBERT E. ROBINSON.

New York, April 2, 1904.



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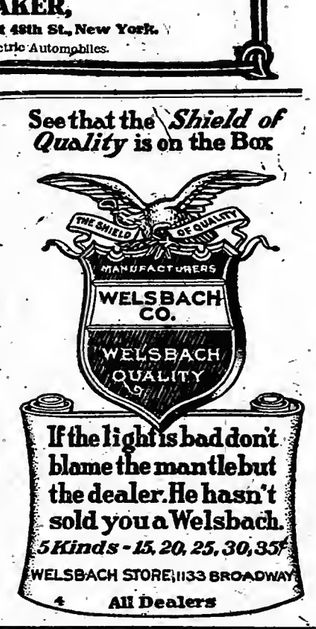
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Women of artistic taste are eagerly purchasing the new Hand-Embroidered silk and satin
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And your rugs and carpets should be taken up, cleansed, and relaid. You only need telephone us, or send us a postal, and we will send a man to give you further details. Our thirty years' experience and modern plant enable us to prolong the life of your carpets at a moderate cost. The Thos. J. Stewart Co., Broadway, cor. 40th St., New York; Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

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If the light is bad don't blame the mantle but the dealer. He hasn't sold you a Welsbach.
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A special department is Maintained for Wedding Outfits. Silks expressly created—exquisite shades of "Gris Perle," also clear White in various qualities; prices that meet all requirements.
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TERRITORY WITHOUT LAWS.

Under the authority of what law would the customs officers of this port assess and collect duties upon merchandise the product of the Isthmian Canal strip arriving here? What duties would he collected on merchandise produced in the United States and entered for consumption within the canal strip? Where in the statutes of the United States can there be found the authority for doing anything within this territory except to build the canal? Nobody can lay out a highway in the strip, levy and collect a tax or spend the proceeds of the same, or build a schoolhouse; no court can hear and determine a civil or criminal action; no person can register a deed, issue a marriage certificate, or grant a dog license under the warrant of any statute now existing.

The public laws of the United States relating to the canal strip are two. First, there is the treaty which grants to us in perpetuity sovereign rights over the strip, Panama relinquishing all rights of sovereignty. Second, there is the act of June 28, 1902, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to select a route and dig a canal. Neither in the treaty nor in the act is there anything about the government and administration of the strip. It is only on sufferance that the laws of Panama can be supposed to have any force and effect there. The extinguishment of local sovereignty of course extinguished local laws. We are in a position, therefore, of having in our care and control a territory with a population probably exceeding 3,000, in which the rights and obligations of citizens are wholly undefined, and where no machinery of government, no courts, no source and seat of authority exist.

It must have been in contemplation that Congress should either enact laws for the strip or should constitute for it a government with legislative, executive, and judicial powers. President ROOSEVELT, with that fondness for the possession and use of personal power which is characteristic of him, seems to have resolved to govern the canal strip himself. At least, until within the past week, it has been understood that no Isthmian administrative act would he passed at this session; the President, it was understood, would govern the strip through the War Department or through the commission, a course altogether without the warrant of law. There are some indications that the Republican leaders in Congress doubt the wisdom of such an exhibition of autocratic power continuing through the Presidential campaign. Senator KITTREDGE's bill has been amended by a copious borrowing of the structural principles of the bill introduced by Representative HARRISON of this city, and this bill has been printed "for the committee." The Republican members of the committee evidently reached the conclusion that it would he better and safer to establish a Government of laws on the Isthmus than to embark upon an experiment of autocratic rule.

THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE.

It may be natural but it is not intelligent for the Senators from the extreme West to treat the question of a Post Office site in this city as if it were a local question in which only the residents of New York were interested. As a matter of fact, the constituents of Senator PATTERSON of Colorado are more interested in having the Post Office at New York so situated that no time shall he lost in handling the mails than they are in the convenient situation of the Post Office in any of their own towns. At the point of starting of mails it is always easy to know and to meet the trains that take the mail. But the business by which the prices and the profits of exported products are fixed is largely dependent on prompt and swift communication with foreign markets, and a delay of an hour or two in New York may entail the loss of a day or two days each way. A considerable part of the farm products of the West are exported, and the price of what is not exported is determined abroad, so that the whole country requires the very best service at this port.

The notion that there is some sort of risk of dependence on the railroads in placing the Post Offices in close contact with them is not a reasonable one. Post Office business is exclusively, so far as letters are concerned, a business of transportation, and good sense would suggest that it be carried on in offices as convenient as possible to the means of transportation. If it is good judgment to locate a factory or a jobbing house in Colorado so that the time and cost of conveying material and goods shall be reduced to the lowest practicable figure, it is also good judgment to do the same with an establishment for handling mail. For years the energies of the Post Office Department, together with those of the railway managers, have been steadily directed to saving time by the development of the railway postal cars and their adjuncts. What excuse can there be for expending money and skill in saving money in the handling of mail matter on the cars, and deliberately putting the largest postal establishment in the country where hours instead of minutes are consumed in getting the mail matter into the cars or out of them?

If it were a question of handling in the best and quickest and cheapest way merely the mail matter originating in Greater New York and its immediate neighborhood, the question would still be very important, for it would concern the business of about one-fifteenth of the entire population of the Union, and that business, owing to the situation of the city as a centre of trade, industry, and finance, is very much more than one-fifteenth of that of the country. But a very large percentage of the work of the New York office is in handling matter that does not originate here and is not distributed here, matter passing from all parts of the land to other parts or to or from foreign countries. The office is essentially a National office, and the expenditure upon either its buildings or its administration is no more for the exclusive benefit of this city than the expenditure for the Federal Government is for the benefit of the District of Columbia. We are not surprised at the feeling in the Senate that the money is asked for New York alone, for it is the habit of most Senators to look at expenditure from the point of view of local advantage. But we urge these gentlemen to take a broader view, and really to consider what are the actual interests of the whole country, including their own States. We are persuaded that if they will do that they will be convinced that the present opportunity to provide the country with adequate postal accommodations at this point ought not to be neglected or deferred.

TAKING WARNING.

The English journals opposed to the protection scheme of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN are calling attention to the chronic tendency toward extravagance resulting from the extreme protective tariff of the United States. The warning is certainly plain enough, and the situation from which it is drawn is simple enough.

When taxes are laid, as the great body of our tariff taxes are laid, not to raise revenue, but to hinder competition from abroad, the native industries become dependent on the maintenance of the hindrance. If the country be prosperous and the revenues large enough to create a considerable surplus, all these dependent industries naturally work, not for the reduction of taxation, but for the reduction of the surplus. If taxes are to be touched at all, they try to have the internal taxes cut and the tariff taxation increased, and, in any case, they foster all sorts of expenditure. This was what happened during the Administration of Mr. HARRISON under the operation of the McKinley tariff. The result was that Mr. HARRISON left the Treasury literally stripped, and it was only by appropriating the reserve accumulated for the redemption of National bank notes and by the postponement of all but the most imperative dues that the Treasury was able to make both ends meet. If at the outset of that Administration the internal revenue had been left, and the tariff rates had been moderately decreased, much if not all of the embarrassment experienced in maintaining gold payments in the Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND would have been avoided and the country would have been saved the dread of a collapse of the National credit.

Up to the present time it has never happened in the United Kingdom that any party was stimulated by the interests of its members toward extravagance. The protection party would clearly and strongly be so stimulated. As Great Britain has an enormous burden to carry at best, such a change would be most risky. We do not believe that it will readily be invited.

FRANCE AND THE ORDERS.

In a recent debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the Ministry in forbidding teaching by the Catholic orders, the fact was clearly brought out that the majority thoroughly believe that their constituents are heartily with them in support of the Ministry.

Now, it is a matter of statistical evidence that ont of every eighteen of the population of France at least seventeen profess the Catholic faith—there are only 2,000,000 non-Catholics in a total of 35,500,000—and it is certainly deserving of attention that the majority of voters is steadily and apparently more and more with the Government in a measure of this sort. It may be said, and it is true, that the proportion of men entitled to vote who actually do so is small, and that the women are practically unanimous in opposition to the policy of the Ministry. But while that fact lessens the emphasis of the peculiar feeling among the voters, it only makes it harder to understand. If the actual voters are maintaining the extreme attitude of the Government against the pressure of a large number of legal voters who do not vote, and against that of all the women, they must have some pretty strong motive.

That motive is found not in hostility to the Catholic religion, nor even in opposition to the regular clergy, bnt in the conviction/that the members of the orders, without the sympathy and against the wishes of a large portion of the members and priesthood of the Church, are seeking to undermine the fidelity of the young of France to the republic. And to this feeling there is now added the fear that the present Pope is in accordance with this spirit among the orders. However we may regret or condemn the harshness of some of the Government measures, it must be confessed that the situation as the supporters of the Government see it is a very serious one. It creates and it explains, if it does not justify, a sentiment such as existed in this country for a dozen years after our civil war, when a large number of our people believed that loyalty to the Republic was the real issue in every National election. That sentiment has passed away forever with us, hut the memory of it will enable us in some degree to understand the temper of the French Republicans. Naturally Americans look to the solution of the difficulty in the ultimate separation of the Church and the State in the way in which it exists here, and in the secularization of all public instruction; hut that solution will take a long time in France.

TYPHOID AT WATERTOWN.

Watertown, N. Y., is the latest municipality to furnish an instructive object lesson in the value of measures for preventing what may be cured only at great cost. The beginning of its typhoid epidemic is somewhat in doubt. The number of cases was only approximately known, and no systematic Board of Health work had been undertaken to check the spread of the disease. The first definite expression of public interest in the situation took the form of a panic. Local business suffered, one of the largest of the life insurance companies closed its agencies and suspended business in that district, the arrivals in town perceptibly diminished, and the departures proportionately increased. There was ground for this alarm. In a population of about 22,000 the number of cases of typhoid fever reported by physicians between Jan. 1 and March 22 was 569. The number of deaths reported up to that time was 43—a high percentage of mortality.

An investigation conducted by Dr. GEORGE A. SOPER, whose work at Ithaca as the representative of the State Board of Health is well remembered, established the fact that the primary cause of the epidemic was the polluted condition of the town water supply drawn from Black River, which carries the sewage of some thirty or more villages and of a large number of mills. Its spread was due to the usual methods of secondary infection. Some wells were found to he infected, and other agencies for the spread of the disease were discovered. Acting through existing agencies of local protection and along the lines of least resistance, Dr. SOPER was able in a short time to do what it would have paid the town to do before it fell upon evil days. The overcrowded hospitals were supplemented by overflow accommodations provided in the new high school building, and a second emergency hospital was established for the accommodation of erysipelas cases, of which a number had occurred complicated with typhoid. Out of nine such cases two have died. A bacteriological laboratory was established for such work as might be required. It has been extremely useful. Disinfectants of standard quality were distributed free, with cards of instruction relating to their proper and effective use. A cheap and abundant supply of good spring water was arranged for by private enterprise, and its quality insured by daily analysis. The public records were made complete and valuable, and a system established by which they may he kept so. The city was cleaned as never before, and the consequences of years of municipal negligence as fully as possible corrected. In consequence the epidemic is abating. There are now 203 cases of typhoid in the city, of which 88 are in hospital and 115 in dwellings under good oversight. The number of new cases reported from week to week is diminishing, and the outlook is encouraging. A filter plant is building which will purify the public water supply; but it will be a long time before the city is rid of typhoid in epidemic form. The seeds of infection have been sown broadcast, and great vigilance exercised through a long period will be needed to exterminate them. However, good progress has been made in this direction, and the city is recovering its normal business and social activity.

All of this is very creditable. But how much wiser it would have been to have done these things before the calamity of a typhoid epidemic made them necessary. To extinguish a conflagration is a useful public service; hut a much better service is rendered by him who safeguards against fire. Watertown has learned its lesson from bitter and costly experience; what will other towns menaced by a like disaster learn from it?

SALT WATER MAINS AND PIPE GALLERIES.

In connection with the system of auxiliary salt water mains which has been provided for by the five and a half millions appropriation, it becomes the duty of the New York City Improvement Commission, through its Committee on Highways and Parks, to move without delay in the matter of pipe galleries for the streets to be occupied by the new mains. To lay mains for salt water in the usual method of hurying them in trenches would be a very reckless procedure, not only involving a great waste of public money, but enormously increasing the most objectionable features of certain existing public nuisances, already intolerable.

The Mayor's confidence that salt water will not exert a harmful action on pipes and hose, and "that the premonitions of disaster are very much exaggerated," indicates a beautiful optimism characteristic of inexperience in hydraulic engineering. As a matter of fact, if these high-pressure sea water conduits are not laid in chambers permitting their constant inspection and daily repair, it will not be long before their principal function is "sub-surface irrigation," which in a city means the undermining of streets, the impairment of foundation walls, the disintegration of the masonry of sewers, and the creation of conditions greatly increasing the leakage of both gas and water from the old mains which, in a bed of saline mud, would dissolve with great rapidity. By reason of the greater gas leakage thus induced, the fire hazard of the districts to he provided with the auxiliary salt water supply would he increased out of all proportion to the protection which such supply will give.

There is no excuse for blundering into a costly engineering mistake which may be avoided by ordinary prudence. In the streets selected for the trunk lines of salt water distribution pipe galleries should be provided, and what is needed in the way of replacements or repairs should be made before the old gas and water mains are covered. In no way can the Highways Committee of the City Improvement Commission render New York an immediate service of importance comparable to taking advantage of the opportunity to do for this city what the County Council is doing for London in pipe gallery extension. Unless this is done the unpromising experiment of salt water distribution will be disastrous from every point of view, the Mayor's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, and those responsible for it will receive popular condemnation where they expect applause.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Admirable as undoubtedly are the intentions underlying the work of the Red Cross organization, and, in themselves, the results of that work, the fact that it has to be done in almost all cases by "branches" distinctly national in character is calculated constantly to cause embarrassments like that created by the niece of the Russian Ambassador in Washington. Any Red Cross fund raised by her will be in effect a Russian fund, and contributions to it can hardly be made without identifying the contributors among the sympathizers with Russia as against Japan. Of course the same thing is true of any Red Cross fund collected for the Japanese or the Russians outside of their respective countries. And, looking still deeper into the matter, one sees, or at least feels, that, besides mitigating the horrors of war by caring for the wounded and nursing the sick, the Red Cross tends to remove from the minds of rulers and Governments one of the considerations that make them hesitate to resort to arms. By exactly so much as they are relieved of the burden placed upon them by the victims of battle and camp life do they have more money and attention to devote to distinctly military operations. It is possible to argue, therefore, that the more the Red Cross does the more there will be for it to do, and that if it did nothing at all, the nations, with public sentiment what it is nowadays, would have to spend for quinine and surgical instruments large sums that they are able to invest in rifles and cannon. Of course, this way of looking at the question is more than a little unfair, but it is not altogether so, and the element of truth in it is magnified when things are done in the name of the Red Cross that cannot be condemned, out and out, and yet are the cause of worry and discomfort. For, though the society is international, every one of its members is very distinctly national, and inevitably acts as such to a greater or less degree. It is well to remember, too, that, in civilized armies, and there cannot often be any others at this age, the hospital service makes at least as little distinction between friend and foe as does the Red Cross. That is the theory, anyhow, and to a large extent it is the practice.

—Prof. TRIGG has departed from the University of Chicago, hut there are left members of that remarkable Faculty who take just as much delight in startling people as he did, and several of them are almost as successful as he was in getting an exclamatory place in the headlines of the Chicago papers. The latest achievement in that noble phase of human endeavor must be credited to Dr. ALBION W. SMALL, the Professor of Sociology and Dean of the university's Graduate Schools, and it took the form of an announcement at a meeting of Baptist clergymen held there that the hero of BUNYAN'S famous book was a poor creature, quite unworthy to be held up as a model even in a Sunday school. "Pilgrim," declared Dr. SMALL, "was a religious cad. He was simply living to save his own dear, little, selfish soul, and he never tried to help any one else. The pulpit utterance that we hear so often about no man being able to be a Christian until he can stand on his own feet and work out his own salvation is one of the most unfortunate things ever said from the pulpit. This is the sort of man that Pilgrim was, and he was no hero." What the Baptist clergymen thought of that is not revealed, but the headlines followed in due time—next morning, that is—and no doubt the good doctor will receive attention from several papers not published in Chicago. Our own impression of "Pilgrim's Progress"—a faint one, because more than a few wearing years have passed since it was formed—seems to be that the theology of the book had little to do with the establishment of its fame, while it won its place among the English classics as a rattling good story of adventure, written with amazing simplicity and force. If memory serves us well, lots of things happen in "Pilgrim's Progress," and they are about as interesting as the things that happen in "The Three Guardsmen" or "Treasure Island." Pilgrim's religion was that of his day, just as d'Artagnan's courage was, and because both are now rather out of date is no particular discredit to either. And, come to think of it, who does hold Pilgrim up as a model of altruism—or anything else for that matter? Dr. SMALL is apparently having fun, with a windmill that went out of commission about the time when he was a boy. It's a very safe fight.

—That Dr. WILLIAM A. HARROUN of Denver who has declined a legacy of $1,800,000, left to him by an uncle recently deceased in Kilkenny, Ireland, and told the executors to give the money to his sister, would be regarded by us as the creature of a dream were it not that his reality and his refusal of $1,800,000 from Kilkenny, Ireland, have been solemnly guaranteed by one of our own special dispatches. That being the case, it would become us, ill, indeed, even to hint at any incredulity, but we will not and can not be restrained from declaring that Dr. HARROUN is either something more or less than a man. His explanation of his conduct is interesting, but it does not explain. "I have refused to accept a penny of this $1,800,000," he says, "and have turned it over to my sister because I am able to make my own living. Every penny that I have, and every penny that I ever earn, I shall make." That sounds well. The words are all comprehensible, and their arrangement is orthodox, but after reading them one knows no more than before why the doctor doesn't take the legacy. The reason that he didn't earn it himself is only apparent, unless the doctor is something more or less than a man, for men, qua men, take, some of them all they can get, and the rest all they can get honestly and decently—which certainly includes $1,800,000 from an uncle who died in Kilkenny, Ireland. To be sure, uncles worth that amount do not die in Kilkenny, Ireland—but, there, as we have already stated, the origin of the tale precludes discussion of it along that line, tempting as the line is. And perhaps living in Colorado makes a difference. Anything is possible there, for all we know.

—When TURNER, the Anarchist, told his friends and admirers that, "despite the brutality of the police and the courts," they had here "every opportunity" to advance his cause and theirs, the ludicrous inconsistency of his statement ought to have been instantly obvious even to people as ill-supplied as they with the sense of humor. When courts and police are brutal the opportunities for advancing causes obnoxious to both are apt to be extremely rare and more dangerous. But American Anarchists, as Mr. TURNER has demonstrated beyond his own questioning, are allowed to preach their doctrines here with almost no interference, and there is nothing in their experiences to indicate that they need to more than convince a majority of the American people that those doctrines are wise and true to obtain a peaceful abolition of courts, police, and everything else obnoxious to anarchy. At present, indeed, they are not allowed to commit murder, or even to plot it openly, but, that excepted, they can criticise the existing structure of society and suggest substitutes for it about as much as they please. So Mr. TURNER was quite right when he said that the opportunities for persuasion were unlimited here, and absurdly wrong when he called the police and the courts brutal.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—When the late A. H. Garland was Attorney General during Cleveland's first Administration he brought from Arkansas an old friend named James H. Ward, who was made watchman and placed in charge of the building at night.

A telegram was received late one night addressed to the "Department of Justice," which Ward opened and found that the sender of the message wanted to know whether there was any statute that forbade the killing of a man who was a common drunkard and a public nuisance. Ward concluded that the Attorney General should not be disturbed at so late an hour with this inquiry, and as an immediate answer was requested, sent this reply:

"None that I know of."

***

It deeply grieved Sereno E. Payne, the Republican floor leader, when Mr. Maddox of Georgia raised the point of no quorum yesterday and thus threatened to prevent the House from passing a lot of bills. With a heavy sigh Mr. Payne arose, steered his portly form across to the Democratic side, and looked down on Mr. Maddox with a pained look.

"Maddox," said Payne in a seductive tone, "why do you ball things up this way just as we are getting along so nicely? You have some secret reason, Maddox. Tell me what it is."

"Mr. Payne," began Maddox with dignity.

"Confidentially," said Mr. Payne in a wheedling voice. "I won't breathe it to a soul."

"As I was about to say, Mr. Payne—" resumed Mr. Maddox.

"Just among us girls," pleaded Mr. Payne.

The grizzled, lean, hald-headed old Confederate looked up at the large form and white head above him, and gasped a couple of times. Then he arose.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Maddox, "I withdraw the point."

***

The House was considering a bill to appropriate $250,000 to build a new military road in Alaska, and the defenders of the proposition had made glowing speeches about Alaska's importance and rapid growth. Mr. Robinson of Indiana, opposing it, declared that the population of Alaska had been steadily diminishing. He gave figures to show that people were coming away from Alaska more rapidly than others came in.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Baker of New York, who was also against the bill, "may it not be that the real purpose of this proposed military road is to so improve facilities there that the balance of the population can come out cheaply?"

***

Since the passage of the anti-canteen law and the consequent suppression of the sale of liquors in the Capitol Building, there has been dissatisfaction among members of the House with the conduct of the House restaurant. The proprietor contends that prohibition of the sale of liquors had made the busines unprofitable, and that he has been compelled to increase prices and reduce the quality and variety of edibles in order to save himself against pecuniary loss.

That the discontent with the management of the restaurant is general is shown by the action of the House in passing unanimously and with applause a resolution instructing the Committee of Accounts to inquire into the "desirability and feasibility of conducting the restaurant of the House of Representatives by other business methods than those now in vogue," and make report at the earliest practicable date.

The "other business methods" refer perhaps to conducting the restaurant under the management of a committee or of the Speaker and for the exclusive accommodation of the members of the House and their invited guests. Both houses now maintain barbers' shops and bathhouses where members are shaved and bathed without money and without price. It is but a short step to free lunches.

Boy with Nine Grandparents.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Rev. John L. Gay, Episcopal minister, who died Tuesday of old age at St. Luke's Hospital, was the great-great-uncle of Richard Henry Gay, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gay of Rockport, Pike County, Ill. Master Gay is three years old, and is unusually well blessed with aged relatives, having nine grandparents, as well as a large number of great-great-uncles and aunts who are upward of seventy-five years old. The child's great-grandparents are Mrs. Lucia Cunningham of Griggsville, Ill., who is seventy-eight years old; Mr. and Mrs. James Gay of Sumner Hill, Ill., aged ninety-one and eighty-five respectfully, and Mr. and Mrs. William Shinn of New Hartford, Ill., each aged seventy-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Hill will celebrate their sixty-fifth wedding anniversary during the present year, and Mr. and Mrs. Shinn will observe the fifty-sixth anniversary of their marriage about the same time. The child's grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gay of Rockport, Ill., aged sixty-four and fifty-seven respectively, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Wyatt, also of Rockport, who are sixty-one and fifty-seven years old. Fred S. Gay of 2,927 Lawton Avenue is a great-great-uncle of the little boy, and he accounts for the longevity in the Gay family partly by the fact that none of its members have ever used tobacco or alcoholic beverages in any form.

DOES END JUSTIFY THE MEANS?

This Writer Thinks Little Girl Was Not Right in Saving Lives by Lie.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's "Topics" you advance—but only tentatively—the proposition that "the end justifies the means," and invite a defense of it. The misuse of this phrase has brought it into disrepute, and yet, properly interpreted, it furnishes the only guide for action. There is no test of the wisdom of methods except their result. Without disputing as to the meaning of the word, we must assume that the object of all human action is to achieve happiness.

All progress has been made by trying various methods of reaching this end and discarding those means which did not tend toward this end. Civilization differs from barbarism only in its greater foresight—that is, in its ability to see ends far off instead of a halting place near at hand. Shortsightedly, it has been held that "the end justifies the means" in the sense that only one particular end should be considered, without regard to other and more important ends which might be affected through the employment of these means. An intuitive recognition of this error has led to unwarranted rejection of the principle set forth in the phrase.

It must he remembered also that, considering this phrase as a philosophic proposition, the "end" implies not one specific result in one specific case, hut the normal and usual result which follows upon the employment of a certain method. A highwayman who struck a man on the head with intent to disable him might, if the man was a sufferer from some mental trouble, accidentally restore him to perfect health through the blow; this would not justify either highway robbery or the indiscriminate whacking of people over the head, because the general result of such blows is to disable and not to relieve suffering.

Applying this theory to the case under discussion, the little girl who by falsely saying the fire was out misled people who were in danger, was not ethically justified, even though in this specific case the immediate result was good.

The essential point is that the general result of giving misleading information to those in danger is harmful. Besides, why should the little girl have assumed that she knew just how much information was good for the residents of the building, or assumed to know not only the proper course of action for them to take, hut that they would take a wrong course if they knew the facts? Most of our social and individual ills come from similar unwarranted assumptions of superior wisdom on the part of adults, which underlie censorships, official and unofficial. A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York, March 31, 1904.

ABSOLVES HER FROM BLAME.

Says Little Girl's Act Was True to Spirit of Moral Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The grand object of the moral law is, I believe, the accomplishment of good. Not that good which is essentially sordid and selfish; not that good which, while it benefits some, injures others; but that higher good which is as broad and as deep as the world and comprehends all mankind. This is the principle which must under all circumstances guide our actions, and by which they must be judged.

Though the conduct of the little girl who saved life by a lie was in violation of a certain specification of the moral law that enjoins us to tell the truth, yet it was true to the spirit and principle of that law. And since it is the latter which must forever be our guide we must absolve her from all blame and guilt. J. C. B.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 30, 1904.

Offers a Doctrine of Truth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you publish a letter from Sydney F. Rawson on the beauties of lying. This is the doctrine of the "father of lies," hut not of the "children of the light." "Do not evil that good may come" is infinitely better than "the end justifies the means."

WILLIAM MacDONALD,
Chairman Spiritual Department, Y. M. C. A.

Port Richmond, S. I., April 1, 1904.

PAID FOR GAS, GOT WIND.

Experiences of One Housekeeper with the Delusive Meter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As in your issue of to-day a victim asks that gas consumers be able to read their own meters, permit me to relate my own experience.

Some years ago I moved into a new house, where the new gas meter was placed in the front hall, so that I could read it every time I went in and out.

This, out of curiosity, I did, and found when the unit index reached 800 the other index went to 1,000. The next 600 took it to 2,000, and so on, thus cheating me out of 200 feet of gas, or 20 per cent., in every thousand.

Unfortunately, instead of awaiting my bill and then making the matter public, I notified the gas company, who fetched away the "tested" meter, acknowledged it was defective, and replaced it by another.

Now, had this meter been in the cellar, where reading was difficult, or had it been anything hut an absolutely new meter, and thus easily readable, can any one doubt that I should have paid at first for 20 per cent. more gas than I used, and that the escaping would by and by have registered an extra thousand? This was in a Western city, and may have been exceptional, hut when one hrand-new meter is unreliable we cannot but ask how many more are registering a daily lie.

Another suggestion may be useful, by adopting which I once saved half my monthly expenditure for gas. We turned up all the burners in the house to maximum of usual burning, and then a friend went to the meter and turned down the tap until we perceived a diminution of light, on which we immediately gave the signal, and left the meter thus adjusted. Previous to this we were burning and paying for common air instead of gas, and next month the bills told the tale of 50 per cent. reduction.

When the men came to read the meter the tap would often be turned on full again, and then turned down by ourselves, as we were resolved not to pay for wind instead of gas.

If savings like this could be effected in a house occupied by one family, I have often wondered what might not be done in a larger house, hall, church, or theatre.

ECONOMYV.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1, 1904.

Suggests David B. Hill for Presidency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a proper and available Democratic candidate for the Presidency will you kindly permit the suggestion that the qualifications for that great office and availability, as a candidate, of David B. Hill, ex-Governor of New York, be canvassed and passed upon from the belief that that may settle the question?

JAMES E. BALDWIN.

South Bound Brook, N. J.

Strenuous Music.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Somebody has invented an instrument which enables one to feel music."

"I suppose it would be necessary to be taken home in an ambulance after feeling one or two of Wagner's pieces, wouldn't it?"

WANTS S. P. C. A. INVESTIGATED.

Says It Is Incompetent and Has "Dog-in-the-Manger" Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of "W. G. S." that the police be authorized to act as Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals agents is good, if it can be done; but who is to authorize them? The Commissioner of Police might instruct them to arrest persons for cruelty to animals, which is perhaps equivalent. He says: "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a factor hardly worthy of consideration. It hasn't the practical ability to act." The pity of it is 'tis true.

Unfortunately for the poor dumb brutes, the society has a "dog-in-the-manger" policy; it is incompetent, and does not adequately prevent cruelty to animals, and will not allow any one else to do so. The President of that society has so hedged himself in by an act of the Legislature that no other society can be organized to protect dumb animals, and as a one-man power he is strongly intrenched. Is this evidence of love for animals, or what?

This calls for drastic measures. Let the humane people of New York petition the several members of the Legislature that the Governor be urged to instruct the Attorney General to probe to the bottom the workings of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There is money enough, goodness knows, intrusted to the society to protect thoroughly the poor dumb creatures, whose pitiable condition appeals to Heaven for revenge.

"One who speaks for the dumb."

J. W. S.

Tom's River, N. J., March 19, 1904.

RENTS ON THE EAST SIDE.

Says They Have Risen Steadily, and Predicts Trouble for Landlords.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rents on the east side have gone up fully 25 per cent. within the last eleven or twelve months, and this not only in one locality, nor in one house alone, but in all the houses alike.

I can safely predict troubles in the near future unless the landlords show some consideration for others besides themselves, for I live in the midst of those most affected, and know the feeling rife among them.

South Bound Brook, N. J.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article sent as a special item of news from Richmond, Va., to THE TIMES, dated March 16, and headed "Boy's Failure Kills Father; Veteran Virginia Banker Dies After Learning of Son's Assignment," was published. Knowing the well-established character of your paper for veracity, it seems only right to correct this untrue conjecture. The statement has no foundation in fact. Mr. J. Wells Lockwood, the veteran banker alluded to, resided with his family at this place. He was critically ill for two or three weeks before the end, which came three days after the announcement of the closing of the two banks. But there was no connection between the two events. H. E. TALIAFERRO.

Orange, Va., March 30, 1904.

Lake George Water for New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the subject of water supply is being agitated, I have not seen or heard of the possibility of taking water from Lake George through pipes in the bed of the Hudson River. Would it not be the most economical way for an inexhaustible supply of fresh water? C. JUDSON.

New York, April 3, 1904.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

Such Is Judge Parker.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

A man of dignity, character, force, weight and positive convictions—such is Judge Parker.

Stands for Democratic Principles.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

In view of the fact that Judge Parker has been a consistent Democrat and a strict party man all his life, there can be no doubt that he stands for Democratic principles. It is doubtful if it was as generally known what Mr. Bryan stood for three months before he was nominated as it is what Judge Parker stands for.

The Only One.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

The drift of Democratic sentiment seems to be setting more and more rapidly in the direction of Judge Parker as the Democratic candidate for President this year, and there is no doubt, from present appearances, that he will go to St. Louis the only candidate with a pronounced and powerful backing.

The Hopeful Outlook.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

We may say, therefore, that at this moment the outlook is decidedly hopeful, and that Democrats may look forward confidently to be again enlisted all together under the banner of old-time Democracy.

Parker Ought to Satisfy.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Parker ought to satisfy all classes of Democrats. This, of course, does not include Mr. Bryan, who has declared his opposition to every respectable Democrat of respectable ability who has been seriously mentioned.

Senator Gorman.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle.

But as a matter of fact, is not Mr. Gorman's political record a very peculiar one? He saved the South from the force bill, and he would have sacrificed the South on the canal bill.

To Reap the Reward.

From The Washington Star.

Judge Parker stands a good chance of reaping the reward of the man who is willing to help along the interests of his party without assuming to be boss.

The South's Right to Demand.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

This is not the time for the nomination of a Southern man for the Presidency, but it is the time for Southern Democrats to demand that a safe, sound, and conservative man be nominated.

Republican Disquietude.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

The unmistakable drift of Democratic sentiment favorable to the nomination of Judge Parker is giving our Republican friends in the higher grade of politics some uneasy moments as to what the Democrats may do at St. Louis.

Chicago Conventionalities.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Mamma, how much alimony did you receive when you got divorced from papa?"

"Sh! My dear child, don't you know that it is an indication of very poor taste to talk about financial matters in the presence of formal callers?"

'TIS A WAY SPRING HAS.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

Tell me not lugubriously
That the Spring this year is late;
Ev'ry year since I've been living
We have had the same old wait.

Spring on time? In vain I ransack
Mem'ry's archives, but I find
None but records that inform me
Spring came in some weeks behind.

Tales of other years remind us
It is folly, rank and raw,
To expect that Spring will follow
On the heels of each March thaw.

Let us then wake up and cut out
All this foolishness for aye;
Spring will come, but as per custom
Will come in the bye and bye.

CANNON, RESTORER OF HOUSE PRESTIGE

Secret of Popularity of "Uncle Joe," the New Speaker.

THE CHANGE SINCE ELECTION

Best Remembered as "Watch Dog" of the Treasury—Sample of His Old-time Vehement Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon has been having his picture painted, an operation which all good Speakers must undergo. He has submitted to it with stoical resignation, knowing that it is part of the job he holds; and he has uncomplainingly suffered himself to be led to various photograph galleries and "taken" in statesmanlike poses.

The various artists have done what they conceive to be their duty in such cases; they have undertaken to present the Speaker in a favorable light to posterity. It is for posterity's sake that each new Speaker undergoes this course of artistic sprouts. He has to contribute an oil painting of himself to the gallery of Speakers and to leave his photograph for future historians.

And these photographers have performed their labors conscientiously. They have endeavored to give him a stern and statesmanlike look, as of one whose mind is engrossed with matters of deep public import; they have wiped the half-humorous glint out of his eye, and they have toned down into lines of severity the curious crease at his mouth which gives him the appearance of always smiling.

They have done their duty as they see it, and in years to come a commonplace face will look from the pages of history, instead of the most striking and unforgettable face in all the Fifty-eighth Congress. It will be the face of an imaginary Speaker Cannon, the Speaker Cannon who ought to have been: not the face of "Uncle Joe."

It has been the duty of everybody connected with Mr. Cannon's official duties to metamorphose him from "Uncle Joe" into the Speaker, and they have worked indefatigably at it; this picture-making is merely an example of it; but the work has been a failure, for the unconquerable Uncle-Joeness of him rises and protrudes as soon as their labors are done, as a pompadour head of hair rises obstinately the moment you take your hand off it.

Of course, his personality is less obtrusively in evidence than it was when he was on the floor. He cannot make speeches now; neither can he preside a great deal of the time. The popular notion of the Speakership is that that officer is continually in the chair, presiding over the work of Congress. As a matter of fact, when the big bills are being debated the Speaker is not in the chair more than half an hour a day.

WHEN THE SPEAKER PRESIDES.

The bill is taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the Speaker turns it over to some trusted Chairman, a man whose parliamentary ability is so generally recognized that he can be trusted, should any emergency call for it, to hand down one of those decisions which will be consulted as precedents half a century hence; some pilot who can guide the bill past any rock or shoal.

There are only four of these Chairmen in the House, and they preside alternately over the debates in the great bills. They are Olmsted of Pennsylvania, Sherman of New York, Boutell of Illinois, and Burton of Ohio. The Speaker takes the chair again when the bill is put upon its passage, but as the amendments have been voted upon in committee it is seldom that there is any real fight left to make.

So the Speaker is seen but little in the House; his work is not that of an active participant; it is done behind the scenes. He is the head of the House, the general director of legislation, the man who determines in advance what shall be done, and has charge of the way to do it. And hence it is that while Cannon is "Uncle Joe" as much as ever, the fighting, rough-and-ready "Uncle Joe" of parliamentary catch-as-catch-can is a fading tradition, growing dimmer all the while.

The "Uncle Joe" who for so many years was Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the official watchdog of the Treasury, was a sight worth seeing when a debate was on. His delivery was slashing, sledge-hammery, full of fire and fury. When he got thoroughly interested in his subject the fact was made known in an infallible way. On such occasions he would take off his coat and throw it on his desk.

Provoked by opposition and getting warmed to his subject, his waistcoat would follow his coat; and if the occasion was of sufficient moment to warrant it, off would come collar and necktie.

Thus stripped for action, "Uncle Joe" would move up and down the aisles in long strides, waving his fists in the air and pouring forth a continual flood of sarcasm, invective, and denunciation at a rate that taxed the stenographers. He would roll up his shirt sleeves to give him greater freedom, and his hony fists would fly around in the heat of his wrath so that the ducking heads of Congressmen, dodging to avoid a punch in the eye, marked his dashes up and down the aisles.

If some unlucky opponent interrupted, Cannon would stride up and down the aisle, jerking his shirt-sleeved arms about in a fury of impatience. As the last word left the questioner's mouth a gigantic roar of "Oh, Mr. Chairman!" would burst from Cannon as if his pent-up feelings had torn that torrent of sound from his bosom, and behind it would come such a flood of sarcasm, couched in homely language and mingled with soundest sense, that the interrupter wilted under a laugh that shook the House.

And when it was over Cannon would go back to his place and put on his collar and necktie and waistcoat and coat and retire to the Appropriations room.

SPEECHES NOT PARTISAN.

These speeches were seldom partisan ones; he was engrossed in his work of watching appropriations and defeating extravagance. He never hesitated to beard the House leaders, the august triumvirate of the machine, nor to defy the Speaker himself. Breaks and bulls were frequent in these speeches, for he always spoke extemporaneously, and his ideas boiled over with such rapidity that he could not always choose his words. As for example when he was opposing the proposition to have the National Government pay the losses of the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, and was exasperated by the certainty that the House would override him.

"Yes," he roared, shaking his fists high in the air at Representative Alexander of Buffalo, the sponsor of the measure; "make the Government a partner in your expositions. Then the next step will be to make the United States pay the losses of the county fairs; and after that, I suppose, we'll become the backers of a Wild Bill West show!"

The howl that greeted this only annoyed him; he was too excited and too dead in earnest to see anything wrong with his sentence, and "Wild Bill West show" it remained.

Now all this is changed. He is the picture of dignity as he stands in the Speaker's place, and it is quaint, natural, unforced dignity, nothing put on about it. Yet he is the same "Uncle Joe," and he had not been Speaker ten minutes before the House was in a roar because he told the new Congressmen to "step up to the area and be sworn."

And only the other day, when the Postal Appropriation bill was being passed, and some one asked what was before the House, this unconventional Speaker bluntly replied, "The subsidy for the Southern Railway." The brutal word "subsidy" struck the House dumb for a moment, for they had been calling it all kinds of fine names, and then they all joined in a shout of laughter.

Cannon had never bowed the knee to the House machine, and he had never surrendered to the Senate. He thinks the House the greatest legislative body on earth, and he grieved over its continual sinking, under the Henderson régime, to be a mere appendage to the Senate. "The deterioration of the House" was a stock subject for magazine and newspaper moralizing; and it sank lower and lower every year. Cannon could not prevent it; he was not one of the House machine.

FOUGHT FOR HOUSE PRESTIGE.

But at last one day, in the closing hours of a legislative session, a new piece of Senatorial aggression unlocked his tongue. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when "Uncle Joe," mounting on his desk and stripped to the shirt, delivered such a speech about the rights of the House and such a defiance of the Senate that a House half-asleep and dog-tired woke to frenzied thunders of applause.

He knew he was to be Speaker then, and the speech was a gauge of battle. The Senate regarded it but little. But Congress had hardly met when the solons at the other end of the Capitol found that a man had become Speaker who was determined that the House should regain its ancient prestige.

Again and again the Senate went forth to battle, and every time it was defeated. At every point the House won what it contended for. The House was a solid army under a beloved and trusted leader; and that today it stands co-equal with the Senate, taking the place the founders of the Government meant it to hold, and that this change has been wrought within four months, is due to the iron will and unflinching pluck of Speaker Cannon.

The House loves and trusts him; he is the most popular man in all its membership. The Democrats are little less fond of him than the Republicans. He has not followed the Henderson policy of treating the minority like captives in a Roman triumph; he has treated them fairly and even generously.

And the House admires him no less than it loves and trusts him. It will follow him to battle anywhere and for any cause, as it rose from its degradation and followed him solidly to battle with the Senate. It known him as an uncommon man; a man of high ideals and firm convictions and definite purposes. It knows him as a true man, one who will not go back on his word nor weaken in the face of odds.

He is the most striking and positive character in all its membership. With all his oddities and quaintnesses, he is what they call "a big man." Their admiration for him is not second to that which they gave to Reed, and he has what Reed never had—their affections.

OFFERS $50,000 TO RUSSIANS.

James Stokes's Proposed Gift to Young Men's Moral Improvement Society.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association announced yesterday that James Stokes has forwarded an offer of $50,000 to the Society for the Moral Improvement of Young Men in St. Petersburg. One of the conditions named by Mr. Stokes is that $100,000 more he raised in Russia, the whole to form a fund for the erection of a building for the society.

That the money will he raised is not doubted, as many of the leading men in Russia are interested in the movement. The head of the society is Prince Oldenbourg, a close relative of the Czar. Mr. Stokes took the initiative in establishing the society in St. Petershurg in 1897, when at a special audience he interested the Czarina.

In the St. Petersburg association 2,000 men have been enrolled, and the limit of capacity to accommodate the crowds of young men seeking membership has been reached in its present rooms. In the educational classes there were 580 men and a larger number in the gymnasium. Several religious meetings and Bible classes are conducted. The movement has received permission from the Government to extend its branches throughout Russia, and its Secretary has the unusual favor of free transportation over all the railroads, the pass being issued by the Czar himself.

MME. KARP'S FUNERAL.

Police Guard with Procession Saw No Sign of Violence.

The funeral services of Mme. Sophia Karp, the Jewish actress, and the funeral processions, which were held yesterday morning, were as extraordinary in the size of the police escort as for the extent to which her friends showed their grief.

Police Inspector Schmittberger had been told that there would be about 5,000 people in the funeral procession. Mindful of the disorder that occurred at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph nearly two years ago, he ordered out an unusual number of police to guard the route taken by the procession and prevent any disorder. His plans were carried out well. No sign of any disorder cropped out any way.

The Inspector has 400 patrolmen, 40 Roundsmen, 30 Sergeants, and had as his assistants Capts. O'Connor and McDermott. Eight or ten men were stationed on every block. No arrests were made at any time. Instead of the 5,000 people in line that were expected there were only several hundred. Forty carriages followed the hearse and from 200 to 300 men and women followed the carriages on foot. The crowd of sightseers was not larger than frequently collects at large east side funerals.

Funeral services were held at Mme. Kerp's home, 65 Seventh Street, at 8 A. M. The procession then started for the Washington Cemetery, in Brooklyn, by way of the Williamsburg Bridge. It was the first large funeral procession to cross the structure. Inspector Schmittberger, in citizens' clothes, and followed by a file of eight patrolmen, led the procession. Fifty others followed in columns of two.

Half a dozen carriages contained members of the Hebrew Actors' Protective Association. Those marching were last in line.

The route wound through the lower east side. When the procession reached the People's Theatre a halt was taken. The cantors at the head of the procession chanted the usual chants of mourning. This attracted the largest crowd that assembled at any one point during the march. The number of people was not estimated by the police, but reached perhaps 25,000.

Moving down the Bowery, the procession filed into Grand Street, where the ceremonies of the chanting were repeated in front of the Grand Street Theatre, in which the actress was interested. The front of this building was draped in mourning. All along the route the procession was greeted by the mourning of bystanders, but there was no other demonstration.

Standard Gauging Mexican National.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 3.—The several branch lines of the National Railroad of Mexico are to be converted from narrow gauge to standard width of track as rapidly as the work can be done. These branch lines aggregate more than 500 miles of track. The Texas, Mexican and Matchula Divisions already have been changed to standard width, and work is now in progress on the Matamoras line.

"TRAMP EVANGELIST" RESTORES RUNAWAYS

Reaches New York as "Blind Baggage" with a Homesick Lad.

SAYS HE HAS RESCUED 500

Lives a Vagrant Life Like Any "Hobo," and Occasionally Holds Gospel Meetings in Box Cars.

The "Tramp Evangelist," after long wandering, arrived here yesterday morning as "blind baggage." He crawled out of a freight car on the outskirts of the city just as the sun of Easter morning was chasing away the shadows from the Palisades. With him was a ragged boy who needed several stretches and many yawns to realize that he was awake after a several days' journey from the South, where he had been wintering. He was chilled by the raw air of the morning. His teeth were chattering, and he was indeed a very miserable youth. The evangelist put his coat about the lad, and then the two sat down on a pile of ties, where the man in a musical voice read the story of the Resurrection. After a short prayer the two started walking into the city.

Finally the man and the boy reached a comfortable home. The boy rang the door bell, and the evangelist waited only long enough to see him admitted. Then he hurried away lighter of heart, because he had brought another runaway boy back to his kinsfolk. Within the house there were rejoicing and forgiveness. The hungry boy had such a breakfast as he had not tasted in months.

The "Tramp Evangelist" went to the Mills Hotel No. 2, Rivington and Chrystie Streets, where after a bath and breakfast, he went to the Easter morning services. This man, who has devoted his life to taking stray boys back to their homes, refuses to give his name to any one. He is content to be known simply as the "Tramp Evangelist." He has been at his task for eighteen months, and in that time says he has seen 500 boys restored to anxious relatives. The evangelist is in the early thirties, if he is that old. His eyes are large and brown, with a kindly smile lurking in them. His hair and beard are strangely well kept for a tramp, and his clothes are clean and well brushed, although the hard usage to which they are subjected is apparent where the cloth shines or is a little bit threadbare. When seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES he told of his work and his hopes, and of how he took up his present calling.

"Some years ago," he said, "I was a business man in a small city, and happened to be caught without money in a place where no one knew me. It was very important that I get home at once. I could not wait for an answer to a letter, and did not have money enough to telegraph. I was too proud to try to borrow money. I saw some men slipping aboard a freight car on the road that would take me home.

"I joined them and found in their company a boy. He was a nice lad in had company. I talked with him and managed to induce him to get off with me at my home. He told me of other boys who were tramps, of how like the birds they went north in the Summer and south in the Winter, and grew up to be regular tramps. I sent him home, but could not help thinking of the other boys. This worried me so much that I sold out my business, placing my money in a bank as a reserve fund.

"Then I started out tramping, soon learning the tricks of the trade, so that I could go where I would without consulting the ticket sellers, and my experience shows me that there are not less than 100,000 boys who have run away from home, most of whom could be returned if they came under the proper influence. These boys are not actually bad, but filled with the roving spirit of youth.

"They begin as a rule in this way. They live near some trolley line, and with comrades go to see the sights in near-by towns. They spend such money as they have and beat their way back. The one who has stayed away longest is looked upon by his fellows as a hero. They save up for another excursion, and it is not long until they are on the road, riding on the bumpers and sharing the life of the grown tramps. The adult tramp likes to have a boy along with him, as the boy is far more apt to get "hand outs" and better ones than the man could get. The men are loath to have the boys leave, and are inclined to make trouble for me, but as a rule I get along quite smoothly with the tramps, living their life with the exception that I read my Bible, and when I can get them to listen, talk to them of their souls.

"It is not such a hard thing to get a boy started homeward. A little tact and a little sympathy are needed. Talk a little to a boy about the vacant chair, the sorrowing mother, the broken-hearted father, the little sister, and nine of ten will be touched. Then read to them the story of the Prodigal Son. Choose the chance when the men are not about and sing about the wandering boy. The first thing you know you two are conspirators for his leaving the gang. The very excitement of getting away helps. When you start him home, see that he gets there. It is not so hard to make a boy turn into the path that leads to a manhood worth while, and saves him from a tramp's life.

"What I want to do in New York is to establish headquarters with which I can keep in communication. It sometimes happens that I have two or three boys together at a time, but they live in different places, and when I am taking one home, the others are neglected and are apt to go back to the old life. I want to establish a gospel tent, where those in charge can look out for the boys until they can be taken home.

"Occasionally I can do good for the tramps themselves. They like the novelty of a gospel meeting in a box car, humming along at the rate of forty miles an hour. Sometimes even the brakemen join us, but as a rule they have no use for any sort of tramp, including one whose only luggage is a Bible."

AUSTRALIAN RABBI HERE.

Dr. Landau Has Heard Nothing of His Succeeding Dr. Gotthell.

Dr. J. H Landau, Chief Rahbi in Australia, arrived in this city yesterday from England by way of Boston. After making a short stay with friends at 13 East Twenty-second Street, Dr. Landau will go to Washington.

The rahbi has numerous letters from the Governor General and distinguished Judges in Australia to prominent persons in this country, among whom are Secretary Hay, Archbishop Farley, and Henry Clews.

When Dr. Landau was seen last evening he said that he thought the people in Australia were the most liberal-minded in the world.

"In Australia," he continued, "I consider the Archbishop of Sydney one of my closest friends. I am connected with him in both religious and charitable work. I also have had many talks with the Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church in Australia, and I also consider him one of my most esteemed friends."

Dr. Landau has been mentioned recently as a possible successor to the late Rahbi Gothhell at the Temple Emanu-El. When asked if anything had been said to him about taking the place, Dr. Landau said that he had heard nothing.

Postmaster General Down Stairs.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Postmaster General Payne's condition has improved sufficiently to permit him to come down stairs. He was anxious to go out for a drive to-day, but this was deemed inadvisable because of the cool weather. Preparations are making for the Postmaster General's Southern trip, on which he expects to start this week.

JUDGE AND PUGILIST RACE.

Magistrate Tighe Defeats Terry McGovern Swimming in Sheepshead Bay.

The great 100-yard swimming race "among the ice floes of Sheepshead Bay," arranged by Magistrate James G. Tighe of Brooklyn, which had been postponed from time to time during the Winter because of the continued presence of ice floes in the bay, came off at last yesterday afternoon, and that without anybody having to be thrown bodily into the water to start the contest.

As originally arranged, the race to have been between Magistrate Tighe and William Du Bois, a Brooklyn horseman, but it was postponed so many times that the impression grew that the swimming match "in the icy waters of the bay" would not come off before July 4 at the earliest. A few days ago, however, Terry McGovern, ex-champion of the prize ring, heard of the match, and offered to race Magistrate Tighe to a finish, weigh in at the water side, and give or take a few ice floes. The Magistrate accepted the challenge of the pugilist, and the match was decided yesterday afternoon.

Before entering the water both contestants were packed in cracked ice for half an hour, so that they wouldn't notice any change when they took the plunge. Clad in swimming trunks, they finally stood side by side on the float of the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, waiting the word to dive. eNither was selfish, however, and each offered the other the opportunity to go in first. The crowd was finally starting to push them in when they plunged over together.

"Wow!" yelled both as they came up from the dive and struck out.

The pair had not gone more than half a dozen yards when the champion of the bench was swimming circles around the erstwhile idol of the roped arena. The two made slow time going out, but in swimming back to the float and to the horse blankets in the hands of their trainers they made all records look foolish. Tighe was declared the winner, and the two sprinted for the clubhouse to warm up. McGovern suggested that a friendly bout with the gloves was the best kind of a warming-up process. When the bout was over he expressed himself as well pleased with the method, but the Magistrate did not display such marked enthusiasm.

REPORTED ABANDONED BABY.

Was Blind and Ill — Police Find It Dead.

A woman who said that she was Mrs. Julia Goodwin of 520 West Forty-ninth Street, called at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night and told the Sergeant that a baby that had been left in her care was sick, and that she could not afford to keep it. Several weeks ago she said she answered an advertisement for some one to care for a child six months old, and on March 19 a fashionably dressed couple drove up to her house in an automobile bringing with them a female child about six months old.

The man, she said, gave her $10, and then left with his companion, saying that they were going to buy some clothes for the child, and that they would return in an hour or two.

The couple did not return, and Mrs. Goodwin later discovered that the child was blind and was suffering from tuberculosis. She finally came to the conclusion that the couple did not intend to return and then went to the police.

The Sergeant sent a policeman to Mrs. Goodwin's house with instructions to take the child to Bellevue Hospital, but when the policeman reached the house the child was already dead. An ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital said that he could not tell whether the child was dead when Mrs. Goodwin left her home to report the affair to the police.

Capt. Hayes of the West Forty-seventh Street Station detailed Detective Sergeants Carter and Sheehan on the case.

IN THE SHOPS.

"Automobile Records" are nice little books which will slip easily into a man's pocket, and in which he can keep account of all his trips. The book is six inches broad by about four deep, and opens like any book. It is longest across, that there may be room for the records, with their different headings across the pages. These headings are "From," "To," "Distance," "Speed," &c. The books are prettily bound in leather—red, black, and other colors, and cost $1.75 each.

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An attractive piece of table furniture for the man or woman who likes to cook his or her own breakfast is the egg holler. This is in the form of a large copper egg, supported endwise above a little spirit lamp. There is a small round tray of the copper to go with this, and a half dozen egg cups, also of the copper, with tall, slender stems, giving them the appearance of wine glasses. They are lined with silver.

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Among the most beautiful things in head bags are some that have been shown recently in brown and gold, white and gold, and with gold frames. They are not only bags of all kinds in these colors, but purses and other small pieces. There are various shapes in the handbags, as well as chatelaine bags. The lower parts of these are a soft shade of brown, with the pattern, a delicate one, in gold. The upper parts are white with the gold. There are chains for handles, and some of these are set with baroque pearls. The color harmony of the white and brown and gold is delightful.

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Pretty little stoles, which are made in chiffon, are very short, barely reaching to the waist line on either side. They are narrow at the back, between three and four inches, and gradually widen toward the ends, though not more than five or six inches there. They are in different colors of chiffon. The delicate shades predominate, but some of course are in white. They are a mass of close shirring, with little dangling ornaments of chiffon down the edges and falling over a wide edge of repousse lace, which finishes each end.

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Among the handsomest things in the small turnover cuffs and collars are those of real lace. One pretty set is of duchesse, with deep points in the centre. The body of both collar and cuffs is of the duchesse lace, and in each of the points a medallion of point lace is set.

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It is too late for Easter, though one may prepare for another year, or a purse may be used at any time, even if it is in the shape of an egg. These are simple little leather things, a regular egg oval, and with hall clasps.

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One very charming parasol of this year is a soft reseda green, with a broad hand of Persian silk, the design in warm colors, upon a white ground, forming the centre. The green below it is finished with one deep tuck above the edge. There is a puff of the green at the top, and another on the handle.

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Another handsome parasol has the edge cut in half a dozen or more deep scallops, the edges of these finished with a flower embroidery, part of it raised, in colors. This embroidery is widest in the centre of each scallop, tapering at the ends and giving the parasol the effect of being garlanded with flowers.

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Another beautiful parasol is of duchesse lace over a large-flowered pompadour silk. The handle of this is a plain, dark wood stick, with a knob in jewel work in enamels.

***

Neat and attractive-looking clasps on white kid gloves are small and of the kid, with a narrow rim of metal.

***

White kid gloves, finished with black stitching and black around the wrists, have smoked pearl buttons or clasps.

$3,000,000 for Mexican Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 3.—A dispatch from Durango, Mexico, says that Vincente Estrada, a multimillionaire mine operator of that city, has just sold one of his mines, situated near Durango, to an American syndicate for $3,000,000. It is one of the largest mining transactions made in Mexico for some time.

SHE WANTS DIVORCE BECAUSE OF HIS PIPE

Alleges That It Always Gives Her a Bad Headache.

"DID MOTHER, TOO," SHE SAYS

Cigar Once Broke Off an Engagement, and Tobacco Now Threatens Marriage Bonds.

PATERSON, N. J., April 3.—Pipe smoking as a cause for divorce is the ground set for an action that Mrs. Mary Wilkinson of Barhans Avenue, Haledon, has brought against her husband, through Lawyer Kienert.

Mrs. Wilkinson and her hushand have lived in this section hut a comparatively short time. Years ago, when she was Miss Mary Lord, they were lovers in a town in Western Pennsylvania. It was settled that they were to be married, and a date set for the ceremony. Just where they were to live had not been decided, for they planned to board at first. While looking up a home one afternoon Wilkinson became tired, and, going inside of a cottage that had attracted them, he pulled a cigar out of his pocket and lighted it. The girl said nothing at first except to remonstrate. She finally declared that it gave her a violent headache, and that she could not stand the smoke.

Wilkinson believed that it was "all put on," and refused to throw away the cigar for what he called a whim. The quarrel started then broke off the engagement.

Wilkinson later moved to another town, and there married another woman. Several years later his wife died. Miss Lord married a man named Burgess in the meantime, but two years ago he, too, died. Wilkinson returned to his old home, met his first love, and immediately thought of his foolishness in letting a cigar separate them. He was a man who seldom smoked. She asked people about his habits, and, as she could learn, he was not addicted to smoking. She smiled on his advances, and they were married in the old town where they formerly lived.

Last Fall they came to this city, where Wilkinson obtained work in a silk mill. They fitted up a flat and began housekeeping. They had not been keeping house long before Wilkinson began smoking. At first he confined his puffing to the time when he was going to and from his work, but later he got so that he enjoyed his pipe after his evening meal.

That wounded the dove of peace right away. He said that she was too particular. She said that smoking always gave her an excruciating headache. Cigars, she said, she could stand "on a pinch," but a pipe—never.

"Mamma used to be just like me in that respect," she said.

Thereupon, she alleges, he started right in to compel her to get a divorce. She says that he brought good food in by the front door, so that the neighbors could see that she was getting plenty to eat, and then threw it all in the sewer—when the neighbors were not looking. Meanwhile he emoked.

Wilkinson says that his wife's action is just a ruse to make him quit smoking and put his tobacco money aside.

BEAUTY CONTEST AT DALY'S.

Two Hundred Candidates for Role of the New York Girl.

Who shall be the "New York girl" in London? Before he sends "The Prince of Pilsen to England in May, Henry W. Savage must find a satisfactory answer to that momentous question, and he has hit upon a plan to reach a decision.

Next Monday afternoon more than 200 applicants for the role of Miss Knickerbocker will pass in parade before a committee of "representative New Yorkers." Daly's Theatre will be the scene of the beauty contest. There, in her best array, every one who desires to duplicate the success of Edna May will strut up and down "as it's done on Broadway," and will try to smile just as the type of New York feminity is supposed to smile. The best eight will be chosen first. These will convene at a "beauty luncheon," given by Mr. Savage, and then the final choice will be made.

Postponement of "The Shepherd King."

The appearance of Wright Lorimer in "The Shepherd King," which was scheduled to take place to-night at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has been postponed until to-morrow night, owing to the great amount of work which has been found necessary in installing the scenery.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The company engaged to support Carlotta Nillson in Horace B. Fry's new play, "Love's Pilgrimage," was completed yesterday. It contains W. S. Hart, Guy Bates Post, H. Rogers Lytton, Douglas S. Wood, Harold Mead, Edmund D. Lyons, Nestor Lennon, Nagel Barry, Roydon Erlynn, Frank McCormack, Rosalie de Veaux, Miriam Hutchins, Mary Gardner, Renee Clarence, and F. Marlnoff.

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May De Sousa will appear in "The Wizard of Oz" to-night in the part of Sir Dashemoff Daily, Poet Laureate. She replaces Bessie Wynn, who rejoins "Babes in Toyland."

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Mildred Morris, daughter of the late Felix Morris, has sbeen engaged for the part of a waif in "Two Little Sailor Boys," which begins a run at the Academy of Music May 2.

NEWSBOYS MEET AGAIN.

Enthusiastic for Pugilism, "Tim" Sullivan, and Free Dinners.

Two hundred and fifty newsboys participated in a session of the newly organized "Newsboys' Association of Greater New York" in the building at 414 Grand Street yesterday.

"Jewey" Cooke, the London welterweight fighter, was the first speaker. He admitted that he had once been a "newsie" in London. He promised the boys that he would some day "teach all youse kids how to trim guys that get too fresh." When the applause had ceased, George Polak, who presided, introduced Counselor Goldsmith, who told how it was that the mightiest of all the Sullivans, "Big Tim," had once been a newsboy, and how by reason of his genius he had risen finally to the exalted position of an American Congressman.

Then "Jack" Sullivan, the President of the organization, got up. He told the boys that he had spent $60 of his hard earned money to get the organization chartered, and that he did not expect to get a cent of it back. "It's fur de good of de bunch," he said. "I don't care if youse never pay it back." President Sullivan also reminded his hearers that the St. Louis Exposition people had set aside a special day for newsboys, and referred to the fact as an illustration that the newshoys amounted to something. He also advised his hearers to agitate in favor of free dinners for young paper sellers.

The association will meet again next Sunday.

Dr. Maria M. Winton Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N J., April 3.—Dr. Maria Mitchell Vinton of East Orange has been elected Regent of the Orange Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Frederick Vinton, who was at one time librarian of Princeton University. She is a graduate of Smith College and the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 1886. She practiced for eight years in New York. She spent some time in the hospitals of France and Germany. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Orange and of several medical associations.

MISS LOFTUS HAS FEVER.

Disease Is Scarlet Fever and Buffalo Authorities Won't Allow Removal.

BUFFALO, April 3.—Cecelia Loftus was taken from her hotel to a private hospital in this city to-day. It is said that she has developed a pronounced case of scarlet fever, and the health authorities will not permit her removal to New York, as she desires.

Her condition is said not to he serious, although the disease has fully developed and must run its usual course. Miss Loftus's rôle in "The Proud Prince" will be taken hy Miss Affie Warner, her understudy.

COLD KEEPS TROUT AWAY.

New York Fishermen Find No Fish in Orange and Sullivan Streams.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 3.—New York fishermen, thoroughly disappointed, are returning to New York, to await the time when warm weather and sunny skies will permit them to enter the brooks in search of trout.

Many of the sportsmen went into Orange and Sullivan Counties Saturday, but found streams frozen over, and those that were open were devoid of fish. The water is so cold that trout have not commenced to run up, and old fishermen say it will be two or three weeks, with the best of weather, before there will be any fishing.

JANAUSCHEK TO ACTORS' HOME.

Famous Actress Applies for Admission to Staten Island Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 3.—Mme. Janauschek, who two years ago was prostrated here by a stroke of paralysis, and whose present health is reported by her attending physician, Dr. E. J. Kelley, to be very feeble, has formally applied for entrance to the Actors' Home, on Staten Island, and hopes to be able to reach that institution by the latter part of May.

She is confident that sea air will have a rejuvenating effect. Despite her physical infirmities, her mind is as clear as ever. The actress, who is seventy-four years old, lives with Dr. Kelley and family at their cottage on Lake Avenue.

PLOTTING AGAINST MORALES.

Movement in Santo Domingo for Vasquez—Jiminez Coming Here.

CAPE HAITIEN, April 3.—A dispatch received here from Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, reports that Gens. Epifanio Rodriguez and Clena Navarro attacked that place, and that Gen. Jiminez, being without ammunition, abandoned the town and embarked on the German steamship Hispania for St. Thomas. This news is confirmed by the Dominican Consul here.

It is rumored that Gens. Rodriguez and Navarro are abandoning President Morales, and that they are trying to start a movement in favor of ex-President Horacio Vasquez.

Dispatches received from St. Thomas, D. W. I., April 2, said that Gen. Jiminez had arrived there that morning and left in the evening for Porto Rico, whence he intended to proceed to New York.

RAID PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Detective Could Not Swear They Owned Seized Games.

Three well-dressed men, arraigned under the names of George Smith, John Delaney, and William Wilson, were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morhing hy Detective Ray of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. No papers had been drawn up against the prisoners, and Ray asked Magistrate Zeller for instructions. Ray said that the three men had been arrested in a raid in West Fifty-eighth Street early Sunday morning. Ray said that in the premises had been found a faro layout and a roulette wheel.

"Did you see the prisoners playing?" asked the Magistrate.

"I did not," answered Ray.

"Can you swear that these men owned the outfit?"

"I cannot," Ray replied.

"Then you have no evidence against them; the prisoners are discharged," concluded the Magistrate.

"How about the layout?" asked Lawyer James E. Smith, who had appeared for the prisoners.

"The police ought to hurn it up," said the Magistrate.

PRINCESS OF SAXE-WEIMAR DEAD.

Morganatic Wife of Prince Edward a Victim of Pneumonia.

LONDON, April 3.—Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar died here to-day of acute pneumonia.

Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar was Lady Augusta Catherine Gordon-Lennox, and was morganatically married to Prince Edward in 1851. She was a daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond. Queen Victoria granted her the title of Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar in England, while in Germany she held the title of Countess of Dornburg. Princess Edward was born in 1827.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. ALLAN D. BROWN, ex-President of Norwich University, died at Waynesville, N. C., yesterday. Mr. Brown retired from the Presidency of the university last Summer, owing to ill-health.

DANIEL M. COFFIN, son of the late Cyrus I. Coffin, died yesterday in his apartment at the Hotel Regent. Mr. Coffin had been ill for two months. Mr. Coffin was a large owner of up-town real estate. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

JOHN H. CHEEVER of Far Rockaway died yesterday at the Hahnemann Hospital. Mr. Cheever was seventy-five years old. The funeral services will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Calvary Baptist Church and the body will be taken to Ohio for burial.

Mrs. WILLIAM RICHMOND, wife of the Rev. William Richmond, who has been rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Orange, since 1878, died Saturday night at the parsonage on Valley Street, Orange, of pneumonia, after an illness of one week. Besides her husband, she is survived hy several children. Mrs. Richmond was prominent eocially, and an active church worker.

S. STACKER WILLIAMS, one of the most widely known Freemasons in the United Statcs, died yesterday at Washington Court House, Ohio. Mr. Williams was Grand Master of the Ohio Grand Lodge of Masons from 1865 to 1888. He possessed the largest private Masonic library known, and contributed much to the literature of Freemasonry. He represented Licking County in the Ohio Legislature from 1896 to 1900.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday over all districts. It will continue cool Monday in the Atlantic Statee, followed by rising temperature Tuesday.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh north, becoming northeasterly by Tuesday, and on the Middic and South Atlantic Coast, fresh north to northeast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Washington, N. C., to Norfolk, and at New York and Sandy Hook.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold Monday; Tuesday, fair, warmer, fresh north to northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	55	40	40
6 A. M.	56	38	40
9 A. M.	60	34	41
12 M.	65	34	42
4 P. M.	72	35	42
6 P. M.	62	30	37
9 P. M.	60	29	33
12 P. M.	64	29	32

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	35
Corresponding date 1903	62
Corresponding date for last 25 years	44

The thermometer registered 35 degrees at 8 A. M. and 32 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 42 degrees at 1 A. M. and the minimum temperature 29 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

COUNTESS CASSINI SAYS FAIR IS NON-PARTISAN

Announcement Relieves Embarrassment of Cabinet Ladies.

$4,000 ALREADY RECEIVED

Red Cross Fair Will Be Held April 27 Under Direction of Russian Ambassador's Daughter.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—"To relieve the wounded of friend and foe alike left on the battlefields of the war." In these words the Countess Marguerite Cassini, the daughter of the Russian Ambassador, described to-day the object of the fair which, under her direction, will be held in Washington on April 27 in aid of the Russian Red Cross Society. A week ago to day the Countess determined to do something for the aid of the Russian Red Cross. The articles for the fair were ordered from Paris and St. Petersburg, and hundreds of invitations for assistance were sent to all parts of the United States. It was thought at first that the fair was for Russian soldiers alone, and the Countess's announcement that the affair is non-partisan will relieve the embarrassment of the ladies of the Cahinet, who had been invited to take part.

The past week has brought to the Countess over $4,000 in cash subscriptions to the Red Cross fund and articles valued at hundreds of dollars for sale at the fair. In the mail to-day came a letter from a jeweler in New York City. Inclosed was a pair of diamond earrings which his little daughter had given to her father to sell "to help the little children whose fathers are killed in this war."

Heading the list of patronesses is Mrs. John Hay, the wife of the Secretary of State. The list of patronesses includes Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, wife of the Senator from Massachusetts; Mre. William S. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles and sister of the President; the wives of the German, French, and British Ambassadors; the wives of the Belgian and Peruvian Ministers and the wife of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and many others. The fair will be attended hy practically the entire Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 2d day of April, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption.....$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$449,743,489	Gold certificates outstanding	$469,100,869
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	19,357,380
			$449,743,489
Silver dollars	473,042,000	Silver certificates outstanding	473,042,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,538,170		
Silver bullion of 1890	5,829,290	Treasury notes outstanding	14,368,000
Total	$937,153,489	Total	$937,153,489

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion		$93,364,337.81
Standard silver dollars		9,944,201.00
Silver certificates		6,922,314.00
Silver bullion		1,716,016.42
United States notes		5,296,301.00
Treasury notes of 1890		68,655.00
National banknotes		9,569,485.00
Subsidiary silver coin		11,602,003.69
Fractional currency		178.48
Minor coin		912,184.57
Total		$144,395,736.97
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$154,457,446.23	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,770,143.33	
Total	$162,227,589.56	
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	1,963,021.58	
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	3,199,924.31	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	55,336.85	
		167,445,872.30
Total		$311,841,609.27
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,763,791.53	
Outstanding checks and warrants	8,802,268.08	
Disbursing officers' balances	53,356,034.55	
Post Office Department account	8,648,379.07	
Miscellaneous items	1,634,271.24	
		87,204,744.47
Available cash balance		$224,636,864.80

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$555,882.96	$1,280,044.77	$200,755,491.40
Internal revenue	400,052.42	1,045,849.45	176,667,057.80
Miscellaneous	31,262.32	162,542.94	35,128,636.85
Total receipts	$986,997.70	$2,468,437.16	$412,551,186.05
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	290,000.00	550,000.00	104,921,627.68
War	320,000.00	620,000.00	88,680,168.35
Navy	210,000.00	770,000.00	75,770,187.54
Indians	30,000.00	40,000.00	8,159,943.03
Pensions	600,000.00	1,300,000.00	109,760,608.18
Interest	.....	.....	18,130,799.29
Total expenditures	$1,450,000.00	$3,280,000.00	$405,423,334.07
Excess of expenditures over receipts	463,002.30	811,562.84	*7,127,851.98
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	679,151.10	1,931,443.71	221,166,680.84
Internal revenue	522,055.33	1,005,834.11	173,217,818.31
Miscellaneous	66,527.59	191,264.25	31,837,443.83
Total receipts	$1,267,734.02	$3,128,542.07	$426,221,942.98
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	380,000.00	900,000.00	97,696,105.39
War	130,000.00	255,000.00	92,901,651.46
Navy	125,000.00	175,000.00	60,904,072.26
Indians	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,368,872.90
Pensions	500,000.00	1,500,000.00	107,213,642.91
Interest	.....	.....	23,014,832.10
Total expenditures	$1,140,000.00	$2,835,000.00	$392,099,177.02
Excess of expenditures over receipts	127,734.02	293,542.07	34,122,765.96

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	.....	20,813,695.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	121,900.00	355,400.00	22,533,007.50
Notes received for current redemption	632,051.00	1,221,885.00	185,449,375.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900			
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$74,019,393.00	$6,560,713.60	$80,580,106.00
This fiscal year	7,965,997.00	384,186.00	8,350,183.00
This month	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00
This day	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The offerings scheduled to-day at the Real Estate Salesrooms, 161 Broadway, are the following:

By Joseph P. Day.

Lincoln Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25.11 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, J. Sergeant Cram, referee; due on judgment, $1,718.

Seventy-eighth Street, 227 East, north side, 263.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 12.11 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, James A. Treacy, referee; due on judgment, $5,917.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Distilling Co. of America preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Railway Steel Spring Co. on common stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Home Insurance Co.
International and Great Northern Railroad.
National Railroad of Mexico.
New York Transportation Co.
Panama Railroad.
Second Avenue Railroad.
Steinway & Sons Co.
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Prophet & Jahurek Co.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, April 3.—Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week was more active, largely owing to a revival of confidence on the Paris Bourse, from which large buying orders were received, as well as from Berlin, Amsterdam, and Brussels, showing that the Continent had resumed its courage to transact business, which had been rudely shaken by the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan. Cheap money also continued to favor small investment business, and the Anglo-French political rapprochement had a good effect.

The American market shared fully in the general steady improvement, activity in Union Pacifics being the leading feature.

An Honest Platform.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle.

Better abandon all attempts to please Mr. Bryan and get up an honest platform to go before the country with.

AUTOMOBILES.

$2,750 Peerless Tonneau, $650; $750.
Winton Touring Automobiles, A1, $850 upward, value $1,500; $1,500 Long-Distance Touring, $650-$750; $2,500 Long-Distance Tonneau, new, $1,600; $2,500 Long-Distance Touring Automobile, $800; $2,650 King Belgian, new Automobiles, $800-$950; $950 Touring Cars, $450; Cadillacs, $550-$650; Georges-Richard, $1,500; Locomobiles, Darracq, Runabouts, Electric Runabouts, Oldsmobiles, $175 up. Automobiles advertised are on premises.

Broadway Automobile Exchange,
131 West 51st. Telephone, 4112 Columbus.

BICYCLES Some More Big Bargain Purchases.
Stocks of three large Bicycle dealers purchased, spot cash, enable us to offer tremendous bargains; 2,000 assorted Bicycles, new and 2d hd. $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $19.50.
Columbias, Crawfords, Clevelands, Orients, Spaldings, Rovers, &c.
10,000 Tire Bargains; all makes; 50c up.
10 Motorcycles; cheap; sundries ½ Regular prices.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row & 8 Park Place.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425.
Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No horses. DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

For Sale—1905 Cadillac, with tonneau, like new, $600. Cadillac Co., 151 West 38th.

Knox Automobile for sale; never been used. W. B. Dowse, 610 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
150 and 152 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

RUSSIA'S COSSACKS.

Warriors by Birth—The Eyes of the Army—All-Around Men.

The capture hy the Cossacks of a Japanese Major and seven of his men—the result of the first land encounter between Muscovite and Jap—draws attention to that force, unique in its kind, which forms the link between the regular and irregular regiments of the army of Russia. The military educaton of the Cossack, a curious blending of the Tartar and the Caucasian races, begins while he is in his cradle, when the first sounds his ear catches are the words of the warlike songs with which he is rocked to sleep, and the Cossack children's games are nearly all of a warlike nature. The boys are placed on horseback as soon as they can walk, so that it is small wonder if the Cossack and his horse soon become as one. He wears no spurs, and his arms are so well contrived that they make no noise, and it is their boast that "a hundred Cossacks make less noise than a single regular cavalry soldier."

The Cossack regiments in former days were raised in very irregular fashion. All depended on the commander, on whom devolved the sole responsihiility of raising a regiment. The only regulations were those contained in a few manuscript instructions, nor was there any fixed drill or words of command. But the Cossack was a warrior hy birth and education, the son and grandson of warriors, and with his first lisp had learned to speak of war. From eight years of age the Cossack boys rode fearlessly over the steppes on half-wild, bare-hacked horses; the days were passed in training themselves for war; the long evenings passed in listening to the tales of raid and adventure with which the veterans fired the spirit of their sons.

On outpost duty they were and are still the eye (or shall we say the pointer dog?) of the Rusian Army. Unlike the ordinary Russian, they are independent in spirit, self-reliant, and full of resource. They know little of the cringing servility that hrands the ordinary Slav as belonging to an inferior order of human heings. Accustomed to communistic government, they can obey or command, as the occasion requires. They are hoth prudent and brave—prudent because they are acquainted with danger and brave because bravery is part of their creed. "The army may sleep in safety when Cossacks are at the outposts," is a common Russian saying, for they scent danger afar off, every one supposed to be secure against surprises. One prominent feature of the Cossack character which strikes one as heing strangely at variance in conjunction with their independence and self-reliance is their superstitious faith in all manner of signs and omens, and the most trivial act of every-day life is usually prefaced by prayer.

In actual warfare the larger part of the scouting service and of cavalry outpost duty falls to the share of the Cossacks. They carry orders and dispatches, act as orderlies to officers, and perform all kinds of useful services. Whenever a man is needed for anything outside ordinary camp duties a Cossack is sure to be summoned; wherever the advance guard of infantry penetrates it is sure to find that the Cossacks have already left their mark, for they had, if they do not retain, the activity of true pioneers and all the restlessness of savages.

Such are the Cossacks, and as such they of all the troops of the Russian Army welcome the war with Japan, since it will enahle them to rub off the rust of years of peace, for the Russian makes no secret of the fact that they are not what they were a century ago, or when all Europe rang with their fame after the great part they played during the retreat from Moscow of the grand army of Napoleon in 1812. Races of warlike people all the world over who have enjoyed a long period of peace and turned their swords into plowshares must lose some portion of that military instinct which was formerly a part of their nature. In days gone by the Cossacks, forever contending with the Tartars, continually engaged in forays and raids, became so entirely a warrior race that that part of their lives not spent in war was passed in military exercises.

But now, except in such circumstances as those of the present war, the Cossack does not live to fight. He passes a peaceable existence on the land he cultivates for the support of his family, and when called out for military exercise, no longer employs his ancient tactics, hut is taught in the same manner as the regular troops. He has thus to some extent lost those especial qualities which formerly distinguished him. The Cossack, in times past, was an incomparable irregular soldier, hut a process of somewhat injudicious dragooning has gone far to make him only an indifferent regular. The next few weeks or months will show whether the traditions and instincts of his ancestry may not, after all, he stronger than the cramping influence of the barracks.—London Morning Leader.

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The Smoker who just drops in to any little cigar store he comes to and says "Gi' me a light Five" or "A ten-straight" or "A three-for-a-quarter-medium," is the man who is never really suited with a cigar.

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AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; W. W. Blackburn, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—E. H. Peabody, San Francisco; C. A. Rucker, Atlanta.

GRAND—Lieut. T. W. Hollyday, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. John C. Butler, United States Army, (retired.)

MANHATTAN—A. W. Van Sicklen, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—J. H. von Roijen, Attaché of the Netherland Legation, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Samuel C. Dismukes, Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank Hoare, London.

ALBEMARLE—Countess Esterbazy, Washington; Lady Hickson, Montreal.

HOFFMAN—Commander William H. Driggs, United States Navy; Boyle Woolfolk, Louisville; Capt. Temperley Darke, London, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, ladies' hosiery and underwear; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Swafford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. O. Watson, linens, laces, and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. Boughton, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; H. I. Frank, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Hurt & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porter, J. J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. A. Stevenson, white goods and laces; Broadway Central Hotel.

McCarthy, D. & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. K. McCarthy, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marsball, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. H. Morton, aprons, coats, and infants' wear, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Herzog, linens, laces, hosiery, gloves, millinery, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Plaut & Isaac, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Isaac, hosiery and underwear, 107 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cazad, infants' wear and muslin underwear, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Wyler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

McWatters & Wyley Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. French, dry goods; J. C. McWatters, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Stein, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowenstein, B. & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Levy, laces and notions, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel York.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, furnishing goods, hosiery, and underwear, 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Meng & Schaefer, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Meng, hats; E. R. Meng, hats; Victoria Hotel.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. M. Lederer, cloaks; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Prince, Wolf & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Prince, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. R. Kunkel, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss A. Wicker, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Wallace Company, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Hornik, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Hornik, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Hammar, ladies' wear; Grand Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. Stern, notions and jewelry, 9 Walker Street; Hotel Empire.

Donaldson, William & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Williams, books and stationery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings and millinery, 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, 530 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:41	Sun sets	6:26
Moon rises	11:12		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:32	Gov. Isl'd	10:55
H. Gate	12:51		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:52	Gov. Isl'd	11:22
H. Gate	1:18		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa	.....	8:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oranje, Nassau, Haiti, Curacao, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tennyson, Brazil and Argentina	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Colon	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manon, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prinzess Alice, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within one hour of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 P. M. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday; by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 7 P. M. Saturday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M. Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §5:30 A. M. Monday and Wednesday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunarder.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Marlposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 1:30 P. M. up to April §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Orangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 4.

Algeria, Naples, March 16.
Chemnitz, Hamburg, March 21.
Comus, New Orleans, March 30.
El Siglio, Galveston, March 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 25.
Horatio, Para, March 22.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 21.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 26.
Sloterdyk, Rottardam, March 18.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, March 29.
Marquette, Southampton, March 26.
Mexico, Havana, April 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 4.
Zulia, La Guayra, March 28.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

City of Memphis, Savannah, April 4.
Concho, Galveston, March 30.
Consuelo, Hull, March 24.
Monroe, Norfolk, April 5.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico, April 1.
San Marcos, Galveston, March 31.
Tentonic, Liverpool, March 30.

Arrived.

Manuel Calvo, Vera Cruz, March 28.
Coamo, San Juan, March 29.



You can tell a tailor-made Spring Overcoat. The ready-makers can't possibly get grace and individuality which different wearers require. They average up their styles and sizes and make the wearer fit the coats instead of the coats fitting the wearers. We'll build a coat short or long—make it to your measure and ask $20 for it, which is as little as most clothing stores get for ready-to-wear garments. Don't miss seeing that new "Gun-Metal" color of ours. The only distinctive stunt of the season. Controlled by us.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

DYCKMAN, SUSAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to ELIZA P. DYCKMAN, William A. Dyckman, Francis H. Dyckman, Henry M. Dyckman, Naomi Isabelle Dyckman, Helen W. Dyckman, Eliza Dickson, Mary Lang, the heirs and next of kin of SUSAN DYCKMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Theodore H. Silkman of Yonkers, New York, and Daniel E. Seybel of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Susan Dyckman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of April one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-ons years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County [L. S.] of New York, the 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Attorney for Executors. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mb7-1aw6wM

SHAPLEY, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK SHAPLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d2-1aw6mM

WALTON, LUIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS P. WALTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1903. LUCY G. MOONEY, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d22-1aw6mM

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STIEFEL, JACOB K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB K. STIEFEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Benedict S. Wise, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of August, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1904. JENNIE K. STIEFEL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Stiefel, deceased. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City. fl-1aw6mM&au1

ROHE, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS ROHE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6mM

ROMMELSBACHER, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline Rommelsbacher, formerly residing at New York County and lately of Stuttgart, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 29th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1903. HERBERT A. HEYN, Executor. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ROBINSON, MARY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1903. JAMES A. ROBINSON, Executor. HECTOR W. THOMAS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o19-1aw6mM

SYKES, JEROME.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEROME SYKES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1904. THOMAS E. DEELEY, JESSIE T. SYKES, Executors.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. FANCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1904. FREDERIC E. GUNNISON, Executor. HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh21-1aw6mM

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Sailed.

Celtic, from Queenstown, April 3.
Umbria, from Queenstown, April 3.
Ryndam, from Boulogne, April 2.

Passed.

Germania, Gibraltar, for Naples, April 1.
Zeeland, Scilly, for Antwerp, April 3.
Konig Albert, St. Michael's, for New York, April 3.

For Latest

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last week's business was of a cheerful sort. Among the dozen most active and representative properties not one declined. Among all stocks which moved a point or more 45 advanced and 13 declined. Among the bonds there were 25 advances to 6 declines. The reverse of this roseate epitome is that the business was too highly concentrated to indicate any very general improvement among properties, or any wide interest outside of professional circles. When only 58 stocks moved a point in either direction on the list as a whole is comparatively unmoved. When a dozen stocks aggregate 1,686,819 shares of a total of 2,105,586 this indication is confirmed beyond dispute. That the week included a holiday is no sufficient reason for the decrease of the volume of business by half. The shrinkage of the bond business from $13,381,000 to $9,649,000 is out of line with the frequent remark that the growth of the bond market forecasted investment business which would spread to stocks. As yet it is necessary to say that the wish is father to the thought. The fact is different, and saying so does not make it so.

In detail the most active stock of course was Union Pacific, which alone contributed nearly one-fifth to the week's total business, and advanced 3¼. The stock associated with Union Pacific in the week's news, St. Paul, advanced 4¼ on sales of 172,935 shares. Some excellent market judges have argued that the rise of St. Paul was inconsistent with the report that it was buying Union Pacific, since the purchase would imply a burden through the necessary payments, so that St. Paul should logically decline. But this leaves out of account that St. Paul would get its money's worth, and reckoned to do better than that. Neither a man nor a railway is worse off through making a good bargain. Besides, nobody thought that St. Paul as a corporation was buying Union Pacific. Steel preferred advanced 1¼ upon increasing expectation of maintenance of the dividend, together with a bad earnings report. Apparently the payment of one quarter's earnings was thought of more importance than the disclosure of the undertaking's condition and relative position in the trade. General Electric lost ground on the week, despite declaration of the regular dividend and promising its stockholders the privilege of subscribing for more stock away below the market. Consolidated Gas lost only a fraction, maintaining itself stubbornly at a 4 per cent. yield, although it is an industrial with such infirmity of constitution that it is compelled to apply for legislation to remedy the defects of its charter, and although a mystery hangs over it in the shape of Judge Truax's decision whether or not it possesses a monopoly at all. Obviously the legal question is the more important, for it is beyond the company's control, while over legislation it possesses influence of a certain sort. The harder the job the better deserved the payment, and the more the pending bill is criticised and the more the motives of the legislators are impugned, the stronger the reason for keeping the stock above its true level by way of showing profits to any who have bought it lower in anticipation of selling it higher when they have made it worth more money. Only two bonds sold in excess of 1,000 altogether. Union Pacific convertibles rose ¾ and Steel 5s rose 1⅜.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	226
Alton & Susquehanna	225	...
Alle. & Western	148	...
Allis-Chalmers	7	8¾
Allis-Chalmers pf.	42	47
Amalgamated Copper	49½	49⅝
American Agricultural Chemical	14	15
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	72	73
American Car & Foundry	20	20½
American Car & Foundry pf.	72	72¼
American Coal	180	200
American Cotton	29½	31
American Cotton Oil pf.	88	90
American District Telegraph	23	28
American Express	188	195
American Grass Twine	6¾	8
American Hide & Leather	3¾	4½
American Hide & Leather pf.	14½	15½
American Ice	7	7¼
American Ice pf.	27	27½
American Linseed	8	9
American Linseed pf.	32	33
American Locomotive	21¾	22
American Locomotive pf.	82	82⅞
American Malting Company	3	4
American Malting Company pf.	18	20
American Smelting & Refining	49¼	49⅝
American Smelting & Refining pf.	92	93
American Snuff	112	117
American Snuff pf.	90	91
American Sugar Refineries	127⅞	128
American Sugar Refineries pf.	126	126½
American T. & C.	84	88
American Telephone & Telegraph	125	125½
American Tobacco pf.	130	135
American Woolen	10	11½
American Woolen pf.	74	...
Anaconda Copper	60	68
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann Arbor pf.	52	56
Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	88	98
A., T. & S. F.	72	72¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	91¼	91⅝
Atlantic Coast Line	107	108
Baltimore & Ohio	79¾	79⅞
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	89	90
Boston A. L. pf.	104	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	44	44⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas	193	200
Brunswick City	5½	6¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	118	125
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	132	...
Butterick Co.	45½	50
Canadian So.	66	67
Canadian Pacific	115	115¼
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	101	...
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	156	158
Ches. & Ohio	33¼	33½
Chicago & Alton	38	38½
Chicago & Alton pf.	81	83
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	180	200
Chicago & East Illinois pf.	120	130
Chicago Great Western	15½	15⅝
Chicago Gt. Western pf., A	65	69½
Chicago Gt. Western pf., B	26	26½
Chicago Gt. Western deb.	82	83
C., M. & St. Paul	144¾	145
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	171½	170
Chicago & Northwestern	171	172
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	175
Chicago Terminal Trans.	9¼	10
Chicago Terminal Trans. pf.	19½	19¾
Chicago Union Traction	5¼	5½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	30	31
C., C., C. & St. L.	70½	78
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	111
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling	59	60
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	75	80
Cleve. & Pitts.	178	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28½	29
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	...	64
Colorado Southern	16	16¼
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	53	53½
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	23¼	24
Col. & H. Coal & Iron	13	13½
Commercial Cable	180	190
Consolidated Coal	60	70
Consolidated Gas Co.	197½	198
Continental Tobacco pf.	169	170
Corn Products	13¾	13⅞
Corn Products pf.	68¾	72½
Delaware & Hudson	153¼	153⅞
Delaware, Lack. & Western	269	270
Denver & Rio Grande	20½	21⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	69	70
Denver & Southwest	1	...
Denver & Southwest pf.	2	...
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	20	24
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	30	...
Detroit Southern	10¼	12
Detroit Southern pf.	19	21
Detroit United Railway	64¾	64⅞
Diamond Match	125	130
Distillers' Securities	24½	25
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	7½	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	13	15
Erie	26⅝	26¾
Erie 1st pf.	63¾	63⅞
Erie 2d pf.	40¼	41
Ev. & T. H.	58	90
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City	40	53
General Chemical	44	48
General Chemical pf.	94	100
General Electric	164	168
Great Northern pf.	171	175
Gold & Stock Tel.	120	125
Hocking Valley	73	74½
Hocking Valley pf.	80½	82
Homestake	49¼	52
Illinois Central	130	130⅛
Illinois Central, l.	104½	...
International Paper	11	12
International Paper pf.	65	66
International Power	25½	25¾
International Steam Pump	37	39
International Steam Pump pf.	75	78
Iowa Central	18½	19
Iowa Central pf.	33	35
Joliet & Chicago	175	...
Kansas & Michigan	20	28
Kan. C., Pt. S. & M. pf.	66¼	69¼
Kansas City Southern	19	20⅜
Kansas City Southern pf.	35	30
Keok. & D. M.	10½	12½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	5	10
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	56	73
Laclede Gas pf.	90	100
L. E. & W.	26	27
L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	47	54
Louis. & Nash.	108¼	108¾
Manhattan Beach	6¼	10
Man. Elevated	142⅜	142¾
Md. Coal pf.	100	120
Met. Securities	78¼	79½
Met. Street Ry.	111¾	112
Mex. Central	9⅝	9⅞
Mich. Central	125	135
Minn., St. Louis	40	50
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	85	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	62¼	62⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	119	120
Mo., Kan. & T.	17¼	18½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	33½	33¾
Mo. Pacific	93½	93¾
Mob. & Birm. pf.	94	100
Morris & Essex	182	186
N. C. & St. L.	109	110
National Biscuit	43¾	44
National Biscuit pf.	104	105¼
Nat. Enameling & S.	17	19
Nat. Enameling & S. pf.	78	85
National Lead	15	15⅞
National Lead pf.	85	92
National Railroad of Mexico pf.	37	38
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	18¼	20
New Cent. Coal.	42	48
N. Y. Air Brake.	125	135
N. Y. Dock M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. Central	116¾	117¼
N. Y. C. & St. L.	27	29¼
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
New York Dock	16	20
New York Dock pf.	40	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	142	145
New York, Lack. & Western	129	133
New York, New Haven & Hartford	189	190
New York, Ontario & Western	21⅝	21¾
Norfolk & Western	58¼	58½
Norfolk & Western pf.	86	90
North American	84	85
Ontario Mining	4¼	5
Pacific Coast	53	56
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	85	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	70	80
Pacific Mail	27¾	28¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	118½	118⅞
People's Gas, Chicago	98¼	98½
Peoria & Eastern	18	21
Pere Marquette	74	76
Pere Marquette pf.	...	80
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L.	60	92
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	97
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi.	178½	...
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	...
Pressed Steel Car	28⅛	30
Pressed Steel Car pf.	69	71
Pullman Company	208	210
Quicksilver	...	12
Quicksilver pf.	4½	9
Railroad Sec. Illinois Cen. ctfs.	86	91
Railway Steel Spring	20	21
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	70	74
Reading	44¾	44⅞
Reading 1st pf.	78	79½
Reading 2d pf.	60	61
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel	7¼	7½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	42	44
Rock Island	22½	23
Rock Island pf.	62¼	62¾
Rome, W. & O.	130	...
Rubber Goods	19¾	20
Rubber Goods pf.	79	80
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	60	72
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	40	46½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	154	156
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	...	124
St. L. S. W.	13¼	14½
St. L. S. W. pf.	33¼	34
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	39½	39¾
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	82	85
So. Pacific	49¾	49½
Southern Railway	22¼	22⅜
Southern Railway pf.	84¼	84¾
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	90	92
Stand. R. & T.	...	⅞
Tenn. C. & I.	39	39½
Texas Pacific	23¾	24¼
T. P. Land Tr.	26½	28½
Third Avenue	119½	121
Tol., Peo. & W.	17	20¼
Tol. Ry. & Light	20	23½
Tol., St. L. & West.	24½	25¼
Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	34¼	35
Twin City R. T.	92	92½
Union Pacific	85¾	88
Union Pacific pf.	92½	93
United Fruit	108	108
United Railways Investment	8	10
United Railways Investment pf.	43½	44
United States Express	103	108
United States Leather	6⅞	7
United States Leather pf.	77¾	78½
United States Realty & Con.	0	½
United States Realty & Con. pf.	50¼	50⅝
United States Rubber	13¾	14
United States Rubber pf.	58¾	67
United States Steel	11	11¼
United States Steel pf.	59¼	59½
Va.-Car. Chemical	30	30½
Va.-Car. Chemical pf.	100	107½
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	23	30
Wabash	18⅞	19
Wabash pf	37¾	37¾
Wells-Fargo Express	205	215
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	89
Westinghouse Elec. & M.	159½	161¾
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¼	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	45	47
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	25	27
Wisconsin Central	18	18¾
Wisconsin Central pf.	40	41

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.
Cincinnati, October 31, 1903.
The Undersigned Sinking Fund Commissioners under the C. I. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to sinking fund account, of November 1, 1903, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 1018, 254, 397, 719, 1025, 430, 473, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1904, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissionsrs.

THE NASSAU TRUST CO.
Offices Broadway & Bedford Av. 356 and 358 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N.Y.
Capital & Undivided Profits, $1,000,000.00

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,574,850.38
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,
Treasury Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed. WM. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

$5,000 to $75,000 wanted for investment in 7% gilt-edged safe securities that will stand the closest investigation; none but those having money to invest need apply. Box 1,325, New York.

$5,000 to $75,000 wanted for gilt-edged first lien 7% securities on a well-established business; no brokers need apply. Box 1,325, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
RAHAIM & MALHAMI.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership herstofore existing between THOMAS RAHAIM and GEORGE MALHAMI, having a place of business at No. 3 Washington Street, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts owing to said partnership are to be received by THOMAS RAHAIM and all demands on said partnership are to be made by said THOMAS RAHAIM, and the said THOMAS RAHAIM to continue the business lately conducted by the said copartnership under the name of RAHAIM & MALHAMI.
THOMAS RAHAIM,
GEORGE MALHAMI.
Dated N. Y., March 1st, 1904.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight or through the New York Clearing House.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Philip S. Babcock, Trust Officer.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital and Surplus, $7,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
EEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Sec'y.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Sec.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
William L. Bull, William Carpender, D. Crawford Clark, Henry W. DeForest, Haley Fiske, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Hoe, William S. Hollister, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert H. McCardy, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, E. D. Morgan, Richard Mortimer, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Charles M. Pratt, Anton A. Raven, Norman B. Ream, John L. Riker, William Schall, jr., J. Edward Simmons, John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, John T. Terry, E. R. Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co. 4½% Series B Equipment Gold Bonds.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Sealed offers will be received up to 3 P. M. on Monday, May 2, 1904, by the undersigned at its office, corner Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York City, for the sale to it, as trustee, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.) Offers should be inclosed in sealed envelopes addressed "Guaranty Trust Company of New York," and indorsed "Offers of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company, Series B Equipment Bonds for Sinking Fund."
Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
By GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Pres.
New York, April 1, 1904.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co. 4½% Series A Equipment Gold Bonds.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
Sealed offers will be received up to 3 P. M. on Monday, May 2, 1904, by the undersigned at its office, corner Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above-described bonds to exhaust the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000.) Offers should be inclosed in sealed envelopes addressed "Guaranty Trust Company of New York," and indorsed "Offers of Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, Series A Equipment Bonds for Sinking Fund."
Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
By GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Pres.
New York, April 1, 1904.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, 29 Wall Street.—New York, March 8th, 1904.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A special meeting of the stockholders of The Leather Manufacturers National Bank of New York is called and will be held at its Banking House, 29 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: 1. To vote on resolutions to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, for the purpose of merger and consolidation of the said Bank with the Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York. 2. To vote upon a resolution authorizing and approving the sale to The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of the assets and business of this Bank at the book value thereof, as shown by this Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities at the date of such sale, and the assumption by the said The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, of all of the liabilities of this Bank as the same shall appear upon its books at the time of the merger. 3. To vote to authorize if necessary the making of such payments and such allowances and adjustments of compensation or salaries in order to enable the proposed consolidation and merger to be effected which the officers and directors of this Bank may deem proper.
In general to approve and authorize the proposed merger and consolidation of this Bank with The Mechanics National Bank of the City of New York, and to authorize and empower the officers and directors of this Bank to do any and all acts necessary and proper to effect such consolidation and merger. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 12th, 1904, until 10 A. M. April 12th, 1904. This meeting is authorized and called and this notice is given by order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK O. ROE, Cashisr.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Albany, N. Y., March 28th, 1904.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (being the 20th day) of APRIL next.
The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 4th, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 4th day) of MAY, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Long Island Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last Annual Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Long Island City, Borough of Queens, City of New York, on Tuesday, April 12th, 1904. The polls will open at 9 A. M. and remain open two hours.
FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., March 28th, 1904.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO.
The third Annual Meeting of Stockholders of National Railroad Company of Mexico, for the election of fifteen Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at 11 A. M., Monday, April 4th, 1904, at the office of the Company, 352 Deseret News Annex, Salt Lake City, Utah. Books for the transfer of the stock will be closed at 3 P. M., Monday, March 14th, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.
James Steuart MacKie, Secretary.

NASSAU INVESTMENT COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Nassau Investment Company will be held at the principal office of the company, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, April 12th, 1904, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, March 28th, 1904.
JOHN E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO, & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1904, at the company's principal office in Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Steinway & Sons will be held at the offices of the corporation, 107-109 East 14th Street, New York, on Monday, April 4, 1904, at 4:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may propsrly come before this meeting.
N. STETSON, Secretary.
New York, March 7th, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
340 & 348 Broadway, New York City.
An election for Trustees of the Third Class and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Home Office of this Company on Wednesday, 13th April, 1904, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
JOHN C. McCALL, Secretary.

The annnal meeting of the stockholders and election of Directors of the Empire Hat Leather Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, April 7th, 1904, at the office of the Company, 255 Greene St.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
(OF CALIFORNIA.)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $20,097.72 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 30th day of April, 1904, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."
New York, March 28, 1904.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

MARCONI WIRELESS
Daily Demonstrations at Our Office.
1541 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.
Writs for Prospectus and Litsrature.
MUNROE & MUNROE, NEW YORK.
Managers Marconi Underwriting Syndicate.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000
Surplus, $9,000,000
15 Nassau Street
Equitable Building

DIVIDENDS.

REALTY ASSOCIATES
179 REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
March 28th, 1904.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable April 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 5th, and open at 9 A. M. April 16th, 1904.
CLIFFORD S. KELSEY, Treasurer.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R CO.
Detroit, Mich., March 23d, 1904.
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding LAND GRANT bonds of the DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO., on the 6th of April, 1904, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, being the amount of interest thereon for six months ending March 31st, 1904. Transfer books will close 31st inst. and reopen April 7th, 1904. Blank orders may be procured of the Trust Company.
F. E. DRIGGS,
WM. W. HEATON,
Trustees.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, March 24, 1904.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Company, held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) was declared payable April 6, 1904, to the holders of the outstanding shares of its capital stock, or their legal representatives, who shall be of record as such on the closing of the transfer books April 4, 1904.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 4, 1904, and open again for transfers at 10 o'clock A. M. April 7, 1904.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, N. Y. City, March 15, 1904.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 19.
The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the company, payable Apl. 5th, 1904, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Mch. 23d, 1904. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M. March 23d, 1904, and reopen Apl. 6th, 1904.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid April 20th, 1904, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, April 9th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened April 21st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

DISTILLERS' SECURITIES CORPORATION,
Jersey City, March 23, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
This Corporation has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on its capital stock, payable April 26, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. April 5, 1904, at which time the transfer books will be closed, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. April 27, 1904.
B. W. JONES, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 19.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable April 15, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State St., Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1904.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
The 143rd Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, March 30th, 1904.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after April 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot, Q. M. Dep't, Phila., Pa., March 28th, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 7th, 1904, for furnishing this depot with the following articles for use in manufacturing shelter tents, viz.: 400 bronze buckles, 94,878 bronze slides, 2,800 gross brass grommets, No. 1; 423 gross brass grommets, No. 4, and 12,455 pounds 6-thread manila tent line, 7-32". All to conform to standard samples at Schuylkill Arsenal, this city. Early deliveries are essential, and bidders must state with what rapidity they will make them. Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufacture the duty thereon) being equal. A GUARANTEE in 10 per cent. of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany all proposals. UNGUARANTEED BIDS or bids based upon samples differing from the standard will not be considered. Blanks for proposals, &c., will be furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies to be opened April 7, 1904," and addressed to Col. J. M. MARSHALL, Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., APRIL 1, 1904.—Sealed proposals for construction, heating, plumbing of 4 mess halls, additions to barracks; construction, plumbing, wiring of 1 doubis set N. C. S., officers' quarters construction, wiring of 1 fire engine house; construction, wiring of 1 ordnance storehouse here will be received until 2 P. M., April 30, 1904. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Public Buildings," addressed ABE S. BICKHAM, Capt., Q. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing Fuel during year ending June 30, 1905, will be received here until 12 M., April 7, 1904. Information furnished upon application. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," addressed Q. M., U. S. A.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

First National Bank of Altoona,
ALTOONA, PA., Apr. 2, 1904.
Report of condition March 28th, 1904.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,229,960.03	
From other banks	157,043.66	
U. S. bonds	130,000.00	
Cash and reserve	531,815.83	$2,048,819.32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$150,000.00	
Surplus and profits	213,473.13	
Deposits	1,685,346.19	$2,048,819.32

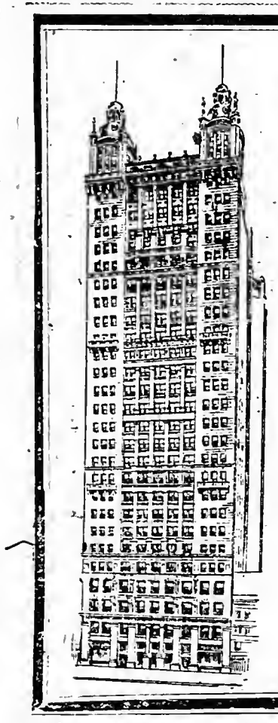
OFFICERS.
John Lloyd, President. J. M. Skyles, Cashier.
R. C. Wilson, Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 28th, 1904:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$61,079,045.05	
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	27,068.27	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	2,900,000.00	
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,056,000.00	
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	3,957,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	176,750.00	
Stocks, securities, &c.	512,720.83	
Banking house, furniture

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES



Park Row Building

13-21 PARK ROW

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

OFFICES TO RENT

Modern 27-Story Office Building, Absolutely Fireproof.

Large and small offices, single and en suite, at very

Moderate Rentals

Every known improvement for comfort and convenience, including Rapid Elevators, Electric Lights, and Special Ventilating Facilities.

APPLY TO THE AGENTS,

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN & CO.,

On the premises or 160 Broadway.

5th Av., 125, (10th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x90, with light extension, 23x35; large show window, separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,500. Parlor floor store, large show window; $2,200. Three offices or rooms $30, $40, $75; suitable any business. Studio, 25x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40. Two-room studio, $35. One studio, $20. Alterations completed April 1. Everything new.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to
Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country.
Water front and rail.
F. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, formerly occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

169 West 23d St., 809 square feet.
Stores, 13 West 26th St., nr. B'way, 2,000 sq. ft.
5th Av. cor. 34th St., 1,100 sq. feet.
11 West 34th St., 2,500 sq. feet.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, 11 West 34th St.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

23d St., 405-7 East.—A fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; own- er on premises.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Brick factory, 9,000 feet, 72 windows; rent, $1,000; power additional. Nelson, 13 Chambers St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Desk room in pleasant office; modern building. 3 East 17th St., Room 73.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 335 B'way.

Loft, 50x120, with power; suitable any business, 251-259 Moore St., Brooklyn.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Fine store, new building; growing neighborhood; 7th Av., adjoining 149th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 20 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

A.—Nassau St. loft, $390 rent. Ruland & Whiting Company, 5 Beekman St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—N. Y. STATE.

Camps and cottages for rent or sale at Paul Smith's, Saranac Lake, or Lake Placid, also other points; rents ranging from $300 a season to $2,500; elegant camps for sale at prices up to $50,000. Please call at Grand Hotel, corner 31st and Broadway, Monday or Tuesday, between 2 and 6 P. M.; I will be there with photographs and descriptions. William F. Roberts, Saranac Lake.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.

FOR SALE—About 2½ acres on very high ground, fine view of lakes; magnificent site for residence. Apply to (9375)

GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 LIBERTY ST.

A COMPLETE LIST
OF FURNISHED HOUSES
FOR RENT
AT PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
AUSTIN & MERRITT,
RYAN BUILDING.

Four romantic, rugged, beautiful acres; stone, stucco, shingle house, 10 rooms; perfect in detail; oaken beams; massive fireplaces; bath, every improvement; overlooks mountain and lake; near station; must go out; sacrifice, $9,000. Richards, 29 East 42nd.

For Sale.—8-room house, Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.; lot 100x100; barn and outbuildings in good condition. Inquire H. A. Knapp, 45 Hudson St., Port Jervis, N. Y.; good fishing and boating; short walk from depot; high grounds.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.
25 acres; beautiful house; stables, kennels; drives, woods, fishing; 1½ hours Hudson, N. Y.; cost $150,000; price, $45,000; liberal terms. Call and see plans, etc. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

ADIRONDACKS.
To rent for the season, a beautiful furnished cottage of 12 rooms, on shore of blue Mountain Lake. For particulars address W. M. MILLSON, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

Lake Champlain cottage to rent, near Essex, N. Y.—Six rooms, furnished; ice, wood, boat; $150 season; fine beach; pure water. E. W. Leaning, 239 Livingston Av., Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Elegant Summer home near Seawanhaka Yacht Club, on Centre Island.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
25 EAST 20TH ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich and along Hudson and Sound.

Furnished house to let for Summer; choicest part of Flatbush, near Avenue C Station, Brighton Beach Road; fourteen rooms, large veranda, awnings, screens, lawn; baseball and tennis near. Address Owner, 1,815 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have a client who will purchase for cash one or two 3-story flats or tenements on the east side from 50th to 90th St., from 2d to Park Av.; also have a number of buyers for modern flats from 59th to 125th St., showing fair income on investment.

JOHN R. & O. L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

I want to buy a flat; single or double; must be first-class neighborhood; a thoroughly modern; anywhere below 80th St.; quick sale.
Box 2110 Times, Harlem.

A residence with acreage on the Sound or south shore of Long Island; city corner, suitable for liquor business, cheap for cash; call or mail particulars. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Flats and tenements, private houses, on west side for many buyers; sales aggregating millions attest ability. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

BROADWAY STORE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 90TH ST.;
double show windows; suitable for druggist, men's furnisher, cigars, &c. Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D.)

OFFICES & STUDIOS
LARGE AND SMALL
RENTS, $20 AND UP.
27 E. 22 St.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

FOR SALE & TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS

MAPLEHURST, KINGSTON, CANADA, HEAD OF ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—To let for season, furnished house, 18 rooms; sanitary plumbing; lawn, shade trees; suitable for two families; yachting, fishing, driving at low rates; excursions among 1,000 Islands daily; terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. Goodwin, Alice St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Pelt Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES.
FACTORIES AND FACTORY SITES.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners of flats and tenements are requested to send complete particulars; have large demand.
BENJ. G. FAULHABER & CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Owners!—Send particulars, Bronx flats; quick sales assured. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

Attorney takes charge real property; renting, collecting; honest; references. Energetic, Box 215 Times Office.

Corner or avenue store property, without heat preferred. Estate Funds, P. O. Box 251.

Flats and houses wanted to rent, sell, or exchange. Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and clear, gentleman's country place; high elevation; convenient to New York; six acres; large Queen Anne mansion, completely furnished, and stable, including horses and carriages; all modern improvements; value $75,000; to exchange for equity in Manhattan property; might add cash. Principals,
7 EAST 42D ST.

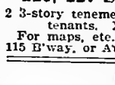
AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,
will sell at public auction
PARTITION SALE,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,
225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET,
2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $45,000 at 4½%.
For maps, etc., apply to J. W. Ehrich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auction'rs, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

CLERKS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 795 East 9th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LONGACRE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN A. PICKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly parallel with 47th Street, part of the way; thence southerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the same forty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises known as Numbers 157 and 159 West 47th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1904.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Referee.

FRANC, NEUMAN & NEWGASS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street numbers are 157 and 159 West 47th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,138.33, with interest thereon from the 9th day of March, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $260.69, with interest from March 15th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.

Any assessments which may be confirmed prior to the day of sale are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by this referee.

The premises are sold subject to:

(a) A first mortgage thereon for $131,500, of which $91,500 has been advanced, and on which last mentioned sum interest is due from the first of February, 1904, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and

(b) Likewise subject to a second mortgage on said premises for $28,715, with interest thereon as follows: On $27,500 thereof at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, from July 31, 1903; on $1,085 thereof at the same rate, and likewise payable semi-annually, from the 6th day of February, 1904; and on $130 thereof at the same rate and likewise payable semi-annually, from the 14th day of March, 1904.

That both of said mortgages are now past due at the option of the mortgagees thereof respectively, by virtue of default therein.

Dated New York, March 17, 1904.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Referee.

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MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

MANHATTAN
FOR SALE—TO LET.

JUST BACK FROM EUROPE
AND
A WEEK'S WORK OF A BROKER.

There is always reward for the man who shows his business and will get out and push. This I have demonstrated during the past few days, during which time

I HAVE SOLD

For **EMMA ROSENBAUM** the four-story double tenement, No. 2,127 1st Av. on lot 25x75.
For **JACOB WOLF** the two five-story double tenements, Nos. 238 and 240 E. 75th St., on lot 50x100.
For **RAPHAEL MARRATT** the four-story tenement, No. 2,127 1st Av., on lot 25x75.
For **JAMES P. KEIN** the four-story double flat, No. 2,267 1st Av., on lot 29x78.

I HAVE LEASED

For **MAX COHEN** the five-story double tenement, No. 42 Oliver St. Total rental, $10,900.
For **JULIUS SAMUELS** the six-story and basement triple flat, Nos. 100 and 102 Oliver St. Total rental, $13,000.
For **AMELIA** and **FRIDA STEINBERG** the five-story tenement, No. 317 E. 39th St. Total rental, $14,650.
For **ELIAS KEMPNER** the four-story single flat, No. 626 E. 13th St. Total rental, $2,160.
For **N. FALK** part of the single flat, No. 2,283 1st Av. Total rental, $2,460.
For **I. SIMON** the four-story double flat, No. 2,246 1st Av. Total rental, $8,100.

WHAT I DID FOR THEM I CAN DO FOR YOU.

Have you property for sale or exchange?
Have you houses or flats you want rented?
Have you old houses that are not paying?
Have you anything in the real estate line?
Do you want a loan or insurance?

CONSULT ME—IT WILL NOT COST ANYTHING.

I will use the same energy and push that I used for the clients where I have been successful. Write, call, or telephone.

P. IMPERATO, REAL ESTATE, WORLD BUILDING. Room 168. Tel. 3,337 John.

"A LARGE INCOME AND NO BOTHE
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING,
leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property,
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

IN THE **Waldorf Astoria Section.**
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
VICINITY OF 150TH STREET,
5-story, 3-family flat; store leased for 10 years; income, $3,800; price, $38,000. The cleanest investment in Manhattan in a neighborhood that is rapidly increasing in value.
JOHN R. & O. L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments;
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

FRED'K IHLENBURG,
1,409 LEXINGTON AV.
TEL., 2687—79.
PRACTICAL
ELECTRICIAN.
HOUSES MAINTAINED BY YEAR.
ELECTRIC HOUSE PUMPS.

18 WEST 83D ST.—FOUR-STORY DWELLING; THOROUGH ORDER; NEWLY DECORATED; MODERATE PRICE; POSSESSION; CARETAKER ON PREMISES. T. B. ROBINSON, 907 7TH AV.

A.—READ SLOWLY; BUY QUICKLY.
$10,000 stone dwelling; open plumbing; good condition.
$12,500 stone dwelling, 18 feet wide; bargain.
$13,000 stone dwelling, open plumbing; 20 feet.
$18,000 stone dwelling, extension; open plumbing.
$21,000 stone dwelling, four-story, Lenox Avenue.
SHAW & CO., 113 WEST 125TH ST.

WEST SIDE
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. We have both 3 and 4 story houses to offer at very low figures—all near underground stations; bound to enhance in value. Gibbs & Kirby, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Seven-story 50-foot apartment, cheap for cash; will take part trade and cash.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

50TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

266 West 153d St.—Five-story triple flat; boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents, $2,835; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Two 37-foot flats near L station; mtgs. 4%; rent $6,400; price $40,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

For Sale.—Two charming 3-story frame houses, W. 181st St., near Washington Park and subway station, Nos. 623-625; examine and make fair offer. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

AMSTERDAM AVE.
Fine corner in seventies, one store; fine investment; will consider small trade and cash.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

9th Av., 53d St.—5-story 21-family tenement; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $27,000; rents over $2,900; offers accepted. Robert Vogel, 323 West 42d St.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents, $10,400; all leased; price, $90,000; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Sacrifice.—133d St., near Lenox Av.; 25x100 feet each; 2 5-story double flats; fine condition; $21,750 each; pays 15%. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., 130th.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Twenty-family house, near 99th St. station; rentals, $2,200; asking $20,000; accommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

49 to 55 East 133d St., Adjoining Madison Av.—Vacant plot, ready to improve; will sell separate. Apply premises.

First Av. (eighties and nineties) actual bargains if you are quick; particulars to principals only. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, 6-room, bath, no heat, 27 feet, vicinity 112th, Fifth Av.; $28,500; $6,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fifteenth St., Near "A."—Five-story tenement, $20,000; rents $2,322. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Sixteenth St., Near "B."—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,124. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Jones St., Near Fourth.—Six-story tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Cheap.—Seventeenth St., near "A."—Two tenements, 50x92, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 50x103.3, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Twelfth, Near Avenue "C."—Four-story tenement, $12,500; rents, $1,400. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Bargain.—2d Av., near 101st St., 2 double flats, 25x100 each; 2 stores; price $9,500 each; pays 15%. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., 130th St.

Madison Av., vicinity of 130th St.; 3 5-story double flats, 2 stores each; $27,000 each; little cash. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Rare chance; estate will sacrifice elevator apartment house that cost $250,000, for $207,000; rent over $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sacrifice modern double flat, adjacent to Broadway, vicinity 104th; rent $3,800; price $34,000; mortgage $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

70s West.—3-story stone dwelling, 17x100; absolutely modern; best street; to be sacrificed; $23,000. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Estate sacrifice, 18-room, extra wide tenement, $39,000; $7,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A stable, 130 stalls, west side; 46x70; price, $18,000.
Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 44th St.—Full lot; $7,500. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Avenue tenement, actual rent $2,600, price $23,000; $4,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Madison Av. flat, no heat; rent $3,100; price $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth St., Near "A."—Six-story tenement, $25,000; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 335 B'way.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
Southeast Corner of West 150th St. and St. Nicholas Place,
known as No. 8 St. Nicholas Place, large and roomy dwelling, 53 feet front by 37 feet deep, with extension; exposed on all sides; excellent light and air; suitable for private school, home, or club. Full particulars
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
Tel., 2368 John. 45 William St.

FOR SALE,
the elegant 5-story American basement house
NO. 3 FIFTH AVENUE.
Price $30,000.
27x65; three-story extension; lot 100 feet; thoroughly well built, expensively fitted up, and in fine order; lot leasehold at low ground rental, with renewals; possession May 1. APPLY TO (9873)
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 LIBERTY ST. 1 MADISON AVE.

FOUR PRIVATE DWELLINGS
on west side, near Broadway, only one block from prominent subway station; four story and basement; hardwood trim; can be bought under $24,000 each; very cheap; chance to make a turn.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D).

Speculators, Investors, Attention!
Two extra width modern flats near 81st St. station; rentals, $10,500; owner compelled to sacrifice to prompt buyer, asking only $100,000; very little cash required. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 W. 42d St.

A MODERN
BASEMENT DWELLING
IN THE EIGHTIES.
Will be sold at a price to
interest prospective buyer.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
FREDERICK ZITTEL,
266 Columbus Av.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale, No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St. your corner for rent.

Rents, $10,365.
Price, $91,000.
Apartment house; all improvements; near underground station; only $8,000 to $10,000 cash required; balance on mortgage; commission divided with brokers; no trades. Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Elegant lodging home, 70's, near Park; large rooms; all furnished; three years' lease; for sale. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Modern apartment house; rentals, $45,000; asking $450,000; easy terms; submit quick offer; might exchange. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Grand Investment.—59th St. corner, four buildings; rentals, $19,500; asking $190,000; easy terms; telephone. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

House, 5-story, with established bakery; good German location, up town; must sell on account of retiring; big bargain. Address Owner, Box 212 Times Office.

A 5-story double flat, W. 137th, near 7th Av., $28,000; 5-story triple flat, W. 137th, $33,000, rent $3,700; 5-story corner, 28x100, $39,000, rent $4,172. Bargebubr, 527 Lenox Av., 136th.

Modern stores and triple apartments; 2d Av., near 42d; actual rentals, $4,320; asking $37,500. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Closing estate.—Full lot, 73d St., Av. A; only $2,650; easy terms; title guaranteed. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St. Sell cheap or build to suit tenant.
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Front, rear houses, full lot; perpetual leasehold; near 23d St.; income $1,500; only $5,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Chance Seldom Offered.—25-foot single apartment; extra large rooms; less than incumbrance. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Washington Heights.

NO MISTAKE. RAPID TRANSIT AND BIG PROFITS IN A FEW MONTHS. For choice Bargains, Broadway Corner Plots, Avenue and Street Lots, Dwellings, Flats, and Tenements call or address
CHRISTIAN TRINKS & CO.,
56 Pine Street.

ATTENTION.
Bargain, Washington Heights, in the very best section, two five-story three-family flats; all improvements; perfect order; party must sell. Particulars, Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
3-story brick dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; perfect condition; modern plumbing; near subway station; price, $8,500. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Amsterdam Av.—Modern, 5-story triple flat, with store, at a bargain. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Beautiful free and clear country residence near Warwick, N. Y.; 27 rooms, numerous outbuildings; 140 acres; private lake, fruit, flowers, lawns, etc.; cost $250,000; for $75,000 cash equity in apartment house or city income property. Pulis & Foley, 49 West 29th.

Broadway.—11-story; fireproof; price, $475,000; mtge., $300,000, 4%; rents, $30,050; nets large income; no cash. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

WILL ADD CASH
with $7,000 equity in 3-story stone dwelling for flat property; principals only. Shaw & Co., 113 W. 125th St.

Westchester Av., 50x123, near Prospect Av. station; price, $12,500 for business property; prefer 3d or Willis Av. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

West 127th St.—50-foot 6-story apartment; equity, $32,000; will take other property. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Corner plot, 150x125; fine, high land in Yonkers; price $2,300, free and clear, for Brooklyn house. Ullman, 502 Willis Av., Bronx.

Corner lot, Bronx, excavated, $5,000; will add cash for flats and tenements. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

West 104th St.—6-story apartment, 40x100; nets 10%; will take other property. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Tarrytown.—65 acres unincumbered to exchange. Geo. Niner, 20 Broad St.

REAL ESTATE.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 313 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Wanted—Applications first mortgage loans on improved Manhattan realty. FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

American Roofing and Paint Co. roofs repaired, painted; guaranteed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

Estate funds to loan on real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neigbborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

VACANT LAND IN BRONX.
LARGE AND SMALL PARCELS OF ACREAGE, SUITABLE FOR SUBDIVISION, FOR INSTITUTIONS, FACTORIES, &c., FROM $1,200 PER ACRE UPWARD.
PHILIP A. SMYTH,
141 BROADWAY.

Bargain Extraordinary!
Close to 133d "L" station, 18-family flat; no steam heat; actual rent over $3,000; price, $27,000; 40x90x100; commission to brokers. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

To Exchange.—Gentleman's country seat, this side of Greenwich, 40 minutes from Grand Central Depot; four acres; fine dwelling; 16 rooms; carriage house and stable; equity of $14,000; want city property; principals only. P. D. Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

Fordham Heights.—Modern ten-room house, all improvements; full lot; near cars. For Rent—House ten rooms, all improvements; two lots $600. House seven rooms, all improvements; $30 per month. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Fronting Parkway, adjoining Van Cortlandt Park; lots $350, on installments; all improvements; titles guaranteed. Stevenson, mornings, 10 E. 42d, or upper end Jerome Av. trolley, daily and Sundays.

Snap for Quick Buyer.—5-story up-to-date apartment, 34x85x100; price, $32,000; terms to suit; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park,) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

Choice location, Willis Av., near 138th St.; 5-story double flat, with stores; price, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

A plot, 75 feet front, near trolley, steam, and elevated; ripe for development; price, $6,000. John R. Ross, Fordham Square.

Brook Av., 149th St.—Five-story double flat, with stores; five rooms; $3,500 cash required. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Willis Av. modern flat, $33,000; others $22,500; street houses, $15,000 to $25,000; principals send for particulars. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

$10,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, netting 15 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $3,600-$8,000. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

Bargain if sold at once, 2-family house, $3,600; all improvements; $500 cash; balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

BEDFORD PARK; CHOICE BUILDING LOTS; ONLY $1,000 UPWARDS; EASY TERMS.
POLAK, 3D AV., COR. 174TH.

$500 cash and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

A.—Subdivision wanted; five Bronx real estate firm can handle to advantage subdivision north of city; net basis. Reliable, Times office.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$18,500.—5-story apartment house, with large store, on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

$4,000.—10-room frame dwelling; near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

New two-family brick; very low price; easy terms; open. 678 East 180th St.

$1,000 Cash.—Three-story corner store property; all improvements. Junker, 1,048 East 180th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

11-room, 2-family house, steam heat, full lot, $3,700. Baechler, 741 Tremont Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK,
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb, now open to the public for the purchase of a LIMITED NUMBER of BUILDING LOTS. Larchmont, with its handsome homes, wide and beautiful streets, unsurpassed harbor and well-known Yacht Club, is recognized as the most desirable all the year residence section accessible to New York City. The demand for convenient suburban homes sites has been so great that practically no desirable property is on the market except at very high prices.

LARCHMONT PARK affords the homeseeker and the investor an opportunity to secure the most desirable lots in Larchmont, and, in fact, anywhere along the Sound, at prices far below property of equal value and upon the EASIEST OF TERMS. No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular. For a year past the park has been under improvement, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America. Messrs. Waring, Chapman, and Farquhar, the well known sanitary engineers, being in charge of the latter.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co., with whom arrangements can be made to secure building loans to aid the purchaser in building his home.

TRAINS every half hour during the busy hours and hourly in the middle of the day. Low monthly commutation.

Write or call for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 Pine Street, New York.
Telephone 2026 John.
Or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
Office on the property always open.
Sundays and Holidays included.
Telephone connection.

At Tarrytown.—Slate roof house, 12 rooms; modern improvements; porcelain bath; nice grounds, full of fruit; 10 minutes' walk from station; will worth $12,000; will sell for $8,000; terms to suit; two large houses, with stables; takes the whole block; great bargain; to close an estate; all along the beautiful Hudson, elegant residences, fine houses, beautiful cottages; sale and rent at all seasons; rents from $300 to $15,000; prices from $3,000 to $350,000; farms, building and factory sites, business property very cheap.
S. EMBERSON, 315 Madison Av., corner of 42d St. Established over forty years.

WHITE PLAINS.
THREE SPECIAL VALUES.
8 rooms; 3 acres; near station.....$3,000
7 rooms; fine location; new.....5,000
11 rooms; large plot; stable; fruit.....8,500
COOLEY & WEST, White Plains, N. Y.

"Choicest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Gentleman's residence for sale or let, Pleasantville, N. Y.; ten minutes to depot; house, 14 rooms; stable, garden, all improvements, &c. Apply Box 192, Pleasantville, N. Y.

"ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE"—Our complete rental or sale list; state your requirements. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

170-acre farm, Westchester; fine stream, sawmill; $6,000; worth $10,000. Atwater, 1721 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

ACTUALLY THE BEST
THREE VALUES IN MOUNT VERNON.
9 rooms; near station; modern.....$4,600
11 rooms; Chester Hill; parquet floors.....$6,500
Artistic new house; Chester Hill; corner.....$9,000
Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—One of the handsomest places on the Hudson, in Yonkers' choicest residence district; 1¾ acres; beautiful river view; superb house; price, $50,000. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Farm for sale cheap; 96 acres, house 10 roo

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES,
THE ROBERT
AND
THE MILLARD
14 to 22 West 107th St.
Bet. Manhattan Av. & Centrel Park West, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Suites of 4, 5, and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.

RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.
These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Liveried hall attendance.
R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

Kendal Court,
517-523 West 111th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; 5 Suites of 4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY
Superintendent on premises.

GARDEN APARTMENT.
118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.
Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

THE BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,600.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3,455—RIVERSIDE.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,
three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue,
One door above 123d St.; eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent; opened evenings. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 71 Liberty St, and 27 West 30th St.

50 WEST 94TH ST.,
Near Central Park.
9 LARGE ROOMS and BATH; all improvements; RENT, $900; possession at once. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D.)

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 7 and 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE.
now open for inspection; possession about April 1st; suites 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $36 to $50.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

THE FRIESLAND,
235 West 103d St., cor. Broadway,
Modern eight-story fireproof building; 8 rooms and bath (corner); rent low.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D.)

EL SINORE APARTMENTS,
ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
SEVEN ROOMS and bath.....$660
TEN ROOMS and billiard room; first floor; suitable for doctor.....1,000
Elevator, Hall Service, Telephone, and Electric Light. 504 West 151st Street.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

A.—305 WEST 80TH ST.,
Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; shower baths; electric light. Apply to janitor.

RENT $1,000.
OVERLOOKING MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Elegant corner apartment; six rooms and bath; every improvement; immediate possession; also one apartment, eight rooms and bath, elevator building, rent only $55 from May 1st. Inquire ROBERT LEVERS, 354 West 110th St.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 146th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

ST. CHARLES,
24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents $40 to $60. Superintendent.

HANKINSON,
CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST. PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

244 WEST 99TH STREET,
6 large rooms and bath.....$60
Elevator, etc.
GIBBS & KIRBY, B'way & 103 St

WILMORE COURT, 126th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
New, elegant, elevator apartment, parquet floors oiled; refrigerator; shower bath; corner apartment; five rooms.

To Rent.—May 1st, apartment eight large rooms, first door from Washington Square West; steam laundry, elevator, all improvements; rent, $65. The Peabody, 102 Waverley Place; call between 12 and 3.

102 WEST 61ST STREET.
First Floor—Six very large rooms.....$50
Seven Rooms; other floors.....$45-$50
Elevator, Hall Service. All modern improvements.

New buildings, corner 7th Av., drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

To Let.—9 large room apartment, 148 West 125th; heat, hot water; rent $45; also 6-room, 218 4th Av.; rent $22. Horton's, 142 West 125th.

Apartments to Let.—6 and 8 rooms and bath, finest improvements, steam heat, uniform elevator services. 1,465-69 Lexington Av., city.

Apartment, 55 East 11th, 6 rooms, bath, modern improvements, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St. —2, 3, 5 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

44TH ST., 123 WEST.
Comfortably furnished single and double rooms; use of bath; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished apartment; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

CARPET CLEANING.

Seven Tetosian Brothers.—Oriental rugs repaired, cleaned, washed; also domestic carpets. 70 West 39th.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL SILVERSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Silverstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 30th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 11th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, March 30th, 1904

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.
Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
IN
THREE HOURS VIA **NEW JERSEY CENTRAL**

Passing Through Lakewood,
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9.40 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. daily; Sundays 9.40 A. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths.
Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Sevoy, 59th St. and 5th Av., where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE ALBEMARLE,
Virginia Av., near the Beach, Atlantic City.
This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, new throughout, containing 100 large, sunny front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, including private and public baths, elevator service, &c. Over 2,000 feet of beautiful sun parlors a feature. Offers for the Spring season special terms for superior accommodations and excellent table of $3, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request. J. P. COPE.

THE FRONTENAC.
A new hotel, as good as the best, Kentucky Av., 100 yards from Beach. Centre of all attractions. Direct southern exposure. Will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 weekly; $1.50, $2 daily for large, pleasant Ocean view rooms, all metal beds, with excellent table and service. Contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort. Spacious sun parlors, heated, overlook Boardwalk and Ocean. Booklet mailed. MRS. H. Y. MOYER.

HOTEL IROQUOIS,
South Carolina Ave. and Beach.
An elegant and perfectly equipped hotel. Capacity 400. With unexcelled location. Elevator, sun parlors, private baths with suites. 'Phones in rooms. Steam heat. Amusement hall and every appointment. Now making special rates $12, $15, $17.50 weekly. Booklet mailed. Representative, Rooms 500-501, 1,170 Broadway, New York. W. F. SHAW.

THE ST. CHARLES,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains open throughout the year. Bell telephone in rooms. High-class music. Sea water in all baths. Golf privileges.
N. Y. booking representative,
GEO. S. FELL, 289 4th Av., near 23d St.
Daily, 11 to 3. NEWLIN HAINES.
Telephone, 6,246—Grammercy.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND
OCEAN END SOUTH CAROLINA AVE.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers, and all amusements. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator from street. Special rates for the Spring and Easter Season. Booklet on application.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE DUNLOP,
BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AV.
European plan. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Ocean view from every room. Restaurant of superior excellence. Sea foods a specialty.
R. T. DUNLOP.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open all Year. American and European Plans. Rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Location direct on Ocean Front and Promenade. New York rep., Nos. 3 Park Place.
C. R. MYERS, Propr.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach Front of Maryland Ave.
Write now for ocean-front rooms.
Special Rates. WALTER R. DAVIS, Mgr.

THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Personal representative 3 Park Place daily. S. M. HANLEY.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Kentucky Av., Near Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street; baths: $8 to $12.50 weekly.
CHAS. BUHRE.

Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J.
The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in this world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. N. BERRY,
H. E. EDSON, Mgrs.
N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way, Tel. 4295-38th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Casco Bay, Maine Coast.—Private family, occupying their own cottage, located close to the water, wide piazza, private wharf, and boats, desire to make up a house party for the Summer; price $10; special price for family of adults; personal interview in New York. Address 1 Box 218 Times.

Lady having modern attractive home on water desires a few adults as paying guests; gentlemen preferred. 2 Sickles Av., New Rochelle.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—PARK HOUSE, opposite Park; no bar; all improvements; adults only; rates, $8 to $14.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests (adults) desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"A."—532 WEST END AVENUE.
4-story 20-foot dwelling; every improvement; open plumbing; handsome gas fixtures and decorations; two baths and four toilets; rent, $2,000.
Several others from $1,400 to $6,000.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
Phone, 2106 J—Riverside.....2,768 Broadway

A LARGE LIST
and Choice Assortment of
WEST SIDE DWELLINGS,
Three and Four Stories,
42d to 110th Sts.; $840 to $7,000.
P. S. TREACY,
1,929 Broadway, near 63d St.

A— 341 EAST 65TH STREET.
Modern three-story high-stoop dwelling in scheme; hot water; rent, $900.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
4 stories, with extension; 2 bath rooms; excellent order; rent $2,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.

The only American basement house adjoining 5th Av. and Central Park; possession April 1. Pease & Elliman, 520 5th Av.

Attractive 3-story residence, $1,500; caretaker above; 167 W. 93d St. TREACY, agent, 1,929 Broadway.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

88th, 177 West.—Three-story, butler's pantry extension; fine order; rent $1,400. Apply premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent—Furnished—Four-story American basement dwelling house. (No. 278 West 70th St.

PEOPLE'S LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
S.S. ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND
Alternating daily.
S. S. C. W. MORSE, enters service in May.
Cuisine and service special features. Steamers sail from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., arriving at Albany in time for connections North and West. 'Phone 5800—Spring.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.
TROY LINE.
FIRST TRIP MONDAY, APRIL 4th.
Steamer "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" will leave West 10th Street, Pier 46, daily at 6 P. M., except Saturday, making direct railroad connections at Troy for all points North and East.
SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.
Freight received on and after April 2d.

JOY LINE
PROVIDENCE, $1.50 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT.
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 890 Orchard.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
leave Pier 43, N. R., week days, 6 P. M.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
DAY, MONTH OR YEAR.
A few choice unfurnished
2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and café a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

THE GANOGA,
35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.
New Subway Station, 2 minutes' walk.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES WITH BATHS.
FULL HOTEL SERVICE.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
TABLE D'HOTE.
Descriptive booklet on application.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HARGRAVE,
112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y.
CATERING TO THE ELITE.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED.
C. W. FERRIS, Manager.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Cash paid for old gold and silver; diamonds exchenged and bought for cash. M. Hirschberg, 161 East 14th St.

Old feather beds bought; pay highest cash. Brooklyn Feather Co., 1,259 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

MACHINERY.

Pumps for sale; Rider and Ericsson; first-class condition. George Crumpien, 1,437 3d Av.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*PAST MAIL.—24 boure to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 4:25 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45 P. M.—The 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20½ hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30 P. M.—ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 6:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.—P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours. Due St. Louis 8:35 boure by L. S.
9:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.
11:30 P. M.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 107, 261, 413 and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Station St. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 238 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (8:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 5:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:20 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M. (5:03 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 24:25, 9:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 9:00, $10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:00, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 10:25 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 8:00, ‖‖9:10, ¶10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only, ‖‖1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M. zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ¶Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. ±Except Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway; 125 Fulton St., Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 350 B'way, W'nsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY.
and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25AM	*10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	†11:25AM	*11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:35PM	† 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 125 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	.....12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 168 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 342 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.



SEE THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD
by taking the Cruise on the palatial Twin Screw Cruising
S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise
Around the Globe

I. CRUISE leaves N. Y. September 15, 1904, for Hamburg, then to Dover, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Villefranche, Genoa, Athens, Constantinople, Jaffa, Port Said, Ismailia, Bombay (18 days for overland trip to Calcutta), Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tsingtau, Nagasaki, Hiogo (optional overland trip to Yokohama), Yokohama, Honolulu, Hilo and San Francisco, and by special train to New York.

II. CRUISE leaves San Francisco January 24, 1905. Calling at same ports as above in reversed order.
Duration 4½ months. Cost $1,500 upward, including principal side trips and railroad transportation across American continent. Steamer always your home. No delays—waiting for connections. No customs examinations en route. No packing and unpacking of trunks.
Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered
SUCCESS ASSURED. PORTS OF CALL NOT AFFECTED BY HOSTILITIES IN THE EAST.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY
Hamburg-American Line. 35-37 B'way N. Y.

WATERWAYS of the Southern Pacific
DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.
New York to New Orleans.
Elegant New Passenger Steamships.
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.
9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.
10:25 A.M. PENNSLYVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati, and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. (Via Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "Southern's Palm Limited," *12:40 P. M. week-days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "New York and Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. week-days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 8:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—*7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:05 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, 10:25 St. Louis Limited, (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25,(Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55, *11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:23, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car.
Ticket offices, Nos 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street; 366 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday change: d12.15, e8.00, 12.35, 12.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., E
Manch Chunk Local	*8.55 AM	*7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*e8.10 AM
MAUCH CHUNK EXPRESS	*10.35 AM	*10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*n5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 255, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 345 Columbus Av., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 693 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

MILLINERY, AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; enter now for Spring work; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, or skirt patterns (90c.) make your Spring dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310-318 4th Av.

Exquisite dresses made for all occasions; chic and elegant; fancy tailor-made suits, fancy waists, evening cloaks and wraps at reasonable prices. Mme. Caroline, 39 East 125th St.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone, 567 Melrose.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS
have won their great reputation by maintaining for **sixty years** a proud record for **superior quality** in workmanship and a high standard of all-round excellence. The **Waters 3-Year System** of payments gives you three years' time on a piano without interest. Send postal for catalogue with particulars.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
N. B.—Pianos exchanged, carted, tuned, polished or repaired.

PEASE PIANOS.
Over 70,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 60 years.
Manufactnrers' prices and 3 years to pay. Bargains in used pianos, all makes, from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for 1904 catalogue and list of used pianos.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Wednesday evening, March 30, small gold watch, open faced, with chatelsine; monogram, "L. C. G." Liberal reward if returned to Room 915, Hartford Building, Broadway and 17th St.

Lost—Watch charm; horse, rider and dragon; return and obtain suitable reward. W. J. Nichols, 76 William St., Room 1,107.

Lost—Lady's white duck fencing jacket; initials inside, "E. B. A.;" reward $5. Inform at once, Oakes, 10 Wall St.

Lost.—Amethyst BROOCH with diamond and pearls; $25 reward. Fish, 50 Beck St., Bronx.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful, sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished, comfortable house; every convenience; telephone; high-class table; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, with every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

Madison Av., 432.—Pleasant third-floor corner room, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

22d St., 34 East.—Finely furnished rooms in first-class house; suite, large square, and hall rooms; all improvements; reference.

40th St., 70 West.—A large front room on fourth floor, nicely furnished, to let without board to gentlemen; house private; faces Bryant Park; very desirable location; references.

44th St., 211 West.—Desirable rooms; large and small; references.

49th, 131 West.—Two sunny, nicely furnished front rooms; heat; hot, cold running water.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms, with bath; meals if desired; references.

93d St., 102 West.—Sunny room to let in private family.

Broadway, 2,762. (Near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan.

Lexington Av., 616.—Elegant front parlor, bath, $5, or two-room suite; desirable. Cognee.

Monroe St., 38, Brooklyn.—Owner has square sunny room, newly furnished, for gentleman; no other lodgers; reference required; excellent table board near.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Lady wants one large or two unfurnished rooms in private house, 2d or 3d story; 18th St., 50th St., west side preferred. Address Chelsea, 254 8th Av.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Clocks.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., want an experienced sales person for their clock department; one with city department store experience preferred. Apply to Superintendent.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced and competent women for their soda water department. Apply to Superintendent after 5 P. M., fourth floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced waist trimmers; only those who are accustomed to fine work need apply at dressmaking department, 5th floor.

Laces.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., require a thoroughly experienced sales person in their lace department; only those with a thorough knowledge of the merchandise need apply to Superintendent.

Nurse (Protestant) for two children, 4 and 8 years. Wages $20. Call Monday before two or after six. 254 West 78th Street.

Wanted—B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and shirt hands for alterations; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted—An active young woman, about 25, who resides in Brooklyn, for position in sewing machine store; must write and figure well. Apply personally to Miss Dougbty, 149 Broadway, Room 814.

Wanted—Rihhons; a large department store in the city require a competent saleswoman of long experience for their ribbon department. Apply by letter to A. B., Box 182 Times.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their domestics and wash goods departments. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Stenographer; must have at least three years' experience; for a bank up town. For interview call at Room 119 B, 154 Nassau St.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 28th St.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Males.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced and competent man for their soda water department. Apply to Superintendent after 5 P. M., fourth floor.

Silks and Dress Goods.—Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, have vacancies for experienced salesmen in silks and dress goods; only those with a thorough knowledge of business need apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Gardener-farmer, country place, one hour from city; must be competent in raising vegetables, fruit, and flowers; married man, no young children preferred; wife to help with poultry. Answer, giving references, to L. M., Box 156 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Cutters, experienced working in men's tailoring to the trade houses; salary, $18 to $30 per week; steady employment to right parties. Apply Kahn Brothers, 9th and Main Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Wanted—Two young men to conduct agency for magazine in New York City; must have good appearance. Apply in person to H. E. Read, care Hinds & Noble, 35 W. 15th St., between 10 and 12 Tuesday morning.

Wanted.—Undertaker's assistant wanted; must be a thorough embalmer, a good bookkeeper, and come well recommended. Undertaker, Box 210 Times.

Wanted—Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, steam fitters, and helpers for these trades. Apply J. H. Townsend, 31 Coenties Slip, New York City.

Wanted—Carpenters and painters for in and outside work; out of town. Apply J. H. Townsend, 31 Coenties Slip, New York City.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced floor walkers. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Window cleaner in large factory building. Apply by letter, B. K., Box 180 Times.

Wanted—Boy for office work, Harlem; state salary expected and references. Address B., Box 1,214 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cashier.—By young woman as cashier, or would learn waiting in restaurant. Box 1 214 Times.

Caretaker.—By mother and son as caretaker for private house; best references. Apply Allstaedt, 78 West 45th St.

Dressmaker.—Engagements out by the day; stylish work; first-class fitter; references. Holmes, 138 East 29th St.

Governess.—A lady of refinement and education desires position as governess or companion; fluent French, German, English, music; experienced teacher; accustomed to travelling here and abroad; highest references. K. K., 17 East 86th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Situation wanted as stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant by a young lady having had one year's commercial experience; salary, $7. Catharine, 96 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Visiting stenographer wishes to make engagements with firms desiring first-class work and needing stenographer's services a few hours daily or two or three times a week. Address I Box 216 Times Office.

Stenographer or Private Secretary—By young lady with four years' experience as public stenographer, and with knowledge of English moneys and business methods; salary required $15. A. M. G., 225 East 18th St.

Stenographer.—By a young woman who is familiar with law work, having been employed in a law stenographic office; used to general office duties; salary to start, $8-$10. E. I. A., 405 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter—Beginner, of neat appearance, desires position; moderate salary. Address E. K., 896 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

SUICIDE ON HUSBAND'S GRAVE.

Mrs. Waldner Is Found Dead, a Poison Bottle Nearby.

The body of Mrs. Matilda Waldner, fifty-four years old, of 142 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, was found yesterday afternoon by Augustus Boeltes of 73 Moffett Street, Brooklyn, lying on the grace of her husband, Frederick W. Waldner, in the Lutheran Cemetery, Newtown, Queens Borough.

It is supposed that Mrs. Waldner went to her husband's grave on Saturday afternoon to commit suicide, for a bottla that bad contained carbolic acid was founud near by. Mr. Waldner died recently.

CHILDREN'S PRETTY CHARITY.

Sunday School Marches to Roosevelt Hospital with Easter Flowers.

About a score of children of the Sunday school of Manhattan Congregational Church, Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway, marched to Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon with the flowers and plants that had been used in the decorations of the church for Easter. They had armfuls of all sorts of lilies and other flowers, and they carried them to the children in the hospital wards, who were intensely pleased with them, and all who could held them in their arms instead of allowing them to be placed in a vase near them.

Superintendent Lathrop arranged an Easter festival for people in the hospital and friends, in the reception hall, for the afternoon. There were many Easter songs sung, and music was rendered besides, to the great pleasure of the many guests.

SEEK A PORTO RICAN LOAN.

Insular Delegation Comes to Consult with Secretary Shaw.

W. F. Willoughby, Treasurer, and R. Post, Auditor, of Porto Rico, and Manuel S. Domenech, a member of the Porto Rican House of Delegates, arrived in New York on the New York-Porto Rican liner Coamo yesterday morning. Their mission is to consult with Secretary Shaw relative to the placing of a loan in this country for general improvements in Porto Rico. D. S. Lindsay, Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, was another passenger by the Coamo. He comes to raise a fund to send 600 Porto Rican teachers to the United States this Summer to take the teachers' courses in the various universities.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. *line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Young lady desires permanent position as stenographer and typewriter; beginner; has had a few weeks' office experience; good speller; high school graduate; willing to start with reasonable salary. Address M. J. R., 31 Lathrop Av., Madison, N. J.

Stenogrspher.—Thoroughly experienced advertising drugs, brokersge, and banking; prsctical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Second flat, 33 Moffat St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stenographer, &c.—By young lsdy, permanent position as stenogrspher and typewriter; has had two years' experience; is familisr with general office work; salsry $10.00. Miss Fsnnie Bailey, 92 Jackson St., Passaic, N. J.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience; brokerage, commercial, legal; $12. Executive, Box 123 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Beginner; graduate of public school, and six months in high school; salary $5 to start. Rose J. Ohst, 40 Bartlett St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter—Experienced, desires permanent position; neat and accurate; salary, $10. Address Miss R. Cherry, 28 Carteret St., Newark, N. J.

Stenographer and typewriter of neat appearance, who has had two years' experience, desires position with good firm; salary, $10. Address S. G., 140 West 139th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced; permanent position; good penman; neat and accurate; salary $10. Julia Halloran, 205 Wall St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined appearance; good education; best references; $7-$8. Industrious, Box 177 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience legal and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; refined; good in spelling and punctuation; best references. Businesslike, Box 199 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; rapid, neat worker; attend strictly to business; references; salary $10. M., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; refined appearance; good speller, grammarian; assist office work; $10. Accurate, Box 195 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Bright young lady desires permanent position; six months' experience; moderate salary, with prospect of advancement. K. F., 886 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Willing to start at reasonable salary; advancement. D. A. F., 480 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; take difficult dictation; credentials; attractive personality. Credentials, Box 213 Times.

Stenographer.—(18:) English parentage; graduate high school; credentials; rapid penman. Moderate, Box 211 Times.

Teacher.—By a young lady to teach one or two children a few hours daily; Harlem preferred. W. L., Box 1,046 Times Up Town.

Males.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Accountant desires permsnent or temporary work; audits, exsminations, cost systems, income, profit and loss statements. Accounts, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By competent young man, (19,) as assistant bookkeeper or office assistant, with experience; high-class; refcrences furnished. Ambition, 214 East 112th St.

Bookkeeper or any other position, trust or clerical, by young man, 34; practical double-entry bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced in all branches of office work; does not mind hard work; moderate salary; a Londoner, with best of references; can give bond. Warshawsky, 383 Powell St., Brooklyn.

Caretaker.—(Without salary,) for unfurnished or furnished house for Summer; references. Reliable, Times, Harlem.

Carpenter.—By carpenter, from real estate owners; day's work or contract. Lawson, 749 3d Av.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; highest personal references; sober, honest, willing; anywhere. M., 123 West 51st. Telephone 4128 Columbus.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; 12 years' references; wages, $35. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—Single; country prsferred; written or personal reference; careful driver; wages $35. Daniel Montague, Box 132 Harrison, N. Y.

Collector, &c.—By young man, 21, as collector, &c.; experienced; good penman; moderate salary. J. Goldenson, 1,901 Lexington Av.

Gardener.—Married, small family; prsctical; conversant with landscaping; expectations moderate. Wallace, 54 Dey St.

Plumber.—Licensed, wishes position; thorough knowledge of plumbing, gas fitting, steam and hot water heating. Plumber, 334 75th St., Brooklyn.

Poultry plant, farm manager, thoroughly experienced; successful chicken and squab raiser, incubator up; practical knowledge farm, garden, dairy stock; charge gentleman's farm. R. D. K., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Privats Secretary.—By young man, past three years with official, prominent street railway company, as private secretary; fully competent to take entire charge of large correspondence; thoroughly familiar with office details; stenographer; exceptional references as to ability and integrity. F. E., Box 117 Times Office.

Stenographer &c.—By experienced stenographer; understands billing, bookkeeping, and uses Smith-Premier machine; can show good references; salary $12. A. Merklen, 409 East 51st St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; permanent position with reliable house. S. J. P., care Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses; drive single, milk, attend garden, lawn, furnace; strictly sober; good references. F., Box 112 Times Office.

Wanted—Copying or addressing, psn or typewriter, at home, evenings. C. W. L., Times Harlem.

Young man, 19, desires position with chance of advancement; can furnish four years' reference. William Michel, 271 Avenue A.

DELEGATES ANGRY WITH UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

Central Union Decides to Look for New Quarters.

TALK OF NON-UNION NURSERY

Delegate Jacobs Reports That Jerome Cannot Help Effort to Break Up Padrone System.

The Central Federated Union was thrown into a state of white hot excitement yesterday by a letter from J. K. Rosenberg, Secretary of Local No. 4 of the United Garment Workers, charging that headquarters had been established in the University Settlement Building, where the Central Federated Union meets, for the hiring of non-union men. These men, the letter said, were being engaged by a man named Kahn to take the places of striking clothing cutters in Louisville, Ky., and were getting a preliminary schooling for the purpose.

Ephraim Kaufman, delegate of the Clothing Cutters' Union, said that he had seen the head worker of the University Settlement, who told him that he would attend to the matter, but he had done notbing.

"I attended four meetings of the University Settlement," said James McCabe of the Gold Beaters' Union, "and I find that the Settlement is supposed to have among its objects the organizing of all people that the unions cannot reach. This especially applies to women workers."

"What are we coming to, anyway?" said a delegate. "If the University Settlement is to become a nursery for non-union people the sooner we get out of it the better." [Hear, hear.]

Delegate Breyer of the Cloth Spongers' Union remarked that there were philanthropists in the University Settlement who were trying to educate people to be non-unionists.

A committee was eventually appointed to go immediately and make an investigation and report back. The committee came back with the report that neither the head worker nor his assistant was in, and that they had gone to Kahn's office and found that he was out. On the motion of James Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union the committee was empowered without further delay to look for new quarters for the central body.

"This is no place for us to meet," he said. "From many standpoints the place is undesirable."

Daniel S. Jacobs of the Cigar Packers' Union again brought up the complaint of the Rockmen and Excavators' Union that the padrone system was in full blast at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and the Southern Boulevard, where Italians were housed in a shanty and had to pay, he said, for their board and groceries. He brought the matter before District Attorney Jerome, he said, who told him that so long as the men were willing to accept the conditions he could do nothing.

The delegate of Local No. 56 of the Eccentric Firemen's Union reported that it would have its annual ball in Grand Central Palace on next Saturday. The central body is expected to be well represented there.

MYSTERY IN DROWNING CASE.

Body Found May Be That of Man Sought by Coroner.

The body of a drowned man, supposed to have been Herman Luckow, at one time a hotel keeper on Barren Island, was found yesterday afternoon off Rockaway Point, Rockaway Beach, by William Shannon. Nothing was found on the body that would identify the dead man as Luckow, but it corresponded with the description of the former hotel keeper which had been furnished to the police.

The question of identity will be decided by Mrs. Luckow, who was found in Manhattan on Saturday. An alarm had been sent out for her as well as her husband on Thursday afternoon by order of Coroner Rueff of Queens County. Both were wanted to clear up the cause of death of Cornelius Curran, nineteen years old, an employe of St. Malachy's Home, at Rockaway Park, whose body was found in the amaica Bay at Broad Channel in February.

The inquest was to be held over Curran's body before Coroner Ruoff at Jamaica last Thursday, when John Phillips of Rockaway Beach said that Luckow's wife told him that she had heard from her husband recently in New York. Both Curran and Luckow on Nov. 15 last were returning from Rockaway Beach to Barren Island in a rowboat. Neither the boat nor either of the men were seen after that, but in February Curran's body was found. Soon after the accident Mrs. Luckow sold the hotel on Barren Island and disappeared.

EASTER SERVICE IN HOTEL.

Dr. Warren Finds a Text in Psalms to Apply to His Auditors.

An Easter service, composed of an elaborate musical programme and a short sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, Chaplain of the New York City Hotels, was held last night at the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, where weekly vaudeville entertainments, musicales, and hops have been standing features throughout the Winter. The vaudeville, the musicales, and the dances have been only for patrons and their friends, but last night's service was open to any one who had a mind to attend.

According to Dr. Warren it was the first attempt of a hotel proprietor in this city to minister to the spiritual as well as the physical welfare of his guests, and it was generally pronounced a success. The beautiful Louis Quinze dining room, where the service was held, was crowded.

Dr. Warren occupied an improvised platform in the centre of the room, which had been beautifully decorated with Easter lilies and stately palms. He announced that he hated anything that was staid and hackneyed, and that the proceedings of the evening would be exceedingly informal. He was taken at his word. In the lobby the guests continued their chatter and broken sentences about Lakewood and Mrs. Somebody's pink tea frequently were sandwiched in between his exhortations.

Dr. Warren chose his text from the Sixteenth Psalm, "The lot is fallen unto me in a fair ground; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

"This might readily be applied to you," said the preacher, taking in with a comprehensive glance the frescoed ceilings, the marble columns, the heavy hangings, and his audience, dressed as for a night at the opera. "But this is Easter, and it should make us think of the life to come. That will be a thousand times more beautiful than the present if we live according to God's will. My creed is the Golden Rule, and that is broad enough to take in anybody, and is a good enough creed to take anybody to heaven as well."

SPLIT IN PLUMBERS' UNION.

Manhattan and Brooklyn Locals Resent International Body's Actions.

A revolt against the interference of the International Union of Plumbers and Gas and Steam Fitters in local matters has been scented by the Manbattan and Brooklyn locals. It is highly probable that these two unions will split off from the international body and become independent.

According to Delegate Smith of the Manhattan local, the international body wants to get control of all the local affairs in the metropolitan district, including Jersey City. Delegate Smith said yesterday that repeated protests had been made by both locals against the international body taking charge of local affairs.

On account of this revolt the International Union has expelled the Brooklyn local, and it is expected it will take the same action with regard to the Manhattan local. The International Union has now proceeded to organize new locals in Brooklyn. The fight involves about 5,000 men, who look confidently to the other building trades for their support.

ARCHBISHOP SCORES PRIESTS.

Schools Misused in Politics, He Said—Against Social Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—Mayor Rose spent a busy day to-day speaking to meetings held in the Polish parochial schools on the south side, which had been announced at morning services by priests from their pulpits. Archbishop Messmer, when told that politics had been discussed in churches and schools, said:

"I am sorry that the Polish priests should misuse church property for political purposes or should make announcements, if is mean. It is contemptible. I am painfully surprised to hear this, and I wish you would say for me that I entirely disapprove of such an action, that any Catholic priest of Milwaukee should permit the use of a church hall or any portion of the church property for the benefit of any political party."

"Will a Catholic who votes for Berger incur the displeasure of the Church?" the Archbishop was asked.

"Well, he will not be excommunicated nor will the Church take any action in such a case," replied the Archbishop, "but any one who votes a Social Democratic ticket will be violating every prompting of his Catholic conscience."

ATTACKS PRISON SYSTEM.

Mr. Lewis, in Lecture, Declares It Is Making Criminals.

Charlton T. Lewis, who calls himself a specialist in the study of criminology, declared in a People's Institute lecture on "Civilization and Crime," at Cooper Union last evening, that modern civilization was producing criminals all the time by letting Judges send offenders to jail for petty crimes.

"There are," he said, "300 more of these crimes here in New York for which a man may be put in prison than there were twenty years ago. By sentencing offenders to short terms in prison our Judges are constantly making and encouraging crime. It would be better for humanity to-day if every jail in the land ware burned to ashes than that this system should be continued."

Later on Mr. Lewis said:

"The first principle of the cry of real reformation is that unless a man is positively dangerous to society there is no excuse whatever for putting him in jail. If he is dangerous to society then the only principle on which you can send him to jail is to send him there to be cured. You don't send a man to a hospital for three days or ten days; you send him to be cured, and the same should be the case with criminals."

A resolution, based on the so-called "grab" bills at Albany, was adopted. It says that the meeting will hold Gov. Odell and the leaders of both houses of the Legislature responsible for permitting the passage of any measure which invades the rights and franchises of the citizens of New York.

Another resolution was adopted wherein the attention of the city officials and the general public was drawn to the need of a large park by the seaside.

NO COLD FEET IN BROOKLYN.

Scarlet Socks Society Aims to Comfort the Deserving Poor.

With the robins about to nest again and Coney Island cheerfully preparing to push up the "lid" for the good old Summer time, a crusade is to be started in Brooklyn to-day to abolish cold feet among the deserving poor. It has not to do, however, with the kind of cold feet which come with a fat pot and a pair of sevens versus four of a kind. That ailment does not obtain to any extent among the deserving poor.

The Brooklyn movement to banish the chill and the frostbite from the pedal extremities of the city's "downtrod" is to be started by the Scarlet Socks Society, a new and unique charity, which aims to adorn and comfort the little feet of every poor child in town with woolen wear of a passionate hue. The members of the society will meet this afternoon for organization at 117 Remsen Street, when one of the originators of the scheme will picture to them the riot of joy which will rage in the lowly tenements of the city next Winter when the woolen socks of four-alarm complexion are handed out to the eager tots.

The children of Brooklyn Heights are to be invited to join the Scarlet Socks Society and to work to raise funds to provide poor children with red socks next Winter. That any of the little dwellers in the tenements will get cold feet when they hear of the schema is not believed by its promoters.

CHURCH MEMORIALS UNVEILED.

In Memory of Mrs. Hoppin and L. Henry Morgan.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., April 3.—Two memorials were unveiled at the Easter services at the St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church here to-day. The ceremonies were conducted by the rector, the Rev. Henry Chamberlain. One of the memorials consists of a white marble altar, flanked with reredos of Caen stone. The altar and reredos, it is said, have not their equal in beauty in Weatchester County. They were presented to the church by Mrs. Baker, in memory of her sister, Mrs. Hamilton Hoppin.

The second memorial was a chancel window, given in memory of the late L. Henry Morgan. The donors of the memorial were Borden Harriman, Whitney Warren, J. F. Tooker, Charles Bohlen, G. B. Taintor, R. F. Potter, George Norman, Lloyd Warren, J. W. Appleton, Howard Cushing, F. N. Waters, and R. B. Potter.

William E. Horwill Dead.

William E. Horwill, Vice President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and ex-President of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, died yesterday in his sixty-fourth year at his residence, 524 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Horwill was born in New York City, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk in the Kings County Insurance Company. He afterward was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary of the concern. He held its Presidency from 1884 to 1889. In 1889 the company was sold to the Atlas Assurance Company of London. He was a Director of the National Trust Company of Brooklyn, a member of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M., of the Hanover Club of Brooklyn, and the Accomac Club of Virginia. He was also a veteran volunteer fireman. He is survived by a widow and a son. The funeral will take place from his residence to-morrow evening.

To Entertain Philadelphia Masons.

St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will receive a delegation of 175 members of University Lodge, No. 610, of Philadelphia, at theeir lodgerooms in the Masonic Hall to-morrow afternoon. The degree of Masteer Mason will be conferred on those in waiting. Grand Secretary E. M. L. Ehlers will deliver tha historical lecture. During the refreshment hour an entertainment will be given by De Wolf Hopper, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and Raymond Hitchcock. Messrs. Wheeler and Hitchcock are members of St. Cecile Lodge.

Three Sleepers of Montreal Express Derailed.

RUTLAND, Vt., April 3.—Three sleeping cars of the Northbound Montreal Express were derailed by a broken switch at Proctor early to-day. Two colored porters, Harry Brooks and Samuel Ellis, sustained scalp wounds and other bruises, and were removed to the Proctor Hospital. None of the passengers were injured. The train was running at a high speed.

Russia Orders Cannon in England.

PARIS, April 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Figaro says that Russia has ordered 250 cannon in England for the Manchurian Army. He adds that the Tenth and Seventeenth Army Corps will not start for the seat of war before the end of the month.

FFF Founded 1840. FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPRING PATTERNS.

All our new Spring Patterns are on exhibition.
Summer Furniture in all the light woods and Enamels.
Most Artistic and Serviceable Designs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 28 WEST 24TH ST.
FACTORIES: 505 to 515 WEST 32d STREET.

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

For Monday, April 4th.

Offer an exceptional lot of

¾ Napkins at 4.00 per dozen

TABLE CLOTHS TO MATCH	2 yds. square,	2.75
	2 x 2 1-2 yds.	3.25
	2 x 3 yds.	3.75
	2 1-2 yds. square,	4.25
	2 1-2 x 3 yds.	5.00

No Imperfections.



Society starts afresh to-day.
How about fresh evening clothes?
Dress suits; $27 to $50.
Dinner jackets; separately, $14.50 to $27.

Evening clothes demand perfect linen.
Collars that fit snug, but not too snug.
Quarter sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Wallach's Hats
Nos. 842 Columbus Av. cor. 102d, 1291 Bowery and 849 Eighth Av. cor. 52nd
Third Av., cor. 124th and 148 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

OUR Easter Trade told the story.
Every one of our Five Stores crowded with Customers who know what Values we give. We take this opportunity of expressing our Appreciation.
Always $5 worth of style,—prices $2.90, $2.40, and WALLACH'S own, $1.90
Smart, Seasonable Furnishings.

RUGS

Great Special Sale

Lot No. 1—Genuine Antiques, fine silky pieces, Kszaks, Irans, Beloochistans, Shirazes and Shirvans; sizes about 4x7 ft. Lot No. 2—DOMESTICS: Axministers, Brussels and Reversible Shirazes; size 9x12 ft.
All at the uniform price of $19.50 each.
Some actually worth $30.00 to $35.00.
$19.50 each

INDIAS—Fine assortment in large carpet sizes, and light, delicate shades, suitable for drawing room, at.. worth $175.00 to $200.00.
$119.50 each

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

ASPHALT WORKERS DECIDE TO STRIKE

Uyalde, Sicilian, Barber, and Continental Companies Affected.

WANT RECOGNITION OF UNION

Many Contracts for Paving in Manhattan and the Bronx Tied Up by This Move.

The first general strike of the season will start to-day a little ahead of time, when seven hundred members of the Asphalt Workers' Union will quit work on every contract for asphalt paving in Manhattan and the Bronx to enforce a recognition of the union. The strike, started on Saturday, but that being a short day the action takes effect to-day. The asphalt companies affected by the strike are the Uvalde, Sicilian, Barber, and Continental. There are six other companies, but they have not started to work yet, as all the companies were waiting until the Winter frosts were over.

The strike tica up all asphalt work in the following places: Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, Forty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, Forty-eighth Street and First Avenue, Tenth Street and University Place, Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, Eighty-ninth Street and First Avenue, Hester Street and Bowery, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Union Avenue, Eighth Street and Avenue B, Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, Fourth and Lewis Streets, Roosevelt and Oak Streats, Henry and Rutgers Streets, One Hundred and First Street and Third Avenue, and Fifty-first Street and Sixth Avenue.

The engineers have decided, after a consultation with the representatives of the Asphalt Workers' Union, not to work with non-union men. An attempt is to be made to get the pavers, rammers, curbstone setters, and all other workers connected with the paving of streets to strike in sympathy. The headquarters of the strikers will be at Ledwith's Hall, Forty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, where a Strike Committee will be appointed to-day.

J. L. Wallace, business agent of the Asphalt Workers' Union, said yesterday:

"For some time back the asphalt companies, in ordar to head off a strike, have been starting the aapbalt workers to do paving and ramming. All the men who are engaged in this work are on strike, or will be on to-day. Even the non-union men who are employed with us have joined in the strike. It is nonsense to say that the members of the union are unskilled workers. The men who do the spreading are skilled workers, and it requires a long experience to be able to do it.

"In fact, all the work is skilled work, and they could not bring any unskilled man to do the work unless he had experience. Any one who has ever seen the work going on can realize that it is a work which requires skill.

"The other six companies which have not started to work yet are waiting to see the result of the strike, which is merely for recognition of the union. We shall, I believe, be able to make the strike so effective that the other six companies will come to terms. We did not intend to strike, except as a last resort, as we do not want to put the public to any inconvenience, but the employers evidently wanted to kill our union, and the union is the only means we have of getting fair wages and conditions. The other trades, I believe, will co-operate with us, in order to make our strike a success."

Five Arkansas Counties for Hearst.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—Democratic county conventions have been held in seventy-five counties of Arkansas for the purposa of electing delegates to the State Convention in Hot Springs, June 14. Carroll, Clay, Green, Johnson, and Sebastian Counties indorsed William R. Hearst for the Presidential nomination. Crawford County instructed its delegates for D. R. Francis of Missouri.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK.
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
FOR 12 NIGHTS AND 2 MATS. ONLY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in her greatest success, COUSIN KATE.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT.
WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis's Farce, THE DICTATOR

NEW LYCEUM Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. West 45th St. & B'way.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT, 8:30.
CHARLES HAWTREY in F. C. Burnand's Comedy, SAUCY SALLY

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
7th MONTH EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S with SAM BERNARD. 16 Song Hits. 5,000 Laughs. "SUFFICIENCY."

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT.
Paul Armstrong's Rollicking Farce, THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
109TH TIME IN NEW YORK.
ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Wednesday & Sat., 2.
HENRY W. SAVAGE presents
THE PRINCE OF PILSEN
Prior to its presentation in London.

Best Circus I Ever Saw.—Bishop Potter.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
Exhibiting in Brooklyn week of April 25.
Magnificent Representation of
THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR.
ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Arching the Aerial Abyss.
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The New York Times.

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VOL. LIII...NO. 16,927. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT. In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

ROGERS DENIES HE GOT LAWSON MILLION

Standard Oil Man Contradicts His Former Associate.

IMPORTANT WITNESS MISSING

Was Intermediary Between Them. Lawson Letter Gives Hints on Copper Financiering.

BOSTON, April 4.—The plaintiffs in the litigation growing out of the consolidation of the Boston gas companies closed their case late this afternoon, and when court adjourned the first witness for the defense was upon the stand.

Henry H. Rogers of New York was the last witness for the plaintiff. Mr. Rogers's testimony was interesting, inasmuch as he denied flatly many statements previously made to the court by Thomas W. Lawson.

At the opening of the court, counsel for the petitioners stated that during the recess they had gone over the accounts of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and had prepared a statement which would be submitted to the court regarding matters upon which information had been desired.

Mr. Rogers was recalled just before the close of the forenoon session and questioned concerning how far James Phillips, who has been subpoenaed as a witness in the case, but who has not been located by officers of the court, represented him in connection with transactions involving Thomas W. Lawson.

Mr. Rogers said that Mr. Phillips had not been authorized to represent him in dealing with Mr. Lawson. He said also that he had nothing to do with Mr. Phillips's failure to appear in court.

After referring to a record book kept in his office, Mr. Rogers tetsified that he was in his office in New York on Aug. 3, and not at a Boston hotel, as stated by Mr. Lawson, and that the $10,000 payment on the gas account was made to Mr. Lawson in New York on that date.

In connection with the alleged disappearance of Mr. Phillips, Mr. Whipple told the court that it was supposed that a summons had been served on Mr. Phillips in this city Feb. 26, and that a certain clerk at the hotel where Mr. Phillips had stayed probably could tell whether a personal service had been made. It appeared, however, that this clerk had gone away on a vacation, and Mr. Whipple had been unable to locate him.

Mr. Rogers was cross-examined by Mr. Beck of his own counsel, and in answer to questions entered a general dsnial of all the testimony given in the cass by Thomas W. Lawson. Mr. Rogers said he could not recall conversations alleged to have taken place over the telephone on specified dates; that the first he heard of some messages was when he read the reports of Mr. Lawson's testimony in the newspapers.

A bill showing telephone calls alleged to have been made between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lawson was offered as evidence, but an objection by Mr. Whipple was sustained.

Mr. Rogers said that he had never received a proposition that Lawson was to have $1,000,000 for withdrawing opposition to the gas combination.

Concerning the alleged payment of $75,000 to Mr. Lawson, Mr. Rogers was asked: "On what account was it paid?"

"On account of money sent by Kidder, Peabody & Co. or Mr. Winsor, due Thomas W. Lawson on the agreement that was made with me March 12, 1902," replied Mr. Rogers.

The witness said he had never discussed with Mr. Lawson the question of appointing a receiver. Mr. Lawson had been at his house only once.

The witness declared that he had no interest in the reorganization of the New England Gas and Coke Company, but did own a few shares in the Boston companies. He had never received any compensation as Trustee for the Delaware company for anything he "had done or left undone."

Mr. Rogers said he was not quite sure of his former statement that Mr. Winsor asked him if he could reach J. Edward Addicks as well as Mr. Lawson.

"Mr. Burrage," he said, "may have asked me to become identified with the Tri-Mountain Consolidated Company. The profits were estimated at $1,200,000, which, it was suggested, be divided between Mr. Lawson and myself, and to pay a commission to Kidder Peabody & Co. I had no interest in it, for the scbeme did not meet with my approval."

At this point Mr. Rogers was excused, and counsel for the plaintiffs announced that their case was closed.

The first witness for the defense was James L. Richards, President of the Boston Gas Companies, who testified that he had taken his position at the request of Robert Winsor. The companies had never paid a dividend since be became President, he said.

Court adjourned with Mr. Richards still on the stand. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow morning.

LAWSON'S COPPER TRUST PLAN

Winsor to Do No "Thinking"—Views of Value of Copper Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—Near the close of the gas hearing to-day a letter was introduced by counsel for Henry H. Rogers, who was on the witness stand, which gave Thomas W. Lawson's opinion of the value of Lake Copper properties.

The letter was written to Mr. Rogers, and consisted of a running comment upon a plan of consolidation of Lake Copper properties, which Mr. Lawson and A. C. Bur-

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CHARGES WORRY PRESIDENT.

Will Investigate Statement That Somebody Tampered with Naval Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Charges recently published to the effect that influences from high official quarters at Washington intervened with the naval court that inquired into the cause of the collision between the battleships Missouri and Illinois, was the subject of a conference to-day between the President and Secretary Moody.

The charge was made by The Army and Navy Journal that when the court was in session two telegrams were received by members of the court from influential sources, and that the purpose of these dispatches was to save Capt. Cowles, the commander of the Missouri, and also the brother-in-law of the President, from being adjudged responsible for the collision.

The President has directed that a thorough investigation of the allegation be made.

After the conference Secretary Moody made this statement: "I have made a pretty careful inquiry as to the statements that have been published. This does not show that any one sent telegrams to the court of inquiry.

"This much is certain. No such telegrams were sent from the White House or from my office. I intend to continue the investigations and quick and positive action will be taken should it be found that this is the case.

"I intend to probe this matter to the bottom. It is the desire of both the President and myself that there shall be a most rigid investigation."

The Missouri-Illinois court was composed of Admiral W. C. Wise, Capt. C. H. Davis, and Capt. J. G. Eaton, with Lieut. F. H. Clark as Judge Advocate. It exonerated Capt. Bradford of the Illinois from blame, but did not hold Capt. Cowles entirely blameless, although the recommendation was made that no further proceedings be had.

WATCHMAN SAVES HIS SHANTY.

Keeps Busy While Standard Oil Property Is Destroyed.

Several thousand persons crowded the brow of Jersey City Heights at the northern end of the city to watch a spectacular fire on the meadows below, at Monmouth Street and Hoboken Avenue.

The burning building was part of the Jersey City branch of the Standard Oil Company's plant. It was a wooden structure 100 by 125 feet, two stories high, and was used as a distributing station for barreled oil. This building was destroyed with all the oil it contained, but the company's stables and five tanks containing 8,000 gallons of oil each were saved. The officials of the Fire Department estimated the damage at $75,000.

The West Shore Railroad branch connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad passes immediately behind the building, but no passenger trains were due at the time, though several freight trains were held to allow the firemen to stretch the hose across the tracks.

An incident of the fire was the successful effort of George Brown, the flagman at the street crossing, to save the shanty which shelters him during inclement weather. He and Martin McNamara carried water in buckets from a ditch and poured it over the shanty until the fire was under control. One of the firemen told Brown the shanty was not worth saving.

"Isn't it?" asked Brown. "That's all you know about it. We had a pretty hard Winter, didn't we? Well, that little building sheltered me from some bad storms."

While several engines were throwing water on the oil tanks another engine was deluging a tank car standing near. After half an hour's labor had been devoted to this tank one of the employes ran over and told the company Captain that there was no oil in it. The remarks made by the men as they removed the engine to a point from which it could do better service were more forcible than polite.

WON'T VIOLATE MASONIC OATH.

Lawyer Fined for Refusing to Tell of Mysterious Van Rensselaer Estate.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., April 4.—In the special proceeding here to-day in the attempt to locate the mysterious Van Rensselaer estate which has figured in the will of the late William Moore, President Eugene L. Ashley of the Hudson River Water Power Company, against whom the proceedings are directed, declined to answer the questions of counsel as to where the will of William Van Rensselaer was probated and other questions regarding the estate, believing it to be his duty as an attorney not to answer because his knowledge of the estate was the result of a confidential communication from Moore.

Mr. Ashley had previously testified that he had been informed where the will of William Van Rensselaer was probated. After refusing to answer the question Mr. Ashley, with considerable feeling, said

"And I state further that I have taken my oath as a Mason not to reveal it."

Surrogate Jenkins directed a fine of $100 and imprisonment for contempt. The imprisonment is to begin on April 7 at 10 o'clock unless Mr. Ashley decides to answer the questions. The fine had to be paid at once, and Mr. Ashley remarked: "I guess it's worth it."

Mr. Ashley stated that if the Appellate Division sustained the Surrogate he would cheerfully furnish the executor all the information he had at hand regarding the Van Rensselaer estate.

BILL FOR MUNICIPAL "L."

To Cross East River Twice, and Cost $15,000,000—Three-Cent Fare.

ALBANY, April 4.—Senator McCarren to-night introduced a bill to provide for the construction and operation of a municipal elevated railway on Willoughby Street, Fulton Street, the New York and Brooklyn Bridge and its terminals, Centre Street, Delancey Street, the Williamsburg Bridge, South Fifth Street, Union Avenue, Throop Avenue, Willoughby Avsnue, and under Fort Greene Park, and to provide for the appointment of a commission to construct it.

The bill authorizes the Mayor to appoint a commission to be known as "the Municipal Railway Commission of the City of New York," to consist of three members, one to be appointed upon the nomination of the President of the Borough of Manhattan. The salary of the Commissioners is to be $7,500, and the members are to hold office until the railroad shall have been completed and turned over to the City of New York.

The commission is authorized to use such portions of bridges across the East River as may be necessary.

The Board of Estimate is by the bill directed to authorize the Controller to issue corporate stock or bonds of the City of New York to the amount of $15,000,000, at interest not exceeding 4 per cent., to be redeemed in fifty years, to defray expenses.

It is not to be lawful to charge any person more than 3 cents for one continuous ride from any station in Manhattan to any station in the Borough of Brooklyn, or vice versa.

Any net surplus is to be used to retire the stock and bonds, and whenever the increase of the receipts shall justify such action, the commission is to recommend a reduction of the fare charged to passengers.

Piso's Cure—40 years on the market, and still the best for Coughs and Colds. All druggists.—Adv.

PARKER'S FRIENDS URGE HILL TO STAND FIRM

Think Non-Instruction Would Be Fatal to Judge's Candidacy.

HILL SAYS HE'LL INSIST

Even Hill's Enemies Coming Into the Parker Camp, Though One Says Hill's a Vampire.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—David B. Hill was flooded with telegrams from friends of Judge Parker in various States to-day, asking what truth there was in the intimation of Justice Charles H. Truax that the delegation from the State of New York to the St. Louis Convention would not be instructed for Judge Parker.

Nearly all of the senders of the telegrams expressed the opinion that for Mr. Hill to recede from the position which he had taken in favor of instructions would be a handicap to Judge Parker's candidacy. Some said that the action of their State would depend upon the action of New York.

To all of these telegrams Mr. Hill made the reply that his position with regard to instructions was unchanged, and would not be altered. He was in favor of instructions, he said, and was confident that the State Convention would instruct.

Mr. Hill and his friends are unable to understand the position taken by Tammany Leader Murphy with regard to instructions for Judge Parker. When, some months ago, Mr. Murphy declared that he believed Mr. Cleveland was the strongest candidate who could be nominated, Mr. Hill, although differing from him radically on that subject, was willing to concede that Mr. Murphy was entitled to have his opinion respectfully considered.

But now that nearly all of the Democratic States have either declared, or admittedly stand ready to declare, in favor of Judge Parker's candidacy, provided he is made the choice of New York, and while not a single State has expressed a preference for ex-President Cleveland's nomination, Mr. Hill's friends say they are unable to fathom the purpose of Murphy in standing out against instructions for Judge Parker, unless it be that he is interested in having the nomination go to a man from some other State than New York.

Murphy's lieutenants here still insist that it is their sincere belief that the State Convention will not instruct for Judge Parker. It is hard to understand on what they base their hopes.

Thus far 186 delegates to the Democratic State Convention have been elected. Of these 144 have been instructed for Parker, 18 elected at conventions adopting resolutions favoring Parker, 15 in conventions which adopted no resolutions, but who are for Parker, and 9 where there will be contests—making 177 Parker delegates thus far chosen.

It is expected that 185 Parker delegates will be chosen in the conventions yet to be held, making the total Parker vote in the convention 312. The total vote of the convention is 450, and the number necessary for a choice 226.

Judge Parker's strength with the Democrats of the State is being strikingly indicated by the declarations in his favor which are being made by men who have irreconcilable differences with Hill. Notwithstanding the fact that Hill is the recognized manager of Judge Parker's campaign, many of Hill's bitterest enemies are declaring themselves as favoring the Judge's candidacy. Among these is to be numbered Zeb. A. Dyer, formerly County Chairman, of Albany. After speaking in complimentary terms to-day of Judge Parker, Mr. Dyer said:

"Senator Hill is a political vampire. He is and has been for several years drawing his political strength from the popularity of other Democrats. Judge Parker is the only Democrat who has carried the State since Hill took charge of the Democratic Party. Hill, therefore, fastens himself upon Judge Parker for the sole purpose of resuscitating his own political life.

"While there can be no doubt of the fact that Hill's advocacy of Parker is weakening the Judge in this State, the Judge is so situated that he cannot shake Hill off. Unless some of Judge Parker's real friends put the curb on Hill, Parker's chances for election will be ruined."

ADMITS HILL'S CONTROL.

Tammany Leader Murphy, However, Intends to Stand Up and Be Counted.

Charles F. Murphy returned from Atlantic City yesterday for the express purpose of attending the meeting of the Tammany Society last evening. He said that he would go back to Atlantic City later in the week, but would be here by April 15 for the Assembly District Conventions.

When Mr. Murphy was seen last night at Tammany Hall he let it be known that he would carry his opposition into the convention, and was willing to stand up there and be counted.

"Is it correct to quote you as saying that David B. Hill would control the State Convention on April 18?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"There never has been any doubt on that score," replied Mr. Murphy.

"Will Mr. Hill put through a resolution of instruction to the delegation from this State?" then was asked.

"I do not know what Mr. Hill's programme is," said Mr. Murphy, "but I am opposed to an instructed delegation, and nothing that has occurred in the last few days has changed my attitude in the slightest. Beyond that, I can say nothing, for there is nothing new in the situation."

From the friends of Mr. Murphy it was learned that the Tammany leader had not abated his opposition to the Parker movement, but is merely watching developments to see what opportunities arise for action. If the State delegation is instructed, Mr. Murphy then will seek to make an outside combination, if possible, and to work against the Hill influence in that way, but as far as the State Convention is concerned, he is not busying himself, and ex-Senator Hill will be unopposed, except formally, in putting through any programme which he may have in mind for the State Convention.

At the meeting of the Tammany Society last night seven new members were initiated, they including ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who for years fought Tammany Hall; Richard Croker, Jr., and Jacob Marks. Marks.

W. J. Lemp Left $6,000,000 Estate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—An inventory of the personal property of the late William J. Lemp, filed to-day, shows a total valuation of $4,347,679. This does not include any of the real estate which Mr. Lemp left. It is believed that this estate is worth $6,000,000. Nearly all of this property is willed to the widow.

HOLDS DODGE DIVORCE LEGAL.

Justice Truax Confirms the Report of the Referee in the Case.

Justice Truax yesterday confirmed the report of Referee William G. Davies, in the Dodge-Morse-Dodge investigation, which report was that Dodge had been properly served and had authorized Mortimer A. Ruger to represent him in the action for divorce brought by Mrs. Dodge. Therefore, the divorce which Mrs. Dodge obtained is held to be legal.

It is understood that the next step will be an application on behalf of Charles W. Morse, by his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, to have the decree annulling the marriage of Mrs. Dodge and Mr. Morse set aside, thereby making them again man and wife. Justice Truax's decision is very brief, reading:

The evidence shows very clearly that the defendant, Charles F. Dodge, authorized Mortimer A. Ruger to appear for him as his attorney in this action.

Motion to set aside the order vacating and setting aside the judgment herein is granted.

It is said that this settlement of the civil end of the tangle will in nowise affect the action which the District Attorney is pushing against Dodge and others suspected of criminality in connection with the affair.

ARRESTED A POLICE CAPTAIN.

Hussey Was in Plain Clothes and Refused to Show His Badge.

An odd little police comedy leaked out of Mulberry Street yesterday, following the arraignment of Policeman George Vosatka of the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of insubordination. Capt. Hussey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was the complainant and rightly so, for the joke is on him mainly.

About a week ago, it appears, Vosatka was going home, when it occurred to him as he was passing a saloon on Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, to go in and collect a small debt that was due him.

Shortly afterward an indignant citizen told Capt. Hussey that he had seen a policeman in uniform in the saloon. The Captain struck the trail. He entered the saloon in plain clothes and ordered the immediate production of the policeman. Vosatka appeared, minus his helmet and coat.

"Your name, please," said Hussey.

"Fudge!" said the policeman, or words to that effect. "Who are you, anyway?"

"I am a Police Captain," was the reply.

"You don't look it," said Vosatka.

"You're too little. Show me your badge."

"I refuse," said Hussey.

"Well, if you don't," said Vosatka, "I'll run you in for impersonating an officer—a Police Captain at that."

Still the Captain refused to unbend his dignity to the extent of displaying his shield, whereupon Vosatka arrested him. The policeman had never seen Hussey, but the saloon people knew him, and, just as the officer was taking the Captain out of the door, the company exploded.

When Vosatka was brought before the Commissioner he was asked:

"Don't you think the complainant looks like a Captain of Police?"

"No," said Vosatka, unkindly, for Capt. Hussey is sensitive about his stature; "I didn't think he looked big enough to be a policeman, even."

The case was adjourned.

SHOOTS WIFE, KILLS HIMSELF.

Gifford Was Insanely Jealous—Wife Expected to Live.

After shooting his wife, to whom he had been married less than two months, Frank Gifford, twenty-two years old, of Washington Avenue, Laurel Hill, Queens Borough, last night shot himself. Mrs. Gifford may recover. Gifford was dead before an ambulance reached the house.

Gifford's family has lived in that section of Queens for a long time. Less than two months ago he married Mary White, who was a couple of years younger than he. From the story told by the wife and by friends, it appears that almost from the start, Gifford was unreasonably jealous of his wife and that they quarreled because he forbade her to go out and was suspicious.

Gifford reached home last night about 6 o'clock. His wife was absent. She returned home about ten minutes later and they started to quarrel. They kept it up until about 9 o'clock. Then Gifford, who seems to have worked himself into a passion, drew a revolver, and running close to his wife, aimed at her left temple. Mrs. Gifford threw up her left hand to protect her face and the act probably saved her life. The bullet hit her wrist and apparently entered the head in such a way that it did not reach her brain.

Gifford then put the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and again pulled the trigger. Mrs. Gifford ran out of the house and across the street into a barber's shop, where she collapsed.

She gasped out what had occurred and the police and an ambulance were called. Dr. Mulcahey took her to St. John's Hospital.

SENATE KILLS TRUST BILL.

Emasculates Brackett's Measure Aimed at Corporation Trust Co. of New York.

ALBANY, April 4.—After a spirited debate, in the course of which the Corporation Trust Company of New York was bitterly attacked, the Senate to-night adopted an amendment to Senator Brackett's bill amending the Penal Code with respect to fraudulent insolvencies by corporations, specially prohibiting the use of the word "trust" by corporations not under the banking law. The amendment virtually kills the bill.

Senator Brackett's bill would have the words "not a moneyed corporation" added after the name of any corporation having the word "trust" in its title and not being under the banking law of the State.

Senator Elsberg offered an amendment which provided that the proposed change shall not apply to domestic corporations having the word "trust" as part of their corporate title.

Senator Brackett declared his surprise that Senator Elsberg should hold a brief for any such corporation as seeks to evade the provisions of the measure. "It is the corporation that furnished the dummy Directors for the Shipbuilding Trust and the Franklin Syndicate," said Mr. Brackett.

The Elsberg amendment was finally adopted by a vote of 29 to 18. The bill will be taken up later in the week on the final passage order.

TO PAY MRS. ADDICKS'S DEBT.

Seedsman Gets Judgment and Furniture Will Be Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 4.—Sheriff Stidman to-day advertised for sale at Claymont, on April 16, five large lamps, a mahogany table, a desk, a piano, seven chairs, a hall clock, a rug, and a mantel clock, the property of Mrs. J. Edward Addicks. The articles were levied on for debt, judgment for $350 being secured by Henry Mitchell, a Philadelphia seedsman.

JOHN R. M'LEAN PAID $100,000 FOR TEXTILES

Aeneas and Dido Tapestries from the Barberini Palace.

HIGHEST RECORD PRICE HERE

Also Largest Single Sale of Such Art Objects in America—Some Bigger Sales Abroad.

Much curiosity was felt by lovers of old tapestries to know who it was that bought the grand series of eight seventeenth century pieces formerly in the Barberini Palace and lately in the Blakeslee Galleries; which were described some weeks ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The price is stated to be $100,000; the buyer is Mr. John R. McLean of Washington, proprietor of The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cardinal Barberini was so devoted an admirer of tapestries that he had looms of his own, and this series was woven for him in Rome by a weaver named Wauters, whose signature appears on them. The designs were furnished by Romanelli, an artist in high favor with the French King, who employed him to make many wall paintings in the Louvre and elsewhere. Romanelli's portrait is to be seen in the Louvre among the architects and decorators of that edifice.

The designs represent episodes in the adventures of Aeneas after his flight from Troy, and before he reached Italy. They are eight scenes of his love affair with Queen Dido of Carthage; the landing and meeting with his Celestial protector in human shape; his first sight of Dido; the banquet scene, where he relates his adventures; the Queen showing him her plans for the fortification of Carthage; the thunderstorm and entrance with Dido into the cave; his warning to continue on to Italy; his flight, and the suicide of the deserted Queen.

All these tapestries are in excellent condition, woven in light colors, and so large that few private houses have the wall space necessary for their display.

They formed part of the big Barberini collection of tapestries bought some years ago by Mr. Pfoulke of Washington from Princess Barberini. Protest was made at the time that they should have been kept in Italy, but Princess Barberini put in an energetic defense. The Dido set was sold to Mr. McLean here in New York by Mr. T. J. Blakeslee, whose pictures are about to be sold at Mendelssohn Hall.

This is the largest single sale of tapestries in America of which there is record, although greater sums have been paid in Europe by Americans for such rare old products of the loom. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan paid $300,000 for one very large and beautiful Flemish tapestry which belonged once to Cardinal Mazarin; but it remains on the other side with many other products of ancient art, owing to the condition of the tariff laws, which tax those who buy such things on the ground of protecting modern American industries. Tapestries are made in this country, but their rivals are the modern products of the French looms at the Gobelins, not these unique old tapestries, which cannot be made nowadays in any country.

$300,000 FIRE IN WEST TAMPA.

Fifteen Business Blocks and 200 Tenements Burned—One Life Lost.

TAMPA, Fla., April 4.—A fire swept West Tampa this afternoon, and before it was under control had caused a loss which will exceed $300,000. Fifteen blocks of business houses and nearly 200 tenements were destroyed. The only death so far reported is that of a Cuban baby, which was burned in one of the cigar factories.

A panic was created in the forty factories located in the town, when the fire began to spread, and hundreds of men, women, and children fled from them.

The factories of Santa Ella & Co. and San Caro & Co., both of Chicago, and J. M. Martinez and T. Sanchez of Tampa were the heaviest losers. The Santa Ella Company lost $125,000 worth of tobacco besides a large number of cigars.

West Tampa has only a small water plant, and as a consequence the supply gave out. The Tampa Fire Department responded to the call for help and rendered all possible assistance.

Hundreds of families of cigarmakers are homeless.

HAZING KILLED SMALL BOY.

His Skull Fractured, Ribs Broken, and Spine Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4.—Freddie Filwook of Findlay, ten years old, died at that place to-day after suffering the greatest agony for several days.

About a week ago the little fellow was hazed by older boys at Rawson School. He broke away, and while running toward home, fell on a stake. Another boy fell on him and others piled on top. When Freddie was picked up it was found that several ribs were broken, his skull fractured, and the spine injured. The boy's mother is crazed with grief and it is feared she will die from the shock.

An investigation of the affair will be made by the school authorities.

ELEVATED ROAD'S PURCHASE.

Gets Trinity Place Realty, and Report of New Loop Is Spread.

The properties 56 to 64 Trinity Place, just north of Rector Street, and running through to Greenwich Street, were conveyed yesterday by Edward T. Platt and Thomas C. Platt to the Manhattan Railway Company and others.

At the time of the transfer of the property a rumor spread that the railroad company would raze the buildings now on the site and would in their place build a loop connecting the tracks of the Ninth Avenue and the Sixth Avenue elevated structures, to do away with the switching of trains at South Ferry.

Vice President Skitt was asked about the report last night, and he denied knowledge of any such intention on the part of the railway. He said that so far as he knew the buildings which had been bought would be converted to the company's use, but would not be torn down to make way for a loop.

To Paint President Eliot's Portrait.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 4.—John Sargeant, the artist has been selected to paint the portrait of President Eliot, given by the graduates and undergraduates as a memento of the President's birthday, March 20. The portrait will be hung in the Harvard Union.

The Spirit of Scotland, the land of brain and brawn, is found in Usher's Scotch Whiskey.—Adv.

KANSAS MOTHERS ROUSED.

Object to Their Daughters Appearing at St. Louis Fair Beauty Show.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 4.—The mothers of Kansas do not look with favor upon Mrs. Noble Prentiss's proposal to have a beauty show of Kansas girls at the World's Fair. Mrs. J. T. Harding of Kansas City, Kan., has written the following letter to a women's club of this city:

"What mother wants her innocent and pure-minded daughter to be made a show of for the gaze of a vulgar public? All the world will be at the St. Louis Exposition, and our Kansas girls are not for the inspection of all the world. It is all right to have a fine stock show from Kansas, but not a beauty show of our girls."

MRS. E. B. CASSATT DIVORCED.

Her Soldier Husband Is Son of Pennsylvania Road's President.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—On grounds carefully concealed and in a manner most secret, Mrs. Emily Phillips Cassatt obtained a decree of absolute divorce to-day from Capt. E. B. Cassatt, son of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. Cassatt is the daughter of Mr. Fullerton Phillips, and belongs to an old Philadelphia family.

Her husband was graduated from Haverford, and after taking a course at St. Cyr, in France, entered West Point, from which he was graduated eleven years ago. He was made Major of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry in 1899, and the next year was Military Attaché in London. He is now in Manila.

TRY TO SAVE CALEB POWERS.

Evangelists Think Alleged Slayer of Goebel Had a Political Trial.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Resolutions requesting Gov. Beckham of Kentucky to interfere in the case of Caleb Powers, convicted and sentenced to die for the murder of Gov. Goebel, have been passed at a meeting of evangelists and Christian workers conducting services here, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The resolutions request Gov. Beckham to make use of the pardoning power either to set Powers free or secure him a new trial.

The meeting was called by certain evangelists whose sympathies had been aroused by a knowledge of the alleged conditions surrounding and causing the conviction of Caleb Powers. These men have friends who were present at every trial, and who say they are positive the man had a "political" hearing.

A committee has in charge the presentation of the resolutions to the Governor of Kentucky. Letters are being sent by the committee to the Governors of all the States and Territories in the Union requesting co-operation and formal remonstrance on the part of those officials.

HORSE CALM IN DIRE PERIL.

Then, the Danger Over, Bolts and Jumps Through a Window.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 4.—After a wonderful display of coolness and "horse sense," a horse saved its own life in an accident last night, and then, the danger being over, it became so excited that it jumped through a plate-glass window in a store, badly injuring itself.

James Collard of Bloomingburg and Mrs. Mabel Sulger of this city were taking an Easter ride, and when crossing the Erie Railroad tracks at James Street the wagon was struck by an engine. The young couple were thrown out on the station platform, but escaped with slight injuries. The wagon was wrecked, and the horse was picked up by the pilot of the engine. It clung to the pilot without struggling for 300 feet, when, the train having stopped, it calmly got off, turned and looked at the engine and then ran away.

After a run of a quarter of a mile it stopped in front of the barness store of John T. Omeden & Son, on West Main Street, and then jumped deliberately through the plate-glass window, being badly injured by the broken glass.

LEFT BABY AT STATION.

Woman Tells Elevated Gateman and Gets on Train.

Just as a north-bound Sixth Avenue elevated railroad train was pulling into the station at Fiftieth Street last night a well-dressed woman about twenty-five years old walked quickly out of the ladies' waiting room and, approaching the gateman, William H. Skidmore, said excitedly:

"There is a baby in the room there and no one seems to be with it."

Then she hurried aboard the train and was soon on her way up town. The baby was a girl, about a month old, neatly and expensively dressed. She wore a long, cream-colored silk coat, a flannel petticoat, a silk slip, and a lace cap.

Policeman Bullman took the infant to Bellevue Hospital.

BOY CADET DIVORCED.

Student at Kentucky Academy Regretted Runaway Match.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4.—Harry Blackburn, eighteen years old, son of D. H. Blackburn, a millionaire mine owner, of Pittsburg, is the only divorced boy at the Kentucky Military Institute. Three years ago he married Verna Blackburn, the two having eloped from the wife's home at Blairville, Va. Half an hour after the marriage the boy left his bride, and was immediately sent to the Kentucky Military Institute.

When seen on the baseball field to-day, he said he knew nothing about the divorce proceedings, except that he signed some papers presented to him by his father's representative. He said he was glad to be free again.

Montclair Pastor Accepts Call.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 4.—The Rev. William J. Paske, who for the last four years has been one of the assistants of the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, having been pastor of Pilgrim Church, Montclair, which is affiliated with the First Church, has resigned to accept a call to the First Congregational Church of Alexandria, Minn. Pilgrim Mission was organized during Mr. Paske's ministry.

Mrs. George J. Gould Improving.

At her residence, 857 Fifth Avenue, last night, it was said that Mrs. George J. Gould was steadily improving from the effects of an operation for appendicitis.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. Adv.

JAPANESE ADVANCE REACHES THE YALU

Russians Believed to Have Retreated Across the River.

RUSSIAN CENSOR STRICTER.

All That Is Known of Kuropatkin's Intentions Is That He Is Playing a Waiting Game—Supposed Japanese Plans.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says:

"Japanese scouts entered Wi-ju, Korea, at 11 o'clock this morning.

"The Russians apparently retreated beyond the Yalu River.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—As the time approaches for the opening of land operations on a large scale, the Russian authorities are exercising greater vigilance to prevent news of their plans for the movement to and the disposition of troops in the theatre of war from going abroad, where they might be of service to the enemy.

For ten days not a scrap of real information, except such as is contained in official dispatches, has been given out or has come from the front. There practically exists an embargo upon news dispatches, those coming through being colorless and devoid of importance.

It is as if an impenetrable curtain had suddenly been rung down on the stage of the war. Behind this curtain the greatest activity prevails. Gen. Kuropatkin, at his temporary headquarters at Liao-Yang, is directing the execution of his plans, moving the troops, strengthening the positions selected, oiling the wheels of the Commissariat and Quartermaster's Departments, perfecting the hospital service, and otherwise looking after the organization of the army.

Gen. Kuropatkin's plan of campaign is in the keeping of those who will betray nothing. Only the barest outlines are known, and the rest is pure guesswork. That the General's plan has been worked out, and that it involves the playing of a waiting game until the dispositions of the army have been completed can be stated with positiveness. It can also be stated that the plans are progressing even more rapidly than expected. Every day is now considered a distinct gain for the Russians and as distinct a loss for the Japanese.

For this reason it can confidently be predicted that the Russians will not do more than harrass the Japanese advance in Korea. The gradual withdrawal of the Russians does not mean anything in the way of determining the fighting capacities of the respective armies.

The melting of the snow in a mountainous country will render impassible in the Spring the roads over which the Japanese must come, and this is considered to be almost as effective an opposition as would be a Russian Army Corps.

The Russians count upon a Japanese flanking movement in connection with a frontal attack, and therefore a Russian force has been disposed along the Tumen to prevent the entrance of a Japanese column there. Another flanking movement is expected at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf, near Niu-Chwang, and everything there is being prepared to receive the enemy, but for the present the Russian military authorities believe that the Japanese game at this point has been blocked by the failure of the attempts to bottle up the fleet of Admiral Makaroff.

SHANGHAI, April 4.—A letter received here from Kobe says the Japanese Government has 260,000 troops in motion and fully 60,000 more under arms in garrisons and at the depots. These numbers are exclusive of the Third Reserves, numbering 120,000, which have not been called to the colors.

The exact numbers of troops which have left Japan for their various destinations are not known, but the entire First Army has been landed and has established itself in Northwestern Korea.

The Japanese General Staff still carefully guards the plan of campaign, but it is generally believed that it will operate three armies, each nominally numbering 100,000 men, the second army landing west of the Yalu River and the third army east of Niu-Chwang. The landing of the two latter armies will be easily accomplished, for the light cruiser squadrons can protect both movements.

It is also anticipated that the three great Japanese forces will operate in conjunction, the Third Army swinging eastward from Niu-Chwang, seizing or cutting the railroad and then engaging in a turning movement against the main Russian position.

NO HOPE OF PEACE YET.

Suggestion That King Edward Is Trying to End the War Discredited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 4.—The suggestion that King Edward, while at Copenhagen, will make an effort to bring about peace between Russia and Japan and that the prolongation of his stay at Copenhagen until April 18 is connected with a peace-making campaign is not considered seriously here.

On the contrary, it is discredited, because in the first place, so far as has been ascertained, it has no other basis than mere conjecture, and in the second place, because it is not thought that the King at this late day entertains the slightest hope of bringing about the cessation of a war well under way and likely at any moment to be productive of a fierce and bloody general engagement.

There is no question, however, that the King would be overjoyed if a way could be found to bring the hostilities to an end, and it is assumed generally that he would eagerly do all in his power to help secure such a consummation.

It is doubted here whether his Majesty

will have an opportunity at Copenhagen to exercise any important influence in the direction of peace.

THINKS THE RAILWAY IS SAFE.

Prince Khilkoff Says It Is Well Guarded —Numerous Trains Running.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Prince Khilkoff, the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, who is just back from Siberia, contradicts the disparaging rumors about the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Prince Khilkoff says that ten trains in each direction travel on the line daily as far as Irkutsk, and that nine good trains, without counting passenger and military trains, run on the other side of Lake Baikal.

The Minister says the Russians are not concerned for the security of the line, which is guarded by numerous armed sentinels, particularly in the neighborhood of large bridges.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—An Associated Press correspondent en route to the front, writing from Harbin on Merch 13, describes the scene there as he observed it.

From all sides soldiers were pouring into Harbin, the uncompleted railroad station there had been turned into a barracks, and almost every house in the town wes occupied by soldiers.

Pristan, a short distance away, which, until recently, had been a small village, had become a city with temporary buildings, which were being used by the troops, and with stores, a hotel, and restaurants.

The snow-filled streets of the two cities, at the time the correspondent wrote, were thronged with picturesque Cossacks, hearded Siberians, sharpshooters, and galloping orderlies, all imhued with a feverish desire to get to the front.

AMERICAN DEMAND ON RUSSIA.

Steps Taken to Secure Release of Correspondents at Niu-Chwang.

NIU-CHWANG, April 3.—The press boat Fuhwan, pieced under arrest yesterday, was released to-day hy order of Gen. Kuropatkin.

The boat was detained because she had passed between lines, having come indirectly from Che-mul-pho. She was released in condition that she leave port. Her release was brought about wholly by United State Consul Miller, who has the confidence of the Russian authorities. Though the vessel is of British ownership, the British Consul declined to act in the case of the Fuhwen.

The release of the Fuhwan contributed to the emelioration of a situation which had arisen in the past two days through the arrest and detention for some hours of a British conductor of the Chinese railway at a station on the west side of the river outside the port limits.

This incident, together with the detention of the Fuhwan, has prolonged the stay of the British gunboat Espiegle, which is interpreted hy some as a British reconsidcration of Russian jurisdiction over Niu-Chwang as provided in the declaration of martial law.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Hay has instructed hy cable Ambassador McCormick at St. Petershnrg and Minister Conger at Peking to take immediate steps to secure the release of the two American correspondents now held by the Russians at Niu-Chwang. The news that the dispatch boat hes been released has not been officially brought to the attention of the State Department.

Secretary Hay acted upon advices from two sources, Consul Fowler at Che-Foo and the proprietors of The Chicago Daily News. The latter reported that their correspondents, Washhurn and Little, were arrested at the entrance of Niu-Chwang harhor on their dispatch boat the Fuhwan, a British craft; that their two Japanese servants were thrown into jail, and that the correspondents were only saved from the same fate by the energetic action of Mr. Miller, the United States Consul there.

THE UNGRATEFUL YANKEES.

MOSCOW, April 4.—The Gazette publishes a historical review of Russo-American relations, concluding:

"Henceforth the Americans will he styled the ungrateful Yankees."

MISSING TREASURER ARRESTED.

Federal Trust Company of Cleveland Accuses Him of Shortage.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4.—A telegram was received by Chief of Police Kohler this afternoon from Chief Franz of the St. Joseph, Mo., Police Department, announcing that George F. Clewell, the missing Secretary and Treasurer of the recently assigned Federal Trust Company of Cleveland, had been arrested there. The charge against Clewell was a shortage of $10,000 in his accounts with the Federal Trust Company.

It had been arranged some time ago that the Guardian Trust and the Federal Trust Companies were to combine their business, the latter company to be absorbed, but rumors of irregularities in the accounts of the Federal Company made an assignment necessary before the programme for the consolidation could he carried out. The Guardian Trust Company has assumed all the business of the Federal Company.

Friends of Clewell have raised a fund to make good any discrepancies he left in his accounts at the Federal Trust Company.

ASK PARKER INSTRUCTIONS.

Up-State Conventions Not Content with Pledging for the Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 4.—The Democratic Conventions of the four Monroe Assembly Districts were held to-day. All the delegates chosen to the State Convention were instructed for Judge Alton B. Parker.

The delegations were further instructed to support the instruction of the New York delegation to the National Democratic Convention to vote as a unit for Judge Parker's nomination. The delegates chosen in the First Assembly District were James S. Havens, William R. Bancroft, and Joseph B. Schaefer. The delegates chosen in the Fourth District were John Pallace, Jr., Joseph B. Larkin, and Oscar T. Coleby.

DELHI, N. Y., April 4.—The Delaware County Democratic caucus held here to-day elected delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to vote to instruct the State delegation to St. Louis for Judge Parker. At Utica the First District Democratic Convention elected delegates to the State Convention, and a resolution was passed favoring the nomination of Judge Parker.

EDITOR SHOT EX-POLICE CHIEF.

Duel at Lawton, Okla., While Political Convention Was Organizing.

LAWTON, Oklahoma, April 4.—L. T. Russell of The State Democrat to-day shot and severely wounded Col. J. W. Hawkins, ex-Assistant Chief of Police, while the Democratic County Conventio was organizing. Hawkins was shot in the right thigh, the left knee, and the abdomen. The streets were crowded at the time.

Russell fired three shots, it is said, before Hawkins drew a pistol. Hawkins fired at Russell as Russell ran from behind a wagon to a stairway, but the shots went wild. From the stairway Russell fired again, but ineffectively. Hawkins, before he fell, asked the crowd to stand out of the way. Russell was arrested and lodged in jail.

ANOTHER ATTACK REPORTED.

Japanese Said to Have Bombarded Port Arthur on Sunday.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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CHE-FOO, April 4.—There was another bombardment of Port Arthur yesterday, but no authentic particulars are to hand concerning it.

The Russians are strongly fortifying Niu-Chwang. The Liao River has been extensively mined, and twelve stone-laden junks are ready for sinking at the entrance at a moment's notice.

The guns of the Russian gunboat Sivoutch have been re-shipped.

Two thousand Chinese refugees are leaving.

There are no signs of either fleet.

There are seventeen merchant vessels at Niu-Chwang.

By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

AT SEA, April 4.—I am cruising in the vicinity of Port Arthur. I have discovered no evidence of the vessels of either of the belligerents.

The impression is gaining ground that the Russians were not totally shut in by the attack on March 27.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, April 4.—It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff, who for the past four days has heen at Port Arthur on a visit of inspection, has found everything highly satisfactory. The damage done by the bombardments hy the Japanese fleet is said to have been insignificant.

It is generally helieved that the Japanese will not attack Niu-Chwang. It is thought that their opportunity has passed. The Russian forces are ready and prepared to defend the place. The task of the Japanese, if they should make the attempt, is becoming daily more difficult.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—One of the principal reasons for Viceroy Alexieff's visit to Port Arthur, in addition to inspecting the ships and defenses, is understood to have heen for the purpose of consulting Vice Admiral Makaroff with a view to devising plans for defeating the Japanese attacks, and to this end all possible additional precautions have been taken.

Indeed, it is hinted in high quarters that the next time the Japanese appear off Port Arthur they will find a surprise awaiting them.

Viceroy Alexieff has returned to Mukden.

QUESTIONED ON PAGE MURDER.

Police Ask Explanations of C. L. Tucker, Who Establishes an Alibi.

NEWTON, Mass., April 4.—Charles L. Tucker of this city was late to-night taken to the headquarters of the Police Department in West Newton, where he is being subjected to a searching examination regarding his movements on the dey of the murder of Miss Mabel Page at Weston last week. The examination was long, but at its close it was stated that Tucker had established an alihi, and he was allowed to go.

By far the most important clew yet unearthed as to the prohable murderer of Miss Pege was given to the police this noon hy Mrs. Charles H. Huntington, the wife of a landscape artist at Weston.

Mrs. Huntington says that on Thursday afternoon about 12:30 her attention was attracted fo a man going hastily down the road toward South Framinghem. As he passed the Huntington home he turned and cast hesty glances back at the house, and seemed to he watching for pursuers.

Occasionally he stopped for a moment, and, taking a handkerchief from his pocket, wiped the perspiration from his forehead. He then quickened his pace, and kept it up until he was out of the sight of Mrs. Huntington.

At that time she did pot know of the murder of Miss Page, but she feels sure that the stranger was the one who was responsible for the death of the young women. The man was exceptionally well dressed, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, had a ruddy face and light complexion, weil built, and weighed about 155 pounds.

The funeral of the murdered woman drew curious crowds to the scene of the crime this afternoon, hut only relatives and friends were admitted.

FYSH NOT IN WIFE'S WILL.

Woman Killed by Chloroform Does Not Even Acknowledge That Name.

"I, Alverta C. Suggett, disregarding and not acknowledging the name of Fish," is the manner in which the wife of Capt. John Albert Fish or Fysh of the British army, who died from chloroform poisoning on Merch 30, began her will which she executed on Feh. 24 last, a little more than a month before she died.

Mrs. Fish's death was the culmination of a story which has as its features her marriage to Col. Earl Suggett, a veteran of the civil war, his death, her subsequent globe-trotting, her meeting with and marriage to Capt. Fish, when he was with the Imperial Light Horse in South Africa, their removal to New York, the disappearance of her jewels valued at $10,000, and the trial and acquittal of Mrs. Inez Hyland on the charge of the larceny of the gems.

Mrs. Fish makes no mention of Capt. Fish in her will. She leaves $1,000 to the trustees of the Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., "to keep the Suggett and Tully plots in repair." Her large picture, "Day Dispelling Night," the testator gives to D. de S. Hamilton of Hopton House, Leamington, England. A diamond and pearl pin and diamond and turquois ring are willed to her cousin, Mrs. Justice Stewart. To a cousin, Alberta L. Irwin, are given the testator's two diamond horseshoe pins and a diamond ring.

One provision of the will reads: "To Lizzie Perkins, now in my employ, I give $500 as a token of my appreciation of many years of faithful service."

The residuary estate, the will directs, shall be held in trust, the revenue to go equally to H. Frank Suggett and a cousin, Alberta L. Irwin. The value of the estate is not given.

COMMITTEE FOR MRS. FLAGLER.

Andrew Freedman Is Appointed to Care for Her $3,000,000 Estate.

Andrew Freedman yesterday was appointed a committee of the estate of Ida M. Flagler, from whom he obtained a divorce after she had been adjudged insane. The appointment was made by Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve, and carries with it a handsome remuneration. Her estate is valued at about $3,000,000.

Since Mrs. Flagler was declared insane, about five years ago, the estate has been in the hands of Eugene Ashley of Lockport, N. Y. It consists chiefly of Standard Oil stocks, which Mr. Flagler set aside for his wife. Mrs. Flagler also has a costly home at New Rochelle, where she lives under the care of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, who was appointed committee of her person.

After Mrs. Flagler had been pronounced insane the Florida Legislature passed a law declaring that a marriage to an incurable lunatic, after a term of three years, could be set aside. Under that statute Mr. Flagler obtained a divorce. Then he married Mary Little Kenan of Wilmington, N. C.

BRITISH REVERSE IN NIGERIA.

Many Members of a Punitive Force Killed or Wounded.

LONDON, April 4.—Meagre details have arrived here of heavy fighting in Nigeria (British West Africa) and of a reverse sustained hy the punitive expedition sent against the Okpoto tribe, which in December cut up a British patrol, killing two British officers and forty or fifty native troops.

In the recent fighting the Okpotos fought their way into the midst of a British square and killed or wounded many of the British.

KEPT FIREMEN WET TO WARD OFF FLAMES

Four Men Fought Canal Street Fire at Close Quarters.

BRILLIANT FIERY SPECTACLE

Police Reserves Out to Check Thousands of Spectators—Street Car Traffic Blocked.

It took just an hour last night for fire to do $100,000 damage to the factory huilding at 440 to 444 Canal Street, running through to 12 to 16 Vestry Street. Pearl goods and knitted and worsted goods were the chief articles burned up. Eight hundred men and women will be thrown idle hy the fire.

During the entire hour while the place was hurning Battalion Chief Guerin and thres firemen of Engine Company No. 24 stuck to a fire escape on the top floor, from which flames and pungent dense smoke poured out. They were kept wet to enable them to escape the flames, and they managed to endure the smoke. At the end of the ordeal they showed no ill-effects.

The huilding is seven stories high. The ground and second floors were occupied by Theodore W. Morris & Co. plate glass, and the Highland Glass Company; the third floor by Brunner & Dreyfus, lace works; fourth and fifth floors by the Germania Knitting Works, and the sixth and seventh floors hy Henry Wallpott, pearl works.

The fire started among the knitted goods on the fifth floor in an unknown manner. No one was in the building at the time. The fire smoldered for some time, it is believed, before it began sending out a thick, pungent, nasty smoke which soon became so great a cloud as to cause a stench way over to Broadway, and it attracted a crowd of hundreds of people.

As soon as Chief Guerin arrived he sent in a third alarm. He surrounded the building with his men and had the water tower attack the huilding from the Canal Street side. Plenty of water was had at once and all during the fire.

Chief Croker was on the scene with the third alarm. The fire sent out nothing but the dirty smoke for a long time, but the iron shutters of the upper floors were seen to be red hot, and as they warped they hurst their locks and sprang open. This let in air, and a back draught was created which sent the entire upper floors into a hlaze, and an awful and beautiful sheet of flame hurst from the roof, attracting thousands from all parts of the city to the fire. Inspector Titus sent for the reserves of the precincts around there to cope with the multitude.

Before the fire was conquered it had gutted the upper three floors of the huilding, and water did a good deal of damage besides.

Last night's was the third fire this building has had in five years. It was also the worst, nons of the others heing nearly as damaging. The cars on Canal and Vestry Streets were stopped all during the fire.

FIREMAN THROWN HEADLONG.

Brooklyn Oil Seed Factory Smoke Veils the Sun.

While speeding at a gallop to a big fire at Red Hook Point, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon Battalion Chief John J. Dooley had what he regarded as a remarkable escape from serious injury or death by heing thrown headlong, at the corner of State and Smith Streets, from his wagon in a collision with a baker's cart. He landed on his back under a truck standing hy the ourh.

His driver, Gasper Wiseman, was hurled over the dashboard and fell on the horse's back. With presence of mind he seized the reins again and prevented the frightened horse from bolting. Dooley had his left leg wrenched and was bruised on the head. Leaving Wiseman to look after the driver of the hakery cart, who had been slightly hurt, Dooley scramhled back into his rig and sped on to the fire, with one shaft of his wagon broken.

The fire was in the plant of the Oil Seed Company in Irving Street, hetween Columbia and Van Brunt Streets. The huilding was burned out, only the outer walls being left standing. The factory was a three-story hrick structure, measuring 80 by 100 feet, and was used for the manufacture of cocoanut oil. The company was formerly the Oil Seeds Company, but is in process of reorganization, and is now known as the Oil Seed Company. The concern has offices at 12 Whitehall Street, Manhattan.

The fire started on the first floor of the huilding. Because of the close proximity of other large factory huildings four alarms were turned in, hringing to the scene a large fire-fighting force, including two fireboats, the factory being only about a block from the water front.

While waiting for the firemen the twenty-eight employee of the company fought the flames, but were forced to flee from the huilding, some of them leaving their coats and hats.

The huilding contained a great quantity of the oil, which fed the flames and caused them to spread all through the structure. Dense clouds of hlack smoke arose from the hurning oil and hung in a thick pall all over the Red Hook district for more than an hour, veiling the sun and giving the appearance of a storm gathering. The stifling smoke handicapped the firemen in fighting the hlaze, but by hard work they managed to confine the flames to the Oil Seed Company's plant and in about an hour had the fire under control.

George Sievers, owner of the plant, said he did not know what the loss amounted to, but insurance men present estimated the damage at about $75,000. The building and contents were said to he fully insured.

Fire Chief's Wagon Kills a Boy.

Five-year-old Philip Moses was run down and instantly killed in front of his home at 124 Attorney Street early last evening hy Battalion Chief Patrick Maher's wagon while he was answering an alarm of fire at Attorney and Rivington Streets. The boy was playing in the street, and Maher's driver, Michael J. Stephens, could not avoid him, although he tried desperately to do so. Stephens was arrested, but was paroled later.

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION PLANS.

$40,000 Expense Funse Fund Subscribed —The Seating Arrangements.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The sub-committee of the National committee in charge of the arrangements for the National Convention at the Coliseum, commencing July 6, met at the Southern Hotel to-day to receive a report from the local Committee on Arrangements.

The local committee reported that $40,000, pledged by St. Louis toward defraying the expenses of the convention had been subscribed.

The plan for seating the delegates, alternates, and guests in the convention hall provides for 9,500 seats, of which 4,000 will be located in the arena of the Coliseum. The speaker's stand is on the north side of the arena and the press reservation east and west of the speaker's stand. The delegates sit directly in front of the speaker's stand and the alternates east and west of the delegates. The remainder of tha seats are for guests.

MONUMENTAL LIFE SUED.

Receivers Appointed for Baltimore Insurance Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—Judge Sharp to-day appointed receivers for the Monumental Life Insurance Company upon application of State Insurance Commissioner Lloyd Wilkinson. The receiver's bond was fixed at $300,000.

Commissioner Wilkinson alleged in his complaint that the company levied excessive assessments in violation of insurance law shortly after it took over all the assets of the Iron Hall Company, and that the company was insolvent, and its assets were considerably less than liabilities. Mr. Wilkinson placed the liabilities at approximately $40,205.87 in excess of assets.

The suit was vigorously contested by the insurance company.

ROGERS DENIES HE GOT LAWSON'S MILLIONS.

Continued from Page 1.

rage wished Mr. Rogers to bring about through Kidder, Peabody & Co. Accompanying the letter was a plan of consolidation. Following are extracts from his letter:

"I would impress upon you that the job you offer Messrs. Kidder & Peabody is entirely different from the one they were given in Butte and Boston, and Boston and Montana.

"Of course we knew it was all right, hut the fact remains that there are grave doubts, questions, in the minds of the public.

"There can be no disagreeable side to this job, but everything that will add to their prestige and reputation as conservative men. First, because there is no 'job' concealed and nothing that any one will say is a 'job.' Second, the time is ripe; that is, the entire public are waiting for and expecting some such move. Third, the value of each one of the properties that are to go into the new company is not arbitrarily made. Fourth, success is assured because of the inability to get more stock at the named prices.

"I am strongly of the opinion that the way to put the matter to Winsor is for you to offer him a job which you can show him on all sides is an exceptionally good one, and then to give him but little leeway for submitting any improvements or changes to the plan, that is to let him do but little thinking on the plan itself.

"I know the man and his associates, and with this knowledge in mind I feel quite sure they will do much better work hy feeling they are not to do any 'thinking,' that you have already taken care of that part, and they are to simply do the carrying out.

"As to their pay, I am strongly of the opinion that if it is satisfactory to you the profits on my holdings and Burrage's should be divided by three—you, Burrage, and myself. This being so there will be at least $2,400,000, and Messrs. K. P. & Co., as I said, I am strongly of the opinion, should be given outright from these profits $250,000 instead of a contingent interest. It is about the amount they always work their best for; any more, I thiuk, 'schemes' in their estimation. In other words, I believe they will work better this way than if they were given a quarter interest.

"Tri-Mountain we will not discuss, because it is to he $100; its high price has been 125, and for months it has not sold under 93.

"Calumet and Hecla I think should he $600 per share: First, because any lower figure will bring unfavorable comparisons, and larger figure a reflection upon the value of the new stock at 100; second, we will not be able to procure much at that until the second or third chapter; third, the offer of 600 will 'assist' the price of the new stock, and from its justhigh-enough. Just-low-enough figure will bring forth the comment of the public that the new company is 'conservative, legitimate business'—Largo, mc for saying I will not ask odds of any one in discounting what the public will say—fourth, the offer of 600 will make the rank and file of C. and H. stockholders friendly to the new company, even though they do not exchange; and, lastly, I feel that just this figure will have the best effect upon entire general 'copper problem.'

"Quincy should be 100, because we cannot get it anyway. One hundred will antagonize these people, but they are of no particular consequence, and there will be but little comment. One hundred and twenty-five would bring comments reflecting upon the value of the new.

"Osceola should be 60. This is low—lower than will probahly hring in the stock, and will hring about some disoussion, hut nothing we need fear. At 75 we could probably get a majority.

"Tamarack is of considerable importance to our project. I have no doubt there will be a difference of opinion on this between you and Burrage and myself, but I feel quite sure I am right when I say $200. If we are right that Messrs. K. P. & Co. have been purchasing under 200, it will be an additional reason for making them and their friends warm-hearted.

"Centennial should be 25. If I were purchasing properties for myself I would not hesitate to pay 50 for this, but I believe 25 will bring it and give Messrs. K., P. & Co. an opportunity for pickings hetween present 18 and 25. There are 10,000 shares in the treasury, which I think, although I have no interest in the company or the people, I can arrange to fall into the right hands.

"Last and most important of any, Copper Range. It should be 75. First it is cheap at this price; second, at this price at the beginning, or when the circular is issued, we will only secure the amount, perhaps 25,000, not over 50,000, which has been purchased by Messrs. K., P. & Co. and their friends between the time you hroach the project and the issuance of the circular.

"We have educated the public to the values of the South Range properties to such an extent that 'the world' is waiting for the word, such as when Amalgamated was offered to the public.

"When the new project is put into the minds of Messrs. K. P. & Co. they must have some place to let their large following in to insure to us their solid support and steadfast standing by the project from the first day. If this is 75, there is the opportunity."

KING ADMIRES PRESIDENT.

Edward VII. Expresses the Warmest Regard for Mr. Roosevelt.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—In the course of King Edward's reception of the diplomate to-day his Majesty was especially cordial and friendly toward United States Minister Swenson.

The King expressed the warmest admiration for President Roosevelt; said he was glad the President's influence had been thrown in the direction of the cultivation of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, and added that he helieved such relations worked toward peace and prosperous intercourse between the nations of the world.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:35 A. M.—366 East Tenth Street; Mat Horowitz; damage, 25.

2:40 A. M.—369 Fourth Avenue; Putnam House; damage, $500.

3:20 A. M.—340 Pearl Street; Richard K. Fox; damage, $200.

3:45 A. M.—327 East Ninety-seventh Street; Abram Horowitz; damage, $25.

5:50 A. M.—318 Pearl Street; John Alexander; damage, $50.

7:25 A. M.—2,047 Washington Avenue; Olive La Bair; damage slight.

7:45 A. M.—524 West Forty-fifth Street; William Michaels; damage, $20.

8 A. M.—346 West Fifty-ninth Street; Irene Forbes; damage, $100.

8:15 A. M.—26 and 28 Park Place; Bradley & Hubbard; damage, $1,000.

9:10 A. M.—194 Madison Street; David Traskon; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—3, 5, and 7 City Hall Place; Angelo Russo; damage slight.

11:45 A. M.—Main Street and Pilot Avenue, City Island; owner unknown; no damage.

12:05 A. M.—226 West Twenty-seventh Street; George Foster; damage slight.

1:15 P. M.—100 West Forty-sixth Street; Matthew Cosgrove; damage, $5.

1:35 P. M.—183 Park Street; Samuel Silverman; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—96 West Washington Place; Larry S. Cox; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—82-84 Worth Street; Joseph Wild & Co.; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—2,472 Eighth Avenue; Albert Durant; damage, $30.

8:30 P. M.—227 East Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:55 P. M.—62 King Street; Frank Gliando; damage, $10.

6:45 P. M.—Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Alexander's shoe store; damage trifling.

7:00 P. M.—157 Mott Street; Joseph Parol; damage, trifling.

8:10 P. M.—330 East Twenty-sixth Street; Dominick Florio; damage trifling.

8:35 P. M.—417 East Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—440 to 444 Canal Street; Trinity Corporation; damage, $65,000.

9 P. M.—1,645 Madison Avenue; Moe Solomon; damage, $100.

9:20 P. M.—442 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—2,026 Third Avenue; J. H. Engel; damage, $200.

9:30 P. M.—301 East Twenty-sixth Street; John Wunderlie; damage trifling.

10:35 P. M.—336 West Fifty-ninth Street; Ann Lighthead; damage trifling.

BROOKLYN.

3:10 A. M.—327 Van Brunt Street; Charles Hendricks; damage, $400.

12:30 A. M.—289 Twenty-first Street; Max Hoffman; damage, $200.

8:15 P. M.—25 Quay Street; James Chara; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—74 and 76 Irving Street; Oil Seed Company; damage, (estimated,) $75,000.

ROCKEFELLER BOUGHT UNION PACIFIC SHARES

Wall Street's Solution of Recent Heavy Buying.

DISCUSSING HARRIMAN'S SUIT

James J. Hill Says Action Was Not Friendly In That He Was Not in Collusion in Bringing It.

Wall Street came to the conclusion yesterday that it had at last solved the mystery of the heavy huying of Union Pacific stock when it was learned from the highest authorities that the larger part of the stock purchased during the last few days had found its way into the strong box of John D. Rockefeller. This does not mean that Mr. Rockefeller has bought control of the Union Pacific Railroad, which is declared to still rest with the Harriman interests. It is stated that the purchases were due to the necessity of investing a large amount of money which is a periodical occurrence with the Rockefeller estate.

It was explained that if the huying had been competitive by the Hill-Morgan interests in an effort to wrest control from the Harriman interests, the price of the shares would have gone up thirty or forty points instead of ahout ten points. Whatever stock the Hill-Morgan people wanted in order to secure representation on the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific, they bought at the very beginning of the upward movement, provided they bought any at all, and they still deny that any Union Pacific stock was purchased for or by them.

That it is not an easy thing to purchase control of the Union Pacific in the open market is shown hy a consideration of the amounts of its capital stock outstanding. There are $108,772,900 of common, $99,560,100 of preferred, and $87,257,000 of convertible bonds issued, the total par value of which is $295,590,000, with a market value at yesterday's prices of about $275,000,000. Fifty-one per cent. of this amount would equal about $140,000,000. On a hasis of 30 per cent. margin it would take about $50,000,000 to acquire control in the open market, provided the control could be obtained there. It is generally helieved, however, that the Harriman interests took no chances, and that by purchases during the last month they quietly regained whatever stock they may have sold during the decline of the last year.

Next to the position of Union Pacific, interest in the market centred on the announcement from St. Paul that the Trustees of the Oregon Short Line participating 4 per cent. mortgage bonds had taken the question of settlement of the Northern Securities distribution into court.

Besides the specific statement from St. Paul to the effect that the suit was friendly and that there was no "war" between the Hill and Harriman factions, efforts were made on all sides to impress the Street with the idea that the suit involved no serious disagreement.

The Street, however, refused to be so impressed, and clung tenaciously to the theory that this action meant a renewal of the war for the control of the Northern Pacific Railway. Much importance was attached to the fact that the petition specifically states that the distribution proposed by the Hill-Morgan interests would give control both of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern to the Hill faction. Another clause in the petition, which aroused curious comment, was the suggestion that the testimony to settle the question need not be made under oath. No satisfactory explanation of this suggestion could be obtained, but the statement that this confirmed the theory of a friendly suit was declared to be incorrect.

In this connection may be noted the testimony of Mr. Harriman regarding the events preceding the formation of the Northern Securities given under oath at the hearings in the litigation.

Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, who was formerly connected with counsel for the Northern Securities Company, was asked about the reason for the request in the application of Mr. Harriman that witnesses should not be sworn. He said it was not at all uncommon. He said it didn't mean that the action would be friendly at all, however. There were various technicalities which gave a reason for the clause, Mr. Griggs said. One of these, he said, was that the examination of witnesses without the oath being given made the proceeding more informal and in the nature of investigation. When under oath, Mr. Griggs said, the statements made are hinding under the party that calls them.

Representatives of the Union Pacific interests said they had nothing to add to what had been made public except to reiterate that the suit was friendly. Mr. Harriman declined to make any statement on the ground that the newspapers told the whole story. George W. Perkins, Director in the Northern Securities and a memher of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., declined to make any comment.

W. P. Clough, Second Vice President of the company, was quoted by an afternoon newspaper as having said that the suit was an unfriendly one, but Mr. Clough later stated that he had not been correctly quoted. What he did say was this:

"Let every man read the petition and judge for himself. We have no answer to make now, but we will make it in court, and it will be a good defense."

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern and the Northern Securities, said:

"The petition speaks for itself. We are not at war with each other, hut the suit is not a friendly one in this respect that we were not in collusion in bringing it."

There is a possibility that outside stockholders may file a cross hill to intervene in the case in order to protect their interests. One prominent lawyer hae been approached in the matter by a holder of 4,000 shares, who bought his stock on the open, and he would prefer the pro rata distribution on the ground that he would not otherwise know what his stock represented. He expressed the belief that the suit to prevent the pro rata distribution was brought with the full knowledge and consent of the Hill-Morgan interests. It is not likely that the case will he taken up by the lawyer in question unless he could represent not less than 40,000 shares.

W. B. MACK & CO. SUSPEND.

Losses on Short Account in Union Pacific the Chief Cause.

Announcement was made on the floor of the Stock and Cotton Exchanges yesterday that the brokerage firm of W. B. Mack & Co., with offices in the Mills Building and at 16 West Thirty-third Street, had suspended. Later in the day Philip J. Britt, who was the assignee of the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. when that house suspended last Summer, was appointed assignee and took charge of the firm's affairs.

At the close of the afternoon Mr. Britt made the following statement: "After the acceptance and filing of the assignment the assignee, under an order of the Supreme Court, filed a provisional hond in the sum of $50,000. The assignee states that from a necessarily hurried examination of the affairs of the firm, taken in conjunction with a most friendly spirit displayed by almost all the creditors, he has every reason to believe that there will be a speedy resumption of business by the firm."

The talk of the Street had it yesterday that the suspension was due in large measure to losses on short account in Union Pacific, particularly, and a number of other stocks. The strength of these reports, Union Pacific advanced from 85¾, the figure at approximately 11 o'clock, when the suspension was announced on the Stock Exchange, to 90, the high mark of the day. As a member of the Cotton Exchange, Mack & Co. were carrying at the time of the suspension only about 2,000 hales, and their account as one of the daily creditors was but $6,000, so that cotton interests did not figure extensively in contributing to their downfall. Hays & Hershfield have been retained to represent Mr. Mack.

The firm of W. B. Mack & Co. was formed May 2, 1901, the day before the May panic of that year, resident in the Northern Pacific "corner." Its members are William B. Mack, who was for a long time an employe of J. P. Morgan & Co. and is well known in the Street; Thomas S. Smith, and Edward S. Long. The latter has been a member only for about a year, and Mr. Long was formerly a member of H. B. Hollins & Co.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

DOES a suit look, fit and wear well—that is what the customer desires to know. Our half century of continued success and experience enables us to guarantee the highest perfection in ready-made garments. A "Brokaw Suit" has no superior in quality of goods, style and excellence in making.

ASTOR·PLACE·AND·FOURTH·AVENUE

Kid Gloves

EVERY pair of Centemeri Gloves is made at our factory in Grenoble, France. Direct importations weekly.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder

New Patent Top Can. Compare quantity and quality with others. Sozodont is economy.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SAYS POLITICS IS IN BOSSE MURDER CHARGE

Assistant Prosecutor Declares "Lid Lifters" Persecute Policemen.

SECOND HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

Justice Gaynor Again Will Review the Action of Magistrate in Committing the Accused.

That the factional fight now going on hetween Brooklyn Democrats may have something to do with the case of Policeman William H. Bosse of the Classon Avenue Station, who is accused of killing Patrick Farrell on March 20, is freely stated by both sides to the controversy. Magistrate Higginbotham declared that Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder was preventing the proper conduct of the case because he wanted to place the Magistrate in a false light. Mr. Elder declared that Bosse had made himself unpopular with certain Democratic politicians who want the "lid lifted" and who do not want the excise law enforced in Brooklyn.

"You can say for me that there is a great deal of politics in this case," he said. "Bosse is charged with killing Farrell while trying to enforce the excise law. Whenever a policeman tries to enforce this law he makes himself unpopular with certain politicians."

This was taken to he a thrust at ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Haggerty, who is the executor of the estate owning the saloon where the killing is said to have been done.

Justice Gaynor, who is sitting in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon granted another writ of habeas corpus, directing the Sheriff to produce Bosse before him at 1 o'clock to-day. The application was granted at the request of George J. O'Keefe, who based his petition on the ground that there was no warrant in law for Bosse's commitment. No murder had been proved, and consequently he asserted Magistrate Higginbotham had no jurisdiction in the matter.

When Bosse was committed to Raymond Street jail last week, Justice Gaynor discharged him after hearing argument on a writ of habeas corpus. In that proceeding Magistrate Higginbotham had committed the policeman on the affidavit of John Farrell, hrother of the dead man, who, "on information and belief," declared that Bosse had committed the assault which resulted in the man's death. This affidavit was deemed hy Justice Gaynor to be insufficient.

When the cass was called before Magistrate Higginbotham yesterday he was armed with the depositions of five witnesses. These he read and then committed Bosse.

An appeal has been made to District Attorney Clarke by friends of Farrell who want him to conduct the case in person, and it is expected that he will. Nobody save Magistrate Higginbotham has accused Mr. Elder of exhibiting any hias, hut it was thought that the matter was of so much importance that it deserved Mr. Clarke's personal attention.

"A murder has been done," said Magistrate Higginbotham yesterday, "and I intend to see that justice is visited upon the murderer, no matter what influences are brought to bear on me. The case has caused me more regret than any other case in my whole career, hut I am simply trying to see that justice le satisfied."

SENATE LAUGHS AT PROTEST.

Cooper Union Audience Asks Its Rights and Franchise Defended.

ALBANY, April 4.—In the Senate to-night Lieut. Gov. Higgins read the following telegram:

"Fourteen hundred citizens of New York, assembled on Easter evening in the Cooper Union, look to the Senate to defeat all measures invading their rights and franchise. Please communicate.

"CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, Chairman."

The telegram was thought to he rather indefinite and caused a ripple of laughter. Senator Brackett suggested sarcastically that the "prayer of the petitioner be granted."

Senator Grady remarked that undoubtedly the telegram referred to the railroad bills which have aroused so much opposition in New York City. The telegram was referred to the Cities' Committee.

Favors Belmont for Parker Delegate.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 4.—The delegates elected here on Saturday by the Suffolk County Democrats to the State Convention [illegible] said, favor Perry Belmont as a delegate to the National Convention in support of Judge Parker.

[illegible] Win in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—Judge Hanney, the Republican candidate, was elected Mayor [illegible] over Ignatius A. Sullivan, (Dem.), [illegible] plurality of 557.

Automobile Garments

For Men and Women.

Nature is capricious. Her elements—rain, wind and dust—the autoist finds a penalty to his pleasure. We have more than one hundred distinctive garments which are attributes of it—which insure immunity from the elements, be they ever so fierce. In this country we have exclusive control of the models sponsored by

O. Strom et Fils,
of Paris, France,
(Clever French models of silk, rubber and fabrics)

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of London, England.
(Exclusive tailored garments)

Oscar Henriques & Co.,
of Copenhagen, Denmark.
(Garments of Danish Leather)

Saks & Company,
of New York,
(Adaptations of foreign models and patented garments)

Our 96-page catalogue will be of interest to you.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

NEW PRESIDENT AT FORDHAM.

**Father Collins Succeeds Father

COAL ROADS MUST PRODUCE CONTRACTS

Inter-State Commission Wins in U. S. Supreme Court.

JUSTICE BREWER DISSENTS

Court Holds If Commission Could Not Consider Contracts Its Usefulness Would Be Impaired.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. Baird, commonly known as the anthracite coal case, was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the contentions of the commission, the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York being reversed.

This is the case instituted before the commission by W. R. Hearst of New York, who alleged discrimination by the railroads which reached the anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania. During the hearing some of the witnesses refused to produce certain contracts bearing upon the business of the railroad companies and the coal mines, which action was upheld by the Circuit court of New York. The United States Supreme Court held that the contracts should have been supplied.

In handing down the opinion of the court Justice Day said that the case had grown out of a complaint filed in 1902 with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and other railroad companies. The first point decided was that of jurisdiction, which the court decided it had under the law of 1903 regulating inter-State commerce, and therefore refused to entertain the motion to dismiss, which was made by the railroad companies.

The court also held as irrelevant and inapplicable the point made in behalf of the railroad companies that the complainant had sustained no damage in the case, saying that under the mandatory provision of the law the commission could not do otherwise than investigate.

Coming to the specific items of testimony which the Circuit Court in dismissing the petition considered irrelevant, the court first considered the coal-purchase contracts. These contracts were made with coal companies owned principally by the railroad companies and fixed the price of anthracite coal, shipments to be made as called for by the purchasers. While the contracts were produced for inspection, the witnesses refused to permit them to be given in evidence.

In passing upon this point Justice Day said: "The railroads are all engaged in inter-State commerce, and into their affairs and methods of doing business the commission sought to, and is lawfully authorized by the Commerce act to, make investigation. The commission has the right to know how inter-State traffic is conducted, the relations between the carrier and its shippers, and the rates charged and collected. We see no reason why contracts of this character, which have direct relation to a large amount of carrying trade, can be withheld from examination as evidence by the commission.

"It is to be remembered that we are not dealing with the ultimate fact of controversy or deciding which of the contending claims will be finally established. This is a question of relevancy of proof before a body not authorized to make final judgment, but to investigate and make orders which may or may not be finally embodied in judgments or decrees of court.

"It may be that the commission or the courts will ultimately find that these contracts do not fix the compensation received by the carriers, and that, as claimed, the full rate is paid by these purchasing companies, and if there is a loss on these contracts it is made up on other business, but the question concerns the relevancy of proof and not whether it finally establishes the issue made one way or the other. The inquiry of a board of the character of the Inter-State Commerce Commission should not be too narrowly constrained by technical rules as to the admissibility of proof."

As to the Temple Iron Company contracts the court said: "It is argued that these contracts, if given in evidence, will tend to show a pooling of freight in violation of the Fifth Section of the Commerce act. While this testimony may not establish such an arrangement, it has in our opinion a legitimate bearing upon the question.

"Furthermore, we think the testimony competent as bearing upon the manner in which transportation rates are fixed, in view of determining the question of reasonableness of rates into which the commission has a right to inquire. To unreasonably hamper the commission by narrowing the field of inqulry beyond the requirements of the due protection of rights of citizens will be to seriously impair its usefulness and prevent a realization of the salutary purposes for which it was established by Congress."

Justice Brewer dissented but did not deliver an opinion.

POST OFFICE SITE DEBATE.

West End Association Also Wants No Schoolhouses in Parks.

There was some warm discussion at a well-attended meeting of the West End Association last night at St. Andrew's Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, over the question of the purchase of the site for the new Post Office from the Pennsylvania Railroad. Lucius Stanton presented a motion opposing such a purchase on the ground that it was an interior site and cost an enormous sum, and stated that land could be leased until a more central location could be obtained for the Post Office.

Col. W. D. Mann took exception to Mr. Stanton's arguments, declaring that the present Post Office could not handle nearly all the present business in an adequate way and that the purchase of the site from the Pennsylvania Road was the only solution in sight worth considering.

Warren C. Crane then rose to support Mr. Stanton's argument, but it was finally discovered that the matter was outside the jurisdiction of the association, as it covered only the West End by its own rules. The matter was quickly dropped.

A. Walker Otis, Chairman of the special Committee on Street Railways, said that he and six others of his committee had gone up to Albany on March 16 last and conferred with the Senate Committee in regard to the bill in regard to unused tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. They were unable to accomplish anything.

Josiah C. Pumpelly presented resolutions protesting against Senator Dowling's bill to build school houses in the small parks of Manhattan and Brooklyn. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A motion by Robert W. Thompson was adopted for the appropriation by the association of $100 to secure the planting of two trees before each of nine public schools on the west side.

Central Park Column Broken.

The upper half of one of the big columns at the Transverse Road Gate of Central Park, at Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, was broken off or fell off last evening. The policeman who discovered the trouble says a very local earthquake must have cracked the column, as he saw it intact five minutes before he saw half of it lying on the grass. Each column is seven feet high and over three feet square.

ODELL IN DILEMMA.

Merchants' Association and Corporations on Opposite Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—There is a lively fight in prospect over the proposed legislation to increase the State Railroad Commission by the appointment of two additional members and the conferring of power on the commission to enforce its recomemndations.

The Wallace bill did not come up in the Assembly to-night because a serious error was discovered in the printed copy of the bill, and H. D. Dumont of the Merchants' Association, which is pushing the legislation, thought it better to have the Wallace bill put aside and a similar bill introduced by Senator Wilcox pushed through the Senate and substituted for the Wallace bill in the Assembly.

Senator Wilcox said to-night that he had received requests for a hearing on ths bill from the New York Central, the Lehigh Valley, the Erie, tbe Delaware and Hudson, and various street railway companies of the State. The hearing, he said, would be granted.

The railroad companies, it seems, are up in arms against the bill on account of the provision which confers power on the commission to compel the adoption of whatever suggested improvements the commission may make. They will do all in their power to defeat the bill if this provision stays in it. In fact, their attitude is such that the Republican politicians are becoming much concerned about tbe political advisability of passing the measure in its present form.

Gov. Odell is being urged to give his consent that the mandamus feature of the bill be stricken out. This feature was forced on the Governor by the Merchants' Association.

The Governor would be quite willing, it is said, that the mandamus provision should be eliminated, provided he could get his two additional Commissioners without it But there is where the hitch comes The representativies of the Merchants' Association here have informed the Governor that if tbo mandamus provision is stricken out, the association will not only do its best to defeat the bill, but failing in that, will make the matter an issue in the State campaign

Any end he takes on the proposed legislation promises embarrassment for the Governor. To pass the bill as it stands would bring him the ill-will of the railroads. To pass it with the feature to which the railroads take exception eliminated will provoke a fight from the Merchants' Association. To let the bill die will prevent the consumation of the desire which the Governor has to control the Railroad Commission, which is now dominated by friends of Senator Platt.

Senator Brown will propose an amendment to the bill when it comes up for consideration in the Senate. Under the bill as it now stands the commission gets the powers of a court. Senator Brown doubts if this would be constitutional. His suggestion will be that while the orders of the commission shall be made mandatory their enforcement shall be the duty of the supreme Court.

HAYSEEDS ON THE EAST SIDE.

Great Hirsute Display at Barn Dance In Sullivanville.

Whiskers in two bundred different styles were on exhibition last night at the Manhattan Lyceum in East Fourth Street. It was not a demonstration of the virtues of a patent hair grower, but the barn dance of the Nativity Dramatic Circle, and the young men and women of the society dressed themselves up in the Squedunk mode, they said, to make the thing realistic.

If some of these imitations of the pastoral life were to venture into Orange County in the height of the haying season haying would stop under the impression that some circus side show had swung out of its orbit. To show that their intentions were good, however, each dancer wore some well-known article of country produce:

Whether or not the decoration was intended to reflect upon tbe wearer, there was a goodly number of pumpkins and several turnips, masbed and otherwise. A hasty census, though, revealed the fact that peaches were in a very large majority.

"Big Tim" Sullivan, in whose district the affair took place, went to the dance without whiskers. "Little Tim" also dropped in for a while, and Justices O'Gorman, Fitzgeraid, and Blanchard, City Chamberlain Keenan, and Commissioner of Water Supply Oakley took a hand in the fun.

The feature of the carnival was a horse race which was won by a paper mache donkey. Michael M. Nolan, the Secretary of the dramatic circle, was the victorious jockey. There were pop-corn bees, fortune telling, lots of singing, and the dance programme was multiplied by two. Everybody had a jolly time and the Circle gathered in about $300 for tbe relief of some of its members.

DECLINES CALL FROM HOME.

Young Warsaw Aristocrat Will Fight Out His American Salvation.

When an agent of the Department of Charities in Brooklyn found Jan Sobanski working in a tailor's shop at 37 Troutman Street yesterday and told him tbat his parents, who are wealthy and are said to be prominent in Warsaw, Russia, had sent him money and wanted him to return home, he respectfully declined to go back. He said that, although he had had a run of hard luck, he preferred to remain in America and make his way independent of family aid.

Sobanski is thirty years old. About three years ago the young man broke away from his aristocratic associations and came to America to work and make his mark in the world. Although a university graduate and a linguist, he had to take a job on the rapid transit subway in Manhattan. While working there in the Summer of 1902 an iron girder fell upon his legs, so injuring them that he was laid up in a hospital for several months. When he left the hospital he was still weak in the legs, and has since been working in the tailor's shop.

During all his trouble Sobanski never wrote to his parents for aid, although he was on the best of terms with them.

A paragraph, however, was published in a Polish newspaper in Brooklyn, telling of the accident to Sobanski, and tbis came to the notice of his parents in Warsaw. They went to the United States Consul there and gave him money to send to Sobanski, with the request that he return home. He accepted the money, but told the agent that he was determined not to return to Russia until he had demonstrated his ability to conquer the difficulties he had met here.

"I have had bad luck," he said, "but I will be well again soon, and then I will get on all right. I know I will succeed here and make the old folks proud and happy over me."

HER BABY AND MOTHER DEAD.

Mrs. Ribbe Finds Them Asphyxiated When She Gets Home.

Returning to her home in the house at 403 East Nineteenth Street last evening, after a long day's work in a down-town sboe factory, Mrs. Ida Ribbe opened her door quickly and shouted out:

"Here I am, mother. How's baby?"

There was no response, and Mrs. Ribbe continued toward the kitchen with a disappointed look on her face. As she neared the kitchen door she detected the odor of gas. In the kitchen on a couch she found her mother, Mrs. Amelia Kroener, and her own little girl Ida, both dead. A gas tube had been detached from a gas stove in the room, but the gas had not been turned off. The police report the case as an accident.

SAYS J. L. BLAIR DEFRAUDED.

Insurance Company Charges $200,000 Policies Were Dishonestly Obtained.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—An amended bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by an insurance company which is resisting the payment of policies for $200,000 on the life of the late James L. Blair, who was counsel for the World's Fair.

The bill charges that Blair obtained the policies by fraud.

"THE DICTATOR" SCORES

R. H. Davis's Best Play and William Colliers's Best Part.

WIRELESS IS THE WIZARD

That Glorious Farce of Latin-American Revolutions Which Has Waited So Long to be Made.

Brooke Travers.....William Collier
Simpson.....Edward Abeles
Charley Hyne.....John Barrymore
Col. John T. Bowie.....George Nash
Duffy.....Thomas McGrath
The Rev. Arthur Bostick.....Henry J. West
Lieut. Perry.....Thomas Meighan
Samuel Codman.....Emmett Whitney
Gen. Santos Campos.....Robert McWade, Jr.
Dr. Vasquez.....Francis Sedgwick
Senore José Dravo.....Louis Eagan
Col. Garcia.....Harry Senton
Smoking Room Steward..Wallace McCutcheon
Lucy Sheridan.....Nanette Comstock
Mrs. John T. Bowie.....Lucile Watson
Senora Juanita Arguilla.....Louise Allen

The great farce of the Latin American revolution, of which THE TIMES was the Christopher Columbus, has been pre-empted by Mr. Richard Harding Davis, and is on visw at the Criterion, where it is exploiting, and being exploited by, Mr. William Collier, the admirable Edward Ables, and an able company. When "The Yankee Consul" was disclosed at the Broadway, at the time of the late revolution in Santo Domingo, we remarked, between the convulsions of laughter at tbe humors of Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, that the true humor of the situation was still to be divulged on Broadway. Mr. Davis and Mr. Collier have divulged it in a musical farce without music, and it only remains for the metropolis to laugb.

"Of course I'm full of money!" said Mr. Collier in one of the lines which Mr. Davis did not write. "Don't you know how much has been put into me?" It was the joke made last Fall by The Dramatic News about Mr. Charles Richman, only this time it was Weber & Fields who had put the money in and Charles Frohman who is to realize. Amid all the first nights of last evening there were few of the Broadway Buzzards in the Criterion, but those few saw the point and shrieked hoarsely at the comedian's wink across tbe rootlights. After all the first aids to the injured (let us pass by in silence "Jeptha in Search of an Audience," "A Willie and His Money," &c.,) Mr. Davis has proved the only real Ade, and has cast about his actor the mantle of magic slang. We always knew he had a real play somewhere concealed upon his person, and now, having given over the attempt to dramatize his stories, he has delivered bimself of it. "The Dictator" is his best play, and in fact his first real play; and it affords Mr. Collier the best part he has had in many a long day.

This Brooke Travers is a New York yachtsman who has had a fight with a metropolitan cabman over the fare, and, leaving him for dead at the Twenty-third Street dock, has escaped with his valet on a steamer bound for Porto Banyos. On the same steamer is a United States Consul, the owner of a revolution and a General-President tbat have made him dictator. Mr. Collier and his valet are in a quandary, for it appears that a detective is on the spot to extradite them, and the Consul is in much the same box, for it appears that his revolution of a fortnight previous has been superseded by a revolution of last Tuesday, and besides a Spanish widow is on the spot to nab him for past favors received. The Consul offers to give his credentials to Mr. Collier. Between the devil of being arrested for the murder, and the deep sea of appearing as the dictator of a revolution that has been reversed, and facing the Spanish widow, Mr. Collier chooses the latter.

Mr. Collier confronts the horrors of the General President, victor in the revolution of last Tuesday, and the greater horrors of the Spanish widow scorned—sometimes with quaking knees and an imperturbable smile, sometimes with a haughty Anglo-Saxon port, and knows in his eye, and always with the ready lie.

Imprisoned in the American Consulate, which is sacred ground, even to the victor in the revolution of last Tuesday, he divides his time between teaching his guard a comic opera version of poker and planning the overthrow of the revolution of last Tuesday. The pay of his guards is 28 cents a day. He offers them 30 cents because they look like it, and they are his. His revolution is scheduled for 11 o'clock. He has principles, to be sure, against standing armies, which are, however, obviated because his soldiers, even on duty, are accustomed to sit down.

The victor of last Tuesday proves a man of might and offers stubborn resistance to the new revolution. But it has so happened that Mr. Jack Barrymore is on hand as a wireless telegraph operator. When matters come to a crisis Mr. Collier makes a bluff at sending a Marconigraph to Admiral Dewey on the Olympia. It is a name to conjure with among the gods in the gallery, who applauded vigorously, but the dictator, who seems to know the true version of poker, calls the bluff, and things look dangerous for Mr. Collier, Mr. Ables, and Mr. Jack Barrymore, but Mr. Collier proves a wizard. One even suspects him of being a disciple of the Wizard of the Nile. The Olympia, as it happens, is in the offing, and lands a squad of marines in time to march into the Consulate before the last curtain. Mr. Collier's revolution comes off promptly at 11 as scheduled; and with celerity equaling that of President Roosevelt it is officially recognized.

Except for a few prime farcical situations the last two acts are a peg below the first, but all of them are well above the average of Broadway successes, and will no doubt amuse us all for month after month. In this medium of fantastic farce, in fact, Mr. Davis has found his truest medium. The factitious unreality and the grandstand attitudes, which have caused the cynical to smile in his more serious pieces, are here a clock that always strikes twelve. And his wit, broad, masculine, boyishly American, is as unflagging as it is American.

Louise Allen (Mrs. Collier) was a senora with a tang of Butte. Mon.; but in a frank farce what does that matter? She was forcible and amusingly effective. Mr. Ables, as the valet frozen to a corpse by fear, was absolutely different from his two previous successes of the year, in the floorwalker of "G'ad of It," and the booby Earl of "Whitewashing Julia," and was of course all the more admirable. John Barrymore as the cocktail drinking wireless man fulfilled his promise in "Glad of It" by giving a most amusing and salient performance.

"THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE."

It Is Three Acts Long, and the Curtain Raiser Is Good.

THE BLUE GRASS HANDICAP.
By Paul Armstrong.
Cast.

Old Folks.....Wilfred Lucas
Loquacious.....William Friend
Kelly, a bookmaker.....James H. Powers
My Lady.....By Herself

THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE.
A Farce.
By Paul Armstrong.
Cast.

Comatose, Andrew's man.....William Friend
Michael Murphy, a subway blast..Eddie Heron
Adrian Andrews, an artist.....Walter Perkins
Percy Flage, Sue's brother.....Wilfred Lucas
Rubens Jones, Andrew's coach..Charles W. Ring
Susanne Flage, the girl.....Helene Lackaye
Jane B. Ware, Sue's chaperon.....Nettie Black
Willie De Dvct of the Central Office.....
James H. Powers
La Vershet, a fencing master...Marshal Farnum
Prof. Swing, boxing instructor.....Jack Webster
Marie Flatter, representing a health food..
Marion Barney
Swifty, a messenger boy.....Georgie Tuttle
Lydia Zlost of the Hosts of Zion.....
Eileen O'Malley
Spoo Katcha, from India.....Clarence Heritte

The best thing about "The Superstition of Sue" at the Savoy last night was the curtain raiser, "The Blue Grass Handicap," which preceded it. That short sketch consisted in little else tban a recital by an old negro of how My Lady had won a race years ago, though fouled by her rival. As the tale proceeded the breathing of the men and women in the audience turned into gasps of suspense. Finally the old negro got to the end of his narrative and told how the 14,000 spectators stood up as one man and screamed "Mer Lady Wins!" There was a moment's lull, and then a burst of loud and spontaneous applause. Throughout the sketch the head of My Lady reached out through the window of the stable and nodded approvingly toward the orchestra at the strains of "My Old Kentucky Home." As to "The Superstition of Sue"—well, it's three acts long, the most salient feature in the minds of the audience when the time came to leave the house. Toward the end of the last act it begins to get rather funny. It is then that Lydia Zlost, a dainty Zion maiden, says she will kill any one who kisses ber. The young artist, wishing to die immediately, proceeds to kiss the pretty Dowiette, but instead of slaying him she suddenly decided to renounce the ways of Zion, and throws her arms affeotionately around tbe neck of the astonished youth.

Sue is portrayed with some ability by Helene Lackaye, who probably by tired by this time of being called the "sister of Wilton Lackaye." Waitsr Perkins has ths most important rôls of Adrian Andrews, the young artist who decides to kill himself, but is still smilingly alive at the fall of tbe last curtain. Such as tbe part was, Perkins did it well enough. There are some ludicrous situations, nearly all of them being in the last act.

"AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE."

Play Found on Grant Allen's Stories Falls to Thrill.

Paul, Known as "Colonel Clay," Alias the Rev. Richard Brabazon, Alais Medhurst, Alias Don Antonio Herrera.....Mr. H. R. Smith
A Commissary of Police.....
Margaret, Appearing as Mrs. Richard Brabazon.....Miss Minnie Dupree
Also as Caesarine.....Miss Minnie Dupree
Sir Charles Vandrift.....Mr. J. M. Colville
Lady Amelia Van Drift....Miss Maude Knowlton
Isabel Wentworth.....Miss Grace Merritt
Seymour Wentworth.....Mr. Cyril Strong
Mr. Jefferson D. Hord.....Mr. Rapley Holmes
Indiana Hord.....Miss Marie Rawson
Captain McIldoey.....Mr. Bertram Godfrey
Chief of Police.....Mr. Henry J. Lilliford
Waiter.....Mr. Sherman Ramsay
Simpson.....Mr. J. Palmer Collins
The Duke of Oaksbire.....Mr. Henry Rich
Dr. Poiperro.....Mr. Harry St. Maur
Inspector of Police.....Mr. John E. Gray
Colonel Clay.....Mr. Beresford Webb
Commissary of Police.....Mr. George H. Trader
Jepson.....Miss Tilly Marshall

"If you can't be a bell cow fall in behind," sang one of that noble band of poets, who are ever seeking to enlighten humanity and lift the burden from suffering mortals. It must have been remembrance of that sage advice that inspired Fred C. Whitney, theatrical manager, when he conceived and executed the direful idea of perpetrating "An African Millionaire" on an unsuspecting New York public.

A good many persons have heard by this time of a certain Amateur Cracksman who, after having won fame and admiration in the pages of a novel, stepped with considerable distinction to the centre of the stage of this same Princess Theatre.

There is this point of resemblance between the effort of last night and the one mentioned. In both the central figure is a thief, who pursues his villainy under the very eyes of his victims. But "Raffles" had at least the semblance of play form—the present effort consists of a number of large chunks of book dialogue, strung together loosely and with neither consistent nor consecutive interest. At the end of each act of "An African Millionaire" there is a mild sort of climax, which reminds one distinctly of the case where the tail was supposed to wag the dog. The climaxes in this case wag nothing, though if the whole affair were not so utterly incompetent it might provide opportunity for a wag to wax merry.

R. Reeves Smith, who appeared as several different characters, was, despite changes of wig and make-up, quite himself in each of them. Miss Minnie Dupree, an excellent actress in some parts, wrestled despairingly with two or three dialects. A character bit was fairly well played by Henry Rich, but to go into details as to the actors generally would be unnecessarily unkind. The occasion merits little more than charitable silence.

WARM WELCOME TO CRANE.

He Appears at the Academy of Music in "David Harum."

It was like a regular first night at the Academy of Music, for William H. Crane had come back to New York with his old success, "David Harum." Of course Crane was the same old wise, droll, guileful David, the same David that was in the book. His sallies never failed to make their impression last night, and lost none of their effect because the hearers knew they were coming before they heard them.

The crowd at tbe Academy was probably larger than any that has been there since Charles Warner appeared in his production of "Drink." Mr. Crane was called before the curtain over and over again. George S. Spencer took the parts of John Lennox, the "hero in reduced circumstances." Guy Nichols was Deacon Perkins. Others in the cast were Charles J. Jackson, Sheridan Tupper, Charles Avery, John Saville, William Sampson, and Samuel Reed.

Charles Hawtrey in "Saucy Sally."

Charles Hawtrey, the most polished light comedian of the English-speaking stage at present, began a short engagement last night at the New Lyceum before what he threatens is to be an absence of three years. His vehicle is a farce by F. C. Burnand, one of the famous "round table" of Punch.

The play is of the familiar order, in which a husband has invented an elaborate system of lies to explain to his wife his many absences. "Saucy Sally" is the name of a supposititous ship in which the husband is supposed to make daring and glorious voyages. The way of the prevaricator is hard, and leads the adventurous husband to such straits that he is at last obliged to tell the truth. A more extended notice of the performance will be given tomorrow.

"Audrey" at the Fifth Avenue.

Unusually large crowds were at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre twice yesterday to see a revival of "Audrey." This play served as a starring vehicle for Eleanor Robson a couple of seasons ago. The Proctor company presented the play with the original costumes and scenery of the Liebler production. Among those in the cast were Malcom Williams, Hugh Ford, Gerald Griffin, Verner Clarges, George Vryant, George Westley, Julian Reed, Al Roberts, Jessie Isette, Rose Stuart, Margaret Kirker, and Bessie Lea Lestina. The vaudeville bill contained Dorothy Neville, George C. Austin, Mlle. Rialta, the Browning sisters, Newton brothers, and Nick Conway.

A BENEFIT CONCERT.

There was a good audience present at the concert given last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York, though the house was not entirely filled. Several of the members of Mr. Conried's opera company took part, together with an orchestra under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hertz. The singers were Miss Olive Fremstad, Mr. Alois Burgstaller, Mr. Pol Plancon, and Mr. Giuseppe Campanari. Mr. Plancon sang an air from "Der Freischütz," and, being recalled, sang Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," and later gave songs by Ferrari and Godard. Mr. Burgstaller's numbers included songs by Schumann and Liszt, besides which he gave one by Schubert and later two more by Schubert. To the prologue of "Pagliacci" Mr. Campanari added the Toreador's song from "Carmen." Miss Fremstad sang "O Don Fatale," from Verdi's "Don Carlos," superbly, and some Norwegian songs in Norwegian. The orchestra played Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Liszt's "Preludes," and the overture to "Tannhäuser."

THE BJORKSTENS' RECITAL.

A song recital was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Björksten, at which there was a large audience present. The programme was an uncommonly interesting and attractive one, including songs by ths early German composers, Strattner and Franck, by modern French, German, and Italian writers. There were also duets by Dvorak and Gounod. Mr. Björksten sang with a fuller and more resonant voice than he bas shown at some of his more recent appearances, but there was at times something to question as to the taste and style of his performance, which verged at times upon bolstcrousness. Mrs. Björksten's singing showed intelligence and understanding, and a voice that was not of the most beautiful quality and not always in tune.

Y. W. C. A.'S $4,000 BENEFIT.

Large Sum Realized by the Concert in the Metropolitan.

More than $4,000 was realized by the concert for the benefit of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York last night. It was given in the Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of Heinrich Conried. Among the patronesses of the concert were Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Emily B. Wilson, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Daniel Lord, Mrs. Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Charles M. Jesup.

The list of singers included Pol Plancon, Alois Burgstaller, Mr. Campanari, and Miss Olive Fremstad.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

What the Playbills Held for New York Amusement Seekers.

Ryan and Richfield, in "Mike Haggerty's Father," are leading the bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. Lewis McCord and company have a skit called "Her Last Rehearsal." A whirlwind dance by Wallno and Martinetti is a late importation from Europe. The remainder of the bill is made up of Ed Latell, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, Sallie Stembler, Donabue and Nichols, Valvino brothers, Ri. brothers, and Ross and Bernard.

***

The Four Nightons were the chief entertainers at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. Others on the vaudeville bill are the Quaker City Quartet, Julian Rose, Johnstone Bennett and company, Fanny Rice, Joe Belmont, Green and Wiggins, Carlos's dogs, Dooley, Fowler, and Aurie Dagwell.

***

In Harlem the Proctor company is presenting "Paul Revere" this week. Shorty and Lillian De Witt are at the head of the vaudeville bill.

***

"In Old Kentucky," which spent a week in Harlem at the West End not long ago, proves to be attracting east siders to Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

***

Valerie Bergere and company, in "Billy's First Love," are getting the most attention at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week. Raymond and Caverley, Gardner and Vincent, and the Three Zolars are on the bill.

***

The Cherry Blossom Burlesquers are at the Gotham Theatre this week. Last night they presented two burlesques, called "A First Night" and "At Narragansett Pier."

***

The Dewey's merrymakers this week are the Cracker Jack Burlesquers. They appear in "Dr. Munyon Outdone" and many clever specialties.

***

Powell, the magician, remains at the Eden Musée. Many new figures have been added to the world in wax. War pictures are shown on tbe moving picture machine.

***

The Hoosier Zouaves are at the Circle Theatre. Roushy's "In Paris" still holds over. Others on the bill are Harry Gilfoil, the Four Madcaps, Francesca Redding and company, and John Ford.

***

Ward and Vokes appeared at the West End last night in "A Pair of Pinks."

***

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is at the Third Avenue.

***

"Glittering Gloria," which was recently at Daly's, came to the Grand Opera House last night. The original company is intact.

***

Bertha Galland, with her romantic play "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," is at the Harlem Opera House. A good crowd welcomed her last night.

***

Oscar Hammerstein has a good bill at his Victoria Theatre this week. It includes Billy B. Van and Rose Beaumont, Falk and Seaman, Trovolo, Harrigan and Annie Abbott, and a number of other specialists.

Thomas E. Shea appeared in "The Man o' Warsman" at the New Star Theatre yesterday afternoon, and in "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde" last night. Both plays were well attended.

***

"The Cowboy and the Lady" was presented twice at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday. William Bramwell has been specially engaged by the H. V. Donnelly Stock Company for the leading male rôle. There is a matinée every day.

***

"Merely Mary Ann," having been at the Criterion and the Garden Theatres, took up its quarters at the little Garrick last night. The house is well suited to the dainty Zangwill comedy. A good crowd was present.

***

On account of the elaborate preparations necessary to be made in the mounting of "The Shepherd King" the first appearance of the play has been postponed until to-night. Tben Wright Lorimer will make his metropolitan début at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

"The Prince of Pilsen" Returns.

Preparing for its European trip, "The Prince of Pilsen" has come back to Daly's for a short stay of three weeks and a half before testing its popularity in the British capital. Despite the fact that tbere were four new plays in town last night, the Pixley-Luders musical comedy, that ran so long at the Broadway last season, did not suffer from attention. Some changes have been made since the jolly play was here before. Not all the girls now in "The Song of the Cities" were in the old cast, and there is a new Mrs. Madison Crocker. As usual, the San Francisco girl and her red stockings were hnge favorites last night. The New Orleans girl came in for several encores.

Third Visit of "Cousin Kate."

Ethel Barrymore returned to the Hudson theatre last night in "Cousin Kate," and was greeted by a good-sized audience. She will stay only two weeks. "Cousin Kate" has already been here twice this season, once before at the Hudson and once at Daly's. After the two weeks of "Cousin Kate" Miss Barrymore will close her season. Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin are to follow her at the Hudson in "Camille."

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JERSEY CITY—66 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

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Of fancy brown plaids, at $16.50.

Of Oxford-mixed worsteds and fancy mixtures, at $18.

Of medium and dark Oxford gray worsteds, at $20.

Of imported worsteds, in dark Oxford gray and sage green, at $25.

Of dark Oxford gray imported rain-proof fabric, at $30.

Surtout Coats of rain-proof fabric, at $22.50 to $35. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Book News" for April.

A Magazine of Broadening Importance.

"Book News" has traveled far afield since its beginning, as a modest chronicler of events in bookdom.

The April Number, just out, illustrates this attractively.

In addition to the usual reviews and notes of new books and magazines, and announcements of forthcoming volumes, there are biographical notes; a portrait, as frontispiece, of the English poet and man of letters, Edmund Gosse; a protest, under the title of "The Talent that is Given," against the commercializing of genius; an interesting group of "Timely Topics," including the Russo-Japanese situation; a review of Kufferath's "Wagner's Parsifal," richly illustrated with scenes from the American production; a suggestive article on "Unconscious Plagiarism," as well as the seventh instalment of the Educational Course in Literature, History and Biology.

"Book News" is a magazine that has won, and deserves a place on the library table of every well-informed man or woman.

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At $3.75—Of fine figured madras; tailor-made with stitched plaits.

At $4.50—Of white linen; plaited and trimmed with blue; back and sleeves plaited; buttoned at side. Second floor, Ninth street.

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St. Gall's Newest Productions Are Present in Full Force

This is an embroidery year. Our own sales, during the month of March just passed, have more than doubled the record of the same month last year. Manufacturers, spurred on by a desire to get their full share of a busy season's trade, have done their prettiest in designing new beauties in embroidery. And as soon as wash dresses take the place of those of silks and woolens, you will see flounce after flounce of embroidery, and ruffles, and insertions, and edgings galore.

This is show-day for the new Embroideries that St. Gall—the center of this art-industry—has prepared for your Summer gowns. And never has our collection been so richly varied—so beautiful.

Fifty patterns alone in Matching Sets, ranging from the narrowest insertion to the broadest flounce. Ribbon Beadings, Bandings, Edgings, Demi-flouncings, and Corset-cover widths—ruffled, plaited, some lace-trimmed, in scores of new effects. Designs are smaller, neater—the buttonhole, *broderie anglaise*, and blind embroideries contributing the largest patterns. There are the most delicate sorts of all-over embroideries, in tiny floral designs: the stunning Russian and Bulgarian styles, with their sharp color-contrasts; the dainty Mexican drawn-work and Teneriffe patterns, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

But description soon runs into cataloguing—a glimpse of the snowy beauties will discount columns of words and figures.

But here are some specific offerings we *can* give details about:

20c to 30c Embroideries at 15c a Yard

Six to ten-inch widths of Edgings and Insertions, in charming designs, on cambric, nainsook and Swiss muslin.

35c to $1.50 Embroideries at 25c to 75c Yard

Ten to fifteen-inch widths of Embroideries, for petticoats, corset-covers and children's dresses, in attractive patterns:

35c to 50c Qualities at 25c a Yard. 60c to 75c Qualities at 35c a Yard.

$1 to $1.50 Qualities at 50c to 75c a Yard. Broadway.

We Did a Rattling Business Yesterday With These Splendid 65c All-Wool Crepe Etamines at 37½ a Yard

Told you so. The mere mention of such a sheer, fashionable all-wool fabric as this Crepe Etamine at half price—practically a dress-length for $3, for it's 45 inches wide—brought eager women here by the hundred yesterday.

But there were 30,000 yards in the lot—the maker's entire stock—so the news holds good today and, probably tomorrow.

Beautiful goods—crisp, hard-twisted, firm, but sheer—splendid for the Spring and Summer tailored Dresses. Looked at ten feet away, they can't be distinguished from goods costing $1.75 a yard. Popular colorings, too.

Navy Blues, Browns, Champagne, Light Gray, Cream, Heliotrope, Reseda, Black

Rotunda. 37½c a Yard, instead of 65c

TRIMMED MILLINERY

A Charming Display at $10, $12 and $15

A fresh cluster of Millinery beauty is ready this morning—the newest products of our deft, expert milliners. It is a display calculated to charm every woman of taste—and to charm wisely, for not one of the hats runs over $15, and from there down to $10.

Fancy straws, and mixtures of novelty braids with straw or chiffon, are noted—put together, in strikingly attractive fashion, with wreaths of flowers, grapes, or foliage.

A very popular shape is flat, with a narrow brim, and large, low crown—the hat being worn well over the face. Toques and turbans, too; and torpedo—submarine?—shapes are in evidence. And every one of these pretty trimmed hats has the *cachet* of elegance, originality and good taste. It is worth every woman's while to see them.

$10, $12, $15 — three tempting prices.

Second floor, Millinery Salon, Broadway and Tenth street.

Boys' Outer Clothing

Some Excellent, Stylish Suits at $6.50

Guide-posts for the mother who likes to combine all the cardinal virtues in her boy's Spring outfit, at a moderate outlay:

Sailor Suits of fancy cheviot and homespuns, made to wear right now; sizes 4 to 12 years, at $6.50.

Double-breasted Suits of fancy cheviot, in newest styles; sizes 8 to 16 years, at $6.50.

Reefers of tan and olive covert cloth; chevrons on sleeve; sizes 4 to 11 years, at $6.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The SILK TRIO Is Now a Quintet

Two New Items in This Surprising Sale

Great was the success of the three splendid offerings of Spring Silks we announced yesterday:

The $5.50 French Printed Silks at $2.50
The 85c Printed Foulards at 58c.
The 85c Colored and Black Taffetas at 55c

Today we add two equally interesting lots of Black Silks, by way of reinforcements:

Plain Black Foulards, worth 85c, at 55c Yd.

Twenty-three inches wide; light weight; soft, but firm and serviceable quality.

Black Broche Liberty Satin, At 65c a Yard, worth $1.25

All black, with neat broche dots; fine quality, 24 inches wide.

These, with the trio of Colored Silks, make very interesting reading for a Spring morning. Rotunda.

The Day of the Covert Cloth Coat

Some Edifying News of These Popular Coats for Women

For Spring days of the eager and nipping variety there is no more suitable jacket than that of covert cloth. It looks smart, stylish, spring-like, but is at the same time amply warm and protective against chilly blasts. And every cool day or evening from now till Autumn means another chance to wear it.

This all-round popularity of Women's Covert Cloth Jackets, combined with the extraordinary values we have been offering in them, is responsible for an immense business in this Coat Store.

For style, quality of cloth, workmanship, fit and finish our

Covert Cloth Coats at $12.50

are simply unequaled.

Two styles—double-breasted jacket, collarless, outlined with velvet.

Norfolk jacket, collarless, outlined with stitching. Both lined with handsome taffeta.

Other specially priced groups today at

$16.50 and $20

Each of which contains stylish Covert Cloth Coats that have been $2 to $5 higher—now reduced because assortment is incomplete.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' WALKING SUITS

Smart Styles at $10 Worth $12.50 to $17.50

Spring here? Hardly. But here are the most stylish Spring Suits that girls of 14 to 18 years could wish to wear, at savings of $2.50 to $7.50 on a suit—just when it's getting time to wear them.

Handsomely tailored, in navy blue, black, and stylish mixtures. Fitted, Eton jacket, and belted box coat effects; all at

$10 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth Street.

DINNERWARE

For the Summer Home

The fine new Spring stocks are ready for you to select from. We have ninety-four open-stock patterns, from which you may pick out just the pieces you want in your dinner set, and which you can fill at any time. In addition, we have fifty-two distinct styles of Dinner Sets, making 146 different patterns among which to find exactly the pattern most pleasant to you.

Perhaps you want an inexpensive set, for your Summer home. That does not need to mean that it shall not be dainty and artistic. Here are some very attractive Dinner Sets that cost quite little:

At $7.50—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with neat underglaze decoration; complete for twelve persons.

At $12—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three platters, in two fine pink flower decorations, and all handles gilt.

At $15—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in flower design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

At $17—Fine English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat platters; three fine underglaze border decorations, all pieces gilt.

At $25—French china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in a number of fine flower decorations, and all handles gilt. Basement.

Flax Is Scarce LINENS Are High

But These Offerings Are At Our Same Old Linen Prices

Head-lines practically tell the story of the following splendid group of Linen offerings. We might add, that, to make it possible to sell at the old prices—even at reductions therefrom, in some cases—it was necessary to place large orders, far, far ahead. And so long as supplies now contracted for hold out, these prices, on *pure linens*, will rule, in spite of advancing values in both the flax and the finished product:

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, 67 in. wide, at 50c a yard, worth 65c.

Bleached Scotch double damask, 70 in. wide, in our own special patterns; a long-wearing linen. Our leader at $1.25; now $1.10 a yard.

Bleached double damask Napkins, in three sizes: 20 x 20 inches, $1.95 dozen, from $2.50
22 x 22 inches, $2.50 dozen, from $3
24 x 24 inches, $2.95 dozen, from $3.50

Grass-bleached Flemish Cloths, made of Courtrai flax:
69 x 70 inches, at $2 each, from $2.50.
69 x 90 inches, at $2.50 each, from $3.25.
69 x 108 inches, at $3 each, from $3.75.

Napkins to match, 20½ inches square, $2.25 a dozen, from $2.75; 24½ inches square, $3 a dozen, from $3.50.

Brown twilled German crash Towels, one yard long, hemmed and laundered; with a tape to hang up by, at 10c each.

Bleached Scotch huckaback Towels, washed ready for use; hemmed ends, 17 x 35 inches, at 12½c each. Same, 18 x 37 inches, at 16c each; 20 x 38 inches, at 20c each. These three towels cannot be landed from Europe at above prices.

Bleached Scotch Crash, 17 inches wide; our regular 12½c kind, now 10c a yard.

Third floor.

LACE CURTAINS And COUCH COVERS

Hints for the Housekeeper of Possible Economies

Housecleaning time suggests replacing the old furnishings with new.

Here are offerings that make this easy and profitable:

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS

Twenty-five to forty per cent. under-price. Handsome lace designs, on net of substantial quality. At $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.25, $6.75, $9, $11.50 and $13 a pair. Worth $7.50 to $16 a pair.

COUCH AND TABLE COVERS

Imported Tapestries, reversible, in artistic designs and colorings:

COUCH COVERS—Heavily fringed; 56 x 108 in., at $5.25 each, worth $7.25.

TABLE COVERS—2 x 2½ yards, at $4.25 and $4.50 each; worth $6.25 and $6.75.

LOUNGING PILLOWS

At $2.50 each; well worth $3.25. Made from our own stock of Handsome Tapestries and Damasks; filled with pure down.

Third floor.

Don't Pay $35 To the Agent

When An Equally Good Machine Costs $18 Here

The average $35 Sewing Machine isn't any better than these "WANAMAKER Metropolitan" Drop Head Machines at $18. The difference lies in the increased cost of selling.

These splendid, modern machines are specially made for us, and we guarantee them for *five years*. Besides the desirable drop head, which turns the machine into a sewing table when not in use, they have high arm, ball-bearings throughout, swell front, five drawers, double feed, self-threading shuttle, automatic bobbin winder and complete set of attachments.

$18 Each Basement.

The ANGELUS demonstration has developed an interesting condition. The Electric Motor, which runs it, has proven unequal to the strain of such continuous and rapid action. Yesterday the speed had to be reduced, to keep the motor going, till we get a new one.

But the ANGELUS shows not a single mark of having done anything unusual. The pneumatics show not the least sign of wear, though the record up to last night showed that the diaphragms under special test had

Inflated and Deflated 3,784,080 Times

Which means that if you had bought the first Angelus that was made—the first piano player ever manufactured, as soon as it was on sale, and had played a dozen average tunes every day since that time, you would not have operated the pneumatics as many times as we have operated those now being tested, in the eleven days since this demonstration started.

Just think of the fact. Then come and see the ANGELUS that has been worked so hard.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Fine Persian and Turkish Rugs

To Beautify City or Summer Homes

Worth a Third to a Half More Than The Prices Quoted Today

These carefully-selected first quality Oriental Rugs would not lose a cent of value if we kept them in stock until next Fall. But we have fixed principles of storekeeping that impel us to make each season do its own selling; and we must make room in time, for the new stocks that are coming later on.

The first group is composed of a fine collection of first quality Tabris and Kirmanshah Rugs, in sizes and prices as follows:

$375 Rug, size 9 ft. 3 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.; now at $250.
$750 Rug, size 12 ft. 8 in. by 9 ft.; now at $500.
$650 Rug, size 13 ft. 5 in. by 8 ft. 6 in.; now at $450.

Many others, at similar reductions; and a number in smaller sizes, about 4 by 7 feet, at $40 to $100, formerly $60 to $150.

Also about a hundred Kazak and Shirvan Rugs, ranging in sizes from 3 by 5 ft. to 4 by 6 ft., at $9 to $15, worth a third more.

Carpet sizes of Turkish and Persian Rugs, newly priced as follows:

15 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 2 in., at $140, from $188.
13 ft. 7 in. x 18 ft. 5 in., at $170, from $225.
15 ft. 4 in. x 15 ft. 4 in., at $825, from $380.
12 ft. 8 in. x 9 ft., at $75, from $110.
11 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft. 8 in., at $70, from $95.
18 ft. x 12 ft., at $225, from $320.
19 ft. 8 in. x 13 ft. 9 in., at $135, from $195.
18 ft. 2 in. x 10 ft. 2 in., at $115, from $135.

Third floor.

Fine DINING CHAIRS

That Should Sell for Half as Much Again

This fine news concerns just a hundred and eighty-seven very handsome Colonial Dining Chairs, that will become the pride of the fortunate housekeepers who secure them. They are mostly of mahogany—a few of oak—all with dark green leather seats; in splendid designs, mostly Colonial; and of the finest possible construction and finish.

To be sold in sets, of various quantities; except a number of odd chairs that will be sold separately. These prices:

At $41.75, from $64—One set of one arm chair and five side chairs; solid mahogany, claw feet, banister back, slip seat in dark green leather.

At $31, from $46.50—One set of one arm and three side chairs; solid mahogany frames, carved back, slip seat in dark green leather.

At $48, from $72—Three sets of two arm and four side chairs; solid mahogany frames, Colonial design, carved back, slip seat in dark green leather.

At $74, from $111—Two sets of one arm and five side chairs; quartered golden oak, heavily carved frames, spring seats, seat and back in dark green leather.

At $49.75, from $76.50—One set of one arm chair and five side chairs; quartered golden oak frames, Colonial design, panel back, slip seat in dark green leather.

At $47, from $71—Seven sets of two arm and four side chairs; solid mahogany frames, fancy banister back, spring seat, in dark green leather.

At $51, from $78—Five sets of two arm and four side chairs; solid mahogany frames, carved banister back, spring seat, highly finished, dark green leather seat.

The following to be sold, singly, or as desired:

At $7.50 each, from $11.50—Three odd mahogany Dining Chairs; carved banister back, spring seat in dark green leather.

At $6.50 each, from $10—Seven odd mahogany Dining Chairs; claw feet, slip seat in dark green leather.

At $7.75 each, from $12—Seven golden oak Dining Chairs; banister back, slip seat in dark green leather.

At $9.50 each, from $14.50—Nine mahogany Arm Chairs; spring seat, fancy carved banister back, dark green leather seat.

At $10 each, from $15—Nine mahogany Arm Chairs; carved banister back, slip seat in dark green leather.

At $8 each, from $12—Eighteen golden oak Arm Chairs; fine construction and finish, spring seat, carved banister back, dark green leather.

At $11 each, from $16.50—Thirteen golden oak Dining Chairs; spring seat, carved frame, dark green leather seat and back.

Fourth floor.

"They're Simply Beautiful" These Silver-Plated Wares

In This Spring Re-Furnishing Sale

If we had cut the prices on our fine regular stocks, we could scarcely have made a finer display. Here today; and probably gone tomorrow. That's why such an offering does little to upset prices. Lucky for those who don't have to pay half as much again, for exactly or practically the same pieces.

QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE
ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD UNDER-PRICE

5-piece Tea Sets, $12.50 to $21.25.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 to $8.25.
Coffee Urns, $8.25.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50, $1.75
Soup Tureens, $3.50, $4 to $6.75.
Baking Dishes, $2.50 to $4.75
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Nut Bowls, $2.50.
Butter Dishes, $2.50, $3.
Cake Baskets, $2.75, $3, $3.25.
Water Pitchers, $2.75 to $5.
Wine Coolers, $3.50 to $5.75.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50, $5, $6.75.
Crumb Sets, $3.25, $4.
Card Trays, 65c, $1, $1.25.
Castors, $1.75, $2.50.
Mustard Pots, $1.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.25.
Waiters, $2, $2.50, $3.25.
Fern Dishes, $2, $2.25.
Glass-lined Fruit Dishes, $2.25 to $3.25.
Candelabra, 5 lights, $4.75; 4 lights, $4, $5.25.
Ninth street aisle, Ninth and Tenth st. Elevator Counters.

ROGERS' EXTRA PLATE FLAT WARE
A THIRD TO A HALF UNDER-PRICE

Four complete patterns to choose from:

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Orange Spoons, $1.75 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 and $1.75 dozen.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Butter Knives, 15c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45 each.
Oysters Ladles, $1 each.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Children's Sets, 60c each.
Pie Knives, 75c each.
Cold Meat Forks, 40c each.
Triple Plated Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Triple Plated Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Triple Plated Dessert Knives, $2.75 dozen.
Ninth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MANY EVICTIONS ON EAST SIDE THREATENED

Advances in Rents in Many Tenements the Cause.

TENANTS MAY ACT IN CONCERT

Justice Roesch Discusses the Reasons Which Most Often Actuate Landlords Who Dispossess Tenants.

Nearly 500 evictions are impending on the east side because of the advance in rent, and concerted action on the part of tenants to oppose the summary action of landlords both to theatened enforcement of the dispossess processes as well as the general advance of the rents, which are declared to be intolerahle, has alrcady been commenced.

A mass meeting is also scheduled to be held at Cooper Union in the near future hy the tenants, to devise ways and means for fighting the advance of rent, which it is estimated is at least 25 per cent.

To counteract this move on the part of tenants, it has been pretty clearly established that the owners and agents of east side tenements are also taking steps to oppose the threatened action on the part of those who lease from them, although their doings are guarded with much more secrecy.

The Justices who preside over the downtown Municipal Courts got a clear hint of what was coming when they looked over the calendar for the day yesterday morning The Justices who presidc over the districts south of Fourteenth Street are Justices Rocsch, Hoffman, and Sanders. In Justice Roesch's court there was an especially large batch of eviction cases to deal with, about 200 in all during the day. This, however, is only the crop of one day. There are a good many on again for today, Justice Roesch estimating that the figure might reach 100 cases, and in a smaller number, perhaps, there are likely to be a great many cases scattered all through the month each day to May 1.

The large number of cases which were up for a hearing yesterday are the accumulation since April 1. There is evidence that the movemcnt on the part of the tenants will take the form of allowing their goods to be put upon the sidewalk. As most of the tenants got their five days' notice on or about April 1, with here and there a day of grace for special reasons, there is nevertheless likely to be a good deal of simultaneous eviction in the near future.

Justice Roesch in explaining the present situation yesterday said:

"In my district, more particularly in the Seventeenth Ward, several large estates have had holdings. They are the Astor estate, the Whitney estate, the estate of the late Dean Hoffman, and the Trinity Corporation. Recently several of these estates have disposed of their fees or properties. They have been bought quite universally by agents or syndicates, and sometimes these have already disposed of them again. Each time the properties have changed hands they have been sold at an advance over the old figures, and with a consequent advance in the rent.

"Now, there is a condition over here that perhaps obtains elsewhcre, but certainly over here on the east side, which causes the rents obtained for a tenement to fix its market value. In the case the tenement is trying to sell a property, it is much better if he can say that the property brings in $2,000 a year for rentals than if he is compelled to admit that it brings only $1,500. You see, the point? He raises the rent to put his property in a higher class, because he invariably finds the agent of the tenement holds it for the market. The justice to the tenant in these matters, I fear, is not much considered.

"But there is another reason for the advance in the rents on the east side. It is perhaps the principal reason. A great many buildings, many of them tenements, are being torn down here this year. There are several reasons for this. One of them is a reason I have already spoken of, namely, the numerous changes of ownership which have occurred on the east side.

"In many cases the new owners have discovered that the land on which the old buildings stood is too valuable for the low and poor buildings upon it and have torn them down and replaced them with bigger and more commodious buildings, asking a higher rent than they did in the old buildings, to be sure.

"Yes, these cases have a pathetic side. Talk about evictions in Ireland! Why, we have at least 55,000 landlord and tenant cases in the Borough of Manhattan yearly alone. There are three causes for which a landlord evicts. They are non-payment of rent, or because he wants the rooms for one reason or another, or because the tenants may not be desirable. There are a few of the latter cases in which the landlord is not justifiable, and so these are hardly worth considering.

"In the other two cases a humane law which was passed through the efforts of Justice McAdam gives the tenant five days to move after he has been served with a dispossess notice. But even these five days' grace are often extended by the Justice—they were by me to-day. In one of these cases in which I exercised clemency, the children of the family are down with measles, and in another the arrival of the stork in the household in the next day or two makes it impossible to move the wife and mother of the family for a day or two.

"Although the cases this year are more numerous than usual, we are quite accustomed to seeing furniture on the sidewalk at this time o. the year. There is a peculiar custom in vogue over here that you may not have noticed in regard to these evictions. It is a common sight to see a plate on the table among the furniture which has been put out, in which sympathetic persons drop coins, and the evicted family frequently gets money enough in this way to pay a month's rent in a new place."

Justice Hoffman, when seen at his home, said although he had had about sixty-five cases involving evictions in his court on Clinton Street he could not estimate whether they were more numerous than other years because his district had recently been divided with Justice Sanders. 'I know, however," he said, 'that the rents this year have been raised to a great extent, and that there is a good deal of grumbling on the part of the poor. The reason, so far as I can make out, is that many buildings have been torn down, some of them for private reasons, hut many of them because of the cutting through of the Williamsburg Bridge, and because of new parks."

"Do you think there is anything in the rumor that many of the east side residents are going to the Bronx or to Williamsburg because of the general advance in rent?" the Justice was asked.

"No," he replied, "I do not. Most of these tenants have small shops over here, and they cannot afford to move away from them."

FREIGHT RATE INVESTIGATION.

Inter-State Commission Now Prepared to Begin It.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day received from the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce a letter expressing its acquiescence in the investigation of the freight rate differentials to Atlantic ports.

This is the final step which the commission has been awaiting, and the Commissioners will arrange immediately to institute the investigation, in which the business men of New York and Boston on one side and Philadelphia and Baltimore on the other are vitally interested.

The investigation probahly will hegin about the last of this month.

SMUGGLED TOBACCO SEIZED.

Customs Officers Make Haul at Bayonne, N. J.

Officials of the law divislon of the Custom House captured a horse and wagon and fifty-two kilos of smuggled Sumatra tobacco on Saturday as it was being driven away from the dock at Bayonne, N. J., at which the oil tank steamer American Is lying. The wagon was being driven by William Brandes, the son of a ship chandler of Bayonne, but because the officer had no warrant Brandes was not arrested. Officers are now looking for him.

Francis Hamilton, Solicitor to the Collector, said yesterday that he regarded the seizure as important, as the law department had long been aware that tobacco was being smuggled at Bayonne, but had been unable to discover the method.

The American is from German and Dutch ports, and it is supposed that the tobacco was brought over by sailors and firemen.

BIG COFFEE FIRM SUSPENDS.

Taylor & Levering of Baltimore Caught by Slump in Market.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—The firm of Taylor & Levering, one of the leading coffee importing houses south of New York, made the following announcement to-day:

"In consequence of the shrinkage in the value of coffee, this firm has been compelled to go into liquidation, surrendering to the hankers under whose letters of credit tbey have conducted the business the coffee so imported, and notifying the sellers to them of afloat coffee of their inability to assume and settle for the same on arrival."

This firm has been in business for about thirty years and is composed of Robertson Taylor and Edwin W. Levering. The recent slump in the coffee market caught the firm with large holdings bought at the high prices. A member of tbe firm said today that it had made a private settlement with creditors. In reply to a question he said that it was not in full and he could not make public the terms. The firm was burned out in the great fire.

Announcement was made on the floor of the Coffee Exchange yesterday of the suspension of the importing firm of Taylor & Levering of Baltimore, who were members of the local board. It was said that the firm did not have any commitments in the market here.

Reynolds Tobacco Company Sold.

BRISTOL, Va., April 4.—The Reynolds Tobacco Company of this place, one of the oldest independent companies in the South, has been bought by the American Tobacco Company, and in all probability will be consolidated with the Durham, N. C., branch. The price paid is not given out. Ben L. Dulaney of Washington owned the controlling interest.

NEW YORK JNCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Incorporated to-day:

Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company of Lyons; capital, $1,250,000. Directors—L. G. Price of Brooklyn, M. J. Duffy of Jersey City, and Frank A. Cleary of Bayonne, N. J.

The G. E. Walter Company of New York, (casts and molds;) capital, $150,000. Directors—G. E. Walter, B. A. Beal, and F. J. Jenner of Brooklyn.

The Quinby-Holland Company of New York, (promoters;) capital, $15,000. Directors—C. E. Holland of Yonkers and H. W. Quinby and F. J. Quinby of Roslyn, L. I.

Only Skirt Company of New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—M. L. Strauss, L. H. Lazarus, and Harris Lescer of New York.

The Contractors' Construction Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Michael Salit, David Tobrck, and Rachel Salit of Brooklyn.

Commercial Supply Company of New York, (commission business;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Max Bernstein, E. P. Brown, and Gertrude H. Bernstein of New York.

Gattle Jewelry Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Morris Levinson and Hyman Gattle of New York and Franklin Nevins of Jersey City.

David Enrton Construction Company of New York; capital, $5,006. Directors—David Burton, Charles Seickendick and C. W. Seickendick of New York.

Kings Realty Company of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—D. G. McConnel and J. W. McConnel of New York and H. F. Behrens of Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Lloyd Fresco Company, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Walter J. Lloyd, Ella Hartnett, and E. Pomis Jones.

The Maplewood Public Building Company, to deal in realty, Maplewood; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Clarence B. Riker, Edward C. Balch, Frederick F. Durand, and Thomas C. Baker.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05½@$1.08½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.47
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	15.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23½

CHICAGO, April 4.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@99c; No. 3, 87@90c; No. 2 red, 95c@$1.02; No. 2 corn, 55½@56c; No. 2 yellow, 55½@56c; No. 2 oats, 39½@39¾c; No. 3 white, 41¾@44c; No. 2 rye, 70@71c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $13.10@$13.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½@$6.85; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.62½@6.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.00@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.50@10.60.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was narrow. Trading was restricted by ths continued absence of Liverpool cables, owing to the holiday in that market; also, perhaps, by the conflict in views as to the probable course of the market. Receipts are still running very small. The market opened irregular at an advance of 6 points to a decline of 8 points, the late months in particular being affected hy reports of rather better weather conditions. Almost at once thers was a rally to a net gain of about 10 points on the more active months, when reports of a small Wall Street failure caused a decline to about the opening prices. The estimates for to-day's receipts at leading points were small, however, and later in the session the market seemed affected hy anticipations that Liverpool, which will reopen to-day, would be hullishly influenced by the small into sight figures. This gave the market an upward turn, and the close was steady at about the best point of the day, or net unchanged to 10 points higher. Sales were estimated at 250,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

New York, April 1, 1904.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	33,842	109,672
Overland to mills and Canada	10,528	12,892
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	39,000	43,500
Loss of stock at interior towns	28,225	20,870
Brougbt into sight for week	75,145	145,104

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	6,711,064	7,109,326
Overland to mills and Canada	*865,297	932,397
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,491,000	1,459,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	231,061	135,480
Brought into sight thus far for season	9,298,422	9,636,203

*Inclusive of 16,800 bales reforred to helow.

WILLIAM V. KING, Superintendent.

The total crop movement is for 214 days this season against 215 days in 1902-1903.

Note.—16,800 bales have been added to receipts and shipments at St. Louis not previously reported. This correction increases the overland movement and Northern mill takings. It is added in the total because the error extends over a portion of the season.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	14.81	14.92	14.81	15.01@15.05
May	15.05	15.28	15.00	15.23@15.24
Jnne	15.12	15.12	15.12	15.36@15.40
Jnly	15.22	15.45	15.22	15.42@15.44
August	14.85	14.92	14.81	14.83@14.90
September	13.05	13.05	12.99	13.04@13.06
October	12.20	12.33	12.20	12.30@12.31
November	12.17	12.19	12.15	12.15@12.17
December	12.11	12.13	12.08	12.11@12.12
January	12.05	12.15	12.05	12.11@12.15

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bearish sentiment prevailed in the wheat market yesterday, and prices lost nearly 2 cents from the 12 o'clock level of Saturday, closing 1⅜c to 1½c down from the 1 o'clock figures. Ths market started out with an easier tendency, but did not develop its greatest weakness until toward midday, when, in addition to disturhing reports from Wall Street, the market was affected by the Missouri State report making condition 81 per cent. against 91 last year, and 84 as the ten-year average. No. 2 red closed at $1.04½, elevator, and $1.05½@$1.08½, free on hoard afloat; No. 1 Nortbern Duluth, $1.04⅝, fres on hoard afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 4.—Wheat—May, 95½c; July, 95⅝@95¾c; September, 91¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 91¼c; No. 1 Northern, 96¼c; No. 2 Northern, 93¾c. Flour—First patents, $5.20@$5.30; second patents, $5.10@$5.20; first clears, $3.60@$3.70; secoond clears, $2.60@$2.70. Bran, in bulk, $14.50.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2 Northern, 98c; old July, 87½c. Rye—No. 1, 83½c. Barley, No. 2, 62@63c; sample, 36@39c. Corn—No. 3, 48@51c; July, 52⅞c.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1.00¾; May, 95c; July, 82@82½c; No. 2 hard, 83@94½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 49½c; May, 45¾@48¼c; July, 49¼@49⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 42c; July, 38c; No. 2 white, 46½c.

DULUTH, April 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2 Northern, 92½c; May, 95c; July, 94⅞c; September, 81¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.25@$5.85; Winter straights, $5@$5.20; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.10@$4.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Nominal. RYE FLOUR.—Fair to good, $4.30@$4.55; choice to fancy, $4.60@$4.80. CORN MEAL.—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL.—Fine whits and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.08@$1.12. FEED.—Western Spring, bran, $19.25, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $19.75; flour, do, $22@$22.50; red dog, $21.50@$24; city bran, $22@$22.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $22@$25; red dog, $24.50; hominy chop, $19.50 bulk; $20.75, sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	97¾	98	96¾	98⅝
July	93½	93½	91½	92
September	85	85⅞	84½	84½
Corn—				
May	...	...	...	59¾
July	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Oats—				
May	48½	48½	47½	47½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	95½	95⅞	94½	94¾
July	89¼	89 5-16	87½	87½
September	82⅞	83⅛	81⅞	81⅞
Corn—				
May	57⅛	57½	55¾	56
July	53 9-16	53⅝	52¾	52¾
September	52½	52 11-16	51⅝	51¾
Oats—				
May	41¾	41¾	39¾	39¾
July	39½	39½	38	38
September	32⅛	33	32	32
Lard—				
May	$6.95	$6.95	$6.90	$6.90
July	7.15	7.15	7.07½	7.10
Ribs—				
May	6.92½	6.92½	6.85	6.85
July	7.10	7.10	7.00	7.00
Pork—				
May	13.35	13.35	13.05	13.10
July	13.50	13.55	13.25	13.30

COFFEE.—During most of yesterday's session the market was featureless with trading very quiet around Thursday's closing level, but just before the close there seemed to be a little more demand, reprcsenting possibly buying for the account of interests figuring on a bullish visible supply statement around the middle of the week, and with offerings very light, prices responded somewbat. The opening was steady at unchanged prices; the market closed steady, unchanged to 5 points higher; sales were estimated at about 49,000 bags. The spot market was firm, with prices on ths basis of 6¾c for No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	5.50@5.55
May	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.60@5.65
June	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
July	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
August	...	...	...	5.95@6.00
September	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.10@6.15
October	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.25
November	...	...	...	6.25@6.30
December	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40@6.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $14.75@$15.25; family, $15; short clear, $14.75@$16. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10.50; extra Indian mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾@8c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¾c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼@5¼c. LARD—$7.30; city lard, $6.75; refined lard, South America, $8; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound, $6.75@$6.87½. STEARINE—Oleo, 6¼@6¾c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

METALS.—The London metal markets were all closed, owing to the continued Easter holidays, and consequently no official advices were received from tbere, a fact which had a tendency to curtail trading locally to some extent, although in a general way the markets ruled firm and modcrately activs. Tin was firm in New York, with spot closing at 28.37½@28.50c on lighter supplies and a fair demand. Copper also showed firmness, lake and electrolytic held at 12.87½@13.12½c. and casting at 12.62½@12.87½c; exports of copper for the month of March, according to the compiliation of the New York Metal Exchange, were 22,875 tons; since Jan. 1, 68,833 tons, against 32,354 tons for the same period last year. Lead was firm and unchanged at 4.60@4.65c in New York, with spelter also firm, closing at 5.15@5.25c. Iron is firm in tone, with demand said to be improving. The following quotations are more or less nominal: No. 1 foundry, Northern, $15.25@$15.75; No. 2 foundry, Northern, $14.75@$15.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Soutbern, soft, $14.25@$14.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 57½@58c. Tar, oil bbls, $4. Resin, common to good strained, $2.80; E, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $2.95; H, $3.10; I, $3.35; K, $3.70; M, $3.90@$4; N, $4.00@$4.10; W G, $4.15; W W, $4.25@$4.35.

LIVESTOCK.—Beeves moderately active and 10c higher for everything but thin cows; all sold. Steers, $4.65@$5.50; bulls, $3@$4.50; cows, $1.40@$3.95. Dressed beef steady; native sides, 6@9c per lb. Calves in good demand but 50@75c lower; about all sold. Veals, $4@$7.50; tops, $7.75; little calves, $3; dressed calves lower; city-dressed veals, 7@11½c per lb; country-dressed, 6@9½c. Sheep strong; lambs 25c higher; a few cars unsold. Sheep, $3.50@$5.25; lambs, $5.50@$6.65; culls, $5; clipped lambs, $5.55@$5.70; clipped culls, $4; Spring lambs, $4.25@$5.75 per head. Dressed mutton firm at 6@9½c per lb; dressed lambs at 8½@10c. Hogs slow to sbade lower. Prime State hogs, $5.85. Country-dresssd higs steady at 5@8c per lb.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:39	Snn sets	6:27	Moon rises

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:22	Gov. Isl'd	11:47	H. Gate
				1:43
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:43	Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate

Ontgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,) APRIL 5.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	...	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tennyson, Brazil and Argentina	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yncatan, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Alamo, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	...	3:00 P. M.
Manoa, Leeward and Windward Islands, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	...	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Repnblic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ohlo, Hull	...	...
Orange, Nassau, Haiti, Venezuela, British & Dutch Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Pathfinder, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prinzess Alice, Bremen	...	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Alene, Inagua and Kingston	9:30 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	...	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick	...	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Tropic, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	...

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until witbin ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at the office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 P. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday; by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 7 P. M. Saturday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at the office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M., and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tnesdays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $5:30 A. M. Monday and Wednesday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Cbina and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan, (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai must be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattis, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 1:30 P. M. up to April $18, inclusive, for dispatcb per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the rest via Europe. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,) APRIL 5.

Algeria, Naples, March 16.
Chemnitz, Bremen, March 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 25.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 21.
Kaiser Wilbelm II., Bremen, March 29.
Marquette, Southampton, March 26.
Mexico, Havana, April 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 4.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 26.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, March 18.
Zulia, La Guayra, March 28.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

City of Memphis, Savannah, April 4.
Concho, Galveston, March 30.
Consuelo, Hull, March 24.
Monros, Norfolk, April 5.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico, April 1.
San Marcos, Galveston, March 31.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 30.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Brandenburg, Bremen, March 26.
Jefferson, Norfolk, April 6.
Maraval, Trinidad, March 30.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Belgravia, Boulogne, March 27.
Havana, Havana, April 5.
Jamestown, Norfolk, April 7.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 6.
Koenig Albert, Gibraltar, March 30.
La Lorraine, Havre, April 2.
Roma, Naples, March 26.

Arrived.

Hudson, Yokohama, Dec. 24.
Yankee, United Statss cruiser, Guantanamo, March 29.
Columbia, United States cruiser, Guantanamo, March 29.
Horatio, Manaos, March 17.
Roman Prince, Shisids, March 16.
Ohio, Newcastle, March 7.
Comus, New Orleans, March 30.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 1.
El Sigio, Galveston, March 29.
Olinda, Matanzas, March 19.
Langford, Barcelona, March 2.
Pretoria, Bermuda, April 2.
Buckingham, Cardenas, March 30.

Sailed.

Jason, for Guantanamo.
Palatia, for Naples and Genoa.
Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 4, 9:30 P. M., wsst, llgbt; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, April 4.
Napolitan Prince, at Naples, March 29.
Deutschland, (German tank,) at Hamburg, March 30.
Lombardia, at Genoa, March 31.
British Empire, at Antwerp, April 2.
Main, at Bremen, April 4.

Sailed.

Sicilian Prince, from Naples, March 27.
Hurminle, from Algiers, March 29.
Marianne, from Trieste, March 29.
Brilliant, from Rotterdam, April 1.
Pretoria, from Hamburg, April 1.
Ryndam, from Boulogne, April 3.
Exster City, from Swansea, March 31.
Consuelo, from Hull, April 3.
Bremen, from Cherbourg, April 3.
Columbia, from Genoa, April 4.
Patricia, from Plymouth, April 1.

Passed.

Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, for New York, April 3.
Llandaff City, Brow Head, for Bristol, April 3.
Idaho, ths Lizard, for Hull, April 4.
Perugia, Gibraltar, for Leghorn, April 4.
Umbria, Gibraltar, for New York, April 4.
Macduff, Malta, for Yokohama, April 3.
Maristow, Gibraltar, for New York, April 3.
Indramayo, Gibraltar, for Aden, April 3.
Bremen, ths Lizard, for Bremen, April 4.
Mesaba, the Lizard, for London, April 4.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

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Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The New York Post Office amendments passed the Senate to-day, notwithstanding the opposition which for three days held them up.

An amendment of the New York Central proposition, moved by Senator Lodge and adopted, limits the lease period to ten years instead of twenty-five, and secures the privilege of renewal for twenty-five years at the expiration of the ten years. The annual rental to be paid by the Government was restricted to an amount not in excess of 2½ per cent. of the appraised value of the ground and building actually used by the Post Office officials; nor can the annual rental be more than $90,000.

Senators Teller and Patterson renewed their opposition to the amendments with the arguments advanced last week, but the Senate was unwilling to discuss the matter longer, and a vote was had at once.

The two Post Offices—one in the New York Central Station and one in the Pennsylvania Road's station—are now authorized, subject to the action of the House conferrees.

The conferrees on part of the Senate will be Senators Penrose and Dolliver for the majority of the Post Office Committee and Senator Clay for the minority. The former are favorable to the amendment, and the latter opposed it in committee. But the Senate conferrees are, of course, bound by the action of the Senate and cannot raise any question against the amendment in conference. The House conferrees will be Representatives Overstreet of Indiana and Gardner of New Jersey for the majority, and Moon of Tennessee for the minority of the Committee on Post Offices. All these conferrees are favorable to the amendments.

It is probable that the bill will go to the conferrees with a general non-concurrence on the part of the House, and it is believed that ultimately the Senate amendments will be adopted.

CALLS PRESIDENT LABOR'S FOE

Representative Livernash Says He Encourages Non-Unionism.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Under the license of debate in the House to-day, Mr. Livernash (California) discussed the labor question and attacked President Roosevelt for having "turned the executive arm of the Government against the men who work.

Referring to the Miller case in the Government Printing Office, Mr. Livernash said the President had embraced the opportunity in a letter to Secretary Cortelyou on the subject of the findings of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission to express himself in language which clearly identified him with the "open shop" in private employment. The President of this country, who went forth and sought to place a barrier in the way of labor unions by encouraging non-unionism under the guise of an "open shop," was the deadliest common foe of labor.

In a personal way, said Mr. Livernash, he held the President in the highest esteem, but he regarded him to-day "as the man of all Americans, worse than Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Morgan, as to labor unions."

THE LAUGH WAS ON SULZER.

Speaker Thought His Soul Should Be Filled with Happiness.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House today refused to suspend the rules and pass a resolution offered by Mr. Vreeland (N. Y.) making privileged a bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians in the State of New York and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and of New York over such Indians. When the vote was announced Mr. Sulzer, who had opposed the resolution, inquired of the Speaker what its status was.

The Speaker created much laughter when he said: "If the Chair understands the gentleman from New York his soul ought to be filled with happiness."

PALM BEACH THIEF CONFESSES.

Taylor Admits Guilt After Jewelry Is Identified by Mrs. Burns.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Mrs. John C. Burns of New York to-day identified jewelry found in the possession of James Taylor, colored, which was stolen in a hotel at Palm Beach, Fla. Mrs. Burns was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dabb of New York. Mrs. Dabb also lost jewelry at the Palm Beach hotel.

Taylor was brought into the presence of the two women, and was fully identified by both. The identification of the jewelry was made complete by the production by Mrs. Burns of a diamond that was missing from one piece when it was stolen.

Taylor confessed and said he and a confederate whom he refused to name took the jewelry and divided it between them.

It is now said that instead of Taylor being taken back to Florida for trial he will be tried here for bringing stolen goods into the State.

WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

One of Its Objects to Secure Permanent Good Government Here.

ALBANY, April 4.—The Woman's Municipal League of the City of New York was incorporated to-day to promote among women an intelligent interest in municipal affairs and to aid in securing permanent good government for the City of New York without regard to party or sectional lines.

The Directors are Margaret L. Chanler, Elsie Clews Parsons, Grace H. Dodge, Sadie American, Helen Van C. De Peyster, Anna L. Brown, Fannie G. Parsons, Catherine S. Leverich, Adeline E. S. Slicer, Margaret P. Strong, Anna M. Jacobson, and Selina S. Riker of New York, and Mary L. Bush, Caroline A. Creevey, and Margaret D. Drier of Brooklyn.

American Steel Plant Burned.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 4.—The nail department of the American Steel and Wire Company's plant at Rankin was burned down to-day, causing a loss of from $175,000 to $200,000. In the building were 230 nail machines, as well as 8,000 kegs of nails, which were more or less damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Basket Ball for Championship.

Teams representing Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and the National Athletic Club, won last night in the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union basket ball championship, now in progress at the National Athletic Club on Cedar Street, Brooklyn. Line-ups:

X. A. A.	Position.	C. B. Y. M. C. A.
Roach	Right guard	Wagenfohr
Craven	Left guard	Boggs
Donovan	Centre	Herman Behrens
Kenny	Right forward	H. Behrens
Smith	Left forward	Solmon

Goals from field—Roach, Wagenfohr, Boggs, (2,) H. Behrens. Goals from foul—Roach, (6,) Kenny, (2,) H. Behrens, (2,) Boggs.

G. N. Y. I. A. A.	Position.	National A. C.
Elliott	Right guard	Beatty
Karfiefisch	Left guard	Drummond
Bigelow	Centre	Grundy
Bonham	Right forward	Rauhenick
MacGill	Left forward	Donnelly

Goals from field—Bonham, (2;) Donnelly, (2;) Drummond, (2;) Beatty. Goals from foul—Bigelow, (8;) Beatty, (4.) Referee—E. S. Thomas. Time of game—Two twenty-minute halves.

BRONX RAILROAD HEARING.

Suggestion That Both Union and Interborough Use New Tracks.

There was a continued hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads yesterday on the application of the Union Railway Company for a franchise to extend its system in several new directions in the Bronx, including the crossing of Washington Bridge, the new Fordham Heights Bridge, the Willis Avenue Bridge, and the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Bridge over the Harlem. It also includes an extension over the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct.

G. W. Wickersham, counsel for the Interborough Street Railway Company, appeared yesterday to look after the interests of his company, which last year secured from the Aldermen a franchise to build along the same lines as desired by the Union people. At that time the State Railroad Commission refused to permit the Interborough people to build. The case is now pending before the Appellate Division. Paul D. Cravath, representing the Union, represented the company again yesterday, while upward of a hundred Bronx residents also appeared.

Ex-Congressman Fairchild of Westchester spoke in favor of the Union's application, although yesterday's session of the hearing was supposed to be of the opposition, and urged the board to grant the request, as it was an improvement for which Bronx residents had been fighting for years.

He pleaded that the Aldermen should not wait for the decision of the courts. He advised that a provision be made that whichever company built the track must let the other company use it.

The committee adjourned without reaching any decision.

RUNAWAY HURTS FOUR MEN.

Trotting Horse Has a Wild Dash of Thirty-six Blocks.

Startled by an automobile, a spirited trotter harnessed to a light runabout ran away at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street late yesterday afternoon, and before he was brought to a standstill had raced thirty-six blocks, injured four men, and destroyed the vehicle. A dozen collisions marked his course.

George M. Clark of 2,076 Fifth Avenue, the owner of the horse, and Charles Gardner, who was in the runabout with him, were the first to come to grief. The blocks from One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street were covered in record time. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street the wheels of the runabout grazed a passing cross-town car. Between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets it swerved into a pillar of the elevated road, and its occupants were both hurled to the pavement. The near wheels of the runabout were smashed. At One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street a collision with a grocery wagon got rid of the remaining wheels. Before One Hundred and Fiftieth Street was reached, one collision having followed another, not a particle of the runabout was left.

At One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Policemen Leonard and McCreary, who had been attacked by the noise of galloping hoofs, ran to the middle of the street and seized the runaway. They were dragged two blocks and badly cut and bruised before they could bring the animal to a standstill. Their injuries were so severe that they were placed on the sick list.

Messrs. Clark and Gardner were carried into a drug store, and an ambulance was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Dr. Raynor, the surgeon in charge, dressed their wounds, pronounced them not serious, and sent them home in a cab.

TEST OF AUTOMOBILES.

Utility Competition of Business Vehicles Under A. C. A. Auspices.

Seventeen vehicles started in the second annual test of business automobiles, under the direction of the Automobile Club of America yesterday morning, representing practically every type of the commercial motor vehicle, and all but three made a most satisfactory showing in the first day's test, despite the fact that the work required was more severe than had ever been attempted in a similar competition. The three vehicles which apparently did not perform well, had been sent to Flushing, and had not been reported at the clubhouse of the Automobile Club of America at a late hour last night. Two of them were heavy trucks which had been sent to deliver beer, and the third was a baggage express wagon, carrying baggage from the Grand Central Station. Another beer truck was sent to the same place and made a successful trip.

The object of the contest is to show the general utility of the motor vehicle for commercial uses. In the awards, which will be made on the basis of the entire week's work, a careful record will be kept of the amount and cost of fuel used by each machine, the work performed, and distance traveled, and the weight of loads delivered. These, with lesser features, will be carefully observed, so that a complete record may be presented of the practicability of each motor wagon for its respective commercial purposes.

The seventeen competing vehicles represent all three forms of power, steam, gasoline, and electricity, and in one case a combination of gasoline and electricity. Their weights range from a light gasoline delivery wagon of 1,225 pounds to a steam truck of 14,100 pounds, and the loads carried range from 500 pounds to five tons. Three are classed as light delivery wagons, four as regular delivery wagons, six as heavy delivery wagons and four as trucks. The complete list follows:

Charles Rockliff, gasoline delivery wagon, carrying 2,000 pounds; Union Motor Truck Company, gasoline stake truck, carrying 4,000 pounds; Knox Automobile Company, gasoline light delivery wagon, carrying 700 pounds; Knox Automobile Company, gasoline delivery wagon, carrying 1,100 pounds; Knox Automobile Company, gasoline delivery wagon, carrying 2,100 pounds; Olds Motor Works, gasoline light delivery wagon, carrying 500 pounds; Olds Motor Works, gasoline light delivery wagon, carrying 500 pounds; Consolidated Motor Company, gasoline delivery wagon, carrying 2,500 pounds; Carlson Motor Vehicle Company, gasoline delivery wagon, carrying 2,000 pounds; Pope Motor Car Company, electric delivery wagon, carrying 1,100 pounds; Pope Motor Car Company, electric delivery wagon, carrying 1,100 pounds; Lansden Motor Car Company, electric express wagon, carrying 2,000 pounds; Electric Vehicle Company, electric delivery wagon, carrying 2,000 pounds; Electric Vehicle Company, electric truck, carrying 5,000 pounds; Cantono Electric Tractor Company, electric delivery wagon, carrying 2,000 pounds; Fischer Motor Vehicle Company, gasoline electric truck, carrying 10,000 pounds; Commercial Automobile Company, steam truck, carrying 10,000 pounds.

For the purpose of the test all except the three big trucks are placed in the regular service of express companies, and carry loads of bnggage or parcels from the station at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, to be distributed on the regular routes of the companies in this borough and in Brooklyn. There are sixteen of the routes, varying in length from seven to thirty miles. Each wagon carries its number in the competition. The passengers consist of a driver furnished by the maker of the vehicle, an employe of the express company to handle the baggage or parcels, and an official observer. In the case of the lighter wagons, which can carry only two passengers, the expressman acts as the observer.

The three heavy trucks have been turned over to a brewing company, and take loads of beer in barrels for suburban delivery, returning with empties.

The delivery wagons started yesterday at various times between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and most of them covered thirty to thirty-five miles and finished by 6 o'clock, some of them made over fifty deliveries in this time. This was said to be a better performance than the horse-drawn vehicles are capable of making. The one heavy truck which finished on time was the combination gasoline and electric vehicle, which left the brewery at Second Avenue and Forty-Seventh Street at 6 A. M. with sixty half barrels of beer, weighing 12,000 pounds, arriving at Flushing at 7:58 A. M., delivered the load, and picked up empty barrels. Returning, this truck left Flushing at 3:14 P. M., and arrived at the brewery with 4,000 pounds of empty barrels at 4:40 P. M.

The contest will last until the end of the week, the routes covered by the various vehicles being varied each day.

BROOKLYN, 3; MONTREAL, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—The Brooklyn Club won from the Montreal team of the Eastern League here to-day by a score of 3 to 1 in a fast game. Jones held the Canadians down to three hits, while the visitors landed on the sphere safely five times. The teams will play again to-morrow. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn .....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3	5	2	
Montreal .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	3	

RAILROADS GAVE FUNDS TO INFLUENCE LAND LAWS

A $50,000 Barrel Annually to Pass Irrigation Act.

G. H. MAXWELL HANDLED MONEY

Renewed Charge in the Senate That Railroad Lobby Is Working to Repeal Land Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Under rapid questioning by the opponents of the repeal of the Desert Land laws in the House Committee on Irrigation to-day, George H. Maxwell detailed the information that the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé, the Union Pacific, and Burlington Railroads each contribute $6,000 a year and the Rock Island $3,000 a year toward a fund to be used by the National Irrigation Association, and dishursed by Mr. Maxwell in the interest of that organization.

Other contributions to this fund brought the amount up to $50,000 a year. This money has been collected during the past five years and was still being paid. It was used in a "campaign of education" to secure the passage of the National Irrigation Act.

"The transcontinental roads began more than four years ago to contribute to the funds of the National Irrigation Association," said Mr. Maxwell. "But they have no direction of its policy, and if they have liked our policy it is simply because they believed it would put population in the West. But the theory that they believed it was going to make their land more valuable is absolutely false."

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Gibson of Montana spoke in support of his bill to repeal the Desert Land act and the commutation provision of the Homestead act.

Mr. Gibson read from Mr. Hansbrough's speech to the effect that a lobby was back of the deal, and criticised Mr. Hansbrough for not naming at least one of the railroads or persons he alleged to be back of the movement for the repeal of the land laws.

Mr. Hansbrough asked Mr. Gibson if he did not know that George H. Maxwell was receiving a princely salary from several land grant railroads, whose principal business had been to advocate the repeal of the land laws.

Mr. Gibson answered that the National Irrigation Association was interested in the repeal of the laws. He said he was willing to admit that Mr. Maxwell was the "main push."

CITY BOND BIDS, OLD STYLE.

Hearing on Measures to Permit Two Bids, as Before.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he would hold a public hearing tomorrow afternoon on the bill recently passed by the Legislature to amend Section 182 of the Charter so as to permit bidders for city bonds to put in two different bids, one for "all or part," as now, and another for "all or none," as was the custom until two years ago. It was under the old "all or none" bidding that the best prices were obtained for municipal securities, but this law was changed on the ground that it was playing into the hands of what had become known as the "bond syndicate."

The present bill will be urged by the city officials, and especially by Controller Grout, on the ground that such a clause will increase the price which can be obtained for these securities.

"One of the reasons why corporate stock of the city has declined in price recently," said the Controller yesterday, "is because under the present bidding we are compelled to make awards to the highest bidders, even though the bid be but for $10 worth of stock. This also compels the bond houses and savings banks to bid against one another and spoils the market. Under the 'all or none' bids a house can take all of the bonds in an issue and create its own market, keeping up prices of the securities. There is a good precedent for this in the recent sale of United States Government bonds for the Philippines."

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 4.—The Senate passed the following bills to-day:

Senator GREEN'S—Amending the tax law relative to the assessment of domestic corporations, as suggested by the New York Tax Reform Association.

Senator L'HOMMEDIEU'S—Amending the Penal Code relative to lotteries and prohibiting schemes by numbers in loan associations.

Senator MARSHALL'S—Amending the insurance law relative to life and casualty companies upon the co-operative or assessment plan.

Mr. AGNEW'S—Empowering the New York City Controller to annul at his discretion certain assessments and taxes.

Mr. BOSTWICK'S—Amending the stock corporation law relative to changing the Directors by unanimous consent of the stockholders.

Senator AMBLER'S—Amending agricultural law for an analysis of concentrated foodstuffs.

Mr. AGNEW'S—Amending banking law relative to the number of Directors of trust companies necessary to constitute a quorum.

The Assembly to-night passed the following bills:

Mr. BOSTWICK'S—Requiring persons to state to Deputy Superintendents of Elections, upon demand, the place from which they were registered at the last preceding election, and making persons refusing to do so guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. ROGERS'S—For the selection of a 1,000-acre site within fifty miles of New York City, on which to establish the New York Training School for boys.

A BILL—Appointing a board to provide for the consolidation of the statutes of the State, to consist of Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Charles Andrews, Judson S. Landon, William B. Hornblower, and John G. Milburn.

Mr. ROGERS'S—Appropriating $45,000 to aid local school authorities in establishing school libraries for use in the common schools.

Mr. NEWCOMB'S—Anti-trading stamp measure.

Mr. BROOKS'S—Against counterfeiting or unauthorized use of trade union labels.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Odell has signed the bills of:

Mr. SCHOENECK—Authorizing Syracuse to sell water works property to Onondaga County.

Mr. SCHELDON—Amending highway law in relation to costs allowed in certain proceedings for the alteration or discontinuance.

Senator SHERWOOD—Authorizing Trustees of villages to acquire property by condemnation to protect their villages from floods.

Mr. REEVE—Extending to Long Island, where deer may be shot for only four days each year, the provisions of the State fish and game law relative to possession of deer on that island, even when the same shall have been shot lawfully elsewhere in the State.

Senator DAVIS—Providing that the consulting engineers constituting the Canal Advisory Board shall hold office during the construction of the State barge canal.

Senator WHITLOCK—Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to the taking of bail by Magistrates.

Senator HILL—Authorizing Buffalo to borrow $100,000 to refund a temporary loan, secured for completing the water works system.

Senator FLUNKITT—Providing that in case of special elections in cities the provisions of the election law requiring the closing of saloons on Election Day shall apply only to the territory within 250 feet of the boundary lines of the district concerned instead of one-quarter of a mile.

Senator ELSBERG—Releasing to Catharine Woods the interest of the State to certain real estate in the Twenty-third Ward, New York City.

Senator CARPENTER—Adding the words "of America" to the corporate title of the "Presbyterian Church of the United States"; also confirming the action of the Synod of New York in appointing trustees and dividing them into classes.

Mr. AGNEW—Authorizing New York City to pay the claim of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company for installing a fire alarm telegraph system in Far Rockaway.

Senator LEWIS—Giving the State Commissioner of Education power to distribute the State school moneys heretofore distributed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Regents of the University.

Senator McEWAN—Providing that minors held as witnesses shall be committed to the care of the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society by the authorities of counties in which that society exercises its jurisdiction.

Mr. WADE—Providing that when one of two corporations consolidated has been organized under laws of another State they may, by joint agreement, locate the principal office of the new corporation in either this or the other State.

SAYS GAMBLERS ARE IN PANIC.

Jerome Believes They Have Awakened to the Significance of His Bill.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he believed some action would be taken in the Assembly to-day or to-morrow on his bill concerning witnesses in gambling cases. He added that if there was much more delay he would go again to Albany to find what the legislators meant to do.

"The gambling fraternity is getting excited over this bill, now that they have wakened up to the truth about its full significance," said Mr. Jerome. "They are now in a panic over the proposition and freely acknowledge that if it goes through they must close up. The feature they had overlooked is now clear, that it applies not only to employers of gaming resorts and their patrons but to the employes also. They will be forced to testify, and it will be hard for them to lie successfully. We have the evidence gathered and can prove perjury. That is worse than being convicted of gambling. The others would talk quickly enough after that.

WOODBURY GETS "CHATEAU."

Aldermen Sleep Six Weeks Over the $370,000 Appropriation.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning is to get his $370,000 "chateau" in Brooklyn despite the objections of the Board of Aldermen. On Sunday the Aldermen ended a six weeks' sleep, and the $370,000 appropriation became a fact yesterday just as though the Aldermen had approved it.

The Board of Estimate approved the resolution granting the needed $370,000 on Feb. 19, and on the day following it was delivered to the Aldermen, making the charter time limit expire on Sunday, April 3. During the six weeks in question the Board of Aldermen had the power to kill the appropriation by a majority vote, but simply forgot to do it. At the end of that time the provisions of the charter made the appropriation a fact.

The "chateau," which is to be a combined stable and administration building, is to be at Flushing, Graham, and Kent Avenues and Little Nassau Street. The appropriation for this purpose was sought by Commissioner Woodbury under the Low administration, and, although the Board of Estimate at that time granted the money, the Board of Aldermen killed it.

AUTOMOBILISTS AND HORSEMEN

Road Drivers Invite Club Officers to Speedway Parade.

Invitations have been extended by the officers of the Road Drivers' Association of New York to the officers of the automobile clubs in and around this city, to be present at the annual parade of the Road Drivers, to be held on May 14, the day being known as Speedway Day. President Winthrop E. Scarritt of the Automobile Club of America has been personally asked by many of the members of the Road Drivers' Association to view the coming parade, and it is expected there will be a large delegation of automobilists from the clubs in this city, Long Island, and New Jersey. The invitation has also been extended to Philadelphia, Providence, and Boston.

The Road Drivers' Association has been greatly pleased at the decided stand recently taken by the Automobile Club of America in the statement of President Scarritt that the officers are opposed to the using of the Speedway by automobilists. The few statements that have been advanced in favor of turning over the road to drivers of motor vehicles have received no favor from the leading members of the recognized automobile clubs, as they recognize the fact that the Speedway is meant primarily for horsemen, and they are as anxious to see it retained for this purpose as are the owners of fast trotters themselves.

WESTERN RACING CONTROL.

Territory Mutually Divided Between Pacific and Western Jockey Clubs.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Reciprocal relations have been established between the Western Jockey Club and the Pacific Jockey Club, and the two organizations will aim to control all race meetings hereafter between the Allegheny Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

The dispute of the Worth Jockey Club of Chicago with the Western Jockey Club over racing dates was not adjusted, and it is announced to-night that there will be no running on the Worth track this year.

The appeal of H. T. Griffin from the ruling of the Crescent Jockey Club of New Orleans, refusing his entries, was denied and the ruling approved. After this was done, an announcement was made by C. S. Bush, President of the Crescent Jockey Club, that Griffin had apologized to the club, and that this being agreeable, the ruling against Griffin and his trainer, J. H. McCoulskey, had been rescinded, and both had been placed in good standing.

Steeplechase Association Meeting.

John E. Cowdin, the well-known polo player, was unanimously elected a Steward of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association to succeed the late William C. Whitney, at a meeting of the Stewards yesterday at the Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. The names of John Y. G. Walker and Preston Gibson were added to the roll of membership of the association.

A resolution was passed that no license be given to Michael Lynch as a trainer or otherwise, and that the action be reported to the Stewards of The Jockey Club.

Secretary Crickmore was instructed to notify The Jockey Club that the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association did not recognize partnership sales contingent on leases or authority, because authorized agents filed only with The Jockey Club.

The Stewards present at the meeting were August Belmont, J. H. Alexander, B. F. Clyde, H. C. Hooper, A. T. Morris, E. V. R. Thayer, J. G. Follansbee, H. S. Page, and J. E. Widener.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Artillery Corps, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey, on business pertaining to the test of the shrapnel for the 3-inch field gun, model of 1902.

Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, Tenth Infantry, and First Lieut. G. A. Hadsell, Nineteenth Infantry, are detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and will report to Lieut.-Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, Eighth Cavalry, at the Exposition.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Edward A. Godwin, Ninth Cavalry, March 12, is extended one month.

The resignation by First Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, Twelfth Cavalry, has been accepted.

The Navy.

Assistant Paymaster T. H. Sanderson is detached from the Supply and will continue other duties.

Assistant Paymaster N. B. Farwell is detached from the Pensacola Naval Training Station, San Francisco, April 2, and ordered to the Supply.

Commander A. D. Brown, retired, died at Waynesville, N. C., April 3.

The following officers recently promoted have been commissioned: Capt. J. M. Haley, from March 15; Commander J. M. Helm, from Oct. 13; Commander J. G. Doyle, from Sept. 23; Lieuts. W. C. Asserson and A. Kautz, from Jan. 1; Lieut. F. L. Pinney, from Feb. 4; Lieut. U. S. Macy, from March 12; Lieut. (junior grade) C. C. Bloch and Lieut. (junior grade) E. A. Weichert, from Jan. 28; Civil Engineer A. J. Memocal, with rank of Lieut. Commander, from March 6; Civil Engineer H. R. Stanford, with rank of Lieutenant, from March 6.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Tacoma, at Mare Island; Buffalo, Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, and Dale, at Singapore; Potomac, at Key West; Hist, at Newport; Dolphin, at Hampton Roads; Pontiac, at New York; Villalobos, at Shanghai; Lebanon, at Lambert Island.

Sailed: Petrel, from Acapulco, for San Francisco; Samoset, from Boston for League Island; Chesapeake and Standish, from Norfolk for Annapolis; Vixen, from Guantanamo; Isla de Cuba, from Bombay for Aden; Iroquois, from Honolulu for Midway.

Itinerary of Mohican: Arrive San Diego April 15, leave April 19; arrive Magdalena Bay April 23, leave May 9; arrive San Diego May 15, leave May 18; arrive San Pedro May 19, leave May 30; arrive Santa Barbara May 31, leave June 4; arrive San Diego June 10, leave June 27; arrive San Francisco June 30.

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of moderate income have no excuse for not being dressed in style and dignity in these days when

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ASPHALT STRIKERS' PLACES ARE FILLED

Irishmen Engaged to Succeed Italians and Negroes.

NO INTIMIDATION EXPECTED

President Uvalde Says It Is All a Question of the "Obstreperous Delegate," Encouraged by Bricklayers' Tie-Up.

The strikle of the asphalt workers for recognition of their union went into effect as scheduled yesterday, but the companies were prepared and began early in the forenoon to fill the places of the strikers with non-union men. The strikers were mostly Italians, with a small proportion of colored men, and the men engaged in their places were Irishmen, who will not be intimidated into quitting work, the employers say.

The pavers and rammers and others engaged in the paving industry had not quit work in sympathy yesterday, but every effort will be made to get them to quit. H. Haggerty, Secretary of the Sicilian Asphalt Company, whose men went on strike, said that he had every reason to believe that the other trades would remain at work.

"The demands of the men were received by us several months ago," he continued, "and were to have gone into effect on May 1. Independent of the demand for recognition of the union, they made demands for a general eight-hour workday and an increase in wages all along the line, ranging all the way from 25 to 50 cents a day. The men are well paid, and the only men among them who have any pretensions to skill are the rakers. We are simply filling the strikers' places, and have men at work on nearly all the contracts. We can break men in to be rakers in a few days or a few weeks, according to their adaptability."

Mr. Haggerty said that last year the hours were eight per day for new work and ten for repair work. These conditions would continue. The new laborers engaged were getting $2 for ten hours. This was a slight premium on the old wages.

President Uvalde of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company said: "It is all a question of the obstreperous delegate. We cannot recognize him in the unskilled unions. I believe the men are encouraged to strike by the strike of the bricklayers' laborers. The men get good wages, more than negroes or Italians get anywhere else."

The strikers met at Ledwith's Hall, 200 East Forty-fifth Street, where Delegate J. L. Wallace, a colored man, appeared to be the strike leader.

Deputy Factory Inspector Matthew J. Flanagan called at the strike headquarters yesterday afternoon to see if the manner in which the asphalt workers are employed is not a violation of the eight-hour law.

MERCHANTS' BOARD ELECTION.

C. C. Shayne Wants Immigrants to Bring Moral Certificates.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York took place yesterday afternoon at the Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway. The organization has about 300 members, thirty or forty of the more prominent members attending the meeting. The following officers were elected:

President—C. C. Shayne; First Vice President—H. M. Duncan; Second Vice President—Charles Hauptner; Treasurer—John J. Kennedy; Secretary—Leston G. Ketchum; Assistant Secretary—George G. Coleman. The Directors elected were H. S. Curtis, J. A. Heckman, L. Renn, and J. W. Renwick.

Collector of International Revenue Treat said that the association had done good work in bringing about legislation in Congress, limiting the amount of baggage brought by tourists from other countries to $100. Previous to this the country had lost millions of dollars through dutiable articles being admitted free.

The principal speaker was C. C. Shayne, who said that since the $100 limit had gone into effect $750,000 had been saved for American storekeepers, manufacturers, and workmen. He also made some recommendations which will be sent to the immigration authorities in Washington. One of these was that immigrants be required to produce certificates as to their moral character.

Constipation Can Be Cured.

Good Health is Utterly Impossible Unless the Waste Products of the Body are Got Rid of—a Safe, Natural Remedy is to Be Had From Any Druggist.

Iron-Ox Tablets not only relieve, but permanently cure constipation.

They do it, not by violent purgative and cathartic action, but by so toning up the stomach and bowels that they perform their natural functions without the aid of harmful drugs.

Remember Iron-Ox Tablets are not purgative or cathartic in their effect; they are tonic-laxative; they cure by building up the entire system. Purgatives and cathartics give only temporary relief by violent and injurious action—they do far more harm than good.

Iron-Ox Tablets are concentrated nerve food—they abound in brain-making elements—they do not produce a temporary exhilaration, followed by a weakening reaction, as do liquid tonics composed of drugged alcohol which leads to the drink habit.

Anything which shocks the system into activity is dangerous. Do not expect immediate perceptible effects from Iron-Ox Tablets. They produce a natural, regular building up of all the functions. This takes a little time, but a successful result is absolutely certain.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents at druggists, or from the Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

Pianos, Pianolas, Miscellaneous Piano Players

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Orchestrelles, Aeolians, and Music Rolls

Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave.

THIS Exchange Department affords an opportunity radically different from any other offering of used pianos. The distinctive feature is the way in which the instruments were obtained, which has an important bearing on their quality.

The introduction by the Aeolian Co. of the Metrostyle Pianola and the Pianola-Piano (a combination in one case of a piano of the highest grade and a Metrostyle Pianola) has created an unusual condition—the exchanging of instruments which were satisfactory, often but a few months old, for these latest productions.

Pianos of the most expensive makes, which their owners could not play, have been received in part payment for those they could play—for pianos which can be played either from the keyboard or by perforated music rolls.

The exchanged instruments are placed in the Exchange Department as soon as put in thorough order and sold at great reductions in prices.

Everyone desiring to make a small investment in a reliable piano in excellent condition should visit the department this week.

The Exchange Department is permanent, the stock is constantly changing.

7TH FLOOR, AEOLIAN HALL.

SPECIAL PIANO VALUES IN THIS WEEK'S ASSORTMENT

	Regular Price.	Special Price.		Regular Price.	Special Price.
Chickering Upright	$500	$260	Mason & Hamlin Upright (almost new)	$500	$310
Chickering Upright	500	200	Gordon Upright	275	155
Bradbury Upright	400	160	Fischer Upright	400	225
Wheelock Upright	400	175	Knabe Upright	500	250
Hazelton Upright	450	200	Woodbury Upright	275	150
Steck Upright	450	225	Schubert Upright	350	160

Purchasable on easy monthly payments, if desired.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue Near 34th Street.

"Especially the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia."

For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal.*, in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of "Chronic Bright's Disease," says: "Mineral waters, especially the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, has many advocates." Also, under "Albuminuria," he says: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is highly recommended."

George Halsted Beyland, A. M., M. D., *of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal*, August 29, 1896, says: "There is no remedy as absolutely specific in all forms of Albuminuria and Bright's Disease, whether acute or chronic, as BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where albumin is found in the urine, as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the albumin disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions."

T. Griswold Comstock, A. M., M. D., *of St. Louis, Mo.*, says: "I have often prescribed BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in Gouty and Rheumatic conditions and in Renal Calculi, accompanied by Renal Colic, and always with the most satisfactory results. In Renal Calculi, where there is an excess of Uric Acid, it is especially efficacious."

Medical testimony which defies all imputation or question mailed to any address.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by druggists and grocers generally.

Hotel opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

From Far-Away Japan

Great Bronze Casting



Unique old bronze Daimyo Lantern, once in the temple grounds of Nara, and later in the Harishin collection of Mirumi, Japan.

It bears the "Mitsu-aoi," the three asarum-leaf crest of the great Tokugawa family, A. D. 1611.

Height 10 Feet
Weight 1,000 Pounds

A rare ornament for the grounds of a country residence.

We also offer a large collection on our First Floor of Stone, Bronze, Iron and Porcelain Lanterns and Waterfountains for Garden decorations.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Small Tables and Tabourets

More of them here than we care to give space to. Have marked them down to hurry some out.

Oak—Im. Mahogany & Bamboo, 25c. to 4 98

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

INDOOR TENNIS VICTORS

Crane, Campbell, and Sands Get in Second Round.

FOR NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Easy Competitions Mark Opening of Big Tournament in Racquet and Tennis Club.

Two games were played and one was defaulted yesterday, completing three of the matches in the first round of the national court tennis championship which began in the Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street. Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, the present title holder, and who has held the championship for three successive years, won his way into the second round easily, as his opponent, J. W. Henning of the home club, defaulted, evidently feeling that the result would be the same whether he played or not.

The first match called was that between Oliver S. Campbell of the New York Club and P. S. Sears of Boston. Campbell is well known as an intercollegiate lawn tennis champion during his college days at Columbia, and of late years he has given considerable attention to racquets and indoor tennis. He put up a forceful game and succeeded in beating Sears somewhat easier than the Boston delegation had expected, taking three straight games.

Campbell was particularly strong in his volleying, which was powerful and well directed. In returning, also, he was quick, and showed great cleverness in placing the ball so as to render it difficult for his opponent to make a successful volley. Sears did his best work in the second set, although he was beaten by the same figures as in the first match, 6—4. At one time, however, he gave evidence of being a winner, for he made a series of grand volleys, fairly outclassing Campbell in both the service and volley. After losing four games, Campbell showed improvement, and finished the match in a series of well-placed balls that Sears was utterly unable to send back. Sears started well in the third set, but he soon tired, and Campbell finished in easy style. The scores:

				Total.
Campbell, New York	6	6	6	18
Sears, Boston	4	4	3	11

Joshua Crane, Referee.

The second game of the day was between Charles E. Sands, the strongest representative of the New York Club, and T. Suffern Taller, of Tuxedo. A large delegation of clubmen gathered to see this match, as it is confidently expected that Sands and Crane will meet in the finals, and as each has beaten the other once this year in tournament play, the progress of these two competitors for National honors will be watched with peculiar interest.

Sands started off at once with his powerful service, placing the ball cleverly, and it worked so well that he had to vary his game but little. Taller failed to show up as well as he generally does in practice, and he failed to score a game in the first two seats. Sands returned Taller's service with an accuracy that frequently won the applause of the gallery. In the third set Taller gave the first real evidence of his playing ability, and in two fast games he defeated the New Yorker in brilliant fashion. Toward the end of the match Taller won another game, being eventually defeated by 6 to 3. The scores:

				Total.
Sands, New York	6	6	6	18
Taller, Tuxedo	0	0	3	3

S. C. Lambert, referee.

Three matches will be played to-day, the competitors being Austen Potter of Boston, and W. E. Dinsmore, Jr., of the Tuxedo Club; F. A. Thomson and Deane Miller, both of the local club, and J. H. Morgan and Morton S. Paton of the local club. The tournament is the thirteenth annual National indoor tennis championship.

HARVARD TEAMS OUTDOORS.

Early Call Brings Out Man Football Candidates—New Track Ready This Month.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—Harvard's baseball, track, lacrosse, and football teams all began out-door work to-day for the first time this Spring, in preparation for their games with Yale. About twenty-five men responded to the call issued by Capt. Hurley of the football team. The men were coached by Capt. Hurley and Coach Wrightington in falling on the ball and catching punts. The practice lasted but a short time. Only three of last year's team reported for practice.

The infield of the baseball team, consisting of Randall, first base; Murphy, second base; Carr, third base, and Matthews, short stop, practiced in developing team play for the Vermont game next Saturday.

The candidates for the track team used the new cinder track in the stadium for the first time. Only the 220-yard straightaway is finished, but the work on the remainder of the track is being pushed as fast as possible in order to have the track ready for the handicap games of the university on April 15. The track, when finished, will have two straightaways of 220 yards each, in order that the quarter-mile may be run with only one turn instead of two, as was necessary on the Soldiers' Field track.

Mrs. Paterson Wins Pinehurst Golf.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4.—The United North and South amateur golf championship tournament began to-day with a women's tournament. The first eight gross scores at medal play qualified for the championship and the second eight for the consolation. Mrs. M. D. Paterson of the Englewood, N. J., Golf Club, playing from scratch, won the gold medal offered for the best gross score, 97 strokes. Miss M. E. Heffelfinger of Minneapolis, whose handicap was sixteen, won the silver medal offered for the best net score, with 94 strokes.

The eight who qualified for the championship were: Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Englewood, 97; Miss M. Eleanor Freeman, Montclair, 104; Mrs. H. S. Denny, Pittsburg, 104; Miss Edith Barnett, New Haven, 105; Mrs. M. B. Byrnes, New York, 109; Miss M. E. Heffelfinger, Minikada, Minn., 110; Mrs. William West, Camden Country, 110; Mrs. B. S. Tomkins, Baltusrol, 112.

The summary of the match play round:

First Round, Match Play—Miss Freeman beat Miss Edith Barnett, 1 up; Mrs. West beat Mrds. Tomkins, 2 up; Mrs. Denny beat Mrs. Byrnes, 6 up, 5 to play; Mrs. Paterson beat Miss M. E. Heffelfinger, 3 up, 2 to play.

AUTOMOBILES.

Challenge Sale! Good Automobiles.

No Junks; No Misrepresentations; reliable makes only.

Peerless Tonneaus, $650 upwards; Winton Touring Automobiles, $750 upwards; Long-Distance (bought ten from factory), $1,500 Cars, $650! $2,500 Cars, $900; Oldsmobiles, $200 upwards; Locomobile, $175; Panhard, $3,000 (King Belgium body); Darracq Tonneau, $575; $2,650 King Belgium Tonneaus, $500-$950; Peerless Limousine Cab, cost $8,000 (belonging to Vanderbilt), $1,500; about sixty others. Whole building full of good automobiles; one price; lowest in America.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 1731 West 51st St. Telephone, 4112 Columbus.

BICYCLES Some More Big Bargain Purchases.

Stocks of three large Bicycle dealers purchased, spot cash, enable us to offer tremendous bargains; 2,000 assorted bicycles, new and 2d'd. $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $19.50.

Columbias, Crawfords, Clevelands, Orients, Spaldings, Relays, &c.

10,000 Tire Bargains; all makes; 50c up.

10 Motorcycles; cheap; sundries ½ Regular prices.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row & 8 Park Place.

ORIENT  BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425.

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No Noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

For Sale—1903 Cadillac, with tonneau, like new, $900. Cadillac Co., 151 West 38th.

Knox Automobile for sale; never been used. W. B. Dowse, 610 Broadway.

Columbia Automobiles

MARK XLI.

TOURING CAR.

24-30 Horsepower.

The car that holds the Chicago-New York record, 1,127 miles in 76 hours including stops. Lengthened wheel base and other improvements. Price $3,500. with standard tonneau body. Aluminum and Limousine bodies to order.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.

134-138-138 West 39th St., Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

NEW YORK'S SCANT VICTORY.

McGraw's Men Forced to Play Ten Innings to Beat Montgomery.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 4.—The New York National League team had to play a ten-inning game to win a victory over the local Southern League nine in to-day's contest, the score being 9 to 8. McGinnity injured a finger in the first inning in trying to field a bunt. It was the finger he uses most in curving and the injury stopped his effectiveness. Taylor succeeded him and did grand work except in the second inning, when he took the ball from the "Iron Man." He struck out nine of the opposing batsmen. Taylor also made a home run and two singles.

Dahlen led off in the tenth inning with a three-base hit and scored the winning run on Gilbert's single before any one was out.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	MONTGOMERY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	2	3	0	0	1			Mols'wth, cf	0	2	4	0	0		
Bres.h,n, 3b	2	1	0	0	0			Schwartz, 2b	2	3	3	3	0		
McGann, 1h	1	1	11	2	0			Durrett, lf	2	2	2	0	0		
Mertes, lf	1	1	2	0	2			Del.bnty, ss	2	3	1	3	0		
Dunn, cf	0	0	2	0	0			Stickney, rf	0	1	2	1	0		
Dahlen, ss	1	2	1	4	2			Jansing, 3b	0	2	1	2	2		
Gilbert, 2b	1	2	2	4	0			Whit'k'r, 1h	0	0	11	0	0		
Warner, c	1	1	10	1	0			Manners, c	2	2	3	0	0		
McGinnity, p	0	0	0	0	0			Roach, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Taylor, p	1	3	2	2	0			Carter, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	9	14	30	13	5			Total	8	15*	27	11	2		

*No one out when winning run was made.

New York	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	—9
Montgomery	2	3	-0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—8

First base on errors—New York, 2; Montgomery, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Montgomery, 11. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Roach, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 9; by Roach, 1; by Carter, 1. Home runs—Mertes, Taylor, Warner, Schwartz. Three-base hits—Dahlen, Schwartz. Two-base hits—Browne, Durrett, Jansing. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Hit by pitcher—By Roach, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Bailey. Time of game—2 hours.

PHILA., (N. L.,) 1; PHILA., (A. L.,) 0.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The Philadelphia National and American League baseball teams began a series of games to-day on the American League grounds for the local championship. The National Leaguers won the first contest by bunching two of their three hits in the second inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
National	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	0
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

Batteries—Duggleby and Doolin; Waddell and Schreckengost. Umpire—Mr. Smith. Attendance—8,741.

GEORGETOWN, 5; PRINCETON, 4.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Apperious, Georgetown's left fielder, batted out a single and brought in the winning run in an eleven-inning contest with Princeton to-day. It was a closely contested game, characterized by some excellent playing. Both Seitz and Underhill were effective, the former striking out seven and the latter thirteen men. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Georgetown	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—5	13	4
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—4	11	4

Batteries—Seitz and Hart; Underhill and Reid.

Dillon Must Play with Brooklyn Club.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Chairman Herrmann of the National Baseball Commission to-day decided that first baseman Frank Dillon, whom the Los Angeles Club desires to use, cannot play anywhere except with Brooklyn until his case has been passed on again.

William O'Hara, an infielder, was awarded to the Toledo Club. It being proved that he had been reserved by that club when Cleveland signed him.

Scores of Other Games.

At Dallas, Texas—Cleveland, 9; Dallas, 6.

At Fort Worth, Texas—Cleveland "Colts," 4; Fort Worth, 3.

At Charlotteville, Va.—Yale, 7; University of Virginia, 4.

At Washington, D. C.—Central High School, 9; Haverford (Penn.) Grammar School, 8.

At Raleigh, N. C.—Syracuse University, 12; A. and M. College, 11.

At Durham, N. C.—Trinity, 6; Gettysburg College, 1.

At Annapolis, Md.—Naval Cadets, 5; Lafayette, 1.

At Birmingham, Ala.—Boston Nationals, 4; Birmingham, 0.

PROCEEDS WON TENNESSEE DERBY.

Capt. Brown's Colt Defeated the Other Two Starters with Ease.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—The Tennessee Derby was run to-day at Montgomery Park before a record-breaking attendance, but there was not a spark of enthusiasm, the result being a foregone conclusion. The only point of speculation was the distance the third horse would finish from the leaders, and the time for the mile and an eighth. The entries had dwindled to four last night, and, although there was some talk of probable added starters, none was forthcoming, and of the four declared to start, Geronimo was scratched just before the race.

The starters were Proceeds and Conjurer from Capt. S. S. Brown's stable, and Samural from the string of E. Corrigan. The start was made on the first essay. Proceeds leading, with Conjurer second and Samural third. These positions were held until the finish, and Jockey Helgesen made no effort with Proceeds to draw away from the others. He was under strong restraint the entire route, and the time, 2:02½, was not so fast as the general average of selling races at the same distance during the meeting.

Summary:

The Tennessee Derby; one mile and an eighth—Proceeds, 122, (Helgesen,) 1 to 30, won; Conjurer, 122, (Lyne,) 1 to 30, second; Samural, 122, (H. Wilson,) 20 to 1, third. Time, 2:02½.

To-day's Entries at Benning.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Conkling, 120 pounds; Spring, 117; Stroller, 116; Calgary, 110; McWilliams, 109; Mrs. Frank Foster, 106; Tom Cod, 107; Bon Mot, 104, and Lord Advocate, 93.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; four and a half furlongs. Girdlestone, Only One, Sandlewood, and R. L. Johnston, 108 pounds each; Lady Frances, Maggie Stroup, Filia, Wish, Incense, Mon Amour, Mamie March, and Dixie, 105 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Dark Planet and Meistersinger, 115 pounds each; Thorneycroft, 111; Fast, 109; Payne, 108; Oclawaha and Dupont, 106 each; Mr. Pickwick, 101; Tide, 95; W. B. Fasig, 95; Monsoon, 89, and Wreath of Ivy, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Red Comyn and City Bank, 117 pounds each; Sals, 108; Conkling, 104; Briar Thorpe, 101, and Go Between, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Bluish, 103 pounds; John H. Abearn, 101; Cay, 98, and St. Juvenal, 93.

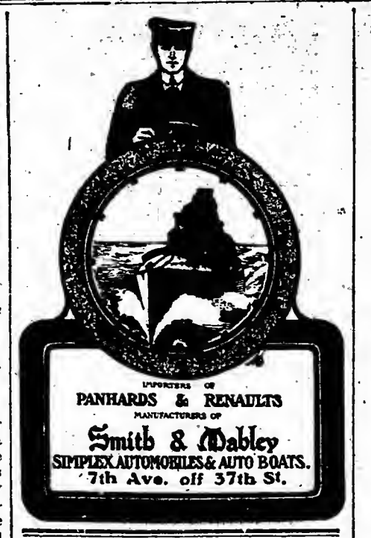
SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Ethics, 110 pounds; Trapeslet, 108; Punctual and Arrah Gowan, 107 each; Early Eve, Bessie McCarthy, and Trinity Bell, 105 each; James F., 103; Nine Spot, 100; Pompano, 95, and Latheron, 85.

Gray Horses for Coach Pioneer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 4.—Fourteen gray horses to be used by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry in the coaching run of the Pioneer in New York this season, arrived at Oakland farm to-day. Two more o fthe same color are expected soon, giving a total of sixteen gray roadsters to be used in four relays. These horses have been selected by Mr. Vanderbilt's representative, Charles H. Wilson. They came from Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, and Canada. Great care has been exercised in getting horses as nearly as possible of the same color, size, and general conformation.

The horses will be broken in for team work at Oakland farm.



JIM NEWMAN'S GOOD RACE

T. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Horse Won the Easter Monday Steeplechase.

MOUNTAIN BREEZE, 60 TO 1, WON

Jockey H. Cochran's Mount Anona Was Disqualified in the Second Event at Benning Track.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The feature of the sport to-day at the Benning race track was the Easter Monday steeplechase, in which there were five starters. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s horse Jim Newman, which won in Saturday's steeplechase, duplicated his victory to-day, when as second choice he took first money. Three of the horses in this race fell, but Helder remounted Harrow and rode him out for third money. Imperialist, the favorite, and Agio, who fell, never finished.

In the three-year-old event Spring won. Graziallo, who was equally well backed in the books with Spring, was two lengths behind the field when he got in his stride. He finished second.

The first disqualification of the meeting occurred to-day when Anona, ridden by H. Cochran in the four-and-a-half-furlong event, was punished for fouling, and the race was given to Garrett Wilson, a 10 to 1 shot, who finished second. Anona was stepping fast at the finish and bore in on Garrett Wilson on the rail.

Hennessy rode Mountain Breeze, a 60 to 1 shto, a fine race in the seventh event, winning by a length and a half. Only two outright favorites won. The weather was delightful, the crowd large, and the track good. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs, three-year-olds and upward. Mimon, 85 pounds, (Miller,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Alpaca, 97, (McCafferty,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Andrattus, 99, (G. Thompson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Queen Elizabeth, Julia M., Diaphanous, Athlana, Cappamore Plantagenet, Eloim, All Hallowmas, and Chicle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two and one-half furlongs, two-year-olds. Garrett Wilson, 97 pounds, (Carmack,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Lily Brook, 107, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Pygmalion, 99, (H. Phillips,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:57 4-5. Anona, Firstborn, Wheel, Auction, and Bert Osra also ran. Anona, the favorite, finished first, by a head, but was disqualified for fouling.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, three-year-olds. Spring, 101 pounds, (McCafferty,) even and 1 to 3, won; Graziolio, 101, (H. Phillips,) even and 1 to 5, second; Briar Thorpe, 101, (Carmack,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Tol San also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Eastsr Monday Steeplechase, about two and a half miles, four-year-olds and upward. Jim Newman, 153 pounds, (G. Green,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Billy Ray, 147, (Gallagher,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Harrow, 153, (Helder,) 20 to 1, third. Time—5:25. Imperialist and Agio also started, hut fell and failed to finish.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Nine Spot, 107 pounds, (Carmack,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Princelet, 109, (E. Walsh,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Setauket, 111, (Romanelli,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:31. Rahunta, Dark Planet, Bluish, and Red Light also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; four-year-olds and upward. Love Nte, 103 pounds, (Lally,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Sweet Jane, 106, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Pretorious, 110, (Shaw,) even, third. Time—1:26. Ben Battle, Boney Boy, Jessie Lyn, Hilarity, Kite, and Bashful also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile; maiden three-year-olds and upward. Mountain Breeze, 87 pounds, (Hennessey,) 60 to 1 and 12 to 1, won; W. B. Fasig, 92, (Neeley,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Sailor's Delight 87, (Chappel,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Bouvier, Folk Miller, and Zadok also ran.

AMATEUR CUE CONTESTS.

May Be a Triple Tie in Billiard Tournament at Maurice Daly's.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas averaged but a fraction over 5½ in the game, with C. E. White in the interborough 14.2 balkline billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Academy last night, but it was sufficient to land the doctor a winner by a score of 300 to 202. This places Dr. Douglas and Mr. Lowenberg on even terms for first place in the tourney, each having finished all their games with five victories and one defeat. F. M. Canda has lost only one contest, and if he should defeat C. B. Barker to-night there will be a triple tie for the leading honors.

The score last night follows:

Dr. Walter G. Douglas—0 7 1 0 0 5 2 15 1 5 7 1 14 13 0 0 8 7 3 10 2 7 6 0 16 0 1 2 5 4 7 6 43 6 0 7 5 11 0 12 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 4 1 3 0 0 26 21. Total, 201; average, 5 30-54; high runs, 43, 26, 21.

C. E. White—7 0 12 0 0 1 9 18 2 1 3 0 7 4 6 0 13 5 2 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 7 2 15 2 1 2 8 3 3 4 0 15 7 0 12 5 6 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 3. Total, 202; average, 3 40-54; high runs, 18, 15, 15.

Four games were played in the straight-rail handicap billiard tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club, 25 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night. In Class A S. W. Curtis, handicapped at 120, defeated F. K. Probasco, who had 100 to make, by a score of 120 to 74, and E. A. Clough, with 150 as a handicap, defeated De Witt Bailey, handicapped at 125, by the one-sided score of 150 to 50. In Class B, D. C. Coolidge (100) was successful over R. K. Robinson (70) by a score of 100 to 57, and J. F. Reilly (90) triumphed over A. Brooks (70) by a score of 90 to 65.

The first game in the triple tie for the championship of the Amateur Billiard Club will be played next Monday night, when Florian Tobias and Dr. Walter Douglas will meet. Dr. A. B. Miller will play the winner on Thursday night.

Horse News from Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 4.—The race horses of James E. Pepper, consisting of seventeen two-year-olds, were shipped to-day from Meadowthorpe Farm to Morris Park in care of the veteran trainer, Crit. Davis. The youngsters were in excellent condition, and are believed to be the best lot ever sent East by the well-known turfman.

J. C. Milam of this city sold to-day to Green B. Morris of New York, for a private price, the two-year-old bay filly Virginia Francis, by Goodrich, dam Sarno, by Badge; the two-year-old bay filly St. Venice, by St. Julien, dam Switzerland, by Jim Gore, and the three-year-old by gelding Toupee, by Terny, dam Florise, by Imp. Victory. The horses were shipped to-day to Sheepshead Bay.

James Butler Buys Stock Farm.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 4.—The property at Pleasanton known as the Horrida stock farm, has been sold to James Butler of New York. He intends to utilize it for stock breeding purposes, and to enlarge the track from three-quarters of a mile to a full mile.



Cleans and Disinfects

Miller's Powerine with ammonia removes the visible dirt that offends sight and smell, and the invisible dirt that menaces the health—makes everything sweet, pure and sightly. Powerine takes away any blemish or grease, stain or dirt from woodwork, marble or metal in half the time—try it house-cleaning, or on pots, pans, dishes, sinks and drains.

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makes all work easy. Don't use Powerine to wash clothes—get *Miller's Soap made with Naptha*, the half-hour soap; the friend of the cloth. Insist on *Miller's Soap* and *Miller's Powerine*. Your grocer can get them—if he is slow about it, write to the Pennsylvania Soap Co., Hudson and Bank Sts., New York, and you will get what you want.

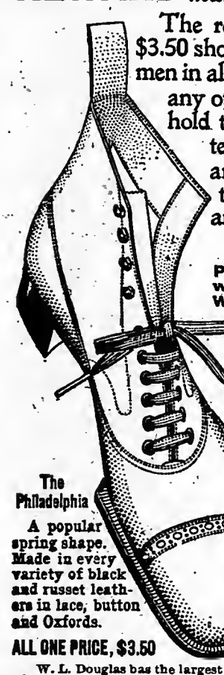
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The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

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MERRITT L. BROWN, with Knox, the Hatter, New York.

The Philadelphia

A popular spring shape. Made in every variety of black and russet leathers in lace, button and Oxfords.

ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas has the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

423 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
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1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
96 Nassau Street.
149 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
466 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton Street.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl St.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

RED TOP RYE

GOOD WHISKEY

It's up to YOU

BRUNER-LESHEIMER & CO.

Priestley's

BLACK DRESS GOODS

Makers' name on selvedge.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A bill has been introduced in the Iowa Legislature to render void that clause in life insurance policies which exempts companies from liability in the event of suicide.

Accident insurance statistics show that American railways kill one person yearly for every 300 employes, while German roads kill only one for every 750, Austria-Hungary one for every 1,000, and Great Britain still less. Increase in traffic is discarded by accident underwriters as an insufficient explanation. In 1874, with 250,000 employes, forty-six were killed and 271 injured on British roads, while in 1894, with 881,000 employes only six were killed and sixty-two injured. With a 50 per cent. increase in the number of employes the number of accidents was reduced more than three-fourths.

Local fire underwriters began their busy month's work of May renewals of insurance policies in the metropolitan district yesterday. More than one-fifth of the year's business is said to expire in May.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during the month of February, as collated in the current issue of the monthly bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $1,712,389, and were distributed as follows:

Banks	$77,000	
Benevolent societies and institutions	56,811	
Building and loan associations	32,000	
Court trusts	3,000	
Federal and State	71,008	
Firms and corporations	1,133,798	
Insurance companies	212,000	
Municipal	4,424	
Miscellaneous	122,350	

GOLD MEDAL

Pan-American Exposition.



For the quick preparation of a delicious drink, for making Chocolate Icing or for flavoring Ice Cream, Lowney's "Always Ready" Sweet Chocolate Powder *has no equal*. The full chocolate quality and properties are present, unadulterated and unimpaired.



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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH E. LODER, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH OLIVER as administratrix, etc., et al, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the thirtieth day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

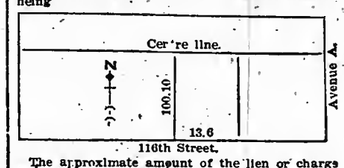
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known as No. 431 East 116th Street, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of 116th Street at a point distant 280 feet and 6 inches from the northwesterly corner of 116th Street and Avenue A, running thence westerly along 116th Street 13 feet and 6 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A and partly through the centre of a party wall 100 feet and 10 inches to the middle of the line of the block between 116th and 117th Streets; thence easterly along said middle line 13 feet 6 inches; thence southerly parallel with Avenue A and partly through the centre of a party wall 100 feet and 10 inches to the northerly side of 116th Street to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Lydia A. Stephens and William N. Stephens to Isaac J. Oliver by deed dated January 3d, 1881, and recorded January 4th, 1881, in the office of the Register of New York County, in Liber 1,584, at Page 9, and the same premises devised by the said Isaac Oliver to John W. Oliver by a will dated September 16th, 1886, and admitted to probate by the Surrogate of the County of New York on May 17th, 1887, and filed in his office on that day, and recorded in the record of wills, in Liber 384, Page 245. The said interest of the said John W. Oliver being subject to an existing life interest in and to the said premises held by Sarah Oliver and created by the said will of Isaac J. Oliver.

Dated New York, March 31st, 1904.

J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT, Referee.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,030, with interest thereon from the sixtseenth day of March, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $331.57, with interest from March 16th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $348.44, and interest.

Dated New York, March 31st, 1904.

J. VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT, Referee.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against ARGYLE REALTY COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of April, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain parcels of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.—Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant easterly thereon one hundred and twenty-five feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line thirty-eight feet six inches to a point opposite the centre of a party wall; thence southerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street thirty-eight feet six inches to the point of beginning.

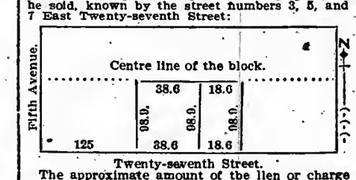
SECOND PARCEL.—Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and sixty-three feet six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said Fifth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line eighteen feet six inches; thence southerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street eighteen feet six inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1904.

ISAAC F. RUSSELL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known by the street numbers 3, 5, and 7 East Twenty-seventh Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $78,182.89, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $336.93, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,765.00, and interest.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1904.

ISAAC F. RUSSELL, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

EARLY, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Cunneen, Attorney General of the State of New York; William M. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to the heirs and next of kin, if any there be, whose residences are unknown, of ANN EARLY, late of New York City and County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, A. Wright Post of Bernardsville, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Ann Early, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are h

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1904.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"PERMANENT HARMONY."

It was on Saturday, June 1, 1901, that Wall Street, after that period of great distress and much moral and financial shivering which followed the Northern Pacific scare, read with deep and sincere satisfaction the official announcement, "An understanding has been reached between the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific interests under which the composition of the Northern Pacific board will be left in the hands of J. P. MORGAN." Hope, which springs eternal in the human breast, was further nourished and encouraged by this statement: "It is asserted that complete and permanent harmony will result under the plan adopted between all interests involved."

Since that glad day several things have happened. The Northern Securities Company was organized, tending to confirm belief in the permanency of the harmonious arrangement. Then came the suit to destroy the merger company, and last month the decision of the Supreme Court pronouncing it illegal. The latest happening is the petition of Mr. HARRIMAN and Mr. PIERCE, representing Union Pacific interests, asking the court to compel such a distribution of the assets of the Northern Securities Company as shall restore to them the majority control of the shares of the Northern Pacific Road with which they parted when "permanent harmony" was achieved in 1901. They petition the court to direct the Securities Company to return to them all their Northern Pacific shares, amounting to $78,000,000, instead of giving them the equivalent of their Northern Securities holdings partly in Northern Pacific and partly in Great Northern shares, as proposed by the plan of the Board of Directors adopted on March 22. The purpose of the action is, of course, to secure for the Union Pacific financiers the control of the Northern Pacific Road. Wall Street so interprets the proceeding, and is correspondingly disquieted. It sees that "permanent harmony" is at an end, and it has grave fears of a renewal of the struggle for control which imparted such large and lively interest to Stock Exchange transactions on May 9, 1901.

What the court will say to the petition of Mr. HARRIMAN and Mr. PIERCE, and when it will say it, are matters beyond the pale of safe conjecture. For a year or more Wall Street has been saying that the suit brought by Attorney General KNOX against the Northern Securities Company was hanging over the market. That was the cause of stagnation, liquidation, and apprehension. Whatever may now be hanging over the market it is certainly not Mr. KNOX's suit. That blow has been delivered, and Wall Street seemed to be in a fair way to recover from its effects. The Street itself, out of its own abundant resources for impairing confidence, is the creator and purveyor of the troubles that now hang over the market. Mr. HARRIMAN and Mr. PIERCE appear in their petition as Trustees of the Oregon Short Line, an appendage of the Union Pacific. The court might inquire whether they feel sure that as Trustees they were empowered in behalf of the Oregon Short Line to acquire an interest in another railroad to the amount of $78,000,000. It might require them to show how the interests of the Oregon Short Line were served by pledging its credit in this enormous sum. If they exceeded their authority as Trustees it might appear that they personally, and not the Oregon Short Line, are the owners of the Northern Securities shares and the underlying Northern Pacific stock.

But if the court grants their petition and commands Mr. HILL and his associates to deliver back to them a majority of the stock of the Northern Pacific Road, will it not be the duty of Attorney General KNOX to apply to the United States Circuit Court in St. Paul for an order preventing the execution of its own mandate? If the court orders the transfer to the Union Pacific of a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific, two competing lines of railway will be brought under one management, and restraint of inter-State commerce will again rear its horrid and forbidden head. Conversely, if the court does not order the handing over of the Northern Pacific shares to the Union Pacific management the control of the Northern Pacific will obviously rest in the hands of Mr. HILL and his friend, continuing that combination in restraint of trade between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific which the court has just read out of existence.

It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and illustrates in a highly edifying manner the singular beauties of the Anti-Trust act as a working statute. Logic and law are often frightfully at odds, but logically it would seem that the position of the Northern Pacific Railroad is now that of a bail in the air. It can nowhere find lawful lodgment. Mr. HILL cannot retain nor Mr. HARRIMAN catch the disputed sphere without instantly attracting the attention of Mr. KNOX—that is, if Mr. KNOX does his duty. The gentleman who had the bear by the ears and besought the bystanders to advise him of a safe way to let go, was in easy circumstances compared to the parties to this merry contest. Neither of them wants to let go, for that would involve the aggrandizement of a rival. But it is as plain as day that neither can lawfully retain his hold. An amendment of the law in such a way as to make it applicable only to actual and unreasonable restraint of trade would be the procedure indicated by common sense and regard for the public welfare. That will not be permitted by an Administration and a Republican Congress that have a Presidential campaign on their hands. The struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific would appear to be transformed from an incident into a status. Instead of witnessing that "complete and permanent harmony" which it had been led to expect, Wall Street may have to accept as a really permanent condition the implacable strife of powerful groups of financiers. That investors either here or abroad will be attracted to a securities market so disturbed by strife and passion is of course not to be expected.

FOR A NEW POST OFFICE.

It was not gratifying to discover that there were Senators of the United States who found it useful to them in their business to attempt to hamper the public business, when that business happened to be transacted in the City of New York, or to prevent the passage of a measure for the facilitation of that business because it would necessarily facilitate the work of "the railroads" which are the chief carriers of the mails. But it is gratifying to discover that such Senators are as few as they are parvanimous. They did not even venture to stand up and become counted yesterday upon their proposition for depriving "New York" and their own constituents of better postal facilities. For the appropriation of two millions for the new Post Office site at the Pennsylvania terminal passed the Senate without division.

Looked at from any other point of view than that of sectional prejudice, this appropriation must commend itself to everybody, as it has done to an overwhelming majority of the Senate. It has been made clearly to appear both that a new Post Office is very urgently needed, in the region in which this site occurs, and that it would cost the Government far more to acquire such a site by the process of condemnation than the price for which the site is offered to it by the enlightened liberality of the corporation which has bought it. It is to be hoped that no sectional feeling, in either house, may prevent the pushing to completion, with all possible dispatch, of the building so urgently needed on this site. The facilities which the building will give will constitute the greatest single contribution that Congress could make toward the improvement of the service of the busiest and most important of American Post Offices. This necessarily means toward the improvement of the postal service of the whole country.

KING EDWARD'S HOPE.

The dispatch from Copenhagen on Sunday regarding the prolonged stay of King EDWARD at the Danish capital—he is to remain until the 18th—his conference with the Premier, and his desire to promote peace, is certainly significant; it may prove to be extremely important.

The King of England is peculiarly situated with reference to the rulers of Europe. He is the uncle by marriage of the Czar of Russia, NICHOLAS II.; he is the brother of the Dowager Empress of Germany and the uncle of the Emperor, WILLIAM II.; he is the son-in-law of the King of Denmark, whose family is so closely connected with both Russia and Germany, and his Queen is as beloved in the wide circle of her relatives as she is in England. While his age—he is sixty-three—gives him a natural prestige with his nephews, the two Emperors, he is still in the full possession of his physical and mental powers, and he has the advantage of long years of personal intimacy with them, during which he is reputed to have won their affection and respect, a fact that may well reinforce his position as the sovereign of a mighty and world-wide dominion. And that position in itself, while differing and even contrasting with the position of each of his nephews, gives him, with less direct authority, greater freedom of a certain kind. He cannot direct the policy of his Government, but he can influence it indirectly, and he can very effectually cooperate in it. He has a broader and more intimate knowledge of the affairs of all the nations with which he is connected than any living statesman of any one of them can be supposed to possess. He has the reputation, probably well founded, of being a man of calm judgment and of peace-loving temperament, with no suspicion of weakness in his attachment to the honor or the interests of his own people. What such a man in such a position may feel and think and do may well have a substantial, even a decisive, influence on the course of events.

As we have frequently had occasion to point out, there does not seem to be any irreconcilable difference between the national aims and desires of Russia and Great Britain such as must forbid all understanding between them. The essential objective of Russia has been for several generations access to the ocean highway of the world through ports not frozen half the year, preferably through the Mediterranean, with possession or control of Constantinople, the first seat of the Empire of the East and the birthplace of the Orthodox Church. The motives of interest, ambition, and religion pressing the Russian people and the Government toward this objective are as powerful and enduring as human nature ever feels. They have been doomed to disappointment largely through the opposition of Great Britain. That opposition has been inspired solely by dread of Russian interference in Asia, through command of the Suez passage either on the Mediterranean side or in the Persian Gulf, or through an advance across Afghanistan and command of the passes into India on the northwest of the empire. Russia was very near to the accomplishment of the first stage of her plans after the war of 1877-8, when Great Britain, summoning the "concert of Europe," absolutely checked her progress. She then, whether deliberately or by the sheer expansive force of her nationality, turned toward the vast scheme of reaching the open Pacific by rail through Siberia and, with the forced assent of China, through Manchuria. Again, on the threshold of success, she is challenged by Japan, with whom Great Britain has made a new and unprecedented alliance. War follows, and the problem King EDWARD faces is how to bring it to a close.

Naturally, that can only be done by safeguarding the essential interests of all parties. For Great Britain the first necessity is an adequate guarantee of her position in India; a second and hardly less important necessity is the security of her trade, present and future, in the Chinese dominion. For Japan, the prime necessity is absolute safety for her island empire, and this includes at least the complete independence of Korea and the establishment of her control there; this cannot be held to be consistent with Russian possession of fortified places, especially Port Arthur, in the Gulf of Pechi-li. Security as to India is the "crux" of the situation. It must, of course, be adequate. Security for Japan is indispensable. The open door in the East ought to be included, and might present no insuperable difficulties if the other conditions could be attained. It would be in the line of the development of diplomacy of the last half century if these conditions were to be jointly guaranteed by the chief Powers, say by a convention between Russia, with her ally, France; Great Britain and her ally, Japan, and, preferably, Germany as a Power indirectly interested. Russia would have to receive, in consideration, access to the Pacific or the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, but peaceful access, including possibly the neutralization of the Liao-Tung Peninsula and a neutral strip along the Yalu. Such a settlement would bring peace with honor to all concerned. It would check the present awful waste of war and prevent it for a long time to come. It would directly and powerfully promote the material interests, the trade, industry, and prosperity of all the nations involved. Finally, it would make the dread problem of the future of the Chinese Empire one that could be faced without the risks of general war that now surround it. If it is toward some such understanding as this that King EDWARD is working, the whole world has reason to wish him success and to offer him profoundest gratitude should he succeed.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that in our remarks on the case of the young woman in Rochester whose photograph had been used without her consent to advertise a shower bath, we overlooked that the Legislature had in this case corrected or supplemented the action of the judiciary. It is quite true, and the fact has been equally overlooked by the enterprising manufacturers in question, since the objectionable and illegal advertisement has appeared in current periodicals.

The corrective or supplementary legislation is Chapter 132 of the Laws of 1903, and was drawn and introduced on behalf of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The statute in question makes the use, for advertising or commercial purposes, of "the name, portrait, or picture of any living person," without the consent of such person first obtained, a misdemeanor, and empowers the aggrieved person to maintain an action to prevent and restrain the liberty so taken. It also empowers the aggrieved person to maintain an action for damages, and provides that the jury may in its discretion make such damage exemplary.

This is as it should be. The case seemed to be one for the legitimate employment of "Judge-made law" in support of a position of natural equity and decency, and for the righting of an evident wrong otherwise remediless. But the actual law is a gratifying testimony to the readiness with which, under our system, an evident omission in the law can be supplied. The law as it stands is none too strong. Wherefore a bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. NYE, and now pending, to weaken and emasculate it, should by no means be permitted to pass. This bill provides that the criminal or the civil penalties provided by the law of 1903 shall not be exacted if the use of the name or likeness shall have continued for two years without the written objection of the aggrieved person. This bill seems to have been drawn in the interest of some advertiser whose operations were made illegal by the statute thus amended. There can be no occasion or excuse for it. It is the business of the advertiser who desires to invade the privacy of a fellow-citizen to gain that person's consent before doing so. That the advertiser has continued his impudent and illegal course for two years does not better his case. It makes that case worse. It would be absurd as well as mischievous to enact that an illegal practice should become legal if it were kept up for two years.

FIRE IN RESIDENCE DISTRICTS.

The Fireman's Herald, a journal which watches closely and with intelligence all municipal movements looking to the provision of better facilities for fighting fire, is unable to understand the request of Commissioner HAYES of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an additional appropriation of $2,000,000 with which to establish thirty-three additional companies and provide for the purchase of apparatus for them. It says with much truth:

> As the new companies are for residential sections, where fires are mostly of the chemical engine order, it is strange that not a single chemical engine, not even a combination outfit, the best suited therefor, is recommended. There is not another large city in this country that uses steam fire engines to extinguish chemical engine fires, and heavy water damages in residences is the usual result of fires in them.

There is food for thought in this suggestion. It is quite true that most incipient conflagrations in dwellings might be dealt with effectually by the simplest form of chemical fire extinguishing device manufactured, and that in New York as in Berlin and other Continental cities the chemical engine would do better work than the steam pump in less time and with a fraction of the incidental damage which attends flooding a dwelling with water. It would be interesting to know why the chemical engine is not more generally used here, and what stands between the department and the employment of agencies of fire control the value of which has been established by so much convincing experience elsewhere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From the full text, published in the current number of The Medical News, of the address read last week at the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia by Prof. EDOARDO MARAGLIANO of Genoa on "Specific Therapy of Tuberculosis and Vaccination Against the Disease," one is able, if fairly familiar with the methods and principles through the application of which the most important triumphs of the doctors have recently been won, to understand that after years of careful work this investigator announces with a hope approaching certainty that humanity's greatest scourge can be conquered. He does not conceal, however, the fact that, much as has been accomplished, what remains to be done before his confident expectations can be realized is even more difficult and will require large expenditures of time and money, controlled and directed by the highest intelligence. MARAGLIANO promises no miracles in the way of restoring tissues that have been destroyed; in other words, advanced cases of consumption are beyond his aid; but he does promise that the use of serums prepared as his directs will cure the disease in its earlier stages, and he has no doubt that timely resort to similar substances will confer upon all an immunity against tuberculosis as effectual as that of vaccination against smallpox. As stated by The Medical News in commenting on the address, "It all depends upon the enterprise with which Prof. MARAGLIANO's methods are tested upon a large scale whether it is half a century or but a few short years before the value of his and his colleagues' work is felt all over the civilized world." And it adds that to make such a test immediately possible is exactly what the founder of the Phipps Institute had in mind when he established it, for it possesses the means, the equipment, the workers, the leisure, and the desire to bring things to pass that will enable a scientific theory to lift a part of the world's burden. Of course, there is nothing in the Maragliano theories to interfere with the continued utilization of pure air and outdoor life, by which so much has already been done to limit the ravages of consumption.

—After the gently swelling tide of sentimentality on which so many of our correspondents have tried to float to moral safety the little girl who lied to save life at a fire, it was truly refreshing to read the letter we printed yesterday from A. C. PLEYDELL. For the first time since the controversy began, the light of reason and of clear definitions was thrown upon it, and at last the result of the child's mendacity, in that particular instance, was reduced to its intrinsic and extremely small importance—for the purposes of the controversy, that is. In that direction Mr. PLEYDELL might have gone even further than he did, and questioned, very seriously, the assumption of all those who have defended her course that she did save life by lying and that it would have been lost by adherence to the truth. The lives were saved and the lie was told, but the connection between the two facts is neither close nor necessary. The truth, judiciously stated, might well have been effectual in calming the fears of the endangered women, and, whether that is so or not, it is little less than insanity to assert that the fortunate or admirable outcome of one lie or of a thousand justifies a child in lying whenever that expedient seems to the child's judgment to be wise. The fallacy of that argument is hardly less in the case of adults, and, if it were generally ignored, the whole laboriously constructed system of morality would fall to pieces. Good ends do, indeed, make any necessary means good, but—what ends are good? That is not to be decided in a moment of excitement or when immediate personal interests or desires can even be suspected of influencing the decision. As for that much-lauded little girl, her instant resort to untruthfulness when she saw that prompt action for the benefit of others was needed makes us wonder, just a little, if she had not acquired in emergencies less tragic a working confidence in the cynical maxim that "a lie is an ever present help in time of trouble." It is that and it isn't, which is about what can safely be said about any cynical maxim—and about most maxims, for that matter.

—Mormons are a people so particularly peculiar that it is hard for the rest of us to figure out their emotions in any given circumstances, since little or no help is given by the knowledge of what would be our own feelings in a similar case, but the effort to do so always has its interest, and the interest is especially great in a case like that of the Mormon down in Mexico whom a brigand chief by a truly fell swoop bereft of three wives. It is said that one of the three was "the favorite of the Mormon's large household." This clearly indicates that the bereavement was not complete, and therefore some might hold that the husband's grief would be less than what another husband's would be over a loss only a third as great, but it must be remembered that the three included the favorite of all the wives, and it is not easy to decide exactly the sensations produced in a fractionally widowed—or should we say widowcred?—heart when left with several wives not favorites to mourn the loss of one that was. As the discriminating brigand certainly took the lady regarded by a good judge as the best of the lot, or the flower of the flock—it's hard to hit the right phrase in an episode like this—there is little danger in assuming that he also captured the second best, and the third best as well, and that assumption has a marked bearing upon the problem of what the unfortunate Mormon suffered. It must be considered, too, that he now has a better opportunity than before for securing additional wives, among whom, it is more likely than not, there will be a favorite even more favored than the violently abstracted holder of that proud title. Our own conclusion—not at all final, of course—is that the brigand needs as much sympathy as the Mormon. He has assumed enormous responsibilities without any of the necessary training or experience for bearing them, and the chances are that before long he will be robbing that Mormon again—by returning the wives, including the favorite, and thus depriving his victim of the opportunities given by the original deprivation.

—We cannot but believe that the Canadian who wrote to us about the treatment of horses in this city has inferred too much from isolated facts that chance has forced upon his attention. "I never," he said, "witnessed as much cruelty to animals in any city or town in this country or abroad as exists in New York, and I have not yet seen an arrest." Now it is possible to go about the city for weeks at a time without seeing even a single horse maltreated, for many of us have often done it. That cannot be said of some foreign cities, for there are some, and not a few, where cruelty to horses, instead of being occasional or even frequent, is habitual. That some of our horses are sometimes brutally handled by their drivers or owners is true, but the majority of our horses seem to be the objects of intelligent kindness. As for the arrests, they are not as frequent as they should be, owing to an unfortunate assumption of responsibility by a society without the means of doing all it would. That is an evil noticed by many—by more of late than ever before—and it ought to be remedied somehow.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 4.—"Who is that little Senator with the tousled hair and the sarcastic smile, with his under lip stuck out?" asked a New York woman visitor in the Senate gallery.

"That is Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin," said the Washington woman who was showing her around.

"I thought so," she commented. "His clothes show plainly that they couldn't have been made anywhere but in Wisconsin."

Back of them was sitting another woman, who overheard the conversation. She compressed her lips tightly, walked out of the gallery with a resolute air, proceeded to the Marble Room and summoned Mr. Spooner out of the Senate.

"John," she said firmly, "I have just overheard a conversation which I am going to repeat to you, because it proves that I am right. You know I have always told you that you shouldn't have your clothes made in New York."

The District Government is split up over the problem as to who shall remove the snow and ice from the sidewalk, and a hot controversy is going on between the Street Cleaning and Engineer Departments. Communications are passing back and forth, the District Commissioners have been drawn into the fight, and the Corporation Counsel will be called upon for an opinion settling the problem.

As no effort was made to remove the snow and ice last Winter, when there was some on the ground, this belated activity of the District Government is exciting comment. Optimists express the hope that the Government will solve this problem before the Fourth of July, as it would be awkward to have the festivities interfered with by snow and ice. Meanwhile visitors from alleged slow towns like Painted Post and Sodos are putting on airs that make them fairly insufferable.

DR. PARKHURST'S POSITION.

Oversuspiciousness a Point Involved in His Attitude Toward Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I perused your editorial of to-day in reference to Dr. Parkhurst, and it was with regret I noted the change of attitude from that assumed in several previous articles alluding to the Doctor which were slightly critical, but by no means scathingly so, and withal presumably kindly in tone. Your editorial of to-day was cleverly written—I could wish for once I had the writer's cleverness at my command, so that I could more effectively say a word in his defence—needless as it is. I use the word "needless" advisedly, for Dr. Parkhurst's position in the community has been of too long standing and is too well assured among both clergy and laity in the metropolis of the country to need the defense of any one or to be affected oven by the severe criticism of so excellent a paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES undoubtedly is.

It is on this very question of morals which you raise that his fight has been principally during many years, and while we may differ from him in this on the ground of expediency in a cosmopolitan city we ought not to doubt his sincerity nor can we question his personal character. One who has undertaken a war on vice in New York has the hardest kind of a fight on his hands, and it is not at all amazing if occasionally his hatred of it leads him to absurd judgments of men who differ with him somewhat on other questions in maintaining the highest moral standards. His attitude toward Mr. Jerome in the Canfield matter is a case in point. It is evidently due to over-suspiciousness—a fault fostered by long contact with corrupt officials. Although in this case it seems wholly unwarranted, yet to be over-suspicious is a better failing in political spheres than to be over-trustful.

In all courtesy, may I suggest to your esteemed writer a little of that charitableness which he seems to think is lacking in the Doctor. It may be more effective for good—if that is the object—than the most bitter attack. At all events, for myself I do not wish to see the Reverend Doctor ousted from his pulpit—nor will he be, which is more to the point. May his brilliant oratory long be heard in one of the leading churches in New York, but this is not the subject of your and this article, neither of which, I feel assured, will have the least effect upon the status of Dr. Parkhurst in the community or before the world.

W. V. D. BELDEN.

Brooklyn, April 2, 1904.

Mr. Crimmins's View of the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In relation to the article in your edition of April 3, "John D. Crimmins Declares for Parker."

There have been injected into this talk words which I never uttered and which my mind has never been possessed of—I refer to the reflection upon President Roosevelt. I never mentioned the President in illustration or comparison. I have a great respect for the President's sincerity, honesty of purpose, and dignity. It is not in the man to bring disrepute on any office which he might occupy in the sense which the injected words of the interview would have it appear.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

New York, April 4, 1904.

THE QUESTION OF LYING.

Thinks It Comparable to Monroe Doctrine in Capacity for Stretching.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "conscience is the accumulated experience of thousands of years, teaching man that he may not gratify his passions or ad: ou his own ideas of right to the hurt or loss to his fellow-man," then surely the little girl at the fire was fully justified in her known misstatement of fact.

The end certainly justifies the means.

The physician administers deadly poisons in small quantities to good purpose, but that would hardly justify an indiscriminate consumption of opium, &c.

Because cards play a prominent part in gambling is hardly a good reason for their unqualified condemnation, I take it.

In discussing the question with a friend a few months ago I put the following to him:

A woman is seriously ill. Her husband goes at once to her room on his return from work. One night he fails to appear, and she asks for him. The doctor says that to tell her he has been killed on his way home will surely kill her.

I asked my friend what he would do under the circumstances.

"Tell her the truth," said he, "even if it resulted in her death."

"But," I said, "she has four small children, who need a mother's care; if she dies they must become a public charge."

After a pause he said: "I hope I shall never be put to the test."

My friend is scrupulously honest, and as fine a man as ever lived, and yet he will tell the truth to a business competitor, hoping and believing the truth will deceive him, chuckling when it does.

Suppose a case of a Nathan Hale.

Would our friends who abhor a lie (?) admit that on request he must give the enemy all the information he possesses?

This question of lying seems a good deal like our glorious Monroe Doctrine, a doctrine capable of infinite possibilities in the stretching line, in its adaptability to conditions.

X.

New York, April 3, 1904.

DEFENDS BUILDING INSPECTORS.

Says Grand Jury in Darlington Disaster Did Not Properly Consider Facts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Grand Jury that censures the Building Inspector of the Darlington affair, to my mind, does so unfairly and without a proper investigation as to the facts.

It is an impossibility for an Inspector on buildings to see that all the work is done properly, because he has a district to cover, and while he is on one building the mechanics on the others can do as they please while he is not on hand to watch them.

In this recent investigation nothing has been said regarding the solidity of the walls of masonry; yet the mixing of cement for walls is left to laborers on the street who are allowed to add as much sand to the pure cement as they think proper. Sub-contractors, or, as they are called, "brick lumpers," will take a contract at so much per 1,000 brick, and will save as much cement as they can, because the saving of the cement will make their profits much larger than if they used the proper proportions prescribed by law. The undersigned never saw a laborer or cement mixer measure the proportions of sand and cement together in fifteen years' experience on buildings.

Another fact is in the laying of brick; the method employed on many buildings would frighten a good mason. Bricklayers will in many cases depend upon one trowel of mortar, spread out to bed seven brick stretchers; he will lay the first brick to the line, and so on until the seven are laid, instead of imbedding brick for brick, each time going to the mortar box for a trowel of cement, thus insuring solid work, with the bed joint, cross joint, and collar joint filled solid with mortar, instead of a "tip" joint, which is merely the vertical joints blinded with mortar, so as it won't show open to the eye; with heading courses where the joints should be solid throughout it is the same as tip joint just to save cement.

When the building code of this city calls for all brick to be rubbed up and all joints filled by the one operation we will have walls that are solid and safe, with no chance to settle when weight is placed thereon.

Inspectors are underpaid in New York City for the work they do. At $1,200 per annum Inspectors are asked to pass upon work of mechanics who receive more than the Inspectors, and yet we hear talk of indicting an Inspector because a building falls. Get a jury of builders together, and it would be a practical way of determining the Inspector's liability, and you would find it would be impossible to get such a jury to indict, let alone convict, when you take the building code as enforced into consideration.

C. A. HETRICKUS.

New York, April 1, 1904.

NEW ENGLAND AND CANADA.

Thinks King Edward Would Welcome States into the Fold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "Reciprocity with Canada," in your issue of the 23d inst., you deplore the industrial troubles of New England, which you ascribe to the tariff restrictions on either side of the Canadian border.

If New England cannot get on without Canada, is there not a very obvious remedy? Let her apply for annexation to the Dominion. Surely if old "manifest destiny" is any good, it will work both ways. There is a great and increasing emigration from a certain part of Canada into New England, and is not this as good an argument for one sort of manifest destiny as is the American emigration to the Canadian Northwest for the other.

Owing to the cordial relations which at present happily exist between the two countries I have no doubt that King Edward would be graciously pleased, and his Government would not refuse to receive the New England States back into the fold.

MAPLE LEAF.

New York, April 1, 1904.

Good Salaries for Stenographers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Perplexed" thinks the salary of the average stenographer is about $4 per. For the information of "Perplexed" permit me to say that within a short distance of where I sit—and I do not claim to be in the land of honey—there are, to my absolute knowledge, no less than twenty-three stenographers, male and female, who are receiving a salary of $100 per month and upward. There are also several exceptional cases where the stenographers who have been admitted to the bar are receiving as high as $50 and $55 per week. All the instances above cited are stenographers employed in the large law offices down town, and are, of course, high grade.

ANOTHER STENOGRAPHER.

New York, April 1, 1904.

Gas Meters in Kitchens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with your correspondent, "A Victim," that every gas-bill-paying householder should be able to read his gas meter. Furthermore, I would urge that the gas companies should be compelled to place their meters in the consumer's kitchen instead of in his cellar, where the master or mistress of the house can read the figures and can turn off the gas every morning. A consumer doesn't care to go to his cellar, hence he is at the mercy of the index reader. By the way, are the bills for gas reform being pushed at Albany?

ANOTHER VICTIM.

New York, April 1, 1904.

BRIGHT AUGURY FOR PARKER.

Thinks Tammany's Opposition Would Promise Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever motive Mr. Murphy may have in opposing an instructed delegation from this State, it is obvious that in so doing he is playing directly into the hands of W. R. Hearst. If there is one thing that at the present time would infuse new life into the fading candidacy of the "yellow peril," it would be an uninstructed delegation from New York to the Democratic National Convention. One has but to glance at Hearst's papers to see that he is grasping at this hope as a drowning man does at a straw.

For those Democrats, on the other hand, who are discouraged by Tammany's refusal to make instructions for Judge Parker unanimous at this approaching State Convention it may be interesting to recall the following facts: The only occasions on which the Democrats of New York have carried that State for their Presidential candidate since the civil war have been those years when Tammany Hall has violently and bitterly opposed the nomination of the candidate selected by the National Conventions. This was the case in 1876, when Tammany fought Tilden, and again in 1884 and 1892, when it opposed Cleveland.

E. HARLESTON SIMONS.

New York, April 3, 1904.

INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES.

Thinks Democrats Should Attend Convention, Free and Independent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it is the boast of this country that all men are free, I would endeavor to raise my voice, however feeble, against an instructed delegation. Although I believe Judge Parker to be a very able man and well fitted for the high position of Chief Magistrate of this country, I do not consider it right that a delegation should be tied down to vote for any candidate "first, last, and all the time."

A nominee at the Democratic Convention must receive two-thirds of the total vote to be successful, and as at present we have nothing to show the outside strength of Judge Parker, I think that the New York delegation should go to St. Louis without chains, but certainly in favor of our eminent jurist.

On second or third ballot it might prove that Judge Parker could not get the desired majority—what position would New York then occupy if instructed?

Mr. Hill, in endeavoring to secure an instructed delegation for Judge Parker, in my opinion is courting defeat. He has so often led his party to destruction that the electors are fighting shy of him as State leader; on the other hand, Mr. Murphy during the short period he has been leader of Tammany Hall has twice been victorious, and the Democratic voters of this State would rather follow a victorious young General than a discredited old Field Marshal in a political battle.

WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York, April 3, 1904.

NEAR-SIDE STOP NUISANCE.

Says Times Is Doing a Great Service in "Hammering Blockheads."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I published a letter recently deploring the absence of the fool-killer when the near-side infamy was instituted. Replying to that letter from the Union League Club a friend of mine wrote: "I have read your letter with much interest and indorse every word of it, but it is not half severe enough. It is a pity that the ladies can't find this idiot that suggested it and hang him to the nearest lamp post."

This, from a dignified gentleman, is but one of innumerable expressions showing the universal contempt in which the authors of this criminal of impudence and stupidity are held.

THE TIMES is doing the public a great service. Hammer away at the blockheads till they surrender.

VOX POPULI.

New York, April 2, 1904.

All Hail the Weather Prophet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Tom," (the City Hall weather prophet,) instead of being relegated to oblivion and "the dungeon fastnesses in the basement of the Hall," and supplanted by another as the "weather oracle" for his fallacy in predicting the discarding of Winter overcoats, should be crowned by his friends as the king of jockers, as he would have "April fooled" them nicely had he not been out of his reckoning one day on account of this being leap year.

W. R. T.

New York, April 2, 1904.

SEEKING A CANDIDATE.

He Is All Right.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES says Judge Parker has acted with "perfect dignity and propriety" in refusing to declare himself on the issues before the people. As he has been a consistent Democrat and as his opinions have favored the masses of the people, it must be assumed that he is all right.

The South and New York.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

And so, as we view it, the destiny of this Democratic Party rests largely on the action of New York. If they will cordially and earnestly unite on a good man the South will join them. If they divide and squabble the South may decide to take the lead with a man of her own.

Judge Parker the Man.

From The Brundige (Ala.) News.

For some time we have been becoming more and more convinced that Judge Parker was the man.

Southerner for Vice President.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State.

We see no reason why the second place on the ticket should not now be filled by a Southerner—there are a dozen big enough for that place or for any other. Either John Sharp Williams, Charles B. Aycock, or Fitzhugh Lee would be as strong as any Vice Presidential candidate we are likely to find out of the South.

If New York Instructs for Parker.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

If the New York State Convention instructs for Parker, The Constitution will urge the Democracy of other States to take that as the cue for the party's National action.

Judge Parker's Silence.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

All of those who are making the point against Judge Parker that they do not know where he stands on public questions are not friendly to him. They are simply seeking oportunities to attack him. He is therefore right in remaining silent.

KOUROPATKIN'S BLUNDER.

("I have the honor to respectfully communicate," &c.—From Gen. Kouropatkin's First Official Report.)

I ask it, bowed with grief and woe,
Did mighty Kouropatkin go
Those weary miles, through ice and snow,
From Baltic shores through Baikal's flow,
To his Far Eastern bungalow,
With all this pomp and martial show,
With ponderous advance and slow,
With all this bluster, brag, and blow,
With no plan more definite
Than to split this infinitive?

—J. W. FOLEY.

KILL BULL ON SHIP FOR WEDDING OF TOREADOR

"El Chico" Declines to Wait Until Reaching Spain to Claim Bride.

CEREMONY ON THE CALVO

Fighting Beast, Intended to Fall Victim to Famous Fighter in the Ring, Furnishes the Nuptial Feast.

A young man and a young woman of appearance unusual in conventional New York passed through South Street yesterday afternoon toward the Brooklyn Bridge. The man was dressed in bolero, knickerbockers, chulapa, and capa, all of light color, while his legs and feet were set off in fine black silk stockings and low-cut patent leather shoes. He was Manuel Prado, better known as "El Chico," a famous toreador of Seville and San Sebastian. With him was his bride of a day, who formerly was Isabellita Moncada of a little Mexican town back of Vera Cruz. A dress of Spanish silk woven in every color of the rainbow, pretty, little high-heeled shoes of purple color over stockings of the same hue, and a gorgeous white lace mantilla which hid her face from prying eyes, were the most striking features of her costume. She was slight and girlish-looking, while he was a tall, slim, and attractive-looking fellow.

Numerous longshoremen, for the want of something better to do, followed behind with the crowd, until before the couple had reached the end of their walk the curious throng almost blocked the street. Men who had held down certain pieces of South Street flagging for many years were seen to rise and walk at least a block before they had seen enough of the strange-looking couple. At last, when the couple went into a South Street restaurant to dine, the proprietor had to close and lock the doors to keep the crowd out.

"El Chico" and his bride arrived here on Sunday afternoon on the steamship Manuel Calvo from Vera Cruz, and they are now going to Spain. With them as fellow-passengers were José Muñoz and Juan de Oro, otherwise known as "El Loco." Both of these men are toresdors, and the three have been in Mexico for the last few months fighting in the bull rings.

"El Chico" was a Mexican boy, and it was related yesterday that when he was a poor little fellow in Vera Cruz a dozen years ago he had for a playmate the little Isabellita. Then he determined to go to Spain and make a record as a bull fighter, after which he would return and wed the girl. At San Sebastian he gained great renown for his skill and daring, and some time ago he returned to Mexico to claim his sweetheart.

A few weeks ago "El Chico" received a call to return to Spain to be present at San Sebastian for the festivities attending the removal of the Spanish Court to that place. The Lenten season prevented the young couple from being married then, so Isabellita determined to accompany her fiance to Spain and be married there. But on Sunday morning, while the vessel was nearing this port, "El Chico" suddenly determined to wait no longer, so the trousseau was delved into, the wedding gown produced, and the ceremony held on board.

The sun deck was cleared for the time, an altar raised, surrounded by potted plants from the ship's saloon, and all of the passengers were invited to witness Padre Vasquero of the Church of Santa Maria Magdalena at Santander tie the knot.

On the forward deck of the steamship were quartered several hulls which were being well cared for in order that they might be in good condition for fighting in Spain. After the ceremony one of the animals was sacrificed, and the meat was served to the passengers in every form known to the Spanish chef.

JURYMAN LOST HIMSELF.

He Is Found Ready to Try Case in the Wrong Court.

Charles S. Daub, of 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a juryman in the case of John Bruno, better known as "Little Chink," yesterday inadvertently caused considerable trouble for two Judges in the Criminal Courts Building. Bruno's trial was before Judge Newburger, and when court adjourned for recess at 1 o'clock Daub went out to get his luncheon. He returned in good time, out in getting on an elevator became confused, and in consequence went into Judge Cowing's court, where he took a seat in the jury box.

When Judge Newburger returned to court he found Juryman No. 2 missing. Court officers were sent to look for him, but in vain. So the trial of Bruno, charged with robbery, went over, and a fine of $100 was entered against Daub for failing to reappear.

Judge Cowing meanwhile had been delayed, and when he took his seat on the bench Daub remarked to the juryman seated next to him that he had never seen such a remarkable transformation in a Judge or anybody else. "Positively marvelous," he declared.

The real Juryman No. 2 in that court was protesting that somebody had his seat. The court officers remarked that Judge Newburger had been looking for a lost No. 2 juryman. They asked Daub what court he thought he belonged in, and he said that it was Part III. The lost juryman was then restored to his proper place. Judge Newhurger remitted his fine, and the business of the two courts ran smoothly through the rest of the afternoon.

ANDREW H. GREEN'S ESTATE.

Appraised at $1,625,034 and Consists Largely of Mortgages.

There was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday an inventory in which the personal estate of the late Andrew H. Green is appraised at $1,625,084.97. More than $1,000,000 of this is shown to be in mortgages held by Mr. Green. These are designated as "loans secured by real estate," and are several hundred in number, none of them being for large amounts.

The largest amount of capital stock held by Mr Green in any one corporate enterprise was in the United Statee Machinery Company, his interest in whose stock is appraised at $154,894. The largest amount of any single kind of bonds mentioned in the inventory is $50,000 of New York revenue bonds. Mr. Green held stock valued at $8,000 in the New York Staats-Zeitung and considerable stock of the American Telegraph and Cable Company, and of the Metropolitan Trust Company.

The five executors, who join with the appraisers in making the inventory, are Oliver B. Green, a brother of Andrew H. Green, and his four nephews, Timothy R., William O., Nathan W., and Samuel M. Green.

No report is made of the real estate held by Mr. Green. It is understood, however, that his holdings in this city will not exceed $100,000. In addition, he owned about $200,000 worth of property in Chicago, it is said, and the valuable Green family estate at Worcester, Mass.

MEASLES CAUSE BLINDNESS.

Daughter of Isaac A. Hopper Stricken at His Winter Home.

Friends of Isaac A. Hoper, Superintendent of Buildings, received word from him yesterday from his Winter home, at Orlando, Fla., that his only daughter, a girl of seven, is blind as the result of measles.

The little girl was attacked by this disease some weeks ago, but even the most careful care of physicians was not sufficient to prevent the sight of the child from being destroyed. It is hoped that the trouble is not so deep-seated that it cannot be outgrown, to some extent, at least.

FREAKS AT HOTEL FIRE.

Circus Prodigies Escape from Putnam House Blaze with Ease.

Bowen, the legless wonder, was the first man to escape from the Putnam House when that hotel got afire early yesterday morning. He and a dozen other Barnum & Bailey freaks live at the Putnam while the show is across Fourth Avenue at the Madison Square Garden. Beautiful Marie, who is also called the Human Mountain; Auger, the Welsh giant; Lionel, the lion-faced boy; the bearded lady, and the tattooed man were among the freaks who were caught in the fire.

"I was really the cause of Marie'a not getting burned up," said the bearded lady, stroking her long, red beard, at the afternoon performance yesterday. "You see, I feel that I am under obligations to show more than feminine self-control on such an occseion."

"No such thing," interposed Beautiful Marie, in a voice ss small as she is large. "I woke up everybody in the house, and if it hadn't been for me there'a no telling if that tattooed man would ever have waked up."

Impartial witnesses bore testimony to the fact that Lionel, the lion-faced boy, wae the first on the street.

"I couldn't afford to have my face singed," averred Lionel. "In that case I wouldn't be lion-faced any longer and would have to leave the circus and be just an ordinary citizen. I couldn't run that risk, so I didn't wait to aisrm anybody else, but just got out as fast as I could."

The few people that were passing by the Putnam House at the time tell strange tales of the garments—or rather the lack of them—that the freaks wore in emerging. Beautiful Marie, the human mountain, came wabbling down the stairs in haught but a nightgown. To be sure, it was large enough around to make a complete wardrobe of nightgowns for a normal woman. She stayed in the street until the danger was past, and then hurried back to her room. The fire did not amount to much.

SMOTE BROADWAY PHILISTINES

Lithograph of David, "The Shepherd King," Fell on Feminine Admirers.

Although Wright Lorimer did not appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night in "The Shepherd King," the ambitious young David succeeded in making a decided impression upon several young women on Broadway.

The main entrance to the theatre was last night blocked by a large billboard upon which the pictured David stood, his thoughts divided between sheep and glory. Several young women paused for a moment to admire the scene, when a sudden draught raised the board and gently but firmly deposited it upon the Easter hats of his admirers.

Thus did David make his first impression upon the Philistinea of Broadway. The young women said things about Moses and other Biblical personages, but refrained from any mention of David.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL SOLD.

Oldest Daily in Illinois Purchased by John C. Eastman.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Chicago Journal has been purchased by John C. Eastman, who has been since its inauguration business manager of Hearst's American. Formal transfer was made to-day by George G. Booth of Detroit and Ralph H. Booth of Chicago. The sale of the property was arranged by Charles M. Palmer.

E. W. Harden, one of the owners of The New York Commercial, and for many years connected with the press of Chicago, is associated with Mr. Eastman in the ownership and management of the paper

The Journal is the oldest daily newepaper in Illinois, having been established in 1844. It is a member of The Associated Press. The Journal has been Republican in politics, but it is underetood that it will be independent under its new management. The paper will be at once enlarged, and many new features added.

IN THE SHOPS.

In using a ribbon undulator a woman can produce a more beautiful effect with her hair in what are commonly known as "curlers" than when it is arranged in the natural waves for which this particular undulator is intended. The undulator itself looks like a pretty little pitchfork with an imitation tortoise shell handle. With each pitchfork goes a ribbon of whatever color ono desires. There are blue ribbona for the blue-eyed blonde, one of violet for the blonde with eyes like dew-touched violets, red or pink for the brunette, and the nut-brown maiden can have ribbons exactly to match the tint of brown in her cheeks, her eyes, and her hair. Or there is black for any one who wishes more subdued tones. Two ends of the ribbon with the centre of it around the end of the handle are held taut at the ends of the pitchfork and in and out around the fork and ribbon as well as around the hair. Then out comes the fork, the ribbons are tied in pretty bows which seem to surmount nice little puffs which encircle the face, and no woman need dread to be called to face a cold and critical world before she has had time to dress her hair. This is a French hair waver, and one cannot be beautiful after the method of a French artist without paying for it. The waving fork with five ribbons will cost $4. The ribbons may be renewed when desired, being purchased in boxes of five, "blanc, bleu, rose, rouge, jaune," &c., colors which sound much more beautiful in French than in English. The result of this treatment is a lovely soft wave, au naturel.

Here is something that is brand-new, and it does not cost much—20 or 25 cents. It is a finger toothbrush. If for any reason one has a sensitive tooth or anything to make an ordinary stiff toothbrush undesirable, the new brushea are very acceptable. They are little cases of rubber, something over an inch long, with rubber bristles on one side. When used, the brush is slipped on the finger. They are useful sometimes for children and for invalids.

In those convenient little powder books there are pretty new books that have satin covers, blue, pink, heliotrope, red—all colors—and they do not cost more than the ordinary booke. There is more to them, too, than the attractive outside. Whoever will polish away the soil of a Summer day's trip through the streets may do it with a sheet of powder which has her own particular tone of complexion; there is rose, white and "Rachel"—named for the famous actress—and a brown tint for the brunette.

Powder suggests powder puffs. Every woman knows all about them, but there may he a few points that elip the mind. The Ellen Terry puffs are those which come in little flat bags—the bag the size of the puff, the puff the eize of the bag, for they are inseparable. The bags are in silk, leather, or chamois, and there is the wool puff and the swansdown. It is the wool puff that the woman of to-day uses. With that she can rub the powder on and rub it off again or rub it in so that she will not look as if she had been dusted in a flour mill.

The wool puffs are of course to be found separately and are thin and flat and in different sizes ranging in price from 10 to 50 cents and in aize from 2¼ inches to 4½ in diameter.

There are wool nail polishers made in hrush shape, with the polisher on one side and a handle at the end. There is a simllar puff of the swansdown with a genuine ivory handle and the puff all around at the puff end, not on one side, as in a brush. These are not universally popular, but may be used for a part of the baby's outfit, and then there can be a monogram or initial on the ivory if one wants to go that far.

Nail polishere in boats are among the newest things in the polisher of ordinary style. These have been found in silver, but the more recent are the wooden boats to match the wooden-handled polishers. Many kinds of wood are used for the backs of the polishers, the boats matching.

MYSTERY IN BANQUET FOR ADMIRERS OF POE

Poets, Actors, and Actresses Attend, but Are a Little Puzzled.

MR. GILL HOLDS THE SECRET

Author of "The Man with the Hoe" Finds Himself an Official of the Society.

A vivid recollection of the first hanquet of the Poe Society is likely to be retained by some of those who attended that interesting affair. The dinner was announced to take place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the tenth floor of the Mills Building, at 15 Broad Street.

Soon after the hour named, men and women, said to be poets, actors, and actresses, began to arrive and to ask what it was all about. Nobody knew. The cards of invitation set forth that Manly M. Gillam was General Secretary of the society, and accordingly Mr. Gillam was asked to explain the matter.

"You've got me," he said. "I didn't know my name was on the cards until I just saw it there. William Fearing Gill, one of Edgar Allan Poe's biographers, asked me to act aa Secretary, and I agreed. That's how much I know about it."

W. E. Price was down on the invitations as Recording Secretary, and, as Mr. Price was there, he was appealed to.

"I am completely in the dark," he declared. "Better ask Edwin Markham, the author of 'The Man with the Hoe,' who, I am told, has something to do with the dinner."

Mr. Markham could shed no light on the situation, and referred to Mr. Gill as the official mainspring of the organization.

It was then 6:05 o'clock, and Mr. Gill had not put in an appearance. Some one suggested that as the front doors of the building were closed for the night, he might have been locked out, and a delegation was dispatched to pilot him aright in case he were found wandering.

"Does the Poe Society already exist, or is it about to be formed?" waa asked. The inquiry was in vain. Every one realized that the dinner was not being improved by the delay, and that something should be done. Mr. Gillam looked worried and amused himself by taking the names of the guests.

Just then in walked Edgar Allan Poe, who had come from Baltimore to attend the banquet. Mr. Poe explained that he was a grand-nephew as well as a second cousin of Edgar Allan Poe, the poet. He knew nothing definite, however, about the object of the festivities.

At 6:51 o'clock, when the patience of the assembly had been all but exhausted, some one spied the long-looked-for William Fearing Gill, who had gained admittance by a side door. That was the signal to begin. At Mr. Gillis'e request William D. H. Washington presided.

Seated about the tables, besides those named, were Gaylord Wilshire, Ralph Waldo Trine, author of "In Tune With the Infinite"; Mrs. Elizabeth Hazzard, the Rev. Dr. William Wiley of Massapequa, L. I.; Mre. Elizabeth Towne, Isaac Townsend Smith, the Siamese Consul General; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Graeme Eliot, Cora Richardson, and Paul Tyner. The attendance numbered, all told, about fifty persons.

Mr. Washington said, in introducing the speakers, that the purpose of the dinner was to honor the memory of the poet and to suggest means for perpetuating his fame.

The principal address of the evening was made by the poet's grand-nephew, who told of the reputation gained by his ancestor. "While in college," he said, "I had a very close friend who, after hearing that I was a descendant of Edgar Allan Poe, communicated that fact to his parents. Shortly afterward my friend received from his father a mandetory letter warning him to be careful about associating too freely with me, as my 'father' was a notorious drunkard, and that possibly I had inherited his misfortune. Later on I visited this friend's home, and his father disclaimed all knowledge of the authorship of the letter of warning, saying that he could not have written it as he was well acquainted with my father and knew he had never married."

Mr. Poe said he would gladly represent his family in any movement inaugurated for the purpose of recognizing the poet's genius and work.

Other speakers were Mr. Tyner, Mr. Wilshire, Mr. Trine, Dr. Wiley, Mr. Gillam, M. E. N. Catlin, Mr. Markham, Mrs. Towne, and Mr. Gill. Mr. Edward Brigham recited Poe's poem, "The Bells," and also sang, while Mrs. Hazzard sang "Marguerite."

It was announced by Mr. Washington on behalf of Mr. Gill that an entertainment for the Poe centenary fund will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday evening, April 23, which will be Shakespeare's birthday. The one hundredth anniversary of Poe's birth will be in 1909, and the society, Mr. Washington declared, intends to be fully prepared at that time to fittingly celebrate the occasion.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Easter Monday brought back to New York a large number of the fashionablee who are to attend the weddings, entertainments, and dances which are on the social programme for the next ten days. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Jamee A. Burden, Jr., James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart are among the well-known people who are now in town after the Easter holidays. Yesterday there were luncheons at the Metropolitan Club Annex by Mrs. Edward Lyman Short and Miss Amy Townsend, an informal tea hy Gen. C. A. Whittier and Mrs. Whittier for a few friends to view the wedding gifts of Miss Whittier, who ie to marry Ernest Iselin to-morrow; a dinner by E. R. Gunther for Mr. and Mrs. W. Livingston Bruin, and other smaller functions.

This evening there will be several dancea. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson will give one of these at Mr. Anderson's studio after the dinner at the Beaux Arts restaurant, at which all of the wedding attendanta will he entertained; then there will be the Neighborhood Cotillion at Dodworth's, and the last meeting of the Junior Cotillion at the same place. At this dance Stowe Phelps will lead with Miss Constance Pratt; at the Neighborhood F. Raymond Lefferta will lead.

The engagement of Herbert Hunt, son of the late Richard M. Hunt, and Miss Winifred Valpy, sister of Mrs. Breitmeyer of London, is announced. Miss Valpy is a cousin of Mr. Edward Valpy of the University Club.

The wedding of Miss Annette Pell Townsend, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Gerry Townsend and a granddaughter of Mrs. Clarence Pell of thie city, to Marshall A. Phillips of Philadelphia will take place early in June in Washington, where Mrs. Townsend and her daughter have lived for several years. Miss Townsend was at Newport last Summer, but did not make her formal déhut owing to the recent death of her father. She went out a great deal in society, however, under the chaperonage of her aunt, Miss Charlotte Pell. Mr. Phillips is a son of Mrs. Marshall A. Phillips of Baltimore and grandson of the late Moro Phillips of Philadelphia, and is also a relative of Mrs. Henry F. Farber of Baltimore.

The engagement is announced of Miss Serena Fisher of Baltimore to Harry Cecil Jenkins of New York. Mr. Jenkins's mother was a Miss Cecil, and he is a nephew of Samuel Sanford and of the late Mrs. William Morse.

The wedding of Miss Nathalie Schenck and Capt. Glen Collins will take place at Monterey, Cal., within the next ten days.

The Easter cotillion of the Farmington Dancea was held last night in the large ballroom at Sherry's, and was led by S. Oakley Vander Poel, Jr., who led alone. The favors were boxes of cigarettes for the men and cretonne-covered boxes for the girls. The cotillion began between 10 and 11. Supper was served at midnight, and was followed hy general dancing. Among the patronesses, most of whom were present, were Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Mrs. William Gulliver, Mrs. Charles Buckley Hubbell, Mrs. J. Christie Bell, Mrs. S. O. Vander Poel, Mrs. Walter B. James, and Miss Jennings. Among the members of these dances and the men guests asked last night were Miss Mae Fell of Philadelphia, Miss Mary R. Sloan of Princeton, Miss Jean Reid of Yonkers, Miss Louise Thacher, Miss Louise Gulliver, Miss Eleanor Swan, Miss Edith Lounsbery, Miss Annie R. Mathewson, Miss Lillian Morrison, Miss Kate De F. Prentice, Miss Grace Gillette, Miss Margaret D. Lloyd, Miss Martha Strong, the Miesee Hubbell, Theron W. Strong, Ray Morris, Harry Plummer, Noel Carpenter, Reginald Wigham, Albert T. Putnam, H. H. Hollister, Jr., Clyde Du Val, Sartel Prentice, and E. S. Harkness.

Mrs. W. Alliston Flagg of Morristown and New York, who has just returned from Europe with her young daughter, Miss Josephine Flagg, will spend the early Summer in Lenox. Mrs. Flagg and her daughter spent the Winter at Nice.

Probably the last meeting, or the last entertainment, at Mise Leary's lower Fifth Avenue house will take place on the afternoon of April 18, when the Washington Square section of Stony Wold workers will meet to discuss Stony Wold matters and also to listen to informal epeeches by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Slicer and Edward Markham. Mr. Markham will read several of his poems, and later tea will be served. Among the members of the Stony Wold's Washington Square auxliary are Mrs. Francis McN. Bacon, Mrs. Pierre Mail, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, and others.

Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose gave at her studio on Sunday evening the last of her informal Sunday evening musicales. The artists included John Taylor, baritone; Edward Martindale and Edward Brigham, bassos; Mr. Saron, violinist; Mise Anna Jewell, pianiste, and also Robert Craig Campbell, tenor; Arthur Bradley, the hoy soprano; Mrs. Grace Damian, and Miss Nino Romaine, the last four having been heard at Mise Leary's musical afternoons. Miss Amy Grant and Mrs. Francis Frances Carter recited.

This afternoon Mise Leary will hold an Easter reception, with music, at which Mme. Breesler-Gianoli will sing. This afternoon, also, there will be in the Astor Gallery a meeting of the Tuesday Morning Singing Class.

To-morrow morning De Lancey Kountze will leave for Macon, Ga. He will he accompanied by his sister, Miss Annie Kountze, and hy Frederick Martin Davies, who is to be his best man at his wedding to Miss Martha Johneton, the niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson of this city. Miss Johnston was one of the bridesmalds of her cousin, the Duchess of Roxburghe. As already announced, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Robert Livingston, the sister of Mr. Kountze, the wedding will be very quiet. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze will not go on to Macon, but will remain at their country place.

Tho wedding of Miss Louise Scribner, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, to George R. D. Schieffelin will take place this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's. It is to he an elahorate affair. Bishop Greer will officiate. After the ceremony there will he a reception at the rssidence of Mr. and Mrs. Charlee Scribner, at 12 East Thirty-eighth Street. As already etated, Miss Scribner's attendants will be the bridegroom's eister, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin; Mise Annie R. Tinker, Miss Louise Davis Van Buren, and Miss Louisine A. Peters. William Brock Shoemaker will be the best man, and the ushers are to be Messrs. Frederic Ashton de Peyster, Robert M. Olyphant, Jr.; Sidney G. De Kay, William Groesbeck Fowler, Edward L. Tinker, and Charles A. Dana. Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay and Mrs. Bower Ismay have come over from London for the wedding. Mrs. J. Bruce and Mrs. Bower Ismay are sisters of the bridegroom.

The weddings of to-morrow will comprise those of Ernest Iselin and Mise Polly Whittier. That will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral at noon. As already mentioned, the only attendant of Miss Whittier will be Miss Alice Babcock. Among Mr. Iselin's ushers will be Monson Morris, William P. Burden, Arthur Iselin, and Bradish Johnson. Mr. Iselin has booked passage for Europe for himself and bride on Saturday.

In the chantry of Grace Church to-morrow Miss Anna Blakeman Lewis will be married to Arthur H. Vesey. At the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Edith Gardiner's marriage to Hugh Miller will tako place. Both weddings will be largely attended.

The concert last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in aid of the Young Women's Christian Aseociation waa largely attended hy society. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard was one of the patronesses largely interested in its euccess. Among the other women whose names appeared on the programme and who purchased boxes were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mrs. Hamliton McK. Twombly, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, and Miss Helen Miller Gould.

Among the engagements announced this week is that if Miss Martha Jacoh, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jacob of 614 Fifth Avenue, to Levin R. Marshall, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan S. Marshall, of Westchester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall live on the grounds of the Country Club at Westohester.

Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones has been compelled to recall invitations for bridge, owing to the illness of her son at college. The young man's condition is serious, but not dangerous.

Mrs. Donald Swan, formerly of New York, has been very ill in Baltimore, and last week underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will entertain at dinner and bridge on April 13.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden were among those who entertained at dinner last evening.

Lilliy, Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford, will arrive in America to-morrow. She will be in this country for a short time. She has been in this country several times since her second widowhood, and also while she was Lady Beresford. Her last visit was made five years ago.

"A GOOD EYE, BUT GLASS."

Woman Owner Is Sent from Court to Hospital.

Eleanora Hainsh, who formerly worked as a eervant for Mrs. Adelaide Jonas of 200 East Fourteenth Street, was convicted of assault in the second degree yesterday for having shot with a revolver at Mrs. Jonas on March 14. In the couree of her examination before Recorder Goff a pistol was shown to her and she was asked if it was not the one that she had used in shooting at Mrs. Jones. She aquinted and made angular facial movements, aa if she were trying to hold an imaginary monocle in her right eye. Then she declared that it was not the pistol, but one which she had used in shooting at Lawyer Gallinger some time ago. The jury then brought in its verdict of guilty.

Recorder Goff, who had been watching the woman carefully, eaid that the working of the muscles of her face suggested insanity, and asked the woman about her right eye.

"It's a very good eye," she replied. "It's an unusually fine eye, your Honor."

"How about the left?"

"It is not much use, your Honor. I have to squint to see out of it."

"Then why don't you use the good eye?"

"Why, that's a glass eye."

The woman was committed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue to be examined as to her sanity.

SOME GALWAY CHARACTERS

Pastels and Water Colors by Yeats at the Clausen Gallery.

The American Flag Appoars In Many Sketches from the West of Ireland.

A little exhibition at the Claueen Gallery, in Fifth Avenue, hae the personal charm of aketches made by a tourist during a stay in the West of Ireland, sketches to accompany letters or a diary. They might be those of an amateur who is not without all knowledge of the poster art of France and may even look back on some short acquaintance with Paris studios, but is a Briton for all that. These colored chalks and water colors are by a brother of Mr. William B. Yeats, the young Irishman who has been here recently lecturing on the literature of Ireland.

Some have an air of their own. "The Crest of the Hill" is an Irish farmer on horseback reeling with his feet out of the stirrups as he reaches for his pipe during a wait in the fox hunt. Seen against the sky, he might be Daniel O'Connell surveying the march of his Irish constituents, so imposing is the attitude of the horseman, so large and commanding are his features. "The Rogue" is a quick sketch of a shifty character in a public house—crooked nose, eyes uncertain, dress rough. "Bonfire Night" is a more indication of men and boys in the cobbled street of a town who have kindled the Beltaine on St. John's Eve, just where they are, instead of resorting to a hill after the old practice. "The Dark Man" is a racy sketch of a blind beggar, the word "dark" referring not to his complexion hut to his blindness. "The Hard Stuff" is a fisherman of powerful build on whom the "stuff" he is drinking, a particularly villanous kind of home-made poteen, ia not exactly producing the effect of nectar, if one may judge by his startled expression. Types of people with square jaws and well-cut noses are "Old John, a Small Farmer," "Young John," and "Honest Man the Hurley Player," and the dripping driver of the jaunting car in "The Car Is at the Door."

But Mr. Yeats is not afraid of scenes with many figures, like "A Feis in County Galway," meeting of the Gaelic Language Society, or "The Fair at Carrick-na-Gat," where one sees horses being tried at all gaits. He manages to give the impression of movement to his littio figures, though his drawing is often queer, and in some instances childish. Rough notes for illustrations to stories of life in Galway, Sligo, and other West of Ireland towns though they are, rather than well-considered pictures, yet the very hit-or-miss way in which they are knocked off is not without its attraction. It is plain that Mr. Yeats has his own very personal viewpoint for all these people—old and young, male and female—so that these same scenes would be reported by any one else in an entirely different spirit. What is particularly curious is the impression one gets of the tourist rather than the native, the amateur rather than the professional. He deems worthy of note just those things which a Connaughtman would find too commonplace, and therefore to hie mind trivial, to chronicle, while his inexperience often leads him into compositions that only a novice would attempt.

His pictures are apt to require very considerable explanation. Thus, a man playing a French horn before a solitary house with a horse'e skull fastened to the front is explained hy an anecdote of a little German musician who played industriously "Donald Aboo!" in the rain before this edifice (which was empty) because he thought the skull was the sign for an inn. This is amusing to the person who knows the etory beforehand. To rouse interest in the head of "A Poet and a Counsellor" he has to tell us that this rather uncouth being is at once a lawyer and a writer of ballads or "come-ye-alls," as the rustic songs in the West are called. So with "Let Me See the Wan Fight," a man pushing another by the shouldere away from a crowd of brawlere, is the etory of a father who is forcing his son out of a scrimmage on the racetrack.

Some of these sketches are curious to Americans. "The American Table Cloth," over which two men sit, is a brightly colored oilcloth with the eagle and American flag in the centre and compartments round about labeled with the names of our States. It seems that this sort of table cover is popular in Ireland. American flags appear in "A Bottle of Florida Water," "The Town Shop," &c.

Mr. Yeats has keen appreciation for the humorous and a decided talent for catching a character. He has the stuff in him, perhaps, for a caricaturist. In any case, there is much work ahead of him before he can be taken seriously for an artist.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lee—Burton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The first of several military weddings of the Spring season took place thie evening at the Highland apartment house, where Miss Kathre Larabee Burton, daughter of Inspector General and Mrs. George H. Burton, and Lieut. George Mason Lee, United States Army, son of Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, were married, in the presence of a small family party.

The bridal procession was led by two other officers of the bridegroom, Lieut. Evan Humphrey and Lieut. Connelly, who were followed by Miss Anne Lee, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Pearl Sabin of San Francisco. Mrs. Rush Wells, wife of Lieut Welle, United States Army, and a sister of the bride, was matron of honor. The bride was escorted by her father.

Cromwell—Webb.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—The marriage of Miss Mary Cator Webb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Webb, to Philip George Cromwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cromwell, which took place this evening at the residence of the bride'e parents, 1,123 St. Paul Street, was one of the most beautifully arranged of the year in Baltimore.

The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock by Cardinal Gibbons. The decorations were Easter lilies and American Beauty roses. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon velvet and point lace, with a point lace veil, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sieter, Miss Carrie Webh, wae maid of honor, and two younger sisters, the Misses Elizabeth and Katherine Webb, with the Misses Elizabeth and Sallie Cromwell, sisters of the bridegroom, were bridesmalde. Herbert Cromwell, brother of the bridegroom, was his best man.

A large reception followed the ceremony.

Riggs—McBurney.

Dr. Austen Fox Riggs, a son of Mrs. Benjamin C. Riggs, and Miss Alice McBurney, daughter of Dr. Charles McBurney, were married yesterday noon at the home of the bride'e father, 28 Weat Thirty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Arthur Lawrence of Stockbridge, Msss. The bride was gowned in white satin and lace and wore a lace veil. Her shower bouquet was made of sprays of valley lilies and pink moss rosebuds. She had no attendants. Francis Biehn Riggs wae his brother'e best man. The guests were relatives only. The ceremony was followed by a small wedding breakfast.

Dropped Dead While Out Walking.

August Peters, seventy-five years old, a retired builder of 96 Lindel Street, Brooklyn, was out walking with his wife last night a ehort distance from hie house when he suddenly fell forward, dead. His wife fainted and dropped across his body. She was revived and taken home. Mr. Peters had been a resident of Brooklyn for over fifty years.

DUTCH ROOSTER ON PARADE.

Tribesmen of St. Nicholas Hold Their Pass Festival.

The St. Nicholas Society of New York held its pass festival last night at Delmonico's. Pass, as translated by the Hollanders, signified the Feast of the Passover, or Easter Monday. The banquet table was decorated with rabbits bursting forth from Easter eggs and champagne bottles. There was the customary procession bearing in the old weather cock, which tradition says was preserved from the old Town Hall and presented to the society by Washington Irving. As the ancestral rooster was borne to the place of honor, some of the guests crowed loudly, while others made disparaging remarks about the scared-looking rabbits as the progeny of the rooster.

President De Witt arose and declared that no one must make fun of the venerable rooster that in the old days had proudly looked over the city, evidently conscious of the veneration later to be bestowed upon him as the first who had the best view of real estate now so rich that there need be no gold mine beneath the soil because of the ekyscrapers to be reared above.

Frederic J. de Peyster delivered the opening address, and John R. Van Wormer spoke seriously, recalling the achievements of the Dutch, and saying that the St. Nicholas Society had no use for a pessimist, except to use him as a background to optimistic achievement.

Job Hedges followed, saying in part: "You have heard that only great men emerge from your banquets. This is promising to me. Indeed, to-night is an epic in my life, because having been here I am to be a statesman and a leader at the bar after this. In addition, this is the first time I have been able to speak early while the good banqueters were all still sober, but sufficiently enthusiastic. I had a grandfather who came over—not from lack of social position or means—but from modesty—in the steerage. From now on I date with the St. Nicholas Society."

"AMEN CORNER" ELECTION.

Annual Meeting Held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Members of the "Amen Corner," which now is a permanent and incorporated organization, held their annual meeting last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and elected these officers for the year: President—Arthur Greaves; Vice President—Robert G. Dill, Jr.; Secretary—John W. McDonald; Treaeurer—Luther B. Little; Directors—Edward G. Riggs, Charlea Steckler, Gen. Charles E. Furlong, Walter L. Hawley, Louis A. Siebold, Harold McD. Anderson, Arthur Greaves, Luther B. Little, Robert G. Dill, Jr., and John W. McDonald.

The "Amen Corner," famous the country over, was organized and incorporated in the Fall of 1900 as a body of working newspaper men, lawyers, politicians, and the like, who made the old "Amen Corner" of the Fifth Avenue Hotel their headquarters. The first dinner was given in 1901. A committee now is preparing features for the 1905 dinner.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Erwin G. Fowler,

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 4.—Erwin G. Fowler of this village died at the Middletown State Hospital on Saturday evening from apoplexy. He was sixty-seven years old. He began his newspaper career on The Newburg Journal aa reporter, and became editor of The Liberal Republican during the Greeley campaign. The Port Jervis Daily Union, The Sunday Morning Call of this village, The Middletown Prese, and was first editor of The Orange County Farmer. Later he became part owner of The Elmira Husbandman, The Rural New Yorker, and The American Agriculturist, and had charge of the horticultural exhibit during the World's Fair at Chicago. He had a good tenor voice, and produced many comic operas. During the civil war he was promoted for bravery to be First Lieutenant of Duryea's Zouaves.

Gen. Americus V. Rice.

Gen. Americus V. Rice of Ottawa, Ohio, who wae a representative from Ohio in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, United States Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio, during the second Cleveland administration, and since then the purchasing agent of the United States Census Bureau, died at his apartments in Washington yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. He had a gallant record in the civil war, was wounded at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Kenesaw, and was once the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, but was defeated.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. GEORGE C. STOKES, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, died on Sunday night of heart disease. He was eighty years old.

SAMUEL FRIEDSAM, for two years assistant cashier in the office of the County Clerk, died yesterday at his home, 701 Madison Avenue. He had been ill for about two weeks with pneumonia.

PATRICK HENRY WINSTON, ex-Attorney General of Washington, at one time United States District Attorney and editor of Winston's Weekly, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday at Spokane, Washington. He was a native of North Carolina, and went West in 1884.

JOHN BOLAND, one of the oldest employes of Smith & McNeil's Hotel, died at hie home in Brooklyn yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Boland had been in charge of the hotel restaurant for forty years. He was a close friend of the surviving partner of the house, Mr. McNeil.

ALBERT I. TAYNTOR died on Sunday at his home, 1,029 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn. He was born sixty years ago in West Eaton, N. Y., and was for a time in the oil drilling business at Titusville, Penn. For a number of years he was in business in Brooklyn as a granite dealer. His wife and two daughters survive him.

CHARLES WILLSON PORTER, a son of the late Samuel M. Porter of the firm of Porter Brothers and Co. of 114 and 116 Worth Street, died in Cairo, Egypt, on Sunday, of consumption. Mr. Porter was born in thia city in 1875, and had been traveling for his health since his seventeenth year. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. S. C. Comstock of London, England.

WILLIAM R. WHEELER died at his home, 401 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. He was born in Canada in 1838, and had lived in Jersey City since 1871. He was a successful

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Milesge	347	347	347
4th week March..	$86,453	$128,228	$110,336
Month	417,192	476,276	409,821
From July 1.....	4,436,302	4,266,196	3,833,436
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Milesge	1,201	1,195	1,195
4th week March..	287,726	237,047	.....
Month	886,589	830,284	.....
From July 1.....	7,552,647	6,981,017	.....
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
2d week March...	14,219	10,909	.....
From July 1.....	424,340	342,071	.....
WABASH—			
Milesge	2,486	2,484	2,367
4th week March..	583,422	554,986	507,271
Montb	1,750,616	1,706,830	1,551,556
From July 1.....	17,311,696	15,741,282	14,545,553
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for February—			
Gross	1,088,678	1,140,698	759,065
Expenses	716,562	749,557	529,228
Net	372,116	391,141	229,837
Other income	56,234	53,357	1,402
Total income	428,350	444,498	231,239
Chgs., taxes, &c.	332,339	336,812	215,843
Surplus	96,011	107,686	15,396
Renew. fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	86,011	97,686	5,396
Gross, 8 mos	11,295,083	11,792,254	8,020,220
Expenses	6,941,033	7,080,257	5,088,788
Net, 8 months	4,354,050	4,711,997	2,931,441
Other income	196,736	152,246	125,935
Total income	4,550,786	4,864,243	3,057,396
Chgs., taxes, &c.	2,667,784	2,620,454	1,667,734
Surplus	1,883,002	2,243,789	1,389,662
Renew. fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance	1,803,002	2,163,789	1,309,662
Dividends	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,110,000
Surplus, 8 mos	693,002	1,053,789	199,662
METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY of Chicago for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,147,153	2,040,005	1,753,313
Expenses	1,042,338	952,708	737,209
Net earnings	1,104,815	1,087,297	1,016,101
Other income	6,537	5,524	4,640
Total income	1,110,846	1,006,821	1,020,743
Charges	894,745	856,561	780,753
Surplus	216,101	240,261	239,990
Dividends	.....	261,243	261,243
Deficit	216,101	20,982	21,253
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross earnings	845,722	776,395	619,041
Expenses	618,158	544,073	426,857
Net earnings	227,564	231,422	192,184
Charges	149,581	151,448	152,599
Net earnings	77,981	79,974	26,675
Gross, 8 months	6,764,482	6,211,713	5,242,508
Expenses	4,053,899	4,394,966	3,610,740
Net, 8 months	1,810,583	1,816,747	1,631,768
Charges	1,197,852	1,206,013	1,219,979
Surplus, 8 months	613,131	609,929	411,789
NORFOLK & WESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings	1,686,332	1,602,290	1,282,779
Exp. and taxes	1,122,654	1,032,960	777,842
Net earnings	563,678	569,330	504,937
Charges, &c.	221,324	214,750	201,605
Net earnings	342,454	354,550	303,332
Gross, 8 months	14,847,290	13,417,158	11,471,540
Exp. and taxes	9,284,627	8,108,239	6,590,030
Net, 8 months	5,562,663	5,308,923	4,881,510
Charges, &c.	1,810,404	1,700,640	1,551,670
Surplus, 8 months	3,752,229	3,608,283	3,329,849
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1903.	1902.	1901.
R. R. earnings	1,267,571	1,239,345	1,365,170
Fun. R. R. S. S. line	220,415	1,065,434	1,332,673
Other income	476,065	458,437	498,865
Total earnings	2,464,051	2,762,816	3,196,708
Op. expenses	1,746,888	1,956,116	2,435,208
Net earnings	917,363	806,700	761,500
Charges dep.	516,295	511,315	501,012
Surplus	401,068	295,385	260,488
MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.			
CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1903.	1902.	Dec.
Net profits	701,464	897,039	195,595
Bond interest	115,000	115,000	.....
Balance	586,464	782,059	195,595
Dividends, 6%	361,979	453,263	91,284
Balance	224,485	328,796	104,311
Sinking fund	50,000	50,000	.....
Surplus	174,485	278,796	104,311
Depreciation	118,213	165,089	46,876
Surplus	56,272	113,707	57,435
TAMARACK MINING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Rec. from cap	1,090,045	1,894,320	2,627,954
Other inc	12,178	47,586	.....
Total rec	2,042,223	1,941,907	2,627,954
Total costs	1,752,157	1,899,475	2,101,787
Profits	285,066	42,432	526,167
Dividends	90,000	.....	1,200,000
Surplus	195,066	42,432	*673,833
Bal. assets	777,031	581,965	539,533

*Deficit.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

April 2, Decrease for

	1904.	Week.
Losns	$174,499,000	*$17,000
Circulation	7,248,000	*116,000
Deposits	130,775,000	*2,055,000
Due banks	61,484,000	1,154,000
United States deposits	3,965,000	605,000
Due from agents	33,067,000	701,000
Exchanges	12,053,000	*759,000
Due from others	15,772,000	*8,000
Five per cent. fund	359,000	.....
Legals	4,873,000	143,000
Specie	16,441,000	789,000
Reserve excess	2,752,429	1,001,285
New York excess	14,505,429	820,285

*Decrease.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Robert M. Moore and Edward A. Freshman of New York City were admitted to practice.

409—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. David G. Baird et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the opinion of this court.

178—Samuel Wright et al., appellants, vs. the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—Decrec affirmed, with costs.

172—The United States, appellant, vs. the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, Trustee.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

158—The National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank W. Brahn.—In error to the Supreme Court of Indiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

*167—William A. Platt, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. O. W. Wilmot.—In error to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the court for the district.

148—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. C. C. McCoy et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgments reversed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this court.

146—Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., plaintiff in error, vs. Buffalo German Insurance Company.—In error to the Court of Appeals of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

166—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Eliza Maud Hill et al.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the District of Ohio, with directions to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, and to proceed further in accordance with the views expressed in the opinion of this court.

165—The Great Southern Fireproof Hotel Company, petitioner, vs. Benjamin F. Jones et al.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals from the Sixth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the District of Ohio.

117—Jules S. Bache, appellant, vs. Samuel Untermyer, receiver.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

199—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary K. Wheeler, administratrix, &c., and Mary K. Wheeler, administratrix, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed.

132—The People's Gaslight and Coke Company, appellant, vs. The City of Chicago.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

598—Kiffer Tool Compsny et al., petitioners, vs. Joseph Boyer.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

618—The United States ex rel. Frank B. Edwards, Lieutenant of Artillery, petitioner, vs. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia denied.

615—William K. Vanderbilt et al., as executors, &c., vs. Ferdinand Erdman, as United States Collector, &c.—Motion to advance submitted.

639—Leung Sing or Long Sing, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the District Court for the Eastern District of New York.—Docketed and dismissed, and mandate granted.

634—F. Augustus Heinze, petitioner, vs. the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted.

629—The Morning Journal Association, petitioners, vs. James A. Dukc.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

632—The Great Western Mining and Manufacturing Company, &c., petitioner, vs. Charles A. Harris et al., executors, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

574—Leng S. Walton et al., petitioners, vs. the Wah Gong Sze Manling and Trading Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted.

614—Dexter, Horton & Co., petitioners, vs. London and San Francisco Bank, Limited.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted.

624—The Nederland Life Insurance Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. Mary McInnes.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted.

638—J. Raymond Smith, petitioner, vs. the steamship Oneida, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

640—Alexander K. Coney, appellant, vs. Continental Building and Loan Association.—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

264—The Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana ex rel. William A. Ketcham, Attorney-General.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

626—The United States to use of J. Edward Chapman, petitioner, vs. ths City Trust, Safe Deposit and Security Company of Philadelphia.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia submitted.

637—Herman R. Murray, petitioner, vs. Isaac C. Wilson, trustee.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

567—Helen Potts Hall, appellant, vs. ths First National Bank of Bridgeport et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.—Dismissed per stipulation.

546—Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James L. Carson.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted.

189—William H. Jones et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Andrew J. Montague, Governor, et al., and 190—William S. Selden et al., appellants, vs. Andrew J. Montague, Governor, et al.—One hour's additional time allowed eaoh side in the argument of these cases. Argument commenced for the plaintiffs and appellants, continued for the defendants in error and appellees.

The day call for Tuesday will be: 189 (and 190), 230, 563, 561, 592, 142, 194, 57, 195, and 212.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes
2—U S vs Neeley
57—Bellamy vs Met St Ry
60—Swortfinger vs Penn R R
64—Holtz vs Met St Ry
76—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R
80—Mahoney vs N Y, N H & H R R
94—Gilder vs Met St Ry
124—Gregri vs Hearst
125—Alvia vs Man Ry
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
133—Costello vs C R R of
295—Hannigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
399—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seamsns vs Montanye
412—Landsberg vs Otis Elevator Co
414—Carroll vs N Y, N H & H R R
421—McCadoo vs Union Trust Co of Md
426—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
27—Carlss vs Armour & Co
95—Chalmers vs Met St Ry Co
117—Germann vs same

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury causes.

62—Kaltchin vs Balt & Ohio R R
68—Haven vs Beach
69—Peterson vs Arrow Line
88—Landi vs Lehigh Val R R
90—Landsdorff vs Olds
115—Beves vs McMillin
135—Gorton vs Shields
340—U S vs Ballentine
341—Ssme vs Mittenthal
380—Same vs Musso
381—Same vs Mommer
388—Stramk vs Bartlett
390—Klinger vs Ameu Smelting & R Co
396—Tyng vs Huff
406—U S vs Sheldon
408—Binswanger vs G H Cutting Granits Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

10—Wilson vs Kingstable
92—Dailey vs City of New York and Water Front Co
104—Smith vs Yacht Idlewild
108—Whitney vs Pendleton
76—M & C D & W Co vs Tug H G Runkle
57—Holden vs Barkentine Mannie Swan
82—Hines vs Tug Gypsum King
110—Northern SS Co vs At & Mex SS Co
114—N Y Glucose Co vs H K Light Co
5—Hastort vs Greenwich Ins Co
116—Flannery vs Tug Thomas Tracy
117—McCormick vs Tugs Hart and Baker
88—McCaffrey vs Tugs Transfer No. 4 and another
14—Wilson vs Tugs Thos Purcell and SS Buena Ventura
96—Heidt vs Tug Jos Keene
111—M & C, D & W Co vs Scow Paul L Bieskley
97—Bennett vs Starin
121—Wilson vs Barkentine Mary C Hsll
122—Hoboken Ferry Co vs Tug E J Berwind
123—Ramsey vs Tugs Ed Annan and Dewey
124—Higgins vs Steamer Express
125—Moran vs Bootb, Dailey & Ivins
126—Penn R R vs Tug Charles D Meneely
127—Dunn vs Tugs Transfer No 10 and another
128—Garnett vs Sizer
129—Smith vs SS Toronto
130—Fisher vs Steamb't J S Warden
131—Larabee vs Wiley & Harker
132—Chipman vs Wiley, Harker & Camp
133—Eaton vs same
134—Mitchell vs same
135—Chevalier vs Tug E H Garrison
136—Green vs Haviland Lumber Co
137—Nordtemstern SS Co vs Guffy Petroleum Co
138—Western SS Co vs Vogeman
139—Dene SS Co va Tweedie Trading Co
140—Standard Oil Co vs Oceano
141—Dailey vs Scow Mercury
142—Welant vs Canalboat F S Caldwell
143—N Y D D Co vs Neville
144—Hunter vs Pepper
145—Hughes vs Tug Navigator
146—Van Zile vs Youngman
147—Hughes vs Tug Robert Robinson
148—Dan McNeill vs Tug Dubois
149—Moor is vs Canalb't M C Currie
150—Potter vs Tug J F Logan
151—Jorgensen vs Schooner Annie

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 4.—Court of Appeals calendar for April 5: Nos. 213, 289, 309, 338, 340, 341, 342, 343.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

3—Moynihan vs Greene
7—McKeown vs same
9—In re Meyer
10—Landau vs City of New York
14—Orvis vs Nat Com Bank
15—Bosworth vs Kingborn
17—Cohen vs Wager
20—Schwartzman ve Post
22—Tanenhaum vs Josephi
25—Leonard va Barnum
26—Mnesman vs Met St Ry Co
37—Evans vs Wrenn
38—Desure vs N Y C & H R R
41—Browning ve Stilwell
44—Engel vs Union Sq Bank

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, F. J., Leventritt and Greenbaum, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Didado vs Pomenella
1½—Culver vs Culver
2—Horwitz vs Stark
3—In re Morris
4—In re Simons
5—New Inv, &c, Co vs Ames
6—In re Ward
7—Hackett vs Hankinson Co
7½—Stokes vs Bradley
8—Sullivan vs Biersack
9—Quinn vs Supreme Council R A
10—In re Nealls
11—Rogers vs Morton
12—Rogers vs O'Gorman
13—Logan vs Realty Co of New York
14—In re Byrne
15—Simons vs Zobel
15½—Same vs same
16—Sauls vs Stanton
16½—Same vs same
17—Prestons vs Parsons
18—Tobin vs Taffan
19—Lensis vs Feldstein
20—Gibson vs McMulkin
21—McGill vs Brady
22—Johnston vs Lockwood
23—Misbsch vs Misbach
24—Ilcken vs Siegel-Cooper Co
25—Am Audit Co vs Indus Fed of Am
26—Parks vs De Ford
26½—Same vs same
27—Rolf vs Monaghan
28—Holbrook vs Holbrook
29—Mowbray vs Mowbray
30—Same vs same
31—Johnstown Mining Co vs Morse
32—Same vs same
33—United Press vs A S Abell Co
34—In re Marsh
35—In re Reinke
36—Kliger vs Rosenfeld
37—Johnson vs Holbrook
38—Easley vs same
39—Hegeman va Babcock Lary Dredg Co
40—Armstrong vs Armstrong
41—Stern vs Corning & Co
42—In re Bathgats Av
43—In re Thoms
43½—In re Thoms,
44—Whigelt vs Whigelt Mfg Co
45—Jewell vs Jewell
46—State Bank vs Margovitz
47—Hendricks vs Rosenthal
48—Cullinan vs Couch
48½—Same vs Ryan
49—Stratton vs Stratton
50—Debiangy vs Platt
51—Falk vs Proctor
52—Komaron vs Heyman
53—Cunningham vs Cunningham
54—City of N Y vs Sheppard Knapp & Co
55—McDermott vs Grout
56—Williams vs same
57—Lakestream vs sams
58—Coffers vs same
59—Heslan vs same
60—Wieting vs Gardner
61—Mowhray vs Mowbray
62—London Needle Co vs Brandes
63—Martin vs Sturgis
64—Hayes vs Conron Bros Co
65—Rohowsky va Rohowsky
66—Johnson vs Lockwood

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Demurrers
393—McMillan vs Klaw & Erlanger Con Co
Preferred causes
4765—Williams vs Buckley
General calendar.
4957—Pomroy vs Morton
2789—Levine vs Sidman
3522—Peahody vs Anthony & Scottile Co
4469—Barton vs McCabe
3923—Kneubel vs Kneubel
2963—Boice vs Jones
4226—Fischel vs Ackerman
4250—Boedecker vs Pastorfield
4267—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Schmied
4268—Bernheimer vs Bernheimer
4269—Foster vs Monros
4270—Cook vs Cook
4276—Cavanagh vs Thorn
4283—Feuerstein vs Weiss & Klsu Co
4300—Simid vs Simid
4301—Apostle vs Windolph
4321—Feinberg vs Feinberg
4326—Purdy vs Brantingham
4336—Wingersky vs Baker
4342—Ballance vs Rogers
4343—Bklyn Ben Socy vs Wells
4344—Same vs sams
4347—Jarecki vs Rascoval

Highest number reacbed in regular call on general calendar, 4498.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gleqnch, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for ths term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

13613—Melin vs Gagel
14001—Culver vs Culver
14416—Kasten vs Kasten
12732—Pew vs Haass
12607—Meres vs Rice
12608—Meres vs Rokohl
12609—Same vs same
12610—Kind vs Rokohl
12611—Same vs same
12612—Kind vs Rice
12613—Shaffer vs Rokohl
12614—Same vs same
12770—Shaffer vs Zeller
12771—Kind vs Zeller
12772—Meres vs Zeller
12773—Kind vs Grau
12775—Meres vs Gran
2776—Meres vs Mishling
12777—Kind vs same
12778—Shaffer vs same
12810—Meres vs Hachemeister
12811—Kind vs same
12812—Shaffer vs same
11894—Shaffer vs Rice
14290—Nichols vs Bleier
15280—In re 205 and 207 East 99th St
14805—N Y Beer, &c, Association vs Pirc
14940—Cohen vs Ind Order B A, &c

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5070—Mix vs Hamburg-Amer SS Co
3905—Zaszezynski vs Met St Ry Co
5605—Parks vs same
5610—Friedman vs Schwartz
5624—Reilly vs Mst St Ry Co
5631—Glyn vs same
5636—Pfeifer vs same
5646—Rnbin vs same
1544—Hall vs same
5216—Smith vs same
5668—Ennis vs same
5750—Rozells vs same
5756—Duffy vs same
5760—Guyre vs sams
5785—Wilson vs Greenwich Ins Co
5786—Shaff vs Met St Ry Co
5337—Meagher vs same
4726—Ezza vs Anglo-Am Mills Cond Milk Co
4221—Magee vs Met St Ry
11787—Brown vs Manhattan Ry Co
14153—Hall vs Western Elec Co
14426—McDermott vs Inter St Ry
4928—Schum vs Mst St Ry

Highest number reached in regular call en general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5720—Hoi vs Boehm
5722—O'Rafferty vs Hall & Grant Con Co
5743—Halnes vs Reynolds
5072—McMullen vs City of New York
5753—Levy va Helbenz
5235—Hoffman vs Brooklyn Heigbts R R
14774—Howell vs Temple
83683½—Nat Bank of N Am vs Eno
3789—Cahill vs City of New York
4845—Goldstein vs Taylor
3924—Hogan vs Strauss
4581—McNesl vs Bullock
5032—Brll vs Joseph
4289—Nickel vs City of New York
4067—Steinheimer vs Weigand
13661—City of New York vs Gaffney
3606—Reid vs Consol Gas Co
4204—Jones vs Browsr
4229—Taylor vs Kollmann
4551—Kinzel vs Handley
13195—Cullinan vs Joseph
13196—Sams vs Benson
13243—Same vs Janz

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from dsy calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned until Monday, April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to hs sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent, from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to he sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on Ground floor, County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Leonhard F Roos
2—Mary E Kelly
3—Stephan W Fisk
4—Chaim L Grunberg
5—Chaim L Grunberg
6—Jacob Miller
7—Martin Conrad
8—Mary E Forrest
9—Herman Alherst, Jr
10—Louis T Hoyt
11—Susan Madden
12—Jeanne M A Fischer
13—Sara Ludlow
14—Christian Glimm
15—Martie Gross
16—Emma Camplon
17—Jacob Faulhaber
18—Alexander McKenzis
19—Maria Hulseberg
20—John M Walsb
21—Catharine Reilly
22—Thomas McKewan
23—Vito di Rocco
24—Eliza Dinkelmeyer
25—Louisa A Campbell
26—James R MacDonald
27—Benjamin Wright
28—Barbara Surerus
29—John Becker
30—George A Wheeler
31—James Muiry
32—Jacobina Kraemer
33—John W Kiod
34—Anders G A Bengston
35—Johann H Ziyh
36—H Lacoustein or Rene Stretti
37—John C Gunther
38—Morris Hallo
39—Hannah E Schassel
40—Mary L Schmidt
41—William C Little
42—Fredericka Loeffel
43—Sarah Holtz
44—Frederick J Remer
45—Elsie M Bruce
46—Herman B Lanfer
47—Alice Harriet Kelk
48—Sallie R Fish
49—Adam Werner
50—Lucia Matilda Charraud
51—Bronson B Tuttis
52—Mathilda Hirschberg
53—Edward V Thehaud
54—Isabel Bissell
55—Magdalena Hurth
56—Sidney L Offenbach
57—Rachel Noakes
58—Maria W Griffin
59—P H Kearney
60—George G Coffin

Wills for probsts
At 10:30 A M

Hudson Hoagland
Josephine Broderick
Deborah Staples
Rosie Bartnnek
Abraham Westhelmer
Richard P Herrick
Alois Cheever
At 2:30 P. M.
Karoline A T Von Erskine
John H Sweetser

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

2002—Augusta Eldner

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seshury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on this calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1138—Barr vs Met St Ry
2544—Orchard Stables vs same
2545—Evenstoft vs same
2557—Grainger vs Weisgiass
2836—Friedenberg vs Thuringia Am Fire Ins Co
2637—Same vs U S Fire
2638—Same vs North Brit, &c, Ins So
2639—Mcrrill vs Skidmore
2640—Opltz vs McKenna
2641—Jordan, Marsh & Co vs Marcy
2642—Garlich vs Int St Ry
2643—Rouse vs sams
2644—Johnston vs De Angelis
2345—Pullman vs Int St Ry
2646—Joseph vs White
2647—Same vs Spofford
2648—Vallely vs Met St Ry
4297—Presley vs Lyons
23141/2—Hoffman House vs Foote
4806—Marquat vs Lowry
49261/2—MacLagen vs N Y Life Ins Co
4544—Armstrong vs Mut Life Ins Co of New York
3680—Burnett vs Macfarlane
4300—McLean vs Ford
4084—Hirscbberg vs Clements
3275—Wentroth vs Tilyou
3903—Stokes vs Leary
583—Grant vs Pratt & Lambert
1971—Whaples vs Fahys
4303—Schreiber vs Heath
3667—Rodgers vs Alexander
4645—Keelon vs Herter
5008—Reith va Union Ry Co
14132—Wells vs Celluloid Co
4546—Rucco vs City of New York
13009—City of New York vs Meyer
13004—Same vs Smith
13933—Cullinan vs Segal
4668—Elec Lunch Co vs Anderson
4742—Upson vs Monnt Morris Bank

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5503—Shulman vs Weitz
6023—Tradelius vs Heydt
7364—Crosby vs Strassman
6999—Seaman vs Reilly
6829—Zebley vs Altbause
4944—Stern vs Karger
7108—Bonis vs Lubetskin
5984—Barnhelm vs Bloch
6941—Mather vs Gamble cases
5490—Levy vs Fidsility & Dep Co
7420—Dietel vs Bousky

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2473—Watterson vs Steam Heat Co vs Brogan
2486—Caesar vs Fifth Av Coach Co
2475—Doherty vs Met St Ry Co
1232—Silverman vs Schwarz
2588—Giannantoria vs Moquin
2485—Schwartz vs London
2602—Walker vs Newmark
2523—Harris vs Met St Ry Co
7421—Same vs Prov Loan Socy
7476—Jackson vs Parke
7266—McClain vs Fischer
7522—Ginsburg vs Cohen
7521—Same vs sams
7479—Friedland vs Cacciopoli
Equity and non-jury
478—Schacknovitz vs Levy
483—Silleck vs Berney

Highest number reached on regular call, 4840.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1022—Barth vs N Y C & H R R
1024—Barth vs Western Transit Co
1029—Baker vs. Baker
1032—Bogley vs Pelletreau
967—Tietenberg vs Tietenberg
1004—Bklyn Factory Co vs Levy
646—Nolan vs Coleman
1037—Gilbert vs Schwartz
1038—Kincaid vs Connelly
1039—Fraser vs Johnston
1040—Thorpe vs Hoes
1041—Bklyn Cooper. E & L Association vs Knowles
1042—Heilbrunn vs Bonawitz
1043—Fairweather vs Lynch
1045—Lynch vs Bklyn Lahor Lyceum
1046—Gilligan vs Glodwiah
1048—Crook vs Moore
1049—Sutton vs Ruddy
1050—Gianella vs O'Brien
1051—Rice vs Beal
1052—Rogers vs Wheeler
1053—Ruddy vs Ruddy
1054—Hermann vs Borough Park Co
1055—Bonert vs Davenport
1056—Kavakos vs Kavakos
1057—Rourke vs Brady
1058—Haskell vs Haskell
1059—Pratt vs McManus
1060—Schmidt vs Blumenthal
1061—Schnitzlein vs Fignar
1062—Robinson vs Robinson
1063—Bertsch vs Wight
1064—Saiter vs Saiter
1065—Thermann vs Thermann
1066—Voilweiler vs B U E R R
1067—Block vs Rice

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte husiness at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs O'Keefs
Same vs Wilson
Same vs Nash

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

967—Wiener vs B H R R
971—Topeck vs same
972—Feinstein vs Glass
693—Kehrer vs B H R R
Same vs Hogan
Same vs Shelly
Same vs same
988—Denton vs sams
991—Werner vs sams
994—Lichtenstein vs same

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Powers vs. Powers—Wilfred N. O'Neil. Norton vs. Gaffney—Edward O'Brien. Gerlach vs. Gerlach—Thomas Gillersen.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Marks vs. Irving Savings Institution; sams vs. Greenwich Savings Bank; same vs. East River Savings Institution; same vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; same vs. Germania Savings Bank—Ernest Hall. Sewall vs. Stevens—T. Astley Atkins.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—People, &c., vs. New York Building Loan Banking Company. (in re Eckstein)—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Boehm vs. Wells—Frank D. Arthur.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Export Lumber Company vs. Henry B. Ketcham. Woolsey vs. Woolsey—William C. Reddy. Mangold vs. Ast—William P. Schoen.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE.

All causes from No. 5001 to No. 6000 will be called on Friday, April 7, 1904, at 4 P. M., in Part I., for Trial Term. The answer must be "ready," or "nff." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until No. 6000 shall have been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Cochrane, J.; Part V., Kellogg, J.; Part VI., Sewell, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4490—McDonald vs American Bridge Co
4543—Anastasoiulos vs Howes Transportation Co
4587—McGreevy vs City of New York et al
4596—Alyea vs Elias
4597—Broderick vs Int St R R
4608—Podsiefsky vs B H R R
4615—Murphy vs B H R R
4617, 4640—Robriack vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4618—Ritter vs B H R R
4622—O'Brien vs Moore
4631—Gleske vs Int St R R
4632—Corallaro vs B H R R
4633—Ferrante vs same
4334—Murphy vs Int St R R
2543—Foley va City nf New York
1784—Bassin vs B H R R

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

NEW RULES ENTANGLE APPRAISERS' COURT

Row with Lawyers Over Suspended Calendar Call.

COUNSEL CHARGE BAD FAITH

Sharretts Brings About Compromise After Lawyers Were Required to Plead in Ignorance of Cases.

The first call of the calendar of suspended cases by the Board of General Appraisers under the new rules occurred yesterday. The entire system broke down when it was found that it would be a physical impossibility to send out the required notices to the importers and the lawyers interested, and a compromise was arrived at at an informal conference between Judge Byron S. Waite, the President of the board, and the lawyers.

At that conference the lawyers agreed to waive the notice if the board would consent to call the cases by subjects and in bulk, instead of calling each case separately and requiring separate action on each. The suspended cases are those in which the question involved is dependent on the disposition of a case before the courts, or on a typical case before the board itself. They are suspended to await the decision of the test case and to avoid crowding the courts with a mass of trivial cases.

Some time ago Secretary Shaw conceived the idea that the number of cases, about 60,000, was excessive and imposed on the board the rule that a calendar be called quarterly, with the idea that the number might be thus reduced.

The call yesterday was that of the cases assigned to Sub-Board No. 1, which consists of General Appraisers Lunt, McClelland, and Sharrette. Messrs. Lunt and McClelland were on the bench when the call started, and trouble developed at once. J. S. Tompkins of the law firm of Hatch, Keener & Clute declared that he had not received notice of several of his cases as to which he was required to make some request for disposition.

General Appraiser McClelland declared that Mr. Tompkins had waived his right to notification in a verbal conversation with the Chief Clerk, and refused to listen to his denial of this statement.

The next lawyer to get in trouble was W. B. Coughtry, who also declared that he had received no notice of certain cases. In some instances his clients had received the notices Saturday, and mailed them to him, so that he received them yesterday morning, and had not time even to find out what the cases were.

"Your clients had their notice all right," said General Appraiser Lunt. "We cannot be responsible for their neglect."

J. F. Strauss of the office of Albert Comstock was the next of the lawyers to fall foul of the method of doing business. He declared that as the cases were being called by number and individually, it was utterly impossible for him to tell what the cases were.

"There seems to be no disposition to follow the rules of this board," said Mr. Lunt.

"You gentlemen seem to be interposing technical objections," said Mr. McClelland; "for the purpose of obstructing business, and I can tell you now that we can be as technical as any one, and can stay here just as long as you can."

"We are willing to do all we can to aid in the dispatch of business," said Mr. Strauss, "but this board is not carrying out in good faith the agreement made with Judge Waite. That agreement was that the cases should be called by subjects, and not by numbers individually. I am perfectly willing, for instance, to file a written request that all cases on, we will say, arrowroot, should be suspended, but I cannot make any pleading about Case No. 1,001, for instance, because I do not know what it is."

At this point Gen. T. S. Sharretts, who is the third member of Board No. 1, came in and took his seat on the bench. He listened to Mr. Strauss's statement and then conferred with his colleagues. A little more discussion took place, and then an adjournment for luncheon was ordered.

During the luncheon hour the lawyers gathered in Gen. Sharretts room and talked the matter over, and arrived at a basis on which the work could be done. It was agreed that the cases should be lumped subjects and then referred to a single General Appraiser for investigation. If he finds that the cases were properly suspended they will remain on the suspended file.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods; A. E. Pfeiffer, groceries; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces; Mies Bawm, candies; C. W. Maneer, underwear; D. Scholl, furnishing goods and gloves; J. Vandervoort, notions; F. L. Chamberlain, hooks and eyes; A. Evenson, crockery; E. A. Roberts, linens and white goods; T. W. Walsh, cloaks and suits; R. Kuehne, millinery; Miss Scheurman, millinery; W. R. Smith, clothing; 377 Broadway.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLeon, laces; 115 Worth Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Dorcester, Mass.; Miss O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear; L. Brown, furnishing goods and boys' clothing, 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. N. Calkins, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Levick, millinery, 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; F. E. Mowers, linens, 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks, 57 White Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, linens and white goods, 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. L. Homme, dress goods and silks, 57 White Street.

Nugent, J. & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Eckhardt, laces and veilings; 100 Grand Street; Hotel Gerard.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Donnelly, furnishing goods and laces; 57 White Street.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. O. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

McAusion & Wakilin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakilin, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Collins, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; L. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Himling, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Easter, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Appell & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Appell, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

White, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jolkut, millinery; 51 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsburg, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Reidpath, books; Hotel Imperial.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Bornard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; W. A. Hunter, fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Schlesinger & Moyer, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Garrigus, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Bezinet, A., Glens Falls, N. Y.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company; St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Droch; house furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum, S. & Son, Kalamazoo, Mich.; L. Rosenbaum, piece goods; Hotel Navarre.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Hendrick, cloaks and suits; F. A. Hendrick, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, gloves, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Lindeke, Warner & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Sloane, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Z. Duker, cloaks, suits, and waists; G. L. Stonehill, dry goods; 215 Greene Street; Hotel Wellington.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. Weinstock, upholstery goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.

Renwick Bookham & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renw ,kcimillinery; 626 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear, notions, hosiery, gloves, jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Greenbaum, silks and dress goods; Miss F. Price, millinery; Hotel Bellevue.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elzas, millinery; 4 Washington Place.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. Le Gros, millinery; 4 Washington Place.

Troutle, Hostetter & Mosier Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; P. F. Slade, white goods, cloaks, notions, and jewelry; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Jones, Lamson & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGaw, linens, notions, furnishing goods, laces, hosiery, and gloves; 54 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; A. McMillan, dry goods; A. Scott, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Hartley, clothing and furnishing goods; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. S. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.

Mohr, L., & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; G. L. Mohr, hosiery and notions and manufacturing department, 288 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Schweb Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Schwab, clothing; S. Schwab, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Hamburger, clothing; S. J. Hamburger, clothing, 77 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Zollors, D. & Sons, Hamilton, Ohio; D. Zollars, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Divea, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading Penn.; G. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Starr, A. E., & Co., Znnesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, clothing millinery, ladies and infants' wear; 737 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Bon Marche Dry Goods Company, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Traverse, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions, hosiery, and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Alme & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. D. Hamlin furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss S. Sachs, millinery; Miss L. E. Ambrose, ribbons, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general buyer, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics and dress goods, 57 White Street; Holland House.

Strouss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Stronss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks, 79 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Walkeen, Lewis, Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. Walkeen, millinery; Hoffman House.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 166th St, s e corner, 100x100; Philip Lenges against Walter A. Dick, owner; Polc & Schwandtner, contractors 385

40TH ST, 57 to 61 West; Phoenix Iron Company against Joseph H. Campbell, owner; Pole & Schwandtner, contractors 1,121

124TH ST, 124 West; Patrick J. Clayton against Albert Feiner, owner and contractor; Karlieh R. Finestone, contractor 406

164TH ST, 1,033 to 1,038 East; George W. Campbell against John Doe, owner; Andrew T. Doyle, contractor 25

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and Lispenard St, n e corner; James Stewart against Jones & Brother and another, March 26, 1904.... 464

BROOME ST, 204; Ryan & Ryan against Johanna Welrsch and another, March 24, 1904 600

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, 716.7 ft n of 181st St, through to Northern Av; Hartley Haight and another against James Harden; Jan. 26, 1904..... 1,390

115TH ST, 122 West; Hyman Rosenberg against John Hassett and another, Aug. 21, 1903 200

110TH ST, e s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100:11; John Bell Company against Samuel Jackson and another, Jan. 28, 1904. 385

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. W. Huldekoper, Washington.

HOLLAND—Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; Russell A. Alger, Jr., Detroit.

GRAND—C. A. Darlton, Washington; C. E. Willis, Richmond; Major George O. Squier, United States Army; C. Barber, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—Capt. G. P. Cotton, United States Army, (retired.)

FIFTH AVENUE—George A. Bacon, Chicago; Dr. S. T. McCready, Pittsburg; David W. Fairleigh, Louisville.

ALBEMARLE—Lindsay Fairfax and family, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—V. O. Rogers, Ottawa.

ASTOR—Amos A. Hixler, Halifax.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Charles H. Emde, custom tailor of this city, made an assignment Saturday for the benefit of his creditors. Allen W. Corwin of this city is assignee. There are no specified liabilities.

MEXICO, Mo.—M. B. Guthrie, a stock raiser and capitalist, has made an assignment. His assets are placed at $160,000, and his liabilities are believed to be less than $100,000. Mr. Guthrie was one of the heaviest holders of farming lands in the State.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ANDREW KARL.—Andrew Karl, a dealer in leather and findings at 1,593 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,8,15 and assets $63.75, and cash in bank 71 cents.

ARENSEEN & MITTELDORF.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Arenssen & Mitteldorf, manufacturers of cloaks at 147 Spring Street, filed by Jeremiah Arenssen, show liabilities of $4,804 and no assets.

HYMAN CANTOR.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Henry M. Baird of Yonkers receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Hyman Cantor, dealer in dry goods and clothing of Yonkers. The assets are estimated at ..... and liabilities $10,000.

LEVY & LEVENTHAL.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Peter Alexander as receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Isadore P. Levy, doing business as Levy & Leventhal, manufacturer of pants at 830 Broadway, and fixed his bond at $10,000.

WILLIAM CONNAIR.—Schedules in bankruptcy of William Connair, hotel and saloon keeper at 318 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $14,299 and assets not given, as they are in the hands of the receiver. The largest creditors are Haaren & Melnken, $10,000, secured by a chattel mortgage on the fixtures.

RELIABLE SKIRT COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Julius G. Kremer receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Moses Baruch, who did business as the Reliable Skirt Company at 63 East Eleventh Street. The assets are $950, consisting of materials, $275; fixtures, $175, and accounts, $500.

L. E. MCCONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, knit goods, of 56 Worth Street, was held yesterday at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 49 Cedar Street. Twenty-four claims, aggregating $11,297, were proved, and H. E. Levor was elected trustee, with a bond of $15,000. The liabilities are $22,556 and assets $13,111.

JOHN MAHER & SONS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Edwin M. Cox receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of John Maher & Sons, builders, formerly at 500 Fifth Avenue, on the application of the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, a creditor. It was stated that the firm has some uncompleted building contracts, on which work has been stopped, and it is for the interest of the creditors that they be completed.

SYREN & SHIPPING, (AMERICA.)—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Syren & Shipping, (America,) a corporation publishing a paper at 10 Bridge Street, show liabilities of $35,153, of which $21,500 are an issue of bonds, and assets of $3,322, consisting of accounts, $2,522; good will, $250; furniture, $250, and blocks $200. Among the creditors are John H. Nelson, $12,000; F. B. Stevenson, $2,500; John C. Seeger, $1,500, and F. S Booth of Boston, $1,500. The London Syren and Shipping is a creditor for $7,500 for cash advanced and royalties.

GARRISON, WRIGHT & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of W. H. Garrison, who did business as Garrison, Wright & Co., jobbers in dress trimmings and laces at 528 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway. Thirty-six claims, aggregating $47,171, were proved, and Additon S. Leonard of the city of New York. A composition at 30 cents on the dollar was proposed and recommended by a committee of creditors. The total liabilities are $250,495 and assets $247,413.

BLUMBERG & Co.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Blumberg and Benjamin Brumberg, who compose the firm of Blumberg & Co., dealers in furniture at 98 and 101 Ludlow Street, by the following creditors: Israel Wolik, $250, Morris Grollman, $150, and Harry Aronson, $200. It was alleged that they were insolvent about March 1, removed a large part of their property, transferred accounts, and on March 23 admitted their inability to pay their debts. They began business in October, 1901.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Angelica S. Ketchum, residing at 132 Woody Crest Avenue, whose liabilities were $212,214.

Samuel Henry Harris, Vice President and Treasurer of the Khedivial Company, manufacturer of cigarettes at 278 West Broadway, liabilities $75,332.

Howard Wilson of 300 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, dealer in paints and oils, liabilities $16,589.

Lee W. Greiner of 1,225 Park Avenue, formerly of the Greiner Shoe Manufacturing Company, liabilities $13,386.

Theodore Church, agent, of Goshen, formerly a carriage dealer, liabilities $10,311.

Benjamin Koenig, tinsmith, of 149 East Fourth Street, liabilities $3,350, which included a judgment for $2,300 obtained against him by Pauline Knartler for breach of promise of marriage.

Other discharges granted were to Max Eichner, Frederick W. Rockfellow, Elwood D. Saxon, James Dugan, and Enrique T. Martin.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, April 4, the first name being that of the debtor:

BANG, William F.—E. Bergman..... $53
BAKER, Christianna L., and Samuel H.—M. J. Strachan..... 283
BARKER, Charles F.—Julius Kessler & Co..... 207
BAKER, Benjamin—Edward Thompson Company 409
BRADY, Matthew J.—C. W. Brand and another 25
BAKER, Thomas H.—A. Abraham and another 208
COHEN, Richard, American Wire and Steel Bed Company, and Simon L. Simpson—M. Brower 628
COLEMAN, Charles A., and Charles Schneider—Worthen & Aldrich Company 1,470
CRIFFEN, John T., and Fred Stubenwoll —New York Telephone Company..... 105
COE, William H.—New York Telephone Company 113
CLEMMENS, Will M.—New York Telephone Company 29
CASTERIS, Anthony—D. Defilippi..... 150
COLLISTER, William H.—A. Hayman and another 72
CRAWFORD, George W.—J. H. Ahearn. 10,637
DI LORENZO, Gregorio—New Amsterdam National Bank of New York..... 817
DURYEA, Mary L.—J. P. Storm..... 423
DUNN, Frank W.—C. B. Barfield..... 77
DUKE, Joseph, and Louie Kaplan—A. P. Sidulsky 37
FRIED, John, James Tiras, and Gustav Oberlander—E. Gribeshock..... 69
FREAR, Frank B., and Alfed H. Lewis—Erie Fire Insurance Company..... 5,906
FINCKE, William M.—G. A. Wright..... 164
GREENWALT, Lillian, or Jackson—New York Telephone Company..... 99
GARNER, Willam—L. Greenberg and another 37
GARNER, Elizabetn—W. W. Tinsley and another 40
GERSTEN, Sabina—C. L. Cohn and another 876
HUBBELL, Harry M.—J. T. Cutting..... 64
HOUGH, Joseph—J. T. V. Smyth..... 1,074
HEISE, Frederick—J. G. Powers and another 33
HICKOK, William P.—H. O. Houghton and anothe..... 50
HUGHES, John—T. J. Moss 149
HUTCHINSON STAIR ELEVATOR COMpany—J. V. B. Rapp 27
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Campiello..... 801
MAGNETO ELECTRIC PURE WATER Company of Greater New York—New York Telephone Company 33
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Wilpon, costs..... 107
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. W. Whitesell..... 160
LOYAL ADDITIONAL BENEFIT ASSOciation—M. W. Jennings..... 3,283
NORTHERN AMERICAN RUBBER COMpany—W. O. Kelly 160
ISTEL, Isidor C.—M. Hopston Smith, costs 110
ISTEL, Isidor C.—R. S. Smith, costs..... 115
ISTEL, Isidor C.—H. D. Atterbury, costs. 133
ISTEL, Isidor C.—M. H. Smith, costs..... 110
ISTEL, Isidor C.—R. S. Smith, costs..... 120
JONES, S. William C.—G. F. Andrews... 425
KWITKOFSKY, Joseph—H. Fischman... 220
KAPLAN, Louis—A. P. Sidulsky..... 37
LERNER, Israel M.—New York Telephone Company 61
LEVIN, Jacob, and Jacob Meyer—J. H. Perry 102
LYTTLE, Samuel—New York Telephone Company 33
LEVY, Leo—New York Telephone Company 30
LOWENSTEIN, Ostrom—New York Telephone Company..... 45
LUTFG, Joseph—J. Homsey..... 316
MAHER, Michael—E. Clark..... 399
MILLER, Carolyn—N. Y. Telephone Co. 40
MILLER, Joseph—R. B. Ellison & ano... 120
MITZ, Frederick—C. Boyd & ano..... 110
MEYER, Harry—J. Demorest..... 327
NEWHALL, John B. and Annie—C. G. Cornell, Jr. 1,251
OXENFORTH, Johann C., and Anton—A. Leppolt, costs..... 200
O'BRIEN, Douglass F.—Am. Linde Refrigerating Co..... 35
PIETRO, Redes—D. W. C. Flanagan & ano 249
PITROW, Mrs. Gus—P. Limbach..... 29
RUBLANO, Felix—H. Hirsh & ano..... 35
ROTHSCHILD, David—R. V. Ingersoll, trustee 74
SEARLES, George A.—New York Telephone Company..... 32
SCHATTMAN, James—J. Stoloff..... 67
STANZIANI, Francesco—C. Di Giovanni, costs..... 91
THISTLE, D. Harkness—H. Dathe..... 26
TREMPE, Marguerite E.—New York Telephone Company..... 28
VAN LOAN, Irving S., and I. S. Van Loan Company—MR. Tonngerman..... 646
WEATHERED, Charles B. and Edward H.—Kahn..... 1,906
WILBUR, Harry—N. R. Westervelt..... 292
WARD, Martha J. and Andrew—V. Stuart and another..... 3,752
YOUNGLING, Frederick—T. H. McCoy, Jr. 557
ZIMMERMAN, Anna—R. C. Johneon and another..... 68
ZACONICH, Fishel, Henry, and Samuel—J. H. Lau and another..... 274

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the dshtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BERMAN, Jacob, and Morris Berkowitz—N. Bernstein, March 3, 1904..... 39
BLAUVELT, Charles—C. S. Kohler, Sept. 30, 1903 ..... $960
BLAUVELT, Charles—Acker, Merrall & Condit, Feb. 7, 1899..... 280
BLAUVELT, Charles—C. F. White, Oct. 29, 1898 679
BUTLER, Carrie M.—D. A. Clarkson and another, March 29, 1904..... 684
FEUST, Sigmund—S. Brambach, Feb. 11, 1904 1,607
GLASER, Louis A.—H. Herrmann Lumber Company, Dec. 2, 1901..... 256
KASDAN, Louis—A. H. Hillman Company, Feb. 20, 1904..... 70
LOEBINGER, Sophia M.—F. Jones, March 22, 1904 81
MANHATTAN DELIVERY COMPANY—M. Leary, Oct. 24, 1903..... 545
MCGINTY, William, administrator—C. Williams, June 17, 1903..... 134
MCMURTY, Alden L.—W. A. Backer, March 11, 1904 150
OLSEN, Anton L.—F. Schwarzwalder, Feb. 18, 1904..... 133
POILLON, John J. H.—H. Backer, March 7, 1904 79
REEVE, Arthur L.—M. A. Bronson, Aug. 20, 1900 239
ROTHMAN, Carrie—D. Altman, May 13, 1903 158
SARUYA, Abraham L., and Isaac Wessell, Dec. 8, 1903 583
SCHMITT, Frederick—F. Henig, June 23, 1903 364
SOLITTO, Vincento, and Carl Hyman—E. I. Tuells, Nov. 19, 1903..... 110
SYKES, Thomas F.—W. I. Voorhels and another, Jan. 7, 1903 276
VARICK BANK OF NEW YORK—L. S. Gottlieb, March 24, 1904..... 504
WALLACH, Leopold—G. Clark, March 16, 1904 942

Judgment Vacated.

BOWSKY, Mott—H. Dittel, Feb. 10, 1904.$100,241

Judgments Canceled.

BIONATZ, C. Antonio—P. Canhone, May 7, 1904..... $448
HORENBURGER, Herman, Margarethe Passarge, and Arved Passarge—German S. Bank of the City of New York, Feb. 28, 1898..... 17

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
112, 114, & 116 WEST 125TH STREET.
3 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

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American Patent Agency, 231 Broadway.—Patents, trade marks, copyrights; expert service; lowest rates; consultation free.

EDGAR TATE & CO.,
Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway; advice free; send for Inventors' Guide.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Casco Bay, Maine Coast.—Private family, occupying their own cottage, located close to the water, wide piazza, private wharf, and boats, desire to make up a house party for the Summer; special price for family of adults; personal interview in New York. Address 1 Box 218 Times.

Lady having modern attractive home on water desires a few adults as paying guests; gentlemen preferred. 2 Sickles Av., New Rochelle.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—PARK HOUSE, opposite Park; 10 hrs.; all improvements; adults only; rates, $8 to $14.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests (adults) desired in handsome private house; fine grounds; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. PUNCHARD, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, duly made and entered April 4th, 1904, the undersigned receiver of the estate of the bankrupt above named, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of groceries, fixtures, &c., and all materials and stock used in said business, together with two wagons, which stock is now contained in the premises 300 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows:

Sealed bids therefor may be submitted to Beverley R. Robinson, receiver, at the office of Arthur Mayer, his attorney, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Wednesday, April 6th, 1904, at 10 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof, and the receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted.

The said property may be inspected at said place of business on Tuesday, April 5th, between the hours of two and three P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction at said premises on Thursday, April 7th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer in bankruptcy.

BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON, Receiver.
ARTHUR MAYER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB RUDNICK and NATHAN LAKIN, individually and as members of the firm of RUDNICK & LAKIN, Bankrupts.—No. 6,453.

To the creditors of Jacob Rudnick and Nathen Lakin, individually and as members of the firm of Rudnick & Lakin, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1903, the said Rudnick & Lakin were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my offices, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York April 4th, 1904.

NO. 6,812.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER W. MUNRO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Christopher W. Munro of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Christopher W. Munro was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
April 5, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH ROTH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 24th, for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 18, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 4, 1904.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Richard Cohen, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, April 6, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 118 Chrystie Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of horses, wagons, &c.

Order of G. F. DARREL, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old contines give higher cash and loan values than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Companies organized, incorporated and financed; patents sold; stocks and bonds underwritten; I represent some of the best trust companies and underwriters in the U. S.; call or write for full information. I. T. Hnnter, Broker, 44 B'way.

For Sale,
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring hafors the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizatione of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. A. Kinstler, auctioneer, sells, evenings, 7 o'clock, entire week, bric-a-brac, 1,316 3d Av.

By virtue of an execution, I will sell to-day at public acution at 25 First Av., 9 A. M., 24 couch frames. Philip Hamburgler, Marshal.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells, this day, April 5, 1904, 10 A. M., at No. 562 7th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, chattels and fixtures of a saloon. Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for Mortgagee.

By the Knickerbocker
ART GALLERIES, 7 WEST 29TH ST.

C. E. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
EXECUTOR'S SALE
Of the Very Sumptuous Furnishings, Art Objects and Artistic Appointments Contained in the Mansion.
40 East 64th Street.
On Exhibition Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE
WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
APRIL 6 AND 7, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, 25 BROAD ST., ATTORNEYS FOR THE ESTATE.
WE BEG TO ADVISE THOSE WHO ARE SEEKING GOODS OF THE HIGHER GRADE THAT THIS IS THEIR OPPORTUNITY. MOST OF THE SELECTIONS WERE MADE TO SPECIAL ORDER, AND THE SHOWING IS ONE OF EXCELLENCE IN WORKMANSHIP, LAVISHNESS, AND REFINEMENT.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Ave., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

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PEASE PIANOS.
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The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS
Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
21 East 14th Street.

Piano-player, fit any piano, little used, and choice of $50 new music; bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.
Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Careful Piano Buyers Will Visit
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.
Knabe Upright, good order, fine tone, 7 1-3 octaves; an opportunity, $180. Pease, 128 West 42d St.
Great

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Activity and Strength of Union Pacific the Feature — Northern Securities Litigation the Chief Topic.

The extent to which Wall Street was dominated by a single topic yesterday is reflected in the fact that one-third of the day's business was in Union Pacific. Adding Southern Pacific and St. Paul, it appears that over one-half the day's dealings was in the group recently associated with each other. But yesterday they parted company, St. Paul losing ¾, and the Pacifics both gaining. Union Pacific ranged between 84½ and 90, closing at 89, with a gain for the day of 3½. The day's vagaries in its wide and erratic price changes were due to confusion in the interpretation of the Oregon Short Line Trustees' suit for the adjudication of the manner of executing the court's decree for the liquidation of Northern Securities. Nobody thought it was any sign of personal attachment between the parties concerned, but it was suggested that the litigation was friendly in the technical sense, implying that there was nothing factious in litigation motived by a meritorious wish to take the court's opinion upon a point which it is better to settle by the court's disinterested counsel than by decisions hy parties whose clarity of vision may be obscured by the interests involved. Evidently if the suit were unfriendly, it must have been known to one side and scarcely less certainly to both, in which case the stock market would have given premonitory signs, which have not been observed. Contention would have produced depreciation, or a corner if the struggle were pressed far enough. Instead, there has been a general appreciation, specially marked in Union Pacific, but not indicative of buying for control. No hypothesis better fits the case than purchases by those who want the stock upon appreciation of its intrinsic and strategic values. Union Pacific upon its earnings and its equities in Northern Securities, whatever they are, has not been dear when compared with the prices of other properties, which show no sign of receding to Union Pacific's comparatively moderate quotations. The activity and strength of Union Pacific could not have reflected the general confusion and impatience over the incident which has depressed the entire situation for so many months, and which is not atoned for by the exceptional embarrassment to the leading interests. The only point for congratulation is that thus far the quarrel is in the courts rather than in the stock market, and by lawyers rather than by construction gangs. When the incident is at length passed it will be passed, and will not leave a new line to be supported on traffic no larger because of its existence.

There was much other important news affecting prices. The coal properties, especially Delaware and Hudson, sold at concessions upon a decision requiring them to give evidence which they had withheld in the proceedings against them before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The decision is not upon the merits, but it supports the position that plaintiffs with no financial interest in the companies' affairs can prosecute them successfully. There is no apparent limit to plaintiffs or defendants, and the result would be chaos if the Presidential election should take a certain turn. People's Gas had a wide range, but closed unchanged, upon the decision that the company is not exempt from the seventy-five-cent gas ordinance. The case has special conditions which prevent the inference that any Board of Aldermen may fix the price of gas in any city, and the corporation in this case is not one of those which possesses any special claim upon anybody's sympathy, especially as the prices do not show any special ill effect. Steel lost a fraction on a full volume, which is none too good an augury on the eve of the declaration of the dividend and statement of earnings. In the bond market Steel 5s were no more than firm, and Union Pacific convertibles reached par. The total of hond sales was double the previous Monday's, but one-half of the total was in Union Pacific convertibles. The failure of Mack & Co. is attributed to losses in both the Sully failure and in Union Pacific. The first shipment of gold will be made on Thursday.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting pf	⅞	Pacific Mail	⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel	1½	Rep. Steel pf	1⅜
Chi. Gt. Western	1½	Rock Island pf	⅞
Chi. R. I. & P.	1¼	Rubber Goods pf	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Consol. Gas	½	Union Pacific	3½
Del. Un. Ry	½	Union Pacific pf	1⅜
Int. Paper pf	1½	Un. Rysl Inv. pf	½
Iowa Cent. pf	¾	U. S. Rubber pf	1⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar	1⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. ctfs.	4
Chi. U. Tr. pf	1½	Son. Tob. pf	¾
Del. & Hudson	1⅛	St. L. S. W. pf	¾
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Detroit Southern	1¼	U. S. Pipe pf	1⅞
General Electric	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf	½
Kan. City So.	1¼	Wabash pf	½
Kan. City So. pf	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2
Manhattan	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., St. L. & N. O. 3½s	1 1½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1½	N. Y. Cent., M. C. 3½s	1
		Union Pac. conv. 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Nat. Starch 6s	2½		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 4	568,051
To date this year	32,913,442
Corresponding date last year	44,195,526

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 4	$2,162,000
To date this year	$166,437,200
Corresponding date last year	$193,578,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Can Co.
American Shipbuilding Co. preferred stock.
American Smelting and Refining Co. common stock.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Distillers' Securities Corporation.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.
Realty Associates, Brooklyn.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.
United States Printing Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

American Smelting and Refining Co. on preferred.
Cleveland Electric Railway.
Guggenheimer Exploration Co.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway regular stock.
Rhode Island Dyeing and Finishing Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Beet Sugar Co.
American Industrials Co.
Butte and Boston Mining Co.
Consolidated Clearing House of New York.
Henry R. Worhington Co.
International Steam Pump Co.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad.
M. L. Birnbaum Co.
Seattle Electric Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Spanish-American Light and Power Co.

Panama Railroad Company Director.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Panama Railroad Company yesterday Charles Paine, General Manager of the company, was elected a Director, in place of the late Xavier Boyard.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 4, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
42½	48	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
48⅝	*49⅛	16,540	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	49¼	49⅞	48¾	49	+ ¼
20	20¼	100	Am. Car & F. Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
72¼	73	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	72⅛	72½	72⅛	72½	
6⅞	7¼	120	*Am. Ice Co.	7	7	7	7	
25½	27½	30	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
82½	87	472	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82½	82¾	82½	82½	— ⅛
49¼	49½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
93	93½	430	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93	93⅜	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
126⅜	126¾	10,150	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	127	127⅝	126	126⅞	+ ⅜
125	126	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+ ⅛
126	127	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	125½	127	125½	125½	+ 1¼
66	68	100	*Anaconda Cop. Mi. Co.	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
71¾	72	25,040	Atch., Top. & S. F.	72	72	71⅛	72	— ⅛
91⅛	91½	700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	— ⅛
79⅜	79⅝	6,785	Baltimore & Ohio	79½	79⅝	78½	79½	— ⅛
43½	43¾	7,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43¾	44	43½	43½	— ⅜
114⅝	115	800	Canadian Pacific	115	115	114½	115	— ⅛
155	158	10	Central R. R. of N. J.	158¼	158¼	155¾	158¼	
32⅝	33	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
16½	16⅝	31,410	Chicago Great West.	15¾	17⅜	15½	17	+1⅛
28	28⅛	1,520	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	27	28¾	27	28½	+1¼
141⅛	141¾	35,120	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	143¼	144½	142¾	144¼	+ ¾
170	172	140	Chicago & Northw.	170⅝	170⅞	170⅝	170⅝	—1
31¾	32	250	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	—1½
28	28½	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28⅜	29	28¼	28½	
52⅝	53½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	53½	53¼	53¼	53½	...
108½	109	1,200	Consolidated Gas	108¾	108¾	106¾	106¾	— ¾
106⅝	108	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	
13⅝	13¾	1,700	Corn Products Co	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
151⅝	152⅝	2,100	Delaware & Hudson	152½	153⅜	151¼	152½	—1⅛
19⅞	20	600	Denver & R. G.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅛
69⅜	70¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
20½	25	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	21	21	21	21	...
10	11½	100	Detroit Southern	10	10	10	10	—1½
64	64½	100	Detroit United Ry.	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
24½	25	30	*Distillers Securities	25¾	25¾	24½	24½	...
26	26¼	8,500	Erie	25¾	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅜
63⅜	63¾	1,325	Erie 1st pf	63½	64	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅜
40	40¼	200	Erie 2d pf	40	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅛
162¾	166	300	General Electric	163	163	163	163	—1¾
130	130⅝	800	Illinois Central	129⅜	130½	129⅜	130½	+ ⅛
66	67	200	Internat. Paper pf	66	67	66	67	+1½
18½	19	200	Iowa Central	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
34	35	100	Iowa Central pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅜
63⅝	66	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	66	66	66	66	— ¼
18⅜	19	470	Kansas City South.	18	18½	18	18¼	—1½
35	36	600	Kansas City South. pf.	35	35⅜	34½	35⅜	— ⅛
108¼	108¼	5,050	Louisville & Nashville	108¾	109⅞	107⅞	108¼	— ⅛
142	142¼	310	Manhattan Elevated	142¾	142¾	142	142	— ⅛
111¾	112¼	1,700	*Met. Street Railway	111¼	112	111¼	112	+ ⅛
9⅞	10	1,000	Mexican Central	9⅞	10	9¾	10	...
85	85	10	Minn. & St. Louis pf	85	85	85	85	...
61¼	61¾	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	62	62	61¾	61¾	— ¾
92¾	92¾	14,850	Missouri Pacific	92¾	93	92⅛	92¾	— ½
37¾	38½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	38	38	38	...
116⅜	116¾	500	New York Central	116¼	117¼	116¼	116⅜	— ⅝
21⅜	21¾	840	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
58	58¼	560	Norfolk & Western	58	58	58	58	...
84	85	50	North American	82⅞	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	— ¼
27½	29	100	Pacific Mail	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
117⅜	118	30,920	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅜	118¼	117½	117⅝	— ½
98	98¼	26,500	People's Gas, Chicago	98	98⅞	96¾	98	...
28½	29½	10	Pressed Steel Car	30	30	30	30	...
44	44⅛	19,720	Reading	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	7¾	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
44	44½	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	43¾	44⅞	43⅜	44⅞	+1⅝
22¾	22¾	9,646	Rock Island Co	22¾	23¼	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	63¼	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	62⅝	63¼	62⅛	63	+ ⅛
19¾	20	300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
78	79⅜	150	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	79¾	79⅝	79¾	79⅝	+ ⅜
46	46½	610	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46½	46½	45¾	46½	+ ½
150	155	100	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs	155	155	155	155	—4
23¾	24	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
39¼	39½	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
49⅝	49¾	29,600	Southern Pacific	48¾	49¾	48¾	49⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅜	3,300	Southern Ry., ext.	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
84⅛	84¾	430	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	84	84½	84	84¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	39	650	Tennessee Coal & Iron	39	39	38¼	38¼	— ⅞
23¾	24¼	60	Texas & Pacific	24	24	24	24	...
24½	25½	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...
34¾	35	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35	35	35	35	...
89	89¼	186,910	Union Pacific	86½	90	84⅝	89	+3½
93¾	94	5,920	Union Pacific pf	92½	94½	92½	93⅞	+1⅝
43⅜	44	300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	43¾	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	41	41	41	41	—1¼
6¾	7	200	*U. S. Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
7¾	78	10	*U. S. Leather pf.	78⅛	78¼	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	400	U. S. Realty & Con.	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
50¾	51¼	500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	50¼	51¼	50¼	51¼	+ ⅛
13¾	14¼	530	U. S. Rubber	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
57⅜	58½	1,110	U. S. Rubber pf.	56½	58⅞	56½	58⅜	+1¾
10⅜	10½	6,856	U. S. Steel	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
58½	58⅝	48,620	U. S. Steel pf	59	59	58¾	58⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	19	240	Wabash	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
37¼	37½	4,000	Wabash pf.	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
88½	89	310	Western Union Tel.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88⅝	+ ⅛
160	161	60	Westinghouse E. & M.	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	— ⅛
16¾	17	400	Wheel. & L. E.	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
44	47	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	—2
25	27	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	25	25	25	—2
18¼	18¾	630	Wisconsin Central	18⅜	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
40½	41	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
Sales		568,051						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

GOLD ENGAGED FOR EXPORT.

Movement Started by Royal Bank of Canada, Which is to Ship $600,000.

Gold to the extent of $600,000, was engaged for export to Paris yesterday for shipment by Thursday's steamer, the transaction having been made by the agency in this city of the Royal Bank of Canada. This starts the gold export movement about which there has been so much discussion for two or three weeks past, and which is thought likely to assume large proportions. Inquiries were made yesterday at the Assay Office for additional amounts of gold bars for export, but only the $600,000 was actually engaged. It may be that between now and the time of sailing other engagements may be made which will increase the initial shipment, although it is probable that a considerable change in the foreign exchange market would have to occur in order to result in further engagements. It was explained that the shipment to be made by the Royal Bank was arranged on the basis of last Friday's rates, when demand exchange here was higher by 10 points than it was yesterday. The representative of the Royal Bank stated that there was a profit in the transaction, although many exchange authorities expressed the opinion that the rates thus far reached have not offered an opportunity for profitable gold shipments.

The gold bars secured hy the Royal Bank are of more than usual fineness, and it was explained by its representative that only the failure to secure a larger amount of bars of equal fineness prevented a larger engagement. The fact that yesterday was a holiday on the Continent as well as in England prevented any accurate figuring on gold exports on the basis of yesterday's exchange market here, but foreign exchange houses are naturally watching the situation very closely, and it may be that to-day's developments may result in further engagements.

WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER PLAN.

General Lines Reorganization Committee Would Like to Follow.

The Reorganization Committee of the White Mountain Paper Company, the twenty-five-million-dollar corporation whose affairs have been in the courts most of the time since its receivership ten months ago, have worked out the general lines of the plan on which the properties may be reorganized.

The plan contemplates the formation of two companies, the first a timber and pulp company which will take over the properties of the company and transfer to a second the paper manufacturing business. The timber company will be capitalized at $8,000,000, with $5,000,000 preferred stock and $3,000,000 common stock, for which outstanding bond rights will be exchanged by assenting bondholders if the foreclosure proceedings are carried out. This necessarily involves the cancellation of the entire stock issues of the old company, consisting of $5,000,000 preferred and $10,000,000 common. Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company, and Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the White Mountain Paper Company, said of the plan:

"It is altogether too soon to say now that the plan outlined or any other will be selected by this committee, since the adoption of any plan must wait upon the foreclosure proceedings or upon the consent of all the bond interests. It may be said, however, that the plan which the committee has been considering to be availed of in case the conditions permitted was along the lines stated."

Henry Wollman, who with Henry M. Blackmer is counsel for Gardiner Hall, Jr., Charles Fletcher, and others, complainants in the suit against the reorganization interests, said: "If such a plan were put out now it would be simply for its effect on pending litigation, and it would fail of that purpose."

UNION TRUST CO. RECEIVERS.

Boston Concern's Liabilities Placed at $1,600,000.

BOSTON, April 4.—Judge Barker of the Supreme Judicial Court to-day appointed Samuel W. McCall and Charles F. Choate, Jr., receivers for the Union Trust Company, which closed its doors on Thursday last. Bonds were named at $50,000 each for the receivers. The trust company's liabilities are placed at $1,600,000.

The injunction issued as a temporary order by the court on the day of the failure was extended to-day until the state of the company's affairs can be determined. Mr. McCall was a receiver of the old company, which operated under the name of the Union Loan and Trust Company, before the control passed into the hands of ex-Congressman William E. Barrett, the President of the new concern.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Exports of copper for the month of March amounted to 22,675 tons, against 20,097 tons during March last year.

According to Binghamton (N. Y.) dispatches, the Binghamton Beet Sugar Factory is to be dismantled and removed to Bingham County, Idaho.

Receipts of all kinds of grain at Chicago during the past week amounted to 2,933,042 bushels, a decrease of 878,196 bushels from the previous week and a loss of 150,598 bushels, as compared with the same week last year.

The American Bridge Company, which owns the Pencoyd Iron Works, has announced that the Pencoyd plant will resume work on April 25, after having been practically closed down for several months.

Colorado Springs (Col.) dispatches state that the Cripple Creek production for March was $1,700,000.

A conference of the Inter-State Independent Telephone Association has been held at Chicago for the purpose of organizing a telephone supply company with a capital of $1,500,000.

It is stated in Springfield (Ohio) dispatches that the Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machinery and Implement Company of North America will be incorporated this week at Columbus with a capital stock of $5,000,000.

According to dispatches from that city, the Chicago Stock Yards had the best earnings in the history of the company during the month of February.

Salt Lake dispatches state that the March distribution of mining dividends amounted to $33,500, the largest in many months.

The Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners has authorized the Cambridge Electric Light Company to issue $100,000 additional capital stock to pay for additions to the plant.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week showed a total of 333,401 head, an increase of 85,626 head over the previous week and a gain of 89,623 head over the same period a year ago.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Trading was dull either way to-day, with little inclination to trade. Absence of selling pressure kept the prices firm. The transactions amounted to 110 shares of stock and $50,200 of bonds and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,200	Atlantic C. L. ctfs	83½	83½	83½
2,000	Seaboard A. L. 4s	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
4,000	Seab. A. L. 3-year 5s	84⅞	85⅛	84⅞
5,000	Seab. A. L. 10-year 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Ga., & Ala. Con. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Ga., Car. & North 5s	107½	107½	107½
2,000	Raleigh & Augusta 6s	118	118	118
7,000	United Ry. Inc.	87	87¼	87⅝
11,000	United Ry. 4s	90	90	90
10,000	City & Suburban 5s	107½	107½	107½
10,000	Baltimore City 3½s	108	108	108
14,000	Cotton Duck 1st 5s	60½	60½	60½
1,000	Electric L. & P. 4½s	79	79	79

STOCKS.

50	Atlantic C. L.	108	108	108
20	Fidelity & Deposit	131	131	131
30	Citizens' Nat. Bank	25½	25½	25½
5	U. S. Fidelity	109	109	109
5	Northern Cent. R. R.	91	91	91

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Uncertainty in Northern Securities Affairs an Unfavorable Factor.

UNION PACIFIC ADVANCES

Awaiting Action on Steel Dividend—People's Gas Decision Handed Down.

Transactions in Union Pacific and Steel preferred represented abont half of all yesterday's trading in the stock market, and it might be said that these two issues, each of which was prominent for reasons in no way associated, but directly affecting the stocks in question, made the day's market. The market opened under the unfavorable influence of the announcement that the question of the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company had been brought before the United States Circuit Court, which hy nearly every one was interpreted as a sign that the harmony between the Hill and Harriman interests, about which so much had been said, really did not exist. At the opening the market sold off rather sharply, but later the upward movement in Union Pacific was followed by advances throughout the list, so that at the end of the day, although many prices were below last week's closing, a majority were considerably above the low prices of the morning. The market's close was irregular, there being a few large advances and a considerable larger number of fractional declines.

Union Pacific Centre of Interest.

Union Pacific so far outdistanced all the rest of the list in activity that during much of the day it was the only stock that received attention. Soon after the opening it sold down to 84¾, but the demand for the stock was such that the price rallied very quickly, and its course during the balance of the day was almost uninterruptedly upward. The high point was reached at 90, and from this figure there was a reaction of a point, which brought the stock to the end of the day with a net gain of 3½ points. While in some quarters the buying of the stock was thought to be competitive, the view generally taken was that the movement in the stock was not due to any effort to secure control of the property. Many observers took the view that if the effort of the Union Pacific's interest to regain control of Northern Pacific is successful the former property will be considerably increased in value, and that this would logically account for the buying of the stock. On all sides it was said that under the circumstances it might be very dangerous to be caught short of Union Pacific, and that therefore the only attractive side in the stock was the long side.

Unfavorable Influences.

The uncertainty created hy the controversy over the Northern Securities dissolution could bring no good to the market, it was thought, and therefore the advance in Union Pacific had much less beneficial effect upon the market than such an advance would normally have. Other unfavorable influences with which the market had to contend yesterday were the decisions of the Supreme Court in the anthracite roads case and in the People's Gas case, hut neither of these was reflected to any great extent in the movements of the stocks most concerned. The failure of W. B. Mack & Co., which was said to be due in part to the firm's being short of Union Pacific, caused some uneasiness among the hears, but its net results on the market were small.

Small Decline in Steel Preferred.

United States Steel preferred lost half a point on the day's transactions, which amounted to 48,000 shares. The activity in the stock was due to the fact that the Directors of the company are to meet to-day to take action on the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, at which time the statement of the earnings of the company for the first quarter of the year will be made public. The general opinion in Wall Street for some days past has been that the full dividend will be declared. As for the earnings, while in some quarters it is said they will be larger than has been predicted, it is probable that they have been discounted in the recent movements of the stock.

Not Affected by Decision.

Some early selling of People's Gas, on the expectation of an unfavorable decision, forced the price of that stock down to 95¾, a decline of nearly 3 points, but there was a quick recovery, and although the unfavorable decision was later announced, the stock closed unchanged for the day at 98.

To Sell to Louisville and Nashville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 4.—The stockholders of the Knoxville, Lafollette and Jellico Railway to-day authorized the Directors to sell the road to the Louisville and Nashville. This link connects the seventy-mile gap in the Louisville and Nashville line between Cincinnati and Knoxville, and is a step toward the completion of the road to Atlanta.

MINORITY INTERESTS REFUSED.

They Get No Statement of Fifth Avenue Stage Line's Business.

The custom set by minority stockholders in the American Ice and Corn Products Companies of making things lively for the management in their respective annual meetings was taken up in the meeting of the New York Transportation Company, in the offices of the Corporation Trust Company, in Jersey City, yesterday, but the effort to obtain information did not lead to more than a couple of rather indignant protests.

The meeting had as its apparent sole object the re-election of the Board of Directors, save for two who resigned incidentally to a reduction in the Directorate. There was no statement of the company's operations during the year, and Paul C. Schnitzler, a stockholder, wanted to know why not. President Sanderson said that the Directors were not authorized to make any statement, and Schnitzler moved that the meeting adjourn until the Directors found some way of authorizing themselves. He declared that there had been no statement vouchsafed by the management during three or four years past, while the stock of the company had declined, and he believed that it was time that somebody made a report.

John A. Sleicher, also a stockholder, moved that the vote on the motion to adjourn during the search of the Directors for authority to report be taken on the basis of stockholders present. President Sanderson ruled that it should be a stock vote, and the motion was lost on a vote of 140,631 shares to 1,820. The following Directors were re-elected:

Henry Sanderson, Harry Payne Whitney, Philip P. Dodge, George H. Day, G. Herbert Condict, George W. Wesley, and William H. Palmer, Jr. The New York Transportation Company is capitalized at $5,000,000. It operates the Fifth Avenue stage line and an automobile business.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brewing	26	26	26
30	Crucible	5	5	5
10	Fireproof	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Luster	10	10	10
100	Philadelphia Co.	33¼	33⅝	33¼
400	Pitsburg Coal	16¼	16½	16¼
700	Pittsburg Coal pf.	60½	60	60
300	U. S. Steel pf.	55½	55½	55½
50	Electric 2ds	80	80	80

BANK STOCKS.

10	Federal N. B.	200	200	200
50	G. T. & T.	180	180	180
14	N. A. Savings	110	110	110

BONDS.

$22,000	Brewing 6s	112½	..	..
12,000	P., M. & C. 5s	92½	..	..

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York for the week ending April 2d averaged 4.0091 per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1½ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable; 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $154,512,201; balances, $9,217,989; United States Sub-Treasnry debit balance, $858,583.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.8735@$4.8740; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks 94 13-16@94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—30c premium.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 4.—The opening of the week discloses no important change in money market conditions. Call loans are at 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $13,076,126; balances, $1,755,590; Sub-Treasury debit, $91,958.

The foreign market is quite steady; rates are unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85¼
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16¾
Reichsmarks	95½	.95
Guilders	40⅜	.40⅛

Union Pacific was the leader in an irregular and rather soft stock market. The local coppers were dull. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,850	Atchison	72½	71½	71½
11	Atchison pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
72	Boston Elevated	139¼	139	139¾
73	Boston & Albany	246	245	245
120	Boston & Maine	187¼	166	166
15	Boston & Providence	290	290	290
90	C., B. & Q.	141½	140	140
30	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	119½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, April 4, 1904.

?Adams Exp 4s 1,000 100¾ 1,000 101
Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 77
Ann Arb 1st 4s 1,000 92 500 89
A, T & S Fe gen 4s 1,000 99⅝ 84,000 99¾ 15,000 99⅝ 9,000 99½ adjustment 4s 7,000 89¼ 500 89 stamped 3,000 89¼ 2,000 89½
Balt & O gold 4s 500 101 2,000 100½ 3,000 100⅝ 10,000 100⅝ 5,000 100⅜ 3,000 100¼ pr lien 3½s 2,000 94¼ 3,000 94⅛
P J & M 3½s 5,000 88⅜ S Wn div 3½s 28,000 88½
Bklyn Rap Tran ref conv 4s 10,000 72⅞
Canada So 1st 4,000 103½ 1,000 103½
Cent of Ga cons 5s 6,000 107 2d inc 5s 5,000 29½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 2,000 09
Cen Pac gtd 3½s 2,000 84½
Ches & O con 5s 4,000 116¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 19,000 102
Chi & Alt 3½s 25,000 76⅝ 2,000 76½
Chi, Bur & Quin 4s, joint bds 3,000 94 2,000 93⅝ 4,000 93⅜ 1,000 94
C & Erie 1st 5s 1,000 113¼
C, M & St. Paul, C & P Wn 5s 2,000 115
C & N Wn gen 3½s 2,000 99
C, R I & P gen 4s 3,000 102½ 3,000 102⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s 19,000 71 10,000 70⅜
C, St L & New O gold 3½s 7,000 98½
C, St P M & O 6s 5,000 132½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 3,000 120F 1,000 101
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 85⅝
Consol Toh 4s 3,000 59½ 4,000 59½ 25,000 59¼ 5,000 59⅜ 2,000 59¼ 2,000 59⅝ 2,000 59¾ 6,000 99 L S & M S deb 4s 500 00½
L & N unified 4s 5,000 99 Manhattan con 4s 5,000 101¼ 1,000 101⅞
Met Elv 1st 6s 2,000 108¾
Mex Cent con 4s 1,000 65 1,000 64½
Mex Cent 1st inc 5,000 13⅞
Mex Cent 2d inc 5,000 7½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 100½ 4,000 100½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 4,000 77⅜ 1,000 77⅜
Mo, K & T ext 5s 2,000 100⅝ 1,000 100½ 4,000 100⅞ 7,000 100⅝ 8,000 101 3,000 101¼ 5,000 101⅜ 12,000 101¼ 8,000 101⅝ 3,000 101⅜ 8,000 102
Mo Pac tr 5s 7,000 105½
Nash, C & St L 1st 7s 2,000 122½
Natl Starch 6s 1,000 88
Total sales 2,162,000

N Y C & H Riv gen 3½s 1,000 98½ 2,000 98⅜ 22,000 98¼ L S col 3½s 3,000 89 registered 2,000 86⅝ 5,000 87 M C col 3½s 5,000 87⅜
N Y Dock Co 4s 2,000 91
N Y, O & W F L, H & P pur mon 4s 6,000 99½
N Y & Nor 1st 5s 7,000 113
Nort & W Pocah C & C 4s 1,000 90
North Pac 4s 2,000 102⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2,000 72
Or Sh Line part 4s 30,000 94⅞ 10,000 94½ 21,000 94⅜ 15,000 94½ 10,000 94⅝ 10,000 94½ 1st con 5s 5,000 114½
Pac Coast 1st 5s 2,000 103¾ 5,000 109
Reading gen 4s 5,000 96⅝ 5,000 96⅝ 4,000 96⅞
Reading Jer Cent coll 4s 10,000 92
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 2,000 142½ unify & ref 4s 1,000 87½
St L & S F R R, rcfundg 4s 1,000 82¼ 5,000 82⅜
St L, Sthwn 1st 4s 10,000 94⅜ 20,000 94⅝ 2,000 94⅜ cons 4s 8,000 72⅜
Sea A L Ry gold 4s 11,000 68
Southn Pac 4½s 2,000 109
Southn Pac 4s 2,000 89½
Southn Ry 1st 5s 65,000 113¾
Tex & P 1st 5s 1,000 117 5,000 116¾
Third Av con 4s 7,000 94½ 2,000 94⅜
Tol, St L & Wn prior lien 3½s 10,000 83 3,000 83¼
Un Pac 1st 4s 1,000 103⅜ 2,000 103⅞
Un Pac conv 4s 1,000 98¾ 180,000 98½ 20,000 98⅝ 80,000 98⅝ 130,000 98⅞ 7,000 99 80,000 98⅝ 2,000 98⅝ 13,000 98⅞ 17,000 98⅝ 1,000 98⅝ 60,000 98¾ 55,000 98⅝ 12,000 98⅝ 89,000 98⅞ 78,000 99 10,000 99⅛ 50,000 99¼ 20,000 99⅝ 60,000 99⅝ 10,000 99⅜ 10,000 99⅜ 20,000 99⅜ 20,000 99⅞ 40,000 99⅞ 10,000 99⅜ 47,000 99⅞ 212,000 100 1,000 99⅞ 30,000 100 15,000 99⅞ 2,000 100
U S Steel Corp sks fund 5s 19,000 75⅝ 104,000 75½ 6,000 75⅝ 94,000 75½ 31,000 75⅝ 55,000 75½ 2,000 75⅝ 33,000 75½ 8,000 75⅝ 5,000 75⅞ 19,000 75½ 21,000 75⅝ 15,000 75½ 12,000 75⅝ 100,000 75⅞ 1,000 75⅝ 50,000 75⅞ 56,000 75⅝ 4,000 75½ 20,000 75⅝ 79,000 75½
United Railr'ds of San Fran 4s 10,000 77½
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 116½ 11,000 116⅛
Wabash deb B 10,000 60⅜ 1,000 60⅞
West Sh 4s, regstd 2,000 197
Westn Un fundg & rel est 4½s 9,000 103½ 3,000 103⅜ 1,000 103⅝ 5,000 104 5,000 104½
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s 1,000 87½
Wis Central gen 4s 1,000 89⅞ 3,000 89¾

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 55½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 Breece sold at .10, 100 Caledonia at 1.30, 1,000 El Paso at .76, 200 Hale & Norcross at .88, 1,000 Isabella at .20, 200 Mexican at 2.55, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .06, 300 Overman at .35, 500 Pharmacist at .03, 20 Potosi at .70, 200 Sierra Nevada at .82@.83, and 100 Standard at 2.65.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con	.08	.09
Andes	.46	.47
Belcher	.25	.25
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.30
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	1.20	1.20
Challenge Con	.20	.22
Chollar	.20	.20
Confidence	.96	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.85	1.95
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.42	.44
Hale & Norcross	.88	.90
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	2.45	2.65
Occidental Con	.86	.89
Ophir	5.75	6.12½
Overman	.22	.25
Potosi	.26	.26
Savage	.54	.57
Sag Belcher	.13	.13
Sierra Nevada	.73	.81
Syndicate Con	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.88	.98
Utah Con	.10	.20
Yellow Jacket	.32	.34
Silver bars	55¼	55¼
Mexican dollars	44½@46	44½@46
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¼	6	6¼
Anaconda	14	14	14	14
C. K. & N.	21¾	22	21½	22⅜
C. C. Consolidated	6¾	7	6⅜	7
Dean	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3½
Doctor Jackpot	6¾	7⅛	6½	7½
Elkton	62¾	63	61	64
El Paso	77¼	77⅜	77⅛	78
Gold Dollar	5	5⅛	5	5¼
Golden Cycle	40	50	40	43½
Gold Sovereign	4	4½	4	4½
Isabella	28	28¼	28	28⅞
Jackpot	5	9	5	0
Keystone	3¼	4	3½	4
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	3¾	4	3¾	4
Little Puck	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Little Bessie	3	3¼	3	3¼
Mollie Gibson	5	6¼	5	6
Mary Cashen	1	1½	1	1¼
Moon Anchor	7	9	7⅜	9
New Haven	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞
Old Gold	10¾	10⅞	10¾	11
Pharmacist	3½	4	3½	3⅞
Portland	160	180	150	175
Rose Maud	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
Rose Nicol	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Sunset Eclipse	2	2½	2¼	2⅝
Vindicator	60	67	60	66
Work	6	6⅞	6	6¾

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The Federal Bank

Capital and Surplus, $300,000

590 BROADWAY, AND GRAND AND ORCHARD STREETS

Transacts a Mercantile Banking Business

W. M. WOODS, President

R. A. DOOLITTLE, Cashier — GEO. F. FROST, HYMAN RACHMIL, Asst. Cashiers

Phenix National Bank, 49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO

2 Wall St., New York

Investment Securities

Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.

100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,

BANKERS

INVESTMENT BONDS.

49 WALL ST., New York. — "THE ROOKERY," Chicago.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS

Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,

Treasury Department, Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed. WM. B. RIDGELY, Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

100 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
$1,000 Consolidated Elevator Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bond, 1910.
$1,000 Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 p. c. 50-year Mtg. Bond, 1945.
$1,000 Reading Co. & Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Gen'l Mtg. 4 p. c. Bond, 1997.
$2,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$2,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
$3,000 N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. Gen'l Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Con. Mtg. 5 p. c. 50-year Bds., 1945.
$2,000 Brooklyn, Queens & Suburban R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$200 Montauk Club (B'klyn) 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
5 shs. Clinton Hall Ass'n.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

7 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
200 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

25 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$14,000 Union Talc Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$50,000 United States Shipbuilding Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1932.
$5,000 Bush Terminal Co. 1st Mtg. Convt. 4 p. c. Bds., 1952.
$20,000 Guatemala Central R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1936.
272 48-100 shs. United States Hotel Co.
$4,000 Texas Short Line Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1922.
$13,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 6 p. c. Convt. Deb. Bds.
12 shs. Beaver Creek R. R. Co.
41 shs. Delaware & Bound Brook R. R. Co.
15 shs. Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R.
40 shs. Sharon R. R. Co.
25 shs. Valley R. R. of New York.
175 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co.
10 shs. St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. common.
30 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
1 sh. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
57 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R'way pf.
$1,000 Steuhenville & Indiana R. R. 1st Extend. 5 p. c. Bd., "Series A," Regstd., 1014.
28 shs. Bourneay & Burnham Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
11 shs. Chronometer Stamp Co.
20 shs. Adventure Copper Co.
20 shs. International Mercantile Agency common.
$4,000 Bush Terminal Co. 1st Mtg. Convt. 4 p. c. Bds., 1952.
$2,000 Peoria Water Works Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1948.
200 shs. United States Steel Co. common.
$25,000 John B. Ferrier 1st Mtg. 4½ p. c. Bds.
$15,000 South Elberon Land Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
1,000 shs. Golden Reward Mining & Milling Co.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bd., 1937.
50 shs. Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. pfd.
100 shs. Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. pfd.
100 shs. Central Market Street R'way pfd.
50 shs. Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co. pfd.
100 shs. Central Market Street R'way pfd.
100 shs. Central Market Street R'way pfd.
43 shs. Pacific Bank.
14 shs. Trenton Watch Co. pfd.
15 shs. Bank of New York.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO (OF CALIFORNIA.)

First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $20,997.72 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 30th day of April, 1904, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

New York, March 28, 1904.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

MARCONI WIRELESS

Daily Demonstrations at Our Office.

1541 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.

Write for Prospectus and Literature.

MUNROE & MUNROE, NEW YORK.

Managers Marconi Underwriting Syndicate.

EMPIRE TRUST CO

Successor to McVickar Realty Truet Co.

Empire State Truet Co.

Capital and Surplus - - - $1,500,000.00

The main office of this company on and after April 18, 1904, will be at 42 Broadway.

New Diamond Examination.

It was reported at the Appraisers' Stores yesterday that William B. Treadwell, who is now serving a second temporary appointment for ninety days as an assistant examiner of diamonds, had failed to pass at the civil service examination for the position, which was held on Feb. 17. At the same time a report gained currency that a supplementary examination had been ordered. Mr. Treadwell is a personal appointee of Secretary Shaw. Appraiser Whitehead said yesterday that all he knew about it was that he had received no eligible list yet.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,

149 Broadway, New York,

(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits.....$5,574,850.38

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. — WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. — H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. — ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	James Campbell,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould,
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	William H. Leupp.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Citizens Central National Bank,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 28, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,117,867.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,793.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		650,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,135,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		723,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		84,250.00
Bonds, securities, &c		23,100.00
Loans for correspondents		225,000.00
Real estate owned		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$5,441,363.42	
Due from State banks and bankers	218,806.30	
Checks and other cash items	449,148.85	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,005,059.04	
Notes of other National banks	56,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	15,034.48	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,862,580.40	
Legal-tender notes	855,870.00	
		11,903,862.49
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		32,500.00
Assets of Central National Bank, in liquidation		5,241,797.53
Totel		$28,641,170.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund	510,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	31,702.54
National banknotes outstanding	616,950.00
Due to other National banks	$6,441,704.69
Due to State banks and bankers	1,250,898.15
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,334,732.60
Individual deposits subject to check	12,594,821.21
Demand certificates of deposit	224,270.00
Certified checks	254,493.98
Cashier's checks outstanding	379,514.06
United States deposits	1,588,878.87
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	108,728.30
	24,207,517.88
Bonds borrowed	500,000.00
Loans for account of correspondents	225,000.00
Total	$28,641,170.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1904.

WILLIAM V. A. POE, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. McCALL,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
JAMES STILLMAN. } Directors.

[733.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$123,714,077.84
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,065.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		11,465,000.00
U. S. and other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		13,226,736.88
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,142,640.23
Bonds, securities, etc		5,787,080.40
Banking house and lot		5,620,000.00
Other real estate owned		380,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$3,874,129.28	
Due from State banks and bankers	703,779.18	
Checks and other cash items	1,384,715.21	
Exchanges for Clearing House	20,394,401.12	
Notes of other National banks	213,139.37	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,020.81	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$34,587,037.50	
Legal tender notes	4,636,600.00	
		39,223,637.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		573,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		831,633.23
Total		$228,041,207.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund	10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,880,200.55
National banknotes outstanding	11,377,500.00
Due to other National banks	$37,673,587.75
Due to state banks and bankers	50,038,590.54
Dividends unpaid	5,068.00
Individual deposits subject to check	66,614,701.29
Demand certificates of deposit	51,512.69
Accepted checks	11,548,235.61
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,620,300.40
United States deposits	10,802,710.42
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	282,152.67
Reserved for taxes	76,666.00
	179,803,506.46
Total	$228,041,207.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1904.

D. NEVIUS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
V. P. SNYDER. } Directors.

WISCONSIN BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE,

U. S. Depository,

at the close of business, March 28, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans	$12,967,164.33
United States bonds	700,000.00
Premium on United States bonds	35,000.00
Investment securities	469,629.97
Real estate	95,568.90
Furniture and fixtures	5,000.00
Cash and due from banks	3,890,794.06
Total	$18,163,157.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	537,876.88
Circulation	330,000.00
Deposits	15,275,280.38
Total	$18,163,157.26

OFFICERS.

F. G. BIGELOW, President.
WM. BIGELOW, Vice President.
FRANK J. KIPP, Cashier.
T. E. CAMP, Asst. Cashier.
H. G. GOLL, Asst. Cashier.

BUFFALO BANKS.

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

March 28, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,114,172.91
United States bonds		488,375.00
Other bonds		445,175.00
Cash and due from banks		966,840.57
		$4,014,563.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	28,746.37
Unpaid dividends	292.50
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	3,085,554.61
	$4,014,563.48

GEORGE F. RAND, President.
SEYMOUR H. KNOX, Vice President.
WILLIAM H. GRANGER, Vice President.
LOUIS H. GETHOEFER, Cashier.
SAMUEL T. NIVLING, Asst. Cashier.
EMIL DIFFINE, Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 4581.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,890,074.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,807.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		840,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		310,000.00
Philippine Islands certificate of indebtedness, 4%		750,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		555,910.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		110,906.25
Premiums on Philippine Islands certificate of indebtedness		15,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		392,980.00
Other real estate owned		980,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,699,197.16
Due from State banks and bankers		373,267.98
Checks and other cash items		81,819.11
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,060,151.30
Notes of other National banks		15,675.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		434.30
Lawful monsy reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specis	$2,496,183.63	
Legal-tender notes	966,777.00	
		3,462,960.63
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		42,000.00
Loans for account of correspondents		847,500.00
Total		$27,420,654.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,079,094.07
Unearned discount	41,109.66
National banknotes outstanding	840,000.00
Due to other National banks	7,619,779.47
Due to State banks and bankers	1,243,791.41
Due to trust companies and savings banks	5,733,978.30
Dividends unpaid	640.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,617,551.75
Demand certificates of deposit	276,501.00
Certified checks	465,076.07
Cashier's checks outstanding	101,532.37
United States deposits	1,560,000.00
Loans for account of correspondents	847,500.00
Total	$27,420,654.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALFRED H. CURTIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED H. CURTIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1904. A. H. GRAHAM, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 76.

Correct—Attest:
R. L. EDWARDS,
H. CHAPIN, JR.,
E. T. BEDFORD. } Directors.

[No. 5,990.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE UNITED NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,832,057.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		356.05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		100,000.00
Premiume on U. S. bonds		11,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc		70,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		88,701.78
Due from State banks and bankers		15,381.00
Checks and other cash items		8,906.56
Exchanges for Clearing House		53,909.17
Notes of other National banks		2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		56.60
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$223,728.50	
Legal-tender notes	80,549.00	
		304,275.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		5,000.00
Total		$2,592,176.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	14,533.63
National banknotes outstanding	100,000.00
Due to other National banks	13,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,220,303.35
Demand certificates of deposit	35,633.11
Certified checks	13,573.17
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,132.96
United States deposits	100,000.00
Reserved for taxes	4,000.00
Total	$2,592,176.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. W. WARNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. WARNER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of April, 1904. ROBERT C. FULTON, [Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CHRISTOPH F. BODE,
JOHN GERKEN,
HENRY C. STRAHMANN. } Directors.

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

New York City, March 28, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,494,972.15
Due from banks and bankers	544,596.72
Clearing House exchanges	173,501.32
Cash and reserve	1,389,594.48
Total	$6,602,604.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	660,683.10
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	5,691,921.40
Total	$6,602,604.68

OFFICERS.

FRANCIS L. LELAND, President.
WM. H. JENNISON, Vice President.
WM. CARPENDER, 2d Vice President.
FREDERICK FOWLER, Cashier.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK

Close of business March 28th, 1904.

ASSETS.

Loans and investments	$4,265,287.46
Due from banks	100,027.51
Exchangee for Clearing House	104,158.22
Cash	1,111,168.65
Total	$5,180,641.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$350,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	546,837.27
Circulation	350,000.00
Deposits	4,342,754.57
Total	$5,180,641.84

OFFICERS.

GEORGE F. BAKER, President.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice President.
GEORGE W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
BARKLEY WYCKOFF, Asst. Cashier.

CONNECTICUT BANKS.

THE THAMES NATIONAL BANK, NORWICH, CONN.,

March 28, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,656,950.77	
U. S. Bonds	1,000,000.00	
Due from banks	94,952.65	
Cash and reserve	506,625.27	$4,300,528.69
Total		$4,300,528.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	856,163.79
Circulation	900,965.00
Deposits	1,445,899.90
Stephen B. Misch, President. William N. Blackstone, Vice President. Chas. W. Gale, Cashier. Henry L. Bennett, Asst. Cashier. Nathan A. Gibbs, Asst. Cashier.	$4,300,528.69

TENNESSEE BANKS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

March 28, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans & investments	$2,580,081.94
From other banks	296,070.32
Cash and reserve	124,673.19
	$5,002,175.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	494,115.27
Deposits	4,013,060.06
	$5,002,175.45

S. S. Keith, President.
J. H. Fall, Vice Pres. W. C. Dibrell, Vice Pres.
J. T. Howell, Cashier. G. W. Pyle, Ass't Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No 2,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CLEARING HOUSE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$29,182,274.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,830,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		500,000.00
Bonds and stocks		9,774,771.93
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$1,400,831.50	
Due from State banks and bankers	313,362.18	
Checks and other cash items	31,105.90	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,547,336.18	
Notes of other National banks	78,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	911.76	
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz.:		
Specie	10,713,864.45	
Legal tender notes	1,666,609.00	
		18,752,520.97
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,800.00
Total		$60,092,067.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,955,452.99
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$20,278,484.07
Due to State banks and bankers	8,115,711.88
Due to tr

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

JUST BACK FROM EUROPE AND

A WEEK'S WORK OF A BROKER.

There is always reward for the man who shows his business and will get out and push. This I have demonstrated during the past few days, during which time

I HAVE SOLD

For EMMA ROSENBAUM the four-story double tenement, No. 2,127 1et Av. on lot 25x75.
For JACOB WOLF the two five-story double tenements, Nos. 238 and 240 E. 75th St., on lot 50x100.
For RAPHAEL MARRATT the four-story tenement, No. 2,127 1et Av., on lot 25x75.
For JAMES P. KEIN the four-story double flat, No. 2,267 1st Av., on lot 29x78.

I HAVE LEASED

For MAX COHEN the five-story double tenement, No. 42 Oliver St. Total rental, $10,900.
For JULIUS SAMUELS the six-story and basement triple flat, Nos. 100 and 102 Oliver St. Total rental, $13,000.
For ADELLA and FRIDA STEINBERG the five-story tenement, No. 317 E. 39th St. Total rental, $14,650.
For ELIAS KEMPNER the four-story single flat, No. 626 E. 13th St. Total rental, $2,160.
For N. FALK part of the single flat, No. 2,283 1st Av. Total rental, $2,460.
For I. SIMON the four-story double flat, No. 2,246 1st Av. Total rental, $8,100.

WHAT I DID FOR THEM I CAN DO FOR YOU.

Have you property for sale or exchange?
Have you houses or flats you want rented?
Have you old houses that are not paying?
Have you anything in the real estate line?
Do you want a loan or insurance?

CONSULT ME—IT WILL NOT COST ANYTHING.

I will use the same energy and push that I used for this clients where I have been successful. Write, call, or telephone.

P. IMPERATO, REAL ESTATE, WORLD BUILDING. Room 168. Tel. 3,387 John.

PETER AX-LRAD & CO.,
1SI BROADWAY, N. Y.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING:

— EAST SIDE. —

2 5-story and basement elegant flats, best neighborhood in Yorkville; guaranteed rent, $2,160; mtg. $16,000; price, $20,000 each.

2d Av., Near 100th.—Several 5-story, stores, also on street; will ha divided.

2d Av. block front; beet part of Yorkville; $130,000; mtg. to suit; snap.

Corners on Park, Lexington, Madison; good rentals; hound to improve.

Park Av., near 116th, with stores; rents, $2,900; price, $25,500; mtgs. $19,000.

Lexington Corner, Near 79th St.—Bargain to quick buyer; must he sold at once; 7-story elevator flat.

— UPPER 1ST AVENUE. —

Investors, Attention!—Block front, best location in Yorkville; 5-story, stores; 3-family 12-room in corners, 2-family 10-room in sides; big future; bound to increase; opportunity never offered again; price on application.

— INVESTMENTS. —

Well-paying 5-story double flats 110th to 120th Sts., near 5th Av.; good value; bound to increase.

— SPECIALS. —
Boom Section, Yorkville.

70s.—5-story double flats.
80s.—5-story triple flats.
90s.—5-story good rentars.
100-110.—With stores, double and triple.

— WEST SIDE. —

8th Av., Near 116th St.—5-story, two stores; rents over $3,250; price, $32,500.

Another near 154th St.; price, $17,000; bound to increase in value soon.

Lenox, near 116th St. trolley; price, $36,500; rents, $3,850; good returns; big future.

7th Av., Near Park Entrance.—Extra wide 5-story flats; rents, $4,650; price for two, $55,000; terms easy.

Amsterdam Av. Block, Near 132d St.—5-story, stores; hargain; must sell; make offer.

Manhattan, Near 116th.—Bargain; 5-story; rents, $3,100; price, $28,500; another extra wide; rents, $3,750; honnd to increase in value; price, $34,000.

— TRIPLE FLATS. —

West 117th St.; price, $31,000; rents, $3,500.
West 114th St., near 5th Av.; price, $30,000; rents, $3,250.
117th St., from Madison to Lenox; 5-story double or triple; good renters; never empty; increased value daily.
118th St., same location, few left.

— BARGAINS. —

Upper boom section, above 125th St.; few double and triple 5-story brick flats from Lenox to 5th Av.

BRONX——BRONX——BRONX

East 138th St.—4-story bk. double flats, 10 rooms and baths; rents, $1,400 each; price, $12,500; mtg. $10,500; big bargain.

For particulars apply to

PETER AX-LRAD & CO.
TEL. 948 CORTLANDT. 181 BROADWAY

"A LARGE INCOME AND NO BOTHER."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.

12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $290,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property,

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

IN THE **Waldorf Astoria Section.**
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property,

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
VICINITY OF 150TH STREET.

5-story, 3-family flat; store leased for 10 years; income, $3,500; price, $38,000. The cleanest investment in Manhatan in a neighborhood that is rapidly increasing in value.

JOHN R. & O. L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 4%
On Dwellings, Business, or Apartments.
ALSO SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN
On second mortgages, leaseholds, undivided interests, riparian rights, and building loans.
JOHN FINCK, 141 BROADWAY

FRED'K IHLENBURG,
1,409 LEXINGTON AV.
TEL., 2687—79.
PRACTICAL
ELECTRICIAN.
HOUSES MAINTAINED BY YEAR.
ELECTRIC HOUSE PUMPS.

A.— READ SLOWLY: BUY QUICKLY. $10,000 stone dwelling; open plumbing; good condition.
$12,500 stone dwelling, 18 feet wide; bargain.
$13,000 stone dwelling, open plumbing; 20 feet.
$18,000 stone dwelling, extension; open plumbing.
$21,000 stone dwelling, four-story, Lenox Avenue.
SHAW & CO., 113 WEST 125TH ST.

A 3-story and basement brick and brownstone private house, 19x60x111; parquet floors, hardwood throughout; fine chandeliers, vines, shade and fruit trees; in private block, near Mount Morris Park; asking $18,500; worth $20,000. Principals only. Max Bloom, 99 Henry St., city.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Seven-story 50-foot apartment, cheap for cash; will take part trade and cash.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

50TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,
4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

---

266 West 153d St.—Five-story triple flat; boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents, $2,886; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Two 37-foot flats, near L station; mtgs. 4%; rent $6,400; price $60,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

For Sale.—Two charming 3-story frame houses, W. 181st St., near Washington Park and subway station, Nos. 623-625; examine and make fair offer. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

AMSTERDAM AVE.
Fine corner in seventies, one store; fine investment; will consider small trade and cash.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

5th Av., 53d St.—3-story 21-family tenement; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $27,000; rents over $2,900; offers accepted. Robert Vogel, 323 West 42d St.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents, $10,400; all leased; price, $90,000; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Double flat, 6-room, bath, no haat, 27 feet, vicinity 112th, Fifth Av.; $28,500; $6,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

MANHATTAN FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
LARGE CORNER PLOT ON GRAMERCY PARK
Suitable for high class apartment house.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown & Co.,
160 BROADWAY.

FOUR PRIVATE DWELLINGS
on west side, near Broadway, only one block from prominent subway station; four etory and basement; hardwood finish; can be bought under $24,000 each; very cheap; chance to make a turn.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY (103D).

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.

105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100. 313 W. 75th St., 5-story American base., 20x100. 120 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 16x97. MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

Speculators, Investors, Attention!

Two extra width modern flats near 81st St. station; rentals, $10,500; owner compelled to sacrifice to prompt buyer, asking only $100,000; very little cash required. N. Frank Vougbt Co., 112 W. 42d St.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale, No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 72d St., or your own broker.

Rents, $10,365.
Price, $91,000.

Apartment house; all improvements; near underground station; only $8,000 to $10,000 cash required; balance on mortgage; commission divided with brokers; no trades. Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

Bargain!—Five-story flat; three families on floor; improvements; Amsterdam Av., vicinity of 155th St.; income $4,225 yearly; price, $38,500; first mortgage, $28,000; take second mortgage. Chase, 140 West 117th St.

Elegant lodging home, 70's, near Park; large rooms; all furnished; three years' lease; for sale. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Modern apartment house; rentals, $45,000; asking $450,000; easy terms; submit quick offer; might exchange. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Grand investment.—59th St. corner, four buildings; rentals, $19,560; asking $190,000; easy terms; telephone. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

House, 5-story, with established bakery; good German location, up town; must sell on account of retiring; big bargain. Address Owner, Box 212 Times Office.

Sacrifice.—133d St., near Lenox Av.; 25x100 feet each; 2 5-story double flats; fine condition; $21,750 each; pays 15%. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., 130th.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

A 5-story double flat, W. 137th, near 7th Av., $28,000; 5-story triple flat, W. 137th, $33,000, rent $3,700; 5-story corner, 25x100, $39,000, rent $4,172. Bergehuhr, 527 Lenox Av., 136th.

Great Bargain—Elegant 6-story flat, 16th, near 2d Av.; pays 20 per cent.; asking $53,000; principals. Bargain, 129 Times, Harlem.

Modern stores and triple apartments; 2d Av., near 42d; actual rentals, $4,320; asking $37,500. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Closing estate.—Full lot, 73d St., Av. A; only $2,650; easy terms; title guaranteed. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St. Sell cheap or build to suit tenant. CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Front, rear houses, full lot; perpetual leasehold; near 23d St.; income $1,500; only $5,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

First Av. (eighties and nineties) actual bargains if you are quick; particulars to principals only. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fifteenth St., Near "A."—Five-story tenement, $20,000; rents $2,322. Folsom Brotbers, 835 Broadway.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth St., Near "B."—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,124. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Twenty-family bousa, near 93th St. station; rentals, $2,200; asking $20,000; accommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Chance Seldom Offered.—25-foot single apartment; extra large rooms; less than incumbrance. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Jones St., Near Fourth.—Six-story tenement, $36,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Saventeenth St., near "A."—Two tenements, 50x82, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 50x103.3, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Twelfth, Near Avenue "C."—Four-story tenement, $12,500; rents, $1,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—2d Av., near 101et St., 2 double flats, 25x100 each; 2 stores; price $9,500 each; pays 15%. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av., 130th St.

Madison Av., vicinity of 130th St.; 3 5-story double flats, 2 stores each; $27,000 each; little cash. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Rare chance; estate will sacrifice elevator apartment house that cost $250,000, for $207,000; rent over $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Sacrifice modern double flat, adjacent to Broadway, vicinity 104th; rent $3,800; price $34,000; mortgage $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

70s West.—3-story stone dwelling, 17x100; absolutely modern; best street; to be sacrificed; $23,000. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Estate sacrifice, 16-room, extra wide tenement, $39,000; $7,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A stable, 130 stalls, west side; 40x70; price, $18,000.
Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 14th St.—Full lot; $7,500. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Avenue tenement, actual rent $2,600, price $23,000; $4,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Madison Av. flat, no heat; rent $3,100; price $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth St., Near "A."—Six-story tenement, $25,000; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

Washington Heights.

Amsterdam Av.—Modern, 5-story triple flat, with store, at a bargain. F. Wm. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE—TO LET.

A FLATBUSH HOME.
GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL, NEW, NEVER OCCUPIED, ON FINE PLOT OF LAND. MUST BE SOLD IN TWO WEEKS. Great inducement will be made to Buyer. Doors all Veneered. BUILT BY DAY'S WORK. A Fine Piece of Work, thoroughly guaranteed for one year. Elegant Hardwood floors. Many Elegant Appointments.
PRICE $8,500. WORTH $12,000. TERMS $1,000 Cash. Rest Mortgage. HANDSOME LOCATION. Near Schools, Churches, Stores, "L" Station and Trolleys. Very highly restricted where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000. 20 minutes to Bridge. It contains Elegant Library, with Book Cases; Fine Parlor, Large Sunny Dining Room with Beam Ceiling, SIX Fine Sunny Bedrooms, TILTED Bath, DECORATION FINE WORK OF ART. Parquet Floors. Steam H. at. Elegant Choice Hardwood trim. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge Sunday or any day. A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SOMEONE.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

TO THE WEALTHY MAN.
READ AND BECOME WISE.
PRICE $23,000. MORTGAGE $10,000.
Grsndest House in Brooklyn. Best Architecture. Best Construction. Must Be Sold Within One Week and Will Make Immense Sacrifice. Positively the Finest Location in Beautiful FLATBUSH. Every Modern Improvement Necessary in A Gentleman's Home. 25 Minntes from Manhattan via "L" Road and Trolleys. MIGHT TAKE GOOD CITY HOUSE AS PART PAYMENT.
JOHN REIS, 805 FLATBUSH AVENUE.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Farry end Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 724 St.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
One of the handsomes' modern dwelling honses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acra land; stable for 4 hiorses; owner having left city, will sell way helow actual cost, or lease; great chance to secure a bargain.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av.

QUITE INTERESTING—THIS
fine 4-story and basement brownetone house; 15 rooms, 2 baths; central location; plot, 23.6x200; house, 23.6x50; Grand Av., near Putnam; price, $10,000.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., near Gates Av., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $200.
Few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; four cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Something Fine!—449 Monroa; 2-story modern brownstone; open plumbing; cabinet mantlee; parqnet flors in 4 rooms and 3 halls; handsomely decorated; convenient to "L" and trolleya; mortgage, $4,000; asking $6,600. Haard, 249 Duffield St.

DETACHED TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
For Sale—Flatbush.
Best investment for your money; nets 15 per cent.; good location; easy terms. John Woolley, 386 Westminster Road, (East 12th St.)

Macon St., Bet. Reid and Patchen Avs.—Splendid 2-story and basement stone, 20x100; 10 rooms, bath, furnace; perfect order; finest block 25th Ward; only $6,100; best bargain of season. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Eldert St., 36.—Excellent two etory and basement brick dwelling; cheap at $4,250; will sell it cheaper; send me an offer. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BRONX. FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$14,700 4-story double flat; improvements; 5 rooms and bath; mortgage, $11,700.

$16,000 4-story triple flat with stores, 25x85x100; rents, $1,800; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

$20,500 5-story, double, brick, cold water flats with stores, on Brook Av.; $6,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

$34,000 5-story triple flat; large corner; 26x91x98; store leased for 5 years; rents, $3,900; $8,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

$3,500 2-story and basement, frame, one-family dwelling in Bronx, with all improvements; $1,250 cash, balance on mortgage.

$,500 2-story and basement, 10 rooms and bath; near "L" station; mortgage, $3,500.

$5,500 2-family frame dwelling, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; near rapid transit station; $500 cash, balance on mortgage.

W. F. A. KURZ,
608 East 156th St.,
near Courtlandt Av.

Bargains—Two 4-story double brick avenue flats, 27 front, each $15,500.
One 4-story double brick flat, finished basement, $16,500.
Two 4-story and half basement with stores, $19,000.
One 4-story triple flat, 25x108x155, $17,500.
One 5-story double brick flat, excellent location, $26,000.
FISCHER & BARTEL,
594 ST. ANN'S AV.,
Near 149th St.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Buildar, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

For Sale—Corner Concourse Boulevard and Mount Hope Place, Tremont, five finely built private houses; all improvements; select neighborhood; one block west of achool; will sell separately; can be seen now; owner on premises. Loula Lochmann, 1,873 Morris Av.

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Close to 133d "L" station; 18-family flat; no steam heat; actual rent over $3,000; price, $27,000; 40x90x100; commission to brokers. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

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Snap for Quick Buyer.—5-story up-to-dele apartment, 34x85x100; price, $32 000; terms to suit; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park.) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

Choice location, Willis Av., near 138th St.; 5-story double flat, with stores; price, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

A plot, 75 feet front, near trolley, steam, and elevated; ripe for development; price, $6,000. John R Ross, Fordham Square.

Brook Av., 149th St.—Five-story double flat, with stores; five rooms; $3,500 cash required. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Willis Av. modern flat, $33,000; others $22,500; street homes, $15,000 to $25,000; principals send for particulars. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

$10,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, netting 15 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

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Large list 1, 2, 3 family houeee at $8,600-$8,000. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

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BEDFORD PARK; CHOICE BUILDING LOTS; ONLY $1,000 AWARDS; EASY TERMS. POLAK, 3D AV., COR. 174TH.

$500 cash and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

A—Subdivision wanted; liva Bronx real estate firm can handle to advantage subdivision north of city; net basis. Reliable, Times office.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$18,500.—5-story apartment house, with large store, on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

$4,000.—10-room frame dwelling; near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

New two-family brick; very low price; easy terms; open. 678 East 156th St.

$1,000 Cash.—Three-story corner store property; all improvements. Junker 1,048 East 180th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park (200th St.), below cost. Estate, 140 East 42d St.

11-room, 2-family house, steam heat, full lot, $8,700. Baechler, 741 Tremont Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

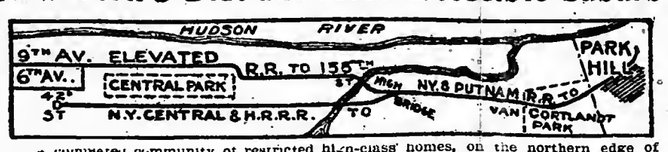
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At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

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18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
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TRAINS every half hour during the busy hours and hourly in the middle of the day. Low monthly commutation.

Write or call for descriptiva booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.

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Or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
Office on the property always open. Sundays and Holidays included.
Telephone connection.

At Tarrytown.—Slate roof house, 12 rooms; modern improvements; porcelain bath; nice grounds, full of fruit; 10 minutes' walk from station; well worth $12,000; will sell for $8,000; terms to suit; two large houses, with stables; takes the whole block; great bargain; to close an estate; all along the beautiful Hudson, elegant residences, fine houses, beautiful cottages; sala and rent at all seasons; rents from $300 to $15,000; prices from $3,000 to $350,000; farms, building and factory sites, business property very cheap.
S. EMBERSON, 315 Madison Av., corner of 42d St. Established over forty years.

WANT OFFER.

I am instructed by the owner that these houses must be sold by May 1st. Am asking $5,500 to $9,000; at these prices they are bargains, but will submit any reasonable offer. Terms to suit. Housea are located at Crestwood, the finest suburban residential section within same distance from New York, half hour out on Harlem R. R.; eight to twelve rooms, hardwood and cabinet trim, open plumbing; three minutes from station; restricted neighborhood; fine water, churches, school, &c.; terms to suit. Apply quickly. Tha Watson Company, 12 East 42d St., N. Y.

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THREE SPECIAL VALUES.

8 rooms; 3 acres; near station.....$3,000
7 rooms; fine location; new.....5 000
11 rooms; large plot; stable; fruit.....8,500
COOLEY & WEST, White Plains, N. Y.

A dainty bit of fairyland; pretty bungalow of ornamental shingles among big chestnuts, looking down wooded river banks and Sound; nine rooms; bay windows everywhere; electric lights; bath, furnace, open fireplaces; piazzas; modern barn; little stone summer house; ¾ acre; Byram Point, Portchester; $8,500. Richards, 39 East 42d.

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Gentleman's residence for sale or let, Pleasantville, N. Y.; ten minutes to depot; house, 14 rooms; stable, garden, all improvements, &c. Apply Box 132, Pleasantville, N. Y.

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170-acre farm, Westchester; fine stream, sawmill; $6,000; worth $10,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

ACTUALLY THE BEST
THREE VALUES IN MOUNT VERNON.
9 rooms; near station; modern.....$4,600
11 rooms; Chester Hill; parquet floors.....6,500
Artistic new house; Chester Hill; corner.....9,000
Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—One of the handsomest places on the Hudson, in Yonkers' choicest residence district; 7½ acres; beautiful river view; auperb house; price, $50,000. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Farm for sale cheap; 98 acres, house 10 rooms, barns and out uildings; 3 milsa from station. K. B. Waller, Yonkers, N. Y.

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HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

You've been thinking that you would like to pick up a good country place at about half price.
I have it.
A client formerly in business in a village one hour from New York, built there a fine house of fourteen rooms and three baths, with every comfort and convenience, and a good stable for eight horses, on a five-acre plot. The place has always been occupied by owner—never rented, and is in A1 condition. Because of change in business, it is offered at $15,000, which is less than half its cost. Full particulars upon request. (Mention Folio 61.)

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Buildings With 200 Rooms.

Steam-heated gymnasium; 5 acres and a small lake; 3 hours from New York; 3 minutes' walk from station. For sale at a very low figure.
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OF FURNISHED HOUSES
FOR RENT
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GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.
35 acres; beautiful house; stables, kennels; drives, woods, fishing; near Hudson, N. Y.; cost $150,000; price, $45,000; liberal terms. Call and see plans, etc. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

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To rent for the season, beautiful furnished cottage of 12 rooms; on shore of Blue Mountain Lake. For particulars address W. M. MILLSON, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

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Elegant Summer home near Seawanhaka Yacht Club, on Centre Island.
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CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
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AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

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AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
258 Broadway, New York City,

will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan,

on Monday, April 11th, 1904,
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Nassau, Fulton and Ann Streets.

There will be allowed to remain $750,000.00 on Bond and Mortgage at 4 1-2 per cent.

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For further particulars apply at office of Auctioneer.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,
225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET,
2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.3½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $19,000 at 5%.
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For Sale Separate or Together.
Two Very Attractive Houses Fronting on
LAKE AGAWAM & TOWN POND
with 26 acres. Never before offered. One house has 8 bedrooms, the other 15 bedrooms; all improvements. The finest location in Southampton.
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Water Fronts, Farms, Acreage, Village Homes, Furnished Cottages. Catalogue and rent list on application.
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A handsoma residence of 22 rooms, completely furnished, gas and all improvements; large stables; bailiff's cottage; farm buildings; 100 acres land; large stream stocked with trout; excellent full mile track for training trotters; for sale or rent at reasonable price.
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A beautiful cottage, nine rooms; lot 100x229 feet; large piazza; barn, stable, shade trees, shrubbery, large lawn; near Great South Bay, on street leading to bay; everything first-class; $3,000 if sold immediately; act quick. Address William Barkenbush, West Sayville, L. I.

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14 to 22 West 107th St.
Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Suites of 4, 5, and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.

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Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; Suites of
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH
RENTALS $40 TO $70 MONTHLY
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118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.
Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

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three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements: newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10.
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One door above 123d St.: eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent; opened evenings. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

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9 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; RENT, $900; possession at once. Apply to Superintendent on premises, or to
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now open for inspection; possession about April 1st; suites 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
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Modern eight-story fire-proof building; 8 rooms and bath (corners) rent low.
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SEVEN ROOMS $660
TEN ROOMS and billiard room on first floor; suitable for doctor ..... to 1,000
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New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

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Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; shower baths; electric light. Apply to janitor.
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Elegant corner apartment; six rooms and bath; every improvement; rent, $60; immediate possession; also one apartment, eight rooms and bath, elevator building, rent only $55 from May 1st. Inquire ROBERT LEVERS, 354 West 116th St.

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Flats of six and seven large, light rooms and bath; in the well-kept apartment house 720-732 3d Av.; possession May 1st; rent moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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First Floor—Six very large rooms $50
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Elevator, Hall Service. All modern improvements.

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5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x60, with light extension, 23x38; large show window, separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,500. Parlor floor store, large show window; $2,200. Three offices or rooms $50, $40 $35; suitable any business. Studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40. Two-room studio, $35. One studio, $20. Alterations completed April 1. Everything new.

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90x104, seven floors and basement; 300 lbs. per square foot; engine, 250 horse power; boiler, 300 horse power; receiving and shipping elevators; excellent light three sides; high ceilings; at an exceedingly low rental for term of years; location unexcelled for shipping; factories and sites on water front and rail, city or country. T. E. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., New York.

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SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 99TH ST.;
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LARGE AND SMALL
RENTS, $20 AND UP.
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OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25x92;
NEW BUILDING.
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440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 60x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to
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Sale or lease,
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Water front and rail.
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Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

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A.—1st loft at 69 Beekmen St.
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Ruland & Whiting Co.
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Steam heat and elevator; rent $1,000 each.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 94TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

23d St., 403-7 East.—A fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Brick factory, 9,000 feet, 72 windows; rent, $1,000; power additional. Nelson, 13 Chambers St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Loft, 50x130, with power; suitable any business. 250-260 Moore St., Brooklyn.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Fine store, new building; growing neighborhood; 7th Av., adjoining 149th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

A.—Nassau St. loft, $360 rent. Rnland & Whiting Company, 5 Beekman St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have a client who will purchase for cash one or two 5-story flats or tenements on the east side from 59th to 90th St., from 2d to Park Av.; also have a number of buyers for modern flats from 59th to 125th St., showing fair income on investment.
JOHN R. & O. L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Owners of flats and tenements are requested to send complete particulars; have large demand.
BENJ. G. FAULHABER & CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST.

A residence with acreage on the Sound or south shore of Long Island; city corner, suitable for liquor business; cheap for cash; call or mail particulars. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Flats and tenements, private houses, on west side for many buyers; sales aggregating millions attest ability. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Flats, tenements, store property; quick cash buyers. PETER ALEXRAD & CO., 181 Broadway. Tel., 948 Cortlandt.

Owners!—Send particulars, Bronx flats; quick sales assured. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

Attorney takes charge real property; renting, collecting; honest; references. Energetic, Box 215 Times Office.

Corner or avenue store property, without heat preferred. Estate Funds, P. O. Box 251.

Flats and houses wanted to rent, sell, or exchange. Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

Wanted to buy, double and triple flats from owners only. Cowen, 1,395 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"A."—532 WEST END AVENUE.
4-story 20-foot dwelling; every improvement; open plumbing; handsome gas fixturss and dscorations; two baths and four toilets; rent, $2,000.
Several others from $1,400 to $6,000.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
Phone, 2106 J—Riverside.....2,768 Broadway

A LARGE LIST
and Choice Assortment of
WEST SIDE DWELLINGS,
Three and Four Stories.
42d to 110th Sts.; $340 to $7,000.
F. S. TREACY,
1,929 Broadway, near 64th St.

45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
4 stories, with extension; 2 bath rooms; excellent order; rent $2,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.

Attractive 3-story residence, $1,500; caretaker shows, 167 W. 93d St. TREACY, agent, 1,929 Broadway.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story house, Park Av., near 36th; latest improvements; $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

88th, 177 West.—Three-story, butler's pantry extension; fine order; rent $1,400. Apply premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent—Furnished—Four-story American basement dwelling house. No. 278 West 70th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE STRATFORD,
101 West 115th St.,
N. W. Corner 115th St. and Lenox Av.
Elegant elevator apartment, constructed under new building law; all latest improvements; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms; rents, $480-$780; beautiful corner apartment also 4-room apartment on ground floor, suitable for doctor. Superintendent on premises.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $300 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

"TREVILYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $90.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site for Fifth Avenue Loft Building Enlarged by Purchase of Adjoining Lots—Upper West Side Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The eleven-story loft building to be erected by Jacob Rothschild at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street will cover, besides the lot on the immediate corner, the two adjoining lots, 79 and 81 Fifth Avenue, and the adjoining parcel at the rear, 4 East Sixteenth Street, making in all a plot with frontages of 106 feet on the avenue and 158 feet on the street. Mr. Rothschild bought the corner property at auction nearly two years ago for $263,000, although, owing to litigation, it was not conveyed to him until recently. Yesterday he took title to 79 Fifth Avenue from Carrie M. Butler. He also has under contract the intervening parcel, No. 81, which is owned by the Weld estate. There has also been recorded a contract for the sale of 4 East Sixteenth Street to parties believed to represent Mr. Rothschild. Plans for the new building, which will be one of the largest on lower Fifth Avenue, are now in course of preparation.

Deal for 104th Street Apartments.

James Saterno & Brother have sold the six-story apartment house, known as Putnam Court, at 148 to 152 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 87.6 by 100.11.

John M. Thompson & Co. sold for the executors and trustees of the estate of George C. Edgar 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on plot 50 by 72.8, for $55,000.

M. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for a client the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 241 West One Hundred and Third Street, 17 by 60 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house immediately.

Operators Get 108th Street Lots.

Leon S. Altmayer and George J. Powders have sold for Fannie C. Peyser, executrix of the estate of Frederick Peyser, the plot 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West. This property has been held by the Peyser family since 1865. The present buyers are operators.

Walter C. Tucker has sold 232 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Broadway, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 16 by 100.11.

George A. Hampton & Brother have sold for Samuel Kind, to John Schrieber, 1,951 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double flat, with store, on plot 25 by 100.

Purchase on Columbus Avenue.

Max Marx has bought from Emil Adler 985, 987, and 989 Columbus Avenue, three five-story triple flats on plot 75.6 by 100.

Abram Bachrach has sold 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story flat, 33.4 by 99.11, to N. Chertoff.

Henry & Gold have sold for Ziegler & Harris, to C. Max, 502 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11; also, for C. Max to K. Rubin, 809 and 811 East Ninety-first Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.8.

Charles Haas has sold to Samuel Bitterman the five-story flat 102 and 104 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on lot 31.3 by 111.3.

Resale on Upper Eighth Avenue.

Isaac Wohlgemuth has resold 2,843, 2,845, and 2,847 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 81.

Isidor Blumenkrohn has sold, through Morris Weiss, 2,375 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

John C. Schnoor has sold to Abraham Silberberg 252 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. negotiated the recent sale of the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, for the City Realty Company to Harry Matz.

Charles Haas has bought 311 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Sale of Third Avenue Parcel.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for E. A. Cruikshank to Mandelbaum & Lewine the five-story tenement 589 Third Avenue, 20 by 100.

William Cruikshank's Sons and the Cruikshank Company have sold for the estate of Elizabeth F. Floyd to Mandelbaum & Lewine the two five-story tenements 352 and 354 West Forty-eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Charles Hilbson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Beemer 335 and 337 East Thirty-seventh Street, two four-story tenements, on plot 50 by 96, and have resold the property for improvement.

G. Wacht and J. Rice have sold for Madison & G. Hawke 514 to 520 East Seventy-sixth Street, five-story flats, on plot by 96.3 and irregular.

Schmeller & Bachrach have bought the five-story tenement 420 East Seventieth Street, 21 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have bought the six-story tenement, with stores, 343 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Upper East Side Dealings.

Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll have bought from Louisa Schultz 317 and 319 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, two five-story triple flats.

Marcus L. Osk has bought from Lawrence Lynch the three-story dwelling 240 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25 by 100.11.

Gansevoort Street Building Sold.

Charles E. Durross has sold for a client the new six-story business building 82 Gansevoort Street, 25 by 89, to Angelino Sartirana.

Buyers for Southern Boulevard Flats.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Adler & Herrman to Harry Schiff 583 to 591 Southern Boulevard, five four-story single flats, on plot 100 by 100.

Joseph J. Harris has sold for Joseph Horowitz the five-story flat 1,408 Brook Avenue, 100 by 39.6, to Samuel Dworkowitz and Morris Haber; also, the five-story flat 1,402 Brook Avenue to Samuel Dworkowitz, Morris Haber, and Joseph Rosenberg.

H. L. Phelps has sold for the Rev. F. Swift 623 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 25 by 100, for $22,000; also, for Walter Dick, a new five-story apartment house, on lot 33 by 100, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Brown Place, for $32,000; also, for Laville & Hill two five-story dougle flats, 73 by 100, on Trinity Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for $72,000.

Marcus Nathan has sold the two-story dwelling 2,016 Fulton Avenue.

Lower West Side Leases.

Louis Schrag has leased for the Mussel estate to the Tiffany Studios Corporation 133 West Twenty-seventh Street; also, for John H. Woodbury, 25 West Nineteenth Street; also for Townsend Underhill, 57 West Twenty-seventh Street; also, for Kruse & Baker to George H. Montrose & Co., the fourth loft in the new building at 137 and 139 West Seventeenth Street.

Mack & Tuthill have leased for John G. Wendell, to the Buckmobile Company of Utica, the building at Sixty-third Street and Broadway, for a term of years; also, for John G. Wendell, 53 West Sixty-third Street, to the Fiske Tire Company, and 57 West Sixty-third Street, to the Pennant Tire Company.

J. Day Knap and J. S. Maxwell, who under the firm name of Knap & Co., have succeeded to the business of Janeway & Shaw, report leases of the following dwellings: 873 St. ...cholas Avenue, 254 St. Nicholas avenue, and 220 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street. They have also leased the store at 1,630 Ameterdam Avenue for a term of years.

William H. Falconer reports that he has leased the following properties: 11 East Seventy-..... Street, 334 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 111 East Twelfth Street, 222 East Eleventh Street, and 312 East Forty-first Street.

Brownsville Operations.

The following transactions in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn are reported: Louis Levin has sold for Herman Rosansky two lots on Ames Street, 292 feet south of Pitkin Avenue, to Yetta Davis, who has resold the property to A. Cornheim. H. Meyerson has sold for Jennie Salzberg to Louis Levin, the plot, 85 by 100, at the northwest corner of Thatford and Sutter Avenues. Charles A. Striffler has sold to Louis Levin and Hyman Meyerselin a plot with frontages of 200 feet on Sterling Place, 116 feet on St. John's Place, and 85 feet on the Eastern Parkway extension.

Halprin, Lewin & Diamondston have bought from Morris Kahn the two five-story brownstone-front tenements, with stores, 1,885 and 1,887 Avenue A.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Lincoln Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 90.3 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Leonard Weill.....$13,750

Seventy-eighth Street, 227 East, north side, 250.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.10 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Emerich..... 6,100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 239 East, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee; due on judgment, $7,451.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Fifty-seventh Street, 125 and 127 East, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 60.2, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, Charles S. Simpkins, referee; due on judgment, $56,954.

Eighty-second Street, 158 West, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee; due on judgment, $19,140.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Forty-seventh Street, 311 West, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, Benjamin Tuska, referee; due on judgment, $2,425.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ridar Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, extending through to the Harlem River, 80 by 115 by 43 by 125, two-story frame buildings and vacant; foreclosure sale, Robert L. Cutting, referee, due on judgment, $4,906.

Hull Avenue, west side, 401.5 feet north of Woodlawn Road, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Louis H. Harlo, referee; due on judgment, $1,121.

Teller Avenue, east side, 424.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 50 by 81.4 and irregular; together with Clay Avenue, west side, 414.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 50 by 81.5 and irregular, abutting upon the foregoing, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Robert L. Cutting, referee; due on judgment, $3,314.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for a two-story brick office and stable, 60 by 50; Terry & Tench Company, premises, owners and architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 70 and 72 Mott Street, to a one-story brick outhouse, 50 by 6.11; M. Lubetkin of 143 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 561 East Fifth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 24.9 by 84; E. Weiss of 603 East Sixth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost $26,500.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 48 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 87.11; Cohen & Cohen of 156 One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $150,000.

West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, northeast corner, for a six-story brick flat, 100.11 by 90; West Side Construction Company of 931 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $225,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Park Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 50 by 62; Lippman & Naftalowitz of 328 Park Avenue, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $38,000.

First Street, south side, 275 feet west of Sixth Avenue, a two-story-and-attic brick dwelling, 23 by 86; Mrs. Anna Wagner of 99 Shiel Street, William's Bridge, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $6,000.

Clarence Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Cornell Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Richard Turnquist of 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Edith Avenue, west side, 244 feet north of Liberty Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16 by 22; George Huhlitz of 452 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $2,000.

Longfellow Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Coinmbus Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 48; John Lasso, Brook Avenue, near One Hnndred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Thomas Scott, Van Nest, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 300 and 302 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; E. Levy of 302 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; G. E. Matthews, premises, architect; cost, $350.

No. 168 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; K. Holm of 703 Second Avenue, owner; C. Stegmayer of 156 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 12 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; I. B. Agnis, premises, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 25 Walker Street, to a six-story brick storage building; Manhattan Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, northwest corner, to a five-story brick theatre; O. Hammerstein, premises, owner; A. E. Westover of Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 227 to 231 East Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; M. G. De Giobanni of 226 East Twentieth Street, owner; A. Vandrace of 142 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Eleventh Avenne and Fiftieth Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick factory; estate of W. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Rushmore Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 27 East Twenty-second Street, to design; M. J. Root, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 8 Union Square, to alter; D. Brubacher, premises, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $200.

No. 129 East Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. Gross of 42 Avenue D, owner; Rudolph Meyer of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 625 and 627 East Sixth Street, to two five-story brick tenements; S. Grimm, premises, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

Marion Avenne, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Margaret C. Sbea of 2,736 Marion Avenne owner; F. E. Albrecht of 655 King's Bridge Road, architect; cost, $500.

East River, northeast corner of Clason's Point Road, to a one-story frame platform 80 by 50; Clinton Stephens, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $1,000.

Stebbins Avenne, east side, 375 feet sonth of Home Street, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 17 by 17; John J. Hiller of 1,144 Stebbins Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenne, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, southwest corner of Pond Place, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41; Jacques Luchsinger, premises, owner; George H. Budlong of Bedford Park, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 4.

ARTHUR AV, 2,464, e s, 20.7x87.6; Warren B. Sammis to Stephano Romano..... Nom.

AVENUE A, w s, 75.10 ft s of 91st St, 50x94; James King to James Higgins, ½ part, all title, (mtg $34,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 91st St, 75.10x94; James Higgins and another to Margaret King, (mtg $44,000)..... 100

AVENUE D, 184 to 188, e s, 79.8x80x irregular; Samuel Cohen and another to Harris Shenfeld, (mtgs $62,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BELMONT AV, n w c, 272.4 ft s w of Union Av, 100x87.6; John Miles to Charles H. Thornton and another..... Nom.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 148th St, 99.11x125; John L. Cadwalader to Cathleen Turney, other consideration and..... 100

BROADWAY, w s, 114 feet south of 157th St, 100.8x90; Alexander Walker to Louise Schwegler, other consideration and..... 100

BURKE AV, e s, 104.10 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x90; Lauchenfeld Land Company to of Edenwald to Maurice Collins and another..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 154th St, 25.5x94.6x24.11x89.6; Central Trust Company, executor, to Abraham Ruth 7,500

CLINTON AV, s w corner of 170th St, sure strip, 5x—x3.7; William Coogan to John Robinson and another..... 175

CROTONA AV, 200.6 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100 (mtg $2,800;); Morgan Av, 498 to 498, s e s, 82.4x90.8x75x94.2; Aubrey Hutcheson to Josef Frenkel, (mtgs $42,000)..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, w s, 300 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 22.4x115x43.1x110; Frederick W. Ersfeld to Rose Ersfeld, other consideration and..... 100

ELTON AV, e s, 96 ft s of 157th St, 27x121.7x27x124.4; Adolph Borchardt and others to John H. Ziegler, (mtgs $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, 123 East, 25x100.11; Ida M. J. Hansen to Isidore Jackson and another, other consideration and..... 100

130TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 3d Av, 20.1x100.11; 131st St, s s, 284.7 ft w of 3d Av, 22.2x100.11; Alice A. Poynts to Jacob Jung, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

119TH ST, 347 East, 22x100.11; Henry S. Gamp to Braslo Liggio, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, s s, 330.1 ft w of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11x24.5x100.11; Annie Holmes to Jacob Jung, other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 3d Av, 0.1x100.11x0.1x100.11; Alice M. A. Downing and another to Alice A. Poynts, quitclaim..... 20

120TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.10; Samuel Lenkowsky and another to Moses Baumgarten..... Nom.

121ST ST, 170 West, 33x100.11; Annie Naughton and another, executors, to Harris Coben and another, (mtg $35,000). $2,000

123RD ST, s s, 383 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Bartolomew Walther to Margaret Walther, ½ part (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

132D St, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Gustav W. Gerlach to Charles Seifert, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and... 100

134TH ST, 824 East, 25x100; Herman Ulrich to Anton Hermansen, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100

134TH ST, 820 East, 25x100; Herman Ulrich to Laurits Sonderegaard and another, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100

135TH ST, 3 East, 25x99.11; Mary M. Rogers to Sarah Solomon..... Nom.

136TH ST, 3 East, 25x99.11; Sarah Solomon to Mary Timble and another, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

138TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Louis F. Weismann to Joseph Horowitz, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

136TH ST, 470 East, 25x100; Adolph Kiee to Herman Junker, (mtg $14,650)..... 22,500

141ST ST, n w corner of Beekman Av, 25x93.8x25x93.2; Henry Dreyer to Carl Schahle, (mtg $19,000,) other considerations and..... 100

141ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x91.8x25x93.5; Gustav Kaliski and another to Carl Schahle, (mtg $15,500)..... Nom.

144TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; 144th St, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Helen T. Adams to Ellen M. Coughlin..... Nom.

144TH ST s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Ruth A. Watrous to Ellen M. Coughlin..... Nom.

148TH ST, 611 East, 25x100.6; Otto J. Schwarzler and another to George Einseter, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

155TH ST, 527 and 529 East, 27x100; Julius Braun to Jonas Well and another, (mtgs $30,000)..... Nom.

155TH ST, 527 East, 27x100; Sigmund Feust to Julius Braun, (mtg $18,250)..... Nom.

155TH ST, 529 East, 27x100; Sigmund Feust to Julius Braun, (mtg $13,200)..... Nom.

169TH ST, s s, 250.8 ft s e of Tinton Av, 25x112.2?.10.11x24.1; Gertrude Lewis to Mathias Rock, (mtg $4,827.94)..... Nom.

169TH ST, n e, 157 ft e of Boston Road, 59x98.8x59x99; Nettie B. Eells to Evelyn H. White, other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 171; Morris Klein to Max Lindner, 3 years..... 100

AVENUE B, n w corner of 4th St; Ury Goodman to Nathan Wallach, 5 years..... 564

BOWERY, 250; Herman B. Duryea to Louis I. Harris, 2 years..... 1,320

C

LOST AND FOUND.

Found—Sum of money, Lexington Av., last Tuesday. Apply M., 89 Park Av.

Lost—On 9th Av. "L" express, Monday evening, March 28, satchel containing papers of no value to finder. Liberal reward and no questions asked if papers returned to Room 1,102, 27 William St. Telephone, 2060 Broad.

Lost—Watch charm; horse, rider and dragon; return and obtain suitable reward. W. J. Nichols, 76 William St., Room 1,107.

Lost—Lady's white duck fencing jacket; initials inside, "E. B. A.;" reward $5. Inform at once, Oakes, 10 Wall St.

Lost.—Certificates No. 53,289—100 shares, and 30,062—50 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

Lost.—Amethyst BROOCH with diamond and pearls $25 reward Fish, 50 Beck St., Bronx.

$10 REWARD.

Sunday morning, March 27th, in Hoboken, Washington or Court St.; lost, fox terrier, male; color, white, head marked brown, on body and tail brown spots; named Bill; wears plain leather collar. Return against reward to M. Capell, 322 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; references exchanged.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful, sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished, comfortable house; every convenience; telephone; high-class table; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, with every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

Madison Av., 432.—Pleasant third-floor corner room, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

22d St., 34 East.—Finely furnished rooms in first-class house; suite, large square, and hall rooms; all improvements; reference.

40th St., 70 West.—A large front room on fourth floor, nicely furnished, to let without board to gentleman; house private; faces Bryant Park; very desirable location; references.

44th St., 214 West.—Handsomely furnished large alcove room, suitable for couple; also others. Telephone.

44th St., 211 West.—Desirable rooms; large and small; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath; $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly. Transients accommodated. Telephone, 5048—38th.

49th, 131 West.—Two sunny, nicely furnished front rooms; heat; hot, cold running water.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms, with bath; meals if desired; references.

93d St., 162 West.—Sunny room to let in private family.

125th St., 100 East.—Double rooms, elegantly refurnished, by week or month; moderate; hotel accommodations.

Broadway, 2,762, (Near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan.

Elegant front parlor; bath; $5, or two room suite; desirable. Gagnee, 616 Lexington Av.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Lady wants one large or two unfurnished rooms in private house, 2d or 3d story; 18th St., 50th St., west side preferred. Address Chelsea, 254 8th Av.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 29th St

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 80th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Switchboard operator; bright, experienced girl; $5 to start; rapid advancement. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted.—Stenographer; must have had at least three years' experience; salary, $10-$12; call only. 154 Nassau St., Room 119 R, 8th floor.

Males.

Canvassers Wanted—Men of neat appearance, about 20, to sell new sewing machines. Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 837 Broadway.

Cutter.—Wanted, an experienced cutter for custom tailoring; steady employment and good wages to right party. W. G., Box 205 Times.

Operator.—A first-class operator wanted on custom coats; good wages and steady employment. Write to L. K., Box 203 Times.

Trimmer.—An expert trimmer wanted by a tailoring-to-the-trade house; only experts need apply; good wages. Write to T. C., Box 204 Times.

Wanted—Young men, (3,) reliable, to learn our business; work 5 hours daily; good income guaranteed; special attention given to men while learning. Call, 8 to 9 A. M., Hopkins, 833 Broadway.

Wanted—Manager; a man who is thoroughly up to date in savings bank business; give experience, references, age, and compensation expected. R. F., Box 115, 617 6th Av.

Wanted—China Packers.—Siegel-Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced packers for their china department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—First-class stenographer, with at least two years' commercial experience; salary, $15. Apply, to-morrow morning, 391 Broadway, down town.

Wanted.—Undertaker's assistant wanted; must be a thorough embalmer, a good bookkeeper, and come well recommended. Undertaker, Box 216 Times.

Wanted—Salesman, clerks, suits; experienced; city and office trade; good opportunity to right party. The C. C. Company, 22-24 West 3d St.

Wanted—Agent with large acquaintance among architects and builders' salary and commission. Mason, 1,395 Avenue A, Iron works.

Wanted—Boy for office work, Harlem; state salary expected and references. Address C., Box 1,214 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper, &c.—As bookeeper and private secretary; competent in double entry; thorough knowledge of French, English, German, stenography, typewriting, translations; twenty-five years old; eight years' experience; $18. Box 1 207 Times.

Bookkeeper.—As assistant bookkeeper, by young lady; neat in appearance and accurate; salary, $10. V. H. H., 1,441 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Caretaker.—By mother and son as caretaker for private house; best references. Apply Allstaedt, 78 West 48th St.

Caretakers.—By refined family of three adults; best references from owners; compensation wanted, free rent. D. D., 278 East 58th St.

Cook, &c.—By English woman as cook and laundress; small family; country. J. W., 308 West 16th St., ground floor.

Governess.—A lady of refinement and education desires position as governess or companion; fluent French, German, English, music; experienced teacher; accustomed to traveling here and abroad; highest references. K. K., 17 West 58th St.

Officework.—As office assistant; experienced; familiar with filing; good references; $6. M. White, 884 6th Av.

Stenographer.—Visiting stenographer wishes to make engagements with firms desiring first-class work and needing stenographer's services a few hours daily or two or three times a week. Address I Box 216 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Stenographer of several years' experience would like a position of trust; private secretaryship preferred; salary, $15 to start; best of references. M. F., care Miss Byrnes, Room 1,406, 277 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Experienced stenographer and typist with an all-around knowledge of American and English business methods; good penman; double-entry bookkeeping. Address E. M. Day, 19 West 17th St.

Stenographer, &c.—By young lady, permanent position as stenographer and typewriter; has had two years' experience; is familiar with general office work; salary $10.00. Miss Fannie Bailey, 92 Jackson St., Passaic, N. J.

EMPLOYERS STANDING PAT.

Laborers' Secretary Says International Union Man Made Overtures.

The Journeymen Bricklayers and Masons' International Union has decided to take a hand in the present trouble between the bricklayers and laborers and the mason builders. William Bowen, President of the International Union, called at the Townsend Building yesterday afternoon and had a conference with the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association. No one would say what the result of the conference was.

In case the strike of the bricklayers is prolonged the strikers will look for financial aid to the International Union. This aid would not be accorded unless the strike was ordered in accordance with the constitution of the International Union. The bricklayers' unions have refused to work with non-union laborers, which is practically a sympathetic strike. Sympathetic strikes are not sanctioned by the International Union, or any kind of a strike, unless arbitration has been first tried and failed.

Denis C. Doris, leader of the bricklayers, took the stand yesterday that the bricklayers are not on strike, but that they are thrown idle by the strike of the laborers, and conid not be expected to work with non-union men.

There were reports that the building material dealers would start closing their yards one at a time beginning to-day or to-morrow, in accordance with the agreement made with the Emergency Committee.

Secretary Henry of the Laborers' Protective Union made the positive statement last night that President Bowen had made a new proposition to the Emergency Committee. This proposition, he said, was that all the strikers should return to work under the conditions prevailing before Dec. 10, pending arbitration, and it was rejected, he said. Under the conditions then prevailing the bricklayers worked with union or non-union helpers indiscriminately.

J. M. MOORE DIES ON TRAIN.

Was the Father of Lawyer William A. Moore.

James M. Moore, sixty-six years old, of Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., who was the father of William U. Moore of the local law firm of Cantwell, Moors & McDonnell, died yesterday afternoon on a New York Central train just as it pulled into the Grand Central Station. Mrs. Moore was bringing him to New York for treatment for an ailment from which he had suffered for many years.

The body was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. It will be sent to Antwerp.

Sent Wife to Church, Shot Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—Thomas H. Woody, a wealthy retired business man of Petersburg, yesterday morning told his wife that he would not attend services, but insisted that she should go without him. "You will enjoy the Easter music," he told her. When Mrs. Woody returned from church she found her husband had committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Twenty-six; expert; A1 reference; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbian graduate, possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, Box 12 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; two years' experience; excellent speller; neat, rapid worker; $8; references former employer. Miss C., 181 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience; brokerage, commercial, legal; $12. Executive, Box 123 Times Office.

Stenographer and typewriter; understands office system, mimeographing, and can assist with the books; would be willing to start with $10. Address M. E. B., 642 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined appearance; good education; best references; $7-$8. Industrious, Box 177 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience legal and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; refined; good in spelling and punctuation; best references. Businesslike, Box 195 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; refined appearance; good speller, grammarian; assist office work; $10. Accurate, Box 195 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; take difficult dictation; credentials; attractive personality. Credentials, Box 213 Times.

Stenographer.—(18;) English parentage; graduate high school; credentials; rapid penman. Moderate, Box 211 Times.

Teacher.—By a young lady to teach one or two children a few hours daily; Harlem preferred. W., L., Box 1,046 Times Up Town.

Males.

Accountant.—Audits, examinations, income and profit and loss statements; care estates for executors; day, evening engagements; temporary or permanent; modern factory; cost and office systems installed; moderate charges; highest references. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,259, Times, Harlem.

Accountant.—Books written up; monthly trial balances; balance sheets; accounts adjusted, audited; terms moderate. Accountant, Room 252, 280 Broadway.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Bookkeeper.—Experienced on double entry and safeguard systems; best of references. Bookkeeper, 156 East 128th St.

Caretakers.—Man and wife would like care of house till rented or for Summer; best references from owners and real estate agents. M. C., 1,364 Broadway.

Carpenter.—By carpenter, from real estate owners; day's work or contract. Lawson, 749 3d Av.

Care of House.—Man and wife wish care of residence; reference, J. J. Dugg, 135 West 60th St.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; 12 years' references; wages, $35. John Glynn, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; written or personal reference; careful driver; wages $35. Daniel Montague, Box 132 Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—Single; good references. M., 123 West 51st St.

Collector, &c.—By young man, 21, as collector, &c.; experienced; good penman; moderate salary. J. Goldenson, 1,901 Lexington Av.

Gardner.—Good vegetable grower; capable to keep lady's or gentleman's small country residence in order; married; good testimonials. M., 140 Amity St., Brooklyn.

Gardener.—Married, small family; practical; conversant with landscaping; expectations moderate. Wallace, 54 Dey St.

Man wishes position to design, draw plans, make calculations, estimates, specifications concerning plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation of buildings; references. Andresen, 130 East 123d St.

Plumber.—Licensed, wishes position; thorough knowledge of plumbing, gas fitting, steam and hot water heating. Plumber, 334 75th St., Brooklyn.

Plumber.—Licensed; thorough knowledge of plumbing, gas fitting, steam, and hot water heating. Plumber, 334 75th St., Brooklyn.

Poultry plant, farm manager, thoroughly experienced; successful chicken and squab raiser, incubator up; practical knowledge farm, garden, dairy stock; charge gentleman's farm. P. D. K., Transcript Office, Boston, Mass.

Private Secretary.—By young man, past three years with official, prominent street railway company, as private secretary; fully competent to take entire charge of large correspondence; thoroughly familiar with office details; stenographer; exceptional references as to ability and integrity. F. E., Box 117 Times Office.

Secretary, &c.—Account monetary reverses, Englishman, good family, educated Harrow and Oxford, as secretary, companion, reader, &c.; thorough knowledge of Europe; willing to travel and look after tour; good references. Leigh, 154 East 22d St., New York.

Stenographer and Typewriter—With experience; accurate; references. L., Box 202 Times.

Typewriter.—Experienced, with knowledge of stenography. H. S., 150 West 127th St.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses; drive single, milk, attend garden, lawn, furnace; strictly sober; good references. F., Box 112 Times Office.

Wanted—Copying or addressing, pen or typewriter, at home, evenings. C. W. L., Times Harlem.

DAMAGE BY DYNAMITE IN GREELEY SQUARE

Rocks and Logs Hurled Against Buildings in Broadway.

NARROW ESCAPES OF SHOPPERS

Man in Charge of Excavating Is Arrested and Protests Vigorously Against the Imposition of a $10 Fine.

Persons in the vicinity of Greeley Square, Broadway and Thirty-second Street, were startled yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock by a terrific explosion, followed a moment later by a shower of broken rock, logs, and other missiles that demolished over a dozen windows and did other damage to the buildings at 1,270 to 1,274 Broadway, just across the way from the scene of the explosion. The explosion was of dynamite used to blast in the triangle opposite the elevated railroad station, where a comfort station is being installed.

At the time of the explosion Broadway was crowded largely with women shoppers. Notwithstanding the fact that the débris, some of it stones weighing more than 100 pounds, was thrown in all directions and as high in the air as the third story of the buildings that were struck, no one was injured, although a woman whose name was not given fainted in Cameron & Sawdon's drug store. Through a plate glass window in that establishment a big rock was hurled, doing damage amounting to several hundred dollars. The drug store is in the building at 1,272 Broadway. Mr. Sawdon was standing in his door when the crash came. He made a dash for the rear part of the store, shouting a warning as the stone crashed through the window, demolishing a large display of perfumes and other toilet articles. The plate glass door was also smashed. A window and a showcase in the establishment of Mrs. Lloyd, a photographer on the second floor of the same building, were likewise smashed. Tony Rigo's bootblacking establishment in the building also was damaged.

The Lambert Typewriter Company occupies the ground floor of the adjoining building at 1,274 Broadway. The plate-glass windows in this place were demolished by huge rocks and logs, and one of the typewriting machines was broken. In the upper stories of this building, occupied the Braman Law Company and a manicuring establishment, the windows were broken and other slight damage caused. The only damage to the building at 1,270 Broadway was the smashing of the plate-glass door leading to the stairs connecting the upper stories with the street.

After the explosion the police began an investigation, and found that the work of excavation was in charge of Raphael A. Sherbo, a contractor living at Inwood Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, in the Bronx. Before the blast was set off, it was ascertained, a heavy ballast of logs chained together had been placed over the charge to prevent just what did happen, and when the explosion occurred the ballast was hurled into the air as if it had been so much sawdust. One of the logs, about 10 feet long and 10 inches in diameter, was one of the missiles that crashed through the windows in the Lambert typewriter store. As is the custom, men with red flags had been placed to warn pedestrians and street cars.

Sherbo was arrested by Policeman O'Shaughnessy, and was immediately taken before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Sherbo said he had complied with the ordinances relative to blasting, and protested vigorously when Magistrate Barlow inflicted a fine of $10. He paid the fine.

The buildings across the street were damaged, according to the police, to the extent of about $1,500. They are owned by Mrs. E. Hanley, the agent being J. C. Hand of 1,270 Broadway.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Classification of Leather Gloves Decided—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer yesterday the Board of General Appraisers partially sustained a protest by the Mark Cross Company of New York against the classification of an importation of men's and women's gloves. The women's gloves were assessed at $3.80 a dozen pairs and the men's at $5.40.

Mr. Fischer decided that the women's gloves, which were returned as deerskin, were in reality of sheepskin, and dutiable at $2.50, with an additional duty of 40 cents a dozen pairs for fancy stitching. The men's gloves he found to be of goatskin and dutiable at $4, with 40 cents additional, but as this claim was not made by the importers it was not allowed.

Protests overruled yesterday were by the Niagara Fish Company, Buffalo; S. Rosin & Sons, Burlington, Vt., and the Raphael Tuck & Sons Company, A. Vischer & Co., the C. Wilderman Company, J. Loewenthal & Brother, the Lewy & Servis Company, William Bartels, and H. Wolff & Co., New York.

Protests sustained were by H. F. Hammond, Boston, and L. Straus & Sons and R. F. Downing & Co., New York. A protest by C. B. Richard & Co. was partially sustained.

BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Opening of Subsistence Bids Postponed—Dry Goods Bids Here.

Word was received yesterday at the Indian Warehouse, 119 Wooster Street, that the bids which were to be opened at Chicago April 26 will not be opened until May 3. These bids will be in the subsistence lines, such as wagons, hardware, agricultural implements, tinware, stoves, hollowware, paints, oil, boots, shoes, groceries, crockery, harness, leather, medical and school supplies.

H. Wilson, manager of the warehouse, will go this week to Washington in order to consult Secretary Hitchcock regarding the opening of bids for dry goods, which will take place here May 31.

DETECTIVE DOLAN BURIED.

Funeral Attended by Many Members of Police Force.

Funeral services were held for Patrick Dolan, who for nearly twenty years was one of the most active members of the Detective Bureau, and who died on Thursday, at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola yesterday. They were attended by many men who in days gone by were foremost in the running of the police force. Father McKinnon officiated, and was assisted by Fathers Britt and Quinn.

Among those who attended were Inspector McClusky, Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau, Capt. Byrnes, former Police Captains Delaney, Brogan, Pickett, Borghold, and Richard O'Connor; former Detective Sergeants Crowley, Heidlebergs, and Charles O'Connor; Detective Sergeants Adams, Dunn, Holland, Reap, Muiry, and Trainor, and Sergt. McManus. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Attachment Granted.

Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an attachment for $13,132 against the Sycamore Mills of Sycamore, Ala., in favor of Augustus H. Skillin, receiver in bankruptcy of the English Greene Company, commission cotton yarns, &c., of 43 Leonard Street, on a claim for damages for non-delivery of hosiery yarns. It was served on a bank here.

Composition Confirmed.

Cross & Gray, dealers in dry goods at 760 Amsterdam Avenue, had their composition with their creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, cash, confirmed by Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday. Their liabilities were $25,388 and assets $15,818.

A Savage wears the same clothes all year round regardless of temperature. As a people become civilized they compromise with the climate.

Spring overcoats are due in New York. Ours run from the shortest, snappiest Coverts, to the longest Cravenettes good form allows.

All varieties of fashionable fabrics in suits and overcoats.

All varieties of smart Spring colorings.

A great variety of prices.

We can highly recommend our $15 coats. Better for more.

Our Haberdashery department will interest you. Some fine values in Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, etc.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

LEAVES $1,000,000 FOR A HOME FOR THE AGED

Mrs. Nevins's Plan for a Memorial to Her Husband.

THIS ACTION HIS LAST WISH

Widow of the Founder of Many Cotton Mills Had Only One Near Relative.

In compliance with the last wishes of her husband, Col. Henry C. Nevins, Julie F. H. Nevins, in her will, which was filed for probate yesterday, sets aside about $1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of an institution to be known as the Henry Coffin Nevins Home for the Aged and Incurable. The rest of her estate, which is valued at about $1,200,000, is divided among distant relatives and friends, the testator having no near relatives excepting a sister.

Mrs. Nevins died in Washington, D. C., on Jan. 26. Her husband was the founder of a large number of cotton mills throughout the New England States, and for many years resided at Methuen, Mass. Later he became head of the cotton goods house of Nevins & Co. of this city. When he died, about ten years ago, his widow established a home in Paris and also in Washington, but remained a resident of New York City, living at the Hotel Savoy.

The will was filed by Charles Strauss, as attorney for the executors; Ida Mason of Boston, and John Neuscheler of 128 Park Place, Brooklyn. There are personal legacies amounting to about $263,000, of which $125,000 goes to the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, as trustee for a sister, Antoinette Lees, residing in London; $50,000 to John Neuscheler, and $45,000 in trust for Margaret Young, who is described as "my faithful maid," for her life.

Dr. John B. Knapp of West Seventy-fifth Street inherits $5,000, "in grateful remembrance of his devotion" to the testatrix's husband. Five thousand dollars is given to Eva von Blomberg and $15,000 to Ada du Gue.

Mrs. Nevins directs that $250 be paid each year to the Trustees of the Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., to be used by them for the purchase of flowers to be placed at the foot of the monument of the testatrix's husband on Christmas Eve, Jan. 10, Easter Eve, Decoration Day, and June 25, "and flowers to be roses, Easter lilies, sweet peas, and pansies," Suitable clothing, she says, shall be selected from her wardrobe for "Margaret, my maid, and for Lucy Lewis of London, my former maid."

The residuary estate is bequeathed in trust to the executors and to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as trustees, with instructions to build and equip a home for aged persons of either sex, whether married or single, without regard to religious belief, and who are not capable of supporting themselves.

The will provides that this fund is to be established in perpetuity for the purpose of maintaining the proposed institution forever as a memorial to Col. Nevins, and to be known as the Henry Coffin Nevins Home. A large part of Mrs. Nevins's household furniture, including large portraits of Col. Nevins, bed clothing, &c., is willed to the institution.

Mrs. Nevins's one relative, Mrs. Lees, who is the widow of Capt. George Cholmondeley Lees, late of the Grenadier Guards, London, has consented to the admission of the will to probate.

LIMITING "SPECIAL" TEACHERS.

Regular Instructors to be Fitted for the Drawing Course.

With the purpose of limiting the number of "special" teachers in the public schools, the Board of Education will have the regular instructors in Manhattan and the Bronx, in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years, fitted for carrying on the course in drawing. Lectures will be given in each of the twenty-six school districts, and the practice of the various grades will be covered.

Dr. James P. Haney will give lectures before the departmental teachers at the Hall of the Board of Education on five consecutive Thursdays, starting with April 7. These lectures will review the theory and practice of design, as the subject is to be taught in the seventh and eighth years of the elementary school course. The teachers will have an opportunity to present original exercises for criticism.

The grade teachers who attend four or more lessons in each course will receive certificates attesting to the fact, which will be useful when they seek promotion. However, attendance is said to be optional. It has been the policy of the board to fit the teachers to undertake work in any line. In this manner each "special" teacher is made really a supervisor, and the number need not be so large.

A DRESSMAKER'S TROUBLES.

Opposition in Her Fold Despite "Valuable" Advertising Assets.

A Fifth Avenue dressmaker has troubles of her own, as is attested by affidavits submitted to the Supreme Court yesterday by Josefa N. Osborn, founder and head of the Mrs. Osborn Company, in Fifth Avenue. Incidentally Mrs. Osborn told, too, how she, as a dressmaker and as head of the firm, conceived the idea of starting a playhouse, submitted the idea to others in the company, received their sanction of the plan, carried it into execution, and found it to be "a valuable advertisement."

Mrs. Osborn's affidavits were submitted in defense of the action which has been brought against her by her partner, Miss Julia Ward. Miss Ward seeks to have continued an ex parte injunction restraining Mrs. Osborn and other defendant stockholders from paying out any money, holding an annual election of officers on April 7, and transacting other business.

Miss Ward thinks that the company has stretched its credit to customers too far. Mrs. Osborn says that the extended credit was necessary in transacting business with women of vast means, it being quite out of the question for them to bother their heads about trifling accounts of their dressmakers. Mrs. Osborn says all the accounts are "good" too. Miss Ward says that she herself had "influenced" business to the extent of $10,000 the first year.

Justice Davis listened to arguments of counsel and will render decision later.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

SPRING DESIGNS.

All light woods made into the most artistic and practical furniture for summer residences.

Extra enamelled white suites for sea shore cottages.

Also classical designs in the oaks, birch, maple and white mahogany.

White iron beds, neat, strong and sanitary.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

CARRIAGE ENTRANCE 28 WEST 24TH ST.

FACTORIES: 505 to 515 WEST 32d ST.



Though we reach out all over the country for mail order business, we realize that our suburban friends are those who least appreciate the saving of time, travel and trouble that ordering by mail permits.

Samples of any sort of men's and boys' clothing sent anywhere.

Though we're now sending the thinnest suits to our mail-order customers in the tropics, New Yorkers are more interested in light overcoats.

The short covert coats are probably the most useful; we have them in different shades of plain tan, with some of fancy coverts.

$15 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

OYSTER BAY DEPUTIES REPULSE NAVAL FORCE

Landing Party of Six Is Driven Away from Beach with Poles.

BACK TO MR. JACOB'S TUG

Rival Camps Still Maintained on Disputed Property, and Night Signals Are Arranged.

An attempt was made by the forces of Leonard Jacob, in the beach war now going on at East Island, near Glen Cove, to land reinforcements from their navy, was frustrated yesterday by the Oyster Bay town Deputies. Two of the Jacob force quitted their positions for a time in order to go to town to get some provisions, and it was while the number of the guards was depleted that the reinforcements arrived and were beaten off. Aside from this there was no stirring move in the campaign.

All morning the guards on either side of the "dead line" watched for invaders or for reinforcements. Rumors were current that the Jacob guard would be greatly strengthened in the course of the day, so the land and the water routes were both carefully inspected. Early in the day, in view of the anticipated trouble, the town Deputies all decided to remain in camp during last night, instead of leaving but one-half their force there, as has been their custom.

The two forces were separated by about twenty feet, the distance over a gully which cuts across the beach. The Jacob men evidently did not expect the arrival of reinforcements, for when the two had gone for provisions they left only two to guard their position.

An hour after they had gone a tug appeared in the offing bearing another division of the Jacob forces from Mamaroneck. The town gunrd saw it, but did not at once prepare to resist the landing. The tug steamed about for a time looking for a place at which she could approach the shore, and finally, not being able to get close in, the crew lowered a small boat to carry the invading force. With six men prepared to spring ashore and two men rowing, the boat made for the land at a point where Capt. John McCabill and Frank Bailey, two of the town guards, were now waiting for her. Both men were armed with poles and large stones, and as the boat approached they warned those in her to keep off or be sent to the bottom. There was then a hasty consultation, after which the reinforcements decided not to land. They went back to the tug, which then steamed away.

While the repeiling of the reinforcements was going on, the other town deputies flanked the remaining two of the Jacob forces and held them in check so that they were of no assistance. When the two who had gone shopping returned, they were greatly upset over the reports made to them, but they sat down to await the return of the tug, when they expect better results. Should the tug attempt to land men after dark, lantern signals have been arranged by which the employes of the shoe factory again will be called upon to defend the town's claims.

Novelty Clothing Company Not in Fire.

The report in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday that the Novelty Clothing Company was one of the tenants of the building at Bleecker and Mott Streets, which was burned on Sunday night, was incorrect. The headquarters of the Novelty Clothing Company is at 127-133 Bleecker Street.

Hair Mattresses

at greatly reduced prices.

We will offer this week the following Exceptional Values in mattresses, which we will hold for delivery until May 15th if desired:—

Elastic Mixed Hair.
Single Size, Full Size,
$6.00 & $9.50,
regularly $8.75 & $14.00.

L. & T. Special Hair,
$7.50 & $11.75,
regularly $11.00 & $18.00.

Best South American Hair.
$9.00 & $14.50,
regularly $12.50 & $20.00.

Covered Springs.

In connection with above sale, we will sell our

Box and Shelf Springs, at
$8.50 & $10.00 each,
instead of $12.00 & $14.00 each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

FURNITURE

Brass Beds

AN ATTRACTIVE CONTINUOUS 1¼-IN. POST BED, USUALLY SOLD FOR $23.00, A CHOICE VARIETY OF DESIGNS. REGULAR VALUE $35.00, At $20.00

A 2-INCH POST BED, Extra heavy roda and mounts throughout, worth $45.00, At $30.00

TWIN BRASS BEDS from $15 Each

IRON BEDS AND BEDDING AT CORRESPONDINGLY REDUCED PRICES

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AV., 18TH AND 14TH STS.

WARRANT OUT FOR LOFTUS.

Bankrupt in Contempt of Court for Failure to Surrender Property.

An order signed by Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday disclosed the fact that a warrant had been issued for Thomas J. Loftus, ex-President of the W. C. Loftus Company, tailors, but that the marshal had been unable to find him. Mr. Loftus has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and a process has been issued against him. Judge Holt's order of yesterday directs Clerk Thomas Alexander, as a Commissioner, to subpoena the officers of Odell & Co., the Corn Exchange Bank, Hudson River Branch; Henry V. Evans, Mary R. Loftus, Max D. Steurer, and Moses Reiss, to appear before him and give testimony that will enable the creditors of the missing bankrupt, to learn something of his financial condition.

At the time of his examination Loftus exhibited in court five one-thousand-dollar and five bonds of $1,000 each of the Durland Riding Academy. Ten minutes after the jury adjudged him a bankrupt the bills and bonds, Loftus has since declared, were sold by him. For failure to turn over that property he has been adjudged in contempt.

The Well Fed Man

afflicted with a cough or cold need have no horror of upsetting his digestion if he uses Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is pleasant to take and effectually cures coughs and colds. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in her greatest success, COUSIN KATE. MONDAY, APRIL 18. HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN in CAMILLE

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis's Farce, THE DICTATOR

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. At 8. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY In F. C. Burnand's Comedy, SAUCY SALLY

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MATINEE WEDNESDAY. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With Sam Bernard.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Paul Armstrong's Rollicking Farce, THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. THE PRINCE OF PILSEN

Best Circus I Ever Saw.—Bishop Potter.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.

BARNUM & BAILEY

Greatest Show on Earth

NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.

LAST THREE WEEKS.

Exhibiting in Brooklyn week of April 25. Magnificent Representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR. ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Arching the Aerial Abyss. SOLO and CHICO, the Marvelous Unicyclists. A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants. Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother. Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. BRIEF SEASON—REVIVAL OF THE TWO ORPHANS. With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 4 Weeks.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Highsr. The much-talked-of laughing hit. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

LYRIC B'way, 7 Av. & 42 St. Evgs. 8:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Wilton Lackaye in "THE PIT."

PRINCESS B'way & 29. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE With H. REEVES-SMITH and Great Cast.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. MR. HERMANN KLEIN and MR. DAVID BISPHAM Will repeat their successful LECTURE RECITAL on THE SINGING AND SPEAKING VOICES WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. FRIDAY, APRIL 8th, at 3. Seats at the box office and Ditson's.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. COUNTY CHAIRMAN 166th to 172d times. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

BROAD

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; possibly showers at night; winds variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,928. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT. In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BROOKLYN TRACTION STRIKE PLANNED?

Sympathetic Action on Manhattan Elevated Hinted At.

VOTE NOW BEING TAKEN

Big Organization to Include Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Interborough Men Secretly Formed.

After months of secret preparation, involving the bringing together of all street railway employes of Greater New York into one mammoth organization, plans are now being perfected for a big strike which, if carried into effect, is destined to tie up not only every surface and elevated line in the Borough of Brooklyn, but which may even extend to the elevated system in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The last of a series of secret meetings which have been held by representatives of the men employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and on the Manhattan Division of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in furtherance of both these projects, occurred in a private meeting place in Saratoga Avenue in Brooklyn on Monday evening. There were present at this meeeting, which lasted until long after midnight, some 150 delegates, representing employes of both companies, whose reports went to show that the sentiment among the men, in Brooklyn, at least, was strongly in favor of a strike.

The men employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system who until recently have had no organization, with the exception of a mutual benefit society, taking in employes of certain classes, and to which officials of the company are entitled to membership as well, have been quietly, but, it is said, thoroughly organized during the last three months. Warned by the experiences of the past, when the company's officials, through private detectives, invariably have been put on their guard at the very inception of any movement on the part of the men looking toward organization, a unique and effective method devised specially with a view to baffling the watchfulness of the latter has been employed.

FIRST STEP IN MANHATTAN.

According to a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by a man who attended the meeting on Monday night and has been on the inside of the present movement since it began the initiative, came from representatives of the men employed on the elevated roads in Manhattan.

About a year ago the latter, with the aid of the American Federation of Labor, effected an organization known as the Manhattan Division 332 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America. By organizing, the men, although not in the class of skilled labor, have twice succeeded in enforcing demands for substantial concessions from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The officers of the Manhattan organization have always looked upon the large mass of unorganized employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system as a menace, if for no other reason, as a dangerous example. With the frequently recurring talk of a consolidation of the street railway lines of both boroughs, and the prospect of increased contact between them with the completion of the Interborough Rapid Transit lines now under construction, prompt action looking toward the organization of the men in Brooklyn was deemed advisable.

As the calling of a meeting among the men would at once have attracted the attention and aronsed the suspicion of the company's officials, who through the numerous private detectives in their service would soon have become aware of its purpose, a method of organization better adapted to secrecy was hit upon. A few men who were known to be in favor of the plan were approached, and through them the work of organizing has since been carried on through an endless chain system.

A number of blank cards were printed, some of them pink, others white. The pink cards were intended for the signatures of men employed on elevated lines, the white cards for those employed on the surface cars. Even should these cards fall into the hands of the railroad employes, they would be none the wiser, for the little pasteboards contain no printed matter whatever, merely a space for name, occupation, and address. Three cards were given to each employe, one for himself, two which were to be handed by him to friendly fellow-employes for their signatures.

Especially on the surface lines, where during the last few months the men have frequently complained about their treatment, the work of organization has made rapid progress, and is said to have been practically completed. Here the conductors and motormen are being organized together. On the elevated lines they are being organized separately.

VOTING IN ENDLESS CHAIN.

In the strike vote which is now being taken the same method is being employed. At the meeting held on Monday evening pledges were presented, which are said to represent practically the entire force of motormen and conductors on the surface lines, who unanimously favored a strike and agreed to go out as soon as called upon. Delegates representing the employes on the Brooklyn elevated lines reported that their work of organization was progressing favorably.

The delegates from the Manhattan elevated roads made a similar report, declaring that their efforts were meeting with pronounced success, all those approached in the matter having signified their willingness of abiding by any action taken by the majority.

While it is not intended that the men on the Manhattan Elevated system shall be called out simultaneously with the calling out of the men in Brooklyn, a sympathetic strike on their part is alleged to be a possibility.

Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit pooh-pooh the possibility of a strike among their employes, who, they declare, have no grievances whatever, and profess complete ignorance as to any organization among them. But more "green" men are being engaged and broken in on the Brooklyn cars this Spring than any year since 1899, when the men on the surface lines in Brooklyn went on strike and the company was well aware many weeks in advance of what was coming.

THE MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

According to THE TIMES's information the grievances of the men are not put solely on the question of wages, though this is an important factor in their discontent. Conductors and motormen declare among other things that whenever they succeed in finishing a trip in quick time they are docked the number of minutes they come in ahead of the schedule time. When put on extra trips, or, in other words, when asked to work overtime, they declare that instead of receiving their regular rate of wages, they are paid only the rate accorded "trippers," who almost invariably are newcomers and receive the lowest wage rate in force. The men also complain of being compelled to break in a great number of green men.

Another grievance has reference to the so-called "spotters" who are employed by the company to keep tab on the number of carfares rung up by the conductors. These men, they say, are allowed $2.50 a day for carfares, but, instead of using the money for the purpose for which it is provided, they spend it and their time in saloons and then trump up false charges of short fares, on which the conductors are discharged. Five hundred conductors, it is declared, were discharged last Saturday for alleged short fares on reports of that nature.

According to officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, there will be in the neighborhood of 4,000 men employed on the surface roads at the end of this month. There are about 2,500 on the elevated lines in Brooklyn. The organized employes of the Manhattan Division of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company number about 3,000, the motormen there being members of the American Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are precluded by the by-laws of their organization from participating in any sympathetic strike.

Vice President Calderwood, who is also General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, declined to enter into any detailed discussion of the reported trouble among his men.

"Our men have no grievances that we are aware of," he said, "and I do not think they want to strike. They tried it in 1895 and again in 1899, and on both occasions they lost. I guess they have had enough of strikes. If such a meeting as this has been held, it is very likely some one representing the company was there, and then we will know all about it, bye and bye. The only thing that could tie up our road would be a strike of the power house force."

EXCISE HOME RULE DENIED.

But the Police, Fire, and Ferry Bills Will Be Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Senator Elsberg today presented to the home rule conference a report concerning the little amount of home rule which the Republican leaders have concluded it is advisable to grant.

Some life was added to the conference by Edward Lauterbach and William Halpin, who put up a stiff plea for excise legislation. They wanted the restaurant bill.

Mr. Lauterbach said the recent conditions in the city with regard to excise were an outrage on the liberty of the citizens. And Mr. Halpin, who spoke for the New York County Republican Committee, said that he regarded excise legislation as necessary to success of the New York County Republican organization.

Senators Raines and Malby, however, convinced most of the members of the conference that if the Republican Party tampered with the excise law it was certain to lose more than it could possibly gain.

The members of the New York County organization finally admitted that it would be unwise for the State organization to stand for a measure to liberalize the excise laws. But they said it was necessary for them to take a stand, and they said they would frame a bill on their own responsibility.

The bill may be introduced, but of course it will never be heard from again. The home rule bills already in will be passed. They give the city the right to increase the police force, to dispose of applications for reinstatement on the Police and Fire Departments, and to provide a municipal ferry to Staten Island, with the consent of President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond, the only Republican member of the Board of Estimate.

BRYAN WILL FARM A SPELL.

Won't Return to Politics Until the Crops Are Planted.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 5.—William Jennings Bryan will don his overalls, desert politics temporarily, and enter upon active life as a farmer. Not until the Spring work is completed and the crops planted at Fairview will he return to the political harness.

Mr. Bryan and his wife returned from Connecticut last night, where he has been on the Bennett will case. Mr. Bryan said: "For the present I will say nothing other than through the columns of The Commoner. I intend to do my share of the farm work, and will assist the workmen for the next few weeks before returning to the political campaign."

CONVENTION SPLIT ON PARKER.

Cayuga County Democrats Choose Instructed and Uninstructed Delegations.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 5.—There was a split in the Second Assembly District Democratic Convention of Cayuga County at Moravia to-day. The anti-Hill people elected delegates without instructions to the State Convention.

The Hill element held a separate convention and elected other delegates, with instructions for Judge Parker.

Ex-Senator Thurston's Son Weds Poor Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 5.—Clarence Thurston, son of ex-United States Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, was married today at St. Louis to Miss Nellie Cotter of Omaha. Miss Cotter is the daughter of a switchman on an Omaha railroad. The attachment between the young people had its beginning while they were attending school in Omaha. Even at that time Thurston used to say he would marry Miss Nellie when he grew to be a man.

Latest Shipping News.

The White Star Line steamer Georgic, from Liverpool, is reported by wireless telegraph as having passed the Nantucket Lightship at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

CROWD OF GIRLS BREAKS OUT OF TRENTON HOME

Many Chased Through Fields for Hours Before Capture.

MRS. EYLER HAD JUST QUIT

Two of the Thirty-four Fugitives Smashed Trolley Car Windows While Being Taken Back.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—This was as lively a day at the State Home for Girls as that rather bothersome institution has witnessed in many a day. The new Board of Managers met and organized, the reign of Mrs. Myrtle B. Eyler terminated, and thirty-four of the girl inmates escaped. The latter occurrence took place just after the change was made and before things had gotten in running order. The girls were out parading through the grounds in their afternoon walk, when they broke out of the institution grounds and disappeared in the woods.

The State Home has been under fire for years. Recently Gov. Murphy appointed a Board of Managers, which was plainly out of sympathy with Mrs. Eyler, the Superintendent, and she and several of the teachers at once tendered their resignations to become effective as soon as the board met. Thomas P. Fay of Long Branch was elected President of the board; Mrs. Frederick T. Johnson of Newark, Vice President; John D. Carnagy of Trenton, Secretary; Samuel W. Davidson of Trenton, Treasurer, and John D. Rue was continued as Farm Superintendent.

Dr. De Hart of Jersey City was made a committee to find an attending physician for the home, the choice to be submitted at the next meeting for confirmation. The resignations of Mrs. Eyler, of her husband, who was her clerk, and those of five teachers were accepted.

Mrs. Elizabeth Manzell of Bayonne was appointed temporary Superintendent of the home. This was something of a surprise, as it was expected Miss Nevins, a teacher, would be appointed. It is now expected Mrs. Manzell will be made the permanent appointee if she gives satisfaction. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Roselle, who was dismissed two months ago by Mrs. Eyler, was reinstated in her old position in the hall.

The board went over the home from top to bottom, and it was partly owing to the distraction of the attendants on account of the visit and the shaking up the home was undergoing that the girls escaped. The inmates were mustered at 5 o'clock as usual for religious service. During this period there was no indication of any trouble being planned, but the girls were restless. They all knew of the changes and their state was laid to this.

After the exercises they were marched out upon the grounds for out-door recreation, and almost immediately thirty-four of them made a concerted break for liberty. The grounds have no wall and they easily escaped and scattered, but inside of three hours twenty were back in the home, having been taken by the attendants, with the aid of some of the older girls, who not only took no part in the escape, but rendered all aid to the attendants.

Four more of the girls have been picked up by the police of this city and are locked up in the police station. Six are as yet not accounted for.

One of the girls here, when asked why the escape was planned, said it was because the girls feared that the restraining hand of Mrs. Eyler being removed, they would be ill-treated by the attendants. She claimed Mrs. Eyler was a mother to the girls and the opposite of what it has been at times claimed she was.

Another of the girls said they feared there would be a return to the "straitjacket" and other forms of punishment, said to be in vogue a few years ago.

Mrs. Eyler, who through all the attacks upon her during recent years has maintained silence, still refuses to talk. When asked for an interview after her connection with the home was severed, she replied: "I would gladly talk for the newspapers if there was anything to talk about."

Special to The New York Times.

PENNINGTON DEPOT, N. J., April 5.—Three girls, Anna Monday, Elnora Hatfield, and Anna Gordon, of the many girls who escaped from the State Home for Girls at Trenton this afternoon, walked to this place, arriving at 7 P. M., and created great excitement through the town by their shouts and queer actions. They were bare-headed and wore dresses alike.

Joseph White, motorman on the trolley line from Trenton, informed Marshals Wesner and Blackwell who the girls were, and they, in company with a dozen or more boys, at once tried to catch them.

After running through fields and woods for two and a half hours two were caught by the boys, who handed them over to the Marshals, who put them on a trolley car and sent them home in care of Motorman White, who was met at Ewingville switch by the police. The other girl, Anna Gordon, was caught at 10:20 P. M. by the boys.

While en route to Trenton the two girls in the first car were so devilish that they deliberately smashed the windows in the front of the car.

RUNAWAY INDIANS REPENT.

Left Carlisle School to Seek Fame in New York.

William Jackson of Rosebush Reservation, Michigan, and Peter F. Francis of Old Home, Maine, two full-blooded Indian youths, dreamed of renown in the higher walks of life while they were being taught to raise sugar beets and plow straight furrows at the Carlisle School. They forthwith walked to New York, where the higher walks of life are supposed to be easy to reach, and found that it was up to them to walk back to Carlisle, starve, or ask aid, so they forthwith went to Mayor McClellan.

They had learned too late, they said, of the difficulties that hedge about fame in the metropolis. They had been forced to sell their wampun belts to fill their stomachs, and had even washed dishes—squaws' work—to get food.

"New York is no place for an Indian," said Jackson to the Mayor. "My heels have been shattered. When I was at Carlisle the prosaic school duties wore upon me. I longed for something far removed from beet farms. I was wrong. I see now that I was better off at Carlisle than I knew, and want to go back."

me, too," said Francis.

Mayor McClellan referred the Indians to Superintendent G. W. Meeks of the Bureau of Dependent Adults. Mr. Meeks sent them temporarily to Blackwell's Island, where they will be fed and lodged at least while he is arranging to get them back to the school.

Sir Henry Irving Back in London.

LONDON, April 5.—Sir Henry Irving returned to London to-night. He is in excellent health and spirits, and says he greatly enjoyed his tour in the United States.

W. K. VANDERBILT BUYS REALTY

May Present Residence Adjoining His to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

William K. Vanderbilt, according to credible report, has bought the property 668 Fifth Avenue from the Coe estate for $250,000. The house which is of the four-story brownstone-front type on a lot 25 by 100, adjoins the similar dwelling No. 666, which Mr. Vanderbilt bought about five years ago from the Joseph Main estate, and which, in turn, adjoins Mr. Vanderbilt's mansion, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

It is said to be Mr. Vanderbilt's intention to have these two older houses extensively altered—practically converted into one house, with an exterior conforming to that of his own residence—after which the property will be turned over to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who will make it his home.

Plans for the alteration of the houses are now in course of preparation in the office of McKim, Mead & White.

This purchase by Mr. Vanderbilt is of special interest because it takes out of the market the one remaining house on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. No. 668 Fifth Avenue adjoins the Frederick Gallatin residence, on the Fifty-third Street corner. While Mr. Vanderbilt in this instance may not have bought for the special purpose of "protecting the neighborhood," the transaction serves to recall the purchases made by members of the Vanderbilt family within the last three years wholly with a view to preserving the residential character of that part of Fifth Avenue as long as possible.

COLLEGE WOMEN DROWN.

Five Persons Lose Life by Capsizing of Boat at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., April 5.—Five persons, members of a pleasure party of seven, from the Florida Methodist College at Sutherland, were drowned near Anclote Lighthouse last night. The dead are:

Mrs. WALKER, wife of the President of the college.
Miss O'CONNOR of Atlanta.
Miss SLAUGHTER of Sutherland.
Miss McCRAY of Sutherland.
Mr. BOULAND of Sutherland.

President Walker and Miss Newton reached the beach alive. The bodies of Mrs. Walker and Miss O'Connor have not yet been recovered. The bodies of the other three who lost their lives were washed ashore and recovered.

President Walker had taken the party out for a cruise to the lighthouse, but met rough weather and the boat was overturned in the gulf.

The Florida Methoolst College is located at Sutherland, on the west coast of the gulf, about thirty miles from Tampa.

GIRL BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

Was Taking Place of Employe Who Warned Her to Quit Work.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Bertha Van Gelder, aged twenty-two, one of a number of girls employed as press feeders by a local printing establishment in place of striking members of Franklin Union, is the victim of alleged "slugging" tactics employed by the strikers.

While on her way home, accompanied by her younger sister Alice, Miss Van Gelder was attacked and brutally beaten by men whom she declares are striking press feeders or their sympathizers. The girl is said to be in a critical condition.

Miss Van Gelder had been warned to quit working for the firm, but refused. She was within a few doors of her home when two men appeared, and one of them struck her a blow in the face. She fell unconscious and was left moaning on the sidewalk. At her home it was found that her nose had been broken and her face bruised as if struck with brass knuckles. One hand was badly lacerated, having apparently been ground under the heel of an assailant.

TO END AUTO "HOLD-UPS."

Machines to Display Only State License While in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 5.—Among the laws made by the 1904 Legislature is one providing that all numbers of State licenses shall be removed from automobiles as soon as the machines enter this Commonwealth, and only the New Jersey license number be displayed on the back of machines.

The law is due to the fact that automobile owners are stopped by constables to ascertain if, among the three or four license numbers, there is a New Jersey one.

EXCISE ISSUE IN NEBRASKA.

Majority of Towns at Municipal Elections Vote for High License.

OMAHA, Neb., April 5.—Municipal elections were held in Nebraska to-day, except in Omaha. The issue generally was on the question of license or no license, although party lines were drawn in some places, and the result is expected to forecast in some degree what may be expected at the Fall elections.

The campaign in South Omaha has been hotly contested on party lines. Returns received to 10 P. M. indicate that the Democrats have elected Thomas Hector Mayor, with the remainder of the ticket Republican. A majority of the outside towns voted for high license.

SAW HER BOY BURN TO DEATH.

Child Fell Into a Bonfire in Front of His Mother's Window.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 5.—While his agonized mother looked on helplessly from an upper window, Alexander Janosk, a three-year-old boy, was roasted to death in a bonfire which he built near his home last evening. He was romping about when a misstep precipitated him into the flames and he was unable to arise.

When help arrived he was beyond aid and died in his father's arms as he was taking him to the hospital. The mother witnessed the accident from the start, but was so badly frightened she could only scream.

Memphis Firm Fails for $325,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—Hosmer J. Barrett and T. Frost Barrett, sons of Thomas Barrett, a widely known financier and former business man of this city, today filed individual involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy in the United States District Court of this city. The combined liabilities of the Barrett brothers aggregate $325,000, and combined assets of $57,000 are shown. No cause is assigned for the failures.

16,000 BRICKLAYERS TO GO BACK TO WORK

Strikers Will Return Pending Arbitration Decision.

MAY END BUILDING TROUBLE

Resolutions Adopted by Master Builders and Skilled Unions Under the Agreement.

The general arbitration board of the Building Trades, representing the majority of employers and skilled workmen in the building industry, adopted a resolution at the Building Trades Club meeting last night which provides that all striking bricklayers (and laborers, 16,000 in all, are to return to work, pending arbitration. The following was the resolution adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Arbitration Board that the bricklayers and laborers return to work under the conditions that obtained on the signing of the general arbitration plan, and that all questions in dispute on either side be adjusted by arbitration at once, as provided for by the general code o arbitration; no overtime shall be worked nor work done on Saturday afternoon.

The representatives of the bricklayers concurred in the resoluiton.

CHICAGO FOR CITY OWNERSHIP.

Votes Heavily in Favor of Taking Over Street Railways.

CHICAGO, April 5.—In the municipal election to-day the Republicans elected eighteen Aldermen and the Democrats sixteen. One independent Republican who repudiated the "machine" in the Sixth Ward, was chosen a member of the Council.

The last Council was composed of 36 Republicans, 32 Democrats, 1 independent Democrat, and one Socialist. The next Council will be formed of 36 Republicans, 31 Democrats, 2 independents, one of whom is a Democrat and the other a Republican, and one Socialist.

The chief interest in the election, however, centred in the vote on the proposed municipal ownership of the street railways. In this connection what is known as the "Mueller law," passed by the last Legislature, was submitted to the people. The law authorizes cities in Illinois to construct, own, operate, and lease street railways, and to provide the means therefor. The vote stood 152,433 for and 30,104 against the proposition. On the proposition that the city should at once take over the street railways into its control the vote stood 120,744 for and 50,893 against.

For the temporary licensing of street railways until such time as the city is prepared to take them over, the vote was 120,181 for and 48,036 against. On the question of whether or not the members of the Board of Education should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of by executive appointment, as is the present usage, the vote was 115,553 for and 58,432 against.

SCATTERS CROWD WITH KNIFE.

Twenty Girls Awaiting a Car Chased and One Cut.

Considerable excitement was caused at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street early last evening by a man running about with an open knife and a pair of scissors in his hand. Before he was arrested he cut one girl in the arm and caused a panic among the crowd waiting at the transfer point of the Twenty-third Street cars. In the East Twenty-second Street Station he said he was Joseph Fanelli, thirty years old, a tailor of 417 East Seventeenth Street.

At Twenty-third Street he appeared in the midst of about twenty girls waiting for the surface cars, and commenced to flourish a knife about his head. When they scattered, screaming, he gave chase to one and stabbed her in the arm. She fell in a faint, and Fanelli darted down Third Avenue. A crowd of men followed crying "Murder!" and "Stop Thief!"

At Twenty-second Street, Policeman Hauptman knocked the knife and scissors from his hand. Fanelli grabbed him, and both lay fighting in the street till Policeman Radigan arrived and arrested the man. Dr. Brooks at Bellevue attended to a cut which the man had inflicted on his arm. The young woman who was cut could not be found after the excitement had subsided.

A POLICEMAN'S ROMANCE.

Weds Maid He Once Snatched from Beneath Horses Hoofs.

A romance which had its start two years ago, when Patrolman James Hastings of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who says he is a cousin of Gov. Odell, rescued a pretty girl from the hoofs of a truck horse on his Park Avenue beat after she had fallen on the slippery crossing, culminated happily last evening in St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, on East Seventy-ninth Street. The policeman and the pretty girl, Miss Agnes Mansfield, were then made man and wife. The Rev. Father William S. Creeden, a son of former Police Captain Creeden, performed the ceremony.

Hastings before joining the force in 1899 served as a letter carrier. He is forty-two years old, but he looks scarcely thirty. One rainy April day two years ago he was helping pedestrians over his Park Avenue crossing, when Miss Mansfield stepped past him, and, slipping on the wet pavement, fell almost under the hoofs of a big truck horse. Hastings rescued her just in time. He had often done such things before, and thought nothing of this. But the girl thanked him so fervently and was—well, to say it briefly, he didn't forget her, nor she him.

When Hastings applied last week for his ten days' vacation, his brother "cops" knew that something was up. They nosed around till they found out where the ceremony was to be held, and when the time came the entire platoon was there to launch his honeymoon.

THREW THE DEMOCRAT OUT.

Ramapo Man of Opposite Party Got Into Nyack Roosevelt Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., April 5.—The first Republican county convention in Rockland County under the delegate system was held at New City this afternoon. One delegate from the town of Ramapo confessed that he had always voted the Democratic ticket and always expected to, and he was ruled out of the convention.

This incident caused a sensation in the convention. Delegates were elected to the State convention, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell.

TO BE CALLED TIMES SQUARE.

Aldermen Vote to Rename Long Acre Square, Site of New Times Building.

Acting favorably on the suggestion of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, the Board of Aldermen yesterday, on motion of Vice Chairman Timothy P. Sullivan, approved a resolution changing the name of Long Acre Square to that of Times Square. President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Commission to name the Forty-second Street and Broadway station of the rapid transit subway the Times Station. There was not a single dissenting voice to the proposition, and the resolutions now go to Mayor McClellan for his signature.

The suggestion that Long Acre Square be called Times Square, and that the subway station at that point be called Times Station, came originally from August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Trnsit Company, who laid the matter before the Rapid Transit Commission in a letter read before that body two weeks ago. It then was decided to do nothing until the Board of Aldermen had acted, as the Aldermen alone had the power to change the name of the square. The Rapid Transit Commissioners at that time expressed themselves as favorably inclined to naming the station Times Station in conformity with the request of Mr. Belmont.

RAILROAD BARS RED SKIRTS.

Shirts and Handkerchiefs of This Color Also Under a Ban.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 5.—No woman wearing a red skirt must venture near the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in future. The penalty for disregarding this injunction will be summary arrest.

It is all the fault of the Italian women who make a pastime of gathering coal along the tracks and dress appropriately for the occasion in what they have always thought was a beautiful shade of railroad red.

Red shirts and red handkerchiefs are also tabooed. The Irish track-walkers and section hands must wear dark blue or drab-colored shirts. The fact that so many fast trains are being run long stretches without stoppages has caused a general complaint from engineers along the whole system. The flash of a red dress or petticoat just as they have rounded a curve with express trains has made many engineers prematurely old, say Pennsylvania officials.

POSSE KILLED TWO BROTHERS.

Dead Men Resisted Arrest Engineered to Stop Texas Feud.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 5.—James and Walter Herrig, sons of B. H. Herring and connected with the most prominent families of Henderson County, were killed at their homes, near Athens, last night, while resisting arrest. Their father committed suicide in the Athens jail in 1897, and sensational feudist conditions have existed since.

The Kennedys were particularly disliked by the Herrings, and on yesterday one of the Kennedy women was talked to abusively by the Herring brothers. Neighbors sent notice to the officers at Athens to come to the locality of trouble before the Kennedy men should start out for vengeance.

City Marshal Wofford and a posse hurried to the Herring homestead. James Herring surrendered his pistol at the doorway and then knocked the Marshal insensible with a blow on the temple. Springing inside the house he seized a rifle and a fight began. Sixteen shots were fired.

Walter Herring was killed instantly and James Herring lived only two hours. He had $900 in his pocket, which he presented to his six-year-old daughter a few minutes before he died.

E. M. Day of the posse was wounded in the head, but will recover. Several other possemen received bullet scratches. Friends of the dead men are almost sure to renew the feud.

JEROME BILL REPORTED.

Will Go on Assembly Calendar To-day—Passage of the Measure Probably.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The anti-gambling bill introduced by Senator Dowling at the instigation of District Attorney Jerome was to-night reported by the Rules Committee of the Assembly, and will go on the Assembly calendar for to-morrow.

The bill is certain to provoke a redhot debate, as there are powerful interests working to defeat it. The impression gained from talks with members of the Assembly is that the bill will be passed. Many of the up-State members who would like to vote against it will not dare, because of the sentiment which has been aroused for it through the publicity given Mr. Jerome's arguments in its favor.

What the Governor will do with the bill is not definitely known. The belief is that he will ask Attorney General Cunneen's opinion on its constitutionality, and if the Attorney eGneral declares it to be constitutional will sign it.

Senator Brackett, who has acted as attorney for Richard Canfield, is confident that if the bill should become a law Reginald Vanderbilt, Jesse Lewisohn, and any other witnesses whom Mr. Jerome may summon in the Canfield case will refuse to give their testimony, and when committed for contempt will institute habeas corpus proceedings on which the constitutionality of the measure can be tested.

There is plenty of talk here of boodle in connection with the measure, but it cannot be traced to any credible source.

PASTOR ROBBED IN CHURCH.

Pocket Picked at Baptismal Service for Bridgeport Chinamen.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 5.—It became known here to-night that the Rev. George W. Nicholson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was the victim of a clever pick-pocket some time during the special Easter musical service Sunday evening. The pastor refused to discuss the subject excepting to say that a big roll of money was taken from him and that it was in a lower pocket of his vest.

A committee of members of the church has been appointed to investigate the affair and it is reported to-night that they are of the opinion that the pick-pocket got in his work during the service in which six Chinamen were baptised. For many years Chinamen have come to the church in classes and the teachers, daughters of well-known business and professional men, have been successful in converting them. Whether it was a Chinaman or some other member of the church who relieved the pastor of his money, the investigating committee would not intimate.

The Drink for All Climates
and countries is Usher's famous Glenlivet Scotch.—Adv.

KING EDWARD MAY END FAR EAST WAR

Czar Said to be Willing to Accept Mediation Offer.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN?

Slow March of Events in the Theatre of Hostilities Attributed in Some Quarters to This Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BRUSSELS, April 5.—A telegram from the Berlin correspondent of the Soir, which is reproduced for what it is worth, says that King Edward has taken the preliminary steps to ascertain if Russia would be favorably disposed to accept an offer of mediation.

The Czar, it is alleged, replied that such an offer on the part of the King of England would certainly be accepted.

With Russia's acquiescence thus secured, the correspondent says, it would be difficult for Japan to decline a proposal emanating from her powerful ally.

Optimists, it is said, attribute the slow march of events to the fact that negotiations have actually been begun.

A LULL AT PORT ARTHUR.

No Warships, Not Even Scout Boats Seen Near There Since Sunday.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

AT SEA, April 5.—I have been cruising in the vicinity of Port Arthur for fifty hours.

The situation is extraordinary, inasmuch as there has been no evidence of hostilities beyond the searchlight on Golden Hill fort at night.

I have seen nothing of the vessels of either of the belligerents; there has been no sign, night or day, since Sunday, even of scout boats.

I regard this as most unusual. It is a state of things quite different from former experiences when cruising in these waters.

I have seen large flotillas of junks steering northwest. Their destination was presumably Liao-thle-Shan, and their object the victualing of Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR, April 5.—There are no signs of the Japanese, and there is no notable change in the situation.

The Grand Duke Boris has left Port Arthur to join the field force.

RUSSIANS PLAN A SURPRISE.

Announcement That Cossacks Are to Disappear for a Short Time.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says:

"Gen. Mischtchenko and Col. Pavloff telegraphed to Gen. Kuropatkin that they intended to disappear for a short time with their Cossacks. We shall of course hear from them again before long at a given point, which is being kept secret.

"We are anxiously awaiting fresh exploits by the Cossacks of the Ural and the Amur, who will soon be reinforced by the Baikal Cossacks, whose appearance will be a new surprise for the Japanese."

Another St. Petersburg dispatch says it is reported that the Russians have sunk a large number of torpedoes at the mouth of the Yalu, and that by this means Wi-ju has been secured against attack by the Japanese fleet.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 5.—Reports have been received from Ping-yang to the effect that when the Japanese scouts entered Wi-ju on Sunday they found the town deserted by the Russians.

The Korean residents of the town informed the scouts that the Russian forces on the upper reaches of the Yalu River consisted of small detached parties.

SEOUL, April 1, via Shanghai, April 5.—The Japanese First Army, consisting of 45,000 men, which had been concentrated at An-ju, is moving on Wi-ju by three routes.

It was the advance guard, composed of 450 infantry and cavalry, which repulsed 600 Russians and occupied Ping-ju (Chong-ju) on March 28.

Supplies are being landed at Hal-ju and Chi-nam-pho, and are also being taken by junks up the Cheng-cheng River to An-ju.

The horses, 5,200 to a division, were landed in bad condition. The necessity for leading each horse reduces the strength of the fighting force. Many of the soldiers are suffering from the effects of frozen feet.

The Japanese are fortifying Fu-san, Southern Korea, and Konje Island, off the southern coast, to defend Ma-sam-pho.

The Russians overestimated the strength of the Japanese force at An-ju, and consequently retreated without making use of the natural advantages of the country to oppose the Japanese advance.

There are persistent rumors here of the landing of Japanese troops on the Liao-Tung Peninsula and in the vicinity of Niu-Chwang.

The authorities here are opening all the mails.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—Major Gen.

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Pflug telegraphs from Mukden, under yesterday's date, denying the reports of Japanese operations in Manchuria and stating that there are no Japanese troops there.

The army organ's correspondent at Liao-Yang forwards a description of Gen. Kuropatkin's headquarters, as follows:

"There is none of the pomp and circumstances of life here; nothing but a round of hard work. The stone cottages built for the staff are cold and cheerless. Inside the officers have to sit in furs despits the roaring fires. But they are too busy to notice the discomfort. Every cottage resounds with the click of the typewriter drawing up details of the disposition of the troops.

"We have eclipsed the Germans in precision and promptitude. There is no confusion or bustle. As soon as a regiment arrives it is comfortably quartered in warm, roomy barracks; the men are well fed and rested, and are then sent off to their allotted station.

"There is no serious illness among the arrivals and no epidemic."

THE FUERST BISMARCK SOLD.

Liner Bought by Libau Firm, Possibly for Russian Government.

HAMBURG, April 5.—The Boersenhalle now confirms the report of the sale of the Hamburg-American liner Fürst Bismarck yesterday.

The vessel has been hought by a Russian firm at Libau, Russia.

On March 24 it wes reported from Hamburg that the Fürst Bismarck had been sold to Russie, the Boersenhalle at that time denying the report.

On March 29 the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, while denying that Russia had purchesed the steamer, admitted that negotiations for her sale were in progress.

Since the Fürst Bismarck was built, at Stettin in 1891, she has been regularly employed in the express service between Hamburg and New York. Until a few years ago she was classed among the finest vessels running to this port. She is 502 feet long, and hes a register of 13,226 tons. She is high in the water, with four decks, four masts, and three funnels. She is built to carry a great quantity of freight, as well as a large number of passengers.

SERVIANS CANNOT AID RUSSIA.

The Czar Now Says Volunteers Will Not Be Required.

BELGRADE, April 5.—The committee which has been enrolling volunteers in Servia for service with the Russian Army in the Far Eest has been dismayed by the receipt of a telegram from the Czar thanking the committee and the volunteers for their Russian sympathies, but declaring that the services of the Servians will not be required.

The Emperor's telegrem ceme as a complete surprise. One thousand applications to serve had already been received, and the medical examination of the candidates had been set for next week.

A dispatch from Belgrade March 19 said that the Servian Foreign Office had asked Russia whether she would accept volunteers from Servia. The Emperor replied that he would accept the voluntary service of 500 Servians and 500 Bulgarians.

NO PAROLE FOR "AL" ADAMS.

State Board Decides Against ex-Policy King's Application.

OSSINING, April 5.—The Board of Perole to-dey denied the application of "Al" Adams, the former policy king of New York, for a conditional release, and he will have to serve the remaining nine months of his sentence. The Commissioners are C. V. Collins, Superintendent of Prisons; John T. Wickser, State Treesurer, and John T. Jaeckel, President of the State Prison Commission.

Adams wes sentencsd on April 21, 1903, to serve not less than one year or more than one year and nine months, besides paying a fine of $1,000.

About 150 applications for parole are being considered by the board, and it will probably take three days to go over them. Adams's case is the only one of public interest.

"GRAB" BILLS ADVANCED.

East River Gas and Smith Water Bills Up for Passage To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Two bills which have been denounced as the biggest "grabs" pending in the Legislature were to-night advancsd in the Senate, and will come up to-morrow for final passage. They were the East River Gas bill and the Smith Water bill. Both were advanced without a word of debate.

As it has been frequently charged by Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy that the Smith Water bill is in the interest of the Ramapo Company, there was much comment upon the fact that none of the Tammany Senators fought its advancement.

Other bills advanced to third reading included the three rapid transit bills, two advocated by the Rapid Transit Commission and the third known as the Elsberg bill, advocated by the Citizens' Union; the Newcomb bill, giving control of Morris Mansion to the Daughters of the Revolution and the Wilcox bill, increesing the membership of the railroad commission from three to five members.

FIGHTS ELECTRIC CO. MERGER.

Stockholder Asks Court to Declare It Illegal and Appoint Receiver.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Suit to set aside the twenty-million-dollar consolidation of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Company, the Union Electric Light and Power Company, and the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company, now constituent corporations of the North American Company of 30 Broad Street, New York, on the ground that the merger was effected by fraud, was instituted by Morgan Jones, a stockholder, of Denver, in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

Briefly, Mr. Jones's complaint is that the merger was voted without his consent and that as a result the stock of the Missouri-Edison Company has greatly depreciated in value.

NEW BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

Spectator Killed After the Virginia Had Left the Ways.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 5.—With bands playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie," and 30,000 people cheering her godspeed, the battleship Virginia left the ways at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company to-day. The launching was without a hitch. Miss Mathilda Gay Montague, daughter of Gov. Montague, was sponsor for the ship.

Just after the launching John Calhoun of Richmond, Va., an aged man, who was among the spectators, fell into the dry dock, which holds the cruiser Charleston. He was instantly killed hy the fall.

FIREMEN INVADE A BANQUET.

Needlessly Called for a Chimney Blaze in the Lafayette-Brevoort Hotel.

A fire in the chimney of the Lafayette-Brevoort Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, last night interrupted a Masonic banquet which was in progress at the time, but did no damage. A passing pedestrian saw a spark coming from the chimney, and supposing that the whole eetablishment was ahlaze rushed to the box and turned in an alarm.

The firemen rushed into the dining room, where University Lodge, No. 610, of Philadelphia, wes being banqueted by St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, of New York City, hut Eugene Blanche, the hotel proprietor, met them and led them to another room, and the banquet proceeded without further interruption.

PARKER TO KEEP SILENCE TILL AFTER CONVENTION

Will Not Give Political Views Unless He's Nominated.

HILL IS SURE OF SUCCESS

Parker's Friends Think His Abstention from Political Strife Makes Him the Most Available Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Judge Alton B. Parker will not break his silence upon political subjects until after the St. Louis Convention. The report that as soon as the State Convention instructed for him he would take occasion to make his viewe on National issues known can he authoritatively denied.

If he is nominated at St. Louis, Judge Parker will then resign his pbsition as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and will in his letter of acceptance fully outline his position.

Judge Parker has no desire to maks a platform for the Democratic Party. Ae a loyal and consistent Democrat he is perfectly willing to havs the party make a platform for him.

Judge Parker's friends say that he is too modest to think that he embraces in himself the combined wisdom of the Democracy. Besides, they are inclined to the opinion that there has been entirely too much personal pretension in the Democracy of late years, and they think it quite proper that the party should have a chance to speak for itself.

Judge Parker's adherents helieve that the insistent demands that he declare himself on the issues of the day in advance of the deliberations of the convention are made by his enemies for the sole purpose of compromising hie candidacy.

In the opinion of those who are pushing the Judge's candidacy, the fact that for eighteen years he has been in a position where he could not take part in political controversy without impropriety is what makes him an ideal candidate for his party in the present emergency. For him to declare himself in advance of the convention, they hold, would he to destroy the principal element of his strength.

As Judge Parker's friends view the situation, he is the logical candidate of the party, because he is the one availahls candidate whose candidacy holds out promise of uniting the warring factions. For him to declare himself in advance of the convention, they contend, would he for him to ally himself with one or other of the elements which are struggling for control.

David B. Hill to-day received word that the Third Onsida District had elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed them to vote for instructions for Judge Parker. He also rsceived word that delegates from Greene County had been pledged to vote for instructions for Judge Parker.

The telegrams which Mr. Hill is receiving from all parts of the country as to the growth of the Parker boom are convincing to him that Judge Parker's nomination is now practically assured. To-day Mr. Hill received a telegram from J. Taylor Ellison, ex-Mayor of Richmond and the preeent Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Virginia, telling him that the delegation from Virginia would surely be for Judge Parker.

INJUNCTION FOR HILL MEN.

Onondaga County Clerk Prevented from Certifying Names of Hill Delegates.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 5.—The reorganized opponents of ex-Mayor James K. McGuire to-day obtained an injunction restraining the County Clerk from certifying the names of organization or Hill delegates in five towns for the First and Second Assembly District Democratic Conventions. The conventions were adjourned.

Having heen enjoined the organization, or Hill Democrats, secured the signatures of a majority of delegates to each convention declaring thsir choice of delegates to the State Convention.

They assert that whether conventions are held later or not, the men selected by signature will be admitted to the Albany convention.

WATTERSON FOR McCLELLAN.

Not Against Parker, Though—Thinks Hearst Has No Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—Col. Watterson, replying to a Chicago correspondent today, says that McClellan can win the Presidency over Roosevelt, who is the only issue of the Republicans. Said the Kentucky editor:

"McClellan would make a splendid nominee, and would warm up the boys immensely and win the election, but we do not accept the dictum that Judge Parker would not in other waye prove a very strong candidate. Hearst hae no more chance of heing nominated than he has of being carried to heaven in a wicker basket, hand made by Bryan. If he gets over a hundred delegates, let every Democrat pick his flint and keep his powder dry. Let us not quibble about personalities."

Hearst Men Win in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here this afternoon and decided to hold the State Convention at Columbus on May 24 and 25. R. L. Starr, editor of the Bryan Democrat and a supporter of W. R. Hearet for President, wae selected for temporary Chairman, and W. S. Beebe of Mount Gilead temporary Secretary of the convention

DEPEW WILL BE ORATOR.

Republican Convention Plans—Odell Orders Things Whooped Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Representative Sereno E. Payne is to be permanent Chairman and Senator Chauncey M. Depew temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention, which meets in New York City April 12.

It was the intention to select a member of the Legislature for temporary Chairman, but this intention was abandoned when Speaker Nixon declined. Senator Depew is to be made temporary Chairman because it is this officer who makes the principal speech on such occasions.

Gov. Odell to-day conferred with Executive Chairman Haipin of the Republican County Committee of New York, and learned from him that the New York arrangements for the convention were in good shape. The Governor expects the convention to test the capacity of Carnegie Hall. He le anxious to have it made manifest that there has been an infusion of new life into the organization, and Haipin is expected to see to it that there is a demonstration which will meet the Governor's expectations.

Cowherd to be Democratic Chairman.

Congressman James M. Griggs, Chairman of the Democratic National Congresional Campaign Committee, came over from Washington last night and registered at the Hoffman House. He said that the committee would meet Thursday in Washington, and at that meeting he would be replaced as Chairman by Congressman William S. Cowherd of Missouri. Mr. Griggs retiring from the place because of ill-health in his family. He said that until relieved of his position as head of the Campaign Committee he could not discuss the outlook concerning the Presidential nomination.

BANK MAN PLEADS GUILTY.

Ex-State Senator Mattoon Says He's Innocent, but Can't Get Proof.

WINSTED, Conn., April 5.—Burton H. Mattoon, formerly State Senator and ex-Treasurer of the Watertown Savings Bank, pleaded guilty in the Superior Court this afternoon to four charges of making false entries in the books of the savings bank. He will be sentenced next Tuesday.

It had been predicted that the defense would make a strong fight against the charges. As soon as the jury had been impaneled Mr. Mattoon entered his plea of guilty, and after brief formalities the case was ended.

Immediately after the proceedings were over Mr. Mattoon said: "I am innocent. My counsel knows it as well as I do. But the bank hae the books and all the evidence. I don't know where I am at now." Then he hroke down completely and burst into tears.

The epecific charges against Mattoon were thet he altered the books of the bank so as to make it appear that money had been withdrawn by certain depositors.

Mr. Mattoon is Treasurer of the town of Watertown, although only in name, as the Selectmen are empowered to transact the financial business, owing to the bad condition of the Treasurer's books. Two special town meetings have been held to give Mr. Mattoon a chance to explain his accounts, but, although present, he said nothing. An investigating committee reported a shortage of $23,000.

MANY CITY OFFICIALS OUSTED.

New Water Board in Jersey City Dismisses Forty-seven Democrats.

The new Street and Water Board of Jersey City having been sustained hy a decision of the Supreme Court refusing a stay to the old hoard, yesterday resumed operations. Forty-seven Democratic officials wsre dismissed, their positions varying from $1,500 to $800 clerkships. George T. Bouton, the clerk of the old board, was re-elected. None of the vacancies occaeioned hy the political guillotine was filled. Mayor Fagan eaid that new officials would be appointed after due consideration, but only in case of need.

"Many of the places vacated," he said, "were merely sinecures, and all such offices will remain vacant permanently."

"It is our intention," said John C. Payne, President of the new board, "to curtail expenses wherever possihle by dispensing with useless employes. The new board contemplates many changes in the manner of oonducting the city's husiness, and they will be introduced from time to time as occaeion warrants."

EXPRESS WAGON KILLS CHILD.

Wheels Crush the Body of a Three-Year-Old Ball Player.

While playing bell with comrades early last evening in front of his home at 172 Forsyth Street, Leon Rosenbloom, three and a half years old, wee run down by a heavy truck of the Westcott Express Company, receiving internal injuries which caused his death soon after at the Gouverneur Hospital. One of the wheels passed over the boy's stomach.

Policeman Doyle of the Eldridge Street Station picked his limp body up in his arms and carried it into a nearby drug store. There Dr. Emily Dunning of the Gouverneur Hospital did all she could and he died fiftsen minutes after his reception into the hospital.

His father, Simon Rosenbloom, a cloak maker, and his mother were told of his injury by one of his playmates and ran weeping and hysterical to the drug store where he lay to implore Dr. Dunning to save his life. Their grief was redoubled when they were told that the boy could not live. George Hall, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

FOREST FIRE NEAR CAPE MAY.

About Two Square Miles Devastated by the Flames So Far.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 5.—The forest fire which started at Rieley, a town thirty milee north of here, yesterday afternoon, still continues to burn without interruption, and there are about two square milee of undergrowth and etunted growth destroyed, while the immense volumes of smoke can be seen for fifteen miles.

The fire is working southward, and the woods are dry. Only a few isolated small houses, occupied by woodchoppers, are in peril.

ONE SUBWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

Plumbers Go Back to Work at the Delayed Stations.

A strike of the plumbers on all the stations of the subway, which has lasted for a month, was settled yesterday, and all the men will go back to work to-day. The men are employed by Contractors Byrne & Murphy, who are union employers, but the strike was on account of one of the vague union technicalities which have delayed work on the subway for some time. Secretary W. C. Douglas of the Rapid Transit Contractors' Association eald laet night that there is now no union grievance registered on the subway. The elate is clean, as far as union trouble is concerned.

"There is nothing to be done now," he said, "but to rush the work through to a completion. It has been delayed for some time by little labor disputes, which, though not of much importance in themselves, took time to settle."

Four Dead Within a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 5.—Death hes removed four of the members of the original Building Committee of the First Congregational Church of this city within a month. James B. Crawford, the fourth, died to-day, aged eighty-one years; James M. Hanford died March 7, aged eighty-four; Stephen S. Conkling died April 3, aged eighty-six, and I. G. Perry died March 15 at Binghamton. The committee was formed in 1873. The only members now living are Wickham C. McNish, aged eighty-one, and Selah R. Corwin, aged ninety-six, both of this city.

Rock Island Mortgaged for $163,000,000.

OMAHA, April 5.—A mortgage deed for $163,000,000 was filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of Douglas County today. The mortgage le executed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, and covers all the lines and branches of that company, including nearly 4,000 miles of track in six different States.

Court Orders 2 1-2 Cent Mileage.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 5.—Judge Wolcott of the Circuit Court to-day issued a mandamus compelling the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad to reduce its fares in this State from 3 cents to 2½ cents per mile. This is the last step in the litigation with the Grand Rapids and Indiana to compel the road to comply with the statute which provides for a fare of 2½ cents per mile whenever the earnings of a railroad reach $2,000 per mile.

Mayor Rose Re-elected in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5.—Mayor David S. Rose, Democrat, carried the city in the municipal election to-day, having a plurality of 5,912 over Guy D. Goff, Republican. Victor L. Berger, Social Democrat, ran about 2,000 votes behind Goff.

Republicans Win in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, April 5.—Jay H. Neff, (Republican) for Mayor, and the entire Republican ticket were elected to-day by 1,000 plurality.

Bishop Potter's Nephew Leaves Army.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President has accepted the resignation of First Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, Twelfth Cavalry, and First Lieut. William M. True, Twenty-eighth Infantry. Lieut. Potter is a nephew of Bishop Potter of New York, and Lieut. True is a son of Gen. True, U. S. A., retired.

CHARITIES DEPARTMENT CHEMIST IS ACCUSED

Charges Against Prof. Dreyfuss in Connection with Supplies.

BIDDER'S STORY OF A GIFT

Asserts That the Doctor Wanted a Hat or Pin for His Wife to Influence Award of Contract.

Serious charges have been laid before Commissioner of Charities Tully against Dr. Wolfram E. Dreyfuss, chief chemist of the department, who formerly was a Professor of Chemistry at Columbia, and who was appointed by ex-Commissioner of Charitiss Homer Folks. His salary is $5,000 a year, and he has general supervision over all drugs, chemicals, and surgical appliances for the city hospitals.

There are fivs specifications in the charges, to which Dr. Dreyfuss makes a general denial. The examination will begin before Commissioner Tully at the Charities Department this afternoon.

The first charge is that in December, 1903, Dr. Dreyfuss called at the office of H. Joseph Sicklen, who formerly furnished the different hospitals with koumyes, and said that if Sicklen would send a fifty-dollar hat or pin to the chemist's wife as a Christmas gift he would get the contract with the department.

The second charge says that James T. Dougherty had made a bid to supply 25 dozen hot water bage at $8.75 a dozen, the bags to be "Progress" begs or equal thereto, and that Dr. Dreyfuss subsequently remarked to a representative of Dougherty that he would not take $50 for the loss the bidder would sustain. The charge says that the "Progress" bag is a patented article controlled by Meineke & Co., who had bid $12.80.

Dr. Dreyfuss, the charge says, told Dougherty's represen tative that he would accept the "Progress" beg only, but offered to accept two dozen bags, and would fix an arrangement to let him off on the other 23 dozen.

The third and fourth charges state that the chemist inserted an extra sheet for supplies after the bids had been opened and approved, and that he failed to make proper reports on the milk tests. The fifth charge alleges the improper removal of Edward M. Burke, an employe in the Home for Aged and Infirm.

Through his attorney, Millard H. Ellisson, formerly private secretary to Commissioner Folks, Dr. Dreyfuss deniee absolutely the charge conteined in the first specification. In regard to the second charge, in which Dougherty offered another bag, he says:

"I told Mr. Dougherty's representative to deliver to the department about two dozen 'Progress' bags, or bags equal thereto, as called for under his contract, in order to cover two or three requisitions, and that if due permission were obtained from the Commissioner, I would advertise for more bags of this style later on if the same were demanded. Subsequently when we required the goods asked for on requisition No. 1, and which goods the said Dougherty had contracted and failed to deliver, I wrote to him etating that he should send those goods, and that if he did not I would be compelled to purchase them in the open market and charge them to his account."

McADOO'S DEPUTIES UNNAMED.

Commissioner Gossips on Other Topics of the Department.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he was still not ready to announce the appointment of the Second and Third Deputy Police Commissioners to succeed Haggerty and Cowan.

"Neither one has yet been decided upon," he said. "If necessary I'll continue to paint the scenery and write the play myself, and in addition I am willing to do a few stunts until I can find the right men for the places. You can say that the government at Mulberry Street still lives."

During the day the Commissioner received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Delany to the effect that pursuant to a decision handed down by the Appellate Division he and his assistants cannot appear in court in defense of patrolmen against whom civil action has been instituted because of acts committed in the performance of their duty. The Commissioner said he would engage counsel for the patrolmen, making payment from the department's eurplus fund, and has requested the Corporation Counsel to draft a hill for the Legislature, providing that the city defend the patrolmen in such actions.

Of next Monday's benefit performance at the New York Theatre for Mrs. Hugh Enright, widow of the patrolman who wae murdered a few weeks ago in the performance of his duty, the Commissioner eeid that the use of the theatre had been given by Mr. Erlanger, and that so much talent had been offered gratuitously that it was necessary to decline to consider any more offers. It is hoped to realize between $8,000 and $10,000 for Mrs. Enright.

The Commissioner said that his intended trip with Major McClellan through the "Tenderloin" district for a suitable police station location for that precinct has been postponed until another day. The Commissioner has in mind a site on the north eide of Twenty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

NIAGARA POWER BILL FIGHT.

Senate Declines to Kill It—Grady Says It's a Grab.

ALBANY, April 5.—By a vote of 25 to 13 the Senate to-night refused to strike out the enacting clause of the Thompson bill extending the corporate existence and increasing the powere of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company. The principal fight on the hill will he made when the measure comes up on the order of final passage. After the bill had been advanced several Senators who voted against killing it said that they would oppose the hill later.

Senator L'Hommedieu made a speech defending the bill, declaring that while it had been roundly denounced in the newspapers as a wicked "grab," the fact remained that the opposition had been stirred up hy rival power companies at Niagara. He said that there was not the slightest posihility of the great lakes running dry or the beauty of Niagara being damaged in any particular.

Senator Grady, minority leader, attacked the bill, declaring that it was a pernicious attempt to give a corporation extraordinary powers, to permit it to seize lands in any section of the State and to lay pipes and conduits across the State and through any city, village, town, or private lands.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT BY TRUCK.

Driver Whipped Up His Horses After He Had Killed Child.

Morrie Goldschmidt, three years old, of 43 Henry Street, was run over and instantly killed by a heavy two-horse truck in front of his home at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The little fellow was playing in the street with several companions when the truck came down the street at rather a rapid rate. His companions called to him, but he was not quick enough, and, the wheels passed over his chest, crushing the life from his body.

The driver whipped up his horses and got away. It is known, however, that the truck belonged to Tenner Brothers of 78 Bridge Street, and Detective Sergeant McCarthy has been detailed to arrest the driver.

STRIKE BREAKERS WERE SHOT.

Chicago Riot at the American Can Company's Plant.

CHICAGO, April 5.—In a riot at the plant of the Diesel branch of the American Can Company to-day, growing out of an effort to reopen the factory and retain thirty Greek strike breakers, two men were shot, neither being badly hurt.

The union cammakers, who demanded the discharge of the Greeks, gathered about the factory when the non-union men, under police escort approached. Bricks began to fly and several shots were fired, several girls being in the attacking party.

ABANDONS STOCK CALL.

Receiver Tatnall of Asphalt Trust Hopes to Recover Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—Henry Tatnall, receiver of the Asphalt Company of Amsrica and of the National Asphalt Company, filed his last report to-day, and in it declared that he could not see his way to enforcing the $40 call on each $100 of stock from the shareholders who transferred stock in the Asphalt Company of America to the National Asphalt Company.

The call for the assessment was based on a deficiency of $23,953,680. Mr. Tatnall declares now that this sum does not constitute a liahility of any former holder of such stock, and that it would not be a good husiness move upon the receiver's part to attempt to collect the deficiency from the former holders. He asserts that it would be a waste of funds to make the attempt.

That view of the matter the receiver gets from an opinion submitted by his counsel, who says that at the time the stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America transferred their stock to the National Asphalt Company, the merger corporation, they did not do so with the idea of escaping liability, in that they did not know of any bad financial condition of the company. The offer for their holdings, which came to them from the National Asphalt Company, differed in no respect from a bid for their shares at the Stock Exchange.

Regarding a second class of persons, those who were more or less identified with the management of the Asphalt Company of America the receiver reports that they are not liable to assessments, because the Asphalt Company of America was not a failing concern when they made the transfers.

Mr. Tatnall makes the case of the estate of Matthew Taylor an exception to ths rule. He finds that the estate transferred ten shares of stock to the National Asphalt Company after the insolvency and the appointment of receivers. The $400 due on these ten shares Mr. Tatnall will proceed to collect. The amount deciared uncollected, therefore, is $23,953,640 on the call of $40 a share.

However, Mr. Tatnall leans strongly to the idea that promoters' profits can be recovered. His counsel's opinion, which Mr. Tatnall makes a part of his report, says:

"As to the liability of promoters we have already advised you that, if the facts appearing to exist, which have heretofore warranted you in making certain reports to the court and asking for authority to proceed against certain promoters can be established in the proofs, you may reasonably hope for success in at least some of the suits against promoters which you have begun.

"I are referring to the claims against promotere at this time," says Mr. Tatnall, "solely for the reason that it is desirable that there be no misunderstanding as to the limited scope of this opinion, which has to do solely with the question of liahility of transferrers of stock of ths Asphalt Company of America to the National Asphalt Company in 1900 and thereafter."

Among the asphalt investors affected by this decision of Mr. Tatnall are Ephriam Brice, William C. Bullitt, Percy H. Clark, Kennedy Crossan, and W. Hayward Drayton of New York; Alexander M. De Haven, George W. Elkins, Louise Elkins, the estate of William L. Elkins, W. W. Frazier, Ida L. Frenen, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Alfred C. Harrison, Charles C. Harris, James Hay, George A. Huhn, S. S. Kurtz, David H. Lane, William J. Latta, John B. Lober, John M. Mack, David B. Martin, James McNichol, C. C. Pinckney, Alfred E. Norris, Charles A. Porter, Leander Riddle, John B. Roach, Wharton Sinkler, William C. Sproul, A. L. Snowden, Ida A. Elkins Tyler, Sidney Tyler, William B. Whelen, Eleanor Elkins Widner, George D. Widener, P. A. B. Widener, and William Wieter.

PRINCIPAL QUINN TESTIFIES.

Tells Trial Committee of Burning of Books—Miss Rinn's Trial.

Before the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon the hearing in the case of Miss Agnes L. Rinn, formerly a teacher in Public School No. 72, Manhattan, on charges of insubordination, neglect of duty, and general inefficiency, made by her Principal, Miss Helen M. Fanning, was resumed. She has been suspended since last June, when her trial first hegan. It has since been interrupted by the departure of several witnesses for Europe on vacation trips.

In the evening was continued the hearing in the case of Principal Matthew D. Quinn of Public School No. 5, Queens, chargsd by Associate City Superintendent Stevens with neglect of duty and destruction of school property. Principal Quinn in his own defense, testified that he had directed the school janitor to burn only the rubbish and waste paper, and not the books or models in the "dark room."

An Associate City Superintendent said last evening that he had no doubt Quinn will he acquitted, and that he will then be compelled to bring charges against Janitor Murphy for destroying and disposing of school property.

ELIHU ROOT WINS A CASE.

Court of Appeals Decides Against New York University.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision in favor of the Medical College Laboratory of New York City in its contest with New York University over the ownership of real estate which the former institution occupies in that city.

The court sustains a decieion of the courts below, decreeing that it reconvey to the plaintiff the property in question. The university, it is alleged, invited the plaintiff to transfer to it the property it occupied, promising that a committee should have control of the affairs of the Medical College, and that this committee should always he composed of persons acceptable to the medical faculty. These conditions, it is alleged, were not carried out. Elihu Root argued for the Medical College Laboratory when the case was discussed. It was his first case before the Court of Appeals after his retirement from the Secretaryship of War.

The Medical College Lahoratory is under the control of Cornell University.

LITHOGRAPHERS SEEK PEACE.

Secret Conferences Now in Progress to End the Dead-Lock.

It wae learned yesterday that there is every prospect of the dead-lock between the lithographers' unions and the employers being ended in an amicable way within the next day or two. Secret conferences are now going on hetween the officers of the Employing Lithographers' Association, East, West, and Pacific, and the International Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Aesociation which are friendly in their character.

Nothing is to be given out of the proceedings until a decision of some kind is reached. The entire situation is being gone over again, and the conferences so far have proceeded in an amicable spirit.

ACTRESS SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Stock Broker Named as a Co-respondent with June Van Buskirk.

Mrs. Jane G. Wilson, whose stage name is Miss June Van Buskirk, is defendant in a suit for divorce that is being tried before Justice McCall in the Supreme Court. Her husband, Francis Sedwick Wilson, namcs eeveral co-respondents, among them a man named Ernest Britton, who is said to be a stock broker and a member of the New York Athletic Club.

May Have Imported Dog Meat.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The Humane Society of St. Louis to-day notified thoee having charge of the Igorrotes from the Philippine Islands who are to figure at the World's Fair that prosecution for cruelty to animals would follow any attempt to furnish dogs to the savages as food. The society said that if the Igorrotes must have dog meat it must be imported in cane from their native country.

John H. Finnell, special agent for the Woman's Humane Society of Missouri, announced that either he or one of his deputies would constantly watch the Igorrotes' re[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

First Coach Excursion

MAY 10, 1904.

Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK

Proportionate rates from other stations. Special train of Standard Coaches going; returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

Persons expecting to visit the World's Fair should get a copy of the Pennsylvania Railroad's World's Fair Booklet, giving rates, train service, and information concerning hotels. Apply to Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

To Keep House Most Economically Use Gas for FUEL

GAS

Cooking for a small family on a Gas Range shouldn't cost more than $3a Month

If your gas burners are unsatisfactory send word to the Gas Company. Address the "Gas Information Bureau."

WOODBURY'S CHATEAU WORRIES ALDERMEN

Startled to Find That Their Laches Let $370,000 Escape.

MAYOR HAD ALREADY SIGNED

Further Dismayed When Resolution Asking Grout Not to Pay Was Ruled Out.

There was a tsmpest in a teapot in the Board of Aldermen yesterday over the inadvertent granting by the board of the $370,000 appropriation to Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning for his "chateau" or stable and administration building in Brooklyn. In the printed calendar for the meeting yesterday appeared the resolution of the Board of Estimate making this appropriation. The matter had been held up by the Board of Aldermen just over the six weeks which the charter gives on such matters, and accordingly had been forwarded on Monday to the Mayor by the City Clerk, just as though it had been acted upon favorably by the board. This was despite the fact that had the Alderman had a chance they would have voted against the resolution.

Alderman Dowling brought the matter up yesterday by moving that the resolution be taken from its committee and immediately considered. President Fornes ruled that the matter was out of order, as the resolution had already gone to the Mayor. He also read an opinion from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the count of time on a matter before the board began from the moment the resolution was certified by the Board of Estimate to the President of the Board of Aldermen.

Aldermen Doull, Dowling, Wentz, and Sullivan made speeches denouncing the tactics of the Street Cleaing Commiesioner.

"Just thing of it; $370,000! And it got away from us!" wae the expression with which Alderman Dowling capped the climax of the discussion.

Alderman Sullivan said he thought Commissioner Woodhury had taken advantage of the board, and then Alderman Doull offered a reeolution asking Mayor McClellan to withhold his approval from the reeolution, and that the Controller be asked not to make any disbursements on the account until further action had been taken. Alderman Sickles seconded thie, but it was ruled out by the President. The board received the information that the Mayor had already approved the reeolution giving the money to Major Woodhury. This did not end the matter, however, for Alderman Dowling afterward presented a new resolution calling on the Controller not to make disbureements on the account.

President Fornes referred to hie prevlous ruling, and ruled the resolution out of order, on the ground that the opening paragraph criticieed the Corporation Counsel's opinion, the Board of Estimate, and the Mayor. Mr. Dowling cut out the offending lines, and then the board promptly defeated his resolution, on Mr. Fornes's plea that the passage of the resolution would embarrase the Finance Department and reflect on the city's credit.

Postmaster General Able to be Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Postmaster-General Payne has so far recovered from his long illness as to be able to go South for a rest. He went out driving to-day and attended a Cabinet meeting for the first time in several weeks. To-morrow he will take the boat for Old Point Comfort.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night:

1 A. M.—2102 Seventh Avenue; Ingersoll Sporting Goods Company; damage, $100.

2:35 A. M.—51 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; owner not given; damage, $175.

2:40 A. M.—131 West Twenty-sixth Street; A. Greago; damage, $25.

5:20 A. M.—100 Avenue C; not given; damage trifling.

8:30 A. M.—288 Bowery; Pfeifer & Co.; damage, $3,000.

8.15 A. M.—141 Mott Street; Annie Rotheteln; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—Bronxdale Avenue, near Hunt Avenue; Astor estate; damage, $10.

10:05 A. M.—250 Broome Street; Clara Charleon; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—120 Christopher Street; John Howard; damage, $500.

12:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Tenth Street and Central Park West; Van Buren & Co.; damage, $250.

1:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue; Public School, No. 5; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—132 Henry Street; Alexander Blum; damage, $100.

3:35 P. M.—523 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:50 P. M.—283 Grand Street; Daniel Brendel; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—142 West Forty-ninth Street; Calahan & Ahearn; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—49 West Thirtieth Street; H. Welte & Son; damage, $100.

BROOKLYN.

2:40 P. M.—Foot of Ross Street; Brooklyn Sulphur Werks; damage, $800.

6:50 P. M.—66 East One Hundred and Second Street; James Gilman; damage, $100.

7:05 P. M.—166 West Fifty-third Street; Mrs. Charles Smith; damage trifling.

7.30 P. M.—11 Fifth Avenue; Layfatte-Brevoort Hotel; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—62 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—283 Grand Street; Daniel Brendel; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—142 West Forty-ninth Street; Calahan & Ahearn; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—49 West Thirtieth Street; H. Welte & Son; damage, $100.

BROOKLYN.

2:40 P. M.—Foot of Ross Street; Brooklyn Sulphur Werks; damage, $800.

Last 2 Days of Exhibition.

"One of the Most Important Picture Sales in the History of New York Auctions."—Herald.

American Art Galleries

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

ON FREE VIEW

Day 9 to 6 — Evening 8 to 10

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

To-morrow (Thursday) and Friday Evenings.

promptly at 8:30 o'clock

AT

Mendelssohn Hall,

40th Street, East of Broadway

(Admission by card to be had free.)

"Art Treasures FROM Historic Galleries"

NOTABLE PORTRAITS OF Court Beauties AND Famous Men and Women

Landscapes, Marine and Genre Pictures.

By Masters of the Early English, French, Dutch and Modern Schools,

Belonging to

Dowdeswell and Dowdeswell

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS IN NEW YORK, AND

T. J. Blakeslee

"The display as a whole is far above the average."—THE SUN.

"Not since the Portrait show have the American Art Galleries presented so handsome appearance as they now wear."—THE MAIL.

"The most important Art Sale that New York has had in many years."—THE PRESS

"The display is one of dignity and artistic merit. It will be quite the most noteworthy affair of the season."—THE GLOBE.

The sale will be conducted by THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers 6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Priestley's

Black Dress Goods

Come in all the new and popular Weaves.

VOILES, MISTRALS, ETAMINES, ZIBELINES, ETC.

The manufacturer's name (B. Priestley & Co.,) is stamped every 5 yards on the under side of the selvedge and they are rolled on

"THE VARNISHED BOARD."

which is the

"PRIESTLEY TRADE-MARK."

BIBLICAL PLAY MAY PLEASE

"The Shepherd King" Produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

It Tells the Story of King David, in Colloquial Fashion, with Few Dramatic Moments.

Saul	Charles Kent
Jonathan	Edward MacKay
Phalti	Edmund Breese
Doeg	Harold Hartsell
Omar	Preston Kendall
Jesse	William Frederic
Ozem	Hardy Kirkland
Shammah	J. H. Greene
Abinadab	Charles H. Martin
Eliah	James Slevin
Ahimelech	Ethelbert Hales
Goliath	John O'Meara
Tamar	William Balfour
The High Priest	Charles R. Gilbert
Samuel the Prophet	Henry Marlowe
Michal	May Buckley
Merab	Nellete Reed
Mother of David	Helen Marshall
Adora	Marian Ward
Lia	Angela Ogden
A Bondwoman	Marion Frederic
The Witch of Endor	Margaret Hayward
David	Wright Lorimer

A somewhat difficult task confronts the reviewer who would do juetice to everybody concerned when considering such a production as that of "The Shepherd King," presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. It was obvious at the outset that a very large sum of money had been spent and that those who made the venture did so in confidence, staking much on the result. The play is mounted with much beauty and richness in costume and costliness of accessories. So far so good.

But though the producers have evidently been at much pains to provide a gorgeous spectacle, they have failed in the respect that they did not always take into account the human element. What matters it if the costumes of the soldiers were glittering scarlet and gold, if those soldiers had all the appearance of being recruited from the highways and byways of the metropolis, suggesting, neither the Israelite nor the Edomite. In a production of this sort the absence of the skillful hand is noted first in these externals, since, when rightfully considered and properly projected, they might go far to lift it above the commonplace.

"The Shepherd King" has occasional moments of tense interest, but are only occasional, and for a large part of the evening the auditor is obliged to listen to tedious dialogue, which is far from suggesting the source which is supposed to have been the inspiration for the play. An entirely satisfying realization on the stage of the story of the sweet singer in Israel was more than any one could reasonably expect. It is to the credit of the producers that they have handled the Biblical matter so that it at no time offends.

The story of David, it would seem, might have lent itself to poetical treatment. The colloquial phraseology in the present effort goes as far as anything else to destroy such illusion as might have resulted from a more judicious use of the material. Blank verse would have been the proper medium for the telling of that story.

It was not only that the actors spoke colloquially last night—in several important instances they acted similarly. It was all too modern for the theme. And where it was not conceived and executed in that modern spirit the play became mere bombast.

May Buckley, for example, appearing as a younger daughter of King Saul in love with and beloved of David, presented as alluring a picture of ingenuous beauty as has graced a New York stage for many a day. Her acting, too, was charmingly spontaneous and conceived in a spirit of winsome girlishness wholly delightful. Now it is no doubt quite possible that the lovelorn maidens of King David's time affected all the graces of more modern maidens, and yet the figure, despite Miss Buckley's charm, did not seem to be in keeping with the theme, with the atmosphere as one imagined it.

In this respect Wright Lorimer, the David, was rather more satisfying. To be sure, it was a bit difficult to understand why his music was so potent with King Saul unless the King was a pretty bad judge of music, but in the main Mr. Lorimer acted the part with dignity, force, and boyishness of spirit. And in appearance he satisfied the eye.

The King Saul of Charles Kent was a triumph of make-up, and in the suggestion of madness he was successful, though a labored utterance marred the effect of his principal scenes. Indeed, one of the chief faults of the company generally was a tendency to overact.

Edward MacKay was the Jonathan to look upon, and he acted the part with simple unaffectedness.

In the lesser parts Edmund Breeze was successful as Phalti, Harold Hartsell was overstrenuous as Doeg, the Edomite, and Miss Nellette Reed as Merab was quite like the adventuress of popular melodrama.

The conflict of David and Goliath was handled discreetly and with excellent dramatic effect, as was the attempted killing of David by King Saul.

It is altogether probable that with the emendations following a first public presentation this biblical play may be whipped into such shape that it will interest a large share of curious theatregoers. It certainly has the merit of novelty. Taken as a whole, however, it is an odd conglomeration of good, bad, and indifferent, which under the hands of a master of stage craft might have been made into something far more impressive than was revealed last night.

WHY "SAUCY SALLY"?

Old French Farce of Lies, and Old "Punch" Jokes.

Herbert Jocelyn	Charles Hawtrey
Ezra Jeffson	Arthur Playfair
Jack Lincombe	Fred Thorne
Percival Chudleigh	H. Stephenson
Captain Jocelyn	E. W. Tarver
Evan Evans	E. A. Plumpton
Perkins	Wallace Widdecombe
Mrs. Jocelyn	Julia Booth
Belle	Frances Belmont
Hannah	Faith Reynolds
Jenny	Ethel Hollinshead
Mrs. Lambert	Fanny Brough

Let it be said at the outset that a large and fashionable Lyceum audience laughed politely and repeatedly last night at an ancient and conventional French farce of infidelity and lies, even those who between the laughs looked exquisitely bored and softly swore. As it was the second night audience, this means that many good men and true women will follow their example. In London the play ran 250 nights—or so says the veracious bill poster. All this needs an explanation, and it is amply forthcoming in the finished art and delicious humor of Mr. Charles Hawtrey and Miss Fanny Brough. Yet the motto over the proscenium arch is "Operibus Noscimur," and in the name of that legend, why "Saucy Sally"?

It is the old, old Parisian farce of a truant husband, who has invented a fable to explain to each dear charmer what he is doing when he is away with t'other. In "There and Back" last year it was a trip across the Atlantic. In "On and Off" it was duty on a wagon-lit. In "Too Much Johnson" it was a trip to Santiago. But wherefore recall the dreary list, while it remains to explain "Saucy Sally"? She is a ship on which Mr. Hawtrey, as one Jocelyn, gives out that he is Captaining perilous voyages of exploration, while he is, in fact, vibrating between his young wife in Rutlandshire and t'other dear charmer in town.

Of course there is a sleuth of a mother-in-law, Miss Brough, who dogs him to his pretended embarcation at Southampton; and when they get there, there is a real Capt. Jocelyn of a real "Saucy Sally." There is also the lady from town. Mr. Hawtrey explains it all glibly, and in embarrassment; gravenly and audaciously. browbeaten by his mother-in-law, wept over by his wife, pummeled by odds and ends of the cast like a millionaire at Muldoon's, until at last he is fairly cornered. Then he makes a clean breast of it and promises reform, and the elder lady forgives him, even joining him to keep the truth from the wife.

The play bears the name of Mr. F. C. Burnand, one of the famous "Round Table" of Punch. Mr. Burnand has softened the motives for Mr. Hawtrey's lies so as to palliate them in the minds of people not accustomed to look behind the surface of such pieces to the Parisian original; and he has woven a web of silence, or, rather, spread the mantle of charity over the multitudinous sins of the lady of London.

Mr. Hawtrey gets so little for all his saucy sallies that one quite understands why he repents and forswears them. All this is to be forgiven Mr. Burnand. But why this re-Punching of the commutation ticket of British jest? "Walter, are there any tidings?" "Yes, marm, 'igh tide at 'arf parst 12, marm, and low tide at 'arf parst 4!" Punch, adaptor, Punch with care!

But the whole show, as aforesaid, was Mr. Hawtrey and Miss Brough. With a little practice one could present to the jests the polished surface of an unconvoluted brain, opening the eye meantime to that absolute blending of naturalism and theatric effect. Quietistic actors there are —Duse at rare moments and the late James A. Hearne often—who pursue repression to such an extent that it produces the contrary effect, leaping over the footlights with an emphasis more than melodramatic. Mr. Hawtrey, limited as is the scope of his impersonations to a single type of fellow, manages to keep the optics of the theatre in absolute focus, whether he is presenting a blank, long-continued stare, or tumbling about the floor in a passage of knockabout farce. Such another light comedian does not exist on the English-speaking stage.

Miss Brough, though less magnetic in her personality, is almost or quite as finished in her technique. There are times when she seems the living counterpart of Mrs. Gilbert in her old mother-in-law days at Daly's, though here again it must be acknowledged that the sympathetic quality was lacking.

It is a part of her character in the play to wish to idolize her son-in-law, and at moments her wavering faith in his truth and heroism is restored. One could not help reflecting how much more tender Mrs. Gilbert would have made her accesses of fondness, and thereby how much more deeply comic.

The company as a whole was even and good, the old salt of Mr. Fred Thorne being conspicuously so.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Beatrice Morgan, one of the Proctor favorites, has rejoined the stock company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. She is appearing in "Audrey" this week. Formerly she played in Proctor's Harlem house. After she moved to Montreal several Harlemites petitioned the management to bring her back to New York. Hence her return.

***

Josephine Palmer, niece of A. M. Palmer, who is reviving "The Two Orphans," will make her professional début at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre April 10. She will be seen in a one-act comedietta entitled "A(r)rival of Sally," by George Harvey. The leading man will be Jack Stedman, a nephew of Lady Randolph Churchill.

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Mr. Bailey, proprietor of Barnum & Bailey's circus, has set aside next Tuesday afternoon for the orphans and other inmates of charitable institutions in New York. All the boxes and arena seats will be kept for the little ones. None except gallery seats will be put on sale. Orphans will be admitted free, but an admission fee will be charged for attendants. Therefore Mr. Bailey asks all those in charge of charitable institutions to communicate at once with Barnum & Bailey, telling the number of children they will bring.

***

"The Smart Set," a musical comedy, is spending this week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The company presenting it consists of negroes.

***

At the American "Paul Revere" is being revived elaborately. Richard Buhler has the title rôle. He has won favor with the Eighth Avenue audiences.

***

Herbert Lacey and Effie Shannon appear at the American next Monday in "Sherlock Holmes."

***

At a special matinée to-morrow afternoon at the Garrick Theatre Josephine Arthur will present for the first time W. B. Yeats's latest play, "The Hour Glass." The play is of the "morality" variety, made familiar lately by Ben Greet's "Everyman." The cast includes a Wise Man, his wife, several of his pupils, and an Angel. For the interpretation of these rôles Miss Arthur has engaged William Owen, John Malone, Johnson Briscoe, Lewis Owen, Myra Brooks, and little Edith Speare and Estelle Bryan.

***

"La Montansier" will be Mme. Rejane's opening attraction when she begins her engagement at the Lyric Theatre under the management of Liebler & Co. next November.

***

Col. W. F. Cody, known as "Buffalo Bill," saw "The Virginian" last night. He was with Capt. "Jim" Shannon and Capt. George Shannon.

ALL WANT ROOSEVELT.

Up-State Conventions Commend Him or Ask for His Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., April 5.—The Franklin County Republican Convention, was held here this afternoon and delegates were chosen to the State Convention. The administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell were commended.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 5.—The Essex County Republican Convention at Port Henry to-day elected delegates to the State Convention. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed for Representative William H. Flack, and resolutions were adopted indorsing President Roosevelt, Senators Platt and Pepew, and Gov. Odell.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 5.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention of St. Lawrence County, held here to-day, chose delegates to the State Convention and resolutions were adopted favoring President Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.

NORWICH, N. Y., April 5.—At the Chenango County Republican Convention, held here to-day, resolutions were adopted indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for the Presidency, commending the administration of Gov. Odell, and instructing the delegates to the State Convention to support delegates to the National Convention who favor the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt.

TROUBLE FOR McCARREN.

Tammany Thinks There's a Chance to Capture Kings Delegation.

Signs of revolt in the Kings County Democratic organization against the programme mapped out by Senator McCarren have begun to show themselves and are being nourished carefully under Tammany influences.

It was declared at the Democratic Club last night that, because of the defeat of McCarren in the Seventh and Ninth District primaries last week, and also because of his defeat in the Board of Aldermen yesterday on the election of a new member from the Fifth Brooklyn District, the discontent in Kings County is spreading, and may result in McCarren having a badly divided delegation at Albany on April 18.

In fact, some of the Tammany men seem to hold the idea that the disaffection may go so far that, under the unit rule, the delegation from Kings County may be taken from McCarren entirely.

During the last few days Tammany influences have been busily at work in the interests of the leadership of Deputy Fire Commissioner William F. Doyle, and between threats on the one hand and promises on the other various things have been accomplished. Also the influences of Hugh McLaughlin, the old-time leader in Brooklyn, have been of some avail against McCarren.

It was declared last night that between eight and ten of the twenty-one Assembly districts were in shape to elect anti-instruction delegates at the district conventions to be held in Brooklyn on Saturday night next. Disaffection is known to be rampant in the Twenty-first District, where J. P. Sinnott is the leader. McCarren has been encouraging the opposition to Sinnott, and the latter, to protect himself, is understood to have joined forces with Doyle.

Charles F. Murphy is still in the city, and will not return to Atlantic City until tomorrow or Friday. He was at Tammany Hall for a time yesterday, but had nothing to say politically, except that the St. Louis National Convention still was three months away, and that many things could happen in the meantime.

NAME REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

Harry Hanbury Fails to Get Election to National Convention.

Conventions were held by the Republicans in five of the six Congress districts in Brooklyn laat night for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention at Chicago next July. Resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Roosevelt were adopted at each of the conventions without a dissenting vote.

In the Sixth Congress District Harry A. Hanbury, who has obtained two nominations for Congress there, was defeated in the conference held before the convention met, and was not named as a delegate, although it was expected that he would be. The delegates chosen in that district are Timothy L. Woodruff and William Berri.

MAY CHARGE KIDNAPPING.

Sea Captain's Wives at Odds Over Custody of Children.

Unless Mrs. Capt. James Leighton the second changes her mind before the Magistrate's court at Stapleton, S. I., is convened this morning she will appear there to ask for a warrant charging attempted kidnapping against Mrs. Leighton the first, who was divorced by the Captain, a seafaring man, five years ago. When the divorce was granted the Captain received the custody of their two children, Gladys, who is now twelve years old, and a boy two years her junior. The present Mrs. Leighton says that until last Fall Gladys, despite the decree, remained with her mother. Then the first Mrs. Leighton was taken ill and sent her child to the father. During the Winter Gladys attended school with her brother.

The Captain, who lives at Pleasant Plains, left Gladys with wife No. 2 when he left for the sea on March 23, and Monday morning the supplanted Mrs. Leighton paid the town a visit. She met her daughter, and together they walked toward the station at Prince's Bay.

Mrs. Leighton the second got wind of her predecessor's coming and succeeded in regaining possession of Gladys, ere the station was reached. She then decided to have a warrant issue against the first Mrs. Leighton, so as to keep her out of the neighborhood until Capt. Leighton's return.

RENOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Iowa Republicans Name Hepburn and Indiana Crumpacker.

CRESTON, Iowa, April 5.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth Iowa District to-day renominated Congressman William P. Hepburn. The resolutions are of the "atand pat" variety, are opposed to the "Iowa idea," indorse the National and State Administrations, and recommend Senators Dolliver and Allison, Gov. Cummins, and Joseph W. Blythe of Burlington for delegates at large to the National Convention.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 5.—Representative Crumpacker was unanimously renominated to-day by the Republicans of the Tenth District. The district is heavily Republican. The resolutions strongly indorse President Roosevelt's Administration.

TANDEMS IN A MIX-UP.

Duncan and Hoffman Entries Get the Gate at Durland's Exhibition.

Tandem driving, an exhibition of four-in-hands, and women handling their own horses in the ring were among the features last night at the opening of the thirteenth annual horse show in the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street. Seven tandem teams entered the ring, among the men drivers being Stuart Duncan, W. M. V. Hoffman, and Charles Baudoine. Mr. Hoffman, in his high box cart, made a distinguished appearance as his brown pair circled around the ring, but he was the first to encounter misfortune. His forward horse persisted in turning around to see how things were going in the rear, and as this occasioned serious tangling of the harness, the pair were speedily shown the gate.

To the surprise of the crowd, Stuart Duncan, who had been making a favorable impression, soon experienced the same trouble, and, after being extricated from a bad melee, his pair was also asked to retire. The others went through their paces in orthodox tandem style, J. Campbell Thompson's pair getting the blue ribbon, while W. E. Woodend's pair got second. No sooner had the red ribbon been awarded, however, than Mr. Woodend's leader turned completely around, and in less than ten seconds had things mixed up so badly that it took the combined efforts of three hostlers to straighten out the tangle.

Only two four-in-hands entered for the prize offered by James H. Hyde. W. E. Woodend's team won over J. Campbell Thompson's.

Mrs. John Gerken rode her well-known saddle horse La Contributor, but was unplaced, and only got third with Belmar in the harness class. She won the blue, however, in the harness pairs, driving her exhibit. W. K. Vanderbilt's entry, Mimosa, in the saddle class over 14.3 hands, failed to receive any commendation. Mr. Vanderbilt was not present.

Louis Haight received the applause of the gallery when the judges decorated Mrs. Perry Belmont's chestnut mare in the saddle class, over 15 hands, with the blue ribbon. Mr. Haight rode the horse in fine style and contributed materially to the victory.

There was a large crowd present, all the boxes being occupied, but the judging was much delayed. The awards:

Ponies under saddle, not to exceed 14.1 hands.—Won by C. K. G. Billings's br. g. Persevere; Mrs. W. E. Woodend's br. g. The Master, second; Winston L. May's ch. m. Weazle, third; Mrs. John Gerken's bay m. imp. Towthorpe Queen, fourth.

Single Harness Horses, over 14.3 hands.—Won by C. K.G. Billings's bay g. The Jester; C. K. G. Billings's br. s. Sir Wilkes, second; Stuart Duncan's br. m. Starlight, third; J. Campbell Thompson's ch. g. Lord Golden, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by N. J. Hess's bay g. Abdullah; Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Jacobite, second; Miss Gertrude Sheldon's gr. g. Captain Jinks, third; Miss May E. Durland's ch. m. Electra, fourth.

Tandems, over 14.3 hands.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's ch. g. Lord Golden and ch. g. Lord Golden II.; W. E. Woodend's ch. g. King Brilliant and br. g. Baron Brown, second; D. J. Reid's br. g. Ardsley and br. g. Wales, third; W. E. Woodend's b. g., Paul and b. m. Amazement, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. Perry Belmont's ch. m. Forget-me-not; Louis Sherry's blk. m. Sol-desant, second; John W. Lewis's blk. m. Ebony, third; C. L. Railey's blk. g. Sweet Violet, fourth.

Four-in-hands.—Won by W. E. Woodend, J. Campbell Thompson second.

Ladies' harness horses, ladies to drive.—Won by W. E. Woodend's ch. g. King Brilliant; J. Campbell Thompson's ch. g. Lord Brilliant, II., second; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Belmar, third; C. K. G. Billings's br. m. Aleantrice, fourth.

Pair harness horses, 14.3 hands and under.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy and ch. m. Lady Frances; Elm Court Lodge's bay g. Fireman and bay g. Carman, second; Mrs. W. E. Woodend's br. m. Harmony, and br. m. Melody, third.

Change of Venue in Littauer Action.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 5.—Supreme Court Judge John M. Kellogg to-day granted a change of venue to New York County in the action brought by Congressman Lucius N. Littauer of Gloversville against James Stern, a New York merchant, to recover $7,000 for gloves sold by the Manhattan Glove Company, in which Littauer Brothers are interested.

Van Dusen cake pans mean good luck.

THIS famous method of baking a delicious cake is being demonstrated in our basement salesroom. It's something you'll want to know more about. See it.

We sell cakes at prices ranging from **25c** to **60c**, including raisin and layer cakes and all the best kinds. Don't you want to order one to-day?

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

A modern creamery

HAVE you seen that wonderful imported butter making device in our new creamery? It makes the richest, sweetest butter in 40 seconds and you'll surely want to try at least a pound after you've partaken of a sample of the pure, creamy milk that is used and see how utterly free it is from any foreign object.

Model Food Store. Sixth Floor.

Sale of bedding outfits grows in popularity

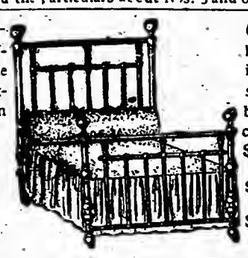
WE'VE had so many calls for the higher grade bedding outfits since this remarkable sale started Monday that to-day we're going to offer two very special values at $49.50 and $62.50. This includes those handsome, massive iron bedsteads. You see, when you take a complete outfit we can afford to make an additional reduction from our very unusual prices on the separate parts. And you'll surely need just such an outfit in fitting up your city or Summer home; so be sure to come to-day while this sale is still in progress and save at least one-third on the very highest grade of bedroom furnishings.

Fifth Floor.

Here's just a reminder of those splendid outfits at $9, $12.50 and $17.50—with white enamel bedsteads, and No.4 at $37.50 with brass bed. You'll want to inquire further into the details, but we'll tell you the particulars about Nos. 5 and 6 at $49.50 and $62.50. Read the brass bed prices, too.

Outfit No. 5, $49.50: Consists of 1 brass bedstead, 2-inch posts, extra high head board, 1-inch top rail, ¾-inch filling, massive mounts and vases, all sizes; 1 high-grade ideal iron spring of best Japan steel; 1 full 40-lb. long hair mattress, covered with A. C. A. or fancy ticking. It's certainly an exceptional value at $49.50.

$41.00 for $53 Brass Beds
$44.00 for $55 Brass Beds
$45.00 for $58 Brass Beds
$53.00 for $68 Brass Beds
$55.00 for $110 Brass Beds
$58.00 for $69 Brass Beds



Outfit No. 6, at $62.50: Consists of 1 brass bedstead, 1½-inch continuous posts, extra high head board, ¾-inch fillings, heavy husks and pillars, best French lacquer, all sizes; 1 upholstered rabbet edge spring hair top, covered with best quality ticking; 1 full 40-lb. South American hair mattress, covered with best quality ticking.

$60.00 for $112 Brass Beds.
$67.00 for $85 Brass Beds.
$70.00 for $90 Brass Beds.
$75.00 for $137.50 Brass Beds.
$95.00 for $112 Brass Beds.
$126.00 for $145 Brass Beds.

Simpson Crawford Co. will hold a very unusual sale of slightly soiled French hand made lingerie in their French room, second floor, to-day. This collection consists of **250 garments at about half price.**

This sale includes:

$5 **French gowns at $2.95:** Trimmed with hand embroidery on collar and cuffs and hand made tucks.

$2.50 **French chemises $1.29:** Made of fine percale—trimmed with hand embroidery.

$2.50 **French drawers at $1.50:** Made of fine percale—trimmed with full ruffles of hand embroidery.

Imported tea gowns less than half price. These exquisite gowns are imported by Simpson Crawford Co. direct from Paris and are daintily fashioned of rich silk and fine laces.

$195.00 tea gowns $75.00
$250.00 tea gowns $95.00

Policy Points

Our guest is sure to become our patron. The reliability of our merchandise warrants it.

Our doors are open to all with a special invitation to come and look around. It is not necessary to buy.

Secure is the mercantile establishment whose foundation is sterling honesty and absolute reliability.

The one price to all system is firmly established here—and that is always the very lowest price possible to quote on high grade merchandise.

100 $32.50 Chiffoniers, $19.50. 100 $35 Dressers, $22.50.

TWO HUNDRED strong, handsome Chiffoniers and Dressers will create great buying interest to-day when they are placed on sale right out in plain view where you can see all of them. Inspect them—see how smoothly the drawers open and close—how firmly the parts are mortised—how rich the finish—how handsome the designs.

Fifth Floor.

$19.50 Compare them with any $35 Chiffoniers or Dressers if you like—you'll come right back to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store and select one of the greatest bargains ever offered in the Bedroom Furniture line—your choice of 100 $32.50 Chiffoniers at $19.50, or of 100 $35 Dressers at $22.50. **$22.50**

The designs are the richest ever brought to New York, unless you go above the $35 mark. The workmanship is perfect. The woods are the most desirable—beautiful genuine mahogany, splendid selected quartered oak, nobby bird's eye maple and a few in genuine curly birch. A splendid diversity.

$22.50 We couldn't sell $32.50 values at $19.50 and $35 values at $22.50 if they had arrived in time. It was the manufacturer's fault, but he voluntarily granted an additional discount, and this is your gain to-day. What a saving—33 1-3 per cent. **$19.50**

You may never have another such opportunity, so make the best of to-day's opportunity. Add one or more of these artistic pieces to your bedroom—one of the handsome swell front designs, with shapely French legs, or one of the new shaped fronts, with heavy claw feet. It's the ideal to-day.

1,000 12-yd. pieces nainsook, $1.50—value $3

IT'S that splendid 36 inch English nainsook so much in demand for women's underwear, corset covers and infants' dresses; could not be bought now so as to sell for less than $3 a piece, so we urge you to come. This exceptional price of $1.50 will vanish with the passing of this lot of 12,000 yards, and it will go quickly, for every woman who makes a purchase will want at least one piece, and many will desire more. Come while it's $1.50. Your saving is equal to the amount you spend. **$1.50**

Main Floor.

5,000 yards 29c. white piques, various size cords, 19c.

Ten Thousand yards of those St. Gall white dotted swisses, 39c. & 49c. This great sale occurs to-day.

There's no fabric more suitable for confirmation gowns, and then it's as dainty as can be for Summer wear; 31 inches wide; various size dots; just imported direct from St. Gall, Switzerland; worth nearly twice as much as we ask.

39c **49c**

Unusual sale fancy linens at about half: towels

Renaissance doylies: 6c. instead of 12½c. 25c. instead of 50c.

Renaissance centerpieces: 75c. instead of $1.00. $1.50 instead of $2.50.

"Kubdry" bath towels: They're the best. 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Those wonderful reductions on best mattings

THAT 80,000 yard sale of superior quality Chinese and Japanese mattings began Monday, and you should have seen the way the eager buyers crowded this great section. No wonder. They realize prices are positively the lowest ever quoted on like qualities.

And it's just the time when they must have matting for their city and Summer homes. They come in 40 yard rolls, but then you can have 20 yards at the same great reductions, if that's enough.

Chinese mattings: Special prices for rolls of 40 yards each in this sale.

$4.95 $5.75 $7.00 $8.50 $10.50 $12.00 $14.00

Japanese Mattings: Special prices for rolls of 40 yards each in this sale

$7.50 $8.50 $9.50 $10.50 $11.50 $12.00 $14.00

Third Floor.

Every roll is apart of our new Spring importations—newest designs—highest qualities—lowest prices.

Guaranteed $1.50 body Brussels carpets, 95c.

Axminster rugs, $19.95: Just secured a great number of the famous Bigelow-Hartford Axminster Rugs, excellent quality and very durable patterns are exact copies of those rare gems of the Orient: Antique Persian and Turkish Rugs, the 9x12 size—they'd be unusual bargains at $26.50, but to-day our special price is..... $19.95

Japanese tarine preparations.

100 5 x 7 tarine moth cards, double strength, to distribute among clothing in boxes and trunks.... **23c**

12 40x80 double strength tar sheets: regular price 5c. each; per roll of 12 sheets.... **39c**

Minahan's tarine moth bags with hooks inside to hang garments on, patent closure:

Business suit size, 24x37 **39c**
Overcoat size, 30x50 ... **49c**
Ulster or Raglan size, 30x60, **65c**
Mat, carpet and rug size, 57x36..... **89c**
Tarine moth sprays, bottle. **39c**
Moth miller cide, bottle.... **39c**

Strikingly handsome patterns in new 1904 carpets and rugs at prices to insure a great saving.

DON'T pass by the richest and largest display of new 1904 carpets for city or summer homes. It's worth a special trip down town, and when you once find yourself in this great department you'll be so engrossed by the beauty of these new and exclusive designs and so greatly surprised at the wondrously low prices that you'll see at once the importance of making your Spring purchases.

Third Floor.

Right here we want to say a word to those persons who expect to occupy Summer cottages during the ensuing season. It will cost much less to select the floor coverings during this sale as well as to insure absolute satisfaction. Each season something entirely new is sought by summer home furnishers, and we're well provided with a complete selection of carpets, rugs and mattings in the most desirable designs and at positively lowest prices for their quantities.

58c. for 75c. and 80c. tapestry brussels carpets, for parlor, dining-room and hall—also stair patterns.

58c. for 75c. all wool extra super ingrain carpets; best made.

85c. and 95c. for $1.50 body brusses and extra quality axminster carpets—parlor, library, dining-room, hall and stair patterns.

74c. for $1.10 all wool velvet carpets—parlor, hall and stair patterns.

19c. for 25c. and 30c. oilcloth, 1 yd., 1½ yds. and 2 yds. wide, at 19c. a square yard.

49c. for 65c. imported linoleum, 4 yds. wide; this is the best linoleum proposition of the season; quantity limited—at 49c. a square yard.

200 rolls of matting

It is very good quality of China and Japanese mattings, in all colors, and it isn't once a year you can secure these qualities at such phenominal prices:

$3.95 and $7.00 for $7 and $10.50 Japanese matting, cotton warp—40 yards in roll.

$3.95 and $7.00 for $7 and $10.50 Chinese mattings—jointless—40 yards in roll.

Axminster rugs

These desirable rugs come in a great diversity of patterns embodying the richest color blending. The famous Bigelow and Hartford Axminsters

$1.98 for $2.75 rugs—27 x 63.
$3.25 for $4.25 rugs—36 x 72.
$14.75 for $18.50 rugs—60 x 90.
$19.95 for $26.50 rugs—90 x 120.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Sale moth preventives.

Basement Salesroom.

GREAT annual sale—positively lowest prices on everything to insure absolute protection to your winter apparel against moths,

10c for 3 1-lb. boxes moth balls.

1 lb. camphorated flakes, 5c
1 lb. German camphor, 9c
1 lb. tarine camphor, 9c
1 lb. cedar and camphor, 9c
2 lbs. lavender camphor, 9c
2 lbs. camphorated flakes, 9c
1 lb. Oriental camphor, 12½c
1 lb. TaNa camphor flakes, 15c
1 lb packing camphor, 15c

9c for Japanese tarine camphor crystals.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Your grocery saving.

PREMIUM BACON—Finest quality, especially cured and smoked. This Bacon costs a little more than the ordinary brands, but it is worth at least 5c. pound more than we ask. Wide or narrow strips, averaging 2½ to 6½ pounds. Special for Wednesday, per lb. 14c

PURE LEAF LARD—Swift's selected silver leaf, 5-lb. pail, 50c.; 10-lb. pail 98c

QUAKER OATS—New arrival from the mills; 2-lb. package, 8c.; 6 pkgs. 45c

CERO-FRUTO—Regular 15c. size package, 5c.; 4 packages 19c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Stuart blend of finest imported Coffee, lb., 35c.; 3 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs. in coffee drum.... $7.75

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Our popular blend, fresh-roasted high-grade coffee, lb., 28c.; 4 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs. in coffee drum..... $12.25

MILD MARACAIBO COFFEE—Or Old Crop Golden Santos Coffee, fresh from roaster, lb., 18c.; 6 lbs., $1.00; 50 lbs. in coffee drum $8.00

SOUTHERN TOMATOES—Full standard can, 8c.; doz..... 95c

NORWAY MESS MACKEREL—Extra large fat Bloaters, 10 lbs. net fish in pail, $2.25; 5-lb. pail..... $1.15

CIDER VINEGAR—Guaranteed absolutely pure, gallon, including jug 28c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart extra creamery, sweet and fresh, 5-lb. stone crock..... $1.45

EGG PLUMS—Royal Stuart, finest California fruit, large can, 20c.; doz. $2.25

HIGH GRADE TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Gun Powder, or Basket-Fired Japan, usually sold at $1.00; special for Wednesday, lb., 48c.; 5 lbs. in lead foil tea caddy.. $3.15

INDIA-CEYLON TEAS—Extra cup quality; lb., 50c.; 3 lbs. in lead foil tea caddy..... $1.45

BLENDED TEAS—And all varieties usually sold at 45c.; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c

SWISS MILK COCOA—Croft & Allen's regular 25c. glass jar, 22c.; 6 jars $1.30

SWEET VANILLA CHOCOLATE—Runkel Bros.', for eating or drinking, 1-8s, cake, 5c.; lb. 35c

GRAIN-O—A popular coffee substitute, regular 25c. package 16c

FRENCH MUSTARD—Louis Feres,' prepared for immediate use, glass jar 17c

HERKIMER COUNTY CHEESE—The rich, creamy kind, lb., 16c.; 3-lb. cut 45c

Simpson Crawford Co.

Muslin curtains at 59c pair

JUST illustrates one of the unprecedented values in our curtain and upholstery section today.

Fourth Floor.

And there are scores of others; in fact, everything you want for city or Summer home decoration is here at an unequalled saving.

Ruffled muslin curtains: with open work and raised embroidery stripes and full ruffles—the 95c kind, at, per pair..... **59c**

Bagdad tapestry couch covers: heavy quality in rich turkish stripes, finished with new cut fringe, a $3.00 value, at..... **$1.75**

Mercerized tapestry portieres: in the rich Armure weave. We are showing an exquisite new design in a complete range of colors; a positive $9.00 quality, at, per pair..... **$5.90**

Black Japanese screens: covered with black cloth and elaborately embroidered with gold, 4-fold size, each..... **$2.95**

Simpson Crawford Co.

In the Upholstery Shop.

SPECIAL PRICES—They're the incentives that are bringing thousands of orders to our modern upholstery shop.

If you'll write us a card or letter, or call by 'phone, we'll send our expert to you home to show you designs and submit estimates.

Slip cover specials: The rush to get these fine slip covers has been so great that we doubt if we will have a sufficient quantity to last the week out, and if you have not taken advantage of this grand money saving opportunity you had better not delay or it may be too late.

You can choose of pure Irish linen or heavy striped damask and have same made in a first-class manner for the following prices, 5 pieces:

Pure Irish linen (12 yards 50 inch material allowed)..... **$8.00**

Heavy striped damask (20 yards 56 inch material allowed), 5 pieces for..... **$6.50**

Furniture reupholstered: Several advantageous purchases of high class tapestries and damasks make this an ideal time to have this work done. Get our estimate and you will be astonished to learn how little we charge for first-class work.

Special: Don't forget that we make window shades and awnings to order at exceptional prices, and also clean lace curtains.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

SPRING OVERCOATS

Certain Styles Intended For Well Dressed Men

This broad stock of Men's Clothing is particularly rich in Light-weight Overcoats in well-tailored, distinguished styles that will appeal especially to men particular about their dress.

There are silk-lined knee-length Coats, for instance, in black and Oxford gray; stylish covert cloth Coats, and an unusually good-looking group of Surtouts, in Spring weights, of whipcord and other stylish fabrics. Details:

Dress Overcoats, made of very fine Oxford-mixed vicuna, silk-lined, at $22; some silk-faced and silk-lined, at $25.

Silk-lined covert cloth Top Coats, 34 inches long; full backs, broad shoulders, extremely stylish coats, at $20 to $30.

Single-breasted gray whipcord Surtouts; some of the most stylish fabrics made, at $35 and $38.

Very dressy Overcoats of Oxford-mixed vicuna, silk-lined, and some silk-faced, at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

DERBY HATS at $3

The Summit of Goodness At the Price.

Three-dollar hats probably appeal to as many men as three-for-a-quarter cigars do. It is a popular price—hence there's much competition to produce good, and good-selling hats at that price.

We have taken advantage of this eagerness on the part of the manufacturers—have put them on their mettle—and taken the best hats we could find, as a result, to sell at $3.

WANAMAKER $3 Derbies wear well, and keep their looks, shape and color as long as the most critical man can desire. Come for a new hat, for every one that fails.

Men can certainly not find better hats at the price, and they generally will not find hats that are nearly as good.

A vast variety of blocks, flanges, and dimensions, in black and the season's shades of brown.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth st.

More SILK COATS

Special Stars in a Galaxy of Beauty

Our collection of Women's Silk Coats is extraordinary. Beginning at $15, and going as high as $72, every style included is as new, beautiful, yet practical, as good taste and expert tailoring can evolve out of rich materials. They are the Summer coats *par excellence*—light, stylish, but giving admirable protection against the dust of traveling or driving.

In addition to the specially interesting groups of coats at $18 and $28, we offer these two beauties today:

SILK COATS at $15

Of black or changeable taffeta; double-breasted, loose back, with inverted plait and belt, seven-eighths length; full sleeves, finished with button and strap; coat collar with revers.

SILK COATS at $16.50

Of black taffetta; full length, half-fitted back with belt; double-breasted, shoulder capes; collar and cuffs finished with silk tab in contrasting colors, stitched with black; full sleeves, patch pockets.

Two of the most stylish coats you'll see, and perfect marvels at their price.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Best Values, Largest Business in the City"

The Report on Our Stock of Women's Suits

The above statement was made by a woman who keeps in close touch with what goes on in the stores selling women's Suits and Dresses. Of course, the splendid business we are doing is due to the excellence of the stock—which is particularly rich in stylish suits ranging from $15 to $50 in price.

In addition to the regular showing, there are always offerings of special note—and at this busy outfitting time such news as is set forth here is worth more than passing notice. Four exceptionally attractive groups of Dressy Tailored Suits and Walking Suits:

At $18—Eton Jacket Suits of broadcloth and cheviot; prettily trimmed. Some silk-lined throughout; others with unlined skirts. Worth $22 to $27.50.

At $21—Suits of Voile with Eton Jackets; prettily trimmed and *all silk-lined*. Unusual value.

At $25—An assortment of Voile Suits in walking and dress lengths; Eton and blouse styles; prettily trimmed and *all silk-lined*.

At $30—Suits of Cheviot, broadcloth and etamine; Eton and blouse styles; prettily trimmed. Some unlined, others silk-lined throughout. Worth $35 to $42.

Second floor, Broadway.

More of the Much-Talked-About Five-Dollar SUITS for Boys

Do you know why every previous lot has been gobbled up as fast as we put them on sale?

Well, these are suits that sell regularly for $6.50 and $7, with one pair of trousers. These have TWO pairs of trousers, making them worth $8 and $8.50 a suit; and are sold at $5.

The Suits are spic-span-new, in the choicest Spring styles—some with double-breasted jackets; others with Norfolk jackets, with two pairs of straight trousers; in sizes for 9 to 16 years.

The secret? They're made of the ends of pieces that accumulate in the factories—plain blue and fancy cheviots; and there are only three to six suits of a kind; but that makes no difference to you.

It's the best bargain in Boys' Clothing in New York City—and likewise, the best-made clothing.

We also offer today a lot of Sample Top Coats for Boys, in several shades of covert cloth; in sizes for 5 to 10 years. Worth $6 to $7.50, at $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lace COLLARS and STOLES

Half Prices, in the Face of Popular Demand

Manufacturers and importers were not sanguine of the success of Lace Collars this season. Hence, when our buyer, on his last trip abroad, made low offers for these surplus stocks of the season's business, they were readily accepted.

Now, when there is such demand for Lace Collars and Stoles, a story of *half prices* on charming styles is very acceptable to most women.

Styles are in Venise, Point Gaze and Batiste effects, in ecru, cream and white; eight to fifteen inches wide. Prices:

Lace Collars, $1 to $2.50, worth $2 to $5.
Lace Stoles, $1 to $3, worth $2 to $6.

Broadway.

Imported PERFUMES

Fine Odors at Half Prices

Several of the most noted Paris perfumers are represented in this group of high-class perfumes, now offered at half prices.

Lots are small, hence a list is not possible, and the bottles or packages are apt to be a trifle soiled; but the essential part—the contents—is, of course, unimpaired. Prices:

Assorted Odors at 80c, formerly $1.50; $1.40, formerly $2.80; $1.80, formerly $4.75; $1.50, formerly $2.26; $1, formerly $2.26; 50c, formerly $1.

Also a small lot of Onction Vegetale, made by Lecompte, No. 13, Rue de la Paix, Paris—a famous lotion for the hair. Formerly $2 a bottle, now $1.

Toilet Goods, Tenth st.

Thinking Of SHOES?

We Gave a Lot of Thought to the Preparation of These.

Our many years of shoe retailing have taught us exactly what people want in shoes, what good shoes are, and where to get each particular sort made in the best possible way.

Our stock today presents a splendid variety, in shoes of every grade, for men, women and children. Better shoes, at their prices, do not exist. Equal shoes elsewhere invariably cost more.

Here are some of the new shoes that Women are buying:

PRISCILLA PUMPS—Slipper-like shoes with high heels and welted soles; tan and black calf and patent leather. $5.

BLUCHER OXFORDS—In tan calf or patent leather; smart in appearance; comfortable to wear; welted soles. $4.

CHRISTY TIES—Shoes that the artists draw on their swell girls: wide ribbon laced through large eyelets: high heels, arched last. Tan calf and patent leather. $3.

Mothers are buying for their girls:

TAN COLORED SHOES—Russia calfskin lace, welted soles, broad toes; sizes 11 to 2, $2; smaller sizes, $1.65. Oxfords at same price.

WHITE DUCK SHOES—Button Boots and Oxford Ties. Lace Shoes in small sizes. Best white duck; closely woven; keep white with proper care. Lasts and patterns especially designed. Sizes 11 to 2, Button Boots, $2; Oxfords, $1.75. Smaller sizes, $1 to $1.50.

For Boys:

OXFORD TIES—Patent leather Blucher tan calf and black kid Oxfords; made with best oak soles, welted and stitched, $2 to $4, according to size and quality.

Fourth avenue.

Two-Dollar Double-Width Crepe de Chine at $1.25 a Yard

Crepe de Chine is the most fashionable of all-silk fabrics, this season. A better or more desirable bargain could scarcely be thought of in our Silk Store.

Then we made the purchase of the Crepes in "the gray," and selected our own colorings in which to have them dyed. They are in a bright and beautiful quality, and the colorings are white, ivory, champagne, light blue, turquoise, pink, lilac, gray, navy blue, royal blue, reseda, cardinal, three fine shades of brown, and plenty of black.

The silks are 40 inches wide, and sell regularly at $2 a yard. Now, in the choicest street and evening shades, at $1.25 a yard.

Rotunda.

BOOKS You Should Own At Prices You'll Like to Pay

Being the ocean of the book business, brings all rivers of good book offerings flowing our way. By reason of the enormous distributing possibilities of our two stores, in New York and Philadelphia, we were enabled to undertake an unusually large operation, which enables us to present the fine collection of Books told of below, many of them for about half what the prices would otherwise be.

It is a splendid chance for the thrifty lover of books.

BOOKS IN SETS

Dickens' Works. 15 vols. Illustrated. Publisher's price, $15. Our price, $4.75.

Dumas' Works. 17 vols. Publisher's price, $10.20. Our price, $4.75.

Dumas' D'Artagnan Romances. 6 vols. Publisher's price, $3. Our price, $1.65.

Dumas' Marie Antoinette Romances. 6 vols. Publisher's price, $3. Our price, $1.65.

Dumas' Valois Romances. 3 vols. Publisher's price, $1.50. Our price, 90c.

Gulzot's France. 4 vols. Publisher's price, $4. Our price, $2.40.

Ainsworth's Tower of London. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $2. Our price, 90c.

Green's History of the English People. 4 vols. Publisher's price, $4. Our price, $1.50.

Victor Hugo's Works. 7 vols. Publisher's price, $4.50. Our price, $1.85.

Washington Irving's Works. 8 vols. Publisher's price, $8. Our price, $3.50.

Macaulay's Essays. 3 vols. Publisher's price, $3.75. Our price, $1.20.

Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $2.50. Our price, $1.

Mrs. Oliphant's Works. Selected. 3 vols. Publisher's price, $3.75. Our price, $2.

Plutarch's Lives. Edited by Clough. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $2.50. Our price, $1.35.

Plutarch's Lives. Five-volume edition. Publisher's price, $5. Our price, $2.25.

Rawlinson's Ancient Egypt. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $2.50. Our price, $1.25.

Rollins' Ancient History. 4 vols. Publisher's price, $4. Our price, $1.75.

Scott's Waverley Novels. 12 vols. Publisher's price, $15. Our price, $4.85.

Thackeray's Works. 10 vols. Publisher's price, $10. Our price, $4.

Rambaud's History of Russia. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $2.50. Our price, $1.20.

Rawlinson's Seven Great Monarchies. 3 vols. Publisher's price, $3.75. Our price, $2.

Special Two-volume Editions. Publisher's price, $1.50 set. Our price, 65c set:

Les Miserables. Hugo.
Wandering Jew. Sue.
French Revolution. Carlyle.
History of Our Own Times. McCarthy.
Charles O'Malley. Lever.
Emerson's Essays.
Count of Monte Cristo. Dumas.
Forty-five Guardsmen. Dumas.
Three Musketeers. Dumas.
Irving's Life of Washington.
Conquest of Mexico. Prescott.
Conquest of Peru. Prescott.
Ferdinand and Isabella. Prescott.

Virginibus Puerisque, and Other Papers. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Letters to Dead Authors. By Andrew Lang. With Etched portraits, by S. J. Ferris. 2 vols., published at $7; our price, $3.

Reveries of a Bachelor: and Dream Life. By Donald G. Mitchell. Etchings by Percy Moran. 2 vols., published at $7; our price, $3.

Life, Letters and Friendships of Richard Monckton Milnes, the First Lord Houghton. T. Wemyss Reid. With introduction by Richard Henry Stoddard. 2 vols., 8vo. Publisher's price, $5; our price, $1.

James Russell Lowell—A Biography. By Horace E. Scudder. 2 vols. Publisher's price, $3.50. Our price, $2.

William Blackwood and His Sons, Their Magazine and Their Friends. The annals of a Publishing House by Mrs. Oliphant. 2 vols., large 8vo; eight portraits: $10.50; our price, $1.75.

Book Store, Ninth street.

LACE HATS

Some Charming Styles at $3 Each

These summery-looking Dress Hats for women are patterned closely after the "Lingerie" Hats that are the *dernier cri* of the season among well-dressed women.

These are made in the popular low-crowned, broad-brimmed shape, of white allover Teneriffe lace with edging of Valenciennes lace; relieved with rows of white straw braid in brim and crown. The hats are made on a wire frame, are charmingly light and airy, and give a soft effect to the face. A wreath, or other simple decoration, is all the trimming required.

Specially priced at $3 each.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

ETAMINES

A Story Repeated, and a New One

Good news, not spoiled by the re-telling:

65c Crepe Etamine at 37½c a Yard

Two days of the busiest possible selling have marked this offering. About 5,000 yards of the original quantity left—in several shades of navy blue.

Sheer, but firmly woven stuff, 45 inches wide; ideal for handsome Summer tailored gowns; now at scarcely more than half price—37½c.

And a companion lot, of equally tempting nature:

75c Boutonne Etamine at 50c a Yard

A fine etamine ground, of splendid, firm quality, with self-colored strands and nubs of sparkling mohair running through it. Colors are the most desirable—navy blue, brown, champagne, light gray, reseda, cardinal, cadet blue, royal blue, and black.

38 inches wide—and a most popular fabric *one-third under-price*—50c a yard.

Rotunda.

China SILK WAISTS

The Prettiest, Newest Styles are Here

A much finer, thinner quality of China silk is being used this season in making Summer waists than formerly. And the waists promise no end of hot-weather comfort, as well as being assuredly attractive, with their liberal insertions of lace, embroidery and hand-drawn work.

Some of the dressier waists in this collection run up to $22.50, but then there are others of black and white China silk, in simpler styles, that cost far less. For instance:

At $2.75—In white or black; two styles; stitched plaits to bust, or broad plaits with inlaid vest.

At $3.75—In white or black; entire front, back and sleeves with broad stitched plaits.

At $4.50—In white or black; front with pointed yoke of Valenciennes insertion; buttoned in back; cluster plaited back and sleeves; or broad plaits with band-stitching.

At $5—In white or black; plaited to bust with insertion of Valenciennes lace and trimmed with French knots.

At $6—Of Louisine or taffeta; unlined front of broad stitched plaits; back and sleeves plaited.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New CUT GLASS

Rich New Cuttings on the Latest and Handsomest Shapes.

This is a brilliant collection from which we invite you to select today. One of the largest and best factories in the country sends its entire output to us. We not only get the finest work that can be done; but we save you a third of the price, as a rule, at the same time. The same is true of the product of the other factories, from which we take the larger part of the output.

Here are hints of the pieces and prices:

Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50, worth $5; $5, worth $8; $6, worth $10; $8, worth $12.50; up to $30 each, worth $45.

Carafes, $2, worth $3; $3.50, worth $5; $6, worth $8.50; $7, worth $10.50; $8.50 each, worth $12.50.

Celery Trays, $3, worth $5; $6, worth $8.50; $7, worth $10.50; up to $10.50 each, worth $15.

Shallow Bowls, $3.50, worth $5; $6, worth $9; $8 each, worth $12.50.

Flower Vases, $2.25, worth $3.25; $3.25, worth $5; $4.50, worth $7; $6, worth $9; up to $30 each, worth $45.

Flower Centers, $7, worth $10; $10.50, worth $15; $15, worth $20; $16 each, worth $22.50.

Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, worth $2.25; $1.75, worth $2.75; $2, worth $3; $2.25, worth $4; $2.50 each, worth $4.50.

Water Jugs, $5, worth $8; $6, worth $10; $8.50, worth $12; $10 each, worth $15.

Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling tops, 35c and 75c each.

Toothpick Holders, 25c and 35c each.
Vinegar and Oil Cruets, $1 and $1.50 each.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
Sugar and Cream Holders, $2 and $2.75 pair.

Basement.

ANGELUS RECORD TODAY:

3,784,080 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
334,800 *Inflations Yesterday*
4,118,880 *Inflations Since Starting*

PIANOS and CART HORSES

The Crumbs of a Great Business Have Been Mistaken By Some for the Loaf

Putting the cart before the horse is a blind man's error. But it is frequently done by people with good eyes, wide open, because they only see a few stray facts.

Three or four times a year, the WANAMAKER STORE has a great Sale of Used Pianos; and the offering is noised abroad all over New York City, and the region round about. Very large selling always follows these announcements, by reason of their large public interest.

But these sales are merely the crumbs of this vast piano business—the greatest piano business in the world. The pianos offered at such times are merely the instruments that we dispose of for customers who wish to buy Wanamaker Pianos, and must first dispose of their old ones.

The day-in-and-day-out business of the Wanamaker Piano Store—the business that is today the marvel of the piano trade—is built on the selling of NEW Pianos—Chickering Pianos, Vose Pianos, and the other fine instruments that we sell—each the best that is to be found in its grade—

All Pianos of the Highest Character
Sold at Fair and Fixed Prices
And on Terms to Meet Most Fully the Convenience of the Purchaser.

The Wanamaker Piano Store makes the prices so low on fine, new, high-class pianos, and the terms on the purchase of all of them, so easy to meet, that even the special sales you read about elsewhere cannot match the values we offer on regular lines.

The one safe thing to do, is always to see what the WANAMAKER Piano Store offers, before buying a piano, organ, or piano player.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Two Hundred More Dining Chairs at Reduced Prices

In addition to the dining chairs in sets told of yesterday, we have added about two hundred chairs from our sample lines and will sell them at liberal reductions to close them out. Mostly odd chairs suitable for extra dining-room chairs, or for use in living rooms and halls; also a few more sets, and others of which we have quantities. Here is one of the special lots:

One Hundred and Seventeen $2.50 Dining Chairs at $1.90 Each

Golden oak; box seat frame; banister back; shaped legs; open cane seat; well constructed and polish finish.

At $3, from $4—Forty golden oak Dining Chairs; box seat frames, bannister back, shaped legs, pad seats in dark green leather. Well constructed and highly finished.

At $3, from $4.50—Golden oak Dining Chairs; green leather seat.

At $5, from $8—Golden oak Arm Chair; leather seat and panel.

At $6, from $9—Golden oak Dining Chair; green leather seat.

At $4, from $6.50—Golden oak Arm Chair; leather seat.

At $7, from $11—Mahogany Dining Chair; red leather seat.

At $10, from $15—Mahogany Arm Chair; red leather seat.

At $17, from $26—Mahogany Arm Chair; Spanish leather seat.

At $7, from $10.50—Mahogany Dining Chair; green leather seat.

At $33, from $50—Carved mahogany Chippendale Chair; green leather seat.

At $25, from $40—Carved oak Dining Chair; tapestry seat and back.

At $17, from $26.50—Carved oak Dining Chair; tapestry seat and back.

At $22, from $33—Carved Antwerp oak Arm Chair; leather seat and back.

At $3, from $5—Golden oak Chair; cane seat.

At $14, from $21—Golden oak Arm Chair; Spanish leather seat and back.

At $15, from $23—Carved oak Chair; Spanish leather seat and back.

At $40, from $60—Carved oak Arm Chair; tapestry seat and back.

At $14, from $21.50—Carved Antwerp oak Dining Chair; leather seat and back.

At $24, from $37—Carved oak Arm Chair; tapestry seat and back.

At $43, from $65—Carved mahogany Chippendale Arm Chair; dark green leather seat.

At $7.50, from $11.50—Golden oak Arm Chair; dark green leather.

At $20, from $30—Carved oak Arm Chair; Spanish leather seat.

At $50, from $74—Two sets of Dining Chairs; mahogany; Colonial design; fancy banister back, shaped legs, claw feet. One arm chair and six side chairs to the set.

At $45, from $68—One set of two Arm and four Side Chairs, mahogany; moulded edges, English design, apple green leather seat and back.

At $31, from $46.50—One set of one Arm Chair and three Side Chairs, mahogany; spring seat, dark green leather.

At $47, from $71—One set of two Arm and four Side Chairs, mahogany; spring seat, dark green leather.

At $74, from $111—One set of one Arm and five Side Chairs, golden oak; carved backs, spring seat, leather seat and back.

Fourth floor.

SILVER-WARE FOR THE SUMMER HOME

The Advantages Offered by This Sale of Silver-plated Ware

Not only are these beautiful pieces of Silver-plated Ware plenty good enough for replenishing, or starting, your city supply of table ware, but they're inexpensive enough to justify their being taken to the simplest Summer cottage.

Designs are handsome, assortment is still good, in pieces named below—and just look at the prices:

QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE
ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-THIRD UNDER-PRICE

5-piece Tea Sets, $12.50 to $21.25.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 to $8.25.
Coffee Urns, $8.25.
Chocolate Pots, $1.50.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Cake Baskets, $3, $3.25.
Water Pitchers, $2.75 to $5.
Wine Coolers, $5.75.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50, $5, $6.75.
Crumb Sets, $3.25, $4.
Card Trays, 65c, $1, $1.25.
Castors, $1.75, $2.50.
Mustard Pots, $1.
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.25.
Fern Dishes, $2, $2.25.
Glass-lined Fruit Dishes, $2.25 to $3.25.

Ninth street aisle, Ninth and Tenth St. Elevator Counters.

ROGERS' EXTRA PLATE FLAT WARE
A THIRD TO A HALF UNDER-PRICE

Four complete patterns to choose from:

Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Orange Spoons, $1.75 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 and $1.75 doz.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Cream Ladles, 35c each.
Gravy Ladles, 45c each.
Oyster Ladles, $1 each.
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each.
Berry Spoons, 65c each.
Children's Sets, 60c each.
Pie Knives, 75c each.
Triple Plated Fruit Knives, $2 dozen.
Triple Plated Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Triple Plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

Ninth street aisle.

BED COVERINGS

Lighter Weights for Spring Nights

White Bedspreads, crisp and new, in attractive patterns, at varying, but moderate prices.

Light-weight Blankets, made especially for us, and a distinct innovation.

Both of interest to housekeepers, particularly if the summer home is being furnished.

BEDSPREADS

At $1 each—White Crocheted Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns.

At $1.35 each—Light-weight Crocheted Bedspreads, in damask patterns.

At $1.50 each—Soft-finished Crocheted Bedspreads; long staple cotton; ample size.

At $1.75 each—Extra large size Crocheted Bedspreads, for wide beds.

At $2 each—Satin-finished Marseilles Bedspreads, in handsome flower effects.

SPRING BLANKETS

Medium-weight Blankets, made of fine Californian wool; each pair separated and bound; for single beds, at $6 a pair; for three-quarter beds at $7 a pair; for full-size beds at $8 a pair.

And a very specially-priced offering of

$10 SILK COMFORTABLES at $7.25 Each

Covering is of China silk, figured on both sides, in pretty floral patterns, with broad border in plain colors. Filling is of pure wool, especially light weight for Spring and Summer use. Luxurious Comfortables, for full-sized beds, that sell regularly at $10 each, now at the low price of $7.25 each.

Third floor.

WASHING DISHES Made Easy

There are thousands of housekeepers who would say "I don't mind housework, but I do hate to wash dishes." That's because they must muss around in the dish-pan, and the greasy water.

The *Darlington Dish Washer* is the simple device that does away with the dish-pan and the splashing; and prevents the necessity of putting the hands in the water at all. One end of a rubber tube is slipped over the faucet. On the other end of the tube is a brush through which the water flows onto the dish being washed. The worker simply holds the dry end of the brush handle while cleansing the dish most thoroughly. One woman said she never knew what polished china was before she used the Darlington Brush.

It makes dish washing hygienic, quick, thorough, and almost pleasant.

The regular price is $1.50. We are selling the Dish Washers now for 75c each. Who would be without one?

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STEEL TRUST DECLARES PREFERRED DIVIDEND

Quarterly Statement Shows Decline in Surplus.

SHRINKAGE IN NET EARNINGS

Curb Brokers Made Wagers as to Whether the Dividend Would Be Maintained.

The United States Steel Corporation made public its quarterly statement of earnings yesterday. At the same time the Directors declared the regular dividend on the preferred stock. This dividend is 1¾ per cent. and is payable on May 16. There had been much interest in this action of the Directors as well as in the showing to be made by the statement of earnings, and on account of the belief that the earnings would be worse than during the December quarter it was believed by many that the Directors might decide to defer a part of the dividend until some future time when the accumulation could be paid out of the earnings instead as now out of surplus.

On the curb yesterday these questions were made the subject of a series of bets. The odds were between 2 and 3 to 1 that the regular dividend would be declared. Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. were about the only ones who backed the idea that the dividend would be maintained. These bets were as follows:

200 to 100 with Anness & Newman.
300 to 100 with Anness & Newman.
275 to 100 with Stelle & De Kay.
500 to 200 with C. R. Hammerslough.
300 to 100 with Lee Gwynne.
100 to 50 with Morris Josephs.

J. L. McCormack bet in like manner with Anness & Newman $500 to $200.

The statement of earnings was made public after the close of the market, and was as follows:

NET EARNINGS.		
January, 1904	$2,868,213	
February, 1904	4,540,673	
March, 1904, (estimated)	5,800,000	
Total net earnings after deducting repairs, renewals and maintenance, expenditures, interest on bonds, and fixed charges of subsidiary companies		$13,208,886
Less sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies	227,867	
Less depreciation and reserve funds	1,717,778	
		1,945,645
Balance		$11,263,241
Interest on United States Steel bonds for the quarter	$5,802,942	
Sinking funds on United States Steel bonds for the quarter	1,012,500	
		6,815,442
Balance		$4,447,799
One and three-quarter per cent. dividend for the quarter on the preferred stock		6,304,919
Deficit for the quarter		$1,857,120

UNFILLED ORDERS ON HAND.

	Tons.
March 31, 1904	4,156,961
December 31, 1903	3,215,123

It appears from this statement that this quarter was the smallest on record so far as net earnings are concerned. These compare with $15,037,190 for the previous quarter, and with the quarters ending March 31, 1902 and 1903, respectively, the following comparison can be made:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Net earnings	13,208,886	25,068,707	26,715,457
Sink fd. and dep.	1,945,645	3,864,947	3,440,701
Balance	11,263,241	21,203,760	23,274,756
Int. on bonds	6,815,442	3,800,000	3,800,000
Surplus	4,447,799	17,403,760	19,474,756
Pref. dividend	6,304,919	8,929,919	8,929,708
Surplus	*1,857,120	†8,061,210	†10,540,429

*Deficit. †Common stock dividend not deducted.

The earnings for the month of January were the smallest on record, comparing with $3,292,139 for the month of December. But while earnings were so much smaller the balance left applicable to dividends was about $2,200,000 in excess of the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1903. The deficit for the quarter was only $1,857,120, as compared with about $2,478,000 for the previous quarter. It was impossible to secure an explanation regarding this apparent paradox.

It was said that the change in the method of bookkeeping and accounting by which profits are so entered only when they have been finally collected or are due from the outside purchasers may have had something to do with the unintelligibility of the statement. The amount charged off for depreciation and reserve funds is also considerably smaller than the amount charged off during the December quarter. This may be a partial explanation. The unfilled orders on hand show an increase over the last quarter of about 900,000 tons.

The meeting of the board was very fully attended, among those present being J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins, D. G. Reid, W. H. Moore, and Francis Lynde Stetson. The meeting lasted only a quarter of an hour.

RECEIVER FOR LOWTHER BROS.

One Member of Firm Was Defendant in A. Royal Guest's Suit.

Judge Davis of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Christopher M. Lowther receiver of the partnership property of Lowther Brothers, coal dealers of 426 East Thirty-second Street, in a suit brought by Christopher M. Lowther against Charles S. Lowther for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $100,000. The firm is solvent and has a large surplus.

Christopher M. Lowther was formerly an electrical engineer and had no experience in the coal business prior to becoming a partner in the firm on June 15, 1903. He contributed $25,000 cash capital. He is a nephew of Charles S. Lowther.

Clarence L. Lowther, who had been a partner in the firm for several years, withdrew in April, 1903. Clarence L. Lowther is the man who was sued recently by A. Royal Guest for alienation of the affections of Mrs. Guest, and a judgment was entered against him for $13,544 a few weeks ago.

Christopher M. Lowther alleges that when he bought an interest in the business Charles S. Lowther said he was the sole owner of the business, and that Clarence L. Lowther had no interest in it, but now Clarence L. Lowther threatens to start an action to recover the assets of Lowther Brothers. Christopher M. Lowther also alleges that Charles S. Lowther has been absent from the business most of the time since Nov. 14. An accountant has been at work on the books and it was discovered that on June 25 last, when Christopher M. Lowther put in $25,000, Charles S. Lowther withdrew $10,000 and put it to his personal account, and on June 30 withdrew $10,000 more, and several additional sums since then. A few days ago Charles S. Lowther conveyed his interest, worth $25,000, in the property 62 East Twenty-third Street to his wife.

FIREMEN IN SULPHUR FUMES.

Several Overcome by Sudden Blaze in Works in Williamsburg.

Many firemen suffered severely from the fumes of a blaze in the Brooklyn sulphur works at Ross Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, late yesterday afternoon. Several employes were also overcome. As soon as the flames—believed to have been due to an explosion of chemicals—broke out two loud explosions scattered burning sulphur among the forty employes.

The fumes drove the men from the building, and were so dense in the neighborhood that some people were even forced to temporarily abandon their homes. The firemen were unable at first to tackle the blaze. Pending the arrival of additional fire apparatus two dozen firemen got down on their hands and knees and directed streams of water on the fire until the atmosphere had been cleared. One after another succumbed, but were soon revived by the Department Surgeon, Dr. Joseph Smith, who was on the ground.

The damage by fire was $5,000. The company refused to furnish the names of the injured.

NEWSMEN VISIT THE MAYOR.

Petition with 12,000 Names Against Politicians' Interferences.

A petition with 12,000 signatures was presented yesterday to Mayor McClellan by a delegation representing the National Association of News Dealers, Book Sellers, and Stationers, praying that he use his influence to prevent the political traffic in news stands. In the delegation were Thomas F. Martin, President of the National Association; M. E. Golde, President of the local branch; Henry Tietjen, David Schwartz, and Abraham Schwartz, and President Adolph Picard and P. J. Henzel of the Albany branch.

The delegation wanted the Mayor to have applications for licenses made to the License Bureau, and asked that whenever the applicant is a new one, an investigation be instituted to see why the old tenant should not continue to have the privilege.

Dave Schwartz told how he had been ousted from his stand under the elevated railroad at West Broadway and Grand Street after four years' tenure to make room for a son of Municipal Court Officer Brennan. Others told of similar cases. The Mayor said he would give the matter immediate attention.

A. H. GREEN'S SLAYER INSANE.

Judge Newburger Orders His Commitment to Matteawan Asylum.

Cornelius Williams, the negro who killed Andrew H. Green, was committed yesterday to the State Insane Asylum for Criminals at Matteawan by Judge Newburger, in the Court of Special Seselons. A jury had adjudged him insane. Dr. C. F. Macdonald and Dr. Austin Flint, representing the State, and Dr. Allan MacLean Hamilton and Dr. Manson for the defense, who examined Williams on three occasions, announced that he was positively insane.

The murderer had told them that he had been called hard names by people whom he could not name, but who, he was sure, were employed by a woman who had deceived him. He said that after unanswered prayers he had sold his body to the devil, on his promise that he would enable him to kill rich men without harm to himself. The devil, he said, had betrayed him and so he had repented.

The experts testified that the man suffered from delusions and showed marked symptoms of paranola. He had told them that he had it in mind to kill three rich men. The names of the two others were withheld for obvious reasons.

NEW BRIDGE CONNECTION.

Aldermanic Resolution Calls on City to Build Connecting Line.

Alderman Sullivan introduced a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the board calling on the city to construct, through the Rapid Transit Commission, an elevated structure to connect the Williamsburg Bridge at Clinton and Delancey Streets with the rapid transit system in this borough. The resolution pledged the board to consent to the construction of such a road which, under the general outline, would be built over Delancey Street to Elm, and there to connect with the Belmont subway. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Sullivan's idea is that the road should be built at the expense of the city, but under an agreement to insure the carrying of passengers to and from the Williamsburg Plaza at 5-cent fares, with free transfers to all elevated and subway connections, and over the bridge only for the same fare as now charged on the Brooklyn Bridge, 3 cents, or two tickets for 5 cents.

JACOB SUES OYSTER BAY.

Fight for East Beach Now Is Carried to the Court.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 5.—The dispute between Leonard Jacob and the town of Oyster Bay as to the ownership of East Beach, which has been going on for a year and which last Summer and again this week caused armed men from both sides to hold possession of the property, is now in the courts.

Both sides will continue to maintain forces at the beach until the preliminary fight is decided. Up to-day Mr. Jacob has refused to go to the courts and so has Oyster Bay. Each wanted the other to be burdened with the proving of the case.

The armed guards are still on the beach and all is quiet. The deputy sheriffs acting for the town expected to receive a court order this afternoon to vacate, as that interpretation of the legal proceedings was carried to them. Nothing happened, however.

Wilmot T. Cox, Mr. Jacob's counsel, went before Justice Seabury at Mineola this afternoon and filed papers in a dispossess suit against the town of Oyster Bay and a deputy sheriff this evening served the papers on the members of the town board, which met this evening in this village. The proceeding is in the nature of a dispossess action, just as any property owner might bring against any trespasser.

The town board rejoiced at the serving of the notice and directed Mr. Stoddard, the board's counsel, to fight. A jury trial will be demanded. When Judge Seabury decides the case the town will take it up on appeal in case the decision be favorable to Mr. Jacob. Doubtless Mr. Jacob will do the same if it be adverse to him.

FRANCES POWER COBBE DEAD.

English Author and Philanthropist Was Born in 1822.

LONDON, April 5.—Frances Power Cobbe, the author, is dead.

Frances Power Cobbe was born in Dublin in 1822. She was a great-granddaughter of Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin.

In 1857, after a year's travel in Italy, she joined Mary Carpenter at Bristol in the conduct of schools and reformatories for girls. She contributed articles to numerous magazines and weeklies, beginning in 1867, and was for seven years an editorial writer for The Echo of London. Later she wrote for The Standard.

During this period of her career Miss Cobbe devoted her principal attention to woman's suffrage, property rights for women, and vivisection. She was one of the foremost opponents of vivisection in England, and when her outspokenness on the subject closed to her the columns of the newspapers, she established a monthly magazine, in which she handled it in her usual darling style.

Miss Cobbe was the founder and for eighteen years the Honorary Secretary of the Victoria Street Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection. Since 1898 she had been President of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.

RUNAWAY EXCITES WEST STREET.

Several Hurt and Many in Peril Before Horse is Halted.

One man was badly hurt, three others, including Patrolman James E. Bagley of the Church Street Station, slightly injured, and many others hurrying toward the ferries narrowly escaped harm, in a runaway in West Street, near the American Line piers, late yesterday afternoon.

Alexander Reskitt, nineteen years old, of 242 East Eighty-ninth Street, and his brother Frank, were in a light delivery wagon at the foot of Dey Street, when two little girls, skipping, struck the horse's nose with their rope, and it bolted. At Fulton Street it struck a truck driven by Dennis Donohue of 138 Charles Street, throwing him and the Reskitts to the street.

Bagley caught the bridle and had been dragged to Vesey Street before the horse was stopped. The wagon was wrecked. Alexander Reskitt was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital with severe contusions of the leg.

Test of New Fireboat McClellan.

The new fireboat, George B. McClellan, said to be the largest and most powerful in the New York Fire Department, will be officially tested to-day at Camden, N. J., by Fire Commissioner Hayes, Chief Croker, Engineer Thompson, and Secretary Downes in a trip down the Delaware river. She will probably be brought to New York on Friday. Her two fire pumps are supposed to have a capacity of 8,000 gallons each per minute and another smaller pump 600 gallons per minute.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION WINS AGAINST RAILROADS

Bill Giving Commission Mandamus Powers Is Reported.

MR. ODELL BEHIND ACTION

Though Baker's Nomination Is Made, Platt Man May Not Be Confirmed Until Odell Is Sure to Control Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—After the attorneys of all of the railroads of the State had endeavored to enlighten the Senate Committee on Railroads on the "inliquity" of the Wilcox bill providing for two additional Commissioners for the State Railroad Commission, and giving to the commission the power to enforce its recommendations by mandamus proceedings, the committee late this afternoon voted to report out the bill with the mandamus feature preserved in substance, though changed in form.

The action of the committee is a victory for the Merchants' Association, which has stood out for the mandamus provision. It is also pleasing to the Governor, who wants the two additional members as a means of wresting the control of the board from Senator Platt. It has been said that Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the board, will resign in case the bill becomes a law.

The mandamus feature of the bill was amended by the committee, and now provides that "the final directions of the board and the time for carrying out the same shall be embodied in a formal order, a certified copy of which shall be served upon the corporation, in like manner as a mandamus in a special proceeding, and said order shall have the full force and legal effect of a mandamus lawfully issued by the Supreme Court."

Obedience to the order may be enforced by the Supreme Court on motion of the Attorney General.

The part of the section which was stricken out was the provision that obedience to the order of the commission was to be enforced "by proceedings in the nature of a criminal contempt against the corporation and its officers."

George E. Morse, the attorney of the Merchants' Association, said that he thought the amendment made the bill stronger than it was in its original form. As the bill now stood, he said, the companies could not refuse to produce any books or statements demanded of them, and at the same time the authority for the enforcement of the board's orders was unimpaired.

Undoubtedly the bill will still have a hard road to travel. The railroads may be expected to fight it at every stage in its present form, and they will be assisted by all of the influence which Senator Platt can command.

It is the understanding here that the nomination of Francis M. Baker as Railroad Commissioner will be held up by the friends of Gov. Odell until the fate of the Wilcox bill is decided. If the Platt men should show their hands too openly against the Wilcox bill, it is not improbable that Mr. Baker's nomination will be rejected.

RAINES FATHERS A "JOKER."

Voting Machine Amendment Costing $750,000 Was "Merely Submitted"—It's Dead Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Senator Raines is the man who was back of the "joker" in Senator Davis's Voting Machine bill. The bill created a State Board and clothed it with authority to order any village, town, or city to buy and install voting machines. Under its provisions, Greater New York could have been compelled to pay out $750,000 for voting machines without the local authorities having a word to say.

Senator Raines made a statement from the floor of the Senate to-night, shouldering responsibility for the "joker." His explanation of how the "joker" was put in is that the objectionable clause was merely submitted for consideration by the committee.

When the Voting Machine bill came up in general orders to-night, Senator Davis submitted amendments wiping out absolutely all mandatory requirements as to the purchasing of machines. These were accepted, and the bill was then advanced. Senator Dowling, who was the discoverer of the Raines "joker," signified his assent to to-night's changes.

ONE SALARY BILL PASSED.

Measures Now Pending Would Swell New York Pay Roll $1,018,280.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Senate to-day passed one of the increase-of-salary bills for New York City opposed by the City Club and other organizations. It is Senator Grady's bill for an additional Fire Commissioner at a salary of $5,000. Under Senator Grady's bill one of the Deputies shall be in Brooklyn and one in Manhattan, but the Brooklyn Deputy shall not have the power of the Commissioner in case of the latter's absence. Such power is, however, given to the Manhattan Deputy.

Bills which, if enacted into laws, would increase the salary rolls of New York City by $1,018,280 are pending in the Legislature, according to a schedule furnished Gov. Odell by organizations of citizens of New York City.

The bills, their introducers, and the estimated amount of increase which each would cause are thus given:

Senator Whitlock, (Dem.,) increasing the salaries of military attendants of the Municipal Courts, $14,000.

Mr. Eostwick, (Rep.,) increasing the salaries of coroners in the Police Department, $19,000.

Senator Dowling, (Dem.,) the Supreme Court attendants, $18,000.

Mr. Dale, (Dem.,) inspectors in the Street Cleaning Department, $18,000; Senator Whitlock, (Dem.,) stenographers in the Municipal Court, $25,000.

Mr. Dowling, (Rep.,) index clerks in the County Clerk's office in Kings County, $1,800.

Mr. Dowling, (Rep.,) inspectors in the Health Department, $88,500.

Senator Dowling, (Dem.,) interpreters in the Municipal Courts, $11,400.

Mr. Farrell, (Dem.,) matrons in the Police Department, $7,610.

Mr. Finch, (Rep.,) Inspectors and Captains, Police Department, $39,500.

Senator Grady, (Dem.,) creating new positions in the Street Cleaning Department, $309,590.

Mr. Keenan, (Dem.,) salary of the Surrogate of Queens County, $3,000.

Mr. Dowling, (Rep.,) Under Sheriffs, New York County, $6,500.

Mr. Miller, (Dem.,) clerk of Children's Court, $500.

Mr. Remsen, (Rep.,) Department of Correction, $45,800.

Senator Wagner, (Dem.,) Street Cleaning Department, $210,320.

Mr. McKeown, (Dem.,) chaplains, Fire Department, $2,000.

Mr. McKeown, (Dem.,) medical officers, Fire Department, $7,800.

Mr. Remsen, (Rep.,) probationary officer, Kings County, $1,200.

Senator Whitlock, (Dem.,) copyists, County Clerk's office, Kings County, $1,800.

Mr. Parham, (Rep.,) confidential clerks, Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court, $3,000.

Mr. Sullivan, (Dem.,) Fire Marshals, $6,000.

Senator McCarren, (Dem.,) new positions in Register's office, Kings County, $13,000.

Senator Grady, (Dem.,) additional Fire Deputy, $5,000.

Senator McCarren, (Dem.,) new employes in Kings County Sheriff's office, $16,700.

Senator Hawkins, (Dem.,) elevatormen, Police Department, $500.

Senator Elsberg, (Rep.,) Municipal Court Justices, $47,500.

Senator Elsberg, (Rep.,) City Court, $84,900.

Senator Whitlock, (Dem.,) Appellate Division, Second Department, clerks, $2,000.

Senator Whitlock, (Dem.,) confidential clerk, Justice of Supreme Court, Kings County, $7,500.

Senator McCarren, (Dem.,) additional employes in County Clerk's office, in Kings County, $11,700. Total, $1,018,280.

Law That Will Benefit Saloon Keepers.

ALBANY, April 5.—Gov. Odell to-day sent notice to Senator Plunkitt that he had signed his measure providing that in case of special elections in cities the provisions of the election law requiring the closing of saloons on election day shall apply only to the territory in the district where the special election is being held. Senator Plunkitt says the amendment will be of great benefit to every saloon keeper in New York.

its rejuvenating and mildly exhilarating properties make it a valuable tonic and home remedy.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Try it when you want something above the ordinary in purity and goodness.

Suits & Top Coats
FOR MEN.

When intelligence is the guiding and directing power, the work reflects its influence. While our tailors are masters of their craft, a Saks garment owes most of its individuality and character to the cleverness of our designers, who have the talent and courage to take the initiative—who know how to design a garment with the distinctive features that mark those made to measure.

Single Breasted Suits, $12.50 to $35
Double Breasted Suits, $15 to $35
Cutaway & Chesterfield Suits, $20 to $40
Top Coats, $12.50 to $35
Paletots, $25 to $40
Surtouts & Paddocks, $20 to $40
Tourist Coats, $20 to $35

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

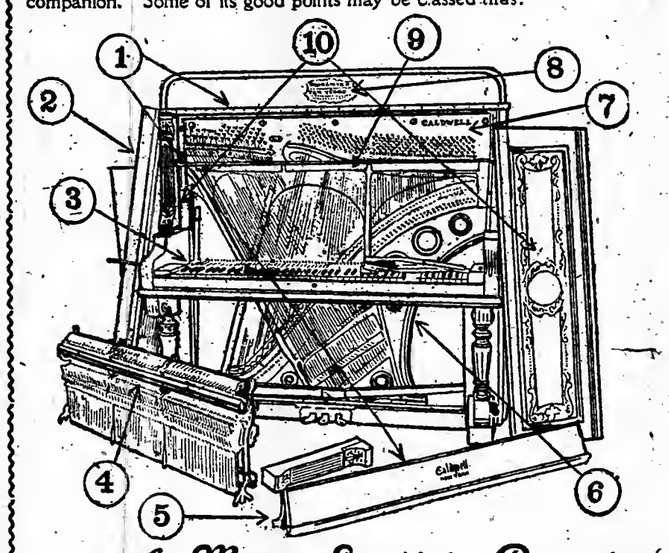
THE BIG STORE' A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings this week from 8.30 to 12 o'Clock—Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Some of the Good Points of a Mighty Good Piano at 185.00

CASH OR EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

The Caldwell is a very superior piano.
At the price, $185.00, it is really an extraordinary instrument.
It is beautiful in construction, rich and vibrant in its tonal qualities, and in every way an ideal home companion. Some of its good points may be classed thus:



1. Continuous hinges.
2. Double veneer, inside and out
3. Genuine Ivory Keys (no celluloid or composition.)
4. Highest grade abstract repeating action.
5. Rolling Fall-board.
6. Full Iron Frame from top to bottom.
7. Rock Maple bushed pins.
8. Ten Years' guarantee is right on the case.
9. Practice Pedal, usually found only on high priced pianos.
10. Hand Carving on panels and pilasters; no stamping or composition.

A More Explicit Description Follows.

THE CASE is the very latest and most approved style, double veneered inside and outside in fancy figured mahogany, walnut or English oak.
The handsome hand-carved panels, trusses and pilasters, together with the elaborate hand-polish, make it one of the most elegant instruments on the market.

THE PIN BLOCK is made of five thicknesses of hard rock maple veneer, the grain of which, running in opposite directions, makes it impossible to warp or split and insures the piano remaining in good tune during all seasons of the year.

THE SOUNDING BOARD is so adjusted and constructed as to produce a rich, deep, full tone which will remain the same throughout the life of the piano. It can never become weak, thin, or tinny, so common to many pianos offered at much higher prices.

THE ACTION, upon which so much of the lasting qualities of every piano depend, is high grade and the same as used by most of the best known makers. It is double repeating and responds to the most delicate touch of the accomplished pianist.

THE SCALE is full 7 1-3 octaves; every note and tone from base to treble is rich, resonant, sweet, and powerful, and susceptible of that marvellous expansion so much appreciated by the artistic musician. The sustained effect in accompaniment is especially adapted for voice.

THE HAMMERS are made of imported German felt and are extra heavy, this being essential to the production of a deep, powerful tone such as is found in all high-grade instruments.

THE STRINGS are made of the very finest steel imported from Europe, and are tempered by a special secret process, which gives them a toughness not to be had in any other piano wire.

THE KEYS are of a very fine quality genuine ivory with ebony sharps of the finest selection.

The Caldwell Upright Piano contains a full metal frame, parent pedals and pedal guards, bushed tuning pins, continuous nickel hinges, Bustion fall board, full swinging music desk, three pedals, and is full size, being 4 feet 9 inches in height.

A handsome stool to match accompanies each instrument. Every purchaser is fully protected by our ten years' guarantee.
(Piano Rooms, Fifth Floor.)

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
THE STAR CLOTHIERS
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Small Tables and Tabourets
More of them here than we care to give space to.
Have marked them down to hurry some out.
Oak—Im. Mahogany & Bamboo, 25c. to 4.98

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Senate to-day passed the bills of:

Senator WHITLOCK—Providing for additional assistant deputies in the Sheriff's office, Kings.

Senator McCARREN—Relative to the management of the office or Register of King's County for additional clerical force.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—For the erection of a monument to the Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers at Bull Run.

Mr. CURRY—Amending the Greater New York charter relative to the Police Department, removing the limit to 150 as the number of patrolmen that may be now added in any one year to the police force.

Senator WAGNER—Amending the primary election law, requiring written consents of citizens for the use of their names on ballots to be voted at primary elections.

Senator DOWLING—Prohibiting the opening of any street or avenue through lands owned or occupied by the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, between East Sixty-fifth and East Sixty-seventh Streets, New York City.

Senator HAWKINS—Relative to changing grade of railroad tracks in Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, in Bronx Borough, and for the appointment of Commissioners of appraisal and extending time in which claims may be filed.

Senator FRAWLEY—Allowing the Police Commissioner the limit of $600 as a pension for the widows or families of men killed on duty in New York City instead of $300.

Senator FITZGERALD—Creating the office of chief fireman in the New York City Fire Department.

Senator GOODSELL—Providing for flood protection by dykes in the Delaware River at Port Jervis; also appropriating $6,000 for the continuation of improvement of Stony Point Peninsula by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Mr. COX—Providing for the enforcement of awards of alimony in divorce judgments granted in other States.

Mr. CQWAN—Extending for five additional years the prohibition upon shooting Mongolian, ring-necked, and English pheasants, except in Suffolk County, where those bred and liberated by game clubs and private owners may be taken only between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1.

Senator MALBY—Affecting the procedure before the State Court of Claims so that hereafter "any person or corporation having a claim against the State which shall accrue after this amendment takes effect shall, within ninety days, file in the office of the clerk of the Court of Claims a written notice stating the time when and the place where such claim arose, and the nature and amount thereof."

The Assembly passed the bills of:

Mr. FISH—For an extra registration day, the last Saturday in August, for the convenience of commercial travelers and students.

Mr. YALE—Regulating the practice of architecture and providing a State board, a system of examinations, certificates, and license fees.

Mr. NEWCOMB—That after the terms of Election Commissioners now in office in New York city, the terms of office shall be made five years.

Mr. J. T. SMITH—That no trust company shall hold stock in any private corporation to an amount in excess of 10 per cent. of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

Mr. F. C. WOOD—Protecting wild beaver in the Adirondacks.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Appropriating $75,000 for the representation of New York State at the St. Louis Exposition, in addition to the sum already appropriated.

MILITIA PROTECT A NEGRO.

Murderer Taken from Jackson to Sum- ner, Miss., on Special Train.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., April 5.—Gov. Vardaman received a telephone message to-night from Judge Sam Cook, who presided over the Special Circuit Court term at Sumner, Tallahatchie County, that Arthur Baldwin, the negro murderer of Engineer Thomas Fogarty of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road, had been brought to that place by Major Gen. Keesler and his Greenwood millitary company. He added that the town was quiet and no danger of mob violence was entertained.

The Governor had received advices that a mob was being formed at Webb, only six miles from Sumner, for the purpose of lynching Baldwin, and he lost no time in ordering out the militia company. Baldwin was being taken to Sumner by two special deputies. A special train was chartered and the military escort made the journey to Sumner without incident.

FOOTPADS STOLE HIS PIN.

Max Meyer Says It Contained a Pearl and Thirteen Diamonds.

Max Meyer, President of the International Novelty Company of 1,385 Broadway and living at 233 West Forty-fourth Street, was robbed of a five-hundred-dollar diamond scarfpin at midnight last night in West Forty-third Street by two men. Two stockily built men, one very well dressed, approached him as he was walking through Forty-third Street near Eighth Avenue, and one of them said to the other:

"That's the man."

"Surely," said the other.

Mr. Meyer told the men he did not know them, and that they were mistaken if they thought they knew him. But one of the men caught hold of his coat and drew him toward him. The other slapped him on the chest, as if in a joke, and said:

"Oh, yes; we do. You're all right."

Both men then walked on, after giving Mr. Meyer a push away from them. He felt of his scarf, and discovered the head of the scarfpin with a pearl and thirteen diamonds had been broken off. He ran to Eighth Avenue, saw a policeman, hailed him, and they ran back into Forty-third Street, but the men had disappeared.

From Old Japan



Rustic Iron Lanterns in artistic shapes, used in the gardens and temple grounds of Japan. Suitable for Lawn, Pedestal, Fence, Veranda and Gate-post ornamentation. The brown, rusty effects blend gracefully with garden lawns.



PRICES:
12.00 15.00 25.00 40.00 75.00

Lawn Jars
27 inch Octagonal, 25.00
28 inch Diameter, 25.00
37 inch Octagonal, 35.00
38 inch Diameter, 35.00



Bronze Castings.
A rare collection of old pieces from one foot high to twelve feet high for outdoor decorations.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

KINSEY'S
FIFTH AVENUE

LINEN STORE

EMBROIDERED SHIRT WAIST PATTERNS
A choice group elaborately embroidered, some with collar and cuffs, at $5.00 each, instead of $8.00.

WOMEN'S NECK-WEAR
Direct from the best makers in Paris and new designs added each day from our own workroom; the sort that will stand the wear and tear of the washtub.

FINE HOUSEHOLD LINENS
A Special Sale of Barnsley double damask table cloths, with large dinner napkins to match, at prices that you will not have quoted again this year.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO., Below 28th St. Tel. 1168 Madison Sq. 240 Fifth Ave.

Budd
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Weddings
A special department is maintained for wedding outfits. Silks expressly created—exquisite shades of "Gris Perle," also clear White in various qualities; prices that meet all requirements.
Gloves
In shades to correspond.

THE NATURAL CURE FOR
CONSTIPATION
DRINK ON ARISING
HALF A GLASS OF THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER
Hunyadi János

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING
THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

URGE CONGRESS TO ACT AGAINST PAPER TRUST

Newspaper Representatives Appear Before House Committee.

SUBMIT PLAN FOR RELIEF

Ask That Wood Pulp Duty Be Removed —Highhanded and Illegal Methods of the Combination Described.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The extortions of the Paper Trust were the subject of a hearing given to-day by the House Judiciary Committee on a resolution introduced by Representative Lilley of Connecticut. This resolution provides for an investigation of the Paper Trust by the Department of Commerce.

A committee consisting of Don C. Seitz of The New York World, John Norris of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and Conde Hamlin of The St. Paul Pioneer Press was appointed at the last meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to bring the matter before Congress, and Mr. Seitz and Mr. Norris addressed the committee in support of the resolution.

They informed the committee that the Paper Trust had established a monopoly of the paper trade, suppressed competition, and raised prices; that it did an interState commerce business, and was a combination in restraint of trade, and they produced facts to prove it. The Republican members of the committee seemed of the opinion that instead of asking Congress to take action, the victims of the trust should bring the matter to the attention of the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. Seitz replied that while the association had not done this as a body, Edward Rosewater of The Omaha Bee had presented formal charges against the trust to President Roosevelt ten or twelve days ago, in which an investigation by either the Commerce Department or the Attorney General was asked.

NOT ESPECIALLY SYMPATHETIC.

"I asked him," said Mr. Seitz, "how the President received it, and he said the President did not seem especially sympathetic."

The Democratic members of the committee seemed inclined to think that the power of the press, if properly exerted, could compel an investigation. Mr. Little of Arkansas; thought the press had the power to "smoke out the administration and compel the performance of its duty," if they were all united.

"I'll give you a reason," said Mr. Seitz, "why this is not done. We started to renew a contract with the International Paper Company. When the sales manager came to see me he read a typewritten contract to me. He held it in his hands while he read it, and it was well he did. One clause read as follows:

"'It is understood as a condition of this contract that The New York World shall not print anything inimical to the interests of this corporation.'

"And I believe," he added, "they have done that with paper after paper."

"Did you make the contract?" asked Mr. Littlefield of Maine.

"We made no such contract," replied Mr. Seitz, emphatically. "I told him I would do him the kindnes not to throw him out of the room because I had known him a long time. I made a contract with a small mill with inferior capacity, and had nightmare every night for a year."

This illustration of the high-handedness of the trust's methods was accompanied by others, which evidently startled the committee. For example, Mr. Norris said:

"On Nov. 1, 1903, the paper men found that there were 47,000 tons of white paper on hand. That was only one month's supply for the entire market, but it was 7,000 tons more than upon the corresponding day of the previous year. Accordingly, in that month, by means which we hope through the passage of this resolution we shall be able to uncover, an arrangement was made whereby all of these mills shut down and starved the market to the extent of 12,000 tons.

"Then they discovered that a drought which had prevailed in some sections, according to their statements, since the previous April, had not broken, and that the severe Winter froze all the precipitation so that it could not go into the streams, and thereby the power to grind wood into pulp was diminished, and they were forced to buy pulp from Canadian and Norwegian mills, and by reason of that they were forced to mark up prices, and in some instances absolutely refused to supply paper at any price.

"They sent letters to newspaper publishers politely asking them to cut their circulation in half and to reduce the size of their paper to meet the situation they had made by their shut-down in November. They were imposing upon us the penalties due to their interference with natural conditions.

"We appear on behalf of the consumers of three-fourths of all the news print paper made in the United States. We appear as employers and protectors of workingmen who number as forty to one in comparison with the pay rolls of the paper companies. There are sixty-three news print paper mills in the United States, producing about 600,000 tons annually, for which the newspapers pay $26,000,000 per annum.

AN ILLEGAL COMBINATION.

"We complain that the news print paper companies west of the Indiana State line have been organized into an illegal combination known as the General Paper Company, which acts as the selling agency for those mills. It dictates to newspaper proprietors where and how they shall obtain their paper supplies, and the prices they shall pay for paper. It has gone so far as to dictate to a newspaper proprietor what width of paper roll he shall use; in effect, they tried to prescribe the size of the press he should use for printing his paper.

"We complain that the International Paper Company, a manufacturing combination of thirty mills, has arranged with the General Paper Company for the apportionment of territory and for the apportionment of customers.

"We complain that the International Paper Company has arranged with outside mills in the Eastern States for the purchase of their surplus product in order that it might control prices, and that it has sold its surplus to Great Britain at lower prices than it demanded in New York City.

"We complain that all the paper makers East and West conspired on Nov. 25, 1903, to close their mills; that they produced a panic in prices and in supply, and that they imperiled the continuity of newspaper publication.

"We complain that the producers of sulphate pulp have combined to stimulate the price of that important factor in the production of news print paper.

"We complain that in other branches of the paper trade, in writing paper, in cardboards, and in book paper similar combinations have been made, all of which tend to strengthen that conspiracy in news print paper production which is the special object of this inquiry. We complain that these various combinations and conspiracies have interfered with the currents of trade, that they have produced artificial conditions, and that they have menaced an interest which is entitled to the protection of Congress."

Mr. Seitz remarked that he and Mr. Norris were there at the instance of 230 daily newspapers, and in reality represented 22,000 newspapers.

Mr. De Armond tried to obtain a statement from Mr. Seitz that the abolition of the duty on wood pulp would give the relief sought. Mr. Seitz said he was in favor of it, but he did not think it would. In a few years the trust would itself ask that the tariff be removed.

Mr. Norris declared that the reduction of the duty would enable the independent mills to do business. There never had been any reason for putting it on, he said. Within six months after the removal of the duty, paper mills would be in operation.

Fair Estate Lawyers' Fees, $150,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Judge Cook, in the Superior Court, has awarded the law firms of Lloyd & Wood and Knight & Heggerty $75,000 each in fees from the estate of Charles L. Fair for their services as attorneys for the estate. The firms named had put in claims for $100,000 each.

MOTOR VEHICLE TESTS.

Fifteen Business Vehicles Remain in the Six Days' Contest.

The seventeen vehicles which started on Monday in the six days' service test of business automobiles of the Automobile Club of America were reduced to fifteen yesterday, as the big steam truck of the Commercial Vehicle Company No. 18, which went to Yonkers on Monday, did not get back until yesterday forenoon, too late to start out again, and the Carlson Motor Vehicle Company's delivery wagon No. 10 withdrew from the contest during the day. It was said at the clubhouse that it was unlikely that either of these two vehicles would start again in the competition, though they could do so if their makers were so inclined.

The remaining fifteen wagons followed their regular schedule of runs, the lighter vehicles delivering parcels and baggage in the city and Brooklyn, while the Fischer combination gasoline and electric truck went to Yonkers and the Electric Vehicle Company's electric truck made a trip to Jamaica.

TALK OF CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Lamb, at Banquet, Objects to One Like Sub-Treasury.

The members of the Architectural League met at their headquarters, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, for their third banquet and to discuss church architecture and decoration. The officers chosen for the ensuing year were: President—Arnold W. Brunner; Vice President—Karl Bitter; Second Vice President—Frank Vincent Du Mond.

"The religious life to-day is much less intense than it was in any other period," said John M. Carrere. "Until the Reformation the building of churches was the most important part of the life of the people. Their churches stood for something. Even the meeting houses of the Puritans were representative of the religious beliefs of the worshippers. To-day church building is largely a matter of local pride and prejudice, and faith does not enter as it did. This evidently does not enter the minds of the congregations when they choose their architects."

"At heart the Americans are a religious people with a fully developed true and good conscience," said Charles R. Lamb, "and the churches should typify this. I would not criticise Mr. McKim in regard to the new Presbyterian Church to succeed Dr. Parkhurst's old one, but I cannot believe that a Presbyterian Church should be a Greek temple or built on the model of the Sub-Treasury."

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Following are the results of various Protestant Episcopal Church elections here and in neighboring towns:

CALVARY CHURCH. — Wardens — James J. Goodwin and George Zabriskie; Vestrymen—Oliver G. Barton, Spencer Aldrich, William B. Boulton, Henry Parish, Jr., W. Irving Clark, Charles J. Nourse, Jr., B. McE. Whitlock, and Robert Endicott.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Wardens—John H. Caswell and William Jay; Vestrymen—Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, Sidney Webster, John T. Lockman, David B. Ogden, Richard H. Derby, Stuyvesant Fish, Nicholas F. Palmer, William M. Polk, Francis S. Bangs, J. Howard Van Amringe, S. Edward Nash, Henry C. Swords, Charles A. Schermerhorn, William Barclay Parsons, George F. Crane, Francis B. Swayne, and Ambrose S. Murray, Jr.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—Wardens—Charles H. Russell, Percy R. Pyne; Vestrymen—William Law, Randolph Hurry, William B. Anderson, Frederick K. Trowbridge, Louis B. McCagg, Frederck V. S. Crosby, George B. Post, Jr.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH.—Wardens—John T. Walker and James E. Morgan; Vestrymen—George Stark, Harry B. Sniffen, Charles Wilson, Manniere Nesbitt, William Nesbitt, Samuel Hollywood, William Dunnell Luhrz, John Morgan.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH.—Wardens—Charles F. Zabriskie and John W. Emerson; Vestrymen—Richard W. Withington, Edward Marcus, Col. N. S. Brinton. Robert A. McKim, Charles T. Chambers, George L. Hawkins, A. C. E. Hawthorne, R. W. Crothers.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—Wardens—Col. Cornelius B. Mitchell, John Brooks Leavitt; Vestrymen—Henry A. Simonds, Zelah Van Loan, William F. Beller, Charles E. Goodhue, George W. Clark, David Lydig, Frederick W. Haynes, Berkeley Mostyn.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—Wardens—William J. Evert and John C. Hazen; Vestrymen—Isaac C. Hill, Theodore M. Hill, George Simonson, Henry L. Rupert, Robert J. Beach, Samuel E. Lyon, Albert R. Searles, Louis B. Nutting.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH.—Wardens—Edward Sellew and William R. Moir; Vestrymen—Louis Kohler, Richard Green, C. N. Ironside, W. T. Flomerfelt, William B. Heatley, G. R. Hendrickson, H. B. Steele, and John Hughes.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.—Wardens—James W. Mars and William H. Anthony; Vestrymen—William H. Smith Francis E. Barrean, Francis H. Carmand, Theodore A. Morse, Thomas Dyer, Charles D. Pedro, William A. Heyliger, and Jerome B. Peterson.

ST. PAUL'S.—Wardens—Edward D. Stryker and Addison S. Beardsley; Vestrymen—F. A. Drake, Samuel Griffin, E. L. Clark, Albert S. Taylor, I. H. P. Keating, William E. Stevens, Frank B. Bower, and William Jones.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, (Fordham.)—Wardens—John McKeeson Camp and John B. Haskins; Vestrymen—John J. Amory, William McNabb, Wm. Rollin, William C. Timm, William D. Peck, William Waddell, Philip F. Robin, and George Schmitt.

TRINITY CHURCH, Morrisania. — Wardens—Frank V. R. Dodge and Dr. J. Ostran Taylor; Vestrymen—Frank A. Hatton, William Sherwood, Norman E. Gray, H. R. Brown, William F. Sorlel, George W. Smith, Arthur G. Bedell, and Herbert A. Burdette.

CHRIST CHURCH, Riverdale.—Wardens—George D. Eldridge and Thomas N. Cuthbert; Vestrymen—J. Lawrence Aspinwall, Gouverneur M. Carnochan, George Edward Wyeth, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Charles P. Bahcock, Lothrop Randolph, Robert W. Milbank, and Frederick P. Delafield.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Wardens—P. C. Wamsley and John A. Logan; Vestrymen—J. R. W. Dannatt, E. J. Smith, F. H. Chase, R. A. Nye, F. W. Croffut, and J. P. Williams.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Brooklyn.—Wardens—N. C. Heidenheim and W. S. Pangborn; Vestrymen—J. W. Clark, F. W. Farnham, A. T. Mart, J. H. G. Atkinson, R. Badcock, W. F. Hicks, H. V. Raymond, and E. Y. Fuller.

CHRIST CHURCH, Bay Ridge.—Wardens—William H. Thomas and James A. Townsend; Vestrymen—Otto Heinigks, Van Brunt Bergen, James W. Lane, John H. Boyce, Fred. C. Cocheu, John A. Deralsmee, Samuel W. Thomas, and Robert P. Forshew.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Woodside.—Wardens—John Scott Power and William H. Sussdorff; Vestrymen—A. T. Frost, H. S. Storey, S. Twaddell, Thomas W. Sanner, Louis Windmuller, John Watson, and W. S. Bailey.

ST. BARNABAS'S CHURCH, Irvington-on-Hudson.—Wardens—Philip Schuyler and Charles Eddison. Vestrymen—WilliamLanman Bull, Arthur B. Satterlee, James C. Bishop, Eugene Elsworth, John H. Earr, Samuel Goodman, Franklin Edson, Jr., and Julius Whitehouse.

TRINITY CHURCH, Mount Vernon.—Wardens—Charles Henry Easton and Henry A. Carpentier. Vestrymen—George W. Levie, John C. Schettler, J. H. Thompson, G. O. McGown, Edward L'Estrange Phipps, George W. B. Crittenton, R. J. Taylor, and Thomas Plant.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Port Chester.—Wardens—Nicholas F. Palmer and George W. Quintard. Vestrymen—George W. Studwell, Robert B. M. Cook, A. V. Whiteman, J. M. Main, Dwight Smith, Edwin F. Studwell, John F. Mills, and John V. Ingman.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Newark.—Wardens—T. E. Sisserson and William Dicks; Vestrymen—A. E. Barlow, Frank Bradson, A. E. Doremus, Ralph Jefferson, T. A. Hay, W. Wigmore, S. W. Bangs C. H. Baldwin, T. H. Dear, and J. Sisserson.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, South Orange.—Wardens—William H. Bradshaw and Robert Y. Ebben; Vestrymen—Henry P. Winter, John T. Coit, Benjamin C. Mumford, Matthew V. B. Brinckerhoff, William J. Rogers, Henry G. Craig, and Thomas H. Peniston.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Morristown. —Wardens—John E. Taylor and Francis S. Hoyt; Vestrymen—Augustus L. Revere, John H. Ridgerwood, Charles D. M. Cole, John R. Emery, J. Stewart Mackie, Pierre J. Smith, Joseph R. Moody, and George E. Chisolm.

BOSSE RELEASED ON BAIL.

Justice Gaynor Says Evidence Warrants Grand Jury Inquiry.

Policeman William H. Bosse, who has been twice committed to jail, charged with killing Patrick Farrell, was again released by Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. This time Justice Gaynor fixed bail, making the amount of the security for his appearance $5,000, with the consent of Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder, who has charge of the case.

Justice Gaynor declared that the evidence adduced before Magistrate Higginbotham was sufficient to hold Bosse for the Grand Jury. The report that the case had assumed a political aspect was vigorously denied by all coneerned in the case.

Horse Fair Plans in the Garden.

Meetings of the Directors and stockholders of the Horse Fair Association of New York were held in the Hotel Cadillac last night. President F. M. Ware presided. A few changes in by-laws were made, chiefly with the view to give the Board of Directors absolute authority in the matter of rules governing exhibitors and the method of conducting the coming horse fair to be held in Madison Square Garden on April 26 and 27. It was decided to invite a number of out-of-town dealers to exhibit.

PANAMA STRIKE SERIOUS.

American Government Will Protect Railroad, but Not Interfere in Labor Trouble

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The labor troubles on the Isthmus of Panama growing out of the strike of the employes of the Panama Railroad Company have taken a serious turn.

The matter was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and the unanimous opinion was that everything possible should be done to avoid an entanglement of the United States Government in any labor controversy. But it also was determined that the Government would not withhold in any degree the protection to the Panama Railroad which it has assumed by treaty, and it was decided that the railroad property, rolling stock, track, and terminals should be protected by forces from the United States warships at the Isthmus if that became necessary.

Subsequently the following official statement was given out:

"The Navy Department has sent instructions to Admiral Glass and Admiral Sigsbee to exercise care that neither the marines nor seamen interpose in labor disputes on the Isthmus of Panama, nothing beyond the preservation of peace and property to be permitted."

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day authorized Senator Aldrich to report an amendment to the bill for the government of the Panama Canal zone, giving to the canal construction bonds all the rights and privileges of the outstanding 2 per cent. Government bonds. The effect is to allow National banks to use the bonds as a basis for circulation.

OPPOSE BILL FOR PRESIDENT.

Minority Report Attack Measure for His Protection as Revolutionary.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A minority report on the bill introduced by Senator Hoar to provide for the protection of the President of the United States was submitted to-day by Senator Bacon from the Committee on the Judiciary. Senators Pettus, Culberson, Blackburn, and Patterson, all Democratic members of the committee, also signed the report.

The minority members of the committee say they yield to no one in their desire to protect the President and punish the enemies of the Government and social order, "but in the accomplishment of this laudable desire we are unwilling to put upon the statute books a law that will invade and destroy the most valued principles of republican institutions: which will take from the States their rightful jurisdictions over crime which they have never surrendered to the General Government; which will overturn the recognized policies and procedure of a hundred years, and which, not content with the provisions respecting the President, sets apart some forty-five or fifty other men as a separate class whose persons shall be more sacred in the eye of the law than others of the 80,000,000 inhabitants of the United States."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:38	Sun sets	6:28	Moon rises 12:06

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	....	Gov. Isl'd	12:15	H. Gate 2:11
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:16	Gov. Isl'd	12:42	H. Gate 2:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 6.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antillia, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand, Barbadoes	.....	3:00 A. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Orange, Nassau, Haiti, Venezuela, British &		
Seneca, Mexico	.....	12:00 M.
Dutch Guiana	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Alice, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Alene, Inagua and Kingston	9:30 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tropic, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paragnay	11:00 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Barbados	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London	.....	4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	12:30 P. M.
Piemonte, Martinique, and Guadeloupe	Antigua. 12:30 P. M.	.....
Sarina, Fortune Island, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Jamaica	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday; by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 7 P. M. Saturday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here Mondays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $5:30 A. M. Monday and Wednesday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Pleiades. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, (especially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $15, inclusive, for dispatch, per steamer Korea. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $26, inclusive, for dispatch per United Statee transport.

Note.—Unlese otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francieco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francieco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 6.

Algeria, Naples, March 16.
Chemnitz, Bremen, March 21.
City of Memphis, Savannah, April 4.
Concho, Galveston, March 30.
Consuelo, Hull, March 24.
Georgic, Liverpool, March 25.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, March 29.
Marquette, Southampton, March 26.
Mexico, Havana, April 2.
Monroe, Norfolk, April 5.
San Marcos, Galveston, March 31.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, March 18.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 30.
Zulia, La Guayra, March 28.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Brandenburg, Bremen, March 26.
Jeffereon, Norfolk, April 6.
Maraval, Trinidad, March 30.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Belgravia, Boulogne, March 27.
Havana, Havana, April 5.
Jameetown, Norfolk, April 7.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 6.
Koenig Albert, Gibraltar, March 30.
La Lorraine, Havre, April 2.
Roma, Naples, March 26.

Arrived.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 1.
Londesborough, Rio Janeiro, March 2.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, March 29.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, April 1.
Carib, Georgetown, S. C., March 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 4.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, March —.
Alene, Port de Paix, March 17.
Pathfinder, Ponce, March 23.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, March 26.
Santiago, Tampico, March 24.
Vaderland, Antwerp, March 26.
Sicilia, Genoa, March 16. East of Fire Island at 5:58 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 5, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, hazy off shore.

Salled.

Wells City, for Bristol.
El Alba, for Galveston.
Potsdam, for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
Bordeaux, for Havre.
Citta di Napoli, for Naples and Genoa.
Mannel Calvo, for Barcelona, Genoa, and Naplee.
Patricia, for Hamburg.
Armenian, for Liverpool.
Tennyson, for Pernambuco.
Lichtenfels, for Algoa Bay and East London.
Patria, for Marseilles.
Yucatan, for Colon.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
City of Augusta, for Savannah.
Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Abydos, at Teneriffe April 4.
Cassels, at Bremen April 5.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Bremen April 5.
Mesaba, at London April 5.
St. Fillans, at Port Said April 5.
Marquette, London, (wirelees,) At Nantucket 10:30 P. M.
Idaho at London, April 4.
Jesseric, at Singapore, April 4.
Satsuma, at Singapore, April 4.
Arabistan, at Buenos Ayree, March 24.
Athalie, at Barcelona, March 31.
Buenos Aires, at Barcelona, March 31.
Ardandearg, at Hongkong, April 1.
St. Bede, at Kohe, April 2.
Bernard, at Para, April 1.
Astoria, at Moville, April 5.
Llandaff City, at Bristol, April 5.
Zeeland, at Antwerp, April 5.

Salled.

Byron, from Rio Janeiro April 2.
Lake Manitoba, from Liverpool April 5.
Montevideo, from Genoa March 30.
Sardegna, from Genoa April 2.
Massilia, from Naples March 31.
Swazi, from Colombo April 1.
Maranhense, from Para April 3.
Brilliant, from Shields April 4.

Passed.

Kenelngton, Holyhead for Liverpool April 5.
York Castle, Ascension for East London April 5.
Algeria, Gibraltar for New York April 4.

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PIANOLA RECITAL
TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)
SOLOISTS:
Miss CORA MAE HENRY, Violiniste.
Mr. FRANK TAFT at the Organ.
Mr. ERNEST HUNTER at the Pianola.

A feature of special note at this recital will be a study of a Paganini theme by Liszt. It is a melodious, crisp, sparkling composition and its rendition on this occasion will derive additional interest from the fact that it is to be played by means of the Metrostyle Pianola. The audience will have an opportunity to observe how impressively the Metrostyle brings out the details of effective movements.

This new attachment to the Pianola greatly enhances the artistic value of the instrument and makes it possible for *anyone*—even the novice—to play the piano with all the shadings and variations of tempi that characterize the performance of a virtuoso.

The Metrostyle does not complicate the playing of the Pianola, but on the contrary simplifies it. It furnishes a plain and simple guide to an authoritative reading of a composition and prevents the real character of the music from being obscured by a faulty interpretation.

Interest in the Pianola is growing every day, and the Metrostyle is its latest and most important development.

PROGRAM:
Am Genfer See, (Promenade a Chatelard) ..... F. Bendel
Etude, Op. 47, No. 3, (A la Tarantella) ..... Alfred Grunfeld
PIANOLA.
Romance ..... Svendsen
MISS HENRY.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Fifth Symphony, Andante con moto.. Beethoven
Arrranged for the Aeolian Pipe Organ. by Samuel P. Warren.
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
Spring, (Fruhlingslauten,) Op. 57.... Moszkowski
Valse Caprice, Op. 23..... Chaminade
Paganini Etude, No. 5..... Liszt
PIANOLA.
Obertass Mazurka..... Wieniawski
Hungarian Danse, No. 5. Brahms-Joachim
MISS HENRY.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
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OLDFIELD DISQUALIFIED

Drastic Action Taken by American Automobile Association.

RACING CONTROL TO BE TESTED

Prominent Chauffeur Charged with Taking Part in Unsanctioned Events—Far-Reaching Effects Looked For.

Barney Oldfield, the racing automobilist, who holds the world's record of 0:55 for a mile on a circular track, was disqualified, together with E. C. Hausman, at a meeting of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, held at the headquarters, 753 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, by the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as Barney Oldfield and E. C. Hausman have by their action in competing in unsanctioned events at Savannah, Ga., on Feb. 25, and at Birmingham, Ala., on March 5, disqualified themselves under Rule 6 of the racing rules of the American Automobile Association, that the Secretary be instructed to advise promoters of all future race meetings sought to be sanctioned by the Racing Board, under the rules of this association, that Messrs. Barney Oldfield and E. C. Hausman are disqualified as above; that sanctions to such promoters will not be granted unless such disqualification is enforced.

Resolved, That said disqualification be continued until further action on the part of this Racing Board.

This disqualification will prevent Oldfield from competing at the Empire City track or at any of the so-called "circuit" automobile race meetings which are held by the principal clubs of the country as long as it stands. Oldfield is a professional chauffeur, although no distinction between amateur and professional drivers is made by the American Automobile Association. As unsanctioned events are few and unimportant, Oldfield will be practically debarred from all competition as long as his disqualification stands.

Much interest was taken in automobile circles in the matter because Oldfield's is the first case of a defiance of its rules with which the American Automobile Association has had to contend, and it has been hinted that Oldfield's defiance of the association is an attempt to test the strength of the organization as regards its control of automobile racing and that the disqualification will be disregarded by the promoters of race meets not conducted by regular clubs.

The Racing Committee also considered the matter of a new classification for vehicles, and agreed to recommend to the association the adoption of the classification employed by the Automobile Club of France, which is as follows:

Class 1, vehicles weighing from 650 to 1,000 kilos; Class 2, vehicles weighing from 400 to 650 kilos; Class 3, vehicles weighing from 250 to 400 kilos; Class 4, vehicles weighing from 50 to 250 kilos.

EASY FIGHT FOR McCOY.

Placke Lasted Only Four Minutes and Was Completely Knocked Out.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—"Kid" McCoy won his fight to-night with Herr Placke, champion of Holland, in less than two rounds, and in barely four minutes of fighting. Placke made a sorry spectacle of himself. Standing six inches taller and weighing nearly eighty pounds more than his opponent, he was beaten almost insensible in a remarkably short time. Placke weighed in 2:41½ pounds and McCoy at 163 pounds. Placke never laid a glove on McCoy, except when the men clinched.

McCoy darted in and out and around his burly opponent almost like lightning. He would feint with his right and then drive his left to the face viciously, scarcely ever failing to bring blood. Before the first round ended Placke was covered with blood from his neck to his waist, and both eyes were almost closed. Just before the gong sounded announcing the close of the first round, McCoy drove a vicious left flush to the chin, dropping Placke like a log.

The gong saved him from being knocked out. He was carried to his corner only to be knocked out ten seconds after the opening of hostilities in the second round. McCoy feinted with right and then drove his left square to the point of Placke's nose. The latter dropped to his knee. The blood was running from him in a stream. As he knelt by the ropes the police appeared at the ringside and stopped the bout.

Boxing Bill for Amateurs.

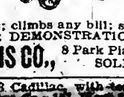
ALBANY, April 5.—The Codes Committee reported Senator Frawley's bill, which was amended to take effect on Sept. 1, permitting amateur sparring matches with gloves less than eight ounces in weight for a period not exceeding fifteen minutes. The bill was advanced to third reading.

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and cushion frames and forks, as applied to 1904 machines, make
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Peerless Tonneaus, $650 upwards; Winton Touring Automobiles, $750 upwards; Long-Distance (bought ten from factory), $1,500 Cars, $650! $2,800 Cars, $900; Oldsmobiles, $200 upwards; Locomobile, $175; Panhard, $2,000 (King Belgium's); Darracq Tonneau, $575; $2,650 King Belgium Tonneaus, $800-$350; Peugeot Limousine Cabs, cost $5,000 (belonging to Vanderbilt), $1,500; about sixty others. Whole building full of good automobiles; one price; lowest in America.
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McGRAW'S TEAM THE WINNER.

Had Lively Batting Streak Against Montgomery and Fielded Perfectly.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5.—While the Montgomery team of the Southern League made a good showing against the New York Nationals for a few innings to-day, McGraw's men batted lively in the sixth inning, and after that victory for the New Yorkers was no longer in doubt. The latter played a perfect game in the field, but, like yesterday, they found the Montgomery team the fastest pacemakers they have met on their Southern tour. Wiltse, a left-handed pitcher, in spite of a sore throat, did splendid service for New York. He was particularly strong in fielding his position, figuring in a double play at an opportune moment and making five assists to first.

Ames relieved Wiltse in the eighth inning, but lacked his last season's form. The batting of Dunn, Bresnahan, and Wiltse were features of to-day's game. Each made three safe hits. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Devlin, rf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Bresn'h'n, 3b.	2	3	2	3	0		
McGann, 1b.	2	0	2	9	0		
Mertes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Dunn, cf.	4	3	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	2	3	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0		
Bowerman, c.	1	2	8	1	0		
Wiltse, p.	0	0	3	1	5	0	
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*McGraw	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	13	13	27	12	0		

MONTGOMERY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Milesw'th, cf.	3	1	5	0	0		
Schwartz, 2b.	1	1	3	5	1		
Durrett, lf.	1	3	0	0	0		
Delehty, ss.	1	2	1	1	4		
Stickney, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Jansing, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1		
Whitaker, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0		
Manners, c.	0	0	4	0	0		
Deaver, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Nolly, p.	0	1	0	0	0		
Total.	7	10	24	12	6		

*Ran for Wiltse in the sixth and seventh innings.

Montgomery	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0—7
New York	0	0	1	1	0	7	4	0	—13

First base by errors—New York, 5. Left on bases—New York, 10; Montgomery, 4. First base on balls—Off Wiltse, 3; off Ames, 2; off Deever, 3; off Nolly, 1. Struck out—By Wiltse, 6; by Ames, 1; by Deaver, 1; by Nolly, 1. Home run—Jansing. Two-base hits—Dunn, Bowerman, Wiltse, Durrett, Delehanty. Stolen base—Schwartz. Double play—Wiltse and Gilbert. Hit by pitcher—By Deaver, 1. Wild pitches—Nolly and Ames. Passed ball—Manners. Umpire—Mr. Bailey. Time of game—2:05.

BROOKLYN, 9; MONTREAL, 7.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5.—Both Morgan and Walters were batted heavily in to-day's game between Brooklyn and Montreal, but the National Leaguers developed a batting streak in the eighth inning and won. With three men on the bases in that inning, Lumley made his first and only hit of the game, a three-bagger, and another hit and an error piled up two more runs, making a total of five. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.B'r'n, cf.	1	1	1	1	0		
Sch'k'd, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Lumley, rf.	1	1	0	0	1		
Babb, ss.	0	1	1	2	1		
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	12	0	1		
Condy, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0		
Batch, 3b.	1	0	1	5	0		
Thatch'r, c.	0	0	3	2	0		
Morgan, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Jackl'h, c.	2	0	4	1	0		
Walters, p.	1	1	1	1	0		
Total.	9	6	27	20	4		

MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Walters, rf.	0	2	1	2	0	0	
Doyle, cf.	1	1	2	1	0	0	
Joyce, cf.	3	1	6	0	0		
Yeager, 3b.	2	3	0	2	2		
Ath'rt'n, ss.	0	3	0	4	2		
Allen, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0		
Connors, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0	0	
Kennedy, c.	0	1	4	0	0		
Adams, p.	1	2	0	1	1		
Tracy, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
Luyster, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Krause, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.	7	16	27	8	5		

Brooklyn	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	5	0—9
Montreal	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Shreckard, Atherton. Three-base hits—Lumley, Yeager, (2.) Adams. Stolen bases—Van Buren, Joyce, Connors, (2.) Double plays—Batch, Leudy, and Doyle; Batch and Loudy; Doyle, (unassisted.) Bases on balls—Off Walters, 2; off Adams, 4; off Krause, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Jacklich. Struck out—By Walters, 2; by Adams, 2; by Krause, 2. Umpire—Mr. Cronin. Time of game—1:50.

PHILA., (A. L.,) 4; PHILA., (N. L.,) 2.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—"Connie" Mack's American League team turned the tables on "Hughey" Duffy's Nationals to-day, the score being four to two. The Americans won the game in the fifth inning by a rally at the bat. Plank had the Nationals at his mercy. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Phila., (N. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	2	2
Phila., (A. L.)	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—4	7	2

Batteries—T. Barry and Roth; Plank and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Smith. Attendance, 3,701.

GEORGETOWN, 9; YALE, 0.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Pitcher Crumley was invincible to-day in the Georgetown University game with Yale, the latter not scoring a run. Apperious made a home run. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Georgetown	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	—9	11	5
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	3

Batteries—Crumley and Hart; Lackay and Winslow.

Scores of Other Games.

At St. Louis—Americans, 3; Nationals, 2.

At Durham, N. C.—Trinity, 6; Gettysburg, 4.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Virginia, 22; Lehigh, 9.

At Raleigh, N. C.—New York Americans, 19; A. and M. College, 0.

At Athens, Ga.—University of Georgia, 6; University of Alabama, 4.

At Birmingham, Ala.—Boston Nationals, 6; Birmingham, 5.

Preparing for Aqueduct Races.

Several horsemen have moved to Jamaica with their racers, and it is there that their Aqueduct preparation will be received. In the lot already on the ground are Jules Garson, E. H. Garrison, P. S. P. Randolph, S. J. Smith, J. J. Ogles, W. Lyle, A. McCafferty, H. Davis, and several others. The track is in good condition, and the galloping has been of a useful character. P. J. Gorman is expected to-day with a shipment of twelve from Lexington, while next Saturday several of those at the other Long Island courses will make the trip.

J. Joyner will take sixteen from Sheepshead Bay. James McCormick has accommodation for ten of the L. V. Bell horses. Newton Bennington will send fifteen, and the Boston Stable will occupy sixteen stalls. James Rowe will bring sixteen of the James R. Keene horses, and J. J. McLaughlin will have twenty-two in his care. E. R. Thomas will send twenty, E. E. Smathers ten, R. T. Wilson, Jr., thirteen, and J. L. McGinnis will move his entire Gravesend stable.

American Derby Will Be Run.

CHICAGO, April 5.—"The American Derby will surely be run. The quarrel over dates does not affect us." This statement was made to-day by Lawrence A. Young, President of the Washington Park Jockey Club. The sentiment among the Western Jockey Club leaders was that the prospects of a turf war coming from Worth Jockey Club sources were very slight. It was believed by them and admitted that the combination of the Western Jockey Club and the Pacific Coast Jockey Club formed an obstacle which cut short all possible combinations to combat the local organization.

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ONE FAVORITE IN FRONT

St. Juvenal Only Choice of Talent to Win at Benning.

RACE FOR MRS. FRANK FOSTER

Lady Frances Gets Poor Start and Is Beaten by Mon Amour—James F.'s Big Price.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The card was an ordinary one at Benning to-day. St. Juvenal was the only favorite to win, the remaining events going to four second choices and to an outsider. Mrs. Frank Foster, always a popular entry at Washington, won her first race of the season. City Bank, that is entered for some of the big handicaps in the East, showed considerable improvement over his previous running here. James F., in the sixth race, with odds of 20 to 1 for a place, finished second.

Mrs. Frank Foster won the first race by six lengths, beating Tom Cod, the favorite, in the last furlong. Mon Amour captured the second race by three lengths from a field of twelve starters. Lady Frances, the favorite, had a poor start, and was used up in an effort to get to the front. Wreath of Ivy, the favorite, finished fourth in the third event, which was won by Thorneycroft, a second choice. In the fourth race Conkling raced Sais, the favorite, into submission. Latheron won the last race by eight lengths. He carried the lightest weight, and Hennessey took no chances, but rode him out. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; handicap; for three-year-olds and upward. Mrs. Frank Foster, 108 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Tom Cod, 107, (Creamer,) 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Colgary, 111, (McCue,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:22 2-5. Stroller and Lord Advocate also ran. Bon Mot was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; maiden two-year-olds. Mon Amour, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Lady Frances, 105, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Maggie Stroup, 105, (Wade,) 40 to 1, third. Time—0:57. Incense, R. L. Johnston, Dixie Andrews, Girdle Stone, Only One, Fella Wish, Mamia March, and Sandalwood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Thorneycroft, 111 pounds, (McCue,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Mr. Pickwick, 102, (Lalling,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Payne, 108, (E. Walsh,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:23 1-5. Wreath of Ivy, Meistersinger, Fast, and Rupert also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Conkling, 104 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 7 to 5 and out, won; City Bank, 117, (G. Thompson,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Sais, 104, (Redfern,) 9 to 10, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Red Comyn also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; three-year-olds. St. Juvenal, 105 pounds, (Redfern,) 1 to 2 and out, won; John F. Ahern, 101, (Henderson,) 11 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Jos. H. Phillips, 98, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:31 1-5. Bluish also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards; three-year-olds and upward, selling. Latheron, 85 pounds, (Hennessey,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; James F., 103, (G. Thompson,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Pompano, 98, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Ethics, Early Eve, Arrahgowan, Trapezist, Bessie McCarthy, and Trinity Bell also ran.

To-day's Entries at Benning.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Thyphonic, Illyria, and Fustian, 116 pounds each; Maru, 114; Arachne, 112; The Bowery, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Delaval and Melrose, 107 pounds each; Lallte, Allen Avon, and Dulcibella, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Gold Bell, 106 pounds; Pretorius, 105; Belle of Milford, 104; Early Eve, 103; Paul Clifford, 102; Unterock, 100; Torchlight, 99; Tugal Boy, 98; Annie Grace, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Honey Boy, 160 pounds; Gun Bee, Manilian, and Duke of Grassland, 153 each; Philma Paxton, Lepida, 151; Heir Apparent, 139.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Little Woods, 107 pounds; All Scarlet and First Born, 102 each; Arrowflight, Auction Fergus, and Metallic, 99 each; Pygmalion, and Al Casey, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Maidens and winners; one mile. City Bank, 116 pounds; East Kelston, 113; Belle of the Ring, 111; Queen Elizabeth, 107; Latheron, Cameta, W. B. Fasig, and Mohican, 99 each; Eclectic and Gen. Steward, 90 each; Red Light and Mountain Breeze, 88 each.

Withdrawn from Excelsior Handicap.

Declarations from the Excelsior Handicap of the Metropolitan Jockey Club became due yesterday, and eight horses from the original fifty were withdrawn. Those thus far declared are Hurstbourne, Mamie Worth, Mexican, Jack Ratlin, Captain Buckle, Lew Reed, Race King, and Gold Dome. This still leaves such horses as McChesney, Hermis, Major Daingerfield, Charles Elwood, Whorler, and Grand Opera among the high-class handicap horses in the older division, while down through the three-year-olds there is also ample quality left.

Whitney Horses Coming to Sheepshead.

AIKEN, S. C., April 5.—The Whitney horses left here this afternoon on a special train for the Sheepshead Bay track, New York. Among the collection are Gunfire, Irish Lad, Reliable, Mimosa, Inflexible, Heart's Desire, and Mercury. Inflexible has fully recovered from the injuries received last year and will be seen under the Duryea colors on all leading tracks this Summer.

HARLEM REGATTA PLANS.

Races and Officials for the Rowing Events on Decoration Day.

Arrangements for the annual regatta of the Hudson Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River on May 30, were completed at a meeting of the Regatta Committee of the association, held at the Pabst, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. It was decided that the regatta should consist of the following fifteen events:

Junior single sculls, intermediate single sculls, association single sculls, senior single sculls, junior double sculls, intermediate double sculls, senior double sculls, junior four-oared gigs, intermediate four-oared shells, senior four-oared shells, junior quadruple sculls, junior eight-oared shells, intermediate eight-oared shells, senior eight-oared shells, Naval Reserve cutter race.

Officials and sub-committees for the day were appointed as follows:

Chairman of the Regatta Committee, R. M. Hobbs, Metropolitan Rowing Club; referee, Robert Milligan, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia; starter, James Pilkington, Harlem Rowing Club; timers, James James, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; John H. Abeel, Nassau Boat Club; R. H. Pelton, Seawanbaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; Charles J. Dieges, Dauntless Rowing Club; clerk of the course, William Mulcare, Atalanta Boat Club; judges, N. H. Donald, Staten Island Boat Club; Charles W. Preisendanz, Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia; Joseph W. Spalding, New York A. C.; Albert Marouschek, First Bohemian B. C.; Albert Heyne, Atlantic B. C., Hoboken, N. J.; R. H. Jackson, Palisade B. C, Yonkers; Charles McDermott, Hudson B. C.; Barent Lefferts, Columbia University Rowing Club.

Secretary Connell reported that he had written several local rowing clubs not members of the association, inviting them to join and had received favorable responses from the Waverley Boat Club of New York, the Staten Island Boat Club of Staten Island, and the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City. It was proposed to invite the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers and the New Rochelle Rowing Club to become members of the association, but this was found to be impossible, as the constitution of the organization limits the membership to clubs located within this city. It was decided to amend the constitution so as to include clubs in the city and vicinity, and a committee comprising James Pilkington and Dr. J. F. Buckley was appointed to prepare the amendment.

A new trophy has been offered by H. C. F. Koch & Co. for the junior eight-oared event to replace the one which became the property of the New York Athletic Club last year in consequence of being three times won by that organization, and James Pilkington has given a banner for the naval reserve cutter race.

It was announced that arrangements for the accommodation of the oarsmen who attend the national regatta at St. Louis on July 29-30 were almost completed, and that 225 rooms in a hotel on the exhibition grounds had been reserved for the oarsmen at a cost of $1 a day each. The fare for the round trip will be about $19, and the tickets will be good for fifteen days, which will enable the oarsmen to stop at St. Catherine's, Ontario, for the Canadian regatta on Aug. 7 and 8.

ATHLETES IN ARMORY GAMES.

Lefforgue Makes Close Finish in One-Mile Run—Bicycle Race a Fizzle.

R. Lefforgue of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club won the one-mile run last night at the annual games of Company D, Eighth Regiment, held in the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Lefforgue had a handicap of ninety-five yards, and he finished only a few inches in front of R. B. Kennedy of the College of the City of New York.

The pursuit bicycle race between Oscar Goerke of the National Athletic Club and George Cameron of the Eighth Regiment proved to be a fizzle, as the race was to have been a five-mile event. Goerke only had to ride one mile and a quarter before he caught Cameron.

In the sixty-yard dash handicap Ernest Spitzer of the Pastime Athletic Club, with 13 feet, Meyer Prinstein of the Greater New York Irish A. A., with 11 feet, and M. Vogel of the Pastime Athletic Club, with 14 feet, fought the race out between them and they finished as named. The summaries:

880-yard run, handicap, heavy marching order, open to Military Athletic League.—Won by Walter Grady, Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, (penalized 30 yards;) H. F. Nichols, Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, (35 yards,) second. Time—3:07 1-5.

Five-mile bicycle pursuit race, George Cameron, Eighth Regiment, vs. Oscar Goerke, National Athletic Club—Winner, Goerke, after riding one mile and a quarter. Time—2:16.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. W. Rozelle, C. C. N. Y.; Charles A. McCutcheon, Pastime Athletic Club, second; C. Walsh, Bay Ridge Athletic Club, third. Time—1:24 1-5.

300-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by John Berger, St. George Athletic Club, (24 yards;) William C. Heinkel, St. George Athletic Club, (24 yards,) second; Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A., (14 yards,) third. Time—0:31 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Lefforgue, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (95 yards;) R. B. Kennedy, C. C. N. Y., (65 yards,) second; R. C. Swan, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., (90 yards,) third. Time—4:32 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by George Engledrum, Sunset Wheelmen, (80 yards;) Owen Devine, National Athletic Club, (80 yards,) second; A. L. Wentz, National Athletic Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:55 2-5.

Medley Relay Race for members of the Eighth Regiment; distances of relays, 220 yards, 440 yards, 660 yards, and 880 yards; total, 2,140 yards; handicap.—Won by Company E, team, composed of Lawler, Thilling, McKeon, and Schroeder, (110 yards;) Company B, team composed of Graham P. Rouse, G. C. Rouse, and Brown, (120 yards,) second; Hospital Corps team composed of Burkhardt, O'Keefe, O'Connor and Offenberg, (scratch,) third. Time—4:38 4-5.

POTTER WINS AT TENNIS

Bostonian Beats Dinsmore for Indoor Championship Honors.

THOMSON AND MORGAN VICTORS

Some Clever Playing Marks the Second Day of the National Tournament at Racquet Club.

Three more matches were played yesterday in the National indoor court tennis championship tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street, completing the first round and finishing two of the four contests in the second round. The victors were Austen Potter of the Boston Racquet Club and E. A. Thomson and J. H. Morgan of the New York Club. The other two matches in the second round will be finished to-day, leaving the field clear for the semi-final contests to-morrow, when some high-class play is looked for.

Austen Potter, who ranks well in Boston as a player of ability, being somewhat better known for his success in racquets than in court tennis, met W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., of the Tuxedo Club, in the opening game in the morning. Potter began the match spiritedly, sending a powerfully cut service, which was decidedly disconcerting to Dinsmore. Potter's speedy back-hand returns were also puzzling to the Tuxedo player. Dinsmore's inability to volley accurately was one of the chief causes that contributed to his defeat. Potter maintained his strong service for a long succession of games, winning the first set before Dinsmore got a game, and not until Potter had won ten games did Dinsmore make his first score. This was in the second set, but it availed little, for Potter took all the others and won handily. The final and deciding set Potter also captured with ease, at 6 to 1, closing the unequal contest. The scores:

	Total.
Potter, Boston	6 6 0—18
Dinsmore, Tuxedo	0 1 1—2

E. A. Thomson and Deane Miller, both of the home club, met in the first afternoon game. Thomson's service was so strong and well placed in the first set that he practically had a walkover, Miller scoring but one game. In the next set Miller put up a stiff fight, his volleying being strong, while he played to the dedans with forceful effect. He gradually cut down Thompson's lead, finally tieing the match at 5 all, but Thompson, in a spirited rally, won the next and the set. Miller maintained his uphill fight in the third set, and in a succession of clever plays held the lead from the start and won, while Thomson got but four games. Thomson put all his force into the last set, beginning with a well-cut service that soon placed him far in the lead. Miller fell off in his play and failed to make a good fighting finish, scoring but one game. The scores:

					Total.
Thomson, New York	6	6	4	6	—22
Miller, New York	1	5	6	1	—13

Four sets were also necessary to decide the last contest of the day between Merton S. Paton and J. H. Morgan of the local club. The first was hard fought for four games, when Morgan, by superior volleying, ran out in high scores. Paton came up to his old-time form in the second set, and won, 6—3, fairly outclassing Morgan in service and volleying. Paton was unequal to the fast pace set by his clubmate in the next two sets, and only won a single game to Morgan's twelve. The scores:

					Total.
Morgan, New York	6	3	6	6	—21
Paton, New York	4	6	0	1	—11

The players to-day will be Oliver S. Campbell against Charles E. Sands, both of the home club, and Joshua Crane, Jr., against Austen Potter of Boston.

BILLIARDS BY AMATEURS.

Canda Defeats Barker Handily in Interborough Tournament at Daly's.

As generally expected, F. M. Canda defeated C. B. Barker in the 14.2 balk-line game in the interborough billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's last night, but few believed that he could perform the feat so easily. Canda, however, was in splendid form, making the excellent average of 7 6-21 and collecting a finished bunch of forty-two points. His victory made a triple tie in the tournament, and the first play-off will be to-night between Canda and Lowenberg.

Last night's score follows:

F. M. Canda—0 0 1 1 25 2 1 3 5 2 1 0 22 1 28 1 5 1 42 2 0 0 4 13 22 8 1 0 0 5 8 1 28 0 10 10 11-13 7 1 2 12 1. Total, 300; average, 7 6-21; high runs, 42, 28, 28.

C. B. Barker—0 0 8 0 10 11 3 2-24 0 2 7 2 21 0 1 1 3 2 1 2 0 0 0 10 0 1 6 1 0 1 9 0 0 0 0 1 0 13 1 2. Total, 145; average, 3 22-41; high runs, 24, 21, 13.

Golf Championship for Mrs. Patterson.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5.—The women's championship event in the United North and South Amateur Tournament ended to-day, Mrs. M. D. Patterson of the Englewood Golf Club of Englewood, N. J., winning the final round for the cup from Miss M. Eleanor Freeman of the Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J., by 5 up and 3 to play. Summary of the day's play:

Finals—Miss Eleanor Freeman of Montclair, N. J., defeated Mrs. William West of the Camden Country Club of Camden, N. J., by 1 up; Mrs. M. D. Patterson of Englewood, N. J., defeated Mrs. H. S. Denny of Pittsburg, Penn., by 6 up and 5 to play; Mrs. Patterson defeated Miss Freeman, by 5 up and 3 to play.


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THE PUSHING PROTECTIONISTS.

The special organ of the protected interests takes exception to the opinion recently expressed in our columns by Mr. MOSELY of London that the question of protection is a closed one in the United States. Its view is that so long as there are active opponents of special legislation for private interests among the leaders of the Democratic Party, like Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, the question must remain open. We think this view is quite correct. Mr. MOSELY, in his anxiety to plead the case of the United States as a precedent for English policy, has been misled as to the permanent contentment of our people with the favoritism of the tariff.

But there is another reason why the tariff question is not yet closed, nor will be for many a long year. That is the insatiable and increasing appetite of the beneficiaries of the tariff. The more they get the more they want. If at any time they are scared by the manifestations of popular resentment into a show of surrendering something, as was the case in 1881, the process is sure to result in a net increase of their advantages over their fellow-citizens. It might be supposed that at the present moment they were sufficiently gorged, and that they had sufficient reason to fear the dissatisfaction of the people to rest quiet. Far from it. This is the moment selected to press the most naked and unjustifiable form of protection, subsidies to American ships and American shipbuilding. Heretofore that scheme has been blocked in the House at each session. We have no doubt that it will be so in this session. That does not prevent the ship and shipping lobby from continued and accumulating pressure. The aim of the interested parties is to get their plan in such position in committee that it may be put through in the short session of next Winter. It is one of the anomalies of our system that the Congress elected in the Autumn of the Presidential year does not meet for action until a year from the following December, so, whatever may be the outcome of the elections this year, the majority party will have their own way during the next session. Should the expression of public opinion be in favor of a check to the protectionists, there is very little doubt that the subsidy scheme will be pressed.

There is another scheme of the same nature that will probably be completed this session, unless the opposition of Secretary TAFT shall defeat it or compel a compromise. That is the defeat of the bill postponing the exclusion of foreign vessels from trade between the Philippines and the United States, which exclusion, under the law as it is, will take place on July 1. This measure is not only in the plain interest of the islands, but of the cordage manufacturers of the country, who would hardly be able to import their material direct if the measure failed. The quarrel is one of tariff favorite against tariff favorite, and it may be that the heavily protected manufacturers will be able to balk the seekers for monopoly in shipping. But the significance of the situation is not changed by that fact. The eager greed of the protected interests is manifest.

Doubtless it appears to the statesmen of the Republican Party that it is "good politics" thus to follow almost blindly the bidding of the protected interests whenever those interests combine, or the stronger among them when they do not combine. Yet two of the last five Presidential elections were lost to the Republicans on the issues raised by this subservience, and a third was only saved by the treachery of the Democratic organization in this State to the candidate. If these issues were plainly presented to the country and the Democratic Party were united on a safe and able candidate, it would be very imprudent to count on a sure victory for protection. Within the last four years two Republican Presidents have declared that the country had outgrown the tariff and that it must be changed in the direction of reduction. It is true that Mr. ROOSEVELT was silenced on this subject, but it was by the force or party discipline addressed to the prize of a nomination and not at all by the force of public opinion. It has been with the greatest difficulty that the strongholds of the Republicans in the Northwest, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, have been kept from thrusting the issue of tariff reduction and reciprocity into the pre-convention campaign, and on those issues fairly presented can any one say that they would surely support the actual extreme policy of the party? We do not think they would. And if the Democrats should succeed in uniting on a sound candidate, the election of Mr. ROOSEVELT, tied down as he is by his abject surrender to the protectionists, would be very far from secure. It would be a strange piece of poetic justice if the sacrifices of conviction he has made for the sake of the nomination should cost him the election he so ardently and openly desires.

THE POSITION OF MR. MURPHY.

It appears to be the settled policy of Tammany Hall to maintain an attitude of opposition to the Democrats of the rest of the State. Under the leadership of JOHN KELLY and of RICHARD CROKER Tammany was almost continually at war with the Democracy north of the Harlem. Mr. MURPHY, the present Tammany leader, follows the tradition and keeps up the practice.

"I am opposed to an instructed delegation," said Mr. MURPHY in discussing the work to be done by the State Convention at Albany, "and nothing that has occurred in the last few days has changed my attitude in the slightest." What has "occurred" in the last few days is this: Delegates to the Democratic Convention have been chosen in many counties of the State, and an overwhelming majority of them are either instructed to vote in the convention for delegates who will favor the nomination of Judge PARKER at St. Louis, or, in default of instructions, are known to be Parker delegates. It was said in our Albany dispatches yesterday morning that of the 186 delegates to the Albany Convention thus far chosen, 177 are committed to Judge PARKER. It was expected that not less than 312 of the 450 delegates to the State Convention will be Parker delegates. This means, of course, that an instructed delegation will be sent to St. Louis. It is perfectly evident that the Democrats of the State want Judge PARKER to be the nominee of the party. Such a preponderance of sentiment in his favor makes the giving of instructions proper and necessary. It would be contrary to logic, tradition, and common sense to omit them.

That the majority should rule is good Democratic doctrine. Mr. MURPHY thus far repudiates majority rule. He makes it appear that the Democrats of Tammany Hall have other interests to serve, other aims to pursue, than those which engage the attention of New York Democrats beyond the limits of this city. Yet it is plain that the party in the Nation would be made stronger by the harmony of sentiment and united action in this State. There may be Tammany reasons for Mr. MURPHY'S course. On Democratic grounds it is inexplicable.

FOR THE PUBLIC INFORMATION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the suit brought by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the instance of Mr. HEARST will compel the anthracite coal-carrying roads to produce their contracts with the coal companies. Through ownership of the mines and agreements with each other the anthracite roads have established a combination as, to which the public is entitled to larger knowledge than it now possesses. The roads refused to exhibit the contracts, and to that extent the public was deprived of its right to know the elements of cost in a commodity whose price is fixed by the transporting companies.

The decision strengthens the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It enables it to compel inter-State commerce corporations to produce the contracts and agreements under which they are doing business. The court declares that to hamper the commission unreasonably "by narrowing the field of inquiry beyond the requirements of the due protection of rights of citizens" would seriously impair its usefulness. It would appear that the commission may now call for the production of any secret rebate contract of which it can establish the existence.

The decision has a bearing, too, upon the work of the Bureau of Corporations, which is a part of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The act establishing that department declares that the Commissioner of Corporations shall have the same right as the Inter-State Commerce Commission "to subpoena and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence." The decision in the coal-roads case affirms the right to make pretty broad demands upon corporations for the production of evidence which the commission may think necessary to enable it to determine whether the laws of the United States are being violated.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is not true that the accord reported to have been virtually arrived at between France and England disposes of all the questions at issue between the two Powers. But it does seem to eliminate from them all any elements they contain dangerous to international peace. Since both nations unquestionably desire peace, with each other and with all the world, this result was to be expected. For they are the most experienced nations in Europe in the art of international negotiation. For four or five centuries, at least, they have been under the necessity of periodically coming to an understanding with each other. The foreign policy of the British Government has been continuous, practically, for this whole period. And, though the present form of the French Government is only a generation old, the incumbency of the Foreign Office by M. DELCASSE is a testimony that the diplomatic traditions of France have survived all changes in its domestic politics.

The questions upon which the two nations have to come to an understanding affect three continents—Africa, Asia, and America; fortunately not Europe. In Africa it seems that the predominant influence of France is to be acknowledged in Morocco, in return for her acknowledgment of the predominance of Great Britain in Egypt. In fact, far as the interference of Great Britain in Egypt may have gone beyond her original expectations, and even beyond her official assurances, and so have given new ground for the revival of the old French reproaches of British "perfidy," it is clear that every successive step has been forced upon her. It is clear that the work of Lord CROMER is the best thing that has happened to Egypt in modern times, and it is certain that his country neither can nor should abandon Egypt. But, if France will disable herself from continuing to regard the British influence in Egypt as a grievance, that renunciation will be worth all that Great Britain may have to pay for it in Morocco. In Asia, the exact delimitation of the several spheres of influence and the agreement in relation to Siam will remove a question which has more than once been threatening. It seems strange to read that France will receive and accept compensations in Africa for losses in America, but it shows how wide and how close is the network of "planetary politics." Experience has taught both nations that a "condominium" is a form of rule expressly to be avoided. To buy out the French rights upon the "French Shore" of Newfoundland at a liberal valuation is good business for England. We may assume that $600,000 is at least a fair price for the interest of the French riparians who will no longer be allowed to can lobsters on that coast, while the French national dignity is salved for abandoning, the territorial claims by a grant of coast which gives her easier access to her colonies in Central Africa.

The main object in these negotiations will be attained if all threatening causes of offense are removed. That seems to have been accomplished. If so, the negotiators have done a great thing not only for their respective countries, but for all mankind.

EAST SIDE RENTS.

Whether or not it has been preconcerted, there seems to be no doubt that the raising of rents on the east side has been general and systematic. Various explanations of it are given. One is that owners who wish to sell desire to make the largest possible showing of income, and show their rent roll as an index of the value of their property. Whether they can actually collect these nominal rentals is to them a minor question.

The enforcement of the tenement house law and the increase of taxation are the only plausible reasons for raising rents. But the cost of making the improvements required in the interest of public health and decency has been great, compared with the total value of tenement houses, only in exceptional and scandalous instances. As for the increase of taxation, it is very doubtful whether, under the new system of assessment, there has been such an increase in tenement-house property in general. Certainly the reported advance in rents has been too great to be justified by either of these causes, or by both together.

For bona-fide landlords, who expect to make their incomes from the rents of their property, this advance does not look like good business. The tenants have as a rule been paying already all they could afford to pay. There is no class of better-to-do tenants waiting to take the premises they may be forced to vacate, at higher rents than they have been paying. Tenement house property has been in the past by far the most profitable form of investment in real estate. It is so still, in cases in which the landlord is his own agent and superintendent, and these cases are the most numerous. Even when the landlord pays for agency and superintendence, his investment is still held to be more profitable than he could make in other landed property. Even if taxation and the tenement house law have somewhat reduced the exceptional profits of holding tenement houses, it seems wiser for a landlord to accept that slight reduction than to empty his premises, with the great uncertainty whether he can fill them at higher rates. The discontent which these evictions by wholesale are bound to provoke has already been made manifest. It involves risks which a prudent owner may very well shrink from incurring.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Talk about the weather, though usually held to be the sign of a mind temporarily or permanently vacuous, constitutes so large a fraction of human conversation in all parts of the world that its intrinsic interest and importance must be much greater than people are accustomed to admit. There will be no hesitation at all, however, in ascribing both interest and importance, with a big element of novelty as well, to some remarks about the weather just made by a Brooklyn minister. Like many of his colleagues, he had been pondering of late on the much discussed decrease in churchgoing; and, unlike many of them, he was unwilling to ascribe this disquieting phenomenon to the wickedness of the age. Therein was he wiser than—well, than some other folks, for of course the age, as compared with any of its predecessors, might almost be called a model of virtue, and of all the virtues worthy of the name, at that, and lamentations over an imagined deterioration from the ancient standards are always the clear marks of either senility or ignorance. But the Brooklyn man doesn't lament. He did, apparently, have to admit that a good many empty seats have been visible in a good many churches for some time past, but instead of leaping to the conclusion that the men and the women of the day are far gone in irreverence and skepticism he—looked up the records of the Weather Bureau! It was a stroke of genius, for in those records he found that by some strange chance Sunday has for many months been a day of severe storms of one sort or another. Here, then, he found an explanation of the empty seats in church, and to his mind the explanation is much better than the theory that everybody—almost—has gone to the bad. Of course, it will not content all those who joy in the thought that the present is inferior, especially as regards piety, to the past, and those who cling lovingly to that belief will be sure to hint a doubt as to the quality of the religion the possessors of which remain at home on stormy days. They may ask embarrassing questions as to the degree to which secular businesses and pleasures are affected by ordinary rains and snows, and even go the cruel length of inquiring whether a comparison of church and weather records would not show that especially fine Sundays have about the same effect on church attendance as especially inclement ones—only more so. But carping of this sort is to be expected as the reward of every great discovery, and the Brooklyn minister mustn't be discouraged if he gets his share of it.

—A too-observant reader—he is an official in the Department of Public Charities, but everybody knows how coldly kind such charities always are—advises Dr. ALBION W. SMALL of the University of Chicago and some others who live nearer the sunrise to be careful the next time they have occasion either to attack or to defend the hero of JOHN BUNYAN'S famous parable not to call him "Pilgrim," since that was not his name. "For what it was," continues this accurate person, "see the work itself, passim. Had Dr. SMALL done this before uttering his criticism that would have had more weight and himself not appeared to condemn that which he did not know." The Public Charities person is entirely right, and we sincerely hope that Dr. SMALL and all others likely in their haste or their ignorance to forget that it was a pilgrim, and not Pilgrim, who progressed, will think twice before they speak or write about the hook again. Abstention from that particular mistake may be rendered easier if they keep in mind the correct name of the book, which is not, as widely believed and almost always stated, "Pilgrim's Progress," but "The Pilgrim's Progress," the article making an essential and highly protective difference in the meaning of the title. Following the safe example set by our officially charitable correspondent, we will not reveal to Dr. SMALL the name of him whom he called a "religious cad." Let the doctor get the book and read it. The task is a large and rather heavy one, for an adult who has to reason more or less about what he reads, but it is well worth while, and ought to be performed as a sort of setting-up exercise by all who were not fortunate enough to do it in childhood, when everything except the adventures could be skipped without offending the literary or other conscience.

—"In the recent fighting," says a dispatch from British West Africa, "the Okpotos fought their way into the midst of a British square and killed or wounded many of the British." This, taken in connection with several victories won by the blacks of the same region in fights with German soldiers, is a rather ominous indication that perhaps the day is past or passing when civilized men with civilized arms could do about as they chose with hostile savages and had to give very little consideration to the size of the opposing force. In THet things went in the old-fashioned way, the natives there being fanatical in their conservatism as well as in their politics and their religion, and scorning to use against invaders any weapons or tactics not sanctioned by immemorial usage. But the Africans are different, and apparently, or possibly, they have at last learned something from the latest of the many races to exploit them. If any force of "Okpotos" can fight their way into a British square it is a pretty serious business, particularly as "Hereros" have repeatedly done the same thing in the part of Africa called German. Both of these tribes were wholly unknown to most people until just the other day, and if they have already done as much as the redoubtable Zulus ever accomplished, they may in time do a little more. Of course it is unimaginable that they can inflict decisive defeats on Europeans or permanently affect the advance of "manifest destiny," but there is at least a faint chance that some painful surprises are in store, and some even more painful expenditures of life and money. The profits to be derived from selling modern rifles to savages are said to be large, but they are just a little dangerous for the next comers, for guns will shoot as far and as fast for a black man as for a white one, and bullets have no race prejudices. Some day—but there, commerce is sacred, and any suggestions of interference with it abhorrent!

—Those "mothers of Kansas" who are in a flurry of indignation over the proposal to have a beauty show of Kansas girls at the St. Louis Fair might as well calm down and turn their valuable energies to more important matters. Of course there is nothing they could say as to the brutal vulgarity and gross obnoxiousness of the proposed show that would not be within the truth, but they can console themselves with the positive assurance that young women of Kansas or elsewhere who could be persuaded or hired formally to submit their "beauty" to the judgment of gaping thousands could not possibly be injured in any manner by the disgusting experience. As the Germans say, "Unkraut vergeht nicht," and as we say, "You can't spoil a bad egg." Such a show would indeed, be a bit disgraceful to Kansas if it bore the name of that State, but the provenience of exhibition beauties is always so dubious that only the extremely unsophisticated are likely to be deceived by anything the managers of the show may choose to call it. A good many of the real Kansas beauties will presumably attend the fair, and they will be the objects of respectfully fervent admiration from fortunate observers, but they will not be listed among the exhibits—unless they have already become citizenesses of a State vastly older than Kansas is, and, for such, mothers worry in vain.

ADMIRES DR. PARKHURST.

Thinks Municipality Is Under a Great Debt to Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with a great many readers of THE TIMES, as I believe, I was greatly pained at the bitterness of your editorial against Dr. Parkhurst.

It seems to have escaped your notice that this municipality and the cause of civic morality everywhere are under a great debt to him, and, whatever his idiosyncrasies may be, his great service to the public ought to protect him from such a severe personal attack as you saw fit to make upon him.

It does not appear from your account of Dr. Parkhurst's statements, as I remember it, that Mr. Jerome himself attached the serious importance to them that your editorial has attached to them, and it seems hardly possible that a man with the keenness of intellect and sensitiveness of disposition that Mr. Jerome undoubtedly has would allow such charges as were alleged to pass unnoticed. But supposing the statements were correctly reported, would it not have been more fair and more just to ask Dr. Parkhurst for his proof before denouncing him unqualifiedly and asking that he be removed from his place in the community and in the church?

If you hold no brief for Mr. Jerome, neither do I for Dr. Parkhurst, but I do admire him greatly for his courage, for his devotion to the municipality, and for his tremendous moral influence. Doubtless the influence of Dr. Parkhurst as a preacher of righteousness will survive long after any asperities of form shall have been obliterated and forgotten, and I believe there is no one who will be quicker to recognize and admit this, judging by the standard of candor and fairness which characterizes the editorial columns of THE TIMES, than yourself.

ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 4, 1904.

REPUDIATED BONDS MADE GOOD

Public interest, concentrated upon the Northern Securities case, seems to have missed entirely another decision, handed down during March by a divided Supreme Court, which is important as an interpretation of the Constitution and affects, indirectly at least, a mass of securities whose face value is greater than that involved in the Northern Securities decision. This decision gives to the State of South Dakota a judgment against the State of North Carolina for $27,400, and decrees that if the defendant State does not pay by the first Monday in January, 1905, the United States Marshal shall seize certain property belonging to North Carolina, advertise it, and sell it "at the east front door of the Capitol in Washington."

This is picturesque enough; in the light of the events that lie behind, it is one of the most striking events of recent American history. The debt which North Carolina must now pay to South Dakota dates from the early forties. Like the other States, North Carolina had a craze for railroad building. To pay the cost, bonds to the amount of several millions were issued. These bonds fell due during the panicky seventies. The State had been ravaged by war and robbed by reconstruction. North Carolina could not pay if she had been willing, and in her anger at her plight she went further and said she would not pay. She repudiated all her bonds. This she could do because of the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids the suing of a State by a citizen of another State. There was no remedy for the Northern investors who had bought the bonds, and no consolation except to express their opinion of the morality of the transaction through the columns of Northern newspapers.

But all this is a matter of history. For twenty or thirty years the repudiated bonds of eleven Southern States, amounting, with the unpaid interest, to between seven and eight hundred million dollars, have lain in dusty pigeonholes. Some two years ago, however, it occurred to certain brokers in this city that while an individual cannot sue a State, one State can sue another. With this thought began the events which led up to the present decision. First, the State of South Dakota passed a statute entitled "An act to require the acceptance and collection of grants, devises, bequests, donations, and assignments to the State of South Dakota." Then, the ground having been prepared, Mr. Simon Schafer, a broker in this city, gave to South Dakota ten of those old repudiated bonds of North Carolina. With the gift was a letter explaining that the donor had waited thirty years for North Carolina to pay, that he himself could not sue, but that South Dakota could, and intimating that if South Dakota succeeded more gifts might follow.

South Dakota did sue, and, as the decision shows, succeeded. The Supreme Court was not blind to the fact that the maker of such an unusual gift must have expected some indirect benefit; but after carefully pointing out that the motive back of the gift could not affect its validity, they decided that South Dakota was the bona-fide owner of the bonds, and gave judgment. What follows? Obviously, for any person who desires to make a present to a State university or to any State charity, these repudiated bonds are as available as cash. Still further, if South Dakota had bought these bonds, the decision would have been the same. And stranger things have happened than for some syndicate to buy up for a song several millions of these bonds, and sell them at a big discount from face value to some impecunious and pliable State, which can collect in full. This decision revives the dead issue of repudiation.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Representative Wade of Iowa made a Democratic speech in the House to-day. He wanted to know why Attorney General Knox, after successfully prosecuting one trust, refrained from prosecuting any more, and announced that he would not "run amuck."

"In the civil war," said Mr. Wade, "there was a Federal soldier who was continually remiss on drill. Whenever the retreat sounded he always charged. He went to the guardhouse for it several times, and when his Captain asked him why he persisted in this folly he explained that he could not learn how to fall back.

"One day the regiment got into action, and was ordered to charge up a hill and rout a Confederate detachment there. The Confederates withheld their fire until they could see the whites of their enemies' eyes, and then blazed away. The Federal regiment faltered, broke, and ran in great confusion down the hill. When it re-formed the soldier who could not fall back was missing. He had gone charging on when the rest turned and ran. But in a few minutes he appeared, toilsomely trudging along the road and dragging after him a Confederate.

"'Where on earth did you get that man?' asked his Captain, in amazement, when he lined up with his prisoner and saluted.

"'I got him over the top of the hill,' said the soldier, 'and there's a hell of a lot more of 'em where he came from, if you'll only go and look.'

"I commend the soldier's statement to the Attorney General," finished Mr. Wade.

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Gen. John H. Ketcham, the veteran Representative from the Thirty-first New York District, is so deaf that it is surprising that he manages to keep abreast of the business of the House. Yet it is doubtful if any member of that body is better posted in current affairs than he. Few members give as close attention to the wants of their districts or have a better acquaintance with their constituents.

Recently one of the General's New York friends called on him and explained that he desired the loan of $5.

"What did you say?" inquired the General. Naturally supposing his first request had not been understood, the constituent repeated, in a loud tone: "I would like you to loan me ten dollars."

"You said you wanted five dollars," replied the General, much to the astonishment of the would-be borrower.

Where Cars Are Noisiest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your paper, I notice a communication from Frank Levy concerning "noisy cars and flat wheels on Coney Island Avenue." No doubt he is right about the terrible racket, but I am willing to pay the cigars if he will spend a day and night on De Kalb Avenue, or on any of the cross streets near that avenue, and not award the palm to De Kalb Avenue by a large majority. W. O. S.

Brooklyn, April 4, 1904.

JUDGES TO THE FRONT.

Names Parker and Thayer as a Ticket to Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been able lawyers among our Presidents, from the elder Adams to McKinley, and they have had the best training for their highest position, for the Chief Executive should understand for himself what enactments he would recommend in his messages, and such as he would favor, and those which he would veto, but no one among them, except Jackson, was ever on the Supreme Court bench who is said to have been a dignified Judge. Those six years in the judicial office, together with his brilliancy in the army, were profitable when he came to enforce with so much fearlessness his sentiment, "Our Federal Union: It must be preserved."

There have been eminent Judges who would have been great Presidents. We think of Marshall, Marcy, and Chase. Such judicial minds, so broad and clear, and unified with a courage that has our admiration, have pre-eminent qualifications. They have the vision to see and the readiness to act. Many of the leading men in the Democratic Party are turning now to Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge of our New York Court of Appeals, to be our nominee for President, who has been sitting there with so much satisfaction to those who have brought their cases before those learned Judges for adjudication. His opinions have been remarkably correct, to give him distinction as a jurist. With him there has been no seeking the Presidential chair, and that is lifting him up in the public confidence. He is not like Ephraim, feeding on wind, pouring out a torrent of voluble utterances without judgment; his strong, good sense directs him in his earnest speech and his logical decisions.

There is every probability that Judge Parker will be the choice in the Presidential convention, and who should be the candidate for Vice President? Why not choose another able Judge for that honor? And who would be more acceptable than Judge Thayer of Missouri? His glory has been, like that of Judge Parker, that he has stood for exact justice. The cause of the workingman has been as sacredly guarded as that of the millionaire; no personal wealth, no large combination of capital, no moneyed influence, having any hearing or force to divert the Justice from a right ruling. Two such Judges in the canvass could be supported with enthusiastic pride, and there would be no occasion for party division. J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, April 5, 1904.

UPHOLDS THE SERVICE PENSION.

Veteran Tells of Sacrifices Made in Dark Days of the Rebellion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can't think of reading any other daily paper with satisfaction except THE NEW YORK TIMES—all the news that's fit to print, and reliable.

I have the honor to represent that I am one of the seven brothers who served in the army during the war for the Union. My father at the age of sixty-three dyed his hair black in order to pass the recruiting officer, making eight of one family who went forth at a time that tried men's souls. There are three survivors of that family. One is drawing a pension of 20 cents a day to help "bust" the Treasury; perhaps there would not be any Treasury had it not been for those who went forth in those dark days of the Rebellion.

I know of a comrade who worked on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and his salary was $120 per month. When they fired on the flag at Fort Sumter he threw up his job and enlisted for $13 a month. Now, he could not have gone for gain; perhaps if he was seen to-day, poor and walking upon his uppers, some of the present generation might say, "There goes another old coffee cooler." They would not stop to think that he was one of those who helped to save the institutions under which they live. PETER EICHELE.

Coytesville, N. J., April 4, 1904.

INSPECTORS WHO DON'T INSPECT.

Americans Victims on Altar of Their Own Stupidity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "E. A. P.," in to-day's issue, means well and is no doubt justified in his warning, but does he imagine for one instant that in this or any other American city Inspectors exist for the purpose of protecting the public?

That is all right in children's books. In actual life their problems and duties are of a much more practical order.

Their zeal, their patriotic ardor, and their energy are beautiful to see for three or four weeks after a catastrophe; then everything goes on just as before, and another batch of free-born Americans is prepared for sacrifice on the altar of their own stupidity. A. I.

New York, April 4, 1904.

DEMOCRATIC COMMENT.

The New Day of the Democracy.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

After months and years of strife and dissension—when it seemed that the nomination on which division was so radical and widespread was not worth acceptance—Democrats are fast coming together to reorganize and hail a leader in Judge Parker of New York, on whom they and the country can build confidence and respect.

Judge Parker's Good Repute.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

That Judge Parker is the puppet of any man no fair-minded person or just newspaper has intimated; on the contrary, his record, which has been subjected during the past few months to most rigid scrutiny, shows that he is peculiarly free from all influences save his own convictions of propriety and right. It is to his credit that his character as a Democrat, as a citizen, and as a Judge is everywhere regarded as a sufficient testimonial to his fitness and qualifications without any declaration from him.

Not a Time for Experiments.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

If the country is to be saved it is the Democracy which must save it, and there is but one way to do it. No quarter should be given to the impudent Hearst movement, and no compromise should be made with plainly undemocratic theories. The party must concentrate its forces on a good man and a good platform and offer them to the people. There is no time for experiments or expedients.

Mr. Bryan Might Move Aside.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Mr. Bryan may be a great and a good man, but he is not too great and good to get out of the party's way. The party has done as much for him.

Need Pray No Longer for Lucy Grey.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Independent.

A preacher, who went to a Kentucky parish where the parishioners bred horses, was asked to invite the prayers of the congregation for Lucy Grey. He did so. They prayed three Sundays for Lucy Grey. On the fourth he was told he need not do it any more. "Why," said the preacher, "is she dead?" "No," answered the man, "she won the Derby."

A Philadelphia Sign.

From The Philadelphia Press.

This one hangs on a dressmaker's door on West Market Street:

Please Knock the Bell Out of Order Hard and Oblige.

ADIRONDACKS FOR THE RICH.

So Says Senator Burton, Trying Vainly for Bigger Catskill Appropriation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—At the instigation of New York associations, Senator Burton in the Senate to-day made a fight for an amendment to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission's bill making appropriations for continuing the acquisition of lands in the Adirondacks and Catskills.

The bill made an appropriation of $200,000 for adding to the State park in the Adirondacks, and only $50,000 for adding to the State park in the Catskills. Senator Burton declared that the lower portion of the State was interested in having a larger appropriation for the increase of the Catskill preserve, and he moved that the appropriation for that purpose be made $100,000.

"The Adirondack preserve is largely for the benefit of the millionaires who own large estates in that section," said Senator Burton, "while the Catskill preserve is of benefit to the common people."

In proof of his contention that the Catskill preserve benefited a larger number of people than the Adirondack preserve, Senator Burton said the hotel capacity of the Adirondacks was 33,000 while that of the Catskills was 90,000. The guests who went to the Adirondacks last Summer and remained over two weeks, he said, numbered 45,000, while the guests at the Catskill resorts numbered 90,000. The State now holds 1,325,000 acres in the Adirondacks, and but 82,300 acres in the Catskills.

Senator Burton estimated that in 1920 New York City would have 7,000,000 population. "These people will need a big preserve in the Catskills for a breathing place," he said. Senator Grady also made a plea for the adoption of the Burton amendment, but it was lost.

RENEWS TRUST BILL FIGHT.

Brackett Gets Reconsideration and Strikes at Corporation Company.

ALBANY, April 5.—Another fight on the Brackett bill prohibiting the use of the word "trust" by corporations not under the banking law is now certain. Senator Brackett, by a vote of 23 to 16, was successful this afternoon in securing the adoption of his motion to reconsider the Elsberg amendment, which practically robbed the measure of its effect and protected the Corporation Trust Company of New York.

Senator Brackett said that he had literature circulated by the Corporation Trust Company of New York to prove that the same officers were officers of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, which supplied the "dummy Directors" to the Shipbuilding Trust, the Franklin Syndicate, and the Iroquois Theatre Company of Chicago.

Senator Grady wanted to know in what way the corporation had "scandalized" itself. "Is it because they furnished dummy Directors? Now, be careful how you answer," continued he, "for you might reflect seriously on the National Administration candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and you cannot afford to wipe out candidates when they are so scarce. This very man of whom I spoke, who has been mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor, has furnished dummy Directors for divers concerns."

WOULD CUT POST OFFICE SITE.

New York Merchants' Plan to Avert Dead-Lock at Washingtc

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, A[illegible] prospect of a dead-lock between [illegible]te and the House over the Ne[illegible] Post Office problem has invoked [illegible] offices of the Merchants' Asso[illegible] New York, and there was a conf[illegible] to-day at the Shoreham betw[illegible]ry Shaw, who is authorized by [illegible]r General Payne to act for hi[illegible]nt in the matter; Representativ[illegible] Douglas of New York, Samuel Ra[illegible]ice President of the Pennsylva[illegible]d, and a committee from the Ne[illegible]erchants' Association.

The result of the con[illegible]s a new agreement which only [illegible] approval of the officials of the [illegible]da Road to make it substantial[illegible] submit to the conferrees on t[illegible]ffice bill when they are appoint[illegible].

The modification ap[illegible] to the Pennsylvania site, and [illegible]t radical change proposed is th[illegible]ment of land to be bought by th[illegible] shall be reduced from [illegible] feet. This would cut off a[illegible]eet side of the tract toward N[illegible] a piece 200 feet [illegible]

Profanity on the Stage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you spare space for a protest from a lover of good plays against the marring of one through a vulgar, senseless line spoken by one of the leading characters? The play is "The Secret of Polichinelle," and William H. Thompson, in the character of M. Juvenal, is the actor. The play deals with one of the most intimate phases of domestic life; and in its development it has shown M. Juvenal as a lovable old gentleman who is trying to conceal from his wife his clandestine visits to the apartments of a son who has married against his will. This son has a little boy, four years old, who has twined himself about the old man's heart, until it has become a habit for him to come every day to see the boy and indulge his love. On the occasion of one of these visits his wife, yearning also to see her little grandson, comes to the apartment. Her presence at the door is announced, and Juvenal is greatly agitated lest she discover him. He runs about seeking safety, wrings his hands, and finally turns to his son to upbraid him for being the cause of his embarrassing situation. "Why the hell did you have a boy, anyhow!" he exclaims. How disillusionizing; how out of the picture that is! I do not know that Mr. Thompson speaks those words every night, but he certainly did last Friday night. I am perfectly sure, however, that M. Juvenal never uttered them. G. G. S.

New York, April 4, 1904.

Puts Silver in His Coffee.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Two business men were hastily eating their midday luncheon in a Chestnut Street café a few days ago, when one of them, in attempting to drink a cup of scalding coffee, set it down with an exclamation of pain as the hot fluid burned his throat. "It is a poor waiter," remarked the other, "who does not see that coffee is of a proper temperature before he puts it on the table; but just place a silver spoon in that and in a very short time it will be cooler." He explained that silver is a wonderful absorbent of heat, and carries it out of the coffee. He added that he had a friend who had a silversmith make two small bars of solid silver, which he uses at home for cooling his coffee.

THE WOMAN'S PART.

Alfred J. Waterhouse in San Francisco Bulletin.

No matter; no matter! I yet will hold
That woman's part in the infinite plan
Is to add to the worth of the human gold
That glorifies still the race of man.
And this I know, and know it well,
The best that I am, and the best that I know,
From my mother's lips in wisdom fell
In the twilight shades of the long ago.

Now, God help the man, for sore his need,
Whom mother-wisdom and mother-love
Have failed through the days of his youth to lead
To the bright, white light all the mists above.
We men do stumble; we falter still;
We dally with Sin when her robe seems fair,
But stray as we may, or roam as we will,
We never forget a mother's prayer.

And so I say, and I say it again,
That ever some woman is in our best,
And, thinking of her, men lift again
The burden they dropped when it sorely pressed.
What matter the fools of the woman kind
Who barter their birthright for pottage dishonored?
Somewhere is the one whom your soul enshrined,
To lure you and lead to the height attained

TWO GIRLS IMPRISONED IN STATUE OF LIBERTY

Night Sentinel Finds Weeping Visitors Locked in the Goddess.

ALL NIGHT ON THE ISLAND

Army Surgeon's Wife Cares for Unexpected Guests, Who Hear a Band Concert in Their Honor.

After having been prisoners in the Statue of Liberty, two young girls, Grace Felicia Tojetti of 60 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Johanna Luehrs, a stenographer at Ellis Island, were returned in safety yesterday morning, the one to her anxious mother, and the other to her notebook and typewriter.

Miss Tojetti, who is seventeen years old, on Monday afternoon left her home at the Hartford apartments in Seventy-fifth Street, bound for Ellis Island, where she was to go sightseeing with her friend, Miss Johanna Luehrs, who is the daughter of the pastor of the St. James Lutheran Church, in Jersey City. It had been planned that the two girls should return together to spend the night with the Tojetti family. That they spent the night otherwise and elsewhere wasn't their fault.

After they had seen all there was to be seen on Ellis Island, Grace and Johanna set sail for the Battery. By the time they had arrived there the breezes of Spring on the North River had aroused the "go-fever" in their veins. The extended arm of Dame Liberty beckoned, and the girls accepted the invitation.

They reached Liberty Island, climbed the winding stairs to the top of the statue, and there tarried awhile.

"Isn't it magnificent?" said Grace Felicia, drinking in the beauty of the sunlit panorama. Over the sparkling water came the distance-mellowed rumbling of the great city, punctuated by the shrill tooting of tugboats, whistles, and hoarse hellowings of the deep-sea craft.

"Just lovely," said Johanna. "I could stay here forever."

Time slipped by unnoticed, until the sun cast Liberty's shadow half way to Brooklyn. Then it occurred to the girls that Mrs. Tojetti might be anxious if they didn't get home before dark. They hurried down the winding stairs and found—woe unspeakable—that the door had been closed and locked for the night!

At first the girls thought it was "rather good fun" and went back to the top of the statue. But presently the sense of imprisonment cast a different light upon the situation. The sun had gone to bed; there was gloom upon the land, and the tooting of whistles was like mockery. So Grace and Johanna went down again and knocked at the door and cried for release, but in vain. They kept this up for nearly an hour or more; then gave up and sat down to have a good cry. Johanna took it all back about "staying there forever."

Mrs. Tojetti, who is the widow of an artist, was worried when darkness came and the girls still were absent. Then it occurred to her that they had changed their minds and gone to Dr. Luehr's house in Jersey City. Mrs. Tojetti sent a telegram to the clergyman, and the answer was that he had seen nothing of the missing ones.

Then the wires buzzed between Seventy-fifth Street and Jersey City and Ellis Island. The girls had been seen to leave Ellis Island; they had been seen at the Battery, but after that there was no trace. Presently the police of Manhattan and of Jersey City were at work, but by midnight the report came back, "Nothing doing."

In the meantime the girls in the Bartholdi statue had found a window on the second floor, and there they sat down and wept, for they were cold and hungry. Now and then they shouted, but no one appeared until late, when a man approached with measured stride and a mysterious, shining something on his shoulder.

"Gracious!" whispered Johanna, "he's got a gun!"

The sentry—for the man was a soldier—evidently had heard their cries.

"Who goes there?" shouted the sentry, bringing his rifle to port.

"It's just us," replied Grace Felicia timidly, "and we can't go anywhere until you let us out."

Explanations followed. The girls were released and were taken before Capt. Burnell, the commanding officer on the post. He was puzzled for the moment how to aid his unexpected guests, for the last boat for Manhattan had gone. Then a happy solution of the problem struck the Captain.

Dr. Newlove, the surgeon, had just gone to the Philippines, and Mrs. Newlove was still on the island, awaiting a message to join her husband in the Far East. Mrs. Newlove, of course, felt lonely, and when she saw the two pretty girls she opened her heart and her arms and the larder all at once. A great dinner celebrated the occasion, and afterward the post band was ordered up by the commanding otticer. The only thing that jarred the festivities was the fact that "mamma must he just weeping her eyes out."

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Tojetti was. She had given up all hope of ever seeing Grace and Johanna again. Seeing the anxiety of the young women, Capt. Burnell tried to get a boat and a crew of soldiers to man it, hut the only available hoats were unseaworthy.

Even yesterday morning, when the girls thought their adventures at an end, fickle fortune played another trick. For some unknown reason the early hoat from Manhattan did not turn up. Later, however, "Hottest Bill" Quigley, a Battery boatman, happenad along, and when the case was explained to him he grinned all over and said: "Come right in."

The two girls parted at the Battery, Miss Luehrs taking the Ellis Island hoat and Miss Tojetti going up town after telephoning to her sister at the Ansonia apartments to "break the news to mother."

CHINESE BRIDE'S DIET.

Court Decides American Fare Will Not Hurt Little Moy Heung.

The question as to whether American food is nutritious and palatable to a Chinese girl was brought up in the Tombs Court yesterday in the case of Moy Heung, who is alleged to have heel abducted by Mrs Josephine Toy, janitresa of the Morning Star Mission, and Lee Hoy, a Chinese merchant, of 16 Mott Street.

Mr. Townsend, appearing for the Children's Society, asked for a postponement, saying that he expected a witness from Boston, who could prove that the little Chinese girl is only thirteen years old, and perhaps younger, although she is married to the Mott Street merchant.

Mr. Townsend also showed a letter dated April 4, 1904, from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Children's Society saying that a witness would be sent on to New York at once, who would prove that the alleged father bought the girl in China to use her as a servant until he could sell her as a wife.

Thomas F. Dunneen, counsel for the defendants, objected to the delay, saying that it was a shame to keep the girl in the Children's Society rooms, where she had to eat American food, to her great disgust. Mr. Townsend insisted that the girl had expressed pleasure with the new food and her surroundings.

Magistrate Cornell expressed the opinion that a little American food ought not to harm a Chinese girl, and the case was adjourned until Thursdaw morning.

"LANDSEERS" AT 40 CENTS.

Artist Who Reproduced Master's Works Forgot Collars on Dogs.

When an artist reproducing in oils the work of a master is so careless as to leave the collars off doga which ars fully dressed in the original picture, and when he further, in depicting the canine boudoir, transforms a leash, pendent, into a hole in the wall, it is possibia that he may witness the sale of his pictures at 40 cents in the very courtroom in which he is seeking to collect $5 each for them.

That at least was the experience of Santo Fontano, member of the Academy of Milan, when he attempted yesterday in the Fourth Municipal District Court, Justice Roesch presiding, to recover judgmen: tor work he had done for Solomon Seligman, art dealer of 10 East Fourteenth Street.

"I am an artist," said Fontano, in stating his claim.

"You are not," ssid Seligman, "and I have seven of your 'Landseers' here to prove it. Not only did you fail to put collars on the dogs in your pictures, but you made a leash into a hole, and in every picture the hole got larger. By the time you finished twenty-five pictures there wouldn't be any wall left."

"My agreement with you was for $5 apiece," declared the Academician of Milan. "You wanted me to take $2."

"I was foolish," Seligman snorted. "The pictures are not worth 40 cents. I'll sell them at that."

"I'll buy at that price," interposed a spectator, and the sale was recordsd. Justice Roesch, after seeing the seven "Landseers" change hands for $2.80, took the case under advisement.

TWENTY BOSTON PAINTERS.

A Group of Massachusetts Artists Exhibiting at the Arts Club.

It was a happy thought of the committes of the National Arts Club in charge of exhibitions to ask a score of Boston painters to show one of more pictures each in the cluh's galleries nt 37 West Thirty-fourth Street. Some very attractive works hre shown hy Joseph de Camp—woman and child in brilliant sunshine seated on a hench reading; Frank W. Benson, who sends a "Girl in Blue" and a seated woman; E. C. Tarbell, whose young hlonde woman caught in a spiny young pina tree is labeled "Wood Nymph," and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, whose pastel portraits of women and children have a particular touch of ideality and good hreeding. The young seated woman by Benson is very well painted as to gown, bodice, chair, and transparent sleeves; hut it is not very convincing when it comes to head and neck. Tha neck especially lacks flesh tone and even good modeling, since it has the consistency of a tallow candle and a shape which suggests that some such meltable substance had melted more or less against the chairback.

William J. Kaula's "Moonrise" and Charles H. Woodhury's "Sunset at Sea" are studies in clouds, the former delicate, the latter fantastic. Thomas Allen, the cattle painter, has a hrace of little nocturnes called "The Rising Moon" and "The Waning Moon." Philip L. Hale sends a very realistic portrait ot "Old Cap'n Peter Turner," in which he spares the Cap'n neither in the size of his fingers nor the far from intellectual quality of his features. "The Wrestlers" is a group in which realism is everything, heauty of form, color, and composition nowhere. Mrs. Lee Luftkin Kaula sends a good portrait of her father and Mr. Caliga a likeness of his mother. The "Woman in White," by Howard Gardiner Cushing, is a standing figure which speaks more eloquently through its clothes than through its eyes, large and soulful as these are.

The mosaiclike watercolors of George H. Hallowell will prove the greatest novelty in this interesting collection of only two-score pictures. His sketches of festas in Naples and Rome are things of fantastic shapes and whirling carriages, hallet girls, and peasant women mixed with townsmen in top hats. Utterly oblivious of aerial perspective, Mr. Hallowell's blue skies and bulging white clouds crowd forward on to the same plane with the objects and figures of the middle distance—and this does not diminish the uncanny effect of them, dancing along in an opiated dream. Hia "Study for an Altar Piece," small tripart religious picture richly framed, is nicely managed as to the distribution of figures and the tones. It might hear carrying out on a larger scale. The exhihition can he seen hy card of member of the Arts Club, and will remain until April 18.

IN THE SHOPS.

Nothing has been omitted in the "College Girl's Record," not even the red bow at the neck of the college girl herself in the frontispiece. It is a good sized square book and rather thick. It has to he because there's nothing that the college girl is not supposed to put on record. There are spaces for photographs as well as for her written ideas. The photographs range from pictures of her spreads to the college huildings, and the written racords cover every point imaginable from the time she enters to the day she leaves college. She gives all the dates of college events with descriptions and opinions of her classmates—which is the wittiest, which is the prettiest, and the one she loves best. There is a space given, of course, for chafing dish recipes and a hundred years from now one of these hooks, well kept, will be interesting. They cost $1.50. There is a "College Man's Record" also, which costs the same and has spaces for like photographs and similar data.

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Here is one of the best of the numerous arrangements for holding hat pins. Hat pins are the most awkward things in the woman's wardrobe to handle. The convenience is of silver and velvet and resemhles slightly an umbrella stand. There is a low atandard of the silver with a velvet cushion top. From the centre of this rises a small eliver etick and at the top are three silver rings in which the hat pins are set, the points reeting in the velvet cushion on the standard. They are pretty, simple thinga and cost $4 and $5 apiece.

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Another hat pin holder is a tall, slender cornucopia of silver, with rihhons to hang by. They are $1. Tbey also come in the same shape with the standards.

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Quite the prettiest things in candy hoxes are those of white satin with white velvet tops, a design of flowers in colors pressed into each. The colors are very soft. There are pale pink roses with their green leaves, pansies, and, quite the prettiest of all, nasturtiums in bright shades of yellow with the pale gray green of the leaves.

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Other white hoxes are finished on the tops with raised ribhon emhroidery.

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Here is a trinket which la the real thing. It is one of the miniature revolvers with a pearl handle. With each of these go twenty-five tiny cartridges, and the whole costs $1.

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Miniature telegraph outtits are sold, each with a small battery. With the telegraph goea the Morse alphahet to be learned by the infant telegrapher. The whole costs $1.50. The batteries are 20 cents each when they are renewed.

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It is time to think of picnics, and there are innumerable pocket picnic seta in nice little leather cases. One of the largest of these is a double case with a napkin in a strap on one side and on the other, folded, a knife and fork and epoon, with a small flat glass, and also a wooden box, with pepper in one end and salt in the other. The cae opens flat and closes with a snap clasp. It is in the style of a large cigar case.

TRIED TO RESCUE CAPTIVE PRINCESS

Ex-Lieut. Mattasich Failed to Free Louise of Coburg.

HIS PLANS WERE BETRAYED

Physician in Charge of the Asylum in Which the Princess Is Confined Learned of the Plot.

BERLIN, April 5.—Mattasich, ths ex-Lieutenant in the Austrian army, whose intrigue with the Princess Louise of Coburg caused her husband, Prince Philip of Coburg, to have her detained in a privata asylum for the insane at Coswig, a euburb of Dresden, made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the Princess several daya ago.

Mattasich arrived at Coswig in an automohile from Berlin, expecting the co-operation of a restaurant keeper to whom he had confided bis plans, but the latter told third persona, through whom the physician in charge of the asylum was informed of the plot.

After waiting for several days in the vicinity to see if the Princess took a daily drive, Mattasich concluded that the attempt was useless, for the Princess was nowhere visihle.

Mattasich announced in a book which was recently published in Vienna his inflexible purpose to liberate the Princess from what he regards as her unjust captivity.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Whittier and Ernest Iselin will be the principal social event of to-day. Tbe preliminary arrangements have been given from time to time in this column. The ceremony will take place at noon. There will he no nuptial mass. The breakfast to which fifty or mora have been asked will follow at 12:30 o'clock at tbe residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., 711 Fifth Avenue. Miss Whittier's gown is to be very simple. The lace with which it will he trimmed belonged to her mother, and is an heirloom. Miss Whittier received many very beautiful gifts, principally in silver and jewels. The present of the Duchess of Roxbnrghe, whose bridesmaid she was last Autumn, is a ruby ring set with diamonds. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin will sail on Saturday for a honeymoon trip to Europe. Archbishop Parley will officiate. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt arrived in New York yesterday. Mr. Vanderhilt is to be one of the ushers at the Iselin-Whittier wedding.

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Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor have arranged to sail on Friday. It is said that they are to be abroad the entire Summer. The Nourmahal will be placed in commission and will cruise in the Mediterranean.

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Miss Leary gave a musicale and tea yesterday afternoon at her residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, for Mme. Bressler-Gianoli of the New Orleans Opera Company. Among those who were present were Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoftman, Miss Josephine Croshy, Miss Beatrice Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, the Misses Gibert, E. Clarence Moiler, Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Miss Louise Leary, Mrs. Ballard Smith, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Van Wart, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, and others.

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Mrs. Kitty Cheatham Thompson yesterday gave a delightful musical afternoon at the Gerit Smith studio. Mrs. Thompson interpreted negro folk songs, and gave several recitations. She was assisted by M. Hardy Thé. The entertainment was under the patronage of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Miss De Forest, and other women well known in society.

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The wedding of Miss Anna Blakeman Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. B. Lewis to Arthur Henry Vesey will take place to-day in Grace Church chantry. Miss Emma L. Wadsworth will he maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Hilda M. Goodwin and Miss Mildred Du Bois. The Rev. Laurence T. Cole will act as best man. The ushers will he the Rev. Francis L. Frost, Dr. Augustus Wadsworth, and David H. Taylor.

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As already mentioned, the wedding of Miss Edith Gardiner, aecond daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Norman Gardiner, and niece of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, to Hugh Miller, will take place at the residence of the hride's parents, owing to illness in the family. All cards for the ceremony at St. Thomas's Church have been recalled.

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The extra dance of the Junior Cotillions took place at Sherry's last night. Stowe Phelps, with Miss Constance Pratt as his partner, led the cotillion. The favors were gauze and net flower-painted fans for the girls and silvered boxes of cigarettes for the men. Several ot the patronesses received.

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The Neighhorhood Cotillion had its Easter dance at Dodworth'a last evening. F. Raymond Lefferts led, dancing alone. The favors were the same for hoth the men and the girls, and consisted of rahbits' feet, for good luck, and small flags of al nations. Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Edward Cook, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, and other patronesses received. The list of patronesses for the dances of 1904-5 will be the same as tbis season, save that Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and Mrs. William Schley have retired and Mrs. James otis Hoyt and Mrs. Edward C. Bodman have taken their places. The dates ara arranged for at Dodworth's, and are Dec. 8 and 29, 1904, and Jan. 25, Feh. 23, and April 22, 1905.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ahraham A. Anderson gave a dinner at. the Café des Beaux Arts last night for their daughter, Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, and her fiancé, John Stewart Tanner. The guests included the attendants at the wedding of to-morrow, and were Miss Jean Clark, Miss Edith Root, Miss Jane Anderson, Miss Wilhelmina Claflin, Miss Elsie M. Shefer, Brent Tanner, Dr. James D. Miller, C. Tiffany Richardson, Albert G. Milbank, H. C. Perrin, Daniel Hamilton of Baltimore, and Charles Bateson of New Orleans. Afterward there was a dance in Mr. Anderson's beautiful studios, in the Bryant Park Building. A few others were asked in for the dancing, and there were about forty-five guests in all. Mr. Tanner, who is a native of Lexington, Ky., came to this city ahout six years ago, and has since then made it his home. He is a member of a New York hanking firm.

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Miss Mahel Choate has been the gueat in Wasbington of Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and Mrs. Oliver. She is booked to sail for England on April 28.

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The engagement of Miss Susan Morton to George Stewart Brown is announced. Miss Morton is the daughter of George Nash Morton of 44 West Ninety-third Street, formerly of Dobh's Ferry-on-Hudson. Mr. Brown is the son of Gen. Stewart Brown of Baltimore, Md.

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The clubhouse at Chateworth hae been filled over the Easter holidaye by members from New York and Philadelphia. The new Board of Governors held the first meeting on Saturday evening. The hoard consists of Levi P. Morton, John E. Parsons, John H. Dayis, Julien T. Davies, Charles T. Mathews, Francis Burrall Hoffman, Charles G. Emery, Clifford W. Hartridge, and Albert Morris Baghy of New York, and Alfred Devereux, W. Barton Hopkins, Edward B. Smith, Louis Starr, Charles E. Dana, and James W. Paul, Jr., of Philadelphia. Among those stopping at the clubhouse are Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Mary Pearsall Field, Miss Emma Stone, Miss Marie Lahens, Frederic Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hudson of New York, as well as the families of some of the Governors.

A DAY'S WED...

Schleffin—Scribner.

The first large Easter wedding of the present season was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday afternoon. It was that of George R. D. Schieffelin, son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and Miss Louise Scribner, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner.

The ceremony was performed at 3:30 o'clock by Bishop-Coadjutor Greer, assisted hy the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the new rector of the church, and was followed by a reception at the Scribner town house, 12 East Thirty-eighth Strest.

The church was decorated with palms and growing planta, masses of whita lilies, and vases of white and pink flowers on the altar.

The guests began arriving at an early hour, and large as the church is, it was filled hy the time the hride arrived. The hridal procession was headed hy the ushers, who were F. Ashton de Peyster, Robert Olyphant, Jr., Sidney de Kay, Edward R. Tinker, Charles A. Dana, and William Groesbeck Fowler, followed hy the hridesmaids, who were ths Misaes Dorothy Schieffelin, Ethel Rockefeller, Annie R. Tinker, Louise Van Buren, and Louisine Peters. Tbey were gowned in pink taffeta frocks made with open skirt effects, topped by white tulle hats trimmed with white ostrich plumes and pink roses. They carried loose bouquets of bright pink roses.

The hride followed, escorted hy her father, who gave her away. Her gown was as girlish as it was heautiful, and was ot point appliqus lace over plaited white chiffon and silk. Her veil was also of Brussels net with an appliqua border, and was very long, with one end brought forward over her face. Orange hlossoms held the veil in place and trimmed the corsage. Her bouquet was a large round mass of lilies of the valley and gardenias.

After a hrief hridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin will go to Morristown to live. Mr. Scribner's wedding gift to his daughter was a handsome house in Morristown, on Loantaka Road, near the Scribner country place. Among the guests asked to the wedding were:

Mrs. Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor,
Miss Giddys Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin,
The Misses Twombly,	Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Roosevelt,
Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt,	Miss Madeline Johnson,
Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler,	Mrs. Bower Ismay,
The Misses Pratt,	Miss Marion Fish,
Miss Stephanie De Neufville,	Miss Cornelia Peabody,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay,	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Pell,	The Misses Crosby,
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Roger,	Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson,
Mrs. Davis Johnson,	Mrs. James Hude Beekman,
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Post,	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams,
Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell,	Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Boker,
Miss Christine Roosevelt,	Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer,
Miss Natalie Wells,	Miss Grace Atkins Dobson
Mrs. Delaplaine,	Mrs. Blair Scribner,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,	Mr. and Mrs. John W. Alexander,
The Misses de Peyster,	Miss Marguerite Loew,
Miss Isabel Fowler,	
Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt,	
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Flagg,	

Lewis—Walton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 5.—Miss Nina Howland Walton, daughter of the late Joseph Walton of South Orange, and George Green Lewis of Orange were married in the Trinity Preshyterian Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was performed hy the Rev. Robert H. Nichols, pastor of the church, who was assisted by the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark. The hride was attended hy her sister, Miss Clarabel Walton, as maid of honor, and Elmer Green, Jr., a cousin of the hridegroom, was hest man. The bridesmaids were Miss Martha N. Jackson, Miss Mary M. Halsey, Miss Virginia Neumann, Miss Elisabeth Osborne, Miss Edna Crane, Miss Mary N. Hollifield, Miss Marianna Higbie of Newark, and Miss Marjorie Grannis of South Orange, and the ushers were Howard Walton, hrothar of the bride; George Barker, Andrew J. Hedges, Robert M. O'Gorman of Newark, William R. Colton of East Orange, and Daniel Duell of New York.

Greener—Courter.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 5.—The marriage of Miss Ida Courter and John H. Greener, both of Montclair, was solemnized in the First Methodist Church here tonight. The Rev. John Y. Dobbins, paator of the church, performed the ceremony, and the attendants were Mrs. Irving S. Alhey, sister of the hride, as matron of honor, and Franklin Powell of Brooklyn as best man. The hridesmaids were the Misses Elizaheth, Edith, and Mabel Greener of Montclair, and the ushars were Alfred Greener and Frederick Hall of Montclair, Irving Albey of Newark, J. Albert Sandford of East Orange, John Salmar of New York, and Andrew Kirkpatrick of Brooklyn.

Clark—Andrew.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 5.—Tho wedding of Miss Cornelia Thayer Andrew, one of Boston's wealthiest heiresses, and Dudley Clark, which took place in Trinity Church at noun to-day, was attended hy a fashionahle gathering.

Nathan Thayer, the hride's uncle, gave her away. Bishop Lawrence officiated. Among the ushers were Austin Gray and Charles de L. Oelrichs of New York City, and Victor Mather of Philadelphia.

The bride was gowned in heavy white satin with a long court train trimmed with rose point lace. The hodice was made with Solero effect and the full sleeves were of chiffon and lace. The veil was fastened with a wreath of orange hlossoms, and a bouquet of lilies of the valley was carried.

Mills—Atwood.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Bertha Chester, daughter of George Gray Atwood, and Frank Walters Mills of Montreal, Canada, were married to-day hy the Rev. Dr. Battershall. Miss Georgia Gray Atwood, sister of the hride, was maid of honor, and Robert J. Dale of Montreal was best man. The ushers were Bertram G. Dubois Phillips of Moore House, Great Croshy, Liverpool, England; Dr. Weston Chester of Hartford, Conn.; M. J. Bertram Jewett of New York, and Benjamin Jewett of Alhany.

Brooks—Archbald.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 5.—John H. Brooks and Miss Augusta Archhald, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Archbald, were married at the Second Presbyterian Church thie evening.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Thomas F. Archbald of Wooster, Ohio, a brother of the bride.

Franklin's Great-Granddaughter Weds

Special to The New York Times:

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Miss Sally Franklin Wainwright, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Wainwright of this city, and the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, was married at 5 o'clock this afternoon to Lieut. Henry Tilghman Bull, United Statea Army, at St. Andrew's Church.

The ushers were Lieuts. C. C. Culver, Frederick Foster, F. H. Cameron, Jr., W. C. Tremaine, F. A. Ruggles, and Milton G. Holliday, all of the cavalry and in full uniform. Miss Margery Bull, the schoolgirl sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Anna Aspinwall were hridesmaids. Dallas Bache Wainwright, Jr., served as best man. The Rev. George Calvert Carter, rector of St. Andrew's, read the betrothal service, and the Rev. John A. Aspinwall the marriage service.

The Sartoris-Noufflard Marriage.

PARIS, April 5.—The civil ceremony of the marriage of Capt. Algernon Sartoris (grandson of the late Gen. Grant) to Mlle. Germaine Cécile Nouftlard, (a niece of Charles F. Hallé, the artist, Director of the New Gallery, London,) will take place on April 25, and the religious ceremony will take place on April 27 in the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau. The bride is granddaughter of Sir John Hallé of England, whose estate joined the Sartoris estate.

Napoleonic Episode of 1804.

Quoting from issue of March 8, 1804, (17 Ventose, year XII.,) Le Journal des Débats of Paris reproduced the following: "A list is published of the brigands employed by the British Ministry to take the life of the First Consul, who have either landed at the foot of the Béville cliff or are already residing in France."

TWO THOUSAND WARRANTS FOR EAST SIDE TENANTS

Court Marshals Fear That Evictions May Lead to Riot.

JUSTICES TALK OF CONDITIONS

One Tells Landlords He Is Not on Bench to Murder, and Issues Writs Only When Forced To.

It required no extraordinary powers of perception to see that the indignation aroused hy the evictions following tha wholesale raising of rents on the lower east side of this city yesterday was at a high pitch. The City Marshals were husy all day serving dispossess papers, and they say that nevsr in their career have they been called on to undertake ao stupendous a task as the present.

What will be the outcome ot this crusads of the landlords, as it is commonly called by those most keenly affected, no one knows. Many believe, however, that it will mean more than the owners themselves look for, and some do not hesitate to predict that it will lead to a general riot among those who are forced to vacate.

The Judges of the courts where most of the eviction cases are heard declare that, while tbeir sympathies are with the unfortunate tenants, they are bound to administer the law, and do very little to mitigate the situation. As nearly as can be learnad, from 1,200 to 1,800 eviction warrants have been signed so far this week, and it seems likely that the total will exceed 2,000 hy next Saturday.

To show their determined resentment of the advance in rent and tbe subsequent unyielding attitude of the tenement house owners, the people of the east side are planning a seriee of mass-meetings in denunciation of the movement. These mass-meetings, it is said, will be held as otten as may he necessary to make their purpose felt in every quarter of the city, and will be continued, if need he, all Summer. They will, they hoped and believe, induce owners and the holders of leases on tenement house property to reconsider their course.

The first of theae mass metings will take place to-nigbt in American Hall, at 7-9 Second Avenue, under the auspices of the Second Agitation District of the Social Democratic Party, and the Downtown Young People's Social Democratic Club. Among the speakers will he Alexander Jonas ahd Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Simons. "High Rents and Famine Prices" will be the subjecte discussed.

There is temporary rejoicing among the Jews of the east side over the fact that, because the Jewish Passover will include to-day and to-morrow, they will not be required by the courts to vacate their present quarters until Friday. This will give the tenants who received dispossess notices on the 1st of April seven days in which to move, instead of five days, aa provided by law.

Justice Roesch, who presides over the Fourth District Municipal Court, in First Street, and who had before him upward of 200 eviction cases on Monday, said last night that he had yesterday only about 25 of such cases.

"But the fact that there were twenty-five," he said, was significant. Under other circumstances, there would have been no cases of that sort after the tremendoua rush we had the day before. For this reason, I regard to-day's business as strongly indicative of the seriousness of the conditions. Monday was really the first day of the month, so far as our courts were concerned. The first of the month, as a matter of fact, fell on Good Friday, then came Saturday—a holiday for the Jews—and then Sunday.

"I have called attention to some of the influences which I believe to be in a measure responsible for this general advance in rentals, but there is one which seems to me to be perhaps more powerful than all the others. That is the requirement—entirely praiseworthy as it is—that tenement honaea shall be constructed with ample room on all sides of them to admit air and light. In order to comply with this provision of the huilding law, those who build must purchase considerahly more ground than in the past. They get no return whatever for this unused land, unless out of their tenants, which they evidently intend to do. There is no douht that the tenements constructed to-day are mth hetter from a sanitary and hygienic viewpoint than we have had, hut their occupants are to be made to pay dearly for the improvements.

"The assessed valuation of property under the new system has also increased, and this has had its influence on the market value of that property.

"As a condition like this has factors of a sociological nature. The population of the east side has been changing wonderfully in the last ten years. Formerly the American element was quite well represented in the Tenth Ward, the German element in the Seventeenth Ward, and th Irish element in both of these wards. Now the German, the American, and Irish elements have been practically driven out of the Tenth Ward by the Hebrews, who have also taken partial possession of the Seventeenth Ward. But the Jews are not to stay there.

"They are, in turn, being driven out hy the Italian element. In the last three years 75 per cent. of the litigation in my court has been Hehrew, about 10 per cent. German, American, and Irish, and 15 per cent. Italian."

Justice Sanders of the Thirteenth District Court said that he har reason lately to call numerous landlords to terms in rather sharp language.

"It looks reasonable," he said, "that a landlord should raise his rents after he has spent several thousand dollars in improving his property, but tbis increase la nevertheless a great hardship on most of the tenants. This process of rent raising has been going on for four or five months very noticeably. During the cold spells in the Winter I refused to issue warrants for eviction, except where I waa compelled by law to do so. I frequently told owners when they applied to me for warrants that I was not put on the bench to act as a murderer and I called attention to the hard times that were being endured hy the working people.

"I think that the situation will solve itself. Many of those who have been compelled to leave the lower east side have gone to tne Brownsville district in East New York, where property has lately increased from 200 to 300 per cent. In value, and new houses have gone up like muahrooms."

MRS. CLEVELAND HOME AGAIN.

Back from White Mountains—Mr. Cleveland Not to Address Publishers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland returned to her home to-day after a ehort visit to the White House Mountains, where she spent Easter with friends. She seemed much improved by the short trip.

Mr. Cleveland announced this evening tbat he would not be able to attend the meeting of the Periodical Publishers' Asaociation in Washington on April 7. He was to have delivered an address.

ROYAL FEUD MORE BITTER.

Kaiser Will Not Let His Son Meet Any of the Cumberland Princesses.

BERLIN, April 5.—Crown Prince Frederick William is going to Copenhagen, on behalf of Emperor William, to congratulate King Christian on his eighty-sixth birthday, April 8.

The Vossische Zeitung learns from the best source that tbe visit takes place only upon the condition that not one of the Cumberland Princesses is present at Copenhagen.

Indiana Prohibitionists for Miles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—Indiana Prohibitionists assemhled to-day in convention to nominate a State ticket. A boom for a National ticket composed of Gen. Nelson A. Miles for President and Felix T. McWhirter of Indiana for Vice President was started by the Ninth District delegation, and was received with enthusiastic applause.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Crocker.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 5.—Thomas Crocker, for many years connected with the Cornell Iron Works in New York, and who also served a long term as treasurer ot the Church Extension Society of tha Methodist-Episcopal Church, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Clark, 23 North Twenty-first Street, yesterday of pneumonia.

Mr. Crocker was born in Paterson eighty-two years ago, but spent most of his life in South Orange, where he was an activa member of the Methodist Church. He married Miss Adelia Reid, fifty-eight years ago, and she with two daughters survives him.

Thomas Sears Young.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 5.—Thomas Sears Young, ons of the oldsst Directors of the Equitable Lite Insurance Company of New York, died here yesterday of old age. He was born at Brewster, N. Y., June 23, 1813, and in 1834 married Mary E. Sears, who died in 1887.

He resided in New York most of hie lite, and was much interested in politics. He came to Lakewood thirteen years ago. His surviving children are Thomas S. Young, Jr., of Brooklyn; David E. Young of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Emily Talihot ot Flushing.

The Rev. Charles Parker Glover.

Special to The New York Times.

VAILSBURG, N. J., April 5.—The Rev. Charles Farker Glover, a retired Presbyterian minister, died to-day at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. P. B. Davenport, in Vailsburg. Gov. Joel Parker was his uncle. Mr. Glover was born in Trenton in 1837, and graduated from Princeton University in 1859, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1864.

He held pulpits in Washington, Mount Airy, Md., Beemerville, N. J., and Trenton. A widow, three daughters, and a son survivs him.

Obituary Notes.

HENRI OTT, proprietor of the Silver Spring Hotel at Caskill, N. Y., and at one time a well-known brewer of New York City, died yesterday, aged fifty-four.

ISAAC G. BAKER, aged eighty-four, who for many years had heen a Director in the Continental Bank of St. Louis, died at his home there yesterday. Mr. Baker was born in Connecticut, and was one of the first pioneers to establish fur trading posts in Iowa, Kansas, and Montana.

Col. JOHN H. SAVAGE died yesterday at his home in McKinnville, Tenn. He was in his eighty-ninth year, and was a veteran of the Florida, Mexican, and civil wars. Col. Savage was a member of Congress before the war and attracted attention by reason of his advocacy of revolution instead of secession.

DANIEL VLIET, ninety-two years old, grandson of Capt. William Vliet of Revolutionary fame, died of old age yesterday at his residence, 207 North Seventh Street, Newark. He is survived by three sons and three daughters—William Vliet, Elisha B. Vliet, Mrs. Annie Hann, Mrs. Mary Nickola, John W. Vliet, and Mrs. Emma Day.

CORNELIUS COWENHOVEN, a retired farmer and one of the oldest residents of the old New Utrecht section of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, Fifty-third Street, near Sixteenth Avenue, Borough Park. He was born in the Cowenhoven homestead, in Cowenhoven Lane, New Utrecht, in 1819—a descendant of Wolfert Gerretse Van Cowenhoven, who came here from Holland early in the seventeenth century, and was the oldest member of the New Utrecht Dutch Reformed Church. He is survived hy a sister, Mrs. Abraham Duryee.

HARD-HEADED FREAK'S PERIL.

Rock Smashed on His Skull Had a Lead Filling.

Billy Wells, the "Hard-headed Man," came near meeting his end in the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. It is his function at every performance to let brawny young men place rocks on his head and burst them with a sledge hammer, which Billy provides for the purpose. But heretofore he has not allowed lead-filled rocks to be used. He wouldn't have this time if he had known it.

One of the stones used yesterday had been drilled and filled with lead, evidently to hold an iron gate post. The top of the hole was covered with dirt, and escaped notice. When a man brought the sledge hammer down it struck the lead and drove it against the hard-headed mans skull. The rock itself fell into fragments but Billy's head didn't. It stayed intact, though he experienced a severe jar as a result of the lead filling. By night, though, he was sufficiently recovered to resume his peculiar pastime.

MARCH FROM BURNING SCHOOL.

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.04@$1.07
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....55
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....47
Flour, Minnesota patents.....5.50
Cotton, middling.....15.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....06⅞
Sugar, granulated.....4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime.....37
Beef, family.....11.00
Beef hams.....21.25
Tallow, prime.....04⅞
Pork, mess.....15.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....07⅛
Lard, prime.....7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....15.50
Butter, Western creamery.....23½

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market ruled generally weak. In the first place, the bulls were disappointed over the showing made by the Liverpool spot market, which reported sales of only 4,000 bales, reflecting no added activity among British spinners as a result of the very small movement over the holidays. Advices from the Southern spot markets also were against the market in some respects, as they reflected absolutely no spot demand of consequence, and added to this there were reports of an improvement in the crop conditions, with pretty generally seasonable weather, except in some sections, where temperatures were said to be a little lower. Then in the afternoon selling was accelerated by reports, apparently well founded, of further and extensive curtailments in Fall River spindles. The opening was steady at a decline of 6 points to an advance of 4 points, and for a time the market hung fairly steady around the opening figures, then began to weaken, as fear developed that there would be occasional waves of buying that would steady the market slightly, but in a general way the tendency was downward, and the low point of the day was reached in the late trading, when May sold down to 14.52 and July to 14.74, with October reaching 11.90. The market closed barely steady at about the lowest of the session, a net declina of 36@56 points. Sales were estimated at 600,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	14.35@14.40
May	15.19	15.20	14.52	14.57@14.58
June	15.32	15.32	15.27	14.74@14.78
July	15.27	15.28	14.74	14.80@14.81
August	14.87	14.87	14.30	14.35@14.36
September	13.10	13.10	12.75	12.64@12.65
October	12.28	12.28	11.90	11.91@11.92
November	12.19	12.19	11.80	11.79@11.80
December	12.13	12.15	11.73	11.73@11.74
January	....	....	....	11.75@11.78

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Spot Cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 22,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales; middling upland, 8.5d. Futures opened steady; 17 points higher to near and 10 points higher on distant options; closed quiet, net 1 point lower to 2 points higher on old, and 5@6 points lower on new crop; April, 8.11d; April and May, 8.08d; May and June, 8.06d; June and July, 8.03d; July and August, 7.98d; August and September, 7.74d; September and October, 6.91d; October and November, 6.56d; November and December, 6.46d. Manchester—Yarns dull; cloths, moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—New York bad to go it alone yesterday, Chicago being closed, and as a result of

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

PRINT CLOTH OUTPUT TO BE CURTAILED

General Shut-Down for Two Days a Week in Fall River.

SIXTY-FIVE MILLS AFFECTED

Twenty Corporations Enter Into the Agreement — Labor Union Officials, with Few Exceptions, Acquiesce.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 5.—Twenty of the corporations in this city engaged in the manufacture of print cloths, controlling sixty-five mills, have entered into an agreement to curtail production by shutting down two days a week. The action is due to unsettled conditions in the cotton and cloth markets. The curtailment will begin this week, ten of the plants having arranged to turn off the steam next Thursday night. Other corporations will join the movement next week.

The announcement did not come as a complete surprise. Manufacturers with few exceptions have expected a curtailment as soon as the warm weather arrived, and some of them say that they would have reduced the output during the Winter had it not been that they were afraid of their operatives being in want and seeking employment elsewhere.

The movement is practically general among the printers' corporations. There are forty corporations in the city using cotton in their manufactures, but about only twenty-five are engaged on straight print goods. A few of these have contracts which will keep them running in full for some time.

The curtailment is the second general one in this city that has occurred since the cotton market began its upward movement a year ago last Winter. Last Summer a large part of the machinery was idle, and the outlook at present is that a similar state of affairs will prevail for several months this year. While the operatives do not express pleasure at to-day's developments, the officials, with few exceptions, agree that the plan is more satisfactory than a protracted shut-down. Some of the unions will pay stoppage benefits.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Dutiable imports of silk at the Port of New York, as compiled by the Silk Association of America, were $3,258,195 during March, 1904, as against $3,014,743 in March last year. These are foreign invoice values, to which must be added freight, revenue duty, and profits to represent the cost to American consumers.

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Imports of raw silk at this port during March, 1904, were $914,155, against $1,448,893 in March, 1903.

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Through an error it was announced in last Sunday's TIMES that the annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers would begin in Philadelphia last Monday. It will begin next Monday.

***

The Sea Food Packing Company has been organized at Rockland, Me., to engage in the sardine packing industry. A new factory is being erected at Rockland, and packing will begin about April 15.

***

Field, Chapman & Co. of 427 Broadway sold at auction yesterday 350 lots of fine embroideries and 1,500 pieces of dress goods. The firm will have a sale of Japanese mattings, carpets, rugs, oilcloths, and linoleums to-morrow.

***

Telegrams were received yesterday in this city saying that the West Tampa cigar factories, which were burned on Monday, will be rebuilt at once. About 200 houses were burned, and these will also be replaced.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japaness goods, bric-a-brac.

Cardboard manufacturing and commission business, established 12 years, $10,000. Address Principal, 25 East 14th St.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery business; out of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for institutions give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Companies organized, incorporated, and financed; stocks and bonds sold, underwritten, and guaranteed; we will act as selling agents for legitimate mining, oil, and industrial companies. The Investors' Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 7, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Columbus Av. and 108th St., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon by order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 11, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 1,770 Madison Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 6, 1904, 9 o'clock, at 1,330 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

New York Art Galleries,
2 WEST 28TH ST.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
FROM
Tuxedo and Lenox Residences.
CONTINUATION TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M., COMMENCING WITH LOT NO. 248.
Fine household furniture, Brass Beds, Rugs, Bric-a-Brac, Chandeliers, Draperies, etc., originally from houses like Marcotte, Sloane, Tiffany, Davis, Collamore, etc.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,
Auctioneer.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues see'y morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NOAH AARONS.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution for $1,078 against Noah Aarons, dealer in cheap jewelry, banjos, accordions, &c., at 293 Eighth Avenue, in favor of Solomon Aarons, and a keeper has been placed in the store, and the Sheriff's sale advertised for Friday next.

F. S. AIKMAN & Co.—The place of business of F. S. Aikman & Co., canned goods commission merchants at 105 Hudson Street, is in the hands of the Sheriff, and it is said that the two partners have not been there since March 21. The partners were Frank S. Aikman and Julian Woods. Deputy Sheriff O'Rourke has received two attachments against them, one for $286 in favor of Warren D. Aikman and the other for $54 in favor of the Hooven Mercantile Company. About the only things left to attach were the office furniture and fixtures. Creditors have been endeavoring to learn the whereabouts of the two members of the firm. Mr. Aikman lives in Brooklyn and Mr. Woods in the Bronx. Inquirers at their residences were informed that they went away on March 21. Their liabilities are reputed to be upward of $16,000. They have been in business since Jan. 1, 1901, and were supposed to have built up a good business. They had the "Silver Cord" brand of canned goods, and creditors consider this trademark a valuable asset.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BLUMBERG & Co.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred H. Holbrook receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Blumberg & Co., dealers in furniture at 99 Ludlow Street. It is said there is about $500 worth of furniture left in the place.

PHILIP TANZ.—Philip Tanz, dealer in clothing at 177 Stanton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,944 and assets of $1,050 in stock and fixtures. Among the creditors are Abraham & Wolf, $655; Mutual Clothing Company, $443, and Ornstein & Fainblatt, $463.

GEORGE SAUER.—George Sauer, residing at 2,117 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,400 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Sauer & Betz, retail liquor dealers, which was dissolved by the death of John Betz on Oct. 15, 1899. There is only one creditor, the F. M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $1,400.

TERESA COOGAN.—Teresa Coogan, residing in Westchester village, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $8,514 and no assets. He bought goods up to April 1, and since Jan. 1 his purchases aggregate over $1,500. Among the creditors are the New Paltz Savings Bank, $2,200, secured by mortgage; Huguenot National Bank of New Paltz, $934; Walden National Bank, $1,123, and Ella W. Goodgion, $1,500.

PHILIP WOLF.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Philip Wolf, wholesale dealer in silks, satins, and velvets at 621 Broadway, show liabilities of $17,756 and nominal assets of $15,110, consisting of stock in the hands of the receiver, $8,450; accounts, $6,396; office furniture, $250, and cash in bank, $14. Among the creditors are William Schroeder & Co., $3,011; Fleitman & Co., $3,586; Maurice Wolfer, $2,210, and H. Richter's Sons, $1,100.

JOSEPH H. REILLY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph H. Reilly, who kept a livery stable at 835 and 837 Seventh Avenue, by Peter Barry, a creditor for over $4,000 for hay and feed sold to him from 1900 to 1903, of which claim $1,946 is in judgment taken by default on Dec. 14, 1903. It was alleged that he is insolvent, gave a chattel mortgage on horses, carriages, &c., on Dec. 7 to Belle Rsilly for $14,080, and on Dec. 14 transferred some of his property to a creditor to prefer him. Mr. Reilly began business in October, 1898, and on Dec. 14 last incorporated the Waldorf Stable Company, with a capital stock of $35,000, which has since carried on the business.

SAMUEL NADEL & Co.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Nadel, doing business as Samuel Nadel & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 47 East Nineteenth Street, by the following creditors: Gustav R. Mayer, $200; Lester Levy, $149, and the Hudson Woolen Company, $401. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $2,000 to creditors to prefer them, and on April 1 removed some silk and woolen piece goods. He has been in business about four years. A meeting of creditors was held late yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. A statement was submitted showing liabilities of $5,877 and assets of $2,592. An offer of 20 cents on the dollar was made and referred to a committee of creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRAUNIES; Francis A.—E. M. McDonald $219
BURT, Charlea A.—New York Telephone Company 58
BROWN, Thomas—New York Telephone Company 34
BREWSTER, Henry H.—Old Guard of the City of New York and another, costs... 164
BLUMENTHAL, Samuel—C. Drexler..... 60
BROADBELT, Geraldine—General Synod of the Reformed Church in America... 361
BOSS, Charles C. Oldmixon..... 79
COHEN, George—J. A. Solomon..... 357
CROAKE, William A., and David Schulthels—G. A. Feld Company..... 104
COLT, Oliver—United States School Furniture Company 92
D'ALBERT, Theresa—A. Fettretch..... 86
DE RUYTHER, Marie—Star Company.... 62
DRESHER, George—P. Tehbutt..... 111
DUNN, Ralph H.—T. Moriarty and another 119
DODGE, D. Frank—New York Telephone Company 26
DEUTSCH, Bertha—O. H. Kraeger..... 31
DELAFIELD, Richard, Thomas B. McGovern, and Frederick F. Carey—J. K. Armsby Company, costs..... 127
FRANK, Jane—Fourteenth Street Bank.. 115
FIELDEN, Alfred—New York Telephone Company 40
FRANK, Jennie—W. Isaacs..... 328
GREENE, James J.—L. Zinke and another 29
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COLT, Oliver—United States School Furniture Company 92
D'ALBERT, Theresa—A. Fettretch..... 86
DE RUYTHER, Marie—Star Company.... 62
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FIELDEN, Alfred—New York Telephone Company 40
FRANK, Jennie—W. Isaacs..... 328
GREENE, James J.—L. Zinke and another 29
GRACE, Wolf & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Day, silks; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spandau, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bernhaimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, and jewelry; Criterion Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. F. Karns, dry goods; R. J. Coem, housefurnisbling goods; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass., N. C. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Spalding.
Moore, L. C., Company, Lawrence, Mass.; D. H. Lakeman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenbaum & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.
Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Glisdorf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Siebel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, domestics and dress goods, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Webber, William G., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, waists, and infants' wear; S. C. Rohson, dry goods, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Spalding.
Mann Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Mann, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Born, suits, waists, and wrappers; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Mnrphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Elsinger, William H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and ladies' underwear; Hotel Navarre.
Goldenburg, M., Washington, D. C.; L. M. Murphy, flannels; Grand Hotel; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel York.
Bernd, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Hotel York.
Studley, N. H., Providence, R. I., cloaks and suits; Hotel York.
MacJames, J. C., Company, Wonester, Miss.; Mr. Reardon, dress goods, 57 White Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Callender, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss K. Clonchy, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.
Smith, Beir & Gormly, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Beir, dry goods, 114 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hunter, A. S. & T. Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Cramer, dry goods, 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics, 57 White Street.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, hosiery and gloves, 57 White Street.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks, 57 White Street.
Zollors, D., & Son, Canton, Obio; L. R. Zollors, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canten, Ohio; W. P. Carey, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. M. Rhodes, notions; 260 West Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Kleinhaus Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Rockford, suits; Victoria Hotel.
Meycr, Wisa & Koishen, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Kolshen, white goods, ribbons, and laces; 310 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Baldwin, photo supplies, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Esrlington.
Nugent, P., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Nugent, dry goods; 106 Grand Street.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. C. Hyde, books; 72 Leonard Street.
rfrr-Quenbush, Troy, N. Y., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. Mould, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Ward, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Gott, skirts; 61 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bullard, W. H., Holyoke, Mass.; notions and hosiary; Hotel Albert.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; A. F. Clark, dress goods and silks; C. Ferris, dry goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Co-operative Association of America, Lewiston, Me.; L. Peck, cloaks and suits; Everett Honse.
Evans-Munzer-Pickering Company, Minnsapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 530 Broadway.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; M. M. Dimond, ladies' and infants' wear; 530 Broadway.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeond, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Solomon, S. & B., Wilmington, N. C.; S. Solomon, notions and furnishing goods; Belvidere House.
Sutton, R. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. P. Whitmore, notions and furnishinig goods; Hotel Imperial.
Breger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; M. J. Waterman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mas.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel; E. O'Meara, dress gooods and silks; J. O'Connell, domestics; Morton House.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcomb, dress goods; 57 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wiest's, P., Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. Wiest, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Naylor, John S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. G. Naylor, furnishing goods and notions; W. A. Colvig, dry gooods; 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Snellenberg, clothing; Hoffman House.
Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. Guggenheim, cloaks, suits, notions, jewelry, hosiery, and gloves; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.
Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrien, ladies' wear; Victoria Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss J. Wall, clothing, suits, and waists; 530 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Zollers, D., & Son, Canton Obio; J. W. Zollors, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Kline Bros., Altoona, Penn.; H. S. Kleine, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.
Denbolm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Henye, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow and Washburn, Salem Mass.; L. Rosenkopf, cloaks, suits, ladies and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Reeves, Luffman Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; D. T. Londs, silks, dress goods, and umbrelas; Victoria Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Howland, ribbons and fancy goods, 454 Brooma Street.
Longini, E., San Antonio, Texas; piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets and rugs, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; J. V. Bull, notions and furnishing goods; Hotal Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss D. Blum, laces; J. A. Reynolds, trimmings and neckwear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Cooperative Association of America, Lewiston, Me.; C. A. Loring, shoes; W. M. Abbott, dry goods; Everett House.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Woods, J. & Co., Providence, R. I.; prints and wash goods; Hotel Albert.

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806 GREENWICH ST.,
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INTERBOROUGH ROAD TO PLAN SKYSCRAPER

Big Building in Trinity Place Cut Through by Elevated Loop.

"SHUTTLES" TO SOUTH FERRY

Project Said to Embrace Plan to Make a Union Terminal for All the Manhattan Company's Lines.

The Manhattan Railway Company's purchasu of the properties 56 to 64 Trinity Place, just north of Rector Street, and running through to Greenwich Street, is believed to have been made with a view to the erection of a big building, designed primarily for the accommodation of the offices of both the elevated and the subway systems.

The plans of the railway officials were not disclosed entirely yesterday, and it was said that in fact they had not been completed. One idea, which it is said may be carried into effect, is the looping of the tracks of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines through the building, thus obviating the delays incident to switching trains from the down-town to the up-town tracks at Rector Street, and cutting off much of the "dead" service now extending to South Ferry.

The property at present is covered with old buildings, the most pretentious of which is the four-story brick structure occupied by The Financier and The Sports of the Times, periodicals, at 62 and 64 Trinity Place, extending through to 97 and 99 Greenwich Street. Just south of this in Trinity Place is a stable of the United States Express Company. A saloon is at the corner of Rector Street. The remainder of the block is tenements and small stores.

Officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday said that the property had been bought, as the record said, partly from Thomas C. Platt and partly from Edward T. Platt. Before any steps are taken toward the erection of the office building, it will be determined whether the loop is to be constructed, or whether there will be simply an arcade similar to that in the Empire Building, by which passengers can walk between the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines.

Should the loop be made, it was pointed out that south-bound trains on the Sixth Avenue line could run around this curve and up Ninth Avenue, while Ninth Avenue trains coming down could pass through and up Sixth Avenus without crossing each other's tracks.

Traffic between Rector Street and the South Ferry is never very heavy even at the height of the rush hours, and now subject to great delay through necessary switching of trains, could be well accommodated by a shuttle service, or it might in time be found feasible to bring the trains of both the Third and Second Avenue lines around to Rector Street and make the new building the great union down-town terminal of all the elevated lines, with the executivs and operating offices of the system upon the upper floors. No great engineering difficulties would be involved in the laying of the necessary loos across the second floor of the skyscraper, which, one authority said, would be twenty stories in height.

Vice President Skitt yesterday declined to discuss the company's intentions with regard to the property which was bought for a consideration stated as "nominal," and other officials were equally reticent. The present tenants of the newly acquired property said that some of them possessed leasehold rights covering a period of years which may prove a more or less serious bar to the immediate carrying out of any plans which the railroad company entertains.

IMITATION PRECIOUS STONES.

Collector at Providence Says Sharretts's Decision Will Reduce His Revenue.

A. L. Washburn, counsel to the Government before the Board of United States General Appraisers, received from the Treasury Department yesterday a letter written by Collector Wilson of Providence, R. I., protesting against a recent decision written by Collector Wilson of Providence, retts, on imitation precious stones. Providence is the centre of the manufacture of cheap jewelry for the whole country, and large quantities of imitation stones, which form the raw material for this manufacture are imported there annually. Collector Wilson declares that Gen. Sharretts's decision, if allowed to stand, will seriously reduce the revenues at that port.

The decision referred to, which was promulgated in March, allowed colored glass and paste, made to imitate rubies, emeralds, amethysts, and other colored stones, and also encrusted stones, by which are meant one stone set in another, to enter as imitation precious stones, not ornamented at 20 per cent. They had been assessed as "glass cut and stained, or colored," at 60 per cent. Gen. Sharretts held that the coloring was necessary to make them imitation precious stones, and not an additional ornamentation.

It is likely that Mr. Washburn will advise against appealing from the decision.

CONEY'S FRANKFURTER TRADE.

Armour and Swift Firms to Compete for It This Summer.

Competition in the frankfurter trade of Coney Island promises to be unusually brisk this season between the Armour and Swift packing companies. It was announced yesterday that Armour & Co. have appointed as special sales agent for this trade the Coney Island Hotel and Restaurant Company, composed of J. Oppenheimer, and H. and E. Heyman, who own several markets in Brooklyn. A large cold storage house has been obtained on Railroad Avenue, near Fifteenth Street. The Armours will stock this not only with sausages, but also with boiled hams and other kinds of meat and provisions.

The Swift Packing Company has hitherto served Coney Island and vicinity from the Jersey City agency. While the two packing companies have an ironclad credit agreement, and are supposed to have an understanding as to the Chicago basis of prices, they compete at times, for certain lines of trade, even cutting prices occasionally.

APPRAISERS' CALENDAR CALL.

Board No. 1 Finishes Its Work—Board No. 2 Due Next Week.

The call of the calendar of suspended cases by Sub-Board No. 1 of the Board of United States General Appraisers was finished yesterday without further friction, under the compromise plan arrived at by Gen. T. S. Sharretts.

The call of the cases assigned to Board No. 2, consisting of General Appraisers Fischer, Howell; and De Vries, will begin next Monday. There are about 15,000 cases on this calendar.

Board No. 3, which is composed of Messrs. Waite, Somerville, and Hay, will begin to call its calendar of 16,000 cases on the following Monday.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; Gen. Felix Angus, Baltimore; Judge W. W. Gurley, Chicago.

HOLLAND—John Dill Ross, London; Wilhelm Wolff, Hamburg; Niel Haig, London.

MANHATTAN—Judge J. H. Reid, Pittsburg; Jay E. Latimer, Cleveland.

WOLCOTT—G. W. Cramer, Denver; J. F. Vail, Denver; W. A. Turk, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. M. Aldrich, Providsnce; Georga A. Dice, St. Louis.

HOFFMAN—Martin Ratcliff, London.

YORK—Capt. W. C. Cannon, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. George E. McConnell, United States Navy.

WESTMINSTER—Commander A. G. Boutakoff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy, Washington.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

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26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avsnue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Table d'Hote Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.,) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y.
Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
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80 WEST 40TH ST.
Select and Exclusive Restaurant.
Specialtés a la Carte.
Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Musique et Chants des Troubadours.
Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 6046—38.

Cafe Boulevard 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. & Tdh. HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte.
University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Amato Orch.

REISENWEBER'S
Southwest corner 58th St. and 8th Av.
TABLE D'HOTE, $1.00, 6 to 8:30.
Special Sunday table d'hote served from 12 to 3 noon, 6 to 9 P. M., $1.00.
HAZAY NATZY'S FAMOUS HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.
Delightfully entertaining and unique.
Private dining rooms and banquet halls.
A la carte service unequaled.
Luncheon, 12 to 3, 50 cts.
Music during luncheon, Putin's string quartette. Accessible to all car lines. Short rids to all theatres. Catering in all its branches. Every requisite furnished for parties.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.

Pealy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

Jack's 43d Street and 7 Noted for shell Sixth Avenue. } fish and 'gams.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers. Tues., Wed. Thurs.

Cafe de Paris B'way & 75th St. A la carte. Orchestral Concerts. Sunday Table d'Hote, $1.50. Chas. Schurg.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 66th St. Select boheme, musique unique.

Hotel Normandie Music (6 to 9), (11 to 1). B'way & 38th. A la carts.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Evgs. T., $1. Lunch, 50c.

Hotel Hungaria 4 Union Sq. Famous Tdh. Din. 5 to 8, 75c. Sundays 1 to 8.

'Cumberland" B'way & 54th St. Alc. New. Music. Standard of Excellence.

Ingold's 82d St. & Col. Av. Music. After Thsatrs Suppers. Tdh. $1.00, 6 to 8.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carts.

Htl. Martha Washington 29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Hotel Garlton 54th St., near B'way. Music. Table d'Hote 75c. Lunch 50c.

Hotel Wrightworth West 32d St., near 5th Av. A la carte.

Hotel Grenoble 66th St. & 7th Av. Special Tabls d'Hote Dinner Sunday Evenings.

Harlem Casino 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc., tdh. 75c, $1. Sat., Sun. Vienna music

Murray's B'way & 102nd St. Handsomest in town. Business men's L. A la Carte.

Cambridge Court 49th St. & 7th Av. A la carts. Table d'Hote. $1.25. Music.

MOTOR CAR RUNS
Places Out of Town. Distances from New York, Routes, etc. Tel., 6050 Cort.
"Beechwood" 21 miles. Summit N.J.
Blossom Heath Inn Boston Rd. 19 m. from 42 St Lch'm't N.Y.
Florence Hotel B'way. Tel. 59. 26 miles. Tarrytown, N.Y.
Francfort's, So. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh., Alc.
Garden City Hotel Open April 16. 18 miles. L. I. Garden City
Marlboro Inn Watching & Grove. 13 miles. M'ntcl'r N.J.
Princeton Inn, 45 miles. Fine road. Princeton, N.J.
The Inn, Open May 1. 20 miles L. I. Arverne-by-the-Sea.
Washington Inn, 155th St. and Ams. Av. Superbly appointed resort.

GILSEY HOUSE
Broadway and 29th St., City.
Most convenient location for families and transient guests. Newly renovated, decorated and fireproofed.
NOTE — Attractive Rooms for commercial men at very reasonable rates.
A. R. Keen,
for eight years manager of Hotel Marie Antoinette.

BRISTOL.
Main entrance, 122, 124 W. 49th St. bet. B'way & 6th Av.
Handsomest hotel in Manhattan; American plan, for two persons, one room, parlor, bedroom, and royal bath, $30 weekly, including meals. Cleverly furnished. Several Suites, furnished and unfurnished, on European plan. White service. Valet attendance. Waiting list occasionally. Music every evening.
Unexcelled Cuisine.
Telephone in each apartment.
References.

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CATERING TO THE ELITE.
CUISINE UNEXCELLED.
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THE BRADDOCK.
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BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy and Southern people accommod

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Steel Trust Takes First Place Upon Discussion of Its Earnings—Regular Preferred Dividend Declared.

There was little reduction yesterday of the interest felt in the mystery connected with Union Pacific's activity and strength, and there was even less light thrown upon its relation to the Northern Securities liquidation problem. Those topics remained before Wall Street's attention, but the stocks did not monopolize the market as on Monday. Union Pacific was the most active property, but it lost a fraction, and with Southern Pacific, which gained a fraction, constituted less than a quarter of a larger day's business than Monday's. Thus there was an increased surplus of business which was better distributed among so many leading stocks that the day's market was among the broadest for a considerable time. The tone was good, the declines being few and fractional, and the advances being numerous and large. Amalgamated, Atchison, Colorado Fuel, Consolidated Gas, Lackawanna, and Metropolitan were among active stocks which gained a point more or less.

Steel was in a class by itself, the preferred closing unchanged after a range between 58¾ and 59¾. Steel 5s were stronger, gaining 1¼ upon sales of almost $2,000,000, somewhat less than one-half of a total business double last week's. But, as was the case Monday, the increase was mostly in one bond, scarcely less speculative than a stock. The significance of the contrast between the preferred and the bonds was much discussed in connection with the declaration of the regular dividend on the preferred and the report of the quarter's earnings. Of course this intelligence was not generally accessible until after the close, but this property is no exception to the general rule that coming events cast their shadows before. Apparently there are well-informed people who are now placing a higher estimate upon the stability of interest as compared with dividends than when reports showed surpluses instead of deficits. In other words, although the report is better than expected, the doubt regarding this dividend is transferred to the next. It is only by comparison with worse expectations that the smallest quarter's earnings in the trust's history, about half of the earnings of the two previous March quarters, can be called good. And yet it may be thought that the Directors were justified in taking $1,837,120 from the surplus for the dividend. The December quarter is always larger than the March quarter, so that the decline now lacks significance, and the consecutive monthly gains this year are no more remarkable than the consecutive monthly losses in earnings in the December quarter. But the deficit from the dividend requirements is smaller than the last quarter, and the unfilled orders are larger by over 900,000 tons. There is both good hope for larger future profits, and the Directors know better than outsiders what profits have been actually earned, although not taken up into the accounts because the goods have not been delivered and the bills naturally have not yet been collected. In other words, under the new and better way of accounting the trust's condition is a little better than appears rather than a little worse, as was the case when credit was taken before profits had been actually realized instead of earned. The deduction from earnings other than for interest and dividends, is smaller than has been the custom, and yet it may not be too small, for the deduction in the last quarter was especially large, and was criticised by some as excessive, even though the year's readjustment was included in it. The trust has earned in a single month approximately as much as it earned this quarter. It is a suggestive fact, as suggestive of hope as of depression. It is as undeniable that the iron industry is a prince as that it is a pauper. Those who like to buy at the top have indulged themselves; there is now an opportunity of a different sort for those who have the courage of their convictions, and think that if the worst is not really here, that what there is yet to come cannot much depress present levels.

The general news of the day was less stimulating than the price movements. Southern Railway made a good report of earnings, but Rock Island's was conspicuous among several less encouraging. The week's exports from New York indicate another less favorable statement of foreign trade. There were two more small bank failures, and Chesapeake and Ohio is to make another trifling loan of $4,000,000 at a cost of 5 per cent. in a money market cheaper than it ought to be. Estimates of probable gold exports were more moderate.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf	2½	Iowa Cent. pf	1½
Amal. Copper	1½	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Express	4	Manhattan	½
Am. Hide & L. pf	2	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Smelt.	5	Mo., K. & T., pf.	½
Am. Snuff, pf.	4½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Anaconda Copper	3	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Norf. & West.	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Rock Island	⅝
Chi. Terminal	⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅝	Southern Pacific	⅞
Col. Southern	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1¾	U. S. Realty pf.	2½
Con. Toh. pf.	2½	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Del., L. & W.	1	Wabash pf.	¾
Int. Pump pf.	2	Westinghouse	1
Iowa Central	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf.	1	North American	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	People's Gas	1¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2	Third Avenue	1
Dist. Securities	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1½
General Electric	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1¼		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1¼	No. Pac. con. 6s	1
Lake E. & West. 1st.	2	U. S. Steel 5s	1¼
		W. & St. P. 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & E. 1st	2	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 5, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
47	48	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	43	43	43	43	+2⅞
50⅜	50¼	70,870	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	49	50⅜	48⅞	50¼	...
20	20¼	600	Am. Car & F. Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
72½	74	314	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	73	73	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
29½	29¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	30	30	+ ½
100	195	100	Am. Express	192	192	192	192	+4
16¼	17½	300	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	+2
1	1¼	120	*Am. Ice Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	28¼	312	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
21¼	21⅝	630	*Am. Locomo. Co	21⅜	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
82	83	120	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
48¾	48½	700	*Am. S. & R. Co., ex d.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
93	93¼	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93⅛	93¼	93⅛	93¼	+ ⅛
112	117	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	117	117	117	117	+5
86	91	125	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	+4½
126⅞	127	4,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	126¾	127⅜	126⅜	126⅞	+ ⅛
125	135	210	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	134	134	134	134	—1
10¾	11½	100	*Am. Woolen Co	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅝
69⅝	70	1,700	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	67	70	67	70	+3
72¾	72⅞	72,670	Atch., Top. & S. F.	71⅞	73⅜	71⅞	72⅞	+ ⅞
92	92⅛	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	91⅞	92¼	91½	92⅛	+ ⅞
89⅝	89¼	14,510	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅝	89⅝	87⅝	89¼	+ ⅞
89⅜	90	600	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	90	90	90	90	+1
44¼	44½	21,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43¾	44	43¾	44¼	+ ⅝
115⅜	115½	525	Canadian Pacific	115	115¼	115	115¼	+ ¼
157	159	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	158	158½	158	158½	...
32¾	33⅛	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅞	33	32¾	32⅞	+ ¼
37⅝	38¼	100	Chicago & Alton	38	38	38	38	...
16¾	16⅝	12,500	Chicago Great West.	17⅜	17⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
63½	63¾	400	Chicago Great West. pf., A.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	+2¾
27½	28¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	28	28	28	28	— ½
144⅝	144¾	20,165	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	144¼	145⅝	144	144⅝	+ ⅛
9½	9¾	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+1⅛
29½	30	2,725	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28¼	30½	28¼	29⅝	+1⅝
...	64	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	63	63	63	63	—2
16½	17	700	Colorado & Southern	16½	17	16½	17	+ ¾
54	55	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	53½	54	53½	54	+ ½
23¾	24¼	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	23½	24	23½	24	+ ½
199	199½	1,100	Consolidated Gas	198⅜	199⅝	198⅜	199⅜	+1⅝
108	110	1,550	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	108	109	108	109	+2¼
152½	152¾	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	151¾	152⅜	151¾	152⅜	+ ⅛
269	270½	1,473	Del., Lack. & West.	267	270¼	267	270	+1
21	21½	300	Denver & R. G.	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
69¾	70¼	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	70	70½	70	70¼	...
64	64½	100	Detroit United Ry.	63¾	64½	63¾	64¼	...
22¾	23½	420	*Distillers Sec., ex d.	24	24	23	23	—1⅛
7¾	8	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	8	8	8	8	— ½
26⅜	26⅝	5,510	Erie	26	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
64	64¼	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	64	64¼	63¾	64	+ ⅞
39	39¾	200	Erie 2d pf.	40	40¼	40	40¼	...
163	168	300	General Electric	162½	162½	162¼	162¼	— ¾
130½	131	1,120	Illinois Central	130⅛	130⅝	130½	130½	...
67¼	67½	1,740	Inter. Paper pf.	67	67¾	66½	67	...
76	78	200	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	76	77	76	77	+2
19½	20	200	Iowa Central	19	19¾	19	19¾	+1½
35	37	200	Iowa Central pf.	35	36	35	36	+1½
65½	67	900	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	66	66¾	66	66⅞	+ ⅞
35¾	36	200	K. C., Mem. & Southern pf.	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
26	28	100	Lake Erie & West.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1½
108½	108¾	2,900	Louisville & Nashville	108	108¾	108	108¾	+ ½
142	142⅝	1,300	Manhattan Elevated	142¼	143	142	142⅞	+ ½
80	81	1,300	*Met. Securities	79	80⅜	79	79½	+ ½
113¼	113½	5,750	*Met. Street Railway	112	114⅝	112	113⅝	+1⅝
9¾	10	2,250	Mexican Central	10	10¼	10	10	+ ¼
17¾	18	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
39	39¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39	39¾	39	39½	+ ⅛
38½	38¾	18,300	Missouri Pacific	102⅝	104	102¾	103⅝	+ ⅝
111½	113½	900	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	110	112	110	112	+3
116½	117	700	New York Central	116¼	117	116½	117	+ ⅝
188½	189½	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	188⅜	188¾	188¾	188¾	...
21⅜	21¾	2,575	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
58¼	58⅝	500	Norfolk & Western.	58¾	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
84¼	85	100	North American	84	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28¼	500	Pacific Mail	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
118¾	118¾	21,220	Pennsylvania R. R.	118	118¾	118	118⅝	+ ⅝
96¾	96¾	4,750	People's Gas, Chicago.	97	97¼	96¾	96¾	—1½
74	78	100	Pere Marquette	75	75	75	75	...
69	71	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71	71	71	71	...
20½	21	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	20⅝	21	20¼	21	+ ¼
70	72	450	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	71½	73	71½	72½	+ ⅝
43⅜	44¼	11,800	Reading	43¼	44⅞	43¼	44½	+ ⅜
77	79	10	Reading 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	...
7¾	8	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	7½	7¾	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	47	1,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	44	47	44	47	+2¼
23¼	23⅝	22,310	Rock Island Co.	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅝
63	63¼	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ½
10⅝	10⅞	1,900	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	8¼	125	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
46	46¾	750	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅛
150	156	50	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. stock ctfs	155	155	155	155	...
13¾	14½	100	St. Louis Southw.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	—¼
34⅜	35	3,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	34	35⅜	33½	35	+1¼
50½	50¾	84,920	Southern Pacific	49¼	51	49¼	50¾	+ ⅞
22¼	22⅝	2,530	Southern Ry., ex.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½	...
84¼	85	530	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	84¼	84⅝	84¼	84½	...
⅞	1	100	Standard R. & T.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
39¼	40	5,885	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	39	40	39	40	+1⅝
24	24½	600	Texas & Pacific	24½	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅝
28	28½	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
120	121	100	Third Avenue	120	120	120	120	—1
24¼	25½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	25	25	25	25	+ ¼
35	36	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35¼	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ¼
91	92	100	Twin City R. T.	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	— ¼
88⅝	88¾	96,150	Union Pacific	88¼	89¼	88¼	88¼	— ⅜
93¾	94¼	2,525	Union Pacific pf	93¾	94	93¾	94	+ ⅛
99	103	100	United Fruit Co	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	...
42½	44	200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	43¼	43¾	43	43	—1⅛
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
78	78¼	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	78	78¾	78	78⅝	+ ¼
6¼	6¾	1,160	U. S. Realty & Con.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
53¼	54	3,633	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	51¼	54½	51¼	53½	+2¼
13⅜	14	1,700	U. S. Rubber	13⅜	13⅞	13	13¾	— ⅜
57¾	58	2,020	U. S. Rubber pf	58	58¼	57¾	58	— ⅝
11	11¼	2,800	U. S. Steel	10¾	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅛
58¼	58¾	57,650	U. S. Steel pf	58¾	59⅜	58¾	59⅛	...
30¼	30½	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29⅜	31½	29⅜	30¾	+ ⅜
19¼	19¾	100	Wabash pf.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
37⅞	38¼	8,800	Wabash pf.	37¼	38¼	37¼	38	+ ¾
160	161¼	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	161¼	161¾	160	160	+1
18¼	18¾	400	Wisconsin Central	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	...
40½	41	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	41	41	41	41	...

Sales.....635,612 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 5	635,612
To date this year	33,549,054
Corresponding date last year	44,633,463

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 5	$3,903,500
To date this year	$170,430,700
Corresponding date last year	$195,295,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

ROOKS CLOSE.

New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
Gallatin National Bank.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.
Southern Pacific Co.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING.

Standard Rope and Twine Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Westmoreland Coal Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 150 shares of Bank of Commerce, in small lots, at 202½@203.

The Reynolds Tobacco Company of Bristol, Va., one of the oldest independent companies in the South, has been bought by the American Tobacco Company.

The Crown Bank of Canada, capital $2,000,000, has been incorporated, and will have headquarters at Toronto.

The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company has filed a mortgage to secure $1,000,000 bonds issued against the Duncan Company of Mechanicsville, N. Y., which has just been purchased.

The Pacific Dispatch Transportation Company has been incorporated with a nominal capital, to operate an all-water freight line between New York and Chicago.

The new securities of the reorganized Lake Street Elevated Railroad of Chicago, it is stated, are to be delivered to the underwriting syndicate to-morrow.

It is rumored in Chicago that the Paper Products Company is to combine the United Box Board and the independent companies.

The Directors of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad have authorized the payment of the usual semi-annual interest on the income bonds on May 1.

Exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the week decreased $2,271,341, as compared with the previous week, and $456,089, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The Lake Erie and Western Railroad has been incorporated, and has secured right of way from the lake front of Youngstown, Ohio, to the Pennsylvania State line.

The Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company have increased the company's capital stock from $8,500,000 to $12,000,000, and that of the Osage Railway Company from $220,000 to $700,000.

During the month of March the Dominion Coal Company's shipments amounted to 149,300 tons, as compared with 126,210 tons the previous month.

Advices from Toronto and other great lake points indicate a late opening of lake navigation.

The Allis-Chalmers Company has taken over the Ballman-Wilson Foundry Company, and will lease it to the lately acquired Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company.

All the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, it is stated, were running yesterday, and no orders have been issued for further closing.

The coal tonnage of the Norfolk and Western in March was said to have been the heaviest for any month in the history of the company.

Chesapeake and Ohio Notes Sold.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company has sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $4,000,000 of two-year notes bearing 5 per cent. interest. The price paid for these notes is not disclosed. The transaction in effect is nothing more than a loan to the railroad company. The proceeds will be used chiefly for improvement to company's lines in West Virginia. The notes are ultimately to be funded by an issue of bonds under the general mortgage which permits the sale of $2,000,000 of such bonds annually up to $70,000,000. There are now outstanding of this amount $36,073,000.

Two More Park Bank Vice Presidents.

John C. McKeon and John C. Van Cleaf were elected Vice Presidents of the National Park Bank yesterday, making four Vice Presidents for the bank under the present arrangements. The others are Stuyvesant Fish and Gilbert Thorne. Of the incoming officials, Mr. McKeon was formerly Vice President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, of which ex-Controller Eckels is President, and Mr. Van Cleaf has been head of the audit department of the National Park Bank.

Sully Creditors' Committee.

There was a long conference at the Sully offices between the creditors' committee and Sully with his counsel yesterday afternoon, at the close of which it was stated that no results had been reached, and that there will be no creditors' meeting to-day. There will be no other conference of the committee till to-morrow afternoon. It was stated yesterday that the F. W. Reynolds Company had assigned its claim against Sully & Co. for certain spot cotton to the receivers for final adjudication.

American Beet Sugar Election.

The American Beet Sugar Company held its annual meeting at Jersey City yesterday. The financial report showed that 81,053,100 pounds of refined sugar had been produced from 315,490 tons of beets, the estimated profit being $271,468.61. All the old Directors were re-elected, except that R. Rieman Duval was succeeded by J. Archibald Murray.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Incorporated to-day:

Remsen Bond and Mortgage Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. F. Ellers, Gilbert Elliot, and W. S. Palmer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fidelity Contract Company, Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. H. Jameson, K. B. Castle, and C. L. Pierce, Rochester.

Michigan Realty Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. F. Wierling, C. G. Fiest, and H. J. Siedler, Buffalo.

Brooklyn Produce and Supply Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. D. Coats, F. A. McKibben, and H. W. McChesney, Brooklyn.

Visitation Lyceum Catholic Association, Brooklyn; capital, $3,000. Directors—R. E. Sullivan, W. S. Butler, and J. F. Battam, Brooklyn.

Pupo Manufacturing Company, New York, (chemicals;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. C. Macray and E. E. Smith, Brooklyn, and B. B. Ward, Montclair, N. J.

United Embroidery Works, Brooklyn; capital, $12,400. Directors—P. Cohn, J. Zagor, and L. Frank, New York.

The Stein-Davies Company, New York, (merchandise;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Leo Stain and F. G. Hall, New York, and S. D. Davis, Long Island City.

Wright, O'Brien & Williams, Incorporated, New York, (clothing;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. J. Wright, William O'Brien, and H. L. Williams, New York.

CHARTERED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINOTON, Del., April 5.—Three charters were secured at Dover to-day.

Fidelity Investment and Trust Company of Wilmington, to engage in the business commonly carried on by capitalists, printers, and financiers; capital, $50,000.

Southwestern Milling and Mining Company of Batesville, Ark., for mining and milling purposes; capital, $100,000.

The North American Ginseng Company of Philadelphia was chartered; capital, $150,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Strong, with Increase in General Trading.

MORE CONFIDENCE SHOWN

Northern Securities Discussion Loses Prominence—Steel Unchanged—Bull Tips Numerous—Large Gold Outflow Improbable.

Discussion of the uncertainties in the Northern Securities situation and of the probable outcome of the divergent views as to the proper method to be pursued in the dissolution of the company while still a matter in which Wall Street was much interested, did not monopolize the attention of the stock market yesterday to the extent to which it had done so on Monday, when the news of the appeal to the Circuit Court by the Harriman interests was fresh. In general estimation, yesterday's was a better market than Monday's, for the reason that apart from the larger number of advances, business was better distributed. There was no one stock that supplied a third of the total transactions, and the number of really active issues was considerably larger, although the total trading was not much in excess of that of Monday. The feeling of apprehension lest the Northern Securities disagreement should have disastrous results, which prevailed on Monday, had to a large extent disappeared yesterday. The disposition seemed to be not to borrow trouble and to work on the side of the market which seemed the easier, and this was found to be the bull side. Commission business was fairly good, showing an increase in general interest in the market, and the response of the list was sufficiently satisfactory to afford considerable encouragement to those on the long side. Advances of a point or more were numerous, and there were relatively few declines.

⁂

Steel Active, but Unchanged.

United States Steel preferred ended the day without net change, after active trading and a considerable range in price. The expectation of the declaration of the full dividend and the probability of a bad statement of earnings were weighed against each other, and, as opinions differed as to the relative importance of the two influences, the stock was bought or sold. At one time it declined as low as 58¾, and at another was selling as high as 59¾. When trading was over the price stood at 58⅞, which was just where it had closed the previous day. The announcement about half an hour after the close of the market that the full dividend had been declared merely confirmed what had been the previous general expectation, but it remains to be seen what interpretation marketwise will be placed upon the earnings for the past quarter.

⁂

Bull Tips Numerous.

Numerous predictions as to what particular stocks were to do in the near future were current in Wall Street, the bull tips being more in evidence than on any day within recent weeks. This fact was not to the liking of many, who saw in it not so much an evidence of general interest in the market as of an effort to help the process of unloading by certain interests who may have accumulated more stock than they desired. In most instances the predictions were partly verified by the day's developments, but as was natural in view of their number many fell considerably short of the mark.

⁂

Accumulation and Liquidation.

Union Pacific was one of the few active issues which ended the day with a net loss. After trading in about 95,000 shares, it closed with a net loss of three-quarters of a point, at 88¾, just a point below the top price of the day. Some thought that liquidation was going on in Union Pacific and that much of the strength elsewhere was brought about to facilitate the selling of Union Pacific. On the other hand, the suggestion was made that accumulation such as had been going on in Union Pacific was extending to other stocks, including Atchison. The theory would in no way explain the strength of Amalgamated Copper, which was both one of the most active and strongest of the day's issues. In some quarters it was suggested that the large market interests were really working for higher prices, and that this in itself explained both the advances in many railroad stocks and that in Amalgamated.

⁂

Stocks Sold by London.

Upon its resumption of business, London became a seller of American stocks, and during yesterday's session here disposed of about 35,000 shares on balance, out of total trading amounting to about 45,000 shares. The stocks heavily sold were Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison. Among the stocks bought by London were Erie and United States Steel.

⁂

Large Gold Shipments Unlikely.

The chances for the shipment of considerable gold from New York to Paris during the present week were considerably lessened by the course of the foreign exchange market yesterday. Rates for demand sterling here declined to 4.8720 early in the day, and, although they subsequently recovered 15 or 20 points, to about the highest point reached last week, there was a coincident advance of 1c. in the price of sterling in Paris, which more than counterbalanced the advance in this market. Unless there is a decided change in the situation to-day, it is not probable that further gold engagements for to-morrow's steamer can be made except at a loss.

GLOBE NATIONAL'S DIVIDEND.

Petition for Pardon of Defunct Boston Bank's ex-President.

BOSTON, April 5.—Daniel G. Wing, agent in liquidation and former receiver of the Globe National Bank of this city, to-day notified shareholders of the institution that he has asked the United States Court for authority to pay a final dividend. It is expected that the money will be distributed soon after April 20.

The bank failed in December, 1899. The stockholders were assessed 100 per cent. and all creditors have been paid in full, with interest. The final payment will be $17 a share.

United States officials in this city who prosecuted Charles H. Cole, ex-President of the bank, and now in Greenfield jail for misapplying upward of $900,000, have before them a petition, referred to them by the Washington authorities for Cole's pardon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Second Lieut. Claude E. Brigham is transferred from the Ninety-second to the Twenty-seventh Company, and Second Lieut. Leigh Sypher, from the Twenty-seventh to the Ninety-second Company, Coast Artillery.

The leave granted Capt. Ingram M. Powell, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is extended twenty-three days.

Major Henry L. Harris and Capt. Leroy S. Lehon, Artillery Corps, have been constituted a board to visit each artillery post and fortification on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts to definitely fix and locate horizontal base lines for the approved system of artillery fire control and direction. The board will begin at Galveston Harbor and stake each post in turn until it completes its work at Portland, Me. In each artillery district an auxiliary board has been constituted to make a preliminary study of the local conditions and to act in conjunction with the General Board for the final determination of the system.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson is ordered to Europe for special duty in connection with the enlisted personnel of foreign navies.

Capt. J. M. Hawley is detached from duty in charge of the Fifth Lighthouse District, Baltimore, April 16, and will await orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Minneapolis, at Havana; Eagle, at Bahia Honda; Wilmington, at Han-kow; Vicksburg, at Shanghai; Ajax, at Woo-Sung; Vixen, at Guantanamo; Chesapeake and Standish, at Annapolis.

Sailed.—Dolphin, from Hampton Roads for Annapolis; Winslow, from New York for Newport; Columbia, Yankee, and Samoset, from Tompkinsville, for Lamoine Island; Potomac, from Key West for Pensacola.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $211,476,003; balances, $9,684,519; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,152,-714.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.8730; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94 15-16 and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—30c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 5.—With the opening of the month rates for money were easier. The disbursement of the April dividends materially increased the supplies. Further cheapness is regarded as certain, entailing a possible early reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount and the opening of the way to the flotation of a number of new loans

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the market for unlisted securities was on a very narrow scale, with no sales reported in the bond list. The changes for the day were for the most part confined to fractions, and only a few stocks showed any variations. Greene Consolidated Copper reached within a small fraction of the top figure for this year, with sales at 14. About 4,000 shares were traded in within a range of a quarter, with the close an unchanged quotation. Light, Fuel and Power made a new high record, advancing to 34⅝.

***

NORTHERN SECURITIES was less than one-half as active as on Monday, and little interest seemed to be taken in its movements. The opening sale was at a loss of ¾, but this was quickly recovered, and the stock reached 98⅝, with the close at the lowest, 97½, a drop of 1. No other stock of this group was traded in with the exception of an odd lot of Northern Pacific at a gain of 1¾.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Chicle	*92	*91	*92
213	Amer. Writing Paper pf.	12⅝	*12½	12¾
4,100	Bay State Gas	11-32	5-16	5-16
300	British Columbia Copper.	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Gold Hill Copper	⅛	7-16	⅛
3,900	Greene Con. Copper	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Heckensack Meadows	20	20	20
110	Inter. Rapid Transit	110	*109¼	110
440	Light, Fuel & Power	34⅝	31½	34⅝
50	Mackey Companies	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
1,000	Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
360	Montreal & Boston	9-16	½	9-16
100	Northern Pacific reg.	130	130	130
71	Northern Pac. w. r.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜
50	New Orleans Rys. pf.	30	30	30
30	New York Trans.	5⅜	5	6⅜
2,500	Northern Securities	98⅜	97½	98⅛
5	Northern Secur. stubs.	$200	$200	$200

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17	17	17
364	Standard - Milling	5⅜	*5¼	5⅜
100	Tonopah Min. of Nevada	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1,960	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	11-16
280	Uni. Fire Extinguisher	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	White Knob Copper	8½	8½	8½

*Less than 100 shares.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	April 5. Bid.	Asked.	April 4. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52½	54	52½	54
American Can	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
American Can pf.	35¾	36	35½	36
American Chicle	90	93	91	94
American Chicle pf.	77	80	79	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89	90	89	90
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Amer. Steel Foundries	2	3	2	3
Amer. Steel Foundries pf.	25	35	25	35
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf.	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Am. Writing Paper pf.	12¼	13	12	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	70	70½	70	70½
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118	117½	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107½	108	107½	109½
British Columbia Copper	2⅛	2½	2	2½
California Copper	..	..	..	..
Camden Land	1-18	⅛	1-18	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf.	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf.	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Central Foundry pf.	6	8	6	8
Central Foundry 6s	52½	55	52½	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	93	..
Compressed Air	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Lake Superior	½	⅝	½	⅝
Con. Lake Superior pf.	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3	3½	3½	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	3½	4½	3½	4¼
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf.	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896 ex April coupon	96	98	95	98
Detroit & Mackinac	60	62½	60	62½
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	25	21	25
Electric Boat pf.	50	90	51	100
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	6½	8	6½	8
Electric Vehicle pf.	10	11½	9½	11
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf.	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	172	173½	171	173
Green Con. Copper	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
Guggenheim Exploration	103	..	105	..
Hackensack Meadows	19	20	19	20
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29¼	30½	29	30½
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	80	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	85	90	85	90
Houston Oil	1	1¾	1	3
Houston Oil pf.	13	16	12	16
Inter. Rapid Transit	109	110	109	110
Inter. Mercantile Marine	5	5¼	5	5¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	18	19	18	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	..	80	..
International Salt	9½	11½	9½	11½
International Salt 5s	36½	39½	36½	39½
Int. Silver 1st 6s and Int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver Deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	..	1	..	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Kitchener Mining	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	81	..	81	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	34⅝	35	33	34½
Mackey Companies	20	22	20	22
Mackey Cos. pf., ex div.	70	72	70	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	0	7	6¼	6¾
Mont. & Boston Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
National Sugar pf.	100½	101½	100½	101½
N. Y. & Q. B. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	72	69	72
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released.	132	139	132	137
Northern Securities	97½	98	98½	99
Northern Securities stub	1½	2¼	1¾	2¼
Otis Elevator, ex div.	25	30	25	30
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	89	92	89	92
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	1	½	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	3½	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Pope Mfg.	5¾	7	5¾	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	17¾	..	77	78
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	22½	..	23	25
Royal Baking Powder	117½	118¼	117½	118¼
Royal Baking Powder pf.	100½	102	101	102
Safety Car Heat	180	185	180	185
Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf.	17½	18	17½	17
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	84	84¾	84	..
Seab. A. L. ctfs. 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	½	⅝	½	⅝
Shannon Copper	7	8	7½	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5¾	6½	5½	6
Standard Milling pf.	23½	25	23	25
Standard Milling 5s	62	73	72	75
Standard Oil	621	625	620	625
Storage Power	¼	½	¼	½
Tennessee Copper	30	32	31	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	8½	7¾	8
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅝	¾	9-16	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c notes	100	100¼	100	100¼
Union Typewriter	80	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	102	103	102	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	103	101	103
United Box Board	2	2¾	2	2½
United Box Board pf.	..	15½	14	15½
United Copper	5	6½	5	8½
United Copper pf.	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	..	..	2⅞
U. S. Rubber 6% notes	99½	99½	98½	99½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, rects	23	27	23	27
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	..	104	..	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, C. E.	104	104½	104	104½
Universal Tobacco	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Universal Tobacco pf.	¼	1	¼	1
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	1½	3	1½	3
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, ex coup	92½	93¼	92½	93¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	25
White Knob Copper	7¾	8½	7¾	8¼
Worthington Pump pf.	111	..	111	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn B. & W. C. 5s	99	102	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	235	232	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	2..	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64	62½	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105	106	105	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	104½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76	75	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63¼	63¾	63¼	63½
Nassau Electric 4s	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼
New Orleans Railways	8½	9	9	10
New Orleans Rys. pf.	27	30	28½	30
New Orleans 4½s	..	78	78	78
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	95	100	95	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼
St. Louis Transit	11½	12½	11½	12½
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con.	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	..	174	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	75	79	75	79
59th and 12th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Atl. C. Line 107	108	108	108	108
United Rys. of St. Louis	52	54	52	54
United Traction, Prov.	93	98	95	98
United Traction bonds	107	109	107	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10	12	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	43½	45	43½	45
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74	74½	74	74½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	43	43	43	43
Am. L. & Trac. pf.	88	90	88	90
Bay State Gas	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	170	172	168	171
Buffalo Gas	4	4¾	4	4¾
Buffalo Gas 5s	64	67	64	67
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	91
Consmr. Gas (J. C.) hds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	30	31½	30	31½
Denver Gas 5s	68	..	68	..
Denver Gas 6s	98½	100	98½	100
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	107
Mutual Gas	290	295	290	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105	105½	105	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	103½	102¾	103½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95½
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf.	83	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	96¼	..	94½	96

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6½	7	6½	6⅝
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	63	66	60	65
East River Ferry	70	*72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	104	105	104½	105½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	92	92½	93
Union Ferry	31	34	30	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	92	90	93

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BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¾	106¼
2s, c., 1930	105¾	106¼
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107¼
3s, c., 1918	107	107¾
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	107¼	..
4s, c., 1907	107¼	108
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133¼
4s, c., 1925	133	133½
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Philippine 4s	110¾	..
Adams Exp.	220	226
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	148	..
Allis Chalm.	7½	8¾
Am. Chain	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	23	28
Am. Gr. Tw.	6¾	7¾
A. H. & L.	3¾	4½
Am. Lin. Co.	8¼	9
A. L. Co. pf.	28¾	30
Am. M. Co.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf.	18	20
A. S. R. pf.	125	126
A. T. & C.	85	88
A. T. & T.	126	128
Am. W. Co. pf.	91	94
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann A. pf.	52	57
Atl. C. Line	107	108
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
Brns. City	5¼	6¾
B. R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	48½	50
Canada So.	65½	66¼
C. & S. A.	..	..
Cal. Tel.	101	83
C. & O.	83	83
C., B. & Q.	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	130
C. G. Western	84	87½
C., I. & L. pf.	90	100
C., M. & St. P. pf.	174½	178
C. & N. W.	169½	172
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	145
C., St. P. M. & O. pf.	165	175
Chi. U. T. pf.	31¾	32
C., C. & St. L.	74	75½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102	111
C., L. & W.	59	60
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve., Lor.	178	..
C. & H. C. & Iron	12	13¼
Com. Cable	170	180
Consol. C.	69	70
Corn P. Co. pf.	13½	13⅝
C. P. Co. pf.	68½	71½
D. & S. W.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Det. South.	10	11½
Det. So. pf.	19	21
Dia. Match.	125	130
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13¼	15
Ev. & T. H.	55	60
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	40	..
Gen. Cb. Co.	44	47¼
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	100
Glob. Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	171	178
Hock. Val.	73½	74
Hock. V. pf.	107⅞	..
Homestake	49	52
Ill. C. l. 1.	104½	..
Int. P. Co.	11½	12¼
Int. Power	26½	28½
Int. S.	43	43¾
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	22	28
K. C. So.	19	19¼
K. C. So. pf.	10½	12½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	40	50

	Bid.	Asked.
Kn. Ice, Chi.	..	10
K. L. C., pf.	55	..
L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	47	54
Man. Beach	6½	10
Md. C. pf.	100	120
M. W. S. El., Chi.	13	18
M. W. S. El., pf.	47	51
Mich. Cent.	125	135
M. & St. L.	45	55
M. & St. L. pf.	86	96
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	61¾	62½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	119	120
M. & B. pf.	94	100
Mor. & Es.	180	190
Nat. Bis.	43½	44
Nat. B. pf.	104	105
Nat. Enam.	17	19
Nat. Em. pf.	73	83
Nat. Lead	14⅝	15
Nat. L. pf.	85	89
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	33	38½
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18½	19½
N. Cent. C.	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	126	135
N. Y., B. & M.	..	..
Men. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	27	29¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	64	67
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	105	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y., L. E. & W.	33	16
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
N. Y., L. & W.	129	135
N. Y. & Har.	..	..
N. Y. Tel., ex div.	142	145
Ont. Mining	4¼	5
Pac. Coast	54½	57
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	64	67
Peo. & East.	18	21
P. C. C. & St. L.	61	62¼
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	90	96
P. Ft. W. & C.	178½	..
P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Pr. St. Car.	28¾	29½
P. U. C.	209	211
Quicksilver	..	1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4½	9
R. R. Sec., 1st. pf.	38	40
R. I. C. stk. ctfs.	86	91
Rdg. 2d pf.	59	61
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R., W. & O.	131	..
St. J. & G. I. pf.	94	11
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	62	72
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	20
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	124
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	62	72
S.-S. S. & I.	39½	39¾
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	80	85
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	90	93
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	20	21½
U. Rys. Inv.	8	10
U. S. Exp.	105	110
U. S. Leath.	6⅞	7
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	100	100
Va. I., C. & P. pf.	25	35
W.-F. Exp.	205	215
West. U. T.	88¼	89
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E.	16½	17
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	28	27

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BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25¼d per ounce and in New York at 55¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 2.75, and on the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 Comstock bonds sold at 11¼, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at 4.00, 700 Elkton at .65@.66, 600 Gold Dollar at .05@.06, 500 Isabella at .30@.31, 150 Mexican at 2.40, 30 Ontario at 4.75, 100 Ophir at 5.62½, 100 Portland at 1.85, 50 Quicksilver preferred at 5.00, 400 Sierra Nevada at .74@.75, 1,000 Standard at 2.65@2.75, 200 Union Consolidated at .90, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .30.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.08
Andes	.43	.46
Belcher	.22	.25
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.00
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	1.20	1.20
Challenge Consolidated	.30	.30
Chollar	.19	.20
Confidence	.90	.96
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	1.85
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.18	.18
Gould & Curry	.42	.42
Hale & Norcross	.89	.88
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.06	.06
Mexican	2.40	2.45
Occidental Consolidated	.86	.86
Ophir	5.87½	5.75
Overman	.21	.22
Potosi	.26	.26
Savage	.50	.54
Sag Belcher	.14	.13
Sierra Nevada	.72	.73
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Consolidated	.86	.88
Utah Consolidated	.19	.19
Yellow Jacket	.32	.32
Silver bars	54¼	55¼
Mexican dollars	44½@46	44½@46
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and Monday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6½	6⅝	8	8¾
Anaconda	11	13	11	14
C., K. & N.	21½	21	21½	23
C. C. Consolidated	6⅞	7⅛	6¾	7
Dante	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
Doctor Jackpot	6½	7½	6¾	7¼
Elkton	62	64	62¾	64
El Paso	78	78½	77¼	77¾
Gold Dollar	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Golden Cycle	40	50	40	50
Gold Sovereign	4	4½	4	4½
Isabella	27	20	28	28¾
Jackpot	5	9	5	9
Keystone	3¼	4	3¼	4
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	3¾	4	3¾	4
Little Puck	3⅞	3½	3⅛	3⅜
Little Bessie	3	3¼	3	3¼
Mollie Gibson	5	6¼	5	6¼
Mary Cashin	1	1½	1	1½
Moon Anchor	7	8	7	9
New Haven	2¾	2⅞	2¾	3
Old Gold	9¾	10	10¼	10⅞
Pharmacist	3⅞	3⅞	3½	4
Portland	150	175	160	180
Rose Maud	3¼	3⅞	3½	3⅝
Rose Nicol	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2⅞	2	2⅞
Vindicator	65½	70	60	67
Work	8	6½	6	6⅝

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Union Exchange Bank Director.

George T. Wilson, Third Vice President of the Equitable Life, was elected a Director of the Union Exchange Bank of New York yesterday.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

LO. & NASH.—SOUTHERN RY. Monon Coll. Joint 4s.

Interest January and July 1st. Due July 1, 1952.

These bonds are joint obligations of above Companies, and are secured by deposit of Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred and common stocks.

Annual Interest Charge, $473,080.

For the fiscal year ending 1903, after deducting all charges, the several companies earned the following surplus:

Chicago, Ind. & Louis.	$1,109,232
Louisville & Nashville	6,211,048
Southern Railway	3,707,477
Combined Surplus	**$11,027,757**

Price to yield about 4½% Income.
Descriptive circular on reques.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Streets, New York.
67 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO (OF CALIFORNIA.)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $20,997.72 now in the Sinking Fund for this redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 30th day of April, 1904, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

New York, March 28, 1904.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

EQUITABLE NATIONAL BANK,
Treasury Department,
Washington, Feb. 10, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS who may have claims against "The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York" that the same must be presented to Edward Ridgely, Receiver, with the legal proof there

AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
258 Broadway, New York City,

will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan,

on Monday, April 11th, 1904,
at twelve o'clock noon.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,
the nine story Iron and Brick

BENNETT BUILDING

Nassau, Fulton and Ann Streets.

$750,000 will be allowed to remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4½ per cent.

ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney, 346 Broadway.

WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

For further particulars apply at office of Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
R. E. Simon, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
To close the estate of George C. Edgar, Dec'd,

102 West 77th Street,
4-story dwelling, with ext., on lot 18x102.2.

74 West 94th Street,
3-story dwelling, with ext., on lot 17x100.8½.

126 West 95th Street,
3-story dwelling on lot 15x100.8½.

76 West 94th Street,
5-story single flat on lot 20x100.8½.

For maps and particulars apply to Daniel Seymour, Att'y, 29 Wall St., or the Auctioneers, 158 Broadway, Tel. 1711 Cort.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,
will sell at public auction
PARTITION SALE,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,

225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET,

2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $15,000 at 4½%.

For maps, etc., apply to J. W. Ehrlich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auction'rs, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Once Turned Down

by an Institution or Lender. It is unlikely that a Mortgage loan application will again meet with favorable consideration there. Borrowers can guard against this by dealing with practical Mortgage Brokers.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Southeast Corner of West 150th St. and St. Nicholas Place,

known as No. 8 St. Nicholas Place, large and roomy dwelling, 53 feet front by 37 feet deep, with extension; exposed on all sides; excellent light and air; suitable for private school, home, or club. Full particulars

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Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 50x103.3, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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A High Class and Successful Ocean Hotel
ONE OF THE FINEST ON THE COAST.
800 FEET OCEAN FRONT.
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Large frontage on Atlantic Ocean and the rear on Barnegat Bay,
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HOTEL IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH FURNITURE, LINEN, SILVERWARE, CROCKERY, COOKING UTENSILS, STEAM LAUNDRY, AND GAS MACHINE.
CASINO ON THE PROPERTY,
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WILL SELL
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Grand View, Top of Palisades, Opposite 42D STREET,
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TERMS THE SAME AS RENT, OR LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6065J Cortlandt.

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HOUSE FOR SALE; EIGHTEEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x150; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.
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REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE, 91 WALNUT-ST.,
MONTCLAIR,
NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

FOR SALE AT NUTLEY, N. J.
A desirable residence; 8 rooms and bath, butler's pantry, electric light, gas, parquetry floors, new heating apparatus just installed; vegetable garden, small fruits; choice neighborhood; lot 90x125; cost, $7,000; will sell at $4,500; five minutes from Nutley station; present lease expires May 1st. Write or call upon owner, Joseph M. Keane, 105 Hudson St., New York.

Choice modern residence, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; 9 rooms, besides bath, laundry, attic, butler's pantry, cold storage, &c.; electric lighting; oak floors; all improvements; elegant restricted location; price, $7,000; easy terms; 30 minutes to New York. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Attention! Home Seekers, Builders, Investors.—Great auction sale choice improved lots Saturday, May 21st, at Clifton Park, on the Palisades, opposite 42d St.; 25 minutes from theatre and shopping districts. Send for booklet. George Limouze, 4th St., Weehawken, N. J., or Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
"For Sale"—Foundry Property, Northwest Corner of 14th and Erie Sts.; eight city lots; building, 100x100; engine, boiler, and shafting; immediate possession. Frank J. Mathews Co., Pavonia Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large and unusual cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. A. L. Watson.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.—Because farm products are high farms are paying investments; write immediately, will help you get a good farm. Plainfield property for sale, to let, and exchange. La Rue, Real Estate Consultation, Plainfield, N. J.

For Sale.—New two-family house, 13 rooms and 2 bath; separate steam heaters, all other improvements; best style; terms very easy; price only $4,500. Schwarz & De Mouth, 854 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hothouses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; fine house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grower, East Orange, N. J.

ARLINGTON, N. J.
Very desirable property in choice location, ten minutes from depot; high ground; property thoroughly modern; price, $6,500.00, easy terms. I. V. Dorland, 152 Elm St.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., New York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Summit, N. J.—One hour from city; high, healthy; several attractive properties, ons to 100 acres; also, rent furnished cottages for season; state your wants. E. C. Holmes, Real Estate Agency, Summit, N. J.

11-room house, Upper Montclair, $6,200; $500 cash, balance $50 monthly; or rent, comfortably furnished for couple, $600 yearly. Pictures and plans Room 801, 320 Broadway. Tel., 490 Franklin.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
WM. M. TAYLOR AND ANDRUS B. HOWE,
24 Spring St., opp. Lackawanna Station.
Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Open holidays.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., THE HANDIEST AND BEST SUBURB: FINE NEW HOUSE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; GOOD LOT; FINE LOCATION; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $2,750; $500 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT. ADDISON PLY.

For Sale.—11-room house and two lots of ground, Jersey City Heights; good order, $4,300; also factory site in Hoboken.

GEO. W. WRIGHT,
57 Newark St., Hoboken.

For Sale.—Arlington, N. J.; splendid one-family house, 8 rooms, first-class condition, all modern improvements; will give a bargain; owner leaving town. Schwarz & De Mouth, 854 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit. Leonard, real estate, Main and Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

Modern country home; 7 rooms

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Stores; possession; some rent free; 213 215, 217 Grand St., and Basements.

Corner Lexington Av. and 53d, Basement Store.

2,197 2d Av., Half Store and Rooms.

LOFTS.

213 to 217 Grand St., Small and Large Lofts; heat, elevator, &c.; low rent.

257 Bowery, First Loft, 25x75.

229 Grand St., near Bowery, First Loft.

286 Greenwich St., First Loft, two fronts.

218 Centre St., One Small Loft.

Madison Av., Parlor Floor, for tailor, &c.

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23 Duane St., Offices, $10 up.

Cyrille Carreau, Agent, Grand St., near Bowery, (Under Oriental Bank.)

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MORTON BUILDING,

114-116 NASSAU ST.,

Desirable offices, also floor space, which we will divide or to suit tenant.

Elevators Run All Night.

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STORE AND BASEMENT.

Suitable for Cafe and Rathskeller.

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BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET.

90x104, seven floors and basement; 300 lbs. per square foot; engine, 250 horse power; boiler, 300 horse power; receiving and shipping elevators; excellent light three sides; high ceilings; at an exceedingly low rental for term of years; location unexcelled for shipping; factories and sites on water front and rail; city or country. T. B. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., New York.

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LARGE AND SMALL. RENTS, $20 AND UP.

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LARGE AND SMALL. RENTS REASONABLE. NEW BUILDINGS.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT, 25x92; NEW BUILDING.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

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L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 B'way.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.

Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to

Jas. Ven Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS, Sale or lease, City or country, Water front and rail. C. B. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST. Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

RENTING SPECIALISTS. Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.

CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY. Tel. 50 John. 92 WILLIAM ST.

CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST. Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

23d St., 403-7 East.—A fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; own action on premises.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail, best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Brick factory, 9,000 feet, 72 windows; rent, $1,000; power additional. Nelson, 13 Chambers St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 335 B'way.

Loft, 50x120, with power; suitable any business, 250-260 Moore St., Brooklyn.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Fine store, new building; growing neighborhood; 7th Av., adjoining 149th St.

Factory, 163 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

A.—Nassau St. loft, $900 rent. Ruland & Whiting Company, 5 Beekman St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

SPECIAL.

Two 7-story brick tenements, with stores, 33 feet front, 16 rooms, 4 baths on each floor, all improvements; rents, $6,200 each; will exchange for country property and cash.

7-story brick elevator apartment, near 80th St. and Lexington Av., all rented; will take equity in 5-story tenements and cash.

PETER AXELRAD & CO.,

Tel., 948 Cortlandt. 181 Broadway

Beautiful free and clear country residence near Warwick, N. Y.; 27 rooms, numerous outbuildings; 146 acres; private lake, fruit, flowers, lawns, etc.; cost $250,000; for $75,000 cash equity in apartment house or city income property. Pulis & Foley, 49 West 20th.

Broadway.—11-story; fireproof; price, $475,000; mtge., $300,000, 4%; rents, $30,050; nets large income; no cash. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Builders, Attention!—Will trade a Lexington Av. plot with a loan of $25,000 for tenements or flats, east or west side. Tuotl & Co., 1200 Broadway.

Country place at Englewood, N. J., free and clear, value $12,000, to exchange for city flat. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,049 Broadway.

West 127th St.—50-foot 6-story apartment; equity, $32,000; will take other property. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Corner lot, Bronx, excavated, $5,000; will add cash for flats and tenements. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

West 104th St.—6-story apartment, 40x100; nets 10%; will take other property. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have a client who will purchase for cash one or two 5-story flats or tenements on the east side from 50th to 90th St., from 2d to Park Av.; also have a number of buyers for modern flats from 59th to 125th St., showing fair income on investment.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Free and clear, gentleman's country place; high elevation; convenient to New York; six acres; large Queen Anne mansion, completely furnished, and stable, including horses and carriages; all modern improvements; value $75,000; to exchange for equity in Manhattan property; might add cash. Principals,

BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO., 7 EAST 42D ST.

Owners of flats and tenements are requested to send complete particulars; have large demand.

BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO.,

7 EAST 42D ST.

I want to buy a flat; single or double; must be first-class neighborhood; a thoroughly modern; anywhere below 80th St. Quick Sale, Box 2110 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Single or double tenement in any fine location in Brooklyn; any amount down; brokers protected; full particulars noticed only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St., New York City.

A residence with acreage on the Sound or south shore or Long Island; city corner, suitable for liquor business, cheap for cash; call or mail particulars. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Owners.—Send me particulars of your city or country property, and I will sell it for you. Have purchasers waiting. Wandell, No. 315 Madison Av., corner 42d St.

Houses and tenements, private houses, on west side for many buyers; sales aggregating millions attest ability. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Flats, tenements, store property; quick cash buyers. PETER ALEXRAD & CO., 181 Broadway. Tel., 948 Cortlandt.

Owners!—Send particulars, Bronx flats; quick sales assured. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 135th St.

Attorney takes charge real property; renting, collecting; honest; references. Energetic, Box 215 Times Office.

Flats and houses wanted to rent, sell, or exchange. Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and First Street Plot, Near Lexington Avenue, Bought for Improvement—Long List of Minor Transactions—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The purchase of 668 Fifth Avenue, by William K. Vanderbilt, is referred to in more detail in another column.

Sale of East 101st Street Lots.

Samuel Wacht has bought the plot on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11. He will erect six six-story forty-foot flats on the property.

Buyer for 63d Street House.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with Post & Reese, have sold for Charles H. Capen the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 48 East Sixty-third Street, 14.2 by 100.5.

Fifth Avenue Deal in Harlem.

Louis Bernstein has sold for Louis Von Schwanenfluegel, to William Solomon, 2,159 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Henry Fox has sold for Jacob Sweetman and David Reich, builders, the property, 247 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for Emily R. Partridge, the two five-story triple flats, 65 and 67 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Samuel Bitterman has bought from Charles Faas, the five-story double flats, 102 and 104 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. In referring to the transaction in this column yesterday, the location of the property was inadvertently given as at the same numbers on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Abraham Joachim has sold for Christopher H. Sturz, to H. F. Wolf, 2856 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for George H. Robinson 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling.

J. J. Keith of Swartwout & Co. has sold for Max Marx to Max M. Pullman 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 99.11.

Henry & Gold have sold to a Miss Simon 64 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, 20 by 100.11; also, for the Cooke estate, to C. Max, 141 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story flat, 39.5 by 100.11.

Max J. Klein has bought 134 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 30 by 99.11.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 222 West One Hundred and First Street, the sale of which was reported recently.

Grant of Easement for the Subway.

There was recorded yesterday the grant of a perpetual easement for the underground road beneath the northeast and southeast corners of Broadway and Forty-second Street. The grant is made to the city by James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees for John Jacob Astor, for a consideration of $24,098.96.

West 55th Street Dwelling Sold.

Joseph P. Day reports the sale of the dwelling 317 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Mrs. Julia Lehman the five-story single flat 339 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Ellen Cohalan has sold 14 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story dwelling.

Young & Gahren have sold for a client to Julia Levy the five-story triple flat 217 West Eighty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.8.

Demand Shown on 111th Street.

Simon Fine has sold for a Mr. Hanlon the three-story dwelling 238 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 20 by 100.11; also, for a Mr. Lynch, the similar adjoining house No. 240.

Simons & Moersfelder have sold to Solomon Boehm the flats 112 and 114 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

M. Levy & Co. have sold for Charles Levy to Isaac Blumberg the five-story double flat 53 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 27 by 100.

H. Kornbluth, in conjunction with R. H. Jackman, has sold for Charles B. Gumb the property 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

Max M. Pullman has sold to Flora Davis 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, with store, 27.6 by 99.11, which he bought recently from Henry Wasserman for $26,250.

Pleasant Avenue Corner Sold.

S. Markowitz has sold for Maurice Kalrn 296 and 298 Pleasant Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, two five-story flats, 51.9 by 94.

Michael F. Cusack has sold 177 to 181 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, two six-story flats, 75 by 100.11.

S. Grossman has bought from Charles Hamm 152 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11; also, from Frederick Mohr 236 East Seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 22.8 by 90.11.

Louis Lese has bought from John Deever 510 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Upper First Avenue Purchase.

Martin Haase and George I. Lippman have purchased from Max Nathan, for $10,000, the lot 2,042 First Avenue.

Goldenberg & Cohen have bought the five-story tenement, with stores, 439 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Abram Bachrach has bought 314 East Fifty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.5.

Joseph J. Harris reports the sale of the two five-story flats 317 and 319 East Forty-eighth Street, on plot 60 by 100, to Morris and Sigmund Haber.

Henry Deutsch has leased the five-story tenement at 319 and 321 East Seventy-fifth Street, for Goldman & Miller to Domenico Werner, for three years, at an aggregate rental of $15,600.

The Berman Realty Company and E. Schreiber have sold for Samuel Barkin to Isaac Schnadig, No. 141 and 143 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Ninth Street, a new six-story tenement, with stores, 46.8 by 75. The price is reported to have been about $120,000.

The McVickar-Gallard Realty Company has sold for Esther Hyman, Louisa Schub, and Morris Greenwald, respectively, the 98, and 100 Avenue C, three tenements, on plot 68.1 by 83. The buyers are Joseph Walkenberg and Adolph Danziger. The same brokers have sold for Mrs. Belle Lasker 109 West Eighty-third Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 17 by 102.2.

Jun. J. McMahon has sold 171 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a four-story flat, 30 by 100.11.

Deal for Bergen Avenue Flats.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Klein & Klein to Adolph Hollander 494, 496, and 498 Bergen Avenue, three five-story double flats, on a plot having a frontage of 82.6 feet.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Leon Pelleo the southwest corner of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.

Lease of Canal Street Building.

M. L. Hymes has leased the building 58 Canal Street for the estate of Samuel D. Babcock.

The Hotel Register Corporation reports the leasing of the Rockaway Park Inn at Rockaway Beach to C. A. Corrigan and the Hotel Belvedere at Larchmont to F. L. Siegel.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 289 East, north side, 180 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Life Insurance Company $7,000

Rider Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Third Street, extending through to the Mott Haven Canal, 80 by 115 by 43 by 125, two-story frame buildings and vacant, foreclosure sale, to Leopold Hute ..... 15,0[illegible]

Hull Avenue, west side, 401.5 feet north of Woodlawn Road, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, the Harlem Savings Bank ..... 1,00[illegible]

Teller Avenue, east side, 424.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 50 by 81.4 and irregular; together with Clay Avenue, west side, 414.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-[illegible], 50 by 81.5 and irregular, abutting upon the foregoing; three parcels, foreclosure sale to John F. McKeon 6,840

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Fourth Avenue, 91, southeast corner of Eleventh Street, 22.3 by 68.3 by 12.1 by 52.11, leasehold, three-story brick building; ground lease expires April 30, 1907, with two renewals for twenty-one years on appraisal; bankruptcy sale.

By John N. Golding.

Eleventh Avenue, 427, to 453, west side, the block front between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, 197.6 by 75, nine three-story buildings; also

Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 75, four-story building; public auction sale.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Fordham Avenue, west side, 108.2 feet north of Fifth Street, 50 by 104, vacant; foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee; dus on judgment, $12,081.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Twenty-fourth Street, 225 and 227 East, north side, 248.11 feet west of Second Avenue, 38.10 by 98.8, two three-story brick tenements; partition sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ons Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 861 East, north side, 213 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 27.6 by 100, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee; due on judgment, $13,415.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 100 by 89.11; Moore & Howell of 453 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owners; Moore & Candseldel of 2,870 Eighth Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 130 East Houston Street, for a four-story brick tenement and store, 24.10 by 69.1; A. Silverson of 190 Bowery, owner; C. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 404 and 406 East Sixteenth Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 25 by 44; M. L. Zerowsky of 406 Exchange Place, owner; C. Stegmayer of 200 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 226 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick tenement and stores; 25 by 87; M. Kirsch and another of 54 Ludlow Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 72 feet east of Harrison Avenue, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 48.9; Anna Meyer, Newtown, L. I., owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,036 Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 284 feet east of Herrison Avenue, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 47; Anna Meyer, Newtown, L. I., owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,036 Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Columous Avenue, south side, 225 feet east of Garfield Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Jorg Schneerer, Morris Park, owner; B. Eheling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

White Plains Avenue, southwest corner of Fourth Street, William's Bridge, for a three-story brick dwelling; Anna Besthoff, widow, to Edmund C. Johnson, Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, owner; William M. Rouzee of 84 East Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Mount Hope Place, north side, 115 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for four three-story brick dwellings, 18.9 by 59; Andrew J. Thomas of 2 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Neville & Rager of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $48,000.

Second Avenue, west side, 400 feet north of Flower Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Richard Morrison, Station Street, Williams Bridge, owner; John R. Reay of 6 Seventh Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Clinton Street, east side, 125 feet north of Grand Street, to a two-story brick power house; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane Street, owner and architect; cost, $350.

No. 256 West Twenty-eighth Street, to two five-story brick factories and workrooms; A. Jesselson of 120 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; L. A. Goldstona of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 41 Broad Street, to a three-story brick loft; G. A. Hazelton of 52 West Sixty-fifth Street, owner; A. L. Webster of 82 Wall Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 117 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. H. Robertson, premises, owner; Robertson & Potter of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 347 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; J. Hall, premises, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 2,056 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; A. B. Hussey of 194 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, owner and architect; cost, $800.

No. 311 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; W. & J. Bachrach of 35 Nassau Street, owners; M. Zipkes of 25 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 470 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Well & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; S. Gross of 348 East Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, northeast corner, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Ravitch of 324 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 189 East Broadway, to a three-story brick tenement; L. Golde of 111 East Broadway, owner; Horenhurger & Straub, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 168 Delancey Street, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Prysworsky of 148 Delancey Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 721 East Sixty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Well & Mayer, owners; S. Gross, architect; cost, $3,000.

Canal and Watts Streets, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement; P. F. O'Neill of 508 Greenwich Street, owner; J. W. Lamb of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 1,540 and 1,542 Broadway, to a two-story brick store; T. B. Hidden, owner; H. I. Cohn of 115 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 303 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick stable; T. J. O'Reilly of 438 Lexington Avenue, owner; T. J. O'Reilly, Jr., of 438 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 43 to 47 West Twenty-third Street and 24 to 28 West Twenty-fourth Street, to an eight-story brick and stone store; W. C. Schermerhorn estate, Newport, R. I., owner; F. X. Rouseeau of 505 West Thirty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 200 Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 108 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 25; Denina Dorgan, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 115 Hancock Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; Louis and Carrie Bosie, premises, owners; C. F. Lohse, 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, southeast corner of Prospect Avenue, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 25 by 57; Mary Kessler of 912 Prospect Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,200 Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 39; Michael Bowler of 1,035 Third Avenue, owner; William D. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Keppler Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 21 by 30; Mrs. Hermann Gerbrisbes, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, south side, 44 feet west of Webster Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22.8 by 28; Oscar Schuyler One Hundred and Ninety-third Street and Decatur Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,771 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Heath Avenue, east side, 286 feet north of Boston Road, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 36.6; J. and A. Zilli, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $750.

Decatur Avenue, west side, 130 feet south of Two Hundred and First Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; William Sherwood of 2,973 Decatur Avenue, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,778 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 84 feet west of Vyse Avenue, to three two-story frame dwellings; Arthur K. Butler of 1,100 Forest Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $1,600.

Pelham Avenue, south side, 41 feet east of Arthur Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 33.6; Bridget Mahoney of 868 Pelham Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, April 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, 162, w s, 25x75; 202 Amsterdam Av, w e, 20x65; John Freund to Caroline Freund, 1-11 part ..... Nom.

1ST AV, s w corner of 49th St, 25.5x100; Ernestine Apfel to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

112TH ST, 244 West, 33.4x100.11; Samuel C. Steinhardt and another to Annie I. Fuerth, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.

165TH ST, 846 East, 18x120; Emma A. Wood to Amelia Smith 100

131ST ST, 36 West, 33.4x99.11; Isaac Helfer to Abraham Bachrach, (mtg $23,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 36 West, 33.4x99.11; Abraham Bachrach to Noah Chertoff, (mtg $29,000) ..... Nom.

EAST 52ND AV, w s, 26.8 ft n of 84th St, 25x78; Magdalena Schmitt to Augustus A. Breitenberger, (mtg $9,000) .. 16,000

123D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 19.5x joining New York City, private park, 25.4x107.9x25x103.1; David Cunningham to John McCormick 2,200

LOT 575, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John Friedel ..... Nom.

150TH ST, 550 West, 17x99.11; Bertha V. Yost, executrix, to William J. O'Connell 14,150

LENOX AV, 187, w s, 19x75; Anna M. Bradley to Mary M. Burke and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.. 100

130TH ST, 502 and 504 West, 50x74.11; Max Marx to John Moran, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x100; Anna Meyer to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

121ST ST, 66 East, 25.6x100.11; Jennie Goldstein to William Solomon, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

94TH ST, 238 East, 25x100.3; Lillie M. Seeger to Celia Shwitzer, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100

83D ST, 535 East, 25x102.2; Catherina Brabandt to Jennie Wormser and another, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

EAST END AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 82d St, 25.6x98; the Park Mortgage Company to Isaak Syrop, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100

MADISON AV, w s, 49.5 ft n of 30th St, 24.8x95; Josephine A. Curtis to John O. Baker, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

15TH ST, 234 to 242 West, 90x103.3; Samuel F. Jayne, executor, to William H. Sigman 65,450

140TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x137.2x99x123.1; also all title to strip in rear of above, 220 ft w of 5th Av x123.1 ft s of 140th St x irreg.10.10x 123 ft n w 14.6x n 50.10x n e 29; George F. Johnson to Samuel Green and another, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and... 100

140TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 5th Av, runs s 199.10x w 200x n 199.10x e 200 to 90.5x e 13.5; 140th St, s s, 485 ft e of 5th Av, 25x123.1x28.7x109.1; John Dieckmann to Samuel Green and another, other consideration and 1

57TH ST, 314 East, 20x100.5; Julius Levy to Abraham Bachrach ..... Nom.

127TH ST, 282 West, 15x99.11; Henry Ahlborn and another, executors, to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

38TH ST, 435 and 437 West, 39.3x98.0; John H. Wittpenn to Aaron Simtow and another, (mtg $18,000,) other considera-tion and 100

20TH ST, 305 East, 25x83.9; Margaret Sullivan and another to George M. Bruestle, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

8TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.4; Antoine P. Voisiawsky and another, individually and as executors, to Nathan Z. Baum 29,000

CANNON ST, e s, 150 ft s of Houston St, runs e 100 x e 50 x w 25 x n 42.6 x w 75 x n 7.6; Jacob Ruess to William Bachrach and another, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, 703 East, 25x100; Ernest J. Stark and another to George Laemmle, (mtg $12,000) 100

157TH ST, 580 East, 50x216.11x50x214; Sigmund Katz to Wilhelmina Schmidt, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of Kelly St, 41.1 x104; Ignatz Rosenzweig to Morris Garfinkel, all title, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

TINTON AV, e s, 150-ft n of 161st St, 31.4 x100; Christina Buchta to Caesar Munch, (mtg $5,000) 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 75x97.4x75.1x93.8; Mary Ketz and another to Napoleon Bohlin and others, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and.. 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 2,181, w s, 21x90; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, to Sarah Shbald 5,100

BROOK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 25x100.9x25.1x100; Claus H. Cellerich to Samuel Dworkowitz and others, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

GRAHAM ST, e s, 281.9 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x85, Van Nest; Patrick F. Christopher to Edward T. Mulligan.. Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 200 ft n of Morris Park Av, and 1,059.1 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; Ephraim B. Levy to Martin E. Gehr ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

LAFAYETTE PL, 16; the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Compsny to B. F. Terwilliger, 10 years 4,500

59TH ST, 434 East; Sophie Bermond to Frank Kropacek, 2 years 300

32D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 1st Av; Adonram Clark and another to Clark & Allen, 5 years 14,000

PEARL ST, 477; Christiane Kieselbach to Frank Fasce and others, 2 years.... 780

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,846; Thomas Bailey to Henry Kalefeld, 1 year 1,200

6TH ST, n s, 136 ft w of Av B; James C. Drayton and others, trustees, and others to John A. Fray, 20 years..... 900

1ST AV, 2,007; Barbara Schmitt to Louis Miller, 5 years 1,200

2D AV, 53; Martin Engel to Edward Fuehrer, 5 years ..... $1,700 and 1,800

FORSYTH ST, 206; Hyman Weiser to John Marino, 2 years 576

41ST ST, 216 East; George Lau to Alexander Sarey, 2 years, $900 and 1,020

4TH AV, 122; Michael Crozier to Hyman Dane, 2 years, $900 and 960

2D AV, 2,166; Vito Formato to Fredericka Schramm, 5 years 600

AMSTERDAM AV, 494; Robert F. Ballantine to George M. Knight, 10 years... 2,400

GRAND ST, e w corner of Attorney St; Samuel Levin to Henry Glassman, 2 4-12 years 1,380

FULTON ST, 235; Julie R. Lecocq to John Vagts and another, 5 years..... 800

8TH AV, 699; 44th St, 302 West; Emily Levy to George E. Matthews, 3 years. 4,980

EAST BROADWAY, 155; Church of St. Teresa to Abram Lubarsky, 1 year... 1,000

25TH ST, 23 to 27; Samuel Mann to Louis Kaplt, 4 1-2 years 4,900

112TH ST, 337 East; Simon Lefkowitz and another to Giovanni B. Paglioro and another, 3 years 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ROBERTS, Robert, to Thomas Jones; Arthur Av, e s, being Lot 17, map of Oak Tree Plot, 3 years, correction...

BRAUN, Julius, to Charles Weisberger; Amsterdam Av, 1,420, n w corner of 130th St, prior mtg $19,000, due Nov. 12, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

PASSON, Philip, and another to Abraham Joachim; 118th St, s s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 0 per cent 4,000

MOSS, Moses D., to Adolph Steiner; Brook Av, s e corner of 161st St, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

GINSBERG, Isidor, to Elias Gussaroff and another; 141th St, n s, 175.4 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,275

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; Carmine St, e w corner of Bedford St, 1 year.. 35,000

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; Carmine St, s w corner of Bedford St, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

SCHAEFFERT, Max, and another to Aaron M. Jampole and another; 88th St, n e, 261.1 ft s of Park Av, prior mtg $19,000, installments, 6 per cent... 2,000

SCHAEFFERT, Max, and another to Aaron M. Jampole and another; 88th St, n s, 235.6 ft e of Av A, prior mtg $19,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 2,000

CORRIGAN, Francis, to Robert Koch; Jackson Av, e s, 148 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

COUGHLIN, Ellen M., to Arnold Adler; 144th St, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 5 mtgs, prior mtg $75,000, 3 years, 0 per cent, each 2,500

GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Harry M. Goldberg; 105th St, 55 East; also 105th St, n e, 330 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg $13,500, installments, 6 per cent... 5,750

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Harry M. Goldberg; 105th St, 57 East, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent 4,250

DANZIGER, Adolph, and another to George W. Wild; Avenue C, e s, at corner line of block between 6th and 7th Sts, runs n 22.8x e 8.8x s 22.8x w 83; also Avenue C, 100, 1 year, 6 per cent... 8,000

GOLDBERG, Joseph, to Joseph Zimmerman and another, 1st Av, 186, prior mtg $27,500, installments, 6 per cent 12,500

STOLZENBERG, Frederick, to John Volz; 118th St, 227 and 229 East; 2 mtgs, 3 years, 5 per cent, each 4,000

THE MORNINGSIDE REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 120th St, 3 years 600,000

LEVINE, Harris, to Lilly Cornish; La Fontaine Av, 2,114; prior mtg, $4,500; installments 1,800

McGUCKIN, Emily, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 76th St, 307 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

ZIMMERMAN, Martha, to John H. Wohtmann and another; 58th St, 438 West; prior mtg, $14,000; 5 years..... 5,000

BROOKS, Davis, to Fincus Lowenfeld and another; 6th Av, 1,142 ft w of Lexington Av, installments, 6 per cent... 3,500

NAGLE, Charlotte I., to The North New York Company Operative Building and Loan Association; Rosedale Av, 142, West Farms, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,250

LEIPZIG, Benjamin, and another, to Max Lipman and another; Grand St, n e corner Ridge St; prior mtg, $72,000; instalments, 6 per cent 30,250

FRIDEL, John, to Ephraim H. Levy; Lot 575, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years 100

SCHWEGLER, William, to Katie Schweigler; 2d Av, 689, prior mtg —, 3 years.. 2,000

RIEDLER, Esther, to Abraham Siegel; 5th St, 625 and 627, installments, 6 per cent 13,335

NEVINS, Abrahani, and another to Henry Siehert, Jr.; 119th St, 25 and 27 West, 1 year 11,550

DWORKOWITZ, Samuel, and others to James S. Bryant; Brook Av, 1,502, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent .....

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—$25 reward for an earring, cluster of 9 white stones, lost on 2d Av., Sunday morning, 4th St. to 12th St., through 12th St. to Avenue A; valuable as a keepsake.
Mrs. BAPTIST, 200 Avenue A.

Lost—At Siegel-Cooper's, by poor woman, hat box last Friday; no questions asked and reward. Mrs. C. Schellet, 411 East 24th St.

Lost—Watch charm; horse, rider and dragon; return and obtain suitable reward. W. J. Nichols, 76 William St., Room 1,107.

Lost—Bank Book No. 53819, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Diamond brooch, between 19th and 21st Sts, 1st and 2d Avs.; reward given. 311 East 19th St.

Lost.—Amethyst BROOCH with diamond and pearls; $25 reward. Fish, 50 Beck St., Bronx.

$10 REWARD.
Sunday morning, March 27th, in Hoboken, Washington or Court St.; lost, fox terrier; male; color, white head marked brown, on body and tail brown spots; named Bill; wears plain leather collar. Return against reward to M. Capell, 322 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

$25 reward for return of fur collar lost March 10 in store 152 West 23d St. Apply 52 West 33d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; references exchanged.

17th St., 36 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table and service; references.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av., "The Madison."—Under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Delightful, sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished, comfortable house; every convenience; telephone; high-class table; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, with every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also table boarders wanted.

BOARD WANTED.

Young gentleman desires board and room with strictly private Protestant family. Address fully M., 129 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

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21st St., 130 West.—A private family, having elegantly appointed home, centrally located, desires to rent two or three completely furnished rooms to gentlemen appreciating exceptional surroundings; references.

22d St., 34 East.—Finely furnished rooms in first-class house; suite, large square, and hall rooms; all improvements; reference.

44th St., 211 West.—Desirable rooms; large and small; references.

49th, 131 West.—Two sunny, nicely furnished front rooms; heat; hot, cold running water.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms, with bath; meals if desired; references.

93d St., 182 West.—Sunny room to let in private family.

125th St., 109 East.—Double rooms, elegantly furnished, by week or month; moderate; hotel accommodations.

145th St., 418 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board.

Broadway, 2,762, (Near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan.

Lexington Av., 73, Near 26th St.—Large, comfortable front room, with alcove; bath, telephone; convenience.

St. Nicholas Av., 212, (near 5th Av. and 121st St.)—Bedroom, every convenience; suitable for couple; other privileges; private family; rent, $2.50. Thomas.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Cash Girls.—Siegel-Cooper Co. have vacancies for neat, bright girls; permanent positions open, with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright girls; bring Board of Health certificate. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Millinery.—Thoroughly experienced millinery makers wanted. Apply Siegel-Cooper Co., Superintendent's office.

Nurse, $25; maid, $25; cook, $30; laundress, $25; cook and laundress, $22; chambermaid and waitress. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d.

Wanted—General houseworker; woman about 35 years old; family of three, in flat; good home, fair wages; references. Call after 4 P. M., 87 Ross St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Bookkeeper, thorough double entry, for commission house; position permanent; salary $12. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 28th St.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted.—Stenographer; must have had at least three years' experience; salary, $10-$12; call only. 154 Nassau St., Room 119 B, 8th floor.

Wanted—Cash girls; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—Experienced hands on ladies' waists for alteration work. Apply fifth floor, Jas. McCreery & Co., West 23d St.

Wanted—Stenographer familiar with brokerage business; salary about $15. 150 Nassau St., Office, 1,737.

Wanted—Errand girl, in embroidery establishment; $3 week. Glorieux, 154 Lexington Av.

Wanted—Girls to do neat, light work. E. W. & Co., 443 Broadway; take elevator.

Males.

A physician, out of practice, for important position; references required. Lea Brothers & Co., 111 6th Av. Room 817.

Canvassers Wanted—Men of neat appearance, about 30, to sell new sewing machines. Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., 353 Broadway.

Cutter.—Wanted, an experienced cutter for custom tailoring; steady employment and good wages to right party. W. G., Box 205 Times.

Operator.—A first-class operator wanted on custom coats; good wages and steady employment. Write to L. K., Box 203 Times.

Saks & Co. require the services of a tall man as elevator starter; one who has had experience in department store or office building. Apply to Superintendent, Broadway and 34th St.

Trimmer.—An expert trimmer wanted by a tailoring-to-the-trade house; only experts need apply; good wages. Write to T. C., Box 204 Times.

Wanted—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, and become engineers averaging $125; good health, sight, and hearing required; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Bright boy, 16 or 18 years old, American parentage, living at home, for general work in office; must write good hand and come well recommended; opportunity for advancement. Lilly, 133 William St.

Wanted—Young men, 18,) reliable, to learn our business; work 5 hours daily; good income guaranteed; special attention given to men while learning. Call, 8 to 9 A. M., Hopkins, 823 Broadway.

Wanted—Salesman carrying ladies' neckwear novelties only, to handle as a side line the latest fad in laundered collars. Goodman & Mandel, 147 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—Bright boy for office work; salary to start, $5; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, A. Z., Box 1,234 Times, Harlem Office.

Wanted—Printing and stationery salesman, for both in and outside, in a large Brooklyn establishment; good salary expected. Address Oniel, Box 299 Times Office.

Wanted—Bicycle repairer; Siegel-Cooper Co. require the services of a man experienced in bicycle repairing. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Fifteen engineers who have New York licenses; wages $4 per day, payable weekly. Apply 10 to 12. Room 6, No. 1 Broadway, New York.

Wanted—First-class stenographer, with at least two years' commercial experience; salary, $15. Apply, to-morrow morning, 391 Broadway, downtown.

Wanted—A stenographer and typewriter; one with real estate experience preferred; must be bright and active. Mr. Leonard, 325 B'way.

HELP WANTED.

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Males.

Wanted—Young man as stenographer and typewriter for office of wholesale business; salary $10 per week. Lock Box 331, New York City.

Wanted—Boy for office work, Harlem; state salary expected and references. Address B., Box 1,214 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A young women (28) without incumbrance desires to take charge of children or an invalid adult on a trip to Europe, in return for free passage; speaks German and English fluently; best of reference. H. G., care Mrs. Louis Streglitz, 170th St. and Amsterdam Av., city.

Bookkeeper.—As assistant bookkeeper, by young lady; neat in appearance and accurate; salary, $10. W. H. H., 1,441 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

By competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Call present employer, 200 Madison Av.

Caretaker.—By mother and son as caretsker for private house; best references. Apply Alistaedt, 78 West 48th St.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th.

Officework.—As office assistant; experienced; familiar with filing; good references; $6. M. White, 884 6th Av.

Respectable colored woman wishes washing to take home. 201 W. 26th St., top floor.

Stenographer.—Visiting stenographer wishes to make engagements with firms desiring first-class work and needing stenographer's services a few hours daily or two or three times a week. Address I Box 216 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Stenographer of several years' experience would like a position of trust; private secretaryship preferred; salary, $15 to start; best of references. M. F., care Miss Byrnes, Room 1,406, 277 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a thoroughly competent stenographer and typewriter; ten years' experience in brokerage and mechanical lines; writes good long hand; salary, $15-$20. Miss B. Anderson, 217 West 22d St.

Stenographer and Operator.—Thoroughly competent, obliging, and trustworthy; Protestant; can read and speak German; reference from present employer; salary, $14 to start. M., 87 Pine St., Room 7.

Stenographer.—Experienced stenographer and typist with an all-around knowledge of American and English business methods; good penman; double-entry bookkeeping. Address E. M. Day, 19 West 17th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; two years' experience; excellent speller; neat, rapid worker; $8; references former employer. Miss C., 181 Times Office.

Stenographer and typewriter; understands office system, mimeographing, and can assist with the books; would be willing to start with $10. Address M. E. B., 642 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced, insurance and commercial lines, banking; practical business woman capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Reliable, 175 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined appearance; good education; best references; $7-$8. Industrious, Box 177 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience legal and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; refined; good in spelling and punctuation; best references. Businesslike. Box 199 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience brokerage, commercial, legal. Box B 177 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; excellent education, rapid, accurate, neat, refined appearance; best references; $7. Neat, Box 176 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; take difficult dictation; credentials; attractive personality. Credentials, Box 213 Times.

Stenographer.—(18;) English parentage; graduate high school; credentials; rapid penman. Moderate, Box 211 Times.

Teacher.—By a young lady to teach one or two children a few hours daily; Harlem preferred. W. L., Box 1,046 Times Up Town.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; accurate and quick; $10. Miss B., 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent, experienced; good references. Miss Royal, Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Males.

Accountant.—Audits, examinations, income and profit and loss statements; care estates for executors; day, evening engagements; temporary or permanent; modern factory; cost and offica systems installed; moderate charges; highest references. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Bookkeeper.—Experienced on double entry and safeguard systems; best of references. Bookkeeper, 156 East 128th St.

Coachman—In private family; willing and obliging respectable young man; strictly temperate; competent, and careful driver; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, and harness; highly recommended by present employer; city preferred. Address for two days H. E., Box 110 Times.

Coachman—Single; generally useful; understands care of horses, harness, carriages, lawns, walks; careful driver; good references; country preferred; age, $25. Address Norwegian, 93 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations; skillful horseman; temperate. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly competent; skillful horseman; sober; splendid references; anywhere. M., 123 West 51st St.

Coachman.—Single; excellent references; city or country; employer can be seen. John, 650 3d Av.

Gardener.—Married, small family; practical; conversant with landscaping; expectations moderate. Wallace, 54 Dey St.

Man wishes position to design, draw plans, make calculations, estimates, specifications concerning plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation of buildings; references. Andresen, 130 East 123d St.

Plumber.—Licensed, wishes position; thorough knowledge of plumbing, gas fitting, steam and hot water heating. Plumber, 334 75th St., Brooklyn.

Private Secretary.—By young man, past three years with official, prominent street railway company, as private secretary; fully competent to take entire charge of large correspondence; thoroughly familiar with office details; stenographer; exceptional references as to ability and integrity. F., E., Box 117 Times Office.

Secretary, &c.—Account monetary reverses, Englishman, good family, educated Harrow and Oxford, as secretary, companion, reader, &c.; thorough knowledge of Europe; willing to travel and look after tour; good references. Leigh, 154 East 22d St., New York.

Spanish young man wants position in business place as interpreter; speaks Spanish and English. 212 West 18th St. Joema Figueira.

Stenographer—(26;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, 112 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter—With experience; accurate; references. L., Box 202 Times.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses, drive; single; milk; attend garden, lawn, furnace; do what's required; references. M., 131 Times.

Wanted—Copying or addressing, pen or typewriter, at home, evenings. C. W. L., Times Harlem.

Young man of strict integrity desires position of trust with law firm, insurance or real estate company, or mercantile house; New Jersey lawyer, but prefers to live here; highest references. J. C. H., 215 Times.

MANY CHARGES AGAINST WEIS.

A Dozen Complainants Charge Forgery —Coat Taken from Him.

Carl Weis of 267 West Sixteenth Street, also known as Carl Feiss and Carl Hoffman, who was placed under arrest in Altman's store in Sixth Avenue on Saturday afternoon last by Detective John F. Larkin, charged with having attempted to pass a forged check, was held in $2,500 bail by Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

More than a dozen complainants, representatives of Manhattan and Brooklyn business houses and banks, were in court. All were losers by Weis's check syatem, according to police statements. After his arraignment Weis was stripped of an expensive raincoat, which he is alleged to have obtained fraudulently.

ALDERMEN ELECT A MURPHY MAN TO BOARD

McCarren's Choice of Successor to Arthur Guthrie Is Rejected.

W. C. BOERNER GETS THE SEAT

Republicans Act with Tammany Men, and the Vote Is 44 to 9 Against R. H. Pelton.

Aided by Republican votes, the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen, together with the three Doyle Democratic members from Brooklyn, yesterday defeated the McCarren candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman Arthur Guthrie, and elected William C. Boerner by a vote of 44 to 9.

The McCarren Democrats from Brooklyn presented the name of Robert H. Pelton, and they refused to participate in the regular Democratic caucus, havink caucused by themselves the night before. The Tammany members, with the three Doyle men from Brooklyn—Aldermen Lundy, Malone, and Gillen—caucused at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and decided to name Boerner, who had been selected by Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary, who is the Doyle leader of the Fifth Assembly District of Queens, where ex-Sheriff William E. Melody is the McCarren leader.

In taking this action the Tammany men, at the instigation of Charles F. Murphy, made a decisive move in the warfare on McCarren. Boerner, the new Alderman, is a corporation Inspector under Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn, who made a speech on the floor of the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday against his selection. He long has been active in Democratic politics in Williamsburg, and in 1898 ran for State Senator against J. C. Davis. He was defeated by only 267 votes. Pelton is an athlete, and is one of the star oarsmen of the Seawanhakas. He was one of the prize winners of the old Williamburg Athlette Club.

The election of the successor to Alderman Guthrie proceeded on the motion of Alderman Malone of Brooklyn, who is one of the representatives from William A. Doyle's Seventh Assembly District. Then Alderman Wafer, failing to bring about an adjournment for a week, moved to amend by inserting the name of Pelton, saying that a conference of the Democratic members from Brooklyn had decided upon Mr. Pelton, and that the Democratic members of the board from other boroughs should not presume to have any voice in the matter.

"Every member of the Executive Committee," Mr. Wafer said, "is in favor of Mr. Pelton as well as the leader of the Democracy of the borough. It seems to me petty peanut politics for any other organization to interfere just because of a quarrel between political leaders. It is a mistake the Manhattan organization is making in interfering where it has no business, and it is a mistake that may cost them more than any gratified spite can repay."

Alderman Kevin seconded Mr. Wafer's amendment and declared the fight is not on men, but is and should be for the principle of home rule.

Alderman Goodman, the Republican leader, announced that the Republican members of the board would not take part in the conflict unless their votes should be needed to relieve the whole body of embarrassment.

Alderman Sullivan, in the absence of John T. McCall, the Tammany representative in the board, caught the Chairman's eye and explained the nomination of Mr. Boermer.

"We were not invited to any caucus of the Brooklyn Aldermen held last night," he said. "A caucus of the Democratic Aldermen was called for to-day. We, the majority, asked the Brooklyn members to suggest names. Only one name was suggested, and that man was made the caucus nominee. The thirty-five members present voted for that name, William C. Boermer. I think this body should vote for the nominee of the caucus."

Alderman Wafer made a last effort for his candidate by presenting a petition signed by William E. Melody, Executive member and all the members of the General Committee of the Fifth Assembly District, which contains the Forty-ninth Aldermanic District.

The amendment naming Pelton was defeated by 37 to 10. The vote on the original resolution electing Boermer was 44 to 9.

Alderman Kevin, who voted for Pelton on the first roll call, voted for Boerner.

"Having fought for principle and, lost," he said, "I am now ready and willing to vote for a good Democrat, Mr. Boermer."

The nine voting against Boermer were the eight Brooklynites, Wafer, Bridges, Kenny, Murphy, Brenner, Redmond, Henieln, and Keeley, and Gen. Sickles. The other Brooklyn Aldermen, the anti-McCarren men, on the other side, were Malone, Lundy, and Gillen. Those three alone attended the caucus to which Alderman Sullivan referred. Alderman Wafer and his eight associates left the meeting room as soon as they realized that they were in the minority, and before any names of candidates were mentioned.

WOMEN SURROUND A BURGLAR.

Alarm of One Into Whose Flat Window He Peeped Quickly Answered.

Mrs. Emilia Lemnitzer, living on the fourth floor of 333 East Sixteenth Street, was the complainant in the Yorkville Court yesterday, before Magistrate Ommen, against George Murer, thirty years old, of 412 East Fifteenth Street. Mrs. Lemnitzer's husband, Otto, is chief clerk of the Belvedere House. She had reached the parlor in her examination of the door and window fastenings previous to retiring Monday night, when she saw a man peering in at her from the fire-escape. Her screams summoned other tenants to the hall, and shortly afterward a man came down from the unoccupied flat above and coolly began to question Mrs. Johanna Engle about the supposed burglar.

Mrs. Lemnitzer recognized him at once and seized him, while the other women crowded around him and held him, in spite of his struggles, till Patrolman Fries arrived. In the Yorkville Court Murer made no defense and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

JOHN H. WASHBURN RETIRES.

Elbridge G. Snow Chosen President of Home Insurance Co. in His Stead.

At the annual meeting of the Home Insurance Company of New York yesterday John H. Washburn declined re-election as President of the company, and Vice President Elbridge G. Snow was chosen to succeed him. As a consequence of this change, H. E. Correa was elected First Vice President of the company and F. C. Buswell was chosen Second Vice President.

Mr. Washburn, who has not been in good health for some time, was born in 1828, and entered the service of the Home Insurance Company in 1859. He became its Assistant Secretary in 1865, its Secretary in 1867, and its Vice President in 1884. He succeeded Daniel Heald as President in 1901.

Mr. Washburn is a Director of the Chatham National Bank, the Dwelling House Realty Company, the New York Mutual Real Estate Association, the New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and the Van Norden Trust Company, and a Trustee of the Holland Trust Company. He is a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the City, Lotos, National Arts, and Underwriters' Clubs; the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Order of Founders and Patriots, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Largest producers and shippers of High Grade Red and White French Wines in the World.

J. CALVET & CIE.



Clarets
Sauternes
AND
Burgundies

Wines distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.

Leading Dealers.

JULIUS HARBURGER CENSURES M'ADOO

Police Commissioner Disappoints East Side Audience.

TAMMANY LEADER GETS ANGRY

Crowds Cheers His Criticism of Policy of Enforcing Puritanical Laws and Persecuting German Saloon-Keepers.

The hall at 42 Second Avenue, the abode of the Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District, and the headquarters of Julius Harburger, presiding genius of the club and the district, was crammed to the doorsteps last night with those who came to hear the Police Commissioner make a speech to them.

Mr. McAdoo did not come, and the crowd was very much disappointed. Leader Harburger was very angry, and did not hesitate to say so. He could hardly keep his seat on the window sill until Chairman William P. Mitchell had opened up the meeting and gave him a chance.

"I have been mixed up in the politics of this district for thirty-one years," started off the leader, "and I have lived in the district for fifty-three years, and this is the first time that a speaker who has responded to an invitation from this club has failed us. Other great men, possibly just as great as the Commissioner, have been invited and have come, Grover Cleveland and Gen. Sherman for instance. I asked the Commissioner of Police some time ago to come to our club."

The leader read a letter from Commissioner McAdoo of March 9, saying that if at all possible he would attend the meeting.

"Some time after that," he continued, "I called up on the 'phone, and his secretary said that the Commissioner would surely come. After that, again I sent my son to the Commissioner's office, and we were told that it would be all right to go ahead with the printing. The postal cards were scattered broadcast, and you, the members of the greatest independent district in the United States of America, were all expecting him. However, as I am one of the leaders of Tammany, I thought it strange that I did not hear from him in person.

"This afternoon I went up to the Commissioner's office myself. I sent in a note that I wanted to see him about the meeting, and he sent out word that he would see me in a minute. I waited an hour and a half. Then I got up and told the Sergeant that I wasn't going to wait any longer. Just then another Sergeant came out with this letter from the Commissioner:

As I told you long ago, my going to-night was entirely conditional upon the other demands and engagements upon me. I was surprised to get the postal with my name advertised, and as a matter of fact, I have refused on all occasions to speak of the conditions in the Police Department other than in a very general and academic way. To-night I have an engagement which is simply unbreakable, so that it would not be possible for me to attend.

"I find no fault with the declination," continued Harburger, "but I do find fault with some other things. No man is greater than his party. It is a sad thing for a district leader looking for patronage to be delayed hours in a waiting room. This criticism is made by me in a liberal spirit.

"We favor the Commissioner's policy partly, but we do not favor it all. We condemn the enforcement of all prohibitive and Puritanical laws, the persecution of the respectable German saloon keeper on Sunday or other days. [Loud cheers.] We give warning to Captains and higher officials that we will carry into effect the declaration made at the City Convention."

Then the leader branched off and said that he would stand with Murphy for an uninstructed delegation to the St. Louis Convention. He spoke of the evictions and rent raising on the east side, and mentioned that he had been forced out of his apartments because he would not pay the increase. "That landlord is in the room now," he said.

LUNCHEON ON A LINER.

Gustav H. Schwab Entertains Newspaper Men on the Prinzess Alice.

Gustav H. Schwab, the head of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in this country, was the host of about seventy newspaper men at luncheon yesterday on board the company's steamship Prinzess Alice, which arrived here a few days ago on her first trip to this port. The vessel was draped in all her flags and bunting for the occasion, and presented a very pretty appearance as she lay at her pier at Hoboken.

The luncheon was served in the ship's main saloon, which also was tastefully decorated with flowers. Capt. Bolte and the other officers of the vessel were present. The ship's orchestra was stationed in the balcony above the saloon. At the end of the luncheon all of those present rose and drank the healths of President Roosevelt and of Emperor William, while the orchestra played the national airs of the two countries.

The Prinzess Alice is employed in the Eastern service of the North German Lloyd between Bremen and China during the Winter months, but from now on during the season when transatlantic travel is heaviest she will be added to the fleet of fast steamships plying between this port, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen. In general features the Prinzess Alice is similar to the Prinzess Irene, the Grosser Kurfurst, the Koenigin Luise, and the Friedrich der Grosse of the same line. She was built in Germany in 1900 and is 525 feet in length and of 16,000 tons register. Her average speed is 16½ knots.

On the inside the Prinzess Alice is as comfortable as any vessel coming into New York Harbor. She has large and light staterooms for the accommodations of 200 first-class passengers, all in the centre of the ship, and two large promenade decks, one of which opens into the dining saloon, the library, and the music room. The smoking room is in the after part of the ship on the upper promenade deck.

The motive power of the Prinzess Alice consists of two quadruple expansion engines of 9,000 indicated horse power. She has twin screws. Bilge keels have been introduced on this vessel, so that she is now one of the steadiest of the ships in the line. So steady is she that racks are seldom used on the tables.

To Talk on Public Affairs.

Superintendent Maxwell will open, next Sunday evening, in the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, a series of addresses by prominent men upon topics of immediate public concern. He will speak upon "The Public Schools and the People," and will be followed successive Sunday evenings by President Nicholas Murray Butler; George H. Daniels of the New York Central Railroad upon "The Railways and the Life of the People;" District Attorney Jerome on "The Concern of the People in the Excise Question;" Thomas Thacher of Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett upon "Corporations and the People," and President John H. Finlay of the College of the City of New York.

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

For Wednesday, April 6,

Embroidered Linen Sheets.

2 x 2¾	2 x 3	2½ x 2¾	2½ x 3
$4.75 each.	$5.75 each.	$5.75 each.	$6.75 each.

These embroidered sheets are now offered at the value of plain goods, which means a reduction of over 25 per cent. from real value.

No Imperfections.

THE making of ready to-wear livery is a very important feature of our business. It is rapidly becoming recognized by those who do their own thinking that much that comes from custom tailors will not compare with ours in fit. You can pay much more, elsewhere, but no better materials can be had at any price. Undress Livery in Oxford, Silver Gray and Tan, Dress Livery in Blue, Green, Maroon and Black ready for immediate delivery—absolutely correct in detail. Catalogue on request.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"So don't lose your head."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y., Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave., Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Window Curtains.

—Third Floor.—

Special values will be offered at the following moderate prices, on Wednesday, April 6th.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains,
$1.00, 1.50, 2.25 pair.

Ruffled Net Curtains,
$1.35, 2.25, 2.75 pair.

Novelty Curtains,
$2.50, 3.50, 5.00 pair.

Irish Point Curtains,
$3.50, 5.00, 7.00 pair.

Arabine Curtains,
$5.50, 7.00, 9.50 pair.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.



At last we're ready to spring the $6 Derby we've been working on so long.

When we succeeded in having at $4 a Derby thoroughly up to the old $5 standard, we thought we'd done pretty well.

But that success spurred us on—we wanted something better, and since we must go beyond the $5 standard to get it we decided to have the very best Derby that skill and money could produce—a handsomer, finer hat than had ever been regularly sold.

So we worked and experimented and tried again until we were perfectly satisfied that nothing better could be made by the most skillful workmen, each given his own time to turn out an absolutely perfect part.

The product of such pains comes high—the best always does; but compare our new $6 Derby with any $5 Derby, or the hat of the $5 grade which we sell at $4, and you'll see where the difference lies.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Chicago Woman's Club Fails.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The Chicago Business Woman's Club to-day went into the hands of an assignee, Frederick A. Hill. As soon as the affairs of the club can be straightened out it will be reorganized and an effort made to pay off the indebtedness. It is said added expenses caused by a recent move to expensive quarters caused the failure.

If you knew to what an exact mathematical science we have reduced the fit question you would understand why we are taking trade away from custom tailors.

Not a few clubmen are wearing garments that bear our label.

We wish we might print a few selected names.

But we are at liberty to show you how we Suit them and Overcoat them.

Slip into one of our better Suits or Overcoats—say $25, $30 or $35. You'll understand.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Wallach's Hats

Nos. 842 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery 840 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 62nd and 246 West 125th St. Open Evenings.

DIFFERENT Heads, Different Hats, Different Faces, Different Styles, Different Pockets, Differing Prices. It costs nothing to see yourself in our mirror wearing the latest thing in Hats. You can take it away—or we will send it for $2.90, $2.40 or $1.90. Smart Furnishings, too.

Horner's Furniture

SUMMER REQUIREMENTS in Furniture can nowhere be so satisfactorily filled as at our establishment by reason of our unequalled choice in all lines combined with unequalled values.

Dining-Room Furniture in mahogany and all finishes in oak (Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c), with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.

Bedroom Furniture in white enamel, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and mahogany.

Brass and White Enameled Bedsteads in newest patterns.

Drawing Room and Parlor Furniture in exclusive designs and coverings.

Full lines of Mission, Weathered Oak and Flemish Furniture, including Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers, &c.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Smart Set with ERNEST HOGAN and Big Co.

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE Next SUNDAY Evg. Seats now on sale.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Evg. and Sat. Mat., Bonn & Christians in the great military play, "Zapfenstreich," (TATTOO.)

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax, New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 9.

CUT HIS THROAT TO SAVE HIM.

Surgeon's Heroic Treatment of Dying Patient in an Ambulance.

John Roth, a laborer, forty-eight years old, had suffered from a severe cold at his home, 413 West Fiftieth Street, and Monday night complained to his wife of a choking sensation. Dr. Hans Zinsser, called with the ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, diagnosed the ailment as oedema of the larynx, a rare disease, which causes the mucous membrane to swell.

The ambulance chauffeur had hardly started for the hospital when Roth was seized with another choking spell, and the ambulance surgeon, realizing that Roth would die unless he acted quickly, drew his surgeon's knife and performed the operation of tracheotomy. Roth's heart was too weak to withstand the shock, and he died while being carried through the hospital doors.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Augustus Thomas's THE OTHER GIRL. Greatest Comedy.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in her greatest success, COUSIN KATE. MONDAY, APRIL 18, HENRY MILLER and MARGARET ANGLIN in CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S. With Sam Bernard.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Paul Armstrong's Rollicking Farce, THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 Mats. To-day & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW. Miss JOSEPHINE ARTHUR presents "THE HOUR GLASS" by W. B. YEATS. 1st Time in AMERICA. Preceded by MARIETTA and THE MILLINER'S BILL.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.

NEW LYCEUM. West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Mgr. "Saucy Sally will give you a good laugh."—Sun. "Saucy Sally sails into success."—Press. "A breezy farce; will have good career."—Tribune. CHARLES FROHMAN presents CHARLES HAWTREY in F. C. Burnand's farce, SAUCY SALLY. Matinee Sat., 2:15.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 6. Matinees Wed. & Sat. THE PRINCE OF PILSEN.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. "Mr. Davis's best play, Mr. Collier's best part."—Times. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis's Farce, THE DICTATOR. Immensely funny."—World.

Best Circus I Ever Saw.—Bishop Potter. MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY. Greatest Show on Earth. NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE. LAST THREE WEEKS. Exhibiting in Brooklyn week of April 25. Magnificent Representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR. ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Arching the Aerial Abyss. SOLO and CHICO, the Marvelous Unicyclists. A Herd of Giraffes, 3 Herds of Elephants, Cages of Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse in the World, Baby Elephant and Mother. Stupendous Gallery of Living Human Curiosities. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. BRIEF SEASON—REVIVAL OF THE TWO ORPHANS. With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 4 Weeks.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. To-day & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; winds southwest becoming variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,929. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT. In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL PASSED BY ASSEMBLY

Adopted by Vote of 93 to 47 After a Lively Fight.

JEROME FIERCELY ATTACKED

Is Declared to Have "Disported Like a Horse on Parade With a Mimic Band."

ALBANY, April 6.—District Attorney Jerome's Anti-Gambling bill, the object of which is to compel Reginald Vanderbilt and Jesse Lewisohn to testify in proceedings to be begun against Richard A. Canfield, was passed in the Assembly to-day after a debate of over four and a half hours by a vote of 93 to 47. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Party lines were entirely obliterated. The public sentiment aroused in the up-State counties was the force which passed the bill.

Assemblyman Arthur C. Wade of Chautauqua led the fight on the bill, and when it came up for final passage offered an amendment, to the effect that a prosecuting officer could not compel any person to testify against himself, or compel the production of books or papers without an order from the Supreme Court. Mr. Wade said he offered the amendment in perfect good faith. He declared that under the proposed measure Mr. Canfield could go to the District Attorney, testify against himself, and could not be proceeded against.

Mr. Wainwright at once declared that the amendment would kill the bill, and it was defeated by 65 to 57.

Ogden of Monroe, Burnett of Ontario, Bostwick, Finch, Carew, and Newcomb of New York, and Wainwright of Westchester all defended the measure, while Fish of Madison, Chairman of Judiciary; Perham of New York, Cox of Erie, and Wade assailed it.

Some of the remarks uncomplimentary to himself and his measure were heard by Mr. Jerome, who most of the time was either in or just outside the Assembly chamber.

EXPLAIN THEIR VOTES.

Many who refrained from speaking to it before the roll call on final passage took occasion to explain their votes. Majority Leader Rogers of Broome was one to adopt this course.

Assemblyman Perham of New York moved to strike out the enacting clause, and Mr. Wainwright at once took up the defense of the measure. It was declared that the section of the Penal Code relating to the prosecution of violators of the anti-gambling divisions as it exists to-day was "unworkable."

Mr. Bostwick went into the legal phases of the bill. He declared he did not expect the constitutionality of the bill to be challenged, but believed the main question would be: Is it expedient?

"It applies where an act has already been committed," he said. "We must put this thing on the highest and broadest level in order that the people shall have the highest reverence for the law. If you fail to pass this Constitutional law against evildoers a wrong and undesirable impression will be created in the public mind.

Mr. Perham of New York assailed the measure in a long speech, in which he said:

"I find in reading a memorandum of some of Mr. Jerome's remarks with respect to this bill that he said the legislators' proposition was: 'Will you vote to prosecute Canfield or not?' That statement was an insult to every member of this Legislature. It was an outrage to print such a view and allow it to come here before the members of this House."

Mr. Perham then mentioned District Attorney Jerome's name in this wise:

"I don't believe Mr. Jerome knows anything about anything."

Mr. Newcomb declared Mr. Jerome had given 'foolish interviews," and had "disported in the public eye like a horse on parade with a mimic band." These tactics he said had befogged the issue connected with the bill.

"If the District Attorney needs more power," said he, "give it to him. Let us see if he skates in the Summer and swims in the Winter."

"There are sixty-one District Attorneys in this State," said Mr. Fish, "and has any one in this House heard of any of them asking for the enactment of this bill save one—the District Attorney of New York County? This bill is simply to glorify one particular District Attorney. I don't know him, and I don't care to know him. I understand that he declared he had no confidence in public officials. When Mr. Jerome said that he cast shame upon himself and upon 99 per cent. of all public officials."

WHERE TO CONFINE GAMBLING.

Mr Ogden spoke in favor of the bill. He declared that education from the colleges percolated through the various strata of society until the lowest level was finally reached. He believed it more desirable if there must be games of chance or dissolute gambling that it be confined to the lower classes, where it would have practically little opportunity to work its way up through the body politic until it reached the top.

Mr. Burnett asked: "If Mr. Jerome gets this legislation will he be just as active with respect to the criminals of Wall Street? Will he begin an action aaginst those thieves? They are the ones who take a fellow's money, and after the methods of to-day it is called high finance. We call them financiers. If he needs the power to proceed against them let him come to the Legislature and ask for power."

Mr. Palmer, in closing the debate, pointed out what he believed to be the inconsistency of the majority. Earlier in the week, he said, the majority had passed a bill which made it compulsory for a person charged with election frauds to testify against himself before tribunals of far less degree than a Supreme Court. The majority could not stand for that bill and consistently refused to support the Jerome bill.

On the roll call a close call was ordered and maintained until the measure was passed.

District Attorney Jerome said, after the passage of the bill:

"I never had any doubt that the bill would pass. The very large majority by which it was passed shows that the moral sense of the people is clear upon this subject and that the Legislature in the long run does approximately represent it. Of course, I am very much gratified, even if not surprised, at the result of the vote."

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FOOTPAD ROBS A WOMAN.

Knocks Her Down on Harlem Elevated Station Bridge.

Mrs. Anna Roberts of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street was the victim of a bold highway robbery on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station of the west side elevated roads at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Roberts had come up town with a friend, who was going further, and had reached the bridge across the street below the station platforms when a man who had evidently left the same train snatched her pocketbook. She attempted to defend her property, when he knocked her down and ran away. The pocketbook contained $2.50 and some trinkets.

Peter Domingue, a West Indian negro, chased the thief south along Eighth Avenue for two blocks, when he turned sharply to the west and disappeared. Several others who had witnessed the incident without understanding it until too late administered restoratives and then escorted Mrs. Roberts to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, where she reported the matter, and detectives, armed with a very good description of her assailant, were put upon the case.

GOOD SALT AND BAD THE SAME.

All Kinds Come Out of the Same Kettle, Says Receiver Beardslee.

A little secret of the National Salt Company was let out yesterday by Nathan S. Beardslee, one of the Receivers. Mr. Beardslee was on the stand before Justice Scott in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, a witness in the suit of several preferred stockholders against the Directors and the Receivers to have the order of July 28, 1903, decreeing the sale at auction of the Salt Company's properties at Ithaca set aside and declared void.

Elihu Root appeared as counsel for the defendants, and ex-Justice Keener for the plaintiffs. Mr. Beardslee testified about the sale, which took place on Sept. 15 last. It was this sale that Justice Leventritt refused to sanction, saying that the method by which it was conducted "shocked the conscience of the Court."

The sale, Receiver Beardslee testified, included that of the company's valuable brands and trademarks, including the trademark, "Purity."

"That brand was a valuable asset was it not?" the witness was asked.

"Yes," he responded. "It was the brand of our highest priced goods. The 'Purity' salt brought $7 a ton, and had a good market."

Justice Scott asked: "Was the 'Purity' salt different from the rest of the company's products?"

Mr. Beardslee smiled. "Well," he said, "they all come out of the same kettle. No, it was all the same salt."

When the laughter had subsided, Justice Scott asked:

"Why did the 'Purity' sale command the high price and good market?"

"The extensive advertising the brand got—that's all," said the Receiver.

Amid further laughter the Justice asked why all the company's salt was not labeled "Purity" and advertised extensively, so that the high price might be obtained for all of it. The trial will go on to-day.

MORMONS AGAINST POLYGAMY.

Declaration by President Smith Indorsed by Church Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 6.—Just before the large congregation attending the final session of the semi-annual conference of the Mormons was dismissed this afternoon, President Joseph F. Smith, the head of the church, read a manifesto repudiating plural marriages. He said:

"I hereby announce that all such marriages are prohibited, and if any officer or member of the church shall assume to solemnize or enter into any such marriage, he will be deemed in transgression against the church and will be liable to be dealt with according to the rules and regulations thereof and excommunicated therefrom."

This statement received the full indorsement of the church members assembled, who unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by Apostle Francis M. Lyman:

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in general conference assembled, hereby approve and indorse the statement and declaration of President Joseph F. Smith, just made to this conference, concerning plural marriages, and will support the courts of the church in the enforcement thereof."

The conference began on Sunday, and at every session since then Mormons and Gentiles had been looking for some expression from the head of the Church which would have a bearing upon the polygamy question. President Smith's manifesto is the talk of the city to-night.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN BROADWAY.

Suicide in Front of Tabernacle—Fatal Fall from Near-by Window.

Two tragedies occurring at the same place within twenty minutes of one another, was the record established last night at Marlborough Hall's Pharmacy, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

The first occurred exactly at 9 o'clock, when a young man, who was believed to be D. Landry, nineteen years old, a collector for the Postal Telegraph Company, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid in front of the old Broadway Tabernacle. The second was when George E. Mott, fifty-two years old, a rubber stamp manufacturer, accidentally fell from a window in the third story of the building, where the pharmacy, to which Landry was taken, is situated.

Landry was seen standing on the temporary platform at the corner for about an hour before he committed suicide. He appeared agitated and was weeping. Exactly at 9 o'clock he drew a bottle of carbolic acid from his pocket and drank the contents, throwing the empty vial away before he fell to the sidewalk. A man jumped from an automobile, which had been waiting for a crosstown car to pass, and carried the young man into the drug store, where everything was done to save his life, pending the arrival of the ambulance. When Dr. Erskine of the New York Hospital arrived, however, Landry was dead.

It was while a curious crowd was collected in front of the drug store that George Mott fell from the window of his residence, two stories above. According to his wife, he had been leaning out of the window, either cleaning the panes or watching the people beneath. He did not answer when she spoke to him, and thinking he had gone down to make some inquiries with regard to the suicide, she went into the street and presently learned that a second tragedy had occurred.

Dr. Erskine came back to the pharmacy on a second hurry call, and removed the old man, who died before he reached the hospital.

ANTI-HIGH RENTERS PLAN BIG PARADE

East Siders Hold Two Crowded Indignation Meetings.

RENT COMMISSION PROPOSED

Socialists Active, and Woman Heads Organization to Raise Money for Agitation and Defense.

The people of the lower east side who are indignant over the marked increase in rents in that part of the city gave utterance to their views last night in no uncertain manner. Upward of 2,000 residents of that section crowded into American Hall, at 7 and 9 Second Avenue, to listen to speeches by prominent members of the Social Democratic Party in denunciation of landlords and capitalists, and a large delegation of labor men and east siders generally made another assemblage in McKinley Hall, on Fourth Street, to formulate plans for future action.

At a mass meeting in American Hall, A. M. Simons of Chicago talked on "The Class Struggle in the United States," and had something to say about the candidacy of William R. Hearst. While the crowd there was composed chiefly of Hebrews, there was also a large sprinkling of Irishmen and Germans. Scores of women in the audience encouraged the speakers with vigorous applause. A disappointment to a large percentage of the crowd came when it was announced that Alexander Jonas, the editor of The Volks-Zeitung, and the only speaker who was to grapple solely with the high rent question, would speak in German. The services of twoscore of police present to keep order were not needed. The assembly, except for the applause, was as orderly as a Methodist campmeeting.

John C. Chase ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., presided. In his remarks preceding the introduction of the speakers he said that the cost of living had increased 33 per cent. within the last five years, while the increase in wages had been scarcely perceptible. "Just as long," he said, "as you continue to make laws whereby capitalists own everything that can be called the necessities of life, conditions will be unchanged. There have been more evictions of tenants in New York within the last year than there ever were in Ireland in a similar length of time. Last year there were over 60,000 evictions in this city, and you may judge for yourselves how many evictions there will be during the coming twelve months."

A. M. Simons said that nothing in Southern slavery is worse than the degradation with which the masses of to-day are brought face to face.

"Mr. Hearst," he added, "asks the workers to vote for him ostensibly that he may 'bust the trusts,' but really that Hearst may be President. But Hearst, no more nor less than Roosevelt, has any interest in the welfare of the working class. Both would turn to their own interest the organized unrest of to-day—Hearst through direct exploitation, Rooseveit through the Civic Federation and deception."

Benjamin Hanford, the Social Democratic Party's candidate for President, said he did not wish any one to be guilty of downright violence against the capitalist; "but," he continued, "I cannot see how it would be wicked to kill a landlord or a capitalist. The point I want to make, however, is that it will do no good to kill a landlord or a capitalist. The only remedy is to be found in striking at the root of the evil, and the way to do this is to go to the polls and mark your ballot in such a way that you yourselves will give the orders to the militia and the Federal Army, and then, if necessary, we will kill just as many landlords and capitalists as we like." This expression brought forth a thunderous burst of cheers from every part of the house.

Mr. Hanford was followed by Mrs. A. M. Miller, who spoke for twenty minutes on the issues of the Social Democratic Party generally. Then came Mr. Jonas. The latter, in summing up the present situation as to high rents, said:

"It is natural for the landlords to try and get as much profit as they can out of their houses, but it was not expected that they would go as far as they have. When they say that the houses are theirs and that they can do as they like with them, of course they have the law on their side. The working classes of New York are responsible for these conditions, and no one else. Thousands of these unfortunates who are now being put out on the streets might have prevented this trouble if they had only put a few dozen Socialists into the Board of Aldermen."

Seated on the platform with the speakers were Henry Slobodin, George D. Herron, and George Dobbs.

The meeting in McKinley Hall was one of delegates from several prominent labor unions. Some of the unions represented were the Paper Cigarette Makers, the Sisters and Brothers' Educational Society, Workingmen's Ring 20 and 33, the United Hebrew Trades, the Russian Progressive Aid Society, the New York Russian Polish Littauer Young Men's Benevolent Association, Cigarmakers' Branch No. 54, and the Children's Jacketmakers' Union.

It was voted at a conference of these bodies to ask permission of Mayor McClellan to have a parade to express opposition to high rents, and also to hold an open-air meeting for the same purpose in Seward Park. The Chairman of the conference was Max Rubenson, who will preside at a meeting to be held at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at 66 Essex Street, when further plans will be arranged, and the day of the parade set.

At the conference in McKinley Hall the New York Rent Protective Association was organized, with Miss Bertha E. Levison as the Treasurer. Miss Lievson has devoted much time during the last few days to canvassing the lowest east side of the city in an attempt to procure money with which to fight the rent question.

Justice Roesch, who in the Fourth District Court, has handled a large number of eviction cases than any other Municipal Court Justice in the city, said last night that yesterday was comparatively quiet in his court.

"So far as possible," he explained, "I have purposely avoided signing any dispossess warrants which would become operative this week. In a few instances I was compelled to sign them, but practically all the warrants which have been served upon Hebrews are returnable on Monday. What will happen then I don't know. I think it would be an excellent thing if the city were to give myself and other justices on the east side access to a fund from which we might draw, say, from $2 to $5 whenever we were confronted with a particularly deserving case."

Charles Sprague Smith, Director of the People's Institute, who has studied closely the conditions affecting the people of the east side, said last night to a reporter for The New York Times that he believed a commission should be appointed immediately to investigate the present situation. "Such a commission," he maintained, "might be created by the Mayor and required to make its report public with as little delay as possible. Its business should be to ascertain what justification, if any, there is for the increase in rentals. It may be found advisable to make certain changes in the tenement house laws which will bring relief to those who are suffering."

Mayor McClellan was asked yesterday if he had considered the appointment of a commission to investigate the general raising of rents, with a view to a peaceful settlement between the conflicting interests.

"No," he said, "it has not been called to my attention before."

To-night there will be another high-rent mass meeting under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party in Great Central Palace, at 94-96 Clinton Street, at which men well known in Social Democratic circles will speak.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER INJURED.

Wounded by Falling Nozzle on New Fireboat McClellan at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—At the official test of the new high-pressure station at the foot of Race Street, Delaware River, to-day, Chief Croker of the New York Fire Department, who came here to attend the trial trip of the fireboat George B. McClellan, built by the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, was struck in the head by the falling nozzle of a hose on the boat and received an ugly wound.

Chief Croker, on board the McClellan witnessing the test, was on his way to the upper deck when his accident happened. The blow stunned him for a few seconds. When he revived he declined the services of a surgeon and insisted on witnessing the completion of the test, with blood flowing from a gash in the back of his head.

The McClellan for the first time ttried her new four-inch pump on the upper deck, to the complete satisfaction of Chief Croker. Her pumps will be tested again to-morrow. On a trial trip this afternoon the McClellan went down tto Wilmington and back, and made an average speed of twelve knots an hour.

CONTROLLED BY ROCKEFELLER

It Is Reported That He Has at Last Secured the Wisconsin Central.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—It is said here that J. D. Rockefeller has secured the Wisconsin Central after many years' effort. He has been buying up the stock, until now he and his associates have absolute control of the property.

Mr. Rockefeller has in prospect improvements which will place the road among the most valuable railroad properties in the country.

Surveyors have just completed a survey for a cut-off which will make the Wisconsin Central the shortest St. Paul-Chicago route by twenty-eight miles. The new line will branch off at Marshfield, Wis., and run in a bee line to Milwaukee.

The Rockefeller interests have carefully prepared for an Eastern connection in anticipation of wresting control of the Northern Pacific from J. J. Hill.

BRYAN OPPOSES PARKER.

Declares That the Judge Represents the Plutocratic Element.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.—W. J. Bryan, in his Commoner, to be issued Friday, will publish an editorial under the head "Parker Not Available."

Mr. Bryan says Parker is not the "harmony" candidate. He is Hill's candidate, and that in itself should raise suspicion. He maintains that Hill's record is antagonistic to the Democracy of the Nation, that he refused to give open support to the ticket in 1896.

Further on he says: "If Mr. Parker is nominated it must be with the knowledge that he represents the same element, the same influence, and the same methods which during Mr. Cleveland's second Administration led the party through the valley of the shadow of death."

WALL KILLS THREE FIREMEN.

Three Others Injured During a Factory Fire at York, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., April 6.—Three firemen were killed and three badly injured here to-night by the collapse of one of the walls of the York carriage factory, which was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

The dead are Patrick Sultzgiver, Horace Strine, and Solomon Strubinger. The injured: George Jones, Edward Landis, and J. Shaunnessy.

MAYOR LED RAID ON TRACKS.

Oswego Officials Tore Up D., L. and W. Rails on Dangerous Crossing.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 6.—Urged on by over a thousand citizens, the Superintendent of Streets and a gang of men, headed by Mayor Mansfield and several city officials, to-night tore up the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western tracks from the Water Street crossing, regarded as the most dangerous in the city.

The franchise granting the railroad the right of way through the city was rescinded several months ago, and the company was ordered to remove the tracks.

STRUCK LAWYER IN FACE.

Benjamin Greenthal Hits Assistant District Attorney Corrigan.

After a verbal sparring match in the West Side Police Court yesterday Magistrate Breen, deciding in favor of the prosecution, Assistant District Attorney Corrigan representing that side and Lawyer Benjamin Greenthal for the defense, met in the corridor of the courtroom. Mr. Corrigan said something sarcastic, and Lawyer Greenthal hit him in the face. It was just a short, sharp blow that failed to draw blood. Before it could be followed up the men were separated by Policemen Shields and Byrnes of the court squad. Then the attorneys went their respective ways.

Greenthal had made an effort to have his client, a woman, paroled in his custody until the examination of the case is held, on April 13, but the Assistant District Attorney insisted that she be held in the House of Detention or released only on heavy bail. Magistrate Breen finally decided in Mr. Corrigan's favor.

MUSIC BOX ON HUSBAND'S TOMB

"Bohemian Girl" One Tune Widow's Secretary Had to Hear.

Miss Hattie A. Haines of 106 West Ninety-sixth Street, who has brought suit to recover $15,000 from Mrs. Mary Reynolds Ireland, to whom she was companion and private secretary for five years, says that one of her duties was to listen to the tunes played by a music box which Mrs. Ireland had put in the tomb of her husband at Saratoga. The airs played, she said in her complaint, were those that had been Mr. Ireland's favorites, and included "The Bohemian Girl."

Miss Haines was on the witness stand yesterday and told of serving her employer, but no mention was made of the music box incident. Miss Haines says that Mrs. Ireland promised to pay her $1,000 a year and to set aside $10,000 for her. She says that all she received was $100.

No Grip Like That
which Usher's has on the public's favor.—Adv.

PERJURY CHARGE STAYS SUIT.

New York Lawyer Arrested for Fraud in Action for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 6.—Frederick C. Shaw, General Claim Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, caused the arrest here to-day of Howell C. Williams, a New York attorney, on a charge of perjury. Williams had begun suit against the railroad for $50,000 for injuries alleged to have been received in the wreck of the Duquesne Limited at Laurel Run, Va., on the 23d of last December. It is set forth in the affidavit of Shaw that Williams at the time the wreck occurred was undergoing an operation at the Flower Hospital in New York City.

ARREST OF PRESIDENT'S CALLER KEPT SECRET

Politician Who Made Appointment Taken Into Custody.

LESE MAJESTE, SAYS BAKER.

Congressman Declares Here That Chief Executive Was Angry and Caused the Arrest.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A curious occurrence at the White House which happened ten days ago came to light to-day. It has been kept dark for some reason by everybody concerned, and was revealed to-day by Representative Baker of Brooklyn.

Andrew O. Nash, a Washingtonian, who was formerly active in Republican politics, called at the White House to lay before the President evidence which, as Nash asserted, would demonstrate that Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin was unfit to remain at the head of the Republican Congressional Committee. He had written, saying that he would call for that purpose at a certain hour on Saturday and asking for an interview.

Nash sent in his card to the President, and immediately afterward a detective came out and placed him under arrest as a lunatic. Nash was taken to Police Station No. 1, where he was detained, he says, from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 in the evening. He was examined as to his sanity by Drs. F. P. Vale and C. C. Marbury, who reported that he was sane, and he was accordingly released.

The reason why he has kept the story dark, as given by his relatives, is that he did not wish his wife and son to know of his arrest. Dr. Vale and Dr. Marbury, when asked about it, would not admit anything except that they had examined the man. Dr. Vale said:

"As the man was dismissed, that ends the matter, doesn't it?"

NEW CRIME, SAYS BAKER.

Says Nash Was Arrested at President's Order for Lese Majeste.

At the sixteenth annual dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, at the Hotel Marlborough, which was held last night in commemoration of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, the Roosevelt Administration was arraigned by the speakers for autocratic aggression at home and suppression of self-government in the Philippines. Every mention of the name of Tom Johnson was greeted with cheers. A letter of regret was received from Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister. Ex-Senator Towne and Edward M. Shepard were detained by illness. Benjamin Doblin presided.

Congressman Robert Baker, who will not ride on railroad passes, received a lively welcome. He made an attack upon the President. He said:

"The man whom we honor to-night, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the real father of our Institutions, was content on the day of his inauguration to ride to the White House, and personally hitch his horse to a post. Now forsooth! a troop of cavalry must escort every departing as well as every incoming Cabinet officer.

"What is this extravagance, this pomp and display at the White House but the determination of its pyrotechnic accidental occupant to outshine even the fools who out of the millions stolen from the people through exclusive franchises give 'horseback' lunches and turn their ball rooms temporarily into barns because they cannot think of any greater folly.

"Already great strides toward absolutism have been made. Ten days ago, or to be exact, on March 26, a resident of Washington, a man who was employed by Hanna both in 1896 and 1900 to help 'save' the country, who has been a contractor with the Post Office Department, and who claims to have aided in the exposures which have developed so much rottenness there; who has been prominent in citizens' movements in Washington in opposition to railroad 'grab' legislation, and who was particularly incensed at the idea of a highly respected gentleman named Babcock being re-elected Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, called at the White House to present a petition on the subject to the President.

"After waiting about an hour, he was asked to return the next week. Being desirous that the matter should be given early attention, and fearing that delay might defeat his object, he wrote a brief note explaining the need of immediate consideration of the matter and sent it in with the paper which he had brought with him. What was the result, do you suppose? Why, the paper so aroused the President's ire that he sent out orders to arrest the man. 'He's crazy,' he said.

"The significant feature about the matter is, however, that although arrested and locked up for seven hours—during which time two physicians examined him as to the alleged insanity, but declared him of sound mind—not one line has yet appeared in any of the three Washington papers on the subject, the reason assigned by at least one reported being that it would 'hurt the President.' It was only as a result of the strenuous efforts of his relatives that this man, Andrew O. Nash, was released.

"This means that a new crime has been added to the calendar, that of lese majeste. We are no longer sovereign citizens, there is but one sovereign now. Is it not symptomatic of the times and of the man who accidentally possesses the great power of the Presidency?

William Lloyd Garrison, who spoke next, said in part:

"Before a party calilling itself Democratic is competent to replace the dominating party of privilege it has first to wage a bitter internal conflict. It must drive out the foes that infest and betray it. Its danger is not from the opposite party. The trouble lies within its own household, which needs to be purged and fumigated. We have the inspiriting example of Tom L. Johnson [Applause and cheers] to strengthen us, unappreciated though it be.

"The most awful war in history ended nominally as a triumph of liberty, and still the spirit of slavery is pervasive, and vulgarian tongues in Democratic mouths assail the President for his social recognition of the first citizen of the South. When history shall prefer against Theodore Roosevelt the grave charges of subjecting one weaker nation to despotic rule and another to plunder of its territory for a commercial purpose it will also be forced to write on the credit side that the Chief Magistrate was too noble to determine the rights of an American citizen by the texture of his skin."

BURTON MAY BE EXPELLED.

Unless Convicted Senator Resigns Senate May Cast Him Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—There is some prospect that pressure will be brought to bear to cause Senator Burton to resign his seat in the Senate. His conviction of a crime against the Government and the sentence passed on him afford ground for his instant expulsion, and there are a number of Senators who are disposed to urge that action be taken at once to purge the Senate of the blemish brought upon the body by Burton's disgrace.

The Kansas Senator, however, will have the opportunity to resign and save the records of the Senate from the statement that his seat has been declared vacant because he is a convicted felon.

AN AVALANCHE OF LOCUSTS.

Phenomenal Swarms in German East Africa—Trees Broken Down.

BERLIN, April 6.—Fabulous swarms of locusts have devastated the Valley of the Usumbara, in German East Africa. They were first noticed coming from Wombo on Feb. 22.

It is semi-officially stated that the most terrible snowstorm would not give any idea of the numbers of the locusts. The trees on which they settled have broken down, and banana and mulberry trees have been stripped, even the bark of the mulberry trees being eaten.

Scarcely a green blade or leaf has been left in the forests or on the farms, except in the case of coffee plants, which the locusts tried but disliked.

GUARDIAN FOR CASTELLANES.

Miss Helen Gould Would Buy Her Father's Tarrytown Estate.

Judge Garretson signed an order yesterday appointing Lorenzo Semple of 71 Broadway, New York, guardian ad litem of the three children of Anna Gould, Countess de Castellane, in the friendly suit brought by Miss Helen Miller Gould against the executors to enable her to purchase Lyndhurst, Jay Goulds estate in Tarrytown.

The petition of the Countess, which is required in the proceedings, was sworn to before John Robinson, Commissioner of Deeds of New York, in Paris. The names of the children are Marie Louis Jean Jay Georges Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane, Georges Gustave Marie Antoinette Boniface Charles de Castellane, and Jason Honore Louis Sever de Castellane.

THREE-INCH FALL BROKE LEGS.

Rheumatic Gentleman Tries a Shave, with Disastrous Results.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 6.—Nicholas Atkins of Dover, sixty-five years of age, is lying at home with both legs broken above the knees, the result of a three-inch fall. A rheumatic, for weeks confined to his bed, Atkins thought yesterday morning he would be able to shave himself, and with his wife's help got to the edge of the bed.

His feet, drawn up by muscular contraction, swung about three inches clear of the floor, when suddenly he slipped and dropped on his toes. His wife, in the next room, heard a snap like that of brittle wood and found her husband unconscious on the floor. Both legs had been broken.

The doctors fear that the bones will never knit, and blood poisoning may cost Mr. Atkins his life.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA ILL.

Great Anxiety for Her on Account of Her Advanced Age.

PARIS, April 6.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, which causes great anxiety on account of her advanced age.

She was born in 1830.

MADRID, April 6.—The Princess Isabella, daughter of Queen Isabella, started for Paris to-day in consequence of the condition of her mother.

If the ex-Queen grows worse King Alfonso will abandon his visit to Catalonia and proceed immediately to Paris.

TO PUSH ON IN TIBET.

But Col. Younghusband Says He Hopes to Prevent Further Bloodshed.

LONDON, April 6.—Indian Secretary Brodrick to-day received a dispatch, dated April 3, from Col. Younghusband, the Political Agent with the British expedition to Tibet.

In it the Colonel says he expects to reach Gyang-tse within a week, there to meet the Chinese representatives and high Tibetan officials, and to make a settlement by which further bloodshed will be prevented.

SAYS END OF WORLD IS NEAR.

Due in Ninety Years, a Chicago Clergyman's Estimate.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The end of the world in ninety years has been predicted by Dr. John Robertson at the evangelic services at the First Presbyterian Church in Austin.

"The day of judgment is at hand," he said. "Roughly speaking, about 2,000 years have elapsed between each coming of the Lord. After He created man it was 2,000 years until He appeared again, and 2,000 more until the coming of Christ.

"Reasoning by inductive analogy, the end of the world and the coming of the Lord are not far distant. He is about due for the fourth time, and this time He will come as a judge."

MET THE DEATH HE FORETOLD.

In Accordance with Railroad Superstition, Cars Killed Brakeman Gonder.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 6.—A. J. Gonder, a brakeman on the Ontario and Western Railroad, met death to-day as he had expected to ever since he accepted occupation as a railroad employe, and in accordance with the superstition among railroad men that when a man has a firm belief that he will be killed by the cars, he surely will be.

Gonder was only twenty-three years old, and had been employed on the Erie previous to going on the Ontario and Western. He had often declared his conviction that he would be killed by the cars. To-day he fell from a freight car, was caught beneath the wheels, and was crushed to death.

Mothers don't wait until croup becomes dangerous. They give Piso's Cure at once. 25c.—Adv.

THE BAYAN ALONE FAR OUT AT SEA

Russian Cruiser Overhauls Times's Dispatch Boat.

WAS 35 MILES FROM PORT

Japanese Warships Seen Yesterday Northwest of Port Arthur—May Intend to Attack Niu-Chwang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

ON BOARD THE TIMES'S STEAMSHIP HAIMUN, April 6.—I have been cruising since I sent the last message.

Returning past Dalny this morning, we saw a four-funneled cruiser, undoubtedly Russian. We stood on our course and the cruiser gave chase, when we discovered her to be the Bayan.

She stood after us, ran parallel, made out our ensign, and then stood away. On second thoughts she came back, fired a signal shot across our bow, and then ran under our stern and sent a boat to board us.

Two Lieutenants examined the papers, log, crew, wireless telegraphy plant, and my recent dispatches. They only detained us long enough to satisfy themselves of our mission, and then passed the usual compliments.

The Bayan showed some scars as the result of the recent hostilities. Splinter marks were visible, and there was one large hole in a smokestack. But she is a fine ship, and was well handled in overhauling us.

The officers and members of the crew who boarded us were a little fine-drawn, but nevertheless looked good material.

We were boarded thirty-five miles from Port Arthur. This implies either that the Japanese did not succeed in closing the Port Arthur approach; that Admiral Makaroff, whose energy is undoubted, cleared a passage, or that a portion of the Russian squadron was outside when the attack was made.

The Bayan was flying an Admiral's flag to-day.

LONDON, April 7.—The Times's special naval correspondent expresses the belief that Admiral Togo will succeed in blocking the entrance of Port Arthur Harbor, adding:

"If he does succeed, the Russian fleet, locked up in port, cannot interrupt the Japanese line of communications on sea or hinder the landing of troops in Manchuria or elsewhere.

"Moreover, the Japanese fleet will be freed from the trying and coal-expensive duties of a contending force, and be able to return to its primary base to refit and so forth. It will also be able to undertake offensive operations against the Vladivostok squadron or any force likely to attempt a junction with the Port Arthur squadron."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 7.—The Daily Telegraph's Soul correspondent says he learned from a Japanese sailor who participated in the attacks on Port Arthur that the Japanese fleet is divided into seven squadrons.

Four of these are watching Port Arthur, the fifth patrols the Korean coast, and the sixth and seventh cruise between Vladivostok and North Japan.

Two torpedo boats were much damaged in the engagements, but otherwise the fleet was little injured. The Japanese cruisers Iwate and Yoshino have been repaired and the vessels have joined the fleet.

PORT ARTHUR, April 7.—The Russian battleship Peresviet reports that she sighted the enemy to-day in Kwan-Tung waters. All is quiet here.

Kwan-Tung is a peninsula in the south of Manchuria and a short distance northwest of Port Arthur in the Gulf of Liao-Tung.

It is possible the Japanese warships intend to attack Niu-Chwang.

SPIES AT NIU-CHWANG.

Two Japanese Captured—Russians Expect Attack on the City.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHE-FOO, April 6.—The Russians yesterday captured two Japanese spies at Niu-Chwang.

The Japanese had plans of the new fortifications on their persons.

By The Associated Press.

NIU-CHWANG, April 6.—Gen. Kuropatkin arrived here to-day, and reviewed about 4,000 troops.

Russian Secret Service agents reported that the Japanese intended to attack Niu-Chwang yesterday.

On account of the mining of the river and also in expectation of practice firing from the fort merchant ships are not using the lower reach of the river.

Gen. Kondratovich, the commander here, says he is now prepared for a Japanese attack, which it is evident the other authorities also expect.

CZAR THANKS RAILWAY MEN.

Pleased with Quick Transport of Troops Over the Trans-Siberian.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 6.—A St. Petersburg telegram says the Czar has thanked the management of the Trans-Siberian Railway for the rapid transport of the Russian troops.

The first part of the operation is said

to have been completed a fortnight in advance of the date fixed.

By The Associated Press.

MUKDEN, April 6.—In a skirmish between frontier guards and Chinese handits on April 2 at a point on the southern section of the railroad three guards were wounded and ten bandits were killed and twenty were wounded.

A force has been dispatched in pursuit of the bandits.

RUSSIA TO ECONOMIZE.

Budget Estimates Cut Down—Gloomy Easter in Czar's Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The scheme for retrenchments in expenditure in consequence of the war was gazetted to-day.

It is proposed to devote the "free balance" in the Imperial Treasury to war purposes and to increase the funds in the Treasury by economies in the budget, especially in the civil estimates. The reductions will total $67,188,553, of which upward of $57,500,000 falls upon the budget of 1904.

The reduction falls the heaviest on the Railroad Department, which loses $36,000,000, including $25,000,000 for new roads. The Education Department is a small loser by $553,853, and the Foreign Office loses $576,352, of which $216,747 was for the purchase of an Embassy building at Washington.

The Easter holidays, the greatest religious festival in the Russian calendar, begin to-morrow. All business will be suspended and all the Government departments will be closed.

Enormous quantities of delicacies are usually consumed during the festival, but the war this year casts a cloud over the rejoicing. The grocers, bakers, and hutchers are complaining, and even the charity organizations will look in vain for a Golden Easter, the people having given to the Red Cross Society, the navy, and other war funds the money they ordinarily would have expended on gorgeous feasts and presents.

Much of the customary brightness will also be lacking among the people. In their quaint, picturesque language they say: "It will be a Red Easter,"—red for the bloodshed in the Far East.

There is also a superstitious belief that the Japanese will make a desperate effort to take advantage of the Russian Army and Navy at this solemn period, as the British and their French allies did when they bombarded Odessa at Easter in 1855.

SKIRMISHES ON THE YALU.

Russians Say Eleven Japanese Were Killed—Ice on the River Melting.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—"All is quiet on the Yalu," is the report which Gen. Kachtalinky telegraphed yesterday to Gen. Kuropatkin, who forwarded the message to the Emperor.

The report added that an exchange of shots occurred between Russian cavalry and Japanese skirmishers near Wi-Ju. The Russians sustained no loss. Five Japanese were killed. The number wounded is not known.

Gen. Kachtalinky also reported that opposite Turmitchen, on the Island of Matuzeo, in the Yalu River, some Russian volunteers had a skirmish with a Japanese outpost from Wi-Ju. There were no casualties on the Russian side. Six Japanese were killed.

The stores of a Russian village near Yon-gam-pho (south of Wi-ju) have been wrecked and burned by a detachment of Japanese infantry, numbering 300.

SHANGHAI, April 6.—It is not believed that the Russian troops between An-tung and Chiu-tien-Cheng (about ten miles north of An-tung) comprise the main Russian force, and consequently the engagement which is looked for near these places will probably not be decisive, but only a forerunner of larger operations.

The Russians are constructing entrenchments at several points on the Yalu and Tumen Rivers. These entrenchments, however, are not yet completed, and if the Japanese succeed in forcing their way past one line of defense it would give them a distinct advantage, and make it more difficult for the Russians to concentrate to oppose them.

The ice on the Yalu is melting rapidly, and the muddy roads make promptness in military operations most difficult.

PORT ARTHUR, April 6.—People arriving from Liao-Yang report that the troops are impatient to attack the Japanese.

The soldiers say they did not come East to lie on their backs, and that it is time to march.

TROUBLE IN CHINA FEARED?

Significance Attached to Order by Navy Department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The following bulletin was posted at the Navy Department to-day:

"The restriction on the battleship squadron of the Philippines has been withdrawn and the Commander in Chief authorized to permit his squadron to cruise at discretion, not going north of Fee-chow, on the Asiatic coast."

Keen interest has been aroused in diplomatic circles by this announcement. It is said that advices indicate a state of unrest in China.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN PROTEST.

Japanese Instructors with the Chinese Army Objected To.

LONDON, April 7.—The Standard's Tientsin correspondent says M. Lessar, Russian Minister to China, has protested to the Chinese Government against the presence of Japanese instructors with the Chinese Army.

M. Lessar regards the presence of the Japanese as a violation of neutrality.

THE HELENA AT SHANGHAI.

News That Gunboat Has Left Niu-Chwang Surprises Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Navy Department to-day received a cablegram from Commander Mason of the Cincinnati, at Shanghai, announcing the arrival there this morning of the gunboat Helena from Niu-Chwang.

This was the first intimation the department had that the Helena had left Niu-Chwang.

Secretary Hay will request Ambassador McCormick to use his good offices with the Russian Government on behalf of the two Japanese servants of the American correspondents, Washburn and Little, who were removed from the British steamer Fawan at Niu-Chwang and thrown into prison.

As the United States has assumed the duty of looking after and protecting the Japanese in Russia, there is ample authority for such an application, but it is said that the coming of these Japanese to Niu-Chwang, known to be in Russian possession for a long time past, was certainly indiscreet, and they can be saved from the consequences only through the clemency of the Russian Government.

SURE, HE KNEW AN OATH.

Little Benny Knew About the Truth, Too, and Then Testified.

The ingenious replies made by a little boy plaintiff who brought an action in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, greatly amused both Judge Crane and the jury. The child was Benjamin Finstein, ten years old, who, through a guardian, sued Bertha Glass, a Brooklyn furniture dealer, for $2,000 damages for injuries received because of the alleged negligence of her driver.

It was claimed that last Summer the driver asked little Finstein to hold his horse, promising to pay him a nickel. After delivering his goods the driver, forgetting the presence of the youngster, started up the horse, throwing Finstein to the ground and breaking his leg.

"Boy," asked Judge Crane in a fatherly vein, "do you understand the nature of an oath?"

"Sure," was the response, which broke down the judicial dignity. "It's a cuss word."

"That's not what I mean," the Court explained. "Do you know what it is to tell the truth?"

"Oh, yes, Sir," answered the urchin with a grin; "if I tell the truth I'll be like George Washington."

He testified.

BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE OFFICIALLY CALLED OFF

Outcome Hailed as a Victory for Arbitration Agreement.

OVER $1,000,000 IN WAGES LOST

Peace Precipitated by Formal Charge Entered Against the Union by Employers' Board.

The strike of the bricklayers and laborers was called off officially yesterday by the strike leaders and the strikers were ordered to report for work to-day on all the contracts of the Mason Builders' Association pending arbitration of all points in dispute. The joint arbitration board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions will meet to-day to settle the disputed points.

The outcome of the whole matter is a victory for the arbitration agreement, at the cost of over $1,000,000 in wages lost. The arrangement by which the strike is ended was reached at 1 A. M. yesterday at the Building Trades Club.

The General Arbitration Board of the Bricklayers' Union and the Mason Builders' Association had twice taken a hand in the dispute and ordered the men back to work pending arbitration, and the order was unheeded each time. After midnight the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association took a hand in the dispute and entered a grievance against the bricklayers for breaking the arbitration agreement. This put the matter in a new light, and the following resolution was carried by the board and agreed to by the representatives of the bricklayers.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Arbitration Board that the bricklayers and laborers return to work under the conditions that obtained on the signing of the general arbitration plan. That all questions in dispute on either side be adjusted by arbitration at once, as provided for by the general plan of arbitration.

Pending the arbitration no overtime shall be worked or work done on Saturday afternoons. This resolution goes into effect immediately, and is binding upon all organizations employed.

The labor delegates on the General Arbitration Board of Bricklayers attended a meeting of the laborers in Curry's Hall, Forty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday and urged the laborers to accept their terms. It was decided by resolution to accept them.

General President Daniel Rooney of the Laborers' Protective Union then issued an order to all the members of the Laborers' Protective Union who struck on the contracts of the Mason Builders' Association to return to work this morning. This was telephoned to the borough board of the bricklayers then in session at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue. As the bricklayers were fighting on behalf of the laborers there was nothing to be done but to pass a resolution for the bricklayers to return to work.

James Henry, Secretary of the Laborers' Protective Union, said yesterday that this meant recognition of the union. As a matter of fact, the rescinding of the resolution restricting the overtime, which caused the strike early in March, was partial recognition of the union. Delegate Milligan of Bricklayers' Union No. 37, one of the strike leaders, said yesterday that the New York unions will stand by the orders of the International Union at its convention in Trenton, by which the installation of the fireproofing can be done by any contractor who observes union conditions.

What complications this may cause after May 1, when the present agreement of the bricklayers and master builders expires, no one would predict. The resolution, if carried out, allows the National Fireproofing Company to bid for the installation of the fireproofing.

The Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association met yesterday afternoon and ratified the action of the General Arbitration Board. President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Employers' Association said:

"This is a triumph for the arbitration agreement. I believe we can look forward to a peaceful building season this year."

The ending of the strike was welcomed by the iron workers yesterday. Nearly all of them in the city were thrown idle by the strike.

LOVING CUP FOR O. M. EIDLITZ.

At Employers' Dinner He Declares Arbitration Plan Vindicated.

The annual dinner of the Building Trades Employers' Association was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. About 300 persons were present, and Otto M. Eidlitz acted as toastmaster, and made the principal address. At the speakers' table sat John Beattie, John I. Downey, Charles L. Eidlitz, William K. Fertig, Hugh Getty, R. K. Jaffray, B. W. O'Neill, A. E. Pelham, Leonard K. Prince, James R. Strong, E. A. Super, Benjamin E. Traitai, Francis M. Weeks, and Bond Thomas.

John Downey, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, introduced Otto M. Eidlitz as the Chairman of the evening, and at the same time presented to him a loving cup, the gift of the members of the association.

In responding, Mr. Eidlitz said: "The work which we started last year has been both labor and love to me, but a labor of love. What made us in the fight last year was the unjust conduct of the labor organizations. We must not follow their example. When we make an agreement, we must live up to it, always doing full justice to the laborer, and when any question of doubt arises we must give the benefit of the doubt to the laborer. We will then make the laborer feel that we are making the right conditions, and are his friends.

"We thank the Divine Providence that what seems like a demonstration of power that could have been made as never before in this country has not been necessary. Through the efforts of some men working diligently and vigilantly during the past ten days we have been able to vindicate that the arbitration plan of handling the labor question is the best one."

Charles Eidlitz then made a short speech, after which there was an elaborate vaudeville programme, which was much enjoyed.

ELEVATOR BUILDERS FIRM.

Four Concerns Yield to the Union—Brooklyn Workmen Sympathetic.

Locals Nos. 1 and 2 of the Elevator Constructors' Union, whose members, numbering 1,000, went on strike several days ago for an advance in wages, deny that their members violated the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association by going on strike.

A committee of the unions has sent an official communication to Samuel B. Donnelly, Secretary of the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association, stating that in accordance with an agreement between the unions and the Elevator Manufacturers' Association a six months' notice of the demand, expiring March 31, was given to the employers, who, the statement says, refused the demand last month and did not mention arbitration, to which the unions are willing to agree.

The communication states that complaints filed against the Elevator Constructors about the strike by the Elevator Manufacturers' Association and the Remington Construction Company, April 2, ought not to be entertained, because the power of the Arbitration Board is limited to disputes where agreements exist between employers and employes. In this case the elevator constructors say there was no agreement in existence.

The Brooklyn Board of Delegates has indorsed the strike, which means sympathetic strikes in Brooklyn if nonunion elevator constructors are employed. Four firms have granted the demands, and their employes, 200 in number, will return to work to-day.

Bronx Taxpayers' Resolutions.

A meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance in Bedell's Hall, in the Bronx, last evening declared in favor of the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, the Port Chester Railroad measure—if the Corporation Counsel decided that the Westchester's franchise was valid. The Alliance also resolved to ask Congress to create a new grade of letter carriers and pay men of that grade $1,200 a year after they had served five years.

WILL CARLETON SUED.

Miss Fanny Crosby Demands an Accounting of Book Sales.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 6.—Will Carleton, the ballad poet, and Miss Fannie Crosby, the blind poetess, are fighting each other in the courts. Miss Crosby has instructed her attorneys to bring suit against Carleton to force him to make an accounting to her of the sale of a certain book called "Fannie Crosby, Her Life Work," also to bring an injunction to restrain him from continuing its publication.

Two years ago Will Carleton asked Miss Croeby to write some incidents of her life for publication, which she did. They were compiled, and, with poems written on her by Margaret Sangster and Frances Ridley, printed in a book by Will Carleton, the agreement being that Miss Croshy was to receive 10 cents royalty on each volume. The book has been extensively advertised by Will Carleton, and it is ths form of advertising which first excited the indignation of Miss Croshy's friends. In both his lectures of her and advertisements he pictured Miss Croshy as living alone in extreme poverty, and as suffering from illness. As a matter of fact, Miss Crosby has an income of $25 a week, and is living with relatives who provide for her generously.

In spite of the reported heavy sales of the book, Miss Croshy received only $100 in royalties up to July of last year, she says. Friends induced her to demand an accounting and to prevent Mr. Carleton from making a feature of her poverty to push the sale of the book. Lawyer E. K. Nicholson of this city wrote several letters to Mr. Carleton without receiving a reply. He gave Mr. Carleton till March 6 to make an accounting. No answer has been received.

The following charges are made against Carleton:

First—You have wilfully and maliciously perverted the facts so as to make it appear that you are doing charitable work so that more persons who have been benefited by and learned to love the blind poetess should contribute to your own financial position.

Second—You have caused these facts to be published in newspapers throughout the country as advertisements, and at the same time you claim to have been expending large amounts you have been working on the sympathy of newspaper publishers so that their charges would be diminished.

Miss Crosby demands that Mr. Carleton shall close the publication of advertisements which will tend to disparage her or her family, and that he shall make a direct accounting, properly certified.

Mr. Carleton sent a brief statement to Miss Crosby showing a total sale of 2,852 copies up to March 1, and inclosing a check for $182. This was returned to him for a more specific statement. He refused to reply and ths suit followed.

KAISER'S THROAT ALL RIGHT.

His Voice Carried a Ship's Length, His Steward Says.

The cabled reports that the German Emperor was suffering again from an incurable throat malady were laughed at by August Rahlen, the chief steward of the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilheim II., which got in yesterday. He was with Emperor William on his recent cruise He said that the reports cabled here had not gained much credence in Germany, but that the people judge the Emperor's condition by his actions, and that of late he has been more active than for several years.

Mr. Rahlen has been with the North German Lloyd Line for twenty-two years, during which time he has served the royalty of Germany every time they cruised in ships of the line. He is well acquainted with the present Emperor, and when the cruise in the König Albert was planned, Mr. Rahlen was called upon to act as supervising steward. In that capacity he was in the company of the Emperor most of the time. He said:

"On the Sunday after the cruise started, Emperor William conducted religious services on board the vessel. The guests with him had seats near an altar that was erected, while the crew stood in back or sat along the rails. On that occasion the Emperor talked and read for an hour and a half. His voice was clear and firm.

"Though a very loud tone was not needed in such a close circle, he at times raised his voice so that he could be heard the length of the ship. At the end of the talk he was not a bit hoarse, but his voice was as good as when he started."

STRIKE IS HELL, SAYS BISHOP.

Mgr. Spalding Supports Bill Providing for Labor Arbitration Board.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Bishop Spalding of Peoria, a member of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, to-day urged the plan of arbitration contained in the Foss bill before the House Committee on Labor. The bill provides for a permanent Board of Arbitration, to which shall be referred disputes between labor and capital.

Bishop Spalding said it was not his opinion that the proposed tribunal would never be called upon to determine the question of what was a legitimate profit on the investment of capital. Its province would be to settle disputes as to houre and treatment and pay of employes. A fair wage was determined in the soft coal mines of the West by the condition in the mines and the cost of living. Where a business did not permit of a living wage according to the American standard of living that business ought to close up.

"I would say," the Bishop continued, "as Sherman said of war, that the strike is hell." Men who had been out on strike went back to work injured morally, and not the same men. The children of strikers had been taught to taunt children of other workmen. The condition between capital and labor was not improving, although he (Bishop Spalding) believed the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission had accomplished good results.

Bishop Spalding said he regarded a permanent tribunal as of greater value than one created for each case of dispute.

"MARRYING ALDERMAN" DEAD.

Joseph Gilbert Made Record In Wedding Eloping Couples.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 6.—Alderman Joseph Gilbert, who was known throughout Northern Pennsylvania as the "marrying Alderman," died at his residence in this city this afternoon from pneumonia.

Last year Alderman Gilbert won the title by marrying more eloping Pennsylvania couples than any minister or other official and exceeding most of them combined. His fame grew throughout Northern Pennsylvania. He death occurred after a four days' illness.

MYSTERY IN WOMAN'S DEATH.

Coroner Summons Four Witnesses in Case of E. P. Hedges's Widow.

Candace P. Hedges, thirty-eight years old, widow of Edward P. Hedges, for many years Secretary of the Fleetwood Driving Company, which controlled Fleetwood Park, was found dead yesterday afternoon in an apartment on the third floor of 213 East Eighty-first Street from bullet wounds. Mrs. Hedges was housekeeper for Adolph Benzinger, Edward Crowe, and James Smith, who lived in the apartment. Mr. Benzinger said last night that Mrs. Hedges was engaged to be married to Crowe, who is a motorman.

According to Mr. Benzinger, when Mr. Hedges died two years ago his wife got $10,000 in insurance. He said she quickly ran through the money. She was then engaged as housekeeper by the three men.

Prince Hurt in Auto Accident.

BERLIN, April 6.—An automobile in which was Prince Frederick Leopold of Pruesia collided with a drag near Berlin to-day and the Prince's foot was severely injured.

SENATE CONFIRMS BAKER'S NOMINATION

Two Democrats Vote for the Railroad Commissioner.

MYSTERY OVER AN AMENDMENT

Railroad Forces Change Their Attitude Toward the Bill for Two Additional Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—Frank M. Baker's nomination as Railroad Commissioner was to-day confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 30 to 18.

All of the Republican Senators present and Senators Ramsperger and Townsend, Democrats, voted for the confirmation. The absentees were Senator Brown (Republican) and Senator Keenan (Democrat.) Among the Republican Senators who voted for the confirmation were Senators Brackett and Elsberg, who with the assistance of Senator Brown last year succeeded in defeating Mr. Baker's confirmation.

Senators Rasperger and Townsend explained privately that their reason for voting for confirmation this year was that they had been importuned to do so by railroad men in their sections.

The fact that the nomination of Mr. Baker was reported out by the Railroad Committee and was confirmed by the Senate was gensrally taken as an indication that Gov. Odell is now perfectly confident that he will be able to put through the bill introduced at his instigation providing for the appointment of two additional Commissioners.

There is a mystery about the two additional Commissioners bill, which the most careful and patient investigation to-day failed to entirely clear up. The mystery has to do with the effect of the amendment which was made by the Railroad Committee last evening to the mandamus feature of the bill. This is a feature about which the Merchants' Association has manifested great concern.

George E. Morse, counsel for the Merchants' Association, and H. D. Dumont, the regular representative of the association here, said last night that in their opinion the amendment strengthened the bill. It had been drawn with their entire approval by Senator Brown, a member of the Railroad Commission, and its object was to remedy what might prove a constitutional defect.

In view of their position as to the effect of the change, some surprise was manifested to-day when it was found that the majority of the railroad lawyers and railroad lobbyists who appeared in opposition to the bill expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the measure in its amended form. They said that as they construed the amendment the effect of it wae to leave the Railroad Commission pretty much in the same positon that it is at present with regard to the enforcement of its mandates.

"Well, let them think that if they wish," said Mr. Dumont, when the attitude of the railroad men was brought to his attention. "They will find out that they are sadly mistaken. Our lawyer is absolutely confident that the force of the mandamus feature has not been in the least mitigated by the change. I am utterly unable to understand how such a construction as the railroad men are said to put upon the amendment can be reasonably made."

At the office of the Railroad Commission the view taken by Mr. Dumont as to the effect of the amendment to the bill wae upheld. It was said that if anybody had bought a "gold brick" in the matter it was the railroad companies.

The contention of the railroad attorneys is that because the bill in its amended form does not provide that the failure of a railroad company to obey the mandamus order of the Board shall be punished as contempt of court, therefore the effectiveness of the mandamus provision is destroyed. This is not the view of the officers of the Railroad Commission any more than it is the view of the representatives of the Merchants' Association. Their opinion is that the order of the Railroad Board would still be mandatory under the bill as it now stands, and that the only effect of the change made would be to leave it optional with the court as to whether a violation of the order should be punished as contempt.

TO PUSH LAW'S DELAY BILLS.

Assembly to Act To-day on Three Affecting the City Court.

ALBANY, April 6.—Three of the bills recommended by the commision on the law's delays were reported hy the Assembly Rules Committee to-night for to-morrow's calendar. They are all Mr. Perham's.

One relates to rotation among the Justices of the Municipal Court of New York City and to rules of the court and appeals. The second requires sessions of that court four days a week except in July and August, when eessions muet be held as often as necessary; it also increases the Justices' salaries from $7,000 to $7,500, and forbids them to engage in law practice. The third increases from six to twelve the number of City Court Justices, and materially increases the number of clerks, stenographere, and attendante in that court. These bills will he acted upon in the Assembly to-morrow.

A conference of the legislative leaders this morning came to a decision in favor of the passage of all of the so-called law's delay bills, including that providing for Commissionere of the Supreme Court in the various counties in proportion to the population, and the hills now pending in the Senate will be put forth, perhaps to-morrow.

It is expected that the bills will be signed hy Gov. Odell.

Will Protect Seekers of Employment.

ALBANY, April 6.—The Assembly to-day passed without discussion the Finch hill regulating employment agencies. Fraud and harmful practices on the part of disreputable concerne are the evile which the hill is designed to uproot. An annual license fee of $25 and a bond of $1,000 is required, and agencies are prohihited from being situated in rooms used for dwelling places or for the sale of liquor.

Gov. Hunt Coming to Aid Roosevelt.

Information was received in this city yesterday that Gov. William S. Hunt of Porto Rico will sail for New York on April 12. He comes to stump for Roosevelt, and it is intimated that he will not again return to the Island to take up his official duties. Charles Hartzell of Denver, now Secretary of the island, is mentioned as his probable successor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:20 A. M.—73 Henry Street; Hyman Kavin damage, $500.

4:20 A. M.—103 Columbia Street; A. Cohen damage, $25.

6:40 A. M.—150 Columhus Avenue; Mary Doherty; damage, $200.

9 A. M.—Broadway and Fulton Street; Degnan Construction Company; damage, $5,000.

10 A. M.—1,016 Westchester Avenue; George Feilman; damage, $1,500.

10:25 A. M.—269 Pearl Street; William Sanders; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—513-515 Seventh Avenue, Smith & Mabley; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—1,103 Third Avenue, Mrs. Radigan; damage, $100.

4:45 P. M.—3,719 Third Avenue, Edgar Loyier; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—58 Norfolk Street, Meyer Greenstein; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—1,009 Brook Avenue, Joseph Jones; damage, $300.

6 P. M.—422 West Broadway, William Herman; damage, $2,150.

6:10 P. M.—320 West Thirtieth Street, Miss A. Ackerman; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—338-540 West Forty-first Street, Valentine Lowers; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—402 East Twenty-first Street, George Lutje; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—75 Columbia Street; Henry Solomon; damage, $1,200.

8:40 P. M.—194 Henry Street; Joseph Gross; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—3,968 Third Avenue; Rehecca Ritman; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—The plant of the Brian Pottery Company of Trenton, manufacturer of sanitary wares, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $25,000, and is partly covered by insurance.



Trade Mark.

Lace, Silk and Wash Waists

We offer a very choice collection of Wash, Silk and Lace Waists, including:

White Wash Silk, $6 and $10 50.

Crepe de Chine Lace-Trimmed Waists, $12.50.

Embroidered Linen Waists, some trimmed with lace insertion, at $8.50 to $34.00.

Chiffon Lace-Trimmed Waists at $20.00 and $29.00.

Wash Waists of Madras, Linen, Cheviots, Lawn, etc., in new models, at $3.50 to $6.50 each, as well as a number of other styles.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West Twenty-third St.

JUDGES' PENSION BILL ADOPTED BY THE SENATE

Raines Charges That Bribery Was Resorted To.

WEDGE FOR STATE PENSIONS

Malby Says the People Will Hold the Judges Responsible for "Looting the Public Treasury."

ALBANY, April 6.—The Judges' Pension hill passed the Senate to-night by a vote of 32 to 16.

"Money may not have been used to facilitate the passage of the bill, but, nevertheless, bribery has been resorted to—bribery for favor," declared Senator John Raines in a speech in which he denounced ths scheme to pension the Judges of ths Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court, and the methods which, he said, the Judges had used in causing ths Assembly to reverse its action on the bill, and in disrupting the caucus of Republican Senators on the project.

The Brackett bill was a special order, and the entire session was occupied with its discussion. Senator Raines offered amendments, one providing that before Judges may receive the pension they must have served twenty-five years, "continuously," another that they must file a sworn statement with the State Controller that they do not possess property worth more than $100,000, and have not received a private income of more than $10,000 the year preceding their application for a pension.

Senator Grady sarcastically asked:

"Why not say that a Judge who has a hundred millions shall not receive a pension?"

Senator Brackett said the amendments were not offered in good faith.

"The men behind the bill," declared Senator Raines, "have the power of rewarding or punishing eome of those who will act on the measure, but I want to remind them that if they pass this bill we will be called on to pass other more meritorious pension bills, one pensioning the school teachers of the State, and another the civil service employee. For Justices there are rewards of great honor and great emoluments, while for the teachers and State employee there are neither. This is the opening wedge for a system of State pensions."

He took up the pamphlet issued by those who favor the bill and commented on the arguments favoring it made by Messrs. Choate, Hornblower, and Milburn.

"The Judges have employed actuaries," continued Mr. Raines, "and have figured it all out that this will cost the State about $34,000 eome years hence. If that is all there is to this hill, then they are making a great stir about a mighty small sum of money. Why, in this Legislature there are hills from Greater New York calling for increases in ealaries of court attendants amounting to $167,000. So we may well be surprised at the moderation of the Judges.

"Do you suppose that if there wasn't something more to this bill such tremendoue efforts would he made to secure its passdge, that the Assembly after defeating the bill one day would reverse itself and pass it by a large majority? If the Judges took their hands off there wouldn't be one of the half-dozen Senators who have bolted the Republican caucus who wouldn't be against the bill on general principles."

Senator Elon R. Brown reviewed the history of the Judges' salary question in recent years, and cited many examples of court decisions in support of his contention that the Judgee had unduly favored themselves in their interpretation of the Constitution and laws on the subject.

Senator Malby characterized as disgraceful the way he said the Judges had used their influence to secure the passage of the hill.

"If the Judges want to loot the public treasury, then let them," said Mr. Malby, "and the people will hold them responsible and those who made it possible for them to do so. A Judge will never be renominated, and it will never be possible for him to get a pension if this hi goes through, for the people will see to it that no Judge will he eligible to reach after this spoil."

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 6.—Bills passed in the Senate to-day included those of:

Mr. EVERETT—Authorizing Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New York to annul certain assessments and sales.

Mr. SCOVILL—Making an appropriation for the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.

Mr. WADE—Relative to professional nurses acting as witnesses.

Bills passed by the Assembly to-day include those of:

Mr. WIGAND—Repealing the part of the New York City charter which provides that the charge for water used for business purposes shall not be less than the rate which would be apportioned to such building or buildings if water meters had not been placed therein, and that this minimum charge shall not be less than the amount by which such building or place would pay if charged a frontage rate or rental.

Mr. McMANUS—Giving Borough Presidents entire control in New York City over the purchase of supplies for departments and courts. At present ths heads of departments have such powsr.

Senator FRAWLEY—Allowing the Police Commissioner in his discretion to make the pension to a widow of a policeman killed while on duty or dying after ten years' service $600 per annum. At present the limit is $300.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 6.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the bills of—

Mr. REMSEN—Authorizing the Controller of New York City to determine the claim of Alva Brady for services as Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Senate COMMITTEE ON FOREST, FISH, AND GAME—Providing for the creation of a State park in the Catskill Mountains, to be situated in Ulster, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties, and giving the public the right to use it at all times.

Mr. BOSTWICK—Striking from the corporation law the provisions which prohibit all corporations, except those organized under the State banking law, from buying gold and silver bullion.

Senator MARSHALL—Making it necessary as an added restriction against the laying out of a public thoroughfare through the lands of a rural cemetery association that the consent of two-thirds of the lot owners be obtained.

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Ribbed Underwear.
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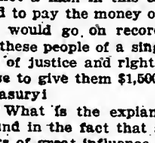
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—NEW YORK HERALD, of April 5th.

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THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
Commencing
at 8.30 o'clock.
CLOSING SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
of the IMPORTANT
LUYSTER and MILLER
COLLECTIONS:
146 Fine Oil Paintings
BY
MODERN MASTERS.
James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

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86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
English Baby Carriages



Wood body, varnished dark blue or green.
Upholstered in English leather cloth to match.
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Steel gear cushion, rubber tire wheels, enamel finish to match body, 25.00

GRADY SAYS LAWYERS PLANNED $500,000 GRAB

Assails White Plains Boulevard Bill in the Senate.

DENOUNCES FAVORABLE VOTE

Would Disgrace a Legislature in the South Sea Islands, He Declares—Flings at Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 6.—"The promoters of this hill could afford to pay $20,000 a vote for its passage through this body," Senator Grady declared when the Carpenter-Wainwright White Plains Boulevard bill was up before the Senate for final passage to-day.

Tho bill provides that the City of New York ehall pay 75 per cent. of the cost of the improvement and the property owners benefited 25 per cent. The total assessment for benefits will aggregate $2,000,000. The City of New York has already paid $1,200,000 to the property owners who had fifty feet of their property taken for the boulevard.

"And with this $1,200,000 in their pockets," continued Senator Grady, "they come here and ask that they ehall be assessed only $500,000 for benefits, while the citizens of the whole city he compelled to pay $1,500,000. Under theee circumstances, there is not a man in this chamber, who, if he had to pay the money out of his own pocket, would go on record for the payment to these people of a single dollar as a matter of justice and right. And yet you propose to give them $1,500,000 out of the city treasury!

"What is the explanation? It is to be found in the fact that a syndicate of lawyers of great influence has been formed to to put this measure through on a promise that if they get it through their share of the boodle is to be $500,000.

"If this bill goes through, there is no limit to the legislation which can be put through here when there is influence behind it. If you enact this measure you in effect declare that common honesty has no weight here and that the looting of a public treasury is a laudable undertaking.

"I am not fooled by the influence which is behind this measure. The purpose of it is to pay political debts out of the funds of the city, which ought to be paid out of the vaults of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel."

Senator White said he thought the bill was an entirely proper measure, and that if there were any improper influences being ueed to bring about its passage he was absolutely in ignorance of it. The White Plains boulevard was an improvement for the benefit of the whole City of New York. The property owners along the boulevard did not want the improvement; it was far beyond their needs or desires. If they had to pay the whole assessment eome of them would suffer a virtual confiscation of their property.

The hill was passed by a vote of 29 to 17, Senator Hawkins, the Tammany representative from the Bronx, voting with the Republicans. Ho stated that Borough President Haffen favored the hill.

When the vote was announced, Senator Grady, on a motion to reconsider, said:

"The vote on this bill would disgrace a Legislature in the South Sea Islands."

Senator Raines, who was presiding, rapped vigorously on the desk with his gavel.

"For what purpose does the presiding officer rap?" asked Senator Grady.

"To notify the Senator that he must proceed in order," said Senator Raines.

"I am proceeding in order," responded Senator Grady. "I did not say that the vote would disgrace this Legislature. I said it would disgrace a Legislature in the South Sea Islands. That is both true and parliamentary."

Assembly Passes Boys' Club Bill.

ALBANY, April 6.—After remonstrance on the part of the New York Republicans, the Marshall bill for the establishment of municipal boys' clubs in New York was passed in the Assembly by a vote of 105 to 15. Messrs. Newcomb, Finch, and Agnew spoke against it saying that the civic organizations in New York City were unanimously opposed to it, and that the city officials had made no study of the subject, and the clubs could not be operated in a satisfactory way.

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EVERY pair of Centemeri Gloves is made at our factory in Grenoble, France. Direct importations weekly.
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911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SOZODONT
FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH

TELEPHONE BLAZE CRIPPLES FINANCIERS

About 11,000 Down-Town Wires Fused and Twisted Together.

CORTLANDT EXCHANGE UPSET

Fire Due to Careless Handling of Gasoline Torch in Broadway Subway—Two Men Hurt.

Never was the importance of the telephone system to the modern business life of the city brought home more forcibly than yesterday, when one of the largest ganglia of wires in the subway at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fulton Street was burned away by the careless handling of a gasoline torch. The blaze was subdued after half an hour's fierce excitement in the immediate neighborhood, when it was found that about 11,000 wires had been fused and twisted together until they resembled nothing so much as a cartload of dirty excelsior.

They were mostly telephone wires running from the Cortlandt Exchange, the largest in the city, but among them were more than five hundred wires of the Postal Telegraph Company and a somewhat smaller number of the Western Union and several alarm wires of the Fire Department, the loss of which rendered it impossible to send in any but a still fire alarm in the district south of Fulton Street between 9 o'clock in the morning, when the blaze started, and 2 in the afternoon, when these wires, the first to receive attention, were temporarily repaired.

BUSINESS BADLY CRIPPLED.

In many large business houses quiet as of a holiday prevailed, because of the absence of electric communication, and, as most of the burned-out Postal telegraph wires afforded communication between down-town bankers and brokers and their up-town branches, there was a serious crippling of financial undertakings. All the wires leading to the City Hall and the Park Row Building were broken, and although Mayor McClellan promptly organized a service of a score or more of district messengers, the city's business was seriously hampered. Like makeshifts were resorted to by the financiers, some borrowing for the day telephones that were not affected and organizing a messenger service between them and their offices, but the expedient was most unsatisfactory.

"It makes a wonderful difference having the telephones out of use," said the Mayor, as he described the workings of what he called his "pony express" to his callers. "The city's business has been practically at a standstill all day."

Telegraph instruments in most of the newspaper offices were silent day and night, for the loops running from the telegraph offices to the editorial departments were in the burned-out manhole. The news was received, however, at the main telegraph offices and transmitted to the newspapers by messengers with slight delay.

All direct telephone connection with the main offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES was cut off, the newspaper's wires running to the Cortlandt Street Exchange; but Dr. Charles J. Perry offered the use of his telephone system in the Perry Pharmacy in the Pulitzer Building, and a private exchange was at once established there, to which all calls were transferred from the central office through the John Street exchange, with which Dr. Perry's instruments connect.

The burned-out wires were all carried in massive lead cables, covered with paraffine as a protection against moisture, and were wrapped further in greasy burlap, and the heat from these caused the lead to melt like wax. They carried two sorts of telephone wires, subscribers' and trunk lines, but, according to the telephone officials, the fire did not cut off any particular section of the city permanently, the only people directly involved being the subscribers connected with the Cortlandt Street exchange. About one-quarter of these were cut off from the exchange, and some of the trunk lines to other exchanges were involved, causing all these subscribers to sustain a partial loss of service to their exchanges.

The Cortlandt district reaches as far north as Chambers Street, and before nightfall a few subscribers on the outer limits had been connected temporarily with other exchanges. Much relief was afforded as the day went by through transferring the burned out trunk lines to other cables and it was said that the service would be in fair order this morning.

The making of temporary repairs to the wires it was said would be prosecuted all night long by as many men as could find space to work and would progress more rapidly when the traffic was out of Broadway. Long-distance telephone lines affected were to Boston, Providence, New Haven, other New England points, and to Albany.

Another important local result was that few tickers were working north of Fulton Street.

The fire itself caused excitement in Broadway only slightly less than that which attended the recent destruction of the Adams Express building and adjoining structures. Policemen W. R. Roberts, of the Broadway squad and Charles J. Tear, of the Church Street Station, and about 1,000 fellow-citizens discovered it simultaneously when a huge column of black smoke shot up from the manhole. Through it stumbled John Griffin, twenty-nine years old, of 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and John D. McKenna, twenty-seven years old, of 78 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, cable splicers for the telephone company.

Griffin was badly burned on both arms and hands where he had tried to beat out the flames and McKenna had a slight cut on the left wrist. They were taken to Millhau's drug store, on the block below, by Policeman Roberts. Their wounds were dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Gould of Hudson Street Hospital, and they went away. The smoke increased. It rolled up through the planking over the subway and great sheets of it streamed up through the trolley slot.

About fifty subway laborers made a hasty exit through the opening before St. Paul's Chapel. Deputy Chief Kruger came on the first alarm, and found the smoke so thick that entry into either the manhole or subway was impossible. The firemen cut great holes in the planks and turned their streams down upon the flames. The pungent fumes from the burning insulation filled the shoe store of Hanan & Son on the corner by the manhole, and the Semi-ready Wardrobe Building adjoining it. They penetrated the Mail and Express Building, and even the Western Union Building on the Dey Street corner, causing great inconvenience to occupants o almost every room, and rendering it difficult for the elevator runners to remain at their posts. All who could left these buildings to see the fire.

The smoke diminished as the wooden beams of the subway began to burn, and finally Chief Kruger led his men below into mud and water almost knee-deep from the water torrents they had sent down. They had the fire out in half an hour, when three mules used to draw little dump cars along a track laid at the bottom of the excavation were found unscathed in a far corner. The Degnon Contracting Company, who are doing the work, said that their loss through the fire amounted to practically nothing. The police estimated the total loss at $5,000, including that in the shoe store, where the flames spread to the show window, but Postal Telegraph officials said their loss alone would amount to double that, and the telephone people refused to make any estimate.

The fire produced a curious effect in the Cortlandt Telephone Exchange. As the insulation was consumed, the wires short-circuited, and every lamp upon the great switchboard flared up as though all the subscribers were attempting to call Central at once.

Dinner for Frank H. Croker.

Frank H. Croker, the son of Richard Croker, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Democratic Club by the members of the Club Night Committee. The dinner was in recognition of Mr. Croker's services in getting up the regular Tuesday night entertainments which have been held during the Winter. Justice Warren W. Foster presided. In addition to Mr. Croker the guests included Richard Croker, Jr., Isaac Bell Brennan, Abraham Erlanger, Sheriff Mitchell L. Erlanger, Doré Fleibel, John Fox, John W. Ladd, Edward A. McCall, John Y. McKay, Terence J. McManus, John M. Riehle, Gustavus Rogers, Edward C. Sheehy, Louis Sternberg, Vincent J. Slattery, and ex-Mayor Van Wyck.

INDORSE ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

Pennsylvania Republicans Also Chose Elkin for Supreme Court.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 6.—Ex-Attorney General John P. Elkin of Indiana County was nominated unanimously for Supreme Court Justice to-day by the Republican State Convention. Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker, James Elverson of Philadelphia, O. D. Bleakley of Franklin, and Francis L. Robbins of Pittsburg were elected delegates at large to the National Convention, and instructed to vote for the nomination of President Roosevelt. Robert Pitcairn of Pittsburg and Levi G. McCauley of Philadelphia were nominated for Presidential Electors at Large.

The salary of the Supreme Court Justice is $10,000 a year, and the term is for twenty-one years. Mr. Elkin is forty-four years of age, and he for years has been one of the Republican leaders of the State.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman Penrose. Alexander T. Connell of Scranton, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the platform, which was adopted, and which read in part:

We recommend the wise statesmanship and promptness of action which have enabled us to secure National control of territory required for the Isthmian Canal, and which will in the near future unite and make near neighbors of the gulf, the Atlantic seaboard, and the Pacific.

We commend the vigorous and effective action of the present Administration in the enforcement of laws enacted by a Republican Congress for the prevention of unlawful combinations.

We deplore the war now waging between Russia and Japan; commend the position of absolute neutrality maintained by the Government at Washington, and congratulate the Administration upon the success of its diplomatic efforts, resulting in, securing the assent of the powers to the restriction of the zone of warfare, thus protecting our rapidly growing trade relations in the Orient.

The platform recommended the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency and indorsed the administration of Gov. Pennypacker.

HEARST DELEGATES BOLT.

Contesting Delegations Elected in the Second Chautauqua District.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 6.—In the Democratic Convention of the Second Chautauqua District to-day a row occurred between the Parker and Hearst factions. The convention broke into two bodies. Each elected delegates to the State Convention. The Parker delegation is headed by James O. Bennett of Silver Creek, and the Hearst delegation by Daniel F. Toomey of Dunkirk.

A majority of the delegates were with the Parker faction.

UTICA, N. Y., April 6.—The Second Assembly District Democratic Convention in this county to-day named delegates to the State Convention pledged to Parker. A fight had been made to carry this district for Hearst, but there was not a delegate in the convention in his favor.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 6.—The fight made by the Hill Democrats against ex-State Committeeman W. B. Kirk as a State delegate resulted to-day in the loss of the Third District of Onondaga to the Hill men.

State Committeeman John Dunfee, holding the balance of power, threw his delegates to the reorganizers, electing Mr. Kirk.

The delegation was instructed for Parker for President and Mayor McClellan of New York for Governor.

The delegates of the Fourth Onondaga District this afternoon elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed them for Parker.

ROOT TO VOICE PARTY POLICY.

Slated for Republican National Convention's Temporary Chairman.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—There seems to be an understanding among the Republican managers here that ex-Secretary Root shall be temporary Chairman of the Chicago convention. From utterances made to-day by Senators Platt and Depew it is inferred that an arrangement will be made by which Mr. Root will be chosen a delegate from one of the districts of New York City.

The selection of Mr. Root for temporary Chairman will give him the opportunity of making an address, which will furnish the keynote for the campaign, and of making a defense of the policies of the Administration that will furnish material for Republican orators on the stump.

There also is talk of selecting Speaker Cannon for permanent Chairman of the convention, and of making Senator Lodge Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and there are strong intimations that these plans have the approval of President Roosevelt. These arrangements would indicate that the details of the work of the convention will be settled before the body assembles at Chicago, and that there will be little for the convention to do except ratify the plans of the leaders. There will remain to be effected apparently only the selection of a candidate for Vice President, and indications point to the choice of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for that place.

HEARST SET-BACK IN KANSAS.

His Opponents Name Temporary Chairman of State Convention.

WICHITA, Kan., April 6.—Most of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will open here to-morrow, have arrived. The dividing issue is whether instructions for W. R. Hearst shall be given to the delegates.

The anti-Hearst men are said to have decided to attempt to stampede the convention to-morrow to ex-Senator William A. Harris.

The State Central Committee to-night chose Claude Duval of Hutchinson, an anti-Hearst man, for temporary Chairman.

Brooklyn Republican State Delegates.

Conventions were held in the twenty-one Assembly districts of Brooklyn by the Republicans yesterday and delegates were elected to the State Convention.

Jersey Delegates for Parker.

The Democrats of Hudson County, N. J., last night elected 202 delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Trenton on April 14. These delegates are unpledged, but it is understood that they favor the nomination of Judge Parker.

MURPHY COUNTING ON M'CARREN'S DEFEAT

Thinks He Has Fourteen Brooklyn Leaders Pledged.

DOYLE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

With Kings, Tammany Would Only Lack Thirty-four Votes of Controlling State Convention.

So great are the inroads that have been made during the last few days into the forces of Senator Patrick H. McCarren in Brooklyn that grave doubts were expressed last night both in Tammany and Brooklyn Democratic circles as to whether McCarren would be in control of the Kings County delegation to the State Convention on April 18.

Before Charles F. Murphy returned to Atlantic City yesterday he had seen and gone over the Brooklyn situation with eighteen of the twenty-one district leaders in Brooklyn, and the anti-McCarren forces last night claimed that fourteen of the leaders had promised that delegates against Parker instructions would be elected from their district when the conventions are held Saturday.

These men said last night that Murphy had promised them faithfully that he did not threaten the autonomy of Brooklyn in any way in local matters, but that he did insist that Greater New York stand as a unit on all State and National political questions.

In view of this pledge several of the fourteen leaders last night said confidentially that their districts would send unpledged delegates to Albany. They also said they would insist on the unit rule in voting the Kings County representatives, which, if their strength is not overestimated, would throw the county away from McCarren's control, and might result in giving the Tammany leader a victory in preventing the State delegation from being instructed for Parker.

William A. Doyle, leader of the Seventh Brooklyn District, and the man who is fighting McCarren for the leadership of the borough, was jubilant last night and freely predicted that the Saturday conventions would give him the control of the county delegation. He also said that in the State Convention the 63 votes in Kings would be aligned with the 105 of Tammany, the 9 of Queens, the 9 of Westchester, the 3 of Suffolk, and the 3 of Richmond, against sending an instructed delegation to St. Louis.

If these predictions are made good, Tammany would control 192 delegates to the northern line of Westchester, and would be within thirty-four votes of the necessary 226 to control the State Convention. But even without controlling the situation, the Tammany and anti-McCarren leaders believe that the 192 votes would give them such a strength in the convention that ex-Senator David B. Hill would not dare to pass instructions for Judge Parker, but would be more than willing to compromise on mere indorsement.

The districts from which the anti-McCarren forces are counting on securing delegates against instruction are in Quinn's First, Walsh's Second, Noonan's Third, Bouck's Fourth, McGuire's Sixth, Doyle's Seventh, Gray's Eighth, Kehoe's Ninth, Farrell's Eleventh, Stewart's Twelfth, Shea's Seventeenth, Creamer's Eighteenth, Hasenflug's Nineteenth, and Sinnott's Twenty-first. The seven districts which are counted solidly with McCarren are Melody's Fifth, Hughes's Tenth, where Henry F. Haggerty is the real leader; Brennan's Thirteenth, McCarren's own Fourteenth, Lindsay's Fifteenth, Reagan's Sixteenth, and Winter's Twentieth.

The leaders who are counted as against McCarren on the matter of instruction, declare that they have never been rampant for Parker at any time, but that they were content to stand with McCarren when they believed the autonomy of Brooklyn to be threatened.

Now, however, that they have been promised that no such move is contemplated, and when they also have been promised a good share of the city patronage if they stand against instruction with no hope of it if they continue with McCarren, they have changed their position and many frankly admit this as a fact.

Murphy began his inroads into McCarren's forces while he was at Atlantic City. John L. Shea, the old lieutenant of Hugh McLaughlin, visited Murphy there, as did some of the other leaders. The rest about all saw Mr. Murphy at his home in this city between the time when the Tammany leader returned here on Monday afternoon and when he left again yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

These men were referred to the removal of Henry F. Haggerty from office as Deputy Police Commissioner, to the victories of Doyle and Kehoe at the primaries on March 29, and lastly to the defeat of McCarren's candidate for the Board of Aldermen at the board election on Tuesday, when a successor to the late Alderman Guthrie was named. They were told that this policy would be pursued against McCarren and they were urged not to become entangled in the meshes of the fight, but to stand with Tammany in the State Convention against an instructed delegation. The influences of Hugh McLaughlin and the old Willoughby Street organization also have been thrown against McCarren in this fight, and this has counted for much.

Before Murphy left the city yesterday he visited Tammany Hall and told some of his lieutenants that the situation was most encouraging. He also declared with more emphasis than ever that he would fight instructions in the State Convention, and he made the statement with far more confidence than has been imparted by the same statement during the preceding few days. He said that he repeated his statement about fighting instructions, so that there might be no misunderstanding of his position while he was in Atlantic City, where he would remain until the first of next week.

Nassau for Roosevelt.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 6.—At the convention of the Third Assembly District, Republican, held at this place, resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President Theodore Roosevelt and pledging the support of its delegates to his election. Delegates were present from the three towns, Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, and the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, which is in the Third Assembly District.

MR. MORGAN SOUS ANGLE.

Photographers Who Would Get His Picture Rushed Off the Ship.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic. He was accompanied by his daughter, and was berthed in a deck suite of four rooms, which are the finest on the ship. A large number of friends and business acquaintances were at the pier to see Mr. Morgan off. Among these were J. Bruce Ismay, the new head of the International Mercantile Marine, and H. H. Rogers. J. P. Morgan, Jr., was also at the pier and remained in consultation with his father for over half an hour.

When Mr. Morgan appeared at the vessel, an hour before she sailed, a number of men who were said to be detectives took stations about him, and glanced suspiciously at any one that approached. Several photographers from local newspapers appeared with their cameras, but as soon as any of them attempted to snap Mr. Morgan he was quickly and forcibly rushed off the ship.

Mr. Morgan refused to talk to any of the newspaper men at the pier concerning his plans. The only statement he made was to the effect that the reports which have been published that he will take up his residence permanently in England are false, and that he will probably return to this country in two months.

On their trip Mr. Morgan and his daughter will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob C. Rogers, G. F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, and W. Stackpole.

RE-ELECT REBEL CONSERVATIVE.

Major Seely's Constituents Indorse His Attitude on Chinese Labor.

LONDON, April 6.—Major Seely (Independent) was re-elected without opposition yesterday to represent the Isle of Wight Division of Hampshire in the House of Commons.

In the debate in the House of Commons on March 21 Major Seely, who up to that time had been a consistent supporter of the Government, said he believed the importation of coolie labor would render the Transvaal impossible as a white man's country.

He added that he had therefore tendered his resignation to his constituents because he did not think it fair that he should vote against the Government without giving his constituents an opportunity of turning him out if they did not approve of his action.

Would License Elevator Men.

A strong fight will be made at Albany to pass the bill introduced by Mr. Fitzsimmons providing for the licensing of elevator operators in the City of New York. The measure, which is not only designed to increase the safety of the public, but to raise the standard of elevator operators, has the approval of employers, and will be warmly advocated when it comes up for passage. It was lost sight of for a time, but has been reintroduced.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Women's regular $22.50, $25, $27.50 and $35 new Spring tailormade suits at $10.

IT'S a bargain revelation that will astound all New York, and you know when a startling announcement of this character is made by the Simpson-Crawford Co. you can depend upon it that it's absolutely so and that we've the suits to back it up in the fullest sense of the word.



Here's a warning, though—and it's a fair one—we've only 300 of those suits at the price, and just think of it—a $35 suit for $10. It almost passes belief, doesn't it, but just come in and see how well we live up to our advertisements—that's the reason they draw such large crowds.

Of course you'll have to take your chances on getting a $35 suit, but then, if you get one of the $27.50, or one of the $25 values, or even one of the $22.50 ones, you get the greatest suit bargain ever offered in New York.

$10 Now you know perfectly well that we do not sell $10 suits ordinarily at any price—don't keep them—they are not up to our standard—and now when we tell you that these suits equal in every respect our best $22.50 to $35 suits you can realize the remarkable bargain character of this sale. **$10**

Pass the good news along—tell your friends who may not see this announcement—they'll thank you for the news—all come together—but come early, as the $35 suits will practically be a reward to the early shopper.

Don't think this loss is ours, because it's not—it's the entire sample line of one of New York's foremost manufacturers—sold to us at a great loss and we make our regular profit.

We stake our reputation that these suits are made to sell at $22.50, $25, $27.50 to $35, and they are all strictly tailor made—the materials are Voiles, etamines, canvas cloths, broadcloths, fancy mixtures and the new mannish suitings—while they last at $10.

Extra salespeople to wait upon you.

Women's kid gloves, 62c

IT'S that great yearly clearing sale that always comes immediately after Easter—a time when we gather all the odd lots and broken sizes of women's kid gloves from our immense glove stock and price them without regard to cost or former selling price. Main Floor.

No need to impress upon you that this is an unprecedented saving opportunity, because our high grade glove stock is so thoroughly known that you know a kid glove of the Simpson Crawford Co.'s standard is a rare bargain at 62c.

Knowing women will lay in a season's supply, because a sale of this kind only comes once a year, and if you cannot come let us know the color you would like and the size, and if they are not all gone when we receive your letter we'll send them to you.

Women's fashionable 2-clasp glace gloves at 62c.—all sizes in black and the most desirable colors—in this Thursday sale they're only 62c. a pair. **62c** **62c**

Boys' and misses' $1 gloves, 50c.

Clearing of odd pairs of all our $1 gloves for boys and misses—Cape and Mocha—splendid to wear—half price to-day; your choice..... **50c**

Crepe de chine waist $3.95

IT'S not necessary to tell you it's an exceptional offering—the price emphatically tells the unusual bargain character, for you know a crepe de chine waist is good value at $6. Second Floor.

3.95 These are $6 waists—excellent values at that, too—could only get enough for one day's selling, though. **3.95**

Excellent quality crepe de chine waists, trimmed with lace medallions, cluster tucks in between—all the wanted Spring shades—just the thing for a "dress up" waist, to-day at $3.95.

VISIT OUR INFANTS' BAZAAR—Second Floor—Everything that goes to make the perfect wardrobe for the little ones—prices are such on frocks and baby requisites that you cannot afford to have them made to order or make them yourself.

Mothers will find this section a boon, because of the low prices, fine workmanship and excellent character of the styles.

An extraordinary offering of imported dress trimmings.

THE BEST part of this bargain news is the fact that they are all new 1904 dress trimmings—just the sort that are now being used by the very best modistes to embellish fashionable gowns. Prices are actually less than cost; but, then, that's the maker's loss. MAIN FLOOR.

Five thousand yards of rich imported dress trimmings will be sold at about one-quarter price, beginning to-day—the surplus stocks of the leading New York importers purchased at a phenomenal sacrifice. It means:

39c a yard for trimmings worth $1.50 | **69c a yard for trimmings worth to $2.50** | **95c a yard for trimmings worth to $3.50**

Take your choice from Embroidered Bands—Spangled Trimmings—Applique—Black and White—Evening Effects—Hand-made Lace—Paris Novelties—Persian Bands—Annaberg and Bulgarian Bands.

30,000 yards of embroideries at half price.

Remarkable sale of the entire surplus stock of rich imported Embroideries, purchased from the foremost manufacturer of Switzerland:

8c. now for the 15c. embroideries | **15c. for the 25c. and 35c. embroideries** | **25c. for 50c. and 75c. embroideries**

Splendidly made insertions—bandings—matched widths—odd pieces—skirtings—flouncings—nainsook—cambric and Swisses.

500 dozen imported silk ornaments at 19c.

Never sold for less than 50c.—many worth $1.50—black, white and a great variety of styles—500 dozen in this special Thursday sale.

Spring weights in knit underwear. Saving prices.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand garments of the finest imported and American-made knit underwear for Spring wear, including union suits and separate suits for men, women and children, will be placed on sale to-day at the strikingly low prices quoted below. It means the greatest saving of the season, as well as the most serviceable underwear that is manufactured—the kind that will last you all season and then be good for months. Main Floor.

Special for women: 35c.

for Swiss ribbed vests that sell regularly for 50c. to $1.00—3 for a dollar in this sale—40 distinct styles of trimmings—white lace neck—single and double rows of pure silk tape on yoke and arms—very unusual value. **35c**

Men's $1 union suits, 55c.

Onelta knit, real Maco yarn, fine ribbed, light weight, high neck, long sleeves, pliable and elastic, a good shade, of light blue; list price $1.00.

Special for men: 35c.

for balbriggan shirts and drawers—made of real maco-combed Egyptian yarn—extra quality—large double gussets—double stitched shirts—French necks—long or short sleeves. Right when the cotton is high we offer these splendid garments at 35c.—would be a bargain at 50c. **35c**

Women's 19c. vests, 12½c.

White Swiss ribbed vests, plain or trimmed necks, sleeveless; elastic and pliable; just the kind you want for spring and summer; 19c. value at 12½c.

Special for boys: 29c.

for 50c. silk mercerized Shirts and Drawers—handsomely finished—pearl buttons—shirts have long or short sleeves—drawers are knee or ankle lengths—have sateen bands and double seats—best made underwear for boys—sizes 24 to 34 at 29c. Every garment a regular 50c. value. **29c**

Men's 75c. imp'd underwear, 59c

200 dozen French-fine balbriggan, imported to sell at 75c. each, extra fine yarn, all sizes, long or short sleeves, drawers regular lengths or stout, each 59c.

S.C.S.

49 New Styles Boots and Oxfords



Simpson Crawford Co.
Offer
40 New Styles for Women in
S. C. S. Boots and Oxfords,
Including
Brown Russet Leathers
and
Patent Leather Models.

This showing includes all the charming shapes for Spring and Summer wear.



Enlarged Shoe Dep't. Second Floor.

$3.50 SHOES

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Men's SPRING SUITS That We're Proud Of

A Hint About the Best and Coolest Summer Suits.

It has always been a problem, to select fabrics that would not only be cool and comfortable in warm weather, but would be serviceable as well. The thin fabric that lets the air through is often quick to wear out. This season fashion has aided us; and we were quick to profit by it.

For our Men's Sack Suits we have selected hard twisted worsteds and cassimeres, weighing 11 to 13 ounces to the yard—light, cool, and long wearing. Then we have them half-lined. Just as you would order them, if made to order. Patterns are the most attractive brought out this season. Prices, $15 to $30.

While we have been telling about single-breasted sack suits, there are many handsome double-breasted suits in the same range.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WANAMAKER SPECIAL SUITS FOR BOYS

The Best $5 Clothing for Boys That the Price Can Buy.

These suits are made of specially selected fabrics. In the first place, they are absolutely all-wool—not a speck of cotton or shoddy is ever heard of in WANAMAKER Clothing. Then, all seams are double sewed with silk thread. The inside staying is done in better and more expensive manner than you ever saw in other five-dollar clothing. Trousers have double cloth on seat and knees—not the skimpy little patches, that other clothing has; but running around the seats to the side seams, and far up the knee in front.

They are suits for robust boys, who give hard wear to their clothes. And nowhere else is their equal to be found, at either five or six dollars. Such thoughtful making is not done on any other popular-priced clothing to be found outside of WANAMAKER's.

Manufacturers tell us that no other store demands such extra pains.

The Wanamaker Special Double-breasted Suits are made of absolutely fast dye blue serge, and blue and fancy cheviots; in sizes for 8 to 17 years. $5 a suit.

The Wanamaker Special Tailor suits are made of extra quality hard-twisted blue serge, prettily trimmed with soutache braid; in sizes for 4 to 12 years. $5 a suit.

We also offer today a special lot of Boys' Extra Trousers, made of short ends of suitings of all sorts, so that we are able to sell them for 75c a pair. Sizes for 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

STETSON SOFT HATS

The Most Complete Variety to be Found Anywhere

The Soft Hat is coming into large popularity this Spring. The Stetson Soft Hats are famous the world over; and we have every style that the Stetson factory turns out—all the staple shapes, worn out West and in South America and Africa, by cowboys and miners, as well as all the other famous brands—the X. L. N. T., the Merit, Columbia, Big Four, Boss of the Plains, and a dozen others. The hats that distinguish college men, sportsmen, and well-dressed young men everywhere.

Prices range from $3.50 to $15.

We also have Soft Hats of our own, made for us by Stetson—the Mashie and the Centre Rush being the most popular. Price, $3.50.

It's a fine collection to pick from.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Irish Linen Negligee Shirts, $1

Cool, refined, dignified, and exceedingly serviceable Summer Shirts. Nicely made—in the natural linen color, now so popular—and supposed to be sold for $1.50. We say $1.

Each shirt has one pair of separate cuffs. Shirtmaking is excellent, and the laundering is handsome. Sizes 14 to 16½.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

And Now We Cap the Climax With the Best Silk Offering Yet

Splendid Dollar TAFFETAS at 60c a Yard

The Fifty-three Thousand Yard Surplus of a Manufacturer Who Makes a Half Million Yards a Year

These are brand-new and absolutely perfect Dress Taffetas, from one of the largest mills in America. There are a hundred and fifty different shades and forty-four combinations of changeable effects. The silk is 21 inches wide.

This is one of the best known silks in the trade, and sold to the largest retailers in America; and never retailed for less than a dollar a yard.

Paris advises that Taffeta Silks are not only going to be immensely popular all Summer for Shirt-Waist Suits; but will be the thing for dresses next Fall. These Taffetas are in excellent dress quality, though, of course, hundreds of women will seize on such an opportunity to secure such beautiful taffetas for linings and petticoats.

Here is a suggestion of the varieties of colorings in the collection:

Twelve shades of Brown.
Eighteen shades of Navy Blue.
Twenty-three shades of Tan.
Seventeen shades of Gray.
Six shades of Pink.
Five shades of Ciel.
Two shades of Mauve.
Four shades of Nile Green.
Four shades of Turquoise.
Four shades of Old Rose.
Two shades of Burnt Orange.
Six shades of Reseda.
Five shades of Cadet Blue.
Three shades of Bluet.
Five shades of Cardinal.
Four shades of Garnet.
Five shades of Prune.
Thirteen shades of Dark Green.
Forty-four combinations of changeable shades.

And there are others in smaller quantities—with plenty of white, ivory and cream, and an excellent guaranteed Black Taffeta of the same width and price. The colors are guaranteed as well.

The entire Main Aisle has been given over to the selling of this important offering. Dollar Taffetas at 60c a yard.

NEGLIGEES From Paris

Dainty House-Gowns In Fetching Designs

These Negligees are some of the most delightful confections that Paris has recently evolved, and are made with due regard for My Lady's comfort, and, withal, charming appearance. Materials are Liberty satin, China silk, silk mull and French lawn, also fine, light-weight albatross. The minute shirrings and plaitings, the delicate laces and pretty ribbons make them veritable things of beauty.

Prices are $20 to $45.

French Salon—Second floor. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES And Underwear

A Fine Budget of News for Mothers

Spring Outfitting Time. Muslin Underwear, Wash Petticoats, Wash Dresses to be bought for the children—from the baby up to the girl of 18.

Hence this is fine news—of new, crisp Garments, in a variety of styles, and at very low special prices:

Girls' Wash Petticoats at 50c to 75c

Of gingham, percale or linen crash: skirt trimmed with ruffles: in plain colors or assorted stripes; cut full and neatly made. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Children's White Dresses at $1 Each

Add half as much again to get the value. The best dresses for the price we have ever offered. Of fine white lawn; circular yoke of fine plaits; large bertha with deep embroidery ruffle. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Children's Muslin Underwear

New, pretty styles, trimmed with embroidery, lace or hemstitched plaits.
Drawers, sizes 4 to 18 years, 25c to 50c.
Petticoats, 4 to 18 years, 50c to $1.
Nightgowns, slightly mussed, in broken sizes, 4 to 12 years, 25c to 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lawn Dresser Sets

Pretty Bureau Covers for the Summer Cottage.

They will match well with the bright chintz hangings, or white Swiss muslin curtains of the airy Summer bedroom. Some are of white lawn, others with figured center and fluted white borders, or vice versa—all with colored foundation of silesia. Bureau Scarf and mat comprise the set, and the price is trivial—

40c a Set. Tenth street.

Women's Black Jackets and Coats

We "point with pride" to our collection of Black Wraps for women. Month in, month out, the black coat is the standard, the favorite—let fashions come and go as they will.

And this stock is by far the best, finest, most varied, that the woman with a taste for comparison will find anywhere.

Here is a brief synopsis of the various lines:

Black Cloth Jackets at $10 to $30, including special values at $12 and $15.
Special sizes in Black Jackets, 42 to 52 bust, at $12 to $25; with special values at $21.
Black Voile Coats, at $18 to $52.
Black Silk Coats, hip length, of peau de soie and taffeta, at $10 to $135.
Black Silk Eton Jackets and Blouses, at $16.50 to $52.
Long Black Silk Coats, at $15 to $72.
Some exquisite Black Allover Renaissance Lace Coats, loose, at $80.
Black Lace Coats, at $33 to $90.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Scale-Down in Trimmed MILLINERY

$10 to $15 Hats Go for $5 to $8

We always carry a splendid assortment of specially-trimmed Hats to sell at $5, $6 and $8—and women have learned to look to WANAMAKER's for the most stylish and becoming Trimmed Millinery to be obtained at those prices.

Today these hats are re-inforced by others, that have come down from higher price-levels—$10, $12, $14, $15—because they have suffered a little, in our stock chief's eyes, from being shown and tried on. Takes an expert to see the hurts, though, and prices are half. There are turnban, flare, Continental and picture styles—an attractive collection.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

A Sale of Good Brushes

This is an offering of thoroughly worthy Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Hat and Velvet Brushes—all perfect, and good, practical, serviceable kinds—at exceptionally low prices:

15c, 20c and 25c Tooth Brushes at 10c each.
25c, 30c and 35c Nail Brushes at 18c each
35c to 50c Hair Brushes at 25c each.
65c and 75c Hair Brushes at 50c each.
$1.25 Ebony Hair Brushes at 75c each.
50c and 60c Kent's Hat and Velvet Brushes at 35c each.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

A Rich Offering of Girls' Tailored SUITS at $9

Conservatively Estimated, Values Would Be $12 to $20, if Bought in the Ordinary Way

But they weren't. The manufacturer made them up as his samples, as carefully and with as great attention to details as samples are usually made. And these suits do him justice—a prettier group of Spring styles you'll scarcely see.

But now he's through with them, and about a hundred suits—to be exact, ninety-eight—come to us to sell at

Nine Dollars a Suit

instead of $12 to $20—their fair values.

Materials are standard, stylish—broadcloth, in black and colors, and a handsome variety of mixtures. There are Eton jacket and belted coat effects in pretty styles—silk or satin-lined; and skirts are handsomely tailored. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

FROCKS and FRILLS

A Look-around in This Stock of Suits and Separate Skirts

That particular trend of fashion, or example of the modes of the season hasn't materialized, that is lacking in this WANAMAKER stock of Women's Costumes.

It ought to be the Mecca for all well-dressed women—and it is in constantly increasing vogue, as the fame of its rich assortment spreads abroad in the land.

Here you have some brief hints of price-ranges:

WALKING SKIRTS

Of cheviot or tweed, seven-gored flare; one style trimmed with buttons, at $4.
Of brilliantine, plaited, in blue, black or brown, at $7, $9 and $10.
Of covert cloth, cheviot, Cravenette cloth and silk-lined voile, at $9 to $20.

DRESS SKIRTS

Of cloth, cheviot, canvas or crepe de Chine, silk-lined or unlined, at $5 to $84.

WALKING SUITS

Of cheviot, sharkskin, tweed, covert cloth, broadcloth, voile and Cravenette materials, unlined or silk-lined, at $12 to $68.
Of mohair, in blouse, Eton and jacket styles; plaited skirts, at $22.50 to $35.
Of taffeta, in blouse and jacket styles; plaited and gored skirts, at $27.50 to $56.

TAILORED SUITS

With dress skirts; of cheviot, broadcloth, etamine, voile or fancy canvas; unlined or silk-lined skirts, at $18 to $105.

Second floor, Broadway.

Boutonne Etamine And Canvas

Dollar Quality at 50c a Yard

Two weaves—one a crepe-like etamine, the other a canvas weave similar to a voile, but heavier. Both brightened up with self-colored stripes of lustrous mohair—that gives life and character to the fabric.

In navy blue, royal blue and black—the colors most in demand. Splendid fabrics for smart tailored gowns for Summer—two yards for the price of one, just because we took a maker's surplus stock.

42 inches wide.

50c a Yard, worth $1

Rotunda.

HOSIERY That You'll Like to Wear

Exclusive, New Patterns for Men and Women

It is very satisfactory to buy hosiery at WANAMAKER's. In the first place, not a single pattern—excepting, of course, the staple plain black—is carried over from one season to another. You are assured of a brand-new selection of designs each season.

Then, the patterns you find here are *different*. They're not the cut-and-dried affairs that represent the maker's stock patterns, imported in quantities, and sold to the retail stores. Quite otherwise. Our buyer goes abroad each year, direct to the makers, in France, Germany, England, and has them work *his* ideas—the result of long experience—in with their own. The result is a collection possessing individuality as well as beauty.

Low-shoe time is here, when pretty hosiery appears to best advantage. Side-clocks and embroidered fronts, in lisle thread or silk, ranging up to $5 a pair, seem to be favored by men. Among the women's stockings are many with the season's popular floral effects, costing up to $12 for pure silk.

Hints of in-between prices:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS.

At $1 a pair—Black lisle thread, openwork ankles. Embroidered in various designs or flowers.
Black lisle thread, self embroidered front, or with white or colored clocks.
At $1.50 a pair—Black lisle thread, white, black-and-white or self-embroidered in pretty flower effects.
Black lisle thread, openwork ankle, embroidered in flower effects.
At $5 a pair—Black pure silk, with embroidered fronts in various patterns or handsome flower effects.
Black pure silk, openwork ankle, embroidered.

Broadway.

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

At $1 a pair—Black lisle thread, with embroidered fronts or clocks.
Tan, gray or cadet blue lisle thread, with embroidered fronts or clocks.
At $1.50 a pair—Black, white, tan, gray or champagne color lisle thread, openwork and embroidered.
Dark blue, red, brown or gray mixed lisle thread, with embroidered fronts or vertical stripes.
At $3.50 a pair—Black pure silk, with self or white or colored clocks, or white or colored embroidered fronts, plain or openworked.

Ninth street.

ANGELUS RECORD TODAY:

4,118,880 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
376,800 *Inflations Yesterday*
4,495,680 *Inflations Since Starting*

UNUSUAL BOOKS

At a Fraction of the Prices for Which They Were Originally Published

There is still wide selection among the classic and standard works told of, a special prices, yesterday. Today's word is about books of unusual interest, that perhaps you never knew about when they commanded their regular prices. They have large public interest, and the present prices are quite insignificant.

Andrew Carnegie—A Character Sketch of his Life. By Barnard Anderson. Illustrated with eight portraits and views. Publisher's price, $1.40; our price, 50c.

The Ascent of Mt. St. Elias. By H. R. H. Prince Luigi Amadeo di Servia, Duke of the Abruzzi. Illustrated by Vittorio Sella, and translated by Signor Linda Villari. 118 illustrations and 30 photogravures. Publisher's price, $12.50; our price, $3.

Mr. Gladstone. A monograph by Sir Edward W. Hamilton. 30c.

Reminiscences of the Life of E. P. Roe. Edited by his sister. With portraits and illustrations. 25c.

Love Letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir Wm. Temple. 25c.

Autobiography of Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, 1828-1897. With two portraits. 65c.

Spencer and Spencerism. By Hector Macpherson. Publisher's price, $1.25; our price, 35c.

Our Literary Deluge, and Some of Its Deeper Waters. By Francis W. Halsey. Publisher's price, $1.25; our price, 35c.

Corrected Impressions. By George Saintsbury. Essays on Carlyle, Thackeray, Browning and other recent writers. 25c.

Victorian Age of English Literature. By Mrs. Margaret Oliphant. New edition. 25c.

In the Volcanic Eitel. By Katherine S. and Gilbert Macquold. With illustrations and maps. 65c.

On the Trail of Don Quixote. By August F. Jaccacl. Illustrated. Publisher's price, $2.50; our price, 40c.

Pictures from the Life of Nelson. By W. Clark Russell. 25c.

Our Foes at Home. By Hugh H. Lusk. Publisher's price, $1; our price, 25c.

War and Policy. Thirty essays on War, Military History, Art of War, etc. By Spencer Wilkinson. Publisher's price, $3.50; our price, 40c.

The Trust: Its Book. By Charles R. Flint, James J. Hill, James H. Bridge and others. Publisher's price, $1.25; our price, 35c.

In Cuba with Shafter. By Lt. Col. J. D. Miley, U. S. A. With portraits and maps. Publisher's price, $1.50; our price, 30c.

The Literary Primer. First Steps with Good Writers. By Mary E. Lurt. Illustrated by Mildred Howells. 20c.

Hints to Golfers. By Niblick. Profusely illustrated. Published at $1.25; our price, 50c.

Winning Whist. A Harmonious System of combined Long-suit and Short-suit Play. By Emery Boardman. 25c.

The Diamond Necklace. True Story of Marie Antoinette and the Cardinal de Rohan, from new documents recently discovered in Paris. By Frantz Funck-Brentano. With twelve full-page illustrations. 45c.

The Women of Homer. By Walter C. Perry. With illustrations. 35c.

Can We Disarm? By Joseph McCabe and George Darien. 25c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Economical SHOES

Styles for Women—At Slight Outlay

There's more to these Shoes, too, than mere style. They are all better than their price, when it comes to making, and quality of leather—because each lot has its own story to tell of specially favorable price arrangements between us and the makers.

Spring weights, a variety of good models, and *these prices:*

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1.50
Kid and patent leather, light and heavy soles. Worth $2 and $2.50.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1.90
Black kidskin lace Oxfords; medium heels and toes. Have every essential of $2.50 Oxfords, but the price-mark.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $2.60
Patent kidskin, both Blucher and Oxford cut, on smart lasts.

Some interesting lots at small prices:

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1
Odds-and-ends, worth double.

CHILDREN'S SHOES at 75c
Mostly narrow shoes, that were $2, and more.

Fourth avenue.

For Summery Shirt-Waists

Embroidered Patterns in Linen, at $3

These beautifully embroidered White Linen Waist-patterns represent the best value that women will find in the city—just when the demand for these pretty, cool things for Summer wear is on the increase.

The patterns are varied—floral, medallion, drawn-work, buttonhole embroidery; some beautifully done by hand; and the linen for the body of the shirt-waist is of medium weight. And a great additional charm is the price—

$3 Each

instead of the $4 to $4.50 they would ordinarily cost you.

Broadway.

TOILET SETS For Summer Cottages

We have a particularly attractive variety of Chamber Toilet Sets. Decorations are neat and artistic, or elaborate as you desire. Particular mention is made of those specially adapted to Summer cottage use. The prices are most interesting:

Porcelain Toilet Sets, complete with covered slop jar, in several undergiaze decorations; very suitable for cottages or hotels. At $3.45, worth $5.

Porcelain Toilet Sets, complete with covered slop jars, in flower decorations and gold-stippled. At $6, worth $8.50.

Porcelain Toilet Sets, complete with slop jar; tinted ground with flower and gold decoration. At $7, worth $10.

Porcelain Toilet Sets, complete with covered jar; in several new shapes, and all handsomely decorated. At $9, worth $14.

CHOP AND ROAST MEAT SETS.

Roast Meat Sets in French china; fine flower decorations and heavily gilt. This set consists of twelve plates, two covered dishes, sauce tureen and large meat dish. At $20, worth $40.

Chop Sets of thirteen pieces, including twelve plates and a chop dish in three fine decorations. At $4, worth $9.

Basement.

Portable Gas Lamps

At $2.50, worth $5

An Unusual Offering in the Most Popular Lamps Now Selling

This news concerns about a hundred and seventy-five portable Gas Lamps, with plain and fancy columns, on spun and cast bases. They are finished in Japanese bronze and gold, old brass and black, ruby and black, gold and Empire green.

Each lamp is complete with six feet of the mohair-covered tubing, stork neck and socket; with Argand or Welsbach gas burners; and ten-inch green shade. Worth $5; now at $2.50.

Lamp Store, Basement.

Good RAZORS

We have been working for some time to get a really good razor to sell for a dollar. You wouldn't be interested in the usual dollar razor; but this is not a dollar razor, except in price. The manufacturer sells practically the same razor, under his own trade-mark, for two dollars. These are stamped with our own name, and won't interfere with his regular line; and you save the dollar.

Of best German steel, hollow ground; ⅝, ⅞ and ¾-inch blades. $1 each.

Genuine Pigskin Razor Cases, silk and suede-lined, holding two to seven razors. From case holding two razors at 75c, up to case holding seven razors, marked with the days of the week, at $2.50.

Broadway.

SLIP-COVER TIME

That is, time to get them ready to put on the furniture before you shut up the house for the Summer.

We're busy now, taking orders—will be busier, as the season advances We can promise durable, good-fitting Slip Covers, well-made, from these excellent materials:

Best heavy German Linen, 50 in. wide, at 38c a yard; 66 in. wide, 55c a yard.
Jacquard Linen, 50 in. wide, at 75c a yard.
Irish Linen, 32 in. wide, at 35c a yard.
Imitation Irish Linen, domestic, 50 in. wide at 28c a yard.
Striped Cotton Damasks, 31 in. wide, at 20c and 30c a yard.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRISON SENTENCE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

Six Months in Jail and a Fine Imposed on J. R. Burton.

MISUSE OF OFFICE HIS OFFENSE

Judge in Fixing Punishment Laid Stress on Defendant's Exalted Station—Appeal to be Taken.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 6.—Senator Joseph R. Burton of Kansas to-day was fined $2,500 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail for using his influence before the Post Office Department in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis, and for having received payment from the company for his services.

The sentence was passed in the United States District Court by Judge Adams, after a review of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment, both of which were overruled. To the Court's question whether the defendant had anything to say before sentence was passed, Senator Burton declined to respond. The Court, in passing sentence, said in part:

"Your conviction necessarily results in your punishment. Its importance, in my opinion, is not confined to its effect upon you. Your exalted station in life, and the character of your offense, give unusual significance to your conviction. It demonstrates that the law of the land is equal to any emergency, and that it can be administered regardless of the personality and station of the accused. It also demonstrates to all the people that public office cannot be prostituted to self-serving purposes."

Senator Burton's attorney, Judge Krum, immediately filed a bill of exceptions in the case, and offered a bond for $10,000, which was accepted. Then Senator Burton and Judge Krum together left the court room. Senator Burton at his hotel to-night declined to discuss the sentence. He left for his home in Kansas, after having been visited by Hugh C. Dennis, President of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company. The case will be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals.

In the bill of exceptions, which was filed to-day, one of the principal points forming the basis of the appeal is that Judge Adams admitted as evidence certain checks received by Senator Burton from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company while he was in Washington, D. C. The defense contended that in the matter of this evidence the St. Louis court consequently did not have jurisdiction. Another point upon which Senator Burton's attorneys laid stress in the bill of error was the introduction of testimony and documentary evidence, which, it is alleged, tended to prejudice the minds of the jurors against the defendant, while it had no direct bearing upon the merits of the charge against Senator Burton.

Senator Burton, senior Senator from Kansas, was convicted after an exhaustive trial, in which various letters from him to the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, the checks which he received in payment for his services in behalf of the concern before the Post Office Department, and the testimony of numerous agents of the Government were introduced. Senator Burton's defense was that he was acting merely in the capacity of an attorney, and did not employ his Senatorial influence in the work.

PACK OF MERRY ANIMAL TALES.

Whoppers Arrive with a Menagerie on Board the Marquette.

The press agent of the Forepaugh-Sells Circus was at the Atlantic Transport Line pier yesterday when the steamship Marquette, stocked with all kinds of animals for the circus menagerie, arrived. Heading the newspaper men who went to the ship to look over her cargo, the press agent went through the vessel, and when those aboard learned his occupation they helped him with stories for the newspapers.

In one large cage were 200 great green snakes. One young woman aboard told of the cage doors having been left open one night, when many of the snakes escaped. One of them, she said, got into her room, and she suddenly awoke to find him eating a rat which she had left on the dresser earlier in the evening. The snake died of indigestion and was buried at sea.

Another passenger told of a foggy day during the voyage, when the foghorn was out of order. One of the animal keepers then drew the trunk of one of the elephants out of the hold and lashed it to the deck. Then every minute he pinched the elephant's ear, the elephant trumpeted, and several collisions were thereby averted.

The limit of stories was reached, however, when a scientist on board told of how a large crocodile had hatched out seven hen's eggs. The eggs, he said, had been put in the pen of the porcupines for food, and a moment later the crocodile, wandering about, had driven the smaller animals to cover. She then placed herself over the eggs, and when they were all hatched out, she enjoyed a full meal of fine Spring chicken.

There were 108 animals in all, besides the reptiles, on board, and all of them will be unloaded to-day and sent to Philadelphia.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITY FIXED.

Must Pay, Even for Persian Lamb Luxuries.

The contention of Philip Lubotkin, a wealthy flour merchant, that because his wife's Persian lamb coat was a luxury, he, as her husband, wasn't liable for the debt which she had incurred in making the purchase, was found to be based on a wrong conception of his duty to Mrs. Lubotkin by a jury in the City Court yesterday.

Samuel Bonis, a fur dealer, sued to make him pay for the coat which Mrs. Lubotkin had bought. Its price was $150.

"Send the bill to husband," Mrs. Lubotkin told the fur dealer.

He did, and Mr. Lubotkin sent it back. Solicitations were made by Mr. Bonis and his representatives, but the flour merchant remained firm in his determination not to pay for the coat, first, on the ground that the coat was a luxury, and that a husband isn't compelled by the law to buy anything for his wife except necessaries; second, he had an idea that the material wasn't worth the price asked.

The jurors decided that the price asked was not excessive; also that the wife had a perfect right to accrue the indebtedness for the luxury. The verdict against Lubotkin was for $272, which covered the price of the garment and the costs of the action.

FEAR REVEALED MARRIAGE.

Apprehending Death from Operation, Hartford Man Surprised Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., April 6.—Fearing death might follow an operation for appendicitis, which he is to undergo to-morrow, George A. Hamm, aged thirty-two, of Hartford, has revealed the fact of his secret marriage on July 22 last to Harriet A. Case, aged twenty-nine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Case, old residents of Simsbury.

Until his present illness attacked him he had intended to excel the record of his brother, Edward, who kept his marriage a secret one year. George Hamm had said jokingly that he would do the same thing and even better, but he did not dare to chance the pending operation without first apprising his parents that he was married.

When Hamm was taken ill, about one month ago, his wife, who is a professional nurse, was called to attend him. The elder Mrs. Hamm believed all the time that the young people were engaged, but never suspected that they were married. Doctors on Sunday decided that Hamm must submit to an operation, and then he had his wife inform her parents of the marriage, and he notified his parents, and also told the secret to a personal friend with the request that he notify the newspapers.

Many members of the two families are still in ignorance of the marriage. To a newspaper man Hamm last night said: "You may announce that we will be at home to friends after May 1, if I am on earth then."

In the words of the immortal bard, the apparel oft proclaims the man, and with a perfect-fitting

KNOX HAT

a gentleman is always well-attired.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

SOUTH NEED NOT PAY REPUDIATED BONDS

Lawyers Say Supreme Court Decision Validates One Special Claim.

THIS A LIEN ON RAILWAY STOCK

Effect of Ruling Is Restricted to South Dakota's Demand on North Carolina for Value of Gift Securities.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The expectation that there might be, based on the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of South Dakota vs. North Carolina, an effort to enforce the payment of a large amount of Southern State and Confederate bonds which for many years have been considered worthless, does not receive much encouragement from lawyers here who are conversant with the facts in the case in question.

The South Dakota case was a conception of ex-Senator Marion Butler and ex-Gov. Russell of North Carolina, who believed that if certain North Carolina bonds issued before the war were given to the State University of South Dakota and an enabling act were passed by the Legislature of the latter State, suit might be brought to enforce payment of the bonds. Shafer Brothers of 35 Wall Street, New York, gave ten of the bonds in question to South Dakota with the request that the proceeds be bestowed on the State University if collected. The Legislature had previously passed an act enabling the State to accept the bonds as donations and to assert the title of the State to them.

The Supreme Court decided that the bonds were a lien on the State holdings of stock in the North Carolina and the Western North Carolina Railroads, of which stock the State has $3,000,000. The amount of the South Dakota claim is $27,400, and enough of the railroad stock held by the State of North Carolina can be sold under the decision to liquidate the claim. As the stock held by the State is now at a premium, there is little doubt that South Dakota will collect on the judgment.

Any one who supposes that this decision will cover any other bonds that may have been repudiated by Southern States or the Confederacy will go wide of the mark, however. These bonds are enforcible because they rest on a lien on stock and are mortgage bonds. North Carolina has no other bonds like them, and it is stated on good authority that none of the other Southern States have outstanding such bonds. The bonds of the Confederate Government had no such feature.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, speaking of the situation, said to-day:

"This judgment will be paid, of course, but as the State refunded its bonds with the exception of $270,000 of the ante-bellum railroad bonds, there are no other obligations of the State, nor, so far as I know, of any other Southern State, which in any way correspond to these mortgage bonds.

"The decision of the court rests wholly on the lien features of the case. The object of the suit it is said was to pave the way to the enforced payment of the Confederate Government bonds. I cannot see how this decision makes any approach to that result."

NAVAL COURT DENIES CHARGES.

Knowledge of Alleged Suppressed Dispatches Disclaimed by Members.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The attention of the Secretary of the Navy on Saturday last was called to a statement that in the publication of the findings of the court of inquiry on the collision of the Missouri and Illinois, "two dispatches sent by 'high authority' at Washington to a member of the court previous to the finding," were not included. The statement was brought to the notice of the President, and with his approval Secretary Moody on Monday sent the following telegram to Rear Admiral William C. Wise, Capt. C. H. Davis, and Capt. J. G. Eaton, constituting the court of inquiry, and to Lieut. Frank H. Clark, Jr., the Judge Advocate of the court:

"Army and Navy Journal contains statement that two dispatches were sent by high authority at Washington to some member of court of inquiry concerning Missouri-Illinois collision previous to the finding. I desire to be informed whether you received any such dispatches from any official in authority at Washington or from any one claiming to represent such official. Wire answer, and if yes, mail copy of dispatches to department."

Emphatic denial of knowledge of any such dispatches has been received from each of the four officials of the court of inquiry.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS FAVORED.

Amendment to Post Office Bill Agreed To by Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The committee amendment providing a uniform salary of $720, with limited opportunity for increased earnings by doing a parcel service, was agreed to by the Senate to-day after discussion of the Post Office bill. The amendment reads as follows:

"That carriers may carry merchandise for hire and receive subscriptions for and deliver newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, for and upon the request of patrons residing upon their respective routes, whenever the same shall not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties and under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, and not otherwise; and, provided further, that no carrier shall refuse to deliver or to take orders or subscriptions for any merchandise, newspaper, or periodical requested by any patron on his route, subject to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Postmaster General."

The Post Office bill still was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

Baltimore Pastor for Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—The Rev. Lincoln A. Ferris, pastor of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church of Baltimore, Md., has accepted the call to the St. Paul's Methodist Church of this city.

Postmaster General Goes South.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Postmaster General Payne left here to-night on the Norfolk boat for a period of recuperation at Old Point Comfort, Va. Though considerably better than he has been since his illness first confined him to his bed, he is far from being well. Accompanying Mr. Payne were Mrs. Payne, Miss Jones, his niece, and a maid.

Alleged Insane Prisoner Tries Suicide.

BALLSTON, N. Y., April 6.—Frank Moroschino, a young Italian, one of two alleged insane murderers from Saratoga Springs awaiting indictments here in the county jail, attempted suicide to-day by choking himself with his waist strip. Other prisoners caught him and notified the jailer. Moroschino afterward beat his head against the cell walls in a second attempt to destroy himself.

Will Not Enjoin Mrs. Osborn.

Supreme Court Justice Davis yesterday denied the application of Miss Julia Ward to continue the temporary injunction that she got restraining Mrs. Josefa N. Osborn from disposing of the assets of the Mrs. Osborn Company, a Fifth Avenue dressmaking establishment.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

Oxfords for Men.

New Spring & Summer Models,

Three-Fifty.

In curves, grace has its source. Every curve of the ankle a Saks Oxford follows faithfully and gracefully. Even long and strenuous service cannot divorce them. We have nine distinctive models of low cut shoes for men at three-fifty, every one of which is fashioned, for the greater part, by hand. The lasts: Pota, Straight or London toe. The leathers: patent colt, wax-calf, Russia calf or velour calf. The styles: lace or blucher. The cost: three-fifty, and well worth it.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

HEROISM MAY COST HIS LIFE.

Railroad Yard Casualties by Which Man and Woman Were Hurt.

While attempting to save a woman from being killed in the Melrose yards of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad yesterday afternoon John Haverly, a brakeman, twenty-four years old, of 653 Courtlandt Avenue, had his left leg cut off clean, close to the hip and also sustained serious internal injuries. He is likely to die. The woman, Catherine O'Keefe, a car cleaner, forty years old, of 838 First Avenue, was also badly injured, but will recover, though three of her ribs are fractured.

Both were crossing the tracks at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Railroad Avenue about 5:30, the woman ahead. He saw a south-bound lay-up train rushing toward her, and making a jump pushed her with such force that she reeled from the track, but not before the car step had struck her. Haverly tripped and fell headlong under the wheels of the forward truck of the car.

Mrs. O'Keefe had been thrown on the northbound track, and lay there directly in the path of a fast express train. Yard Engineer William Brighton happened along with his locomotive, and leaping from his cab dragged her from the tracks just in time to save her life.

KILLED FRIEND IN STREET.

Pursuing Crowd Wanted to Lynch Shooter When Arrested.

Apparently without the slightest provocation Amando Cappiola, an Italian laborer, seventeen years old, who lived at 15 Jackson Street, Williamsburg, was shot and instantly killed last night by Eurico Canossi, also an Italian, twenty-one years old, of 13 Jackson Street.

When they met last evening shortly before 5 o'clock Canossi asserted that Cappiola owned him money. The latter denied it, and while the two were having an argument, Canossi, according to eye-witnesses, was seen to draw a revolver and shoot Cappiola through the heart.

The alleged murderer started to run, but was arrested by Sergt. Coleman, who found it difficult to keep a pursuing crowd from killing him.

SWAYNE CASE TO GO OVER.

To be Taken Up Dec. 13—Congress Can Therefore Adjourn Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—An agreement was reached to-day between Mr. Tawney, the Republican whip, and the advocates of impeachment, by which the Swayne case will be taken up by the House on Dec. 13. This obviates the necessity of revolutionizing impeachment procedure in the way proposed by Senator Hoar by having Swayne impeached and letting a Senatorial committee try him.

The only reason for Mr. Hoar's radical proposition was the urgent necessity, from a Republican point of view, of getting away from Washington as soon as possible.

Every day that Congress is in session, the Republican leaders say, increases the chances of making capital for the Democrats and adds nothing whatever to the strength of the Republican position. The President would like to have Congress get away by April 15, if it could be done.

Cuban Extradition Treaty Signed.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, to-day signed a treaty of extradition.

Travis Wins Golf Medal.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 6.—Brilliant golf was the feature of the qualification round of the united North and South amateur championship tournament, played here to-day. Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion, won the gold medal offered for the best gross score, with a card of 78, leading Sterling Beckwith of Cleveland, Ohio, the winner of last year's championship, and T. G. Stevenson of the Brookline Country Club of Massachusetts, who tied at 80 strokes.

The results of the first match play round in which the leading sixteen players competed were: Travis beat W. C. Freeman, 4 up and 3 to play; Baldwin beat Wright, 6 up and 4 to play; E. A. Freeman beat Hamilton, 1 up; Stevenson beat W. S. North, 5 up and 3 to play; Lard beat Russell, 3 up and 2 to play; Cory beat Hartridge, 5 up and 4 to play; Johnson beat Bailey, 2 up; Backwith beat Rowlet, 3 up and 2 to play.

$3.50 is the price of any Regal style you may select.—A $3.50 price-tag is never displayed as a "bait" in Regal windows to induce you to step inside, only to find that the shoes you select are going to cost you $5.



You can plan to have a pair of Regal Women's shoes fitted next time and know that it wont matter whether you decide on calf, kid or russet, patent or enamel—lace, button, blucher or oxford—you can't pay a cent more or less than $3.50.

You come into the Regal store with only two points to consider—*style* and *fit*.

Style is a quality every woman is qualified to judge for herself.

Fit is only a matter of measurements—for there's a Regal fit for you in every style—eighteen half-sizes and eight widths.

These same Regal shoes would cost you never less than $6 if we sold them through wholesalers and retailers in the usual way.

24 exclusive Women's Stores, 5 of them in New York City. 72 exclusive Regal Stores in the United States and England.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES
166 W. 125th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
785 Broadway, Cor. 10th St.
1339 Broadway, Opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Ave., Cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN WOMEN'S STORE
466 Fifth Ave.

Send for Style Book—Mail Orders promptly filled.

Regal Shoes for Women

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1241 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 30th Sts.
166 West 125th St., cor. Seventh Ave.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Ave.
466 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

VOGEL BROTHERS,
42d St., cor. 8th Ave.



Cravenette Overcoats at $20.

If you want a really swagger cravenette, here is our belt back model, illustrated direct from the garment; note our shoulders, snugfitting collars, the full, graceful back, it is 52 inches long. You can take the belt off and wear it plain. The fabrics are rich Oxford gray worsteds and the new check and overplaid browns and olives. You'd pay for one made to measure $30. Our special price is $20.

TOPCOATS at $15.

The smart appearance and perfect fit of these topcoats attract the eyes of well-dressed men, hundreds of them come here for these topcoats with our shoulders, graceful lapels and coat fronts that will not wrinkle. They are made of tan and olive coverts and are specially priced at $15.

Store Open Saturday Night till 10:30.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. Cor. 8th Ave

Turf and Field Club Officers.

Perry Belmont was re-elected President of the Turf and Field Club at the annual meeting of that organization on Tuesday night at the Union Club. All of the other officers were also re-elected as follows: Vice President—Brayton Ives; Treasurer—Francis R. Appleton; Secretary—E. G. La Montagne; Assistant Secretary—Algernon Daingerfield. The following were elected members of the club: Rene La Montagne, Gerald Hill Gray, Robert J. Collier, Joseph Fay, Jr., John G. Heckscher, W. A. Hazard, Cambridge Livingston, Cord Meyer, Charles G. Meyer, Harry Page, Leonard Jacob, Jr., E. R. Thomas, Jules Vatable, George H. Benjamin, Henry S. Redmond, and H. L. Herbert.

It was decided that the Turf Club will hereafter have exclusive control of the clubhouse, formerly the Mannice House, and also of the club stand and inclosure facing the track at the new Belmont Park Racing Association, which will open in the Spring of 1905.

Championship Basket Ball Victors.

Teams representing the National Turn Verein of Newark and the Xavier Athletic Association were both winners last night in the Metropolitan basket ball championship, which is now in progress at the National Athletic Club, Brooklyn. The National Turn Verein of Newark defeated the Young Men's Hebrew Association team by the score of 30 points to 12; and the Xavier Athletic Association team defeated the National Athletic Club team by the score of 18 points to 13.

Canda Wins at Billiards.

F. M. Canda defeated Al Loewenberg in a close game last night in Daly's Broadway Billiard Academy in the interborough amateur 14.2 billiard tournament. Canda scored the total of 300 points to 272 for Loewenberg, the latter making a high run of 38 while Canda's best string was 32. The scores:

Canda—1 0 17 1 22 0 1 9 14 5 12 4 2 0 0 1 3 19 0 1 14 1 22 2 3 12 4 0 15 21 6 27 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 7 17 15 0 0 24 3 1 1 2. Total, 300; high run, 32; average, 5 40-52.

Loewenberg—1 21 0 2 4 14 2 5 38 4 0 2 7 4 0 2 3 2 1 10 0 1 6 3 14 0 2 19 2 0 5 1 6 3 0 11 4 1 0 0 7 15 1 16 0 15 0 0 0 2 2 20. Total, 272; high run, 38; average, 5 12-52.

Hunyadi János



Is Always Reliable for

CONSTIPATION

Dead at the Age of Ninety-nine.

NEWARK, April 6.—Miss Fannie Meeker, who was in her ninety-ninth year, died in the Home for Aged Women early this morning. Miss Meeker came of old Revolutionary stock, and she took great delight in telling how her father and brother fought in the Revolution. One of her favorite stories was how George Washington once stopped at her parents' home and complimented them on the large number of the family they had sent to the war. The home of the Meekers at Mount Freedom was burned by the English troops.

"One of the most important Picture Sales in the history of New York Auctions in the value and general high average of its examples."—HERALD.

To-Night at 8:30

Concluding to-morrow at the same hour

At Mendelssohn Hall

Fortieth Street, East of Broadway.

(Admission by Card to be had free on application.)

To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

Notable Paintings

OF THE

Early English, French, Dutch and Modern Schools

Belonging to

Dowdeswell and Dowdeswell

Retiring from Business in New York, and

T. J. Blakeslee

On Free View To-Day from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

Do You Know that Figs have character just the same as people?

"This is the basket."



"More than a little better."

CRESCA FIGS

have a DISTINCT individuality.

"This is the Fork"



By carefully selecting the richest, ripe fruit, and then skillfully curing it, we have reproduced in the CRESCA FIGS, the true flavor of figs in Figland.

"A fork with each basket of Cresca Figs."

For sale by all leading dealers

REISS & BRADY,
349-351 Greenwich Street, New York.

What's the difference?



The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

Insist on having the Genuine

GENUINE.

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.



ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY.

220 Broadway, N. Y.

WE SEVER THE BONDS

The Oppenheimer Institute has a scientific treatment for alcoholism that is prompt, effective and absolutely without any injurious after effects. It will entirely remove the craving for alcohol within twenty-four hours. The patient will eat and sleep normally within three to five days, and his nervous system will soon be restored to its normal condition. The craving for drink will of itself never again return.

Morphine and all other drug addictions removed by same method.

For book of information, write us a letter or fill out and mail this coupon. Communications strictly confidential.

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Oppenheimer Institute, 131-133 West 45th St., or

Executive Office, 170 Broadway, New York.

LEROY LITTLE CIGARS



L. MILLER & SONS, 153 CROSBY ST. N.Y.

"LION BRAND" COLLARS



are more and more the vogue. They were first introduced 26 years ago. "GLENHAM" COLLARS 2 FOR 25 CENTS

Sold Everywhere

A Delicious Confection!

CHOCOLATE SPONGE

The Genuine has the name "Greenfield" stamped on every piece.

To be had at Confectioners, Druggists and department stores, or of the makers.

E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO., 44 Barclay Street, N.Y.

CHILDREN POISONED BY CANDY RABBITS

Two Are Killed and One Other Is Very Ill.

TWO DEAD LIVED FAR APART

The Poison Came in Easter Tokens—All the Children in One Family Made Ill.

Poisoned candy rabbits and candy tops, it was discovered yesterday, caused the death of two children and made another so ill that he may die. The dead children were Peter Farrel, five years old, of 533 West Thirty-fifth Street, and William Haugh, two and a half years old, of 137 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The child who is dangerously ill is Willie Haugh's six-year-old brother Frederick. The three other children of the Haugh family were also slightly affected by the poisonous confection, although up to the present these latter three have not shown dangerous symptoms of illness.

One fact of which the authorities have taken cognizance is that the homes of the two bereaved families are widely apart, and this makes both the Coroners' office and the Board of Health people fearful that the poisoned stuff may be rather liberally distributed throughout the city. Because of several cases of a similar nature recently reported to the Coroner, but not clearly defined, notably one of a child which died of eating ice-cream bought in the same store in which the candy rabbits were bought, the police, the Coroners' office, and the Health authorities are making a careful investigation.

An old lady is the innocent cause of the death and illness in the Haugh family. She is Mrs. Annie Haugh, who lives on One Hundred and Eleventh Street near Lexington Avenue. She is of German descent, and has a pronounced idea of the holiness of Easter. A day or two before that holiday, in passing a confectionery store on Third Avenue, she saw displayed in the window the sugar rabbits which caused the trouble. They looked particularly natural and cute. She thought that they would be splendid for her grandchildren on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street for Easter. Inquiry elicited the fact that they were only 10 cents apiece, and that was easily within her reach.

In her anxiety to possess the candy rabbits the old lady forgot the boy, a cousin of the Haugh children, who had died from eating ice cream which was said to have been bought in the same place. So she bought rabbits enough for all the children and took them to her home.

The two eldest children had gone to church in the morning when their grandmother arrived, but the youngest, including William and Frederick, had not. She made them earn their Easter gifts to the extent of making them go to church with her. Then she game them the rabbits.

The children got home in the evening, all loaded down. They had not been in the house long before they began to manifest a desire to see what the rabbits tasted like. The mother caught them at it, munching away at the rabbits. At that moment when she saw them they had already got down to the green moss on which the rabbits sat. Their lips were stained with the green, and the mother halted them. She was afraid of the color.

On the day following all of them became ill. William was the sickest. He kept getting worse and worse until Tuesday, and on that day about noon Dr. Frank H. Loucks of 117 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was called. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the boy died. Late last night the doctor could not say whether little Frederick would live or die. He prescribed only for another one of the Haugh children, a little girl.

The Farrel boy bought his candy tops from a confectioner near his home. When he became ill Dr. O'Brien of 308 West Thirty-fourth Street was called in, and although he did all he could for the little patient, the boy died late on Tuesday night. It was through his death certificate that the simultaneous poisoning was called to the attention of the authorities.

Both of the confectioners who sold the candies that are believed to be poisonous regret the fatalities almost as much as do the parents of the children. They contend that they have heard of no complaint from any other quarter about the particular candies said to have led to the trouble. The candy dealer on Third Avenue makes a great deal of his own candy, but it is not positive that he made the rabbits. The other shopkeeper candidly avers that he buys his candies from a candy manufacturer, and added when asked about the candy supposed to have caused the trouble: "I cannot tell. I did not make the candy. If I had thought it was poisonous, of course I would not have bought it."

SUES NORTHERN SECURITIES.

Plaintiff Seeks to Restrain Company for Holding Stockholders' Meeting.

An order was signed by Vice Chancellor James J Bergen, in Jersey City, yesterday, directing the Northern Securities Company to show cause in that city on April 18 why it should not be restrained by injunction from holding a stockholders' meeting April 21 for the purpose of ratifying the resolution of the Directors to issue stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the Great Northern Railway Company in relative proportion for stock of the Northern Securities Company and from taking any action in regard to the reduction of its capital stock.

The motion for the order was made by Charles D. Thompson as counsel for the Continental Securities Company. The affidavit submitted by Mr. Thompson stated that the Continental Securities Company is the holder of 500 shares of the stock of the Northern Securities Company. It prays that the court shall order the Northern Securities Company to return to the original stockholders the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern stock on the same terms by which the Northern Securities Company acquired the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies.

When knowledge of this order reached Wall Street early in the afternoon it excited considerable curiosity, as no one seemed to know anything about the plaintiff, the Continental Securities Company. The guess was made that it might be some Harriman move in disguise, but this was absolutely denied.

Finally it became known that the name of C. H. Venner was connected with the company as that of its President, with George Venner as Secretary and Treasurer, and these two and one F. E. Williamson as Directors. The offices of the company were said to be at 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, which is the address of the law firm which appeared for the company.

C. H. Venner is a Boston broker, and his name has been connected with several lawsuits brought to enjoin the execution of some corporate plan. His last public appearance was in a suit in which he tried to prevent the consolidation of the Rock Island Company.

In the corporation directory the address of the Continental Securities Company is given as 5 Beekman Street. These offices, which consisted of one small room, the company no longer occupies. Ruland & Whiting, agents for the building, said that the concern left there in January, 1903. During its tenancy it is said to have changed its name.

On the transfer books of the Northern Securities Company appears an entry according to which 500 shares of the stock of that company were transferred March 28 to the name of the Continental Securities Company. March 28 was the day subsequent to the United States Supreme Court decision on the Northern Securities case, and it would therefore seem that the Continental Company bought the stock on which it sues for the purpose of bringing suit.

However, although these shares were only purchased some ten days ago, the plaintiff says in the complaint that "the paucity of details concerning the proposed recommendation leaves no judgment to the complainants, whether they shall remain in the Northern Securities Company or not."

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"Automobiling"
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Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

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For sale at all good stores

JUDSON'S CREDITORS ON HOADLEY'S TRAIL

Want to Find Assets of the International Power Pool.

SAY HE MADE JUDSON POOR

Hard Names Called in Argument Over Effort to Have Hoadley's Books Brought to Light.

Accusing Joseph H. Hoadley of seizing all the assets—more than $1,000,000 worth—that Cyrus Field Judson retained after the sensational collapse in 1902 of the famous "International Power pool," counsel for Judson's creditors argued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Davis against the motion of Hoadley's lawyers to set aside the order which had been issued commanding Hoadley to open his books for inspection. They also asked that he define the scope of the inquiry into Hoadley's affairs.

A number of Judson's creditors have got judgments against him, and the investigation of Hoadley was in supplementary proceedings to try to find some of the property Judson held when the pool was forced to throw up its hands. Mr. Hoadley had submitted to questioning to the extent of some 157 typewritten pages of testimony. Then he brought the action to keep his books closed.

In this testimony Hoadley told how he had obtained from Judson everything he owned, including the money he had in six or seven banks; about $960,000 for the sale to Judson of International Power stock, and $1,500 due on the sale of two automobiles. Counsel for Judson's creditors said that Hoadley had not left the man enough money with which to pay his rent, and his explanation of it, he said, was a ridiculous story that would not be believed in a kindergarten. Lawyer Mooney said that he did not believe the court would refuse to permit him "to probe into the circumstance under which Hoadley had made a pauper out of Judson."

The arguments of Mr. Mooney and of counsel for Hoadley, ex-Justice L'Amoreaux and Charles E. Graham of Philadelphia, told a good deal about the combination formed by Hoadley, Judson, and Joseph Leiter of Chicago, to exploit International Power Company stock. Mr. Mooney said that in April, 1902, when the pool was forced to surrender, Judson was ostensibly the only one engaged in the operations, but that he was really a partner in the combination.

When the deal was over several creditors, among them Franklin & Scott, brokers, began actions to recover. Franklin & Scott got a judgment for $7,000. They have another claim against Judson for $114,000, and propose, it is alleged, to try to recover part of the money from Hoadley and Leiter.

Mr. L'Amoreaux, opposing the order directing Hoadley to open his books, said that his client had told everything he knew about Judson's affairs, and that the further investigation was desired by the creditors of Judson in order to get a line on his defense to the various suits which have been brought. These suits, it is said, are for sums aggregating $1,000,000.

Mr. Mooney declared that Judson's creditors had lost more than $1,000,000 through carrying the International Power stock for him during the slump, and that as the others were equal with him in the combination the creditors had a right to ascertain what had become of the assets. It had been learned already, he said, that Hoadley had in his possession the following properties belonging to Judson:

25 shares North American Trust Company; 26,620 shares of General Carriage Company stock; notes of the General Carriage Company of New Jersey, amounting to upward of $800,000, in which the judgment debtor had an interest of $182,607.88; 800 shares International Power Company's stock, preferred; $50,000 collateral loan made by the judgment debtor Judson to Hoadley; balance of $375 drawn from the Manufacturers' Trust Company; balance of $3,400 drawn from the Mechanics' National Bank; balance of $250.07 drawn from the American Exchange Bank; balance of $2,550 drawn from the Seventh National Bank; cash balance of $66,912.20 owing to Judson by the brokerage house of J. P. Pierson & Co. on May 1, which was paid over to Hoadley; cash balance of $21,180.47 owing to Judson by the brokerage house of Fairbone & Hillian on May 1, which was paid over to Hoadley; balance of $1,730.59 owing to Judson by the stock brokerage house of Charles C. Edey & Sons on May 1, 1902, and paid over to Hoadley; 50 shares of International Power Company's stock and 1,000 shares of American Locomotive common stock, delivered to Hoadley on Judson's order by the stock brokerage firm of Taylor, Cutting & Co., on or about May 1, 1902; 500 shares Locomotive common owing to Judson by the stock-brokerage house of Thompson & Mairs, May 2, 1902, and on that day delivered to Hoadley on Judson's order; 180 shares International Power, preferred, delivered to Hoadley by the firm of Edward Sweet & Co., on Judson's order, about May 1, 1902; 100 shares International Power Company's stock, which was in Judson's office at the time of the "smash," and a balance of $1,500 owing by Hoadley to Judson on the sale of two automobiles.

"This man," said Mr. Mooney, "who had authorized this pool and succeeded in lifting over $1,000,000 from the general brokers, was also satisfied to turn himself into the guise of a scavenger, and yet says to-day that he made a full and complete statement of these affairs. Why, he even had turned over two automobiles on which there was due $1,500. I have been over a year getting to the point where I have made things uncomfortable for this man. He will not now, unless compelled, tell what his system of bookkeeping was, and, more than that, he said at the last sitting that he did not know where the books were. I want to discover what they say. He actually left Judson without money to pay his rent, and went down to Wall Street and took everything Judson had."

Justice Davis will render his decision later.

KING ALFONSO AT BARCELONA.

Is Well Received in the Hotbed of Spanish Republicanism.

BARCELONA, April 6.—King Alfonso arrived here to-day for a fortnight's visit to Catalonia. His Majesty had a respectful, and at times enthusiastic, reception, which has not been marred thus far by an untoward incident.

The visit of the King to Barcelona, the hotbed of Republicanism, has been causing the greatest disquietude in official quarters, as it was feared that Republicans and Socialists would seize the opportunity to vent on the King their hatred of Premier Maura, whose strong methods of dealing with the strike rioters have made him exceedingly unpopular.

Large numbers of Anarchists and other suspects were arrested in the past week.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Picnic Hams.
Lean, tender, savory, delicious; average 5 lbs.; mild sugar cured; a pound, cut down to.. 8½c

Bacon.
The famous Eagle brand, boneless, lean strip, sugar cured, the very finest; by the strip, per pound, cut down to..... 12½c

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The Goddess of Purity Victorious Over High Prices

presides at every one of our 124 Retail Grocery Branches. Do your trading at whichever store you find it most convenient. The JAMES BUTLER system is thorough and complete—governing all, and combining the highest standard of purity and excellence with the lowest possible price.

Every day our original, mutually co-operative plan of retailing household necessaries meets with a wider recognition, because the benefits from solid savings broaden our stream of customers. Last week our volume of business was the largest on record. This substantial proof of public appreciation gratifies us and incites us that much more to keep up the good fight for pure goods at low prices.

The popularity of the "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS increases. We are determined that our customers shall reap every advantage we can place within their grasp, and therefore continue our liberal distribution of these little free carriers of useful and ornamental furniture to the homes of the good people who deal with us. For the three remaining days,

Thursday, Friday, Saturday of This Week

a notable array of "EXTRA STAMP SPECIALS" are presented for the choice of economical women. All are household necessities and by stocking up now the STAMP BOOK will soon be filled and ready for redemption. On all other purchases of 10 cents or more, except C. O. D.'s, we give

"S. & H." Green Trading Stamps to Everybody with Everything.

The overflowing list of Sensational Stamp Specials will be read with interest by every thrifty housekeeper who takes pride in her home.

10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS with two cans of **Baked Beans,** Triumph brand, for 25c

10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS with two cans of **Sardines,** Genuine French, for 25c

Read within this charmed circle for

29 Extra Stamp Specials

Peerless Sauce.
Finest of All Relishes. Pints 15c.; ½ Pints, 10c.

Tomatoes. Red ripe, choice; solid packed; 3 cans for.... 25c

String Beans, prime quality, with the garden flavor; 3 cans for..... 25c

Rice—Fancy Carolina head, upland, 3 lb. linen bags..... 25c

Macaroni Spaghetti | Imported, best quality, 1-lb. package..... 12c

Jams—"Liberty" brand, all kinds, immensely popular, a jar..... 10c

Lard—Pure silver leaf, Swift's or Armour's, a lb..... 12c

Vanilla and Lemon Extracts—"Peerless" brand, 15c.; "Our Own" 10c

Oranges—Finest California and Florida navels, a doz., 35c., 30c., 25c and 20c

English Mustard—Full strength and flavor; a tin..... 10c

Black Pepper—Full strength; a tin..... 10c

5 GREEN TRADING STAMPS
With any one of this list of 22 Extra Specials

French Peas. Small, tender, fresh; 2 cans for..... 25c

Prunes—Choicest Santa Clara grade, meaty, thin skinned, 55 to lb.; 3 lbs. for..... 25c

Egg Plums—Choice selected fruit, well packed; 2 cans for... 25c

"Pride of St. Louis" Flour—Famed for baking qualities, 7-lb. bag..... 25c

Jams—"Blue Ribbon," pure fruits, all kinds, the choicest, a jar..... 15c

Cheese—Best New York State, full cream cheese, highest quality, a lb..... 15c

Honey—Peerless brand, concentrated sweetness, 1-lb. bottle, 15c.; ½-lb..... 10c

American Salt—Free running; 8-lb. bag for..... 10c

Lemons—Brightest and juiciest imported, extra quality; a doz..... 15c

White Pepper—Full strength, a tin..... 10c

Liberty Ketchup—Makes everything taste good; pints only..... 10c

Five "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps with each of the above Extra Specials

Butler's Famous Teas and Coffees

10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS with two cans of **Baked Beans** Housekeepers' brand, for..... 20c

10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS with one jar of **Extract of Beef** East View brand, for..... 25c

30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Unexld Tea,** Our New Importation ..... 1 lb., 50c
30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Ceylon Tea,** Butler's Choicest Golden Tips, ... 1 lb., 50c
20 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Butler's Choice No. 1 Tea** ..... 1 lb., 35c
10 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Butler's Choice No. 2 Tea** ..... 1 lb., 25c
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Best Mocha and Java Coffee** ..... 1 lb., 25c
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Best Maracaibo Coffee** ..... 1 lb., 20c
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Best Santos Coffee** New Lot ..... 1 lb., 17c

Salmon—Red Alaska, the choicest qualities, 2 cans for 25c.; 1 can for 13c
Cherries—"Essie," brand, finest picked fruit, in heavy syrup; 3-lb. can 23c
Cherries—"Essie View" brand, very choice; 3-lb. can..... 20c
Asparagus—Golden State, fancy large, white spears, 28c.; choicest California tender spears..... 25c
Asparagus Tips—Choice quality; 1-lb. can..... 23c
French Spinach—Choicest imported, pure leaf, no sand or grit; a can.. 23c
French Mushrooms—Special cultivation for epicurean palates; large cans, 25c., 23c., and..... 18c
Individual portions, choicest growths, a can..... 15c
My Wife's Salad Dressing—Always the best; a bottle..... 14c

Dates—"Blue Ribbon" brand, finest quality; 3 packages, 20c.; a package 7c
Hominy—"Triumph," from best hulled and kiln dried selected Southern corn, a package..... 15c
Buckwheat—"Peerless," choice, fresh and good, 3-lb. package..... 12c
Buckwheat—"Triumph," the finest quality grown, specially selected, 3-lb. package 14c
Flour—"Blue Ribbon," self-raising, most economical, 2-lb. carton..... 10c
Split Peas—Superior for soups, hand picked, no comparison with bulk goods, 2-lb. carton..... 10c
Yellow or White Meal—From finest Indian maize; 3-lb. linen bag..... 10c
Corn Starch—"XLCR," wholesome and good, a package..... 7c

Corn Starch—"Peerless," absolutely the most delicious, a package..... 9c
Olives—18-oz. bottle fancy large Olives, 25c.; 10-oz. bottle fancy Queen Olives, 15c.; 8-oz. bottle Queen Olives, 10c.; 4-oz bottle Queen Olives 5c
Stuffed Olives—10-oz. bottle fancy Olives, stuffed with pimentoes, quality, 29c.; 8-oz. bottle, 19c.; 4-oz. bottle..... large 10c
Evaporated Apples—Finest Nova Scotian fruit, a package..... 10c
Evaporated Apricots—Choicest from California, a package..... 15c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, full strength, quart bottle..... 7c
Butler's Best French Mustard—A bottle 8c
Choice Mustard—Large bottle..... 5c
Metal Polish—"Triumph," makes things shine, a box..... 5c

Violet Ammonia—Delightful for the bath, a bottle..... 10c
Matches—"Triumph" brand, no "miss-fires," 12 boxes..... 10c
Maple Syrup—Vermont sap; pints, 15c.; half pints..... 10c
Golden Drip Syrup—Refined, qt. bottle 12c
Molasses—"Peerless"—children love it—qt. bottle..... 12c
Baking Powder—"Blue Ribbon," the pure cream of tartar; no other so healthful; in cans, 35c., 18c. and..... 10c
Jelly Powder—"Blue Ribbon;" choicest fruit and wine flavors; makes delicious desserts; a package..... 10c
Triumph Oats—Superior white rolled; excels all other breakfast repasts; 3-lb. package only..... 10c
Cero Fruto—A famous breakfast food; a package..... 10c

Crackers.
Light, crisp, flaky—great little snaps.
Zu-Zu..... 4c
Oy-terettes..... a Package
Milk Biscuits.....

Cocoa.
Strengthening and Fattening.
"Triumph" Brand, 19c. and 10c.
Peerless Brand, 17c. and 9c.

Choice Fruits.
Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Plums, "Essie" brand. Finest selected California fruits, nothing finer, packed in heaviest of syrup, rich and rare, large can, each..... 19c
Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, "East View" brand. Choice California fruit, well selected, packed in heavy syrup, in large cans, your choice, a can, for..... 16c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

SURF BATHING "VILE."

W. C. T. U. Women Condemn It and Novel Reading on Beaches.

NEWARK, April 6.—Surf bathing was heartily condemned at the session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union here to-day. The bathing practices were pictured as "revolting" and "indecent."

Mrs. Margaret Pierce of Watsessing brought up the subject. After urging the women to unite in the fight against intemperance, Mormonism, and vice, she told of her first experience in seeing bathers in America.

"When I first went to Bridgeport," said Mrs. Pierce, "my friends took me down to see the park by the shore, and I was struck by the beauty of it. I thought there was nothing in all England to compare with it, it was so lovely. Then my friends took me down to see the bathing at the beach. When I saw that, the men and women tumbling about in the water like hogs, without any sense of decency, I had such a shock that I have never gotten over it.

"There was nothing in all England as horrible as that, I thought. The English do not bathe that way. No, indeed. It is corrupt; it is vile. There isn't a word in the English language bad enough to describe it. That kind of seaside bathing is responsible for filling our streets with girls with painted faces. Two-thirds of the girls who go wrong are sent on the first steps of their way by just that kind of seaside bathing."

"I want to say a word in regard to this seaside bathing," said Mrs. Catherine A. Hoffman, President of Union No. 2. "The first time I ever went to Ocean Grove I had an experience that I shall never forget. They told me it was such a good place, that there was no sin there, that it was a little paradise. It was lovely until I saw the bathing. That was the most disgraceful thing that I had seen in all my life. To observe those boys and girls come up out of the water and throw themselves down on the sand under an umbrella or a parasol, with a novel, and lie there reading. It was disgraceful.

"There was another thing I saw there, too, that shocked me. In the tent right across from us was a minister's family, and he had two daughters that used to spend the whole of the Sabbath day reading novels. It's wrong, wrong—and we, as an organization, ought to protest against it."

WHY "NUNKY" WAS ALL RIGHT.

Little Charlie Got Candy Whenever Uncle John Had a Drink.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Mary Dillon of 212 West Sixty-seventh Street, entered the station house on West Sixty-eighth Street late last night and asked the police to look for her boy Charlie, three years old, who had been missing from home since morning. The woman said that she believed the boy had been kidnapped.

About an hour later Policeman McCormack of the same precinct discovered a big, burly, Irishman lying in the gutter in front of the Marie Antoinette apartment house. Seated on the prostrate Irishman's chest was a small boy in petticoats, who answered the description of Charlie Dillon, aged three. The child was contentedly chewing candy.

After the odd pair had been taken to the station house Mrs. Dillon was sent for, and she identified the boy as her missing child and the Irishman as her brother-in-law.

Little Charlie refused to leave his uncle in the station, explaining with childish simplicity that "Nunky all right; Nunky buy'm chewin' gum, toys, and candy." He produced the articles mentioned.

Further questioning elicited the fact that "Uncle John" took Charlie out for a walk yesterday morning. He bought a drink for himself and some candy for Charlie. He repeated this performance so frequently that Charlie couldn't carry all the candy nor "nunky" all his drinks. Hence the quaint picture of Charlie sitting on "Uncle John's" chest eating candy.

When Mrs. Dillon heard this story her indignation found vent in a sounding slap on "Uncle John's" face. She would have thrashed him soundly had not the police interfered. Dillon was locked up on a charge of intoxication, while Mrs. Dillon helped little Charlie to convey his spoils homeward.

Old Church at Rye Sold.

John A. Gwynne of Rye has bought two acres on the easterly side of the Milton Road at Rye, upon which stands what was the old Episcopal church. It was built in 1779. To save expense no steeple was put on it. Peter Jay received one of the pews by unanimous vote of the vestry. Mr. Gwynne will improve the property.

GIRL LEAPS TO DEATH.

Chambermaid, Perhaps of Good Family, Suicide at a Hotel.

Agnes Pemberton, a chambermaid, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping from a tenth-story window of the Hotel Willard, at 252 West Seventy-sixth Street. She landed on a dome over the office at the second floor and was almost instantly killed. A porter was cleaning the stained-glass windows of the dome when the body fell at his side and stunned him.

For several days the girl had kept almost entirely to herself. She was of a naturally retiring disposition and mingled so little with the other help in the hotel that the management believed her to be of good family and that she was living there under an assumed name.

Coroner Jackson, who was notified of the suicide by the police, made a searching investigation, and obtained a statement from the management and several of the employes.

"I am very anxious to learn the actual identity of the young woman," said the Coroner later, "for I firmly believe that she came from an excellent family. From what I can learn, she was too dainty and refined for her position, but was retained by the management because they thought she had a good influence over the other help."

TWO EMPERORS TO MEET.

German and Austrian Rulers Will, It Is Said, Confer at Abbazia.

ROME, April 6.—A meeting which it is said will take place at Abbazia, a watering-place on the west side of the Gulf of Fiume, between Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, is much commented upon here as an event which will mean the crowning of the Triple Alliance and the tightening of the bonds between the three countries.

Additional weight is given to the efficacy of the Triple Alliance by the toasts proposed by King Victor Emmanuel and Emperor William at the luncheon on board the Hohenzollern at Naples on March 26, particularly in view of the approaching visit to Rome of President Loubet.

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12 Cortlandt St.
The very best materials
Combined with style in Derbys and Stunning Soft Hats

At $1.90 and $2.75



Others do not produce at three, four or five dollars.

$6.00 Low Shoes, $3.49.
Fitted with a $1.50 maple wood extension trees free.
Russet, Black and Shiny Leather, New Flat Lasts, Military Heels, Dipped Toes, Bench Made Wing Tips, $5.98





$1.00 Shirts or Drawers.....49c
(Imported Balbriggan.)
$1.50 White or Grey Merino.....75c
$2.50 Silk Mixed Ribbed.....$1 25

GAS

GET YOUR
Gas Range
Installed and have it in working order before the warm weather comes.

A Complete 2-Oven Gas Range Rented For $3.00 A Year.

If your gas burners are unsatisfactory, send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

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F. P.
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Send 4c. in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.

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$1.00 and a promise buys an Edison Phonograph or Mira Music Box



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JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.
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Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.

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OPTICIANS—42 Years' Practice.
25 Broad St., Arcade.....Broad-Ex. Bldg
217 Broadway.....Astor House Block
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1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St
STORES OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

FAST TRACK AT BENNING

Illyria, Paul Clifford, and Queen Elizabeth the Winning Favorites.

STEEPLECHASE FOR BONEY BOY

Judges Disqualify Metallic for Erratic Running in the Two-Year-Old Selling Race.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Honors went to three favorites at the Benning track to-day, the remaining prizes being captured by a second choice and outsiders. There was a good crowd present, and the track was fast. In the two-year-old selling event the result was unsatisfactory owing to the erratic running in the stretch of Metallic, which interfered with three or four horses, and, after finishing second, was disqualified for fouling.

Illyria, the favorite, won the first race, at five and a half furlongs, and the second went to La Lite. Allen Avon, the favorite, ran a good race, and finished second. Paul Clifford, the favorite, won his fourth race of the meeting in the seven-furlong event by seven lengths, leaving the field badly strung out. Boney Boy, an outsider, won one of the best-contested steeplechase races decided here in a long time, outrunning Manilian and Gum Honey, the favorite, who finished third. Queen Elizabeth, the favorite, finished in front in the mile event by a length.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Illyria, 116 pounds, (Michaels,) even and 2 to 5, won; The Bovery, 104, (Hurley,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Typhonic, 117, (Hicks,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Maru and Arachue also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; two-year-olds. La Lite, 104 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Allen Avon, 105, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Delaval, 107, (Dean,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:56 1-5. Dulcibella and Melrose also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; four-year-olds and upward, selling. Paul Clifford, 102 pounds, (Michaels,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, won; Belle of Milford, 104, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Early Eve, 102, (G. Thompson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Tugal Boy, Pretorious, and Gold Bell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; steeplechase, about two miles; four-year-olds and upward. Boney Boy, 160 pounds, (Seaton,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Manilian, 153, (Rodrock,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Gum Honey, 153, (Mara,) 6 to 5, third. Time—4:13. Heft Apparent also ran. Lepida and Duke of Grassland started, but fell early in the race, and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; two-year-olds, selling. Little Woods, 107 pounds, (Michaels,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Rerrus, 99, (McCafferty,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Fire Born, 102, (Robson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:56 4-5. Metallic finished second, but was disqualified for fouling. Pygmalion, Auction, All Scarlet, Al Casey, and Arrowflight also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; maidens and winners of one race only. Queen Elizabeth, 107 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Eclectic, 90, (Hennessy,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Red Light, 88, (Taylor,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:43 2-5. W. S. Easig, Gen. Steward, Coquetta, Mobican, and Mountain Breeze also ran.

To-day's Entries at Benning.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Pretorius and Princelet, 102 pounds; Bar Le Duc, 100; Rabunta, 97; Neeburn, 93; Tol San, 86.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; four furlongs. Modred Law, 115 pounds; Allen Avon, 112; Flyback, Silverskin, and Lilybrook, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. City Bank, 115 pounds; Lavator, Calgary, and Charley Moore, 112; Belle of the Ring and Hilarity, 110; Lorina, 108; May Holliday, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Fillies and mares; five furlongs. Ascension, 112 pounds; Elsie L., 109; Little Adele, 106; Tol San, 99; Fickle, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Typhonic, Tocan, and Danvillian, 107 pounds; Oolawna, Anoratus, Hilarity, Maru, and Calgary, 104; Spring Brook, Alpaca, and Montrearlo, 102; Miladi Love, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; mile and forty yards. Thorneycroft, 114 pounds; McWilliams, B. McCarthy, and Punctual, 107; Past and Briarthorpe, 105; Attila, 102; Red Light, 84.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY STAKES.

Over $30,000 to be Distributed by Coney Island J. C. at June Meeting.

Stakes estimated at a value of over $30,000, for which entries will close on May 2, will be decided at the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting at Sheepsbead Bay. They include the Bay Ridge, valued at $5,000, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a quarter; the Grass Selling, of $4,000, one mile and a sixteenth on the turf; the Rosebuds, valued at $4,000, for two-year-olds, over the last five furlongs of the Futurity course; the Daisy, worth $4,000, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs on the turf; the Pansy, valued at $4,000, a selling affair, for two-year-olds, at six furlongs on the turf, and a steeplechase for hunters, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course.

In addition to the above, supplementary entries for the following stakes will be received: The Beacon Steeplechase, with $5,000 added, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course, and the Independence Steeplechase, with $2,500 added.

WHITNEY HORSES ARE HERE.

Thoroughbreds Leased by Herman B. Duryea Arrive at Sheepshead Bay.

John W. Rogers reached Sheepshead Bay yesterday with the thoroughbreds that have been leased from the estate of W. C. Whitney by Herman B. Duryea. The horses arrived in excellent condition, and the twenty-seven two-year-olds that form a part of the collection are all of a size and conformation that attracted much favorable comment from horsemen who watched the unloading operations.

In addition to those that will race under the Duryea lease there came Irish Lad, the winner of the Brooklyn Handicap last year. He has grown even larger as a four-year-old, and is a striking colt in appearance.

The others that came are Gunfire, Reliable, Armenia, Leonidas, Mimosa, Hippocrates, Inflexible, Mercury, Mineola, and the two-year-olds Iota, Anaconda, King Cole, Red Fox, Courier, Heart's Desire, Delusion, Como, Dreamer, Tanga, Prince Hamburg, Artful, Rose of Dawn, Cricket, Princess Rupert, Bumble Bee, Sachem, Myopia, Chieftain, Onward, Taxer, Comet, Pioneer, Bedouin, Bulwark, a bay filly by Velasquez-Lady Agnes, and a chestnut filly by Ayreshire-Sister Mary.

AUTOMOBILES.

Challenge Sale! Good Automobiles.

No Junks; No Misrepresentations; reliable makes only.

Peerless Tonneaus, $650 upwards; Winton Touring Automobiles, $750 upwards; Long-Distance (bought ten from factory), $1,500 Cars, $650! $2,500 Cars, $900; Oldsmobiles, $200 upwards; Locomobile, $175; Panhard, $3,000 (King Belgium body); Darracq Tonneau, $575; $2,650 King Belgium Tonneaus, $500-$950; Peugeot Limousine Cab, cost $8,000 (belonging to Vanderbilt), $1,500; about sixty others. Whole building full of good automobiles; one price; lowest in America.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
131 West 51st St. Telephone, 4112 Columbus.

BICYCLES Some More Big Bargain Purchases.

Stocks of three large Bicycle dealers purchased, spot cash, enable us to offer tremendous bargains: 2,000 assorted bicycles, new and 2dh'd, $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $19.50.

Columbias, Crawfords, Clevelands, Orients, Spaldings, Relays, &c.

10,000 Tire Bargains; all makes; 50c up.
10 Motorcycles; cheap; aundries ½ regular prices.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row & 8 Park Place.

FOR RENT BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425.



Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No Noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

For Sale—1903 Cadillac, with tonneau, like new, $900. Cadillac Co., 151 West 38th.

Knox Automobile for sale; never been used. W. E. Dowse, 610 Broadway.

SPORTING EVENTS.

TO-DAY, MANHATTAN VS. YALE, OLYMPIC Field, 136th St. and Madison Av., 3:30 P. M.

NEW YORKS BEAT MONTREAL.

Eastern League Team Unable to Score Against the Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 6.—The New York American League team played an errorless game to-day, and defeated the Montreal team by 4 to 0. Chesbro and Hughes, who pitched in four and five innings each, were batted for four singles each. Ganzel made the only two-base hit of the game, in the third inning, when two of New York's four runs were made. According to experts, the Americans played the best game of any of the half-dozen big teams seen here this season. The score:

MONTREAL.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Walters, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	
Doyle, cf.	0	0	5	0	0	
Yeager, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	
Joyce, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	
Elm'son, ss.	0	1	7	1	2	
Allen, 2b.	0	1	0	5	0	
Connors, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	
Doran, c.	0	2	4	2	0	
Pap, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Luyster, p.	0	0	1	1	0	
Total.	0	8	27	12	2	

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0	
Fultz, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	1	0	
Elb'feld, ss.	0	1	3	3	0	
And'son, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0	
Kleinow, c.	0	2	4	2	0	
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	4	8	27	15	0	

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Two-base hit—Ganzel. Sacrifice hit—Fultz. Stolen bases—Conroy, Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Pap, 3; off Luyster, 2; off Hughes, 2. Struck out—By Pap, 1; by Luyster, 3; by Chesbro, 4; by Hughes, 3. Umpire—Mr. Unglaub. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minues.

BROOKLYN, 9; NORFOLK, 2.

NORFOLK, Va., April 6.—The Brooklyn team easily defeated the local nine to-day, the score being 9 to 2. The visitors were in excellent form, and though they were confident of victory they took no chances and played ball all the time. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Van B'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Sheckard, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	
Lumley, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Babb, ss.	1	2	2	2	0	
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	2	0	0	
Ritter, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0	
Land'r'n, 2b.	2	2	2	1	0	
Batch, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	
Jacklitsch c.	1	2	9	2	0	
Cronin, p.	1	0	0	0	0	
Reedy, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total.	9	11	24	7	1	

NORFOLK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hill, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	
Hume, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Curtis, ss.	1	2	3	3	3	
Barry, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	
Adkinson, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Wood, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1	
Sexton, p.	0	1	0	1	2	
Total.	2	7	21	12	9	

Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Norfolk	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Jacklitsch, Barry, and Owens. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hit—Hume. Stolen bases—Landenslager, Jacklitsch, (2,) Barry, and Neville. Struck out—By Cronin, 7. Time of game—Two hours.

COLUMBIA, 18; N. Y. UNIVERSITY, 1.

Columbia made New York University's baseball team look like novices in their game yesterday at South Field. Columbia won easily by a score of 18 to 1. T. T. Reilly, the star pitcher of the New York University nine, was batted out of the box in two innings and a half, when eleven runs had been made off his delivery. Lowther, who succeeded him, did much better, but at that the Columbia batsmen solved his curves easily. Tyler and Tilt, the Columbia pitchers, worked well, and except for the sixth inning, had their opponents well under control. Farrell, a freshman, was at shortstop for Columbia in place of Collins and played a good game. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Frambh, 1b.	2	1	9	1	1	
Taber, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0	
Bl'mf'd, ss.	1	3	1	9	2	0
Godwin, lf.	2	0	1	0	1	
Tyler, p.	2	1	1	1	0	
Tilt, c.	2	1	1	1	0	
Williams, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Farrell, ss.	1	1	1	0	0	
Nohowee, 3b.	2	1	1	2	0	
Cannon, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Total.	18	10	27	9	2	

N. Y. U.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Simmons, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	
Leonard, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	
McDo'll, ss.	1	3	2	2	1	
Van V'g, cf.	0	1	2	0	1	
Tuttle, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Fulpin, lf.	0	0	1	0	2	
Lillas, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1	
Rogge, c.	0	0	5	2	0	
Reilly, p.	0	0	0	1	1	
Lowther, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Total.	1	4	24	13	6	

Columbia	3	1	9	0	0	0	5	0	.	—18
N. Y. U.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Taber, McDowell. Home runs—Nohowee, Cannon. Bases on balls—Off Tilt, 2; off Reilly, 2; off Lowther, 2. Struck out—By Tyler, 5; Tilt, 3; by Reilly, 2; by Lowther, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, 1; by Reilly, 2; by Lowther, 3. Double plays—Tyler and Bloomfield; Nohowee and Bloomfield. Sacrifice hit—Godwin. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance, 459.

YALE, 9; MARYLAND A. C., 6.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 6.—The Yale baseball team defeated the Maryland Athletic Club nine to-day by heavy batting and good fielding. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	—9	14	0
Maryland A. C.	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	—6	5	5

Batteries—Jackson and Winslow; Bullock and Brothers.

FORDHAM, 3; N. Y. LAW SCHOOL, 2.

The Fordham College baseball team defeated the New York Law School nine in a fast seven-inning game yesterday by a score of 3 to 2. Murray allowed the embryo lawyers but one hit. Mertens pitched well for the law team, but gave five bases on balls. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fordham	1 0 0 0 2 0 . .	3	5	4
New York Law School.	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 . .	2	1	1

Batteries—Murray and Ring; Mertens and Mylod.

PHILA. (A. L.,) 14; PHILA. (N. L.,) 6.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—The rival Philadelphia teams of the National and American Leagues played another game to-day, and the Americans made more runs in one inning than "Hughey" Duffy's men made in the entire game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Phila., (N. L.)	1 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0—	6	11	3
Phila., (A. L.)	4 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 .—14	13	0

Batteries—Breckenridge, Lush, and Marshall; Bender and Schreckengost. Umpire—Mr. Smith. Attendence—2,643.

Scores of Other Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, (N. L.,) 6; St. Louis, (A. L.,) 2.

At Annapolis—St. John's College, 15; Franklin and Marshall, 0.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Pennsylvania, 7; University of Virginia, 1.

At Wake Forest, N. C.—Syracuse University, 16; Wake Forest, 7.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown University, 20; St. Paul's School of Garden City, L. I., 1.

At Providence, R. I.—Trinity College, 6; Brown University, 4.

At Birmingham, Ala.—Boston National League Club, 7; Birmingham, 0.

At Athens, Ga.—First Game—University of Alabama, 3; University of Georgia, 1. Second Game—University of Alabama, 3; University of Georgia, 2.

Baseball Items of Interest.

The students of Manhattan College are much elated over the favorable prospects of their baseball team, and are confident that their chances of winning are just as good as Yale's in the game between the teams at Olympia Oval, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, this afternoon. McPhillips, O'Brien, and Duff will be the battery for the local team, and McKay and Winslow for Yale.

Jimmy Bannon, the former Toronto player who was a member of the Columbus (Ohio) nine last year, has become a member of Newark's team of the Eastern League. Bannon is not only a good fielder, but a strong batsman and clever base runner.

Rain kept the New York National League team from playing the Montgomery (Ala.) nine yesterday, and last night McGraw and his men left for home in fine condition.

If "Patsey" Donovan gets his release from the St. Louis National League Club, which he charges with owing him about $3,600 in salary, he may join the Washington team of the American League and be installed as manager.

Several protests have been received by the Common Council of Bayonne, N. J., against Sunday playing at that place by the Jersey City team of the Eastern League. Three blocks of Bayonne real estate were recently secured by the corporation owning the Jersey City Club, and work is now progressing toward transforming the property into a well-appointed baseball groundc.

Princeton's baseball training table was started at the fieldhouse yesterday, with the following men: 1904, Capt. C. G. Stevens, W. H. Underhill, B. O. Satterwhite, L. B. Purnell, W. B. Cosgrave, R. T. Davis, and W. R. Cormany; 1905, G. T. Wells and D. B. Doyle; 1906, S. J. Reid, R. A. Bard, and H. F. Byram; 1907, J. L. Cooney. Buswell, a prominent candidate for short stop, broke his thumb in a game against the "Scrubs" yesterday, and will not be able to play for about three weeks.

In the two games between the Universities of Alabama and Georgia yesterday Anderson of the Georgia team pitched eighteen innings, struck out twenty-two batsmen, and allowed only one hit in each game.

Will Test Washington Turf Betting.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The movement against betting in the District of Columbia has resulted in a decision to make an arrest of a bookmaker at the Benning race track next Saturday as a test case. The action will be taken by order of [illegible] District Attorney Beach, [illegible]

LIVELY PLAY AT TENNIS

Sands Almost Defeated by Campbell in Championship.

CRANE BEATS POTTER EASILY

Semi-Final Matches in the Indoor Tournament Will Be Completed To-day at Racquet Club.

Charles E. Sands and Joshua Crane, Jr., were the victors yesterday in the two matches that were played in the Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street, in the National indoor court tennis championship tournament. The semi-finals will be completed to-day, but the results are not expected to make any difference in the opponents who are regarded as sure to be competitors in the final match on Saturday.

The games yesterday were the liveliest and snappiest that have been seen since the contest began on Monday. The gallery in the morning was furnished with a decided surprise, and at one time it looked as though opinion regarding the final survivors would be totally upset. Sands met Oliver S. Campbell, an ex-intercollegiate lawn tennis champion, but whose excellent court tennis play gave him a place in the semi-finals last year at Boston. Campbell began with a rush, and by winning the first two sets made the outlook decidedly dubious for Sands. The latter's nerve never was shown to better advantage, and by a most brilliant exhibition of all-around play, including a powerfully cut service and cleverly placed balls that would have puzzled a player of Eustice Mile's calibre, Sands won the succeeding three sets, allowing Campbell to get only four games.

Sands started off with every indication of winning the set by sending a strong service, but Campbell played steadily, and was cool throughout. Sands won the first after a deuce game. Campbell made some grand volleying for the next two games, which he won. Sands then took a game, but Campbell got the fifth, and he just missed the sixth game by a spirited volley by Sands near the close. Then the ex-college tennis player showed what a few years' careful practice on the indoor courts has done for him, for he practically outplayed Sands for three straight games, getting a fast, powerful service and returning his opponent's most cleverly directed plays with the utmost accuracy. This ended the first set in favor of Campbell.

In the second set Sands apparently realized that no easy victory was in store for him, but Campbell had the encouragement of success behind him and he played right up to his best. His service and volleying were superb. It was a magnificent match to watch, for all the games were fast, and it was think quick and play on the point was lost. The set reached five games all when Campbell made a splendid rally in the deciding game and won, thus giving him two sets.

Sands began the third set with a grand exhibition of nervy play. He put all his force into his service, getting a powerful cut on the ball and used up three or four racquets in his smashing work. Campbell was utterly unable to return the fast balls sent in, and he appeared to be somewhat tired from his previous strenuous exertions. As a result he only got one game.

In the fourth set Campbell began well, taking the first game, but Sands continued his hot pace and Campbell was completely outplayed, particularly in the service. He only got one more game before Sands ran out. Honors were now even, and in the fifth and final set Campbell was clearly worn out, while Sands never faltered in his all around powerful play, and won the set 6 to 1, and the match. The scores:

	Total.
Sands, New York	3 5 6 6 6—20
Campbell, New York	6 6 1 2 1—16

Joshua Crane, Jr., the title holder, and Austen Potter, both of the Boston Racquet Club, met in the second match, and although Potter played a creditable game he was clearly outclassed by one who understands all the details that count for so much in a match as Crane does, and the latter took three straight sets. Potter only got one game in the first set, but he put up a pretty fight in the second set and won four games, forcing Crane to do some of his most effective work. Crane's powerful service gave him an early lead in the third set, and he won by steady, consistent play, 6 to 3. The scorcs:

	Total.
Crane, Boston	6 6 6—18
Potter, Boston	1 4 3—8

The players in the semi-finals to-day will be Sands vs. J. H. Morgan and Crane vs. E. A. Thomson.

CORNELL CREWS LONG ROW.

Cover Twelve Miles on Cayuga Lake and Stand Strain Well.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 6.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew and the two junior 'Varsity eights rowed to-night for the first time this year on Cayuga Lake. Coach Courtney followed the men in the launch, and made them pull to Crowbar Point and back, a distance of twelve miles. The oarsmen have been rowing on the inlet for nearly two weeks, and stood the hard practice well, although all were tired when they reached the boathouse.

Capt. Coffin and Coach Courtney were pleased with the work, and expressed the belief that it was as good as any ever seen here at this time of the year, which is two days earlier than the men got on the lake last year. Assistant Coach Lueder had three freshman crews and a four-oared combination at work on the inlet.

Motor Wagon Service Tests.

There were fifteen starters yesterday in the six days' service test of business automobiles being conducted by the Automobile Club of America, and all made their scheduled trips without difficulty. The Fischer combination gasoline and electric truck, which made successful trips to Flushing on Monday and to Yonkers on Tuesday, repeated the Flushing trip yesterday, carrying two hogsheads, thirty-seven half barrels, and six quarter barrels of beer, a total weight of 9,000 pounds, and covering twenty-two miles.

Summary of the day:

Name and vehicle.	Start. A.M.	Fin-ish. P.M.	De-liv-er-ies.	Mile-age.
Gasoline delivery wagon	7:33	6:30	40	43⅝
Gasoline stake truck	7:38	5:08	10	33⅝
Gasoline light delivery wagon.	8:00	5:55	57	40⅝
Gasoline delivery wagon	8:05	5:20	53	21
Gasoline delivery wagon	8:05	2:15	7	35¼
Gasoline light delivery wagon.	8:30	6:00	50	33
Gasoline light delivery wagon.	8:15	5:50	54	39
Gasoline delivery wagon	8:17	3:35	4	32⅝
Electric delivery wagon	8:35	5:15	37	28½
Electric delivery wagon	8:15	5:45	31	29¼
Electric express wagon				no record returned
Electric delivery wagon	8:30	6:25	34	27⅝
Electric truck	8:45	6:10	21	32
Electric delivery wagon	8:10	5:30	35	22⅝
Gasoline-electric truck	0:11	5:08	24	22

New Speedway Entrance Wanted.

At a meeting of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, held at the Hotel Cadillac last night, it was decided to request the city authorities to provide a new entrance to the Speedway, on the ground that the operation of trolley cars over the Washington Heights viaduct, from which the present entrance opens, will make it dangerous for the horsemen. It is proposed to make a new entrance from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street under the viaduct, passing back of the polo grounds. A committee, composed of Dr. H. D. Gill, George A. Coleman, and Alexander Newburger, was appointed to take up the matter with the Park Board.

It was decided to invite the road drivers' associations of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other neighboring cities to send their best horses to compete with the local trotters and pacers in a series of inter-city brushes on "Speedway Day," May 14.

H. O. Havemeyer Sells Yacht Pleasure.

H. O. Havemeyer has sold to Theodore C. Zerega of the New York Yacht Club the sloop yacht Pleasure, through Stanley M. Seaman of this city. She was built in 1901 by the Herreshoff Company, and has been used for day sailing and racing on the Great South Bay. For three years she has been champion of her class. Mr. Zerega will rearrange the interior and fit her out for cruising in the Great South Bay, Long Island Sound, and [illegible] The Pleasure will be put in [illegible] as possible.

Spring Tonic

Don't wait until the impurities in your blood make you sick. Purify the blood and tone up the system by using

IRON-OX

Cures Constipation.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents, at druggists, or from

[illegible] REMEDY CO., [illegible] MICH.

BLUE RIBBONS FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Gerken Wins Three Firsts at Durland Show—Mrs. Belmont Loses.

It was pre-eminently women's night at the horse show in the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street, last night. Not only was there a larger attendance of women in the boxes than on the opening night, but in the judging ring itself they frequently carried off the coveted blue ribbons. In nearly every class, except the four-in-hands and polo ponies, women were among the exhibitors, and those classes set apart especially for the fair horsewomen to ride and drive their entries were clearly among the most popular with the gallery.

Mrs. John Gerken, who personally showed all of her horses, carried off the lion's share of the honors generously granted to the women by the judges. She won three firsts, scoring with her handsome chestnut, Newsboy, in both the single harness and runabout classes, while in the harness pairs, driven by women, Newsboy was again in the lead, with the chestnut mare, Shop Girl, as his mate. In the single harness class Mrs. Gerken beat the Woodend entry, King Brilliant, while in the harness pairs the Woodend entry, driven by Mrs. W. E. Woodend, was again second. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, entry, Mimosa, in the runabout class, was unplaced, meeting with no better fate than on the first night.

In the women's saddle horse class, which brought out a splendid exhibit, Mrs. Perry Belmont's Forget-me-Not, which captured a blue ribbon on the preceding night, was placed second to Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's Jacobite. The winner was handled by Miss Marion Holloway, while Mrs. W. S. Elliott rode the Belmont entry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont watched the judging in this class with the keenest interest, but they betrayed no chagrin at the loss of the blue ribbon.

Mrs. Elliott's Flashlight won the honor in the regular saddle class. Dr. and Mrs. Woodend drove in the pony class, Dr. Woodend's pony scoring first, while Mrs. Woodend got second. The Woodend entry also secured third in this class. Dr. Woodend's four-in-hand won in that class, with D. G. Reid's coach, driven by Charles Baudoine, second. Charles Downes drove the winning coach. The awards:

Single Harness Horses, 14.3 hands and under.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy; W. E. Woodend's ch. g. King Brilliant, second; Thomas Dickson's ch. g. Baby Wilkes, third; Miss Henrietta C. Weatherbes's br. g. Conqueror, fourth.

Saddle Horses, 15.2 hands, 3 years old and over.—Won by Mrs. W. S. Elliott's ch. g. Flashlight; Miss A. L. Amendt's br. g. Dark Secret, second; W. A. McGibbon's br. g. Cantlose, third; Mrs. William J. Steel's b. m. Christabel, fourth.

Single Runabouts.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy; Elm Court Lodge's b. g. Carman, second; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's gr. g. Buster Brown, third; Elm Court Lodge's b. g. Fireman, fourth.

Four-in-Hands, Horses over 15 hands.—Won by W. E. Woodend, driven by Charles Fownes; D. G. Reid, second, driven by Charles Baudoine; T. G. Billings, third; Stuart Duncan, fourth, driven by owner.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, under 15.2 hands, ladies to ride.—Won by Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Jacobite; Mrs. Perry Belmont's ch. m. Forget-me-not, second; Central Park Riding Academy's ch. g. Pretty, third. Miss May E. Durland's ch. m. Electra, fourth.

Pairs in Harness, not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by Mrs. W. E. Woodend's b. g. Pitter Patter; Mrs. W. E. Woodend's br. m. Harmony, second; Mrs. W. E. Woodend's br. m. Melody, third; Miss Suaanne Henning's b. g. Taffy, fourth.

Pair Harness Horses, ladies to drive.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy and ch. m. Shop Girl; W. E. Woodend's b. g. Paul and b. g. Snap Shot, second; J. Campbell Thompson's ch. g. Lord Golden and ch. g. Lord Golden 11., third; K. G. Billings's br. g. Naper Tardy and blk. g. Blackhawk Boy, fourth.

BEST SCHOOLBOY ATHLETES.

Committees to Select Representatives to Go to the World's Fair.

The High Schools' Games Committee of the Public Schools' Athletic League has nearly completed arrangements for the high schools championship meeting at Columbia Oval on May 14 and 28, and for the Public Schools' Athletic League events at the World's Fair on July 4 and 5. To select a team to properly represent the league at St. Louis it has been decided to pick the four best boys in the track and field events at the Columbia Oval meet, and from these the two boys to go to the World's Fair will be chosen.

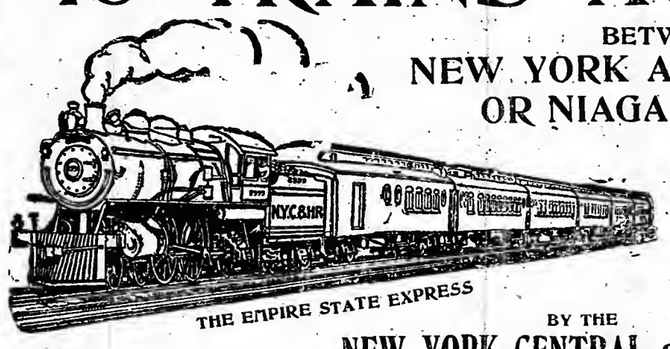
Instead of sending a team representing any one school to play for the basket ball championship at St. Louis, a series of games will be played between the Boys' High School of Brooklyn and the Flushing High School, until May 15, when a team of the best players of both schools will be selected to represent Greater New York in the Western tournament. The relay team for the World's Fair will be picked from the speediest quarter of a mile runners in the high schools of the league.

The committees appointed by Chairman Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick to select the teams are:

Track Events—W. H. Andrews, Boys' High School; A. C. Fontaine, High School of Commerce, and R. W. Fuller, De Witt Clinton. Field Events—J. N. Tilden, Erasmus Hall High; H. M. Beam, Flushing High, and H. R. Fyne, Morris High. Basket Ball—H. M. Beam and W. H. Andrews. Relay—J. N. Tilden, A. C. Fontaine, and W. H. Andrews.

18 TRAINS A DAY

BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND BUFFALO
OR NIAGARA FALLS



11 to Chicago
10 to Cleveland
8 to Detroit
7 to Cincinnati
6 to St. Louis

THE EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS
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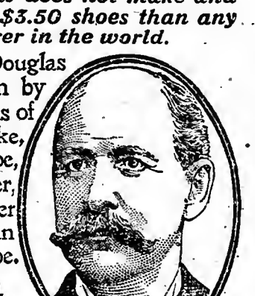
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THE HEARST ISSUE.

We suppose Mr. ARTHUR BRISBANE'S letter about the Presidential ambition of Mr. HEARST, published in The Herald yesterday, must be accepted as the best justification of the Hearst candidacy that can be made. Mr. BRISBANE is the editor of Mr. HEARST'S newspaper, The American. He has intimate knowledge of Mr. HEARST'S views, understands how his campaign is conducted, and has, of course, given much thought to making out a good case for him.

The sum and substance of Mr. BRISBANE'S defense of HEARST is, that he hates the trusts and will destroy them if the American people will take him as their President. No other public issue is discussed in Mr. BRISBANE'S letter. There is no intimation that Mr. HEARST takes any interest in the tariff, the currency, the pension policy, ship subsidies, or the government of dependencies. As Mr. BRISBANE presents him he appears to be a man who is devoting his whole mind to the trusts. If that is the case, we cannot for the life of us see why the supporters of Mr. HEARST should not be equally well content with Mr. ROOSEVELT. The President is himself a mighty "trust buster." He has pitched into the big corporations in a way that makes Wall Street hate and fear him. We do not know what more Mr. HEARST could do unless, rising above the restraints of law, he should send United States Marshals backed up by United States troops to arrest the trust magnates and shut them up in a Government fort.

According to Mr. BRISBANE it is the peculiar virtue of Mr. HEARST that when he has anything to say he does not whisper it in the ear of a boss or of a corporation, but, going back to the old-fashioned American plan, "he appeals to the people"; that is, Mr. HEARST prints articles in his newspaper which "the people" read. But large as is the circulation of Mr. HEARST'S newspapers the readers of them constitute but a very small part indeed of the total electorate. The vast majority of the people of the United States never see Mr. HEARST'S papers. Under examination, therefore, Mr. HEARST'S good old-fashioned way of appealing to the people reduces itself to this: Mr. HEARST'S articles and appeals come under the notice of only a few hundred thousand persons of whom perhaps not more than 100,000 or 200,000 are voters. There is some reason to suppose that they are not among the most intelligent citizens of this Republic. It is to them, evidently, if to anybody, that Mr. HEARST must look for that campaign strength which in the judgment of Mr. BRISBANE grows with the passing weeks and promises to surprise the bosses and politicians at St. Louis.

As Mr. HEARST presumably attempts to adapt his appeals to his audience—and he must know the quality of that audience as well as anybody knows it—the conclusion is warranted that the readers of his newspapers are as a body hostile to the trusts. Yet Mr. HEARST is something of a trust himself. He owns a combination of newspapers, and it is reported and understood that he requires employés of his newspapers to help along his Presidential candidacy so far as it lies in their power. That is a flagrant interference with political freedom. A young man might be willing to write for one of Mr. HEARST'S newspapers, who would consider it sinful to vote for him for public office. The tariff-fed trusts have been much blamed for requiring their employés to vote for the party of high protection. Moreover, it is impossible to conceal the fact that Mr. HEARST is spending a large sum of money in the effort to get delegates. How can a hater of trusts justify the employment of precisely that device with which the trusts exercise their corrupting influence over political action?

Candidates, according to Mr. HEARST'S apologist, are of two classes. One class consists of HEARST. The other class consists of all other persons who aspire to the Presidency. They are every one of them the tools of the corrupt corporations. They are owned by Wall Street. Nobody but Mr. HEARST is free, and nobody but Mr. HEARST appeals directly to the people. The fine candor of this differentiation of Mr. HEARST from other candidates characterizes Mr. BRISBANE'S statements throughout. Everybody is corrupt, everybody is a slave of the trusts except HEARST. Very likely Mr. BRISBANE'S communication was sent to The Herald not with a view to getting votes for Mr. HEARST, but to satisfy public curiosity. We doubt whether it is a vote-getting document. It seems to lack some of those qualities which have usually been present in awakening campaign appeals. But if this letter really contains the best apology that can be made for HEARST, it was well worth writing and printing. It gives a measure of him and of his capacities and intentions that would be useful to any man engaged in making up his mind how to shout in this campaign.

It seems to us that in definiteness of statement and characterization, and in supplying information likely to be useful to the intelligent voter, Mr. BRISBANE is far less satisfactory than Judge DENIS O'BRIEN of the Court of Appeals, who is quoted in the columns of our neighbor The World as using this language about the Chief Justice of that court:

> With a trained mind and ample learning, he possesses in addition the supreme qualification for a great Judge. He loves justice and hates iniquity. He has great independence of thought and character, firm in all his views and convictions, but not so obstinate as to be proof against reason and argument.
>
> From habit and education he is essentially conservative. He is a close observer of public affairs and a profound student of public questions. His friends who know him as well as I do have no doubt that he is fully equipped for any public trust that may await him in the future.

That is a picture of Judge PARKER likely to impress itself upon the mind. "He loves justice and hates iniquity"—that is a pretty good descriptive utterance. The statement of Judge PARKER as a profound student of public questions is reassuring, too. It would help Mr. BRISBANE'S case if he could say that of Mr. HEARST.

KING EDWARD AND PEACE.

The dispatch we published yesterday morning regarding the efforts of King EDWARD to promote a settlement of the war in the East shows the feeling on this subject in the capitals of Europe. It was a telegram from Berlin to the Soir of Brussels, a paper having the reputation of being unusually well informed as to matters of high importance in European politics.

It is hardly likely that what efforts have been made should have reached a point where the Russian Government would declare itself definitely ready to entertain an offer of mediation. No such offer is likely to have been made as yet. But it is quite reasonable to suppose that informal approaches have been made which commit no one but open the way to more direct and responsible communications. There is no person who could undertake a delicate task of this sort with the same authority and prestige as the King of England. And he would have in its performance the earnest sympathy of all the Governments of Europe not directly involved, possibly the sympatby also of the Governments of Russia and Japan. Japan would be grateful if it could achieve the security it seeks without pressing the war to its conclusion, and there is much evidence that Russia would have avoided war had her rulers not been persuaded that Japan would yield rather than fight.

Meanwhile it would be a great triumph for the peace of the world and a triumph for that particular policy of peace with which the Czar has associated himself if a war actually begun could be brought to a close with his assent.

SUPPLYING THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

To outside watchers of the war it has seemed that one of the most difficult of the Russian problems would be to assemble in Eastern Asia a force equal to that which, by reason of their command of the Pacific, the Japanese could land there with comparative ease. Even supposing that the force in question could be assembled in time for the operations which the Japanese may be expected to undertake as soon as the season permits, a question of not less urgency would arise in the subsistence and supply of this immense army by a long overland route, while the Japanese would have the advantage of a short waterway between their army and its ultimate base.

It is this latter question that is dealt with by a French military journal, France Militaire, which has probably derived its information from the Russian General Staff. According to this authority, Russia has already assembled on the Mukden-Harbin road more than 260,000 men, and will shortly have there a total of 300,000. Such an army involves, according to the accepted computation, 100,000 horses. And merely to feed these men and animals requires a supply of 1,600 tons of food and forage a day. To transport this amount there are needed six trains of from thirty to thirty-five each of the kind of freight cars in use on the Trans-Siberian. This, it seems, is very nearly the capacity of the road, and to transport and deliver this amount every day, it would be necessary that there should be no movement of troops or other passenger traffic in the same direction to interfere with the process. That is to say, it is all the road can theoretically do to supply such an army as Russia is preparing, and it is pretty clear that her preparations are not excessive, compared with the number of the Japanese troops the Russians will have to encounter. There seems to be no sufficient "factor of safety" to allow for accidents and partial disablements. The problem continues to look very serious.

It is true that the railroad is not the only source of supply. There are considerable accumulations of provisions at Port Arthur, at Vladivostok, and at Mukden. To what they amount we do not know, but we may be fairly sure that the actual amount of them falls short of the amount shown on the paper returns. And then, the French authority goes on, both Manchuria and the maritime province of Russian Siberia are agricultural countries and produce great quantities of grain as well as great numbers of cattle, but neither of these provinces is, in normal times, an exporter of food. Consequently neither normally raises more food than is required by its own inhabitants. As the harvest this year will doubtless fall below normal, by reason of military operations or of military occupation, there will be no surplus from this source for the feeding of troops. Although the purpose of the inquiry which we have summarized is to reassure Europe concerning the subsistence of the Russian Army in Eastern Asia, the effect of it cannot be called reassuring.

THE STEEL AND IRON OUTLOOK.

The statement of the United States Steel Corporation is likely to be considered favorable or otherwise according to the ability of the person who studies it to read its figures in the light of a good knowledge of the general situation of iron and steel and the statistical outlook in this line of business. It shows that the first quarter of the current year was the poorest in business concluded and net profits earned of any quarter since the corporation was organized; but net earnings for the three months of $11,263,241, after deducting the sum appropriated for interest and sinking fund for the bonds, are by no means discouraging, and scarcely more so is the fact that the payment of the dividend on the preferred stock shows an apparent deficit of $1,857,120. While it is true that the earnings were less than for any quarter since the consolidation, the fact that the balance applicable to dividends was about $2,200,000 greater than that for the quarter ended with December would seem to indicate an important reduction in current operating expenses in proportion to the amount of business done. This resolves what many have regarded as an apparent paradox in the quarterly report. It should not be forgotten that a great deal of very thorough work is now in progress looking to the cheapening of production and the reduction of operating expenses, and that this is doing all along the line. Conditions such as those which exist at the moment give opportunity for stopping leaks and reducing elements of cost which are disproportionate to selling prices. Systematic economies of this character are the principal concern of the technial management of the company, but it is to be expected that they will receive less successful attention when everything is run to the breaking/point than when a more leisurely production is possible.

Perhaps the most suggestive item of the statement is that showing that the unfilled orders at the end of March exceeded by nearly 920,000 tons those on the books at the end of December. This means that during the past few weeks there has been an important increase in orders. This is consistent with the general situation. In the pig iron market the demand is steadily increasing, and the consumption in sight and definitely calculable with reference to important iron-consuming enterprises in hand is now admitted to be considerably larger than was predicted. The demand for Bessemer pig indicates that the steel trade is preparing for a sustained and perhaps a materially increased output, a conclusion confirmed by the relatively large purchases of basic pig by the open-hearth plants. There is a good demand for steel, and all the tonnage sold for some time past of both billets and sheet bars has brought full prices. In finished iron and steel the situation is satisfactory and the outlook favorable, the exceptions being plates and structural steel, which continue quiet, largely on account of the labor troubles, which still vex the building trades and discourage all undertakings in the building line except those which cannot be postponed for the reason that the buildings are needed for immediate occupation. The railroads are still conservative in their purchases. Rail orders are small, and the same is true of orders for bridge material. In these lines, however, deferred purchases do not mean trade lost, as might be in the case of Summer dress goods or other seasonable merchandise which, if not taken on time, is not wanted at all. Railroad needs are cumulative, and the scant purchases of one year must be made up by more liberal purchases another year.

In a word, the iron and steel industries are looking up again, and while it would be inconsistent with the National habit to have an active business in a Presidential election year, such things have happened and may happen again. At present there is nothing in the situation or the outlook to be worried about, and those who find a basis for pessimistic prediction in the Steel Corporation's quarterly statement probably do not see what it really means.

COMMISSIONER WOODBURY'S "CHATEAU."

Why the indignant Aldermen should describe as a "chateau" the building which Commissioner WOODBURY has persuaded himself and the Board of Estimate that he needs in his official business in Brooklyn is more than we understand. The building is to be devoted in part to stables and in part to offices, and neither of these requirements indicates a "chateau," nor even a "schloss." It is true that there is a fire engine station in Centre Street which vividly recalls the architecture of the French chateaux, which is at least as inappropriate to that purpose as it can be to the proposed building for the Street Cleaning Department. Perhaps Commissioner WOODBURY'S architect has shown an equal facility for putting the right thing in the wrong place.

But the interesting and amusing fact about the appropriation is that it should have gone through the Board of Aldermen unchallenged. It is familiar knowledge that there are members of that body who experience an acute curiosity concerning every appropriation which comes before it, and do not mean to let it go by them until that curiosity is assuaged. By what strange inadvertence this appropriation was allowed to escape their attention until it had been irrevocably passed does not appear. But Commissioner WOODBURY and the city are, we judge, alike to be congratulated upon this relaxation of the Aldermanic vigilance concerning an appropriation of which the Board of Estimate approves. Nevertheless, one must feel a certain sympathy with the Alderman who exclaimed: "Three hundred and seventy thousand dollars! And it got away from us," deeply unconscious that he was repeating, and reversing from congratulation to condolence, the jubilant exclamation of the lady of London in Queen ANNE'S time, when Parliament had voted £7,000,000, ostensibly to fight the French: "BOLINGBROKE has got seven millions. Seven millions, and all for us!"

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Judging from the number of letters we are receiving in regard to the manner in which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does its work—or, rather, leaves it undone—there is in the city a feeling, already somewhat widespread and apparently growing, that this organization is no longer living up to the noble standards set in the early years of its existence, and that its methods must be changed in many and important respects if it is much longer to merit the respect its achievements earned. Whether just or not, there is an impression that with it means have overshadowed ends, that privileges and powers are sought and defended with so much energy that there is comparatively little left to be devoted to the performance of duties, and that the management, the official staff, considers itself several times before the dumb creatures that are the only reason for its existence. We are not prepared to declare the current criticisms well founded, but they are so numerous and come from such sources that they cannot be ignored, and, unless they can be thoroughly refuted, they must lead in time to drastic action. A letter that expresses with an approach to moderation the belief that something is radically wrong with the society begins with an appeal for us to draw attention to "the corner in mercy, the humane trust, established by Mr. HAINS." "What," it continues, "would be thought of the motives of hospital authorities who legislated to have theirs the only institution of the kind in a city, even in a small one? There stand ready to-day devoted animal lovers who would be only too glad to combine in an organization which should really have for its object the amelioration of the cruel conditions in which the majority of animals in New York live, but they are prevented from helping the helpless by the law. Mr. HAINS will not even let the Bands of Mercy, that excellent children's society, operate in New York. What qualifications has he that entitle him to play the rôle of autocrat over the lives and fate of the city's animals? It is acknowledged in his latest report that the society spent over $194,000 in one year, which represented bequests, for the most part. The dues from members are comparatively small, there being, it is said, less than 2,000 of them. Marble palace, excessive expenditures, dog-in-the-menger policy—certainly the time for a new society seems to have arrived." That "certainly" seems to us premature, and we do not believe that anything like a majority of the animals in New York City are cruelly treated, but it is beyond question that the S. P. C. A. no longer has the confidence of all those who have its avowed objects deeply at heart. That it has always had enemies is to its credit, but not creditable is the fact that many who would naturally be its warm friends are now antagonistic or indifferent.

—Some people are strangely particular about the way other people say things, as well as about what they say. One of the headlines placed by us yesterday over a story of what heppened when a Texan City Marshal and his posse took uninvited part in a little family controversy, read as follows: "Dead Men Resisted Arrest Engineered to Stop Texas Feud." Looked at in cold blood by the morning light the words are, perhaps, a little puzzling, but they were arranged late at night and in a hurry, and, as sometimes is the case in those circumstances, etyle suffered. The sentence, though rather dreadfully elliptical, is all right, and ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would comprehend it instantly, thanks to the assistance given by the headline just above this one, which was "Posse Killed Two Brothers." But the one person out of the hundred has found delight in pretending that he didn't understand, and has written to us for more information. "The details," he declares, "must be extremely interesting. I should be gled to learn why it wes deemed advisable to arrest the dead men, and how the deceased defended themselves." Isn't that a sight! Well, we strive to please, and, instead of entering into any sarcastic disquisition on the word should and its use by our inquisitiev correspondent, we will, for his private benefit, fill in each hiatus in the line—thus: "The Men Now Dead Resisted the Arrest That had Been Engineered to Stop a Texas Feud." Does that make it clear that tne men were not dead when they resisted arrest? If so, the country is safe, and he and we can safely turn our attention to smaller but not altogether unimport matters like the war in the East and the prospects in the approaching Presidential campaign.

—April, with its showers sweet, having arrived on scbedule time, Mr. BRYAN causes it to be announced by an attentive press that his mind is all on farming. He is going, it seems, to think of nothing political till after the Spring crops are put in, and he dresses daily in overalls for the rôle of farmer. We have forgotten just how many acres of land it is that Mr. BRYAN owns, and perhaps we never knew what qualifications he had or has for agricultural labors, but his farm, if over 25x50 feet, can hardly be too small to keep him fully occupied for some time if be really sets about it, and he is not too old to learn all he needs to know about the simpler and more accommodating vegetables. He should prepare himself for disappointments, however. Come to think about it, perbaps that is just what be has been doing ever since he returned from Europe, in the fields that have no season, but are always cultivatable. All Winter he plowed and harrowed and sowed assorted seeds. None of them, so far as we have noticed, has come up yet. In courts and conventions his hopes have been cruelly blighted, and he has neither legacies nor delegates to reward his industry. Whatever happens on his ferm, it will be no worse than this, and the weariness of labor there will be of a healthy sort, which is prohebly more than can be said of his tired feeling as he studies campaign prospects. There really seems to be nothing at all in those for the Nebraska statesman. As a farmer he may do better and he cannot do worse.

—We are utterly unable to imagine why the Igorrotes who have been brought over here to lend a pleasingly primitive note to the Louisiana Purchase Fair should not be allowed to appease their innocent appetite for dog. There are at least 467,231,682,499 dogs in this country for which no use whatever has hitherto been found, and if a few hundred thousands of them would make these gentle savages happier and fatter, we, for our part, do not see why any society called Humane should object. Dogs are said to be excellent eating by everybody that likes them, and the Igorrotes—or their press agents—declare that life without canine sustenance will be impossible for them—in St. Louis. It is easy enough to believe the statement—easier then it is to believe that even with such food life will be happy—in St. Louis. At any rate, there is nothing wrong in the consumption of dogs honestly acquired and kindly prepared for the table. The fare is a little unconventional, but the Igorrotes have a right to opinions of their own on matters like this one, and they do provide an unhoped-for opportunity to get rid of a lot of our dogs.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The new Congressman was feeling blue. He had just discovered that while he was a man of consequence in Spodunk Four Corners, in Washington he was a cipher with the rim off. He had found that he could not get his bills through unless he obeyed orders, that he couldn't even make a speech without somebody's permission, and that the only thing he could do was to make speeches at the Tantalus Club.

"I know how you feel," said Speaker Cannon, to whom he had been relating his troubles. "Thirty-two years ago, when I first came to Congress, I was standing in the eisle one dey looking, I suppose, pretty disconsolate. I had just tried to get permission to make a speech, and it had been refused for the tenth time. Representative Frye of Maine, who is now President of the Senate, came along behind me and put his hand on my shoulder.

"'I know what you are thinking of,' said Frye.

"'I don't think you do, unless you're a mind reader,' I said.

"'Yes, I do,' said Frye. 'You are thinking whether you will resign your place and go home this evening or to-morrow morning.'

"'You're right,' said I, 'but how did you guess it?'

"'I felt that way myself in my first Congress,' said Frye, 'and my mirror then looked like your face now.'

"So cheer up," concluded "Uncle Joe," shaking hands with the worried junior and starting up the street.

EXPERIENCE AT A BARGAIN.

Edward Bok's Revelations Indicate That New York Is the Place to Get It.

From Harper's Weekly.

A man came to New York to spend a few days. He had pecuniary experiences as follows: A railroad cabman wanted 85 cents for bringing him to his hotel; proper charge, 35 cents. The hotel newsstand wanted 10 cents for a newspaper; proper charge, 3 cents. Fee to waiter for dinner, 15 cents; waiter grumbled and was reported. Cab to the theatre, charge, $2; proper charge, $1. For 100 violets, charge, $8; paid $4. Theatre, all seats sold; referred to speculators; summoned maneger and got two excellent seats forthwith. Cab beck to hotel, charge, $2.50; paid $1. Crackers and milk for lunch, charge, 60 cents; appeal to manager; paid 20 cents. An antique shop wanted $75 for a bogus Delft plate; protest; plate reduced to $3. Five-dollar andirons offered to visitor for $40. Worked-over print offered him as original drawing. For haircut and shampoo, charge, $1; paid 60 cents. For moving trunks, charge, $1.50; paid 50 cents. Hack to ferry, charge, $2.50; paid $1.25. Relating these experiences in greater detail than we have given, he winds up: "And I don't think I look 'from the country,' either." He was not from the country. His name is Edwerd Bok, and he divulged these experiences in his own periodical.

What is there about Philadelphia that a man from there should make so curious an impression on industrial New York? Never mind. If Mr. Bok had gratified the demands of all the heckmen, harbers, waiters, and others who overcharged him, it would have cost him five or six dollars more than he paid. He didn't gratify them, but he went home and wrote a piece about them. The piece was worth at least $50. We see, therefore, that in a short time in New York he acquired fifty dollars' worth of experience for six dollars, which he did not have to pay. Where on eerth are such bargains to be found as in New York?

KILLING OF TIBETANS.

Says British Action Throws Massacre of St. Bartholomew in Shade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in your issue of to-day the cable dispatch giving an account of the butchery by an armed "English mission" of a camp of Tibetans on their own soil, which has filled me with horror and indignetion. A more cowardly massacre and anti-Christian outrage was never perpetrated on the face of the eerth since Christ was born.

No wonder Buddbism still retains a firm hold on the inhabitants of India when such an exhibition of Christianity is given by a people who plume themselves on being the exemplars of its highest and purest form! Just think of it, you devout Christians, who on this solemn Good Friday are thronging the churches and bowing your heads in reverent worship of your crucified Lord, whose teachings, if there is eny meaning at all in the simple language of the Bible, was a spirtual exhortation to conquer our enemies solely by the power of love, and to overcome evil through the ethereal force of gentieness end goodness.

The report says the number of Tibetans slain wes over 400, but the "casualties" on the British side were not over a dozen! That tells the tele. It was not werfare; it was only butchery pure and simple, and for infamy and cowardliness throws the massacre of St. Bartholomew entirely in the shade. G.

Brooklyn, April 1, 1904.

FRESH PEOPLE AND SALT WATER.

Thinks Fickle Public Opinion Is Not to be Trusted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of 4th inst. on "Salt Water and Pipe Galleries" is quite timely. That we should rush into laying pipes for a salt-water service without consideration of the action of salt water upon iron seems to be simply yielding to the popular clamor. Some years ago the Panama Railroad built wharves in Colon with wrought iron and cast iron pipes. The effect of the sea water was such that they became badly corroded in a few years and had to be removed.

Popular opinion is not worth anything in such a metter. Public opinion is more fickle than a young lady. Let the cool and able heads get together and not trust these fresh people who talk so glibly about salt water. C. C.

New York, April 5, 1904.

A Gap in the Language.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I have another complaint against the English tongue," began the Literary Man. "There are a good many gaps in it, of course, but it seems to me that the most absurd is that a language which has a dozen current names for drink has none for the young woman whom a man is engaged to marry. Most of the terms that might be suggested are the baseet of coin—'best girl,' 'intended,' and so forth. We have to fall back weakly on the French fiancée. And yet the relation is English and American enough, I think, for us to have a word of our own. Of course, there is 'sweetheart,' but that seems to have dropped out of use altogether."

Our Novelists.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

A writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES says that the [illegible] The questio[illegible] now be sa[illegible]

PAY OF HEALTH INSPECTORS.

Present Remuneration Held to be Entirely Inadequate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of Mr. Veiller to the City Club and the letter in your columns signed "X. Y. Z.," both attacking a bill in the Legislature affecting the Inspectors of the Health Department, are calculated to disparage the efforts of a body of men to better their condition end to prejudice the public against them.

The bill in question would grade the Inspectors after each five years of service and increese their selary for each regrading until the maximum salary of $2,100 is reached after fifteen years of service.

The Inspectors are a scientific body of men, most of whom are physicians and the remainder experts in the lines of duties which they perform. They are appointed after proving themselves competent to pass a severe technicel civil service examination. One such examination the writer has in mind where of sixty-three applicants but two succeeded in proving themselves eligible—i. e., securing the necessary 70 per cent. or over.

As a remuneration these men receive a trifle over $3 per diem. No chance of advancement is open in the department, and the twelve-hundred-dollar salary becomes a fixture. The main body of Inspectors serve year after year for the twelve-hundred-dollar wage without the incentive of reward or advancement that may be found in all positions under the United States Government or in the mercantile service. Compare the salary of the Health Inspector with thet of other city employes, and it will be found that messengers, bookkeepers, and others holding purely mechanical positions and not called upon to exercise rare judgment or executive ability receive as greet and generally greater saleries than those paid the Health Inspector. Compare his salary with that received by manual laborers. The street paver and bricklayer receive from $4.50 per day up and the carrier of the hod $3.50.

If an Inspector is competent to hold his position for five, ten, or fifteen years is he not worthy of the salary of a manual laborer?

This bill went through the Assembly without adverse comment.

But the report to the City Club calls it an odious measure and "one of the worst bills." Why? INSPECTOR.

New York, April 4, 1904.

FOREIGNERS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Says They Are Always Treated with Courtesy and Hospitality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the medium of your paper I desire to give wide publicity to a criticism of an article printed in The Independent of March 3, written by one William Thorp, entitled "Santo Domingo, the 'Isle of Unrest,'" which hes just been brought to my attention.

As a resident in thet island, in charge of very large American interests there, and knowing the country and the people probably better than any other foreigner, I can authoritatively state thet the article referred to is a slander from beginning to end. Its statements of conditions are untrue and its inferences false. Every one of them can be categorically denied and should be.

I testify cheerfully and gledly to the fact tbet foreigners and their interests are never subjected to any but proper and honorable consideration; that their persons, their families, and their belongings are universally respected, and that they are always welcomed and treated with a kindly courtesy and hospitality that could well serve as a model for us to follow. Such a thing as the "massacre of the whites" referred to in the island is never considered at all by any of us. Personally I ride, frequently unattended, and always unermed, all through and over the island, and never have I experienced even so much as a trivial annoyance from any of the people, unless it be to try to escape from their sometimes rather overpowering hospitality.

I trust that every one who has read the article may see end believe this refutation of it. A. E. COULTER.

Richmond, Va., April 5, 1904.

PROTECTION OF SHADE TREES.

Appreciates Editorial Comment Printed in The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We thenk you for your vigorous editorial of yesterdey on shade trees. It was very timely as well. I was beside the President's desk when the bill (defeated in the end in the lest two sessions) was passed in the Senate yesterdey end had the pleasure of thanking Senator Grady for his action.

I hed sent the large illustrated circular to every one in the Senate and Assembly, showing up how the bill wes defeated last year, and it may be there will be no further opposition, but I much doubt it. In fact I was told by a party who hes met corporate opposition in his efforts ut tree protection, and he feels as I do that the struggle is yet to come.

Can you not hammer away in the good cause? A week or so will determine the fate of the effort, for this season at least. Major Wadsworth, former President of the State Forest Commission, writes: "I have planted many miles of the highways of this country with shade trees which ere now being generally hecked and mutilated by telephone companies." What is the use of tree planting societies, Arbor Day, and all other agencies if we cennot get protection?

HENRY CLAY WEEKS.

New York, April 1, 1904.

The Brutalities of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So many are denouncing the British fight in Tibet that it may be well to call to mind one or two little fights of United States troops only a few weeks ago, when the reports spoke of a field strewn with dead, and trenches and a fort piled with More bodies, with none killed on the American side. The slaughter is one-sided if the wave is crumpled, but God help the men with modern rifles if the native swordsmen get to hand grips with them. But it is always wicked England. No word is said of the Dutch who killed 400 Achinese with no loss to themselves, via Sunday's cables The French and Germans have recently done the same in West Africa. And our lessons in the Pecific should make us careful when throwing stones.

F. H. MASTERS.

Passaic, N. J., April 5, 1904.

This Was Always a Good Story.

From The Washington Post.

Representative Maddox of Georgia has a son who recently graduated from law school and has hung out his shingle in Rome. A few days ago the son visited Washington and had a long talk with his father about the new business.

"Oh, yes, father," he said, as the conference neared an end, "I've settled that Blank vs. Blank suit, which you've had dragging on for the past twenty years."

Judge Maddox almost jumped from his chair. "Great Scott, boy!" he exclaimed, "you don't mean that you've gone and settled that case. Why, I turned that over to you as a life anauity."

Judge Maddox has announced that he will retire from Congress at the end of his present term. "And I reckon," he said, in relating the incident, "that it's a good thing. My son needs initiation into the practice of law."

No Increase in the Laundry Bill.

From The New York Weekly.

Housekeeper—Half the things you wash are torn to pieces.

Washerwoman—Yes, mum; but when a thing is torn in two or more pieces, mum, I count them as only one piece, mum.

TO NAME JUDGE PARKER.

Of Vital Importance That Delegates to St. Louis Be So Instructed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to Mr. W. H. Lewisson, with regard to the non-instruction of delegates, I will say that it is of vital importance that New York instruct for Judge Parker.

Mr. Parker is a New Yorker, his boom emanated and wes fostered in New York, and to demonstrate to the people of this country that his State is not going to desert him, it is necessary that some assurance be given to the people who are prepered to respond to the nomination of Mr. Parker.

Thet there should be a fixture and a rock-bottom for Democratic principles to repose, is disclosed by the un-Democratic way that some men are striving for the nomination. The only way is to off-set the booms of these presumptuous candidates now and not at St. Louis, because by the time thet the wildfire has reached the recesses of conservatism, there will be a stampede that will be found unconquerable.

DAN. J. DUNN.

New York, April 5, 1904.

McCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Says Mayor's Administrative Ability Has Raised Prestige of Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The country assuredly expects something more vital and effective from the Democratic Perty then squebbling over political controversies, pleying languidly with dead issues and hereses that have largely lost their meaning. The conditions for Democratic success now exist if a real and convincing effort be made in the direction of constructive statesmanship and if the imperative appeels of duty and the demands of interest be complied with by putting forward a sane, conservative candidate for President.

Among the many statesmen whose names have been mentioned to go before the National Convention there is none better fitted to fill the popular demand than the young Democratic chief of New York, Mayor George B. McClellan. Firm, courageous, independent, and withal conciliatory and judicious, his administrative abilities have won for him the recognition of his countrymen and raised the prestige of Democracy all over the land, with no solid interest sacrificed anywhere. "With Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cleveland out of the question, to whom can conservative and intelligent Democrats turn?" North, South, East, and West meke answer, "Why not Mayor McClellan?"

HENRY L. GAVAN.

New York, April 5, 1904.

DEMOCRATIC SUGGESTIONS.

The South Can Furnish the Man.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

The time has come when we should present our men. Send the Southern delegations to the conventions uninstructed, and if they can agree that the South has the man, nominate him. Otberwise, take the best there is for the country, but exhibit the disposition to determine the nominee in the future. If once our people see their men are in the line of promotion the South will begin to furnish the man with all the education, breedth, character, patriotism, and power that the duties of the exalted position demand. Eleven terms the South has filled the office, end filled it creditably. She can do so again.

All Combined in Judge Parker.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The Democrats cannot hope to win unless they present en unbroken front. Such unity is possible only upon a conservative candidate. Further, this conservative candidate must be a man who can carry the State of New York. Only by the observation of these principles and the taking heed of these special qualifications is success possible. In Judge Parker all are combined.

The Man to Win.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Should Democracy's man be a sound, a safe, a broad man, combining high intelligence with firm character, he would win upon a platform embodying those live issues as to which his opponent's record is so patently and signally deficient.

Lake George and New York's Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does M. C. Judson think that New York's water supply is going to come from Lake George? If he does, he has never been there, and is no lover of nature. How many of the residents and Summer cottagers want the "Queen of American Lakes" taken away from them? No more boating, fishing, or swimming? No such men as George Foster Peabody, Edward M. Shepard, E. Burgess Warren, John Boulton Simpson, and many others who own extensive property there going to stand by and see it done? Never! I have spent twenty Summers at this beautiful and historical spot, and should be among the first to take up arms against such an unjust and foolish proceeding.

A LAKE GEORGE COTTAGER.

New York, April 4, 1904.

Cashiering in Army Parlance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a dispatch from Wasbington relating to the case of Lieuts. Sharpley and Oakes, and headed "Two Army Officers Cashiered," I desire to inform you that there is a very great difference between "dismissal" and "cashiering" in the army. An officer may be dismissed for an offense not in any way affecting his honor, but "cashiering" is sentence only for an infamous offense, and it is held scandalous for any officer of the army to associate with a man who has been cashiered. A very great injustice may be done an officer, as perhaps in the above cases, by publishing his name as being cashiered, when he is only dismissed. X.

Richmond Hill, L. I., April 5, 1904.

THE OLE DINNER BELL.

Edwin C. Davis in The Indianapolis News.

There's music in the lowin' of the cattle on the hills,
An' in the lezy laughter of the waterfalls an' rills;
In the singin' of the bluebird an' the hummin' of the bee,
An' the ole woodpecker peckin' on the holler sugar tree.
There's music in the blossom an' the clear blue of the sky,
In the screamin' of the chicken hawk a-circlin' 'way up high;
But the sweetest songs of June time ain't nowheres near a smell
To the music 'long at noontime of the ole dinner bell.

When plowin' in the distant fields, clean out o' sight o' home,
A-wishin', too, with all your heart that dinner time would come,
You watch the furries stretch away aroun' the lower bend,
An' potter 'round a bit before you start for t'other end,
An' you bend your head and listen to ketch the welcome sound,
An' calc'late it's purt nigh noon by shadders on the ground,
When through the hazy atmosphere, your longin' to dispel,
Comes the fur-off silv'ry music of the ole dinner bell.

When the harvest day is over an' the toilers' work is done,
Over wavin' corn an' clover tinted by the settin' sun,
Low an' sweet the distant music of the ole bell floats along,
Borne upon the sventin' breezes, mingled with the wpens' song,
An' you look acrost the medder, past the ole crick windin' through,
Where the ringer sweet is waitin' with a welcome there for you.
Oh, there ain't no joys of Summer that can strike you quite so well,
As the ringin', when you're hungry, of the ole dinner bell.

PRESIDING ELDERS TALK OF SEALSKINS

How Shall a Sealskin Wife Be Clothed on a Muskrat Salary?

N. Y. METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Features of First of Eight Days' Session in St. Paul's Church in West End Avenue.

With Bishop Edward G. Andrews presiding, the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened its one hundred and fifth session yesterday morning at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. W. F. Brush was elected Secretary, A. A. Walker Statistical Secretary, Arthur Thompson Treasurer, and R. L. Ross Postmaster. Presiding Elder A. J. Palmer of the Newburg District was the first to read a Presiding Elder's annual report. He said that on account of blizzards and floods some ministers had sometimes been unable to reach their outlying stations.

"In these days," he continued, "when the cost of the necessaries of life has increased, there should be an increase in the salaries of ministers. It is not right, I say, that preachers of the Gospel should merely exist, not live.

"Up in Sullivan County one cold day last Winter," he went on, "when the wind was blowing sixty miles an hour and the thermometer was thirty-four degrees below zero, and when everybody had a buffalo robe or a scrap of fur wrapped about him, one of the shivering brethren turned to me with frosted breath and asked me if I could tell him 'how a man could support a sealskin wife on a muskrat salary.' If I had my wey I would cloths those blessed women who are the mistresses of the mountain parsonages in sealskin from the crowns of their feithful heads to the soles of their patient feet."

Presiding Elder F. L. Wilson of the Kingston District, in his report, declared that it was refined cruelty to put a minister's wife in an ill-arrenged parsonage. He suggested that such a condition could be elleviated by diverting some of the money contributed to foreign missions to increasing the pay of poor parsons here.

"While the preacher," he said at the close, "has to be supported from funds obtained from social diversions which are often disreputable to Methodism and dishonorable to God, the Church will never become 'Apostolic.'"

The Rev. Dr. Robert Forbes, Assistant Secretary of the Church Extension Society, declared thet while he favored the support of foreign missions, which now receive over a million a year, he thought at lesst a quarter of that sum should be devoted to church extension.

In the afternoon, at the Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society's meeting, the Rev. P. M. Watters of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Kingston, N. Y., made an address, taking the text: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

"If I read the papers rightly," he said in the course of his remarks, "Russia expresses great surprise at the attitude of the United States as to the war she is carrying on with Japen, and she wonders especially why we sympatbize with Japen. This is why we sympathize with Japan—although she is a pagan nation, shs is grasping more of the spirit of Jesus Christ than is Russia. And we sympathize, too, because Japan shows mors of the spirit of comity of nations, and because, too, Japan is fighting for the open door of commerce. Russia, on the other hand, is seeking to aggrandize itself and not bear the burdens of the nations.

Two startling suggestions were made by the Rev. Dr. Robert Forbes in speaking at the evening anniversary meeting of the Church Extension Society, the Rev. C. W. Millard presiding. He proposed that the Methodist Church add fifteen Bishops at the next General Conference and cut the number of Presiding Elders in two and send half of them back to the ministry, where he said they were badly needed. Dr. Forbes is Assistant Secretary of the Church Extension Society, and a delegate to the General Conference in June.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. King, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, said that it had aided 13,500 churches since 1805, and had raised for this purpose in that time the sum of $8,000,000.

Dr. Forbes having made a reference to cross-capped spires of churches built by the Extension Society, remarked that the Methodist people are prejudiced against that symbol, but he declared that he placed a cross on every church he had helped to build. At the same time, the money put into steeples was sufficient to pay the debts on all the churches in the land.

"The jail and the church," he said further, "stand for the same thing; for one is to deter men from doing wrong, and the other is to allure men to do what is right. Prayer books and handcuffs—there is a market for both."

"There is a mighty struggle going on in the West," was a later remark. "But whatever struggle may exist now or hereafter Great Britain and, the United States will stand side by side. God has committed the task of evangelizing the world to the Anglo-Saxon people."

PROF. BOWNE'S HERESY TRIAL.

East Conference Names Committee and the Hearing Begins.

After organizing for business yesterday in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Willoughby and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church, Bishop Foss presiding, took up the charges of heresy preferred against Prof. Borden P. Bowne of the Boston University by the Rev. George A. Cooke. Thcse charges, are as follows:

First—He denies the Trinitarian conception of the Deity, and also the morsl attributes of the Deity as set forth in the First and Fourth Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Second—His teaching on miracles is such as to weaken, if not destroy, faith in large portions of the Old and New Testaments.

Third—He denies the doctrine of the Atonement.

Fourth—He teaches such views of the Divine Government and of the future of souls as destroy the force of Christ's teaching about the future punishment of the wicked and the future reward of the righteous.

Fifth—He teaches views on the subjects of sin and salvation, on repentance, on regeneration, and assurance of salvation through the witness of the Spirit, that do not represent the views of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

They are based on writings of Prof. Bowne, and in the printed copies of the charges distributed among the ministers composing the conference were copious extracts from his works. The Rev. A. W. Burke, the Rev. G. A. Cooke, D. A. Jordan, and A. C. Eggleston were announced as counsel for the church. Then Prof. Bowne made his way to the front of the church and announced that he had chosen Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate, as his counsel.

"That's the last of the charges," one minister said, referring to the fact that by reason of his ability as a debater, Dr. Buckley generally dominates the conferences.

The committee appointed to try Prof. Bowne began its work in the De Kalb Avenue Church at 2:30 in the afternoon. The Rev. C. J. North presided, and the other members of the "select number" were the Rev. J. E. Adams, Grace Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. D. W. Couch, Epworth Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. John Rippere, Fourth Avenue Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. J. O. Wilson, Nostrand Avenue Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. D. G. Downey, St. John's Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. C. L. Goodell, Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. J. W. Johnston, John Street Church, Manhattan; the Rev. A. H. Wyatt, Charleston, L. I.; the Rev. R. J. Strickland, Flushing, L. I.; Dr. G. P. Mains of the Methodist Book Concern; Dr. W. V. Kelly, editor of The Methodist Review; the Rev. F. B. Upham, the Rev. Herbert M. Hall, the Rev. C. H. Buck, and the Rev. S. C. Iturrica.

OBEYED OLD-STYLE CONDUCTOR

Ex-Car Horse Used by Street Piano Impresario.

Antonio Ferratti of 118 Mulberry Street, better known as "The Passionate Antonio," on account of the fervor with which he grinds "Hiawatha" and "Bedella" from his street piano, has met with a sad misfortune. His sole means of livelihood—the piano—has been ruined forever by the eccentricity of a horse which he purchased to drag the instrument through the streets. The horse is dead too, and that augments Antonio's grief.

Antonio is well known and beloved by the children of the Tenderloin. Every morning, rain or shine, he has appeared in the Thirties with his piano and held up to his listeners "Hiawatha" and "Bedella" as patterns of melodious perfection.

But two weeks ago, Antonio failed to arrive. He had been seized with a pain in his right arm, known to the guild as "organ grinder's cramp." While thus incapacitated he was seized with a great idea. He would exchange his old, hard grinding piano for one of the new kind that work easily and would purchase a horse to drag the instrument through the streets. He accomplished both ambitions, and yesterday morning he led the horse and the eutomatic piano up to Thirty-fourth Street, where he proceeded to gladden the Tenderloin with melody.

A conductor on an east-bound Thirty-fourth Street car signalled one bell for "stop." The piano-cart horse was then moving across Broadway. At the one-bell signal it stopped short. Antonio coaxed and wheedled, kicked and swore, but the horse would not budge until the car conductor struck two bells. Then the horse went off with a start, only to stop again at the sound of one bell from a Broadway car. Then Antonio knew the truth; he had bought an old car-horse.

After some explanation a policeman arranged to have the blockade raised by all the waiting cars striking two bells at once. Tbis was done and the result was startling.

Clang! Beng!

The old horse gave a snort and bolted across Thirty-fourth Street. The piano came in violent contect with an elevated pillar. The mechanism was let loose and presently the queer turnout was dashing past the astonished Waldorf-Astoria to the gay streins of "Bedella."

At Thirty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, the instrument was upset and the car-horse was thrown violently to the ground. He was so done-up and so old that he couldnot get up, so a Cruelty Society egent was sent for. He put the horse out of its misery mercifully. Antonio dragged his wrecked piano back to Mulberry Street.

LUYSTER PAINTINGS SOLD.

One-Half of the Collection Disposed Of —Low Prices Obtained.

Seventy-three modern paintings, including many famous pictures by American and foreign artists were sold at auction last night by James P. Silo, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The pictures sold comprised one-half of the entire number from the collection of Cornelius W. Luyster of this city, and from the collection of the late J. Osmer Miller, and which are now being sold by order of the executor of his estates.

The prices paid ranged from $600 down to $10. The former price was paid for a Julian Dupre, entitled "Hay Making in Normandy," an 18 by 24 canvas, which is said to have been purchased by its former owner direct from the artist. This painting went to E. T. Butler. The picture which sold for $10 was "Dr. Kay's Dog" a 7 by 8, by William J. Hays.

The surprise picture of the evening was Edouard Detaille's "Study—the Equestrians," from the Waggman collection. This canvas received special mention in Allen's "History of Great Paintings." It was done in 1873. There was much speculation last night as to its probable price. The lowest at which any of the followers of art sales expected it to go was $750. It was knocked down to Dr. Cole for $175.

The total amount realized on the seventy-three paintings was $9,642.50. The sale will be continued to-night. Some of the pictures sold, the artists, the purchasers, and the prices were as follows:

The Standard Bearer, by J. M. Caballero; R. Cluett	$165
A Cat Family, by Charles Vanden Eycken; L. Richards	170
A Mountain Road, by E. Loyal Field; H. B. Pettes	115
The Rehearsal, by F. Brunery; R. Cluett	225
On the Coast of Calfornia, by Ralph A. Blakelock; agent	160
A Cup of Tea, by Victor Henri Lesur; R. Cluett	160
Contentment, by Frederick Kraus; J. Richards	150
The Girl I Left Behind Me, by J. L. G. Ferris; A. McBirney	145
The Caller, by Berne-Bellecour; M. Martin	275
Quilting, by J. G. Brown; A. McBirney	370
Evening, by Montclair, by James S. Kling; R. Cluett	140
A Marshy Pasture, by Carlton Wiggins; W. Churchill	155
At Bougival, by James Tissot; unknown	115
Early Spring, by H. Bolton Jones; R. Cluet	210
Sheep, by Carlton Wiggins; G. C. Helmendinger	165
After the Chase, by W. Verplenck Birney; G. T. Johnson	235
After the Rain—Landscape, by L. Japy; J. Richards	265
The Picket's Report, by Paul Grolleron; L. Richards	220
Hard to Persuade, by Devid Coe; J. Beattie	105
Winter, by Crane Bruce; agent	145
Mid-Summer in Venice, by Henry P. Smith; Charles M. Lowe	200
Rest in The Woods, by Louis Boulanger; A. T. Fuller	190
The Stepping Stone, by George Vincent; C. Arthur	140
Moret, on the River Loing, by Robert W. Van Boskirck; J. Desmond	300
Telling Her Fortune, by Harry Roseland; F. Dietz	300
Landscape and Cattle, by James M. Hart; H. B. Pettes	110
Welcome Guest, by Steinhell; J. Beattie	130
Helene, by Albert Lynch; R. L. Morton	450
A Watchful Mother, by Z. Noterman; A. McKinney	110
Going Home, by Frank Russell Green; agent	105
Enjoyable Feast, by F. Ricci; E. Stoelberg	200
In Peril, by Georges Hacquette; R. Cinett	115
Cloverdale Ravine, California, by Ralph Albert Blacklock; J. Beattie	155

GIFT TO MAKE UP FIRE LOSS.

John D. Rockefeller Donates $500,000 to Johns Hopkins Hospital.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—John D. Rockefeller has given to the Johns Hopkins Hospital the sum of $500,000 and the amount has been accepted by the Board of Trustees of that institution. The income of the hospital was seriously affected by the destruction of many houses belonging to it in the recent fire, upon which there was inadequate insurance. The expressed purpose of Mr. Rockefeller's gift is to restore the hospital's income to its original proportions, which will enable the institution to keep up the great volume of charitable treatment which it has maintained in the past.

The announcement that Mr. Rockefeller had made the gift to the hospital came in a brief letter from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Dr. William Osler, as follows:

"In view of the high character of the work which the hospital and medical school are doing in medical instruction and research, including the training of nurses, which work, he understands, will otherwise be materially curtailed because of losses, my father will give five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) to Johns Hopkins Hospital."

BISHOP WITHHELD SACRAMENT.

Buffalo Churchman Stayed Service Because of Innovation in Ritual.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 6.—Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., of Buffalo declined to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the opening session of the New Hampshire Methodist Conference here to-day because individual commnnion cups had been furnished.

To these the Bishop took marked objection, and as no other cups were available immediately the sacrament was not administered. The service probably will be held later.

GENTLEMEN'S DAY AT THE RAINY DAY CLUB

But There Were Plenty of Women There to Go Around.

SIDNEY AS A DRESS REFORMER

His Skirt Tackle Was Just Right for Curtains, but for His Gown, "No!" Said His Wife.

Yesterday was Gentleman's Day at the Rainy Day Club, and its members masqueraded as Rainbow Daisies, in all the glory of Easter bonnets and new Spring gowns, instead of the sombre Rainy Daisies who usually appear at the all-women meetings in short skirts and umbrellas. But the club principles are those of the Rainy Daisy, and before the eyes of the dazzled men guests waved the club banner—a beautiful pale-blue affair with a wreath of daisies in the centre surrounding a big, black open umbrella, open to the shower, while above was the club motto, "Experimentle Doucet."

England and English showers are the New York short skirt club's excuse for being. F. W. Sidney, who with his wife, a daughter of the late Mrs. Jennie June Croley, was the guest of honor, told the assembled members and guests.

"My wife and I liks to take long walks at our homs in England," said Mr. Sidney, "and half the pleasure for me has always been spoiled because my wife was obliged to hold up her long skirts. I knew it wasn't necessary, so after a little thought I invented a most satisfactory tackle arrangement that would keep any skirt dressmaker ever wasted material on up from the ground.

"It would have delighted any member of this club, I know, for it certainly was a 'daisy.' I gave a demonstration and invited my wife to attend. I had the tackle arranged on the window curtain, and with the greatest ease I could pull it up to any height and lower it at will. I confess I was proud of it, but Mrs. Sidney would hardly give it a glance. She said her gowns were not to be compared with curtains, and anyway she was sure my tackle would pull up when she wanted her skirt to go down, and down when she wanted it to go up. Anyway, she said, it would spoil any gown to which it was attached, and she would not be able to get a dressmaker to work for her if she was known to patronize such queer inventions.

"Well, it had to be given up—though I should like to see a tailor who would refuse to make a pair of trousers for a man because he intended to turn them up—and I wrote to your President to help me out of the difficulty, and started this club. I suppose I ought to know it is a rainy day club, because as far as I can see there is not a shade of rain in the crowd.

Dr. R. J. Wilson, in a talk upon methods of disinfecting employed by the Board of Health, told a sad tale which set the Rainy Daisies to whispering among themselves upon the foolishness of men's inventions. Dr. Wilson's tale was of a woman with three silk gowns. She must have had others, but the three were in one clothespress which was fumigated. One was black with red spots, and one was all red, and the third was yellow. When the sulphur fumes had died away it was found that the gowns had changed their complexions. The red and black and all red had become black, and the yellow had turned a lovely asparagus green.

There were expressions of mingled delight and uncertainty on the faces of yesterday's men guests unaccustomed to Rainy Day meetings. There was about one to every twenty women, but the big charter room in Carnegie Hall was crowded. The unhappiest of them all was one who gave a private experience meeting at the close of the other. A last view of the gathering, during the ice cream time, showed a large and stout matron holding by the arm a large and very young man who had a dish of ice cream in his other hand.

"Now, Charley," she was saying, as she drew him by main force up to a smiling young woman, "this is a lady reporter, and she wants you to tell her what you think of a Rainy Day Club meeting."

"But I don't know—Oh, I say—can't you give me a chance?" blurted Charley, getting very red in the face and trying to wrench himself away from the propelling hand on his arm.

"Yes you can, Charley," replied the matron, "and I want you to go right over there on the bench and talk to her." The unwilling Charley, the smiling reporter, and the persistent mamma were making their way to a high bench at one side of the room when the curtain fell on the scene.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 6.—Charles Astor Bristed is here to arrange for the opening of his villa on Wickham Road, and will arrive the latter part of the month with his family to occupy the place for the Summer. Mr. Bristed purchased the villa a year ago, but did not occupy it last Summer.

Henry Bedlow is ill with pneumonia at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William H. Mayer, in Middletown.

Word has been received that The Breakers will not be occupied this Summer, Mrs. Vanderbilt intending to spend the Summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, who have been spending the Winter in Washington, have arrived at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue for the season.

Stoneacre, which was purchased last Autumn by Edward R. Thomas from John W. Ellis, is being extensively improved, and it is believed that the work will be completed in time for the opening of the Summer season.

NEW UPTOWN THEATRE.

To be Built with an Entrance on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for a new theatre, to be erected at 228 to 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a plot 100 by 100, bought last year by Arthur Brisbane, representing William R. Hearst.

The abutting buildings at 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street are to be remodeled, affording an entrance to the theatre, with the upper floors fitted up as offices. The architects are Neville & Bagge, who estimate the cost of the work at $150,000. The theatre will have a seating capacity of 1,380.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Leonie Darmon, who succeeded Millie James in the title rôle of "The Little Princess," has been engaged for the character of a boy in "The Two Little Sailor Boys," which follows "David Harum" at the Academy of Music.

John Philip Sousa will give his second and last concert this Spring at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday evening. He will present a new soloist, Jean H. B. Moeremans, a saxophonist of great reputation. Estelle Liebling and Jessie Straus will assist as they did last Sunday.

Mrs. Leslie Carter and several members of her company will come down from Bridgeport this afternoon to see Henrietta Crosman in a special matinée performance of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." This is the only extra midweek matinée of the season at the Belasco, and the theatre will be crowded with a number of well-known theatrical stars.

At the Garrick Theatre this afternoon Miss Josephine Arthur will appear in three short plays, the most important being "The Hour Glass," a "morality" play by W. B. Yeats. It will be preceded by a musical comedietta called "My Milliner's Bill" and a one-act Italian tragedy, "Marietta." Mr. Yeats's play was written by him for the repertoire of the Irish National Theatre.

James K. Hackett was honored last night by a visit of the Manhattan Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi to "The Secret of Polichinelle." Mr. Hackett, manager of the play, is a member of this fraternity, and upon hearing of the theatre party telegraphed greetings to his brethren.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The programme to-day is not as crowded with items as it has been on other occasions during the week. The event of the afternoon will be the Tanner-Anderson wedding. Among the incidents of the evening will be the entertainment to be given by Mr. Frederick Rhinelander to the Thursday Evening Club at Sherry's. The wedding of Miss Florence Bianca Marvin and William I. Frothingham will be celebrated in St. George's Church, and a reception at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Medwin Leslie, 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, will follow.

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The wedding of Miss Natbalie Pendleton Cutting Schneck, daughter of Mrs. Spottswood Schenck, and Capt. Glen Collins, formerly of the British Army, is to take place in Monterey, Cal., to-day. Mrs. Schenck and her daughter, with Capt. Collins, arrived from Europe on March 11, and the following day started West for the benefit of Capt. Collins's health.

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The engagement has been announced of George Eames Barstow, Jr., of this city and Miss Bertha Woodruff Kellogg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Kellogg of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Barstow is a graduate of Yale, Class of '97, and a member of the St. Nicholas Society. He is a grandson of the late Amos C. Barstow of Providence, R. I.

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Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Davidson, daughter of Mrs. William Beatman Davidson of Dobbs Ferry, and Joseph J. Walker, a son of the late Joseph Robinson Walker of Philadelphia.

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On Monday evening Mme. Calvé will sing some old French songs and Mlle. Vianzone will give a short talk on the French Revolution. The proceeds of the entertainment are to go to the French Day Nursery, at 69 Washington Square, for the benefit of the nursery's Summer home at Sea Cliff. Tickets, $2.50 each, may be procured from Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, and others; also at the nursery and at the rectory of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, at 120 West Twenty-fourth Street.

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Already the list of departures for Europe is becoming quite large. Miss Annie Morgan sailed with her father, J. Pierpont Morgan, yesterday. On the Deutschland to-day are booked Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbey and Miss Barbey, Mrs. Herbert L. Terrell, Mrs. Gordon Dexter, and William H. Morgan. Among others on the Oceanic yesterday were George F. Baker, George R. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Miss Fairfax, and J. B. Harriman, and Mrs. A. B. McCreery.

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Mrs. George R. Schieffelin gave a bridge party yesterday afterncon.

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Mrs. J. W. Castles will give a luncheon to-morrow at the Annex of the Metropolitan Club.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, will sail May 5 for Europe. They will remain abroad all Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Clews will give a dinner on May 11. They will pass the Summer at Newport.

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A luncheon was given yesterday in honor of Miss Leary by Ernest R. Gunther.

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An entertainment in aid of the scholarship fund of Pascal Institute School of Dressmaking is to be given on the evening of April 19 at the Carnegie Lyceum. "Philopena," a one-act play by Edwin Star Belknap; a comedy in one act, "Love-in-Idleness," by Evangeline M. Lent, and an operatic selection comprise the programme. Reserved seats are $1.50, the admission $1—the boxes $10 each. Tickets can be purchased at the Pascal Institute, 576 Lexington Avenue, and also of Mrs. John Francis Barry, 604 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

***

Mrs. William P. Douglas, with Miss Douglas, sailed for Europe yesterday as guests of J. Pierpont Morgan.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something quite new in the way of a bathtub, and it is the cleanest looking tub ever seen. It is made entirely of glass, and is said to be much more durable than the porcelain tub. That is to say, that the glass, being annealed, it will resist the action of salts or acids as the glaze of porcelain will not, and nothing will break it that would not the other. It is imported from Germany, and probably will be much used for hospitals, where it is particularly desirable to have antiseptic furniture, but it is as satisfactory or more so for the private house. A Washington woman who was in New York the other day has had one sent down to be ussd in her residence there. The bathtub is in the white glass. There are to be set bowls of the glass, and these can be not only white, but green and opalescent. The cost is not greater than porcelain. A large glass tub up town costs $250, and a porcelain one would be about the same.

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A pocket electric light, put up in a neat little soft leather case, with a purse clasp at the top, costs $1.50. The diameter of the crystal through which the light shows is something over an inch.

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People who object to the etrong fragrance of the Easter lily and like its general appearance can have permanent plants without the objectionable quality. A very natural looking lily about a foot high, with one blossom and one bud, standing in a five-inch pot, is an electrical curiosity. In the pot below the green surface is concealed a battery, and when the key is touched the light is turned on inside the lily blossom. These plants cost $5. They can be attached to the regular electric apparatus in a house.

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An Indian tom-tom is a queer-looking affair, like a tambourine in general appearance and decorated with crudely drawn figures. This is the drum of the American Indians, not the Orientals. It costs $2.

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Quite another kind of a drum is a tally card, and on the lower edge are the words: "You can't beat this."

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A hat pin for the college girl has the head in the shape of her mortar board. They are in silver gilt, and cost $1, or with the date on the top $1.25.

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A rather large, bright, dark blue hat is trimmed around the crown with a thick, close wreath of lilacs in the natural lilac color, and looking almost like the real flowers.

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A pretty hat trimmed with blossoms which are like the wistaria in general appearance, but a pretty rose pink in color, has at one side a big, pinkish-purple orchid.

***

A charming large hat is draped with a filmy net lace covering the wide rim and the band of pale green around the crown. On one side over the lace is a delicate spray of green leaves and pale pink flowers.

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A small flat toque is of white chip with a rim of black. Around the crown of the hat inside the rim is black tulle. There is a touch of white at the top of the black rim and on one side a circle of six little paroquet heads facing each other as if having a duet.

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A beautiful parasol is of pale pink with a design of orchids in the most delicate of the purple orchid colors in raised velvet upon it.

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A bright red parasol is in three pieces, or skirts, each with scalloped edges finished with a very short fringe matching the color of the parasol.

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A very fine, sheer gown of white net has the upper part of the skirt and the greater part of the waist set with solid embroidery in white. There are ruffles at the lower edge of the skirt and on the bodice, finished with tucks and openwork lines.

COUNT GIZYCKI HASTENS WEDDING PREPARATIONS

Plans to Sail with Bride for Europe Next Wednesday.

TWENTY YEARS HER SENIOR

Miss Patterson's Father Disapproves the Match, but Her Mother Will Give Her a Good Dowry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Count Joseph Gizycki of Poland, who arrived in Washington less than a month ago, evidently believes that "happy is the wooing that is not long a-doing," as he has engaged passage for himself and his bride on an outgoing steamer next Wednesday, and is making every effort to have his marriage to Miss Eleanor Patterson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson of this city and Chicago, arranged for next Saturday or for Monday, April 11, at latest.

Miss Patterson went to New York early in the week, and since then has been joined by her mother in the labor of getting up a hasty trousseau. Both are expected here to-morrow, when the final plans for the wedding will be arranged.

Count Gizycki, with Count Rubido Zichy of the Austrian Embassy, and fortified by the indorsements of at least two Ambassadors, has made a trip to Baltimore to secure the good offices of Cardinal Gibbons, not only in securing the necessary dispensation from Rome, which under ordinary circumstances requires at least three weeks, but to request the highest dignitary of the Church in America to officiate at the marriage, which, owing to Miss Patterson not being a Catholic, will have to take place elsewhere than in church.

Although the engagement was announced a week ago in the name of both parents of the bride-to-be, Mr. Patterson has since expressed his disapproval of the marriage, and, according to popular belief, has declined to make any settlement on his daughter, who will, however, be well dowered by her mother. Mrs. Patterson was Miss Eleanor Medill of Chicago, daughter of the late Joseph Medill of that city, and is the possessor of a private fortune.

Count Gizycki has for two years been a suitor for the hand of the Western heiress, whom he first met in Paris. Last Summer, When Miss Patterson visited her aunt, Mrs. McCormick, wife of the Ambassador to Russia, Count Gizycki made a formal proposal for her hand, which proposal is said to have received the sanction of the Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick.

Miss Patterson returned to America in the Autumn, and has taken an active part in the gayeties of the capital, one of the smartest dances of the Winter having been given in her honor in the beautiful ballroom of the new home of Mr. and Mrs. Dupont Circle. That she had left her heart in Russia, France, Poland, or any other foreign land was undreamed of until the recent arrival of Count Gizycki.

The prospective bridegroom is more than twenty years the senior of Miss Patterson, but is well preserved and a great sportsman. Miss Patterson, while petite, is a capital whip, but is essentially feminine in her tastes, and is a charming and attractive girl of twenty-two, with graceful figure and pretty blond coloring.

In the event of the wedding taking place in the next few days, only verbal invitations will be issued, and the company to witness the ceremony will be limited to members of the bride's family and one or two close friends of the bridegroom in the diplomatic circle.

Although a Russian subject, Count Gizycki is more closely affiliated with the Austrian Embassy than with that of the Czar, and, with Miss Patterson, has accepted an invitation to dine there next Sunday evening, when some twenty additional guests have been asked to meet the couple.

ISELIN—WHITTIER.

Daughter of Gen. Whittier and Son of Adrian Iselin, Jr., Wedded.

Miss Pauline Whittier, younger daughter of Brig. Gen. C. A. Whittier, was married yesterday at noon at St. Patrick's Cathedral to Ernest Iselin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. The ceremony, which was extremely simple, was performed by Archbishop Farley, assisted by the Rev. Father Kellner, rector of the New Rochelle Roman Catholic Chapel, built by the Iselin family, and the Rev. Father Murphy of the cathedral.

There were but few floral decorations. The chancel and altar were adorned with the customary Easter flowers, white azaleas, lilies, and white rose plants.

The bride walked up the nave on the arm of hor father, Gen. Whittier, and was preceded by her maid of honor, Miss Alice Babcock.

The ushers included Arthur Iselin, Monson Morris, Moncure Robinson, Bradish Johnson, W. O'D. Iselin, Williams Burden, Rogers Winthrop, and W. F. Whitehouse, Jr.

The bride's gown was white satin brocade, flounced with point lace, and a short point lace veil, held in place by orange blossoms, was worn. The point lace flounces were garlanded with artificial orange blossoms. Her large, round bouquet was made of lilies of the valley. Miss Alice Babcock, the maid of honor and only attendant, was in white satin crêpe de chine and silvered cloth topped by a large cream-white hat, trimmed with apple-green ribbons and having sash ends. She carried a large, round mass of feathery ferns.

The body of the great cathedral was filled with guests, so large was the attendance, and there were some 300 guests present at the breakfast at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., at 711 Fifth Avenue. The bridal party were seated at one large table, and the others were served from a buffet. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin left about 2 o'clock on a short wedding tour. They will sail on Saturday for Europe to be absent all Summer.

Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin.
Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane.
Miss Therese Iselin.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin.
Mrs. Ogden Mills.
Mrs. John Jacob Astor.
Mrs. I Townend Burden.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barvey.
Miss Sallie Lee.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story.
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet.
Mrs. Chadwick.
Mrs. Codman.
Countess Langiers Villars.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Schroeder.
Miss de Neufville.
Countess Feststics.
Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.
Mrs. Sturtevant Fish.
Mr. and Mrs. Barbey.
Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker.
The Countess van Bardoldingen.
Miss Eleanor Jay.
The Misses Mills.
The Misses Burden.
Miss Barbey.
Miss Mary Lee.
J. W. J. Lee.
Miss Kathleen Emmet.
Mrs. Hillen.
Miss Marie Winthrop.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury.
Mr. and Mrs. Jossph Baker Bourne.
Mrs. Jules De Neufville.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter.
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.
The Misses Frances and Ella de Peyster.
Mrs. Clement C. Moore.
Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Jackson—Carpenter.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—The marriage of Miss Adele Pendergast Carpenter to Oliver Walcott Jackson was solemnized in Trinity Episcopal Church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Frederick Walcott Jackson, a brother of the bridegroom.

The bride, who was given away by her grandfather, Francis Mackin, was attended by Mrs. E. Blair Sutphen as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Martha Nye Jackson, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Nannie Nye Jackson, a niece of the bridegroom. Charles H. Jackson, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were William F. Jackson, a brother of the bridegroom; Charles Carpenter and Franklin Carpenter, brothers of the bride; Moses Bigelow, Roland Ross, Paul C. Downing, all of this city; Wynant D. Vanderpool of Morristown, and Chauncy Murphy of New York.

A reception followed the ceremony, at the home of the bride's grandfather, in the Aldine, after which Mr. and Mrs. Jackson left on an extended bridal tour. They will reside in this city.

Miller—Gardiner.

The wedding of Hugh Miller and Miss Edith Gardiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Georgs Norman Gardiner, was celebrated yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, on West End Avenue, instead of at St. Thomas's Church, owing to the illness in the bridegroom's family. The Rev. Dr. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's, officisted.

The bride wore a white chiffon frock elaborately trimmed with point applique, and the bridesmalds were in green crêpe de chine gowns, and wore green hats trimmed with mauve orchids. They carried green chiffon muffs, also trimmed with orchids.

Mrs. Alfred E. Toussaint, a sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. The bridesmelds were Miss Hilda Gardiner, Miss Mabel La Vie, Miss Margie Hurlburt, and Miss Helen Miller. Thomas Havens was the best man, and the ushers were Bentley Gardiner, Philip Gardiner, Charles O'Connor, Charles Clarke, John Brower, and John McCall.

Freeman—Kimball.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—At the wedding this afternoon of Miss Eleanor Ridgeley Kimball, daughter of the late Horace Estabrook Kimball of Orange, to Ernest Burgess Freeman, also of Orange, the bride's twin cousins, Miss Louisa B. Kimball and Miss Alice Kimbell of New York, were maids of honor.

The wedding, solemnized in All Saints' Episcopal Church by the Rev. W. H. Weeks of New York, was largely attended. Elmer S. Carr of Orange was the best man, and Roland H. Wiggin, John D. Wiggin, Joseph Peck Robinson, and Dr. Cleeveland C. Kimball, all of Orange, were the ushers.

The bride was married in a traveling gown of gray crêpe de Paris, trimmed with lace and chiffon of the same color. She wore a picture hat of the same color and carried an ivory Prayer Book.

Little—Ficker.

Miss Ange Marie Ficker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Ficker, and James Brady Little, son of Mrs. James Caswell Little, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Taylor, assisted by Father Murphy and Dr. Chambers.

The bride's sister, Miss Blanche M. Ficker, was maid of honor, and Miss May McGovern and Miss Julia C. Little, a sister of the groom, were bridesmaids. Another sister of the bride, Miss Adrienne Ficker, ten years old, was the flower girl. The bride was costumed in embroidered chiffon over satin, with trimming of point and duchesse lace.

George S. Little, a brother of the groom, was the best man, and the ushers were Russell Marston, George Post, William S. Adams, and Robert Rogers. After the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride's parents at 235 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Powell—Gober.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The marriage of Miss Julia Gober, daughter of Dr. N. N. Gober, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., but now residing in Washington, and Lieut. William Alden Powell took place this morning at St. John's Church in the presence of a small company of relatives and close personal friends.

The brids, who was escorted by her father and was without attendants, wore a blue tailor gown opening over a blouse of white silk, with a large blue straw hat. Lieut. Powell wore his uniform.

The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Roland Cotton-Smith.

Vesey—Lewis.

The wedding of Arthur H. Vesey to Miss Anna Blaksman Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. B. Lewis, took place yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church. Bish

KILL EACH OTHER IN DUEL OVER POLITICS

Chief of Police and a Merchant Dead at North Fork, W. Va.

FIGHT FOLLOWS CONVENTION

Six Men Slain in Six Weeks in Political Rows in the One Congressional District.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., April 6.—John McFarland, Chief of Police of North Fork, and J. A. Ballard, merchant, capitalist, and lumberman, are dead as the result of a pistol duel, which followed the Republican District Convention there last evening. The convention was for the purpose of selecting delegates to the McDowell County Convention, held at Welch to-day.

The fight between O. Dawson and Col. Charles F. Teter for the Gubernatorial nomination had worked the people to the fever pitch. Residents of the North Fork District were out almost to a man. Miners white and black were brought in a hundred at a time by friends of each candidate. An hour before the convention time the hall was packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. This raised the cry of "packed convention."

Soon after the convention was called to order pandemonium reigned, and revolvers and knives were flourished in every quarter of the hall. Both factions went through the form of holding a convention, each adjourning almost at the same moment.

McFarland was an ardent supporter of Dawson, and Ballard was equally enthusiastic in behalf of Teter. They met just before reaching the exit of the convention hall. The lie was passed and the men sprang toward each other like tigers. They made frantic efforts to strike each other, but friends pulled them apart. Reaching the steps leading from the hall, they again came within arm's length of each other.

Simultaneously the men reached their hip pockets. At the second shot from McFarland's pistol Ballard dropped to the ground. Though mortally wounded, he raised himself on one elbow, and turning his weapon toward his antagonist fired two more shots. Both bullets pierced McFarland's body, one entering the abdomen, the other passing through the breast and barely missing the heart.

McFarland was taken into the Mayor's office near by, while Ballard was removed to a drug store. McFarland lingered without uttering a word until 1 o'clock this morning, and Ballard expired in less than two hours afterwards.

The tragedy has thrown the entire district in turmoil, and that other tragedies did not occur is the result of the work of Sheriff W. W. Wyte, who quickly swore in dozens of deputies.

McFarland, the dead police chief, was among the best known officials in the Norfolk and Western coal fields. He was forty-eight years old and owned valuable real estate in North Fork. Ballard came to West Virginia eighteen years ago from Charlotte, N. C., and invested money in timber lands.

The deaths of Ballard and McFarland makes six so far killed in political fights in the Fifth Congressional District in six weeks.

FIVE DIE IN FLAMES.

Family of Six Caught in Early Morning Blaze in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 6.—Five persons are dead and another is dying as the result of a fire that occurred early this morning in the Columbia Hall Building, a metal-sheathed three-story structure situated on Wilson Place. The five dead are Nathan Frey, a shoemaker, sixty-six years old; Isadore Frey, aged twelve; Helen Frey, aged nine; Henry Frey, aged five, and Bertha Rahm, twenty-five years old, a maid in Mrs. Frey's service; and the injured, Mrs. Rebecca Frey, who is dying in the Mount Vernon Hospital; Mrs. Asa Barry, head and face burned, and Mrs. Louis Lavigne, overcome by smoke.

The first floor of the building was occupied by the Columbia Piano Company. On the second floor was Columbia Hall, with anterooms, and on the third floor were apartments occupied by the Frey, Barry, and Lavigne families. The members of the Frey family were overcome before any of them could reach a window. Mr. and Mrs. Barry and Mr. and Mrs. Lavigne were brought down ladders by the firemen from the windows.

When the firemen broke into the apartments occupied by Mr. Frey and his family they found Frey and his wife and the two younger children, Helen and Henry, still breathing, but Frey and the children died shortly after reaching the hospital, and no hope is entertained of Mrs. Frey's recovery. Isadore Frey and Bertha Rahm were dead when found. All the victims were more or less burned, but their deaths are supposed to have resulted directly from suffocation.

The conflagration of the building confined the heat to the inside and made it like a furnace. Fire Chief Lavigne believes the fire started either in the Frey apartments or directly in the rear of them. The loss is estimated at about $30,000, covered by insurance.

MISS MAE NEIL GETS $14,000.

She Sued Franz Habernig's Estate for Thirteen Years' Service.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 6.—John H. Coyne, a referee appointed by Justice Keogh, filed a report yesterday in the Supreme Court whereby a judgment of $14,000 is awarded to Miss Mae Neil against the estate of Franz Habernig, who died a year ago, leaving $75,000, which, owing to his having no direct heirs, went chiefly to several distant relatives in Europe. For thirty years he resided with Miss Neil's parents.

Thirteen years ago Miss Neil wanted to take a position to support herself, but Habernig, being old and an invalid, agreed to pay her $100 a month to look after his wants. In his will he left her $2,000. She sued for services for thirteen years at the rate of $1,200 a year. Her evidence was undisputed before the referee, and he awarded to her the sum named.

Bishop O'Connor's Homeward Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—Bishop John J. O'Connor of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, with the Right Rev. Mgr. John A. Stafford, President of Seton Hall College, and the Rev. Eugene P. Carroll of St. Bridget's Church, Newark, will sail from Naples for home on April 22. They will arrive in this country about May 1.

Submarine Harbor Defense for Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—While Congress has been wrestling with the question as to whether the army or the navy should manage submarine torpedo boats used for harbor defense, the joint Army and Navy Board has adjusted the matter by deciding to intrust the management of the submarines entirely to the navy. This decision will require action by Congress to become effective.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Supreme Court of the United States:

196—Joseph R. Binnes, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

563—Henry Pettit, United States Marshal, appellant, vs. Thomas Walsh.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

561—The United States ex rel. John Turner, appellant, vs. William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellee.

The day call for Thursday will be 561, 591, 142, 194, 57, 195, 212, 201, (and 202,) 203, and 204, (and 62.)

Calendars for Thursday, April 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes
57—Bellamy vs Met St Ry
60—Swortfinger vs Penn R R
62—Kirtchim vs B & O R R Co
64—Holtz vs Met St Ry
76—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R
80—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
94—Gilder vs Met St Ry
124—Gregri vs Hearst
125—Alvin vs Man Ry
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
133—Costello vs C R R of N J
135—Hannigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
399—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seamans vs Montanys Bldg & Constr'n Co
412—Landsberg vs Otis Elevator Co
421—McAdoo vs Union Trust Co of Md.
426—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
27—Carlas vs Armour & Co
95—Chalmers vs Met St Ry Co
117—Germann vs sams
441—Stone vs Malloy
4—Crews vs Kessler
46—Van Olden vs Empire Life Ins Co
47—Parslos vs Erlanger
48—Hurry vs McBride
49—Wait vs Walt
50—Tobin vs Tappan
51—Burt vs Burt
52—Perlman vs Moss
53—Bulkley vs White
54—Abrams vs Weinberg
55—Bank of Chicago vs Brady
56—Prestin vs Clark
57—Reid vs Reid
58—Zimmerman vs Koref
59—Laing vs Laing
60—Tobias vs Untermyer
61—Reid vs Reid
62—Lowther vs Abel
63—Falk vs Proctor
64—Greenberg vs U S Grand Lodga
65—Cohen vs Simoff
66—Cosgriff vs City of N Y
67—Kobbe vs sams
68—Wieting vs Gardner
69—McGill vs Brady

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar cleor. Motions.

Demurrers
461—Morse vs Hearst
470—Voorhis vs Mead
Preferred caoses.
4737—J E Lee Co vs Merchant Marine Hospital Service
4779—Pitt Guor Co vs Anderson
4363—U S Trust Co vs Schneider
General colendar.
2780—Lewine vs Seidman
2522—Peabody vs Anthony & Scoville Co
4469—Barton vs McCabe
2923—Kneubel vs Kneubel
4250—Boedecker vs Pastorfield
4267—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Schmied
4269—Foster vs Monroe
4300—Slmid vs Slmid
4326—Purdy vs Brantingham
4342—Ballance vs Rogers
4347—Jarecki vs Rascoval
4277—Wes vs Wes
4284—Moeller vs Moeller
4352—Ogden vs Ottenberg
4355—Fairchild Bros & Foster vs Blugasch
4359—Richardson vs Levy
4360—N Y Bldg L B Co vs Brinsley
4361—Same vs sama
4365—Neumann vs Neumann

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

13613—Melin vs Gagel
14901—Culver vs Culver
10645—Abbate vs Helter
15171—Abrohamson vs Schlesinger
15178—Mattoia vs Dollar Sav Bank
15003—Brown vs Frank & Helm
15076—Hopper vs Egan

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VIII. for trial.

5785—Wilson vs Greenwich Ins Co
4221—Magee vs Met. St Ry Co
14757—Brown vs Man Ry Co
4529—Joyce vs Met St Ry Co
4561—Eichiseder vs Appell
4507—Spero vs Supreme Council, A L of H
4095—Hall vs Weldinger
14752—Ellas vs Fong
1860—Pritchard vs Sigafus
4131—Snider vs Met St Ry Co
3793—Hankins vs Constable
4494—Handy vs Havemeyer
2567—Rosenfeld vs 19th Ward Bank
4550—Lacey vs Man Ry Co
4983—Oliva vs Man Ry Co
3917—Feery vs Met St Ry Co
4666—Burchill vs same
4667—Langan vs same
4842—Pano vs Met St Ry Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5813.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, April 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5720—Hol vs Boehm
13243—Cullinan vs Janz
4850—Marquet vs Lowry
4084—Hirschberg vs Clements
4645—Keelon vs Herter
14132—Wells vs Celluloid Co
13933—Cullinan vs Segal
4700—Papa vs Blick
4860—Eisler vs Dry D, &c, R R Co
3858—Stoothoff vs Lawyers' Title Ins Co
1840—Abraham vs City of New York
4197—Hessenbaoh vs Rees
5652—De Ploma vs 3d Av R R Co
5677—Tanenhaum vs Federal Match Co
5694—Sarra vs sama
4468—Rapp vs City of New York
1328—Fenner vs same
4481—Carter vs Silsbe
4491—Savingnl vs Union Waxed Paper and Parchment Co
4496—Sams vs Sparks Mfg Co
3594—Ellis vs Pool
4210—Ambrojewitz vs Cohen
8303—City of N Y vs Rodgers
4692—Tarkas vs McDonald
4362—Willson vs Penfield
4937—Creamer vs Martinez
4938—Creamer vs sama
4388—Goodchild vs Union Ry Co
3813—McBride vs Cross
4120—Lofink vs Steiger
5027—Murphy vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
5122—Reid vs Fort Plains & Richfield Springs Ry Co
5123—Lawlor vs sama
5152—Golden vs Gallagher
5524—Smith vs Mills
5050—Matthews vs Tarrant & Co
14459—City of N Y vs Goodman
14462—Same vs Boiles Revolving Sash Co
14274—Eager vs Dry Dock &c R R Co
5009—Grossman vs sama
5010—Grossman vs same
4250—Fowler vs Carhart
13324—Fernandez vs N Y & Texas S S Co
4472—Moulton vs Amer Fire Ins Co
4514—Klbbee vs Parmelee
1564—Tanenbaum vs Lipman
2700½—Alcott vs Indla Ruhber Co
4331—Wright vs Pullman
2910—McPhillips vs Fitzgerald
4227—Rankin vs Campbell
5057—Welnberg vs Met St Ry Co
5158¼—Ward vs sama
5169—Kenmure vs Kenmure
5170—Kenmure vs same
5173—Shaw vs same
3319—Landy vs same
5192—Barney vs sams
5197—Ettinger vs Skinner
5198—Ettinger vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5813.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned until Monday, April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on Ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probats at 10 A. M.

Carlis M. Wynkoop
At 10:30 A. M.
Frederick Pfnff
John H. Gray
Mary A. Fletcher.
Elizabeth A. Lyon
At 2:30 P. M.
Mary J. Fraser
Louisa Fugazzi

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested Will.

1930—Mary Klsinscbmidt

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on this calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2699—McGaffney vs Fleischman
2549—Jonas vs Int St Ry Co
2559—Zibelli vs Alterman
2715—Breckstons vs Martin
2715½—Pell vs Phoenix Lock Works
2716—Mumeer vs Int St Ry Co
2717—Munzel vs Sicilian Asphalt Co
2718—Bloch vs Halberg
2719—Gabriel vs Greenwood
2720—Elnstoss vs Met St Ry Co
2721—Ple Baking Co vs Horwitz
2722—Coley vs Cook
2723—Vogts vs Int St Ry Co
2724—Malbin vs sams
2725—Harrigan vs People's Co-op. Ice Co.
2726—Ryan vs Irons
2727—Grady vs R T Davis Mfg Co
2728—Gerhab vs Shalet
2729—Herman vs North Brit &c Ins Co
2730—Same vs Hanover Fire Ins Co
2731—Same vs Williamsburg City Fire Ins Co
2732—Wulfarb vs Weinstein
2733—Kobn vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5638—Fox vs Leon Godchaux Co
7430—Brown vs Epstein
7441—Muller vs Bendit
7397—Thorley vs Stanton

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar cleor.

1232—Silverman vs Schwarz
2588—Glannsntonis vs Moquin Co
2523—Harris vs Met St Ry Co
2761—Abercrombie vs Brandt
2762—Harrison vs Cohen
2763—Malloy vs Int St Ry Co
2764—Smith vs McDonald
2765—Moskowitz vs Int St Ry Co
2766—Munzer vs same
2767—Acanford vs De Gennaro
2768—De Rohertes vs Int St Ry Co
2769—Ritt vs sams
2770—Festa vs Met St Ry Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 2783.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1William Gordon
2—William McCann
3—Frank Williams
4—Dennis H. Minton
5—Joseph Bailey
6—John Breslin
7—Louis P Has
8—Archie Stevens
9—David Stahlheimer
10—Michael Blake
11—James Logan
12—John Eifert
13—David Greenfield
14—Frank Wilson
15—William Reilly
16—Stanislaus Luhaski
17—Paul Rowe
18—Julius Holzer
19—George Watson
Frank Delmont
Pleadings
1—Harris Jacobs
2—Walter Claflin
3—John H. Schumacher
John Carmichael
4—Paul Werner
5—Georga Coan
6—Patrick Hart
7—Mazie Barrett alias Mazet A. Paulmere,
8—Martha Culver
18—Wyatt A Johnson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Train for this People.

1—John Kelly
2—Robert A Fletcher
3—James Wallace
4—Edward Clarke
5—Simon Grau
6—John Defino
Antonio Russo
7—George Riggs
8—Hattie Wooster
John Wooster
9—Adolph Engelhart

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens ot 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Hart for the People.

1—Herman Hazehlich
2—Albert H Viles
James S O'Brien
3—Frank Markese
4—Edword Selly
Alex Mallery
5—John Bonino
6—Louis Rottman
Charles Cohen
7—John Hickey
Andrew McClellan
8—Frank Barbian
9—Aisik Lewitt
10—Becky Serelson
11—Henry Murphy

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—James Meara
2—John McCarthy
3—John Smith
4—Henry Barge
5—Angelo Tirelli
6—William Whelan
7—Charles Schaell
8—William Parantini
9—Frank Fitzpatrick
10—Henry Blume
11—Michael Kelleher the younger
12—Charles Reilly
13—Michael J. Brogan
14—Charles Gauss
15—Christopher Purcell
16—Charles Lembach
17—Frank Bechdol
18—Vincenzo Claps
19—Rudolph A Hoffman
20—Thomas McGuire
21—Patrick Dacey
22—Emil Russom
23—William M Fox
24—James Campbell
25—Charles F Smith
26—Domenico Massenino

Receivers Appointed—New York:

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York vs. William S. Hollingsworth et al.—Abraham Benedict. Frederick Ayer et al. vs. Bayard Realty Company—Donald McLean.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Orlando P. Dorman vs. W. Arthur Lesser—Charles F. Murphy. Eliza Smith vs. Henry G. Wales—Maurice Davidson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—State Bank vs. Margovitz—Abraham Stern. McCann vs. McNally—George Burnham, Jr. In re Benson—John Bayley. Jones vs. McKelvey—Miles M. O'Brien, Jr. Lawyers' Title Insurance Company vs. Gallagher—Arthur S. Luria. Preston vs. Parsons—John B. Straley.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Talt vs. Talt—Frank Cochrane. Paskusz vs. Jackson—Francis W. Pollock.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—O'Kennedy vs. McSorley—John D. Kernan.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Cochrane, J., Part V., Kellogs, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

3610—Ennechino vs City of New York
3826—Parodi vs Phila Watch Case Co
4145—Allen vs Int St R R
7930, 7981—Nagel vs Davis
7791—Pollard vs Worth
2315—Staberg vs Righter
4276—Anderson vs Machat
3831—Auerbach vs Reisenberger
3294—Wells vs B. Q Co & Sub R R
8244—Mengle vs McClintic-Marshall Co
4845, 4850—Whitney vs Bauland Co
4225—Telch vs B H R R
3660—Davis vs same
4500—Lilienthal vs Rogers
2157—Goylord vs Heineman
4705—Muller vs Int St R R
4720—Klsgen vs Brleiman
4727—Dolan vs Long Island R R
4729, 4730—Irwin vs City of Nsw York
4732—O'Gara vs B'klyn Heights R R
4735—Goldberg vs same
4128—1st Nat Bank vs Coburn et al
1367—Jones vs Healey
2769—Broadhent vs Boyce
2770—Engberg vs sams
3648—La Forge vs Int St R R
3301—Hughes vs Barnes & Co
2064—Swift vs Mutual Real Estate Co
4740—Marshall vs B H R R

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for a day upon this call.

4818—Wager vs B H R R
4820—Hale vs sams
4822—Fredenberg vs same
4824—Thornton vs same
4825—Salvators vs Tausig
4828—Porter vs N Y C & H R R R
4832—Klirk vs Int St R R
4833—Sohn vs vs sams
4834—Griffin vs Kunz
4835—Storer vs Storer
4840—Murch vs Boyis
4281—Halford vs Keenan
4841—Martin vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
4843—O'Neill vs B H R R
4847—Waggoner vs Averell
4852—Ricketts vs City of New York
4858—Battaglia vs Clinton Point Stone Co
4862—Reed vs Lichman's Sons Brewery
4863—Brady vs same
4—Rowley vs same
4866—Brugger vs Int St R R
4870—Jobenning vs B H R R
4871—Kienen vs sams
4872—Gorney vs City of New York
4873—Monahan vs Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Co
4874—Murtha vs Namm
4877—Polner vs Met St R R
4881—Feeney vs B H R R
4884—Sussman vs Kaminester
4885—Burke vs Carlson Hod Co
4449—Eathrop vs Jung
4464—Reardon vs Meade Transp Co
4887—Blakslee vs Phoenix Towing Co

Highest number reached on regular coll, 4947.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1049—Sutton vs Ruddy
1070—Boynton vs Pllnney
1071—Duffus vs Brooke
1072—Ryerson vs Ryerson
1074—Moritz vs Moritz
1082—Eagle S L Co vs Gaynor
1086—Tyrrell vs Forsyth
1087—Manco vs Furber
1088—Samc vs sams
1089—Levine vs Horowitz
1090—Selden vs Goldstein
1110—McCaffrey vs Brush
70—Bassler vs Heyman
80, 468—Elsas vs Sup Council A L of H
804—Gch vs same
791—Mintzer vs sams
928—Levin vs Dletz
1064—Salter vs Salter

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garrison, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part 1.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Onens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Batso
Same vs Southern
Same vs Lebohner

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens ot 10 A. M.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that there are no sufficient number of causes marked ready the present week to occupy the attention of the court for ths week beginning April 11, 1904,

Ordered, That the Call Calendar of Friday, April 8, be and the same is bereby adjourned until Friday, April 15, 1904.

Day calendar.

692—Kehren vs B H R R
987—Keane vs same
991—Werner vs sams
993—O'Brien vs same
981—Johnson vs sams
847—Van Gelderer vs same
803—Webb vs same
996—Greany vs sama
970—Smith vs Monahan
980—Kronsvica vs Williams
827—Brazzell vs B H R R
906—Slivey vs same

In re Sawey, an alleged incompetent

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, April 7.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

375—Omuiski vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
610—McLean vs Interstate Paving Co
190A—Franklin vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
678—Holland vs B H R R Co
751—McCauley vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
559—Schultz vs Met Jockey Club
506—Mallzia, admr, vs L I R R Co
703—Kerrigan vs Nat Enam & Stamp'g Co
633—Atkinson vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
634—Muench vs same
385—Bayer vs Fischer
658—Wheeleban vs Hennlnger vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
244—Fox vs Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

641—Conklin vs Collis
465—Eckhold vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
600—Flushing Lumber Co vs Turner
329—Chase vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
689—Frost Veneer Seating Co vs Vossnack
20—Jenkner vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
462—Ford vs same
561—Deleri vs Int St Ry Co
407—Fox vs same
650—Nelson vs Hagedorn
731—Lennon vs N Y & Q Elec L & P Co
557—Lyons vs Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co
558—Same vs same
562—Kutcher vs B H R R Co
503—Same vs same
242—Collins vs General Chemical Co
243—Mullen vs same
708—La Fanci vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
710—Same vs same
709—Montelson vs same
682—Archer vs Wegman
774—Dacey, admr, vs N Y & N J Telep Co
754—Fowler vs Fraser
735—Shea, admr, vs City of N Y
756—Kuster vs Int St Ry Co
757—Kohlenbacker vs Kohlenbacker
758—Weiss vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
759—Cooper vs City of New York
760—Yuengling vs B H R R Co
761—O'Connor vs same
762—Hescischwerdt vs same
763—Bremer vs Esser
764—Malone vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
765—Williams vs Christensen
766—Comisky vs B H R R Co
767—Kiernan vs samc
768—Healey vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
769—Mittenzwei vs Arringer et al
770—Stanford vs Anson
771—Van Dam vs L I R R Co
772—Denton vs Deering
773—Hencken vs Selgal
782—Powell vs Mack Bros Co
783—Sarvis, an infant, vs City of N Y
784—Hassard vs Perry et al
785—Burns vs United Cigar Stores Co
786—La Rose vs Muller
286—Burhaus vs Ireland et al
468—De Nizzo vs Ranedetto
623—Sarra vs Bergen & Queens Co Ry Co
1012—Kinsey vs City of New York.
1494—Vlemeister vs
630—Vertnllo vs sama
496—McLean vs

Highest number reached on general calendar 788.

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, April 7.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

160—Callahan vs Yonkers R R Co
161—Gillespie vs sama
102—Same vs sama
165—Clifford vs sama
207—Clopperton vs same
139—Hertz vs Man Ry Co
238—McGeen vs Yonkers R R Co
282—Light vs Union Ry Co of N Y City
282—Muir vs City of Yonkers
298—Marling vs Rowe
259—Whitely vs Yonkers R R Co
236—Kerr vs sama
91—Russell vs Met St Ry Co
177—Moore vs West Elec Ry Co
59—Mackrell vs Met St Ry Co

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

332—Bradford va Watson
35—Murphy vs Mct Life Ins Co
411—Stiles vs Union Ry Co of N Y City
268—Cortright vs City of Mount Vernon
425—Secor, Jr, vs Nat B'way Bank
Same vs Same, by guardian, vs Otis Elev Co
102—Woodhill vs Int St Ry Co

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*Frau Antonie Apr. 23, 11 AM
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Pr. Oskar.July19,10 AM
Pr.Oskar,May 31. Noon
Pr.Adalb't.Aug.16,9 AM

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Arabic...Apr. 29, 5 PM
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Kaiser. May 24, 10 AM
Kronprinz. May 31, 7 AM
K.Wm.II. June 14, 6 AM
Kaiser. June 21, 10 AM

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Rhein. Apr. 28, 10 AM
Barbara. May 5, 10 AM
Alice....May 10, 1 PM
*Neckar. May 14, 10 AM
Friedrich. May 19, Noon
Bremen. May 26, 9 AM

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Irene....May 7, 11 AM
Albert. May 21, 11 AM
Luise....May 28, 11 AM
Hohenz'n. June 4, 11 AM
Irene....June 11, 11 AM
Albert. June 25, 11 AM

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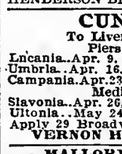
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Umbria...Apr. 16, 6 AM | Lucania...May 7, 10 AM
Campania. Apr. 23, 10 AM | Umbria...May 14, Noon

Mediterranean Service.
Slavonia...Apr. 26, Noon | Slavonia...June 7, Noon
Ultonia...May 24, Noon | Pannonia. June 21, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Royalty Not a Component of Dutiable Value—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a ruling by the Surveyor at Kansas City, Mo., in which a royalty was made a part of the dutiable cost of an importation. The facts are as follows:

Thomas F. Condon & Co. of Kansas City imported from Lille, France, parts of a soapmaking machine, valued at 7,200f. The other parts of the machine were made in the United States, and the whole was used to make soap by a patented process. The patent was held by a resident of France, who, however, was not the person from whom the parts of the machine were bought, and Condon & Co. paid bim $500 for the right to use his process. The Surveyor at Kansas City insisted that this be added to the dutiable cost of the machine. Mr. Hay holds that this action was improper.

In a decision written by Gen. Sharretts, a protest by Vell Brothers of New York against the assessment of a form of pipe clay known as "Blanco" at 20 per cent. was overruled. The importers claimed that it was wrought or manufactured clay at $2 a ton.

Protests sustained yesterday were by Stanley Jordan & Co. and H. Wolff & Co., New York; the Wausau Excelsior Company, Chicago, and Wilfred Schade & Co., agents, Newport News, Va.

Protests overruled were by Thomas M. Curtins, New York; Otis McAllister & Co., San Francisco, and E. W. Rathbun & Co., Oswego, N. Y.

DISCUSS COTTON CURTAILMENT

Local Trade Thinks It Will Extend to Other Mills.

In the cotton trade the announcement from Fall River of a two days' curtailment weekly in the print mills was received yesterday as the fulfillment of the predictions recently made. When the Lonsdale mills shut down one day a week and it was known that the Knight mills were about to do the same, close observers predicted that the curtailment would be much greater before long.

Regarding the Borden mills at Fall River, the representatives of the company in this city were reticent as to whether or not they would act in harmony with the associated mills. A story that M. D. C. Borden was busy in New York for some time on Tuesday, disposing of his raw cotton, preliminary to shutting down all his mills, caused amusement in the trade. A man who has known Mr. Borden for years said:

"I have never known Mr. Borden to speculate and to sell raw cotton just now would be speculation."

Lucius Lonsdale of Catlin & Co., who represents several Southern mills, said:

"I recently visited St. Louis and Chicago and investigated in person the situation and ascertained that the jobbers had had the largest trade in years. One house informed me that it had sold $400,000 more this Spring than in previous years, but that their retailers were well filled up, and that some in their eagerness had bought more goods than they could sell for the time, and occasionally one had gone to the wall. Some are carrying heavy stocks, others medium, but they will all want goods after a while. The Nation is consuming, and values will be adjusted and the trade of the country, which is now moderate in this line, will be resumed in large volume."

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Sub-Board No. 3 of the Board of United States General Appraisers, consisting of Messrs. Waite, Hay, and Somerville, called its suspended calendar of miscellaneous cases yesterday. The main call will be held on April 18.

***

C. F. Meek, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, returned yesterday from Pittsburg, where he addressed the local association on Tuesday night.

***

Gen. T. S. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers and H. J. Webster, assistant counsel to the Government, will go to Philadelphia on Friday to hear customs appeals there.

***

Conrad Buehler of S. Peierles & Co., silk importers at 453 Broome Street, will sail today on the Deutschland for Europe. Walter Gibbs of Mills & Gibbs, dry goods merchants at 462 Broadway, will start on his annual trip abroad about May 1. George Legg, in the millinery line, will sail May 17 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

***

Notice was received yesterday at the Indian Warehouse, on Wooster Street, that the effort to have some of the bids opened this year at St. Louis has failed. Bids will be opened at Chicago May 3 and New York May 31.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Cardboard manufacturing and commission business, established 12 years, $10,000. Address Principal, 25 East 14th St.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery business; out of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old line companies give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Companies organized, incorporated, and financed; stocks and bonds sold, underwritten, and guaranteed; we will act as selling agents for legitimate mining, oil, and industrial companies. The Investors' Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

CAPITAL.

We will guarantee your stocks and bonds, putting millions of dollars back of them, and if your proposition is good we will have your securities marketed by our connections. People will buy guaranteed stocks, because they can't lose their money.

McCORMICK & McCORMICK, 41 Wall St.

For Sale.

LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.

Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 50 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 250,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 7, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at the southwest corner Columbus Av. and 108th St., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures and stock in order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 11, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 1,770 Madison Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

To Whom It May Concern.—J. Mayer, auctioneer, will sell Friday, April 8th, 1904, at 10 A. M., under foreclosure of mortgage, the entire contents of the Toholdt Art Galleries, 33 and 35 Liberty Street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

I. GOODMAN & SON.—Isaac Goodman and David Goodman, who compose the firm of I. Goodman & Son, cracker bakers at 310 Henry Street, made an assignment yesterday to Max Schemart. Isaac Goodman, who is seventy years old, established the business over twenty years ago, and David Goodman became a partner in July, 1900.

UNIVERSAL FOUNTAIN BRUSH COMPANY.—The Universal Fountain Brush Company, manufacturer of a patent marking brush at 401 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Philip L. Cohen. Wilfred J. Wright is Treasurer. The liabilities are $6,325, and the assets consist of accounts, $385; stock on hand, machinery and fixtures, value not given. The company was incorporated on Nov. 17, 1903, with a capital stock of $25,000, and succeeded the Fountain Brush Company.

Out of Town.

COHOES.—Stephen J. Garside, a meat dealer at 41 Main Street, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. He scheduled liabilities of $9,940 and assets of $6,492.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Ex-Gov. W. A. Stone, counsel for the creditors of Mrs. Esther Gusky, doing business as J. M. Gueky, filed in the United States District Court yesterday the inventory and appraisement of the goods in the Gusky store. The inventory shows the stock and fixtures to be valued at $241,868.09.

BOSTON.—At a meeting yesterday of the creditors of Richard Sibley, manager of the West India Company, F. Manley Ives was appointed trustee, Mr. Sibley having filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Sibley's liabilities are $451,536, with no assets. The creditors number 450 and the largest claim is that of the estate of the

CHICAGO.—Wanzer & Co. a Board of Trade firm, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The firm's liabilities are estimated between $110,000 and $120,000, and its assets between $50,000 and $60,000. Total individual and partnership liabilities of $183,988 were scheduled against individual and partnership assets of $234,323. Henry W. Leman was appointed receiver by Judge Kohlsaat.

late Henry Weller of New York for $128,000.

CHICAGO.—All the business and assets of the D. Kimbark Company, one of the largest wholesale hardware firms in Chicago, were placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday by Judge Kohlsaat of the United States District Court. This action followed the filing of a petition by three creditors of the firm, alleging insolvency. The liabilities of the firm, it is said, will not exceed $150,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PHILIP TANZ.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Morton C. Fitch receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Philip Tanz, clothing, of 177 Stanton Street.

SAMUEL BROWN.—Samuel Brown, ladies' tailor of 572 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,683 and nominal assets $894, consisting of two claims.

JACOB SHERESHEVSKY.—Jacob Shereshevsky, formerly a partner in the firm of Cohen & Shereshevsky, at 402 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with individual liabilities $1,625 and firm liabilities $1,824, and no assets.

SCHULMAN BROTHERS.—Jacob and Isaac Schulman, who composed the firm of Schulman Brothers, clock manufacturers at 358 Canal Street, in 1898, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,910 and no assets.

EDWARD G. MILBURY COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Edward G. Milbury Company, dealer in oiled and rubber clothing, formerly at 38 White Street, show liabilities of $12,822 and assets of $8,839, consisting of outstanding accounts, $5,062, and cash, $3,777, in a trust company to the credit of Edward G. Milbury, receiver. The largest creditors are H. M. Sawyer & Son of East Cambridge, Mass., $3,041, and Effie J. M. Marsh of Brooklyn, $5,225.

SAMUEL NADEL & CO.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed George E. Leonard receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Samuel Nadel, doing business as Samuel Nadel & Co., manufacturers of suits and skirts at 47 East Nineteenth Street, on the application of Gustave R. Mayer, a bookkeeper, who said that on Friday evening last he left the books in the safe as usual, and when he came to business Saturday morning he found that the books had been removed during the night, also ten rolls of piece goods worth $700.

ROTHMAN & REICH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Rothman and Louis Reich, who compose the firm of Rothman & Reich, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 207 Greene Street, by the following creditors: Potash & Fishel, $240; A. Orenby & Co., $170; and Abraham Cohen, $88. It was alleged that they are insolvent, made payments of $1,000 to creditors to prefer them, transferred merchandise and accounts, $1,500, and on April 5 removed a large part of their property. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Forsyth Wickes receiver of the assets, on the application of Julius G. Kremer. The assets left in the place are stock worth $500 and fixtures worth $250. Mr. Rothman started the business three years ago and Mr. Reich became a partner in May, 1903.

ABRAHAM GREENSPAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Greenspan, a dealer in jewelry, formerly at Allen and Grand Streets, by the following creditors: William Konovitz, $700, and Kaffeman, Rothschild & Co., $270. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and at a meeting of creditors admitted his inability to pay his debts. His place of business was destroyed by fire in January last; he carried $5,000 insurance, which money is about to be paid to him. At the meeting some of the creditors threatened to attach this money, and to prevent it the petition in bankruptcy was filed. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., receiver of the assets, which are said to consist of outstanding accounts of $3,000 and insurance of $5,000. It was also stated that he had a stock of $8,000, which it is believed has been disposed of. In the past four months it was alleged that he had made payments of $7,000 to certain creditors to prefer them. He has been in business fourteen years.

ROBERT GRAHAM WOODWARD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert Graham Woodward, who formerly kept the Hotel Woodward, at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, by Lesser Brothers, for the following creditors: Edwin J. Gillies & Co., $235; Jacob Levi berg, $70, and H. M. Nos & Co., $628. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on March 21 assigned to two creditors, Edward H. Titus and Lord & Taylor, part of his property, consisting of lease of the hotel, furniture, fixtures, and contents of the hotel, and also outstanding accounts from guests to the amount of $2,000, and also made payments to other creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Frederick Wesson receiver of the assets which are estimated at $15,000. It was stated that he had a long lease of the hotel, and by an arrangement made with E. H. Titus or Lord and Taylor, the latter parties were permitted to take possession of the furniture, fixtures, and other property in the hotel valued at $10,000, and the petitioning creditors claim that his estate is entitled to the possession of this property and the lease. Lesser Brothers said that the liabilities are about $25,000, and an offer of settlement was recently made at 40 cents, but was refused by creditors. Mr. Woodward formerly managed the Hollywood Hotel at Long Branch, and opened the Hotel Woodward in October last.

LEVY & LEVENTHAL.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Isadore P. Levy and Louis Leventhal, who composed the firm of Levy & Leventhal, manufacturers of trousers at 830 Broadway, who were previously in business in Baltimore; where they were burned out in the big fire, by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel for the following creditors: Greeley, Cushman & Record, $1,236; Wm. Iselin & Co., $642; and H. Eavendahl & Co., $351. It was alleged that they are insolvent and on March 25 made payments to the following creditors to prefer them: H. W. T. Mali & Co., $1,300; F. Vietor & Achelis, $1,000; H. J. Libby & Co., $800; Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $650; and Jacobs & Sterzelbach, $500; also paying in the following relatives of Mr. Levy: To his wife, $650; H. J. Levy, a brother, $1,500; A. Baumgarten, brother-in-law, $1,250; and Max Schwartz, a brother-in-law, $1,500. These payments, it is alleged, were made out of the firm's money in liquidation of personal debts of partners. It is also alleged that on March 31 the firm paid $1,000 to Mr. Leventhal, the partner, and then the firm was dissolved. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Levy on April 1 by other creditors. Alexander Blumenstiel said that the petition filed yesterday was to reach the firm's assets which the other petition did not reach, and to upset preferences to various creditors. The liabilities are about $41,000, and assets $23,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABEEL, James N.—E. L. Anderson.....$75,052
AGNUS, Felix—United Press, costs..... 134
ATWOOD, Milo and Grant—Butler Brothers..... 117
BINGHAM, Thomas—G. H. Walling..... 131
BEERO, Harry J.—Baker, Voorhis & Co.. 49
BURNS, Thomas—P. Reddy..... 36
BENEDICT, Phoebe E.—W. L. Hall..... 151
BLOCH, Bert K.—J. Lucas..... 80
BROWNE, Annie L. or Felkenberg—G. W. Shelles and another..... 398
CACCIOPPOLI, Giuseppe—J. Friendland.. 284
COHEN, Solomon—W. S. Weiss..... 30
CURRIE, Frederick & Walter J.—A. L. Mayhoff..... 3,155
COOK, George F.—National Lead Company..... 94
CHRISTIE, William, and Adolphus T. Sieker—J. W. Pulle..... 150
CLARK, Cyrus J., receiver, William J. Martin, and Benjamin Reeves, receivers—L. G. Brown..... 2,494
DARRIN, Frank W., and Sidney L.—Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York..... 228
DUNKELMAN, Daniel, and John E. Gorman, Jr.—M. Berliner..... 112
DIDRICHSEN, William G.—R. E. Boersem..... 1,897
EATON, Lemuel S.—E. A. Bradford..... 1,027
EISENBERG, Charles—Crown Pharmacal Company..... 34
FARR, William J.—J. H. Ballin and another..... 71
FLANAGAN, James—P. Reddy..... 98
FRIEDMAN, Jacob—Swift & Co..... 208
FIDER, Kapel—I. Rosenthal..... 262
FRECKER, George M.—J. E. Pope..... 1,823
GODFREY, Mary A.—C. A. Kaufmann... 192
GILLESPIE, Michael—P. Reddy..... 152
GRANT, Christina T.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 110
GIBBS, Henry C.—J. Wanamaker..... 178
GRILL, Isidor—R. M. Colegate and another..... 54
HALL, William F.—R. J. Horner and another..... 78
HANFIELD, De Witt C.—R. J. Campbell..... 295
HEMMER, Frederick A.—G. C. Coffin... 121
HIRSH, Simon—H. Bernstein..... 90
HOFFMAN, William G.—H. Howe..... 64
GLYN, Walter—S. Sprague..... 197
HERTZBERG, Lenora E.—L. Sherry..... 712
NEW YORK BLOWER COMPANY—New York Safety Steam Power Company..... 1,084
AMERICAN HOME LIBRARY COMPANY—J. Wanamaker..... 61
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Roth..... 114
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Miller..... 145
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Pfeiffer..... 1,209
WARDENCLYFFE BRICK AND TILE Company, W. H. Beagle, and Robert B. Upham—Ocean Grove National Bank..... 637
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. E. Bullard..... 120
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Bishop... 120
JONES, Howard L.—Graves, Cox & Co.... 30
JOHNSON, Henry C.—R. Colgate..... 553
JOHNSON, Henry C.—R. Colgate..... 658
KOMMER, Martha—C. Daly, costs..... 110
KENNEDY, J. S.—A. L. Goodman..... 218
LAKE, Theodore F.—G. F. Lister..... 288
LAURITZEN, Peter J.—P. Bennett..... 298
LESSER, Max A.—H. L. Toltinsky and another..... 283
LA GRASSA, Jane, administratrix—S. M. Milliken..... 22,548
MAGANN, Edward—L. Ackermann..... 29
MALCOLM, James W.—C. Lorenzen..... 122
MELLOR, Birdie—J. H. Reilly..... 90
MORSE, Jerome A. C.—S. Glather..... 48
MILLER, J. Bleecker—M. H. Murray, and another..... 182
MINOR, Catherine—S. Berger..... 71
MACKEY, Martin L.—J. H. Jenkin..... 292
NADLER, Aaron—H. Blum..... 27
PEARLBERG, Morris—L. Spiegelberg and another..... 142
POLE, Edward, and Paul Schwandtner—Second National Bank..... 450
POTTER, Albert—Gallagher Stores..... 197
PRESLEY, Richard—M. F. Lyons..... 213
ROTHSCHILD, David—J. F. Schroeder and another..... 373
RANDAL, Fabian—H. Tieber..... 397
SHAY, Benjamin—M. Rosengardt..... 283
STEINHARDT, Simon L.—Erie Railroad Company..... 137
SAKS, Mary—Kick Baking Company..... 20
STEVENSON, William C.—H. M. Kister.. 679
SULLIVAN, Jeremiah J., Henry B. Teefe, and Mary E. Sullivan—J. A. Zimmermann..... 668
SIEKER, Adolphus T., and William Christie—J. W. Peelle..... 150
TUBBIOLO, Frank and Salvator—J. Clavel Wine and Cordial Company..... 201
VIOLA, Lillian—M. A. Stumpf..... 29
VIOLA, Lillian—G. A. Stumpf..... 387
WADDLE, Charles C.—J. C. Groff..... 519
WOOTEN, John W.—Harper & Brothers.. 71
WHITE, John J.—I. Kugelman and another..... 225
WOOD, Frederick E.—J. V. Gillom, costs 123

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

GRITSKY, Abram G.—G. B. Leonard, March 1, 1904..... $79
HOPKINS, George B. and Harry L. Terry—F. J. Kennett, May 1, 1903..... 122
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY—A. Fasy and another, March 29, 1904..... 99
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY—A. Fasy and another,, Jan. 2, 1903..... 105
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY—A. Fasy and another, June 23, 1902..... 389
JANES, Isabella A.—Standard Oil Company, Oct. 22, 1903..... 158
KILLOUGH, Robert and Charles Broas—A. Burhenne, Nov. 20, 1903..... 215
KRAUTHER, Elizabeth—M. Meyer, May 22, 1903..... 287
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. Gundersen, Feb. 8, 1904.. 359
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. McKay, Feb. 24, 1904.. 105
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company, F. Martin, Feb. 5, 1904..... 1,580
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Marcus, Feb. 5, 1904.. 375
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Marcus, Feb. 5, 1904.. 375
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Hirt, Feb. 26, 1904.. 459
STAJER, Mary—A. Lyon, June 12, 1903. 163
THE NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY—J. Smith, March 11, 1904..... 262
TALFOT, Ashton B.—L. M. Egleston, May 2, 1896..... 719
WITTIGER, Oscar P.—C. E. Randrup, April 13, 1897..... 76

Judgment Reversed.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Kelly, Feb. 2, 1903..... 955

Judgments Canceled.

FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company—A. Gilchrist, Feb. 3, 1898..... $2,710
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—H. Sanlen and another, Dec. 9, 1898..... 700
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Knickerbocker Ice Company, Feb. 1, 1898..... 532
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Park & Tilford, May 12, 1898..... 1,086

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.: W. P. Sockett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street: St. Denis Hotel; H. Cowperthwaite, school supplies; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Stiffin, Lawson, & Sprogins Company, South Boston, Va.: C. Sprogins, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Fox, H. J., Boston, Mass., cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Sisson Brothers and Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Weldon, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. Adams, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

P. A. O'Connell, clothing; Miss A. Cookley, cloaks; M. J. Keegan, suits; Victoria Hotel.

Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Leopold, cooks, 2 Walker Street.

Hurtley, J. M., Fairmount, West Va.; dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Miley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; F. A. O'Neill, laces; Mr. Hislop, notions; E. Molley, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. Hood, carpets; C. A. Rochat, notions and linings, 57 White Street.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; Miss K. Gucker, laces and trimmings; Victoria Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. B. Hamburger, clothing, 81 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; G. O. Wiley, millinery, 57 White Street.

Thomas, F. B., & Co., Roanoke, Va.; F. B. Thomas, notions, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Milner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Milner, domestics and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rogers, T. W., Company, Lynn, Mass.; A. H. Stiles, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Winston-Wichard Company, Norfolk, Va.; M. Winston, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Silberman, linings; 395 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Kelley, Stiger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. W. Kelley, cloaks and waists; Hotel Spalding.

Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; M. D. Rosenau, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Shartenberg, & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Polster, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; F. H. Booth, furnishing goods, 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Donovan, upholstery goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions and jewelry; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; P. Ricker, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. C. Waddell, silks and ribbons; F. L. Gallett, flowers; Broadway Central Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods, 51 Leonard Street; Gregorian Hotel.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Rosenberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Mentel, Rosenbloom, & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Schlose, H. B., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

House & Herrman, Wheeling, West Va.; W. Allen, cloaks and suits, 8 Astor Place; Hotel Navarre.

EXPRESS COMPANY TO SHARE SKYSCRAPER

Platt's Corporation to be Joint Tenant with Interborough.

TWENTY-STORY BUILDING PLAN

Adjoining Property Purchased from Grace Church to Insure Light and Air Protection.

Further details which came to light yesterday regarding the large purchases of real estate at Rector Street and Trinity Place disclosed the plans of the United States Express Company to erect a large office building on the site, which will be occupied jointly by that corporation and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

On the second floor of the building there will be an elevated railroad station connecting the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines, although it is believed that for the present there is no plan for connecting the two sets of tracks by a loop.

The United States Express Company has owned for some time the property 58 and 60 Trinity Place, and has now purchased, through Broker John N. Golding, 56, 62, 64, and 66 Trinity Place, running through to 91 to 97 Greenwich Street, and the adjoining parcels at 8 to 12 Rector Street—the whole making a plot of about 15,000 square feet, with frontages of 118 feet on Rector Street, 141 feet on Trinity Place,, and 106 feet on Greenwich Street. These properties were sold by the New York Protestant Episcopal School, commonly known as Trinity School, with the exception of 66 Trinity Place, which was owned by the Morrell estate.

The property along the south side of Rector Street, between Trinity Place and Greenwich Street, has also been sold by Grace Church, through Broker Golding. The buildings on this plot, known as 50 and 52 Trinity Place, and 5, 7, 7½, and 9 Rector Street, will be allowed to remain as they are as a protection to the light and air of the tall building to be built on the block to the north.

The new building will probably be twenty stories in height, and it is said that the United States Express Company and the Interborough Company will have space in it about equally. All the offices of the express company, now at 49 Broadway, will be removed to the new structure.

The properties which have just been sold were given to Trinity School and Grace Church over 100 years ago, and title has been vested in these institutions ever since. Grace Church had a claim for $90,000 damages pending against the Manhattan Railway Company as a result of the building of the elevated roads, but the United States Express Company has agreed to waive this on condition that the Interborough Company take a large amount of space in the new building.

The express company's building project is regarded as one of great importance since it is the first large undertaking in the down-town territory west of Broadway and may prove to be only the forerunner of other large operations in the same neighborhood.

THINK THREE WERE DROWNED.

Life Guard and His Companions May Have Lost Their Lives.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 6.—Charles Murphy, William Brace, and Edward Wright, according to reports in Bradley Beach and the vicinity of Shark River, were drowned in that river Monday morning.

The report says the three men attended a clambake Sunday at Rattlesnake bluff, and that was the last heard from them. They left the bank of the river in a rowboat, and later the boat was found upside down. Searching parties have been organized, and are patrolling the river in the hope that some trace of the bodies may be found, but up to this evening no trace had been found.

Murphy is Captain of the local corps of volunteer life savers, and is registered with his crew at the headquarters in New York. He has been one of the best known lifeguards in this vicinity during the past ten years, having served under James A. Bradley at the Asbury Avenue bathing grounds, and also at Bradley Beach. He has figured in many thrilling rescues, and it is believed his death, if it has occurred, was only due to his efforts to save the lives of his companions.

A peculiar circumstance that seems to be of a definite character comes from Charles Bennett of Glendola, who accompanied the men in the boat. His only recollection of the affair is wading ashore in water up to his armpits. He expressed surprise at the reports of his comrades drowning, and is unable to give any intelligent reason for the accident.

The wife and four children of Brace reside on Main Street. The husband and father was visiting them over Sunday, having returned from Bayonne, where he was employed with Adam Smith of Second Avenue, this city. Edward Wright resided with his sister, Mrs. Davison, on Hammond Avenue, Bradley Beach.

LAST OF EYLER GIRLS CAUGHT.

Found by Trenton Police After an All-Night Search.

TRENTON, N. J., April 6.—The escapade at the State Home for Girls, where thirty-four girls made a break for liberty yesterday, was closed at 7 o'clock this morning, when the local police captured Elizabeth Odell of Paterson. She was caught in this city and immediately returned to the institution. She was the last of the fugitives to be rounded up, the others having been captured last night.

One of the girls caught last evening said that the escape had been planned because it was feared that the retirement of Mrs. Eyler might result in the ill-treatment of the inmates by the attendants. The girl's explanation caused considerable surprise, as for several years past charges have been repeatedly made against Mrs. Eyler in which she has been accused of ill-treating the girls under her care.

The Rev. Charles Mackel Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 6.—A cablegram was received at the home of Bishop O'Connor in South Orange this afternoon by Vicar General Sheppard to the effect that the Rev. Charles Mackel, the Dean of the Seton Hall College Faculty, has been made a Doctor of Divinity by the Pope. Father Mackel is forty-two years old, and was ordained at the American College in Rome in 1887, and is known as the silver tongued orator of the Catholic Diocese of Newark.

St. Luke's Hospital Addition.

Plans for the large pavilion presented to St. Luke's Hospital by the Plant estate have been filed at the Building Department by Architect Ernest Flagg. The building is to be ten stories in height, adjoining the other hospital buildings on Morningside Heights. It is to be fully equipped for general hospital purposes, and will have a large roof garden. The building is to have a frontage of 126 feet and a depth of 80 feet, and will have facades of marble and granite throughout the two lower stories and of ornamental brick above. Its cost is estimated at $400,000.

Big Paper Auction.

The auction sale of $125,000 worth of paper began yesterday at 427 Broadway by order of the Gans Salvage Company. Paper jobbers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities were buyers. Field, Chapman & Co. conducted the sale, which will continue to-day.

Advisory Health Board's New Member.

Dr. John A. McCorkle, a Brooklyn physician, was appointed a member of the Advisory Board to the Health Department. The board now consists of thirteen members.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE WOLCOTT,
21st St. and Fifth Av., New York.
European Plan Exclusively.
OPENED MARCH 1ST, 1904.
J. H. BRESLIN.

46th St., 70 West.—Gallatin Hotel; an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $50 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone 5908—38.

BANCROFT HOUSE, Broadway, cor. 21st.—Renovated throughout; rooms, 75c., $1 daily; all Broadway cars pass hotel; gentlemen exclusively. WM. RENN, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR,
24TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

WESTCHESTER ROAD'S GRANT.

Ruling That Estimate Board Cannot Question Company's Charter.

Corporation Counsel Delany yesterday advised the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that it has no power to inquire into the validity of the franchises of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company when passing upon the other questions concerning the application of this corporation for permission to cross streets of the Bronx in the construction of an electric line. The board's only power, he holds, is that of fixing the compensation to be paid to the city and then report the matter to the Board of Aldermen, where the question of legality will be threshed out.

Controller Grout said yesterday that it will be a week before the board's experts will be ready to make a report as to the price the city should ask for the right. Recently, in the case of the New York Connection Railway, in South Brooklyn, the Rapid Transit Commissioners imposed an annual rental of 5 cents per linear foot for the first ten years and 10 cents for the remaining fifteen years of the franchise. For the Westchester road the rate may be higher, because the line is to run through a more profitable territory.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Eugen Zabel, Berlin; Paul Lindenberg, Berlin; Herman Knauer, Berlin; P. H. C. Kons, Berlin; Count Cini, Paris.

HOLLAND—Major J. Y. Stephen, London.

GRAND—Capt. H. E. Mitchell, United States Army.

WOLCOTT—Major S. A. Cloman and Capt. W. G. Haan, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. W. Robinson, Pittsburg; M. Pitcairn, Shanghai, China; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

VICTORIA—Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, United States Army; Dr. Theodore Sternhammer, Vienna.

HOFFMAN—B. C. Cincinnata d'Casta and Viscount Pedralus, Lisbon.

GREGORIAN—Col. John Islee, United States Army.

EVERETT—Dr. Carl Jacobson, Copenhagen; Paul C. Paulson, Copenhagen, Denmark.

BELVEDERE—MM. Vauthier, Saintenos, and Quaars, Belgian Commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis; Signors Florida Torrino and Somarra Milan, Italian Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Gould Butler Left Burial Provision.

In the published reports of the death of Arthur Brooks, a young Englishman, formerly employed as a butler by George J. Gould at Georgian Court, Lakewood, it was stated that the body would have been taken to Potter's Field, in this city, had not Mr. Gould made provision for its burial. The fact is that Mr. Brooks had made ample provision for his own burial, and his plans would have been carried out by his friends had it not been that Mr. Gould, when he heard of Brooks's death, relieved them of that responsibility.

Interior Telephone Systems
Installed by the New York Telephone Company are the best.
Efficient maintenance.
Low rates.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
16 Dey St., 220 W. 124th St.
111 W. 38th St. 614 E. 160th St.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Country board for 4 adults (private family preferred) within 50 miles of New York at $50 per week for June, July, August, and September. Address (do not apply) Geo. Beal, 44 Wall St., New York.

SURROGATES' NOTICES.

WILSON, FRANCES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William F. Wilson, Georgiana W. Wilson, J. Gilbert Wilson, Frances A. Wilson, Frederick J. Stimson, Wm. Pierrepont Williams, and Victor W. Hungerford, composing the firm of Stimson & Williams; Georgiana White and Eleanor White, as surviving executrices of the estate of Charles White, deceased; the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, Andrew J. Richardson, Edwin B. Simpson, and George F. Laidlaw, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES A. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Activity and Tone of Business Continue Good—Gold Exports and Other Market Talk.

The market kept its headway remarkably yesterday. Active stocks did not show a single decline exceeding a fraction, and but few of them, while among fifty advances there were a dozen of a point or more. The volume of business was but a trifle smaller than on Tuesday, and the distribution continued to show improvement, many into the ten-thousand-share class. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific continued active, but firm rather than strong. In both activity and buoyancy they yielded place to Steel preferred, which gained 2 points. Those who liked the report thought the rise was on account of the showing discussed yesterday, but there were the usual dissenters who thought the shorts were being forced to cover, and that distribution was being promoted by a strong market. The points the former class insisted upon was that on the basis of March's earnings the trust could earn as well as pay its dividend on the preferred, while there is greater likelihood of improvement than deterioration from March's showing. On the other hand, it was pointed out that even conceding this, there remained a deficiency in the depreciation account, and that there was no allowance for making up the existing deficiency in the surplus, which was none too large at best, and is shrinking under the policy of dividing up to the hilt in continuance of the policy which caused what is often called the mistake of beginning dividends on the common. In the bond market the Steel 5s were the feature, reaching but not maintaining their maximum, 77½, upon a business of $1,124,000, which was responsible for the increase of the aggregate of bond business over last week's Wednesday. The general tone was cheerful, despite some reaction in Consolidated Tobacco 4s.

Gold exports were announced, and were a surprise only in the sense that they were not indicated by the price of exchange on Tuesday. But present shipments are not on an exchange basis, even were Tuesday's market admitted to be normal, instead of being under suspicion of depression to keep gold here. Gold is being sent because in the present conditions of the commodity movement there is not a supply of bills adequate to meet engagements abroad. The February statement for the Nation, and last week's statement for the city, show that we are not sending out goods, and hence must send gold, nor do yesterday's prices for wheat and cotton afford any immediate prospect of change. However, nobody is worrying. Something more than twice as much gold is due to arrive as is reported engaged for shipment within the next few days, and the Klondike yield estimates are now advanced to $25,000,000, as much as many think likely to be exported this Spring.

The Continental Securities Company, as the holder of 500 shares of Northern Securities, has begun a lawsuit for the return to it and other shareholders of the exact securities deposited in exchange for the Northern Securities issue. Nothing was said in connection with this incident which lends weight to the original similar contention by the Oregon Short Line Trustees. The liquidation programme is still ingeniously discussed, but there is increasing disposition to await some more authoritative declaration than any now available. The Chesapeake and Ohio notes announced Tuesday were said to have been placed a little under 6 per cent. Burlington announced the issue of $14,492,000 4 per cent. bonds at an unmentioned price. The previous issue under the same mortgage was of 3½ per cents. Such incidents in a money market which is quoted by all as being abnormally easy, attract attention. St. Louis and Southwestern and Texas Pacific were among roads making poor reports of earnings. If a judicious observer were supplied with the current conditions, rather than with current prices, it may be doubted whether he would deduce a market such as yesterday's certainly was.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. H. & Leather...	½	Kansas City Sou....	¾
Am. Hide & L pf....	½	Lake E. & W.....	1¾
Am. Locomotive.....	½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Tobacco pf.....	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Anaconda Copper....	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf..	½
At., T. S. F.....	½	Nat. Lead pf.....	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf...	1½	N. Y., Ont & W.....	½
Balt. & Ohio.....	½	North American.....	½
Can. Pacific.....	1½	Penn. R. R.....	½
Central of N. J.....	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.....	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Rock Island	½
Chicago & N. W....	1	Rock Island pf.....	1¾
Chi. Term. Tr pf...	½	St. L. & S. W.....	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.....	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Consol Gas	½	Sloss.-Sheffield pf....	½
Con. Tobacco pf....	½	So. Railway	½
Del. & Hudson.....	1	Penn. Coal & Iron...	½
Del., Lack. & West..	3½	Texas & Pacific....	½
Den. & Rio Grande..	½	Third Avenue	1½
Detroit Southern....	½	Twin City.....	1
Erie	¾	Union Pacific.....	½
Erie 1st pf.....	1	U. S. Steel.....	⅝
Erie 2d pf.....	1½	U. S. Steel pf.....	2
General Electric....	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf...	1½
Ill. Cent. L. Line...	6½	Wis. Central pf.....	½
Int. Pump pf.....	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Snuff pf.....	1	Union Pacific pf.....	½
Col. & H. C. & I....	⅝	U. S. Pipe.....	½
Hocking Valley	⅜	U. S. Leather pf.....	½
N. Y., N. H. & H...	½	Va.-Car Chem	½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., L. & L. ref. 6s..	2
Col. Fuel & I. conv. 5s, t. r.....	1
Mil. Gas Lt. 4s.....	1
Seaboard A. L. 6s..	1¾
M., Det. & Chi. 6s..	1½

Bonds Declined.

Conn. Ry. & Light 4½s.....	2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 6	600,326
To date this year.....	34,158,380
Corresponding date last year.....	44,958,104

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 6	$3,235,500
To date this year.....	$173,666,200
Corresponding date last year....	$196,716,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

H. B. Claflin Co. common stock—Dividend payable.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

SPECIAL MEETING.

South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.

GOLD EXPORTS INCREASED.

Two Additional Engagements—Amount to Go by To-day's Steamer $2,925,000.

Engagements of gold for export made yesterday brought the amount of the precious metal to be shipped to Paris by to-day's steamer up to $2,925,000. The amounts taken in addition to the $600,000 previously engaged by the Royal Bank of Canada were $825,000 by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and $1,500,000 by Lazard Frères. These relatively large engagements were the subject of interested discussion in Exchange circles, especially in view of the belief that some effort had been made to prevent the shipment of gold at this time. In some quarters it was asserted that there was no profit in shipping gold now, but the more general opinion was that yesterday's engagements were perfectly natural in view of the general exchange situation, and that gold was being sent because under existing conditions it was the cheapest form of cover.

It is an interesting fact that the amount of to-day's shipments of gold to Paris is less than the amount of gold expected to arrive to-day in San Francisco from Yokohama. A banking house which has been prominent in the movement of gold from Japan to this country stated yesterday that $4,000,000 is due in San Francisco to-day, and that probably as much more will arrive within the next ten days. Part of the gold arriving from Japan to-day is consigned to one of the bankers who figure in to-day's shipments from this port to Paris.

It is pointed out that these shipments are probably not based on a profit to be made in a triangular exchange operation by the sale of sterling exchange here and the purchase of an equivalent amount of sterling in Paris, but represent remittances which could be made more cheapiy by sending gold than by purchases of bills of exchange. One house that is to receive part of the $4,000,000 due in San Francisco to-day said yesterday that had they not already remitted to Europe the amount which they are receiving from Japan they too would be obliged to send gold to the other side.

Business in foreign exchange was not very active yesterday, hut during part of the day at least rates were as high as they have been at any time during the present upward movement. At the close demand sterling was quoted at $4.8735, or about 10 points below the highest. The rate for sterling in Paris fell half a centime yesterday, to 25f. 13½c.

MORE SHIPYARD BONDS SOLD.

Wall Street Speculation as to the Identity of the Seller.

Fifty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company were disposed of at Muller's auction sale yesterday at 26½. There was some speculation as to where the bonds came from, since a few of the up-State investors in the securities are the only ones remaining who have not deposited their bonds with the Reorganization Committee.

As the Kavanaugh bonds are now being made the basis of one suit against certain of the promoters of the shipbuilding company, it is taken that the disposal of the present block was by another bondholder, and for the purpose of bringing suit in a different form from that chosen by Mr. Kavanaugh to recover the difference between what was paid for them and what was realized.

COMMODITY PRICES.

The Index Number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption, according to the figures compiled by Dun's Review, was $102.482 on April 1, compared with $103.615 a month previous, and $99.267 on April 1, 1903. The decline of about 1 per cent. during March was chiefly due to the natural influences of the advancing season, but in some measure to the reaction in several staples that had been inflated by speculation. Thus far, however, the products affected by manipulation have lost little of the premium above normal, and uncertainty regarding weather conditions in the agricultural sections has made it comparatively easy to sustain quotations, despite the fact that exports have fallen to a very unsatisfactory aggregate. The most striking decline for the month was over 5 per cent. in breadstuffs, while meats were slightly lower, and the two other food divisions showed moderate advances.

Owing mainly to the Spring discount for anthracite coal and cheaper petroleum, the metals class weakened in the aggregate, notwithstanding a somewhat higher average for iron and steel and minor metals. The cost of living, as measured by the wholesale price of a year's per capita supply of all the necessaries of life, with due regard for the relative importance of each, is still far above normal; in fact, with the single exception of March 1, it exceeds all records for recent years.

MARCH BANK CLEARINGS.

On the subject of bank clearings during the month of March, Bradstreet's says:

March bank clearings at ninety-three cities aggregate $8,335,982,194, an increase of 8.7 per cent. over those of February, but a decrease of 12.5 per cent. from March a year ago, 6 per cent. from March, 1902, and 16 per cent. from 1901, but show a gain of 9.7. per cent. over March, 1900. New York City's clearings show a gain of 8.4 per cent. over those of February, hut a decrease of 20 per cent. from March, 1903, of 12.5 per cent. from March, 1902, and of 30 per cent. from March, 1901. Outside of New York, March clearings aggregate $3,531,979,205, the largest March total on record, a gain of 9 per cent. over February, a slight fractional gain over March a year ago, and an increase of 4.5 per cent. over March, 1902.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$1,000 Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due 1997, coupons January and July, 96¾.

$2,000 New York and East River Ferry Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1922, coupons May and November, 90½.

$2,000 New York and East River Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1944, coupons January and July, 112¾.

$3,000 New York and New Jersey Telephone Company general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, coupons May and November, 111⅞.

$4,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1945, coupons May and November, 115.

$2,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, coupons January and July, 103½.

$200 Manual (Union Ferry Brooklyn) second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, coupons January and July, January, 1902, coupons on, $20 lot.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, 51.

4 shares National Bank of Commerce, 202¾.

200 shares Mechanics' National Bank, 203.

$50,000 United States Shipbuilding Company first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due 1932, 26½.

25 shares Home Insurance Company, 320.

$4,000 Texas Pacific Land Trust Company first mortgage twenty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1922, coupons January and July, 30½.

175 shares Journeay & Burnham Company, 50.

10 shares St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad common, 20.

1 share Importers and Traders' National Bank, 553.

2 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, 550.

$1,000 Marine Construction and Dry Dock Company of New York second mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1922, (hypothecated,) $10 the lot.

57 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, preferred, 102¾.

$1,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad first extended 5 per cent. registered bond, Series A, due January, 1914, interest January and July, 103.

18 shares Journeay & Burnham Company, 45.

20 shares Adventure Copper Company, $1.75 per share.

$2,000 Peoria Water Works Company first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1943, coupons May and November, accrued interest from Nov. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 53⅜.

$1,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bond, due October, 1937, coupons April and October, 102¾.

50 shares Columbus, London and Springfield Railway Company preferred, $10 the lot.

100 shares Columbus, London and Springfield Railway Company preferred, 100 shares Central Market Street Railway Company preferred, $50 the lot.

50 shares Columbus, London and Springfield Railway Company preferred, 100 shares Central Market Street Railway Company preferred, $100 the lot.

100 shares Central Market Street Railway Company, $50 the lot.

14 shares Trenton Watch Company preferred, $230 the lot.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Trading Alternately Active and Dull.

SHARP ADVANCE IN STEEL

Market Little Affected by Gold Exports —London Buys Stocks — Extreme Ease of Money Continues.

At times during yesterday's session of the stock market the trading was exceedingly dull, but there was sufficient animation at the opening and during the last hour to bring the total for the day very nearly to Tuesday's figures. During the afternoon, when the market was very narrow, prices declined a little, but they did not by any means lose all of the morning's advance which accompanied the opening activity, and in some cases they continued to rise despite the dullness which had come upon the trading. With very few exceptions the final prices of the day showed net gains, and, while most of them were fractional, a sufficient number were of substantial size to give the market the appearance of considerable strength. Business was somewhat interfered with by the interruption to the wire service caused by the Broadway fire, and it was the belief that the day's total would have been larger than it was had there heen no interruption to the usual means of communication between Wall Street and the upper portions of the city and out-of-town points.

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Steel Statement Improves Stock.

United States Steel preferred was the stock which received most attention in yesterday's trading. The price of the stock sent over from London showed a substantial advance over Tuesday's close, and, while the market here at first did not respond fully to the London advance, the first sales were more than a point above Tuesday's close. At 60 there seemed to be a considerable supply of stock, and this fact checked for a time the short covering which had been induced by the sharp advance in the stock; but twice during the session the stock crossed 60, and the second time, in the afternoon, the quotation went considerably above that figure. The high price of the day was reached just at the close, which showed a net gain of 2 points, or more than the full amount of the dividend which had been declared the previous day. The advance in the stock was attributed to the fact that the earnings for the quarter, although not fully up to requirements, were better than had been predicted in some quarters, and because of the belief that the worst point in the company's earnings for the time being had been passed and that improvement is now in progress.

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Effect of Gold Export Small.

The announcement of the gold engagements were made early in the day when the upward movement in the stock market was in progress and served to check for a time the buying of stocks, but there was no attempt to make a serious matter out of the shipment of a few million dollars, and later in the day the gold exports were practically lost to sight as a market factor. In the money market there was no change from the conditions which have prevailed for many weeks—a condition of too great ease, many believe. Loans were made yesterday running until after election on all industrial collateral at 4½ per cent., and considerably better rates could have been had on good railroad collateral. Even at the low rates at which call money has been loaning, there seems to be no lack of supply. One of the large banks within the past few days has loaned several million dollars at 1½ per cent.

***

Western Stocks Advance.

Atchison received its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. yesterday. The stock was one of the dozen active issues, showing a total of 27,000 shares, on which it advanced about a point and showed a net gain of five-eighths of a point. Atchison, which has shared more or less in the movement in the Union Pacific group, advanced about as much as did those stocks yesterday, but was far less active. Union Pacific recovered its loss of Tuesday, closing at 89 with a net gain of three-fourths of a point. Southern Pacific sold as high as 51⅜, and was more active than Union, but it reacted enough from the high to reduce its net gain to three-eighths of a point.

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London's Position Reversed.

After having sold stock on Tuesday, London became a buyer yesterday and took about 25,000 shares on balance. Among the stocks bought for London account was Steel preferred, which at the opening here was selling somewhat below the London price, which gave the London traders an opportunity to buy back some of the stock which they had sold earlier in the day on the sharp advance which occurred there before the opening of our market.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has made application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of $23,000,000 5-20-year 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of 1923.

The strike at the Republic Iron and Steel Company's mills at East Chicago has been settled.

The mortgage for $163,000,000 executed hy the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New York has been filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of Douglas County, Neh.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, officers of the Window Glass Workers' Association have been notified that the two largest plants of the American Window Glass Company at New Castle had hecn closed.

Navigation between Detroit and Cleveland has opened for the season.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Bank of Commerce at 203, and 75 National City at 265.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclueive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, in the division of redemption, ehows:

Available cash balance.....	$224,112,287
Gold.....	118,913,189
Silver	18,304,295
United States notes.....	4,977,655
Treasury notes of 1890.....	64,357
National hanknotes.....	9,487,442
Total receipts this day.....	1,410,592
Total receipts this month.....	7,465,504
Total receipts this year.....	417,548,233
Total expenditures this day.....	1,710,000
Total expenditures this month.....	8,910,000
Total expenditures this year.....	411,063,334
Deposits in National banks.....	169,383,563

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of issue and Redemption, at the heginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and hullion.....	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$450,059,760
Silver dollars	472,669,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....	8,492,770
Silver bullion of 1890.....	5,823,259
Total	$937,054,789

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $19,829,100 gold certificates in Treasury	$450,059,760
Silver certificates outstanding.....	472,669,000
Treasury notes outstanding.....	14,328,000
Total	$937,054,769

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	$99,090,089
Silver coin and bullion.....	12,242,617
Silver certifates outstanding.....	8,061,759
United States notes.....	4,977,655
Other assets	22,147,181
Total in Treasury.....	$144,519,169
Deposits in National banks.....	169,383,538
Total	$313,902,702
Current liabilities.....	89,790,415
Total	$224,112,287

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $202,841,094; halances, $7,387,070; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $454,184.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87¾. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94 15-16 and 95¼ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 6.—There was a plethora of money in the market to-day, but there was a modcrate demand, owing to the consols settlement, while heavy repayments were made to the Bank of England. The issue of £2,000,000 of new Treasury bills on April 11 will, it is expected, reduce supplies and have a steadying effect on discounts.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm and business was fairly active, being affected by the cheapness of money. First-class securities were in demand, owing to the reinvestment of April dividends.

Consols were strong, and home rails were stimulated by good traffic returns.

Americans opened undecided, but advanced to above parity. The operations were less restricted on the more reassuring position in Wall Street. The market closed firm.

Foreigners were irregular. Russians were easier, while Japanese were harder.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 86 13-16; consols for account, 87. Anaconda, 3¾; Atchison, 75½; Atchison preferred, 94½; Baltimore and Ohio, 83; Canadian Pacific, 119; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32¾; Chicago Great Western, 17¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72½; Erie, 27⅝; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 41½; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 111¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅝; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 60; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22¼; Pennsylvania, 60⅜; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 22⅞; Reading first preferred, 80½; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 25½; Southern Railway preferred, 80¼; Southern Pacific, 52⅝; Union Pacific, 90¾; Union Pacific preferred, 96⅞; United States Steel, 11½; United States Steel preferred, 61⅝; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 39½. Spanish fours, 80¾.

Bar silver dull at 25¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-32d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.90; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 6.—Business on the Bourse to-day was calm, with the exception of Turks, which were depressed on rumors of renewed discord between Turkey and Bulgaria. At the close prices were heavy. Russian imperial 4s closed at .95. Rio Tinto gained 12f.

The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 10c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for checks.

BERLIN, April 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day in most departments were weaker, but iron and coal shares were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' hills, 2¾ per cent.

STEEL AND IRON CONDITIONS.

There were several meetings of iron and steel trade associations in this city yesterday. The hillet manufacturers reaffirmed the prices of steel billets and sheet bars. The structural steel men meet to-day. The Lake Superior Iron Ore Association will hold another meeting on Tuesday next.

The Iron Age, speaking of the situation, will say in its issue of to-day:

A fair condition of trade appears to be assured for a reasonable distance in the future. Pig iron is firm despite the additions steadily being made to producing capacity. Philadelphia reports large orders for structural shapes, of which nearly 100,000 tons are said to have gone to the Steel Corporation. This is a line in which business has been lagging. The har trade is exceptionally strong. Western consumers have delayed specifying on their contracts too long, and many now want deliveries at the same time. Mills are, therefore, crowded with old work, while fresh contracts are coming in.

An interesting situation, with possibilities of trouble in it, is presented by the recent vote of the union sheet and tin plate mill men, which was overwhelmingly against accepting the 20 per cent. reduction in wages. The outcome will not be definitely known until the latter part of the week, after conferences held between manufacturers and representatives of the Amalgamated Association. It looke at present as though the officers of the association may be able to prevail upon the men to accept the reduction.

Two Iowa Banks Fail.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, April 6.—The Exchange Bank of Dow City and the bank of Buck Grove, Crawford County, have failed with reported total liabilities of $500,000 and assets of only $150,000. Both are owned by H. S. Greene of Dow City. Mr. Greene says the assets are between $75,000 and $100,000 greater than the direct liabilities, and depositors will be paid in full. Speculation in Western cattle is the cause of the failure. N. Wilder of Dow City has been appointed receiver of the two banks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—It was fortunate local houses had the arbitrage shares to fall back on to-day, otherwise the trading here would have been dull indeed. Cambria Steel improved fractionally in sympathy with the rise in United States Steel issues. Electric Storago Battery was up ¼ and Huntington and Brondtop preferred ½. These were the extreme changes. Philadelphia traders show no interest whatever in the purely local shares. Westmoreland Coal stockholders to-day voted to increase the capital $500,000. Total sales, 17,353 shares and $85,000 bonds. To-day's transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700..	Amalg. Copper	51	50½	50½
15..	American Railways	43¾	43¾	43¾
200..	Atchison	73½	73⅜	73⅜
5..	Bergner & Engel pf.....	70	70	70
416..	Cambrie Steel	20¼	20⅜	20¼
15..	Electric Storage Battery.	58	58	58
500..	Erie	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
110..	General Asphalt pf.....	85½	85½	85½
175..	Huntingdon & Broadtop..	20	20	20
4..	Hunt. & Broadtop pf....	51½	51½	51½
300..	Internat. Smokeless Pow.	12¾	12¾	12¾
52..	Lehigh Valley	30½	30½	30½
17..	Minehill Railroad	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝
1..	Northern Penn. R. R....	104	104	104
1,813..	Pennsylvania Railroad..	59½	59¼	59⅜
10..	Phila. & Erie	43	43	43
410..	Penn. Salt warrants....	7¾	7¼	7¾
12..	Philadelphia Traction..	95½	95½	95½
240..	Philadelphia Electric ..	6	5⅞	5 15-16
800..	Philadelphia Company..	39	39	39
4,870..	Reading	22¾	22 15-16	22⅞
50..	Reading 1st pf.....	39½	39½	39½
300..	Rhode Island	2⅜	2¾	2¾
000..	Southern Pacific	51¼	51	51
2..	United Comps. of N. J....	283	283	283
283..	United Gas Improvement.	83	83	83
283..	Union Traction	49¾	49¼	49¾
1,720..	United States Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼
3,450..	United States Steel pf....	60¼	59¾	60¾
5..	United Trac., Pitts., pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
2..	Western National Bank..	80½	80½	80½

NEW BURLINGTON BONDS.

To Fund Road's Floating Debt and Buy New Equipment.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad have authorized the issue of $14,942,000 4 per cent. bonds for the purpose of funding the road's floating debt and short time obligations incurred in making general improvements within the last two years.

Part of the issue will be used to purchasc new equipment. It is understood that the honds were sold to Clark, Dodge & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 6.—The local money market is unchanged, rates are easy, the banks are well supplied with funds, and consequently are willing lenders, hut the demand for money shows a tendency to contract still further. Call loans, 2½ to 3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½ to 4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ per cent.; clearing house loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $23,402,576; halances, $1,480,280; sub-Treasury debit, $57,230.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88½	
Sterling	4.87¼	$4.85¼
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16¾
Reichsmarks	.95½	.95
Guilders	40⅜	.40⅛

The stock market was quite strong and broad, and the trading was well distributed. Steel preferred and Amalgamated were active at higher prices, and Union Pacific was in demand. Centennial, Utah, Copper Range, Tamarack, Mohawk, and Winona were the features of the copper list. Gas was active and strong. The announcement of the regular dividend on Daly-West put that stock up. Telephone ran contrary to the general trend and was quite weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
482..	Atchison	73½	73½	73½
10..	Atchison pf.	92½	92½	92½
169..	Boston Elevated	133½	130	130
111..	Boston & Albany	248	240	248
100..	Boston & Lowell	235	225	235
61..	Boston & Maine	167	166¾	167
2..	Conn. & Pass. pf.....	160	160	160
19..	Connecticut River	281	280	281
145..	Fitchburg pf.	140½	140	140½
10..	Manchester & Lawrence.	245	245	245
50..	Massachusetts Electric ..	10½	10½	10½
32..	Mass. Electric pf.....	75	54½	75
40..	Mexican Central	10½	10	10½
70..	N. Y., N. H. & Hart....	189½	189¼	189½
5..	Pere Marquette pf.....	70	70	70
15..	Providence & Wor.....	200	200	200
200..	Southern Pacific	51½	51½	51¾
1,387..	Union Pacific	89½	88¼	88¾
73..	Union Pacific pf.....	94½	93	94½
1..	West End	92½	92½	92½
60..	West End pf.....	111	111	111

TELEPHONES.

1,670..	*American	126½	123¾	124
100..	Mexican	1½	1½	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50..	Am. Agricult. Chemical..	72½	72½	72½
810..	Am. Pneumatic Service.	4½	4½	4¾
500..	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	19	18	19
277..	American Sugar	127½	125¾	127
5..	American Sugar pf.....	127½	125½	125¾
1,000..	American Woolen	11½	11½	11¾
97..	*American Woolen pf....	75	74¾	75
10..	Dominion Iron & Steel..	9¼	9¼	9¼
10..	Edison	230	230	230
35..	*General Electric	165	163½	165
200..	Georgia Ry. & Electric..	38	38	38
3,093..	Massachusetts Gas	41⅜	40⅝	41½
198..	Massachusetts Gas pf....	90⅜	90	90½
39..	Pullman	200	200	200½
13..	*United Shoe Mach. pf..	28¾	28¼	28¾
239..	United States Steel.....	11⅜	11½	11½
5,919..	United Sates Steel pf....	60½	59½	60½

MINING.

50..	Adventure	2¼	2½	2½
170..	Allouez	5¼	5	5
4,551..	Amalgamated	51	50¾	50¾
350..	American Zinc	11⅝	11	11⅜
200..	Anaconda	17¾	17⅜	17¾
20..	Atlantic	2¼	2¼	2¼
255..	Bingham	23¾	22¾	23
1,485..	†Centennial	21½	20¾	20¾
25..	Consolidated Mercur	58c	58c	58c
50..	Continental Zinc	10	10	10
1,100..	Copper Range	44¼	43½	43½
1,370..	Daly-West	28	26½	28
25..	Dominion Coal	60	60	60
25..	Dominion Coal pf.....	108	108	108
125..	Franklin	8	7⅞	8
250..	Granby	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞
410..	Guanajuato	1¾	1½	1¾
100..	Isle Royale	7½	7½	7½
50..	Michigan	6	6	6
505..	Mohawk	42½	41¾	42½
50..	Montreal & Boston	58c	58c	58c
320..	Old Dominion	14½	14	14½
225..	Osceola	60	59½	59¾
55..	Parrot	25¾	25⅜	25⅜
90..	Phoenix	2	2	2
70..	Quincy	88	88	88½
1,280..	Shannon	9	9	9
144..	Tamarack	100½	99	100
340..	Trinity	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100..	U. S. Coal & Oil.....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,010..	United States	21½	20⅝	21
1,085..	Utah	34¾	33⅝	34
60..	Victoria	3½	3¼	3⅜
620..	Winona	7¼	7	7
552..	Wolverine	74	71½	74

*Ex dividend. †First Installment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The number of stocks traded in yesterday in the curb market was somewhat larger than on Tuesday, but the activity of the coppers was the cause of the market appearing more active than it actually was. Only two changes of as much as ¾ of a point were shown, and these were declines. The advances and declines were evenly divided, with the better class of securities showing gains. A few trades in bonds took place, but less than $50,000 sold, with the greatest activity in the International Salt 5s, which sold up to 39. Northern Securities sold to the extent of a little over 2,000 shares, with the final price a gain of ½. The stubs sold at $225, a gain of $25. Seaboard Air Line preferred was strong and advanced ⅝, to 17⅝, the last and top figure.

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COPPER STOCKS.—There was an unexpected hurst of activity in the copper stocks, all of this group participating. The fact that about five or six of the coppers were active at the same time made many think that the market had suddenly improved vary considerably, but an examination of the final figures, all of which were advances for the day, with the exception of British Columbia Copper, which eased off ⅛, shows that the gains were confined to the insignificant improvement of ¼ in Greene Consolidated, and less cbanges in the others.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
285	American Cao pf	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛
500	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-16	5-16
100	Brit. Col. Copper	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Consol. Refriger	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Consol. Tobacco	240	240	240
200	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
200	Electric Vehicle pf	10	10	10
2,800	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
3,900	Greene Cons. Copper	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛
100	Gt. N. pf., when rel.	172½	172½	172½
100	Hackensack Meadows	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
287	Havana Tobacco	30	29⅝	29⅝
1,000	Light, Fuel & Pow	35	34¼	34¼
50	Mackey Companies	20	20	20
10	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,300	Montreal & Boston	⅝	9-10	⅝
200	Nor. Pac., when rel.	136	136	136
250	New Orleans Rys.	9½	9½	9½
100	New York Transpor	5	5	5
2,200	Northern Securities	98¾	97½	98
10	Northern Sec. stubs		$225	$225
90	Seaboard Air Line	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
700	Seaboard Air Line pf	17⅞	17½	17⅞
50	Tonopah Min. of Nev	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3,100	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
540	Univ. Fire Extg	8	7¾	8
25	White Knob Copper	8	8	8

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	Internat. Salt 5s	39	38½	39
13,000	New Amster. Gas 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10,000	S. Air L. Dyr. 5s, w.	84	84	84

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Sold
April 5, but was not reported by broker.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	April 6. Bid.	Asked.	April 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52½	54	52½	54
American Cen	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
American Can pf	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
American Chicle	91	94	90	93
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77	80
Am. Cigar 4⅞ notes	89	90	89	90
American De Forest	..	9	5	5
American Malting 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Amer. Steel Foundries	3	5	3	5
Amer. Steel Foundries pf	20	35	25	35
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12¾	13	12¼	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	70	71	70	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	91
Bamberger Du Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108	109½	107½	109½
British Columbia Copper	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
California Copper	..	⅛	..	⅛
Camden Lead	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	12	15	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	52	57	52	57
Central Foundry	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Central Foundry pf	7	8	7	8
Central Foundry 5s	53½	55	52½	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Lake Superior	½	⅝	½	⅝
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3½	5½	3	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4½	3½	4½
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896 ex April coupon	90	98	96	98
Detroit & Mackinac	60	65	60	62½
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	141	152½	140	152½
F. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	25	20	25
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	⅝	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	1	..	1
Electric Vehicle	6½	8	6½	8
Electric Vehicle pf	9¾	10¼	10	11½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	½	9-10	7-16	½
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	171	173½	172	173½
Greene Con. Copper	14¼	14¼	13¾	13⅝
Gugg'm Exp. 50% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105	..	105	..
Hackensack Meadows	19	20	19	20
Hacken. Mead., Knicker-bocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hell Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29½	30	29¼	30½
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	90	85	90
Houston Oil	1	1¼	1	1¼
Houston Oil pf	13	16	13	16
Inter. Rapid Transit	109½	110	109	110
Inter. Mercantile Marine	5	5¼	5	5¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18	19	18	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	85	..	80
International Salt	10	11	9½	11½
International Salt 5s	38	41	38½	39½
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver pf	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Knickerbocker Mining	¼	½	¼	½
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	01	..	01	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	8¾
Light, Fuel & Power	34	34½	34⅜	35
Mackey Companies	20	22	20	22
Mackey Cos. pf., ex div.	70	72	70	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1¼	1	1¼
Mex. Nat. C. 1st pd. off.	6	7	6	6
Mont. & E. Boston Copper	⅝	¾	½	9-16
National Suger pf	100½	101½	100½	101½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	72	69	72
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5¼	5	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	133	132	133
Northern Securities	97½	98	97½	98
Northern Securities stubs	2¼	3	1½	2¼
Otis Elevator, ex div	25	30	25	30
Otis Elevator pf., ex/div.	89	91	89	92
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	1	½	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	3½	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	5¾	7	5¾	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	77¾	..	77¾	25
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	22½	25	22½	25
Royal Baking Powder	117½	119½	117½	119½
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½	102	100½	102
Safety Car Heat	180	185	180	185
Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9¾	9½	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	17¼
Seeboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	84½	85	84	84¾
Sesb. A. L. ctfs. 30% pd.	103	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Shannon Copper	7	8	7	8
Simpson-Crawford	..	60	..	60
Simpson-Crawford pf	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Standard Milling pf	20½	25	20½	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	73	72	73
Standard Oil	622	628	621	625
Storage Power	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	8¼	8	8¼
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100½	101½	100	101
Union Typewriter	82	85	80	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	103½	102	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf	101	103	101	103
United Box Board	2	2¼	2	2¾
United Box Board pf	13	15	13	15½
United Copper	5	6¼	5	6¼
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber pf 85	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	..	2¾	..	2¾
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	99½	98½	99½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, rects	23	27	23	27
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	104	104½	104	104½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, C. E.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
Universal Tobacco	1	¼	1	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	7⅞	8¾	7⅞	8¼
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, ex div.	92½	93¼	92½	93¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
Wagner Electric	7¾	8¼	7¾	8½
White Knob Copper	7⅞	8¼	7¾	8½
Worthington Pump pf	111	..	111	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	238	232	238
Central Park, N. & E. R.	305	310	305	310
Cons. Traction of N. J.	62½	64	62½	64
Cons. Traction of N. J. 5s	95	..	95	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25½d per ounce and in New York at 54⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Phenix sold at .10.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Caledonia sold at 1.25, 300 Challenge at .30, 300 Comstock at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 200 Elkton at .66, 500 Gould & Curry at .42@.43@.44, 100 Hale & Norcross at .85, 50 Horn Silver at 1.35, 300 Mexican at 2.40, and 1,300 Phenix at .07@.08.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The official closing quotatioos for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con.	.05	.07
Andes	.38	.36
Belcher	.19	.22
Best & Belcher	2.10	2.00
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	1.05	1.20
Challenge Con	.24	.30
Chollar	.17	.19
Confidence	.80	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.80	1.80
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.18	.18
Gould & Curry	.39	.42
Hale & Norcross	.80	.89
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	2.30	2.40
Occidental Con	.86	.80
Ophir	5.50	5.87½
Overman	.20	.21
Potosi	.22	.26
Savage	.47	.50
Sag Belcher	.12	.14
Sierra Nevada	.70	.72
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.83	.86
Utah Con	.16	.19
Yellow Jacket	.30	.32
Silver bars	.54⅝	.54¼
Mexican dollars	44½@46	44⅛@46
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and Tuesday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	7	6½	6⅝
C. K. & N	21½	24	21½	23
C. C. Consolidated	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
Dante	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3½
Doctor Jackpot	6	7	6¼	7½
Elkton	64	65	62	64
El Paso	77½	78	78	78½
Gold Dollar	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Golden Cycle	40	44½	40	50
Isabella	28	28⅞	27	29
Keystone	3½	4	3¼	4
Lexington	2½	4½	3¾	4
Moon Anchor	7¼	8	7	8
New Haven	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Old Gold	9¾	10	9½	10
Pharmacist	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅝
Portland	165	172	150	175
Rose Maud	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝
Rose Nicol	1½	2½	1¾	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2½	2½	2¾
Vindicator	65½	66	65½	70
Work	6	6¼	6	6½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
AMERICAN RAILWAYS—			
Month March	$103,622	$97,565	$80,502
From July 1	1,048,139	909,182	731,044
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week March	47,274	68,116	55,610
Month	134,901	158,567	165,268
From July 1	1,452,280	1,472,087	1,423,923
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
4th week March	60,400	52,800	.....
Month	201,900	174,700	.....
From July 1	2,316,800	1,601,350	.....
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week March	221,752	201,199	100,949
Month	688,170	655,643	619,138
From July 1	6,324,214	5,815,461	5,832,353
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	536	547	540
4th week March	125,976	142,095	126,530
Month	410,346	449,395	377,771
From July 1	3,946,970	3,711,808	3,362,528
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
4th week March	100,217	134,000	122,122
Month	395,683	459,391	452,690
From July 1	4,473,411	4,533,277	4,140,304
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week March	104,211	99,800	96,968
Month	312,883	312,489	290,234
From Jan. 1	906,468	908,487	835,720
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
4th week March	79,805	72,407	59,830
Month	205,043	226,352	201,021
From July 1	1,935,099	2,039,544	1,963,793
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	102
4th week March	37,847	50,033	42,840
Month	138,264	145,146	129,176
From July 1	1,352,295	1,300,791	1,115,588
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
4th week March	42,272	36,989	34,343
Month	128,817	110,052	92,397
From July 1	1,236,404	843,581	825,700
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
4th week March	17,517	16,430	16,342
Month	48,801	49,692	45,911
From July 1	433,466	412,888	432,890
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,722	5,305	5,182
4th week March	1,361,000	1,447,000	1,139,000
Month	3,515,000	3,399,000	2,978,000
From Jan. 1	10,178,480	9,889,481	8,272,311
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week March	49,000	46,000	33,000
Month	143,000	103,000	89,000
From Jan. 1	436,153	305,113	230,334
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,293
4th week March	172,491	188,355	183,182
Month	593,627	571,398	603,827
From July 1	6,014,028	5,603,162	5,644,083
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,767	1,767	1,710
4th week March	301,035	361,052	320,161
Month	948,902	1,001,554	869,840
From Jan. 1	3,095,307	2,968,505	2,810,407
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week March	35,375	34,106	23,058
Month	112,844	113,803	84,894
From July 1	1,002,230	933,068	867,121
ANN ARBOR for February—	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	114,417	165,376	145,114
Op. expenses	113,758	96,412	104,691
Net earnings	659	68,964	40,423
Other income	837	.....	.....
Total income	1,496	68,964	40,423
Charges	27,252	31,238	.....
Deficit	25,756	*37,726	.....
From July 1 to Feb. 29:			
Gross earnings	1,324,413	1,296,932	1,265,990
Op. expenses	907,128	863,107	867,753
Net earnings	417,285	‡33,825	398,237

*Surplus.

FT. WORTH & DENVER CITY for February—

Gross earnings	170,022	157,490	156,393
Op. expenses	135,446	137,500	112,607
Net earnings	34,576	19,990	43,396
Gross, 8 months	1,844,010	1,749,263	1,801,627
Op. expenses	1,250,738	1,329,468	1,080,928
Net, 8 months	623,272	419,795	411,304

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, April 6, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,420	Amal. Copper	50½	51⅝	50¼	50¼
40	Am. Car & Fdy	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾
10	Am. Ice	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
130	Am. Ice. pf	27¾	28	28⅞	26⅞
180	Am. Locomotive	22	22½	22	22⅛
10	Am. Smelting	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½
500	Am. Sugar	127⅜	127⅜	126⅞	126⅞
6,230	A., T. & S. F.	73½	73⅝	73	73¼
110	A., T. & S. F. pf	92⅜	93	92⅝	93
4,790	Belt. & Ohio	80¼	81⅛	80½	80⅞
4,700	Brook. Rap. Tr	44¾	44¾	43⅞	44½
450	Can. Pacific	115¾	116½	115¾	116
100	Ches. & Ohio	33⅜	33½	33	33
1,000	Chi. Gt. West	17	17	16⅝	16⅞
7,880	C., M. & St. P	145½	145⅞	145¼	145⅝
1,030	Col. Fuel & I	30¼	32⅛	30¼	32
40	Col. Southern	17	17	17	17
4,230	Erie	26⅜	27⅛	26¼	26⅞
60	Erie 1st pf	64½	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
30	Erie 2d pf	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
10	Ill. Central	131	131	131	131
930	Louis. & Nash	106¼	106⅝	106⅛	106⅞
70	Manhattan	142¾	142⅞	142⅝	142⅝
470	Met. Street	114	115⅛	114	114⅝
70	Mex. Central	10⅝	10⅝	10	10
40	Mo., K. & T.	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞
200	Mo., K. & T. pf	40	40¼	39⅝	40
13,040	Mo. Pacific	93¾	94⅛	93½	93⅝
50	N. Y. Central	117	117	117	117
90	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
130	Nor. & West	59⅝	60¼	58⅝	59
60	Pacific Mail	27¾	28	27⅜	28
9,130	Penosylvania	118⅞	119⅝	118½	118⅜
60	People's Gas	97	97⅝	96⅞	97¼
20	Pres'd Steel Car	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
4,980	Reading	44⅝	45⅛	44½	44⅝
20	Rep. Steel	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Rep. Steel pf	47½	47½	47¼	47½
4,100	Rock Island	23⅜	24	23½	23⅝
10	Rock Island pf	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
9,800	Southern Pac.	50⅝	51⅜	50¾	50⅞
500	Southern Ry.	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
1,880	Tenn. Coal & I	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅞
100	Texas Pac.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½
13,790	Union Pacific	88½	89⅜	88	88
100	Union Pac. pf	94	94	94	94
50	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
10	U. S. Realty	95	95	95	95
10	U. S. Rubber	13½	13½	13½	13½
930	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
44,800	U. S. Steel pf	59⅞	60½	59⅝	60½
10	Va.-Car. Chem	30½	30½	30½	30½
110	Wabash	19½	19½	19½	19½
730	Wabash pf	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38¼

146,400

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Rock Island 4s	71½	71½	71¼	71¼
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	77½	77½	77½	77½
5,000	Wabash deb. B	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞

$13,000

CHICAGO PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 6.—New York Exchange was 25c premium. Time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. Further pressure on Box Board preferred shares during the morning session on the local Exchange resulted in a new low record price of 12⅞. The highest price of the stock last year was 55⅞. Sales to-day were not heavy, but the market was flat. Edison shares broke 2 points in the morning, to 148, but quickly made up the loss. Can shares improved somewhat, particularly the preferred. Biscuit issues held well. In the afternoon trading there was an about-face in Box Board. Fair buying was attracted by low prices, and a rally ensued, which took the preferred stock back to 14½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	American Can pf	36⅞	36	36
72	Chicago Edison	149⅞	148	149⅞
11	Diamond Match	129½	129½	129½
250	National Biscuit	44	43⅝	43⅞
55	National Biscuit pf	104½	104¾	104¾
285	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100½	100⅝
660	United Box Board pf	14½	12⅝	14½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 0.—Incorporated to-dey:

Fire Proofine Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $2,250,000. Directors—C. V. Vare, John F. Jacobs, and J. S. Menline, New York.

Slavic Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—Thomes Copek and Dr. E. J. Shevcik, New York, and J. V. Copek, Mount Vernon.

The Manhattan General Agency Company, New York, (insurance;) capital, $100,000. Directors—L. L. Coudert, Crawford, N. J.; J. De L. Howth and H. L. Walker, New York.

Empire Sulpbite Pulp Company, Carthage; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. O. Ball, Watertown; W. D. Ball and A. R. Ball, Cartbage.

Cortland Silk Manufactnring Company, Cortland; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. B. Caeey and M. P. McTague, Scranton, and C. P. Walrad, Cortland.

Leap Frog Railway Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. K. Stern, Max Rosen, and F. M. Ashley, New York.

H. B. Wood & Co., Waverly, (merchandise;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Martin Conboy, W. I. Duffy, and E. W. Ulman, New York.

McDougall Horseshoe Pad Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—R. P. McDougall and James Stwart, Yonkers, and F. W. Turck, New York.

The Lone Star Portland Cement Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Baxter Morton, R. L. Peterson, and C. W. Sinn, New York.

Pennsylvania Rubber Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. A. Wilcox, Jeannette, Penn.; Jesse Froehlich, New York, and F. P. Hayes, Brooklyn.

New England Cotton Yarn Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. M. Weld, Boston; J. E. Stanton, Jr., New Bedford, Mass., and E. A. Vaughn, Buffalo.

Yorkville Stable Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—E. J. Soland and T. F. Murphy, New York, and M. T. Brassell, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The American-La France Fire Engine Company, New York; increase of capital from $1,000 to $2,000,000. Directors—Royall C. Victor, Charles R. Ganter, and Albert S. Ridley, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Dredging Company, Jersey City; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Eugene Metz, Jr., L. Vincent Metz, Charles J. Prior.

Westminster Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles B. Rodman, Albert Pettke, Frederick E. Rosskamp.

Pacific Dispatch, to buy, sell, and operate steam vessels, Hoboken; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Christian B. Zabriskie, William H. Follett, De Witt Van Buskirk.

Cady Coffee and Supply Company, Jersey City; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Adam Glaser, William H. McIntyre, Charles H. Weller.

The Martin Zimmerman Tile Company, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Andrew Martin, C. P. Zimmerman, Andrew A. Martin.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Klee, Rogers & Cory have been appointed Chicago agents of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company, to succeed W. E. Rollo & Son.

John H. Washburn, who retired this week from the Presidency of the Home Insurance Company of New York, will remain in the company's directorate.

The National Surety Company has taken steps to have its charter amended so as to permit it to transact all forms of casualty Insurances, including personal accident, hurglary, and plate-glass indemnity.

It has been decided in a suit brought against the Insurance Company of North America that "the waters of the Atlantic Ocean off Coney Island are not inland waters, within the meaning of a policy of marine insurance on a tug-boat, expressly limiting the risk to loss or disaster occurring while the boat is witbin inland waters, although such waters are witbin the lines established by authority of Congress for the application of the statutory rules governing inland navigation; such lines being artificial, and established for a special purpose only."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Capt. Julius N. Killan, Commissary, le relieved from duty in the Philippines to take effect May 12, and will then proceed to St. Louis and report to Lieut. Col. A. L. Smitb for duty as an assistant.

Capt. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department,

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2336 Plaza.

FOR SALE.

LARGE CORNER PLOT
ON GRAMERCY PARK

Suitable for high class apartment house.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
160 BROADWAY.

"A LARGE INCOME AND NO BOTHER."
Madison Avenue, near 34th St.

12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

IN THE Waldorf Astoria Section.
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.

First mortgage $140,000, at 4%.
Equity, $110,000.

For other property and cash or free and clear property.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
VICINITY OF 150TH STREET,

5-story, 5-family flat; store leased for 10 years; income, $3,800; price, $35,000. The cleanest investment in Manhattan in a neighborhood that is rapidly increasing in value.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FRED'K IHLENBURG,
1,409 LEXINGTON AV.
TEL., 2687—79.
PRACTICAL
ELECTRICIAN.
HOUSES MAINTAINED BY YEAR.
ELECTRIC HOUSE PUMPS.

4% MONEY TO LOAN 5%

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

—INVESTMENT — SPECULATION—

Broadway corner; seven-story apartment building; front; 4½ mortgage; every apartment rented; pays good return; price low.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY. (103D ST.)

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE.

Location excellent; three-story building; all full; doing fine business; good will and property can be purchased at exceedingly low price; opportunity for live man with little cash.

GIBBS & KIRBY
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING.

New four and one-half story; handsomely decorated; only half block from underground station, 103d Street and Broadway; can be bought under $32,000; others for sent and sale.

GIBBS & KIRBY
2,705 BROADWAY. (103D ST.)

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
lease for long term, (only with security,)
two five-story tenements, with stores;
WEST SIDE; GOOD LOCATION
Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5.
MORRIS B. BAER, [Owner,] 15 Cortlandt St.

Rents, $10,365.
Price, $91,000.

Apartment house; all improvements; near underground station; only $8,000 to $10,000 cash required; balance on mortgage; commission divided with brokers; no trades. Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Seven-story 50-foot apartment, cheap for cash; will take part trade and cash.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.,

4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

---

266 West 153d St.—Five-story triple flat; boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents, $2,880; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Two 37-foot flats, near L station; mtgs. 4%; rent $6,400; price $60,000.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

For Sale.—Two charming 3-story frame houses, W. 183d St., near Washington Park and subway station. Nos. 623-625; examine and make fair offer. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

AMSTERDAM AVE.

Fine corner in seventies, one store; fine investment; will consider small trade and cash.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
151 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

Bargain!—Five-story flat; three families on floor; improvements; Amsterdam Av., vicinity of 155th St.; income $4,225 yearly; price, $38,500; first mortgage, $28,000; take second mortgage. Chase, 140 West 117th St.

RENTS, $3,102. PRICE, $27,500.

Near 2d Av., near 125th St., 5-story tenement, 4 families on a floor; all conveniences; mtge., $20,000. "Haste," Harlem Times.

9th Av., 53d St.—5-story 21-family tenement; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $27,000; rents over $2,900; offers accepted. Robert Vogel, 323 West 42d St.

Great investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents, $10,400; all leased; price, $90,000; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

Elegant lodging home, 70's, near Park; large rooms; all furnished; three years' lease; for sale, Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Flats, tenements, store property; quick cash buyers. PETER AXELRAD & CO.,
TEL. 948 CORT.....181 B'WAY.

Modern stores and triple apartments; 2d Av., nedr 42d; actual rentals, $4,320; asking $37,500. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St.
Sell cheap or build to suit tenant.
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St..

First Av. (eighties and nineties) actual bargains if you are quick; particulars to principals only. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, 6-room, bath, no heat, 27 feet, vicinity 112th, Fifth Av.; $28,500; $6,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

49-55 East 133d St.; vacant plot 100x100, adjoining Madison Av.; will sell separately. Apply Store, 65 East 133d.

Fifteenth St., Near "A."—Five-story tenement, $20,000; rents $2,322. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth St., Near "B."—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,124. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Jones St., Near Fourth.—Six-story tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Seventeenth St., near "A."—Two tenements, 50x92, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 50x103.3, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Twelfth, Near Avenue "C."—Four-story tenement, $12,500; rents, $1,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Rare chance; estate will sacrifice elevator apartment house that cost $250,000, for $207,000; rent over $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

70s West.—3-story stone dwelling, 17x100; absolutely modern; best street; to be sacrificed; $23,000. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

A stable, 130 stalls, west side;
46x70; price, $18,000.
Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 44th St.—Full lot; $7,500. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Avenue tenement, actual rent $2,600, price $23,000; $4,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare opportunity.—Key to Thompson St. corner; rents, $1,900; price, $19,000. Corse, 220 B'way.

Old dwellings, on plot 50x95, in Ninth Ward; cheap. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Sixth Av., Near 12th St.—4-story building, $26,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Madison Av. flat, no heat; rent $3,100; price $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth St., Near "A."—Six-story tenement, $23,000; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Look at This.—Small dwelling, West 57th St., bargain. Martin & Schermerhorn, 527 9th Av.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Profitable Investment in Borough of Bronx.

$14,700 4-story double flat; improvements; 5 rooms and bath; mortgage, $11,700.

$16,000 4-story triple flat with stores, 25x85x100; rents, $1,800; $3,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

$20,500 5-story, double, brick, cold water flats with stores, on Brook Av.; $6,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

$34,000 5-story triple flat; large corner; 26x93x85; store leased for 5 years; rents, $3,900; $8,000 cash, balance on mortgage.

$3,500 2-story and basement, frame, one-family dwelling in Bronx, with all improvements; $1,250 cash, balance on mortgage.

$5,500 2-story and basement, 10 rooms and bath; near "L" station; mortgage, $3,500.

$5,500 2-family frame dwelling, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; near rapid transit station; $500 cash, balance on mortgage.

W. F. A. KURZ,
608 East 156th St.,
Near Courtlandt Av.

Bargains—Two 4-story double brick avenus flats, 27 front, each $15,800.

One 4-story double brick flat, finished basement, $16,500.

Two 4-story and half basement with stores, $19,000.

One 4-story triple flat, 25x108x155, $17,500.

One 5-story double brick flat, excellent location, $25,000.

FISCHER & BARTEL,
594 ST. ANN'S AV.,
Near 149th St.

One-family house	$3,200
Two-family house	$4,500
Three-family house	$6,500
Four-story flat	$1,500

Also good-paying store property.
G. Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

For Sale—Corner Concourse Boulevard and Mount Hope Place, Tremont, five finely built private houses; all improvements; select neighborhood; one block west of school; will sell separately, can be seen now; owner on premises. Louis Lochmann, 1,873 Morris Av.

Fordham Heights.—Modern ten-room house, all improvements; full lot; near cars. For Rent—House ten rooms, all improvements; two lots $600. House seven rooms, all improvements; $30 per month. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 169th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Fronting Parkway, adjoining Van Cortlandt Park; lots $750, on installments; all improvements; titles guaranteed. Stevenson, mornings, 10 E. 42d, or upper end Jerome Av. trolley, daily and Sundays.

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Snap for Quick Buyer.—5-story up-to-date apartment, 34x85x100; price, $32,000; terms to suit; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park,) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

Choice location, Willis Av., near 138th St.; 5-story, double flat, with stores; price, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

$10,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, netting 15 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

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Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $3,600-$8,000. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

Bargain if sold at once, 2-family house, $3,600; all improvements; $500 cash; balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

BEDFORD PARK; CHOICE BUILDING LOTS; ONLY $1,000 UPWARDS; EASY TERMS. POLAK, 3D AV., COR. 174TH.

Detached two-family parlor basement, 15 rooms; beautiful location; grape vines, rose bushes. Owner, 1,554 Prospect Av., 169th St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

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CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
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AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

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Two Very Attractive Houses Fronting on
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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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FOR SEASON OF 1904 AT
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To Let—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; barns, water fronts, splendid grounds, boating, bathing, fishing. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

For Sale on Long Island.—18-acre farm; fine house; good water; near station and harbor; price, $3,000; terms easy. STEPHEN YATES, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

60-acre tract, near Port Jefferson depot, adjoining large farms; $15 per acre; rich soil; high, dry, and level. Chas. A. Squires, Owner, Echo, Long Island.

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A new one-family house, on plot 50 x 100 feet; finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations; location

Forest Parkway,

on Jamaica Avenue (near Richmond Hill); paved streets, cement walks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner must sell. Terms easy. Inquire WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., BROOKLYN, or on the property.

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HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES, RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.

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One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley station; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; House cost about $30,000, land worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure. LEONARD MOSHOLDER, E. C.,
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For Sale.—A handsome up-to-date house; all modern conveniences; cabinet trim in hardwoods; in Stuyvesant Heights District, Brooklyn; $14,000; free and clear, or will mortgage up to $8,000; this is a bargain. Apply to my agent, Charles E. Hotaling, 441 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

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Best investment for your money; nets 15 per cent.; good location; easy terms. John Woolley, 386 Westminster Road. (East 12th St.)

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To Rent.—New cottage, furnished, 9 rooms, running water; barn, garden, 1 acre shaded lawn; $150 for season; 2 miles from station. L. A. Mason, Washington, Depot, Conn.

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A dainty bit of fairyland; pretty bungalow of ornamental shingles among big chestnuts, looking down wooded river banks and Sound; nine rooms; bay windows everywhere; electric lights; bath, furnace, open fireplaces; piazzas; modern barn; little stone summer house; ¾ acre; Byram Point, Portchester; $8,500. Richards, 39 East 42d.

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Artistic new house; Chester Hill; corner...$9,000
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For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

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HOUSE FOR SALE; ELEVEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x200; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.

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NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

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12-acre farm, 7-room house, barn, poultry house, and other buildings; all in good condition; plenty of fruit, including splendid horse and carriage and blooded cow; price, $1,500, net; half cash. Address owner,

WM. H. JOHNSON,
Toms River,
N. J.

FOR SALE AT NUTLEY, N. J.

A desirable residence; 8 rooms and bath, butler's pantry, electric light, gas, parquetry floors, new range and heater installed; vegetable garden, small fruits; choice neighborhood; lot 90x125; cost, $7,000; will sell at $4,500; five minutes from Nutley station; present lease expires May 1st. Write or call upon owner, Joseph M. Keane, 105 Hudson St., New York.

For Sale in North Jersey—51-acre farm; house with 14 rooms; large barn and outbuildings; good water; shade and fruit trees; high and healthy location; very desirable neighborhood; 3 miles from Westwood on N. J. & N. Y. R. R., or "Harrington Park" on West Shore R. R.; price, $10,000; easy terms. Address owner, 315 West 107th St., New York City.

Choice modern residence, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; 9 rooms, besides bath, laundry, attic, butler's pantry, cold storage, &c.; electric lighting; oak floors; all improvements; elegant restricted location; price, $7,000; easy terms; 30 minutes to New York. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Attention! Home Seekers, Builders, Investors.—Great auction sale choice improved lots Saturday, May 21st, at Clifton Park, on the Palisades, opposite 42d St.; 25 minutes from theatre and shopping districts. Send for booklet. Georgo Limouze, 4th Av., Weehawken, N. J., or Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

At Beautiful Nutley.—Owner will sell new ten-room house, never occupied; all improvements; lot, 60x150; high ground; beautiful view; $5,000. Write, or call before 10, J. C. Barton, 300 Broadway, Manhattan, or R. T. Stager, West Nutley, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

For Sale "—Foundry Property, Northwest Corner of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of 82 and 84 Maiden Lane, Near New Insurance Centre —Deal for Upper Seventh Avenue Apartment House —Day's Business Among Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details will be found in another column relative to purchases by the United States Express Company, at Rector and Trinity Place.

William A. White Sons and A. F. Gilsey have sold for the estate of George Kemp 82 and 84 Maiden Lane, running through to 19 Cedar Street. The plot has frontage of 54.2 feet on Maiden Lane and 26 feet on Cedar Street, with a depth of 133 feet, and is now covered by old five-story buildings. The property faces the open space formed by the junction of Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, and is directly below the small triangular block, bounded by William Street, Maiden Lane, and Liberty Street, now under option to a syndicate of insurance companies. The property which has just changed hands has been owned by the Kemp family since 1808. The present buyer is a client of William A. White & Sons.

Deal for Old Adelphi Hall.

It was reported yesterday that Lee Shubert had sold the old Adelphi Hall property at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street to the Municipal Realty Corporation. No confirmation of the report could be had at the office of the reported buyers.

Upper Seventh Avenue Corner Sold.

Silas H. Furman has bought from Thomas B. Shooff the Rangeley apartment house at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, a seven-story building, 87.6 by 99.11.

Joseph F. Felst has sold for Martin Caulfield the five-story double flat 157 West Sixty-eighth Street, 25.6 by 75, to William Louis Berls.

Philip A. Payton, Jr. has sold for Aron Asen the five-story triple flat 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Samuel Goldstein has purchased 219 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, for Philip Weinberg.

Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the recent sale of the Putnam Court apartment house at 148 to 152 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, for Paterno Brothers.

M. Gomprecht has sold for Simon Hoffman to R. Rawitzer the five-story double-flat 145 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 27 by 100.

David Stewart has sold for George H. Simonson to George D. Fiuri 528 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a two-story brick and stone dwelling, 18 by 95.

Buyer for Park Avenue Corner.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for D. Schomacker 1,711 Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a four-story flat, with store, to a Mrs. Quay.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold 221 East Eighty-third Street, a six-story tenement, 25.5 by 102.2; also, to A. Avi Tonski, 70 and 70½ East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, two five-story tenements, 55 by 100.11; also, to Margaret O'Brien, 52 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, a five-story flat, 19 by 75.

Isaac Kuhn has sold for a Mrs. Runk to Mandelbaum & Lewine the four five-story tenements 208 to 214 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Charles B. Gumb has sold 109 East Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 26.8 by 102.2, to Alice Mayer.

Operator Buys on 113th Street.

David Cohen has bought from S. Glauber the four five-story double flats 4, 6, 8, and 10 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 25 by 100.1..

Taylor & Douglass have sold for Johanna Marco to J. P. Hansen the four-story brownstone-front single flat 305 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 19.3 by 100.11.

William Richtberg has sold for Philip Ohl to a Mr. Pierce 112 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11.

Dunleis & Teltelbaum have sold to David Strauss 1,638 Avenue A, a four-story tenement, 20 by 75.

J. Goldberg & Cohen have bought from Karolina Fry 439 East Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 75.

Lower East Side Dealings.

Morris Franklin has sold, through N. Walker, to Meyer Mayers, Reuben L. Lester, and Abraham Hymanson 41 and 43 Jackson Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.

Fenning & Co. have sold to Joseph Goldberg 192 Second Street, a six-story tenement, for $47,500, and 311 and 313 East One Hundred and First Street, for $38,400.

Simon Blynn has sold to a Mrs. Kaufmann 286 East Tenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 92.3.

St. Ann's Avenue Purchase.

Kindler & Schmidt have sold to Robert Sommler 213 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Henry Hendrickson to Daniel B. Freedman a building on the south side of Boston Road, near Tremont Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to G. S. Livingston and N. Turk four lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, east of Fourth Avenue, 100 by 114.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Eliza M. Nicholls Vermeer to Axel H. Seadale the plot, 30 by 90, on the east side of Park Avenue, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street; also, in conjunction with Louis Katz, for John Jordan to Mary Katz, the three-story flat and stores at the northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

E. Pescia & Co. have leased for S. Lefkowitz to Mr. Stella the six-story double tenement 488 East Seventy-fourth Street for a term of years, at an annual rental of $2,700.

A. Schatzkin & Sons have sold to H. Reutin the southeast corner of Two Hundred and Twelfth Street and White Plains Avenue, the Bronx, 25 by 100.

Will Erect Row of Flats.

H. D. Baker & Brothers have sold for Max and Freida Hart to Samuel Wacht the plot on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11. The buyer will erect six six-story flats on the property.

Cuozzo & Gagliano have leased for B. B. Simons and others the three five-story tenements 324, 326, and 328 East Thirty-fourth Street to Antonio Guidice, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $55,000.

S. Jaffe has bought for Grossman & Paason the six-story tenement, with stores, 341 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Samelborn & Co. have sold for Adalbert Vose a plot of lots on the east side of Villa Avenue, 610 feet north of the Southern Boulevard. The purchaser will improve the property with brick flats.

B. L. Wise has sold to William B. Koller for a client the two five-story double flats 350 and 352 West Fifty-sixth Street, on lot 60 by 100.

Warren F. Quackenbush has sold for Milton C. Henely the five-story flat 167 East Ninety-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By John N. Golding.

Eleventh Avenue, 437 to 453, west side, the block front between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, 197.6 by 75, nine three-story buildings; together with Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 75, four-story building; public auction sale, to Samuel H. Stone.....$136,500

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Fordham Avenue, west side, 103.2 feet north of Fitch Street, 50 by 104, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. W. Cornish..... 9,500

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 861 East, north side, 212 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 27.6 by 100, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Moses Arndstein..... 16,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Henry Street, 229, north side, 205.6 feet west of Montgomery Street, 28.2 by 87.6, six-story brick four-family tenement, with stores; partition sale; William J. McKim, referee.

Seventy-ninth Street, 211 West, north side, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, 21 by 102.2, four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling, with extension; executors' sale.

Eighty-fifth Street, 156 East, south side, between Lexington and Third Avenues, 23.3 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front double flat; executors' sale.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Summit Avenue, 42.2 by 168.11 and irregular, two and three story frame dwellings; partition sale, Francis W. Pollock, referee.

By Joseph P. Day.

Seventy-fourth Street, 102 West, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 10 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; James F. C. Blackhurst, referee; due on judgment, $23,327.

Park Avenue, 2,938, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 54.4 by 113.10 by 50 by 134.11, three-story frame dwelling and vacant; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of John Stothers on Dec. 10, 1903.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, being Lot 73 on the map of the village of Melrose South, 24 by 106.6, Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of John Stothers on Dec. 10, 1903.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, northwest corner, for a ten-story brick hospital, 126 by 80; St. Luke's Hospital, premises, owner; E. Flegg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $400,000.

No. 157 Christopher Street, for a three-story brick office, 21.3 by 60; G., C. and J. Kuper of 435 West Twenty-first Street, owners; F. Stigleiter of 595 Washington Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a four-story brick factory, 85 by 92.4; H. H. Uris of Twenty-fourth Street, near Tenth Avenue, owner; P. C. Hunter of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 135 to 139 Sullivan Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 37 by 87; I. Grossman of 44 Pike Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 228 to 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick theatre, 50 by 50 and 100 by 100; Arthur Brisbane of 162 Nassau Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

Ernescliff Place, south side, 37 feet west of Lisbon Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 53; Emily Dickenson, Bedford Park, owner; James Hanson of 2,857 Briggs Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Topping Street, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 32; Mount Hope Building Company, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jones Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; William Feist, Jefferson and Brecken Avenues, owner; Robert Glenn of 754 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 132 feet north of Home Street, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 20; Elizabeth Krom of 1,170 Tinton Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,419 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Lorillard Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 30 by 95; William Wainwright of 1,042 Macy Place, owner; James E. Ware & Sons of 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 107 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; P. D. Cravath of 52 William Street, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Second Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement; J. V. Palladino of 415 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; L. S. Weiher of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 332 East Ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; F. R. Reiderich of 125 Stanton Street, owner; O. Stuhmer of 109 Orchard Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Madison Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, southeast corner, to a three-story brick dwelling; Muller of 44 East Eighty-seventh Street, owner; C. Deisler of 506 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

Sixteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Avenue B, to a five-story brick tenement; J. A. Betz of 617 East Ninth Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. G. Agnew of 23 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $15,000.

Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. G. Agnew, owner; S. E. Gage, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 142 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick stable; Miss C. Johnston of 198 Union Street, Brooklyn, owner; H. W. Jost of 216 East Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, southwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; Frundlich & Blumenkranz of 126 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owners; Thomas Somerfeld, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 153 West Sixty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick fire engine house; city, owner; A. Stevens of 157 East Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 176 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, to a three-story brick fire engine house; city, owner; A. Stevens, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 87 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick fire engine house; city, owner; A. Stevens, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 16 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; estate of J. B. Hart, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,044 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. H. Beers, premises, owner; C. M. Dissosway, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 121 Mercer Street, to five-story brick lofts; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary of 19 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; A. G. Hoe, architect; cost, $5,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 349 feet north of Becker Avenue, to a two-story frame wagon shop, 31.8 by 138; Jacob Maudrey, Concord Street, owner; William T. Mapes, Wakefield, architect; cost, $300.

Woodycrest Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, 35 by 40.4; Vincent Mertira of 105 West Fortieth Street, owner; Angelo Martin of 105 West Fortieth Street, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, April 6.

24TH ST, e s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9: Gustav Staiger to Isidore Hirsch, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

24TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9: Gustav Staiger to Isidore Hirsch, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH AV, 445, w s, 24.4x80; John T. Doing, referee, to Joseph J. Meaney, (mtg $15,000)..... 4,150

105TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; 105th St, n s, 330 ft w of Park Av, 0.2x—x0.1x83; Samuel Greenfield to Joseph Spiro, jr., part, (mtgs $38,000,) other consideration and..... 100

51ST ST, s s, 237.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 70.5x18.9x75.5; Emanuel Bernhardt to Valeska Alexander..... Nom.

ALLEN ST, 170, e s, 26.6x87.6; Max Jacobs to Fanny Rosenhium and another, (mtg $26,650,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH ST, 318 and 320 East, 39.8x97.6; Joseph Cozzo to Louis Snitman, (mtgs $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 25.10x 91; William Brandt to Samuel Cohen and another, (mtgs $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

37TH ST, 341 to 345 West, 75x83.9; George F. Kek to Aaron P. Ordwey, other consideration and..... 100

STANTON ST, n s, 25x100; Annie Gleason to Aron Kaufman, (mtg $36,500)..... 42,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 110 and 112, s s, runs w 38.9x s 97.7x s e 15x e 37.6x n 96; 109 and 111 Avenue A, Benjamin M. Bachrach end another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 313 and 315, s s, 50x 100; Herman Gottlich to Max Rollnick, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and.. 100

LEROY ST, 22 and 24, s s, 43.9x80; Harris Friedman and another to Tina R. Levy, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and..... 100

105TH ST, 72 and 74 East, 50x100.11; Irving I. Kempner to Joseph Hyman and another, (mtgs $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100

99TH ST, 22 West, 25x100.11; Kassel Edelson and another to Julius April, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, n e, 145 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 199.10x irregular; Samuel Green and another to Aaron M. Janpole and another, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and.. 100

JOHNSON AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, runs n w 275x n e 82.5x s e —x s 240; Alice B. Duck to Katharine D. Per, Alice B. Duck to Katharine D. 15,000

84TH ST, 142 and 144 East, 51.1x102.2; Simon Adler to Julius Feinberg, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

84TH ST, 142 East, 25.6x102.2; Julius Feinberg to Simon J. Altschuler, (mtg $44,000,) other consideration and..... 100

84TH ST, 144 East, 25.7x102.2; Julius Feinberg to Julius Berkowitz and another, (mtg $44,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.1 ft n of 103d St, 75x95; Ida J. Walker to Abram Bachrach, quitclaim..... Nom.

JACKSON ST, 41 and 43, n w corner of Cherry St, 50x100; Morris Franklin to Meyer Mayers and others, (mtg $52,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, 972, e s, 25x80; St, s s, 100 ft s of 2d Av, two mtgs, 3 years, each..... 6,500

ROSENBLUM, Louis, to Max Cohen and another; 109th St, 157 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,875

ROSENBLUM, Louis, to Max Cohen and another; 109th St, 159 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... Nom. 1,875

BACHRACH, Abraham M., and another to 8th St, 110 and 112, prior mtg $45,000, 8th St, 110 and 112, prior mtg $45,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 20,400

ROLLNICK, Max, to Herman Gottlieb; Rivington St, 313, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ROLLNECK, Max, to Herman Gottlieb; Rivington St, 315, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BAUHAHN, Gustave E., and another, executors, to Rebecca Spahn; 121st St, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, due Oct. 5, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,000

RIEGER, Louis, to Jacob Bender and another; Stanton St, n w corner of Norfolk St, prior mtg $65,000, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 34,000

FEINBERG, Julius, to Simon Adler; 84th St, 142 and 144 East, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 14,000

LEVY, Tina R., to Harris Friedman and another; Leroy St, s s, 200 ft w of Bleecker St, prior mtg $33,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

KAUFMAN, Aron, to Charles Michael; Stanton St, 176, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LAUBER, Joseph, to Lawrenee Davis; Westchester Av, 972, prior mtg $12,500, 3 years..... 3,500

ALEXANDER, Valeska, to Emanuel Bernhardt; 51st St, s s, 237.6 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

KAPLAN, Samuel, to John J. Danaher; 31st St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, prior mtg $1,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

SNITMAN, Louis, to Joseph Corn; 8th St, 318 and 320 East, prior mtg $42,000, 10 years, 6 per cent..... 17,500

APRIL, Julius, to Kassel Edelson and another; 99th St, 22 West, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COHEN, Morris, to Paul Heilinger; 173 Monroe St, prior mtg $80,700, 1 year, 6 per cent, notes..... 1,150

ROBINSON, Cornelia S., and another to Stephen Duncan; 89th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 50,000

ROBINSON, Cornelia S., and another to Brevoort Real Estate Company; 89th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $50,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,717

ROBINSON, Cornelia S., and another to Realty Operating Company; 89th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $50,717, demand, 6 per cent..... Nom. 1,204

MAYERS, Meyer, and others, to Morris Franklin; 43 Jackson St, n w corner of Cherry St, prior mtg $32,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MAYERS, Meyer, and others, to Morris Franklin; 41 Jackson St, prior mtg $52,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

PALMER, Leslie R., to Katherina Fiegenheimer, executrix; Prospect Av, n e corner of Leggett Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

PALMER, Leslie R., to William Arrowsmith, trustee; Prospect Av, n e corner of Leggett Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

WESTERVELT, Josias A., and the Title Insurance Company; 235 Wsst 130th St, 3 years..... 9,000

BLAESIUS, Emile, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 18th St, due July 22, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

ULRICH, John, to Emil Burkhardt; 178th St, n s, being part of Lot 65, map of Fairmount, 1 year..... 1,000

STACK, William H., to Aurelia E. Leubuscher; Walton Av, e s, 150.2 ft n of 174th St; also Grand Boulevard or Concourse, n e corner of 174th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 700

RAUCH, Sophia, to Bertha Krefft; Briggs Av, e e s, 228.8 ft n e of Travers St, 2 years..... 3,000

WOHLGEMUTH, Isaac, to New York and Long Island Realty Company; 8th Av, 2,837 to 2,847, 6 mtgs, prior mtgs $90,000, 1 year, 5½ per cent., each..... 5,000

WOHLGEMUTH, Isaac, to New York and Long Island Realty Company; 8th Av, 2,835 and 2,849, 2 mtgs, prior mtge $40,000, 1 year, 5½ per cent., each..... 5,000

WOHLGEMUTH, Isaac, to City Real Estate Company; 8th Av, n w corner of 151st St, prior mtgs $175,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

THE NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND Realty Company to City Real Estate Company; Wadsworth Av, n w s, 653 ft n e of 190th St, 3 years, prior mtg $14,500..... 17,700

THE NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND Realty Company to City Real Estate Company; Wadsworth Av, n w s, 459 ft n e of 190th St, prior mtg $19,000, 3 years..... 23,800

THE NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND Realty Company to City Real Estate Company; Wadsworth Av, n w s, 289.3 ft n e of 190th St, prior mtg $16,500, 3 years..... 20,600

THE NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND Realty Company to City Real Estate Company; Wadsworth Av, w s, 90 ft n of 190th St, prior mtg $19,500, 3 years.. 23,800

MOLLER, Adolf, to Frances Marx; Park Av, e s, 24.11 ft e of 128th St, due April 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,800

STANSFIELD, Eugenia M., and another to Minnie H. Musgrave; 78th St, 149 East, mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 1,500

GALLOWAY, Charles T., to Anna C. De Klyn and another, executors and trustees; 11th St, 334 West, due April 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

WESTERVELT, Josiah A., to the Title Insurance Company; 154th St, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 6,000

BAKER, John O., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 189th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

MANDEL, Samuel, to Max Markel; Essex St, 140 and 142, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

S. LIEBMANN'S SONS BREWING COMpany to Morrie Helmerdinger; Bond St, 12, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

McSWEENEY, Mary E., and another to Nellie K. Reed; 103d St, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SCHWAB, Henry E., to Nellie J. Schwab; Avenue A, e s, 37.6 ft n of 12th St, demised..... 8,000

COHEN, Philip, to Congress Brewing Company; Ludlow St, w s, being Lot 97A, map of Nicholas Gouverneur, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PLATH, Ernst, to New York Savings Bank; Delancey St, 848, due June 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

MURRY, Eliza, to Lucy Muiry; 12th St, s e corner of Dry Dock St, due —, — per cent. (secures action)..... 15,000

JEROME, Anita G., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 12th St, s e, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

JEROME, Anita G., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 38th St, n s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

BLOCK, Arthur, to Julia Haligartner, trustee; Park Av, e s, 74 ft e of 74th St, due April 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

THAIN, Marie, to Magdalena Haven; Lots 854 and 856, Block J, map of Mepes estate, West Farms, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ROBINSON, Cornelia S., and another to Joseph H. Jasper and another; 89th St, 170 and 172 West, prior mtg $57,921, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,750

FRIEDMAN, Samuel, to Rosina Stricker; 102d St, 304 East, due March 22, 1907.. 1,000

HARDEN, William H., to Annie Harden; 3d Av, s w corner of Brook Av, demand.. 4,000

ROLSTEIN, William, and another to Felix Levy; 173d St, 681 East, prior mtg $3,000, 5 years..... 1,450

ROLSTEIN, William, and another to Felix Levy; 173d St, 143 ft w of former Brook St, prior mtg $3,300, 5 years..... 1,150

ROLLNICK, Max, to Benjamin Schmeidler; Rivington St, 313 and 315, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 5,000

LEVY, Abraham, to Adolf Mandel; 118th St, s, 335 ft w of 3d Av, building loan, due May 1, 1905..... 15,000

LEVY, Abraham, to Adolf Mandel; 118th St, n e, 335 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SPRINGER, Bernat, to Dennie J. Lyons; 2d Av, 392 and 394, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 750

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Walter H. Warren; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 164th St, 2 years..... 504

WAHLIG & SONSIN COMPANY to Louis Reicherdt; Prospect Av, e e, 132.5 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years..... 17,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Isabella Runk; 84th St, 208 to 214 East, 4 mtgs, due April 1, 1909, 4½ per cent., each..... 20,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to Isabella Runk; 84th St, 208 to 214 East, 4 mtgs, prior mtgs $50,000, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 2500

NEUMARK, Herman, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 84th St, 208 to 214 East, prior mtgs $90,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GENNERICH, Christian E., to Amelia Sieburg and others, trustees; Valentine Av, w s, being n ¼ of Lot 23, map of the south part of the Pster Valentine farm..... 5,000

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Frederick Potter and another, trustees; Broadway, n w corner of 127th St, 3 years..... 120,000

MERRICK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Elizabeth S. Simpson; 21st St, n s, 172.9 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $195,000, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHANOLIS, Bronje, to Emilie J. Murray. 1

FROST, Hirsch, to Henry Biermann..... 2,000

WOHLGEMUTH, Isaac, to City Real Estate Company, 3 assignments..Various amounts

HEBIG, Mary, and another to Edward Krone..... 10,000

POLLON, Julis M., to Anna L. Pottlon.. 1

TUNA, Anthony, to M. G. Hopf..... 5,000

NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND REALty Company to Sigmund Gutwillig..... 22,500

MARKEL, Max, to Van Norden Trust Company..... 1

BRUCKER, Joseph, to Lena Neus..... Omitted

PURSER, George H., executor, to George H. Purser..... 4,615

BRUCKER, Joseph, to Lena Neus..... Omitted

WILLETS, Howard, administrator, to Howard Willets, executor..... 21,000

KLEIN, Sale, to Frederick W. Boese..... 5,000

AUSTIN, Ann B., guardian, to Jane A. Hart..... $1,000

AUSTIN, Ann B., individually and guardian, to Jane A. Hart..... 5,000

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 28,000

BLUMENTHL, Gustav, and others, executors, to Gustav Blumenthal..... 33,000

MACK, Theres, to Florence Carpenter..... 20,000

BENDER, Jacob, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

GILBERT, Alice L., executrix, to Alice L. Gilbert..... 3,500

GILBERT, Alice L., executrix, to Alice L. Gilbert, as executrix..... 3,500

LEITNER, Joseph, to Jacob Leitner..... 1

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Isabel G. Kretschmear, all title.....Omitted

GOETCHINS, John M., and another, executors and trustees, to Knickerbocker Trust Company..... 150,688

CLARKSON, Edward L., to Georgia C. Gray..... 12,000

KRETSCHMAR, Isabel G., to Knickerbocker Trust Company, all title..... 61,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CARMINE ST, 2 and 4; Adolph Mayers against Jacob Cohen, owner; Sarab or Jacob Somer..... 116

CARMINE ST, 50; Henry Harris against Friedus & Morris Steinberg, owners and contractors..... 253

GREENWICH ST, 276; George A. Anderson against Ernest Roloff, owner; McDermott & Buckley, contractor..... 120

11TH ST, 318 East; Adolph Mayers against Sarah Rothfeld, owner; Jacob Rothfeld and another, contractor..... 157

68TH ST, 54 West; Rubin Blocksberg against Eva R. Anderson, owner and contractor; C. E. Anderson, contractor.. 565

177TH ST and Bronx River, s w corner, 300x330; William J. Hargrave against the Bronx Bleaching and Dye Works, owner; American Tank and Tower Company, contractor..... 276

MECHANICS' LIENS BONDED.

Dr. Philip Meerowitz says that the lien filed against him and property on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive Tuesday by Pasquele Ventimiglia for $200 is unwarranted. He also says a greater amount of work than the amount of the lien remained to be done before the lienor would complete his contract, and steps had been taken to bond the lien.

C. M. Silverman says that the lien filed against him and property on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Madison Avenue, Tuesday, by Solomon Lashinsky for $1,695 is unwarranted. He adds that Mr. Lashinsky has been paid in full for all work done by him, and that steps have been taken to bond the lien.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 166th St, s e corner; Philip Lengee against Walter A. Dick and another, April 4, 1904..... 385

MERCER ST, 177; Paul M. Schlichter and another against Hyman Sonn and another, March 15, 1904, by bond..... 605

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 63.6 ft e of Fulton St; Conrad Trede against Herman Lenner and another, Feb. 13, 1904. 25

57TH ST, 161 West; Elwood Rue against Lillian Russell, Jan. 27, 1904..... 1,963

102D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100; Adam Happel against Mutual Milk and Cream Company and another, Feb. 17, 1904..... 4,818

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 413; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Julia A. Ceilahan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses, Morris & Westervelt.

FRONT ST, 1; American Mortgage Company against John E. Thrall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attornsys, Bowera & Sands.

MORRIS AV, 559; Francesco Stanziani against Carmela Di Giovanni, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, H. Kuntz.

9TH AV and 47th St, n w corner, 43x85; Emma W. Bahrenburg against Edna P. Sohussler and another, (action to admeasure dower;) attornsys, Thompson & Koss.

35TH ST, 225 e s, 225 e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Henry F. Morris against the Clinton Realty Company and another, (action to foreclose mschanic's lien;) attornsy, J. Kearney.

116TH ST, n s, 176.8 ft e of Madison Av, 33.4x100.11, two actions; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Patrick Gallagher and another, (foreclosurs of two mortgeges;) attorney, W. J. Townsend.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:36	Sun sets..6:29	Moon rises.12:54

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..12:37	Gov. Isl'd....1:10	H. Gate..3:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:15	Gov. Isl'd....1:43	H. Gate..3:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	.....	9:00 A. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	.....	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, Galvsston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Tena, Port au Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Orange, Nassau, Haiti	.....	.....
Orinoco, Jacmel, Trinidad & Seneca, Mexico	.....	12:00 M.
Dutch Gnlana	10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Alice, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Selina, Newfoundland	.....	10:30 A. M.
Semlnole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Alene, Inagua and Kingston	9:30 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Semlnole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tropic, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Barbados	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London	.....	4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	12:30 P. M.
Piemonte, Antigua,

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—$25 reward for an earring, cluster of 9 white stones, lost on 2d Av., Sunday morning, 4th St. to 12th St., through 12th St. to Avenue A; valuable as a keepsake. Mrs. BAPTIST, 200 Avenue A.

Lost.—Hendbag containing three cluster and two solitaire diamond rings; 135th St. Station 9th Av. L. April 4; liberal reward. Pickering, Pier 35 North River.

Lost—Watch charm; horae, rider and dragon; return and obtain suitable reward. W. J. Nichols, 76 William St., Room 1,107.

Lost.—St. Bernard dog; light-brown left limb; breast and tail white. Reward if returned to Paretti, 303 East 45th St.

Lost—Diamond brooch, between 19th and 21st Sts, 1st and 2d Avs.; reward given. 311 East 19th St.

$25 reward for return of fur collar loet March 10 in store 152 West 23d St. Apply 52 West 33d St.

$25 Reward.—Heart, with wedding ring attached, cluster of diamonds in centre, inscription on back, "In memory of my mother," &c. Willadsen, Acaemy Hotel, 14th St., Irving Place.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av., "The Madison."—Under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

30th St., 157 East.—Large and small sunny rooms, with good board; home cooking; price moderate.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class board; doctor's office.

49th St., 9 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

50th St., 46 West.—Delightful, sunny room, with bath, in newly furnished, comfortable house; every convenience; telephone; high-class table; choice locality.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, with every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also table boarders wanted.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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10th St., 126 East.—Desirable well furnished rooms, $2, $2.50, $4; central location; gentlemen.

44th St., 211 West.—Desirable rooms; large and small; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath; $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly. Transients accommodated. Telephone, 5608—38th.

49th, 131 West.—Two sunny, nicely furnished front rooms; heat; hot, cold running water.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant large and small rooms, with bath; meals if desired; references.

93d St., 162 West.—Sunny room to let in private family.

125th St., 109 East.—Double rooms, elegantly furnished, by week or month; moderate; hotel accommodations.

130th St., 61 East.—Two sunny front rooms; rent moderate; reference. Ring basement bell.

Broadway, 2,762, (Near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms; furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan.

Lexington Av., 73, Near 26th St.—Large, comfortable front room, with alcove; bath, telephone; convenience.

St. Nicholas Av., 212, (near 8th Av. and 121st St.)—Bedroom, every convenience; suitable for couple; other privileges; private family; rent, $2.50. Thomas.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

97th St., 151 West.—Desirable newly decorated rooms; large closets; running water; private house; owner.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisemenis. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cash Girls.—Siegel-Cooper Co. have vacancies for neat, bright girls; permanent positions open; with excellent opportunity for advancement to bright girls; bring Board of Health certificate. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Millinery.—Thoroughly experienced millinery makers wanted. Apply Siegel-Cooper Co., Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require an experienced saleswoman competent to act as head of stock in their hosiery department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Several experienced milliners and trimmers wanted. Apply at once, Milkman's Millinery House, 444 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

The Bedell Company, 14 West 14th St., N. Y.; 460 Fulton St., Brooklyn, require at once operators and fitters on ladies' coats and suits; only those having extensive experience in department stores considered.

Wanted—Good Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business about twice a week, usually Monday and Friday, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more day's work a week in order to earn money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address "Special Sales," Box 15, Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Stenographer.—Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of a stenographer and typewriter who has had experience in office work; permanent position open. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—General houseworker; woman about 35 years old; family of three, in flat; good home, fair wages; references. Call after 4 P. M., 87 Ross St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Girls, 14 to 16, as cash girls; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—Bookkeeper, thorough double entry, for commission house; position permanent; salary $12. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 28th St.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—A bright young lady stenographer and telegraph operator for Brooklyn hotel; must be competent. Mr. Brithgan, 538 Broadway.

Wanted—A Protestant Waitress; country for Summer; private family; wages, $20. Call early on Thursday morning at 51 East 57th St.

Wanted—A Protestant kitchenmaid; country for Summer; private family; wages, $12. Call early Thursday at 51 East 57th St.

Wanted—A first-class lady Italian and English stenographer, good salary, with opportunity to increase. Mrs. Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Wanted—Cash girls; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—An experienced feather curler and flower brancher. Apply to Koch's, Fulton and Elm Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer familiar with brokerage business; salary about $15. 150 Nassau St., Office, 1,737.

Wanted—Waist drapers. A. Rankin, 19 East 31st St.

Males.

An energetic man, with thorough knowledge of the plumbing supply business; must be up-to-date and competent to manage a large force; this is a good opening for the right man; give full particulars as to age, experience, references, salary, &c. K 195, Times office.

A physician, out of practice, for important position; references required. Lea Brothers & Co., 111 5th Av. Room 817.

B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and sleeve trimmers in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance, before 10 A. M.

Boys wanted as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Cutter.—Wanted, an experienced cutter for custom tailoring; steady employment and good wages to right party. W. G., Box 205 Times.

Operator.—A first-class operator wanted on custom coats; good wages and steady employment. Write to L. K., Box 203 Times.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for first-class floorwalkers. Apply at Superintendent's office.

HELP WANTED.

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Males.

Saks & Co. require the services of a tall man as elevator starter; one who has had experience in department store or office building. Apply to Superintendent, Broadway and 34th St.

Tailors.—Several tailors wanted for alteration department. Apply 5th floor workroom, James McCreery & Co., West 23d St.

Trimmer.—An expert trimmer wanted by a tailoring-to-the-trade house; only experts need apply; good wages. Write to T. C., Box 204 Times.

Wanted—Printing and stationery salesman, for both in and outside, in a large Brooklyn establishment; state salary expected. Address Oniel, Box 209 Times Office.

Wanted—Five reliable young men to introduce an entirely new idea; must have canvassing experience and be well educated. Call 29 West 33d St.

Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Company require an experienced salesman for the Victor Talking Machine. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Company have vacancies for neat, bright boys; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A.M.

Wanted—A stenographer and typewriter; one with real estate experience preferred; must be bright and active. Mr. Leonard, 325 B'way.

Wanted.—Boys 14 to 16, as cash boys; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell Sons & Co., dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—Cash boys; must come well recommended, and bring health certificate. James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—Young men for office work; answer in own handwriting, stating age. K 196, Times.

Wanted—Dry goods salesman; one who can dress a window. Hardy & Co., 585 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—By a young lady with two years' experience in bookkeeping, good appearance, 25 years old, as assistant boookkeeper. W. H. B., 1,441 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Caretaker.—By mother and son as caretaker for private house; best references. Apply Allstaedt, 78 West 48th St.

Dressmaker.—Competent; would like a few more customers by day; shirtwaists, suits, a specialty. A. G., 1,364 Broadway.

Dressmaker of long experience makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Ernestine, Parisian dresemaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th.

General Houseworker.—American; small private family; flat; neat, economical worker; good caretaker; best teetimonials; car fare. Economical, Box 108, 617 6th Av.

Lady's Maid.—By young North German girl as lady's maid; city references; wages, $25. Bullwinkel, 333 East 84th St.

Laundress wishes family washing at home; references. Eleanor Halpin, 207 West 66th St.

Maid, &c.—By neat, refined, light-colored girl as maid or chamberwork and sewing; first-class references. Lewis, 323 West 59th St.

Respectable colored woman wishes washing to take home. 201 W. 26th St., top floor.

Stenographer.—Visiting stenographer wishes to make engegements with firms desiring first-class work and needing stenographer's services a few hours daily or two or three times a week. Address 1 Box 216 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a thoroughly competentent stenographer and typewriter; ten years' experience in brokerage and mechanical lines; writee good long hand; ealary, $15-$20. —Miss B. Anderson, 217 West 122d St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; two years' experience; excellent speller; neat, rapid worker; $8; references former employer. Miss C., 181 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced, insurance and commercial lines, banking; practical business woman; capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Reliable. 175 Times.

Stenographer.—Thorough business woman, accustomed to all commercial branches; 8 years' experience; good penman; exceptional references. Miss Husson, 418 West 124th St.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined appearance; good education; best references; $7-$8. Industrious, Box 177 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience legal and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; refined; good in spelling and punctuation; best references. Businesslike. Box 199 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience brokerage, commercial, legal. Box B 177 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; excellent education, rapid, accurate, neat, refined appearence; best references; $7. Neat, Box 176 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; take difficult dictation; credentials; attractive personality. Credentials, Box 213 Times.

Stenographer.—(18); English parentage; graduate high school; credentials; rapid penman. Moderate, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent; accustomed to office work and mimeographing; $10 to start. Experienced, 1,115 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent, experienced; good references. Miss Royal, Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Waitress.—By North of Ireland girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Nicholson, 208 East 41st St.

Males.

Accountant.—Audits, examinations, income and profit and loss statements; care estates for executors; day, evening engagements; temporary or permanent; modern factory; cost and office systems installed; moderate charges; bigbest references. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjnsted, trial bnlaances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 201 Times.

Caretaker.—By man and wife; no children; can furnish first-class references. W. A. Miller, 409 West 52d St.

Coachman—Single; generally useful; understands care of horses, harness, carriages, lawns, walks; careful driver; good references; country preferred; wages, $25. Address Norwegian, 93 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Coachman.—Single; Protestant; temperate; careful driver and competent in all branches; would care for lawn; wages, $30; country preferred; last employer can be seen. J. B. Roberts, 216 East 40th St.

Coachman.—By thoroughly competent North of Ireland Protestant; strictly sober; several years' reference, written and personal. Samson, 213 East 39th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly reliable all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. Coachman, 102 East 37th.

Coachman.—Single; excellent reference; anywhere; last employer can be seen. White, 121 West 52d St.

Handy Man—Man 60 years old as assistant and handy man; low salary; good home desired; country preferred; references. Address Hermes, 13 Perry St.

Job on sailship; information rewarded. Michael, 1,364 Broadway.

Man wishes position to design, draw plans, make calculations, estimates, specifications concerning plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation of buildings; references. Andresen, 130 East 123d St.

Plumber.—Licensed, wishes position; thorough knowledge of plumbing, gas fitting, steam and hot water heating. Plumber, 334 75th St., Brooklyn.

Private Secretary.—By young man, past three years with official, prominent street railway company, as private secretary; fully competent to take entire charge of large correspondence; thoroughly familiar with office details; stenographer; exceptional references as to ability and integrity. F. E., Box 117 Times Office.

Secretary, &c.—Account monetary reverses, Englishman, good family, educated Harrow and Oxford; as secretary, companion, reader, &c.; thorough knowledge of Europe; willing to travel and look after tour; good references. Leigh, 154 East 22d St., New York.

Spanish young man wants position in business place as interpreter; speaks Spanish and English. 212 West 18th St. Joema Figueira.

Stenographer—(26;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability. 112 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter—With experience; accurate; references. L., Box 202 Times.

Tutor.—Responsible position wiebed by experienced tutor; entire charge taken; highest references. H. Penn, Morristown, N. J.

Typewriter—Young man, 5 years experience, willing to make himself useful around office; Christian. H. R. Samuells, 358 W. 38th St.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses, drive; single; milk; attend garden, lawn, furnace; do what's required; references. M., 131 Times.

Young American (25) wants clerical position; A1 reference; nine years with importer. J. H., 190 Times.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY WORKERS ORGANIZING

Traction Company's Secret Agents Seeking Information.

PRESIDENT WINTER'S DENIAL

He Says He Tries to Get the Men to Come Directly to Him with Any Grievances.

Despite denials of President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of a strike peril, yesterday secret agents of the company were busy all day in search of information as to the perfection of a secret organization among the motormen and conductors of the company with an ultimate view of being in a position to enforce demands for a betterment of their condition. These agents even came to newspaper offices in the course of their search.

The facts, which have been known for several days, came from employes of the company who themselves have been approached on the organization and strike proposition by means of the endless chain cards, and one of whom attended the meeting on Monday evening. Regardless of whether a strike be imminent or distant, the work of organization which was going on yesterday as it has before, has only one purpose—to pave the way for the presentation of demands on the company and their enforcement by a strike if necessary.

President Winter admitted that the company is taking on more men this year than they have during previous years, but said that whatever was done in that direction was in preparation for the increased business of the Summer season and not because any trouble with the men was anticipted.

"By July 1," said Mr. Winter, "we expect to have on our rolls 100 per cent. more motormen and conductors than we had in December. It is true that we are utilizing three school cars just now instead of one, and I wish we had six. This is due to the desire of the officers and myself to have our new men better instructed than formerly before we send them out on runs.

"I, of course, cannot say that the men are not being organized. That might be done without any information reaching us. But I still believe that if anything of that nature was going on I would be liable to know about it. Even if the men were being organized that would not necessarily mean a strike. I am not aware of any grievances among the men, except such minor differences as are liable to arise from time to time and which are readily and promptly adjusted to the satisfaction of both the men and the company. I have endeavored to make the men feel that they can come direct to me with any grievances they may have and be assured of getting a square deal. That is to my mind the best, in fact the only proper, way to deal with one's employes."

President Winter denied the statement that 500 conductors had been dismissed last Saturday on reports of "spotters." Reports of the company show that only fifteen employes left of their own volition or were discharged that day.

The statement printed in THE TIMES as coming from Vice President and General Manager Calderwood of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and which has been denied by him, was given to THE TIMES's reporter by President Winter's private secretary in response to a request for an official statement and after the facts contained in the story had been submitted to Mr. Calderwood by ths latter.

NO DISPUTES WITH NURSES.

City Superintendent Maxwell's Order to the School Principals.

An alleged attempt on the part of the public school Principals to give orders to the nurses that are assigned by the Board of Health to look after the children sent home by the Medical Inspectors has caused an investigation. These nurses are entirely independent of the school officials, and refuse to take any orders from them. Disputes arose, and the nurses reported to Commissioner Darlington that they were being interfered with.

A few days ago Health Commissioner Darlington wrote to City Superintendent Maxwell and asked him take some action. As a result, Dr. Maxwell has sent a letter to each of his Principals. In it he calls attention to the facts that friction has developed and that the nurses are assigned to look after the children, so that ths children may get back to school as soon as possible. The letter concludes:

"In many cases, were it not for such attention the children would not be given proper medical care and prolonged absence, necessitating the intervention of the truancy department, would result. It will be seen, therefore, that the nurses if given proper opportunity will aid the Principals in maintaining a high percentage of attendance. You are requested therefore to cooperate with these nurses in the proper discharge of their duties. If questions of authority arise please communicate with me, and I will endeavor to adjust matters satisfactorily with the Department of Health."

CUMISKY LEAVES OFFICE.

Finance Examiner, Accused of Poolroom Affiliations, Resigns.

Eugene J. Cumisky, the examiner in the Department of Finance who has at various times been reported to he the manager of a poolroom syndicate, has resigned. The resignation took effect March 31, although ths fact did not become known until yesterday, when it appeared in The City Record.

Cumisky has been on leave of absence without pay since last Summer, when newspapers published reports of his connections with poolroom enterprises. He explained at the time that his eyesight was so bad that he could not perform his duties, and submitted certifcates from physicians and oculists to hear him out.

Controller Grout declined to say anything yesterday about the resignation.

HIS SWORD AN ASSET.

Stock of $50,000 Face Value Another—Liabilities $5,349.

A non-commissioned officer's sword is one of the assets given in a petition in bankruptcy filed here yesterday by Henry A. Stons of Kingston, N. Y. His other assets are $181 in debts due and $50,000 (face value) in shares of stock of the New Power Company. The shares were awarded to him in a suit in the Supreme Court. His liabilities are only $5,349, he says.

BLAIR SECURES CERTIORARI.

Dismissed Superintendent Hales Commissioner Tully to Court.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday granted a writ of certiorari to review the action of Commissioner James H. Tully of the Department of Public Charities, in dismissing George Blair from the office of Superintendent of the Bureau of Dependent Adults in the department.

Mr. Blair, who was dismissed for alleged misconduct, as he was before when he was Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Department, declares that the Commissioner had no power to try him; that the charges concerned him in his individual and not his official capacity, and that the Commissioner acted both as accuser and judge and was prejudiced.

Mr. Blair's first removal was by the then Commissioner, Homer Folks, and Mr. Blair says that he intends to sue Mr. Folks to recover $20,000 damages for libel.

Not in Van Norden Trust Company.

In the report in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday of the retirement of John H. Washburn from the Presidency of the Home Insurance Company, an error was made in referring to Mr. Washburn as a Director of the Van Norden Trust Company. His is neither a Director nor a stockholder in the Van Norden Trust Company.



As fast as the hatter's art reaches a higher stage—we're there.

$5 has been the standard price for the very best Derbies, though we sell at $4 a Derby every whit as good as any of them.

Now we've gone beyond the $5 mark, and the quality it indicates—have made the finest Derby that study and skilled work can produce, regardless of cost.

$6.

Spring overcoat weather at last, if it lasts.

Covert coats; knee lengths of soft fabrics; paddocks; cravenettes — every last sort of Spring overcoats.

$15 to $35.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CHARITIES CHEMIST HEARD.

Dr. Dreyfuss Denies the Five Charges Against Him.

Commissioner of Charities Tully conducted a hearing yesterday afternoon on the charges against Dr. Wolfram E. Dreyfuss, the chemist of the department. There are five specifications in the charges that Dr. Dreyfuss is called upon to answer.

The first was that Dr. Dreyfuss, in December last, called at the office of H. Joseph Sicklen, who formerly furnished the department with a patent milk, and told him that if he would give Mrs. Dreyfuss a fifty-dollar hat or a pin for Christmas he would see that Sicklen received the contract to supply the department with the milk. Dr. Dreyfuss denied it.

The second charge relates to the purchase of hot-water bags. James T. Dougherty had agreed to supply the department with several dozen of patented bags at $8.75 a dozen. Dougherty did not know when he made the bid that the bags sold at wholesals at $12.80 per dozen. Dr. Dreyfuss, according to the charge, told Dougherty's representative that he would let him off on the rest of the contract if he would supply two dozen of the bags. Dr. Dreyfuss explained this by saying that he had told the representative that if he could furnish bags as good as the patented bags at the bid price he would accept them, but that he had not made any such arrangement as indicated in the charge. The other charges related to the adding of extra sheets for supplies after the bids had been opened and approved. Dr. Dreyfuss admitted that extra sheets were often added when there was an urgent demand for supplies, and said that the custom was an old one in the department. Several witnesses testified to Dr. Dreyfuss's good character. Decision was reserved.

FREE RIDES TO SCHOOL.

Bill Making City Pay Some Pupils' Carfares Among Those Mayor "O. K.'s."

Hearings were held before Mayor McClellan yesterday on several legislative bills which had been received by him for official action before being disposed of at Albany. Principal among them was ths amendment to the charter permitting the city to accept "all or none" bids for city bonds, whereas at present all bidders must bid solely for "all or any part" of any issue. Ths Mayor approved all of ths bills before him, and forwarded them to Albany last night.

The first hearing was on the Chamberlain's bill giving that official power to deputize one of his clerks or deputies to sign warrants, bonds, and like papers in his absence or illness. The second was on the act of giving power to the Board of Education to enter into contracts with street railway and elevated road companies for the transportation of school children in congested districts to other less crowded schools. Commissioner R. L. Harrison of the board told the Mayor that that body approved ths measure unanimously.

The other bills on which hearings were held allow the Board of Estimate to audit and allow Fire Department claims, to fix salaries for women probation officers, and to fix salaries for Fire Department chaplains.

J. S. ANDERSON'S WILL.

Bequests for a Church, a Seminary, and a Mission.

J. Schuyler Anderson, who died on March 17 at his home, in Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, left a will, in which he directed that property which he owned at Woodycrest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street be sold and the proceeds divided among the Union Reformed Church of High Bridge, the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of America at New Brunswick, N. J., and the Board of Domestic and the Board of Foreign Missions of the same denomination. It is stipulated, however, that if the property brings more than $20,000 but $5,000 is to be given to each of the institutions named and the remainder added to the residuary estate.

Mr. Anderson's estate, which consists of about $100,000 in real and about $5,000 in personal property, is divided between four sisters, two nieces, and a nephew.

LONG ISLAND WOODS ABLAZE.

Dry Weather Has Made Tinder of the Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., April 6.—Two destructive forest fires to the west and northwest of this village have been raging all day, and the inhabitants here and at Wading River have stubbornly though unsuccessfully fought their rapid progress. A strong southerly wind hastened the sweep of the flames and increased the difficulties of the fire fighters.

Hundreds of acres were devastated, with a severe loss to standing and cut timber. To-night ths fire fighters are still desperately fighting the flames, but no complete relief is expected before rain falls.

Continued dry weather has rendered the woods very combustible.

To Aid Italian Immigrants.

The Society of American Artists has granted the use of the Vanderbilt Gallery for a concert to be given for the benefit of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants on the afternoon of Monday, April 25.

The Latest for Spring Wear. Stylish, Cheap and Desirable.
MEN'S FINE SUITS AND SPRING OVERCOATS.

3 Great Sale Days.

At KING'S | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat.

Corner Broadway and Park Place, you have a great chance to buy a suit or Spring Overcoat for yourself or your boys and save money—at least $5 to $10.

Men's fine Silk Mixed SUITS, imported Cassimere and fast color Blue Serges, single or double breasted; all sizes; value $22, at..... 9.65

Men's fine imported Worsted and Cheviot SUITS, checks, overplaids and plain black and blue Thibets, cut single or double breasted style, broad shoulders and very fashionable, at.. 11.65

Silk Lined Box Tan OVERCOATS and Oxfords and Black; also the Long Cut Overcoats in plaids, with or without belt, at..... 8.90

Some very swell cut SUITS of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx make; equal to merchant tailor made garments; their fit is perfect; at..... 14.90

Men's Tan Covert Cloth BOX COATS; natty garments; five shades to choose from; silk sleeve linings; made to sell at $15; our price during sale..... 7.90

Men's fine Black Thibet SUITS, single or double breasted; just the suit for dress wear; broad shoulder, liberally cut and elegantly tailored.... 10.90

Men's All-Wool Black and Blue Cheviot SUITS, also fancy patterns, all sizes; single or double breasted; very serviceable and stylish; worth $10; our price..... 5.90

MEN'S BOX OVERCOATS, CRAVENETTES, RAINCOATS and long-cut Spring OVERCOATS; also silk lined..... 11.65

Any of the above garments equal to merchant tailors' $25 production.

Railroad fare refunded during this sale to out-of-town customers. Present ticket at cashier's office.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, in two and three pieces, at 1.55, 2.20 and 2.98
Black and Blue Suits, 2.95 and 3.95.
Big line of Russian Blouses and Sailor Suits.

MEN'S PANTS, in light and dark effects and stripes, at 1.85, 2.45 and 3.45.
A big assortment to choose from; all sizes; also to fit stout men and tall men.

Mail orders filled on above goods. Send for catalogue of our "Famous Mail Orders," which has samples and instructions.

Corner Broadway and Park Place. King's LEADING AMERICAN CLOTHIERS

PARTICULAR people, those who consider good taste as a valuable asset in their business, are our principal clients in the Uniform Department. It is a large and important department and includes among its patrons the Astor Estate, The Gorham Co., The Holland House, The Touraine, The New York Herald, Sousa's Band, etc., etc. We carry a large line of ready-to-wear uniforms in blue, bottle green and cadet gray, and build to order anything desired. Catalogues, Samples and Estimates sent upon request.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"No laggards here."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Flatbush Ave. at Fulton St., Bedford Ave. at Broadway, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY MAYORS SPLIT.

No Longer a Unit in the Fight for Equal Taxation.

The New Jersey Mayor's Equal Taxation League met at the office of Mayor Fagan in Jersey City yesterday. For the first time there was a division of sentiment. Heretofore all the Mayors who joined the league have been in favor of continuing the fight for equal taxation until a victory is achieved or defeat assured. In furtherance of this policy, Mayor Lankering of Hohoken offered a series of resolutions, calling on the Legislature to take up the matter at the special session to be held on April 12 and pass a bill imposing on all second-class railroad property the same tax that is imposed on other property.

The only advocates of the resolutions were Mayors Lankering of Hohoken and Kenny of Harrison.

Mayor Fagan of Jersey City said it would be impolitic to take such action now in view of the fact that the Legislature at its regular session had appointed a commission to take testimony and report at the next session.

Mayor Katzenbach of Trenton said he was not in favor of the resolutions, but he thought it might be well to ask the Legislature, at its special session, to request the commission to report within six weeks, and at the same time ask Gov. Murphy to call a second special ssession to receive this report.

The resolutions were defeated, with Mayors Lankering and Kenny on one side and all the other Mayors in the negative.

A resolution was adopted instructing all Mayors to get reports as to the value of railroad property in their respective municipalities and report at the next meeing.

BROTHER BILL GETS GAY.

Delivery Wagon Horse Seeks Freedom and Whoops Things Up.

"Brother Bill," a horse owned by James A. Hearn of Fourteenth Street, started to whoop things up along Madison Avenue last night. The moment the inspiration seized him was an opportune one, for Henry Rosenthal, the driver, was absent from the box.

He started in at Twenty-eighth Street by getting on the sidewalk, wagon and all. When a policeman objected "Brother Bill" galloped down the avenue, tail in the air and head erect. At Twenty-seventh Street "Brother Bill" decided to take in the circus, and made for the door, upsetting a peanut stand en route. A long line of people waiting for tickets respectfully and speedily made way for him. He decided that the wagon couldn't pass the stiles, so, in chagrin, he vented his spite on a fruit stall opposite, upsetting it, and the Italians in charge as well, without ceremony.

Mad clear through, "Brother Bill" now prepared to demolish a Madison Avenue car, which was coming around from Twenty-third Street. The motorman stopped the car, and "Brother Bill" saw it standing so hellessilke there that he hadn't the heart to slay it in cold blood; so, looking around for some other diversion, he noticed the big windows of a restaurant directly facing Madison Avenue, and thought how refreshing a cup of coffee would be, and what a lovely ruin that big window would make.

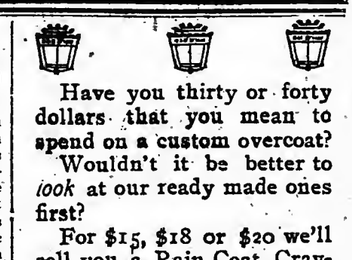
But even as he was considering the best position for the proposed attack, Policeman Hessian seized "Brother Bill" and locked him up—in the stable.

R. N. GALLAWAY RUN DOWN.

He Offered to Pay the Driver's Fine in Police Court.

Robert N. Gallaway, an elderly broker, of 68 East Fifty-fifth Street, was run down in front of the Hoffman House yesterday morning by a cab in charge of William Anderson. Mr. Gallaway had just left the Hoffman House and was crossing Broadway when Anderson's horse, coming from Fifth Avenue toward the hotel, struck Mr. Gallaway, throwing him to the pavement. The carriage wheels injured his right knee.

Policeman Kruz arrested Anderson on Mr. Gallaway's complaint, and Magistrate Barlow, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, fined the driver $10. Mr. Gallaway offered to pay the fine, but the driver's employer relieved Mr. Gallaway of his self-assumed obligation.



Have you thirty or forty dollars that you mean to spend on a custom overcoat?

Wouldn't it be better to *look* at our ready made ones first?

For $15, $18 or $20 we'll sell you a Rain Coat, Cravenette Coat, Medium Length Coat or Covert Coat, guaranteed to be as good as custom coats at $30 or $40.

Can't you spend the $15 or so difference better than in the custom tailor's label?

Can we tempt you with fine linen? We have a very complete line of distinctive shirts.

All sleeve lengths.

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Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 42 St., Bwy. 7 Av. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Daily Mts. 25, 50. Riley B. Van & Rose Beaumont, Falk & Seamon, Trovolo, Harrigan & Annie Abbott

American Institute, Polytechnic Section, discussions, brilliantly illustrated, explosive engines, etandard time, Thursday, 8 P. M., 19 W. 44th St. Admission free.

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 9.

STAR Lex. Av. 107th St. Mat. Sat. Thomas E. Shea. To-night, Banished by the King. N'xt w'k, Patrice, Driven from Home

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE Next SUNDAY Evg. Seats now on sale.

GRAND | GLITTERING GLORIA N'xt w'k—"The Girl with the Green Eyes."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last Week but one, the Great Military Play, "Zapfenstreich," (TATTOO,) with Bonn & Christians.

ECONOMY FOR SHIP COMBINE.

Ismay Cuts Off Private Office and Pier Telegraph Service.

A further step in the policy of retrenchment inaugurated by President Ismay of the International Mercantile Marine on his return to this country was taken yesterday, when the private telegraph service of the American and Red Star Lines between their respective offices and piers here and in Philadelphia was discontinued and the employes discharged.

The dismissed employes included a superintendent at $250 a month, an assistant superintendent at $150 a month, and about fifteen operators. They received three months' salary upon discharge. Since President Ismay's arrival almost daily conferences have been held between him and the other executive officers of the company and further reductions of force are expected in the immediate future.

Hearing on Auxiliary Water System.

Chairman Doull of the Aldermanic Committee on Water Supply issued a call yesterday for a public hearing on Tuesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock on the plan to install an auxiliary salt water fire-fighting system in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Alderman Doull said yesterday that he was very much in favor of Mayor McClellan's plan for this improvement, and that he believed the committee would report favorably on the matter to the meeting of the Aldermen on Wednesday next.

"City Beautiful" Public Hearing.

Chairman Francis K. Pendleton of the New York City Improvement Commission, until lately the "City Beautiful" Commission, issued a call yesterday for a public hearing in the Council Chamber at the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon next at 2:30 o'clock. The public is requested to offer suggestions at the meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. ETHEL BARRYMORE in her greatest success, COUSIN KATE. MONDAY, APRIL 18th. HENRY MILLER—MARGARET ANGLIN in CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 7th MONTH. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With Sam Bernard.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis's Farce. THE DICTATOR

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY. Miss JOSEPHINE ARTHUR presents "THE HOUR GLASS" by W. B. YEATS. 1st Time in AMERICA. Preceded by MARIETTA and THE MILLINER'S BILL.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. WITH WM. H. THOMPSON.

NEW LYCEUM. West 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. DANIEL FROHMAN....Mgr. "Saucy Sally will give you a good laugh."—Sun. "Saucy Sally sails into success."—Press. "A breezy farce; will have good career."—Tribune. CHARLES FROHMAN presents CHARLES HAWTREY in F. C. Burnand's farce. SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. THE PRINCE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness, rain at night; fresh east winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,930. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THREE GRAB BILLS JAMMED THROUGH

Senate Passes Ramapo and Niagara Measures.

VAIN FIGHT MADE ON THEM

Assembly Passes Merritt Water Storage Bill—Remsen's Gas Bill on Senate Calendar—White Plains Grab Reported Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—This was a field day for the so-called "grab" bills. Several of the most favored of the measures were passed and several more were advanced. The principal "grabs," passed by either one body or the other, were the Niagara Power bill, the Merritt Water Storage bill, and the Ramapo Water bill.

The White Plains Boulevard bill, for the passage of which it has been charged by Senator Grady a syndicate of lawyers is working on a contingent fee of $500,000, and which, if passed, will cost the City of New York $1,500,000, was to-night reported out by the Assembly Committee on Rules, having passed the Senate yesterday.

The Remsen East River Gas Company bill will be the first bill on the Senate calendar to-morrow, and is regarded as absolutely certain of passage, it being understood that a deal was entered into to-day between the supporters of this measure and the advocates of the Niagara Power bill.

The Smith Water bill, better known as the Ramapo bill, because of the belief of the city authorities of New York that its principal object is to increase the value of the holdings of the Ramapo Water Company, was passed by the Senate late this evening by a vote of 27 to 22. All of the Democrats opposed the bill with the exception of Senator Bailey of Suffolk County. Senators Elsberg and Marshall were the only two Republican Senators who voted in opposition to it.

The main argument in favor of the bill was made by Senator Brackett. He contended that the City of New York should be prohibited from condemning the waters of Fishkill and Wappinger's Creeks for a water supply to the injury of industries which have been erected along these streams.

In attacking the bill, both Senators Grady and Dowling said that the measure was in the interest of the Ramapo Company, even if it were not so intended, and was an injustice to the City of New York. Senator Dowling read from the report of the Burr commission to show that the only available source of additional water supply for the City of New York were Fishkill and Wappinger's Creeks, and another stream in Columbia County, on the east side of the Hudson, and the Catskill Mountain watersheds on the west side of the Hudson.

By depriving the city of the right to condemn the available water sheds on the east side of the Hudson it was left with only one available source, the water sheds on the west side of the Hudson, all of which are now controlled by the Ramapo Company.

Senator Dowling showed by the Burr report that Fishkill and Wappinger's Creeks discharged daily 350,000,000 gallons of water, which now go to waste, and which would be sufficient for the needs of New York City for some time to come.

Despite protests from all over the State against the desecration and destruction of Niagara Falls, and despite the strenuous objections urged against the policy of giving a corporation rights to invade any section of the Commonealth, the Senate this afternoon, by a large majority, also passed the Thompson bill, extending the charter of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company and granting it most extraordinary additional privileges. Thirty-five votes were marshaled for it, when only twenty-six were needed. The bill now goes to Gov. Odell.

Senator McCarren of Brooklyn offered an amendment to the bill to exempt Greater New York from its provisions.

Senator L'Hommedieu opposed the amendment. "It probably would be a physical impossibility to transmit this power to New York from Lockport," said he.

Senator White of Syracuse offered another amendment to exempt Onondaga County from the bill.

Both amendments were voted down by large majorities.

Then minority leader Grady offered another amendment which provided that the rights and powers granted under the bill should not annul any other franchise granted by law. This was also voted down.

There is absolutely no restriction in the bill as to the amount of water which the company may take from the Niagara River between North Tonawanda and Lasalle for the purpose of developing power. It could drain the falls without one bit of legal restraint.

The hope of the opposition to the bill now lies in Gov. Odell. It is expected the opponents of the bill will ask the Governor for a formal hearing.

With hardly a shadow of opposition the Merritt bill to prevent Spring freshets, which in the language of Minority Leader Palmer is liable to be so taken advantage of as to allow of wholesale condemnation proceedings against lands private and otherwise, and which its opponents outside the Legislature declare will give corporations almost unlimited power to obtain control of certain streams and lands adjacent thereto for purposes of increasing the water power, passed the Assembly. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Senator Lewis also has a water storage bill which has passed the Senate and which was to-night reported favorably by the Assembly Rules Committee. The Merritt and the Lewis bills differ radically. The Merchants' Association of New York, which has vigorously opposed the Merritt bill, indorses the Lewis bill.

MAYOR AGAINST RAMAPO BILL.

But It Is Not a City Bill and Will Not Come Before Him.

Mayor McClellan placed himself on record yesterday as being opposed to the Smith Ramapo bill pending in the Legislature and which, if it becomes a law, will prevent the city from going to Dutchess County for an additional supply of water.

"The bill is against the interests of this city and if it reaches Gov. Odell I hope he will veto it," said the Mayor. "It is not a city bill and will not come before me if passed."

The Smith bill is the one which ex-Controller Coler recently opposed as being in the interests of the Ramapo Company. The Burr Commission, appointed by Mayor Low, reported in favor of tapping two important streams in Dutchess County for an increased supply of water.

ROW OVER POLICY BILL.

Hit by Paper Wads, Assemblyman McManus Hurls File at Mr. Finch.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Feeling ran high between majority leader Rogers and minority leader Palmer to-day when Assemblyman McKeown blocked for a time Assemblyman Prentice's efforts to have his anti-policy bill, defeated a few days ago, amended to meet the objections of some of his Republican colleagues.

Assemblyman Prentice offered an amendment which gives one-half the fines collected from persons convicted of policy playing to the organizations whose work it is to prosecute such violators of the law. The bill originally read that these organizations or societies should have the proceeds of the fines from "any kind of gambling."

"This bill is just as bad as it ever was," said Mr. McKeown. "Mr. Goddard cannot be allowed to blackmail the people."

In the midst of an animated parliamentary wrangle, between majority leader Rogers and minority leader Palmer, some of the Republicans threw wads of paper at Assemblyman McManus of New York. Mr. McManus became very much angered, and seizing a file of bills hurled it at Mr. Finch. The file struck Mr. Finch in the back of the head, but did not injure him.

It is reported that Gov. Odell will have the measure passed through the agency of an emergency message, as to have the bill delayed by the rules at this stage of the session would almost insure its death.

REPARTEE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

"The Gentleman Is a Pinhead"—The Other Gentleman's Head a Vacuum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The bill making West Seneca, in Erie County, a city, under the name of Lackawanna, which was passed in the Assembly to-day, occasioned a bit of debate which was out of the ordinary.

"The gentleman who has spoken in opposition to this bill," said Mr. Cook of Erie, referring to Assemblyman Cox of Buffalo, "is a pinhead."

"The gentleman who favors this bill," said Mr. Cox, referring to Mr. Cook, "has a vacuum where his brain ought to be."

Then Assemblyman Lynch arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to find that for the first occasion since I have served in the Legislature with them I can agree with both Mr. Cox and Mr. Cook. I agree with what Mr. Cook said about Mr. Cox, and I indorse what Mr. Cox said about Mr. Cook."

HEARST SPLITS COMMITTEE.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Managers in Dispute Over Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representative W. S. Cowherd of Missouri was elected Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee without opposition to-night.

The question of the election of a Secretary to the committee caused considerable discussion.

The present Secretary, Charles Edwards, was placed in nomination by Representative Kehoe of Kentucky, and seconded by Representative Bowers of Mississippi, acting for Representative Williams, the minority leader. Representative Dinsmore of Arkansas moved that the newly elected Chairman be authorized to appoint a Secretary.

It was mentioned that Mr. Edwards had some connection with the Hearst propaganda for the Presidency. The friends of Mr. Edwards answered this by stating that this fact ought not to influence the vote either way, as he maintained this connection entirely outside his official duties with the committee.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee and Representative Ransdell of Louisiana made speeches against the election of Secretary Edwards. An adjournment was voted for at 11 o'clock by the friends of Edwards. The absence of Mr. Cowherd was given as a reason for postponing action.

HERE FOR HAMERSLEY ESTATE.

Lady William Beresford Arrives on the Teutonic.

Lady William Beresford, formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley of New York, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic for the purpose of arranging the Hamersley estate left in trust to her.

In the will of Louis Hamersley it was provided that should J. Hooker Hamersley, a cousin, and then unmarried, have an heir, the estate, at the widow's death, should revert to that heir. Since then J. Hooker Hamersley married, and has a son, who now lives practically alone with his little sister in the family residence on Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Hamersley married the eighth Duke of Marlborough in 1888. She also has a son, and it has been reported that her trip to this country is for the purpose of securing a settlement of the estate of Louis Hamersley, so that her own son may share in it.

Julius S. Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, Jr., and Stuyvesant Chanler came on the Teutonic to spend their Easter vacation from English preparatory schools with their parents.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS SPECIAL train to Washington, via Pennsylvania Railroad, will leave New York, West 23d Street, at 4:55 P. M., Brooklyn at 4:45 P. M., Tuesday, April 12th. Rate, $7.50 for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale April 11th, 12th, and 13th, good to return until April 18th, inclusive, and will be good on all trains excepting limited trains for the West. —Adv.

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PRESIDENT DEPRECATES BOASTING AND LEVITY

Asks Americans to Show Courtesy to Other Nations.

TO BEGIN REFORM AT HOME

Tells Publishers They Are the Real Governing Classes—Responsibility of the Citizen.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A representative and distinguished company attended the dinner of the Periodical Publishers' Association of America given at the New Willard Hotel to-night.

President Roosevelt was there and made a speech. On his right sat Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and on either side of them were Mr. Hay, Secretary of State; L. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambasssdor; Justice Peckham of the Supreme Court, William B. Howland, President of the association; Hamilton W. Mable, the toastmaster, and other members of the society.

The Publishers' Association came to Washington from New York on a special train, bringing with them their out-of-town guests.

When President Roosevelt entered the hall he received an ovation, the entire company rising and cheering him repeatedly. Toastmaster Mable introduced him as "The best-known author in America to-day, the author and illustrator of American ideals."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"It is always a pleasure to a man in public life to meet the real governing classes," the President began; "I wish to bid you welcome to Washington, and to say but a word of greeting, and that word shall take the form of a warning and a hope. I did not speak in justice when I alluded to you as representatives of the governing classes.

"I think that we of the United States cannot keep too fresh in our minds the fact that the men responsible for the Government are not the representatives of the people, but the people themselves, and that therefore heavy is the responsibility that lies upon the people and upon all those who do most toward shaping the thought of the people.

"Now in the days of my youth I was a literary man. I have recently in reading a book been immensely struck by the thought developed in it by one of our greatest scholars, who was speaking of freedom and of the fact that freedom could not exist unless there went with it a sense of responsibility, and he used a phrase somewhat like this:

"'That among all peoples there must be a restraint; if there is no restraint there is for an inevitable result anarchy, which is the negation of all government.'

"Therefore there must be restraint. A free people has merely substituted self-restraint for external restraint, and the permanence of our freedom and [illegible] of our liberty depends upon the way in which we shall exercise that self-restraint.

"Law—there must be more than good laws to make a good people. A man whose morality is expressed merely in the non-infringement of the law is a pretty poor creature. Unless our average citizenship is based upon a good deal more than mere observance of the laws on the statute book, then our average citizenship can never produce the kind of Government which it must and will produce. So far from liberty and the responsibility of self-government being things which come easily and to any people they are peculiarly things that can come only to the most highly developed people capable not only of mastering others, but of mastering themselves and who can achieve real self government, real liberty.

"For that cultivation of the spirit of self-restraint which is the spirit of self-reliance we must rely in no small degree upon those who furnish so much of the thought of the great bulk of our pepole who think most, and therefore, gentlemen, in greeting you here to-night I wish not merely to welcome you, but to say that I trust every man of you feels the weight of the responsibility that rests upon him.

"The man who writes, the man who month in and month out, week in and week out, day in and day out, furnishes the material which is to shape the thoughts of our people, is essentially the man who more than any other determines the character of the people and the kind of Government this people shall possess.

"I believe in the future of this people. I believe in the growth and greatness of this country, because I believe that you and those like you approach their tasks in the proper spirit—not always, but as a rule. And, gentlemen, it seems to me that because of the very fact that we are so confident in the greatness of our country and our country's future, we should beware of any undue levity or any spirit of mere boastfulness.

NEED OF NATIONAL COURTESY.

"Individual courtesy is a good thing, and international courtesy is quite as good a thing. If there is any one quality which should be deprecated in the public man and in the public writer alike, it is the use of language which tends to produce irritation among nations with whom we should be on friendly terms. Nations are now brought much nearer together than they formerly were.

"Steam, electricity, the spread of the press in all countries, these factors have brought the people closer together. You can rest assured that no man and no nation ever thinks the better of us because we adopt toward him feelings which we should resent if they were adopted toward us.

"We have a very large field in warring against evil at home. When all is as it ought to be in Nation and State and municipality here at home we can then talk about reforming the rest of mankind. Let us begin at home."

Speeches were also made by Ambassadors Jusserand and Sternburg, Senator Beveridge, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Dr. John H. Finley, Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Frank S. Black, Robert E. Speer, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, S. S. McClure, Walter H. Page, and Dr. Albert Shaw.

JUDGE WOULDN'T PLAY A TIP.

Telegram Reached Him by Error—The Horse Won at Odds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Judge Richard W. Clifford held a "sure thing" on one of the Oakland races this afternoon, but would not interrupt a session of his court in the Criminal Court Building to play it.

A telegram was brought into court by a messenger boy while the Judge was intent on knotty propositions in law. He quietly opened the message, and read, "Get in on Kitty Kelly. Good thing. Can't lose."

The Judge's face expanded into a broad smile as he turned to his clerk and said:

"This isn't for me. I wouldn't think of taking advantage of it."

To whom the telegram finally went has not been disclosed. Kitty Kelly crossed the wire a winner at odds of four to one.

GIRL VICTIM OF FOOTPADS.

Gang of Young Negroes Rescue Captured Companion.

Miss Lena Albert, nineteen years old, of 510 Tenth Avenue, was held up at Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue last evening by a gang of a dozen young negroes from fourteen to eighteen years old, who tried to force her pocketbook from her hands.

She broke away from them and, screaming hysterically, ran to the opposite corner, where she fell in a faint across the northbound car tracks. A passerby picked her up in time to save her from a car, and another citizen grabbed one of the young negroes whom she pointed out, after she revived, as one of her assailants.

While the crowd which had gathered was debating what to do with the youth his comrades returned and hustled his captor about so that he escaped, and the whole gang disappeared. When a policeman appeared there was no one to arrest.

The girl was attended in a nearby drug store and was able to go home.

MRS. GARTH OWNS THE FARM.

Her Coachman Deeded it Over Before Mr. Garth Died.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 7.—After all, it appears that the beautiful place at Morristown, N. J., known as Erin Farm is not the property of Hubert M. Hartigan, who was coachman for Granville W. Garth and who has been the reputed owner. A deed was placed on file with the County Clerk to-day conveying the property from Hartigan to Mr. Garth's widow. The deed was dated Dec. 15, 1903, before Mr. Garth's death, but was not executed until to-day.

Hartigan said this afternoon that he had nothing to say.

"But this looks as though you never did own Erin Farm," said the reporter.

"That is correct," was the reply. "I never owned the place and do not own it now. I purchased it for Mrs. Garth."

"But you have always posed as the owner."

"That was Mrs. Garth's wish," said Hartigan.

He also said that in all the transactions he had merely obeyed Mrs. Garth. Asked whether he was going to Europe this Spring, he said that he had not made up his mind, although he was going to send some horses across.

ORANGE GRAVEYARD ABLAZE.

Fire Rages for an Hour, Ruining Many Monuments.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—Residents of Orange were treated this afternoon to this novel spectacle of a graveyard ablaze. The firemen were called out and it was fully half an hour before the flames were controlled and extinguished.

The cemetery—St. Mark's—is nearly 200 years old and contains stones marked with dates long before the Revolutionary War. Many heroes of that war and the civil war are buried there. The cemetery is thickly set out with bushes and shrubbery.

Recently the warm Spring sun has dried the grass and shrubs, and to-day some mischievous boy touched it off, with the result that the whole place was a rolling mass of flames, and in a few moments surrounding dwellings were endangered.

Before the fire was extinguished many of the stones were cracked and totally ruined, and all the marble stones, columns, and monuments were severely smoked and chipped. The shrubbery is ruined.

OMELETTE OF 15,000 EGGS.

Uncooked, Result of Mishap That Painted Car Wheels.

People passing along Ninth Avenue last night couldn't help noticing that the wheels of all the cars had a bright scintillating ochre hue. Had they gone as far as Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue they would have learned the solution of the mystery from Harry Lem of 419 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who woefully sat as near as convenient to the ruins of 15,000 eggs which had previously occupied a safe place in his wagon.

Lem deals in eggs and drives his own wagon every evening to Gansevoort Market. Last night he was driving along between the elevated railroad pillars, and at Twentieth Street found he would have to get out of the way of the surface cars. As he attempted to turn off the line the wheels on one side of the wagon jammed in the hollow of the rail. The wagon was old.

Suddenly there was a crash. The wheels flew off. The wagon fell over, and Lem sat down in the biggest uncooked omelette that has been seen on Ninth Avenue for many a day.

There was a block for an hour. Aided by a policeman and a number of conductors and motormen, the wrecked wagon was finally cleared away.

BIG STORM IN SOUTHWEST.

Tornado Kills Child in Texas—Houses Unroofed in Natchez, Miss.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 7.—A violent storm, which in some districts reached the proportions of a tornado, swept over parts of Mississippi and Texas to-day.

The storm struck Natchez this evening. The wind blew a gale, and was accompanied by hail and rain. Part of the City Hall was torn off. Several warehouses and a number of residences were unroofed.

The storm also struck south of Mexia, Texas, wrecking a gin and farm house at Shiloh, and a farm house at Prairie Grove. At Mills a house was blown to pieces and a negro woman seriously hurt, and a child killed. There will be much loss to timber and fences.

LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY CAR.

Dropped Her Own Penny, but Clung to Her Mother's.

Mamie Lee, seven years old, of 2,750 Eighth Avenue, was instantly killed by a north-bound car in front of her home at 5:30 o'clock last evening. Her father, Jomn Lee, an employe of the American Ice Company, had met her on the doorstep on his return from work but a moment before, and given her a penny to buy ice cream from a pushcart man just across the street, and it was while running to get the dainty that she was struck.

A crowd gathered, and, while it was waiting for the wrecking wagon to remove the car from the girl's body, Peter McIvor of 2,706 Eighth Avenue suggested that there were men enough present to lift the car. This was done.

Five pennies the child's mother had just given her to make a purchase for the household were found in her hand, while the coin her father had given her was picked up where she was struck.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD AT STATION AND COURT

Her Chauffeur Arrested and Convicted of Driving Too Fast.

SHE COULD NOT PAY $10 FINE

Mr. Gould Finally Arrives in High Dudgeon with the Necessary Money.

Mrs. Howard Gould passed a very unpleasant hour yesterday afternoon while on her way to meet Mr. Gould at McGown's Pass Tavern, in Central Park, in a big automobile. The chauffeur was arrested for fast driving, and with him Mrs. Gould was taken to the Arsenal Police Station, and from there to the Harlem Court, where the chauffeur, unable to pay a $10 fine that was imposed, was locked up, while Mrs. Gould was compelled to sit in the courtroom and wait for the arrival of her husband with funds to get the man out.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould had planned to leave the city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gould attended to some business during the morning, and appointed 3:30 as the hour he would meet his wife at McGown's Pass Tavern, where they were to have had dinner. Mrs. Gould did not leave the Waldorf-Astoria, where they have been living, until after the appointed hour, and when she did start she ordered the chauffeur to make the trip as quickly as possible.

After turning into Central Park the driver of the automobile kept to the West Drive and started the machine, going at a lively rate. Near One Hundred and Second Street Policeman John Murphy of the mounted squad was riding along when the automobile passed him. He called to the chauffeur to stop, warning him that he was exceeding the speed limit. According to Murphy the chauffeur gave an insolent answer, which led to an altercation, during which Murphy placed the man under arrest.

Mrs. Gould objected to being prevented from reaching her husband, and told the policeman that she wished to continue to the tavern, which was only two blocks away. Murphy insisted, however, on the chauffeur's going at once to the station, and as there was no other means by which Mrs. Gould could reach her husband she went along in the automobile. At the station the chauffeur was arraigned before the Sergeant, where he gave his name as Valentine Brossard, thirty-nine years of age, of 25 West Fifty-sixth Street. Meanwhile Mrs. Gould sat outside in the car and waited for a settlement of the case.

The Sergeant at the station decided to hold Brossard, and he ordered Murphy to take his prisoner to court at once. It was then after 4 o'clock, and when the party reached the Harlem Court at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Sylvan Place, Magistrate Baker had adjourned court for the day. He was still in his private office, however, and when he heard the nature of the case and the principals he volunteered to hear the case at once.

When the big automobile pulled up in front of the court it at once became the centre of a large crowd of people, who made remarks and stared so at Mrs. Gould that she determined to wait in the courtroom for her driver. The room was almost empty and Mrs. Gould paced up and down impatiently while the case was being heard.

Murphy told the Magistrate that the car was going at a rate of twenty miles an hour when he called to the chauffeur, and that when he had called for less speed the chauffeur had replied in an insolent manner. Brossard denied the policeman's statement and said that he was not going at more than eight miles an hour, which is allowed by the city ordinance. Magistrate Baker considered the case for a few minutes and then imposed a fine of $10.

Brossard had no money with him, so he sent a note to Mrs. Gould asking her to help him out. She searched her purse, but could not find the necessary money, and Brossard was led away to a cell.

Magistrate Baker and Policeman Murphy then offered to call a cab to take Mrs. Gould to the Park tavern, but she refused the offer, saying that she only wished to have her husband informed of her plight and the chauffeur's. The policeman called Mr. Gould on the telephone, and a few minutes later he dashed up in a cab.

When he arrived Magistrate Baker and all of the court clerks had gone home, and the only person to be seen was Keeper Jules Bremer, to whom Mr. Gould said that the arrest of his chauffeur and the treatment of Mrs. Gould in being compelled to suffer the indignity of having to sit around in a courtroom was outrageous. He said that the policeman might have permitted the chauffeur to take Mrs. Gould to the tavern instead of dragging her about the city, and that he would see Commissioner McAdoo as soon as possible and have Murphy dismissed from the force. He then denounced the fine, but in the end paid it under protest, taking a receipt for the money.

Brossard was then released, and the party started off again, not stopping until they had reached the Grand Central Station.

SPOILED A WALDORF DINNER.

Painter Follows Women into the Hotel and Is Arrested.

Francis J. Markey, painter and decorator, followed two women into the Waldorf-Astoria last evening and, despite the fact that they were alarmed by his actions, would have seated himself at their dining table.

Markey said that one of the women was Miss Helen Gould, and that he was to marry her. He had been introduced to Miss Gould, he said, by Timothy D. Sullivan, and had only succeeded in winning her hand after a long courtship. Grover Cleveland, he declared, would be best man at the wedding, while Mayor McClellan, David B. Hill, and ex-Chief Devery would act as ushers.

Markey had a chance to add a few more ushers to his list after he had been arrested. The addenda included Harry Lehr and Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was then put into a patrol wagon and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The women he had followed lost their appetite during the excitement and went home without dinner. They did not give their names.

Parker Men Win at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 7.—The caucuses held by the Democratic Party in this city to-night to select delegates to the County Convention resulted in a victory for the Parker men. The Hearst contingent carried the Seventh Ward, and all the other nine wards were controlled by the organization leaders.

Unexcelled—
Usher's Special Reserve White Label Scotch.—Adv.

PARKER CHEERED IN CONGRESS

Mr. Gaines Says Democrats Will Put Him in the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. Gaines in the House to-day in the course of a speech denouncing trusts in general, remarked that the oppression of one trust—the Ice Trust—had been relieved by Chief Justice Parker and five other men, and suggested that Alaska might send Ice to New York. Democratic applause greeted the name of Judge Parker, and in concluding Mr. Gaines again provoked applause on the minority side by saying:

"We are going to put him in the White House. He is going to crush the balance of the trusts of the country, which the Republicans will not do."

The bill extending the coastwise laws to the Philippines was taken up and was still under consideration when the House adjourned.

BURTON BARRED IN THE SENATE

Senators Decline to Have His Name Linked with Theirs in Pairing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—One of the peculiar consequences of the conviction of Senator Burton of Kansas is the problem that confronts Senator Hansbrough, the majority whip of the Senate, who has charge of the pairs that are made for the accommodation of absent Senators, when he wishes to fix a pair for the Kansas Senator. Senators who are present in the chambers are unwilling to have their names linked with Burton's, and after a day or two the effort to arrange such pairs was abandoned.

The result is practically that Burton is out of the Senate proceedings now. It is said that no attempt will be made to pair him, and that his name is not expected to appear in the record of the Senate proceedings until the final disposition is made of his status there.

MAILS MICROBES TO FARMERS.

Dr. Moore Dedicates to the Public Patent for Beneficent Germs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—At the Patent Office to-day a patent was issued and dedicated to the people of the United States. It covers a process discovered by Dr. George T. Moore of the Department of Agriculture for the production of bacterial cultures employed in inoculating soils for the successful cultivation of clovers of all kinds, alfalfa, soy beans, cow peas, and many other similar members of the legume family. The patent is given to the people of the United States forever in effect, the object being to forestall any effort to patent such a process and by that means circumscribe the efforts of farmers to improve their soils by raising leguminous crops.

The department has for several months been sending out in small packages through the mails the necessary bacteria dried on cotton and accompanied by nutrient salts with which the farmers may inoculate either the soil or the seed which is to be sown in the soil.

GOV. MURPHY FOR CHAIRMAN.

New Jersey Executive May Succeed to Senator Hanna's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—That Gov. Franklin Murphy will succeed the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna as Chairman of the Republican National Committee seems to be the belief of the Governor's friends in this city.

It is said on good authority that President Roosevelt and his advisers are still considering Gov. Murphy's name in connection with the place, and unless some unforseen obstacle arises he be asked to take the position.

Whether the Governor will accept or not cannot be learned, but a close personal friend of his said to-day that he most likely would, though he looked upon the proposition with much reluctance at first.

LOGHOUSE HID OLD CURRENCY.

Two $50 Bills of George Washington's Time Found by Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 7.—Two fifty-dollar bills, issued when George Washington was President of the United States, have been found and are said to be very valuable. Workmen pulling down an old log house near Forest Hill found the bills hidden in a crevice.

The house was occupied during the Revolutionary War by Abram Pontius, a wealthy settler. It is a tradition that Pontius secreted large sums of money in the house and buried some on the farm, but these two bills are all of the fortune that have ever been found.

ENJOINS MAN FROM WORKING.

Netmaker Said to Have Violated a Trade Agreement.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A novel injunction preventing Joseph A. Cone of Boston from working at his trade was issued to-day by Judge Lockwood Honore.

Mr. Cone is an expert in the manufacture of nets. The bill declares that he resigned from the employ of a Massachusetts net and twine company a year ago, after signing a contract not to engage with any other company in the same business for five years. He is charged with breaking this agreement.

FIGHT FOR THE BURLINGTON.

This Road Said to be the Real Issue of the Hill-Harriman Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—According to both Burlington and Union Pacific Railroad men in Omaha the fight now being waged between Messrs. Hill and Harriman over the distribution of the Northern Securities Company's holdings of stocks is really for control of the Burlington road, rather than of Northern Pacific.

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific jointly own the Burlington, and should the stock now held by the Northern Securities be distributed as Mr. Harrison wishes the holdings of Union Pacific, together with recent purchases, would give Harriman control of Burlington through Northern Pacific.

J. D. LONG TO HEAD SCHOOL.

Ex-Secretary of Navy Will Be President of Wentworth Institute.

BOSTON, April 7.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy and Governor of Massachusetts John D. Long will serve as President of the new three-million-dollar trade school made possible by the will of the late Arioch Wentworth, according to an announcement made here to-day.

A charter for the new school, which will be known as the Wentworth Institute, was issued to-day by the State Commissioner of Corporations.

RUSSIANS MAY NOT FIGHT ON THE YALU

Their First Line of Defense a Position Further North.

JAPANESE ACROSS RIVER?

Are Said to Have Occupied Several Important Points—Russian Forts Apparently Ineffective.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.—While the first line of defense against the Japanese advance from Korea is a strong position, selected by Gen. Kuropatkin, near Feng-wang-Cheng, (forty miles from the Yalu,) it is believed the Russians intend to hold out as long as possible at An-tung, which commands the Peking Road.

The Russians have intrenched themselves heavily near Hai-cheng in order to block the progress of the Japanese in case they succeed in landing at the head of the Liao-tung Gulf.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Tokio says:

"Reliable reports were received here to-day from Söul to the effect that part of the Japaness fighting line has crossed the Yalu and establishsd itself in strong positions there at several important points."

TOKIO, April 7.—A dispatch from Söul says Japanese supply steamers are safely entering the estuary of the Yalu River and are landing their cargoes at various points on the Korean shore. It is presumed here that the movement of these supply steamers is covered by Japanese gunboats.

If this is so the Russian forts erected upon the Chinese side of the Yalu River are evidently not effective.

According to reliable Korean reports the American mines at Un-san and the English mines at Gwendolen are safely guarded by detachments of Japaness troops.

SEOUL, April 7.—An American missionary who has just returned from Northern Korea, reports having seen a fleet of forty transports, some of which were very large, off Hai-ju, fifty miles north of Che-mul-pho. It is supposed that the transports are carrying a part of the second Japanese Army, the first three divisions of which are said to be destined to land at Yon-gam-pho.

Telegrams have been received here saying that the Russians are occupying six of the largest border towns on the Tumen River, in Northeastern Korea.

A Korean Prefect has sent in a report that the Russians and Chinese who were at Yon-gam-pho have withdrawn to An-tung, across the Yalu. Only a few merchants remain at the former place.

RUSSIANS EXPECT LONG WAR.

Believe it Will Last Two Years—Japanese Horses in Bad Shape?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 7.—A Parisian who has just returned from St. Petersburg tells me it is the impression there that the war will continue certainly for two years. There are, he says, only about three months in the year during which military operations can be carried on without obstacles due to the elements.

From June until about the end of August there is likely to be severe fighting, after which both sides will be obliged to make up their losses of material.

One of the conditions imposed by Gen. Kuropatkin before leaving for the Far East had reference to the number of men he should be able to dispose of before commencing serious operations. It is now certain, my informant says, that the forces estimated by Gen. Kuropatkin as indispensable for success will be available.

The Russians are said to have been well served by the railway across Lake Baikal. No fewer than 2,800 wagons and 430 locomotives have passed to the other side, so now there are adequate means of transport on the southeastern side of the lake. The trains from Moscow to Port Arthur, which formerly had to cover about 8,000 versts, now go only as far as the lake, and then return.

Great hopes are founded on the Trans-Baikal Cossacks. My informant, after seeing the accoutrements of the men and officers, says they are perfect in every respect. Preparations for these Cossacks' eventual mobilization were completed years ago, when Russian authority was established in Manchuria.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Russian General Staff believes that the Japanese, instead of following the right tactics, which would be to remain in Korea and concentrate and fortify themselves, will cross the Yalu. But if they attempt simultaneous landings at Niu-Chwang and Dalny they may have to pay dearly for their folly.

Trustworthy information is said to have been received to the effect that the Japanese have only six divisions in Korea, which were landed at Fu-san, Chinam-pho, and Che-mul-pho. Their total effective strength therefore would be rather below than above 80,000 men.

According to information given by Gen. Mishchenko the Japanese wagon trains and artillery horses are in very bad shape. Their condition is said to be like that during the hostilities between the Europeans and the Chinese in 1900.

when all the horses used for the train and about half of the artillery horses died.

JAPANESE FLEET REAPPEARS.

Has Been Cruising Off Port Arthur Since Wednesday—Russians Want Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.—The Admiralty has received information that a Japanese squadron has been cruising off Port Arthur since yesterday.

A special dispatch from Port Arthur says that after the attack on March 27 the whole Russian fleet sailed out of the herhor and formed line of battle, ready to accept a combat, which the Japanese declined.

Three of the Japanese fire ehipe sunk in attempts to hlock the harbor have been raised and towed into the harbor at Port Arthur, where they are being armed with rapid-fire guns for scrvice against the enemy.

Vice Admiral Stark has received the Order of St. Vladimir and Reat Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky has been decorated with the Order of St. Stanislaue in recognition of their able defense on the occasion of the Japanese torpedo boat attack on Port Arthur on Feb. 8.

Admiral Stark reached St. Petersburg today eimultaneously with the announcement of another honor conferred on him, the Alexander sword, which is only given for gallantry in the face of the enemy.

MUCH ACTIVITY AT NIU-CHWANG.

Quick Work on the Defenses—Kuropatkin Inspects Fortifications.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—A telegram from Niu-Chwang, dated yesterday, eaye:

"Niu-Chwang was visited to-day by Gen. Kuropatkin. Since he came the activity has increased, and preparations for defense against the Japanese are being vigorously pushed forward.

"Gen. Kuropatkin made a minute inspection of the eetuary of the river, where formidable fortifications have been constructed by the Ruselane, who are hurriedly putting the last touches to them. An enormous quantity of artillery is here.

"Everything points to the conclusion that the long inactivity of the Japanese has impaired the favorable prospects they were believed to have in February, when the Russians were under the effects of the firat surprise."

WHAT RUSSIA HOPES TO DO.

Reported Naval Plan—Entire Baltic Fleet to be Sacrificed If Necessary.

PARIS, April 7.—The Ruesian naval plan for retrieving the reverses at Port Arthur and Che-mul-pho has been communicated to one of the embassies through official channels having access to the highest naval authorities at St. Petersburg. The plan is explained as follows:

Russia recognizes that Japan now has preponderating naval strength in the Far East. Therefore it is essential to reverse the present Japanese preponderance. Thie will be attempted by two distinct moves:

First, urgent efforts will be made to have a naval concentration at Port Arthor, the Baltic, Red Sea, and Vladivostok fleets joining Admiral Makaroff's command, if possible, and thus giving the combined fleeta preponderance over Admiral Togo's.

Second, it is foreseen that it will be difficult and probably impossible to effect this concentration, as Admiral Tego may intercept the Baltic fleet before its arrival at Port Arthur. In that event the Baltic fleet, which is comparatively small, will attempt the perilous task of engaging the large Japanese fleet, in the hope of disabling eome of the Japaneee shipe.

The Baltic fleet may suffer annihilation, but it will have served a valuable end if it is able to cripple a sufficient number of Japanese ships to reduce Admiral Togo's naval strength helow that of Admiral Makaroff.

INDIANS KILLED IN COLLISION.

Three Dead, Three Fatally Injured, and a Score Hurt.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A special car containing sixty-three Indians belonging to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show was smashed in a collision between the Oregon Express and a fast mail train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway near Maywood, Ill., to-day during a fog. Both trains were east-hound.

Three of the Indians were instantly killed, three were fetally injured, and twenty others more or less seriously hurt. The Indians who were not pinned in the wreck fled in a panic across the prairie, but returned, and, led by Chief Iron Tail, selemnly chanted the Indian "death song" as they gathered around the bodies which had been laid out beside the tracks. Those killed were Kill Head, Phillip Iron Tail, Jr., and Thomas Comelast.

Chief Whitehorse, in charge of the Indians on the train, was among those fatally injured. He said he knew death was near, and requested that he he placed near his dead companions. The Chief was propped up and sat stoleally smoking a pipe while physicians worked over his injuries pending arrangements to take the injured men to hospital. The others fatally injured were Annie Good Face and Luther Standing Bear.

No white passengers were hurt.

The Indians were on their way to New York.

MISS NATHALIE SCHENCK WEDS.

Quietly Married in California to Capt. Glen Colins of the British Army.

Special to The New York Times.

PACIFIC GROVE, Cal., April 7.—Miss Nathalie P. Schenck of New York was married about 9 o'clock thia morning in the Episcopal Chapel, attached to the Del Monte Hotel, to Capt. Glen Colins, who served with the British Army in the Boer war.

Two weeks ago the bride-elect and her mother, Mrs. Schenck, arrived at the hotel. This morning the only thing known of the wedding was that accommodations had been engaged on to-night's train for Santa Barbara, and that rooms had been booked at the Palmer House there for "Capt. Colins and wife."

It was supposed that the wedding would take place about noon to-day. Last night the Rev. John A. Emory arrived from San Francisco, and was met hy Capt. Colins and escorted to a room occupied by the party. While Del Monte was at breakfast this morning there was a very quiet wedding in the chapel, with "Nobody there," to use Mrs. Schenck's words, hut the Newport beauty and her mother, the groom, and the necessary witnesses.

After the ceremony the bride and her mother awaited a south-bound train at Del Monte Station. Capt. Colins joining them just after the cars drew up. The bride wore a white lace-trimmed picture hat and a white dress almost concealed by a long black coat. Mrs. Schenck, after waving the young couple farewell, returned to the hotel.

Neal Named for $5,000 Job.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Republican organization yesterday afternoon chose John K. Neal as the candidate of the organization for appointment to-day as Commissioner of Records at $5,000 a year, to succeed George E. Waldo on May 1.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF KING OF SPAIN

Bomb Exploded by Unknown Person in Barcelona.

MONARCH HAD NARROW ESCAPE

According to One Account His Assailant Miscalculated the Distance and Two Bystanders Were Injured.

MADRID, April 7.—The following official statement has been issued here:

"At 9:30 o'clock yeeterday evening a petard exploded in the portico of the house 19 Ramhla del Centro. There was a loud explosion, which caused material damage. In the ensuing panic two persone were slightly injured.

"King Alfonso (who had been visiting the exhibition) pessed the spot wlthin a few minutes after the occurrence and was warmly cheered by the crowd, which had then become tranquil.

"The originator of the outrage has not been discovered. One man was arrested, hut has since been released."

Private accounts from Barcelona regarding the explosion vary in detail.

ROME, April 7.—The Patria saye:

"An enormous crowd waited for King Alfonso outside the Exhibition building, where there was no military cordon, and the crowd was thus enabled to approach the royal carriages, although surrounded by a considerable number of detectivee. When the King appeared, followed by Premier Maura, there was a great outhurst of applause, to which his Majesty responded with emiles and by saluting in military fashion.

"While the King was stepping into his carriage a eharp explosion wes heard, followed by cries of pain. His Majesty turned aroun without ehowing any emotion, while Premier Maura urged him to proceed.

"The crowd abandoned the royal carriages and eurrounded the place where two persons wounded by the explocion were lying in spasms of pain. The bomh had heen thrown without well calculating the distance, and it exploded, woundinig two sighteeers who were applauding the King.

"Mis Majesty remained on the spot until the two wounded persons had been removed to a hospital, and then he received an enthusiastic ovation.

"One person was arrested. Hie name wae kept strictly secret, but it is doubtful if in the confusion the police seized the real culprit, especially as no one present was able to tell exactly from where the bomb had been thrown."

The Italia, the organ of the Foreign Office, congratulatee King Alfonso on his "almost miraculous escape from the attempt upon his preclous life."

LONDON, April 8.—Jolius G. Lay, United States Consul General at Barcelona, telegraphs aa follows to The Associated Preee:

"An explosion of gas occurred here last night, giving rise to a report that a 'petard' was exploded as King Alfonso wae leaving the exhibition. The explosion, however, took place half a mile from where the King was."

OPEN DOOR IN MOROCCO.

Anglo-French Treaty Also Provides for It in Egypt.

PARIS, April 7.—It is learned in official quarters thet the Anglo-French Colonial treaty about to he eigned will contain a clause providing for equality of tariff duties on goods entering Morocco and Egypt for a period of thirty years.

The clauee epeciflee that this equality is only between the parties to the treaty, but the officials say that the favored nation principle will give all countriee equality of treatment, thus having the effect of establishing the open door in Morocco and Egypt.

The clause does not require the maintenance of the present Egyptian and Moroccan tariffs, but whatever tariffs now exist or are hereafter established are not to contain differential duties.

The officials say this insures a notahle opening for American trade for the next thirty years.

CUNARD LINE WARNS LIVERPOOL.

Will Move to Another Port If Dock Charges Are Increased.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—At a meeting today of the Cunard Steamship Company the Chairman, Lord Inverclyde, warned the dock authorities that if they continued to hamper the company'e operations by increased charges the transfer of the Cunard ships to another port would reeult.

McCARREN'S GRIP WEAKENING.

His Adherents Admit That It Will Loosen with September Primaries.

Senator McCarrén sent word to his lieutenants in Brooklyn last night that he would be in town this morning to begin repairing his political fencee, damaged by Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle.

That the Kings County organization is rapidly getting away from McCarren's hands wae generally admitted yesterday, and the most the McCarren men seem to hope to accomplish is to control the situation until after the early State Convention. All practically admit that McCarren cannot hope to hold the organization in the September primaries, when new district leaders are to be elected.

BLISS YIELDING TO PRESSURE.

Likely to Resume Place as Republican National Committee Treasurer.

As a reeult of a long conference held at the Sub-Treasury yesterday between Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, Assistant Secretary Hamilton Fieh, who is in charge of the Sub-Treasury, and ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss, it was announced last night that in all probability Mr. Bliss will again become the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee for the coming campaign.

Mr. Bliss has been urged to take this place for some time, and two weeks ago, when he visited Washington, the Preeident also expreseed the wish that Mr. Bliss again would act in his old capacity. The conference yesterday is understood to have resulted in further pressure on the part of Secretary Shaw in the name of the Preeident, and in the practical acceptance on the part of Mr. Bliss.

TENNESSEE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Republican Convention Also Nominates Littleton for Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 7.—The Republican State Convention to-night nominated Jesse Littleton of Franklin County for Governor.

It instructed its delegatee to the National Convention to vote for Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, Ohio, April 7.—The steel shops, mounting room, and offices of the Wehrle Stove Works were burned to-day. Loss, $100,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 7.—Fire of unknown origin at the plant of the Cole Manufacturing Company, office fixture makers, in the southern portion of the city, caused a loss estimated at $86,000 to-day.

DOWDESWELL ART SALE.

Eighty-three Pictures Bring Over $57,000—Bidding Spirited.

As a result of the first night's sale of the Dowdeswell & Dowdeswell, and the Blakeslee art collections at Mendelssohn Hall last night, eighty-three pictures hrought $57,825. The sale was under the auspices of the American Art Association, Thomas E. Kirby being the auctioneer. Though the bidding was often spirited and good prices were usually realized, yet the hall with its gallery was not even comfortably filled, the company being largely profeesional.

The beet figure for the evening was $6,400, the succeseful bid for the portrait of "Elizabeth Sackville, hy Sir William Beechey," purchased by E. J. Stehli, one of the largest bidders of the evening. It wae not announced for whom he was buying, unlees it was for himeelf, and the bidder did not seem to he well known to the company.

George A. Hearne secured Jacques Blanchard's "Venus and Adonis" for $4,900. The next figure wae $4,500, the bid of F. K. Sturgis, for the "Market Cart," by Gainshorough. The most successful bidder was D. G. Reid, who hought seventeen pictures. Mr. Pulitzer, next to Mr. Stehli, was in the van of the purchasers.

The paintings which brought over $400 each, the titles, the artists, and the purchasere follow:

View in Venice, Canaletto; George B. Whelen	$400
Portrait of Col. F. Mountjoy Martin, Sir Thomas Lawrence; Emerson McMillan	775
Portrait of a Nobleman, Barthel Beham; Joseph Pulitzer	800
Portrait of Elizabeth Brandt, Jan Anthonisz Van Ravesteyne; George A. Hearne	525
Portrait of Sir William Chambers, Sir Joshua Reynolds; Joseph Pulitzer	320
Portrait of Mynheer Tan Byck, Jan Verspronck; W. W. Seaman, agent	500
The Grand Canal, Venice, Canaletto; D. G. Reid	2,000
A River in France, Frits Thaulow; Scott & Fowles	1,150
Portrait of Miss Morris, Sir Joshua Reynolds; D. G. Reid	2,700
View of the Grand Canal, Venice; Bernardo Bellotto; Robert S. Minturn	750
Portrait of Brooks Watson, Esq., Lord Mayor of London, John Singleton Copley; Joseph Pulitzer	2,500
Autumn Sunset, George H. Bogert; D. G. Reid	600
Portico of the Doge's Palace, Venice, Francesco Guardi; D. A. Kennedy	1,000
The Call to Prayer, Jean Léon Gérome; D. G. Reid	380
Portrait of Two Sisters, George Henry Harlow; W. Stanhope	550
Portrait of Princesse de Talleyrand, Carle Van Loo; Mrs. Joseph Schmid	825
A Normandy Fishing Village, Richard Parkes Bonington; D. G. Reid	1,400
Domestic Cares, E. Pieters; Max Biemann	900
Smugglers "Creeping for Gin," George Chambers; D. G. Reid	510
Portrait of a Young Dutch Woman, Jan Van Ravestyne; Walter G. Oakman	550
At the Window, Mlle. Ledoux; D. G. Reid	400
Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Jan Van Ravesteyne; Bayard Cutting	1,600
Portrait of Elizabeth Saokville, Countess Delawarr; Sir William Beechey; E. J. Stehli	6,500
Portrait of Lady Whitmore, Sir Peter Lely; Edward Lawell	975
The Palace of the Rajah, Edwin Lord Weeks; Richard Redmon	400
The Morning Glory, Jules Lefebvre; Joseph Pulitzer	1,600
Canal San Marco, Venice; Canaletto; Mrs. J. Schmid	1,025
A Classical Landscape, Claude Lorraine; F. K. Sturgis	775
Portrait of the Princess of Nassau, Peulus Moreelse; Edward Brandle	1,400
The Market Cart, Thomas Gelnsborough; F. K. Sturgis	4,500
The Close of Day, Charles Emile Jacque; G. G. Benjamin	450
Portrait of Catherine of Braganza, Sir Peter Lely; D. G. Reid	650
Venus and Adonis, Jacques Blanchard; George A. Hearne	4,900
The Cottage Door, Thomas Berker; D. G. Reid	625
Portrait of Princess Claudia De Medici, Justus Sustermans; E. J. Stehli	3,000
The Lock, Frederick W. Watts; R. S. Minturn	525
Portrait of George III., Allan Ramsay; A. L. Lanpler	850

LUYSTER PAINTINGS SOLD.

High Bidding Brings Total Result Up to $25,000.

Prices soared last night at the end of the sale of the pictures of Cornelius W. Luyster and the estate of the late J. Osmer Miller, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The highest figure of the evening was $1,200. Thie sum wae paid by J. C. Wellman for "A Breton Holiday," painted by Lucien Gros. G. C. Heimerdinger hid $1,000, the second highest offer, for Cesare Detti's "At Versailles in the Time of Louis XIV." The total amount realized by the sale last night was $15,772.50. With the $9,642 taken in the night before, this gives a grand total of eomething over $25,000 for the 148 paintings in the collection.

Next to the two that brought $1,200 and $1,000, a painting of Didier-Pouget's probably caused the most epirited bidding. After a sharp battle, it was finally knocked down to R. Cluett for $600. The name of this painting on the list ie "Heather in Bloom, Morning Effect." It elicited much admiration from the art lovers present.

Some of the pictures sold and the pricea they brought are as follows:

Evening on the Seine, by Camille Delphy	$200
The Spurr, by P. Grolleron	200
The Bootblack, by J. G. Brown	400
The Cardinal's Breakfast, by Paul Schaan	200
Punch and Judy, by T. Laurent	100
At the Veranda, by Alfred Stevens	385
Lindhurges Farm, by George Inness, Jr.	350
On the Grand Canal, Venice, by Rubens Santoro	385
French Fishing Boats off the Normandy Coast, by H. B. Martin	230
Adoration, by Adolphe Piot	600
Kind Sister, by E. Munier	450
Landscape and Cattle, by William Hart	410
Fountain, by Antonio Tores	235
The Attack, by Paul Grolleron	350
Old Spanish Castle, by E. S. Perrier	290
The Village Tribunal, by S. H. Crone	225

NO MERIT IN "NEAR-SIDE" LAW

President Vreeland Writes That Change Does Not Diminish Accidents.

As an aid to those who are fighting for the repeal of the "near-side" car stopping ordinance, President H. H. Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company yesterday forwarded a letter to President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen in which he declared himself as unahle to discover any reason for retaining the ordinance on the books. The letter said:

During the past ten years, since I have been in charge of the operation of street railroads in this city, the proposition of establishing the so-called "near-side" stop has very frequently been brought up, and I have always consistently opposed it, because I knew that in all the attempts to establish it in other cities its introduction had always been received with dissatisfaction by the traveling public.

As you know, I had no part in securing the passage of the ordinance under which it was recently inaugurated. The city officials and a considerable number of citizens seemed to desire to give it a trial and I offered to co-operate. You are as well able to judge as I of how much it has been appreciated by the public.

As to the tendency of the new ordinance to diminish accidents, our records for the brief period it has been enforced do not show any marked change that would seem to justify its continuance on that score.

President Fornes intende to conduct a vigoroua campaign now to secure the approval of the Board of Aldermen to the repeal resolution which was introduced in the board by Alderman Doull in January, and which has been held up in committee ever since that time in spite of the fact that Chairman Haggerty of the Railroad Committee was instructed by the board to call a public hearing at an early date.

So far the principal influencee in the board against the repeal have been found in Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, the Vice Chairman, and in Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany floor leader.

BAIL FOR AUTOMOBILISTS.

Police May Accept $20 from Speeders—If They Want To.

Automobilists arrested for exceeding the speed limit may now he released in the etation houee by giving oash bail of only $20, inetead of the $200 formerly demanded, hut as it is optional with the police it is not safe to depend on it.

Commisioner McAdoo said yesterday that under the ordinance $20 bail could be accepted by a Police Sergeant, that being double the amount of the maximum penalty and added that while he had not looked into the matter very thoroughly he believed it was a question with the police whether they should arraign their prisoners under the ordinance or the general law.

KANSAS DELEGATION OPPOSED TO HEARST

Stands Fourteen Against to Six For His Candidacy.

PLATFORM OFFERS A SOP

Praises Him as One of Nation's Foremost Democrats—Kansas City Platform Is Indorsed.

WICHITA, Kan., April 7.—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected twenty uninstructed delegatee to the National Convention. The delegates-at-large are W. A. Harris, H. T. Farrelly, David Overmyer, J. G. Johneon, S. I. Hale, and J. F. Haymaker. The delegation, according to personal preferences, will etand six for Hearst and fourteen againet him, it is said.

Claude Duval of Hutchineon, who headed the element against inetructions for Hearst, was named as temporary Chairman, with hut few dissenting votes. While waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions the Chair refused to entertain a motion that the convention hear from speakers present. Pandemonium reigned, and the Chairman finally surrendered the gavel temporarily. Anti-Hearst men were apprehensive of a echeme upon the part of Hearet followers to capture the convention.

The real hitch hetween the two factione came at the afternoon session on a motion to suspend the rulee and proceed to the election of delegates-at-large and alternates. A motion to tahle was supported by Hearst men and carried.

This victory for Hearet men was eventually turned into defeat when the election of delegates came. They aleo met a rehuff when a platform failing to indorse Hearet'e candidacy for President was adopted. The platform, however, contains a plank indorsing Hearst'e Democracy, and hie followere contend that it virtually indorses him. This plank reads as follows:

"In William R. Hearst of New York we recognize one of the foremost Democrate of the Nation. He uees his great opportunities and power in all casee in behalf of the common people without counting the cost to himself.

"Hie single-handed legal contest with the coal truet juet successfully concluded in the Supreme Court is the most signal triumph of Democratic principlee since the truste seized the husiness of the country. We indorse the great work he is doing in the interest of his party and his country, and commend hia example to good Democrats everywhere."

The platform, which wes unanimously adopted, indorsed the Kaneas City platform of 1900 and the Chicago platform of 1896, expressed confidence in William J. Bryan, and declared for the nomination of men for President and Vice President who supported the tickets of 1896 and 1900, and who were in sympathy with the platform upon which they ran; criticised the Republicans of the State for "turning down the old machine and creating another more dictatorial than the old," and charged them with building a railroad machine and with turning the State Capitol into a roundhouse.

HEARST'S HAIR AS AN ISSUE.

Couldn't Carry Texas with It in the Middle, Chairman Lyon Says.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 7.—Cecil A. Lyon, State Chairman of the Republican Party and next National Committeeman from Texas, does not favor William Randolph Hearet for President, but hopes to see him nominated for that office hy the Democrats.

"I will give $1,000 to the Hearst campaign," said Mr. Lyon, "provided his nomination is guaranteed. His nomination would cinch the election for the Republicans, and it would therefore he good financial policy to make any contribution necessary to secure hia nomination, hecause with Hearst the nominee of the Democrats there would be no necessity for the Republicans to spend money on the election. No man who parts his hair in the middle can ever carry Texas for the Preeidency."

YEATS'S "THE HOUR GLASS."

An Irish Morality Play of the Wisdom That Is Death.

A Wise Man	John Malone
A Fool	William Owen
First Pupil	Johnson Briscoe
Second Pupil	Lewie Owen
First Child	Miss Edith Spear
Second Child	Miss Estelle Bryan
Bridget, the Wise Man's Wife	Miss Myra Brooks
An Angel	Miss Josephine Arthur

Mr. W. B. Yeats's morality play, "The Hour Glass,"—written for an Irish theatre—was represented for the first time here yesterday afternoon at the Garrick, as one of a serlea of performancea apparently arranged to display the talents of Miss Josephine Arthur.

The piece is clearly suggested by "Everyman," the main difference being that the hero symholizea-not the lust of life, but the lust of wisdom. As the mediaeval theologian and moralist found in the love of the world only a anare, so Mr. Yeats finds that in wisdom there is death. It ia another of his doctrines in mysticism, strangely analogous to that of a previous play, "Where There Is Nothing, There Ie God."

Mr. Yeats's Wise Man is a great apostle of science. He haa routed the neighboring monks with hia dialectics, and has converted not only hie wife and children, hut the whole country side to hia denial of the old faith. But an angel appeare to him, and tells him that when the hour glass shall run out he will be dead, and his eoul will go to the place of all deniere, unless he can find one soul who believes.

Suddenly abandoning hie gospel of denial, he beeeeches hie family and pupile to believe, even as Everyman went to Fellowship, Kindred, and the rest, and they reluse with eimilar triviality and humor. The only believer he finds is the village fool, who had not been thought worthy of being taught the gospel of denial. The Wise Man diee at the running out of the hour glase, hut one la led to believe that he has been saved by the faith of a fool.

There le etrangeness and fascination in the little play, as there is in everything of Mr. Yeats's, and in some respects it is dramatic, as for example, in the matter of the angel and the hour glase, hut its effect yesterday afternoon fell short of the absolute. The fault may have been with the angel, who was lacking in celeetial preeence, being a very mundane young person, whose hair waved se by tongs, and who etood in a very theatrical limelight.

It ie more probable, however, that the weaknese was inherent in the play. Real wise men and scientists do not in an inetant give over a lifetime of conviction, even at the bidding of the moet poetical and dramatic angel; or if they do they are liable to lose the sympathy of theatregoers, who are most likely to be interested in characters that make a struggle for their convictions. Isn't there a atory of the atheiet who thanked God he did not believe in Him! The other atheist exclaimed in admiration: "By Heaven, he had sand!" Lucifer has only to be Lucifer in order to take the centre of the stage from Godhead.

Mr. Malone made a sympathetic and impreesive wise man, and Miss Brooks amused the audience as his work-a-day wife. But the great performance of the afternoon was the fool of Mr. William Owen. That was a creation of ripe and exquisitely colored imagination, full of the simple craft, even trickery of the wayside beggar, yet with a heart swelling to the mysteries of the angels on the mountains. Nothing could have been more admirable than the firmness and the simplicity of Mr. Owen's technique. It was, in fact, a little masterpiece of acting.

Two other plays were devoted to Miss Arthur: "My Milliner's Bill" is from the repertory of Rosina Vokes; "Marietta," is by Stanley Dark, and was given for the first time. The less said of all this, the better.

Uniformly high quality has made the half-tones of The GILL Engraving Company famous, and this perfection of workmanship has been its principal advertisement.
140 Fifth Avenue

REPUBLICANS NAME CONVENTION DELEGATES

Eleven of Thirty-five Districts Instruct for Roosevelt.

ODELL TO BE IN CITY TO-DAY

Will Lay His Plans Before Platt—Representative Payne May Be Permanent Chairman.

Republican conventione were held in all the Assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx laet night to name delegates and alternates to the State Convention, which will meet in Carnegie Hall next Tuesday. In only eleven of the thirty-five districts were tho delegates inetructed for Roosevelt for President, although in many more of the districts resolutione were passed indorsing the administration of the President in such terms as to be almost equivalent to inetructions.

Resolutions of indorsement of Gov. Odell also were passed in several of the districts. The convention of the Eighth District, of which Charles H. Murray, the Chairman of the County Committee, is the leader, instructed for Roosevelt and indorsed the administration of Gov. Odell. The other districts which instructed for Roosevelt were the First, Fifth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirty-firet; Thirty-second, and Thirty-third.

The only district in which there was any friction was in the Twenty-first, where Hector M. Hitchings, who leade the forces against the regular leader, Abraham Gruber, had his name put on the list of thirteen men to be voted for as delegates. The district le entitled to only twelve delegatee, and on the vote Hitchings's name was dropped hy a hig vote, although eome few of the delegatee present were recorded against Gruber'e name being retained. M. Linn Bruce is one of the delegates to the State Convention from this district.

In every district the leader heads the delegation to the State Convention. In addition to the district leaders, many well-known names appear on the rolls.

The delegates from New York County will include Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Alexander T. Maeon, Edward Lauterbach, Senator Nathaniel A. Eleberg, Charles H. Murray, Ferdinand Eldman, Cornelius Van Cott, Lispenard Stewart, William Halpin, Clarence W. Meade, Thomas L. Hamilton, Herbert Parsone, William N. Cohen, Joh E. Hedges, Harrison K. Bird, Samuel Strashourger, Lemuel E. Quigg, Charlea K. Lexow, and William H. Ten Eyck.

Gov. Odell will be in New York this afternoon to make final arrangements for the convention. The officers and other details of the programme yet remain unsettled. The Governor has an appointment to meet Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, when he will outline his wishes and announce what is to he done. As yet Senator Platt hae not decided to object to the Odell programme.

There will he a meeting next Monday of the Republican leaders from all parts of the State to discuss the resolutions, which now are heing prepared by Edward Lauterbach, who is to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. It waa reported last night that Senator Depew will he the temporary Chairman and Representative Sereno E. Payne the permanent Chairman.

According to the programme, as far as it hae been laid out by the Governor, the platform will indorse the Administration of President Roosevelt, especially in the Panama and the Northern Securities merger matters, and the delegates to the National convention, who probably will be Gov. Odell, Senators Depew and Platt, and ex-Gov. Black, will be instructed to vote for Roosevelt to head the ticket.

DOUBLE CHAUFFEUR ARREST.

Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer Has a Unique Experience.

Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer, attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station, arreeted two chauffeurs at the eame time last night. He was on Fifth Avenue when he took in Henry Roux, twenty-three years old, of 229 West Seventy-ninth Street, who he saye was driving a hig automohile eouth on Fifth Avenue at the rate of seventeen miles an hour.

Two women and a man in the automobile asked if they might be taken to Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street before Roux wae taken to the etation house. They had just reached the corner mentioned when Rensselaer saw another automohile dart by going north on Madison Avenue at a rate, he says, of eighteen miles an hour.

Telling Roux to remain where he was Rensselaer gave chase. He caught the machine at Thirtieth Street and arrested the owner, William Hardman, twenty-five years old, who lives at the Manhattan Hotel.

Both of the men arrested were taken to the station house. Roux furnished cash hail, and Hardman waa bailed out by Mrs. Annie Amelia Phyfe of the Bernard Apartments on Central Park Weat.



Any Kind of a Fancy Shirt at 69c. each.

Yes, and shirts that you would ordinarily pay from $1.50 to $2.50 for. Sounds extraordinary, and you'll find the shirts extraordinary when you see them. There are about 2,000 shirts of the sorts to be found in ultra shops as high as $2.50 each—plain negligees, stiff and plaited fronts, with cuffs detached or attached—some coat fronts—thirty different patterns and every size in every style, including shirts of madras, chambrays and pure linens in light and dark effects and the new champagne colorings. On sale at 69c. the shirt.

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YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:50 A. M.—Harlem Railroad tracks, north of Becker Avenue; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage unknown.

9:35 A. M.—117 Walker Street; Sechlow & Richter; damage, $7,000.

9:55 A. M.—26 and 28 Park Place; Bradley, Hubbard & Co.; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—2,023 Third Avenue; Max Rainer; damage, $100.

3:20 P. M.—300 East Seventy-fourth Street; Mrs. Richfield; damage, $10.

3:30 P. M.—211 East Seventy-sixth Street; Pauline Comoleskon; damage, $700.

4:15 P. M.—163 Mott Street; Gerhardi Ameills; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—15 West Street; Julia Rosenwelg; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—130 West Thirtieth Street; James Frank; damage, $500.

5:50 P. M.—In front of 592 Ninth Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—333 East Fifteenth; Louis Colluski; damage, $100.

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SCARED WHEN SULLY TRADED ON SENTIMENT

Hawley Quit on Learning Broker Had Bought to Oblige a Friend.

ROOT AFTER JOINT ACCOUNT

Witness Denies That There Was Any Such Thing, Though He Referred to It in a Letter.

Edwin Hawley had an interesting time of it yesterday on the witness stand in the examination before Commissioner Alexander, which Elihu Root conducted in the interest of the creditors and the receivers of Daniel J. Sully & Co., the failed cotton firm. Mr. Root tried to induce Mr. Hawley to tell what he thougbt a joint account was, and Mr. Hawley's answer caused laugbter among those of Mr. Sully's creditors who were in court.

All the attorneys who had been present at the first session of the hearing were present yesterday, and in addition Samuel Untermyer was there, representing some of the large creditors. Henry W. Tart, one of the receivers, was not present.

Mr. Hawley produced his record of checks, and from that were picked out all the checks whicb he had received from Sully & Co. The first check he received on Dec. 19, 1903, was for $45,700, which Mr. Hawley at once divided among the members of the pool, of which there were five besides himself, each one getting $7,616. The second check was for $10,362, and the third $45,210. These last two Mr. Hawley did not distribute, as they represented profits of bis individual interest.

John W. Gates, A. W. Burchard, and L. C. Weir each got $44,880 out of the next check from Sully & Co., the total of which was for $134,640. Mr. Hawley was not so anxious to take down his profits in this pool as were the other members, and be did not sell his 10,000 baies until the next day, when cotton had advanced enough to net him $20,000 more than the others got, his exact share being $65,205. On Feb. 2 he received two checks aggregating $19,545, of whicb he sent to Frank H. Ray $9,772. On Feb. 15 Hawley got a check for $100,066.67, which did not represent profits, but the repayment of part of a loan be had made to Mr. Sully. Ten days later the profits amounted to $97,973.34, of which Mr. Ray received $48,966.60, representing his half interest. A check received by Mr. Hawley on March 7 for $17,500 was in payment for 100 shares of the stock of the Merchants' Trust Company, which Hawley had bought for Sully.

HAWLEY'S TOTAL PROFITS.

It appears that the share of Mr. Hawley in the cotton profits was as follows:

Dec. 19	$7,616
Dec. 22	10,362
Dec. 28	45,210
Jan. 23	65,205
Feb. 2	9,772
Feb. 25	48,966
Total profits	$187,131

Reducing from that a loss of $82,420, which he paid back to Sully's firm, it appears that the profits from the entire transactions of the "millionaires' pool" did not foot up more than $104,711 to Mr. Hawley. After these facts had been established by Mr. Root he turned to the manner in whicb tbe business between tbese men had been transacted. Mr. Hawley said:

"The orders for my share of the transactions were given in various places. Sometimes I gave them over the telephone from my office, sometimes from my apartments, in Fifty-seventh Street, and sometimes Sully came to see me. At times he came to my office every day. We also met at the Waldorf every day. We generally sat around a table in the café and discussed the cotton market. Our first discussions occurred early in December, about the time that I gave him my first order for the purchase of cotton, which I gave to him personally."

Here Mr. Hawley was asked if be had ever given any orders in writing, and he said he had not. Sometimes, perhaps twice in all, Ray had given orders for bim, and they might have been in writing. Continuing his narrative, Mr. Hawley testified:

"When we met at the Waldorf Ray was generally in the party. John W. Gates was also present at various times. These meetings generally took place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Later in the evening, after dinner, we met at my apartments."

On one occasion, at a dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria by John W. Gates to Sully, Ray, Hawley, and Burchard, each one present agreed to buy 10,000 bales of cotton, making a total of 50,000 bales.

Another meeting place was the Hoffman House. Although no mention was made of the occurrence in so many words in the courtroom yesterday, yet it was suggested that it was at tbese meetings that the now-famous games of "sweetheart poker" were played.

Mr. Hawley said they generally met in the room known as the "gold room."

"Oh, happy augury," said Mr. Root, and all the courtroom smiled.

EACH TOOK 20,000 BALES.

Mr. Root then came to the last transaction, which resulted in a loss to all concerned and brought ruin to Sully. He tried to make Hawley repeat verbatim the order for his share. Hawley replied that he had told Sully to buy 20,000 baies for his account. He said he could not remember the exact conversation, but each one of them, including Ray and Sully, had agreed to purchase 20,000 bales. He had given his order on the express stipulation that each one should buy a like amount. That was about ten days before the failure. On March 17, the day before the suspension was announced, they agreed to buy 30,000 bales more. That order was given on the way down town in a carriage. Of this 30,000 baies Hawley and Ray took 7,500 each and Sully took 15,000.

Mr. Hawley next testified that he had never put up a cent for margins, and that until the last he had never been called upon to do so, as the market was going up all the time, and they were long of the market.

Mr. Root then drew from the witness the story of that eventful March 18, when the Sully firm suspended.

"On March 17," said Mr. Hawley, "Sully said that he might have to get some money in the morning, and I told him I would be glad to send him what was needed to protect my account."

Q.—Where did you meet him again? A.—At the Waldorf. Nothing unusual occurred there. We had a cup of tea.

Q.—Where did you see him next? A.—At my apartments. Mr. Ray was present. It was after dinner.

Q.—What conversation did you have? A.—We discussed the cotton market. Sully said he had traded on sentimental lines and had taken 50,000 bales on Monday to gratify a friend. He said he took over 20,000 bales more from another man for some reason he did not explain.

Q.—Did he say he needed cash? A.—No.

Q.—What was said about the market? A.—Well, we discussed it, and after this discussion, seeing that cotton had dropped 1 cent a pound, and that Sully had been trading on sentimental grounds, I decided that I had better get out. I did not care to trade with a firm that did business on sentimental lines.

Q.—What are your ideas about sentimental lines? A.—On general principles I thought he was foolish.

Q.—You did not like the cotton market that day? A.—I was not particularly proud of it.

Q.—It looked rather— A.—Sick, it looked sick. Sick.

Continuing, Mr. Hawley told how Sully had called at his house early the next morning. Together with Ray, they rode down town. At that time Ray and Hawley had already decided to get out of the market.

"In the carriage we requested Sully," said the witness, "to sell," but he said he could not do it without its militating against him in the market. We then asked him to transfer our accounts to some other house, through whom we could sell, but he said that would have the same effect. We then told him the only other way would be for him to buy the cotton from us at the closing prices of the night before. To this he agreed at once without any hesitation.

WANTED TO BORROW $600,000.

"About 1 o'clock in the afternoon Sully came to my office and wanted to borrow $600,000. He had not mentioned this before. I could not give it to him."

Mr. Root here insinuated that when Hawley had heard of Sully's straits he sold the market short, but Hawley denied this, saying he had never sold a bale short.

Mr. Root then turned to the check which Hawley sent to Sully on the day of the failure in payment of his loss on the last cotton pool. The check was indorsed in such a way as to enable the Sully firm to draw cash for it. That was done at the request of one of Sully's partners. Mr. Root tried to show that Hawley knew that Sully was in straits, and that was the reason he enabled him to draw cash. This Hawley denied.

"Was it not a rather unusual way of doing business?" asked Mr. Root.

"It might be so regarded."

"Rather a large wad to have for pocket money?"

"It would be for me."

"You were not going to meet at the Hoffman House that night?" (Laughter.)

"No."

Mr. Root showed to the witness various papers which contained memoranda and words to the effect that they concerned the "joint three account," hut Mr. Hawley maintained that he had not seen these papers, and that the phrase was used hy Sully without authority.

Mr. Root asked Hawley to give his idea ot what a joint account was. Hawley declined to be specific in his definition. Finally Root showed a letter dated March 18, inclosing a statement and check. The letter was written hy Hawley.

Q.—Why did you in this letter refer to the "joint three account" when you say you had no joint interest? A.—Because the statements said so.

Q.—Why did you not correct the statements? A.—I did not think it necessary.

Q.—The statement inclosed in the letter was in your clerk's handwriting? A.—Yes.

Q.—It was headed "joint three account"? A.—I did not notice that—

Q.—Yet this statement is one for 60,000 bales and not for 20,000 bales, which it would have been if you had considered it not a joint account. A.—I did not notice the statement particularly.

This was Mr. Root's last shot. He had sought to show that Mr. Hawley at one time had considered the account a joint one, which would make him liable to the creditors. The hearing was then adjourned until a week from to-day.

SULLY MAKES FINAL OFFERS.

Creditors May Have 40 Per Cent. Cash, but No More.

The creditors of D. J. Sully & Co. will be called together this afternoon to hear the report of the committee, which they appointed nearly three weeks ago to arrange the best settlement possible with Mr. Sully. What the committee will recommend is not known, but it is believed that its recommendations will not be favorable to either of the propositions made by Mr. Sully.

A long meeting of the committee was held yesterday afternoon at the officee of the receivers, and at this meeting the final letter of Mr. Sully was read by John R. Dos Passos, bis counsel. In part it was as follows:

Desiring to deal with all claims with the utmost fairness and without raising any questions, which we are advised were and are present in the situation, we have made two propositioss:

(1) To make a payment of 40 per cent. in cash out of the property in the receivers' hands, and give our notes for the 60 per cent. halance, payahle in one, two, and three years, without interest, with the claims against Messrs. Hawley and Ray as collateral.

(2) Or to have our property taken out of bankruptcy, and placed in the hands of Trustees appointed by the creditors, who should possess the title, and who, with our aid, should work out of the same all that can be obtained therefrom for the creditors, we giving our notes for the unpaid halance, secured aa mentioned in the first proposition, excepting only therefrom the house of D. J. Sully and the sum of $50,000 as working capital.

This second proposition you declined at the last conference as impracticahle, and as to the first proposition you ask that we increase the cash offer by at least 5 per cent., which would add $175,000 more.

We have carefully considered the statement of the expert hookkeepers, suhmitted hy the receivers, and your deductions therefrom, in which you state that you believe these assets are worth enough to justify us in making such additional payment, hut, knowing our accounts and assets far hetter than any one else, we heg to assure you that your deductions are incorrect, and that it is wholly impossible for us to realize an amount sufficient even to pay the present sum offered by us without the forbearance of our individual creditors, who are equally entitled to share with you, and we therefore advise you that we cannot comply with your request.

Although not required hy the law to assume any indehtedness beyond what our assets will realize, we have endeavored hy the utmost good faith to make these offers, and assume this heavy load. We regret that it does not accord with your views.

Under these circumstances there seems to he only one thing, namely, to allow the law to take its course.

According to the best information obtainable last night the creditors may accept one of the propositions, hut nevertheless it is the opinion now among the members of the Exchange that Mr. Sully will not, at least for several years, be permitted to return to the floor of the Exchange.

ROOT IS A MERGER COUNSEL.

Retained for Northern Securities Company—Will Go to St. Paul.

Elihu Root has been retained as counsel for the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root made announcement of that fact yesterday at the Sully hearing, and said he would leave New York soon to go to St. Paul to participate in the conduct of the case.

CIVIL ENGINEERS BUY LAND.

Society Which Turned Down Carnegie to Enlarge Its Clubhouse.

The decision of tbe American Society of Civil Engineers not to join other engineering organizations in accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of a new building on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, was followed yesterday by the announcement that the society had completed a real estate purchase which will make possible the enlarging of its clubbouse on Fifty-eeventh Street to twice its present size.

The society has bought the lot on the south side of Fifty-seventh Street, 140 feet east of Broadway, immediately adjoining its building on the west. Plans will be prepared immediately for extending the structure over this lot, wbich has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 114 feet. The exterior of tbe new addition will be made to conform with the present building. The latter was put up only a few years ago.

The lot, which was bought from the United States Realty and Construction Company, is at the easterly end of a large vacant parcel at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, all of which is owned by that corporation. At the southerly end of this block, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, the new Broadway Tabernacle is nearing completion.

NO PROOF OF FRAUD.

Trial of Suit of Mrs. Stranahan Against Her Nephew Ends.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday heard the concluding argument in the suit brought by Mrs. Clara Stranahan of Brooklyn to recover from Addison Ely, her nephew, $65,000 she had loaned him on a note and to secure from him an accounting for $417,000 of trust funds. The argument was made by Paul E. Jones, counsel for Mrs. Stranahan.

After Mr. Jones bad finished the Vice Chancellor said that in view of the fact that Mrs. Stranahan's money and that which Mr. Ely had borrowed had all been invested in a New Jersey gas plant he thought it would be better, in the absence of proof of fraud, to continue the management in the hands of Mr. Ely rather than to appoint a receiver.

He then announced that he would give a decision on Monday.

CHINESE BRIDE'S RETURN.

Reunion in Lee Hoy's Family Celebrated in Mott Street.

There was a celebration at 16 Mott Street last night in honor of the return of the Celestial bride, Mrs. Lee Hoy, to her husband. Firecrackers were set off, and many nice things were prepared for the feast.

Mrs. Hueng has been the ward of the Children's Society for some time, while her husband was under heavy bail on the charge of abduction, it being alleged that the girl was but thirteen, though she claimed to be nineteen years old.

Agents of the society alleged she had been sold as a slave to the Chinaman who married her. Witnesses who were expected to testify failed to appear, and yesterday Lawyer Townsend, in behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, moved for the discharge of the defendant.

GHETTO HAS PLAN TO DEFEAT THE LANDLORDS

Association Will Be Formed to Lease Tenements.

TO CONTEST PENDING CASES

New Organization Will Begin as a Mutual Benefit Society—Counsel Engaged.

The indignation of the Ghetto against the east eide landlords, which has gathered force and spread, like an angry wave, through that densely peopled district because the tenante cannot longer pay their higher rents, began to crystallize yesterday in measures for relief.

Sam Katz, machinest of 77 East Third Street, laid down a plan for a society which should at first aid members in distrees and finally build tenements. Tbe immediate relief measures were discussed by Abraham Cahan, the editor of Forward, the organ of the Jewish workingmen.

Many of the dispossess warrants applied for are returnable to-day at the Fifth District Court, and many evictions are expected. Inspector Schmittberger has given orders that the police in the districts affected be in readiness to quell any disorder that may arise.

The New York Rent Protective Association, an organization which oppressed tenants formed on Wednesday afternoon at McKinley Hall, on Second Avenue, met yesterday at Teutonia Hall, in Essex Street, and Sam Katz, who is one of the Executive Committee of the new association, outlined a plan to defeat the alleged extortion of the landlords.

He explained that the trouble was due not so much to the owners of the tenements as it was to the speculators who lease the bouses from the real landlords—the "cockroachee," as they call tbose speculators in the Ghetto. These "cockroaches," he said, leased the house, screwed up the rents, bought the property, and with bis big rent roll as a bait, made a sale with a big profit.

Tbe plan which Katz suggested was that the association become the basis of a new organization which should exact dues from its members in the manner of a mutual benefit association, and that tbus immediate relief might be afforded those who were dispossessed, but not to belp pay higher rents. Then, he said, the organization could lease the tenements on its own accord, thus doing away with the "cockroach" evil. Finally, he thought, the association, if rightly supported and directed, might itself build tenements, and do away altogether witb the obnoxious landlord.

While these larger ideas are maturing Mr. Katz advised that the dwellers in each tenement where the rents are being raised form themselves into an organization, with one man at the head. To this man the other tenants sbould pay tbeir rents, and he should pay the lump sum to the landlord. That, said Mr. Katz, would tend to prevent the landlord from raising the rent of any particular tenant, as is frequently done.

These plans are now being carefully considered, and those responsible for the ideae have great confidence in their feaeibility. A meeting of the association will be held Sunday night at McKinley Hall. The committee yesterday engaged as counsel David Steckler of 320 Broadway. He will appear in the Fifth District Court this morning to defend thirteen tenants of the tenement at 612 East Eleventh Street. All theee tenants bave been served with disposeess notices.

The immedigte measures to check the threatened wholesale evictions were outlined yesterday by Ahraham Cahan. Mr. Cahan, bowever, did not attend tbe meeting.

"Our plan," be said, "is to contest every case which comes up in court, and to obtain all possible delays on technicalities or for other reasons. Justices Beer, Cohen, and Hoffman in sympathy with the tenants, they will doubtless get the benefit of all legal technicalities. Pursuing this policy, it will be a very short time before the courts are clogged with these rent cases. The landlord will see his game put off and postponed, and seeing the prospect of losing a month's rent, he will he glad to compromise. The 'cockroach' who makes a quick profit hy jumping up the rents will have to stand a loss on account of the delays, and bis business will be gone.

"Numerous counsel will be employed to contest these cases, and there will be no difficulty about the expense, for various Jewish societies already have offered to contribute to a fund for the purpose.

"Public sentiment, too, is with the tenants, and we shall endeavor to arouse more feeling in our favor. There will be the big parade and the demonstration in Tompkins Park, and on Monday or Tuesday there will he a hig mass meeting in Cooper Union. In all the meetings, and in the parade, every precaution shall be taken against any inflammatory banners or anything likely to lead the people to any violent demonstration against the landlords.

"The landlords give reasons for the remarkable raising of rents tbat we have seen in the past few months. These are: The increased cost of the buildings on account of the new tenement law; the increase in the tax rate; the excess of the demand for lodgings over the supply, on account of the condemnation of property for bridges and other purposes.

"Now, two of these reasons are nd good at all. Most of those who hold up the tenement law as an excuse, are owners of old buildings which do not come under the provisions of the new law. In the second place, according to Controller Grout, the taxes have not gone up. The assessments may have, but the rate is lower, and on the whole the landlords have less to pay out in cash taxes. I know some cases where the owners have to pay 30 per cent. less taxes under the new levy.

"The third reason perhaps is valid but it is not sufficient reason for making the rents extortionate. So unbearable bave they become that 3,000 people have moved to Brownsville within the past two months. Some, though, are resisting the unjust demands, and already 100 families I know of have made their landlords compromise.

"We hope to win out by moderation. We will not fight a 5 per cent. increaee when it seems to he just, but we cannot tolerate an unwarranted increase of 20 per cent. or 30 per cent."

One of the most picturesque figures in the fight against the landlords is Miss Bertha Leibson, who lives at 246 Second Street. She is the Treasurer of the Rent Protective Association, and until yesterday was the only woman actively engaged in the movement. At the meeting in Teutonia Hall yesterday afternoon she enlisted the services of two other young woman, and after the speeches they took up a collection in the hall. She got only $3.49, but Miss Leibson said that she wasn't discouraged, because they were going to have a great many more meetings.

Miss Leibson isn't twenty yet, but she is bright and thoroughly wide awake. Her efficiency as a treasurer is not impaired by the fact that she is good looking as well as capable. It was hardly two weeks ago that this young woman, who looks puzzled when west siders call her the east side Joan of Arc, joined in the crusade for justice.

She dropped into a meeting which was being held near her home, in Second Street, and when she heard what it was about she asked her father if she might not join the Rent Protective Association. Her father didn't object, and Miss Leibson has been the association's busiest member ever since. What she wants to do now, she says, is to get more women into the association. She would like to make speeches like the men, she said too, only she thinks she would get emharrassed if she got up on a platform to speak.

There was a considerable crowd at the Teutonia Hall meeting, but no excitement, except when a photographer took a flash-light picture. Detective Lohmeyer was on hand, and two or three of his associates, who understand Yiddish, were on hand to note if any of the speakers tried to induce the audience to use violence. The meeting, however, was most orderly.

There was a big meeting last night at the Great Central Palace, 94 and 96 Clinton Street, under the auspices of the Social Democrats, who have seized the rent troubles as a handle to their political aims. Joseph Barondess was the principal speaker, but high rents he referred to only in connection with a general denunciation of trusts and J. P. Morgan.

Sam Katz, who was in the audience, said after the meeting that in the fight against high rents there wae nothing political, and that he was not sure that the Socialist demonstrations benefited the cause in which he and his friends are interested. A large crowd attended the meeting under the impression that it was in the interest of the oppreesed tenants. The collection which was taken up at the close, however, they discovered was not for them at all.

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ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

ATTORNEY GENERAL AT SCENE OF PAGE MURDER

Mr. Parker Makes a Personal Effort to Obtain a Clue.

QUESTIONS GIRL'S FAMILY

His Action Said to be Unprecedented in History of Massachusetts—More State Police Engaged.

WESTON, Mass., April 7.—So extraordinary is the case of the murder of Miss Mabel Page judged to be that to-day State's Attorney General Herbert Parker visited the scene of the crime to make a close scrutiny of the premisee and to examine personally the members of the Page houeehold. Such action by an Attorney General is unprecedented in the history of the Commonwealth. Mr. Parker wae accompanied in this investigation by George A. Sanderson, District Attorney of Middlesex County, and Joseph Shaw, the chief of tbe Massachusetts district police.

Tbe day wae otberwise made notable by the active participation of five members of the State police in the investigation, instead of two as formerly, the assignment of additional detectives being made upon tbe recommendation of Gov. Bates. When the day's efforts were ended Gen. Whitney, one of the State police, said:

"Tbere bave been no developments of a helpful nature. We are no nearer a eolution of the myetery than we were yeeterday."

Arrived at tbe Page house, Attorney General Parker and his companions made a careful examination of the dwelling, the barn in the rear, and the land adjacent. Every room in the house was examined, particularly the chamber in whicb Miss Page's body was found. Tbe door in tbe rear of the home on the ground floor was examined with reference to the possibility that the assailant escaped in that direction, inetead of by the front door, which was found ajar by Mr. Page when he returned home last Tbursday.

Mr. Parker then closely questioned Edward Page, the father; Harold, his son, and Amy Roberts, a servant, regarding their movements on the day of the tragedy. Tbe elder Page was examined particularly as to the discovery of the body and his eubsequent conversatione with persons in the house and in the roadway.

Mr. Parker and bis party returned to Boston about 4 o'clock. Before boarding tbe train Mr. Parker said:

"I have visited the scene of tbe crime in connection with my duties as Attorney General. I do not care to discuss my opinions."

Following the departure of the State officers, the deputies witb rakes scraped over the ground in the rear of the dwelling and on either side of the brook which flows through the fields juet back of the Page barn. Tbe brook itself wae aleo carefully raked. This wae evidently in an effort to find the knife with wbicb Miss Page was stabbed.

FIGHT FOR HOAGLAND WEALTH.

Administrator of Broker's Estate Furnishes $4,000,000 Bond.

Objection having been filed to the probate of the will of Hudson Hoagland, a retired broker, who died on Jan. 30 at the Sherman Square Hotel, Surrogate Fitzgerald has appointed George Leask of George Leask & Co. temporary administrator of the estate, which amounts to more than $2,000,000.

Mr. Leask's bond was fixed at $4,000,000, and was furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of wbich Andrew Freedman is Vice President.

Tbe objector to tbe will is George Richards, Jr., a nephew of the testator, who was not mentioned in the will. Mr. Hoagland left $100,000 in trust for tbe benefit of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va.; $50,000 in trust for the First Presbyterian Memorial Church, at Dover, N. J.; $10,000 in trust for the Presbyterian Church, at Springfield, N. Y., and the residuary estate to his brother, Mahlon Hoagland, of Rockway, N. J., and twenty-nine nephews, grand-nephews, nieces, and grand-nieces. The nepbew George Richards, Jr., allegee that the will wae drawn under undue influence.

ACCUSED OF MANY SWINDLES.

New York Women Among Alleged Victims of Washington Prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Detective James Tate, Jr., and William Laycock, a jeweler of this city, left here to-day for Washington to bring back George J. Engleman, the diamond tbief who was arrested there last nigbt and is wanted here for robbing Mr. Laycock of $2,500 worth of diamonde.

Postal Inspector Holden stated to-day that Engleman's real name ie James S. Hart. "He is charged," said Mr. Holden, "with having swindled through the United States mails a number of persons, among them Emma G. Anderson of New York, from whom he got $700 to eetablish a ladies' school at South Orange, N. J. Miss Gussie Grossi, also of New York, is another victim to the extent of $400. She was going to be made a partner in a sanitarium, and Hart took her through a number of empty houses and showed her bogus title deeds to them. He also went under the name of Dr. E. Holden in Newark, and got numerous articles from business men there."

To Lock Out Bakers in Harlem.

M. Lurie, organizer for the Hebrew bakers' unions, said yeeterday that a lockout of several hundred bakers in Harlem, who have demanded union conditions and the ten-hour workday, has been ordered by their employers, to go into effect to-day. If the lockout goes into effect the bakers will hold a mass meeting at 210 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and call a strike.

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Without Cost to You we will send you on request or give you in person catalogues that are of inestimable value to those desiring to buy a piano. They will instruct you so you will have a knowledge of the good features of a piano and they're of engrossing interest.

MANY BRICKLAYERS GO BACK TO WORK

Somewhat Chaotic Condition, However, Delays Resumption.

CREDIT FOR ENDING THE STRIKE

Generally Given to the Labor Delegates on the Trade Arbitration Board.

Work was generally resumed througbout the city yesterday in accordance with the settlement of the strike of the bricklayers and laborers through their acceptance of the proposition made by the general arbitration board of the Building Trades Employers' Association. As many matters had to be straightened out at the buildings, such as the reewinging of scaffolding and the arrival of supplies, all the men who were on strike could not get work at once, but as soon as things are in shape they will all get their positions back.

Otto M. Eidlitz, President of the Mason Builders' Association, said yeeterday that work was going on at all their contracts, but it probably would be Monday before work can be generally resumed.

None of the men who have been thrown into involuntary idleness by the strike were more pleased at the end of the struggle than the structural iron workers. Only a few of them, comparatively, could be put to work yesterday, as the stoppage of work by the bricklayers threw them idle after they had reached the third floor above the fire-proofing, because, according to the building laws, they can go no higher than three etoriesl above the brick work. It may therefore be a week or more before all the iron workers can be re-employed.

Among the buildings on whicb work was reeumed was the annex of the Metropolitan Life Building, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue; the Mercantile Building, at the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue; the new Flatiron Building, and the Barclay Building, Broadway and Duane Street.

The question of the wages paid the laborers may be a matter for adjustment, as at the date of the eigning of the arbitration agreement the George A. Fuller Company was paying the laborers 37½ cents an hour, the latest general demand of the laborers being 35 cents. As to the credit of bringing about the eettlement it is generally given to the labor delegates on the joint Arbitration Board of the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions, now known as the Trade Arbitration Board. These delegates won the laborers around to accept the conditione proposed.

It is expected that the question as to whether others than mason builders eball be allowed to contract for the fire-proofing after May 1, when the trade agreement of the bricklayers expires, will be settled without friction. Bricklayers' Union No. 7 has decided to stand by last year's agreement on the point by which the Mason Builders cannot sublet the fire-proofing contract. Though the International Union hae paesed a general resolution allowing others to contract for this work, it is believed that ae far as New York is concerned it will not be insisted on.

Pension for Signal Corps Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

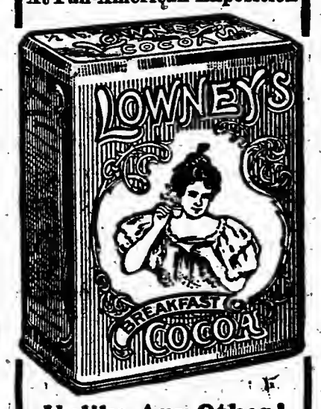
WASHINGTON, April 7.—A favorable report was made to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Pensions on a hill applying the general pension lawe to the telegraphers who served in the civil war and who have received honorable certificates of service. Tbe bill covers the few signal corps men, and le in the nature of a service pension.

Fireman Downes Overcome at a Fire.

The seven-story factory building 117 Walker Street, occupied by several firms, was damaged $30,000 by fire yesterday morning. Warren Downee of Engine 31, who was one of a force in the burning building, was overcome by the smoke. He was rescued by Fireman Shields of Engine 27, and was sent to the Gouverneur Hospital, where he was said last night to be in a critical condition.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition



Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

The Lowney Receipt Book tells how to make Chocolate Bon-bons, Fudge, Caramels, Icings, etc., at home. Sent free

The Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

Do You Expect

To Drive a Set of

Brains Hard

And NOT Feed Them?

That brings nervous prostration and its horrors.

But, Brains can work and work hard, feel good and rested every morning and grow stronger on the work.

If Fed Right

Grape-Nuts food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash taken from the field grains (nature's own laboratory), this element joins with albumen and water in the body, and thus makes the soft gray filling of the brain and nerve centres. Build in each day as much as the daily work takes away from Brain and you are safe. That's the only safe way.

Grape-Nuts food is toothsome and delicious when served with rich cream.

"There's a Reason" for the Brain food.

GRAPE-NUTS.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.



"Tailors are born, not made."—*Beau Brummell to his Valet.*

OUR CLOTHING IS MADE BY BORN TAILORS.

IT HAS THE RIGHT CUT AND "HANG" AND IS RIGHTLY MADE OF RIGHT MATERIALS. MORE THAN 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE CONTRIBUTES TO ITS EXCELLENCE.

SUITS $15 TO $30.

OPEN TO-MORROW TILL 10 P. M.

B. Y. Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts. } New York
16 to 26 Cooper Square
Fulton Street and DeKalb Ave. - Brooklyn.

KRYPTOK SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES



Have none of the "old" appearance of ordinary bifocal glasses.

Let us send you the Kryptok booklet.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Fine Spring SUITS For Men

These are brand-new Sack Suits, in the most correct style; made of attractive fancy cheviots and neat gray worsteds. Not a suit in the collection that is worth less than fifteen dollars—most of them are eighteen and twenty-dollar suits. The secret of the offering is the fact that they were made up by the manufacturer to close out his small lots of woolens; and we got them for the very low price that enables us to pass them on to you today—just when you have a new suit in mind, perhaps, at $12.50 a suit.

About a Hundred Suits Worth Up to $20 Today at $12.50

A splendid chance for about a hundred men.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dollar Negligee SHIRTS For MEN

These warm days are making a stampede for soft shirts, among comfortable men. And there are a good many thousands of men who want to pay just about a dollar for their shirts. The shirts we tell about today will scarcely be matched for less than $1.50—might as well get the extra fifty cents' worth for your dollar.

Made of excellent quality of madras, in choice designs; with plain or plaited fronts; attached or detached cuffs. Cut over a full, comfortable, and good-fitting model. Sizes 14 to 17.

$1 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Smart Clothes For Boys

Made with the extra pains that we always demand of our makers of boys' clothing, with an average dollar's worth of betterness in every suit.

For instance, these handsome suits for the smaller boys:

Russian blouse suits, of blue serge, with sailor collars trimmed with white soutache braid, with extra shield of white pique; in sizes for 3 to 7 years. Same suits also made with Sailor blouses, in sizes for 4 to 12 years. Both styles at $5.

The new Spring styles in Boys' Waists and Blouses are ready. All the new fabrics are shown. Prices, 50c, 75c and $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Covert Cloth COATS for Women

Unquestionable Leadership Belongs to WANAMAKER'S

The better grades of covert cloth are scarce this season, owing to the great demand for the stylish, practical coats made from them.

Nevertheless, we made such advantageous arrangements with certain makers, that we have been able to offer an abundant supply of Coats made from just these best grades; cut and tailored in exquisite, faultless style.

And certain groups have fairly mystified the trade—so remarkably low are the prices:

At $10—Jaunty fly-front Jackets, with strapped seams; taffeta lining.

At $12.50—Two handsome Jackets, both double-breasted and collarless; one outlined with a touch of velvet, the other a Norfolk effect; both lined with taffeta.

At $16.50—A new arrival—corset-shaped; 22 inches long; strapped seams, alternating with fine stitched plaits; taffeta lining.

Other garments in wide variety of newest and handsomest styles, priced at $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Pretty SHIRT-WAISTS That Cost Little

This is a collection of several hundred attractive Waists, of peau de cygne and Louisine, in light and dark colors, and fancy stripes; also a few Velveteen Waists, in dark green and navy blue.

They are lines that we wish to discontinue, and there are some in the lot that are mussed and soiled.

Prices were $4.50 to $5.50. To-day all at $2.75 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fancy Mixed Crashed Suitings

A 75c Quality, at 50c a Yard

Light, summery crash mixtures that possess a style all their own, and are capable of being made into the smartest sort of tailored suits for traveling, and the like.

There are four colorings—light brown, light and dark gray and cadet blue, each with faint stripes in black-and-white and specks of bright colors, alternating, about an inch and a half apart.

Splendid width, too—54 in. A special trade-twist brings this small lot to us a third below value.

50c a Yard, Worth 75c

Fourth avenue.

L. R. CORSETS

Summer Comfort for Stylish Women

The numerous new models of these excellent L. R. Corsets—designed especially for us—make for style and grace in appearance as well as for the comfort of the wearer. Materials are light and cool, especially for Summer wear.

There is sufficient variety to meet all demands as to shape and price—as following details indicate:

At $1—Summer net; new Spring model; bias cut, low bust, long hips.

At $1—Summer net; medium bust and hips; also short hips; lace and ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.50—Batiste; for average figures; medium bust and long hips.

At $2—For slender figures; long waist and short hips; bias cut; batiste.

At $2.50—Spring model; batiste; for medium and tall figures; long waist and dip hips.

At $3.75—Batiste, low bust, long full gored hips, well boned; for full figures.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Alluring Handkerchief Items

Concerning Both Men and Women

When such good handkerchiefs as these cost so little, it is the part of wisdom for men and women to lay in supplies against present and future needs.

All are pure linen, all very much under-price:

Women's pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs: soft, fine laundered finish, 8c and 10c qualities at 5c each.

Sheer linen; ideal Summer style; ¼ and ½-inch hems. 10c quality; 75c a dozen.

Sheer and heavy-weight linen; 15c quality at 10c each.

Women's hand-embroidered initial Handkerchiefs, in wreath or bow-knot; unlaundered, 20c qualities at 12½c each.

Over forty styles of Women's Handkerchiefs, elaborately lace-trimmed or embroidered and hemstitched, with scalloped edges, 35c, 40c and 50c qualities at 25c each.

Men's plain white hemstitched Handkerchiefs; soft finish; 12½c quality at 8c each.

Men's plain white, large size, 25c quality linen; ¼ and ½-inch hems; at 15c each.

Fine imitation of French Fancy Handkerchiefs, with cross-bar tape through center, 50c quality at 25c each.

Broadway.

Rainproof SUITS For Women

Now that we've got them, we wonder that we didn't have them long ago—suits composed of a smart, jaunty jacket and a skirt, made of the same rainproof cloth as regular raincoats. The skirts are just as handsome as the smartest walking skirts in our stocks, and give the same complete protection as a raincoat, if you get caught in a shower. The jacket can be slipped off and carried on the arm, after the shower is over.



"THE CHATSWORTH"

These suits have just been made up to our order, of handsome rainproof covert cloth. The box coats are made with loose or fitted backs, with pockets on the side. Skirts are made with flaring plait at bottom; hemmed, and all inside seams are bound.

Being rainproof and dust-proof, they make the best possible traveling suits; and are sufficiently light in weight for Summer wear. The jacket may be worn with any other skirt, of course, just as you would wear any other covert jacket. The colors are tan, olive and Oxford. The price, $20 a suit, which is just about the real value of the jacket alone.

Second floor, Broadway.

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

Rich Stocks From Which To Supply Summer Needs

Why wait for a taste of really hot weather to remind you of the Summer Underwear you need? Every sort you can think of is here to choose from—as fully as it will be later. And, as to the Hosiery, the assortment is better than it will be later—for the fine Spring stocks, but lately arrived, are complete.

Good things, costing little:

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

At 25c a pair—Fast black Lisle Thread; plain, Richelieu or clocked.

Fast black Cotton, light weight.

At 50c a pair—Black Lisle Thread; plain or ribbed, or with openwork ankles or allover openwork.

Black Lisle Thread, with embroidered fronts or clocks.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 37½c each—White ribbed Lisle Thread Vests; low neck, short or no sleeves.

White ribbed Lisle Vests; low neck, sleeveless; lace-trimmed.

White ribbed Cotton Drawers, with or without hands; wide knee-length; trimmed with lace; regular or extra sizes.

Broadway.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 25c a pair—German fast black Cotton: in all black, or with unbleached soles or feet.

Black or gray Lisle Thread.

Tan, gray, navy or cadet blue Cotton, with lisle spliced soles.

At 37½c a pair—Black Lisle Thread or Cotton, with embroidered fronts or clocks.

Black openwork Lisle Thread, with embroidered fronts or clocks.

Gray or tan Lisle, with vertical stripes.

Dark gray mixed Lisle, striped.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1 each—English white or ecru-colored Lisle Thread or white gauze Cotton Shirts or Drawers.

French Balbriggan or natural color Merino Shirts or Drawers.

German white or ecru-colored open mesh Cotton Shirts or Drawers.

Ninth street.

SHEET MUSIC

Publishers' Samples of Regular Editions

Publishers send us samples of their latest music—four or five copies of each—at a nominal charge. We bunch a number of these—regular, full-sized editions in every way—at

8 Cents a Copy

Not enough of any one to risk giving a list—but you'll find lots of instrumental and vocal favorites among them.

Still good picking among the STANDARD CLASSICS, 6c a Copy
LATEST POPULAR MUSIC, 12c a Copy

Book Store, Ninth street.

Decorated Lamps

At a Saving of Nearly Half

We found a handsome lot of vases—floral designs on grounds of ruby or richly blended colors—and had them mounted as lamps. Result—

$8 Lamps for $4.50

Some are 30 inches high, others squat; and all have 12-inch globes to match. A fine offering at all but *half price*—just when housekeepers are picking lamps up here and there for their country homes.

Basement.

Some Charming Original Drawings

And Framed Reproductions of Them at $1.25

The originals—six of them—are on exhibition in our Picture Store. The artist, J. V. McFall, is well worthy to take rank with other present-day knights of the pencil. The drawings show the American girl golfing, motoring, and so on, and are most suitable decorations for a college room or Summer cottage. 16 x 20 inches, framed in dark oak, at $1.25 each.

Fifth Floor.

RUBBER SPONGES

Under-Price

Did you ever use a rubber sponge? They're twice as good as the real thing. They hold the water quite as well. They have a pleasant and effective friction unknown to real sponges, and they produce a fine lather. Here is a good chance to try them.

We secured a special lot of about six hundred of the Rubber Sponges, at about a third under-price, because of trifling imperfections, in the outer pores, that do not affect their usefulness; and we shall sell them as follows:

The 25c size at 15c. The 70c size at 50c.
The 40c size at 25c. The 90c size at 60c.
The 50c size at 40c. The $1.50 size at $1.

Also two and three-quart Hot-water Bottles; warranted perfect; regularly 65c and 75c, at 50c each.

And two-quart Fountain Syringes; rapid flow tubing; worth 75c, at 45c each.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Interior Decorations and Furnishings

We are prepared to suggest and execute the most elaborate as well as the simplest decorative schemes. We make from special designs the finest grades of furniture, carpets and draperies; and carry a splendid stock of foreign and domestic wall papers, hangings, rugs, and sundry upholstery stuffs. Our skilled and up-to-date designers and workmen are at your call, and are ready to undertake any work of this nature in city or country residences; and to carry out your ideas to the minutest detail.

Any further information on this subject that may be required may be had by applying to the Decorating and Furnishing Office on the Third Floor, Tenth street side of the Building.

OLD FURNITURE In New Clothes

Shall we not be tailors to your furniture—that is, to those pieces that need a new dress? We can offer you a choice of the most attractive fabrics—including Silk Damasks and Silk or Cotton Tapestries at *one-quarter* to *one-half* less than former prices—expert and careful workmanship and prompt service.

We will gladly send a man to estimate on the probable cost, if you'll drop us a post-card.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Transplanted Beauty

Holland Rose-Bushes For American Gardens

It's but a matter of weeks until blossom-time, and these thrifty Rose-bushes from Holland ought to go into the ground right away. A new shipment of ten thousand of the Rose-bushes has just come in from the steamer, together with a fine collection of other flowering shrubs—all Holland grown—that are all ready to set out.

Then there are ample supplies of Flower, Grass and Vegetable Seeds, of reliable quality, low-priced.

ROSE BUSHES, 15c Each
Two for 25c, $1.25 a Dozen

La France—light pink.
Magna Charta—brilliant pink.
Ulrich Brunner—cherry red.
Paul Neyron—deep rose, large flower.
Perle Blanche—white.
Fisher Holmes—brilliant crimson.
Marechal Niel—deep yellow.
Coquette des Alpes—flesh white.
Madame Gabriel Luizet—fine satin pink
Madame Plantier—white.
Captain Christy—red.
Baltimore Belle—white climber.
Queen of the Prairie—red climber.
Gloire de Dijon—fawn.
Giant of Battles—deep fiery crimson.
Mrs. John Laing—soft pink.
Crested Moss—subdued pink.

Other Plants

Bush Lilacs, extra strong. 45c.
Standard Lilacs, tree form, 60c.
Bush Hydrangeas, 20c.
Standard Hydrangeas, tree form, 35c.
Clematis, large flowering, 50c.
Lily Bulbs—white, red and pink, 10c each: three for 25c.
Pæonias, large clump, 10c.
Azaleas, 35c. Magnolias, 85c.
Rhododendrons, 50c.
Bleeding Hearts, 15c each: 2 for 25c.

Grass and Flower Seeds

Grass Seed, 15c a quart; two quarts for 25c; four quarts, 40c.
Flower Seeds, 3c a package; 25c a dozen.
Landreth's Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 5c a package; 50c a dozen.

Basement.

Photograph Frames

Pretty Styles, Gold Plated, at 25c and 50c

A trifling investment for such pretty frames. You'll be able to fit about any photograph in your collection with one of them, for there are all sizes and shapes—round, oval, square, in miniature, card, panel, Victoria, carbonette and cabinet sizes, all gold-plated, in various designs, 25c. and 50c. each.

Main aisle.

Answering the Query of Hundreds, This Morning—

"Yes, There Is Still Plenty of the Splendid DOLLAR TAFFETAS at 60c a Yard"

There were fifty-three thousand yards, as we told you yesterday. If it had been an ordinary sized lot, there would have been nothing to say today; for the selling was almost exciting, yesterday.

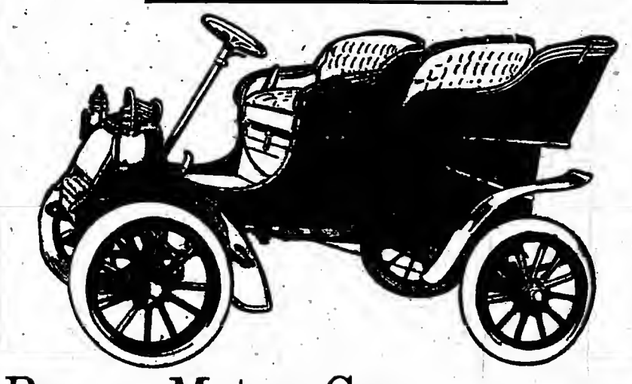
Think of fine, new, perfect Taffetas, that are counted the best staple goods at a dollar, in the best stores in the country, arrayed here in upwards of a hundred and fifty plain shades, and many changeable combinations, and an excellent guaranteed Black Taffeta of the same width—just like the completest stock you can find—and offered for

Sixty Cents a Yard

Main aisle.

ANGELUS RECORD TODAY:

4,495,680 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
373,800 *Inflations Yesterday*
4,869,480 *Inflations Since Starting*



Buy a Motor Car That You Can GET

And When You Get It, Can GET THERE.

When a man makes up his mind that he wants a Motor Car, he wants to possess the car while the matter is hot—not a month or so later.

The FORD is ready for immediate delivery

When a man starts on a trip, he doesn't want something to get out of order, spoil the trip, and cost him a lot for repairs.

The FORD has a strong, double cylinder motor, with lots of power. It never gets stuck. It is simple in construction, and mechanically perfect. Things don't happen to it.

Having a double cylinder there is practically no vibration. It rides smoothly and there is no waste energy.

It is far lower in price than other cars of equal merit.

Ford Runabout, $800. With Tonneau, $900.

Salesroom in Basement of Main Store, and at Garage, 138-140 East 57th St.

A Fine Chance to Secure BRASS BEDSTEADS For Summer Homes, Under Price

A hundred and thirty-nine of these bedsteads are in three groups that we secured from one of our regular manufacturers. They are built and finished in the best possible manner. Then we have added to the offering a collection of sample bedsteads from our own stock—making an excellent variety to select from, at very decisive savings on the prices.

At $24, from $33—Brass Bedsteads, with bow foot, 1¼-inch pillars, 3-inch vases, large mounts, large husks, ornamental connections to fillers, head-piece 63 inches high, foot-piece 42 inches high. We have twelve 3 ft. 3 in., two 4 ft., and fifteen 4 ft. 6 in. size to sell.

At $28, from $35—Brass Bedsteads: extended foot, 2-inch pillars, ⅝-inch top rail, large husks and mounts, 3½-inch vases, large pillars, head-piece 64 inches high, foot-piece 42 inches high. We have fifteen 3 ft. 3 in., nine 4 ft., and thirty-five 4 ft. 6 in. size to sell.

At $48, from $65—Brass Bedsteads with 2-inch pillars, extended foot with cast brass goose-neck connections top and bottom, large fillers with T ball connections, head-piece 68 inches high, foot-piece 48 inches high, heavy fillers and cross rails. One of the finest bedsteads we know of for the price. We have seven 3 ft. 3 in., seven 4 ft., and thirty-six 4 ft. 6 in. size to sell.

Some of the sample bedsteads are priced as follows:

At $30, from $40—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $30, from $45—3 ft. 6 in. size.
At $32, from $4[illegible]—3 ft. size.
At $35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $36, from $48—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $36, from $48—3 ft. 6 in. size.
At $40, from $55—3 ft. 3 in. size.
At $42, from $55—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $44, from $62—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $50, from $68—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $55, from $70—3 ft. 3 in. size.
At $65, from $80—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $65, from $88—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $85, from $110—4 ft. 6 in. size.
At $90, from $120—4 ft. 6 in. size.

Fourth floor.

There are Novels, Too, In This Sale of Books

Interesting Stories, Well Worth Reading, at Fractions of Publishers' Prices

Here's a partial list, for example, of a splendid group of

Novels at 25c Each

Most of which were published to sell at 75c to $1.50—publishers' prices. They are handsomely bound books, by authors of note, and are real bargains at their price. And these form but another feature of this important Sale of Books:

Griselda. Basil King.
A House of Cards. Alice Wolf.
One Man's View. Leonard Merrick.
The Puppet. Clinton-Ross.
Conscience of Coralie. F. F. Moore.
Number 142; or, The Confessions of a Reformed Messenger Boy.
Ezra Calne. Joseph W. Sharts.
Mazel. Richard Fisguin.
The Engrafted Rose. Emma Brooke.
Friend or Fortune. Robert Overton.
The Human Interest. Violet Hunt.
Ickery Ann. Ella W. Peattie.
James; or, Virtue Rewarded. Anonymous.
The Monk Wins. E. H. Cooper.
The Passion of Rosamund Keith, Martin J. Pritchard.
The Valley of the Great Shadow. Annie E. Holdsworth.
The Fortune of a Day. G. E. Channing-Stetson.
The Romance of a Rogue. Joseph W. Sharts.
The Life of a Woman. R. V. Risley.
The Crimson Wing. B. C. Chatfield-Taylor.
By the Waters of Babylon. Mrs. Reginald de Koven.
Blessed Saint Certainty. Rev. W. M. Baker.
The Making of a Man. Rev. W. M. Baker.
Andromeda. Julia Fletcher.
Vestigia. Julia Fletcher.
The End of the Beginning, A Romance of New England. C. F. Richardson.
The Kinship of Souls. Thomas Reuen.
An Old-field School Girl. Marion Harland. With 12 full-page illustrations.
Without a Warrant. Hildegarde Brooke.
Wirtons. Miles Amber.
The Abandoned Farmer. Sydney Herman Preston.
Stephen Calinari. Julian Sturgis.
My Farm of Edgewood. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel.)
Wet Days at Edgewood. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel.)
Cecil Dreeme. Theodore Winthrop.
John Brent. Theodore Winthrop.
The Vengeance of the Female. Marrion Wilcox.
A Woman's Conrier. W. J. Yeoman.
The Wolf's Long Howl. Stanley Waterloo.
The Impudent Comedian. F. Frankfort Moore.
Across the Salt Seas. J. Bloundelle Burton.
A Bride of Japan. Carleton Dawe.
The Founding of Fortunes. Jane Barlow.
Daniel. A Romance of Surrey. R. D. Blackmore. With 14 full-page illustrations by Chris. Hammond.
The Sport of the Gods. Paul Laurence Dunbar.
The Last Sentence. Maxwell Gray.
The Lady of Lynn. Sir Walter Besant.
Red Eagle. Geo. Cary Eggleston.
Michael Ross, Minister. Annie E. Holdsworth.
The Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton.
Tales of Dunstable Well. Zack.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STATE EDUCATION PLAN PROVIDES BIG SHAKE-UP

Regents Approve Dr. Draper's Scheme of Organization.

THREE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

Larger Opportunity for Initiative by People of Localities as Well as by Teachers Contemplated.

ALBANY, April 7.—The plans of Dr. Andrew S. Draper, the new Commissioner of Education, for the unification and organization of the State Educational Departments, were submitted by him to-day to the Regents of the university in their first meeting as recreated under the unification law, and were unanimously approved.

The plan proposes the classification of the educational system into three divisions, higher, secondary, and elementary, each to be under the direction respectively of First, Second, and Third Assistant Commissioners, each of whom within his scope and under the direction of the Commissioner is to exercise the functions of Commissioner; their rank to he equal and their salaries $5,000 each.

The First Assistant Commissioner will have oversight of all universities, colleges, professional and technical schools, of the execution of the laws concerning the professions, and also of the State Library and its allied interests, of the State Museum, and of all scientific work carried on directly by the State.

The Second Assistant Commissioner will have oversight of all high schools and academies and of the training of teachers therefor.

The Third Assistant Commissioner will have oversight of all elementary schools and of the training of teachers therefor.

The Commissioner himself is to be provided with a secretary, a stenographer, and a messenger, to be appointed by him; each of the Assistant Commissioners with a stenographer, clerk, and messenger.

Sub-departments, to be called divisions, are to be created as follows: Law, examinations, inspections, accounts, printing and publications, statistics and apportionments, normal schools, training classes and institutes, libraries, and scientific work and museums, with a director of each, to be nominated by the Commissioner with the approval of the Regents.

All work in the office of the Regents of the university and in the former Department of Public Instruction falling within any one of these divisions is to be assigned thereto; in any case of doubt the Commissioner to settle it.

Commissioner Draper recommended, and the board decided, that "appointments under this plan, excepting the Assistant Commissioners and the secretary of the Commissioner, he made from the officials and employes heretofore in the office of the Regents of the university and in the Department of Public Instruction so far as may seem practicable to the Commissioner, and also that the terms of the deputies of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall end when the Assistant Commissioners are appointed, and that the employment of all persons now in the Regents' office and in the Department of Public Instruction who are not reappointed under this plan of reorganization hy the first day of June, 1904, shall terminate on that day."

In the course of an address Dr. Draper called attention to the vast opportunity to unify and increase the efficiency of the educational system of the State.

After speaking of the great possibility of sympathetic co-operation between himself and the Regents in broadly defining their respective functions, Dr. Draper raised the question whether the school system had not become overcomplex, been overinspected, and whether there could not be afforded a larger opportunity for the exercise of individual initiative, not only by teachers, but hy the people of localities.

"Changes among the employes of the department," he said, "are inevitable, some at once, or as soon as may be without seeming injustice, and others as rapidly as new plans go into effect. There are many capable and deserving ones in the service whose services should not be lost, but there are some whose duties duplicate with others, some who are little more than drawing pay, some whose work and pay may he readjusted to the public advantage.

"No one le to he dropped merely to make place for another; openness and directness must prevail; character, scholarship, and fitness for particular duties are to be the sole criterions, and any reliance upon outside influence, whether political, sectarian, fraternal, or social, is to he distinctly resented and held to prejudice the cause of one who invokes it.

"I shall not propose, and shall not stand for, changes in educational laws or policies making innovations in the routine of the schools without the fullest knowledge of the school men of the State, nor will any radical changes be seriously urged upon your board or the Legislature before they are sustained hy a very marked consensus of educational opinion."

GOV. ODELL IN A DILEMMA.

Determined to Put Out Morgan, but Can't Decide on His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—State Superintendent of Elections George W. Morgan was here to-day and had a long conference with the Governor. Mr. Morgan's successor has not yet been picked out by the Governor, but it is certain that Mr. Morgan will have to go.

The Governor is in a dilemma over the selection of a successor to Mr. Morgan. Neither he nor the Republican leaders of New York City have found the man who they think would fill the bill, and yet the Governor is most anxious to send in the name of Mr. Morgan's successor before adjournment. He could appoint a man to the place after the Legislature had adjourned, but if he did so the man appointed would serve only until next January. Then if the Governor should be a Democrat or if the Senate should he Democratic complications would arise.

When the Governor goes to New York to-morrow one of the principal things he will have in mind will be to find a man who will give satisfaction in Superintendent Morgan's place.

LAW'S DELAYS BILLS PASS.

Assembly Acts Favorably on Three Measures Recommended by Commission.

ALBANY, April 7.—After protest hy the Democrats and also hy Mr. Newcomb the Perham bill, recommended by the Law's Delaye Commission, and providing for rotation of Municipal Courts Magistrates in New York City, was passed hy the Assemhly to-day, 83 affirmative votes heing recorded.

Favorable action was also taken on the two other Law's Delays Commiseion's bills, appointing six more Judges in the Municipal Courts, and allowing them to appoint clerks at $1,500 per annum and attendants, and increasing the salaries of the Municipal Court Judges from $6,000 to $7,500 per annum, and requiring them to hold court four days a week, except during July and August.

Postmaster General Takes a Sea Trip.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The revenue cutter Onondaga, which has been extensively repaired at Norfolk Navy Yard, sailed for Galveston to-day, having on board Postmaster General Payne, Mrs. Payne, Mies Jones, a physician, and a maid. The Postmaster General's phyeician advised him to take a sea trip.

POSERS FOR MR. CORTELYOU.

Asked to Report on Points to be Made in Eight-Hour Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Houee Committee on Lahor to-day decided to refer the eight-hour hill to Secretary of Commerce and Labor Cortelyou with a request for a report on the following points to be made to the committee at the next session of Congress:

1. What would be the additional cost to the United States under the bill on articles which it customarily obtains by contract?
2. What damage would it inflict on the manufacturing interests?
3. Would contractors who now supply the Government continue to contract with the Government?
4. What effect would it have on the shipbuilding interests?
5. What effect would it have on any export trade?
6. Are laboring people willing to have taken from them the right to labor more than eight hours?
7. What effect will it have on the agricultural interests?

The resolution was offered by Mr. Vreeland, (Rep., N. Y.,) and was adopted hy a viva voce vote.

Mr. Hughes (Dem., N. J.) moved to favorably report the Butler Eight-Hour bill, but this wae voted down.

NEW YORK NEAR 4,000,000 MARK

Census Bulletin Places Population at 3,716,139—Chicago Next with 1,873,880.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Census Bureau to-day lesued a hulletin which givee the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular posseesione of the United States, as 79,900,389. This ie an increaee of 3,905,814 eince the census of 1900.

According to theee eetimatee, New York ie now a city of 3,716,139 inhabitants; Chicago of 1,873,880 inhahitante; Philadelphia has 1,367,716; St. Louis has just passed, and Boston has almoet reached, the 600,000 mark; Baltimore has 531,313; Cleveland is ahead of Cincinnati, which cities have 414,050 and 332,934 respectively. Buffalo is credited with 381,403; San Francisco with 355,919, and Pittsburg with 345,043. Detroit, Milwaukee, and New Orleans have just passed 300,000, and Washington is close to that figure.

In the number of towns and cities having over 10,000 inhabitants, Massachusetts is in the lead, with 47, containing a total of 2,197,706 inhabitants, hut this total of urban population of course is not as large as that of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Considered by States, New York leads in population, with more than eeven and a half millions.

The following are the cities of New York State with more than 25,000 population: Albany, 93,920; Auburn, 31,692; Binghamton, 41,039; Buffalo, 381,403; Elmira, 37,106; Kingston, 25,618; New York, 3,716,139; Newburg, 25,501; Rochester, 170,798; Schenectady, 43,538; Syracuse, 114,443; Troy, 75,567; Utica, 60,097; Yonkere, 52,701.

PRESIDENT PLANTS A TREE.

Sapling Grown from Acorn Taken from Washington Oak in St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Near the east terrace of the White House the historic oak sapling grown by Secretary Hitchcock from an acorn taken from the famous George Waehington oak on the grounds of the Peterzhoff Palace in St. Petersburg was planted to-day by President Roosevelt and Mr. Hitchcock.

The sapling had been placed in an excavation previously prepared for it, and the President and Secretary Hitchcock merely shoveled earth about the roots of the little oak.

GIRL DEAD OF DREAD MALADY.

Patiently Watched Her Delicate White Skin Turn Black.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 7.—A dispatch from Providence says that Addison's diseaee has caused the death there of Miss Violetta M. Potter, a beautiful young society woman, who lived with her parents at 746 North Main Street.

Miss Potter had heen a long and patient sufferer under her mysterious affliction, and had seen her delicate pink and white skin turn first to gray, and then to the hue of a negro, as the black epots spread and ran into one another, finally covering her entire body. The first symptoms of the malady appeared about four years ago.

HOME FOR W. K. VANDERBILT, JR

No. 668 Fifth Avenue Was Purchased by His Wife.

The report that the property at 666 and 668 Fifth Avenue is to he the site of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'e, new residence received definite confirmation yesterday, although it appears that the real estate negotiatione which have made the huilding of the houee possible followed slightly different channels than has been generally supposed.

The house at 668 was hought not hy W. K. Vanderhilt, Sr., hut by Mrs. W. K. Vanderhilt, Jr. The adjoining dwelling, 666, is owned hy W. K. Vanderhilt, Sr., and will be turned over to his daughter-in-law, prohably as a gift, although the transaction, it was said yesterday, may take on the formalities of an actual purchase.

The new residence will probahly be of entirely new construction, no effort heing made to remodel the existing houees. The eale of 668 Fifth Avenue for the Coe estate was negotiated by Brokers Smith & Stewart.

DE LA MAR MANSION FOR SALE.

House Being Built at Madison Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

Joseph R. De La Mar, the millionaire mine owner, according to a report current yeeterday in real estate circles, has practically decided to sell the mansion which he is building at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. De La Mar will finish the house, hut it ie said that his desire to be the owner of one of the finest dwellings in the city and the costliest one on Murray Hill is not nearly so etrong as it was three years ago, when he bought the site

The property has not been openly placed upon the market nor has any price heen set upon it, but Mr. De La Mar has let it he known among brokere who might find a buyer for such a house that he is open to offers.

The value of the house, finished, will be, it is believed, fully $600,000 or $700,000. The ground alone, a plot 50 by 100, cost over $250,000, and Mr. De La Mar is known to have given his architects a free hand so far as the dwelling itself is concerned.

New Church on West 63d Street.

Plans have heen filed with the Building Department for a new three-story church, 47 feet front and 99 feet deep, to he huilt at 204 and 206 West Sixty-third Street, for the Union Baptist Church, of which the Rev. S. H. Sime is pastor. It is to be of brick and terra cotta, with an exterior ornamental stairease. The cost is estimated at $23,000 by Architect J. Riely Gordon.

Mrs. Augustus H. Smock Gets Divorce.

Annie Grace Smock, yesterday received a divorce from Augustus Hobart Smock in the Supreme Court upon a report made to Justice Truax by Referee William P. Quinn, who took the testimony. Mr. Smock is an actor, who appeared in the title rôle in "The Prince of Pilsen." He is said to be a relative of the late Vice President Garret A. Hohart.

Roosevelt's Home District Instructs.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 7.—The Republicans of the First Congressional District, in which Oyster Bay is located, tonight elected delegates to the National Convention, in Chicago. The delegates were instructed to vote for Theodore Roosevelt. Senators Platt and Depew and Gov. Odell were warmly indorsed.

RAPID TRANSIT BILLS PASSED BY SENATE

But Assembly Rules Committee Holds Up Elsberg Bill.

SOME TALK OF TREACHERY

Advocates of That Measure Say They Were Led to Believe It Would Come Out with the Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The three Rapid Transit hills to-day paseed the Senate under an emergency meseage from the Governor. The two bills which were introduced by Senator White at the request of the Rapid Transit Commission were put through with very little opposition, and the Elsberg bill had no opposition at all.

But when the bille reached the Assembly Committee on Rules, the Elsberg bill struck a snag. The Rules Committee to-night reported out the commission's bills, but held up the Eieberg hill. The advocates of the Eisberg bill are unable as yet to explain thie unexpected action of the committee which now controls legislation in the Aseembly. It is said that they had an undereteanding with the powers that be that all three of the hille would come out, and there is eome talk of treachery.

The reason why the advocates of the Elsberg bill are mystified by the attitude of the Rulee Committee with regard to that measure ie that they had been led to believe that the passage of all three bills and their reference to Mayor McClellan for his approval or disapproval was to be a clever political etroke on the part of the controlling powers in the Republican organization.

The Rapid Transit Commission bills are generally understood to be favorable to the plans of the Belmont syndicate for the extension of its system, while the Elsberg bill, which its advocates contend has for its eole purpose the safeguarding of the city's intereats in the huilding of new suhwaye, it is aeserted would operate to the advantage of the Metropolitan Railway Company, the Belmont syndicate's rival.

By sending both the Commissions' bills and the Elsberg bill to Mayor McClellan for hie action, the Republican leaders, so it wae understood, believed they would put the Mayor in a most embarrasing poeition.

If the Elsberg bill should fail to come out of the Rules Committee the responsibility will rest with Speaker Nixon.

The three bille are explained in a statement given by ex-Senator John Ford, who saye:

"Two of them, introduced by Senator White, emanate from the Rapid Transit Commission, one making unimportant changes in the present law, the other removing the present $55,000,000 limit on expenditures. The passage of this latter hill would permit the Commission to go ahead and construct additional tunnel roads under the Rapid Transit Act substantially as it etands, and would compel the disposition of terms eimilar to those on which the existing underground railroad has been disposed of.

"The bill introduced by the Cities Committee, which combines the two bills of the committee without the slightest change, safeguards future railroad building by providing for an independent railroad system controlled as well as owned by the city; repeal of the tax exemption provision as to future roads; approval of all contracts hy a locally elected representative body, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; eeparation of the contract for operation from that for construction, but permitting both contracts to be let at the same time to the same person; reserve power in the commission to operate in case no proper contract for operation can be secured; power in the city to equip if neceeeary; limitation of contract for operation to twenty years, with one renewal, a total of forty years, in case the contractor equips the road; to ten years, with one renewal, a total of twenty years, in case the city equips.

"Reduced faree as the revenues from the road and the galleries warrant, without recourse to taxation; letting of the construction work by sections; limiting the period for which the commission may grant franchiees in the city without competition, requiring the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to every such grant, and confining the power to grant perpetual franchises to the case of trunk line steam roads, like the Pennsylvania; which deeire to enter New York, but only with like approval."

RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

But It Does Not Contain Mandamus Provision Asked For.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Railroad attorneys and lohhyists hecame thoroughly alive today to the fact that it was they and not the Merchants' Association who had "bought gold bricks" in the amended mandamus feature of the bill for two additional Railroad Commissionere, introduced hy Senator Wilcox at the instigation of the Merchants' Association.

Senator Elon R. Brown, who drew the amendment, explained that under the amended Merchants' Aseociation bill an order made by the Railroad Commission has the effect of a mandamue certified by the Supreme Court, and if not complied with within thirty days by the company against which it is directed, becomes operative.

As soon as the railroad lobbyiets realized that the Merchants' Association bill had not heen impaired by the amendments drawn to render it Constitutional, they began to get busy. The result was that late thie afternoon the Senate took up and paesed the bill introduced by Mr. Wilcox eome time ago providing for two additional membere of the commission, but without any provision for the enforcement of the commissioners order.

Senator Wilcox said, after the passage of the bill, that it was the intention of the Senate to pase the Merchants' Association bill also and that both bills, in all prohability, would go to the Governor.

H. D. Dumont, the representative of the Merchants' Association here, when asked what the action of the association would be, said:

"The Merchants' Association stands just where it stood and it has the word of Gov. Odell that it will get the legislation it wants. If he doee not, the Merchants' Association will make a campaign this Fall against the Republican Party and fight it to the last ditch."

Gov. Odell to-night denied that he had even given any representative of the Merchants' Association any euch aeeurance.

BOARD READY TO ASK BIDS.

Rapid Transit Commission Will Act as Soon as Odell Signs Bills.

Plans for the construction of the next rapid transit subway are to be taken up at onoce. This was made known last night by members of the Rapid Transit Commisaion, who were greatly surprieed to find that Gov. Odell had come to their aid.

With the power to go ahead actively with subway construction now in sight, the Rapid Transit Commissioners are preparing to take up the rival plans of the Belmont syndicate and of the Metropolitan interests and to prepare for advertising the next contract. Those members of the commission who could be reached last night seemed inclined to favor the Metropolitan plan as the better fitted to afford relief to the east side of the city, especially with the transfer arrangements that are offered to all surface car linee.

The Plan and Scope Committee of the board will hold a meeting Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, and will go over the plans very thoroughly, also holding conealtations with the representatives of both, so that, if possible, a compromise plan may be devised so as to induce both interests to bid.

The Commissioners are inclined to think that the next contract can be advertised on or about June 1, and can be let before the 1st of July. They also believe that with the experience gained in building the present subway the work could be completed in much shorter space of time, if not hampered by any strikes.

The Commissioners also are considering the advisability of looking after the much-requested South Brooklyn extension. It is believed that the South Brooklyn branch will be advertised for and the contract let at about the same as that for the next longitudinal Manhattan line.

Raines Law Bill Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Senator Raines's bill, which will place upon the authoritiee of the City of New York, the reeponsihility of determining whether or not the Raines law hotels of that city are complying with the regulations of the Fire Department, Health Department, and Building Department, was to-day advanced to third reading in the Senate.

Bill to Oust Coroners Reported Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Elsberg bill to legislate all of the Coroners of Manhattan and the Bronx out of office was reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee tonight. The measure provides for the appointment of Medical Inspectors in place of Coroners.

Four Home Rule Bills Passed.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Senate to-day paseed all four home rule bills reported by the Committee on Cities. They authorize local officials to reinstate police and firemen, enlarge powers of the Board of Aldermen of New York, and amend second-clase cities' charters in relation to franchisee.

BILLS PASSED IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills:

Senator TOWNSEND'S—Incorporating the United Engineering Society, which is to receive a million and a half from Andrew Carnegie for a building and institute.

Senator PLUNKITT'S—Authorizing grant of lands under waters of the Spuyten Duyvil and of the Harlem River north of Harlem River pier and hulkline to the City of New York.

Senator GRADY'S—Amending the New York charter for the relief fund of the Fire Department.

Senator RIORDAN'S—Prohibiting laying of railroad tracks in certain streets and places in New York City.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

The LEWIS bill—Putting a tax of 16 per cent. on premiums received by foreign life insurance companies in case such premiums have not been taxed in other States.

The appropriation bill in the shape in which it recently came from the Conference Committee of Assembly and Senate.

Senator KEENAN'S bill—Authorizing the organization of school savings banks in the public schools, to be established under the supervision of the school Principal or Superintendent.

The MERRITT water storage bill—Providing for the appointment of commissions who may recommend improvements for the regulation of flow of streams.

The PRINCE scaffolding bill—Requiring a bond of $2,000 from contractors before erecting scaffolds more than twenty feet from the ground, to cover damages which may be awarded employes on account of injuries.

The DOWLING bill—Providing that when the City of New York takes over ferries it shall retain the employes at wages no less than they have been receiving.

The WALLACE bill—Making the wharfage rate for lighters and barges engaged in lightering freight in New York Harbor 50 cents for every day or part of a day, and for car floats $2 a day or part of a day.

The APGAR kidnapping hill, which provides that if a child is kidnapped for the purpose of stealing any article about or upon the person of the child, the punishment shall not be more than fifteen years' imprisonment. If the crime is committed for reward or to cruelly abuse or injure the child, life imprisonment may be imposed, hut the imprisonment shall not be for less than three years.

To-Night at 8:30
At Mendelssohn Hall
Fortieth Street, East of Broadway.

Concluding Sale of the

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The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
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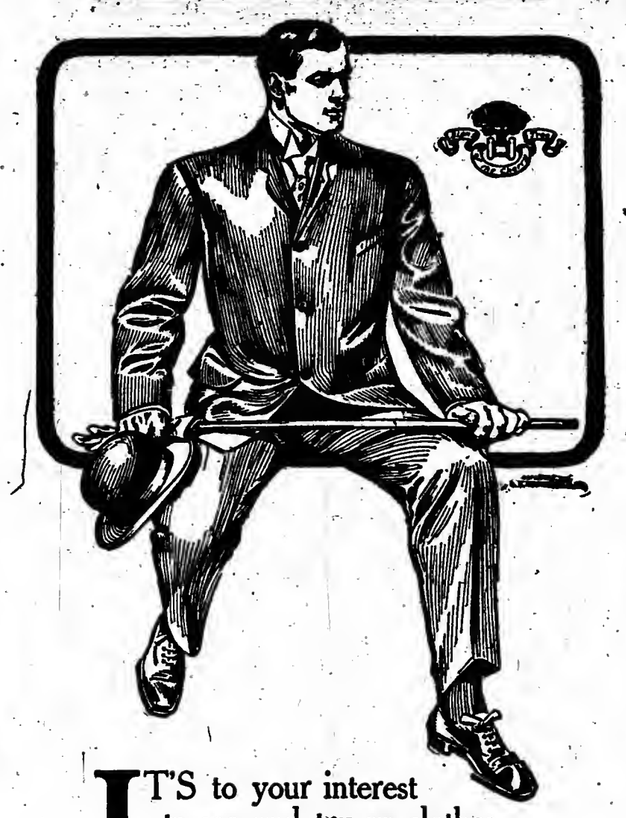
Ladies' Suits

Direct from the Wholesale Department.

Ladies' Sample Suits, Etons and Jacket effect. *Values $20.00 to $25.00,* 10.00

Ladies' Separate Dress Skirts, of Voile mesh, over drop skirt of superior Taffeta Silk, Taffeta trimmed. *Value $22.00,* 11.75

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IT'S to your interest to see and try on clothes that are creating so much favorable comment. The best dressers are wearing them and more men are inquiring for them every day.

Ask for Kirschbaum Sack Suits.
At good stores everywhere.
Prices, $10 to $25.

Insist on seeing the Kirschbaum label inside breast pocket of coat.

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Boys' & Youths' Clothing.

Clothing that has a style and finish and that is appropriate for the ages required.

Not Men's Clothes Made Small.

Woolen Russian Blouse Suits, (sailor or Eton collars).
Wash Russian Blouse Suits.
Sailor Suits, single and double-breasted (sailor, Eton or notch collar)—all wool blouse pants.
Eton Russian and Sailor Suits.
Wash Russian Smock Dresses.
Wash Norfolk Suits, blouse pants.
Boys' Yoke and Pleated Norfolk Suits, blouse pants.
Vest Suits, with short pants.
Youths' Long Pants Suits.
Long Covert Cloth Coats.
Boys' Reefers. Top-Coats.
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60-62 West 23d Street.

Furnishings FOR MEN.

If to you a shirt or tie is more than a mere tribute to the conventions, grant us permission to dedicate our shop to your service. Every requisite found within its precincts has good taste to commend it—also a modest price.

Shirts.—New self figured tan, grey, blue or white designs.

Scarfs.—New reseda, bordeaux or blue shades in all manner of rich silks.

Pajamas.—New weaves of madras, percale, cheviot, chambray or silk.

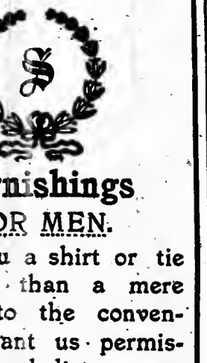
Canes.—The new English sticks of malacca, with wrist strap; cap of silver and long ferrule of bone.

Of tropical woods, mounted or inlaid with heavy silver.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Black Dress Goods

rolled on the Varnished Board with the name "Priestley" stamped on the selvedge



are right in every particular. They are made of the finest Australian wool and pure silk, and are a rich non-fading black.

You can make no mistake in buying a Priestley fabric. The name on the selvedge guarantees satisfactory wear.



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THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.



Is Always Reliable for
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Children's Hosiery.

At 12½ Boys' Gladiator, Derby ribbed, two thread fast black Hose, with extra high heel and fancy top; of great strength and elasticity.

At 25 Infants' mercerized cotton Sox, lace effects in black or white.

At 15 Infants' cotton Sox, in black, white, tan, pink, light blue and red; plain or lace effect.

At 15 Black ribbed lisle infants Hose, with double heel and toe.

At 19 Black, fine ribbed misses' hose, with double sole and high spliced heel and toe.

At 49 Misses' Hermsdorf black fine rib, four thread lisle hose, high spliced heel and toe and double knee.

At 49 Misses' lace lisle hose, double heel and toe, in black, white, light blue, pink and tan.

At 39 Ingrain lisle, shaped hose, with tipped heel and toe.

TRADE MARK

The MAUSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY GOLD & SILVERSMITHS

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At greatly reduced prices we offer the following articles

ANTIQUE DUTCH SILVER		CUT GLASS HANDLE OIL,	
BREAD DISH	$10.50	regular price $2.25, now	$1.50
SALAD BOWLS	$12.00	CUT GLASS 8-INCH BOWL, in	
BUTTON BOXES	$1.25	Case, regular price $7.50, now	$5.00
LIBRARY TABLE SETS	$4.50	CUT GLASS WATER BOTTLES,	
BRIDGE SETS	$4.50	regular price $5.00, now	$3.75

FIFTH AVENUE AT 31ST STREET, N. Y.

SURPRISES AT BENNING

John Madden's Odds on Favorite Sulks and May Holladay Wins.

THORNEYCROFT RUNS SECOND

Princelet, Ascension, and Modred Law, Choices of the Talent, Successful

—Monte Carlo in Front.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Three favorites again finished in front at the Benning track to-day, but May Holladay, a 20 to 1 outsider, produced consternation in the ranks of the talent by defeating City Bank in the third race, at six furlongs. John Madden's colt showed a complete reversal of form. He apparently did not like the soft track and was inclined to sulk. Odds of 1 to 5 were offered on him, and there seemed to be plenty of takers. May Holladay had no trouble in winning, being about five lengths in front of Colgary, the second horse. Another surprise was the overthrow of Thorneycroft by the 6 to 1 shot Briarthorpe. The winner ran an impressive race and won by a neck.

In the first event the horses were ridden by apprentices, Princelet, the favorite, winning. Modred Law, the favorite, beat the barrier in the second race, and this gave him the victory. Ascension, the favorite, captured the fourth readily, racing Fickle into submission. Toscan, the favorite, in the fifth race was beaten by a length by Monte Carlo, a second choice.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Princelet, 102 pounds, (Springer,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Neehurban, 93, (Taylor,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Rabuota, 97, (Newman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:38. Tol San, Pretorious, and Bar le Duc also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs; two-year-olds. Modred Law, 115 pounds, (C. Walsh,) 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, won; Flyback, 110, (G. Thompson,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lily Brook, 110, (Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:51 2-5. Allen Avon and Silverskin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. May Holladay, 91 pounds, (Hennessey,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Colgary, 112, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 20, second; Hilarity, 110, (H. Phillips,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:18 2-5. City Bank, Charley Moore, and Lorina also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; fillies and mares three years old and upward. Ascension, 112 pounds, (Burns,) 1 to 4 and out, won; Elsie L., 109, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; Fickle, 99, (Henderson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04 1-5. Little Adele also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; four-year-olds and upward; selling. Monte Carlo, 102, (Robertson,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Toscan, 107, (Redfern,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Alpaca, 102, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Miladi Love, Danvillian, Andrattus, and Oceawaha also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards; three-year-olds and upward. Briarthorpe, 105 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Thorneycroft, 114, (McCue,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Red Light, 84, (Hennessey,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. McWilliams, Attila, Bessie McCarthy, and Punctual also ran.

To-day's Entries at Benning.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Illyria, 111 pounds; Stroller, 108; Fustian, 106; Grasialio and Ralo or Sbloe, 96 each; Pompano, 94; Eclectic, 91.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens and geldings; two-year olds; half a mile. Fear Water, Diamoond Flosh, Blue Print, Sun Mark, Maxey Moore, Court Pisster, Dixie Aodrews, Wish, Passivs, Filia, Lady Alvis, Linda Rose, and Miss Augel, 104 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For colts; two-year olds; half a mile. Blackball, Wild Irishman, Freen, Jack McKeoo, R. L. Johnston, Master Douglas, Oieroso, The Claimant, and Bert Osra, 107 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; seveo furlongs. City Bank, 100 pounds; Fustian, Red Hook, Trapezist, and Honolulu, 97 each; Belle of Milford and Mrs. Frank Foster, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year olds aod upward; seven furlongs. Queen Elizabsth, 106 pounds; Early Eve, 107; Dark Placet, 106; Lord Melbourne, 105; Arachne, Locket, and Aloe Spot, 103 each; Colonist, Sarah Maxim, and Spring Brook, 101 each; Mountain Breeze, 98.

NEW AUTOMOBILE BILL.

Speed of Vehicles Restricted and Fine or Imprisonment for Violators.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Hill Automobile bill passed the Assembly to-day without discussion. It regulates in detail the registration and identification of motor vehicles and the use of the public highways by such vehicles. Display of registration numbers of aluminum seals affixed to the vehicle and chauffeurs' licenses and registration are prescribed in detail.

Speed is limited to one mile in six minutes in closely built up territory, one mile in four minutes in other portions of cities and villages, and one mile in three minutes outside. Upon signal from persons driving or leading horses the person operating an automobile must stop, and in case of accident give his name and address. Local authorities may change the speed limit, but not to make it at any faster rate than prescribed by the bill.

Violations of the speed limit are made punishable by a fine of not exceeding $100 for first offense, not less than $50 nor more than $100 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or both for a second offense, and not less than $100 nor more than $250 and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for third and subsequent offense. Other violations of the law are made punishable by a fine of not exceeding $25 for first offense, not less than $25 nor more than $50 for second offense, and not less than $50 nor more than $100 or imprisonment not exceeding ten days, or both, for a third or subsequent offense.

Oarsmen Not Appreciative.

Progress is being made by the local rowing authorities in the matter of obtaining an approach from the Central Bridge to the boathouses along the water front of Macomb's Dam Park, as well as the repairing of the bulkheads and the improvement of the grounds about the clubhouses. The principal obstacle in the way of obtaining these concessions from the city is said to be the apparent lack of appreciation by the oarsmen generally of what the city has done for them.

The total expense to the city for the bulkheads, filling, approaches, &c., will be from $250,000 to $300,000, all of which is for the exclusive benefit of the oarsmen. Yet of the five boat clubs located at the park, only one has built a clubhouse which is an ornament, and that is the Nassau Boat Club.

Seventh Regiment's Indoor Games.

Everything is in readiness for the forty-fifth indoor games of the Seventh Regiment to-morrow evening, which will close the drill season and wind up the series of social entertainments given during the Winter. As an incentive to friendly rivalry between the companies, a silver loving cup will be presented to the company whose representatives score the most points, and this promises to be keenly contested for. All events excepting the novice, 440 and 880 yard runs are handicaps, and the list includes the 100-yard straightaway, 220, 440, and 880 yard, and one-mile runs; two races in heavy marching order, military relay, sack and hurdle races, besides the rescue race and wall scaling.

AUTOMOBILES.

BICYCLES Some More Big Bargain Purchases.

Stocks of three large Bicycle dealers purchased, spot cash, enable us to offer tremendous bargains; 2,000 assorted bicycles, new and 2dh'd, $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $19.50.

Columbias, Crawfords, Clevelands, Orients, Spaldings, Relays, &c.

10,000 Tire Bargains; all makes; 50c up.

10 Motorcycles; cheap; sundries ½ Regular prices.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row & 8 Park Place.

ORIENT  BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425.

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No Noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.

E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, near B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

For Sale—1903 Cadillac, with tonneau, like new, $900. Cadillac Co., 151 West 38th.

Knox Automobile for sale; never been used. W. R. Dowse, 615 Broadway.

NEW YORKS PLAY TO-DAY.

American League Team Will Meet Murray Hills at Olympic Field.

The local patrons of baseball will receive an opportunity to witness the first game of the season, in which one of the big league club will be interested at Olympic Field, One Hundred and Thirty sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, to-day. The Greater New York team of the American League is due to arrive home from its Southern practice trip at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock will oppose the strong semi-professional team known as the Murray Hills. Wade of Holyoke and "Jack" O'Neill will be the battery that Manager Nat Strong will put in against Clark Griffith's powerful combination, while the latter will present Chesbro and Kleinow.

To-morroy the Greater New Yorks will go to West Side Park, Jersey City, to play the Eastern League Club of that city, and on the following day Griffith's men will play their first Sunday game at Ridgewood Park, L. I., with the Ridgewood Club.

The New York National League team is also expected home this morning, and tomorrow will play on the Polo Grounds with the Yale University nine.

Word has been received from Bau Johnson, President of the American League, to the effect that he would be in the city tomorrow and open the main headquarters of the league on the seventh floor of the Fuller Building, Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

SHUT OUT BY AMERICANS.

Montreal Team for Second Time Falls to Score Against New York.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—The New York American League team gave the Montreals of the Eastern League another drubbing to-day, and for the second time the Canadians were unable to score a run. Powell had the Montreal men at his mercy, while the Americans had no trouble in batting the three opposing pitchers. The fielding of the New Yorkers at times was sensational. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b..	1	1	1	1	1	0	Walters, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fultz, cf...	3	2	5	0	0	0	Doyle, cf..	0	1	3	0	0	0
Keeler, rf..	2	2	3	0	0	0	Yeager, 3b..	0	0	3	4	1	0
Elberf'd, ss.	0	2	0	2	0	0	Joyce, lf...	0	0	2	1	0	0
And's'n, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	0	Edm's'o, ss.	0	1	1	3	1	1
Will'ms, 2b.	2	2	1	1	1	0	Allen, 2b..	0	0	1	1	3	0
Ganzel, 1b..	1	1	10	4	0	0	Connors, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	0
Beville, c..	0	1	3	0	0	0	Kennedy, c.	0	0	6	1	0	0
Powell, p...	0	1	3	2	1	0	Tracy, c...	0	1	1	0	0	0
							Secrist, p...	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total....	11	13	27	11	1		Bishop, p..	0	0	0	0	1	0
							Atb'too, p..	0	0	1	1	0	0
							Total	0	3	27	13	3	

New York	2	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	—11
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Keeler, Anderson, Williams. Home run—Ganzel. Stolen hases—Elherfeld, 2; Williams, 2; Ganzel, 2. Double plays—Elherfeld, Gansel, and Conroy; Edmudson and Connors. Bases on balls—Off Secrist, 2; off Bishop, 1; off Atherton, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Secrist, 9; by Atherton, 1; by Bishop, 2. Umpire—Unglaub. Time of game—1 hour aod 50 minutes. Attendance, 400.

BROOKLYN, 7; NORFOLK, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 7.—The Brooklyns did not find things so easy to-day against the Norfolk team as they did yesterday, winning by only 7 to 5. All bnt one hit of the visitors was made off Jones in the first four innings. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—7	10	2
Norfolk	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5	9	2

Batteries—Thackera aod Jacklitsch; Jones and Ritter; Armstrong and Dutton.

TRINITY COLLEGE, 4; N. Y. U., 3.

After a well-contested baseball game at Ohio Field yesterday, the team of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., defeated the New York University nine by a score of 4 to 3. Trinity won because of its strength at the bat. The N. Y. U. team played a good fielding game, but its batting was very weak. Townsend pitched in excellent form for the visitors, but in the eighth inning was hit for three singles, yielding two runs. The winning run for Trinity was made in the ninth inning. Cunningham doubled, and Townsend sent him home with a single. A freshman, named Lillis, pitched a heady game for the local team, and fielded his position well. The score:

N. Y. U.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	TRINITY.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Dollard, ss.	0	0	4	1	2		Towne'd, p.	0	2	0	2	0	
Simmons, 3b.	0	0	0	3	2		Morgan, cf..	0	0	0	0	1	
Leonard, 1b.	0	0	11	1	1		Off, lf.....	0	1	1	0	1	
McD'well, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0		Hine, 1b....	0	0	9	0	0	
V. V'lk'g'g, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Bravo, c....	0	1	10	1	0	
Halpin, lf....	0	0	0	0	0		Clement, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Tuthill, cf...	1	0	1	0	0		Allen, 2b....	0	0	5	1	3	
Rogge, c....	1	1	4	3	1		Cun'gh'm, 3b.	3	1	1	4	0	
Lillis, p....	1	1	1	5	1		Berwell, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	
Total....	3	3	27	14	7		Total....	4	7	27	9	5	

N. Y. U.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Trinity	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4

First base on errars—Trinity, 5; N. Y. U., 4. Left on bases—Trinity, 4; N. Y. U., 3. First base on balls—Off Lillis, 3. Struck out—By Townsend, 9; by Lillis, 3. Two-base hits—Bravo, Cunningham. Hit by pitcher—By Townsend. Double play—Allen (uoassisted.) Umpire—J. O'Neill. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

PHILA., (A. L.,) 6; PHILA., (N. L.) 4.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia, (A. L.)	0 1 2 1 0 1 1 0 0—6	12	1
Philadelphia, (N. L.)	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4	12	2

Batteries—Waddell and Schreckengost; McPherson and Dolin. Attendance—3,142.

Scores of Other Games.

At St. Louis—St. Louis (A. L.), 3; St. Louis (N. L.), 2.

At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan, 21; Hartford Theological Seminary, 1.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Pennsylvania, 10; Virginia, 1.

Baseball Items of Interest.

The grounds at Olympic Field were in such bad condition yesterday that the game between Yale and Manhattan College oines had to be postponed. Both teams were on hand and ready to play.

The athletic authorities of Georgetown University have suspended Tate Crumley, the crack pitcher of the baseball team of that institution, pending the investigation of reports concerning his alleged professionalism.

The All-Americans, with Barry Howell and Joe Wall as a battery, will be the attraction at Equitable Park, West End Avsnue and Sixty-seventh Street, on Suoday, when they will line up against the Amsterdams. The latter team will have the assistance of a big league pitcher and promises to make things lively for Howell's charges.

Columbia's baseball team will play its third game of the season at South Field to-day against the Trinity College nine. The Columbia nine was coached yesterday for the game by "Billy" Lauder, former third baseman of the New York National League team.

Motor Wagon Service Tests.

The fifteen competing vehicles in the six days' service test of business automobiles being conducted by the Automobile Club of America performed their allotted tasks successfully and without incident yesterday. The lighter wagons delivered parcels and baggage over the regular express routes in this city and Brooklyn, being shifted to a different route next day, while the big Fischer truok made a trip to Yonkers and return, taking a load of 10,200 pounds and bringing back 4,200 pounds. The distance was thirty-two miles, and the time consumed, including stops, was nine hours. The quickest run of the day was made by a Knox gasoline delivery wagon, which started out from Forty-fiftb Street and Broadway at 8:15 A. M., witb a load of 1,670 pounds of baggage for Williamsburg and Flushing, made six deliveries and returned at 2 P. M., having covered 32½ miles in less than six hours including stops. Another excellent performance was made by a Waaverley electric delivery wagon, which made 100 city deliveries and covered 35½ miles between 8:15 A. M. and 7:10 P. M.

Good Billiards by Loewenburg.

Al Loewenburg defeated Dr. Walter G. Douglas last night in Daly's Broadway billiard rooms in the 14.2 balk line match in the Interborough Championship Tournament. Loewenburg was in grand form and made an average of 6, running out his 300 points in fifty innings to 272 for Dr. Douglas. Loewenburg began well by a run of 23 in the opening inning, and he made a number of high runs thereafter, among the best being 29, 29, 23, and 21. Dr. Douglas's best single run was 24. The scores:

Loewenburg—23 3 0 12 29 5 8 8 20 14 12 14 0 3 1 5 3 4 0 1 7 11 28 1 0 0 0 8 0 0 9 11 13 1 0 6 2 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 0 2 21 5. Total, 300; high run, 29; average, 6.

Douglas—8 0 2 0 1 11 12 0 0 0 9 3 10 0 4 1 0 18 11 14 1 11 7 1 5 0 17 6 14 4 0 0 0 0 2 9 9 5 9 1 12 3 2 4 5 2 16 1. Total, 272; high run, 24; average, 5 27-49.



HORSES SHOWN BY WOMEN

Mrs. Burke-Roche Scores Triumph in the Tanbark Ring.

HONORS FOR MRS. GERKEN

Mrs. Elliott and Miss Weatherbee Among the Winners in Closing Exhibition at Durland's Academy.

With every seat filled in the boxes and galleries and with an unusually large entry list in nearly every class, the horse show in the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street, came to a successful close last evening. Women again predominated among the blue-ribbon winners, and a perfect storm of applause went up from the critical spectators of fine horses when, in the runabout class, Mrs. Burke-Roche's superb pair of bays, faultlessly driven by Aurel Batonyi, won the first award from a field of seven remarkably high-class teams.

A decided surprise was occasioned when the judges completely ignored Mrs. Gerken's hitherto almost invincible team, Newsboy and Lady Francis, which earlier in the evening won the tandem event handily and had scored a number of blue ribbons in the preceding days. Mrs. Gerken was late in coming into the ring, and her belated appearance may have militated against her. Mr. Thompson's pair scored second.

Mrs. Gerken's rejected pair, that won in the tandem class, was driven in that class by John H. Sbults. The tables were completely turned, for Mrs. Burke-Roche's pair, that won in the runabouts and was driven by Batonyi, failed to get better than fourth. There were only four tandems in the ring, and they all went through the ortbodox manoeuvres in good style. Miss H. C. Weatherbee's pair took second.

In the four-in-hand class there were only two entries, Miss Weatherbee's coach and Mrs. John Gerken's, the latter driven by Batonyi, while "Jack" Macdonald drove Miss Weatherbee's four. He sent the horses about the ring in perfect form and received loud applause when the judges gave him the blue ribbon.

The Women's Saddle Class, women riding, was one of tbe attractive events. Mrs. W. S. Elliott, riding her chestnut, Flashlight, scored a popular first, while Mrs. H. Robinson, riding Louis Sherry's entry, won tbe red ribbon. Mrs. Emily Beach, riding Miss A. L. Amendt's entry, took third, and Mrs. William Steel, in the saddle on her bay competitor, got the fourth place.

Miss May Deering scored a genuine triumph in the combination class with her bay mare Natalie. This was one of the most interesting classes of the evening to watch, for the unusually large number of sixteen entries came into the ring, the horses first being driven to light runabouts and then saddled and ridden. The judges reduced the eligibles to eight after the riding half of the exhibit. Miss May Deering and Mrs. W. E. Woodend were the only ladies in the ring, and it was evident that the judges found it difficult to determine the superiority of the horses. Finally, when the blue was attached to the head of Miss Deering's horse, the hearty applause from the boxes showed the award was a popular one. Mrs. Woodend got the red. Mrs. John Gerken's entry, Elsa, shown by her husband, which won a first in a saddle class earlier in the evening, had to be content with the honorable mention.

Summaries:

Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands, three years old aod over.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Elsa. C. K. G. Billings's b. m. Pauline, second; Dr. S. O. Van der Poel's ch. g. Radium, third; Joseph H. Jones's b. g. Dillon Boy, fourth.

Single Harness Horses, dealers' class.—Won by Fiss, Doner & Company's b. g. Roseberry; Fashion Coach Horse Company's b. g. Superior, secood; John Arthur's b. s. Canadian Boy, third; Charles T. Proctor's b. g. Hiawatha, fourth.

Tandems, 14.3 hands and over.—Won by Mrs. Jobo Gerkeo's ch. g. Newsboy and ch. m. Lady Francis; Miss H. C. Weatherbee's hr. g. Conqueror and b. m. Invincible, second; Mrs. W. R. Woodend's b. g. Peter Pater and br. m. Harmony, third; Elm Court Lodge's b. g. Fireman and b. g. Carman, fourth.

Saddle Horses, loog tall aod heigbt.—Won by Mrs. R. Peale's bay g. Barry; N. J. Hess's bay g. Abdullah, secood; Arthur M. Day's bay m. Queen, third; Miss Emily H. Bedford's ch. g. Silverthread, fourth.

Four-in-Hands, horses not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Miss Heorietta C. Weatherbee's four; Mrs. John Gerken's four, second. Ooly two entries.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 15.2 bands and over, ladies to rdie.—Won by Mrs. W. S. Elliott's ch. g. Flashlight; Louis Sherry's blk. m. Soldisant, second; Mrs. A. L. Amendt's br. f. Dark Secret, third; Mrs. William J. Steel's bay m. Christabel, fourth.

Pairs of Horses to runabouts, not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Elm Court Lodge's b. g. Fireman and b. g. Carman; J. Campbell Thompsoo's ch. g. Lord Golden and ch. g. Lord Golden II., second; W. E. Woodend's b. g. Paul and b. g. Snap Shot, third; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's grey g. Buster Brown aod blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, fourth.

Combination Class, driven before appropriate vehicle, then saddisd and ridden.—Won by Miss May Deering's b. m. Natalie; Mrs. W. E. Woodend's h. m. Mapleleaf, second; Joseph H. Jones's b. g. Dillon Boy, third; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Elsa, fourth.

ATHLETIC TEST FOR BOYS.

Many Competitors Expected to Win in School League Games.

One of the important matters brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League at its meeting in the office of the President, Gen. George W. Wingate, 20 Nassau Street, yesterday, was the estimate of the number of competitors who would probably win the buttons for passing the athletic test. Of the $2,000 needed to pay for the buttons, S. R. Guggenheim agreed to give $1,000 provided two other persons would donate a like amount. The tests are:

For boys under thirteen years old—Sixty yards, to be run in 0:08 3-5; pulliog up or chinning the bar four times; standing broad jump, 6 feet.

For Elementary School Beoiors—One hundred yards to be run in 14 seconds; pnll up six times; standing broad jump, 6 feet 6 inches.

High School Boys—Two hundred and twenty yards, to be run in 0:28; pull up nine times; running high jump, 4 feet 4 inches.

According to the report of Chairman Haumes three district leagues have been organized and seventeen more have been started. Only the first, second, and third boys in each event in the district leagues will be eligible to compete in the general city games. Even with this extreme limitation the total number of boys in the city games will be over 1,300. It will be necessary for each district league to hold novice and championship events before May 7 in order to select the competitors for the elementary school championship games on the 14th day of May and the novice on the 28th of May.

Dr. Gulick reported for the High School Games Committee that the novice games would be held on the morning of May 14, at Columbia Oval—and the championship games on the afternoon of May 28, at the same place.

New members of the Athletic League elected were:

Life—Abraham Abrahams, H. A. Rogers, George D. Pratt, Harold I. Pratt, and Edward M. Shepard. Annual—Isaac Stern, Louis M. Josephthal, Simon F. Rothschild, Charles I. Digges, George A. Fayne, Elizabeth M. Godwin, Simon Rothschild, William Stratford, Adrian H. Jaline, Clinton L. Rossiter, William W. Goodrich, Fred L. Gross, and William J. Kelly.

Boxer Dies After a Knock-Out.

QUEBEC, April 7.—Louis Drolet of St. Roch, who was knocked out in the sixteenth round of his bout with George Wagner, the champion soldier boxer, last evening, died to-day without regaining consciousness. Wagner was arrested and other arrests will follow.

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$15 Suits and Overcoats.

Sack Suits in the new single and double breasted models, of Thibets, Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds, in plain and fancy effects—$15.

Box Coats in all the new models, varying in length; of new shades in Tan and Green Coverts—$15.

Regular Overcoats of Black and Oxford, undressed Worsteds and Cheviots, silk lined throughout to edge of lapels—$15.

Belted-Back Overcoats, 50 and 52 inches long, made in the single-breasted model, of plain-tone Cheviots, Whipcords and high color effects—all rainproof—$15.

Spring Suits and Overcoats, $15 to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

CRANE WILL MEET SANDS.

Hard Fight Expected in Final Round for Court Tennis Championship.

Joshua Crane, Jr., the present holder of the indoor court tennis championship, and Charles E. Sands, the runner-up last year, won their matches yesterday at the Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street, in the semi-final round of the National tournament which will determine the champion for the coming year. The spectators were treated to no surprises as they were on the preceding day, when O. S. Campbell nearly defeated Sands. Each won his round in three straight sets, Sands beating J. H. Morgan of the home club, while Crane disposed of E. A. Thomson, also of the local club.

The meeting of these two strong exponents of court tennis in the final round tomorrow will virtually be a repetition of the closing match last year. Whether the result will also duplicate that of a year ago is a mooted question. Crane has shown up strongly during the week, his full service, on which he chiefly relied yesterday in his match with Thomson, being particularly excellent. Sands has been doing magnificent volleying and he uses the back-hand stroke in masterful fashion. Moreover, he is playing a wonderfully cool-headed game, and these qualities are relied upon by his friends to land him as the champion.

Sands and Morgan met in the first match yesterday. The former won the first two games rather easily, but Morgan warmed up to his work as the play advanced, and he succeeded in getting a narrow lead, four to three. Morgan captured three games in succession by splendid service and volleying. He weakened after this, while Sands put more force into his service and the latter ran out easily, gaining some telling points at grille play.

Each man won a game at the opening of the second set. Hard fighting then ensued, four games running to deuce, with the advantage in favor of Sands, who got three to one for Morgan. Sands then forged rapidly ahead, although Morgan showed no weakening, but he got only one more game in the set. The third and final set was entirely in Sands's favor, and he allowed Morgan to win but two games. The scores:

	Total.
Sands, New York	6 6 4—18
Morgan, New York	4 3 2—9

Crane and Thomson met in the afternoon and a large gallery greeted their entrance into the court. Crane at once settled down to make a quick match of it. Thomson appeared at his best in the opening set, keeping the score even up to four games all, when Crane brought his smashing service into play and won the last two games handily. The champion had everything his own way in the second set, Thomson scoring but one game, and the third set was practically a repetition, Thomson winning but two games. Crane did not exert himself to the utmost and only in the deuce games let himself out to his best playing ability. The scores:

	Total.
Crane, Boston	6 6 6—18
Thomson, New York	4 1 2—7

IRELAND'S BEST ATHLETES.

Will Compete at World's Fair Under Auspices of Greater N. Y. I. A. A.

President Conway of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has notified James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture at the World's Fair, that if his plans did not go amiss he would have a team of athletes from Ireland to compete in the Olympic games, under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, that would eclipse any other team every brought here from a foreign country.

The men whom President Conway says he will secure for the trip are Dennis Horgan, who is well known in this country, having won the American championship at shot putting in 1900, and who successfully competed in all the important athletic meetings in the East that year; Peter O'Connor, the record holder for broad jumping in ireland; also tbe English champion at broad and high jumping; the Leahy brothers, C. Leahy being the champion high jumper and C. J. Leahy the champion broad jumper of their native country; Dennis Murray, who defeated Arthur Duffey in a handicap sprint on the Americans' late four abroad; J. J. Daly, the cross-country champion, and J. J. Holloway, who is one of the best all-round athletes in Ireland. Holloway's record is running 100 yards in 0:11, walking a half mile in 3:00, running a mile in 5:00, running 120-yard hurdle race in 0:17, pole valuting 11 feet, throwing 16-pound hammer 105 feet, putting 16-pound shot 35 feet, and threwing 56-pound weight 24 feet.

Century Road Club Announcements.

On next Sunday the second informal century run of the season will take place, starting from the Century Road Club of America headquarters, 475 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. sharp. On the following Sunday the road racing season of 1904 will be officially opened by a sixteen-mile road race, in conjunction with the third informal century run. The race will start from Valley Stream on the homeward journey, and will end at Bedford Rest. It is open only to members of the Century Road Club of America, but those who are not as yet members can compete by joining the club before the start. On Sunday, May 8, the Century Road Club of America will hold its annual sprint century run. The run will end at Bedford Rest, the end of the East River Bridge (Williamsburg Bridge), and will thus be the first century run over the new structure.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of China.....May 2d
Empress of India.....May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....June 6th
Empress of Japan.....June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar.....June 27th
Empress of China.....July 4

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Aorangi.....Apr. 9th|Miowera.....May 27th

For rates and information apply to 459 and 1 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa.

Citta di Milano.....April 19

Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Holengeest, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI, Round the World. $442.70. E. T. Barnett, 627 B'way, New York.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 30 this season. $325 to $1,040. All expenses included. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 449 Madison Av., N. Y.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

Cyclists in Illuminated Parade.

The Merrick Wheelmen of 93 Avenue C held an illuminated parade last night with forty-five wheels in line, all decorated and illuminated by torches. Weekly club runs will be held every Thursday evening during the season, leaving the headquarters at 8 o'clock. On Sunday, April 17, a run to Great Neck, L. I., will be taken.

Cruise to Italy

via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar & Algiers,

Break the Monotony of a long Ocean Voyage

by taking the splendid

S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise

FROM N. Y. APRIL 12.

For Naples and Genoa.

A short cruise full of the greatest interest; ample time allowed at each port of call for sightseeing.

Superb Service—Unsurpassed Accommodation.

RATES $75 & UPWARD.

APPLY TO

Hamburg-American Line

35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG. THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.

S. S. Deutschland

666¼ ft. long—23½ knots average speed. Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.

Patricia.Ap. 9, 12:30PM | †Bluecher.Ap.23, 10

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

French Internal Tax a Component of Market Value—Jute Bags Not Netting.

In a decision written by Judge Henderson Mr Somerville yesterday the board of United States General Appralsers overruled a protest by Park & Tilford of New York and others, involving the question of whether the French internal revenue tax is a component of foreign market value. The goods were French perfumes, and when they were entered the Appraiser added the French tax, although it had not been collected, to the invoice value, to make market value. The importers appealed from this, but Judge Somerville, following the decisions of the United States courts, declares that the Appraiser's action was correct.

He also overruled a protest by the same importers on the same importation against the assessment of 60 per cent. on the bottles containing the perfumes, because the glass stoppers had been ground more elaborately than was necessary to make them fit the bottles.

In a decision written by General Appraiser De Vries, the board sustains a protest by the American Import Company of Los Angeles against the assessment of 60 per cent. as nets or netting, on coarse bags of jute fibres resembling twine, and fabricated substantially like fish nets.

Mr. De Vries holds that the provision of the tariff laws for netting applies only to articles intended for wearing apparel or household decoration, and rules that the importation in question is properly classified as a manufacture of jute at 45 per cent.

CUBAN TRADE NEGLECTED.

Havana Merchant Says Americans Are Letting It Slip Away.

J. H. Van Hnsselt of Havana, Cuba, who is in the import and export trade there, arrived in New York yesterday with letters of introduction to the officers of the National Manufacturers' Association and to prominent business men.

Mr. Van Hasselt says that the American manufacturers have scarcely begun to develop the Cuban market for cotton goods, shoes, paper, medicines, chemicals, watches, jewelry, and other lines.

"Money is being wasted daily," said Mr. Van Hasselt, "in efforts to sell to Cubans articles that they do not want. The Germans, English, and Spaniards make light fabrics, pretty and cool shoes, and various other articles adapted for use in our climate. The European makers sell to us in the widths that our merchants desire and pack the goods to suit the Cubans.

"We can buy from the Europeans 500 pieces of one pattern of cotton cloth or buy a case with numerous patterns, as we prefer. The Americans will sell us only the goods that are made for the United States and packed according to the usages in your country. The American shoes are strong and wear well, but the Cuban girl prefers the light and pretty Spanish article."

COTTON MILLS ON SHORT TIME.

Curtailment Plan at Fall River Adopted In Other Towns.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 7.—Thirty-two cotton mills, owned by fifteen corporations, will be shut down to-night for the remainder of the week. These mills will be operated four days each week for some time. Added to the number of mills curtailing are three belonging to the Bourne Company, which have been closed nearly a month. Four other factories, those of the Parker and Hargraves Companies, will close to-morrow night and go on a basis of five days a week.

Up to this evening eighteen corporations have joined the curtailment movement, representing upward of 1,500,000 spindles. It affects about 13,000 operatives. There are about 2,800,000 spindles in the cloth mills here, so that more than half will run on short time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—The Rhode Island mill owners will follow the action of Fall River, and run on short time.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 7.—Some of the New Bedford cotton mills are curtailing by stopping sections of the machinery, but no extended shut-down is expected here.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The lower house of the Iowa Legislature has passed the bill vesting in a council composed of the Governor, Attorney General, and Auditor of State, the right to pass on all forms of life insurance policies to be issued in the State.

C. G. Pope, for fourteen years Southern special agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company, which went into liquidation after the Baltimore fire, has been appointed Louisiana special agent of Trezevant & Cochran, general agency, with headquarters at New Orleans.

The Insurance Press says: "The Detroit Underwriters' Club is endeavoring to secure improvements in the fire protection which will produce a reduction in rates. The establishment of a non-partisan board of inspectors to point out defects in building construction and remove causes of fires is suggested. Most of Detroit's buildings are old and non-fireproof, and the principal offsets to the conflagration hazard are the wide streets."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Cardboard manufacturing and commission business, established 12 years, $10,000. Address Principal, 25 East 14th St.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery business; cut of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Companies organized, incorporated, and financed; stocks and bonds sold, underwritten, and guaranteed; we will act as selling agents for legitimate selling, oil, and industrial companies. The Investors' Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, 1 saloon; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 300 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 250,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 11, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 1,770 Madison Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

To Whom It May Concern.—J. Mayer, auctioneer, will sell Friday, April 8th, 1904, at 10 A. M., under foreclosure of mortgage, the entire contents of the Tohoidt Art Galleries, 33 and 35 Liberty Street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at, 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

NEW GENERAL ORDER RATES.

Commission Appointed by Collector Stranahan to Frame Satisfactory Schedules.

Collector Stranahan announced yesterday that he had appointed a commission consisting of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the warehousa interests of this city, and the customs service to revise the schedules of charges for storage, labor, and cartage on general order goods. General order goods are imported merchandise for which entry has not been made at the Custom House within forty-eight hours of their arrival at the port. They are then removed to a bonded warehouse, at the cost of the consignee, and if unclaimed within a year are sold to satisfy the charges.

The schedules now in force were adopted ten years ago, and have recently been found to be unsatisfactory. Some classes of goods have been provided for are no longer imported, while many kinds unprovided for are now coming in. Methods of packing and handling have also changed on many classes, and the cost of trucking and storage has also changed.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Word was received yesterday at the local offices of the American Woolen Company that the Bay State Mills at Lowell, Mass., had been shut down indefinitely because of a strike of thirty spinners. The plant gives employment to 700 persons.

***

The contract for supplying the Police Department of New York City with helmets has been obtained by the Samuel Mundheim Company, its bid of $1.90 being accepted. The department numbers nearly 8,000 men, and the helmets, which are for Summer wear, will be delivered early in May.

***

The Diamond Match Company will move May 1 from 88 Hudson to 288 West Street.

***

Dry goods jobbers say that a week's fine weather would give the Spring business the impetus it needs just now.

***

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which now have offices in the Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt Street, will move to the top floor of a three-story addition which is now being made to the Central Building, 143 Liberty Street.

Swayne Impeachment Case Date.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Swayne impeachment proceedings, which have been looked upon as the only possible block to an early adjournment of Congress, were disposed of in five minutes by the House to-day by the adoption of a resolution making the case a special order for Dec. 13 next. In the meantime the Judiciary Committee is to take additional testimony in the case.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR COMPANY.—A judgment for $9,298 was entered yesterday against the American Pneumatic Horse Collar Company in favor of the City Bank of Battle Creek, Mich., on a note of the company for $9,000, dated Sept. 8, 1903, and payable four months after date. The summons was served on D. Allen, the President, at 25 Broad Street. He was a resident of Battle Creek. The company was incorporated three years ago with a capital stock of $2,000,000.

Out of Town.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Justice M. L. Wright yesterday appointed Charles T. Blanchard of Syracuse temporary receiver for the Adamant Plaster Company. The liabilities are $90,000 and the assets $48,000.

BOSTON.—The failure of the Greene Nervura Company of Boston was announced yesterday. The company is capitalized at $2,900,000, and the estimated liabilities are in excess of $300,000. The largest creditor is Pettingill & Co., newspaper advertiser of Boston, who failed recently with upward of $1,000,000 liabilities.

PITTSBURG, Penn.—As a sequel to the bankruptcy of the Edmundson-Perrine Company, furniture dealers, C. Perrine and Eli Edmundson, Jr., the principal stockholders in the company, filed individual petitions in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Pittsburg yesterday. Thomas C. Perrine places his liabilities at $84,314.18 and his assets at $50,210. Eli Edmundson's liabilities are given as $80,544.89, with assets valued at $19,245.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PHILIP GRUBER.—Philip Gruber, salesman of 1,762 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,085 and no assets.

CHARLES H. BEIN.—Charles R. Beln, a driver of 989 Columbus Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $798 and no assets. His was formerly in the butter and egg business.

LOUIS GOLDBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Goldberg, tailor, of 131 Canal Street, by S. Stein & Co., creditors for $905 for cloth sold to him. It was alleged that he is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on March 25 last.

PHILIP KROOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy haa been filed against Philip Kroopf, retail dealer in bats and caps at 254 Eaat Houston Street, by Lazar Jacobson, a creditor for $585. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made cash payments of $500 to certain creditors, and allowed a City Marshal to levy on his stock. He has been in business there since Feb. 1, 1902.

GODEL KURASCH.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court haa refused a discharge in bankruptcy to Godel Kurasch, furrier, of 641 Madiaon Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 16, 1903, with liabilities of $8,530, all on accommodation paper for A. Marquia & Co., and no assets, on the ground that he gave his wife $750 shortly before he filed the petition in bankruptcy. His discharge was opposed by Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, who were creditors for $2,500. He made an offer to his creditors to pay 15 cents on the dollar, and the money he gave to his wife was to be used for this payment, but creditors refused the offer.

GOTTSCHALK COHN.—Gottschalk Cohn, an agent residing at 29 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, individually and as a member of the firm of Samuel Cohn & Brother, formerly shoe dealers, who dissolved in 1894, with liabilities $208,121 and no assets. Mr. Cohn filed a petition in bankruptcy on Jan. 7, 1901, with liabilities $256,156 and no assets, and was discharged from bankruptcy on March 6, 1901. It is said now that there is a legal question as to the effect of his discharge, as he was discharged from his individual debts only, and not those of the firm. So the petition filed yesterday mentions apecially that the petition is filed both individually and as a member of the firm of Snmuel Cohn & Brother. There are fifty judgments included in the debts. Among the creditors are the Central National Bank, $18,687; East Side Bank, $13,852; Ninth National Bank, $3,325; National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $13,677; Chatham National Bank; $5,471; Shoe and Leather Bank, $2,000; Fourteenth Street Bank, $2,000; Rudolph G. Solomon of Newark, $29,650; Sallo Cohn, deceased, $9,934; Henry Cohn, $9,934, and George W. Wilmarth, $6,999.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first names being that of the debtor:

APPLEBY, Katharine—H. Watson	$30
APPLETON, R. Wilmarth—New York Telephone Company	61
ALGER, William — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	110
BELLAH, Joseph—T. Sander	115
BLENDERMANN, Jacob—Park & Tilford	421
BARKER, Charles F.—J. Beck and another	133
BACHRACH, Jacob—Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company	37
CASTILLO, Salvatore, and Rosario Duca—People of the State of New York	100
CRATER, George E., Jr.—New York Telephone Company	30
COLEMAN, Alice G.—H. Blendermann	125
CHERRY, Benjamin—S. W. Johnson	140
COHEN, Harris—P. Simon	119
CLARK, Mary E.—E. Loughran, individually and as administrator, and another	596
COCROFT, James—Vermont Marble Company	112
DE SELDING, Hermann—A. G. Betts, administrator	6,438
DAMAINVILLE, L. A.—S. Friedman and another	517
DRINKHAUS, Rudolph E.—New York Telephone Company	33
DE PLASSE, Louis—New York Talephone Company	84
DE VRIES, Lucy, J.—C. Geiger	187
DE VRIES, Lncy J.—C. Geigsr	269
ELBERT, August—Market and Fulton National Bank	1,080
FOSTER, Helen—New York Telephone Company	99
GRAU, Robert — Metropolitan Printing Company	95
HART, Robert—J. J. Gilbert	223
HOLMES, George, and Charles D. Ingersoll, executor, &c.—J. W. Cunningham and another, costs	413
HANTWELL, Horace E.—M. S. Griffith	112
HAZZARD, Annie, and Miriam Gray—People of the State of New York	100
HALL, Charles W.—New York Telephona Company	62
HUSSEY, William—M. E. McCann	122
BRUMMER & CO., INCORPORATED—W. L. Mitchell and another	273
CASE LAW COMPANY—C. T. Lork	20
COMMONWEALTH PUBLISHING COMPany—C. P. Browning	1,417
COMMONWEALTH PUBLISHING COMPany—C. P. Browning	1,884
BURNS RESTAURANT & HOTEL COMpany, Susie E. Fitchet, Fred R. Fitchet, Annie E. De Camp, William G. McCrea, and John Covert—E. Burns, individually and as execntor, and another, costs	110
LITCHFIELD SPRINGS COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	127
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. M. Van Brunt	677
JOHNSON, James—Carey Printing Company	65
JONES, Robert J.—New York Telephone Company	28
JAMES, William R.—New York Telephone Company	31
KREISBERG, Sans, and Risie Ruhin—People of the State of New York	500
KATZ, Abraham, and Adolph Mayers—Peopls of the Stats of New York	100
KRAMER, Charles, and Harry Williams—Peopls of the State of New York	300
KLEY, Otto—New York Telephone Company	54
KOHN, Sigmund W. and Harry D.—B. Hoffman	60
LANDENBERGER, Charles G.—Armour & Co	92
LEOPOLD, Isaac—New York Telephone Company	40
LODGE, John J.—Metropolitan Printing Company	379
LEDERER, Charles—I. Rosenhaus	245
MORGAN, Theresa K.—J. S. Ehrich	161
MAYERS, Adolph, and Charlton Retrovich—People of the State of New York	100
MINUTH, Frederick A.—M. Schnauer	264
MARSHALL, Charles C.—Industrial Federation of America	25
McMASTERS, Laura J.—James McCreery & Co	159
McCABE, Anna—K. Mullin	1,970
MILLSTEIN, Hyman—F. B. Buens and another	123
METZE, Paul F.—G. W. Johnson	40
NOLAN, William J.—Nauss Brothers Company	120
NEWMAN, John D.—H. Francesca	758
OPPENHEIM, Abram—J. Moors and another	101
PINZ, Dora—S. Rosenfeld and another	135
PRICE, Benjamin—J. E. Rowland	36
REICHENBACH, Eugene—J. B. Van Shaick and another	32
ROBINSON, Martin K.—C. L. Spier	123
READ, Jonathan R.—E. B. Kuschudt	253
SUMNER, Ralph E.—B. F. Jayne	125
SPALDING, Robert H.—W. H. Ketchsm	1,160
SPALDING, Robert H.—W. H. Ketcham	651
SOLOMONS, Ida E. B.—Riverside Bank	379
SCHMIDT, Edmund P.—G. F. Dickinson	100
SASSE, Charles—Western Union Telegraph Company	15
SILBERBERG, Sophie—L. Lion and another	95
SYRE, Marion E., and Frank Wendel—People of the State of New York	500
SEEDORF, Johanna—D. J. Kerin and another	365
SCOTT, Charles R.—J. W. Fischer Iron Works	347
SEXTON, George H.—George C. Flint Company	623
SMITH, Gevit—G. Harran	36
SCANLON, John J.—Sacred Heart Academy	144
SHAFFER, George L.—F. Lundy and another	1,083
TITUS, Henry W.—Press Publishing Company	129
TARLACH, John—H. Jansen	438
VIOLA, Lillian—F. W. Harrison	381
VIOLA, Lillian—J. Arthur	381
VIOLA, Lillian—S. Marcus	7,020
WELD, Robert—C. D. Ingersoll and another	134,136
WERNER, Milton F.—Western Union Telegraph Company	19
WEINBERG, William—J. Haffin	242
WOLWORTH, Herbert G.—M. G. Woolworth, costs	274
WOOLWORTH, Herbert G.—W. R. Leventritt, costs	60
WOOLWORTH, Herbert G.—J. R. McMullen, costs	30
WOOLWORTH, Herbert G.—L. Morrison, costs	30
WALSH, John F.—S. J. Hart	150

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

BLAU, Adolph L., as Marshal—S. T. Stern, Jan. 8, 1904	$299
BLAU, Adolph L., as Marshal—S. T. Stern, March 7, 1904	28
CHESLEY, Arthur C.—H. Ehrent, Feb. 20, 1904	359
INTERURBAN HOME COMPANY — S. Mntkoff, Jan. 20, 1904	89
MOONEY, William H.—J. P. McGovern and another, April 1, 1891	561
PORT, Anne C.—B. Jetter and another, Jan. 13, 1904	58
PERRIN, PAYSON & CO.—City of New York, Dec. 28, 1899	140
PERRIN, PAYSON & CO.—City of New York, April 4, 1899	145
PRIXIDE, Joseph, Dominick Bozzaffi, and Giuseppe—G. Garofalo, Nov. 27, 1903	797
THURSH, Henry—I. Boskowitz, Oct. 13, 1903	378
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—M. Schneckenhurger, Sept. 4, 1895	70
ZIMMER, William—J. C. Walsh, Feb. 4, 1904	70

Judgments Reversed.

KRAKAUER, Daniel—E. W. Wingert, March 10, 1903	$10,683
SMYTH, Neptuna B.—A. Rotondo, May 18, 1903	2,207
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Hudson River Railroad Company—A. S. Melnenken, July 6, 1903	29,435

Judgment Canceled.

SIEFORD, Charles and Joseph—R. A. Purdy, March 23, 1904	879

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; Wayne MacVeagh, Philadelphia.
IMPERIAL—H. L. Lippitt, Providence.
GRAND—Commander A. B. Canaga, Navy; Lieut. Commander E. H. Scribner, and Lieut. Commander T. S. K. Reeves, United States Navy.
GILSEY—Gen. James Oakes, United Stetes Army.
MANHATTAN—H. G. Wells, Southampton, England; Senator G. R. Malby, Ogdensburg; J. E. Revnolds, Calcutta, India.
MURRAY HILL—E. S. Workman, England.
ALBEMARLE—J. Brooks, England.
VICTORIA—Count Mannerheim, Stockholm.
HOFFMAN—Thomas S. Keenan, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.
FIFTH AVENUE—C. E. Carbonneau, Paris; E. L. Salvestar, Edinburgh.
EARLINGTON—Tom Brown, London.
ASTOR—Glen Gilbert, London; W. C. Gagel, Germany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Trautman, Heller & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. D. Heller, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mayer, Wise & Kaichen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 310 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; G. W. Pierson, laces; Hotel Normendie.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; R. C. Mesterson, notions, gloves, and leather goods; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kline, domestics; 648 Broadway; Hotsl Imperial.
Porter, J. J. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotsl.
Gutmen, Josi & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. Griffith, china; 79 Grand Street; Belvedera House.
Antrim Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. F. Antrim, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kirshbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman Honse.
Levy, Price & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. I. Levy, clothing; Hoffman Honse.
Gamble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 530 Broadway; Morton House.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Weierlown, Conn.; A. Lyell, laces, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Neverre.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. Blindell, fiannsls, dress goods, and linings; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Silver, M. T. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. T. Silver, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Pettis, gloves, perasols, and laces; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Haines, J. E., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
Katz, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Folz & Levy Company, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Folz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Cohen, M., Son, & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; 74 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Loeh, William, Providence, R. I.; jewelry; Hotel Imperial.
Bika, Fitz Simons, Hons & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. K. Hone, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Alhamaris Hotel.
Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods; 896 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

AVOID BUSINESS TROUBLES.

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PHILIP HANO & CO.,
806 TO 814 GREENWICH ST.
'PHONE 248 CHELSEA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL

Indorses Plan to License Loading Platform on Sidewalks.

URGES NEW POLICE BUREAU

Suggestion Made That Future Buildings Provide for Inside Accommodation of Trucks.

With only a single dissenting vote the Chamber of Commerce at its regular monthly meeting yesterday adopted resolutions requesting Commissioner McAdoo to establish in the Police Department a Bureau of Street Traffic for the particular purpose of regulating the matter of sidewalk obstruction by merchants through an ordinance proposed by the Chamber.

The question is one that has been before the Chamber for some time, a committee consisting of Alfred P. Boller, Robert C. Ogden, John Claflin, Francis V. Greene, and Charles T. Wills having been appointed at the November meeting to make a special report upon it. The plan which the committee proposed, provided for the installation of loading platforms not less than three feet wide, with steps for pedestrians, to be licensed by the Police Commissioner at the rate of $1 per front foot annually, and for certain correspondning restrictions in the movement of teams.

Lawrence J. Callanan, a Vesey Street grocer, said in opposition to the committee report that the existing regulations, if enforced, would accomplish everything desired. "Capt. Piper tried to enforce them," said Mr. Callanan, "and did enforce some of them for a few days, but at the end of that time some powerful, occult influence got to work, and there was an end of enforcement."

On behalf of the committee's report J. Waldo Smith said that he had been in the wholesale grocery business for thirty-nine years up to two years ago and now spoke without prejudice of any kind. "And I am a man," he continued, "who has always tried to obey the laws of the Nation, the State, and the municipality, but I must confess that in the thirty-nine years in which I was in the grocery business I was a lawbreaker every day on two hundred feet of sidewalk, and I couldn't help it. I confess that I cannot see any way of solving the problem until such time as the buildings devoted to business purposes are so constructed that they will allow loading and unloading of teams inside."

Charles A. Schieren also spoke for the resolution and for the plan of putting up buildings which would allow the loading and unloading of teams within their walls, as did Charles Stewart Smith.

Mr. Callanan turned to J. Waldo Smith and asked why he had not sometime during the thirty-nine years of his grocery trade experience, had his building fixed so that teams could load and unload inside. Mr. Smith allowed that he never had the money.

"That's the matter with all of you," rejoined Mr. Callanah, "you want to get something for nothing, you want to use the valuable property of the city free so as to save yourselves a little extra outlay."

"Now I," the speaker went on, facing his audience, "have been in the grocery business on Vesey Street for some time myself and I never have found it necessary to block up the sidewalk—that is permanently. Of course, it is necessary for everybody to block it some of the time, but I do blame those who block it doing that."

In the laugh that followed Mr. Callanan's admission the vote was taken on the resolution, and his was the only negative.

Cornelius N. Bliss, John Claflin, and James T. Woodward were appointed a nominating committee for the annual meeting on May 5.

It was announced that Secretary Taft of the War Departmsnt would deliver an address before the Chamber on April 21, at noon, on the future of the Philippine Islands.

JOSEPH E. SCHWAB RESIGNS.

No Longer President of the Steel Foundries Company.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Steel Foundries Company yesterday, Joseph E. Schwab, brother of Charles M. Schwab, offered his resignation as President, and it was accepted. Gen. Charles Miller waa appointed acting President. The resignation of Mr. Schwab has been talked about for some time, and Mr. Miller has been mentioned as his successor. Mr. Schwab remains a member of the Executive Committee and of the Board of Directors. He says that he resigned on account of other business.

The stock of the American Steel Foundries Company was, a few months ago, stricken from the list of the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange, on account of a misstatement in their application. Application will be made for a relisting of the stock.

The regular quarterly dividend was declared yesterday.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05@$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton middling	14.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prims	.37
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	14.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¾
Lard, prima	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, April 7.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 92@93c: No. 3, 85@95c; No. 2 red, 97¼@$1.00¾; No. 2 corn, 53¼@55c; No. 2 yellow, 53¼@55c; No. 2 oats, 33¾@35½c; No. 3 white, 40@41¼c; No. 2 rye, 70c; good feeding barley, 35@37c; fair to choice malting, 44@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per barrel, $12.62½@$12.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.62½@$6.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.50@$6.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.28; clover, cantract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Yesterday's naws appeared to have rather a bullish average. Advices believed to be reliable stated that Manchester received sold goods ahead without hedging in expectation of a decline, leaving British spinners short of cotton and the cables reflecting a better spinning demand were firm and higher. Then, too, reports from the dry goods market indicated a little more demand for cotton goods for export. It was also reported that large shipments were to be made abroad out of local stocks, and receipts are certainly running low enough at the moment to confirm amply the recent report of the Census Bureau indicating a crop of aronnd 10,000,000 bales. Advices from the South as to the new crop were indeed generally favorable, but there is no some talk of too much rain in Texas, which, without injuring planted chtton, is still apt to promote the growth of grass and weeds without permitting necessary farm work. But in spite of all these bullish views there was evidently nothing in the way of hull speculation to discount the improvement in spinners' demands looked for, or to take advantage of the bullish effect on sentiment of the small receipts. Instead, the market still showed the tendency of longs to take profits on bulges, and, although at first there appeared to be a little demand through commission houses, the later business was almost entirely professional, with the total transactions amounting to only about 400,000 bales, according to estimates. The market at first showed decided firmness. It opened 10 to 20 points higher on active covering and New Orleans buying. The market rallied a few points at the close, and was finally quiet but steady at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 7 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	14.71	14.86	14.71	14.85@14.86
May	14.86	14.98	14.85	14.96@14.97
June				14.84@14.87
July	15.10	15.21	14.80	14.92@14.93
August	14.60	14.64	14.27	14.37@14.38
September	12.89	12.91	12.65	12.68@12.70
October	12.12	12.16	11.92	11.99@12.00
November	11.99	12.04	11.85	11.86@11.88
December	11.99	12.00	11.75	11.79@11.80
January	11.98	11.98	11.96	11.81@11.84

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; middling uplands, 5.28d. Futurss opened steady, 16 points higher nn near and 14 up on distant positions; closed steady, net 2@3 points higher on old and 14@18 points higher on nsw crop; April, 5.02; April-May, 5.06; May-June, 5.03; June-July, 5.6; July-August, 4.96; August-September, 4.68; September-October, 4.68; October-November, 4.25; November-December, 4.42; December-January, 4.40; January-February, 4.39. Manchester yarns irregular. Cloths moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat.—Considerable irregularity attended the operations in wheat, the price at one time showing ⅝c decline from the previous day, and at another an advance of ⅞c, with the market finally firm and ¼c net higher. It was a professional affair to a great extent, and therefore easily influenced by speculative conditions, while the actual news itself had comparatively little affect one way or the other. The market opened steady, and for a time acted rather firm on fears that the snow and low temperatures in the Spring Wheat States would reduce the acreage. Then the market turned weak in sympathy with corn and under bear pressure, which in turn gave way after the Chicago scare subsided, imparting a fairly active support at Chicago. No. 2 red closed at $1.04, elsvator, and $1.05@$1.06, free nn board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.04¼, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 99¾c; May, 90¾@c; July, 82¼@82½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 48½c; May, 47¼@48c; July, 48¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 42c; May, 39c; July, 37¼c; No. 2 white, 46½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, $1@$1.00½; No. 2, 96@98½c; old, July, 98@99¼c bid. Rye—No. 1, 73¼c. Barley—No. 2, 62@63c; sample, 30@59c. Corn—No. 3, 49@51c; July, 51¼c asked.

DULUTH, April 7.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 95¾c; No. 1 Northern, 94½c; No. 2 Northern, 91⅝c; May and July, 94¼c; September, 81⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.25@$5.75; Winter straights, $4.95@5.15; Winter patents, $5.20@5.50; Spring clears, $4.10@4.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@3.55. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $4.30@4.50; choice to fancy, $4.60@4.80. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.10@3.15, as to brand. Bassmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.06@1.12. Feed—Western Spring bran, $19.25, to arrive, 200-lb sacks; standard middling, $19.75; flour do, $22@22.50; Red Dog, $22@$23; city bran in 200-lb sacks, $22@22.50; hulls and sacks: middling, $22@$25; Red Dog, $24.50; hominy chop, $19.50 bulk, $20 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	95¼	96¼	95⅝	96¼
July	91⅞	92 5-16	91⅝	92⅛
September	84	84 5-16	83⅝	84¼
Corn—				
May	58	58	56⅞	56⅞
July	57	57⅜	55⅝	55⅝
Oats—				
May				46

COFFEE.—European cables were disappointing, probably reflecting the small decrease in the world's visible supply, to some extent due to larger receipts of mild coffees in Europe, and the local market, responding to them, opened steady at a decline of 5@10 points. On the other hand, there was an abundance of bullish crop news circulating. There was still some talk of a spot demand. Primary markets were firm and Brazilian receipts continued light. These factors promoted a fair demand at the decline, and while there was further liquidation and short selling, the market after the call ruled generally steady, with prices finally net 5 points lower. The spot market is firm, with quotations on the basis of 6¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April				5.75@5.80
May	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
June				5.90@6.00
July	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
August				6.20@6.30
September	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40
October	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.45@6.50
November	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50@6.55
December	6.65	6.65	6.60	6.60@6.65
January				6.65@6.75
February				6.75@6.85
March				6.85@6.90

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $14.50@$15.25; family, $15; short clear, $14.

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THE PAPER COMBINATION.

One of the most conspicuous and least timid of the combinations that have been built up on the favoritism of the tariff makers is that engaged in the manufacture of paper. Some of the facts in its career and administration were presented to the Judiciary Committee of the House on Tuesday in support of a resolution introduced by Representative LILLEY of Connecticut directing the Department of Commerce and Labor to inquire into the high prices and scarcity of news print paper. Certainly an ample case for inquiry was made out by the representatives of the Newspaper Publishers' Association.

It was shown by the explicit testimony of these gentlemen that the scarcity, partly due to the dryness of the last season, was chiefly caused by a shut down of the mills under the control of the combination. The degree and kind of this control were also clearly shown. There is nothing novel in it. It is precisely the same thing that has been known for years in associated interests operating under the shelter of a high protective tariff and screened effectively from outside competition. The familiar features of limited output, fixed prices, allotment of territory, purchase of surplus product from so-called independent concerns, and sale abroad at low prices of such goods as the home market cannot be forced to take at high prices—all these features of the powerful and unscrupulous combination were testified to before the House Committee. But there is one element in the situation of the paper combine and its customers—victims might be the better word—which is peculiar. Its customers cannot, if they would, pass on the exactions of the combination to their own customers. The price of the papers cannot be advanced like the price of piece goods or ordinary manufactured articles, nor can the prices of advertising be easily or frequently changed to recompense the loss due to the advance in the price of printing paper.

So far as the course of the Paper Trust is open to reform by legislation, or by executive action directed by the Legislature, the natural policy of the newspapers is an appeal to Congress, and an appeal to public opinion which Congress is likely to respect. How the trust has aimed to anticipate this remedy was succinctly described by Mr. SEITZ of The New York World to the Judiciary Committee of the House on Tuesday. He said:

> Moreover, we have reached the point where the trust is beginning to dominate opinion and to edit newspapers. Several years ago, when I tried to negotiate with the Paper Trust, the selling agent brought to my office a written schedule of commissions under which they would permit themselves to do business, and one of these was the declaration, "It is understood that the publisher of The World must print nothing hostile to the interests of the International Paper Company." We did not trade.
>
> The noisiest trust buster in New York, owned by a member of Congress, which daily prints a horrifying array of trusts, never puts the Paper Trust in the band, although it is toting a load of increased cost that must mean at least $250,000. It doesn't dare to squeal.

This is quite within the conscience of the men who treat legislative favors as a matter of business to be secured and defended like any other business advantage. Since Congressional action may be influenced by the criticism of its customers, it is natural that such criticism be forestalled by threats, if possible. Legislation being made a matter for trade and dicker, the influence of the press becomes in the eyes of the beneficiaries of legislation a commercial commodity, an element in contracts. The transaction cannot be creditable to either side.

EAST SIDE RENTS.

It was inevitable, but all the same it is depressing, that the general raising of rents upon the lower east side should bring out in force the Socialist and the "crank." These have been very much in evidence at the meetings held to protest against the increase. But it is reassuring to learn that these mischief-making agitators have not succeeded in making much mischief among the class to which they appeal. It is a law-abiding class. All the better for all concerned, for nobody can make anything but simple spoliation out of the programme of the agitators. Let the landowners be robbed of their property that the tenants may live rent free. That is the burden of their song, and as soon as any attempt is made to put the preaching into practice the attempters will have to reckon with the police.

There are more effectual as well as juster ways of dealing with rack-renting landlords, who conspire to raise rents without any economic justification of their course. We can find no such justification for this attempt. The Controller, who, indeed, may be misled in this matter by paternal partiality, insists that the new system of assessment has not resulted in a general increase of taxation, but the contrary, and that only those are now paying more taxes who were not paying their share before. Moreover, rents on the lower east side were already as high as the tenants could pay, and there is no class of tenants who can afford to pay more who stand ready to take the vacated tenements. If these conclusions are correct, the tenants need not be too much disquieted. They have only to confront combination with combination. If all the tenants of a "dumbbell" tenement such as chiefly comprises the building of the quarter would agree to move out as soon as one was evicted for refusing to pay an increased rent, they would baffle the effort of the landlord to extort more, if this effort proceeded only from his own greed and were not warranted by the economic facts of the situation. If it is so warranted, and there are east siders who can and will pay the advanced rents, there is nothing for those who can not or will not except to migrate to some colony, of which there are already several, on the other side of the East or the Harlem River, where land is cheaper and rents lower.

ENDING THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

Now that the strike of the bricklayers has been "called off" and the men taking part in it have been ordered back to work, the question which naturally suggests itself is, What was accomplished by it? At an estimated cost of a million dollars in lost wages, not to mention the losses to contractors, material dealers, owners, and others in interest, the strike, after lasting several weeks, ended on an agreement to do what was proposed at the outset—refer all questions in dispute to arbitration. In other words, it looks as if the bricklayers had made a stubborn and costly fight to secure what they might have had for the asking—and what, indeed, was offered to them when they began to show signs of discontent. So far as can be judged from the information given out, the employers have remained firm in their original position. The prompt recalling and rescinding of the circular which made the trouble restored to the laborers the conditions existing before the bricklayers struck. They offered to submit to arbitration every question at issue and to abide by the decision reached. Why this straight and simple proposition could not have been accepted weeks ago as well as now is a question the thoughtful workingman who has lost time he could not very well spare after his long periods of idleness in 1903 will be likely to turn over in his mind, and, if he has the courage, to ask aloud of his leaders.

What questions of sufficient importance to warrant a strike in any circumstances are now to be submitted to arbitration? The recognition of the laborers' union is certainly not one of these. The board would have no right to give a moment's consideration to the question whether the carrying out of the agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions of Manhattan and the Bronx should be made conditional upon the recognition as a sovereign power of a union not a party to the existing agreement and not in a position to demand recognition, if existent, when that agreement was made. Wages are not in dispute. Hours and terms of work are settled by the letter of the agreement, and it does not seem that any difficulty of interpretation exists which makes it necessary to call upon the board for a ruling. The rescinding of the resolution which began the trouble in March would seem to take that out of the domain of discussion. The net conclusion of the whole matter is that the strike ends exactly where it began, so far as results are concerned, and that the strikers have accomplished nothing which called for a sacrifice for its attainment.

The prevailing rates of wages in the building trades of New York City are, we imagine, not generally known. They are as follows:

	Per hour. Cents.
Masons	56½
Bricklayers	65
Stone cutters	62½
Marble cutters	62½
Marble setters	62½
Cement masons	55
Stone setters	62½ to 68¾
Laborers and hod carriers	25 to 40%
Tile setters	62½
Bluestone cutters	55
Waterproofers	34%
Elevator constructors	53½
Hoisting engineers	62½
Structural iron setters	56
Ornamental iron setters	56¼
Plasterers	68¾
Lathers	50
Carpenters	56¼
Floor layers	56¼
Plumbers	56¼
Steamfitters	56¼
Boiler and pipe coverers	50
Gasfitters	56½
Painters	50
Sheet metal workers	50
House shorers	34%
Electricians	50

It is expected that if the scales accepted at the expiration of present arrangements are not satisfactory, some of the trades which in this comparison appear to disadvantage will insist upon being brought up to the level of those more fortunate or represented by stronger unions. What wages are paid for skilled labor makes perhaps less difference in New York than in most other places. Of course there is a point at which building would have to stop, but a great deal of the work done in New York is urgent and the expenses of delay when investments of millions of dollars are involved might very well be so large as to make even a considerable increase in labor costs negligible. But a demand for high wages should be accompanied by a responsible pledge on the part of the unions that work will be expedited and that every man will be required to maintain a high standard of industry and efficiency. The fact that the unions will not give such pledges, would not respect them if they did, and could not enforce them against members inclined to violate them, makes the position of the strongest of them extremely precarious.

CHICAGO'S STREET RAILWAYS.

The voters of Chicago probably supposed that they had before them on Tuesday the clear issue of municipal ownership and operation of street railways. The vote of 120,000 to 50,000 in favor of the proposition that the city at once take the street railways into its control may be accepted, therefore, as a fair measure of the strength of the municipal ownership movement in that city. The fact that the voters by this great majority gave their sanction to an impossible thing does not seem to us to give warrant for the statement that the municipal ownership issue was not squarely presented.

The Mueller law giving the cities of Illinois the right to construct, own, lease, and operate railways was submitted to a referendum vote and sustained. The City of Chicago, it appears, is not in a financial condition to buy the street railways of the companies that own them. The vote favoring the immediate purchase of the railways, therefore, is a perfectly futile pronouncement. There was a further proposition submitted asking the voters to declare whether instead of granting franchises the city should proceed at once under its police powers and other existing laws "to license the street railway companies until municipal ownership can be secured, and compel them to give satisfactory service." This was approved by a vote of 120,000 to 48,000. It was the most significant incident in the day's voting, for it points to the explanation of the rather remarkable majorities in favor of the municipal ownership idea. The street railways of Chicago are wretchedly managed. The people are exasperated at the miserable service, and their anger found expression at the polls on Tuesday. The municipal ownership proposition was not only a good club to use on the defiant corporations, but it had the advantage of being a club within immediate reach. The voters used it. Nothing will come of the matter except that the city authorities will now be in a position to compel the companies to give better service.

Nevertheless, the vote in Chicago will give great aid and comfort to municipal ownership agitators. Their fad is probably growing in public favor. The Bryanite agitations of the last eight years have prepared the soil for the seed they sow. Where the body of voters is very ignorant they make great headway. It is, of course, perfectly plain that the vote cast in Chicago in favor of the immediate taking over of the street railways was an ignorant vote. Mayor HARRISON says the voters did not know what they were voting for. The vote of ignorance counts for as much as the vote of knowledge, however. We may expect to see a good many American cities embark upon the experience of municipal trading. Possibly there will be a wave of delusion about this thing that will sweep over the country as the free silver coinage folly did thirty years ago, and kept on threatening us with its inundations until the year 1900. It may take a generation to dispel by experience the prevailing delusions about municipal ownership and operation.

EXTERMINATING THE MOSQUITO.

We have pleasure in commending to all who are identified with or interested in the beneficent work of mosquito extermination a thoughtful perusal of the little volume which embodies the proceedings of the first general convention called to consider this important subject. Like most volumes of "transactions," it contains a great deal of matter which might with advantage have been omitted; but it also contains a great deal of interest and value, and from such papers as "What a Rural Community Can Do," by WALTER C. KERR; "Does Extermination Exterminate?" by WILLIAM J. MATHESON; "Remarks on Extermination Work at Morristown," by JOHN CLAFLIN; "What Railroads Can Do," by W. H. BALDWIN of the Long Island Railroad; "The Long-Distance Theory," by SPENCER MILLER, and several others, but especially those named, the reader will discover that mosquito extermination is really a very practical business in which success is possible by means very much less costly in time and expense than the results are worth.

The holding of this convention, the character of those who acted as its officers and took part in its proceedings, and the practical nature of the suggestions offered for ridding otherwise desirable residential districts of this intolerable nuisance and danger, all show that an intelligent interest has been excited in this important subject, and warrant the hope that this interest will spread until the mischief which has followed negligence of simple and obvious precautions is reduced to a minimum, if not wholly corrected. It is now established that a mosquito-infested locality may be freed from this pest if intelligent measures are taken under the guidance of those who have made themselves experts in this department of entomology.

When it is considered what will be the money value of success in an effort to redeem from mosquitos and malaria a neighborhood having every advantage of natural beauty and accessibility, no argument should be needed to stimulate local enterprise to well-directed and sustained efforts in this direction. It would be true of many localities now shunned by the seeker after a suburban home and by the Summer boarder, that every hundred dollars wisely spent in mosquito extermination would add ten and perhaps twenty thousand dollars to local property valuations, and with final and permanent success thousands might expand into millions. People who go to the country for rest and pure air do not want to fight insects, or to saturate their systems with the poison of the anopheles, demanding a five months' course of quinine on their return to town. The argument which will secure rural co-operation in plans of mosquito extermination is that the results will pay better than raising the most profitable crops for which the soil is adapted.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

We do not recall any precedent for the punishment of Senator BURTON, that is to say, any case in which a United States Senator has been sent to prison for a breach of his Senatorial trust. We do recall cases in which the offenses charged against Senators and proved against them to the public satisfaction, though not in a criminal court, made their cases morally indistinguishable from the case of BURTON, and would probably have made them legally indistinguishable if they had ever been brought to legal trial.

But it is high time that a precedent were set for the punishment of unfaithful legislators, even Senators, we might say especially Senators. And less punishment than has been meted out to BURTON would have been a mockery of justice. As Judge ADAMS said, in the impressive remarks he made when passing sentence, the disqualification from holding office is itself a severe punishment and a lasting stigma. The fine also is much more than nominal. But, after all, the part of the sentence which will weigh most heavily upon the guilty man, and upon any other Senator who may be tempted to repeat his crime, is that which, on that very account, could not be dispensed with. It is that the imprisonment in jail classes him, for the rest of his life, with convicts and criminals. The more fine he would doubtless have paid with comparative cheerfulness. The disqualification he must dislike, but he could have borne with it. It is the confinement, with the disgrace attaching to it, that makes BURTON'S sentence really exemplary. And it is that part of his punishment which will be most apt to deter from incurring BURTON'S fate any Senator who may be afflicted with BURTON'S propensities.

THE LOWER WEST SIDE.

A contributor to THE SUNDAY TIMES gave last Sunday, under the title of "The Evolution of Manhattan," an account of the lower west side, showing how from the earliest settlement of the island it had lagged behind the lower east side in development. The only exception to this was the wonderful spurt of enterprise and energy made by the corporation of Trinity Church a hundred years ago, by means of which they diverted what seemed to be manifest destiny, and for twenty years fixed the fashionable centre on the west side and upon land that before they developed its possibilities had been almost worthless.

Below Fulton Street there seems to be no natural reason why land upon the west side of Broadway should not be as valuable as land upon the east. The fact that there is only about half as much of it should seem even to enhance its comparative value. But as a matter of fact, it has never been in the competition, not even before the two elevated railroads, by occupying its two chief longitudinal streets, made them of less value for commercial purposes. There is scarcely a single skyscraper west of Greenwich Street to balance the great number of skyscrapers east of Nassau and Broad Streets. The region is still occupied by constructions of the pre-elevator period.

These facts make more interesting the experiment which it is announced is about to be tried by the United States Express Company, in conjunction with the Manhattan Railway, of erecting a modern building, fifteen or twenty stories high, behind Trinity Churchyard. While the primary purpose of the structure is not to erect an office building for rental, but to accommodate the business of the owners, much rentable space will necessarily accrue. The experiment of disposing of this at profitable rentals will be watched with great interest by investors and speculators in real estate. If it is reasonably successful, it may very well result in the transformation of one of the most curiously neglected parts of the city.

FOREIGNERS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Author of Independent Article Stands by His Facts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 7th inst. Mr. A. E. Coulter makes a general denial of my article in The Independent of March 3, entitled "Santo Domingo: The 'Isle of Unrest.'" He says that "its statements of conditions are untrue and its inferences false," but, beyond making general statements, he brings forward no evidence in support of that serious charge. I invite him to do so.

Mr. Coulter thinks that he knows the country and the people better than any other foreigner, but I do not see why he should be regarded as Sir Oracle. Those statements in my article which were not the fruit of my own observations were gathered from dozens of foreign residents and natives who know Santo Domingo quite as well as Mr. Coulter does if not better.

WILLIAM THORP.

New York, April 7, 1904.

His Persistency Triumphs.

From The Chicago Post.

"I wrote you," she said, "to call and get your letters, which you did. Then you immediately wrote me another. I can't understand it."

"Why, then I had another one to call and get, didn't I?" he returned.

Then, seeing there was only one way to get rid of him she promised to marry him.

MR. CARLETON'S SIDE OF THE CROSBY AFFAIR

Blind Poetess Was Really Poor, Ballad Poet Says.

HIS CHARITY A WORK OF LOVE

Paid All Expenses of Publishing Her Book—Still a Willing Fighter for Her Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of this morning contains an item which I should like to correct, for the information of my friends in Greater New York and elsewhere, who have aided me in my labor of love for Mrs. Van Alstine, (Fanny Crosby.)

I have willfully and maliciously perverted the facts in regard to her poverty, have I? Ask any of her neighbors that knew her in Brooklyn year after year. Ask them if this grand, aged woman, whose hymns are sung wherever the English language is known, did not occupy a bleak little room in a dingy little flat, and write hymns which she sold to New York publishers at the munificent price of $2 each. Ask them if she was occupying the home to which her genius entitled her.

Contributed to my own financial position, did I? Let's see what I did. I took down some of the events of her life, wrote them out, (she does not write, except her signature,) edited them, paid her $10 each for them, and published them in my magazine, "Every Where," hoping to rouse public attention to her personality—which had been allowed to wane. Afterward I asked her if she had any objection to their being put into a book, to be called "Fanny Crosby's Life Story." She replied, with her usual sense of appreciation and justice when not "induced" otherwise, that the articles were mine; besides writing them down and preparing them for the press I had paid her for them, and was entitled to publish them for my own benefit. I told her that I should publish them for hers; that I should give her from the first the same royalty the Harpers were paying me on my own books. She said "Bells at Evening," her book of poems, had never drawn any royalty, and would not, until expenses were paid, and she never had received any royalty on her hymns.

This is the way I went on to contribute to my own financial position: I paid all the expenses of preparing the book for the press, all the expenses of printing, binding, presswork, and advertising, and then held Fanny Crosby meetings in several different towns and States, in behalf of the book, paying my own expenses and using time for which I am frequently paid $150 per evening.

Did I teach people to "love the blind poetess" any less? I loved her the better because she was poor, but my ambition was and is to provide for her a home of her own, and one where the great, grand American public would want to see her. Did people love her any the less after I was through talking about her? Ask some of them.

I continued to contribute to my own financial position by sending her money from time to time, which was promptly banked for her by her relatives; and on the 30th of March last The Everywhere Publishing Company, which has charge of the publishing, sent her a report for the past eight months, with balance. This amounted to $235.20 for the eight months, and there was a fourth as much more that had been sent from voluntary contributions at my lectures, although I did not call for them. For this dear Fanny Crosby or her friends did not have to lift a finger. I am now waiting to be sued because I have not succeeded in raising more in this short time, and when the suit comes off I will tell of some obstructions that have been thrown in the way of these and other possible sales by people who were afraid that the world would learn what it already knew—that Fanny Crosby was poor—and much poorer than she ought to be.

I worked on the sympathies of newspaper publishers, did I? I sent at my own expense hundreds of copies of the "Life-Story" (it's a fine book, by the way; read it) wherever I thought they would do good in calling attention to it. The charges of these publishers were not "diminished" or increased; they gave lovely notices of the book—mostly for the same reason that I was and am working—love for Miss Crosby.

"Charitable Work"? Well, call it what you like. I never said anything about charity. I said, as thousands of others have said, "Give Fanny Crosby her rights, and she will be a rich woman." And I am fighting for her and for those rights.

If this tumult results in the sale of a few thousand additional copies of the "Life-Story" I shall be glad and willing to stand all the petty annoyance the matter may cause me.

I have not told half of it yet.

WILL CARLETON.

New York, April 7, 1904.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Appeal to the Country's Conservatism.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Judge Parker's nomination would be a direct appeal to the conservatism of the country.

The One Who Promises Success.

From The Albany Argus.

Not only the State, but the country, is turning to Judge Parker, with a concord which foreshadows his nomination on the first ballot, and after that his election by the people. He is recognized as the unifying force, the one conspicuous probability who promises success.

A United Democracy.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The Republican party is not a unit. There are dissensions within its ranks and among its leaders which should greatly encourage Democrats. If the latter can get together and vote together they may win. Divided, they have no show whatever. It is a question whether the threats and dangers held over the country by the party in power will be sufficient to bring and hold the Democratic factions together. That they should be, there is certainly no question.

Democratic Union.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

It is a question whether the threats and dangers held over the country by the party in power will be sufficient to bring and hold the Democratic factions together. That they should be, there is certainly no question.

Would Like Judge Parker to Speak.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

If Judge Parker is the right man he would not accept the nomination on a platform that would not conform with his views. Hence we see no reason why, some how, some way, right now, he should longer hesitate to give us a tip that will stir up some badly needed enthusiasm in the party.

Florida at the Convention.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The Florida delegation will, in a large measure, be free to act in accordance with their individual beliefs. They are to be selected at the primary election, winning upon their own merits, and under no obligation other than to carry out the views of their respective constituents as they themselves construe said views. There will be no unit rule.

MR. MURPHY'S INTENTION.

To Glorify Tammany by Opportune Indorsement of Judge Parker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a humble reader of your highly valued journal, permit me to say a few words in connection with your editorial of to-day on "The Position of Mr. Murphy," whose opposition to an Instructed Democratic delegation from the State is, as you say, on "Democratic ground inexplicable."

On Tammany grounds it is probably Mr. Murphy's intention at an opportune moment to have one of his leading associates enact a sort of dramatic or sensational part by way of showing how magnanimous it can be, by expressing its hearty concurrence in approving of Judge Parker. Thus we will have another glorification of an organization which has rarely ever had any special or genuine interest in National affairs.

INDEPENDENT.

New York, April 7, 1904.

NAMES PARKER AND WILLIAMS.

An Ideal Ticket, He Thinks, Upon Which Conservatives Could Unite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Democrats throughout the country must unite on one conservative man if they hope to be successful at the polls in November. They should cease putting forth "wildcat booms," for they only cause what is most dreaded, apathy.

Parker and Williams would make an ideal ticket, and one upon which all conservatives could unite. Let us hope for the best, and that, of course, leaves Hearst out.

SINCLAIR LA FETRA.

New York, April 7, 1904.

THE MEANING OF AZAN.

Rossiter Johnson Defines It as the Hour of Evening Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call your attention to the fact that when you republished, in your issue of April 2, that fine poem of Edwin Arnold's which, quoted correctly, begins:

"He who died at azan sends
This to comfort all his friends,"

your printer and proofreader continued a persistent error in capitalizing "azan," as if it were the name of a place. There is no such place. That word means the hour of evening prayer. "He who died at azan" is equivalent to "He who died at vespers," or "He who died at sunset." I believe the Orientals consider that the most fortunate hour for passing to the other world; hence the capital A obscures a nice point in the poem.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

Amagansett, L. I., April 6, 1904.

DANGER CROSSING STREETS.

Woman Knocked Down by Bicyclist—No Policeman on Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Easter Sunday my mother, while returning from the Church of the Transfiguration, was run down by a boy on a bicycle, while crossing Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. She was getting out of the way of a carriage, when run into by the boy on the bicycle, and was thrown backward, striking on the back of her head. The coil of her hair acted as a cushion, thus breaking the force of the fall, and this undoubtedly prevented the accident from being a serious one.

At the time my mother was crossing the avenue there was no policeman in sight, and when run down she was assisted by several persons who were passing at the time, but, even by this time, no policeman was to be seen. Inasmuch as there are crosstown lines at Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, it would seem as if policemen should be stationed at these two crossings on holidays and Sundays.

The boy on the bicycle got out of sight, and was unable to be found.

Particular notice and attention is drawn to the fact that there was no policeman on hand either before or after the accident, and to the importance of policemen being stationed at the two named streets on Sundays and holidays.

W. T. M.

New York, April 7, 1904.

Near-Side Stop Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is but one party in favor of the near-side nuisance, and that is the Metropolitan Street Railway system, and it could correct it at any time it pleases. By stopping on the near side the car can wait until the crossing is clear, and then often get an uninterrupted run at speed at least to the next street, whereas with the far-crossing stop they are apt to be blocked by trucks and wagons, and then stopped again on the opposite side of the cross street by passengers getting off or on. The whole thing is for the company's convenience, and will not be changed if it can prevent it. There may be a small element of safety in it, but that is of little moment to the company and has nothing to do with it. It is a nuisance to the public, but of benefit to the traction company.

PASSENGER.

New York, April 6, 1904.

Chicago Boys.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chicago has a street preacher seven years old. Those are queer boys up there. Some of them are bandits, some preachers. And some move away early and are just ordinary boys.

SUPPOSE.

"Suppose Japan whips Russia or that
Russia whips Japan,
Beware the dreadful consequence," says the
supposing man.
"Suppose the British were to join the
doughty Japanese,
Suppose that Kaiser William set a fleet
upon the seas
To gobble up the British, and suppose that
France were drawn
Into the world-wide conflict for the one
Korean pawn,
Suppose these things all happened; and
imagine, if you can,
The sea of blood to follow," says the sup-
positious man.

Well, suppose the sun were rayless and the
moon were made of cheese,
There isn't any question but the most of us
would freeze.
Suppose it should stop raining, that no
moisture were to fall,
The roads would get so dusty that we
couldn't breathe at all.
Suppose all men stopped working, what a
lot of idleness
There would ensue in all the land from
that, I must confess.
Suppose the sea should flood the land;
imagine if you can
How wet the world would be if you're a
suppositious man.

Suppose the men were speechless and the
women stricken dumb,
How very, very quiet all the people would
become;
Suppose there were no foodstuffs on the
earth or in the sea,
How very, very hungry all the populace
would be.
Suppose the earth stopped spinning in its
orbit through the air,
There'd be no night or morning for us all, I
do declare.
Suppose you just attended to your business
mighty close,
Suppose you did—why, really, there'd be
nothing to suppose!

J. W. FOLEY.

EULOGIES OF MR. HANNA PRONOUNCED IN SENATE

Mr. Depew Terms Him Commander of Forces of Commercialism.

EFFORTS IN LABOR'S BEHALF

His Work in Civic Federation Will Stand Foremost, Thinks Mr. Depew.

—Senator Foraker's Estimate of His Political Foe.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate today listened to eulogies of the late Senator Hanna by Messrs. Foraker, Scott, Cockrell, Platt of Connecticut, Cullom, Blackburn, Elkins, Fairbanks, Daniel, Perkins, Depew, Beveridge, Dolliver, Kearns, and Dick.

Mr. Hanna's industrial theories formed the special theme of Senator Depew's address. He found in the selection of Major McKinley for the Presidency a part of the development of those theories. Referring to Mr. Hanna, Mr. Depew said: "He was the product as well as the organizer and the commander of the forces of commercialism, which dominate our age and have produced a new type of leadership."

Mr. Depew reviewed the business career of Mr. Hanna, which began with a clerkship and ended in his development into a great ironmaster. Continuing, he said:

"A life of strenuous business struggling, of reaching out for new fields to conquer, of education by absorption in the questions affecting industrial safety and development, of contact with and increasing knowledge of human nature in every walk and work continued until Mr. Hanna was in his sixtieth year. This was the education, preparation, and equipment which from the obscurity of business brought into the light of publicity and command, almost in a day, Hanna the party organizer, the party leader, the President maker, the Senator, and the statesman.

"Comparatively late in life came to him the belief that nothing is so imperatively necessary to the business man as politics. Without any thought of obtaining or holding office for himself, he began to build the bulwarks which he thought necessary about the protected industries of the country. With an audacity and confidence born of his triumphs in trade he set about to capture the Presidency for his faith. McKinley's illuminating speeches on the tariff convinced Hanna that in the Major he had found the man for his purpose."

BUSINESS METHODS IN POLITICS.

"Hanna brought to bear to win the favor of the people the methods of his business. He planned a speaking canvass for his candidate which covered every State. The tour and the literature which went out unceasingly from Hanna's press bureau captured the convention before it met and sidetracked every other candidate. The unknown ironmaster of Cleveland had beaten the veteran politicians and nominated his friend.

"Unexpectedly the currency question overshadowed that of the tariff. No such campaign was ever conducted before, and it would be difficult to repeat it. It required millions of money for its successful prosecution. The commanding General alone knew the magniture of the machinery and the colossal character of the forces he had called into being. With the same talent for administration and attention to details which had made his success in business, he knew the conditions in every State, county, and township, in every division, regiment, company, and corporal's guard of his army better than the local commanders themselves.

"The results of the election demonstrated the necessity for this tremendous effort, for McKinley's popular majority in the total of 13,928,102 was only 661,954. The business man, known as such only in the branch of trade with which he was identified and unknown to the people in June, 1895, was in November of the same year the Warwick of American politics and the most powerful man in the United States.

"Quite as suddenly as he grew to be supreme in political management the Senator became an orator. It was in June, 1900. Senator Pettigrew, an active and persistent laborer in the ranks of the opposition, suddenly assailed Mr. Hanna in his tenderest point. He attacked his honesty, truthfulness, and general character. He accused him of bribery, perjury, and false dealing.

"Hanna's reply was not a speech; it was an explosion. He threatened to answer Mr. Pettigrew in his own State, and he did. He made a dramatic tour of South Dakota and took away Mr. Pettigrew's constituents by convincing them that the doctrines of their Senator were inimical to their interests.

HIS WORK FOR LABOR PEACE.

From that time Senator Hanna participated influentially in debates upon those industrial questions which he so thoroughly understood and which were near his heart.

"Perhaps, in the final reckoning of his place and achievements," continued Mr. Depew, "his work in the Civic Federation will stand foremost. At first both capital and labor distrusted him. They thought there was a hidden political motive or personal ambition at the base of the movement. Capitalists who were unfriendly to labor and labor agitators whose profits depend upon trouble united in fighting Hanna as they often had done in fighting peace, but the genuine, patriotic, and broad-minded labor leaders soon became his ardent friends, while the distrust of capital was slowly disappearing. When he died the people recognized that his unselfish object and aim was to close his career by creating such relations between these tremendous forces that both would be benefited and the industrial interests of the country placed upon a safe and peaceful basis."

"One of the most interesting phases of the life of Senator Hanna was his friendship with President McKinley. The men were wholly unlike; they had nothing in common. Hanna was a fighter, and he loved and lived in the storms of battle. McKinley was a diplomat, whose tact amounted to genius for the peaceful settlement of controversies and conversion of enemies. Hanna had the rare faculty of forecasting events and taking advantage of them which easily accumulates millions and the rarer common sense which keeps the fortune.

"Late one night during the Spanish war, when all was anxiety, I went to the White House with Mr. Hanna. The optimistic radiance which always characterized the President had always given place to worry and gloom, but when he turned to his visitor and caressingly placed his hands upon Mr. Hanna's shoulder his countenance assumed all its mid-time happiness and confidence, and he uttered with a depth of feeling and affection which no words can describe the word 'Mark.' Every one was impressed with the fact that two souls with kindred thoughts were linked in a love which "passeth all understanding."

SENATOR FORAKER'S ESTIMATE.

Discussing his relations with Senator Hanna, Mr. Foraker said:

"To those who knew him only as I knew him for the first four years of our acquaintance he was an unusually lovable man. He was bright, cheery, generous, kind, strong, and ever ready to practice self-denial, especially when it involved the preferment of a friend.

"By these traits and habits he naturally made such ardent friends of all with whom he met that it was easy for them to think and believe that if he had differences with any one, or met with opposition from any one, it must have been without fault on his part.

"But while he thus appeared to his friends, and to all who were in accord with him, and had no occasion to know except in agreeable relations, he appeared to have some additional and less agreeable characteristics to those who were so unfortunate as to be in opposition to him concerning any matter he deemed important. To all such he was the very impersonation of antagonism itself. In all such contests he invariably battled fiercely and unrelentingly to the end, spurning all compromises, and stopping at nothing honorable short of unqualified success."

Touching upon Mr. Hanna's political career, Senator Fairbanks referred to the mention of Mr. Hanna's name in connection with the approaching Presidential contest, saying that "the suggestion needed only the encouragement of his assent to make it a formidable reality," but that he was satisfied with his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Dick also referred to the effort to make Mr. Hanna a Presidential candidate, and said:

"The public will know but little of the great pressure brought to bear upon him to accept this crown, nor did he, like Cæsar, refuse each time with less and less insistence. He was firm to the last, because he felt he was following the path in which his duty lay. He had given his word he would not be a candidate, and he kept his faith."

HEARST, CONGRESSMAN AND WOULD-BE PRESIDENT

A Strangely Isolated Figure in the House of Representatives.

HAS A FOLLOWING OF SIX OR SO

Once in a Blue Moon He Saunters In, Whispers His Orders, and Solemnly Watches His "Brigade" Charge the Awe-Inspiring Silences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It is no uncommon thing for a member of the House to be a prominent Presidential possibility, but it is a very unusual thing for a Congressman to be thus vividly in the limelight and yet for so little to be known about his work in Congress as is the case with William Randolph Hearst. Little or nothing has been made known of Hearst's Congressional life; and yet it is a subject full of interest, for whatever the issue of this Presidential boom, it is so utterly unlike al. others in its methods that it will take rank as an extraordinary incident in American history.

Hearst's position in Congress is as strange and isolated as is his boom unique among booms. He is not a "mixer," and the majority of the Democrats are as aloof from him as he from them.

As a Presidential candidate it should be expected that he would be the centre of a knot of politicians seeking conference and counsel whenever he enters the hall, that he would be a marked man, his opinion sought, his handshake desired. Yet he goes the usual road of new Congressmen, sought only by his own little clique of friends, as is the custom with all legislative tyros. When he comes into the hall, he sits chatting with his friend Hughes or Livernash, unsought and unregarded, and when he arises to go his progress to the door is unchecked by any eager partisan seeking light or pledging support.

Nor doee he make any impression on Congress or on the Democratic minority by his advocacy of his own views on public questions. He makes these fights now and then, and as soon as he begins one all the old warriors take their seats, a silence falls on them, and Hearst and his supporters have the field entirely to themselves.

The Democratic Party in Congress is smitten and frozen with a torpidity like that of the Sleeping Beauty's Court, as if Hearst had been a political fairy godmother weaving a spell of lethargy, and on their motionless ranks sits a silence so ostentatious that it is fairly blatant. The whole side seems to wear a sign saying:

"This does not concern us. Behold us as spectators."

When the fight is over, and Hearst and his cohorts retire, the old-line Democrats wake to life, and the never-ending battle of Democrats and Republicans is resumed in the same old way.

ACTS LIKE "BIG TIM."

Hearst's methods in conducting one of these fights are as peculiar and unprecedented as are all the other features of his novel boom. Before describing them it should be premised that he is a Congressman who is very seldom in his seat. For the first half session he was almost as unknown by sight to the frequenters of the galleries as "Tim" Sullivan; and that, let it be explained to the uninitiated, is a phrase which represents the uttermost limit.

To Congress "Tim" Sullivan is a Mrs. Harris. He dawned on the opening day of the session in resplendent clothes, and then evidently came to the conclusion that as a show the House was not what it was cracked up to be. Since that time no vision of Sullivan has repaid the straining eyes in the galleries, and it is a current and growing tenet of the habitual spectators that "there ain't no sich a person."

Of late Hearst has come into the hall oftener, but his visits are still infrequent, and he never stays long. He is recorded on only five roll calls, and he has not heard more than a snatch of a single debate, except those which he personally directed. The moment one of these Hearst debates is over he arises, and, sticking his hande into his pockets, lounges out of the House.

His face and figure are now growing more familiar to the galleries. Frequently a whisper of "There's Hearst!" rushes through them, and everybody looks at the candidate, while down on the floor no one "bats an eye." But if you take your eye off him for a minute, it is like putting your hand on a fly and then taking it off; when you look for him again he is gone.

In the House, to sum it up, Hearst is no more than a spectator, except when one of his own fights is on. He is hardly even that, for when he comes in he confers continually with the five or six men who are known as the "Hearst Brigade," and goee out as soon as his conference is over, and it is a safe bet that he does not even know what is up for consideration.

LABOR IN VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

But in committee work it is different. At the beginning of the session he desired a place on the Labor Committee. Leader Williams already had made up his slate before Hearst entered the field, and he told the candidate so, and expressed his regret. Mr. Hearst took the decision good-naturedly and made no comment. Shortly thereafter petitions from labor unions all over the country began to pour in on Speaker Cannon and Mr. Williams to put Hearst on the committee; meetings began to be held, and organized labor appeared to be in a state of volcanic eruption.

Cannon and Williams remained firm, but one of Williams's appointees bowed to the storm. This man gracefully resigned in Hearst's favor, and the Labor Committee was completed accordingly. Perhaps this will afford illustration enough of the unique methods by which the Hearst contingent prosecute every enterprise connected with their movement.

Hearst also desired to get on the Ways and Means Committee, but this was totally impossible, and he settled down to his work on the other. His work has been consistently in line with his views. He has attended all the meetings at which testimony has been taken and has participated in them.

The labor bills before the committee were the eight-hour and convict labor measures. The former is a sore point with the Republicans, and they were aware that Hearst and his lieutenant on the committee, Hughes of New Jersey, would fight to have it brought up. They endeavored to meet the emergency by the strategic device of holding endless hearinge which were to string the thing out to the end of the session without result.

ARDENT FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

In these hearings Hearst frequently asked questions and made suggestions designed to bring out the organized labor side of the case. He pointed to the trial of the eight-hour system in England, and he crossed swords with witnesses over the argument against the eight-hour law on Government contracts that it would delay the work. He opposed to this the shift system, pointing out how he, as an employer himself, kept his own plant running night and day.

On the Convict Labor bill he produced testimony, hunted up witnesses, and in general managed the discussion of the bill before the committee. In addition to this, he has taken a share in puehing labor bills before other committees. He has worked diciary Committee, and for the bill relieving unions from the operation of the anti-trust laws before the Ways and Means Committee. In both cases he has produced witnesses and secured their attendance, and he is said to have similar plans mapped out with regard to other labor bills.

It probably will not detract from Mr. Hearst's popularity with those who support him to say that he has paid absolutely no attention to any but labor bills, and, so far as legislation of any other kind is concerned, he might as well not be a member of Congress.

But the most picturesque side of Hearst's life in Congress is seen when a fight comes up on one of his pet measures. A single example will serve—the time when the "Hearst Brigade" attempted to add the eight-hour law to the Naval Appropriation bill, and thus flank the Republican plan of eternal oratory in the Labor Committee.

Mr. Hearst surprised everybody by coming in, and there was the usual craning of necks in the gallery and the usual ostentatious indifference on the floor. Then began one of the strangest scenes ever witnessed in Congress, and one absolutely without precedent.

A WHISPERING GENERAL.

Without uttering a word except in a whisper; sitting on the small of his back with one knee in the air, and apparently having nothing to do with the debate, for three-quarters of an hour he kept the House in a turmoil. He issued assignments to his reporters in his newspaper office, first to one and then to another; only instead of assignments to write "stories," they were assignments to offer amendments, make speeches, or rise to parliamentary points.

The old-line Democrats looked on silently at the curious scene. The members of the "Hearst Brigade" would come over to their chief one after another and get their assignments, immediately afterward the man assigned to the work would arise and throw a new bomb into the Republican side. All this time the chief never changed his position except once, when he walked around to give an assignment personally to Mr. Livernash, who was formerly a reporter on Mr. Hearst's San Francisco paper. Throughout the fight unversed and unsophisticated tourists in the galleries never suspected that the silent man sitting crouched in his chair had anything to do with the fight, much less that he was the head centre of it.

He played on the House like a piano, and succeeded amply in his purpose—to put the Republicans on record against the Eight-Hour bill. There was a scene of confusion which attested how thoroughly the Republicans were scared, and at last they were forced to the expedient of depriving Hearst's supporter Hughes the floor.

HE WAS THE WHOLE SHOW ONCE.

It was an extraordinary sight. He and his handful of supporters were the whole show, and no debate so run has ever been witnessed in the House. It was unique, like all the curiosities of the Hearst boom. When it was over and the Eight-Hour bill was beaten, Hearst put his hands into his pockets and lounged out.

The scene no longer interested him, and when the roll call came on the passage of the bill he was absent, paired with Hepburn. But for three-quarters of an hour a man who had never uttered a word had been the dominating figure of the House.

It goes without saying that he has made no speeches. It is said he cannot, and that the articles signed "William Randolph Hearst" are written by his subordinates. He has introduced bills and resolutions, all dealing with labor and anti-trust questions, but skeptics place the bar sinister on these as well. All this may be true, and yet may be no final and conclusive evidence that he is a man without ability or views on public questions.

There is another test. Sometimes a man who cannot speak and cannot write has views and can talk about them in conversation among his friends. Therefore inquiry has been made among his friends, based on a statement of Walter Wellman's, that he cannot even talk to his friends, and that public men who have met him are disgusted. Discarding all which might be tinged with interested motives, here are two answers which were certainly made in good faith:

"Hearst is a man with ideas," said one. "He knows what he wants, has ideas on public policies, and can talk about them. The articles signed by him may be written by others, but he has decided views, and is a good talker."

HAS HE AN IDEA? PERHAPS!

"I have never been able to get an idea out of him," said another, "and I don't know to this day whether he has any or not. Every time any one broaches a public question to him the conversation flags, and he doesn't seem able to carry it on. But this doesn't prove that he has no ideas; you know he is bashful, and it may be due to that."

And strange as it sounds, it is true. Blatant as his campaign and his methods are, Hearst himself is shy. He suffers in the presence of men he meets. Personally, from all accounts, he is a kindly and courteous gentleman, considerate of those about him, gentle in his dealings with men.

Since he came to Washington the political atmosphere of this town has been changed. Rumors of money fill the air; the atmosphere is thick with the talk of it. Every incoming train to this centre of the Nation's politics brings stories of some new barrel tapped in some new town or county, brings reports of some new payroll opened.

In every section of the land the payroll seems abroad. But it is not all a question of money. The leaders of the labor unions and the old-time radicals are swarming to Hearst, backed by moss-backed country politicians in the Southwest, men who know Hearst as the only New York editor who supported Bryan in 1896. The radicals need no money; with them it is a fight for life, a desperate struggle in the last etronghold, a wild effort to get out from under the wheels of the oncoming conservative Democracy.

FIRST SHOW OF FIGHT.

The meeting of the Democratic National Committee in Washington was a revelation. From every part of the land swarmed troops of radical politicians and enemies of capital; they flooded the Shoreham's corridors and truculently read the riot act to the National Committee. They wanted the Convention held at Chicago, and their demeanor was so Berserkian and their language so much in King Camses's vein that the leaders took fright.

"This is the mob," they said, "or rather the conjunction of the mob and the payroll. If it so vociferously swaggers here at the Shoreham, what will it do at the Chicago Convention?"

So, to save the Democratic Convention from a too close resemblance to a certain gallery ruled convention which assembled in France a century ago, they changed their minds, and sent the convention to St. Louis.

It was a glimpse of the subterranean workings of the Hearst movement, a sudden cropping of unsuspected forces into the light of day, but it was enough.

The Hearst movement has not scared the old-line Democrats, but it came out of the caves and showed its teeth at the Shoreham, and the Democrats took no chances.

For timid ones who fear the possibilities of the mob and the payroll, there is comfort in the attitude of the Congress Democrats. With all its fury, the Hearst movement has not even dented the solid minority. The "Hearst Brigade" is composed of six men, and neither money, nor damn, nor the bludgeon and sledgehammer methods of Hearst's papers toward any one who looks askance at the candidate has moved that calm and stolid mass one inch. The old Democratic warriors of Congress look on the proceedings of the six men of the "Hearst Brigade" as seasoned old dames, scratch-faced veterans of many hard-fought back fences might look on the antics of a litter of new-born kittens in the sunshine.

HEARST'S WAR ON COAL TRUST.

Wants Evidence "Showing Conspiracy" Placed Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representative Hearst of New York to-day introduced a resolution calling on the Attorney General to furnish Congress certain evidence offered by "a citizen of New York in October, 1902, showing a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade among the anthracite coal railroads."

The report of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York on the evidence is to be included. If this information is not received in seven daye the resolution provides that a committee of seven members of the House shall proceed to compile the evidence requested. The preamble of the resolution recites that the monopoly complained of has resulted in increasing the prioe of coal 40 per cent., and that this aggregates a tax of $50,000,000 a year on the consumers of coal.

PARTRIDGE DOES NOT CONTEST DIVORCE SUIT

Sculptor Sits in Silence While Wife Testifies in Court.

DESERTED HER, SHE SAYS

He Never Has Explained the Cause of Their Separation—It is Understood Wife Will Receive Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

DEDHAM, Mass., April 7.—The divoree libel of Mrs. Augusta Partridge against the noted sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, was heard before Judge Walt in Norfolk County Superior Court to-day. There was nothing sensational brought out and no contest. Mr. Partridge was present with his counsel, but took no part in the proceedings.

Mrs. Partridge and Mrs. Francis Wainwright were the only witnesses heard. Both took seats close beside Judge Walt and gave their testimony in whispers.

Mrs. Partridge charged desertion on the part of her husband. She was married to Mr. Partridge in 1887. A eon, George Sidney, was born in 1889. She says her husband deserted her Aug. 8, 1900, and has since been a resident of New York City. Mrs. Wainwright's testimony was in corroboration of Mrs. Partridge.

It is understood Mrs. Partridge will receive a decree nisi with the custody of her minor son.

Mrs. Augusta Partridge has lived in Milton among the millionaire colony with her son by her first husband, Arthur Wade Merriam. George Sidney Partridge, who is fifteen, has attended Milton Academy.

Regarding the divoree suit, which was filed last Winter, Mrs. Partridge has had not a word to say. She was the woman whom the sculptor chose above all other women, but since 1899 they have lived apart. He has always met with cold sternness any of his friends who presumed to as much as hint at an inquiry.

In one of his books Partridge spoke of "The absolute unrighteousness which compels a woman to preserve any ties in the world with a man she has ceased to love," and it was supposed that he would not contest the divorce suit.

Mr. Partridge is forty-four years old; his wife is younger.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Tanner—Anderson.

The marriage of John Stewart Tanner, formerly of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Eleanor Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham A. Anderson, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, by the Rev. George C. Lorimer.

The church was decorated in green and white. The pulpit was filled and banked with growing greens and white flowers, the low galleries at the sides of the church were covered with Southern emilax, and clusters of Easter lilies were tied to the pillars.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, was in a white satin crêpe de chine frock trimmed with point lace and wore a long point lace veil. Her maid of honor, Miss Jean Clark, was in white chiffon and lace and wore a white hat. The bridesmaids, Miss Edith Root, daughter of Elihu Root, Miss Wilhelmina Claflin, Miss Elsie M. Shefer, and Miss Jane Anderson, the latter a cousin of the bride, were in white liberty satin frocks trimmed with lace and wore large white hats trimmed with white plumes. Brent Tanner was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Dr. James D. Miller, C. Tiffany Richardson, Albert G. Milbank, H. C. Perrin, Daniel Hamilton of Baltimore, and Charlee Bateson of New Orleans. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 6 East Thirty-eighth Street, followed the ceremony at the church. The date orlgially selected for this wedding was Feb. 9, but owing to the illness of Mrs. A. A. Anderson it was necessary to postpone it until after Easter.

Frothingham—Marvin.

At St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant Square, at 3 o'clook yesterday, the wedding of William I. Frothingham, a son of the late Channing Frothingham of Brooklyn Heights, and Miss Florence Blanca Marvin, a daughter of the late Tasker H. Marvin of Brooklyn, was celebrated. The wedding reception was at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Medwin Leale, 1 West Sixty-eighth Street, where the bride made her home for a year or more. The bride walked to the chancel with her brother-in-law, Dr. Medwin Leale, who gave her away. She wore a frock of white chiffon cloth trimmed with valenciennes lace and wore a tulle veil. Her attendants were in white silk and wore large white hats and carried daisies. Mrs. Leale was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Florence McD. Bayils of New York, Miss Anna M. Wilbur of Flatbush, L. I.; Miss Anna G. Littenden of Brooklyn Heights, and Miss Juliet Baldwin of Baltimore. Lawrence P. Frothingham and Channing Frothingham, Jr., brothers of the bridegroom; E. E. D. Litchfield, William H. Caty, Clement S. Parsons, and Williiam C. Gerrish were the ushers, and Clarence Hoyt Holmes was Mr. Frothingham's best man. After a brief bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. Frothingham will make their home in Brooklyn on the Heights.

Whelan—Waring.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The marriage of Miss Josephine Waring, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Waring, to Thomas Augustine Whelan, Jr., which took place this evening, wae one of the most elaborate of the year in Baltimore society.

The ceremony was performed at 6:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,117 St. Paul Street, by Cardinal Gibbons. The entire interior of the house, which is unusually large, was decorated with Easter lilies, yellow tulips, and jonquils.

The bride wore a gown of rose point lace over white satin, a tulle veil with pearl and diamond ornaments, and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Eleanor Jackson Howison, niece of Admiral Howison, wae maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Mise Mary Tolford of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Margaret Sands of Washington, and Miss Edith Whelan and Miss Barbara Frick Wife of Baltimore. All wore gowne of white silk mull and lace, with yellow girdles, and carried shower bouquets of jonquils. The best man was Walter B. Stovall.

Three hundred guests were present, a supper following the ceremony.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Following are the results of various Protestant Episcopal Church elections here and in neighboring towns:

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, Long Island City.—Wardens—George E. Clay and J. Harvey Smedley; Vestrymen—Bernhard C. Ahrens, Almon Calkins, Joseph Fellows, Charles A. Hamilton, John W. Hoben, Frank H. Newell, Francis J. Schleicher, and George S. Wheeler.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Great Neck—Wardens—John Brown and Harris C. Child; Vestrymen—Charles C. Gignoux, M. R. Schenck, William H. Arnold, Silas McBee, and Dr. J. B. Wellwood.

GRACE CHURCH, Millbrook, N. Y.—Wardens—John D. Wing and R. H. Mitchell; Vestrymen—A. de Garis, S. I. Jacobus, J. B. McQuaig, George Mastin, Charles C. Marshall, H. J. Smith, John Tompkins, and J. Morgan Wing.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, Islip—Wardens—Bradish Johnson and H. Duncan Wood; Vestrymen—H. Rieman Duval, H. H. Hollister, C. D. Dickey, J. H. Vail, James H. Hyde, George B. Howell, George Handford, and Whitney Livingston.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY IN THE HIGHLANDS, Cold Spring-on-Hudson.—Wardens—Gouverneur Paulding and Charles Miller; Vestrymen—E. H. Trimm, William Henry Haldane, John Campbell, Henry Metcalfe, Colin Tolmie, Gouverneur Kemble, J. P. Fillebrown, and George D. Thomas.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Englewood.—Wardens—William E. Tillinghast and Horace L. Cogeden; Vestrymen—E. B. Convers, George W. Betts, Edward R. Barton, George R. Dutten, Henry B. Wood, Robert C. Hill, Joseph Andrswa, Charles F. Coleman, and H. H. Powell.

MR. MASON'S CIRCUS STUNT.

Came from Hoboken to Loop the Gap on Rollers.

The ambition of Lincoln Mason of 456 Eighth Street, Hoboken, to be a second "Volo, the Wizard Volitant," was nipped in the bud yesterday at the Madison Square Garden.

Mason appeared at the door of the Garden yeeterday morning. He had a pair of roller skates slung over his left arm.

"My name's Mason," he announced. "I'm from Hohoken, and I've got a great stunt. I want to see the boss."

To "the hoss" he explained that he was "going to go one better" than Volo, the Wizard Volitant, whose performance of "shooting the gap" on a bicycle he had seen. Instead of a bicycle, Mr. Mason would use roller skates. After some hesitation, he was allowed to try the act in "private view." Mason climbed the steep plane, adjusted the skates, cried "All ready," and then scratched his chin thoughtfully.

He had changed his mind. He would not loop the arch at the very first try. He would take the straight incline to start with, land on the ground, and skate away. If successful, he would then try to bridge the gap, landing on the second plane. The second plane was removed.

Presently Mason shot down the incline. As he left it he flew into the air, turned a complete somersault, landed on his feet, rebounded, turned another somersault in midair, and finally alighted on the tanbark on his back.

"That'll be about all for Mr. Lincoln Mason of Hoboken," said Mr. Bailey.

OSCAR S. STRAUS ON WAR.

Says Hague Tribunal Would Condemn Both Russia and Japan.

Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey and member of The Hague Peace Tribunal, last night told the Baptist Social Union of New York that Russia had turned her face backward, and the war with Japan had resulted.

"If the questions at issue between Russia and Japan," he said, "were submitted to The Hague Tribunal that body would decide against both nations, because they are battling for the control of a third nation. I believe that The Hague Tribunal will yet have to be invoked to settle this war. I believe further that the war will bring such destruction on victors as well as vanquished that all nations will look upon warfare as the greatest of terrors."

Mr. Straus said that the credit for giving force to the Hague Tribunal belonged to President Roosevelt. He believes that the Olny-Pauncefote treaty, which recently failed of confirmation by the Senate, would shortly be revivified in a new treaty, which would pass.

"Do not lose hope," said Mr. Straus. "The time will come soon when the war drums will be heard no longer in the land."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As the end of the week arrives there are again the house parties which take so many people out of town over Sunday. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have booked to sail, but they may yet change their minds, as they did on a previous occasion. The most interesting of events on the social programme for this evening is the sixtieth wedding anniversary which Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan will celebrate at their residence, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street. Tomorrow there will be the theatre party, dinner, and entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly for Miss Twombly and her fiancé, William A. M. Burden; the wedding of Miss Louie Beales and Mr. Gilbert, and the last meeting of Mrs. Huntington's class at Delmonico's will be among the notable events.

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The Thursday Evening Club was entertained last evening by Frederick W. Rhinelander at Sherry's with a musical programme, followed by an elaborate collation. Mr. Rhinelander had the banqueting suite. Miss Metcalfe and Mr. Casals were the artists. Mrs. Collins was at the piano. Miss Metcalf sang French, German, and Italian songs, by Rontani, Monsigny, Huré Fauré, Franz, Schumann, and Schubert, including "O ma tendre Musette," by Monsigny, and an old French song, "Viens aurore"; also Faure's "Clair de lune" and Schumann's "Roselein." Casals rendered a sonata by Valentini, a serenade by Tschaikowsky, and selections from Schumann and Franz. The list of members of the Thursday Evening Club has appeared several times in this column. It has been established for a number of years, is limited in numbers, and vacancies occur almost only through death. The Drapers, Hartmans, Harrisons, Posts, Bigelows, Roosevelts, Bacons, De Forests, Whittridges, and others are included in its membership.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a small luncheon yesterday for Mrs. David H. Greer, wife of the new Bishop-Coadjutor. The guests included besides Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Charlee R. Henderson, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Hasiett, McKim, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Edwin Parsone, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Miss Aymar, and Miss Newbold. The table was decorated with large silver vases filled with Easter lilies and at each guest's plate wae a corsage bouquet of violets.

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Mrs. Ladenburg, who arrived yesterday from England, has passed almost the entire Winter in Great Britain. She has been living for some time near Melton Mowbray and hae been an enthusiastic follower of the Quorn. Mrs. Ladenburg will go to her cottage near Westbury, L. I., and later will be at Newport for a short season.

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To-morrow is the day set for the wedding of Miss Martha Johnston to Delancey Kountze. It will take place at Macon, Ga. It is only a very small wedding, owing to the recent death of Mrs. Robert Livingston, who was Miss Kountze. Frederick Martin Davies will be best man.

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The last meeting of Miss Georgiana Harriman Owen's Friday evening dancing class will take place this evening at the residence of Mrs. William Frederick King, 871 Madison Avenue.

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Mrs. Charles S. Guthrie entertained yesterday at a tea. Miss Laura Jay Edwards aleo gave a small tea. Mrs. J. W. Castles will give a luncheon to-day at the Metropolitan Club.

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Among the chartiable entertainments yesterday was the children's matinée at Wallack's under the patronage of a number of well-known women, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. William D. Choate, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, the Misses Harriman, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, and Mrs. Russell Sage.

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The Whist Club met last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott Gerrish. Its members compriee Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Suse, Miss Bibby, William Bibby, Miss Linda Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Whaley, Mr. and Mre. Powis Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, James Duane Livingston, and others.

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The Tuesday evening Assembly's Easter dance took place at Delmonico's last night. Mrs. Hector H. Havemeyer, Mrs. Russell Cowles, and others are among the patronesses of this series.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody of 13 Park Avenue will give a theatre party and supper this evening for their débutante daughter, Mise Anita Peabody.

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A bridge tournament in aid of the Holiday Farm for Convalescent Children will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Sherry's.

The Lynch-Bradley Wedding.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Alice C. Bradley, eldest daughter of William Bradley, the contractor who has about completed one of the largest sections of the rapid transit subway, to Richard Taylor Lynch, son of John Lynch, a retired lumber merchant of this city. Mr. Lynch is a graduate of New York University, an attorney and a member of the firm of James A. & Richard T. Lynch. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's father, at 320 West Eighty-sixth Street, Tuesday evening, April 26.

EAST SIDE'S FRIEND, TIM CAMPBELL, IS DEAD

Last Wish Was for the Comfort of His Nurse.

"DON'T BOTHER ABOUT TIM"

Old Friends Gather at His House and Tell How He Lived His Life Among Them.

Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell died of pneumonia just before noon yesterday at his home, 14 Columbia Street. His last words were expressive of his thoughtfulness for others, which made him beloved by the people of the lower east side. A trained nurse was hovering about him, when he said, very distinctly:

"See here, little girl, you've been up all night, tending me like an angel. I'll know them when I see the real kind. Don't you worry. I'm real comfortable, and I want you to go and get a little rest. Don't you bother about old Tim."

She moved away to please him, and saw him smile with satisfaction, and then close his eyes. She summoned the doctor, but "Tim" Campbell had spoken his last word.

It had been known throughout the neighborhood that his chances of living were very small, and there were in the house old friends and old political enemies, hoping against hope. When they heard that "Tim" was gone there were a few moments of silence, and then, one by one, they began to tell stories of "Tim."

"Queer, isn't it," said one, "that this man who did so much good and died poor because of his charities will always be remembered by a joke of his that doesn't put him in the right light, because the joke has been interpreted seriously. When Grover Cleveland was Governor of New York and 'Tim' was a State Senator a bill had been drafted for the payment of back pay due to the police and the police clerks. 'Tim' was for it, heart and soul. He called on Cleveland, urging the measure, but the Governor insisted that he could not stand for it, as it was retroactive and unconstitutional. The bill had been drawn up by Judge Koch. 'Tim' called the Governor's attention to that, and remarked that the State had a Court of Appeals that could judge of the constitutionality of the bill. Then he made himself immortal in a way he didn't like by saying: 'What's the Constitution between good friends.' Mr. Cleveland signed the bill. The story that this happened when Mr. Cleveland was President is not true."

"Yes," said another, "and it was 'Tim' who really nominated Cleveland. He was Governor then, and gave a dinner to the legislators at Albany, where 'Tim' proposed a toast to 'Cleveland, the next President.' This was recounted by the correspondents, it being the first mention of the man who was the next President. 'Tim's' toast made Cleveland President."

"Another thing that must not be forgotten," said an old friend, "was that Tim was always loyal to his friends. He was the only politician who had known Tweed who had the courage to attend his funeral and ride with Tweed's family to the grave."

"Some years ago," said another man, "I used to drink more than I ought to and was always getting into trouble. I had been in a place where I got the worst of it, and met Tim on his way home and asked him how I could get an ambulance. He told me the surest way was to go back into the saloon and propose 'three cheers for the orange and down with the green.' That set me to thinking. If Tim could say that I thought I must be a bad man and that I had better reform. I did, and am now prosperous. Tim did that for me."

There was no friend of the ex-Congressman who did not regret that he could not have lived until he had reached prosperity from his interests in Alaskan mines. Campbell acquired these interests through being counsel for the Tin City Mining Company. His last official act was to get the Postmaster General to give Tin City a Post Office, and the man he wanted to be Postmaster got the appointment. President Roosevelt is an old friend of the ex-Congressman.

"Tim" Campbell's career was one of real interest. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1840, and came to this country when he was eight years old. He sold papers, learned the printer's trade, became a power in politice, was elected to the Assembly in 1867, and stayed there until 1872. Then he studied law and was admitted to the bar. At different times later he was Municipal Justice, State Senator, and Congressman.

The funeral eervices will be held at St. Mary's Church, Ridge and Grand Streets, on Monday at 9:30 A. M.

IN THE SHOPS.

All sorts and kinds of things are being made for the pocket or shopping bag. One of these is a small pair of scissors, which is put up in a flat metal case like those in which the vest pocket pencil is carried, a trifle more than three inches long. They cost 50 cents.

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There is a nail file put up in the same way, the cheapest 25 cents, and others, with a finer case, imitation gun metal and gilt, higher priced.

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When a small leather purse with a ball clasp is seen with three balls in place of the usual two, then there is something more than money carried in it. One of these has in one side, opening with two of the balls, a regular little purse with several compartments. Unclasp the other side, using the third of the balls, and there is a little pocket, in one side of which is a small mirror, and a minature powder puff is carried in it.

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There are little purses which have only powder puffs and mirror, and another style has the three ball clasps. The latter opens on one side to show a small comb, glove buttoner, and a nail file, and on the other side the powder puff and glass.

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A convenient shaving glass for the dressing table or bureau has a round etandard and tall stem upon which is a round glass, which can be raised and lowered at will. It is a double glass, upon one side an ordinary mirror, and the other is a strong magnifying glass. Attached to the stem are on one side a shaving cup and on the other several little handles working with a spring, and which hold the shaving, nail, and tooth brushes.

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With the Spring archery goods are being brought out. It is too graceful a sport to be given up, but it has not had much vogue for some years. A good five-foot Lancewood bow costs $1.25; a special imported, horn tipped bow, made to weight, with Flemish strings, the size for women, $5, and larger ones, for men, $6. Arrows cost anywhere from 50 cents to $9 a dozen, according to size and quality. Small three-foot bows can be bought as low as 25 cents. Targets cost from $1.50 to $6.

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Japanese war prints cost 25 cents each. These are picturesque things in colors.

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Hand bags of the silver chain variety are made in the net suki style with the knob at the end of the chains and a catch slipping down the chains to keep the bag secnrely fastened. The knob opens, and is a small box for bon bons or powder.

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Other chain bags have attached to the frame on the inside coin holders made like those in the coin purses, and arranged to hold three sizes of coins.

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Tiny jardinières in silver to hold the miniatures, pots of ferns, or cacti cost $1. The cacti are the most satisfactory of these small plants, and will live for a long time in the tiny, gilt pots.

WUXTRY! BIG BOMB TRAGEDY!

How Letter Carrier Toole Met His Sad Fate.

An excited Italian dashed into the Fifth Street Police Station at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"Anarcheesta!" or something to that effect, he shouted.

Then he started to run out again. The doorman grabbed him.

"Where is it?" shouted the Sergeant.

"On Fourth Street, neara da avena!"

"Anybody killed?"

"Desda sure—br-r-r!" and the Italian covered his eyes in horror.

A hurry call was immediately sent in to Bellevue Hospital, and the police reserves rushed with all haste to the scene of the bomb outrage. Presently Fourth Street, near First Avenue, was jammed with ambulance people, police reserves, reporters, photographers, and a wildly excited crowd of others. There was every symptom of a great catastrophe except evidences of the disaster itself. Nobody was certain of what had happened or where. Presently, however, a letter carrier, who said he was Alfred L. Toole of 238 West Fourteenth Street, came along with a cut on his face.

"If I could get a hold of the kid who dropped that bottle of soda water in front of 104 there'd be something doing!" he said.

WAY UP THE VASTY BRONX.

Six-Year-Old Brooklyn Wanderer Makes Some New Friends.

Just before a north-bound Third Avenue elevated train reached One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a pretty little girl of six years who had been sitting quietly in the car walked up to the conductor and said:

"Mister, I think I'm lost."

Policeman Gregan took her to the Alexander Avenue Police Station. The child then said that she was Ruth Adelaide Zale of 65 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn. Sergt. Farr communicated with the police station nearest to her home, and the child made herself very much at home until her nearly distracted mother arrived at the station house at about 10 o'clock. The Sergeant gave her some supper, which she seemed to enjoy thoroughly, and for several hours she entertained the policemen in the station house with her bright sayings and quaint ways.

When she left with her mother she went around and kissed each of the policemen good-bye, and said that she hoped she would see them again soon. She could not explain how she got so far from home.

A WISE RUNAWAY.

He Knew That Nails and "New Pants" Didn't Mix.

Twelve-year-old Hunter Williams of Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday boarded an express wagon which was passing his home and rode all the way to Brooklyn on it. There he wandered aimlessly about until he got into the hands of the Children's Society.

When his mother called for him at the society rooms yesterday the great joy she felt at finding Hunter was followed by a shock when she beheld the clothes her darling was wearing.

"Why, Hunter Williams," she said, "if I had known you were going to take a trip out of the State I would have dressed you up for it. You've got on your old clothes."

Hunter grinned broadly, and directed the maternal eye to a rent in the rear section of his trousers.

"I'm glad I didn't have me new pants on, ma," he said. "They was nails on that wagon."

LITTLE JOE'S INITIATION.

Fresh from Sicily, He Gets Lost in Elevated Shuffle.

A large Sicilian family, last name Maldo, in picturesque attire, and loaded down with all sorts of luggage, landed at the Battery last evening and started up town in a crowded Ninth Avenue elevated railroad train. Thirteen-year-old Joseph Maldo was standing on a platform of the rear car when the train reached Sixty-fifth Street.

Part of the crowd pushed its way out, and more forced their way into the car. In the mix-up Joseph was torn away from his family, and before he knew what was happening the guard had slammed the gate, and the train was going on up town in spite of the frantic screams of Joseph's father and mother and numerous sisters and brothers.

Joseph could not talk a word of English, but Gustave Henry, a mail carrier who is eomewhat of a linguist, learned his troubles and took him to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Thence he was transferred to the Children's Society to await the call of his parents.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph Beckel.

Joseph Beckel died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 59 West Sixty-ninth Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in Germany in 1820, and came to this country in 1848. After the civil war he founded the firm of Joseph Beckel & Co., manufacturers and importers of corsets and was one of the pioneer firms in this line of business in America.

Mr. Beckel was a member of the Ethical Culture Society, and gave largely to various charitable enterprises. He is survived by a son, George W. Beckel, of this city, and two daughters, the Baroness Burgard von Munchausen of Hanover and Mrs. Hugo von Asten of Berlin.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence Saturday morning.

Samuel A. Wood.

Samuel A. Wood died at his home, 372 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born at Hempstead, L. I., about sixty years ago, and was a member of an old Long Island family. When a young man Mr. Wood inherited a large landed estate, and since then had occupied himself in the management of his property.

He had lived in Brooklyn for about forty years, and was prominent in the club life of that borough, being a member of the Hamilton, Rembrandt, and Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Carmen's River Club of Suffolk County. Mr. Wood was also actively interested in a number of charities. His wife and two daughters survive him. The funeral services will be held thie evening.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN COFFIN BREWSTER, for many years in the employ of C. O. Beuscher & Co., dry goods merchants of this city, died at his home, 107 North Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J., yesterday. He was born in this city fifty-eight years ago, and entered the dry goods business when a young man. A widow, one son, and a daughter survive him.

JOHN A. BARTOW, seventy-five years of age, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Englewood, N. J., after a brief illness. Mr. Bartow was

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Marked Strength in Steel Trust Issues the Day's Feature — Good and Bad Railway Earnings.

The stock market yesterday met every reasonable expectation. That is to say, although there was some loss of buoyancy, except in restricted cases, there was an increase of activity, and, although there were a few more fractional declines and limitation in the number and extent of the advances of a point or more, nevertheless maintained strength was the day's characteristic, and was all the more remarkable because occurring on four consecutive days. The fall from the high point in January has been corrected by the advance of the last few weeks, and operators are faced with the question whether they will take the market to a higher range or allow it to slip back again. Yesterday's market showed uncertainty of sentiment. There were some fresh buyers, but the market seemed to be given to them, they being allowed to take what they wanted without having to follow the market up.

This was particularly marked in the recent leaders of the market. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific each lost eighths, although they made reports well adapted to the basis of an intrinsic boom. Union Pacific in February added $477,162 to net earnings, aggregating an increase since July of over $2,000,000. Southern Pacific failed to make an increase of the round two million dollars by but a few thousand, the increase for February net alone being $406,213. Such stimulating figures stoutly reinforce the recent aggressive buying, and suggest an adequate motive independent of the one so freely assigned in railway strategy and politics. But yesterday the stocks were in rather better supply than demand, as attested by the moderate reactionary tendency. As usual the little buyers are late, and their demands are met by the big fellows who began buying earlier.

The fireworks of the day were supplied by United States Realty, which closed near the day's highest, retaining an improvement of 3⅝ upon the improvement in the local labor outlook. Still such a stock cannot be called a market leader. That duty was discharged by Steel preferred, which closed within ⅛ of the best, at a net advance of 1¾. It cannot be said that the discussion of the report was of a sort to explain the continued improvement, for sentiment was more critical, but the motive power was thought to be supplied by the covering of shorts. The report was too good for them, at least. The common was of course much less active, but the volume was large for it, and the tone was even more strong, although the rise was smaller. Pennsylvania was active, but no more than firm, but Amalgamated was both active and strong, on continued improvement in the metal trade. A statement was circulated showing that the hard coal carriers had lost a million dollars in gross in February, together with an increase of expenses, making a loss of $1,304,220 for the group, but the reflection in their prices was not marked. On the other hand, St. Louis and Southwestern reported for February an addition to net of $77,597, making since July an increase of $384,911, yet the fact would not be suspected from its moderate advance. It thus seems a whimsical market, relying for its improvement upon professional stimulus. Further sign of this is seen in the limitation of the active stocks to about a dozen. The public's taste is more general, and when investors are really at work, business will be better distributed, and pay more attention to factors now in the background.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Kcok. & D. M.	3
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	1¼	Manhattan	½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅛
Am. Smelting	⅝	National Lead	½
Anaconda Copper	0⅛	Repub. Steel pf.	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Rock Island	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Rock Island pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
B'klyn Union Gas	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅞
Col. Southern	1¼	Un. Bag & P.	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Realty	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅝	U. S. Realty pf.	3⅜
Del., L. & W.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
General Electric	½	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Westinghouse	2
Int. Pump	2	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Int. Pump pf.	½	Wis. Central	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Morris & Essex	2½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Keok. & D. M. pf.	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s.	1	N. Y. L. E. & W.	
Chi., R. I. & P. 4s.	1¼	Coal & R. R. 6s.	4½
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s.	2¼	con. 5s.	1⅝
Con. Ry. & L. 4½s.	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B.	
Gulf & S. I. 5s.	1½		1½
Rome, W. & O. g.		U. S. Steel 5s.	1½

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 7	695,420
To date this year	84,853,800
Corresponding date last year	45,698,524

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 7	$4,634,000
To date this year	$178,300,200
Corresponding date last year	$199,207,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Compressed Air Co.

APPLICATIONS TO LIST.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad $5,613,000 five-year 4½ per cent. gold notes of 1908; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, $2,082,000 additional River and Gulf Divisions first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1933; St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, $740,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1951; Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, $1,303,000 additional general consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1937; Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company, $346,000 additional 4 per cent. guaranteed refunding mortgage bonds of 1936.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 7, 1904.

Closing: Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
51¼	51⅝	35,110	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+1
20	20⅛	1,300	Am. Car & F. Co.	20	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
74	74⅞	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	74	74¾	74	74	+1¼
4½	5	350	Am. Hide & Leather	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
17½	19	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	7⅝	720	*Am. Ice Co	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	150	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	27⅝	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅜
21½	22	650	*Am. Locomo. Co.	22	22	22	22	- ⅛
82	83	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
49¼	49¾	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	48¾	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	+ ⅜
93¼	93½	2,710	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92¾	93⅜	92¾	93¼	+ ⅛
127¼	127½	3,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	127¼	127⅞	127	127⅞	+ ¼
123	124½	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	124	124	124	124	-1½
135	140	40	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	135	135	135	135	...
10⅜	11¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
74	...	28	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
77	77¾	2,410	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	74½	77	74	77	+6½
73¾	73⅞	29,710	Atch., Top. & S. F.	73⅛	73⅞	72¼	73¼	...
94¼	94½	7,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	93¾	94½	93⅜	94⅛	+1¼
81⅜	81⅞	17,185	Baltimore & Ohio	81½	82	81⅜	81⅞	+ ¾
90¼	91⅛	410	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	91	91	91	91	+1
44⅝	44⅞	8,135	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	44½	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
195	200	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	195½	195½	195½	195½	+2½
116½	116⅝	3,300	Canadian Pacific	116⅛	116⅞	116½	116⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	33¾	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	33¼	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
82	83	115	Chicago & Alton pf.	82	82	82	82	+1
16⅞	17⅛	2,800	Chicago Great West.	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅜
29½	29¾	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
145¾	145⅞	13,510	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	145½	145⅞	145¼	145⅞	+ ½
171	171¾	500	Chicago & Northw.	171½	171⅞	171⅜	171⅝	- ⅛
10	10¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
10¼	20½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½	-1
5¾	0	600	Chicago Union Traction	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
33⅜	33½	4,575	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32¾	33½	32¼	33⅜	+1⅛
18¼	18⅝	1,700	Colorado & Southern	17¼	18⅜	17¼	18⅜	+1⅛
53½	54	1,100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	55	56	55	56	+2
24¾	25	500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅝
12⅞	13¼	320	Col. & H. C. & I.	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	...
199¾	200	1,170	Consolidated Gas	200	200¼	199⅞	199⅞	- ⅜
13⅜	13⅝	270	Corn Products Co	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	- ⅛
153⅞	154	1,333	Delaware & Hudson	153¾	154⅞	153¾	154¾	+ ⅜
274¾	276	1,900	Del., Lack. & Western	274	275¾	274	275	+1½
22½	22¾	1,400	Denver & R. G.	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
70	72	550	Denver & R. G. pf.	70½	71¾	70½	71	+1
...	...	300	Detroit Southern	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	- ¼
26¾	26⅞	8,320	Erie	27	27½	26¾	26¾	- ⅛
64¾	65	3,242	Erie 1st pf	65⅜	65⅝	64¾	64⅞	- ⅛
41¾	42¼	550	Erie 2d pf	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
164	165	200	General Electric	164½	164½	164½	164½	+ ½
80½	82	200	Hocking Valley pf	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	- ½
131½	131½	967	Illinois Central	131	131½	131	131½	+ ½
12	12½	600	Internat. Paper	12	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
67	67½	300	Internat. Paper pf.	67¼	67⅝	67¼	67⅜	...
39	40	300	Inter. Steam Pump.	39	40	39	40	+2
77	80	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ½
36	37	130	Iowa Central pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
60⅞	60¾	600	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	63¾	60½	60½	60½	- ⅞
36	36¼	300	K. C. Southern pf.	36½	36½	36	36	...
12	14	400	Keokuk & D. M.	12½	13½	12½	13½	+3
43	60	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	45¼	45½	45½	45½	- ½
40	54	100	Long Island	49	49	49	49	...
103¼	103⅝	5,160	Louisville & Nashville	100	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	+ ⅝
142¼	143	875	Manhattan Elevated	142¾	143⅛	142¾	143	+ ⅛
114¼	114½	800	*Met. Street Railway	114⅜	114¾	114¼	114½	+ ⅜
10	10⅛	1,310	Mexican Central	10¼	10¼	10	10	- ⅛
62½	62¾	410	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	63	63	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
119	122	50	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	...
17¾	17⅞	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	18	18¼	18	18¼	...
39½	40	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	- ⅝
94½	94⅝	43,730	Missouri Pacific	94¼	94⅝	94	94⅜	+ ⅛
180	186	100	Morris & Essex	182½	182½	182½	182½	-2½
115	116	20	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	116	116	116	116	...
104½	105¼	31	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
15⅞	15¾	400	*Nat. Lead Co	15	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
117¼	117⅜	2,700	New York Central	117¼	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	+ ⅜
21¾	22	4,520	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	...
59¼	59⅝	2,825	Norfolk & Western	59½	59⅜	58⅞	59⅛	+ ⅛
84	84⅝	100	North American	84⅜	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	- ¼
27⅜	28½	100	Pacific Mail	28	28	28	28	...
119¼	119¾	41,240	Pennsylvania R. R.	119⅜	119⅝	119¼	119⅝	+ ¼
97⅛	97¼	2,050	People's Gas, Chicago	96¾	97⅛	96¾	97⅛	+ ⅛
30	30¼	2,950	Pressed Steel Car	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
70	72	70	Pressed Steel Car pf.	70	70	70	70	...
200	211	83	Pullman Company	200	200	200	209	...
43¼	45⅜	36,250	Reading	45	45⅝	44⅞	45¼	+ ⅜
78	79	34	Reading 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	...
7¾	7⅞	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	8	8	7¾	7¾	- ⅛
47⅞	48	3,150	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	47¾	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	71,400	Rock Island Co.	23⅞	25	23⅞	25	+1¼
65½	66	7,700	Rock Island Co. pf.	65½	66⅜	65	66	+1
38	41	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	40	40	40	-2
47	47⅜	1,650	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	47	48	47	47⅜	+1¼
14¾	14⅞	200	St. Louis Southw.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞	+ ¼
35⅜	35¼	1,950	St. Louis Southw. pf.	35	35½	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅜
40⅜	41	110	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
50¾	50⅝	37,225	Southern Pacific	51	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	- ¼
22⅜	22⅞	6,645	Southern Ry., ext.	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
55¼	56	2,300	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	54⅝	56⅛	54⅝	56	+1⅝
40¼	40⅝	3,945	Tennessee Coal & Iron	40¼	41⅛	40¼	40⅝	- ⅛
24¾	25	5,600	Texas & Pacific	24⅜	25⅛	24½	25	+ ⅛
24	25½	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West.	24½	25	24	24	-1¼
35¼	36	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35¼	35¾	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
93	93¼	450	Twin City R. T.	92	93¼	93	93¼	...
...	...	198	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	5	5	5	5	...
85½	86⅝	63,400	Union Pacific	89¾	89¾	88¼	88⅝	- ⅜
93	93⅝	1,488	Union Pacific pf.	93⅞	94	93¼	93⅝	- ⅛
43	44	50	United Rys. Invest. pf.	43	43	43	43	...
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	40	40	40	40	- ½
7	7¼	500	*U. S. Leather	7	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
78½	79	330	*U. S. Leather pf.	78½	78¾	78½	78⅝	+ ⅛
7	7¼	6,010	U. S. Realty & Con.	7¼	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	5,500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	54½	57	54¼	56⅞	+3⅝
13⅞	14	500	U. S. Rubber	13⅝	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
58⅜	59	1,700	U. S. Rubber pf.	58⅝	59	57¾	58	+ ⅜
11⅜	11⅝	42,680	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ½
62½	62⅝	105,440	U. S. Steel pf	61⅜	62½	60⅝	62⅜	+1⅝
29¼	30	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	...
103¼	106	116	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	104	104	104	104	+ ½
19⅝	19⅝	1,400	Wabash	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅝	4,025	Wabash pf	38	38⅞	38	38½	+ ½
162	162½	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	162	162	162	162	+2
17¼	18	1,250	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17¼	17	17½	+1
29	27	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
14¾	15¼	800	Wisconsin Central	18¾	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
41⅜	42¼	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	42½	42½	42	42⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.....		695,420						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $199,565,990; balances, $9,354,090; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $988,-034.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞; demand, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84⅜. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94 15-16 and 95¼ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 7.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day and was plentiful and cheap, though there were indications that the supplies were being reduced. The issue of £2,400,000 of Cape Treasury bills, together with the announcement of the issue of £2,000,000 of new British Treasury bills on April 11, strengthened discounts.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally firm and quieter, although the monetary conditions induced fair business in some sections. Consols were firm at first, but became slightly easier at the close, owing to fears of the number of new capital issues pending swamping the market with high-class securities. Home rails were active and higher and closed easier.

Americans opened quietly, steady, improved to a fraction above parity, and then became inactive. United States Steel shares were especially strong. The market closed firm.

Rio Tintos advanced three-eighths.

Consols for money, 86 13-16; Consols for account, 87; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 75¼; Atchison preferred, 96; Baltimore and Ohio, 84; Canadian Pacific, 120; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34; Chicago Great Western, 17½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149¼; De Beers, 19⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 22¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 27¾; Erie first preferred, 66⅞; Erie second preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville and Nashville, 112; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅝; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 69⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22⅝; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 23⅛; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 23⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 52⅜; Union Pacific, 91⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 11⅞; United States Steel preferred, 62⅞; Wabash, 19½; Wabash, preferred, 39½; Spanish 4s, 80¾.

Bar silver steady, 25 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.95; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 7.—Prices on the Bourse today, after a good opening, became irregular, and the reports of China's intention to join Japan in the war with Russia caused depression. There was an improvement later, and at the close stocks were firm. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 94.90.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 7.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was light on profit taking. Industrials were slightly depressed.

Heavy buying of Canadian Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio was the feature of the day's transactions. Both of these stocks rose nearly 1 per cent.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £503,000, circulation decreased £97,000, bullion decreased £599,477, other securities decreased £5,392,-600, other deposits increased £355,000, public deposits decreased £3,991,000, notes reserve decreased £481,000, and Government securities increased £1,658,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.12 per cent., as compared with 42.15 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, April 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France showa the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 107,500,000f. Treasury accounts current decreased 67,-175,000f, gold in hand increased 8,875,000f, bills discounted decreased 166,150,000f, and silver in hand decreased 125,000f.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, week ending April 2, it is stated were 844,048 tons, making the total for the year to date 9,863,-885 tons, against 10,577,074 last year.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $5,000,-000, and will build an outer belt route around Chicago.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches state that the Wheatland Rolling Mill, which was closed eight months ago, is about to resume operations.

The North Shore Electric Company has filed with the authorities at Springfield, Ill., notice of increase of its capital stock from $750,000 to $1,250,000.

The Hannibal Trust Company has been incorporated, at Hannibal Mo., with a capital stock of $200,000.

The stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company have authorized an increase in the capital stock from $2,500,000 to $3,-000,000.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The trading was somewhat more active to-day, and the tone was firm. The transactions amounted to 940 shares of stock and $93,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Atlantic C. L. con. 4s	02¾	02¾	02¾
25,000	West Va. Central 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼
8,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	103	103	103
4,000	Seaboard 3-yr. 5s	83	83	83
1,000	Seaboard 4s	68	68	68
2,000	North Central 5s	118	118	118
6,000	Virginia Midland 1st	103½	103½	103½
4,000	Virginia Midland 5s	110¼	110	110¼
2,000	Caro. & Greenville 1st	116	116	116
2,000	West. North Caro. 6s	115	115	115
3,000	Carolina Central 4s	90¼	90½	90½
1,000	Virginia Midland 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
11,000	United Ry. 4s	90	90	90
15,000	United Ry. inc.	53	53	53
2,000	City & Suburban 5s	113½	113½	113½
10,000	Brewing Co. inc.	21	21	21

STOCKS.

50	Consolidated Traction	72½	72½	72½
50	Atlantic Coast Line	108	107¾	108
990	Brewing Co. com.	4	3¾	4
105	Cotton Duck com.	3	2¾	3
25	Central Trust	40	40	40
10	Maryland Casualty	46½	46½	46½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Much Liquidating Under Cover of Strength in Steel.

Advance General, but Net Gains in Most Active Stocks Small—Inside Buying Reported—Sharp Advance in Realty.

While net gains were more numerous in yesterday's stock market than on any day recently, there was thought to be going on a good deal of selling in various stocks by interests who had been leaders of the market, but who were glad of an opportunity to lessen their lines of stock. There did not appear to be much increase in the outside demand, although this is now considerably larger than it was a few weeks ago, but such demand as there was was well handled, and those who said that liquidation was going on expressed the opinion that great care was being taken not to throw more stock on the market than the list was capable of taking without reacting materially. In many quarters the opinion prevails that the desire of the large interests is to see the market work higher, and many of the traders yesterday, as earlier in the week, were inclined to go along with this movement rather than oppose it. The view that the market is showing genuine improvement and is securing a growing public following has its advocates, but it is to be noted that while the transactions yesterday were larger than those of Wednesday, there was no increase in the number of really active issues.

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Steel Conspicuously Strong.

Among the active stocks Steel preferred was the conspicuously strong one, and in the way the rest of the market acted there seemed some justification for the opinion that this issue was being held very strong to facilitate selling elsewhere. Most of the other active stocks showed much smaller advances in cases where they did not, as did Union Pacific, show a net loss on the day's transactions. While accounts of London's operations differed somewhat, it was said that London was a buyer of Steel preferred to the extent of about 20,000 shares, but it is probable that much of this buying was really New York buying. Steel common shared largely in the activity of the preferred stock. Several blocks of the common, as large as 3,000 shares or larger, were dealt in, the total for the day being about 45,000 shares. The total in the preferred was more than twice that in the common, and its net gain was commensurately larger, being 1¾ points, as compared with an advance of a quarter of a point in the common.

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Strike Settlement Helps Realty.

As a result of the settlement of the local bricklayers' strike the stock of the United States Realty Company showed a sharp advance. Only 5,000 shares of the preferred stock were dealt in, but the price rose from 54½ to 57, and at the close it showed a net gain of 3⅜ points. The movement in the stock was in keeping with its record which supplied many cases of advances or declines even more abrupt than yesterday's upward movement.

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Supposed Inside Buying.

One of the features of the trading was the buying of various stocks by houses credited with acting for the interest controlling the stocks in question, but it was suspected that this was brought about with the express purpose of impressing traders with the belief that the buying was of excellent character. This buying was noted in Amalgamated Copper and Missouri Pacific among other issues.

Refunding of North Hudson Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—The Fidelity Trust Company has entered into an agreement with the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Street Railway Company, whereby the trust company will provide for the refunding of $1,292,000 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of the North Hudson County Railway Company, which mature on May 1.

Steel Prices Reaffirmed.

Meetings of the structural steel and steel plate pools were held in this city yesterday. No official statements were issued, but it is understood that present prices were reaffirmed.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The local market broadened to a marked extent to-day, and, while the arbitrage stocks again furnished the bulk of the transactions, some of the home shares displayed no little strength and activity. The list included Philadelphia Electric, United Gas, Philadelphia Company, Cambria Steel, and Lehigh Valley. The last named advanced ¾, Cambria Steel ½, and United Gas 1¼. The buying was for both accounts, that for investors coming from some of the largest commission houses in the city.

Bonds were also in better demand, and business in them was quite brisk. Total sales were 33,305 shares and $129,500 bonds. To-day's transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Amalgamated Copper	51¼	50¾	51¼
50	American Railways	43¾	43¾	43¾
30	Baltimore & Ohio	81¾	81¾	81¾
5	Bergner & Engel pf.	70	70	70
2	Cambria Iron	45	45	45
2,760	Cambria Steel	20¾	20½	20¾
25	Electric Co. of America	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Erie	27	27	27
100	Erie 1st pf.	65	65	65
6	General Asphalt	12	12	12
20	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24	24	24
552	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37½	36¾	37¼
104	Lehigh Navigation	68	68	68
225	Marsden	3 11-16	3½	3 11-16
100	N. Y. Ont. & Western	22	22	22
1,063	Pennsylvania R. R.	59¾	59½	59½
396	Penn. Salt warrants	8¾	7⅝	8⅝
17	Philadelphia Traction	95½	95¼	95¼
4,455	Philadelphia Electric	4 3-16	5 15-16	6¼
1,155	Philadelphia Co.	39½	38½	39¼
2	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44	44	44
6,715	Reading	22¾	22⅜	22⅝
40	Reading 1st pf.	39¾	39½	39¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday the activity displayed on Wednesday continued with the copper stocks the most active of all the stocks. Northern Securities showed about the same activity as on the two previous days, about 2,500 shares selling, with the final sale the highest for the day and a gain of ¾. Great Northern preferred advanced 1⅞ on the sale of less than 300 shares, with the price at 174¾. Northern Pacific was not traded in, and the quotation continues to be very wide. New Orleans Street Railways issues were weak, with sales in the preferred down to 27, which is 2¼ below the previous sale, and the bonds were offered down to 75, with no bid. The bond department was not neglected in the activity displayed in stocks, as sales of about $115,000 took place with a fair amount of diversity.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Copper stocks were again the centre of attraction, and improvement in prices was general. The most important change was the advance of 1¼ in Greene Consolidated Copper, which showed the large total of over 13,000 shares traded in on the gain. At the present rate of earnings the Greene Consolidated is making about 25 per cent. on its outstanding capital stock, and the prospects of dividends being paid in the near future are very good. Gold Hill Copper, which for many months past seemed to be deadlocked at ½, which figure it did not seem able to go over, yesterday scored a net advance of 3-16, with sales as high as ¾. It was the second most active stock of the day, with sales of 8,500 shares. Union Copper reached 1, with a moderate amount of trading being shown.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300..	American Can	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
120..	American Can pf	36½	*36¾	*36¾
3,100..	Bay State Gas	¼	3-16	3-16
2,900..	British Columbia Cop	2½	2	2
300..	California Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
30..	Central Foundry pf	7½	7½	7½
100..	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
100..	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200..	Electric Lead Reduction	1	1	1
200..	Electric Vehicle pf	10	10	10
8,435..	Gold Hill Copper	½	9-16	11-16
13,100..	Greene Con. Copper	15⅞	14¼	15⅝
220..	Gt. Nor. pf., when rel.	*175	174	174⅝
100..	Hackensack Meadows	20	20	20
500..	Interb. Rapid Transit	109⅝	108¾	108¾
25..	Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
350..	International Salt	11	*10½	11
100..	Light, Fuel & Power	34	34	34
500..	Montreal & Boston	⅝	⅝	⅝
200..	New Orleans Ry.	9½	9½	9½
200..	New Orleans Rys. pf	27½	27	27
2,500..	Northern Securities	98¾	98¼	98¾
14..	Northern Secur., stubs	225	200	225
810..	Pope Mfg. 1st pf. scrip	80	80	80
14..	Royal Bak. Powder pf	102	102	102
300..	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¼	9¾
1,000..	Seaboard Air Line pf	18	17¾	18
2,100..	Union Copper	1	⅞	15-16
250..	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	8¾	7½	8¾
100..	White Knob Copper	8½	8⅛	8⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000..	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
3,000..	Brooklyn Ferry 5s	63	63	63
4,500..	International Salt 5s	40	39½	40
5,000..	Seab. Air Line 3-10s	85	85	85
97,000..	Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	93¼	93	93¼
2,000..	Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74½	74½	74½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	April 7. Bid.	Asked.	April 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52½	54	52½	54
American Can	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅝
American Can pf	36½	36¾	35¾	36½
American Chicle	91	94	91	94
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89	90	89	90
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	99	101	99½	100½
Amer. Steel Foundries	3	5	3	5
Amer. Steel Foundries pf	20	30	20	30
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	13	12¾	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	70¼	70½	70	71
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118½	117¾	118¼
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108	109½	108	109½
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2⅛	2	2¼
California Copper	..	⅛	..	⅛
Camden Land	..	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	2½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	13	18	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	52	57
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1⅛	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	7	8	7	8
Central Foundry 5s	53½	55	53½	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new issues	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4½	3½	4½
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896 ex April coupon	96	98	96	98
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	..	60	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	..	5	20	5
Eastern S. S.	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	25	20	25
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	6½	7½	6½	8
Electric Vehicle pf	9¾	10½	9½	10¼
Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	⅞	½	⅞
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Com. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	.11-16	¾	½	9-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	168	174½	171	173½
Greene Con. Copper	15¼	15½	14¼	14¼
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105	..	105	..
Hackensack Meadows	19	20	19	20
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29¼	30	29½	30
Havana Tobacco pf	35	40	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	83	90	85	90
Houston Oil	⅞	1¼	1	1¼
Houston Oil pf	13	16	13	16
Inter. Rapid Transit	108	109	109¼	110
Inter. Mercantile Marine	5	5¼	5	5¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17½	19	18	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	..	80	..
International Salt	11	12	10	11
International Salt 5s	39	41	38	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	..	..	61	..
Lanston Monotype	8¼	9¼	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	33¼	34	34	34½
Mackey Companies	20	22	20	22
Mackey Cos. pf	70	72	70	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	30
Maine Steamship 5s	..	..	70	..
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	6	7	6	7
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	11-16	½	⅝
National Sugar pf	100¼	101½	100½	101½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	72	69	72
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	138	132	139
Northern Securities	98½	98¾	97½	98
Northern Securities stub	2	2⅛	2¼	2½
Otis Elevator, ex div	25	30	25	30
Otis Elevator pf., ex. div	89	91	89	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav	½	1	..	½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3½	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Pope Mfg	6¼	7	5¾	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78	79	77¾	79
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	26	..	22½	25
Royal Baking Powder	117½	118½	117½	118¼
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½	102	100½	102
Safety Car Heat	180	185	180	185
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	18¼	17½	17¾
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	84¾	..	84½	85
Seab. A. L. ctfs. 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Eiberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5½	6½	5½	6½
Standard Milling pf	23½	25	23½	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	73	72	73
Standard Oil	628	635	622	628
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	8½	8	8⅛
Trenton Potteries	10	15	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	¾	1	¾	¾
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100½	101½	100½	101½
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	103½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102	104	101	103
United Box Board	2¼	2½	2	2¼
United Box Board pf	14	15	13	15
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	3	2⅞	..
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	99½	98½	99⅝
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, rects	23	27	28	27
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, E	104	104½	104	104½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	104¾	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
Universal Tobacco	¼	1	¼	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	8½	9	7½	8¾
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, ex coup	92½	93¼	92¼	93¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	25

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Supreme Court of the United States.

561—The United States ex rel. John Turner, appellant, vs. William Williams, United States Commissioner of Immigration.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

591—The United States, petitioner, vs. Sing Tuck, or King Do and thirty-one others.—Argument commenced for the petitioner, continued for the respondents, and concluded for the petitioner.

142—Edward E. Bessetti vs. W. B. Conkey Company.—Argument commenced for Bessetti.

The day call for Friday will be Nos. 142, 194, (and 57,) 195, 214, 201, (and 202,) 203, 204, (and 62,) 205, 207, and 209.

Calendars for Friday, April 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes.

90—Swortfinger vs Penn R R
62—Kirtchim vs B & O R R Co
64—Holtz vs Met St Ry
76—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R
80—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
94—Gilder vs Met St Ry
124—Gregri vs Hearst
125—Alvia vs Man Ry
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
133—Costello vs C R R of N J
395—Hannigan vs N Y, N H & H R R

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes

68—Havan vs Beach
88—Landi vs Lehigh Val R R
90—Landsdorff vs Olds
118—Beves va McMillin
130—Norton vs Shields
340—Ellis vs Ballantine
381—Same vs Mommer
388—Stramk vs Bartlett
389—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seamans vs Montanye
412—Landsberg vs Otis Elevator Co
421—McAdoo vs Union Trust Co of Md
426—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
27—Carlas vs Armour & Co
95—Chalmere vs Met St Ry Co
117—Germann vs same
141—Stone vs Malloy
4—Crews vs Kessler
55—Gialorenzi vs Giallorenzi
56—McDermott vs Grout
57—Williams vs same
58—Lakestream vs same
59—Copper vs same
60—Realin vs same
61—Hawley vs Hawley
62—In re Lorillard
63—Martins Bank va Amazonas Bank
64—Crawford vs Rohner
65—Sbizzirro vs Palmisri
330—Klinger vs Amer Smelting & R Co
396—Tyng vs Huff
406—U S vs Sheldon
408—Binswanger vs G H Cutting Granite Co
67—Canda vs Am Steel Co
387—Key vs Hayward

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, April 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Billingham vs Belninghan
2—In re Holtjs
8—Muirbeid vs Hollander
4—Same vs Frost
5—Williams va Backus
6—Same vs same
7—Sams vs same
8—Irving Sav Inst vs Sinsheimer
9—Hidden vs Godfrey
10—O'Brien vs O'Brien
11—Seligman vs Benjamin
12—Farley vs Crans
13—Perlman vs Bernstein
14—In re Backus
15—McIlvaine va Steinson
16—Ross vs B G H Co
17—Shiels vs Greene
18—Farrelly vs Emig
19—Witbers vs City of New York
20—Sinclair vs Sinclair
21—Lewis vs Schipp
22—Spindler vs Gibson
23—Caris vs Starrett
24—Lord vs Hull
25—Tompkins vs Morton Trust Co
27—In re Westchester Av Extension
28—In re Orr
29—In re Meagher
30—In re Weinberger
31—In re Baker
32—In re Luttgen
Non-enumerated motions.
1—Collard vs Beach
3—Blanke vs Eve Post Pub Co
4—Peterson vs Greene
6—Cassidy vs Uhlman
7—Roosevelt vs Schile
8—Same vs same
10—People, &c, vs Pernett
11—Borsuk vs Blauner
12—Smith vs Dunn
15—Sloane vs Peabody
17—Farley vs Crans
18—Rothschild vs Dreyfuss
19—Waters vs Spencer
21—Sire vs Shubert

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N Y Expanded Metal Co vs Butterick Pub Co
2—In re Denham
3—Rust vs Skidmore
4—Same vs same
5—Leiter vs Tracey
6—Veniero vs Pernicciaro
7—Sandhop vs United Cigar Stores Co
8—Schleicher vs Simon
9—Martbens vs Marthens
10—In re Marx
11—Hallahan vs Nicholsburg
12—Dickerson vs Maud
13—Ries vs Rlea
14—Sullivan vs Biersack
15—Cunningham vs Jacobus
16—N Y Fireproof Tenement Assn vs Stanley
17—Simons vs Stanton
18—Same vs Zobel
19—Morse vs Morse
20—Goldan vs Tully
21—Flaherty vs same
22—Kilp vs Hollingsworth
23—Simons vs Zobel
24—Sams vs same
25—Same vs Stanton
26—Same vs same
27—Brown-Grsen Co vs Ohio & Cal Raf Oil Co
28—Munford Rubber Tire Co vs Consol Rubber Tire Co
29—Hesse vs Griffen
30—Brewster vs Old Guard
31—Fleischman vs Newhouse
32—Clarke vs Clarke
33—Granes Elev Co vs Hammerstein
34—Conlon vs Mission, &c
35—In re Lorillard
36—Tyng vs Jones
37—Kelly vs Keen
38—Redington vs Gilman
39—Sbizzirro vs Palmieri
40—Mut Life Ins Co vs Spratt
41—Same vs same
42—Birdsall vs Mass Nat Life Assn
43—Weinberg vs Weinberg
44—Gulick vs Coniglio
45—Eckert vs Wintjen
46—In re Briggs Av
47—Keenan vs Redmond
48—Stein vs Cohen
49—Pringle vs Haff
50—People, &c, vs N Y B B T Co, (in re Montague)
51—Same, (in re Germain)
52—Bamfield vs Banfield
53—Wilson vs Weber
54—Resnik vs Korshinsky
55—Gialorenzi vs Giallorenzi
56—McDermott vs Grout
57—Williams vs same
58—Lakestream vs same
59—Copper vs same
60—Realin vs same
61—Hawley vs Hawley
62—In re Lorillard
63—Martins Bank va Amazonas Bank
64—Crawford vs Rohner
65—Sbizzirro vs Palmisri

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred cases.

4779—Bruce vs Green Ridge Lumber Co
General calendar.
3522—Peabody vs Anthony & Scoville Co
4469—Barton vs McCabe
4267—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs Schmied
4269—Foster vs Monroe
4347—Jarecki vs Rascoval
4852—Ogden vs Ottenberg
4365—Neumann vs Neumann
4872—Bernstein vs Pearlstein
4382—Altiari vs Blenstein
6383—Mut Gas Light Co vs Wells
4386—Ayres vs Shirmer
4388—Stewart vs Stewart
4096—Reilly vs Inter. St Ry Co
2010½—Mayer vs Mayer
4440—N Y Inst for Instruction of Deaf & Dumb vs Walla
4448—Cohnfeld vs Tanenbaum
4467—Skillen vs Grossman
4469—Barton vs Stanton
4472—Same vs Zobel
4476—Levi vs Mehringer
4477—Flesher vs Abrams
4478—Rothe vs Roths
4481—Sarritella vs Califano
4486—Hawley vs Blair
4490—Jackson vs Jackson
4494—N Y C & H R R R Co vs Wells
4495—Beere vs Foerr
4496—Mut Milk & Cream Co vs Michaelson

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gleason, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for this term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14901—Culver vs Culver
14880—Armstrong vs Armstrong
15015—Homo vs Kubler
15275—N H Bill Posting Co vs Van Vlenderburgh
14222—Martin vs Gallatin
—Thomas vs Levy
15266—Rudnick vs Hill
15176—Greenberg vs Minsky
13455—French vs Moriarty

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5785—Wilson vs Greenwich Ins Co
4221—Magee vs Met. St Ry Co
4561—Eichlseder vs Appell
4507—Spero vs Supreme Council, A L of H
4096—Hill vs Weidinger
14752—Elias vs Fong
4131—Snider vs Met St Ry Co
3793—Hankins vs Constable
4494—Handy vs Havemeyer
2567—Rosenfeld vs 19th Ward Bank
4550—Lacey vs Met St Ry Co
3917—Feery vs Met St Ry Co
4066—Burchill vs same
4667—Langan vs same
5009—Grossman vs same
5010—Grossman vs same
4250—Fowler vs Carhart
4514—Klbbee vs Parmelee
4564—Tanenbanm vs Lipman
2709½—Alcott vs India Rubber Co
4331—Wright vs Pullman
2910—McPhillips vs Fitzgerald
4227—Rankin vs Campbell
5057—Weinberg vs Met St Ry Co
515894—Ward vs same
5173—Shaw vs same
3219—Landy vs same
5192—Barney vs same
5197—Ettinger vs Skinner
5198—Ettinger vs same
5161—Gimberleln vs same
4244—Hirschowitz vs same
5707—Merry vs Crawford
5782—Internat SS Co vs Wicksry
5787—Maher vs Met St Ry Co
5796—Taylor vs Met St Ry Co
5794—Am Ex Nat Bank vs Am Hotel Victoria Co
4836½—Dartiguenare vs Smith
5491—Doyis vs Met St Ry Co
4964—Foley vs same
2445—Andrews vs same
5550—Friedman vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, April 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

13243—Tolman vs Janz
4084—Hirschberg vs Clements
13933—Cullinan vs Segal
8888—Stoothoff vs Lawyers' Title Ins Co
4197—Hessenbach vs Rees
5652—De Ploma vs 3d Av R R Co
4468—Rapp vs City of New York
4481—Carter vs Silsbe
3594—Ellis vs Pool
4210—Ambrojewitz vs Garfiel
1556—Dressner vs Littauer
1944—Leonardi vs Coleman
2350—Wager va Int St Ry Co
2784—Hasper vs same
2725—Mason vs Jacobus
2786—D'Angelo va Int St Ry Co
2787—Gusmano vs same
2788—Same vs same
2789—Fe Cubs vs Union Ry Co
2790—Ackerman vs Silverstein
2791—Doochler vs Schurr
2792—Gallagher vs Int St Ry Co
2793—Foley vs Cooke Heating, &c, Co
2794—Simons vs Briefier
2795—Same vs same
2796—Same vs same
2797—Williard vs Benton
2798—Arakealean vs Int St Ry Co
2799—Hiller vs Donnellan
2800—Paksas vs Ollen
2801—Hamblin vs Griffith
2802—Narinksy vs Fidelity & surety Co
2803—Spann vs Beck
2804—Kirschner vs Coleman
2805—Martinez va Pain Mfg Co
2806—Harberstrelt vs Union Ry Co
2807—Crinnon vs Davis
2808—Same va same
2809—Gilbert va Harris
2810—Bostwick vs Murdoch
2611—Albany Brass, &c, Co vs Alton
2812—Lefferts vs Bullesbach
2813—Kronfeld vs Klein
2814—Samilson vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
2815—Kughler vs Met St Ry Co
2816—Majestic Hotel Co vs Corn
2817—Busick va Smitb
2818—Untermeyer vs Mayboum
2819—Sproull vs Becker
2820—Anderson vs Phillips
2821—Gussow vs Int St Ry Co
2822—Sulnick vs Woolverton
2823—Stein vs Dovetsky
2824—Klein vs Int St Ry Co
2825—Tyler vs Young
2826—Brady va Int St Ry Co
2827—Biggio vs Hall
2829—Loeb vs Clark

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delshanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

5593—Sulzman vs Weitz
7642—Pomerantz vs Pearlman
483—Silleck vs Borney

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2523—Harris vs Met St Ry Co
2579—Feldman vs Mut Incand Light Co
2829—Riverside vs True
2830—Debenham vs Int St Ry Co
2832—Powhatan Co vs Peoples' &c, Ice Co
2831—Friedlander vs Fleischhauer
2833—Wolff vs Tyndall
2834—Glas vs Int St Ry Co
2835—McVickar Realty Trust Co vs Devlin
2836—Johnson vs Ryan
2837—Reibstein vs Kaplan
2838—Hollander vs Litthauer
2839—Hogan vs N Y Edison Co
2840—Nestler vs Germania Fire Ins Co
2841—Same vs Firemen's Ins Co
2842—Same vs Royal Ins Co
2843—Same vs Nat Fire Ins Co
2844—Same vs St Paul, &c, Ins Co
2845—Same va L L & G Ins Co
2846—Same vs German Ins Co
2847—Same vs North Brit, &c, Ina Co
2848—Same vs Hamburg, &c, Ins Co
2849—Same vs Hanover Fire Ins Co
2850—Ochs vs Curtis
2851—Dougherty vs Int St Ry Co
2852—Miller vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 2852.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Simon Haut
2—Horace Jackson
3—Charles Ralistein
George Smith
Emil Loesser
4—Max Silverstein
5—Frank Wilson
6—John O'Nell
7—John F Allen
8—William McCann
9—William Reilly
10—Alsak Lewitt
11—Hattis Wooster
John Wooster
12—James Wallace
13—John Defino
Antonio Russo
14—Paul Rowe

Pleadings.

1—William Morgan
2—Edward T Hudson
3—Charles Schenerich
4—Philip Murray
John McFarland
5—John Armour
6—James Graves
Charles Victor
Joshua Grimes
7—Michael Murpby
8—Harry Thaler
9—Sam Schneider
10—Jacob Levenberg
11—Samuel Beresford
12—John McCleary
13—Charles Bell
14—Jake Kosofsky
15—Harry Nichols
16—Levi Cohen
17—Adolph Morgenstein

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Train for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Hart for the People.

1—Benedetto Romaro
2—William Manneman
George Ferns
3—Charles Brinder
George McElroy
4—Louis Rotman
Charles Coben
5—John Bonino
6—Edward Kelly
Albert Mallery
7—George Coan
8—Patrick Hart
9—John Schumacher
10—Herman Froehlich
11—Joseph Tinka
12—Jacob Block
13—John Cosgrove
14—George Moser
15—John Sullivan
16—Angelo Tirelli
17—William Parantini
18—James Mears (2)
19—William Whelan
20—Patrick Dacey
21—Thomas McGnire
22—Charles Reilly

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—George Chase
2—Eugene Hill
3—John Fay
4—Benjamin Menzie
5—John Emmett
6—Samuel Simon
7—Max Hirt
8—Michael Connaughton
Louis Burke
9—Henry Pahl
10—Otto L Arps

Harry Payne Whitney in Directorate.

Harry Payne Whitney yesterday was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce to fill the place made vacant by the death of his father, William C. Whitney.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Sears & Fruyn, Rome, (groceries;) capital, $250,000; Directors—T. A. Sears and Jennie A. Sears, Rome, and W. M. Pryn, Watertown.

Bennett Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—T. F. Williamson, W. F. Donnelly, and M. L. Strauss, New York.

F. E. Hicks Condensed Milk Company, Granville; capital, $50,000. Directors—Fred Duel, Albany, and F. E. Hicks and D. D. Woodard, Granville.

American Electrical Machine Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. M. Waring and C. M. Francis, Brooklyn, and Lelian Mancher, New York.

Saranac Company, Plattsburg, (paper;) capital, $500,000. Directors—C. Allen, Sandy Hill; R. I. Ginbord, Plattsburg, and C. H. Allen, Glens Falls.

The Corn Exchange, Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—R. E. Pratt, Charles Kennedy, and T. J. Stofer, Buffalo.

Ernest Tribelhorn, Incorporated, New York, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Ernest Tribelhorn, H. Howe, and G. F. Smith, New York.

American Color Type Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. Ely, R. R. Logan, and A. F. Gotthold, New York.

Standard Mouth-Piece Machine Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas Diamond and E. J. McGinnis, New York, and J. S. McQuillan, Passaic, N. J.

The Art Craft Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—C. E. Emott, J. T. Emott, and F. J. Bricker, New York.

York Distilling Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. A. Alexander, I. W. Eltner, and E. J. McGinnis, New York.

Edgewater Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Henry Storck, Maurice Bloch, and A. B. Levy, New York.

Kemenade Podolsk Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Liebtman, Sbala Kesselman, and Keye Hirschman, New York.

CHARTERED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 7.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Hello Match Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture matches under a patent; capital, $125,000.

Suffolk Chemical Company of Dover, to make and deal in chemicals for fire extinguishing purposes; capital, $50,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

A board is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry; Major Henry D. Snyder, Surgeon; Major Walls O. Clark, Fifth Infantry; Major Francis P. Fremont, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. John M. Campbell, Fifth Infantry, Recorder. Capt. Lorenz O. P. Davison, Fifth Infantry, and Second Lieut. George K. Aslson, Fifth Infantry, will report to the foregoing board.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Reno for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Joseph M. T. Partello, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. John E. Hunt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. George M. Grimes, Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. Joseph H. Wood, Assistant Surgeon; Contract Surgeon Alpha M. Chase; First Lieut. Charles M. Bundel, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Recorder. Second Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, Twenty-fifth Infant

AT AUCTION.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

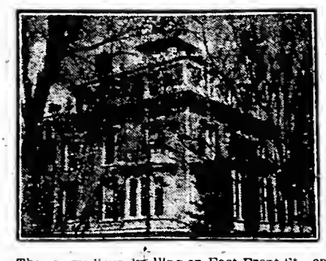
TO CLOSE ESTATE OF

W. R. CLARKSON,

to be sold on premises,

SATURDAY, APRIL 16,

AT 3 P. M.



The commodious dwelling on East Front St., opposite Berkman St.; in fine order, with hardwood trimmings and handsome mirrors, together with lot about 210 feet front and extending in depth about 566 feet; beautiful trees and brook and lawn make it one of the most attractive properties in Plainfield.

Also another lot (vacant) of about same dimensions adjoining, to be sold separately. Part of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Further particulars will be stated at sale.

Parties interested may communicate with

A. Gilbert, Executor,
MARKET AND FULTON BANK,
NEW YORK.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

258 Broadway, New York City,

will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan,

on Monday, April 11th, 1904,

at twelve o'clock noon.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,

the nine story Iron and Brick

BENNETT BUILDING

Nassau, Fulton and Ann Streets.

$750,000 will be allowed to remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4½ per cent.

ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney, 346 Broadway.

WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

For further particulars apply at office of Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST.

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2836 Plaza.

— INVESTMENT — SPECULATION —

Broadway corner; seven-story apartment building; 55 feet front; with 4% mortgage; every apartment rented; pays good return; price low.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY. (103D ST.)

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE.

Location excellent; three-story building; all full; doing fine business; good will and property can be purchased at exceedingly low price; opportunity for live man with little cash.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING.

New four and one-half story; handsomely decorated; only half block from underground station, (103d Street and Broadway;) can be bought under $12,000; others for rent and sale.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY. (103D ST.)

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE or lease for long term, (only with security,) two five-story tenements; with stores; WEST SIDE; GOOD LOCATION. Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5. MORRIS B. BAER, [Owner,] 15 Cortlandt St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

RENTS, $4,200. ASKING $41,000

WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

BARGAIN 37-FOOT FRONT, 3D AV.

Two 3-story and 2 stores; price $23,000; lot worth the money. H. R., 45 West 131st St. Brokers investigate.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Two 37-foot flats, near L station; mtgs. 4%; rent $6,400; price $60,000.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

For Sale—Two charming 3-story frame houses, W. 151st St., near Washington Park and subway station, Nos. 623-625; examine and make fair offer. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

AMSTERDAM AVE.

Fine corner in seventies, one store; fine investment; will consider small trade and cash.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

9th Av., 53d St.—5-story 21-family tenement; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $27,000; rents over $2,000; offers accepted. Robert Vogel, 323 West 42d St.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartment; grand location; 50x90x100; rents, $10,400; all leased; price, $90,000; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Elegant lodging home, 70's, near Park; large rooms; all furnished; three years' lease; for sale. Worthington, Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

8th Av., above 145th St.—Modern triple flat, with store; rental, $1,824; price, $27,500; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St. Sell cheap or build to suit tenant. CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

First Av. (eighties and nineties) actual bargains if you are quick; particulars to principals only. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, 6-room, bath, no heat, 27 feet, vicinity 112th, Fifth Av.; $28,500; $6,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

49-55 East 133d St.; vacant plot 100x100, adjoining Madison Av.; will sell separately. Apply Store, 65 East 133d.

Fifteenth St., Near "A."—Five-story tenement, $20,000; rents $2,322. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth St., Near "B."—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,124. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Jones St., Near Fourth.—Six-story tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Seventeenth St., near "A."—Two tenements, 50x92. $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 50x103.3. $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Twelfth, Near Avenue "C."—Four-story tenement, $12,500; rents, $1,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,000; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Rare chance; estate will sacrifice elavator apartment house that cost $250,000, for $207,000; rent over $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

70s West.—3-story stone dwelling, 17x100; absolutely modern; best street; to be sacrificed; $23,000. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

A stable, 130 stalls, west side; 46x70; price, $18,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 44th St.—Full lot; $7,500. Chas. E. Durose, 155 West 14th.

Avenue tenement, actual rent $2,600, price $23,000; $4,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare opportunity.—Key to Thompson St. corner; rents, $1,000; price, $19,000. Corse, 220 B'way.

Old dwellings, on plot 50x95, in Ninth Ward; cheap. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Sixth Av., Near 12th St.—4-story building, $26,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Madison Av. flat, no heat; rent $3,100; price $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth St., Near "A."—Six-story tenement, $23,000; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE,

LARGE CORNER PLOT ON GRAMERCY PARK

Suitable for high class apartment house.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
160 BROADWAY.

IN THE Waldorf Astoria Section.

10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.

First mortgage $140,000, at 4%.
Equity, $110,000.

For other property and cash or fres and clear property.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE,

VICINITY OF 150TH STREET,

5-story, 3-family flat; store leased for 10 years; income, $3,800; price, $38,000. The cleanest investment in Manhattan in a neighborhood that is rapidly increasing in value.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,

186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,

three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

FRED'K IHLENBURG,
1,409 LEXINGTON AV.
TEL., 2687—79.
PRACTICAL

ELECTRICIAN.

HOUSES MAINTAINED BY YEAR.
ELECTRIC HOUSE PUMPS.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis. Large Second Mortgages Negotiated. Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Seven-story 60-foot apartment, cheap for cash; will take part trade and cash.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV., 4-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

266 West 153d St.—Five-story triple flat; hoom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents, $2,880; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

3-story brick dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; perfect condition; modern plumbing; near subway station; price, $8,500. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park,) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

One-family house	$3,200
Two-family house	$4,500
Three-family house	$6,500
Four-story flat	$1,500

Also good-paying store property.
G. Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

For Sale—Corner Concourse Boulevard and Mount Hope Place, Tremont, five finely built private houses; all improvements; select neighborhood; one block west of school; will sell separately; can be seen now; owner on premises. Louis Bochmann, 1,873 Morris Av.

Fordham Heights.—Modern ten-room house, all improvements; full lot; near cars. For Rent—House ten rooms, all improvements; two lots $600. House seven rooms, all improvements; $30 per month. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Fronting Parkway, adjoining Van Cortlandt Park; lots $350, on installmsnts; improvements; titles guaranteed. Stevenson, mornings, 10 E. 42d, or upper end Jerome Av. trolley, daily and Sundays.

Bargains in one, two, and three-family houses in the Bronx, from $3,500 up; $500 down, balance like rent. Rolph & Rolph, 184th St., near 3d Av., Bronx.

Snap for Quick Buyer.—5-story up-to-date apartment, 34x85x100; price, $32,000; terms to suit; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Choice location, Willis Av., near 138th St.; 5-story double flat, with stores; price, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

$10,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, netting 15 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.

Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $3,600-$8,000. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

Bargain if sold at once, 2-family house, $3,600; all improvements; $500 cash; balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

BEDFORD PARK; CHOICE BUILDING LOTS; ONLY $1,000 UPWARDS; EASY TERMS.
POLAK, 3D AV., COR. 174TH.

Detached two-family parlor basement, 15 rooms; beautiful location; grape vines, rose bushes. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av., 169th St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

New two-family brick; very low price; easy terms; open. 678 East 186th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Sbatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

TO CLOSE ESTATE OF MORRIS KETCHUM, "DEC'D."

Westport, Conn., one hour and twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM 500 ACRES,

mostly all fine land; 3 sets of buildings; fine streams and springs, supplying all buildings; 3 miles from station; ½ mile from trolley.

WM. H. HOYT & CO., 15 West 42d St., New York City, or Jos. G. Hyatt, Westport, Conn.

TO LET, NEAR YORK HARBOR, MAINE, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF ALBERT STICKNEY, ESQ., LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED DWELLING HOUSE; MODERN PLUMBING; EIGHT BEDROOMS, EXCLUSIVE OF SERVANTS' ANNEX; OPEN FIRES IN EVERY ROOM, EXCEPTING ANNEX; STABLE AND GROUNDS CONTAINING SIXTEEN ACRES, FRONTING ON THE WATER ON TWO SIDES AT THE ENTRANCE TO PORTSMOUTH HARBOR, NEW HAMPSHIRE; PIER, BATHING BEACH, AND BATH-HOUSES; EXCELLENT BOATING. APPLY TO OWNER, 31 NASSAU STREET.

FINE Country Residence for sale in Manchester, Conn., one mile from centre of town, on line of trolley; house modern, 12 large rooms, not including two bathrooms, with closets and conservatory; all piped with city water; electric light; furnace (new) heat; all in A1 condition and beautifully located in midst of an oak grove on high land; sewerage and sanitary conditions perfect; with house, 25 acres of land, consisting of woodland, mowing and pasture, adjoining large lake; suitable for boating or fishing. For full particulars inquire of owner, R. P. BISSELL.

To Let June 1.—Cottage of 14 rooms on Darling Hill, Stonington, Conn.; all improvements; stable for 4 horses. Apply to Samuel Doughty, 289 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

To Rent.—New cottage, furnished, 9 rooms, running water; barn, garden, 1 acre shaded lawn; $150 for season; 2 miles from station. L. A. Mason, Washington Depot, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

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FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich and along Hudson and Sound.

Country properties in any location and of any size; demand everywhere; can sell, rent, or exchange; full particulars. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

THAT'S ALL — $29 A LOT — NOT MUCH

$2.00 DOWN THEN $1.00 MONTHLY

Everybody wants them. Truthfully, we cannot buy land fast enough to supply the great demand. When you stop a moment and realize that this property is high, dry and level, and in the most aristocratic and wealthy suburban colony outside of the New York City lines, where property is advancing in price every year; only one hour out by rail, at 12c. a trip commutation, with twenty trains a day, where there is every comfort and convenience.

BOATING. BATHING. FISHING.

BAY SHORE

A hustling, beautiful town of 6,000 people, 100 stores, several churches, schools, and an opera house. Houses are building now everywhere in the town.

OUR GRAND OPENING SALE

WEDNESDAY SATURDAY SUNDAY

OUR GRAND SPECIAL

Five Lots for $125.00

125 feet front by 125 feet in depth.

$5.00 Down, then $5.00 Monthly.

Just enough for a chicken farm or for vegetable raising for home use.

Maps and tickets now ready.

One Acre Farms, $250.00 $5.00 DOWN; $5.00 MONTHLY.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY,

155-157 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

The four houses advertised during the past week have all been sold but we have a good variety yet to select from of beautifully appointed houses. There is no property in New York or Brooklyn which compares with Prospect Park South in street improvements, transit; and absolutely up-to-the-minute house architecture.

Look at everything else first, then take Flatbush L train at Park Row direct to our office, Beverly Road.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

At a Sacrifice.

A new one-family house, on plot 50 x 100 feet; finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations; location

Forest Parkway,

on Jamaica Avenue (near Richmond Hill); paved streets, cement walks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner must sell. Terms easy. Inquire WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., BROOKLYN, or on the property.

A FLATBUSH HOME.

GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL, NEW, NEVER OCCUPIED, ON FINE PLOT OF LAND. MUST BE SOLD IN TWO WEEKS. Great inducement will be made to Buyer. Doors all Veneered. BUILT BY DAY'S WORK. A Fine Piece of Work, thoroughly guaranteed for one year. Elegant Hardwood floors. Many Elegant appointments. PRICE $9,500. WORTH $12,000. TERMS $1,000 Cash. Rest Mortgage. HANDSOME LOCATION. Near Schools, Churches, Stores, "L" Station and Trolleys. Very highly restricted where Houses Cost from $10,000 to $30,000. 20 minutes to Bridge. It contains Elegant Library, with Book Cases; Fine Parlor, Large Sunny Dining Room with Beam Ceiling, SIX Fine Sunny Bedrooms. TILTED Bath. DECORATION FINE WORK OF ART. Parquet Floors. Steam Heat. Elegant Choice Hardwood trim. Take Flatbush Av. Cars at Bridge Sunday or any day. A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SOMEONE.

W. J. GODDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., CORNER ALBEMARLE ROAD.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.

Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim; Grounds 100x80, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.

Bay Ridge Av. Care connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.

One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; House cost about $30,000, and worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure. LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO., 189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av.

QUITE INTERESTING—THIS

fine 4-story and basement brownstone house; 15 rooms, 2 baths; central location; plot, 23.6x200; house, 23.6x50; Grand Av., near Putnam; price, $16,000.

WOOD & KINGMAN,
138 Reid Av., near Gates Av., Brooklyn.

82 MONTGOMERY PLACE.

ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV., BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $200.

Few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; four cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Something Fine!—449 Monroe; 2-story modern brownstone; open plumbing; cabinet mantles; parquet floors in 4 rooms and 3 halls; handsomely decorated; convenient to "L" and trolleys; mortgage, $4,000; asking $6,600. Heard, 249 Duffield St.

Rent.—3-story and besement, B. S., box-stoop, 20 ft.; one block from Park; 14 rooms; extension dining room; buffet, china closet, asbestos grate, bookcases in library; in perfect condition; $1,200. Address Park Slope, Box 200 Times Office.

DETACHED TWO-FAMILY HOUSES

For Sale—Flatbush.

Best investment for yonr money; nets 15 per cent.; good location; easy terms. John Woolley, 386 Westminster Road, East 12th St.

Macon St., Bet. Reid and Patchen Avs.—Splendid 2-story and basement stone, 20x100; 10 roome, bath, furnace; perfect order; finest block 25th Ward; only $6,100; best bargain of season. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Eldert St., 36.—Excellent two story and basement brick dwelling; cheap at $4,250; will sell it cheaper; send me an offer. Thomss Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$5,250 buys 341 Madison St., near Tompkins Av.; 3-story brownstone private dwelling; all improvements; perfect order; unoccupied; very easy yearly payments taken; house open for inspection. Grab It!—$1,700 cash, mortgage $4,500; Monroe St.; beautiful twenty-foot one-family brownstone, ten rooms, bath. Isles, 963 Gates Av.

$125,000 to loan on suburban property; divided to suit; single repaymente or installments. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

Brownsville District.—13 acres for sale, at $2,500 per acre. Smith Ely, 103 Gold St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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FOR SALE.

Five thousand acres. Excellent hunting and fishing. Large lakes and streams. Nine buildings—in thorough repair. Fifty miles of forest trails. Twelve miles of excellent roads.

Admirably adapted for club purposes or gentleman's park.

Apply to Stickney, Maclay & McBurney,
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A COMPLETE LIST
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FOR RENT
AT PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
AUSTIN & MERRITT,
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GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.

35 acres; beautiful house; stables, kennels; drives, woods, fishing; near Hudson, N. Y.; cost $150,000; price, $45,000; liberal terms. Call and see plans, etc. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

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Mountain Cottage at Big Indian; 14 rooms, bath, conservatory, and large plazzas; for sale cheap. Claude Lauher, 140 Nassau St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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Rent receipts will build a fire, but they never will build a HOME.

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Handsome up-to-date homes, large plots, all improvements at

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DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT GLEN RIDGE, N. J. Five minutes' walk from the Lackawanna station and electric cars; forty minutes from New York City. The first lot extends from the corner of Marston Place 98 feet 9 inches on Douglas Road, and 200 feet on Marston Place. The second lot faces on Marston Place and is 66 feet by 101 feet 10 inches, thus forming an L in conjunction with the first lot.

House is of stone, brick and frame construction; very wide piazza, extending around the east and south corner of the building. The cellar contains four rooms, with brick partitions; a laundry and kitchen, and lift, running to the top of the house. First floor, there are a wide hall, with brick fireplace; drawing room, library, large dining room, with spacious bay window; smoking room, butler's pantry, and breakfast; bedrooms, bathroom, and linen closet. Third floor, there are three bedrooms, large cedar closet, and spacious open garret. The building is fitted with all modern improvements, including a complete set of storm windows, burglar alarms, gas jets lighted by electricity, city water, complete hot water heating apparatus, sewer connections, and a bell and telephone to the stable. Stable is constructed of brick and frame, and has room for four horses and four carriage and sleigh. The second floor contains one bedroom. All in complete order. There le also a hennery on the property, which is built to accommodate three different breeds of fowls.

The garden contains flower beds, shrubbery, fruit trees, &c., and numerous choice varieties of grapevines.

PRICE, $22,500, ON EASY TERMS.

For further particulars apply to Charler R. Bishop, 74 Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, N. J.

To Rent.—Fourteen-room house; all improvements; large porch; fine lawn; stable; five minutes to etation; rent, $40; must be seen to be appreciated. Address J. A. Blatz, Plainfield, N. J.

For Sale or Rent—28-room furnished villa on Mountain Lake; no mosquitos. F. R. G., Box 32 Mahopac, N. Y.; also 70 acres at Clear Lake, $1,000.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK,

18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb, now open to the public for the purchase of a LIMITED NUMBER of BUILDING LOTS. Larchmont, with its handsome homes, wide and beautiful streets, unsurpassed harbor and well-known Yacht Club, is recognized as the most desirable all the year residence section accessible to New York City. The demand for convenient suburban home sites has been so great that practically no desirable property is on the market except at very high prices.

LARCHMONT PARK affords the homeseeker and the investor an opportunity to secure the most desirable lots in Larchmont, and, in fact, anywhere along the Sound, at prices far below property of equal value and upon the EASIEST TERMS. No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular. During a year past the park has been under improvement, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America. Messrs. Waring, Chapman, and Farquhar, the well known sanitary engineers, being in charge of the latter.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co., with whom arrangements can be made to secure building loans to aid the purchaser in building his home.

TRAINS every half hour during the busy hours and hourly in the middle of the day. Low commutation.

Write or call for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
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Or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
Office on the property always open. Sundays and Holidays included.
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WHITE PLAINS. THREE SPECIAL VALUES.

8 rooms; 3 acres; near station.....$3,000
7 rooms; fine location; new.....5 000
11 rooms; large plot; stable; fruit.....8,500
COOLEY & WEST, White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale—At Port Chester, near Rye, $16,500; fine house and stabling; acre lawn and garden; excellent drafnege; located on the hill south of village. Wm. M. Protheroe, 11 Thomas St., N. Y.

To Rent, Furnished.—At Port Chester, near Rye; large house, $1,000 for season; smaller house the same; stablee, large lawns, and gardens. Wm. M. Protheroe, 11 Thomas St., N. Y.

"Cholcest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

Sacrifice.—House, eight rooms, improvements; about acre rich soil; near station; 35 minutes, New Haven Railroad; $3,250; free, clear. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

For Sale—Three houses; 9, 10, and 12 rooms; all improvements; good location; near Bronxville Station, Harlem R. R. F. Becker, Gard Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

170-acre farm, Westchester; fine stream, eawmill; $6,000; worth $10,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

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At Sacrifice.—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, New York.

Yonkers.

YONKERS-ON-HUDSON.

Beautiful residence on the river bank, commanding fine view of river and Palisades; 14 rooms, 2 baths; exposed plumbing; hot water heating; hardwood floors; electric lights; stable. Summer house, beautiful lawn and grounds, shade treee, large plazzes; within 5 minutes' walk of station; cost $40,000; can now be bought for $25,000. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—One of the handsomeet places on the Hndson, in Yonkers' choicest residence district; 1¾ acres; beautiful river view; superb house; price, $50,000. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Farm for sale cheap; 96 acres, house 10 rooms, harns and out buildings; 3 miles from station. K. B. Waller, Yonkers, N. Y.

130 acres in the City of Yonkers, near depot; very cheap. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

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108 WEST 133d ST.,

three-story h. s. h. s. dwelling; rent, $30 per month.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 115 B'way.

$850.00 PER ANNUM.

149th Street, 550 West, near Broadway. Beautiful four-story American basement dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; will decorate to suit. Caretaker, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

45TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

4 storiee, with extension; 2 bath rooms; excellent order; rent $2,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 W. 42D ST.

The only American basement house adjoining 5th Av. and Central Park; immediate possession. Pease & Elliman, 520 5th Av.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Foleom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, 86th St., between 2d and 3d Ava.—Large new house; 14 rooms, two bathrooms and cellar; stable; fine grounde and garden. A. Montgomery, on premises, or 59 East 9th St., New York City.

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THE GANOGA,

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New and Select Apartment Hotel.

New Subway Station, 2 minntes' walk.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES WITH BATHS.
FULL HOTEL SERVICE.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
TABLE D'HOTE.
Descriptive booklet on application.

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Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; culaine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,

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Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

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NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.

THE ROBERT AND THE MILLARD

14 to 22 West 107th St.

Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Suites of 4, 5 and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.

RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.

These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Liveried hall attendance. R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3,455 RIVERSIDE.

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118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.

Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

HAROLD,

NORTHWEST COR. MANHATTAN AVE. AND 118TH ST.

Modern 7-story fireproof building; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; marble bath; day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephone in apartments; all latest improvements; rents, $38 to $40.

KENDAL COURT,
517-523 West 111th St.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTALS, $40 TO $70 MONTHLY.
Superintendent on premises.

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Passaic, N. J.—Known for its pretty homes; healthy; convenient; everything that is desirable. CAN HAVE AN IDEAL HOME ON EASY TERMS, BUILT TO SUIT. TO SEE IS TO BE CONVINCED. SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
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For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE; ELEVEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x150; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.
S. RUDENSEY,
REAL ESTATE,
OFFICE 118 WALNUT ST., MONTCLAIR,
NEAR ERIE DEPOT.

FOR SALE AT NUTLEY, N. J.

A desirable residence; 8 rooms and bath, butler's pantry, electric light, gas, parquetry floors, new heating apparatus just installed; vegetable garden, small fruits; choice neighborhood; lot 90x125; cost, $7,000; will sell at $4,500; five minutes from Nutley station; present lease expires May 1st. Write or call upon owner, Joseph M. Keane, 105 Hudson St., New York.

For Sale in North Jersey—51-acre farm; house with 14 rooms; large barn and outbuildings; good water; shade and fruit trees; high and healthy location; very desirable neighborhood; 3 miles from Westwood on N. J. & N. Y. R. R., or "Harrington Park" on West Shore R. R.; price, $10,000; easy terms. Address owner, 315 West 107th St., New York City.

Attention! Home Seekers, Builders, Investors.—Great auction sale choice improved lots Saturday, May 21st, at Clifton Park, on the Palisades, opposite 42d St.; 25 minutes from theatre and shopping districts. Send for booklet, George Limouze, 4th St., Weehawken, N. J., or Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

At Beautiful Nutley.—Owner will sell new ten-room house, never occupied; all improvements; lot, 60x150; high ground; beautiful view; $5,000. Write, or call before 10, J. C. Barton, 300 Broadway, Manhattan, or R. T. Stager, West Nutley, N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

"For Sale"—Foundry Property, Northwest Corner of 14th and Erie Sts.; eight city lots; building, 100x100; engine, boiler, and shafting; immediate possession. Frank J. Matbews Co., Pavonia Av. and Erie St.

Rutherford, N. J.—House five minutes from depot; parlor, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, large attic, cemented cellar; modern conveniences; good repair; grounds 50x175; $3,200, $200 cash, balance monthly $25; bargain; worth $3,800. A. L. Watson.

Farms for Sale or Exchange.—Because farm products are high farms are paying investments; write immediately, will help you get a good farm; Plainfield property for sale, to let, and exchange. La Rue, Real Estate Consultation, Plainfield, N. J.

For Sale.—New two-family house, 13 rooms and 2 bath; separate steam heaters, all other improvements; best style; terms very easy; price only $4,500. Schwarz & De Mouth, 854 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Greenhouses for Sale.—6,000 feet of glass in hot-houses; 5,000 feet of glass in cold houses; four acres of ground; 9-room house; 18 minutes from New York; all in first-class condition; price, $15,000. George A. Grover, East Orange, N.J.

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D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., New York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

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MORTON BUILDING,
114-116 NASSAU ST.,
Desirable offices, also floor space, which we will divide off to suit tenant.
Elevators Run All Night.
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LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
STORE, BASEMENT, AND FIVE LOFTS, 3,400 SQUARE FEET EACH; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, EXCELLENT LIGHT.
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NASSAU, FULTON, TO ANN ST.
Few Choice Offices, Separate or Connecting Suites,
Suitable for Lawyers or Large Corporations.
All Light; Every Convenience.
Arrangements Now.....Terms Reasonable.
SAM'L TRIMBLE, Agent, Room 800.

MODERN AND LIGHT CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET ON CANAL ST., near Centre St.; size, about 30x60; steam heat, elevator, &c.; adjoining store can be secured and added if desired; size about 21x50. Apply or address
M. SCHRENKEISEN,
20 West 20th St., or your broker.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. E GAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

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LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
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TO RENT, 25 x 92;
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BROADWAY ARCADE.
Broadway corner 35th St.
FLOORS, ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT,
STUDIOS and ELECTRIC LIGHT;
OFFICES, MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
"L" station and new subway.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
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Water front and rail.
F. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
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LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large 3 story building, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

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Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
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Lofts, Stores, Factories,
everywhere to suit you; send your wants.
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CORNER LEXINGTON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Parlor floor store, large show windows; rent reasonable; small inside store on street.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Entire building to let, 10 Fulton St., in centre of busy thoroughfare; opposite Fulton Market; low rent; possession May 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

William St., 259, near Chambers.—Offices, floors, basement; handsome new building; splendid light; steam heat, elevator, power; cheap rent; any business.

23d St., 403-7 East.—A fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises.

Choice studio; top light; steam heat; water; elevators; select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

For storage purposes, fourth and fifth floors, 60x 70, with elevator. Address Storage, Box 186 Times.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Brick factory, 9,000 feet, 72 windows; rent, $1,000; power additional. Nelson, 13 Chambers St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up.—Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Fine store, new building; growing neighborhood; 7th Av., adjoining 49th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 80 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Lofts in Newark, 15c. per square foot. Power, $5 H. P. Pennovers, 118 Market St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Large stores and large stores to lease. Edward D. Farrell, 164 West 125th St.

Desk room to rent, $8; open all day; front office. 187 Broadway, Room 16.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have a client who will purchase for cash one or two 5-story flats or tenements on the east side from 50th to 90th St., from 2d to Park Av.; also have a number of buyers for modern flats from 59th to 125th St., showing fair income on investment.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Free and clear, gentleman's country place; high elevation; convenient to New York; six acres; large Queen Anne mansion, completely furnished, and stable, including horses and carriages; all modern improvements; value $75,000; to exchange for equity in Manhattan property; might add cash. Principals.
BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Owners of flats and tenements are requested to send complete particulars; have large demand.
BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Wanted—Single or double tenement in any fine location in Brooklyn; any amount down; brokers protected; full particulars noticed only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St., New York City.

Will buy for customers flat property in Manhattan and Bronx. Send full particulars to Frederick M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., southwest corner, Room 15.

Flats and tenements, private houses, on west side for many buyers; sales aggregating millions attest ability. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Harlem and Bronx flats wanted for cash buyers; send particulars. C. B. Coulter, 335 Broadway and 179th St., near 3d Av.

Flats, tenements, store property; quick cash buyers. PETER AXELRAD & CO.,
TEL. 948 CORT.....181 B'WAY.

Attorney takes charge real property; renting, collecting; honest; references. Energetic, Box 215 Times Office.

Flats and houses wanted to rent, sell, or exchange. Eastwood & Co., 223 West 42d St.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,089 Lexington Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NORDEN-BITTNER ELECTRIC CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Holt, District Judge, the property of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer in bankruptcy, on the 11th day of April, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 328 West 41st St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The property consists of electrical goods, electrical appliances, benches, and fixtures used in and about electrical business; safe, desks, and office fixtures.

Dated New York, April 7, 1904.
JOB E. HEDGES, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BAER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORD, FRANCIS W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS W. FORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles H. Dilley, No. 56 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1904. ANNA M. FORD, Executrix. CHARLES H. DILLEY, Attorney for Executrix, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh18-1awGmF

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Realty Company Sells Upper Second Avenue Corners—Reports Show Smaller Volume of Business—Dealings By Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase by the American Society of Civil Engineers of property on West Fifty-seventh Street adjoining their present clubhouse.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Abraham Schwarz the northeast corner of Second Avenue and One Hundredth Street and the southeast corner of One Hundred and First Street, two five-story flats, each 25.11 by 100. This completes the resale of the block front recently bought by this company from the Ebling estate.

Buyer for West End Avenue House.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Celia Meinhard to a client, for occupancy, 589 West End Avenue, a five-story American-basement dwelling, 16 by 100.

Louis A. Ripley has sold for Dr. Walter E. Lambert to Mrs. C. H. Stanton of Brooklyn 59 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Manhattan Avenue Purchase.

John H. Loscarn, as attorney for August Collet, has sold the five-story apartment house 372 Manhattan Avenue, 37 by 87, to B. Steinberg.

C. F. McCarty has sold 252 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Gordon S. McCready & Co. have sold for Frederick E. Scovel 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, 18 by 99.11.

Lease in 42d Street Building.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Thompson-Starrett Company to Reed & Stern and Warren & Wetmore, architects, the entire top floor of the building to be erected at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Renwick C. Hurry, now at 428 Fifth Avenue, has taken a twenty-one years' lease of the four-story building at 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, and will move his offices there, after spending about $15,000 in remodeling the structure. In negotiating the lease S. B. Goodale & Son represented the owners of the property, the Brown estate.

Deal on West 54th Street.

Francis X. O'Connor has sold to Dr. Matthew Beattie 247 West Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 18.9 by 100.5.

East 102d Street Flats Sold.

George Jonas has sold for John H. Sturk & Co. 226 and 228 East One Hundred and Second Street, two four-story flats, 50 by 100.11.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Goodman & Miller the two five-story tenements 319 and 321 East Seventy-fifth Street to Dominico Vuono for a term of years, at a yearly rental of $5,200.

David Cohen has bought from the Selig estate 95 Suffolk Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, just north of the entrance to the Williamsburg Bridge at Delancey Street. Colgate & Sutton were the brokers.

Dealings in Bronx Properties.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought 544 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Max Germansky has sold for Ruth Barker to J. Cohen & Son a plot of four lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 100 by 114.

Samuel Cohen has sold to Charles Hallock a lot on the west side of Vanderbilt Avenue, north of Tremont Avenue, 25 by 189.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold the five-story flat 1,342 Clinton Avenue for a Mr. Lelner; also, the three-family flat 922 Crotona Park South, for John Battella to a Mr. Machiago; also, the two-family house 1,419 Crotona Avenue for a Mr. Duncan to a Mr. Kleelnhenz; also, a plot 58 by 100, on west side of Clinton Avenuee, for a Mr. Reinhardt to John Graham, for improvement. The same broker has also leased the northwest corner of Chisholm and 173d Street Streets, for Fannie Schwartz to Frank Schmidt.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Morris Blum to Mandel & Klnzler 2,236 Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, the five-story flat 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Henry Street, 229, north side, 205.6 feet west of Montgomery Street, 26.2 by 67.6, six-story brick four-family tenement, with stores; partition sale, to Banner Brothers $42,450

Seventy-ninth Street, 211 West, north side, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, 17 by 102.2, four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling, with extension; executors' sale, to E. M. Heilbrun 21,700

Eighty-fifth Street, 156 East, south side, between Lexington and Third Avenues, 23.3 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front double flat; executors' sale, to Terence McCusker 18,300

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Summit Avenue, 42.2 by 168.11 and irregular, two and three story frame dwellings; partition sale, to Rozetta Lee 9,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Thirty-ninth Street, 33 East, north side, 225 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee; due on judgment, $28,350; subject to another mortgage for $96,750.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Forty-fifth Street, 148 West, south side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Roger Foster, referee; due on judgment, $5,191; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 330 to 338 East Forty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 125 by 98; United States Express Company, of Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue; owner: A. G. Koenig of Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue, architect; cost, $78,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 90.11; J. Rankin of 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Sixty-third Street, for a two-story brick church, 46.8 by 99; Union Baptist Church of 333 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; J. R. Gordon, Fuller Building, architect; cost, $23,000.

Nos. 122 and 124 Cannon Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 50 by 87; Hillman & Golding, 254 East Third Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

Andrews Avenue, east side, 87 feet south of Hampden Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 35; Charlotte Woodhouse of 417 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; Herman Fritz, Passaic, N. J., architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Eigbtieth Street, north side, 133 feet west of Boston Road, for six one-story frame dwellings, 10 by 21; Kate Delger of 1,277 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,050.

Willis Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 55; Mount Hope Building Company, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,200.

Van Buren Street, east side, 07 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19.3 by 52; Joseph Gamache, Columbus Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $8,000.

Morris Park Avenue, north side, 164 feet west of Unionport Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 24 by 16 and 21 by 50; Adeline Grossman, St. Lawrence Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $6,000.

Morris Park Avenue, north side, 266 feet west of Unionport Road; for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Adeline Grossman, St. Lawrence Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Rad, Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 14 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; F. Kranemann and another of 62 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; D. Stone, Bible House, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 201 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick store and ballroom; L. Shubert of 253 West Seventy-ninth Street, owner; V. H. Koehler of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 153 and 155 Cherry Street, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; W. J. Cohn of 1,374 Madison Avenue, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Old Broadway, northwest corner, to a one-story brick church; W. L. Penny of 601 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; E. Lynch of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 631 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts; Goelet estate of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Janes, Leo, and George Boehn of 134 West Forty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 534 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a three-story brick shop; J. Teul estate, premises, owner; Rowland & Eurich, St. James Building, architects; cost, $2,000.

Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street, southwest corner, to a six-story brick tenement and stores; J. B. Miller of 246 Central Park West, owner; F. C. Zobel of 27 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,564 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; B. Schneider and another of 35 Nassau Street, owners; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 851 Eleventh Avenue, to a one-story frame stable; C. E. Appleby of Glen Cove, N. Y., owner; Holmes & Barry of 562 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $200.

Gun Hill Road, south side, 600 feet east of Broadway, to a two-story frame restaurant, 21 by 43; city, owner; Martin Schenck, Claremont Park, architect; cost, $8,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 206 feet north of Wendover Place, to a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8 by 28; Elizabeth D. Wood, Huntington, L. I., owner; A. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Eagle Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a three and four-story brick dance hall, 73 by 153.6; Ebeling Brewing Company of 760 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, April 7.

BROOME ST, 105, s s, 25x75; Gustav Kaliski and another to George Koeher, (mtg $26,500,) other consideration and..... 100

3D ST, 81 East, 25x90.5; Louis Frankel and another to Louis Frankenthaler, (mtgs $22,000,) other consideration and.. 100

WEST END AV, 587, w s, 18x100; Alonzo Kimball to Arthur G. Thompson..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,392 and 2,394, e s, 40x80; Bernat Springer to Herman Klein, ½ part, all title, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x 90; Mark L. Abrahams and another to John Katka..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 105 ft n of 34th St, 20x100; John T. Way, trustee and administrator, to John Renehan..... $1,000

LOTS 77 and 80, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Lot 251, partition map of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Julie Muller and another to Louis J. Mayer..... Nom.

BAY AV, n s, 27.6 ft e of North St, 2.6x 100, City Island; George A. Scofield to George W. Baxter..... 100

122D ST, n s, 31.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x71.10; Julius J. Carlin to Frossie Sahecker, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 94.10 ft n of 187th St, 94.10x100; Alois Gutwillig to Thomas Alexander, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 94.10 ft n of 187th St, 94.10x100; Thomas Alexander to George A. Feld, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

11TH ST, n e corner of 187th St, 15.10x 80; George A. Feld to Thomas Alexander, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 67x100.5; Rosamond Herter to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $88,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ORCHARD ST, 184, e s, 25x87.2x25x86.10; Wooster St, 84, w s, 25x100; P. Lorillard Ronalds to Elizabeth Bleecker..... Nom.

97TH ST, e s, 105 ft w of 3d Av, 27.1x 100.11; John McGown to Pennsylvania Realty Company, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

97TH ST, s s, 132.1 ft w of 3d Av, 26.11x 100.11; Mary E. McGown to Pennsylvania Realty Company, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 98th St, 25x83.9; Richard Schimek to Kalman Feinstein and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of 71st St, 25x72; Emanuel Yankauer to Louie Yankauer, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

134TH ST, 122 West, 25x99.11; David Ravitch and others to Julius E. Carlin, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

88TH ST, 10 West, 17.6x100.8; Andrew J. Cobe to George B. Leonard, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, 105½, w s, 20x100; Moritz Welsberger to Jacob Saimanowitz (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 2,334, e s, 25x100; Rosa Kohlenser to Henry Ehrlich, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 3,778 and 3,780, e s, 50x100; Moritz Ernst and another to Leon Fray, (mtgs $32,000,) other consideration and.. 100

162D ST, n s, 105.9 ft e of Brook Av, 25.2x100; Frank Cramer to Stephen F. Leahy, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 163d St, runs n 24.10 x e 150 x n 112.4 x w 25 x s 112.6 x w 125; Louis Kramer to the Harvard Realty Construction Company, (mtg $98,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FULTON AV, s w corner of 173d St, 95.1x 28.7x92.3x28.5; Selig Seligman to Isaac Brown and another, (mtgs $19,450,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, 247 West, 15x99.11; Frederick E. Scovel to Ezra Nare, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

83D ST, 17 West, 25x100.5; Ambrose W. Becker and another, executors and trustees, to Frances Becker, Sr., ½ part..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 1,323, w s, runs n 24.3 x w 72.9 x s 94.4 x e 18.8 x n 74.7 x e 64.5; 34th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, runs e 63.4 x n 98.9 x w 8.4 x n 98.9 x w 75 x e 197.6; 34th St; 141 and 143 West, 41.8x98.9x41.8x—; Stephen H. Palmer to Peter A. Smith, 1-12 part, all title..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, 87, s s, 23.5x100; Stephen H. Palmer to Peter A. Smith, 1-12 part, all title..... Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV, e e corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; Morningside Av, e e corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; George B. Leonard to Corporation Liquidating Company, (mtgs $400,000)..... Nom.

71ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Jacob Strauss to Joseph Jedlicka and another, (mtgs $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, e s, 389.9 ft n of 174th St, 100.1x 100x99.11x100; Selig Seligman to Isaac Brown and another, (mtgs $61,000,) other consideration and..... 100

82D ST, 167 to 173 East, 76.8x102.2; James P. Muir, executor and trustee, to Silas H. Furman..... 48,250

82D ST, 167 to 173 East, 76.8x102.2; Silas H. Furman to William N. Heard, other consideration and..... 100

38TH ST, 308 West, 25x98.9; Mitchell L. Erlanger (Sheriff) to Abraham L. Dahlman, title..... 850

38TH ST, 308 West, 25x98.9; Abrahem L. Dahlman to Rhoda D. Newman, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, n w s, 349.4 ft s w of Jefferson St, 50x150; Leslie Acker to Annie L. Stark, other consideration and 100

FULTON AV, w s, 108.11 ft s of 174th St, 17.11x83.5x18.1x84.2; Rosa Nathan to Henry Reubert, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

162D ST, 664 and 666 East, 34x100; 162d St, s s, 464.8 ft w of Elton Av, 0.8½x100; Elmira M. Dickerson to Annie C. Mueller, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

143D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Samuel H. Coombs, guardian, to Charles Hesketh, 1-10 part, all title..... 600

143D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25.2x 99.11; William T. De Nyse and others to Charles Hesketh, 9-10 parts, all title..... Nom.

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; Robert Davison to Siegmund I. Herschmann, (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

137TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; George Gerlach to Joseph F. Murphy, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40 ft s of 34th St, 19.11x75; Richard F. Were and another to Ware Realty Company, (mtg $10,000) 26,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 59.11 ft s of 34th St, 19.6x75; Richard F. Ware and another to Ware Realty Company, (mtg $10,000) 26,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 59.11 ft e of 34th St, 19.6x75; Richard F. Ware and others to Ware Realty Company, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

142D ST, n e, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; William T. De Nyse and others to Simon Myers and another, 9-10 part, all title..... Nom.

142D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Samuel H. Coombs, guardian, to Simon Myers and another, 1-10 part, all title..... 3,100

142D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Simon Myers and another to Irving Bachrach..... Nom.

2D AV, s e corner of 101st St, 201.10x 100; William Ehling and another, executors and trustees, to Louie Lese, (mtg $105,000)..... 190,000

2D AV, 1,956 and 1,958, e s, 50x100; Louis Lese to Louis S. Barnard, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

75TH ST, n s, 169.8 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x 102.2; Solomon Felner to Alice Mayer, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 100

75TH ST, n s, 109.8 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x 102.2; Charles F. Brandt to Alice Mayer, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100

64TH ST, e s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; Crowley Wentworth, referee, to Frederick C. Beer..... 20,350

64TH ST, e s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; Frederick C. Beer to William B. Isham, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

PROSPECT PL, 4, w s, 17.1x75; James D'Wolf Cutting to Christopher Gullmann, other consideration and..... 500

PROSPECT PLACE, 4, w s, 18.6x75; James D'W. Cutting to Christopher Gullmann, other consideration and..... 500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner 92d St, 88x80; Arthur W. Saunders to Century Realty Company, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

LEGH, Louis, to William Ehling and another, trustees; 2d Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $20,000, 5 years, each..... Nom.

LEGH, Louis, to William Ehling and another, trustees; 2d Av, s s, 125.11 ft n of 100th St, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $21,000, 5 years, each..... 5,000

LEGH, Louis, to William Ehling and another, trustees; 2d Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, prior mtg $10,500, 5 years..... 5,000

LEGH, Louis, to William Ehling and another, trustees; 2d Av, n e corner of 100th St, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years..... 6,000

LEGH, Louis, to William Ehling and another, trustees; 2d Av, e s, 100.11 ft n of 100th St, prior mtg $10,500, 5 years..... 9,000

LEGH, Louis, to William Ehling and another, trustees; 2d Av, e e corner of 101st St, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years..... 6,000

LEGH, Louis, to William Ehling and another, trustees; 2d Av, e s, 100.11 ft n of 100th St, prior mtg $10,500, 5 years..... 6,000

HALLOCK, Lewis, Jr., to Maitland F. Griggs; 58th St, 150 West; also Weehawken St, 3 and 5; also Washington St, 650, 666 to 672; also Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 121st St; also Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 185th St; also land in Brooklyn, &c, all title under trust deed, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

JORDON, Cornelius J., to Sarah E. Townsend..... 1

BERNET, Ernest O., and another, executors, to Ernest Bernet..... 4,000

RICHARDSON, William, executor, to Sallie Colgate, trustee, 3 assignments of 5 mortgages..... 1

FISHMAN, Barnet, to Paul Hellinger, all title, 2 assignments..... 1

DORSETT, R. Clarence, to Louise S. Abeel..... 3,021

REICH, Ignatz, and another to William J. Amend..... 3,500

GOODWIN, John, to Thomas F. O'Connell..... 2,039

HART, Mary D., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, assigns 2 mortgages..... 5,500

CHATAIN, Adele A., executrix, to Mary B. Weeks..... 1

BATCHELLER, George C., to George F. Salter..... 2,000

UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 2 assignments..... 100

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company..550,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Hudson Realty Company..... 2,500

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 9,000

KLEINSCHMIDT, Amelia, to George W. Simonson..... 7,000

QUACKENBUSH, Lambert S., to Jed Frye..... 15,017

MORGAN, Elizabeth M., to John T. Terry and another, trustees..... 20,000

SALTER, George F., to George C. Batcheller..... 2,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company..... 650,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 236; Lawrence Houlihan against Tocca Grose, owner; Sommers & Miller, contractors..... 125

CARMINE ST, 80 and 82; George Dilen against Max Wimple and Jacob Katz, owners and contractors..... 558

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East; Adolph Shapiro against Morrie Goldberg, owner; Thomas R. Conroy, contractor, 4 years..... $75

110TH ST, 121 East; Joseph Hachko against John H. Taylor, owner; William Mansfield, contractor..... 82

42D ST, 525 West; Paul Weis against Bernhard Webel, owner; Harvey C. Fielder, contractor..... 686

13TH ST, 714 East; George Schoenfeld against Joseph Bernstein, owner and contractor..... 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

6TH AV AND SHEIL ST, e e corner, 50x 100; John, Jr., and Amanda Buseing loan to Kate Faulbaber..... 2,500

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, whole front between 163d and 164th Sts, 224.10x125x irregular; New York Mortgage and Security Company loans to Harvard Realty Construction Company..... 165,000

COLUMBUS AV AND HANCOCK ST, n w corner, 25x100; Jamse D. Gagan loans to Joseph Gamache and Phillas Quillotti. 4,500

BERGEN AV AND ROSE ST, n w corner, 50x87; City Mortgage Company loans to Moorhead Realty and Construction Company..... 30,000

Statement as to Mechanic's Lien.

Isaac Rothfeld says that the lien filed against his property, 318 East Eleventh Street, is unjust; that the lienor, Adolph Mayers, did not fulfill his contract, and that the lien will be bonded at once.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CANAL ST, 251 and 253; Eustachio Lucarine against estate of John G. Syms and another, Nov. 16, 1903..... 90

CANAL ST, 251 and 253; Eustachio Lucarine against estate of John G. Syms and another, Nov. 7, 1903, canceled..... 90

122D ST, 221 West; Sarah Epstein against Rose Frey and another, Jan. 14, 1904..... 57

Lis Pendens.

CLAREMONT AV, 119th St., Riverside Drive, and 120th St. block, and 120th St, n s, whole front between Claremont Av and Riverside Drive, 200x irregular; John J. White, Jr., and another against Mary A. Fitzgerald and another, partition; Attorney, S. Smith.

9TH AV, w s, 75.3 ft e of 54th St, 33.2x100x irregular; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against William Kell, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, C. W. Taylor.

42D ST, 232 West; City of New York against Nathaniel E. Bayliss; 8th St, 306 East; same against George Herle, two actions, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

84TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x 102.2, two actions; Catharine C. Hunt and another, executors, against Samuel W. Mitchell and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.

ST. ANN'S AV and 156th St, n w corner, 25x 103x irregular; John H. Peper against Robert Zetsche and another, (action to recover damages;) attorneys, Fromme Brothers.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:35	Sun sets...6:30	Moon rises..1:37

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:34	Gov. Isl'd...2:08	H. Gate..4:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:14	Gov. Isl'd...2:48	H. Gate..4:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 8.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alene, Inagua and Kingston	9:30 A. M. *12:30 A. M.	11:00 M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland		6:30 A. M.
Tropic, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Siglio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Barbados	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London		4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		12:30 P. M.
Piemonte, Antigua, Martinique, and Guadeloupe	12:30 P. M.	
Sarina, Fortune Island, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Jamaica	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	3:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.,

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Tuesday evening on Wall St., between Beaver and Rector St. station 6th Av. elevated, or on elevated to 53d St., pigskin pocketbook card case, monogram heavy silver wire, "G. T.," containing money, cards. Reward $5 and money contained therein on return to G. Taylor, 114 Wall St., city.

Lost.—$25 reward for an earring, cluster of 9 white stones, lost on 2d Av., Sunday morning, 4th St. to 12th St., through 12th St. to Avenua A; valuable as a keepsake.
Mrs. BAPTIST, 200 Avenue A.

Lost.—Handbag containing threa cluster and two solitaire diamond rings; 135th St. Station 9th Av. L, April 4; liberal reward. Pickering, Pier 35 North River.

Lost—Watch charm; horse, rider and dragon; return and obtain suitable reward. W. J. Nichols, 76 William St., Room 1,107.

Lost.—On 6th Av. "L," bundle of contracts. Reward if returned to W. E. Godfrey, Room 703, 253 Broadway, Tel. 3002 Cort.

Lost.—St. Bernard dog; light-brown left limb; breast and tail white. Reward if returned to Paretti, 303 East 40th St.

Lost.—Gun-metal swallow set with diamonds; return and receive suitable reward. Sands, 178 West 81st St.

Lost.—Certificates No. 53,289—100 ahares, and 90,062—50 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

Lost—Diamond hrooch, between 19th and 21st Sts, 1st and 2d Avs.; reward given. 311 East 19th St.

$25 reward for return of fur collar lost March 10 in store 152 West 23d St. Apply 52 West 33d St.

$25 Reward.—Heart, with wedding ring attached, cluster of diamonds in centre, inscription on back, "In memory of my mother," &c. Williadsen, Acaamy Hotel, 14th St., Irving Pisca.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av., "The Madison."—Under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, indies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., Tha Savage.—Desirabla rooms for gentlemen or marrted couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirahle large rooms and hall rooms, with heard; tahle board; references.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class board; doctor's office.

49th St., 9 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

63d St., 122 West.—Desirahle room, with every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also table boarders wanted.

Madison Av., 63, Corner 61st.—Desirable single and double rooms; superior board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

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44th St., 211 West.—Desirahla rooms; larga and small; references.

49th. 131 West.—Two sunny, nicely furnished front rooms; heat; hot, cold running water.

55th St., 71 West.—Pleasant larga and small rooms, with bath; meals if desired; references.

70th, 101 West.—Desirable sunny rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable to right party.

93d St., 162 West.—Sunny room to let in private family.

125th St., 109 East.—Double rooms, elegantly furnished, by week or month; moderate; hotel accommodations.

Broadway, 2,762. (Near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern hath; extremely reasonahle. Behan.

Lexington Av., 73, Near 26th St.—Large, comfortahle front room, with alcove; bath, telaphone; convenience.

St. Nicholas Av., 212, (near 8th Av. and 121st St.)—Bedroom, every convenience; suitable for couple; other privileges; private family; rent, $2.50. Thomas.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

97th St., 151 West.—Desirable newly decorated rooms; large closets; running water; private house; owner.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A.A.— GLOVES.
We require a few refined and intelligent young women experienced in selling gloves; permanent positions. John Daniell's Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

A.—A.—A.—Dressmaking department, James McCreery & Co., 23d St., require at once experienced finishers on waists, sleeves, and skirts. Apply 5th floor workroom.

Altken, Son & Co. require experienced hands on children's dresses; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply. Supt., Broadway and 18th St.

B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and sleeve trimmers in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance, before 10 A. M.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require several saleswomen in their lace department. Apply to Superintendent, Friday and Saturday morning.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Skirt drapers wanted at dressmaking; must be experienced; long season. Apply at once.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Skirt helpers and finishers wanted at dressmaking. Apply at once.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require an experienced saleswoman competent to act as head of stock in their hosiery department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Several experienced milliners and trimmers wanted. Apply at once, Milkman's Millinery House, 444 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Large corporation requires capable man able to report board meetings; salary accordingly. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Stenographer.—By an expert familiar with legal work; one not afraid of hard work; salary, $18. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced milliners; also improvers and apprentices for their millinery department. Apply at office of Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St., city.

The 14th Street Store requires 50 young girls for their auditing department. Apply at office of Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St., city.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, with some experience in patent office; must be accurate; speed not necessary; salary moderate. Apply 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Girls, 14 to 16, as cash girls; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 23th St.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotel Brunswick, 80th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—A bright young lady stenographer and telegraph operator for Brooklyn hotel; must be competent. Mr. Brithgan, 338 Broadway.

Wanted—A first-class lady Italian and English stenographer, good salary with opportunity to increase. Mrs. Parker, 25 West 58th St.

Wanted—An experienced feather curler and flower brancher. Apply to Koch's, Fulton and Elm Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Operators and basters on white vests; work given out; highest prices paid. 390 Leonard St., Brooklyn.

Males.

A physician, out of practice, for important position; references required. Lea Brothers & Co., 111 5th Av Room 817.

Boys wanted as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

H. O'Neill & Co. require experienced floorman for china, glassware, silverware, and house furnishing departments; only those accustomed to this class of merchandise need apply at Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for first-class floorwalkers. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Young men to prepare for firing locomotives on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, and become engineers averaging $125; good health, sight, and hearing required; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—By a small manufacturing company & middle-aged man with $500 to take charge of the books and do some traveling; salary paid; a good chance. Call, 7 Fulton St., Brooklyn, third floor, between 11 and 12, or write Indicator, same address.

HELP WANTED.

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Males.

Wanted—Printing and stationery salesman, for both in and outside, in a large Brooklyn establishment; state salary expected. Address Oniel, Box 209 Times Office.

Wanted—By prominent banking housa a first-class bookkeeper with Wall Street experience; immediate employment. Address, stating references, W., Box 189 Times.

Wanted.—Boys 14 to 16, as cash boys; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—Cash boys; must come well recommended, and bring health certificata. James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—Licensed engineers. S. A. P. Co., Room 48, 41 Park Row, Times Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—By a young lady with two years' experience in bookkeeping, good appearance, 25 years old, as assistant boookkeeper. W. H. B., 1,441 Flatbusb Av., Brooklyn.

Caretaker—Respectable American woman would like cara of private residence; husband bas 20 years' reference with present employer. Address S. F. Box, 650 3d Av.

Caretakar.—By mother and son as caretaker for private house; best references. Apply Allstaedt, 78 West 48th St.

Caretaker—A respectable woman would like care of private house for Summer; first-class city references. M. McCarthy, 216 East 47th St.

Confidential Secretary.—Capabla of most difficult and technical atenographic work; exceptionally rapid operator, university education, desires business connection whera education, ability, and close application are required and appreciated; change of position necessary owing to failure of corporation; references of highest order. G—4, 166 West 79th St.

Dressmaker of long experience makes handsoma Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th.

Respectabla colored woman wishes washing to take home. 201 W. 26th St., top floor.

Stenographer.—Visiting stenographer wishes to maka engagements with firms desiring first-class work and needing stenographer's services a few hours daily or two or three times a week. Address I Box 216 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced, insurance and commercial lines, banking; practical business woman; capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Reliable. 175 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Neat appearing and experienced; permanent position, whera strict attention to business will be rewarded. B. I. L., 410 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thorough business woman, accustomed to all commercial branches; 8 years' experience; good penman; exceptional references. Miss Husson, 418 West 124th St.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined appearance; good education; best references; $7-$8. Industrious, Box 177 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience legal and mercantile work; rapid, accurate; refined; good in spelling and punctuation; best references. Businesslike, Box 199 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced insuranca and commercial lines, banking; practical business woman; capable of handling correspondenca intelligently. Anders, 173 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; excellent speller; neat, rapid worker; $8; reference former employer. Elizabeth, 174 Times Office.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer and typewriter, office assistant; experienced; ambitious; willing; desires permanent position. Address Miss C. B., 947 6th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Can operate switchboard and do office work; willing to start at small salary. Address Miss Marie Baltes, 300 East 125th St.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience; hrokerage, commercial, legal. Executive, 171 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience brokerage, commercial, legal. Box B 177 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; excellent education, rapid, accurate, neat, refined appearance; hest references; $7. Neat, Box 176 Times.

Stenographer and typewriter, (25,) several years' experience, wishes position where faithful service will be appreciated. G. A. M., 58 West 118th St.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined; good education; hest references; $7, $8. Alice, 172 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; take difficult dictation; credentials; attractiva personality. Credentials, Box 213 Times.

Stenographer.—(18;) English parentage; graduate high school; credentials; rapid penman. Moderate, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent; accustomed to office work and mimeographing; $10 to start. Experienced, 1,115 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter—Thoroughly experienced in mercantile work; A1 references. V. C., 352 West 117th St.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; bank and law experience; $10; agencies ignored. M. R., Box 188 Times.

Stenographer. — Thoroughly competent, experienced; good references. Miss Royal, Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Males.

Accountant.—Audits, examinations, income and profit and loss statements; care estates for executors; day, evening engagements; temporary or permanent; modern factory; cost and offica systems installed; moderate charges; highest references. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balances, halance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 1,364 Broadway.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trial balaances, balance sbeets; moderate. Accountant, 201 Times.

Bookkeeper.—Experienced on double entry and safeguard systems; best of references. Bookkeeper, 156 East 128th St.

Butler—Cook.—By man and wife; city, country; city reference. 252 West 36th St., care janitor.

Coachman—Single; generally useful; understands care of horses, harness, carriages, lawns, walks; careful driver; good references; country preferred; wages, $25. Address Norwegian, 93 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

Coachman.—Single; Protestant; temperate; careful driver and competent in all branches; would care for lawn; wages, $30; country preferred; last employer can be seen. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 46th St.

Coachman.—By thoroughly competent North of Ireland Protestant; strictly sober; several years' reference, written and personal. Samson, 213 East 39th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly reliable all branchas; several years' city reference; late employer can he interviewed. Coachman, 102 East 37th.

Coachman—Single; sober; thoroughly experienced; careful driver; good references; anywhere. M., 123 West 61st St.

Handy Man—Man 60 years old as assistant and handy man; low salary; good home desired; country preferred; references. Address Hermes, 13 Perry St.

Jeweler.—By first-class Italian jeweler, speaking Portuguese and a little English. Campobasso, 207 Spring St.

Job on sailship; information rewarded. Michael, 1,304 Broadway.

Man wishes position to design, draw plans, maka calculations, estimates, specifications concerning plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation of buildings; references. Andresen, 130 East 123d St.

Secretary, &c.—Account monetary reverses, Englishman, good family, educated Harrow and Oxford, as secretary, companion, reader, &c.; thorough knowledge of Europe; willing to travel and look after tour; good references, Leigh, 154 East 22d St., New York.

Spanish young man wants position in business place as interpreter; speaks Spanish and English. 212 West 18th St. Joema Figueira.

Stenographer—(26;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columhia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, 112 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' railroad experience; accurate; knowledge of bookkeeping; neat penman; good references; $12. Honest, 190 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Five years' experience; French, German; not afraid of work. Speed, 192 Times.

Tutor.—Responsible position wished by experienced tutor; entire charge taken; highest references. H. Penn, Morristown, N. J.

Typewriter—Young man, 5 years experience, willing to make himself useful around office; Christian. H. R. Samuells, 858 W. 38th St.

Useful Man.—Private family; care horses, drive; single; milk; attend garden, lawn, furnace; do what's required; references. M., 131 Times.

Young American (25) wants clerical position; A1 reference; nine years with importer. J. H., 190 Times.

BRIBED THE SERGEANTS, THE BONDSMAN ASSERTS

Says He Gave Up Half His Fees in 4,000 Cases.

HE IS ACCUSED OF PERJURY

Charges That They Always Filled In Bonds for Him and Always Shared "Graft."

While testifying in bis own behalf, during bis trial bn the charge of perfury in connection with an alleged fraudulent bail bond before Recorder Goff and a jury in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Herman Froelich of 1,877 Third Avenue, a professional bondsman, by his own admission, declared that be had divided the fees for his servicea with four Police Sergeants. They are, be said, Sergts. Conboy, Brown, Place, and Mahoney, all of whom are now or have recently been attached to the Fiftb Street Station.

Froelicb said that tbe business arrangement had extended over several years, included more than 4,000 individual cases, and that it was all done with the aid and full knowledge of the four Sergeants. Sergt. Thomas Conboy, the only one of the four who has been called as a witness in this trial, emphatically denied Froelicb's accusations of bribing. He declared that neither be nor any other Sergeants in tbe Fifth Street Station whom be bad ever heard of had ever received any money from the defendant.

Froelich was charged with falsely swearing, in giving a bail bond for a woman, Kitty Brown, on April 11, 1903, before Sergeant Conboy in tbe Fifth Street Station, that he owned the property at 2,050 Washington Avenue. He admitted yesterday that he sold the property in 1901.

Froelich declared that he had signed a number of bail bonds in blank and left tbem in the Fiftb Street Station.

"Whenever a Sergeant wanted to bail out a woman he would fill in one of these blank bonds and call me to the station," he said. "In this case, this Kitty Brown paid me $4. I left the station with her and afterward returned and gave Sergt. Conboy, who was on the desk at this time, half of my fee, or $2."

"Who filled in this bond?" asked Assistant District Attorney Clarke.

"I do not know," said Froelich.

"Did you authorize the Sergeant to do so?"

"I did not."

Q.—You admit bribing the Sergeant? A.—Yes.
Q.—How long have you been a professional bondsman? A.—Four years.
Q.—How many bonds have you gone on? A.—More than 4,000.
Q.—And did you get $4 each time you went on a bond? A.—Yea, but I only kept half tha fee. I alwaya gave the other half to the Sergeant.
Q.—In many of these bonds on which you appear as the owner, a description of the property is filled in on the bond. Did the Sergeants do this? A.—I suppose they did.
Q.—Where did they get this description? A.—From a slip in the desk which was passed from Sergeant to Sergeant.
Q.—In all those years did you ever swear to one of your bonds? A.—I never did.
Q.—Not even in the case of tha Washington Avenue property? A.—No.
Q.—Did you ever tell Sergt. Conboy that you had sold the Washington Avenue propery? A.—No, but I told Sergts. Brown, Place, and Maboney.
Q.—Did yon alwaya giva half of your fea to the Sergeants? A.—Certainly, I did; I had to.
Q.—Do you mean to tell this jury that you could get prisoners out of that station house by signing bonds in blank, and that the police officers would fill in those blanks? A.—Yes.

Froelich said that he was not always present when the bonds were filled in. Whenever there was any difficulty about tbe bonds in the police court the next day, the officer in charge of the prisoner would explain that in his hurry be had left the bond behind, he said, and then, in the interval allowed by this delay, the bonds would be fixed by the Sergeant and Froelich would be quickly summoned. Froelich said that he sometimes hailed out as many as eleven prisoners in one night. His tranactions were limited altogether to the Fifth Street Station, be said.

Sergt. Conboy, who listened to Froelich's testimony, was next called. He fairly bounded into the witness cbair. He said that in the specific case on which Foelich is being tried the defendant bailed the woman out and swore to the bond; he declared with emphasis that he never got any money from the hondsman and had not heard that any of his fellow-Sergeants did.

Asked why he had left the Fifth Street Station, he said that he had been transferred by Gen. Greene and fined five days' pay for a minor violation committed two weeks before the bond in question was issued. That penalty, he said, was the only one he had got in bis twenty-three years as a policeman. The trial was adjourned until to-day, witb Conboy on the atand.

At the time of Froelich's arrest, in December last, he made what was termed a "confession," in which he made charges similar to those against Conboy and the other three Sergeants at the Fifth Street Station against various members of the police force. Investigation by the District Attorney's office, it was said at tbe time, revealed no foundation for any of the charges.

MENDING BROKEN WIRES.

Most of Damage of Wednesday's Fire in Subway Repaired.

Substantial progress was made yesterday ting into working order tbe tangled mass of severed telegraph and telephone wires which were put out of business by Wednesday's fire in the subway at Broadway and Fulton Street. Out of more than 1,600 wires in the Cortlandt Street telephone circuit and 2,000 wires running to other exchanges which were damaged, most of the Cortlandt Street wires commenced working yesterday morning, and by midnight most of the other lines had been repaired. Progress was made at about tbe same rate by the Postal Telegraph Company and tbe Western Union, each of which lost about 500 connections.

The work of sorting and connecting the wires was a laborious and exacting one. The wires, except at the apot wbere the fire occurred, are protacted by iron pipes, of which there is layer upon layer. Tbese pipes had to be cut so as to expose a sufficient length of wire for a splice. Then came the most difficult part of the work of identifying the wires, all of which look alike. This could only be done by testing each wire of a loop by attaching a telephone instrument and finding out both from Central and from the other end.

"We all, the various officials of the different companies," said the official who was superintending the work, "think this subway point is the poorest in the country for so many wires. Just think of so small a spacc for 12,000 wires, many of tbem trunk lines. They are in constant danger and may bc destroyed at any time. Better provision shouldcertainly be made. The country cannot get along without these wires, and they should certainly be attended to."

MR. JEROME RETURNS.

Too Tired, He Says, to Discuss Anti-Gambling Law.

District Attorney Jerome returned from Albany yesterday, arriving at bis office shortly after 4 o'clock. Hia staff and the reporters assigned to the Criminal Courts gave him a hearty welcome, and showered him with congratulationa over the passage of his anti-gambling bill. When aaked if he had anything to say about it, and what he purpoaed to do with tbe power of the new law, Mr. Jerome said:

"The bill apeaks for itself. I am dead tired, and going straight home to bed. I may talk at another time."

Woodbury's Specifications for Autos.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning has forwarded to the Board of Estimate the specifications for the automobiles which the Board of Aldermen would not let him purchase without public letting. The Commissioner wants two big machines of the touring car style, capable of carrying five persons each. He also wishea a large number of new can and bag carriers for the use of the sweepers in the department.

CHANGES TERMINAL PLANS.

That of Brooklyn Structure to Extend Only to Duane Street.

Bridge Commissioner Best has altered his plans for a Brooklyn Bridge terminal and forwarded a communication to that effect yesterday to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, where the matter will be taken up to-day. The Commissioner now advocates the cutting down of the bridge terminal so that it will extend north only to Duane Street, instead of to Worth Street, as first planned. This change would effect a saving of about $1,500,000 from the original plans and would reduce the total cost of the terminal to about $7,000,000. The Bridge Commissioner also suggests making the building over the terminal eight stories high instead of six. For the rest the plans are to remain substantially as first planned.

"It is not, I trust, inopportune at this time," wrote the Commissioner, "to outline possible methods of prevention of crushes at the new bridge terminals.

"An elevated railway should be carried from the Manhattan Bridge through Canal Street to the North River with a loop at that point; an elevated railway should be built in Delancey Street, and Delancey Street extended to Elm Street, to reach the Spring Street Station of the subway on Elm Street; a branch from this railway should be extended from some point west of the Bowery to connect with the Canal Street line, which would then carry passengers from both of these new bridges to the North River. All of those elevated railways would cross over the north and sonth elevated railways now running and provide transfer thereto, and provision could thus be made for connecting the elevated railwaya over the two new bridges.

"A connecting and distributing subway could be built from the Williamsburg Bridge, under Delancey Street, the Bowery and Broome Street to Hudson Street, and through Hudson Street, West Broadway, and Greenwich Street to Liberty Street, and thence through Liberty Street, Nassau Street, and Park Row to the building proposed for the terminal station of the Brooklyn Bridge. A further extension of the subway could run under Park Street, Worth Street, the Bowery, or on some similar route to the Manbattan Bridge, which could also have a subway to the north through the Bowery to the Broome Street subway, and those subways would then provide connection for trolley or elevated cars or both the three bridges and a distribution of passengers through lower Manbattan not so easily obtainable in any other way.

"Sucb a subway would be about four miles in length, and should have ten to fifteen stations or collecting and distributing points, and would virtually extend the railways of Brooklyn thus far into Manbattan, to the great and minfest advantage of the traveling public, and would at once on completion disperse or prevent any congestion at the bridge terminals. This entire system of elevated railways and subways could be built for less tban $12,000,000."

METHODISTS RAISED $1,000,000

New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church Celebrates.

In many respects the most jubilant occasion in connection with the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church being held in this city was the celebration held by 700 ministerial and lay delegates last night at Grace Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, over the raising of the "million-dollar thank offering."

The movement to raise this sum was begun in 1900, and its object was to pay off the debts, to enlarge and endow the benevolent institutions, and take care of the veteran ministers of tbe Methodist Church in tbis city. Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. E. S. Tipple, tbe Secretary of the fund, that $1,036,997 bad been pledged, of which $733,750 has been paid. The Methodist Church throughout the country has raised a thank-offering of $20,000,000.

J. Edgar Leaycraft, President of the Social Union, received Bishop Andrews and the Conference delegates in behalf of the society. Speaking of the twenty-million-dollar thank offering, he said:

"We have accomplished that whicb we thought was impossible at the time we attempted it, and it waa not thought the amount could be found in the whole Methodist Churcb, but it bas been subscribed and used to pay our church debts and endow our institutions.

"One million dollars has been raised for the church in the metropolis. New York Methodism to-day is in a good, healthy, flourishing condition. We have missionary work going on in this city among tbe Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Greeks, and other nationalities."

In conclusion the Bishop referred to tbe meagre salaries of some of the ministers in the conference and the additional straits in which they were in this year from the unusually high price of necessaries of life. He said that there was nothing in the Scriptures requiring those in the ministry to suffer unnecessary and uncalled for bardships and even atarvation, and that provision must be made by the Church for cases of this kind.

In the morning session of the conference at St. Paul's Church, on Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, Presiding Elder C. W. Millard reported 1,000 conversions during the past year in tbe New York District, whicb, he said, was an unusually large number. He said that sevcn new churches had been established and a total disbursement of over $1,000,000 had been made in the district.

The Rev. Dr. T. S. Bond proposed a resolution that 2½ per cent. of the general missionary fund of the conference be set aside to aid preachers whose salaries were inadequate. The resolution was laid on the table, but action may be taken on it later.

DR. CUYLER SAYS "GOOD-BYE."

Venerable Pastor Moves Methodist Conference in Brooklyn to Tears.

The only thing which seemed yesterday to greatly interest the members of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is being held in Simpson Church, Willoughby and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, was the trial of the Rev. Borden P. Bowne for alleged beresy. In order, however, to get away from the curious, the trial is being conducted behind closed doors in the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Church, on De Kalb Avenue, near Franklin. It was expected that the work of tbe committee which has tbe matter in charge would be completed late yeaterday aiternoon, but after taking a recess tbe dcbate was continued througb the evening.

A pretty incident at the morning session was in the greeting given to the Rev. Dr. Tbeodore L. Cuyler, tbe venerable retired pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. Many of the ministers present were moved to tears when the old man, finishing his address, said:

"I probably may never greet you again. When next you come to Brooklyn this old hand may have lost its cunning; sundown is not far away. Good-bye. God bless you all."

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS'S TRIP.

Will Go to Washington to Witness Presentation at Catholic University.

Representatives of the fifty councils of the Knights of Columbus in Manhattan and the Bronx have arranged to go by special train to Washington on Tuesday next to be present at the turning over of the $50,000 subscribed by the order to the Catholic University for tbe establisbment of a chair in aecular Catholic history. Tbe presentation will take place at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and Corporation Counael John J. Delany, one of the leaders in the organization, will make the address of presentation.

Tbe money in question was subscribed in the variona councils of the Knights of Columbus throughout the United States, but most of it came from the councils in the East.

PADDOCKS can be worn with dress suits, frock coats and cutaways—onereason why they are pushing Top Coats for supremacy. It's the hand work and constant practice that make them rival the best custom tailor's product. Some customers tell us they wasted a lot of time looking 'round for Paddocks before they found them here. We anticipated the demand for both Paddocks and Top Coats, and have every size up to 46. Stout men look well in ours.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Hand work does the business."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

CAR THIEF SHOOTS AND WOUNDS TWO PERSONS

Steals Woman's Purse from Car Step in Broad Daylight.

HIDES, THEN MAKES A DASH

Run Down Twice, He Shoots Each Time —One Victim, Joseph Corn, May Die.

Miss Annie Miller of 342 East Forty-seventh Street was boarding a west bound car at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, on her way to work, yesterday morning when a man who later said that he was John Kenny, but who is known to the police as John Connelly, alias Carey, brushed past her on the step. Then he snatcbed her pocketbook, which contained $5.52.

The young woman, in trying to retain her property was dragged to the street and knocked down before any of the male passengers, who stood tigbtly wedged on the rear platform, could go to her assistance. As the car began to move away, Kenny ran to the front platform, jumped on, and rode to Third Avenue where he jumped off.

Joseph Corn, a young man who lives at 323 East Twenty-seventh Street, was on the rear platform, saw the thief, recognized him, and started in pursuit. He overtook Kenny at Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street and, clinching with him, bore him to the ground.

In the struggle which followed Kenny drew a revolver and fired two shots. One bullet hit Corn in the arm and the other struck him in the abdomen. Corn released his hold and rolled over on his back. Kenny jumped up and ran up Third Avenue.

In the crowd that immediately gave chase to the thief was E. B. Johnson, Jr., of Woodside, L. I. Kenney is a good runner, but Johnson gained on him rapidly and caught him in Thirty-fifth Street, about 200 feet from the corner. Kenney still held his revolver, and when Johnson caught him he pushed the muzzle of his weapon full in Johnson's face and fired. The bullet passed through Johnson's right cheak, inflicting a painful wound.

Kenney was about to shoot his captor again when Policeman Roth seized the revolver and clubbed the thief with more vigor tban delicacy. Kenney was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station with some difficulty, as the crowd expressed a desire to get at him. He was held at the Yorkville Court later.

Corn and Johnson were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Corn may die as the result of his wounds.

Kenney made a great display of bravado and laughed over his adventure as if it had been a great joke. He told the police that until a week ago he was employed in a down-town restaurant, but had lost his job througb excessive drinking. Several weeks ago, he said, he had been "done up" in a barroom brawl, and had since carried a revolver as a matter of self-protection. He acknowledged that he had served six months in the penitentiary and been arrested several times since.

Miss Miller identified Kenney positively as the man who had stolen her pocketbook.

THRONGS GOING TO EUROPE.

Steamship Companies at Their Wits' End to Supply Berths.

The Spring traveling season has now begun, and all steamship companies with vessels running across the Atlantic are having their hands full supplying accommodations for all those who wish to go to the other side. From present indications the early rush to Europe this season will be greater tban ever before. Steamship agents explain tbis by saying that most Americans are desirous of finishing their European visits in time to reach the St. Louis Exposition in the early Summer.

While at present there is no great difficulty met in giving berths to all people wbo are going abroad, the steamship agents are puzzled over the problem of supplying passage to those who return between May and August. During that time most of the people who are now going away will want to return, and there will also be great numbers of Europeans coming here to attend the St. Louis Exposition. From cabled reports the booking on the other side is extremely heavy, and the steamship companies are so pressed for berths that all of them bave prepared to take vessels off of runs to other ports and send them to New York and Boston.

WOUND MUSIC BOX IN TOMB.

Miss Haines, Suing Mrs. Ireland, Tells Some of Her Duties.

The gruesome duties which Miss Hattie A. Haines had to perform for Mrs. Mary Reynolds Ireland, for whom she acted as companion and private secretary, were described by Miss Haines yesterday in the trial of the suit which sbe bas brougbt to recover $15,000 from ber former employer.

The trial is being held before a jury in Justice MacLean's part of the Supreme Court. Of the $15,000 Miss Haines says is due her, $5,000 is for salary for five years and $10,000 is wbat ahe says Mrs. Ireland promised to set aside for her.

Every day while they were at Saratoga, Miss Haines said, sbe went at Mrs. Ireland's order to the mausoleum where Mr. Ireland's body had been laid and prepared things tbere for the widow's visit. When Mrs. Ireland arrived tbe two would lift the lid of the coffin to see if tbe body was still there. Then a music box which the widow had installed in the tomb would be wound up by the secretary, and the two women would listen to tunes that Mr. Ireland used to be fond of.

After describing these things and telling how Mrs. Ireland had cbased her about the bouse, revolver in hand, threatening to kill her, Miss Haines, at the noon recess, collapsed and was takeu away. Later physicians said she waa suffering from hysteria and nervous depression, and was unable to return to court.

ARCTIC CLUB INCORPORATED.

Lieut. Peary at Head of Organization to Explore.

Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an application for the incorporation of the Peary Arctic Club. The incorporators and Directors include Lieut. Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, of Washington, D. C.; Morris K. Jesup, Henry Parish, and John H. Flagler of Manhattan, and Anton A. Raven and Herbert L. Bridgman of Brooklyn.

The incorporators state they desire to associate tbemselves together to promote and maintain explorations in the Polar Sea, headed by Lieut. Peary, and to provide funds for the same.

Odd pattern, a smart, snappy cut, ease and grace are the qualities young men like in a suit or overcoat.

Of course the clothing must wear and be well tailored.

These are Hackett-Carhart characteristics.

Cloths and cuts that humor young men, $10 to $25; a Cravenette or Short Top Coat, $12 to $18.

Seasonable shirts, $1.50, $3.50. Plain and plaited bosoms. All sleeve lengths.

We've had quarter-size collars for years.

Late fancies in bath robes, Pajamas, Underwear, Hosiery, etc. Canes. Umbrellas.

The Ralston Health Shoe, $4.

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Wallach's Hats

$2, $2.50 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery 840 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 122d 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

COMFORT and Style in our Hats.

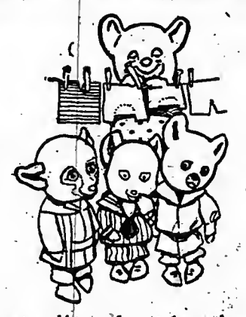
The Style you can see for yourself. It is the $5 sort.

The Comfort you'll discover when you put the Hat on.

SMART FURNISHINGS at Wallach Prices.

Hats at $2.90, $2.40, and our own, $1.90

Neatness Shirts of this season's designs.



Just a line about boys' wash suits—sort of a wash-line.

All the usual materials in unusually dainty patterns.

Madras, cheviot, galatea, crash, linen, duck, pique.

Sailor suits, sizes 3 to 12, $1.25 to $7.00.

Russian suits—lots of them with Eton collars, sizes 2½ to 8; $1.75 to $6.50.

Everything men and boys wear.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

TWO SOLDIERS BREAK JAIL.

Escape from Fort Wadsworth and Armed Men Guard Ferries.

Two soldiers confined in tbe guardhouse at Fort Wadsworth sawed their way to liberty yesterday afternoon and escaped. They were Thomas Cushman and William Waddington. Both were privates in the Fiftieth Company, Coast Artillery. Six months ago, less five days, Waddington was sentenced to six months in the guard house for technical desertion—that is, he had overstayed leave of absence, but returned voluntarily. Altbough his sentence would have been up next week, he had another charge to face, and was to have been court-martialed. Cushing was being punished for enlisting under a false name. His time was also almost up.

The police were notified of the escape at once, and a detail of seventy-five soldiers waa also sent out. Tbe soldiers were armed witb their rifles, had bayonets fixed, and carried ball cartridges. They were stationed at all ferries and railroad stations. The only chance the two escaped men would have of leaving Staten Island would be to cross to the Jersey shore by a rowboat. Tbe alarm, however, waa given all along the shore, and boatmen notified that the men were worth $30 each if turned over to either the civil or army authorities.

Firemen's Parade May 14.

The parade of the Fire Department and the presentation of medals for bravery will take place May 14. Tbe parade will be reviewed by Mayor McClellan and Fire Commissioner Hayes. All told there will be forty-five companies in line. Chief Croker will be in command.

AMUSEMENTS.

EDEN World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra attractions. POWELL 3 and 5.

AMUSEMENT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds east to south becoming northwesterly.

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ELSBERG BILL HELD UP; GOV. ODELL ATTACKED

Angry, Ex-Senator Ford Predicts Popular Upheaval Here.

CHARGES DOUBLE DEALING

Two Rapid Transit Commission Bills Passed—Assemblyman Newcomb, Who Introduced Elsberg's Measure, Makes No Fight

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Only through an agitation in New York, the force of which shall be irresistible, can the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill be passed. That it is the present purpose of those who now control the fate of the bill not to let it out of the Assembly Rules Committee can be said with absolute authority. The two Rapid Transit Commission bills were on the Assembly calendar to-day and were passed without opposition. They now go to Mayor McClellan. The failure to get the Elsberg bill reported led to a degree of bitterness that found vent in a personal attack on Gov. Odell by Mr. Ford.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Ford, "that Gov. Odell never had the slightest intention of permitting the Elsberg bill to become a law. I was so advised by one in a position to know almost a week ago. It, together with the two commission bills, was passed by the Senate with the distinct understanding that all three should pass the Assembly and go to the Mayor together. Gov. Odell was a party to that agreement. Of course, the passage of the two commission bills separately, which places New York at the mercy of the Belmont syndicate, the Metropolitan and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, insures liberal campaign contribution from those corporations, and the rights and interests of the people of our city may go hang.

"But the Elsberg bill is not yet defeated. If the press and people of the city will arouse and demand its passage all the piratical corporations in the city could not stop it. If the Rules Committee of the Assembly do this bill to death, or if, as there is ample warrant for suspecting, a report of the Elsberg bill is held until the lobbyists of the corporations shall have had time to arrange for its death on the floor, the City of New York will give 200,000 plurality against the next Republican candidate for Governor instead of the beggarly 129,000 piled up against Odell in 1902."

When the Rules Committee failed last evening to report this bill with the rapid Transit Commission's bills, ex-Senator Pohn Ford set to work to ascertain what the trouble was. At the same time he telegraphed to R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, which is behind the bill, to come to Albany also if he wished to save the measure. Mr. Cutting arrived this morning.

Mr. Cutting and Mr. Ford went to Speaker Nixon and demanded to know why the Elsberg bill had been held up while the Rapid Transit Commission's bills had been reported.

"Because the bill did not come to the committee in engrossed form," said the Speaker. But the Clerk of the Senate told Mr. Cutting and Mr. Ford, they say, that the bill had been engrossed.

Speaker Nixon refused their request that the Rules Committee report out the bill to-day and have it go on to-morrow's calendar.

Messrs. Cutting and Ford decided to appeal to the Governor, but they experienced great difficulty in making an appointment with him. They visited the Executive chamber several times without success.

Meantime they called upon Assemblyman Newcomb(who introduced the Elsberg bill in the Assembly. They then learned that while they were endeavoring to arrange a conference with the Governor the two rapid transit commission bills had been brought in the Assembly and had been put through. Mr. Newcomb made a speech in favor of the bills. He said:

"Mr. Speaker, it has been generally supposed, because I have favored rapid transit legislation of a broader scope than these bills, that I was opposed to them. It is true that I think there ought to be further rapid transit legislation than is contemplated by these bills, but at the same time I am impressed with the needs of the outlying districts for some immediate transit relief. It isn't much of an argument to make the laboring man who hangs onto a strap in one of the elevated trains all the way from the City Hall to Fordham hat if we will only delay all rapid transit legislation we will be abe some time in the future to make better contracts than we can under these bills. I therefore purpose voting for these bills.

Mr. Cutting subsequently quoted Mr. Newcomb as saying that his understanding with the Speaker was that the Elsberg bill was to be reported ont by the Rules Committee Wednesday.

Mr. Newcomb was seen and told what Mr. Cutting had said.

"I never said to any one that I had an understanding or agreement with Speaker Nixon on the Elsberg bill," he said.

Speaker Nixon also was asked about the alleged agreement that he had made with Mr. Newcomb to have the Elsberg bill reported. He denied that he had made any such agreement. He intimated strongly that the bill was not likely to be reported.

Assemblyman Newcomb this evening issued a statement in explanation of his course. He says:

"The two rapid transit bills passed by the Assembly this morning were desired by the city authorities, the Rapid Transit Commission, and by the thousands of persons who by their representatives appeared before the committees of both houses and begged to be afforded relief from inadequate transit facilities. I am strongly in favor of Mr. Elsberg's Rapid Transit bill, and I hope to see it enacted before the session closes.

"In any firm advocacy of this measure and of the principles contained in it I could find no excuse for opposition to the Rapid Transit Commission bills. Such opposition would have been improper on my part in view of the united demand from the city which I in part represent, for their passage."

Senator White, Chairman of the committee which reported all three of the bills, and who made the request of the Assembly Rules Committee for favorable action on all of them, said:

"I regard the two Rapid Transit Commission bills as incomplete legislation without the Elsberg bill. In my judgment the Elsberg bill ought to pass to amply protect the interests of the city. At the same time I would rather see the two commission bills enacted than have no legislation at all."

AUGUST BELMONT PLEASED.

Says Interborough Company Will Bid for Contract for New Subway.

August Belmont, the President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as well as the members of the Rapid Transit Commission, expressed themselves as extremely pleased last night when they heard that the Assembly had passed the commission's bills, which now go to the Governor for action. As the bills were passed under an emergency message from Gov. Odell his favorable action on them is assured.

Under the new bills, the fifty-million-dollar limit on subway building, which now is within $6,000,000, of being exhausted, is removed, and the new limit can be whatever the city officials desire it to be. The Rapid Transit Commission also secures the power to lay out rapid transit routes over bridges and approaches, which would give it full control of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges in this respect, and of other bridges when built.

"Now that the Rapid Transit Commission's bills have passed both houses of the Legislature," said Mr. Belmont last night, "I am fres to say that the Interborough Company is prepared to bid on any of the routes we have proposed, and others that may be necessary, but not yet considered, and which will later be applied for. Everyone connected with this company was very particular not to express approval or otherwise of these bills while they were being considered by the Legislature and on their passage, for fear such a course might have interfered with their proper advancement."

The Metropolitan interests also are preparing to bid for contracts to build the next subway.

George L. Rives and Albert B. Boardman yesterday sent the following telegram to Gov. Odell:

"We feel it our duty to formally contradict the statements appearing in the press this morning that the so-called Elsberg Rapid Transit bill is a compromise measure in that the amendments proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission have been incorporated therein. The bill as passed by the Senate does not contain the amendments which the Rapid Transit Commission considers not only important but essential, and is disapproved by it."

Mr. Boardman, in explaining the dispatch, said:

"If the Elsberg bill becomes law in the form in which it passed the Senate, it will be impossible to build auy more subways unless the city authoritiss are willing to take the risk of spending the money before a responsible contractor to operate the road has been obtained. Such operating contractor could not be obtained at the time the contract for construction is let, because the limit of the lease is twenty years, with a possible renewal for twenty years more."

DEADLY TORPEDO MIXTURE.

Used in Making "Explosive Canes" It Kills Little Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 8.—James Barry was frightfully burned and torn and his eleven-year-old daughter was killed this morning by an explosion of dynamite in Woodbridge Township, near Rahway. The accident, it is thought, was due to carelessness, snd Prosecutor Berdine is making an investigation of the case.

In a large house on the main road from Rahway to Woodbridge the Rahway Cane Company has its factory. This company makes torpedo canes, the kind that are popular on the Fourth of July. When these canes are dropped on a pavement they make a loud report. Dynamite and other explosives are used in the manufacture of the canes. James Barry had charge of the work, and he and his family and other men who worked at the place lived in the house.

Barry went into the dynamite storage room this morning, smoking a cigar. His eleven-year-old daughter went with him. Instantly there was a terrific explosion that tore away a side of the house. The girl was killed outright and Barry was torn and rendered unconscious. He probably will die.

Report was made to the Prosecutor that Mrs. Barry had neglected her four children, and she was arrested. It was asserted that when she was told of her husband's injuries, she exclaimed, "Let him die!"

PINTSCH GAS KILLS FOUR.

Explosion at Company's Washington Plant Does $2,000 Damage Besides.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Four men were killed and one fatally injured in an explosion to-day at the Pintsch Gas Compressing Company's plant in Southwest Washington.

The explosion caused $2,000 damage to the building, covered by insurance. Its origin is unknown and the Superintendent of the plant says that probably only Stephen Henson, the engineer who was killed, understands the cause. The explosion occurred at 4:35 o'clock this morning. The three men who were killed outright, Henson, Fireman Cumberland, and an unknown negro, and Charles W. Grigsby, who died later, had been on duty all night. The machines in the building were badly damaged and the south wall of the second story was blown out. The plant supplied light for many of the railway cars entering the city.

Grigsby died at the Emergency Hospital. His injuriss were the result of a heroic attempt to rescue his comrades. He rushed into the engine room and catching the arm of Cumberland, who was buried in the débris, tried to drag him out. The flames rapidly enveloped Grigsby, but he released his hold on Cumberland only after the arrival of the firemen. He told the hospital physicians that the disaster was caused by the gas becoming too high and the inability of the men to find the leak. "The room," said he, "must have been full, the gas kept rising, and the roof was blown off."

MAY END BALKAN TROUBLE.

Treaty Between Turkey and Bulgaria Signed at Constantinople.

SOFIA, April 8.—A telegram received here from Constantinople announces that a Turco-Bulgarian convention was signed to-day.

No details are given.

A dispatch received in Vienna from Sofia said that orders for the mobilization of the Bulgarian Army had been suspended owing to the fact that the Porte had made a fresh proposal for the settlement of the difficulties between the two countries, and that M. Natchovitch had therefore been instructed to resume the negotiations.

Latest Shipping News.

PLYMOUTH, April 9—3:08 A. M.—Arrived steamship St. Louis, Capt. Jamieson, New York for Cherbourg and Southampton, proceeded.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN WORLD-WIDE FRIENDS

Treaty Settling Differences Everywhere Is Signed.

ENDS FRENCH SHORE PERIL

Moroccan and New Hebrides Questions Also Among Those Disposed Of—A Diplomatic Triumph.

LONDON, April 9.—The Anglo-French colonial treaty was signed at the Foreign Office here yesterday. It comprises three separate instruments, the main features of which have been outlined from time to time in The Associated Press dispatches.

The first instrument deals with Egypt and Morocco, the second with Newfoundland and West Africa, and the third with Siam, the New Hebrides, and Madagascar.

By the terms of the treaty the present political situation in Morocco and in Egypt remains unchanged, and a full agreement is reached regarding Egyptian finances. Great Britain recognizes the right of France to guard the tranquillity of Morocco, while France will not impede the action of Great Britain in Egypt, and Great Britain adheres to the convention of 1888 for the neutrality of the Suez Canal. It is agreed that public works and other undertakings in Egypt and Morocco shall remain in the hands of the respective States.

The freedom of trade in Egypt and Morocco is guaranteed for thirty years, and if the convention shall not be denounced before the expiration of that period it is to remain in force for four years more.

In order to assure the freedom of the Straits of Gibraltar, it is agreed that no fortification can be erected on the Moroccan coast between Melilla and the mouth of the Sebu River.

The two Governments promise mutual assistance for the execution of these arrangements.

In Newfoundland France foregoes exclusive fishing rights on the French Shore, though retaining her right to fish. The Bait bill of 1888 is modified so as to give Newfoundlanders the right to sell bait to the French fishermen. Indemnities will be given to the owners and employes of the French establishments on the French Shore in exchange for the abandoned fishing rights.

France obtains three concessions regarding territory in West Africa. Under the terms of the first there is to be a territorial readjustment on the Zambesi, giving France access to the portion of the river navigable to ocean-going ships; under the second France secures six Los Islands, and under the third there is to be a readjustment of the frontier line between the River Niger and Lake Tchad, giving France a route through a fertile country.

In the case of Siam, the two countries confirm the declaration of 1896, determining its precise meaning with regard to pre-existing differences.

With regard to the New Hebrides, the British and French Governments agree to appoint a commission which will decide the land disputes between the inhabitants.

Concerning Madagascar, Great Britain withdraws the protests made at various periods against the French economic régime there.

The Government has long been a stranger to such a universal chorus of approval and congratulation as that exhibited editorially this morning in all the London newspapers because of the happy conclusion of the Anglo-French negotiations for a colonial treaty. This approval is none the less wholehearted because it is recognized that France has obtained substantial concessions while surrendering little of real value.

King Edward is again hailed as a successful diplomatist, and the greater portion of the thanks is accorded to his Majesty for having initiated the rapprochement and to President Loubet for having received the overtures in a corresponding spirit. Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcasse are also complimented for their notable services to the cause of peace between the two countries.

PARIS, April 8.—The Anglo-French colonial treaty was signed in London to-day.

The Temps says:

"Ambassador Cambon, after leaving Foreign Secretary Lansdowne yesterday evening, telegraphed to Foreign Minister Delcassé that the accord was complete except upon one point, which later was arranged, and the signatures were affixed to-day."

The treaty elaborately sets forth the details of the accord, which are substantially the same as previously given in these dispatches.

The extent of the questions regulated makes the accord a notable diplomatic triumph.

From the British point of view the most important article of the Anglo-French treaty is probably that relating to the French Shore of Newfoundland. This question has been regarded by Sir Charles Dilke and other leading British authorities on foreign affairs as the most dangerous existing between England and France.

The New Hebrides Islands, in Western Polynesia, having a population of about 100,000, mostly cannibals, were, under the Anglo-French convention of 1887 and the agreement of 1888, placed under a joint commission of French and British naval officers on the Pacific stations. There are many British and French settlers in the islands and both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions.

The Australian Government and the British settlers demanded the establishment of a land court to deal with all such disputes, the appointment of a British Resident, and the equalization of the trading conditions as to the importation of arms, alcohol, &c.

PATIENT POISONS SURGEON.

Piece of Bone Punctures Dr. Foley's Finger While Operating.

Dr. M. F. Foley of 710 Hudson Street, Hoboken, is seriously ill at his home from blood poisoning. He is one of the visiting surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, and on Tuesday last performed an operation upon a boy suffering from a malignant disease. The surgeon had nearly finished with the patient when a small sliver of bone punctured the rubber glove on the doctor's right hand and penetrated the flesh of one of the fingers.

Dr. Foley at once took every precaution, but blood poisoning set in and the arm swelled to the shoulder. About twenty incisions have been made inthe arm of Dr. Foley, each with a drainage tube inserted. Dr. Foley is improving.

The Best Scotch.
Usher's Glenlivet.—Adv.

BURTON STILL A SENATOR.

Will Draw His Salary Until Final Determination of His Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator Burton returned here this morning and spent the day at his office in the Maltby Annex. He did not appear in the Senate chamber, and made no statement. Two or three Democratic Senators called on him and expressed their sympathy.

It is expected that Mr. Burton will not appear in the Senate, and the Senate will not take any action on his case. The leading lawyers of the body have concluded that his conviction does not automatically oust him from his seat, but that the Senate will be obliged to act unless he should resign. They take the ground that under the Constitution the Senate is sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and that even the operation of the statute under which Burton was convicted would not act to unseat him over the silence of the Senate. In other words the prerogative of the Senate is stronger than the statute.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections has framed a resolution for expulsion with the understanding that should the Kansas Senator make his appearance in the Senate it will at once be introduced. The understanding is that Burton will remain a Senator and continue to draw his salary until on appeal his case is finally determined.

NOT MRS. GARDNER'S DOG.

But Boston Woman Must Pay $1,892 to Child Bitten by It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 8.—Mrs. "Jack" Gardner was to-day mulcted in the sum of $1,892 for the ill behavior of a dog which she contended was not hers, although it had belonged to her but a short time before it bit ten-year-old Mary Callahan, who was playing in the vicinity of the Fenway palace.

George Proctor, a musician, who resides with his mother in Mrs. Gardner's mansion, said that in November Mrs. Gardner gave him the dog as a birthday present, and that he had cared for and fed it himself since. On this count the court ordered the jury to find a verdict for the defendant.

The second count alleged that the dog which bit the child was kept on the premises of Mrs. Gardner, and Judge Aiken ruled that if the plaintiff was injured by a dog that was fed with dogs kept on the premises of Mrs. Gardner, she might be held responsible.

AUTOS IN HEAD-ON SMASH.

Big Touring Machine Crunches Up Small Runabout on Broadway.

Two automobiles were in a head-on collision on Broadway last evening, greatly pleasing amateur critics who had been expecting such a collision for some time.

It took place at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street. The automobiles went up in the air, one man went through the air into the street, and the whole front of one machine was jammed into a pile of scrap iron, pipes, and wires. The other, which was the larger, and its driver, escaped uninjured.

The injured man is W. J. Wentz, who had a runabout automobile weighing about 750 pounds. The man in the larger automobile was H. H. Hill, an employe of H. S. Black, President of the Fuller Construction Company. The machine was one of the heavy touring kind.

Wentz was going north behind a Broadway car. He turned out to get around and past the car, and, it is alleged, went around on the wrong side.

Hill, who was on the front seat of the big automobile, said that his machine was making about six miles an hour. Other people said it was more.

People who saw the collision had a treat like that afforded to crowds along Western railroads when two old engines are sent against each other.

When the collison occurred there was a crunching as if the big machine's front were grinding out the mechanism of the smaller one. Then their fronts came down out of the air and rebounded on the pavement. Wentz was shot out over the side of his machine, and sprawled on the street. His machine gave some splutters and then stood still, for all the world like an end of a junk shop. The axle in front was broken, both wheels smashed up, tires were cut and the dashboard was twisted out of shape.

Wentz was not badly hurt. His legs were bruised, but he did not have to be attended by a surgeon. Hill was not dislodged from his seat. His machine was scratched, but not otherwise damaged.

DROVE RUNAWAY AGAINST POST

Daring Driver's Means of Stopping Horse's Wild Dash.

Albert Grant, employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, was driving in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon, when his horse ran away. Men, women, and children scattered as the horse swerved from one side of the street to the other, while Grant kept sawing on the reins. The driver turned the animal into Park Avenue, where he knew there was less danger of disaster to pedestriana than on the busy One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Near One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street Grant let one of the reins drop and pulled with might and main on the other line. He had seen a lamp-post and sought to guide the horse against it. He succeeded in his design and the animal dashed with great force into the iron column, bending it. The horse was hurt and the wagon was smashed into bits, while Grant was hurled to the pavement but not badly injured.

BLAZE OPPOSITE THE WALDORF

Guests Entertained by Fire-Fighting Spectacle.

Several hundred guests in the rooms on the north side of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel were treated last night to the spectacle of the firemen fighting a stubborn blaze at 25 and 27 West Thirty-fourth Street, almost directly opposite the big hostelry. The smoke and clamor of the engines, one of which, No. 65, took up a position at a hydrant in front of the Thirty-fourth Street entrance, caused considerable excitement, but reassuring replies calmed the guests, and they turned their attentio nto the entertainment provided by the fire fighters.

The fire was in a five-story business building, on the first and second floors, occupied, respectively, by Collins & Marsh, furniture dealers, and Josephine Carton & Co., importers of gowns. It started in the furniture store from defective insulation, and ate its way above. After half an hour's hard work the blaze was subdued, with a loss estimated by Battallon Chief Duane at $2,500.

Knights of Columbus Special Train to Washington, via Pennsylvania Railroad

will leave New York, West 33d Street, at 4:55 P. M., Brooklyn at 4:45 P. M., Tuesday, April 12th, with dining car attached. Rate $7.50 for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale April 11th, 12th, and 13th, good to return until April 18th inclusive.—Adv.

SET ASIDE VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY"

Justice's Action in Temple's Case Causes Comment.

EXONERATED, BUT IN JAIL

Prisoner Was President of the Bankrupt William Campbell Wall Paper Co.—Accused of Taking $40.000.

Although a jury in Part 13 of the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict pronouncing James H. Temple, ex-President of the bankrupt William Campbell Wall Paper Company, not guilty of converting to his own use some $40,000 of the funds of the company, Temple had to go back to Ludlow Street Jail, where he has been confined since early in January in default of $25,000 bail.

Immediately after the verdict was returned Justice Watson N. Rogers of Watertown, who is specially assigned to this department, set it aside and ordered a new trial. In doing so he said that he was not satisfied with the explanation of the defendant as to how he came into possession of the money.

The Constitution of New York, in Article 1, Section 6, the Bill of Rights, says:

"* * * No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. * * *"

The action of Justice Rogers caused a great deal of comment about the Court House. Lawyers who heard of it said that it was "remarkable." It frequently happens in criminal cases that a Judge, not satisfied that a convicted man had had a fair and complete trial, will set aside a verdict in order to give the accused ample opportunity to prove his innocence, but it was most unusual, the lawyers said, that a Judge should hold a man and send him back to jail after a jury had found him to be not guilty.

Austen G. Fox, Temple's attorney, said that he would appeal from the ruling of Justice Rogers immediately.

"I have no doubt," he said, "that the Appellate Division will uphold the verdict of the jury."

Temple was stupefied when informed, after the jury had rendered a verdict in his favor, that it would be necessary for him to return to the jail. When he started out with his keeper he begged for permission to see his wife and children for a little while. Arrangements were made, and, the Deputy Sheriff remaining with him all of the time, Temple was allowed an hour or two with his family. Then he was taken back to Ludlow Street.

Mr. Fox said that he would apply immediately for a reduction of bail so that his client might be at liberty pending the decision on the appeal or the re-trial.

Mr. Temple was President of the William Campbell Wall Paper Company when the firm went to the wall in 1902. John E. Dockendorff had been at the head of the concern, and in that capacity had gone to London in October, 1901, to negotiate the sale of the company's foreign business, its wall paper patterns, and good will to an English syndicate. He made arrangements for the sale for about $40,000. In the meantime he was deposed and Temple was elected President in his stead.

Immediately after assuming the office Temple hastened to London, when he met Dickendorff, and the latter, it was shown at the trial, turned over to him English banknotss amounting to about £3,600. After remaining in London just thirty-six hours, Temple sailed for America.

About a month later Dockendorff, having finished the business, also returned. Temple met him, and the remainder of the $40,000, it was testified, was turned over to him. All of this money is said to have been paid in turn to Philip D. Mallory, who was Vice President of the company. Mallory was made co-defendant with Temple in the suit which was brought by James E. Howell, statutory receiver of the company. Mallory has been missing since soon after the transaction was completed. Dockendorff was the principal witness for the plaintiff. Counsel for the receiver in the suit was James R. Sheffield.

STUDENT GUARD SHOT BOY.

Fellow-Collegians Then Endeavor to Prevent Arrest at Ball Game.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 8.—Coley Haydep, nineteen years old, was shot at the State College Baseball Park to-day by Lee Anderson, a State College student, who was acting as guard at the park. The bullet entered Hayden's left shoulder and inflicted a serious wound.

Police Captain Brown went to the park to arrest Anderson, and the latter pulled his pistol and declared that he would not submit to arrest. A crowd of 200 State College students backed him up in his refusal.

Capt. Brown rushed in before he could shoot, and after a tussle disarmed him. He was later released on bond.

Central University and State College were engaged in a game of baseball, and Hayden was looking on through a crack in the fence. Anderson orderd him away, and Hayden swore. Anderson thereupon shot him.

SEEK HEIR TO $100,000.

Charles Miller Bequeaths Wealth to Son Who Left Home.

An active search was begun yesterday by the family of the late Charles Miller, a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Miller & Gaus, who died last Sunday, at his home, 685 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, for his son George, who disappeared nearly three years ago. A legacy of nearly $100,000 is awaiting this son if he can be found.

Mr. Miller was reported to be worth $500,000. Three years ago, when his son George was twenty-seven years old, Mr. Miller stopped the young man's weekly allowance, telling him that he would have to go out into the world and earn his own livelihood. Then the young man disappeared.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

TEXAS TORNADO KILLS FIVE.

All the Dead Negroes—Tail of Tornado Hits Owensborough, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 8.—Five persons were killed and a number were injured in a tornado which swept Freestone and Limestone Counties yesterday. The force of the cyclone was most felt four miles east of Prairie Grove. At Lake Creek settlement thirteen persons were injured, some of them mortally.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., April 8.—The end of a Southern tornado struck Owensborough and vicinity to-day.

The street-car power houss was partially demolished, and not a street car is running in the city.

BLIZZARDS IN THE WEST.

Trains Held Up and Serious Losses to Ranchmen Feared.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Extraordinary weather for the season of the year prevails today over a large area in the West.

In various parts of North and South Dakota railroad traffic is blocked and the telegraphic service is seriously affected by a wind and snow storm. In South Dakota, east of the Black Hills, there are mammoth drifts. All trains are held at stations. Norfolk, Neb., reports the worst bizzard of the Winter, with the probability of serious loss to ranchmen. A heavy snowstorm prevails throughout Southwestern Iowa.

CANNON FEARS NOMINATION.

If Made Chairman He Might Be Named for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Speaker Cannon's friends are opposed to his selection as permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention, and are trying to have plans changed. It genuinely scares them. One of them said to-day:

"Do you know what will happen if they put Mr. Cannon in the chair at that convention? Why, some fellow will repeat the William Alden Smith occurrence in the House the other day, 'fire off the other barrel,' and name him for the Vice Presidential nomination. The result will be that that convention will just rise as one man and nominate Mr. Cannon by acclamation. While that would be entirely satisfactory in my opinion, to many interests of the Republican Party, it is something that Mr. Cannon does not want to happen."

TORTURED A FARMER'S BOY.

Man Hung Him by One Arm—Pet Dog Saved Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 8.—John Chambers, the ten-year-old son of J. W. Chambers, a farmer living near the village of Fort Robinson, was picked up from the door of his home yesterday by a man, carried to a remote part of his father's orchard, and there stripped of his clothing, hanged by one arm to a tree, and left to perish.

Several hours later his parents started a search for him. The curious actions of the boy's pet dog attracted the attention of the searchers. The animal took the mother to the tree where the boy was hanging.

The little fellow, almost unconscious, was taken down and restoratives administered. It is thought he will recover.

A posse of officers and farmers are now searching for the perpetrator of the act.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL DELEGATE

Possible Selection of Financier Attributed to Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 8.—There are indications of a very lively session at the Republican Convention of the Twentieth Congressional District here to-morrow. This district is comprised of Orange, Sullivan, and Rockland Counties, and sends two delegates to the National Convention. Some time ago it was announced that John P. Roosa of Sullivan and Congressman Thomas W. Bradley of Orange were to be the delegates. Both are pronounced Roosevelt men and satisfactory to the district.

About a week ago it was given out that Bradley had withdrawn, and that E. H. Harriman had been put in his place. Harriman is supposed to be anti-Roosevelt, and the move is said to have been made in accordance with the wish of Gov. Odell. The friends of Mr. Roosevelt do not like the change, and there are enough delegates from Orange County alone to insure Mr. Bradley's selection in cass he should hint that he would accept.

COUNTESS CASSINI'S FETE.

Mrs. A. L. Barber to Lend House and Grounds for the Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The site of the lawn fete for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross was decided upon to-day, when the Countess Marguerite Cassini and Mrs. A. L. Barber of this city and New York held a conference at the Barber home, which, with its extensive grounds, will be placed at the disposal of the Countess for the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, April 26.

Belmont, as the Barbsr place is known, was ten or fifteen years ago on the outskirts of Washington, and is one of the show places of the Capital.

The house, which is the Winter home of the family, is a beautiful and spacious mansion of graystone, while the grounds, which occupy two city blocks, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth Street and Florida Avenue to Clifton Street, are well shaded and splendidly adapted for an outdoor fete. In fact, since the erection of an apartment house on the garden surrounding Corcoran House, there are no private grounds in Washington comparable with those of Belmont.

Notwithstanding the fact that the names of two Cabinet women, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Hitchcock, appear on the list of patronesses, official society is still holding aloof from the fete, which will, however, receive the support of the fashionable world.

LAMAR HOUSE UNDER HAMMER.

Sold for Mortgage and Bid in by Broker's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, April 8.—The David Lamar property, near Seabright, was sold to-day by the Sheriff under foreclosure of a second mortgage for $15,001 held by A. G. Spalding, the original owner of the property.

It was purchased by Mrs. Lamar for $15,000. The property is advertised to be sold again April 29 under foreclosure on the first mortgage for $54,000 by William E. Strong.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Piso's Cure in time. All druggists. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

FLEETS MAY HAVE MET AT PORT ARTHUR

St. Petersburg Hears That Makaroff Has Met Japanese.

TOOK FLEET OUT OF HARBOR

Rumor of a Sea Fight, but Nothing Officially Known of It in Russian Capital.

PARIS, April 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that Vice Admiral Makaroff went out from Port Arthur this morning, a Japanese squadron having been signaled as in the offing.

It is rumored, the correspondent says, that a sea fight took place, but nothing concerning it is officially known.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

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PARIS, April 8.—According to private information I have received from St. Petersburg, the powers that be in Russia manifest increased concern as to the sequel to the war, that is to say, the possibility of being hampered by the interference of foreign powers in the conclusion of peace.

Neither Russia nor Japan seems to apprehend foreign intervention during the hostilities, and therefore it is possible that the vast scale on which the Russian military preparations are being conducted contemplates not only the requirements of the war with Japan, but also Russia's position at the conclusion of peace toward the other powers concerned in Far Eastern affairs.

Gen. Kuropatkin considers that about 400,000 men should be available in the pending campaign. Taking that figure as the basis of calculation, the rate at which Russia is mobilizing and arming must be duly considered in anticipating what may possibly be the state of things from an international point of view at the end of the war.

Several Paris papers, in their St. Petersburg correspondence, refer to the possibility of a general Russian mobilization. One correspondent telegraphs that he had an interview with a Colonel of the Staff, who informed him that general mobilization was being prepared in case of complications. The police authorities have been instructed to make lists of all men under forty years of age having university certificates and capable of serving as officers of reserves. One section of the reserves will be intrusted with the protection of the railways and auxiliary service.

It is added that a decree of general mobilization will be published soon.

I hear from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government recently refused, at all events for the present, an offer of a loan coming from French quarters, and also declined a large number of proposals of war supplies by foreigners.

CONTRADICTS JAPAN'S CRITICS.

Military Expert Says Everything Warranted by Circumstances Has Been Done.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

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LONDON, April 9.—The Times's military correspondent, in discussing the apparent slow progress of the war, says:

"Some impatient and impressionable critics find fault with the delay in the Japanese operations, expecting to see the Russian colossus devoured at a mouthful, but no one has yet conquered space by a coup de main, and armies of modern type are not moved about in midwinter in East Asia with the same facility with which we pull out the flag that marks the Japanese position at Ping-yang and advance it to Wi-ju.

"It is true that it is two months since the rupture of negotiations and that no pitched battle has been fought; if Russia wills it the same thing may be true for the next two months.

"It waa the dispatch of the Russian Mediterranean squadron that precipitated the war. If the Japanese had had their way, the outbreak of war would have been postponed for a month at least. Moreover, the best opinion in Japan was that the preliminary operations on sea would last a month and that only then and at a very heavy price would the sea be cleared. But what it waa expected would take a month was accomplished in a single hour.

"Since then Japan has done everything warranted by the circumstances. The steady pursuance of the Japanese plana has brought the Mikado's forces in the second week in April to the precise point they occupied late in August, 1894, when Marquis Yamagata arrived at the Yalu.

"There is only this material difference that whereas in 1894 the subsequent operations had to be carried on in the early part of the Winter, causing ravages in the Japanese ranks which have perhaps never been entirely admitted, there is now the whole of the short Summer campaigning season in front of them, and they have all these months in which to crush the opposition of the Russian army.

"The result of the campaign no one presumes to foretell, since war is an art, not an exact science, and imponderable elements are always there to make us realise the limitations imposed on the

best-laid plans. A sentry asleep, a wandering bullet fired in the air, a torpedo deflected by a piece of wreckage, may make all the difference between victory and defeat, and it is only those thrice fortunate individuals who have seen nothing and felt nothing of the realities of war who can venture to dogmatize upon the march of events."

A NEW JAPANESE LANDING.

Belief That Togo's Fleet Is Engaged in Covering Arrangements for It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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WEI-HAI-WEI, April 8.—The result of a week's cruising leads me to believe that the Japanese fleet is engaged in covering arrangements for a new landing of troops recently mobilized.

A close blockade of Port Arthur has not been maintained, presumably because of information as to the state of the channel. Moreover, the sudden fogs which are apt to occur at this time of the year might give the Russian torpedo craft, which still have free egress, certain advantages.

It is certain that up to the present no Japanese transports have entered the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, though one must allow that the persistent efforts of Admiral Togo to close Port Arthur suggest that the fleet is required for operations at a greater distance from the present fleet base, which of course is within easy striking distance of all the points in the present theatre of war except Vladivostok.

RUSSIANS TO RETIRE FURTHER.

Japanese May Not Be Seriously Opposed South of Mukden.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—A Harbin correspondent says everything shows that on account of unpreparedness it has been decided to operate on the defensive. It is believed that the Japanese will never pass Mukden.

In anticipation of the cutting of the railroad, the correspondent says, families south of Mukden have been ordered north. He adds that the regular railroad guard has been supplemented by volunteers armed by the Government and drilled by army instructors.

Troops travel 45 versts an hour going to Liao-Yang, according to the correspondent.

NO ATTEMPT TO KILL ALFONSO.

King Denies His Life Was Threatened—Disturbance at Barcelona.

GERONA, Spain, April 8.—King Alfonso to-day received a telegram from President Diaz of Mexico congratulating him on his escape from an attempt on his life at Barcelona.

The King replied, assuring the President that the report that the explosion was an attempt on his life was absolutely unfounded.

BARCELONA, April 8.—There was some disturbance here last night. While the King was leaving the theatre after the gala performance a party of Republicans, returning from a meeting, attempted to make a demonstration against Premier Maura, hooting and whistling.

The crowd resented the action of the Republicans and raised counter-cries of "Long Live the King!" "Long Live Spain," and "Long Live Maura!"

A free fight which followed was ultimately quelled by the gendarmes.

FORESTS AND CLIMATE.

Influence of One on the Other Said to be Less Than Supposed.

BERLIN, April 8.—The influence of forests upon climate was the subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the German Meteorological Society here yesterday.

The conclusions reached assigned much less influence to the forests than has been hitherto assumed. Prof. Schubert of Göttingen gave a summary of the results of his four years' observations at Prussian forestry stations throughout the extensive wooded region of the northwestern part of Brandenburg. Two observations were taken daily at numerous points within the forests, in clearings and other points. The result was that from the minimum variations of temperature and humidity in the forests and at more remote points it was concluded that the forests had no appreciable influence upon the rainfall and general climate.

It was pointed out in the debate following that observations in the extended swamp regions of Russia gave similar results. Diagrams and tables illustrating the experiments will be sent to the St. Louis Exposition.

RESERVOIR REPORT READ.

Advises That the City Pay the Withheld $200,000 to Contractors.

Upholding the work done by the contracting firm of McDonald & Onderdonk on the Jerome Park reservoir, the Committee on Finance and Audit of the Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday presented to the commission its findings on the charges brought against the contractors by the Merchants' Association. The report is signed by William Edmond Curtis, Chairman; William H. Ten Eyck, John J. Ryan, and John P. Windolph, the members of the committee, and it recommends that the $200,000 of the retained percentage of money held under the contract for the work be turned over to the contractors.

The committee reports that it has been unable to find evidence to support the charges of the Merchants' Association, and in addition to recommending the payment of the $200,000 in question, also advises that provision be made at the time of payment that will insure the purchase by the contractors of such additional plant and material as will enable the completion of the contract at the earliest practicable date.

The commission postponed consideration of the report till the meeting of next Thursday morning, when Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout, the ex officio members, and the counsel for the interested parties, will be present.

HELPED KILL HER HUSBAND.

Iowa Woman Then Married Murderer, Who Was Hired Man.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rocker of Boone, Iowa, are in jail under an indictment for murder, and Mrs. Rocker has confessed to Attorney C. A. Irwin of this city that her present husband murdered her first husband, August Schroeder, June 30, 1900.

She says that Rocker, who was at the time Schroeder's hired man, went to town with Schroeder, got him drunk, and chloroformed him on the way home. She says that Schroeder was nearly dead when they reached home, and that she helped Rocker hang Schroeder in the barn to indicate suicide. After collecting the insurance on Schroeder's life, she says she gave it to Rocker, who went to South Dakota, and that she then married him.

Long Shot Wins by a Nose.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 8.—Irene Lindsay was the only beaten favorite at Montgomery Park to-day, and her defeat was a sensational feature of the racing. In the second event, at six furlongs, Irene Lindsay and Skilful practically ran a dead heat to the head of the stretch, the other starters being several lengths back. Henry Best, carrying top weight and backed from 40 to 20 to 1, then showed a wonderful burst of speed, quickly overhauled the two leaders, and finished a nose in front of Irene Lindsay, with Skilful the same distance third.

FOOD SHORTAGE FORCED RUSSIANS TO RETIRE

Probably the Chief Reason for Retreat Across the Yalu.

KUROPATKIN AT LIAO-YANG

Returns to His Headquarters — Correspondents Reach Che-mul-pho, but Are Not Allowed to Land.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 8.—Japanese reports suggest that the scarcity of provisions and forage was probably the chief reason for the Russian retreat across the Yalu.

The Russians apparently stripped the country of everything edible.

There are reasons for thinking that the Russian losses at Cheng-ju on March 28 were heavier than reported.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Gen. Kuropatkin has returned to Liao-Yang.

An authoritative denial is given of the rumor of a Russian reverse on the Yalu, which was circulated in Paris this morning.

No official telegrams were received from the front to-day.

SEOUL, April 8.—The steamship Suminoye Maru called at Che-mul-pho to-day to take on board 300 men belonging to the First Division.

The newspaper correspondents on board the Suminoye Maru were not permitted to land, and a correspondent who was here waiting to go forward with the Japanese troops could not obtain permission to embark on the steamer.

A dispatch from Tokio April 1 said the first party of correspondents, consisting of sixteen men, mostly British and Americans, had left Tokio that day for the front, and that they would sail from Moji on April 6 for an unknown destination. While the departure of these newspaper men from Moji has not been reported, it is possible that the correspondents referred to in the foregoing dispatch are they. Che-mul-pho is about a two days' run from Moji.

CALLED WRONG MAN HUSBAND.

Woman Insisted In Court That She Had Made No Mistake.

Magistrate Ommen yesterday decided that Mrs. Rosa Empertore of 336 East Forty-first Street did not know her own husband. Mrs. Empertore had caused the arrest of a Manhattan Street Railway conductor on the charge of abandonment.

"I never saw that woman in my life until two months ago," the conductor told the Magistrate." She got on my car and told me I was her husband, and that my name was Empertore. I told her she must be crazy, that my name was Justis Fitch, and that I had been married for five years. My wife's name is Ada Schwartzberger."

"Judge, don't you believe him," said Mrs. Empertore, "he is my husband. My mother and his father saw us get married."

"That can't be true," said Fitch. "My father's been dead ever since I was a child."

"Are you sure you've got the right man?" Magistrate Ommen interposed.

"Don't I know my own husband?" Mrs. Empertore demanded indignantly. "His father ain't dead. He's allve, and he's a tailor. Send for his own mother. She'll tell you I'm his wife."

The puzzled Magistrate grasped at the suggestion eagerly, but the defendant's mother was not at home. The Magistrate then decided that a mistake had been made by Mrs. Empertore, and ordered Fitch's discharge.

FOR TRIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Brackett's Bill Passes Assembly—Companion Measure Reported Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The bill providing for the appointment of trial Commissioners in the First Judicial Department, which was introduced by Senator Brackett, was passed in the Assembly this morning by a vote of 81 to 38.

The bill provides that the Appellate Division of the First Department may appoint trial Commissioners in any number when an unpreferred case cannot be reached for trial in due course within one year after it has been placed upon the calendar. Their particular duties shall be to pass upon appeals, but they have not the power of Justices out of court or at special term. These Commissioners are to receive a salary of $12,000 a year, and they may not practice law. The term is for six years.

The Perham bill, providing for the appointment by the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, of Supreme Court commissions who shall act in condemnation proceedings, street opening proceedings, and in other instances where it is now customary to appoint referees, was reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee to-night. By the terms of this measure, whenever the number of legal matters becomes sufficiently great in either the First or Second Departments the members of the Appellate Divisions thereof are empowered to appoint Commissioners to act in the afore-mentioned instances. These Commissioners may be appointed to the number of one to every hundred thousand of the population or fraction thereof over 40,000 population, and in the First Department five additional members may be appointed over and above the quota who are not members of the bar.

The Commissioners cannot engage in the practice of either law or business while holding office. Vacancies are to be filled by the Appellate Division. All appointments, however, are subject to the approval of the Governor. The term of office of the Supreme Court Commissioners is to be ten years, and the salary, including expenses, $10,000 a year.

FORGERY TO PROMOTE BILL.

Mr. Rogers Says He Was Misled About Richmond Teachers' Measure.

ALBANY, April 8.—The charge was made in the Assembly this morning by majority leader Rogers that he had received a forged telegram purporting to have come from President George Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond, New York City, in connection with the McCarren, McManus bill affecting teachers in that borough.

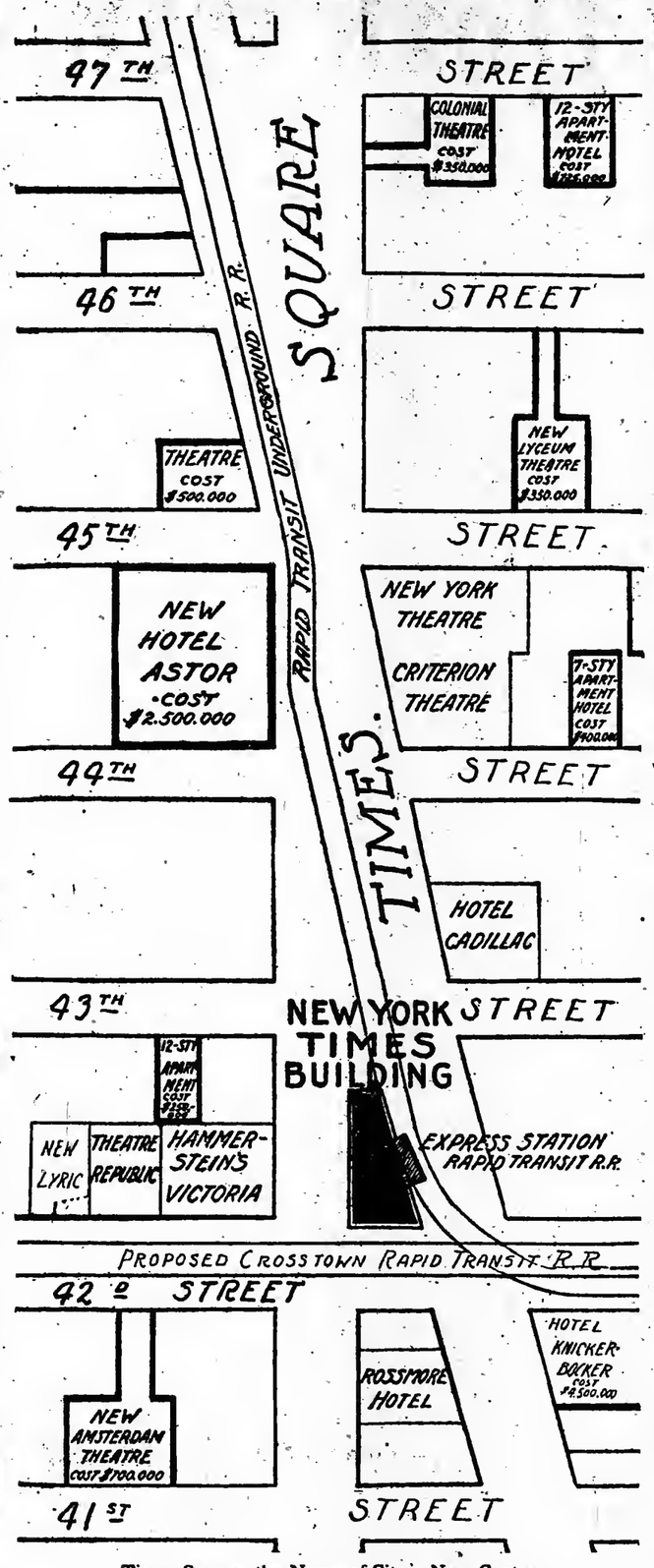
Mr. Rogers was explaining the attitude assumed by him last Monday night when the McManus bill relative to school teachers in Richmond Borough, New York City, was passed. He said that while opposed to the bill on account of the attitude of the Department of Education, he had contented himself with voting against the measure, because only a few minutes before the session he received a telegram purporting to be from the President of Richmond Borough and favoring the bill.

"From the correspondence which ensued," said Mr. Rogers, "and I do not reflect on Mr. McManus at all, for I believe him as innocent as I am, it is evident that the telegram is a forgery."

Japanese Gold Sent Here.

Japanese gold to the amount of $8,987,000 was transferred yesterday by telegraph from San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury here.

TIMES SQUARE IS THE NAME OF CITY'S NEW CENTRE.



Times Square, the Name of City's New Centre.

Mayor McClellan yesterday signed the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday last changing the name of Long Acre Square to that of Times Square. This follows out the recommendations of the Rapid Transit Commission and of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is to operate the subway, and it is intended by the Rapid Transit Commission at its next meeting to call the subway station at Broadway and Forty-second Street Times station.

The resolution which Mayor McClellan has signed becomes operative at once, and authorizes the President of the Borough of Manhattan to take such steps in the matter as may be proper and necessary. This includes the alteration of street signs. Times Square takes in the triangle on which the new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES is situated, and the name applies to the entire section between Forty-second and Forty-seventh Streets, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue.

TIBETANS ATTACK BRITISH.

Fire on Gen. Macdonald's Infantry, but Cause No Casualties.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch received at the India Office last night said that Gen. Macdonald's infantry, while reconnoitering near Kalapango, encountered 300 Tibetans, who opened fire.

There were no casualties.

PLANT LIFE'S "MISSING LINK."

Mexico Has World's Only Living Species—University of Chicago Gets Sample.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A plant which may prove valuable to botanists as a "missing link" has been brought to the University of Chicago by Prof. Charles J. Chamberlain, who recently returned from an expedition to Jalapa, Mex, where grows the only patch in the world of this rare species. He secured six of the large pineapple-like fruits, which he expects to study with a view toward establishing a relation between modern plants of the pine and fern families and the extinct ferns of geological ages.

"This plant is known to botanists as 'Dioon,' a genus of the 'Cycad' family," said Dr. Chamberlain. "They are the lowest order of the seed-bearing plants, and are the nearest related to the extinct plants of geological times.

"The plants are like big ferns or some kinds of palms in appearance, with a thick trunk six or eight feet high, from the top of which spring great leaves six feet long. Each of the fruits contains nearly 300 seeds. The natives crush these into a meal, which, mixed with flour and meat, they use in making 'tamales.'"

THORIUM NOT AN ELEMENT.

Dr. Baskerville Has Resolved It Into Two New Substances.

Dr. Charles Baskerville, Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, announced last night, before the Chemists' Club, his discovery that thorium, hitherto known as one of the seventy primary elements, is complex in its nature.

Dr. Baskerville has resolved thorium into two new elements. He has named one of these carolinium, after the State, the other berzellum, in honor of the great Swedish chemist who nearly a hundred years ago discoverd thorium.

Dr. Baskerville's discovery of two new elements, he says, is the result of ten years of persistent labor.

Crew Taken from Grounded Schooner.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 8.—The schoner Rival, Capt. C. W. Farmer, from Cape eHnry for New York, is aground near Brigantine Shoals, about five miles north of here. Life savers rescued the crew. The schooner is full of water, and will probably be a total loss.

Green Memorial Committee Meets.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Association, held at the National Arts Club last evening, Jacob A. Cantor was elected Chairman and Edward Hagaman Hall Secretary of the committee.

PILLOW SHAMS FOR POLICE.

Capt. Cottrell Declares for Style in the Tenderloin Station.

The police of the Tenderloin station are much perturbed these days. Until yesterday no outsiders knew the cause of the worried lines upon the faces of the Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen or of the interest which they suddenly displayed in the ribbon and lace windows of the Sixth Avenue department stores. But it was all because Capt. Cottrell had ordered the men to have shams on their pillows.

They can be of plain linen, cheap toweling, Indian silk or fine lace, just as the pocket or fancy of the individual dictates, but have them the men must!

Policeman Bushnell is going to have his pillowsham made to order, with bebe ribbon insertion around the frills. Jim, the doorman, declines to have any "kid" streamers floating around his "snoozin' box," while Xenodocius, "the classic cop," is thinking of having his pillowsham made of antique lace, with Morpheus embroidered in old gold, with red silk tassels.

WANTS TO DIE QUICK.

Convicted Murderer Complains of Delay Incident to Appeal.

Frank H. Burness, convicted of the murder of Capt. Townsend of the schooner Charles H. Buckley, is apparently in a great hurry to be executed. Burness is in Sing Sing Prison awaiting the result of an appeal from his conviction. When he was found guilty in the Kings County Court in December last he thanked the jury for their verdict and wished them all a Merry Christmas.

Assistant District Attorney Elder of Brooklyn received a letter yesterday from the condemned man. In it Burness declared that the appeal being taken in his behalf was only prolonging his torture.

"Why, that appeal was taken contrary to my wishes," he wrote, "I cannot understand. The most obtuse person could surely have seen the futility of such a case as mine. I only hope it may end soon."

TRAFFIC POLICEMAN WANTED.

Mr. McAdoo Sees New Use for an Officer the Courts May Reinstate.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he had learned unofficially that the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting yesterday passed a resolution advocating the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner who would have entire charge of the traffic in the city.

Commissioner McAdoo said that it was too late to get legislation at Albany at this session, but that if any more Captains or Inspectors are restored by the courts he would place one in entire charge of the traffic conditions, with his command at Police Headquarters. This man, he said, would have the same power as a Deputy Commissioner in this regard, but would still remain at his original rank and receive that pay.

It is known that Inspector Donald Grant may be restored at any time, but the Commissioner would not say whether he was the man he had in mind.

HILL THINKS HARRIMAN CANNOT CONTROL ROAD

Believes Even Court Decision Would Not Give Him Northern Pacific.

DECLARES STOCK WAS SOLD

Scheme of Distribution Adopted the Only Equitable One, He Says, In Interview in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 8.—In an interview relating to Northern Securities matters a local newspaper quotes James J. Hill, who was in Chicago to-day, as follows:

"Mr. Harriman undoubtedly is trying to secure control of the Northern Pacific. That is easy enough for any one to see. However, the laws of several of the States through which the Oregon Short Line and the Northern Pacific run are utterly opposed to such ownership or control, and I presume he would be prevented from accomplishing his purpose by those laws."

Asked whether Mr. Harrimaa would secure control of the road in event the courts sustain his views regarding the redistribution of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock, Mr. Hill replied:

"He would not, in my opinion."

In the Harriman-Pierce petition it is stated that Mr. Harriman received nearly $9,000,000, together with Northern Securities stock in exchange for Northern Pacific stock. When asked why this sum was given, Mr. Hill replied:

"It was part of the purchase price of common and preferred Northern Pacific stock held by Mr. Harriman. He sold his Northern Pacific stock absolutely, and did not exchange it."

In speaking of the Pierce suit, Mr. Hill said:

"Mr. Harriman says that it is a friendly suit. That is all I know about it."

Speaking generally of the securities decision, Mr. Hill said:

"The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court, and in order to comply with the terms of that decree the Northern Securities Company is making a ratable distribution of its railway stocks. In view of the fact that there were over 60,000 transfers and retranfers this is the only equitable distribution that could possibly be made. That question will, however, be determined by the courts.

"Every stockholder has a right to have his legal status determined by the courts if he sees fit. The Union Pacific interests have the same right in this respect as any other shareholder except in so far as their right might be affected by the Sherman act."

DR. CONRAD IS SENTENCED.

Recorder Would Like Higher Courts to Pass on His Offense.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad of 127 West Forty-seventh Street, convicted of attempting an illegal operation on Mrs. Minnie Levine in a flat on West Fifty-sixth Street, was sentenced by Recorder Goff yesterday to an indeterminate sentence of not more than two years nor less than one year in State prison.

This was the first case of conviction for attempted violation of the law, and the Recorder said that it would please him if a certificate of reasonable doubt could be obtained so that the questions involved might be settled by a higher tribunal. The prisoner will be kept in the Tombs pending his attorney's appeal to the Supreme Court.

HEARST MEN BOLT.

Essex County (N. J.) Delgates Name Men for St. Louis Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., April 8.—The Essex County delegates to the Democratic State Convention caucused at Lyceum Hall tonight. Seventeen Hearst delegates bolted the caucus when a motion to adopt the unit rule prevailed. The remaining delegates decided to support ex-Senator James Smith for one of the delegates-at-large to the National Convention and selected John R. Hardin and Lawrence Feil as delegates to the National Convention from the Seventh Congressional District and Gottfried Kreuger and James R. Nugent as the delegates from the Eighth Congressional District.

Bakers to Strike To-day.

A general strike of the employes of the National Biscuit Company was ordered last night for noon to-day at a meeting of the employes in Luckenberg's Hall, 74 Ninth Avenue, because of alleged discrimination against union men. About 300 men attended last night's meeting, and 1,000, it is said, will be affected by the strike. In order to be prepared for emergencies, the company hasasked the Police Department to have a patrol wagon in the alley-way at its factory, Fifteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Clark, Jr., Dead.

Thomas Clark, Jr., who was in the fire insurance business in this city for many years; died yesterday at his home, 119 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was born in Brooklyn sixty-one years ago. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment for twenty-five years. His father served in the same organization for twenty years and his son five years, the three generations of the family completing fifty years in the regiment. Mr. Clark is survived by a widow and two sons. The funeral will take place Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. from the residence.

William T. Coale Dead.

WILLIAM T. COALE, for more than half a century a resident of New York, died yesterday at his rooms in the Carnegie Hall apartments after an illness of some weeks. Mr. Coale was born in Buffalo seventy-two years ago, and came to New York in 1850. For years he was interested in the St. Nicholas Hotel. Of recent years he has been the executor of the estate of the Duchess of Castaluccia. Mr. Coale was the owner of the Burlington Apartments. Up to a few months ago Mr. Coale was a member of the Columbia Yacht Club. Always intensely interested in yachting affairs, he was especially known for the attention he gave to naphtha launches. He had owned many speedy launches. Mr. Cole leaves one son, Tiernan Coale.

New York Bowlers Beat Pittsburg.

Seven games were bowled in the National League series between New York and Pittsburg two-men teams at Charles K. Starr's alleys, 308 West Fifty-ninth Street, last night, and so steadily did the visitors play that the local men only scored a victory in the last game. Beam and Starr, the New York representatives, made three scores of over 400, their highest being 452 in the fourth game. Individually Beam carried off the honors of the competition with a run of 257. Trucks, with 220, was the high-score man for Pittsburg. The four players will indulge in the individual part of the series to-night.

Scores last night were:

	NEW YORK.						
Beam.....	206	159	187	244	226	137	257
Starr.....	215	170	206	208	168	186	156
Total.....	421	309	393	452	394	323	413
	PITTSBURG.						
McClusky..	161	166	175	155	183	199	147
Trucks.....	183	193	220	186	194	212	201
Total.....	344	359	395	341	377	411	348

Umpire—Dr. Hearicks.

The Importations for the Year 1903 of
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s
Champagne
were 121,528 CASES
GREATER by nearly 20,000 cases than the importations of any other brand.
The Extra Dry of the superb new vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

THE STAR 125TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Art Squares
The light, readily cleanable floor coverings best suited to the present and coming seasons.

6x9 ft.	7½x9 ft.	9x9 ft.	9x12 ft.	10½x12 ft.
1.98	2.49	2.98	3.98	4.49

WE SEVER THE BONDS
The Oppenheimer Institute has a scientific treatment for alcoholism that is prompt, effective and absolutely without any injurious after effects. It will entirely remove the craving for alcohol within twenty-four hours. The patient will eat and sleep normally within three to five days, and his nervous system will soon be restored to its normal condition. The craving for drink will of itself never again return.
Morphine and all other drug addictions removed by same method.
For book of information, write us a letter or fill out and mail this coupon. Communications strictly confidential.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
Oppenheimer Institute, 131-133 West 45th St., or
Executive Office, 170 Broadway, New York.


Always the Best
F. P. Corsets
Send 4c. in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
BIRDSEY & SOMERS, Makers,
349 Broadway, N. Y.

Kid Gloves
EVERY pair of Centemeri Gloves is made at our factory in Grenoble, France. Direct importations weekly.
20 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI,
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
$33 CALIFORNIA OREGON AND WASHINGTON
with similar low rates to Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana points, from Chicago daily during April.
Correspondingly low rates from other points.
Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland without change; Double Berth only $7. Fast through trains. Choice of Routes.
Rates and full information on application to
Ticket Offices: 461 Broadway and 287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
North Western-Union Pacific Excursions
S. A. HUTCHISON, Mgr.
UNION PACIFIC THE OVERLAND ROUTE
CHICAGO, ILL.
FC39

"Expertism and judicious care have been exercised to present a collection of High Quality and of wide range of taste."
TO-DAY,
SATURDAY, APRIL 9TH,
Opening of the Exhibition of an
IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS,
By American and Foreign Artists
Selected by
Mr. David C. Preyer,
formerly Editor of "The Collector and Art Critic,"
AT THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)
And which is to be sold at
Absolute Public Sale
On the evenings of April 14th and 15th
The Exhibition will continue
(9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Daily) until sale.
James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

Mayor Likes Naval Militia.

George B. McClellan told the Naval Militia of New York last night that he was striving to be a thrifty housekeeper as Mayor of the city. He said that in his position as head of the Municipal Government he reviewed many military organizations, and also, with the assistance of his fellow-officers, paid out a great deal of money. Therefore, he added jocularly, he was happy to learn that the water soldiers wanted nothing but a speech from him. The Mayor reviewed the militia in their quarters aboard the old United States steamship New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street.

VIOLENCE IN STRIKE OF ASPHALT WORKERS

Police Out for an Incipient Riot in Grand Street.

NON-UNION MEN ARE STONED

Several Hundred Paving Workers on Strike in Brooklyn, Tying Up Work in the Parks.

There was a hot time yesterday among the striking asphalt workers over the attempts of the companies to put new men to work. A riot involving about 100 Italians occurred early in the day at Orchard and Grand Streets, between employes of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company and seventy-five strikers.

The strikers ordered the non-union men who were at work to stop work. They refused, and a fight started. Stones, pieces of asphalt, and other missiles were thrown. Four men were injured more or less seriously.

The strikers dispersed, but one man, Laborda Saprita, of 68 Bayard Street, who was pointed out as a leader in the attack, was arrested.

In the meantime the strike of the asphalt workers was extending. At Ledwith's Hall, on Forty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, the strike headquarters, it was reported that 600 asphalt workers had gone on strike in Brooklyn for recognition of the union.

Later it was announced that 500 curbstone setters, 500 rammers and pavers, 400 team drivers, and 250 bluestone cutters in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn had struck in sympathy. In all 1,500 asphalt workers were on strike yesterday.

Phi Kappa Psi Will Keep Colors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—The National convention of the Greek Letter Fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi, to-day decided against changing the colors, and will leave that question of allowing membership in the Theta Nu Epsilon to the Chapters. The admission of the universities of Texas and Illinois is up for consideration.

DETERMINED TO KEEP SULLY FROM EXCHANGE

Big Creditors of Dethroned "Cotton King" Against Compromise.

FACTIONS AT THE MEETING

Motion to Have Committee Ordered to Report Favorably on 40 Per Cent. Cash Settlement Is Rejected.

The creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. had a lively session late yesterday afternoon. They had been called to meet at the instance of their committee of five to hear the report regarding its efforts to bring about a favorable settlement.

From the moment that the meeting was called to order by President McDougall in the board room of the Cotton Exchange it was apparent that the creditors were hopelessly divided. One faction, which was decidedly in the minority, was in favor of accepting the proposition made by Mr. Sully. Another small group was in favor of making another attempt at a compromise, but the large majority of those present, including some of the biggest and most powerful creditors and members of the Exchange, were outspoken in their declaration that it would be against the best interest of the Exchange to permit Mr. Sully to resume.

It soon became apparent that the real issue was not the acceptance or refusal of Mr. Sully's offer, but rather the question whether or not he should be permitted to do business on the floor. Many of the brokers who had profited from the trading on a large scale by Mr. Sully were in favor of accepting his offer, but the most influential creditors said that if an opportunity were given to Mr. Sully to pay off his debts it was plain that the men from whom he would make the amount necessary would be the very men to whom he owed money.

In order to test the strength of the two factions the friends of Sully proposed a resolution to the effect that the committee be ordered to report favorably on the Sully offer. This was considered a slap at the committee, and the motion was lost.

While the motion was under discussion a man, speaking with a German accent so loud that it could be heard outside, remarked:

"Gentlemen, if we don't settle this thing now it may be two or three years before we get our money. There are many representative firms present who are willing to take the forty-cent offer. I am in favor of accepting it now."

The majority passed a resolution of confidence in the committee, which was instructed to go ahead with the negotiations.

According to some of those who had been present, the representatives of Mr. Sully withdrew the letter published yesterday morning, and which contained his ultimatum. But his friends denied that this had been done.

The upshot of the whole matter was that everything remained in statu quo, but the best friends of Mr. Sully now despair of ever seeing him back on the floor of the Exchange.

SKETCHED SUSPECTED THIEF.

Police Arrest Alleged Subject for Robbing Astor Library.

When the Astor Library authorities discovered, a short time ago, that rare editions were being stolen from the library, C. H. A. Bjerregaard, one of the librarians, sat down at a table opposite a suspect and made a pencil sketch of his face. The sketch got to several book dealers. The subject of the sketch, the library authorities say, had described himself as W. Agar.

Yesterday a man who says that he is Leon Gumberg of 58 East One Hundred and First Street, but who is said to be the man of the sketch, was arrested on the charge of having stolen a second edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," valued at $40, from the Astor Library. The police believe that Gumberg is responsible for numerous thefts of a similar nature reported from the Astor, Lenox, and Brooklyn Public Libraries within the past few months.

The arest was made while Gumberg was in the bookstore of Everett & Francis, 116 East Twenty-third Street, where he had offered for sale a copy of "American Book Prices Current." The police charge that this book was stolen from the Brooklyn Library.

Gunberg was held for examination before Magistrate Barlow this morning.

EXPLORING OCEAN'S DEPTHS.

Prof. Ritter Found Much Bitumen 14,000 Feet Down.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, April 8.—William E. Ritter, Professor of Zoology at the University of California, has just returned from a voyage on the steamship Albatross, having been engaged for the last month in collecting specimens of sea life for scientific research. The entire month was spent in sounding and dredging the ocean off San Diego, although most of the work was carried on about Point Loma, La Jolla, and Catalina Islands. About 240 miles off Point Conception the abyssmal depths begin, the soundings ranging anywhere from 10,000 to 14,000 feet.

"It was in these great depths that we found the most interesting specimens of sea life," said Prof. Ritter. "There is an abundance of life there, and it is surprising the gorgeous colors the inhabitants wear. Science will be interested to know that bitumen was found in large quantities at the great depth."

JURY EXCUSE DIDN'T GO.

Judge Scored Official Who Said That He Might Discharge Employe.

RICHMOND, Va., April 8.—Judge Clopton of the Corporation Court of Manchester received a letter yesterday from the Secretary of a prominent tobacco company, requesting that one of their foremen be excused from jury duty, and stating that if the foreman was not at work to-day the company might be compelled to employ some one else in his place permanently.

The Judge at once ruled the Secretary into court for contempt, and he purged himself under oath, but was informed that if the foreman was discharged another summons would be issued and the Judge would hold that the threats had been carried out and declare the Secretary again guilty of contempt.

Can feel Effect
In strength all day on
GRAPE-NUTS
AND CREAM.

SHIPPING BILL PASSED.

Limits Trade Between United States and Philippine Ports to American Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The House today passed a large number of bills, including the Philippine Shipping bill and the bill appropriating $475,000 in aid of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland, Ore., in 1905. The only amendment made to the Philippine Shipping bill was one extending until July 1, 1906 the time when the law shall become operative.

The bill provides that no merchandise or passengers except supplies for the army or navy shall be transported by sea, under penalty of forfeiture, between ports of the United States and the Philippine archipelago, directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the voyage, in any except vessels of the United States. It does not prohibit, however, the sailing of any foreign vessel between the United States and the Philippines, nor between ports or places in the Philippines. The tonnage taxes now in force on foreign vessels coming into the United States are levied on such vessels coming from the Philippines.

The Philippine Commission is authorized to issue licenses to engage in lighterage or other exclusively harbor business to vessels or other craft actually engaged in such business at the date stated, and to vessels or other craft built in the Philippines or in the United States and owned by citizens of the United States or inhabitants of the Philippines. The law does not impair or affect any privilege guaranteed to Spanish ships and merchandise by the Paris treaty of peace.

NEW BUREAU AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Agents to Boom Their States for Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator Dillingham to-day reported favorably from the Committee on Immigration a bill to authorize the Commissioner General to establish in connection with the immigrant station at Ellis Island a bureau to furnish information to immigrants upon their arrival in this country to aid them in determining where they should locate.

The information to be furnished is to relate to the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, the character of the climate and the soil, the prices of land, the routes of travel and costs of transportation, and the opportunities of employment.

Each State and Territory is authorized to maintain at its own expense an agent to represent it at Ellis Island, and to set forth to the immigrants the advantages of the State or Territory represented.

MOODY EXPLAINS USE OF YACHT MAYFLOWER

President, He Says, Has Traveled Only Ninety-four Miles on Her.

PAID HIS OWN EXPENSES

Naval Yacht in Twenty-one Months Has Traveled 22,000 Miles — Democratic Criticism.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Replying to a criticism of the use of the naval steam yacht Mayflower, filed in the House for reproduction in The Congressional Record by Representative Williams of Mississippi, in the form of a newspaper clipping, Representative Foss, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, to-day filed, also to be printed in The Record, a letter from Secretary Moody, giving a detailed history of the use of the Mayflower by the President.

The Secretary says that the Mayflower is not, as was stated in the criticism, denominated "the President's yacht." Continuing, Mr. Moody says:

"The only use of the vessel made by the President or by his direction has been since the beginning of her present commission, June 28, 1902. During these twenty-one months she has cruised 22,000 miles, which is considerably more than the average of our vessels.

"The President has spent aboard her at various times a total of something less than forty hours and has traveled in her ninety-four miles.

"He has spent one night aboard her, being detained there by bad weather, on his return from a review of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, undertaken at the invitation of the Governor of that State. Of these forty hours, all, except on one occasion, were spent in the performance of official duties.

"The total time spent on board the vessel by the members of the President's family or guests has been one week, and the distance traveled while they have been aboard has been 410 miles.

"All expenditures of every nature occasioned by the visit of the President or any of his family or guests have been paid by him.

"I have the honor to say, in closing, that, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Mayflower has not been diverted an hour from any naval duty for which she was needed, nor has a dollar of the public money been expended for the pleasure or convenience of the President or any of his family or guests."

HARRIMAN'S INSPECTION TOUR.

Union Pacific President Takes Special Train for Month's Journey.

E. H. Harriman, President of the Union Pacific, left New York for the West yesterday morning in a special train of four cars. Mr. Harriman will be gone for a month, during which time he will inspect the lines of the Southern and Union Pacific Railways. The special train went out over the Erie Railroad. From Buffalo to Chicago it will go over the Michigan Central. From Chicago the train will go south to New Orleans over the Illinois Central, and from New Orleans west, the journey will lead over the Southern Pacific. Further than this no plans have been made.

In the party with Mr. Harriman were James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; J. N. Hill, son of J. J. Hill; W. G. Rockefeller, Whitney Warren, Mr. Farr of Baring Brothers of London, and W. B. S. Thorne.

NEW FINGER NOSE COMPLETE.

Transfer Cost Oscar Leonard Great Tortures.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Success at last has crowned the efforts of the surgeons of the University Hospital to graft a nose on the face of Oscar Leonard. After three attempts had failed through the patient's inability to stand the fearful agony of the operation, the fourth has now proved entirely satisfactory to the surgeons and Leonard alike. His new nose formerly did duty as the third finger of his right hand.

Leonard is now free from pain, and expects to soon return to his home, in Hanover, N. J. While he will carry back with him a new nose and a full lip, he will be minus one finger, and another finger is badly scarred from use in the previous operations, which failed. His lip, which was formerly missing, was grafted on prior to the attempts to give him a nose.

The finger, says Dr. Charles H. Frazier, the principal operator in the case, is of such a good size as to make a very natural nose. The knuckle forms an excellent bridge, and silver tubes, inserted in the end over which the skin has been drawn, make lifelike nostrils.

The tortures which Leonard suffered were terrible. While the surgeons alleviated the pain as much as possible with anesthetics, yet there was a portion of the operation for which ether could not be utilized. After slitting the third finger for its entire length and making an incision in the place in Leonard's face which was intended for a nose, but which nature failed to properly supply, the finger was bound tightly to the face and the edges of the slit in the finger placed in line and touching those of the incision. A plaster cast was next formed over the finger and face, to keep the two exactly together, and iron braces applied to prevent Leonard from pulling his finger away. Twice, unable to endure the frightful agony caused by the rigid position of the finger, Leonard managed to break loose from the iron braces and wrench free his finger, and stronger braces had to be used.

IRISH FUGITIVE GONE.

Lynchehaun's Extradition Case Was Pending in U. S. Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A dispatch to The Record-Herald from Indianapolis, Ind., says that James Lynchehaun, the Irish fugitive whose extradition case is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, has disappeared from this city.

He was supposed to be waiting the result of the appeal which the Government took to the highest tribunal after United States Commissioner Moore ruled that his offense was political and not extraditable.

Lynchehaun's wife is still here, but members of the committee of Irish-American citizens who conducted his defense say that they do not know where Lynchehaun went.

John Jameson
Three Stars
Irish Whiskey
Known throughout the United Kingdom as
"The Doctor's Spirit."
on account of its goodness and dependable qualities.

THE MAUSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
Moving our Factory to Mount Vernon.
Choicest articles in Gold, Silver and Cut Glass reduced in consequence.
Have you seen the Crystal Room? The largest Cut Glass Show Room in the world.
Visitors Welcome.
5TH AVE., AT 31ST ST.

Oculists.
If Saturday Evening is your most convenient time, please keep in mind that our Examining Rooms are open, with Oculists and Opticians in attendance.
NO CHARGE for Examination.
Glasses, if needed, $1.00 up.
Ehrlich
OPTICIANS, 42 years' practice.
DOWNTOWN. 25 Broad St. Arcade. 217 B'way, Astor House.
UPTOWN. 223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 1345 B'way, 36th St.
Stores Open Saturday Evenings.

BEAUTIFY YOUR FACE WITH OXZYN BALM
Oxzyn Balm removes all pimples, blackheads, blotches, tan, freckles, sunburn, wrinkles, &c., and makes the skin soft, smooth and beautiful. For the last twenty years it has been the best complexion preparation made. It is absolutely harmless. "The beneficial results from the use of Oxzyn Balm are most remarkable."—Nell. "Oxzyn Lillian Russyn Balm is a superior article for the toilet."—Cora Tanner. "Words are inadequate to express the merits of Oxzyn Balm."—Mabel Fenton. "Oxzyn Balm is most efficacious."—Blanche Walsh. "I find Oxzyn Balm very beneficial to the complexion."—Hilda Clark. "Oxzyn Balm has improved my complexion wonderfully."—Kathryn St. John.
Oxzyn Balm, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a jar, at department stores and druggists. Money refunded if it does not give entire satisfaction. We also send it, postage paid, on receipt of the price.
Begin using it to-day and see the wonderful improvement it will quickly make in your complexion.
Oxzyn Chemical Co., 872 Broadway, New York.

L&B BRAND
THE STYLISH LONG POINT
¼ SIZES
BRYANT
2 FOR 25c
THEY STAND THE LAUNDRY
EMIGH & STRAUB MAKERS

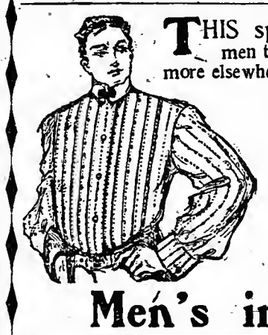
To-day's Remarkable offerings
THEY'LL bring a throng of men to the various departments in which correct apparel for discriminating man is gathered, but no less interesting will be found the other departments. For example, there are special values in our misses' and girls' department and a sale of gloves and cameras that in themselves will create great buying interest.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Infants' Dainty Silk Caps, 50c
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S apparel for infants has a touch of daintiness and style which you never see elsewhere at such low prices.
Infants' silk caps: Daintily made of louisine silk—full lace ruche—trimmed with baby ribbon—sizes 11 to 14—to-day 50c
SECOND FLOOR.
Infants' bedford cloaks: Deep circular collar with ruffle and braid trimming—to-day..... $1.95

Girls' & misses' Spring apparel
DON'T fail to bring the little miss to our Suit and Coat Department to-day if you're ready to choose her Spring apparel. You're assured the very highest quality at the lowest prices ever quoted. Then the suits are exclusive; there's a style touch that you seldom see. In fact they're equal in every respect to the costly productions of the exclusive modistes.
Third Floor.
$21.75 for misses' high-grade cheviot suits taken from regular stock—Eton or 22-inch military coat, collarless, full sleeves, handsomely trimmed with fancy braid, miniature buttons, in a variety of styles or strictly tailor finish, taffeta lined; skirts full flare, or seams 1-inch side-plaited; sizes 14 and 16.
$19.75 for misses' fine grade cheviot suits, tight-fitting hip coat, fly front, full coat sleeve, flat stitched collar of taffeta, trimmed with silk braid and buttons, taffeta lined; skirts full flare, trimmed to match coats; sizes 14 and 16.
$16.50 for misses' suits in etamine cheviots, Eton, with shoulder cape, or milltary coats, trimmed with contrasting color cloth and braids, flat collar, full sleeves, taffeta lined; skirts lap seams or flaring; sizes 14 and 16.
$19.75 for junior suits of high-grade fancy mixtures, fancy blouse Eton coats, full sleeves, elaborately trimmed with braid, contrasting color, and buttons, in many designs; skirts juvenile in model, lengths 32 to 36.

$9.75 for misses' collarless covert top coats, large coat sleeve, satin lined; strictly tailor finished; sizes 14 and 16.
$7.50 for misses' cheviot coats, 22-inch military model, fitted back, flat stitched collar, lined with soft satin; sizes 14 and 16.
$14.75 for junior suits, manufacturers' samples, in many models, including blouse and Norfolk coats, trimmed in a variety of styles; skirts trimmed to match coat or tailor finish; lengths 32 to 36.
$9.75 for girls' 3-4 length box coats, of high-grade fancy mixtures and prettily trimmed with novelty braid and buttons in various designs; sizes 6 to 12 years.
$3.75 for misses' pedestrienne skirts, of all-wool fancy mixtures or blue and black cheviot, some tailor-stitched over hips, forming yoke; strictly tailor finish; lengths 36 to 40.
$3.50 for girls' double breasted reefers, of cheviot, in red, blue and brown, flat stitched collar, full sleeve, with embroidered emblem; sizes 6 to 12.

Great values: men's furnishings

THIS special Saturday sale of Men's Spring furnishings will bring a throng of men to this department. They've learned that the quality obtained here costs a great deal more elsewhere and that Simpson Crawford Co.'s furnishings are the very latest in style. Main Floor.
Spring negligee shirts, $1.
Splendid lot of desirable perfect new shirts just received, all at the old prices, as they were ordered by us several months ago, before any one had any idea of the rapid advance of cottons. These lots are light colored woven Madras cloths made plain in neat effects and pure white. Another great bargain is the plaited front negligee shirt in white grounds, five lap plaits, each side perfectly matched, detached cuffs, $1.00 each.
$1 $1
Men's imported balbriggan underwear.
At 48c.—German made, real Maco yarn, unbleached Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers. Perfect quality, strong and well made. Drawers have sateen bands, pearl buttons and a large double gusset, strap backs—shirts are long or short sleeves, drawers in regular lengths or stouts, all sizes up to 50, at 48c
At 59c. — Men's very high quality real French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—the texture is a beautiful silky yarn, light weight, strong and very elastic, pearl buttons, double gussets, shirts in long or short sleeves, drawers in regular lengths or stouts, all sizes, at..... 59c
Men's 50c. neckwear at 25c.—The vast preparation we make for Easter neckwear display, no matter how great the selling, always leaves small odd lots. Now we have put them all together—they are pure silk four-in-hands—have been selling in the store less than two weeks. They were 50c. each, now at 25c.
150 Seneca plate $8 cameras at $4.50.
WE COULDN'T sell perfect cameras that have a reputation at about half prices if we hadn't bought so many. But this is going to be distinctively a camera season, and our orders were so heavy that they only cost us a little more than half. You'll see nearly everybody taking pictures, and you'll surely want to be among the throngs and secure some of the beautiful scenes you encounter during your Summer ramblings. Our Spring supply is in.
$4.50 Here's the special 4x5 Seneca plate camera—at $4.50, and the regular price is $8. It is the folding style—fitted with achromatic lens—automatic shutter—rising and falling front—complete with carrying case and one double plate holder—special to-day $4.50. $4.50
$12.00 camera $6.50.
Seneca plate, 4x5 cycle style—fitted with rectilinear lens, automatic shutter—all up-to-date improvements—rising and falling front—leather bellows—focusing hoods—complete with carrying case and one double plate holder—regular $12 camera—to-day $6.50.
Eastman Kodaks, complete line of the famous Eastman $5 to $35.

Royal plate cameras.
Royal plate cameras are a duplicate of the Poco camera—manufactured by the Rochester Optical Camera Co—guaranteed—in every respect—folding style—all modern improvements—complete with carrying case.
Royal plate, 4x5, $9, $12 and $15.
Royal plate, 5x7, $10.50, $15 and $20.
Reductions on camera supplies: Very best, too. Read the prices.
49c. for 60c. Ruby Oil Lamp.
9c. each for Printing Frames 4x5 or smaller.
75c. for Eastman Developing Outfit for Bull's Eye Kodak.
21c. for 30c. Eastman Developing Powders for machine.
19c. for 8 oz. bottle Toning and Fixing Solution for Solio.
21c. for 4 oz. bottle Liquid Developer for Velox.
19c. for 8 oz. bottle ready made Developer for plates or films.
18c. for Developing Powders making 24 oz. Trenol, Pyro Metal-Hydro of Hydrochina.
19c. for combined Toning and Fixing Powders making 24 oz.
8c. each for Composition Developing Trays for 4x5 or smaller.
We make a specialty of developing printing and enlarging pictures.

Men's sample $5 vests to-day 1.50
NOW when we tell you that these are $5 vests we do not want you to doubt it for an instant just because many houses are prone to quote comparative prices in an elastic manner
Second Floor.
We say they are $5 vests because they are $5 vests, and their value is so palpable that you must admit when you see them. Of course they are not all $5 vests—some are only worth $2.50, $3, and $3.50 but then you may like them better than the $5 vests.

We expect to sell them in one day. They are a maker's entire stock of samples which were used by travelling salesmen and for show room purposes. Having served their purpose, we bought them at a price that enables us to make our regular profit and still offer them to you at $1.50.

There are 1,800 in all—not all samples—some from the maker's surplus stock; 145 different patterns, all this sea-
$1.50 son's approved styles in fancy light washable materials, white $1.50
duck, pique, crash, cheviots, madra and a few champagne effects. Every new smart design for Spring.
Every one cut in the best and latest styles, sizes from 34 to 46—and while they last you are privileged to take your unrestricted choice at $1.50. Ten extra salespeople to wait upon you.

Men's Spring Suits at $11
WE'VE five hundred custom ready-to-wear suits for to-day's selling at $11 that you'd have to pay $15, $16 and $18 for if purchased under ordinary conditions.
Second Floor.
There was a time when smart dressers thought they had to go to the exclusive tailor and have their suits made to measure in order to procure satisfactory clothing.
That's a thing of the past now—our ready-to-wear clothing makes it possible for particular men to secure perfect fitting garments skillfully tailored and finished at less than half made-to-order prices.

$11 To-day we place on sale a manufacturer's surplus stock of fine tailored garments at a price that's bound to appeal to men of taste who are in the habit of having their clothing made to order. $11
The fabrics are identical with those shown by the most exclusive tailors, and upon inspection you'll find that the workmanship equals that of the very best tailors.
Single or double breasted styles in all sizes, made of high-grade English worsteds, cheviots, homespuns and cassimeres.
Suits that ordinarily sell for $15 to $18---at $11
Remarkable offer popular books 19c
The famous Scribner series of Copyright fiction originally issued at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.
POPULAR books by celebrated authors—the most sensational offering ever held—2,000 copies at 19c. Remarkable reductions leave the price less than the actual cost of material, printing and binding. An admirable opportunity to secure your spring fiction.
Second Floor.
Not our loss but the publisher's. Determined to make room for incoming works, he took a loss and sold this lot of 2,000 to us at the lowest prices ever paid by any book store in the country.
The paper and printing are of the higher quality—handsomely decorated linen cloth binding. This gathering includes a wealth of interesting titles. Here's a partial list that hints of the importance of this sale:
Valentin—W. W. Pastor.
A Wheel of Fire—Arlo Bates.
Falconberg—H. H. Boyesen.
Your Money or Your Life—Edith Carpenter.
The Lawton Girl—Harold Frederic.
Face to Face—Robert Grant.
Judith—Marion Harland.
Fool of Nature—Julian Hawthorne.
A Desperate Chance—J. D. J. Kelley.
An Echo of Passion—G. P. Lathrop.
The Last Meeting—Brander Matthews.
Within the Capes—Howard Pyle.
The Splendid Spur—A. T. Quiller-Couch.
The Delectable Duchy—Couch.
The Ebb Tide—R. L. Stevenson.
The Wrong Box—R. L. Stevenson.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Men's SPRING CLOTHING

A Word to Men Who Want the Very Best and Handsomest That the Money Can Buy

WANAMAKER Clothing is different from the common run. It is different from even the regular product of the best manufacturers. Some of the best clothing stores in the country pride themselves, and have made large reputations on these regular made goods. While we have secured these best manufacturers to make WANAMAKER Clothing, we invariably demand still better making. Closer stitching on the hand-made collars, perhaps; more work on the staying, which though hidden at first, has so much to do with WANAMAKER Clothing holding its shape permanently, when the heat of the tailor's goose is forgotten.

There is unusual style and character—there is unusually long serviceableness in WANAMAKER Clothing.

Here are some hints of various sorts:

MEN'S SPRING TOP COATS

Of Oxford mixed vicunas, silk lined, and some faced to edge. Good $20 coats, at $15.

Of black and Oxford, unfinished worsteds and vicunas, at $20, $22 and $25.

Some very stylish covert cloth Top Coats, at $12 and $15.

Silk-lined covert cloth Top Coats, at $20 and $22.

Raincoats of all the newest fabrics, some very stylish fancy cheviots, in gray stripes, at $15, $16.50 and $18. Others at $20 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS

Stylish Suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots, at $12, $15 and $20.

Suits of very stylish gray striped worsteds, at $22 to $30.

Black Thibet Sack Suits, good quality and very dressy, at $12 to $15. (We show the best $15 Thibet Suit in New York).

Youths' fancy cheviot and worsted Sack Suits, sizes for 16 to 20 years. Single and double-breasted sack coats; trousers in the stylish peg-top style—all the new ideas are shown in our young men's suits—at $10 to $20.

BOYS' CLOTHING That Thoughtful Parents Will Appreciate

If you simply go by outside appearance, and don't care how the workmanship has been done on the clothing you buy for your boys, or whether it's all-wool or not, then all clothing will look alike to you.

If you DO CARE, then you'll want WANAMAKER CLOTHING; for no other dealer demands the many details of betterness that we do, from manufacturers. These details begin to play their part after the clothing has been worn a couple of months.

Boys' Norfolk Jacket Suits of domestic and imported cheviots, in latest styles; sizes for 8 to 16 years. $5 to $12.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, from the good patterns, up to those you would only expect to find in a custom tailor's shop. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. $5 to $12.

A special lot of Boys' Tan Covert Top Coats, in sizes for 6 to 16 years; worth $5, at $4.

And another hundred—the last we expect to have—of the Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with two pairs of trousers, at $5. Made of blue and fancy cheviots; in sizes for 9 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth Street.

Liberty Satin Ribbon, 18c Yd.

Fine, Dainty Ribbons At Half Price

Yards of this soft, lustrous, fine ribbon will be used for sashes and hair ribbons, trimmings on the Summer lace or *lingerie* hats, and similar purposes. This is a splendid chance to save half of the cost of your supply of Liberty Satin Ribbons.

3½ inches wide; fine silk; in these popular colorings:

White Cream Light Blue Rose
Turquoise Cardinal Black

Regular 35c quality, at

18c a Yard

Second floor, Tenth street.

You Want SHOES

And, Whether You Know It or Not, You Want WANAMAKER Shoes

We want to sell WANAMAKER Shoes, of course. That's one reason we say this; but it isn't the whole reason. We learned long ago that if we wanted to sell anything in a very large way, we must have *better* goods at the prices than any other store. One of our most decisive achievements in merchandizing has been the producing of Shoes that have never been equalled in values anywhere.

And one of the best places to put in a peg for comparison is at our line of

Three Dollar Shoes For Men and Women

Pick out the best shoes you can find for $3.50. Get the ones that you read the most about.

If you are a man, come in and compare them with the Wanamaker-Wear-Well Shoes at $3. They're as good at every point, and just a little better where we thought they needed it.

If you are a woman, come and compare the best $3.50 shoes you can find elsewhere with the Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes at $3, and if there was fifty cents worth of difference, you'd have to say it was in favor of the "Reliable" shoes. More than thirty different styles to choose from.

Plenty of Oxford Shoes for Men and Women, at $2, too.

Shall we show them to you?

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Want a New BICYCLE?

The Wanamaker Bicycles present the opportunity to secure wheels of high character, fully guaranteed; yet at very small cost.

The Wanamaker "Continent" and "Continental" Bicycles have been famous for a dozen years, and more:

The Wanamaker "Continent," frames black enamel, rims red enamel, adjustable handle bar; men's sizes 20, 22 and 24-inch frames; women's in 21-inch frames, at $17.50.

The Wanamaker "Continental," frames black enamel, rims striped, adjustable handle bar, and fitted with Wanamaker Continental tires; men's sizes, 20, 22 and 24-inch; women's 21-inch, at $22.50.

Leclede Bicycles, $30.

Continental, Jr., 26-inch juvenile, $18; 24-inch juvenile, $16.50; 20-inch juvenile, $15.

Bicycles cleaned and repaired. Coaster brakes adjusted.

Basement, Fourth avenue side.

Time for Men to Look Up Their Spring Shirt Supply

Four Fine Groups of Stiff-bosom and Negligee Shirts at $1 and $1.50

Wanamaker Shirts are famous for their excellent qualities, style and fit, among well-dressed men; and there's a notable quartette of them to-day that will interest every man who is laying in that essential part of his Summer wardrobe—his shirts.

Some are stiff-bosomed—a style that has its adherents all Summer long; and the rest are negligee shirts.

All are above criticism in patterns, colorings, making, and all unusual values at their prices.

Percale Shirts at $1

Made of the finest percale we have ever been able to put into a dollar shirt. Patterns are varied and stylish, in stripes and neat figures; making and cut are excellent. Stiff bosome, detached cuffs.

Negligee Shirts at $1

They are selling like hot cakes. No wonder—in patterns and stylish effect they leave nothing to be desired at the price, and wise men will pick them up by the half dozen. Detached cuffs.

Linen Shirts at $1

Soft bosomed Shirts, handsomely made of linen in the natural color. Shirts that will be as cool and pleasant to wear as they look. Well made; detachable cuffs.

Negligee Shirts at $1.50

Half-a-dozen refined, quiet patterns in the new oyster gray or blue stripes—made up in our own factory with the faultless style and care with which we make our custom shirts. Detached cuffs, fine long bosoms—stylish shirts for well-dressed men.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.



The "Reggie"

The New Smart Soft Hat For Young Men

This handsome new shape was perfected this week, especially for us, by the makers of our Imperial Hats. College boys call these folded-in crowns "Dinky Hats," and there is quite a craze for them now.

You can pull the brim into any shape you wish. You can turn in the crown as high or as low as you desire; or you can simply crease it like an Alpine, or give it the four dents—and change it as often as you wish.

In black, pearl and nutria, or fawn color, with various colors of bands. Price, $3.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Coats And Reefers

A Sale That Saves Mothers Money.

We were lucky to get these pretty Coats so much underprice. There are dozens of pretty styles, ranging in value from $4 to $32, and priced to-day at $3.25 to $22.

There are Reefers and Three-quarter length Coats, in a great variety of handsome materials, for children of 2 to 5 years; of which we give some illustrations among the lower-priced styles:

At $3.25—Of blue cheviot serge; braid-trimmed, in military effect; brass buttons.

At $3.50—Blue cloth, with gold braid; Russian effect; or cheviot serge, chevron on sleeve.

At $3.75—Broadcloth, in cadet blue, navy blue and red; white satin piping; brass buttons.

At $4—Three styles—blue cheviot, collarless, stitched with white; or covert cloth, plaited back, with chevron on sleeve; or fancy mixed cheviot, collarless; fancy braid—all with brass buttons.

At $4.50—Three styles; covert cloth, with steel buttons; collarless, in cape effect; piped with satin; or red or blue cloth, with pique collar and Windsor tie; or blue cheviot serge, collarless, chevron on sleeve.

At $5—Three styles—mixed cheviot; blue velvet collar and cuffs, Norfolk style; or serge, collarless with braid and fancy rings; or blue whipcord, collarless, inverted plaits; straps of same.

Others at $6 to $22.

Also a fine assortment of Babies' and Children's Hats, Caps and Bonnets, for Spring and Summer wear; at 50c to $16.50.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Start the Girl Right

With Her Summer Wardrobe.

It's an easy matter with such a splendid stock as this to draw upon. Everything the mother can desire, for the proper appearance of her six to eighteen-year girls, is here in an assortment that is marked by variety, good taste and price-moderation. Price-ranges:

Wash Dresses, at $1 to $11.
Suits, at $10 to $75.
Wool Dresses, at $5 to $20.
Raincoats, at $10 to $35.
Reefers, at $3.50 to $13.75.
Covert Cloth Jackets, $7.50 to $20.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Fine Bit of News of CUT GLASS

We place on sale this morning an attractive collection of handsome and perfect pieces of Cut Glass, at very sharp reductions from their former prices. Tasteful housekeepers will seize upon the chance to secure such pretty wares for so little.

Bonbon Dishes, with and without handles, at $1.25, from $1.75 and $1.85.

Bonbon Dishes, heart shape, at $1.50, from $2.

8-inch Bowls at $3, worth $5.

Water Caraffes at $2, from $2.50.

Water Tumblers at $3 a dozen, worth $4.50.

Water Jugs at $5 each, from $6.

Sugar and Cream Holders at $2.25 a pair, from $3.

Also these choice offerings of *Fancy China:*

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, in fancy shape, with red border overlaid with gold, some with scattered roses, at 25c each, from 35c and 40c.

Covered Mustard Pots of French China, in several tinted grounds with flower decoration and heavily gilt, at 50c each, from $1.

Basement.

A Great Piece of News About WOMEN'S DRESSES

Manufacturers' Sample Dresses—Three Hundred In All—In Two Fascinating Groups Today

This is the most important announcement about Women's Dresses that has been made this year. In the first place, the collection offered is a very large one. The Dresses represent the entire lines of three important manufacturers. The prices for which we are able to sell them are most extraordinary.

$21 to $27.50 Dresses Are Now $15

$30 to $50 Dresses Are Now $18

The first lot consists of stylish suits of cheviots and various mixtures. The other group is composed of suits of cheviots, broadcloths and mixed materials, and a number of voile dresses, silk-lined. They have Eton and 24-inch jackets and blouse coats. Skirts are in walking and dress lengths.

There are three hundred dresses. Plenty. But the selling will be rapid, of course.

Second floor, Broadway.

These Covert Coats Are Trade Talk All Over the Country

Makers of women's garments, after three weeks of demands from other stores, have simply acknowledged the impossibility of producing any imitations of these three styles of Women's Covert Cloth Jackets, of which we are selling so many hundreds. Our manufacturer tells us that he is satisfied with what he is getting out of it, because we are selling so many. We are content with a small profit, for the same reason. People who buy them are delighted because they save five to ten dollars on the prices.

Several hundred more received for Saturday's selling:

At $10—Fly-front Jackets, with strapped seams; of excellent covert cloth, with lining of taffeta silk.

At $12.50—Double-breasted, collarless Jackets, Norfolk style; collar outlined with stitched cloth and finished with pretty tab of velvet; taffeta-lined.

At $12.50—Another style, double-breasted, collarless Jackets; collar outlined with velvet, patch pockets and cuffs; taffeta-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Special Saturday Prices On HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Every one of the several offerings that follow, of Men's and Women's Hosiery and Knit Underwear, represents a distinct triumph in merchandizing.

We obtained specially favorable prices by going straight to manufacturers for our goods; and pass them along to you with *one* modest profit—our own—instead of two.

You're the gainers, unquestionably, for qualities are reliable, styles are varied and seasonable, and these are the low prices:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a Pair—Of Black cotton, seamless, heels, toes and soles doubly strong, durable quality, elastic.

At 18c a Pair, 3 Pairs for 50c—American made fast black cotton, fine gage; ankles narrowed, fashioned feet; double soles, heels and toes.

At 37½c a Pair—Imported black lisle thread, with openwork ankles; or plain black, fine gage.

Black lisle thread, with openwork ankles, embroidered.

Tan, white or cadet blue gauze lisle thread, with white polka-dots.

Black gauze lisle thread, with white extracted polka-dots or figured effects.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 15c Each—Vests of white ribbed cotton; low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace. Exceptional value; full in size and width. Sizes 5 and 6 only.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c Each—White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless, lace-trimmed. Some patterns with drop-stitch or Richelieu ribbed fronts.

Drawers of white ribbed cotton, with or without bands; knee length, wide at knee; trimmed with lace.

Broadway.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 18c a Pair, 3 Pairs for 50c—Of fast black cotton; American made; double heels, soles and toes; durable quality.

At 25c a Pair—Imported fast black cotton, with embroidered fronts in various pretty patterns and colorings.

Gray, navy or cadet blue cotton; clocked tan, navy or cadet blue cotton; with embroidered fronts.

Black, tan or slate cotton, vertical striped.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c Each—Genuine French balbriggan Shirts or Drawers. Shirts in long or short sleeves. Drawers short or long inseam, with reinforced seats.

Ninth street.

These Are the Fabrics For Spring Frocks

And There Are Emphatic Savings To Be Made on All of Them

The Dress Goods Store is teeming with important attractions for the woman who is seeking after materials for Spring and Summer tailored gowns.

We have let no chance slip by to present money-saving offerings of seasonable fabrics—and here are three notable cases in point:

65c All-wool Crepe Etamine at 37½c a Yard

A delayed shipment of these splendid Etamines has just arrived to complete the full quota of 30,000 yards. That's rare good news for the women who weren't early enough to choose from the original color-range. These shades: Champagne, cream, cardinal, light heliotrope, royal blue and navy blue.

45 inches wide; at 37½c yard, worth 65c.

Rotunda.

75c Mohair Boutonne Etamine at 50c a Yard

Plenty of good colorings still, among these attractive mohair nub Etamines—in a firm, yet open weave, sparkling with the mohair that is woven through it. Fine for Summer gowns, and a full third below value. These colorings:

Light gray, brown, royal blue, navy blue, champagne, reseda, cardinal and black. 38 inches wide; at 50c a yard, worth 75c.

Rotunda.

59c All-wool Batiste at 37½c a Yard

Sheer all-wool Batiste, of splendid quality, that closely resembles a fine voile, in perfect and dainty colorings.

We have sold over eighty thousand yards of this material—all we could get from the mill at this special price—this season.

These desirable colorings in today's new shipment: Cream, light gray, light tan, light heliotrope, light blue, brown, cadet blue, royal blue, navy blue, reseda, cardinal and black.

38 inches wide; at 37½c a yard, worth 50c.

Rotunda.

UMBRELLAS

Easterly winds—more rain? Be prepared—for today, tomorrow, or whenever the downpour begins.

Fine Umbrellas these—special purchases, that mean money saved wisely. And, if you're buying the $5 umbrella, for yourself or as a gift, you get a dollar's worth of value more than the price calls for:

At $1, worth $1.25

Men's and Women's Union Taffeta Umbrellas; natural wood and fancy handles.

At $1.75, worth $2.50

Women's extra quality Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with a splendid variety of handles.

At $2.90, worth $3.75

Men's and Women's All-silk Umbrellas with a splendid variety of fancy handles.

At $5

Wanamaker Guaranteed for two years All-silk Umbrellas, for men and women; natural wood handles.

Ninth street, Broadway.

Women's Trimmed Walking Hats

$1 to $2—Half Price

About a hundred of these stylish Walking Hats for women are booked to be sold to-day at half former prices, or less. They are in a variety of fancy straws, in the popular shapes and colorings, and simply, but stylishly trimmed, to wear with *trotteur* dresses.

But crowded conditions, and busy selling have damaged them a little—chiefly, we must confess, to the expert eyes of the salesmen. Take them, therefore, at

$1 to $2

instead of $3 to $5.50.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

ANGELUS RECORD TODAY:

4,869,480 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
379,200 *Inflations Yesterday*
5,248,680 *Inflations Since Starting*

A FUNNY STORY

Some very amusing stories are being told by sellers of other piano players, nowadays. One man took a long risk on the intelligence of his customer, last week. One of the virtues of the ANGELUS is the fact that *metal* tubes are used for the carrying of air from the tracker-board to the pneumatics. Other piano players use the cheaper and perishable rubber tubes.

The salesman of one of the other piano players told his customer that "*rubber is far better because it gives a flexible tone to the music; while metal tubes give a metallic tone!*"

We shall take pleasure in advising Messrs. Chickering & Sons of the gentleman's marvelous revelation! The beneficent effect of rubber piano stools will probably be the next great musical discovery!

For the benefit of those who know nothing about piano players we might add that these tubes simply carry the air to the primary pneumatics; from these it goes through the secondary pneumatics, which strike the levers, which strike the keys of the piano.

It's certainly stretching the rubber pretty hard to expect it to reach over into the piano—an entirely separate instrument—and give a softened tone to the wire strings. Might be simpler to have rubber piano strings.

The New Wall Papers Are at Your Service

Rare discernment guided our expert in the selection of this new stock of Wall Papers for Spring. He was given *carte blanche* to secure the best from the artist manufacturers at home and abroad, and he used his opportunities well.

The resultant showing is ready, for you to form your own judgment as to the success of our efforts. The collection is most comprehensive, ranging from the simpler effects in domestic papers up to the most elaborate novelties from France and England.

Some of the salient features are:

Wall Papers in colorings selected by us, to match fabrics shown in our Upholstery Store.

Cretonne Wall Papers, with cretonnes in matching designs and colorings—admirably adapted to country-house decoration.

Superb effects in Silk Damasks, Velvet Stripes, Self-toned Velourines, Leatheroles, Floral Designs, Chintz, Trellises, Foliage, Tapestry and Landscape Papers with Crown friezes.

French Panel Borders with corner pieces, on moire or ribbon stripes.

All sorts of fabrics for Wall Hangings—Japanese Grass Cloths, Crispene, Tapestries, Book Cloths and Colored Burlaps.

Also included in the scope of our Wall Paper Store are Picture Mouldings and Placque Rails; Painting, Tinting and Interior Decorating, and the laying of Hardwood Floors.

We are anxious to consult with you, and shall be glad to prepare exact estimates for any sort of decorating work to be done by expert and artistic workmen, that you may be planning.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Are You a Pyrographer?

We offer you today a chance to save a nice part of your wood-burning bill; and yet give you some very excellent pyrographic materials, indeed.

First is a lot of Pyrographic Outfits, for beginners, and also for those who are ready to go a step higher.

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Fine sets, including good platinum point; fully guaranteed to heat.

At $1.50, worth $2—Same style sets as above, including stamped box and two small practice pieces for beginners.

We also have a complete stock of finer sets, from $3 to $4.50.

These supplies for Pyro Workers, much underprice—

Cabinet Photograph Frames, designed; square and oval opening, at 25c; also with fancy cut tops, square opening, at 35c.

Glove Boxes at 20c, worth 35c.
Handkerchief Boxes at 20c, worth 35c
Whisk Holders at 25c, worth 35c.
Pipe Racks at 40c, worth 60c.
Clock Stands at 50c, worth 75c.
Book Racks at 25c, worth 50c.
All in handsome designs.

Also a fine assortment of large pieces, all handsomely designed; about a third under-price.

Fifth floor.

TICKETS, Please!

Some Hints About Comfort in Traveling

Whether your ticket reads Atlantic City, Saint Louis or Paris, you won't have any comfort on your trip if your hand luggage isn't adequate.

Dress-suit Cases of reliable qualities, in all sorts of leathers and colors; sizes 12 to 28 inches. Prices, $1.50 to $18.

Dress-suit Cases, of genuine sole leather, linen lining, with either catches or straps. Unequaled at the price, $5.

Double Dress-suit Cases, opening down the center; selected sole leather, russet and brown; 22-inch, $9.75; 24-inch, $10.50; 26-inch, $11.25.

Same, with 7-inch bellows extension; in russet or brown, at $14, $15.75 and $17.50.

Heavy sole leather Portmanteaux; all hand-made; 24-inch, $13.50; 26-inch, $15; 28-inch, $16.50; 30 inch, $18.

Same, with eight heavy corners, two inches deeper, very light 3-inch tray; 28-inch, $22; 30-inch, $24; 32-inch, $26.

English Carry-alls, of heavy brown waterproof duck, 24 to 38 inches, at $8.75 to $9.

Gladstone Bags, collapsible, 20-inch, $7; 22-inch, $7.50; 24-inch, $8; 26-inch, $9.

English Kit Bags, of selected sole leather, all hand-made; 22-inch, $22; 24-inch, $23.50; 26-inch, $25.

A full line of Hand-bags, in all leathers—sheepskin, cowhide, seal, walrus, alligator, etc., in all colors, shapes, and sizes, from 10 to 20 inches, at $1.25 to $20.

Basement.

TOILET GOODS

At Every-day Low Prices, And Some Saturday Special Prices.

These are chiefly articles that you know and use. Some stores quote similar prices as special bargains. Pay these prices to-day, or any day, at WANAMAKER'S. Except for the Brushes and Soaps, told of below, in the special story.

Listering, $1 size, at 65c.
Glyco-Thymeline, $1 size, at 75c.
Sozodont, 75c size, at 47c.
Sanitol, 50c size, at 40c.
Rubifoam, 25c size, at 19c.
Borolyptol, $1 size, at 74c.
Lyon's Tooth Powder, 25c size, at 19c
Calder's Tooth Powder, 25c size, at 17c
Similtol Tooth Powder, 25c size, at 20c
Mennen's Talcum Powder, 15c.
Comfort Powder, 19c and 38c.
Roger & Gallet Powder, 18c.
Colgate's Talcum Powder, 15c.
Coke Dandruff Cure, $1 size, at 62c.
Danderine at 19c, 38c, 69c.
Cranitonic at 69c.
Hay's Hair Health, 50c size, at 37c.
Lanoline Cream, 25c size, at 19c.
Maluina Cream, 50c size, at 39c.
Woodbury Cream, 25c size, at 19c.
Zema Cream, $1 size, at 39c.
Recamier Cream, $1.50 size at 90c.
Frostilia Cream, 25c size, at 18c.
Oriental Cream, $1.50 size, at 99c.
Cuticura Soap, 18c.
Packer's Tar Soap, 17c.
Kirk's Juvenile Soap, 15c.

And these special offerings of Brushes and Soaps:

Tooth Brushes at 10c.
Nail Scrubs at 18c.
Hair Brushes at 25c and 50c.
Violet Soap, worth 25c box, at 18c box.
A *Violet Soap* of unusually high quality; nice perfume and would command respect at its regular price, 25c for box of three cakes.
The bare announcement of this soap at 18c a box ought to carry off every box today, in a jiffy.
The La Primera *Spanish Castile Soap* is the standard of quality in the Castile soap world—it comes in yellow and red boxes and has heretofore sold at $1.25 for box of fifteen cakes; now offered at $1.20 a box.
At 10c a box—An assortment of Soaps in a popular grade—the best of the low-priced soaps in the market—Witch Hazel, Heather Bell, Violet and Japonica—10c a box.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams

This fine lot of Embroidered Lawn Bureau Covers and Pillow Shams came to us at *over a third below* usual prices.

Housekeepers may save money to a like degree. The Scarfs are 54 inches long, the Pillow Shams, 32 in. square. These are the price-groups:

50c, for 75c and $1 qualities.
95c, for $1.50 and $1.75 qualities.
$1.50, for $2.25 and $2.75 qualities in fine Mexican effects.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FOUR HOME RULE BILLS PUT ON HOUSE CALENDAR

Committee Explains Why More Legislation Is Not Granted.

SAYS PEOPLE DON'T WANT IT

Finds No Evidence of Popular Desire to Have Limitations Removed—Nevertheless Some Recommendations Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The four home rule bills relating to the City of New York, introduced by the Senate Committee on Cities and which passed the Senate yesterday, were reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee to-night and will come up on the calendar to-morrow morning.

One bill gives the Commissioner of Police power to reinstate any member of the Police Department who may have resigned or been dismissed, but only with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment first having been obtained. Another confers the same power on the Fire Commissioner. By the third bill the Board of Aldermen is given increased powers with respect to local improvements, and by the fourth greater power is given the board with relation to franchises in the City of New York.

Senator Elsberg issued a statement to-night on behalf of the sub-committee on home rule, of which he was Chairman.

In this statement it is set forth that New York City is only one in the State demanding a greater measure of home rule. The committee holds that "taking into consideration the varying conditions home rule is to a large extent secured to every city in the tSate under the present Constitution." It points out that "the present New York charter was framed by New Yorkers, accepted by the authorities with one or two minor exceptions, and therefore criticism as to its character cannot be justly directed at the State."

Many proposed amendments to the New York City charter are impossible, the committee says, because of civil service limitations. The report continues:

"If it were desired or possible to remove these limitations without regard to the great public purse involved in nearly all of them, then that could be accomplished very simply—constitutional restriction aside—by enacting a bill of a few sections, giving to the Board of Aldermen complete power to provide by ordinance for the entire government of the city. Would the people of New York want this? If so, that desire on their part has certainly not manifested itself up to the present time."

The report says much misapprehension exists as to the extent of home rule now enjoyed under the city's charter. It continues:

"An instance of the injustice of partisan claims of lack of local power, or of the misapprehension that causes them, is afforded by a very recent occurrence in the greater city. The Hotel Darlington disaster, in which a number of lives were lost through the falling of unsafely constructed ironwork for a building in process of erection in that city, was immediately followed by the introduction of a bill in the Legislature, providing for the giving of greater power to the Superintendent of Buildings. The fact is, however, that the Board of Aldermen now has plenary power to enact and amend by ordinance a building code, under which the very authority claimed to be sought for the Superintendent by legislative act can absolutely be given him locally."

It is denied that the State interferes in city matters and burdens it with mandatory legislation against its wishes. On the other hand, rarely does the city ask legislation without receiving it. Continuing, the committee says:

"While your committee has reached these conclusions, its investigation has disclosed certain matters of detail in respect to which in its opinion, amendatory legislation increasing local powers should be enacted. We recommend the enactment of general bills which shall place this subject under local control, so far as to do away with the constant appeals for legislative aid.

"We wish to were also possible to suggest general legislation that would render unnecessary certain other forms of appeals for legislative relief, and we refer particularly to the numerous bills introduced each year which give authority to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to determine whether materials have been actually furnished or services rendered by some claimant, and, if so, to direct payment to be made therefor, irrespective of defects in the method of ordering the materials, or of appointing the person who has rendered the services. These bills, while they are invariably discretionary and not mandatory in form, also burden the Legislature with matters on which it ought not to spend its time. However desirable as some general amendment of the charter on this subject would be, it would, if made, practically be equivalent to repealing in the City of New York the civil service law and the salutary law requiring contracts and orders for material to be made in accordance with prescribed conditions, including competitive bidding, since it is evident that, if a person can always be paid for services rendered or materials furnished, irrespective of the legality of the appointment or order, the law on the subject would never need to be observed. We are, therefore, unable to suggest at this time some safe enactment of a general nature which could be a substitute for the present class of special bills giving power to pay where justice requires it on the defect is purely technical.

"We also recommend the enactment of some measure which will remove the present limitation on the power of the local authorities to issue corporate stock for public purposes. We are of the opinion that full power to do this may be left to the local legislative body, provided that in all cases where the power does not exist at present its exercise shall be sanctioned by the unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

The committee also recommends that a bill should be passed for the reinstatement of police and firemen at the discretion of local authorities.

KNIGHT FIXING HIS FENCES.

Bill Amending Buffalo's Charter Uncovers Mayor's Plans to Become Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The bill of Senator Davis to amend the charter of Buffalo so as to provide that in the case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor the President of the Common Council may fill out the term without the holding of a special election, came up in the Assembly to-day, and before it passed it developed that Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo is fixing his fences so far as he can to be free to make a strong effort to land the Republican Gubernatorial nomination this Fall. The President of the Common Council is a Republican.

Assemblyman Burke of Erie opposed the bill. He did not believe in the Legislature appointing the Mayor of Buffalo, which the bill did, as he viewed it. Mr. Burke said he expected Mayor Knight would be nominated for Governor this Fall by the Republicans. Mr. Burke expressed the hope that he would be.

HEARST'S CONNECTICUT BOOM.

Has 8 Out of 609 Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—Up to date William R. Hearst is credited with eight delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which is to be held in Hartford May 4 and 5 for the choice of delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Four Hearst men have been chosen in Norwich, two in Montville, and two in East Haven.

Efforts to pledge the delegates for Hearst in seven other towns where caucuses have been held were unsuccessful. Thirty-five uninstructed delegates have been chosen [illegible] eight committed to Hearst [illegible]

ODELL'S CONVENTION PLANS.

Depew and Payne as Chairmen—New Row Over Quigg.

Both Gov. Odell and Senator Thomas C. Platt reached New York last night, and conferred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel over the plans for the Republican State Convention to be held on Tuesday next in Carnegie Hall.

During the evening the corridors of the hotel were fairly well filled with Republican district leaders and politicians. They included William Barnes, Jr., the leader in Albany County and Chairman of the State Executive Committee, and ex-Representative William L. Ward of Westchester County, who is said to be slated to succeed Barnes as head of the Executive Committee.

"Senator Platt and I had a very pleasant chat together," said the Governor, "and went over many of the details for the convention. It has been definitely decided to have Senator Depew act as temporary Chairman and Representative Sereno E. Payne as permanent Chairman.

In reply to questions as to who would be likely to be named for this place, the Governor indicated it would be an up-State man.

The Governor declined to discuss any of the bills put through the Legislature this week, and said nothing had been decided yet about the place of Superintendent of Elections.

It developed in the course of the evening that considerable trouble has been stirred up in the Nineteenth Assembly District because of the election of ex-Representative Lemuel E. Quigg on Thursday night as a delegate to the State Convention. A friend of Quigg, it seems, went to Theodore P. Thursday, and told him that it was the wish of Gov. Odell that Quigg be elected as a delegates from the district so that he could be placed on the Resolutions Committee and help in the draughting of the platform. Gilman, on this statement, had Quigg named. Last night John S. Wise of the district went to the Governor and asked him if he had sent word that he wanted Quigg named.

"I certainly never did send any such word," replied the Governor with some warmth. As a result of this statement some bitter things were said about Quigg last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was predicted that Quigg will not be placed on the Resolutions Committee, and will not be permitted to go as a delegate to the National Convention.

CHINESE EXCLUSION PROBLEM.

Existing Treaty Will Expire by Limitation Next December.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Cabinet to-day thoroughly discussed the Chinese exclusion question. China has denounced the existing treaty, which will expire by limitation next December. It has been the hope of China to negotiate a more favorable treaty than that which is now in force, but an intimation has been conveyed to the Chinese Government that it is improbable that such a treaty would be ratified by Congress.

The discussion to-day developed the fact that the whole situation is clouded in doubt. It is possible that China's denunciation of the treaty may be withdrawn, but no official intimation of such action has been received. The suggestion is made that another treaty may be negotiated.

No conclusion was reached at to-day's meeting. In the event of failure to negotiate another treaty, the Geary exclusion law will be enforced against Chinese immigration. This is far more drastic than the treaty.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado addressed the Senate to-day on the denunciation of the Chinese exclusion treaty by the Chinese Government. He announced his conviction that "unless additional legislation is had before Congress adjourns every barrier against Chinese immigration that has been built will be removed on the 7th of December next, and the ports of the country thrown open to the unrestricted coming of the Chinese hordes whose invasion of the United States was arrested twenty-two years ago."

ALWAYS SAW DOUBLE.

Affliction a Kansas Lady Suffered Unknowingly.

A remarkable story can be verified by a well-known oculist in Kansas City. In one of the counties of Western Kansas is a cattleman who has grown wealthy. His wife, a charming woman of some forty years, recently began to have severe headaches. A local physician decided that the trouble was with her eyes. The family could not believe it, as she had very keen sight from both far and near. However, the husband took her to an oculist in Kansas City for expert examination. In the course of the examination the professional man held up a candle and asked her what she saw. "I see the two lights," she answered calmly. "Two!" exclaimed the surprised husband. "Have you always seen two of me when you looked at me?" "Why, certainly, dear," was her answer, "don't you always see two of me?"

And then came the revelation that this educated, intelligent woman had never known in all her forty years of life that everybody didn't see double. She had accepted her own condition as a matter of course. Instantly accounted to the husband for little indefinite movements which he had frequently observed in his wife when she was reaching for an object, and it was a matter of great astonishment to the woman when by an adjustment of glasses and through treatment she began to see as other people do.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

DOWDESWELL ART SALE ENDS.

Highest Price Paid Last Evening Was $9,050 for a Portrait.

The sale of the Dowdeswell & Dowdeswell and the Blakeslee art colections was completed last night, the total receipts for the two days being $127,695.

The highest price paid last night was for Hoppner's portrait of Miss Kelvin, which brought $9,050. The next highest price was for the "Portrait of Miss Franks," for which D. G. Gardiner paid $7,600. "The Vision of the Dying Virgin," by Cornelis Schut, brought $3,600. It was bought for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The bidding was spirited all through.

SAGE LOSES BIG LAND SUIT.

Minnesota Supreme Court Decides Case Involving 25,000 Acres.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 8.—The State Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of Russell Sage, assignee in trust for the Hastings and Dakota Railway Company, appellant, against Theodore Maxwell et al. The case is one of 150 cases now pending, involving the same principles. These cases involve 25,000 acres of land in Swift, Steven, Chippewa, and Big Stone Counties, this State.

The lands are all within the indemnity limits of the Hastings and Dakota grant of 1850. The company attempted to select all its indemnity lands in bulk in 1883, to make up for losses in the original place limits of the grants. The homesteaders settled on this land after this selection had been made.

The court holds that the selection of lands by the railroad company was defective and insufficient, and that the land was properly given to the homesteaders by the Land Office.

Washington Baseball Club Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Following the sale of the Washington Baseball Club, the stockholders held a meeting to-day and elected Wilton J. Lambert President, William J. Dwyer Vice President, General Manager, and Treasurer, and John J. Walsh Secretary.

Tom Loftus will remain as acting manager of the team until his successor, who is likely to be P. J. Donovan of the St. Louis Nationals, is secured.

President Ban Johnson of the American League left here for Chicago.

EAST RIVER GAS BILL PUT THROUGH SENATE

Republicans and Democrats Unite in Pushing It Along.

GOES TO MAYOR McCLELLAN

Assembly Passes Lewis Water Storage Bill—White Plains Road Measure on Calendar for Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Remsen East River gas "grab" bill went through the Senate to-day. The vote was 35 to 12, and Senators Elsberg and Marshall were the only two to raise their voices in protest, and even their protests were feeble.

Senator Elsberg said his objection to the bill was that it gave away valuable franchises without provision for compensation to the city.

It was perfectly evident that the Republican and Democratic organizations were working in complete harmony with regard to the measure. It was the kind of a bill upon which it was easy to sink political differences.

Gov. Odell has said that he would send the bill to Mayor McClellan.

The Lewis water storage bill, which has the support of many New York City trade associations, came up in the Assembly this morning and was passed by a vote of 86 to 35. The bill now goes to the Governor.

Assemblyman Ellis of the Thirty-fourth, which includes about half of the Borough of the Bronx, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the White Plains Road bill in the Assembly this morning, when Assemblyman Wainwright of the Second Westchester asked that it be put on Wednesday's calendar. This is the bill that Senator Grady declared its backers could afford to pay $20,000 for each vote cast in its favor, and which is declared to be a $500,000 "grab." The bill was placed on next Wednesday's calendar.

DOES AWAY WITH CORONERS.

Elsberg Bill Passes the Assembly by a Vote of 80 to 30.

ALBANY, April 8.—After a slow roll call the Elsberg Coroners' bill was passed in the Assembly to-day by 80 yeas to 30 nays. This bill abolishes the office of Coroner in New York City and places the duties now performed by Coroners in a board of Medical Examiners under the Department of Health.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 8.—Gov. Odell has signed among other bills the following:

Senator's WAGNER'S, authorizing St. Michael's Church, Kings County, to convey its real estate to the Capuchin Order.

Senator FOLEY'S, amending the New York charter so that testimony may be taken before Deputy Controllers.

Senator ELSBERG'S, providing that the district of polling places in New York City shall be published in four instead of three newspapers in Manhattan.

Senator ELSBERG'S, providing that the Jewish Protectory shall receive $110 per year from the City of New York for each child committed to its care.

Senator ELSBERG'S, authorizing a franchise to the United States Government to lay tubes for Custom House purposes in New York.

Senator BAILEY'S, authorizing New York City to audit claim of Edward I. Miller.

Mr. DOWLING'S, providing that the Commissioner of Jurors in Kings County shall annually in June submit to a board consisting of the Justices of the Supreme Court, residents of Kings County, and the Judges of the County Court of that county, the list of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and charging the board to select Grand Jurors and in other particulars amending the Commissioner of Jurors' act for Kings County.

BILLS PASSED IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 8.—Among the bills passed by the Senate to-day were the following:

The Dickinson bill, regulating the sale of ginseng, a medicinal root, and providing that any ginseng grown in foreign countries shall be labeled thus in the New York State product. It is said New York State ginseng is worth $140 per pound, whereas Japanese ginseng is worth only $10 per pound.

The Burke Anti-Shark Loan bill, which requires filing of records of all loans on salaries with the County Clerks.

The Newcomb bill, authorizing Park Commissioners of New York City to transfer to the Daughters of the Revolution the control of the Jumel Mansion, Mount Morris, New York City.

The Burnett bill, appropriating $1,500,000 for road improvement.

Senator Wagner's, providing for street railroad car vestibules in Kings and Queens.

Among the bills passed by the Assembly to-day were these:

The Remsen bill, requiring elevated railroad companies in Kings and Queens Counties, operating surface lines beyond the terminus of the elevated road, to give free transfers to passengers who have paid one fare, which shall entitle them to passage to the end of the surface line extending beyond the elevated road. Similar transfers must be given in the opposite direction from surface line to elevated.

Senator Grady's, abolishing one of the Deputy Commissionerships of the New York City Fire Department, and creating two Commissioners at $5,000 a year.

Senator Fitzgerald's, for the registration of rural residents.

Senator Fitzgerald's, creating the office of Chief Lineman in the Police Department.

Senate Cities Committee's, regarding franchises in cities of the second class. It allows the Common Council in any such city to grant to the owner or lessees of an existing franchise, under which operations are being actually carried on, such additional rights or extensions as the Common Council may determine, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Mayor.

The Adams bill (as amended.) It legalizes encroachments of not more than four inches by buildings upon the New York City street lines, if an action or proceeding was not instituted by the city within one year.

The Townsend bill, authorizing an additional appropriation of $520,000 for a Court House at Utica.

Senator Brackett's, requiring corporations not under the Banking Department using the word trust in their titles to specify in all use of their names that the are "not moneyed corporations." The bill is generally known to be aimed especially at the Corporation Trust Company of New York.

HERMIT ROBBED OF $12,000.

Burglars Also Take Old Connecticut Miser's Jewelry.

DANBURY, Conn., April 8.—Burglars who broke into the home of Henry Davis, an aged recluse, who lives near Lanesville, three miles from New Milford, last night, secured $12,000 in cash and some valuable jewelry and papers. The police of this city were informed of the burglary this afternoon. Officers from New Milford and adjoining towns are searching the country for miles around for a trace of the burglars.

Davis kept his money and jewelry in a trunk in his bedroom. During his absence last evening the burglars entered the bedroom by a window and carried the trunk a half mile to the woods, where it was rifled.

Descriptions of five persons thought to be implicated in the robbery have been sent out by the authorities. One of these, a boy living in the neighborhood, is thought to have seen Davis counting his money and to have informed the others. All five have disappeared.

SECOND SOUTHERN BOND TEST.

John B. Manning Offers District of Columbia South Carolina Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Emulating the successful example of Simon Shafer of 35 Wall Street, New York, John B. Manning, also a Wall Street man, has written a letter to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia offering to present to them for any public bonsvclent institution they may select ten thousand-dollar bonds of the State of South Carolina. Mr. Manning wishes the validity of these bonds tested before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The South Dakota case was decided against North Carolina because the bonds in that case were a mortgage lien. The character of the South Carolina bonds is not stated.

To create something good is to confer a benefaction, and this is why the superiority of the perfect-fitting

KNOX HAT

is proclaimed above all others.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

Suits & Top Coats
FOR MEN.

The power and scope of production influence its cost. A generation since, every master tailor conducted a more or less dingy shop of his own as a manner of homage to the dignity of his craft---a veritable slave to his task. We maintain three large work rooms in which the cleverness and talent of more than three hundred tailors are exercised toward a common end---the fashioning of distinctive and individual garments for men at modest prices.

Single Breasted Suits, $12.50 to $35
Double Breasted Suits, $15 to $35
Cutaway & Chesterfield Suits, $20 to $40
Top Coats, $12.50 to $35
Paletots, $25 to $40
Surtouts & Paddocks, $20 to $40
Tourist Coats, $20 to $35

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

PAPAL NUNCIATURE IN BERLIN.

Father Krug, Formerly of Beatty, Penn., to be the First Nuncio.

ROME, April 8.—The Messaggero confirms the reports that a Papal nunciature will shortly be established in Berlin.

It adds that the Rev. Father Boniface Krug (formerly of St. Vincent's Arch-Abbey, Beatty, Penn., and now Abbot of the famous Benedictine Abbey of Monte Cassino, Province of Caserta, Italy,) will be appointed Papal Nuncio at the German capital.

KING CHRISTIAN'S BIRTHDAY.

Danish Monarch Was Eighty-six Years Old Yesterday.

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—King Christian to-day celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday in excellent health.

United States Minister Swenson conveyed to his Majesty greeting and felicitations from President Roosevelt. Congratulatory telegrams were received from all the sovereigns.

Enormous crowds thronged the vicinity of the palace chesring the old monarch, who, with the King and Queen of England, appeared on the balcony of the palace.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from Danes in the United States. There were general festivities throughout Denmark.

HEREROS FOUGHT BRAVELY.

Contested the Ground Inch by Inch Against the Germans.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Southwest African correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, Dr. Moellenhof, has sent to his paper a graphic letter describing the relief of Omaruru on Feb. 4, from which it appears that both sides fought with desperate courage.

"The Hereros, attacked in front and rear," says Dr. Moellenhof, "held their ground with marvelous tenacity. When the Germans rushed among them many of the Hereros crept into crevices in the rocks, where they wer bayoneted.

"Lieut. von Woellwarth received a mortal wound from a Herero twenty paces distant, and a German cavairyman searching among the rocks for wounded men was killed at a few paces' range.

"After being driven from this position the Hereros took up a new one, contesting the ground inch by inch and leaving a number of dead at every raliying point. After the hottest firing was over the enemy fired at the German wounded from neighboring bushes, and the surgeon dressed the wounds while bullets were whizzing in the air.

"The Hereros lost about a hundred, killed or wounded, of their approximate total, 600 men.

"The German loss was eight men killed and ten wounded."

PLACE FOR J. R. PARSONS, JR.

President Appoints Him Consul General to City of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President will nominate James R. Parsons, Jr., as Consul General to the City of Mexico, vice A. D. Barlow, resigned. This is a personal appointment on the part of the President. Mr. Parsons is well known as an educator. He is 42 years of age and a native of Albany, N. Y.

He is Secretary of the Board of Regents of the State University of New York and has taken an important part in the development of the public school system of that State. Mr. Parsons has had experience in consular work, having been from 1888 to 1890 United States Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle.

IT WON'T DO

To have that trouble go on—it means Ruin. Stop

Coffee

10 days. Use

Postum

and see the change.

Here Is Five Dollars!

5 DOLLARS

FIVE DOLLARS

On presentation at 801 Broadway, N. Y., before date of April 19, 1904, this voucher will be good for Five Dollars, upon the purchase price of any Twenty-five Dollar suit, when each voucher is accompanied by Twenty Dollars in cash. Void if presented after April 19, 1904.

The SEMI-READY TAILORING CO.
NEW YORK.

5 DOLLARS

FIVE DOLLARS

Cut It Out Now!



Put it in your pocket-book! T1
Then go to Cor. Broadway and Eleventh Street.
Look well into the windows there!
Carefully inspect our new Spring Twenty-five Dollar Suits.
Try to buy one of them for LESS than Twenty-five Dollars CASH, WITHOUT the voucher! You'll thus PROVE the voucher to be WORTH Five Dollars to you, even BEFORE you use it.
Now, have a salesman SHOW you through the Twenty-five Dollar Suits in their UNFINISHED, "Semi-ready" condition.
Try these on until you find the very garment that is most BECOMING to you—that best fits your EXPRESSION.
Then ask the salesman to call up the head TAILOR.
Tell him just what CHANGES you want made in the unfinished garment,
Tell him you want wider shoulders, of a closer fitting collar, or a shorter waist line, or any other fad of your own.
Tell him just what you'd tell your own high-priced tailor.
Tell him you must have the garment, FINISHED-TO-ORDER, in TWO hours, if such be the case.
Then pay the salesman Twenty Dollars and the Five Dollar voucher, on the agreement that you can have your MONEY BACK INSTANTLY, if you don't like the suit when finished, and delivered.
But,—DON'T forget that this voucher is good ONLY the April 19th, 1904, and that you can't get the garment for a cent less than Twenty-five Dollars cash, WITHOUT THE VOUCHER.
Men who DON'T read this advertisement clearly LOSE Five Dollars.
We want to see how many people do READ advertisements, and we take this means of testing the "Times." It's YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

CORNER BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH ST. No. 801.

Semi-ready Tailoring

BROADWAY NEAR FULTON STREET. No. 205.

Regal Shoes hold their shape.

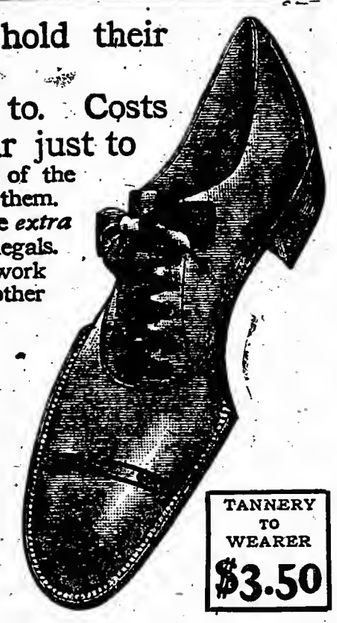
They ought to. Costs us $12,000 a year just to take the "stretch" out of the leather in the making of them.

That's only one of the *extra* operations that go into Regals.

There's more hand-work in a Regal than in any other shoe made in a factory.

The Regal is "lasted" by hand;—and that can't be said of any other $3.50 shoe in the country.

The Regal is a true "bench-made" shoe,—machine-work used only where it's altogether better than hand-work, and each pair put through all the processes *together*, rights and lefts. Other $3.50 shoes are seldom "mates."



TANNERY TO WEARER $3.50

Send for Style Book. Mail orders promptly filled.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

There are 72 Regal Stores, 22 of them in Greater New York.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
607 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
466 Fifth Av.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Av.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
166 West 125th St.
785 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1389 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN, 466 Fifth Av.

GAS

COOK WITH GAS NOW.

Perfect cooking can best be accomplished through the medium of GAS RANGE.

You can rent one from the Gas Company for only $3.00 a year.

If your Gas Burners are unsatisfactory, send word to the Gas Company, addressing "Gas Information Bureau."

GAS

$1.00 and a promise buys an Edison Phonograph or Mira Music Box



Call or write.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.
39 Union Square (B'way & 17th St.), N. Y.

Priestley's

Silk Warp Henriettas

Come in two shades of black only, jet black for mourning and slightly blue black for ordinary wear.

At retail from $1.25 to $5.00 Per Yard.

The Manufacturer's name (B. Priestley & Co.,) is stamped every 5 yards on the under side of the selvedge and they are rolled on "THE VARNISHED BOARD," which is the "PRIESTLEY TRADE-MARK."

Square Whiskey in a Square Bottle



Mount Vernon Pure Rye

THE Quality of Rye Whiskey depends first of all on *what it is made of*—

Second, on *How* it is made—

Third, on its *Age*.

Mount Vernon Pure Rye is acknowledged by Distillers and Experts to be the finest Rye in the World.

That in the Square Bottles is *all* Rye.

All Mount Vernon,—guaranteed by the Distillers.

The Cook & Bernheimer Co. New York

A Delicious Confection!

CHOCOLATE SPONGE

The Genuine has the name "Greenfield" stamped on every piece.

To be had at Confectioners, Druggists and department stores, or of the makers.

E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO., 44 Barclay Street, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling, and keeps

GROUT AND LITTLETON CLASH ON JAIL BONDS

Brooklyn President Challenges Controller's Veracity.

STORM IN BOARD OF ESTIMATE

City's Financial Officer Not Satisfied with Report on Raymond Street Prison—Matter Not Settled.

Trouble which has been brewing for weeks between Controller Grout and President Littleton of the Borough of Brooklyn, and which has come to the surface in the course of almost every meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, reached its height at yesterday's session when the Borough President challenged the Controller's veracity.

The trouble occurred over a letter which Mr. Grout wrote to the board about the projected repairs to the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn. Some time ago the Kings County Grand Jury made a presentment condemning this jail. Mr. Littleton decided that $20,000, spent in new plumbing, would correct the abuses most complained about. The Board of Estimate voted to give Mr. Littleton that amount, when Mr. Grout objected, and held that $250,000 should be spent, on the recommendations of his own engineers. This was at the meeting two weeks ago, and at that time Mr. Littleton protested strongly against what he termed the unwarranted interference of the Controller.

Finally Mr. Grout agreed to support the twenty-thousand-dollar appropriation if Mr. Littleton would file with him a report embodying the reports made to him during his investigation and showing just where the money was to go. Mr. Littleton filed such a report, but it did not satisfy Mr. Grout, and accordingly the Controller wrote to the board the letter which was received yesterday, complaining that Mr. Littleton planned to repair the plumbing in the men's quarter of the jail, leaving the women's quarters, with which the Grand Jury especially found fault, untouched. Mr. Grout also suggested in his letter that instead of giving Mr. Littleton the $20,000 the board send its own engineer to investigate the needs of the jail.

Mr. Littleton had read the letter before he came into the board meeting, and was white with rage, although he restrained himself during the routine work, and until Mr. Grout brought the matter up, when the Brooklyn President broke loose.

"I want to say right here," he said, "that the time has come for me to give warning to the Controller. I wish to tell him that under the charter he can hold only one office. I am the Borough President for Brooklyn and he is the Controller. He is not running my office and he cannot run me. I wish to give him that warning now, and I do give it to him and tell him that it stands for the next eighteen months."

"You should not speak in that way," interrupted the Controller. "This is not the place—"

"This is the place," retorted Mr. Littleton hotly. "This interference of yours is absolutely unjustified. I am the President of the Borough of Brooklyn. I know my rights under the charter, and I know yours. I am carrying out my duty as I see it, and I will suffer no man to interfere with me. This is no business of yours."

"This is our business," said Mr. Grout. "It is the business of this Board of Estimate. The Grand Jury made a presentment which they sent to us. The complaint to the Grand Jury was backed up by Mr. Littleton's own engineers. My engineer made a report, I consented to vote for the $20,000 asked for by the President of Brooklyn because I believed that the President of Brooklyn would send me reports as he promised. It was with that understanding that I was induced to vote."

"If you say," said Mr. Littleton, shaking his finger at the Controller, his face very white, "that I offered any inducement which was not carried out you tell—you say what is not true."

"I do say precisely that," said Mr. Grout. "My vote was induced on that promise. That promise has not been carried out."

"I understand," broke in the Mayor, "that there is nothing before the board; that this discussion is proceeding by unanimous consent. A single objection will—"

President Fornes here said he thought the Controller was fully justified in making the demand.

"Yes, as to how the $20,000 should be expended," almost shouted Mr. Littleton.

Mr. Cassidy then wanted to have Mr. Littleton's report put on the records of the board and let the matter drop. Mr. Grout moved that the entire matter be referred to the board's engineer. There was no second to the motion, and on Mr. Fornes's motion the meeting was adjourned.

SERVANT PROBLEM IN COURT.

Magistrate and Accused Employer Commiserate with Each Other.

Magistrate Crane and Mandel Krane of 106 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street repeated to each other and a courtroom full of spectators in Harlem Court yesterday morning their experiences with servant girls, and agreed that they were having the same trouble.

Krane was in court on a summons obtained by Lizzie Miller of 227 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, who complained that Krane was holding a trunk belonging to her.

Krane told the Magistrate that he had engaged the girl several weeks ago. For a week she had refused to work, and he had kept her about the house in idleness, although his wife was ill. Last Saturday Krane called in a policeman, and the woman was put out of the house. He kept her trunk until Wednesday; then, as it was unclaimed, sent it to a storage warehouse.

"I can only say we are having the same trouble," said the court. "A servant girl has only three ideas. One is to do as little work as possible; the second is to make as much trouble as possible, and the third is to get as much money as possible for making trouble."

"That's right," said Mr. Krane. "The last girl we had left because the bathroom was not large enough for her."

"I have had the same kind of trouble," said Magistrate Crane. "My wife keeps the kitchen floor as clean as a pink. The last girl we had, when she saw the kitchen floor so white, asked my wife, 'Do you expect me to scrub that floor?' 'That's what I hired you for,' my wife replied. 'Well, I won't bend my knees for any woman,' and the girl then left."

The summons was then dismissed.

SHAW PICTURE PURCHASES.

Selects Three Canvases at the Society Show—The Lucky Artists.

Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, who devotes the sum of $1,500 or more every year to the purchase of one or more pictures from the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, returned from Florida and made his choice yesterday, selecting the following pictures, for which he paid the sum of $1,800:

For Emil Carlsen's "Connecticut Hill Top" (No. 376) he paid $700; for Edward W. Redfield's "Boothbay Harbor" (No. 328) he paid $600, and for Francis C. Jones's "June," (No. 474,) $500.

Carlsen's canvas is a large field of stunning yellows, with two big sugar maples. Redfield's is a marine at night, with flapping sails and twinkling lights, and Jones's picture a decorative panel containing a solitary figure, that of a young girl surrounded by the sunlight of early Summer.

These pictures were selected by Mr. Shaw out of the ten paintings and sculptures balloted upon by the jury on varnishing day.

STEAMSHIP MEN SHIFTED.

Many Changes in the International Mercantile Marine Service.

Although Clement A. Griscom, Jr., and Samuel Bettle have not as yet tendered their resignations from the service of the International Mercantile Marine, there are increasing indications of the activity on the part of the combine's new President, J. Bruce Ismay, in reorganizing the executive force of the company.

It became known yesterday that B. F. Kobbe, one of the oldest traffic men of the American Line, had handed in his resignation, and that A. Curtin Fetterolf, formerly agent in New York for the Leyland Line, and more lately assistant to Mr. Bettle, would have charge of the east-bound freight business of the Atlantic Transport Line to Antwerp and the Wednesday sailings of the White Star Line to Liverpool. John English will have charge of the east-bound freight business of the Atlantic Transport Line to London and of the American Line to Southampton, while Oliver Long is to be in charge of the east-bound freight business of American Line cargo steamers sailing on Tuesdays and Fridays.

These officers will be under the joint direction of Fred Toppin, formerly freight manager of the White Star Line, and J. H. Thomas, formerly freight manager of the Atlantic Transport Line. In the passenger service, James A. Wright remains in general charge, assisted by D. Wieport, formerly in charge of the White Star Line's passenger business; John Kirk, who has been with the American and Red Star Lines, and H. S. Meado, formerly freight manager of the Atlantic Transport Line. The stecrage business will be managed by Charles Cortiss, formerly of the White Star Line, with Arthur Lederer, formerly of the American Line, while A. Hostage, formerly of the White Star Line, will manage the second-class business.

It was said at the offices of the company yesterday that Mr. Ismay would return to England in June, subsequently to make arrangements for a permanent residence in this country.

OFFICE BROKERAGE CHARGED.

Nelson Says He Paid $300 for a Police Job He Never Got.

John Courtney of 411 East Ninety-third Street was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with being one of three men implicated in a conspiracy to obtain money for the appointment of another to public office. Olof Nelson of 184 Eighth Street, Long Island City, was the complainant.

Courtney is alleged to have said that for $400 he could secure Nelson's appointment to the police force, $300 to be paid at the time of making the agreement and $100 later. A day or two later Courtney, according to the story, introduced Nelson to Rudolph Beyers of the Mercer Street Police Station. Beyers is alleged to have said that Emil Sonner of 102 West Eighty-fourth Street could get a position for Nelson, and at Sonner's house it is alleged Nelson gave Sonner a $300 check and got a receipt and a promise that he would be appointed to the force Oct. 5. The appointment never came.

Magistrate Cornell held Courtney in $1,000 bail for examination Monday. Sonner and Beyers were arrested about three weeks ago on a similar charge preferred by William Hauck of 72 First Avenue.

HANDBOOKS IN NEW STREET.

Racing Gamblers Invade the Market for "Puts and Calls."

One or two enterprising handbook men are doing a flourishing business nowadays in that part of New Street just behind the Consolidated Stock Exchange Building, heretofore reserved as the market for "puts and calls" and the cat and dog market. The latter designation is used in this connection in a strictly literal sense, for in the cat and dog market in New Street live animals and not dead stocks are dealt in.

The "puts and calls" market has not been particularly profitable of late, and its membership is at present sorely decreased. Nevertheless the handbook men since the opening of the races at Benning have found enough customers to keep them busy, for this, it is said, has been a profitable season for the cat and dog brokers, and there are sufficient office clerks and messengers and elevator boys on hand at luncheon hours to supply any deficiency incident to the straitened circumstances of their elders.

CAPT. STEPHENSON ASSIGNED.

Gets a Good Command on Second Reinstatement in Police Department.

John T. Stephenson was restored yesterday to active duty in the Police Department, and placed in command of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. This is the second time Capt. Stephenson has been put back to duty after being dismissed. He was first removed for the conviction of taking a basket of peaches for favors shown. His second dismissal was on a charge of allowing disorderly houses to be maintained in his district. The courts, however, have ordered his reinstatement again.

He succeeds Capt. Gorman at the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, while Gorman goes to College Point, because the Commissioner says, he is a younger man, and can do better work there.

BREAKS LEG IN THIEF CHASE.

Man Is Caught Despite the Policeman's Mishap.

Policeman Florence Chinnery of Jersey City was summoned yesterday by an alarm rap sounded by Policeman Entwister to assist in capturing a fugitive in Exchange Place. Chinnery tried to head off the fugitive, ran against him, fell, and broke his right leg.

Entwister caught the man. He described himself as Bernard Burke. He is held for examination on charge of stealing fruit from a stand near the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry.

BONDS TO PAY PARK LABORERS.

Large Increase of Force Under Commissioner Willcox.

After an examination of the accounts of the Department of Parks in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, under the late administration of Park Commissioner Willcox, Commissioners Hertle and Black of the Department of Accounts filed with Mayor McClellan yesterday a report in which they say that the pay rolls of the labor force employed during 1903 show an abnormal increase over the preceding years.

The Commissioners find in the weekly pay rolls of laborers from Jan. 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1903, an increase in 1903 over 1901 of 75 2-5 per cent. and a decrease of 12 4-5 per cent. in the semi-monthly pay rolls. During 1901, says the report, only about 6 2-3 per cent. of the pay rolls was charged against bond issues for specific purposes. But in 1902, the portion charged against bond issues increased to 13½ per cent., and in 1903 to 40½ per cent.

The report says that on April 3, 1903, the weekly pay rolls show a total of 506 laborers, increased to 1,050 on Sept. 4, 1903, (high-water mark,) and gradually receding until on Jan. 1, 1904, there were 882. The rolls of March 4, 1904, carry but 455 names. On the semi-monthly pay rolls the number was gradually increased from 156 on Jan. 31, 1903, to 217 on Dec. 31, 1903.

Ex-Commissioner Willcox, when seen yesterday, said there had been no padding of his pay rolls, but that on taking office he found so many improvements needed and so much work that had been neglected in previous years that it was necessary to put many workmen on the force.

Law Student Commits Suicide.

Francis Gribbons, twenty-eight years old, a law student, employed in the office of Einstein & Townsend, Manhattan, was found dead in bed at his home, at 738 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday morning. There was a bullet wound in his right temple and a revolver lay on his shoulder. It is said he had been suffering from insomnia.

LABORERS ON STRIKE IN SPITE OF THE TRUCE

Twenty-eight Men Stop Work on the Barclay Building.

O. M. EIDLITZ IS CONTRACTOR

Laborers' Protective Union Members Refused to Work with the Knights of Labor Men.

The fact that the strike of the bricklayere and laborers had been declared off pending arbitration did not prevent laborers of the Laborers' Protective Union from quitting work yesterday on the Barclay Building, at Broadway and Duane Street. The strike, which was alleged to be against the Knights of Labor men at work on the building, came as a great surprise to those in charge, and especially to Otto M. Eidlitz, the President of the Mason Builders' Association, who is general contractor of the work.

As soon as the Laborers' Protective Union had ratified the terms of the agreement on Wednesday by which the strikers returned to work pending arbitration on the terms prevailing at the time the arbitration agreement was signed, the men began to return to work on the Barclay Building. More returned on Thursday, and yesterday there were fifty-one laborers at work. Twenty-three of them belonged to the Knights of Labor and twenty-eight to the Laborers' Protective Union. At the noon hour Walking Delegates O'Neil, Daly, and Doyle of the Laborers' Protective Union appeared and had a conference with the members of their union. The latter then declared themselves on strike against the Knights of Labor.

The Knights were for a time ranged on one side of the street and the members of the Laborers' Protective Union on the other, and it looked as if there would be a lively fight. In the meantime a crowd of laborers who wanted work arrived, and, according to Superintendent Metzer of the building, he was proceeding to engage members of the Laborers' Protective Union when the walking delegates forbade the men to go to work. Soon a crowd of several hundred people gathered, and the men began to call one another names.

Several policemen came on the run and dispersed the crowds.

The Knights of Labor men resumed work and the bricklayers decided to work with them. Superintendent Metzer said later:

"I do not see any justification for the new strike. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, ratified by the laborers themselves, they were to return to work. I wanted twenty or thirty more men and would have picked out members of the Laborers' Protective Union as far as I could find them. We could not discharge the Knights of Labor, but were willing to abide by the arbitration proceedings. The strike is an unauthorized one. It will be Tuesday before the union meets and in the meantime the laborers will be losing wages."

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, was surprised to hear of the strike, but said that it had come from the friction that always attended a big strike.

C. E. Cheney, Secretary of the Iron League, said that the structural iron workers who were made idle by the strike of the bricklayers had not had a chance to return to work. The bricklayers, he said, would have to get a start first before the iron work could be resumed.

ELEVATED GUARD KILLED.

Mystery in Death of John Padden on Third Avenue Road.

John Padden, forty-two years old, a train guard on the elevated railroad, was killed by a train on the south-bound track of the Third Avenue Elevated, just south of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Station, yesterday afternoon, his head being crushed and his right arm badly seared by the third rail.

Daniel McMahon of 897 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and William H. Rose of 166 East Ninety-eighth Street, who were passing under the elevated structure at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, first saw the body lying across the track. According to Policeman Albert, whom the men notified, the station agent and the ticket chopper seemed surprised when told that a man's body was on the tracks.

The police are mystified to account for the fact that although Padden's body was found a short distance below the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Station, his absence was not discovered until the train had reached Ninety-ninth Street. He was the guard on the last car, and, under the rules, the train should not have proceeded down town until the motorman had heard his signal to go ahead. Yet the motorman turned on the power, and not until they had reached the next station below, Ninety-ninth Street, and then failed to hear the signal from the last car, did the other members of the crew investigate and find the gate open and Padden missing.

August Zinler, the motorman, was locked up, but later hailed out.

FROELICH CASE WITH JURY.

Recorder Declines to Hear More Police Witnesses in Bondsman's Trial.

Recorder Goff, after charging the jury yesterday afternoon in the case of Herman Froelich of 1,877 Third Avenue, on trial for perjury in swearing to a bail bond, adjourned the case until Monday. The Recorder said that the evidence showed that Froelich had sworn to a bond, which might be regarded as a promise, and not to an affidavit as to the property offered for bail.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke had endeavored to have the case reopened so that he could call as witnesses several policemen of the Fifth Street Station. The prisoner had testified that he had shared with the police the profits of his business.

Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, attorney for the defense, objected to the reopening of the case, the Recorder sustaining his objection.

Brace UP!

Spring weariness means that your system needs renovating

IRON-OX

cleanses and purifies the blood and sends new vigor thrilling through every fiber of your being.

Cures Constipation.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents, at druggists, or from

THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

"All Periodicals in One"

An apt phrase which suggests the comprehensive scope, and the wonderful value as a time- and money-saver for the busy man, of the

Literary Digest

Reading it, you may know what all the world is thinking and doing, for in the pages of this one weekly the periodical literature of all lands and languages is focused.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE (Out to-day)

Contains the following articles (and as many more on other topics):

Parker Presidential Prospects
Cartoon Glimpses of Democratic Aspirants in their Hours of Doubt
Cartoons: Spring Openings in the Far East
Attacking the Meat Trust.
"Graft" as a National Taint
Is Fiction Deteriorating?—An English View
The Art of the Stage-Manager
A "Gospeler of the Orient"
A Movement for "New Ideals" in German Literature
A Free National System of Music Notes
The Different Forms of Memory
Success of the Incandescent Electric Lamp
The Language of the Mind
Bricks as Ventilators
The Grafting of a Nerve
American Religion in French Eyes
The Future of Japanese Religion
Is the Christian Endeavor Movement a "Spent Force"?
Probable Outcome of the War
General Kuropatkin at the Front
Premier Combes Faces a New Crisis

36 to 64 Pages Weekly. Illustrated.

AT ALL NEWSSTANDS. 10 Cents.

VAN COTT'S NEEDLESS ALARM.

Scurry in Post Office Over "Missing" Bonds Never Lost.

Postmaster Van Cott, half a dozen Post Office Inspectors, and the Superintendent of the High Bridge Station spent a very busy afternoon yesterday as the result of a report that $25,000 in gilt-edged railway bonds had gone astray after having been delivered by mistake to W. S. Reid of 537 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and returned by him to the letter carrier.

The Postmaster had heard nothing of any bonds being lost, and the Superintendent at the High Bridge Station was equally in the dark. Mr. Van Cott hustled out a squad of Post Office Inspectors on the double-quick, each with his work cut out for him, and for several hours they kept on the jump. While they were sleuthing the Postmaster kept to his office to stay there until the bonds had been accounted for.

Last night it developed that there hadn't been any bonds at all delivered to Mr. Reid, who had merely received a notice from Parkinson & Brown, Wall Street bankers, to the effect that they had $25,000 worth of Chicago and Northwestern securities for sale. The letter was addressed to Waldo S. Reid. The Reid who got it isn't named Waldo, and he returned it to the carrier.

"BROTHER LAWYER" PLEA WENT.

Magistrate Ommen Extends "Professional Courtesy" to a Prisoner.

Joseph Edwards, who said he was a lawyer, but who refused his address, was arrested yesterday morning at Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street by Patrolman Bullman of the East Fifty-first Street Station, charged with intoxication.

"I hope you will extend professional courtesy to me," he said, when arraigned before Magistrate Ommen in the Yorkville Court. "I'm a member of the bar."

"I always show courtesy to a brother lawyer," the court replied. "Lawyers are generally more agreeable to one another than doctors, who are always fighting each other. I will discharge you with a reprimand."

VOGEL BROTHERS,
42d St., Cor. 8th Ave.



Every man that tries on one of our new Spring suits or overcoats is surprised at how perfectly they fit, at the long, graceful, snug-fitting collars and lapels, the shapely shoulders and straight-hanging fronts. It's rather difficult to tell you just how good our clothes are—the illustration serves to give you a fair idea, but the clothes are still better. If you will come here and try on some of the suits and overcoats you will not fail to note these features which distinguish them from ordinary ready made garments.

Men's Cravenette Overcoats at $15.

Handsome Oxford gray worsted Cravenettes, 52 inches long, overcoats that are far superior in every way to the ordinary ready made Cravenettes. You couldn't duplicate our Cravenette overcoats made to measure for less than $25. Our special price is $15.

Men's Suits at $15.

This assortment at $15 is so diversified that it defies description. There are black, blue, gray, green, brown and olive effects in every new weave and fashionable fabric—in all, 75 different styles of men's suits at $15. The workmanship and style are equal to what you get in made to measure suits at $25. Our special price is $15.

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If you saw one of these suits you'd pick it out and judge it worth $40 or $50. In fact, men who have been paying tailors $40 or $50 buy these suits in preference. They include dark and light colored worsteds in quiet elegant plaids and checks, and silk-lined black thibets and blue serges. A particularly handsome showing at the special price, $25.

Store Open Saturday Night Till 10:30

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. Cor. 8th Ave

One day it's Summer—next day it's Winter. Just the weather to breed a cold *unless* you wear

Kneipp Linen-Mesh Underwear

It acts like an automatic regulator. Keeps the body temperature even during sudden changes. It's all Linen.

FOR SALE BY
Leading Haberdashers and Dry-Goods Stores. Write to "Kneipp" Publicity Dep't., 66 Leonard St., N. Y., for instructive booklet.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS & TAILORS.

We never discriminate on credits. We give you the privilege of credit if you desire it. Cash or credit values are the same.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $15, and $20. MADE TO ORDER, $20, $25, and $30. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, Silk lined, to order, $30, $35, and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms, fashion book, and price list.

Open Saturdays until 10:30. Mondays, 9.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th S.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

Welchs Grape Juice is a nutrient tonic; it is food, drink, medicine, all in one. A physician says: "In no other form can the human organism absorb so large a quantity of blood purifying liquids."

Welch Grape Juice is not a preparation; it is just grape juice. You will find it a most delicious and refreshing beverage, and that it has been well-named "Nature's Finest Food and Drink."

Sold by druggists and grocers, in quart and pint bottles. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Karo CORN SYRUP

The new table delicacy that every body loves. A delicious spread for pure wholesome Karo. Ready for use. Keeps its delightful purity and flavor clean to the last drop. Try it with griddle cakes, hot biscuits, etc. Sold by grocers.

"LION BRAND" COLLARS

are more and more the vogue. They were first introduced 26 years ago.



"GLENHAM" COLLARS
2 FOR 25 CENTS

Sold Everywhere

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 Shoes

UNION MADE.



$10,000 REWARD

will be paid anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

2,473,464

PAIRS OF FINE SHOES WERE MADE AND SOLD BY W. L. DOUGLAS IN 1903.

The new French shiny leather made by Heyl of Worms, Germany, is used in W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes; they are for sale at W. L. Douglas' own stores located in the large cities.

W. L. Douglas also uses in his $3.50 shoes Patent Corona Coltskin. These coltskins are imported from Russia. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be extra fine Patent Leather. Both of these shiny leathers are the best productions of the tanners' skill.

Do not pay $5 to $7 for shiny shoes any longer; you will find the same high grade Patent Leather in W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.



The Reliance. One of the many new Douglas shapes for Spring. In the Douglas stores will be found all the new and popular styles; narrow, medium and wide toes; made in every variety of black and russet leathers. ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50.

Your attention is called to these very high grade shiny leathers, because there is a great and growing demand for a $3.50 shoe made of reliable Patent Leather. W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are always at the front in quality, style and workmanship; they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe—this is the reason they are the greatest sellers in the world.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold through his own stores in the principal cities, and by shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25c. extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing Spring styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 227 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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95 NASSAU STREET.
142 EAST 14th STREET.
250 WEST 125th STREET.
974 THIRD AVENUE.
2202 THIRD AVE., CORNER 120th STREET.
[illegible] SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER 23d STREET.
345 EIGHTH AVENUE.
520 WILLIS AVENUE, (BRONX).
BROOKLYN:
708-710 BROADWAY.
1267 BROADWAY, [illegible] GATES AV.
421 FULTON STREET, [illegible] BRANCH.
494 FIFTH AVENUE.
JERSEY CITY: 18 NEWARK AVENUE.
NEWARK: [illegible] BROAD STREET.

BASEBALL TEAMS AT HOME

Rival New York Players Back from South in Good Shape.

AMERICANS BEAT MURRAY HILL

Griffith's Men Field Perfectly, Bat Strongly, and Score Nineteen Runs to One.

Both of the New York teams of the National and American Leagues arrived home from their Southern trip yesterday, and a month's practice has put the men in excellent physical condition. Some, however, are not in the form they displayed last year, but it is expected that by the time the championships begin on next Thursday all will be fit for one of the liveliest baseball seasons in years. Both Managers Griffith and McGraw talk hopefully of their teams, the leader of the Americans being quite confident that they will give a better account of themselves than in last year's conflict.

To-day the American League team is scheduled to play the Jersey City nine of the Eastern League at West Side Park in that city, and it is probable that Manager Griffith will do the pitching, with either the veteran McGuire or Beville as catcher. At the Polo Grounds McGraw's team of National Leaguers will play the Yale University nine, and, according to the plans of last night, Mathewson will pitch.

About three hundred enthusiasts witnessed the game yesterday between the Greater New York and Murray Hill teams at Olympic Field, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, but as a contest it was too one-sided to be interesting, the New Yorks winning by 19 to 1. The rigth field was so contracted that a second baseman could almost have covered both positions. Batsmen also were severely handicapped, so much so that a safe hit ball striking the side of a house a short distance beyond first base, and rebounding back into the hands of a fielder could be returned to first base and the runner was retired. Keeler was the only sufferer on this kind of a play, and when he was declared out the "rooters" were both astonished and amused.

The New Yorks, under the circumstances, acquitted themselves creditably, playing an errorless game. Chesbro, whose splendid condition was favorably commented upon, was not so steady as he had shown in the South, but at that, the Murray Hills, composed of some of the strongest semi-professional players in this city and vicinity, secured only five hits, and four were retired on strike-outs, in the five innings that the former National League champion officiated. Then Puttman, the left-hander, took his place, and the Murray Hills scored their only run. Steinman and Henriquez opened on Puttmann with safe hits. Dietrich advanced them a base upon his retirement at first, and Steinman tallied while O'Neill was being put out by Ganzel to Conroy. In this inning one of Puttmann's swift deliveries connected irregularly with Kleinow's fingers, and the clever catcher retired in favor of Anderson, Thoney going to left field.

The honors of the game undoubtedly belonged to Second Baseman Williams, who not only fielded well, but hit safely every time he went to the bat. Anderson also did good work with the stick.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	MURRAY HILL.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	2	2	1	2	0		Courtney, ss.	0	1	2	3	2	
Fultz, cf.	2	2	2	0	0		Bassford, cf.	0	1	0	2	0	
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		Barry, 3b.	0	1	2	2	2	
Elberfeld, ss	1	1	1	2	0		McDon'd, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	
Anderson, lf.	4	4	0	2	0		Steinm'n, rf.	1	2	1	0	1	
Williams, 2b.	2	2	4	2	0		Henr'q, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	
Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	9	2	0		Dietrich, lf.	0	1	1	2	0	
Kleinow, c.	3	2	4	0	0		O'Neill, c.	0	0	2	4	0	
Thoney, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		Wade, p.	0	1	1	3	0	
Chesbro, p.	2	4	1	3	0								
Puttmann, p.	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	19	19	21	13	0		Total	1	8	*20	15	6	

*Chesbro out, hit by batted ball.

New York	5	0	3	4	1	3	3	—		19
Murray Hill	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—		1

First base by errors—New York, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Murray Hill, 9. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 2; off Wade, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Puttmann, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

FORDHAM, 5; TUFTS, 0.

The baseball team of Tufts was easily beaten by Fordham on the Fordham campus yesterday afternoon. McLane again pitched in good form and hit twice for three bases. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	TUFTS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Murray, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		Clifford, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Plunkett, c.	0	0	10	4	0		D'k'ns'n, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
McLane, p.	2	2	0	2	0		S'nders, 2b.	0	0	2	1	2	
E'b'ts'n, 1b.	0	u	9	0	0		Simons, 3b.	0	2	1	5	0	
O'Brien, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0		Hen'lly, 1b.	0	u	12	0	0	
Hartm'n, ss.	1	1	6	2	0		Lamb, c.	0	0	7	1	0	
Oliver, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		Maroon, ss.	0	1	0	1	1	
Dady, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		MacC'ry, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Healy, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0		Donovan, p.	0	1	0	1	0	
Total	5	6	27	12	0		Total	0	5	24	9	3	

Fordham	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1 — 5
Tufts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 — 0

Earned runs—Fordham, 3. Two-base hit—Healy. Three-base hits—McLane, (2,) Oliver. First base on balls—By McLane, 2. First base on errors—Fordham, 3. Struck out—By McLane, 8; by Donovan, 7. Stolen base—Hartman. Double play, McLane to Hartman to Robertson. Left on bases—Fordham, 4; Tufts, 2. Passed ball—Lamb. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. McTigne.

COLUMBIA, 11; TRINITY, 2.

Columbia easily defeated Trinity College at baseball yesterday on South Field by a score of 11 runs to 2. The Connecticut collegians were weak in fielding, and failed to back up their pitcher, Grange. The latter struck out eleven batters, but a combination of errors and hits, especially in the third inning, gave Columbia a winning lead. The local team made no errors. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	TRINITY.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Frambach, c.	2	2	9	2	0		Towns'd, 3b.	0	0	0	0	1	
Taber, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0		Morgan, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Collins, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0		Off, lf.	1	1	1	1	2	
Bloomf., 1b.	1	1	12	0	0		Hine, 1b.	0	0	9	0	1	
Tyler, rf.	1	1	1	1	0		Clement, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Cannon, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		C'n'g'm, ss.	0	0	1	4	1	
Godwin, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Allen, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	
Farrell, ss.	0	1	0	2	0		Plavo, c.	1	1	12	0	2	
Nollow'e, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0		Grange, p.	0	0	0	3	1	
Tilt, p.	1	0	2	2	0								
Totals	11	9	27	12	0		Total	2	3	24	8	8	

Columbia	0	0	5	2	2	1	0	1	— 11
Trinity	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Two-base hits—Frambach, Taber, Tyler, Cannon, Nohowee, Morgan. Home runs—Frambach, Off. Bases on balls—Off Tilt, 2; Off Grange, 1. Struck out—By Tilt, 7; by Grange, 11. Sacrifice hit—Tilt. Passed balls—Pravo, 3. Wild pitch—Grange. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Scorer—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy.

BALTIMORE, 9; BROOKLYN, 4.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8.—The Baltimore Eastern League Club defeated the Brooklyn National League team in an exhibition game here to-day by a score of 9 to 4. The Brooklyn pitchers were batted for ten singles, four doubles, and two three-baggers. Sheckard hit the ball over the right field fence for a home run. Score by innings:

Baltimore	1	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	— 9	18 2
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0 — 4	10 3

Batteries—Burchell, Wilkes and Ritter; Reidy, Cronin, and Bergen.

FOSS BACK FROM PARIS.

Defeated Billiardist Arrived Late Last Night on La Lorraine.

Wilson P. Foss, the defeated billiardist for the world's amateur championship, arrived in New York Harbor last night on the French steamer Lorraine. The vessel arrived too late to dock, but will land her passengers early this morning. Mr. Foss made a flying trip to Paris to play the French amateur, Reroile, for the world's championship, 1,200 points, 18-inch balkline, and after leading for the first two nights was defeated by about 50 points in the third and last contest.

It was stated when Foss sailed for Paris that he was commissioned by George Slosson to arrange for a match between Cure and Slosson, to be played in this country at an early date, as well as with one or two other prominent French professionals. The report that Mr. Foss had arranged such matches is without foundation, for no definite plans were made.

Mrs. Foss will meet her husband at the pier this morning and they will go at once to Haverstraw, Mr. Foss's home. George Slosson and several other billiardists expect to be in the party to welcome the American amateur when he lands.

GOOD SPORT AT BENNING

Close Finishes the Feature at Washington Jockey Club Track.

FOUR FAVORITES IN FRONT

Mrs. Frank Foster Unable to Keep Up Her Winning Gait and Is Beaten by Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—With fields of good size in several of the events, the racing at Benning to-day was interesting, the finishes being quite exciting. Although it rained during the afternoon the attendance was unusually large.

In the first race Fustian won by a head from Graziallo after a hard drive. Fustian's victory caused considerable dissatisfaction. The second race was a scramble all the way, but Fiija always was well up, and came away in the last sixteenth and won. Preen, the favorite, won the third race by a neck, Honolulu, the favorite in the fourth event, wore down Mrs. Frank Foster in the stretch and won by a head.

Nine horses started in the fifth race. Nine Spot, the favorite, got off badly, but gradually moved to the front, and in a hard drive won by a neck. Sais, the favorite, made a good run in the last event, stalling off Rough Rider by a head at the finish.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Fustian, 106 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Grazilio, 97, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Strollier, 108, (Shaw,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:23. Pomjane, Rain or Shine, Eclectic, and Illyria also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Half a mile, two-year-olds, maiden fillies and geldings. Fiija, 104 pounds, (Carmack,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Makey Moore, 107, (Shaw,) 8 to 2 and 2 to 1, second; Court Plaster, 104, (G. Thompson,) 15 to 1, third. Time —0:52 2-5. Diamond Plush, Dixie Andrews, Sunmark, Wish, Linda Rose, Miss A. Russell, Lady Alvis, Blue Print, and Fear Water also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile, maiden two-year-olds, colts. Preen, 112 pounds, (McCue,) 3 to 5 and out; won; The Claimant, 108, (Shaw,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Jack McKeon, 107, (Dean,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:51 3-5. Blackwell, Master Douglass, Wild Irishman, R. L. Johnson, and Oleroso also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; four-year-olds and upward. Honolulu, 97 pounds, (Carmack,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Mrs. Frank Foster, 95, (Chappell,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Trapezist, 101, (Micbaels,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Belle of Milford and Red Hook also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Nine Spot, 103 pounds, (Carmack,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, won; Spring Brook, 101, (Chappell,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Arachue, 105, (Burns,) 20 to 1, third. Time —1:31. Locket, Colonist, Sarah Maxim, Lord Melbourne, Dark Planet, and Mountain Breeze also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and 100 yards; handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Sais, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Rough Rider, 106, (Rommell,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Red Conyn, 99, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Scotch Thistle, Masterman, Circus, Setauket, Colonsay, and Lord Advocate also ran.

To-day's Entries at Benning.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. Danvillian, Billy Gane, 106 pounds; Panther, 104; Pipe, 103; Lady Welbeck, 102; Sontag, Sweet Jane, Charette, Cappamore, 101 each; Vibrator, The Bowery, Fair Order, Reprise, 94 each; Berywaddell, Mammon, Congress, Bouvier, and Tide, 91 each; Esperance, Cantaloupe, 89 each. The following can start as any of the above may be withdrawn: Worry, 104; Jimmy Lane, 103; Rockmart, 101; Asclepias, John F. Ahearn, 94; Brotherhood, 91; Tabosa, 89.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Sandalwood, Silverskin, Girdlestone, Only One, 107 pounds each; Pellon, Broadway Girl, Lady Frances, George Saint, Maggie Stroup, 104.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Rain or Shine, Spring, and Gold Dome, 108 each; Go Between, Eclectic, St. Juvenal, 103; Toi San, May Holladay, 101 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Southern Steeplechase; about two miles. Red Hawk, 173 pounds; Charles O'Malley and Montrip, 168; Twilight, Lepida, La Touraine, 166; De Garnelle, 158; Agio, 147.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Little Woods, 109 pounds. All Scarlet, 105; St. Resolute, 102; Garrett Wilson, 100; Passive, Alcasy, and Auction, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; maidens; one and one-sixteenth miles. East Kelston, 107 pounds; Lady Tarragon, 105; W. B. Fasig, 100; Cay and Mammon, 97; Sailor's Delight, 95.

Travis Won Golf Championship.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8.—In the final thirty-six-hole round of the united North and South amateur championship golf tournament to-day Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion, defeated Charles B. Cory of the Oakley Country Club, 8 up and 7 to play, for the championship trophy.

Fifty players participated in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, which was a special feature of the day. Edwin A. Freeman, scratch, of the Montclair Golf Club of New Jersey, won the gold medal offered for the best score with a card of 78. The Pinehurst Cup, offered for the best net score, went to John Yaeger of the Kearsarge Golf Club of New Hampshire, who played with a handicap allowance of ten strokes, and scored 71. F. W. Robbins, 18, of the Artillery Club, and S. E. Armstrong, 7, of the Deal Golf Club of New Jersey, tied for the silver medal offered for the second best net score, with 75 each.

Baseball to-day, 3:15 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. Jersey City, West Side Park, Jersey City.—Adv.

AUTOMOBILES.

Good Automobiles! Challenge Prices.

No Misrepresentations; No Junks; reliable Autos only.

Peerless Tonneaus, $650 upward; Winton Touring Automobiles, $750 upward; Long-Distance (bought ten from factory,) $1,500 Cars, $650; $2,500 Cars, $900; Oldsmobiles, $200 upward; Locomobile, $175; Panhard, $3,000, (King Belgium body;) Darracq Tonneau, $575; $2,650 King Belgium Tonneaus, $800-$950; Peugeot Limousine Cab, cost $8,000, (belonging to Vanderbilt,) $1,500; about sixty others. Whole building full of good automobiles; one price; lowest in America.
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Stocks of three large Bicycle dealers purchased, spot cash, enable us to offer tremendous bargains; 2,000 assorted bicycles, new and 2dhand, $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $19.50.
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10,000 Tire Bargains; all makes; 50c up.
10 Motorcycles; cheap; sundries ½ Regular prices.
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Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No Noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
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For Sale—1903 Cadillac, with tonneau, like new, $600. Cadillac Co., 151 West 38th.

Knox Automobile for sale; never been used. W. B. Dowse, 610 Broadway.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY, 3 P. M. Yale University vs. N. Y. National. Adm., 50c.

Revived Interest in
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is shown by the early demand for bicycles. Our wonderful mechanical devices, particularly
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and cushion frames and forks, as applied to 1904 machines, make
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PURE, WHOLESOME, PALATABLE, HONEST
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Mark Twain to Reform the Italian Language

The Latest Scheme of the Great Humorist Is to Create a Grammar for the Government That Shall Straighten Out the Kinks in That Liquid Tongue. Some of His Plans to Make the Language Rational Revealed in His Inimitable Fashion in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Has This Painter Discovered the Most Beautiful of Women?

Thaddeus Thinks He Has Found Her Here in New York and Is Painting Her Portrait for Exhibition at the St. Louis Fair.

"Our Most Thrilling Experiences Behind the Footlights"

Kyrle Bellew, Clara Morris, E. M. Holland and the Other Members of the All-Star Cast of "The Two Orphans" Will Contribute Signed Articles Telling of the Most Trying Moments They Have Experienced During Their Careers on the Stage. Accompanying the Articles Will Be Pictures of the Players, as Well as Their Autographs.

Vast Railroad Projects to Upbuild Canada

How This Land of Unlimited Resources Is to be Opened to Commerce by the Expenditure of Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Will Be Told in an Article Profusely Illustrated with Scenes of the British Dominion's Great West.

A Community of Millionaires Ruled by a Country Lawyer

The Romantic Rise of the Richest Town of Its Size in America, and the Story of the "Plain Man" Who Makes All the Wealthy Inhabitants Bend Before Him.

The Favorite Poet of New York's Ghetto

In THE SUNDAY TIMES Will Be the Story of Menachem Mendel Dolitzky Man of Many Sorrows, Who Has Just Celebrated the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of His Verse-making.

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICE.

Mr. ROOSEVELT touched an essential element of the question of international relations when he said to the publishers: "Individual courtesy is a good thing and international courtesy is quite as good a thing." And he was right in saying that the forces of steam and electricity, with the spread of the press, which have brought all the peoples of the earth so much nearer together, make the duty of international courtesy more obligatory.

In a sense they create that duty. When each people knew only its immediate neighbors, and wars were for the most part dynastic or relating to personal ambitions, the animosity of one people for another was bad enough, and drenched many a field with blood. But when empires count their population by scores or hundreds of millions and their armies are in proportion, the possibilities of war are almost infinitely worse, and should be avoided with corresponding care and vigilance. In one way the risk of the occurrence of war is lessened by the great extension of the interests it is sure to hurt; it is lessened also by the closer knowledge which easy communication, whether personal or by mail and telegraph, has made practicable. But the greatest underlying cause of quarrels is still the feeling of one people for another, and that depends largely on the tone in which the press of one talks of the other.

Certainly the press can not and should not be muzzled from the discussion of facts in the fullest manner, but it is the tone of the discussion that tells. Politeness in private life is simply the expression of rational consideration on the one hand and rational modesty on the other. "You can rest assured," said Mr. ROOSEVELT, "that no man and no nation ever thinks the better of us because we adopt toward him or toward it feelings which we should resent if adopted toward us." That is a simple and homely rule, but it is a very comprehensive and practical rule. If the press cannot bring itself to live up to it from motives of fairness and altruism, it may be aided in doing so by the reflection that sarcasm and ridicule toward others are pretty generally the expression of vanity and conceit in those who indulge in them. For a nation, as for an individual, a little wholesome self-examination, a little strictness in demanding the real authority and justification for assuming "the seat of the scornful," must inspire restraint. We suppose that the occasion of the President's quiet warning is the war between Russia and Japan, as to which it is difficult for most of us to avoid a certain degree of partisanship. He is quite right in insisting that our sympathies shall not betray us on the one hand or on the other into a manner and tone in discussion which can reasonably offend our neighbors. And neighbors both peoples are, despite the thousands of leagues that separate us.

RAPID TRANSIT LEGISLATION.

In passing and sending to the Governor the two bills prepared by the Rapid Transit Commission the Legislature has shown that it has heard the voice and has regard for the interests of this community. These are the bills as to which there could be in a reasonable mind no doubt that a public necessity existed for their passage, which is much more than can be said of the measure still remaining in the hands of the Assembly Rules Committee.

Of the two bills which have been sent to the Governor one makes minor but needed changes in the law. The other has the supreme virtue of making it possible to proceed at once with the construction of new rapid transit subways. It removes the limit of expenditure under the law, now fixed at $50,000,000, and enables the Rapid Transit Commission to prepare plans and invite bids for construction and operation. Any New Yorker who has taken thought about the present and the certain future condition of passenger transportation within the city must have been impressed with a sense of the urgent need of immediately beginning the work of extending and completing the subway system. A delay even of a single year means an immense loss in comfort, convenience, and time for the people of the city within the next five years. A community made up of intelligent persons ought to have the foresight not to get into such scrapes as we have in the past continually gotten into through undue postponement of rapid transit railway construction.

The fate of the Elsberg bill, which encountered obstacles in the Committee on Rules, will be unlamented save by those authors and sponsors who have shown themselves willing to defeat all legislation and to put upon the city the immeasurable injury of delay in order to get in an entering wedge for their Socialistic scheme of municipal ownership and operation. The Elsberg bill, if it became a law, would open the door to huge extravagance in the planning and building of unnecessary underground roads. Under the Rapid Transit Commission's bill the city will furnish the money to build no road which a responsible contractor will not bind himself to operate on terms which will repay the city for the cost of construction. This check upon improvident subway building is wholly absent from the Elsberg bill, which would permit a reckless City Government to build all the subways that its credit would stand, and operate them itself at no matter how great an annual loss. It is putting it mildly to say that this measure introduces subjects of controversy into our rapid transit policy. It will be a good thing for the City of New York if the Rules Committee of the Assembly keeps the Elsberg bill where it will do no mischief.

The Rapid Transit Commission's bill supplies the required authorization for building a subway on the west side from Forty-second Street to the Battery, and one on the east side from Forty-second Street into the Borough of the Bronx. With the existing subway these lines would furnish accommodation to nearly all parts of the city. It is fortunate that the people of New York will not be forced to wait another year for the needed change in the law.

THE LULL IN THE FAR EAST.

It is now some weeks since any important or significant hostile action has been taken by either of the combatants in the Far East. True, Admiral Togo, from his "flying base" somewhere at sea, keeps "rapping at the door" of Port Arthur. But the rapping, although it has given rise to combats in which brilliant bravery has been shown on both sides, has had for its object no more than the bottling up of the Russian squadron. It is a fair, if not a necessary, inference that the object of the bottling is to prevent any possible interference on the part of the Russian fleet with some ulterior operation upon which the Japanese have determined. It seems pretty certain that this ulterior operation cannot be an advance from the Yalu into Manchuria, for that is an operation upon which the Russian squadron could exert no influence whatever. It seems to have been agreed that it is a descent upon the Western shores or, rather, the head of the Gulf of Liao-Tung, that the Japanese have in view. That means an attack upon the Russians at Niu-Chwang. That is evidently the Russian view, however, of the Japanese intention. Not only is that indicated by the action of the Russian commander at Niu-Chwang in "stripping for action" by proclaiming martial law and putting a complete stop to commerce, it is indicated by the Russian concentration at Mukden and beyond, southward, until it was estimated a few days ago that there were from 60,000 to 70,000 men south of Mukden, to be added to the garrison of Port Arthur, say, 25,000, in repelling any Japanese attack at Niu-Chwang or at any other point on the gulf. That may render unfeasible now an attack that a few weeks ago looked perfectly feasible. But on the other hand, the Russian concentration exposes and denudes other vulnerable points. It is plausibly suggested that the Japanese, by reason of their complete command of the sea, and their control of a fleet of men-of-war and transports which carries its all with it, could make a descent upon Vladivostok with great prospects of carrying that stronghold before Russia could recall her army to the defense of it.

It seems unlikely that the Japanese will attempt a direct advance across the Yalu into Manchuria. To do that would be to assume the disadvantages that they have thus far managed to impose upon the enemy, and, as has been said, to imitate NAPOLEON'S famous and fatal blunder of 1812, when he invaded Russia with over 350,000 men. But we may be perfectly sure that the Japanese are "up to" something. As the military correspondent of The London Times puts it:

> Nothing that has yet occurred entitles us to cast doubt upon the intelligence and resource of Japan. We are therefore forced to fall back upon the other alternative, and to believe that the hour for action has not yet struck and will synchronize with the delivery of the blow by the main army.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The effort of the labor leaders to secure the favorable reporting of the Hitt eight-hour bill have been unsuccessful. The opposition to it was so strong and the arguments against it too cogent to warrant the committee in reporting the bill, and it has been sent to the Secretary of the Department of Labor and Commerce with a request that the whole subject of the regulation of the hours of labor be investigated and a report made next December for the information of the committee.

This is a very sensible procedure. The enactment would have been most unfortunate and could have had no other effect than to cause the Government great embarrassment in executing contracts for what it must buy. The field of competition would be sharply restricted. A manufacturer whose shop is running on the nine or ten hour basis after the custom of the trade with which he is identified would much rather refuse to bid on Government contracts than attempt the impossible task of running his shop on two systems of labor, with the endless contention and conflict to which this would give rise. Furthermore, it would place him at the mercy of any one who might seek to embarrass him. To establish the fact that everything entering into a contract product had been made under the eight-hour law would be practically impossible, and he could be very sure that if he were for any reason persona non grata to the labor leaders they would lay all kinds of traps for him and involve him in endless difficulties with the Treasury Department in getting his accounts audited and settled.

In putting the matter over until next year, the House Committee on Labor did the discreet thing politically. Meanwhile if Secretary CORTELYOU makes the kind of investigation expected of him the committee on reassembling for the Winter session will have several good reasons for declining to report the bill again. The questions put to the Secretary by the committee are as follows:

1. What would be the additional cost to the United States of the various materials and articles which it customarily procured by contract which would be governed by the limitations set out in the said bill?

2. What damage would be done, if any, to the manufacturing interests affected by the provisions of the bill, if enacted?

3. Whether manufacturers who have heretofore furnished materials and articles to the Government under contract would continue to contract with the Government if such contracts were within the peremptory eight-hour limitation provided by the said bill?

4. What would be the effect of the enactment of the said bill, if any, upon the export trade of the country?

5. Are the laborers of the country, organized and unorganized, who would be affected by the proposed legislation willing to have taken away from them the right to labor more than eight hours per day if they desire to do so?

6. What effect would this proposed legislation have, if any, upon the agricultural interests of the country?

Truthful answers to these questions will put a period to the effort of Mr. GOMPERS and his following to force the eight-hour system upon the industries of the country. The scheme is mischievous, and indefinite postponement of its consideration is the next best thing to killing it.

THE PASSING OF THE CORONERS.

Ancient evils die hard. The demand for the abolition of the useless office of Coroner, which has no place in the present system of the administration of criminal law and serves no better purpose than to obstruct justice, has been emphatic for many years and has had the approval of public-spirited citizens and all interested in the administration of the laws for the ends for which they are designed. Bills to abolish this office have been offered year after year, but influences stronger than the will of the people or the public interest have been potent to kill them in committee. Stronger arguments than their advocates have employed have been used at Albany, and no doubt the Coroners had reached the opinion that they might say with the impious King ROBERT of Sicily, "there is no power can push me from my throne." But King ROBERT was mistaken. The bill abolishing the office of Coroner with the expiry of the terms of the present incumbents has passed the Legislature after the most determined efforts to defeat it, and the end of the system is in sight. All that the bill needed to commend it to unqualified approval is the clause, "This act shall take effect immediately." The omission treats the incumbents with unmerited consideration. It will be found in every way advantageous to divide the duties of the Coroners between the Police and the Health Departments, and their magisterial powers should vest in the Justices of the police courts.

As it stands, the verdict of a Coroner's jury counts for very little, and the action of a Coroner in fixing or absolving responsibility no longer governs the action of the District Attorney nor influences that of the Grand Jury. Usually a farce, and often a scandal, Coroners' inquests have ceased to have any value, and the system of which they are a relic has been gradually relegated to the limbo of the obsolete in criminal jurisprudence. This, however, was not the chief objection to the continuance of the Coroners' office. The service has long been the refuge of incompetents, and some of the most active of the Coroners have been least fitted to render the public any useful and honest service. They burden the city with an annual pay roll of $145,000, and their expenses are between $50,000 and $60,000 more. The abolition of the Coroner is a measure of practical reform, and that this Legislature should have granted it is one of the surprises of the year.

TIMES SQUARE.

By the action of the Board of Aldermen, made effective yesterday by the signature of the Mayor, the open space formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and extending from Forty-second to Forty-seventh Street, hitherto popularly known as "Long Acre Square," received the name of Times Square.

The choice of this name grew naturally out of the necessity of having a distinctive title for the subway station in the basement of THE TIMES Building at the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway. To have called the station "Forty-second Street" would have been a source of endless confusion, since the Grand Central Station of the subway is also on Forty-second Street. The name "Broadway Station" would have been open to the same objection, since there are many other subway stations on Broadway. The name Times Station naturally suggested itself, since the subway passes through the first underground story of THE TIMES Building, and as the building which THE TIMES has under construction is the most conspicuous edifice in that part of the city and gives character to it, that fact is appropriately recognized in the adoption of the name Times Square.

Very likely the name would have been conferred by the speech of people without official action. The action of the city authorities gives legal sanction to the name Times Square. It is a name that serves perfectly for identification and is one, we think, not likely to be forgotten in this community.

THE PARTING OF THE HAIRS.

We observe with interest that the Republican National Committeeman from Texas has found a new source of Presidential unavailability for Congressman HEARST. "No man," says this authority, "who parts his hair in the middle can ever carry Texas for the Presidency."

The new issue thus injected into the campaign is of great interest and importance. The dislike formerly entertained in New York, and even in London, to the practice of parting the hair of males in the middle has long since departed. How interesting to learn that it survives in Texas. Doubtless the prejudice had its origin in the belief that the practice was effeminate, that it was only the female of our species who was entitled to symmetrize her hair, and that capillary lopsidedness was proper to males and exposed women to the suspicion of strong-mindedness. At one time the difference furnished a rough-and-ready method for distinguishing the sexes, and has doubtless been found useful for that purpose by Texans and others in an advanced condition of inebriety. But, outside of Texas, the reproach of mannishness against a woman who parted her hair on one side and of effeminacy against the man who parted his in the middle has long since fled the advance of civilization. Everybody wears his or her hair as he or she pleases, subject only to the provisions of nature and to the Constitution of the United States. At present, in point of fact, women do not, as a rule, part their hair in the middle, or at all. They roll it and tousle it into the nearest attainable imitation of a jute mop projecting from the forehead.

There is historical ground, perhaps, for the generalization of this Texan who has apparently but one lamp by which his feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. No man who parted his hair in the middle did, to the best of our recollection, ever carry Texas. GEORGE WASHINGTON sometimes parted his hair on one side, and sometimes led it straight back over the top of his head from his forehead to his pigtail. But he never carried Texas. THOMAS JEFFERSON, when dressed for company, also pulled his straight back without the sign of a parting; but he never carried Texas. JOHN ADAMS wore a wig and does not count. JOHN QUINCY parted his hair with a bath sponge, by reason of calvity. So did MARTIN VAN BUREN. But neither of them ever carried Texas. ANDREW JACKSON'S hair stood on end like that of pious Aeneas or Thomas Traddles. But he never carried Texas.

On the other hand, the first candidate of the Republican Party, JOHN C. FREMONT, not only effeminated himself to the extent of parting his hair in the middle, but in his later years descended to the deeper degradation of a "bang." True, he never carried Texas. Neither did CHESTER A. ARTHUR, and he parted his hair upon the median line. Perhaps they regarded him as a dude in Texas, although in Texas a statesman may wear his hair as long as it will grow, and brush it straight back from his forehead, in the manner of Buffalo WILLIAM, without impeachment of his statesmanlike qualities, and even with the honorific imputation of being a bad man from Bitter Creek. It seems that our Texan friend is a trifle provincial in his prejudices. He makes no allowances even for those refractory and chronic "cowlicks" which compel some men to part their hair, not as they would, but as they must. Perhaps, if he thought very hard, he might find some more rational ground for opposing Mr. HEARST'S Presidential aspirations than the manner in which Mr. HEARST chooses to wear his hair.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is great interest, and for several reasons, in the news that Dr. GEORGE T. MOORE of the Department of Agriculture has "dedicated," by which we understand has given, to the people of the United States, a patent taken out by him on a process of producing the microbes that enable leguminous plants to absorb nitrogen from the air, for use later by other plants unable to do this even with bacterial assistance. Such action by a Government official or employé, while not without precedent, has yet been sufficiently rare to render every instance of it notable, as well as to revive the question why it should not always be a matter of course and of necessity. Perhaps it is as well, however, to let that rather dangerous dog lie, and turn at once to consideration of the value of the gift which Dr. MOORE has bestowed upon us. In the first place, he is not, and of course does not claim to be, the discoverer of the fact that the leguminosae can be materially assisted in their beneficent work of drawing from the air the one substance most needed for crop production. That is an idea "made in Germany," more than a few years ago. It is, as stated in the dispatches, a process that he has perfected and patented, and the superiority of the process to those used abroad in soil inoculation can be determined only by experience. The thing itself is theoretically of stupendous importance, since it seems to solve the problem of supplying farmers with the best of plant food at small expense, but the promised revolution in immemorial agricultural methods is advancing at a very leisurely pace, if it is advancing at all, and as yet the world's markets, either for foods or for fertilizers of the old-fashioned, expensive sort, have not been affected in the slightest degree by this new scheme. That, however, is not to say that they won't be, or that great hopes, if not great expectations, are unwarranted. Whatever the final result, the course of Dr. MOORE is highly admirable and can safely be commended, at least to the serious consideration of all the ingenious scientists who are drawing a Government salary and utilizing Governmental facilities in making their investigations.

—It is more than a little fortunate for certain excellent people in this city that a portly Chinaman, somewhere between middle-aged and elderly, is vastly less interested in going to the public and the press than is a pretty little Oriental maid, young enough and small enough to look, at least in Occidental eyes, a mere child. For, if that were not a fact, it is the complete breakdown, this week, of the case against LEE HOY that would have attracted attention and caused impassioned discussion, and not the bringing against him of the charges that so excited us all the other day. He was accused of following here the customs of his own country in buying a child-wife, and, on the mere accusation, the child-wife was taken away from him. Then, after the wicked husband had been sufficiently denounced, it occurred to somebody that conviction of grave crimes must be preceded by the presentation of evidence that grave crimes have been committed, and, when the evidence was sought, it couldn't be found! At any rate, it wasn't, and those who took the portly Chinaman's bride away from him with such a flourish of virtuous trumpets have restored her to him just about as quietly as they could. As the case stands, it seems to some folks that LEE HOY has a rather serious grievance against somebody or other. Either he has been gravely wronged or the task of rescuing a child from an abhorrent slavery has been abandoned before completion by those who voluntarily assumed it. The dilemma is an unpleasant one for the certain excellent people to whom we have delicately referred. The Chinaman, however, will probably accept the episode as a part of life among the incomprehensible barbarians, and, if he doesn't do anything about it, surely nobody else will.

—Now that President VREELAND of the New York City Railway Company has explicitly denied the exercise by that organization of any influence either to secure the passage or to prevent the repeal of the "near side" ordinance, and has asserted from his large knowledge that it has no appreciable effect one way or the other on the number of accidents, the mystery of its origin and the greater mystery of its perpetuation assume psychological importance. Aldermen TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN and JOHN T. MCCALL do, indeed, still "stand for" the ordinance, but as their arguments in its favor consist almost wholly of assertions the truth of which practically nobody admits and practically everybody denies, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that their constancy is mere obstinacy. The suspicions that many Aldermanic mysteries excite are absent here, for obviously there is nothing "in" a thing that nobody wants and nobody will pay to remove. This is exactly that sort of a thing. As an abstract proposition the "near-side stop" for street cars seems to offer certain advantages, but here and elsewhere the public, almost to a man and quite to a woman, has pronounced those advantages either illusory or not worth the inconvenience they impose. And yet the regulation is not repealed! Of all our municipal puzzles, this is certainly the most puzzling.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A certain Congressman, whose name it would be unkind to mention, was desirous of going down to fame in the Daniel Webster class, but was handicapped by the stony fact that he could neither speak extemporaneously nor write a speech. He had, however, an energetic young secretary, who had been a reporter in his home town of—it would be unkind to say where—and whom he had brought with him to Congress.

The alert young secretary sat down and wrote a powerful speech, and the Congressman read it over with admiring eyes. But the youth's work was not done.

"Where do I work in the emphasis?" asked the new Congressman.

Patiently the secretary drilled his chief, showing him where to raise his voice, where to pound his desk with his fist, where to spread his arms apart, and where to make his voice tremble. They rehearsed the speech together before a mirror until at last the ex-reporter felt confident that his pupil would do him credit.

When the momentous day arrived, the secretary, all agog with excitement, took a front seat in the gallery and nervously watched the Congressman begin.

Presently the Congressman reached the first place where he was to raise his voice and gesticulate, and he did it to perfection. With a swelling heart and a beaming face the secretary applauded violently. A heavy hand fell on his shoulder.

"Young man, you'll have to go out," said the guardian of the law. "It's against the rules to applaud here."

And he went. "Think of it!" he groaned to sympathizing friends in a liquid dispensary an hour later. Fired! Fired, by the great horn spoon, for applauding my own speech!"

MR. GOULD AND MR. McADOO.

Comment on the Former's Remark That He Would See the Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Gould is quoted correctly and feels that his pull with Mr. McAdoo warrants his remark, "that he would see Commissioner McAdoo as soon as possible and have Murphy dismissed from the force," perhaps the latter would prefer that his young friend "keep the lid on" his intention, as far as the public is concerned. Such things are better done on the Q. T.

Also, if Chesterfieldian tact, as well as obeying orders, are required of our police in moments of excitement, is it unreasonable to expect the greater courtesy at such times from those whose early environment presumably gives them the advantage of training in that respect. F. B. PLEIGH.

New York, April 8, 1904.

Thinks Workingmen Inconsistent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Consistent, isn't it? When the unions strive to raise the wages of all mechanics it is all right, but as soon as landlords increase rents so as to meet the increased wages of the workingmen, then come indignation meetings. They want a pendulum that swings only one way—that is their way. As soon as it naturally starts to swing the other way they want it stopped.

New York, April 7, 1904. QUEER.

War and Literature.

From the Boston Christian Register.

Meanwhile the degradation of war shows itself in all the literature of the world. The English magazines, for instance, are filled with reading matter so dreary that one hardly cares to cut the leaves. In intervals of peace, the fruitful pursuits of busy men and women, who are doing all that is worth doing in the world, get notice, and furnish food for pleasant thought and inspiration for fresh effort. If for nothing else, war might properly be condemned because of the deterioration it causes in the literature of the world and the daily thoughts of men who are in contact with it.

Preserving the Purity of the Ballot.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Unsophisticated Stranger—"I can see reasons why it is proper to close your saloons on election day, but I can't understand why your banks close, too."

Native—"It's perfectly simple. Elections are carried either by the free use of whiskey or the free use of money. We shut off the supply of both. See?"

More Prosaic Than It Seemed.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

She—What is your business?
He—I'm an inspector of ruins.
She—How romantic.
He—Well, hardly—I'm an insurance adjuster.

TRUTH IN NEW YORK TIMES.

Discussion on Lying in Consonance with "All the News That's Fit to Print."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reflection is forced upon my mind as to why THE NEW YORK TIMES enlarges in so many issues on "the question of lying," whereas most of the other daily papers are shy and evade touching such a delicate subject.

This important point is in consonance with THE NEW YORK TIMES motto, "All the news that's fit to print," to which apparently this paper has an exclusive right and patent.

We read in Genesis xx., 2: "And Abraham said of Sarah his wife, she is my sister." (Verse 11.), "And Abraham said, "because I thought surely the fear of God is not in this place, and they will slay me for my wife's sake." Abraham told a deliberate untruth to escape supposed danger and save his life. The Bible does not rebuke him.

When Moses could not persuade Pharaoh, he as an expedient took refuge in telling an untruth, (Exodus viii., 28:) Mosae said: "We go to three days' journey into the wilderness and sacrifice to the Lord our God," (Verse 28.) And Pharaoh said: "I will let you go, only you shall not go very far away." When Moses made this proposition to Pharaoh he had in his mind not to return after three days' journey, but to march on to the promised land; but as he could not obtain his right, Moses considered himself justified to obtain it by an untruthful statement.

Now, to shield this lovely, thoughtful little girl from further attack, we may safely assume—until the contrary is proved—that the little girl attends to her Sunday school, listens attentively to the reading and teaching of the Bible by her teacher, and stores her biblical knowledge in her mind. When the critical moment arrived at that menacing fire she instantly recalled the passages in the Bible, and as a precedent followed the example. If those moralists persist in their criticism they must go higher up and make the passages in the Bible the object of their attack.

S. BLACK.

New York, April 7, 1904.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.

Offers a Plan to Benefit Public and Storekeepers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce on sidewalk obstructions show an unwarranted amount of selfishness, as well as ignorance, on the subject. Before these gentlemen try to regulate other persons' uses of the walk, it would look better for them to comply with the law themselves. The nose of their building is out on the sidewalk anywhere from four to eight feet, and this is a permanent encroachment, and yet they complain of the merchants' temporary uses. Moreover, members of this distinguished body have been interested all Winter in a bill in the Legislature to legalize these permanent encroachments. The sidewalks doubtlessly could be improved.

The thing to do is to take away the stairways, cellarways, fences, and platforms now on the walk and give the public and the storekeepers the use of it from curb to house line; then there would be room for both. The police power is purely executive, and the legislative department of the municipality rests with the Board of Aldermen, but even this distinguished body has not the power to create a new department without the consent of the Legislature. Their recommendations, therefore, to Commissioner McAdoo are worthless.

C. C. HICKOK.

New York, April 8, 1904.

LEAKAGE OF CITY WATER.

Says Department Needed Stimulus of New York Times Editorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 28th inst., regarding leakage of city water, is what is needed to stimulate the Department of Water Supply to get down to business.

For several weeks water was pouring from a leak in the main in sight of my office window. It ran from a hole in the asphalt into the sewer. I finally wrote the Department of Water Supply informing them that the water appeared to be leaking at the rate of 20,000 to 40,000 gallons per day. The leak was promptly repaired. Later a more careful estimate satisfied me that the waste was about 100,000 gallons per day.

This demonstration seems to show that this department is willing to repair any serious leakage when brought to its attention.

Are there no city employes on the lookout for such leaks? Is it possible that the police have no instruction to report any waste or destruction of city property?

A means of knowing when leakage occurs could probably be solved in the following manner:

I understand that every consumer is obliged to use a meter. Why not have a meter at the place where each branch water pipe supplying a small area separates from the larger mains. Also a meter for every hydrant.

A record properly kept in the manner of a ledger account would soon show any loss to the city, and where the loss is large a careful investigation could be made. The expense of this would no doubt be heavy, but the value of water saved would without doubt be very much more annually than interest on the cost of installation, with cost of repairs, &c., added.

Another good way to effect a large saving would be for the experts to get out and hunt for leaks in place of trying to earn their pay by getting up tables of statistics and informing us how small the leakage really is. OBSERVER.

New York, March 31, 1904.

The Times's War News in Canada.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

The London Times war cable service, which has been such a valuable feature of The Globe during the past year, is now protected in Canada by The Globe and The Montreal Gazette, in terms of the Canadian copyright law. This action on the part of the two Canadian newspapers receiving the service by special arrangement with THE NEW YORK TIMES was necessary in order to secure protection for the dispatches against unauthorized publication. No objection will be offered to the republication of these dispatches in any Canadian newspaper so long as proper credit is given to either one or other of the newspapers holding the joint copyright and rightfully controlling their publication in Canada.

Tangled Badly.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Somebody had left a neatly tied package in the car seat," remarked Miss Thuttywun, "but I didn't pick it up when I came out. I remembered it was the first of April."

"Catch anybody fooling you!" assented Mr. Makinhrakes, with a burst of geniality. "You're too old a bird to be—h'm—ah—entirely too smart, I mean—you've seen too many April fool days to—to—h'm—they can't play such games, you know, on anybody that's had so much experience—that knows what's what, you understand. It might have been worked on some giddy—er—young thing who—of course, I'm not saying that you, you know—or, anyway, I should think they could tell by looking at you—though that isn't exactly what—what I—mighty poor outlook for golf this Spring, isn't it?"

Ill-Advised Project.

From The Albany Journal.

Johnson—I'se thinkin' ob ma'ayin' dat youngest Thompson gal.

Jackson—Don't do it, niggah. Don't do it. Dat gal cannot keep a job more'n two weeks. Don't do it.

TENEMENT LAW AND RENTS.

This Tenant Sees No Connection Between the Two.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial of to-day's TIMES it is said that the enforcement of the tenement house law is the excuse for raising the rents. I live in Thirty-seventh Street, between First and Second Avenues. The rents were raised $2 per month. There has not been $1 worth of repairs done on the house.

Tenement House Inspectors came around about five times last year under Mr. De Forest and said the house was in bad condition and this and that was to be done. That was all. We never saw them again. A woman Inspector came around and made a bluff. We wrote personal letters to T. C. T. Crain about the houses over two months ago, and he didn't even send a man to investigate. What a farce that department is. JOHN WILSON.

New York, April 6, 1904.

DUTCHESS COUNTY WATER.

Says Assemblyman Smith's Bill Is In Interests of Ramapo Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mr. John I. Platt, published in THE TIMES of April 4, is very interesting. Mr. Platt defends the bill introduced by Assemblyman John T. Smith and designed to prevent the City of New York from taking water from the two most important streams in Dutchess County from the imputation that the bill is in the interest of the Ramapo Company.

As a matter of fact, whether intentionally or not, the bill is distinctly in the interest of the Ramapo Company, in that it eliminates available sources from which the city can draw an additional supply of pure and wholesome water, and thus forces the city one step nearer to those which are west of the Hudson River, and which (according to popular belief) are controlled by that company. Furthermore, it is elementary that the City of New York cannot appropriate the water in the streams in question without paying proper compensation for all injuries to water rights on those streams.

In case Assemblyman Smith's bill is amended so as to provide that only the flood waters, or surplus waters, can be impounded and that the ordinary flow of the streams shall not be impaired or interrupted except temporarily for the purposes of construction, will such amendment satisfy Mr. Platt and the people who are behind the bill?

ONE OF THE "COMMON PEOPLE."

New York, April 6, 1904.

FENCE IN VAN CORTLANDT PARK.

Objects to Park Department's Provisions for Polo Players.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing your propensity for giving to the masses their just rights, I beg to hand you herewith a little incident that is taking place at Van Cortlandt Park; as you well know Van Cortlandt Park is set apart for the playing of golf and polo, and, of course, people have to walk upon the grass.

The park authorities are erecting an eight-foot fence all along upper Broadway on the edge of the park in the interest of polo players, who alone are supposed to use that magnificent expanse of meadow land! This is the property of the city, and as a natural consequence the Park Commissioner is making it compulsory on those who wish to enter the park (and who live in and pay taxes in the neighborhood) traverse at least a mile of Broadway, which is and has been for a number of years a big ditch caused by the building of a sewer. This fencing in of the park is done solely in the interest of the polo players, and the masses must perforce use the dangerous roadway along Broadway for at least a mile to enter the park. A. S. PLOWMAN.

New York, April 7, 1904.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Reunited Party's Conservative Judgment

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The solid, conservative judgment of the reunited Democracy is in this ascendency. The nomination of Judge Parker seems practically certain, and it is our sincere belief that his leadership will bring victory with it.

Judge Parker's Opponents.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

If it can be made to appear that the radicals acknowledging the leadership of Hearst will bolt the nomination of Judge Parker for the Presidency the success of the movement in favor of that gentleman will be assured.

Importance of This State.

From The Rochester Union.

If two-thirds of this Democratic delegates go into convention at St. Louis determined to nominate the man most likely to carry the Empire State they may name the next President of the United States. If the delegates count on success without carrying this State they will court defeat.

Gov. Aycock for Vice President.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Post.

Why shouldn't the North Carolina Democracy, at their State Convention, instruct the delegates to St. Louis to present the name of Aycock for Vice President? South Carolina, we are sure, will give hearty support to the nomination, and we shall then be in position to go about the business practically. It's worth undertaking.

The Man to Rally On.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

Parker is the man to rally on. If his nomination does not bring success, it will go very far toward redeeming the party from the reproach of the past eight years of "ill-spent life."

OLD FRIENDS FALL OUT.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,
The day that first we met
I had a hank account, John,
I would I had it yet.
Your warmth was so engaging,
Your spirit thrilled me through,
I drew out my account, John,
And gave it all to you.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,
The day that first we met
I had a good, clear eye, John,
I would I had it yet.
You've rimmed it round with red, John,
Your handiwork it shows,
And libertics fantaetic
You've taken with my nose.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,
The day that first we met
I had a steady hand, John,
I would I had it yet.
I was the master then, John,
But in the years somehow
You've put me on my back, John,
You are the master now.

John Barleycorn, John Barleycorn,
I thought you were my friend,
But since you've thus betrayed me
Our friendship's at an end.
Of wealth, of looks, of health, John,
You've scrupled not to rob,
And worst of all, this day, John,
This day you took my job.

—J. W. FOLEY.

CUPID IS IN COMMAND ON GOVERNORS ISLAND

Eighth Regiment Boys Marrying All the Pretty Irish Servants.

OFFICERS' HOMES DEVASTATED

Ladies of Department of the East Have Before Them an Alarming Servant Girl Problem.

The army ladies on Governors Island, the headquarters of the Department of the East, are confronted with a serious problem. It is a little more than idle rumor that unless an epidemic of matrimony that is sweeping through the Eighth Infantry, the garrisoning regiment on duty at the island, is soon checked there will not be a servant girl of marriageable age left between Castle Williams and the boat landing or the ordnance reservation and the officers' club.

For a long time Governors Island has been famous as the home of a wonderfully good-looking set of servant girls. It is said that every one of them is a product of the Emerald Isle, either by birth or inheritance. That, of course, accounts for the good looks. It took the soldiers of the Eighth Infantry just about five minutes to wake up to this fact when they arrived at the island, and in two or three days all the commissioned officers, from Gen. Corbin down to the newest Lieutenant from West Point, were commenting on the extremely well-dressed set of men in the Eighth.

"It's the best-dressed outfit in the service," Gen. Corbin is said to have commented, and to the remark half a dozen officers added an approbatory amen.

Then the reason became apparent. Simultaneously the servant girl question began to assume serious proportions.

"Such a rushing of the girls I never saw in all my twenty-five years of experience," said Sergt. Martin Way, "and I've served in nearly every command and at every post in the service."

Sergt. Walters of Company A is a big, strapping, fine-looking fellow, and the style that he affects and the military precision with which he does everything is the talk of the garrison. For years Sergt. Walters has been in the service, and that he would ever fall so far in love as to contemplate matrimony was the last thing his friends ever expected. But two weeks after he reached the island he had contracted a case of the matrimonial fever.

Sergt. Walters met his happy fate in the person of the diminutive brunette who was the pride of the household over which Mrs. Gorgas, the wife of Col. Gorgas, the Chief Surgeon of the Department of the East, presides. Elizabeth Toomey was her name. Miss Toomey not long ago confided to Mrs. Gorgas that her wedding day was drawing nigh. Mrs. Gorgas bore the blow with the best possible grace, and on Wednesday night Miss Toomey journeyed across the bay to Manhattan, and going to 7 State Street, was married to her big soldier by Father Henry. They are now away on a three days' honeymoon.

The very antithesis of the now Mrs. Walters in personal appearance is the tall and slender golden-haired Miss Maggie Dooley, until yesterday the maid in the home of Capt. Bell, who commands Company F of the Eighth. One of Capt. Bell's best soldiers is a tall, broad-shouldered young man of German extraction, Sergt. Schwartz. The Sergeant stormed the citadel of Miss Dooley's heart and captured her. Last night there was another trip across to the Battery, and good Father Henry performed the ceremony that changed Miss Dooley's name into one that she never heard on the old sod.

The end is not yet. There is a trim girl in the household of the widow of a commanding officer. Her name is linked in matrimonial discussions with that of a Sergeant in Company H. The ceremony is likely to take place most any time now.

There are apparently other weddings coming, but the parties to the matches haven't announced their intentions to the world yet.

CHICAGO TRACTION HEARING.

Denial Before Master That There Was Collusion in Receivership.

The third session of the hearing before Henry Bishop of Chicago, sitting as Master in Chancery in the matter of the intervening petition of the City of Chicago, in the action of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York against the Chicago Union Traction Company was held yesterday in the Mutual Life Insurance Buildingg.

The Union Traction and allied companies went into the hands of receivers in April, 1903, on a judgment obtained by the Guaranty Trust Company, on loans of $1,150,000 made by it. The City of Chicago asserts that the loans were not bona fide, but were placed on paper to give the Guaranty Company, through collusion, opportunity to go into the Federal Court and obtain the appointment of a receiver.

The attorneys present at yesterday's hearing were Moritz Rosenthal of Chicago, for that city; John S. Miller, Henry Crawford, and W. W. Gurley of Chicago, and Davies, Stone & Auerbach of New York for the Traction Company. Davies, Stone & Auerbach also represented the Guaranty Trust Company.

Joseph S. Auerbach was the principal witness examined yesterday. He said that the insolvency of the traction company was natural. There had been no collusion. The receivership was as desirable as it was inevitable.

Mr. Auerbach was asked if he had known that when one loan of $700,000 was made by the trust company the traction company was insolvent. He replied in the negative.

Walter S. Oakman, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, recalled to the stand, said that H. B. Hollins & Co. and the Continental Trust Company had been participants in the loans to the traction company. Hollins & Co. were interested to the extent of $350,000. He did not know who composed the firm.

R. R. Govin of Hollins & Co. said the firm comprised Harry B. Hollins, Bernard J. Burke, Brton S. Rusch, and himself. Mr. Hollins was out of the city. He will be on hand for examination to-day, when the hearing is to be resumed.

TO WED HER "STEP-UNCLE."

Family Complications Follow Miss Schnitzler's Playful Engagement.

Miss Jeanette W. F. Schnitzler and Claude Howard Rafter will be married tomorrow evening in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church on State Street, Brooklyn. She is the daughter of Paul Schnitzler, who at the time of his death, fourteen years ago, was well known as a landscape and portrait artist. A year after his death Mrs. Schnitzler married Lucius Rafter of 417 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

At that wedding Miss Schnitzler, who was then only seven years old, met her stepfather's youngest brother, Claude Howard Rafter, who was about twelve years her senior.

"Why don't you get married, too?" she asked of her new uncle, to whom she had taken a great fancy.

"Oh," he returned, gallantly, "I intend to, but I'm going to wait until you get older and bigger."

The little girl clapped her hands in delight.

"Then we are engaged, aren't we?" she asked.

"Yes," replied Claude, with a smile, "we're to be sweethearts from now on."

The "engagement" then playfully made was never broken. By her marriage Miss Schnitzler will become her step-father's sister-in-law, Claude Rafter will become the son-in-law of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucius Rafter, and the "stepson-in-law" of his own brother. Miss Schnitzler will also, by marrying her "step-uncle," become step-aunt to herself. At least, that is the way her friends have figured it out.

"W-A-AL, BY HEN; NO THIEF!"

Deaf-Mute Relatives of Absent Family Alarm South Orange Folk.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 8.—Wilson P. Durbrow, a wealthy resident of this village, whose home is in Charleton Avenue, a few weeks ago went South with his family, after notifying the police and his neighbors that his house would be closed until he returned. Consequently when John Mills passed by this morning and saw a strange man and woman standing in an upper window he rushed for the nearest telephone. Marshal of Police Trenchard broke all records held by the South Orange finest in reaching the house.

There the Marshal found that all the doors were fast, so he rang the bell violently many times, shouted, and beat a tattoo on the door, but to no avail. When he had nearly exhausted his resources a man opened an upper window and calmly peered out.

"What are you doing there?" yelled the Marshal, in atentorian tones.

The man in the window never moved a muscle, and continued his inspection of the landscape. After a time, however, he looked down, smiled cordially at the Marshal, and made signs with his fingers. That was too much for the patience of the policeman, and he sent for help.

Soon from every street and avenue flocked alarmed residents. Village Clerk Fitzsimmons and Firemen McCahery and Farrell were among the early arrivals. The man in the house continued to make signs, and after while some particularly bright spectator suggested that perhaps the stranger was using the deaf-mute alphabet. A hasty canvass was made of the crowd, but there was none who could translate the strange signs. Then another brilliant villager thought of a pencil and paper, and in a moment notes had been exchanged between the man and the crowd below.

Then it was learned that the woman, who joined her companion at the window, was also a deaf-mute. They were a Mr. and Mrs. Halsey of New York, and were a sister and brother-in-law of Mrs. Durbrow, and had come at the Durbrows' request to pack up some valuable furs. They showed a letter from Mrs. Durbrow containing the request, and then showed the latchkey. The couple also were identified by some relatives who live in another part of the village. Then the crowd melted away, all except one of the "old residenters," who gazed long at the house, and at last, turning, expressed his emotions by exclaiming:

"W-a-al, by hen; no thief!"

PORULAR CHAMBER MUSIC.

The sixth and last concert of the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club was given at Cooper Union Hall last evening. The audience, which was about the same in size last night as the audiences of the previous concerts of the series, is naturally considerably smaller than those which attend the People's Symphony Orchestral concerts, but it is numerous enough to show a very considerable interest in chamber music on the part of the people for whom these concerts are intended. The programme last evening comprised Beethoven's A major 'cello sonata, played by Emil Schenk and George Falkenstein; songs by Miss Ruth Lewis, and Mozart's Quartet in C major, played by the Dannreuther Quartet. A suggestive number consisted of Schubert's song, "Death and the Maiden," followed immediately by his variations on the same melody from his quartet in D minor.

There has been some great diversity in the quality of the performances at these concerts; and though certain of them were such as could have given no edification, the most have been of a high standard, aat once instructive of the purposes of chamber music and illustrative of its beauty. It is to be hoped that in the next series the standard may be kept at such a level. Mr. Arens made some detailed announcements of the next season's chamber concerts, urging an increase in the subscription, and also speaking of the allied work of the orchestral concerts.

KLEIN AND BISPHAM'S RECITAL.

Mr. Hermann Klein and Mr. David Bispham united again yesterday afternoon in a "lecture-recital" on "The Singing and Speaking Voices" in the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Klein did the speaking, and Br. Bispham contributed musical examples. Much of Mr. Klein's discourse was directed toward the faults of the American speaking voice, with suggestions for its improvement. He also took up the failure of the American singers to arrive at good enunciation and diction. He laid great stress upon the treatment and cultivation of the child's voice, in which imitation has a great part, and he gave numerous instances of how the imitation of bad models reaulted in a permanently bad tone of voice. He deeply regretted the unfortunate voice of the American girl, in other respects so charming. He dwelt on the influence of dialect in injuring the purity of the voice, and noted the fact that while provincials who went to London always tried to rid themselves of their provincial pronunciation as speedily as possible, he had found that those from other parts of the United States who came to New York gloried in their local accent, and took pride in retaining it.

Mr. Klein took up the matter of correct tone placing, and showed by example how tones without the nasal resonance were thin and poor and without penetration, while those in which the nasal resonance was joined had color and carrying power. He noted the cause of husky voice, and the danger of straining when it prevailed. He also took up the matter of breathing, advocating the abdominal method, expanding first the lower part of the lungs, then following, in full inhalation, with the lateral costal or rib expansion, then the chest. Mr. Bispham sang a number of songs.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Henry W. Savage thinks he has found a prize in a new tenor whom he engaged a week ago. He is George Carrie, who is to sing leading roles in Mr. Savage's grand opera company next season. For a year he has studied in Paris under Sbrilla, the teacher of Jean de Reszke, Pol Plancon, and other opera stars. Mr. Carrie is now "limbering up" in the octette in "The Yankee Consul."

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H. Reeves-Smith has received from Frank Curzon, the London manager, a new comedy by Sidney Bowkett entitled "Lucky Miss Deane." Mr. Curzon wants Mr. Reevea-Smith to return to England and appear in the play under his management.

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Dorothy Russell, Lillian Russell's daughter, will make her first appearance in vaudeville at the West End Theatre to-morrow night. Her offering will comprise selections in French and English, including the "Shady Nook" song from "Wang" and the drinking song from "Girofle-Girofla."

MOSER IS A LUCKLESS MAN.

Of Eighteen Liquor Sellers He Alone Pleads Guilty and Is Fined.

George Moser, of 1,881 First Avenue, yesterday was the most unhappy looking man in the Criminal Courts Building, not excepting those who went across the Bridge of Sighs. He used to be in the liquor business, but gave it up after his arrest for illegal selling. Moser was arraigned before Judge Newburger yesterday with seventeen other men accused of the same offense. They all pleaded not guilty and stood trial with the result that they were acquitted. Moser pleaded guilty and was fined $25.

TWO ACQUITTALS FOR PROF. BORDEN P. BOWNE

Exoneration on Original Charges Followed by a Second Set.

EAST CONFERENCE APPLAUDS

Rev. Dr. Buckley Declares the Professor's Accuser Liable to Prosecution in Courts.

Prof. Borden P. Bowne of Boston University was, by the unanimous vote of the committee appointed to try him, acquitted yesterday of the charges of heresy preferred against him by the Rev. George A. Cooke of West Medford, Mass., before the New York East Conference. All of the members of the conference broke into prolonged and enthusiastic applause at the announcement.

The verdict had been announced but an hour when Presiding Elder Charles S. Wing of the Brooklyn North District said that he had received new charges against Prof. Bowne from Mr. Cooke. Several members rose to their feet to ask whether the new charges related to the old ones or not.

"No," said Dr. Wing, "they are not related in any way to the others. I move that a committee of three be appointed to investigate them and report to the conference as to whether they should be considered or not."

This motion was adopted, and Dr. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College; the Rev. S. H. Smith, and the Rev. Dwight A. Jordan were appointed.

The report of the committee which tried the original charges found not a single one sustained.

Shortly after reading this report President Reed of the new committee inquired whether the new charges were to be kept from the public.

"Mr. President," exclaimed Dr. J. M. Buckley, springing to the floor, "the complainant in this case published all these original charges and sent them all over the country. This person has made himself liable to criminal prosecution for libel, and if I had anything to do with this case I'd take him into the courts in two hours, or have a commission appointed to inquire into his sanity, and I'd"—

"In my judgment, Brother Buckley, your final statement is out of order," Bishop Foss again interrupted to say.

"As you have decided that I ought not to have said it," Dr. Buckley answered, "I will withdraw the remark. Now I move that the conference refuse to entertain the charges on the ground that the complainant has forfeited all his rights by giving them to the public before they were submitted to the conference."

Bishop Foss advised that the charges be reviewed, and Dr. Buckley returned to the attack with this.

"I move that the committee consider this matter immediately and, if possible, report immediately."

The new charges were three in number and in substance are as follows:

First—That he was guilty of writing libelous articles in The Zion Herald in 1898. These articles editorially attacked Edwin S. Schell, D. D., General Secretary of the Epworth League, and caused a suit for libel to be instituted against Charles Parkhurst, the editor. Dr. Schell received a verdict for $24,000, and Parkhurst appealed, alleging that he did not write the articles complained of. The case is in the Massachusetts courts.

Second—That he was guilty of making statements to reporters of the Boston papers defaming the character of others when talking about the case just decided.

Third—That he had stirred dissension in the Church. Writing in The Methodist Review May, 1898, on "Ethical Legislation in the Church," he characterized the methods of some of the clergy as "fussy."

The committee returned and handed in a report declaring that there was "nothing in the charges, and moved that they be not entertained.

This decision was unanimously approved by the conference, and when it had been done Mr. Cooke quietly took his leave.

Seven lay and seven clerical delegates to the General Conference to be held in Los Angeles on May 4 next were elected. The clerical delegates were J. M. Buckley, George P. Mains, D. G. Downey, Charles S. Wing, W. H. Kelley, A. S. Chadwick, and A. B. Sandford. The lay delegates were Thomas L. Jones, Ezra B. Tuttle, Franklin Bertram, Prof. C. T. Winchester, John M. Bullwinkel, Frank Moss, and J. M. Brown.

FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE.

New York Methodists Elect Clerical and Lay Delegates.

The New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, at its sitting in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, elected as ministerial delegates: The Rev. Dr. G. P. Eckman, Pastor of St. Paul's Church; Dr. F. J. Belcher, Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District; Dr. E. S. Tipple, Secretary of the Metropolitan Million-dollar Thankoffering, Dr. W. F. Anderson of Ossining, Chancellor J. R. Day of Syracuse University, Dr. J. M. King, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, and Dr. C. W. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District.

The lay delegates elected were: New York District—John E. Andrus, Mayor of Yonkers, ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland, and J. Edgar Leaycraft. Newburg District—W. A. Lawrence and James S. Harrison. Kingston District—J. H. Brown. Poughkeepsie District—H. L. Cookingham.

In his address to the candidates for the deaconate, Bishop Andrews said in part:

"Do not enter the ministry unless you have made calculations that ordinarily it will be hard times with you. In making many rich you yourselves will be poor. You will probably have enough to eat and drink and wear. But many of the most triumphant ministers have had hard experiences while conducting their early charges. For the common man after all has the sturdiest brain and the poor have access to the riches of the Father and eternal life."

Bishop Andrews also advised the young deacons against yielding to inducements to enter the field of literature.

Ex-Senator McClelland, Chairman of the Lay Conference, addressed the ministers in the main Conference.

Dr. T. B. Neely, Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society, speaking in behalf of that organization, said that the publications of the Methodist Book concern amount to 91,000,000 copies in the year.

The deacons upon whose application for ordination Bishop Andrews and the Conference passed favorably were: W. L. Cadman, W. J. Calyer, C. S. Deming, W. H. Finch, J. A. Hurn, W. H. Littebrandt, H. G. Murkland, W. R. Reed, C. R. Ross, G. A. Shaban, and M. P. Williams.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morris of Ardsley Hall, 320 Central Park West, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Morris, to Dr. William Goodell of Boston, Mass.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Ruth M. Small, daughter of the late Benjamin F. Small and Mrs. Small of 22 Northfield Road, and Elmeon H. Rollinson, both of West Orange. The wedding will take place the first week in June. Mr. Rollinson is a graduate of Princeton University and a member of the Essex County Country Club. He has served ten years as Councilman at Large in West Orange.

For Agricultural College at Cornell.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Stewart-Monroe bill appropriating $350,000 for an agricultural college at Cornell passed the Senate to-day. It goes now to the Governor.

FINE PATINAS ON BRONZE.

Signor Angelo del Nero Shows Bronzes of Many Tones.

Who would believe, unless one saw it, that the combination of copper and tin we call bronze could present so many different shades of green and brown as we find in the collection of Cav. Angelo del Nero, in the Windsor Arcade? Here, in close proximity to the Fencers Club, the Roman sculptor has a studio where he is showing some original sculptures and a good many reproductions of masterpieces of the classic and the Renaissance periods. Castings in gold and silver and combinations of silver and bronze are also present; there are textiles reproducing old brocades and cut velvets; but the real point of the exhibition is the treatment of the surface of bronze.

Signor del Nero is a Roman citizen, who began life as a business man and soon found art more congenial. He has a studio in the Via Babuino. Beside his preoccupation regarding the patinas on bronze and his studies to reproduce their tonal qualities—whether they come from the long action of air and rain, or water, or earth and moisture in differing quantity and kind, or through artificial means—beside this preoccupation he harbors a grand scheme for the foundation of a college of the applied arts in the Eternal City. He will tell you of the site, which is already chosen, perhaps secured, perhaps bought—who knows?—and of the combination of looms, forges, kilns, and studios which is to rise thereon. The scheme has a pathetic likeness to that which has danced like a will-o'-the-wisp before certain enthusiastic art lovers in New York who for years have been building Spanish castles on Manhattan soil, to be used for the same purpose. Meantime Signor del Nero has tried to make his dream real in a small way at his own studios in Rome, waiting more or less patiently for the opportunity that may come to him to carry out his ideas on a generous scale.

Famous bronzes, the originals of which are in the Naples, Rome, or other Italian museums, are shown just as they come from the molds, with the burnish on them that levels any chance protuberances, but produces a disagreeable shiny surface. It was to escape this intolerable shiny exterior that Mr. A. Saint Gaudens and Mr. Daniel French resorted to the expedient of gilding the Sherman at the Plaza and the Alma Mater in front of the library of Columbia University. Passing the various statuettes here in review, one regrets that before taking such a step these sculptors did not attempt an artificial treatment of the bronze surface which might have tided over the years that must elapse before the metal is affected by the atmosphere. Fortunately the gilding is superficial and can be removed at any time.

Signor del Nero uses various means to obtain the same results in months that buried and submerged bronzes show in centuries. Among his processes are pickling, and burying in earth prepared with the same chemicals that analysis finds in the soil which has covered bronzes at Pompeii. Some tones are produced by roasting the bronze; others by the use of different metals. An original statuette called "Song of Life" has the figure in bronze of a fine green patina, with flower-wreath, lyre and sandals of a different alloy. A head of the Young Faun in the Vatican owes its tone to burial in chemically prepared earth. A candelabrum simulates the pale green patina on objects in bronze found in fresh water. The collection is interesting and instructive; it contains ancient bronze coins and framents of wine-mixers from the Roman period, and some boxes and helmets of bronze belonging to the Etruscan past. The exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. until Thursday, April 21.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Louisa S. Beales, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James A. G. Beales, to J. Gilbert Wilson, will take place this morning at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Richard Steers, 37 East Sixty-seventh Street. It will be a small wedding, as the family is in mourning. Luther Kountze has left New York for Macon, Ga., where Delancey Kountze, his son, will be married to-day to Miss Martha Johnson, the daugbter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marshall Johnson. These two nuptial events are of much interest to New York society.

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The Saturday Evening Dancing Class will hold its last meeting of the season to-night at Delmonico's. This is the class under the management of Mrs. Huntington, and formerly known as Mrs. Sand's. This evening Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give a dinner, theatre party and supper for Miss Florence Twombly. This entertainment is in lieu of a bridesmaids and bachelor dinner.

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Among the entertainments of yesterday were the theatre party and supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, 13 Park Avenue, for Miss Anita Peabody, and the Friday Evening Assembly at Delmonico's. It was the last meeting of this class for the season.

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The Easter Dance of the University Cotillions is to be given at Sherry's on April 18, and Edmund Rogers will be one of the leaders of the cotillion.

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An unusually artistic entertainment in aid of St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital has been arranged by Mrs. R. F. Lounsbery, the President of the Ladies' Committee. It will be given at Sherry's on Tuesday afternoon, April 12, at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Lillie Lawlor will make her first public appearance in New York on this occasion, and will sing several Spanish folk songs translated by Mrs. Archer Huntington. M. Hardy-The of Paris will also be heard in a number of French and English selections. Recitations will be given by Kyrle Bellew and J. Clarence Harvey, and Miss May Robson and Dustin Farnum will appear in a one-act play—"Cinders." Burr McIntosh will be stage director and Victor Harris is to be at the piano. Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. William M. Barnum, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. Fred Neilson, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mrs. John Flagler, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. Henry Poor, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. George F. Baker, and Mrs. Robert Hoe, are among the patronesses.

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An interesting bridge tournament was held yesterday afternoon at Sherry's in aid of the Holiday Farm. It was under the patronage oof Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., and Mrs. Archibald Rogers.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews are to give a dinner on Monday evening for Lady William Beresford. The Clewses gave a wedding breakfast on the occasion of her second marriage, that to the Duke of Marlborough, which took place in this city in 1888.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould are receiving congratulations on the birth of a second daughter. The child, which is to be called Dorothy, was born about two weeks ago. Their elder daughter, Helen, was born in September, 1902.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock entertained this evening at dinner, when their guests were Justice Day, Senator Frye, Senator and Mrs. Quarles, Senator Millard, Major and Mrs. Barr, Col. Symons, Miss Lucy Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill, and Miss Sarah Collier.

The residence of Clifford Pinchot, on Rhode Island Avenue, was the scene of a fashionable gathering this afternoon, when Mrs. James Pinchot, the mother of the bachelor host, gave their spacious drawing rooms for a song recital in aid of the Parish Guild of St. Albans Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Eno of New York entertained a dinner company this evening at their Washington residence.

MR. AND MRS. SLOAN SIXTY YEARS MARRIED

Veteran Financier and Railroad Man Has a Triple Celebration.

NEW GREAT-GRANDCHILD, TOO

Likewise His Wife's Birthday—Merry Occasion in the Flower-Decked Residence.

"Are you from THE NEW YORK TIMES?" asked Samuel Sloan, the aged railroad man over the balustrade in his residence at 7 West Thirty-eighth Street last night after the reception in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of his wedding.

"If you are from THE TIMES," he went on with a chuckle, as he came down the stairs, eating candy in spite of his eighty-seven years, "I want to tel lyou that your paper has got me into a terrible scrape.'

"Last Sunday THE TIMES announced that a few friends were coming in to-day to shake hands with Mrs. Sloan and me because we'd been married sixty years. Everybody heard about it, and although I didn't sent out one formal invitation, more than 300 people came in this afternoon. And you just come in and see what they've done to my house.'

Chuckling heartily, the financier and road man led the way through the house. Everywhere—on tables, mantels, and chairs—magnificent masses of flowers filled the air with perfume.

"Oh, it's been a great day," said Mr. Sloan with as much glee as a schoolboy might evince after a birthday party. "You see, it's been a birthday party, too," he said. "Ha ha, you didn't know that. It was three celebrations rolled in one. First, it was Mrs. Slan's birthday—Mrs. Sloan that I married in Somerville, N. J., on her birthday sixty years ago, which wedding anniversary to-day was event number two. And thirdly, I have a new great-grandchild, and so we gave the baby a send-off while we were wishing ourselves well.

"I've got two great-grandchildren," continued the hale and hearty veteran, still eating candy. "I've got twenty-six grandchildren, too, and three sons and four daughters. You count it up at your leisure."

Among the members of the immediate family who were present were Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, Mrs. Joseph R. Duryee, wife of the pastor of Grace Reformed Church; Mrs. Richard C. Colt, and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr., his daughters, and P. E. Sloan, Samuel Sloan, Jr., Benson B. Sloan, and William S. Sloan, his sons.

Many prominent men called at the Sloan residence in the afternoon. Among these were ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root, Bishop Potter, Cornelius N. Bliss, W. H. Truesdale, John H. Starin, John Bigelow, George Baker, Hamilton Fish, and Col. Le Grand Cannon. A delegation also called from the Friendly Order of St. Patrick.

Mr. Sloan still has an office at 26 Exchange Place, where he spends a part of nearly every weekday. He is the oldest Director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and of the United States Trust Company, is a member of twenty-eight corporations, and attends the important meetings of each. He was one of the organizers, and was the first President of the Long Island College Hospital. He is also one of the Trustees of Rutgers College, and is a Director of the Manhattan Bank, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Manhattan Railway Company.

He is senior Elder of the South Reformed Dutch Church of this city and senior Warden of St. Phillip's Church at Garrison. He was an intimate friends of President Lincoln, Hamilton Fish, and Gen. Grant. His wife was Miss Margaret Elmendorf, of Somerville, N. J.

J. INNES KANE TO BUILD.

Plans Large House at Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street.

In view of the fact that builders of fine residences are seeking more and more the territory east of Central Park, yesterday's announcement that John Innes Kane will erect a handsome dwelling at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street was one of special interest.

Mr. Kane, who some time ago bought from Cornelius Vanderbilt the house on the immediate corner, 610 Fifth Avenue, has now acquired from Mrs. Leonard Jacob, through Horace S. Ely & Co., the two adjoining parcels, Nos. 612 and 614, making in all a plot fronting nearly 71 feet on the avenue and 125 feet on Forty-ninth Street. Mr. Kane will remove all of the existing houses and build in their place a large modern dwelling. All of the property is Columbia College leasehold.

Mr. Kane is a brother of De Lancey Kane and S. Nicholson Kane. Mrs. Kane was Miss Annie Schermerhorn, daughter of the late W. C. Schemerhorn. When in the city Mr. and Mrs. Kane have usually made their home with Mrs. Schermerhorn. Mr. Kane's purchase of a Fifth Avenue residence site led to a report yesterday that the old Schermerhorn mansion, the last remaining private house on Twenty-third Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is likely to come down. It was stated, however, by one familiar with the facts, that this change is not probable during the life of Mrs. Schermerhorn.

TRUST COMPANY CONTROL.

Superintendent Kilburn Advises Punishment of Speculative Underwriting.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banking of New York, spoke here to-night before the American Academy of Political and Social Science on the control of trust companies. He described the management of the Trust Company of the Republic in connection with the United tSates Shipbuilding affair, and said that the promotion of questionable enterprises should be made a penal offence. Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou spoke on the extension of trade.

Mr. Kilburn's address was in part as follows:

"Further reflection but confirms me in the opinion that trust companies should be absolutely prohibited by law, not only from investing on their own account in the untried and 'undigested' securities which are sometimes, and especially of late, have been so prevalent in the markets, but also from so identifying themselves with highly speculative ventures as to create the impression with the public that they are sponsors or guarantors for them.

"Two or three unfortunate instances of the kind, to which great publicity has been given, have created the impression that trust companies, especially in the City of New York, are in a general way engaged in promoting schemes and in underwriting the securities of corporations and combinations unworthy of public confidence.

"This was well illustrated in the story of the failure of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and of the connection of the Trust Company of the Republic with the financing of that corporation's affairs. The publicity of this affair did more to discredit the trust companies in the City of New York, and especially some of the newer organizations, than anything that has happened for years.

"Investment in untried securities, promotion of questionable enterprises, speculative underwriting of stocks and bonds, and all other things of a character involving dangerous investment or promotion of individual interests, should not only be prohibited, but made a penal offense if indulged in contrary to law."

Art Museum to be Closed.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will be closed to the public from April 18 to May 2 inclusive, for the usual cleaning and rearrangement of collections.

BOLDT'S LARGE WINNING.

Reported Profit of Over $50,000 in Real Estate Deal.

George C. Boldt has just completed another successful real estate operation by the sale of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street, facing the new Public Library. The property consists of a six-story building, on a lot 23 by 100, with stores on the street floor and apartments above. The selling price is said to be considerably over $300,000, representing a profit to Mr. Boldt of between $50,000 and $75,000.

The name of the buyer was not learned yesterday.

Zelah Van Loan of the New York Security and Trust Company transferred the property in 1901 for an expressed consideration of $225,000. The conveyances to Mr. Boldt less thana a year ago showed a nominal consideration, but it was reported at the time that he paid about $260,000 for the parcel.

Mr. Boldt's operations have attracted very general attention in the real estate market during the last three years. His most successful speculation involved the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, owned for many years by the Paran Stevens estate. This property he bought in 1900 for $800,000. His orignal investment was increased somewhat by the purchase of two or three adjoining houses on Thirty-seventh Street, but in last year's sale of the site to Tiffany & Co. at over $2,000,000 he is credited with having "cleaned up" at least $500,000.

He has also made a number of purchases on Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets in the block between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. His deals, with only one notable exception, have been in the Fifth Avenue section.

IN THE SHOPS.

A convenient go-cart for the mammas to take when they go picnicking with the babies is one which folds into a small compass and can be carried without inconvenience in the hand. It is not an inexpensive cart, for the best material is put into it to make it strong and durable, and it costs $12. It is made of steel tubing, nickeled, and with rubber-tired wheels and a water-proofed leather cloth. It is not in detachable pieces, and is folded to be carried, the flexible leather which forms the seat and part supporting the feet, folding in with the frame without trouble.

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For spending money there is nothing better in the way of a dinner convenience than something which takes the place of the champagne tub. This is copper, in the form of a capstan, very attractive to gaze upon, and undoubtedly will do the work required of it. It is tall enough to hold the bottle, only the top showing above the upper edge.

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A nail polisher which is a little different from the ordinary run of these useful articles has on the polishing part a smooth finished leather in place of the chamois usually seen.

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Only 25 cents for ornamented bicycle bells, some with the United States flag in colors and others with the Russian eagle, &c.

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Felt daubers in place of the hair for boot blacking cost 10 cents.

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Pretty things for the writing table are silver letter scales. These are as good for their purpose as the less showy ones of iron, and will keep in good condition longer than the leather-covered ones, which are always good when matching other leather-covered articles for the writing table.

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Attractive boxes for jewelry caskets and almost any purpose to which one may wish to put them are the leather-covered ones with a more or less elaborate design in silver deposited upon them. The leather is red or black, sometimes dark blue or green, and they are really beautiful. There are round boxes among others.

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Another desk set, which is simple, and which is of red leather, with silver trimmings, has a plain band of silver, about a quarter of an inch wide, set on all the pieces of the set, a little in front of the edge.

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A cool, pretty, summerish-looking hat is of white satin straw, what little shows. This is very little, for the crown is made of green cherry leaves and white blossoms; there are more on the rim and a few bright red cherries, here and there, for the seasons run together in millinery.

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An outing hat for a woman is regular cowboy style, wide rim, high crown, soft felt, and with a narrow band of red and white calfskin, with the hair on, around the crown, and at one side a white pompon.

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One can get an interesting parchment-covered copy of Dante in four languages. The book is broader than it is long, and ties at the front with leather thongs. It is an interesting old volume and costs only $3.50.

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A charming collar for a child's coat is of batiste, with solid and cut-out embroidery, and ruffled around the edge is a wide band of "Val." lace.

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For the little people who have a habit of toeing in, there is a special shoe made. It is not noticeably different from others, but is made with the inside of each shoe cut in a straight line, which forces the toes to turn to the other side, and does much to prevent the ungraceful walk which in later life is such a misfortune. The shoes come in sizes from 5 to 2 and in different widths.

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For babies there is also a special shoe made to suit unusually plump little ankles. There are extra broad-toed, common sense shoes, which come in many different styles.

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For women with sensitive feet there is an easy shoe made of soft Swiss kid, with a pointed, patent leather tip and seam up the centre, that and the one up the back of the shoe being the only ones. This comes in a low shoe, laced, and in a boot, both buttoned and laced.

Lieut. Henry Kennedy Benham.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Navy Department has been advised by the commandant of the United Statea Naval Station, Key West, of the death there this morning of Lieut. Henry Kennedy Benham. The deceased was a son of Rear Admiral Benham, retired, and was born in and appointed from New York. His death was caused by an attack of appendicitis. Lieut. Benham was one of the brightest and most promising of the younger officers of the navy, and was in command of the torpedo-boat destroyer Truxtun at the time of his death.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, a retired merchant of New Haven, Conn., is dead at Saratoga, N. Y. He was eighty-four years old. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Smith, and a niece, Mrs. George Bliss of New York.

WALTER LEE BROWN, a well-known chemist, bibliophile, and author of a number of textbooks on assaying, is dead at his home in Evanston, Ill. He was fifty years old, and had been an invalid for three years. Mr. Brown's library was of rare value.

HENRY S. ANDERSON, Treasurer of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, died at his home, 305 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He had been connected with the bank for forty-five years, and had been its Treasurer for the past thirteen years. A daughter survives him.

JAMES P. ROGERS, who had been a court attendant in Trial Term, Part XI., of the Supreme Court since January, 1886, died yesterday at his home, on Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Woodlawn, after a short illness. He was appointed a clerk in the Court of Common Pleas in 1870, and served until the consolidation of the Superior and Common Pleas courts with the Supreme Court. He was soon afterward apointed court attendant. His death was the result of an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Rogers leaves a widow and a family.

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Convention Defeat for Senator Kearns.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 8.—At the Republican State Convention held here today six delegates were named to the Chicago Convention. The faction hostile to United States Senator Kearins won a victory, George Sutherland, the anti-Kearins leader, being chosen as a delgate. All the delegates are instructed for President Roosevelt.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 8.—There will be rain Saturday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and rain or snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region; there will also be showers in Eastern Florida, and snow flurries

Services at the Churches To-morrow.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.
Sermons by Pastor.
REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D.
11 A. M., "The Inner Life of Jesus." (First in Series.) 8 P. M., "The Old Task with a New Authority."

CALVARY CHURCH, 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches; evening subject, "Christianity and Marcus Aurelius," first in series on "Christianity and Historic Men and Eras."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Mary of Bethsny"; 7:45 P. M., "How God Calls Men." Everybody welcome. A home-like church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way and 79th St.
REV. I. M HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"DYING IN FAITH AND NOT RECEIVING THE PROMISES."
8 P. M.—"THEOLOGY BY NIGHT; OR, THE SUPREME NECESSITY OF THE 11OUR."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Bible School, 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 11Th. Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Church and its Builder." 7:45, "Samson's Dilemma."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.
GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at both services.
Morning Topic: "Creeds in Deeds, or the Blessedness of Christian Activity."
Evening Topic: "An Old Question: Who Is My Neighbor?"
YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach; morning, 10:45 and evening, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., the pastor will preach. Baptism at both services.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., Near 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor, will preach 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Welcome.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH and 9th Avs.)—Rev. Leonerd F. Requa, Jr., will preach, 10:45, "Joseph, a Type of the Christ"; 7:45, "Why I Am a Christian."

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 8. Preachers—Morning, Dr. Huntington; evening, Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon (rector) 10:45. Evensong 4. Processions. Easter music repeated.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St.—Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith at 11 A. M.
Musical service 4. Evening service 8.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith preaching.
Easter music will be repeated.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., Near Madison Av., Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Rector.—Services at 7:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; (sermon by Rev. Wm. H. Heigham, in interest of Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews;) 8 P. M., (sermon specially to Men, by Rev. W. H. Owen, Jr.)

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M., Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Services—7:30, 9:30, 11 noon, 4 and 8.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—4 P. M., special musical service, with small orchestra; selections from Handel's "Samson."

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 A. M.; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4; Gounod's Mass at 11; Orchestra, 11 and 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy communion.....8 A. M.
Morning prayer; preacher, the rector....11 o'clock
Choral service; preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of 44th Street.
REV. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., RECTOR.
Services 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The rector will preach at the morning and the REV. CLIFFORD S. GREGG at the afternoon service.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street.
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor.
The associate pastor will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., address by BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St.
Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th, 7th Av.—Sunday morning, at 11:15 o'clock, Hon. Chester Holcombe, the former Secretary of Legation and Acting Minister of the United States at Peking, will lecture on "The Ethics of the Japanese-Russian War."

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, West 104th St., near Columbus Av.
11 A. M., REV. W. F. McDOWELL, D. D., Secretary of the Educational Society.
8 P. M., REV. WM. BURT, D. D., OF ROME will preach.
Everybody cordially welcome.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST.,
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D.D., PASTOR.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor, followed by service of Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Arcbey D. Ball. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Prayer Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
The pastor preaches 10:45.
Rev. James M. King, D. D., 7:45.
Attractive meetings every night. All seats free. Popular concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76th St., West of Columbus Ave.
Rev. ANDREW GILLIES, Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. Dr. M. Watters.
3:30 P. M., Rev. T. H. Baragwanaib, followed by Ordination of Elders by Bishop Andrews.
No evening service.

St. Jamee's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 126th St.
Morning worship at 11; sermon by pastor.
Evening worship, 7:45; addresses by the Rev. A. E. Leonard, D. D., and Rev. Wallace McMullen, D. D.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., BISHOP ANDREWS.
8 P. M. EPWORTH LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY. ADDRESS BY REV. ANDREW GILLIES.

Reformed Church.

THE REV. BISHOP ISAAC W. JOYCE will preach in Chelsea M. E., Church, 30th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Sunday, April 10, at 10:45 A. M. Dr. Tuttreatine preaches at 7:45 P. M. Dr. Philip Germond, pastor.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av.
Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor.
10:30—Rev. Jesse C. Coddington.
7:45—Rev. Harry G. Murkland.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Near Broadway, Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., Rev. James M. King, D. D.; 8 P. M., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barts preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture. Subject, "Creed and Deed."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman, on "The Home as a School for Religious Instruction." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St, Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
700 Park Av.: Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. The first sermon in the supplementary course of four sermons; preacher, the Rev. Professor James Everett Frame, M. A., of Union Theological Seminary. Subject, THE NEW LIFE IN CHRIST.
All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers:
Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
On Sunday at 11 A. M. Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.
Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Wednesday evening meeting at 8.
Vesper service on Friday at 5 P. M. (Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.)

Presbyterian.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street,
Minister,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.
Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant.
Services on April 10th at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Morning topic: "The Royal Character."
At the afternoon service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Topic: "The Happiness of True Religion."
Bible school meets at 9:30 A. M.
The adult Bible classes meet at 9:45 A. M.
Midweek prayer meeting Wed., April 13th, at 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 126West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. (communion) and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Sabbath services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Pastor,
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D.
Assistant Minister,
REV. WILLIAM W. COE.
The pastor will preach morning and evening.
Bible school in Chapel, 10 A. M.
Classes for adults and children.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue—Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Holy Communion."
4:30 P. M.—"A Royal Life."

BUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR, preachee at 11. Communion services at 4. Weekly ecrvice Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Near Varick St.—Sunday school, 9:30. Rev. H. R. Bates preaches 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Universalist.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. John Coleman Adams, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., will preach. Morning subject: "The Firing Line in Religion To-day." Evening subject: "The Larger Race Problem; or, The Great World Peril." The music for Easter morning will be repeated in the evening.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister; Rev. Floyd Decker will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Christ Among the Doctors."
Evening—"Five Smooth Stones from the Book."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Religion in the Hardespun of Common Life."
Evening—"Is Conscience a Waning Influence?"

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Book and the Man."
Evening—"A Glimpse of the Heavenly City."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Dr. J. R. Duryse, Minister.—Services 11 and 8

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—The celebration of Lord's Supper 11 A. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach, 8 P. M., on "Is the Millennium Triumph of Righteousness a Dream or a Certainty?"

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Ave., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Church service at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Rev. John C. Ager of Brooklyn.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av., 20th St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor. Services 11 A. M. 'After Easter—Whist?" will be the subject of Mr. Slicer's discourse. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The Jesus of History." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach. Subject: "The Man of Sorrows." Communion after service. Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel. Entrance on Park Av.

Presbyterian.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churchee, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St. Morning—Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D. Evening—The Lord's Supper.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Ave.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—The pastor till preach.
4 P. M.—"The Messiah," Handel.

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, 3:30 P. M. to-day, at 150 5th Av.—Mr. J. R. Joy, S. S. Editor and Superintendent, teaches the lesson.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

DOWIE.
Chamber Music Hall, West 57th St., near 7th Av., 3 P. M. Overseer Mason shows that the Prophet Like Moses and Foretold by Moses is Not the Lord Jesus. Miss Harriet Wars sings.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST ASSOCIATION—TUXEDO, MADISON AV., 59th.—Sunday, 8 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

FRIENDS' METING HOUSE, 144 EAST 20TH St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class, 10 A. M.; meeting for worship, 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30. 8 o'clock evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Independent Liberal Church, Sunday, 11:15, "Christian Science and Kindred Modern Cults." Music. Seats free.

NOONDAY CLUB, 54 WEST 37TH ST.—Sunday services, 4 o'clock. Prof. C. H. A. Bjerregaard speaks on "Shfism." Noon meetings.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Pilgrim's Progress," Mr. Donald Nicholson; next Tuesday evening, "The Basis of Ethics," Dr. E. B. Guild.

THE TRUTH AS IT IS IN CHRIST JESUS; unadulterated, unsectarian and undenominational; preached every Sunday evening at Gospel Hall, No. 102 East 56th Street, bet. Lexington and Third Avennes, at 7:45 o'clock. You are cordially invited.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY; SWAMI ABHEDANands, India; Sunday, 11 A. M., 102 East 58th St., "Power of Concentration."

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DATES FOR COLLEGE POLO

Yale and Princeton Will Meet Squadron A Next Month.

TO PLAY AT VAN CORTLANDT

Tournament to Last a Week with Intercollegiate Championship—Improvements to the Field.

Yale, Princeton, and Squndron A will meet early in May in a polo tournament on the big polo field at aVn Cortlandt Park, which is the playing headquarters of the squadron during the season. While all the details of the tournament are not yet completed, Herbert Barry, Chairman of the Squadron A Polo Committee, admitted yesterday that he had recently met both the Yale and Princeton polo Captains, and they were very anxious to engage in the tournament. Last year Yals played several games with the squadron, but Princeton did very little playing outside of the practice games on the Princeton field. Both of the college teams feel that they have made a successful start at the game, and are anxious to do more outside playing this year, meeting as many teams as possible of their own callhre.

The coming tournament, which is likely to be the first big event given by a metropolitan polo club, will be held either in the first or second week of May. The plan is to have the college teams spend a week as guests of the squadron, playing a series of thres-cornsred matches, as well as a university match for the intsrcollegiate championship, so far as that can be determined now. Possibly one or two other local teams may be invited to take part in the week's matches, as the Westchester Club would probably be willing to send a team, and possibly Rockaway.

In preparation for the coming games, the squadron polo men expect to get out to Van Cortlandt for the first practice games next week. The wet weather has caused some delay in getting the ground in good condition, and a few minor changes are being made, which will improve the playing facilities this season. Pick-up team matches will be arranged after next week, so that all the men who can give the time for early practice may have an opportunity to limber up in the sport, and also to try out some of the new ponies that have been received by the squadron this Spring for polo service. In addition to this special tournament for the college players, the squadron is considering the advisability of holding a regular open polo event in May, as was done last year.

Capt. Devereaux of the Princeton team was in town yesterday, and he stated that the outlook for polo in Princeton was very bright.

"Of course," he said, "we cannot afford to send the team to a number of club tournaments, and we are short handed on ponies, but the students who are interested in the game are giving it as much attention as our limited facilities will allow, and we hope to do more playing this year than ever before. We have considered the subject of joining the Polo Association, and I have had a talk on the subject with the Chairman, H. L. Herbert. At preaent it would be useless for us to join the National body, for we would cut but a sorry figure against most of the teams that regularly contest in the usual tournamenta. What we want is practice and the opportunity to meet teams composed of beginners or those who have had a year or two of practice. Then, if our membership enlarges, we may be able to branch out into a broader field of competition."

For the same reason, Mr. Herbert said yesterday that Yale had decided not to apply for membership in the association.

Capt. Barry of Squadron A has made formal application to the association for the latter's sanction to hold the tournament for the colleglans in May. It will be acted upon at the annual meeting on April 19, and is certain to be granted. At the same time, dates for all other club tournaments of the year will be announced. A number of applications have already been sent in, and an active year of polo is looked for.

LAKEWOOD HORSE SHOW.

George J. Gould Will Enter the Pick of His Stable in May Exhibit.

The first open-air horse show of the season will be given at Lakewood on the grounds of the Country Club of Lakewood May 6 and 7. Many improvements have been made to the grounds since last year, when the club was opened, and the facilities for accommodating and showing a greater number of horses have geen greatly improved. An unusually large Horse Show Committeo has been appointed to take charge of the various details. Irving T. Bush is Chairman, while William S. Blitz, as Assistant Secretary, will have general management of the show. Many entries have already been made, although they do not close until April 27. Some of the best horses from the stables of George J. Gould will be seen in the different classes, and in the polo classes Mr. Gould and his sons will appear in the ring.

The programme will contain thirty-two classes, nine of which are limited to residents of Ocean County, N. J. The complete Horse Show Committee consists of Irving T. Bush, Chairman; William A. Hamilton, Secretary; Sheperd K. De Forest, Treasurer; William S. Blitz, Assistant Secretary; James G. Batterson, Samuel S. Beard, J. Inslay Blair, Albert M. Bradshaw, Arthur B. Claflin, P. F. Collier, Edward S. Craven, Charles J. Fisk, Frank M. Freeman, George J. Gould, Frank J. Gould, Edwin Gould, John Hays Hammond, James H. Hyde, Henry A. Jaines, Henry S. Kearny, John C. Seager, Jasper Lynch, George McFadden, Arthur Duncan Moir, J. Hobart Moore, Benjamin Nicoll, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Charles Lathrop Pack, David B. Plumer, Thomas W. Pearsall, James Parmelee, Hobart J. Park, P. S. P. Randolph, Clarence M. Roof, Lewis B. Stillwell, William W. Tompkins, E. Robbins Walker, Thomas L. Watson, and William Murray.

MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE TEST.

Fifteen Business Automobiles Make Reports in A. C. A. Contest.

The fifteen business automobiles in the six days' service test of the Automobile Club of America performed in a satisfactory manner yesterday, and no involuntary stops or break-downs were reported. The lighter wagons, as usual, made deliveries of express parcels and baggage in this city and Brooklyn, while the ons heavy truck in the contest carried a load of beer to Yonkers. This vehicle left the brewery at Forty-seventh Street and Second Avenue at 3:56, A. M. with fifty half barrels of beer, and arrived at Yonkers at 9:18. Leaving Yonkers at 11:13 with a load of forty empty half barrels, it arrived at the brewery at 2:35, having covered thirty-two miles in eight hours and a half, including stops.

A similar trip with the horse-drawn wagons usually requires an entire day, so that the teat in this particular service has sbown the automobile to be superior to the horse-drawn vehicle as far as quickness of operation is concernsd.

Another good performance was that of a delivery wagon which started from Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenus with a load of 975 pounds, made forty deliveries on the upper west side, covering fifty-eight miles. Another light delivery wagon covered 55¼ miles in seven trips, and made thirty-three stops.

The test will be concluded to-day, and the detailed reports of the observers will be turned into the club, which will subsequently issue a complete report of the test.

Cyclists Home from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Iver Lawaon of Salt Lake, accompanied by Floyd McFarland, Hardy Downing, Orlando Stevens, and Trainer C. D. Bolles, all of San José, Cal., have arrived here on the steamer Ventura after a successful Winter of bicycle racing in the Antipodes. Lawson and McFarland are reported to have made a financial success in Australia.

MOSELY EDUCATION REPORT.

Commission Praises American Co-Education and Manual Training.

LONDON, April 8.—The Mosely Commission to-night issued its report on the educational system of the United States in a volume of 400 pages, illustrated.

It covers every department of American educational work, and especially praises manuaal training, co-education, and the sanitary and hygienic condition of the buildings and schoolrooms.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the book to all officials and others especially interested in education in the United Kingdom.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe and Major Charles R. Noyes are detailed for service to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department.

A board is appointed for the examination of artillery officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major William Stephenson, Surgeon; Major General Edward T. Brown, Capt. Ira H. Hayes, and Capt. Louis R. Burgess of the Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Edward P. Rockhill, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Guilford S. Garber, Artillery Corps, recorder. First Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls will report to the foregoing board.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Second Lieut. Francis J. Behr, from the unassigned list to the One Hundred and Fifth Company; Second Lieut. F. L. Poindexter, from the One Hundred and Fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Lieut. Behr is attached to the Sixty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, for duty until that company arrives at San Francisco, when he will join the One Hundred and Fifth Company.

Capt. H. R. McIntyre, Artillery Corps, and Capt. Preston Brown, Second Infantry, are detailed to fill vacancies in the Pay Department. Capt. McIntyre will report at New York for duty and Capt. Brown to Denver.

Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, Artillery Corps, Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Infantry, are detailed to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. W. White is ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as assistant to the head of steam engineering.

Lieut. F. H. Schofield is ordered to command the Ferry.

Pay Director J. B. Redfield is detached from the naval home, Philadelphia, April 13, and ordered to his home.

Pay Inspector J. R. Martin is ordered to navy yard, League Island, April 11; for duty as general storekeeper.

Paymaster P. V. Mohoun is ordered to naval home, Philadelphia, April 13, for temporary duty as pay officer and general storekeeper.

Paymaster G. G. Selbel is detached from the Yankee, April 30, and ordered home and to settle accounts, thence to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 31, for duty.

Paymaster J. S. Phillips is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, May 13, settle accounts and be ready for orders to sea.

Paymaster W. H. Doherty is ordered to the Yankee, April 30.

The following named officers recently promoted have been commissioned Lieutenants, junior grade: H. L. Brinser, C. E. Courtney, H. H. Royall, V. A. Kimberly, H. G. Sparrow, J. R. Combs, J. T. Bowers, J. K. Tansaig, J. W. Greenslade, and J. H. Tomb.

A cable from Rear Admiral Cooper, Commander of the Asiatic fleet, April 7, announces the following changes: Lieut. Commander A. L. Key, from the New Orleans to the Wisconsin; Lieut. G. Tarbox, from the San Francisco to the Wisconsin; Lieut. Commander H. Rodman, to the New Orleans; Lieut. Commander A. W. Dodd, from the Wisconsin to the command of the Wilmington; Commander U. R. Harris, from the command of the Wilmington to home; Commander W. S. Hughes, to Cavite Station; Commander J. R. Milton, to the command of the Monterey; Commander H. Overhaus, from the command of the Monterey to the command of the Cincinnati; Commander N. C. Mason, from the command of the Cincinnati to home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Arrived—Trutun, Stewart, and Potomac at Penescola; Kentucky at Colombo; Abarenda at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Topeka, from Charleston for Tompkinsville; Wilmington, from Han-Kow for Shanghai; Lebanon, from Lambert Point for Baltimore.

The torpedo boat Sbubrick was placed in commission in reserve to-day at the Norfolk navy yard and attached to the reserve torpedo boat flotilla.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:33	Sun sets...6:31	Moon rises	2:16

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:30	Gov. Isl'd...3:08	H. Gate..5:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:13	Gov. Isl'd..10:02	H. Gate.11:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 9.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Siglio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Barbados	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London		4:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		12:30 P. M.
Piemonte, Antigua, Martinique, and Guadeloupe	12:30 P. M.	
Sarina, Fortune Island, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Jamaica	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	3:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilbelm II., Bremen	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Koenig Albert, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples		
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sicilia, Naples and Genoa		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until witbin ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at the office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 A. M. (connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, over

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Linen Goods Defined—Other Decisions Rendered.

A decision important to linen importers by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday partially sustained a series of protests by Dunham, Buckley & Co. of New York and others. It was written by General Appraiser Marion De Vries.

The goods were flax articles and woven fabrics of flax assessed variously at 1¾, 2¾, 6 and 9 cents a square yard, with an additional duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, but in no case less than 50 per cent. under paragraph 346 of the tariff law or at 45 per cent. under paragraph 347. Claims were made in the protests as follows:

1.—Woven fabrics of flax weighing over 4½ ounces to the square yard are dutiable under the specific provisions of Paragraph 346, and are not subject to the provision fixing the duty at not less than 30 per cent., such provision applying to "articles" only.

2.—That made-up woven articles of flax weighing less than 4½ ounces to the square yard and counting more than 100 threads to the square inch are dutiable at 35 per cent., under the provision for shirting cloths.

3.—In assessing duty on hemstitched goods, both sides of the hemstitch should not be included.

4.—That imported articles of flax weighing less than 4½ ounces to the square yard are dutiable at 45 per cent.

Mr. De Vries declares protest 2 sustained, but overrules 1, 3, and 4 in accordance with decisions of the courts.

A decision by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay sustained a protest by the Central Vermont Railway Company against the action of the Collector at Burlington, Vt. In October, 1903, an immigrant from Canada brought with him to St. Albans a mare with a sucking colt. The mare was admitted free as a household effect, but the Collector valued the colt at $25 and assessed $30 duty on it. Mr. Hay rules that the colt should also have been admitted free.

In a decision by Judge Henderson Mr. Somerville the board overrules a protest by B. Blumenthal & Co. of New York against the assessment of rhinestone buttons, made of metal and paste, paste chief value, at 45 per cent. as manufactures of glass or paste and 50 per cent. as buttons, not specially provided for.

Protests overruled yesterday were by P. Garvin and the Central Vermont Railroad Company for M. M. Curtis & Sone of Providence, R. I., Burlington, Vt.; A. Booth & Co., C. W. Leavitt & Co., and Price, Palmer & Co., Buffalo; C. H. Mann & Co., Newport, Vt.; the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Cleveland; W. Harwood, Springfield, Mass.; Oberle & Henry, New Orleans; Gage Brothers & Co., and Lyon Brothers, Chicago, and the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, Henry Glass & Co., A. Zanzatti & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., Leon Rhems & Co., B. Altman & Co., Forstmann & Co., Park & Tilford, (2,) F. B. Arnold & Co., Douglass & Berry, (2,) and Ted Frye & Co., New York.

Protests sustained were by P. Pastene & Co. and the Stone & Downer Company, Boston and W. H. Bangs & the Edward M. Gibbs X Ray Laboratory, New Yorkers, New York. Protests partially sustained were by the American Metal Company, the German Artistic Weaving Company, W. H. Frank & Co., A. D. Matthews & Sons, and others, and Stern & Stern, New York.

WOOL SALES INCREASE.

Nearly 1,000,000 Pounds More Sold This Week Than Last.

The Textile Manufacturers' Journal estimates the sales of wool in the principal markets of the country, exclusive of Boston, this week, compared with last week and last year, as follows:

	This Week. Pounds.	Last Week. Pounds.	Lest Year. Pounds.
Domestic	1,900,000	1,400,000	1,533,000
Foreign	2,517,600	1,513,200	1,260,208
Total	4,327,600	3,406,200	2,793,208

The total sales reported since Jan. 1 amounted to 24,914,700 pounds domestic and 20,392,950 pounds foreign, aggregating 42,-196,350 pounds; as compared with 19,245,500 pounds domestic and 17,189,673 pounds foreign, aggregating 36,445,083 pounds, during the corresponding period last year.

The shipments of wool from Boston for the week were 4,433,200 pounds, as compared with 4,041,761 pounds last week. The shipments since Jan. 1 have been 65,089,642 pounds.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. T. B. Harrie, Washington; Angus W. Hooper, Montreal.

GRAND—J. H. Crozier, United Stetes Revenue Cutter Service.

MANHATTAN—Sir William Van Horne, Montreal; Capt. L. England, United States Army; George Harris, president Amherst College; John C. Eaton, Toronto.

FIFTH AVENUE—Powell Smith, Knoxville; A. H. Howe, Washington; A. M. Shook, Nashville.

ALBEMARLE—John P. Poe, Baltimore.

GREGORIAN—William L. Stone, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Cardboard manufacturing and commission business, established 12 years, $10,000. Address Principal, 25 East 14th St.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Scheller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery business; out of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Opportunity.—$150 a month will procure partnership in well-going concern; reliable party; will not have to be working partner; great future. Address M., Box 130 Times.

Companies organized, incorporated, and financed; stocks and bonds sold, underwritten, and guaranteed; we will act as selling agente for legitimate mining, oil, and industrial companies. The Investors' Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring befors the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer, will sell watches and jewelry at 12 o'clock this day at 90 Park Row.

Mortgage Sale.—A. J. Keplan, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, April 11th, 1904, 9:30 A. M., at 137 Avenue A, stock of cigar store. Nathan Marks, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 11, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 1,770 Madison Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells Saturday, April 9, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., No. 318 East 75th St., Borough Manhattan, City of New York, lot of woodworking machinery, consisting of planer, jointer, rip and other saws, borer, lathes, shafting, pulleys, &c., also safe, desk, wood columns, &c.
Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for Mortgagee.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.
(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & BARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues on the morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 6 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, IN EXCELLENT SHAPE; CABRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS, OPEN AND BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY QUINBY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO., NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST., FROM 1 TO 4 AFTERNOONS.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

BREAK IN CAMPHOR MARKET.

Promise of Shipments from Japan Brings Price Down 8 Cents.

The market for gum camphor, which has been soaring since last December because of the war in the East—the crude material being held in Japan under a Government monopoly—took a sudden break yesterday morning with the announcement of a decline of 8 cents in refiners' prices. The refiners claim that the promise of shipment of supplies of crude camphor on March and April contracts gave them a basis in offering the refined product at a price more on a parity with the normal value of the article.

The decline of 8 cents puts refined camphor on a level of 85 cents a pound in barrel lots. Under normal conditions it is worth less than 60 cents. One of the principal houses handling the article, which took the lead in the reduction, qualified the action with a statement that the decline may prove but temporary, as if the promised shipments were interrupted for any length of time a restoration of higher values was logical.

Crude camphor was put under the monopoly of the Japanese Government about a year ago, but the officials remained in doubt as to the true value of their holding until the possibility of war placed it under an embargo. The stringency was at once felt in all the markets of the world, especially by the celluloid manufacturers, by whom the bulk of the article is consumed. Values began to rise at intervals of every few days, advancing from 54½ cents early in December to 93 cents about a month ago. The shipment of crude on December contracts checked the advance, and some lots in the outside market, which had been bought at normal prices, were offered below refiners' prices with the fear of a reaction.

COTTON MILL CURTAILMENT.

Advantage Will Be Taken of It to Make Needed Repairs.

Optimistic views of the curtailment at the cotton mills are expressed by some persons in the trade. Said the selling agent of one of the Eastern companies yesterday:

"Every year the mills are obliged to shut down for a time to make the necessary repairs. The curtailment comes a little earlier this year than usual. Naturally, the owners will now make repairs on the days when they are not running. If the demand for cotton goods should later increase, the manufacturers will be in a position to run steadily, skipping the usual July shutdown."

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The lumber trade in this city learned yesterday that the Maine sawmills would begin operations for the season about April 20. The Port of Bangor is now open to navigation.

It was announced in the grocery district yesterday that sardine packing operations would begin in Eastport and other Maine towns about April 15. Large schools of fish have been exported.

Nelson Miller of Leopold Miller & Son, cigar manufacturers, at 155 Crosby Street, has returned from a trip to Southern California.

Louis Watjen and W. R. Holligan have been elected members of the New York Coffee Exchange.

Dry goods saved from the Baltimore fire will be sold next week by order of a salvage company at the auction house of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 White Street.

Silk importers have been notified that the raw silk cargo of the Empress of India will be ready for delivery to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DELL, CAHOW & CO.—Dell, Cahow & Co., contractors, whose office was at 115 Broadway until a few days ago, called a meeting of their creditors yesterday at the office of Charles H. Griffin, attorney, at 120 Broad Street, to decide upon some plan for a continuation of the business. Mr. Griffin said that a proposition was submitted to the creditors to turn the business over to a trustee to finish the contracts on hand, and a majority of the creditors were satisfied with the plan. The firm began business on May 1, 1903, and it is said that Mr. Dell withdrew some time ago. They have a subcontract on the new Armory building at Trenton, N. J. The liabilities are reported to be about $10,000 and the assets $8,000. At 115 Broadway it was said that they moved out Thursday and had gone to Madison Street.

LEE WOLFF—Lee Wolff, importer and dealer in coffees at 112 Wall Street, made an assignment yesterday to Gustav H. Gossler, without preference. Mr. Wolff has been an active broker on the New York Coffee Exchange for many years. He began business in Baltimore in 1870 under the firm name of Wolff & Selisburg. They removed to New York City and built up a very active trade, selling Brazilian coffees to dealers for account of coffee shipping firms, and also did considerable option trading for account of Brazilian firms. In March, 1890, he was elected President of the Lenox Hill Bank, and the firm of Wolff & Selisberg was dissolved, as Mr. Wolff gave full attention to the bank's affairs in the effort to save it. He liquidated the bank and resumed the coffee business in his individual name in August, 1894. He built up a profitable business and was heretofore prompt in settling his local contracts. Those in the trade who heard of the assignment late yesterday expressed much surprise, as he was very popular in the trade. Everett B. Heymann, his attorney, said that he could give no figures as to liabilities and assets yet, as the work of making up a statement was still in progress. He also said that he did not know the cause of the assignment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

J. GERSON & SON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of J. Gerson & Son, who kept a hoarding house at Glen Wild, N. Y., show liabilities of $8,179 and assets of $256 in accounts and merchandise.

NATIONAL FRAME AND MIRROR COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the National Frame and Mirror Company of 115 Bowery show liabilities of $3,290 and nominal assets of $3,288, consisting of stock, $2,350; machinery, $150, accounts, $768.

LOUIS GOLDBERG.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Cornelius P. Kitchell receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Louis Goldberg, tailor, of 131 Canal Street. The assets are estimated at $1,000 in accounts, and $350 in stock and fixtures.

ERNESTINE SOMMERFELD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Ernestine Sommerfeld, manufacturer of paper boxes, at 414 West Broadway, show liabilities of $16,945 and nominal assets of $5,991, consisting of stock, $700; accounts, $3,972; cash, $44; machinery, $1,200, and horse and harness, $75. The largest creditors are the Manbattan Straw Board Company, $5,130, and the Reynolds-Boyle Company, $4,329.

HENRY LANDWEHR.—Henry Landwehr, liquor dealer at 537 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,526 and nominal asets of $1,300, consisting of stock, $300, and fixtures, $1,000, part of which are chattel mortgaged for $1,500 to the Fred Opperman, Jr., Brewing Company, which is a creditor for $3,500. He has been in the liquor business for twenty years, and was previously in the grocery business for ten years.

LEVY & LEVENTHAL.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Peter Alexander receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the firm of Levy & Leventhal, manufacturers of trousere, at 830 Broadway, on the application of Blumenetiel & Blumenstiel, and fixed his bond at $10,000. Mr. Alexander was appointed receiver of the assets of Isadore P. Levy individually on the petition filed against him by other creditors on April 1.

HYMAN FISCHEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Fischel, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 72 Hester Street, by the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $705. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has in the past four months made payments of $5,000 to creditors to prefer them, and has transferred merchandise and accounts of $5,000. He has been in business about fourteen years. Judge Holt appointed A. Gordon Murray receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500, with liabilities of $8,000.

JACOB BERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Berman, manufacturer of women's shirtwaists at 149 Wooster Street, by the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $1,534, for goods sold to him between Jan. 18 and March 21. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $2,500 to relatives and friends in the past week, and has transferred merchandise and accounts of $2,500. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Jerome H. Koehler receiver of the assets, on the application of Myers & Goldsmith, who stated that the liabilities are about $13,000 and the assets $3,000. Mr. Berman was for twelve years in the dry goods business, and began the manufacture of waists in November, 1899. In January last he claimed assets of $51,800 and liabilities of $7,240.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 201 failures in the United States during the week, against 212 for the previous week, and 153, 182, 225, and 152 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 59, New England 30, Southern 28, Western 44, Northwestern 24, Pacific 14, and Territories 2. Canada had 24, against 11 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTERMAN, Mendel—G. Zibelli	$395
ALTHAUSE, Walter—J. F. Zebley	626
ARMBUSTER, John A.—A. D. Weeks	46
BONAGUR, Vincent—Roscoe Lumber Company	1,007
BLEIER, Sigmund H.—J. E. Nichols and another	862
BRINKLEY, Robert C.—Riverside Bank	426
BUTLER, Jacob D.—Louis H. Wenzel Company	2,564
CHICHESTER, Daniel R.—Stuyvesant Insurance Company	47
GROSS, Thomas R.—J. M. Fishel and another	306
DEIS, John—F. H. Johnson & Co	38
DALY, Charles V.—A. Orlinsky	176
ENRIGHT, Mary—J. A. Flomerfelt	94
FLOOD, John, and Helen Reddich—E. L. Holliday	537
FARR, William J.—F. Ehrlich and another	113
FLOYD, Steve W.—C. E. Teale	222
FELLER, Wellington—A. E. Schuitbeis, costs	111
GARSON, Benjamin—H. A. Ceasar and another	173
HEYDT, Charles E., executor—M. Tradellus	305
HAAS, John B.—R. Von Hope	90
HUBBARD, Henry A. and Emma E.—M. U. Donovan	358
HAWKINS, Stanley—J. M. Farrington	454
HART, Henry, and Hermann Heymann—J. R. Barbling	125
HANDS, J. Balwin—F. R. Smith, costs	28
HOLLINGSWORTH, Eleanor — K. M. Breen and another	160
HUME, Henry J.—E. P. Bartlett	2,761
HUME, Henry J.—E. P. Bartlett	3,031
HERTER, Maria A.—G. Abbate	910
L. S. VAN LOAN COMPANY—Gibson Iron Works Company	64
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Hopkins, costs	141
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY or Interurban Street Railway Company—A. L. Kreibling, by guardian	150
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Ennis	413
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. E. Meagher	2,458
DE FOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH Company—W. R. Demarest	221
SUPREME COUNCIL AMERICAN LEgion of Honor—M. Speno and another	6,108
CITY OF NEW YORK—W. McMullen	4,380
ISRAEL, Tillie E.—S. Katz	37
JAFFER, Benjamin, and Morris Newmark—M. E. Blasier	198
KNIPE, George—D. K. Bayne and another	124
LEWENSOHN, Louis—L. K. Wilmerding and another	1,750
LEWENSOHN, Louis—R. P. Greeley and another	10,176
LOUGHRAN, John, Henry Kelly, Harry M. Wendell, J. Irving Wendell, and Georgs W. Kirchweg—H. W. Leslie	5,856
LONDA, Isaac, and Isac Greenberg—S. M. Pollock and another	68
LEVIN, Anna—S. J. Dickheiser	63
LANZA, Rosalia, or Conigiio—O. Patti	307
MULLER, George, and Julia—M. Bendit	194
MAIN, John—Julius Kessler & Co	140
MOLINARO, Raffaele—M. Percy	99
NEILL, John H.—A. Hahn and another	138
PROUDFOOT, Frank C.—M. Proudfoot	167
PINCKNEY, H. Irvington—L. Ungemach	28
PEOLA, Clara L.—G. Ellis	1,356
ROBINSON, Lidie B.—M. J. Curry	603
ROSENTHAL, Herman—M. Mase	55
STEFFEN, Paul—W. W. Cheney	511
SIMPSON, James—Charles C. Meigs Company	66
SCHNEIDER, Joseph—H. L. Judd Company	76
SILVERMAN, Fannie—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
STERNBEEK, Harry E.—C. F. Maitling	78
TRATNER, Edward—H. Cottesmen	483
UNDERHILL, Edward B.—F. Brookfield, receiver	379
VALADIER, Auguste C.—New York Evening Journal Publishing Company	620
WAUGLER, Wilhelmina, executrix—J. M. Williams	181

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

ALTMAN, Rose—S. H. Leyy, April 1, 1901	$167
ALTMAN, Rose—A. Furbet, July 12, 1901	270
BOOTH, Winifred C.—Darling Brothers Company, Jan. 8, 1903	178
CLUCAS & BODDINGTON COMPANY—W. R. Murphy, April 2, 1904	211
CARUCCI, Rosario—People of the State of New York, Dec. 14, 1903	1,800
ECCLES, John L.—J. Nevins, Oct. 27, 1899	1,389
FLACK, James A., and Ambrose Monsil—The Mayor, &c., Oct. 16, 1902	1,404
FELDMAN, Jacob—J. Koch, May 15, 1903	74
FENSELSTEIN, George, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Feb. 4, 1903	116
FRANK, Isaac and Morris Muetzler—M. Kahn, July 14, 1903	417
HOROWITZ, Samuel—M. Weiss, Aug. 24, 1903	259
McMAHON, John—J. Dougherty, June 9, 1898	505
MYERS, Samuel F.—Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Sept. 2, 1902	116
MYERS, Samuel F.—A. D. Straus and another, Sept. 2, 1902	116
STANDARD SLATE AND SUPPLY Company—T. L. MacIntyre, March 12, 1904	147
SMITH, Eugene F.—I. P. Rodman, March 1, 1904	291
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railroad Company—F. Hein: June 19, 1903.	2,625
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company and Antoinette L. Scherthorn—M. A. Proet and another, Dec. 20, 1899	132
UNDERHILL, Edward C.—M. Jordan and another, Feb. 16, 1904	114
WHITENACK, J. Odell—R. Orrigoni, March 24, 1904	348

Judgments Reversed.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—G. Spitalera, by guardian, May 9, 1893	1,204

Judgments Canceled.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—C. C. Sibley and another, Oct. 11, 1898	$180
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—A. Zito, Feb. 13, 1900	398
LINDER, Herbert J.—R. G. McDonald, Dec. 20, 1902	2,200

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Original—The State of Wisconsin, complainant, vs. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.—Leave granted to file bill of complaint herein on motion for the complainant and subpoena ordered to issue returnable Oct. 10 next.

635—The National Railroad Company of Mexico, petitioner, vs. G. A. O'Leary.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court o. Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted for the petitioner.

248—American Water Works and Guaranty Company, appellant, vs. the City of Little Rock et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the appellant.

142—Edward E. Bessette vs. W. B. Conkey Company.—Argument conoluded and submitted for W. B. Conkey Company.

194—Henry Charnock, plaintiff in error, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company; and 57—Joode Cau, plaintiff in error, vs. the Texas and Pacific Railway Company.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs and for the defendant.

195—William C. Gibson, appellant, vs. the United States, and 212—John Lowe, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument continued for the appellant in No. 212 and concluded for the appellant in No. 195.

Adjourned until Monday next, when the day call will be 201 (and 202), 203, 204 (and 62), 205, 207, 209, 210, 211, 214, and 215.

Calendar for Saturday, April 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

3—Keasbey & Mattison Co vs Pacific Mfg Co	7—Crescent Co vs Guarcis Centrale
4—Bailly vs Domestic Mfg Co	18—Wood vs Brown
5—Martin vs New Trinided, &c, Co	19—Daimler Mfg Co vs Wormser
6—Ranhofer vs Stewards' Association	Cases noticed.
7—Weston Elec Co vs Cutter Elec, &c, Co	21—Scribner vs Straus
8—Mygatt vs Zalinski	22—Brauer vs Macbeth
9—Mech Rubber Co vs Earle	23—Am Hard Rubber Co vs Schrader
10—Same vs Rudd	24—Chaffee Mfg Co vs Selohow
11—Same vs Earle	26—Weston Co vs Whitney Co
12—Am Writ Mach Co vs Wegner Co	27—United States vs Tiffany
13—Farrow vs Griffith	28—Burke vs Bishop
14—Wyoming Val Lace Mills vs Lesser	29—Robins C Belt Co vs Webster Mfg Co
	30—Brady vs Elliott

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Louis Doelger, Sr., et al. vs. Frederick Meyer—H. M. Stevenson. Ernestins A. Cochran vs. Lucile B. Brown—Arthur C. Cosby. Frederick Lunstedt vs. Theresa Kennedy—W. S. Grey.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Popular Bank Savings and Loan Association—Joseph H. Adams. United States Aerating Fountain Company—Joseph Goldstein. Solomon vs. Jarvis—Miles M. O'Brien, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Borck vs. —Eugene H. Pomeroy.
Schlessel—Warren Leslie. Seaman vs. Shanley 21—Scribner vs Straus

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

The People ex rel. P. F. Bhumgara Company, rel., vs. James L. Wells et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by McLaughlin, J.; Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Alfred H. Hoadley, respondent, vs. James Leopold and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Patrick W. Cullinan, as Commissioner, appellant, vs. Ernest Rorphuro and another, respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., (Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Albert A. Manda, respondent-appellant, vs. Emilius Etienne, appellant-respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, both on the law and the facts, and new trial granted, with costs to defendant to abide the event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Denys W. Corbet, respondent, vs. Manhattan Brase Company, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, with costs to defendant of the trial and of appeal. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Jecob L. Hill, as trustee, appellant, vs. Sarah Warsawski and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Thomas Dennison, as executor, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. George Gordon, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Theresa Goldsmith, respondent, vs. Lora C. Schroeder, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ.

Edward Smith, respondent, vs. Maria A. Herter, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Walter Scott, respondent, vs. Charles G. Conn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Patrick W. Cullinan as Commissioner, respondent, vs. Bernard Seich et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of Herman C. Fisher, deceased.—Decree reversed, with costs to executor payable out of the estate, and accounts of executor remitted as stated in opinion. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The People, &c., appellant, vs. Isaac Heinman, respondent.—Judgment affirmed on the opinion in People vs. Cohen, decided Feb. 5, 1904.

Anton Odendall, respondent, vs. Theodore Haehler et al., appellants—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mary E. Brown, respondent, vs. Patrick Doherty and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Frederick S. Robinson, as trustee, et al., respondents, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edward Cooper et al., respondents, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Paul Herman, appellant, vs. John L. Danisis, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Arthur W. Hart, respondent, vs. L. D. Garrett Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William F. Donnelly, appellant, vs. Globs and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York, respondent.—Appeal from decision dismissed. Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Cornelia C. Flagg, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Almira G. Fisk and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Edward Crowe, appellant, vs. Dunham Manufacturing Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John D. Barretto, respondent, vs. Victor H. Rothschild, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Nathan Gerbenstein, appellant, vs. Jacob Sheikowitz, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. John Sampson, respondent, vs. New York Catholic Protectory, appellant.—Order reversed and relator remanded to the custody of the defendant. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

People ex rel. Antonio La Motte, appellant, vs. New York Catholic Protectory, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

W. Wallace Grant, appellant, vs. Pratt & Lamhert, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

George C. Rankin, as receiver, respondent, vs. John J. Bush et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Maria W. Braun, respondent, vs. Isador Strauss et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Denis Sullivan, respondent, vs. Fick and another. No opinion. Judgment affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Wyse, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of W. Bayard Cutting, respondent, Eleanor M. Hamilton, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Elizabeth Koehler, as administratrix, appellant, vs. New York Steam Company, respondent. Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Otto Erier, respondent, vs. Leon Abbett, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

City of Ironwood, respondent, vs. Thomas P. Wickes, as receiver, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charles J. Quinn, appellant, vs. New York Bread Company et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Abraham Goodkind, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mary Sexton, as administratrix, respondent, vs. the Onward Construction Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Edward L. Lewis, appellant, vs. Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, respondent. Charles A. K. MacPherson, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to each appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Walter M. Jermyn, respondent, vs. William C. Hunter, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Bridget Hayes, respondent, vs. William L. Moore, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John E. Harper, respondent, vs. Charles E. W. Smith and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Elizabeth McDermott.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Goetz Silk Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. James L. Wells et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mildred R. Weber, respondent, vs. Charles Weber, appellant.—Order reversed and motion granted, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Elizabeth E. Valentine, appellant, vs. Gregorio di Lorenzo, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Henry E. Coe, as surviving executor, respondent, vs. Rossiter McGovern & Co., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Frederick Keim vs. David C. Townsend.—Motion denied.

Leontine Suse vs. Bernard Bigiin, impleaded.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fannie S. Wheeler vs. William M. Norton.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

George A. Stearns vs. Shepard & Morse Lumber Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Nathaniel T. Becon vs. Ignatius R. Grossman. —Motion denied.

Mary M. Johnson vs. Edward Roach.—Motion granted.

Annie Spindler vs. Mary E. Gibson and another. —Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Court of Appeals today took a recess for two weeks, after handing down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Connecting Terminal Railway Company, appellants, vs. Miller, Controller.—Order reversed and assessment canceled, with costs.

Liberty Wall Papsr Company, appellant, vs. Stonar Wall Paper Manufacturing Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Wetyen, appellant, vs. Fick and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to defendants, appearing separately.

Zander vs. New York Security and Trust Company, appellant; Hawkins and another vs. Mapes-Reeve Construction Company, defendant, and American Bonding and Trust Company, appellant; Toulmin vs. La Dow, appellant; Prescott and another vs. De Conts, appellants; Abraham vs. Burstein and another, appellants; Hopper, appellant, vs. Empire City Subway Company, Limited; Constable and another, appellant, vs. Rosener; Long Island Loan and Trust Company vs. Long Island City and Newtown Railroad Company, appellant; Walsh vs. New York and Queens County Railway Company, appellant; Walden vs. City of Jamestown, appellant; Payne vs. Williams, appellant; Maher, appellant-respondent, vs. Home Insurance Compeny of New York; Berberich vs. Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, appellant; Corwin vs. Erie Railroad Company, appellant; Little, appellant, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People vs. White, appellant.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Hagan, appellant, vs. Ward et al.; Taft, assignee, vs. Little, individually, &c., appellant.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, April 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Lucetta A. Fanser and Howard C. Cole.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opene at 10

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Some Stocks Still Strong—General Tone Softer on a Smaller Volume and No Important News.

There was some news of specific application yesterday, but none of deep or general interest. The market, therefore, lacked reason for movement as an entirety, and was in general left more to itself than it has been for several days. Under these conditions there was a loss of activity and strength, and a more moderate price movement, which was not altogether favorable. The strongest stocks were specialties, the most active properties made only fractional rises, and the favorites of recent days lost some of the ground they had gained. Amalgamated Copper and Atchison were dealt in most liberally. Neither was able to hold its entire advance, and rose on the day only ½. Nashville and Chattanooga and Consolidated Gas were the specialties which displaced United States Realty, the leader of the class on Thursday. The former advanced without any assigned cause, profiting apparently by the improvement in the market since it was last active. The cause of the rise in Consolidated Gas is notorious. The Senate passed the bill which repairs its shaky franchise so far as it can be strengthened against its innate weakness and the litigation in which Judge Truax is now considering his opinion. There can be no objection to the company having a new franchise, but there also can be no legitimate reason for seeking or granting it covertly, and without compensation. The bill is denounced in every quarter, including official protest, which it is to be hoped, forecasts repetition of last year's veto. If the bill were expected to become law the price ought to have held better, the reaction being half of the improvement, leaving the day's gain only 1¾. As the idea of short selling upon the chance of the present Senate defeating such a measure is preposterous, it follows that the sales which depressed the price bear the color of prompt profit-taking by those for whose benefit the price was marked up, and whose interest evidently is not that of investors.

Pennsylvania, Rock Island, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and United States Steel retained considerable activity, but lost their strength and some of their recent advances. This was most noticeable and singular in the case of the Pacific stocks, for their rise has been the most legitimate. Steel's advance might have been pressed fairly upon the day's news that it was exercising its option to take pig iron, which was worth more now than when the option was given. The profit on the transaction is less significant than the implication of improvement in this basic industry, but both classes of stock sold off. As there was no intrinsic reason for Rock Island's strength, it is unnecessary to assign any reason for its recession. At the appropriate time it will advance and recede again, with profits both ways to those who understand the movement. The bond market moved consistently with stocks, losing both volume and force. Rock Island 4s and 5s, Consolidated Tobacco 4s, and Steel 5s remained conspicuously active and lost in some cases more than fractions.

The currency movement indicates a loss of half a million in the bank reserves, the exports of gold having been larger than the receipts from the interior. More gold will be shipped next week, but more will arrive. No alarm is expressed over the loss of specie, which on balance is inconsiderable. Some bankers, indeed, are not reluctant to see the money market stiffened. Bad weather reports agitated the produce and cotton markets. The local labor situation was recognized as gratifyingly better, but the tin plate wage question is still a problem in the iron trade.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Keok. & D. M.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	½	Keok. & D. M. pf.	4½
B'klyn Union Gas	7	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	4½
Consol. Gas	1⅞	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	5	Westinghouse	½
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Malting pf.	⅜	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sugar	½	Pressed Steel Spring	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Reading	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Rock Island	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Southern Railway	½
Col. Southern	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1	Twin City	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Union Pacific	1¼
Det. South. pf.	⅞	United Fruit	½
Distillers' Sec.	1½	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
General Electric	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Int. Pump	1	Wabash pf.	½
Manhattan	½	Wis. & L. E.	½
		Wis. Central pf.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. prior 3½s, r.1 Long Dock 6s.....1
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s.1¼ Va. Mid. gen.....1⅜

Bond Declined.

U. S. Steel 5s.....1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 8	534,223
To date this year	35,388,025
Corresponding date last year	45,698,524

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 8	$2,982,500
To date this year	$181,282,700
Corresponding date last year	$199,207,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Co.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway preferred stock.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Dupont International Powder Co. preferred stock.
General Electric Co.
United Zinc Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Boston Quicksilver Mining Co.
Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad (annual and special.)

NEW BANK TO OPEN.

Coal and Iron National Will Be Ready for Business on Monday.

Announcement was made yesterday by A. A. Lisman of Lisman, Lorge & Co., Chairman of the Organization Committee, that the new Coal and Iron National Bank, at Liberty and West Streets, which was formed through the absorption of the Varick Bank, would open for business next Monday. The bank will have a capital of $300,000 and a surplus of $200,000, and in it interests identified with the Knickerbocker Trust Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey are prominsnt.

The officers are John T. Sprotull, President; A. A. Lisman, Vice President; David Taylor, Second Vice President, and Addison H. Day, cashier. The Board of Directors is composed of Charles T. Barney, William G. Besler, D. G. Boissevain, Austin Corbin, D. S. Connor, Robert D. De Forest, Allison Dodd, Henry W. Douty, F. L. Eldridge, A. Foster Higgins, George D. Harris, Henry E. Howland, Theodore M. Ives, J. C Juhring, A. A. Lisman, James H. Parker, Edwin H. Peck, William B. Randall, George Sheffield, John T. Sproull, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Stephen H. Voorhees, Leopold Wallach, and Samuel Well.

FORE RIVER REORGANIZATION.

New Issue of $4,800,000 in Stock Decided Upon.

BOSTON, April 8.—A plan for the reorganization of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company has been agreed upon. It is proposed to issue $4,800,000 in stock, equally divided between common and preferred, and to raise $1,250,000 of new money by assessing the bondholders 40 per cent. and the old preferred stock 33 1-3 per cent. The bondholders will receive ten shares of the new preferred and eight shares of new common stock for each bond, and the prsferred stockholders will receive one share of the new preferred and one and one-half shares of new common stock for each three shares of old stock.

Of the new money, $300,000 will be used to complete the plant, $600,000 to pay off the company's floating debt, and $350,000 as a working capital.

COMPRESSED AIR MEETING.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Compressed Air Company, held yesterday at its offices, a new board of fifteen Directors was elected by practically a unanimous vote of three-quarters of the stock represented. This new board is a compromise board, as the different warring factions have come to an amicable agreement, and any differences that may have existed are now smoothed away, according to the lawyer representing one of the factions. Of the Directors elected, five are new appointees and represent those who have been in favor of investigating fully the inner workings of the management of the company.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Rsvlewing the movement of currency during the past week the Wall Street Journal says in its issue of this morning:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $546,800 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $5,123,500, and sent to the interior $2,017,700. The gain from the interior was $3,105,800.

Receipts of new gold were $1,389,500; namely: $938,900 on New York assay office checks, $385,700 on San Francisco mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $44,900 on Seattle assay office checks.

Gold exports were $3,218,400, $250,000 in coin to Argentina and $2,968,400 in bars to Paris.

Ordinary disbursements by sub-treasury were $24,960,500; payments by banks to the sub-treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation, etc. were $25,670,600. The loss on sub-treasury operations proper was $710,100. The total gain from the interior, $3,105,800, and new gold, $1,389,500, was $4,495,300; deducting the loss by gold exports, $3,218,400, and on sub-treasury operations proper, $710,100, in all $3,928,500, the net gain was $546,800.

The feature of the week's movement is the continuance of large receipts from the interior, which were only $112,000 less than the exports of gold.

The loss of $710,100 on sub-treasury operations proper was caused entirely by deposits of lawful money for the retirement of circulation. Such deposits for the week amounted to $2,100,000, and but for them, the banks would have gained from the sub-treasury about $1,400,000.

Customs collections for the seven days, including Thursday, March 31, were $3,216,929, a daily average of $459,500, comparing with a daily average of $561,200 in the preceding week. Pension payments were $623,000, comparing with $577,000 in the preceding week.

The sub-treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,682,000 mutilated currency.

Speyer & Co.'s Mexican Bond Purchase.

The banking house of Speyer & Co. has purchased from the Mexican Government the entire issue of $6,000,000 two-year 4½ per cent. Treasury notes, in conjunction with the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 57 shares of Bank of Commerce at 204 and 10 of National City Bank at 266½.

Among the corporations chatered at Harrisburg yesterday was the Domestic Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, with a capital of $1,000,000, and the Federal Loan and Savings Company of Philadelphia, with a capital of $1,000,000.

According to Houghton (Mich.) dispatches the Lake Superior and Pittsburg Development Company has been organized into a mining company under the laws of Minnesota.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $10,089 as compared with the previous week, but decreased $626,008 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company $106,000 additional unifying and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1929.

Mexico City dispatches state that a $2,000,000 company has been organized to take over and develop the Vacas-San Marcos Mines.

A charter has been secured in Topeka, Kan., for the Kansas City and Topeka Railway Company, with a capital of $2,500,000, to build a trolley line between the two cities.

According to Saratoga (N. Y.) dispatches the Saratoga Telegrapb and Telepbone Company has consolidated with the Rensselaer Telephone and Telegraph Company of Troy and the Union Telephone Company of Glens Falls, and the three systems are to be acquired by the Commercial Union Telephone Company.

The capital stock of the Crocker-Wheeler Company of Ampere, N. J., it is stated, is to be increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Chicago dispatches state that the increase in the capital stock of the North Sbore Electric Company from $750,000 to $1,250,000 is for the purpose of taking over the plants in River Forest, Maywood, Melrose Park, and Elmhurst.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Fall in Prices Accompanies Decreased Transactions.

Gas Stocks Up on Remsen Bill—Atchison and Amalgamated Conspicuous —Still Lower Rates for Money.

Under the lead of Atchison and Amalgamated Copper an effort was made to advance the stock market still further yesterday, but the plan met with rslatively little success. Selling of other issues went on to such an extent that nearly all the other active stocks ended the day with net losses, and in the leadsrs themselves the advances were so reduced that at the close they amounted to only half a point in each of the two stocks that had been picked out to show the rest of the list how it ought to have gone. This was ths view most generally expressed. It was believed that the strength was merely being used to sell other stocks, and that there was still little genuineness about the market. With the first general decline in several days there was also a substantial reduction in activity, transactions amounting to 534,235 shares, or about 150,000 shares less than on Thursday. The hond market was correspondingly reduced. For the most part the losses were not large, and they were offset by some sharp advances, but the latter were mostly inactive issues and either in stock governed for the day by special influences or in ones for other reasons not entitled to be considered representative.

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Gas Stocks Jump Up.

News of the passage of the Remsen bill was reflected in the local gas stocks by an advance of 1⅞ points in Consolidated Gas and of 7 points in Brooklyn Union Gas. Consolidated was quite active, and at one time showed an advance of about twice as large as its net gain, but after touching 203 it sold off on realizing sales to 201½.

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Two Leaders.

More than a quarter of the whole day's business was supplied by Atchison and Amalgamated, and in each the trading was practically the same, about 80,000 shares. Besides being active and strong, they were further entitled to their places as leaders by having been advertised for an advance early in the day and by fulfilling the promise Amalgamated rose to 52¼, and in the subsequent reaction declined to 51⅞. Atchison sold as high as 74⅝, and closed at 74. The stocks were separated from the rest of the list almost at the opening and at no time did the market generally follow the movement in these two most active issues. There seemed to be no doubt that liquidation was going on elsewhere, and this naturally restrained trading. Union Pacific was one of the heaviest losers by the day's selling. It went down to 87⅛, and, after a rally of a quarter of a point, closed with a net loss of 1¼ points. It was the first time in several days that the stock had gone below 88. The relative firmness of the stock bad led to the belief that accumulation was still going on, although the buyers were willing to take the stock as it was offered rather than buy it up as they had done in the beginning.

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Money Still Easier.

Call money yesterday loaned as low as 1¼ per cent., and in the time money market loans for a year at 4 per cent. wsrs reported. There is yet no indication of a hardening tendency in the money market, and apparently no sign that comparison of money rates and the yield of stocks is bringing in many buyers.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Concerning general trade conditions Bradstreet says in its issue of to-day:

Events of the week bave, for the most part, been favorable. Weather conditions generally have been Springlike, except in somo portions of the Nortbwest. This has increased retail distribution in the cities, while in the country districts favorable weather has helped farmers in their planting preparations and improved the condition of Winter wbeat. The breaking up of country roads, bowever, tends to retard the sale and distribution of merchandise, lumber, and other products. The soft coal industry has also improved now that fear of a general strike is removed, but thousands of Iowa miners are idle, owing to disputes. Collection as yet do not reflect much, if any, improvement, and, in common with trade itself, are especially backward in sections of the Middle West where recent floods have done damage.

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All measures of trade activity prove the first quarter to have run behind a year ago. Failuros exceed those in 1903 by 8 per cent. in number, though 5 per cent. less than in 1902. Liabilities exceed a year ago by 70 per cent., and, owing to bank suspensions, are the heaviest since 1897. Bank clearings for the quarter are 12 per cent. below a year ago, and the smallest, in fact, since 1901.

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Wbeat, including flour, exports for the week ending April 7 aggregate 1,854,437 bushels, against 1,267,430 bushels last week, 2,833,285 bushels this week last year, 3,842,012 bushels in 1902 and 6,405,601 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 117,837,004 bushels, against 176,804,776 bushels last season, 198,162,544 bushels in 1902 and 158,054,160 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,028,907 bushels, against 1,438,212 bushels last week, 1,554,732 bushels a year ago, 158,565 bushels in 1902 and 2,623,884 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to dste they aggregate 47,532,246 bushels, against 49,927,278 bushels last season, 23,129,054 bushels in 1902 and 147,172,194 bushels in 1901.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with April 7 aggregate $2,001,967,283, 11 per cent. over last week, but 8 per cent. less than last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $828,728,410, an increase of 13 per cent. over last week, but a gain of 1 per cent. over last year.

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Business failures for the week ending with April 7 number 201, against 212 last week, 153 in the like week in 1903, 182 in 1902, 225 in 1901, and 152 in 1900.

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Dun's Review says on the subject of trade conditions:

Commercial conditions have improved somewhat during the past week, although there is still much to be desired. Dispatches from the South are most encouraging, special reports on that section having been secured from branch offices of R. G. Dun & Co., which testify to increased huelness and more prompt collections than are found elsewbere. At the East more seasonable weather prevailed, yet Spring trade is still below normal. The best news of the week was the settlement of many labor controversies, or at least resumption of work pending arbitration. If the local huilding struggle is over there will be full employment for thousands of wage-earners and a large demand for materials. New strikes have commenced, although not rendering idle nearly as many hands as have resumed work.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DETROIT SOUTHERN—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Mileage	432	401	381
4th week March..	$36,550	$42,671	
Month	130,199	158,244	108,116
From July 1	1,199,181	1,158,574	1,020,107

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—

Mohtb March	387,745	400,800	398,448
From Jan. 1	1,098,249	1,129,988	

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

4th week March..	111,347	103,445	91,695
Month	338,579	317,838	277,574
From July 1	978,113	908,869	791,210

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for February—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	170,156	129,333	40,823
Oper. expenses	114,000	90,701	23,299
Net earnings	56,156	38,632	17,524
Charges	45,159	46,231	*1,072
Surplus	10,997	17,599	18,596
From July 1 to Feb. 29—			
Gross earnings	1,311,857	1,127,114	184,743
Oper. expenses	829,463	722,415	107,049
Net earnings	482,393	404,699	77,694
Charges	376,862	338,317	38,545
Surplue	105,530	66,381	39,149

*Decrease. †Deficit.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Miles operated	430	430	430
Gross	3,401,654	3,196,738	2,871,782
Exp. and taxes	2,704,686	2,414,359	2,171,956
Net	696,958	782,379	699,826
Other income	1,870	2,090	967
Total income	698,833	784,469	700,713
Charges	622,677	533,290	562,055
Surplus	176,156	251,179	138,658

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION OF BUFFALO for February—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	284,349	272,067	230,744
Oper. expenses	199,660	158,563	132,920
Net earnings	84,689	113,504	97,824
Charges, taxes, &c	126,491	118,246	124,179
Deficit	41,802	4,742	26,355

PITTSBURG, SHAWMUT & NORTHERN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	227,891	186,274	41,617
Oper. expenses	145,891	106,999	37,182
Net earnings	82,010	77,575	4,435
Other income	7,115	87,040	*79,925
Total income	89,925	164,615	*75,490
Fixed charges	71,129	85,134	*13,995
Surplus	17,987	79,482	*61,495

*Decrease.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with ths last loan at 1½ per cent. Ths majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2¼@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $188,195,976; balances, $6,685,693; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,237,885.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@95 1-16 and 95¼ less 1-32; guilders, 40.1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 8.—The demand for money was quiet in the market to-day. The supplies were fairly plentiful and the borrowings from the Bank of England were liquidated.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quieter, the dealings mostly being professional. Consols and home rails were firm.

Americans opened irregular, subsequently improved to somewhat above parity, and closed quietly steady.

Kafirs were buoyant.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 86 15-16; consols, for account, 87 1-16; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 76⅛; Atchison preferred, 96¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 83⅝; Canadian Pacific, 119½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34¼; Chicago Great Western, 17½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149¼; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 27¼; Erie first preferred, 66¾; Erie second preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 112⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18⅜; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 61½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22½; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 9¾; Reading, 23⅜; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 23¾; Southern Railway preferred, 88; Southern Pacific, 51⅞; Union Pacific, 90½; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 11⅞; United States Steel preferred, 63¾; Wabash, 13½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish 4s, 81.

Bar silver steady, 25 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had an upward tendency. Internationals were inactive, but higher. At the close an excellent tone prevailed. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.85.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, April 8.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was most quiet. American rails were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 54¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43½c.

On the Stock Exchange 2,200 shares of Phenix sold at .11@.10.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .06, 200 Challenge at .24@.25, 200 Chollar at .27, 200 Chrysolite at .04, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 500 Elkton at .07@.68, 100 Ophir at 5.62½, 1,000 Pharmacist at .03, 1,200 Phenix at .11, 100 Portland at 1.85, and 100 Union Consolidated at .86.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Con.	.05	.06
Andes	.34	.33
Belcher	.20	.15
Best & Belcher	2.10	2.10
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	.83	.85
Challenge Con.	.23	.24
Chollar	.25	.26
Confidence	.75	.78
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.16
Gould & Curry	.35	.34
Hale & Norcross	.85	.85
Julia	.06	.03
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Wash. Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	2.25	2.25
Occidental Con.	.86	.86
Ophir	5.37½	5.37½
Overman	.32	.20
Potosi	.20	.21
Savage	.47	.45
Sag Belcher	.12	.12
Sierra Nevada	.68	.67
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.79	.80
Utah Con.	.16	.15
Yellow Jacket	.26	.25
Silver bars	.54¼	.54¼
Mexican dollars	.44½@.46	.44½@.46
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	6¾	6½	6¾
C., K. & N.	21½	24	....	....
C. C. Consolidated	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Dante	3¼	3½	3½	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot	7¼	7½	7½	7⅝
Elkton	65	67½	65	65½
El Paso	76¾	77¾	....	....
Gold Dollar	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
Golden Cycle	43	50	43	50
Gold Sovereign	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Isabella	28½	28½	27½	28
Keystone	3	4	3	4
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Little Bessie	2¾	3¼	3	3½
Moon Anchor	6¼	7	7⅝	8
New Haven	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Old Gold	9¾	10⅝	9½	10½
Pharmacist	3¼	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Portland	165	185	165	180
Rose Maid	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Rose Nicol	2	2½	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2	2¼	2	2¼
Vindicator	69	71	67	68
Work	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—Complete transactions in the local market to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
190	Brewing Co	25½	25½	25½
150	Crucible Steel	5	5	5
181	Crucible Steel pf.	32½	31¾	31¾
100	Fire Proofing	10⅞	10	10
30	Fire Proofing pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
110	Lustre Mining	11¼	10¼	11¼
74	M. L. & P.	30	30	30
10	Mon. Water	35	35	35
200	Chicago Fuel	38½	38½	38½
65	Pittsburg Coal	16¼	16¼	16¼
527	Pittsburg Coal pf.	60¼	60	60
60	River Coal pf.	26	26	26
100	United States Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	United States Steel pf.	62	61¾	61¾
15	Westing. Air Brake	132	130	130
80	Westing. Electric 2ds.	81	81	81

BANK STOCKS.

83	Exchange Nat. Bank	90	90	90
15	Mortgage Bank	130	130	130
50	Real Estate Trust	221¼	221¼	221¼

BOND.

$1,000	R. C. 6s	110	....	....

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 8.—The money market continues very easy, easier in fact than the quoted rates would indicate. The banks are so well supplied with funds that they are seeking borrowers.

Call loans, 2½ to 3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½ to 4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 to 4½ per cent. Clearing house loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds, 10 cents discount. Clearings, $24,129,162. Balances, $2,545,469. Sub-Treasury debit, $93,638.

The foreign exchange market is firm. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	4.88¼	....
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85¼
Commercial	....	4.84¼
Francs	5.14¾	5.16¾
Reichsmarks	.95½	.95
Guilders	.40¼	.40¼

Dullness and reaction in the stock market succeded early strength and activity. The Coppers were more active and stronger. Copper Range came to the front and was dealt in more than it has been before in a long time. Amalgamatsd and Centennial were very strong. The continued selling of American Telephone was again a feature of the general market, and in response thereto the price of the stock dropped still further, to 122¾, but recovered to 128.

The steel issues continued to command much attention, and the preferred, in response to excellent buying, sold up to 62½, while the common was quoted strong at 11⅞ and 12. Excellent buying of Atchison as high as 74⅝ and a considerable demand for Massachusetts Gas at 40¾, and better were also noteworthy.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,186	Atchison	74⅝	73¾	74
85	Boston Elevated	140½	139½	140½
18	Boston & Albany	250¼	249½	250
63	Boston & Maine	167	166½	167
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	140	140	140
50	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	120	120	120
100	C., M. & St. P.	145⅝	145⅜	145⅜
98	Fitch pf.	141	141	141
50	Mass. Elec.	19½	19½	19½
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼
100	Mexican Central	10	10	10
239	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	189	189½
200	Pennsylvania	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
1,305	Union Pacific	88¼	87¼	87¾
20	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92½	92¼
15	West End pf.	92½	92½	92½
4	West End pf.	110½	110½	110½

TELEPHONES.

1,109	*American	123½	122¼	123

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	72½	72¾	72¼
270	Am. Sugar	127⅝	126¾	126⅝
64	Am. Sugar pf.	126	125¾	125⅞
160	Am. Woolen	11¼	10¾	10¾
285	*Am. Woolen pf.	75¼	75	75¼
575	Dom. Iron & Steel	9¾	9	9¼
85	Edison	237	237	237
1,075	Mass. Gas	41	40¼	40¾
5	Mass. Gas pf.	80½	80½	80½
5	Swift & Co.	100½	100¼	100¼
90	*United Fruit	100½	100	100
50	U. S. Rubber pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾
211	U. S. Steel	11¾	11¼	11½
1,525	U. S. Steel pf.	62½	61¼	61⅝

MINING.

50	Adventure	2¾	2¾	2¾
595	Allouez	5½	5½	5¼
11,073	Amalgamated	52¼	51½	51¾
665	Arcadian	50c	50c	50c
80	Atlantic	8	8	....
455	Bingham	23¾	22¾	23¼
12	Calumet & Hecla	469½	465	469½
1,735	†Centennial	22½	21¼	21½
100	Central Oil	7½	7½	7½
50	Continental Zinc	17½	17½	17½
3,635	Copper Range	44⅞	43½	44
152	Daly-West	27	26¼	26¼
300	Dom. Coal	64⅝	63	63¾
115	Dom. Coal pf.	110	109	110
65	Franklin	8½	8	8¼
8,750	Granby	3⅛	3	3¼
1,400	Guanajuato	2	1¾	1¾
20	Isle Royale	7½	7½	7½
170	Michigan	6¾	6	6⅜
615	Mohawk	44¼	43¾	43⅝
265	Old Dominion	13½	13¼	13¼
269	Osceola	60½	59½	60
600	Parrot	26	25½	25¾
80	Phoenix	2⅛	2	2
50	Quincy	89	88	88
50	Rhode Island	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,345	Shannon	8⅞	8½	8⅝
5	Tamarack	100	100	100
520	Trinity	4½	4½	4⅝
857	U. S.	21½	20¾	21
950	Utah	34½	34	34
400	Victoria	3½	3½	3⅝
300	Winona	7¼	7⅛	7¼
160

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for curb securities was more diversified yesterday, with a fairly large number of issues traded in. Coppers held the first place of importance. Among individual stocks Havana Tobacco common advanced over ½, and the prefsrred scored an even 2 points upon the price, touching 40. Pope Manufacturing issues showed decided strength, with sales in the second preferred 5 points above the bid price of last Monday. All the issues of this company have been strong and are steadily advancing. Seaboard Air Line bonds were in good demand, with salss up to 85, and the close sbowing a still greater improvement in ths bid price.

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COPPER STOCKS.—At the opening all the copper stocks were active and atrong, with a particularly large rise in Greene Consolidated, which sold up to the new high record for the year of 16⅜. Dscided activity was shown, but the advance was not maintained, as the closing figure was 1 point lower, sbowing an unchanged quotation for the day. Gold Hill Copper and Montreal and Boston were in good demand, with ths former selling as high as ⅞ and the latter at ¾. Gold Hill eased off to ⅝, but Montreal and Boston held firm all day.

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STANDARD OIL, which has been little traded in of late, was both active and strong, at ons time selling at an advance of 12 points. The price declined to 625, with the close at 630, a net gain of 10. In all, about 50 sharss sold between tbe range of 625 and 632.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reportsd in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,120	American Can pf	37	36½	36¾
3,500	Bay State Gas	¼	¼	¼
250	British Colum. Copper	2	*1¾	2
116	Brooklyn Ferry	6¾	*6	6½
100	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Consolidated Tobacco	250	250	250
100	Cotton Oil & F. pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Electric Boat	20	20	20
300	Electric Vehicle pf	10	10	10
5,900	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	11-10	⅞
10,500	Greene Con. Copper	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
40	Hackensack Meadows	20	20	20
300	Havana Tobacco	30½	30	30½
100	Havana Tobacco pf	40	40	40
100	Houston Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Houston Oil pf	14	14	14
100	Interborough Rapid Tr.	109	109	109
27	Int. Mer. Marine pf	18½	17	17
250	International Salt	11	*10¾	11
500	Light, Fuel & Power	33⅜	33¼	33⅜
1,500	Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1⅝
1,400	Montreal & Boston	⅝	11-16	⅝
100	New Orleans Rys. pf	27¾	27½	27¾
2,300	Northern Securities	99	98¼	98½
2	North Securities stubs	212½	212½	212½
10	Pope Mfg. 1st pf	79	79	79
300	Pope Mfg. 2d pf	28	27½	28
270	Royal Bak. Powder pf	102	*101½	102
100	Seaboard Air line pf	18	18	18
47	Standard Oil	632	625	630
200	Tintic Company	3½	3½	3½
2,700	Union Copper	1	⅞	1
250	Univ. Fire Extinguish.	8¾	8½	8¾
400	White Knob Copper	8⅝	8¼	8⅝

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Bkln. U. Gas debs. 6s	171	171	171
16,000	Seab. A. L. 3-yr.5s, w.i.	85	84¾	85

*Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	April 8. Bid.	Asked.	April 7. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52¾	54	52½	54
American Can	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
American Can pf	36¾	37	36½	36¾
American Chicle	91	94	91	94
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89	90	89	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 6s	99	101	99	101
Amer. Steel Foundries	3	5	3	5
Amer. Steel Foundries pf	34	43	30	36
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	13	12	13
Amf. Writing Paper 5s	70¼	70½	70¼	70½
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	95
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118¼
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108	109½	108	109½
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2⅛
California Copper		⅛		⅛
Camden Land				
Caselu Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Caselu Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	11	12	11	12
Central Fireworks pf	55	90	62	87
Central Foundry	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf	7⅜	9	7½	8½
Central Foundry 6s	53	55	53½	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	1	⅝	⅞
Con. Lake Superior pf	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	30½	35	30½	35
Con. Rubber Tire	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	18
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4½	4	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896 ex April coupon	96	97½	96	98
Detroit & Mackinac	32¼	35	02½	05
Datroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	05
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	36	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	25	20	25
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	⅜	1	⅜	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	7	7½	6½	7½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	10¼	9¾	10¼
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Empire Steel	5	7	5	10
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	45
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	11-16	¾	11-16	¾
Gt. North. pf. when issued	169	174½	169	174½
Greene Con. Copper	15½	15¾	15½	15½
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105	..	105	..
Hackensack Meadows	19	20	19	20
Hickok Mesda. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	30	30¼	29¾	30
Havana Tobacco pf	40	42	35	40
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	80	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	90	85	90
Houston Oil	1½	2½	1	1¾
Houston Oil pf	14	..	10	14
Inter. Rapid Transit	108	109½	108	109
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5¼	5	5¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	15	18	17½	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	80	80	80
International Salt	11½	11	11	12
International Salt 5s	39	40	38	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	9	..	..	..
International Silver pf	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Kruttschnitt Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	61	..	01	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	33	33½	33¼	34
Mackey Companies	20	22	20	22
Mackey Cos. pf	70	72	70	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1½	1⅛	1¼
Mast Nat. C., $17 pd. off	7	9	6	7
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	13-16	9-16	11-16
National Sugar pf	100½	101½	100½	101½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	72
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	4¾	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3⅜
Nor. Pac., when released	132	138	132	138
Northern Securities	98¾	98¾	93½	98¾
Northern Securities stub	1⅝	2¼	..	2¼
Otis Elevator	25	30	25	30
Otis Elevator pf	90	92	89	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav	½	1	½	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3½	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg	6½	7¾	6¼	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78¼	78¾	78	79
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	27½	28½	26	..
Royal Baking Powder	117¼	118½	117¼	118½
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	102½	100½	102
Safety Car Heat	180	185	180	185
Seaboard Air Line	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	17¾	18¼	17¾	18⅛
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	85¼	..	84¾	..
Seab. A. L. ctfs. 30% pd.	105	106	105	115
Sen-Sen Chiele Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	..	30	..	30
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	75	80	..	78
South Elberon Land	55	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5½	6½	5½	6½
Standard Milling pf	23½	25	23½	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	73	72	73
Standard Oil	625	635	628	635
Storske Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	8¼	8	8½
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100½	101½	100½	101½
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	104	102	103½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	102	104	101	103
United Box Board	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
United Box Board pf	14½	15½	14	15
United Copper	5	6	5	6¼
United Copper pf	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s	50	..	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	100	98½	99½
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w.i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Shipb. 5s, rects.	23	27	23	27
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	..	..	..	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	104½	105	104	104½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D	104½	106	104¾	104⅞
Universal Tobacco	¼	1	¼	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	8⅞	9½	8½	9
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s, ex coup.	93½	94	92½	93¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	25
White Knob Copper	8¼	8½	7⅞	8¼
Worthington Pump pf	111	..	111	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st. 99½	100¾	99½	100¾
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surfsc 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surfscs 2d	99¾	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	222	235	222	235
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	73	..	73	..
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	62½	64	62½	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105	105¾	105	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.	104¼	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	75	76
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	64	64½	63½	64
Nassau Electric 4s	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼
New Orleans Railways	9½	9¾	9½	11
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	30	27¾	30
New Orleans 4½s	74	70	..	75
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rye. 4s	69½	70¼	69½	70¼
Pub. Service Corporation	95	99	95	99
Public Serv. Corp. certfs.	40¼	40¾	39½	40¼
St. Louis Transit	11¾	12½	11½	11½
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	..	174	..
Sidney R. R. Co. 1st 6s	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	70	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾
United Rys. of St. Louis	52¾	54	52½	54
United Traction, Prov	94	07	94	97
United Traction bonds	107½	110	107½	110
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10	12	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	42¾	44½	42½	44
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74¾	74¾	74	74½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	45	50	45	50
Am. L. & Trac. pf	88	90	88	90
Bay State Gas	3-16	⅛	3-16	¼
B'klyn Un. Gas. deb 6s	171	171½	170	172
Buffalo Gas	4	4¾	4	4¾
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	61	65	61	65
Cent. Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consmun. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	30	31½	30	31½
Denver Gas 5s	68	..	68	..
Denver Gas 6s	98½	100	98½	100
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	200	290	200	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106¾	105	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	106½	111	109¼	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	104	102¾	103½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95¼	95¾	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas of	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	96¼	..	96¼	..

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	6½	6½	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	63	64½	63	66
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72¼
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	104	105	104	105
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	97	92½	98
Union Ferry	31	34	31	34
Union Ferry 5s	90	92	90	92

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106	106½
2s, c., 1930	106	106½
3s, r., 1918	106	106¾
3s, c., 1918	107	108
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, r., 1925	133¼	133½
4s, c., 1925	133¼	133½
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Philippine 4s	110¾	..
Adams Exp.	220	226
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Allc. & W.	148	..
Allis-C. pf.	43	48
A. C. & F. pf.	73½	74¾
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	23	28
Am. Gr. Tw.	6¼	7½
Am. L. & T.	85	85
Am. L. Co. pf.	28½	31½
Am. Loc. pf.	82	83
Am. M. Co.	3	4
Am. Snuff	112	120
Am. Snuff pf.	87	90
Am. Tob. pf.	130	140
Ann Arbor	24	28
Ann A. pf.	52	57
Atl. C. Line	104¾	109¼
At. L. Ice pf.	104	6¾
Bruns. City	5½	6¾
B. R. & P.	121	130
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	48¼	50
Canada So.	65	65½
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	159½
C. & S. Tel.	101	..
C., B. & Q.	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	130
C. Gt. W. pf. A	68	70
C. G. W. 4s	86	88
C., I. & L. pf.	90	..
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T.	10	10¼
C. T. & T. pf.	20	20½
C. U. Tr. Co.	5¾	6
C. U. T. pf.	30	32
C. C. C. & St. L.	76	76½
C. L. & W.	59	60
C. L. & W. pf.	90	..
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. F. & I. pf.	64	..
Com. Cable	170	180
Consol. C.	64	70
C. P. Co. pf.	70	71
D., L. & W.	273½	275
D., L. & W. pf.	1	..
Den. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..
Dia. Match.	127	130
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	13½
Ev. & T. H.	58	63
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	41	55
Gen. Cb. Co.		
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	100
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Ill. C.	102½	104½
Int. P. Co.	11½	12
Int. Power	23¼	24¾
Int. Sil. pf.	77	80
Iowa C. pf.	35½	37
Jol. & Chi.	175	..

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in ths general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balsnce	$220,014,007
Gold	121,257,103
Silver	17,926,868
United States notes	5,047,521
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,916
National bank notes	10,131,672
Total receipts, this day	2,469,585
Total receipts this month	11,318,047
Total receipts this year	421,400,795
Total expenditures this day	2,130,000
Total expenditures this month	12,980,000
Total expenditures this year	415,103,344
Deposits in National banks	169,587,563

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$448,110,149
Silver dollars	472,931,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,478,770
Silver bullion of 1890	5,829,230
Total	$935,349,149

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $21,760,720 gold certificates in Treasury	$448,110,149
Silver certificates outstanding	472,931,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,308,000
Total	$935,349,149

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$99,490,445
Silver coin and bullion	12,654,001
Silver certificates	5,272,865
United States notes	5,047,521
Other assets	22,809,806
Total in Treasury	$145,274,638
Deposits in National banks	169,587,563
Total	$314,862,200
Current liabilities	83,848,194
Available cash balance	$226,014,007

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Incorporatsd to-day:

Golden Hill Corporation, New York, (real estate;) capital, $400,000. Directors—Edmund Coffin, W. W. Carman, and S. W. Dexter, New York.

Manafield Glass Works, Lockport; capital, $280,000. Directors—A. J. Mansfield and G. E. Emerson, Lockport; S. J. Clark, New York.

Alford Window Lift and Safety Lock Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. J. Baslt, J. W. G. Alford, and G. W. Beckel, New York.

The Pianora Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leonard Adair, F. M. Wells, and J. L. Carr, New York.

T. R. Almond Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (coal and machinery;) capital, $65,000. Directors—T. R. Almond, Brooklyn; J. L. Suydam and O. V. Schrenk, New York.

National Brake Company, Incorporated, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. S. Ackley, Buffalo; O. S. Mills, Tunkbannock, Penn.; W. D. Brewster, Syracuse.

The Foster Steel Stanchion Company, Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. H. Battles, C. J. Brown, and C. E. Meade, Rochester.

The Mutual Adjustment Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Ottensoser and T. F. Hickey, New York; A. E. Seliger, St. Paul, Minn.

Crescent Jewelry Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Maris J. Hughes, Sara A. Hughes, and J. G. Covey, New York.

Talmont Electric Engineering Company; capital, $500. Directors—Adolph Talmont, G. D. Roedelsperger, and M. J. Hornthal, New York.

Automatic Scsnic Phonograph Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. C. Reinbardt, Christopher Peel, and C. T. Willard, New York.

Beacon Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $20,000. Directors—W. E. Devries, Union, N. J.; C. G. Macy and B. 1. Finkelstein, New York.

C. O. P. A., Incorporated, New York, (packing and forwarding;) capital, $1,550. Directors—B. N. Price, F. A. Flynn, and L. D. Price, New York.

The Chegwidden and Ohlmeyer Company, New York, (teas and coffees;) capital, $12,000. Directors—John Chegwidden, Rutherford, N. J.; Herman Ohlmeyer and W. F. Goodwin, New York.

TRANSLATING THE BIBLE.

Some of the Difficulties—Scriptures Now in Over 400 Tongues.

The Bible, or some portion of it, has, says Miss Klickmann, writing in The London Leisure Hour, been translated into over 400 languages, while it is estimated that thers ars considerably over 1,000 languages in which, as yet, the Scriptures have never spoken. At the present time, to proceed from any one spot in the hinterland of Africa, making it a centre for excursions in all directions, every ten or fifteen miles will bring one to tribes speaking dialects that are mutually unintelligible. How far this state of affairs binders the spread of ths Gospel can only be dimly surmised. The forsmost agency which is grappling with this problem is the Bibis Society, which has rightly been described as the world's greatest philological institution. On the shelves of the famous library at the Bible Houae are 10,000 copies of the Scriptures in over 400 different languages. The majority of these volumes are the result of years of hardship, drudgery, and peril.

One great difficulty in Bible translation is tbe rendering into another tongue of ideas and words for wbich there are no equivalents. When translating the Scriptures into the Eskimo language the missionary had to rsnder "the lamb of God" as "tbe little seal of God," since sheep were unknown to Labrador, whereas seals were familiar objects to the natives. In some regions the sheep are entirely black, hences tbe difficulty in transiating "wbite as wool." In many parts of the world fig trees, camels, snow, ice, and scores of other things of which mention is constantly made in the Bible, are totally unknown. In Idzo, the languags of the delta of the River Niger, there is no word for girl or sister. In New Britain the translator was seeking some native idiom to convey the idea of a binding oath, when a chief suggested that the desired pbrase was, "I would ratber spsak to my wife's mother than do such and such a thing."

In New Guinea another translator was wrestling with the word "love," and asked his native assistant what term he would use to express his fondness for whatever he held dearest on earth. The natives promptly supplied the missing word. Later the missionary was appalled to find that the word he had ussd signified to the natives "a liking for putrid meat." In British Columbia the translator wanted his catechist to transiate "a crown of glory that fadeth not away." This was done to the satisfaction of all concerned, but ultimately the missionary found to his horror that it had been rsndered, "A hat that never wears out!" Still more surprising was the Pandit's comment on Genesis, xivi., 4, "Joseph shall put his hand upon thine eyes," which obviously implies closing the eyes after death. This was how Dr. Hooper and his colleagues rendersd it, forgetting that the Hindus have not this custom. After a time the Pandit relieved his mind thus: "I can't understand this story of Joseph. He seems such a good son, and his father so fond of him. How coming then, that they have a stand-up fight, and Joseph, being the stronger, hits his father on the eye so hard as to close it?" Tbers was no help for it but to render the passage simply, "Joseph shall conduct thy funeral ceremoniss."

Importance of New York's Vote.

We copy in another column an article from THE NEW YORK TIMES under the title "Without New York." The figures presented in it appear to be based on decidedly cold, if not frosty, political mathematics. There is certainly nothing in them sympathetically glittering from a Democratic standpoint. Yet they gleam with a certain frigidity of truthfulness that is attractive, as truth always is. There appsars to be no way of getting away from the conclusion, after studying these figures, and comparing thsm with the political almanacs for verification, that the prospect of Democratic success is not particularly alluring this year "without New York." For the matter of that, it never has been since antebellum days, yet the fact itself appears more evidsntly clear-cut after the experiments of the party with other theories in ths past two Prssidential campaigns.

There is, however, a genuine political idealism behind this predominance of New York influence in the prospects of the Democratic Party. It lies in the fact that New York is geographically placed at the commercial gateway of the Republic, and represents in the highest degree those advanced commercial ideas which are pressing for recognition in the political policy of the country. With all its faults, the Democracy of New York has represented steadily, under all circumstances, the spirit of anti-sectionalism and anti-monopoly which has been and remains the most vital and vitalizing of our political and commercial needs. This is a fact which, in addition to the cold logic of the figures recited, is irresistibly carrying Democratic sentiment in favor of the policy indicated.—Saratoga Sun, (Dem.)

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07@$1.10
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Cotton, middling	15.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, April 8.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 90@98c; No. 3, 85@85c; No. 2 red, 97⅝@$1.00½; No. 2 corn, 53½@53¾c; No. 2 yellow, 53¾c; No. 2 oats, 39½@39¾c; No. 3 white, 40@42½c; No. 2 rye, 69c; good feeding barley, 35@37c; fair to choice malting, 46@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $12.75@12.80; lard, per 100 lb, $6.67½@6.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.50@6.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7@$7.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Yesterday's cotton market was tbe least active of any full-day's session so far reported this season. Outsiders seem to be playing a waiting game, and professionals are nearly as timid. About all tbsre is in ths market apparently is some scalping, but for all that ths situation is full of intsrest, and sentiment in many quarters is still very bullish, with some predicting that the high prices of the year are to be witnessed later in tha season, after visible supplies have been reduced still further. The news yesterday was generally bullish. The cables were responsible for an opening advance of 3 to 8 points, but soon after tbe opening ths sama man who has been a prominent seller during the last few days began again, and very shortly had prices off to slightly below the closing level of the previous night. From tbis thsre was a rally on room covering, and around midday the market looked pretty firm on the bullish in eight figures. Soon afterward, however, it was again depressed by bear operations, many traders being disposed to sell around the 15c mark, and there was a decline to about the opening figures. Then cama another rally in tha late trading as a result of reports of a better spot business in the South, and the market closed at practically the best lsvel of tha session, steady, at a net advance of 8@28 pointe. Exports for the day were over 22,000 bales. Tha local markat for spot cotton closed quiet at 10 points' advance to 15c for middling upland and 15.25c for middling gulf. Salse inclnded 1,037 bales for export, direct shipment, and 100 balea to spinners. Deliveries oncontract. 100 bales.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS,
49 WALL ST., "THE ROOKERY,"
New York. Chicago.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York

AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
258 Broadway, New York City,

will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan,

on Monday, April 11th, 1904,
at twelve o'clock noon.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,
the nine story Iron and Brick

BENNETT BUILDING

Nassau, Fulton and Ann Streets.

$750,000 will be allowed to remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4½ per cent.

ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney, 346 Broadway.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.
For further particulars apply at office of Auctioneer.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST
To Property Owners
Reduce Your Insurance Rates
by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.
Estimates Promptly Furnished.
DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2826 Plaza.

IN THE **Waldorf Astoria Section.**
10-STORY FIREPROOF BUSINESS BUILDING.
First mortgage $140,000, at 4%.
Equity, $110,000.
For other property and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE,
VICINITY OF 130TH STREET,
5-story, 3-family flat; store leased for 10 years; income, $2,800; price, $38,000. The cleanest investment in Manhattan in a neighborhood that is rapidly increasing in value.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.
105 W. 58th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100.
313 W. 75th St., 5-story American base., 20x100.
120 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 14 rooms, MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For furthsr particulars, inquire of your own broker or Ownsr, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,
three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.
Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

I WILL SELL AT LESS THAN VALUE
or
lease for long term, (only with security,) two five-story tenements, with stores; WEST SIDE; GOOD LOCATION. Only those meaning business call, 2 to 5.
MORRIS B. BAER, [Owner,] 15 Cortlandt St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY
AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
RENTS, $4,200. ASKING $41,000
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

For Sale.—Fine corners containing 3 and 5 lots, just adapted for apartment houses, on Fulton Av. and 160th St.; 100 ft. from 3d Av. L station and Park Av. and 172d St.; building loans furnished if desired. Apply to owner, C. E. M., 18 West 129th St.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Two 37-foot flats, near L station; mtgs. 4%; rent $6,400; price $60,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

AMSTERDAM AVE.
Fine corner in seventies, one store; fine investment; will consider small trade and cash.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
Four-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $20,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Seven-story 50-foot apartment, cheap for cash; will take part trade and cash.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., Near 81st St.

266 West 153d St.—Five-story triple flat; boom section of Harlem; 15 families and basement; 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rents, $2,886; $5,500 cash; price, $26,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$30,000—Handsome 25 foot single Flat on 135th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; five stories; cabinet trim; to close estate.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

A.—A—Sixth Av., few blocks above 42d Street, will sell cheap to quick purchaser; three stories, store, and basement; no brokers. Address Widow, Box 116, 617 6th Av.

9th Av., 53d St.—5-story 21-family tenement; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $27,000; rents over $2,900; offers accepted. Robert Vogel, 323 West 42d St.

Great Investment.—Fine elevator apartmsat; grand location; 50x90x100; rents, $10,400; all leased; price, $90,000; easy terms. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

8th Av., above 145th St.—Modern triple flat, with store; rental, $3,024; price, $27,500; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Grand Investment. Elevator apartment house, near West 125th St. Station; rentals, $9,500; asking $90,000. N. Fraak Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Bargain—Twenty-family house, near 42d St. Station. Rentals over $20,000; asking $18,750; easy terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Closing Estate—Three 10-family houses near West 14th St. Station. Rentals, $9,000; asking $93,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

Bargain on Sixth Av. in the Forties, building fully rented, 20x75; price, $55,000; principals only. Address Opportunity, Box 109, 617 6th Av.

Stable, plot 49x100, below 23d St.
Sell cheap or build to suit tenant.
CHAS. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

East 81st.—Two 5-story double flats, 6 rooms and bath; rents over $2,000; price, $19,250. Fried, 1,507 1st Av.

49-55 East 133d St.; vacant plot, 100x100, adjoining Madison Av.; will sell separntely. Apply Store, 65 East 133d.

First Av. (eighties and nineties) actual bargains if you are quick; particulars to principals only. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, 6-room, bath, no heat, 27 feet, vicinity 112th, Fifth Av.; $28,500; $6,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fifteenth St., Near "A"—Five-story tenement, $20,000; rents $2,322. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteenth St., Near "B."—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,124. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Joaes St., Near Fourth.—Six-story tenement, $26,000; rents, $2,760. Folsom Brotbers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap.—Seventeenth St., near "A."—Two tenements, 50x52. $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 50x103.5. $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Twelfth, Near Avenue "C."—Four-story tenement, $12,500; rents, $1,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A 5-story double tenement on 2d Av., in 90s; rents, $2,600; price, $22,500; also many others. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Rare chance; estate will sacrifice elevator apartment house that cost $250,000, for $207,000; rent over $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

70s West.—3-story stone dwelling, 17x100; absolutely modern; best street; to be sacrificed; $23,000. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

A stable, 130 stalls, west side; 46x70; price, $18,000.
Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

West 44th St.—Full lot; $7,500. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Avenue tenement, actual rent $2,600, price $23,000; $4,500 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Madison Av. flat, no heat; rent $3,100; price $28,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth St., Near "A."—Six-story tenement, $25,000; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Money for builders' loans, Manhattan and Bronx. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

THE OLD WAY	THE NEW WAY
A legal opinion without guarantee against defects.	$8,000,000 TO GUARANTEE A GOOD TITLE.
An appraiser's opinion on the property—SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to mistakes of judgment, changes of value, etc.	$4,000,000 TO GUARANTEE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.
LAWYERS' TITLE INS. CO., 37 Liberty St. / LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO., 47 Liberty St.	Combined Capital and Surplus. $12,000,000

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

ROOFS
Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.
THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO.,
59 EAST FOURTH STREET.
JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
Telephone 1236 Orchard.

American Roofing and Paint Co. roofs repaired, painted; guaranteed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

Lawyers Mortgage Company
Guaranteed Mortgages on New York City Real Estate, netting 4½ and 4% at all times for sale. Absolute security obtained and all care avoided by investors.
Capital & Surplus - $4,000,000
47 Liberty Street.
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Wanted—Applications first mortgage loans on improved Manhattan realty. FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 318 Broadway.

Estate funds to loan on real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Hamilton's Homes

at Corona are within the reach of all; they cannot be equaled for the price and terms. They contain all modern improvements; price $1,900 up; terms, the money you now pay in rent. Do not live in a stuffy flat at a rental of $15 to $40 monthly, be annoyed by the children above or below you, and sneered at by a domineering janitor, be constantly paying large doctor bills because your children do not have room to play and enjoy God's sunshine. Stop and think! Then go to Corona any day, Sunday included, via East 34th St. ferry, thence by trolley or train, or Flushing Ave. trolley from Brooklyn; fare 5c. You will be shown Hamilton homes and homesites. You can then decide to buy or build. With Corona nearer Herald Square than 125th St., on direct line with the new tunnels and bridges, Hamilton homesites will surely increase in value, and should you buy, you and your family will bless Hamilton for this advertisement.

W. J. HAMILTON, Grand Av., Corona.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Adjoining 14th St., plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Washington Heights.
$26,000—Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling on Washington Heights; near stations; size, 27x55x100; extension; terms to suit. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

Bradhurst Av., (Facing Colonial Park.) Between 150th and 151st Sts.—Two lots; excavated; adjoining elevator apartments. F. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

One-family house	$3,200
Two-family house	$4,500
Three-family house	$6,500
Four-story flat	$1,500

Also good-paying store property.
G. Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

For Sale—Corner Concourse Boulevard and Mount Hope Place, Tremont, five finely built private houses; all improvements; select neighborhood; one block west of school; will sell separately; can be seen now; owner on premises. Louis Loebmann, 1,873 Morris Av.

Fordham Heights.—Modern ten-room house, all improvements; full lot; near cars. For Rent—House ten rooms, all improvements; two lots $600. House seven rooms, all imaprovements; $30 per month. Thora & Co., Fordham.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Fronting Parkway, adjoining Van Cortlandt Park; lots $350, on installments; all improvements; titles guaranteed. Steveasoa, mornings, 10 E. 42d, or upper end Jerome Av. trolley, daily and Sundays.

Snap for Quick Buyer.—5-story up-to-date apartment, 54x85x100; price, $32,000; terms to suit; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Choice location, Willis Av., near 138th St.; 5-story double flat, with stores; price, $25,500. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$10,000 cash buys Willis Av. 5-story business property, netting 15 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

AT PRESENT LOCATION 10 YEARS.
Large list 1, 2, 3 family houses at $8,600-$8,000. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

Bargain if sold at once, 2-family house, $3,600; all improvements; $500 cash; balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Builders, Attention!—Corner lots and plots; bargains
Benjamin, 1,271 Union Av., near 169th St.

BEDFORD PARK; CHOICE BUILDING LOTS; ONLY $1,000 UPWARDS; EASY TERMS. POLAK BD AV., COR. 174TH.

Detached two-family parlor basement, 15 rooms; beautiful location; grape vines, rose bushes. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av., 169th St.

Three-story two-family house, 9 and 6 rooms, 2 baths; excellent location; 994 Ogden Av.; open for inspection; make offer.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elsvatsd. Sbatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

1-2-3 family houses; nice locations. Bargains; easy. Benjamin, Union Av., north 169th.

New two-family brick; very low price; easy terms; open. 678 East 186th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

BROOKLYN.
DETACHED TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
For Sale—Flatbush.
Best investment for your money; nets 15 per cent.; good location; easy terms. John Woolley, 386 Westminster Road. (East 12th St.).

Macon St., Bet. Reid and Patchen Avs.—Splendid 2-story and basement stone, 20x100; 10 rooms, bath, furnace; perfect order; finest block 25th Ward; only $6,100; best bargain of season. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Eldert St., 36.—Excellent two story and basement brick dwelling; cheap at $4,250; will sell it cheaper; send me an offer. Thomas Rowcrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

$5,250 buys 341 Madison St., near Tompkins Av.; 3-story brownstone private dwelling; all improvements; perfect order; unoccupied; very easy yearly payments taken; house open for inspection.

Grab It!—$1,700 cash, mortgage $4,500; Monroe St.; beautiful twenty-foot one-family brownstone, ten rooms, bath. Isles, 969 Gates Av.

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REAL ESTATE
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FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich and along Hudson and Sound.

Country properties in any location and of any size; demand everywhere; can sell, rent, or exchange; full particulars. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

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WANTED—SUMMER COTTAGE.
Small, fully furnished Summer cottage, with table board obtainable near at hand preferred; high ground, inland, with outlook; not more than 1½ hours from New York by fast trains; good water, no mosquitoes; from June 1st, to about Nov. 1; small family adults. Address Summer Home, Box 136 Times.

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Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated pnper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

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Flatbush Homes
For refined people of moderate income. If you have a little cash we will build to your order on a beautiful plot of ground, with fine, large shade trees, curb and 5-foot concrete sidewalk. A handsome, artistic house, of 6 to 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, parquet floors, tastefully decorated, for $4,500 up. Also have houses from $3,800 up, ready for your inspection; convenient to school, near Prospect Park; terms, $300 or more cash, $20 or more per month. Transit Smith, Franklin Av. trolley and Brighton Beach L (24 minutes from Manhattan) to our Beverly Road office, near property, or information at 42 Broadway, N. Y., Room 1911, any day from 9 to 6.
M. GAIR, *Owner and Builder*
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1031 BEVERLY ROAD.

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The four houses advertised during the past week have all been sold, but we have a good variety yet to select from of beautifully appointed houses. There is no property in New York or Brooklyn which compares with Prospect Park South in street improvements, transit, and absolutely up-to-the-minute house architecture.
Look at everything else first, then take Flatbush L train at Park Row direct to our office, Beverly Road.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

At a Sacrifice.
A new one-family house, on plot 50 x 100 feet; finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations; location

Forest Parkway,
on Jamaica Avenue (near Richmond Hill); paved streets, cement walks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner must sell. Terms easy. Inquire WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., BROOKLYN, or on the property.

HANDSOMELY APPOINTED HOME IN FLATBUSH. FEW as MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED.
BUILT BY DAYS WORK.
ON FINE PLOT OF LAND.
DOORS ALL VENEERED. ELEGANT FLOORS.
Fine work throughout. All guaranteed.
PRICE $9,250. WOULD COST $10,500 to BUILD.
TERMS $1,000 CASH. BEST MORTGAGE.
FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Adjoining Houses Costing $10,000 to $30,000. Near Schools, Churches, Stores, "L" Road and Trolleys. 20 minutes to the Bridge.
Detached. Frame and Stone. Containing Large Piazza. WIDE Hall. Library in Golden Oak with Expensive Artistic Book Cases. BROAD Elegant Stair Landing. Large Sunny Dining Room in Antique Oak, Plate Shelf. Large Parlor. Six Bedrooms. Tiled Bath. Parquet Floors, Rich, Extensive Decorations; Steam Heat and many attractive appointments. OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY IT. MUST SELL.
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Flatbush Av. car at Bridge. Sunday or any day.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grouads 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
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One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; House cost about $30,000, land worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure.
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QUITE INTERESTING—THIS
fine 4-story and basement brownstone house; 15 rooms, 2 baths; central location; plot, 23.6x200; house, 23.6x50; Grand Av., near Putnam; price, $16,000.
WOOD & KINGMAN,
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ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV., BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $200.
Few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; four cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

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For Rent! Two elegantly furnished modern Cottages, Cor. Cedar & Henderson Avs., (Norwood Park,) West End, N. J. Contain large Parlors, Music & Dining Rooms, ample Chambers, Baths, Casino Room, Bowling Alley & Automobile House. Dimensions, 305x2,400. Electric Light & Gas. Inquire Lewis Seasongood, Columbia Bank, 501 5th Av.

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Grantwood-on-Hudson—One of the most elegant and desirable homes on the Palisades, delightfully situated overlooking Hudson, Riverside Drive, Manhattan; will sell at cost. Eastwood, 122 Fourth St., Weehawken, N. J.

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Choice furnished cottage at Deal for rent; all improvemeats. A. M. Scheffey, 2 Hudson St.

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Five thousand acres. Excellent hunting and fishing. Large lakes and streams. Nine buildings—in thorough repair. Fifty miles of forest trails. Twelve miles of excellent roads.
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For Sale.—In Nyack on the Hudson, bargain, Broadway residence; 14 rooms; steam heat; extra improvements; coal and gas ranges; fruit trees; terrace laws; block to river, near boats; West 22d and 10th Sts.; near Erie depot; 30 trains daily; Jersey City ferry, 23d and Chambers St. Owner, K., 59 Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.

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25 acres; beautiful house; stables, kennels; drives, woods, fishing; near Hudson, N. Y.; cost $150,000; price, $45,000; liberal terms. Call and see plans, etc. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

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Elegant Summer home near Seawanhaka Yacht Club, on Centre Island.
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Beautiful salt-water front farm for sale; fine location; send for full particulars. Address S. P. Woodcock, Salisbury, Wicomico Co., Md.

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Two 7-story brick tenements, with stores, 33 feet front, 10 rooms, 4 bnths each floor, all improvements; rents, $6,200 each; will exchange for country property and cash.
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Free and clear, gentleman's country place; high elevation; convenient to New York; six acres; large Queen Anne mansion, completely furnished; and stable, includiag horses and carriages; all modern improvements; value $75,000; to exchange for equity in Manhattan property; might add cash. Principals.
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Beautiful free and clear country residence near Warwick, N. Y.; 27 rooms, numeroue outbuildings; 146 acres; private lake, fruit, flowers, lawns, etc.; cost $250,000; for $75,000 cash equity in apartment house or other income property. Pulis & Foley, 49 West 29th.

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Country place at Englewood, N. J., free and clear; value $12,000, to exchange for city flat. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway.

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DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT GLEN RIDGE, N. J.
Five minutes' walk from the Lackawanaa station and electric cars; forty minutes from New York City. The first lot extends from the corner of Marston Place 98 feet 9 inches on Douglas Road, and 200 feet on Marston Place. The second lot faces on Marston Place and is 90 feet by 191 feet 10 inches, thus forming aa L in conjunction with the first lot.
House is of stone, brick and frame construction; very wide piazza, extending around the east and south corner of the building. The cellar coatains four rooms, with brick partitioas; a laundry and kitchen, and lift, ruaning to the top of the house. First floor, there are a wide hall, with brick fireplace; drawing room, library, large dining room, with spacious bay window; smoklag room, butler's pantry, and breakfast bedrooms, bathroom, and linen closet. Third floor, there are three bedrooms, large cedar closet, and spacious open garret. The building is fitted with all modern improvements, including a complete set of storm wiadows, burglar alarms, gas jets lighted by electricity, city water, complete hot water heating apparatus, sewer connections, and a bell aad telephone to the stable. Stable is constructed of brick and frame, and has room for four horses and four carriages aad sleigh. The second floor contains one bedroom. All in complete order. There is also a henhery on the property, which is built to accommodate three different breeds of fowls.
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Passaic, N. J.—Known for its pretty homes; healthy; convenient; everything that is desirable. **CAN HAVE AN IDEAL HOME ON EASY TERMS BUILT TO SUIT.**
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For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location, ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Iaquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone No. 6005J Cortlandt.

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HOUSE FOR SALE: ELEVEN ROOMS; LOT, 75x150; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PRICE, $6,500; $500.00 CASH AND $50.00 PER MONTH; BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; GREAT SACRIFICE.
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A desirable residence; 8 rooms and bath, butler's pantry, electric light, gas, parquetry floors, new heating apparatus just installed; vegetable garden, small fruits; choice neighborhood; lot 90x125; cost, $7,000; will sell at $4,500; five minutes from Nutley station; rent lease expires May 1st. Write or call upon owner, Joseph M. Keaae, 105 Hudson St., New York.

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11-room house, Upper Montclair, $6,200; $500 cash, balance $50 monthly; or rent, comfortably furnished for couple, $600 yearly. Pictures and plans Room 801, 320 Broadway. Tel., 490 Franklin.

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Every variety of property for sale or to let, furnished and unfurnished. Onen holidays.

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Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

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Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Attendant, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

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NEW MODERN, FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of
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Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones, all modern conveniences; $40 to $66.
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HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,
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RENTS $60 TO $80.
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SEVEN ROOMS $660
TEN ROOMS and billiard room; first floor; suitable for doctor 1,000
Elevator, Hall Service, Telephone, and Electric Light. 504 West 151st Street.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $400 to $1,200.
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620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; tesselated decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

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Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; shower baths; electric light. Apply to janitor.
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Elegant apartment, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $840 per year. Inquire of Superintendent.

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Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $50; also third floor apartment; seven rooms; rent, $50.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

102 WEST 61ST STREET.
First Floor—Six very large rooms $50
Seven Rooms: other floors ..... $45-$50
Elevator, Hall Service. All modern improvements.

BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH ST.
An eight room Apartment, in first class house; elevator, telephone, hall service, &c.; $840.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

A.—1,223 3d Av., near 71st Street.
Entire first floor apartment, 25x80 ft.; eight large, sunny rooms; 3-family house; rent, $40.
FIRM S. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 63th.

New buildings, corner 7th Av., drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Broadway, corner 66th. 126.—Seven and bath; select; convenient; reasonable. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 65th.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St. —2, 3, 5 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished apartment; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

A—A—A. A—A—A.
MORTON BUILDING,
114-116 NASSAU ST.,
Desirable offices, also floor space, which we will divide off to suit tenant.
Elevators Run All Night.
Register's office in building.
CONVENIENT TO CITY COURTS AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
FRED'K ZITTEL, Agent, Premises.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
STORE, BASEMENT, AND FIVE LOFTS, 3,400 SQUARE FEET EACH; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, EXCELLENT LIGHT.
Simmons Realty & Construction Co.,
Frank H. Simmons, Secrtary.
110 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK.

LOFTS FOR RENT
at Nos. 10 and 12 Christopher St., (corner of Gay St.;) 50 yards west of 6th Av.; first and second lofts; 40 feet front by 80 deep; new fireproof structure; light on three sides; electric elevator service; steam pipes to sinks; up-to-date plumbing; exceptionally fine lofts for light manufacturing.

MODERN AND LIGHT CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET ON CANAL ST., near Centre St.; size, about 30x60; steam heat, elevator, &c.; adjoining store can be secured and added if desired; size about 21x50. Apply or address
M. SCHRENKEISEN,
20 West 20th St., or your broker.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. E GAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, corner 65th St.
FLOORS, ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT,
STUDIOS and ELECTRIC LIGHT;
OFFICES, MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
"L" station and new subway.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country.
Water front and rail.
F. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft building, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

N. E. COR. 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Corner store on parlor floor; large show windows; suitable for tailor or kindred business; also store on the side.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

Lofts, Stores, Factories,
everywhere to suit you; send your wants.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 277 Broadway.

SLATER STUDIO BUILDINGS.
To Let (One Office,
To Let (One Studio,
SEVEN WEST FORTY-SECOND ST.

William St., 259, near Chambers.—Offices, floors, basement; handsome new building; splendid light; steam heat, elevator, power; cheap rent; any business.

231 St., 403-7 East.—A fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises.

Chelsea studio; top light; steam heat; water; elevators; select, convenient. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

For storage purposes, fourth and fifth floors, 60x 70, with elevator. Address Storage, Box 186 Times.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices: exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Lofts in Newark, 15c. per square foot. Power, 85 H. P. Pennoyers, 118 Market St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Desk room to rent, $8; open all day; front office, 187 Broadway, Room 16.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

PARIS SCHOOL FOR MURDERERS.

An open-air school for burglars and murderers has been discovered in the Tuileries Gardens, Paris, by two special detectives appointed to watch all suspected persons in that place. While walking near the ornamental plot where the bird-charmer, M. Pol, feeds sparrows daily, the detective observed a curious-looking old man sitting on one of the seats, and conversing in a most serious manner with two youths of seedy and disreputable appearance. To these he gave two daggers, and then traced the plan of a house on the gravel with his stick. Soon afterward the youths went away, the old man saying to them, "Courage and good luck." The detectives, who had heard as well as seen, laid their plans. One watched the elderly man, the other followed the youths, who were tracked to a house near the Opéra, wherein resides a wealthy octogenarian, who goes about attended by his housekeeper. The youths went up stairs, but finding that the octogenarian and his servant were out, and the flat locked up, they descended and returned to the Tuileries, always shadowed. They rejoined their aged friend, who had given them the daggers near Gambetta's monument, and had a new conference with him. In about half an hour the trio left the Tuileries, and, followed by the two detectives, walked across the centre of the city to the Place de la Republique. On the way they entered a small restaurant for luncheon. When that was over the old man sat near the statue on the place mentioned, and the two youths moved toward the Rue de Turenne. The detectives, reinforced, went in the same direction and shadowed the boys to the shop of a shoemaker who lives alone, and is reported to keep his savings in a long stocking. Here the pair were arrested, and their old friend was also captured later on as he was waiting for them on the Place de la République.

The trio were taken to the depot, where they were searched and questioned. The youths had in their possession, not only the daggers, but also plans of rooms to be entered and the approaches to the same. The old man had a loaded revolver and more plans. In cross-examination the youths stated that the old man distinctly told them to murder the octogenarian living near the Opéra, or the shoemaker of the Rue de Turenne, promising that if they brought the latter's plunder he would share it with them and take them to his country château, surrounded by vines, all of which valuable property he would bequeath to them, as he was a widower, and had no heirs. Dazzled by this promise the youths agreed to act on his instructions, and to do exactly what he wanted. The old man, who calls himself Bertrand, which is not his real name, denied that he had been teaching the youths how to commit burglary, and if necessary to perpetrate murder. He further declared that he only gave them the daggers as playthings. As the man has been ascertained to be an old offender and wanted for a delinquency committed at Perpignan, he has been retained in custody. The youths were liberated on their own recognizances, and one of them, a Belgian, has offered to join the Foreign Legion.—Paris Correspondent of The London Telegraph.

Oil Roads a Success in California.

The success of oiled roads has been proved in Kern County in the last three years. The convenience of the petroleum has led to the oiling of no less than 145 miles of highway which are now in fine condition for hauling heavy traffic, although many of them were formerly sandy roads that did not permit the transport of more than half an ordinary load, without extra teams. The cost of maintenance has been far less than under the old system, so that fifty miles of oiled road will be added this year.—San Francisco Chronicle.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer For New Dwelling on West Seventy-third Street—Sale of Rogers Homestead on Boston Road—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The sale of the nothesast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street by George C. Boldt and the purchase of the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street by John Innis Kane, are referred to in more detail in another column.

Builders Sell New House.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold, through L. J. Phillips & Co. the new four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling 5 West Seventy-third Street, on lot 20 by 100. This house, which is the first to be sold out of a row of five just completed, has been held at $72,500. It embodies all the latest ideas of private dwelling construction, containing an electric elevator and a fireproof staircase. At the rear on Seventh-fourth Street, about twenty dwellings, put up by the Clark estate, are nearing completion. The Messrs Hall bought their lots from the Clark estate soon after the Seventy-fourth Street undertaking had been definitely determined upon.

Rogers Homestead Changes Hands.

Charles S. Levy and Pauline Levy, as executors of the estate of Isaac Levy, have purchased, through Corbin & O'Ryan, attorneys, from Helen McCartney, widow of the Street Cleaning Commissioner, the block front on One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, between Boston Road and Trinity Avenue, the former Rogers homestead, fronting 109 feet on Boston Road, 100 feet on Trinity Avenue, and 217 feet deep. The property faces the Morris High School. The same parties have also purchased, through W. G. Rule, from Jane H. Kellogg and others, 1,069 Boston Road, 242 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 151 feet on Boston Road by 140 feet deep and irregular; also through Williamson & Bryan, from Charles A. Christman, 1,017 Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 97, a three-story single flat; also, through Jacob Kronenberger, from E. I. Alexander and another, 1,381 Boston Road, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a three-story single flat 25 by 83; also, through B. Norz, the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 17 by 100 by 50 and irregular, with three-story brick building. This property has been leased for ten years to John Pfister at an aggregate rental of $24,000.

Charles S. Levy and Pauline Levy have leased, through J. Roth, the store in the building recently erected at 371 Willis Avenue to Oppenheimer & Elsler for five years at an aggregate rental of $7,500, to be used as a market by the Metropolitan Packing Company.

New Warehouse for the Bronx.

M. Levy & Company have sold to Dehel & Englander the plot on the east side of Third Avenue between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, running through to Lincoln Avenue, 52 by 138. The buyers will erect an elght-story fireproof storage warehouse at an estimated cost of $100,000.

Sale of 116th Street Lots.

H. D. Baker & Brotber have sold for Samuel Wacht to George Dillon the plot 75 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue. The buyer will erect two six-story flats on the property.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Deals.

William Wolff's Son has sold for George Wildung to Mrs. Rachel Cohen 1,562 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, 25 by 100.

Well & Mayer have bought from the Webster Realty Company 1,420 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 75; also from Sigmund Flurst 527 and 529 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; also from M. L. & C. Ernst 3,741 Third Avenue. The same operators have sold 15 Chrystie Street, 218 East Third Street, 217 East Ninth Street and 642 East Eleventh Street.

Lewis Hyman has sold 42 to 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, three five-story flats, 75 by 99.11.

Phillp A. Payton, Jr., has sold for Emil Haas the five-story flat 187 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Simon Pfaelzer has sold for J. Scheer 307 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat, 33.4 by 100.

Buyers in Recent Deals.

Lowenfeld & Prager are the buyers of the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 225 by 100.11, the sale of which by Adelsteln & Avrutine was recently reported.

Henry Schweitzer is the buyer of the plot at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100.11 by 100, sold through L. M. Mosauer & Co.

Buyers for 137th Street Dwellings.

The Picken & Lilly Construction Company has sold 227 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 99.11.

William H. Picken has sold through Louis Kempner and Joel H. Ribette, 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, 19 by 99.11.

Morningside Avenue Purchase.

Louis S. Barnard has sold to Charles B. Gumb 107 Morningside Avenue East, five-story double flat.

Moore Brothers have sold to Della McConnell the five-story flat 161 West Elgbty-fourth Street.

Washington Heights Dealings.

W. D. Morgan & Co. have sold 657 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street for Margaret G. Somers. Ths same brokers also report Washington Heights leases as follows: No. 536 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for John H. Pratt; 33 Hamilton Terrace, for the Bartlett estate; 35 Hamilton Terrace, for Mary L. Fenner; 734 St. Nicholas Avenue, for S. M. Weatherly; 528 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Morris H. Conn; 4th West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to William R. Farrell; 550 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to William M. Montgomery, and 804 St. Nicholas Avenue, for Frederick Schuck.

Operators Buy on 62d Street.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold 232, 234, and 236 East Sixty-third Street, three six-story tenements, on plot 75 by 100, for Frieda Hart to Well & Mayer; also, for Louis Halms, the five-story double tenement, with stores, 429 East Fifth Street, 25 by 97.

John Miller has sold for Elizabeth Rightmier of 145 East Fifty-second Street, a three-story dwelling.

Max L. Harris was the broker in the recent sale of the five-story double flat 109 East Seventy-fifth Street for Charles B. Gumb to Alice Mayer.

Lexington Avenue House Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Alice M. Voss 330 Lexington Avenue, a five-story dwelling, 20 by 85.7, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street.

Morris Kahn has sold for Grossman & Goodman to Henry Rieffel 123 and 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, a six-story flat 28 by 98.9.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Robert H. Chesebrough to a Mrs. Jones 209 East Forty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling 17.6 by 100.5.

Factory Site Bought on West Side.

Colin M. Eadie has sold for Runkel Brothers 533 to 537 West Thirty-seventh Street, together with 532 to 536 West Thirty-eighth Street, a plot of six lots upon which the buyer, Jacques Kahn, will erect immediately a six-story factory.

Aaron Coleman has bought from William D. Dubois the property 243 and 245 West Twenty-ninth Street, consisting of three four-story houses on a plot 55 by 100.

Quick Resale on 122d Street.

Louis S. Barnard has bought 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, five-atory triple flats, 50 by 100, and has resold them to Louis Lese. George Brettell & Son were the brokers in both deals.

Abram Bachrach has sold 1,635, 1,637, and 1,639 Lexington Avenue, three four-story double flats, each 25 by 95.

Henry Powella has bought 105 and 107 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.11; also, from a Mrs. Malcolm, 137 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100.11.

Morris Lefky has bought 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100.11.

To Build on First Avenue.

Simon Fine has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine the plot at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 51 by 100.11, to builders for improvement.

E. J. Welling has sold 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 26 by 100, for Robert S. Morris to Chalmowitz & Carroll.

Morris Freundlich has sold to Elias Schlomowitz, 70 and 72 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, two flats 50 by 100; also 1,538 Madison Avenue, a flat, 25 by 81.

New Tenement on Cannon Street.

W. & J. Bachrach have sold 122 to 126 Cannon Street, old buildings, 50 by 100, to Hillman & Golding, who will erect a six-story tenement, on the plot.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Emil Abeles to A. Fauce the five-story tenement 536 East Sixteenth Street, for a term of five years at the aggregate rental of $11,000.

Brook Avenue Properties Sold.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Adolph Hollender 1,459 and 1,461 Brook Avenue, two five-story flats, 54 by 90.

J. E. Johnson and J. Clarence Davies have sold for A. G. Hupfel 594 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 100.

A. Valentine has sold for Daniel B. Freedman "Seven Pines," a mansion, stable, outbuildings, and forty-two lots, on Jerome Avenue, Park and Vernon Places, opposite the Empire City trotting track, about 200 by 500.

J. Goodman has sold the northeast corner of Rutgers and Cherry Streets to M. Punch for $80,000.

J. B. Ketcham has sold for Matbilda F. Fitzsimmons 148 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Real Estate Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Thirty-ninth Street, 33 East, north side, 225 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. C. Klincke.....$130,724

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 505 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 82.6 by 87.2; E. Doctor of 410 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; J. Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $95,000.

Nos. 101 to 109 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, for three six-story brick and stone tenements, 41.8 by 86.11; H. Brown of 506 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; C. Bayliles of 33 Bible House, architect; cost, $84,000.

Avenues C and D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, for four one-story brick valve houses, 18 by 20; New York Mutual Gas Light Company, owner; Geo. A. Allen of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,785.

Nos. 39 to 45 East Fiftieth Street, for four five-story brick dwellings, 22 by 71.7; J. T. and J. A. Farley of 303 West Ninetieth Street, owner; J. H. Duncan of 208 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $160,000.

No. 106 East Third Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 13 by 17; C. L. Spencer, Jacksonville, Fla., owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 590 Grand Street, for a six-story brick hotel, 25 by 75; E. Egan of 1 Mangin Street, owner; T. W. Lamb of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Clinton Place, southwest corner of Grand Street, for eight two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 46.6; Locbinvar Realty Company of 549 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; Hebert Duckworth of 3,344 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

No. 384 East Third Street, to a three-story brick tenement and store; I. Davidovitz of 207 Bowery, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 105 East Sixty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; W. M. Sloane of 105 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 73 and 73½ Columbia Street, to two five-story brick tenements; H. Kalcbelheimer of 312 Greenwich Street, owner; E. Schoen of 76 William Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 141 East Sixtieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; D. Greenberg of 51 West Fourteenth Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 First Place, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 439 West Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Maier of 150 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; C. H. Riobter, Jr., architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 103 East Third Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Mrs. C. L. Spencer, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $100.

No. 51 Willett Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; Nagel & Zapf of 242 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Sasa & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $2,000.

Southern Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 33 by 87; Adele Sturgis Dodd of 6 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Carl F. Grisbsbaber of 19 West Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Broadway, east side, 23 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-first Street, King's Bridge, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 30; Joseph O'Leary, King's Bridge, owner; Edward Berrlan, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 8.

LOTS 471 and 472, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Christopher J. Lyne to John Harrington, ½ part, all title..... Nom.

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, a e corner of Clinton Av., runs s w 103.3x e 58.11x n 105.5x w 44.3; Benjamin Vian to Margarethe Strese, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, 320 East, 19x100.5; Charles Wolheim to Yetta Berkowitz, (mtg $9,000).. Nom.

135TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 199.10; Walter J. Cohn to Max Radt, (mtg $39,250)..... Nom.

LOT 151, map of Van Nest Park; Mary Peters to Jos. J. Moeller, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

54TH ST, 338 East; Frieda Hart to Alexander Schwarz, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, s w corner of 122d St, 75x86; Charles Lowe to Jacob Scheer, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

87TH ST, 372 and 374 East, 39.6x97.6; Jacob Scbeer to Charles Lowe and another, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Leopold Peck to Rose Peck.. Gift

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 124.11 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; Thomas F. Taylor, trustee, to Mary S. Taylor, (mtg $3,500)..... 750

KELLY ST, w s, 125.5 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Adam E. Lohr to Justus Lohr, 1-3 part, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 109th St, 20.11x68; Julius Berkowitz to Manuel B. Berkowitz, (mtg $15,750,) other consideration and..... 100

STANTON, 176, n s, 25x100; Aaron Kaufman to Schlima Kaufman, ½ part, (mtgs $38,500)..... Nom.

15TH ST, 234 to 242 West, 90x108.3; William H. Slegman to Emanuel Heliner and another, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TINTON AV, w s, 160.5 ft s of 168th St, runs s 16.5x e 100x n 16.5x w 100; Caroline McEvoy to Jamea Cromie, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

TRINITY AV, e a, 466.8 ft n of 161st St, 16.8x100; Annie Reiss to Charles W. Regan, other consideration and..... 100

50TH ST, 310 East, 18.6x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Rosie Parnass, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; John Katzman to Hyman Frank and others, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

82D ST, s s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 16x102.2; Ellen Cohalan to John H. Buscall, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE C, 217 and 219, w s, 45.10x 88x irregular; Ida Kraus to William Klein, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

126TH ST, 551 to 559 East, 125x100; Edward Aaron and another to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $43,000)..... Nom.

120TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; John Brandt and another to Henrietta E. Brandt, all title, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,420, w s, 24.11x75; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtgs $22,000)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 149.11 ft s of 133d St, runs e 117 x n 50 x w — x s —; John H. Buscall to Ellen Cobalan, (mtg $90,000,) other consideration and.. 100

76TH ST, n s, 380.11 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.2x25x102.2; Mary German to Vaclav Babor, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

78D ST, 179 East, 20x102.2; Abbott Brown to Timothy J. Sheehan, other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of Pleasant Av, 17x75.7x irregular; Thomas H. Whitenack to Isaac Sandler..... 8,000

TOPPING ST, e s, 150 ft n of 174th St, 25x95; James Buckley to Alice V. Buckley, (mtg $3,000)..... 8,500

8TH ST, 58 and 60 West, runs s w 113.9x s e 54x n e 22.9x s e 12x n e 91x n w 66; Cecelia Cunningham and another, executors, to David Lippmann, (mtgs $54,000)..... 73,750

136TH ST, 551 East, 25x100; Max Cohen and another to Bertha Sternberg and another, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

JEFFERSON ST, n w corner of Water St, 27x75; Gabrsl Goldberg and another to Israel D. Schlachetski, (mtgs $17,750,).. 21,450

OPDYKE AV, n s, 200 ft w of 4th St, 20x148.32x11x151.6; Henry E. Culver to Rosa A. Culver..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 112 ft n of Boston Road, 22x90; Margarethe Strese to Benjamin Vian, (mtg $4,500)..... Exchange

PARK AV, s w corner of 38th St, 22.1x 80; Alice D. Fordyce to Charles A. Gould..... Nom.

25TH ST, 427 to 431 East, 75x98.9; John H. Duffy and another to the Bellevue Training School for Nurses..... 30,000

25TH ST, 423 and 425 East, 50x98.9; John H. Duffy and another to the Bellevue Training School for Nurses..... 20,000

21ST ST, s s, 117 ft w of 2d Av, 42x92; Alexander Greef to Rosa Brand, ½ part, (mtg $81,000,) other consideration and.. 100

MANHATTAN AV, 372, e s, 36.9x87; August Collet to Barnett Steinberg, (mtgs $27,000,) other consideration and. 100

COLLEGE AV, e s, at n e s of Concord St, 75x100; George F. Boulard, executor, to John L. Golwater..... 14,400

7TH ST, 36 East, 24.5x90.10; Edwin Rubin to Philip Tenzer, (mtg $29,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, 117 East, 23x100.11; Charles Gerst to Lazar Shulman, (mtg $21,625,) other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Arthur E. Chapman to Emily L. Chapman, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 118, s s, runs s s 22x s w 104x n w 33x n e 7x s e 11x n e 97; Cecelia Cunningham and another, executors, to Helen A. Roche, (mtg $16,000)..... 24,500

WOOSTER ST, 39 and 41, w s, runs w 100x n 25x w 28x n 43.3x e 28x s 18.3x e 100x s 50; William P. Collins and another, executors and trustees, to Mary F. Collins and others..... 70,000

Recorded Leases.

JAMES ST, 58; Sadie Bonwit to Luigi Torregrossa, 5 years..... 3,500

PRINCE ST, 15; Catherine Bishop to Frank Frangipane, 3 years..... 900

WARREN ST, Lot 393, map of Church Farm; the rector, &c., St. George's Church in Flushing, to Edward J. Grady, 21 years..... 1,250

MADISON AV, 1,737; David Doniger to Hyman Feiner, 4 years..... 684

7TH AV, 327; Lucy Potter to Jack Blasberg and another, 3 years..... $2,250 2,400

7TH AV, 327; Albert Potter to Jack Blasberg and another, 3 years..... $2,280 2,400

HESTER ST, 55; Reuben Satanstein to Abraham Aronowitz, 2 years..... 1,020

2D AV, s s, 50.5 ft n of 84th St; Theodorus Bailey to John Oswald, 10 years, $750 to..... 950

1ST AV, 1,485; Karl M. Wallach to Emma Schimeck, 7 years..... 1,200

107TH ST, 320 and 322 East; Maria F. Caponigri to Michsle Di Muria, 5 years. 3,420

3D AV, 4,220; John D. Creamer to Pasquale Costa, 3 years..... 420

LEXINGTON AV, 1,141; Arnold Kaiser and another to Pincus Jaffe, 4 8-12 years 1,350

HANCOCK ST, 9 to 13; Antonio Cardona to Camillo D'Emaddio, 4 years..... 660

JAMES ST, 56; Sadie Bonwit to Luigi Torregrossa, 5 years..... 3,500

3D AV, 1,720; Isidor Munstuk to Herman Levy and another, 2 years..... 1,320

JAMES ST, 56; Sebastiano Veneroso to Giuseppe Carpineto and another, 3 years. 600

BROOK AV, 539; Moritz Garber to Louie Weiss, 2 years..... 540

62D ST, 237 and 238 West; Julia Elkin to Joseph M. Weinstein and another, 5 years..... 3,000

135TH ST, 678 East; Adam Moesch to John Klein,

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Handbag containing three cluster and two solitaire diamond rings; 135th St. Station 9th Av. L. April 4; liberal reward. Pickering, Pier 35 North River.

Lost—Watch charm; horse, rider and dragon; return and obtain suitable reward. W. J. Nichols, 76 William St., Room 1,107.

Lost.—St. Bernard dog; light-brown left limb; breast and tail white. Rowsrd if returned to Paretti, 303 East 45th St.

$25 Reward.—Heart, with wedding ring attached, cluster of diamonds in centre, inscription on back, "In memory of my mother." &c. Williadsen, Acaamy Hotel, 14th St., Irving Place.

$25 reward for return of fur collar lost March 10 in store 152 West 23d St. Apply 52 West 83d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

3cr. line—8 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av., "The Madison."—Under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 6th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and tabla boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class board; doctor's office.

49th St., 9 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable room, with every convenience; southern exposure; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also table boarders wanted.

Madison Av., 675, Corner 61st.—Desirable single and double rooms; superior board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

3cr. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to excluds from its columns frsudulent and objectionahls advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

13th St., 157 West.—Large room with hot and cold water; also small rooms.

42 W. 133d Street.—Parlor floor in single flat; all improvements; $26. Owner, 2d floor, or janitor, basement.

49th, 131 West.—Two sunny, nicely furnished front rooms; heat; hot, cold running water.

54th, 120 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; with or without board; gentlemen preferred.

93d St., 162 West.—Sunny room to let in private family.

125th St., 109 East.—Double rooms, elegantly furnished, by week or month; moderate; hotel accommodations.

127th St., 7 West.—Large front alcove; ample closets; also single rooms; $2.

Broadway, 2,762, (near 160th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 138 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

97th St., 151 West.—Desirable newly decorated rooms; large closets; running water; private house; owner.

HELP WANTED.

3cr. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its sfforts to excluds from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisemenis. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Aitken, Son & Co. requirs experienced hands on children's dresses; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply. Supt., Broadway and 18th St.

Apprentices and Improvers. Redfern, 568 5th Av.

B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and sleeve trimmers in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance, before 10 A. M.

Bookkeeper and Stenographer.—One who thoroughly understands double entry. Apply, in own handwriting, The Bedell Co., 460 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Cashier.—Bond required. Apply, in own handwriting, The Bedell Co., 460 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their lace department.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, requirs several saleswomen in their lace department. Apply to Superintendent, Friday and Saturday morning.

Fitter.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced fitter for cloaks and suits; steady position to right party. Apply Superintendent.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Skirt drapers wanted at dressmaking; must be experienced; long season. Apply at once.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Skirt helpers and finishers wanted at dressmaking. Apply at once.

Stenographer.—By an expert familiar with legal work; one not afraid of hard work; salary, $18. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter, with some experience in patent office; must be accurate; speed not necessary; salary moderate. Apply 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benson, 326 West 28th St.

Wanted—A nurse for a child of three years. Apply, with references, at elevator, Hotal Brunswick, 89th St. and Madison Av.

Wanted—Operators and basters on white vests; work given out; highest prices paid. 390 Leonard St., Brooklyn.

Males.

Cloak and Suit Packers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced cloak and suit packers; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent delivery, basement, Hoyt St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, want a buyer and manager for their men's and boys' clothing departments; to a man with experience of the highest class the opportunity is an especially desirable one.

Manager Apartment Hotel.—Wanted, an experienced manager for an up-town first-class apartment hotel, (about 300 rooms;) a liberal arrangement will be made with a thoroughly reliable and responsible man, or a lease given with proper guarantee. Address E. L. S., Box 179 Times Office.

Packers.—Siegel-Cooper Co. require experienced express and freight packers. Apply at Supt's office before 10 A. M.

Salesmen.—Commercial men or experienced salesmen; an opening for two. I. P. Robinson, 4th floor, 39 E. 19th St.

Siegel-Cooper Co. require an experienced coffee man for their lunch room. Apply at Supt's office before 10 A. M.

Stenographer.—Large corporation requires capable man able to report board meetings; salary accordingly. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—By a small manufacturing company a middle-aged man with $500 to take charge of the books and do some traveling; salary paid; a good chance. Call, 7 Fulton St., Brooklyn, third floor, between 11 and 12, or write Indicator, same address.

Wanted—Intelligent, neat, clean boy, who can use a telephone and make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Box 185 Times.

Wanted—Tailors; only those accustomed to first-class work on ladies' jackets. Hearn & Hyman, 29 West 23d St.

Wanted—Two boys about 16; salnry to start, $4; good openings. M., 182 Times.

Wanted—Experienced bushelmen. Apply Brill Brothers, 279 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

3cr. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Feniales.

Bookkeeper, Private Secretary—Competent in double entry; thorough knowledge of French, German, and English; stenography, translations, typewriting; 25 years old; 8 years experience; best of references. M., Box 183 Times.

Caretaker.—By mother and son as caretaker for private house; best references. Apply Allstaedt, 78 West 48th St.

Confidential Secretary.—Capable of most difficult and technical stenographic work; exceptionally rapid operator, university education, desires business connection where education, ability, and close application are required and appreciated; change of position necessary owing to failure of corporation; references of highest order. G—4, 166 West 79th St.

Correspondent for English, French, and German wants permanency for afternoon; stenogrnphy, typewriting, translations; absolutely competent and reliable; first-class references. M., Box 137 Times.

Cook.—By thorough cook, baker; first-class references, written or personal; economical, sober, trustworthy. Address, 269 8th Av., second floor.

LIQUOR MAN'S VERDICT UPSET.

Excise Commissioner to Have Another Chance to Recover on Bond.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing the judgment of the trial court in a cass brought by Patrick W. Culliban, as State Commissioner ofo Excisee, to revoke the liquor tax certificate of Ernest Rorphuro, and to recover on his bond given by the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York.

Rorphuro was the proyrietor of a hotel. He was charged with selling liquor on Sundays without serving meals to customers, at various times in 1900. The certificate expired long ago, but the smount of the bond might still be collected. At the trial term the jury rendered a verdict in his favor, and the State Commissioner appealed. The Appellate Division, by a majority vote, reversed judgment and ordered a new trial.

Justice O'Brien wrote a dissenting opinion, in which Presiding Justice Van Brunt concurred. The evidsnce upon which the Commissiooner of Excise relies was furnished by excise agents. The credihility of such evidence was questioned by Justice O'Brien, who further stated in his opinion that the excise agents had shown special interest and animus in gathering the evidence.

MR. PARTRIDGE MAY SEE SON.

Sculptor Explains Ruling of the Court in Divorce Action.

William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, arrived in this city yesterday from Dedham, Mass., where he went to attend the session of the court which granted a divorce to Mrs. Partridge. Mr. Partridge said that the report that he took no part in the proceedings was incorrect.

While he did not oppose the application of Mrs. Partridge for a divorce, he says that he did, through his counsel, insist on the right to ses his son, a boy of fourteen years old, and to have a voice in the direction of the education of the lad.

In this connection, he says, he was successful, the court ordering that he should see the boy at least once in two months, and that if his education wss not along lines which he approved he might appeal to the court.

WOMAN PLAINTIFF HYSTERICAL.

Miss Haines, Who Is Suing Mrs. Ireland, Is Ovedcome in Court.

Miss Harriett A. Haines, plaintiff in a suit to recover $15,000 from Mrs. Mary Reynolds Ireland, yesterday in Psrt XIII. of the Supreme Court, had two fits of hysteria. The first occurred esrly in the afternoon and the second at sbout 6 o'clock. Justice MacLean having decided to continue the trisl until evening.

Miss Haines has testified that the duties which she performed as companion and private secretary to Mrs. Ireland included daily visits to Mr. Ireland's tomh at Ssratoga, where she had to look into the coffin and see that the body was still there and also keep a music box grinding out popnlsr airs.

Miss Haines fainted on Thursday while at luncheon during the noonday recess. Yesterday morning she was so ill that she could not go to the court until afternoon, and then followed the fits of hysteria. The young woman shrieked and cried, and had to be carrisd into an adjoining room. It was half an hour before she was calmed. The trial was adjcurned until Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Females.

Dressmaker of long experience makes handsome Spring suits, $9; evening dressss and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Neat appearing and experienced; permanent position, where strict attention to business will be rewarded. B. I. L., 410 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thorough business woman, accustomed to all commercisl branches; 8 years' experience; good penman; exceptional references. Miss Husson, 418 West 124th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' practical experience; neat and rapid operator; desires position where attention to business will be appreciated. Miss Dunn, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined appearance; good education; best references; $7-$8. Industrious, Box 177 Times.

Stenographer.—By well educated and thoroughly competent stenographer, (23;) four years' experience; high-class references; agencias ignored. B Box 141 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience legal and mercantils work; rapid, accurate; refined; good in spelling and punctuation; best references. Businesslike, Box 199 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced insurance and commercial lines, banking; practical business woman; capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Anders, 173 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; excellent speller; neat, rapid worker; $8; reference former employer. Elizabeth, 174 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience; brokerage, commercial, legal. Executive, 171 Times.

Stenographer and typewriter, (25,) several years' experience, wishes position where faithful service will be appreciated. G. A. M., 58 West 118th St.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined; good education; best references; $7, $8. Alice, 172 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; take difficult dictation; credentials; attractive personality. Credentials, Box 213 Times.

Stenographer.—(18:) English parentage; graduate high school; credentials; rapid penman. Moderate, Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent; accustomed to office work and mimeographing; $10 to start. Experienced, 1,116 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Thoroughly experienced in mercantile work; A1 references. V. C., 352 West 117th St.

Males.

Accountant.—Audits, examinations, incoms and profit and loss statements; care estates for executors; day, evening engagements; temporary or permanent; modern factory; cost and office systems installed; moderate charges; highest references. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books posted; accounts adjusted, trisl balaances, balance sheets; moderate. Accountant, 201 Times.

Butler—Cook.—By man and wife; city, country; city reference. 252 West 36th St.; care janitor.

Carstakers.—By man and wife to assume care of residence for Summer or longer; unquestionable reference as regards character, trustworthiness, and every other essential necessary to assure complete satisfaction. Address M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av.

Caretakers.—By respectsble young Swedish couple as caretakers for private house for the Summer; best references. H. Peterson, 214 East 126th St.

Coachman.—Protestant; married; no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; competent driver; country preferred; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. E. M., 49 Franklin St., East Orange, N. J.

Coachman.—Single; Protestant; temperate; careful driver and competent in all branches; would care for lawn; wages, $30; country preferred; last employer can be seen. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 46th St.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; written and personal references; careful driver; wages, $35. Daniel Montague, 201 East 63d St.

Handy Man—Man 60 years old as assistant and handy man; low salary; good home desired; country preferred; references. Address Hermes, 13 Perry St.

Jeweler.—By first-class Italian jeweler, speaking Portuguese and a little English. Campobasso, 203 Spring St.

Job on sailship; information rewarded. Michael, 1,364 Broadway.

Man wishes position to design, draw plans, make calculntions, estimates, specifications concerning plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation of buildings; references. Andresen, 130 East 123d St.

Secretary, &c.—Account monetary reverses, Englishman, good family, educated Harrow and Oxford, as secretary, companion, reader, &c.; thorough knowledge of Europe; willing to travel and look after tour; good references. Leigh, 154 East 22d St., New York.

Tutor.—Responsible position wished by experienced tutor; entire charge taken; highest references. H. Penn, Morristown, N. J.

Typewriter—Young man, 5 years experience, willing to make himself useful around office; Christian. H. R. Samuells, 358 W. 38th St.

Young American (25) wants clerical position; [illegible]ce; nine years with importer. J. H., 129 Times.

GHETTO TENANTS FIGHT EVICTION WITH DELAY

Contesting Each Case So as to Clog the Judge's Calendars.

ONLY ONE LANDLORD IN COURT

He Had to be Hustled Out of the Way in Order to Save Him from Violence.

The tenants of the Ghetto who can no longer pay the rents demanded by the east side "cockroaches" made their first move against the landlords yesterday, when fifty-six dispossess cases came up before Justice Benjamin Hoffman, in the Fifth District Municipal Court, in Clinton Street. The plan outlined by the fighting tenants and the newly organized New York Rent Protective Association is to contest each case, and so clog the courts that the delays will cost the landlords much rent.

This idea was followed out yesterday, when David Steckler of 320 Broadway appeared for thirteen tenants of the house at 612 East Elsventh Street, against whom dispossess writs have been issued. The lawyer contended that, inasmuch as the tenants had not agreed to pay the increases demanded, but, in fact, had protested agsinst it, the landlord in these cases, where due notices of the advance had not been given, had no right to collect. Mr. Steckler was given until Monday to file his answer to the landlord's claims, and the cases will come up for trial on Wednesday.

The courtroom was crowdsd with tenants, and 200 or more had collected outside, and there was quite a little demonstration when it was understood that an adjournment had been secured. Whsn Mr. Steckler got outside the court a crowd gathered about him and cheered him. All the otber cases were acted upon favorably to the tenants, as they were either given a postponement to file an answer or ample time in which to move their belongings.

Although the landlords usually go to court in person to press their claims, only one dared to show up yesterday. On account of the sentiment against them, all were represented yesterday by agents and counsel. David Moscowitz, the lone landlord who brsved the storm of sngsr, is sorry now that he did not stsy at home, at 49 Cannon Street, where he keeps a kosher meat shop.

One of Moscowitz's tenants is Lewis Diamond, a cutter. Last January Diamond was paying $21 for four rooms, and in March Moscowitz asked for $25. Diamond wouldn't pay the increase, and his landlord got a dispossess wsrrant against him. Diamond's wife is a parsiytic, snd bs showed a certificate from Dr. Robert Weiner of 257 Henry Street, which said that she was dangerously ill, and should not be moved. On tbat account and for the sake of his four children, Diamond finally agreed to pay the increase and $1.25 in additional costs. This month, he said, Moscowitz wants more, and Moscowitz was in court to get it. The case was postponed.

Tesrs ran down Diamond's cheeks as he told his story, and when he pointed out Moscowitz, tbe tenant crowd surged around the landlord and hissed him. Some were about to seize him, hut Moscowitz was hustled out of harm's way.

The Rent Protective Association will have a meeting to-morrow night in McKinley Hall, and will decide about the big parade, the meeting in Seward Park, and the mass meeting at Copper Union. Miss Bertha Lelbson, the Ghetto's Joan of Arc in the fight against the landlords, said yesterday as she was ironing out a waistcoat in her futher's cleaning and drying shop at 246 Second Street, that she was going to get up a petition and take it to Mayor McClellan.

Sam Katz, the most activs member of the association, was busy yesterday organizing the tenants of tho affected houses. Last night he went to the house at 614 East Thirteenth Street, and organized the tenants ther, as there were signs of trouble on account of tbs refusals to pay increases in rent.

Katz's plan is to bind the tenants of each house togsther in such a way that if one is dispossessed the others will take cars of his propprty, while all demands for higher rents will be refused. The unions he said have offered to come to the aid of all members in distress. Katz told of an Italian lessee of a tenement in Orchard Street who threatened with a knife a tenant who had refused to pay an increase in rent.

MAGISTRATE BAKER'S TRIAL.

Anti-Policy Superintendent Attacked on Motion for a Referee.

Magistrate Seward Baker appeared before the Appellate Division yesterday to answer the charges on which Capt. F. Norton Goddard seeks to bave him removed from the bench. The allegations include incompetency and violation of his oath of office in discharging several alleged policy players who were arrested by agsnts of the Anti-Policy Society, and afterward indicted and pleaded guilty.

The proceedings took the form of an application by Lawyer Henry W. Taft, who appeared for the society, for a referee to hear testimony, the court reserving decision. Mr. Mayer bitterly attacked Superintsndent R. H. Burke of the society, the principal witness against the discharged policy men.

"While I was on the bench," he said, "I dismissed cass after case brought by this man Burke becauee of his utter ignorance. He is an impudsnt private detective. Perhaps I retired just in time to escape similar prosecution. During his ten months on the bench, Judge Baker has handled over 10,000 cases, and of these but 17 dealt with policy, and of these they complain of only 8. This vicious attack was because none of the policy casee which he had held were those of the Goddard society."

CAR CONDUCTORS SENTENCED.

Company Changes Policy and Will Prosecute All Who Steal Fares.

Justice Hinsdale, in the Court of Special Sessions, in sentsncing two prisoners yesterday for petit larceny in stealing farss from the Nsw York City Street Railway Company, announced that he had been informed by the company's officials that not less than $50,000 a year was stolen in this way, and that at least 200 men were discharged eacb month for the offense. The company has changed its policy of leniency and will prosecute the offending conductor's in the future.

Frederick Graff and Louis Portell, the conductors convicted of stealing, were sentenced to two months and one month, respectively, in the city prison.

LONG SENTENCE FOR LYNG.

Burglar Has Nine and a Half Years Added to Original Penalty.

George Gordon will serve ten years in the State prison, the limit for burglary in the second degree, because he lied. The man had been convicted of the robbery of the bome of Henry Delinger of 362 Third Avenue, and when asked by Judge Warren W. Foster whstber he had ever been convicted before, said in a low, frightened voice:

"Yes, your Honor, I once eerved a term for petty larceny."

The man then was sentenced to six montbs in the Elmira Reformatory. Before he was taken away one of the officers of that institution identified this prisoner as an old offender. Whsn he found that bs was known the man smiled, and was a minute late given the full punishment possible.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
ESTABLISHED 1848

Stein-Bloch
Smart Clothes

They light up your good points and hide your bad ones. Beside making you stylish, trim and right. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer and look for the label shown above. To dress well you must read "Smartness," the new book of fashion. Sent free.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors,
Rochester, N. Y.

HOT DOWN-TOWN FIRE BLOCKS ELEVATED ROAD

Many Early Toilers Walk or Board Surface Cars.

OIL AND WOOD MADE BLAZE

Flames from J. S. Barron & Co.'s House Leaped to Elevated Structure at Times—Loss, $150,000.

Thousands of early tollers got to work lste yesterday morning because of a fire which swept the big six-story iron and stone building of James S. Barron & Co., at the southwest corner of West Broadway and Franklin Street, from cellar to roof. Ths firm had in hand a full stock of wiliow and wooden wsre, paints and oils, and within ten minutes from the time that the first slarm was turned in, at 4 A. M., the great interior was seething flame, rolling in great billows high above the roof into the windless morning air.

Four alarms were sent in, the last being rung by Chief Croker. There was a full water pressure, but the torrents thrown into the furnsce of flame had no sppreciable effect, and the fire practically burned itself out. Water Tower No. 1 stood in Franklin Street in such heat and smoke that the crew had to be relieved every few minutes. Chief Croker early in the fight ordered the elevated railroad power shut off, and the structure offered a fine vantage point for the firemen. Again and again the adjoining down-town station, and even the ties slong the track, caught fire, and streams were thrown upon them. Flanking the Barron Building in Franklin Street wss the Laird Storage Warehouse, filled with material almost as inflammable, and on the West Broadway side a building of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. Their thick walls, however, saved them.

Many small explosions punctuated the progress of the fire as the flames reached barrels and cans of liquid material.

Traffic on the Sixth Avenue elevated road ended at Bleecker Street, where the trains were switched back, most of their passengers coming down on foot to see the fire, while others crowded the station platforms rather than forfeit their fares. Due notice had been given all along the line, and most of tbe Harlem traffic was diverted to the Ninth Avenue line. At 6 o'clock the fire was pronounced under control, but it was not until 8:35 that the elevated road was permitted to resume operations, and it was 9 before the cars of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines were permitted to pass the ruin.

The loss was estimsted at $150,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Snontaneous combustion is advanced as the probable cause. Despite the fierceness of the flames, the walls of the Barron building were found intact afterward, and it will not be necessary to pull them down.

Fire Chief Croker expressed himself as highly gratified at the ample supply of water.

"If those fellows in the Water Department would open the gates as they ought to do, we would always have plenty of water," he said. "Since I spoke of their carelessness in this regard, they have done it, and this fire proves it."

NAUGHTON & CO. BID AGAIN.

Firm Makes the Lowest Offer for Bridge Track Work.

Despite tthe announcement made some time ago by Bridge Commissioner Best tbat the contracting firm of Naughton & Company, with whom he was identified before he secured his present place, would not bid on any bridge contracts, the firm appeared yesterday as the lowest of six firms whose bids were opsned for tbe work of building six tracks on the new Williamsburg Bridge. Four of ths tracks are to be for trolleys and ready by July 1; the other tracks are for elevated trains, and are to be ready by a month later.

Naughton & Co.'s bid was $310,665; the bid of T. E. & Thomas Crimmins was $407,000; R. H. Hood & Company $314,230; James McFarren $338,000; Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins $325,000, and the Union Engineering and Contracting Company $324,000. Daniel F. McMahon, one of the principal figures in the firm of Naughton & Company is the Tammany leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and the political sponsor for Commissioner Best, whose appointment was regarded in political circles generally as a personal apppointment for McMahon.

FALSE EAR ENDS LOVE DREAM.

Falls from Suitor's Head While He Is at Heiress's Feet.

The price of an ear that did not fit was the baels of a suit for $25 brought by Dr. Alfred Beck of East Twenty-first Street against William M. Elsen, a manufacturer of trusses and bandages, and tried yesterday before Justice Herman Joseph, in the Seventh District Municipal Court. Mr. Elsen ordered the ear of Dr. Beck for a Japanese patron, and the Jap, said to be the possessor of countless thousands of ysn, wore it when he went a-courting.

The lady in the case, a wealthy American, was inclined to yield to the ardor of his pleading till, while its wearer wae in a transport of love, tbe ear fell off and rolled on ths floor at her feet. Unused to having hsr wooera "shed" themselves in sections before Her very eyes, the lady fled ehrieking from ths room, and the Jspanse's dream of love was over. Then he declined to pay for the ear.

Dr. Beck declared in his testimony that if tbe Jap had had his ear tied on before venturing to make lovs with it the trouble would never have arisen.

The court took ths view that its wearer had not taken due precautions to keep the ear on bis bead, and rendered judgment for the doctor in the sum asked.

Stern Brothers

Spring Models

of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including the latest Paris Creations, in the most desirable and exclusive materials, combining every essential requisite to conform to this season's mode of dress, with absolute perfection of fit and comfort,

$5.75, 6.50, 7.75, 9.50, 10.95, 12.00, 13.50 upwards

Furs and Fur-Lined Garments Stored

in accordance with the most modern and improved methods, and insured against damage by moths and fire at moderate charges.

Remodeling and Altering

executed during the Spring and Summer at much lower rates than in the regular season.

Articles called for on request.

West Twenty-third Street

FROM now until nipping cold sets in there will be never a day when a man should not have by him, at some hour of the twenty-four, a light-weight Overcoat or a Rain Coat.

The Top Coat will always be useful, the Paddock will be useful and ornamental. No more distinguished looking or reliable garments can be had, and the fit is something of which we are justly proud.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Any way you look at it."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

POISONED TO DEATH, MAY BE.

Suspicion That Saloon "Hanger-On's" Beer Was Doctored.

Six arrests were made yesterday in connection with the mysterious death of "Boston Frank," a hanger-on about the saloon of Herman Wasser, 147 Attorney Street, Thursday night, in the room of Annie Kriepzick of 149 Attorney Street.

Stephen Martos was charged with homicide and Joseph Jarist, the Kriepzick woman, Joseph Kolli, Frank Gozinski, and Charles Lippman were charged with being suspicious characters. It is believed by the police that poison was administered to "Boston Frank" in a glass of beer. Jarist, who tasted some of the beer, which is supposed to have caused "Boston Frank's" death, became slightly ill and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Jarist told the police that Martos poured some liquid into the beer, saying: "I wonder how this would go?" but did not try it to see how it would go. A vial of liquid opium was found in the Kriepzick woman's room. It was identified by a volunteer witness as having been purchased for Martos at a Chinese restaurant in Third Avenue.

All six prisoners are held by Magistrate Pool of the Essex Market Court without bail.

THROUGH FIRE FOR HER BABIES

Brave Mother Gropes About Blazing Tenement and Saves Them.

A mother's bravery saved two small children from being burned to deatb in a fire in the five-story double tenement at 302 East One Hundred and Second Street yesterday morning. The children, while left alone for a few moments, set the curtains on fire with matches. Terror-stricken at the result, they crawlweed under a bed, where they were overlooked by searchers. The mother reached them just in time to effect their rescue.

Twenty families live in the house, the fourth floor, rear, being occupied by Charles Eidelstein, his wife Lena, and tbeir six children, ranging in age from two to twelve years. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Eidelstein locked the two youngest children, Nathan, two years, and Minnie, four years, in the rooms, and went to a store. Returning about twenty minutes later, she found the street in an uproar, and the fire engines working in front of ths house.

Smoke was pouring from the hallway and upper windows, while a sheet of flame rose from the airsbaft. Learning from a policeman that the fire had started on ths fourth floor, rear, the woman dropped her armful of bundles, and dashing through ths fire line, reached the stoop before she was stopped by a fireman. Sbe fought frantically, screaming that her children were being burned to deatb, and tearing herself away, rushed into the blinding smoks that filled the entrance.

A policeman who attempted to follow her was driven back by a rush of smoke.

It was believed by both the fireman and the police that every body had been taken off the structure, as all the apartments had been searched.

Groping her way up the stairs, half suffocated with smoke and drenched with the water that was pouring down from the roof the woman finally reached her own apartments. Knowing that Minnie had a habit of biding under the bed when she had done anything wrong, Mrs. Eidelstein called to her and Nathan. Receiving no answer, and being unable to see on account of the smoke, she made her way to the bed room and there discovered her little ones huddeled in the corner under the bed, nearly unconscious.

Mrs. Eidelstein dragged them out and struggled to the halway witb them. Driven back several times, she was almost exbausted when Thmas Long, nineteen years old, who lives in the base, found her on the third floor and helped ber ald the children to the street.

The flames soon were brought under control, but the fourth floor was hurned out. The loss was estimated by tbe police at $2,000.

ACTRESS SUES FOR BREACH.

When She Insisted on Public Wedding, Mr. Olds Married Another.

Francis M. Olds of Newark, N. J., a retired lawyer of considerable wealth, appeared before Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court yesterday to defend a $25,000 breach of promise suit brought against him by Miss Olga Lansdorf, an actress of Vienna. Miss Lansdorf claims that Mr. Olds proposed marriage to her on March 25, 1900, and after she had accepted him, changed his mind and married a Miss Aprile.

Miss Lansdorf is a woman of striking appearance, a Titian blonde with jet black eyebrows and a tiptilted nose, and after the jury had been sworn Attorney Cowan, Mr. Olds's lawyer, told them he hoped they would "not be influenced by the plaintiff's beauty."

"I don't know," sighed Juror Hicks as he gazed on Miss Lansdorf. "I'm a pretty susceptible man."

"I'll keep you for your honesty," said tbe lawysr.

Miss Lansdorf told how after she had plighted her troth to the defsndant he bad sent her abroad at his expense. They were to be married in Decemher, but in September, when she returned to this country, Mr. Olds sent a message to her to meet him at the "Little Church Around the Corner" and get married. As a public wedding had been agreed upon she ignored the request. Mr. Olds left the city and the next she heard of him was that he hsd wedded another.

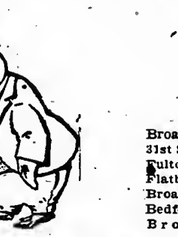
The case will be resumed on Monday. Mr. Olds, so it was understood, will admit his engagement to Miss Lansdorf, but will contend that she broke faith, not he.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNION.

British and American Machinists to Consolidate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The consolidation of tbe Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Patternmakers, an English organization, with about 2,000 men in the United States, witb tbe International Association of Machinists has been agreed on, subject to the approval of the superior officers of bs former organizaion.

The tentative agreement was reached at a meeting of the General Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists, wbose Prssident, James O'Connell, drew up the agreement with Organzer Cowen, of the smaller organzaton. Mr. Cowen left to-day for New York to submt the agreement to the officers of his society for their approval. It puts all questions of strikes and wage scales under the control of a joint committee.



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AMUSEMENTS.

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HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. ETHEL BARRYMORE in her greatest success, COUSIN KATE. MONDAY, APRIL 18th, HENRY MILLER—MARGARET ANGLIN in CAMILLE.

HERALO SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. 7th MONTH. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With Sam Bernard.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis's Farce, THE DICTATOR

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. THE SUPERSTITION OF SUE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE MERRY COMEDY, THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. To-night at 8:30. SAUCY SALLY Matinee To-day, 2:15. "Saucy Sally' will give you a good laugh."—Sun.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. & 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. THE PRINCE OF PILSEN

Best Circus I Ever Saw.—Bishop Potter.

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Exhibiting in Brooklyn week of April 25. Magnificent Representation of

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Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. BRIEF SEASON—REVIVAL OF THE TWO ORPHANS With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 4 Weeks.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. To-day & Wed. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The ranch-talked-of laughing hit. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & T'd'y. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

LYRIC B'way, 7 Av. & 42 St. Evgs. 8:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wed. & T'd'y. Wilton Lackaye in "THE PIT."

PRINCESS Mat. 2:20. Evg. 8:20. An African Millionaire

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Matinee To-day at 2. "When the Stage Splendurs of 'Ben-Hur' are recalled 'The Shepherd King' will be mentioned in the same breath."—World. WRIGHT LORIMER in THE SHEPHERD KING

BROADWAY 41st and B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN THE NEW COMIC OPERA—THE YANKEE CONSUL.

HAR

APRIL 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. ALEXANDER INNES SHAND'S "Memories" of The London Times in this month's Cornhill Magazine is one of the most entertaining features of a number of that long-established English monthly, which is unusually full of good literary entertainment, from Frederic Harrison's article on Sir Leslie Stephen to Judge Prowle's on "Old-Time Newfoundland," including Henry W. Lucy's bright chapter on Washington in the present hour and Andrew Lang's "Strange Case of David Dunglas Home." Mr. Shand has distinct memories to relate of the era of the editorship of Barnes, and was himself an "outside" member of the staff under Delane and Chenery, when The Times was, really, "The Thunderer," and its editor one of the "uncrowned Kings" in the estimation of the Continent, if not in that of all the English people. The editor of The Times was, indeed, a power in those days, and monarchs and statesmen sought his favor, sometimes unsuccessfully. Mr. Shand's article is full of interesting anecdotes about these two powerful journalists, their lives beyond the confines of Printing House Square, and their methods of editorial direction before the era of cheap journalism and great circulations.

To the Contemporary Men of Letters Series Mrs. James T. Fields contributes a generously appreciative study of the late Charles Dudley Warner, whom she describes, in the very first sentence of her little book, as "distinctively a man of his own day." Mrs. Fields, who has the highest praise for Warner's many gifts and good traits, speaks of him as the author of "real autobiography," believing that his possession of "the very rare power of telling the exact truth regarding his own life" was due to the "integrity of his character." She tells the story of his youth charmingly, and her little autobiography is all the better for being the work of a lifelong and intimate friend. Charles Dudley Warner's letters to his acquaintances were always full of the man's real character, and Mrs. Fields publishes many interesting extracts from them.

Judging from the English reviews, the quality of the latest novel of Robert Hichens is as good as that of his "Felix," which was greatly in advance of his previous work in sincerity of purpose and literary finish, if not in imaginative power. There are three principal personages in "The Woman with the Fan," Lord Holme, "a man of the primitive muscular type"; Viola, his wife, and another woman, presumably a wicked one, who is described as "an American actress." We are led to believe that posture of events revealed differs from that conventionally used when equivalents for these three personages figure in a modern novel, and the character study is original and lifelike. Mr. Hichens still refuses to throw a sop to the multitude by providing "happy endings" for his serious novels, though the climax of "The Woman with the Fan" is not essentially tragic.

In The Dial of Chicago Mr. H. W. Boynton writes with intelligence and feeling of the differences between the work of the reviewer of current books and the critic whose function is "agreeably limited to the walled gardens of literature." Mr. Boynton thinks Jules Lemaitre's dictum that "criticism or our contemporaries is not really criticism, but simply conversation," altogether too sweeping, as it "fairly asperses the value of any sort of individual judgment." He happily remarks that we "cannot wait for the opinion of posterity upon the character of our next-door neighbors." Mr. Boynton's observations have led him to believe that the English "preserve a taste for robust criticism" which does not now exist here. In America, he declares, "we are given to understand that a reviewer should ignore what he cannot praise." But that is also the rule laid down for reviewers, we have been told, in the editorial office of one of the foremost English literary weeklies, and certainly severe criticism, in daily and weekly newspapers, is the exception rather than the rule in England.

As a general thing, in the conduct of this widely circulated BOOK REVIEW, we prefer to ignore hopelessly bad books rather than to waste space upon them, for we have no room to spare; to describe the contents of many volumes of travel and adventure, history and biography, rather than to subject a few each week to minute criticism; to treat the ordinary novel of commerce, the work of fiction revealing no really remarkable powers of observation and characterization, as a matter of news, and to avoid the now old-fashioned plan of printing easily written comic articles about minor poetry. If a new volume of verse is worth nothing better than to make fun of, we pass it by. Books that compel serious criticism find serious, well-equipped critics on our staff waiting for them. We have not yet reached the conclusion, which Mr. Boynton reaches so quickly, that "robust criticism" of contemporary books is generally disliked in this country. We publish to-day a communication from a gentleman who yearns for more criticism of the most robust variety. On the same page we print a letter from an author who thinks an exceedingly polite, not to say gentle, notice of her novel was unjust. The point of issue between the author and her reviewer may be settled by the readers of the novel. But we cordially extend to the writers of both these communications the hospitality of our columns.

Mr. "Billy" Yeats has returned to England full of enthusiasm for the Americans who treated him so well during his four months' stay in this country. We note that everybody who met him here is full of enthusiastic admiration for the Irish poet and dreamer, who is also a humorist. Mr. Yeats admits to a Pall Mall Gazette interviewer that the people who attended his lectures on Celtic revivals and such things "did not seem deeply moved by his arguments in favor of renaissances and literary theatres." As a matter of fact very few of them knew just what he was talking about. But he is sure that "in two or three generations" the people of these United States will do "very great things," because they are "imbued with a great intellectual curiosity," and education is the great passion of the country. We may all be permitted to hope as much as that. "Two or three generations" is a long while.

BOOKS ABOUT MUSIC.

Mr. Huneker's "Overtones," Mr. Kufferath's "Parsifal," Mr. Hadden's "Chopin," Mrs. Newmarch's "Henry J. Wood," and Mr. Law's "Operatic Tales."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

RICHARD ALDRICH.

WHETHER Mr. Huneker's readers agree or disagree with him, they do not remain indifferent. They are stirred to delight or to anger—they are aroused and they are likely to be fascinated. And they are certain to receive new impressions, to gain new thoughts and new points of view presented in a way so new and so brilliant that they will not be forgotten. They will stay by, to stimulate, to entertain or to rankle. His new book, "Overtones," is the most notable contribution to musical literature of a season not very productive in books signifying much in that literature. It has all the qualities that have made its author's previous book so poignant in their effect upon the music-loving public; and it has the Hunekerian hallmark on every page.

It is a book of essays on musical subjects and on literary subjects with a bent toward music. Many of them have appeared before in periodical publications; they have been altered and amplified for publication in this volume. They are as nearly contemporaneous as it is possible to be. "Richard Strauss," "Parsifal," "Nietzsche," "Literary Men Who Loved Music," "Anarchs of Art," "The Beethoven of French Prose—Flaubert," "Verdi and Boito," "The Eternal Feminine," "After Wagner—What?" are the subjects treated. Mr. Huneker, it is needless to say, plants himself upon the most "advanced" ground in all he says; he may safely be trusted to carry us a step further in acquaintance with the most modern view than anybody else. He follows Walt Whitman on his title page: "Do I contradict myself? Very well, then. I contradict myself."

He has yielded completely to the magic of Richard Strauss; Wagner is for him already "vieux jeu." "We know our Wagner now," he says; we know the futility of the music drama with its synthesis of the arts. "The Wagnerian mixture of words and music, of drama ranking before music and music playing the handmaid rôle of commentator, has stood the test neither of its creator nor of time." The result is that Strauss, with his definite music; Strauss, who "always means something," with his narration of a story, his new harmonic scale of values, his new order of melody, with his search for character, with the rule of the head over the heart, is for him the master enchanter. The essay on his music is a dazzling tour de force of description and characterization, richly phrased and of infinite imagery; it is an eager embrace of all the extremities to which the young realist has gone in music, a willing substitution of all the newest ideals of the programme for the principles of formal beauty and symmetry. It is an eloquent plea, and it is special pleading throughout. It will not convince, but it will interest and charm.

Mr. Huneker throws still more to the winds in his discussion of "Parsifal." It looks a little as if he forgot the tone of the first essay when he says in this second: "It behooves us to study 'Parsifal' for ourselves, and not accept as gospel the uncritical enthusiasms of the Wagnerite who is without a sense of the eternal fitness of things." Are there no uncritical enthusiasms of the Stranssites, and have they always a sense of the eternal fitness of things? "Parsifal," it appears, subjected to the scrutiny of that sense, is a farrago of odds and ends, the very dustbin of Wagner's philosophies, beliefs, vegetarian, anti-vivisection, and other fads. You see unfold before you a nightmare of characters and events. Without simplicity, without incidity, without naturalness—Wagner is the great anti-naturalist among composers—this book, through which has been sieved Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity, Schopenhauerism, astounds one by its puerility, its vapidity.

It is "simple, old-fashioned opera"; old-fashioned, nonsensical, and very tedious; its verse is bad; its bagful of tricks—what can a generation care for them that

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OVERTONES. A Book of Temperaments. By James Huneker. With 1 portrait. 12mo. Pp. vii.-336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE PARSIFAL OF RICHARD WAGNER. With accounts of the Perceval of Chrétien de Troies and the Parsival of Wolfram Von Eschenbach. Translated from the French of Maurice Kufferath by Louise M. Hosenmann. Introduction by M. H. Krehbiel. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-300. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

CHOPIN. By J. Cuthbert Hadden. (The Master Musicians Series.) With illustrations and portraits. 12mo. Pp. xii.-343. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

HENRY J. WOOD. By Rosa Newmarch. (Living Masters of Music.) 12mo. Pp. vii.-160. New York: John Lane.

OPERATIC TALES. By Frederic H. Law. Pp. 328-364. 12mo. Philadelphia: Elkin Mathews Company.

THE ART OF TOUCH IN ALL ITS DIVERSITY. An exposition and synthesis of Pianoforte Tone Production. By Dyson Matthay. Pp. xii.-368. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

knows Darwin, has read Herbert Spencer, and can follow the unerring logic of events in Ibsen's plays? Well, these have not yet extirpated poetry, poetical atmosphere, even the spell of mysticism, the fascination of Old World themes. And while "Parsifal" has its weaknesses, its tiresome points, many of the defects of Wagner's qualities, Mr. Huneker is again vastly overstating his case as a special pleader against it. The music is its saving grace, he finds; the work of "an aged wizard, who had retained his old arts of enchantment." It is "spread thin," there is a "poverty of themes," some of them are not original, there are many reminiscences of his own earlier works; but "never has Wagner's technical mastery come to such a triumphant blossoming"; the musicianship is miraculous; "never hes his instrumentation been so smoothly sonorous, so well mixed, so synthetic." It has a rich mellowness, a soothing quality that is the reverse of his stormy, disquieting, youthful art. So far is the critic willing to go.

And after Wagner, what? We can afford to smile, with Mr. Huneker, at the godlike things claimed for Wagner. His music is genuine, but it is music for the theatre; and it cannot be compared, nor should it be, with other music that strives for different ends. After Wagner, music for music's own symphonic sake, cries Mr. Huneker. He calls for intellectual music that does not appeal to merely feverish nerves—the Athenian gladness and simplicity of Mozart, with the added richness of Richard Strauss, music without extorted metaphysical meanings. There are luminous and suggestive vistas down the ranks of modern musicians in this last essay. It lacks form and conclusiveness, like much else in the book, but it is full of charm.

In "Verdi and Boito" there is an enthusiastic celebration of the later Verdi and of Boito, who "helped Verdi to scramble upon the shoulders of Verdi." The literary essays are studies in the same direction as the musical, from the same point of view, impressionistic and vivid, full of exuberant enthusiasm for the latest note, an ecstasy for style, squinting toward the decadent. There is much brilliant characterisation and an iridescent play of wit upon the whole subject. Turgénieff, Flaubert, Balzac, Daudet, George Moore—these literary men loved music and embodied musical types in their creations of characters. Mr. Huneker discourses of them delightfully, and contrives in great part to make us share his delight in them. We do not feel urged to follow him in all his divagations, nor yet does he rouse the impulse to combat him. It is not that his writing is not "serious" in intention; but there is undeniably a certain preoccupation in the manner that is apt to communicate itself to the reader and compels him to hold opposition in abeyance for the sake of enjoying, perforce, many things that cry for rebuttal.

***

In Maurice Kufferath's study of "Parsifal" we enter a very different atmosphere. He is an ardent admirer and student of Wagner's music drama, and his discussion of it is the best that has ever been made—the most serious in its purpose, the most learned and acute, and the most lucidly and interestingly written. Of course, he holds a brief for "Parsifal," but his point of view is not that of the insensate Wagnerites. The English translation of his French original, which appeared in 1892, has for some years been, if not out of print, at least difficult to obtain. This reissue by a firm of publishers who have frequently deserved the gratitude of lovers of music by their publications on music comes a little too late for important service it might have done upon the occasion of the "Parsifal" representations in New York; but it is nevertheless extremely welcome. Its value is enhanced through an appreciative introduction by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, who is himself one of the most distinguished American authorities on the subject of which it treats.

He calls attention to the vastness of the field opened to him who undertakes a study of "Parsifal"—a field, as he observes, too vast and too varied for the ordinary student. Mr. Kufferath's book on this single music drama is of necessity comprehensive, for the folk lore of "Parsifal" carries us back into remote antiquity; its religion to times long antedating Christianity; its literature to the days of the bards of Wales, the trouvères of France, and the Minnesingers of Germany. M. Kufferath has gathered together the most important things discovered by the investigations of specialists which throw light on Wagner's work and add to its charm, and he has done it, as Mr. Krehbiel truly affirms, lucidly, entertainingly, and convincingly to the many.

The book discusses the legend, tracing its ramifications back to the very dawn of primitive literature and mythology, and describes at length the embodiment of the legend in the "Perceval" poem of Chrétien de Troies, of Robert de Boron, the "Parzival" of Wolfram von Escheobach. After a detailed analysis of the dramatic action as presented by Wagner it discusses the circumstances under which Wagner's attention was directed to the grail legends, how the subject of "Parsifal" took form and substance in his mind, and the philosophical and religious views that are embodied in it. The facts of its first performance at Baireuth are told, and then follows a detailed thematic analysis of the musical structure. In all these pages M. Kufferath speaks with authority, and always with sympathy as well as with critical insight; and his book will delight and interest, as it has in the past, those who go to it for information or suggestion concerning Wagner's last work.

***

It turns out that there was something for Mr. Hadden to do in a life of Chopin that neither Prof. Niecks in his big two-volume book nor Mr. Huneker in his brilliant and artistic study had done for the Polish composer. He has, of course, written on a smaller scale than Niecks, and with more of soberness, of biographical detail, and of matter-of-fact outlook than Mr. Huneker. A "Chopin" for the Master Musicians Series had to unite these qualities, and Mr. Hadden has found the right level in a book that will be one of the most useful of that series. He has collected and sifted and arranged the extant information about his subject's life and career, and has given an appreciative and sympathetic account of them. Much has been written effusively and extravagantly about Chopin; Mr. Hadden writes sanely, and with a cool head, rejecting much of the romantic rubbish that has accumulated in regard to him. Legends grow up more rankly, it seems, about musicians than about any other class of men, and the extraordinary atmosphere of Paris in the '30s and '40s, in which Chopin's career was enveloped, the atmosphere of the "romantic period," was especially favorable for propagating them. Mr. Hadden has given a good idea of that atmosphere, but he has also given a clear vision of his subject through it.

He has leaned heavily upon Niecks, Huneker, Hadow, and Karasowski, but he proffers ample acknowledgment of his indebtedness. His narrative is readable, though perhaps it is interrupted by too many "literary" allusions, often dragged in by the hair. What the Ettrick Shepherd said, what Johnson remarked, what the rustic in Mr. Hardy's novel observed, and innumerable other persons have given forth are more or less apropos, but they somehow fail to give the literary quality that the writer evidently aimed at. His discussion of the episode with George Sand is full and free, but, like most others, he fails to arrive at any very definite distribution of the blame or to discover how or by whose initiative the relations were broken off. The contemporary accounts are conflicting and confused. He believes that Chopin was always embarrassed by the posture of circumstances; he "might fairly be called a moralist," and he had qualms:

> That he endeavored to conceal the infatuation from his parents may be regarded as evidence enough of the light in which he regarded it. For this sort of thing a man must be prepared to go the whole way without compunction and without wishing all the time that he were "respectable."

As to the moral blame, Mr. Hadden would attribute it to George Sand and not to Chopin. Chopin was, in her hands, like Samson in the hands of Delilah. We are not, he thinks, entitled to condemn. He doubts whether George Sand's portrait of Chopin as Prince Karol in her "Lucrezia Floriani" was the cause of the rupture between them. Though all his friends recognize the portrait, it is quite possible that Chopin may have read the book listlessly. Whatever the immediate cause was—perhaps the quarrel with Maurice Sand is as likely as any—the separation was inevitable. George Sand's coarse tastes must have clashed at every point with Chopin's; she was a "cormorant," quite unfit for a mate of a man like him. "The fire must have gone out eventually," and furthermore, she cast her admirers aside when she had exhausted their emotional and psychological possibilities, as she did De Musset. Is it not possible, on the other hand, that Chopin was attracted by this very coarseness and contrast to his own nature, and by the initiative which he lacked?

The biographer thinks that Chopin must have lost something by his close contact with society; the tendency must have been to "drag his talent into forgetfulness of loftier aims." But, after all, he went the way his temperament bore him, and his music is the expression of that temperament with its curious mingling of buoyancy and morbidity. No battling with the storms of fate, as Mr. Hadden justly says, would ever have made a Beethoven of him. The sketch of Chopin the man is well composed. We see his delicate effeminacy, his reserved aristocratic distinction, his moodiness, and the alternations of gayety and depression through which he went, his exaggerated love of fine clothes and fine company. Many interesting details of his method of teaching are collated, especially his constant insistence upon fine tone. As to the technical points of his method, Mr. Haddeo doubts that they have survived him, doubts their practicability for the demends of modern technique, and doubts whether what is peculiar in them is in these later days allowed a chance of demonstrating either its utility or its efficiency.

The analysis of Chopin's genius as a composer and of his works is brief. The biographical part of the book is better than the critical. Mr. Hadden is perhaps wise in referring his readers urbanely to Mr. Huneker's book for something more than a general discussion. The appendix contains a list of Chopin's works, with their dates, and of what Stevenson used to call their "dedikees." There is also a bibliography.

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The embarrassments that Mrs. Newmarch finds in writing of a living man in the midst of his active career are such as will confront all who are to follow her in preparing the books of the "Living Masters of Music" series. But there ought to be much to interest musical readers in such a series, and its value, if it is properly carried out, will outweigh the disadvantages that are inherent in contemporary biography. This little sketch of Mr. Wood is in truth an excellent presentation of the facts about a man who well deserves to be called the central figure in English musical life apart from the creative musicians, and its appearance so soon after his visit to New York is timely.

Mrs. Newmarch gives at the outset fair warning of the eulogistic tone she adopts and acknowledges that her purpose has been the "vindication" of Mr. Wood's "phenomenal success". And indeed there is something stimulating to enthusiasm in the record of that success and of the energy and devotion to an ideal by which he has attained it. He is only thirty-four years old, but in the nine years that have elapsed since he undertook the direction of the Queen's Hall concerts in London he has made himself recognized as the foremost English conductor and as the most potent force in the propagation of modern musical ideas in England. The place won by the cheap promenade concerts that Mr. Wood has conducted there is remarkable. After the English musicians of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries had set the Bible several times over to music of a colorless and tepid kind, observes the author, "There arose a generation who craved a secular renaissance," something besides the "Hezekiahs," "Jeremiahs," "Jonahs," and "Joshuas" of the musical festivals; and London was ready for what some of the critics have spoken of as an "orchestral craze." From which she argues that the greater public had only been waiting for an opportunity to show what it wanted. It is as wrong to speak of the English people as unmusical, she declares, because in the past they have not largely patronized orchestral music, as of the Irish peasantry as vegetarians because they do not eat meat with their potatoes.

With an orchestra of a hundred, Mr. Wood has given from forty to more than a hundred concerts in a season. In them he has put a large number of new or unfamiliar works before the London public, and he has interested it in music as it has never been interested before.

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Mr. Law has designed to give in his volume the stories and plots of thirty-five operas and music dramas corresponding closely to the modern operatic repertory. There is probably no other of the numerous handbooks of its class that so accurately strikes that repertory, and for the uses of the present-day operagoer the book is therefore a highly practical one. The list extends from the three best-known operas of Mozart, "The Marriage of Figaro," "Don Giovanni," and "The Magic Flute," to Wagner's "Parsifal" and Paderewski's "Manru." Operas founded on Shakespeare's plays, as Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," Verdi's "Otello" and "Falstaff," are omitted on account of the general familiarity with their plots—yet it may be doubted if many are familiar with all the details of those plots, while the omission of many incidents in the operatic adaptations or, as in the case of "Falstaff," the inclusion of incidents from another play makes a summary of the operatic version still desirable. The narrative of the plots is well told, not in the present tense generally adopted for this purpose, but as if the author were relating actual happenings in the past, with life and picturesqueness, if not always with much distinction of style.

There is at the end a pronouncing index of the names of composers, operas, and operatic characters, which gives a good approximation, though sometimes a considerably exaggerated idea, of the way to speak these names—such, for instance, as "Vahg-nare" and "Dee My-stare-sing-are." Yet such exaggerations are better than plump ignorance. And on the whole this little book may be highly commended to those who wish to find out what the performances of the opera are about. It is a laudable desire, but it is sometimes astonishing to find how large a proportion of an operatic audience has apparently never entertained it.

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Mr. Matthay's book is a prodigiously thorough, logical, and learned application of scientific principles to one important and fundamental matter in pianoforte playing. It is the art of tone production with which the book deals in a way that has never been attempted before. Mr. Matthay is a professor at the Royal Academy of Music in London, and has embodied in this book, as he says, the results of his experiences and observations in many years of teaching. There is a vast amount of verbiage in the book, which is written in a crabbed and unidiomatic English style. But its idea and the general method of carrying it out are admirable.

"The laws that govern key treatment" and the nature of the muscular acts required to fulfill those requirements are what the author sets out to ascertain and explain. He insists on a thorough learning of the treatment required for "each and every sound—kind and shading," (to quote a specimen of the curious Teutonic English that he uses,) and secondly, on acquiring and forming into habit all those different sets of muscular conditions of activity and relaxation that are necessary to give that treatment. The balance of the muscles brought into play is a subject into which the author goes deeply; he distinguishes a large number of different varieties of touch and of "key attack"—no fewer than forty-two, in fact. "Key contact," he is continually insisting, must never take the form of a reel blow. Touch, in fine, consists of two muscular operations, the act of "resting" and the act of "added impetus" to the key. It may be feared that the formidable detail, minuteness of classification, and attempt at the highest refinements of scientific analysis may deter many from going far in this book. Yet it is clear that Mr. Matthay has expressed some important facts in it—facts that would repay consideration. It is rather unfortunate that they are not presented in a manner, if not more alluring, at least more accessible.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

PRACTICAL LAW.

Mr. Simonton's Useful Handbook for Citizens of New York and New Jersey.

THIS work is described as "a book of great value to the merchant, manufacturer, banker, broker, commission merchant, credit man, real estate broker or agent, fire insurance broker or agent, contractor and material man, landlord, tenant, partner, executor or administrator, guardian, trustee, and all persons engaged in business or interested in estates." It certainly is a book that a layman can resort to for answers to the many little legal questions that arise in every-day life. For instance, at what age can a will be made? The answer: In New York a male infant of eighteen may dispose of his personal property by a testamentary instrument. A girl, on the other hand, may do so at sixteen. In New Jersey an infant cannot make a will. To dispose of real estate, however, the age of twenty-one must have been reached by both men and women.

Mr. Simonton divides his book into seventy chapters, and states that it is designed principally for use in New York and New Jersey. The subject of real estate covers seven chapters. Landlord and tenant get three chapters, and eleven chapters are devoted to telling executors and administrators what their duties are.

At the outset, under the title real estate, the author explains what dower is. Dower is the right of a wife, on the death of her husband, to "the use, during her life, of an undivided one-third of the lands of which he was seised of * * * at any time during their marriage, and which she has not joined with him in conveying away. While the husband lives the right of dower is called inchoate. If a wife secures a divorce she still retains dower in her husband's lands, and this although she remarry. She has, however, no interest in lands he acquires after the separation. When the husband obtains the divorce the wife has no dower.

As far as possible Mr. Simonton refrains from using technical words or expressions, and where he does have to use them he defines their meaning.

To go back to wills, several interesting things are explained. A child born after the making of a will takes as though its father died intestate, and can recover its portion from the legatees. If a testator, after executing a will, marry and have issue, the instrument is deemed revoked. The will of an unmarried woman is revoked by her subsequent marriage.

The author has attempted to cover the whole body of the law in a way to make his book readable to laymen, and has succeeded admirably. Mr. Simonton treats negotiable instruments pretty fully, devoting sixty-six pages to the subject. The rules of the law merchant are now reduced to a statutory form in this State and in New Jersey. Few changes, however, have been made in the law, and it now stands practically where it was before. The following States have also adopted the negotiable instruments law: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Utah, North Dakota, and the District of Columbia. Speaking generally, the law in relation to negotiable instruments is uniform in all the States. The law is set out in extenso, any changes from the prior law being noted. The New Jersey statute is an exact counterpart of the one here, except that the sections are differently numbered and their titles somewhat changed. In opening his chapter on insurance Mr. Simonton says:

> The business of fire insurance has grown to enormous proportions in modern times. The latest statistics, as given by the Insurance Year Book for 1900, show transactions by the various companies in the United States during that year, as follows: New risks written, $20,000,000,000; cash premiums received, $182,130,774; losses paid, $108,997,171. This vast volume of business, together with the large amount of litigation arising therefrom—no small part of which being directly traceable to the ignorance of the insured of the contract of insurance—demonstrates the importance of at least a general knowledge of the law pertaining to this subject.

The chapter tells about the contract of insurance, what may be insured, and who may insure. All statements contained in an application for insurance are considered a part of the policy. These statements are deemed warranties on the part of the insured, and, if untrue, void the policy. The subject is covered by ninety-four pages.

The text of Mr. Simonton's work is amply supported by the authorities, about 15,000 citations being given of the latest and most pertinent cases, down to and including those of the one hundred and seventieth volume of the New York reports, the seventy-first volume of the Appellate Division reports, and the thirty-eighth miscellaneous. The index alone covers 135 pages, and is very complete, many points appearing under four and five different headings.

A Fiction Number.

Among the fiction to appear in the May number of Scribner's Magazine will be "For the Faith," by H. G. Dwight, illustrated by Sydney Adamson, being a story of Arabian intrigue and conspiracy with which an English missionary at Stamboul becomes innocently associated; "Varick's Lady o' Dreams," by Elizabeth Jordan, with pictures by F. V. Dumond; "The Spirit of the Pines," by Frances R. Sterrett, illustrated by C. A. Gilbert.

*A HANDBOOK OF PRACTICAL LAW. By Thomas C. Simonton, a Member of the New York and New Jersey Bars. In one volume. Pp. 1,258. The Law Book Publishing Company, 120 Broadway, New York City. $6.

APRIL

1904

A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE.

The Charming Letters of Mrs. George Bancroft While Her Husband Was Minister to England.*

ELIZABETH DAVIS regretted, after she had become Mrs. George Bancroft, the wife of the Minister to Great Britain, that she had not acquired a proper culture to fully enjoy the opportunities of that etation, but she must have gained an excellent preparation in the school of Miss Cushing at Hingham, and she certainly acquired skill in the graceful accomplishment of letter-writing, besides an extensive interest in the public personages whom it became her privilege and pleasure to meet between 1846 and 1849, while Mr. Bancroft cultivated the good relations of the two Governments and advanced his studies for the history of the United States, which he was then writing. She was born in Plymouth in 1803, and never ceased to feel and express a pride in the fact that she was Plymouth born, and the deecendant of Pilgrim ancestors.

The letters in this charming little book were never intended for publication, but for the information of her sons—she was twice married; first to Alexander Bliss, in 1825—and other relatives at home. The editor tells us that they have been reduced only when passages were met with of purely personal interest. What remains shows us that Mrs. Bancroft not only took no prejudice against England or its people with her, but that she was ready to respond, cheerfully and with a keen power of observation, to the cordial welcome and the petting she received as an American and the wife of the diplomatic repreeentative of the United States. Brief though her etay in England, she was there long enough to know many of the celebrities of the Georgian period, and not a few who had adorned various stations in public life during the Victorian period. To those who are not indifferent to the people and events of nearly sixty years ago, Mrs. Bancroft'e vivacious little paragraphs, first jotted down in her journal, and then sent in narrative form to her New England correspondents, furnish very pleasant reading. Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ashburton, Macready, Macaulay, Carlyle, Disraeli, Hallam, the poet Rogers, Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, are but a few of the famous ones ehe met. And she passed a day or two in the society of Napoleon, eoon to be Emperor of the French, but then giving no promise of any future whatever. There are some excellent portraits of many of the most notable and handsome men and women whom it was her good fortune to know, and several of herself and Mr. Bancroft, the latter taken at a date long preceding his wearing of the full beard that made him so venerable a figure when he exercised his privilege of the floor of the Senate.

The Great Western, then a pioneer liner, took the Minister and his wife to Liverpool in seventeen days, and the voyage was to Mrs. Bancroft "of all horrors, of all physical miseries, tortures, and distresses, the greateat." The never ceasing motion led her to wish that it had "pleased God to plant some little islands as resting places in the great waste of waters, some resting etation." But the promptness and warmth with which she was greeted on her arrival in Liverpool, and invited to dinner before she had removed her bonnet, and the good opinion she at once formed of the Liverpool people, led her quickly to forget her eeasickness, and prepared her for the London welcome, where, at Long's Hotel, Lady Palmerston, waiving the etiquette that required the first call to be made by the newcomer, called first and invited her to dinner. Then the Queen eeked Mr. Bancroft to Windsor to dinner, and she met famous people every day, being greatly impressed with Russell, her lady'e maid, who "dresses hair beautifully, but is rather too great a person to suit my fancy." At a dinner at Lord Morpeth's, where there were many notables, ehe enjoyed a pleasant eurprise:

During dinner one gentleman was so very agreeable that I wondered who he could be, but as Lord Palmerston had told me that Mr. Macaulay was in Edinburgh, I did not think of him. After the ladies left the gentlemen, my first queetion of Mrs. Holland was the name of her next neighbor. "Why, Mr. Macaulay," was her answer, and I was pleased not to have been disappointed in a person of whom I had heard ee much. When the gentlemen came in I was introduced to him and heard him talk not a little.

Mr. Bancroft was not exempt from the common interest in royal persons and the glamour that attaches in many minds to all that royal persons do. When he went to Windsor he brought back a souvenir of his visit:

Mr. Bancroft sends you a pack of cards, one of the identical two packs with which the Queen played Patience the evening he was at Windsor. They were the perquisite of a page, who brought them to him. He was much pleased with the Queen and thought her much prettier than any representation of her which we have seen, and with a very sweet expression.

And Mr. Bancroft, in a letter on the same subject, says:

I shall send you some newspapers and a pack of cards which I saw in the Queen's hands. The American Minister and Mrs. Bancroft have since played a game of piquet with them. The Queen's hands were as clean as her smile was gracious.

When settled in a home in Eaton Square there began a round of visits and dinners and receptions that never quite ceased until they left England to return Home. She found the English people very like her own people at home, with differences that did not affect her good opinion of home. It was while visiting Mr. Bates at East Sheon that they were members of a party including Louis Napoleon, not long free from the Fortress of Ham, and Jerome, his cousin. She found them "most agreeable, intelligent, and amiable young men, and I wae glad to meet them." Soon after New Year, 1847, she wrote a glowing account of the opening of Parliament by the Queen. In preparation for social occasions ehe had surrendered herself to the Queen's dressmaker, Mre. Murray, who had provided her with two dreeses, "one of black velvet, very low, with ehort eleeves, and another of very rich black watered silk, with drapery of black tnlle on the corsage and sleevee." Miss Murray, one of the Queen's maids of honor, went with her to see Parliament opened, etayed constantly by her eide, introduced all her nohle relatives assembled in the prominent position on the floor set apart for the wives of diplomatic officers, and helped to make the event prodigiously interesting. She wrote ten printed pages about it, of which this extract is a sample of her power of description:

But the trumpets sound! The Queen approaches! The trumpet continues, and first enter at a eide door close at my elbow the college of heralde richly dressed, slowly, two and two: then the great officers of the household, then the Lord Chancellor bearing the purse, eeal and speech of the Queen, with the macebearers before him. Then Lord Lanedowne, with the crown; the Earl of Zetland, with the cap of maintenance, and the Duke of Wellington, with the sword of state. Then Prince Albert, leading the Queen, followed by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, and the Marchioness of Douro, daughter-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, who is one of the ladies in waiting. The Queen and Prince sit down, while everybody else remains standing. The Queen then saye in a voice most clear and sweet: "My lords, [rolling the r,] be eeated." Upon this the peers sit down, except those who enter with the Queen, who group themselves about the throne in the most picturesque manner. The Queen had a crown of diamonds, with splendid stomacher and necklace of the same. The Duchess of Sutherland, close by her side, with her ducal coronet of diamonds, and a little hack Lady Douro, also with her coronet. On the right of the throne stood the Lord Chancellor, with scarlet robe and flowing wig, holding the speech, surrounded by the emblems of his office; a little further, one step lower down, Lord Lanedowne, holding the crown on a crimson velvet cushion, and on the left the Duke of Wellington, brandishing the eword of state in the air, with the Earl of Zetland by hie side. The Queen's train of royal purple, or rather deep crimson, was borne by many trainbearers. The whole scene seemed to me like a dream or a vision After a few minutes the Lord Chancellor came forward and presented the speech to the Queen. She read it sitting, and most exquisitely. Her voice is flutelike, and her whole emphasis decided and intelligent.

It is impossible, however tempting, to indulge in quotations to ehow how Mrs. Bancroft, in her frequent and interesting trips about England and into Scotland noted the attractions and peculiarities of the land and its people, how her housekeeper sense at once led her to contrast the differences between the United States and England, how gradually, but necessarily, ehe was obliged to refer to the revolntionary disturbances that drove Louis Philippe from France and later led to revolutionary troubles in Austria and Germany. It was a three years full of excitement and pleasure that had been spent in England, and the index seems to include the names of everybody British tlen worth knowing. But Mrs. Bancroft was not sorry to return to the United States:

Happy as we have been here, I have a great satisfaction that we are setting rather than rising; that we have done our work, instead of having it to do. Like all our pleasures, thoee here are earned by fatigue and effort, and I would not willingly live the last three years over again, or three years like them, though they have contained high and lasting gratifications.

Sailor Turned Surgeon.

TO WINDWARD. The Story of a Stormy Course. By Henry C. Rowland, Auther of "Sea Scamps." Frontispiece in Colors by Charlotte Weber 12mo. Pp. 359. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

Some time ago Dr. Rowland published some short stories of men no better than they should be—adventurers of the Eastern seas. Now Dr. Rowland gives us a novel. It is the history of a big New Englandor who built ships and sailed in them in order to pay his way through Yale and get the diploma of a Doctor of Medicine. His name, smelling strong of his nativity, is Amos Knapp, and you meet him as he stands clothed in his doctor's gown and topped with a green-tasseled mortar-board, his hard-won diploma in hand, directing the stepping of a new mast into a new schooner. Later he captains a yacht, and after licking the mutinous crew into shape with many and hard words, runs the boat out in a nor'easter, and so gets a chance to apply his medical knowledge. That is, he puts up in splints the broken leg of a very beautiful and very reckless young woman, one of the yachting party. This circumstance settles the fate of a man who might well otherwise have made an admirable skipper. The most famous surgeon in New York, coming aboard to inspect the job, takes such a fancy to the capable sailor and sawbones, too, that he assumes immediate and permanent charge of Amos's professional future. In short, he makes Amos his own assistant, puts him into proper coats and trousers, and launches him in society. The rest of the story is concerned with metropolitan life, in hospitals, clubs, and the mansions of the rich, with an episodical descent into the slums, the hiding place of a golden-haired girl, a foolish person, though a wise minister's daughter. The prize of the game is the beautiful young woman of the golden daughter of a South Carolina Major and a Manhattan Yacht, circumstance which tempts Dr. Rowland into some lapses into preaching which he seems to imagine is "Sunday Reading." It is not. The rivals are Amos himself and a brilliant young Harley Jackson of clubdom's dissipation and many fast

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JAPAN.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser's Gossipy Letters About the Country, its People, Customs, and Manners.

PERHAPS one does not get a perfectly true picture of Japan and the Japanese from Mrs. Fraser's letters, thus opportunely republished.* One must think that the letters are a refreshing antidote for torting rather than reflecting faithfully the actual, for Mrs. Fraser is a woman and a sentimentalist, but nobody can read them at this time without interest and profit. This the more especially because it was the writer's fortune to be upon the spot when the new Constitution of Japan was put into effect and when the first Diet of Japan assembled, and to be armed, moreover, with the privileges and opportunities of the British Minister's wife.

Hugh Fraser went to Tokio in the Spring of 1889, and Mrs. Fraser's letters, beginning in April of that year, extend over the intervening period till April, 1894, the last event she records being the celebration of the Emperor's silver wedding. Within the period fell the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and that of the Czarevitch, who came near losing his life at the hands of a fanatical Japanese policeman in May, 1891. Mr. Marion Crawford's sister tells the story of this last event in the hysterical vein devoted by good royalists to accidents to the Lord's anointed. However, since a little Sumarai girl of sixteen, arrayed all in her best and finest, went to the palace gate and cut her throat there as a sacrifice to clouded Japanese honor, and since the Empress of Japan wept for days on account of it and would not be comforted, perhaps the tragic tone is not altogether amiss. The injury to the Czarevitch was, as everybody knows, not fatal. If it is interesting to note from other facts mentioned in these letters, written so long before the contemporary clash, that the Japanese populace had already developed a strong hatred and distrust of the Russians, it is equally interesting to observe how, in this unfortunate affair, high and low among the Japanese people united to show their horror of the inhospitable deed of the mad policeman who presumed to attack the Emperor's hereditary enemy when he was also the Emperor's guest. Japanese gentlemen about the Tokio cinbs, it is recorded, wondered how the imperial officers who had the Czarevitch's safety for their care could live nevermore for dishonor. "There was only one thing for a gentleman to do under such circumstances—commit hari-kiri, or some other decorous kind of suicide."

The Czar's General Kuropatkin's high words about "dictating peace in Tokio" lend to one passage of Mrs. Fraser's book a special interest:

> It seems to me that Tokio, as I see it from my balconies, with its triple ring of shallow moats spanned by scores of solid bridges, with its vast area, and many miles of meandering streets and gardens, would be easier to take than to defend. Here and there is, indeed, some piece of gigantic wall, built with unscemented blocks like those in the ager of Servius Tullius in our old villa at Isoma; but it generally frames in a wide gate, through which the armies of the world could ride with comfort. I should think it would take all the soldiers whom Napoleon slew to keep a fairly persistent invader out of Tokio.

Just in this connection Mrs. Fraser mentions the high tower at the British Legation erected by Sir Harry Parkes "as a fitting place from which to fly the British flag." Then it was discovered that the flag thus mounted would outrageously overtop "by several inches" the roofs of the imperial palace across the way. That would never do. The "emblem of empire" was provided with a flagstaff "on a mound at the other end of the grounds, where it looks very dignified and businesslike, and is known by the name of Haman's Gallows." This punctillo of never overtopping royalty is most important in Japan. When the Emperor drove in his glass coach to open his first Diet none of the crowds of his loyal subjects who stood along the way could climb to points of vantage such as windows, trees, or housetops by reason of this etiquette. And because the Russian Minister's ladies did watch the imperial carriage from their terrace, and so looked down upon his Majesty, the loyal populace assaulted the place, and were with difficulty beaten off by the equally loyal police.

Mrs. Fraser professes for the Japanese women an admiration approaching reverence. Here is her account of the behavior of a faithful wife whom she spied upon once in the hotel at Atami, the famous watering place:

> A middle-aged man on the upper floor was suffering terribly from heat, and his little wife seemed greatly distressed about him. All the screens had been opened, but it was a breathless day, and no breeze came to ring the little glass bells on the hanging fern wreath on the veranda. The man had laid aside almost all his garments, and sat with his head in his hands groaning, while madame, kneeling on the mats behind him, fanned his back, and from time to time rubbed him down with a blue towel, an expression of the deepest respect and sympathy on her face. When he seemed a little better, she busied herself with preparing tea, which he drank eagerly, and of course made himself frightfully hot again, when she went back patiently to her fanning and rubbing.

In another place Mrs. Fraser describes the imperial sport of mushroom hunting, in which even the Empress Dowager takes part, and for which there is "a prescribed costume," which "must be as rigorously

*LETTERS FROM JAPAN. A Record of Modern Life in the Island Empire. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. With two hundred and fifty illustrations. New edition in one volume. 8vo. Pp. 781. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. $3.

There [illegible] very [illegible] which in [illegible] Tokio as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1904

BOSTON NOTES.

A Fresh Budget of Literary News—Recent and Forthcoming Books.

"NAMI-KO," the translation of Mr. Kenjiro Tokutomi's novel, should entirely disperse the humility with which the untraveled Occidental has been led to regard his own weaknesses of temper as compared with the sweet, gentle, imperturbable, courteous Japanese. In this book he will find men who growl and roar, and women who scold and rage, and even vociferous children, and he will not be put to shame by any finer manners than he can daily see in his own crude, prosaic Western Hemisphere. Also, in that Japan hitherto represented to him as one vast crystal of pure patriotism, he will be shown the dishonest army contractor, military promotion by favor, and many another white man's burden. He will miss the descriptions of ceremonial salutations found in Japanese novels written by foreigners because Mr. Tokutomi, writing for his own countrymen, naturally omits things taken for granted, and in one way and another the American will find himself in a mood sufficiently self-complacent to yield a willing ear to the author's petition for Japan in her present hour of trial.

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Further, not only the Japanese gentlemen who stray into the clubs from the legation, or the officers who come to visit the navy yard win friends for their country, but the students at the various colleges and the scholarly merchants who so amiably tolerate ignorance of their wares. It is to one of these that "Kwaidan" owes its escape from long delay in publication. Mr. Hearn sent but one running title for its two divisions, "Weird Tales" and "Insect Studies," and the missing characters were supplied by a well-known merchant.

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The James H. West Company has published two little books similar in nothing except in the possession of the mysterious quality held elsewhere in the United States to indicate Bostonian origin. The first, "Living Largely," is intended for daily reading, and is composed of citations from the sermons preached at the Church of the Disciples by the Rev. Dr. Charles G. Ames. The paragraphs are of varying length, according to their matter, and they are indexed so that reference to any especially desired thought is easy, and the thoughts are of that ethereal, unworldly species so dear to Christians who find creeds too stern and strict, and yet need some staff for the spirit.

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The other book, "Young America in the Hands of His Friends," by Mr. Arthur W. Sanborn, is an "anti-imperialistic" dramatic wail in blank verse. The friends are John Bull, Mr. Monopoly, Col. Gorgon, Senator Jingo, various Secretaries and Senators, Miss Empire, who marries Young America, and Filipena, an afflicted young person, and the only "friend" whom the author does not describe as more or less of a vampire; she merely tells the representative of the American army, "I hate-a you." Really, she is hardly to be blamed, for he has all the evil qualities evolved from the inner consciousness of the anti-imperialist, and a real American soldier would be tempted to kill him at sight. The book closes with a vision, in which the dead empires warn Young America of his imminent destruction after he marries Miss Empire. Stray flashes of fun appear now and then, such as Young America's answer when John Bull tells him, "There's money in the Philippines." Says Young America, "I know it to my cost. I put it there." The general level of the book is appalling solemnity, varied by reflections of Whittier.

***

The subject of advertising continues to disturb the pedagogic and literary mind, and the May Atlantic will contain a paper by Mr. Hollis Lynde Hartt on "The Humors of Advertising." "A Half Hour With Our Prejudices," by the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, and "Diplomatic Intrigues for the Mississippi Valley," by Frederic Turner, will also be found in the May Atlantic.

A contest begun during the publication of those chapters of "Henderson" issued in the magazine is now fairly raging in Missouri. Three towns assert themselves as the one and only original Passaguon, and as the possessor of Dr. Henderson. From this it is to be inferred that a doctor with "eyes as agile as squirrels" is not unique in Missouri. Here in Massachusetts such eyes would be regarded as slow for eyes, and Massachusetts herself is notoriously slow.

***

Prof. Shaler's "The Neighbor" is to be published April 16, having been delayed by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to avoid publication at the same moment as his other book issued by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. and with it will come Mr. Pearson's "John A. Andrew," the Rev. Dr. Munger's "Essays for the Day," and Mr. Nicholas S. Gilman's "Methods of Industrial Peace." Among the essays in Dr. Munger's volume are "The Sabre-Tooth of Christianity" and "Literature," "The Church," "A Call to Manliness," a commentary on "The Roman Letter," and a study of the late Dr. Brooks.

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Miss M. E. Waller's "The Wood Carver of [illegible]" [illegible]

bold of which he is a member there is a nameless child, a wild, pretty little creature, whom he himself trains and employs others to teach until she becomes a very flower of girls, and she and the "make believe," with which she amuses herself, constitute an uncommonly pretty study of childhood. The later half of the book is composed of letters, which ingeniously show that the wood carver's conquest of self has made him a tower of strength to the friends at first attracted to his side by benevolence.

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"The Young Explorers of the Amazon," the new volume of Mr. Stratemeyer's Pan-American Series, is much better than its predecessors in the matter of style, being very carefully written, and it is much more agreeable also, for the bad boy of the three earlier volumes, the persistent nuisance to the four good boys whom Prof. Strong leads through South America, is reforming, and Mr. Stratemeyer seems to enjoy the work of eliminating his faults. It is a pleasure to be able to speak of one of his books without qualifying praise of their manly spirit by depreciation of superficial faults, and it is to be hoped that the return to his early careful ways will be lasting.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, April 8, 1904.

A LOVE STORY.

WHERE THE TIDE COMES IN. By Lucy Meacham Thurston. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 391. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A love story pure and simple, "Where the Tide Comes In," is a novel of dramatic force, with a good plot, characters which are distinct and consistent throughout in the drawing, and a setting which is original and effective. By which is not meant that it is ready material for the play-carpenter. Paste pot and scissors would fail of their deadly work in this instance, for the more dramatic scenes are in no sense theatric—they are much too truly dramatic.

The author has again chosen Virginia as the scene; that part of it around Norfolk "where the tide comes in" and the possibilities of farming for the trucking trade have been appreciated and realised. Her characters are modern Virginians, neither the gallants of the seventeenth century nor the malcontents of reconstruction, and yet Virginians, proud of their heritage as such, but not too proud to adapt themselves to new circumstances and add pride of country to pride of native State.

The heroine, Page Nottoway, is a typical American girl, whose college course has created vague ambitions to do and to be something—she scarcely knows what. But because college tennis and college basket ball have preserved a sane body as the habitation of a sane mind, Page discovers in due course that the best career she can follow is that of helpmeet to a typical American gentleman—a business man with some ideals still remaining intact. But, before arriving at this eminently sensible decision, Page has her period of sentimentality, and comes near to losing the substance for the shadow.

It would scarcely be fair to the reader to outline at greater length the plot of a book which is well worth reading. Suffice it to say that the struggle between the two contestants for favor is shown with a clearness and a knowledge of human nature which is more than sufficient to hold the attention. The minor characters are also well drawn, and the life in a section of the country of which little has been written is described vividly and interestingly.

For Sombre Moods.

OLD SHROPSHIRE LIFE. By Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 309. New York and London: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

Again a modest collection of fragments of rural tragedies, framed in a mystic religious atmosphere, discoverable suggestions at once of Hardy and the Morte D'Arthur, as Tennyson writes it. There is the good lady, a widow, whose only son is a highwayman; filial piety is used to decoy the young man to his death. There is the lass who is betrayed, the fair child who is stolen by gypsies, the sacrilegious peasant who tempted fate by slaying God's bird with wanton stone, the love child whose mother was a witch, and who all unwittingly slew the baldame—some few tales, too, of happiness gained after due chastening, of the world gained by losing it.

They are not merry tales, these of her ladyship, the best of them; but they are put together in a very neat volume and illustrated with most attractive photos of most delightful-looking old houses in Shropshire, poems in stone and crown-headed timbers, and climbing ivy. Mostly the stories are of humble folk, such as speak the dialect of Shropshire, and they are placed, for the distance that lends enchantment, in the late years of the eighteenth century. At the end, most unfortunately, is provided a glossary of Shropshire words, some, but not all, of which are good and current in these English-American. We might name the whole style of the Humble-and pass on.

Two Historical Books.

The Huguenots in French Exposit Whittier now [illegible]

[illegible]

The Bishop of London

Preaching at Westminster Abbey said:

"I wonder if any of my hearers have read that remarkable work of fiction 'When It Was Dark.' The author paints in wonderful colors what would be the condition of the world if (as in the story is supposed to be the case) a conviction had come upon people that the Resurrection had never occurred."

Father Ignatius

Writes from Llanthoney Abbey:

"A story that should do much good . . . I have found it most interesting. I am particularly thankful for the true picture or exposure given of the place and of the objects of the 'higher critics'. I hope that there may be many future editions."

When It Was Dark

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From The Times, New York:
"Intensely interesting and dramatic."

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"THE UNIQUE PUBLICATION OF THE SEASON."

NAMI-KO

BY

KENJIRO TOKUTOMI.

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[illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible] PUBLISHERS BOSTON

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

The Spring Outlook—A Shakespeare Memorial—Some New Books.



THE publishers have evidently given up all hope that better times will ever come. The Spring publishing season, with a war in the East and a general election close at hand, ought to be a very dull one, but the publishers have decided that they might as well ignore war and elections and send out the books that they have been hoping to publish in a more favorable season. At any rate the fact remains that the Spring season is going to be a busy one, for the lists of forthcoming books are, if anything, rather larger than usual.

I have searched the lists in vain for any novels of importance. This time books of travel, of biography, of history, theology, and science are numerous, but the list of new novels does not contain the names of authors of the very first rank. One of the books that will be published in a few days is entitled "How to Deal with Your Taxes." This is certainly a timely book, for not only are the taxes high, but they promise to be higher when the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings out his budget. If the book just mentioned shows a man how to avoid paying his income tax without being either untruthful or dishonest, it will be the most popular book of the season. No novel could for a moment compete with it in interest. But it is to be feared that the payment of income tax cannot be avoided without an exercise of the imagination of which few, even of our greatest writers of fiction, would be capable, and "How to Deal with Your Taxes" will probably prove to be nothing more than an elaborate recommendation to pay them.

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The question of erecting a memorial to Shakespeare is being discussed in the daily and weekly papers. There is a just dread of permitting the memorial to take the form of a statue, for the statues that have so far been erected in London do not inspire one with the desire to have their number increased. The most popular suggestion is that the memorial should take the form of a theatre, to be devoted to Shakespeare's plays. It is doubtful if such a memorial would have the character of permanence. In a short time after its erection those in charge of it would grow tired of producing Shakespeare's plays to unremunerative audiences, and the theatre would be given over to the modern drama or possibly turned into a music hall. Nobody has yet made the suggestion of producing a safe and comfortable cab of an entirely new pattern and calling it the "Shakespeare cab." This would be a memorial that would never lose its popularity and would at the same time pay handsome dividends to the promoters. The dangers of the hansom and the discomforts of the four wheeler are admitted by all. Let us have the Memorial Shakespeare Cab, and even the most narrow minded opponent of the theatre will be pleased.

***

Mr. George Moore, in the last number of The Pall Mall, writes in enthusiastic terms of Turgenief. Of late years people seem almost to have forgotten Turgenief. They read Gorky and pretend that they like him, and they pretend to read Tolstoy, but the most charming of all Russian story tellers is neglected. Mr. Moore will probably succeed in reviving to some extent the popular appreciation of Turgenief, for, although we all find fault with Mr. Moore as a critic, we secretly have a great deal of confidence in his judgment in matters pertaining to literature and art. His "Avowals" have probably attracted more attention that any other magazine articles that have appeared for a long time. No matter if they have been attacked and ridiculed. They have been read and talked about, and that shows that Mr. Moore has the ear of the public.

***

An enterprising firm of publishers are bringing out a series of novels in the form of the Tauchnitz edition, which will be sold for a shilling each. Why this has not been done before is a mystery. For many years the tourist who is going to the Continent has refrained from taking books with him, for he has relied on buying the Tauchnitz volumes at 2f. each, instead of 6s. There is no possible reason why English publishers should not claim a share of the market now monopolized by the Tauchnitz editions, and at last this fact has dawned upon at least one publisher. Furthermore, the issue of an English Tauchnitz edition will relieve the consciences of many tourists. They know that it is forbidden to bring the Tauchnitz volumes into England, but they dislike to throw them away, and consequently they smuggle them in when they return from the Continent. Thus, without knowing it, the excellent Baron Tauchnitz was really the founder of a school of smuggling, and it is due to him that many good people have begun by smuggling his books, and ended by smuggling cigars and perfumery.

***

Mr. Frank Bullen introduces to us a new writer, Mr. Norman Duncan, of whom Mr. Bullen says that he is "absolutely certain that with the exception of Mr. Joseph Conrad and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, no writer about the sea has ever probed so deeply and faithfully into its mysteries as Mr. Duncan's book has done." Of course, one cannot say whether or not this praise is deserved until Mr. Duncan's book, which is entitled "The Way of the Sea," is published, but surely Mr. Bullen ought not to forget that there have been other writers concerning the sea, before Mr. Conrad or Mr. Kipling. There was one Richard Dana and one Herman Melville, who wrote about the sea. Are not these two at least to be credited with some knowledge of its mysteries?

***

Mrs. Sara Jeannette Cotes's new book, "The Imperialist," which your have already reviewed, is well worth careful reading. The scene is laid in Canada, and those who know Canada can testify to the truthfulness with which Mrs. Cotes has painted her native land. The alleged hero of the book, who by the way is not the real hero, is a protectionist politician, who believes or professes to believe that protection is the only means of holding the British Empire together. It would be unfair to assume that this is also the view of the author, for her aim has been to write a novel and not a political tract. She has done her work with unquestionable skill. Nothing that she has yet written compares with some of the chapters in "The Imperialist" for power and pathos, and her old gift of humor is not wanting in other parts of the book. The theory that the hero of the story is Mr. Chamberlain thinly disguised is rubbish. Mr. Chamberlain is not the only protectionist living, and with the exception of the fact that both be and Mrs. Cotes's hero hold the same political views, there is no resemblance between them. "The Imperialist" is a book that ought to interest Americans quite as much as Canadians, and doubtless it will be republished in America.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, March 28, 1904.

Merriman's Short Stories.

TOMASO'S FORTUNE AND OTHER STORIES. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. Pp. 343. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Nobody can read these stories without the conviction that in the late Henry Seton Merriman we have lost one of the best of his craft. There is nothing finer (or less life-like) than Merriman's story-book Englishman, and that wonderful creature is here as cool and capable and sensible as ever; there is nothing more dramatic than Merriman's Spaniard; nothing braver than Merriman's woman—here they both are to admire, to beget thrills in humdrum people, to tempt you to sit up late and read, dreaming the while that mankind is quite other than it seems on week days. The true story teller tells the truth, if you will pardon the paradox, by not telling it, as the artist paints his man by ignoring features patent enough to duller eyes, but not essential. And Merriman had the art of words, mere words, as some artists have the art of line, the art to use words and to spare words, and to fit them perfectly to the effect he aimed at. Within his range, which is narrow enough, he was a finished workman. What better phrase to hit off an attitude—the attitude may be true or false as you choose, the fact is no concern of ours—than this of woman in an uneasy time, of adjustment to conditions new to her—"that sex which is at this moment making a superficial stir in the world?" You will find the phrase in the dramatic story called "A Small World," the third printed under the present title, a story of a man "against whom there was nothing; but he was a priest." So the American (endowed by Merriman in many places with an old-fashioned superstition of chivalry) told the woman in the case. Again this, in another story, a French story concerned with quite another sort of priest and with a wreck: "It is an Englishman, of course," said the Mother Senneville examining the placid white face of a man just fished out of the sea. "They throw their dead about the world like cigar ends." A grim saying, is it not? And the Gallic flavor to it! And still again. Cartoner (who was something in the Foreign Office and made a specialty of Spain) sat in the café of the New Gate in Toledo.

He was thoughtfully sipping his coffee when a man crawled between his legs and hid himself like a sick dog between Cartoner's chair and the hydrangea trees. "His Excellency would not betray a poor unfortunate," whispered an eager voice. "His Excellency will not give me up. I can slip a knife into his Excellency's liver where I sit."

Merriman's Americans are not like other story-book Americans, nor yet, to the noonday eye, like the Americans we meet. They are, however, interesting. You will find here two men and a girl of that country, all three made into excellent story-writers' stuff. Yet most striking, perhaps, of all that this book has to offer is the story named "Stranded," the story of a sea Captain who lost his ship. Afterward he sat and dreamed all day. And his wife—she sat beside him. The book is a book to read.

An Impious War Lord.

THE STOLEN EMPEROR. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "Marna's Mutiny," &c. 12mo. Pp. 323. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Of tragic ghosts of old Japan, stately, armed, and splendid, prond and cruel and passionate, or humble and faithful merely, Mrs. Fraser has made the persons of this story. There is, first, Jito, most glorious Empress-mother of the Infant Son of Heaven, and there is, second, haughty Kashima, war lord or Daimyo, who impiously loves the Empress and as impiously burns the palace and steals both Empress and Emperor. With mailed Samurai about him he bears the illustrious ones to a robber hold of his in the hills, and there schemes to make way with the child and win the mother to himself with the hard coin of unkindness, coin not very fit, as appears, for the purpose in hand. Then is there also beauteous O Haru San, a favorite lady of the Daimyo's household and most devoted to the Daimyo's person. This lady undertakes for love's sweet sake to administer to the infant Emperor and being [illegible] to great deligo by a very humble peasant, makes of Jito's [illegible] while a baker of little cakes the Daimyo rewards her by cutting off her lovely head. It is thus the abject maker of cakes who saves the heaven-born, and her reward, suitably enough, is in heaven. Her head also is cut off. Then come the avengers upon the robber hold of Kashima Daimyo, and a faithful little waiting woman of the Empress sticks a knife into that great man, who, lying helpless while his men fight, is at last borne far off into the north, there to repent his violence. In the end come the Empress and her son, now almost grown up, to forgive him. For the story is the old parable of the pride that has a fall and the humility that is exalted. On the whole, one had rather read Mrs. Fraser's letters from Japan than her fiction, woven thus of Japanese material.

Stalking Invisible Game.

THE STILL-HUNTER. By Theodore S. Van Dyke. With Illustrations by Carl Rungius and the Author. 12mo. Pp. 396. New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. $1.75.

This illustrated edition of Mr. Van Dyke's book on the fine art of hunting deer will perhaps amuse by its tremendous earnestness some people who are not woodsmen by nature or aspiration. Yet even such hopeless creatures will be apt to find the volume good reading. Not only so, but lovers of paradox, still hunters of subtleties in the expression of truth, will be rejoiced by the manner in which the author conveys instruction in his gentle, if murderous, art. He says:

Having selected the ground upon which you are to hunt you will probably, if left to yourself, go wandering around the woods with your eyes fixed about fifty yards ahead of you, expecting at every turn to see a large calf-like object standing broadside to you in a nice open spot, patiently awaiting your bullet—distance twenty-five or thirty yards. The first thing you must do is to lay aside each and every idea of how a wild deer looks that you have ever derived from your imagination, from pictures, even by the best artists in the best magazines or books, even when drawn by accomplished sportsmen.

A little further on he says:

Look carefully all around you as far as you can see. But do not look for a deer. Remember this singular advice. Do not forget it for a moment. One of the greatest troubles that beset the beginner is looking all the time for a deer. If the artist's deer is in sight you will see him quickly enough. Never mind that beast at all. Spend all your time looking for spots and patches of light gray, dark gray, brown, or even black. Examine all you can see from only the size of your hand to the size of a small goat. Never mind the shape of them.

Mr. Van Dyke repeats this lesson in other words all through the book. He says he learned it himself very slowly and laboriously, and he wants to save other tyros some of his trouble. He tells you that deer are now much more timid than they used to be, and that approaching them is much harder. he tells you where they are apt to range, about their habits, and shows you step by step how you should behave in the presumed neighborhood of the dappled game. He talks, too, about rifles, sights, and different halls. The numerous illustrations are intended principally to show how inconspicuous an object a deer is in a landscape, and how easily one may miss him. Thus, except in a few cases where the artist has made a real "picture deer" the effect is rather diagrammatic than picturesque.

New Born Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA. A Popular Illustrated History of the South American Republics, Cuba, and Panama. By Hezekiah Botterworth. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

This story of Spanish America, of the Incas, of the Conquistadores, of Spanish tyrannies, of bloody and treacherous dictators and Governors, of the "liberators," Miranda, Bolivar, and San Martin, was published in 1898 and designed by its own profession as an "introduction" to popular knowledge of the southern continent. The book is now republished in order to include a chapter dealing with the new Republic of Panama. This chapter is a brief one, though it begins with Balboa, tells of the Panama Railway, and of the canal that is to be, and quotes from President Roosevelt's recent message passages concerned with the part which the United States Government had in the birth of the youngest of nations. Included also are reports of Commander Hubbard, commanding the United States ship Nashville, upon the spot at the time, showing officially exactly what the forces of the United States were doing while the citizens of the Isthmus were divorcing themselves from Colombia and establishing independence. Following is some matter descriptive of the geography, fauna, flora, population, and language of a quarter of the world about which for many years to come North Americans may expect to read much in the daily press. For the better understanding of such daily reading this information is intended. None of it, however, is either very new or very important. The tone of the whole book, and of this chapter hardly less, is one of tropically luxuriant heroics and golden prophecy fit for the land once called El Dorado.

A Book for Young People.

THE SHIP OF STATE. By Those at the Helm. The Youth's Companion Series. 12mo. Pp. 264. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Intended for the illumination of the young, this little book is made up of a series of papers on the various departments of the General Government of the United States. The first paper, on the Presidency, was written by Mr. Roosevelt himself, but at a time when he could not be supposed to speak with anything like Presidential authority, his office being that of Governor of New York. Notwithstanding which circumstance and the other circumstance that the explanation of Presidential duties and responsibilities is addressed to the young, the paper may well consider reflections to older readers. Henry Cabot Lodge writes about the Senate, and the article on the House of Representatives is from the pen of the late Thomas B. Reed, an extraordinarily good thing in its way, as might be expected. Here is a passage from Mr. Reed's chapter:

The appearance of the House of Representatives when assembled is not very much in its favor. It seems and is a tumultuous and disorderly collection of men, except on those rare occasions when a great debate culminates in the speeches of the foremost men.

Justice Brewer supplies the paper on the Supreme Court and gives a very fair idea of the routine of that illustrious tribunal. About the navy John D. Long writes, but confines himself to the life of Jack Tar aboard a fighting ship and the duties of the Naval War College and the games of mimic warfare played there. How the army is fed and how clothed are questions resolved respectively by William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, and Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster General. Judge William R. Day writes of diplomacy, advocating truthfulness as the new and essential quality of official intercourse among nations. Senator Lodge again talks about the routine of treaty making. Solicitor General John K. Richards about the Department of Justice, and W. L. Wilson about the Post Office. The articles were prepared originally for The Youth's Companion and on the whole give a not inadequate general idea of the subjects treated. Of course, no more than such a general idea is attempted.

American Naval Heroes.

The Baker & Taylor Company has made arrangements with Edgar Stanton Maclay to write a series of books on the Unknown Heroes of Our Navy. Mr. Maclay will tell about the work of the United States's maritime forces in the Revolution and during the war of 1812. The first book will be "Moses Brown, Captain U. S. N." This volume is said to bring to light some hitherto unknown material concerning the American sea operations during the Revolution and the war against France during 1798-1801. Mr. Maclay states that without the services rendered by the American naval forces in the Revolution and the war of 1812 the position of the United States to-day would be not unlike that of Canada, Australia, Cape Colony, or any other British colony. Aside from this phase of his career, Moses Brown is said to have been a very interesting man, and not like what tradition paints the early officers and sea Captains to have been. He was strong, hardy, and daring, but moral and a gentleman. He won two victories over the British which have not been mentioned in history, and while a prisoner on a British ship faced the entire wardroom with the toast, "To George Washington."

A Huguenot Settlment.

Ralph Le Fevre of New Paltz, N. Y., is publishing a "History of New Paltz and Its Old Families," gathered from both public and private records and from tradition and talks with the old people. New Paltz was settled by Huguenots in 1678, being one of the earliest of these settlements in America. At New Paltz the French language was long used, a Huguenot church long maintained, and the organization of the Duzine, or Twelve Men, was a peculiar characteristic. The present history contains, besides historical and genealogical information, a history of the Church, something about the Indians, and a number of hunting stories of olden times. The book covers the period from 1678 to 1830, and contains nearly fifty illustrations, some of them being pictures of the old houses.

Japanese Gardens in America.

Among the interesting chapters in "How to Make a Flower Garden," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., are one on "A Japanese Garden in an American Yard," by William Verbeck, and another on "The Japanese Garden in Golden Gate," by C. H. Townsend and E. C. B. Fassett, the latter detailing a successful attempt at San Francisco. Mr. Verbeck, who is intimately connected with the modern awakening of Japan, was born and brought up in that country, and really made a Japanese garden in his yard. He made a thatched Summer house and a thatched Japanese gate, gathered big stones, "stones that suggests moods and passions according to the Japanese custom," and made small bridges and a lake. He tells in detail in his contribution how he did all this.

"The Gate of the Kiss" in French.

Foreign booksellers here have received a French translation of John W. Harding's novel, "The Gate of the Kiss," published in this country by the Lothrop Publishing Company. The French version has been made by Frédéric Boutet and entitled "La Porte du Baiser." Count Robert de Montesquiou, whose symbolistic lectures and discourses on the polite literature of France, delivered in New York a year ago, will be recalled, has contributed an introduction, which is most flattering to the Anglo-American author. The translation has been made with considerable skill—literal, yet lacking neither spirit nor imagination. The book is bound in paper, with a semi-historical, semi-symbolical cover design, which pertinently reveals the reason of the peculiar title. It bears the Paris imprint of Charles Carrington, well known as a publisher of artistic books.

"Our Mountain Garden."

Through somebody's error, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, which first printed a literary note about Mrs. Theodore Thomas's forthcoming book, styled it "Our Mountain" instead of "Our Mountain Garden." The literary note giving the incorrect title has gone all over the country, and the Macmillan Company is trying, vainly so far, to catch up with it.

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American Natural History.

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HARPER'S BOOK NEWS.

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HARPER AND BROTHERS

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1904.—16 PAGES.

A MENTAL BIOGRAPHY.

The editor of the Temple biographies introduces Prof. Dowden's "Browning" with a quotation from Gladstone: "In the case of those whom the public has learned to honor and admire there is a biography of the mind that is a matter of deep interest." The volume thus introduced aims and purports to be such a biography. The outward facts of Browning's life are given for the purpose of shedding light on the succession of works which constituted the work of his life and contain the history of his mind, and, theoretically, only to the extent to which they perform that office. Of course, one must not hold the biographer too strictly to his avowed exclusions. If so, he might be held blamable for inserting the facts and dates which would be given in any biographical dictionary, and are the more to be expected of a formal biography, in case they did not illuminate the life-work. But in fact, most biographical facts are relevant. A man's mind, like his body, is the product of "heredity, environment, and integration," and thus includes much that has happened before him, and most that happens around him. The novelty, so far as it is one, in the present scheme, is the aim of critical illumination of the writings which were Browning's works. Cardinal Newman made his autobiography out of "the history of his religious opinions," in which to himself his life appeared to have consisted. Much more may the biographer of Browning make his life a history of his poems, which for all public purposes it essentially was.

Whatever Prof. Dowden's aim may have been, one of them must have been to produce an interesting book. In this he has certainly succeeded. His biographical commentary upon the poems is as good a guide to Browning, if not as the student could desire, at least as he is likely to get, and better than he can get in any other way. Readers of Mark Twain's "In Defense of Harriet Shelley" may very well have imbibed from that very clever essay a distrust of Prof. Dowden as a biographer. Without question, many of the humorist's points are well taken. The main point is well taken, that the biographer conceived himself to hold a brief for his subject, and discoursed, to a considerable extent, according to his retainer. But in the present case he was free from this temptation. There was no episode in Browning's life that required so much doctoring and whitewashing to make it presentable, as did Shelley's treatment of Harriet Westbrook. The biographer was at liberty to treat the facts in a judicial or critical spirit, and he has done so to excellent purpose. One really knows more about the poems by knowing what he has to tell about the poet.

What Prof. Dowden has to say about the dramas does not seem as conclusive as what he has to say about some other aspects of Browning's work. One wonders if the modern poet, in composing a play for the modern stage, subject to the limitations which he knows will mar the presentation, is not always actuated by the fact that the gains of a successful playwright are so much larger and more immediate than the gains of any other mode of authorship, if a real stage play he not in our time an inartistic effort for a man of literary genius. It is certain that Bulwer Lytton could make a better play than any of his contemporaries who were his literary and intellectual superiors. Without doubt Browning had a very strong sense of what was dramatic, and could write "dramatic idylls" and "dramatic monologues" with much more success than he could write plays. Prof. Dowden's explanation, or hypothesis, of the difference is a good deal more ingenious than convincing;

> There is a kind of dramatic art which we may call static, and another kind which we may term dynamic. The former deals especially with characters in position, the latter with characters in movement. Passion and thought may be exhibited and interpreted by dramatic genius of either type; to represent passion and thought and action—action incarnating and developing thought and passion—the dynamic power is required. * * * The dramatic genius of Browning was in the main of the static kind; it studies with extraordinary skill and subtlety character in position; it attains only an imperfect or a labored success with character in movement.

To which one can only answer that the biographer is misled by his own false simile, that really, as well as etymologically, drama is action, and that consequently "statical drama" is a contradiction in terms, and "dynamical drama" a tautology.

But mostly Prof. Dowden stays on safer ground. He has made a useful as well as an interesting book, and has justified the editor's congratulation of himself and his readers on his having selected to write this book one of the "few men who could successfully write a book of this character and scope."

"THE PRESENT SOUTH."

Under this title Edward Gardner Murphy of Montgomery, Ala., has written, and The Macmillan Company has published, a most interesting and valuable little volume. It is a singularly candid, clear, enlightened discussion of the conditions existing in a section of our country which has been the field of the most extreme and profound revolution of modern times, a revolution even more sweeping than that which overthrew the house of the Capets in France in the closing years of the eighteenth century. And it is a discussion also of the processes by which that section is steadily advancing and must continue to advance toward the accomplishment of its normal task in the democratic movement of the Nation, which in its turn is a part of the democratic movement of at least the past three centuries throughout the English-speaking world. This discussion will be found of the keenest interest to Americans of to-day, especially those whose attention has been awakened in what we are used to speak of as "the Southern problem," and it will also possess a substantial value for the student of the wider problem of the evolution of all human society under the reign of the principle of liberty and order, to the extension of which the English race has so largely contributed.

Mr. Murphy speaks, and has a clear right to speak, as a representative of the South, with which he is intimately connected by birth, by blood, and by lifelong association. He realizes with intense conviction that the South has a problem of its own to work out, in which it may encounter aid and sympathy or interference and hindrance, but for which her people are primarily responsible, and in the solution of which they can neither depend on outside aid nor excuse themselves by reason of obstacles from outside. But he is equally convinced that this problem is a National one, that it must be dealt with in the light of the National institutions and the obligations they impose, and he pleads with an earnestness never unaccompanied by calm good sense for the intelligent co-operation of the men of the North with their brothers of the South. The basis of that co-operation, if it is indeed to be intelligent, must be knowledge and understanding. To this Mr. Murphy's book is a rich contribution, which in our judgment no one desiring to know his duty in this matter can afford to ignore.

This is not the place in which to consider the specific arguments as to matters more or less contentious which the author employs. Briefly stated, it is, we think, fair to describe the main objectives of the policy which Mr. Murphy regards as imposed by the conditions of the South as progressive education for all of the sort best fitted to their needs, and the gradual establishment of the suffrage upon qualifications applying equally to all classes. What we desire to call attention to at the present time is the admirable spirit and the efficient methods with which he presents the complex and peculiar facts bearing on the questions raised by this policy. His book is an extraordinary sociologic and political study. The immediate matters with which it deals, the education of negroes and of whites, the industrial environment and opportunity and needs of the two races, the political treatment of the weaker by the stronger, social relations, the instincts and prejudices of race—all these are bristling with difficulty and tend to inspire the extremest mental heat and bias. He handles them with deep feeling, but with coolness of judgment, sustained impartiality, and a constant regard for the teachings of history, science, and common sense.

Unlike too many writers intent on certain ends that appear of prime moral importance and which are necessarily very slowly to be reached, if at all, Mr. Murphy is neither impatient nor hopeless. He does not in the least belittle the difficulties in the way, but he points out very clearly and intelligently the actual movement and its forward direction. Moreover—and this is a rare qualification for the student of moral and social questions—while he has sincere convictions as to the general end toward which he thinks events must work, he is by no means blind to the possibility, the certainty indeed, that his own specific suggestions as to the path to that end are exposed to error. He makes his suggestions after careful examination of the facts, candidly and with a mind at once sincere and open. That is a good service to render to his section and to the country. Mr. Murphy, moreover, is a man of ripe culture and severe mental training, of which his book shows ample and attractive marks.

Those Greatest Poets.

Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

A Baltimore correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS reiterates the claim made by William Morton Payne, that Messrs. Woodberry and Moody are the greatest living American poets. He also cites the authority of Dr. Henry van Dyke, who is said to have expressed the same opinion in an interview last December. It is hard to cast doubt, even by inference, upon the judgment of as able and scholarly a man as Dr. van Dyke, but let us ask, in all seriousness, can a poet, or a pair of poets, be great without having made an impression to that effect upon the public? What have Messrs. Woodberry and Moody written that the average man of intelligence could mention without consulting "Poole's Index" or "Who's Who"? Can it be that they have let only a select and intimate circle into the secret of their greatness, or are we to infer that poetry in America is at such a low ebb that any two gentlemen whom their friends choose to nominate can be elected without opposition to the highest seat on our Parnassus? We believe Edmund Clarence Stedman is still alive, and so is also Edwin Markham, the author of what some people regard as the greatest poem written by an American since Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis." Foreign critics like Max Nordau have also pronounced Markham a great poet.

Monarchs and Millionaires.

"The snob," says Mrs. Atherton in her new novel "Rulers of Kings," which Messrs. Harper & Brothers publish in this country April 14, and the Macmillans simultaneously abroad, "is a man who furnishes comedy for others and tragedy for himself." This may serve to show that in her forthcoming adventure in international fiction Mrs. Atherton has not ceased her coinage of epigrams. As for the story, of which the publishers profess high expectations, the main fact of it, that the young American millionaire hero is married to an Austrian Archduchess especially invented for the purpose, has been noted in these columns before. It may be added that the young man is grown in a sort of forcing house of ambition by having the fact that his father is the master of four hundred millions concealed from him till his education is complete. Thinking he has his way to make from the bottom, he stores up towering energies which, when he finds his parent is not a green grocer, serve to land him where hitherto not even the third generation of millionairedom has been able to get—within the royal fold. The Emperors of Germany and of Austria figure familiarly in the plot. They and the elder millionaire are the powers that treat. Romance and passion of the kind of which Mrs. Atherton has the secret play their parts with the young American and the Archducal Princess, both, as Mrs. Atherton has explained, "taken as they are, and represented as they might be." It is to be understood that the story is supposed to deal not in a near future, but in the actual present.

Title of Mrs. Ward's Novel.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, the serial publication of which begins in the June number of Harper's Magazine, has been named "The Marriage of William Ashe." The story belongs to a period earlier than that assigned to the recent "Lady Rose's Daughter."

RARE BOOKS.

A VOLUME containing the signature of "Wm. Shakespere" will be offered for sale in London in the Sotheby auction rooms Thursday, April 21. The signature is said to be Shakespeare's, but the majority of collectors will doubtless question its authenticity. The book is William Rastall's "Collection in English of the Statutes Now in Force from Magna Charta to XXXV. Q. Eliz.," London, T. Wright and R. Norton, 1598. It is imperfect, lacking all after folio 551, and the title page is mounted; but its defective state would be the most insignificant of trifles if one were really convinced of the genuineness of the signature which is written longitudinally on the outer margin of the fifth leaf of the table.

In 1852 this volume was bought with others at an obscure auction sale in London by the late C. W. Hird of Portland Chambers. Mr. Hird, who seems to have considered the signature genuine, bequeathed the book to his grandson, the present owner. On the fly leaf are two signatures of "Thomas Bragge," apparently a member of a well-known Stratford-on-Avon family contemporary with Shakespeare. Between Bragge's time and the 1852 auction sale there is a wide gap, and with such a faulty pedigree the book is to be classed with the most commonplace of association books. While in Mr. Hird's possession it was submitted to "various experts," and compared with the five known and recognized signatures of the poet. Although the "experts" were unwilling to give an authoritative decision, the consensus of opinion was that this signature was not an Ireland forgery, but was probably written soon after the book was published. The auctioneers modestly declare that the autograph is "worthy the notice of Shakespearean collectors," but they step into the realm of bibliographical conjecture when they say that "There seems no absolutely certain argument against this being a genuine signature." Without a pedigree going back to Shakespeare's time, who shall say that this book was in his library and that this signature is his?

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Of genuine signatures of the poet there are five—the three autographs on the will and one each on the deed of purchase and the mortgage deed of a house in Blackfriars, dated respectively March 10 and March 11, 1613. The will has remained at Somerset House since Shakespeare's death in 1616. The deed of purchase for the Blackfriars house is owned by the City of London and is deposited in Guildhall. In 1841 a sensation was created in the literary world by the sale of this deed for a comparatively small sum. A few years later James O. Halliwell, the Shakespearean scholar and indefatigable gatherer of relics associated with Shakespeare's name, was fortunate enough to discover the mortgage deed of the same house, which bears the most clearly written of the five authentic signatures. At one of his auction sales at Sotheby's, June 14, 1858, it was publicly offered and secured by an agent of the British Museum for 300 guineas. It was originally found in 1768 by Albany Wallis, one of Garrick's executors, among the title deeds of Shakespeare's property in Blackfriars, at that time in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh of Oxted, Surrey. Fetherstonhaugh instructed Wallis to present the deed to Garrick, whom he greatly admired, and the actor later lent it to George Steevens, who in his edition of Shakespeare published in 1790 gave a copy of the deed and a fac simile of the signature. After Garrick's death his widow gave the document to Wallis, and the latter presented it to his partner, the father of J. O. Halliwell.

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Volumes similar to the one soon to be sold in London exist in several collections. The British Museum has a copy of the first edition of Florio's translation of Montaigne, 1603, which contains a signature said to be Shakespeare's. It cost the library £140 in 1838, but its pedigree goes back no further than 1780. The Bodleian Library, Oxford, possesses the Aldine edition of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," 1502, on the title page of which is written "Wm. She," but the writing is now admitted by most scholars to be a forgery. In 1880 the Boston Public Library acquired a copy of North's translation of Plutarch, 1603, in which is a signature claimed to be that of the dramatist, and a writing apparently in his autograph. Another volume, containing "Shakespeare's signature," brought £102 at a London sale in 1898, and is now in the splendid Shakespearean library of Marsden J. Perry of Providence, R. I. This is a work of Giovanni Sarava, "I Quattro libri della Filosofia," Venice, 1565. It really contains two signatures, for the autograph of one "W. Shakespeare" is written twice outside the cover. In 1845 this relic was purchased at Fletcher's rooms in Piccadilly, London, by William Pickering, the bookseller and publisher, for the sum of 21 guineas. Pickering, Madden, (the former Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum,) and others have regarded this volume of Sarava as containing a genuine specimen of the most valuable of all autographs.

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The manuscript portion of Bishop Hurst's library, to be sold this Spring in the Anderson rooms, is a very attractive part of this notable collection. Here are half a dozen fine letters of Washington, beginning with one of five folio pages, written to Richard Henry Lee Aug. 29, 1775, from the "Camp at Cambridge." Washington Lund's "Book of Accounts" has inserted a long letter, six and a half folio pages, written by Washington to "Dear Lund" from New York Aug. 19, 1776, describing the movements of the

APRIL

American troops. The best of the historical manuscript is Capt. William Pote's "Journal," kept during his captivity in the French and Indian war of 1747, 234 closely written small octavo pages. This journal, which the Bishop discovered in Geneva in 1890 and published in 1896, gives a better and more accurate account of the incidents of the imprisonment than any narrative previously printed.

Under Scott's name is a considerable portion of the original manuscript of his "History of Scotland," bound in one quarto volume and two volumes, folio. The quarto volume, containing about three hundred pages, is entirely in Scott's hand; the larger volumes are in the autograph of his secretary, but nearly every page has interlineations and corrections by Scott. The three volumes were bought for the Bishop by Frederick W. Morris at the Frederickson sale in 1897, costing him only $245. Under Tom Moore's name is the original manuscript of "The Epicurean," entirely in his autograph, containing numerous passages omitted in the published version. This cost Bishop Hurst $125 in 1885. A manuscript volume in quarto contains a rough draft of Coleridge's "Remorse," written in a legal hand, the alternate pages containing hundreds of corrections, additions, and notes in the hand of the poet himself. Another volume from Coleridge's library contains various transcripts in his autograph, together with others in a different hand, the largest part of the volume comprising a work of 150 pages, entitled "On the Divine Ideas."

The most valuable item among the American literary manuscripts is part of Poe's first poetical volume, "Tamerlane and Other Poems," the rough drafts of about one-third of the title poem, and the whole of five others—"Dreams," "The Lake," "To the River," "The Spirit of the Dead," and "To ——," ("I saw thee on thy bridal day.") sixteen pages in all. The collection also contains a manuscript in Poe's autograph, eight pages, quarto and folio, entitled "Prospectus and Memoranda for 'The Living Writers of America.' Some Honest Opinions about Their Literary Merits, with Occasional Words of Personality by Edgar A. Poe." It is closely written, with numerous erasures, interlineations, &c. Poe's personal copy of "Eureka," 1848, with many corrections, additions, and notes intended for insertion in a new edition, is also in the library. The flyleaf bears the autograph of Dr. Rufus W. Griswold.

Among the other manuscripts are Irving's "Bracebridge Hall," eighty pages, and his "Tales of a Traveller," 186 pages; Cooper's "Life of Commodore Preble," 37 pages, &c.

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Caxton's edition of "The Ryal (or Royal) Book, or Book for a King," printed by him at Westminster about 1488, is one of the rarities included in "A Selection from the Library of the late Charles Longuet Higgins," which Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge are to sell April 23. Two leaves are in fac simile, and the margins of five others are mended, in one case slightly injuring a few letters of text. Otherwise, the Higgins copy is an excellent one, measuring nearly 11 by 7¾ inches, and finely bound by Clark and Bedford in brown morocco, with stamped blind ornaments. Of this rare production of the first English printing press Blades recorded only five perfect copies. Two of the five have been sold within the last two years, one bringing the record price of £2,225 in 1902 (the highest price yet paid at auction for a Caxton), and the other selling for £1,550 in 1901 and reselling the following year for £1,400, its value having been reduced by the sale of the previous copy, whose condition was almost immaculate. The only other imperfect copy offered for a long period is Buccleuch's, lacking one leaf, which fetched £365 in 1880. The Ashburnham sale, with its many high-priced Caxtons, has occurred since then, and the Higgins example will doubtless bring several times the price of fifteen years ago.

Wynken de Worde's edition of the "Vitas Patrum," 1495, one of his best typographic productions, is also included in the Higgins sale.

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The Boyes collection of Thackeray drawings, to be sold in London April 21, includes thirty-four sketches in color, pen and ink, and pencil, among which are some of his earliest schoolboy efforts. J. F. Boyes, now deceased, was Thackeray's schoolfellow and life-long friend, and author of the illustrated article entitled "A Memorial of Thackeray's School-Days," which appeared in The Cornhill Magazine for January, 1865. One of the best items is an oblong drawing book, used by Thackeray when at the Charterhouse School, 1822-28. It contains nine different sketches in pencil, mostly humorous. On the front inside cover is his signature, "William Thackeray." This is probably his earliest known autograph.

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A coming London sale in the Sothsby auction rooms, London, includes a remarkable document associated with the name of the author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." This is the original warrant under which Bunyan was apprehended and imprisoned in Bedford Jail, March 15, 1674, for six months, during which period he probably commenced his immortal work. The warrant, which is signed by thirteen Justices of the Peace, is written on a single folio leaf.

The same sale contains several documents possessing Dryden interest. The best item is the original agreement between Jacob Tonson and Dryden for the latter's translation of Virgil, dated June 15, 1694. It is engrossed on parchment, and bears Tonson's autograph signature, and also that of William Congreve, the dramatist, as witness.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, April 8.—Henry Frowde is about to publish "Queen Victoria and the Levant Company," which sets forth the details of the curious diplomatic and literary incidents developed in establishing British trading relations in Constantinople.

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Justin McCarthy has decided to call the book in which he gives the record of his life "The Story of An Irishman."

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Mlle. Vacaresco dedicates her forthcoming book, "Kings and Queens I Have Known," to those royal personages to whom the book relates.

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Hall Caine has finished his novel, "The Prodigal Son," and is resting at Biarritz.

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R. A. Everitt will soon publish a "Guide to the Stage" by "Austin Fryars," with an introduction by Herbert Beerhohm Tree, the actor.

***

Grant Richards published to-day Elizabeth Godfrey's "Social Life Under the Stuarts." The same publisher will soon issue "The Development of Maeterlinck and Other Essays," by W. L. Courtney.

***

Fisher Unwin will soon publish Harry Furniss's new book called "Harry Furniss At Home." It will include many caricatures and other pictures. A chapter will be devoted to the late Max O'Rell, one of Furniss's intimates.

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Amos K. Fiske's book, "The Modern Bank," will be published here by Sidney Appleton.

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Chatto & Windus will publish immediately a novel entitled "The Peril of An Empire," by Robert Johnson, who won the one-hundred-pound prize offered by J. W. Whitbread for the best historical play sent to him. The novel deals with London life to-day. The same house will issue next week Sarah Tytler's new novel, "The Poet and His Guardian Angel."

***

William Heinemann will soon publish "The Court of Sacharissa," a story by N. M. Meakin and H. T. Sheringham.

W.

MACMILLANS' PLANS.

Mr. Brett, the President of the Macmillan Company, who has just returned to New York from a business trip to London, announces that arrangements have been made for the issue of Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new novel May 20. "The Queen's Quair" has been in great part rewritten since its serial appearance in magazines. It presents a picture of Mary Queen of Scots and her times from the human standpoint, and is a fascinating historical study of the times and the people, combined and wrought into a novel of first-rate power and interest. Mr. Hewlett is to spend the Summer in Italy, putting the finishing touches to his book on Tuscany, which will appear in the early Fall, with many illustrations by Mr. Joseph Pennell, some of them in colors.

Another novel to which great interest attaches is "Sabrina Warham," by Mr. Laurence Housman, the reputed author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." Mr. Housman's novel is described as a fascinating study of a woman's life in one of the coast counties of England, and as being so far his most considerable piece of work.

A new novel by Mr. Stephen Phillips will positively appear during the Autumn. The work is at present called "The Sin of David"; the author has been steadily at work on it during his last three years of silence. Those who have seen it in manuscript believe it to be by far his most important piece of work to date.

Books will also be published during the Autumn by Mr. James Bryce and the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, the titles of which will be announced later.

Mr. Brett announces also the early publication of the official life of the great English artist, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, with reproductions of many of his most famous pictures, for the most part not yet reproduced for the public.

Perhaps the most profusely illustrated of the Autumn books will be Dr. George C. Williamson's work on "Portrait Miniatures." This was announced for issue last Fall, but the immense labor and time involved in making some 500 reproductions in color of portrait miniatures necessitated the postponement of the work until next Autumn, when it will appear in two folio volumes.

Arrangements were made by Mr. Brett while in London for the establishment of an Australian agency for the Macmillan Company. The Australian house is to be opened and managed in connection with the Messrs. Macmillan of London. Hereafter all books published by the Macmillan Company will appear simultaneously in New York, London, Canada, and Australasia, as well as in India where the house now has branches.

Macgreegor and Others.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish on April 14, in addition to Mrs. Atherton's novel elsewhere mentioned, three books. One will be the "Later Adventures of Wee Macgreegor," by J. J. Bell, continuations of the same vein which caught the popular fancy last year; the second will be John Kendrick Bangs's "The Inventions of the Idiot," these again continuations in Mr. Bangs's familiar vein. The third on the list is a novel called "The Steps of Honor," by Basil King, author of "Let Not Man Put Asunder," and the Nova Scotian story, "In the Garden of Charity." The scene of Mr. King's story is Cambridge, Mass.

Fifty-six Favored Books.

The New York State Library's list of books of the year, just published, contains 784 titles. These were chosen from 7,865 books published last year. The list was then, as usual, submitted to the librarians of this State, and other persons, for a vote as to which are the best 50 for the uses of a village library. The State Librarian explains that the list of the "Best 50," (with six titles added for good measure,) resulting from that vote, and herewith printed, would not probably meet the approval of any individual voter. Later in the year the State Library will publish its annual list of 250 books which it judges to be the best of the year. The tentative list of 50 "best books" for a village library follows, with the number of votes each received appended:

Fox—Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come.....77
Wiggin—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.....73
Keller—Story of My Life, by Helen Keller...62
Ward—Lady Rose's Daughter.....60
London—Call of the Wild.....54
Rice—Lovey Mary.....52
Norris—The Pit.....44
Morley—Life of Gladstone.....41
Smith—Colonel Carter's Christmas.....40
Baker—Boys' Second Book of Inventions...39
Page—Gordon Keith.....39
Seton—Two Little Savages.....39
Ely—A Woman's Hardy Garden.....38
Crawford—Heart of Rome.....37
Kipling—Five Nations.....37
Deland—Dr. Lavendar's People.....35
Gordon—Reminiscences of the Civil War....35
Lang—Crimson Fairy Book.....35
Brooks—Social Unrest.....34
Earle—Two Centuries of Costume in America, 1620-1820.....34
Williamson—The Lightning Conductor.....32
Hoar—Autobiography of Seventy Years.....31
Van Vorst—The Woman Who Toils.....31
Baker—Descriptive Guide to the Best Fiction.....30
Beveridge—The Russian Advance.....30
Pyle—Story of King Arthur and His Knights.30
Allen—Mettle of the Pasture.....29
Kelley—Three Hundred Things a Bright Girl Can Do.....27
Barbour—Weatherby's Inning.....26
Chapman—Color Key to North American Birds.....26
Lee—Dictionary of National Biography.....26
White—The Forest.....25
Trent—History of American Literature, 1607-1865.....24
Garland—Hesper.....23
Lee—Queen Victoria.....23
Mitchell—Organized Labor.....23
Parker and Bryan—Old Quebec.....23
Sturgis—How to Judge Architecture.....23
Webster—When Patty Went to College.....23
Bell—More Macgregor.....22
Keeler—Our Northern Shrubs.....22
People of the Whirlpool.....22
Abbott—Henry Ward Beecher.....21
Bostock—Training of Wild Animals.....21
Brochner—Danish Life in Town and Country.21
Bryce—Studies in Contemporary Biography.21
Carpenter—John Greenleaf Whittier.....21
Lothrop—Five Little Peppers at School.....21
Tarkington—Cherry.....21
Brownell—Heart of Japan.....20
Clarke—Care of a House.....20
Clement—Handbook of Modern Japan.....20
Crothers—Gentle Reader.....20
Hammer—Radium and Other Radio-Active Substances.....20
Long—A Little Brother to the Bear.....20
Van Dyck—Meaning of Pictures.....20

Next Week's Books.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out next Saturday the following books: "John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, 1861-65," by Henry Greenleaf Pearson, in two volumes; "High Noon," the new volume of short stories by Alice Brown, author of "The Mannerings," "Meadow Grass," &c.; "Methods of Industrial Peace," by Prof. Nicholas P. Gilman, author of "Profit Sharing," &c.; "Essays for the Day," by Dr. Theodore T. Munger, author of "Horace Bushnell," &c.; "The Neighbor: The Natural History of Human Contacts," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, author of "The Individual," &c.

The Macmillan Company will bring out on Wednesday Onoto Watanna's novel, "Daughters of Nijo," Clifton Johnson's "Old-Time Schools and School Books," Messrs. Hugh Sheringhnm and Nevill Meakin's "Court of Sacharissa," and Marguerite Stockman Dickson's "A Hundred Years of Warfare."

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce for publication April 15, Volume IV. in the Contemporary Men of Letters Series, being "William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Revival," by Horatio Sheafe Krans, and "The Picaroons," by Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. A "picaroon" is a "petty rogue," according to the authors.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce for publication April 16, Volume I. "Narratives of the Beginnings of Hebrew History," by Prof. Charles Foster Kent, in the Student's Old Testament; "The Panchronicon," by Harold Steele Mackaye; "The Pastime of Eternity," by Beatrix Demarest Lloyd; "The Roosevelt Book: Selections from the Writings of Theodore Roosevelt," with an introduction by Robert Bridges, and in the Series of School Reading, "Hero Tales Told in School," by James Baldwin, illustrated by Howard Pyle and Reginald Birch.

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"Easily takes precedence of the books on the subject of Louisiana. Destined to be widely read."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"An admirable work in every respect. Mr. Hitchcock has accomplished his task with singular success. He has lived up to his reputation by writing the most comprehensive, succinct, authoritative and interesting historical study of the West yet produced."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"Of all the recitals of the trans-Mississippi country's development this is from many points of view the best. Mr. Hitchcock has a way of his own in telling of the growth of the country—a way that brings one to think of John Fiske's admirably lucid style. Students of the West cannot afford to pass this history."—*St. Louis Republic.*

"Reads like a romance, although it is good straight history. When all history is written in this manner it will be read. And more than that, it will be remembered."—*Toledo Times-Bee.*

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FROM READERS.

A Sensible and Eloquent Tribute to "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

WHEN persons whom one regards with esteem and affection are attacked by adverse criticism, the impulse to go to their defense is well-nigh irresistible, and the same is true when those books which have become endeared to us are subjected to unmerited censure.

I have read with amazement some of the recent strictures passed on "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," being unable to define to myself the point of view which could cause her merry satires to appear in the light in which they have been regarded by some of your readers. The letter from New Orleans particularly impressed me, and I wish it might be followed by another which would illuminate some points not made clear in the first communication. For instance, what connection does your correspondent find between the bad manners of her disagreeable fellow-traveler and the fact that that person was reading "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"? The one fact could scarcely have been the result of the other, since such selfish disregard of the rights and feelings of others as was shown by the person described must be deeply rooted and of long standing, whereas the Disagreeable One had apparently just begun the perusal of the book. Neither can the fact that she was seen reading "Elizabeth" be safely construed as a sign that she enjoyed it. Moreover, how do we know that the mild and peaceful person who tried unsuccessfully to engage the Disagreeable One in conversation was not an ardent admirer of Elizabeth? If this were the case, the criticism loses all its point. Does your New Orleans contributor wish us to believe that persons who read "Elizabeth" with pleasure become in consequence selfish and ill-mannered? Or does it work the other way, and only selfish and ill-mannered persons find pleasure in reading "Elizabeth"?

I have read with unflagging interest all the published works of the Countess Von Arnim, and have just finished my third perusal of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" with greater appreciation than ever before of its subtle charm. Elizabeth never preaches. She paints, with words for her colors. She sees life and human nature with keen eyes, and sets forth what she sees humorously, truthfully, without comment or bitterness, leaving her readers to draw their own conclusions and suggest their own remedies if they chance to have any that are applicable. That human motive and conduct, thus faithfully depicted, are not more lovely, is no fault of hers. She has no illusions and no self-laudation, but "holds the mirror up to nature" unflinchingly, even when it reflects her own face. Elizabeth is not a prig. The enormous part played by vanity and other forms of egotism as motive powers in average human life is very evident to this keen-eyed lady, whether she regards herself or her neighbors, and she is not misled by the mawkish sentimentality so prevalent in modern fiction into closing her eyes to the folly and littleness of our every-day conduct. And from the contemplation of so much that is unlovely she turns to her garden and her babies—to the sun and clouds and fresh, free air of the country—with a joy that is heightened by the contrast. Has not this truth-telling, with no other object in view but simply to tell the truth, a value? If we are mean and petty and insincere in our daily lives, does not the person who tells us so frankly and kindly render a service, even though she neither moralizes nor preaches nor prescribes remedies? "The Truth shall set you free," says the good Book.

I have dwelt at some length on the special features of the book which have drawn forth the animadversions of New Orleans and other localities, but to my mind it is far from the desire of our author to pose as a writer of either moral or unmoral intention. She seems rather a clear-headed, keen-witted woman, whose mental vision is singularly free from distortion and who sees far into the beauty and ugliness of life. She has a rare gift of making others see what she sees. Her limpid, flowing style, with its quaint humor and subtle touches of tenderness, suggested rather than revealed, has a charm of which it is useless to speak to those who have failed to find it within the covers of the book itself. It is an admirable medium through which to look upon Elizabeth's every-day life, but I cannot think that she exercises her art with any ultimate intention. She writes, as the bird sings, because it is her mode of self-expression. E. W.

New York, April 1, 1904.

Another View.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Even in this isolated corner of creation the criticism by Miss Stone of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," which was printed in your issue of March 5, was read with much relish and enthusiasm, and the many replies it has called forth with equal interest.

Miss Stone voiced boldly and well the opinion of hundreds of intelligent readers. Miss Frances E. Rogers in answering said that "Elizabeth wrote not about her German husband or her German children, but about her German garden." So long as she wrote about her garden the story was pleasing enough, but when she wrote about her German husband, German babies, German and other friends and dependents, she showed herself in her true character, that of a snob and cad. No amount of humor or love of nature would be sufficient to hide the lack of refinement, the unkindness, and the studied rudeness of Elizabeth.

Were such a woman met socially she would be banished the hearts and homes of all high-minded, kindly intentioned persons. It is hardly probable that these opinions are peculiar to Miss Rogers's own sex. There are some men who are analytical enough to discern the underlying coarseness of Elizabeth's nature.

M. E. F.

El Paso, Texas, April 1, 1904.

He Who Runs May Read.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In yesterday's issue Mr. John K. Hoyt points out the common misquotation, "He who runs may read," contrary to the authorized version, "He may run that readeth it." Mr. Hoyt explains the passage as "a distinct warning to run away from impending danger."

The popular error of misquoting and general misunderstanding of the text is due to the word "run," which in this sense means "flow"—fluent. The original Hebrew text reads "lemaan yarus kara bo." A liberal translation would be "that one may read it fluently."

In the first chapter Habakkuk prophesied the coming of the Chaldeans and the Jewish first exilic period. The second chapter foretells the fall of the Chaldeans, the idol worshippers; the restoration of the Jews, and rebuilding of the Holy Temple. To verify the prophetic vision the Lord said to Habakkuk: "Write down this vision, inscribe it plainly on a tablet, so that any one may read it with fluency. For the vision is yet for an appointed time. * * * Though it tarry, wait for it, because it will surely come."

J. D. EISENSTEIN.

New York, April 3, 1904.

"The Mother of Washington."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

No one who admires the greatness of Washington and the simplicity of his character can fail to be interested in anything that concerns the mother, Mary Ball Washington, to whom America owes his birth and early training. One of the most charming books of the season is "The Mother of Washington and Her Times," by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor of New York City. It is by far the most accurate and lifelike pen portrait of this noble Colonial Dame ever published. It is impossible to separate such a character from the times in which she lived. Mrs. Pryor has not only drawn an attractive likeness of this Virginia matron, but she has as attractively portrayed the history and manners of the day and locality in which she lived. This is an easy task only to a Virginian, or one who has long lived in the Old Dominion. The social life of Virginia in Colonial times was almost unique in American history. It was the only colony of the thirteen that retained the country life of England, in which the larger portion of its early emigrants were raised. In Maryland and the Carolinas it was preserved only in part. Virginia was the one colony in which could be found a largely prevailing element of English gentry by birth and descent. This is enigmatical to persons who were never raised in Virginia or have never lived in its social atmosphere. It is doubtful if a fitter pen could be found to portray this feature of Virginia culture than Mrs. Pryor, who is "to the manor born," and was reared amid the memories of a past where, until the war for Southern independence, homes and lands were rarely changed, and families retained their social standing and customs from generation to generation.

But Mrs. Pryor has wisely and most effectively added to the traditions of her own life the written statements of Virginians of the eighteenth century, and her descriptions of the environments of Mary Washington are pen pictures taken from the works of contemporaries who lived in Eastern Virginia, or visitors who spent days among the land owners of pre-Revolutionary times. So accurately has she described the life of that period that The Academy, London, in reviewing her book says:

> The strongest interest of the book is in its graphic portrayal of Colonial life in the Old Dominion. We have its features of likeness to the country life of England, for Virginia was, as is its boast, settled by English gentlemen who brought across seas devotion to the soil, to out-of-door sports, to the mother country's traditions of hospitality. The book traces with care the political relations of the colonies to the mother country, the causes of the revolt which became revolution, &c. But the charm of the study is in the social sketches of Virginia with her gallant gentlemen and stately dames.

No one who reads Mrs. Pryor's book can fail to see how faithfully drawn are the pictures of the surroundings of Mary Ball Washington. Her father, Col. Joseph Ball, was a planter of large estate, a vestryman of the Church of England, and holding the crown title of Colonel. Like his son-in-law, Augustine Washington, he lived in the enjoyment of the best social privileges of the eastern part of the colony, and, like him, was a representative of the best Virginia life.

Those who have the pleasure of reading Mrs. Pryor's book as the writer has, with all the many authorities from which she quotes at hand, will fully appreciate the great labor required to prepare such a memoir. But she has especially made every Virginian, nay, every American, indebted to her for presenting in her popular work the true date of the birth of the mother of Washington, 1707-8. In my "Virginia Genealogies," 1891, I proved this date by a deed from Joseph Ball to his son Joseph, dated Feb. 7, 1707, in which he stated: "At this time I have no wife." Therefore his marriage to his second wife, Mrs. Mary Johnson, took place after Feb. 7, 1707, and his daughter by this marriage, Mary Ball Washington, was not born until the latter part of 1707 or the first part of 1708. Although this fact has been in print for fourteen years, Mrs. Pryor is the only one of the biographers of Mary Washington who has not placed her birth in 1706, a year before her parents were married. It is a matter of interest to Americans whether the mother of Washington has a clear escutcheon or whether it is marred by the "baton sinister."

Mrs. Pryor's most admirable work is not free from errata. What human production was ever free? But the few which I have noticed are not her own, but are given on the authority of others. The book is not a genealogy, nor is it an attempt at genealogy. The statement made by the author in Chapter 2 that the Virginia Balls "descended from the Balls of Barkham, Berkshire, England," which is not based on any known evidence, is quoted by Mrs. Pryor from "the maternal ancestry and nearest of kin of Washington," written and published by my old friend and comrade, Capt. George Washington Ball of Tonquhus County, Va., in 1853, who made the claim on the strength of an old manuscript in the Dominion family of Virginia descendants of Joseph Ball, the brother of Mary Washington. While this deduction is not proved to be an error, it is contradicted by the fact that the arms and crest of the Barkham and Virginia lines have no similarity whatever. Mr. Moncure D. Conway, also a Ball descendant, has made a similar claim. In my "Virginia Genealogies" (Ball family) I simply dismissed the claim as untrustworthy. Such an error cannot be justly charged to Mrs. Pryor, as it has long been accepted as correct by the family and never been contradicted in any publication that would reach the general reader. All other errata in Mrs. Pryor's book are of minor importance and in no way interfere with the general accuracy of her handsome and charming volume.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

April 4, 1904.

Thinks Reviews Too Gentle.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am a "constant reader" of THE NEW YORK (Saturday) TIMES, as well as of numerous other Book Reviews. My one criticism is that few reviews review. Nine out of every ten notes and comments are identically the same thing. Of course, synonyms are used, or the fifteen-two puzzle arrangement of words is possible, but the underlying thought (or lack of it) is the same. "All right, best he has written, everybody should read it!" Occasionally I do read one of these honorably mentioned books, and my opinion differs quite largely from the so-called reviewers.

There was a time when a review told you something of the book in question and really expressed an opinion on its merits or demerits. What has become of the old-time reviewer? I fear a newer and younger generation has not time and patience for his task. One reason why an opinion is not forthcoming is because the reviewer (?) hasn't one—he hasn't read the book—and falls back on the title, the author, the publisher, and makes up his item from what he knows or guesses of one or all of these. "The cleverest can tell no more than he knows." Sometimes the review deals almost entirely with the author's previous successes, his travels, his friends, his home—any old thing but the book under consideration.

I don't remember when I've seen a review derogatory, denunciatory, in its tone. If it is a well-known author or publisher, so both, the reviewer seems in duty bound to insist that "the story is full both of adventure and character," "original and fascinating," "wonderfully clever," "very strong and original," "a distinct literary success," and so on ad nauseum. Are they all—all—equally good? It was Charles Lamb who inquired where all the bad people were buried. I make a similar query as to books.

Maybe my ideas of what is good are abnormal. Maybe I fail to see the point of some of the woolly yarns foisted on a long-suffering people by enterprising publishers, not only of books but of magazines. Some of these potboilers are absolutely without one merit—are not even entertaining. The titles of many are evidently furnished by the "Authors' College," and the writing apparently done in answer to the standing advertisement in all city dailies, "Would you like to add $50 to $100 a month to your income by writing? Anybody can do it."

Oh! for a truthteller! Oh! for a reviewer—one who will occasionally sit down good and hard on the book written only for commercial purposes!

I delight to know a first-rate story has reached its third, or even its tenth, edition, but it disgusts me to find on a really bit of trash it is advertised "twelve thousand sold before publication."

If this be true, why is it true? Why should an unknown book by an unknown author have such honors thrust upon it—why, even leaving the matter of merit entirely out of the question? I'll tell you why. The publishers have the ears of the reviewers, and by constant puffing and noticing the dear public is led to believe that "The Bishop's Wedding" is the only brilliant book of the year, and that "A Cake Unturned" is a feast fit for the gods—first come, first served; speak quick or you lose it.

P. T. Barnum was right. We do love to be humbugged, and the so-called literati of this present day surely are "taken in" at every turn, especially if for their book opinions they go to the average review.

Just here I expect to be contradicted by some people, and it will be urged that I am morbid, antiquated, and not "up to date." My reply is a fervent "Amen—so be it." I do not desire an up-to-dateness that will blind me to much of the "commyrot" that is offered the dear public as literature. We grow by what we feed on—and in no department of our being is this more true than in our mental make-up.

The silly twaddle called current literature is as a maggot breeder, and unfortunately, as in Solomon's time, "of making of books there is no end."

Where do they all go to? What becomes of them all? Ah! they are like butterflies—for a season only, then back into waste paper. And this in spite of the reviewer with his twice—nay, hundreds of twice—told and double-jointed adjectives in their praise.

To paraphrase:

Where, oh! where are the books of the morning.
Fresh as the dews of our prime?
Gone, like tenants that quit without warning—
Down the back entry of time.

EDWARD S. EABESH.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1904.

Langouste and Lobster, Too.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There is a crayfish about a foot long, built like a lobster, but lacking the two prehensile claws or nippers, which is found off the coast of Finisterre, in Brittany. It is known there as the langouste. It is sometimes a pale flesh color, sometimes a deeper tint when alive. I have seen them, as I described them in the "Maids of Paradise," picking their way over the bottom of clear rocky pools at low tide. In the water, at certain angles, their color seems to be a flame tint. There are lobsters there, too, and when alive their colors are deep green and Prussian blue.

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

New York, April 6, 1904.

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APRIL

1904

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts on Subjects of Interest in the World of Books.

THE ENGLISH BOOK TRADE.—It is usually held that such events as a big war or a general election interfere seriously with the general sale of books. A great public crisis is believed to drive the reading public to the daily and weekly papers and away from any books save those which directly deal with the crisis in question. Personally I venture to think that this view is not quite sound. Doubtless during a crisis the newspapers are more carefully and fully read than at other times, but unless the pockets of the book-buying public are hard hit, I fancy that good books are as eagerly bought as at other times.

It is the second, third-rate books that fail to find a market when the minds of the public are intent on national events; a fine novel, a striking biography, or a sound history appeals to a public which asks for books, possibly all the more eagerly, when the papers are full of sensation—of battles, murders, and sudden deaths. The plucky publisher who does not fear to put his fate to the test in such times will probably startle himself and others by his success. It is much the same with providers of dramatic and musical entertainments who follow old-established customs and rules without really considering the matter for themselves.

In fact, publishers, as other business men, in this country are apt to be somewhat conservative. Matters are changing considerably, as, for example, the Summer months are not invariably, as they used to be, considered a dead time for book publishing. Another point is that the book-buying public is rapidly increasing, though I fear the new public is somewhat uncritical. But take it for all in all, though there be many bad symptoms, the book market is healthy, and an enterprising publisher may keep a good heart—but he must be enterprising.

It is a pity that it is not more generally recognized that publishers, booksellers, and bookbuyers are after all working for one common object, the distribution of good literature, and that this object can best be attained by all three parties working in harmony.—London Academy.

ONE OF STOCKTON'S FANCIES.—A recent article in a Chicago newspaper announces that a mill in Maine is now manufacturing a good quality of paper from corn stalks. Several years ago, when this idea was first broached, it was mentioned in the presence of the late Frank R. Stockton. His whimsical fancy immediately took to it, and with the twinkle in his eye and the kindly smile which were so characteristic of him, he straightway elaborated what might have been the germ of a real Stockton story. He was at that time living on his large estate near Charlestown, West Va. He said that he would have his next book splendidly advertised as having been printed on paper made from the corn stalks grown on the author's own plantation—a farm that raised not only a large crop of ideas, but a supply of the raw material on which to promulgate the ideas. He developed the fancy with a number of quaint conceits, such as publishers' announcements that owing to the large sale of Frank Stockton's last novel it had been necessary for Mr. Stockton to plant twenty acres more in corn than had been ever before raised on his plantation. Then there might follow the alarming announcement that owing to the severe Summer drought it was doubtful whether Mr. Stockton's long-expected novel could be published at the time announced. Then there would be weather bulletins, with signs of approaching rain, when the public could be led to expect the arrival of the Stockton corn-printed novel on time. A hailstorm would send a shiver through the literary world. The price of phosphates from Chile might affect the book market. The little incident showed how spontaneous and a part of his real nature was the delicate humor of Stockton, unlike any other humorist before or since.—The Lamp.

A CANADIAN LIBRARY.—The most interesting and exciting struggle of book-lovers that has been seen in Canada since the breaking up of the Ferrier library will take place in Montreal on April 9. On that and the two succeeding days the great collection of books and manuscripts owned by the late Hon. L. R. Masson of Terrebonne, historian, politician, and member of the Dominion Senate, will be put up at auction. Strong efforts have already been made by New York interests to secure the unique collection of manuscripts bearing on early Canadian history, and these efforts will undoubtedly be repeated at the sale. There is very grave apprehension that unless the Dominion Parliamentary Library can be induced to take an interest in the matter most of the collection will pass into alien hands. McGill will put up a strong fight, but McGill's financial powers, particularly in the library and historical departments, are severely limited, while she will have to face the competition of all the American universities interested in early continental history—including Columbia and Johns Hopkins.

In 1889 and 1890, respectively, Mr. Masson published two series of a collection entitled "Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest." These volumes are combined historical monograph and selection of passages from manuscripts in possession of the author; and the collection of manuscripts which he made for the purpose clearly indicates that he contemplated at least a third volume. The whole collection of original manuscripts will be disposed of, both published and unpublished. The chief of the "Bourgeois," was Roderick McKenzie, afterward Seigneur of Terrebonne, who originated a good many of the manuscripts, and revised others about 1840. McKenzie was the grandfather of the Hon. L. R. Masson's wife. The McKenzie papers, with some others, may all be found in the two volumes mentioned, but the collection includes also a very interesting document on "Lake Athabasca and the Chippewans," attributed to Roderick McKenzie; a "Journal of Great Bear Lake, 1823," by a certain A. McKenzie, (not Sir Alexander); Peter Grant's "Account of the Saulteux Indians"; Norman Wolod's Athabasca Journal of 1800; a remarkable diary of the famous Manoy, an Indian trader of the North-west Company on the lakes in 1813; and a journal of a canoe journey from Lake Superior to Portage de l'Isle in the Winnipeg River in 1784, by Edward Humfreville. Altogether the collection is extensive, concerning the doings of this remarkable fur-trading company from 1784 to 1813.

Another collection of manuscripts of equal, if not greater, interest, and wholly unpublished, is the Hugh Finlay letters. It was Senator Masson's intention to write a biography of this remarkable character, who was Postmaster General for British North America in 1775, and for many years before and after that general factotum to the Governors at Quebec. There is a file of letters between the Postmaster General and Lord La Despencer, relating to the purchase of a Canadian seigneury which his lordship desired to effect. That of Levis is objected to by the would-be purchaser as "too near the north pole." There are military documents, reports to Finlay during the war of 1776, of the utmost importance. There is a draft of the proceedings in the Quebec Council in 1778, criticising the relations between the Governor and his Ministers. There is a memorandum (no later than 1793) on the clergy reserves question. There is a letter encouraging Messrs. de St. Manim to take out land grants for and bring to Quebec 100,000 French families, "provided they be not democratic." There are a number of military documents, orderly books, diaries, &c., of high officers, covering the period of the siege of Quebec by Montgomery, and a collection of exceedingly full and explicit letters from the Hon. A. W. Cochran to the Hon. Roderick McKenzie, giving details on Lord Dalhousie, Viger, Aylmer, reception of Papineau as Speaker, and other topics.

The library contains 400 lots of pamphlets and brochures, almost all relating to the political and religious history of Quebec, and many of them now practically inaccessible. Many of these also are anonymous and satirical to the last degree. They include an almost complete set of the publications of the Institut Canadien, and militia regulations for Quebec, 1804, and all the publications relating to the trouble between the Sulpicians and the Bishops of Montreal. The bound volumes of Canadiana number over 1,100.—Toronto Globe.

Highland Literature.

"The Literature of the Highlands of Scotland," by Prof. Magnus Maclean, which Charles Scribner's Sons have imported this month, is a companion volume to the author's "Literature of the Celts." The present volume is intended to supply a succinct and popular account of the Gaelic literature of the Highlands after the forty-five—"the golden age of Highland poetry, with information from the best available sources regarding the lives of the bards, their choice poems, the charming heritage of hymn and song and proverb peculiar to the Celts of Scotland, translations and translators, travelers and historians." The book opens with a chapter on "Highland Literature," followed by others on "Alexander Macdonald and the Jacobite Bards," "Duncan Ban Macintyre and the Poets of Nature," "Macpherson and His Ossian," "Rob Donn and the Elegiac, Amatory, and Satiric Poets," "Dugald Buchanan and the Religious Poets and Hymn-writers," "Gaelic Proverbs," "English Renderings of Gaelic Poetry and Their Authors," "The Gaelic Bards of the Nineteenth Century," "The Literature of Travel and of History." Speaking of the progress of Highland Poetry Prof. Maclean says:

Highland literature fight on to the middle of the eighteenth century was slowly emerging from a remote past, but still seemed till then a soul careless of written embodiment, and might well be regarded by the critics as a thing of naught. Yet, like the winged thing that it actually was, it flitted about from glen to strath and strath to island by oral transmission, invading the memory and imagination of the people and stirring their hearts, so that, besides the productions of the popular poets, there was at the time of the last Stuart rising a large residuum of ancient Celtanic ballade and prose romances circulating freely throughout the Highlands without the intervention of pen or paper, pencil or printing press.

"Castle Knight and Troubadour."

Ella W. Peattie has the knack of writing well. She invests all her work with a certain artistic dignity. In "Castle Knight and Troubadour," a rather "posterian," "Apology and Three Tableaux," she takes the reader back to an old Norman castle of the Middle Ages, with its grim outer walls and its contrasting splendor within, with its luxurious gardens and terraces, where Adelaide Queen of the Court of Love held her regal sway. And before her came the troubadours, each with his heart in his song, and seared and scarred by the fire of the passions he extolled.

The little story was first published last year, but the Blue Sky Publishing Company of Chicago has now issued a second edition in a particularly attractive setting. The slim little volume of some sixty pages printed in clear black ink and attractive type, with wide margins, and bound in bright blue, backed and cornered with white and lettered in gold, is as pleasing as the text.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended March 31: Adult Fiction—Ellen Glasgow's "The Deliverance," Miss Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," and Frank Norris's "The Pit." Juvenile Fiction—Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and Thompson's "Two Little Savages." Miscellaneous—Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Brownell's "Heart of Japan," and Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Etiquette, Tact, Popularity.

"The Man Who Pleases and the Woman Who Charms," by John A. Otis, is a little book of well chosen quotations. The compiler has applied his own principle of selection that he never has on the cover and few entered into the book with less than two quotations. Of course, with such a plan, the book is full of good things, but it is not a book to read through. Take it up when you have a few minutes to spare and you will find it a pleasant companion.

The First Bradford Book.

"Bayard's Journal," sometimes called "The Lost Bradford Journal," being William Bradford's first publication in New York, ("A Narrative of an Attempt Made by the French of Canada upon the Mohaque's Country." New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.,) is reproduced in fac simile from the edition of 1693, printed in this country. The new edition contains an introductory note by Adelaide R. Hasse, who found the only existing copy of the journal in the Public Record Office, London. She gives an account of how the Journal came to be written and an explanation of Lord Bellomont's remarks in 1698 concerning it. The account of "The Late Actions of the French at Canada, with the Manner of Their Being Repuls'd, by His Excellency, Benjamin Fletcher, Their Majesties' Governour of New York," was written by Bayard and Lodowick, at Fletcher's instigation, to acquaint the Government in London with the event. Appended to it are "an account of the present State and Strength of Canada, given by two Dutch-men, who have been prisoners there, and now made their escape; the Examination of a French Prisoner; His Excellency Benjamin Fletcher's Speech to the Indians; the Answer of the five Nations of the Mohaques to His Excellency; Proposals made by the four chief Sachims of the five Nations to his Excellency, and his Excellency's Reply thereto; an Address from the Corporation of Albany to his Excellency, returning Thanks for his Excellency's early Assistance for their Relief, &c."

The edition is issued in two styles—500 copies are in deckle-edge paper, and 25 on Japan paper. The book is a very thin folio, bound in olive green silk.

Another English Dictionary.

The revised "New Modern Webster Dictionary of the English Language," by E. T. Roe, compiler of "Webster's New Standard Dictionary," is handy for grammar, high school, and general use. All the words are sanctioned by good authority, including technical and scientific terms that have passed into our everyday speech. Although small enough to slip into the pocket, this little work meets all modern requirements. The definitions are concise and accurate; the spelling follows the best standards; the pronunciation is described in the simplest possible way. Many words of recent formation, not to be found in other dictionaries, are given in this volume. Besides the dictionary the book contains classical and modern phrases, abbreviations in common use, metric system with conversion tables, rules for spelling, and marks used in proof-reading. In the 435 pages there are 60,000 words and definitions in large, bold type, with a marginal index, 160 new engravings arranged in full-page groups, of animals, birds, insects, fish, plants, ships, parts of the body, buildings, electrical and mechanical devices. The colored frontispiece is a group of the world's great lexicographers. (Chicago: Laird & Lee. 25 and 50 cents.)

煥娣

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AUTHOR OF

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MARY JOHNSTON'S
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Sir Mortimer

Unanimous praise has followed this book everywhere. "The best thing of its kind in recent historical fiction," declares one critic. "A book to be grateful for"—"Her best and strongest work," are characteristic comments now appearing in the reviews.

Readers of "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD" will welcome this popular verdict: "Mary Johnston's two previous novels have taught us to expect from her pen stories with plenty of color vigorously laid on, but they have not taught us to expect anything quite so exquisite as her last novel, 'Sir Mortimer.'"—*New York Press.*

With frontispiece reproducing colors of original paintings by F. C. Yohn, and eight illustrations printed on double-tinted paper and mounted like photographs.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

MODERN FICTION.

Miss Lilian Whiting Points Signs of Improvement in Author-Reader Relations.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

WITH a keener zest, a contrite heart, I confess at once that I revere my critics more than useless regarding modern-day fiction. Time was when I laid the flattering unction to my soul that I knew a good novel from a bad one—on sight. It did not seem necessary, in those halcyon days, to timidly read every page before making an assault. One tasted. "You do not need to eat a whole cheese to know its flavor," said Dr. Holmes. But that was long ago—in Arcady. Now I have learned to take my pleasures more sadly. I do not dream all day and lie awake all night over the fearful and wonderful concoctions of the novelists. Indeed, so far as many of these go, that soar to dazzling heights in their hundred thousands, I could not read them were I in a prison cell. They lack that one supreme test of a story—interest.

Now, the quality of interest alone does not, it is true, make a great novel, but no novel was ever great without it. Character drawing is included in this term, and, added to a good plot, produces a novel that is, at least, readable. If some degree of perfection in literary art be added, we have the exceptionally good novel. Just why the latter-day writer of fiction has such a mortal terror of anything like a plot is, to the average reader, an unsolved enigma. Life itself is one series of plots. As no painter ever yet put on canvas anything so marvelous in its glory as are some of the actual sunsets so no novelist has ever interpreted every-day life in any degree equal to the startling developments of its actual experiences.

Yet even as one writes the tide is turning. Romance is so truly a reality that its portrayal is coming into fashion again. The dead level "realists" (who were about as "real" as a lay figure) are going out. The novel of "facts" devoid of imagination, which was about as exhilarating as the multiplication table, is being relegated to a dim, historic past. It may be quite true that three crows sat on a tree and were as black as crows could be; but that useful observation is yet not precisely entitled to be classed under poetic art.

But how exquisite the grace in "My Friend Prospero"; how fine is the literary art in "The Ambassadors"; how vividly real are some of the scenes in "The Horse Leech's Daughters"! Literature is following after life, but life, too, has a way of following literature. No novel of Gaboriau's ever suggested more undreamed of mystery in the realm of human life than that which confronts us every day from the pages of the morning newspaper. Life itself is full of color, power, inscrutable mystery, in the action and reaction of character and of thrilling sequences. Why should not the novel embody these?

LILIAN WHITING.

The Brunswick, Boston, April 5, 1904.

"Issues of Life."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The "Issues of Life," by Mrs. John Van Vorst, reminds one of an occasional scene in the country when the bees have swarmed and the family beats violently on tin pans to make them sit down and be good. Its author is like a would-be ornithologist who catches a bat, and immediately proceeds to write a book on mistaken ideas regarding the plumage of birds or the sweetness of their various songs.

The woman who undertakes to solve social problems should have a sufficient tinge of that masculinity which the author despises in woman to enable her to use the scalpel rather than a silver-plated table knife. When she feels it her mission to demonstrate that modern women are slipping to Avernus with unusual rapidity she should give credit to the observer for being a little obtuse in the nice distinction between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee; for the blue stocking was held up to contempt as a negligible quantity in her home, long before the clubwoman was born, and except in motive there does not seem a tremendous gulf between the woman who leaves her home to do College Settlement work and the one who, by the yellowest of yellow journal methods, disguises herself as a factory girl in order to obtain material for her writings.

In this latest travesty on clubwomen they have been given tragic endings that in real life and in due proportion would soon eliminate the club and clear the air for a new development. It would seem a sufficient punishment to any woman to belong to a club like the one described in the novel without inflicting the death penalty; but for one thing let us give thanks that the mild clubwoman and Knickerbocker of limited resources, Martha Sheffield, chose the alternative of blowing out her alleged brains rather than send her married lover to South Dakota for a divorce. It is mournful but comforting; and let us hope that all the girls who flirt with two men at the same time will eventually be pinned under their automobiles, like Grace Westervelt—that the Mistress Wallaces who believe in hygiene and food values will bury their children. May the surgeons who profit by modern discoveries be lost in the "quicksands of science" and fall with little Ballesters, and the word progress become obsolete!

Speed the day when the rabbit sitting on the track shall tie up all the trolleys—when the new shall pass away and all things shall become old!

DIMIES T. S. DENISON.

New York, April 6, 1904.

American Trash.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The rapidly increasing mass of fiction—below the order of mediocrity—inflicted upon a long-suffering reading public has aroused a considerable measure of adverse criticism of late, to which THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW has contributed, as evidenced by the editorial comment contained in the issue of April 2. Well-timed, indeed, is the protest. That the English author is dropping out of the mad race may be inferred from the fact that the novels of American authorship are acquiring, if they have not already

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The aim of most writers of the young women and the younger generation of readers in this country seems to be to advertise to the reader the cut-and-dried look in their connection. The conventional "romance," with which we have been deluged, these bloodless attempts portray glaringly the complete ignorance and disregard of all accuracy in the matter of every historical incident with which a story in each instance is represented by the author as interwoven, and yet the printing of these things appears profitable to author and publisher alike, demonstrating the prevalence of a preference for reading of a character not conducive to mental, moral, or physical improvement.

When a strong desire for reading of a better sort shall have become more general the trashy novel will find its proper level, and the author, impelled by changed conditions, will attempt something better in the literary way or resort to agricultural pursuits or household duties as the case may be.

E.

New York, April 6, 1904.

Paschal Lamb Forbidden.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of the Hagada last week it is stated that after the prayers have been read by the family on the eve of the Passover, they feast among other things on the "Paschal Lamb." This is wrong. The lamb has not been sacrificed for that evening for 1,834 years. In fact, as a consequence of the persecutions to which they were exposed, the Jews were forbidden to eat lamb at this feast, in order to avoid giving even color of justice to the wild accusations of the mob. The really important ceremonial features are wine, unleavened bread, and bitter herbs. In other respects the review is correct and shows a gratifying familiarity with Jewish customs.

M. L.

Rochester, N. Y., April 5, 1904.

More Books on China.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"The Middle Kingdom," by the late Dr. S. Wells Williams, deserves a place in every list of books on China. It has been regarded as an authority for many years, and has passed through several editions. Archibald Little's "Through the Yang-tse Gorges" and his wife's "Intimate China" should find room there also, the latter having been highly praised, I am told, by the Chinese Ambassador in London. Mrs. Little, who, by the way, is one of the leaders of the Anti-Foot-Binding Society, has also written "The Land of the Blue Gown," (not republished in this country,) a life of Li-Hung-Chang, which was to have been issued in London last Autumn, and a novel, "A Marriage in China," perhaps her best work of fiction, a strong story, abounding in picturesque description, varied character drawing, (Americans as well as British and Chinese being introduced,) and delightful humor. Littell's Living Age for Oct. 24, 1903, contains an article by Mrs. Little, entitled "How the Court Came Back to Peking."

Inferior in literary quality to the novel just mentioned, but unhackneyed in plot, engrossing, and undoubtedly true in the main to the life depicted, is "The Tutze's Tower," by Louise Betts Edwards, published in New York last Fall. The scene is laid in Tibet and (as is Mrs. Little's book) in the Yang-tse Valley.

HENRY BALDWIN.

New York, April 4, 1904.

Thinks Reviews Too Harsh.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of March 26 the literary specialist who reviewed my novel, "In Passion's Dragnet," under caption of "A Book of Strong Emotions," has this to say:

The emotional reader can doubtless find here much pleasure, for those dear phrases familiar to fiction lovers, "burning touches," "clinging embraces," "scalding tears," and "long-drawn kisses," besides many more, smile upon him from every page.

Every page? It is told of a small boy (much addicted to hyperbole) that he once ran into the house exclaiming that forty cats were fighting in the back yard. When rebuked for exaggeration he replied: "Well, there's our cat and another one—sure."

But your reviewer cannot justify himself with one, much less two, of the time-honored phrases which he would have us believe "smile from every page" of my book. I challenge him to discover one of the commonplace expressions on any of the 300 pages of the novel.

Does not the Book Review accord to every book simple justice, and give even "idealized devils" their due?

HATTIE HORNER LOUTHAN.

Alhambra Apartments,
Denver, Col., March 31, 1904.

Automatic Fire-Extinguisher.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In The Knickerbocker Magazine was a sketch of a man seeing some boys expelled from the Bowery Theatre, N. Y., vowing vengeance; he saw it obtained by one of the Gavroches creeping indoors and manipulating a lever. Immediately the theatre interior was inundated with water from a myriad perforations in pipes circumposed. Was this a real invention then in use (for it is recent "innovation") or a pure figment of the writer's brain? I have an idea the author was the Rev. Frederick Shelton, whose "Real Live Injun" and "Genuine Scotch Highlander" preluded Artemus Ward's show, and were worthy of it.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, N. Y., March 25, 1904.

"A Night With Alessandro."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Treadwell's romance (Holt & Co.) taps at a very reservoir in history. Not only was there the Dumas tragedy ("Lorenzino") on the same subject, as THE TIMES at once pointed out, but Dumas

[illegible]

Ghost Stories.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your article on "Ghost Stories" in THE REVIEW of March 26, 1904, Page 208, you are correct in saying that the first of the stories desired by your correspondent is "What Was It?" but the second story desired is not "The Turn of the Night," but another story, "Horror: A True Tale," published in Harper's Magazine for March, 1891. Other good ghost stories published in Harper's Magazine are "The Detective," October, 1870; "Lot No. 249," in September, 1863; "The Turn of the Screw," in August, 1898. The last story resembles "What Was It?" Two men sleeping together at an inn are nearly strangled by an invisible ghost.

I agree with you in your estimate of James's "Turn of the Screw." It is the best ghost story I ever read, and the only one that ever made me afraid of the dark. The author's peculiar style, which makes some of his novels difficult to read, seems just the very thing for a ghost story. The tale's power lies in the feeling of secret evil pervading it, as in Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Still other good ghost stories are:

Marion Crawford's "Upper Berth," (Putnam.)

Mrs. Oliphant's "Open Door," (Little.)

De Maupassant's "The Horla," in "Modern Ghosts," (Harpers.)

Bulwer Lytton's "House Haunted."

Mary Wilkins's "Wind in the Rosebush," (Doubleday.)

M. Chelmondeley's "Lot Loose," in "Moth and Rust." (Dodd.)

Walter Scott's "Tapestried Chamber," or "Lady in the Sacque," in "Chronicles of the Canongate."

B. Capp's "William Tyrwhitt's Copy" and Part II. of "An Eddy on the Floor," in "At a Winter's Fire," (Doubleday.)

"Hauntings of Glam," in "Grettir the Outlaw," in Lang's "Book of Romance," (Longmans,) and in Coxe and Jones's "Popular Romances of the Middle Ages." (Holt.)

Stories not exactly ghost, but weird tales, are:

Kipling's "Bubbling Well Road," "At the End of the Passage," and "The Return of Imray," in Life's Handicap," (Doubleday.)

Bulwer Lytton's "Zanoni," and "A Strange Story."

Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

The works of Poe, Hawthorne, and A. Conan Doyle.

I would be glad to know of any other ghost or weird story. I have heard the "Amber Witch" was good, but I have never read it. Would like some old-time ghost dragging chains through corridors, or showing his cut throat; or one where a man at a country house party goes to the haunted room agreeing to ring the bell once if he sees anything supernatural and twice if he needs help. The crowd waiting hears the bell ring once, then in a few moments it rings a wild peal. When they burst into the room the man is dead with a look of horror on his face. A short story of this kind was printed about ten years ago in The New York Weekly World, as taken from the "Mystery of Belgrave Square," but the only story of that title I know of is by C. Yorke, and is about hypnotism and has no haunted house in it.

What story of Erckmann-Chatrdin contains an account of a spider crab something like Hugo's octopus in "Toilers of the Sea"?

A few years ago, W. L. Alden published a number of humorous stories in different papers about a Prof. Von Wiggener and his inventions. Have they been published in book form?

What volume of Chatterbox contained a serial, "Pea Blossom" or "Sweet Pease"? I am not sure of the title. It must have been between 1880 and 1890. I would be glad to buy the volume, if possible.

LIBRARIAN.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 31, 1904.

The Story of Cherry's Child.

CHERRY'S CHILD. A novel. By John Strange Winter. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

John Strange Winter is almost as industrious as the indefatigable Mr. Brady. "Cherry's Child," the latest issue of her fertile brain, is a story of the love difficulties of a beautiful young thing of seventeen whose real name is Geraldine, but whose father prefers to call her Nell, out of compliment to his first love, who was not Cherry, his wife, and the girl's mother. After Cherry's death, which takes place before the opening of the story, and the demise of a second Mrs. Ferres, which is also in the prehistoric period of the tale, Fane Ferres and Geraldine, alias Nell, travel from pillar to post in search of the elusive health of the former. At Antwerp, although they do not find it, they do meet with the original Nell, now Mrs. Sandys, a rich and attractive widow of thirty-nine.

Her coming is quite providential, because a few days afterward Mr. Ferres dies, leaving her sole guardian of his young daughter. And because of the love she bore the father, Mrs. Sandys worships the daughter, rather to the exclusion of Rufus, her own son, who, indeed, she doesn't seem to care much for at all.

Naturally thrown in intimate relationship with each other, the young man falls a victim to the unstudied charms of little Nell. But there is another for whom Nell's soul yearns. Prince Luigi Ferrari, an Italian with red gold eyes and hair has won her young affections. Mrs. Sandys desires to see the girl married to her son, and believes that she is in love with him, and her untimely taking off before she could properly understand the true state of affairs creates sad havoc among the various hearts concerned. Also, there is a cold-hearted, scheming beauty named Winifred de la Motte, called by her loving friends

[illegible]

Rachel and Her Adventures.

THE VILLAGE OF THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY. By Mrs. Alfred Hunt, author of "The Leaning Tower," "The Matrimonial Chessboard," etc. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The "Village of the Day Before Yesterday" is certainly fast fading from memory, and yet to most of us who are not city bred it rises up a lovely skeleton of past joys to haunt us. That is why so many people are going to thank Mrs. Sara Andrews Shafer for replacing flesh on these dried bones and making the village live again.

Nobody in the village had ever heard of a 5 o'clock tea; nobody had ever given a dinner à la Russe. The young people, just budding into manhood and womanhood, had little dances now and then; but they had never heard of a cotillion, and the scores worn at a modern small-and-early would have filled them with amazement. * * * Reunions were called parties. They began at 8 o'clock, and before midnight the silver had all been washed and put away and the lights that had blazed a welcome far down the snowy streets were out for the night.

There was no caterer from whom a supper could be ordered. Everything was made at the home of the hostess unless she had sisters. In that event they made the lemon jelly and the cocoanut cakes. * * * If anybody had red geraniums blossoming in her window, and she were invited to a party, she cut her treasures on the fete day and carried them to the party house, where they were placed in a vase on the piano. Otherwise there would have been no flowers. People borrowed or loaned cake stands quite openly. It made a guest feel at home to see her own initials on the fork with which she ate her salad.

Alas! how have we retrograded!

In the Village lived the doctor and the doctor's wife—also Rachel, Dick, and Daffy, the doctor's children; Mary Baily, the doctor's cook, and Tutu, the nurse; also all the cousins and second cousins, grandparents, aunts, grandaunts, and intimate friends of the family. We knew a village very much like this of "The Day Before Yesterday," and we knew three children whose smiling faces haunt us as we read about Rachel, Dick, and Daffy. Also these three children of Memory did many things astonishingly like what Rachel, Dick, and Daffy did.

Rachel was "not a bad little girl at heart," and we quite agree with the Village carpenter that "she will grow up to be a fine woman some day, like her mother." Rachel and Dick went to their grandfather's to spend the day. There was no orchard in all the world like their grandfather's. There were strawberry apple trees there, and they were allowed to eat all they wanted. Also, there was a Red Astrakhan tree, but this was forbidden fruit.

Grandpa had said they might have any fruit lying on the grass. There was none on the grass. The most faithful searching could not find so much as an ant-nibbled rind as might give one an idea of how a Red Astrakhan tasted. * * * The longer they stayed under the tree, the harder it seemed that they should not taste of those alluring apples. * * * Dick proposed flight.

"Let's go down and play in the rickyard," he said.

"No," replied Rachel. "Let's sit right down here. Very probably some of the apples 'll drop off 'most any minute. Let's wait."

So they sat down and waited—maybe five minutes. No apples fell. Some freshly cut bean poles lay in a neat pile against the garden fence.

"If I were to take a bean pole and bang at the lowest apple, I bet it'd fall off," suggested Rachel.

"Mother told you not to say 'I bet,'" corrected Dick.

"Well, I do bet—a thousand dollars," insisted Rachel. "I'll just show you."

"You haven't got a thousand dollars," demurred Dick. "And grandpa said we shouldn't pick the apples."

"I never said a word about picking," retorted Rachel. "I said 'bang.'"

"It's all the same," said Dick, gloomily.

"Well, I'm going to do it, anyhow, Mr. 'Fraid Cat," said Rachel, stoutly. "I'm just as particular about obeying as you are, 'cause if you don't obey you'll go to the bad place when you die. Grandpa never opened his mouth about banging, and I don't call it wicked if you do."

She scrambled up and possessed herself of a stout hickory pole. She had to go within range of the bay window to get it, but she strolled by with great nonchalance, and returned trailing the pole carelessly after her. Grandpa's head was quite hidden by the Tribune. It was just as well, perhaps, that grandma was dining out. She got back in safety to the tree and took up a position on the side furthest from the house. She raised the pole and aimed at the tree. A good many leaves were cut and fell groundward before an apple came off, but Rachel could aim very well for a girl, and finally an apple dropped. Eve now took a large bite. It was indeed a fine juicy apple. She held it Adam-ward. "Have a bite, Dick. Half's yours."

"Grandpa—"

"Oh, bother," cried Eve, whose thin cheek was now rounded out by the second bite, and whose utterance was rather thick. "Didn't it fall down, and didn't I pick it up off the grass? You saw it yourself. And all grandpa said was that we could have what we picked up off the grass."

Even without a serpent and in the most paradisiacal of orchards two children and an apple can rehearse the oldest of the Hebrew dramas. Rachel banged again and again. She forgot everything but the joy of the chase and the lust of conquest. Five—six—nine splendid Red Astrakhans lay under the tree when grandpa came out to call the children to dinner. He had no suspicions; they offered no explanations, and he did not see the hickory pole.

Bridget, the cook, however, was less trustful than grandpa. "That Rachel," she muttered, as she went out to fetch the dumplings. One of them had not turned out very well. Rachel got that one.

Indeed, although she was "good at heart" the aunts were very nearly right when they said Rachel was a "trying child" to manage, but oh, such a pleasant little person to know.

APRIL

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IF YOU ARE A WRITER

We can sell you [illegible]

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TOLSTOY.

SEVASTOPOL AND OTHER MILITARY TALES. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maudé. In one volume. Pp. xiviii.-325. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Surely the Funk & Wagnalls Company could have chosen no more timely occasion than the present for the appearance of the first volume of an entirely new edition, as nearly complete as possible, of Tolstoy's works in English. This edition, of which the volume now at hand bears the title "Sevastopol," they have in preparation, and the books are to be issued in the order of their translation, in the uniform style of a library edition. The translators of "Sevastopol" are Louise and Aylmer Maude, and Mr. Maude has included in this volume a valuable and interesting preface, in which he not only carefully and clearly states his and the publishers' purposes with regard to the forthcoming edition, but also gives one a realizing sense of the magnitude of the undertaking and of its necessity if the writings of the great Russian are to be preserved to the public in their integrity. If chronology were strictly adhered to, there are some other sketches which might properly precede "Sevastopol," but the publishers urge as their excuse for issuing the latter as the first volume of the revised edition that it was the first of Tolstoy's work that gained wide and enthusiastic recognition, and that it seems fit, when the Russian bear has again stretched forth his paw to seize new territory, to bring afresh before English-speaking people that noted siege in which the Russians were holding out against the combined forces of Great Britain, France, and Sardinia.

It is seen from Mr. Maude's preface that the call for the proposed edition does not arise from the lack of translators of Tolstoy in the past, for he particularly states that few authors have lived to see so many at work on their productions, but from the great untrustworthiness of all the existing translations, French, German, and English, and the incompleteness of the editions in the Russian language itself. Mr. Maudé states that even to compile a nearly complete and chronological list only of Tolstoy's writings in the Russian language one must compare the Moscow edition with that published in Geneva by Elpidine, and with the one published in England by Vladimir Tchertkoff. The Moscow editions contain nearly all of Tolstoy's writings that are allowed in Russia. The Geneva edition —very badly edited and carelessly printed— contains most of his prohibited writings, while Tchertkoff's editions in Russian are carefully edited, but, as yet, include only a small part of Tolstoy's works, and chiefly the latest. If the task of classifying Tolstoy's works presents these difficulties in Russian it presents much greater difficulties in other languages. European publishers and translators have, says Mr. Maude, "always taken liberties with his works, selecting and including what they thought would suit their public, inventing titles unlike any used by Tolstoy, sacrificing the meaning of the original and modifying the style to suit the supposed taste of the consumers, and, in the hurry of the market, ignoring the fact that they were dealing with works that deserve careful consideration." He adds that it is most astonishing that methods of this kind are pursued even now, when they can hardly hope any longer to escape exposure. Mr. Maude states that examples of this may be found in the French translation of "Resurrection," in which Tolstoy's "direct, forcible, but often rough style was converted into admirably polished French," while whatever was anti-military in the novel was calmly omitted for fear of alienating the sympathies of the anti-Dreyfusards, and, for fear of offending the Clericals, the chapter describing the Church service in the prison. A German version of "Anna Karénina" metamorphosed the author's inscription to the novel —"Vengeance is mine: I will repay"—into "Revenge is sweet: I pay the age," and fully as egregious blunders have occurred in English versions.

It is Mr. Maudé's opinion that the adequate translator of Tolstoy "should understand not only the Russian language, but also Russian customs and ways of thought, must be able to express himself in good English, and must understand Tolstoy's philosophy of life. Furthermore, he, or she, must sympathize with and feel the importance of the thoughts and feelings to be reproduced, and must have a sense of proportion which will save him from exaggerating Tolstoy's emphatic utterances when no precise English equivalent is available." He has it to be inferred that such requisites will be looked after in the present version, that every volume will be prepared "so as ultimately to fit into its place among the others; that in the case of each work the date of its first publication, the Russian version relied upon, and the name of the translator will be given, and the version will be included which is most thoroughly satisfactory. In the present edition, also, short notes and prefaces will be included, which will enable the reader to understand the relation between the work he is reading and the circumstances Tolstoy finally resolved.

A Book for the Young Parson.

[illegible]

Three Boys and Their Sister.

RUNNING THE RIVER. By George Cary Eggleston. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 295. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Eggleston describes his latest work as "a story of adventure and success," and this is exactly what it is, with the addition of a little advice concerning means of achieving success. But this advice is so deftly woven into the story that boy readers will absorb it unconsciously and without feelings of resentment toward the adviser. For this tale of life on the Mississippi is essentially a boy's book; an old-fashioned boy's book of the kind that flourished mightily in the days when high school pupils were not choosing psychological subjects for interscholastic debates.

The adventures of the three Faraday boys and their sister begin in the first chapter of "Running the River," which describes the burning of two big river steamboats owned by their father. Theodore, Allan, and Edgar are passengers on the Highflyer when the Morning Star crashes into her, the prow cutting its way clear to the engine-room, scattering fire in every direction. The loss of the boats means financial ruin for Capt. Faraday, and in addition he is so badly scalded by the escaping steam at the time of the collision that he is destined to remain an invalid for the remainder of his life.

Thrown upon their own resources, with an invalid father and a young sister to be provided for, the boys take advice of a St. Louis merchant, who is a friend of the family, and decide to build with their own hands a small steamboat and "run the river," dealing with those farmers who not only are unable to buy what they need but find it still more difficult to market what they have to sell.

After much hard work and more adventures, the boat is finished, the stock of goods laid in, and the voyage of business begun. To assist them, the boys have Joseph Wyatt, a ship carpenter by trade, but half-witted by reason of savage treatment by a river mate from whose bullying the Faradays have rescued him on the trip to St. Louis after the collision. The venture is prosperous beyond expectations, and little sister Jeannette, the bookkeeper of the party, is able to show a most satisfactory balance, when a prairie fire overtakes them and the occupants of the store boat have to take to the water, where, immersed up to the nostrils, they are obliged to witness the total destruction of their home and their hopes. To add to their perils, they are far from the nearest settlement, and in the heart of the "fever-nager" country. Jeannette soon succumbs to the malarial vapors of the region, and Allan leaves his brothers and sister to seek help, and if possible the attendance of a physician for his sister.

When those left behind have almost given up hope, he returns with both provisions and a doctor. And this little country practitioner immediately becomes a dominating influence in the temporary camp in the fever-laden swamp, and also a dominating factor in the development of the story. He is a man of wealth and learning, who, from motives of duty, has lived nearly all his life far from the city, seeking to do good among his neighbors. He becomes interested in the Faraday boys, and more than interested in Jeannette, whom he practically adopts. Moreover, he takes pure Joe to the city, where a breaking operation restores to the full use of his mentality Capt. Joseph Wyatt, another to a large shipbuilding concern.

With some of the doctor's capital invested in the form of Faraday Brothers and Sister, and faithful Joe anxious to repay the kindness of his friends in need, a new Highflyer and a new Morning Star are built, and the name of Faraday becomes once again a power on the river. Then one fly when death comes to the doctor it is found that he has left the whole of his fortune to Jeannette.

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[illegible] THE VANGUARD

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be handled. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"B.," 230 East Thirteenth Street, New York City: "A quaint Long Island book has recently been offered to me for the sum of $10.—'A Sermon, Containing a General History of the Town of East Hampton,' by Lyman Beecher, printed in Sag Harbor, L. I., in 1806. Can you tell me if this is a high price? Is this the Beecher whose son was long pastor of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn?"

The price is not excessive. A copy sold for $8 in 1900, another (McKee's) brought $9.50 in 1902. The author (1775-1863) was the father of Henry Ward Beecher, Edward Beecher, and Charles Beecher, all Congregational ministers, and of Catherine Esther Beecher, a New England educator of much celebrity at one time, and of Harriet Elisabeth Beecher, later Mrs. Stowe, author of a world-famous book. Lyman Beecher was a Congregational clergyman of wide fame, and a bold thinker, much in advance of his contemporaries. See his "Life and Correspondence," edited by his son, Charles, 1864.

JAMES H. BAIN, Glen Falls, N. Y.: "What is the value of a set of three volumes of 'The Bruce: or the History of Robert I., King of Scotland,' written in Scottish verse by John Barbour? The first genuine edition published from manuscript, dated 1489, with notes and a glossary by J. Pinkerton, London, 1790. The volumes are bound in calf, and are in very good condition."

Its value is about $5. Large paper copies bring two or three times this sum.

J. F. CONSELYEA, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I am desirous of obtaining information concerning Bullock's work on Mexico."

The reference is perhaps to W. Bullock's "Six Months' Residence and Travels in Mexico," 1824, occasionally seen in the old bookshops.

I. CHASE, Pittsford, N. Y.: "Where is William Hazlitt buried? Who is the author of 'The Bells,' played by Henry Irving?"

Hazlitt was buried in St. Anne's Churchyard, Soho, London, in 1830. His tomb was restored in February, 1901, by his grandson, W. Carew Hazlitt. The play of "The Bells" was adapted by Leopold Lewis for Irving from "Le Juif Polonais," a novel by Erckmann and Chatrain.

"M. T.," 1,135 Jamaica Avenue, Union Course, L. I., N. Y.: "Where can I obtain an English translation of 'The Leaf,' by Leopardi?"

The best-known translation is Dante Gabriel Rossetti's. See his collected poems, obtainable in several editions.

DAVID MOREHOUSE, 289 Westminster Road, Flatbush, L. I., N. Y.: "(1) Where can I get Chambers's 'Miscellany'? (2) Is there any list of passengers and crew of the vessels that formed the settlement at Saybrook, Conn., about 1635? And if so, where could I see it?"

(1) It is apparently out of print, but can doubtless be seen at some large public library. (2) See the "Historical Collections," of the Connecticut Historical Society at the Lenox Library.

"S. P.," Oswego, N. Y.: "Where can I procure the poem on Lincoln containing the following lines, which I have frequently seen quoted without the author's name:

"'One of the People! Born to be
Their curious epitome;
To share, yet rise above
Their shifting hate and love.

"'No hero this of Roman mold,
Not like our stately sires of old;
Perhaps he was not great,
But he preserved the State!'"

These lines are part of Richard Henry Stoddard's ode on Lincoln, ("Abraham Lincoln: An Horatian Ode,") first printed in New York in 1865 in separate form, and now included in his "Poetical Writings," Charles Scribner's Sons.

"F. C.," Hallowell, Me.: "Can you tell me anything about 'The Idle Man,' 1821-22, which I find catalogued under the name of Richard Henry Dana?"

"The Idle Man" was a literary periodical edited by Dana, and contributed to by Bryant, Allston, and others. Six numbers appeared in 1821-22. Collectors value it because it contains the first appearance of five poems by Bryant.

"L. L.," Upper Montclair, N. J.: "Can you tell me whether the 'Apophthegmes' of Erasmus have been published entire in English? I have been able to find only a few of them."

An English translation by Nicholas Udall was published in 1542 and again in 1564. A reprint of the latter edition was in print some ten years ago. Some of the dealers in scarce books can possibly supply it.

"S. K.," Washington Heights, New York City: "In Edmund Gosse's 'Short History of Modern English Literature' reference is made to the 'popular miscellanies of this age, the Elizabethan' in which the triviality and emptiness of early Elizabethan verse style may be most conveniently studied.' Gosse mentions two of these miscellanies—'The Paradise of Dainty Devises,' 1578, and 'The Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions,' 1578. Can you name the others, and give me a few facts regarding them?"

The Elizabethan miscellanies were twelve in number: (1) "Tottell's Miscellany," 1557, containing the "Songes and Sonettes" of Surrey and Wyatt, and poems by other authors; this collection is, of course, not strictly Elizabethan. (2) "The Arbor of Amorous Devises," 1567, edited by Nicholas Breton, once thought to be wholly his and reprinted as his by Dr. Grosart in his collected edition of Breton's works. (3) "The Paradyse of Dayntie Devises," 1576, probably edited by Richard Edwards. (4) 'A Gorgious Gallery of Gallant Inventions," 1578, edited by T. Proctor and O. Roycon, an inferior collection. (5) "A Handefull of Pleasant Delites," 1584, edited by Clement Robinson. (6) "The Arte of English Poesie," 1589, edited by George Puttenham. (7) "Breton's Bower of Delites," 1582, attributed to Breton, but really a miscellany, containing only a few of Breton's poems. (8) "The Phoenix Nest," 1593, edited by "R. S." (Richard Stapleton?) with many contributors—Lodge, Watson, Peele, and others. (9) "The Passionate Pilgrim," 1599, containing poems by Marlowe, Barnfield, Raleigh, and Shakespeare, notable for its inclusion of two of Shakespeare's sonnets, surreptitiously obtained from the manuscript form in which they were being circulated among his 'private friends,' and published in advance of the volume of [illegible] (10) "England's Helicon," 1600, edited by J. Bodenham, in some respects the richest of the early anthologies, a compendium of the best famous lyrical poetry and pastoral of the time. (11) "A Poetical Rapsody," 1602, edited by Francis Davison. These miscellanies are among the most characteristic productions of the age of Elizabeth. Devised sometimes by an enterprising bookseller, sometimes by a literary editor, they formed collections of the occasional verse of the poets of the day; and have preserved for us a large number of poems which might otherwise have perished. The original editions are in almost all cases excessively rare, but most of the poems have been reprinted by modern scholars—Collier, Arber, Grosart, and others. "Tottell's Miscellany" and "The Arte of English Poesie" can be had in Arber's "English Reprints" at 80 cents each; "A Handefull of Pleasant Delites" is published in Arber's "English Scholar's Library" at 50 cents.

F. ANDERSON, Fishfield, N. J.: "Kindly give me a sequence of the novels of Balzac in the order in which one should read them."

No such sequence can be given. Balzac himself gave the classification under which he wished the "Comédie Humaine" to be considered. This subject is fully explained in Miss K. P. Wormeley's "Memoir" of Balzac, and in "The Personal Opinions of Balzac," published at $1.50 each by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

K. NELSON, 2 West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Did Walt Whitman publish any books before 'Leaves of Grass,' 1855? Where did his first literary work appear?"

Whitman's earliest writings appeared in The Democratic Review and The New World. To the former he contributed in August, 1841, "Death in the Schoolroom"; in December, 1841, "Bervance; or, Father and Son"; in January, 1842, "The Tomb Blossoms"; in March, 1842, "The Last of the Sacred Army"; in May, 1842, "The Child's Ghost;" in September, 1842, "The Angel of Tears," &c. The New World; Nov. 20, 1841, contained "The Child's Champion," and in 1842 his "Franklin Evans; or, The Inebriate: A Tale of the Times" was given as No. 34 of The New World Extra Series. The latter is considered by collectors his first book. No other long prose (or poetical) work written entirely by him appeared until the appearance of the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" in 1855, although "Voices from the Press: A Collection of Sketches, Essays, and Poems, by Practical Printers," New York, 1850, contained his "Tomb Blossoms," first printed in The New World in 1842.

KATE SEYMOUR MACLEAN, Kingston, Ont., Canada: "Replying to the question of Mrs. Baker, which appeared in Queries some weeks since, the story of 'Mary Lyndon; or, Revelations of a Life,' (which is a real and not 'an assumed autobiography,') was written by Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols, author also of 'Jerry: A Novel of American Life.' The former was published by Stringer & Townsend, New York, 1855; the latter by Sampson Low, Marston & Searle, London, 1872. I have copies of both, which were given me by the author. 'Mary Lyndon' was published anonymously. Conjointly with her husband, Mrs. Nichols was for some years editor and contributor to a magazine devoted to social, religious, and literary topics in New York City. She died in London about 1886. In the Rev. John White Chadwick's review of Stoddard's 'Recollections,' it was stated that Stoddard's favorite poet was Keats, and Bayard Taylor's was Shelley, and that Stoddard's opinion was that Taylor's 'Ode to Shelley' was the noblest poem that Shelley's genius ever has inspired. It may be of interest to readers of Stoddard to know that he is the author of a sonnet to Shelley which has probably never appeared in print. This poem was inscribed by him in pencil on a blank leaf of Shelley's 'Essays and Letters,' in my possession, which was published by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, 1840."

A. FRANCIS, Herkimer, N. Y.: "I have heard that Richard Grant White edited an edition of Robert Browning's poems. Can you tell me anything about this edition? Is it still in print?"

In 1883 Richard Grant White published in New York City a volume entitled "Selections from the Poetry of Robert Browning. With an Introduction by R. G. White." This is still obtainable from the publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., in their Phenix Series, at 40 cents.

"H. O.," 750 Sixth Avenue, New York City: "Who was Sir John Mandeville, the traveler?"

Sir John Mandeville is the name under which the famous book of travels, written about 1350, was composed. The author is possibly identical with Jean de Bourgogne, who died at Liège in 1372. The earliest known manuscript bears the date of 1371, and is in French. It was first printed about 1470 in Dutch. A German edition appeared about 1475, a French edition in 1480, an Italian edition in the same year, a Latin edition about 1483, and the first English edition in 1499.

"N. N.," New Haven, Conn.: "Who is the author of a poem containing the following lines:

"'Fetch of my soul, this goblet sip—
'Twill chase the pensive tear;
'Tis not so sweet as women's lip,
But, oh, 'tis more sincere.
Like her delusive beam,
'Twill steal away the mind;
But unlike affection's dream,
It leaves no sting behind.'"

Thomas Moore.

"BIRDS," Paterson, N. J.: "Where can I purchase Ridgway's book on the birds of North America?"

His "Manual of North American Birds" is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, in a new second edition, revised and enlarged, at $7.50.

F. FRENCH, Ossining, N. Y.: "Please give me some information regarding the books written by Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, to whom Edgar Allan Poe was engaged at one time."

In 1845 she contributed to a volume entitled "Liberty Chimes," published in Providence, R. I., which also had as contributors James Russell Lowell and other authors. In 1847 there appeared in Providence her "Poem, Recited Before the Rhode Island Historical Society January 13, 1847." Her book of poems, "Hours of Life and Other Poems," was published in Providence in 1853. In 1860 she defended Poe in "Edgar Poe and His Critics," published in New York City. In 1879, the year following her death, a complete edition of her poems was published in Boston. The biographical sketch of Mrs. Whitman given in Stedman's "American Anthology" states that she published, in conjunction with her sister, Anna M. Power, a volume of "Fniry Ballads"; but as this sketch is inaccurate in two particulars, this may be a mistake. Her defense of Poe and her collected poems are apparently still in print. Preston & Rounds Company, Providence, the former content $1, the latter $1.50.

[illegible] A. C. McCLURG, who announces [illegible] the author of "Ben Hur," is one of the leading booksellers in the country to-day. [illegible] Chicago, or whether it is the influence of Burns, or what it is, the fact remains:

"'Is there a man in all the world
Who's ne'er his country's boast?
Who ne'er has turned the sacred page
And said this shall be lost?

"'Then here's a health to every man
Who loves his native land;
And may he ever find a friend
To grasp his honest hand.'"

This is the first verse of the song.

Appeals to Readers.

"P. S.," North Adams, Mass.: "Where can I get a copy of an ode to Lincoln, published soon after his death, which begins:

"'Let the Nation weep
As they bear the martyr to his last long sleep!'"

E. W. MILLER, 38 Bright Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "Where can I find a poem on the Battle of Monterey containing the following lines:

"'The strife was stern at Monterey,
When those high towers were lost and won;
And pealing through the mortal fray
Flashed the enemy's gauntlet gun?'

"I do not know the title or author's name, but believe it was published in one of the gift books or annuals issued in the early '30s."

GEORGE A. TAYLOR, 208 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y.: "Can anybody tell me where I can procure De Witt C. Peter's 'Life of Kit Carson' and 'Christmas Chimes and New Year's Rhymes,' by W. T. and C. De Witt Peters?"

BARBARA PRATTIE, 7,000 Reid Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "Where can I find a poem beginning:

"'A garden is a lonesome thing'?

"The author's name is Browne, I think, but I do not know his initials."

"H.," 10 West Ninth Street, New York City: "I wonder if any reader of Queries can give me any information as to a poem which I find written in a hand of the period on the fly leaf of a book published in London in 1638. The first stanza is:

"'Here's a health to the King, all joys light on him;
May his life be attended with glory and honor.
But I'll name no names, boys, neither old
King nor new King,
But here is a health, boys, and health to the
true King.'"

M. H. KISSAM, The Britain, Arverne, L. I., N. Y.: "What is the origin of 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity'?"

"B. O. W.," 4 Fulton Street, New York City: "Some years ago a poem was published with the title of 'Mullingar: A Humorous Satire in Irish Dialect.' I can recall but two verses:

"'There's barracks airy for the military,
Where the brave reposes from the toils of
war;
There's schools, a nunnery, and likewise a
beanery,
In the glorious city of Mullingar.

"'Then there's the main street, a broad and
clane street,
With its rows of gas lamps that shine afar;
Oh, I could speak a lecture on the architecture
Of the glorious city of Mullingar.'

"Can any reader help me to find this poem?"

G. W. GRAY, 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "Where can I get a poem entitled 'Number One,' which I heard many years ago? It begins:

"'It's very hard, and so it is,
To live in such a row;
Where witness this that every miss
But me has got a beau.

"'Love goes calling up and down,
But here it seems to shun;
It's very hard, and so it is,
To live at Number One.'"

Some Good Sellers.

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that August Sabatier's "Religions of Authority" has gone into a second edition; the third edition of Rose E. Young's "Sally of Missouri," which, by the way, will shortly be published in England, and that Edgar Jepson's amusing story, "The Admirable Tinker," and Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays's divorce novel, "He That Eateth Bread with Me," have been called for by Australian booksellers. Mr. Jepson's book is in its third edition, and that by Mrs. Keays in its second.

L. C. Page & Co. have just sent to press the eighth edition of Elliott Flower's "The Spoilsmen." The novel is about to be brought out in London.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a sixth printing of Dr. Samuel M. Crothers's "Gentle Reader," a third edition of Carleton Noyes's "Enjoyment of Art," and the sixteenth and ninth editions, respectively, of the two Christian Science novels by Ciara Louise Burnham, "The Right Princess" and "Jewel."

The Macmillan Company reports that Miss Margery Williams's new novel, "The Price of Youth," is third on the list of best selling books in New York City, and that Cyrus Townsend Brady's "Little Traitor to the South" is also included in this list.

The Century Company announces that Helen R. Martin's "Tillie: A Mennonite Maid," is selling in its tenth thousand, and that the author has received three offers for its dramatization; Jean Webster's "When Patty Went to College" is in its eighth thousand, and Mrs. Caroline Abbot Stanley's "Order No. 11" is in its second edition.

Brentano's Importations.

Among the books Brentano's have received from abroad this month are the following: From Paris—a new and beautifully illustrated edition of P. Bourget's "Cruelle Enigme," Marie Corelli's "Une Famille Royale," P. Fortuny's "Le Roi Regicide," F. Lafargue's "Inviolées," Paul Mahalin's "Un Dramesous l'Empire," Guy Maupassant's "Théâtre," G. Ohnet's "La Chemin de la Gloire," Theodore Roosevelt's "Ideal American" in French; J. Silvestre's "De Waterloo à St. Helene," Tolstoi's "Consells aux Dirigés" and "Théâtre Complet," and Mrs. John and Miss Marie van Vorst's "L'Ouvrière aux Etats Unis;" from Rome—d'Annunzio's "La Figlia di Iorio," and Ada Negri's Msternita;" from Berlin—F. A. Beyerleih's "Zapfenstreich," Lieut. Bilse's "Warhelt," a drama in four acts; A. von Drygalski's "Ernste und Heitere Bilder aus der Armee des Weissen Zaren," Paul Heinze's "Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur," Dr. Paul Liman's character sketch of William II., "Der Kaiser," Felix Philippi's "Das Dunkle Thor," &c.

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WANTED—DE BOW'S REVIEW, 1847, July and August; 1849, Jan., Feb., March, April, May, and June, Vol. 7; 1850, Sept. and Nov.; 1851, April and May; 1861, May, June, Aug., and Sept. Washington, My Journey Over the Mountain. Baltimore Book Co., 305 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE book on "How to Know the Butterflies," which D. Appleton & Co. will publish very shortly, is by John Henry Comstock, Professor of entomology in Cornell University, and Anna Botsford Comstock, Lecturer in Nature Study, Cornell. It is a companion volume to Chapman's "Bird Life," and designed as a general treatise on butterflies and a manual of the species of the United States east of the Rockies. It will contain forty-five full-page colored plates from life, besides other illustrations.

"The Marriage of Lit-Lit," "The Story of Jees Uck," "Too Much Gold," and "A Relic of the Pliocene," are a few of the stories in Jack London's new book, "The Faith of Men," which the Macmillan Company announces for issue April 20.

The Baker & Taylor Company will publish, probably in September, "Deacon Lysander," a novel, by Sarah P. McLean Greene, author of "Cape Cod Folks," "Vesty of the Basine," &c. This is said to be in a new vein. The scene is laid in the City of Washington during the period of a visit there by Deacon Lysander and his wife.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that the entire issue of the April World's Work was sold out five days after publication. It was called a War Number, being devoted almost entirely to the Russo-Japanese war.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have in preparation a novel by Joel Chandler Harris. It will be entitled "A Little Union Scout." It is the story of a young girl of Northern sympathies who acts as a spy, sometimes appearing as a man, and sometimes as a woman. The scene is laid in Tennessee. A prominent character in the book is Forrest, the Southern cavalry leader.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have received from Mary Farley Sanborn the manuscript of a volume entitled "The Revelation of Herself," said to be similar to "The Confessions of a Wife." It is said to frankly disclose the peculiarities and incomprehensibilities of some feminine natures.

"Human Work" is the title of a new book by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author of "The Home," which McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish late this month.

The Baker & Taylor Company is publishing the first issue of a year book, "Social Progress." The statistics are all for 1903, and include the record of social advance throughout the world. The tables do not consist of collections from Government reports, but are worked out uniquely.

Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out to-day "The Pastime of Eternity," by a new writer, Beatrix Demarest Lloyd. The scenes are in New York. The hero, Oliver Holbein, is a man of wealth and leisure. His life, through his temperament and an unfortunate marriage, has fallen into a tragic gulf of isolation. The story concerns itself with his resurrection through the love of two women.

"The Paradise of Dominie" is the title of Lucas Malet's (Mrs. St. Leger Harrison) new novel, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out this month. This is her first story in three years.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing this week Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden's new book, "Women's Ways of Earning Money," as the first volume in The Woman's Home Library, edited by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster.

The Player's Edition of Owen Wister's novel "The Virginian, a Horseman of the Plains," has just appeared, with sixteen pictures of scenes and characters from the play. It bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out late this Spring "Three Generations of Fascinating Women and Other Sketches from Family History," by Lady Russell of Swallowfield Park. The book will be an illustrated quarto.

Charles Scribner's Sons will issue probably in May "Cynthia's Rebellion," by Albert E. Thompson. This is described as "a pretty Summer comedy," laid on the picturesque Rhode Island seashore near Point Judith. The heroine, "a demure maiden," is in love with one man and engaged to another who is favored by her mother.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that they will bring out the new book by Wolf von Schierbrand with the title "Russia, Her Strength and Her Weakness."

An illustrated edition of Hamilton Wright Mabie's "Nature and Culture" is in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s for publication in a week or two.

Longmans, Green & Co. are to publish next month "Old Hendrick's Tales," by Capt. Arthur O. Vaughan. The volume will contain a dozen full-page illustrations by J. A. Shepard.

The April importations of Charles Scribner's Sons include a "Guide to Hand-reading" by "Phanos." The book is prefaced by a letter from a prominent Parisian palmist, "Cheiro," and contains numerous illustrations and diagrams. It treats of the seven types of hands, with a description of the flexibility, color, texture of the skin, the four fingers and the thumb of each hand, and that of both hands. This is called "Cheirognamy." "Cheiromancy," which is next treated of, is the science of reading the lines on the hand—the line of life, of the head, of fate, of sun, of health, lines relating to marriage, the girdle of Venus, and other lines.

John Lane has in active preparation "Africa from South to North, Through Marotseland," by Major A. St. H. Gibbons, F. R. G. S., R. C. L., author of "Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa." This is a description of travels in Africa undertaken in the interests of imperial development and geography by an expedition organized by Major Gibbons in 1898, which included seven white men and some native porters. The book discusses the natural resources and industrial and commercial aspects of the countries traversed, including adventures with the natives, lions, elephants, and buffaloes. A study is included of the character of the country. The many illustrations are photographic reproductions and several maps prepared under the author's supervision.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this month "Our Friend the Dog," a new volume by Maurice Maeterlinck, fully illustrated and decorated.

James Pott & Co. announce a very timely story in "Dalrymple," the new romance by Miss Mary C. Francis, author of "A Son of Destiny." It has to do with the prison martyrs of the Revolution—the Americans confined on the British prison ship, the Jersey, to whom a monument will be erected in New York this year.

The Macmillan Company are bringing out this week the second volume of their paper bound twenty-five-cent books, John Graham Brooks's "Social Unrest."

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing in their School Reading Series "Hero Tales Told in School," being representative legends from the Greek, Norse, and Frankish Cycles. They were selected and abridged from "A Story of the Golden Age," "The Story of Siegfried," and "The Story of Robert," by the author, James Baldwin. The volume is illustrated.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press for late Spring publication "Practical Shipbuilding: A Treatise on the Structural Design and Building of Modern Steel Vessels," by A. Campbell Holmes, a member of the Institution of Naval Architects and of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, and Surveyor of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The book described the work of construction from the making of the raw material to the equipped vessel, including subsequent upkeep and repairs.

The Macmillan Company will issue in about a fortnight a new volume in The American Sportsman's Library, dealing with "Yachting: Small Boat Sailing." It is by W. P. Stephens, well known as an expert in design and construction. It is a sketch of the whole course of yachting during the past century, its origin, growth, and wonderful recent development.

"The Charming Daguerreotype" is the subject of a paper to appear in the May Century by Abraham Bogardus, the veteran daguerreotyper. The article will contain examples representing E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Joseph H. Choate, the Wallacks, the author of "David Harum," and Daguerre himself as taken by an American.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just received from London the "copy" for a new volume in the Heroes of the Nations Series. This is entitled "Constantine" and is by J. B. Firth, author of a biography of Augustus Caesar. The new volume will probably be published in the Fall.

"The Veil of the Temple," W. H. Mallock's new novel, which has been running serially in The British Monthly Review, will be brought out in America by G. P. Putnam's Sons. John Murray is the English publisher.

Among the "idyl-like" books on the Macmillan Company's list this Spring, some of which are already out, is Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer's story of child life in a quiet village of the Middle West fifty years ago, "The Day Before Yesterday." Another is Margaret Sherwood's "Story of King Sylvain and Queen Almeda," the story of a royal pair who go to live in the woods. Then there is "The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rugen." And a fourth volume, to appear in a few days, is "The Court of Sachsenheim," by Hugh T. Sheringham and Nevill M. Meakin, which is "a midsummer idyl compiled out of the traditions of the Irresponsible Club," the members of which pass their holidays in a little paradise.

Sydney S. Pawling of William Heinemann of London, who is now in New York, has made arrangements with G. P. Putnam's Sons for the American edition of the "Island Pharisees," by John Galsworthy. The story deals with the English upper class.

Dr. Tomkinson.

Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson, author of "A Lieutenant Under Washington" and other popular historical stories for boys, has been given another five years' appointment as a member of the New Jersey State Military Commission by Gov. Murphy. Dr. Tomlinson lectured a few years ago at Rivers and Pastures of the Bible, and recently before the cadets of the Montclair Military Academy.

Kelley Tobb's Gratitude.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books

So many have been kind enough to notice my story of the Civil War that I must ask you to let me make a few remarks through your paper. Those of the volunteer soldiers who have not been dead for the last three years will know all the facts. Those who were in the thick of the fight will know that the author of the book never exaggerated anything.

Yours truly, JOHN P. TABB.

Ashland City, Md., April 2, 1904.

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There is always a fascination about old books, and for this reason The New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange should prove interesting. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who wish to buy or sell old and rare books.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, who will be recalled to the reading public as the author of "Tem Beauling" and "Aladdin O'Brien," although remembered in New York society for other reasons, has written a new love story, which will appear as a Summer serial in The Century before its publication in book form in the Autumn. He also has a novel, "A Pagan's Progress," for Spring publication by A. S. Barnes & Co. Another Century writer, Miss Jean Webster, author of "When Patty Went to College," is at work in Rome on a new novel, in which will be described the trials and tribulations of an American family in Italy during the bread riots. Some of the scenes are laid in America, and the characters are American and Italian.

Ameen Rihani, the Syrian translator of the "Quatrains of Abu'l-Ala," who was the Arabian Omar, will return to his native country this Summer, and probably spend three years on his own estate, near the cedars of Lebanon. He is at work on an Arabian drama. The Quartraine, bearing the imprint here of Doubleday, Page & Co., have been published in England, where the book was widely received.

Prof. O. H. Richardson of Yale University writes, after reading R. M. Johnston's "Napoleon," just published by A. S. Barnes & Co.: "Mr. Johnston's 'Napoleon' is written with great lucidity, as well as conciseness, is accurate and free from partisanship. I am pleased with it and shall recommend it."

A. Radclyffe Dugmore went to Newfoundland two years ago to get photographs of salmon fishing and caribou hunting for Country Life in America. He returned with 100 plates, which all proved useless because of a defective camera. He made the trip again last year, and obtained the pictures that will appear in the June number of Country Life.

Poultney Bigelow, author of "The Children of the Nations," &c., has just been appointed lecturer at the Boston University Law School in the department of foreign relations and Colonial administration. He will deliver his first lectures next Winter. He is about to start on a long cruise, and will visit the east and west coasts of Africa, and also the east coast of South America. He expects to gather material for further chapters in his book on the colonies.

Thomas Fogarty has made over thirty drawings for "The Merry Anne," by Samuel Merwin, which will be published this month by the Macmillan Company. The author and artist have worked together over these drawings for two months.

H. Irving Hancock, author of the two books on Japanese physical training, and who has in hand a third, entitled "Physical Training for Children" by Japanese methods, has lately been seriously ill with pneumonia. He is now entirely restored to health, and says that his rapid recovery is due to the fact that he practices conscientiously the methods of physical training which are described in his books, which, by the way, bear the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Cale Young Rice, author of the dramatic poem, "Charles di Tocca," has with McClure, Phillips & Co. a new poem entitled "David." The subject is Biblical, and David is the central figure.

Prof. William Arnold Stevens of the Rochester Theological Seminary and Prof. Ernest De Witt Burton of the University of Chicago have thoroughly revised, corrected, and entirely reset their "Harmony of the Gospels." The new edition will be brought out within a fortnight by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will include the authors' "Outline Handbook of the Life of Christ from the Four Gospels."

Eden Phillpotts has written a new novel, to be called "The Farm of the Dagger," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in this country. The scene of the story, the Farm of the Dagger, lay in a hollow of the Dartmoor Country, not far from the great war prison at Prince Town, where the author's novels are laid. An American prisoner of the war of 1812 plays a notable part in the new story. Within the confines of this farm the grim and bitter hate of two natures works itself out to a sinister ending.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board, has written for the May Century a sketch of personal travel, throwing light on present conditions, entitled "Unhappy Korea." The article will have illustrations from drawings by Fenn.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "In Old Plantation Days," etc., has written a new volume of negro life, in the manner of "Folks from Dixie," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out with the title, "Little Africa."

In his introduction to "The Journey of Coronado," which is to be published immediately in A. S. Barnes & Co.'s Trail-makers' Series, George Parker Winship gives a picture of the first exploration of the West. He says: "Seventy-five years before the English succeeded in establishing themselves on the northeastern coast of North America a band of Spaniards, starting from what was already a populous and flourishing colony at the City of Mexico, penetrated the opposite extreme of the continent and explored thoroughly a region as extensive as the coast line of the United States from Maine to Georgia. Coronado has added to the world as known to Europeans an extent of country bounded on the West by the Colorado River from its mouth to the Grand Canon, on the east by the boundless prairies, and stretching northward to the upper waters of the Rio Grande and the southern boundary of Nebraska."

Capt. Arthur H. Clark, who is one of the eldest members of the New York Yacht Club, has just completed the first portion of an important work on the history of yachting, treating of the period from 1620 to 1815. The work covers the early history of yachting in England, Holland, and America. It will be illustrated with 100 photogravure reproductions of Dutch, English, and American prints, which have been secured with some difficulty and at much expense, and many of them have never before been reproduced. Capt. Clark has made a life study of the subject. In the sixties he crossed the Atlantic in the sloop yacht Alice with Longfellow. The Alice was at that time the smallest yacht that had crossed the ocean. The book will be brought out in the Fall under the direction of the New York Yacht Club by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

W. A. Fraser's new novel, "Brave Hearts," deals with an up-to-date horse race on an up-to-date track before a shouting throng of strictly up-to-date race-goers. The author takes his characters from the United States and Canada to England and India. Mr. Fraser will be recalled as the author of "Mooswa," "Thoroughbreds," and other books. Charles Scribner's Sons will bring out the new story in May.

Some interest has been aroused among readers of Miss Ellen Glasgow's novel, "The Deliverance," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., as to the real locality of the story. Miss Glasgow states that the scenes are all laid in Caroline County, Virginia, which is near the edge of the dark tobacco-growing district. The home of the Blakes was near the little town of Baltylee. The old mansion from which the Blake house was drawn still stands.

Prof. Thorstein B. Veblen of the University of Chicago has with Charles Scribner's Sons for publication this month a volume entitled "The Theory of Business Enterprise." This is an inquiry into the nature, causes, and economic value of business enterprise. The author's point of view is that given by the business man's work—the aims, motives, and means that condition current business traffic. He has chapters on the machine process, business enterprise, and business principles, loan credit, capital, &c.

Michael Myers Shoemaker, whose latest book, "The Great Siberian Railway," is in its fifth edition, is a strong partisan of Russia in her present war with Japan. His extensive travels through European and Asiatic Russia have enabled him to know both the country and the people. He considers the Russians a delightful and progressive race. His publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, have in press a new book by him, entitled "The Heart of the Orient."

Oscar K. Davis, the well-known journalist, in his article in The Century for May, "Hide-and-Seek with the Customs," writes of smuggling. It will be illustrated by Underwood.

James B. Connolly, author of "Out of Gloucester," &c., has sent his first long story, to be called "The Seiners," to Charles Scribner's Sons. For the first time women enter among the author's characters. This is a romance of a sailor's love and prowess. The tale closes with a race.

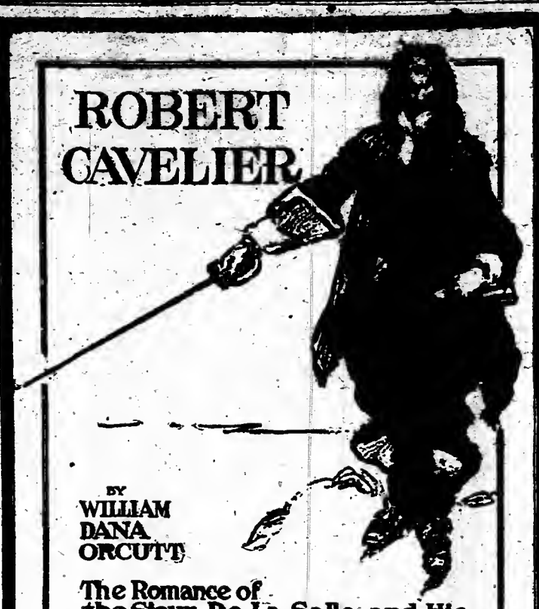
In the May number of The Century Magazine, George Parker will have a paper on "History by Camera: A World's Fair Feature." This is an account of the photographic work of Sir Benjamin Stone, which is to be shown at St. Louis, and which includes photographic records of many surviving English customs, of which several are shown.

Blood-Relationship Among Animals.

George H. F. Nuttall, M. A., M. D., Ph. D., University Lecturer in Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, Cambridge, England, has collected the researches he made in the Pathological Laboratory of Cambridge University during 1902 into a volume entitled "Blood Immunity and Blood Relationship: A Demonstration of Certain Blood-Relationships Among Animals by Means of the Precipitin Test for Blood." He was helped by G. S. Graham-Smith and T. S. P. Strangeways. In this book the author points out in his introduction that he has given "but a brief and fragmentary summary of the immense amount of work which has been done on antibodies other than the precipitins," and his object in mentioning them at all is "to bring out the many points of resemblance between the different antibodies."

This is probably the first attempt to treat the subject from a general and more especially zoological point of view. The results of Dr. Nuttall's tests support the evidence of G. L. Johnson, who demonstrated the close relationship between the Old World forms and man, the nucula lutea tending to disappear as we descend in the scale of New World monkeys, and being absent in the Lemurs. The reactions Dr. Nuttall noticed with the bloods of Simiidae closely resembled those obtained with human blood, the bloods of Cercopithecidae came next, followed by those of the Cebidae and Hapalidae, which gave but slight reactions with antihuman serum, while the blood of Lemuroidea gave no indication of blood-relationship.

The first part of the volume deals with "Antibodies in General Other than the Precipitins," and the second with the precipitins. There are several diagrams and numerous tables, a bibliography, and indices to authors and subjects, and in an appendix a few explanatory notes. The volume is issued in this country by the Macmillan Company.



A story in which the nobility of the theme is matched by the dignity and admirable finish of its literary treatment, and this in turn by the beautiful dress given the book. The volume has been printed under the supervision of the author himself, at the famous University Press of Cambridge, of which Mr. Orcutt is general manager.

The Independent

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Hearst, Parker and the Presidential Situation.
Making a Million and Honesty.
The Tibetan Expedition and its Significance. Etc., etc.

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THE WEATHER.
Showers and colder; winds west to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,931. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1904.—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MRS. W. H. HAZZARD ENDS HER LIFE IN A HOTEL

Husband Died Recently and She Became Very Despondent.

SHOT HERSELF IN HER ROOM

Mr. Hazzard Had Been President of the Brooklyn City Railroad and of the Fulton Bank.

Mrs. William H. Hazzard of 211 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, the widow of a former President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and of the Fulton Bank, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at the St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, by shooting herself in the head. She had been troubled with nervous fits since the death of her husband on Jan. 24, and had become despondent. This reason, at least, is given by her relatives to explain her act.

Mrs. Hazzard appeared at the St. Denis on Friday afternoon. She registered under her own name, and gave Brooklyn as her residence. She was then assigned to a room on the second floor of the hotel, on the Eleventh Street side. She appeared to be suffering from no mental affliction at the time, and seemed to be perfectly happy. To the clerk she gave a few orders concerning her meals, and she spoke pleasantly with the bell boy, who conducted her to her room. She was dressed entirely in black, and over her head was thrown a widow's veil. She carried a small valise, which was found last night to contain several nerve medicines and a few articles of clothing.

After entering her room, Mrs. Hazzard did not again leave it. She had her dinner there shortly after dark, and a few minutes later the lights in her room were extinguished. An hour after that one of the boys employed in the hotel, on passing through the hall, detected the odor of escaping gas. He at once notified the manager of the house, and the odor was traced to Mrs. Hazzard's room.

The manager knocked on the door, and told her that her gas was leaking. She made an unintelligible reply. She was then heard to rise from her bed, walk across the room, and open the window. Then she called out that everything was all right, and the manager went away.

Fearing that everything was not all right, however, the manager stationed a boy in the hall near the room to keep watch, but as nothing remarkable occurred up to noon the watcher was withdrawn. At 10 o'clock in the morning a chambermaid entered to arrange the room, and a little later Mrs. Hazzard had breakfast. She was perfectly calm then, and spoke pleasantly with those who went into her room. That was the last time she was seen alive. At 4 o'clock the manager of the hotel had occasion to send an employe to the room, and as he opened the door he saw her lying on the bed dead, and still holding to her head the revolver with which she had taken her life.

Coroner Jackson was at once notified, and when his physician, Dr. O'Hanlon, arrived, he at once pronounced it a case of suicide. He said that death had been instantaneous. The bullet had pierced her right temple. Her outer clothes were found hanging neatly arranged in the closet, and on the dresser were found her own card, the card of her sister, and the card of a brother, H. O. Rockefeller of 152 Jerome Street, Brooklyn. In her purse were $13.

When Mrs. Hazzard's relatives in Brooklyn were apprised of her death they expressed great surprise, but said that they could understand her having committed the act because of her mental state. After the death of her husband, they said, Mrs. Hazzard was so broken down from constant watching at his bedside during his year of illness, that she was ordered to leave the city for a time. She closed her Brooklyn home and has since been at various places.

Three weeks ago, with her only child, Alford H. Hazzard, a boy of twelve years, and a trained nurse who was in attendance on her, she went to the Pine Tree Inn at Lakehurst, N. J. Ten days ago she discharged the nurse, and a few days later she sent her son to visit relatives in New England. On Friday she told the clerk at the inn that she would go to New York to do some shopping and would return by today. She appeared to be all right in mind and spirit when she left Lakehurst, and even made arrangements for some things she wished on her return.

Mrs. Hazzard's relatives here knew nothing of her trip to the city except from a letter received by her sister a week ago, in which she said that she was thinking of coming. A negro porter, who had been employed by her for a long time, also received a letter from her recently, in which she said that she wished to be "with her Heavenly Father."

When William H. Hazzard died he left his family in good circumstances. He was one of Brooklyn's best-known citizens, and had at various times held political offices. He was Supervisor of Kings County at one time, and in 1879 became Commissioner of Public Works. Three years later he was elected President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Mr. Hazzard's fortune was made in building along the Brooklyn water front. Many of the large warehouses there now were constructed by him, as well as the Brighton Beach Hotel, and a part of the New York Produce Exchange.

Mrs. Hazzard was formerly Miss Emily Rockefeller, the daughter of Philip Rockefeller of Germantown, Columbia County, N. Y. She was fifty-two years of age, and was married to Mr. Hazzard, whose second wife she was, thirteen years ago. She was thirty years his junior.

Besides her sister, Mrs. Hazzard leaves in Brooklyn two nephews, Dr. H. O. Rockefeller and Roydon Rockefeller of Rockefeller & Hazzard, contractors of 352 Lenox Road. She had for many years been a member of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, where she was a vigorous worker and a teacher in the Sunday school. Since Mr. Hazzard's death she had been under the care of Dr. Burr P. Mosher of 21 Clinton Street.

Funeral services will be held over her body at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Her body will then be taken to Germantown for burial.

Graft Department in Michigan University

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 9.—A graft department has been organized at the University of Michigan under the name "Non-Athletic Board of Control." The aim of this new educational movement is to turn out graduates trained to withstand the boodling spirit of American cities. The department is working on a big scale, creating legal corporations for its boys to handle and buying a newspaper to serve practically as a classroom model.

SCHWAB HAS SOME REGRETS.

Sorry That He Invested with Eastern Capitalists, and Says So.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—Charles M. Schwab, who was a guest at the luncheon served at the launching of the huge freight steamship Augustus B. Wolvin at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company at Lorain to-day, made a speech there, in which he said that he only wished he had been so fortunate as to invest his money with the American Shipbuilding Company, which built the Wolvin, instead of placing it under the control of Eastern capitalists and promoters.

"I am glad to see," he added, "that here in the West you are not only able to float your boats successfully, but you can float your securities just as easily. The East might take a lesson here.

"We of New York sometimes think we know it all, and in Pittsburg we think we know more, but I am free to admit that we must be wrong."

James H. Hoyt, who acted as toastmaster, had paid Mr. Schwab a compliment in presenting him to the audience, and the steel man, in responding, said:

"When men speak thus of me I begin to think I must be somewhat of a fellow, but I am always brought back to earth by reminding myself of a little experience I had not long ago. I was out driving with my colored boy, Boh. We passed a little girl and her mother. The mother said: 'There is Mr. Schwab now.'

"The little girl turned toward us, and then innocently inquired of her mamma, 'Which one?'"

MR. GUGGENHEIM GAVE BAIL.

Smelter's Wife Wanted to Aid Arrested Chauffeur, but Hid Identity.

In an effort to avoid publicity after her chauffeur had been arrested, Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim of 763 Fifth Avenue, wife of the wealthy smelter, spent more than an hour in the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon, trying to think of some way in which she could get the chauffeur out of his cell without giving her name to the police. Her husband finally called at the station and furnished bail for the driver.

Mrs. Guggenheim, with two women friends, rode in her automobile coach to the Manhattan Theatre. The driver, William Brown of 311 West Forty-seventh Street, after the matinee, tried to get in line next the curb, and in doing so, according to Policeman Ahearn, blocked the avenue for ten minutes by his unreasonable conduct. Finally he was arrested.

Mrs. Guggenheim was very indignant, and after her friends had gone home in another conveyance she accompanied the driver and the policeman to the station. There she asked the Sergeant what she could do to free Brown, and was told that she might furnish bail. This suggestion pleased her, but when she learned that she would have to sign her name to the bond she demurred. Then she sent for another chauffeur, but when he looked at her cab he declared that he couldn't operate it.

The Sergeant had meanwhile filled out a bail bond, and when Mrs. Guggenheim again asked if there wasn't some way she could release her driver he handed the paper to her and told her to sign it. She did so, and then asked what it was. When she was told she tore the paper into fragments and threw them on the floor.

Mr. Guggenheim appeared soon after and gave bail for the chauffeur. He said that he thought the policeman might have allowed the chauffeur to drive Mrs. Guggenheim home and arrest him afterward.

"That's not the way we do business," said the Sergeant.

THE BABE TO THE GOVERNOR.

Four-Year-Old Asked Odell If He Had Imitation Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Having hurriedly dismissed Louis F. Payn, Michael J. Dady, and William J. Haipin, Gov. Odell yesterday afternoon left the executive chamber and started for New York.

When the Governor got into the Capitol elevator there was a four-year-old boy in the car who had in his hand a bunch of imitation money gotten out by some firm as an advertisement.

The Governor, who is fond of children, placed his hand on the youngster's head and asked:

"Where did you get all of that money?"

"Got it up stairs," said the little fellow. "Say, Mister, have you got any of it?"

AS A GUIDE SAW THE LOBBY.

Not Always Real Money for Pay of the Lawmakers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Senator Wilcox has taken in good part all the criticism which has been passed upon him in connection with grab bills, but he confesses that he was completely knocked out by a dissertation which he heard one of the Capitol guides deliver to a bride and bridegroom to whom he was showing the sights of the Capitol. It was in the lobby of the Senate as he stood under the immense oil portrait of Niagara that the guide thus delivered himself:

"Looking on this beautiful picture suggests that there is now pending before the Senate the Niagara power grab bill. Doubtless you have read a great deal about grab bills. This is the lobby in which hundreds of thousands of dollars changes hands every day."

"In real money?" asked the bride.

"Well, sometimes it's real money," said the guide, "and sometimes it's promissory notes."

FOUR MEN PERISH IN FIRE.

Father of Senator Hill of Pennsylvania Among the Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

HONESDALE, Penn., April 9.—The fine residence of State Senator Joel G. Hill, mill owner, lumberman, and acid manufacturer, of Lookout, fifteen miles north of this place, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

Senator Hill, his wife, and three others escaped, but A. C. Hill, father of the Senator, aged ninety-four years; Samuel Slater, Jeff Tyler, and Henry Ward, the latter an old veteran, perished in the flames.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

POLICE SAY C. L. TUCKER MURDERED MABEL PAGE

Former Ticket Agent Arrested at His Auburndale Home.

FLAWS FOUND IN HIS ALIBI

Prisoner Had Been Questioned and Allowed to Go—His Wife Was Drowned Last Fall in Four Feet of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 9.—Charles L. Tucker of Auburndale, a young man who was formerly employed as a ticket agent by the Boston and Albany Railroad, was arrested this evening at his home by the State police charged with the murder of Miss Mabel Page of Weston on March 31. The tragedy has thrilled the community ever since the murdered woman's body was discovered by her aged father lying on the floor of her bedroom dressed as if for the street.

Tucker was subjected to a long cross-examination on Monday night by Detective Whitney. There was nothing remarkable in this, for a score of other residents of the region round about have been asked to explain their whereabout on the eventful day. Like them, Tucker set up an alibi which was investigated and proved good, (so it was given out at the time,) and he was allowed to go.

Tucker, according to statements made to the police, was at Cutter's Corner, within 100 yards of the Page house, at noon of the day of the murder. He told them that he was simply out for a walk; that he did not go up South Avenue as far as the Page house, and that from Cutter's Corner he returned to his home at 58 Bourne Street, Auburndale.

Further inquiries satisfied the officers that these statements were not entirely true. They obtained information which pointed directly at Tucker, contradicted his own testimony, and even went so far, so it is said, as to furnish testimony as to his presence at the Page house.

It is supposed that Tucked knew that Harold Page, the brother, was away, saw the father and Amy Roberts leave the house, and then went to the house with the message that Harold was sick. Tucker knew Harold Page, and on that account any message that he brought would have been accepted by the latter's sister.

It is said, furthermore, that such a knife as could have inflicted the wounds found on the dead woman is known to have been in the possession of Tucker. The prisoner is but twenty-four years old, and hardly looks twenty.

"I was never at the Page place but once in my life," he said to an interviewer. "That was about two years ago, when I went there to purchase a dog from Harold Page. At that time I was working for the Boston and Albany Railroad. Page worked for the same concern as he does now. We were both fond of hunting, and occasionally talked about it. He keeps several good dogs, and I finally bought one. It was then that I visited the Page house.

"I do not remember that I went into the house itself, but went out to the barn where the dogs were. I kept the dog quiet a while, but finally returned it to him, as it was impossible for me to keep it at my home.

"There has never been the slightest ill feeling between us so far as I know. At one time we talked of going on a hunting trip together, but the thing fell through.

"I know the elder Mr. Page by sight, but do not know that I ever saw the murdered girl."

Tucker came before the public unpleasantly a year ago this month when his bride was drowned from his canoe in the Charles River. Mrs. Tucker was twenty years old, a daughter of George W. Osborne, a Waltham undertaker. She had been married about five months.

Mr. Osborne, when informed that Tucker was under suspicion in the Page case, said: "Although I have learned many things about Tucker since my daughter's death, previous to that I had heard nothing but good of him. I certainly have not much respect for Tucker to-day.

"There are a good many things I might say, but as I cannot prove them, they had better not appear in print. Of course there was more or less talk about my daughter's peculiar death in four feet of water in the Charles, and an expert swimmer near at hand, but the medical examiner disposed of the case, and there is no use in my discussing it now.

"As far as I know the married life of my daughter and her husband had been pleasant. I never heard of any disagreement between them.

"I have had absolutely nothing to do with Tucker since my daughter's death."

Tucker will be arraigned in the District Court at Waltham on Monday, charged with murder. Chief Shaw of the State police said after the arrest:

"We are satisfied that we have the right man."

On being asked if Tucker made any admission, Chief Shaw replied: "He did not have to, we have got the right man."

WILL KEEP THE CHINESE OUT.

Administration to Enforce Exclusion Laws After Lapse of Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In Cabinet meetings and in conferences among the executive heads of departments the whole subject of the status of the Chinese immigration question as it will be after the lapse of the existing treaty has been thoroughly digested.

It can be stated that the Administration feels that it has ample warrant for continuing to enforce the rigid provisions of the Chinese Exclusion act regardless of the denunciation of the treaty. So, far from opening the door to Chinese immigration, the lapse of the treaty will, it is said, actually render the entrance of Chinese into this country more difficult.

This fact has been pointed out to the Chinese Government by Minister Conger. It is positively stated that the exclusion laws will continue to be enforced after December next whether the treaty expires or not.

Both the President and the Attorney General have discussed the matter with members of Congress. If it be deemed necessary, some legislative action will be taken on it before adjournment.

Poured Oil on the Cat and Set Fire to It.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 9.—Covered with blazing oil and screaming at every jump a cat caused a lot of excitement in Montgomery Friday night.

D. A. Brown and Egbert Douglas saw the suffering animal while it was trying to get under a barn. They killed it before it could find a hole and the barn was saved.

It is said that some young men poured gasoline over the cat and set it on fire, a joke.

J. J. HILL'S THREAT TO RETIRE.

Nothing Left But to Get Out If Harriman Wins, He Says.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9.—James J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, returned from New York to-day. When asked regarding the latest move of the Harriman interests in filing a petition for leave to intervene in the final adjustment of the affairs of the Northern Securities Company, Mr. Hill said:

"The Northern Securities Company is complying with the decree of the Supreme Court in the distribution of its stock. Its plan of dissolution is made for the sole purpose of meeting the demands of the law and to see that every one interested is treated with equity."

"In case Mr. Harriman is successful in his efforts to get control of the Northern Pacific, what will be the policy of the Great Northern?"

"If Mr. Harriman wins, and also gets control of the Burlington, there will be nothing left for us to do but sell out and retire and leave the people of the Northwest to fight out their own battles."

FIRST DELEGATES FOR PARKER.

Seventh Indiana District Instructs for Him—Steal March on Hearst Faction.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—The first delegates from Indiana to the Democratic National Convention were selected to-night by the Seventh District delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker of New York for President. They are the first delegates selected in the United States that have been instructed for Parker.

They were also instructed to vote for the re-election of Thomas Taggart as member of the Democratic National Committee from Indiana.

Resolutions were unanimously passed praising and indorsing both Parker and Taggart. The action of the district delegation was a blow to the Hearst forces. That the meeting was to be held was known only to the delegates, officers of the County Committee, and a few of Mr. Taggart's close associates and advisers. The Hearst people knew absolutely nothing of it, and the announcement that the delegates had met and selected delegates to the National Convention, instructing them for Parker, came as a bombshell into the Hearst camp to-night.

SECRET GAS SUIT HEARING.

J. Edward Addicks Defendant in Mysterious Action Brought in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 9.—A secret hearing took place to-day at Young's Hotel in a suit which is brought by James Clark and Count Reginald Ward of London, formerly of Brighton, of the former firm of Clark, Ward & Co., against J. Edward Addicks, the gas magnate. The suit has no direct connection, however, with the litigation in which Thomas W. Lawson, Henry H. Rogers, Robert Winsor, and other well-known capitalists are involved.

Thomas W. Lawson was present at the proceedings, but not as a witness. "I merely went to accompany my friend, Theodore Hastings, who was not very well acquainted with the ropes, and I wished to act as a sort of counsel for him," said Mr. Lawson this evening.

The utmost secrecy was maintained in regard to the hearing. Prominent members of the Boston Stock Exchange were closely questioned in regard to proceedings on the Exchange between 1895 and 1897, the latter date being the time at which the Bay State Gas stock was thrown off the Boston Exchange. Corporation lawyers from New York represented Clark and Ward, while attorneys from Philadelphia appeared for Addicks.

These lawyers fought over every inch of the evidence, but after the trial they refused to discuss the case and immediately left town. No statement as to the details of the suit could be obtained. The hearing was held by Commissioners from the New York Supreme Court.

WISCONSIN'S GUNNERS BEST.

Letter Shows That Record of the Battleship Alabama Was Beaten.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Announcement was made at the Navy Department to-day that a cablegram received from Rear Admiral Evans six weeks ago giving the scores of the target practice on that station was misinterpreted.

A personal letter received to-day shows that the Wisconsin made better records than the Alabama, which had held the record.

The best 12-inch gun pointer of the Wisconsin made nine hits out of ten shots, and the total percentage of hits was 83. All classes of guns on the Wisconsin made better records than those of the Alabama, and the Wisconsin in consequence will receive the pennant for battleships.

ON HIS GOLDEN WEDDING DAY.

Old Cab Driver Takes Poison After a Quarrel with His Wife.

Patrick Barry, a cabman, seventy-two years old, who is the father of seventeen children, was to have celebrated his golden wedding anniversary at his home, at 264 Third Avenue, last evening. Yesterday, however, he had a quarrel with his aged wife and drank carbolic acid. He went to Bellevue Hospital and the celebration was postponed.

The old cab driver's wife went to the hospital to see him, but she refused to talk of their quarrel. Barry was held a prisoner at the hospital. His condition is serious.

Ziegler Buys Arctic Provision Ship.

TROMSO, Norway, April 9.—It is reported here that William Ziegler of New York has chartered the arctic steamship Frithjof as a provision ship for the Ziegler arctic steamship America.

The Steamboat service between New York and Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor will be resumed April 12th. Steamer leaves Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., Tues., Thurs. and Sat'y at 5:00 P. M. —Adv.

ROW IN PRESIDENT'S OYSTER BAY DISTRICT

Republicans Wouldn't Hold an April Fool's Day Primary.

ONE LONE VOTER APPEARED

The Trouble Was That the Only Federal Appointee There Was a Democrat.

Because President Roosevelt once upon a time appointed a Democrat, who happens to reside in the same district as himself, to a four-dollar-a-day Federal position, the Republicans of that district—the Fifth District of Oyster Bay—refused to hold a primary on April 1.

When, on that occasion, only a single voter turned out, a popular explanation was that the fun-loving neighbors of the President were simply playing a good-natured joke on him. The official explanation of the failure was that William S. Moore, Committeeman from the district, had missed a train, and the voters did not think it a legal way of doing things to hold a primary in the absence of the person who had called it.

The next day United States District Attorney William J. Youngs and Chairman Charles Lewis of the Nassau County Republican Committee got together, and the upshot was that another primary was ordered to be held that night in Fleet's Hall. It would never do, it was said, for the news to get abroad that the Republicans of the President's own district had refused to attend a primary simply because the only appointment he had made from the district was a Democrat.

That night there wended his way to Fleet's Hall a lone voter, James Buchanan, (may or may not be a collateral descendant of the President of the same name.) Dark and gloomy was the hall when the faithful Buchanan made his entrance. Not a living soul did he find in the hall, and down he sat to wait the arrival of his friends and neighbors of the fifth. Buchanan meditated amid the lonely surroundings for half an hour, or more, and then, becoming suspicious that another "April Fool's" joke was being perpetrated, left the hall and began an investigation. Later enough voters were corraled to hold a sort of primary, and then it was that the leaders of Nassau County breathed easier and softly prayed among themselves that the news would not get out.

Now all this trouble is said to be due to the appointment of Maurice E. Townsend, a so-called Roosevelt Democrat, to a minor position in the Federal service in this city. Townsend is one of the President's best friends, and he is accused of originating a plan to have the President nominated by the Democrats, thus assuring the election of Democratic Governors in every doubtful State in the Union. There is also a baker down at Oyster Bay who has five Republican sons and one Democratic son, and the other day the awful news that "Charlie," the Democratic brother, was soon to get a position on Ellis Island leaked out. That settled it, and thus is explained the trouble the Republicans of Nassau encountered in getting the voters of the Fifth District to hold a primary.

E. H. HARRIMAN A DELEGATE.

"We Want to Warm Him Up to Roosevelt," 20th District Leader Explains.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 9.—E. H. Harriman, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and John P. Roosa, Jr., were elected delegates to the National Convention by the Republicans of the Twentieth Congressional District, in spite of the fact that friends of President Roosevelt wanted Congressman Thomas W. Bradley in Harriman's place. Gov. Odell's followers were on hand early and were much excited until it was found that Mr. Bradley had withdrawn his name and would himself nominate Mr. Harriman in the convention. This threw everything Odell's way. "Harriman is a little cool toward the Roosevelt cause," said one of the leaders after the convention to-day, "and we want to put him among a lot of Roosevelt men at Chicago to see if he won't warm up a bit."

Mr. Jennings of Rockland made a speech advocating the organization of clubs of "Rough Riders" throughout the district. He thought they might hold dances and socials during the coming campaign, invite the young Democrats to take part, and thereby win some of their support to the Republican ticket, remarking that the party would need all the votes it could get. The suggestion did not meet with very enthusiastic approval.

DIES ON EVE OF ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. Abbott's Betrothal Was to Have Been Announced To-morrow.

Gardner Abbott, a well-known architect, the son of John A. Abbott, who was formerly the General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, died yesterday at the residence of his father in the Monterey Apartment House, 351 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, after a brief illness.

Mr. Abbott's engagement to Miss Isabelle Halstead Palmer of New Dorp, S. I., was to have been announced to-morrow. Miss Palmer was prostrated with grief at the news of his death.

Mr. Abbott was born in New York in 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and St. Paul, and graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895.

NO MERCY FOR CALEB POWERS.

Gov. Davis Says Taylor Should Also Die for Goebel's Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 9.—Gov. Jeff. Davis, in answer to an appeal to secure the commutation of the death sentence of Caleb Powers, replied to-day, saying:

"I remember well how William Goebel was shot down on the streets of Frankfort, Ky., how his blood flowed out upon the street, and I remember well how his cowardly assailants hid behind closed doors under the cloak of corporations to fire their deadly missile, and I don't believe that justice will be fully done in this matter, or that the blood of this martyred hero will be fully avenged until Taylor, the culprit, be brought from Indiana and submitted to a jury of his peers, there to take, with Caleb Powers, the punishment which he so richly deserves."

The Steamboat service between New York and Great Neck, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove and Glenwood will be resumed April 12th.—Adv.

WOOD WILL FIGHT A SULTAN.

To Begin Campaign to Get Twenty Murderers and Some Stolen Rifles.

MANILA, April 9.—Major Gen. Leonard O. Wood, with 1,500 men, is about to begin a campaign to compel the allegiance of the Sultan of Taraca and to force him to turn over to the American authorities twenty murderers and a number of stolen rifles. Taraca is on the shore of Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao.

The drafting of the proposed measures to secure internal revenue has been completed, and public discussion of the matter has begun. The measures are opposed weakly by the distilling and tobacco-growing interests in the Islands.

CAVALRYMEN SABRE STRIKERS.

Many Rioters at Amiens Fatally Wounded—Artillery Summoned.

AMIENS, France, April 9.—Two thousand strikers to-day attacked a force of infantry sent to guard a factory here. Cavalry reinforcements arrived and charged the mob, using their sabres upon those who refused to disperse.

Many of the rioters were fatally wounded and a number of soldiers were seriously injured by stones thrown by the mob.

The town to-night is patrolled by a large force of military, and a detachment of artillery with machine guns has been summoned.

Business is at a standstill.

HEIRESS DOES FAMILY WASHING

Wanted to Earn Missionary Contribution with Her Own Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 9.—Though Miss Minta Climer of Vienna, this county, is the only heir to hundreds of acres of land and thousands of dollars in cash, and has many admirers, she has for a purpose been doing washing and other manual work, and has now filed an application to work in the Enterprise Manufacturing Company's shop.

Recently she made a subscription of $50 for missionary purposes. She desired, in order that it might be a purely personal contribution to earn the money and not take it from her bank account. She did family washing and raised $12. Now she is going into the factory to earn the remainder.

A MILLION FOR A LAUGH.

Reward of a Man Whose Laughter Saved a Friend's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 9.—A laugh has won an estate worth a million for John Donahue, a well-known resident of Tremont. Several years ago, while he was prospecting in the Cumberland Mountains of Bell County, Ky., he met a man named Bowman, who owned a large tract of land. Bowman had a quarrel with a desperado, and the latter had drawn a gun to shoot, when Donahue laughed a loud, hearty laugh.

The desperado was so astonished that he dropped his gun and Bowman escaped. As a reward for the laugh he gave Donahue a part of his land. The latter has just learned that a coal vein worth $1,000,000 has been discovered on the land.

HE BELIEVED IN HELL.

The Applicant for Orders Said He Had Been There—Passed.

It was expected that the Rev. George A. Cooke, who made charges against Prof. Bowne in the New York East Methodist Conference, might say something at yesterday's session in Brooklyn. He kept silent.

Some amusement was caused by the report of Prof. W. N. Rice, Chairman of the Board of Examiners on Samuel H. Hodley, a candidate for Elder's orders. It appeared that the candidate had a good deal of religion but was deficient in other respects. Prof. Rice said:

"It is true that he has not read all of the books required, but he has a very practical knowledge of salvation. I asked him if he believed in hell, and he said that he knew there was one, for he had been there."

The candidate was admitted to full orders, but was instructed to study further.

MRS. G. K. DAVIS ASKS DIVORCE.

Was Miss Helen C. Gallatin of New York—Charges Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 9.—Suit for a divorce has been commenced by Mrs. George K. Davis, a prominent society woman of this city, who before her marriage was Miss Helen C. Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. James Gallatin of New York City and a sister of Albert R. Gallatin. She charges desertion.

Mr. Davis is Treasurer of the Warrior Run Coal Company, of which his father is President, and is one of the wealthiest coal operators in this part of the State. One of his sisters recently married J. De Courcey Ireland of New York City, and another D. B. C. Catherwood of Philadelphia.

The Davis marriage occurred about three years ago, and after living here for a time they separated, and have since remained apart. Mrs. Davis has resided most of the time since then at a hotel in this city.

It is understood that the separation is due to difference in their tastes. Mrs. Davis likes society and travel, while her husband does not care for either. He will probably make no defense.

BAD NEW YORK BANK BILLS.

City Resident Implicated in Discovery of Papers in Sullivan County.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 9.—Joseph Steel, a well-known resident of Burnt Hill, a hamlet three miles above Rockland, Sullivan County, was arrested Friday night under suspicion of passing counterfeit five-dollar bills on the National City Bank of New York of the Garfield head series.

In his house was found correspondence which incriminated him, a man named Hunt in New York, and several others. Plates and dies of an inferior quality were also found. A large number of the counterfeit bills have been put in circulation. It is believed there is another plant located nearer New York.

PARKER AND HILL SPLIT ON PLATFORM

Ex-Senator Wants Sop Thrown to Radicals.

JUDGE OPPOSES HIM FLATLY

Says if He's to Be the Democratic Candidate, the Platform Must Be Most Conservative.

Word to the effect that ex-Senator David B. Hill and Chief Judge Alton B. Parker have split seriously over the sort of a platform to be adopted at the Democratic State Convention in Albany on April 18 was brought to the Hoffman House last night by prominent Democrats and also by members of the Legislature returning to the city.

Hill is said on excellent authority to have taken the position that a sop should be thrown out to the old radical element of the party in this platform, as a way to strengthen the candidacy of Judge Parker before the National Convention in St. Louis.

Judge Parker, on the other hand, is said to be insisting on the adoption of an ultra-conservative platform as most likely to bring the Presidential nomination his way. One of the principal planks which ex-Senator Hill is said to desire to insert in the platform is in favor of Government and municipal ownership of all utilities, and Judge Parker is inclined to the idea that such a plank would be a grave mistake at this time.

His friends say that the Judge is opposed to any compromise with the radical element, while Senator Hill not only wants to give them an inducement to support the Parker boom and the Parker nomination, if it is made, but also to make the platform sufficiently radical to attract even many of the Socialistic forces.

For the past week Hill has been working industriously on a draft of a platform to be presented at next week's convention, and within the last forty-eight hours his outline of this platform was submitted to Judge Parker for perusal. In addition to the Government ownership plank, the document contained many other planks which were in the nature of open bids for all of the old Bryan followers, for some of the Hearst supporters, and for Socialists as well.

Some of the planks had been suggested by National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, while others were the ideas of Mr. Hill to strengthen the position of Judge Parker's candidacy at St. Louis. When the Judge saw the document which Mr. Hill proposed to present to the convention he protested in the strongest terms against such a platform, arguing that its adoption by the State Convention of his own State would, he believed, seriously embarrass his candidacy and would work harm in the National Convention.

Judge Parker made it known then that his own personal ideas ran along the most conservative lines possible; that he hoped for a platform at St. Louis which would ignore entirely the Kansas City and the Chicago platforms.

He told Senator Hill plainly that if he was to make the run as the Democratic Presidential candidate it would have to be on a platform of that sort, and that he could not countenance any such an attempt to get the nomination as Senator Hill proposed in the platform he outlined.

Judge Parker also pointed out that the platform to be adopted by the New York State Convention would, in the event of his being the choice of the National Convention, be made the general foundation for the National platform to be adopted at the same time.

According to the most intimate personal and political friends of both men who came to the Hoffman House last night, Judge Parker and Senator Hill failed absolutely to come to any middle ground or agreement on the question of platform, and the entire matter now is entirely in the air.

Judge Parker is said to be absolutely and firmly settled in his ideas as to what the platform should be, and will not budge, while ex-Senator Hill is just as firmly settled in his own mind, and believes that, as campaign manager for Judge Parker, his advice in the matter should be taken. Mutual friends have tried so far vainly to effect an understanding.

From persons in a position to know what are the platform wishes of both Judge Parker and Senator Hill, it is understood that the State platform, irrespective of the planks as to which the two are disagreed, will attack the administration of President Roosevelt and of Gov. Odell, will urge a complete revision of the tariff, and will advocate the enactment and enforcement of stringent anti-trust laws.

GEORGE RAINES FOR CHAIRMAN.

D. B. Hill Decides That Rochester Man Shall Preside Over Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 9.—It has been decided by David B. Hill and leaders of the Democratic State Committee that George Raines of this city shall be selected as temporary Chairman of the State Convention at Albany on April 18. The selection of Mr. Raines is made in recognition of the sweeping victory of the Hill-Parker forces at the recent primaries, which resulted in sending a delegation instructed for Parker.

It has practically been decided to make the temporary organization of the State Convention permanent, as there is a disposition on the part of the State leaders to make the convention as brief as possible. All the business probably will be disposed of in one day.

Mr. Raines was permanent Chairman of the Fall convention in 1900, when John B. Stanchfield was nominated for Governor.

DASHED TO DEATH FROM TOWER

Janitor Tried to Fix City Hall Clock and Fell.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—William Reynolds, janitor at the City Hall building, met a violent death this evening. Soon after 6 o'clock his body was seen flying through the air from the face of the big clock in the City Hall tower. He landed close to a traction car, the motorman cutting off the current just in time to keep from cutting his body in half.

Reynolds has been working several weeks to regulate the City Hall clock, which lost twenty minutes each day. He died as he was being taken to the West Pennsylvania Hospital.

At All Cafes—
Usher's Glenlivet Scotch.—Adv.

SECOND JAPANESE ARMY REPORTED IN KOREA

Russian Retirement Across the Yalu Officially Confirmed.

NIU-CHWANG READY FOR FOE

Gen. Kuropatkin Orders 10,000 Reserves to Reinforce the Town—Flanking Movement Anticipated.

PARIS, April 9.—The second Japanese Army, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps, is now landing in Korea.

SEOUL, April 9.—The Japanese Minister, M. Hayashi, to-day officially communicated to the Korean Foreign Office the fact of the retirement of the Russian troops across the Yalu River and the Japanese occupation of the frontier, which resulted in an exchange of mutual congratulations.

M. Hayashi also requested the Korean Government to instruct its Prefects along the railroad line to facilitate the engaging of coolies, with the object of expediting the completion of the Söul-Fusan Railroad.

A Korean official telegram received to-day announced that the Prefect of Kyong-Sieng, in the South Tumen district, who was overawed by the Russians and subsequently arrested by the Japanese on the supposition that he was a spy, has been released owing to the intervention of M. Hayashi in his behalf.

NIU-CHWANG, Manchuria, April 7, (via Che-foo, China, April 9.)—Gen. Kuropatkin's visit to Niu-Chweng has inspired boundless confidence. The Commander in Chief ordered 10,000 reserves to reinforce this position, in view of the expected Japanese attack, while an additional force of 15,000 men is ready to concentrate upon this place at short notice if necessary.

Gen. Wogack has taken over the command at Niu-Chwang from Gen. Kondratsvitch. The preparations for the defense of the town are complete. It is estimated now that there are 400,000 Russian troops in Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—The best informed military circles no longer anticipate a Japanese landing at the head of the Liao-Tung Gulf. They believe the Japanese have missed their opportunity, the Russians being now too strong.

The opinion now is that the Japanese will try a flanking movement from Taku-Shan, (west of Antung, at the head of the Gulf of Korea,) in connection with their advance on the Yalu River, but the authorities here make no display of nervousness, manifesting the utmost confidence in the plan of campaign marked out by Gen. Kuropatkin.

A correspondent of The Associated Press with the Russian outposts, writing from Antung under date of March 19, describes the fearful state of the roads and the journey from Feng-Huang-Cheng to Antung, which he says is impossible for vehicles.

The correspondent depicts Antung as a miserable collection of hovels, the inhabitants of which, on account of the scarcity, cannot afford timber for fires, and use straw instead. The country between Feng-Huang-Cheng and Antung is sparsely settled. The Chinese avoid the highroads, preferring the mountain fastnesses. Milk, butter, and eggs are almost unknown.

BIG ARMY IN FINLAND.

Extensive Manoeuvres Being Organized —Reserves Cantoned There.

PARIS, April 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Temps says that extensive army manoeuvres are being organized for Finland.

A large force of reserves is cantoned there.

JAPAN'S NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Work on Two Enormous Vessels Being Rushed in England.

LONDON, April 9.—The two new battleships ordered in England by Japan will be exceedingly powerful, their length, 445 feet, exceeding that of the most powerful British battleships by 20 feet. In order to meet the capacity of docking accommodations the beam and draught have been fixed at 78 feet and 26 feet, respectively. Each will have a displacement of 16,400 tons.

Their main batteries, it is stated, will be the most powerful yet devised, consisting for each of four twelve-inch guns, four ten-inch, and five six-inch guns.

The armored belt at the water line will be nine inches thick, with six-inch armor continuing to the level of the deck. A new feature will be a superstructure of four-inch armor, insuring that no part of the upper works will be unprotected.

JAPANESE FLEET INTACT.

Not Even Torpedo Boat Lost, Commander Hirose's Brother Says.

NAGASAKI, April 9.—M. Hirose, a brother of Commander Takuso Hirose, the naval officer who lost his life in the engagement at Port Arthur on March 27, when Vice Admiral Togo made his second attempt to bottle up the port, held a reception on board the battleship Yashima at Che-mul-pho on April 2, which was attended by the foreign naval officers then in port.

M. Hirose said in a speech that the efficiency of the Japanese fleet had not been diminished as a result of its operations, and that not even a torpedo boat had been lost. In conclusion the speaker referred to the heroic example set by his brother.

Armored Autos for Russia.

PARIS, April 10.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal, a large number of armored automobiles, manufactured in Germany, France, and Belgium, will leave there for the front on Monday.

NO UP-TOWN HEADQUARTERS.

Mayor, After Inspection, Favors Centre Market Site for Police Building.

As a result of the tour of inspection which Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner McAdoo took to investigate the up-town sites proposed by the Commissioner for the new Police Headquarters, it is unlikely that the Commissioner will obtain the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to his plan to abandon the selected Centre Market site, for which $750,000 has been voted. Mayor McClellan has not been impressed with the arguments presented by the Commissioner for an up-town site.

Commissioner McAdoo asked to have the Headquarters located somewhere in Times Square. Both the Commissioner and the Mayor on Friday afternoon investigated four proposed sites, two in Times Square, one near Fifty-ninth Street, and the fourth north of Fiftieth Street, but it is pretty definitely settled that there will be no change from the idea of Commissioner Greene, which was for the Centre Market site.

While the Police Commissioner and the Mayor were on their tour of investigation they also looked over some new sites for the Tenderloin Precinct Station house, with the result that the original idea to build the new house on the site of the present old station had been abandoned, and a new site will be taken within a few blocks of where the present house now stands.

FIVE BOYS ROB A MISER.

Watched Him Counting His Money—$10,000 Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, April 9.—Four boys, Edward Blodgett, sixteen; Edward Weimer, nineteen; Samuel McCormick, eighteen, and Henry Platt, twenty, were arrested in Waterbury to-day on suspicion of having robbed Henry M. Davis, the "Lanesville miser," of $12,000 on Thursday night.

Plant was arrested first at his home, and had $200 on his person. He then confessed that the balance of the share of himself and McCormick was hidden in a box in a drug store. The box was found, and in it was $4,340.

McCormick corroborated Plant's story, but the other two have not confessed. McCormick and Plant said they intended returning the money to its owner, as they were afraid. All the boys are of respectable parentage.

John Turner, fifteen years old, has been arrested at New Milford, charged with complicity in the robbery, and is said to have made a full confession of the crime. He took the officers to Brookfield Junction, where they found $1,200 hidden under a stone wall.

According to the story the boys told the police, John Turner was in Waterbury a week ago and told the others he had seen Davis counting his money, looking through a crack in his bedroom door. Some one suggested that they rob the man, and the four boys accordingly walked with Turner to New Milford.

Thursday, while Davis was away from home, according to this story, they pried open the window of the bedroom and, taking a trunk containing the money, carried it to the woods and opened it. They returned to Waterbury last evening by train, and were soon traced here by detectives.

When questioned after their arrest they told the police where the money was hidden. A total of $8,182.50 was recovered, which, with $1,200 surrendered by Turner in Milford, is declared by the boys to represent nearly all the money taken.

Davis, however, asserted that he had about $12,000 in the trunk, and the parents of Plant this afternoon made a search of their house and found hidden in a sofa $833. The total amount now accounted for is $10,215.50.

SUPPOSED MURDERER HUNTED.

Employer of Mutilated Laborer Dodges Sheriff's Bullets and Escapes.

COLCHESTER, Conn., April 9.—After twenty-four hours' search for John Marks, the farmer on whose premises the dismembered body of Joseph Pavoli was found in a bag yesterday, Sheriff Jackson and his assistants were still keeping a vigilant watch for the fugitive to-night in the southern part of the town.

Three miles south of this village Sheriff Jackson and a deputy this afternon surprised Marks at a house known locally as the "Fox Farm." As the Sheriff entered the front door he caught sight of a man running from the rear. The Sheriff dashed around the house and fired three shots from his revolver, but none of the shots took effect apparently, and the man was soon lost to sight in the woods.

Afterward an effort was made to surround a swamp in that neighborhood where Marks was supposed to have taken refuge, but late to-night it was said that the man had escaped from the cordon and was probably on the way toward New London.

Pavoli formerly worked for Marks as a farm hand, and when he was missed some time ago it was supposed that he had been discbarged and had gone elsewhere. His body was discovered in a bag protruding from a pile of stones yesterday. Dr. Gandy said that death was caused by a blow on the forehead inflicted by a blunt instrument. An axe which is supposed to have been the weapon of the murderer was found in a barn on the Marks farm. Its head was covered with blood stains.

Marks disappeared shortly after the discovery of the body. He is between sixty-five and seventy-five years of age and was born in Germany.

RED CROSS CHARGES AMENDED.

Complainants Absolve Messrs. Jarvis and Phillips from Any Blame.

After the Galveston flood a committee was formed in this city to collect funds for the National Red Cross Society in aid of the flood sufferers. Later it was alleged that a sum of $12,000 had been collected, but never turned over to the society. Several prominent members of the society, including ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, Simon Wolf, B. H. Warner, and Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles, on March 16 filed a complaint with Senator Redfield Proctor and asked for an investigation, implicating Walter P. Phillips and Samuel M. Jarvis.

According to William C. Davis, a lawyer of 120 Broadway, who was retained by Mr. Phillips, several of those who were instrumental in bringing about the charges have made retractions. Mr. Davis yesterday showed what he said were certified copies of letters from Admiral Van Reypen, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wolf, Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, generally expressing regret that any apparent imputation of guilt was made against Mr. Phillips or Mr. Jarvis.

Soon after the charges were made, Mr. Phillips filed with Senator Proctor and the committee an answer, in which he declared that he had neither received nor paid out one cent of the money in question. Mr. Davis yesterday received from Washington a copy of the amended remonstrance as filed with Senator Proctor. The amended document is in part as follows:

"Remonstrants do not charge or mean to imply that Samuel M. Jarvis or Walter P. Phillips did themselves, or either of them, collect any portion of said $12,000, or at any time have the same or any portion thereof under their control; and they admit that neither Samuel M. Jarvis nor Walter P. Phillips was morally or legally responsible for the failure to turn over to the American National Red Cross or to any one else any portion of said money."

ACROBAT STUNNED IN RING.

Boy Turning Somersaults Strikes an Unprepared Fellow-Performer.

George Florenz, one of the Florenz troupe of twelve acrobats at the Barnum & Bailey Circus, was the victim of a peculiar accident at the matinée performance yesterday afternoon. One of the cleverest feats in the Florenz performance is a triple somersault by Master Leo, who is sixteen years old. Through a misunderstanding Florenz was unprepared to catch the boy, who struck him with considerable force on the head, felling him to the ground and rendering him insensible. Florenz was unconscious for nearly an hour. Although still suffering, he insisted on going through his performance last night.

The seats for the orphans matinée next Tuesday afternoon have all been allotted. More than 6,000 little ones will be entertained by Manager Bailey.

Senator Raines Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 9.—At the Republican convention for the Forty-second Senatorial District Senator John Raines was unanimously renominated. He has served six terms as the representative of this district. The Republican Congressional Convention for the Thirty-first District also was held, and Senator Raines and Congressman Seneo E. Payne were elected delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions indorsing the National and State Administrations were passed.

Lived 7 Hours After 30,000-Volt Shock.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 9.—Raymond Wells of Schuylerville sustained the shock of 30,000 volts at Spier Falls yesterday afternoon, and died seven hours later. He was making measurements for the Hudson River Water Power Company, when his steel rod accidentally came in contact with a live electric wire. He was a civil engineer employed by the company.

COCKRAN STIRS HOUSE BY SERVICE PENSION SPEECH

Republicans Join in Applauding His Attack on President's Order.

USURPATION, HE DECLARES

Appeals to House to Conserve Its Rights —His Resolution Tabled by Majority of Only Three Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The announcement that Bourke Cockran would make his promised speech on the service pension order drew a big crowd to the House today. The applause when Mr. Cockran arose was loud and long, and was not confined to the Democratic side. Throughout he received constant tributes of applause, and when he concluded it took the Speaker five minutes to restore order.

Mr. Cockran spoke on his resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the recent pension order. It had been reported from the Committee on Rules with a recommendation that it lie on the table, and this was adopted by the narrow majority of three votes, (103 yeas to 100 nays,) the Speaker having his vote recorded in the affirmative. Three Republicans—Messrs. Cushman, (Washington,) Littlefield, (Maine,) and McCall, (Mass.)—voted with the Democrats against tabling the resolution.

The dominating note in the speech was an appeal to Congressmen of both parties to unite in defense of the legislative branch against encroachments of the Executive He concluded by asking that the matter be laid over until December, and in the meantime a committee be appointed, made up in equal numbers from both parties, to prepare a resolution which should be an assertion of the dignity of the House against all attempts by other branches of the Government to usurp its powers.

Mr. Cockran began by saying that his sole object was to vindicate the dignity of the House. He did not, he said, question the propriety of paying liberal pensions to Federal soldiers, but the basis of these payments, he asserted, should be the laws of Congress and "not any self-constituted authority."

By one stroke of the pen, he declared, the President had appropriated $30,000,000, and he inquired "if this order be tolerated without protest by the House, what power is there that the Executive order cannot usurp? What fragment of control over the country's purse? This pretense of interpretation of the law is but a hollow mockery and a play of words, and that this is known by the man who wrote it, is shown by the order itself."

After attacking what he declared to be the President's usurpation of power of interpretation when he said that the order should not be retroactive, Mr. Cockran appealed to members on both sides of the House "to consider the enormity of this proposal," which, he said, affected the liberty and safety of the Government. In sarcastic vein he declared that "the President allowed Congress the privilege of declaring war, but the President makes war when he chooses to.

"The Congress has so lost caste that today there is not a paper outside of Washington that gives more than one or two paragraphs about its proceedings. Why has this decline come upon us? Why has this decrepitude overtaken us?" Amid an outburst of Democratic applause he declared that when the House shall stand on its rights "the greater will be the security of liberty and the wider the progress of humanity."

He charged that the House had been remiss in its duty in not asserting its rights, and received vociferous applause from both sides of the chamber when he declared that, notwithstanding Speaker Cannon's utterance that "public opinion must come to the rescue of Congress," the public opinion of the United States is here. We are its agents, its creation. The House is the sanctuary of our constitutional temple. We are the priests to whom it is intrusted, and, he added, pointing his finger at the Speaker "you, Sir, are the high priest, responsible for the method in which that trust shall be discharged."

He referred to attempts made in England to usurp the legislative authority and declared that the President's order was the usurpation of power, "not by appropriation, but by interpretation, because the pusillanimous failure of Congress to do its duty to itself." He dwelt at length on the inalienable right of the House to originate revenue bills, and urged the members to assert that right.

Mr. Cockran contended that the Secretary of the Interior justified the pension order upon the precedent of President Cleveland. "Well, Sir," he continued, "if that be so, then in God's name let us condemn that act of Mr. Cleveland's as vehemently as the act of any Republican President. The disposition to justify almost anything by pleading that Mr. Cleveland did it, is the highest of compliments that can be paid to a man by any Congress in our political history. You tell us Mr. Cleveland did it, and therefore it must be regular. If this act was committed by Mr. Cleveland, the confidence which he enjoys adds to its danger and does not lessen it."

He closed amid a storm of applause by appealing to both sides of the House to unite on a declaration of rights "beyond which the aggression of the Senate or the Executive shall not go."

BEAUMONT OIL MEN ARRESTED.

Well-Known Promoters Charged with Fraudulent Use of the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 9.—The first of a series of arrests under Federal indictments that are likely to possess sensational interest were made to-day. W. B. Sharp and Ed Prather, the two most noted oil company promoters of Dallas when the Beaumont field was first opened; J. C. and J. T. Beaty of Fort Scott, Kan., and D. R. Beaty of Galveston were to-day taken into custody on indictments charging fraudulent use of the mails and sale of personal instead of Treasury stock. The accused gave bonds in the sum of $1,500 each.

Other arrests are looked for, including some of the leading railroad men of the Southwest.

HEARST MEN COULDN'T TALK.

The Reason Was That Their Bronx Audience Stayed Away.

A widely advertised rally of Hearst supporters in the Bronx, which was to have been held last night at the Home, Home Street and Hoe Avenue, under the auspices of the Laurel Hearst Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, did not come off because the audience stayed away. The meeting hall is in the rear of a saloon, where a dozen or more workingmen sat quietly playing pinochle or chatting over their beer, while Secretary P. J. O'Connell of the Laurel Hearst Club and three spellbinders were waiting impatiently for somebody to address.

The club has been in existence some three weeks. There have been two meetings held and at one of these there are said to have been almost a score of persons present. At 9 o'clock Mr. O'Connell and his three speakers left the hall.

"I sent out 225 invitation cards to Democrats in the district, but I guess it was too wet for them to come out to-night," said Mr. O'Connell in explanation.

William R. Haarety is President of the club. There are a Vice President and a Secretary, but no Treasurer, because the financial end of the organization is attended to at a place known to the members as the "Downtown Headquarters."

WIRE TAPPERS WIN $1,280.

After Paying Them, Knoxville Poolroom Also Had to Pay Out on Real Winner.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—Wire tappers turned a trick on a local poolroom today. They played Amorous to win the first race at Memphis, and succeeded in betting in $300, some of it at 6 to 1.

The wire, which had evidently been tapped between this city and Chattanooga, ticked off Amorous as winner. The poolroom lost $1,280 on the race, and later paid out several hundred on the rightful winner, Barkelmore.

WANT GRADED SALARIES.

Evening Teachers' Association Tells of Their Work.

In a great measure to create the opportunity for the teachers of the evening schools to express their views on better recognition which they feel they ought to get from the city for the work they do, about one hundred teachers, members of the School Teachers' Association, were present at a banquet at the St. Denis Hotel last evening.

Before President P. J. Leahy had gone very far with his opening address he revealed what is apparently nearest to the hearts of the teachers—namely, that they desired a graded scale of salaries. At some length President Leahy explained how their repeated petitions to the Board of Education asking for better salaries had been spurned.

"There are some of us here," he went on to say, "who began teaching night school when the teachers were only getting $1.50 a night. Now they are getting $3 a night. But that with the increased cost of living is hardly sufficient. We all know how far some of us live from the schools in which we teach—know how much of our salaries go for carfare. The result of this low salary is to crowd efficient men and women out just as soon as they can get out.

"Every one of you who is here knows that our work as teachers of night schools is more arduous than the work of the teachers in the high schools. We are compelled to take foreigners and the children of foreigners in their 'greeasest' mental condition. You know, as I do, how we have to hold up objects, and then get the Russian, the Polander, or the Huagarian to spell it. It is the crudest, the hardest, conditions of mental density which we struggle to illumine, and we get the worst pay for it."

Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, spoke of the poor material in general educators worked upon. "All of you know," he went on, "that you instruct all, but you educate few. It is a well-known fact that of all the men who start in business only 5 per cent. succeed; that of all the boys and girls you instruct only 5 per cent. become really educated men and women—those who have the influence and the mental force to become really intellectual factors in the world.

"You perhaps do not know that the educational system of this city is more expensive than that of any other city in the world. It costs us about $43 to educate a child. The Hub of the country only allows $37.

"As an educator I will always feel that money expended toward education is not misspent. Still, while this is true; we must not forget the public, the tax-paying public. Darker days may come. I fear we cannot hope to always proceed with the same giant strides of prosperity that have marked the last few years. We must guard against the possible opinion of the public that we as educators are becoming too luxurious—that we as citizens of this country are becoming top-heavy.

"We are endeavoring to get a bill passed in the Legislature for the issuance of $3,000,000 of revenue bonds. If we succeed in getting that, you may look for an improvement of your condition. If we do not we shall have to come to you and say: 'Make a dollar go as far as you can.'

"Above all, don't blame Controller Grout. He is not to blame for holding back. He can only allow for any department that which the Board of Estimate allows him."

Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, Superintendent of Evening Schools, spoke on the value upon scholars of the personality of the teacher.

Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, Superintendent of Evening Schools, who spoke of the importance of the personality of teachers, said:

"I have always placed this requiremeat very high in the scale of estimates, as I feel that much of failure or success depends upon this factor. The pupils, both young and old, native as well as foreign born, look to the teacher for example. This is quite as true of the evening schools as it is of the day schools, even though the pupils of the former are of maturer age. Your pupils regard you as models in everything; they view you at close range, and they are very critical, more so than perhaps you realize. You ought, therefore, to be models in dress, in speech, and manaers."

Dr. Henry M. Stock spoke of the desirability of a graded scale of salary for night school teachers, so that those who were in it any length of time and had become more efficient might get a better salary than those who had only just begun the work.

MOLINEUX'S SHERIDAN STORY.

General Tells of an Occasion When Cavalry Leader Apologized.

The Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment dined at the Arena last night. These were the veterans both of the civil and the Spanish-American wars. Though the Seventh did not go to war as an organization, many individual members went with other regiments and saw service.

Capt. F. Augustus Schermerhorn presided, and spoke of the suggestion that a statute to Gen. Robert E. Lee be erected in Washington. He said it is too early to place the statute of the Confederate General in the National capital.

Gen. Edward L. Molineux was received with cheers. He said he thought it time to let all animosity against the South be forgotten. He told of Grant foreseeing the Isthmian Canal when he was a Quartermaster in the army, and of pointing out the site of Chicago as that of a future great city in 1836. He admired him as a great General, but more as a great statesman.

In speaking of Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Molineux told an anecdote of the field, not namiag the scene. He said that Sheridan in a perturbed manner rode up to him and asked "why in hell those men were not sent down there."

"The remark cut me," said Gen. Molineux, "and I went to 'Bricktop' Emery and told him I was going to resign to fight Sheridan a duel for insulting me. Emery took me to Sheridan's tent, and while I waited I heard him say to Sheridan: 'You have insulted one of the best men in my corps. If I had told him to go to helk, he'd have gone.' Sheridan came out and said to me, 'Molineux, I had no intention of insulting you. I apologize.' Then he called the company on guard and his staff officers around him and told me he wished to apologize to me for what he had said the day before. That I consider the bravest thing Gen. Sheridan ever did."

Major William H. Wiley, a Representative from New Jersey, said the oratory in Congress is all "buncombe" and most of it for The Congressional Record. He said: "I tremble at the thought of the nerve of the men who say these things."

Major Wiley said he is opposed to "wholesale pensioning."

KILLED WIFE AND CHILD.

Colorado Man Makes Confession When Arrested for Embezzlement.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., April 9.—A. D. Galbraith, under arrest for embezzling funds of the Topeka Mine of Gilpin County, confessed this afternoon that he had killed his wife and child three weeks ago. He said their bodies could be found in a cabin in Russell Gulch near the mine. Letters found on the prisoner show he contemplated suicide.

At the time he confessed to the Chief of Police, the Sheriff of Larimer County, an intimate friend of his family, was in the outer office with authority to draw a check for any amount to clear his indebtedness. When the Sheriff heard of the double murder he was completely overcome and wept like a child. He was one of the oldest friends of the dead woman. The amount of the defalcation was $800.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:30 A. M.—160 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Harry Longsberry; damage, $10.

4 A. M.—41 Jackson Street; Daniel A. Hearn; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—377 East Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3:30 P. M.—56 North Moore Street; Patrick Elligott; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—57 Mott Street; Joseph E. Comerbio; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—694 Tremont Avenue; Antonio Russo; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—476 Seventh Avenue; Mary Johnson; damage, $5.

7:36 P. M.—202 East Seventy-fourth Street; Peter Jackson; damage, $20.

7:20 P. M.—690 Teath Avenue; Abraham Klobe; damage, $25.

9:45 P. M.—78 East Eleventh Street; A. Cenhaim; damage, $500.

EAST SIDE'S DWELLERS CARRYING ON THE FIGHT

Closed Courts Compelled a Truce, but Preparations Continue.

JUSTICE ROESCH'S LENIENCY

Will Hold Up Monday's Dispossess Warrants — Police Refuse to Allow Parade and Mass Meeting.

A truce, enforced largely by the fact that the ccurts were closed, was in effect yesterday among the warring landlords and tenants in the lower east side. The courts of Justices Roesch, Sanders, and Hoffman, in the heart of the district most keenly affected by the advance in rents, were closed.

There was no lack of animation, however, on the part of the officers of the New York Rent Protective Association and its friends, who made the most of the Jewish Sabbath in mobilizing their forces for a battle royal to-morrow, when practically all of the hundreds of dispossess warrants issued during the last ten days will be returnable.

When Monday comes, Justice Roesch, whose court is at Second Avenue and First Street, is likely to spring a somewhat unpleasant surprise on the tenement house owners. The Justice feels that it will do no harm to give the oppressed tenants, in the present case, the benefit of a doubt, as he explained last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"There is in my court," he said, "a great mass of eviction warrants ready to be sent out. The time of these warrants expires on Monday, and the Marshals will be expected to execute them then. But there are, in my opinion, reasons why Tuesday will answer the requirements of the law as well as Monday. Would it be fair, for example, to eviot one tenaat at, say, 10 o'clock on Monday, another at 11 o'clock, and aaother at 3 o'clock in the afternoon? Obviously not. That would give some tenants an unfair advantage over others. Hence, it seems to me, the best way to adjust the matter is to let the warrants lie over till Tuesday."

Miss Bertha Liebson, the seventeen-year-old Treasurer of the Rent Protective Association, applied yesterday for permission to have a parade and hold an open-air mass-meeting in Seward Park on Monday night. Miss Liebson, in company with Morris Bichwit, Secretary of the association, called on Police Commissioner McAdoo and requested him to issue a permit for such a meeting, explaining that its object was to foster the agitation against the rent-raising landlords. The Commissioner refused to grant the request. The east-side's Joan of Arc then appealed from Commissioner McAdoo's decision to Mayor McClellan.

The Mayor was too busy to receive her, and his secretary, John H. O'Brien, told Miss Liebson that the matter rested wholly in the hands of Commissioner McAdoo, and that the Mayor would not interfere with the Commissioner's action.

"I do not see," said Miss Liebson, speaking of the affair later, "why we should not be allowed to hold parades and open air meetings as well as the Socialists. They have no trouble in securing permits for as many meetings as they want. Commissioner McAdoo told me that he feared there would be a riot at the meeting if we were to have one, and all I could say did not seem to alter his mind.

"Our people are all law-abiding, and there would be no danger whatever in letting us meet to express our views in this way. We do not advocate violent methods, but, on the other hand, are conducting our work along peaceful and orderly lines. I think the Commissioner is unjust in refusing to issue the permit, and I mean to appeal to him again."

Sam Katz, the temporary Chairman of the Rent Protective Association, was too busy increasing the membership of that body yesterday to be seen at his home, 77 East Third Street. It was said there that he had succeeded in enlisting two score or more of families during the day, and that many others were anxious to come in. The organization now comprises not fewer than 600 persons, and its membership is expected to exceed 1,000 within the next two or three days.

Lawyer David Steckler of 320 Broadway, who has been engaged to defend the tenants affected by the present crusade, explained the contention on which he will base his fight for the temporary relief of his clients.

"Every landlord," he said, "has the inalienable right to raise the rent. Nobody disputes that as a legal proposition. But the point I make is that unless the tenant agrees to pay the advance the landlord may not maintain summary proceedings for non-payment of such advanced rent.

"In most of the cases now pending the tenants are asked to surrender the premises unless they are willing to pay the advanced rent, and it is our plan to take issue on the right of the landlord to insist upon possession if the tenaat protests against the advaace.

"The remedy of the landlord, if he desires possession of the premises, is either to give the usual notice required in holdover proceedings, where the relief sought is possession, and not the rent, or he may maintain proceedings for non-payment where the former rent agreed upon by the tenant has not been paid."

Justice Roesch said last evening that he had seen in his court numerous evidences of the unfairness of landlords toward tenants which had impressed him forcibly. "For example," said the Justice, "an Italian woman asked me the other day to extend the time given her to vacate her flat. She told a pathetic and apparently straightforward story, and I was inclined to grant her request. Just then the owner of the flat came in and protested against my allowing her more time. He said that the woman had damaged his flat in every way that she could; that she had purposely broken the windows, had cut and broken the ceilings and woodwork, had ruined the washtubs, and so on, and so on.

"I sent one of the court officers around there to see just what had happened. He learned that the panes of glass which were missing from the windows had been broken by a former tenant and never replaced, and that the Italian woman had carefully pasted paper over the openings to keep out the cold. The washtubs were old, and rickety, while the ceilings and woodwork were in bad repair solely through long neglect. Needless to say, I immediately granted the extension asked for."

To-night there will be an anti-rent-raising meeting, under the auspices of the Rent Protective Association, in McKinley Hall, on Fourth Street.

GRAPE-NUTS.

ARMY TRIALS

An Infantryman's Long Siege.

This soldier's tale of food is interesting. During his term of service in the 17th Infantry in Cuba and Philippines, an Ohio soldier boy contracted a disease of the stomach and bowels which all army doctors who treated him pronounced incurable, but which Grape-Nuts food alone cured:

"In October, 1899, when my enlistment expired, I was discharged from the Army at Calulute, Philippines, and returned to the States on the first available steamer that left Manila. When I got home I was a total wreck physically and my doctor put me to bed saying he considered me the worst broken down man of my age he ever saw and after treating me 6 months he considered my case beyond medical aid.

"During the Fall and Winter of 1900 and '01 I was admitted to the Barnes Hospital in Washington, D. C., for treatment for chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels but after 5 months returned home as bad as ever.

"I continued taking medicine until February, 1902, when reading a newspaper one day I read about Grape-Nuts and was so impressed I sent out for a package right away.

"The result is quickly told, for I have used Grape-Nuts continually ever since, with the best results. My health is so I can do a fair day's hard work, stomach and bowels are in good condition, have gained forty pounds in weight, and I feel like a new man altogether.

"I owe my present good health to Grape-Nuts beyond all doubt, for medical science was exhausted." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Had he consulted any one of several thousand physicians we know of they would have prescribed Grape-Nuts immediately.

Look in each package for the famous little book, 'The Road to Wellville"

A few days ago we announced a *special sale* of Upright and Grand Pianos at

Unusually Low Prices.

This lot embraces instruments of various well-known makes all in first-class condition, taken by us in exchange during the past few months—also a limited number of last year's styles of

Everett Pianos

guaranteed throughout their entire lifetime

The public responded so quickly to the announcement that our stock is rapidly decreasing and we would advise all who are in search of a reliable piano at a low figure to take early advantage of this unusual opportunity. Sold on cash or instalments, whichever you prefer.

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In every respect—the best place in all the world to shop for children.

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$50.00 Chicago to California and Return

The rate from other points is correspondingly low.
Selling dates: April 23 to May 1.
Return limit: June 30.
Liberal stop-over privileges.
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The Rock Island System forms a part of two direct and very interesting routes to Los Angeles and San Francisco—"Scenic Line" (by way of Colorado and Salt Lake City) and "Southern Route" (via El Paso and within sight of Old Mexico). Go one way, return the other.

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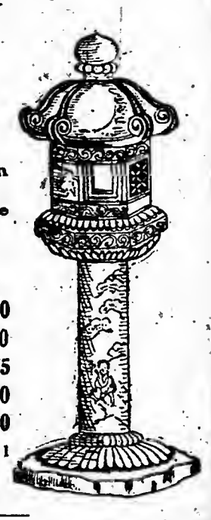
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5 "	$35 to	$75
6 "	$75 to	$100
8 "	$200 to	$250



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GOV. ODELL MAPS OUT CONVENTION'S WORK

Platt in the Hotel, but Unconsulted in District Fights.

NATIONAL DELEGATES NAMED

Charles A. Schieren and Mayor Knight of Buffalo to be the Two Republican Presidential Electors at Large.

Settling district differences preparatory to the meeting of the Republican State Convention Tuesday occupied the entire time of Gov. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The corridors were filled with Republicans who had come down from Albany to remain over the convention, while the Governor held informal court and arranged many of the assignments from various districts to the new State Committee, to the ticket of Electors, and to places on the State delegation to the National Convention.

The principal work of adjusting differences yesterday was in the Thirteenth Congress District, where the friends of Edward Lauterbach have been working to have him sent as one of the National Convention delegates. Elihu Root lives in this district, as does Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and it was known to be the desire of President Roosevelt that these two men be made delegates to Chicago. The Lauterbach men tried to have Root named from the First Congress District, which takes in the Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and part of Queens, arguing that in this way Mr. Root would be at the head of the entire list of district delegates.

The matter was settled by the Governor, however, by deciding that both Root and Butler shall go to the convention from their own Thirteenth District, and by settling on Mr. Lauterbach as the State Committeeman from the same district. Mr. Lauterbach may go to the National Convention, also, as a delegate from a downtown district.

Two other district fights were taken up, those in the Eleventh and Fifteenth Congress Districts, but they finally were laid over until to-day for settlement. In the Eleventh District George Wanmaker and Charles B. Page are likely to be made the delegates to Chicago, they being the leaders, respectively, of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts. John J. Hannon, leader of the Seventh, and John P. Windolph, leader of the Eleventh, Assembly Districts are out for the places.

In the Fifteenth Congress District the fight is being made against ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg going as a delegate. This is still in the air, although it has been definitely settled that Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, is to be the State Committeeman from the Fifteenth Congress District. The squabbles that remain unsettled will be disposed of to-day and to-morrow.

The making up of the ticket of electors also occupied a considerable portion of the day, but last night it was announced that the two electors at large will be Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn and Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo. Only three of the district electors were decided upon yesterday, they being ex-Judge Ernest Hall for the Eighteenth Congress District, Edward C. Clinch for the Seventeenth, and Herman Joveshof for the Eleventh. Of the four alternates at large, to be selected to the National Convention to follow the delegates at large, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. Odell, and ex-Gov. Black, only one has yet been selected, Charles R. Banks of Brooklyn, Depew's alternate. It has been decided that Senator Platt's alternate shall come from Manhattan, Gov. Odell's alternate from Erie, and ex-Gov. Black's from Monroe.

Several changes have been discussed in the State Committee. William Halpin will succeed Clarence W. Meade, and in the First District L. B. Faber will succeed W. M. McKinney. Borough President Cromwell of Richmond County is understood to be the man to succeed Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott from the Eighth District. Gov. Odell said last night that he had been going over all these matters carefully during the day, but that the completed list of delegates, alternates at large, and members of the new State Committee would not be ready to give out until Monday afternoon or possibly in the evening.

It is not expected now that the new committee will meet for organization this week, the Governor saying it might let things remain for a week or ten days before holding its organization meeting at which time the Governor will be named as Chairman. The Chairmanship of the Executive Committee remains over for a few days.

Among the leaders and visitors who saw the Governor yesterday were Congressman Littauer of Gloversville, Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Kings County Committee; Col. Michael J. Dady, Borough President Cromwell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, and L. E. Quigg.

The Governor said last night that nothing had been done concerning the platform, which will be settled on Monday afternoon when the big gathering of the Republican leaders will be held to go over this document carefully and whip it into shape. The State Committee will meet Monday night to prepare the temporary roll of the convention and to name Senator Depew as temporary Chairman. The Senator is expected here to-day. Congressman Sereno E. Payne, who is to be the permanent Chairman, also will get here to-day.

Senator Platt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all during the day, but remained in his own apartments most of the time. The Governor did not bother to discuss the district settlements with him, and pretty much all the news the Senator knew about what was going on was what some of his "old guard" and the newspaper men told him after they had got the happenings from the Governor.

TO DENOUNCE RAMAPO BILL.

Mayor McClellan Plans to Ask Gov. Odell to Veto It.

During the present week Mayor McClellan will write to Gov. Odell, protesting in the name of the city against the executive approval of the Smith bill, passed by the Legislature, prohibiting the city from drawing on the streams of Dutchess County to augment the municipal water supply. This is the bill which ex-Controller Bird S. Coler has declared was drawn and passed in the interests of the Ramapo Company.

Under the findings of the Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission appointed by Mayor Low to investigate and report on the subject of an increased water supply, it was advised that various streams of Dutchess County be drawn on. Then, at the present session of the Legislature, the Smith bill made its appearance to prevent this. Mayor McClellan in his letter will take the stand that the Smith bill affects primarily the City of New York, but that as it is not a city bill in form, it will not come before the Mayor for action. He regards it, therefore, as proper that he should urge the Governor against signing it.

While the Mayor will not, in all probability, have anything to say to connect the Ramapo Company with the bill, he will hold that such legislation is directly aimed against the best interests of the city, and that, should it and other like bills be enacted for neighboring counties, the City of New York would soon be absolutely cut off from all possibility of extending its supply, now altogether inadequate.

Hill Faction Beaten in Clinton.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 9.—The Conway-Weed forces carried ten of the fourteen outside towns at the Democratic caucuses in Clinton County to-day. The Rogers, or David B. Hill, faction carried only four. The Weed-Conway people made a clean sweep in this city.

PENSION BILL STRIKES SNAG.

Nixon Blocks Efforts to Have Measure Reported Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Judges' Pension bill has encountered in the Assembly Committee on Rules what appeare to be a stone wall. The surprise at anybody daring to hold up this bill, for which many Judges, it is said, lobbied for days and days, is great.

Speaker Nixon is the man who has called a halt on the bill, which its opponents in the Senate declared was passed by "disgraceful" methods. If Speaker Nixon has his way it will remain in the Rules Committee until the Legislature adjourns.

This new situation did not become known until some of the friends of the measure noticed that it was not in the report decided upon by the Rules Committee today. It was thought at first that the failure to report the bill was a mere oversight, but investigation revealed that the measure had struck a snag.

The friends of the bill were dumfounded, for it was supposed that the bill would not have a bit of trouble in the Assembly this time. The first Judges' Pension bill was introduced by Assemblyman Finch. The first time he called up the bill it failed of passage. Then its friends, who include some Justices, got to work, and the measure was called up a second time. It went through flying. It received strong support from the Democrats.

But when the Finch bill reached the Senate, some of the Senators who were afraid to vote openly against it arranged a Republican Party caucus on it, and the Finch bill was smothered there by a secret vote.

The friends of the bill, however, brought more pressure to bear, and another bill, almost like the Finch measure, was introduced by Senator Brackett. This bill was passed by the Senate at a special session Wednesday night. The bill then went to the Assembly, and it was supposed that it would be reported immediately by the Rules Committee, inasmuch as the Finch bill had been passed by the House.

Two or three attempts have already been made to have the Rules Committee report the bill, but thus far Speaker Nixon, who is the Chairman of the committee, has managed to hold it back. Party lines have been rent asunder in the Rules Committee in the fight over the measure. Majority Leader Rogers is for the bill. So is Minority Leader Palmer. Both are lawyers. John McKeown of Kings County, a Democrat, is also for the bill. Lined up against the bill are the Speaker, Monroe of Tompkins, and Bedell of Orange. If Speaker Nixon can keep Bedell with him there is no hope for the bill, for four votes are required to get a measure out of the Rules Committee.

In taking this stand Speaker Nixon is regarded as opposing Gov. Odell, for the latter has been using his influence to get the measure through the Legislature. Speaker Nixon's friends say he is opposing the bill because he believes the people of the State are against the pensioning of officials who get such good salaries as do Judges, and also because he belives the policy of starting a civil pension list would react greatly to the disadvantage of the Republican Party in the coming campaign.

The attitude of Mr. Bedell, the Governor's own Assemblyman, is puzzling. There will be strenuous missionary work by the friends of the bill between now and the closing of the Legislature Friday. An effort will be made to have the bill reported out Wednesday afternoon. The friends of the measure will not attempt to reach Speaker Nixon, but they will make a short and sharp campaign to land a fourth member of the committee in their camp.

ANTI-POLICY BILL REPORTED.

Emergency Message Will Push Goddard Measure Probably to Passage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Prentice bill, which the Goddard Anti-Policy Society much desires, was reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee to-day with the amendment as offered by its introducer in the middle of the week.

The original measure was bitterly fought on the floor by Mr. McKeown of Kings, and after being reported out from the General Laws Committee was beaten through his efforts, with the aid of the Democrats allied with a few Republicans, who believed the measure too drastic.

As the bill now reads, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures imposed and collected in any county which the law relating to the game of policy affects, shall be payable to any society or organization which is engaged singly or with others in preventing or suppressing the game of policy, providing the proceedings against the violators of the law shall be instituted by such societies.

The original bill included "all gambling," but even as amended the fight upon it will be bitter. Gov. Odell has given its backers to understand that an emergency message will accompany the taking from the calendar of the measure, which, of course, seems to remove all doubt of its passage.

DEMOCRATS AGREE ON SILENCE

Westchester Report on Charges of Party Infidelity Is Sealed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 9.—The final meeting of the Democratic Committee appointed to investigate the charges brought against ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers, ex-Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon, and Thomas O'Neill, Democratic leader of the Annexed District, was held here to-day. The charges were made by John M. Bigney, who accused the three Westchester County Democratic leaders of infidelity to Senator McClelland and the Democratic Party when McClelland ran for Senator in 1902.

At the meeting to-day O'Neill stated that he had notified Republican State Committeeman William L. Ward and Senator McClelland to be present. After waiting some time for them to appear, the committee went into executive session. It was decided not to make known the decision of the committee, and the report was sealed. It will be read at the Democratic County Committee meeting in White Plains next Wednesday.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii—A. N. Kepoikai of Hawaii.

United States Attorney—Charles H. Brown, Western District of New York, (reappointed.)

Consul General—James R. Parsons, Jr., New York, at Mexico, Mexico.

Surveyor of Customs—Joshua L. Chamberlain, District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.

United States Attorney—Noah B. K. Pettingill, District of Porto Rico.

POSTMASTERS.

New York—James A. Johnson, Marlborough; George H. Emens, Clifton; Frank S. Kenyon, Adams; Charles L. Dix, Forestville; John F. Helm, Lancaster; Robert J. Buck, Watertown.

Naval Station on Aleutian Island.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Navy Department is making arrangements for a naval expedition to Kiska, of the Aleutian group, where it is proposed to establish a coaling station. The gunboat Petrel and the collier Saturn will be employed on this work and will leave San Francisco April 25.

Hobens Beaten in Pinehurst Golf.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 9.—The week's golf events in the United North and South Amateur champion tournament closed today with an open thirty-six-hole medal play event for professionals. The contest was a close one and ended in a tie between Alec Ross of the Pinehurst Club and "Jack" Hobens of the Yountakah Club, Nutley, N. J. The men then met in a sixteen-hole match to decide the tie, and Ross won with a total score of 221 strokes against 224 for the fifty-two holes. A. S. Fenn, the Palm Beach professional, won third, with 153 for the thirty-six holes.

Walter J. Travis, the amateur champion, and Donald J. Ross, the local professional, tied for fourth place, with 154 each. The prizes were $100 and championship gold medal for the winner, $50 for the second, and $20 for the third.

MILLIONS IN A BILL FOR VOTING MACHINES

Dady's Assemblyman Has a Measure That Alarms City Officials.

THEY SEE SEVERAL JOKERS

Aside from Those, the First Outlay in New York Would Be $1,250,000, with Possibilities for More.

Members of the Board of Elections of this city are up in arms against the passage by the Legislature of the O'Neill bill, to compel the municipal officials to expend millions of dollars in the purchase of voting machines of a type that can be supplied only by one company. Copies of this measure were received yesterday by President John R. Voorhis of the board, and then only did the full importance of the measure dawn on the election officials.

The bill was introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman O'Neill, who represents the Brooklyn district in which Col. Michael J. Dady is the ruling spirit. Dady also is said to be largely interested in the United States Standard Voting Machine Company, whose machine would be the only one that could be used under the act, so carefully are the specifications as to form and requirements drawn. If the bill should become a law it would not have to come to Mayor McClellan for approval or disapproval, but could go directly to Gov. Odell, as it is drawn in the guise of a general State measure, although the burden would fall on this city.

The bill, which is mandatory in its provisions, would compel the city to purchase and install the voting machines at each voting precinct. To-day there are 1,536 such election districts, but before the next election is held fourteen more districts will be created, making a total of 1,550 districts, each of which will have to have a machine, costing $750. This alone would make a total first outlay in this city of $1,162,500, but the amount will exceed that, because extra machines will have to be on hand as a provision against any breakdown in any district. This would require a storehouse in each Senate district with several machines there ready for use, so that at least $1,250,000 would have to be spent at the outset for machines, besides rentals for storehouses.

The bill also creates a new board, to be known as the State Voting Machine Board, to consist of three members to serve for three years each. They are to receive $3 a day each as compensation, but also are allowed "expenses and disbursements incurred in carrying out the provisions of the act." The bill does not legislate out of office the present State Voting Machine Commission, consisting of Frederick H. Betts and Harry De B. Parsons of New York, and John H. Barr of Tompkins County, whose duty it is to examine new voting machines placed on the market, they receiving $150 for each examination. The board which is created by the act, however, supersedes the local Board of Elections in all supervising power over the voting machinee.

To the State Board is given the power to name "one or more competent persons, who are not active partisans, to set up and manage each machine" for voting purposes. These men can receive from $5 to $10 a day each, and can be employed for four or five days preceding election day each year, as well as on election day, and thus would provide almost unlimited political patronage to the party organization in State power.

Still another joker in the bill has been unearthed by the Board of Elections, for it finds that the bill calls for the purchase of "twelve-column" machines, and a twelve-column machine could not be utilized if the ticket on any election day should run to thirteen or more columns. The men interested in the voting machines could themselves form one or two independent parties, circulate petitions to nominate a ticket, and then run the number of columns in any one year over the limit of twelve, thus compelling the city to go into the market all over again for thirteen-column or fourteen-column machines within a year or two after purchasing the twelve-column machines.

The Board of Elections has been advised that the O'Neill bill is in a favorable position for its backers to rush it through during the closing days of the session, which ends on Friday next, and steps have been taken by the city officials to do everything in their power to fight the measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Undismayed by the two body blows given their scheme by the vigilance of Senator Dowling, who helped to find two "Dkers" in the Davis Voting Machine bill, the interests behind voting machine legislation had reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee to-day the O'Neill voting machine measure, which contemplates even more radical things than did the Davis bill.

That the O'Neill bill will cause one of the fiercest fights of the session when it comes before the members on Wednesday goes without saying. The Davis bill was merely an amendment to the election law, whereby the law with relation to the use of voting machines in the City of Buffalo would be perfected. Senator Dowling discovered that the bill contained a provision that the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Controller should constitute a board to pass on voting machines and order their purchase where thought desirable.

Senator Dowling started such a hue and cry against this provision that the bill was ordered recommitted when amended by having the objectionable sections stricken out. When it again appeared before the Senate it was discovered that the amendment was made to read that instead of conferring the power of selection and ordering of installation upon the three State officers, it was conferred upon the State Voting Machine Commission, the duty of which in the main is to recommend the use of and to secure uniformity and regularity in the purchase of machines.

When this was revealed there was another fight. Senator Davis, the introducer of the bill, angered that his measure, which was introduced in good faith, should be made the legency of trickery, asked Senator Raines how the undesirable sections crept into the bill. The majority leader admitted that he was responsible for them. The striking out of the objectionable features followed, and the bill was put on the order of third reading. On the order of third reading it has remained.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 9.—Among the bills passed by the Assembly to-day are these:

The Remsen Anti-Loan Shark bill, prohibiting any one from taking household goods as security for a loan on which a greater interest rate than 6 per cent. is charged.

Mr. Apgar's, giving railroads additional condemnatory power for acquiring land for additional main tracks, branches, sidings, cut-offs, or for straightening or improving the alignment or grade of road.

The Plank bill, providing that corporations organized under the banking law and holding mortgages or liens on real estate shall not advance on second mortgages on such real estate a sum when taken together with the amount of all prior liens exceeding 75 per cent. of the appraised value. The total amount so loaned shall not exceed a sum equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the capital stock of the corporation.

Senator Raines's, requiring title and credit guarantee companies to file with the Superintendent of Insurance by Jan. 31 of each year a report of the aggregate amount of bonds and mortgages outstanding on the preceding Dec. 31, the payment of the principal and interest of which has been guaranteed by such corporation.

Mr. Hammond's, providing that even if the parents of a girl under the age of sixteen give consent and the girl is married, she can commence action to annul the marriage.

The three home rule bills of the Senate Cities Committee, which relate to reinstatements in the Fire and Police Departments of New York City, and an increase in the powers of the Board of Aldermen, authorizing them to undertake improvements in school equipment, provision of vessels for city use, establishment of systems of communication for police, and fire departments, construction of public comfort stations, and the making of maps of the boroughs.

Irish Musical Festival.

The Gaelic Society will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the "Fels-Ceoil agus Seanachas" at Carnegie Hall to-night by a festival of Irish music. Songs will be sung in Irish and English. Besides solos, old Irish melodies will be played by a band of harpers under the direction of John Cheshire.

MOTOR VEHICLE TEST OVER.

Fifteen Business Wagons Completed the Week's Service Contest Successfully.

The six-day service test of business automobiles under the direction of the Automobile Club of America, which commenced on Monday, wae concluded yesterday, with 15 of the 17 original starters still in the running, there having been no withdrawals since the first day of the competition. While the test was, therefore, a marked success as far as the reliability of the vehicles is concerned, it will be two or three weeks before the reports of the observers showing the fuel consumption and other statistics will be made known. These, when published, will enable the cost of the automobile delivery service to be compared with that of the horse-drawn vehicles engaged in similar work. It is believed by officials of the Automobile Club that the comparison will be greatly in favor of the horseless vehicle.

Although the test just concluded is the second held by the Automobile Club for business automobiles, it is the first in which the motor vehicles were placed in service alongside of horse-drawn vehicles and required to do exactly the same work, consequently it is the first test whose results can be exactly compared with those accomplished by horse-drawn vehicles under similar circumstances. To obtain this result the lighter vehicles were placed in the service of two local express companies and were employed during the week in the delivery of baggage and parcels on the regular routes in this city and Brooklyn, the routes being changed each day. The heavy trucks were turned over to a local brewing company and used for euburban delivery.

The greatest mileage reported yesterday was made by a gasoline delivery wagon, which covered 49⅞ miles in four trips and made 32 service stops. The greatest number of service stops was 69, made by an electric wagon. A big truck made a trip to Jamaica and return during the day, a distance of 32 miles, carrying 48 kegs of beer and 5 men.

SQUASH AT ROCKAWAY.

Champion Blagden Defeats Scott—Harriman and Finche Win.

W. P. Blagden, the National squash champion, and George I. Scott, whom the former beat in February for the title, met yesterday for the first time since the National tournament in the invitation event by the Rockaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. Blagden represents the Racquet and Tennis Club, while Scott enters for Tuxedo. The latter held the championship two years in succession previous to his defeat this season. The result of the meeting yesterday was awaited with considerable interest, for it was believed that Scott might turn the tables on his opponent and show that he was able to defeat him. Blagden, however, maintained his ascendancy in the game by winning two straight sets, although the contest was close, Blagden winning by 18—13, 15—9.

The second match in the preliminary round was played between R. Fincke of the Racquet and Tennis Club and W. Adams of the Rockaway Club. Adams started off by getting the first match. Fincke took the second, and the third was bitterly fought, reaching 15 all. For the next two games Fincke did some powerful serving, and eventually won the necessary two games. The scores in favor of Fincke were 8—15, 15—8, 17—15.

These two matches finished the preliminary round, and one match was finished in the first round, the competitors being Herbert Harriman of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club and M. W. Dodge of the Rockaway Club. Harriman won handily by 15—4, 17—16.

The other three matches in the first round will be finished to-morrow, the players being Blagden vs. F. Childs of Great Neck; Fincke vs. R. D. Wrenn, Westchester; Ellis Postlethwaite, Meadow Brook, vs. J. Insley Blair, Westchester.

The tournament will be finished this week. It is the first regular competition held on the new Rockaway courts, which were recently opened, having been built under the direction of George Standing, professional at the Racquet and Tennis Club.

CLEVER FENCING BOUTS.

Local Swordsmen Qualify to Meet in Championship Tournament.

The preliminary bouts with foils and sabres for the National championship of America were decided last night at the Fencers' Club, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. L. Micheloni of the Fencers' Club and J. Allaire of the New York Turn Verein, both qualified with the foils for the finals, which are to be held at the New York Athletic Club on April 29 and 30. The bout between Micheloni and Allaire was well contested and, after four minutes, Micheloni was declared the winner. Allaire and Micheloni each won three bouts.

H. J. Johnson of the New York Athletic Club, L. Micheloni of the Fencers' Club, and W. D. Bourne of the New York Athletic Club, all qualified for the finals with sabres. Johnson made a clean score, winning six straight bouts. Micheloni, who won the junior championship on Jan. 26, was a close second, with five wins and one defeat, while Bourne won four and lost two. J. Allaire, who qualified for the finals with the foils, failed to win any of the bouts with the sabre. J. A. Chard of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association tried hard for the finals, but was only able to win one bout.

Others who have qualified last year in different classes and will be eligible for the championships are as follows:

Dueling swords—C. G. Bothner, New York Athletic Club; Charles Talham, Fencers' Club; J. L. Woodward, Fencers' Club, and J. L. Erving, Fencers' Club.

In the foils—C. G. Bothner, New York Athletic Club, and Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club.

Sabres—J. L. Erving, Fencers' Club; C. G. Bothner, New York Athletic Club; A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, and F. L. Slazenger, New York Athletic Club.

J. L. Erving of the Fencers' Club won first honors in the dueling swords by default. The judges were A. M. Hammond, Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, and Charles Bothner, New York Athletic Club. Summaries:

Foils.—L. Micheloni, Fencers' Club, defeated J. H. Woodward, Fencers' Club, J. Allair, New York Turn Verein; J. H. Woodward, Fencers' Club, defeated J. L. Erving, Tennis Club; J. L. Erving, Fencers' Club, defeated L. Micheloni, Fencers' Club; J. Allair, New York Turn Verein, defeated J. H. Woodward, Fencers' Club; J. L. Erving, Fencers' Club.

Sabres.—J. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club, defeated J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein; J. A. Chard, Central Branch Y. M. C. A.; L. Micheloni, Fencers' Club, defeated J. A. Chard, Central Branch Y. M. C. A.; J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein; W. D. Bourne, New York Athletic Club; C. A. Bill, New York Athletic Club; J. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club, C. A. Bill, New York Athletic Club, defeated W. D. Bourne, New York Athletic Club; J. A. Chard, Central Branch Y. M. C. A.; J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein, J. A. Chard, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., defeated J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein, W. D. Bourne, New York Athletic Club, defeated J. A. Chard; Central Branch Y. M. C. A.; J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein; C. A. Bill, New York Athletic Club; J. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club, H. J. Johnson, New York Athletic Club, defeated C. A. Bill, New York Athletic Club; L. Micheloni, Fencers' Club; J. A. Lawrence, Fencers' Club; J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein; J. A. Chard, Central Branch Y. M. C. A.; W. D. Bourne, New York Athletic Club.

AN ELUSIVE BAKERS' STRIKE.

National Biscuit Company People Have Seen None Yet.

Although the members of the bakers' unions said on Friday night that the men of the National Biscuit Company would go on strike yesterday, it was said yesterday at the company's office, at Fifteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, that if a strike was ordered it had not tied up the work. Matters were proceeding as usual. A representative of the company said:

"There may have been some people who quit, for anything we know. The people are meeting and ordering strikes very often, as far as we can learn. If you look through the factory you will find matters going on as usual.

"As to the discharges, with such a large body of men there are people frequently taken on and others leaving. The men do not belong to any union as far as we know. We have not prepared for a strike, and as matters appear we did not need to prepare."

The union bakers said they were pretty sure that the strike took plac

"77"

Cures Grip and

COLDS

Dr. Humphreys' System of Specifics cover every malady that a layman should treat. We give a condensed list—there are many others:

No. 1 for Fevers.
No. 2 " Worms.
No. 3 " Teething.
No. 4 " Diarrhea.
No. 8 " Neuralgia.
No. 9 " Headaches.
No. 10 " Dyspepsia.
No. 14 " The Skin.
No. 15 " Rheumatism.
No. 16 " Malaria.
No. 20 " Whooping Cough.
No. 27 " The Kidneys.
No. 30 " The Bladder.

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed.

Cloth Bound Book mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

M'CARREN FAILS TO RAISE PARKER ISSUE

Resolutions Against Instructions in Two Doyle Districts.

McLAUGHLIN AND SHEVLIN WIN

McCarren Said to be Sure of Eight Districts and Doyle Six, with the Others Not Declared.

At the Democratic Assembly District Conventions, which were held last night in every one of the twenty-one districts in Kings County, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, Senator McCarren did not raise the issue of instructing for Judge Alton B. Parker for President. In not one of the conventions were resolutions presented favoring Parker instructions.

This is in keeping with the prediction made by Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, who is fighting McCarren's leadership. Doyle declared in advance that McCarren could not put through Parker instructions in a majority of the districts, and that, because of this, he would not attempt to put them through in any, but would play for time by holding the issue off until the delegates' caucus prior to the convention. McCarren, on the other hand, promised up to two days ago that instructions would be passed. Since Thursday the McCarren men have not been making predictions.

In two of the districts last night, the Seventh, where Doyle is the leader, and the Ninth, where James J. Kehoe is the leader, instructions were passed binding the delegates to vote against instructions for Parker in the State Convention. These are the two districts in which McCarren was defeated at the March 29 primaries. Doyle heads the district delegation from his own territory, and Kehoe heads the delegation from his district.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader who was deposed last Fall by McCarren, had himself elected to head the delegation from the Second Assembly District, despite the opposition of the McCarrenites. J. J. Walsh, leader of this district and a pronounced McLaughlin man, yielded the place to give notice that the district was with Doyle.

McLaughlin's own district is the First, but he began his political career in the old Fifth Ward, which is part of the Second District.

James Shevlin carried his district with the aid of Thomas R. Farrell, who was deposed from his district leadership by Senator McCarren in the early part of this year. There was but one vote cast against the ticket presented, against fifteen for it. Alderman Jamee W. Redmond, the McCarren leader, cast the one vote. When the nominations were made, Alderman Redmond declared that Farrell had broken faith with him. They had met, he declared, and had arranged for a delegation which would be satisfactory to both. Mr. Farrell retorted that he himself was the leader of the district, and was not conferring with Mr. Redmond about anything.

In the Eighteenth Assembly District, Sheriff Henry Hesterberg, the avowed McCarren leader had a merry fight on his hands, but came out of it victorious by a vote of 14 to 5. The fight was led by John F. Dwyer, who offered resolutions similar to those acepted in the Seventh and Ninth Districts, and put a ticket in the field. He was given ample opportunity to debate his cause, but as soon as he was through talking he was voted down.

In the Twenty-first District James P. Sinnott, another pronounced anti-McCarren man, won and heads his delegation.

In all the other districts the district leaders carried things without contests, and they head their own delegations.

In the absence of a vote on resolutions of instruction in these other districts the straight issue of leadership can be settled until the delegation caucuses prior to the April 18 convention. McCarren and his followers claimed last night that on the caucus a majority of the delegates would be with him for instructions, and that the delegation would be voted for Parker under the unit rule.

From the general make-up of the delegations, and from the actions of last night's conventions, however, it is certain that McCarren controls absolutely eight of the districts, that Doyle controls absolutely six of the districts, with seven more, the balance of power, being doubtful. The McCarren districts are the Fifth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth.

The Doyle districts are the Second, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first, while those in the doubtful column are the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, and Twentieth. None of the leaders of these districts will commit themselves one way or another, and until the caucus are not apt to declare themselves.

Among the delegates chosen last night James W. Ridgway appears at the head of the Fourth District delegation, Tax Commissioner James B. Bouck, the district leader, yielding the place. Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell, who is in charge of the Brooklyn office and whose $10,000 place has been threatened by the Doyle forces, was placed on the Fifth District delegation by William E. Mcdody, the McCarren leader, who won there.

Ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey is a delegate from the Ninth District, being second to Leader Kehoe in this Doyle stronghold. Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Haggerty, McCarren's law partner and lieutenant, heads the Tenth District delegation.

Senator McCarren heads his own Fourteenth District delegation, and Congressman George H. Lindsay, a strong McCarren man, heads the Fifteenth District delegation. John L. Shea, McLaughlin's old lieutenant, goes at the head of the Seventeenth District contingent.

Dick Welles Favorite for $50,000 Race.

According to the quotations announced on the World's Fair Handicap of $50,000 in the big future book conducted by B. T. Weller & Co. and opened yesterday at Memphis, DiDeDk Welles is made favorite at 6 to 1. McChesney, the champion of the West and the conqueror of Hermis, is placed at 12 to 1, while The Picket, winner of the American Derby, gets in at 15 to 1. The others run from these prices up to 250 to 1.

With the opening of the book Weller said that odds on the American Derby would be made up immediately following the announcement of entries.

Many Entries for 22d Regiment Games.

The entries received for the games of the Twenty-second Regiment at the armory on Monday night, April 12, are unusually large in number, and they include nearly all the prominent athletes in the metropolitan district. Twenty events are on the programme, divided into three classes, as follows: Members of the Twenty-second Regiment, members of the Military Athletic League, and pupils of the public schools. The events include a wall-scaling contest and the intercity relay race, in both of which crack teams from regiments all over the State have entered.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D to 34TH STREET.

An Exceptionally Important Sale of

Tailor-Made Suits for Women

At Very Liberal Price Concessions.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

The very fountain-head of fashions for women could not present a more diversified and authoritative collection of garments than those which we offer. Their every element---the fabrics, the elaboration, the design---are all of that high character which has earned the favor of the discerning. There are Blouse, Eton and Coat models of cheviot, broadcloth, mixtures, voile, mohair, novelty materials and taffeta silk; divided into four classes, as follows:

Regular price $18 to $21. At $13.50
Regular price $26.50 to $35. At $19.50
Regular price $36.50 to $45. At $25.00
Regular price $52 to $85. At $32.00

Imported Gowns

At Extremely Reduced Prices.

A series of exquisite creations designed by such far-famed masters as Paquin, Doucet, Vincent, Pordeaux and Maison Templier.

Formerly $195, $210, $250 and $295
For Monday At $95.00.

For Monday We Have Instituted a Sale of

Suits for Misses and Small Women,

Value $22.50, $25.00 and $27.50,
At $13.75.

The collection embraces all of the new Spring models in a most extensive variety of fabrics and colors. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Bust measure 32, 34 and 36.

THE STORAGE OF FURS.

We are prepared to store yours---also to care for and insure them against fire and theft. Our charges are very modest. Just drop us a postal.

An Important Sale of

Lace and Crepe de Chine Waists,

Value $10.00. At $6.50.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Waists of all over Valenciennes Lace, China silk lined, long shoulder yoke effect, trimmed with three exquisite Venise lace motifs and tucking, fancy collar and cuffs.

Waists of Crepe de Chine in pink, blue, tan, gray, white or black, with dainty net lace insertions, hemstitching and tucking.

E. A. Morrison & Son.

IMPORTERS.

On MONDAY, April 11th,

WE WILL PLACE ON SALE

A Large Lot of Fine Laces,
Embroideries, Trimmings, Buttons,
Collars and Garnitures

At Very Attractive Prices.

Light Weight Net Laces, Cluny,
Chantilly, Repousse and Valenciennes,

With Galloons and Insertions to match; Venise Applique Embroideries, Persian Bands in the newest combinations, Colored Trimmings in silk, linen and cotton,

Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.25 Per Yard.

FORMERLY 75c. TO $2.75 PER YARD.

Handsome Buttons Less Than Half Price,

25c., 35c., 45c., 75c. Per Card.

Lace Collars and Garnitures

At $1.00, $1.95, $2.75.

FORMER PRICES $2.50 TO $7.50.

These goods have been taken from our wholesale department for this sale, and will be found choice and well selected patterns.

893 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th Sts.

RIFLE SHOT RECORD TIED.

H. M. Pope Makes a Score of 917 in Offhand Shooting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9.—H. M. Pope of this city tied the world's 100 shot rifle record here to-day with a score of 917. The record is held by D. W. King of Denver, Col.

Mr. Pope shot at 200 yards off hand, standard American target. All the 100 shots were in the bull's-eye and 94 of them in the eighth ring.

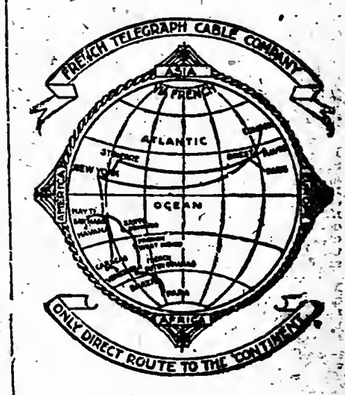
AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul General, Chicago; Lieut. Gen. A. Chaffee, United States Army; Capt. Frank Ramsey, United States Army.

HOLLAND—H. Montague Allan, Montreal; George E. Shaw, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Congressman J. W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; J. C. Whitney, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. J. Nast, Cincinnati; Randolph Walker, Vienna



"TOBY, M. P.," TELLS OF PREMIER BALFOUR'S TROUBLES

Defeat in the Commons Feared Every Night—Hard Times on the London Stock Exchange—A Noted Police Inspector Dead.

BY HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, March 26.—As far as the week has sped it will be marked with a red letter in the Government calendar, since it has been unruffled by defeat in the division lobby. Once the majority, which still nominally exceeds 100, was run down to 16, a circumstance that suffused the Irish camp with joyful light. Immunity from defeat is secured only by wearing watchfulness on the part of the whips. Like the Intelligence Department during the South African war, the whips' room is ever kept well informed of machinations of the enemy. Also, as in the case of the Intelligence Department, due warning is given to the Government and supporters; only, maintaining the resemblance, the intimation is ignored, and "regrettable incidents" follow.

In justice to the Ministerialists, it should be said that there is more excuse for them than there was for the Cabinet, which, in spite of the Intelligence Department's reiterated counsels, with a light heart, inadequate forces, few big guns, and magnificent scorn of mounted men, plunged into war with the Boers. It is possible half a dozen times in a session to set aside all private engagements and at an inconveniently early hour rush down to Westminster to save the Government. But for every morning's post to bring, as it does, an urgent whip conveying warning of an ambuscade and urgently entreating loyal men to be in their places "not later than 2:35" is a little wearing.

Thus early in the session the signal of distress is systematically disregarded, and the Government goes on from day to day living a life of trembling fear, not knowing what an hour may bring forth, gasping with relief when at midnight the Speaker leaves the chair. In these circumstances the House finds comical relief in the Premier's private assurance, supported by practice, when last week Ministers were placed in a minority, that he does not mean to resign as a consequence of a snap division. "Don't think you can intimidate me by shooting my agent," said the fabled Irish landlord, addressing his tenants from the safe distance of his house in London. "Don't suppose you are going to turn us out by a surprise division manoeuvred on a side issue," says Mr. Balfour to the disappointed Opposition. That is all very well. But it is a novel way of regarding the situation which obviously cannot be indefinitely insisted upon.

THE DISSENTIENT UNIONISTS.

Major Seely's offering himself for reelection after his dramatic resignation of his seat during Monday's debate on the vote of censure raises an important and difficult question. When in 1886 dissentient Liberals went over to the Conservative camp and stood shoulder to shoulder with Lord Salisbury's men in resisting home rule, Mr. Chamberlain insisted as the price of their alliance that so far from being opposed in seats originally held against Conservative candidates, they should have the support of the Conservative vote. History after its fashion is now repeating itself. By a curious irony of fate Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy has created a body of dissentient Unionists, who at the forthcoming general election will join the Liberals in resisting Ministerial coquetting with protection.

Will the Liberals in the constituencies concerned complete the parallel by letting the Dissentient Unionists in, or will they fight for their own hand? It is a question likely to cause grave embarrassment in particular cases.

A current joke on the London Stock Exchange is that the waiters, after discussing the situation at a private meeting, have resolved not to lend any more money to members. It is a more or less merry quip which barely conceals the really anxious state of affairs. For some years, certainly dating back as far as the commencement of the war in South Africa, the amount of business on the Stock Exchange has been exceedingly small. Jobbers and brokers equally lament diminution of income. In some cases, where once prosperity reigned, the firm is pleased if it earns enough to discharge office disbursements.

When peace was signed there was expectation of a boom that would make up the average of lean years preceding. It did not arrive, and just when hope was blossoming again came the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan. That was a knock-down blow under which a staggering industry lies prostrate.

It is cited as an indication of the state of things lamented at the bank that not a single application for membership of the Stock Exchange is forthcoming for the new financial year, while many old members have thrown up the sponge and retired. At the outset it looked as if the war in the Far East would, under rapid succession of Japanese blows, come to swift conclusion. In the morbid mood of the moment the London Stock Exchange has settled down to the conviction that the struggle will not be closed within twelve months, and that in the meanwhile that ancient institution, like the British nation under incompetent administration, will, as Lord George Hamilton put it while still a member of the Government, "muddle along somehow."

THE LATE INSPECTOR DENNING.

Inspector Denning, whose death is just announced, was in his way a notable Parliamentary personage. For nearly a score of years he was in charge of the police arrangements at Westminster, and lived through times that added exceptional labor and anxiety to the post. He assisted at Mr. Bradlaugh's repeated alarums and excursions. He personally conducted the police manoeuvre that on one occasion landed the expelled member from Westminster at the foot of the staircase leading into Palace Yard, hatless, his clothes rent, and, as Bradlaugh said to me an hour or two later, a note of infinite pathos in his voice, "with my stylographic pen broken."

Of even more moment from the public and police point of view was the outbreak of Fenianism in Ireland, which found echo in London in the explosions at the Home Office and elsewhere. It was known that the Fenians were bent upon getting admission to the House of Commons while it was sitting. There was talk, based on something more substantial than conjecture, of a plot whereby was to be flung from the Strangers' Gallery a bomb directed with nice impartiality as near as possible to the very centre of the floor of the House. Among the police precautions then taken was the closing of Westminster Hall to the public.

Nothing is heard of Fenianism to-day, and outrages of the kind comomn in the early eighties are matters of history. But our sapient authorities still keep the magnificent passage through Westminster Hall closed against the people to whom it belongs.

Thirty years ago, when the courts of justice opened out on to Westminster Hall, they were, as far as police arrangements went, in charge of Inspector Denning. Thus it came to pass that when the trial of Arthur Orton on a charge of perjury terminated in a sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude, the convict was handed into the custody of Inspector Denning. An immense multitude surged outside Westminster Hall, waiting for a last glimpse of the corpulent criminal. It was of the utmost importance to get him away quietly, and Inspector Denning, a master of strategy, managed the business.

I was privileged to accompany him as he led the unresisting prisoner through the Court of Exchequer, by the members' private staircase, giving access to the lobby of the House of Commons, along the corridor, through the smoking room, into the Commons courtyard, where stood a plain police omnibus with an escort of eleven armed men. The claimant took his seat and was driven to the Victoria Tower en route for Newgate, while the crowd still waited his coming outside Palace Yard. He walked along by Denning's elbow as quietly as if the Inspector were conducting him to his brougham. Only once he broke the silence of this first stage of his journey to Newgate. "It's very hot," he said, mopping his head as he panted across the lobby of the House of Commons, "and I am so fat."

BROWNING AND GLADSTONE.

Among a collection of interesting autograph letters to be sold at Sotheby's tomorrow I came across one in the handwriting of Robert Browning. It is dated July 22, 1887, and runs thus:

"This week I have twice excused myself from dinners, because Gladstone was to be present. Now, years ago I used to like the notion that so many of my friends were in the habit of asking me to meet him, and now the meeting handshake would be too painful. 'Oh, world, where all things change and naught abides.'"

The letter indicates the strong feeling which pervaded London society at the date a year later than Gladstone's introduction of his first Home Rule bill. It found expression in more familiar form in the report that the Duke of Westminster, the at one time proud possessor of Millais's most beautiful portrait of the Liberal statesman, had turned to the wall the face of his old friend and long time political chief. The story was apocryphal. But the Duke certainly seized an early opportunity of selling (at a profit) the picture for which, with Mr. Gladstone's consent, he had specially commissioned the R. A.

It was bought by Sir Charles Tennant, who, in later years, also shook off his allegiance to his old political master. But he confined his disagreement to the political field, maintaining the intimate personal and social relations, one fruit of which had been his baronetcy. When Gladstone died Sir Charles preented the Millais portrait to the National Portrait Gallery, the Directors in this case waiving the rule which forbids hanging on the gallery walls any portrait till the original has been dead ten years.

Millais used to tell a pretty story about this famous portrait, on the whole the best of the many for which Mr. Gladstone sat. A short time before his death Disraeli also sat for his portrait to the great artist. In his studio hung a proof engraving of Gladstone, with his hands hanging down before him lightly clasped, and an almost beatific expression on his face.

Millais observed that Disraeli's eyes were frequently bent upon the portrait. At length he asked him if he would accept a copy. "I was rather shy of offering it to you," he apologetically added.

"I should be delighted to have it," said Disraeli with what for him was almost eager manner. "People think that more or less through our political lives I have disliked Mr. Gladstone. To tell the truth, my only difficulty in respect to him has been that studying him from day to day and year to year I could never understand him."

BRITAIN AND FRANCE DIVIDE NORTH AFRICA

New Treaty Insures a French Protectorate Over Morocco.

SPAIN VIRTUALLY PUSHED OUT

England's Position in Egypt Secure—Germany's Isolation Emphasized—M. Delcasse's Successes.

PARIS, April 9.—Although the Anglo-French colonial treaty just signed makes no specific reference to any protectorates, it is now recognized that between the lines the treaty means the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco, similar to the present protectorate of France over Tunis, and that it makes permanent the British protectorate over Egypt.

Thus the effect of the treaty is to transform the entire political geography of Northern Africa, with Great Britain dominating the eastern shores of the Mediterranean and France the western shores.

Article I. specifies that France will not trammel Great Britain by asking that a limit of time be fixed for the British occupation of Egypt. Heretofore the duration of Great Britain's stay in Egypt has been open to doubt, France being the chief objector to the permanency of the British occupation. Therefore, the foregoing declaration is the first tangible recognition of Great Britain's intention to remain in Egypt and France's willingness that she shall remain there.

On the other hand, Article II. recites that it pertains to France alone to preserve order in Morocco and furnish assistance in all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms. This is considered equivalent to the beginning of a French protectorate over Morocco.

While France still has to settle with Spain concerning Morocco's future, there is no doubt that the Anglo-French agreement will speedily be followed up by steps to make the protectorate a reality.

Foreign Minister Delcassé has frequently discussed Morocco with United Statee Ambassador Porter and other Ambaesadors, indicating the difficulties of dealing with the Moroccans who live far in the interior, requiring an expedition to march ten days in order to reach them. He compared France's dealings with the Morbcans with the United States' dealings with the American Indians lacking tribal organization. However, it is now expected that the signing of the treaty soon will be followed by the introduction of modern reforms and conditione in Morocco.

M. Delcassé is being congratulated for the remarkable series of treaties he recently has negotiated. One Ambassador said to-day that M. Delcassé by these treaties had established France in political friendship with nearly all of Europe. He added that M. Delcassé was the ablest statesman France had produced of recent years.

The only note of discord is contained in an interview with M. de Mahy, ex-Minister of Marine, who declares France has been duped by surrendering her rights to fortify the coast opposite Gibraltar. He asserts that the neutrality of the Straits of Gibraltar is a sham while Great Britain continues her fortifications at Gibraltar.

However, the general current of opinion strongly approves of M. Delcassé's successes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 9.—The political lull induced hy the Parliamentary vacation is the reason for the lack of interest with which the publication of the new Anglo-French agreement has been received in commercial and industrial circles.

Any new proof of the intention of French and English peoples to live in amity together is regarded with the highest approval, but there is still, both in the Parliament and in the nation, a strong party which maintains the traditional attitude of distrust toward England and quotes her conduct during the war of 1870 as proof that her protestations of friendship are invariably insincere. These politicians hold that the agreement is more favorable to Great Britain than to France, at least as far as Moroccan frontier is concerned; for though France agrees not to fortify Morocco, England does not consent to dismantle Gibraltar. The solution of the Egyptian question, moreover, is indefinitely shelved.

That Germany's isolation is rendered more complete than ever by the new diplomatic instrument is, however, admitted on all sides.

The sole danger which now awaits M. Combes's Cabinet lies in the results of the municipal elections. These are expected to be highly unfavorable to the Government throughout Paris, but throughout the provinces to uphold the Ministerial policy, so that M. Combes's enemies are less confident than before of their ability to upset him when Parliament reassembles.

SAY SPAIN IS DESPOILED.

Madrid Papers Comment Bitterly on the Anglo-French Pact.

MADRID, April 9.—The newspapers here comment somewhat bitterly on the Anglo-French Colonial treaty, and aeeail the Spanish Ministers, who, they declare, permitted Spain to be despoiled and her interests in Morocco obliterated.

The Correspondencia accuses Premier Maura of heing "so preoccupied with the conquest of Barcelona that he was unable to note the fact that Spain had evacuated Morocco."

AUSTRO-ITALIAN ENTENTE.

Thorough Understanding Reached Regarding the Balkans.

ROME, April 9.—According to semi-official information received here, Foreign Minister Tittoni of Italy and Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, at their meeting at Abbazia today, succeeded in completing all the points, even to the smallest detail, of a thorough Austro-Italian accord regarding the Balkans.

They also agreed upon a method of solution of several questions which may arise between them, thus strengthening the triple alliance and adding a new coefficient to European peace.

WOULDN'T REMOVE CRUCIFIXES

Workmen Balk at Premier Combes's Order—Done Behind Closed Doors.

PARIS, April 9.—Premier Combes's order to remove crucifixes and other religious emblems from the Court Houses is causing agitation in Paris and throughout the provinces. At Havre the workmen declined to take down sacred images, and at Lyons the refusal of employes to do the same thing compelled the authorities to resort to the Bureau of Public Architecture.

In order to prevent demonstrations on the removal of crucifixes and other emblems from the Palace of Justice and other tribunals in Paris, the work is being done behind closed doors.

BRITISH OFFER TO RUSSIA.

Queen Back of King Edward's Efforts to Adjust Disputes.

LONDON, April 9.—The Associated Press learns that the exact status of the much-heralded Anglo-Russian understanding is as follows:

After King Edward had given his personal assurances to Emperor Nicholas that the anti-Russian comments in the British press did not represent the feeling of his Government, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne informed the Russian Ambassador, Count Benkendorff, that he would be glad to reopen the negotiations looking to a settlement of all matters now in dispute between Russia and Great Britain. Lord Lansdowne did not stipulate any hseis or enter into any details.

Ambassador Benkendorff expressed his pleasure at the offer, and transmitted it to St. Petersburg, where Lord Lansdowne's action is understood to have heen taken as a material expression of King Edward's personal messages.

There, for the moment, the matter stands. Negotiations heyond Lord Lansdowne's offer have not been commenced, and are not likely to assume any particularly definite phase in the near future. No great hope was felt here that they could ever reach a conclusion satisfactory to both countries, though in view of the Anglo-French agreement even the most pessimistic are unwilling to he too dogmatic on this point.

Both King Edward's personal action and the step taken by his Foreign Secretary are due to a great degree to the untiring solicitation of Queen Alexandra, who has been greatly distressed over the war which has involved her Russian relatives and Great Britain's ally.

Diplomats accredited to the Court of St. James expresse surprise at the fact that Lord Lansdowne has gone even so far as he has. It was believed, especially in German quarters, that the suggested negotiations lived only in the imagination of the press, and that the authorities at St. Petershurg and London tacitly sanctioned the fallacy of the hope of reconciling the British and Russian publics. That Lord Lansdowne has taken such an initiative while Great Britain's ally is still at war with Russia is regarded as being a somewhat hold and unexpected etep, all the more eo because it is understood here that all the Russians at St. Petersburg still studiously avoid visiting the British Embassy. One of the memhers of the Diplomatic Corps here, on learning what Lord Lansdowne had done, said:

"That is an olive branch with a vengeance."

The Associated Press learns that Russia and Great Britain secretly negotiated to the same end eighteen months ago, hut the attempt to draw up an agreement came to an ahrupt end when Lord Lansdowne announced in the House of Lords that "under no consideration would Russia be allowed a port on the Persian Gulf." Since then that question has been regarded as a deadlock. Under the changed conditions and with the good offices of the French Government secured through the recent agreement, Lord Lansdowne is said to genuinely entertain the hope of an eventual settlement, hy which the Anglo-Russian spheree of influence throughout the world may be determined and the ceaseless and costly rivalry between the two nations be ended forever.

He is also actuated by a strong desire to cement the Anglo-French understanding which, as The Westminster Gazette points out, can only be made immutable by a complete understanding with Russia.

On all sides here it is pointed out that an agreement on outstanding matters with Russia is far more difficult than the recent arrangement with France. The paramount questions are the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, access to the Persian Gulf, and the sphere of influence in Persia.

The questions of the Far East and the Balkans are not thought likely to enter into the pending negotiations, though Russia, doubtless, will endeavor to secure British influence toward rescinding the provision of the Berlin treaty which closes the Dardanelles to the passage of Ruesian fleets.

MOVES A MEXICAN TOWN.

Light and Power Company Needs the Site of Necaxa for a Reservoir.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 23.—The Mexican Light and Power Company, the big Canadian concern that is installing the great water power and electric tranemission plant in the State of Puebia, ninety miles from this city, has just completed moving a town of 1,000 population.

The engineers found that the town of Necaxa occupied a site particularly suitable for the necessary reservoir, and the company forthwith purchased the entire town and moved it to a new location. All the huildings, including the Catholic cathedral, were razed and reconstructed on the new site. The new town bears the name Canadita.

The initial capacity of the plant will be 45,000 horse power, and thie will be increased to 80,000. F. S. Pearson of New York is the engineer in general charge of the work.

The United Statee Consul General has given notice that in future no passee to the National Palace, and Chapultepeo Castle will he issued to American visitors. Recently the Government authorities prohibited the admittance of American excursion parties to the palace and castle on account of depredations committed, explaining that only individual passee issued from the American Consulate would he recognized. The action of the United States representative is for the purpoee of being rid of all responsibility.

In futnre American visitors to this capital will have to content themselves with viewing the exteriors of the National Palace and Chapultepec. It has been the custom of tourists to carry away pieces of draperies and furniture as souvenire.

PHILIPPINES' NEW CAPITAL.

Baguio to Supersede Manila for the Summer for Hygienic Reasons.

MANILA, April 9.—The Civil Commission will remove its offices to Baguio, the Summer capital in the Province of Benguet, in Northern Luzon, during the coming week.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Plans for the new capital of the Philippinee were to-day made known here by Secretary of War Taft. Secretary Taft said:

"The new capital will he about 155 miles from Manila, on a plot of ground over 5,000 feet above the sea level, which will make it far more healthy for Americans.

"It is to be to the Philippines what Simla is to India, and will he of great benefit to the islands. The climate is superh, the location is good, and the new opportunities for men with capital will be very great."

FIELD SERVICE FOR GUARD.

Major General Roe Designates Organizations to Go to Peekskill.

ALBANY, April 9.—Major Gen. Roe has designated, among others, the following organizations to perform field service at the State Camp at Peekskill this Summer:

Squadron A and Troops B and C, from June 4 to 11.

Third Battery, from Jnne 11 to June 18.

First Battery, from June 18 to June 25.

Second Battery, from July 2 to July 9.

First Brigade, Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, Infantry, from June 8 to 25.

Ninth and Seventy-first Regiments, Infantry, from June 25 to July 2.

Twelfth Regiment, Infantry, from July 2 to 9.

Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments and Seventeenth Separate Company, Infantry, from June 11 to 18.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA IS DEAD IN PARIS

King Alfonso May Attend His Grandmother's Funeral.

HER REIGN IN SPAIN STORMY

Driven from Her Throne After Repeated Revolutions, She Sought Refuge in France—Married Life Unhappy.

PARIS, April 9.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, grandmother of King Alfonso, died here at 9:45 o'clock this morning of influenza with complications.

The Infantas Isabella, Eulalie, and Marie, her daughters, and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, huehand of the Infanta Marie, were summoned when the end was near, but the dying ex-Queen did net recognize them.

The Papal Nuncio was summoned to administer the last sacraments. Owing to his absence from Paris, however, the rites of the Church were administered by the vicar of the Church of St. Pierre. The Queen's death followed shortly afterward.

Prince Ferdinand immediately telegraphed the news to the King of Spain, to Foreign Minister Delcassé, and to all the European sovereigns. M. Delcassé called during the day and was admitted to the death chamber, and President Louhet sent an officer of his household to present his condolences.

The American Embassy, which is opposite the Palaie de Castille, on the Avenue Kléber, the late Queen's residence, was early informed of the Queen's death, and Ambassador Porter was among the first to call and sign the palace register.

Word was received from King Alfonso, saying that personally he was desirous of attending the funeral, but the question had not yet been eettled, owing to the desire of some of the Spanish Ministere that the King should not leave the country.

With the death of ex-Queen Isabella, the final curtain has fallen on a life which through the kaleidoscopic blending of romance, scandal, court intrigue, and stormy episodes, reads almost like a chapter from mediaeval history.

Maria Isabella Louisa, as she was known before her accession to the Spanish throne, was born in Madrid on Oct. 10, 1830. Her mother was Maria Christina, daughter of the King of Naples and the two Sicilies, and fourth wife of King Ferdinand VII. of Spain.

Heeding the urgent solicitations of his consort, King Ferdinand, with the sanction of the Cortes, revoked the Salic law in Spain, making the Infanta Isabella heir apparent to the throne instead of the King's brother, Don Carlos. Upon the death of her father, in September, 1833, the Infanta, though only three years old, was proclaimed Queen, with her mother acting as Queen Regent during her minority. This was the signal for the first Carlist uprising, which terminated only in 1840 with the banishment of the pretender.

But the Carlist struggle had tended to stimulate political feeling in the country generally, and to accentuate partisan differences. While it lasted the politicians had begun to divide into two parties—the Conservative and Liberal. Spain, with the spiritless Constitution which had taken the place of the Constitution of 1812, was practically an absolute monarchy. The Liberals at once hegan working for the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1812. With their success the Queen Regent found her position such an unenviable one that she voluntarily retreated into France and left Espartero, the Prime Minister, with practically dictatorial power in charge of the Government.

Three years later Isabella, though only thirteen years old, was proclaimed reigning monarch by decree of the Cortes. She eoon hecame the tool of contending factions among the proud and jealous nobles, whose political intrigue more than once resulted in insurrections, which were stifled only through harsh measures of repression.

Her mother in the meantime was seeking a suitable husband for her. Through the influence of the French Court, which at that time was predominant in Madrid, the girl Queen was compelled against her will to marry a first cousin, Don Francesco d'Asesi, Duke of Cadiz, elder son of Ferdinand VII.'s youngest hrother. The marriage was an unfortunate one, and the Queen's conduct caused no end of gossip in Court circles throughout Europe.

In 1848, two years after her marriage, an insurrectionary movement was etarted under the leadership of Cabrera and Count de Mountemolin, a former favorite of the Queen. In 1851 Bravo Murillo formed a Liberal Cabinet, which gave many promises of reform and amelioration of the conditions in the country, but an attempt to assassinate the Queen ahout that time was used as the pretense for etern reactionary measures, including the hanishment of a number of Generals of the Constitutional party, which in its turn provoked a more formidable uprising than any that had gone before, led by the army and resulting in riots all over the country, even at the very doors of the royal palace at Madrid.

In the meantime the private life of the Queen and the Court life in general had provoked general discontent all over Spain. In September, 1868, a revolution hroke out, beginning in the fleet at Cadiz and spreading rapidly over the Spanish Peninsula. It ended only by the flight of the Queen and her favoritee from Madrid and the establishment of a provisional Government. Two years later she renounced the Spanish throne in favor of her son, Alfonso XII., father of the present King.

When the Queen fled she went to Paris, where she was a conspicuous figure in social life and enjoyed great personal popularity on account of her frank, generous disposition. Her husband, from whom she had been separated for many years, died in Epinay, France, April 17, 1902. Since that time Isahella had lived in absolute retirement. In addition to the son Alfonso, Isabella had four daughters.

WAR ON RATS AND RAVENS.

France to Spend 350,000f. in Campaign of Extermination.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—The Minister of Agriculture, M. Mougeot, has asked for 350,000 francs to be voted hy the Chamher, with which he proposes to combat the plague of rats from which a corner of the Department of Charentes is euffering. The damage done by these little rodents to the crops of cereals last season was so great that the campaign to he waged hy M. Mougeot has the hearty eupport of all the farmers of the district thue attacked. The means to be employed for their destruction is a poison to he provided by the scientists of the Pasteur Institute.

But the work of deetruction does not stop at the rats. The formers have petitioned for help in getting rid also of the ravens and magpies which prey upon the game, and part of the 350,000 francs demanded from the nation will he appropriated for this purpose.

The ravens are, however, hy no means an unqualified pest, for they have recently done a good turn to the market gardeners of the District of Argenteuil. The vast heds of that fat kind of asparagus which goes by the name of the district, and which is so highly esteemed as a table luxury, was last eeason atacked by a mysterious disease which ravaged acres of plants. Just as the young plants were approaching maturity they hung their heads and wilted down, and the growers were in despair. Acres of land were ruined and the loes was great.

Then it was noticed that flocks of ravens constantly descended upon the affected beds and carried on a lively war upon a kind of fly, specimens of which were sent up to the Sorbonne to be examined. This fly was found to be the cause of the mischief. The abdomen is furnished with a sting with which the creature perforates the stalk of the asparagus, depositing its eggs in the puncture. Millions of larvae were thus laid, and, quickly hatching out, ravaged the beds, entirely destroying the plants.

Deprived by Mr. Mougeot of the good services of the ravens, the gardeners will endeavor to check the spread of the disease by pulling up and burning the affected plants.

PRELATE ATTACKS TESTAMENT.

Canon Henson Writes of its "Incredible Narratives."

LONDON, April 9.—Canon Henson, one of the chief dignitaries of Westminster Abhey and a Select Preacher of hoth Oxford and Cambridge Universities, has raised a storm of criticism by an article in The Contemporary Review, in which he enters into the question of the future of the Bible.

In this article Canon Henson impugns the inspiration of the Old Testament, referring to its "incredible, puerile, or demoralizing narratives," which are regarded by "tutored minds" as being a "pack of lies too grose for toleration." Letters, interviews, and resolutions by church and lay bodies denouncing Canon Henson followed this onslaught.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the distinguished scientist, added fuel to the fire by an article entitled "Suggestions Toward the Reinterpretation of the Christian Doctrine." This agitation for revised Christianity, led by such well-known men, whose religious principles even their critics do not dispute, threatens to stir the Church to an unprecedented degree.

Canon Henson declares that "inspiration" is now not allowed to certify to the truth of any statement in the Bible "which cannot be substantiated at the bar of reason and evidence." In the New Testament he finds little to offend reason or conscience, "but whether much or little it will have to go the way of the Old Testament prodigies."

He recommends supplementing the reading of the Bible in church with "Christian compositions which have secured the approval of general acceptance," declaring that "indiscriminate reading of the Bible in public is an extremely perilous proceeding," and adding that "the rigidity which restricts the modern English Church to canonical Scriptures is as intrinsically indefensible as it is practically mischievous."

Despite its misuse, however, Canon Henson holds that the Bible will continue for all time to he the "hest manual of fundamental morality and the best corrective of ecclesiastical corruption," besides being "the most effectual check on the materialistic tendencies of modern life."

In a striking analysis of the present social condition, Canon Henson attributes the spread of anarchy, the "ulcer that is eating the vitals of society," to the disappearance over large areas of civilized life of the religious hases of morality.

Yet he finds an excuse for these "non-moral multitudes," who "from the cradle to the grave have faced the severe pressure of competition, the squalor of poverty, and the miserable exigencies of unmerited want," and who "inevitably compare their condition with the ostentation of unearned wealth, the profusion of unchecked luxury, and the insolence of unchastened power."

The Canon says that when it is remembered that these "cruel, shocking contrasts are no longer regarded with the dull stare of fatalistic ignorance, but in the full light of those doctrines of equality which are the commonplaces of democratic politics," it is no wonder that "the minds of thousands are predisposed toward the sophistries of anarohy.

"It would be idle to deny," he concludes, "that the credit of the Scriptures is seriously shaken in the public mind, nor can it reasonably be doubted that the tendencies of popular life, as at present prevailing, are in the main hostile to Christian tradition."

In another and similar article Canon Henson, dealing with Christ's resurrection, asks: "Is the faith of the Church in the divine Christ living, present, and active, really huilt on an empty tomb? For myself I prefer to believe that no such intimate vital connection exists between the truth of Christianity and the traditional notions of its historical origins."

Sir Oliver Lodge shocks many of his coreligionists by declaring that he regards the "doctrine of atonement in its concrete form as a eurvival from barbarous times," repudiating the belief in "an angry God, appeased hy the violent death of Christ," and maintaining that human nature now is "rising to the conviction that we are part of nature and so part of God. In this sense the union of divinity is what scicnce eome day will tell us is the inner meaning of the redemption of man."

These outspoken utterances have caused public and private appeals to be made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but so far no action hae been taken.

The upshot of Canon Henson's hold declaration that "current and generally accepted versions of Christian truth are becoming inadequate and unsatisfactory" is awaited with keen interest.

HERERos KILL 30 GERMANS.

Fifteen Men of Glasenapp's Column Also Wounded in Fierce Fight.

BERLIN, April 10.—Special dispatches to the Lokal Anzeiger from a correspondent in German Southwest Africa describe the encounter of Major von Glasenapp's column and a force of Hereros at Okcharui on April 2, while the German column was on the way to Oniatu. The road traverses thorn thickets.

Early in the morning the Hereros attempted to eurround and cut off the rear guard of Major von Glasenapp's force, consisting of Fisher's company, which was numerous, well armed, and partly mounted. The enemy opened a vigorous fire, but wae repulsed after a fight lasting three and a half hours, the rear guard having heen reinforced hy Count Brockdorff's company and First Lieutenant Manshold's artillery. The enemy were pursued for an hour, but escaped, leaving fifty-two of their number dead.

In the meantime the head of the column, under Lieber, had a sharp fight lasting an hour. The German losses were Lieut. Noerr, four non-commissioned officers, and twenty-eight privates killed, and Lieut. Hildebrand, four non-commissioned officere, and eleven men wounded.

The artillery action wae hrilliant. The Germans euffered from want of serviceahle horses, having only twenty-one animals capahle of scouting. The enemy withdrew in a northeasterly direction. Major von Glasenapp marched, on April 8, on Ottikuara, intending to make an attack.

An official account of the engagement with the Hereros says ninety-two of the enemy'e dead were counted.

Col. Leutwein, Governor of German Southwest Africa, announces that the German main force left Okahandja April 7 for Otjosafu.

The North German Gazette surmises that decisive fighting will soon be announced. Otjosafu is only seventeen miles east of Okahandja. The enemy has a etrong position at Onganjira, a ehort distance to the eastward of the latter place.

BRITISH LOSSES IN NIGERIA.

Four Killed, 48 Wounded When Okpotos Rushed the Square.

LONDON, April 9.—The British punitive expedition operating against the Okpoto tribe of natives in Nigeria, British West Africa, lost four men killed and forty-eight wounded in the fighting recently, when the Okpotos fought their way into the midst of a British square.

The Okpotos continue dete dinedly to resist the advance of the expedition.

The head of Capt. O'Riordan has been recovered, as well as some of the gune lost when his patrol was cut up in December last with the loss of two officers and forty or fifty native troops killed.

ANTI-CENTRUM LEAGUE.

Non-Catholics in Germany Roused—The Proposed Nunciature.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 9.—The German papers, which are actively discussing the question of the establishment of a Nunciature at Berlin, profess great indignation and assert that the Government has made further concessions to the ultramontanes. As a matter of fact, just the opposite is true.

The Government feels that the Centrum has become so overhearing in its demands that it would fare better by negotiating directly with the Vatican.

That the non-Catholic elements in Germany are aroused is shown by the formation of an Anti-Centrum League, which is soon to meet at Neustadt.

Complain of American Competition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 9.—The German sewing machine manufacturers are up in arms against the competition of the American manufacturers and have petitioned Minister of the Interior Posadowsky to open an inquiry. An endeavor is made to show that while German machines can compete with American ones in about every country in the world the American duty on machines is high, while the duty in Germany is low, making competition difficult.

SLEW DR. LABAREE IN REVENGE.

Murderer Threatened to Kill the Missionaries in Persia.

URUMIYAH, North Persia, April 9.—The murder of the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, son of Dr. Benjamin Labaree, Superintendent of the American Mission, was an act of vengeance.

It appears that his murderer, Seid, recently slew a Syrian, who was a British subject, whereupon repesentatives of the Anglo-American Mission insisted that the assassin he punished. When the culprit learned of this he announced that he would kill the missionaries, so the latter no longer insisted upon his arrest. Seid, nevertheless, took his revenge, the Rev. Mr. Labaree being his first victim.

The missionaries fear further outrages.

Big Land Deal on Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—The Commonwealth Trust Company of this city to-day purchased 6,500 acres of farm land in the western part of Long Island at $700 an acre. This wae done for a Philadelphia and Pittsburg syndicate. The farms will be laid out in lots and sold. It is not known who is backing this enterprise.

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J. M. BECK POINTS OUT WAY TO CONTROL TRUSTS

Finds Federal Power Over Them in Commercial Clause.

SUGGESTS FEDERAL CHARTERS

Thinks Nation Will Come to This and Create Government More Centralized Than Hamilton Ever Conceived.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—At the evening session to-day of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General, and who made one of the arguments for the Government before the Circuit Court in the Northern Securities case, delivered an address upon "The Federal Power Over Trusts."

After discussing the origin of the trust problem and the suggestions that had been made in Congress as to the use of the taxing power and that over the mails, to meet the abuses of corporate combinations, Mr. Beck continued:

"These remedies for the assumed evils of the trusts are, however, too indirect, arbitrary, and artificial to secure adequate results. An enlightened public opinion would hardly justify such an attempt 'by indirections to find directions out,' especially if a more natural method presents itself under the Constitution. Such method exists in the commerce clause, as to which the power of the Federal Government is supreme, exclusively and plenary.

"It may be assumed that few if any of the great industrial amalgamations confine their operations within the limits of any one State. Practically all engage in inter-State commerce, and many of them in foreign commerce, and the direct and natural method of regulating them is to regulate their use of these channels of inter-State and foreign trade.

"Burke once said that the greatest struggles in English constitutional history have revolved about the questions of taxation. This was once true of our own constitutional evolution as a nation, but in the last half century the irrepressible conflict between the Federal sovereignty and the autonomy of the States has had as its chief battle ground the commerce clause of the Constitution.

"In one of the most recent and important cases on this subject, (the lottery case,) the extent of the power to regulate was argued at great length, and the vital and momentous question was there raised and finally decided that the right to 'regulate' was broad enough to include the right to prohibit altogether.

"The important question remains, however, whether this comprehensive power to prohibit is limited to such commerce as in its nature, and effect has some relation either to the physical health or the moral welfare of the people, or does it extend to any form of commerce or any method of conducting it which is prejudicial to the public welfare in an economic sense? Could, for example, the Federal Government exclude from the channels of inter-State trade inter-State shipments by industrial monopolies? If it could, it is obvious that the trusts are absolutely subject to Federal power and can only conduct their business in such conditions as the Federal Government may prescribe. It was this consideration which gave to the lottery case such exceptional interest. It was justly regarded that the trust problem was, in a measure, involved. The court did not in words decide the question, but logically it unquestionably did.

"The most recent and interesting case as to the commerce power is the Northern Securities case. Few if any cases since the Dred Scott decision have excited greater interest, but this interest is more due to the magnitude of the money interests involved than to any novel principle of jurisprudence thereby declared. The decision did not, as many supposed, trespass upon the rights of the States as to the formation of corporations. The charter of the Northern Securities Company was not invalidated, but was expressly affirmed. The court held that the language of the New Jersey Enabling act, authorizing the charter of corporations for any lawful purpose, did not authorize any act which violated either State or Federal laws. The purchase of a controlling interest in competing inter-State carriers was therefore held to be ultra vires under the laws of New Jersey. The case also decided that the purchase of a controlling interest in competing inter-State carriers was per se a restraint of inter-State trade.

"The underlying question, however, is as to whether competition between railways is longer either practicable or desirable. Other nations have reached the conclusion that the consolidation of railways into a few and even into one system is of greater benefit to the public than a number of separate systems. But it must be remembered that in most of these countries the question is solved by the merger of the railroads into the Government, which owns and operates them. Whether in the absence of State ownership the consolidation of transportation companies is desirable is a question about which men may reasonably differ, and no question should receive earlier and more earnest consideration at the hands of Congress.

"The Northern Securities decision is also of interest as indicating a future retreat by a majority of the court from the extreme position of the joint traffic cases that the Sherman anti-trust law forbade all restraints of trade. At common law the courts reserved the right to determine whether under the circumstances of a particular case a contract in restraint of trade was reasonable or unreasonable, and unquestionably the increasing tendency of the courts has been to regard such restraints, except in extreme cases, as reasonable.

"As to ordinary contracts between man and man, this does not impose an excessive burden upon the judiciary, but as to the grave and vital questions which underlie railroad management, I believe that it would be most unfortunate to cast upon the judiciary the burden of determining when a railroad consolidation was reasonable or unreasonable. Such contracts between transportation companies are not analogous to ordinary contracts. The courts are already overburdened with questions that are semi-judicial, and upon Congress, as the representative of the American people, should rest the responsibility of determining by a well-conceived law the extent, if any, to which the consolidation of competing carriers should be permitted.

"In this connection the question suggests itself as to whether all Inter-State carriers should not be required to operate a Federal charter. It would not subject them to any great extent to Federal power, which is already plenary, but it would enable the Federal Government to deal with them in a less indirect manner.

"The difficulty, however, with a Federal charter is that its authority is necessarily limited to inter-State trade and can confer none to operate wholly within the borders of a State. This would subject the average railroad to the necessity of two charters, and thus make confusion worse confounded. In view of the centralizing tendencies of steam and electricity our country will eventually consider the propriety of such an amendment to the Constitution as will grant to transportation companies the right to transact their business throughout the country under the protection of a Federal charter. Such a law would unquestionably go far to obliterate State lines and create a Government more strongly centralized than the wildest dream of Alexander Hamilton. But neither Hamilton nor Jefferson ever conceived the possibility of the railroad or the telegraph. Through their centripetal tendencies no longer is there a group of States united with a slender thread of Federal power, but a National organism whose arteries are the railroads and whose sensitive nerves are the telegraph wires, and this organism can no more be divided into separately vital parts than you could divide the human body."

DIVORCE MIX-UP IN TRENTON.

Marriage of Husband, Remarried, Is Now Set Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—Trenton now has a divorce case which in several points closely resembles New York's Dodge-Morse case. Vice Chancellor Pitney has announced that he has decided to set aside the divorce obtained by Howard Watkinson of 205 Spring Street from his wife, Adele Louise Chapman, daughter of former State School Superintendent E. O. Chapman. Watkinson is now living with another wife, to whom he was married after obtaining his divorce.

Watkinson, when he was living with his first wife, conducted a prosperous express business in Trenton. In 1895 he and his wife moved to New York, and they had with them in that city a boarder named Rebholz. Watkinson soon after instituted divorce proceedings against his wife, naming Rebholz as co-respondent. The divorce was granted. Mrs. Watkinson says that she knew nothing about the divorce, and that while she and Watkinson were living apart, she understood that the difficulty between her husband and herself had been patched up, and that as soon as her husband's father died, they would live together again.

In supplementary proceedings brought against her for a debt she suggested that Watkinson be appealed to for payment of the same. She was asked if she was aware of the fact that Watkinson was no longer her husband, and thereupon fainted while on the witness stand.

Some time ago the first Mrs. Watkinson, through a New York attorney, decided to institute proceedings for the purpose of having the divorce set aside. Miss Chapman was without means, and Vice Chancellor Pitney appointed Lawyer James Steen of Eatontown to represent her. Mr. Steen filed a bill to have the divorce set aside on the ground that Mrs. Watkinson's offense had been condoned by her husband, and that, at any rate, he was not a resident of New Jersey at the time the divorce was obtained. The husband contended that Mrs. Watkinson, otherwise Miss Chapman, had permitted four years to elapse before instituting proceedings.

Watkinson has spent $7,000 on the case and has fallen from the estate of a proprietor of a prosperous trucking business to that of a motorman in this city. He said to-night that he would fight the case through.

FEARED JEWISH MASSACRES.

Oscar S. Straus Tells of Diplomatic Steps to Prevent Outbreak.

Oscar S. Straus has received a cable dispatch from Russia confirming the reports that renewed massacres of Jews were feared at Odessa and Kieff this Spring. Mr. Straus said that pamphlets and circulars were distributed a few days ago in Odessa for the purpose of arousing the lower element to repeat in that city during the Russian Easter the massacres which took place a year ago in Kishineff.

"The matter has been taken up by the British Government," said Mr. Straus, "Lord Rothschild having brought it to the attention of Lord Lansdowne. In this country President Roosevelt promptly caused Secretary Hay to take the matter up with Ambassador Cassini at Washington, with the request that the Ambassador immediately call the subject to the attention of his Government at St. Petersburg, and to convey the President's hope that the Government at St. Petersburg would use all possible precautions to prevent a recurrence of the terrible outrages of a year ago which caused such widespread protests on the part of the people of religious bodies throughout this country.

"There is reason to believe that the action taken by the Government at St. Petersburg in instructing Gov. Neidhart, who is in charge of Odessa, and Baron Kaulhars, who is in command of the troops in that district of Russia, will have the desired effect in checking any anti-Semitic manifestations.

"Aside from the humanitarian consideration that has actuated the President and Secretary Hay in calling Ambassador Cassini's attention to the allarm that is felt in this country, our Government in the interest of friendly relations desires to prevent any occasion for such manifestations of public opinion which would put a strain upon the strictly neutral attitude this country seeks to maintain in the present war between Russia and Japan.

"The Jews in Odessa are a large and comparatively prosperous community, and their kinsmen in this country have shared the alarm which is so deeply felt by the brethren in Southern Russia."

THIEF SHOT THRICE AT HER.

Woman Pursued Flat Robbers and Caused an Arrest.

Max Orliner of 66 First Street, who the police say is a thief known as Henry Miller, yesterday was held on a charge of burglary in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Baker.

Mrs. Helen Orschler, who lives with her brother, William Chemoweth, on the fifth floor of 1,654 Third Avenue, said that on returning to her home on Friday she found the door open, although she had locked it when she left. As she entered she saw the figure of a man behind the door, and thinking it was her brother, bent on frightening her, she cried to him to "stop fooling."

At this the man dashed through the door and started down stairs. Mrs. Orschler screamed, and while she stood in the doorway another man ran out of her rooms, thrusting her aside. He had a revolver and threatened to shoot her if she screamed again.

The second man ran down stairs, with the woman in close pursuit, and as he ran he fired three times at her, none of the shots taking effect. Many of the tenants in the building had been aroused by this time, and joined in the chase.

When she reached the sidewalk Mrs. Orschler saw the man with the revolver far down the street. In pursuing him she overtook Orliner, whom she recognized as the first man who had run from her flat. She seized him, and when he struggled to get away he was overpowered by Patrick Shea of 602 East Eighty-third Street. It is said that Orliner offered to "stake" Shea if he would release his hold, whereupon Shea knocked the man down.

MAYOR ON NEWS STAND 'GRAFT'

Sorry That His Hands Are Tied, He Writes to the Newsdealers.

Although he desires to aid the newsdealers of the city in their fight to prevent what they term "the political traffic in sites for newsstands," Mayor McClellan has found on investigation of his powers that he can do little or nothing in the matter. The Mayor wrote to the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Benevolent and Protective Association yesterday, saying that he had received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel in the case, and laying before the organization all the correspondence in the case.

The Corporation Counsel finds that under the charter the Board of Aldermen has the sole power to prescribe the terms and conditions under which these stands can be licensed, and that the Mayor has not the power to have the Bureau of Licenses issue a license to any one who does not have the consent of the owner of the premises where the stand is to be erected, and also the consent of the Alderman of the district in which the stand is to be placed. Also by the same provisions the Mayor is prevented from ordering the License Bureau to refrain from issuing a license where these consents have been obtained. The only remedy which the newsdealers have, according to the Corporation Counsel, is to go to the Board of Aldermen.

"So far as the powers of my office extend under the charter," the Mayor wrote, "I shall be glad to exercise them in the interests of justice and of fair play for all the persons you represent."

Free Lectures at Columbia.

Dr. S. H. Butcher, formerly Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, will give two lectures, which are open to the public, on "Greek Literary Criticism." The lectures will be given in the auditorium Earl Hall, Columbia University, April 26 and April 28, at 4:30 P. M.

PRECEDENT FOR SETTING TEMPLE VERDICT ASIDE

Ruling Against Defendant in Accord with Higher Court.

PUZZLED LAWYERS, HOWEVER

Suit for Conversion Analogous to a Criminal Action Which Might Follow Plaintiff's Victory.

Lawyers were much interested yesterday in the action of Supreme Court Justice Rogers in setting aside the verdict of a jury for the defendant in the suit brought by Receiver Howell of the William Campbell Wall Paper Company against James H. Temple, ex-President of the company, for conversion. Not a few of them went to their books to ascertain under what authority the action had been taken, so unusual was it.

It was found that, while there have not been many precedents, the ruling was made on an established principle of law, the Appellate Division having decided that a Justice of a trial court has the power to set aside a verdict which he has reason to believe is against the weight of evidence.

"Such a principle, however, is recent," said one prominent member of the bar who was questioned by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. "Prior to the enactment of Section 999 of the Code of Civil Procedure, actions to recover penalties under the penal statutes, in analogy to criminal proceedings, the rule had grown up that a verdict rendered for a defendant could not be set aside, although it was said by Chief Justice Savage of the old Court of Errors, the highest court in the State then, in 1836, in applying the rule that 'it must be conceded that the rule seems to have no foundation in reason or good sense.'"

The lawyer pointed out the decision of the Appellate Division in the Third Department in 1893, in the case of People vs. Glasgow, in which the setting aside of a verdict for the defendant was upheld and the principle established.

In this opinion the court quoted from "3 Graham & Waterman on new trials, 1355," after consideration of many new cases, as follows:

Courts, however, will not deny to the plaintiff a new trial, even in penal actions, unless it be consistent with conscience, justice, and equity of the case to do so. The defendant can ask nothing in the premises as a right. He only has a claim on the discretion of the court, and this discretion should be watched with jealous care. If a jury were allowed a latitude so large as to render a verdict in any case without evidence, or contrary to the clear and manifest uncontradicted proof, it would be greatly liable to abuse, even with the vigilance of the court exerted to confine it to cases where the verdict was consistent with conscience, justice, and equity. This," the opinion of the Appellate Division continued, "seems to me presents an appropriate rule for cases like the present one, and one more adapted to the present administration of law than the inflexible rule laid down in earlier cases."

The feature of the Temple case that is most conspicuous to the layman, however, is the defendant's reimprisonment after a jury has returned a verdict in his favor. One comment yesterday on the consequence of Justice Rogers's order was:

"While the Judge doubtless was justified by precedent in the course he took, the possibilities of such a construction of the law are large. Suppose that, as in the case of Temple, a defendant receiving the verdict of the jury again is committed to jail by reason of the Judge setting the finding aside. The case, tried a second time, again results favorably to the defendant, but again the verdict is set aside and again he is committed to prison. That course, continued, might involve the possibility of the prisoner's staying in jail for life, although jury after jury might exonerate him."

"Although the suit is a civil action," said another lawyer, "it is analogous to a criminal action, for if the defendant were guilty of converting to his own use money belonging to the concern of which he was President he would be liable criminally, and his prosecution under the criminal law would undoubtedly follow. But even as the case stands it is almost like a penal action, inasmuch as the defendant, if a judgment were returned against him, possibly would be unable to pay it, and would therefore have to go back to Ludlow Street Jail to serve the term required by the New York law—which is just like serving a regular sentence of the court. His liberty is in question, and when that is considered one must remember that the liberty for which the Anglo-Saxon race is celebrated is supposed to depend in considerable extent upon our jury system. Therefore, while not wishing to refer in any way to the action taken by Justice Rogers, for I do not know the circumstances that impelled his ruling, I believe that such judicial power should be used very cautiously and with a great deal of hesitation."

To the opinion of the Appellate Division quotsd Justice Landon dissented, saying that "if the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted the defendant will be put in jeopardy a second time in respect of the penalty, that is, 'for the same offense.' * * * Hence I think we should not depart from the long line of oldsr dscisions, thus sanctioned by Constitutional amendment, refusing in penal actions to set aside a verdict for the defendant. The People prosecuted the defendant for an alleged offense; the People, by their jury, have ahsolved him, and I advise that he go hence without delay."

O'DONNELLS' WILLS DISPUTED.

Large Bequests to Charity Made by Octogenarian Brothers.

To settle disputes that have arisen over the disposition of the estates of Hugh and Neal O'Donnell, octogenarian brothers, who died in 1902, proceedings have been begun in the Supreme Court by Patrick M. Carolan of Philadelphia, Arnold J. Toland, and William F. Clare, executors and trustees under the mutual wills of the brothers. In these wills bequests of many thousands of dollars are made to more than fifty religious and charitable institutions.

The brothers lived at 202 Henry Street, and never married. They were members of the H. & N. O'Donnell Cooperage Company. Their charities, which are said to have exceeded $40,000 a year, earned them celebrity, and Hugh received the title of Count from the Pope.

The brothers bequeathed $6,000 to their sister, Rebecca O'Donnell, a Catholic Sister, whose name in religion is Mary Rose, and is Superior of the Providence Retreat at Buffalo, N. Y. Anthony and Andrew O'Donnell, brothers, of Brooklyn, received $6,000 and $10,000 respectively, and John and Rebecca O'Donnell, nephew and niece, of Jersey City, each $5,000. The residue goes to many institutions, including the Columbus Hospital, the New York Catholic Protectory, Manhattan College, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, St. John's College, Fordham; the Sacred Heart Academy, and De La Salle Institute.

IVES SAID TO BE THE BUYER.

Stabler Residence Knocked Down at Auction for Over $130,000.

Brayton Ives, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, is said to be the real buyer of the house at 33 East Thirty-ninth Street, which was sold at auction on Friday. At that time the property was struck down to John Klincke on a bid of $130,724.

The house is one of two five-story American basement dwellings, built recently by Walter Stabler. It occupies a lot 25 by 98.9, on the north side of Thirty-ninth Street, about midway between Madison and Park Avenues.

Mr. Ives's residence was at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street for many years prior to 1900, when he sold the house to August Belmont. Subsequently, up to about a year ago, he lived at 83 Irving Place.

Monster Euchre Royal Arcanum Benefit.

A combination euchre party, concert, and reception for the benefit of the Hospital Bed Fund Association of the Royal Arcanum will be held in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, Manhattan, next Thursday evening. About 4,000 players are expected to take part in the euchre contest. There will be several door prizes, one of them being a grand upright piano, and each person purchasing a ticket, whether a euchre player or not, will have a chance at the prize. The admission will be $1.

B. Altman & Co.

To the assortments displayed in the showrooms of the following departments, which are situated on

THE THIRD FLOOR,

attention is particularly directed at this time:

LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES,

Upholstery Stuffs, also Cretonnes, and other Cotton fabrics, suitable for Summer decorations.

Furniture Slip Covers, Window Shades, Etc.

ORIENTAL RUGS

and various other floor coverings, particularly adapted for Summer furnishing.

DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART.

Bronzes, Porcelains, Electroliers, Lamps, Clocks, Etc., also various other articles for the ornamentation of Parlors, Libraries, Halls, Etc.

IMPORTED GOWNS, WAISTS, ETC.,

also adaptations from them, shown in the Dressmaking Department. Orders taken for Gowns, Blouses, Wraps, Riding Habits, Etc.

TRIMMED HATS

in late designs, which include recent importations. Turbans, Toques and Bonnets, in a variety of attractive styles.

Mourning Millinery, Veils, Etc.

WOMEN'S HALF-SHOES.

Patent Leather and Black or Tan Russian Calfskin Half-Shoes, in the new extremely low cut styles.

Also Welt Pumps, in the same leathers.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.



The DOVE DIMITY QUILT

is the ideal bed covering for use in summer homes.

It is light, dainty, durable, and is as easy to launder as a sheet.

It is made in four sizes and sold by leading dry goods stores.

Also special grade for hospitals and institutions.

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SCHOOL FIRE DRILLS ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS

Board of Superintendents Arranges a Code of Instructions.

REAL DRILLS THE RULE NOW

The Children Will March Out at All Hours and Under All Conditions.

Although fire drills were introduced into the public schools several years ago, the first attempt to make a code of directions that could be applied generally has just been made by the Board of Superintendents of the Department of Education. This general system has been made up largely from suggestions given by the Principals of the schools.

The drills will be held once a fortnight. They will be held at various hours and under all circumstances. The children must be ready to answer the signals, whether in the assembly room or during recess, while reciting, when one or more exits are supposed to be blocked, or where the peril may be assumed to be imminent to a particular tier of rooms. This is to accustom the children to the suddenness of the real emergencies.

Three strokes of the gong will call for a drill. The addition of a fourth stroke will tell the pupils that they must not wait for books and hats. In the case of real danger the younger children and those nearest the danger zone will be attended to first. Whether the signals to classes are in succession or simultaneous depends upon the circumstances in each school.

The signaling apparatus must be tested daily. Where such apparatus is lacking the Principals must make up their own code. They will be compelled to attend to the details at any rate, as scarcely two schools have a similar arrangement or situation. In every room of each school, including the janitors' quarters, a permanent programme of directions must be placed. Where there are two or more schools under one roof, the Principal who is to take charge of the dismissal will be designated by the District Superintendent.

On the outward march the Principal must see that two files of children do not meet. He must be familiar with the situation of the fire hydrants and keep his children on the move after they have left the building, so as not to interfere with the arrival of aid. While music is advisable, it is not demanded. The Superintendents recognize the value of the "swing" gained from a lively march. The Principals have been ordered to take particular care not to let the children catch cold by sending them out on cold or stormy days.

Rose Beckett Died from Disease.

The autopsy yesterday on the body of Rose Beckett, formerly an actress, who was found dead in her apartment, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street on Friday, showed that death was due to natural causes. George Rossiter, a boarder, who had been detained as a witness, was sent to the alcoholic ward of Bellevue.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS BLOUSES AND WAISTS.

Late productions in Paris Model Blouses are shown, of Chiffon and Taffeta Mousseline with lace applications and jour work; also copies and adaptations from them.

LACE WAISTS.

Waists of Crepe de Chine and Messaline, Japanese Habutai Silk, Etc.

Waists made by hand, of Persian Lawns and other sheer fabrics; also Hand-embroidered Waists.

(Showrooms on Second Floor.)

TEA GOWNS, ETC.

An exceedingly interesting collection of Tea Gowns, Boudoir and Garden Gowns, Negligees, etc., has recently been received from abroad.

It contains a great variety of very attractive styles, suitable for "At-Home" Dinners and Luncheons, as well as those intended for the Boudoir and Bath.

MADE-UP DRESSES

(Showrooms on Second Floor)

comprising an interesting selection of Dresses and Tailor-made Suits in the latest models, and made of materials suited for present and Summer wear.

Shirt Waist Suits of Taffetas, Louisine, Pongee and Burlingham Silks.

On TUESDAY, April 12th,

Crepe de Chine Dresses in various shades, Taffeta Silk lined, ... $38.00

Imperial Serge Walking Suits; Blue, Brown and Black, also of Mixed Tweeds, Taffeta Silk lined Eton coat, ... $23.00

Pedestrienne Plaited Skirts, of Black Cheviot and mixtures, ... 12.50

SILK MATERIALS FOR GOWNS.

Additional importations of Satin Messaline, Chiffon Taffetas and Lyon's Dyed Pongees.

Imported Foulards in choice designs.

Pin Head Checks and Hair-line Stripes in Chiffon Taffetas and Louisines, adapted for the popular Shirt Waist Dresses.

French Hand-made Silks, the wear of which is guaranteed.

In addition, arrangements have been made to offer at Special Sale, commencing

TUESDAY, April 12th,

10,000 YARDS OF FOULARD SILKS,

in a variety of dots and neat designs, at a special price.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

AUTHORS TO READ AT SHERRY'S

Magazine Writers Will Aid the Barnard College Library Fund.

A novel entertainment to raise funds for the library at Barnard College will be given at Sherry's next Saturday evening by the 1903 alumnae of the college. The entertainment will consist of the reading of articles that are to appear in the various magazines for May, the authors of the articles being the readers. Those who are to read and the titles of their stories follow.

Myra Kelly, "The Prince of Hester Street," from McClure's; Richard Le Gallienne, "Little Dinners with the Sphinx," from Ainslie's; Seumas McManus, "Bachelors of Braggy," from The Atlantic Monthly; Carolyn Wells, "Wild Animals," from The Century; Agnes Repplier, "Marriage in Fiction," from Harper's; Zona Gale, "Lady April and the Rag Baby," from Outing; Elizabeth Luther Cary, "Shakespeare's Viola, a Contrast Between the Interpretations of Viola Allen and Miss Matthieson," from The Lamp; Elene Foster, "From a Steamer Chair," from The Century; Herman K. Vielé, "Reincarnation," from The Bookman; Yone Noguchi, "Modern Women Writers of Japan," from The Critic; Broughton Brandenburg, "Imported Americans," from Leslie's. Walter S. Page, editor of The World's Work, will introduce the readers.

The price of tickets will be $2.50 each, and they may be had at Sherry's or from Dodd, Mead & Co., 372 Fifth Avenue.

TO HAVE A TARIFF DINNER.

Senators Daniel and Carmack to Attend Reform Club's Function.

The Reform Club will give a dinner on Saturday evening, April 16, at the Hotel Manhattan, when it is intended to emphasize the prime importance of the tariff issue in the coming National campaign. The question of Presidential candidates is not to be raised. The dinner, which has been called for 7 o'clock, will be under the auspices of the Tariff Reform Committee, and will take the place of the club's regular monthly smoker.

The speakers of the evening will come from widely separated parts of the country, in order, it is hoped, to better illustrate that the tariff, rather than the silver question, will be the generally recognized issue of the campaign.

Among those who have accepted invitations to be present are Senator Daniel of Virginia, Senator Carmack of Tennessee, Congressman De Armond of Missouri, Congressman Albert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Edward M. Shepard, Samuel Untermyer, Perry Belmont, Isaac M. Seligman, President Hephurn of the Chase National Bank, Horace White, John C. Sheehan, William E. Curtis, Isidor Straus, and Franklin Pierce.

It is proposed to restrict the number of diners to about 175 persons.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ACCORD.

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the ending of the negotiations between France and England. The case was indeed one of those in which well begun is half done. The very purpose of settling all the outstanding questions between the two nations of which any might at any time become threatening or troublesome, when taken up in good faith on each side, almost insured its own fulfillment. If the initial move came from King EDWARD, as seems not to be disputed, he is entitled to the gratitude, not alone of the two nations concerned, but of mankind for such an example. Some British journals complain that their country gave more than she got. But that complaint is not very gracious. It is the same complaint that has been made by a few Englishmen, and by not a few Canadians, as to the award of the Alaska Boundary Commission, in which the counsel for the United States succeeded in satisfying the Chief Justice of England of the justice of their case. But the most malcontent Canadian would hardly deny that the actual result was preferable to a war between the United Kingdom and the United States.

If the theory of "hereditary enmity" survived, France and England ought to be the last two nations in the world to arrive at a settlement of international questions excepting by war. They have fought each other harder and oftener and longer than any other two nations in Europe. Time was when the least of the questions which have now ceased from troubling would have been large enough to bring on a war. The world does move. Commerce is peace. And, just before the conclusion of the official negotiations was announced, another announcement was made in the press of the British and French capitals which is likely to have quite as great and as beneficent an influence as the official announcement upon the relations of the two nations. This was merely a notification that telephonic communication between England and France, which had theretofore been confined to Paris and London, had been extended "to the provincial towns" in each country "between which communication is at present practicable." The manufacturer in Lyons is now able to "call up" his customer in Manchester, or the manufacturer in Birmingham his customer in Marseilles, at an expense between the cities furthest apart of $2.50 for three minutes' conversation. This is the readiest of all possible methods for the clearing up of personal misunderstandings, simply to talk it over. Englishmen and Frenchmen have now, in fifty towns, facilities for this process brought to their own desks. And misunderstandings between Englishmen and Frenchmen are national as well as personal misunderstandings. The extension of this mode of direct communication until it embraces all England and all France will do at least as much to keep the peace as can be done by official negotiations, even as successful as those which have now been brought to a close.

OUR ACTUAL POPULATION.

It is an excellent idea of the Census Bureau to publish each year a bulletin giving the actual population of the Union and of its States and cities as nearly as this can be estimated from the data at its disposal, and this is only one of the many advantages to be secured from a permanent bureau. Under the old, haphazard system of taking a census but once in ten years, and that with a separate organization for each census, we got not merely a most imperfect census each time, but a series of errors that sometimes counterbalanced and sometimes aggravated each other. During the intervals we were left to the defective State and local counts and to such estimates as could be based on them.

The estimates of the bureau are now based on what is known as the "mathematical method." That is to say, one-tenth of the difference between the figures ten years apart is added to the figures of each year for each State and city. This method is adopted because it has been found that the percentage of increase from decade to decade is not maintained in fact. On the other hand, the method actually taken has been tested and verified by the figures of the past twenty years. Seventy-eight cities with a population of over 50,000 each were estimated to have in 1900 a total annual increase of 407,028; the count showed that they did have a total of 414,793, a variation of less than 2 per cent. Of course there is room for considerable error in individual cases in such a rule, and the error is likely to be greater in the smaller divisions. But in the population of a State, and still more in the population of the entire country, the margin of probable error is reduced very low indeed, as the example just cited shows.

It is, therefore, practically safe to trust to the accuracy of the estifate which puts the population of the country at less than 100,000 below 80,000,000 for the year 1903. The detailed figures are 79,900,389. This is an increase since 1900 of 3,905,814, or an annual increase of 1,301,938. Applying the rule above referred to, it may be estimated that the population in 1910 will reach 89,013,566, or, approximately, ninety millions. With this impressive increase in the total population, we have a corresponding increase in the population of the several States. Of these only twenty-two have less than 1,000,000 each, and fourteen exceed 2,000,000; while we have such imperial Commonwealths as New York, with over 7,500,000; Pennsylvania, with 6,500,000; Illinois, with over 5,000,000, and Texas, with more than 3,000,000. Still more striking for residents of New York City at least, is the fact that there are forty-two States of the Union each one with less population than this city, which is now estimated at 3,716,139, within a few thousands of one-half the population of the State. Following New York in population are Chicago, 1,873,880; Philadelphia, 1,367,716; St. Louis, 612,279, and Boston, 594,618.

CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

The friends of Japan all over the world are warning her against intoxication with success, and particularly, as one of them, the military correspondent of The London Times, puts it, against "seeking to penetrate into the recesses of Asia, in chase of a receding will o' the wisp." In fact, if peace were to be made to-day, on the basis of the "uti possidetis," Japan would obtain much, and much the most important part, of that for which she went to war. For she is in secure possession, so far as we can see, of all Korea. She went to war primarily to prevent Russia from gaining a lodgment in the peninsula of which Russian possession would be a perpetual menace to the independent national existence of Japan. This object is gained if Japan maintains her present position. Add a free port on the Gulf of Liautung, equal trading rights in Manchuria, and the reduction of Russia's occupation of that province to a railway guard—which are precisely our own interests and objects in Manchuria—and Japan would have won her case. To demand much beyond this would be to imperil what she has.

What is supposed to be particularly tempting to the statesmen of Tokio is the prospect of wielding all the power of China, latent and inchoate as that power is in a military sense, in addition to her own and raising the cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," a cry that would be far more popular in China than in Japan. The friends of Japan point out that the raising of this cry would be to "run counter to the interests of Europe and America." It would be a notice to quit served upon every nation owning possessions east of Suez. But it is a gratifying proof that the Japanese are not overelated that they have not raised this cry. They have foregone the very tempting opportunity that seemed to be offered to them by the incompetent politicians of China to add the resources of that great and rich and populous empire to their own. This they have done by their prompt acquiescence in Mr. HAY'S proposal to neutralize China by a guarantee of all the Powers, including the belligerents. In this view the assent of Japan was a "self-denying ordinance" for which she should have credit. The military correspondent of The London Times adds:

> When Mr. HAY'S proposals fell like a bombshell in the diplomatic dovecote there was a great fluttering among the doves. In view of the previous action of the United States, Russia was suspicious of the motive, while the friends of Japan only saw her deprived of an eventual and valuable coadjutor. There were hesitation and demur. History may say that the initiative of the United States was the most remarkable act of statesmanship of the opening years of the century, and let us hope it may add that it saved the world from the greatest menace of modern times. Reflection will surely induce all men of sense to agree that not only was Mr. HAY in the right, but that in the interests of the world's peace, neutrality should be imposed upon China, even though the "ultima ratio" has to be resorted to in the process. Neither of the combatants would have any reason to complain, since one would be saved from a danger that is obvious and imminent, and the other from an equal danger, though one superficially less obvious and more remote.

DISEASE AS A WAR ALLY.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg to the effect that an epidemic of cholera and typhoid is threatened at Harbin, the Russian military base in Manchuria, is surprising only by reason of the fact that it was permitted to pass the censorship. Even during the peaceful conditions of last year zymotic disease was sufficiently prevalent to call attention to the existence of causes which at any moment might become extremely active in inducing a disastrous epidemic. They have been held in check during the Winter by the continuous frost, but as the snow disappears and the ground softens the real conditions are becoming apparent. The streets are filthy with accumulations of decomposing organic refuse; the River Sungari, from which the public water supply is taken, is polluted to a dangerous degree; no facilities for adequate filtration have been provided, and the shallow wells which are the dependence of those who do not draw from the river are little better than pockets in swampy spots which fill with surface water made dangerous by the filth accumulations of the Winter.

Russian civilization has not reached the stage of development which recognizes the importance of systematic public sanitation. Protests against the conditions existing at Harbin are regarded as treasonable, and are met by prosecutions instituted by the management of the trans-Siberian railroad. The sanitary reformer is regarded as a public enemy. Already the hospitals are congested and the supply of medicines and disinfectants is said to be exhausted. The difficulties in the way of replacement of hospital supplies are said to be insuperable, as requisitions on St. Petersburg are not honored. Under such conditions what may happen at Harbin before the Summer is fairly begun makes it a serious problem whether Japan's most powerful and efficient allies are not disease and death from easily preventable causes, but which the Russian medical staff seems to be taking no steps to prevent.

What has been learned from experience in former wars seems to be easily forgotten. In the Crimea the French lost 236 men from sickness to 64 from wounds in each thousand. The death rate of the English was 179 from sickness and 47 from wounds. In Mexico the French lost, per 1,000, 140 from sickness and 49 from wounds. In the Russo-Turkish war the Russians lost, per 1,000, 113 from sickness and 49 from wounds. The losses in the American civil war during two years, June, 1861, to June, 1863, were 53.2 per thousand, of which 8.6 were from wounds and 44.6 from sickness. In the Boer war, while the figures are not at hand in complete form, it is well known that sickness was vastly more fatal than Boer marksmanship, deadly as that was admitted to be.

The Russian troops in Manchuria are peculiarly susceptible to sickness. They have been enfeebled by the rigors of a hard Winter, with incomplete housing, insufficient food, and probably a total disregard of the hygiene of the person. Most of them are ignorant peasants who have never learned to take care of themselves at home and still less afield. The medical staff is probably not inefficient, but efficiency counts for very little in the circumstances which attend its work in Manchuria. The efficiency of the Red Cross service depends largely upon the measure of intelligent co-operation given by those it seeks to serve, and of this it may expect very little from the horde of Russian conscripts which has been sent to the East. It is a safe prediction that ten will die or be incapacitated by sickness for every one who is killed or incapacitated by Japanese bullets.

FREEING THE BUSINESS STREETS.

It will hardly be contended, even by the able committee of the Chamber of Commerce which proposed it, that the plan of controlling traffic in the streets urged by the Chamber is adequate and complete. But it clearly does provide for substantial improvement and points the way to further improvement.

Two features of the plan are especially promising. One is the provision for a "loading platform" to be authorized on the payment of an annual fee, at which alone trucks can discharge goods across a sidewalk. This gives the authorities a definite hold on this particular service and renders regulation relatively simple. The license must be renewed each year, and no one can get a renewal who has not complied with the law, if the authorities do their duty. Moreover, since the platform is the only place at which goods can legally be loaded or discharged across the walk, it will be easy to detect and to prove violations, and thus to restrict or abolish them. Another feature of importance in the proposed plan is the creation of a special bureau in the Police Department, charged with the supervision and administration of the ordinances regarding traffic. Intelligent special attention of a body of picked men with thorough knowledge of the laws and of the business will secure a vigilance, uniformity, and efficiency in the inspection of traffic and in its handling such as is quite out of the question where the matter is left to the general care of the police. The policemen of New York have shown clearly enough that, with proper training and direction, they can handle work of this sort with admirable precision and energy. The management of the cross currents of travel at the intersection of crowded streets under the simple plan adapted from foreign use by Capt. PIPER is evidence of that, as, indeed, was the working of the "Broadway Squad" before his day. We note that Commissioner McADOO intimates that legislation will be needed to enable him to appoint an extra Deputy Commissioner to take charge of such a bureau. While that may be, it is surely possible to put the matter in the general charge of some officer without delay, since it is not a question of entirely new work but of organizing and making effective work that is now imperfectly performed.

But when all that can be done with the change in the ordinances and in the organization of the police has been done there will still remain much confusion and difficulty, which can probably not be removed except by the plan of providing places for loading and unloading within the buildings. This, or its equivalent, is the only possible solution of the vexatious problem, and ultimately it is probable that this will be required, at least in the cases of new buildings, and then gradually more generally. Such a requirement would necessarily be to some extent in the nature of a tax on business and an impediment to it, for it is cheaper to use the sidewalks free than to occupy space for which rent is paid. But if the requirement is rigidly enforced it will be found that a large gain is secured in the rapidity of transport through the streets and some also in the rapidity of loading and unloading, and this will go to balance the expense of rent. At present the cost of moving goods to and from stores and terminals through the streets is out of all proportion to the cost of moving them by rail or water, and the systematic regulation of the former business would be as advantageous as has been the skilful organization and administration of the latter.

TO AVERT ANOTHER KISHINEFF.

To-day is the Russian Easter. By a strange and horrible perversion of the spirit and meaning of the day, it is upon this day, or at least at this season, that murderous outbreaks of Russian bigotry against the Jews are most anxiously apprehended. The inhuman circular which we printed the other day from Odessa fixed Eastertide as the date for a repetition in Odessa of the horrors of Kishineff.

In these circumstances the report is very gratifying which Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS has been able to make of the official action taken largely as the result of his own labors. In England it seems that the matter has been taken up by the Government at the instigation of Lord LANSDOWNE. In this country the President has taken prompt action by causing the danger to be brought to the attention of the Russian Ambassador, while our Ambassador at St. Petersburg has instituted investigations through the Consul at Odessa and reported the results to Washington.

There is every hope that these various representations have been effectual. But what a comment it is upon the social and political condition of Russia that they should be needed. Fancy our having to call the attention of the Government of Great Britain or of France or of Germany to the fact, as matter of common notoriety, that a massacre of certain peaceable and law-abiding residents of one of those countries was in contemplation and that action by the Government was needed to avert it. Yet, after Kishineff, nobody can pretend that such a notification is superfluous when addressed to Russia. The notification will probably be effective, since nobody outside of Russia can be expected to sympathize with Russian persecution of the Jews. Considerations of humanity entirely apart, every such persecution induces emigration of the persecuted class, in the first instance to neighboring States, and it is an emigration, as Mr. HAY pointed out in the case of Roumania, of persons who have been artificially incapacitated from learning how to earn their livelihoods or how to become valuable citizens of any country. It is an emigration burdensome to every country to which it goes. Russia is not at present in a position to attract to herself any odium that can be averted. Her power to suppress anti-Semitic demonstrations being beyond question, she may be expected at this juncture to exert that power.

HIGH FINANCE.

It is difficult to understand why Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON should have taken the public quite as fully into his confidence as he has concerning the Amalgamated Copper deal, and manifested so much readiness to go on the witness stand and make a clean breast of it, unless his conscience has been troubling him o' nights. Of course, he is at the moment desirous of making uncomfortable certain interests which he alleges did not play fair with him in the Boston gas deal; but this motive seems scarcely strong enough, considering the amount involved, to make it to his interest to draw aside the curtain from transactions yielding a profit of $66,000,000, the history of which he assures the public is saturated with fraud.

Obviously Mr. LAWSON wants to confess, and will not be happy until he has opportunity of doing so. He regards the gas investigation as but the first step in a series of revelations which will, if pursued to the end, permit the public to "witness a series of flashlight pictures, to which, for flashlighting generally, the United States Shipbuilding fandango will look like a midnight silhouette." This is picturesque language, and shows that Mr. LAWSON has a vocabulary which, if he is permitted to exercise it on the witness stand, will carry disquietude to those who would perhaps prefer that quite another sort of witness had been called. This, for example, is very much like "talking right out in meeting":

> As I sat day after day in the courtroom for four weeks and listened to samples of perjury new to a Massachusetts Supreme Court, I was compelled to a conclusion that the first leg of what had been started as a tuning-up contest was, because of the rawness developed, liable to be advanced to the second or third round of a real lid-raising set-to before reaching one of those natural sobering-down halting places which usually bring the high priests of lofty finance back to earth and dollars. * * * Knowing what I do, I would shudder for any friend who stood to-day where I stand, but—well, I have been shuddering so continuously for my friends since the Amalgamated flotation that I have forgotten how to shudder for myself.

Mr. LAWSON is something of a talker upon occasion. It would be a great pity if the opportunity he desires for lid-lifting were denied him. We fully agree with him "that only good can come from any fair, honest, and systematic retracing of a record in high finance which for geometrical crookedness has never been equaled." It would be especially instructive to learn how great fortunes are made in speculative transactions by certain bold operators of the kind to whom Mr. LAWSON probably refers. The public, from whom these fortunes are gathered in one way or another, have a right to a peep behind the scenes to see how the stage machinery is manipulated. Evidently Mr. LAWSON thinks he can tell us, and he will render an important public service if he will keep his promise and do what he can to assist in "blowing the lid and the receptacle to which it was attached so far into space that it would require the passing of the present generation and the coming of new ones before any new lid could be so snugly adjusted to a new receptacle as to allow any kind of public plundering fermentation."

It would not be wise to inquire too curiously into Mr. LAWSON'S motive in all this. Practically, it makes little difference. If he will tell all he knows of what passes nowadays for high finance he will do a great deal to re-establish business on a sound basis of common honesty and a fair exchange of values.

GENERAL NOTES.

There were forty applications for positions in the Fire Department of New Haven, Conn., and only eleven met the requirements. Nine failed on the mental examination and sixteen on the physical, and four would not take the latter.

* * *

Col. Henry O. Kent of Lancaster, N. H., who was a classmate of Admiral George Dewey at Norwich Military University, has been chosen Commander of the New Hampshire Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. John C. Black, Commander in Chief of the organization, was a guest of the department at the time of the election. Col. Kent has been prominent in politics and has been a delegate to several National Conventions.

* * *

Fifteen murders were committed in New England during the month of March just passed, most of them without apparent motive. In only seven cases were arrests made of suspected persons. Five of the victims of the murders were women.

* * *

One voting machine was used in the late municipal election in Chicago, and registered twenty votes in one minute and forty seconds after the polls were opened. It was the first time such a machine had been used in that city, and its results were pronounced good at the close of the election.

* * *

A jury in a Chicago court has awarded $100 each to two negro women who had sued a theatre management for damages after being excluded from occupying orchestra seats for which they purchased tickets Aug. 12 last. Employes of the theatre told them that the tickets were for Aug. 11, but offered to refund the money or give them seats in the balcony. These propositions they refused, and began suits under the Civil Rights act.

* * *

Officials of the University of Chicago are endeavoring to procure funds by subscription for a chime of bells, to be hung in Mitchell Tower as a memorial to the late Alice Freeman Palmer, who was Dean of Women at the university from 1893 to 1895. The bells are to cost $11,000.

* * *

St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M., of Portsmouth, N. H., celebrated on Wednesday evening, April 6, its two thousandth stated communication. The lodge's history dates back to June, 1736, and until March, 1780, it was the only Masonic lodge in New Hampshire, its jurisdiction being bounded by the State lines.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Tewsley, who died at the residence of her daughter, in Cooksville, Ontario, on Tuesday afternoon, April 5, is said to have been 105 years old, lacking one month. She was born in Surrey, England, and the date of her birth is given as May 5, 1799. She leaves five sons, two daughters, and grandsons and great-grandsons.

* * *

An anti-treating movement is making considerable headway in Montreal, Quebec, Members of the league pledge their solemn word of honor not to accept nor to offer to others any intoxicating liquors in any public bar, hotel, or club.

* * *

Habitual drunkards after conviction in Montreal, Quebec, are now given the option of paying a fine, imprisonment, or taking a certain cure. At present there are twenty-two under treatment, ten at their homes and twelve at the jail. Each patient is expected to take sixteen doses of the prescribed medicine each day, and is warned not to drink any intoxicating liquors during the time of trial. One official, asked about the effects of the experiments, said: "Wait; we are doing very well."

* * *

There was a large and interested audience present at the dedication, in Leavenworth, Kan., on Sunday afternoon, April 3, of the William Small Memorial Home for Aged Women, which Mrs. William Small had erected at an expense of $50,000 as a memorial to her late husband. Rabbi Joseph Kahn offered a prayer, and addresses were made by Gov. W. J. Bailey, Mayor D. R. Anthony, Jr., Major R. W. McClaughry, and the Rev. D. N. Pags of the Presbyterian Church.

* * *

A silver manufacturing company in Meriden, Conn., has had a loving cup made of some of a lot of silver that was lately stolen from it, and has presented the cup to Detective Henry J. Donnelly of New Haven, who recovered the property and arrested the thief.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Persons living in less favored cities, such as New York and Chicago, where trolley conductors and passengers are each other's natural enemies, find it difficult to understand or believe in the millennial conditions existing here.

No conductor here ever says "Step lively!" or "Up in front, there!" or "Think I'm goin' to wait here all day?" No Washington conductor ever starts his car with a jerk just as a fat woman with her arms full of parcels is trying not to sit down in a thin man's lap.

To-day's evening papers contain an account of a transaction which will appear to the residents of the benighted cities referred to as apocryphal, but is a true illustration of the ideal conditions here. A conductor named Edward Rivercomb, on the City and Suburban Railroad, was the victim of a pickpocket, a coarse person, doubtless from New York, who relieved him of $10 worth of car tickets. Mr. Rivercomb had to pay the company.

Several persons who ride to business daily on Mr. Rivercomb's car learned of the occurrence, and yesterday they presented to him a purse of $10, accompanying it with a letter expressive of their appreciation of his courtesy in the performance of his duties.

As to Washington, the Scriptural prediction of the time when the lion shall lie down with the lamb is thus fulfilled.

***

In course of general debate on the Military Academy bill in the House, Representative Wade of Iowa made a speech in which he arraigned Attorney General Knox for having begun only four suits against the trusts during the last year, notwithstanding 453 trusts were reported to the House as doing business in violation of the law.

"How long will it take at this rate?" inquired Mr. Wade, "to prosecute and abolish all the trusts of this country? It reminds me of a small boy who went to a mill with a sack of grain long ago out on the prairie in Iowa, who got tired watching the slow turning of the stones, and he said to the miller, 'How long is this thing going to take; I'm in a hurry.'

"'Oh,' the miller said, 'this is as fast as it can go.'

"'Well,' said the boy, 'I can eat the flour faster than it is grinding there.'

"'You might,' said the miller, 'but how long could you keep it up?'

"The boy said: 'I could keep it up until I starved to death.'"

PURE WATER NEEDED.

Millions Spent to Obtain What the City Should Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is necessary to increase the city water supply for better protection against fire, it is certainly equally important to improve its quality for domestic purposes.

Twenty years ago, one of the reasons given in explanation of why wine and beer were the almost universal beverage in European countries was that their water, especially in the large cities, was not fit to drink, while we were able to boast that our Croton was the finest in the world. Now these conditions are reversed. In Vienna, Austria, where their water was especially bad, they now boast the finest. Similar changes have occurred in Paris and other cities.

By reason of the conditions here, our citizens, who have not yet taken to the use of beer and wine as a general beverage, spend many millions annually for bottled water. Many who cannot afford to buy water by the bottle (said to be pure spring water) are put to the annoyance and expense of boiling it. Many thousands of dollars are also spent for filters, the water very often being so muddy that it is unfit for bathing or the washing of clothes. Yet no doubt it is used in bakeries in the mixing of bread, as well as in other places where water is used in the preparation of food for sale, as well as for the cleaning of vessels used for food.

It seems to me almost any outlay would be justified to remedy this condition.

J. B. BLOOMINGDALE.

New York, April 8, 1904.

SOCIETY WOMEN PAY PROMPTLY.

Says Fashionable Set Is Methodical, Too, as Well as Honorable and Fair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Articles have appeared in the press which have left the impression that I had asserted that the wealthy women who patronize fashionable dressmakers do not pay their accounts promptly.

The opposite is the fact; the ladies whom I have had the pleasure to serve have always paid large accounts with punctilious promptness, and have made a practice of paying their bills before they were presented in due course. I hope you will publish this refutation of what has long been a popular fallacy.

My knowledge of the facts convinces me that New York society women are not only methodical, but as a class quite honorable and fair.

JULIA WARD.

New York, April 8, 1904.

NEGLECT OF CUBAN TRADE.

Believes People South of Rio Grande Fear United States' Intentions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Cuban Trade Neglected," is the heading of an article in your paper to-day. It is painful to read that our manufacturers and merchants know little or nothing of how to trade with the people of Cuba and the rest of this hemisphere. Here we are about to "dig the canal," so as to get to the Far East, and pay not the slightest heed to the possibilities of trade with the fifty millions of South Americans, Mexicans, &c., and the Canadians.

The wisest policy is to knit Canada to us by commercial relations, and political relations may then come easy.

But the violent wrenching of the friendly feelings of the people south of the Rio Grande caused by the violent methods of President Roosevelt has caused alarm and fear among them as to our possible purposes toward their interests and territory.

E. R. D.

New York, April 8, 1904.

Wrote "Little Drops of Water."

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Mrs. Julia A. Fletcher Carney, who wrote the famous poem "Little Things," celebrated her eighty-first birthday at Galesburg, Ill., on Wednesday, April 6. She is hale and hearty and retains her remarkable mental faculties. Following is the poem, which has been translated into many languages, recited and sung in all the civilized countries of the world:

Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the beauteous land.

So the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity.

So our little errors
Lead the soul away
From the path of virtue
Far in sin to stray.

Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Help to make earth happy
Like the heaven above.

The poem was written in 1845, when Mrs. Carney was a school teacher in Boston. Her object in writing the lines was to impress upon the minds of her pupils the importance of little things. Mrs. Carney's husband, who was a Universalist minister, died in Galesburg in 1871.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

A Career of Successes.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

There must be something in Judge Parker personally besides the political fact and knowledge which he may be able to exercise to account for his unbroken record of success. This is proved by the fact that he has always been ahead of his ticket.

Confident of His Election.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The nomination of Judge Parker is practically certain; and we have the utmost confidence that he will be elected.

Not Yet Sure.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

It is not true now that Parker "is virtually nominated," and that will not be true when New York instructs for him on the 18th of April. The trend of public sentiment toward Parker has been very strong in the past few days, and if it continues to grow he will be nominated. But there is a grave danger to him if his "fool friends" do not quit advocating him upon grounds that are offensive to many Democrats.

Hill and Parker.

From The Baltimore Sun.

If Judge Parker is nominated at St. Louis, he, and not Mr. Hill, will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and people—outside of New York at least—will not consider Mr. Hill at all. Why should they? If the country wants a change in the Administration, Mr. Hill's advocacy of Judge Parker's nomination will not foredoom the Judge to defeat. The average voter does not lack common sense.

Nothing Certain Yet.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Judge Parker may be nominated, but so may half a dozen other conservative Democrats, and all in all it is best to await until July before venturing upon probecies. The race is open to all.

Instructions Urged.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

If the New York delegation desires to promote the candidacy of Judge Parker it ought to instruct and instruct hard.

Timed.

From The Chicago News.

"That was a great sermon you preached this morning," said the old deacon, "and it was well-timed, too."

"Yes," rejoined the parson, with a deep sigh, "I noticed that."

"Noticed what?" asked the puzzled deacon.

"That several of the congregation looked at their watches frequently," answered the good man, with another deep sigh.

WILLIAMS FOR SECOND PLACE.

Recognition Due South, for It Has Been "a Long Time Between Drinks."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sentiment in this State is somewhat divided between Grover Cleveland and Judge Alton B. Parker as Democratic nomines for President. The South has been the backbone to Dsmocracy for many, many years, and I think it is about time that she should meet with a reward from her sister States in the North, East, and West. This can be done by selecting John Sharp Williams of Mississippi for second place on the ticket. He is no stranger to the Democracy of the entire country, and if he is worthy of being their leader in Congress (and a good one he has surely made) he certainly ought to be placed on the ticket for Vice President.

His record as minority leader in Congress speaks for itself.

It is always best to select a man for an office whom we know something of. Williams, therefore, is the man who would fill the office to the credit and honor of the country and his party. The war has been over close on to forty years, and during that time the South has been true to the Union; this she clearly and fully demonstrated during the Spanish-American war. Why, then, should we not be entitled to some of the honors? If our votes are desired by the Democracy of the North, East, and West—and we have given them every time called upon—it strikes me that it is about time that the Democracy should "ante up" and give us a treat, as it has been "a long time between drinks." Nothing will do more toward uniting the North and South than to divide honors with us, for we have been faithful and true.

R. G. MUSGROVE.

Rosedale, Miss., April 7, 1904.

STATESMAN AND JOURNALIST.

Hearst Statistics from the Congressional Record and from Hearst's Paper.

From The Sun.

The Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of New York has sat in the House—or has been supposed to sit there—for just 108 working days. The paucity of references by The Congressional Record to his presence and legislative performances during this period of five months is shown in the subjoined summary:

THE HON. WILLIAM R. HEARST.

Speeches delivered	0
Incidental remarks	0
Motions and points of order	0
Reports made	0
Petitions and papers presented	0
Resolutions introduced	1
Bills introduced	5
Yea or nay votes	6

The infrequency of the mention of Mr. Hearst's name in the official journal might be explained on the theory that he shrinks from public notice. It might be supposed that he dislikes to see his name in type; even in the highly respectable type employed by the Government Printing Office.

This statistical exhibit, however, is not complete without this additional table, recording the several appearances of the Hon. William R. Hearst's name on five pages of a single number of one of his own newspapers, The New York American, of Thursday last:

	Display Type.	Ordinary Type.
Editorial page	4	24
News page 2	1	19
News page 3	10	17
News page 4	5	35
News page 6	13	51
	33	146
Grand total		179

The two tables should be considered conjointly. They illustrate in a beautiful way the law of typographical compensation.

Return Steamship Passage Available.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES I read an article mentioning that steamship agents are having difficulties in supplying passage to those people who would return to these shores between May and August. I am willing to think that this is an error on your part, but at any rate it is very misleading. I for one have taken passage to Europe for this month, intending to return here early in July or late in June. The steamship people, who ought to be in a position to know, told me that it would not be necessary for me to engage my return passage in advance, as westward travel at that time would still be comparatively light, so that I would have no difficulty whatever in securing the desired accommodation on the other side a week or two before sailing. In order to make sure of this, I made inquiries at another steamship office, and was told the same.

EDWARD O. CARREN.

New York, April 8, 1904.

HEARST MEETING—SUCH A JAM!

It Was in Chattanooga; Nine Persons Were Present.

From The Chattanooga Times.

One of the largest attended and most enthusiastic meetings in its history was held last night by the Hearst Club. Present were:

1. H. P. Fry.
2. Joe McCutcheon.
3. Gordon Russell.
4. E. E. Young.
5. F. A. Hood.
6. William Davidson.
7. J. H. Poe.
8. A Republican who had no other place to go and wandered in by accident.
9. A citizen whose curiosity led him to go up and see what the Court House bell was ringing for.

A stirring resolution was adopted amid thunders of applause and tumultuous cheers in which all loyal Democrats were urged not to act the part of sheep.

One of the gratifying sights of the occasion was the appearance of F. A. Hood, the President of the Bryan Club, who appeared reconciled to the fact that the Hearst Club was now employing the thunder of the Bryan Club, although at a former meeting he uttered a vigorous protest against any such action.

Mr. Cushman Got Attention.

From The Washington Post.

Mr. Cushman, of Washington, was addressing the House Thursday, but he had great difficulty in making himself heard. Members were walking about the hall, chatting and laughing, and at the Speaker's table several members engaged Mr. Cannon in animated discussion.

When Mr. Cushman discovered that he was practically without an audience he paused suddenly in speech and walking half way down the aisle he called out in a voice that no one could fail to hear:

"Mr. Speaker, I trust I am not disturbing anybody by my remarks."

Mr. Cushman had attention during the rest of his speech.

Stunts for a Genealogist.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Somerville genealogist received recently a letter from a lady who wants to join the Colonial Dames. It began: "I write to ask your assistance in looking up my posterity." Some time ago he received a letter from a lady out West, who wrote that she had been informed that she was descended "from Sir Walter Raleigh, who came over in the Mayflower," and asked him to trace the complete line of descent.

THEY ARE FAR AWAY.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

We chuckle o'er the queerish folk
Who guide the Eastern fray,
We find a fund of merriment
In all they do and say;
We quite forget—so far are the
The anguish and the fears;
We cannot hear the cries of pa
We do not see the tears.

We make the curt and harmless quip,
We fling the idle jest;
The tug of war appears to us
Like schoolboys' playful test.
We fail to note that through the smoke
The death mask grimly leers,
We cannot hear the wounded moan,
We do not see the tears.

OLIVER HARRIMAN'S ESTATE $20,000,000

Surrogate Silkman Admits His Will to Probate.

DOCUMENT TWENTY YEARS OLD

Railroad Man Who Died Recently Was Adjudged Incompetent to Manage His Affairs a Year Ago.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 9.—The will of Oliver Harriman, who died at Mount Kisco two weeks ago, was filed in the Surrogate's Court this morning. It is estimated that the decedent left an estate of $20,000,000. In the transfer tax affidavit the executors say the estate is upward of $10,000. The will as filed to-day includes five codicils and was executed over twenty years ago.

Surrogate Silkman admitted the will to probate. About a year ago Mr. Harriman was adjudged incompetent to manage his affairs, and Judge Keogh set aside a portion of the estate for the maintenance of the children. It was arranged that each of the children should receive $12,000 a year. The will, of course, stands, having been made many years before the testator was declared incompetent.

The original will was executed May 5, 1882, and the codicils thereto in the same year, and on April 29, 1884; May 14, 1889; Dec. 10, 1892, and Jan. 10, 1895. The heirs at law and beneficiaries under the will and the codicils are as follows: James Law Harriman of Paris, France; Anna F. Vanderbilt and Lillian Travers, New York City; Oliver Harriman, White Plains; Jefferson Borden Harriman, Mount Kisco; Joseph Harriman, Newport, R. I.; Herbert Harriman, Westbury, L. I.; Rosamond H. Owen, William Earl Dodge, Anna C. Dodge, Samuel C. Sands, Winthrop Sands, Margaret Rutherford, Barbara C. Rutherford, Oliver Harriman, second; Mary S. Harriman, Oliver Corley Harriman, Ethel B. Harriman, and Joseph Harriman, Jr.

The will and codicils were all executed prior to the death of Mrs. Laura Harriman, the wife of the decedent, who died on May 31, 1901. It gave to his wife all the household furniture, silver, paintings, books, works of art, horses and carriages at his home in Riverdale, free from the debts, control, or engagements of any future husband; the income on $400,000 for life, and the power of appointment to designate the beneficiaries of $200,000 of the principal under her will.

To his sister, Rosamond H. Owen, he directs the executors to set apart $10,000 and pay her the income as long as she lives.

The residuary estate is to be divided in as many shares as there are children surviving or their issue, in trust until they arrive at the age of twenty-five years, and upon attaining that age to pay him the principal, except $60,000, the income of which he is to receive, and at his death the said $60,000 to be equally divided among the children.

Regarding the bequests designed for the benefit of his daughters, the testator directs the executors and trustees to apply the income of their bequests to their use for life, free from the debts, control, or engagements of any husband, and at her death to pay the principal to her children surviving.

He also provides as follows: "And when, as just prior to the marriage of my daughter Emeline to William Earl Dodge, I settle for her benefit the sum of $50,000 by indenture bearing date the fifth day of December, 1879, between myself and the United States Trust Company of New York, and I make hereafter similar settlements for the benefit of my other daughters now unmarried, and I may hereafter from time to time make advances to my sons for the purpose of establishing them respectively in business, I therefore direct that the respective amounts of such settlements, excluding interest thereon, be eliminated and deducted from the share of each in their part of the residuary estate."

The executors appointed under the will are Laura Harriman, wife (now deceased;) Joseph T. Low, brother-in-law, and the United States Trust Company. The first codicil, executed in 1882, confirms the will and increases the trust bequest to his sister, Rosamond H. Owen, from $10,000 to $25,000.

The second codicil, of April 29, 1884, again increases the trust fund of Rosamond H. Owen from $25,000 to $30,000, and increases the trust fund of his wife from $400,000 to $500,000, and provides in respect to the shares of the sons the limitation to the amount of the principal of the share of each son upon his attaining the age of twenty-five years, to one-half of the principal of each share instead of the deduction of $60,000.

The third codicil, dated May 14, 1889, devises his dwelling and land at 21 West Fifty-seventh Street and his stables on Fifty-sixth Street to his wife during her natural life, with an additional allowance to maintain the same. At her death the property is left to her children, share and share alike.

The fourth codicil, of Dec. 10, 1892, revokes the bequest to James Low Harriman and places it in trust, the income of which is to be paid to him during his natural life, and upon his death the principal to be equally divided among his children. The codicil also revokes the appointments and trustees, and designates Laura Harriman, Oliver Harriman, Jr., and J. Borden Harriman as executors. The codicil confirms the will and appoints the United States Trust Company as executor, with the above-named executors and trustees.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned this evening from a week's visit to New York.

Capt. Woodbury Kane is here for a short visit.

Miss Edith Livingston Mason, who has been in Europe for several months, arrived this evening to spend a few days with her father, A. Livingston Mason.

Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull are at Dudley Place.

Mrs. Sally Hargous Elliot is spending a few days in New York.

Mrs. M. C. Sturtevant, daughter of the late Bishop Clark, and Miss Sturtevant have arrived at their cottage near the Second Beach.

Deblois & Eldridge report the rental of the H. G. Marquand villa, Linden Gate, on Rhode Island Avenue, to Charles F. Pfiser of New York for the coming season, and of the Mrs. J. Amory De Blois cottage on Gibbs Avenue to Mrs. R. E. Henry of New York. Mr. Pfiser has occupied the Marquand villa for the two past seasons.

"Parsifal" Recital in East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 9.—Mrs. Henry Albert Potter and Miss Potter of 95 Harrison Street, East Orange, this afternoon entertained a large number of guests at a lecture recital on "Parsifal," given by Mrs. William Spencer Crosby of Chicago. The reception was also made the occasion for the presentation to Orange society of Mrs. Stephen J. Meeker, who has recently moved from Newark to East Orange. Mrs. and Miss Potter were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Charles B. Yardley of East Orange, Mrs. William Runkle of Orange, and Mrs. William Field of Newark.

Death of an Old-Time Actress.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 9.—Mrs. Addie Farwell, an actress, who had been playing with Lewis Morrison in "Faust" for the last two seasons, died here to-day. She was taken ill with pneumonia while the company was playing an engagement in Fredonia Monday night. Mrs. Farwell was sixty-four years old and a native of Boston, Mass.

REFINEMENT STRIKES IN.

Pillow Shams Reduce Tenderloin Police to the Poetry Stage.

Already the effect of Capt. Cottrell's order that the police of the Tenderloin Station must supply pillow shams for their dormitory is being felt. "We'll have refinement here or break a leg," was the commander's declaration to his men on Friday, and now the most popular books in the precinct library are Lord Chesterfield's letters and a bound volume of Godey's Lady's Book for 1840.

Half of the policemen in West Thirtieth Street went shopping yesterday, and spent their "off time" at bargain counters, acquiring pillow shams to suit their individual fancies. Wonderful creations were carried back to the station—some with bebé ribbons and outstanding ruffs, others of Irish linen, with the cutest possible drawnwork borders.

These outward and visible signs of inward and spiritual refinement were displayed with pride by their possessors, the only drop of bitterness being in the cup of "Black Jack" Cassidy. He had squandered $2.67 on as dainty a pair of shams as ever covered a policeman's pillow, and then read in the Lady's Book that the purple trimmings, by no possible stretch of artistic license, could be considered as harmonizing with his distinctly brunette type of beauty. When this realization was forced upon him he had a relapse from his refinement, but became convalescent on finding that he could exchange his purchase at the store.

Policeman Black, who usually is stationed at the Waldorf-Astoria, and therefore is accepted as an authority on fashion, was much in demand, and his decisions on questions of taste in the decorative scheme of the dormitory were never questioned except when they conflicted with the two prized handbooks.

"Lace insertion is the thing," he declared in tones of deep emotion, "and chiffon," he added as an afterthought.

Capt. Cottrell joined a group of his men who were discussing the innovation, just as Xenodosios, the "classic cop," enlarged upon the advantages of refined surroundings, though he declared,

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.

"That's it," declared the Captain. "Just the thought of pillow shams sets 'em to quoting poetry. There's refinement for you!"

"Jim, the doorman," who has a restful bunk down below, where he can watch the prisoners, looked disgusted. He was not concerned in the new scheme, and he resented the suggestion that poetry and pillow shams went hand in hand.

"Ye'll all have me crying with envy," he sneered. "While ye are resting on your shams remember me, for,

"In durence vile here must I wake and weep,
And all my frowsy couch in corrow steep."

"You to the sub-basement," ordered the Captain. "There's no refining you."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas G. Bartser.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 9.—Thomas George Bartser, one of Orange's foremost citizens, died late this afternoon at his home, 13 Hickory Street, after a long illness. He was in his seventy-second year, and had been a resident of Orange for over half a century. Mr. Bartser was born in Birmingham, England, and was educated in that country. While still a lad he came to the United States, and secured employment in a woodworking establishment. He was thrifty and soon acquired sufficient funds to establish himself in business in a small way in 1855. He prospered, and in the course of time his factory became one of the largest in the city.

Forty years ago Mr. Bartser married Miss Emily Piddington of Birmingham, and she, with five sons, Prof. W. H. Bartser of Astoria, N. Y.; Jesse Bartser of Orange, Thomas G. Bartscr of Ridgewood, N. J.; Charles L. Bartser of East Orange, and Clifford M. Bartscr of Orange, and a daughter, Miss Helen Bartser of Orange, survive. Mr. Bartser was a member of the North Orange Baptist Church and one of the organizers and manager of the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange. He was interested in all public questions, and was prominent in the affairs of the city, but he never cared to serve in public office.

Edward A. McGovern.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—Edward A. McGovern, a civil war veteran and formerly a member of the Democratic County Committee, died at his home, 388 Washington Street, this morning, after an illness of three months. He suffered from internal trouble, caused by a wound received in battle.

Mr. McGovern was fifty-eight years old and had been a resident of Newark for about forty years. He was born in New Orleans. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Third New Jersey Volunteers and fought throughout the war. Mr. McGovern was in the battle of Bull Run and the engagement of Manassas. He was wounded at Crompton Pass. A widow and two sons, Albert A. and Edward McGovern, survive him. The funeral will take place Monday and interment will be in the McGovern family plot at New Rochelle, N. Y.

William A. Turk.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—William Armstrong Turk, passenger traffic manager of the Southern Railway, died here tonight of pneumonia after an illness of three days.

Mr. Turk, who formerly was General Passenger Agent of the Southern, had been Passenger Traffic Manager about a year. He had been with the Southern and its affiliated properties twenty-one years. He also was an ex-President of the American Association of General Passenger Agents. He was born in Virginia in 1851.

Obituary Notes.

J. H. ASHLEY, editor of The Insurance Record, died at his home in Somerville, N. J., yesterday.

CORNELIUS MACARDELL, President of the First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. He was a newspaper publisher for many years, and prominent in financial circles.

O. WARREN YOUNG died suddenly yesterday on his farm in the town of Nichols, N. Y. He was operated on for cancer some time ago, but the cause of his death has not yet been determined. Young was associated with Sankey, Bliss, and other singing evangelists in Chicago years ago.

The Rev. JOHN MCQUAID, one of the oldest and best-known Jesuits in America, died Friday night at the rectory of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Boston. Father McQuaid was born at Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1826, and had been President of St. Peter's College, Jersey City; Superior of St. Michael's Church, Troy, N. Y., and Chaplain of Holy Cross College, Worcester.

E. W. CLARK, head of the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co.; one of the oldest financiers of Philadelphia, died at his home in Germantown yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Clark was identified with many traction company enterprises, including those at Rochester, East St. Louis, Columbus, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Mich. He was a Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

ROBERT GRIFFIN MORRIS, an old time newspaper man, a playwright, author of many dramas, and one of the founders of the New York Press Club, died at his home at Ocean Grove, N. J., yesterday, after a short illness. Mr. Morris was fifty-six years of age. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter. Among the most popular of the plays that Mr. Morris wrote was "The Power of the Press," which was produced in New York City several years ago.

WILLIAM A. LENTILHON, one of the best known citizens of Staten Island and a leading clubman, died at his home on David Avenue, New Brighton, yesterday of pneumonia. He was in the banking business. Mr. Lentilhon was born in this city fifty years ago. He was one of the charter members of the old Staten Island Athletic Club, a member of the Fox Hills Golf Club, and the Seventh Regiment of New York. In 1883, he won several medals as an oarsman in the Passaic River races. He was a member of Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. and A. M., and he was also a Royal Arch Mason. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

METHODISTS DISCUSS PASTORATE TIME LIMIT

Many Ministers Oppose the One-Year Rule Now in Force.

WARM CONTROVERSY AROUSED

Question Up Again To-morrow—Request to General Conference to Help the Superannuated Preachers More.

There was a warm discussion yesterday morning at the session of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, over the question as to how long the pastorate shall last. The present rule of the church provides that a pastor may hold his pastorate for only one year unless he is continued there by the Bishop. Many of the ministers in the Conference expressed a desire that the former rule, allowing pastorates of two, three, and five years, according to the length of time a minister had been connected with the church, should be restored.

A memorial asking the General Conference to restore the old "time limit" rule was presented by the Rev. Dr. Ackerman. Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University opposed the motion, declaring that the present system had not had a long enough trial. Dr. Ackerman said that the question was one which could be satisfactorily settled only by the churches and pastors, and not by those in official positions and college professors.

Smarting under Dr. Ackerman's reference, Dr. Day said that the question touched by the memorial was much wider than one's own personal appointment. When two other ministers had spoken, Dr. Inglehart got up to oppose the memorial, but there was an effort on the part of the Conference to end the discussion. With flushed face Dr. Inglehart declared that he did not propose to be gagged when a matter of vital interest to every minister was up for action, while strangers had been allowed to speak as long as they pleased. Dr. Inglehart was allowed then to enter his protest. It was finally decided to make the memorial a special order for to-morrow morning.

Several superannuated preachers were introduced to the Conference. Among them was the Rev. Aaron Hunt, eighty-eight years old, who joined the Conference in 1842. He was married less than two years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Osborn offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the General Conference to change the present rule of the Methodist discipline, so as to place the allowance for superannuated preachers and other Conference claimants on the same basis as that of the ministers, Presiding Elders, and Bishops. The resolution stated that the average allowance to the worn-out preachers of the New York Conference was only $110 each, and to the widows of ministers only $55. It also stated that during the last four years, a period of unprecedented prosperity, the increased financial ability of the churches had expressed itself in pastoral support threefold and in church property sevenfold more rapidly than in contribution to support for the superannuated.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Wilson—Beales.

The wedding was celebrated yesterday noon of J. Gilbert Wilson and Miss Louisa S. Beales, a daughter of the late James A. G. Beales, and granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly. Father Nell McKinnon, S. J., of St. Ignatius Loyola, performed the ceremony, which took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Rich Steers, 37 East Sixty-seventh Street, at 12:30 o'clock, and was followed by a reception and breakfast for the relatives and intimate friends, who were the only ones asked.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Eugene J. Beales, wore a gown of white voile over white satin, with an embroidered collar and point lace bertha. Her veil also was point lace. She wore a diamond and pearl brooch, a gift of the bridegroom, and carried white carnations. Her maid of honor and only attendant, Miss Francis Shethar of Great Neck, was in pink crepe de chine and carried pink roses. Mr. Wilson's best man was Charles Draz, and the ushers were Benjamin Kauser, Arthur Osborn, Henry S. Beales, and Charles Beales. The wedding was celebrated in the large drawing room, the bride standing under a picture of her mother. An aisle was formed by seven little nephews and nieces of the bride, holding white ribbons, the girls all in white and the boys in black velvet costumes. The children were Master Rich Steers, Master Eugene Kelly, Adelaide and Adelline K. Sedgwick, daughters of Mrs. Harry Sedgwick, and Margaret, Marion, and Dorothy Sedgwick, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick.

The house was decorated with palms and white flowers, including many carnations and roses. After a brief bridal trip South Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will make their home at White Plains.

Among the guests invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Harry Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Beales, Miss Stewart of Baltimore, Miss Annette Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. James Beales, Carroll Winchester, and Mrs. Edward Kelly.

The De Angelis-Weddle Wedding.

A pretty pink and white wedding of this week will be that on Tuesday evening of Miss Eveleen Electa Weddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Weddle of 150 West Eightieth Street, to Frederick Charles De Angelis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson De Angelis of Yonkers, N. Y. The wedding ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church officiating, assisted by the Rev. Henry Rutgers Remsen. The bride will be attired in a gown of white satin crepe de chene, trimmed with point lace, her only ornament being a diamond and pearl crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor will be Miss Mabel Georgina Constantine of 202 West Eighty-sixth Street, and the flower girl will be Miss Alice Coster. The best man will be Harry McDonough of East Orange, and the ushers W. Henery Weddle, a brother of the bride, and Arthur D. Lawrence of Yonkers.

Jerseymen After Rhodes Scholarships.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—Sixteen residents of the State have applied for the examination for the scholarships at Oxford University provided for in the will of Cecil Rhoades. The examinations will be conducted in the Public Library Building in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Dr. James M. Greer, Principal of the State Normal School, will be in charge, acting for President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, who is one of the American Trustees of the scholarships.

THE BOOK EXCHANGE.
Striking Hcsult from an Advertisement in The New York Times Saturday Review.

Fort Chester, New York, March 30, 1904.
New York Times Saturday Review Book Exchange.

Gentlemen: We have had extraordinary results from our advertising placed in the Book Exchange Column of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Although the advertisement was a small one, replies and new husiness were secured throughout the United States, and the returns continue large.

We were simply amazed at the results. Apparently every section of the country was covered. We are planning to uss more and larger space in the near future.

Yours Truly,
(Signed.) Magazine of American History.—Adv.

DIARY OF DOMESTIC TIFFS.

364 of Them Recorded Since Jan. 1 in This Tailor's Record.

Among the cases before Magistrate Naumer, in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, was a charge of abandonment preferred against a Polish tailor by his wife. When the accused was called to the bar he fished a worn and bethumbed memorandum book from his pocket and laid it before the court.

"What's this?" asked the Magistrate.

"My diary, Judge," explained the tailor. "I have kept it to show how hard it is to get along with my wife. Since the first of this year we have had 364 fights, and she started them all. Each time there was a fight I put it down here in the book, with the date. Just look that diary over, Judge, and see what a time I have been having with her."

"Why," said the Magistrate, "according to that you must have had a scrap before or after each meal."

"Yes," agreed the tailor, "and sometimes both before and after eating, Judge." The case was adjourned.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last meeting of Mrs. Huntington's dancing class took place at Delmonico's yesterday evening. The dancing closed at midnight and a supper was served. The class has arranged an attractive programme for next Winter.

***

The wedding of Miss Edith Lockwood Taft, daughter of Mrs. Enos Nelson Taft of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Egisto F. Chauncey, son of Mrs. Frederic Chauncey, and a curate at St. George's, will take place on Wednesday, April 20, in Grace Church Chantry. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass., will officiate. As Miss Taft is in mourning the wedding will be very quiet. Frederic Chauncey, a brother of the prospective bridegroom, will be his best man.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Louisa W. Lee, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. L. Lse of Brooklyn, to Clement Cleveland, Jr., son of Dr. Clement Cleveland of this city. Miss Lee made her début three years ago, and is a sister of Mrs. Alfred L. Norris.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Donaldson, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs. Lawrence Donaldson of New York, and Henry R. Lounsbery, Jr., of Bedford, N. Y.

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The wedding of Miss Julia W. H. Worthington, daughter of Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, and Justin Walker, a son of John Brisbane Walker, will take place at Irvington on May 14.

***

The Amateur Comedy Club has been giving three evening performances at the Carnegie Lyceum of H. V. Esmond's "One Summer's Day," a three-act comedy. The production of plays by these society amateurs is always clever and interesting, and the play of the last three nights was exceedingly well rendered. The cast was as follows:

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Major Dick Rudyard.....Arthur M. Blake
Phil Marsden.....George K. Denny
Theodore Bendyshe.....Harrison B. Hodges
Robert Hoddesden.....William Clifford Moore
Tom, his nephew.....Morris Underhill
Seth, a gypsy.....Jacob Wendell, Jr.
The urchin.....Howard M. Peck
Irene, Hoddesden's niece...Miss Mahelie Canning
Maysie, his ward.....Miss Merle Huntington
Mrs. Theodore Bendyshe.Mrs. William H. Judson
Bess, a gypsy.....Miss Anna Schenck
Chiara, a gypsy..Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richard, Jr.

Charles Nelson Kent, Jr., was the stage manager, Sterling T. Foote the prompter, and Norman F. Cushman the property man. The play was rehearsed and produced under the direction of Alfred Young.

***

The Easter meeting of the Badminton Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Twelfth Armory, and was signalized by the winning of the Clark Cup by Lyle Evans Mahan, son of Capt. A. T. Mahan. It being the third year that the cup has been won consecutively by Mr. Mahan, it is now his personal property. In the semi-finals his opponent was Theodore Pell, and in the finals his opponent was Philip Birckhead. Amory S. Carhart, President of the Badminton Club, made a felicitous little speech in presenting the cup to Mr. Mahan. This trophy was presented to the club by Bayard Clarke, now deceased, one of the original organizers of the Badminton Club. Several of the club's members have won it two years in succession, but it remained for Mr. Mahan to win and keep. The de Peyster Clup, offered to the girl players under conditions similar to those governing the winning of the Clarke Cup, was won yesterday by Miss Scott. The cup was given by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, and this is the first year it has been played for. Mrs. Sands presided at the tea table yesterday, and there was a large attendance of members. There will be another meeting next Saturday.

***

The Easter dance of the long-time-established and exceedingly popular Saturday Evening Dancing Class, managed by Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, was held at Delmonico's last night. The cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps, the favore for it being Indian banners for the girls and Indian pipes for the men. The guests were received by Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Grinnell, Mrs. Irving, and Mrs. Barclay. Among the members of this class are the Misses Eleanor Crosby, Elizabeth Auchincloss, Ethel Du Bois, Annie Best, Olga Kobbe, Charlotte Grinnell, Constance Pratt, Arietta Prentice, Effie Waddington, Elizabeth Bard Delafield, Nina Moran Delafield, F. Bache Bleecker, Rupert W. Anderson, Lyle E. Mahan, Ray Morris, Stephen P. Nash, Arthur D. Weks, Alfred Wagstaff, W. Groesbeck Fowler, and Robert Hewiett.

***

Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and her daughter, Miss Pratt, are visiting in Baltimore. Miss Pratt's marriage to Lycurgus Winchester of that city is to be celebrated here on April 30.

***

Miss Gertrude Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Taylor, will be married to Harold Herrick on Thursday next at the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

***

The engagement is announced from Baltimore of Miss Marie Loulee Abell, the daughter of Mrs. Walter R. Abell, to Joseph F. Edwards of Philadelphia. Miss Abell is the eldest daughter of the late Walter R. Abell. Her sister, Miss Sallie Abell, recently was married to Moncure Robinson of Baltimore, under romantic circumstances. Mr. Edwards is the eldest son of the late Dr. Joseph F. Edwards of Philadelphia, and grandson of George W. Edwards, who in his time was one of Philadelphia's leading financiers.

***

Miss Janet Fish, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John McLean of Washington, has returned to New York.

***

Mrs. Frank Sturgis and Mrs. Rosalie Lydig Staples returned from a visit from Washington last week. Mrs. Sturgis gave a dinner last Tuesday at her residence, 3 West Thirty-sixth Street, followed by bridge.

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Among the card parties of the week were the meeting of the Bridge Club at the residence of Mrs. Maturin Livingston, 4 East Sixty-ninth Street, Monday afternoon; at Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton's, 102 East Thirty-eighth Street, on Thursday afternoon, and at Mrs. B. Aymar Sands's, 58 West Forty-eighth Street, and at Mrs. James Hude Beekman's, 25 East Forty-seventh Street, on Friday afternoon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness will not open Douglas House this Summer. Mrs. Guinness will pass the season abroad with her mother, Lady Bulkley, and Mr. Guinness will remain in New York.

***

Ernst R. Gunther entertained at dinner last evening in honor of Miss Cornelia Griswold Peabody and her fiancée, Thomas King, of Albany.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a dinner to thirty on Friday evening at their residence, 580 Fifth Avenue, for Mr. and Mrs. Francis Waddington and Mrs. Arthur Paget.

***

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son, who are spending some few weeks in Washington with Mrs. Merrill, have returned to Providence. They will go abroad in May.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman will go abroad this coming week. They are to cruise in the Valiant as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have decided to close their town house and take up their residence at their White Plains cottage for the month of May.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin sailed yesterday on the Lucania for Europe. They will be absent the entire Summer.

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The Vaderland had some well-known New York people booked for Europe. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, and Duchess de Valancay, Countess de Perigord, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burnham, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Goold H. Redmond, and Miss Redmond.

***

Prof. Carl Lumholtz is to give two lectures, one on "Mexico," and another on "Among Cannibals in Australia," at the Vaudeville Theatre April 16 and April 19. The one on cannibals will be given on the latter date. Prof. Lumholtz has spent much time in traveling and exploration, and these lectures, like those of former years, are under the patronage of well-known women. The list of patronesses for these lectures includes the names of Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. Robert Chapin, Miss Furniss, and others.

¶ Many men defer from time to time the opening of a bank account because the sum of money they have at hand seems to them too little with which to begin. This procrastination only keeps them from the goal of independence.

THE Equitable Trust Company allows interest on daily balances.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
Capital $3,000,000. 15 NASSAU ST., Surplus $9,000,000. Equitable Building.

THE HOUSE A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Priests' Housekeeper Who Got It in Lottery Sells for $500.

The old parish house of St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, at Sixteenth and Grove Streets, Jersey City, which Father Boylan, the rector, offered to the people of that city as first prize in a church lottery, passed into the possession of the parish again yesterday.

The parish house was put up as a lottery prize some time ago because the priests needed a more commodious house. When it was learned that the house might be had for a ticket costing $1 a host of purchasers, whose number ran up somewhere in the four-figure mark, came forward. The tickets at last filled six boxes. A blindfolded young man drew a ticket from each box. One of the tickets was that which had been bought by the priests' housekeeper, Miss Kate Denning.

Then the blindfolded drawer drew one ticket from among the six. When his hand came out from the pile the priests' housekeeper's ticket was clutched between his fingers. The applause was not overenthusiastic when it was announced that Miss Denning had, with wonderful run of luck, successfully run the gamut of two drawings.

Father Boylan's lucky housekeeper, however, found the brick house like an elephant on her hands, and it was announced yesterday that she had sold the parish house back to the parish for $500.

CAN'T MAKE THIS CATFISH EAT.

Aquarium Attache Has Racked His Brains for Months In Vain.

If in all this city there is a piscatorial expert who possesses a prescription that will make a catfish eat he will confer a great favor on the New York Zoological Society by communicating such knowledge as he possesses to Mr. Spencer, who is in charge of the very big specimen of the catfish family now on exhibition at the Aquarium. For nearly ten months Mr. Spencer has been racking his brains for some plan that will make this catfish eat, but so far in all these months not a mouthful has the cumbersome fellow partaken of.

"Since last July," said Mr. Spencer yesterday, "this fish, which is a magnificent specimen of the Mississippi cat, has been in a state of hibernation, and as yet he does not show the slightest sign of awakening to the fact that it is abont time for him to take a little nourishment. It is a very unusual case of fasting, since, unlike other fish who are hibernators, it is apparently unaffected by the temperature of the water. Other hibernntors will cease eating when cold weather sets in, and so remain until the warm weather reappears, but this fish quits at the most unheard-of times, as is proved by the month of cessation in his case.

"Several times of late I've tried to make this fish eat, but no matter how tempting the morsel, from a fish standpoint, he refuses to even notice it, and from present indications he stands a good show of going a full year without tasting a bite of food of any kind. However, he will eventually wake up to the seriousness of his predicament, and as he retains, so far as appearances show, his weight and healthy looks, there is little doubt but that he will be all right and make up for lost time when the day of fasting ends."

W. DE LANCEY KOUNTZE WEDS.

Married Yesterday to Miss Martha Johnston of Macon, Ga.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., April 9.—The wedding of Miss Martha Johnston, daughter of Capt. J. Marshall Johnston, President of the American National Bank, and W. De Lancey Kountze of New York City took place here this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. Owing to the recent death of Mrs. Livingston of New York, the bridegroom's sister, the ceremony was conducted with no one present except the immediate relatives, and was performed by the Rev. F. Reese of Nashville, assisted by the Rev. B. H. Walker of Macon.

Mr. Kountze was attended by Frederic M. Davies of New York as best man, and the bride by Miss Isabella Thomas of Athens, Ga. The decorations of the house were superb, Southern Spring flowers predominating. Luther Kountze and Miss Annie Kountze of New York were among those present. The bridal presents were numerous and costly, including jewels, gold plate, silver, and cut glass. Mr. and Mrs. Kountze left the city immediately after the ceremony for New York. They will go at once to Europe, and visit the Duchess of Roxburghe, cousin of the bride.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There will be rain Sunday in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and rain or snow in the lower lake and eastern and northern upper lake region. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday. It will be considerably colder Sunday in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and somewhat warmer in the slope region, the Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleye.

On the New England Coast the winds will be brisk to high east to south, shifting to southwest, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk to high southwest to northwest. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New Jersey, showers and somewhat colder Sunday; Mondsy fair; brisk to high west to northwest winds.

Eastern New York, showers and colder Sunday; Monday fair; brisk to high west to northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, showers and much colder Sunday; Mondey fair; brisk to high west to northwest winds.

New England, rain Sunday; Mondey probably fair; brisk to high east to eouth winds, shifting to northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, teken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	46	44	46
6 A. M.	45	46	48
9 A. M.	50	48	51
12 M.	53	48	52
4 P. M.	63	50	53
6 P. M.	58	51	54
9 P. M.	51	53	54
12 P. M.	52	53	55

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1903	54
Corresponding date for last 25 years	46

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 48 degrees and at 8 P. M. yesterday 53 degrees. The maximum temperature was 53 degrees at 8 P. M. and the minimum temperature 42 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 97 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 86 per cent.

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Sir Mortimer

Unanimous praise has followed this book everywhere. "The best thing of its kind in recent historical fiction," declares one critic. "A book to be grateful for"—"Her best and strongest work," are characteristic comments now appearing in the reviews.

Readers of "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD" will welcome this popular verdict: "Mary Johnston's two previous novels have taught us to expect from her pen stories with plenty of color vigorously laid on, but they have not taught us to expect anything quite so exquisite as her last novel, 'Sir Mortimer.'"—*New York Press.*

With frontispiece reproducing colors of original painting by F. C. Yohn, and eight illustrations printed on india-tinted paper and mounted like photographs.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

DIED.

FORBES.—On Saturday, April 9, Emma, youngest daughter of Emma J. and the late Francis Forbes, aged 15 years and 7 months.
Funeral services will be held at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 55th St., on Monday morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock.

GIFFORD.—At Hudson, N. Y., April 9, James Gifford, in the 75th year of his age.
Funeral Mondey, 2 o'clock P. M.

HASWELL.—On Friday, April 8, Sarah Haynes, eldest daughter of Charles H. Haswell, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral, private, on Sunday, the 10th inst.

HELM.—On Friday, April 8, Persis Helm, daughter of C. D. and Edith G. Helm.

HEWITT.—On Saturday, April 9, 1904, Agnes, widow of Henry S. Hewitt.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her residence, 149 East 18th St., on Monday afternoon, 11th inst, at 4:30.

HOPPER.—At her residence, 76 Hamilton Av., White Plains, April 9, 1904, Mary C. Hosier, wife of Samuel Hopper, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence Monday, April 11, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet 2:08 train from Grand Central Station.

JAMES.—On Friday, April 8, Lizzie, wife of Frederick W. James, deceased.
Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles W. Langford, 46 Hamilton Terrace, (two avenues east of Amsterdam Av.,) near West 144th St., on Sunday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

KINNIN.—Mary A., beloved wife of Charlee J. Kinnin, on Saturday, April 9.
Funeral services on Tuesday, April 12, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 322 West 17th St.

LENTILHON.—On Saturday, April 9, at his late residence, New Brigh

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Ponies and Traps, new or second hand, for sale or rent by day or season. Spring stock complete. One hundred to select from—Shetland, Welsh, Egyptian, and Polo, 30 in to 14½ hands. Piebald, skewbald, or solid colors; teams, single or saddle Ponies. In fact everything in the Lilliputian line, including Goats and Donkeys.

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50th St. and 8th Av.

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AT AUCTION.
A. ST. JOHN BOYCOTT, AUCTIONEER, AT
THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 13TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, TWENTY-TWO HIGH-CLASS KENTUCKY SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES,
The property of MESSRS. S. T. HARBISON & CO., Lexington, Kentucky.

AT AUCTION.
A. ST. JOHN BOYCOTT, AUCTIONEER, AT
THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York, ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 12TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, THIRTY HIGH-CLASS CARRIAGE AND SADDLE HORSES,
The property of ERIN'S FARM, Morristown, New Jersey. H. M. HARTIGAN, MANAGER, and OTHER OWNERS.

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VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, (Commencing at 10 o'clock,) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues early morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 3 P. M. the day before the sale.

ENTIRE CONTENTS OF PRIVATE STABLE.
Handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family and runabout cob; also Kentucky-bred saddle cob; has all the gaits; also fast trotter, (2:15½,) and children's pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, station wagon, family surrey, (seats four,) Lenox trap, governess cart, Stivers runabout, speeding wagon; all rubber tired; single and double harness; imported riding saddles, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offers refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

FOR SALE.

A number of very fine combination saddle horses thoroughly broken for both riding and driving, and thoroughly acclimated can be seen at Durlan's Riding Academy, 3-17 West 66th Street, or inquire for Harry Brenchley.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, in EXCELLENT SHAPE; CABRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS. OPERA BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY QUINBY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO., NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST., FROM 1 TO 4 AFTERNOONS.

Having purchased an automobile, earnestly hand-some road mare, Fanny W.; has trotted mile over Empire track, 2:19; warrant her sound and safe for ladies; elegant cushion-tired runabout; Stillings harness; month's trial responsible parties; price for all, $250.00. Ernest Hoffstatter, 1,624 Broadway.

For Sale.—Shetland pony, rubber-tired governess cart, harness, whip, blankets; perfect rig for children. F. N. Bidwell, 8 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

Ladies' basket phaeton, rubber-tired, umbrella top, $100.00; wagonette, rubber-tired, $125.00; governess cart and pony harness, $100. Coachman, 1,626 Broadway.

$100.00, entire doctor's turnout; good, serviceable horse, doctor's phaeton, rubber-tired, and harness; week's trial; sell separate. Dr. Beninger, 1,624 Broadway.

All $150.—Gentle, stylish, young combination riding and driving cob, low-wheeled, rubber-tired runabout, and harness. Mrs. Livingstone, 1,622 Broadway.

Serviceable turnout for children; pet pony; miniature cart and harness, $90. Davis, 1,626 Broadway.

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No Misrepresentations; No Junks; reliable Autos only.
Peerless Tonneaus, $650 upward; Winton Touring Automobiles, $750 upward; Long-Distance (bought new from factory,) $1,500 Cars, $650; $2,500 Cars, $900; Oldsmobiles, $200 upward; Locomobile, $175; Panhard, $2,000, (King Belgium body;) Darracq Tonneau, $375; $2,650 King Belgium Tonneaus, $800-$950; Peugeot Limousine Cab, cost $8,000, (belonging to Vanderbilt,) $1,500; about sixty others. Whole building full of good automobiles; one price; lowest in America.
BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 131 West 51st St. Telephone, 4,112 Columbus.

BICYCLES PRICES TUMBLE.

3 more car-loads purchased, from the West; Two large jobbers retiring from business, enables us to offer our friends unheard-of prices; $48 Wickwar Specials, new, $18.50, complete; New Orleans, Barclays, Columbias, Barnes, &c., prices that compel you to purchase at $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15 & $17.50. About 500 assorted makes to select from. Tires, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, all sizes.
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Down-town Office, 11 Broadway.

For Sale—New deck scow, capacity 500 to 600 tons. Address Bilt, M 142 Times office.

Company G of the Seventh Gets Prize.

For the second time since the Capt. Francis G. Landon trophy was offered for competition among the rifle shooters of the Seventh Regiment, Company C was the winner of this year's contest, with a total score of 1,172 at the 200 and 500 yard ranges. It was the fifth consecutive competition in volley firing by the company. The Capt. Landon trophy is open to teams of thirty men from each company in the regiment, five shots standing and five prone, to be fired at the word of command. Shots fired before or after the word of command are penalized five points. The record for the trophy is 1,201, made by Company C. The scores of this year's competition follow:

Private Meyer, 47; Private Flack, 45; Private Wuerz, 45; Corp. Herb, 45; Sergt. Austin, 44; Private Anderson, 43; Private Bavier, 43; Private Douglas, 43; Corp. Sacchi, 43; Private Berg, 42; Private Von Bremen, 42; Private Bavier, 41; Private Halliday, 41; Corp. Person, 41; Corp. Stewart, 41; Private Wuerz, 41; Private Finck, 39; Sergt. Sherman, 39; Private Hanft, 39; Corp. Klotz, 39; Corp. Munson, 39; First Sergt. O'Conner, 39; Private Stevens, 39; Lance Corp. Ausbuettel, 35; Private Engel, 33; Private Loeser, 32; Private Tiemeyer, 32; Private Wessell, 31; Lance Corp. Wilson, 27; Private Good, 22.

LARCHMONT YACHT RACES

Point System for Series Events Simplified by Committee.

GRAVESEND BAY SMALL BOATS

New Fifteen Footers of Keel Type Being Built for Marine and Field Club Members.

The Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club has announced the schedule of racing fixtures for the coming season. There will be twelve race days, as usual, and the season will open with an open regatta, for all classes, on Saturday, June 18, and will close with a race for the Larchmont Schooner Cup and races for sloops of the 80-foot, 70-foot, and 43-foot classes on Saturday, Sept. 10. The annual regatta will be sailed on Monday, July 4, and the Colt Cup will be offered for competition for schooner yachts of the 95-foot class.

Race week, the principal feature of the season at Larchmont, will begin with an open regatta for all classes on Saturday, July 16, and will close with a similar regatta on Saturday, July 23. There will also be an open regatta on Wednesday, July 20. The events on Tuesday, July 19, will be devoted as usual to gig and dinghy races, launch races, and water sports. That will be ladies' day, and several interesting features have been provided.

Monday, Thursday, and Friday will be given over to the series of race week events. No less than eleven classes are included in the series this year: the 65-foot class of schooners, the 80-foot, 70-foot, 43-foot, 36-foot, and 30-foot classes of sloops; the Charles Herreshoff one-design class, the raceabout class, the Larchmont 21-foot one-design class, the 18-foot knockabout class, and the Indian Harbor knockabout class. A first prize is offered for the winner of the greatest number of points in each class, and there will be a second prize for each class in which three or more yachts start in the majority of the six days.

The Regatta Committee has changed the system of awarding points, and has simplified the calculations considerably, while the ultimate result will be the same. Heretofore the winner of a race has received twice the number of points given to the second yacht; to the second has been awarded twice the number credited to the third, and so on, the last yacht to finish receiving one point, and the largest number of yachts starting on any one day has fixed the number of points to be awarded to the winner each day, regardless of the number of yachts competing on any day. By the system adopted for the coming season, each yacht will receive as many points as the number of yachts she defeats, plus one point as a premium for sailing the race, and the maximum on any one day will be based on the number of yachts starting on that day. A yacht that starts and does not finish will not be credited with any points.

There will be special races for the sixty-five-foot class of schooners and for the eighty-foot, seventy-foot, and forty-three-foot class of sloops on Saturday, Sept. 3, and the Fall regatta, open to all classes, will be sailed on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 5. Besides the races during race week and the special races of Sept. 3, provision will be made for any two or more yachts of a class not included in the schedule whenever the owners desire to race.

No new measurements will be required this year. The Regatta Committee is making arrangements to give some races for automobile boats.

The new uniform rating rule adopted by the yacht clubs whose habitat is Gravesend Bay has given an impetus to the building of small racing craft. Among the first to agitate the necessity of more boats were the Curinthians of the Marine and Field Club, and as a result six new fifteen-footers will be built at Milton Point for club members.

After considerable discussion as to the type of boat best adapted for Gravesend Bay, it was decided that a keel craft would give better satisfaction generally than a centreboard boat, and the plans of Carl T. Forsberg were accepted.

Some of the owners of the new boats are Isaac Snedeker, Charles M. Camp, J. J. Mahoney, and Charles F. Holcombe. The boats will be completed on May 29, and on that day the owners will sail in their new racing craft to Larchmont, there to be the guests of Mr. Snedeker at dinner. The boats will be in Gravesend Bay in time for the opening races on Decoration Day.

These racers, which are to be built to the top of Class R R, will be 24 feet long over all, 6 feet 6 inches beam, 3 feet 10 inches draught, with a water line of 15 feet. Five-ounce duck sails will be made by Charles McClellan of Fall River, and each boat will spread 329 square feet. There will be 1,000 pounds of iron on the keel, and the displacement, according to the design, will be 2,550 pounds.

The Yachting Committee of the Marine and Field Club for the coming season is as follows: Commodore Isaac Snedeker, Vice Commodore W. A. Hutcheson, Rear Commodore F. J. Havens, Measurer M. W. Torrey, Secretary Charles M. Camp, W. K. Brown, W. H. Childs, J. J. Mahoney, and C. S. Holcombe.

HARVARD CLASS CREWS RACE.

Noticeable Improvement Seen in Cornell Stroke—Weld Boat Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 9.—Harvard's racing season on the water opened to-day with the first of the inter-class club races between the Weld and Newell sophomores.

The race was one mile and seven-eighths down stream in the Charles River Basin, and was won by the Weld Club in the time of 11:20.

The weather conditions were bad, the water being rough and the course windy. The Weld boat took the lead from the start, and won easily by six lengths. This was the first time the Cornell stroke has been used by Harvard crews in races. The stroke was very slow, averaging about twenty-four to the minute, but never going higher than twenty-six. There did not seem to be the hitch between the strokes in either of the boats that has been noticeable with the Cornell stroke.

This event was one of the preliminary races in the inter-class club races that are to be held this year as a part of the new system. The junior and senior Newell crews will meet in the second preliminary race next Wednesday. The winner will race the sophomore Weld for the inter-class club championship. The following were the crews in to-day's race:

Newell Sophomores—Stroke, Farrelly; 7, Warren, (Captain;) 6, Von Schrader; 5, Zanitta; 4, B. S. Merrill; 3, Paton; 2, Fargo; bow, R. Merrill; coxswain, Benalli.

Weld Sophomores—Stroke, Field, (Captain;) 7, Upton; 6, Brown; 5, Wilcox; 4, Burnett; 3, Soule; 2, Clarke; bow, McIntyre; coxswain, Risley.

Cornell Will Send Crew West.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 9.—The management of the Cornell navy has formally accepted the invitation to send a crew to take part in the regatta being arranged by the University of Wisconsin for June 6, during the centennial celebration. It was also announced that none of the men who will row at Poughkeepsie will be used in the crew. Coach Courtney does not expect to be able to accompany the crew West, for he will then be busy getting the 'varsity crew in shape for the intercollegiate races on the Hudson June 28.

Billiard Tie Still Undecided.

The interborough billiard tournament at 14.2 balk line, at Maurice Daly's Academy is as far from a settlement as ever. Dr. Douglas's victory over F. M. Canda by a score of 300 to 191 yesterday afternoon resulted in another triple tie, and the play-off will begin on Tuesday night, when Al Lowenburg will meet F. M. Canuda. On Wednesday Dr. Douglas will play the loser of Tuesday night's game, and on Thursday the two winners will come together.

Score yesterday follows:

Dr. Walter G. Douglas—6 0 21 25 2 6 2 1 26 1 9 38 13 3 16 18 0 7 5 30 2 0 1 35 3 1 2 8 1 2. Total, 300; average, 10; high runs, 38, 36, 35.

F. M. Canda—0 13 4 0 1 5 18 11 0 14 4 3 1 21 5 6 3 26 12-5 7 6 0 0 8 3 0 0 6 9 2. Total, 191; average, 6 5-31; high runs, 26, 21, 18.

WALL-SCALING AS A SPORT.

Popular Among National Guardsmen—Twelfth Regiment Has Champion Team.

Wall scaling as a competitive sport does not apeal strongly to the general athlete, but by the National Guardsman it is practiced with unlimited ardor, and in the annual indoor athletic meetings is recognized as one of the special features. Always picturesque and thrilling, wall scaling combines agility and strength, principally, and a considerable amount of skill, and in competition the well-trained team is quickly distinguished from the men lacking the above-named attributes.

Teams of eight men, of athletic build usually, are selected for a wall-scaling competition, and the team performing the task in the quickest time is declared the winner. An artificial wall, 15 feet long, 10 feet high, and 4 feet wide at the top and 6 feet at the base, is placed on the armory floor, and a contesting team is aligned in front, 25 feet away. All the men carry rifles and are in full uniform. At a signal the Guardsmen make a dash for the wall, and then commences the thrilling part of the performance.

The instant the wall is reached the men divide into squads of four. With surprising quickness the members of one squad place their rifles on the floor, butt outward, turn their backs to the wall, and with linked hands form a step for the members of the other squad to scale the wall. The latter, carrying guns slung over their shoulders, if they are adept, make no mistake in clutching the top of the wall and drawing themselves up. After accomplishing their purpose, these men lie across the wall, face downward, and by means of their rifles draw their comrades up.

When all reach the top of the wall, carrying their guns, they suddenly spring to the floor, run as fast as they can for twenty-five yards, turn, and go through the same movement again. Besides scaling the ten-foot wall the men run one hundred yards, and they must do all this without the slightest loss to any part of the equipment. If a button should be torn off a coat it would count against the team.

The wall-scaling team acknowledged to be champion of the National Guard belongs to Company G of the Twelfth Regiment of New York. The men, have competed against all the crack wall scalers in this part of the country, and under the well-established rules of the sport never have been beaten. In addition to possessing the championship, the Twelfth Regiment team has to its credit the fastest time on record, 0:38 2-5, for the feat. This was made at the games of the Spanish War Veterans at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 5, the wall-scaling contest being open to the Spanish war veterans and members of the Military Athletic League. For this victory the champions received a handsome silver cup, given by Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War.

From Quartermaster Sergt. Edgar L. Eunis, the Captain, down to Private William Beckman, one of the best all-round athletes in the Metropolitan District, the team shows the results of excellent handling and training. Of the other members, Sergt. H. M. Ennis, Privates A. Green, James Connors, Leon Dronoway, Robert McFarland, and A. C. Pierce combine all the essential qualities of high-class wall scalers.

ESPERANCE WAS WELL BACKED.

Leads Big Field in Maiden Race—Four Benning Favorites Won.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Esperance, backed from 10 to 1 down to 4 to 1, won the maiden race at five furlongs to-day at the Benning track, creating the feature of the day's sport. The horse was heavily backed, particularly by her owners, and they took about $4,000 out of the ring. Esperance ran against the biggest field of the season in a maiden race, and won in fine style.

The day was a good one for favorites, as four of the first choices won. Of the other two, one was a strong second choice, while the sixth winner was an outsider. The closest finish was in the fifth race, when Garret Wilson and Little Woods made a hot fight in the closing stretch, the former just managing to win by a scant margin.

The Southern Steeplechase for hunters was one of the attractive events of the day, gentlemen riders appearing in the saddle. Agio won easily. The horse was entered by J. D. Hall, Jr., of the Pioneer Hunt Club, Virginia, and was ridden by Mr. Spenser of Baltimore. The track was muddy. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. Esperance, 89 pounds, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; The Bowery, 94, (Hurley,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Cappamore, 101, (Robertson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Bouvier, Tidc, Sweet Jane, Sontag, Brotherhood, Rockmart, Barry Waddell, Asclepros, Danvillian, Jenny Lane, Vibrator, Fair Order, Charette, and Reprise also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Lady Frances, 100 pounds, (H. Phillips,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 5, won; Gladstone, 108, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Only One, 107, (Creamer,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Sandalwood, Pelion, Maggie Stroup, Silverskin, Broadway Girl, and George Saint also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Spring, 106 pounds, (Carmack,) 1 to 3 and out, won; Go Between, 105, (Oliphant,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Tol San, 101, (Cresmer,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Eclectic and May Holliday also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Southern Steeplechase for Hunters; two miles. Agio, 147 pounds, (Mr. Spenser,) 4 to 2 and 3 to 5, won; Red Hawk, 175, (Mr. Evans,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Twilight, 168, (Mr. Knut,) 7 to 2, third. Time—4:28. Montrip, Chas. O'Malley, and De Garnette also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongsoo; two-year-olds. Garret Wilson, 100 pounds, (Carmack,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Little Woods, 109, (Michaels,) 8 to 1 and even, second; All Scarlet, 105, (H. Phillips,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:01. Al Cassey, Festive, and Austion also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; maiden three-year-olds and upward. Sailor's Delight, 95 pounds, (Chappel,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Cay, 98, (Carmack,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 3, second; East Kilston, 107, (Burns,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2 03 3-5. Lady Targan also ran.

Montgomery Park's Big Hurdle Race.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—The Cotton Steeplechase Stakes, the big hurdle race of the Montgomery Park meeting, was run to-day, and it resulted in one of the best jumping events ever seen on the local course. Eleven horses started, and all finished except three. Curate fell at the second jump. The finish appeared to be a dead heat between Presgrave and Golden Link, and the spectators did not know which had won until the numbers were hung out. The judges gave the victory to Presgrave.

"LADIES' DAY" AT N.Y.A.C.

Programme of Interesting Sports In Gymnasium and Tank.

DANIELS STAR AMONG ATHLETES

Champion Swimmer Makes Exceptional Time for 100 Yards—Collegians Beaten at Water Polo.

The severely inclement weather did not materially detract from the success of the last "Ladies' Day" of the season at the New York Athletic Club, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, yesterday. From early in the afternoon until evening the handsome clubhouse was crowded with stylishly gowned women who applauded the various "stunts" performed by the athletic members of the club, and roamed over the spacious house asking all manner of questions which were in the main dutifully responded to by indulgent escorts.

The events aranged for consisted of gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, fencing in the gymnasium, and water sports in the tank. The latter, of course, commanded the real attention because they were more in the nature of actual contests than those on the gymnasium programme.

C. M. Daniels, the club's champion swimmer, stood out as the bright particular star among the athletes, for with the incentive of such envied applause as only pretty and vivacious women can give, Daniels performed better in the impromptu races yesterday than he has done in the more important and officially stamped meetings, in which he has taken part since becoming a member of the champion athletic club of the United States. In the 100-yard handicap race he made 1:03 3-5 from scratch in the first heat and 1:04 in the final, both exceptional times for tank events. Summary:

SWIMMING EVENTS.

50-Yard Handicap, for members' sons—Won by H. L. Caesar, (9 seconds;) J. Donahue, (4 seconds,) second. Time—0:52.

100-Yard Handicap.—First Heat—Won by C. M. Daniels, (scratch.) Time—1:03 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. E. Ranney, (15 seconds.) Time—1:20. Third Heat—Won by O. M. Reid, (15 seconds.) Time—1:17. Fourth Heat—Won by E. H. Adams, (6 seconds.) Time—1:09. Final Heat—Won by Daniels; Adams, second; Ranney, third. Time—1:04.

Tub Race, 50 Yards.—Won by E. E. Wenck, H. Warren second, George Schaeffler third. Time—0:51.

50-Yard Sack Race, Over An Obstacle.—Won by J. A. Ruddy, G. W. Van Cleaf second, L. A. Goodwin third. Time—1:20.

Relay Race, Teams of Thirteen Men, Each Man to Swim 50 Yards.—Won by No. 1 team, composed of C. M. Daniels, J. A. Ruddy, L. B. Handley, T. E. Kitchling, E. H. Adams, D. S. Bratton, J. W. Spencer, H. Warren, O. M. Reid, George P. Cooke, M. S. Damon, George Schaeffler, and H. Brocker. Time—6:50.

Water polo exhibition match between the New York A. C. team and a team picked from Yale and Columbia Universities. Won by New York A. C. by the score of 5 to 0. Line up:

N. Y. A. C.	Position.	Picked Team.
G. W. Van Cleaf	Goal	O. M. Reid
J. Steen	Goal	G. P. Cooke
J. A. Ruddy	Half back	M. S. Damon
L. A. Goodwin	Centre	A. R. Camp
L. de B. Handley	Forward	C. A. Trubenbach
E. E. Wenck	Forward	Z. P. Halpin

Umbrella Race, fifty yards.—Won by L. A. Goodwin; E. E. Wenck, second; G. Van Cleaf, third. Time—1:25.

GYMNASIUM EVENTS.

Fencing—Foils, Prof. Gouspy and W. T. Heintz. Side Horse—H. Block, T. H. Burch, Jr., W. Duncombe.

Boxing—Assistant Instructor Dan Hickey and L. M. D. McGuire.

Wrestling—Assistant Instructor Herrick and Marshall Page.

Flying Rings—E. Ashley, C. Swart, H. J. West, T. H. Burch, Jr.

Fencing—Single Sticks—Prof. Koch and F. J. Byrne.

Wrestling—Instructor Leonard and H. G. Campbell, Jr.

Tumbling—R. Wiggin, A. L. Thompson, W. Duncombe, E. J. Giannini.

Boxing—Instructor Leonard and Gouverneur Smyth.

Parallel Bars—W. L. Benham, H. J. West, T. H. Burch, Jr., H. Block, E. Ashley.

Jumping and High Kicking—Ray C. Ewry.

Mr. Ewry holds the world's records for standing high and broad jumping, and was the winner of the World's Championship in these events at the Olympic Games in Paris in 1900.

American League Meeting To-morrow?

At the headquarters of the Greater New York Baseball Club yesterday it was announced that a special meeting of the American League would be held at the Hollenden House, Cleveland, to-morrow. According to a dispatch received from that city last night Charles W. Somers and J. F. Kilfoyl, owners of the Cleveland Club, expressed entire ignorance of the purpose of the meeting, and could not understand why such a meeting should be called.

Many Cyclists for Vailsburg Races.

NEWARK, N. J., April 9.—Over 100 riders are expected to compete in the opening cycle meet at the Vailsburg board track to-morrow. The entry lists closed yesterday. There will be thirty-eight starters in the quarter-mile novice; twenty-nine in the Inaugural States, the half-mile professional; sixty-four in the half-mile amateur opening handicap; thirty-one in the Southern Handicap, two-mile "pro," and thirty-one in the Golden Stakes, the one-mile amateur.

Among the professionals entered are Frank Kramer, E. Root of Boston, George Leander, W. S. Fenn, John Bedell, George Collett, George Glasson, Tom Butler, Oliver M. Dorion, Jed Newkirk of Chicago, Floyd Krebs of Newark, George Schrieber, Joe Fogler, and J. E. Achorn.

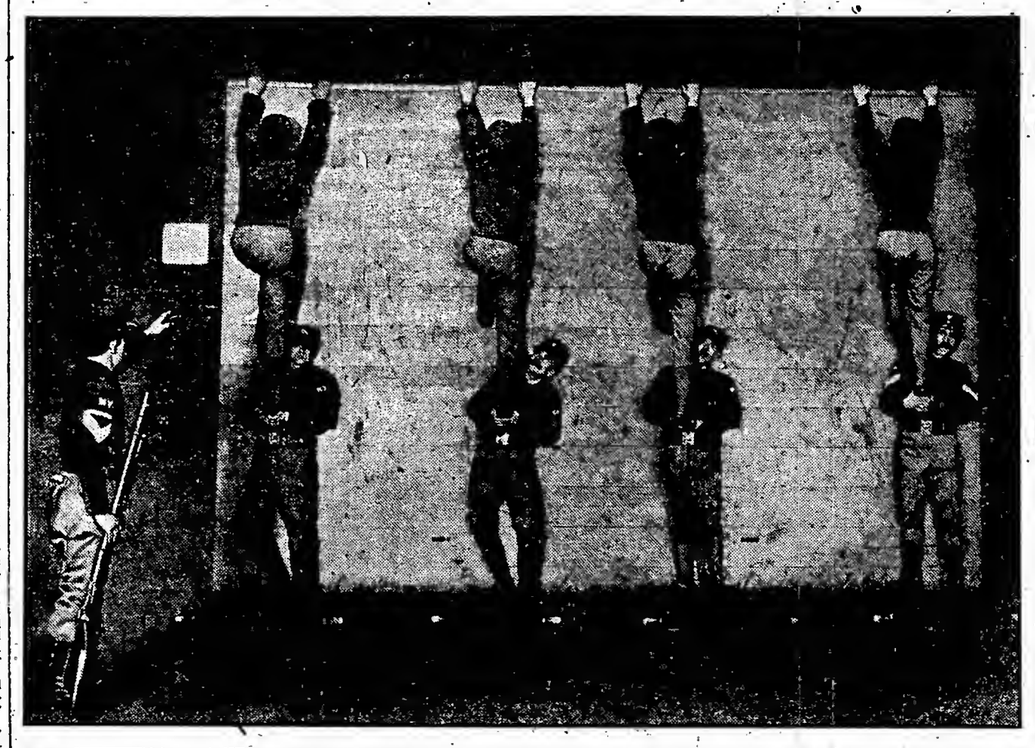
Pony Race at Oakland Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—One of the feature at Oakland to-day was a special pony race at a quarter of a mile, the entries being Walter Hobart's Silver Dick, Miss Miller, owned by Paul Clagstone, and Rudolph Spreckels's Beckie Silver Dick won as he pleased from Miss Miller. A handicap at a mile and a sixteenth drew a good field. Honiton beat Gateway a neck.

Latonia Derby Eligibles.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Final declarations to the Latonia Derby have been made, and forty-two three-year-olds remain eligible to the mile and a half feature of the inauguration of the Spring meeting, May 19. The eligibles include Proceeds, Lonadale, Dick Bernard, Pulsus, Brancas, Ed Tierney, Mizzenmast, Batts, Samurai, Elwood, Myrondale, Lord Tennyson, Glenflo, and St. Giles.

WALL SCALING BY THE TWELFTH REGIMENT CHAMPIONS.



CRESCENT WINS AT LACROSSE.

Stevens Institute Players Beaten by Nine Goals to Three.

The students of Stevens Institute of Hoboken, N. J., made a hard fight against the Crescent Athletic Club in a game of lacrosse at Bay Ridge yesterday, but when the conflict was over the Institute boys were overpowered by a score of nine goals to three. Although it was their first game of the season, and with only four of last year's players remaining on the team, they gave a creditable exhibition. The make-up of the Crescents was not nearly up to championship standard, but their exhibition was somewhat of an improvement over that shown in the game with the twelve of the College of the City of New York.

The weather conditions were unsuited for brilliant displays, while the ground was soft and slippery from a heavy rain preceding the game. Still, with all this handicap, the many enthusiasts who came from Hoboken with the Stevens team and the supporters of the Crescents witnessed an interesting contest, even if mistakes were frequent. Wall, Liffiton, O'Flynn, and the agile and skillful Kennedy seemed to bear the brunt of the hard work for the Crescenta, while Capt. Zimmerman, Murray, Davis, and Gayley were in the thickest of the fray for Stevens.

Scoring began early, for in three minutes after the ball was put in motion O'Flynn captured the sphere after some lively play down the field and passing it cleanly to Gill the latter shot goal. The Crescents scored again two minutes later, Kennedy getting the ball by a quick movement, passing it accurately to Wall, who drove it into the net. The Institute boys made the third goal of the game after five minutes of aggressive play, Cole shooting the goal close to the net after an excellent pass by Buist. Two more goals were scored by the Crescents before the twenty-minute half was finished, leaving the score 5 to 1 in favor of the home team.

Only one change in the complexion of the team was made in the second half, Fenix taking the place of Buist at third attack for Stevens. As in the first half, the Crescents rushed the ball down the field soon after it was put into play, and in one minute Kennedy had shot a goal. Two minutes later Wall passed the ball to Simpson, who had become quite prominent in the attacks, and the latter did not fail in his throw for goal. Then the Stevens players took a hand at rushing tactics, and they received their reward by scoring a goal on a pass from Johnson to Davis. The Crescents then added two more goals to their score in quick succession, and a few minutes before the close of play the Stevens lads made their third goal on a pass by Davis to Gayley.

The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 9.	Position.	Stevens, 3.
Rose	Goal	Suhr
Doyle	Point	Erlenkotter
Moses	Cover point	Zimmerman
Kelley	First defense	Calkins
Liffiton	Second defense	Mower
Snyder	Third defense	Pratt
Kennedy	Centre	Murray
O'Flynn	Third attack	Buist, Fenix
Wall	Second attack	Gayley
Simpson	First attack	Cole
Gill	Outside home	Davis
Robinson	Inside home	Johnson

Goals—Gill, 2; Kennedy, 2; Liffiton, 2; Wall, Simpson, O'Flynn, Cole, Davis, and Gayley. Referee—Dr. R. T. Bell, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—William Murphy, for Crescent A. C.; A. H. Potbury, for Stevens Institute. Time of game 20-minute halves.

LACROSSE IN RAINSTORM.

Columbia Defeated 5 Goals to 1 by Irish A. A. Team.

In a driving rainstorm yesterday the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association lacrosse team defeated the twelve of Columbia University at South Field. Owing to the soggy condition of the field, fast and accurate play was impossible, but the experience of the winning team prevailed over the college men, who were beaten by a score of five to one. The goals for the winning team were made by Kegelman, Stewart, (2,) Clarke, and Ruge. Kegelman was injured and had to retire. Adams made the only count for Columbia. The line-up:

Greater N. Y., 5.		Columbia, 1.
Dr. Campbell	Goal	Squiers
Howden	Point	Benedict
Kelly	Cover point	Rogers
McIntyre	First defense	Baum
White	Second defense	Hayes
Steinert	Third defense	Ashley
Ruge	Centre	E. Stewart
O'Rourke	Third attack	Ray
W. Stewart	Second attack	Solow
Kegelman	First attack	Van Buren
Clarke	Outside home	Adams

Referee—Mr. Kebler of Columbia.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

George J. Gould Playing, but Will Not Enter Many Club Tournaments.

Polo practice has already commenced at Lakewood, and George J. Gould with his sons have been seen in a few informal matches on the Georgian Court field. The Lakewood Club, however, has decided not to hold its customary annual tournament this Spring, so with the exception of the Squadron A events, the first big club tournament in the local territory will be at the Westchester Country Club.

George Gould is not going to drop entirely out of polo, but he does not intend to play so much in club tournaments as he has for the last two years. A number of invitation club games are being arranged for the Lakewood field this season, but outside of these it is doubtful if the dashing Lakewood team, that has won so many victories in its short career, will be seen to any great extent. George Gould's team holds the junior championship, and as it is customary for the title holders to defend their honors, the black and orange colors may be seen in this year's championship.

One of the new tournaments of the year is likely to be that of the recently organized Whippany Country Club at Morristown, the Junior championship, and as it is President of the club, and as Lakewood is not going to be active in competitive play, he will have more time to devote to polo at Morristown, his original polo home. He has plenty of good material for an excellent team, including many comparatively new players.

Ocean Yacht Club Officers.

The Ocean Yacht Club of Stapleton, Staten Island, has elected officers for the coming year as follows: Commodore—Louis Birkle; Vice Commodore—James Clark; Rear Commodore—Samuel W. De Beer; Secretary—John Schrone; Measurer—James Dunn; Trustees—Thomas McNight and George Stapleton.

CRANE TENNIS CHAMPION

Sands Fails to Make a Close Fight in Final Round.

THREE STRAIGHT SETS WIN

Loser Appears Nervous and, Except in One Set, Is Unable to Meet the Powerful Service of His Opponent.

Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston won the indoor tennis championship of the United States yesterday for the fourth successive time, beating, in the final round of the National tournament, held at the Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street, Charles E. Sands, of the home club in three straight sets. Contrary to expectations, Crane won with the most apparent ease. The stiff fight that the friends of Sands had so confidently counted on was never in evidence, although for a time in the second set Sands threw off the nervousness that had characterized his play from the start, and gave hopes that he would win at least one set. The set had been brought to five games all, but in a slashing service in the last game, Crane took the set, and Sands never again appeared as a dangerous opponent.

Every seat in the small gallery was occupied with club members, and a comfortable delegation of racquet and tennis enthusiasts came on from Boston to witness the defense of the championship by the title holder. Oliver S. Campbell refereed the match, and John Hammond acted as marker.

Crane began the contest with a powerful service, and it was not long before the perfection and power of his game were thoroughly appreciated. Some of the veterans even went so far as to declare they had never seen Crane play such cool, calculating, and powerful tennis as he did in the final round. Sands, on the other hand, appeared to be overtrained, and he was visibly nervous, failing to volley with his accustomed accuracy, while his service frequently lacked force and was not always directed with the nicest skill. For the first four games Crane had Sands completely at his mercy. Then the latter rallied for a time and won a game by clever volleying. That was his only victory in this set, and Crane promptly ran out, taking the opening set, 6 to 1.

Sands evidently felt that something was expected of him in the second set, for he started to play with more of his accustomed vim and assurance, and the tennis cracks had a magnificent series of matches to watch for five games. First one was in the lead, and then the other. Sands in the volleying part of the play being almost the equal of Crane and fully as speedy in getting after the ball. After four games had been called, Crane won the fifth in a brilliant rally. Sands sent in a powerfully cut service at the next game, and when he tied the score loud applause greeted his efforts.

The home club contingent could hardly suppress its excitement as the players faced each other for the deciding game. Each scored a point at the opening, but then Crane, by magnificent service and returns, literally kept Sands jumping for the ball without being able to get it over the net, so skillfully did the champion place it. The score ran up in favor of Crane to 40—15, and then by a splendid hazard chase, one of the prettiest plays of many in the match, Crane ran out and won the set.

The third set was almost a repetition of the first. Sands appeared tired from his exertions to win the former set, and with the surety of defeat in front of him, his game lacked snap and vigor. Crane reeled off five games in succession before Sands pulled himself together and really showed what he could in championship. He was only rewarded with two games, when, in another of his famous rallies, Crane carried everything before him in the eighth game, and won by 6 to 2 and the championship for another year. The score:

			Total.
Crane, Boston	6	6	6—18
Sands, New York	1	5	2—8

BASEBALL AT WEST POINT.

Cadets Pleased with Team and Prospects—Capt. Hackett the Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 9.—The cadets at the Military Academy are confident that their baseball team will be one of the best ever developed at the Institution. In spite of the limited time allowed for practice, the players have gotten into fair shape, and in no previous year have the applicants for the team included so many experienced players, several of them having won their laurels on important college nines before they entered the academy. Except on holidays, which are far between, the daily time allowed for practice is one hour.

The Captain of the cadets is Horatio B. Hackett, Jr., of Philadelphia. Last Fall he was quarterback on the football team that won from Annapolis and the University of Chicago, having lost only its games with Yale and Harvard. He is about the best basket ball player at the Point, and his friends call him "the athletic boss of his class," that class being the one which will graduate next June. During his first



HORATIO B. HACKETT, JR., CAPT. UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY BASEBALL TEAM.

two years at the academy he was catcher on the baseball nine, but last year he went to first base. He plans catching throughout this season, and Graves, last year's catcher, is to go to first base.

Cadet Carter, whose father is a Brigadier General, probably will be the choice for pitcher, but there are other promising applicants,

AMUSEMENTS.

COMPANY H'S CLEAN SWEEP

Seventh Regiment Athletes Contest in Forty-fifth Annual Games.

FOUR NEW ARMORY RECORDS

Sheldon of Yale Puts the Shot 45 Feet 8½ Inches and Jones Jumps 6 Feet ¼ Inch.

A clean sweep of all the regimental trophies by the athletes of Company H and four new armory records by individuals and teams characterized the forty-fifth annual games of the Seventh Regiment, held in the presence of of the usual large and fashionable throng of spectators at the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, last night. It was said to be the first time that one company had captured all the regimental trophies at one set of games.

The permanent athletic prizes of the regiment are three in number, known as the Nesbitt, the Lydecker, and the Halstead Trophies, respectively. The Nesbitt Trophy was donated by Capt. Daniel A. Nesbitt of Company B and is awarded at each set of games to the company scoring the largest number of points in all the events. The points scored last night for this trophy were: Company H, 43; Company G, 27; Company B, 26; Company F, 19; Company K, 17; Company E, 15; Company D, 14; Company C, 13; Company A, 5; Company I, 1. The former holder of the trophy was Company E, which won it at the games held in last December, with a score of 31 points.

The Lydecker Trophy, presented by Major Charles E. Lydecker, is also competed for at each set of games, but is awarded to the company winning the highest aggregate number of points in the two athletic meetings of the year in the five military events only. The points scored for this trophy last night were: Company H, 15; Company G, 11; Company B, 6; Company C, 5; Company D, 4; Company K, 3; Company A, 1. Company H, which scored 9 points in the previous meet of the year and 15 last night, won the prize with a total of 24 points; Company G, which scored 9 points in the first meet and 11 last night, was second with 20 points, and Company D, with 11 and 4 points, a total of 15, was third. The former holder of the trophy was Company D.

The Halstead Trophy, which was held by Company B and is awarded to the compahy having the winning team in the novice military relay race of 1,056 yards, was won by the Eighth Company team with ease in the last time of 2:38 2-5, which lowered the armory record for that event by 0:06 1-5. Another armory record went to the credit of Company H in the wall scaling, in which the time of the event was reduced from 0:40 to 0:35 3-5. The individual record-breakers were Richard Sheldon of Company C, the former Yale athlete, who put the sixteen-pound shot 45 feet 8½ inches, which increased his own former record by five inches, and S. S. Jones, the intercollegiate champion high jumper, who cleared the bar at 6 feet ¼ inch, which was a quarter of an inch better than the former record, made by L. K. Baxter a year ago.

One of the most interesting events of the evening was the inter-company relay race, in which nine teams of four men, each representing a different company, competed. The Company H runners took the lead in the first lap and held it to the finish, winning by ten yards from the Company D runners. Company C was third. In the half-mile novice race the Officers' Cup was a special prize. It was won by D. Struthers of Company K by a foot from William Varley of Company B. The latter, who had set the pace until the last lap, collapsed at the finish and fell across the line.

Summaries follow:

100-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by H. M. Searles, Co. H; W. S. Lorge, Co. F, second; W. Cimotti, Co. F, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. S. Goodspeed, Co. F, (6 yards;) E. L. Brodhead, Co. G, (4½ yards,) second; D. Darlington, Co. H, (5½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. H. Clay, Co. E, (42 yards;) N. Van Kleeck, Co. E, (5 yards,) second; W. A. Hughes, Co. E, (12 yards,) third. Time—2:06 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. D. Macdonald, Co. K, (scratch;) D. McKesson, Co. K, (60 yards,) second; H. E. Cragin, Co. I, (50 yards,) third. Time—4:45 4-5.

One-Lap Three-Legged Race, Handicap.—Won by A. Hardenbergh and W. S. Goodspeed, Co. F, (10 yards;) W. R. Cadmus and D. Darlington, Co. H, (12 yards,) second; W. K. Dodworth and J. E. Peters, Co. H, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Cimotti, Co. G; W. M. Varley, Co. B, second; G. A. Hering, Co. H, third. Time—0:57 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Regimental Championship.—Won by J. S. Myrick, Company D; E. S. Blackledge, Company E, second; J. C. Terry, Company B, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. T. Keeler, Company B, (12 yards;) H. L. Post, Company A, (14 yards,) second; N. McGovern, Company E, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice, for the Officers' Cup.—Won by D. Struthers, Company K; W. M. Varley, Company B, second; H. Mestre, Company K, third. Time—2:17.

One-Lap Sack Race, Handicap.—Won by W. K. Dodsworth, Company H, (6 Yards;) D. Darlingson, Company H, (4 Yards,) second; C. Smith, Company A, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by R. K. MacLea, Company G, (scratch;) J. Leo, Company B, (240 yards,) second; C. Sandford, Jr., Company D, (160 yards,) third. Time—6:53 3-5.

Inter-Company Relay Race, Handicap Teams of Four Each, to Run One Lap.—Won by Company F team, composed of A. Hardenbergh, W. S. Goodspeed, W. S. Large, and W. R. Cadmus, (52 yards;) Company D team, composed of W. M. Horner, J. S. Myrick, H. J. Moore, and P. Loeser, (44 yards,) second; Company C team, composed of A. G. Anderson, J. J. O'Brien, W. F. Thoman, and A. H. Tiemeyer, (41 yards,) third. Time—1:18 3-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Richard Sheldon, Co. C, (scratch,) with 45 feet 8½ inches; R. E. Larendon, Co. G, (11 feet 3 inches) second, with 33 feet 5 inches; W. Smith, Co. H, (12 feet 2 inches,) third, with 31 feet 11 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. E. Peters, Co. H, (9 inches,) with 5 feet 5½ inches; H. J. Moore, Co. D, (11 inches,) second, with 5 feet 3 inches; S. S. Jones, Co. C, (scratch,) third, with 6 feet ¼ inch.

Pole Vault for Height, Handicap.—Won by J. E. Peters, Co. H, (scratch,) with 9 feet 9 inches; E. M. Butler, Co. H, (1 foot 8 inches,) second, with 8 feet; A. G. Anderson, Co. C, (scratch,) third, with 9 feet 6 inches.

MILITARY EVENTS.

One-Mile Couriers' Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. Leo, Co. B, (110 yards;) R. K. McLea, Co. G, (scratch,) second; C. Pinard, Co. H, (190 yards,) third. Time—2:53 2-5.

Rescue Race, 50 Yards and Return, Handicap.—Won by R. Sheldon and A. G. Anderson, Co. C, (scratch;) R. E. Larendon and H. W. Elliott, Co. G, (5 yards,) second; H. D. King and J. D. Miner, Co. A, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:29 1-5.

Wall-Scaling Contest, 50 Yards and Return, Teams of Eight Men.—Won by Co. H team, Co. K team second, Co. H second team third. Time—0:35 2-5.

Six-Lap Military Relay Race, Novice; Teams of Three Men, Each to Run Two Laps in Heavy Marching Order; for Halstead Military Trophy.—Won by Company H team, composed of E. M. Butler, H. L. Butler, and F. M. Wheeler; Company D team, composed of J. T. Macdonald, C. F. Rabell, and S. R. Hall, second; Company B team, composed of J. C. Schaeffer, J. F. Chalmers, and S. L. Searles, third. Time—2:38 2-5.

440-Yard Run Handicap; Heavy Marching Order.—Won by R. E. Larendon, (22 yards;) J. Lucas, Company H, (18 yards,) second; W. M. Horner, Company D, (scratch,) third. Time—1:04 3-5.

Bright Prospects for 12th Regt. Games.

The annual Spring games of the Athletic Association of the Twelfth Regiment will be held at the armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, on the evening of April 25. Many of the athletes who will participate in the tournament of the Military Athletic League, which begins on May 2, have entered for these games because they are the last regularly sanctioned ones before that event. Winners will receive a gold stop and time watch, second men a silver watch, and third men a sterling silver regulation Twelfth Regiment enameled medal. There will be thirteen events, as follows: Open—60 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards, and one and a half mile handicaps, two-mile bicycle handicap, 600 yards novice, and public school relay race, teams to consist of four boys, each boy to run one lap. Closed to the Members of the Regiment—40 yards and 880 yards handicaps, two-mile bicycle handicap, 440 yards novice, obstacle race, scratch, tug of war, four men to a team. The club scoring the most points in the open events will receive a handsome silk banner. Company D, commanded by Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, is picked as a winner already. Entries close on April 19, with the Secretary of the Games Committee at the armory.

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Three Circus Companies in threa rings. Thirty Madcap Clowns in sixty pantomimic frolics. Thirty Aerialists in the air at tha same momena Three Herds of Ponderona Elephants in three rings at once. Four Troupes of Acrobats performing simultaneously. Six Champion Equestrian Displays at once. Fifteen Phenomenal Exhibits performed at the same time. Stupendous Collection of Living Human Freaks and Prodigies. High Jumping and Long-Distance Leaping Horse and Ponies. Desperate and Thrilling Races of all kinds. Phenomenal Feats of Dexterity. Thrilling Mid-Air Evolutions. Bareback Riders. Clown Quadrupeds. High Wire Sensations. Tumbling and Leaping Contests. Gorgeous Displays. Bicycle, Unicycle and Caledonian Carnivals. Trained Wild Beast Exhibitions.

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GENUINELY LIVELY ALL ROUND VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

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The Emperor of Fun in his Newest Sayings and Songs.

TANNEHILL COMEDY CO.

In Frank Tannehill's Clever Vaudeville Skit, "Making An Actress."

WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNY.

Best of All Musical Comedy Acts.

GOFF, SLOAN AND CO.,

In Their Newest Farcical Furor.

WOOD AND RAY.

Half an Hour of Laughter.

CHESTER BLODGETT JOHNSTON, SMITH AND BOWMAN, THE MACBANS, RAY COX, LUTZ BROS., CHALK SAUNDERS, GEO. E. AUSTIN, NICK CONWAY, Kalatechnoscope, Views of Travel, etc.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Unsurpassed Vaudeville Bill.

FANNY RICE, JOHNSTONE BENNETT AND CO., JULIAN ROSE, FOUR NIGHTONS, DOOLEY AND FOWLEY, AURIE DAGWELL, SAM DRANE, GREEN AND WIGGINS, others.

20—Splendid Vaudeville Successes—20

125TH ST And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST

Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Evg. at 7:30.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LAUGH!

First Performance in Harlem of Frank Tannehill's Rip Roaring Farcical Comedy,

"HUSH A BYE BABY."

Presented with Special Scenic Settings and a Cast of all the Proctor Stock Favorites, including JESSIE BONSTELLE, PAUL McALLISTER, SOL AIKEN, CHARLES M. SEAY, ROSE STUART, JULIAN REED, WILLIAM CULLINGTON, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, A. S. HOWSON, JULIA AIKEN, EDWIN FOWLER, MARY BERTRAND, FRANKIE MILLER, etc.

BIG ENTRE'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.

ANNA CALDWELL, MARTIN AND RIDGEWAY, THE GREGSONS, NEWTOWN BROS., Kalatechnoscope, etc.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Smartest Show in Harlem.

MAY EDWIN AND FRED EDWARDS, SHORTT AND LILLIAN DE WITT, BAKER AND LYNN, SWIFT AND BARTON, BARTO AND LAFFERTY, FRANCELLI AND DENT, CARMEN SISTERS, JONES AND WALTON, others.

20—Big Vaudeville Headliners—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.

CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.

CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.

First Performance by the Proctor Stock Company of Mr. Fitch's Delightful Comedy Drama,

"APRIL WEATHER."

One of the Late Sol Smith Russell's Greatest Hits, Presented here with Appropriate Scenic Surroundings and a Brilliant Cast, comprising LOTTA LINTHICUM, MALCOLM WILLIAMS, BEATRICE MORGAN, GERALD GRIFFIN, MARGARET MIRKER, GEORGE E. BRYANT, ALBERT ROBERTS, MRS. GEORGE OBER, LEO HAWLEY, JESSIE TURNER, GEO. POWERS, and others.

BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

CARMEN SISTERS, KENNEDY AND ROONEY, LEONARD AND COLLINS, JOHNSON AND WELLS, LEAH RUSSELL, GREEN AND WIGGINS, CARLOS' DOGS, BROOKE ELTRYM, Kalatechnoscope, etc.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Best Continuous Bill Downtown.

LOUIS SIMON AND CO., MONROE, MACK AND LAWRENCE, WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNY, HODGES AND LAUCHMERE, DOROTHY NEVILLE, MANHASSET COMEDY FOUR, MLLE. RIALTA, others.

20—Big Broadway Hits—20

58TH ST And Third Avenue 58TH ST

Matinees MON., WED., THURS., SATURDAY.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT.

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY AT POPULAR PRICES!

THE BIG BROADWAY SUCCESS, JOS. GRISMER'S BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION OF THE SUCCESFUL PASTORAL PLAY,

"SKY FARM"

AS PLAYED SIX MONTHS IN BOSTON.

AND 100 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK.

By EDWARD E. KIDDER, AUTHOR OF "A POOR RELATION." "A PLAY FOR ALL CLASSES."

INDORSED BY PRESS—PUBLIC—PULPIT.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Another Splendid Continuous Bill.

COLE AND JOHNSON, SPARROW, ELLSWORTH AND BURT, HENRY AND FOON, MR. AND MRS. BUCKLEY, ACME TRIO, GRAY AND GRAHAM, FRANK BOUMAN, others.

20—Genuine Comedy Hits—20

COLUMBIA CREW PRACTICE.

Coach Goodwin Gives Five Boats Hard Practice on the Harlem.

Nearly five miles of good steady pulling was the task set for Columbia's crew candidates yesterday afternoon. Most of the men were out on the Harlem early, and until the fog began to settle down, the air was biting cold. Coach Goodwin has shifted the men about in the different shells so that the make-up of each shell has been changed.

The main trouble with the oarsmen seems to be an inability to keep the boat moving on an even keel. Hardly any eight keeps steady. The men have learned the stroke well enough on the machines, but there are many trifling faults of execution. The new men are showing up well, and Coach Goodwin expects to pick a satisfactory crew.

The first and second 'Varsity eights will be picked by May 1, Mr. Goodwin said yesterday. It is possible that Maeder may be stroke. Gerald S. O'Loughlin of the 1902 crew, who did not row last year, will probably be 7. Arthur L. Willis, A. MacKenzie, and Edwin H. Updike, all members of last year's 'Varsity four, should also earn places. There are many men trying for the other seats. Rudolph L. von Bernuth of the Junior 'Varsity in 1902, may be one of the selections. C. W. W. Cuthel will be coxswain for the third time.

The crews rowed yesterday as follows:

First 'Varsity—Bow, Griffith; 2, J. Miller; 3, E. H. Updike; 4, A. MacKenzie; 5, Von Bernuth; 6, Smith; 7, O'Loughlin; stroke, Maeder; coxswain, Cuthel.

Second 'Varsity—Bow, Tonnele; 2, Easton; 3, Fraser; 4, Albert; 5, Enos; 6, Willis; 7, Doyle; stroke, Hanemann; coxswain, Kelley.

Third 'Varsity—Bow, Ashforth; 2, Pitske; 3, Forsch; 4, Donovan; 5, Boyle; 6, Ferris; 7, Pierrepont; stroke, Post; coxswain, H. Spence.

First Freshman—Bow, Jabine; 2, Young; 3, Rollins; 4, J. Brodix; 5, C. Brodix; 6, Spencer; 7, Vehslage; stroke, Haight; coxswain, Alexander.

Second Freshman—Bow, J. Willis; 2, Seymour; 3, Perrine; 4, W. Miller; 5, W. Kirk; 6, Algeitinger; 7, Clapp; stroke, Norris; coxswain, Wise.

Girls in Basket Ball Matches.

The Normal College Sigma Tau basket-ball team yesterday defeated the Nu Pi team of the Ethical Culture School in a close match by the score of 4 to 2. At the close of the first period the match was tied at 2 all.

An interesting game of basket ball between the recently organized girls' team from the St. Christopher Athletic Club and a pick-up team from outside schools was played in the club yesterday, Second Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, and the home team won.

The Sachs Alumnae team and the Madison Academy girls met in the St. Christopher gymnasium, and the Madisons won by 12 to 1. Mise H. Rothfeld and Miss Lynch o. the best work for the victors.

SOLDIERS' WEEK AT GARDEN.

Attractive Events Arranged for Military Athletic League Tourney.

Soldier show week at the Madison Square Garden, beginning on May 2 and ending on May 7, is expected to eclipse all previous exhibitions held by the Military Athletic League. According to the programme arranged by Col. George R. Dyer, President of the league, and the officers upon the various committees, there will be variety enough to suit any one. Athletically, the eighth annual tournament will witness good contests for the prizes and the championships. Wall scaling will be a feature.

The National Guard will be well represented in the military programme. Each night there will be a review, Col. Dyer commanding on the opening night, and for the other nights the Colonels of other regiments will command. The first review will be taken by Mayor McClellan and the second by Gen. Chaffee.

The details of artillery and cavalry from Fort Myer, Va., include the Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. S. M. Foote. They are in practice at their home quarters and there will be some new features in their exhibitions. From Fort Myer will also come a detachment of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, forty-six men, and their officers and horses. An effort will be made to excel the splendid showing made last year by the rough riders and troopers.

At Fort Jay, on Governors Island, Capt. M. D. Stewart is drilling Company E of the Eighth United States Infantry. From the National Guard there will be Company G of the Twenty-second Engineers, under

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
5th MONTH NEW YORK'S PET TRIUMPH.
LAST THREE WEEKS.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
THE OTHER GIRL
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S BEST PLAY.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., bet. B'way & 6 Av. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in her greatest success,
COUSIN KATE
PRECEDING HER DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.
SAT. FAREWELL AMERICAN NIGHT.
MONDAY, APRIL 18,
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
HENRY MILLER
MARGARET ANGLIN
(By arrangement with F. L. Perley.)
in CAMILLE
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
MR. HAWTREY POSITIVELY REAPPEARS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
CHARLES HAWTREY
IN F. C. BURNAN'S 3-ACT FARCE
SAUCY SALLY

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN RICHARD HARDING DAVIS' FARCE,
THE DICTATOR
"Mr. Davis' best play. Mr. Collier's best part." "SUN.
"Scores great laughing success."—Eve. Sun.
"Jolliest laughter-breeding play of tha season."—Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats., Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH MONTH OF THE MERRY COMEDY,
SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
with WM. H. THOMPSON.
Management James K. Hackett.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
7TH MONTH
Laughs That Bloom in Spring.
CHARLES FROHMAN & GEO. EDWARDES' presentation of the farcical comedy with music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
with SAM BERNARD.
10 SONG HITS
5,000 LAUGHS
Makes Everybody Happy Who Sees It.
"SUFFICIENCY."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Managar
4TH MONTH CONTINUED SUCCESS.
ELEANOR ROBSON
in I. Zangwill's comedy
MERELY MARY ANN.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH. At 8. MATINEE WED. & SAT., AT 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
"VOS YOU EFFER IN ZINZINNATI?"
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
SHORTLY TO GO TO LONDON FOR THE LONDON SEASON.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
PRINCE OF PILSEN
By Pixley and Luders. Tha best Musical Comedy in years.
*** Seats for last 3 weeks ready.

42D STREET. West of Broadway. NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers "The House Beautiful."

CURTAIN UP PRECISELY AT 8:10. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

"The Best Exampla of a Perfectly Acted Drama New York has Ever Seen." Evening Mail.

ELABORATE REVIVAL OF d'ENNERY'S GREAT DRAMA,

THE TWO ORPHANS

Under the Direction of A. M. PALMER.

Stage Direction of Mr. Seymour, with a Distinguished All-Star Cast, including

KYRLE BELLEW, JAMES O'NEILL, CHARLES WARNER, E. M. HOLLAND, JAMESON LEE FINNEY, FREDERICK PERRY, GRACE GEORGE, MARGARET ILLINGTON CLARA MORRIS, ANNIE IRISH, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, CLARA BLANDICK.

No Advance in Prices SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS AHEAD.

MONDAY (To-morrow) AFTERNOON AT 1:45.

—MONSTER DOUBLE BENEFIT—

For the Widow and Children of the Late PATROLMAN HUGH J. ENRIGHT

AT THE

NEW YORK THEATRE. BROADWAY THEATRE.

An Extraordinary Bill has been arranged for Each Theatre, Enlisting the Services of Leading Dramatists and Vaudeville Stars who have kindly volunteered their services.

TICKETS ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, $1 Good for Either Performance and on Sale at Both Box Offices.

NEW YORK THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT. PRICES ALWAYS 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.

8th BIG WEEK RICHARD CARLE Seats 3 Weeks Ahead.

IN THE GREAT LAUGHING SUCCESS—THE

TENDERFOOT

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. $ SHOW For 10c.

Katool's Wild Animal Exhibition, Including Jimmy Britt, Boxing Kangaroo



MOULTON'S WOODEN-HEADED FAMILY. THEATRE—Lady Whittier, Prof. Keeger, Magic, Ivy Trio, Byron Sisters, Madame Flower, Maher and McCarthy. 2 BIG COMPANIES—20 ACTS.

CIRCLE THEATRE 8 WAY AND 60TH ST.

Ladies' Matinee Daily.

Grand Concert To-night AT 8:15

Harry Gilfoil, Francesca Redding & Co., John Ford, Dixon, Bowera & Dixon, Four Madcaps, Cliff Gerome, Gray & Graham, La Belle Blanche, Mr. & Mrs. Stewart Darrow, American Vitagraph.

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, APR. 11.

HENRY LEE—ELFIE FAY

WILLIAMS & TUCKER—CHAS. R. SWEET

Milly Capell, Sherman & De Forrest, Todd Judge Family, Ford & Wilson, Yedmars, Vitagraph.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES. 42St., B'way & 7Av.

Week Beginning To-morrow Matinee.

TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS 50c

BILLY B. VAN & ROSE BEAUMONT, FALK & SEAMON, TROVOLO; others.

Russell Bros., Cole & Johnson, Musical Dale, Canfield & Carleton, John & Harry Dillon, Wormwood's Dog & Monkay Circus, The Toosoouin Troupe of Arabs, The English Girls, Young & Devoe, The 2 Tankas, & Great Train Robbery by Vitagraph.

HURTIG & SEAMONS West 125th St.

Today—10 Star Acts At 2:15. At 8:15.

TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK.

MATINEE DAILY 25¢ CLAYTON WHITE, MARIE STUART & CO., FOUR MADCAPS, BELLMAN & MOORE, FOUR RIANOS, AURIE DAGWELL, FOUR DONAZETTAS, Dooley & Fowley, The Misses Delmore, etc.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Aft., April 17 at 3.

Farewell Piano Recital Reisenauer

Popular Programme.

Management HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats $1 to 50 cts., at Ditson's and Box Office. EVERETT PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Evg., April 29, at 8:15

First performance in America of ELGAR'S

"KING OLAF"

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN. WALTER HENRY HALL.....Conductor

Seats 50 cts. to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WAY DOWN EAST.

TO-NIGHT 25c. & CONCERT. 50c.

John C. Rice & Sallie Cohen, Jeanne Ardell & Co., The Faust Trio and others.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, APRIL 12TH, AT 4.

Miss FAURE Kelley COLE

Seats, $1.00, $1.50. At Ditson's. RECITAL Management L. G. Charlton

GRAND—THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES

With CLARA BLOODGOOD

To-night GEO. PRIMROSE & FOLEY BOYS, MELVILLE & STETSON, Clemenso Bros., La Belle Blanche, others. 25c., 50c.

WEST END TO-NIGHT, ALL STAR BILL.

This Week "ARIZONA."

APRIL 18....."THE FORTUNE TELLER."

3D AV. Mats. Mon., Thur. & Sat. THE TWO SISTERS

TO-NIGHT—Genaro & Bailey, Harrigan the Juggler, Stanley & Brockman, Hoey & Lee, oth's

ALICE BREENE—Soprano Recital, 3 P. M. Waldorf-Astoria,

MAUDE POWELL—Violin April 12th. $1.50.

Capt. Dayton, with their bridge building and other work, and Capt. Wendel's First Battery will give their sabre drills and battery exercises.

When the "Kilties," otherwise known as the Forty-eighth Highlanders, from Toronto came here, two years ago, to show what Canada could send us, they were favorites from start to finish, and they are coming again, with their famous band.

Broadway Theatre

41st St. and Broadway. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
A. W. DINGWALL.....Manager

50C. TO $1.50. SPECIAL PRICES WED. MATS. 50C. TO $1.50.

8th TRIUMPHANT WEEK!!!

The Eve. Sun Says "THE BIGGEST MUSICAL HIT of the SEASON"

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK

In the New Comic Opera THE

Yankee Consul

Book by Henry M. Blossom, Jr. Music by Alfred G. Robyn.

With a competent cast and "GIRLS SHAPELY, SPRIGHTLY, BEAUTIFUL, AND TUNEFUL," said the Herald.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., near 7th Ave.

MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

MR. GEO. R. WHITE Presents THE 1st TIME IN HARLEM.

VIRGINIA EARL OPERA CO.

In the Bright Military Comic Opera SERGEANT KITTY. By BURNSIDE & SLOANE.

SAME GREAT CAST AND PRODUCTION AS AT DALY'S AND THE CASINO.

TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT

10 STAR ACTS. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS 50c. & 75c.

Monday, April 18th—Seats Thursday.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

VIRGINIA HARNED

Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat. Evg. & Sat. Mat., Thurs. & Fri. Evgs., Pinero's Masterpiece. CAMILLE IRIS

MAJESTIC

2ND EDITION

WIZARD OF OZ

WITH

MONTGOMERY & STONE

To-morrow Night, 351st Time in New York MATINEES: WED. & SAT., 2 SHARP

Murray Hill Thea. Lex. Av. & 42St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees, 25c. Evg. Prices, 25—35—50. WEDNESDAY

Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.

The Successful Romantic Drama,

HEARTSEASE

By Charles Klein and J. I. C. Clarke.

All the members of tha Stock Co. in the cast, including MR. BRAMWELL.

WEEK APR. 18th. CHRISTOPHER, JR.

TO-NIGHT Sam'l Lehman's Monster EASTER FESTIVAL.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 MUSICIANS.

All the members of the Stock Co. and others will positively appear.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS

WORLD IN WAX

EDEN MUSEE

—NEW TO-DAY—

SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.

This Afternoon and Evening,

LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 75 & 50c.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

HERBERT KELCEY AND EFFIE SHANNON

In the great play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

Week of April 18th, HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS

TO-NIGHT, TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. All Seats 25c., 35c. and 50c.

Crimmins & Gore, West & Van Sicklen, Jordan & Crouch, Barlow & Nicholson, Marion & Deane, Tha Great Clivette, and 7 other star turns.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Ev., April 11, at 8:15.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor

BRUCH'S Cantata, Finale of the 3rd act The Cross of Fire Die Meistersinger and PART SONGS,

assisted by SHANNA CUMMING, Soprano, and other EMINENT SOLOISTS.

Res. Seats, 50 cts. to $1.50; Boxes, $9 and $12, on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

COMEDY. B'way., Cor. 65th. Vaudeville. Best in Town. Kinetograph. Ladies' Mats. Daily. Sunday concerts. Amateurs Thurs. Adm. 10c.

KNICKERBOCKER

Broadway & 38th St.

AL. HAYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Sat'y at 2.

When the stage splendors of "Ben-Hur" are recalled, "Tha Shepherd King" will ba remembered in the same breath.—World.

TWO CRASHES ON WATER IN THICK BANK OF FOG

Freighter Bumps Lumber Schooner and Lighter Rams Ferryboat.

NEITHER COLLISION SERIOUS

Inbound and Outgoing Craft, Including the Big Liners, Are Delayed—Ferry Schedules Knocked Askew.

A dense fog which overhung the harbor all day yesterday, and which extended several miles out to sea, badly crippled all shipping, and even delayed the arrival here of several of the big liners from transatlantic ports. About the local waters pilots were put at a great disadvantage, and many accidents were narrowly averted. Two collisions resulted, but from neither of these did serious accident result.

The first of the two collisions occurred late Friday night off City Island. The freight steamship Chelsea of the Norwich Line was then passing on her way from New York to Norwich, Conn. The fog, which had continued to gather since before sundown, was then very heavy, and the Chelsea's pilot could not see a ship length ahead. The steamship was going very slowly and the steam whistle was being sounded constantly, when suddenly the lights of the lumber schooner A. P. Emerson, bound for New York from St. Johns, N. B., loomed up ahead.

A moment later, before either vessel had time to get clear, they met with a crash that sent the prow of the steamship several feet into the side of the schooner. The seven men in the crew of the sailing vessel at once rushed on deck and made for the side to jump into the water, until they were recalled by Capt. Maxwell. They then prepared to lower the lifeboat, but as the schooner, held up by her cargo of lumber, continued to float, they gave up this work and prepared to anchor until the damage could be ascertained.

The Chelsea stood by the schooner all night, ready to take off the crew, and did not leave until a tugboat had arrived to tow the injured vessel to New York.

The other accident occurred early yesterday afternoon in the middle of the North River, when the pilot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey's ferryboat Bound Brook and the Captain of the steam lighter Henrietta became mixed as to signals. The Bound Brook was on her way to New York, when, right in midstream, the Henrietta tried to cross her bows, going down stream. The wheelsmen sounded signals, but the vessels were so close together that there was no time to carry out the tooted orders, and, carried on by the strong tide that was running, the Henrietta bore down on the ferryboat, striking her far forward under the overhanging guard rail.

The Bound Brook was not damaged, and after she had pulled away from the lighter she continued on her way. She had only a few passengers and they were not panic stricken. The lighter did not fare so well. Her pilot house was carried away and her timbers were smashed in several places. She called for assistance, and on the arrival of a tug was towed to a pier, where she began to fill with water.

So dense was the fog from early in the morning until late in the afternoon that all of the ferry lines adopted the "fog schedule," which aims to have but one boat of each line on the river at the same time. Even then all pilots had to proceed with the greatest caution. Up to noon no boats had made trips on either the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry to South Brooklyn or on the Cathrine Street Ferry. The Montauk of the Hamilton Ferry line, in trying to reach New York on one of her early morning trips, lost her way, and for half an hour she went groping along the water front, unable to find her own slip. All along the piers fog bells and whistles clanged and tooted.

The steamer La Lorraine of the French Line ought to have reached her pier early yesterday morning, but it was after 5 o'clock in the afternoon before she had reached Sandy Hook. At that time there was a large fleet of coasting vessels anchored in the Horseshoe waiting for a chance to get up. Even the vessels of lightest draught did not attempt the passage up the harbor in the dense fog. Outgoing vessels likewise were hampered, and all of the big liners that were to have sailed cast their mudhooks as soon as they reached Gravesend Bay, and remained there until they could see the way out of the harbor.

The blanket of fog had been thinned out very little at a late hour last night.

RECEPTION TO MRS. C. M. DOW.

Woman Club Members Meet New President of State Federation.

At the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon the clubs of the New York State Federation belonging to the First Judicial District of the State gave a reception to the Federation President, Mrs. Charles M. Dow. At the last Federation Convention at Utica, at Mrs. Dow's suggestion, the State clubs were divided according to the State judicial districts, with a Chairman for each division. This was for convenience in calling meetings of the clubs to consider matters to go before the General Federation.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman is Chairman of the First Judicial District, including Manhattan, and the reception followed the first business meeting called by her under the new order. Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Trautman received the guests, women from all the clubs in the district as well as from others in Brooklyn and its vicinity. Mrs. Dow was very attractively gowned in black and white, and wore a corsage bouquet of white sweet peas. An immense cluster of Spring flowers was presented to her.

At the business meeting subjects were proposed for the discussion of the individual clubs of the district. They relate to the duties of delegates to the convention and the necessity of their being women who would be supported by their clubs; also the raising of the dues in the State Federation, whether due should be a fixed sum for each club, so much for each club per capita, or whether they should pay pro rata.

WELCOMED TOO HEARTILY.

Mr. Robertson's Women Friends Were Even Rough, Perhaps.

Bertha King, a young woman who lives in a flathouse in Forty-third Street near Seventh Avenue, was arrested last night on the complaint of a man who says he is John Robertson of 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He charges the young woman with stealing $46 from him.

"I didn't mean to make a complaint to the police," said Robertson, according to Detectives Heaney and Martineau, "but I got a pretty rough deal. After I missed the money I wrote a number of letters to Miss King, begging of her to return my money, but got no response until a few days ago. Then I got a letter which said: 'Don't bother me any more about that money. Come here and you'll get it.' I got it all right. Three of them 'handed it to me' when I entered the hallway of the house. They must have expected me, for I got a pretty warm welcome. And then were kind enough when they got through with their welcome to carry me to the door and let me roll easily down the steps. That was more than I could bear, so I sought the aid of the police."

The King woman was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Harlem Woman's Exchange.

The Harlem Exchange for Woman's Work will hold its annual meeting and election of officers and managers next Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. L. W. Hubbard, 1,935 Madison Avenue. After a short business meeting there will be some music and recitations.

MARKET SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

Burglars Get $60 in a Building in Broadway, Brooklyn.

A large safe in the butter and egg market of W. H. Kerby & Co., at 1,674 Broadway, Brooklyn, was blown open with dynamite early yesterday morning and $60 in silver were taken from it. The safe was in full view of the street.

The burglars got in the building by forcing open a rear window, and in order to deaden the noise of the explosion they put five horse blankets around the safe. It is thought that they exploded the dynamite while a Broadway elevated train was passing. Nobody in the house heard the explosion, but it must have been terrific, as it blew off the doors.

Last week a young man called at the market and said that he was a selling agent for a safe manufacturer. This man wanted to sell a safe, and got permission to look at the safe in the market. It is believed that this man was one of the burglars.

REPUBLICAN CLUB LADIES' DAY.

Mrs Odell Among the Guests in the New House.

There is not a marked difference in general appearance between Democratic and Republican women, but a member of the Republican Club Reception Committee was heard to say that it was an unusually attractive gathering of women and gowns at the first "Ladies' Day" in their new clubhouse, yesterday afternoon. It was a large gathering in spite of the storm, and tested the capacity of the reception rooms on the second floor, where a delightful concert was given by a quartet of voices. Following the concert refreshments were served in the beautiful, many-windowed dining room on the top floor, and the guests wandered over the house and gave it unlimited praise.

Among those present were Mrs. B. B. Odell, Jr., Mrs. Louis Stern, wife of the club President; Mrs. Mortimer C. Addoms, Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. T. D. McChesney, Mrs. C. Lounsbery, Mrs. Frank Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss Dederer, Mrs. Thomas F. Wentworth, and Mrs. Robert N. Kenyon.

On the Entertainment Committee were Charles S. Whitman, Chairman; W. S. Cross, A. H. Gleason, J. A. Green, J. S. Lehmaier, H. C. Piercy, Martin Saxe, and E. H. Porter.

COLLEGE GIRLS AS ACTORS.

"As You Like It" Successfully Given by Normal Students.

All the theatrical companies in New York which have been educating the metropolitan public with Shakespeare this Winter ought to have been in the big chapel of the Normal College last evening, when the Merry Masquers, the college dramatic club, gave "As You Like It." There was one fine old actress there who applauded with all her heart, and with reason, for the Rosalind of the play was the baby of her family, her youngest daughter, Elmer Smith.

All the honors, however, did not fall to little Miss Smith. It was a wonderful performance as a whole, Mrs. Smith said, and the audience agreed with her. The audience filled the great chapel, and will bring into the treasury for the scholarship fund, for the benefit of which the performance was given, at least $1,000. The scenery was of the most meagre, but good enough; there were no footlights, and the stage was comparatively dark. But the costumes were excellent and the acting good, and the audience was more than suited.

The face of Charles the Wrestler wore something of a pained expression just before the wrestling bout, but it was unnecessary. It was as ladylike an affair as could be seen upon the professional stage, and Charles fell like a gentleman. Normal College girls are evidently good athletes from the deep chest tones of several of those who took the male parts last evening. Orlando, in short, kilted skirt and little coat, open over a white blouse with a broad collar turning away low at the throat and high strapped boots, was as handsome a boy as is often seen in the part, and with a deep, rich voice entirely consistent with the part.

All the music was furnished by the college girls.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The contest for the "typical New York girl" in "The Prince of Pilsen" is assuming large proportions. Photographs and letters have been pouring into Mr. Savage's office by the hundred. The contestants are to meet at Daly's Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the committee will select the eight whom it considers best. Later one will be selected from this eight.

***

Georgie Welles, who was in the American Theatre stock company, has been engaged for the cast of "The Two Little Sailor Boys," which will come into the Academy of Music May 2.

***

The manager of "An American Millionaire," which was at the Princess Theatre last week, has decided to close the play Mr. Reeves-Smith will begin rehearsals on another play.

***

Anita Hendricks Spence of Tennessee, impersonator and reader of negro dialect, will give a dramatic recital in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Tuesday evening, April 26.

***

The Century Players will make their first production of "The Battle of the Butterflies" at the Amphion Theatre April 18.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

The People's Choral Union, with Frank Damrosch as conductor, will give its annual concert on Monday evening. The chorus will consist of about 600 voices, and will be assisted by the New York Symphony Orchestra and Mr. Frank Sealey as organist. They will sing Max Bruch's "The Cross of Fire," the finale of the third act of "Die Meistersinger," Henry Holden Huss's "The Recessional," and Edgar Stillman Kelly's "O Captain! My Captain!" The soloists will be Mrs. Shanna Cumming, soprano; Mr. Frederick Wheeler, baritone; Mr. Bromberg, basso, and Mr. Quesnel, tenor.

The cantata "The Cross of Fire" is taken from an incident in Sir Walter Scott's "The Lady of the Lake." When one clan declared war upon another the chief, with solemn ceremonies, consecrated the so-called "cross of fire." A cross of yew, was set on fire at an altar and quenched in the blood of a sacrificed goat; it was then given to a messenger of noble birth, whose duty it was to carry it with all possible speed to the next post, and there hand it on to another messenger, who must also be a noble. This one must then carry it on without delay, till he could deliver it to a third, and so on. In this way the cross of fire went the round of the whole country, in the shortest possible time, as a signal of war, and rallied to the flag every man-at-arms who saw it and responded to the call to battle.

MISS BREEN AND MISS POWELL.

Miss Alice Breen, soprano, will give a recital on Tuesday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, assisted by Miss Maud Powell, violin. The programme will be as follows:

Air, "Micaela" ..... Bizet
Alice Breen.
Sonate, D major ..... Leclair
Maud Powell.
(a) "My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair" ..... Haydn
(b) "Who'll Buy My Lavender" ..... German
Alice Breen.
(a) Lento ..... Vieuxtemps
(b) Valse, "Ariette" ..... Gounod-Sarasate
Maud Powell.
Die Lorsley ..... Liszt
Alice Breen.
Spring ..... Weil
Alice Breen.
Violin obbligato, Maud Powell.

Richman Sues Weber & Fields.

Suit has been begun by Charles Richman to recover damages from Weber & Fields for alleged breach of contract. He says that they engaged him to appear as Capt. Barrington in the play of that name for thirty-five weeks, beginning on Oct. 5 last, and agreed to pay him a salary and a share of the profits. Notwithstanding the fact that the company did a large business and made profits, he says, it was disbanded on March 27. The amount due him, he alleges, is $4,500. A. H. Hummel is Mr. Richman's counsel.

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MILLIONAIRE CHECKS MAN BENT ON KILLING

Pistol Thrust Three Times Against Body of Col. W. C. Greene.

HIS NERVE AVERTS TRAGEDY

Western Mining Man, Believing He Has Grievance, Is Held Off Until Police Spring on Him.

Col. William C. Greene, ex-ranchman and Indian fighter, now millionaire President of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, yesterday added to his varied experiences an escape from death that was quite as close as that of the day years ago when he was picked up for dead after hours of fighting with the redskins on Arizona plains.

The fact that Col. Greene happens to be alive at present he owes to his presence of mind during a half hour of yesterday morning, in which the muzzle of an army revolver was three times pressed against his body by James W. Goodman, a disappointed mining speculator, also a Westerner, who believed he had a grievance that demanded tragic redress. Each time Goodman said:

"Bill, I'm going to kill you now."

And as many times Col. Greene, patting Goodman's shoulder with the left hand that has been crippled since the Indian fighting days, rejoined:

"Oh, no, Jim, you are not going to do anything like that. That's foolish. Let's talk it over."

George S. Robbins, Secretary of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, was with Col. Greene when they met Goodman about 10 o'clock at Seventy-second Street and Broadway, just after leaving the Ansonia, where Col. Greene resides. The three went to the elevated station at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, while Goodman made his successive threats; then down to Rector Street, listening to the story how Goodman was going to kill Col. Greene and four others; then through Exchange Place to 24 Broad Street, where are the offices of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company. There Col. Greene stopped to speak to a friend, sending Goodman ahead up the elevator.

Col. Greene found Policeman Fulger of the Old Slip Station and said that a crazy man was in the company's offices, wanting to kill him. Fulger called Policemen Horatio Allen and John H. Hauser, and together they went to the building. When they arrived Goodman was talking to Mr. Robbins.

"Hello, old man," said Allen. "What's the matter with you?"

"Nothing," replied Goodman. "I'll give them to you," and he made a motion toward his side pocket. Two policemen were on him in a moment, took away his revolvers, and led him, handcuffed, over to the police station. There Col. Greene was waiting at the rail.

"Bill," said Goodman, coolly, as he eyed Greene, "you done me dirt. You had your play; now I'll have mine."

HAD TWO REVOLVERS.

Goodman gave his record quietly enough. He said that he was born in California, had lived most of his life in Arizona, was married, and resided now at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-first Street. When he was searched nine cartridges were found in his pockets. These, with the two pistols, one an automatic weapon of latest design, were placed on the Sergeant's desk.

Col. Greene looked at the weapons and then, for the first time, came near the breaking-down point. He trembled from head to foot and grasped the rail, while perspiration stood out on his forehead in great drops.

Goodman was taken at once to the Tombs Court and arraigned before Magistrate Cornell. Col. Greene related the happenings of the morning and the Magistrate fixed bail at $1,500.

"The man that's behind him could put up $1,000,000 as easily as $1,000," Col. Greene remarked hotly. Subsequently it was said for Col. Greene that the statement was made in the excitement of the moment, and without intention to charge instigation of the attempted shooting to any one. Magistrate Cornell increased the bail to $5,000, and remanded Goodman for examination on Monday.

In the hallway of the building Col. Greene remarked that Goodman had been employed in the Minas Prietas, in Senora, Mexico, and that John W. Gates owned the mine. Later Col. Greene said:

"What I said this morning was that I understood that the man Goodman had worked for a number of years at the Minas Prietas, a mine in Mexico owned by John W. Gates and associates.

"The statement that John W. Gates or any of his associates would have anything to do with such a dastardly attempt is a slander upon the gentlemen and myself. While in a business way we may have taken opposite sides of the market, yet my relations with Mr. Gates and his associates are entirely friendly socially."

Later in the day Col. Greene told his story of the attempt on his life. It was as follows:

"I turned from Broadway into Seventy-second Street, in company with Mr. Robbins, on my way to my office, and I was met by a man who stepped from the side of the street on the walk in front of me. I did not recognize him, and he said:

"'Don't you know me? I am Goodman.'

"I'M GOING TO KILL YOU NOW."

"I said, 'Oh, yes, I remember you now,' and as I said that he pulled a Colt's automatic from his pocket and pushed it against me, saying:

"'Bill, I've been laying for you, and I'm going to kill you now.'

"I had a morning paper in my hand, and I touched him on the shoulder with it, at the same time looking him in the eye, and said: 'Oh, no; you are not going to do anything like that. That is foolish.'

"He stepped back again and said, 'Yes, I am. I've been laying for you, and I'm going to kill you.'

"I again stepped close up to him, and as I am a cripple in my left hand, I put my left hand on his shoulder, saying, 'That is foolishness, you don't mean anything of the kind.' He stepped back again saying:

"'Yes, I do. I'm going to kill you right here. I've been laying for you for three weeks.'

"I again stepped up close to him, and Mr. Robbins stepped to the other side of him, asking him what his grievance was, and telling him that he had no cause of complaint against me. I told him to come to my office and we would talk it over. To this he agreed, but when we had walked fifty yards he stepped back and threw his pistol against my abdomen and said:

"'Bill, I'm going to shoot you right now. I won't go any further.'

"I again touched him on the shoulder and laughed him out of it, telling him that there wasn't any use of talking that way, and he and Mr. Robbins and myself went nearly to the corner of Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue, to take the elevated, when he drew back again and said that he would kill me there, again pressing his gun against my body. We talked him out of it again and induced him to take the cars to my office at 24 Broad Street.

"On the way down he said over and over again that he had been studying over killing me for a long time, and had made up his mind to kill me and several others. He said that he knew he would be killed, but that he'd get four men first. His complaint seemed to be concerning a mining deal by Col. Harlow, who was formerly President of the Yaqui River Copper Company in Mexico, and that I had been the instigator of the deal.

"As I went into my office at 24 Broad Street I met J. Dugue de la Fauconnerie, a gentleman with whom I am associated in business in Paris. I stopped and talked to him on a business matter, asking Goodman to go up stairs to the office, and I would be up in a few minutes. Then Mr. Fauconnerie and I found a policeman and went over to the station."

Col. Greene said that Goodman was a comparative stranger whom he had met eight or ten times in the last four years. Goodman, said Col. Greene, was at one time interested in mining properties at Sonora, Mexico, which he and his partner, Frank Smith, transferred to the Yaqui Copper Company of 170 Broadway, in consideration of 100,000 shares of stock in the company. The stock was at one time worth as high as $15 a share on par of $10, and Col. Greene said that Goodman charged that through manipulation by himself, Col. Harlow, and others it had dropped to a nominal value.

His recent experience with Goodman, Col. Greene said, began some three weeks ago, when the latter came to his office and wanted assistance in respect to a claim for 5,000 shares against the Yaqui Copper Company. Col. Greene went to the Yaqui offices and arranged that Goodman should get the shares, but when he called for them he refused to sign a release on the claim he was urging, and they were not given to him.

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BOYS' SILK-LINED REEFERS & TOP COATS, Reefers extra long, silk embroidered design on sleeve, $5.00; Top Coats in desirable shades of Coverts, $6.90. Value $8.50 to $10.00
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West Twenty-third Street

STUDENTS MAY QUIT COLUMBIA.

General Protest Against Raising Tuition Fee in Medical Department.

Objection to the increase in fees at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University has reached such a pitch that the students of the first, second, and third year classes have prepared a petition to present to the Faculty. On this petition figure the names of most of the members of the three classes, and also of some of the teaching staff. In addition, no less than thirty-five students have declared that if the proposed raising of the annual tuition fee from $200 to $250 is carried through, they will withdraw from the institution.

The students present as the basis of their complaint the unfairness of raising the fees on men who entered with the definite understanding from the official catalogue that the fee should be $200.

ODELL AT ARMORY DINNER.

Governor the Guest of Squadron A at Informal Affair.

Gov. Odell attended the dinner of the officers and members of Squadron A last night at the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The dinner was informal, the only invited guests being the Governor, Gens. Chaffee, Wheeler, and Corbin of the regular army; Gen. Roe of the National Guard, and Adjt. Gen. Henry.

There were no set speeches, but the principal guests all made brief addresses.

Gov. Odell said also in his speech that Squadron A had rendered such good service to the State that he hoped the State would give it a new armory.

John Duthell Sons & Son

Offer special inducements in the following Departments this week:

TAILORED COSTUMES.
Recent Spring models in Voile, Canvas, Cloth and Fancy Mixtures; former prices $30.00 to $55.00, now $20.00, $23.50, $25.00, $30.00 and $40.00 each
Also a few Walking Suits in brown mixed material, collarless coat, 22 inches long, gore flare skirt, formerly $14.00, special at $9.50 each

WOOL DRESS GOODS.
125 pieces striped mixed Cheviots, 50 inches wide; value 95c., for this sale ..... 65c. yard
50 pieces Pin Check Tweeds, shower proof; value 98c., for this sale ..... 75c. yard

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A large assortment of Imported and Domestic black Voiles, at.....39c., 55c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 yard
Guaranteed lowest prices in this city.

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Exceptional values in Applique, all new designs, from 25c. to $3.75 yard
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The very latest Parisian ideas in Buttons; many of them are reproductions of high class jewels.

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Late Spring Styles in COVERT JACKETS, 20.00 to 50.00
Silk and Pongee DUSTERS and WRAPS, 20.00 to 200.00
TRAVELLING and RAIN COATS, 18.50 to 75.00

Foulard Petticoats
Black or White, 9.50
Black Taffeta Silk Petticoats, 5.00 and 6.00
Black and White Taffeta Petticoats, 5.75

This Season's Importation of HIGH CLASS NOVELTIES
Linen and Cotton Suitings.
75c per yard, formerly $1.00 | 1.50 per yard, formerly $2.25
1.00 " " $1.75 | 2.25 " " $3.00

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UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.
A sale of Men's White Ribbed Silk Shirts and Drawers, summer weight, $1.50; value $3.00.
Men's Fancy Lisle and Cotton Hose, manufacturers' samples, 35c per pair.

Broadway & 19th Street

ROCKEFELLER PUPIL ARRESTED

Sunday School Attendant Seized in Theatre on Robbery Charge.

William G. Toepfer, seventeen years old, of 876 Park Avenue, an errand boy, who has been an attendant of the Sunday school class of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and Martin Johnson of 206 West Forty-third Street, also an errand boy, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. Joseph R. Burton of 431 West Forty-seventh Street, accuses Toepfer of having stolen $17, two theatre tickets, several private letters and papers from the pocket of his overcoat.

Burton told the police that he met Toepfer last evening in a billiard room in Eighth Avenue near Forty-sixth Street. He recognized the boy as an attendant at the Rockefeller class, and as it is a rule that fellow-members shall in all ways show brotherly kindness he invited the boy to play a game with him. Toepfer consented, and Burton, taking off his coat, laid it over the back of a chair. After about an hour Burton and the boy separated, and Burton went home. He had an engagement to take a young woman to the Herald Square Theatre, but when they got there his tickets had disappeared. So had the $17 which had been in the overcoat pocket. He purchased two other tickets and entered the house.

Burton knew the numbers of the seats for which his lost tickets called, and to his astonishment he saw young Toepfer, with Johnson, occupying them. Burton went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and told his story. Detectives Lang and Kirke went back with him, and, calling the two boys into the corridor, told them that they were under arrest.

A search of Toepfer's clothes revealed only about half a dollar in cash and no signs of the papers or letters, which Burton said were from the young woman who accompanied him to the theatre.

New Charge for Chaplain Chidwick.

It was announced yesterday that the Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, Chaplain of the battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor, has been appointed pastor of St. Ambrose Church, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. Father Chidwick, who became Chaplain on the cruiser New York after the Maine was sunk, has been Chaplain at the House of the Good Shepherd, Ninetieth Street and the East River, for the past four months.

To Entertain Mayor McClellan.

Mayor McClellan will be the guest of the Brooklyn League at its annual dinner, to be held at the Assembly, in Pierrepont Street, on April 20. Other speakers at the dinner will be Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Police Commissioner McAdoo, and Borough President Martin W. Littleton. Ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black have also been invited to be guests of the league.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
April 10, 1904.

Saving Millions of Gallons of Water for the City

A Trip Through the Croton Watershed Described

By MYRON H. LEWIS, C. E.

IN these days of progress when so much is being said and written about the extravagant use and waste of water in our municipality, when our eyes are turned longingly toward the waters of the Catskills, it is of more than passing interest to see what has been and is being done in the Valley of the Croton to save the millions of gallons of water that now run to waste.

Although for more than ten years work has been in progress and millions of dollars spent, very few of the rank and file of our citizens have any adequate conception of its nature and extent. When the dust of toil has cleared away and the monster dam across the Croton River, with its thirty billions of gallons of good water behind it, is at the service of the city the many difficulties that were encountered during its construction and the intricate engineering problems involved will have been largely forgotten, and it will stand a monument to its builders and an enduring example of modern engineering, forming with its affiliated dams on the tributaries of the Croton one of the largest water storage systems in the world.

During the verdure of Summer, the snow of Winter, or the russet garb of Autumn, the trip through the watershed on a Sunday or holiday is not to be surpassed in beauty of scenery, variety of interesting and instructive works and in the unusual sights of entire villages being moved bodily and the variety and character of the "Little Italys" and their inhabitants.

The Croton "Bowery."

Leaving Croton Landing, which is an hour's ride from New York along the banks of the Hudson, the first point of interest is the "Bowery," a product of the Italian population, made possible by the large and ever-changing army of laborers engaged at this portion of the work. The Croton "Bowery," about two miles from the station, boasts a collection of dogs sufficient to make an exhibition at Madison Square Garden; dogs whose highest quality is their ability to scare strangers by the unison and magnitude of their yells. In this Bowery of one-story cabins and tumbling shanties, where the morning greeting is "Commens Tah," and the main thoughts of the inhabitants are "Mangee," groups of black-eyed children bear witness to anything but race suicide. Here where every house is a store and every store has a boarder's license; here hundreds of the Italians have lived and made merry, and celebrated their national holidays after their home fashion. Every Spring the rising waters of the Croton irrigate their cellars and give them a much-needed bath. Crossing the Bowery Bridge at the end of the Bowery, we at once come into full view of the giant dam, which looms up before us like a great massive wall, extending across the valley for nearly half a mile, a monolith over 300 feet high, half of which is beneath the river bottom, over 200 feet thick at the foundation, and 2,200 feet long. These figures give us but a rough conception of its magnitude.

From a width of over 200 feet on bottom it tapers or batters in rapidly to a width of one-tenth as much at its top, where it is only 22 feet wide.

The Original Design.

The dam as originally designed was made up of three sections, at the south end for 400 feet a high earth bank, in the centre of which was a core of masonry. Adjoining this, for 600 feet, is the main body of the dam, built entirely of masonry. At its north end is the spillary or overflow, the top of which is 20 feet below the top of the other portions.

It is over this overflow that the surplus water passes after the lake has been once filled with waste. About two years ago it was decided as being safer, instead of the embankment and core wall at the south end, to continue the main body of masonry into the side hill. This change involved the tearing out of the work already done in that section and replacing it with new work at a cost of about $500,000, but the additional security obtained in a structure of such magnitude, which will govern the entire water supply of Manhattan and the Bronx, more than justified the expenditure. The body of the dam is pierced by two archways, one for the outlet of the river and the other for train connection between the two sides. These, of course, will be filled in when the dam is finished.

Waste Ways and Gates.

Three heavy forty-eight-inch pipes pierce the dam across, forming additional wasteways, which are controlled by gates from the house above them. At the south end another gatehouse will control the flow of the water into the aqueduct. At the junction of the main body of the dam with the overflow a buttress or guard wall is built 10 feet wide, containing in its interior a winding staircase to the top of the dam.

At several points this staircase leads out to platforms, from which magnificent views of the Croton Valley may be had. Especially beautiful will this view be when the wasting waters will fall down the 130 feet of stone steps on the lower side of the overflow.

No adequate idea of the amount of work involved in this dam can be had without mentioning some of the quantities of the materials used in its construction. Before any masonry was laid an excavation 1,000 feet wide on top and over 200 feet on bottom, extending across the valley, had to be made, and out of this hole 2,000,000 cubic yards of earth were taken. Enormous quantities of rock had also to be taken out of the hillside to provide an adequate channel for the river water. Over 5,000,000 cubic yards of masonry must be laid before its completion.

A large amount of earth which had been removed to make room for the masonry has to be replaced. Upon the completion of the dam and on the filling of the present reservoir, the water will rise about 35 feet above the water in the present Croton Lake before it will waste over the spillway. The new lake thus formed will extend east for fifteen miles. Crossing under the Harlem River Railroad near Katonah and turning sharply north three-quarters of a mile west of Katonah, it will extend up above Croton Falls, a distance of nearly twenty miles. The rising of the lake for 35 feet will flood over twenty-five miles of the present roads and about 3,000 acres of land, all of which had to be purchased by condemnation. Besides the difficulties in constructing the dam itself, the Aqueduct Commission and the engineers who had this work in charge have had to replace these flooded roads by new ones at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

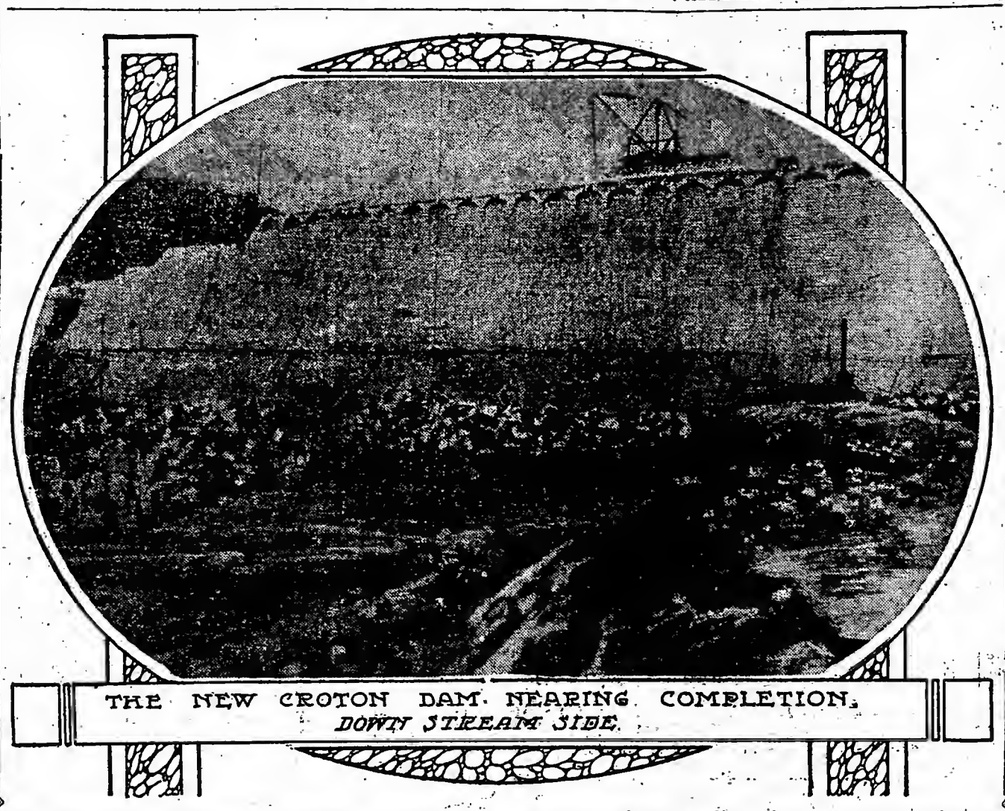
The old Croton dam, about two and a half miles east of the big dam, which for over sixty years has served the city so faithfully, is itself beautiful to gaze upon when the broad sheet of water is sliding so smoothly down its face, a scene which wakens spontaneous admiration. The aqueduct between these two dams which has been in use so many years is now being uncovered and replaced at a cost of $500,000.

Leaving the old dam, we drive for four miles along the banks of Croton Lake and are met everywhere by evidences of the Spring floods have caused some trouble during its construction. A heavy rain falling on frozen snow-clad ground will in a short time swell the rivers to an enormous extent, every insignificant stream becoming a torrent. In these days of heavy flood, the Croton River, forced to empty itself through the tunnel in the big dam, does so with an impetuous velocity, the foaming, furious rush of the water giving us a faint impression of the power stored up behind it.

The Moving Village.

One of the interesting sights to be seen at the eastern portion of the reservoir is the "moving village," houses in all stages of moving process, propped up on timbers, their contents intact, and their occupants going about the house as usual. The flooding of the valley has caused hundreds of families to find new homes. Houses that have been the homes of many generations, schools, churches, hotels, and even cemeteries, all have to go to make room for the new lake. Entire villages have been razed and removed, and new villages more modern and picturesque have sprung up in their place. Especially so is the village of Katonah, forty-one miles from the city, on the Harlem Railroad. Within a radius of half a mile from this village no less than six bridges must be built to carry the new roads across the various streams and railroad tracks.

Turning north at Katonah we still have nearly seven miles to drive before reaching Croton Falls, the northern extremity of the city property, at the dividing line of Westchester and Putnam Counties. Along here various kinds of work are also in progress. Surrounding the entire property purchased by the city over forty miles of stone wall fences are to be built. These walls if built in a straight line would extend almost from New York to Peekskill.



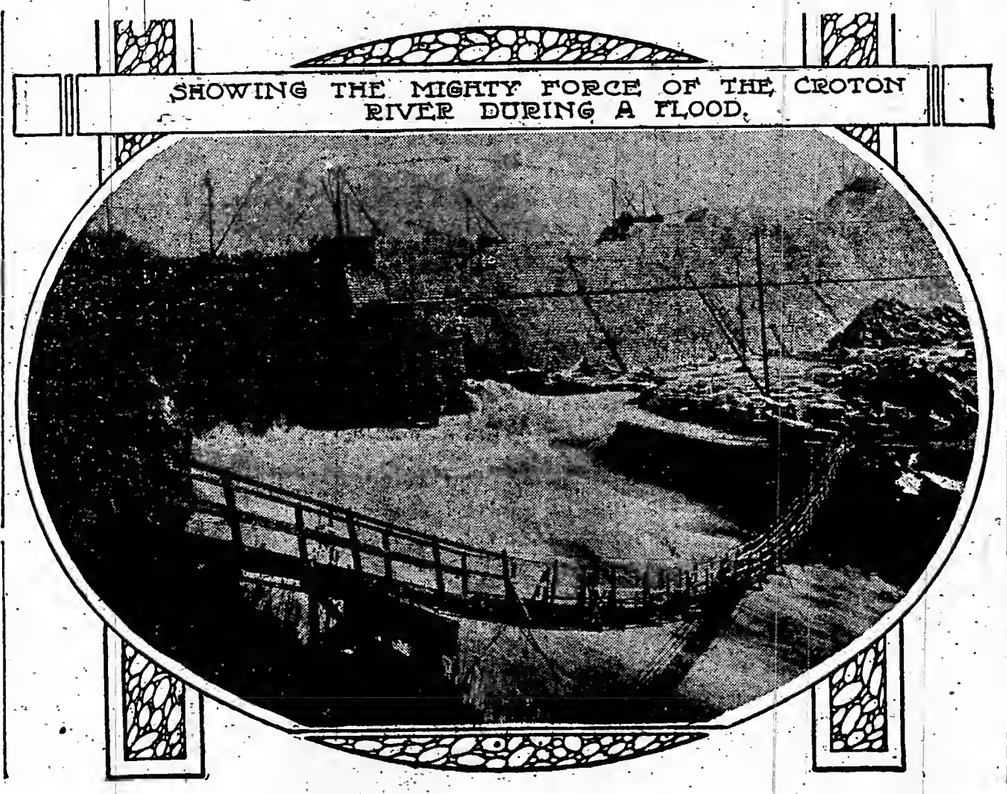
THE NEW CROTON DAM NEARING COMPLETION.
DOWN STREAM SIDE.



MOVING A HOTEL FROM OLD KATONAH TO THE NEW VILLAGE OF KATONAH.



MOVING A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.



SHOWING THE MIGHTY FORCE OF THE CROTON RIVER DURING A FLOOD.

MARK TWAIN TO REFORM THE LANGUAGE OF ITALY

He Tells His Neighbors in Florence of His Proposal to Furnish the Government with a Standard Grammar.

Too Hard Lines for the Girl On the Lookout for a Title. Why Should There Be Fifty-seven Ways of Conjugating the Verb "To Love," and None of Them Convincing?

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLORENCE, Italy, March 18.—Outside the Prato Gate, in the flat part of the Arno Valley, only approached by traversing some of the slums and workmen's quarters of Florence, on a slight rise of the ground stands the so-called royal villa of Quarto. It acquired this title of "royal" from the fact that it was for a while owned by the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, who bought it and enlarged and embellished it, though in so doing she deprived it of its mediaeval character, for it was originally a stately fifteenth century pile. The gardens, too, have been modernized in the manner Mrs. Edith Wharton so justly condemns in her articles on Italian villa gardens.

Nevertheless, despite these defects, it is a stately pile, with room to turn about in both inside and out of the house. This is the place that was taken for Mark Twain upon his second visit to the City of Flowers. Its latest inhabitant, before the present owner, who is an American, was the King of Würtemberg, who spoiled a number of good rooms to build a fine stairway, and so there is not, perhaps, quite so much room as Mark Twain and his family require. But for the moment they are located. As to the large amount of room required by this small family, Mark Twain tells a funny, long-winded tale.

It seems while still out West he knew a family of the name of Morley. This family numbered some twenty or more of direct descendants only. As time wore on they married and multiplied until the family took on formidable proportions. Of each member of this huge tribe Mark tells all the life history before he reaches his point, which is that it is his fixed purpose to invite them to join him in Florence, and look out for a villa big enough to harbor them all. When that is found, he will bid them go their way, and he doubts whether the villa even then will suffice the needs of the Clemens family.

The Return of the Humorist.

It was in November last that Mark Twain came back among us after an eleven years absence, but through circumstances I did not go out to call till early February. I found him looking well, and not at all changed, if anything looking stronger. Of course I welcomed him back to the fair land.

"And how do you like Italy again after your long absence from here?" I asked.

"Oh, Italy is right enough. The best country in the world to live in. Perhaps England runs it rather close, but here all is quiet, town and country alike. In England there is always London with its great unquiet pulse."

"And the Italians?"

"Right enough, too. I love to watch them, and to study their gestures and their ways. That is why I do not object to the slow pace of our horses, like my daughter there, even if they do take a time to land us in town."

"And the language?" I asked, vividly remembering an incident that occurred when he was last here.

It was this. One day Mark returned home to Settignano, where the family then had a villa. To the horror of his wife, his beautiful white mane was cropped close to his head, after the manner of Italians in the Summer. When asked to account for this mutilation, he explained in his comic way that he had resorted to this as a forlorn hope, a last desperate effort to learn the Italian language. He had, he said, slept for weeks in vain with an Italian dictionary under his pillow. Finally, it occurred to him to watch the natives and see if he could catch any peculiarity of theirs that might account for their capacity to master the language. Then he noticed that their heads were all as smooth as billiard balls. Who knew whether this secret did not reside there? Perchance his heavy crop prevented the tongue from filtering through. So he went straight to a barber, with this result. However, this drastic measure does not seem to have proved successful, for he expresses himself as much as ever at sea with the tongue.

Never a Whole Sentence.

"I never get hold of an entire sentence," he said. "Just a word here and there that comes in handy, but they never stay with me more than a day."

"How about 'Dov' è il gatto'?" I objected.

"What do you know about 'Dov' è il gatto'?" he said with one of his merry twinkles.

"I have read your paper in Harper's on 'Italian Without a Master,'" I replied.

"There is one person who always understands me, and that is our old kitchen scrub. She was with us last time, too. We have quite long talks together and exchange no end of compliments. I talk English; she rattles along in her own lingo; neither knows what the other says; we get along perfectly and greatly respect each other's conversation."

The entrance of Prof. Willard Fiske of Cornell changed the current of our talk, and very naturally libraries and books came on the tapis. Carnegie's princely donations were referred to by me, and I then learned for the first time that the millionaire does not really donate libraries, but only buildings to house them, which is quite a different matter.

"And he has just given one to—I forget the name of the town—and now Carnegie is about to add a new terror to my life and to ruin me and my poor family," said Mark Twain.

"How is that?" we asked.

"Well, they have asked me to write something to be read at the opening. Just think, if I am to keep track of all Carnegie's gifts and write about them, why, where shall we be for a living?"

Some Book Criticisms.

This brought us to talking of books in general, and he expressed his wonder at the expensive editions of so-called standard authors that publishers are always bringing out.

"Who reads them?" said Mark.

"They are the sort of thing 'no gentleman's library should be without,' as the saying is," I put in. "Then, too, remember that the publishers have to pay nothing to the authors, as these are dead and have no rights."

"All the same," he persisted, "it is strange that it pays them. Now would you, for example, read a novel of Walter Scott's for pleasure?"

"I must confess I could not read them even as a child," I answered. "Their long descriptions, their false Wardour Street air of antiquity repelled me even before I could critically give my reasons."

"Just so," he said. "I was once ill and shut up where there was nothing but Scott's novels to read, so I had another try. Well, when I got through 'Guy Mannering' I wrote to Brander Matthews and asked him if he would be good enough to point out to me the literary and stylistic merits of the work, for I could not find them.

"Fact is," he went on, "nothing is eternal in this world, and literature is as much subject to the character of the times as any other intellectual manifestation. Books reflect the mental atmosphere in which they were born, and on that account cannot expect to live forever. Every generation has its own authors. Look at Dickens. At one time nothing went down that was not a little tinted with the Dickens style; now who would allow that? It is as dead as a door nail. And the same for all the others. Is there a more tiresome and unnatural book than 'Pendennis'? All the people are exaggerated, caricatures, with no intention of being so. It's like when they show us some weird old picture and say it's wonderful. I dare say it is wonderful, for its time; but its time is past."

Praises Marion Crawford.

Henry James and Crawford were then discussed.

"I once heard James define Crawford," said Mr. Fiske. "He said that Crawford was a story-teller, but no novelist."

"How like James," we all exclaimed, "always a hair splitter. As if it mattered. The purpose of a novel is to amuse, and if Crawford attains his end, and he undoubtedly does, his existence is justified."

The war between China and Japan could not fail to crop up. I expressed my surprise to Mark Twain at the sympathy I had found existed in the States for Russia.

"Could there be a more unnatural alliance," I said, "than between a free Republic and the most tyrannous of Governments?"

He was good enough to explain at some length the origin of this sympathy, but added that it obtained no longer after their late behavior about Manchuria. He then expressed his earnest sympathy with the plucky little Japs and his sincere hope that they would win in the fight they were undertaking on behalf of half the civilized world.

A few evenings after this an amateur performance of "Cousin Kate," the play that has had such a vogue at the London Haymarket, was given for the benefit of the local British Relief Fund. After the proceedings had opened with an overture played by an amateur band, to the delight and surprise of the audience, Mark Twain stepped on the platform, introduced by Mr. Gregory Smith. We were told that the great humorist had consented to furnish an extra number and was about to give us a lesson in Italian grammar.

The New Grammar.

Speaking with the curious drawl that distinguishes him, but which, by the way, is less accentuated in his home and home relations, he began by stating it as his opinion that the Italian grammar was susceptible of vast improvement, and that, in fact, he was about to write a rational grammar and to sell it to the Italian Government.

To begin with the verbs. They had for verbs too many ways of expressing themselves; even the regular verbs were irregular. To take the simple verb "I love." There were fifty-seven ways of conjugating this verb, and not one is able to convince a girl who wanted to marry a title. The verb "Essere," (to be,) too, might be improved beyond recognition. That unnatural way of saying "e' stato," (has been,) which is literally "is been," wouldn't do, anyhow. As for himself, he got on very well. When conversing with a stranger he was always taken for an Italian, but not so when he speaks with friends, for the friends were jealous. Members of his household had studied Italian at the Berlitz School, and he got the language out of them at no expense whatever. Woe to them if they should try to mislead him. One can't be betrayed by one's own family.

Exchanging Compliments.

He always aired his Italian whenever a chance occurred. Thus he had met an Italian a few days before in the big square where the Vecchio tower is and the statues. It was raining hard, and he had his umbrella up, but the Italian, who was wearing one of those unimaginable, inflamed overcoats, had no umbrella. However, in the polite Italian way he listened to the remarks Mark Twain addressed to him in order to air his Italian, and also in the polite Italian way tried to agree with him.

The conversation began by Mark saying to the stranger, "Io apro il libro," which he had been taught to believe meant "None but the brave deserve the fair." He then went on to remark, "Noi chiudiamo le nostre finestre, (we close our windows,) which of course means, "He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." The Italian listened with quiet courtesy as these phrases were poured over him, but at the next remark, "Quale differenza vi e' fra questi due libri?" (what difference is there between these two books,) which according to Mark meant, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," the stranger began to look puzzled. However, he was cornered between two carts and could not break away, so the rain continued to pour down and the expressions to pour out. Mark then bethought him to show some interest in the stranger's family, and so asked him how his mother was, or in Italian, "Questro libro e' rosso," (this book is red.) The bewildered expression on the stranger's face, his look of admiration plainly showed that he took Mark for an Italian. When suddenly he asked him what was the matter with him, "Che ha Lei?" (what has she literally.) Now coming from a damp, sloppy, disagreeable stranger, he did not like this. He objected to having his sex reversed. Well, he was a peaceable man, largely pacific, as largely as the ocean, and he restrained himself till he could stand it no longer, when the stranger continued, "Che ha Ella?" ("what has she?") literally, a more formal mode of address.

It was bad enough to be called "She" by a sloppy, sullen, saturated stranger, but "Ella" was beyond all bearing. Ella! What a name! "He might," said Mark, "have called me Nancy at once." Ella! Why not Daisy or some pretty name. But Ella! It was beyond bearing. He was prepared to come to blows, to heaven knows what, but somehow or other he found himself under one of the carts. Nevertheless, he went on formulating his just objections until, looking up, he found the stranger had gone. But he was resolved he should not be let off thus easily. He would find him again and call him to account. But when he got home and recounted the matter his ideas of summary vengeance were somewhat damped. He has been persuaded to believe that the stranger meant no offense. It was the grammar that was at fault, which removes a poor stranger to the third person and then corrupts his sex. All the more need for his grammar. When that came out there would be a real reform.

With this Mark Twain bade his hearers "good night," excusing himself for not remaining for the play, but explaining that he had illness at home and was anxious to get back. It had indeed been good of him to come, for that very afternoon his dearly loved wife seemed to be at death's door.

Loud applause had greeted the recital from beginning to end, for all its points were at once taken up and fully understood by an audience composed almost wholly of Anglo-American residents in Florence.

Since that night I have not seen him again. When I last went out to the villa he was laid up with a sharp attack of bronchitis, and is still confined to his room. As he will not take proper care of himself, and eschews the usual remedies, I fear that it may be some weeks ere he is about again. To give some idea what sort of a patient he is, it may be mentioned that his doctor told him to smoke more moderately. He is never without a cigar, and a strong one at that.

"How can I smoke too much," he replied in his pathetic drawl, "there are only twenty-four hours in the day to do it in."

A Community of Millionaires Ruled by a Country Lawyer

R. Jay Walsh, the "Boss" of Greenwich, Whose Sway Is Absolute

Although Interests Representing $300,000,000 Attempted At First to Undermine His Power, They Soon Took the Other Tack, and Now Employ Him as Attorney and Adviser in Many Matters.

IN order to observe—in all its oddity—the spectacle of 200 millionaires whose aggregate wealth is estimated to be $300,000,000, bending under the weight of the authority exercised by a country lawyer, one must go to the town of Greenwich, Conn.

Unique in being the richest town of its size in the world, Greenwich is all the more unusual in its possession as a leading citizen of R. Jay Walsh, whose influence among his townspeople is greater than that of the most famous political leaders in many of the larger cities of the country. That his power is permanent is indicated by the almost complete submission which has been evinced by his millionaire neighbors, both in their acquirement of his services as legal representative, and in their tacit acknowledgment of his supreme power in town affairs.

Having begun life as a blacksmith's apprentice, Mr. Walsh, still a young man, has risen to the estate of a successful politician and lawyer, and at the same time has perfected a machine which absolutely controls the affairs of the township.

For years the village of Greenwich was content to lead its slumbrous life, untroubled by the strife which comes with the struggle for gold. Nestling in the rolling Connecticut hills, the little town afforded unbroken peace to its contented dwellers. Ambition for civic improvement was unthought of by the townspeople, who viewed visitors with distrust, and were only dimly aware of the city life which surged about them on every hand.

Enter Riches and Unrest.

But all this is changed. The Hermit Town, as it was formerly known, is no longer permitted to go its quiet way. Up and down the village streets handsome equipages, drawn by prancing thoroughbreds, are to be seen at all times of day, and the snorting of automobiles has become an accustomed sound to the disgruntled "oldest inhabitants." Riches have come to Greenwich, and with them unrest.

Unrest, in this case, is not the only result of the advent of wealth. One by one the rich men have taken up their abode in Greenwich. To them the inhospitality of the village people has been no deterrent. Indeed, the village itself has not been to their liking, and it is only to visit the palatial homes of friends which may be situated at one side or another of the town proper that the Greenwich streets are used by the new-comers. These streets, cut up by heavy farm wagons, were not deemed fit for their carriages and automobiles. There was nothing for it but to make streets of their own, and the plan of a separate community was selected as the easiest way to acquire roadways to their liking. On a rise of ground, several miles from the village, they decided to build their homes, and their great park, with miles of highways—broad and even as a dancing floor—they named Bell Haven.

A Force to be Respected.

But if the village and the villagers of Greenwich were deemed worthy of little consideration by the founders of Bell Haven, there was one villager whose personality commanded respect. This man was R. Jay Walsh. He was a lawyer, who had been a member of the Connecticut Legislature, Secretary of State, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His fortune was not great, nor was he known outside his own State, yet his power in Greenwich was paramount.

At first the millionaires were inclined to smile at the quiet man who held the reins of power in the town. In a tolerant way they honored this authority when privileges were to be gained from the town or borough government, and sent their agents to deal with him. That their requests would be denied was not a possibility which they feared, and as recognition of Mr. Walsh was to be the price, they were laughingly willing to pay.

Disillusionment was not long in coming. One by one their requests were presented, and one by one they were dealt with—not at all as their own preferences dictated, but entirely in accordance with the plans of R. Jay Walsh. The lawyer took no open part in the administration of the town affairs, but it did not take the millionaires long to discover that what Mr. Walsh wished to be done was done. What they wished to be done was done only in the event of Mr. Walsh's approval.

There were consultations and conferences. The machinery of opposition, backed by enormous wealth, was set in motion. Selectmen and Burgesses were approached in that manner which often causes municipal officers to change their views—but in this case the machine was useless. Selectmen and Burgesses did not alter their opinions, and Mr. Walsh smiled quietly the while.

The Helplessness of Wealth.

Efforts were redoubled, but were equally barren of results. If a millionaire wished his taxes reduced, it was necessary to gain the services of the quiet lawyer in the quiet village street. Should a man of wealth wish a road built, the same influence was indispensable. Were concessions desired from the town authorities, the millionaires were put to the humiliation of consultation with Mr. Walsh.

One by one the captains of industry, whose millions command almost unlimited influence, have been made to bend to the authority of a man whose modest fortune in comparison with their vast wealth is a mere bagatelle. In the personality of R. Jay Walsh they have found a notable exception to the rule that anything is to be bought if you have the money to pay for it. The power of Mr. Walsh is greater than that of money—at least in Greenwich.

Appreciation of the strength of the machine of Mr. Walsh is heightened by a perusal of the names of the millionaires whose homes dot the communities known as select settlements within the Township of Greenwich. Among them are William and William G. Rockefeller, H. O. Havemeyer, E. C. Benedict, W. R. H. Martin, E. C. Converse, W. B. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad; H. P. Whittaker, Col. H. H. Adams, R. S. O'Langhlin, L. V. Harkness of the Standard Oil Company, George F. Dominick, George Lauder, Jr., of Pittsburg, J. Kennedy Tod, Alfred A. Cowles, Charles A. Moore, Robert N. Bruce, James McCutcheon, W. H. McCord, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who recently gave $1,000,000 to Columbia University, and others whose names are famous in art and literature as well as in the business world.

Many of these are clients of Mr. Walsh. Others of them have engaged his services when the situation was one in which Greenwish affairs were involved. But each and every one of them has been made to realise the power of the ruler of Greenwich.

Distinctively American is the career of R. Jay Walsh. In the biographies of the prominent citizens of Fairfield County, in which Greenwich lies, there is a brief outline of Mr. Walsh's life, which is remarkable more for what lies between the lines than for what it tells.

"Born Aug. 1, 1854," it says, "R. Jay Walsh spent his boyhood in New York State, but in 1867 he moved with his parents to Ridgefield, Conn., and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the ancient and honorable trade of blacksmithing. Later he attracted the attention of a Dr. W. S. Todd of Ridgefield, who instructed him in English and mathematics, and in a few years young Walsh was made teacher of the village school at Greenwich.

"During this time he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became interested in politics. In 1884 he was sent to the State Senate by the Republicans of his district, and in 1888 was made Secretary of State of Connecticut. When the Criminal Court of Common Pleas of Connecticut was established—to some extent through the efforts of Mr. Walsh—he was appointed to the Justiceship and held the position for ten years, resigning about three years ago.

President of Local Bank.

Through the Greenwich Trust, Loan, and Deposit Company, of which he is President, Mr. Walsh is in touch with every farmer and business man in the town. His bank is the only one in the community doing a general business, and to his scheme of power it is a valuable adjunct. Not an institution in the town is completely independent of Mr. Walsh, and added to this hold is the influence of his strong personality.

To strengthen himself in his already almost invulnerable position Mr. Walsh has secured the election as Prosecuting Attorney of his brother, James Walsh. The Judge of the Borough Court is an old friend and ally whose law offices adjoin those of the public prosecutor. A majority of the Board of Burgesses, which has jurisdiction within the village proper, are Walsh adherents. The Selectmen who govern the township, which includes besides the Borough of Greenwich the settlements of Bell Haven, Rock Ridge, and Cos Cob, are likewise supporters of the village dictator.

An illustration of Mr. Walsh's power was his success in fighting for the granting of a franchise given by Greenwich to a street-car company two years ago. Bell Haven did not wish the road and threw all its strength against it, but to no avail. Walsh saw in the line a public improvement, and his espousal of the cause insured its success.

Chafing under the rule which is supreme in Greenwich, the millionaires of Bell Haven finally hit upon a plan to withdraw from the township and make for themselves a community separate and distinct. In order that this be accomplished according to the Connecticut laws, permission was necessary from the State Legislature, and steps to gain this were begun. But the arm of Mr. Walsh is long, and it seemed as effective in Hartford as in Greenwich. The plan was abandoned, and the millionaires practically gave up the fight.

Does Not Presume on Power.

But powerful as his influence is, Mr. Walsh is not the man to presume upon it. A visitor to his handsome home just back of Greenwich sees in his host nothing of the politician, less of the dictator. When an interviewer visited him he was laughingly modest as to his power, and claimed to have left local politics to themselves for many years.

"Of course," said he, "I am heavily interested in Greenwich real estate, and am bound to take some part in the affairs of my old home. It is only natural that my friends should come to me and ask my opinion upon public questions. I am always ready to tell them what I think, and very often my advice seems to count. That is all."

"But what about the officers of the town and borough?" he was asked.

"Well, the offices to be disposed of are hardly plums," was the laughing reply. "The Warden or Mayor gets a salary of $300 a year, and the Burgesses and Selectmen get nothing. There is hardly much motive for a political fight, as you can see. I have not taken active interest in local politics for several years—but of course I lend my influence in behalf of men whom I know to be honest and efficient."

Relations With the Rich.

"And the rich men of Bell Haven—is there harmony between them and yourself?"

"Perfect harmony. Most of the men in the Bell Haven colony are my clients. When the rich men first began to come in I was more active in public affairs, and naturally they came to know me. Being so conversant with Greenwich affairs, I was able to be of use to them, and since that time our relations have been continuous.

"In fact," he continued, "I own a large tract adjoining Bell Haven, and which is being gradually merged into the colony. My relations with the rich men there are quite intimate. They have found that I am necessary to them in the transaction of some of their affairs, just as they have found in the case of other lawyers. If they are dissatisfied I don't know it, and the talk about making a separate community of Bell Haven is, so far as I know, mere idle gossip."

It is thus that Mr. Walsh modestly disclaims his rulership, but in answering a question which referred to a certain opposition to his machine, at the head of which is Frederick Cowles, whose father is one of the wealthiest residents of Bell Haven, he showed more plainly his determination to maintain the control which he has held so long.

"There is a certain element disposed to oppose the present incumbents in the borough and township offices," he said. "I don't know just where the opposition began, but I believe I shall discover soon the men who are at the head of the movement. Now, as I have said, it has been some years since I have taken an active part in local affairs. But when the next borough election takes place, on April 4, I shall certainly be on hand. These men say they intend to revolutionize things in Greenwich, and naturally I have sufficient interest in the town to use what influence I may have in the interest of good government.

"I do not say that some of the reforms proposed are not good—but I shall be on hand."

As he concluded his mouth curved itself into a grim smile, which boded ill for the opposition; and the visitor carried away with him the conviction that R. Jay Walsh, who had ruled the millionaires of Greenwich for so many years, would continue secure in his sway.

AN OBLIGING "LADY FRIEND."

THAT involved scandals are not exclusively confined to high society is shown by the following story, told by a New York lawyer whose practice is of such a character that he is seldom brought in contact with those who are in domestic difficulty or who are violators of the criminal law. This lawyer lives in one of the big hotels and reaches his apartments by an elevator operated by a deferential son of Ham, to whom he is known as "Judge." The "Judge" calls the elevator boy William. William stopped him one day as he was about to leave the elevator and with a look of grave seriousness said:

"Jedge, can I presume to ask you for some pus'nul inf'mation?"

"Certainly, William," was the reply.

"Well, Jedge," asked William solemnly, "how much'll it cost me to git a divo'ce?"

"What do you want a divorce for, William?" asked the astonished lawyer.

"Jedge," said William, in tones of sad resignation, "I'se compelled to conclude dat mah wife am a infidel."

"An infidel!" said the lawyer. "Why, what do you mean?"

"She suttinly has been tem'ted from de holy vows of matrimony Jedge," declared William, "I got to divo'ce dat gal."

"So," said the lawyer. "She has been guilty of infidelty, eh? And you can afford to pay a lawyer, I suppose, to get you that divorce?"

"No, Jedge, I'se broke. Dat wife's 'stravagance has kep' me dead broke. But, Jedge, I'se got a lady fren', and dat lady fren's father have done gone and died and lef' her most a thousand dollars 'surance money. Now she thinks I'se a mighty fine man, Jedge, an' she'll pay $100 for a divo'ce fob me so she can becom mah bride."

"Well, William," said the lawyer, starting to move on," "I guess you can find a lawyer to get you a divorce if your lady friend will pay $100."

"Hol' on, Jedge, hol' on," exclaimed William. "Dis case am slightly complicated by the fac' that my lady fren' is married, too. She got to git a divo'ce befoh she pay de hundred dollars foh mine. She say she'll pay $150 foh 'de pair of divo'ces. Do you cal'clate dat'll do de business?"

And when the lawyer smiled and answered in the affirmative William's face beamed as he said:

"I'se much 'bliged, Jedge. I ain't done nothing but worry since I was fo'ced to 'blieve dat wife of mine was a infidel. And say, Jedge, s'pose I sues de husband of mah lady fren' foh a little allmony! He's a infidel, too. Dat rascal done broke up mah happy home."

Modern Farmer Hitches His Plow to the Lightning

He Fertilizes His Fields, Harrows Them, Kills the Pestiferous Bug, All with Electricity

THE electric farm is a present-day realization of dreams of scientists of the past, but its fullest possibilities are not measured by any achievements so far obtained. In the effort to increase the yield of our crops attention has repeatedly been drawn to the wonderful effect of electricity in stimulating growth of plants; but the experiments made in the early part of the present decade justified no extensive use of this agent in ordinary agriculture. Little more was accomplished than demonstration of certain spectacular results. For instance, the arc light was found to stimulate the growth of lettuce and radishes so that they could be increased three or four fold within an incredibly short time, and the yield of wheat was more than doubled under the same influence. The color of flowers was changed and intensified by the electric light when applied nightly, and ordinary plant seeds could be made to germinate in half the usual length of time.

Electrical Freak Plants.

These results—spectacular to a degree—were of less definite value than appeared at first sight, because they were accompanied by other phenomena that partly offset their good. The intensely brilliant flowers that were born and matured within a few days easily succumbed to ordinary influences of decay. Their vitality had been absorbed in the forcing process, and the colors were not able to hold long in broad daylight. The monstrous radishes—17 inches long in some instances—were tasteless and insipid, pithy to the very core; the wheat grain was soft and lacking in firmness of texture, and the dozen and one plants forced by the electric arc light lacked the necessary vitality to perpetuate their kind.

The application of electricity to plant growth thus baffled the experts, and made the new science of agriculture insecure and mythical. But in the past few years the field of electricity has been extended; its direct and indirect application to different lines of work better understood, and a knowledge of its actions in affecting plant and human life more generally appreciated. The definite results accomplished have made it possible for agricultural science to develop through a series of permanent steps which must ultimately lead to revolutionizing changes. These changes are already apparent, and their effect upon the world's total food product of measurable importance.

The modern electric farm derives benefit from the electric current for its mechanical improvement and working, and for stimulating the growth of the plants and grains. In the electrification of seeds to stimulate their germination permanent good results are obtained. By the indirect application of electricity to the seeds planted in the soil their growth is accelerated so that crops are ripened in from one to three weeks earlier than by ordinary methods. The effect of electricity on seeds and plants is still somewhat a mystery. We know the results more than we understand the means and methods. Thus seeds placed in soil for germination depend to some extent upon the moisture, richness of the earth, and the atmospheric electricity for their growth and expansion. The admission of the sunlight causes chemical changes or nitrification of the soil, that makes the food readily available for the plants.

Electrical Fertilization.

Atmospheric electricity is now collected on some farms and distributed by underground wires to different parts of the fields. The more or less abundance of electricity in the air determines the value of this method; but it is certain that little of this can be used by the plants for their own growth unless artificially supplied to them. By means of tall poles, surmounted by copper receivers, the atmospheric electricity at a considerable altitude can be collected, and carried by wires down to the soil. Distributing wires of small sizes placed under the soil then scatter the electric fluid around in small quantities. Plants growing near the wires obtain an abundance of the stimulating agent, and they respond to its influence. The amount of electricity in the atmosphere changes according to the weather, and some days the soil becomes saturated with it, and the plant growth is remarkable at such times.

The production of nitric acid, or rather the extraction of it from the surrounding atmosphere, in the past few years has also proved a great boon to farmers. The application of nitric acid to the soil to stimulate plant life by readily transforming the materials into available food promises to save the farmer many thousands of dollars, and to increase the yield of the world's crops many fold. The production of nitric acid by electrical discharges into the air has become an industry of itself by which the trade is supplied with nitric acid at much lower cost than ever before. But more than this, it promises to revolutionize farming of the future. By means of an electric arc and a small machine the air is pumped into a cylinder and it comes out the other end with the nitric acid separated from it. There is no reason why the future farm should not be installed with its own electrical machine for extracting nitric acid directly from the air. In this way a chemical change that now takes months to develop can be obtained within a few hours. When fertilizers are spread in the soil their decomposition must be a matter of months, and then, when turned over by the plow and harrow for exposure to the sun and weather the process of developing nitric acid begins. All this is hastened and produced within a day or two by the new method. Nitric acid has been the most expensive ingredient of artificial fertilizers, but it promises to be one of the cheapest, which every farmer who owns his electric plant can extract freely from the atmosphere.

Use in Hothouses.

The application of the electric current to the growing plants by means of wire netting in the soil, or by the arc rays, has received peculiar attention from those interested in truck gardening and greenhouse work. In the latter the arc and incandescent lamp have been employed more than experimentally. The color of the globes of the electric lamps has been found to change the effect on the plants. By repeated experiments different colored globes are in use for different purposes. The red rays are too highly stimulating for many plants, and the violet rays yield with the soft yellow ones the best results. It is possible in this way to stimulate the growth of certain plants without materially exhausting their vitality or weakening the reproductive power of the seeds. Many plant houses and hothouses now employ the electric arc lamp with great success in forcing plant growth during the cold Winter days and nights. By keeping the plants flooded with electric rays day and night the plants are forced to quick growth, and they prove tender and crisp in the case of lettuce and radishes.

Insects Nipped in the Bud.

The use of electricity for the protection of crops from insects, worms, and fungi is one of the latest developments in this method of agriculture. When we consider that millions of dollars' worth of crops are annually ruined by insects, the employment of any agency to check and prevent their increase must be a matter of widespread interest.

Electricity as an insect destroyer is rapid and effective. It kills the eggs and larvae of the grubs and worms that live in the ground almost as surely as the insects that crawl above. In fact, it is to reach the eggs and larvae in the soil that the agent is employed most generally, for heavier shocks of electricity can be administered in the Spring or Fall, when no plants are growing, than in the Summer season. A garden or field covered with a network of wires can be given a series of electric shocks between crops or seasons which no life can withstand. In the early Spring, when the soil is plowed up for the first sowing, the electric power is turned on, and the soil is so heavily charged with the fluid that all insects and eggs that have been wintering in the ground will be instantly killed. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that by destroying the eggs and larvae in the soil, the attacks of insect pests are practically reduced to nothing, and little actual injury need be feared. When the warm weather returns the multitudes of insects which appear in the gardens and fields have been hatched out in their earthy homes a few inches beneath the frost line. In wiring gardens for this purpose it is essential that the wires should be placed sufficiently beneath the surface of the soil to insure complete destruction to the insects which burrow below the frost line for their Winter habitation.

These are, broadly speaking, the different methods of using electricity for the growth and protection of crops. It is one phase of the subject that has been studied and experimented with quite extensively, and the results so far achieved indicate great possibilities in the near future. Anything that will protect our crops, increase their yield even a small percentage, or hasten their growth through artificial forcing will add millions of dollars to the wealth of a nation. The modern spirit of scientific agriculture exerts itself along the line of intensive culture, which makes one acre yield crops that two could formely only produce, and at the same time eliminates so far as possible the element of uncertainty. Crop destruction from freaky weather may never be entirely prevented; but to save the grains and plants from insect ravages is plainly something within the range of the probable. In fact, we have already reduced the normal average loss in this respect fully one-half, and the time cannot be far distant when the millions of dollars now lost in this way will be added to the Nation's annual wealth.

The new science of electric farming requires the installation of plants which must also supply power to do the mechanical work in plowing, sowing, harvesting, and threshing. Such power is now furnished either through harnessing some river or stream that flows across or near the farm, or by some waterfall where power is generated for public use at small cost. The manufacturing interest around Niagara has so monopolized the attention of the public that little attention has been given to the possibilities of electric farming. Yet along the course of the falls there are established electric farms which depend upon the Niagara power for the operation of their mechanical appliances. In Switzerland, France, and Germany, where mountain streams and waterfalls have been harnessed for years, electric farms have been established. Also in the great grain and corn regions of the West, and on the Pacific Coast, electricity is employed for mechanical operation of mammoth farms in addition to the uses described above.

A German Electric Farm.

Thrashing machines, winnowing machines, saws, pumps for irrigation, harvesters, plows, harrows, and seeders are all operated by electricity. In Germany in particular there are model electric farms where nearly all the mechanical work is performed by means of electricity. Some of these derive their power directly from engines burning ordinary coal or oil fuel, and their efficiency is such that they have proved most economical. At Quednau, near Koenigsberg, Germany, there is a farm of nearly 500 acres used by the Agricultural Institute of the University of Koenigsberg, which uses no other power than electricity for its operation. A fifty horse power engine supplies the power, driving a four-pole dynamo, and furnishing a current of 90 amperes at 500 volts. Electricity is used for everything—lighting and heating the buildings, as well as for operating the farm implements, and for stimulating the growth of the plants, destroying insects, and even for protecting the plants from late and early frosts. Portable transformers are employed, so that the heavy current can be used at any part of the field for any kind of a small implement. The electric motors which drive the agricultural machinery are likewise portable, which simplifies the work of operating the different classes of machinery in widely separated parts of the field.

Another German electric farm is operated at Simmern, situated on the Simmern River, which furnishes the power by means of turbine-driven dynamos. This represents the second type of electric farm which should, in this country prove the most popular along the great river courses of the West and South. The turbines develop a current at the Simmern farm at a pressure of 110 volts, and small portable motors are used. One of these motors of only ten horse power is capable of driving four different machines at the same time. The machines are designed so they can be operated separately or connected by belts or pulleys so they will work together.

Electric Plowing.

Electric plowing has been the most difficult thing to accomplish in this line, and it is only by repeated failures that anything like success has been attained. On our great Western wheat and corn fields harvesting by steam or electric machines has been successfully prosecuted for years; but the electric plow is a modern and very recent innovation. Both animal and steam power will soon prove inadequate, and electric plowing will supersede all other kinds, both because of the greater economy and efficiency obtained.

There are several types of electric plows invented and in use. The automobile plow is used with best effect for certain kinds of work. This implement consists of an ordinary cultivator on wheels, and on top there is attached an electric motor driving wheels. One plow of this type operated by electricity has a series of knives which cut into the soil and turn it over; but on large fields the towing system appears to give the most satisfactory results. By means of a cable and drum the plow is drawn across the field by an electric motor, and the operator, mounted on the forward part of the plow, can regulate the instrument to suit himself. The two cables used for this purpose are insulated, and they wind and unwind on a drum placed conveniently on the plow.

Dolitzky—Poet and Zionist

A Sketch of the Purposes and Performances of a Resident of the East Side Whose Genius Has Been Publicly Recognized....

A BEAUTIFUL custom springs out of the mire of oppression of the European Continent. It is the public honor done to poets who are beloved of their followers. In the general struggle and sordid conditions of life on the lower east side, time and enthusiasm have been found recently for such a celebration.

The Russian Jews are bringing us many treasures which we do not recognize, as they are not displayed in the market places of Wall Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue; they are wrapped in worn coverings and are wrought in sordid places, and they do not catch the eye.

Such a treasure is the poetry of Menachem Mendel Dolitzky, in the opinion of his friends, his countrymen, his patrons abroad, and those who cannot forget his lines, having been fortunate enough to read them. But this voluminous work of twenty-five years is in Hebrew.

He lives toward the east end of Henry Street. One passes little old cross streets, one very short and having but four houses, of the old names of Rose, Oak, Chestnut, Gouverneur, Scarnel, Montgomery, before one finds the poet, high up in a little flat of one of the better house

The Poet at Home.

The poet was at home. He is tall—over 6 feet—broad, strong, of a superficial appearance of mere strength, almost brutal at a hasty glance. His rather light, deep-set eyes are concealed by spectacles and look dull under bushy brows. With a small beard and mustache his mouth is partly concealed. But it is here that one must look for an evidence of his temperament. A more sensitive, tender mouth could scarcely be found, with an expression, moreover, of a voluptuous strain, the only Oriental sign. His straight, strong nose is Greek in shape, his chin heavy and yet pointed, his breadth of cheekbone hinting at a Taratr influence, his head well filled out, but appearing small at the back, because of the powerful neck and lower cheek.

From these physical signs Mr. Dolitzky looks very little like a poet, unless the glance of his thoughtful and reticent eye is sought. He is a man of many sorrows, of gaunt struggles, and of stoic force, to which has been added a superior cynicism. From all these hostile powers he has kept sacred in his intensely vital being the abundant spring of poetry. One would not say he had done this so much from will, as because the spring was unquenchable. He does not show evidence of a pushing will power, but rather of the capacity for standing firm where he takes his position. He was born to live, to feel, to expand. This expansion was made cruelly hard by oppression and persecution. But the delicate, sensitive poet was protected by the frame of a man of stone. And back of it all the fire of a cause glows at his heart.

"I was one of the first to proclaim the hopes of Zionism," he said in his halting English. "I reached the prime of my power early—at twenty-five—and I have sustained it for nearly as long. My first poem was written at eighteen, my first published one twenty-five years ago. I have published many books."

The Hope of Zionism.

He showed a row of small volumes on a shelf and smiled. "These are not in Hebrew, but in Yiddish. These are what I have done for the Jewish papers in New York. Sensationalism—but in between is good work. Yes, the last, a long novel, is good. I introduce the sensational from time to time, perhaps inartistically, to live. But this last work was too good. They want what the ordinary Jewish woman wants to read—sensation, murder, suicide. Poetry does not pay, and I must keep my family."

Children of various ages were about. One charming little girl of an abundant beauty and strength served Russian tea. Others are married and live elsewhere. The older son is delicate, but handsome.

"But for fifteen years Hebrew has grown gradually to be a living language in Russia," continued Mr. Dolitzky. "Since that time poetry pays. A man can be a poet and work at his profession without having to turn his attention to this or that trade. In New York I have done many things—I learned to cut neckties, at first; then I had a small restaurant where Seward Square has since been opened. I wrote the feuilletons which I spoke of. I have been an editor."

Little Humor, Much Love.

His manner is indifferent rather than sad. He is not morose or openly gloomy. But a certain deep-sunk sadness must be there. It is too deep for the surface stoicism. He is not bitter, like Heine, nor does he use wit. He is almost humorless, but in its place is sentiment, love. His verse forms are simple, rhymed, full of swing and of rhythms strange to the English ear. They seem to have many small syllables—three or four at times to one accented one. There appear to be no spondaic measures, and no caesuric pauses are evident, for the stanza lines are short, though they very often have feminine verse endings, making the effect and taking the time of a much longer line, even of a hexameter or septameter.

His face becomes soft and loving when he speaks of the Hebrew language.

"There is a scarcity of writers at present. They are introducing new words from the Talmud and from the Midrash to enrich the language. And they invent words. These words are not always euphonious. All things can be expressed in ancient Hebrew. It is a very eloquent language. There is no need to foist too many new words on our old language, and the revival is too zealous in that attempt. In Palestine they are speaking Hebrew, and even in New York a club is formed for speaking and cultivating it, though not many here know the legends, the literature. It is no longer a dead language in Russia, and it is increasing all the time, for the revival is active and ardent."

Some Simple Verses.

Mr. Dolitzky is not an orthodox Jew. He is an idealist, a Utopian. He wants to get away from life, and who can blame him? A troubled and harassed past and distressing present are not the surroundings to keep a poet infatuated with life. He must become a philosopher, and when he does this his joy as a singer of lovely songs is quenched. But here is a shadow of the lyric grace, done in rather simple English:

From the cage by my lattice hung,
What my bird, shall be thy strain?
Will it vie with the song I've sung—
The song of the Sons of Pain?

Thy fate is my fate, O my bird!
I, too, in sore grief have lain.
From a lattice, too, my lays are heard—
From the cage of the Sons of Pain!

* * * * * * *

Once I, too, alas, O my bird!—
To dream of that glory was fain.
But I woke! My lay thou'st heard.
'Tis the song of the Sons of Pain!

Dolitzky, the poet, is scornful, he is sardonic. He recites with a monotony at times the solemn, the desperate utterance of the oppressed Jew, the exile of ages.

The wanderer's staff, the fleeing family, the sword of adversaries, the weariness, the shelterless earth—these terrors were stamped in his brain by the generations. How complain of a lack of humor when a man is turned out of his home and out of his country at a day's notice? Or how wonder that in lighter moods his tone is at least cynical? The marvel is that lighter moods, fluency, versatility, were not long ago withered and dried in the well-spring of his nature.

The Fate of a Hebrew Poet.

As the author Rebecca Altman has said recently: "What is the fate of the Hebrew poet anywhere but suffering, want, ingratitude? Dolitzky was no stranger to their threefold sting, even in his native country, but there he bore his misery with the noble courageousness of a martyr * * * he was suffering for * * * his people's cause, whose mouthpiece he was. * * * Here he had no cause to suffer for—yet suffer he must, but not with the dignity of the martyr, the poet, but merely as an ordinary poor Russian immigrant. For what did the matter-of-fact, moneyed Americans know of the exquisite sensations, the divine longings of the Hebrew poet? They could not distinguish between one peddler and another * * *!" And the quotation, the "mocking, despairing lines" are justified in the light of this elucidation:

Pray excuse America from Wisdom and Knowledge;
Here the light of learning doth not shine.
Rather let us learn to be drawers of water,
And place the peddler's pack upon our bent shoulders.

This is from "Shire Menahem," a collection of the poet's works published in New York finally in 1899. His range is wide, from almost religious utterances, so spiritual are they, down to daily domestic affairs. It is personal, subjective, or ardent in the larger subjectivity of the cause of his people. He inherited the place from the great Jehudah Leb Gordon, who left it to him in lines written on his deathbed.

Dolitzky has battled with conditions here, undignified surroundings, lack of recognition, want, deprivation, indifference, but the final words of the Hebrew friend and poet still linger—he has "battled unbending," as his friend exhorted.

A Changing Hope.

His Zionism is practical only so far as he has thought the Holy Land the best centre for its cherishing. "From North and from South, yea, from East and from West, Israel, O Israel! Go forth to thy rest!"

But the hope of Mr. Dolitzky for the Zionist and Hebrew cult is changing, and he has recently been heard to express the belief that Judaism will find its centre in America in time. Here is a bit of late poetry, freely translated. The poet recited it in Hebrew, with a strong accent, while his son uttered the stanzas in English. He recites everything with a smile that illumines his face. It seems that the sources are opening, that a former beauty in the vision of life returns from childhood to revive his heavy heart:

From the Garden of Eden the flowers of myrrh,
From the heavens the star-dust of light,
With the joyful tear from his eye,
The Creator took, in the time of his rapture,
And kneaded therewith the earth.

And then this bitter cry to contrast it with:

We have many pretenses in this world
And the question why engages our spirit—
Why does one constantly find pearls
Where another finds but clay?
Why does foolishness stand high
While the wisdom of the wise is spurned?
Suffering is the fruit of the wise man
And contentment and pleasure that of the trifler.
Ah, why do the serfs ride astride
While nobles walk afoot upon the earth?
The harvesters die of starvation,
Those who make clothing go without;
We ask where is justice in the world,
We wonder and no one answers.
And then comes death and a clod covers our questions.

But in Russia the poet has a warm and powerful friend, who, when he heard of the proposed celebration recently held for Dolitzky's aid and encouragement, subscribed $300. Every seat in the large hall of the Educational Alliance was occupied and speakers were plenty, as well as brother poets, who gave tributes to the man who has been strong enough to survive. He was presented with a silver cup, and the committee and guests were distinguished men among the prominent Jews of New York.

Strong poets are born to great contrasts, strong men to surmount the terrible game that life plays with them. From a moderately happy life, in a country as little secure as Russia, after ten years at Moscow, the family was driven out at the time of the edict. The Dolitzky family, joining the exodus of Jews, suffered greatly.

And it has been no small step to cover the years between then and now. But it seems perhaps to those who admire and reverence the works of this sincere and temperamental anther that the stride has been from former recognition, across troubled seas to a recognition here that few attain in a lifetime. When a poet's work is publicly celebrated it is no small thing for a utilitarian city like New York.

FLORENCE BROOKS.



THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.07@$1.10
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....54
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....46
Flour, Minnesota patents.....5.50
Cotton, middling.....15.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....6¾
Sugar, granulated.....4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime.....37
Beef, family.....11.00
Beef hams.....21.25
Tallow, prime.....04¾
Pork, mess.....14.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....7¼
Lard, prime.....7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....15.50
Butter, Western creamery.....22

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour was dull and easy; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; straights, $4.50@$4.70; Spring patents, $4.40@$4.70; straights, $4@$4.20; bakers', $3@$3.50; No. 2 spring wheat, 90@93c; No. 3, 86@88c; No. 2 red, 96@98c. Receipts of wheat, 53,000 bus; shipments, 31,000 bus. Corn, No. 2, 39½@39¾c; No. 2 yellow, 39½@39¾c; No. 2 oats, 36¾@37c; No. 3 white, 39@42½c; No. 2 rye, 66c; good feeding barley, 35@36c; fair to choice malting, 44@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.08; prime timothy seed, $3.40; mess pork, per barrel, $12.50@12.62½; lard, per 100 lbs, $7.52½@7.55; short ribs sides (loose), $6.25@6.37½; short clear sides (boxed), $7@$7.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The sales estimated yesterday were only 50,000 bales, reflecting a business even smaller than that of the preceding day, and the lightest reported in many months. Every one interested in the course of the market appears to be awaiting developments. The fact that comparatively little cotton remains to be marketed is generally conceded, but it is equally certain that the mills are buying very sparingly. The one factor just about balances the other in the absence of aggressive speculation, which, under some circumstances, might bridge over the intervals of diminished mill requirement. The visible supply statement evidenced the smaller takings. The decrease in American visible supplies was placed at about 80,000 bales last week, against a decrease for the same week last year of 84,000 bales. As the net sight during the past week was about 52,000 bales less than that of a year ago, it naturally follows that the subsequent reports on the visible supplies will be 26,000 bales less for the week. Of course such a decrease in takings as compared with last year cannot continue without still more pronounced curtailments in spindleage, but the question is an open one whether mills poorly supplied with cotton will replenish supplies or stop. Until there is some development in this direction speculation bids fair to continue quiet, as there is apparently no one in the market at the moment in a mood to aggressively discount his judgment as to the final outcome. Considering the grades, the market yesterday was fairly steady. It opened 4 points lower to 3 points higher. Afterward it eased off 8 or 10 points on the active months, but rallied a little toward the close on covering, and was finally steady but quiet at a net decline of 2 to 6 points. Estimates for Monday's receipts coming in hand after the close of the market were sensationally small, but were received too late to affect quotations. The day's exports included 4,000 bales from New York to Bremen.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
April				14.58@14.61
May	14.78	14.78	14.64	14.71@14.72
June				14.87@14.91
July	15.03	15.07	14.88	14.97@14.98
August	14.40	14.47	14.40	14.42@14.43
September	12.80	12.82	12.73	12.79@12.80
October	12.10	12.12	12.02	12.08@12.10
November	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.95@11.97
December	11.95	11.96	11.85	11.89@11.90
January	12.00	12.00	11.87	11.91@11.93

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 200; American, 3,600; receipts, 15,000, all American; middling uplands, 5.34d. Futures opened irregular 1 to 4 points decline, and advanced 3 to 4 points, declined 1 to 2 points, advanced 1 to 2 points, declined 1 to 2 points, advanced 1 to 2 points, declined 1 to 2 points, advanced 1 to 2

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

FURS ARE MUCH CHEAPER

Big Decline at the March Sales in London.

EASTERN WAR ONE CAUSE

Russian Buyers Were Practically Out of the Market—American Plungers Also Missing—Dealers Expect Good Season.

Fur manufacturers are now busy preparing their stock for next Winter's use, and their salesmen will start on the road with samples in two or three weeks. All the manufacturers expect an excellent season, and base their hopes on the fact that furs will be much cheaper this year than last year.

The March sales of raw furs which take place in London, and on which the prices for the year are based, showed a marked decline in all furs this year, except on beaver, badger, chinchilla, and opossum, which maintained their price or showed a slight advance. All the other skins declined in price from 20 to 40 per cent. from the rates of March, 1903, but even then in many cases they are not down to what were normal rates before the big advance in 1903.

Two reasons are assigned by fur men for the decline in prices. The chief one is the Russo-Japanese war and the financial crisis in Russia. The Russians are generally the heaviest buyers of furs at the London sales, but this year they were practically out of the market. Fear of the effect of a long continued war on the purchasing power of their customers kept the stronger and more conservative Russian merchants from making any but the most necessary purchases, and for the same reason the credit of the weaker Russian buyers was much curtailed by the English sellers. The other factor which helped to make lower prices this year was the absence from the market of two or three American plungers who had gone to the wall during the preceding twelve months.

The decline in the prices of some of the principal furs is as follows:

Otter	20 to 30 per cent.
Fisher	25 per cent.
Silver fox	20 to 30 per cent.
Cross fox	25 per cent.
Blue fox	20 per cent.
Marten	25 per cent.
Red fox	25 per cent.
White fox	10 to 20 per cent.
Mink	10 to 30 per cent.
Lynx	40 per cent.
Wolf	20 per cent.
Wolverine	30 per cent.
Skunk	20 per cent.
Raccoon	20 per cent.
Black bear	40 per cent.
Brown bear	30 per cent.
Grizzly bear	40 per cent.

Ermine is quoted at 50 per cent. dearer than last year, and is said to be in strong demand in Europe and to be short in supply. Very little was bought for America.

The furs which dealers expect to be most popular this year in the United States are squirrel, blended squirrel, mink, skunk, baum marten, and chinchilla. Persian lamb, which is down in price about 20 per cent., also promises to be very popular. Ermine, they declare, is losing favor and will be little worn in this country. The outlook, they declare, is for a very good fur season, provided, of course, that next Winter sets in seasonably early, and there are no unforeseen financial troubles.

The long Winter just closed has enabled retailers to clean up their stocks pretty well, and has, moreover, convinced a great many persons that furs are a necessity in the climate of the Northern States. The dealers expect a brisk demand, especially for women's short jackets, and are preparing to make them up in large quantities. Some orders for jackets and coats are already coming in to manufacturers from the West.

Among the cheapest class of furs, that which promises to be about the most popular is the skin sold as an imitation of sealskin. It is a rabbit skin, with the long, stiff hairs removed by a mechanical process, the fur trimmed short and dyed to imitate seal. "Sealskin coats" made of this fur are sold by retailers at from $25 to $50.

OVERPRODUCTION OF TOBACCO.

Growers Complaining of the Low Prices Realized.

Complaint has reached the tobacco trade in this city from the growers in the East and South that they are getting small results from last year's crop, although it was a large one. Two explanations were given yesterday by men in the trade in this city. A leaf tobacco dealer said:

"The trouble lies in overproduction. The crop in 1903 amounted to 815,972,425 pounds. The exports amounted to 316,325,914 pounds. Domestic tobacco manufacturers absorbed 263,375,555 pounds. There is a surplus of more than one-fourth of the entire crop. The planters are crying out against the tobacco combine as the cause of their trouble, but if they produced less tobacco they would get higher prices."

A member of the firm of Leopold Miller & Sons, cigar manufacturers at 155 Crosby Street, took a different view of the situation. He said:

"Because of the cold weather last Summer the tobacco grown then was of poor quality. That is the real reason the planters cannot get as much money for the product as usual. Our house bought sufficient good tobacco the year before so that we can get along without the 1903 crop, but some concerns have to use it. Tobacco is usually kept two years before being manufactured into cigars. Those factories that use the 1903 crop next year will turn out inferior cigars."

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Rugs, and Ribbons Among the Offerings.

Auction sales of dry goods, clothing, woolens, rugs, silk ribbons, china, crockery, glassware, shoes, and other merchandise are scheduled for this week as follows:

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Street.—Monday, shoes; Tuesday, all silk ribbons of the Charles Horn Silk Company; also to the foreign accounts, 1,500 cartons of fancy ribbons; Wednesday, mattings; Thursday, general dry goods.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 87 Leonard Street.—Wednesday, 500 pieces of black, colored, and fancy silks, from medium to high cost; Thursday, 2,660 dozen men's and women's handkerchiefs, linen and cotton.

L. ULLMANN, PARNASS & CO., 26 East Houston Street.—Tuesday and Friday, clothing.

E. BISSELL & CO., Murray Street.—Tuesday and Wednesday, decorated china, crockery, and glassware, including 300 packages of lead-blown table and bar glassware; 15 casks of rock and yellow ware, 25 casks of white plates, cups, and saucers; 35 barrels of white cups and saucers, decorated hotel ware from John Maddock & Sons of England; also pearl agate and granite ware, 500 dozen china toys, 400 dozen Japanese lanterns, a large lot of importation samples, &c.

HENRY LILLY, 79 Reade Street.—Wednesday and Friday, shoes.

BURLING & DOLE, 7 Greene Street.—Tuesday, about 150 pieces of worsted suitings, Clays, serges, &c.; also 4,500 yards of sample ends, remnants, cut pieces, by order of the Wauskuck Company; also by order of other companies, 650 pieces of Spring woolens and worsteds.

DIAMOND IMPORT POLICY.

Shaw Said to be Discouraging Entry at Other Ports Than New York.

A test of the policy adopted by Secretary Shaw about a year ago, when he set out to discourage the importation of diamonds at any port but New York, will be made in June in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, when the case of the United States against Buckstrap comes up for trial.

Buckstrap is a jeweler in Minneapolis, and the Treasury Department is suing for the forfeiture of several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds which he entered at the Custom House in Minneapolis some months ago. It is alleged that he undervalued them, and that in doing so he was merely acting as an agent for Fink, Bodenheim & Co. of New York, and that he made a false declaration when he swore that he was the owner of the goods. W. Wickham Smith will go out to Minneapolis to defend the case, and the Government's side will be attended to by A. L. Washburn, counsel for the Treasury Department before the Board of United States General Appraisers.

Secretary Shaw inaugurated his policy of harassing diamond importers who entered their goods at other ports than New York about a year ago. The first instance was at Providence, R. I., where he ordered stones sent to New York for appraisement, until he was stopped by injunction. The importers declared that he had adopted the attitude that the entry of precious stones at any other port was presumptive evidence of fraud. Gen. Mindil, the Government's diamond expert, is stationed at this port, and in the opinion of the department no one else is competent to pass on the goods.

The next outcropping of this idea of Mr. Shaw's was at Newport Newe, where legal proceedings were again resorted to to prevent the delay incident to sending the stones to New York for appraisement. The Minneapolis case presents some new features. The stones were consigned to Buckstrap by Fink, Bodenheim & Co. of New York, and shipped through in bond, with the understanding that if they proved unsalable in Minneapolis they should be returned to the New York house. It is on this state of facts that the Government alleges that a false declaration was made. Some time after the entry the goods were reappraised at New York and advanced 3 per cent. This is the basis of the claim of undervaluation.

"The whole theory of the case is absurd," said Mr. Smith yesterday. "They will try to convince a jury that in order to gain the duty of 10 per cent. on 3 per cent. of the value of the goods, an elaborate scheme of fraud was entered into, involving the aid of a reputable jeweler in Minneapolis. The whole story of the case lies in Mr. Shaw's theory that it is presumptive evidence of fraud for any one to enter diamonds where Gen. Mindil cannot pass on them."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Upholstery Fabrics With Pile Stripe at 50 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Marion De Vries, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by McGibbon & Co. and others of New York against the classification of certain silk and cotton upholstery fabrics, with a stripe of pile material, as silk pile fabrics at $1.50 a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. De Vries ruled that they should properly be classified as manufactures of silk at 50 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston; the Clauss Shear Company, Toledo; and Adolph Strauss & Co.; Brown & Reese, the R. B. Maclea Company, the Japan Import and Export Commission Company, Fleitmann & Co., James McCreery & Co., and Meyer & Lange, New York.

Protests by Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, and Quong Sang Wo and others, New York, were partially sustained, and a protest by B. Ullmann & Co., New York, was sustained.

CAMPHOR AT 77 CENTS.

Retail Druggists Are Selling Below Refiners' Prices.

While the break in the price of camphor had reduced the price only to 85 cents, according to the refiners' statements yesterday, the product was selling in drug stores as low as 77 cents. These retailers are said to have bought camphor under 60 cents before the advance which resulted from the Japanese embargo.

H. J. Braker, of H. J. Baker & Brother, refiners, said that if the necessary freight facilities are obtained there will probably be small but steady receipts of camphor after this.

SHOE TRADE BACKWARD.

Dealers Hoping for Improvement If Fine Weather Continues.

Henry Lilly, who conducts auction sales of shoes at 79 Reade Street on account of shoe manufacturers, says that the Winter and Spring business has not been of more than moderate volume. In his opinion, trade will improve, as the mild weather encourages retail dealers to buy for the Summer trade. The Easter sales, he believes, were scarcely as large as usual at this time of year.

Some time ago it was predicted that fine Russia tan shoes would meet with much favor this season. Cheaper tan goods, made of kid and sheep skin, have already made their appearance. Experiments are being made with patent leather oxfords by drilling small holes in the leather for ventilation and to make the shoes cooler.

A recent development is a tendency to return to the old-fashioned wax calf shoe which in recent years has been displaced by box calf and other kinds of leather, the differences being largely in the tanning and finish.

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.'s Statement.

Howard P. Sweetser, of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., said yesterday, with reference to reports that have been circulated as to possible changes in the company in consequence of the death of its President, J. Howard Sweetser: "The business is running along as usual. There is one vacancy in the Board of Directors, and this will be filled in due time; also a new President will be chosen. No other changes are contemplated."

Big Sale of Matting.

By order of G. Z. Akawoo, 3,500 rolls of Japanese mattings will be sold Wednesday at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 White Street. There will also be sold 1,500 rolls of Akawo's patented selvedge mattings; also rugs, linoleum, and oilcloth. On account of other importers, 1,500 rolls of new China mattings will be sold. This is expected to be the largest matting sale of the season.

FINE WEATHER IS NEEDED BY BREWERS

Consumption of Beer Hurt by Cold and Late Spring.

HOP MARKET IS DEMORALIZED

Brewers Slow to Buy in Spite of Threatened Shortage of Supply—European Market Bare, Too.

It is a well-known fact among brewers, as well as mercantile interests which supply the ingredients from which beer is made, that in the consumption of that beverage the weather plays an important part. This condition of affairs is reflected in the Government statistics. During January and February the consumption of beer in the United States was about 1 per cent. less than for the corresponding months in 1903, whereas an increase of about 5 per cent. was anticipated. This decrease in output is attributed to the cold and unseasonable weather which has been experienced all over the country this year, and it will probably be several weeks yet before the flow of beer reaches normal proportions.

Reports from Washington show that the number of barrels of beer on which tax was paid during January and February, compared with the corresponding months last year, is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
January	2,781,119	2,802,407
February	2,834,487	2,841,852
Total	5,615,606	5,644,259

The annual consumption of beer in the United States has shown an increase of 2,000,000 barrels every year for the last ten years, and if the present ratio keeps up the output of the breweries in the country will within five years reach the amount of the average consumption in Germany, which is about 58,000,000 barrels. This will, however, not show the same per capita consumption as in the German Empire.

A better idea of the increasing beer consumption in this country is given in the following table:

Year.	Barrels.
1898	36,548,031
1899	38,235,645
1900	40,673,712
1901	42,506,541
1902	45,004,207
1903	47,468,478

While all these facts and figures are of interest to the consumer, and probably of more concern to the brewer, the latter is worried just now as to where he is going to get a sufficient quantity of that more or less necessary ingredient of beer, hops, to carry him over until new crop supplies arrive next October.

The hop requirements of the brewers in the United States every year are placed at about 230,000 bales, and it is figured that they will need about 125,000 bales to carry them over to the next crop. At the present time the estimated stocks in dealers' and growers' hands in this country is 17,000 bales, which is less than two months' supply. At this time last year there were 40,000 bales on hand. Of course the brewers have a reserve stock of hops, and while there is no way of estimating what that amount may be, it is generally believed to be much short of actual requirements.

During the last eight weeks the market has been in a state of depression. Brewers have shown no inclination to buy in view of the high prices, which are 3 to 4 cents a pound above those ruling a year ago. It is only during the last week that they have shown some activity in ordering out supplies on old contracts.

The last three years have been years of high prices for hops, and this has induced the farmers, both in New York State and on the Pacific Coast, to increase their acreage each year, but the increasing acreage has not been in proportion to the increasing population and the larger consumption of beer. The hop vines set out in the yards on the Pacific Coast yield in about two years, while in this State it takes a year longer.

BIG CAMERA TRADE THIS YEAR.

Dealers Looking Forward to Great Extension of Amateur Interest.

According to several large dealers the trade in cameras and supplies for amateurs this year promises to be larger than last year and possibly larger than ever before. One dealer said that there is from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 invested in cameras in this country and the amount increases annually.

The investment in manufacturing is large, and while it does not increase very rapidly, owing to the consolidation of a number of large interests, the quality of the output has improved and sales have been greatly extended. In supplies improvement has been quite as marked. Plates are faster and chemicals are much improved, and so wide is the variety that amateurs and professionals alike can be easily supplied with whatever they require. Included in the supplies are the mounts, the albums, all the papers upon which the photographs are finally printed, and scores of other articles which the amateur knows. The unfortunate thing about the business this year is a 20 per cent. increase in the price of most supplies and on some cameras.

South American Trade Better.

Seven unusually large orders for gray and colored cotton goods have lately been booked for South America by one of the export houses. A member of this firm said: "Trade in South America and the West Indies is improving. American prints seem to be gaining in favor. There is also increasing demand for some ready-made garments, such as shirts. The China, India, and Red Sea trade is practically dead."

FEAR RUBBER IS CORNERED

Manufacturers Can't Explain Increased Price in the Face of Increased Receipts Any Other Way—Importers Declare Price Is Governed by Growing Demand.

In the opinion of a large number of the important manufacturers of rubber goods crude rubber has been cornered. This opinion is in a measure borne out by the statistical records. More rubber is arriving in the United States than ever before, but in spite of this fact the price is steadily advancing.

For the first eight months of the last fiscal year the Custom Service reports arrivals in the United States of crude rubber of all kinds of 34,579,484 pounds. For the first eight months of the present fiscal year the receipts were 38,667,140 pounds, an increase of more than 4,000,000 pounds, or about 12 per cent. The average invoice price of the rubber received in the first instance was 54.3 cents, and the average price for the present year is 67.9 cents, an increase of almost 25 per cent. In Para rubber of the best quality is now selling actively at about $1.10 per pound. A year ago it was worth 90 cents. These inconsistencies of increased receipts and increased prices, the manufacturers say, can only be explained on the theory that the market, like the cotton market, is in the control of certain people who are manipulating it.

This increased cost of rubber and of cotton duck has caused the United States Rubber Company to advance its prices twice within seven weeks, and it has caused the prices of all kinds of mechanical goods—hose, tires, packing, tiling, &c.—to be quoted at higher rates. These increases are necessary, and even when they are made the manufacturer's profit will be less than it formerly was.

"We are bound to put up prices," said one of the biggest manufacturers and one of the best-posted rubber men. "For this condition the public must thank the crude rubber speculators. We have to buy rubber or shut down our mills. The crude rubber importers know this, and when a few of them can control the greater portion of the rubber that comes to this market we have to pay whatever price is demanded. If you look at the Custom House reports you will find that four firms import more than 80 per cent. of the Brazilian rubber that comes to this country, and that sets the pace for rubber prices. Every one of these big importers has either branch houses or agents in Manaos and Para, and the rubber is bought up in their interest as soon as it gets out of the woods. Now, every one knows who is at all familiar with the Amazon situation that the cost of producing the rubber has not been increased in the slightest. The Indians who gather it do not get any more than they did when the price was 75 cents. In fact, they do not get as much, for they are largely paid in food and clothing, and the steady improvement of transportation facilities has made it possible to get these things into the up-river country cheaper. Now, who makes this extra profit? It certainly must be the importer or his representative in the primary market, and the only way it can be done is by an understanding between these big American importers and the big crude rubber men of England and Germany. According to my figuring, the price is a fictitious one, in that when the cost of production is considered it is making an undue profit for somebody. We know that cotton at 15 cents makes an undue profit for the planter and leaves barely a living margin for the manufacturer. Cotton could not be put to that figure and kept there except that speculators or manipulators take advantage of the necessities of the consumers, and rubber is in the same fix. If a cotton crop worth more than $500,000,000 can be cornered, why can't the rubber crop, worth less than $100,000,000, be cornered? The necessities of the cotton manufacturers are no more urgent than the necessities of the rubber manufacturers. Somebody is making a pile of money in this rubber corner, and I do not see any way to break it up either."

When a representative of one of the largest importers was spoken to on the subject of a rubber corner, he exclaimed:

"That's all nonsense. The manufacturers are bowling about the crude rubber people in order to keep their customers from kicking about the advances."

"Why has rubber gone up persistently in the face of larger supplies?" he was asked.

"The manufacturers themselves put up the price of rubber by falling over each other to buy," he said. "In spite of the big importations, both here and in Europe, and in spite of increased prices, there is less rubber in the market than ever before known. If a manufacturer gets out of rubber to-day it isn't a question of whether he is willing to pay the price or not, but whether he can get it at any price. The increased uses to which rubber is put and the increased demand for boots and shoes have far outgrown the increase in production. As for the big profits the manufacturers think we make, they simply are not there. We have to pay just as much more in Manaos to the men who bring it out of the woods as we get for it here. There is no understanding among importers or their agents on the Amazon. We sell rubber just as cheaply as we can afford to and make a living profit. The biggest user of rubber in the world is the United States Rubber Company, which consumes about one-tenth of the world's product. It imports about half its rubber and buys the other half in the open market. I'd be willing to bet that the rubber it imports costs just as much as the rubber it buys. Rubber importers do not get rich, but rubber manufacturers do."

A representative of Witt & Co., the largest rubber dealers in Manaos, is in the city, and on the subject he says:

"The increased cost of rubber goes back of us, to the gatherer. We buy rubber from the man in the woods, and we have to pay just as much more for it as we get. I do not think it is profit to the gatherer, however. It costs more to get the rubber out. Every year the camps have to be pushed further and further into the woods as the more convenient fields become exhausted. The more remote the camp the more the rubber costs, for it has to be brought out by pack, and the food has to be taken in that way. The extra price is in the extra cost."

Notes of Business Men and Events

T. W. Birdsey of Birdsey, Somers & Co., corset manufacturers, will leave about the end of the month to attend the opening of the Connecticut building at the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Somers is one of the Connecticut Commissioners.

***

The Spring trade in medium-grade cloaks and suits has been very poor on account of the unseasonably late opening of Spring. Joseph Jonasson of Joseph Jonasson & Co. said yesterday that he did not expect that business would improve much before the Fall season set in.

***

Max Cohen of M. Cohen & Brothers, manufacturers of fur garments, returned from Europe last week. Mr. Cohen visited the London fur sales, and he declares that all the indications point to a prosperous fur season.

***

W. Brand, designer for John Bonwit, skirt manufacturer, sailed for Europe last week in search of new ideas.

***

A. J. Fishowitz of Fishowitz, Konigsberg & Leon, fur manufacturers, returned from the European fur sales last week.

***

The twenty-one delegates and seven alternates from New York to the convention of the National Association of Clothiers in Philadelphia will start for Philadelphia at 7:55 o'clock to-morrow morning in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

***

Mosquito nets are to be advanced on May 1 2½ cents apiece. This will make the price 42½ cents for 7 by 4 goods and 45 cents for 8 by 4.

***

J. Wildman of Wildman & Laycock, general merchants of Leesburg, Va., visited the dry goods district last week. He says that his district is raising as fine coach horses as ever, and are finding an excellent market in New York.

***

A wholesale oyster dealer said yesterday that without doubt there will be an advance in prices next Fall, as in Baltimore seed is bringing from 90 cents to $1.25 a bushel, while a year ago the figures were 60 to 70 cents.

***

William R. Baldwin, Treasurer of the Dry Goods Alliance, 75 Spring Street, has succeeded J. A. R. Husband as buyer for the association.

***

George Grieve, representing several underwear manufacturers, with offices in the Watson Building, 256 Church Street, has been appointed selling agent for the George Stoneman Underwear Company of Albany, N. Y.

***

George Reis & Brother, manufacturers of woven labels, initials, &c., have removed to 640 Broadway, corner of Bleecker Street, where they have secured an entire loft containing 5,000 square feet of floor space. A factory for the manufacture of labels and tape will be operated at the new location.

***

The McNamee Mesh Knitting Company of Philmont, N. Y., has established a New York office at 131 West Twenty-third Street, in charge of Samuel Brown.

***

William Barbour, President of the Linen Thread Company, with Mrs. Barbour, sailed for Europe on the Finland last week for an extended pleasure trip.

***

The firm of Frank Norton & Co., 105 Front Street, has been dissolved by mutual agreement, and G. E. Weyl & Co. of 99 Front Street have ended their copartnership by limitation. Frank Norton and G. E. Weyl have formed a partnership under the firm name of Weyl & Norton, to conduct a coffee commission business at 99 Front Street.

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The Michigan Condensed Milk Company will occupy the entire building at 44 Hudson Street after April 15.

***

P. J. McCarthy, formerly a resident buyer at 530 Broadway, has arranged to represent several Eastern textile manufacturing concerns on the Pacific coast.

***

The firm of Husband & Farmer has been formed to succeed P. J. McCarthy, resident buyer at 530 Broadway. The firm will retain the accounts of the Gamble-Desmond Company of New Haven and the O'Gorman Company of Providence. The accounts of D. McCarthy & Sons of Syracuse and Miller & Rhoads of Richmond will be handled by the J. E. Mannix Company.

***

Trenor L. Park, member of the dry goods commission house of Catlin & Co., 345 Broadway, returned last week from Southern California, where he spent the Winter.

***

F. R. Marsh, representing the American Crude Rubber Company, recently organized for the purpose of manufacturing crude rubber from the Colorado rubber plant, has been in New York and other Eastern cities purchasing the necessary machinery for a factory to be erected in Colorado Springs.

***

A steady decrease is noted in the visible supply of Brazil coffee in the United States, it now being below the 3,000,000-bag mark.

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Prices for Coffee Exchange seats are now much lower than they were during the recent period of active speculation. They are now being offered at $3,100.

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Advices from Brazil state that the stock of coffee in Rio, Brazil, is 180,000 bags less than official figures indicate. A committee has been appointed to make a recount, and will report April 10.

***

In the jewelry trade, while business generally is dull, according to statements of leading dealers, there is not the slightest weakness in the price of diamonds. One man said: "The English syndicate sends over no more rough stones than are actually required. We cannot tell whether they are holding the stones back or whether because of the depth at which the mining now proceeds in South Africa the diamonds are getting hard to find. You cannot to-day buy a fairly decent stone under $120 a carat."

***

S. C. Vann of Franklinton, N. C., owner of a large cotton mill, was at the Waldorf-Astoria this week, and while in the city visited the dry goods district. When a Southern man comes to New York to buy raw cotton at 14 cents, as has happened, the trade concludes that there is no raw cotton in his part of the South. Mr. Vann did not confide to the trade whether or not he had bought any cotton.

***

Italian silk culture will be stimulated, it is predicted by experts, as a result of the Russian-Japanese war.

***

Silk manufacturers learned in the last week that the Philadelphia men who began a few months ago experiments in making wood silk yarn have abandoned the effort. The French and German chemists are said to possess the secret which American manufacturers thus far have been unable to obtain. Wood silk sells at $5 a pound, while ordinary thrown silk sells at $7 to $8.

***

Arnold Brothers have placed on exhibition at their New York office, 29 Mercer Street, complete lines of printed silks, fancies and staples, produced at the firm's works in Hawthorne, Penn. Printed warp is now a feature of the output. The sheerest materials, such as net, mull, organdies, and mousselines are printed, and these kinds of fabrics are expected to have the popular preference this year.

***

Smith & Kaufman, who are about to move their salesrooms from 102 Prince Street to the corner of that street and Broadway, now have 250 looms busy at their silk ribbon works at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. An exhibit is being prepared for the St. Louis Exposition, and the firm will challenge comparison of its ribbons, made in New York, with the finest products of foreign factories.

***

E. M. Soetman of 4 Washington Place, the Eastern representative of the May Company, was informed yesterday that the formal opening of the company's new store in St. Louis last week was most successful, the warm weather bringing out thousands of visitors. This is the old store of D. Crawford & Co., the May Company having bought the business for $553,000 and spent $100,000 more in improvements. The company has other stores in St. Louis, Cleveland, and Denver.

CUSTOMS COURT'S WORK

Growth of Business of General Appraisers Shown by Report.

Lack of Clerical Assistance Is Especially Complained Of—Much Time Lost Over Frivolous Protests.

The report of the work of the Board of United States General Appraisers for the quarter ended April 1, just issued, shows a great gain in the amount of work turned out by the board during that period over the quantity turned out during the similar period of 1903. It also showed, however, a great gain in the volume of work demanded, and a consequent gain in the number of undecided cases. During the first three months of this year the board received 9,663 protests on classification, and decided 7,740, leaving nearly 2,000 protests undecided.

At first sight this looks like a very serious situation, but many of these cases would have had to go on the suspended file in any case, to await the action of the courts on test cases which have been taken before them. Two large issues are now before the courts, and are likely to remain there for some time. The greatest, of course, is the sugar test case, which is now awaiting trial by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and will go to the Supreme Court, no matter what the decision may be.

The question involved is whether the scientific or the commercial test shall be used to determine the saccharine strength of sugar for customs purposes. The board has decided against the importers, and every importation of sugar that comes in now forms the basis for a fresh protest to the Board of General Appraisers, which must go on the suspended file and await the action of the courts. There are now about 10,000 sugar cases on the board's suspended file, and as this is the sugar importation season, the number is being added to daily.

The other question which is adding to the size of the suspended file is that of the classification of ribbons. Under the De Vries decision of last November all ribbons are now being classified as trimmings at 60 per cent. duty, instead of as manufactures of silk at 50 per cent. as they were before that time. The case has not yet reached the Circuit Court, and will also probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

Every importation of silk ribbons that comes in, therefore, forms the subject of a fresh protest to the board. Half a dozen decisions of the courts would wipe out practically the whole suspended file, as fast as the clerical work incident to deciding the cases could be done. A sample of this was in 1892, when the courts upheld the constitutionality of the tariff law and the board decided 59,592 cases.

In spite of these facts, however, the work of the Board of General Appraisers is constantly increasing, and the machinery for handling the work is standing still. Special complaint is heard about the lack of sufficient clerical assistance, and there is no doubt that the work of the board is much hampered by this. Much of the time of the General Appraisers is occupied in looking up references and court decisions that could just as well be hunted up by clerks and secretaries.

Another source of complaint which, however, seems to be beyond the reach of any remedy, is the practice which has grown up among many lawyers and brokers of flooding the board with frivolous protests. The system of contingent fees which prevails in practice of this kind is to blame for this condition. The merchant pays the high rate of duty and sells his goods on that basis. The lawyer or broker thinks he sees a chance to recover refund duties, of which, under the usual arrangement, he gets half, and files a protest without waiting to find out whether he has a case or not. When the cases come up for examination it is discovered that there is no case, and the lawyer either abandons it or submits it without putting in any testimony. All this costs the importer nothing and the lawyer nothing but his time, but it wastes the time of the board and results in the delay of cases of merit.

FOREIGN COTTON TRADE

Efforts Now Being Made to Push American Goods Abroad.

ENGLAND CHIEF COMPETITOR

Manchester Manufacturers Study the Needs of the Oriental Markets and Supply Them.

Possibilities of further development of the export trade in cotton fabrics are being studied by Consuls of the United States, in pursuance of instructions recently sent out from Washington. Several of the Consuls have already submitted reports upon this subject. They agree that American manufacturers are not doing abroad nearly as much business as they could if they would make more serious efforts in this direction.

In regard to the causes for this ascendency in Eastern markets of many Manchester fabrics with which American goods cannot at present successfully compete, a representative of a prominent export commission house said:

"Manchester makes cotton fabrics especially for the Oriental markets, while we do not. Here is an English sample, much like our gray clothes, but the slight differences give it the advantage. See the woven border around the English sample. In another are several colored stripes woven through the fabric. Sample cards are sent out by the Englishmen, showing fabrics with borders or stripes in assorted colors. These slight efforts at ornamentation of an otherwise plain cloth seem unimportant to our finishers and converters, yet because of the borders and stripes the people of the East buy the English product.

"There is a misunderstanding about the sizing of these gray goods. Our manufacturers will tell you that the starch will come out with the first washing, so that it does not really improve the goods. But the average Oriental never washes the cloth, and so he often buys the British fabric because it is firm and heavy. The domestic trade does not desire the borders, the stripes, or the sizing, so that our manufacturers, with their attention concentrated on the home market, do not as a rule make the goods which appeal most effectively to the Eastern fancy.

"A Manchester manufacturer has a much greater variety in equipment than have the Americans. He has the machines with which to turn out numerous patterns and styles, giving a choice of a hundred samples where the Americans perhaps have a half dozen or less. The British mill owner is ready to sell in small lots, allowing the buyer to take a few pieces each from as many styles as he desires, thus allowing a greater variety in purchases. An American is likely to insist upon getting a large order before he will consent to make any style apart from those that are standard in the home markets.

"For several months there has been no export trade to China because of the war and the high price of cotton. Our prices are just one-half cent higher than those that the Chinese merchants have been willing to pay. The closing of the port of Niu-Chwang and other developments of the war are now making business practically impossible without regard to prices.

"Australia is buying about as much cotton goods as a year ago. High cotton caused a decline this year in the sales to India and the Red Sea countries. The sales to all other countries are small in comparison with the Chinese trade under normal circumstances."

Among the Consular reports lately received was one from G. Bie Ravndal, stationed at Beirut, Syria. He says that cotton goods are the most important importation into Syria. In one year 439,300,000 yards, valued at $21,000,000, were bought from England. The quantities of American goods sold in these and adjoining markets, including Arabia, Egypt, and Soudan, were declared to be insignificant.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$1,000 FOR $100.

Do you want to make $1,000 for every $100 you can save, at the rate of $2 or more weekly during the next few years? We do not assure you of making large profits at once, and advise you to invest with the expectation of waiting for two or three years, but this is a new property where you can get in on the ground floor, and there have been some hundreds of instances on our last development where people have made from $170 to $500 in a few months on investments of only $8 or $16 monthly. Drop a postal card and let us show you what we can do and how you can benefit. We have building lots in the best section of the only portion of New York that can now grow. Over $350,000,000 is now spending on rapid transit and other improvements practically for the benefit of these lots. Buy with the company that builds and develops. Nearly 1,000 houses on our last tract after less than five years' development.

William H. Reynolds, Pres't.,
Westminster Heights Co.,
Borough Park Co.,
Bensonhurst Co.,
277 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK CITY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Large boarding house, 14th St.; 23 rooms; rent, $2,000; bargain. Duross, 156 West 14th St.

Cardboard manufacturing and commission business, established 12 years, $10,000. Address Principal, 25 East 14th St.

For Sale, Very Cheap—Completely furnished corner hotel, 16 rooms and roadhouse; near ocean. Schaller, Cropsey Av., Bay 22d St., Bath Beach.

Stationery store, established; must sell at sacrifice, account other business; cash, terms. Call after 7 evening, 590 10th Av., near 42d St.

Capital wanted to introduce tried system of artificial cooling and ventilating; new departure; half interest to investor. Address Pooling, 141 N. Y. Times.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery business; out of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

At Sacrifice—Best heating, plumbing, and tinning business in City of Mount Vernon, with tools and machinery for sale; no agents. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Opportunity.—$150 a month will procure partnership in well-going concern to reliable party; will not have to be working partner; great future. Address M., Box 180 Times.

We will furnish additional working capital for sound business enterprises at reasonable rates. Traction Development and Securities Co., 74 Broadway.

$1.50 for printing 1,000 noteheads, finest paper; courteous, reliable service; everything low. Also small job printing outfit, 8x12 press, modern type, everything complete; sell all or part, cash or time. Fulton Press, 516 Canal St., near 9th Av. "L" station.

Companies organized, incorporated, and financed; stocks and bonds sold, underwritten, and guaranteed; we will act as selling agents for legitimate mining, oil, and industrial companies. The Investors' Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

The Traction Development & Securities Co. of 74 Broadway, New York, have funds to invest for clients in industrial and street railroad enterprises of merit; also make expert examination of properties for railroads, trust companies, banks, and other corporations.

We are especially organized to procure capital for legitimate enterprises upon a commission basis; patents financed, companies incorporated, loans negotiated, stocks marketed, bond issues prepared, guaranteed, and sold; electric railways, gas, water, and power plants constructed and financed. Traction Development & Securities Co., 74 Broadway, New York.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER,
Will Sell on SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
APRIL 23, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
at the Ship Yards of the
DAIMLER MANUFACTURING CO.,
foot of Steinway av., Long Island City, N. Y.,
The Entire Stock of Launches Now on Hand.

There is in the assortment everything from a SMALL OPEN LAUNCH TO A 60-FOOT FULL CABIN CRUISER. There are some smaller boats with full and half cabins, as well as open boats, some of which are fitted for immediate service. THE BOATS ARE ALL NEW and are being offered for sale in this manner on account of the above-mentioned company retiring from the boatbuilding business. They will continue to manufacture motors, and stand back of these boats and the motors with their usual guarantee.

Works reached via 34th St. ferry to Long Island City, thence by trolley marked "Steinway" to yards; time from New York, 35 minutes.

Descriptive Catalogues to be had from New York office of Daimler Mfg. Co., 12 East 27th St., or office of Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—A. J. Kaplan, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, April 11th, 1904, 9:30 A. M., at 1,457 Avenue A, contents of cigar store. Nathan Marks, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.
Convince yourself by looking at these first-class retail grocery stores in paying locations, doing active profit making business:
745 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
358 Van Brunt St., "
3,414 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill.
For terms, apply to James Rowland & Co., Wholesale Grocers,
80-86 Hudson St., N. Y. City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The ending of the bricklayers' strike has done much to promote a more hopeful feeling in the real estate market, and it is likely that the buying of vacant property for improvement will soon be undertaken on a large scale. Recovery from a setback of this sort will not be experienced in a day, and there may be some disposition on the part of builders to hold off until differences have been finally arbitrated.

The volume of general business has shown something of a decline during the week, due partly to the intervention of the Jewish holy days, and possibly in some measure to the anti-high rent agitation. In any event, the falling off in the number of transactions promises to be only temporary, and even though tenement speculation shall be less widespread, the deficiency in that direction will be more than overbalanced by the expected movement in vacant property.

Foreshadowing the first large building operation in the territory west of Broadway and south of Trinity Church yard, much importance has attached to the United States Express Company's purchases at Trinity Place and Rector Street, since this undertaking is looked upon as the first of those which will lead ultimately to the rebuilding of this wholly undeveloped neighborhood. The retarded growth of this section west of Broadway has long been one of the city's real estate enigmas. In seeking any answer to it there is one condition which stands out with special prominence, namely, that there are no east and west thoroughfares running from Broadway to the North River such as would make the district accessible and place it somewhere nearly on an equal footing in this respect with the territory east of Broadway.

Rector Street is a street in name only, and will probably never admit of widening. From that point south to Morris Street, with the exception of the trifling interruption of the ancient Tinpot Alley, now Exchange Alley, the west side of Broadway is one unbroken stretch of nearly 700 feet.

What is needed, then, to hasten the improvement of the section in question is a thoroughfare of some proportions—not a Broadway, but a fifty or sixty-foot street—bisecting it from east to west. The widening of Exchange Alley and the extension of it to West Street would answer the purpose, and while the operation might be costly for a block west of Broadway, its benefits would more than justify the outlay.

The district may be transformed gradually without such a street, but with it its growth would be rapid. The subject is one which may well be included in the deliberations of societies and commissions which are striving for the "City Beautiful"—although this change would be strictly one of utility.

The middle section of Fifth Avenue, what with the sale of Mr. Boldt's corner at Forty-first Street, and the plans of John Innes Kane and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for building new residences, has attracted more than its share of attention within the last week. The two new mansions will have a decided tendency to strengthen the barriers against the advance of business up Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Kane's plans, indeed, come as a genuine surprise, for the buying of a large residence site at Forty-ninth Street, had not such a purchase actually been announced, would be regarded only as a remote possibility.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Renwick C. Hurry has sold for Charles Buek the new five-story American basement dwelling 20 East Fifty-third Street, 39.6 by 100. The asking price for this property has been $280,000. This is the house which Mr. Buek had announced he intended to cut in two, thinking that a readier market could be found for the two smaller dwellings thus created.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Waldemar Caspary the 25-foot modern residence 19 East Seventy-first Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Buyers of West 98th Street Lots.

Jackson & Stern are the buyers of the twelve lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West, the sale of which by the Spies estate was reported recently.

John M. Thompson & Co. have sold for the executors and trustees of the estate of George C. Edgar, to a client of Joseph R. Stein, 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 20 by 72. This is the second sale made this week by the same brokers for this estate.

Evans & Buscall have resold 14 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, 21 by 102.2, which they took in trade for 448 and 450 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Columbus Avenue Flats Sold.

Max Marx has sold to clients of Millard Veit 985 to 989 Columbus Avenue, three five-story triple flats, with two stores in each, on plot 75.6 by 100.

Young & Gahren have sold for the New Amsterdam Realty Company 2,403 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 75; also, in conjunction with the Stabler & Smith Company, for Matthew McNamara, to a client of Hugo S. Mack, 2,372 to 2,380 Eighth Avenue, five five-story flats, each 25 by 80.

Cushman & Mallett have sold for Arthur Smith 535, 537, and 547 West Fifty-ninth Street, three five-story tenements.

Buyer for 71st Street House.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Prof. E. R. A. Seligman 40 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling, with extension, 20 by 100.5.

Picken & Lilly have sold for C. J. Cumberland the dwelling 136 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Deals for Harlem Apartment Houses.

Louis Schwartz has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to H. Richter's Sons the elevator apartment house 10 and 12 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 50 by 135.

R. W. Appleton has sold for J. N. Eccleston to Arthur R. Parsons 65 and 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a seven-story apartment house, 50 by 99.11.

Sarah Foss has sold to Simon Cohen 2,295 Seventh Avenue, a four-story flat, 16.8 by 75.

Bert G. Faulhaber has sold for James B. Harris 8 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 100.11.

Alexander J. Rosenfield has sold to Joseph Zelenko 150 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.11.

Plans for New Hotels.

Plans were filed yesterday for three important structures—the new hotel to be erected by Charles F. Rogers, on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, just east of Fifth Avenue, at a cost of $980,000; the Central Park Studios, at 11 to 15 West Sixty-seventh Street, to be built by William J. Taylor, and costing $285,000, and the nine-story hotel at the southeast corner of Gramercy Park and Twenty-first Street, to be put up by Charles Buek at a cost of $210,000.

Fine Stables to be Built.

Plans were also filed yesterday for the new stables to be erected for James Henry Smith and Lewis Cass Ledyard—the former at 135 West Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, and the latter at 16 and 18 East Eighty-eighth Street, lot 50 by 100. Mr. Smith's stable will cost $50,000 and Mr. Ledyard's $15,000.

Upper East Side Transactions.

J. Rosenhinm & Co. have sold for Sarah Glickman and Bessie Hershkowitz to Amster & Udelman 1,977 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 75.11.

Gottlieb Ruegg has sold to Abraham Levy 231 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Jonas Scheurer to the Loeb Real Estate Company 225 East Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Charles S. Faulkner has bought 143 East Forty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100.5.

Joseph Levy & Son negotiated the recent sale of 243 and 245 West Twenty-ninth Street for William D. Duhols to Aaron Coleman.

Bleecker Street Corner Sold.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Poistein Brothers, to a client, the northwest corner of Bleecker and Morton Streets, a new six-story tenement, 52 by 80. The same brokers negotiated the sale of 77 Oliver Street, a five-story tenement, for Martin Garone.

Tuoti & Co. report the following leases: For Jacob Horowitz, the two five-story tenements 2,026 and 2,028 First Avenue, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $22,000; also, for the same owner, 81 Catharine Street, a four-story tenement for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $13,000; also, for Mrs. B. Dempsey, the five-story tenement 313 East Twenty-fourth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $6,250; also, for L. Goodman, the northwest corner of Madison and Oliver Streets, a new six-story tenement, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $37,620, and for A. Lippmann, the five-story front and rear double tenements 56 and 58 West Eighth Street, for a term of nine years, at an aggregate rental of $60,750.

William Henry Folsom has resold the five-story double tenement 706 East Thirteenth Street, 23.10 by 100, to a Mr. Gruber.

M. Ellenbogen & Co. have sold for S. Bloom to Simon Brothers 147 Forsyth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for A. Greenberg to Israel Walfish, 167 Essex Street, five-story front and rear tenements, 25 by 88.

Sales of Prospect Avenue Plots.

Jacob Leitner has sold to William P. Hookey the plot 151 by 100 at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Prospect Avenue, and the block front on the west side of Prospect Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and Home Streets, 191 feet front, with irregular rear lines.

Mr. Leitner has also sold the plot 75 by 100 on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 218 feet north of Home Street, to Albert Schwarzler, for improvement; also, the plot 188 by 150, on the south side of Longwood Avenue, 147 feet east of Prospect Avenue, to James Meehan, for improvement; also, to the Mishkind & Feinberg Realty Company, the three flats on the west side of Washington Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Thomas Jacka the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 239 feet east of Willis Avenue, to Matz & Gussaroff, who recently bought the two adjoining lots to the west.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have leased for the Inwood Land and Improvement Company to Newbury & Dunham, boat builders, for five years at $3,500 a year, a plot fronting on Spuyten Duyvil Creek, 200 by 350; also, for the Park Mortgage Company, to a Mrs. Hewlett, a dwelling house on Terrace View, Marble Hill; also, for K. Tojetti, to J. Keegan, 521 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, a brick dwelling.

Lease of Astor House Store.

S. Saxe leased for the Astor estate to the Harry J. Shandal Confectionery Company the store 7 Astor House for a term of years.

Brooklyn Dwelling Changes Hands.

G. P. Truslow has sold the three-story brownstone front dwelling 139 Ross Street for the estate of Francis Hagadorn.

Max Gomprecht has sold for George Gerlach to Morris Freundlich and Isidore Blumenkorn the store and flat building on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale of the twenty-foot four-story residence 135 West Eighty-first Street for Mrs. Frances A. Johnson, on private terms.

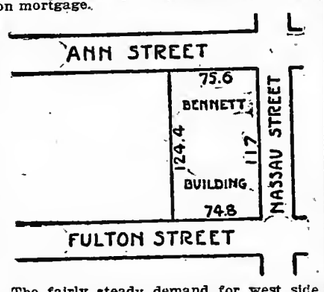
Neuheck & Busher have sold 996 Brook Avenue, a five-story three-family house, 26 by 92 by 111, to Annie Grossman.

Levy Brothers have sold for Berry Simons a six-story four-family apartment house 112 and 114 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, to a client.

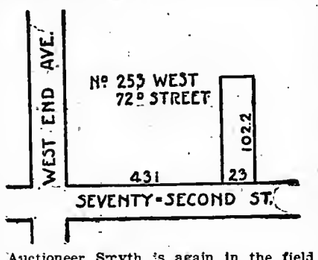
THE AUCTION ROOM.

The demand for small properties at private contract is reflected in current auction business, and furnishes the only real support for the latter branch of the market. Executors' offerings last week of the dwellings 211 West Seventy-ninth Street and 156 East Eighty-fifth Street found buyers—the former at $21,700 and the latter at $18,300. The only other important item in last week's list was the block front on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets—brought out a bid of $136,500, at which figure the property was struck down to S. H. Stone.

To-morrow, at the stand of Joseph P. Day, the Bennett Building, covering the block front on Nassau Street, between Fulton and Ann Streets, will be sold under foreclosure to satisfy a claim of about $865,000. The announcement is made that of the purchase price $750,000 may remain on mortgage.

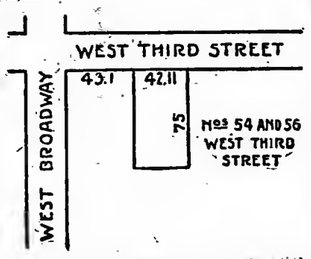


The fairly steady demand for west side houses, particularly in blocks adjacent to the subway, will give additional interest to Tuesday's sale of the dwelling 235 West Seventy-second Street, shown in the following diagram. Samuel Goldsticker will be the auctioneer.



Auctioneer Smyth is again in the field this week with a number of voluntary and executors' offerings of small properties. On Thursday he will sell 601 and 603 Hudson Street, facing Abingdon Square, 451 and 453 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and four dwellings in the Bronx—two on Alexander Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and the others on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Willis Avenue.

Among Friday's foreclosures will be noticed the property shown below, consisting of a six-story loft building on a plot 42.11 by 75, adjoining the southeast corner of West Broadway and Third Street. The amount of the judgment against it is about $85,000.



The sale of the leasehold property at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Street, and that of the tenements 225 and 227 East Twenty-fourth Street, adjourned last week, both appear in this week's list on Wednesday.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 461 mortgages for $7,684,305, of which 174, for $2,970,483, were at 5 per cent.; 217, for $1,950,322, were at more, and 70, for $2,733,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 321 mortgages for $6,138,078, of which 93, for $1,698,850, were at 5 per cent.; 133, for $1,698,061 were at more, and 95, for $2,141,167, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 101 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.
By Joseph P. Day.

Nassau Street, 99, west side, being the block front between Fulton and Ann Streets, 117 by 74 by 124.4 by 75.6, nine-story iron-front structure, known as the Bennett Building; foreclosure sale, Warren Leslie, referee; due on judgment, $864,380.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 470 West, south side, 78 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.4 by 99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkett, referee; due on judgment, $16,293.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 100, vacant; public auction sale.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.
By Samuel Goldsticker.

Seventy-second Street, 235 West, north side, 431 feet east of West End Avenue, 23 by 102.2, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Robert Goeller, referee; due on judgment, $41,291; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Forty-seventh Street, 157 and 159 West, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 100.5, nine-story brick and stone-front apartment hotel; foreclosure sale, Joseph F. Moss, referee; due on judgment, $5,899; subject to other mortgages for $120,215.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Eighty-second Street, 128 West, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalisb, referee; due on judgment, $19,140.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.
By John N. Golding.

Madison Avenue, Westchester, northeast corner of Second Street, 50 by 100.1; foreclosure sale, John Lindley, referee; due on judgment, $3,843.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Fourtb Avenue, 91, southeast corner of Eleventh Street, 22.3 hy 58.3 hy 12.1 by 52.11, leasebold, three-story brick building; ground lease expires April 30, 1907, with two renewals for twenty-one years on appraisal; bankruptcy sale.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Twenty-fourth Street, 225 and 227 East, north side, 248.11 feet west of Second Avenue, 38.10 by 98.5, two three-story brick tenements; partition sale.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.
By Philip A. Smyth.

Hudson Street, 691 and 693, or 18 Abingdon Square, west side, 84.10 feet south of Twelfth Street, 38.4 by 88.6 by 33.8 by 72.4, five-story brick double flat; executors' sale.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 451 and 453 East, north side, 66 feet west of Pleasant Avenne, each 17 hy 80.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

Alexander Avenue, 263, west side, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 16.8 hy 75, three-story brick and stone dwelling; public auction sale.

Alexander Avenue, 273, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 16.8 hy 75, three-story brick and stone dwelling; public auction sale.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 686 and 688 East, south side, between Willis Avenue and Brown Place, each 20 by 100, two three-story frame dwellings; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Thirteenth Street, 121 West, north side, 348 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.6 hy 103.3 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee; due on judgment, $1,688; subject to another mortgage for $11,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Seventy-fourth Street, 102 West, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 hy 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; James F. C. Blackhurst, referee; due on judgment, $23,327.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 213 East, north side, 175 feet east of Third Avenne, 19.9 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, William J. Clarke, referee; due on judgment, $13,038.

Ryer Avenne, west side, the block front between Field Place and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 197.4 hy 75.2 hy 196 hy 52, three-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, Auguste M. Tbiery, referee; due on judgment, $838; subject to other mortgages for $9,700.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Vermilye Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Emerson Street, two lots, each 25 hy 150; foreclosure sale, S. Hanford, referee; due on judgment on each, $904.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Summit Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Harvey Watterson, referee; due on judgment, $3,847.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.
By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 320.3 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 2.4 by 100, vacant; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Kate F. Allen on Feb. 24, 1904.

Convent Avenue, 49, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gutterman, referee; due on judgment, $17,010.

Third Street, 54 and 56 West, south side, 43.1 feet east of West Broadway, 42.11 by 75, six-story brick loft building; foreclosure sale, Henry J. Goldsmith, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 116 East Eighty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 25.6 by 64.6; L. C. Ledyard of 271 Lexington Avenue, owner; P. Burnett of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 129 to 133 West Twentieth Street, for six-story brick lofts and store, 67.7 by 88; D. Pereiman of 256 Henry Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 11 to 15 West Sixty-seventh Street, for seven and ten story brick studios, 75 by 84.11; W. J. Taylor of 5 East Fourteenth Street, owner; Simonson, Pollard & Steinam of 3 East Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $285,000.

Nos. 10 to 14 East Twenty-eighth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 50 by 197.6; C. F. Rogers of 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner and architect; cost, $980,000.

Gramercy Park, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, for a nine-story brick hotel, 19.8 by 125; C. Buek of 316 West Tenth Street, owner; C. Brendon of 500 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $210,000.

No. 135 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick stable; James H. Smith of 6 West Fifty-second Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Clinton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four-story brick tenement, 25.6 by 79.6; John Robson of 1,391 Clinton Avenne, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hnndred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Westchester Avenue, west side, 50 feet sonth of Washington Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 35 by 42; Isaac Bntler, Westchester Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $10,000.

Castle Hill Avenue, west side, 350 feet sonth of Green Lane, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; Norbert Rohillard, St. Raymond's Park, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street, northeast corner, to a four-story brick building; Realty Mortgage Company of 135 Broadway, owner; B. W. Berger & Son of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 51 Columbia Street, to a sign; M. Vaseli of 41 Division Street, owner; F. L. Hopkins of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

No. 314 Delancey Street, to sign; J. Rebnowitz, owner; F. L. Hopkins, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 2,096 and 2,098 Eighth Avenue, to a sign; A. Silverstein, owner; F. L. Hopkins, architect; cost, $200.

No. 295 East Eigbth Street, to a four and six story brick school and lodging house; Children's Aid Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, owner; Vaux & Emery of 68 Bible House, architects; cost, $2,500.

Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick dwelling and stores; T. Kelly, premises, owner; F. Ebeling of 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 217 West Twenty-eighth Street, to three-story brick lofts; M. B. Baer of 15 Cortlandt Street, owner; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 1,000 feet north of 190th Street, to an iron and stone Ferris wbeel; J. Thorne of 504 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $500.

No. 11 Avenue A, to a three-story brick loft and stores; W. & G. Schuster, premises, owners; W. C. S. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Eigbty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a one-story frame stable and shed; Capt. L. Wendel of 56 West Sixty-sixth Street, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 61 Cortlandt Street, to five-story brick lofts and store; I. O. Miller of 108 Fulton Street, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 7 West Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 56 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; R. Lipshitz of 18 Forsyth Street; owner; F. Straub, architect; cost, $350.

Camhrelling Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eigbty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 15 hy 39.6; Matilda Clark, premises, owner and architect; cost, $200.

Pelham Shore Road, southeast corner of city line, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 48 by 26; William B. Randall of Pelham Manor, owner; Arthur C. Fletcher of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Second Street, south side, 105 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 28 by 50; Joseph Wagener of Westchester Avenue and Unionport Road, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, April 9.

ALLEN ST, 189 and 191, w s, 50x87.6; Jacob Klingenstein to Henry Tistman, (mtg $51,500,) other consideration and.. 100

126TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 4th Av, 50x99.11; the Hazard Powder Company to John H. Cleary, other consideration and 100

133D ST, n s, 190 ft w of 4th Av, 50x99.11; John H. Cleary to Lewis A. Mitchell ..... Nom.

63D ST, 234 to 238 East, 75x100.5; Frieda Hart to Jonas Weil and another, (mtgs $63,500,) other consideration and..... 100

WAVERLEY PL, 116, 22x87; Cecelia Cunningham and another, executors, to Daniel Coffey 30,000

180TH ST, n s, 26.1 ft w of Prospect Av, 40x100; John G. Mayer to George F. King, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

8TH ST, 27, n s, 405.9 ft w of 5th Av, 25.2x98.11; Cecelia Cunningham and another, executors, to Max Weil and another 22,500

165TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Prospect Av, 86.9x91; the Mutual Mortgage Company to Nannie E. Fowler 100

147TH ST, n s, 502.4 ft w of Brook Av, 27x100; Sayer J. Slawson to Joseph Sebel, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

78TH ST, 162 East, 18.9x102.2; Charles A. Rogers to Gustavus A. Rogers, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

129TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Ford C. Woodward to John Kingston, (mtgs $82,500) ..... Nom.

35TH ST, 237 West, 21x98.8; John Reckdenwald to Catharine Kilian, 1-6 part.. 2,500

107TH ST, n s, 251 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x201.10; Max E. Bernheimer to Simon E. Bernheimer, ½ part ..... Nom.

146TH ST, n s, w ½ of Lot 228, map of Mott Haven, 25x100; Peter A. Staab to Elsa Kaiser ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 219 East, 25x100.11; Alois Fuchs to Bessie Rapaport, (mtg $8,500). Nom.

101ST ST, 219 East, 25x100.11; Bessie Rapaport to Samuel Ziozeansky and another, (mtgs $10,250,) other consideration and 100

118TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Rechnitz to Caroline Levy, (mtg $21,500,) re-recorded, other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; Caroline Levy to Eugenie Haybach, (mtg $21,500,) re-recorded, other consideration and..... 100

58TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Katherine Binmer to Jacob H. Blumer, ¼ part, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 35 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Whitmore to Isidore Grossman, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

124TH ST, 31 and 33 West, 42.6x100.11; Mary E. Plummer and others, executors, to Benjamin Rosenstiel, (mtg $85,000,) other consideration and..... 1,000

100TH ST, 206 and 208 East, 50x100.11; David Robinson to Louis Segelbobm, (mtgs $51,250,) other consideration and.. 100

33D ST, 136 and 138 West, 50x96; Jane A. Townsend to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company ..... Nom.

NATHALIE AV, w s, 112.6 ft n of Windham Place, 37.6x109.11x37.9x106.6; Jennie Ericson to Harry W. Taylor, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 133.9 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x75; Herman Wonker to Josephine Herold, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

MAIN ST, s w corner of Bay Av, 100x150, City Island; Fletcher P. Scofield to Samuel S. Miller, quitclaim, rerecorded. Nom.

LOT 20, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Richard Roesler ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 105th St, 20.9x90; Annie D. Weeks to William C. Foster, (mtgs $40,000) ..... Nom.

TIFFANY ST, 1,139, w s, 27x125; Katie Carmin to Johanna Carmin, other consideration and..... 100

171ST ST, s w corner of Brook Av, 39.2x99.11x39.3x100; James H. Rowan to Emil S. Levi, (mtg $5,500) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,665; Samuel Karlehach to Adolf Janssen, 2 years..... 540

2D AV, 1,972; Philip Burnofsky to Benjamin Elsen, 3 years..... 480

11TH AV, 564; Jacob Orth to Laura Entenmann, 5 years..... 636

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Park Av; estate of Hugh N. Camp to Frank R. Daisenberger, 5 years.....$1,500 to 1,850

14TH ST, 640 and 642 East; David Solomon to Frank Milio and another, 5 years 4,950

59TH ST, 420 and 422 East; Adelheid Kretzelsheimer and others, administrators, to Alois Turek, 3 years..... 1,200

PRINCE ST, 46; Angelo Paradiso to George F. Martin, 3 years..... 480

PRINCE ST, 46; Angelo Paradiso to Georg F. Martin, 3 years..... 480

LEXINGTON AV, 1,503; J. S. & S. F. Bieyer to P. V. Gillespie, 5 years 1,380

3D AV, 319; Thomas Butler to William Collins, 3 years.....$540 to 660

HOUSTON ST, 170 and 172 West; Dionigi Guardincerri to Teresina Balmonte, 6 years..... 4,800

5TH AV, 2,175; John Theofel to John J. Lane, 5 years..... 1,320

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FISHMAN, Henry, to Jacob Kleugenstein; Allen St, 189 and 191, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs —, installments, 6 per cent., each.. 7,250

SEGELBOHM, Louis, to David Robinson; 100th St, 206 and 208 East, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,500

CLEARY, John H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 133d St, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, due Jan. 1, 1905..... 6,000

POMPONIO, Vito, to Frederick C. Leuhuscher, trustee; Lot 156, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SIEGEL, Max, to Sayer J. Slawson; 147th St, n s, 502.4 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

COFFEY, Daniel, to the Irving Savings Institution; Waverley Place, 116, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

NEWMAN, Adolph, to Blanche Horn; 19th St, s s, 288.1 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $45,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

KAISER, Elsa, to Louise F. Broomfield; 146th St, s s, being westerly half of Lot 228, map of Mott Haven, 3 years..... 2,500

KAISER, Elsa, to Peter A. Staab and another; 146th St, s s, being westerly half of Lot 228, map of Mott Haven, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year..... 500

WOODWARD, Ford C., to Henry Nobel and others; 129th St, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $70,500, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 12,000

WOODWARD, Ford C., to James O'Meara; 129th St, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, building loan, prior mtgs $60,500, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 10,000

MAX, Clara, and another to Jacob J. Jacobi; 112th St, 34 West, 3 years..... 25,000

MAX, Clara, and another to Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls; 112th St, 36 West, 3 years..... 25,000

MILLER, Louis E., to William Wach, trustee; Prospect Av, w s, 105 ft s of 165th St, 2 years 4,500

KANE, Woodbury, to Charles L. Adam; Broadway, 518, ⅛ part, all title, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

RAPAPORT, Bessie, to Alois Fuchs; 101st St, 219 East, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

TAYLOR, Harry W., to Jennie Ericson; Nathalie Av, w s, 112.6 ft n of Windham Pl, prior mtg $4,000, installments..... 1,500

FOWLER, Nannie E., to the Mutual Mortgage Company; 165th St, s s, 85 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year..... 5,000

EARLE, Lillie J., to Victor de L. Montague Earle, guardian; Edgecombe Road, at centre line of 162d St, produced, due Sept. 1, 1904..... 25,000

FOWLER, Nannie E., to Phineas Sondheim and another; 165th St, s s, 103.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year 5,000

WALLINGFORD REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 9 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....100,000

ROESLER, Richard, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 20, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year. 500

HOUSES OVER THE SUBWAY.

New Kind of Property Soon to be Offered to Auction Buyers.

Proximity to the subway has been a feature which many property owners have sought to attach to their holdings ever since the road was begun. "Subway station at the corner" or "Within 500 feet of the subway"—such legends as these on auction posters and elsewhere have become very familiar to the real estate fraternity within the last five years, but on April 26, for the first time, there will be an opportunity for the general public to buy property not on the line of the subway, or near it, but right over it.

On that date, by order of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, nearly all the property which has been acquired to facilitate the building of the underground road, at points where it traversed private property, will be sold at auction in the Real Estate Salesroom.

The first parcel on the list is a real estate mite at the southeast corner of Elm and Worth Streets, with frontages of 5 feet 8 inches on one thoroughfare and 13 feet 10 inches on the other. These dimensions, however, have not prevented the inevitable description of the property as "a choice plot."

At Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street, where one branch of the subway swings east under the southeast corner of those thoroughfares, there are four five-story brownstone-front flats, four three-story dwellings, and a five-story apartment house, all of which will be offered. Again, where the subway begins to go "cross lots," so to speak, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, forty-nine lots on One Hundred and Forty-third, One Hnndred and Forty-fourth, and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets and on Lenox Avenue itself will be sold. A large plot at Hillside Street and Eleventh Avenue and about eighty lots on the east side of the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, are also included in the sale.

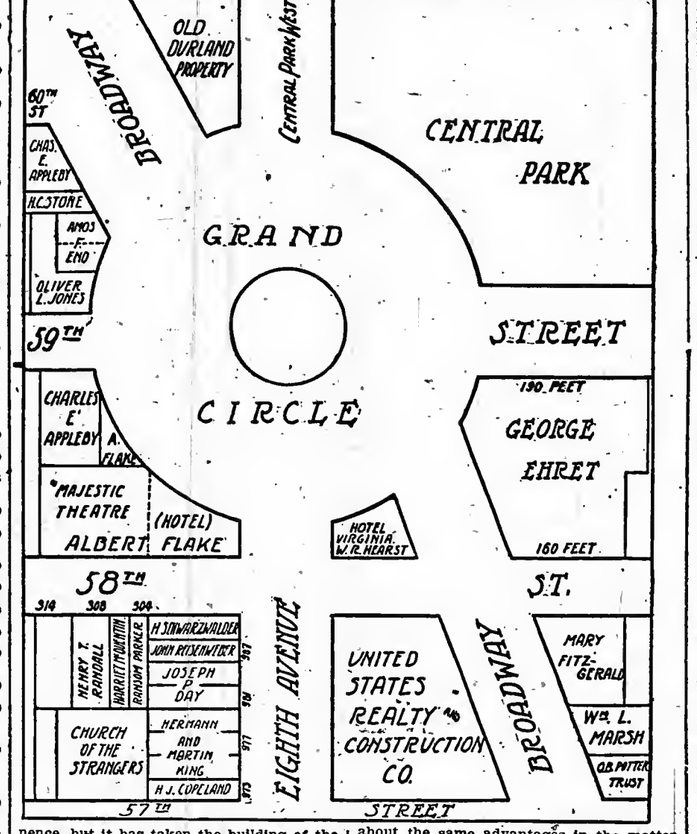
This sale is the outcome of an agreement between the Rapid Transit Commissioners and August Belmont for the purpose of acquiring the necessary easements beneath these various properties without resorting to condemnation proceedings. This agreement was simply that the Subway Realty Company, organized by Mr. Belmont, should buy the properties outright, build the road, and then resell them, subject to the necessary easements. Then the city will pay, as the value of the easements, whatever deficiency there may be between the original purchase price and that for which they can now be resold.

What the value of these easements is and by how much, if any, they decrease the value of the properties in question are problems which will cause real estate experts to scratch their heads, and the prices realized will doubtless be awaited with interest by appraisers who would like to know what these lots over the subway are worth. The sale will be conducted by Auctioneer Kennelly.

GRAND CIRCLE'S VALUES RAPIDLY ADVANCING

Prices That Stood Still for Twenty Years Doubled in the Last Five—Small Plots That Have Commanded High Figures.

That the Grand Circle was destined to become one of the city's greatest centres of activity was recognized over twenty years ago by no less shrewd buyers of real estate than George Ehret and the late Amos R. Eno, but it has been within the last five years that the property on its borders has experienced its greatest increase in value. In other words, the very location of the property on the map at the junction of such thoroughfares as Broadway, Eighth Avenue, and Fifty-ninth Street was sufficient to insure its ultimate future prominence, but it has taken the building of the subway, with one of its most important express stations at Sixtieth Street, together with development of surface transportation and the carrying forward of the Blackwell's Island Bridge project, to establish the present high scale of values which prevails in the territory shown in the accompanying diagram.



Comparison between the time of the Eno sale and the present, however, tells a different story. What the plot owned by Mr. Flake is worth to-day is perhaps idle guesswork, since it has been permanently improved and is not in the market, but if it could be offered, vacant, to-morrow, it is likely that the successful bidder would pay between two and three times the $296,000 for which it sold in 1890.

The borders of the Circle contain at least two pieces of property which have been famous in recent real estate annals. One of these is the old Hotel Virginia block, sold by Senator O'Connor to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company in 1901 for $240,000. That corporation resold it within a few months at a profit of $30,000 to Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald, who, after holding it less than two years, disposed of it to W. R. Hearst for $400,000. This "block" contains only a little over 4,000 square feet, so that the last-mentioned price is at the rate of about $90 a square foot.

The other spectacular deal was that involving the little triangle on the southwesterly side of the Circle. This little slice of land is only about 1,500 square feet in area, but has a long frontage that makes it extremely valuable in connection with adjoining property. These conditions led Albert Flake to buy it at $110,000, or about

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

will sell at auction

Tuesday, April 26, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 161 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners,

65 CHOICE PARCELS

INCLUDING DWELLINGS, FLATS, LOTS, PLOTS, AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND BULKHEAD PROPERTIES.

2,708 Broadway,

70.9½ FEET SOUTH OF 104TH ST., five-story brick apartment, size of lot 31x124.

220 to 230 West 104th St.,

Four three-story end basement brownstone dwellings, size of lots 15.11 and 16.8x70.2 each, and one plot 31.10x70.2.

212 to 218 West 104th St.,

four five-story brownstone flats, size of lots 19.6 and 18.9x100.11 each.

Southeast Corner

143d St. and Lenox Av.,

five choice lots, 25x85 each.

Northeast Corner

143d St. and Lenox Av.,

ten choice lots, size 25x85 and 90.11 each.

South Side 144th St.

160 FEET EAST OF LENOX AV., 15 choice lots, size of each, 25x99.11.

North Side 144th St.

375 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., nine choice lots, size 25x99.11 each.

South Side 145th St.,

475 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., three choice lots, 25x74 each.

West Side Exterior St.,

BETWEEN 144TH AND 145TH STS., seven choice lots, 28.11x152.6 each.

Southwest Corner

Hillside St. and 11th Av.,

three plots, 371x264.1, 150x278.9, and 102.7½x282.2½ each.

Southeast Corner

E. 149th St. & Harlem River,

choice plot, containing about 233,000 square feet, with bulkhead on river of 463.87 feet and slip, known as the Wilson Adams & Co. property.

Bookmaps and full particulars at Comptroller's office, 280 Broadway, or Auctioneer's, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

will sell at anction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

Est. of John W. Serdon, dec'd.

733, 735 Greenwich St.

AND

113, 115, 117 Perry St.

Northeast Corner.

the five 2. 2½, and 3 story brick and 2-story frame buildings, size of plot, 56 feet in Greenwich St. and 130 feet in Perry St.; within 40 feet of Hudson St. and running parallel with same 70.2 feet.

WILL LEAVE 4 PER CENT. MORTGAGE.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R

will sell at anction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

16 CHOICE AND VALUABLE 12th WARD LOTS & PLOTS

Situated on

202nd, 203rd AND 205th STS.,

Between Amsterdam & Columbus Aves.

Size of lots, 25x99.11.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

324 West 77th St.

Residence of the late James H. Snow.

The handsome three and one-half-story, basement and cellar, bay window front, brick and stone, well built dwelling, with two-story extension.. Handsomely decorated, new exposed plumbing, elaborate bathroom, gas fixtures, andirons, etc., in good order; size of lot, 22x102.2. Excellent street and rear. Meeers. PARKER & AARON, Attys., 52 B'way.

Maps, etc., with attys. or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R

will sell at anction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

EXECUTRIX SALE.

Estate of Maria Louise Lebagh, dec'd,

5 AND 6 FOURTH ST.

Near Union Av.,

UNIONPORT, 24TH WARD.

The two-story frame double dwelling, size of plot, 40x100.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctr,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

4 NEW BOWERY,

running through to

396 PEARL ST.

Five-story brick apartment, with store; size of lot 20x30.3x irregular.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pins St.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

258 Broadway, New York City,

will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan,

on Monday, April 11th, 1904,

at twelve o'clock noon.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,

the nine story Iron and Brick

BENNETT BUILDING

Nassau, Fulton and Ann Streets.

$750,000 will be allowed to remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4½ per cent.

ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney, 346 Broadway.

WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

For further particulars apply at office of Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

R. E. Simon, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,

will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon,

To close the estate of George C. Edgar, Dec'd,

102 West 77th Street,

4-story dwelling on lot 18x102.2.

74 West 94th Street,

3-story dwelling on lot 17x100.8½.

126 West 95th Street,

2-story dwelling on lot 15x100.8½.

For maps and particulare apply to Daniel Seymour, Atty, 29 Wall St., or the Auctioneers, 156 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cort.

AT AUCTION.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auct'r,

PEREMPTORY SALE,

389, 391, 393, 395 AVENUE A,

Southwest Corner of 24th St.,

Plot 98.9x81.5, with old buildings, will be sold at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, at 12 noon.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 163 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Auction sales of real estate were never better than at present.

Why not try yours at auction?

For special rates apply to

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

141 Broadway. Telephone, 3083 Cort.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

18 ABINGDON Sq. (or 601 & 603 Hudson St.), near 12th St., substantial, well built five story and basement brick, double Flat; size about 38x70.

451 & 453 East 122d St., two three-story high-stoop brownstone Dwellings, each 17x80.11.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

PARTITION SALE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,

225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET,

2 2-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $15,000 at 4½%.

For maps, &c., apply to J. W. Ehrich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auction'rs, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN

FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,

319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.

Phone 2836 Plaza.

It Takes Time

to succeed as a Mortgage Loan Broker as in any other calling. Fifteen years' successful experience has taoght us much of value to our customers.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,

128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

FLATS!! CHEAP!!

	Rent.	Ask. Pr.
83d St., near Columbus Av., double..	$2,800	$26,500
88th St., cor. Amsterdam Av., double	4,188	41,000
104th St., near C. P. West, double..	5,088	47,000
112th St., near 8th Av., double.....	5,208	46,500
123d St., near 7th Av., triple.....	3,408	32,000
124th St., near Amst'dm Av., double.	3,648	34,500
142d St., near 8th Av., double.....	2,800	27,000
N. of Manhattan Av., double.....	4,728	45,000
N. of 140th, Edgecombe Av., double.	4,000	35,000

KNAP & CO.,

1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Grntis.

Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.

Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOTS.

Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street. Price asked, $55,000.

For particulars apply to

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING.

New four and one-half story; handeomely decorated; only half block from underground station, (103d Street and Broadway;) can be bought under $32,000; others for rent and sale.

GIBBS & KIRBY,

2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE

Location excellent; three-story building; all full; doing fine business; good will and property can be purchased at exceedingly low price; opportunity for live men with little cash.

GIBBS & KIRBY,

2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

— INVESTMENT — SPECULATION —

Broadway corner; seven-story apartment building; 55 feet front; with 4% mortgage; every apartment rented; pays good return; price low.

GIBBS & KIRBY

2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

Gentleman's place on Hudson River, near Ardsley Club.—Situated on Broadway; house 66x50; centrel hall, 10 rooms, 3-story, two-acre lawn; carriage house and stable, 5 stalls; modern plumbing, sewer connection, gas, village water, river view. Private boys' and girls' school near. Closing estate; no reasonable offer refused. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

ROOFS

Repaired, Painted and Guaranteed.

GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Near 5th Av., and in the Fifties, four-story dwelling, 17x100; dining room extension; exposed plumbing; hardwood floors, and in perfect condition throughout; asking price, $65,000.

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

573 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 47TH ST.)

A BARGAIN IN DWELLINGS.

120th St., south side, near 5th Av.; 3-story and basement; 18.9x75; block; price, $16,000; worth $22,000; will be sold this week; quick action necessary.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Suitable for investment or speculation, 8-story fireproof building, near West Broadway and Franklin St.; elevator and all improvements; 25 x100; only $15,000 cash required. Apply to

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Sole Agent,

9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

Two adjoining 7-story, high-class, elevator apartment houses, fireproof construction, on upper 5th Av. corner; fully rented; quiet residential section. C. H. Bacbem, 44 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 20x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Below 23d, six-story, 12-room, fireproof tenement; rental $2,657; price $25,000; easy terms; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Below 125th.—3-story and basement dwelling; open plumbing; owner going abroad; will sacrifice. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant new apartment house, 6-story, 42 feet wide; rental, $8,000; price, $76,000; choice investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Rent $7,400; price $66,500; elegant 6-story apartment, Harlem. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Below 23d, two five-story and basement improved triple flats; price $28,000 each; real bargains. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Bargain.—Flat, 112th St. and 7th Av.; must be sold. Arthur Ducret, 99 Nassau.

Near 5th Av., in Harlem; double flat; $24,500; terms; certain profit. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Money for builders' loans, Manhattan and Bronx. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway,

---

62d St.—5-story flat, $20,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., 46th.

East Side.

A five-story tenement, East 12th St.; 25x100; rents $2,040; price, $19,000; ons for $18,000; rent, $1,900. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Fireproof tenement, best section east side, will sell at sacrifice on account ill health; going to Europe. Merchant, Box 145 Times.

Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 50x103.3, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

14th St., near A.—Two five-story tenements, $38,000; rents, $4,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway,

MANHATTAN

FOR SALE—TO LET.

East Side.

"A LARGE INCOME AND NO BOTHER."

Madison Avenue, near 34th St.

12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 BROADWAY.

Must sacrifice two double 5-story brick and stone tenements and a 5-story brick factory on East 70th St.; all rented; income over $5,500; mortgaged for $40,000; any reasonable offer accepted; owner in poor health. Address Chas. L. Huson, Room 1,316, 150 Nassau St.

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10th St., east 3d Av.; two 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Cheap.—Seventeenth St., near "A."—Two tenements, 50x92, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fifteenth St., Near "A."—Five-story tenement, $20,000; rents $2,322. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Attractive Bargain.—Widow must sell quick; desirable property on Lewis St., near Houston; apply personally. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

16th, near Stuyvesant Park—Six-story flat, $46,000; rents $4,848. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av., vicinity of 130th St., 3 5-story double flats, 2 etores each; $27,000 each; little cash. Sngarman, 404 Lenox Av.

Moderate priced dwellings everywhere; bargains before May 1. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

---

3 Ave., near 116 St. | 5-story, 16 families; store; good renter; pr., $35,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Avenue B.—Two 5-story tenements, with stores; price $26,000 for both; easy terms; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 21.10x100; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot, 36x100.11; 114th, near Lexington Av.; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A Positive Investment.—Two 9-story apartment houses, vicinity Madison Square, $375,000; great futurs. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue A, below 13th St., full lot, 4-story front and rear, $23,750; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 14th St.—Elegant 5-story 8-room house; price $12,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 9th St.—5-story double improved tenement; rental $3,800; price $36,000; only $7,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story house, Park Av., near 86th; lateet improvements; $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attention!]—Vicinity Avenue A and Tompkins Square Park; elegant 5-story 8-room house; $25,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

First Av., vicinity 59th, 5-story tenement, 2 stores; 12 rooms; price $22,000; $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Third Avenue, Harlem Section.—5-story tenement, two stores, 2 basements; rental, $2,900; price, $27,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

A large plot, corner 102d St., Lexington Av., 145 ft. frontage, ripe for improvements with flats; very easy terms. C. H. Bachem, 44 Broadway.

$5,280 rent, price $45,000, two East Side avenue tenements, with stores. S., Box 178 Times.

34th St.—Business property; old buildings. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

East 102d St.—Four-family; bath; rent, $2,920; price, $26,750. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

17th, neer 1st Av.—Five-story tenement; $16,500; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap plot—Twelfth, near Avenue C, 50x103; asking $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.

105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100. 313 W. 75th St., 5-story American base., 20x100. 120 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 14 roome, MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

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I have several oboice bargains which would pay you to investigate.

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Chas. A. Wessell, 140 Broadway. Tel. 1860 Cort.

Bargains.—68th St., West; twenty families, stores; rents $2,300; price $21,000. 2d Av., 90th; eighteen families, stores; rent, $2,600; price, $22,500. Lexington, 101st St.; five-story double, baths; snap for quick buyer. 131st St., Amsterdam; elegant triple flat; no beat; rent, $2,900; price, $26,500; Pleasantville Farm. Nebeling, 2,301 8th Av.

Desirable—Business—Property,

6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.

Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

TENEMENT BARGAIN.

East 88th St.; rent $2,352; mortgage $14,000; price $23,000; rents low; never a vacancy.

LEONARD MORGAN,

1,541 Broadway. 45th Street.

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RENTS, $4,200. ASKING $41,000

WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.

Four-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.

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Brokers, TAKE NOTICE. I have advanced the price of my property at Times Square and Seventh Avenue to $400,000.

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115th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

For Sale.—3 single flats on Carnegie Hill, at a bargain if sold quick. Inquire Kussel, 51 West 13th St.

Corner St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St. | 5-story 3-fam. on floor, stores, 26x100; pr., $51,000; mtg., 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner Amsterdam Av., near 65th St. | 5-story, 20 families; stores; pr. $52,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

136th to 137th St., Near Lenox.—Lots, asking $7,500 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 47th St.—Full lot; price, $6,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

39th St.—Large 4-story dwelling, near 7th Av. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

Rent $2,616; price $22,000; west side; cold water flat. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Amsterdam Av., 105th St.; $38,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th.

Near Grant's Tomb; elegant flat, 33x100; $40,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

53d St., West.—5-story tenement; $18,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

A Ninth Ward corner flat and store; rents for $750; builder must sell at offer. Chas. E. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Investigate.—Above 59th, near Columbus; five-story triple, $29,250. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

West 98th.—5-story double, 26 front; $24,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

$100,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 50 front; rent, $11,000; Weisberger & Heins, 1,940 7th Av.

$115,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 62.6 front; rent, $13,500. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Near Morningside Park; 4-family flat; $22,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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Five-story triple flet, west side; price, $24,500; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

9th Av., Near 50th.—5-story apartment, stores, $42,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

10th Av., Below 42d St.—5-story tenement, $35,000. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Two apartment houses, first-class, $27,500; good location. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

62d St., Near Columbus Av.—5-story flat, $27,000. John Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

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324 WEST 77th ST.

The handsome 3½-story basement and cellar brick dwelling, handsomely decorated, well built; size, 22x100.2

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three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

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A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price $10,000. For particulars, apply to

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3 FIVE-STORY DOUBLE COLD WATER FLATS; ALWAYS RENTED; SHOWING HANDSOME RETURN ON INVESTMENT; BARGAIN.

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Five-story American basement limestone dwelling, 20x102; 76th St., near Riverside Drive; $55,000.

Three-story high-stoop house; West 78th St.; 20x55x102; $27,000.

Building plots; Riverside Drive corner, in 90s; 25x111; $47,000; 118th St., near Broadway, eight lots, 25x100 each; excavated; $120,600.

Riverside Drive, near 106th St., 60x100; asking $125,000. Chas. A. Wessell, 140 Broadway.

Five-story double flats.

101st St., near Columbus Av.; full lot; rental $2,600; little cash required.

70th St., near Amsterdam Av.; full lot; rental $4,000; asking $37,500.

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AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.

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Telephone, 2106 J—Riverside. 2,763 Broadway.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section.

5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.

LEVY BROS.,

116 West 135th Street, New York.

9th Av., 53d St.—1 or 2 5-story, 21-family tenements; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $28,000; rents over $3,000. Robert Vogel, 598 Ninth Av.

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106 West 77th St.—19-foot four-story brownstone; bath extension; private house; cheap to quick buyer; reasonable terms. Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 388 Columbus Av.

$30,000—Handsome 25 foot single Flat on 135th st., betwewn 7th and 8th ave.; five stories; cabinet trim; to close estate.

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A.—A.—Sixth Av., few blocks above 42d Street, will sell cheap to quick purchaser; three stories, store, and basement; no brokers. Address Widow, Box 116, 61; 6th Av.

Snap.—7-story corner with stores, near 116th St. and 8th Av.; 4 per cent. mortgage; price $110,000; splendid investment property; principals. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

$2,500 cash buys 521 West 27th; five-story flat with stores; price $17,750; balance on mortgage at 5; terms to suit; rents $2,256; title guaranteed. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Grand Investment. Elevator apartment house, near West 125th St. Station; rentals, $9,500; asking $90,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

8th Av., above 145th St.—Modern triple flat, with store; rental, $3,024; price, $27,500; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent. Sidley, 99 Broadway.

Bargain—Twenty-family house, near 42d St. Station. Rentals over $20,000; asking $18,750; easy terme. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

8th Av. apartment; price, $26,000; rents, $2,880. West 83d St.; price, $18,500; rents $1,944. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

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Bargain on Sixth Av. in the Forties, building fully rented, 20x75; price, $55,000; principals only. Address Opportunity, Box 109, 617 6th Av.

For Sale.—A large house at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

We have several 5-story double flats, which are cheap; call or write. McMillan & Koch, 2,758 Broadway, (106th St.)

St. Nicholas Av.—Two five-story double flats; price, $55,000; mortgage, $30,000, held by trust company. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Two five-story double flats in a private house block, west side; no steam or hot water. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 100th St.—Five-story 20-family flat, 25x100; ranges, boilers; $27,000; mortgage $18,000; 4½. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 112th.—5-story apartment; 4 families on floor; 50 front; rent, $7,000; mortgage, 4½%; $74,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Three-Story Brick.—15th, $18,000; 19th, $17,500; 20th, $10,000; 16th Street, $15,000; full lot bargains. Joshua Jones Co., 247 6th Ave.

134th, near Seventh Av.—Five-story flat, $24,750; rents $2,664. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

118th St., near Second—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two five-story flats, with stores; 9th Av., vicinity 23d St.; $75,000; mortgage, $50,000; rents, $7,100. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 90th St.—Five-story double flat; six rooms, bath, halls heated, 27x100; price $30,000; mortgage $18,000; 4½. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Vicinity 116th St., 8th Av., 5-story modern, improved triple; 2 stores; rent $3,700; price $33,500; pays 15%. Sogarman, 404 Lenox Av.

West 57th St.—Private house; 11 rooms; $12,500. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

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of these great bargains.

South of 155th St., double flat.

Rent, $4,480; asking price, $39,000.

South of 155th St., triple flat.

Rent, $4,500; asking price, $39,000.

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Rent, $3,550; asking price, $34,500.

South of 150th St, double flat.

Rent, $3,000; asking price, $28,000.

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An opportunity to purchase in a plot and resell in small plots at a profit.

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$26,000—Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling on Washington Heights; near stations; size, 27x35x100; extension; terms to suit.

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Washington Heights

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN.

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BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

8 Third Avenue double flats and stores, $25,000; rent, $2,616.

SHARROTT & THORN, 3,855 3d Av.

New Brick and Stone 2-family houses, near 161st St. L station; $8,500; easy terms.

SHARROTT & THORN, 3,855 3d Av.

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2 Third Ave. five-story triple flats and stores, $27,000; rent, $3,000.

SHARROTT & THORN, 3,855 3d Av.

Three-story two-family bonse, 9 and 6 rooms, 2 baths; excellent location; 994 Ogden Av.; open for inspection; make offer.

$500 cash and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

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4 acres in the Bronx to exchange. George Niner, 20 Broad St.

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Four lots, Webster Av. corner, few minutes north of Woodlawn Station. Grasmuk, 10 East 181st.

A corner plot, Bradburet Av., two or four lots; (corners.) Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

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11-room, 2-family house; steam heat; full lot; $3,700. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

1-2-8 family houses; nice locations. Bargains; easy. Benjamin, Union Av., north 169th.

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$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

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Two-story, basement, private brick houses, from $6,000 to $8,000. Brenigan, 647 East 135th.

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$7,500 MAKES YOU FREE

of landlord and the owner of rapidly advancing three-family house; 17 rooms, 3 baths; three stories; best location in Bronx; easiest possible terms; mortgage $5,000. See 1,049 Intervale Av., near Westchester Av.; choice of two rapid transit railways. Take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley. F. R. Hougbton, 115 Broadway.

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Have private dwellings, brick, frame, or brownstone; Manhattan or Bronx; genuine bargains.

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Large and small parcels of acreage.

Suitable for

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From $1,200 per acre upward.

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One-family house	$3,200
Two-family house	$4,500
Three-family house	$6,500
Four-story flat	$16,000

Also good-paying store property.

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For Sale—Corner Concourse Boulevard and Mount Hope Place, Tremont, five finely built private houses; all improvements; select neighborhood; one block west of school; will sell separately; can be seen now; owner on premises. Louis Lehmann, 1,873 Morris Av.

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Builders.—All the best plots on Boston Road for sale, 164th to 170th Streets; also Prospect, Union, Franklin Avenues, and Southern Boulevard; some bargains. Rule, Boston Road, cor. 169th St.

Fronting Parkway, adjoinibg Van Cortlandt Park; lots $350, on installments; all improvements; titles guaranteed. Stevenson, mornings, P. E. 424, or upper end Jerome Av. trolley, daily and Sundays.

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1, 2, AND 8 FAMILY HOUSES,

all locations and prices—easy payments.

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Snap for Quick Buyer.—5-story up-to-date apartment, 35x85x100; price, $32,000; terms to suit; rent, $4,100. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

A 4-story flat, 6 rooms and bath on each floor, $2,500 cash, mtg. $8,250; Prospect Av., bet. 156th and 151st Sts. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Bargains in one, two, and three-family houses in the Bronx, from $3,500 up; $500 down, balance like rent. Rolph & Rolph, 184th St., near 3d Av., Bronx.

Attention!—Great opportunity; one-family houses, $2,600; two-family houses, $3,600; near rapid transit station; terms to suit. Open Sundey. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

ELEGANT FLAT, 28.6-FOOT FRONT.

Rent $1,800; price $16,500; easy terms.

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Benjamin, 1,271 Union Av., near 169th St.

Detached two-family parlor basement, 15 rooms;

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OUR GRAND SPECIAL

Five Lots for $125.00

125 feet front by 125 feet in depth.

$5.00 Down, then $5.00 Monthly.

Just enough for a chicken farm or for vegetable raising for home use.

Maps and tickets now ready.

One Acre Farms, $250.00
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25 x 250 THE GREATEST 25 x 250

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Write or call for particulars and free RR. Tickets.

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$5 DOWN $2 A MONTH LOTS

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Two Very Attractive Houses Fronting on
LAKE AGAWAM TOWN POND
with 26 acres. Never before offered. One house has 8 bedrooms, the other 15 bedrooms; all improvements. The finest location in Southampton.
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For Sale.—Attractively situated house and grounds at Babylon, L. I., (formerly Westminster Kennel Club;) adapted for charming country residence; 10 rooms, modern fifteen-room dwelling, open fireplaces, furnaces, &c.; bailiff's cottage, stables, sheds, kennels; 65 acres, picturesquely wooded, overlooking fine fresh-water lake; low price to immediate purchaser. Address Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22A.

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NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
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At Roslyn, L. I., less than hour out; a cozy home with about 2½ acres, mostly in woods; house 8 rooms; high location; view of Bay and Sound; price $5,000; terms accommodating. (Folio 10,121.) Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

31 acres shore front property on Lake Ronkonkoma; house, barn, pear and apple orchard; well water, etc.; ten minutes to railroad station. W. N. Hallock, Ronkonkoma, L. I.

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A GENTLEMAN'S FARM AND COUNTRY HOME.

About 400 acres two hours from Grand Central Depot, in New York State. Cuts about 400 ton hay; equipped to carry over 100 head of stock; two brooks; 25 horse water power; Master's house has all improvements; fine shade. Also coach house and stables. Farmer's house and three tenant houses for help; running spring water in residence and where required in other buildings. Farm buildings out of view of residence. Can have railway switch on farm; good neighborhood; ten minutes' drive from Express train depot. This establishment represents an outlay of over $150,000. Will sell for less than half. Want offer. (Folio 10148.)

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Tribune Building, N. Y.

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A beautiful house, fully furnished excepting table linen and towels; this is a very large house, with a wide piazza running round it; every room large; Deposit is on the Erie Railroad in the Catskills, 177 miles from New York; elevation of 1,800 feet; no mosquitos, no malaria, pure water, and healthiest place in this State; located in the heart of the village; only four miles from the renowned Quaga Lake; beautiful drives; churches of denomination; house contains seven bedrooms, two parlors, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, and lighted by the Deposit plant; best of references required; rent from May 1 to May 1, or season, $400. Address Mrs. A. G. Loomis, Loomis House, Deposit, N. Y.

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Upwards of five thousand acres heavy timber. Excellent hunting and fishing. Large lakes and streams. Nine buildings—in thorough repair. Fifty miles of forest trails. Twelve miles of excellent roads.
Admirably adapted for club purposes or gentleman's park.
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Delightful Summer home; if sold now, at sacrifice. Particulars, Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

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Summer Residence of Albert Stickney, Esq. TO LET.

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Large, well furnished dwelling house, modern plumbing, eight bed rooms, exclusive of servants' annex, open fires, stable, sixteen acres, fronting on water, at entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; quiet, bathing beach, excellent boating. Good water supply. Apply to owner, 31 Nassau St., New York.

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RENTS, $60 TO $80.

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All night
elevator service.
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Suites of 4, 5 and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.
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EVERY ROOM IS LARGE, LIGHT, AND AIRY.
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Electric Elevator & all improvements.

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An eight room Apartment, in first class house; elevator, telephone, hall service, &c.; $840.
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Entire first floor apartment, 25x90 ft.; eight large, sunny rooms; 3-family house; rent, $40.
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Handsomely furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, baths.
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AN EXCLUSIVE FAMILY HOTEL. ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO OCTOBER 1ST.
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AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Will build stable for responsible tenant.
Plot, 49x100; below 23d St.
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26 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; now building; steam heat; elevator. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

At 29 Beekman St., near Nassau.—Very desirable third loft, 22x90; with passenger elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

3 LARGE HEATED ROOMS for business; central location; rent $46. Duross, 155 W. 14th st.

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11 EAST 22D, NEAR BROADWAY.
Store and basement, 25x90; new building; elevator; reasonable. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st.

132 WEST 34TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Desirable store, large show window; very reasonable. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

132 WEST 34TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
OFFICES AND STUDIOS, $10, $20.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

326 Canal St.—Store and basement; will decorate to suit. For terms apply to Elliott & Jaffray, 68 William St.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Lofts in Newark, 15c. per square foot. Power, $5 H. P. Pennoyers, 118 Market St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

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At Flushing, modern dwelling, near station; A1 location. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

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Piano-player, fit any piano, little used, and choice of $50 new music; bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
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Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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STATION foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20.) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20.) (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10.) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, (*9:55 St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

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Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

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4-9-04

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VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:50 A. M., 2:45, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany 6:50 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:30 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.

3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—20½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. to Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

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9:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

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Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

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	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Manch Chunk Local	†6.55 AM	†7.00 AM
Buffalo Express	†7.55 AM	*8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 335, 1261 and 1324 Broadway, 192 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 215 Columbus Ave., 1 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Fast Express Service.

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K. Wm. II. Apl. 12, 1 PM | Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM
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K. Wm. II. May 17, 7 AM | Kaiser..June 21, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM | *Neckar..May 14, 10 AM
*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM | Friedrich. May 19, Noon
Barbarossa. May 5, 10 AM | Bremen..May 26, 9 AM
Alice....May 10, 2 PM | Kurfuerst. June 2, Noon
*Sails to Bremerhaven direct.

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Albert..Apr. 12, 11 AM | Luise..May 28, 11 AM
Luise..Apr. 23, 11 AM | Hoienz'n. June 4, 11 AM
Irene....May 7, 11 AM | Bremen..June 11, 11 AM
Albert..May 21, 11 AM | Albert..June 25, 11 AM

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To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Umbria, April 10, 6 A M | Lucania, May 7, 10 A M
Campania, Apr. 23, 10 A M | Umbria, May 14, Noon
Etruria, Apr. 30, 6 A M | Campania, May 21, 10 AM

Tuesday Service.

Aurania, May 3, 9 A M | Carpathia, May 17, 9 AM

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New (1904) Twin-Screw SLAVONIA, 10,695 Tons, Will sail April 26, Noon, for Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.

Ultonia, May 24, Noon | Pannonia, June 21, Noon
Slavonia, June 7, Noon | Ultonia, July 5, Noon

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St. Paul.....April 16 | St. Louis.....April 30
Philadelphia..April 23 | Germanic.....May 7

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NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.

MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 16, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 23, Noon
MESABA.....Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....May 7, 11:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland....April 16 | Finland.....April 30
Zeeland.....April 23 | Vaderland.....May 7

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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Teutonic, Apr. 13, 10 AM | Majestic Apr. 27, 10 AM
Celtic, Apr. 15, 2 PM | Arabic.....Apr. 29, 5 PM
Cedric, Apr. 20, 8 AM | Oceanic, May 4, 9 A. M.

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Glasgow via Londonderry.

Furnessia..Apr. 16, Noon | Astoria...May 7, Noon
Columbia..Apr. 30, 6 AM | Anchoria..May 14, Noon

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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

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Sails from San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. Round the World. $632.70. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

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Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa.

Citta di Torino.....April 19
Cabin $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 20 this season. $210 to $1040. All expenses included. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

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Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00. (7:15 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30, (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:00, 4:25, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) 24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:00, 9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †2:40, *5:00, *7:00, 10:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖1:20, 12:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. eExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brklyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.† 8:25AM | † 8:30AM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.*10:25AM | *10:30AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*11:25AM | *11:45AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.*12:55PM | * 1:00PM Diner
"Royal Limited".* 3:35PM | * 3:40PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 4:55PM | * 5:00PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 6:35PM | * 7:00PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington. 12:10nt. | *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt. | *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus..*12:55pm. | * 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.....| 3:35pm. | 3:40pm. Limited
Pittsburg Limited. 2:55pm. | * 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis*12:10nt. | *12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis*10:25am. | *10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis* 6:55pm. | * 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk .....†12:55pm. | † 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 291 Grand Street, N. Y.; 348 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,

S. S. Deutschland

686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.

Belgravia.Ap.16, 4 PM | Waldersee.Ap.30, 5 AM
Columbia.Ap.21, 10AM | *Moltke.May 5, 10 AM
Pretoria.Apr.23, 11 AM | Bulgaria.May 7, 11 AM
*†Bluecher.Ap.28,10AM | *Deutsch'd.May 12, 3PM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

SPECIAL SAILING TO

AZORES, MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, AND GENOA
by the palatial S. S.
PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE
from N. Y. April 12, 11 A. M.

Ample time at each port for sightseeing.

Pr.Oskar.Apr. 14, 10 AM | Pr.Adalb't.June 25, 9AM
Pr.Adalb't.May 12, 2 PM | Pr. Oskar.July 19, 10 AM
Pr.Oskar.May 21, Noon | Pr.Adalb't.Aug. 16, 9 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward.
According to Steamer.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES

DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY, and the principal SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE

By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of China.....May 2d
Empress of India.....May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....June 6th
Empress of Japan.....June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar.....June 27th
Empress of China.....July 4

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Aorangi.....Apr. 29th | Miowera.....May 27th

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS

TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS.

Elegant New Passenger Steamships of the Southern Pacific

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.

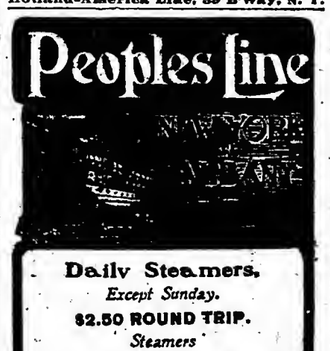
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam.....Apr. 12 | Potsdam.....May 10
*Ryndam.....Apr. 19 | Rotterdam.....May 17
Noordam.....Apr. 26 | Ryndam.....May 24
*Will call at Plymouth.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.



Daily Steamers,
Except Sunday.
$2.50 ROUND TRIP.
Steamers
ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND

New Steamer C. W. MORSE in service in May.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS, FINE CUISINE, BEST SERVICE, SEARCH-LIGHT.

Sailing from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St. at 6 P. M.

Through Tickets on sale at all tourist agencies, for all points North, Eastward West, or Telephone 5800—Spring.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.,) week days only. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11:00 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 8:00 P. M. (East 31st St. 8:30.)

JOY LINE.

PROVIDENCE, $1.50 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT. **$2.50**

From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 800 Orchard.

TROY LINE, "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

leave Pier 43, N. R., week days, 6 P. M.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND

AND RESTAURANT,

BROADWAY at 54TH ST.

The most luxuriously furnished Hotel in New York.
Finest specimens of Oriental rugs throughout, mahogany furniture and rich draperies.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Ideal location; near principal theatres and shops and in plain view of Central Park.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Transient rates, with bath, $2 per day and upward.
Permanent and weekly rates:—
1 Room with Bath, $14 and upward.
2 Rooms with Bath, $25 and upward.
3 Rooms with Bath, $40 and upward.

The most beautiful restaurant in New York. Fine Music.
Excellent food and sensible prices.
Sunday Evening table d'hôte, 6:30 to 8:30 P. M. $1.00.
SOUVENIRS.

EDWARD R. SWETT, Proprietor.

GILSEY HOUSE,

(IRON CONSTRUCTION)
Broadway and 29th St., City.
Most Convenient Location for Families and Transient Guests.
Newly Renovated, Decorated and Fire-proofed.

Note:—Attractive rooms for commercial men at very favorable rates.

ALBERT R. KEEN,
For 8 years Manager of Hotel Marie Antoinette.

HOTEL WEBSTER

49 WEST 45TH ST.,

NEAR 5TH AVE.

A Select, Homelike Family Hotel, SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED AND ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RECENTLY COMPLETED

ROOMS SINGLE AND SUITES BY DAY, WEEK OR SEASON.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR SUMMER AND YEARLY GUESTS.
RESTAURANT UNEXCELLED, SECOND TO NONE.
J. Y. JORDAN (of "The Elberon,)) Manager.

46th St., 70 West—Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated; telephone, 5603—38th.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

AT ST. LOUIS

APRIL 30 TO DECEMBER 1ST.

We can provide you with RAILWAY TICKETS, either ONE WAY or ROUND TRIP, over a great variety of routes; also your sleeping car space, and facilitate your journey in many ways.

As the authorized agents of leading railway and steamship lines, we are fully prepared to meet the demands of individual travelers. We have also arranged a series of high-class tours to the Exposition, and our parties will be entertained at THE JEFFERSON, the most luxurious hostelry in St. Louis.

The date of departure from Boston of the first party is APRIL 28TH, a most favorable time before the heated season, and the party will arrive in St. Louis in time for the Grand Opening Exercises of the Exposition.

A magnificent tour for the West, including accommodations at California's finest hotels. Other tours to Europe, Yellowstone Park, Cuba, Alaska, Around the World, &c.

Send for our illustrated Exposition circular.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York.
306 Washington St., next to the Old South, Boston.
1005 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

EUROPE—Two vacancies in small party of ladies sailing May 14th, Mediterranean route; four months' tour. Address Miss Barbour, 29 East 29th St., city.

HELP WANTED.

—Females.

GOOD SALESWOMEN.—LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE THAT HAS UNUSUAL RUSHES OF BUSINESS ABOUT TWICE A WEEK, USUALLY MONDAY AND FRIDAY, WOULD LIKE TO EMPLOY A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN WHO DO NOT DESIRE REGULAR EMPLOYMENT, BUT WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ONE OR MORE DAYS' WORK A WEEK IN ORDER TO EARN MONEY; LIBERAL AMOUNT WILL BE PAID TO WOMEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE, WHO CAN FURNISH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. ADDRESS "SPECIAL SALES," BOX 15, MADISON SQUARE P. O.

Skirt hands, thoroughly experienced, on orders and alterations. Apply Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

Ladies paid good salaries doing needleworks for us home; beautiful medallion and particulars free for addressed envelope. Teneriffe Lace Co., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

Engineers.—All-around mechanics; well acquainted with absorption and compression, refrigeration machines; will do pipe fitting, overhauling all kinds of machinery at lowest prices; also consulting and indicating. Graf & Jones, 120 Liberty St., care Kohler Mfg. Co.

REWARDS.

Liberal reward offered for old stamp collections and rare stamps found on letters 1840-1870. Collector, Box 140 Times.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write or telephone. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old eyeglasses, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware, Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 136th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 567 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,507 38th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; our coat, suit, shirtwaist and skirt patterns make your dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

Norwood Park,

West End and Hollywood, N. J.

(Built by the late Norman L. Munro at a cost of a million dollars.)

Within about one hour of New York. Is beyond a doubt an ideal location for families who prefer cottage life to that of a hotel.

All cottages have been thoroughly refurnished this spring by John Wanamaker.

Rents Very Reasonable.

SIXTY TRAINS DAILY FURNISH THE BEST SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE IN THE WORLD. VIA PENNSYLVANIA R. R. AND CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY, OR SANDY HOOK BOATS; TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE.

GOLF LINKS, TENNIS COURTS, CROQUET GROUNDS, PONY TRACK FOR CHILDREN, CASINO, &c., WITHIN THREE MINUTES OF EVERY HOUSE.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS

SLAWSON & HOBBS,

AT THEIR OFFICE, ON PREMISES,
OR 284 COLUMBUS AV., NEW YORK CITY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE
Season from October to June.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Season from November to May.

Both Houses Under the Management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. MURPHY, Ass't Mgr. Laurel House.
F. F. SHUTE, Ass't Mgr. Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Write to Laurel House for a free copy of the beautifully illustrated souvenir magazine "Laurel Leaves from Lakewood," giving all information.

The Lakewood Hotel, The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

Lakewood, N. J.

Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. M. REILLY, Mgr.

H. M. EPLER, Mgrs.

N. Y. Office, 1,404 B'way. Tel. 4325-38th st.

Spring Lake.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BRICK

MONMOUTH

At Spring Lake, N. J.

Will open about June 25th, under the general management of David B. Plumer, with Frank F. Shute, Resident Manager. Address Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, N. J., until May 15th.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

Long Beach Hotel

AND COTTAGES.

NEW YORK'S POPULAR FAMILY RESORT.

Improved railroad accommodations and through trains; 45 minutes from E. 34th St., N. Y.

A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

Also proprietor HOTEL GRENOBLE, 7th Av. and 56th St., N. Y. City, where rooms may be engaged.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

An attractive and reserved country Resort for HEALTH and COMFORT.

Quiet and homelike; good air; excellent table; open wood fires.

Telephone 25 Millbrook.

FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

White Lake.

THE KENMORE,
Whits Lake, N. Y.
Modern. Now Open.
Special rates until July 1st.
Send for circular. E. M. Van Orden.

Fishers Island.

Mo-No-Not-to Inn,

Opens June 15. Fishing, bathing, sailing, golf. Accessible; always cool.

Fishers Island, N. Y.
G. L. HOPPES, Bethl

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture. Subject, "Creed and Deed."

ST. AGNES'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, 92D St. and Columbus Av., the Rev. Wm. T. Manning, D. D., Vicar.—Services at the usual hours; the vicar will preach at 11 and 4.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman, on "The Home as a School for Religious Instruction." All welcome.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Thursday, April 7, about 6 to 7 P. M., on 3d Av. surface car, between 55th and 20th Sts., or shortly before entering or after leaving car, a gold watch with silver fob; liberal reward. Return to Dr. Parry, 249 East 32d St.

Lost—Lady's watch; 7th Av., between 128th St. and Central Bridge; man and child's photo in case. Suitable reward on return to Room 87, 38 Park Row.

Lost.—Handbag containing three cluster and two solitaire diamond rings; 135th St. Station 9th Av. L, April 4; liberal reward. Pickering, Pier 35 North River.

Lost.—St. Bernard dog; light-brown left limb; breast and tail white. Reward if returned to Paretti, 393 East 45th St.

$25 reward for return of fur collar lost March 10 in store 152 West 23d St. Apply 52 West 33d St.

REWARDS.

$500 reward and no questions asked for return of tan pocketbook containing four diamond rings, pair screw earrings, and diamond sunburst on chain. Mrs. Donnelly, 306 West 30th Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th St., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Single room; exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

17th St., 36 West.—Desirable large and small rooms, excellent table and service; references.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av., "The Madison."—Under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $20 weekly; transients accommodated; telephone 508—38th.

49th St., 9 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57th St., 346-348 West.—Offers to select parties desirable rooms, with abundance of hot water; excellent table; good service; telephone.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also table boarders wanted.

422 Madison Av.—Very pleasant third-floor corner room, with board; Summer price; reference.

Lenox Av., 313.—Desirable rooms; every convenience; good table; Summer prices; references.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st.—Desirable single and double rooms; superior board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

13th St., 157 West.—Large and small rooms.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; hall rooms; baths, hot and cold water; house strictly first-class.

27th St., 35 East.—Suite of library, bedroom, and bath to sublet for two months; café in house.

42 W. 133d Street.—Parlor floor in single flat; all improvements; $26. Owner, 2d floor, or janitor, basement.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 140 East.—Twenty elegantly furnished rooms; steam heat; doctor's office; small and large.

49th, 131 West.—Two sunny, nicely furnished front rooms; heat; hot, cold running water.

54th, 120 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; with or without board; gentlemen preferred.

74th St., 125 East.—Beautifully furnished large room; reduced rates; references exchanged.

103d St., 203 West.—Edinboro elevator apartment house; two attractive connecting front rooms; meals optional. Jacques.

125th St., 109 East.—Double rooms, elegantly furnished, by week or month; moderate; hotel accommodations.

242 West 11th St.—Hall room, with private American family; gentlemen only; reference.

Broadway, 2,762, (near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 138 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

42 West 133d St.—Parlor floor in single flat; all improvements; $26. Owner, 2d floor, or janitor, basement.

ROOMS WANTED.

Wanted—Pleasant room by young man and wife; lower west side; private family preferred. M, 151 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Apprentices and Improvers. Redfern, 568 5th Av.

Bookkeeper and Stenographer.—One who thoroughly understands double entry. Apply, in own handwriting, The Bedell Co., 460 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist, sleeve, and skirt trimmers in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

B. Altman & Co., 18th St. and 6th Av., require experienced waist and shirt hands for alterations; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply at the 19th St. (employes) entrance, before 10 A. M.

Cashier.—Bond required. Apply, in own handwriting. The Bedell Co., 460 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require competent sales person to fill position of head of stock in handkerchief department. Apply to Supt., Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their lace department.

Dressmakers.—Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require experienced skirt makers, waist finishers, sleeve hands, operators, young girls as helpers and for fancy work, hand making, &c., and errand girls in their dressmaking department; also hands for alterations on waists and skirts. Apply at 23 West 22d St., before 10 A. M.

Fitter.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced fitter for cloaks and suits; steady position to right party. Apply Superintendent.

Frederick Loeser & Co. require experienced saleswomen for their trimmed and untrimmed millinery departments. Apply to superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Millinery Saleswomen.—Openings for a few thoroughly experienced women with good references and anxious to make their ability known. Apply Monday or Tuesday morning to Superintendent on balcony rear of first floor, Simpson-Crawford Co.

Milliners.—Improvers and apprentices. Koch's, 474 Fulton St., corner Elm Place; Brooklyn.

Notion Head of Stock Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Co. require a thoroughly experienced woman as head of stock in their Notion Department; permanent position and good salary to right person. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Saleslades.—Experienced in untrimmed hats, ribbons, flowers, and feathers. Koch's, 474 Fulton St., corner Elm Place, Brooklyn.

Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced saleswomen for their China and Glassware Departments. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Saleswomen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for silks, velvets, dress goods, upholstery, laces, hosiery, shoes, &c., steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced parcel wrappers; those having department store experience preferred; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Skirt hands, thoroughly experienced, on orders and alterations. Apply Lord & Taylor, Broadway and 20th St.

Stenographer.—Must have had at least two years' experience, for 14th-22d St. district. Call Room 719 B, 154 Nassau St.

HELP WANTED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Wanted—Good Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business about twice a week, usually Monday and Friday, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more day's work a week in order to earn money.; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address "Special Sales," Box 15, Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Grephophone transcribers; several experienced Grafphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Call or address Commercial Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

Wanted—A competent German seemstress, willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference required. Call Monday between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 115 West 57th St.

Wanted—Stenographer; coffee merchants desire a neat, experienced young woman; must understand simple bookkeeping; salary $10, $12, up. 150 Nassau, Office 1,737.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 29th St.

Wanted—Operators and bastera on white vests; work given out; highest prices paid. 390 Leonard St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Cash girls; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wented—Stenographer and typewriter (Remington) with experience; salary $8. Address in own handwriting, M Box 150 Times.

Wanted—Waist trimmers, at dressmaking; must be experienced; long season; good salary; apply at once. Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.

Wanted—Saleswomen for all departments. Apply Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., new 14th St. store, General Snperintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wrappers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced wrappers; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Model; must also assist as saleslady; must be of good appearance. Apply at once. Mrs. Osborne Co., 361 5th Av.

Males.

Cash Boys.—Siegel Cooper Co. have vacancies for neat, bright boys. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, want a thoroughly experienced shoe salesman, one having city experience preferred. Apply to Sup't.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of a thoroughly up-to-date neckwear salesman. Apply to Sup't.

Cloak and Suit Packers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced cloak and suit packers; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent delivery, basement, Hoyt St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, want a buyer and manager for their men's and boys' clothing departments; to a man with experience of the highest class the opportunity is an especially desirable one.

Messenger Boys.—Experienced messenger boys for down-town district. Apply Postal Telegraph, Broadway and Murray.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced packers for china and housefurnishings; also sheet writers for their delivery. Apply at superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced floorwalkers. Apply at superintendent's office.

Salesmen.—Commercial men or experienced salesmen; an opening for two. I. P. Robinson, 4th floor, 39 E. 19th St.

Silk Salesmen.—Few openings for first-class men with good references and of marked ability. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Stern Brothers, West 23d Street, upholstery workroom, require several experienced slip cover cutters; good salary and steady positions to first-class hands. Apply at West 22d Street entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted—By a small manufacturing company a middle-aged man with $500 to take charge of the books and do some traveling; salary paid; a good chance. Call, 7 Fulton St., Brooklyn, third floor, between 11 and 12, or writs Indicator, same address.

Wanted.—Strong young men for locomotive firemen on all railroads; firemen average $95 monthly, become engineers, and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—First-class stenographer, familiar with Oliver machine; some knowledge of bookkeeping; American; must live in New York; steady position for right man; salary $15. Apply 391 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; thoroughly first-class man; must be capable of taking testimony for large law firm; salary $25. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Canvasser and collector wanted by Colonial Life Insuranee Co.; thenty times paid; advances made. Apply 8:30 A. M., 1,123 Broadway, Room 211.

Wanted—Two live salesmen; no cheap men; cater to liquor saloon trade on commission; references; easy, $50 weekly. Boston Bar Bottle Cap Co., 21 Kneeland St., Boston Mass.

Wanted—A bright, willing boy for office work; salary $4; chance for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, K Box 149 Times.

Wanted—Cash boys; must come well recommended and bring health certificate. Apply James McCreery & Co., 23d St.

Wanted—Salesman on commission basis to carry a line of kimonas; must have good trade. C, B., Box 14 Times.

Wanted—Experienced manager for credit clothing store in Pennsylvania; excellent opportunity. Call personally, Room 705, 640 Broadway.

Wanted—Salesmen for every depertment. Apply Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., General Superintendent, new 14th St. store, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Tailors; only those accustomed to first-class work on ladies' jackets. Hearn & Hyman, 20 West 23d St.

Wanted—Experienced shipping clerk. Apply Brill Brothers, 125th St., cor. 3d Av.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

American woman; general housework; small private family; flat; neat economical worker; good caretaker; excellent testimonials; carfare. American, Box 108, 617 6th Av.

Caretakers.—By respectable, quiet couple, German, no children, to take care of private house during Summer or longer. W., 102 West 67th St.

Caretaker.—By married couple, to care for private house during Summer; best reference furnished. Mrs. Johnson, 327 West 17th St.

Caretaker.—By mother and son as caretaker for private house; best references. Apply Alstaedt, 78 West 48th St.

Companion, &c.—As companion, courier; a lady, experienced traveler, would take party or be companion to lady abroad for the Summer. M. B., 106 West 49th St., New York.

Companion, &c.—By woman of refinement, daily companion, assist business man or woman, any place of trust; reference. Hope, 1,364 Broadway.

Cook.—American; all kinde soups, fish, meats, vegetables, desserts; excellent baker; three years' city reference; no objection to country. Call, Monday, 141 West 14th St.; no cards.

Cook.—By an experienced and compstent colored cook; private family; seaside; best reference. E., 136 West 17th St.; one bell.

Cook.—American; all kinds; in institute two years; city reference; no objection country. Call, Monday, no cards, 141 West 14th St.

Cook.—By thorough cook, baker; first-class reference, written or personal economical, sober, trustworthy. Alvesne, 269 8th Av., second floor.

Correspondence done at home by stenographer with six years' experience as private secretary; manuscripts copied. "Visiting Secretary." Box 10, 263 West 125th St.

Dressmaker.—By experienced dressmaker out by day; families; best personal reference. Mrs. Higgins, 1,654 Lexington Av.

Dressmaker of long experience makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Viennese; perfect; a few more customers by the day. F. B., 239 East 58th St.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th.

Governess—Refined French lady wants position as governess or useful companion with family going abroad in Summer; city or country; good packer; seamstress; city references. Address Mlle. S., Box 113, 617 6th Av.

Housekeeper.—By experienced gentlewoman in small, refined widower's family, where there are children and servant employed, or for elderly person, New York or vicinity; companion or attendant to invalid; highest references. Position, Box 14, 1,364 Broadway.

Housekeeper.—By refined, experienced young woman; good cook; careful manager and buyer; references. G. H., 1,364 Broadway.

Lady's Maid.—By refined, competent maid, understands hairdressing, massege; speake German, English, French; take charge of lady's entire wardrobe; good references. C. H., 219 West 36th.

Lady's Maid.—By French lady's maid and seamstress; like to travel any country; no cards; good references. Mlle. O. R., 160 West 59th St., 7th floor.

Lady's Maid—Young French girl as lady's maid; excellent sewer; highest city references; no cards answered. Marguerite, 32 West 132d.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Lady's Maid.—By Swiss French Protestant woman ee lady's maid for ohs lady or a young miss; good references. Mrs. Heishy, 202 West 31st.

Lady's Maid, &c.—A neat, reliable elderly woman; make herself useful; would wait on elderly lady; good sewer; reference. 543 West 133d St., ground floor, right.

Maid.—By a competent woman; good packer and treveler; willing to go in the county; best personal references. M. C., Box 112, 617 6th Av.

Maid.—By trustworthy German woman as maid to lady; would travel; city references. Honest, 585 Amsterdam Av.

Laundrese.—Woman, first-class laundress, wants first two days of week. Call at present employer's, 110 West 44th St.

Laundress.—Lady wishes situation for her first-class laundress in private family; wages $25 to $30. 4 West 40th St.

Maid and Companion.—By a refined, trustworthy young woman, experienced in hair dressing and manicuring, speaks German and English, to assist lady as maid and companion; country preferred; best reference. Miss K., 20 2d Av., Advertising Office.

Maid, &c.—By German maid or attendant; good traveler; good references. Bently, 317 West 58th St.; inquire of janitor.

Nurse, &c.—Protestant American as nurse or companion to invalid or elderly person; will give kindest care and attention to nervous or chronic case; city, country; $25 per month for permanent case, or $10 week for short engagement. Nurse, 244 West 15th St.

Nurse.—By young girl; growing children; willing and obliging. Christie, 117 East 76th.

Stenographer.—By A1 stenographer; high school education; Miller graduate; three years' experience; can handle correspondence without dictation; good et figures; can operate telephone switchboard; no agencies; salary, $12. S. V. C., 117 East 86th St.

Stenographer and Typist.—Three years' experience with one house; competent and accurate; can handle correspondence without dictation; excellent references; no agencies; salary to start, $12. S. W., care Riester, 103 East 119th.

Stenographer—Office assistant; secretary; attractive; cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, insurance, general commercial experience. Cliffe, 159 Times office.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages excellent education; graduated first-class commercial college; high percentage; American parentage; salary $8. Appleton, Box 156 Times Office.

Stenographer—Bookkeeper; Eastman graduate; Normal School education; former teacher; country girl; competent; trustworthy; limited experience; moderate salary. Exceptional, 158 Times office.

Stenographer.—By well-educated business woman; capable of managing correspondence; has acted as private secretary; $15; agencies ignored. Miss Husan, 418 West 124th St.

Stenographer.—By bright, attractive young woman; neat, rapid, and accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12 or $15. Ambitious, Box 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; possesses tact and common sense; references; $9-$10. Hopeful, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer without position, account of removal of firm to another city; four years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $15. Crack-a-Jack, Box 147 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' practical experience; neat and rapid operator; desires position where attention to business will be appreciated. Miss Dunn, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced insurance and commercial lines, banking; practical business woman; capable of handling correspondence intelligently. Anders, 173 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; excellent speller; neat, rapid worker; $8; reference former employer. Elizabeth, 174 Times Office.

Stenographer, (20,) three years' experience, thoroughly competent; neat appearance; eye glass business references; $10; no agencies. B., Box 250 Times. ts

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Competent; refined, educated; formerly with publishers; is well recommended; salary, $10 to $12. Care Mrs. Field, 391 Broadway, city.

Stenographic Teachsr.—An experienced teachsr of Isaac Pitman's stenography; in a commercial or private school. Mary Frances Logan, 165 West 129th St.

Stenographer.—Well experienced; accomplishments; faithfulness, expeditiousness, accuracy, neatness; highest references. Helen Seymour, general delivery.

Stenographer.—By bright, energetic young woman; capable office assistant; six years' experience; brokerage, commercial, legal. Executive, 171 Times.

Stenographer.—Female stenographer; exceptional beginner, to take notes rapidly and accurately; understands Spanish and Italian; will accept moderate salary. Miss Dix, 198 West 134th.

Stenographer.—Female stenographer, three years' experience one house, desires permanent position; city references; $10. Miss R., 178 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert on legal work; 7 years' experience; highest city credentials; permanent or temporary work. Miss K., Box 179 Times.

Stenographer.—Ons year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined; good education; best references; $7, $8. Alice, 172 Times.

Stenographer.—Several months' experience; willing to assist office work; email salary to begin. Address S. Brown, 1,762 Amsterdam Av.

Stenographer and Typswriter.—Thoroughly experienced in mercantile work; A1 references. V. C., 352 West 117th St.

Stenographer.—By young lady; Remington operator; start with reasonable salary. Ward, 801 East 138th St.

Waitress, &c.—By neat, experienced girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; private family. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Horad, 926 6th Av.

Washing.—By good, reliable colored woman, will go out washing or take it in. Barney, 239 West 62d St.

Males.

Accountant.—Audits, examinations, income and profit and loss statements; care estates for executors; day, evening engagements; temporary or permanent; modern factory; cost and office systems installed; moderate charges; highest references. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk.—By a young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; having experience; highest-class references furnished. Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Accountant will open, post, examins, or balance books; prepare statements; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 160 Times.

Bookkeeper—ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXPERT; (28.) Books written up, opened, closed; financial statements taken off; most simplified methods; highest references. Reliable, 176 Times.

Bookkeeper.—Assistant bookkeeper, beginner; modest salary. Reliable, Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires position or work evenings; employed by day. G. P., 1,364 Broadway.

Butler—Cook.—By French couple; first-class butler and first-class cook; very first-class recommendations; 9 years last place. E., P., 219 West 36th St.

Butler—Cook.—By man and wife; city, country; city reference. 252 West 36th St., cars janitor.

Caretakers.—By man and wife to assume care of residence for Summer or longer; unquestionable reference as regards character, trustworthiness, and every other esssential necessary to assure complete satisfaction. Address M. McLaughlin, 212 West 42d Av.

Caretakers.—Man and wife would like to have charge of a private house during owner's absence out of town for the Summer months; can arrange to take charge from now on; reliable references. Address C. F. W., No. 111 Times office.

Caretakers.—By respectable young Swedish couple as caretakers for private house for the Summer; best references. H. Peterson, 214 East 126th St.

Caretaker.—By man and wife, to care for private house for the Summer; best of reference. Call or address all week, Advertiser, 328 West 49th.

Caretaker—Caretaker wants situation in private house; personal reference. Address Bradley, 456 9th Av.

Caretaker.—By yonng married man as caretaker on gentleman's place; understands horses, cows; best references. J. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Chauffeur, &c.—As chauffeur, yacht steward, traveling courier; thoroughly experienced; single; German; temperate, painstaking; trustworthy; moderate expectations; highest recommendations. Paul, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone connection.

Coachman.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the proper care of gentlemen's horses, carriages, harness; is a good rider and kind to horses; has best of reference; personal if required; country permanency preferred. C. F. R., 158 East 92d St., care Lederer.

Coachman.—Protestant; married; no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; competent driver; country preferred; first-class reference; last employer can be seen. E. M., 49 Franklin St., East Orange, N. J.

Coachman.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes to secure position for his long-experienced coachman; knows his business in all its branches; tall; single; age 32. M. B., 1,364 Broadway.

This Week at the Theatres

Two matinee performances are the only dramatic "events" scheduled for this week. One of them is "The Pillars of Society," by Henrik Ibsen; the other "Love's Pilgrimage," by Horace B. Fry. In the latter Miss Carlotta Nillson will appear next Thursday afternoon at Wallack's Theatre. As Mrs. Elvsted, in support of Mrs. Fiske e Hedda Gabler, Miss Nillson brought forth much favorable comment. She thinks that Mr. Fry's play givee her a good opportunity.

The story of "Love's Pilgrimage" is based on the life of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. It tells the story of a student of Trinity College, Dublin, who was deported to Tasmania by the Government for what was considered treason. There he loves and secretly weds Dorothy Graydon, the daughter of the jail'e governor. His bride arranges for his escape to America, meaning to follow. Away from her, his feelings begin to undergo a change. Their letters are intercepted and finally the young man hears Dorothy is dead. The dramatic climax is reached when she comes with her young child to America, meets him and learns that he is about to marry another. The cast:

Characters in Acts 1 and 2.

Capt. Graydon, Governor of Prison	
Inspector Norton	Nestor Lennon
Rev. Mr. Ellis Chaplain	Guy Bates Post
Doctor Longman	Roydon-Erlynn
Arthur Conway, Irish patriot	H. Clarke
Mr. Glasgow	W. S. Hart
First Warden	James Ayres
Second Warden	Forbes Curtis
Third Warden	Nagel Barry
A Soldier	Edmund D. Lyons
Miss Dorothy Graydon, the Governor's daughter	T. Atkins
Miss Glasgow	Carlotta Nillson
Nan, a nursemaid	Mary Gardner
	F. Marinoff

Characters in Acts 3 and 4.

St. John Wilcott	W. S. Hart
Michael Fleming	Rogers Lytton
Terence O'Flaherty	Frank McCormack
Mr. Abbott	Haroid Mead
Bob Jeffrey	Douglas J. Wood
Mrs. St. John Wilcott	Rosalie de Veaux
Mrs. Wrentham	Mariam Hutchins
Miss Aimée Dupuis	Renée Clarence
Mrs. Graydon	Carlotta Nillson
Little Dorritt	Baby Shannon
Maid	Cora Cowan

Wilton Lackaye's presentation of "The Pillars of Society" at the Lyric next Friday afternoon is for the benefit of the Professional Women's League. All the receipts will be turned over to that organization. Leading members of "The Pit" company, now performing at the Lyric, will make up the cast. For several weeks rehearsals nave been going on, and the production of the play was postponed once or twice so that a more polished performance could be assured. The cast:

Consul Bernick	Wilton Lackaye
Mrs. Bernick	Miss Maud Wilson
Olaf, their son	Herald Kelly
Miss Bernick, the Consul'e sister	Miss Margaret Kenmare
Johan Tonnesen	Nate Whitiney
Miss Hesael	Miss Olive Olivier
Hilmer Tonnesen	Kenneth Davenport
Rector Rorlund	William Hazeltine
Rummel	Joseph Wilkes
Vigeland	Merchants Hale Hamilton
Sandstad	Howard Boulden
Dina Dorf	Miss Jane Oaker
Krap	Edmund H. Reardon
Anne	A. H. Stuart
Mrs. Rummel	Mrs. Agnes Findley
Mrs. Postmaster Holt	Mrs. Powhatton Gordon
Mrs. Doctor Lynye	Miss Agnes Evans
Miss Rummel	Miss Mabel Findley
Miss Holt	Miss Lillian Gordon

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will appear in "Sherlock Holmes" at the American Theatre to-morrow night. Mr. Kelcey, of course, will have the title role; Miss Shannon will play the part of Alice Faulkner.

Virginia Earl in "Sergeant Kitty," will be at the Harlem Opera House this week. Supporting her is the same company that was with her on Broadway, including Junie McCree, Estelle Wentworth, Carrie Perkins, W. G. Stewart, Sylvain Langlois, Grace Belmont, Harry Stone, Victoria Stuart, Ethel Lloyd, George Mack, Pauline Lemoine, and Harry Braham.

At the West End Theatre to-morrow night "Arizona" will begin a week's engagement.

The Henry V Donnelly Stock Company will present "Heartsease" at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. This play, by Charles Klein and J. I. C. Clarke, was originally produced by Henry Miller. This week William Bramwell and Edna Phillips will have the leading roles.

"Driven from Home," described as having a story "with a plot and a moral," will be at the New Star Theatre to-morrow night.

"Way Down East" will begin a week's engagement at the Metropolis to-morrow evening.

"The Two Sisters," by Denman Thompson and George W. Ryer, will be at the Third Avenue Theatre this week. This play hae been tried many times before on Third Avenue and hae "made good." Its characters come from New England, New York, and the West.

"The Girl with the Green Eyes" is to be at the Grand Opera House this week.

Wright Lorimer and his company will give a matinée performance of "The Shepherd King" at the Knickerbocker Theatre Thursday, April 21, for the benefit of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. The Sisters of St. John's have had a matinée benefit annually for several seasons, and on each occasion the theatre has been tendered to them through the courtesy of Al Hayman & Co., the proprietors.

Some new picturee have been placed on the Cinematograph at the Eden Musée. They show the movements of the Japanese and Russian Armies. In the World in Wax a new group, entitled "Tiger Hunting in India," has been placed on exhibition.

THE WEEK'S VAUDEVILLE.

KEITH'S.—Fanny Rice in "Talking Dolls," Gillett's Musical Dogs, Callahan and Mack in "The Old Neighborhood," Hickey and Nelson in "Twisted and Tangled," the Four Boises, George W. Day, Deltorelli and Glissando, A. K. Caldera, Wordette and Estelle, Cal Stewart, the Bernards, Latine, and St. John and Lefevre.

VICTORIA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Cole and Johnson, Musical Dale, Russell Brothers, Canfield and Carlton, John and Harry Dillon, the Dog and Monkey Circus, the Toozoomle Troupe of Tumblers, the eight English Girls, and Young and DeVoe.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Frank Bueh, the Tannehill Comedy Company, Simon and Gardner, Wood and Ray, the Lutz Brothers, George C. Austin, Smith and Bowman, Ray Cox, the Macbans, and Chalk Saunders.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE.—Clyde Fitch's "April Weather," with a cast including Malcolm Williams, Lotta Linthicum, and Verner Clarges, and a vaudeville bill containing Kennedy and Rooney, Leah Russell, Leonard and Collins, the Carmen Sisters, Carlos's Dogs, Brooke Eltrin, and Green and Wiggins.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—"Hush-a-Bye Baby," with a cast including Paul McAllister and Jessie Bonstelle, and a vaudeville bill containing Anna Caldwell, the Gregsons, Martin and Ridgway, the Newton Brothers, and the moving pictures.

FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE.—"Sky Farm," by Edward E. Kidder, will be presented this week.

CIRCLE.—Henry Lee, Effie Fay, Charles R. Sweet, Williame and Tucker, Milly Capell, Sherman and De Forest, the Todd Judge Family, Ford and Wilson, and the Vedmars.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S.—Clayton White and the Marie Stuart Company, the four Madcaps, Bellman and Moore, the four Rianos, the four Donizettis, Aulie Dagwell, Dooley and Fowley, and the Misses Dilmore.

THE GOTHAM.—The Parisian Widows Burlesquers.

THE DEWEY.—The Vanity Fair Extravaganza Company.

EDEN MUSEE.—"America Enlightening the World" in wax, daily concerts and new groups on the Cinematograph.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Katool's Wild Animals, the Boxing Kangaroo, Punch and Judy, the Needle King, the Lady Whittler, the Wooden-headed Family, and Keiger, the magician.

COMEDY.—Cody and Sennette, Sam Howe, Helen Castano, and Stuart and Raymond.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The features of the Sunday concerts at the various playhouses are ae followe:

VICTORIA.—Annie Abbott, Billy B. Van and Rose Beaumont, Falk and Semon, Rappo Sisters, Keough and Ballard, Wilton Brothers, Harrigan.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Four Nightons, Quaker City Quartette, Julian Rose, Aulie Dagwell.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE.—Monroe, Mack, and Lawrence, Waterbury Brothers and Tenney, M'lle Rialta, Dorothy Neville.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—Cole and Johnson, Lillian and Shorty De Witt, Francelli and Lewis.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Baker and Lynn, Frank Bush, Herbert De Wilt.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S AND HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Valerie Bergere and Company, Elinore Sisters, Eleanor Falk, Raymond and Caverly.

METROPOLIS.—John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Jeanne Ardell and Company.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Harry Moulton, Frankie Flaherty, Short and Edwards, Mitchell and Taylor, Dick Tempest.

CIRCLE.—Francesca Redding and Company, Harry Gilfoil, four Madcaps, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrow, Cliff Gordon, La Belle Blanche.

AMERICAN.—Crimmins and Gore, Jordan and Crouch, Barlow and Nicholson, Frank Whitman, Ida Lawrence, the Great Clivette, Barion and Deane, West and Van Sicien.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The Secret of Polichinelle," at the Garden Theatre, will reach its one hundredth performance Thursday night.

Eleanor Robson is drawing great crowds to the Garrick to see "Merely Mary Ann."

"The County Chairman," at Wallack's, has a larger attendance than any other play in New York now. Wallack's is filled every night.

"The Two Orphans" will begin its third week at the New Ameterdam Theatre tomorrow night. It has been very successful.

"Sweet Kitty Bellairs" is well on the way toward its two hundredth performance at the Belasco Theatre.

William Collier has come into his own and in "The Dictator" delights good-sized audiences eight times a week. Charlee Hawtrey will rejoin the cast of "Saucy Sally" at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night. "The Other Girl," now at the Empire Theatre, will remain three weeks longer, making place for Julia Marlowe on May 2.

"The Yankee Consul," at the Broadway, begins its eighth week to-morrow. "The Girl from Kay's" will be at the Herald Square many more weeks. "The Tenderfoot" is to be at the New York indefinitely. Up at the Majestic "The Wizard of Oz" is even more popular than it was last year. People are turned away from the door almost every night.

Wilton Lackaye and "The Pit" remain at the Lyric. "The Virginian" begins its fifteenth week at the Manhattan to-morrow night.

"The Prince of Pilsen" will be at Daly's a little over two weeks longer before leaving for Europe.

"The Superstition of Sue" is at the Savoy still.

Wright Lorimer'e elaborate production of "The Shepherd King" is having fair prosperity at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf!" is at the Casino.

Ethel Barrymore will stay at the Hudson one more week in "Cousin Kate."

At the Academy of Music William H. Crane is as interesting as ever in the part of "David Harum," ruetic banker and wit.

"Zapfenstreich" will stay at the German Theatre in Irving Place throughout this week.

"The Smart Set" stays at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

SOUSA AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

Second Spring Concert to be Given at the Metropolitan.

John Philip Sousa will give his second Spring concert to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House. He will then take his band to the St. Louis World's Fair, where he will play during the first month of the Exposition. Mr. Sousa will present a new instrumental soloist, Jean H. Moeremans, a saxopbonist of some reputation here and abroad. Estelle Liebling and Jessie Straus will again be the assisting artists. The programme is as follows:

Overture, eymphonic, "Mysora".....Vettge
Saxophone solo, "American Fantasie".....Moeremans
Suite, "From Foreign Lands".....Moszkowski
Soprano solo, Nightingale Song from "Marriage of Jeannette".....Victor Masse
Love scene from "Feuersnoth".....R. Strauss
Pomp and Circumstance.....Elgar
(a) Idyl, "La Lettre de Manon".....Gillet
(b) March, "Jack Tar".....Sousa
Solo for violin, two movements from Third Concerto.....Saint-Saens
Some airs from "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp".....Sousa

THE CYCLE AT THE OPERA.

The present week will end the tour of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, and the artists will arrive here to take part in the coming matinée cycle of Wagner's festival play, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," and in the special

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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WILLIAM H. CRANE and Willis P. Sweatnam met the other day for the first time in years. In a quiet, dignified, and severely earnest manner, they began to tell things to one another. Mr. Sweatnam took umbrage at a remark Mr. Crane made regarding his youthfulness.

"Now, don't be a bad boy and throw stones," said Sweatnam. "I remember back in '72 seeing a man of your name wearing a toga in an extravaganza."

"Well," answered the exponent of Harum, "I remember going out to the fair grounds in Indianapolis in '64 and seeing a husky boy pounding the base drum in the band, and they said his name was—"

"For the Lord's sake, hush," exclaimed Sweatnam, "there may be ladies present."

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LIKE nearly every other man in the theatrical business, Sydney Rosenfeld, of independent theatre renown, began his career as a newspaper man. His entrance into this business was unique.

When a boy in the New York schools a pictorial weekly published his picture with a little story he had written, said he was a bright youth, and prophesied a fine career for him. Vacation came, and young Rosenfeld made up his mind to go to work for himself.

His first call was on the publisher of the paper which had printed his picture. The newspaper man talked with him and finally said:

"I must have a recommendation."

"Here is the best I could ever receive," replied the smiling Sydney, as he handed the publisher the notice and prophecy printed in his own paper.

The owner of the paper smiled and gave Rosenfeld the place.

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WILLIAM H. CRANE, the actor, has as many friends in Washington as an Ohio politician. The lawmakers have never forgotten his favorite play of some seasons ago, and he is always called "Senator." Mr. Crane recently played in Washington, and was royally received at the White House, the Capitol, and the clubs. While at one of the latter a gentleman who had enjoyed the actor's performance remarked:



"Well, Crane, I want to make you a present. I'm going to give you a dog."

"What breed?" asked the actor.

"A Russian wolfhound," was the reply.

"Sorry," said Mr. Crane, "but I can't accept a Russian wolfhound."

"Why?" asked the friend in surprise.

"I have a Japanese valet," answered the actor, "and as for myself, I'm neutral."

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EX-JUDGE MAYER and a party were discussing various maxims at the Republican Club the other night when Col. Henry Clay Piercy of the House Committee said:

"Well, Judge, do you really believe honesty is the best policy?"

"I'll answer that question by a story," replied the Judge. "When I was practicing law in a country town I called on a resident one day in the interests of a client. I said to the man:

"'Do you own a large black dog with white spots?'

"He looked at me quizzically, and then said:

"'Oh, no; that dog is merely a stray canine that occasionally strolls into my yard. You're the tax assessor, aren't you?'

"'No; I'm only a lawyer. I came to tell you that a client of mine had accidentally shot and killed the big dog and authorized me to pay the owner $25 damages. But as the animal has no owner, why, of course there's nothing to pay. Good morning!'"

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THAT one's interviews may not always be quoted verbatim was recently proved by the meeting of a Mothers' Club in Harlem. It seems Agnes Repplier, author and essayist, gave out an interview to a literary man concerning her views of editors and other things, in which she said that she owed a great deal to Thomas Bailey Aldrich for praising her "Children Past and Present."

Now, the Mothers' Club keeps a precious scrap book in which are pasted all printed bits about children sent them from a clipping bureau, and Miss Repplier's remark concerning her "Children Past and Present" duly found a prominent place in the pages. After the weekly review of the scrap book, the President decided to ask the author to be an honorary member of the club, as Mr. Aldrich had thought so highly of her maternal qualities. A meeting was held and a letter drafted to send her, when a literary member, also a mother, happened in.

"Dear me, you mustn't send that," said she; "it would be dreadful! We really ought to spend more time on books and less on nursing bottles. Why, Agnes Repplier is a spinster and her 'Children Past and Present' are only mental. That's the title of one of her famous essays."

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JAMES B. DILL, the corporation lawyer, has a modest way of attributing his own bon mots to others when first he springs them on his friends. The saying in point was started in this way, but there are those who recognized characteristics too familiar to admit of success for the attempted deception. Said Mr. Dill:

"A woman client of mine who has made variegated investments during the past three years asked me if I could give her a good description of Wall Street. I couldn't, and she said:

"'Well, Mr. Dill, Wall Street is short and crooked. It begins with a graveyard and ends in the river.'"

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DAN DALY in his younger days essayed to write fiction, and went to the editor of a Boston paper with his first effusion. The editor criticised the work severely and advised the future comedian to study Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The vein of humor peculiar to Daly had developed even at that early date. He said reflectively:

"If my story were printed it would measure about half a column, would it not?"

"About that," replied the editor, wondering what that had to do with it.

"Your rate of payment is $5 per column, I believe?" pursued the young man.

"Yes."

"Good day. I like to be pleasant and agreeable and popular with everybody; I am even willing to dethrone Hawthorne to please an editor—but not for $2, not for $2."

Whereupon he casually departed.

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JOHN HARE sent his coachman to a certain London theatre to secure stalls. The messenger, who knew more about stables than theatres, returned much excited.



"Well, did you get the stalls?" inquired the actor.

"No, Sir," was the answer, "the stalls were all taken up, but they told me they would be pleased to—to—" he scratched his head, and then blurted out—"to put you in a loose box, Sir."

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ETHEL BARRYMORE was walking near her home on Fifty-ninth Street. Ahead of her ran one of those dogs with a face like a dark lantern. She met a friend.

"Hello! Is that a real Boston bull?" he inquired.

"Don't speak so loud," said Miss Barrymore, "he thinks he is."

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SENATOR PATRICK H. McCARREN, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, was talking with some friends at the Hoffman House a couple of nights ago when they asked him if he was certain to control intact the delegation from Kings County to the next State Convention.

"Well," said the Senator with a smile, "the situation is much like the Georgia delegation that went to the National Convention in 1896. There was a big fellow heading that delegation, who became a pronounced Bryan man on the eve of Bryan's nomination.

"'We've got this thing cinched,' said the big fellow at the Auditorium Hotel the night before the nomination was made. 'We're goin' to nominate Bryan for a certainty, that is, if the blamed opposition don't buy us.'"

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I'D like to know, your Honor, how you came to pick up so many languages," said a follower to Mayor McClellan.

"Would you?" was the ready reply. "Well, it was partly due to a little incident. There was a bright lawyer who came into the club where I was chatting with a friend one day, and my partner said: 'There goes a polyglotter.'

"'Humph! What's that?' I inquired.

"'Why, don't you know?' he answered. 'A polyglotter is a man who speaks every language under the sun.'

"'A college professor, I presume.'

"'Nothing of the sort,' he said scornfully, 'just a plain politician, and the only one in New York who can talk straight from the shoulder to every one of his constituents.'"

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THERE'S nothing like power," said a late addition to the House to Speaker Joseph Cannon. "I'm just feeling my oats. It's a great thing to have lots of men in your clutches, isn't it? You must feel like a regular Czar or Sultan at times."



"Yes," replied Uncle Joseph soberly. "There are times when I do, young man. These are when I reflect that I have complete control over the barbers in the two shaving establishments of the House, Republican on one side, Democratic on the other. I hold the snickersnee over their heads, every one of them, and I get pigeon-breasted when I contemplate it. Just think of it! It is for me to say absolutely who shall shave Congress!"

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WHEN Esther Cleveland was a little girl her father once telephoned to the White House from Chicago and asked Mrs. Cleveland to bring the child to the 'phone. Lifting the little one up to the instrument Mrs. Cleveland watched her expression change from bewilderment to wonder and then to fear.



It was surely her father's voice—yet Esther looked at the telephone incredulously. After examining the tiny opening in the receiver the little girl suddenly burst into tears.

"Oh, mamma," she sobbed, "how can we ever get papa out of that little hole?"

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ONE of the last stories told to Andrew Carnegie before his recent departure for Europe amused him greatly.

The fond father who told the story was trying to impress upon his young son the necessity of contributing to the support of the poor through the medium of the church contribution box, and the lad was objecting to parting with his pennies.

"Don't give unless you really feel you would enjoy doing so," said the father, "for you know the Lord loveth only the cheerful giver."

The boy was silent for a moment. Then he blurted out:

"Gee, He must be dead stuck on Andrew Carnegie!"

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POLICE COMMISSIONER McADOO'S determined campaign against gambling places has impressed at least one man with the fact that there is "nothing doing." Three times this poolroom keeper has moved. Three times the police have closed him up.

The other evening he went to the circus with a friend. The friend was attracted by the loop-the-gap act.

"Frank," he said to the poolroom keeper, "that's an easy way to gather coin. Why don't you butt into it, now that your game is on the bum?"

"Bill," earnestly replied the other, "if I tried that stunt, McAdoo'd have a bunch of plain-clothes men around on the jump, and they'd move the gap to where I had to light!"

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AMONG Andrew Carnegie's guests at a dinner was Prof. Brander Matthews.

"Why, Mr. Carnegie, you don't limp!" he remarked.

"Limp?" queried his host.

"Oh, I suppose they pull them both alternately."

"No," laughed the ironmaster; "they pull my secretary's."

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AN ENGLISHMAN was talking with "Jack" Flaherty, manager of the Majestic Theatre, about a proposed visit to Chicago.

"I want to see the stockyards, you know," said the Englishman. "I am told, don't you know, that in the big establishments there they save everything about the pig but the squeal."

"They save the squeal now," said Mr. Flaherty.

"Save the squeal?" echoed the Englishman. "Absurd. What could they do with the squeal."

"They use it in making phonographs."

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CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW was accosted by a beggar who had "seen better days." The man wanted 5 cents. The Senator shook his head and passed on. But the man followed him.



"Please give me 5 cents; I've had no dinner," he persisted.

"Neither have I," replied the Senator shortly.

"Very well, then," said the fellow, suddenly assuming an air of patronage; "make it 10, and we'll dine together."

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NED HARRIGAN was contrasting his own stage-coach trip to the Pacific Coast with the special-train luxury of the Weber-Fields company, that has been so extensively advertised. "Things were very different for theatrical wanderers in the sixties," said Mr. Harrigan. "Going by stage from one small town to another near San Francisco I sat outside with the driver. The man who occupied the box seat on the other side of him asked:

"'Say, Bill, did you see that show last night?'

"'I should say I did,' was the reply of the driver, 'and if ever I got hold of the troupe that gave that show I'd blow them full of holes. They wasn't worth shucks.'

"'Say, Bill,' continued my companion on the box, 'do you mean to say you don't know you've got them show folks inside this trip?'

"'No, I don't,' replied the driver, suddenly pulling up.

"He jumped from the box," continued Mr. Harrigan, "and threw open the door of the coach. 'Now all you folks git out,' he roared, 'every one of ye. It's eight miles to the next town, and you've got to tramp it. You won't suffer any more'n you made me suffer last night.'

"I thought he was going to overlook me, but the other fellows in the company took care of that. I got down and walked with the others, and it was the longest eight miles I ever tramped. But Bill was not to be appeased. For no money would he let us ride any further in his coach. Furthermore, he saw to it that the story was well told in the hotel barroom before we got there."

Has This Artist Discovered the Most Beautiful of Women?

Thaddeus, the English Portrait Painter Startles the Bride of a Columbia Professor By His Unconventional Tribute—His Picture of Her Is to Be Shown at the St. Louis Exposition.

THE most beautiful of created beings! Madam, I must paint your portrait. It shall make us famous forever!"

That was the unconventional response made by Thaddeus on being presented to Mrs. Benjamin D. Woodward, for painters, like poets, have licenses. But the object of the artist's outspoken admiration was unprepared for such a testimony to her loveliness. She is only nineteen years old, and a bride of six months. She dropped rather than sat on a convenient chair and stared at the appreciative painter in wide-eyed wonder. Then came explanations, a tentative consent, and now Mrs. Woodward, whose husband was Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, is having her features reproduced on canvas.

"There is no beauty without some strangeness in the proportion," said Bacon. History proves that the women who not only have won but also have retained the deepest admiration of men have been differentiated from the merely handsome or pretty women of their day by some irregularity of feature or oddity of coloring—the "strangeness" that Bacon pointed out. In that may lie the reason why the portrait painter, who is also an artist, instinctively chooses, when painting for art's sake, a face in which the distinguishing marks are not stereotyped regularity and commonplace coloring.

That she possessed the physical characteristics which would set her apart in a limner's view of fair women, was not realized by Mrs. Woodward until the outburst by Thaddeus. Even now she does not fully appreciate the enthusiasm of the artist, and rather is inclined to set more store by her singing voice than by those charms that can inspire a painter's brush. To have ordered a portrait from a distinguished artist merely to have an enduring record of her beauty would not have occurred to the bride, but to be begged to grant sittings was a compliment that no young girl would be likely to disdain.

Studied Under Marchesi.

A little less than a year ago Miss Gladys Van Buren Piver left her home, in California, and sailed for Paris, accompanied by her mother, a wealthy widow, to study under Marchesi, who had pronounced her voice an unusualy rich mezzo-soprano. In the French capital she met Mr. Woodward, who has had an apartment in Paris since the Exposition. There he makes his headquarters during his annual European trips.

The romance developed quickly. In less than three months they were married in Paris, and a few weeks later returned to America, and speedily settled in an old little chalet that half hangs, half nestles in the Ramapo Hills, overlooking Little Big Lake.

This cottage, in the Township of Munroe, is a few stations beyond Tuxedo, and was "discovered" several years ago by Mr. Woodward while taking one of his favorite bicycle trips through the Ramapo region. So pleased was he at first sight with it that he immediately sought the owner and acquired the property. From time to time he has added a room or two to the original structure, still further increasing its irregularity, as well as its housing capacity.

To this charming chalet he took his bride, though his homestead at Newburg, which has been in the Woodward family for about 175 years, also offered many attractions.

Mrs. Woodward became as much enamored of the place as was her husband. Together in a boat they would row across the lake, while Mrs. Woodward would sing or Mr. Woodward, who is an accomplished musician, would play on his violin.

Mrs. Woodward came into town with her husband three weeks ago on one of his triweekly trips to Columbia University, where he is Professor of French. The bride was to have luncheon with a well-known New York woman. To entertain her guest, the hostess suggested a visit to a Fifth Avenue art gallery, where portraits by Thaddeus, the English painter, were on exhibition. There they found that one picture, that of Mrs. Philip Lydig, which they were most anxious to see, had been removed to the artist's studio. They at once went to seek it.

A Spontaneous Expression.

Neither of the callers had ever met Thaddeus, and while Mrs. Woodward's hostess was introducing herself and her guest and apologizing for their intrusion, she observed that he had neither ears nor eyes for her, but was gazing at her companion in wonder, which culminated in the outspoken expression of admiration and the plea to be permitted to make the portrait.

Observing Mrs. Woodward's confusion, the painter hurriedly explained what the privilege would mean to him in an artistic way, and asked, in addition, only that he be permitted to exhibit the picture at the St. Louis Exposition.

After much persuasion from her friend as well as from the artist, Mrs. Woodward consented to sit, provided that her husband should be quite willing. Mr. Woodward naturally was delighted, and the next day the first sitting was had for the picture, which Thaddeus believes will make both model and painter renowned.

The pose for this portrait is an admirable one for a young girl. It is a full-length portrait, the figure leaning against a wall and presenting rather more than a side view, while the head is turned so as to show the full face. A simple pale-pink gown falls in soft folds, fitting in at the waist, while about the neck and shoulders a filmy white scarf is draped, the ends, crossed at the bust, drooping almost to the hem of the frock. A large, dark-green hat, having pale-green ostrich plumes curving over the wide brim, forms a rich background for the tawny coloring.

The artist is portraying the face in repose and with a wistful look, although when speaking Mrs. Woodward has a vivacious and animated expression. Thaddeus believes that in pictures vivacity tires.

Mrs. Woodward's complexion is so deep a cream as to be almost yellow, with cheeks of a soft pink that deepens to a rich, deep shade under excitement. Her wonderful hair is of a peculiar yellowish tint, lighter than her face, and showing pure golden tones in different lights, while her eyebrows and eyelashes are so dark a brown as to be almost black. Her lips are full and red, and her chin suggests that she has a will of her own. Her eyes show wonderful changes in coloring, from dark gray to a brilliant violet, so dark in tone as to be almost purple.

Although so young, Mrs. Woodward has traveled extensively with her mother, having been twice to Japan, in addition to her European trips. Mr. Woodward also has spent much of his life abroad, including four years in Norway and Sweden. He speaks fluently in eight or nine languages, among them Russian, but excels in French. He is a member of the University and Lawyers' Clubs, and has been decorated with several foreign orders, including the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The artist H. Jones Thaddeus arrived in this country for his first visit in the middle of the Winter, and has on exhibition at Knoedler's art gallery portraits of the new Pope, of Cardinal Merry del Val, Sir H. Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador to Washington, and of Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds and Mrs. Philip Lydig.

Mr. Thaddeus is a native of Cork, Ireland. He was educated at Heatherly's Academy in London, and at Julien's in Paris, studying under Gérôme and Lefebvre. His well-known portraits include those of Gladstone, Pope Leo XIII., the Grand Duchess Vladimir, the Khedive of Egypt, the Grand Duke Michael, Lady Abington, the Duke of Teck, Lady Clifford of Cludleigh, and Lady Sykes.



MRS. BENJAMIN D. WOODWARD.



THE PAINTER AND HIS SONS.

WHAT'S THE AGE OF EGGS?

FEW people are aware of the venerable age of the average egg that reaches the New York market. From some litigation between an egg commission house and a wholesale egg company in Iowa interesting facts are disclosed. The case has just been decided by the Appellate Division in this county. On the 20th of April, 1899, the plaintiff bought five carloads of eggs of the Iowa company. These were kept in storage in Sioux City until the following Winter, and all of them did not reach this city until Jan. 8, 1900. But then they did not reach the market, for there was a dispute as to their condition and quality, the purchaser maintaining that they were not of the quality ordered and the seller replying that any deterioration was due to the time in storage. Then the purchaser sold them for what he could get and sued the Iowa folks for the difference between what he received and what he would have received had the eggs been up to the standard claimed. He won, and his judgment was affirmed. And the public ate the eggs.

A prominent egg dealer here says that hardly a dozen eggs reaches the wholesale markets here until they are from three to nine months old. The bulk of the supply comes from the Valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. They are brought to the steamboat landings by the farmers, who of course wait until they have a crate or a barrel before driving to the dock. Perhaps then the boat is missed or cannot make the landing, and another week passes before collection. Finally the boat deposits its cargo with a cold-storage warehouse, whence they are sent by freight to New York as demanded.

The Long Island and New Jersey production and delivery here is so small as to be relatively insignificant in comparison.

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA

THIS is the season of Rainbowe on Broadway—Emblems of Hope, which Angels trace in the April Heavens with rosy fingers, and at the feet of which they bury Pots of Gold. If the play runs long enough, and strong enough, actor and author find the Pots of Gold again and dig them up, or so it is fabled. None of the April Rainbow Chasers has ever yet been known to find the Pots of Gold; but still the Angels keep on tracing the Rainbows of Hope with their rosy fingers, and burying the Pots of Gold, and still the youthful author and actor go rainbow chasing all up and down Broadway, believing in smiles of April, but never in April's tears. Sometimes there are even frosts in April.

The Angels and the Rainbows of Broadway.

"The Shepherd King," at the Knickerbocker, is the largest and the most gorgeous of all the season's rainbows. As for the pots of gold which Mr. Wright Lorimer's angel has buried, the production is so elaborate and gorgeous that Rumor speaks only half the truth, it would seem, in whispering that they hold fifty thousand dollars. But to dig them up again! The David that would do so on Broadway must smite music from the harp that would dispel more than the saturnine rages of Saul, slay a giant of cynical insolence more terrible than Goliath.

Neither as author nor as actor has Mr. Lorimer more in his scrip than five smooth stones from the brook; and, alas, he lacks the marksmanship of David to plant them between the eyes of the Goliath of Broadway. Last Tuesday night that monster, huge and horrible, winked gayly as he dodged missile after missile, and when the five smooth scenes of the play had been shot across the footlights, he roared with delight at the discomfited David. Very sad. Very sad! And so, as it seems, the rainbow is vanishing and the pots of gold will forever lie buired.

The play, to be sure, is incredibly dull—full of childish ineptitude and shallowness, and not a trace of childlike charm. Saul, with his mighty love of David and his barbaric man jealousy of him, is reduced to a stage bugaboo. The friendship of David and Jonathan, passing the love of woman, is expressed in a mere passage of declamation, while the centre of the stage is occupied by a prettified, modern, matinée-girl romance between David and Michal, which is crossed by stagified modern melodramatic villainies. But not all this equals the ineptitude of the language. It is versified prose, flat, flabby, modern. One of the characters was called Dowie, (his name on the programme was spelled Dogg,) and he was always saying "Peace be with thee, brother." Jonathan, a very lanky and American Jonathan, was always called "Brother Jonathan."

Plainly Mr. Lorimer lacks a sense of humor, and with it the complex intelligence indispensable to the art of play writing. His best points as an actor are simplicity of port and a resonant voice. Is it in the nature of things that, in a year and a town where the "Ulysses" of Stephen Phillips failed, with all its advance reputation and its theatric skill, this stripling David should win? The saddest thought of all was that if Mr. Charles Frohman had given "Ulysses" in this theatre and with this splendid production, it might not have failed.

But let us not overlook our few blessings! "The Shepherd King" was but the mistake of one night. The angel of the Century Players buried only twenty-five thousand dollars at the feet of that other Broadway rainbow, and think of all the hubbub they have kicked up! One shudders to think what would have happened if Mr. Lorimer's angel had painted and potted Mr. Rosenfeld's rainbow.

The "Dictator" and "Saucy Sally."

It would be a bold man who would set up a cry for novelty and truth to life in a farce, and especially in these farces that bloom in the Spring, together with angelic rainbows. But when novelty and staleness are so patiently contrasted as in "The Dictator" and "Saucy Sally," one may perhaps be pardoned for pointing the moral. It is not so much the warships and wireless telegraphy in "The Dictator" that claim our admiration, as the main subject of the satire, which is the Latin-American revolution. Mr. Richard Harding Davis knows his Latin America, and has a strong, breezy, boyish sense of humor. The present piece, moreover, having been originally conceived for the stage, is a far better performance of theatric construction than he has hitherto given us. It has a very real and tangible theme, and works it out consistently and with spirit, the only fault being that after the marvelously breezy first act the other two, laughable as they are, somewhat slacken the interest. In one place, if the truth be told, a false note was struck, and that was when the dictator hero used his new authority to dispose of his rival in love. It didn't seem quite fair, even in farce, and especially in a farce that in so many respects was truer to life than many a so-called comedy. If the objection seems captious, it is at worst a compliment to the general quality of the piece. And it is the only such objection. One feels no hesitancy in prognosticating a long and prosperous run. Is it possible, to adapt Falstaff's eulogium on himself, that Mr. Davis, having so long been the cause that satirical wit is in other men, has found himself as one who is most witty in satire?

As for "Saucy Sally," our main quarrel with it is not so much on the ground of its antiquity; though this very play, in a different adaptation, as Mr. Huneker has discovered, has already been given on Broadway; and the plays on a similar theme are legion. The really offensive feature is that the main character has been so desiccated in the present adaptation. Surely there are married men enough who deceive their wives, and are hard put to it for expedients to conceal their wanderings from the fold; and surely their adventures are even more a subject of satire than of serious treatment. But we are so conventionally proper on this blessed Anglo-Saxon stage that we cannot, or think we cannot, laugh at their dilemmae. So our playwrights make believe that the affair with t'other dear charmer is only a flirtation, thereby reducing all the fuss and pother about it to the flattest absurdity, and making it impossible for any one out of the level of paretic mentality to enjoy them. "But would have us laugh at such thing?" cries the matinée girl of forty; "accept them like the French as conventionally trivial and venial?" Of course not; for we do not as a people regard them so. However much we might laugh at the husband's dilemmas, the sympathies of the audience would be with the wife. In order to make the satire go, the tale of lion hunting, so to speak, would have to be told by the lion—the husband would have to be humiliated before his wife even as he was made ridiculous to the audience. And until such situations can be transmuted into terms of our own life, they should not be adapted at all. They should either be presented as written, leaving the characters and environment French, in which case it is possble for people of broad intelligence to laugh at them, or—preferably—they should be avoided altogether.

Ben Greet and the Harvard Archaeologist.

Mr. Ben Greet has been to Cambridge to see the Elizabethan production of "Hamlet," which the Harvard English department has arranged for Forbes Robertson in Sanders Theatre, and has come back full of mingled enthusiasm and misgiving. The enthusiasm is for the artistic effect of the performance, which he says is greater than that of Mr. Forbes Robertson's recent performances here. Even the Ghost, he says, lost nothing by the lack of the glimpses of a limelight moon. In the closet scene, in fact, which (like the play with the play) was done in the gallery at the back of the stage, the ghostly effect was greatly enhanced.

Mr. Greet's misgivings are with regard to the use of theatrical properties and set pieces. The stage was far from being bare, as the historians of the theatre have so often told us it should be, and as the London Elizabethans always make it. It was—audacious innovation—supplied with whatever appurtenances the text calls for. The throne and other royal furnitures were in fact those used in Mr. Forbes Robertson's scenic production. Ophelia's grave was in a trap cut in the boards.

What particularly aroused Mr. Greet's misgivings was the curtain. It has been generally said that Shakespeare had nothing corresponding to our modern curtain, a statement apparently deduced from the fact that he had no proscenium arch, together with the fact that De Witt's drawing of the Swan Theatre in 1596 shows no curtain. But there remains the stubborn fact that curtains and "traverses" are mentioned in numerous old plays. On second thoughts—we have this on the authority of The Boston Transcript—it occurred to the authorities at Cambridge that in a sketch of a modern stage the curtain would not be visible. Then came the question, would it have been possible for Shakespeare to have a curtain? The answer was obvious. The larger part of the stage was surmounted by a loft supported on columns. By rigging three curtains between these columns and the wall of the theatre, the main stage could be cut off from view at a moment's notice. These three curtains or traverses were what so disturbed Mr. Greet. It became further evident to the Harvard innovators that when the curtain was drawn it was possible to have front scenes to continue the play while the few properties and set pieces were being shifted. In point of fact, as any one can see by looking, it is Shakespeare's custom to supply front scenes whenever an elaborately set main scene requires to be rearranged or cleared, as in the case of the forest scenes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the woodland scenes in "As You Like It." In the present production of "Hamlet" the only elaborately set scene was that at Ophelia's grave; and behold, the encounter with Osric was at hand and was played as a front scene while the stage behind was cleared for the fencing.

JOHN CORBIN.

PROF. MACDOWELL'S SUCCESSOR.

DR. CORNELIUS RUBNER, who has been called to be the head of the Department of Music at Columbia University in the stead of Prof. Edward MacDowell, lately resigned, is at present Director of the Grand Ducal Conservatory of Music at Carlsruhe, Germany. Dr. Rübner has composed music for the piano, for the orchestra, and for the voice. He is also said to be an excellent pianist. He is by



DR. CORNELIUS RÜBNER.

birth a Dane and is about forty-four years of age. He has received decorations from the Emperor of Germany, from the King of Italy, and from the King of Sweden and Norway in recognition of his work as a composer and pianist. It is expected that Dr. Rübner will enter upon his duties at Columbia next Autumn.

DOG ACTORS ARE SPECIALISTS.

WHILE watching troupes of trained dogs one often asks the question, "Have dogs any real intelligence?"

None could be more qualified to answer this than Edward Gillett, who has made the training of dogs a life study, and whose musical troupe has been before the public for years.

"Well, I should say so," he replied to the old question. "They have lots of it, and the more I have to do with them the more intelligent I consider them. Some of them are almost as knowing as a human being. Many of the things they do cannot be explained by mere instinct or mechanical habit. They show understanding, reasoning powers.

"Dogs display as many differences among themselves as men do. Some are regular dunces, or bad tempered, and cannot be taught any trick. Others are bright and gifted, and quickly comprehend and master their business. Dogs, too, have their moods, and their states of mind and body, as we do. They are more apt to learn and perform at one time than another.

"I have no special system of training, but to be a success one must have a strong love for the animals, a kindly disposition, and patience. The master must train his pet without harshness, for a dog scolded or beaten loses his spirit or becomes sullen, and will not learn so readily. It usually takes considerable gentle and tedious teaching to make a dog understand just what you want him to do and to get him to do it well.

"I simply study each new dog and find out what thing he is best fitted for, and then I try to educate that bent in him. I do not try to force him to attempt what is entirely against his inclination or abilities. That would be a waste of time and exertion. Few dogs make good all-around performers, but most of them are equal to only one or two good stunts.

"It is an interesting fact that the applause of an audience is a great stimulation to a performing dog. He realizes just what is meant, and handclapping and laughter have the same effect on him as on a human performer. In my estimation the French poodle is the most intelligent and teachable of all dog kind."

A PHILANTHROPIST.

AS he stepped out of the theatre he stopped to light a cigarette, and at the same moment heard himself addressed:

"If ye please, Sir, gimme something fer me little brother an' sister; they're home, cold an' hungry, an' we ain't got no parents."

He turned and saw a diminutive girl, about twelve years old. He had seen the girl before, and had watched her play the same game, and had heard her tell the same story to people outside the theatre several times, and knew it all for a "fake."

He walked on.

"Jest think; no parents—ain't it awful, Sir? Them little children!" She was keeping pace with him.

"Go home," he said, not unkindly, "do you want to be arrested for begging? Go home."

"How kin I go home with nuthin' fer the kids? Ah! if they only had some parents to look after 'em! But dere's only me."

He put his hand in his pocket.

The child hastened to clinch matters with the old, tiresome wail:

"Jest to think, Sir; no parents."

The hand emerged from the pocket, and in it was a dollar bill.

"Here, little girl," he said, "I oughtn't to give you this, but what you have told me touches my heart. Take this—and buy them some parents."

SCOLDING SET TO MUSIC.

IN one of the big One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street beer gardens a brass band was playing what purported to be a Wagnerian selection with positively deafening effect. The good-natured people around the tables had wisely abandoned all effort at conversation. Not so with one woman, a shrewish-looking person, who was leaning over a table shaking her finger at her husband and doing her best to make him hear the abuse that she was evidently hurling at him. Suddenly, with one grand blare, the music stopped, and the woman's voice, pitched in a veritable scream, was heard:

"You bald-headed, sour-faced idiot, I'll—"

Checked by her own strident tones she looked about her in consternation. Not so the husband. He was calloused to abuse. Picking up his stein he looked at his wife and growled:

"Shut up 'till the band starts again."

APRIL FOOLS' DAY: ITS ORIGIN AND HOAXES IT HAS SEEN

How the Custom Saved the Lives of the Duke and Duchess of Lorraine. -:- -:- -:: -:-

SOME years ago, when the possession of watches was rarer than it is at present, and when many individuals relied on clocks in public places for telling the time of day, a firm of clockmakers in Philadelphia perpetrated a wonderfully good April fool's joke. They had in their window a very large clock with a face so clear and heavily marked that it could be seen some distance off, and this clock came to be regarded by the public as absolutely infallible. Every man in the business section invariably consulted this clock on his way to his office in the morning. There it stood in the window, a faithful public servant that was never known to fail.

But one morning, the first day of April, as the trusting public trooped past and flocked to the clockmakers' window to ascertain the time, they were confronted by a grotesque face that completely covered the dial, and to cap the climax the figure had his thumb at his nose, with fingers outstretched in the attitude of the small boy so familiar to every one, and below the face was the legend in large letters: "No, you don't." Everybody appreciated the joke—so much more harmless than many April fool jokes, and the ingenious firm got a huge amount of gratuitous advertising.

The spirit of fun that prompts a man to play a joke at his neighbor's expense is as old as the human race. The Romans had their saturnalia, a feast when all sorts of license prevailed, and when even slaves had the liberty of playing practical jokes on their masters. We read of things in the Bible itself that might be regarded as genuine hoaxes, and ancient literature records several jokes that have the true first of April flavor.

Herodotus, the Greek historian, tells of a deception practiced by an ancient Queen of Babylon, who, however, was not alive to enjoy the fulfillment of her artifice. Over the main entrance gate of Babylon she had her sepulchre built in the sight of all, and caused this inscription to be cut on it: "Whoever of the Kings of Babylon after me may be in need of money let him open this tomb and take as much as he wants. But he must not open it unless he is really in want; for it will do him no good."

The tomb remained untouched until the kingdom came into the hands of Darius, the King of Persia. When he captured Babylon he made up his mind to open the sepulchre and take the money. With great trouble he demolished the tomb and found only the moldering remains of the Queen, and an inscription which read: "If you had not been so greedy and anxious for filthy lucre you would not have entered the chamber of the dead."

Let us hope the Queen's spirit was somewhere around to enjoy the monarch's discomfiture. It was certainly too good a joke to lose.

The Dove the First Victim.

If we believe some perfectly sincere antiquaries, we are led to think that the April fool idea is about as old as the human race; for they go back, not to Adam, to be sure, but to Noah, for their explanation. The custom of making fools, they say, arose from Noah's sending the dove out from the ark on a fruitless errand on the first of the month—a month which, they maintain, corresponds to our April. Thus the innocent, inoffensive dove was the first April fool! So far will the desire to find explanations for things lead men to make fools of themselves.

Two other popular explanations for the origin of the day are the fickleness and uncertainty of April weather, and—another Biblical idea—the trial of our Lord. This latter idea has its rise in the sending back and forth of Christ from Annas to Caiaphas, from Caiaphas to Pilate, from Pilate to Herod, and then from Herod back to Pilate again, each mission being a bootless one. To popularize this idea still further, this scene was made the subject of a miracle play given during the middle ages at Easter time, which occurs near April 1.

A Reasonable Solution.

The best solution for this much vexed problem, and possibly the true one is this: France was the first country to introduce the new calendar, which she did in 1564. When the Julian calendar was adopted the equinox fell on the twenty-fifth of March, and this was New Year's Day. For eight days thereafter the New Year's festivities were at their height, and they reached their culmination on April 1, when they ended. In 1564, in France, New Year's Day was changed from this part of the year to Jan. 1, and this change left the old date destitute of anything but a burlesque of its former significance. But for several years after the change the gifts and the ceremonial visits that had marked the New Year were kept up on the old date, and thus they became mere travesties, and were intended to catch those who had forgotten the change. Certain it is that France was the first country to practice the custom of making April fools, and from there it spread all over Europe.

Addison, who was the first English writer to refer to the custom, was decidedly opposed to this kind of practical joking, but his contemporary, Dean Swift, practiced several hoaxes in his day. In his "Journal to Stella" for March 31, 1713, he tells how he, Dr. Arbuthnot, and Lady Masham spent the evening concocting an April fool joke for the next day. It seems that some of the conspiracy backed out, but the scheme as devised by Swift was a good one, and might have attained the proportions of a gigantic hoax. A man named Noble had been hanged; the incident had made a great stir at the time, and Swift's plan was to circulate reports that the man had come to life again, or, rather, had never died, and was to be seen as a guest of the Black Swan Inn in Holborn. This feat, had it been put into effect, would doubtless have rivaled some of the magnificent hoaxes perpetrated a little later by that prince of jokers, the great Theodore Hook.

One of the best jokes still practiced in Scotland is called "Hunting the Gowk." Gowk is a word that means "cuckoo," and hence "dupe." The joke is to get some unsuspecting rustic to take a note to another man who is in the scheme. The envelope is sealed, of course, and inside is the sentence:

This is the First of April;
Hunt the gowk another mile.

The man to whom the note is addressed says he is not the right person to receive it, and sends the bearer on another mile by following the directions inclosed. The game goes on until the messenger discovers the trick.

There are not many instances on record of the April fool custom doing anybody any particular good, but on one occasion at least it saved a nobleman's life. The story goes that Francis, Duke of Lorraine, and his wife were confined in Nantes. One day, it happened to be the 1st of April, though they had not thought of it, they planned to make their escape. It was necessary in getting out of the town to pass the sentries at the outer gates. Disguised as peasants they walked along in the direction of the sentries, when one discovered them, and ran ahead to warn the guards. But the latter were not to be so easily caught. Oh, no! "Poisson d'Avril, April Fool!" they yelled at their informer in derision. "You can't fool us." And so the "peasants," whom they disdained to examine for fear of making themselves April fools, passed out and made good their escape. After all there seems to be some good in everything.

Police In This Joke.

Another April fool story, with a good moral in it for those who have a tendency to carry their practical jokes too far, comes also from France. A Parisian lady, as a joke, "stole" a watch from a friend's house on the 1st of April, and then to continue the trick still further, she informed the police of her friend's loss and had them scurrying all over town in their efforts to catch the thief. Finally the detectives located the watch in the joker's own house, whereupon she announced her joke and delightedly called the officers "April fools." Nevertheless she was hurried off to await trial. On the day of the trial she announced to the presiding Magistrate:

"Monsieur, I took the watch merely as an April fool joke."

"Then, madam," said the imperturbable Judge, "merely as an April fool joke, I sentence you to prison as the real April fool until the first of next April."

A real April Fool joke was perpetrated some years ago by a New York daily which has since ceased to be published. It was in the days when Edison was first electrifying the world with his marvelous discoveries and inventions. Nothing seemed too difficult for him. The public was just in the mood to be deceived.

A Newspaper Hoax.

Taking advantage of this gullible condition, the newspaper published on the 1st of April an account of a process just discovered by Edison for making a cereal food out of earth and wine out of water. The article made a great stir, and the Patent Office at Washington was deluged with inquiries as to whether such an invention had been patented. Papers all over the country copied the article, and many editorials were written on the subject. The most enthusiastic of these appeared in a staid and reputable Buffalo paper, which stated in glowing terms how Edison had solved a problem more difficult than the alchemist's; how nothing was impossible to this gifted genius, and how glorious a thing it was that Edison was allowed to go ahead with his work unhampered by the foolish superstitions which some decades ago would have condemned him as a sorcerer and magician.

The day after this glowing eulogy was written the hoax was discovered, for the New York paper, having accomplished its end, published the Buffalo editorial in its own columns with the heading "They Bite."

One of the most successful hoaxes ever perpetrated, because it imposed on such a large number of people, was the great cat hoax of Chester in 1816. Whether this was an April Fool joke or not is uncertain, but as it contains the true flavor it deserves a place here, although the brutality it led up to was deplorable.

In 1816 the great Napoleon was fretting his life away in exile in St. Helena, and news of him and his doings, however trivial, was received with the greatest interest all over Europe. One day a paragraph in a Chester paper told the people of that quiet and usually sleepy little town that the Emperor was having his life worried out of him by the swarms of rats and mice that infested his quarters in St. Helena. The paper went on to say that the English Government, desiring to make the Emperor's condition as comfortable as possible, was offering a good round sum for cats to be shipped to St. Helena, 16s. for well-grown males, 10s. for females, and half a crown for kittens. All who wished to dispose of cats at these prices were requested to be present at a specified place on a given day.

The mercenary and patriotic souls that gathered about the designated house on the appointed day numbered about 3,000 and the cats they brought numbered a great many more. The small boys had scoured the back alleys and had gathered in all the stray and homeless cats they could find. Cats of all sizes, kinds, breeds, and conditions filled the air with their meowings and caterwaulings. But alas! the crowd was doomed to disappointment. It was soon found that the house to which they had been summoned was empty, and had been so for years. When the crowd discovered that it had been duped it vented its impotent rage on the poor cats, and for several days the carcasses of the drowned felines floated past the town down the River Dee.

Washing the White Lions.

A very good April fool hoax, less tragic in its results and more wholesome in its fun than the one just mentioned, was played by some merry spirits and boon companions in London in 1860. Toward the end of March some two thousand worthy Londoners, and even people outside the metropolis, received invitation cards, bearing some insignia which looked perfectly official, and reading as follows: "Tower of London—Admit Bearer and Friend to view the annual ceremony of Washing the White Lions, on Sunday, April 1, 1860. Admittance only at White Gate. It is particularly requested that no gratuities be given to Wardens or attendants."

The usual Sabbath calm was lacking on that particular Sunday, when hundreds of cabs and vehicles of all descriptions went rumbling and clattering about the historic old pile in a vain endeavor to find the "White Gate," or to get any information whatever. Such officials and guards as were in attendance thought they had a crowd of lunatics to deal with, and were almost thrown into a panic. It was not until the cards of invitation had been officially condemned and the crowd had besieged the various entrances for some hours that they came to their senses and realized that they had been the victims of a monstrous and exceedingly clever hoax.

OH, TO PLAY SHAKESPEARE ALWAYS! BUT JUSTIN H. McCARTHY WILL DO

It's Dorothy Hammond, Who's Been Page in Hamlet, Portia, With Mansfield, and All in Four Years. Now the Proud Prince.

LEADING woman to three prominent American stars in one season is the rather exceptional record of Miss Dorothy Hammond, the young English actress, who is about to succeed Cecelia Loftus as Perpetua in support of E. H. Sothern in "The Proud Prince." Miss Hammond came to this country last season under contract to Richard Mansfield. In his production of "Julius Caesar" she was cast for Portia, playing that part in New York and during the actor's tour throughout the country. In this connection Miss Hammond makes a confession which is surprising in these days.

"I would like always to play Shakespeare," she said. "It never grows tiresome, as does the playing of modern rôles. No matter how long the season is, one can always look forward to the evening's work as offering opportunity for something new, something interesting. Just to stand in the wings listening to the Shakespearean verse—that in itself is an inspiration. That is one of the reasons why I welcome this engagement with Mr. Sothern's company. True, it is not Shakespeare, but it is poetical drama. And I love it."

Quite remarkable, isn't it?—that confession. One rather looks for such sentiment from blushing novices and blooming amateurs, but the rank and file of experienced professionals, whatever their views on the subject, are loath to express themselves so freely.

But Miss Hammond, though she has been identified most recently with modern society drama, as leading woman to Henry Miller in "Man Proposes"—an engagement fulfilled, by the way, while she was still under contract to Mr. Mansfield, who has an option on her services when he has a leading part suitable for her—comes naturally enough by her love for the more classic forms of dramatic expression. In England she was associated with Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Forbes Robertson. She appeared with the London Stage Society in plays by Hauptman and the poet Yeats. Some idea of the rapidity with which success sometimes comes is illustrated in her case. She attended Forbes Robertson's professional matinée of "Hamlet" the other day.

"It must interest you greatly," remarked a friend who happened along, "since you played with him in it in London. By the way, how long ago was that, and what part were you cast for?"

"Four years ago," answered Miss Hammond. "In the beginning I played one of the pages in the last act. Later I was cast for the Player Queen."

From a page in "Hamlet" to leading woman for America's foremost actor in four years is something of a record for any woman. At the same rate of progression Dorothy Hammond may possibly be an American star in an equal length of time. For she has evidently cast her lot with the American players.

"My experiences over here have been intensely interesting," she said. "Conditions are quite different from those which prevail on the other side. To begin with, I find American audiences more prompt to respond—that is, I mean they seem to make up their minds instinctively whether what they see is good or bad. Is that an indication of superficial judgment? Perhaps. I can't say. But they seem to be right in the majority of cases.

"So, too, the press is rather more frank and outspoken. It doesn't leave much to the imagination. It's all an outcome, I presume, of the intense, active, eternally progressive life you Americans lead. Men and women who go to the play don't have time to sit down and think it all out analytically and critically. They are guided largely by first impressions, and who, after all, shall say that they are wrong?

"I think that Americans go to the theatre primarily for amusement—but it is a mistake to assume that there is not a public here which demands something more than musical comedy for the attainment of that end. There will always be in every country a class which seeks only the flippant and the garish. But my observations here lead me to believe that throughout America there is a large class of thoughtful persons who are capable of appreciating all that is best in literature, art, and drama."



Dorothy Hammond, New Leading Woman for E. H. Sothern.

STAGE HUG TOO STRENUOUS.

ONE of those little mishaps that try actors' souls occurred on the opening night of "The Shepherd King" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and, as usual in such cases, the incident happened at a time when the situation was such as to heighten the ludicrousness of the case in the minds of the people in front.

Wright Lorimer, the David of the production, had returned from war amid the approving shouts of the assembled multitude. Decked out in all the trapping of glittering gilt, he was a picture of youthful beauty. Dignity reposed in a massive crown of gilt set upon his head. But, alas, in plays, as in real life, pride often goeth before destruction.

In the play David is loved by and himself loves Michal, the daughter of King Saul. What more natural, therefore, than that she shall be among the first to welcome his return? This she did, indeed, and her arms went about him in a fond embrace. But May Buckley, the actress in the rôle of this lovelorn maiden, was for once too strenuous. In passing her arms about the neck of her lover she struck the helmet, and it fell to the stage with a crash.

Of course, the audience tittered—it always does on such occasions. But it is safe to say that neither Mr. Lorimer nor Miss Buckley was the least bit in sympathy with the mirth the incident provoked.

WHAT TO-DAY'S STARS WERE DOING IN OLD TIMES

WITH the revival of D'Ennery's drama, "The Two Orphans," uppermost in the minds of theatre patrons just now, it is interesting to take a retrospective glance over a list prepared with the assistance of Annie Irish, Clara Morris, and James O'Neill. This list tells of the parts played by some of our leading actors thirty years ago—the date of the first presentation of "The Two Orphans." Of these some are dead, and only a few of course are to be in the all star production.

Ada Rehan was appearing as Big Clemence in Augustin Daly's production of "L'Assommoir." Francis Wilson, then Frank Wilson, was Tufts in "An Unequal Match" at the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. John Drew was a member of the newly formed Daly Company. May Irwin and her sister Flora were doing songs and dances at Tony Pastor's Theatre on Broadway.

Annie Russell went to the West Indies, where she played the children rôles in a company that included Felix Morris, J. H. Gilmour and Tommy Russell. Jennie Yeamans was a Topsy in a revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Rose Coghlan appeared in Boucicault's drama, "Rescued," at Booth's Theatre. Henry E. Dixey was seen as Tom Bowline in "Pinafore." Mrs. Minnie Maddern-Fiske was playing the leading part in "The Messenger from Jarvis Section." Thomas Q. Seabrooke appeared as Bertie Cecil in "Cigarette."

Lillian Russell was singing ballads at Tony Pastor's. Richard Mansfield played a part in "Les Manteaux Noir" at the Standard Theatre. Maurice Barrymore was a member of the stock company at Wallack's. Nat Goodwin made a bit in "Hobbies" at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre with his impersonations of well-known actors. Effie Shannon had been playing the part of Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

E. M. Holland was at Wallack's. E. H. Sothern was a super of his father's company. Modjeska was drawing big houses at the Grand Opera House in "East Lynne." Charles Coghlan appeared at Wallack's as Felix Featherstone in Sidney Grundy's play, "The Snowball."

Julia Marlowe was with a juvenile "Pinafore" company. Robert Mantell was in England, playing the leading rôles in a company headed by Miss Wallis. Otis Skinner was seen in Bronson Howard's "Wives." De Wolf Hopper was playing a comedy part in "Our Daughters," which was presented by the Criterion Comedy Company. Richard Golden was a member of Rice's "Evangeline" company. Cora Tanner appeared in "The Danites." John T. Kelly was at Tony Pastor's. W. J. Ferguson was in Gilbert's "The Wedding March" at Abbey's Theatre.

Joseph Jefferson was appearing in a play called "Rip Van Winkle."

Lotta and Maggie Mitchell, now living in New York City, were starring in their repertoires. Mrs. Charles Walcot played at the Grand Opera House under Augustin Daly's management. Charles Walcot and Joseph Wheelock, Sr., were Mercutio and Romeo at Booth's Theatre. Mme. Janauschek played Mary Queen of Scots in New York. Agnes Booth appeared with John McCullough in "King John." Salvini appeared at Booth's under Maurice Grau's management.

Kitty Blanchard, now Mrs. McKee Rankin, the original Henriette in "The Two Orphans," appeared early during that year with Charlotte Cushman in "Meg Merriles." Jeffreys Lewis appeared as Esmeralda in "Notre Dame," at the old Fourteenth Street Theatre, Nov. 28, 1874, and afterward joined the Wallack company.

Clara Morris played "Camille" at the old Fourteenth Street Theatre on March 26 of that year, supported by Kate Claxton, Marie Wilkins, (the original Frocbard in "Two Orphans,") F. F. Mackay, and Frank Mayo.

Ed. Harrigan was starring with Harrigan and Hart. Tony Pastor was singing topical songs at Pastor's, in the Bowery. George Holland, the father of E. M. Holland, was leading comedian in the Wallack stock company. E. H. Sothern's father was etarring in "Lord Dundreary." C. Leslie Allen, father of Viola Allen, and now in her company, was a member of the Boston Theatre stock company.



MISS CLAXTON
As She Appeared as Louise in The Two Orphans at the old Union Square Theatre Thirty Years Ago.

KATE CLAXTON
As She Looks To-Day.

The Last Resort.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes the case of a young woman who has taken steps to prevent the use of her picture as a magazine advertisement, wherein she is represented in a bathtub with only one arm and her face visible. Nevertheless, this outraged young woman is informed in advance by the court of last resort that the offense of which she complains is not one of which the law can take cognizance, and that she cannot maintain an application for injunction or for damages. In which case she would seem to be justified in resorting to a horsewhip.

JAPANESE METHODS APPLIED BY AN AMERICAN ARTIST

Color Work Which Is Made Effective Because Foreign Suggestion Has Aided Native Originality.

THE Russo-Japanese war, according to the words of a woman whose first exhibition is now "on" at East Fortieth Street, was planned and carried through just to give her a chance. "Of course," she laughingly remarked, "people may talk about its being the independence of Korea and the aggression of the Russians, and all that. I believe that it was directly planned to bring my work before the public, which is now intensely interested in everything Japanesque, and of course that includes all forms of Japanese art.

"I don't mean to say," she went on, while she took the visitor about her brown study and showed here and there bits of Japanese painting, figure work, and landscape, "that I have opened the eyes of the American people, but just in my modest way I am adding to the eye opening."

"How did you come to take up your part of the task of bringing more vital interest into the work?" was asked.

"Last Summer I was staying at the same place with Yeto Genjiro. He is the Japanese artist who was the illustrator for Lafcadio Hearn's charming stories as well as the designer of the costumes and scenery for 'The Darling of the Gods.' Naturally being an artist, I was attracted by his work, particularly his illustrative work of flowers, which were all done in black and white; it occurred to me that his ideas in those directions might be made more effective by the introduction of color, and we talked the subject over until we had together formed a scheme of color work which has turned out most effectively, and is the reason for the present exhibition.

Seeking a New Art.

"Yeto Genjiro," she went on, "is now in Japan. He has gone back there to study Japanese art again with a new viewpoint. Before he studied it as a native; now he wants to see how it will affect him after his years in America. He wants to get our viewpoint as well as his own, look at Oriental suggestion through the eyes of Western interrogation, you might say.

"He sees, perhaps, as few of his race do, the incongruity of the modern Japanese art, which is neither one thing nor the other; if Japanese art stands for anything at all it stands for certain individual features which, if destroyed, simply destroy its entire character. Combine it with our ideas of line, pattern, arrangement, &c., and what is it?

"You know that the Japanese and Chinese people here who are of the cultured class complain that our Japanese dramas and Japanese stories are not true to life, that they are a combination, and really hurt them in their most tender and sensitive feelings."

Miss Theodosia Hawley, the artist, then turned to her own work, which is certainly unique and attractive.

"You will see," she remarked as she opened a big portfolio and took out drawing after drawing, each on the filmy rice paper, mounted on foglike maps of silvery gray or ecru tinted, pearl white, shimmery greens—suggestive shades for which we have no word in our language, "that I have not limited myself to the use of the flowers which are peculiarly Japanese. In Japan the artists are absolutely indifferent to the beauties of the flowers which we hold almost sacred, the rose and the lily, both of which they contend are rather crude. The flowers they prefer are the peony, the wistaria, the iris, azalea, lotus, morning glory, as well as the better known—to us—chrysanthemum, peach, plum, and cherry.

"Another thing we have to learn in dealing with Japanese art is the fact that the artist there holds the flower itself in little regard, that is, judging it from our standpoint—we, who hold the shape of the flower, its color, and popularity the essential features.

Perfecting the Technique.

"They rarely draw directly from the flower. As you know time is something which does not exist for them at all, and no amount of labor and no amount of time can be wasted, so they contend, if only the result is achieved.

"They go into a studio or into a class and take a flower, they draw time after time from that flower until their technique is perfect, but when they want to use that flower in their work, their professional work I might call it, they draw from memory, believing that in that way they catch the vague, illusive essence of the blossom, rather than the crude product of natural evolution which our artists are satisfied with.

"The result of this method is seen in their work; it is not the real flower that we see, but it is that and something more; it has got to be that, for their technique is singularly perfect, but besides that we have the soul of the blossom.

"When you look at the work of our best known flower painters and compare it with that of the Japanese artists you will see the difference immediately. You will note that while you tire of the painting often of the Western artists, having gathered all its beauty in one or two visits, the work of the Oriental on the contrary constantly grows in interest; you seem to see something more, something from the mind and eye of the painter."

The artist looked at a charming bit of Japanese scenery, vague ghostlike trees, a weird suggestion of sunset sky, and sighed, "the deeper you get into the study of Japanese art the more hopeless the knowledge of your own ignorance. It is so full of suggestion, everything is so elusive about it, but it is so fascinating.

Whistler's Debt to Japan.

"You know Whistler admitted constantly his own indebtedness to Japanese art, and as soon as you grow familiar with its peculiarities it is easy for you to discern its influence on his work. Then you take Manet of the modern French school; he, too, is a devotee, and in our own school there are men like Chase."

The charm of Miss Hawley's work is to the untrained its simplicity and its corresponding mental quality of serenity.

The pale colors against the backgrounds of mere tints, the single flower rising straight, slim, and tall from its outlined roots, the narrow panel effects which seem to concentrate and uplift the mind and eye, the almost ghostly purity of the blossoms, are all novel and interesting. After looking at them you feel rested; they are like the rooms in Japanese dwellings, the costumes of Japanese women, which, after our Western abundance, seem serenely satisfying through the elimination of the unnecessary.

"The difficulty about working on this rice paper," said Miss Hawley, "is in the fact that you cannot erase and cannot paint over it like you do in oils. Isn't that essentially Japanese, to be so sure of themselves when it comes to the last expression that they can use a medium for work which implies perfection?"

She took out a narrow sketch of Indian pipes which was like the first breath of Spring, another of a pink hollyhock on a grayish background, a few weeds that were delicately pretty, and lent themselves with grace to her treatment, two or three curving petals of the iris, a straggling szalea.

"I am going to call my exhibition 'Weeds and Wild Flowers;' you will see that I have used our native flowers, although, of course, many of them are Japanese, too, and I will drag in the lily, although I know that the Japanese do not share our admiration."

An Essential Distinction.

Miss Hawley was asked to express in a few words the essential distinction between the work of the Japanese flower painters and ours.

"I should say simply in the matter of line, space, and composition. Those are artistic terms and convey little to the lay mind, but you can see the difference by comparing the two.

"We usually follow nature, the Japanese make nature follow their ideas, which are immemorial and in the traditional art absolutely rigid. We paint flowers just as they are in a bowl, thrown on a table, in a tall vase, in the garden, with roots or without, without leaves or with them, arranged in fantastic clusters according to individual taste. The Japanese artist makes every leaf, every bud, every stamen, even, correspond to certain fixed rules. Perhaps you can get an idea better of the perfection of this when you study their trees and their gardens. In the latter they get the most wonderful idea of space in the most contracted limits, simply by so studying the proportion of everything that the result is phenomenal. When you realize that the exact position of every twig on a tree is the outcome of generations of arboreal culture, it is not so surprising that our attempts at gardening seem to them terribly crude.

"All this that wonderful man, Yeto Genjiro, told me, as well as many other interesting items of that kind.

"The Japanese artist looks on a flower in his gardening as a means to an end, as he does in his art of other kinds. It is to show the crevice in a rock that a bright scarlet blossom is put in startling nearness; it is to call attention to a tiny waterfall that a flowering shrub is placed in just the right angle to catch the eye.

Ideas of Space.

"In his idea of space the Japanese artist shows the peculiarity of his native art in a greater degree than in any other way. You will note this in his signature, which is always as carelessly placed apparently as that of the Anglo-Saxon artist, but it is in reality a part of the picture, and is always put at the proper angle and distance to be effective. The Japanese artist has different ways of writing his name, sometimes in a square, sometimes in a circle, and again in a pyramid, but always with an appreciation of values.

"If my work possesses any merit," went on Miss Hawley modestly, "it is because it is not a copy of Japanese work, as so many of the recent exhibitions have been. It is an original method of adapting Japanese methods to American work and American flowers. Therein lies its distinctive features. The galleries are full at present of copies, clever, it is true, but a copy is a copy, and until you put the creative original thought into the work it has only the value of a copy."

The talk then ranged to the subject of the Japanese flowers and the reasons for their special significance, what those who are versed in the Japanese art call the "selective faculty."

What was told about the chrysanthemum seemed to be of special interest.

Concerning the Chrysanthemum.

Although the chrysanthemum is usually thought of as a Japanese flower, it is in reality in China that it is first heard of. It flourished in China so far back that history keeps no record of its first appearance on the floral stage nor of its true antecedents and nativity. It is earlier than the Confucian philosophy, than the weird ceremonics and habits of Oriental life.

What the tulip has been to Holland the chrysanthemum has been and is to Japan, for there it is prized even more than in China. We are so familiar with it on screens, fans, pictures, kimonos, in lacquer, bronze, and water colors that we unconsciously look upon its many-petaled blossoms as significant of all the mystery and superstition of the Oriental world.

One of the most noted orders of the Japanese Empire is the "Imperial Order of the Chrysanthemum," a comparatively new one, founded only in 1876. This order consists of a star and collar hung about the neck by a ribbon, and is bestowed almost exclusively upon royalty, a distinguishing mark of the Mikado's favor and friendship, and so appreciated by the European recipients.

In Japan the chrysanthemum is known as the "kiku," and has the honor of being the official seal. It is said that the hilts of the swords forged by the Emperor Go Toba, who ascended the throne in 1186, were ornamented with chrysanthemums.

When the chrysanthemum fête is celebrated the land is covered with a mantle of loveliness. High and low unite in doing homage with gorgeous costumes, unique decorations, &c. This is one of the few times when the Empress is visible to the public eye, for, during this time she and her Court ladies are attired in wonderful garments, suitably embroidered or painted, and all official reserve is laid aside. It is in the processions of these fêtes that effigies of heroes and old-time gods are made entirely of the chrysanthemum blossoms, and the saki, or native wine, is showered with chrysanthemum blooms, so as to keep evil away during the year, according to an accepted belief.

All this interesting information was inspired by the sight of a single big-hesded, long-stemmed chrysanthemum on a thick cream backgronnd—the last picture in a most interesting and original exhibition.

FRANCES HEMPSTEAD.

ART AT BARGAIN PRICES

Scenes in the Picture Gallery of a Big Department Store.

IN the opinion of many artists a department store picture gallery lacks atmosphere. Possibly it does, reckoning from a National Academy standpoint, but they manage to sell pictures there, and thus create another kind of atmosphere which the most finical artist cannot afford to despise.

Aside from its commercial aspect, the department store picture gallery has notable features. The most interesting is not the pictures; it is the people. That statement conveys no disparagement of art. The pictures are all right. In most instances they are creditable examples of the painter's skill, tagged (many of them) with notices of honorable mention and even first and second prizes awarded in Salons at home and abroad. But notwithstanding their artistic excellence, the pictures cannot compete with the sightseers in point of interest.

That is because the visitors are mostly women. Women are always interesting, no matter where or when you find them, but somehow their virtues and idiosyncrasies take fire when brought into the neighborhood of a picture gallery, and they shine with a phosphorescent glow. Even academy exhibitions do not present them in quite so glaring a light. There is an air of reserve in the academy and museum that holds most women in check. They are afraid to let themselves go. The art department of a dry goods store imposes no such restraint. It has an atmosphere of intimate distances and social possibilities. One woman who has recently contracted the picture gallery habit thus felicitously phrases the spirit of the place:

"I always feel so 'homey' here," she said. "I am never afraid of some learned critic in 'specs' coming along and ordering me to buy a picture or to move on. I feel that I am privileged to dawdle and dawdle and nose around to my heart's content."

And that is what most of them do. They dawdle and nose around. In the end they buy pictures, but they do a tremendous amount of dawdling and nosing before they get around to it. It is while thus loitering that women commit their artistic sins. Few of them know anything about pictures. And anyway they have not come down town primarily to study art. Advertised bargains in notions and white goods was the lodestone that attracted them thither, and they have wandered into the picture gallery to find relief from the tension of shopping. Usually they amuse themselves by asking questions. Sometimes they put their queries to the clerks, sometimes to each other. Usually the replies elicited from the clerks are more accurate, but the mutual information bureau is productive of more ingenious suggestions.

"I can't make out," said one man, "where these people get their queer ideas. Half my life has been spent in picture galleries, public and private, in one capacity or another. I thought I was pretty well acquainted with the foibles of the crowd, but I find that art of the department-store variety brings out an entirely new set of fancies.

Frequent Changes Demanded.

"One thing worth mentioning is the partiality of the mob for new pictures. All of our regular visitors regard frequent changes as an evidence of material prosperity. If we don't make a clean sweep of old stock about once in six months our customers think that our pictures are not up to the mark. For that reason we sometimes relegate to back rooms and dark corners pictures whose merits entitle them to a conspicuous position in any exhibition.

"I have in mind one picture that was the victim of such eccentric behavior. It was the work of an American artist. The subject was a vineyard scene. Many figures were represented, but most of them were dwarfed by the girl in the foreground who was dressed in a frock of flaming red. The work was clever, and our buyer had expected it to be a good seller. On the contrary, it proved an excellent hanger-on. Finally it took on the character of a regular hoodoo. Visitors regarded the girl in red doubtfully. 'I wonder why on earth they keep that thing on view so long,' was the universal comment. 'The picture can't be worth much or they would have sold it by this time.' After a while they took to adding, 'I don't think they keep good pictures here anyway.' That was the signal for chucking the girl in red. Sales had actually fallen off as a result of her staying qualities, so we had to get rid of her. There seemed no possibility of selling her in legitimate trade, so we simply packed her up and sent her on to our store in another city.

"But notwithstanding the crowd's aversion to a shop that carries a line of apparently unsalable goods, it has been found good policy to hold one or more pictures indefinitely. These permanent attractions must be striking in design and execution. For more than two years we have had hanging on our walls a stirring battle scene. The picture could have been sold many times over, but to all inquiries as to price we have replied that it was not for sale. That answer in time bore fruit. In some way the word was passed along that the house valued the painting too highly to part with it, and it drew crowds of sightseers. Still, those fixtures need to be few in number and of excellent workmanship, else they, too, will excite suspicion, and will finally go the pace of the girl in red.

Bargain Days for Art.

"Bargain day is another feature of a department store picture gallery that is missing in other institutions. It is seldom that we advertise a sale of marked-down pictures. When we do we have an opportunity to see just what influences sometimes induce possible patrons to dabble in art. A queer example of the unexpected booming of a picture was noted at our last big sale. There was a terrific scramble, and somehow in the crush one of our best pictures passed through the greater part of the day unnoticed. We could not understand the neglect. It had been hung conspicuously, and described at length in the catalogue, but still it drew from the crowd scarcely a passing glance. But late in the afternoon a woman came along who appreciated its good points. She saw more in it possibly than even the artist had intended anybody to see. The scene represented the outside of a church on a snowy day. On the steps sat a woman asking alms of the worshippers as they came out. Unquestionably there was much pathos in the picture, and somehow it all went straight to that woman's heart.

"She stopped before the picture, and after studying it a while, began to cry. That demonstration drew the crowd. In less than five minutes that corner of the room was filled with people lined up ten deep, trying to find out what the woman was crying about. Nobody found out, I believe, but she worked up interest in the picture. From puzzling over her the bystanders took to puzzling over the canvas, hoping to discover the connection between the two. Before the excitement died down half a dozen customers had made inquiries as to price, and if the picture had not already been offered at a certain figure we could have raised the original terms 50 per cent.

"The woman who cried is not the only person I have seen let her emotions run away with her in this picture gallery. A funny thing in that line happened one day last week. We had then, hanging near the middle of the south wall, a picture of a Mayday dance. I had never given much thought to the painting myself, but it aroused one idler to strenuous action. She was the funniest-looking old lady you ever saw. Her clothes seemed prehistoric, and she wore them in antiquated style. In spite of her age the story of that picture appealed to her, and the first thing any of us knew she had gathered up her old brown skirt in both hands and had begun to test the agility of her toes. Presently they limbered up amazingly, and away went the old lady, whirling around in front of that picture, doing fancy stunts that would teach a dancing master a few lessons in graceful movement. She kept it up for two or three minutes and would probably be dancing yet if the floorwalker hadn't taken a hand in the exercise and led her away.

Historical Subjects Popular.

"Another thing I have noticed about department store art galleries is the predilection of the visitors for historical subjects. If artists who aspire to reach this class of patronage would only study their public they would find that their shortest cut to fortune is through a forest of George Washingtons and Napoleon Bonapartes. If worked into some famous battle or treaty they are especially interesting, yet, done as mere men, they are a potent attraction. Portrait work, however, is not popular with our customers, and unless the subject holds public attention in his own right it is hardly worth while to put him on canvas for the trade.

"When it comes to morals, department store art students mount to a high place. Few thefts are attempted, and those are mostly in the section where cheap copies and illustrations are thrown around in help-yourself style. In fact, about the only time we ever have any real trouble with our customers is when they find themselves dissatisfied with a picture and wish their money refunded. We do not like to do that, but frequently the grumblers urge an objection so valid that we feel bound to yield, so by a little giving and taking on either side we manage to slide over even those crucial instances with but little friction."

SOME BATONS WORTH HAVING.

BATONS wielded by famous orchestra conductors have a value nowadays apart from their intrinsic worth. They have entered the list of collectors' specialties and would sell at a high figure if put on the market and auctioned off properly. Those who aspire to possess them, are, as a rule, small-fry musicians, chiefly conductors. Somehow they fancy that their own circumscribed talents might blossom into real genius through the association, and their efforts to secure a number of consecrated batons are most strenuous.

A baton, to be desirable from the collector's standpoint, must possess one of two virtues—it must have been the property of a popular conductor or it must have done duty on some red-letter operatic or symphonic occasion. The second condition presupposes the first, because at most gala performances the conductor is a man of previous achievements. Hence a baton that has figured in a star musical event acquires double importance in the eyes of the collector.

If the famous batons now in New York were to be passed in review probably the prize would be awarded to the magic wand wielded by Conductor Hertz of "Parsifal" fame. Mr. Hertz might have done much for himself in a financial way if he had realized his opportunities. If he had been willing to place commercialism on a level with art he could have made a mint of extra money this season by selling souvenir batons. Their christening, it is true, might have interfered slightly with the progress of the music, but what of that?

The batons used by Signor Mancinelli in extracting from his orchestral forces those dulcet strains for which he is famous are in demand, and he has received many letters requesting the gift of a "Romeo and Juliet" or a "Faust" baton. Two seasons ago the baton that led Paderewski's opera, "Manru," to a tragic end was an object of veneration. Had not its owner been above sordid consideration he might have received a tremendous price for it while the Paderewski fever was raging. Another conductor who could make a good thing out of selling batons is Theodore Thomas, who gets many requests for his batons.

But, unfortunately, the men of power among orchestra leaders have the inconvenient habit of forming an attachment for the batons with which they beat their way up to glory. Still it is possible, by means of cajoling, sometimes to gain possession of the coveted treasures. One woman, who has conducted a number of singing classes as well as a juvenile orchestra in this city, has in her collection thirty batons with a history. She picked them up here and in Europe. Most of them she considers too precious for ordinary use, but the one she uses in public is a baton that was flourished by Walter Damrosch several years ago at an especially brilliant performance of "Lohengrin." The stick itself is in nowise extraordinary, but somehow it has brought luck to the woman conductor, and although she has others commemorative of more important occasions, she likes this particular mascot best of all.

This scrimmage for celebrated batons is induced solely by a spirit of hero worship. A baton good enough for ordinary purposes can be bought first-hand for 50 cents. It is a plain stick of white holly and seldom is used on dress occasions. After rising above that modest price the purchaser may mount by 50-cent intervals all the way up to $75. The expensive variety is made of ebony and has an ivory handle and solid gold trimmings, but even this splendor can be improved by the addition of a few precious stones, which are sometimes thrown in for good measure. The demand for the really expensive batons is small—except on special occasions, when they come in handy for presentation purposes.

A DEEP MYSTERY.

PETER DONOVAN came over from Ireland fifty years ago, settled on a small farm up the State, and raised a large family of children. One of his sons came to New York City and prospered in business, and not long ago sent for his old father to come and spend his remaining days in comfort and leisure here in the city. Accordingly the old man sold his farm and came on. His son's family was strange to him, and for a time he was a little suspicious of everything. Gradually, however, he gained confidence, and concluded that the family could be trusted. One day about two weeks after his arrival he took from his pocket a thick leather wallet bound with long leather thongs tied at the ends. These he carefully untied and began slowly to unwind. Round and round went his hand seven times before the wallet was free. Then from the inside he took out a brass trunk check, held it up so that all could see, and asked bluntly: "Phat is thot? The mon at the other ind tould me to give ut to yez!"

NEGLECTED WORKS OF ART

ON THE western edge of Central Park a number of buildings have been erected which have more or less importance to New York. Here diverse interests find a centre. The Natural History Museum is adding a section in the rear of the stately front on Seventy-seventh Street. Churches are being finished, the school of the Society of Ethical Culture is in operation, two meeting houses for Christian Scientists are open, and the list of hotels and apartment houses is long. But there is a frontage between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets that remains unadorned by an edifice whose foundations are already laid; this is the proposed new home for the Historical Society.

The old building on Second Avenue opposite St. Mark's has long been a scandal in a city so large and wealthy as ours. It might do for a town of as many hundred thousands in population as New York has millions, but it is doubtful if a city of half a million, having the public spirit one sees in ordinary American towns, would acquiesce in allowing it to remain as it is, with objects of great value crowding its walls, obstructing its passages, and vegetating in such conditions as to prevent the proper installation of its treasures of art. One can readily imagine the Chicago man or the Bostonian, the Philadelphian or Cincinnatian wrinkling the nose of scorn at such a proof of feeble civic pride, when they see the new building halted for lack of funds. The costly land is there, the foundations have been laid at an expense of about $70,000, and there is a sum of $100,000 in bank. But the needs of the society to erect the main central body of the edifice are four times that sum. Until $400,000 is available, it would be useless to carry further the plans of Messrs. York & Sawyer, the architects.

The region westward of Central Park is rapidly assuming a physiognomy of its own. The Sixty-seventh Street Studios are to have a second building alongside. The Geographical Society has its home on Manhattan Square, north of the Natural History Museum. The Circle at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street may have as a memorial to the late Andrew H. Green a gateway with columned semi-circle for one entrance to Central Park. The location for the Historical is well chosen, since there is every reason to believe that organizations gain by occupying the same general district in a great city. There is, in fact, something more than chance in the clustering together of clubs in the quarter between Fifth and Seventh Avenues and Fortieth and Fiftieth Streets. City life is one constant struggle with engagements, and the saving of half an hour, or, indeed, of ten minutes, in the time necessary to reach a place makes a great difference to the hurried citizen. Many people belong to a number of clubs, and find it very convenient to have them within reasonable distance of each other. In the same way a person holding memberships in a number of societies and museums is more likely to find time to visit them if they are not too far apart.

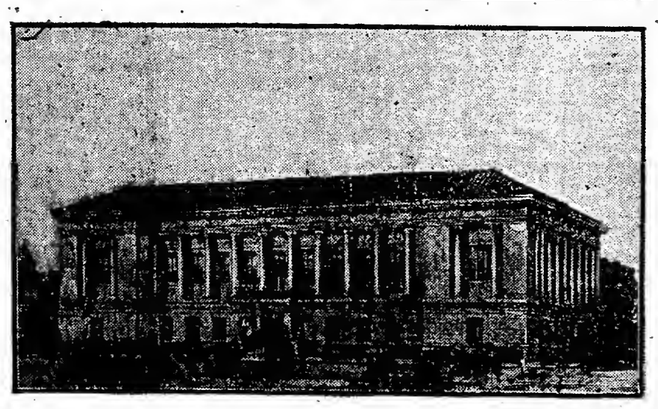
A visit to the Historical on Second Avenue is enough to give one the blues. The pictures are wretchedly lighted, and it would be untrue to say that they are hung at all—crammed any-which-way into quarters unworthy of ordinary works of art would be a description of the treatment accorded them. As one ascends the stairs to the queer little garret rooms containing the old masters and primitives, two portraits by Gerard Terborch may be detected by a keen eye in such a position as to preclude a good view of them unless there is a strong morning light—and unless one sits down on the stair to get one's face on a level with the pictures. This is not an exceptional matter at all; everywhere one finds curious or valuable pictures in out-of-the-way places, skied so high that a ladder should be provided, or else planted so low that one has to sit on the floor to examine them. The Bryan collection contains a goodly proportion of old copies ascribed to masters, and some originals so terribly harmed by cleaning or by the air from heaters as to have lost their quality. But many are of the best, such as the portrait of the Princess Margarita, obtained in 1808 by R. W. Meade, United States Consul at Cadiz, a picture having the cold, almost angry look, the irregular features, the strange headdress and narrow bodice of this well-known Infanta, of whom Velasquez painted many likenesses, and his pupils and copyists many duplicates. The "Crucifixion," by Mantegna, is a picture worthy of an alcove to itself, and the two little panels assigned to Simone Memmi are delightful examples of primitive painting. Mr. Bryan himself set great store by an early picture of the "Birth and Resurrection of Christ," in compartments, attributing it to the 'prentice hand of Raphael Sanzio, and putting a stop to discussion by saying: "Only the inexperienced and the uncultivated fail to trace in them the pencil of the divine Raphael." In any event, it is a charming little primitive.

Among the Rubenses the figure of Saint Catherine is a fine example, while some of the other pictures attributed to him appear to be copies or were done by his pupils. Among the Van Dycks the "Portrait of a Lady" has the inner light that betrays the original. Netcher, Tenjers, Boi, Jan Steen, Fyt, Van Goyen, Cuyp, Peter Lely, Rigaud, Greuze, Tournière, Chardin, Decamps—there are many pictures here deserving of a better fate. And they are merely one part of a singularly varied collection for the society relating to the history of New York and the United States, few of which can be set off to advantage by adequate light and proper disposition.

On the side of archaeology, the conditions are perhaps worse. The admirable Abbott collection of Egyptian antiquities are condemned to a few cases, among which the bulky mummies of sacred bulls are the most prominent without being the most interesting exhibits. The carved and inscribed slabs from Nineveh have to be consigned to a basement where they are rarely seen, yet the Metropolitan Museum might well consider such antiquities a rare addition to its treasures. Even the books have overflowed the space available, and there is so little room left that a sudden increase in the number of those using the library would be awkward. The Marié miniatures given by the family of the late Peter Marié to the society have not been placed for lack of space.

To this gorged condition of the old historical building one must add the drawback of danger from fire, since the period when it was built was one in which singular ideas were entertained as to the building that will not burn. Fortunately, it stands on a corner, and is accessible in case of fire in the neighborhood, but it would be foolish to suppose that the contents are safe. If a fire should gain headway inside, few if any of these objects—pictures, antiquities, old charts and manuscripts, rare Colonial books—are likely to be saved.

In the new building as it will look when fully carried out, the entrance hall on the street floor will lead directly to an auditorium with a seating capacity of 400, above which on the second floor will be the reading room, adjoined on the left by book stacks reaching from basement to roof, occupying the southwest corner. Here the 130,000 volumes belonging to the society will be arranged and additional room allowed in the basement to take 110,000 more. The main floor will have a small lecture room and galleries for special collections. The second floor embraces two large galleries for pictures and sculpture in the wings, to be built later, as well as ample museum space on the central front overlooking the Park. In the roof are the skylights for the picture galleries and some rooms for special studies. The building will be fireproof so far as iron, brick, terra cotta, and stone can make it, and stand free on all sides from other buildings. In its quiet and large style of architecture it will add a greatly needed touch of beauty to the long side of Central Park on the west.



PROPOSED BUILDING FOR THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CENTRAL PARK WEST.

But all this must wait until funds are available to carry on the edifice. As the Building Committee seems to have reached the end of its rope by providing site and foundations, might it not be well to ask the city for aid, with the understanding that the collections be open to the public on certain days of the week and on Sunday afternoons and holidays, placing the Historical Museum in line with the Metropolitan and the Museum of Natural History?

The society has shown its zeal in what it has already accomplished and may well appeal to the city for sufficient money to make it a semi-public institution. Considering its size, New York has comparatively few places where the public can always find works of art, and, with the exception of the slender collection of portraits in the City Hall, none where historical objects are on view. There are many curious and interesting things belonging to the past of the city hidden away in the old shell on Second Avenue which would find a place in the new edifice and prove instructive. Moreover, collections and single gifts in the line of our National and municipal history would be offered to the society if their present owners could hope that they would be so placed as to be seen.

CHARLES DE KAY.

NEW YORK THE WORLD'S GREATEST FLOWER MARKET

All Parts of the Country Supplied and Large Shipments Made to "The Sunny South."

"NO really good flowers come from the so-called 'land of flowers,'" remarked a florist the other day when some one asked him "how roses that come from the South were packed." This florist, who is one of the most experienced and wealthiest in New York, is very much disgusted when people say anything about his or anybody else getting flowers "from the South." If you think the flowers come from there when you begin to interview this "floral magnate," you don't think so when he has finished telling you a few things.

"Everybody seems to think that we must get our flowers from the far South, where the sun shines forever. It makes me tired. You may not believe it, but you can't get the perfect specimens from natural growth. They may be beautiful at first, but they won't last a day. One morning they are beautiful and fragrant, the next they are withered, utterly useless, and ugly.

"Only three or four days ago I made a large shipment to a town in Southern California, the land that you read about as being so plentiful in flowers that the ground is literally covered with them. Yet the people out there seem glad enough to get some orchids grown within forty miles of damp, snowy, foggy, cold old New York."

It is, indeed, a fact, as the flower dealer says, that most people think of the finest flowers as coming from a land of perpetual sunshine. But the fallacy of such an opinion is easily proved by a canvass of the florists' shops along Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Most of the flower dealers agree heartily with the man who said it "made him tired" to hear of flowers coming from the South.

At present New York City is considered by experts to be the greatest flower market in the world. Every day thousands of dollars' worth of business is done in orchids, roses, violets, and hundreds of other varieties of flowers. Men have risen from poverty to wealth in a few years by trading in only one kind of flower. Though the local trade, of course, is the chief support of the trade, there is an enormous amount of shipping done. Flowers raised near New York City go to Southern California, to Texas, sometimes to Cuba and Bermuda, and not seldom to the capitals of England and France.

American Beauty roses particularly are raised here in greater perfection than they can be raised abroad. The growers here seem to be more versed in their science. The climate can have nothing to do with it, for all the growing is done in hothouses where the outside temperature has no effect. But whatever the reason is, the calls from across the water for American flowers are becoming more numerous every month.

Grown Near the City.

The finest flowers in the world, the violets, roses, orchids, and carnations that make up the wonderful floral pieces at fashionable functions, are grown in the immediate vicinity of this city. While the snow, rain, and frost are fighting for supremacy and everybody is cursing the weather, the delicate flowers sprout and grow to full perfection in the glass covered pits just as they would grow if the climate hereabouts were like that of Florida or Southern California. The flower growers around New York have become famous all over the country, as is proved by the steady increase in exportations. Whether it be tall green palms or delicate pink carnations that the "provincials" want, they have found that the place to get them is New York City.

Only a week or two ago a certain Broadway florist shipped a huge box of roses to Austin, Texas, where all the year there is not a week of such weather as has prevailed in New York for months. The Texan who wanted the best roses was willing to pay the big price, about $18 a dozen, in order to get the New York variety. In his letter to the florist, after saying what flowers he wanted, he added a postscript:

"The Texas flowers are all right out of doors—and I think I'll let 'em stay there."

Nothing could better illustrate the extent of the flower trade here than the fact that it is very hard to find a "flower farm" where more than one variety is grown. Almost in sight of the Hudson River, on the Jersey shore, there are immense greeneries devoted each to a special flower. Probably in this lies the explanation of the rare perfection reached by the growers around New York. Every one of them is a specialist. Just as an ear specialist can administer to the ills of the ear better than can the general practitioner, so can a man who grows nothing but violets produce better violets than a man who divides his attention among all sorts of flowers.

A Standard of Judgment.

The chief characteristic of the American roses—the feature that makes them wanted in England very often—is the length of the stem. That is the standard of judging the quality of a rose. Every expert in growing them seeks to perfect a method by which he can make a stem a little longer than has ever been grown before. English growers, even the best of them, have not been able to equal their American rivals in this stem contest. That is why the ships that come up from the sea bring orders from London for American Beauty roses.

Naturally the packing of flowers that are to go across the Atlantic is an all-important point. It doesn't make any difference how fine the roses are when they start if they are not in proper condition "when they get there." Naturally the florists have kept to the front in every branch of knowledge of their trade, and the packing of flowers has been reduced to what might be called an exact science. There are few basic principles, such as the one that requires the bloom itself to be kept perfectly dry. The stem and the green leaves jutting out from it may be moist, but never the bloom. Sometimes a lining of ice is put in the bottom of the box, so that the air may be kept cool. But the flowers must not come into actual contact with the ice. It is almost unnecessary to add that flowers bound for Europe are always sent on the fastest boats possible.

There are exceptions to all rules; sometimes flowers are shipped from England here. When the Duke of Marlborough was married to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt he brought over with him a most magnificent bouquet of orchids. It was made by the court gardener, the royal gardener, or some such august personage, and packed with the greatest of care. At the wedding it was the object of much admiration.

The florists who have New York shops do not grow their own flowers—or most of them don't. The growers are independent. They supply the shops, whence the flowers are shipped to a Fifth Avenue residence or to a city 2,000 miles away with equal ease.

THROUGH THE RYE.

If a body take a toddy
Just to make him spry,
And the toddy make him noddy,
Need a body lie?

Oh, a body acts but shoddy
Boldly to his wife defy;
Tell the body he got soddy
Jagging through the ryo!

E. F. B.

MORE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROADS TO DEVELOP CANADA'S RESOURCES

Grand Trunk Will Own the First of Those to be Built, But Others Will Follow Within a Short Time in Order to Meet the Imperative Needs of the Prosperous Western Provinces.

By Cyrus C. Adams.

THE stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada ratified on March 8 last in London the agreement made with the Canadian Government to extend a new railroad across the continent. All the details had previously been arranged between the Government and the company. The agreement has still to be ratified by the Dominion Parliament and the Government has no doubt that its policy will be fully indorsed and that within the next five years there will be a second Canadian railroad from sea to sea.

This is the largest and most important railroad project that has come to the front for some years. It is no promoter's scheme, for the Government proposes not only to back the enterprise, but also to build a part of the line. To sum up the whole matter in a few words, we may say that the Canadian Government agrees to build the railroad from Moncton, N. B., to Quebec and Winnipeg; the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad Company, the new corporation formed by the Grand Trunk interests, agrees to construct the railroad from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast at Port Simpson or Bute Inlet, and also a northern branch to Dawson, in the Klondike; the company agrees that the construction of its part of the line shall be completed within five years; the railroad company will equip and operate the entire line under a financial arrangement with the Government that has been accepted as fair to both parties.

If Port Simpson becomes the Pacific terminus of the road the length of the line will be approximately 3,554 miles, of which 3,368 miles is to be built. The route is considerably north of the Grand Trunk Road, and as it will not use any part of that route, the line will be entirely new except for a stretch of less than 200 miles. The estimated cost, not including the Klondike branch, is $81,000,000, but this is only a rough approximation and a sum over $100,000,000 is to be provided, more than one-half of which will be furnished by the railroad company.

Engineering Problems Solved.

In the past twelve years Canada has expended about $5,000,000 studying and mapping the great mountain region north of Kicking Horse Pass, through which the Canadian Pacific reaches the Western ocean. The conditions of carrying a new route across the mountains are therefore very well known, and no unsolved engineering problems confront the new enterprise. It is certain that one or the other of two passes will be utilized according as Port Simpson or Bute Inlet is selected as the Pacific terminus. If the prize falls to Port Simpson the lowest known pass through the Rocky Mountains will be utilized. If Bute Inlet is chosen for the terminus the route will be carried through Indian Pass further south, where a somewhat steeper gradient will be required. Explorations have shown conclusively that these two are the best of all the passes.

Whether Port Simpson or Bute Inlet will be chosen is an interesting question and illustrates the geographical considerations that enter into the selection of ports for great trunk railroads. There is not much to choose between the passes leading to these points, for though the gateway to Port Simpson is only 2,000 feet above sea level, the other, opening toward Bute Inlet, is only 800 feet higher at its summit. The route to Bute Inlet is a little shorter than that to Port Simpson.

Local Conditions Equal.

The local conditions at both places are about equally good. They have both good natural harbors. Bute Inlet, however, being further south, suffers from the disadvantage of being further away from Yokohama and Shanghai, the great ports of east Asia. On the other hand, it is near enough to Vancouver and Victoria to make use of those important posts as its entrepôts in the Pacific trade. Port Simpson has the advantage of being nearer to China, but it has the disadvantages of being directly opposite the stormy Dixon entrance where the Pacific is often in a state of great disturbance, and of being too far away to use conveniently the facilities of Vancouver and Victoria in the Australian trade. Thus there are points of favor and objection in both cases, but the chances seem to be that Port Simpson will be chosen and will become a very important city.

Two Other Roads Planned.

It may seem strange that two other transcontinental railroad projects have been actually under contemplation in Canada, and one of them will probably be carried out in a few years. The Canadian

new railroads, which was met at first by the construction of branches and small independent lines, and has now culminated in the demand for a new transcontinental railroad.

A Record of Progress.

The value of the Canadian foreign trade has more than doubled in the past eight years. Its population has increased about one-fourth in the past twelve years. Foreign settlers have been scattering over the plains at the average rate of about 50,000 a year for the past three years, most of them going to the wheat-growing districts, and others seeking regions that are best adapted for dairying, ranching, or mixed farming. The wonderful development of the Western prairies in the past five years, the opening of thousands of new farms every year, are the largest factors in Canada's present prosperity and in the rivalry of railroad building.

The part of the prairie lands perfectly available for towns and farms which is now being settled is almost wholly included in the Province of Manitoba and the Territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Athabasco also has fine wheat lands, but they are a reserve that will not be utilized till all the territory nearer the great markets is occupied. A few months ago the Canadian Land Office issued new editions of its survey maps, showing that more than four-fifths of the

have gained some undeserved notoriety since they came to Canada, are living between Saskatoon and Prince Albert, in the Rosthern district.

Many persons who heard of the remarkable pilgrimags of the Doukhobors in the early snows of Winter before last imagined that the whole of this sect that had come to Canada in 1889 took part in this advance on Winnipeg. This fact is that not one Doukhobor in ten knew anything about it till it was all over. A small colony of them had settled in the Yukon district of Assiniboia, and it was they who, in a crazy fit of fanaticism, made so much trouble for the Dominion authorities. The great majority of them, however, live in the Rosthern district, and, although they came to the country practically destitute, no colony has made more rapid progress. Many of them already have bank accounts, and no better horses, cattle, or wheat fields are to be found in Saskatchewan than those of the Spirit Wrestlers.

The immigration into this great land of wheat and cattle is becoming larger every year. It jumped from 31,900 in 1898 to 49,149 in 1901, and last year it was over 122,000. In the fiscal year ended in June last the declared value of the settlers' effects brought into the country was over $6,000,000. The influx, large as it was, is still almost lost to view when scattered over the almost illimitable expanses of the



REAPING WESTERN CANADA'S HARVEST



area of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta has now been surveyed and is open to settlers.

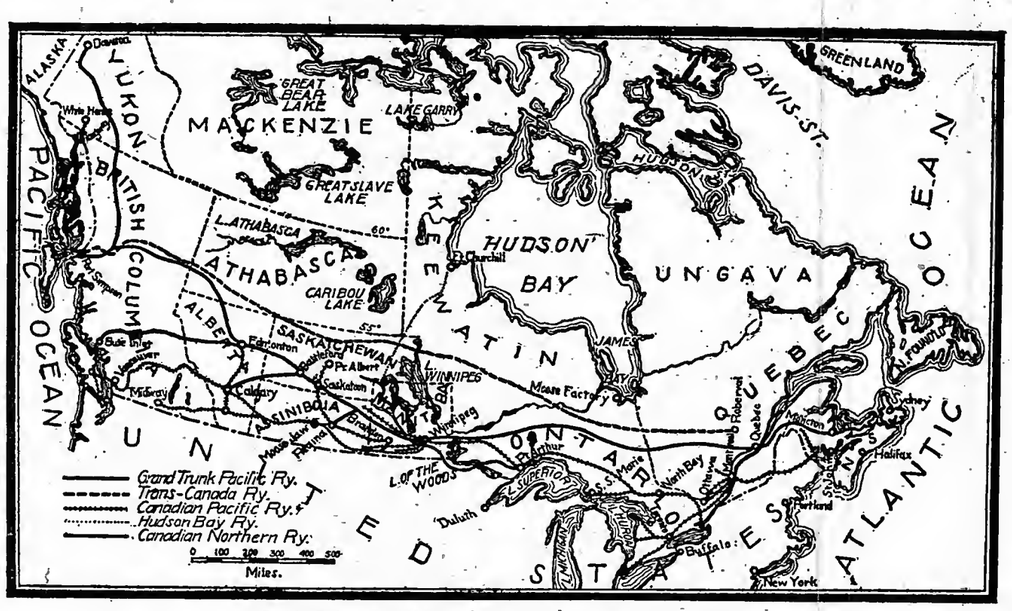
We have little idea till we think it over what a vast domain has been opened for homesteads in these surveyed lands. The grassy prairie spreads away over 193,000 square miles, an area twice as large as Great Britain; and this does not include the large region of open grass land near the Rocky Mountains in the Northwest which will be turned by the plowshare later.

All this vast prairie was once the bottom of a great inland sea far larger than any of our existing lakes, and for many thousands of years the sea floor has been prepared to become one of the great sources of the world's supply of bread. Long after the retreat of the glacial ice the country became drier, and gradually Lake Agassiz disappeared. Nearly all parts of the old lake bed are covered with black alluvium of great depth and the richest quality. The best of the wheat fields are those that yield "Manitoba No. 1 hard," a quality of grain that is equaled only on our own and a few other of the most highly favored wheat regions.

The wheat lands extend westward as far as the meridian of Moosejaw, in Assiniboia, where the country becomes drier and the cattle region begins. Sheep and cattle, chiefly on large ranches, are the chief industries from Moosejaw to the western limits of Alberta, but general farming is becoming very important in Western Alberta anywhere within reach of the irrigation lines that have been led down the eastern slopes of the mountains; thus Alberta is supplying more and more breadstuffs, as well as meats, to the thousands of miners among the western mountains, who, as yet, are their best customers.

Government Land Free.

It requires considerable capital to buy and stock ranches and to purchase irrigated lands, and so Alberta is not the country for the thousands of poor men, with their families, who are flocking into the country.



CANADA, A LAND OF ENDLESS POSSIBILITIES.

MORE WAYS THAN ONE.

A LARGE, amiable-looking German came across the Brooklyn Bridge, his wife on his arm, and his children—a tow-headed boy and a flaxen-haired girl—following behind. At the head of Park Place they separated, the man and his wife going down the south side and the two children down the north side. Papa and mamma started up the stairs leading to the up-town elevated platform on their side of the street, and the two children started up the stairs leading to the same platform on their side.

Suddenly papa seemed to realize the fact that the children were not with him. He spied them mounting the stairs across the street, and gesticulating wildly, shouted:

"Lena! Heenie! Come ofer here. This is the vay oop."

"No, papa," shouted back the little girl; "this is the way up."

"Lena," shouted mamma, "you hear your fadder say this is the vay oop!"

Without more words the children descended the stairs, crossed the street, and followed papa and mamma up the stairs they were mounting. When they got to the platform papa looked about him, and as a great light dawned upon him, he turned to his little family and said:

"Vy! Both vays vas the vay oop!"

ELECTRICAL MARVELS IN UNCLE SAM'S PRINTING OFFICE

Government Equipment Complete in Every Detail and Staff Capable of Meeting Any Emergency.

ONE who wishes to see the marvels which electricity can perform, to note the industrial revolution which it is producing, and at the same time to see the biggest and most up-to-date printing office in the world should visit the Government Printing Office in Washington, where all of these things are combined.

Here under a single roof are more than 600 electric motors alone, driving various kinds of machinery. It is doubtful if any other establishment in the whole world equals this in mere numbers, let alone in human being to comprehend.

Yet when one watches great electrically driven presses controlled by a touch, elevators with heavy loads sent speeding to and fro by pushing a button, or heating devices regulated to the niceties of just keeping a pot of glue warm or of melting solder, the simplicity of it all becomes its most wonderful feature.

Before one can fairly realize the importance of the part which electricity plays in the work of the Government Printing Office it is necessary that he should get an idea of the size of the establishment itself, and of the variety of its product. The building covers a plot 175 feet in width and 408 feet long. The output consists of almost every kind of printed matter known to the trade. It includes the voluminous Congressional Record, The Patent Office Gazette, swarms of departmental bulletins, sent out by the thousands daily; copies of every bill or resolution introduced in either branch of Congress, and reports of all sorts.

Papers and pamphlets are issued by the millions, bound books by the hundred thousands. There are departments for typesetting, for stereotyping, electrotyping, printing, and binding. With but a single exception electricity is the sole power used in every department either for driving machinery or for the heating of tools or materials. This exception is found in the foundry section, where gas is used to melt the stereotyping metal.

Over the six acres of actual working space are scattered more than 600 electric motors, besides the scores and scores of other electric appliances. Nearly all of these motors, as well as the dynamos which supply the building with current, were made by one concern, the Crocker-Wheeler Company of Ampere, N. J. The largest of the motors is of 100 horse power. The smallest is of one-sixth horse power. There are many of these small motors, each taking only a little more current than a couple of incandescent lamps require.

Source of the Power.

The source of the power is a building in a court where four Crocker-Wheeler generators are installed, capable of producing combinedly 2,170 horse power under ordinary demands, or a quarter more if necessary. Here also are the necessary boilers, engines, pumps, and switchboards.

The power building itself measures 112 by 134 feet, and its capacity is greater than that of many a central power station in good-sized towns. All of its power is required for cutting wax have their blades warmed by the electric current.

Throughout the establishment electricity is the ready slave of every one. Whatever steam and gas and coal could do it does, and its ability to do all of these things with facility, economy, and handiness is here fully demonstrated. When one considers the magnitude of the office, the bewildering maze of wires required to carry the electricity to every part, the multitude of machines and devices, it seems as if the whole were almost too complicated for any other departments. These are strong enough to carry the heaviest "forms" of type and have platforms 6½ feet by 4 feet to accommodate large chases.

Electricity not only runs these "lifts," but controls them. A workman has merely to push a button when he wants a lift. If it is disengaged it comes to him automatically, stopping and lighting a lamp when it gets to his floor. So long as he keeps the door open no one else can disturb the car, nor can they control it in any way after he has closed the door and pushed a button to send it to some particular floor until it has performed its mission, been unloaded, and dismissed. Up and down all day go the lifts, carrying forms, from which the electrically driven presses turn out 60,000 to 70,000 pounds of printed matter every day.

The Yearly Output.

The yearly output of the Government Printing Office costs $6,500,000. It would represent much more than that in a commercial office. It covers 210,000 reams of ordinary paper, flat or in rolls, and something like 10,000 reams of fine, coated book paper for better work. Three million sheets of card and Bristol board and thousands of reams of other sorts of paper are used every year.

Even in erecting the main part of the building electricity played an important part. When the newer portion of the office was put up electric hoists lifted the steel, brick, mortar, and cement for the structure and electric pumps kept the cellar excavation dry. Portable electric saws cut the joiner work to size, electric heaters melted the mastic which cements the wooden floors fast, and finally the floors were finished with electric planers.

The ingenuity with which the electric motors have been adapted to and connected with the driven machines is marvelous. From the delicate ruling machines, motor driven, to the ponderous presses they have been adapted, making the operation of the one as easy, as accurate, and as certain as the other and putting them all under absolute control. Some have the motors directly connected, some are connected with chain drives, and some by gearing, while others, especially such as need some slip, have belt connections. Sometimes the motors are mounted on the machines, and sometimes hidden within them; but wherever they are the control is always within easy reach of the operator, assuring safety. Every machine has its separate current breaker instead of a fuse. This is a more expensive outfit, but it insures against interruption in use.

Ready for Any Emergency.

The Government Printing Office cannot afford to be tied up. It is always ready for emergencies. It was here that the report upon the loss of the Maine was printed. The report comprised 298 pages of printed matter and 24 pages of cuts. The copy reached the printing office at 6:30 P. M. one day. The next morning at 10 o'clock the completed work was on the desks of the members of Congress.

Certainty of operation is one of the great advantages of electrical equipment. There has never been a hitch in operation nor a breakdown since the presses were provided with electric motors. They take less power, are cleaner, cost less for repairs, and make the repair bills on the presses less than any other power, and waste less paper. The office is about to have added to its outfit a new fast press capable of printing 80,000 eight-page papers an hour. This will have a thirty horse power motor to run it and a small one of eight and one-half horse power for turning it at slow speed.

But besides presses, big and little, there are scores of other motor-driven machines. There are stitching machines, trimming machines, routing machines, shaving machines, saws, beveling machines, agitators, feeders, and many others driven by motors. Electric current deposits the copper shells of the electrotype cuts.

In the Stereotyping Room.

It is in the stereotyping and binding departments, however, that one finds the most varied and interesting applications of electricity. The current is used there in a multitude of ways, especially in operations where heat plays an important part.

Here are electrically heated knives for cutting wax, wax melting kettles, wax stripping tables, matrix drying tables, case warming cabinets, "builders up," tool heaters, case warming tables, "cutting down" machines, "sweating on" machines, and soldering iron heaters. There are electrically heated heads for embossing presses, glue cookers, glue warmers, finishing tool heaters, book cover shaping machines, pamphlet covering machines, and sealing wax melters.

To describe the workings of each of these electric machines and tools would require the telling in detail of the whole of the modern art of printing and binding. It would mean to follow the printed matter from the composing room to the stereotyper, from there to the pressroom, and then to the folders and binders, and incidentally to make many side excursions and at every point to watch electricity helping forward the processes.

Even when all was told none but the expert could fully appreciate the perfection of the electric tools, their economy, and the accuracy with which they can be regulated. Flexibility is one of electricity's great charms.

Does the workman want high speed or low, great heat or moderate temperatures, either can be furnished with certainty, while with a finger touch speeds can be

TALES of TRIALS and TROUBLES THESE THESPIANS TELL

Veterans of "The Two Orphans" Revival Relate the Most Trying Experiences of Their Stage Careers.

I HAVE had so many trying experiences on the stage it is hard for me to say which was the most exacting. The one that always comes to my mind first when a question of this kind is asked. I'll tell it to you. I was very young then, and I was the leading man of a stock company in San Francisco. We were playing "Walker & Co.," and in my opening scene I had to console my mother—my stage mother, I mean—who was in some great trouble. I had been in correspondence with Mr. Daniel Frohman, who had offered me the position of leading man in his company here in New York, and I had decided not to accept it. One evening, just as I was making up to go on the stage, a telegram was handed in to me. "Oh, it is from Frohman," I thought, and tossed it aside on the table. When I had dressed I opened it. It was from my eldest sister, and it told me of the death of my mother.

"First act!" came the summons at my door as I finished reading the message, and—my God! I cannot think of it even now without a shudder. How I ever got through that performance I do not know.

James O'Neill

Dressing Rooms Under Water.

THE worst time I ever had came very early in my career, when I was playing in "The Tarrytown Widow." We were at South Norwalk, Conn., when everybody in the company—there were ten of us—was taken sick, all at the same time. There had been a flood in the town just before our arrival, and the dressing rooms were all under water. They fixed up a place for us to dress on the stage, and we had to take turns. That was bad enough, as you may imagine, but in addition every one of us was sick. We had rugs and mattresses strewn all about the stage, in the wings, and everywhere, and as quickly as a player came off the stage he or she, as the case might be, hurried over and collapsed—I think that word expresses it about as well as anything. Of course we were sick after we left Norwalk, but that seemed to be the climax.

Another time, I remember, we were playing some place up in the Northwest, and if you have ever been there you know how awfully cold it can get when it wants to. The theatre we appeared in wasn't finished, and the roof was simply covered over with weather strips. There was no way of heating the stage, and in one act of the play—I don't remember now what it was—we had to appear in summer clothes. Well, there we were in thin muslin waists, trying to look warm and happy, with the thermometer somewhere along 20 degrees below zero. Maybe we succeeded, but I don't know.

Clara Blandick

Fire and Real Gore.

ODDLY enough, "The Two Orphans" figures in my little tale of woe. In August, 1882, my brother George organized a company to play the piece through New England. Marie Wilkins was the Frochard, (the original,) Tom Morris the doctor, (also the original,) Edith Kingdon, now Mrs. George Gould, was Marianna; my brother George the Chevalier, my wife Henrietta, and myself Pierre. In Troy, N. Y., an altercation occurred in the gallery in the last act just after Henrietta had fainted, and a cry of "fire" was raised. The house was in an uproar and the company rushed on the stage and lined up at the footlights, trying to quiet the people. Some women climbed out of the boxes on to the stage, others prepared to jump on the stage from the dress circle boxes.

The Jacques, played by a Mr. Sutton—and he looked a villain in the part—shook his fist at the women, used very strong language, and they did not jump. After a very trying and exciting ten minutes the audience calmed down and the play proceeded.

The exciting incident of the fight between Jacques and Pierre, following almost immediately, did not tend to quiet the "house." When, as Pierre, I went to the wheel to get the knife, with the words "We come of a family who kill," I found a long, sharp carving knife, which had been borrowed from the dining room of the hotel next door. The property man had lost the "property" knife.

When I fell in the fight my left hand struck the blade of the knife and nearly severed my thumb. I turned the thumb into the palm of my hand and held it as firmly as possible until the curtain fell to prevent excessive bleeding, but the blood was dropping on the stage wherever I stood. Marianna saw it.

They must have thought me very realistic indeed. The fire scare and the accident following were (as Picard says) for a few minutes as hot as we wanted it. The fire incident occurred about the same time in the play as the Brooklyn fire.

E. M. Holland

A Pair of Great, Kind Eyes.

TWO large, kindly eyes, set in a very gentle, smiling face, looking indulgently at me from a stage box, brought confusion and despair, and so lifted me out of the scene, turning all my outward calm topsy-turvy and sending my thoughts rioting away from the scene and the sea of faces in the theatre, so that I was reduced to a state of collapse and only saw "hopelessness spelled in great big letters."

It was in the New Amsterdam Theatre last Monday—the first night of the revival of "The Two Orphans"—and the face that stood so clearly forward in that great audience was the face of Kate Claxton, the original Louise, whose genius has been identified for the past thirty years with the wonderful old play and with the character I was called upon to present.

It was with great trepidation that I entered the galaxy of stars that make up the cast. Very industriously and quite frequently I had made the most searching inquiries as to Miss Claxton's whereabouts; and always the answer had been, "Out West." Last Monday the nervousness that I always feel before a performance was intensified a thousandfold by the unusual circumstances surrounding the occasion.

I loved Louise, and felt that she belonged entirely to me—with Miss Claxton a thousand miles or so away.

At my first entrance there was some applause, and I had time to look over the theatre. The genial spirit of the audience set my pulses leaping and my spirits, which seemed to have fallen somewhere below my knee joints, began to rise until I caught the enthusiasm of the hour. Then it was, that looking over to the box on the stage left I saw the sweet and genial face of Kate Claxton. Louise deserted me. She seemed to slip through my grasp, away to that box occupied by Miss Claxton and to look at me, very kindly, very gently, but very far away, through those same soft eyes. My feelings and thoughts were indescribable. Back fell my hopes and ambitions to the level that left my knees without support. I had expected comparisons and criticism, but had never dreamed that I should have to play Louise before Louise herself.

They say that in supreme moments one lives in a few seconds through the hopes, ambitions, failures, and experiences of a life time. In those few moments on the stage of the New Amsterdam I saw ambition totter and hopes fail. But the eyes were such encouraging eyes, and the face was so inspiring, so eager, and so expectant, that Louise came back to me, and I knew that I had passed through the greatest crisis of my career.

Paul Jones

Fold Your Porous Plaster.

DAME FORTUNE was extremely reticent when I went upon the stage, and for weeks I was unable to convince managers that I deserved a chance. I was engaged at last as "utility man" for a stock company in a Western city. We opened with a war play in which I had a different minor part in every act—each unimportant and each short. Being ambitious and very youthful, I had fully decided that I was entirely responsible for the success or failure of the company; that my work that night would decide whether we would last two weeks or the balance of the season.

I got along very well as an "elderly Southern gentleman" in the first act; as a "colored servant" in the second act, and then I had a quick change to an "orderly" in the third. This is where the trouble began. I was trying hard to buckle on a sword belt, when some one called, "Perry, it's near you," and I hurried to the stage in time to hear the galloping horse effect which signaled my approach. Some one threw fuller's earth all over me to show that I had been riding hard when my cue came, and I rushed madly on with important dispatches for General Allen. When I reached the centre of the stage and the applause had subsided—for this messenger was quite an important personage—I reached into my jacket for the dispatches on which the climax of the play depended.

I had forgotten them! It seemed as if all the people in the world were looking at me, and that the revolution of the earth upon its axis depended on those precious documents. Again I thrust my hand into the empty pocket.

The wait was growing awful, when a brilliant thought flashed across my mind. I threw open my shirt, tore off a porous plaster, I was wearing, and slipped it into the General's hand. A salvo of applause followed. The audience thought I had been shot and had covered the wound with the dispatches!

After the act the General congratulated me and said: "Young man, the next time you hand any one a porous plaster, please fold it."

Frederick Perry

A Mimic Grief.

THE thrillingest thrill I have ever had on the stage in my brief career was in a scene in "The Two Orphans." In Act. IV., after having been abducted, and having lost my blind sister—tried to find trace of her, sought to secure the aid of the Countess, and through her influence, to search Paris—it is at that moment when, in the midst of my recital, I hear the distant tones of her wailing, weeping voice, calling my name from the street below! To hear again the voice of my beloved, helpless sister—to feel that I can come to her aid, arouses me to a pitch of excitement and happiness that almost overcomes me. But all this is rudely and suddenly checked by the Count de Liniere's arrival with his soldiers, stopping my departure. Over their muskets I fall fainting, helpless and overcome.

It might be supposed that in the last act—in the actual moment of finding Louise, and clasping her to my arms—might be the supreme moment to Henrietta in the entire play, and, while no doubt it is the actual climax of the play, since the dramatic suspense of the story is developed out of the separation of the two sisters, the former scene is the one that strikes me the most potently.

Margaret Illington



Some Real Blood.

IN MY theatrical career the trying moment was on the first production of "Michael Strogoff," a Russian drama, at the Adelphi Theatre, London. I had stage-managed the piece, which was a most elaborate and beautiful production, and everything had gone as well as I could wish. I was playing Michael Strogoff, the hero, and all went as merry as the marriage bells until the last act. I was supposed to be blind in that act, and the villain of the play deems it advisable for me to disappear from the scene in order not to frustrate his villainy, and attempts to stab me. I seized his wrist, and in the struggle, by pure accident, the knife—a long hunting one—went right through my hand, breaking the bone and severing all the sinews. A stream of blood shot out upon my antagonist, and the audience imagined it was a trick.

Alas! the trick nearly cost me my life. I was actually bleeding to death, but I would not leave the stage and continued the performance. Miss Florence Gerard, afterward Mrs. Abbey, was playing the heroine, and she saw my bleeding hand—which I had placed behind me to hide it from the audience. She ran on the stage and placed a handkerchief in my hand to stay the blood. I did not leave the stage for twenty-five minutes, and on the fall of the curtain my life was ebbing from me. Four physicians arrived from Charing Cross Hospital, and it was deemed advisable to send for my wife and relatives. I am here to-day to tell the story, fortunately, but I can affirm with safety that I have known what is the sensation of passing the portals into the unknown—sight leaving, voice all gone, an indescribable feeling not of actual pain, but of oh! such weariness and no

Charles Warner

Rung Up with the Curtain.

I THINK my most fearsome moment on the stage was when I ascended with the curtain. It was nearly a tragedy and all of a comedy. The occurrence dates back some seasons, when I was a beginner, and at the end of the climatic act all the subordinates and minor characters were hustled from the stage in order that the bright particular star of the organization might take a curtain call alone.

In my haste to clear the stage I stumbled into the first entrance, and, nearly falling, reached for a cable which sustained the act curtain. This immense stretch of canvas was held at either end by rings which ran up and down on the cable which I had clutched. My finger slipped into one of these rings, and before I could free myself I had been hoisted ten feet in the air, in full view of the audience.

When I reached terra firma again—or, more properly, the stage—with a bleeding hand and a bad fright, the stage carpenter rushed up to me in anything but a pleasant temper, saying, "What do you mean? You might have spoiled the curtain." I carry a scar of this little adventure on my hand to-day.

Katherine Kidder Thing

A Cup of Cold Poison.

MY most trying experience on the stage? Let me see. Well, just as it comes to my mind now, I think it was the time I was poisoned. The play was "In His Power"—the very first piece in which I ever appeared in America by the way—and we were doing it then in London at the Globe or the Olympic, I forget which. Mrs.

Promise and Fulfillment.

MY MOST trying moment on the stage? Through all the bewildering splendor of those precious moments of greeting and welcome: in spite of frayed nerves and straining heart, every picture that flashed upon me, every thought, every mad impulse—all are stamped so clear and sharp upon my brain that some day I shall write them out in fair, round script. But one special impression I wish to share with you right now. When that great greeting had deepened and strengthened into the roar that makes your breath come short and quick to listen to it, with here and there the shrill, sweet cry of a woman's voice topping all, like a bird breasting a tempest, slowly I raised my dazed eyes, and perhaps it was the immensity of the building that evoked the memory, but I declare I truly saw the little, solidly packed, old Fifth Avenue Theatre, and on the stage myself, absolutely friendless, utterly unknown; with only my Western drawl to mark me from the crowd of extras—for, strange to say, just as this night I entered silently and retired to the back of the stage, so in the picture of "Man and Wife," I entered alone and silently, was the only one who came on; without salute or courtesy of any kind—I stood in the crowd.

With desperate effort I broke the baleful charm that held me, and as I advanced and asked, clearly, "Did you call me, Lady Lundy?" there came a little, surprised stir in front, and the quick and light, soft, kid-gloved patter of applause that turned my starved soul into a garden of delight. It was apology—it was greeting—and it was, to my clairvoyant reading, a promise. Just what was promised I was not quite sure; but I thought only of that one great night, and fancied it meant: "Be sincere—give us of your very best, and we will reward you."

Oh, I was certain there was a promise; and on Monday, on the never-to-be-forgotten March 28, just as a great wonder made me cry to myself, "Why—why do they do all this for me?" I saw the picture of "Man and Wife," and like lightning I understood and whispered, "That was New York's promise—this is the fulfillment!"

Clara Morris

Sliding Down the Banisters.

WHERE is Ellean?"

"Oh, Miss Irish, the stage is being held for you!"

"Hurry!"

Exclamations like these from an excited call boy greeted my ear as I sat calmly in my dressing room at the Hollis Street Theatre some years ago, and what followed may, I think, be recorded as my most trying moment in stageland.

The occasion was an engagement—my first in America—with the Kendals, who were playing "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and only those who are familiar with the Boston playhouse and with this play can fully realize the seriousness of the ordeal. Perhaps I can explain. The dressing rooms used by the principals are directly above the stage and are reached by a long, straight staircase some forty-five feet in length without a turn, a landing, or a break of any sort. My room was at the topmost step, and in order that I might remain there in comfort until the last moment, my husband—Mr. Dodson—who was also in the company, always called me a few moments before my cue came to "go on."

On the night in question the third act was being played, and those familiar with the drama will remember the stirring scene between Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, which is interrupted by "Ellean," the part I was playing. Strangely enough, Mr. Dodson had forgotten to give me the usual signal to leave my room, and I was not missed by the stage manager until my cue had been given and the climax in the disagreement on the stage had been reached. Where was Ellean?

She was peacefully sitting in that dressing room forty-five feet above the stage. It needed but one warning to arouse her, and she immediately appreciated the awful predicament. Just how I reached the stage I will never know. One leap from the top landing, and, clutching the balustrade on both sides brought me to the foot of that long staircase in an instant—but the worst was yet to come.

The scene had been prolonged by the two experienced players and the audience probably never knew of the delay. But when I did rush on I was entirely speechless and apparently robbed of all my faculties. I could not utter a sound. I could not move.

The shock of what had gone before completely unnerved me.

Here was Ellean. But she might better have stayed in her dressing room—forty-five feet above the footlights. It was awful!

Annie Irish

Comparisons Are Odious.

CHARITY, good Sir, charity."

It seemed, on Monday evening of last week, when I stepped from behind the scenes and faced the brilliant first-night audience, that I would never be able to utter Madame La Frochard's famous appeal. That moment may safely be set down as the most trying ordeal within my recollection.

I had often before approached first-night audiences with fear and trembling, and never with a too-abundant supply of assurance, but the conditions, the associations, and the recollections which surrounded me upon this occasion moved me to a condition of absolute non-control.

My fears and dreads were complex.

I knew the audience before me included many who had seen the original presentation of d'Ennery's classic, and had been impressed by the art of Marie Wilkins's La Frochard. As her successor I felt utter unworthiness, and feared it would be hopeless to try to "live up" to the high standard established in their memories.

Standing in the entrance awaiting my cue, it seemed as if I would collapse, when I felt the friendly hand of A. M. Palmer fall on my shoulder, and it was his encouraging words that brought me renewed confidence.

An experience such as this cannot be described. It is different from the first appearance of a débutante, different from the worries of the conventional première of a new piece, and even unlike the first performance of that one part which every actor looks back upon as his or her greatest triumph.

Effie Ellsler

Foolish Vassar Virgins Hatless the Year Round

The College Inn a Paradise of Cream Puffs and Ices.

AT THIS SEASON the foolish virgins among college girls are trying to engage rooms for admiring relatives against class day. The rooms must of course be near the colleges, and most such rooms have been pre-empted long ago by the wise virgins. There came such a foolish virgin the other day to the College Inn at Poughkeepsie.

"My dear," said the proprietress, "it is absolutely impossible. I shan't have a room disengaged for this season of the year until 1908."

From Easter until college closes is an exciting time in the life of the college girl, both in her studies and in her social life. It includes, at Vassar, Founder's Day, with its exercises; the various outdoor festivities, and class and commencement days. Then her many relatives and friends arrive to be witnesses of her triumphs, and if she can't get them in at College Inn she is unhappy.

College Inn is regarded as a sort of shrine by the Vassar College girl—a shrine dedicated to the glory of the eternal cream-puff. It occupies a unique place in college history. It is a charming little hotel of the cottage order, situated about a half mile from the college, and its proprietors are two ex-Vassar girls. For this reason the college girls are allowed by the Faculty the freedom of the place. They take as many meals there as they like, run down at any time when they are at liberty during the day in the Winter for a hot cup of tea or coffee or in Summer for an ice. In fact, the innkeepers, knowing college girls, make a specialty of ices, and there is a demand for them at all times. It is to this inn that the mothers and fathers, brothers, sisters, and cousins of the girls come; frequently also other girl's brothers who come up to stay over Sunday on for some special college function, and the particular girl in whom they are interested runs down from the college for luncheon or dinner. The mothers give luncheons here, too, for their daughters to parties of their daughters' friends, and "spreads" are sent from the inn for the feasts the girls hold in their own rooms.

There is a Palm Beach chef who has charge of the cooking during the height of the college season, in the Spring, and after the season at the South is over, but he does not count with the pastry cook as a feature of the place. The dainties in the way of sweets this pastry cook can turn out are quite sufficient excuse for the devastation of the pocketbooks of Vassar girls. It is told, sub rosa, that in the Spring, when demands upon pocket money are many and a developing Spring appetite is increased by hard work, the girls have to make their purchases at the inn "on tick," and the close of the college year finds perhaps something over $1,000 in bills outstanding. This is not to the discredit of the girls' financial arrangements, but to the credit of their appetites. The bills are promptly paid before the first week has passed.

It is said that there never were such chocolate éclairs as those on which the Vassar girls spend their allowances; chocolate cake is "a beautiful dream," cream and lemon cake "something to weep over," and the hot chocolate a "Greek poem with a frothy top."

As a building, the inn is an attractive place inside and out. It is finished in green on the outside, with a broad piazza, set with tables in the warm weather, and red awnings add to its charms when the sun shines hot. Inside are hardwood floors, and handsome rugs and furniture after the Mission style in the dining room, which opens off the piazza. In the rooms on the upper floor are pretty brass bedsteads and simple white furniture.

It is to the inn that the women's tailors, smart shirtwaist-makers and stock manufactures come with their samples and designs, and one shirtwaist man, well known to New York girls, made a coup this Spring by taking up a woman fitter and promising to have every shirtwaist ordered delivered within ten days. Around the Christmas and the holiday seasons women with fancy articles of all kinds arrive, with embroideries and laces, pottery and ornaments, and make a few days' visit. Practically everything the shops afford and a college girl wants is taken to them in the course of the year. At such times they flock to the inn in crowds. The college girl has for pretty things the weakness of her sisters not consecrated to the higher education.

The college girls themselves make the charm of the place always. They appear in short skirts and sweaters, tailor gowns and pretty shirtwaists for special luncheons or dinners, and in light Summer gowns in the warm weather. There is one peculiarity about the dress of the Vassar girl. From giddy freshman to sober senior she is never seen with a hat. This past Winter the mercury has registered 30 degrees below zero at Poughkeepsie, but though the girl who drops into the inn for a late Sunday morning breakfast, or for a chop at noon when there is hash or oyster stew for luncheon at the college, may be wearing a fur coat and carry her hands buried in a mountainous muff, her head is uncovered.

Members of the Faculty say to visitors to whom, shivering in Poughkeepsie cold, this custom looks like a return to barbarism, that the girls having gone hatless probably during the Summer, and remaining hatless as Autumn advances, become accustomed to it, and there is really no danger of taking cold even in Winter.

ACROBATIC IN METAPHORS.

IT sometimes happens that a speaker's enthusiasm runs away with him and his metaphors, as, for instance, when a zealous supporter of a certain organization recently thundered forth:

"He is a person, my friends—I know what I am saying, for I have had personal experience—he is a person who would not hesitate to slap you on the back before your face and give you a black eye behind your back!"

SOCIETY

AT HOME AND ABROAD



Leake of Williamstown, Mass., at the residence of her mother, 20 West Forty-fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Coadjutor Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will perform the ceremony. The drawing room is to be profusely decorated with the blossoms of Spring, and an orchestra will discourse sweet music. The bride will be given away by Col. Robert M. Thompson, father of Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, whose maid of honor some years ago was Miss Munde. Miss Natalie Munde will be maid of honor. Harold Arthur Streator will be best man, and the ushers are to be Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance, George Brown Hedges, and Louis M. Starr of New York, and Willard Hoyt of Williamstown, Mass. Edward Livingston Wells Curtis will have charge of the ribbons. The wedding will be almost a family affair, as Mrs. Munde is in mourning, and few invitations have been sent out except to intimate friends and relatives. Dr. Leake and his bride go abroad in April, and Mrs. Munde and Miss Natalie Munde will follow early in May. They are to return to Southampton, L. I., for the Summer.

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Another wedding of the week takes place on Tuesday. It is to be that of Miss Laura Louise Wallen, daughter of the late Gen. Henry D. Wallen, United States Army, to the Rev. Alfred A. Vincent Binnington. The ceremony will be performed at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. It will be more or less of a clerical affair, and will be followed by a small reception. Simultaneous with these town weddings there are to be a number in the country and in other cities during the week. As of especial interest to New Yorkers may be mentioned the one which takes place in Boston on Tuesday—that of Miss Eleanor Appleton to Major Robert Hargrave Fraser Staden of the Army Service Corps, British Army. Nathan Appleton of this city will go over for the event, which will be celebrated at King's Chapel. On the 14th Miss Emily Biddle, daughter of George Biddle of Philadelphia, will marry John Hampton Barnes, and not a few well-known New Yorkers in the fashionable set will cross the bridge on Tuesday for the marriage of Miss Emily Hopkins Grovesteen to Robins Blackburne Woodward at Grace Church, Columbia Heights.

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Before leaving altogether matters matrimonial, some reference must be made to the wedding of Miss Nathalie Schenck and Capt. Glen Collins in California on Thursday. Miss Schenck, or rather Mrs. Collins, had some bridal finery sent on from New York. However, she was married in very simple garb, a pretty Spring gown and hat. Capt. Collins's health is said to have been improved since he arrived in America. He is determined to take up country life in England and to go into politics. He is said to be very wealthy, and comes of the publishing family. Mrs. Collins has been a picturesque figure in Newport life ever since her début, and she gained fame before that time as being the young woman who started an "endless chain" during the Spanish-American war.

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All the plans for Summer have not been arranged. A few of the more prominent cottage owners have gone over to Newport to see that their houses are in proper order for the approaching season. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys, will not be missed much in the very gay world, as Mrs. Vanderbilt has entertained but little at The Breakers, and if she had remained at Newport this Summer she would have given only a few dinners. Yet she emerged from her deep mourning this Winter and has been seen about a little in society. Miss Gladys may make her début the Winter after next. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are to return to Newport this week, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald will be there in the Summer. Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who has just been visiting them, has returned to town and intends to go abroad for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were at Genoa last week, and they may return a bit earlier than originally planned. There will be no Court functions until late in June in London, and the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe will not care to pass much of the season there. However, they are now on the Riviera, and are to be at Floors Castle when the weather is warmer in the Highlands. It is doubtful if Mrs. Ogden Goelet comes back to America, even for her son's wedding to Miss Whelen, which, it is understood, will not take place in the near future. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are to be abroad. Mrs. Astor is settled in Paris, and Miss May Van Alen is in the same gay city. The other Van Alens will be on the first cruise of the new yacht of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, while Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard will occupy the Frederick Vanderbilt cottage at Newport.

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Titled people are few—at least those with large titles—and in this country they are evidently in transitu. The Duke of Sutherland is in Canada, and Lady Beresford, who retains the courtesy title of Lilly, Duchess of Marlborough, is over here this week looking into the Hamersley succession matters. Her visit will be brief. She has not been in the best of health for some years, and has not gone out at all in society. She lives in comparative seclusion, bringing up carefully her little boy, her son by her last husband.

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There are several charitable entertainments and concerts on schedule for the coming week. One of the most interesting is to be that to be given in honor of the French Day Nursery to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria. This French Day Nursery is situated at 69 Washington Square South. The benefit is for the maintenance of the summer home at Sea Cliff, whither children are taken from the hot and overcrowded quarters of the city. The Marianite Sisters of the Holy Cross have this in charge. There are now eight sisters and over five hundred children at the town quarters. Madame Emma Calve is to sing her songs of fair Provence, and Mlle. Vianzone, who has been giving French conferences here this winter, will lecture on the French Revolution. The patronesses are among the best known members of the French colony, and include the names of Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Madame Souflot de Magnay, Mrs. Iselin, Mrs. George Bliss, Miss La Montagne, Miss Peugnet, Mrs. Charles Montant and Mrs. August Montant. Among the patrons are M. Souflot de Magny, Consul General of France; Mr. James H. Hyde, Henri Gourd, John La Farge, Adrian Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Henri Maitliard and Henry Binsse.

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On Tuesday there will be a luncheon and bridge tournament in aid of the Babies' Hospital at Sherry's. Heath Gregory will give his annual concert on April 15th, and Miss Leary has some plans for a charitable entertainment during April. Mr. Elwell will take charge of the bridge tournament, and Mrs. George R. Sheldon has the tickets for sale at her residence, 24 East Thirty-eighth Street. These will be $5.00 for the tournament and $2.00 extra for the luncheon. On Tuesday, also at Sherry's, there is to be the concert to aid St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital. Among those who will sing and recite will be Miss Lillie Lawlor, Miss May Robson, Kyrle Bellew, Hardy The, Dunstin Farnham and Clarence Harvey. Burr McIntosh will have general direction, and Victor Harris will be at the piano. Among the patronesses are Mmes. Charles B. Alexander, Perry Belmont, John Henry Bradford, W. B. Dickerman, William S. Fanshawe, James B. Haggin, Frederic Neilson, Whitelaw Reid, Richard Lounsbery, George S. Scott and John C. Eno.

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The Meadow Brook Hunts have begun, and Foxhall Keene had some excellent fields during last week. Mrs. Kernochan has not ridden to hounds, but Mrs. Smith Hadden is again in the saddle. Mrs. Hadden has just returned from Aiken. She went from there to Groton at the time of the confirmation ceremonies, when the younger Roosevelt boy became a member of the Church. She has a son at Groton. The Hitchcocks are arriving this week at Hempstead. Center Hitchcock returned in Holy Week. He is looking very well, notwithstanding the hard pull he has had during the Winter. Harry Bull has come to town from Nassau. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are yet at Aiken. Those who know the Southland well and love it can bear witness that the most glorious time is the late Spring. Washington is delightful at this moment, and the Hot Springs of Virginia are crowded with New Yorkers, who have tarried there en route to the North. The Northern vernal season is at its best in May, and it will be three weeks before the trees and the flowers and the lawns will show to advantage.

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The prospects for a coaching parade are excellent. Col. William Jay is doing all he can to muster the forces. Robert Gerry, Alfred Vanderbilt, James H. Hyde, James H. Smith, W. Goodby Loew, Louis Boissevain, and Center Hitchcock are all exercising their drags and horses. For the present motoring is rather in the background, especially in town, where the regulations are very strict. Fifth Avenue is becoming more and more like Piccadilly each day. The superb array of traps and turnouts of all kinds, such as was seen on Wednesday at the Iselin wedding, and on the day before at the large Easter musicale given by Miss Leary, is one of the sights of the town. At Miss Leary's there was a crush, as it had been announced that Mme. Gianoli would sing. It seems, according to rumor, the singer felt offended with Mr. Conried because he had not engaged her for next season. She quietly refused to be the star at the entertainment of her patroness, a woman who has done so much for struggling artists and for charity in this city. Miss Leary, recognizing that Spring was in the air, had only a strip of red carpet across the sidewalk, and there were no awnings. The usual crowd of sightseers gathered, and the locality, with the Washington Arch touched by the rays of the setting April sun, gave a quaint and picturesque setting to the function. It was more like an old-time city than New York of to-day. And on Wednesday the Avenue again was a great jumble of victorias and landaus and drags—there were really a few of them—and motors. In one of these not a few of the younger set of men who had been at the wedding crowded in with feet over the dashboard, and went flying up and down the thoroughfare, while the large crowd assembled outside of St. Patrick's Cathedral had ample opportunity to admire the many new Spring gowns and hats, including the very chic costume of Mrs. Whittier and the original hat of Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet. The hat had just arrived from Paris.

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Next week, the coaching—and, if Alfred Vanderbilt and Goadby Loew and Robert Goelet feel inclined to exercise their new horses, the evening meet at the Holland House—will make a gay and animated scene. To-day the crowds take part in all functions, and their presence adds, as do the London and Paris throngs, to the spectacle, and New York becomes truly as metropolitan as the greatest city of the world or the gay capital on the banks of the Seine.



A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts

GRAY AND WHITE HAIR.
My stock is rich in all those beautiful rare shades of silver grays and pure whites. No matter what shade your hair is, I can supply a coil, a coiffure, or any of those modish front pieces and can always guarantee a perfect match.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by artists of great ability. My method of shampooing, singeing, clipping and hair coloring to any desired shade assures you entire satisfaction.

NOT UNBECOMING; JUST OLD.

A GIRL whose sales in the millinery department of a Sixth Avenue store are considered phenomenal was asked the secret of her success.

"I sell hats," she said, "because I never tell a customer that a hat is unbecoming. I say it is too old for her face. No matter if a woman is eighty years old I make out that the hat she doesn't look well in was built for a person close onto a hundred. I find that that little hint of youthfulness pleases customers of all ages. To say that a hat is unbecoming is an insinuation that the features are so out of gear that only hats of peculiar style can overcome the incongruity. Women don't like to have their shortcomings thus pointedly commented on, but they do like to be cajoled into the belief that they retain a youthful appearance, so when I clap a hat onto a woman's head and say, 'Now, here is the very thing for you; this hat is younger and just suits your face,' the chances are that I am going to make a sale."

Delmonico's and Diners There Through Seventy-five Years

Old Pen Pushers in Park Row. Arctic Explorers. a Party of Thirteen at Table Amid the "High Tide of Drinks."

THE recent death at an advanced age of a lady of the family of Delmonico and of John Alexander Longhi, a relative, and for sixty years connected with its business concerns, practically wipes out the famous old dynasty, leaving none of the name of whom the public at large has any knowledge. There is, of course, a Delmonico's, and will doubtless be one for a century to come, as there has been one or several through the greater part of the century just passed, but only the designation and the tradition survive. Those who founded it, and those who lineally succeeded them have been gathered into the still kingdom, but the memory of the peerless temples of hospitality in which they so long ministered abides and will continue while any who were its recipients remain.

Fifty years ago Delmonico's two running places were respectively at the intersection of Beaver and Pearl Streets—the very heart of the down-town district—and Broadway, opposite Bowling Green, in what is now the Stevens House, and then dwarfed by its surroundings as it is at present. The first still continues under the old name, preserving the same perfection in its cuisine common to all the Delmonico houses, and which it in particular has maintained unbroken for seventy-five years. The other was given up as long ago as the wartime, but has kept on as a tavern under other management up to the present time, awaiting the signal to rise out of its humble toadstool condition into one of the mighty down-town skyscrapers, its situation being one of the most advantageous for such use in lower New York. While the war was still going on the Delmonicos established another down-town place in lower Broadway, between Cedar and Pine, in a marble building built ten years before to house the dry goods business of Bowen & McNamee—said Bowen afterward till his death owner and publisher of The Independent—a prominent anti-slavery figure, and also of much early conspicuity in the congregation of Henry Ward Beecher.

High Tide of Mixed Drinks.

Later the Delmonicos opened their Broad Street house, running back to New, with entrances from both streets, and this speedily became one of the most famous places of the kind in the United States, and remained so till its close, more than a quarter of a century later. Jim Fisk, Tony Morse, Frank Baker, Rufus Hatch, Addison Cammack, Leonard Jerome, and Lawrence, his brother, the finest type of Falstaff in wit, intellect, appetite, and proportions that ever existed, might be seen there at any time while the heyday of their activities remained. They with countless others once of at least Wall Street distinction—figures that shone for a moment in the sunshine, and wede then engulfed under its whirling maelstrom of waters—a very gulf and grave of greed and the kind of aspiration which strives to feed it. Delmonico fed them all, stayed them with his flagons, comforted them with his apples, mitigated the sting of their losses, and helped them to exult in their gains. It seems only yesterday that this place was closed to make room for the Stock Exchange's new building. Now it is not even a hall of lost footsteps; though so many were lost, there is, indeed, but a wraith of memory still tumultuary with its swelling and abating tides of life and the excitement and racketings that daily rode thereon. Black Friday's big black surges rolled to and fro through their narrow sluiceway, showing probably the highest water mark and largest distribution of straight and mixed drinks registered in its history.

But even before the Broad Street concern was started provision had been made for the municipal and business colony around City Hall Park. As early as 1834 a place had been established at the corner of Chambers Street and Broadway on a scale of generous amplitude, and this continued in business twenty-one years, drawing to it from the beginning the fame that attended all the Delmonico houses. I went down in company with some artist friends and had dinner there on the day of its opening—came near doing by myself the same thing on the day of its close, but just missed it. But in the intervening score of years all the young press workers, and, indeed, pretty nearly everybody else, knew it as well as we did the Astor House, which preceded and has survived it. Going in there in the old days one would stand a good chance to see Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, James Gordon Bennett the elder, Ericsson of Monitor fame, Alexander T. Stewart, Edwin Forrest, William E. Burton, John Brougham, Tweed, Frank Poole, Dick Connolly—almost everybody first and last who was of note in the city at that time.

Charley Delmonico.

That was before any of the down-town clubs were established, but Delmonico's was itself in a sense a down-town club, where everybody might meet everybody else, and which was as well known everywhere as the City Hall or old St. Paul's Church, a few blocks below. Sivo, one of the members of the family, sat at the receipt of customs down stairs, never without his cigarette—voice always at a whisper in consequence. Kohnstamm, of the same ilk, ministered in the same function up stairs, with "Charley" as his alternate—nobody in New York better known or liked than the Charley Delmonico of those days; he had some successors bearing his name, clever fellows, too, and abundingly popular, though I didn't know them so well. Himself I knew in ways of closest comradeship for thirty years, and feel qualified to declare that a better fellow never lived. Suicide ran in the family; Kohnstamm died by his own hand—and there were others. Charley wandered away demented, and his dead body was found in a gorge by the roadside on the slope of the Orange Mountains, a passing flood having partially covered it with sand and gravel, as if the torrent hastened to him with its ritual of burial. For a period of years I used to drive by that spot on my way to the home of a member of my family living on the summit of the Orange Mountains, and it seemed to me that the blackest of shadows lay hidden away at the bottom of that gorge containing there something wicked and malign, which lay in wait to beckon and destroy. It was a melancholy wind-up for the gentle, generous, warm-hearted Charley, everybody's friend, and the high priest of as princely rites of hospitality as New York or any city has ever known.

Dr. Kane's Eskimo Dogs.

My acquaintance with this particular Charley of the family began at the Stevens House, when he was a lad of twelve, and our relations of friendship continued till his death, more than thirty years later. I had gone to the Stevens House—this must have been about 1855—in company with my old friend, the late George W. Childs, who was then preparing to publish Dr. Kane's book about his arctic journeyings. The doctor had just returned, and was sojourning there for a few days till he got his northland trophies together, preparatory to his return to his home in Philadelphia. He was then surrounded with these trophies—Eskimo sledges, a kyack, seal, spears, specimens of Innuit raiment, walrus tusks, and with quite a leash of snow-white, rather snappy Eskimo dogs, the first probably which had ever been brought to New York, where in time they were to become a transient fad and fashion, to be kicked out later as nuisances fit only to draw sledges and subsist on raw fish, as was their wont where they came from. The doctor seemed to be about forty, had a bright, animated face, hair smoothly brushed over a brow of noticeable breadth; his countenance betokened courage and intelligence and aspiration.

He came of an ancestry which died early of heart disease, Childs said. His father said to him when he was quite young: "Elisha, whatever you are to do in life, you must do early. You won't live much beyond forty," and, in point of fact, he didn't.

Gathering up a fragmentary souvenir here and there of those now remote days, I recall that Childs told me some time after and after the doctor's death that he had paid his family in royalties on the book more than $80,000. I never saw that distinguished journeyer except on the occasion of these few visits, but retain an agreeable remembrance of him as one who swiftly won his fame and wore it for the brief time given to him in which to wear anything with a fine modesty and decorum illustrated with a native politeness and grace of manner which topped him off as with a tall bending ostrich plume in his cap.

Delmonico on Fifth Avenue.

The first Fifth Avenue Delmonico's, at the corner of Fourteenth Street, was opened about 1860, and it also lasted out nearly a quarter of a century, when it gave place to the Twenty-sixth Street establishment, fronting Madison Square—this latter having a like term of duration, till it in turn was superseded by the further up-town establishment, which now bears the distinguished family name, and will probably stay where it is for a long term of years to come. The transit from lower New York to a colgne of vantage near the Central Park occupied the greater part of a century, and it is possible that the migrations of the historic house, though all of its name have died out of it, are not yet ended.

At the opening of the Fourteenth Street establishment, I think in 1860, Charley gave a dinner to a small group of his friends, mostly journalists, twenty-one invited, and I remember noticing during an early stage in the entertainment, and mentioning to my neighbor on the right, that there were thirteen present. "For God's sake," he said, "don't call Charley's attention to it. He will think that it will put a hocdoo on the house forever." But no such result followed, the concern being always during its history on the topmost wave of good luck and prosperity. That fine banquet took place pretty nearly forty-five years ago, dismally near to half a century, but I can remember its guests, or some of them, and see them in their habit as they lived as plainly as I saw them on that bright festival occasion. They are all gone now. Some of them, indeed, a generation ago. William Henry Try, an old star worker on The Tribune, wrote musical criticisms for it, and much other matter, passing away among the Caribbean Islands at St. Thomas, whither he had gone in the hope of relief from a pulmonary malady; I stopped in its harbor once on a time, a day after a great storm there, with eighty wrecks and 1,200 dead, and the town blown to pieces, and I remember wondering whether Try could have remained buried while a tempest of that kind swept the world above him. He would have ridden like a sprite on its clouds and whirlwinds, and worked them up into an opera afterward. Richard Grant White was there, and Charley Seymour, dramatic writer for THE TIMES, and one of the cleverest of them in those days, and Ned Wilkins, who performed a like service for The Herald. William Stuart, at home in Ireland an O'Flaherty, emigrant, and with a new patronym for reasons, was another guest. He had come over a few years before, and written in The Tribune a series of criticisms on Forrest, the tragedian, much different from the ordinary run of compositions of that kind, in that time exciting much indignation in the bosom of that Herculean and tumultary artist, and considerable attention from the public at large which still—the discriminating minority thereof at least—regarded them as rather swashbuckling performances, and there were a few others who do not seem to stand out quite so clear in my memory. In like manner I assisted Charley at the housewarming of the Twenty-sixth Street establishment, where he also had a little group of private friends assembled to give the house and its hospitable informing genius good speed and benediction.

So much for a few random remembrances of fifty years and three generations of the Delmonico houses and personages so closely braided into the fabric of New York life and society, its filaments reaching almost over a century. It is a tradition of unabating interest, and will not fade out of metropolitan memory, at least for some generations to come.

T. C. EVANS.

Echoes from Clubland

IT was only a very few seasons ago that there was some ripple of excitement at the wedding of as exalted a church personage as a Bishop. To-day, in looking over the rostra of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the more fashionable parishes, one finds that there remain few unmarried clergymen. This Winter and Spring there have been no less than a half dozen who have entered the bonds of matrimony. Very shortly the name of the Rev. Mr. Chauncey will be added to the list. Dr. Dunnell has been one of the last. Among the more prominent unmarried clergymen is the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel. Dr. Vibbert is a man of uncertain age, about the middle period in life, and is one of the most popular and respected clergymen in New York. Another very zealous rector of a large and prosperous church yet unmarried is the Rev. Percy Grant of the Church of the Ascension. He is tall, with polished manners and a most agreeable presence. He is devoted to his work and has made a great success in a parish which at one time, when its more wealthy members moved up town, was in some little danger of becoming more or less moribund. Dr. Grosvenor is another bachelor. He is of the Church of the Incarnation, and, like Dr. Grant, has tendencies toward the approved Church of England ritual, and is not in the least "high church." Dr. Hougbton of the Church of the Transfiguration is a widower. All these clergymen were brought into more or less notice last week, owing to the annual election for Vestrymen, which always takes place just after Easter.



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The position of Secretary, comparatively rare a few years ago, has become such a necessity that nearly all men of prominence employ such a personage. There is a movement on foot to establish a club of private secretaries. The recent meeting of a guild of these gentlemen at the Waldorf-Astoria has suggested the new line. Everybody nowadays goes into clubs, and many of these organizations are more or less protective. In all of the great shops women of experience and some position are employed as social secretaries. These women must have tact, savoir faire, and a knowledge of New York people and their antecedents and resources.

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Again, the absence of "farewell" bachelor dinners before weddings shows that this very obnoxious American custom is growing into disfavor. A bachelor dinner of this kind is not a compliment to the bride. It is supposed to be a farewell to the liberties and pleasures of an unmarried man, and usually is given at a club. Frequently it has been the just cause for comment. Two years ago the custom of a dinner for the bridal party came into fashion. A. A. Anderson arranged a dance last week on the same evening on which his son-in-law-elect gave a dinner to his ushers, and the little reunion after this entertainment made away with the touch of bohemianism which prevails in the spirit of such entertainments. The Duke of Roxburghe did not give a bachelor dinner nor have any of such entertainments been arranged for the more recent bridegrooms in the very smart set. The legend of a certain "farewell" dinner given over twenty years ago at the Manhattan Club, where the empty bottles of champagne were piled in stacks on one side of the dining room, still prevails. It took much effort to get the male members of the bridal cortège to the church for the ceremony.



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In England gifts are made to the bridegroom as well as to the bride, and in New York and in America, too, this custom is sometimes followed. The Duke of Roxburghe sent to Ernest Iselin, on the occasion of his wedding with Miss Whittier, an attractive jewel case in which were sleeve links, shirt buttons, and tie pin. In London these are called jewel sets. The jewels in this particular "set" were pearls embedded in mother of pearl, an odd but very effective combination.

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A bachelor dance given last week in Washington was one of the notable social events of the year in the National capital. The host was M. de Matheray, the Swiss Minister and a member of the Metropolitan Club. It was a dinner and dance of the "leap year surprise" variety. The three young hostesses were Miss Roosevelt, Countess Cassini, and Miss Josephine Durand. M. de Matheray is said to be one of the bons vivants of Washington society. It is a noteworthy fact that the Swiss are very fond of the table. In the smaller cities of Switzerland the fashionable hour of dining is 4, and the guests remain several hours discussing delicious food and most excellent wines.

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There will be two more assemblages of fashion at the old Morris Park Club house. The new clubhouse at the Belmont Park, on Long Island will not be ready before the Spring of 1905. It will be the most elaborate and most complete of its kind in this country, and will form a worthy addition to commodious and comfortable suburban clubhouses. Long Island has had only the Meadow Brook and the Cedarhurst among its very renowned clubhouses on the South Shore. Even the clubs as far down as Islip and Southampton are comfortable, but not very splendid buildings. The South Side Club is, perhaps, the most popular all-the-year-round place on that part of the island. The trout season there has been very successful thus far, and Sundays find large gatherings out for house parties.



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Whether Count Boson de Perigord, who married Miss Morton, is really the Duc de Valencay, is a question which seems to be debatable. Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, the father of Mme. Boson de Perigord, insists upon his daughter having the title of Duchess, and refers to her as Duchess de Valencay in all his letters. The Almanach de Gotha refuses to give Boson de Perigord the title of Duke, and the French authorities contend that it is impossible to obtain a dukedom by merely purchasing a chateau, even though the former possessor be a blood relative of the buyer. The present family of Talleyrand-Perigord is so mixed up in its application of titles that it is very difficult to follow the ramifications. According to the Almanach, the father of Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord is Charles William Frederick Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, fourth Duke of Talleyrand, Herzog, and Sagan, and not Prince de Sagan, as erroneously stated. He is an invalid. His wife was Mlle. Sellière, the sister of the Baron Sellière, who married Mrs. Livermore of this city. Their eldest son is Marie Pierre Emil Camille Helie, Prinz von Sagan, and the second son Paul Louis Marie Archambauld Boson, Comte de Perigord, and resident at the Chateau of Valencay. Alexandre Edward, Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord, an uncle of Count Boson, was the third Duc de Dino. He died in 1891, and his son, fourth Duc de Dino by the cession of his father in 1887, married first Miss Elizabeth Curtis of Brooklyn, who obtained a divorce from him and is called the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord. Mrs. Frederick Stevens of New York, also divorced from him, is called the Duchess de Dino.

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More particulars concerning the new residence of Cecil Baring, who married Mrs. Lorillard Taller, are coming by the foreign mails. The place, as already stated, is at Lambay, off the Dublin coast, near Rush. It is a quaint, two-storied, castellated building, dating from the time of Elizabeth, and loopholed for defense. The upper story consists of one big room, from which bedrooms innumerable open. Lambay possesses herds of fallow deer and is overrun with rabbits, while the cliffs are inhabited by numbers of seabirds. It is quite isolated. Mrs. Baring is very fond of outdoor life and of animals. She has gone but little into society since her second marriage.

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Isaac Bell, grandson of the late Isaac Bell of this city and a son of the late Isaac Bell, Jr., who was Minister to the Netherlands, and who married Miss Jeannette Bennett, has been made Master of the Galway Hounds in Ireland. This is, perhaps, one of the few instances of an American being elected to such a position in the United Kingdom. Mr. Isaac Bell is a very young man, scarcely turned of his majority. His brother-in-law, Major Wilfred Ricardo of the Blues, is a great huntsman and an intimate friend of Capt. Burns Hartopp, Master of the famous Quorn.

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Arthur Iselin, an usher at the wedding of his cousin, Ernest Iselin, on Wednesday last, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin. His mother was a Miss Jones. He is unmarried and about twenty-two years old. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club. Two years ago he visited the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, escorting the Duchess over from New York.

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One of the youngest writers to be mentioned in the last encyclopedias is Weymer Jay Mills of Jersey City, who has just reached his twenty-fourth year. He is the son of Mortimer Mills and goes out a great deal in New York. He has already written "Historic Houses of New Jersey," "New York's Early Social History," and other interesting works, and is now busy upon a novel.

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Robert A. H. Collier is the last addition to the British Embassy at Washington. He will be at Newport this Summer. He is the eldest son of Lord Monkswell and a nephew of Huxley, is very wealthy, and a young bachelor. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and belongs to a smart London club, the St. James's. His father was the first Lord Monkswell and a rich city man.

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Another feature of the Iselin wedding was the beginning of the abolition of the best man. It is true in the Roman Catholic Church a best man is very much in the way. After he appears with the bridegroom, he is obliged to take his place with the maid of honor behind the bridal couple. There is, furthermore, no occasion for any "giving away," so that no one need be present in loco parentis. The Church more or less assumes that responsibility. It is very difficult to arrange for a best man at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

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Piebald horses are coming into fashion again and several have been seen harnessed to the new T carts, which are being driven up and down the avenue. In the old days many of these were called circus or calico horses, and some folks will insist on calling them "parbolled." The mania for driving this Spring has become the fashion of the hour. Central Park is crowded with very smart traps, the men driving their own horses. There are plenty of coaches. Goadby Loew has brought out one with black horses. Alfred Vanderbilt and "Bobby" Gerry, James Henry Smith, and James H. Hyde drive every day up and down Fifth Avenue.

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Harry S. Lehr takes little exercise and almost always is seen driving. This, perhaps, with a natural tendency in his family toward avoirdupois, accounts for his growing almost obese this Winter. Prescott Lawrence, who has been abroad until very recently, also is growing more rotund as the years go on. Baltimore, however, had to show one man who is not so plump. He was at the recent weddings of the week, and will be present at the Burden-Twombly nuptials on Tuesday. He is Walter Poultney. His brother, who died some years ago, was a friend of Harry Lehr and a relative of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. He was like Walter Poultney, an authority on family history, and always had a penchant for art and for collecting. The late Richard Poultney painted miniatures exquisitely. One of Mrs. Burden, made about ten years ago, is a gem. Mrs. Burden is the great-granddaughter of Elihu North, the first white child born in Baltimore, and she is related to the famous Evelyn Byrd, another great beauty and heiress. Her son, who marries on Tuesday, is named William Armstead Moale Burden. Dr. William A. Moale, Mrs. Burden's brother, will be present at the wedding.

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The Turf and Field Club, of which the President is Perry Belmont, admitted a number of new members at its meeting of the Board of Governors on Wednesday evening in the Union Club. Among these were Cambridge Livingston, a son of Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston of Islip; E. R. Thomas, who is now revolutionizing the turf; Henry S. Redmond, the banker; H. L. Herbert, the famous polo player; Robert J. Collier, another well-known polo champion and the son of P. F. Collier; Harry Page of steeplechase and Meadow Brook Hunt fame; George Hilliard Benjamin, the lawyer; Rene La Montagne, W. A. Hazard, who married Miss Pelton, a niece of the late Samuel J. Tilden; Leonard Jacob, Jr., son of the popular clubman, who is fighting some of the Oyster Bay "fathers" about a disputed piece of territory. E. C. La Montagne is the Secretary and the assistant is Alexander Daingerfield of the well-known Virginia family. Mr. Daingerfield married a Southern woman and has been interested in the turf for years.

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Some time ago the prevalance of brown was remarked as the fashionable shade for men's clothes this Spring. Many of the Aikens set, who are bronzed enough from constant outdoor life, affect various mixtures, principally of the "roan" brown color. Bradish Johnson has a smart Park walking suit, with a single breasted cutaway frock. It is now more than ever the fashion to wear one's coat buttoned tight. Nearly all of the jeunesse dorée have taken to shaving off their mustaches, and this made a great difference at the Iselin-Whittier wedding this week. It was, consequently, very difficult to distinguish faces. Many of the men have grown extremely stout, although they take a lot of exercise. Bradish Johnson has gained many pounds. Robert Gerry is stouter than he has been in years. A snapshot taken this Spring from the veranda of Mr. Flagler's house, at Palm Beach, revealed this new putting on of avoirdupois. Edward Bulkeley always has been stout, but he gained a great deal in the Winter. R. Livingston Beeckman is another man who is putting on flesh, and Sydney Smith is not as thin as he should be when he is in his best condition. Capt. Phil Lydig always had a disposition to be stout, and he did not check this in the least last Winter before he sailed for the other side. On the other hand, John Jacob Astor and Alfred Vanderbilt remain thin, but they are almost the only men in the fashionable set who have not shown much increase and more breadth of girth this year than in many seasons.

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The employment of rosettes and ribbons in harness and livery continues in New York until Fifth Avenue, on a sunshiny day, presents a most brilliant spectacle. As yet very few of the wealthy fashionables have changed their liveries from Winter to Spring or Summer, and so during the last few warm days the coachmen and footmen have been most uncomfortable. The Oelrich liveries are now gray, with bright green ribbons suggestive of St. Patrick's Day. The Roosevelt ribbons are of imperial purple and extend to the entire family, while the Iselins employ a cardinal scarlet. In some cases the velvet of the coachmen's coats are of the same color as the ribbons on the horses and harness. No individual liveries have yet been designed for motors.

FROCKS AND FRILLS FOR SPRINGTIME

YEAR after year there crop out printed tales of the sartorial splendor of the so-called Easter Parade on Gotham's most fashionable thoroughfares, Fifth Avenue. As a consequence, hundreds of people from the suburban towns pour into New York, wander up and down, and visit the fashionable churches, filling the latter to the extent of most disagreeable crowding among the standees. Meanwhile the fashionables of the town are carried swiftly through the avenue and streets securely hidden in their broughams or automobiles. A very few, who live near their churches, provided they are in town at all and not entertaining or being entertained at country house parties, slip unnoticed through the crowd in their dark, plain walking gowns and unobtrusive toques to and from their destination. Most emphatically is it to be repeated that new fashions are not to be descried on Easter Sunday on Fifth Avenue or in churches.

Owing to the extraordinary weather conditions that have prevailed, women are clinging to their Winter frocks and furs, but are receiving from day to day their new gowns and wraps and hats. Those whose late Spring and Summer gowns are coming from abroad do not expect them before the middle or latter part of this month. There are, however, beautiful gowns to be seen at all times at receptions, luncheons, and dinners.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has a charming dinner gown of very pale blue chiffon and white lace trimmed on the corsage and skirt with wide bands composed of small changeable, light pearl blue sequins and fine gold beads, the latter tracing a vine design on the background of bluish scales. The boned stock and square, smooth yoke are of white lace over chiffon. Wide bands of the silvery blue sequins and gold beads outline the yoke, and from the bands crossing the shoulders other bands form curves on the lace sleeve caps; from under these lace and sequin caps droop full lace sleeves over puffed undersleeves of the blue chiffon, the latter ending in lace cuffs. From the lace yoke a six-inch width of white lace extends down over the blue chiffon bodice; starting from the under-arm seams and under this lace are two five-inch, pale blue liberty satin ribbons, laid in folds crossing just above the waist line and going around the waist to form the girdle. The lower folds of this ribbon are pulled down over the skirt for a couple of inches, thus lengthening the apparent waist line. In the back of the skirt a twenty-four inch lace panel, gathered slightly at the top, extends over the chiffon almost to the bottom of the skirt, which is finished by full ruches of the blue chiffon. On each side of this back panel a two-inch band of the blue sequins extends nearly to the ruchings and turning outward from this panel forms a slightly pointed border around the bottom. From each side, over a wide white lace applique start two of the sequin bands, each loose and seemingly held to the skirt by its own weight only. At the bottom these strips broaden and join, forming a rather curiously pointed section twice as wide as the original bands. A rather large black crinoline hat trimmed with wide black ostrich tips topped this gown.

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Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, wife of the actor, wore one of the large new frilled hats, suggesting both the so-called "baby" and the garden hat. The wired crown was covered with white Valenciennes, and the wide brim had its wire foundation covered by two overlapping ruffles of the Valenciennes lace, the outer one drooping to form a two-inch frill all the way around the brim. The back brim was narrow, and the hat slanted up a trifle at the front. At the left two large pink roses with green foliage were placed on the brim, and about the crown two-inch pink liberty satin ribbon was twisted in folds. The ends of this ribbon were slipped through the lace of the hat at a point midway between the left ear and the low coiffure and hung in two straight ends about eighteen inches long; these ends were brought forward so as to rest on the front of the shoulder and bodice. Her gown was of white chiffon, elaborately trimmed with lace ruffles about the bottom. There was a full 1830 bodice. The sleeves were odd, in that a deep, oval-shaped section bordered with frills came from the shoulders and extended to the elbows over the very full, double-flounce elbow sleeves. This oval began in a tiny spider-web centre of white silk floss, surrounded by a narrow, flat, shirred ruching of the white chiffon. Starting from this was an equally wide lace-work insertion done in the silk floss. The rest of the medallion or oval, which was fully twelve inches long by ten across, was formed of alternate curving strips of the shirred chiffon and lacework.

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Mrs. Olcott, Sr., who was with her daughter-in-law, wore a Princess robe, thickly covered with dull jet sequins caught at their upper edges to the gown foundation. She also wore an extremely wide mink stole boa, curved in cape fashion around the shoulders, and with ends to her knees, where they terminated in long tails. The muff to match was enormous, and was a flat affair, with a series of tails depending from the centre as well as from the bottom. A rather large black hat, covered with lustrous jets, completed the costume.

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Miss Edith Colford, dining at a Fifth Avenue restaurant with a party of friends, wore a girlish lavender frock. The round skirt was a sunburst of lavender voile, and the crush girdle, of lavender silk, had long ends in the back. The bodice was evidently of the neck in both the front and the back, and was rounded out in such fashion as to show more of the neck at the sides than in either the front or the back. This opening was edged by a line of fins lavender lace, and the lavender yoke was exquisitely worked in fine embroidery. The deep bertha flounces seemed an extension of the yoke rather than a separate section. A medium-sized picture hat in lavender topped this gown.

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Miss Barbara Sedley wore a rose-red liberty satin gown with a shirred girdle effect at the waist line that extended below the waist, and formed a shallow hip yoke. The jupe ended on a line about the knees in several three-quarter-inch tucks a little distance apart, and overlapped a deep flounce of the satin finished with similar tucks. The frock had a shirred top covered with heavy lace, and the upper sleeves showed quaint 1830 puffs. The stock and little round guimpe yoke were of cream-colored lace, with tiny folds of the red running around them. The cream lace appeared again in the sleeves, which from the elbows down were of lace, the lower portions having a cuff finish and little satin folds to match rows of the flowers, but at each side above the ears clusters of the blossoms were arranged in semi-Japanese fashion. Her gown was made of white silk muslin embroidered in silver, with thistles and shamrock, and sprays of myrtle and orange blossoms outlined the lace yoke.

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Miss Mary Kernochan is wearing with an instep-length skirt an almost tight-fitting, half-length coat of heliotrope cheviot, a large, round, long-napped silk plush hat simply trimmed with a six-inch crown band of purple liberty satin ribbon, which is tied at the back in a big flat bow.

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A pleasing example of the taffeta tailor-made costume was seen at Delmonico's. It was composed of an Eton coat with postillion back and sweeping skirt of lustrous black taffeta. It was decidedly elaborate with its appliques of small black lace medallions and its openwork embroideries. The coat, the tails at the back, and the drooping frills of the sleeves, all had scalloped edges and open-leaf patterns in the English embroidery. Tiny tucks formed wide stripes down the flowing skirt, and between them were tiny open scalloped circular bits of black lace applique; at the beginning of the applied flounce effect these medallions increased in size, and the rows began midway between the rows of smaller ones on the skirt's top.

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Mrs. Henry Sedley wore at an afternoon reception an effective black cloth frock with white lace accessories. The stock and the yoke—the latter being a deep shoulder yoke with extensions in block shape over the upper sleeves—were of dead white lace over chiffon. The bodice was shirred slightly at the top, under a three-inch black silk braid that finished the edges slowly but surely making their way in. The Directoire fashions being offered in Paris necessitate sleeves that are a boon to the woman favored with graceful, tapering arms, proportioned to her body, and that are neither too fat nor too thin. Any attempted return, however, to the skin-tight instrument of torture will undoubtedly be vetoed by all women, who have learned to the fullest extent to enjoy gracefully loose coverings for the arms and body.

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All sorts of trimmings are being used on parasols, such as ruchings, lace appliques, shirrings, smockings, tucks, plaitings—sunburst and accordion varieties—and insertions of embroidered bands, to say nothing of other designs.

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In sashes, so far as seen, there is a preference for being fastened at the back, but some droop from the front and others from the side. However, the back is the most appropriate and graceful spot. They are usually simply knotted at the top, and that in as flat a fashion as possible, while many flow in plain lines, others are knotted, and some are fringed or embroidered, if of plain material, at the bottom. A pretty pale blue liberty satin sash worn with a white chiffon gown had its ends embroidered in darker blue silk outlined with silver traceries. Another sash, for the same gown, was of light rose satin with its ends embroidered in golden fleur de lis. Two lace guimpes accompanied this gown. One showed touches of ross and gold and the other of blue and silver.

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Mrs. Ernest Iselin, while still Miss Pauline Whittier, wore at a luncheon a warm red gown of smooth-finished cloth having an Eton coat and long skirt. This skirt was shirred around the hips and back, but there was a plain panel down the front. The shirring was scanty and so fine that it seemed to have been finished by "scratching." The coat had sleeves on a modified melon order, that ended just below the elbows in turned-back cuffs caught with large buttons; frills of white lace flowed from under these cuffs over the gloved hands almost to the knuckles. Her high black hat, with its irregular wide brim turned back to the crown, had a dash of red at the right front of the brim, and red ostrich tips trailed off the left side and down the back against her dark coiffure.

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Mrs. Henry W. Redmond is wearing an emerald green velvet coat and skirt; the former shows an odd arrangement at the back and sides. From the shoulder seams to a bit below the under-arm seams the green velvet curves in a sort of huge seamless scallop, the lower edge extending down over the girdle at each side. In the centre back the velvet is cut out over an inserted plastron of pale bluish-green trimmed with lighter and darker embroideries. The sleeves, which are only moderately full, are shirred at eight-inch intervals, and these shirrings form scanty puffs. The lower puff ends well above the wrist, and white lace frills finish the sleeves.

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The new leg-of-mutton sleeve brought out by both Paquin and Doucet is wide below the shoulders, but is very tight from the elbows to the wrists. These sleeves, finished with wide turned back cuffs from the bottoms of which lace ruffles fall over the hands, are especially chic. Many of the Directoire coats have their skirts attached to the coat at the hip seams. The double-breasted front in some instances ends above the waistline, swinging out from it and showing a tight single-breasted vest underneath. There are wide revers to the coat fronts, and these revers extend out over the sleeves.

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A brown cloth costume seen at Sherry's had an 1830 blouse coat and full skirt, and at intervals on the girdle, cuffs and other parts of the costume were insertions of soft orange colored velvet, the lapping of the cloth being embroidered to the orange velvet. This gown was topped by a wide-brimmed brown hat, around the crown of which small wings shading from yellow to orange were caught, and at the right side an ombre orange velvet ribbon was arranged in a scarf effect.

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The new poke bonnet is suitable for carriage and country wear only, and the approved strings are soft messaline ribbons about four inches wide or in inch-wide velvet ribbons.

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An odd brown costume seen at a fashionable restaurant on a recent chilly day had its Eton coat finished with a short bolero and upper sleeves of brown ponyskin. The attached belt, military collar, and cloth cuffs were embroidered in brown, with dashes of rich red and large brown silk buttons embroidered in red were set on the corners of the ponyskin bolero.

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Openwork effects in what is called a jour by the French are the latest novelty in veilings. Linen materials in a jour, and having combined with the openwork effect embroidered pastilles in white, are another sartorial novelty. Tinted linens in openwork designs, the a jour outlined in red and the material embroidered in dull blue, sells at $6 per yard in 36-inch widths.

The linen hopsackings, so difficult to employ satisfactorily owing to the fact that they must be carefully lined to prevent slipping and fraying are being made up for those who wish exclusive styles, as they are expensive costumes, owing to the lining and extra care required. They also have the effect for Summer wear of being much warmer than the unlined linens.

MARIE WELDON.



Half-mourning gown of black net over white chiffon, elaborately appliqued with black velvet flowers, outlined by fine jet beads. Black net hat, with black ostrich plume.

Light green voile frock, trimmed with green silk braid. Yoke of cream lace over pale green chiffon. Green tulle hat, trimmed with green osprey spray.

done in sunburst or accordion plaiting to match the skirt, but it was veiled from a little below the cut-out neck by a wide bertha flounce of lavender Anglaise lace, which also extended out over the arms in long draperies, ending in squares so draped that they fell in points at each side. The undersleeves, which were rather close, were of the lavender voile and lace. The neck of the bodice was cut straight across the base of the neck in both the front and the back, and was rounded out in such fashion as to show more of the neck at the sides than in either the front or the back. This opening was edged by a line of fins lavender lace, and the lavender yoke was exquisitely worked in fine embroidery. The deep bertha flounces seemed an extension of the yoke rather than a separate section. A medium-sized picture hat in lavender topped this gown.

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Miss Margaret Chapin, a richly colored brunette, wore a simple black frock having a trailing skirt, with scanty ruffles to the knees. It was a net gown and fitted her slight figure with no attempt at fullness or blousing. The neck was cut square and left the throat bare to a distance of perhaps six inches down the front, but part of this space was filled by a black lace medallion that rose from the lower portion of the bodice. The net sleeves were close and tucked half way to the elbow, and drooping from the latter were lace ruffles ending at the elbow. Long black suede gloves were worn, and also a large black lace hat trimmed with black ostrich tips. This hat was slanted up quite abruptly at the left.

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Miss Grace Chapin was in a finely tucked white chiffon and lace frock, and her large round black hat was unique in having a white, golden-headed pheasant as its trimming. The bird sat on the left side of the hat with its head well out over the brim, and its white wings and tail feathers spread at the sides and curled over the back. It was really very handsome as well as odd.

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The Countess von Beroldingen, who was Miss Stone, is partial to grays. One of her street costumes is an extremely pale gray cloth. The skirt, long enough to require lifting while she walks, has lengthwise narrow plaits or large tucks, and the Eton coat, with an over-the-shoulder yoke, has the body of the jacket lapping up over it and seemingly held in place by three large round buttons, also gray. The lower part is held in place by the attached girdle. The sleeves are voluminous below the elbow. With this goes a large, broad-brimmed hat, also gray, trimmed with large ostrich plumes of the same shade, placed at the left and on the brim. Her smart high-heeled black shoes had their tops made of gray cloth to match the frock.

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At a recent fashionable English wedding the bridesmaids wore white chiffon frocks with Greek draperies, and wreaths of snowdrops with clusters of the flowers at each side were in their hair; instead of bouquets they carried long white sticks having sprays of lilies of the valley tied at their tops, while smilax and snowdrops trailed down the sticks. At this same wedding the bride wore an original coronet of orange blossoms; the coronet itself was formed of two and formed a curlicue design in the centre and at the sides in both the back and the front. Above the waist the bodice was shirred in tightly and overlapped by a girdle effect in the wide braid, with its curlicues in the centre. This girdle defined the slenderness of the waist, and above it the bodice bloused a little. The skirt was also shirred tightly around the hips and back, but not across the top of the narrow front panel. Two more groups of fine, flat shirring appeared above the knees and twelve to sixteen inches above the skirt hem. These shirrings did not, however, cross the front panel, which was plain. Three widths of the lustrous silk braid, ranging from two to four inches wide, were used on the skirt below the shirrings, and the three widths were also used on the corsage. The sleeves had close tops banded with the braid, each band curling around on itself and each cap having the white lace showing in the centre. From the braid-trimmed sleeve caps the broadcloth was cut to flare very gradually into small, flowing sleeves, bordered with the braid; these ended a few inches above the hands. From under these cloth oversleeves flowed much fuller and longer sleeves of white lace, while gauntlet or cuff sleeves of the lace over chiffon covered the arms from the elbows almost to the knuckles. The black cloth was peculiarly effective in that it exactly matched the shining blackness of the wearer's coiffure.

+ + +

Ribbon promises to be largely used in the Summer gowns. Accordion-plaited satin ribbon is used to frame medallions and also to form borders to flounces, slashes, and other parts of a costume. The gauze ribbon, in floral designs, is often fagoted into filmy muslins and other thin materials, and graduated rows of narrow velvet or other ribbons are used to border flounces, boleros, and tunics.

+ + +

A charming light gray cloth costume worn by Mrs. G. L. Boissevain shows the plain, outline following skirt and the Eton coat devoid of bagging body and unwieldy sleeves. The skirt is perfectly plain at the top and shows not a tuck, plait, or gather. It flares very gradually, and at the bottom is gracefully but not cumbersomely wide. It has an elaborate and wide border of silk trimming that resembles embroidery, but was probably fine silk braid, applied in elaborate designs. The little coat was smooth across the back and bloused a bit in front, while the Bishop sleeves pouched a little above the cuffs. The jacket was elaborately trimmed to match the skirt.

+ + +

After the exploitation of the huge sleeve in all its various and usually sloppy forms, it is delightful to be able to say that smaller arm coverings, and those approaching the shape of those useful members, are



Pearl gray cloth costume, with coat of paler gray lace. The coat is unlined and is merely an ornamental accessory. The gray hat is wreathed with tiny white moss rosebuds.



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Between Sips of Tea

MISS GRACE ATKINS DOBSON, the Boston girl whose engagement to Wilson Shannon Dunn of New York has been announced, is the fortunate possessor of a unique combination ring and bracelet, a gift from Lady Cecilia Rose, daughter of the Earl of Cathcart. Lady Cecilia and Miss Dobson were visiting in the same Long Island country house several years ago. At their first meeting the Englishwoman, who was very plain and very brilliant, made some severe remarks on Americans. Miss Dobson resented them, but after a day or two of verbal "give and take" on the subject, the two became fast friends, and when they parted Lady Cecilia wished to give Miss Dobson the ring the latter now wears. It had been an heirloom in the Cathcart family. As it was a rare and expensive oddity, Miss Dobson did not wish to accept it. A day or so after Lady Cecilia Ross sailed, a small package was delivered to her young American friend, and on opening it Miss Dobson found the ring she had refused. The Englishwoman had left it with a friend, with instructions to have it sent to its present possessor after she had sailed. The ring is apparently a very deep or wide band fully a quarter of an inch in thickness and carved with fine tracery. Its top is a half-inch square of rich blue enamel—the art of making which has been lost—and in the centre is a beautiful diamond. A firm pressure at one side of the square releases a little catch, and the quarter-inch band suddenly resolves itself into eight very flat, very thin rings, each carved on its top. In the centre of the rings is the diamond in its enamel setting. By clasping the catch an odd bracelet is formed. Lady Cecilia, whose husband was killed in the Boer war, is said to have lost her reason through grief, and her relatives have been compelled to place her in an asylum.

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Alonzo Potter, who married Miss Elsie Nicholas, daughter of the late Harry I. Nicholas and a sister of Mrs. George Caspar Niles of Boston, is a son of Bishop Henry Codman Potter, and was named after Bishop Alonzo Potter, who wrote mathematical treatises and works on political economy as well as numberless religious essays. The Potters are descended from Robert Potter, an evangelist, who settled in the Massachusetts Plantations in 1634. Since his time there have been three Bishops in the family.

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Mrs. Charles Rogers Scarborough, who has been spending the past Winter at the Buckingham, was Miss Annie C. Von Berlan, and her first husband was F. Clinton Gibbes, a relative of the late Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Her second husband, Charles Rogers Scarborough, was her cousin twice removed and a son of the Hon. William S. Scarborough. The latter was a lifelong friend of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite and William M. Evarts, who were his classmates at Yale. He made his home with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Scarborough, for the last five years of his life, and died at her residence, 10 East Seventy-sixth Street, two years ago. His wife, who was Miss Eliza Coe, was a cousin of Mrs. Scarborough's father. One of Mrs. Scarborough's ancestors was Roger Coe, who was burned at the stake in the reign of Bloody Mary, and whose story is told in Fox's "Book of Martyrs." His descendants settled in Connecticut in 1634. The Priscilla of Miles Standish courtship was one of these descendants, and so was Jonathan Edwards. Through her father, Mrs. Scarborough is related to the Sewards, her father having been a cousin of William H. Seward, and also to the Whittlesseys, Benedicts, and Barneys. Mrs. Scarborough's mother, Mrs. Seward Coe Von Berlan, who is related to the Bülow and Andrassy families, is living abroad. Another of Mrs. Scarborough's relatives who makes her home abroad is her cousin, Countess Bülow von Sgarhély. The Countess was badly injured last year in an automobile accident, but has been recovering in the South of France, where she is negotiating for the purchase of a well-known estate called Maraval, situated on the Bay of Naples. It has a private harbor and marble terraces rising from the sea, and from it one has beautiful views of Capri and Vesuvius. Mr. Scarborough, who has been ill all Winter, has fully recovered, and intends sailing for Europe in the late Spring.

+ + +

Perhaps some of the young New York matrons who devote all their waking hours to "bridge" have at times a guilty conscience when they think of neglected children and households. This one at any rate was apparently accusing herself by excusing. She was dwelling with special emphasis on all that she did for her children, all the care she gave them, and of which even the charms of "bridge" could not deprive them.

"And you know," she went on, "I always make it a point to hear them say their prayers every night before they go to bed; always—even if I am out and have to get them to do it over the telephone!"

+ + +

The golden weddings, of which several notable ones have recently occurred, are quite eclipsed by the seventy-first wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts of Centreville, Ind. This occurred last month, and if they survive four years longer that rarest of anniversaries, a diamond wedding, will occur. At Emporia, Kan., Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mather celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary. And as for sixtieth anniversaries they really don't count for much in the West. Mr. and Mrs. William Tripp of Janesville, Wis., and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Williams of Ohio celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversaries in February. The "effete" East has only two sixty-year wedding anniversaries to offer—those of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Curtis of Massachusetts and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lariviere at Willimantic, Conn. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gabel of Roxbury, Mass., was duly exploited at the time it occurred. For the last twenty-five years they had lived apart. Each sent to the other a polite invitation to attend the anniversary celebration at the house of the other. Mrs. Gabel's residence being just around the corner, on another street, from Mr. Gabel's. The guests went on from the one celebration to the other.

+ + +

Dr. Richard Strauss and his wife, Mme. Strauss de Ahna, have had a number of queer experiences in America. One that they tell with much amusement relates to their visit to the house of a wealthy trust magnate in a city where steel is made. The magnate had engaged the Strausses for an evening musicale at enormous expense, it may be imagined—a price that must have revealed to the gentleman of steel the standing of the name of Strauss in music, if nothing else had ever done so. His wife met the pair as they entered, apparently in some perturbation at the lateness of the hour. After inquiring if they had "brought their music," she signified her desire that they should begin at once, as the company had been waiting some time for them. She then had Dr. Strauss and his wife conducted up stairs to "lay off their things"—how, as befitting the foremost composer of the time, who honored her house with his visit would it be supposed? Why, in no other way than by the servants' staircase in the rear!

Mme. Strauss de Ahna relates the incident with delight. She has little English, and she charmed her hearers the first time she told the story by the way she put it at the climax:

"And then they took us by—what you call eet—by the little back-up ladder!!"

+ + +

One April fool joke perpetrated upon the recent festival for jesters seemed to have the merit of originality as well as of ingenuity. It was played upon a business-like and energetic young woman who has a telephone. She answered the ring, and heard in a sharp, decisive tone the words:

"This is testing the wirs. Whistle into the telephone, please."

The telephone is no place for rapid, cogent thinking, as many have found, and the peremptory voice at the other end admitted of no delay, no time for reflection upon the usual manners and customs of telephone inspectors, or the value of a whistling test in a receiver, or even what day of the month it was. The young woman gathered herself and the corners of her mouth together, and sent sweet, bird-like tones into the little round funnel.

Her rascally brother-in-law later declared that it sounded very pretty at the other end of the wire.

+ + +

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who was Miss Crocker of California, a sister of George Crocker, has a charming cottage at Tuxedo. The Alexander home at 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, this city, is one of the fine residences of the town, but it is at the Tuxedo cottage that they delight to entertain and where they are continually having house parties. The cottage is situated on the crest of a wooded hill, and is surrounded by gardens and all sorts and sizes of trees. The charm of the grounds lies largely in their irregularity of surface. The house is of brick, with stone facings, and its architecture is Norman. There is no tracery about the doors and windows. The large, long entrance hall has a rafted ceiling and a huge open fireplace with a red-tinted marble mantel. Three wide steps lead up from the large main hall to the long hall running across the entire house. The long hall is done in white enameled woodwork and has many simple arches. At the left end there is a flight of five wide steps leading down to the tapestried drawing room. Here, again, the woodwork is white, with beautiful columns topped by carved caps. The old Gobelin tapestries represent the forest scenes of Arcady. The furniture also is covered with tapestries. The Flemish dining room is at the extreme end of the white corridor and may be entered from the drawing room by ascending steps. The rafted ceiling and door are in Flemish oak. The frieze is elaborately carved and is in direct contrast to the severity of the rest of the woodwork, as are also the supports of the rafters. Here is an open fireplace, and above it hangs one of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portraits. It was about this fireplace, and covering nearly the entire side of the room, that a rich mass of purple and yellow iris formed an exquisite decoration at the June wedding of Mrs. Alexander's niece, Miss Jennie Crocker, to Francis Burton Harrison, several years ago.

+ + +

Without that variety of bread known as the "beaten biscuit" the Southern housekeeper thinks her breakfast table is incomplete, and the old negro mammy who does the cooking gets up early in the morning so that she will have plenty of time to flog the dough into shape. To do this she needs a lot of "elbow grease." A cook without muscle never could pound the dough into that state required for the proper sort of biscuit.

How to get the right sort of breakfast in New York? That was the question that perplexed the Southern woman who had come here to live, and at last she succeeded in teaching her husky Hungarian cook how the beating of biscuits ought to be done. All went well. The biscuits were excellent, and visitors were always congratulating the hostess on having a cook willing to work so hard and able to turn out such a product.

Not many days ago it was discovered that the Hungarian maiden had been grinding the dough through a sausage-grinding machine, instead of beating it for an hour or two. The newly discovered process required about two minutes each morning. The mistress of the house, her traditions shattered, couldn't say a word, for she was obliged to admit that the biscuits were just as good as the ones mammy used to make.

HER REASON.

WHY DON'T you like this fellow?" asked the brown-eyed girl of her blue-eyed friend. "You say he is very kind, is making a great deal of money, and has all the qualifications for an excellent husband. Why don't you take him? You're getting along a bit in years and you can't afford to dally like a girl of seventeen."

"Well, he's so bashful," complained the blue-eyed girl.

The brown-eyed one sniffed.

"What of it?" she cried. "He won't be chasing after other girls if he's a bit shy. I prefer bashful men myself."

"He's coming to-night and I'll introduce you, and then you'll see why it is I don't like him."

The man came and was introduced. In vain the girls worked to make him say something besides "Yes" or "No." Finally the brown-eyed girl launched into a description of an accident she had seen on the street.

"The horse fell flat," she said, "and immediately three men rushed out and sat on its head."

The man began to laugh uproariously. The girls looked at him in amazement. Then he choked back his laughter a minute and said:

"Supposin' that horse had got up with all those men a-settin' on its head!"

The brown-eyed girl gasped. Then she walked over to her blue-eyed friend and murmured: "Yes, I see why it is."

A Woman's Way.

Beryl—Ethel is a sort of a girl who believes in looking at the bright side of everything.

Sybil—Yes, she's always looking at the shiny surface of a mirror!

A Fresh Water Incubator to Hatch Out Old Salts

On the Lakes Young Landlubbers Will Get Sea Legs and Sea Gumption for a Quarter of a Million.

THE United States Government is preparing to spend a quarter of a million dollars on a new and absolutely unique scheme—one which cannot be copied hy any other power on the globe—namely, tbe establishment of a magnificent naval training station on the great lakes of America. This rearing of a school for sea fighters on the shore of Miss Columbia's wonderful inland seas will he, in a naval sense, almost equivalent to hoisting the Stars and Stripes over a new domain. Time was, not so many years ago either, when the United States recruited all the seamen for its men-of-war on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and found, too, ample material to choose from in this restricted area.

Suddenly, however, when the Spanish-American war shoved the United States into the front rank of naval powers and our floating fortresses hegan to increase in number by leaps and hounds, it was found that the old recruiting ground along the seaboard was not yielding a sufficient supply of the right sort of candidates for the growing corps of the world's ideal "jackies." Then did the naval officers turn their eyes inland, and soon the recruiting officers were enrolling in the Middle West not only a superabundance of bright boys anxious to serve on our big iron-clads, but lads who proved to he in physical and intellectual qualifications far and away the best recruits who ever came into this or any other navy.

The Raw Material.

Strange would it he were there not the makings of many a tiptop bluejacket among the young men who reside in the eight States which border on the great lakes. They grow up under the progressive influence of this remarkable marine highway, a thousand miles in length and holding one-third of the fresh water on the globe, and past their doors, so to speak, sails the greatest fleet flying the American flag and carrying a commerce several times as great as that which passes through the Suez Canal, and higger than the combined traffic of the ports of New York and London. Fascinated by such a glimpse of joys on the wave, the strong, intangible magnetism of work before the mast each year lures many a hoy to the berth of a fresh-water sailor, and small wonder, therefore, that when Uncle Sam held out to these restless red-blooded young Yankees the prospect of actually seeing the world mid all the spectacular pomp of our navy they flocked to his standard with enthusiasm.

When the officers of the United States Navy found that these clear-eyed, strong-limbed young giants from the interior—many of them country boys who had never seen salt water—made the best recruits the service ever had known, they speedily conceived the idea of establishing a naval training station on the unsalted seas. A new incubator for jackies had to be established somewhere to meet the growing demands of tbe navy, and what better place than this mid-continent maritime realm with its traditions of Perry's victory, and so it is planned to expend the sum of $250.000 in providing on the Great Lakes a naval training station that will he equal in every respect, if not superior to those at Newport, R. I., and San Francisco, Cal.

With the new naval preparatory school in full swing, attention will perforce he turned to the provision of training ships on tbe Great Lakes, for ultimately it is desired to turn out at this lake station bluejackets with so full and practical a knowiedge of seamanship in all its hranches that they can be assigned direct to cruising men-of-war, without any period of probation on ocean-going training vessels. To be sure, it will under such circumstances require a short time for these newcomers to get their "sea legs," for be it known ability to ride the short, choppy waves of the Great Lakes is no guarantee against seasickness under the influence of the long, rolling swell of the ocean, but this inconvenience will be minor and temporary.

Just One Old Ship.

Inasmuch as there is a treaty between the United States and Great Britain which prohibits either nation from maintaining more than one war vessel on the Great Lakes, it is probahle that the embryo jackies will have to put up for the time heing with the antiquated old gunboat Michigan, which is now the sole representative of Uncle Sam's naval sovereignty on the inland seas. Tbe Michigan, which is an iron and wooden craft, is one of the oldest steam vessels in the United States Navy, having been built at Erie, Penn., in 1844, by the United States Government. She is a schooner-rigged vessel, 163 feet in length, 27 feet hreadth, draws 9 feet of water, and displaces 685 tons. Her engines have only 365 horse power, and her best galt is little better than 11 miles an hour. She carriee a crew consisting of 90 men, and has an armament of six 6-pounder guns, two 1-pounders, and two Gatling guns.

The problem of floating training grounds may also be solved by calling into requisition several of the converted yachts now in the navy, such as the Hawk, which is now stationed on Lake Erie for the use of the Ohio naval militia. However, in the case of such vessels the batteries would have to be removed, which would prevent instruction in gunnery heing given. In the end probably tbe treaty will he modified so that Uncle Sam may increase his fresh water naval fleet, or else the Michigan will bc replaced by an up-to-date cruiser. The latter is the more probable now that Canada is building for lake service a fast steel cruiser which will he capahle of steaming at a speed of more than 18 miles an hour and will carry several powerful rapid-fire guns.

Naval "Landsmen."

The principal product of the new naval training station on the lakes will be what are known in the navy as landsmen. In all probability there will also be classes for apprentices, as the more exclusive and more highly specialized recruits are termed, but most of the graduates from the fresh-water institution will be landsmen. This is in accordance with the needs of the navy, where the landsmen outnumber the apprentices two to one, making it necessary to replenish the supply in like proportion. In order to distinguish between the two classes of recruits it may be pointed out that apprentices are accepted only between the ages of fourtcen and seventeen years, and in most instances are bound over to the service of the Government during minority, agreements to that effect being signed by parents or guardians. Landsmen, on the other hand, may be minors at the time of enlistment, hut there is no such imperative necessity for the qualification of youth since they are accepted when over eighteen years of age.

Just here it may be noted that the curriculum at the new lake etation will ehow less difference between the courees of instruction for landsmen and apprenticee than has heretofore been manifeet in our navy. Prior to the Spanish-American war, Uncle Sam's naval officers scarcely tbought it worth while to give landemen any preliminary instruction prior to plunging them into the duties of life on our floating strongholds, hut since the conflict with Spain awoke the Nation to its naval needs there has been followed a plan whereby each landsman receives three months' schooling at a station and a like amount on a training vessel. The apprentices have been receiving six months' practical training on shore and six months afloat, and it is planned to have landsmen at the new lake etation have the benefit of a like amount.

Mighty Busy Boys.

The boy who enters upon a career at Uncle Sam's fresh water headquarters for the making of naval seamen will have a mighty busy time of it from the minute he takee up his new vocation. He will be furnished upon arrival with a uniform and equipment of bedding, and will be expected to learn to care for himself and keep his clothing in the pink of condition. Almost from the etart he will have a chance to familiarize himeelf with the emall arms drill, and will be taught to load and aim a four or five inch gun. Then they will make trips in tugs or yachts, on which they will be taught to eteer, to heave the lead, to get under way, and to anchor.

At the lake station there will he a continuance in the fullest degree of Uncle Sam's policy of making the enlisted men of the American Navy take rank ae the best pald, best clothed, and hest fed naval sailors in the world. The meale which will be served will he made up of such wholesome dishes as roast beef, potatoes, stewed corn, bread, milk, coffee, and ginger snaps. In order, too, that the boys ehall have no possible ground for dissatisfaction, it has been arranged to give each one of them fifteen days' leave of absence at the close of the training period in order that he may visit his home, and in the full glory of hie spick and span new naval toggery lord it over his envious and less fortunate chums ere he takes up his new duties on one of the Nation's cruising men-of-war.

WALDON FAWCETT.

AN EXPENSIVE BUNKER.

ONE of New York's prominent clergymen who is an enthusiastic golfer was playing over the Morristown links recently with a clubman whose language is not always suited to clerical ears. After a badly sliced drive the latter, from force of habit, let fall a word or two which required an apology to his reverend companion.

"Beg pardon, Doctor," he exclaimed, "but it hopped out before I knew it. If I make many more strokes like that, though, I won't vouch for what I may say. You'll have to forgive me. It's a had habit I've got into."

"Mr. H——," said the clergyman, thinking to put an effectual quietus to this eort of thing, "suppose you agree to pay me a dollar for every oath, the money to be given to charity."

Mr. H. looked dubious.

"All right, I'll go you on that," he said, finally.

All went smoothly for a while until he "foozled" his drive, when out came the dollar bill, which the clergyman quietly pocketed. On the next hole he drove into the bunker and had to go down into his pockets again. This time out came a twenty-dollar bill.

"But I haven't the change," exclaimed Doctor ——.

"Then don't bother about it, Doctor, for I intend to swear it out."

And he did, by the time he got out of that bunker.

MOTOR OPERATED BY THE SUN'S RAYS

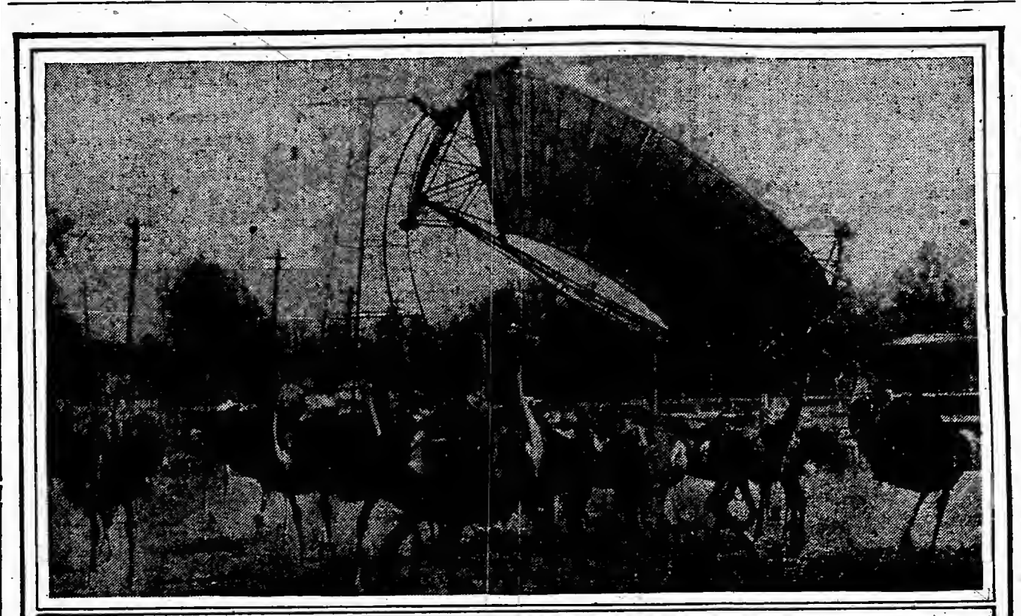
DREAMS of utilizing the sun's rays direct instead of through the medium of coal have been realized at last. What might be termed a triumph is a novel and extremely clever motor operated by the heat of the eun, and used to pump water at the ostrich farm in South Pasadena, Cal. It was successfully installed there last November, and since that time its operations have been witnessed by many thousands of visitors.

According to mathematical deduction it is ehown that the heat now wasted on a single acre is capable of generating over 10,000 horse power. Inspired by this knowledge, Mouchot, Ericsson, and others constructed machines for the utilization of the sun's energy, though, it muet be confessed, with but very little euccess. Tbey lived when the time was not yet ripe. The firet successful effort was made eight years ago, and inventors and engineers since then have continued to perfect the device until at this writing it has a record for evaporating 192 pounds of water per hour, under 150 pounde of steam pressure, giving an efficiency of eleven horse power, (Indicated;) greatest steam pressure developed, 210 pounds, and water pumped, 1,440 gallons per minute, equal to a flow of 155 miner's inches, the lift being equivalent to twelve feet.

In California such a power means the irrigation of 200 acres of alfalfa or 300 acres of oranges or 500 acres of peaches or apricots or prunes. The machine is graceful and well proportioned, and the reflector gathering in the sunshine concentrates its rays on a conical-shaped boiler, which measures 33 feet at the top and 16 feet at the bottom. The reflector is lined with 1,788 small glass mirrors silvered on the back, and reflecte the sun's rays to the axis of the cone.

The engine is automatically lubricated, and by a special device the sunlight ceases to impinge on the surface of the boiler should the latter hecome empty, so that explosion is impossihle. The entire machine weighs less tban 8,000 pounds complete; the repairs are very inexpensive, and it is about as automatic as a windmill.

Its weight is carried on roller bearings, and this is accomplished hy means of a weight suspended from the tall rear support, and a common clock governs its daily motion. The whole plant may be left practically to itself for daye and weeks at a time; the sun is the fireman and largely the engineer. All that is needed when steam is desired is to bring the reflector into focus; when thie is done it is possible to develop from one to two thousand horse power.



A GREAT MACHINE OPERATED BY THE SUN'S RAYS

THE YOUNG DOCTOR'S BLUNDER.

ABOUT a fortnight ago Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, the eminent surgeon, whose reputation as a scientist extende all over the world, was walking along Sixth Avenue, thie city, when he saw a laborer knocked down and injured hy a street car. While a policeman was sending an ambulance call to a near-by hospital Dr. Keen hastened to examine the man's hurts and give what relief he could. A broken leg was bandaged with great skill, the surgeon using his pocket handkerchief for a starter and then horrowing those of onlookers. Afterward a deep cut in the workingman's cheek was cared for, and just as Dr. Keen was completing his job the clanging of the ambulance bell resounded through the hlock.

There leaped out of the vehicle a young doctor from the hospital. Full of his own importance and swinging his bag of instrumente as he walked, the youngster pushed his way through the crowd to where Dr. Keen was bending over the prostrate man. The old surgeon stepped aside and looked on.

"Well," said the ambulance doctor, pompously, after taking a look at the bandages, "who did this?"

"I did," said the Philadelphia specialist quietly.

"I must say you have done it cleverly," remarked the younger man. "Never saw a novice so expert! At what school did you learn?"

The distinguished surgeon only smiled.

"Been taking lessons in first aid to injured?" queried the hospital doctor.

"Oh, I know a little about it," said Dr. Keen.

"What's your name?" was the next question, just as the ambulance was ready to start away with the wounded man.

Dr. Keen reached into his pocket and produced a visiting card. The ambulance doctor took one lingering look at it, hiushed to the roots of his hair, began to say something, then turned and leaped into the ambulance. Dr. Keen stood smiling on the corner as the vehicle raced out of sight down the avenue.

NOT AT HOME.

COUNSEL for the plaintiff was in the midst of a severe cross-examination. The witness was a local rustic, unused to legal tactics and much awed by court proceedings.

"I understand," said the lawyer, "that you called on the defendant one afternoon. Is that so?"

"Yes, Sir," returned the countryman.

"What did he say?"

Counsel for the defendant sprang to his feet with an objection. His opponent persisted, and there was an appeal to the hench. After a few moments the Judges retired to consider the point. They were absent nearly half an hour. When they returned they announced their decision that the question was permissible.

"Now, let us hear what the plaintiff said," cried the successful disputant triumphantly, turning to the witness, who had not spoken during the interruption.

"He wasn't to home,") replied the rustic solemnly.

Poolroom Drummers Are the Latest.

The Lid May Be Down, but There Are Those Who Tell How to Crawl Under.

WITH the "ponies" back in the North and tbe lid supposed to be tightly closed, poolrooms in eome parts of town are making a strong bid for business. A man who has "played the ponies," and again wishes to try his luck, has no trouble in finding a place where he can lay his money.

But those customers are not the ones for whose trade the strongest play is made. It is the "new business" that is wanted, and the well-regulated poolroom of to-day is sending its agents into down-town offices and business houses with as much system ae the merchant uses in drumming.

Bankers, lawyers, wholesale dealers in all lines, are being besieged by well-dressed, businesslike men, who pretend to be financiers, would-be clients, or prospective customers, as the case may be. To a well-known lawyer, sitting in his office yesterday, was handed a card bearing a name hc thought he had known.

"Show tbe gentleman in," he said to his boy.

The visitor, faultlessly attired and carrying a silk hat in his hand, entered. He had a hig damage case against a railroad company. He had a number of horses at New Orleans, and while they were coming North ten of them were killed in a wreck. He wanted a lawyer to take the case.

This particular lawyer had more businese then he could attend to, and, besides, he didn't take cases against the corporation mentioned. However, he had a young friend who would be glad of the chance, and the horse owner got the young man's addrees.

"You are very kind," he said. "Now let me do something for you. Do you ever play the races? No? Well, if you did I could give you a good thing at Benning today. Blank will go to the post in the third race at 10 to 1. You lay $100 on him and you can take home $1,000 to-nigbt for your wife's new Spring gown.

"If you live anywhere around 2—th Street I have a friend there at No. — who will take your money. Here is my card. Just give that to the boy who answers the bell and he will take you right in."

When thc lawyer went out to lunch he met a friend, the President of a hig coal company. The coal magnate began to tell about a man who came in to make a contract for 10,000 tons of coal and pulled from his pocket a card hearing the name of a well-known horse owner.

"Are you playing Blank at 10 to 1 in the third race at Benning this afternoon?" asked the lawyer.

The waiter brought a quart of extra dry.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

HE did not look in the least like a wag, but then one cannot depend always upon appearances.

Boarding an over-filled Fifth Avenue bus he edged up quietly through the crowd of standing women to pay his fare at the front. As he turned around he stooped with difficulty to reach something on the floor.

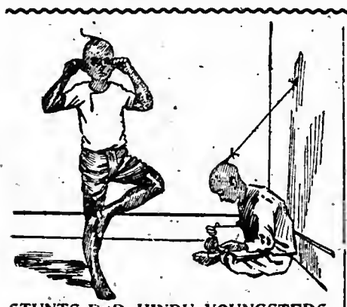
"Did any of you drop a five-dollar gold piece?" he asked, an expression of concern on his countenance.

Three men and two women hastily searched their purses and exclaimed:

"Yes!"

"Well," said the finder of the coin, dropping it into the nearest outstretched palm, "here's a nickel toward the $25. You can divide it up between you."

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS



STUNTS FOR HINDU YOUNGSTERS.

LITTLE Hindu boys who don't know how to behave themselves are punished in their own peculiar fashion. Instead of having to stand in corners with their faces to the wall, the bad ones at school may be ordered to stand on one leg and hold their ears for half an hour—a very tiresome pastime, especially when one is not used to it. Or, when they fall asleep over their books, they may have their "scalp-knots" tied to the wall in such a way that the drowsy heads cannot droop forward.

WHEN ONIONS ARE ODORLESS.

HOW many times has every flat dweller entered his home only to cry out in disgust because the odor of the onion or the turnip or something else has permeated the entire six or seven rooms?

"Let's stop having such things for dinner," he suggests to his wife. "Why it's mortifying to invite a friend to dine when one knows this sort of atmosphere is going to knock him down as soon as he enters the door."

As a matter of fact, there is no need for excluding the onion or the otber offending eatables. The simplest way in the world to solve the difficulty is this: Have the cook put into the cooking vessel with your onions just a piece of stale bread about as big as your fist. Somehow or other the bread absorbs the odors, and you don't know onions are on your menu until you sit down at the table.

KIWI-KIWI, THE DANCING BIRD.

IN a bird store of the theatrical district a Kiwi-kiwi, or dancing bird, recently created a sensation. She had been brought to the city by an Australian sailor, a cast-off from one of the fruit ships docking in port.

"She's the funniest creature we've ever put on show," said the fancier, "for she has neither wings nor tail, and was born so. I found out about her from the Park Curator, and she's a real Kiwi. There's only been one otber of the kind in New York, and Barnum got him for his old museum. He didn't live long, most likely danced himself to death. This Kiwi the owner called Carmencita, because she danced so much. You see, she's got four toes on each foot, and she uses them all in her steps. Her nostrils are just like human ones, and when she whirls and waltzes they spread apart like a young colt's at a first race.

"She sleeps all day, and begins her antics at twilight. It's a regular circus when ehe lets her long bill down like a third leg, and starts to dance and kick. Then you get the real fandango. She can kick far over her head. The Curator says the Kiwis can't do any flying, but they are expert runners, and if they ever find the cage open, they'll get away from any man, no matter how eqry he is. The female is larger than the male, and is the most important member of the family. Carmencita is pretty valuable. I've had a good offer for her."

"LITTLE ITALY" ON PARK ROW.

SHE was only a little daughter of Italy, dirty faced, pudgy, and out at the heele, but ehe attracted no end of attention one day last week as ehe trudged along Park Row. She was only about eix years old, and her skirts came to her knees, showing holes in her stockings and a dilapidated pair of shoes. Over the arm that held her battered umbrella she carried a large market basket, but she was going along happily in the rain. But in spite of her run down appearance and six years her right hand was grasping her knee-length skirts with all the hauteur of a belle of Fifth Avenue, and ehe was holding them up from the puddles as carefully as though they were not more than a foot from the sidewalk when hanging at full length. With her skirts thus held ehe was walking along as proudly and ae self-consciously ae though she were a part of the Eaeter Sunday afternoon parade, and she certainly attracted as much attention. More than one passerby smiled and stopped to watch the child as she proudly walked by City Hall Park.

FRENCH ALLIGATOR FARMS.

SEVERAL French dealers have recently visited America to purchase etock for an alligator farm which they propose etarting in the South of France. Alligator skin has hecome so highly prized throughout France that the animal dealers helieve it will pay well to raise the alligators on this, the first farm of its kind in the world. Not long ago Preeident Loubet received a present of a hunting suit of alligator ekin. The skin is said to be growing scarcer each year, and there is always a great demand for it for boots, shoes, handbags, writing pads, portfolios, and toilet articles.

CURING GRAIN IN A HOSPITAL.

MOST of us are familiar with hospitals and retreats where life and health may be restored to human beings and animals, but a new and interesting phase is a sanitarium for grain.

Plants and flowers are subject to diease, and as the loss of crops throughout the United States alone has been estimated at some eighteen million dollars, it becomes imperative that an effort ehould be made to save the diseased grain. Very often farmers lose the whole crop because of being compelled to harvest in wet weather.

To the new hospital, which is located at Port Arthur, Ontario, the farmers may send their grain to he treated and carefully nursed. After passing out of the care of the experts the grain is said to be cleaner and more wholesome than wheat which has not been subjected to this process. Convalescent wheat has heen etored away and kept in perfect health for several years.



Nurse in Wheat Hospital.

When the wheat ill unto death arrives, a nurse places it in a bath of pure water, where it is brushed and scoured in machines made for the purpose until tbe grains are highly polished and in good shape for the mill. It is then placed upon a bed made of screening and subjected to a jamming process, first of hot and then of cold air, until it is perfectly dry.

Again the grain is subjected to another cleaning process, after which it is ready to be returned to the owner, with the guarantee that it is thoroughly cured. Strange to say when it is weighed it seems to have lost nothing, and being all grain and no chaff it weighs three or four pounds heavier to the bushel.

IT WORKED BOTH WAYS.

A well-known actor who prides himself upon knowing how to bring up the young idea, was recently telling his sixteen-year-old son, whom he conelders very immature and young for his age, that he ought to do something for his glory and his country.

"Why, when George Washington was your age, my son," he eald, "he was surveying the estate of Lord Fairfax."

The hoy thought a moment and then replied quietly:

"Well, when he was your age, pa, he was President of the United States, wasn't he?"

OF COURSE BIRDS CAN THINK.

YOU would think a bird the last thing in the world to be faked, wouldn't you?" querled one of the guides in the Zoo at Bronx Park, "but it isn't so. Come with me. I'll show you the queerest sight in New York. It is in the diving tank house, not far from the flying cage."

He led the way to an aquarium tank nearly ten feet long.

"Now see if anything impresses you as funny."

The visitor gazed, and, following tbe glance of a cardinal ibis, her eyes rested upon a scene behind the side cages. For an instant the illusion was so perfect that one was transported to Southern everglades. A puffin hopped about as if he was struck the same way. A hlue heron stopped fishing for minnows and gaped. The mandarin duck put her crazy-quilt head on one side and blinked at a Dutch stork that drew his wings up dignifiedly, while a pinky flamingo perched on one leg, brushing the top of his crest with the other, and reflected upon the heauties of the landscape.

"Ain't it wonderful?" observed the guide. "Seems as if the clouds were moving, and the sunshine's that true to nature I almost feel like pulling the rim of my hat down to keep it out of my eyes. But it's only painting. If you watch the birds you can see what imaginations they must have. They are knowing creatures.

"Now, those that come from hot countries will get kinder homesick round the tank, and then they'll walk over toward the west wall and look at that scene, making all sorts of happy sounds. You needn't tell me different. I know they think they're in Florida, or some place hotter. Those that are from the North fly over to the east side, and find what they are yearning for in that bog scene. If the doors and windows are shut and you take a hird close up to the wall he'll try to smell and eat the green things that are painted in."

A WAIFS' PICTURE GALLERY.

ONE of the oddest sights in New York is the picture gallery of successful waifs in the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, on East Twenty-second Street. There is none other like it in the world. Hundreds of faces look out of their simple frames. They are of every nationality, type, age, and color. Since 1853 more than twenty thousand waifs and etrays have been placed in families by the society, situations have heen found for some twenty-five thousand more, and over five thousand runaways and "losts" have been returned to ehelters.

Of the rescued, one has become the Governor of a State, another the Governor of a Territory, two members of Congress, two Sheriffs, two District Attorneys, one City Attorney, four members of State Legislatures, three County Commissionere, twenty-eeven bankers, twenty-two merchants, four hundred and sixty clerks, thirty-four lawyers, seventeen physicians, eight Postmasters, three railroad officials, thirty-six railroad men, ten real estate agents, fifteen newspaper and literary men, eighty-one teachers, four high school Principals, one Superintendent of Schoole, one civil engineer, twenty-one clergymen, and over a thousand have enlisted in the United States Army and Navy.

A VERY GAY GHOST.

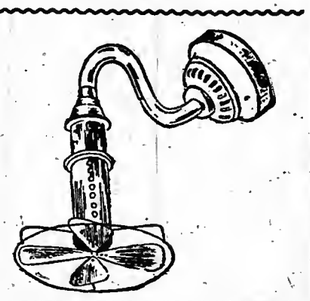
"NO," said the widow with a sigh, "Mrs. Buttin does not call upon me any more. She called right after I moved in here and was perfectly lovely. She did not know I was a widow and I did not take the trouble to enlighten her. She spied a photograph of the late lamented on the mantel.

"'Your dearly beloved, I presume,' she said with a smirk, and I nodded assent.

"She called again a few days later. After a few commonplace remarks she glanced at that photograph again and said in a poor-child-how-I-pity-you sort of way:

"'My dear, I don't want to make any trouble, but I saw him at the theatre the other night with a hig, stout, hlonde girl.'

"'Great heavens,' I gasped with affected horror. 'That is strange. I buried him in Woodlawn five years ago. What would you advise me to do?'



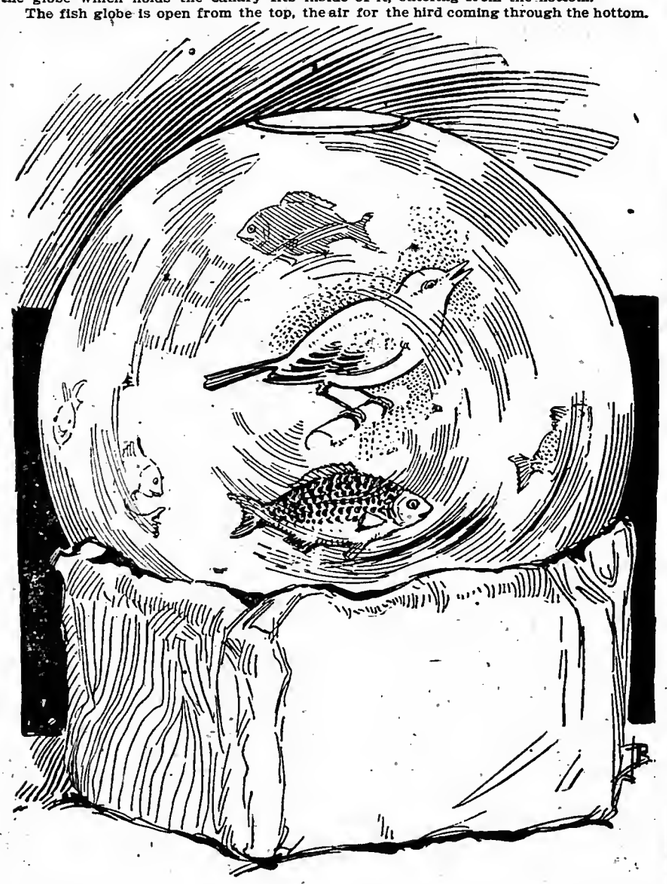
ELECTRIC FAN ON LIGHT WIRE.

EVERY year brings out some new design in electric fans. What is probably the latest thing in this line is the little contrivance shown here. Compactness and economy are its chief recommendations. The construction is very simple and the cost slight. The fan can be screwed directly into the socket of an ordinary buth, consuming the same amount of current as a sixteen candle power lamp. Tbe speed of the blades is said to be 1,000 revolutions a minute.

BIRD SEEMS TO BE UNDER WATER.

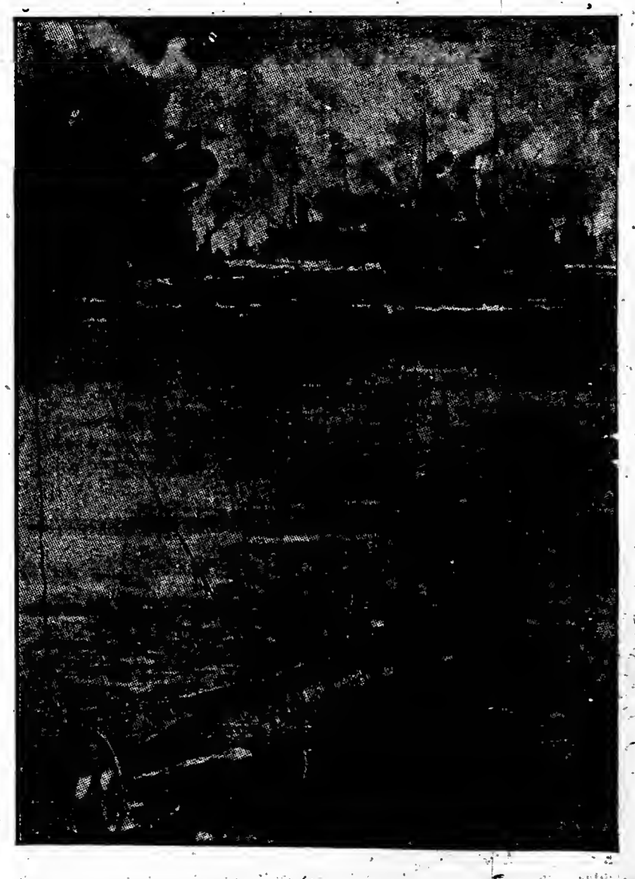
ONE of the newest window attractions to be seen on Broadway is a glass globe which apparently contains a number of goldfish and a canary. It looks as if the canary is in the water, but he is not. There are two globes, one within the other, the fish globe being double inside, like the bottom of a wine bottle, so that the globe which holds the canary fits inside of it, entering from the hottom.

The fish globe is open from the top, the air for the hird coming through the hottom.



FISHING FOR A SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

MR. DE LACY drew this picture for The Sphere to show the position of the British submarine A1, which was sunk recently off the Nah Lightship. Efforts to raise the boat are now under way. She lies with a list of about ten degrees in forty-two feet of water. In order to make the picture eeem more real the artist has exaggerated the size of tbe submarine.



PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week began with another phase of the Northern Securities incident. The principals in the community of interest in the Northwest attacked one another's interests in the friendliest manner, suggesting a parallel to the insinuating jest of the statesman of the East Side who left these scenes last week. What is a little matter of $82,491,871 between real true friends? is the inquiry suggested by Mr. Harriman's suit. The week returned no final answer to the query why Northern Securities should be liquidated peremptorily in Mr. Harriman's way, and the day after the Street was set guessing about it the Steel Trust's report started another topic, discussed below. The week furnished no other first-class news, but it supplied a market which was curious from whatever point of view. It was generally called strong, and yet as Saturday drew near it was seen that the strength was sporadic, superficial, not spontaneous. From the outside it looked as though the market were a hard one to stop, and yet from the inside it seemed conceivably like a hard one to keep going; but neither on the inside nor outside did it appear that the market supplied its own motive power. No watcher of the market failed to remark that each day had new favorites, and that in turn old favorites, which had displayed surprising strength, slipped back into the class of inactive or declining properties. Both advances and declines were independent, with few exceptions, of current news, good information not being stimulating and bad information not being depressing. Properties which logically should have been strong seemed weak, and properties which were not entitled to a rise moved up upon some mysterious fiat. That the bears were worried by strength which to the bulls seemed precarious is not singular, for the observed phenomenon is of bull prices on bearish conditions.

Not that all news was bad; quite the contrary; but the Northern Securities decision does not avail to change intrinsic conditions, which were none too good, and which may be changing but have not changed. It may be doubted whether the week supplied any one piece of better news that the settlement of the local building strike. The industry this year is mulcted only a couple of millions, not a tenth of last year's loss, and the way is clear for a good season. The iron trade, as a whole, is better, and promises to become really good. Railway earnings also are better. The serious decrease in January net is moderate for February, and merely nominal for the gross for March. For the fourth week of March an increase is reported, and soon things will be moving in the old way. It is necessary to remember that increases are a superfluity. Decreases from 1903 which should take the volume back to 1902's level would be good enough, for the list has been sold down for a year on decreases which never came. Instead 1903 brought increases, providing a higher level for comparisons.

Against this substantial budget are serious offsets. Bank clearings are the smallest since 1901, and bank failures are the heaviest since 1897, especially in the West, which has hitherto withstood reaction wonderfully. Commodities are now receding, as stocks long have been. Both processes are wholesome and necessary, but about equally uncomfortable. The wage earner may rejoice that the cost of living is failing, and the fact that his earnings have enabled him to buy so long at an abnormal level is as high a tribute to our recent prosperity as can be paid. The fact that at length prices are declining is proof, as in the stock market, that decline is a necessity at last, and must go further, unless there is to be a revival of trade, of which the signs are insufficient. That the old level was abnormal, and that the new level is more reasonable, may both be admitted without making the marking-down process painful to all sellers. In plain English, commercial classes are about to experience something of what Wall Street has passed through. The cotton industry is prostrate after its debauch of speculation. Both manufacturing and export are crippled. The exports are a million bales below last year, and the spinners' takings for the season are a half million smaller. Naturally in New England there is a general short-time movement. Spindles are idle by the million, and the herd of the Southern markets is passing through bankruptcy proceedings.

The market might make headway against such material factors were it not for even more serious though sentimental drawbacks, such as war, politics, and, worst of all, disclosures of the shadiest side of finance. Last week the International Power episode was up again. More or less distinguished counsel in court called more or less distinguished defendants "scavengers," and revealed incidentally the manner in which pools manipulate stocks and fatten by filching honest earnings. Until a week or fortnight can pass without such exposures it is idle to move prices about on the Stock Exchange. Wounds are too sore and memories too keen. Here, in distrust of high and honored advisers, must be sought the cause of the heaping up of idle money. It is absurd to talk of "lack of buying power" when the banks are bursting, and thrusting their money on borrowers, who refuse to use it in business, or in the mortgage market, or in speculation. Secretary Shaw's psychologic microbe is at work. Money is no more wanted now than when last reserves were at present level, and money was as cheap as now. That condition was not bullish then, while now there is another feature inspiring caution. Stocks are massed in strong hands, both the indigestibles and the highly desirables. Whenever either class becomes distributable they will be distributed. It is the effort to distribute which inspires such feverish strength as last week witnessed, and such relaxation as its close attested, whenever stocks are acquired rather than dispersed. There is in this nothing disturbing of confidence in fundamental values. Seldom have they been so tried or better withstood the test. The market would make surer progress were it prodded less. The market has just made good a reaction from the foolish January boom, only to seem to be on the eve of another setback. These ups and downs are remunerative to chasers after eighths and commissions, but they do the market no good. What frightened lambs want are fewer booms and collapses, and more sober facts about security of income.

The Steel Trust's report was the week's chief topic, and it developed the usual differences of opinion on subjects so contentious. The market promptly marked up the stock a few points, and that settled it in the opinion of many. But there were others more critical, as is usual after a great fall. When prices go wrong nothing else is right. Those of this temper forget that the Trust has more than justified the expectations of its promoters industrially, however it may have disappointed them otherwise. It was reckoned that earnings of $75,000,000 were necessary for the big concern's stability, and Mr. Morgan was reproved for venturing to say that it would earn $100,000,000. The first year's earnings were $111,000,000, the second $133,000,000, and the third only $3,000,000 short of the extravagant prediction. In the thirty-six months of its existence there were only five in which the earnings were below the requirements as reckoned before it was known what could be done. In May, 1902, the earnings were $13,120,930, or approximately the earnings of either of the two last quarters. For the quarter ended with June, 1902, the earnings were $37,662,000, against $13,208,886 for the quarter just finished. Here are contrasts to stagger humanity. To some they sound the knell of the billion-dollar corporation, and yet it was precisely because of such fluctuations that the combination was formed. "To assure greater stability of investment without necessarily increasing the prices of manufactured products" was the object of the flotation, according to the prospectus.

It reads like a mockery when recalling the abysmal fall of the stock quotations and the fluctuations of the income as above set forth. But everything is comparative in this world, and before admitting that the asserted objects are beyond realization, even when some are lamenting and others are rejoicing at the demonstration that if is so, it is well to recall what preceded. The Carnegie concern is not only the backbone of the trust; it is as fine an example of an iron works as the world affords. And yet in the ten years before the trust was formed the Carnegie mills' earnings fluctuated between $3,000,000 and $40,000,000. A mathematical average is easily reckoned, but an average from such materials on which a practical man can base his business expectations is different. No wonder Mr. Carnegie was not complacent at what the future might bring forth of deterioration from what he had achieved. No wonder his competitors were alarmed at what fiercer competition his necessities might subject them to. It was out of this stress that the Steel Trust was evolved "to promote stability of investment." It was not motived like Amalgamated Copper or United States Shipbuilding. It was a combination of dividend-paying properties, and its achievements have justified expectations, even though its formation and administration have warranted criticism. Doubtless many have paid too much for shares in its fortunes, but they have chiefly is not only themselves to blame. The vicissitudes of the iron trade were an open book; the operations of the trust have been as fully reported as it is reasonable to expect; and yet thousands feel aggrieved because their expectations have not been fulfilled. It is impossible not to sympathize with such sufferers from the illusions of optimism, for who among us is not in the same class with them, in respect to other properties if not to this one? There is no novelty in such experiences, and this is not a case in which haphazard investors can be acquitted as accomplices in their own undoing.

Having thus strained a point to make out a case for the trust, candor requires something to be added upon more serious matters than a decrease in earnings, which might be made good if the trust occupies such a place in the industry as the Carnegie enterprise did. It was thought to be, and ought to be, a much stronger concern, and yet it shows signs either of structural weakness or lack of nerve in administration. Mr. Carnegie did not become the prince of ironmasters by forming or joining pools to maintain prices and limit output. When his sales ran off he followed the trade down, always making his prices attractive. In the deepest depression he was improving his plant, always seeking to make more iron, cheaper iron, better iron and steel. When business was dull he prepared to sell more than ever before. Thus he emerged from the depression following 1894 with a doubled capacity of production. Emulation of this was the best hope of the trust. It was the natural heir of the strenuous Carnegie methods, and the moment it shrank from aggression it was retrograding. Therefore those who would like to see it succeed are sorry to see that it resigns the foreign trade almost without a struggle, and that it closes its works instead of making a price at which its goods would sell. It is not conquering foreign markets and it is losing ground to its domestic rivals. Last February the country's exports of iron and steel products were not $2,000,000 above the previous February, when the domestic trade was so large that no efforts were made for export business. This is a shabby result of talk about exporting $125,000,000 worth. Competition is too hard is now the cry. It is easier and more profitable to sell one ton to Americans than ten tons to foreigners. So orders for the larger volume are refused in hopes to sell the smaller volume at the higher rates at home. In other words, except for the tariff the trust cannot earn interest. Even last February we imported more pig iron than we exported, with many mills closed. However, this is the American system, and it is lèse majesté to hint that all is not well when rails are held at $28, and railways which meekly buy them make special rates on exports which are not exported.

More ominous yet is the fact that the trust is not holding its own in the domestic trade. Last year the output of pig iron increased 188,000 tons, but the trust's quota decreased 679,000 tons, or 8.7 per cent., while the independents' increased 867,000 tons, or 8.6 per cent. Plainly the trust has its option to limit the independents' business by cheapening the product, even if it never pays another dividend, or to buy them up and wreck itself in that way. For the trust to maintain prices and let the independents take its business is weakness. When the prices began slipping off a chill was caused by the rumor that Standard Oil methods were to be adopted to revive the trust's flagging fortunes, and that there were to be no more dividends until a surplus of $200,000,000 had been accumulated. The surplus did indeed grow to just under $100,000,000 on Sept. 30, but it is now shrinking toward $60,000,000 under the necessity of writing off book values and paying unearned dividends. Unpaid common dividends is money saved to the concern; disbursed but unearned dividends is money borrowed, just as truly as though it were raised from outsiders. Yet last quarter the ordinary depreciation account was skimped, and it was intimated that the $10,000,000 special fund would be omitted this year. It is written on the wall that no trust can subsist upon a limited trade in dear goods. A large output of cheap goods is the sole salvation of any trust which would escape destructive competition. The economies of combination must be realized and shared with consumers if the modern trust system--and the Steel Trust is no exception--is to escape penalties worse than any at the command of the Attorney General. Abandonment of export trade, loss of domestic trade, and disbursement of surplus as dividends are not good signs, not even though the price rises upon the disclosure.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THE DEPOSITORY BANKS.

How the Panama Canal Payments Have Affected Their Accounts.

In the interval between the last two official reports to the Controller of the Currency, Secretary Shaw designated ten New York City banks as depositories of the fund set apart for the Panama Canal payment. The transfer of this money was completed several weeks ago, and a comparison of the Government's balances in these ten banks may prove of passing interest:

GOVERNMENT BALANCES IN THE TEN SPECIAL DEPOSITORIES FOR CANAL FUNDS.

	March 28.	Jan. 22.
Hanover	$6,468,065	$5,211,000
City	18,581,399	12,937,000
First	5,724,880	2,678,000
Chase	2,230,000	1,830,000
*Citizens' Central	1,588,978	1,388,000
American Exchange	2,085,340	1,053,000
Park	4,252,000	3,000,000
Mercantile	2,210,000	1,370,000
Commerce	10,892,710	5,575,000
North America	1,560,000	1,060,000
Total	$55,593,372	$36,102,000

*This bank is the result of a merger of the National Citizens' and the Central National Banks. On Jan. 22 these were separate institutions, and the amount of Government deposits accredited to the consolidated banks under that date is the sum of their holdings.

Securities acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury are required of all banks holding Government funds. If the banks are not sufficiently supplied they borrow the necessary honds. The following table shows to what extent these special depositories have been compelled to resort to this expedient:

	Bonds Borrowed March 28.	Bonds Borrowed Jan. 22.
Hanover	$2,560,000	.....
City	.....	.....
First	9,222,000	6,798,650
Chase	500,000	.....
Citizens' Central	500,000	.....
American Exchange	605,000	.....
National Park	3,957,000	.....
Mercantile	1,125,000	.....
North America	.....	.....
Commerce	.....	.....

The National City Bank reports under United States and sundry hond account $11,021,000 and several of the banks report sums under a similar designation in their statements of Jan. 22. Possibly borrowed bonds are included. The table, however, is confined to the specification "bonds horrowed."

The Government money which these banks have obtained on pledges of borrowed securities cannot be very profitable to them. What the banks paid to the owners of the honds for their temporary use in this way cannot he ascertained. But whatever it was, considering the fact that call loans have been practically at minimum rates for several months, the margin of profit after deducting this charge must he insignificant.

DEMAND FOR FINE GOLD.

Assay Office Puzzled by Request for Unusually Fine Bullion.

The heginning of gold shipments to Europe during the past week brought out the fact that some of the shippers were particularly anxious to secure for export gold hars of unusual fineness. In explanation it was said that the gold was going to Paris, and that the Bank of France was insisting upon having bars of unusual fineness. It developed, however, that the demand for these specially fine bars was made in the case of a shipper who was entering the field of gold exports for the first time, and the further fact that the largest of the week's shippers, who have been in the business a very long time, and who moreover, are credited with relations of a specially friendly character with the Bank of France, were content with the ordinary run of gold hars. It was suggested that the povice was working under a misapprehension, or that the Bank of France was after all satisfied to get such hars as came to them. At the Assay Office here the quest for bars of special fineness was not understood.

The case recalls the experience of some shippers of silver bullion of some years ago. They asked the Assay Office, somewhat to its surprise, for silver bullion 999 fine, and got it. The silver was intended for shipment to England, and when it reached there the exporters found that they were credited on the basis of bullion 998 fine, and they were out the difference. The case seems to show that what is theoretically best is not always really best even in finance.

DEUTSCHE BANK REPORT.

Recovery in Germany from Industrial Depression—Comment on Advantages of Free Markets.

Figures presented in the annual report of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin for the year 1903 show that the business of the bank during that period was larger by £140,000,000 than in any previous year. The net profits amounted to £1,215,380, and the dividend on the bank's stock was 11 per cent., which rate has been maintained since 1899. Reserve funds were increased by £181,538, and brought up to a total of £2,951,522, equal to 36.89 per cent. of the paid-up capital of £8,000,000. The report comments upon the rapidity of the recovery of the German financial world from the industrial depression which began in 1900, and states that, assisted hy a good harvest, German trade has shown greater elasticity than had been expected, indicating that economic crises when not originating in political events pass more quickly now than they did in the past. Attention is drawn in the report to the assistance derived from Germany's foreign investments in the payment of the country debit halance of trade, due to the heavy excess of imports over exports.

Reviewing the collapse of the New York stock market, the report says that the "economic vitality of the United States has only heen temporarily impaired by this financial breakdown." Coming hack to home conditions, the managers of the bank say in regard to the results upon the market of the announcement of the Russo-Japanese war:

"The hopes entertained at the heginning of the current year of further improvement in the economic situation have been disappointed by the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and further developments depend upon the course of politics. On the announcement of the war it became once more apparent to what extent the German Boerses had been crippled by impracticahle legislation and rendered unfit to successfully cope with exceptional circumstances. This experience may serve to spread the conviction that an unfettered finanoial market is scarcely less important to the defense of the country than its army and fleet."

Interesting in comparison with the present situation in our money market is the statement of the rates that have prevailed in Berlin during the past year. The average German bank rate in 1903 was 3.84 per cent., an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. over tho previous year. The average private rate of discount was 3 per cent. as compared with 2.186 per cent. in 1902, and the average rate, secured on loans to the Stock Exchange on first-class securities was 4.296 per cent. as compared with 3.387 per cent. in 1902.

GOLD EASILY SPARED.

No Cause for Alarm Found in Gold Exports—Exchange Still Strong.

Gold exports to Europe began by the shipment on Thursday last of $2,968,400 in gold bars. The following day the local Sub-Treasury paid out $3,937,000 for gold received from Japan deposited at the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco. Those who during the past week have been inclined to comment unfavorably on the commencement of the gold export movement have very generally heen reminded that the gold that is now going out is practically nothing else than a part of the gold which has already been received from Yokohama. Since the beginning of December last, when the receipts of gold from Japan began, we have secured from that source about $17,500,000 in gold, or about three times as much as Japan had sent us in any previous full year. Including the shipments to Paris last Thursday less than $6,000,000 of this Japanese gold has left the country, and the opinion is expressed that no cause of alarm can be found in the present outflow, even though it should assume larger proportions than has yet heen suggested.

Rates for foreign exchange continued strong despite the gold shipments which have not yet been large enough to materially affect rates. Early in the week the price of demand sterling dropped sharply to 4.8720 on selling that was said to he for the purpose of breaking the market and preventing gold shipments, but the market recovered very quickly and the price of demand again went up to 4.8745, which is the highest point reached this Spring. "Toward the close of the week reichsmarks showed weakness owing to the fall in the discount rate in Berlin. There was probably a profit in shifting from reichsmarks to sterling.

One of the most interesting factors in the exchange situation at present is the local money market, which is in a condition of ease which is exceptional and somewhat extraordinary. So far as the supply of bankers' bills sold against loans made here are concerned there was no indication of an increase during the past week. Rates for money not only failed to show any signs of increasing firmness, but actually declined still further. On Friday loans for a year were made as low as 4 per cent. and call money was as low as 1¼ per cent. It was reported that some of the foreign houses were borrowing considerable amounts of time money in this market, heing attracted by the low rates quoted for all periods from a month to a year.

NATIONAL BANKS IN MARCH.

Four years ago, the 14th of March, the act was approved authorizing the incorporation of National banking associations with minimum capital of $25,000, and from that date to March 31, 1904, there have been chartered 1,930 associations with authorized capital stock of $112,253,000, of which 1,200, with capital of $32,818,000, were banks with individual capital of less than $50,000, the average heing approximately $26,000. During this same period 670 banks were incorporated with aggregate capital of $79,435,000, and individual capital of $50,000 or over, the average being nearly $120,000. Approximately 40 banks have been chartered during every month of this period.

During the month of March charters were granted to 42 banks, with authorized capital of $2,195,000, of which 25, with capital of $645,000, were the smaller class, and 17, with capital of $1,550,000, banks with individual capital of $50,000 or over. Twenty-eight of these associations were primary organizations, 12 reorganizations of State or private banks, and 2 conversions of State banks.

National banks to the number of 5,194 have been chartered during the existence of the system, of which 5,273 are in active operation, 1,511 have been closed by voluntary liquidation, and 410, or only 5.7 per cent., placed in the charge of receivers.

Since March 14, 1900, there has been a net increase of active associations of 1,656, and in authorized capital stock of $154,667,720, the existing capital amounting to $770,975,815. Bonds on deposit to secure circulation have increased during the same period from $244,611,570 to $398,034,650, or $153,423,080. The net increase in circulation on bonds was $179,225,439, and the increase in circulation covered by deposits of lawful money $1,281,773. The total outstanding circulation on March 31 was $434,909,942, an increase since March 14, 1900, of $180,507,212.

THE COURSE OF LOANS BY INTERIOR BANKS

Six Years' Variations in Contrast with New York Conditions.

Time Loans on Mercantile Paper Dominate, Instead of Collateral Call Loans—Capital Unimpaired by Speculation.

Having discussed in a previous article the course that the loans made by the National banks of New York City have followed during the six years past, it now becomes pertinent to make inquiry along the same line for the banks of the remainder of the country, to discover whether there exist some basis of comparison that throws light on the conditions here.

That such was the case was indicated in the earlier article to which reference is made above. The question was then raised why New York City banks in such a situation as the present cannot readily turn the thousand millions of loanahle funds nominally at their disposal to whatever purposes may offer the best return. On this point the recent course of the Burlington Railroad in jumping from Boston to Chicago for the purpose of refunding a time loan made originally hy Boston banks was noted as a single hit of evidence, to be supported and explained hy the chart of the loans of New York National banks, which showed not only that the call loans on "stocks, bonds, or other personal securities" were enormously larger in volume than any of the other loan items, hut that the line marking the path of these loans had even dominated that indicating the course of the total of all loans for the period.

It was stated that these collateral call loans were speculative in character, and therefore that speculation dominated the total of all loans. To that statement exception has been taken by eminent banking authority, on the ground that it was too broad and did not take account of certain loans that hanks made to each other, nor of some kinds of loans to railroads, which, it was said, borrow occasionally on demand, with the understanding that the loan shall not be called for a certain definite time. The interhank loans for which exception was urged were said to he secured by the transfer of bills receivable direct, and without the intermediary step of discounting the paper constituting the security.

It is not possible, unfortunately, to present figures separating the line of call loans on "stocks, bonds, or other personal securities," as the class is termed in the report of the Controller of the Currency, into its constituent parts, inasmuch as the reports made by the hanks do not make more detailed classification of loans than has been given in these columns. It is hardly apparent, however, how railroad horrowing on call could constitute an important element in an item of loans averaging in volume nearly one-half of the total of all loans. On the second point, it may be said that the total of all loans on individual security over the six years covered on the chart for New York banks has a practically constant volume that is hut 75 per cent. of the volume of the collateral loans alone.

Hence, unless the process of hypothecating the notes securing loans made on account of bills receivable is carried on to an enormous extent, this kind of call loans can hardly be dominant in the total. The correction may be made, then, that in the total of demand loans on "stocks, honds, or other individual securities," railroad loans and loans between hanks of the kind described figure to a certain extent, but it may hardly be conceded that their influence is sufficiently great to overweigh that of the speculative loans, or consequently to call for modification of the statement that these speculative loans dominate the course of the total loans in New York.

It is with this condition that the chart printed herewith shows the most interesting contrast. It will he noted that the lines are designated in the same way as those in the chart on the loans of New York hanks: A—A represents the demand loans on individual indorsement; B—B, the demand loans on stocks, bonds, or other personal securities; C—C, the time loans on paper with two or more indorsements; D—D, the time loans on paper with a single indorsement; E—E, the time loans on stocks, honds, or other personal securities, and F—F the total of all loans. By reason of the greater volume of the aggregate loans on the entire country outside of New York and consequent increase in ranges of the lines representing the various classes of loans, this chart is drawn on a one to ten basis as compared with the other. In comparing, therefore, it is important to keep in mind that indicated fluctuations in the present instance will he but one-tenth as sharp as corresponding fluctuations for New York banks alone.

The first line to demand attention in the chart on the country at large is C—C, representing the loans on time paper with two or more indorsements. These have been termed the loans to the business community, and in theory stand for the bulk of the discount business done by National banks, which—also in theory—are technically institutions of deposit and discount first of all. The line C—C for the country at large is obviously the dominant line, running as it does from four to five hundred millions ahove the highest of any of the other lines, and contributing at various times approximately from two-fifths to nearly one-half of the total. Its importance is nearly as marked as that of the demand loans on collateral in the former chart showing the loans hy New York banks, although, since its course is far steadier, the influence exerted upon the total of all loans is not so strikingly indicated.

If, however, one compares this line of mercantile loans, as they may he called briefly, with the line B—B on this chart, showing the course of the demand loans on "stocks, bonds, or other personal securities," the difference between the situation maintaining in New York and in the country at large becomes perfectly apparent. The line B—B of all the lines of this chart shows fluctuations of importance, amounting, between the years 1899 and 1900, and again between 1902 and 1903, to actual losses. How different this condition from that of the loans by New York banks, among which there is hut a single class—the loans on prime paper—that does not show one or more marked losses in the period covered!

To make this the more clear the figures on the loans of the New York banks are given here in tabular form.

Read by millions; 00,000 omitted:

Class.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Demand, one or more indorser.	6.0	4.1	7.1	7.6	6.2	10.3
Time, one indorser	63.1	70.1	76.1	81.0	86.1	93.3
Time, secured by collatsral.	89.8	144.9	129.7	128.8	132.7	110.4
Time, two or more indorsers	107.4	94.6	101.9	122.3	118.2	136.0
Call, secured by collateral	170.2	228.0	254.6	271.0	263.7	281.4
Total loans, all classes.	441.7	541.8	569.5	610.9	607.0	631.5

It appears, then, that the loans by banks of the country outside of New York have followed a course quite their own and altogether independent of the loans hy New York banks. It is obviously a very much more rational course, since the only line going to make up the total that has been subject to fluctuations in a marked degree is that having the closest relation to the speculative element of the business world. But instead of its fluctuations both of rapid increase and decrease disconcerting, as it were, the advance of the other classes of loans, ad has heen seen to be the case with New York, in the United States exclusive of this city the fluctuations of the line representing the speculative loans have had hardly any effect on the others.

Particularly is this noticeahle between 1902 and 1903, when, on this chart, the call loans on stocks, bonds, or other personal securities showed an actual loss of seven millions between dates when the most unfavorable result attained by any of the others was merely a retarding of the rate of growth they had had in the three years before. If such a condition as this is significant, it is of the fact that throughout the country outside of New York, in so far as the loans hy National banks are indicative of the course of business, the support of the hanks has been given primarily to those interests which in theory had the most legitimate claim to it, and these interests are the business interests of the country. Beyond this it is seen that whatever vagaries Wall Street may have passed through in the six years past, the effect upon business throughout the country, as indicated by the volume of bank loans obviously devoted to its promotion, has not been severe, and hardly perceptihle, except in the lower rate of increase hetween the dates of 1902 and 1903, to which attention has already been called.

The conclusion with respect to the country presents a most interesting contrast to that originally stated for New York's case alone. Whereas in the first instance a course of loans has been seen which was dominated by speculation, in the second instance the loans seem to have been governed by the demands of the business community. And since the loans largely speculative in character have had little effect upon the other classes, it must follow, in the degree in which loans are indicative of business, that the speculation by the country at large and consequently its losses in the shrinkage of values during the past two years has not been sufficiently great to disturb the course of its business of producing and distributing commodities. For if the variations of the volume of speculation and losses incident thereto had represented permanent or even temporary impairment of capital on which business was being done, the course of loans supporting such business must have shown the effect.

That such was not the case means simply that the country has used its surplus for speculative purposes without touching its capital. From recent financial history comes pretty conclusive confirmation of the opinion drawn from the chart. As short a time ago as the Baltimore fire the question was put in a meeting of the Presidents of the National banks of the city as to the extent to which the people of Baltimore, with their trust company failure and their Seaboard Air Line slump had been "hit" on the market declines marking the collapse of the hoom. The answer was unanimous, and was to the effect that Baltimore, at least, had suffered no impairment of working capital through any losses so sustained. "We have been playing in the market with our surplus funds," declared President Homer of the Clearing House Association, "and while some of us don't carry quite so large a hank account in the institution where such funds are deposited as we did in 1902, at the same time any suggestion that we have impaired our business capital is nonsense."

One may go further afield and ohtain the same results. THE NEW YORK TIMES, prior to the issuance of its Annual Financial Supplement for 1903, conducted a comprehensive canvass of financial interests the country over outside of New York. From this, it will he remembered, the almost unanimous verdict was quite in line with President Homer's statement. The surplus bank accounts were not so large as in 1902, hut business capital generally was quite unimpaired.

It is not the contention here that New York banks are wholly to blame for the situation in which, it is contended, their loan accounts are found to have been for six years past; and the comparison with the country is intended rather to illustrate a condition than to arouse condemnation. In a very large measure the whole case is the result of conditions that cannot be changed, and must be considered, therefore, mainly, with a view to minimizing their ill-effects. It was said in the previous article that an attempt would not be made there to explain the situation in New York; neither will it be attempted here to explain the condition with the country at large that has been set out. So the question why it is not possible for New York to make such disposition of its loanable funds as it sees fit, raised at the very outset, remains yet to be answered. It is sufficient now to suggest as a solution that New York does not own the money out of which its billion-dollar loan accounts are made, and therefore has to employ it in some fashion to enable its restoration to its rightful owner when the demand comes, while the remainder of the country does own, whether by States or counties or hamlets, the proportion of funds at its command.

In the concluding article of the series this suggested explanation will be tested by other banking figures and certain conditions discussed which operate to modify the working of the fundamental laws involved.

FOREIGNERS BORROWING HERE.

Long Time Loans Secured by German Bankers—European Bank Statements.

One of the features of the transactions in the local money market during the past week was more or less heavy horrowings hy some of the large foreign bankers, most of them German houses. Long time loans have been freely offered recently and within the past few days funds for a full year have been obtainable at 4 per cent. or a trifle above that figure. It is money of this kind that has heen taken by the foreign hankers. In this connection it is interesting to note the changes shown in the loan accounts in the statements of the European hanks last week. Of the three most important banks, the Bank of France, the Bank of England, and the Imperial Bank of Germany, the two former showed a considerable reduction in loans for the week, whereas in the case of the Imperial Bank the loans or "other securities" showed an increase of 328,560,000 marks. The Bank of England reduced its loans by £5,392,000 and the Bank of France by 166,150,000f. Despite this situation the rate of discount in Berlin showed signs of easing as did the rates for both time and call money in the New York market.

CHART SHOWING CLASSIFIED LOANS OF NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY 1898—1903.

Read by millions—lines A to E on the left, F on the right of the chart.
A-A—Demand paper, one or more indorser.
B-B—Call loans secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.
C-C—Time paper, two or more indorsers.
D-D—Time paper, one indorser.
E-E—Time loans secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.
F-F—Total loans, all classes.

RAILROAD BORROWINGS AT HIGH INTEREST RATES

Preference of Banking Institutions for Stock Loans Natural.

BANKERS AS INVESTORS

Public's Apathy at Bottom of Trouble—Large Loans Not Easily Transferable—Improvement in Progress.

Announcement during the past week of the sale by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of $4,000,000 in two-year 5 per cent. notes at a price yielding about 5¾ per cent., according to report, has served to revive the discussion concerning the reasons for the relatively high rates of interest paid by the railroad companies on the temporary loans which within recent months they have negotiated in considerable volume, in the face of a money market which for sustained ease is without parallel in recent local records. During the past two months loans on collateral have been secured by brokers for periods as long as twelve months at interest rates in the neighborhood of 4 per cent., and even within the past few days loans running over election on all industrial collateral have been made at 4¼ per cent., while considerably lower rates have been quoted for loans secured by more desirable collateral. The question asked in many quarters, and it is one which for Wall Street has more than academic interest, is why do railroads in good standing financially have to pay 1½ per cent. or 2 per cent. more for their money than the rates charged to brokers on time loans running for many months? It is a question that puzzles many observers, although in at least some quarters of the banking community the seeming anomaly is considered a matter susceptible of very satisfactory explanation.

In the first place, it is asserted, it is necessary to accept as a fact, what undoubtedly is a fact, that the public at present, for what reasons it matters not so far as immediate consideration of the subject is concerned, is indisposed to buy securities in any large volume or to permanently invest even a fair proportion of the funds which undoubtedly would be found available for such purposes were the public in other than its present rather skeptical mood concerning the market outlook. This is the important fact underlying recent developments in the money market in which corporate borrowing has been such a prominent feature. It is because the public is not willing to increase its investments at present that railroads are obliged to issue for their immediate requirements short-term obligations instead of bonds running for usual periods and commanding ordinary rates of interest. Accepting these as fundamental factors in the situation, it is necessary to go beyond these conditions for a satisfactory explanation of the great difference between the rates charged to the railroads for the loans which these conditions make necessary and the rates so much more advantageous secured by stock brokers and others on time collateral loans. The difference in rates arises from the essential differences between the two kinds of loans. Although both are called loans, it is necessary to consider railroad borrowings as an investment rather than as a loan pure and simple, and this for other reasons besides the mere fact that the railroad loan is for a considerably longer period than the majority of stock loans.

In the present state of public apathy, or antipathy, bankers are really obliged to go out of their natural sphere of agents on one hand of borrowers and on the other of investors, and to become themselves investors. It is a fact that few of the recently floated bond or note issues have been fully subscribed for by the public, in cases where they have been publicly offered, and the bankers have been obliged to carry a considerable part of issues which in a normal market would find a resting place in the hands of investors large and small throughout the country. The knowledge that the public demand is thus limited is a very important factor in the placing of loans by borrowers of all descriptions, but more particularly the railroads, which, owing to the development work which increased business has forced upon them, are the most persistent inquirers for accommodation. Anticipating the necessity of holding a large part of such issues themselves, bankers naturally charge a higher rate, for the reason that the natural disposition is to keep their resources liquid, and if obliged to do otherwise they naturally look for increased compensation.

There are very good reasons why ordinary stock loans running from six months to a year are preferable to the longer time loans usually desired by railroad companies. One essential difference between the two, and a difference which is of great importance to the banker or banking institution, is that the stock loan is readily transferable, whereas the railroad loan is not so. Loans to brokers secured by collateral are usually made in relatively small amounts, as compared with the subdivisions of large railroad loans which for the most part are placed in large blocks with various institutions. A bank or trust company or even a large private investors having, say, several million dollars of such a loan as the recent Pennsylvania $50,000,000 issue would find it very difficult to transfer its holdings. Investors, whether private or otherwise, who will take such large amounts of a single security are relatively few, and were it to become known that such and such a bank or trust company was trying to dispose of its share it might well serve to hurt the credit of the institution, an important consideration quite apart from the possible failure to succeed in the undertaking. On the other hand, loans to brokers or others on stock collateral, made in the ordinary course of business in relatively small amounts, can easily be transferred from one institution to another as occasion might arise, and banks are constantly borrowing in this way from one another. At most, all that would be necessary would be a slight concession from the prevailing interest rate which would make other banking institutions glad to take over the loan from the one who may have made it in the original instance, but which desired to transfer it because of an opportunity to place its funds to greater advantage. Another matter which makes such loans more readily transferable than railroad loans is that the broker is constantly liable to be called upon to put up additional collateral should there be any decline in the value of the securities pledged under the loan, and thus the loan is made an absolutely secure one. This in itself more than offsets the higher credit of a large railroad corporation as compared with a private individual.

It is worth much to the banker to have his resources in shape to be used for any purpose almost at a moment's notice, and it is claimed that 1 or even 2 per cent. advance in the interest rate is no more than enough to compensate him for the inconvenience and possible loss of opportunity involved in the employment of his funds in loans to corporations. As a matter of fact, present conditions, although still somewhat unsatisfactory, are an improvement over those which prevailed a year or more ago. In addition to the number of railroad borrowings which have become matters of public record, and most of these have been loans for periods of from one to two years, there have been numerous loans made to railroad companies for periods of from three to nine months which have been made privately with various institutions, and at rates even higher than those paid by the Pennsylvania in its recent large loan, and still more recently by the Chesapeake and Ohio. In some cases these short loans have been refunded into one or two year obligations, and the next step, if conditions prove favorable, will be the permanent funding of these debts in some long-time bond. Thus there is in progress an advance from the abnormal investment conditions of the past year, which seem to be gradually improving to the normal conditions which doubtless will be resumed in due course.

The question is asked by some why it is railroads when conditions make it possible for them to do so do not make loans such as are secured by brokers running for a number of months with the intention of renewing them for similar short periods when they fall due and in this way get their money for 3½ per cent. or 4 per cent., instead of from 5½ per cent. to 7 per cent. Even apart from the claim that railroads cannot be their own bankers, such a policy would hardly be possible, because of the fact that there is no assurance that when the short loan became due it could be renewed on equally favorable terms. Stability of interest rates such as exists in Europe would doubtless facilitate operations such as these, but the maintenance of an even interest rate cannot be depended upon in this market. The bank rates at the various European financial centres are remarkable for their stability. In most cases the present rates have been maintained for many months, and in one instance, that of the Bank of France, the rate has been the same for nearly four years, despite all the financial happenings of that period, including the outbreak of war and a stock market panic of some magnitude. During this same period rates in the New York money market at times have been as low as 1¼ per cent. and at others so high that they were practically prohibitive. It is useless to argue the adoption of methods based on a stable money market when the instability of money rates is a fact so notorious. Essentially the question is one that leads back to the ever-recurring discussion of the many lacks of our present currency system which make possible the piling up of vast sums of money when there is relatively little need for money, and its actual scarcity when normal but transitory demand arises.

ELECTRICITY FOR STEAM RAILROADS.

Savings in Operating Expenses Made by Lines Here and Abroad.

At this time, when many of the steam railroads with heavy suburban traffic are considering the advisability of changing such lines into electric roads, and when other railroads are buying up competing trolley lines, as the New York, New Haven and Hartford has done, it is of more than passing interest to note the results of the operation by electricity of certain railroads which have made the change to that motive power. Prominent among these is the Los Angeles and Redondo, which runs between these two cities in California. The distance is seventeen miles, and the road was operated as a steam railroad until 1902. Originally the road carried mostly freight, but since the installation of electric power this business has not only heavily increased, but the passenger traffic has also assumed much greater proportions.

The electric locomotives used weigh about twenty-five tons, and they haul a train of four and five loaded cars over the distance of seventeen miles in about fifty minutes. The maximum grade over the line is 2½ per cent. The cost of power for each trip averages about 10 per cent. less than the cost of steam power, the exact figures being $1.80, as against $2 for steam. Another important item is the reduction in the cost of maintenance and repairs, which is said to be 10 per cent. less than when locomotives with steam power were used. The cost of labor required to handle trains has also been reduced materially, as a crew of two men now does the work for which it formerly took four.

While the freight rates have remained the same and the general public does not therefore profit by the conversion into electricity, yet that the road has become a great convenience to the public is demonstrated by the fact that while the road formerly handled less than 30 per cent. of the passenger traffic between the two terminal points it now carries nearly 90 per cent. of that traffic, which itself has been increased 100 per cent.

Similar advantages have been demonstrated in connection with the electrification of the Mersey Tunnel Railway in Liverpool. The cost for power with electricity is 13.5 cents per train mile, while with steam it was nearly 22 cents, and this although the speed average under steam operation was fifteen miles as against twenty miles with electricity. In this connection it should be stated that the average weight of a train, including motors, was 105 tons, while formerly the average weight, including locomotive, was 150 tons.

Within a short time further statistics may be expected from the operation of the Liverpool, Crosby and Southport line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, in England, which has just been converted from steam to electricity, and on which several trial runs have been made.

EVADING PAYMENT OF EXCHANGE ON CHECKS.

Business Houses Carry Accounts in Trust Companies and Banks of Par Cities to Gain This End.

By the aid of trust companies not clearing through the Clearing House and of some out-of-town banks in cities on a parity with New York, there has been developed, so leading bankers say, a scheme for the evasion of the payment of exchange on out-of-town checks which has now become of considerable importance.

The proposition is simplicity in itself. There are eight or ten cities, among them Newark, Albany, Troy, Providence, Boston, &c., known to Clearing House regulation as par points—that is, on checks of banks in any city on the par list no charge is made for collection, whereas exchange in varying amounts must be paid on checks from less-favored cities. For the average individual having a bank account the payment of his 10 or 15 cents exchange on an out-of-town checks is a small matter, but to a business house doing a large business, and particularly to a house whose business is in part of the mail-order character, the collection charge eats no small hole into the profits of any given purchase.

So the plan has been followed, to a moderate extent for a long time past and very extensively in late years, of having an account at some out-of-town bank situated at a par point or in some trust company not clearing through a member of the Clearing House, and of collecting chargeable checks through this account. For large New York houses, Newark, Albany, and Troy are favorite cities; smaller firms here are said to employ the trust companies catering to a commercial business, which, in the same struggle with the commercial banks that leads to the payment of 4 and 4½ per cent. interest on running accounts, are in many instances willing to collect the checks with no extra charge at all.

The larger banks, and those in the down-town district especially, look with considerable equanimity on the growth of this practice. The President of one prominent institution said last week that the accounts lost by the banks doing a business of great proportions was quite offset by the saving of trouble incident to being relieved from having to collect a lot of checks from institutions scattered over the length and breadth of the country.

SOME INVESTMENT INCREASE.

Demand for Bonds Better, but Public Still Very Critical.

Much stress has been laid in some quarters during the past week on the reported improvement in the investment demand for securities. It seems to be a fact that investors are gradually returning to a more normal state of mind in regard to the placing of funds, and there certainly has been some lessening of the skepticism which for so long wae manifested by the complete absence of the public from the security market, but as yet the volume of investment business seems small. During the past week there were further issues of makeshift securities in the form of railroad notes issued because long-term bonds could not be sold to advantage, but, on the other hand, several sales of actual bonds were negotiated during the week, and to this extent the situation seems to show improvement. The bond sales included $14,492,000 by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and $2,500,000 Richmond-Washington bonds, besides several issues of bonds other than those of railroad companies. As a further indication of improvement, the statement is made that within recent weeks various railroad companies have been able to convert short-term loans into longer-term obligations, either long-time notes or bonds. The amount of notes so converted is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000.

It remains true, however, that the public is still very critical and the way of new issues is still a hard road to travel. Old time investments with well-established reputations in the investment world are being taken more freely by investors, and there is also a better public demand for participation in some of the issues of railroad notes which, because of their relatively high yield, are attractive in comparison with the rates now quoted in the money market, but general investment still lags. It has improved, but is still in need of much mending. Looking ahead, it would appear that even much increase in the investment demand for securities will not be more than sufficient to absorb the large quantities of stocks and bonds which have been issued by railroad companies and remain unsold, or which are in contemplation. Many railroad undertakings already partly completed have not yet been permanently financed, such, for instance, as the improvements made on the Southern Pacific lines, against which obligations of some kind are expected to be issued, possibly to the extent of $50,000,000 and the floatation of such issues is more than likely to exceed the demand for some time to come.

Transactions in the bond market on the Stock Exchange showed considerable increase in volume, but the business was so highly concentrated that the larger business failed to show any marked change in the general demand for investment securities. Out of the $16,904,000 of bonds dealt in during the five full days of the week, $11,087,000 was contributed by the trading in four bonds, some of them belonging to the speculative rather than the investment class. United States Steel seconds were the most active of the four, supplying $6,262,000. The others in the order of their activity were Union Pacific convertibles, Rock Island collateral 4s, and Rock Island collateral 5s. When these four issues supplied 65 per cent. of the total trading in bonds it is difficult to conclude from the increased activity that the public is investing more freely.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

A Wearied Stockholder's Analysis of Its Accounts—Where Have Profits Gone?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The International Paper Company (incorporated in 1898) shows that in the period of its existence to June 30, 1903, as per their annual reports:

Gross income for 5 years	$94,345,296
Operating expenses for 5 years, (including for betterments $4,823,000)..	77,898,072
Net earnings for 5 years	$16,447,224
Interest, taxes, and insurance	4,432,831
Balance	$12,014,393
Dividends on preferred (30%)	6,722,010
Dividends on common, (paid in only one year,) 3%	441,804
Surplus for 5 years	$4,850,579
Surplus on formation of company	408,594
Total surplus June 3, 1903	$5,259,173

During this period there was also expended for new construction and improvements and charged to capital account $2,475,000. Hence the company's condition hae been improved in these five years to the extent of $12,057,173, as follows:

Betterments charged to expenses	$4,323,000
Profit and loss, surplus increase	5,259,173
New construction charged to capital account	2,475,000
	$12,057,173
Now, if we take these first two items of $4,323,000 and $5,259,173, totaling	9,582,173
And add the only dividend paid on common stock	441,804
It amounts to	$10,023,977

which is equal to 57 per cent. earned on the common stock if betterments had not been charged to operating expenses, or at the rate of over 11 per cent. per year. Allowing the betterments in operating expenses, it leaves items of $5,259,173 and $441,804—$5,700,977, equal to 32 per cent. on common stock after all deductions, equal to an average of 6.40 per cent. per year.

In only one of these five years has the company not earned at least 5 per cent. on common stock after the liberal deductions for bettermens, and that wae in 1902, and would have earned it in that year if betterment expense had not been extraordinarily large.

President Chisholm, in his 1903 report, saye the company is now beginning to receive the benefit of the large expenditures for betterments in ths last four years.

As one of many common stock holders of the International Paper Company, I begin to be weary of waiting for some returne for my investment and cannot eee why they are not forthcoming. It is about time that these industrial companies should be compelled to show every item of dishursements, amounts due common stockholders, that the Direotors have diverted to betterments or investments, so that the common stockholders can determine for themselvee whether their interests have been substantially benefited or their money diverted to investments in bought-out competitors that will never be of value. What is thers to ehow for the $12,057,173 as above? We have waited long enough and trust concerted action will be taken soon to enforee some equity for common stockholders.

STOCKHOLDER.

New York, April 8, 1904.

AMERICAN CURRENCY IN CANADA.

The passing of Canadian small coins in the United States has been frequently commented on in the past, but the legality of their use never seemed to be seriously questioned by persons receiving them. According to a report submitted by our Consul General at Halifax to the Department of Commerce and Labor it appears that the Clearing House Directors have decided to accept American currency at face value in all the city banks. Heretofore one-fourth of 1 per cent. discount has been charged. According to a hank manager the reason for the new rule was that American money was supplanting Canadian currency and limiting the circulation of Canadian notes. A large amount of the American money finds its way across the Maine border into St. John. As a discount was charged at the banks, merchants made use of the American currency to pay their servants and employes, thus aiding its circulation. The banks now purpose to accept it at face value and will promptly ship it to the United States.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

The rumor that the Mexican Central was about to be reorganized cropped out again last week. It is authoritatively stated that while the necessity for a reorganization exists, no plans looking to such an event have yet been discussed.

The Maryland Steel Company has chartered two steamers to carry its first consignment of steel rails for the Government railway in Syria.

The Burlington system and the Rock Island and Atchison systems intend to erect two large passenger stations in Kansas City.

If is stated that the laying of tracks for the tidewater extension of the Western Maryland will be completed by the middle of next month.

The proposition has been made to build another independent coal road from the West Virginia coalfields to tidewater in opposition to ths Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

The Standard Oil Company will, it is said, erect a large petroleum plant at Manila in connection with its intention of competing for the petroleum trade of the Far East, which is now in the hands of the Russian oil companies.

The Erie Railroad's industrial department has published a pamphlet containing a map which sets forth the advantages of Erie territory for manufacturing settlements. The map shows in colors the iron, coal, oil, and mineral regions through which the Erie passes, and gives information about accessible water power and other information of value to any one desiring to engage in manufacturing business.

The double tracking of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac has been nearly completed and will be entirely finished within a few weeks. The reduction of grades and the straightening out of many curves will, it is expected, result in a considerable reduction in the cost of transportation, as well as in a saving of nearly an hour in the running time between Washington and Richmond.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has decided to purchase eighty-six locomotives, for which payment will be made partly in cash and partly in equipment notes. The latter, issued through Blair & Co., will be at the rate of 4½ per cent., and they will mature at the rate of $67,000 semi-annually until 1911. The total amount in notes will be $938,000.

The St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Houston and Texas Central, will begin a through service between St. Louis and Galveston and Houston on April 24, in connection with the World's Fair.

The Queen and Crescent route has purchased through Blair & Co. 2,500 freight cars, paying $344,049 in cash, and equipment notes for $1,200,000. The notes are at 4 per cent., and will be sold on a 5 per cent. basis.

It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio will use the $4,000,000 bonds which it has just borrowed for the purpose of completing the Big Sandy River line. It is believed, however, that the money was needed to push to completion all the extensions into soft coal territory, which work has been going on for some time.

During the past year the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company has paid off $30,000 of its issue of $250,000 6 per cent. gold debenture notes, which payment was made out of earnings. Had it not been for this item the net profits for the year would have been about equal to the full dividend on the first preferred stock.

The 4 per cent. guaranteed gold notes of the American Cigar Company, due March 15, 1912, offered by Blair & Co. at 91 and interest are redeemable at 102½. The American and Continental Tobacco Companies, which control the American Cigar Company, guarantee these notes of the latter company. There are $10,000,000 of these notes issued out of an authorized issue of $20,000,000. The net earnings are three times the amount of the interest charged, which amounts to $400,000 per annum. This interest charge is also a first charge on $21,421,509 net earnings of ths companies guaranteeing the notes.

The annual report for the year 1903 of the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jereey shows profits of $2,925,691. Dividends to the amount of $2,235,283 were paid and $78,404 was placed to the account of special reserves. The dividends paid were at the rate of 6 per cent. on ths preferred stock and 10 per cent. on ths common stock. The cash balance on hand at the end of the year was $3,200,270. The attention of the stockholders is called to the fact that the company has been paying dividends on its total capital, including about $3,000,000 which is as yet uninvested.

The powder combine, which practically controls the entire output of powder in this country, has at present a representative, it is stated, in San Francisco, who is trying to bring to a completion a deal whereby the only remaining outstanding company on the Pacific Coast will be absorbed. It is only a short while since that the California Powder Company, the California Vogorite Company, and three fuse companies on the coast were taken in. In addition to owning thirty-four companies in America, the combination hae recently purchased about 90 per cent. of the 180,000 shares of the International Powder Company, which owns valuable plants in Great Britain and on the Continent. Contracts amounting to millions are said to have been entered into with the combine by ths Russians and Japanese.

The purchase of new cars, to cost approximately $200,000, by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago will, it is said, be distributed over the next year and one-half of earnings, and naturally will impair the chances of the company again paying dividends on the preferred stock in the near future. The down-town terminal is estimated to add 1,500,000 passengers to the road's traffic within the first year. This is equal to a revenue of $75,000 per annum without any large increase in operating expenses.

The report that the Guggenheim Exploration Company was intending to curtail its operation in Mexico probably had its origin in the fact that it is about to consolidate its general office there with the general office in Denver as far as it is possible. Henceforth the company will have at each of its great mining properties in Mexico able and efficient engineers, who will have direct supervision of the work and will aid in the actual management of the mines, likewise in making ore tests, and will attend to other branches of the work directly in their line. All special engineering work that cannot be looked after by the engineers at the different mines will be in charge of Edward Doerr, who recently resigned as General Manager of the company in Mexico. At several of ths extensive properties of the company important improvements are now under way, which includs ths installation of electrical power, which will materially reduce the cost of operations.

The International Steam Pump Company will shortly have its entire plant established at Harrison, Penn. The South Brooklyn plant will be transferred next month. This centralization will enable the company to make important reductions in operating expenses, and in addition increase its transportation facilities. Ths earnings of the past year are said to be much beyond the sum required to pay the common and prefsrred dividends.

The earnings for the month of March of the St. Louis Transit Company were the third largest on record, the total closely approaching the approximated receipts of the World's Fair dedication exercises. The gross returns increased about $2,475 per day, with a total gain for ths month of $76,750. The gross revenues for the first quarter of this year have shown an increass of about $200,000.

PEOPLE'S GAS DECISION.

Action of Supreme Court Determines Only One Point in an Interesting Controversy.

The People's Gas case in Chicago, which was decided in favor of the city by the Supreme Court last Monday, is so hedged about with local conditions that it is robbed in its present state of significance in the gas situation elsewhere. For Chicago, however, and generally as illustrating the degree of complication that may arise through successive bits of Legislative patchwork, the case is of interest.

The People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, organized under a special charter granted in 1849, obtained in 1855 the enactment of a law that the City of Chicago should in no case be authorized to compel the company to furnish gas at a less rate than $3 a thousand feet. There was a consolidation of gas companies in Chicago in 1897, and the Consolidating act provided that none of the companies concerned should charge more for their gas than ths prevailing rats during the year preceding, which, in this instance, was $1 a thousand feet.

On Oct. 15, 1900, the City Council of Chicago passed an act providing for 75-cent gas under heavy penalty for non-compliance, and the company, two days before the act was to go into effect, obtained an injunction from Judge Grosscup enjoining its enforcement on the constitutional ground that the ordinance impaired the validity of ths contract made by the Legislature of 1855 with the gas company. It was this case that went up to the Supreme Court after the city had demurred and obtained the dismissal of the bill of complaint. Judge Grosscup, however, allowed the injunction to remain in force until the appeal of the company from his second decision should have been passed upon by the highest tribunal. Meanwhile, however, D. O. Mills, a stockholder in the People's Gas Company, sought from Judge Grosscup an injunction restraining the city from enforcing the ordinance, the ground for this second action being that the bill of complaint of the company did not adequately protect the stockholders, and that the State of Illinois had never authorized the city to regulate the price of gas. Judge Grosscup granted the injunction, which is now in force.

The Supreme Court, in dismissing the appeal of the company in the first case, held that the immunity it originally held from interference did not extend to the system created by the consolidation, and that therefore no contract was impaired by the seventy-five cent gas ordinance. Ths decision was made specifically without prejudice to suits pending in other courts, and hence the broader issue as to whether the City of Chicago can regulate the price of gas irrespective of an act of ths Legislature, remains yet to be determined. A decision on this point by the Supreme Court would be of enormous importance the country over, but unfortunately the issus is hardly likely to be taken up to the Supreme Court, as Chicago is now likely to carry the fight into the next session of ths Legislature, seeking to obtain there the passags of a seventy-five cent ordinance. Should this effort fail, there may reasonably be expected a renewal of ths fight in the courts which would lead ultimately to a decision on the broad lines indicated.

NEW JERSEY MAKES REPLY.

Passes Retaliatory Law of Foreign Corporation Taxation.

The State of New Jersey has replied to euch of its sister States as are levying burdensome taxes on foreign corporations doing business within their borders by an snactment passed last week that is sure to prove quite as stringent as the majority of those in operation outside of New Jersey's borders. The act provides, with certain exceptions stated below, that every foreign corporation formed for pecuniary profits doing buelness in New Jersey, except banking, insurance, ferry and railroad corporations, express companies, sleeping and parlor car companies, surety companies and corporations occupying highways or other public places in tho State, shall be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the amount of their business done in New Jersey.

The exceptions are, first, that when a corporation ehall show that the tax imposed in the State of its organization on foreign corporations of its kind is less than the New Jersey tax, it may obtain an adjustment equalizing its tax rate with that prevailing at home, and, second, that the act ehall not apply to any foreign mining or manufacturing corporation at least 50 per cent. of whose etock is invested in mining or manufacturing within New Jersey. If less than 50 per cent. of its stock is so invested it ehall be entitled to have deducted from the amount of ite tax a sum equalling the tax on euch proportion of its receipts as come from the use of the capital that is invested in New Jersey.

As a penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the tax act, a company is liable to the forfeiture of its permit to do business in New Jersey, and further attempt to do business will be considered on the same ground as if no permission had ever been obtained.

BOND SALES FOR MARCH.

According to figures which have passed under the review of the United States Investor, bond sales for the month of March amounted to $13,211,978, not including temporary loans. Of the above amount $11,789,578 wsre issued by cities and towns, and $1,482,400 by counties. This amount shows an increase of $6,426,628 reported for the month of February, and an increase of $5,519,686.75 from the $7,692,291.45 reported for the month of February, 1903.

Of the larger issues we note one of $740,000 by Jersey City, N. J.; one of $600,000 by Richmond, Va.; one of $548,000 by Salt Lake City, Utah; one of $500,000 by Columbus, O.; one of $390,000 by Louisville, Ky.; one of $288,000 by Albany, N. Y.

GREAT NATIONAL DEBTS AND PRICES OF CONSOLS.

Comparison of Prices of "Governments" with the Per Capita Debt of Great Nations.

The present struggle in the Far East has naturally drawn the attention of svery one to ths resources of each of the combatants, and the possibilities of each to prolong a war that must inevitably result in enormous expenditures of money, and strain in a greater or less degree the resources of the belligerents. The possibility of the embroilment of some of the other great powsrs is not inconceivable, and a comparison of the national debts of the most important nations is in point, when used in comparison with ths selling prices of their bonds. The following table showe the amount of the national debts of eight of the great nations, together with the per capita indebtedness and the price at which their bonds are selling:

	Debt.	Per Capita Debt.	Price of Bonds.
United States	$925,011,637	$11.51	105½ for 2-3s
United Kingdom	3,895,000,000	92.59	86¼ for 2½s
France	5,856,706,400	150.32	96½ for 3s
Austria-Hungary	1,107,464,025	24.89	99 for 4s
Italy	2,560,956,000	78.85	99 for 4s
Spain	2,061,389,870	110.72	79 for 4s
Russia	3,414,000,000	24.21	95 for 4s
Japan	206,800,000	4.34	65 for 4s; 75 for 5s

In an examination of the above table the first point to appear is the striking price for the French 3s. They sell at practically the highest figure of all the bonds of the different nations, with the exception of ths United States, which has a comparatively small debt. The national debt of France far suppasses that of any other country, being, in fact, about $2,000,000,000 more than that of ths one with the next largest total. The Japanese 5s only bring 75, while the 4s are 10 points lower. The per capita debt of France is the largest, being over 150, while that of Japan is ths smallest, being only 4.34. Of course, the enormous wealth of the French Nation is greatly in her favor. Notwithstanding this fact, it would seem that the Japanese consols, which are on a 1 to 2 per cent. higher basis of yield, should sell at higher figures considering her small per capita indebtedness, and despite the war. Of the eight countries represented in the table all ths bonds are quoted from 14 to 34 points higher, though their indebtedness is so much greater. Compared with her antagonist in the present struggle, the following items are of interest. Russia's debt is seventeen times greater, while her per capita figure is merely six times as large. Although Japan has a great advantage in having such a small per capita debt, her bonds on the 4 per cent. basis sell 30 points below bonds of ths same class of ths Russian Government. The use of artificial msans of holding up the price of bonds in Russia would naturally tend to explain a large part of this difference in price, when it is remembered that the Japanese consols are not so safeguarded.

Ths general opinion as to the outcome, so far as disclosed by the manner in which the prices of bonds of the two nations now in warfare flave movsd, is adversse to Japan. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities the Russian 4s were selling at 104, while the present figure is about 95, a decline of 9 points, which appears small when compared with the drop of the Japanese 4s from 90 to 65, a loss of 25 points, and the still greater loss in the 5s, which declined 28, from 103 to about 75. The prices of ths bonde of the other nations shown in the list were of courss affected by the declaration of war, but the drops were not larger than 8, which is shown by the Chinese 5s, the country nearest the seat of war, whils in two cases the losses were confined to 4 points.

RECEIVER TATNALL'S DILEMMA.

Cannot Collect from Those Who Exchanged Asphalt Company of America for National Asphalt.

It was interesting information that Receiver Tatnall of the National Asphalt Company gave to thoee who euffered through the promotion and collapse of that notable flotation when he announced that he did not believe he could collect the 80 per cent. assessment on the stock for which he declared himself so fiercely last December. In this he was joined by counsel for the independent intereets, who have been supporting him during his investigations. Mr. Tatnall did say, also with ths agreement of other counsel, that he hoped to recover damagee from the promoters of the National Asphalt Company, but the liability of all these, as estimated by him at the time of his December report to the court, amounts to but $2,000,000, as against a round eum of $24,000,000, representing an 80 per cent. assessment on $30,000,000 of etock.

The particular transaction on which the stock liability was claimed was the conversion of the stock of the Asphalt Company of America, in 1900, into the securities of the National Asphalt Company, its successor ae well as ths successor of the other companies in the earlier combine, and the company whose mismanagement was the final straw necessary to bring ths whole structure down in a heap. The National Asphalt Company had a capitalization of $6,000,000 5 per cent. sixty-year collateral gold certificates, $10,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $12,000,000 common stock, each with a par of $50, full paid and non-assessable. The stockholdere of the Asphalt Company of America meanwhile had paid $10 in two installments of $5 each on their holdings of that company on shares the par value of which was also $50. For each of thcse shares they were given $10 par in the new collateral certificates of the National Asphalt Company, $7 in the 6 per cent. preferred stock, and $10 in the full-paid non-assessable common stock—a total of $6,000,000 in the collateral certificates, $4,200,000 in preferred, and $6,000,000 in common stock. The Asphalt Company of America etock wae, of course, deposited as collateral for the certificate issue.

The position that Receiver Tatnall took in his earlier report was that as the stock of the Asphalt Company of America was presumed to be full paid, each etockholder wae indebted to the company for the unpaid $40, and hence was now indebted to the National Asphalt Company, actual owner of the stock of the Asphalt Company of America. It appears, however, that the legal phase of the exchange of the Asphalt Company of America stock for the securities of the National Asphalt Company is simply that of a sale, and that the liability on the old asphalt stock was transferred along with the interest in the $10 paid. This leaves the National Asphalt Company, in the person of its receiver, in the somewhat anomalous position of being liable to suit by itself for the unpaid portion of the stock it acquired from many of those who are now its own security holders, and who themselves are quite safe as such, because they paid for the shares they now hold in terms of the stock on which the liability exists.

This adds interest to certain other portions of the receiver's report, in which he exculpates those who were stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America from charges of collusory liability by saying that they didn't know in what a bad condition that company was when the transfer was made, and that their exchange differed in no way from an ordinary sale of the stock such as might have been made on the Stock Exchange. The only thing needed to complete this contention is to set up that the stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America didn't know whether their stock was full paid or not.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

EX-GOV. WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE of Massachusetts and Clarence W. Mackay, President of the Mackay Companies, have been elected to the Directorate of ths Manhattan Trust Company.

W. W. SHARP of the Stock Exchange firm of Sharp & Bryan, who sold his seat in the Exchange about the time of the reinstatement of his firm a few months ago, has arranged for the purchase of another seat on account of the approaching dissolution of the existing firm of Sharp & Bryan. Albert H. Marckwald is also posted for membership, to succeed to the seat of Malcolm Campbell, deceased.

CHARLES LANIER of Winslow, Lanier & Co., is among the many New York financiers who are going to take their Spring vacations in Europe. Mr. Lanier sailed early last week.

JOHN W. GATES returned during the week from his Southern trip after an absence from his office here that had lasted a number of weeks. It is understood that Mr. Gates will shortly start on a tour of inspection of the plants of the Republic Iron and Steel Company with President Thompson.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, who returned from Europe a couple of weeks ago, left the city on Friday for a trip to the West expecting to be gone for about a month.

JULES S. BACHE, of J. S. Bache & Co., will sail for Europe next Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Bache intends to remain on the other sids for about four months.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, has been elected Chairman of the committee which was appointed recently to investigate the affairs of the Standard Rops and Twine Company.

WILLIAM K. RYAN'S resignation from the Board of Directors of the New York Traneportation Company last week was looked upon in some quarters as indicating that Mr. Ryan's father, Thomas F. Ryan, had disposed of the greater part of his holdings in this company, but this is stated to be incorrect. William K. Ryan is at preeent in the West, whether he went for his health, which was the sole cause of his resignation.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., who for many yeare have had offices in the Mutual Life Building, are about to move to other quarters. The firm has taken new offices in the building recently erected by the banking house of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., at 30 Pine Street.

CARL JANSSEN, formerly manager of the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank, is expected to return to the city shortly, after a vacation that has lasted about three months. According to rumor, Mr. Janssen will soon resume his foreign exchange work as manager of the exchange department of one of the largest of the National banks in New York.

NORMAN B. REAM, who has been absent from the city for about four weeks, returned to New York during the early part of last week. Mr. Ream has been at different resorts in North Carolina.

GEORGE C. CLARK, senior partner of Clark, Dodge & Co., who was to have accompanied E. H. Harriman on his western trip, changed his mind almost at the last moment and did not go with the party.

E. P. RIPLEY, President, and Paul Morton, Vice Presidsnt of the Atchison, are on the Pacific coast inspecting the far western lines of the Atchison system.

JACOB H. SCHIFF, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who hae been abread for some weeks, is at present in Frankfort-on-the-Main. He expecte to go to Parie for a week and will then return to this country.

SAMUEL RAY, Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been elected First Vice President of ths Allegheny Valley Railroad. The position was expressly created for Mr. Ray.

LEVI P. MORTON, who recently returned from Cuba, sailed for Europe yesterday on board the Red Star Line steamer Vaderland.

L. F. LOREE, the recently elected President of the Rock Island Company, is back in the city after a tour of inepection over a portion of the vast system controlled by the Rock Island Company.

M. E. INGALLS, President of the "Big Four" system, is in Paris. It is stated by friends of Mr. Ingalls that the presence of W. K. Vanderbilt in the same city is merely a coincidence.

LEIGH M. PEARSALL, the cotton broker hae retired from the firm of J. N. Brown & Co. and will be in business for himself, the firm having decided to go out of business.

SAMUEL M. JARVIS, Vice President of the National Bank of Cuba, who has been in Havana and the Cuban provinces for nearly three months, is returning to this city on the steamer Morro Castle which sailed from Havana yesterday.

EDWIN HAWLEY'S testimony in the Sully hearing showing that his active partners in some of the cotton pools were John W. Gates, L. C. Weir, Frank H. Ray, and A. W. Burchard, caused some comment in Wall Street, as these same five men were the ones who, as Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, were supposed to have attempted to force out President Greene of that concern. Wall Street has now nicknamed them the "Hawley Crowd."

GEORGE A. ELLIS, Jr., of E. T. Hutton & Co. and Charles Baedeker have applied for membership in the Cotton Exchange. Mr. Baedeker is a resident of Texas. George W. Clay of Gilbert & Clay, a prominent cotton firm of New Orleans, was a visitor on the Exchange last week.

JAMES SPEYER, who has been in Mexico for some weeks, is expected to return home about April 20. Before coming back to New York he will probably visit Havana, Cuba. During his journey in Mexico his special train made a number of fast runs, breaking the record, so far as Mexican railroads are concerned.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 1 3-4.

Saturday's Business Uninteresting—The Bank Statement Shows Larger Loans and Smaller Surplus.

Saturday's market was active for a half holiday, but not remarkable upon the proportion of the week's earlier days. There was no particular tone to the day's prices, advances and declines being pretty well divided between rises and falls and limited to fractions for the most part. Among fifty active stocks the only advances of a point or more were 1⅜ for Brooklyn Rapid Transit and 3 for Metropolitan. Steel preferred and Union Pacific were the most active, and neither changed. Consolidated Gas continued reactionary, as though the prospects of vetoes by the Mayor and Governor lent a certain elusiveness to profits by the recent rise on the enactment of its charter amendments.

The only topic of interest was the bank statement. The loss of cash was more than expected, and the increase of loans to another maximum resulted in a similar increase of deposits, with a consequent increase in reserve required, thus reducing the surplus by $4,838,650. However, the reduction itself is larger than the total of last year's surplus, and the remnant is larger than since 1898. It is hard to arouse anxiety or even interest in any banking question when the surplus is unusually large, money is unusually cheap and not wanted at the price, and ample supplies are in sight. More gold is arriving than is being shipped, and gains on the domestic movement of currency are contrary to experience. Not only is the Spring outflow non-existent—that might be explained by the backward season; but there is an actual inflow. Within two months there has been a gain of $27,862,100, against a gain last year of $975,200 and a loss in 1902. Money instead of being scarce and dear in consequence of gold exports is almost unlendable. Not a few find these facts welcome as stimulating speculation. Such was not the case previously, when reserves were excessive and nobody had use for money. Those are not the signs of good trade, full bank exchanges, large railway traffics, and legitimate reason for improving stock markets. The markets are only stimulated thus when there is no money to be made outside of the Stock Exchange and idle funds are put to use in temporary investments until active times return. Americans have no cause for gratulation when their money market is the world's cheapest. It is abnormal, for larger profits in the use of capital are made here than elsewhere. What the excessive surplus indicates is quietness of trade in the interior, a redundancy of currency of irreducible paper, and correction by export of gold. The bearings of these academic remarks lie in their application to the immediate future. If we really prefer fiat currency and banknotes redeemable in silver there is no reason why we should not have and enjoy them. Foreigners will be satisfied to use gold money and to take all we will spare and they can pay for.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Securities	1⅝
Atlantic Coast Line 2		Met. St. Ry.	3
B'klyn R. T.	1⅜	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Chic. 1st pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Manhattan	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Consol. Gas	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Third Avenue	⅞
National Biscuit	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
National Enameling	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Long Dock 6s	1½
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s	1¼	Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	1½
F. & P. M. 6s	2¼		

Bond Declined.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s, t.r. 3

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

April 9	186,230
To date this year	35,574,264
Corresponding date last year	45,698,524

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 9	$950,000
To date this year	$182,132,700
Corresponding date last year	$199,207,700

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Irregular Price Movements on Small Business—Large Sale of Amalgamated.

Business in the stock market yesterday was very limited, the total for the two hours' trading being only 186,239 shares. Prices moved irregularly, selling off sharply in many instances, but recovering enough before the close to show slight net gains in a number of the more active issues, which thus reversed their position of the previous day, when most of them sold off, while one or two of the most active issues were held strong. The advance in the second hour of trading considerably changed the aspect of the market, which earlier in the day was rather unsettled. The bank statement was in keeping with the morning's predictions as to the increase in loans, and was of little effect upon prices.

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Taking Profits in Amalgamated.

Amalgamated Copper was the day's most active issue, but it lost its pace of the previous day, and was one of the few active issues that lost on the day's business. The transaction of the day that attracted most attention was a sale of a block of 9,500 shares of Amalgamated at 51½. It was sold by Field to Wolff Brothers. Field was a prominent buyer of the stock earlier in the week, and the inference might be drawn that he was taking his profit on stock acquired lower down, but the Street has a way of believing that very often trades such as that of the 9,500 shares yesterday leave the trader to all intents and purposes just where he was before, except so far as sentiment may have been affected, and these days the susceptibility of sentiment, so far as the stock market is concerned, is at a low ebb.

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Atchison Shows Further Advance.

Atchison, though less active than some other issues, was about as strong as it was on Friday. It ended the day with a net gain of three-eighths of a point, at 74¾. In some quarters it is thought that Atchison is being accumulated very much as Union Pacific has been, but more quietly. It has long been said in the Street that some one was steadily buying Atchison with the idea of securing control.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months, 4¼ per cent. for eight months, and 4½ per cent. for eleven months to one year on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $190,412,795, balances, $11,197,432; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,318,416.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅞. Commercial bills, $4.83⅞@$4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows. Francs, 5:18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94 15-16 and 95¼ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cheerful Week and Considerable Business Transacted.

TONE OF ALL MARKETS FIRM

Consols and Other British Government Securities Close with Substantial Advances—American Stocks Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, April 9.—This has been a very cheerful week on the Stock Exchange. Considerable business has been transacted and the tone of all the markets has been firm, almost buoyant. Consols and other British Government securities displayed a good deal of strength and closed with substantial advances above last week's prices.

Nothing having happened in the Far East or the Balkans to seriously affect foreign Government securities. Nearly all of them improved somewhat, Japanese, which receded slightly, being the most important exception. Home railways were strong, probably because of the satisfactory Easter holiday returns. Prices in some cases made notable advances, and none of the first-class stocks suffered depreciation.

American rails also advanced. Union Pacific at one time sold at 91, the highest for the year. It fell off from this price, but closed with a gain of over 2 points. Denver and Rio Grande, Atchison, and Louisville and Nashville were up 1½ to 2½ points, and smaller advances were secured by Erie, New York Central, Norfolk and Western, and Southern Pacific. Milwaukee shares were a trifle weak.

The mining markets, like other departments, fared well, and though business was not large prices steadily improved.

Money was so plenty at the opening of the week that day loans were made at about 2 per cent. There was a stiffening up later and a substantial rise in loan rates, but at no time during the week was there any scarcity of money. Discount rates show a tendency to fall on account of expectation of a reduction in the bank rate, which it is confidently believed cannot be delayed much longer.

The silver market was weak.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 9.—The demand for money slackened in the market to-day and the supplies increased. Discounts were weak.

Stocks on the Exchange generally were strong, in sympathy with the buoyancy of consols, in consequence of the signing of the Anglo-French colonial treaty, though the approach of the settlement tended to restrict dealings. Home rails were cheerful, especially the southern lines, owing to prospects of good weather.

Americans were the most feeble section, though they shared in the general cheerfulness after a dull opening. Later they became inactive and closed quiet.

International were firm. Kafirs were strong favorites, advancing an eighth.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 87⅝; consols, for the account, 87½; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 75⅝; Atchison preferred, 96¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 82¾; Canadian Pacific, 119; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33⅜; Chicago Great Western, 17¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 147⅜; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, preferred, 73¼; Erie, 26⅞; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 42; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 112; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18½; New York Central, 120⅜; Norfolk and Western, 60½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22¼; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 22⅞; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 22¾; Southern Railway preferred, 87½; Southern Pacific, 51¼; Union Pacific, 89½; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 11⅜; United States Steel preferred, 63⅛; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 39.

Bar silver quiet at 24 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅝@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid, 38.95, and at Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 9.—Prices on the Bourse today were firmer, and had an upward tendency, owing to the signing of the Anglo-French colonial treaty, rentes, and Egyptians improving notably. At the close prices were firm. Russian imperial 4s closed at 95.30.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13c for checks.

BERLIN, April 9.—There was little business on the Boerse to-day, but values were firm, the market being supported by the rises in Kafirs in London and Paris. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Sbort and three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended April 9	3,228,873
Same week last year	1,997,710
To date this year	35,574,264
Corresponding date last year	45,698,524

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$17,957,500
Same date last year	$7,345,500
To date this year	$182,132,700
Corresponding date last year	$199,207,700

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Apr. 11,'03.	Apr. 9,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	1,514,173	2,152,338	638,165
Industrials	483,537	1,076,535	592,998
Banks	140	340	197

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Apr. 11,'03.	Apr. 9,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	$6,682,500	$10,140,500	$3,458,000
Industrials	648,000	7,803,000	7,160,000
Government	15,000	4,000	*11,000
State	.....	10,000	10,000

*Decrease.

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@1¾ per cent.; at three months, 2½@3 per cent.; at six months, 3¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Trading at the Baltimore Stock Exchange was dull and without feature to-day, but prices were steady. The transactions amounted to 570 shares of stock and $56,500 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Atlantic C. L. con. 4s	93½	93½	93½
500	Atl. C. L. new 4s, otfs.	84	84	84
4,000	Seaboard 4s	68	68	68
10,000	Seaboard 5-year 5s	85	85	85
5,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	103	103	103
2,000	West Va. Central 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼
3,000	United Railway 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
4,000	United Ry. inc.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
5,000	Lexington St. Ry. Bds	55	55	55
16,000	Cotton Duck 1st 5s	60⅝	60	60⅜

STOCKS.

120	Atlantic Coast Line	108¾	107⅞
125	Consolidated Gas	71½	71¾
100	Brewing Co. common	4	4
175	Cotton Duck	8¼	8
20	Farm. & Merch.'s Bank	55	55
30	Mercantile Trust	131	131

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The Citizens Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KRAUS BROS.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
24 BROAD STREET.
Telephone, 1904 Cortlandt.

Oppenheimer Institute
PREFERRED
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BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

STERN & STERNBACH,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
40 Exchange Place,
STOCKS AND BONDS
BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

CORPORATION FEES FALL OFF.

New Jersey Gets $9,700 in March as Against $32,900 Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9.—During the month of March, just closed, the corporation department of the Secretary of State's office received in filing fees from the granting of charters but $9,733.64. This figure is almost insignificant beside that of the corresponding month of 1903, when $32,904.46 was received. But it is admitted that the corporation business of the State has fallen off materially, and the filing fees received last month were better by $746.94 than for February, 1904, and $1,747.90 more than received in January last.

The aggregate of moneys received in filing fees for the first quarter of 1904 was $26,706.08 from 416 companies, while for the last quarter of 1903 the amount was $25,348 from 376 companies. In March, 1903, when $32,904.46 was received from filing fees, this amount of money came from 213 companies, or an average filing fee per company of $154.95. In comparison here is March 1904 with $9,733.64, received from 148 companies, or an average per company of but $65.76.

Assistant Secretary of State J. E. R. Smith said to-day: "I have no fear for the future of New Jersey's corporation business. It is undeniably true that there has been a great falling off in the volume of business, but that is largely a matter of market. There was danger of this State being behind in corporation fees until we got the Holden law, but I believe that this measure will meet the situation.

"While I believe that it will be some time before we can again look for the monthly receipt of $40,000 in filing fees, as we used to get, these times will come again unless the business of chartering large corporations is getting to be out of the fashion in the market. That this State has the best corporation laws is evidenced by the fact that other States are copying them. Even with other States copying them, financiers prefer to come here, as this State has the reputation for being stable in her laws."

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, April 9, 1904.

Adams Expr 4s		Mex Centl 4½s	
500	101	4,000	95⅞
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		6,000	96
17,000	99⅜	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
1,000	99½	5,000	78½
Atl Coast Line 4s		N, C & St L 1st 7s	
3,000	93	1,000	122½
Balt & O gold 4s		N Y Cent & H R	
100	100⅜	M C coll 3½s	
2,000	100½	2,000	88
S Wn div 3½s		N Y, G, E L, H & P pur mon 4s	
7,000	89	5,000	90⅜
3,000	88⅛	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Bklyn Ferry 5s		2,000	100½
5,000	64⅞	Norf & W con 4s	
Bk Rap Tr gold 5s		1,000	97½
25,000	93½	2,000	97¼
2,000	93⅝	6,000	97½
13,000	100	Northn Pac 4s	
2,000	100½	10,000	103¾
ref conv 4s		1,000	103
6,000	73½	3,000	103¾
1,000	73⅝	Ore Sh L partic 4s	
7,000	73½	30,000	95½
20,000	73¾	1,000	95¼
11,000	73¼	3,000	95⅝
Canada So 1st		Penn gtd 4½s	
1,000	103⅝	5,000	108½
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Peop G & C Chic refundg 5s	
3,000	99½	1,000	103
Ches & O con 6s		Peo & E 1st 4s	
80,000	117	3,000	95
Ches & O gen 4½s		Reading gen 4s	
9,000	102⅜	20,000	97
Chi & Alt 3½s		Rio Gde Wn 1st	
4,000	76⅞	2,000	96¼
Chic, Bur & Quin 4s joint bds		St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
1,000	1.. 94⅜	1,000	112⅞
2,000	94¼	4,000	112½
3,000	94⅜	unify & ref 4s	
10,000	94½	1,000	88¾
3,000	94⅛	St L & San F R R refundg 4s	
ill div 3½s		20,000	82¼
4,000	91½	20,000	82
Chi & Westn sink fund 5s		4,000	82¼
3,000	108¼	1,000	82¼
C, R I & P gen 4s		St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
25,000	103	10,000	95
C, R I & P R R 4s		cons 4s	
17,000	72¼	15,000	73¾
8,000	72	St Paul, Min & M	
12,000	72¼	Mont ext 4s	
5,000	72⅛	1,000	101½
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	81	2,000	113¼
Col F & I conv 5s		1,000	118⅛
Trust Co ctfs		Stand R & T 6s	
1,000	71	10,000	40
Col & So 1st 4s		Tol, St L & W prior lien 3½s	
1,000	86	2,000	83¼
Consol Tob 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
1,000	59¼	1,000	68½
Denv & Rio Gde impvmt 5s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
4,000	105	2,000	103⅞
Dist Sec Corp 5s		1,000	103¾
1,000	64½	5,000	103⅞
East Tenn V & G con 1st 5s		Un Pac conv 4s	
8,000	118⅞	36,000	99⅝
Erie 3d ext 4½s		1,000	99½
1,000	103¼	U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s	
Erie 1st con 4s		31,000	77⅞
2,000	97⅜	14,000	77¾
Erie 1st con 4s		25,000	77⅞
1,000	86½	2,000	77⅝
Flint & P Mar 6s		2,000	77⅞
3,000	118	18,000	77⅝
Flint & P M con 6s		12,000	77⅞
1,000	108	2,000	77⅝
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		22,000	77¾
10,000	98½	7,000	77⅞
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		3,000	77¾
2,000	110¼	24,000	77⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s		2,000	77⅝
10,000	78⅜	19,000	77⅝
Kings Co Elv 3s		20,000	77⅞
9,000	85½	30,000	78
5,000	85½	Wabash 1st 5s	
Long Dock 6s		20,000	117¾
5,000	131½	Wabash dsh B	
Long Isl con 5s		1,000	61⅜
5,000	116	3,000	61⅞
Lo & Jeff Bdge 4s		17,000	61⅜
1,000	97½	10,000	62
Louis & Nash unified 4s		West Shore 4s	
5,000	99½	1,000	108
2,000	99⅝	W U Tel col tr 5s	
Lo & Nash So Ry joint 4s		13,000	107¾
2,000	91	West Un fundg & real est 4½s	
Met Elev 1st 6s		1,000	104
4,000	109¼	Wis Cent gen 4s	
3,000	109⅝	1,000	89½
Met St gen 5s		5,000	89⅝
3,000	113¾		
Total sales			$949,500

FALL RIVER MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 9.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote cotton stock as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen		95	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	100	103½	..
Chace Mills	97½	..	..
Davol Mills	..	92¼	..
Flint Mills	100	..	..
Granite Mills	125	..	..
King Phillip's Mills	122	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85	81
Mechanics' Mills	..	80	..
Narragansett Mills	98	97	..
Osborn Mills	..	87	..
Parker Mills	..	85	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	115	..	117½
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	123	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	100	..
Seaconnet Mills	..	82	..
Stafford Mills	..	82½	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	120	..
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	1400	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	127	132½	..
Westamoe Mills	50	60	..

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

New York Security & Trust Company

26 BROAD STREET.

Capital, $3,000,000.00. Surplus, $9,000,000.00

Deposits, $47,000,000

OTTO T. BANNARD, President.

OSBORN W. BRIGHT, WILLARD V. KING, ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Vice-Presidents.

HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary. MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Treasurer. FREDERICK J. HORNE, Asst. Secretary. HERBERT W. MORSE, 2d Asst. Secretary.

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CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

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Robert W. deForest	Frederic B. Jennings	John J. Mitchell	Edmund D. Randolph	P. A. Valentine
John B. Dennis	Walter Jennings		Norman B. Ream	Alexander S. Webb, Jr.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

John A. McCall, James A. Blair, James Stillman, Norman B. Ream, George W. Perkins, Edmund D. Randolph, John B. Dennis, Gordon Macdonald, Otto T. Bannard

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for curb stocks was yesterday quite active considering that it was a half day. The movement of prices was irregular, with several issues showing losses of a number of points and two or three making net gains of like proportions. Chicago and Alton preferred receipts, Mackay Companies common stock, and Buffalo Gas preferred were stocks that netted large losses, while Otis Elevator common and Standard Oil were strong, with the latter advancing to 634. Only 200 shares of Northern Securities sold with the final sale at unchanged figures. The copper stocks were fairly active, with a slight gain in Greene Consolidated, which sold up to 15½.

***

EMPIRE STEEL AND IRON COMPANY'S annual report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows a profit and loss balance of $165,443 against $128,639 for the previous year. The net earnings after deduction of depreciation charges were $308,651, as compared with $203,087. The 3 per cent. dividend for the year on the preferred stock amounted to $75,000, and $195,646 was set aside for improvements or extraordinary depreciation.

***

The principal transaction in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	American Can pf.	37	36⅝	37
12	Am. Light & Traction	47	47	47
3,300	Bay State Gas	5-16	9-32	9-32
100	British Columbia Copper	2	2	2
800	Buffalo Gas pf.	15	12½	12½
200	Chicago & Alt. pf. rcts.	80	80	80
1,000	Compressed Air	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	11-16	11-16
2,400	Greene Con. Copper	15½	15	15½
100	Hackeneack Meadows	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
200	Havana Tobacco pf.	40	39½	39½
100	Houston Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	International Mer. Mar.	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	International Salt	11	11	11
100	Light, Fuel & Power	33	33	33
100	Mackay Companies	18	18	18
900	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900	Montreal & Boston	13-16	13-16	13-16
200	Northern Securities	98½	98¼	98½
4	North. Securities stubs	237½	237½	237½
175	Otis Elevator	30	30	30
100	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
80	Standard Oil	634	627½	630¼
500	Union Copper	15-16	15-16	15-16
200	United Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	United Box Board pf.	14½	14½	14½
100	Uni. Fire Extinguisher.	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	White Knob Copper	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
$1,500	†B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	171	170½	171	
1,000	†Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞	

†Sell flat.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended April 9, 1904:

Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
1,125	Am. Can	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛	
2,025	Am. Can pf.	37	35⅞	37	+ 1	
1,000	Am. Chicle	*92	*91	*92	....	
12	Am. Lt. & Trac.	47	47	47	+ 1	
213	Am. Writ. Pap. pf	12¾	*12½	12¾	— ¼	
18,000	Bay State Gas	⅝	3-16	9-32	-3-32	
100	Borden's Con. Mk.	119	119	119	— ¾	
3,700	British Col. Cop.	2½	*1⅞	2	+ 1	
116	Brooklyn Ferry	6¾	*6	6¼	— 2½	
300	Buffalo Gas pf.	15	12½	12½	— 2½	
100	California Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ 1-16	
30	Cent. Pfy. pf.	7½	7½	7½	— ¼	
200	Chi. & A. pf. rcts.	80	80	80	— 3¼	
1,000	Compressed Air	⅝	⅝	⅝	....	
100	Con. Lake Sup.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛	
200	Con. Refrigerating	3¼	3¼	3¼	....	
60	Con. Tobacco	250	240	250	+ 5	
500	Cot. O. & Fibre pf.	4¾	4½	4¾	— ⅛	
100	Electric Boat	20	20	20	— ⅝	
400	Elec. Lead Reduc.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛	
700	Elec. Vehicle pf.	10	10	10	— 1	
20,835	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	7-16	11-16	+3-16	
44,045	Greene Con. Cop.	16⅞	12⅜	15½	+ 2⅜	
639	Gt. Northern pf. when rel.	175	171	174⅜	+ 3½	
740	Hack. Meadows	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜	
587	Havana Tobacco	30½	29¾	30¼	+ ⅝	
300	Havana Tob. pf.	40	39½	39½	+ 1½	
200	Houston Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛	
100	Houston Oil pf.	14	14	14	....	
1,810	Inter. Rap. Tran.	110½	108¾	109	— 1	
272	Inter. Mer. Mar.	5⅞	*5	5⅛	+ ⅛	
800	Internat. Salt	11	*10½	11	....	
2,890	Light, Fuel & P. of West Va.	35	32¾	33	+ ⅝	
204	Mackay Cos.	*22½	18	18	+ ⅜	
4	Mackay Cos. pf.	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅜	
3,465	Manhattan Tran.	1½	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛	
5,460	Mont. & Bos. Con.	13-16	½	13-16	+5-16	
100	N. P. regular	130	130	130	+ 3	
571	N. P. when rel.	137	135	136¾	+ ¾	
450	N. Orleans Rys. pf.	9½	*9¼	9¼	— ¼	
350	N. Ori. Rys. pf.	30	27	27¾	— 1½	
130	N. Y. Transpor.	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝	
15,000	North. Securities	99½	97¼	98¼	— 1⅜	
42	North. Sec. stubs	237½	150	237¼	....	
425	Otis Elevator	30	26½	30	+ 2	
200	Pen., Dec. & Nev.	¼	¼	¼	....	
20	Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	80	79	79	+	
400	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	28	27¼	27¾	+ 2⅜	
284	Royal Bak. P. pf.	102	*101½	102	....	
350	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18	17	18	+ 1	
2,850	Seab. Air Line pf.	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛	
364	Standard Milling	5⅝	*5¼	5⅝	— ⅛	
119	Standard Oil	634	620	630½	+10½	
200	Tintic Co.	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛	
150	Tonopah Min. of Nevada	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	
10,360	Union Copper	1	⅞	15-16	+5-16	
200	United Box Board	2¼	2¼	2¼	....	
100	Un. B. Board pf.	14½	14½	14½	— 4½	
1,820	Uni. Fire Extin.	9½	6⅝	9½	+ 2⅝	
800	White Knoh Cop.	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛	

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.	Net
$4,000	†Am. Writ. Pap. 5s	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅜	
8,000	†B'klyn Ferry 5s	64	63	64	— 2	
20,600	†B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	171	170	171	+ 1	
24,500	†Internat. Salt. 5s	40	38½	40	+ 1	
13,000	N. Ams. Gas 5s	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	....	
62,000	Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w.	85	82⅛	85	+ 1⅝	
1,000	†Stand. Milling 5s	72	72	72	+ ⅜	
95,000	Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	93⅞	93	93½	+ ⅜	
2,000	†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	74½	74½	74⅝	— ⅜	

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$226,875,362
Gold

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	June 1	May 12	June 2
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-ann.).	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-ann.)..	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 20	April 9	April 21
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¾	April 20	April 4	April 20
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quar.)..	2¾	April 15	April 1	April 15
Gulf & Ship Island com. (quar.)....	1	April 15	.....	.....
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1½	May 1	April 22	April 25
Minn., St. P & S. Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Norfolk & Southern (extra)	1	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Rock Island pf. (quarter)	1	May 2	April 15	April 18
Southern Ry. pf.	2½	April 18	Mar. 26	April 18
United N. J. R.R. & Canal (quarter)	2½	April 11	Mar. 19	April 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Binghamton (N. Y.) Railway	2	April 11	April 4	.....
Boston Suburban Elec.	50c	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 30
Cin., Newport & Cov. L. & Tr. pf. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
City & Suburban (Portland, Ore.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Detroit United R'way (quarter)	1	May 2	April 16	May 3
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction com.	2½	April 16	April 11	April 16
Manchester Tr., Lt. & P. (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
Metropolitan Street Ry. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 24	April 16
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 2	April 20	May 3
Phil. Co. of Pitts. com. (quar.)	1½	May 1	Holders of record	April 1
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	May 16	April 30	.....

BANK STOCKS.

Mt. Morris	4	May 2	April 21	May 2
New York Produce Exchange	3½	April 15	April 9	April 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty (quarter)	1½	April 15	April 9	April 16
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	¼	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Chicle com.	1	April 20	April 15	April 21
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1	1904 May 16	June 2
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 21	Mar. 31	April 21
American Shipbuilding pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 5	April 16
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	April 20	April 5	April 21
Amer. Steel Foundries pf. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 15	May 2
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. (quar.)	2½	April 15	Mar. 18	April 2
Amer. Tobacco com. (quar.)	3	May 1	April 15	May 2
Amer. Tobacco pf. (quar.)	2	May 1	April 15	May 2
Amer. Type Founders Co. (quar.)	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 11
Amer. Type Founders Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	Holders of record	April 11
American Woolen pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 15	April 1	April 16
Associated Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 15	.....	.....
Associated Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	April 15	.....	.....
Bell Telephone, Phila., (quarterly)	2½	April 15	April 5	April 16
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	April 15	April 1	April 16
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 15	April 1	April 16
Consol. Ice Co. pf. (Pitts.) (quar.)	1½	April 19	April 10	April 20
Corn Products pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 11	Mar. 26	April 11
Daly-West Mining (month)	65c	April 15	April 9	April 18
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	April 15	April 4	April 16
Distillers Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	April 26	April 5	April 27
Dupont Internat. Powder Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 20	Holders of record	April 9
General Electric (quarter)	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Green Premium Stamp Co. (month)	½	April 15	Holders of record	April 12
Harbison-Walker Refract. pf. (quar.)	1½	April 20	Holders of record	April 11
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quar.)	2	April 15	April 7	April 16
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical com. (quarter)	¾	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 31
James Olwell & Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 1	Holders of record	April 20
Manufacturers' L't & Heat (quar.)	1½	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	April 15	.....	.....
Montana Ore Purchasing	$2	April 30	April 20	April 30
Montana Ore Purchasing (extra)	2	April 30	April 4	April 20
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	April 15	Mar. 28	April 16
New England Teleph. & Telegraph (quarter)	$1.50	May 16	Holders of record	April 2
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
New York Dock pf. (semi-annual)..	1	April 15	Holders of record	April 1
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quar.)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal (semi-ann.)	3	April 15	.....	.....
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.).	2	April 15	.....	.....
Ohio Fuel Supply	2½	April 15	April 5	April 16
Otis Elevator com.	$2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	$1.50	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. (semi-ann.).	6	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 28
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	3½	May 2	April 15	April 21
Pittsburg Oil & Gas Co.	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Procter & Gamble pf.	2	April 15	*Holders of record	Mar. 31
Railway Equipment Corp. (month)..	1½	April 15	.....	.....
Realty Associates (semi-annual)	2½	April 15	April 5	April 16
Reece Buttonhole Machine (quar.)..	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 5
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quar.).	1¼	April 15	Holders of record	April 2
Rogers Locomotive Works pf.	1½	May 2	April 21	May 2
Standard Milling pf.	1	April 11	Mar. 26	April 12
Street's West Stable Car Line com.	50c	April 25	April 12	April 26
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	April 11	Mar. 23	April 12
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.).	2	May 2	April 12	May 4
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	April 15	Mar. 14	April 15
Union Switch & Signal com. (quar.).	2	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quarter).	2½	April 10	Holders of record	April 1
United Electric Securities Co. (semi-annual)	$3.50	May 2	*Holders of record	April 20
United Copper pf. (semi-annual)	3	May 2	April 14	May 2
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Gas Improvement (quarter)..	2	April 15	Holders of record	Mar. 31
United Shoe Machinery com.	2	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)..	1½	April 15	Mar. 19	Mar. 28
U. S. Printing (quarter)	1	April 15	April 5	April 16
U. S. Steel preferred (quar.)	1¾	May 16	April 19	May 17
United Zinc Co. pf. (quar.)	2	April 15	Holders of record	April 9
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.).	2	April 15	Mar. 31	April 16
Western Union Telegraph (quarter).	1½	April 15	Mar. 19	April 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)..	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)....	2½	April 11	Mar. 31	April 12
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. (quar.)..	2½	April 11	Mar. 28	April 12
West'house Elec. & Mfg. pf. (quar.).	2½	April 11	Mar. 28	April 12

*Books do not close.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, April 9, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation
$2,000,000	$2,536,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,884,000	$3,363,000	$1,461,000	$18,420,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,393,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,559,000	9,430,000	1,217,000	28,755,000	.....
2,000,000	1,413,900	Merchants' National	14,711,500	3,088,000	1,348,400	17,128,400	.....
2,000,000	2,812,400	Mechanics' National	13,443,000	2,706,000	1,537,000	14,351,000	.....
1,500,000	3,562,400	Bank of America	21,649,600	4,272,700	2,037,900	23,790,300	.....
1,000,000	270,200	Phenix National	4,007,000	719,000	180,000	3,617,000	48,000
25,000,000	17,675,900	National City	168,130,200	34,178,400	7,047,800	167,621,700	1,733,300
1,000,000	7,595,100	Chemical National	24,377,500	5,574,300	1,774,200	24,007,600	.....
600,000	361,400	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	5,471,700	984,900	550,500	5,922,700	180,100
1,000,000	2,223,900	Gallatin National	7,983,300	947,000	524,200	5,694,200	933,400
300,000	117,500	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,055,600	585,000	29,200	2,203,900	45,200
700,000	246,800	Mechanics & Traders'.	4,320,900	491,000	4,582,000	.....	.....
500,000	537,700	Greenwich	2,190,700	688,900	394,900	2,220,200	.....
600,000	919,900	Leath. Manufact. Nat.	4,944,600	1,277,200	254,500	5,138,900	488,600
5,000,060	4,127,100	Am. Exch. National	31,823,000	4,594,000	1,616,000	25,607,000	4,429,000
25,000,000	11,860,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce	164,670,700	29,507,800	10,509,500	156,353,000	11353 200
3,000,000	4,425,200	Mercantile National	34,045,200	4,925,700	1,147,600	22,380,900	1,756,400
422,700	608,500	Pacific	2,991,700	354,500	412,200	3,571,800	.....
450,000	1,091,800	Chatham National	6,032,000	629,400	863,900	6,624,000	48,800
200,000	396,000	People's	2,119,500	161,600	431,900	2,561,600	.....
2,000,000	2,079,100	Nat. Bank of N. A.	12,344,400	1,908,300	1,681,800	15,571,700	840,000
3,000,000	3,460,100	Hanover National	32,408,900	12,670,300	4,001,700	59,380,100	250,000
1,000,000	1,047,300	Irving National	9,208,900	965,400	485,500	8,650,000	244,400
2,550,000	541,700	Citizens' Central Nat.	15,176,800	3,323,000	1,345,000	16,016,300	591,300
500,000	313,400	Nassau	2,578,700	399,700	313,900	3,025,000	.....
1,000,000	1,273,900	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,627,800	1,202,600	586,500	6,685,100	44,100
1,000,000	267,700	Shoe & Leather	6,945,000	1,294,000	1,384,000	9,334,000	99,600
2,000,000	3,291,300	Corn Exchange	29,200,000	6,273,000	2,827,000	35,610,000	.....
750,000	1,042,000	Oriental	7,105,800	1,583,500	427,100	7,323,700	.....
1,500,000	6,681,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,300,000	4,252,000	1,292,000	21,852,000	45,900
3,000,000	7,069,100	National Park	67,558,000	10,401,000	175,700	1,224,500	49,500
250,000	141,800	East River National	1,150,100	128,400	175,700	1,224,500	49,500
3,000,000	3,017,400	Fourth National	20,266,600	6,424,500	2,652,600	22,679,300	50,000
300,000	1,380,400	Second National	8,771,000	1,113,000	1,438,000	9,874,000	288,000
10,000,000	13,714,600	First National	63,310,300	25,652,900	1,021,300	83,334,000	5,546,400
1,000,000	891,200	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,376,900	1,327,600	482,700	5,718,400	615,800
250,000	775,900	Bowery	2,873,000	425,000	275,000	3,265,000	.....
200,000	660,700	N. Y. County National	4,459,500	986,500	493,200	5,698,200	50,000
750,000	513,300	German-American	3,503,800	821,200	223,900	3,536,200	.....
1,000,000	3,935,500	Chase National	40,431,800	11,781,100	1,627,000	48,806,100	50,000
100,000	1,745,300	Fifth Avenue	6,003,500	2,556,500	222,600	10,030,400	.....
200,000	665,500	German Exchange	2,642,100	175,000	615,000	3,201,000	.....
200,000	882,700	Germania	3,222,900	423,300	535,100	4,967,100	.....
300,000	1,320,500	Lincoln National	10,091,500	631,600	1,826,100	10,230,100	247,800
1,000,000	1,274,100	Garfield National	7,317,900	1,719,100	309,100	7,495,400	48,900
250,000	380,600	Fifth National	2,470,400	472,400	144,400	2,632,000	244,000
1,000,000	1,470,700	Bank of the Metropolis	8,524,400	1,584,400	810,300	10,107,000	.....
200,000	539,200	West Side Bank	3,137,000	662,000	319,000	3,893,000	.....
500,000	1,418,900	Seaboard National	13,997,000	3,056,000	1,650,000	10,725,000	50,000
300,000	593,100	Nat. National, B'klyn.	4,271,000	903,000	700,000	4,550,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,939,800	Liberty National	11,170,600	2,034,000	240,000	9,706,500	798,000
1,000,000	502,100	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	5,001,700	967,000	330,200	5,248,000	.....
500,000	541,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,514,300	910,700	715,200	6,438,300	100,000
350,000	546,900	Astor National	4,915,000	1,005,000	200,000	4,952,000	350,000
103,250,000	114,636,900	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,592,100	Total, State banks.					
115,572,700	134,279,000	Total	1 038 533 000	223 101 400	71 193 200	1 085 12800	35 022 800

*As per official reports: 37 National banks, March 28, 1904; 17 State banks, March 5, 1904.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

S. A. Rothermel, Chicago manager of the Traders' Insurance Company, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Fire Protection Engineering of the Western Union (fire underwriters), to fill the vacancy due to the death of Judge Eugene Carey.

Commissioner Host of the Wisconsin State Insurance Department has ruled that, when fire insurance agencies are managed by a firm or corporation, all policies thus issued must bear the signature of an individual as agent. While the Wisconsin agents are generally disposed to maintain that the signature of a firm name is in compliance with the statutes, no effort will be made to upset the ruling of the Insurance Commissioner.

Local fire underwriters say now that the Baltimore insurance loss in the February conflagration promises to be within the $35,000,000 figure which was their approximate maximum two days after the fire was gotten under control. About 80 per cent. of the owners of the property within the burned zone were insured, most of them carrying insurance up to the full 100 per cent. of the property value covered. It is estimated, therefore, that the property loss in the Baltimore fire was in the neighborhood of $45,000,000.

The Illinois Supreme Court has handed down the following decision in a case affecting the Security Insurance Company of New Haven, in which there was involved a fire insurance policy on a building that provided that it should be void "if the interest of the insured be other than unconditional and sole ownership," or, "if the subject of insurance be a building on ground not owned by the insured in fee simple": "Held, that where the interest of the insured was a life estate in the property or its proceeds, united with the absolute right as an active testamentary trustee to dispose of the same as she saw fit for the purpose of the trust, the insured was the sole and unconditional owner in fee simple within the meaning of the policy."

On Oct. 29, 1900, the Tarrant explosion took place at the corner of Greenwich and Warren Streets, and opposite the building owned by Charles F. Mattiage. As a result of the explosion the Mattiage building took fire and became a wreck. The German-American Insurance Company, which had a policy of $5,000 on the Mattiage building, claimed that as a result of the explosion a portion of Mr. Mattiage's wall fell, and that, therefore, it was not liable. Suit was brought against the company in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace and a jury, and now a verdict has been rendered against the company for the full amount and interest, $5,970. Over forty witnesses were examined, the company producing some twenty firemen who testified that the wall of the Mattiage building had fallen, while Mattiage produced a dozen witnesses who testified to the contrary. William A. Jenner and Henry Schmitt appeared for the plaintiff, and Cardoza & Nathan for the insurance company.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 9.—The local money market has developed no feature of note during the week. Intense dullness and extreme ease are still the prevailing characteristics.

Call loans were to-day at 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $20,248,275; balances, $1,974,324; Sub-Treasury debit, $78,346. For the week: Clearings, $131,160,567; balances, $10,119,943. The foreign exchange market continues firm.

Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87⅞	$4.84½
Commercial		4.84¼
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.95
Guilders	.40⅝	.40½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—The transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Brewing pf.	44½	44¾	44⅝
5	Crucible	47¾	47¾	47¾
20	Crucible pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
25	N. U. Ins.	120	120	120
50	Philadelphia Co.	39	39	39
65	Pittsburg Coal pf.	60½	60¼	60¼
160	U. S. Steel pf.	61⅝	61½	61⅝
50	West. Electric seconds	31	31	31

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended April 9 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$634,300.00	$18,300.00	$28,200	$38,800.00	$61,100.00	$634,800.00
Colonial	100,000	2,122,500.00	55,000.00	189,600	534,700.00	460,400.00	3,033,400.00
Columbia	300,000	5,248,000.00	168,000.00	107,000	8,500.00	.....	8,453,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	734,923.00	10,953.00	45,869	39,966.00	.....	719,670.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,627,800.00	80,400.00	91,400	390,800.00	100,000.00	2,125,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,742,218.00	16,274.00	99,498	132,602.00	74,008.00	1,942,814.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,773,900.00	152,700.00	91,700	157,200.00	195,800.00	3,144,500.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,990,000.00	10,400.00	81,300	205,900.00	16,400.00	1,906,700.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,380,000.00	181,200.00	102,600	316,700.00	54,900.00	3,052,800.00
Mutual	200,000	2,055,702.00	23,975.00	216,202	148,389.00	1,189.00	2,065,730.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,336,525.00	21,395.00	135,702	263,280.00	331,080.00	1,796,000.00
Plaza	100,000	3,027,000.00	149,000.00	138,000	242,000.00	.....	3,445,000.00
Riverside	200,000	1,090,568.00	19,970.00	98,804	68,800.00	173,691.00	1,268,204.00
State	100,000	7,164,000.00	436,000.00	249,000	166,000.00	744,000.00	8,405,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,568,000.00	59,000.00	201,000	126,000.00	6,200.00	2,015,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,301,200.00	51,900.00	146,400	160,000.00	152,800.00	1,716,800.00
United National	1,000,000	2,026,400.00	247,800.00	61,500	91,400.00	.....	1,305,800.00
Varick	100,000	452,500.00	13,700.00	67,100	31,200.00	31,200.00	717,000.00
Washington Heights	100,000	611,877.00	11,100.00	27,700	51,200.00	.....	480,000.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,913,200.00	34,600.00	205,200	398,500.00	1,800.00	2,245,300.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,553,000.00	21,300.00	106,600	162,600.00	50,700.00	1,705,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,056,312.00	19,038.00	170,844	426,000.00	.....	2,323,415.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,510,400.00	102,900.00	58,600	351,600.00	25,400.00	1,755,100.00
Manufact. National	252,000	3,076,500.00	316,200.00	71,200	773,300.00	50,700.00	3,868,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,134,900.00	212,400.00	565,600	1,261,800.00	60,000.00	8,085,500.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,011,088.00	13,770.00	104,976	104,177.00	10,000.00	1,097,433.00
Nassau National	300,000	5,159,000.00	200,000.00	387,000	1,019,000.00	28,000.00	5,716,000.00
National City	300,000	3,295,000.00	139,000.00	357,000	597,000.00	99,700.00	4,048,000.00
North Side	100,000	981,431.89	9,518.40	66,961	42,648.04	261,361.77	1,111,147.71
People's	100,000	1,227,800.00	34,000.00	142,000	216,900.00	102,800.00	1,525,700.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	452,591.00	10,931.00	50,430	65,424.00	85,075.00	653,873.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,133,000.00	104,000.00	23,000	208,000.00	30,000.00	1,166,000.00
Union	200,000	1,148,400.00	43,800.00	87,600	137,000.00	876,300.00	1,483,600.00
Wallabout	100,000	749,400.00	56,700.00	33,300	48,200.00	62,100.00	770,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	749,500.00	45,800.00	10,000	163,800.00	.....	767,100.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,910,100.00	191,500.00	815,400	1,661,200.00	1,059,200.00	5,890,800.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,119,270.00	85,516.00	60,535	438,117.00	152,360.00	2,069,461.00
Second National	250,000	1,205,500.00	70,100.00	12,000	195,800.00	23,900.00	1,089,100.00
Third National	200,000	1,202,896.07	55,271.00	81,316	690,702.93	4,858.85	1,798,148.14
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,269,100.00	154,300.00	42,500	217,200.00	244,500.00	2,530,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,069,086.00	42,066.00	80,380	69,500.00	63,500.00	1,109,016.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,584,700.00	18,467.00	108,000	52,915.00	116,817.00	1,744,468.00

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	.106	106½	K. & D. M.		
2s, c., 1930	.106	106½	pf.	48	55
2s, r., 1936	.106	106⅝	Kn. Ice, Chi.	5	10
3s, r., 1916	.107	108	K. I., C., pf.	56	.....
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	.....	Lack. G. pf.	90	100
4s, r., 1907	107⅜	103¼	L. E. & W.	27	28
4s, c., 1907	107¾	103¾	L. E. & W. pf.		
4s, r., 1925	.133	133½		90	110
4s, c., 1925	.133	133½	Lake Shore	250	275
D. C. 3-65s	.119	..	Long Island	46	54
Philippine 4s	110¾	.....	Man. Beach	7	10
			Md. C. pf.	100	120
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	M. W. S. El.		
Alle. & W.	148	..	pf.	15	18
Alle. Chalm.	1¾	6¾	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	47	49
Allis-C. pf.	43	48	Mich. Cent.	130	135
A. C. & F.	19⅞	20	M. & St. L.	47	55
A. C. & F. pf.	73½	74⅝	M. St. L. pf.	85	95
Am. Coal	180	210	M., St. P. & S. M.	61	62
Am. Cot. O.	29¾	30⅝	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	119	120
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	Mo., K. & T.	17⅝	18
Am. D. Tel.	23	24	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39½	40
Am. Exp.	192	195	Mex. pf.	37½	38½
Am. Gr. Tw.	6½	7½	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	59	92
A. L. Co. pf.	28¾	31¾	N. C. & St. L.	116	116
Am. Locom.	21¾	22	Nat. B. pf.	104	105
A. M. Co. pf.	16	20	Nat. Enc. pf.	85	85
Am. Snuff.	120	130	Nat. L. pf.	85½	90
Am. Sn. pf.	90½	92	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37½	38½
A. T. & T.	123¾	124½	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18¼	19¼
Am. Toh. pf.	130	140	N. Cent. C.	42	48
Am. W. Co.	10½	11¼	N. Y. A. B.	125	135
A. W. Co. pf.	74½	77	N. Y., B. & M.	95	110
Ann Arbor	24	28	N. Y., C. & St. L.	27	29¼
Ann A. pf.	52	57	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	95
B. & O. pf.	90½	91½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
B. & O. S. W.	18	..	N. Y. D. C.	16	30
B. Un. Gas	199	203	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
Brunswick City	5½	6¾	N. Y. & N. J.	90	..
B., R. & P.	120½	128	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	140	143½
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..	N. & W. pf.	88	90
Butterick Co.	48½	50	North. Am.	84	84¾
Canada So.	65	65½	North. Pac. Mining	4½	5
C. R. R. of N. J.	158	159½	Pac. Coast	53	55
C. & S.	101½	103½	P. Coast 1st pf.	83	100
C. & A. pf.	80	84	P. C. 2d pf.	64	66
C., B. & Q.	180	200	Pac. Mail	29	29
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	130	Peo. & E.	18	20
C., Gt. W. pf.	68	72½	P. Marquette	74	76
C. G. W.	8	8½	Pressed Steel Car	58	58½
C., I. & L. pf.	75	80	Pullman Pal. Car	175	175
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140	Quicksilver	1	3
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	175	Quicksilv'r pf.	4	9
C. & T.	10	10½	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. st ctfs.	86	91
Chi. U. Tr.	5½	5¾	R. S. S. pf.	70	76¼
C. U. Tr. pf.	31¾	32½	Rdg. 1st pf.	78½	79
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	76	Rdg. 2d pf.	59½	61½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	115	R. G. W.	29¾	30¼
C., L. & W.	59	60	R. G. W. pf.	71	72
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80	Quicksilv'r pf.	4	9
Cleve. & P.	178	..	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. st ctfs.	86	91
C. F. & I. pf.	64	118	R. S. S. pf.	70	76¼
Col. South.	17¾	18	Rdg. 1st pf.	78½	79
C. S. 1st pf.	55	56	Rdg. 2d pf.	59½	61½
C. & H. C.	12¼	13¼	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Com. Cable	165	185	Rens. & Sar. pf.	70	75
Consol. Coal	64	70	R. W. & O.	7½	7¾
Cont. T. pf.	108	109½	R. W. & O.	131	135
C. P. Co. pf.	70	71¼	R. G. M. Co. pf.	77½	79½
D., L. & W.	273	275	D. & R. G.	21½	22
D. & R. G. pf.	71¾	71½	D. & R. G. 1st pf.	38	41
D. & S. W.	1	..	St. J. & G. I.	10	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	25	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	17	20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	St. L. & S. F.	6	8
Det. South.	9½	10¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	75
Det. So. pf.	16	20	St. L. S. W.	14½	14⅝
Dia.

APRIL 1904

The New York Times.

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Apr. 9, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Range for Year 1903. Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1904. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, April 9. Bid.	Closing Saturday, April 9. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended April 9, 3,228,873.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended April 9. First.	Range For Week Ended April 9. High.	Range For Week Ended April 9. Low.	Range For Week Ended April 9. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 9, '04.
235	220	225	Jan. 6.	225	Jan. 6.	224	226	--	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Ex	222	222	222	222	...	30
23	7	15	Feb. 13.	6	Mar. 22.	7¼	8¾	— ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	17	100
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	39½	Mar. 25.	43	43	+ 3	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	40¼	43	40¼	43	...	240
75⅞	33⅝	52¼	Apr. 8.	43½	Feb. 8.	51½	51⅝	— 2⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,387,900	Feb. 29, '04.	2	Q	49½	53¼	48½	51⅝	63⅜	273,580
83½	70½	75½	Jan. 19.	72	Apr. 8.	....	....	— 1	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Apr. 1, '04.	3	SA	72	72	72	72	...	100
41¾	17⅞	21¾	Jan. 27.	17⅞	Jan. 6.	19⅞	20	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	20¼	20⅝	19⅜	20	39	3,542
93	60½	74¾	Apr. 7.	67	Jan. 6.	73½	74¾	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	72½	74¾	72½	74	90	1,514
40¾	25¼	32⅝	Jan. 25.	28¼	Jan. 7.	29½	30⅞	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	30	30	29⅝	30	41½	350
235	171	193	Jan. 29.	188	Mar. 30.	190	193	+ 4	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	4	SA	192	192	192	192	...	162
11⅛	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4½	7½	1,200
37⅜	10	18⅜	Apr. 8.	11	Jan. 5.	18	19	+ 4	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	16¼	18⅜	16¼	18½	30½	1,325
11⅞	4	9½	Jan. 2.	6¼	Mar. 24.	7¼	7½	+ ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7	7	7	7¼	7⅜	1,386
42½	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	24½	Mar. 24.	28	28½	+ ⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	27½	28⅝	27¼	28	31½	2,212
19⅜	5	12	Jan. 22.	8½	Mar. 16.	8½	8¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	...	100
31⅝	10¼	23⅝	Feb. 16.	16½	Jan. 6.	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	27½	2,190
95¾	67½	83	Mar. 22.	75½	Jan. 6.	82	83	+ ⅞	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	81⅞	83¾	82¼	82⅝	93½	1,218
5¼	2½	4⅜	Jan. 22	3	Jan. 8.	3	4	..	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	3	3	3	3	...	20
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	17	Jan. 7.	18	20	..	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼	20½	100
52½	36¾	51½	Jan. 28.	46	Feb. 25.	46¾	49¼	+ ¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 14, '04.	1¼	Q	40¾	40¾	48¼	49¾	48	3,300
99½	80¼	94½	Jan. 28.	88¾	Jan. 6.	92⅝	93½	+ ¾	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 5, '04.	1½	Q	93	93¾	92⅝	93	93	5,000
126	90	120	Feb. 29.	110	Jan. 21.	112	120	+ 5	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '04.	2½	Q	117	117	117	117	123¾	100
93¾	80	91	Jan. 13.	85	Jan. 6.	90¼	92	+ 5½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	91	91	90	90	...	335
134⅝	107⅛	131½	Jan. 7.	122¾	Mar. 24.	127	127½	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	127	127⅛	126	127	122½	23,800
123	116	126¾	Jan. 30.	123	Jan. 4.	125¼	125⅞	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	125⅞	126	125⅞	126	119¼	401
86	77½	80⅞	Jan. 18.	82	Jan. 6.	83	87	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	80½	80½	86½	86½	...	10
169	117¼	130	Jan. 25.	121	Feb. 16.	123¾	124½	— ¼	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	127,981,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	Q	123¾	125½	123	123	119¼	300
146	130	135	Jan. 14.	130¼	Feb. 11.	130	140	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	135	135	134	135	143	330
14⅝	7½	12¼	Jan. 11.	10	Jan. 4.	10½	11½	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	12¾	200
80	65	75	Mar. 16.	69	Jan. 25.	74½	77	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	75	77	72	77	...	38
125½	58	79	Apr. 8.	61	Feb. 20.	78	79	+11	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	67	79	67	78	106½	5,910
89⅞	54	74⅝	Apr. 8.	64	Feb. 24.	74⅜	74½	+ 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	72	74⅝	71¼	74⅜	80¾	256,037
103½	84⅜	94½	Apr. 8.	87⅜	Jan. 6.	94	94¼	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	91¼	94½	91¼	94	96⅜	20,330
118½	100	110¼	Jan. 29.	104½	Feb. 18.	106½	...	+ 2	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	Jan. 10, '04.	2½	SA	109	109	109	109	...	100
104	71⅝	85⅞	Jan. 27.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	81	81¼	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,282,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	79¾	82	78½	81¼	90⅝	59,050
96⅜	82⅝	92	Jan. 28.	87⅝	Feb. 19.	90½	91½	+ 2	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,365,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	99	01	00	91	93	1,238
71⅛	29½	52¼	Jan. 2.	33	Feb. 24.	46	46¼	+ 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	43¾	46¼	43½	46¼	96⅞	87,585
225	170	209⅜	Jan. 15.	185	Mar. 16.	199	203	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Q	195½	202½	195½	202½	210	1,400
138¾	115⅝	121¼	Jan. 22	100½	Mar. 12.	116¾	116½	+ ..	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	115	116⅞	114½	116⅝	120¼	11,700
100	153	163¾	Jan. 19.	154½	Feb. 20.	158	159¼	+ 1¼	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	†27,418,800	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	158	159¾	158	159¾	...	410
53⅝	27¼	36	Jan. 28.	28¼	Mar. 14.	32⅞	33	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	33⅛	33¾	32½	32⅝	44½	9,150
37¼	18½	40	Feb. 6.	33	Jan. 15.	37¾	38	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	10,542,800	.....	..	..	38	38½	38	38	30½	700
73½	60	80¼	Jan. 30.	65	Feb. 25.	80	84	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	82	82	82	82	68½	240
29⅞	13	17⅝	Jan. 22.	14	Feb. 24.	17	17⅞	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,021,000	.....	..	..	15⅝	17⅝	15½	17	22⅜	61,630
85½	62	71	Jan. 30.	65	Feb. 25.	68	72½	+ 2¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	69¼	69¾	68¼	69¾	79¾	200
46⅝	24	31	Jan. 21.	25⅞	Mar. 21.	28¾	29½	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,488,100	.....	..	..	27	29¾	27	29	38⅝	3,220
135¼	133¼	145¾	Jan. 22.	137½	Feb. 24.	144½	144¾	— ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,800	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	143¼	146⅞	142⅜	144⅝	162¾	104,025
194½	168	179½	Jan. 22.	173	Mar. 4.	174½	176	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,864,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	175	176	175	176	183	230
224½	153	172¼	Mar. 29.	161¼	Mar. 14.	171	172	— ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	170⅝	171⅞	170½	171¼	178⅝	1,470
19⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	8¾	Feb. 24.	10	10¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼	15⅞	900
36	15	26½	Jan. 15.	18	Jan. 2.	20½	21	+ 1¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	19¾	21¼	19¾	20¾	20	2,500
17½	3	7⅞	Jan. 4.	4½	Feb. 20.	5½	5¾	..	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	5½	6¼	5½	5½	8¾	800
50⅝	30	35⅝	Jan. 18.	29¼	Feb. 23.	31¾	32½	— 1⅜	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	30½	30½	30½	30½	...	250
99⅝	75	91½	Jan. 22.	74	Mar. 16.	75	76	— ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	75½	76⅝	75¾	76¼	91	1,700
119	112	110½	Mar. 14.	100	Feb. 8.	105	115	— 1¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1½	Q	107½	107½	107½	107½	...	100
82¼	24	34½	Jan. 27.	25½	Mar. 12.	32	32½	+ 4	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	28⅝	33½	28¼	32½	57	14,330
122	85	95	Jan. 27.	63	Apr. 6.	94	..	— 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,900,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	83	83	83	83	...	100
31⅜	10	19	Jan. 12.	14½	Feb. 23.	17⅝	18	+ 1⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	30,905,000	.....	..	..	16½	18⅝	16½	17⅞	25	4,600
72	44½	58⅜	Jan. 25.	52	Feb. 23.	55	56	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	53¼	56	53¼	55½	64½	1,700
48	17	28⅝	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 27.	25	25½	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	23¼	25¼	23¼	25½	38	1,500
25¼	3½	16¾	Jan. 26.	11⅜	Feb. 27.	12¼	12¾	+ ¾	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	Q	13¼	13¼	12¾	13¼	20¼	1,020
222	164	203	Apr. 8.	185	Feb. 8.	201	201½	+ 3⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '04.	2	Q	198	203	198	200½	204	28,283
119	94¾	111	Apr. 6.	101½	Jan. 4.	108	109½	+ 3	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Apr. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	106¾	111	106¾	110½	113	2,110
35	15½	22⅜	Jan. 25.	12¼	Mar. 15.	13½	13¾	+ ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	13½	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	33¼	2,395
183½	149	168½	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	152⅜	153½	— ⅞	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	34,407,100	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	152½	154½	151¼	152⅜	165	8,633
276½	230	275¾	Apr. 7.	250½	Feb. 23.	273	275	+ 6	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	20,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	267	275¾	267	275	250	5,873
43	18	23⅜	Jan. 22.	18	Mar. 14.	21½	22	½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000	.....	..	..	20	22⅜	20	22	35¾	2,900
90¼	62	74⅞	Jan. 22.	64½	Feb. 24.	71¼	71⅝	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	70¼	71½	69¾	71½	86½	1,350
10	10	3½	Jan. 23.	2	Jan. 12.	2	..	— ⅝	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	Q	2	2	2	2	...	100
47½	12	24⅝	Jan. 22.	10½	Jan. 7.	21	25	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	21	21	21	21	...	100
72⅝	70	76¼	Jan. 23.	73	Mar. 30.	....	....	..	Detroit City Gas.	100	4,625,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	SA	73	73	73	73	...	100
20⅜	7⅞	14⅜	Jan. 23.	8¼	Feb. 20.	9½	10¼	— 1¼	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	10	10½	9⅞	10	14⅜	1,200
39¾	14	20½	Jan. 25.	17	Mar. 2.	18	20	— 2⅜	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	19	19¾	19	19	29	1,100
90	55	67½	Jan. 22.	61	Feb. 25.	64	64⅜	+ ⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	64½	64¾	63¾	64⅛	82½	430
14⅜	7	9½	Jan. 22.	8	Feb. 5.	7½	8	— ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Jan. 25, '04.	1	Q	24	24	21¾	22	31	3,225
10½	7	10¾	Jan. 22.	8	Feb. 5.	7½	8	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8	8	8	14½	335
42⅜	22	29¼	Jan. 2.	22	Feb. 20.	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	25¾	27½	25⅜	26⅜	34½	57,865
74	62¼	69¾	Jan. 27.	61¾	Feb. 29.	65¾	65¾	+ 1⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	63½	65⅞	63	65¾	65	11,707
64¾	44	50½	Jan. 2.	37¾	Feb. 20.	42.	43	+ 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	40	42¾	40	42¾	52½	2,200
204	136	179¾	Jan. 28.	156½	Feb. 24.	163	165	— 1	**General Electric Co.**	100	43,944,700	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	163	164½	162¾	163⅝	185	1,340
209	160	186	Mar. 23.	170	Mar. 17.	173	180	+ 5	Great Northern pf.	100	124,100,200	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	180	180	180	180	...	150
106¼	63	77¼	Jan. 22	70	Feb. 11.	72	73	— 3½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1¼	SA	71	72¾	71	71⅝	99½	600
99¼	77	85	Jan. 7.	77	Mar. 12.	80⅜	81¾	— ⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	2	SA	80¼	81	80¼	80⅜	96½	700
64	51	50¼	Jan. 13.	50¼	Jan. 13.	49½	52	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Mar. 25, '04.	25c	M	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	...	10
151	125¼	134⅞	Jan. 28.	125⅝	Feb. 24.	130½	130⅝	+ ½	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	129⅜	131¼	129⅝	130⅜	136	5,354
•100⅜	•100⅜	104½	Apr. 6.	104½	Apr. 6.	102½	104½	+ 6½	Illinois Central leased line.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	2	SA	104½	104½	104½	104½	...	100
19⅞	0	14⅝	Jan. 25.	10¾	Jan. 6.	11½	12	+ ⅞	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	12	12½	12	12⅛	16⅛	700
74½	57½	67⅝	Apr. 5.	64⅛	Feb. 9.	66¾	67½	+ 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	66	67¾	66	67	70½	2,555
41¾	28	40	Apr. 7.	31	Jan. 2.	38½	39	1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	39	40	39	39	...	500
80½	70	78	Apr. 7.	71½	Feb. 9.	77	80	+ 3	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	76	78	76	78	...	400
48	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	17	Feb. 18.	19½	20	+ 1	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	18	19⅜	18	19⅜	36¼	700
77⅜	30½	42	Jan. 14.	32	Feb. 25.	36	37	+ 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	34½	36⅜	34½	36⅜	60	460
82⅜	62¼	69	Jan. 21.	65	Feb. 8.	67	67½	+ ⅜	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	66	68	66	67	77⅞	3,154
36¼	16½	21	Jan. 21.	16½	Feb. 24.	19	20	— ⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	.....	..	..	18	19¼	18	19¼	30½	745
61½	29	38⅜	Jan. 19.	31	Feb. 24.	36½	37	+ ⅞	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	35	36¼	34½	36½	52½	2,100
47½	10	14¾	Apr. 8.	10½	Jan. 11.	14	15	+ 4¼	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	12½	14⅝	12½	14¾	38	700
48	48	50	Apr. 8.	45½	Apr. 7.	48	55	+ 4	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	.....	..	..	45½	50	45½	50	...	200
53	23½	30¼	Jan. 25.	26	Mar. 11.	27	28	+ ½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	26¼	28	26¼	28	40	210
83	49	55½	Jan. 2.	49	Mar. 23.	48	54	..	Long Island.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '06.	1	..	49	49	49	49	...	100
130½	95	111½	Jan. 22.	101	Feb. 23.	109½	109⅝	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nasbville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	108½	108⅞	107⅞	108½	116½	20,803
153¼	126¼	146¾	Jan. 22.	139⅜	Mar. 12.	143¼	143¾	+ ⅜	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2½	Q	142⅝	143¼	142	143¼	138	7,645
128⅞	70½	92	Jan. 21.	72½	Mar. 14.	81½	82	+ 2⅜	Metropolitan Secrities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	79	81⅝	79	81⅝	112	2,077
142⅞	90½	124	Jan. 2.	104⅜	Mar. 14.	117	117¼	+ 5¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	111¼	117	111¼	117	133½	20,900
29	8¾	14⅛	Jan. 11.	10	Feb. 24.	9⅞	10	..	Mexican Central.	100	47,353,190	.....	..	..	9¾	10¼	9¾	10	26⅝	8,270
118	83	94¾	Jan. 21.	90	Jan. 6.	85	95	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	85	85	85	85	...	10
79½	42	67	Jan. 20.	55	Jan. 4.	61	62	— ¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2	..	62	63	61¾	62	68¼	1,020
132½	100¼	126¾	Jan. 28.	117	Feb. 25.	119	129	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	7	..	120¾	120¼	120¼	120¼	125	70
30¾	15½	19	Jan. 21.	14⅜	Feb. 24.	17⅝	18	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	54,196,200	.....	..	..	15⅞	17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	24½	2,360
63½	33	42⅜	Jan. 22.	35	Feb. 23.	39½	40	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,099,260	.....	..	..	39	40½	39	40	54	2,210
116⅝	85¾	95⅞	Jan. 22.	87	Feb. 24.	94⅛	94¼	+ 1	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,460,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	92¾	94⅞	92¾	94¼	167⅛	136,940
198	185	185	Jan. 25.	182½	Apr. 7.	....	....	— 2½	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	Jan., '04.	3½	SA	182½	182¼	182½	182½	...	100
133¼	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	116	118	+ 7½	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†16,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	110	116¼	110	116¼	167¼	1,590
47⅝	32	45	Mar. 23.	36	Jan. 4.	43	43¾	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1	Q	44	44	43¼	43½	43	980
106⅜	94	104¼	Apr. 2.	100¼	Jan. 6.	104	105	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,884,600	Feb. 29, '04.	1¾	Q	105	105	105	105	105¼	111
36	12	21	Jan. 22.	17	Jan. 5.	17	19½	— 1	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	18	18	18	18	...	100
29½	10½	16¾	Jan. 21.	14½	Feb. 23.	15⅜	15½	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	15	15½	15	15¼	25½	900
95	75	87	Apr. 6.	80½	Jan. 26.	86¼	90	+ 2½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	87	87	87	87	91½	275
47⅝	34½	41	Jan. 11.	34⅜	Feb. 25.	37½	38½	— ½	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,003,600	.....	..	..	38	38	37¾	37¾	38	200
1[illegible]	112¾	121½	Jan. 27	112⅞	Mar. 12.	117¼	117⅝	+ ½	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	116½	117⅜	116¼	117¼	131¼	8,315
225½	187¼	196	Jan. 22.	180	Mar. 26.	188⅝	189¼	— ⅛	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	78,902,900	Mar. 31, '04.	2	Q	189¼	189¼	189	189	208	451
55¾	19	24¼	Jan. 25.	19⅝	Mar. 14.	21⅞	21⅞	..	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,800	.....	..	..	21⅝	22¼	21¼	21⅝	25⅝	12,338
70⅝	53⅜	62⅜	Jan. 28.	58½	Mar. 12.	59	59½	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western.	100	†80,000,000	Dec. 18, '03.	1½	SA	58	59¾	58	59	69½	8,065
93½	85	89¾	Apr. 5.	88⅝	Feb. 25.	88	90	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,400,000	Feb. 19, '04.	2	SA	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	87½	100
124½	68	90	Jan. 22.	80	Mar. 12.	84	84¾	— ¼	North American.	100	17,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	84	85	84	84¾	98	880
6¼	4	4½	Jan. 19.	4½	Jan. 19.	4½	5	..	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '02.	30c	..	4⅞	4

Sales of Stock on the New York [illegible]

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Between Apr. 8 and Apr. 9. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par of Shares	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Record. Date.	Cent.	Sales for Week. Shares.	Price. High.	Low.	Last.	Change from Last Year Ago.	Change from Last April '04.
170	145½	167	Jan. 28	150	Jan. 9.	150	157	— 4	St. L. & San F. Cl. & R. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	6	SA.	155	155	155	155	— 20	150
30	12	16¾	Jan. 22.	12⅞	....r. 9.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— 24	740
60	24	36⅝	Jan. 23.	29⅞	Feb. 24.	34⅝	35	..	Shenandoah Iron Co.	50	1,000,000	.....	..	..	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— 51½	7,080
72	22¾	41¾	Apr. 8.	31½	Jan. 7.	40	41⅝	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— 56	1,410
97½	22¾	97	Apr. 6.	77	Jan. 5.	82	88	+ 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	84	84	84	84	— 91½	200
97½	87	94	Apr. 6.	77	Jan. 5.	92	93	+ ½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,552,270	.....	..	..	93½	93½	93½	93½	— 50½	248,610
69¾	38⅝	53¾	Jan. 22.	41½	Mar. 14.	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛	Southern Railway, common.	100	78,000,000	.....	..	..	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— 30¾	18,980
39¾	18¼	23½	Jan. 27.	15¼	Feb. 24.	22⅝	22⅞	..	Southern Railway, preferred.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	22⅞	21⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— 27⅞	18,980
94	69½	89¾	Jan. 22.	77¾	Jan. 6.	84	85	+ 1	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 15, '03.	2½	SA	84	84	84	84	— 91	3,705
6½	⅝	1⅞	Feb.	24.	⅝	Mar. 4.	⅛	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	⅞	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅝	300
69⅝	25¾	41½	Apr. 7.	34½	Feb. 24.	40	40¾	+ ⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,858,600	Nov. 1, '03.	2	..	39	41½	38¾	39⅝	— 63⅝	17,140
43⅝	20¼	27⅞	Jan. 22.	21⅛	Feb. 23.	24½	25	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific.	100	36,760,000	.....	..	..	24½	25¼	24	24⅜	— 34⅝	3,880
44⅝	22	29	Jan. 22.	27	Feb. 9.	28	28½	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,953,200	.....	..	..	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	—	200
128½	100	124½	Jan. 13.	115	Mar. 14.	120¾	121	— ½	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Nov. 28, '03.	1½	..	120	121⅛	120	120¼	— 122	400
31½	15	29½	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 20.	25¾	25¾	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	6,955,000	.....	..	..	25¾	25¾	24	25¼	— 25⅝	2,400
48	24	39⅝	Jan. 13.	32	Feb. 24.	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	37	39¾	35	37	— 42	980
128¾	79	95⅝	Jan. 22.	87½	Feb. 23.	92¾	93½	+ ¼	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Feb. 15, '04.	1½	Q	92½	93½	92½	92½	— 111½	2,980
15	4½	5¼	Jan. 20.	4	Mar. 22.	..	..	+ ⅜	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	— 11	226
104⅝	65½	90	Apr. 4.	71	Mar. 14.	87⅛	87⅝	+ 1⅜	Union Pacific.	100	103,732,980	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	86½	90	84⅝	87¼	— 90⅝	468,925
95½	83½	94½	Apr. 6.	56½	Feb. 25.	92¼	92⅝	— ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,562,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	92⅝	94½	92	92	— 90⅝	12,758
110¾	94	101½	Mar. 20.	96	Feb. 5.	..	..	+ ⅜	United Fruit Co.	100	12,577,300	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	100½	100⅝	100	100	— 109¾	200
64½	30	47½	Jan. 22.	43	Apr. 5.	44	..	+ ⅜	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	SA	43⅝	44⅝	43	43	—	350
25	6	8⅝	Jan. 22.	6¾	Apr. 8.	..	..	— ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	7	7	6¾	6¾	— 12⅝	200
55	33	46	Jan. 22.	40	Mar. 24.	..	..	— 2¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	41	41	40	40	—	310
159¾	96	110	Jan. 8.	100	Feb. 24.	107	110	..	United States Express Co.	100	16,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	—	15
15⅞	6	8¼	Jan. 25.	6⅝	Feb. 23.	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,800,800	.....	..	..	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7	— 13	2,500
96⅝	71½	79⅝	Jan. 25.	75⅞	Jan. 4.	78	78⅝	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,289,800	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	— 82	1,715
28½	4	9⅜	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 13.	6⅝	7	+ ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,196,000	.....	..	..	6	7⅜	6	6⅝	— 15⅝	11,520
73	30¼	57⅝	Feb.	3.	40	Jan. 14.	55⅝	56	+ 5⅝	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	55⅝	57	55¼	56	— 65⅞	16,645
19¼	7	14⅜	Jan.	27.	10½	Feb. 6.	13⅝	14	..	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,698,000	Apr. 20, '03.	1	..	14	14¼	13	— 15⅝	3,425
58	30¼	55½	Apr.	8.	41	Jan. 4.	50⅜	50¼	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	22,555,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	55½	53⅛	56¼	— 49⅝	6,522
35⅞	10	13⅝	Jan.	2.	9⅝	Jan. 6.	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,496,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	12	12	11⅝	— 37⅞	103,179
89⅜	49⅝	62⅛	Apr.	7.	54⅞	Feb. 1.	61⅝	61⅞	+ 2⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	350,314,100	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	59	62⅛	58⅝	61⅝	— 85⅞	360,715
69⅝	17½	34⅜	Jan.	23.	27	Jan.	2.	28⅝	29¼	— ⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,994,406	June 1, '03.	1½	..	28⅝	30⅝	29¼	62	— 3,530
128½	80	106¼	Jan.	26.	96	Jan.	7.	100	106	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	104	104	104	104	— 122¾	118
82⅜	16⅝	21⅜	Jan.	27.	17	Feb.	24.	19¼	19¼	+ ½	Wabash.	100	23,000,000	.....	..	..	18¾	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	— 27⅞	2,640
55⅞	27½	41	Jan.	25.	32⅝	Feb.	24.	38	38¼	+ ⅛	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	37⅜	38⅞	36⅝	38	— 46⅝	25,945
93	80¼	89⅝	Mar.	17.	88	Jan.	6.	88½	89	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,170,000	Jan. 15, '04.	1½	Q	88⅝	89	88⅝	88	— 55	330
22⅝	13⅜	17⅞	Jan.	21.	15⅝	Feb.	23.	16½	50	+ 2½	Wheeling & L. E.	100	13,472,200	Jan. 11, '04.	2½	Q	15⅜	16⅝	15⅜	16¼	— 19⅜	1,080
27½	12	19½	Jan.	22.	14½	Feb.	23.	17⅞	18	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— 22	2,300
62	40¼	52⅜	Jan.	22.	42	Feb.	24.	46	48	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,995,000	.....	..	..	45	46	45	46	— 58	200
35½	20	29⅝	Jan.	22.	22	Feb.	24.	26	27	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,985,500	.....	..	..	25	26¾	25	26¾	— 32	350
29¾	14½	21⅞	Jan.	20.	16¼	Jan.	4.	18½	19¼	+ ⅝	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,166,900	.....	..	..	19	19	18	19	— 24½	2,600
55½	33	47⅞	Jan.	27.	38	Jan.	4.	41½	42⅜	+ ⅞	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	41	42½	41	41⅝	— 47⅝	1,830

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Ill. C. leased lines	6½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1½	Int. Paper pf.	1½
American Express	4	Int. Steam Pump	1
Am. Hide & L. pf.	4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	3
Am. Snuff	5	Iowa Central	1
Am. Snuff pf.	3½	Iowa Central pf.	3
Anaconda Copper	11	Kook. & D. M.	4½
At., T. & S. F.	2¾	K. & D. M. pf.	4
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Atl. Coast Line	2	Met. Securities	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	5½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	3	Missouri Pacific	1
B'klyn Union Gas	9½	Nash., C. & St. L.	7½
Can. Pacific	1	Nat. Lead pf.	2½
Cent. R. of N. J.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Pennsylvania	1
Chi. Gt. West.	1⅜	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	3½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅜	Rock Island	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rock Island pf.	3¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Col. Fuel & I.	4	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. Southern	1⅜	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2⅜	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	2
Col. South. 2d pf.	1¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	3⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Con. Teb. pf.	3	Union Pacific	1⅜
Del., L. & W.	6	U. S. Realty pf.	5½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1⅞	West. El. & Mfg.	3½
Gt. North. pf.	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Hocking Valley	3¼
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1½	Morris & Essex	2½
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Enameling	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F., C. &	
Det. Southern	1½	E. 1 ctfs.	4
Det. South. pf.	2⅜	U. S Pipe pf.	2¾
Dist. Securities	3½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	
General Electric	1	pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 3½s reg.	1	Manhattan con. 4s	1½
Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Mil. Gas 5s	1
C. & O. con 5s reg.	2¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s reg.	¼	Mo., K. & T. tr. 5s.	1½
C., Ind. & L. ref. 6s.	2	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1½
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s.	1½	Nat. Mex. con. 4s.	1
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s.	1⅜	N. Y. C. L. S. col. 3½s reg	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 3½s	11½	N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	1¼
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1½	N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 5s.	4½
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	2¼	Peo. Gas, C., ref. 5s.	1
Den. & Rio G. 4s	1⅜	Rome, W. & Og. con. 5s	3½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con. 5s	1½	St. L. & I. M. Riv. & Gulf 4s	1½
Flint & P. M. 6s.	2¾	St. L. Stkw. con. 4s	1⅝
Gulf & S. Is. 5s.	1½	Seab. Air Line 5s.	1⅜
Green Bay deb B.	1	U. S. Steel 5s	2½
Hous. & T. genl. 4s.	2½	Va. Mid. genl.	1⅝
Int. Paper 6s.	1⅜	W. Det. & Chi. 5s.	1½
Lake E. & W. 1st	2	Win. & St. P. 2d 7s.	1¼
Long Dock 6s.	2½	Wis. Cent. genl. 4s.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s.	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st	2
Chi. & Alt. 3½s.	1⅞	Nh., C. & St. L. 7s	1
Con. Ry. & L. 4½s.	1½	Nat. Starch 6s	2½
Erie & Pitts. 3½s	3½	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1⅞
Green Bay deb. A.	1½	U. Rys. St. Louis	3⅜
Mich. Cent. 3½s	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 11.

American Car and Foundry Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Aravaipa Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Corn Products Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend payable on preferred April 20 to holders of record this date.
K. Fgan Co.—Annual meeting.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank—Special meeting.
Lincoln (Nsb.) Traction Co.—Books close.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Flour Milling Co.—Dividend payable on orefered.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Co.—Dividend payable.
Vnican Definning Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

Tuesday, April 12.

American Lumber Co.—Annual meeting.
Broad Exchange Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Long Island Railroad—Annual meeting.
Nassau Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Nassau Investment Co.—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Street's Western Stable Car Line—Books close for dividend on common.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.—Books close for annual meeting and dividend on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Annual meeting.
Wool Exchange—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 13.

Michigan Central—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Life Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Southern Pacific Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, April 14.

Alexander King & Co.—Annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
National Railroad of Mexico—Annual meeting.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Annual meeting
United Copper Co.—Books close.

Friday, April 15.

Alliance Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
American Chicle Co.—Books close.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Steel Foundries Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants' Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.—Annual meeting.
Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia.—Dividend payable.
Boston Suburban Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Coal & Coke Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light and Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
City and Suburban Railway of Portland, Oregon—Dividend payable.
Distilling Co. of America—Dividend payable ou preferred.
General Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co.—Dividend payable.
Green Premium Stamp Co.—Dividend payable.
Gulf and Ship Island Railroad—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on common.
New York Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Dock Co—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Ohio Fuel Soppiy Co.—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Steel Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Realty Associates—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rock Island Co. of New Jersey—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Railways and Investment Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
United States Printing Co.—Dividend payable.
United Zinc Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.

Saturday, April 16.

Atlantic Safe Deposit Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Detroit United Railways—Books close.

SPECULATORS VS. MERCHANTS.

Contest for Sully's Reinstatement on the Cotton Exchange Drawn on These Lines.

Last week saw the definite and final refusal of the creditors of the one time cotton king, Daniel J. Sully, to accept the terms of settlement offered by his firm, which were 40 per cent. in cash and the other 60 per cent. in notes. But what is more important—this refusal brought out the fact that there was a great and well defined opposition to the return of Mr. Sully to the floor of the Exchange. That there was much feeling of this kind was well known to any one who took the trouble to inquire about the sentiment among the members. There was, however, no open expression of this feeling until last week, when the line of division was clearly drawn.

It now appears that the most active opposition to Mr. Sully's reinstatement, which would probably follow on the acceptance of his offer, exists among the long established cotton merchants and firms through which the legitimate business of the Exchange has been carried on for many years.

"These men," said a cotton merchant yesterday, "realized the danger of the speculation on Stock Exchange scale in which Sully and his one-time friends indulged. They naturally have little sympathy with a man whose sole interest in the market was the manipulation of prices for the purpose of making as large profits as possible for himself and for those who he thought were back of him. He had no interest in the cotton industry aside from the speculative one. Whatever interest in the business he may have had formerly was entirely subordinated to his endeavore to put up the price of futures to an abnormally high point. That spindles all over the world would have to remain idle, that large communities would have to suffer, that an undesirable if latent gambling spirit was being developed among the people of the South, that the entire trade was unduly disturbed by his manipulations counted for nothing with him. Even though he was right in predicting a short crop, whatever benefit could have been derived by this prediction was more than offset by the use made of this information in forcing prices to a level not warranted even by a moderately short crop.

"In addition the eyes of the whole world were turned on the Cotton Exchanges, and as the share of purely gambling transactions grew the indignation of the legitimate business interests expressed itself in not at all favorable terms on the doings of the speculative element. The reputation of the Cotton Exchange was not getting any better.

"Those who would like to see Mr. Sully reinstated are to a large extent those brokers who are known as floor brokers, and whose earnings depend on the number of orders given them for execution. The great activity of the Sully period meant to these men a largely increased income, and it is natural that most of them should like to see him get back on the floor."

Other interests who would like to see Sully reinstated are certain men to whom he was very useful in securing the manipulation of the market for their own interests. The vote on Friday, however, made it clear that the pro-Sully clique is a small one, and that the majority of the members of the Exchange will oppose his reinstatement to the last, even if this opposition should result in a loss to them by redncing the chances of securing full payment for his debts.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 9	$1,155,994,121	$53,536,792
April 2	1,064,278,088	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,066,277	52,154,359
March 19	1,111,149,992	56,784,430
March 12	964,162,962	52,399,134
March 5	1,075,780,468	58,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,348,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,069,356,410	57,694,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,262,859
Feb. 6	1,251,263,859	69,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,825,928	68,218,220
Jan. 23	1,259,179,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,249,347	72,711,590
Jan. 9	1,098,165,444	77,330,289
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	66,889,811
*Dec. 26	1,098,381,989	45,566,809
Dec. 19	1,121,007,087	51,979,183
Dec. 12	1,028,059,623	53,781,518
Dec. 5	1,306,392,524	54,092,330
*Nov. 28	1,014,491,183	44,702,501
Nov. 21	1,181,989,624	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,202,441,364	52,133,837
*Nov. 7	1,071,396,184	48,802,424
Oct. 31	1,113,912,497	58,891,659
Oct. 24	1,138,225,218	51,977,513
Oct. 17	1,128,459,188	53,961,048
Oct. 10	1,115,726,648	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,227,945,721	62,021,634
Sept. 26	1,039,654,434	50,544,893
Sept. 19	1,022,457,271	47,475,762
*Sept. 12	774,685,998	40,807,451
Sept. 5	974,750,325	43,802,489
Aug. 29	950,814,947	43,728,824
Aug. 22	1,105,338,488	57,150,281
Aug. 15	1,145,754,524	60,897,449
Aug. 8	1,249,424,181	69,223,489
Aug. 1	1,240,665,568	68,967,492
July 25	1,253,568,603	67,634,110
July 18	1,422,827,742	68,872,178
July 11	1,311,652,965	62,944,689
*July 3	1,270,947,509	96,405,193
June 27	1,131,256,101	72,901,300
June 20	1,272,385,337	61,219,800
June 13	1,412,702,128	66,187,161
June 6	1,516,522,685	67,510,984
*May 30	1,068,786,924	44,680,002
May 23	1,388,294,696	64,537,877
May 16	1,281,142,964	63,078,133
May 9	1,290,882,524	62,652,097
May 2	1,328,981,566	77,512,310
April 25	1,311,292,385	70,963,049
April 16	1,453,074,118	62,518,189
April 11	1,189,787,169	50,421,059

*Five days.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 23	103½	Jan. 15	108 Apr. 2
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon.	Q. Jan.	106½	Mar. 28	103½	Jan. 15	106½ Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	107½	Mar. 16	106¾	Mar. 1	107½ Mar. 16
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon.	Q. Jan.	106⅞	Jan. 6	107	Feb. 13	108 Mar. 15
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.					139¾ Nov. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¾	Feb. 6	133 Mar. 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon.	Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	106¾	Feb. 23	107¼ Apr. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small.	Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	106¾	Mar. 30	108¾ Mar. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 16	106¾	Mar. 16	108¾ Mar. 16
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small.						107 Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924.	F. A.					121 Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934.	Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾ Mar. 4
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s.	Q. J.	96⅝	Mar. 16	96⅝	Mar. 16	96⅝ Mar. 16

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906.	J. J.				104⅝	Sep. 3, 1902
Alabama, Class C, 1906.	J. J.				102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s.	J. J.				111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914.	J. J.				106	Apr. 4, 1903
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910.	J. J.	102½	Jan. 23	102	Feb. 23	102 Feb. 23, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax.	A. O.				1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913.	J. J.	96	Mar. 17	95¼	Mar. 3	96 Mar. 17, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95¼	Aug. 19, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small.					98½	Oct. 9, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs		8	Jan. 22	7	Jan. 8	7½ Apr. 8, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991.	J. J.	92¼	Mar. 16	91½	Mar. 14	92¼ Mar. 16, 1904

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New High Records for Loans and Deposits—Small Loss of Cash.

Secretary Shaw's statement that he did not know when the Panama payments would be made seems to have encouraged the large expansion of loans, making new high records for that item and for deposits also.

Only fifteen out of the fifty-four banks reported decreases in loans, and only one of these, that of the Corn Exchange Bank, was in excess of $500,000.

The other thirty-nine banks had increases ranging from a few thousand dollars up to $5,400,000, the increase shown by the National City Bank.

The loss in cash was small, and the average system concealed completely the $4,000,000 Japanese gold received on Friday.

Compared with the statement of a year ago, there was an increase of $135,753,500 in loans, an increase of $69,345,600 in cash, an increase of $200,682,000 in deposits, an increase of $50,170,590 in reserve required, an increase of $19,175,100 in surplus, and a decrease of $7,503,600 in circulation.

There were fifteen banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, seven National and eight State. This compares with seventeen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-four in the week ending April 11, 1903, and twenty-eight in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these fifteen banks was $1,453,000, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus would be $24,369,400, instead of $22,916,400.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1¼@2 per cent., averaging about 1½ per cent. Time money was freely offered at 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾ per cent. for six months, and 4 per cent. for eight months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper and a light supply. Rates are 4@4½ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8720@4.8725, to 4.8735@4.8740, closing firm at the higher rate. Gold exports were $3,218,400, $250,000 in coin to Argentina and $2,968,400 in bars to Paris.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2½@11 per cent., averaging 6 per cent. A flurry was caused in the money market by the adverse decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Northern Securities case. Time money was quoted at 5@6½ per cent. for six months and 5@5½ per cent. for sixty days to four months. Commercial paper was in light demand at 5½@6¾ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names and 6@6¼ per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8655@4.8665 to 4.8690@4.87, closing unsettled at the lower rate.

The items in yesterday's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of April 11, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.			
	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$115,572,700		$106,822,700
Net profits	134,279,000	$1,912,800	124,391,900
Deposits	1,085,512,800	16,143,400	884,830,800
Circulation	38,622,800	*1,257,200	42,126,400
Total	$1,370,987,300	$16,799,000	$1,161,371,800
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,068,633,000	$15,825,900	$902,779,500
Specie	223,101,400	*288,700	158,954,700
Leg. tender	71,193,300	*514,100	65,994,300
Total	$1,332,827,600	$15,023,100	$1,127,728,500
Res. held	$294,394,600	*$802,600	$224,940,000
Res. reqd	271,378,200	4,635,880	221,307,700
Surplus	$22,916,400	*$4,838,480	$3,781,300
U. S. dep.	56,121,400	14,000	37,377,900

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $4,571,750; in 1901, $7,838,300; in 1900, $10,600,275; in 1899, $18,471,525; in 1898, $36,606,475; in 1897, $46,170,050.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$11,119,676
Week ended April 10, 1903	12,519,523
From Jan. 1, 1904	171,378,693
From Jan. 1, 1903	188,146,133

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 5, 1904	$7,758,560
Week ended April 7, 1903	8,312,548
From Jan. 1, 1904	188,821,858
From Jan. 1, 1903	139,045,598

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$23,310	
Week ended April 10, 1903	7,183	
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,871,256	
From Jan. 1, 1903	6,381,174	
	4	3

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$2,946,107	96
Week ended April 10, 1903	25,720	89½
From Jan. 1, 1904	5,946,241	200
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,428,755	131

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1904	$1,574,122

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$3,322,288	10
Week ended April 10, 1903	22,537	17
From Jan. 1, 1903	51,551	65
		123

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$80,131	
Week ended April 10, 1903	8,981	
From Jan. 1, 1904	$54,550	90
From Jan. 1, 1903	$32,175	

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$746,386	
Week ended April 10, 1903	436,629	
From Jan. 1, 1904	18,966,677	17
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,490,988	20

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$715,774	
Week ended April 10, 1903	417,648	
From Jan. 1, 1904	18,891,617	
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,364,711	5½

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$43,350	
Week ended April 10, 1903	16,464	
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,436,113	
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,712,349	28

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$3,692,613	
Week ended April 10, 1903	462,619	
From Jan. 1, 1904	19,921,253	204
From Jan. 1, 1903	13,922,513	159

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 8, 1904	$3,649,263	
Week ended April 10, 1903	446,155	
From Jan. 1, 1904	14,985,140	
From Jan. 1, 1903	11,210,164	155

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Apr. 9. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	...	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1904	4½	...	...	...	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
148	...	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 2,	1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
...	...	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,600				14¾	Jan. 13	13	Mar. 16	14 Mar. 24, 1904
...	...	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000				21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21 Mar. 9, 1904
180	210	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	...	...	...	...	73 Oct. 24, 1903
88	90	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	...	...	...	...	186 Dec. 7, 1903
23	28	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,108,000	Dec. 1,	1903	3	90	Feb. 9	89	Jan. 22	90 Feb. 9, 1904
...	7½	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15,	1903	1	25	Jan. 15	23	Mar. 21	24 Mar. 23, 1904
28⅝	31⅝	American Grass Twine	13,063,000	Jan. 2,	1903	¼	5½	Feb. 15	5½	Jan. 19	6¼ Mar. 30, 1904
...	...	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15,	1900	1¾	30	Mar. 21	28	Jan. 19	30 Mar. 21, 1903
...	...	American Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300				...	...	...	...	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
24	28	Ann Arbor	3,250,000				27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27 Jan. 22, 1904
52	57	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000				54	Jan. 21	53	Mar. 28	53 Mar. 28, 1904
...	...	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904	1¼	...	...	...	...	90 Sep. 28, 1903
...	...	Atlanta & Chnriotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5,	1904	3	...	...	...	...	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
104	...	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1	...	...	...	...	*104 Jun. 25, 1902
...	6¾	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	...	...	...	...	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
...	5¼	Brunswick City	5,000,000				7	Jan. 23	5¾	Mar. 1	5¾ Mar. 1, 1904
120½	128	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	9,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	½	127	Jan. 12	118½	Mar. 2	122 Apr. 2, 1904
132	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3					140 Dec. 1, 1903
48½	50	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	1	49¾	Mar. 7	47⅞	Feb. 19	49¾ Mar. 21, 1904
65	65½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1¼	68¼	Jan. 2	64½	Mar. 23	65¾ Mar. 30, 1904
...	...	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	...	...	...	...	130½ Jan. 7, 1903
...	...	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15,	1904	1½	...	...	...	...	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
101½	103¾	Central & South American Tel.	7,917,800	Apr. 7,	1904	1½	...	...	...	...	100 Dec. 26, 1902
180	200	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181 Jan. 18, 1904
121	130	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	6,830,700	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11	124 Mar. 14, 1904
86	86½	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2	85½	Jan. 14	83½	Feb. 5	83½ Feb. 5, 1904
...	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 29,	1903	2					90 Sep. 5, 1902
...	...	Chicago & Northwest pf.	21,885,100	Apr. 1,	1904	2	214½	Jan. 23	207	Feb. 8	213 Mar. 30, 1904
...	...	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,817,100	Apr. 6,	1904	3	...	...	...	...	*144⅞ Dec. 23, 1904
135	140	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20,	1904	3	145	Jan. 21	135	Mar. 22	135 Mar. 22, 1904
165	175	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176 Jan. 6, 1904
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	...	...	...	...	102½ May 22, 1901
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	...	...	...	...	120 Jun. 4, 1898
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000				...	...	...	...	68 Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1899	1¾	...	...	...	...	75 Nov. 5, 1903
178	...	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Apr. 15,	1902	1¾	181	Mar. 21	181	Mar. 21	181 Mar. 21, 1904
165	185	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	193	Feb. 16	188	Jan. 8	191 Mar. 5, 1904
64	70	Consolidation Coal	16,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	*68	Mar. 21	*68	Mar. 21	*68 Mar. 21, 1904
70	71¼	Corn Products pf.	27,380,700	Jan. 11,	1904	1¾	74½	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 9	69¾ Mar. 29, 1904
...	...	Crucible Steel	25,000,000				...	...	...	...	22⅜ Jun. 29, 1902
...	...	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903	1¾	...	...	...	...	64 Sep. 14, 1903
1	...	**Denver & Southwest**	8,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	2¼ Jan. 18, 1904
100	...	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	765,500	Aug. 1,	1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120 Jan. 21, 1904
127	132	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 12,	1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128 Jan. 21, 1904
...	...	Distilling Co. of America	2,068,539				3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
12	14	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,400	Jan. 15,	1904	1	...	...	...	...	88 Dec. 28, 1903
...	...	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000				17¼	Jan. 22	11½	Feb. 29	13 Mar. 25, 1904
...	...	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr.,	1904	3⅜	...	...	...	...	405 Mar. 21, 1901
...	...	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	Apr. 1,	1904	1¼	...	...	...	...	65 Jun. 18, 1903
58	63	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901	1½	60¼	Jan. 27	62	Jan. 11	65 Feb. 2, 1904
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72 Feb. 23, 1904
40	55	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1904	4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	52½ Feb. 4, 1904
...	...	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000				...	...	...	...	29 Jan. 9, 1902
45	48	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1,	1903	1¼	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	45 Mar. 25, 1904
94	100	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	98	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	96 Mar. 17, 1904
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	...	...	...	...	*103½ Dec. 14, 1897
...	...	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	...	...	...	...	*76 Oct. 13, 1903
...	...	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,828,100	Jan. 15,	1904	2	...	...	...	...	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
...	...	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1,	1904	1¼	...	...	...	...	*85 Nov. 27, 1903
...	...	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,900	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	...	...	...	...	*98 Apr. 18, 1903
26½	28¼	**International Power**	6,400,000	May 20,	1902	2½	28	Mar. 12	26	Mar. 1	27 Mar. 18, 1904
25½	29	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000				29	Jan. 2	25	Mar. 23	25 Mar. 23, 1904
...	...	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	1	...	...	...	...	*82 Jan. 25, 1899
...	...	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Mar. 1,	1904	2	...	...	...	...	*200 Feb. 17, 1903
...	...	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,284,000				...	...	...	...	12 May 21, 1902
...	...	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901	1	...	...	...	...	30 Mar. 13, 1901
5	10	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9 Jan. 29, 1904
56	...	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1903	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55 Mar. 5, 1904
...	...	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15,	1904	2					99¾ Mar. 14, 1903
90	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15,	1903	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	73 Apr. 2, 1904
90	110	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2	95	Feb. 23	85	Feb. 23	85 Feb. 23, 1904
250	275	Lake Shore	49,468,500	Jan. 29,	1904	3½	*271⅝	Feb. 24	*271⅝	Feb. 24	*271¾ Feb. 24, 1904
7	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000				7	Mar. 23	6¼	Mar. 21	7 Mar. 23, 1904
106	120	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Dec. 31,	1903	5	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110 Feb. 25, 1904
...	...	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 3,	1904	2½					*158 July 1, 1902
15	18	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,760				17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16 Jan. 15, 1904
47	49	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903	1½	46	Mar. 18	45	Mar. 8	46 Mar. 18, 1904
130	135	Michigan Central	18,738,900	Jan. 29,	1904	2	138	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	138 Feb. 26, 1904
...	...	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,400,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	...	...	...	...	118 Mar. 15, 1901
47	55	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	67⅞	Jan. 18	61	Feb. 18	61 Feb. 18, 1904
79	85	**National Enameling** pf.	8,548,800	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	82¾ Feb. 1, 1904
...	...	National Linseed Oil	7,800,000				...	...	...	...	14½ Jun. 9, 1901
18¼	19¾	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	21,827,200				21½	Jan. 8	13¾	Feb. 25	17¾ Mar. 29, 1904
42	48	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45 Feb. 2, 1904
125	135	New York Air Brake	8,012,600	Jan. 15,	1904	2	138¾	Jan. 23	120	Feb. 25	133½ Mar. 24, 1904
27	29¾	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000				32¾	Jan. 23	25½	Mar. 1	25½ Mar. 1, 1904
105	110	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21	108 Jan. 21, 1904
60	65	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	3	69	Jan. 26	63	Jan. 19	63 Mar. 16, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	4,000,000								20 Dec. 14, 1903
40	...	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15,	1903	1	41	Feb. 23	41	Feb. 23	41 Feb. 23, 1904
...	...	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 1,	1904	2	...	...	...	...	*285 Dec. 30, 1903
...	...	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 9,	1904	6	...	...	...	...	*285 Oct. 8, 1902
...	...	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131 Feb. 1, 1904
140	143½	New York & New Jersey Tel.	12,500,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	*150	Jan. 14	*140	Feb. 5	*145 Mar. 18, 1904
...	...	Norfolk & Southern	2,600,000	Jan. 11,	1904	1	...	...	...	...	38¾ Nov. 14, 1902
...	...	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15,	1904	4	...	...	...	...	190 Aug. 26, 1903
...	...	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1,	1902	1	...	...	...	...	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
...	...	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,400	July 2,	1888	1	...	...	...	...	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
...	...	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	Jan. 2,	1904	2	...	...	...	...	76½ Oct. 7, 1899
53	55	**Pacific Coast**	6,800,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1¼	56½	Jan. 22	51	Feb. 24	54 Mar. 31, 1904
85	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Feb. 1,	1904	1¾					80 July 30, 1898
64	86	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Feb. 1,	1904	1¾	67¾	Jan. 22	61¼	Jan. 12	64 Mar. 31, 1904
18	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				23½	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 16	19 Mar. 24, 1904
...	...	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 19,	1904	2	...	...	...	...	*74 Dec. 30, 1903
...	...	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	22,953,000	Feb. 1,	1904	2½	...	...	...	...	82¼ Jan. 29, 1902
...	...	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2½	...	...	...	...	117 May 14, 1890
61	62	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,780,200	Feb. 15,	1904	1½	63¾	Jan. 22	60	Mar. 9	60 Mar. 30, 1904
90	96	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,542,400	Jan. 15,	1904	2	98	Jan. 22	97	Jan. 15	98 Jan. 22, 1904
178½	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,300	Apr. 5,	1904	1¾	*190	Jan. 19	*190	Jan. 19	*190 Jan. 19, 1904
...	...	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan.,	1904	3	...	...	...	...	140 Sep. 12, 1902
...	...	**Quicksilver**	5,706,700				...	...	...	...	3⅜ Aug. 12, 1902
4	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 5,	1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	4½	Feb. 16	4¼ Feb. 16, 1904
86	91	**Railroad Sec. Ill. Cent. cfs.**	8,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904	2	90¼	Feb. 17	85	Feb. 11	90½ Mar. 3, 1904
89½	91½	Reading 2d pf. ($50)	42,000,000	Nov. 10,	1903	1½	92	Jan. 20	85¾	Feb. 25	87½ Mar. 21, 1904
200	210	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904	3					205 July 15, 1902
131	135	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131 Jan. 29, 1904
...	...	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	Jan. 15,	1903	1	38¼	Feb. 9	36½	Feb. 6	37 Feb. 16, 1904
10	12	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000				14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15	9 Mar. 15, 1904
17	20	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000				20¾	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 8	17 Feb. 16, 1904
65	75	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,060,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1	*70	Jan. 28	61	Mar. 1	*62 Mar. 16, 1904
...	123	St. L. & S. F., C. & R. I. pf. cfs.	4,157,700	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	123½	Jan. 23	122	Feb. 4	122½ Feb. 5, 1904
...	...	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902	2½					60 May 16, 1902
...	...	Silver Bullion cfs.					...	...	...	...	55 May 8, 1903
...	...	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904	3½	...	...	...	...	260 Mar. 10, 1899
...	...	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	800,225	Jan.,	1904	2½					100 Feb. 17, 1898
90	92	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,652,600	Apr. 1,	1904	2	92	Jan. 26	90	Feb. 25	91 Mar. 18, 1904
...	...	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	½					40 Apr. 28, 1902
...	...	**Texas Central**	2,849,400	July 15,	1903	2½	...	...	...	...	14 Apr. 11, 1900
...	...	Texas Central pf.	1,424,900	Jan. 15,	1901	2½	...	...	...	...	*20 Apr. 9, 1902
...	...	Toledo, Peoria & Western	2,000,000				...	...	...	...	*78 May 28, 1902
20	21½	Toledo Rys. & Light	12,000,000				22	Jan. 21	20	Feb. 23	21¼ Apr. 2, 1904
...	...	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾					150 Jun. 17, 1902
...	...	**Union Bag & Paper** pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904	1¾	86¼	Jan. 4	45	Feb. 24	53 Mar. 16, 1904
...	...	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,200,000	Jan. 9,	1904	2½					278 Aug. 14, 1902
...	...	United Rys. Investment	10,000,000				12	Jan. 15	9	Feb. 17	9 Mar. 25, 1904
...	...	U. S Reduction & Refining	4,216,200	July 1,	1902	1	...	...	...	...	104 Nov. 5, 1902
...	...	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,945,300	Dec. 1,	1902	1½	...	...	...	...	45 Jan. 5, 1903
...	...	Utica & Black River	1,100,000	Mar. 30,	1904	2½	...	...	...	...	*175 Oct. 15, 1902
...	...	**Va. Iron, Coal & Coke**	2,461,600				...	...	...	...	18 Nov. 13, 1903
...	...	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 25,	1902	1	...	...	...	...	5¼ Dec. 14, 1903
...	...	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,800,000	Nov. 25,	1902	1	...	...	...	...	70 Sep. 14, 1903
204	210	**Wells-Fargo Express**	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904	4	205	Mar. 28	205	Mar. 28	205 Mar. 28, 1904
...	...	West Chicago Street	12,128,000	Nov. 15,	1902	2					120 Aug. 2, 1899
195	200	West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st pf. ($50)	2,998,700	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	194	Jan. 18	193	Jan. 8	194 Jan. 18, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is not given, $100 is to be understood. a After the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended April 9, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	93¾ Jan 23	92 Jan 13	92 Apr 6	92 ..
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO	101¼ Mar 28	96¾ Jan 8	96¼ Apr 6	96¼ 96½
Do registered	AO*	101¼ Mar 30	90¼ Jan 27	98¾ Apr 6	.. ..
Do adjust g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	86 Jan 22	87¼ Oct 13	94 Apr 8	50 ..
Do do registered	Nov.	82¾ Jan 20	82½ Jan 26	82¾ Jan 26	.. ..
Do stamped		80¾ Jan 28	87¼ Jan 6	98 Apr 9	95 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100 Jan 22	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 1	98¼ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1914	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	93¾ No 10, 02	.. 96
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	90 De 21, 03	.. ..
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	110¾ Oc 5, 02	100 ..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	94¼ Feb 15	91 Mar 17	92 Apr 9	92¾ 93¼
Do registered		92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	125 ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ No 60, 03	125 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1935	*AO	112¼ Jan 26	112¾ Jan 26	112¾ Jan 26	110¼ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	MN*	100 Mar 9	100 Mar 9	100 Mar 9	110¾ ..
Bruns. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	87 Au 22, 01 95 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	91½ Oc 30, 03 91½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	93½ Jan 21	92¾ Feb 23	94 Apr 8	93¾ 94¼
Do do registered		93½ Apr 8	92½ Mar 15	93½ Apr 8	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102½ Mar 28	100½ Feb 25	102½ Apr 8	100¼ 100¾
Do do registered		101¼ Feb 17	101¾ Feb 17	101¾ Feb 17	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	96 No 23, 03	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	MN*	89¾ Jan 22	87¼ Jan 8	89¾ Apr 8	88¾ 89
Do P. & E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97 Feb 2	92¾ Feb 24	94¾ Apr 9	96 ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	89 Jan 20	87¼ Feb 11	88¾ Apr 9	89 88¼
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	90¼ Jy 16, 02	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	103½ Mar 11	103¼ Mar 11	103¾ Mar 11	105 ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Oc 28, 03	103¼ 110
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122 Jan 12	110¼ Mar 7	119¾ Mar 7	117 ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 1, 03	95 100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Fe 13, 03	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117 Jan 22	113¾ Mar 7	114 Mar 17	114 ..
Cleart. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	110 Mar 14, 97	112 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	119 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	122½ Mar 2	121½ Feb 27	122¾ Mar 28	123 ..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1961	JJ	99 Jan 4	97½ Mar 7	97½ Apr 8	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	103¾ Apr 7	102½ Jan 5	103¾ Apr 9	103¾ 103¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107¼ Jan 21	104¾ Mar 25	105¾ Apr 6	106 ..
Do do registered	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	107 Au 14, 03	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	92¼ Jan 11	90 Mar 8	91¼ Mar 14	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	107 Mar 2	106¾ Apr 8	106¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118 Jan 7	115¾ Feb 24	118¾ Mar 28	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	107¼ Apr 7	106¾ Jan 4	107 Apr 8	107 107½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	71¼ Jan 29	65¾ Mar 18	65 Apr 7	.. ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	30 Jan 28	28 Mar 7	29¾ Apr 8	29½ 30½
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	20¼ Jan 26	18 Mar 17	19 Apr 5	.. ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	92 Au 21, 02	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 19	103¼ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 27, 99	102½ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	105 Jy 2, 03	104½ ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	131¼ Jan 26	128 Mar 3	129¾ Apr 9	129¼ 130¼
Do do registered	JJ*	130¾ Jan 23	127½ Apr 5	127½ Apr 5	127 128½
Am. Dock & Imn. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	112½ Jan 21	111¾ Jan 19	111¾ Mar 11	111¼ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	102 Jan 27	100 Jan 4	101¼ Apr 6	101 101½
Do con. 7s, ex. st. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	109¾ Mar 29	108¼ Feb 3	109¾ Mar 29	.. ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	111 Jan 2	111 Jan 2	111 Jan 2	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*MN	117 Apr 8	114¾ Jan 6	117 Apr 9	116¾ 117¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	115¼ Apr 8	113 Mar 1	115¼ Apr 5	115¼ ..
Do do registered		104 Jan 22	100½ Mar 1	102¾ Apr 9	102¾ 102½
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 18, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	112 My 14, 03	104 ..
Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	101¼ Feb 5	99¼ Jan 4	101¼ Apr 8	101¼ ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	94¾ Mar 25	94½ Jan 27	94¾ Mar 25	.. 96½
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	106¼ Oc 20, 02	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Oc 30, 02	.. ..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 6s, 1940	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ De 30, 03	84 ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	81¼ Mar 28	81¼ Jan 5	82¾ Apr 8	82 83
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	77¼ Mar 23	74½ Jan 5	76¾ Apr 9	76 77
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	83¾ Ap 16, 02	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11, 00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101¼ Jan 15	99 Feb 3	99¾ Mar 1	99¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	93 Jan 4	91 Feb 23	91¼ Apr 9	91 92
Do do registered		91½ Mar 11	91½ Feb 15	91½ Mar 11	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	102¾ De 23, 03	103¼ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	103¼ Mar 31	102¾ Mar 31	102¾ Mar 31	100¼ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	106 Jan 18	104¾ Mar 28	105½ Apr 7	105 ..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	105 De 2, 03	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100¾ Feb 8	100 Jan 2	100¾ Feb 8	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107 Mar 14	105¾ Jan 30	106¾ Apr 8	106¼ 107
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115 Feb 1	114½ Jan 16	115 Feb 27	112¾ 114
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JJ*	106¼ Jan 14	106¼ Jan 14	107¾ Jy 23, 03	107¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	129½ Oc 22, 03	127¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	117¾ Feb 9	115¾ Jan 8	117 Feb 25	116¾ 118
Do do registered	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	119½ Ap 13, 03	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	*JJ	113 Jan 16	112¾ Jan 4	113 Jan 16	114¾ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	*JJ	128½ Apr 6	126¾ Feb 11	128¾ Apr 6	123 129
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	108 Jy 24, 03	.. ..
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	109 Mar 7	108 Jan 18	109 Mar 7	100¼ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	173 Mar 19	160 Mar 14	173 Mar 19	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	109¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	109 Jan 25	107¼ Mar 25	106¾ Apr 5	106¾ ..
Do do registered	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	111 De 8, 02	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾ Jan 15	97¼ Mar 28	97¼ Mar 28	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ Ap 20, 03	113¾ 115
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	119 Jan 28	115¾ Mar 21	115¾ Mar 21	115¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Jan 13	109¾ Jan 9	110¾ Feb 23	111 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	*JJ	111 Jan 20	104¾ Jan 19	105 Mar 11	115¼ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	110 Mar 31	100¾ Mar 29	110 Mar 31	109¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jy 18, 99	127¼ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	118¾ Feb 4	116¾ Jan 22	118 Feb 18	116 117¾
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106 Jan 15	106 Jan 15	106 Mar 25	106 ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	169 Mar 14	169 Mar 14	169 Mar 14	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Oc 28, 03	112¼ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	107 Mar 16	107 Mar 18	107 Mar 16	106¾ 107
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Mar 9	110¾ Jan 28	111 Mar 0	110¾ 112
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	102¾ Feb 2	102¾ Feb 2	102¾ Feb 2	100¾ ..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	114¾ Jan 15	114 Mar 17	114 Mar 17	113¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	113 Oc 27, 03	111¼ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	114¼ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	115 ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129¾ Feb 4	129¾ Feb 4	129¼ Feb 4	129¼ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	106 Apr 7	101 Jan 2	106¾ Apr 7	102¾ 105
Do do registered	FA15	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Oc 9, 02	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	99¾ Apr 8	97½ Mar 28	99¾ Apr 8	.. 100
Do do registered	QF	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 10, 98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	111¼ Apr 7	111¼ Apr 7	111¼ Apr 7	111 ..
Do do registered	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ De 11, 03	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¾ Mar 24	109¾ Jan 15	110¾ Mar 23	.. ..
Do do registered	AO*	108¾ Apr 8	106 Mar 28	108¾ Apr 8	107¾ ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	105 Feb 5	104¾ Feb 24	105 Mar 24	106 109
Do do registered	MN*	104¼ Jan 21	104 Mar 3	104 Mar 3	104½ ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO	108¾ Jan 22	106¾ Mar 12	108¾ Mar 12	109¾ ..
Do do registered	AO	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	116¼ Mar 24	115½ Feb 10	116¼ Mar 24	117¼ ..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	123 My 28, 01	116 ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	106 No 5, 02	101 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oc 5, 02	103¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	105½ No 17, 03	104½ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾ Apr 5	112¾ Apr 5	112¾ Apr 5	112 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	129 Jan 22	128½ Feb 20	128¾ Feb 20	128¼ 129½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	118¾ Mar 25	117¾ Mar 14	117¾ Mar 25	118 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	142¾ Fe 10, 02	120¼ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	131¾ De 5, 03	123¼ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FJ	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 ..
Do Incomes, 1911	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 9, 03	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	122¼ Jan 22	121¾ Apr 5	121¾ Apr 5	122½ 123
Do registered	JJ	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 17	121¼ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	104 Jan 21	101 Jan 7	103 Apr 0	103 ..
Do do registered	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	107 Ja 16, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 18, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Jy 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1919	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	99¾ Je 30, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. I, 1915	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	99¼ Jy 10, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	99¾ Je 29, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	87 Au 7, 03	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	101 Mar 30	101¾ Jan 2	102 Mar 31	103 103¼
Do registered		101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	117 Jan 19	117 Jan 19	117 Mar 22	115¼ ..
Do do registered	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	120¼ Mr 16, 03	.. ..
C. R. I. & P. R. R. con. tr. g. 5s, 1921	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	118 Ja 27, 01	107¼ ..
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	74¾ Jan 22	66¼ Jan 7	72¾ Apr 9	72¾ 73¾
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	88¼ Ja 7, 03	.. ..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	55 Jan 20	53 Jan 6	81 Apr 9	80¼ 81¼
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104¾ Jan 26	103¾ Jan 4	104¾ Jan 26	105 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	95¾ Oc 1, 03	96 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	90 Oc 1, 03	91¼ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	98 Jan 13	93¾ Jan 4	98 Jan 13	96 ..
Kcokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106 Mar 3	106 Mar 3	106 Mar 3	102 ..
Keokuk municipal bonds, 1923	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	107 Jy 1, 01	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	146 Fe 14, 07	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	133 Apr 7	130½ Jan 7	132¾ Apr 8	132¼ 133
Do 4s, reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	103 De 10, 03	.. ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	131 Jan 23	130¼ Jan 9	131 Feb 26	130¼ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	129¾ Mar 3	129¾ Mar 3	129¾ Mar 3	125¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	122½ Mar 7	122½ Mar 7	122½ Mar 7	120¼ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ	83¼ Jan 27	78 Jan 4	80¾ Apr 5	80 80¾
Chi. & West Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	111¼ Apr 8	110 Mar 3	111¼ Apr 8	110¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	109 De 20, 02	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ De 5, 03	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Clev. & Mar. Iron 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	113 De 23, 03	112¾ ..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	101 Mar 31	95¾ Jan 8	100¾ Apr 8	100¾ 100¾
Do do registered		.. ..	.. ..	97 No 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	101½ Oc 28, 02	96¼ 101
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 2	98 Feb 2	99 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	102¼ Apr 7	93¾ Feb 29	102 Apr 8	101¼ 102
Do do registered	MN*	101 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	101 Jan 28	101 ..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	102 De 9, 02	91 100
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ Au 31, 03	93 ..
C., St. L. & Ch. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	104 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101½ Mar 31	100¾ Mar 4	101½ Mar 31	103 ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ	110½ Mar 15	110½ Mar 15	110½ Mar 15	111¼ ..
C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	127 Jy 28, 03	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	127 130
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	104 No 19, 01	99 105
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	58 Jan 26	55 Apr 8	58 Apr 9	54¼ ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	65 Mar 16	59 Apr 8	59 Apr 8	59 61
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO	114¼ Feb 9	112¾ Feb 9	112¾ Feb 9	109¾ ..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	115¾ ..
Col. Mid. Rv. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	63¼ Jan 19	56 Jan 5	60¾ Apr 7	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	80¾ Jan 20	84 Mar 7	86 Apr 9	85¾ 86
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MN	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	109¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	134¾ Feb 11	134¾ Feb 11	134¾ Feb 11	129¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J	131¾ Mar 28	129¾ Feb 16	131¾ Mar 23	131 ..
Do do registered	J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 20, 96	.. ..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	125¾ Mar 28	107 Jan 5	125¾ Apr 7	125¼ ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Jan 27	113¾ 114¾
Do imm. and ter. 4½s, 1957	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Mar 27	107¼ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Feb 5	107 ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 1950	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jy 2, 03	.. ..
Del. & Hud. 1st 7s, Pa. div., 1917	*JJ	127¾ Jan 12	125¾ Mar 30	125¾ Mar 30	124 ..
Do registered	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*JJ	106 Jan 11	106¼ Apr 6	106¾ Apr 8	106¼ ..
Do registered	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 6, 02	.. ..
Do 7s, 1906	*JJ	106 Mar 11	104 Mar 11	106 Mar 11	106¾ ..
Do do registered	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	114¼ Se 4, 02	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	140¾ No 10, 02	141¼ ..
Do registered	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	147¼ Je 18, 02	140 ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	96¾ Jan 28	96¾ Mar 1	96¾ Apr 8	97¾ 98¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ My 22, 03	107 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	104¾ Mar 19	103 Jan 6	104¾ Apr 8	104½ 105
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J	97 Jan 22	94 Jan 4	96¾ Apr 8	95¾ 96¼
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*AO	85¼ Jan 28	83¼ Jan 22	85 Mar 30	79¾ 85
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	.. ..	.. ..	97 Ja 3, 02	.. ..
Des. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	MN*	36 Jan 4	35 Jan 21	35 Jan 21	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 22, 01	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 4, 03	96¼ ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	94 Jan 2	93¾ Mar 10	94 Apr 2	93¾ 95
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	75¾ Au 25, 03	70 ..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	84 Feb 26	79¼ Mar 10	78¼ Mar 19	70 80
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	112¾ Mar 30	110¾ Jan 4	112 Apr 2	107¾ ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	109¼ ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115 Jan 13	114¼ Apr 5	114¼ Apr 6	114¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	114 My 25, 03	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	112¾ Mar 24	112¾ Apr 4	112¾ Apr 4	112¼ 116
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111 Jan 14	108¾ Apr 9	109¾ Apr 9	107 109¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114¾ Jan 11	114 Mar 24	114 Mar 24	110 115
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ Je 28, 03	100 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	MS*	135¾ Jan 27	131¾ Mar 28	131¾ Apr 5	131¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. fund 5s, 1920	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	130 Au 7, 03	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	96¼ Jan 21	96¼ Feb 19	97¾ Apr 9	97¼ 97¾
Do registered	JJ	98¼ Jan 21	98¼ Jan 21	98¼ Jan 21	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	89¼ Jan 26	84 Jan 5	89¼ Apr 9	86 ..
Do do registered		85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Do 1sen. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	93¾ Jan 27	88¾ Feb 24	93¾ Apr 8	.. 85¾
Erie, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	122¾ Je 17, 03	125 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	118¾ Jan 20	117¾ Jan 18	118¾ Apr 8	118¾ 116¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	.. ..	.. ..	106 Au 5, 02	102 ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	132 Mar 3	130 Apr 8	131½ Apr 9	131 ..
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	118 Apr 7	113¾ Jan 12	118 Apr 7	117½ ..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Nov 25, 03	112¾ ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	106¼ Jan 6	106¼ Jan 6	106¼ Jan 6	108 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	111¾ Mar 17	111 Jan 8	111¾ Mar 17	105¾ ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	110¾ Mar 16	109½ Jan 8	110¾ Mar 17	106¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	98 Nov 4, 03	96¼ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	104 Jan 19	103¼ Jan 7	104 Jan 22	100 102¼
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	JJ*	106¼ Mar 19	106¼ Jan 11	106¼ Mar 19	108 106¼
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*JJ	116 Mar 25	116 Mar 25	116 Mar 25	117¼ ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*JJ	103¾ Mar 21	103 Mar 24

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Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 23	91 Feb 25	82	..
Do do small	..	..	..	..	..	90 Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	..	..	..	..	125¾ De 21, 03	124½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120 Jan 11	119	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	94	Jan 19	94	Jan 19	94 Jan 19	..	93
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*F A	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114 Jan 13	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	..	..	..	101½ Je 20, 02	97½	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	83½	Mar 8	83½	Mar 8	83½ Mar 8	87	92
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	123½	Mar 28	120	Jan 22	122½ Apr 9	122¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	115	Mar 9	112	Jan 8	115 Mar 16	110	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*J J	..	..	..	..	113 De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 5s, McM., M. W. & Ala.	*J J	..	..	..	..	116 Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*J J	..	..	..	..	111 De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	J J	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101 Feb 24	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	78¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 10	74 Apr 7	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	..	..	..	.. Mar 94	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	98¾	Apr 4	96¾	Feb 19	98¾ Apr 7	98¼	98½
Do do registered	J J*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 6	98 Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	102¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	100¾ Apr 6	100¾	..
Do do registered	M S*	100¾	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 31	100¾ Apr 6	100¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1880-1904	M S*	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	100¾ Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100¾ Mar 2	100¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¼	Apr 8	100½	Mar 10	101¼ Apr 8	101	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	99½ No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 19	89¾ Apr 8	89¼	90
Do do registered col. g. 3½s	*F A	87¼	Jan 11	86	Jan 20	87¼ Apr 8	86¼	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	90	Jan 28	85¼	Mar 14	88 Apr 0	87½	89
Do do registered	*F A	..	..	..	..	91 Je 17, 03	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	105¾	Mar 29	104	Jan 5	105¾ Mar 29	105¾	106
Do registered	J J*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102 Mar 31	..	105
Clear. Bl. G. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	95 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. Y. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¼ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	109	Jan 26	106¾	Jan 4	108 Apr 9	..	108½
Do registered	J J	109¾	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 7	107 Apr 7	98½	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	99¼ Apr 7	98½	99¼
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	93½ De 0, 03	98	98½
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	90½	Mar 30	88½	Mar 1	90¾ Apr 7	90¾	90½
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	..	..	..	114 Fe 6, 02	101½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	..	..	..	121 No 21, 03	118	..
Pitts. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 6s, 1932	*F A	..	..	..	..	138 Ja 21, 03	125¼	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	112¾	Jan 18	112¾	Jan 18	112¾ Jan 18	109¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122 Jan 16	118⅞	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	..	..	..	127 Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	..	..	..	110 De 9, 01	103¼	107
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	108¼ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 12	97 Mar 12	96½	97
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. Ist g. 5s, 1927	A O*	113¼	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	115 Apr 4	113	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	117¼	Feb 23	116½	Apr 7	116½ Apr 7	115	..
Og. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	..	..	..	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	104½	Apr 5	104	Feb 10	104½ Apr 5	104¼	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104¾	Mar 29	102¾	Apr 2	103 Apr 6	103	..
Do registered	A O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101 Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford								
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	121¾ Ap 29, 03	124	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	125¼ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	..	..	..	101 Se 8, 03	101⅝	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	106¾ My 14, 03	106¾	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	103½	Feb 17	100½	Mar 18	100¾ Apr 9	100¼	101
Do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	100 De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	111¾	Mar 29	111	Feb 23	111¾ Mar 29	..	112¾
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	..	..	..	..	130 Ap 20, 03	127	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	J J*	..	..	..	..	124 No 22, 03	124	126
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	129	Mar 31	126½	Apr 5	129¾ Apr 5	129¾	129½
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	99	Mar 21	96¾	Jan 4	97¼ Apr 0	97¼	97½
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	96¾ Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J J*	90¾	Jan 22	87½	Feb 25	90¾ Apr 8	90	98½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jy 1, 01	104	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	100¼	Mar 28	99¼	Feb 26	100 Apr 8	100¾	101¼
N. P. Ry. pr. lien ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	103¾	Jan 28	101½	Jan 6	103¾ Apr 0	103	103¾
Do registered	Q J	102¼	Mar 18	101	Mar 3	102½ Mar 30	102	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73¾	Jan 22	70¾	Feb 20	72¾ Apr 8	72	72½
Do do registered	Q F	70¾	Feb 10	68¾	Jan 8	70¾ Feb 10	69	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J J*	97⅞	Jan 11	97¼	Jan 11	97¾ Jan 11	97¼	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	94¾	Apr 8	90¾	Jan 6	94¼ Apr 9	94¼	94½
Do do registered	J J*	93¼	Feb 9	90	Jan 8	92⅜ Apr 6	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	122¾	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	122¾ Mar 9	120½	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	*F A	..	..	..	..	111¾ Jy 23, 03	106¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	106¼	Jan 29	107¾	Jan 18	108¾ Jan 28	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	..	..	..	..	96¼ No 0, 03	96¾	100
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	..	..	..	96¼ Fe 19, 02	85	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 8	112¾ Mar 29	112¼	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	..	..	..	114½ My 4, 03	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	..	..	..	..	108½ Jy 9, 02	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	100¼	Apr 5	105	Jan 16	100¼ Apr 8	100	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 21, 03	100	..
Do g. f. sub. g. 6s, 1916	M N*	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J	108	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	108¾ Apr 0	108¼	108⅝
Do registered, 1921	J J*	106⅝	Mar 31	106¼	Mar 1	108⅜ Mar 31	105	107½
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. rcts., 1937	M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 11, 98	87	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. F. 1941	*F A	..	..	..	..	92¼ De 28, 03	92	93
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	96	Feb 8	93⅞	Mar 25	95⅝ Mar 25	96¼	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	..	..	..	..	118 De 21, 03	115¾	118
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	..	..	..	106¾ Au 21, 03	113¾	..
Do 3½s, Series B, 1950	F A	99	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	99 Jan 8	93	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	J J	98¾	Apr 4	96¾	Apr 8	98¾ Apr 4	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. 4s, 1940	A O*	110	Mar 9	109¾	Jan 4	110 Mar 9	..	110
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	111½	Jan 28	109¾	Jan 4	110 Mar 5	..	110
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	..	..	..	119½ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	101½	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	101½ Jan 22	98	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92 Feb 13	89½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	..	..	..	127¾ Oc 21, 02	120	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121 Mar 4	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01	117	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. esl. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	103½	Feb 15	101½	Feb 13	103 Mar 28	105½	110
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	..	..	..	114 De 15, 03	113	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N	..	..	..	..	108 Au 28, 03	108	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	97	Feb 5	94½	Feb 23	97 Apr 7	96¾	97
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 10, 97	100½	..
Cley. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112¾ Mr 7, 98	..	..
G. R. & I. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J D	..	..	..	..	111 De 19, 03	107	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117 My 1, 00	107½	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	123½ Jan 18	121½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	85 Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	118¾	Mar 18	118	Apr 9	118 Apr 9	116¾	119
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	108¾	Feb 13	107⅞	Feb 8	108 Apr 9	107¾	..
Do Ft. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	110½	Feb 19	109¼	Jan 16	110½ Feb 19	107¼	110
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	*J D	..	..	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	120 Oc 11, 01	118¼	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Inc. A. & R., Jan., 1925	A O	..	..	..	..	112½ Ds 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	115½ Mar 7	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Asb. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	..	..	..	..	128½ De 8, 02	115	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	97	Apr 7	94⅝	Jan 7	97 Apr 9	96⅞	97
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	96¾ Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	94½	Mar 28	91⅜	Jan 4	92½ Apr 8	92	..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*J D	119½	Mar 7	110¾	Apr 2	119¾ Apr 7	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	..	..	..	105 De 19, 03	..	111½
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	63½	Mar 29	63¼	Mar 29	63½ Mar 29	64½	67
Do guaranteed	J J*	..	..	..	..	92 Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	..	..	..	103¾ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 8-4s, 1947	*J J	..	..	..	..	87 De 21, 03	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	105	Feb 1	104¼	Jan 6	105 Feb 6	105½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	..	..	..	..	104½ De 11, 03	105½	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	124½	Jan 29	122¾	Mar 14	122¾ Mar 14	124	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 13	111 Apr 6	110½	111
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	..	..	..	..	98 De 16, 03	..	..
So. Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100 Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	84	Jan 12	104	Feb 24	82¼ Apr 9	82	82¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	118¼	Feb 4	118¼	Feb 4	119½ Feb 4	118¼	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	80	Jan 29	78	Jan 9	78½ Apr 9	78¼	78⅝
Do do registered	J J*	78½	Jan 14	77¼	Jan 13	78¾ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	95	Apr 7	92¼	Jan 6	95 Apr 0	95	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	78¼	Mar 25	72¼	Jan 13	78 Apr 0	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	78¾	Jan 15	73¾	Apr 9	78¾ Apr 9	73¼	73¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	110¾	Feb 28	110¼	Feb 28	110¾ Feb 28	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	132	Mar 10	130	Jan 5	131 Mar 28	130¾	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	106¾	Jan 29	107½	Jan 4	107¾ Mar 16	106½	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	116¾ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	111	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 30	110¾ Mar 30	111¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	101½	Jan 22	100	Jan 4	101½ Apr 9	..	101½
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	108 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	..	..	..	..	104 Au 15, 03	101¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	123 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	..	..	..	..	124 Mr 16, 00	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J	114½	Mar 16	114½	Mar 16	114½ Mar 16	114½	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	115½	..
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110 Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	..	..	..	113¾ De 11, 01	102¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	69	Apr 4	66	Jan 8	69 Apr 4	67	68
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	98¼	Jan 4	96	Jan 18	96¾ Apr 6	96¼	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	..	..	..	..	90 Oc 7, 98	89¾	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	100 Se 8, 03	103	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	..	..	..	..	106¾ Fe 26, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	108¼	Mar 28	102	Jan 15	108 Mar 29	..	108
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	105½	Feb 26	105¼	Feb 25	106¼ Feb 25	107	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	—	—	—	—	111¼ My 7, 03	105	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	—	—	—	—	105 Au 30, 03	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 5s, 1905	J D*	100⅝	Apr 8	97¼	Jan 4	100⅝ Apr 8	100¾	100⅝
Do 4s, Cen. Pac. col., Aug., 1949	*F A	90	Jan 28	87½	Feb 25	90¼ Apr 9	89½	90
Do do registered	J D	87¾	Jan 18	87¾	Jan 11	87 Jan 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J D	96	Mar 28	97	Feb 26	97 Mar 10	95	..
Cen. Pac. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	*F A	101¾	Mar 24	97¼	Mar 10	101¾ Apr 0	99	100
Do registered	*F A	..	..	..	..	97 Mr 15, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1950	F A	111	Jan 27	111	Jan 4	111 Apr 9	110½	111¾
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 5s, 1913	J D	107	Jan 27	107	Jan 4	107 Apr 9	106	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	105¾ Feb 1	104	..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	..	..	..	..	105 De 18, 03	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M N	..	..	..	..	102½ De 1, 02	..	103½
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	111¾ Mar 15	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	113 Mar 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	93½	Apr 5	90¾	Jan 5	93½ Apr 5	91	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	..	..	..	..	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	..	..	..	..	130 No 19, 02	119½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130 Mar 29	127	130
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	..	..	..	102 Jy 30, 03	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	..	..	113 Ja 4, 01	101	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100 Jan 8	191½	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	80¾	Jan 23	76	Jan 4	78¾ Apr 7	79	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	106¾	Mar 1	105	Jan 18	106½ Mar 2	102¾	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	107¼	Mar 1	106	Jan 15	107¼ Mar 1	106¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	..	..	..	..	107⅞ De 15, 03	100¼	..
Do do Series B, 1906	..	..	..	..	..	102 Oc 22, 03	101	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	..	..	..	..	106½ My 15, 03	101	..
De 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	108 Mr 2, 03	114	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119 Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N*	101½	Mar 28	107	Jan 6	109¼ Apr 8	109	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	108¾	Feb 13	108	Mar 0	108 Mar 9	108	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101 Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	..	..	..	111½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103 Jan 29	101	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	114	Jan 21	111	Feb 25	113¾ Apr 9	113	113⅜
Do registered	J J	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110 Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	93¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	93 Mar 10	..	95
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-6s, 1996	J J	..	..	..	..	113 De 14, 03	111	114½
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	95	Feb 2	93¼	Mar 17	94 Mar 31	..	94
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	120 De 25, 01	114½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	92	Feb 1	91¼	Feb 24	91¾ Mar 15	..	91½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	..	..	..	116 Oc 20, 03	114½	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divs. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	113½	Jan 28	113	Mar 15	113 Mar 15	113	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N	113¾	Apr 7	111½	Jan 5	118¼ Apr 0	118	120
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	110½	Feb 20	110½	Feb 20	110½ Feb 20	108	110
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	122	Mar 18	118½	Jan 7	122 Mar 18	121¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120 Jan 7	121	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	115	Mar 8	114	Mar 16	115 Mar 30	114½	116
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	138	Jan 21	138	Jan 21	138 Jan 21	125¼	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	..	..	..	..	106½ De 28, 03	100½	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	103¼	Mar 30	103¼	Jan 5	103¾ Mar 30	105	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	112½	Apr 8	110	Jan 15	112½ Apr 8	111½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	110¾	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 16	110¾ Mar 16	..	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	M S	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103 Mar 29	103¼	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	..	..	..	..	122½ Jan 6, 03	100	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	..	..	..	123 Fe 5, 02	110¼	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	..	..	..	..	112 Fe 18, 03	108	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	*M S	..	..	..	..	115 Jan 6, 03	100	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	..	..	..	108 No 9, 03	100	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	..	..	..	..	93 De 31, 03	92	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	114¼	Jan 7	112¼	Feb 19	113 Mar 4	114	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Stalen Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	..	..	..	..	104½ Se 2, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jy 21, 03	109¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	115¾	Jan 13	112¼	Feb 27	112¾ Feb 27	114½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	110	Mar 28	110	Mar 28	110 Mar 28	108¼	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	..	..	..	..	100 Se 30, 03	100	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	117	Mar 29	115	Feb 24	117 Apr 7	117	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	93	Jan 27	85	Feb 29	90 Mar 17	85	89¾
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J J*	110¼	Jan 8	108	Jan 27	106 Feb 11	..	108
Weatherford Mineral Wells & Northwestern gtd. 1st 5s, 1930

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest Int.	Range Since Jan. 1				Sales	Range Previous Year (1903)				Sales
		Lowest		Highest			Lowest		Highest		
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937..J J*	107¾	Mar 7		108¾	Jan 7		108	Mar 4		108	
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936...M N*	106¾	Mar 7		107	Mar 7		106¾	Mar 4		106¾	
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1926..J J*	101¾	Feb 2		101¾	Mar 7		101¾	Mar 4		101¾	
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1947...M N*	106	Mar 3		106	Mar 7		106	Mar 4		106	
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949...M N*	..	....		..	....		109¾	Ja 14, 04		..	
West. Gas cert. ctf. g. 5s, 1933.....M N*	..	....		..	....		100¾	Ja 14, 04		..	
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.											
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ctf. 6s, Nov. 1, 1915..Q F	97	Feb	25	98	Mar 16		98	Mar	28	98	100
Am. Ice Sec. & Ls. Tr. s. f. g. 6s, 1919...M N*	81½	Jan	26	70	Jan	2	77	Apr	9	77	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915...M N*	86	Jan	8	86	Mar	25	92	Mar	12	92	97
Am. Thread 1st 5s, 1919.....J J	77	Mar	29	74	Jan	15	77	Mar	25	76¾	80
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942...J J*	..	....		..	....		103	Ja	26, 03	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951..F A*	61¾	Jan	23	53¾	Feb	9	93¾	Apr	9	59	86¾
Do registered.....F A*	57¾	Mar	16	57¾	Mar	16	57¾	Mar	16	..	..
Distillers Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5s, Year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927.....*A O	86½	Jan	22	93	Jan	5	94½	Apr	9	96½	95
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911.....*J J	..	....		..	....		90	Mc	16, 03	98	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910.....*J J	..	....		..	....		99	Ja	17	99	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913.....*A O	92	Feb	22	92	Feb	22	92	Feb	12	99	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918...*F A	106¾	Jan	8	105¼	Mar	16	105¾	Apr	7	106	..
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 4s, 1918...*J J	101½	Apr	6	97	Feb	8	101½	Apr	6	102	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928.....A O	..	....		..	....		93	Fe	24, 03	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923..*A O	95½	Mar	19	93¾	Apr	4	93¾	Apr	7	92½	93
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920...*M N	88	Apr	4	88	Apr	4	88	Apr	4	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925.....J J*	66	Feb	29	65¼	Feb	29	66	Feb	29	..	65
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946.....F A*	47	Jan	23	35	Jan	4	40	Apr	9	37	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946.....*	3	Jan	23	4¼	Jan	23	3	Apr	8	2	3
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913..*M N	110½	Mar	15	107¾	Jan	7	110¾	Mar	15	110½	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931. J J*	..	....		..	....		79	Au	12, 03	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963.....M N	78¾	Apr	8	80¾	Jan	7	78	Apr	9	77¾	77¾
Do registered.....M N	79	Apr	7	80¾	Jan	7	77½	Apr	8	..	..
COAL AND IRON.											
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 6s, 1909..J J*	..	....		..	....		55	No	2, 03	..	..
Col. C. & I. Gen. Co. gtd. g. 6s, 1934..J J*	75	Feb	12	87¾	Mar	11	97	Apr	1	98	99
Do do Purch. Co. gtd.....J J*	75	Feb	12	87	Mar	11	97	Apr	1	98	..
Do do Trust Co. gtd.....J J*	75	Feb	12	87	Mar	11	97	Apr	1	98	..
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. 1st s. f. 6s, 1936..M S*	75	Feb	12	87	Mar	11	97	Apr	1	98	..
Grand River C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....J D	..	....		..	....		111	Je	23, 03	..	..
Ind. C. & C. 1st & ref. g. 5s, 1926.....M S	..	....		..	....		108	May	25, 03	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....J J	..	....		..	....		108¾	Oc	27, 03	..	..
Ind. C. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1952.....J J	..	....		..	....		108	Oc	27, 03	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951.....J J	..	....		..	....		118	Oc	27, 03	..	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, 1917.....A O	..	....		..	....		108	Mar	22, 03	..	..
Do Tenn. Div. 2d g. 6s, 1917.....J J	100	Mar	26	101¼	Jan	13	101¼	Jan	13	100	..
Cahaba C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922.....J J	..	....		..	....		108	De	28, 03	..	..
De Barda. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910...*A O	105	Apr	7	105¾	Jan	6	106	Apr	7	105	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 p. c. 1st year g., 1949.....*M N	73	Feb	29	87¼	Feb	2	73¼	Apr	8	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.											
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929.....J J*	..	....		..	....		..	....		93¾	Ap 29, 03
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397...Q J	..	....		..	....		..	....		100¾	Ap 8, 03
Do registered.....Q J	..	....		..	....		..	....		103½	Oc 30, 01
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926..J J*	..	....		..	....		..	....		110	Oc 7, 99
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918..*M N	..	....		..	....		..	....		110¾	No 19, 03
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920.....*M N	..	....		..	....		..	....		105¾	Jul 2, 03
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938..*J J	101¾	Apr	9	105	Feb	8	107¾	Apr	9	107¾	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950.....*M N	104¼	Apr	4	101¼	Jan	2	104	Apr	9	104	104¼
Do do registered.....*	..	....		..	....		..	....		103¼	Je 23, 03
Mut. Union Tel. g. 6s, 1911.....M N	..	....		..	....		..	....		107½	Je 28, 03
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding & 4½s, 1934.....*J J	102¼	Apr	2	101¾	Apr	2	102¼	Apr	2	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 9, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended April 9...$17,957,500

Week Ended April 9, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s.....	100¾	101¼	100¾	101	20¼
Albany & Susquehanna 7s.....	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	3
American Hide & Leather 6s.....	77	77	77	77	11
Ann Arbor 4s.....	92	92	92	92	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s.....	99¾	99½	98¼	98¾	390
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg..	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s....	89¼	90	89¼	90	278
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped....	88¼	90	88¼	90	347
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.....	92½	93	92¼	93	114
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s.....	94¾	94	93¾	94	23
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s reg.....	93½	93¼	93½	93¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s.....	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	160
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s....	88½	90	88½	88½	64
Balt. & Ohio, Ptts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s...	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	8
Balt. & Ohio, Ptts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s.	88¾	89¾	88¾	88¾	17
Belleville & Carondolet 6s.....	124½	124½	124½	124½	5
Brooklyn City 1st 5s.....	108½	108½	108½	108½	2½
Brooklyn Fer. 5s.....	65	65	64½	64½	7
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s.....	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼	61
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s.....	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	117
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s.....	101½	102	101½	102	20
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.....	113½	114	113½	114	11
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s.....	97½	97⅞	97½	97⅞	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s.....	103¾	103¾	103½	103⅝	55
Canada Southern 2d 5s.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Central Branch Railway 4s.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	5
Central of Georgia con. 5s.....	107	107¼	106¾	107	25
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s.....	68½	69	68½	69	8
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s.....	29½	29¾	29¼	29⅜	34
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s.....	19	19	19	19	3
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s.....	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.....	127½	127½	127½	127½	6
Central R. R. & Bank. Co. of Ga. col. 5s..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	3
Central Pacific gtd. 4s.....	99	100	99	99½	38
Central Pacific 3½s.....	84½	84½	84½	84½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s.....	116¼	117	116¼	117	65
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s reg.....	115½	116¼	115¼	116¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s.....	102	102½	101⅝	102⅜	134
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s....	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	4
Chicago [illegible] 3½s.....	76¾	76¾	76	76⅞	40
Chicago [illegible].....	82¼	82½	82¼	82⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s....	94	94¾	93¾	94¼	192
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s reg	93¾	93¾	92½	92⅝	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s.....	92¼	92¼	91¼	91¼	161
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska Div. 4s.....	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s.....	106¼	106¼	106½	106¼	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s.....	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	4
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. ref. 6s....	128	128¼	128	128¼	17
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & West. 5s..	115	115	115	115	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A.....	108	108¼	108	108¼	2
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 6s.....	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s.....	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s.....	99	99¾	99	99¾	13
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s.....	108½	108¾	108½	108½	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s.....	122	122	121¾	121¾	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s..	70¼	82⅜	79	81	916
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s.....	102¾	103	102½	103	55
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s.....	71	73	70¾	72¾	1,233
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s....	93¼	93⅛	93½	93½	7
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s....	132½	133	132½	132½	40
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s.....	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	20
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s.....	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s.....	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s.	102	102¼	102	102	22
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s tr. rects....	72	72	71	71	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s.....	97	97	97	97	6
Colorado Midland 4s.....	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
Colorado Southern 1st 4s.....	85½	85½	86	86	92
Consolidated Tobacco 4s.....	59½	60	59	59¼	480
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting 4½s.....	90	91	90	91	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s.....	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	38
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s.....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5
Detroit City Gas 5s.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	7
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s.....	64¾	65⅝	64½	64½	124
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia 1st con. 5s.	118¼	118¾	118¾	118¾	15
Edison El. Ill. of New York conv. 5s.....	103	103¼	103	103½	7
Edison El. Ill. of New York consol. 5s.....	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½	5
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s.....	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s.....	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	51
Erie 1st general 4s.....	85½	86⅛	85½	86¼	25
Erie 3d ext. 4½s.....	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	1
Erie 2d ext. 5s.....	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s.....	131¼	131¾	131¼	131¾	10
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s.....	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	10
Erie & Pittsburg gen. 3½s, Series C.....	98¾	98¾	93½	98¾	10
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s.....	108	108	108	108	1
Flint & Père Marquette 6s.....	118	118	118	118	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 5s.....	106	106	106	106	5
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s.....	73	73	73	73	2
Green Bay & Western deb. A.....	73	73	73	73	10
Green Bay debenture B.....	14	15¼	14	15¼	89
Gulf & Ship Island 5s.....	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	12
Hocking Valley 4½s.....	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	23
Houston & Texas gen. 4s.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953, reg.....	101	101	101	101	2
International & Great Northern 2d 6s.....	98½	98⅜	98½	98½	90
International Steam Pump 6s.....	101½	101½	101¼	101½	2
International Paper 6s.....	106	106¼	106	106¼	12
Iowa Central 1st 5s.....	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s..	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	216
Kansas City Southern 3s.....	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	30
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s.....	85	85½	85	85½	54
Kings Co. El. Light & Power 6s.....	119	119	119	119	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s.....	92¾	92¼	92⅜	92¼	12
Laclede Gas 5s.....	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	2
Lake Shore gen. 3½s.....	99	99⅝	99	99½	49
Lake Shore deb. 4s.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s.....	119	119	119	119	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s.....	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	4
Long Dock 6s.....	130	131½	130	131½	6
Long Island gen. 4s.....	100	100	100	100	2
Long Island unified 4s.....	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	4
Long Island con. 5s.....	116	116	116	116	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s.....	99	99½	99	99⅝	177
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s.....	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	3
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s..	91½	91½	91	91	13
Louisville & Jefferson Bridge 4s.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s.....	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	80

BONDS.

Week Ended April 9, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s.....	113	113⅝	113	113¼	19
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s.....	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	58
Mexican Central con. 4s.....	93	93¼	93	93	32
Mexican Central 4½s.....	95	96	94¾	96	40
Mexican Central 1st income.....	13¾	13⅝	13½	13½	44
Mexican Central 2d income.....	7¼	8¼	7¼	7¼	50
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s.....	103	103	103	103	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western conv. 5s.....	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s.....	100¼	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	26
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s.....	77¾	78⅝	77¾	78⅝	74
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s....	102¾	102⅝	100½	102¼	150
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s.....	100½	103½	100½	102¼	46
Missouri Pacific trust 5s.....	121	121¾	120¾	121½	131
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s.....					
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s.....	123½	122¼	122¼	122¼	6
National Starch 6s.....	98	98	98	98	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s.....	73¾	74¼	73¾	74	43
New York Central gen. 3½s.....	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¾	39
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s....	87⅝	88	87½	88	37
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s.....	89	89¼	89	89¼	91
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg....	86¾	87⅛	86¾	87⅛	62
New York Central ext. 4s.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884, reg.....	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100¾	16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s.....	102¾	103	102¾	103	4
New York Dock 4s.....	91	91	91	91	2½
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s.....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	7
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur. mon. 4s..	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	47
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur. mon. 4s..	118	118	118	118	3
N. Y., Lake Erie & West. Coal & R. R. 6s.	113	113	113	113	3
New York & Northern 1st 5s.....	100⅝	101	100½	100½	19
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s.....	127	127	126½	126½	5
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s.....	97½	97½	97¼	97½	57
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s.....	90	90½	90	90¼	32
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s.	72	72¾	72	72¾	30
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.....	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	103¼	205
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	28
Oregon Short Line 4s.....	94⅝	95⅜	94½	95⅜	633
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s.....	114½	114½	114½	114⅝	5
Oregon Short Line 6s.....	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s.....	108⅜	109¼	108⅜	109¼	13
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s.....	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s.....	96½	97	96½	97	14
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s.....	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s.....	103	103	103	103	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s.....	95	95½	95	95	11
Peoria & Eastern income 4s.....	59	59	59	59	1
Reading general 4s.....	96¾	97	96⅝	97	232
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s.....	92	92½	92	92½	22
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s.....	96¾	96⅞	96	96¼	16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s.....	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s.....	112¾	113	112⅝	112⅞	26
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s..	87½	88¼	87½	88¼	51
St. Louis, Iron Mt.; Div. & Gulf Div. 4s..	91½	92¾	91¾	92½	12
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s.....	82¼	82½	82	82½	251
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s.....	111	111	111	111	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s.....	94¾	95	94⅝	95	105
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s.....	72¾	74	72¾	73¾	187
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s.....	78	78	78	78	31
St. Paul, M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s.....	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	11
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.....	79	79	78¾	78¾	21
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s.....	68	68	68	68	11
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s.....	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	6
Scioto Valley & New England 4s.....	100	100	100	100	1
Southern Pacific con. 5s, stamped.....	100¼	103¼	100¼	100½	4
Southern Pacific 4s.....	89¼	89⅞	89¼	89⅝	369
Southern Pacific 4½s.....	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	184
Southern Railway 6s.....	113¼	113¾	113	113⅛	89
Standard Rope & Twine 6s.....	40	40	40	40	20
Standard Rope & Twine income.....	3	3	3	3	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s..	101½	102	101½	102	13
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s.....	117	117	116¾	117	43
Third Avenue con. 4s.....	94½	94½	94¼	94½	22
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s.....	105	105	105	105	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s.....	68	68¼	68	68½	8
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s.	83	83½	83	83½	15
Union Pacific 1st 4s.....	103¾	103⅞	103¼	103⅝	89
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s.....	98¾	100	98½	99½	2,760
United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s.....	81	81	81	81	2
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s.....	77½	77¾	77¼	77¼	45
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s...	75¾	78⅝	75¾	78	6,895
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	77½	79	77¼	79	1½
Utica & Black River 4s.....	104¼	104½	104¼	104¼	1
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s.....	71	71¼	71	71¼	10
Virginia Midland gen. 5s.....	112¾	112¾	112½	112⅝	3
Wabash 1st 5s.....	116½	117⅝	116½	117¼	94
Wabash debenture, Series B.....	60¾	62¼	60¾	62	324
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s.....	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	5
West Shore 4s.....	108	108	107⅝	108	22
West Shore 4s reg.....	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	4
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s.....	103½	104½	103½	104	46
Western Union col. tr. 5s.....	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s.....	109¼	109¼	108½	109¼	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s.....	87½	88	87½	88	32
Winona & St. Peter's 2d 7s.....	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	2
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s.....	89⅞	90	89¾	89⅝	51
Total sales.....					$17,943,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, coupon.....	107	107¼	107	107¼	4

STATE BONDS.

Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	7½	7½	7½	7½	10

Grand total..... $17,957,500

Example of a Needless Loss.

An illustration of the lack of foresight displayed by many people when engaged in financial investments was shown last week at the auction sale of stocks, when ten shares of the common stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco were sold at $20 a share. If the owner of that stock had turned it into the Rock Island Company he could have received therefor $60 in 'Frisco fives and $60 in Rock Island common stock, representing a market value of $64.25 at the quotations now current. The difference between 20 and 64.25 on ten shares is $442.50, which represents the loss incurred by the seller by reason of his lack of foresight or knowledge. There are others besides widows and orphans who need financial guardians.

APRIL

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Last Dividend. Period.	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotations Apr. 9, 1904. Bid.	Quotations Apr. 9, 1904. Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 05	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	218	220
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	340	350
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	349	375
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	330	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	..	..	.....	125	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	295	298
Colonial	199,900	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	203	206
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	162
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	340	350
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	125	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	395	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30, 04	580	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	390	400
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1904	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	160	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	390	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	265	285
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	510	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	560	580
Internat. Banking	200,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	143	147
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	18	S	Jan. 2, 04	270	285
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	500	540
Lincoln National	300,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 04	950	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	200	215
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	180	190
NewAm'dam Nat.	500,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 04	450	500
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	190	200
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Dec. 15, 03	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	118	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	207	212
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	220	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	205	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	455	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	95	105
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	250	280
Royal	100,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	145	160
State	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	890	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Twelfth Ward	200,000	..	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	155	165
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 04	157	163
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	275	300
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15, 04	325	355
Bowling Green	200,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	198	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	140	145
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	380	410
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 04	1925	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	420	460
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	265	275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	310	330
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	57½	65
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	162½	170
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 04	675	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	525	550
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	220	230
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 04	610	640
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Hamilton	200,000	2	C	Feb. 1, 04	295	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	217	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	165	175
Lawyers' Title In.	5,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	275	285
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	320	340
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	285	300
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	475	500
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 04	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	215	240
Metropolitan	2,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	595	610
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 04	385	395
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	200	225
Nassau	500,000	5	S	Feb. 1, 04	235	265
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	120	125
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 03	1600	..
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	125
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	6	Q	Feb. 1, 04	300	310
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Apr. 1, 04	320	330
Real Estate	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	240
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 26, 03	230	240
Title Guar. & Tr.	1,875,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	425	435
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	140
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 04	320	330
Union	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 11, 04	1300	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 03	260	280
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1400	1500
Van Nordens	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Washington Tr.	750,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 04	225	240
Williamsburg	200,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 04	235	240
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,473,800	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	46	48
Do preferred	5,872,800	..	..	.....	90	92
Bay State	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5/8	5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5
††Do 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	61	65
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	2,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	105½	..
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1936	12,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	92	93
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1908	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	105
Denver G. & El.	2,500,000	2½	S	Sept., 1903	90½	..
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1933	2,500,000	2½	S	Sept., 1903	73	75
Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,000,000	2½	S	Sept., 1903	50	55
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1908	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	102	105
Gen'l 5s, 1942	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	95	98
Hudson Co. Gas	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	105	110
Indianapolis	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	104	106
††Do 1st 5s, 1952	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	104	106
††Do 2d 5s, 1952	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	104	106
Jersey City	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	104	106
Kings Co. Gas	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	104	106
Lacled. Gas 1st 5s, 1919	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	104	106
Mad. Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1925

APRIL 1904

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,575	$10,193,350	$7,515,075
Jan. 9	14,098,975	14,819,950	12,958,450
Jan. 16	28,151,750	30,217,125	18,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,075	26,414,975	25,852,400
Jan. 30	28,129,050	27,986,775	26,633,325
Feb. 6	21,543,775	18,543,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	15,320,675	13,560,850
Feb. 20	27,504,900	9,041,675	12,456,950
Feb. 27	32,150,300	5,581,950	9,975,225
March 5	29,943,350	662,975	3,958,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,054,050	3,112,200
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	5,471,250
March 26	27,468,575	6,280,900	6,965,575
April 2	27,755,050	2,130,825	2,849,825
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,571,750

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
April 11	$3,741,300	$4,571,750	$7,938,200
April 18	6,007,650	6,578,650	14,922,100
April 25	10,985,475	9,461,650	16,750,775
May 2	11,181,950	7,454,000	10,890,100
May 9	10,020,625	5,461,000	8,127,475
May 16	8,902,625	8,346,625	15,299,925
May 23	9,222,725	14,901,450	21,298,575
May 30	9,545,150	11,928,000	21,253,950
June 6	4,775,650	11,286,575	13,541,600
June 13	9,477,175	13,362,850	8,782,125
June 20	10,060,575	12,158,250	6,611,850
June 27	12,923,850	12,978,350	8,484,200
July 9	8,377,675	10,084,725	5,211,525
July 11	8,008,475	12,220,900	12,809,375
July 18	13,278,475	15,709,275	21,029,375
July 25	18,816,400	15,502,400	23,128,575
Aug. 1	24,060,075	13,788,125	22,165,350
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,681,250	20,933,950
Aug. 15	21,563,575	7,126,600	15,431,900
Aug. 22	21,088,300	9,743,350	13,148,100
Aug. 29	20,677,025	9,742,775	11,918,625
Sept. 5	17,256,075	4,097,650	6,915,575
Sept. 12	15,372,200	715,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,950	13,654,225
Sept. 25	14,589,300	3,236,625	16,383,025
Oct. 3	13,937,500	1,819,200	15,580,025
Oct. 10	16,577,125	1,627,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,966,250	15,465,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	19,274,150	21,290,100	16,422,900
Nov. 7	5,304,225	17,852,350	8,689,925
Nov. 14	5,138,425	18,328,350	10,103,825
Nov. 21	8,911,350	19,529,975	14,486,825
Nov. 28	5,125,200	15,785,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,306,300	9,973,750	6,607,675
Dec. 12	9,077,975	9,386,900	5,455,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,093,600	5,785,325
Dec. 28	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$22,916,400	1896	$17,031,250
1903	3,741,300	1895	14,922,775
1902	4,571,750	1894	60,797,875
1901	7,938,200	1893	9,212,950
1900	7,904,800	1892	15,819,200
1899	15,018,825	1891	5,012,050
1898	35,036,475	1890	402,400
1897	46,170,050		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,686,000	$908,570,500	$886,176,000
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,992,200	905,713,300
Jan. 16	258,498,900	934,385,600	941,268,600
Jan. 23	272,645,500	965,064,900	884,503,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,021,943,500
Feb. 6	278,631,900	998,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,968,800	999,560,900	1,024,337,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,028,625,000
Feb. 27	280,130,300	990,209,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,093,500	999,918,400	1,040,880,900
March 12	289,254,300	997,390,000	1,037,268,900
March 19	286,564,000	996,918,800	1,037,013,700
March 26	286,736,000	1,007,806,700	1,048,868,500
April 0	294,294,600	1,038,533,000	1,085,512,800

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
April 11	$224,949,000	$902,779,500	$884,830,300
April 19	227,830,200	905,207,300	887,290,200
April 25	232,886,300	900,625,100	887,603,300
May 2	237,621,800	914,070,000	905,760,200
May 9	238,988,500	923,080,200	915,834,700
May 16	239,201,500	928,939,200	920,836,500
May 23	237,575,500	923,461,100	914,511,100
May 30	237,015,900	922,975,800	913,061,800
June 6	229,431,900	915,138,100	898,625,000
June 13	231,184,900	903,362,000	886,829,700
June 20	232,544,400	904,521,100	889,779,300
June 27	238,853,800	913,740,900	903,716,800
July 3	234,550,900	917,444,200	903,802,000
July 11	231,044,900	908,529,000	892,143,300
July 18	237,080,200	907,915,500	895,208,100
July 25	244,595,600	926,050,800	902,376,500
Aug. 1	251,524,500	908,864,500	909,857,700
Aug. 8	249,655,200	912,697,100	912,272,600
Aug. 15	247,397,400	908,345,400	903,338,300
Aug. 22	246,503,800	917,944,900	913,782,000
Aug. 29	250,705,900	923,111,500	920,123,900
Sept. 5	246,820,800	924,415,800	918,131,300
Sept. 12	244,921,700	926,582,600	919,195,600
Sept. 19	240,544,200	922,955,600	909,482,300
Sept. 26	239,995,600	917,047,700	901,345,200
Oct. 3	238,241,100	912,903,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,500	897,618,100
Oct. 17	240,370,100	908,385,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,099,000	889,714,600
Oct. 31	231,678,300	911,568,500	885,616,600
Nov. 7	222,405,400	900,086,500	865,044,700
Nov. 14	218,492,200	889,555,000	853,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,234,300	847,333,400
Nov. 28	216,512,200	880,830,700	841,852,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	882,002,300	842,900,400
Dec. 12	218,791,900	880,893,800	842,655,700
Dec. 19	226,086,500	878,740,200	848,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	02,262,500	865,018,700

Maximum deposits, $1,085,512,800, April 9, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19 1893; since 1900, $748,933,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,038,533,000, April 9, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $295,697,400, April 2, 1904.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended April 9, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$956,554,726	$1,086,911,407	−12.0
Boston	110,912,262	111,154,749	−0.2
Philadelphia	99,635,315	76,952,881	+29.4
Baltimore	19,457,515	14,915,595	+31.8
Chicago	145,156,269	133,940,823	+8.4
St. Louis	44,185,755	39,711,020	+12.8
New Orleans	14,244,391	9,693,541	+63.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,391,018,585	$1,466,499,935	− 5.1
Other cities, 5 days	255,987,049	270,407,611	− 5.3
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,647,006,234	$1,736,907,546	− 5.1
All cities, 1 day	326,947,621	229,581,353	+42.4
Total, all cities, for week	$1,973,953,855	$1,966,488,899	+ 0.4

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Apr. 9	$1,973,953,855	$1,966,488,899	$2,329,394,052
Apr. 2	1,922,788,475	2,148,903,099	2,321,706,317
Mch. 26	1,902,395,221	1,985,249,224	1,856,392,218
Mch. 19	1,916,942,214	2,125,164,030	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12	1,756,671,029	2,325,474,907	2,142,482,221
Mch. 5	1,767,423,139	2,462,140,321	2,172,102,857
Feb. 27	1,996,681,726	1,866,672,530	2,307,274,027
Feb. 20	1,875,679,901	2,154,189,983	1,777,359,295
Feb. 13	1,816,429,824	2,025,785,276	2,020,498,533
Feb. 6	2,123,944,399	2,419,958,973	2,256,327,105
Jan. 29	2,078,456,978	2,000,656,533	2,130,092,374
Jan. 23	2,109,119,916	2,252,601,358	2,212,098,537
Jan. 16	2,225,301,579	2,787,618,606	2,397,124,969
Jan. 9	2,410,947,737	2,733,523,992	2,582,793,905
Jan. 2	1,945,647,600	2,274,859,019	2,448,428,071
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 26	1,686,280,208	1,995,679,760	1,870,850,087
Dec. 19	2,071,091,622	2,359,140,757	2,247,053,733
Dec. 12	2,191,509,105	2,228,461,500	2,508,681,780
Dec. 5	2,251,572,194	2,375,476,731	2,438,535,782
Nov. 28	1,744,767,383	2,053,293,725	2,026,875,703
Nov. 21	2,063,545,822	2,338,998,733	2,332,864,783
Nov. 14	2,094,721,425	2,666,708,125	2,552,618,317
Nov. 7	1,975,000,150	2,204,859,532	2,134,847,964
Oct. 31	1,940,538,438	2,231,287,080	2,153,064,545
Oct. 24	2,014,850,556	2,454,142,982	2,067,479,056
Oct. 17	2,025,779,089	2,602,894,532	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10	1,978,097,538	2,556,817,291	2,088,916,451
Oct. 3	2,220,066,679	2,672,085,004	2,066,347,993
Sept. 26	1,563,109,462	2,557,653,024	2,076,111,581
Sept. 19	1,842,434,381	2,351,782,280	1,892,682,281
Sept. 12	1,449,352,206	2,433,019,520	2,069,410,157
Sept. 5	1,739,332,504	2,065,253,504	1,658,869,009
Aug. 29	1,541,094,612	2,047,977,189	1,767,406,614
Aug. 22	1,866,914,549	2,260,742,208	1,852,342,979
Aug. 15	1,924,534,022	2,697,769,941	1,715,925,221
Aug. 8	2,050,431,720	1,916,137,325	1,814,787,107
Aug. 1	2,003,783,179	2,242,836,439	1,874,270,275
July 25	2,071,489,533	2,276,719,424	1,928,325,052
July 18	2,307,205,511	2,150,738,121	2,352,943,879
July 11	2,194,696,581	2,226,511,467	2,368,224,931
July 4	2,185,790,980	2,134,655,462	1,837,623,607
June 27	1,846,198,404	1,960,035,278	2,228,116,951
June 20	2,139,560,274	2,031,349,794	2,403,024,468
June 13	2,251,855,428	1,859,107,671	2,310,780,687
June 6	2,327,063,121	2,103,266,283	2,345,207,715
May 30	1,746,901,433	1,674,101,010	1,817,010,981
May 27	2,244,007,767	2,131,382,582	3,218,617,651
May 15	2,135,544,314	2,346,165,863	2,956,160,841
May 9	2,135,134,101	2,642,470,585	3,680,947,392
May 2	2,220,740,747	2,810,200,049	2,314,464,706
April 25	2,132,746,029	2,711,825,164	2,949,002,135
April 18	2,253,953,899	2,576,205,891	2,876,798,138
April 11	1,935,904,082	2,329,394,682	2,950,693,434

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(Issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Referring to the previous advertisement of this Committee, a large majority of the outstanding certificates have now been deposited with the Committee under the terms of the Certificate Holders' Agreement, dated February 2nd, 1904, which has been declared operative.

Holders of non-deposited certificates may deposit their certificates with February 1st, 1904, and all subsequent coupons attached, UP TO 3 P. M. ON APRIL 15, 1904, with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor. After that time no certificates will be received except upon such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Committee.

The Committee recommends the immediate deposit of all certificates.

The Committee takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Hamilton Grepe of London has become a member of the Committee.

New York, April 1, 1904.
JOHN G. JOHNSON, } Counsel.
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, }
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar St., New York City.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; winds west, becoming variable.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,932. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

ANARCHIST MACQUEEN HERE TO SERVE SENTENCE

Crosses the Ocean to Go to Jail for Rioting.

WILL SURRENDER, HE SAYS

Met by Son of Bondsman Whom He Ruined, He Declares His Family Detained Him.

William MacQueen, the Anarchist, who was convicted for inciting the silk trade riots in Paterson, N. J., in June, 1902, and who jumped his bail while under a five-year sentence for that crime, arrived yesterday morning on board the American Line steamship St. Paul, from Southampton, traveling incognito. To-morrow morning, he says, he will surrender himself to the Sheriff of Passaic County in order to serve his sentence from which he has taken an appeal in vain.

As he passed down the gangplank smoking his black German pipe he was apparently as unconcerned about his returning to America as if he were bent on small business. A man met the solitary voyager, but it was not known until some hours afterward that this man was Lawyer Robert P. Geyer, who had fought MacQueen's battles in the New Jersey courts, and who was the son of the man who went on MacQueen's bond and lost practically all his money when the bail was forfeited.

Geyer and MacQueen got into a hansom cab and were driven to the house at 325 East Seventy-fifth Street, where MacQueen has friends. He stopped there last night.

Except for an hour or so yesterday afternoon, when MacQueen walked as far as Fifth Avenue on Seventy-fifth Street, he did not leave his host. A very few friends, only the most intimate, were made acquainted with the fact that MacQueen had returned, and these friends were with him for a few minutes, when he was not engaged in consultation with his attorney. When a reporter was shown into the room where the young man was seated MacQueen was engaged in a talk with his lawyer. The conversation ceased immediately, and as the reporter was shown into an adjoining room Mr. MacQueen and his counsel followed at once. Mr. MacQueen, after his first greeting, hastened to say that he had come back to America to surrender himself to the New Jersey authorities.

If the man accused of inciting riot was laboring under any mental suspense as a result of his decision in returning, this fact was not made apparent by any word he uttered, or any expression which came over his face. Speaking with a decided English accent, with a suggestion here and there of Scotch, he said:

"I think the facts concerning the riots in Paterson are known fairly well, but I don't mind running over the story in general. I was asked to visit Paterson on June 17, 1902, to see if I could do anything to aid the silk dyers who were at that time considering strike action. I went to Paterson, and on the night of the 17th I addressed a meeting of the silk dyers, and gave them such counsel as I could. I saw that the condition warranted the calling of a general strike, and in a speech delivered at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th I called the strike and the weavers, out of sympathy, went on strike with the dyers.

"I believe there was a tremendous riot that day, a number of mills being destroyed, something like 5,000 shots being fired, property loss to the amount of about $50,000 was sustained, and also several persons shot, including a reporter and a policeman, and others.

"I was out on the street during all the trouble, and I went here and there among the rioters, and pleaded with them to stop their rioting, to lay down their arms, and listen to reason. I was accused of having 'incited riot,' arrested, and placed on trial.

"The verdict was guilty, and a sentence of five years imposed. I took an appeal, and lost. While on bail and the opportunity afforded I visited Leeds, England, where I lived for many years, solely for the purpose of seeing that my family was provided for. At my home in Cross Flats, Dewsbury Road, Leeds, we established comfortable quarters, but last year my wife wished to visit America and remain here, as I had decided to come back and serve out my sentence. My wife and the two children came to America on the Umbria, but were not permitted to land. Returning, I succeeded in reestablishing them comfortably in the old home, and at the first moment I arranged to come to America, and here I am.

"I think my plans from this on are quite complete. To-morrow afternoon I shall go to New Jersey, and if nothing happens I shall attend to a few little details which need my care, and then I shall present myself to the Sheriff of Passaic County on Tuesday morning at the County Jail, and surrender myself, prepared to serve my sentence or whatever part of it the law shall require. I am convinced that I have been unjustly sentenced, having committed no crime, but I have decided to conform with the law. I had hoped that a higher court would see that I had been unjustly dealt with, but this was not to be. I should have appeared in October of last year, but the details of my family needs kept me in England.

"I had believed that in addition to my five years' sentence I had to pay a fine of $1,000, but this my counsel tells me is not so."

GEYER BROUGHT MacQUEEN.

Will Save His Bond—Anarchist Grossman Still Missing.

PATERSON, N. J., April 10.—The surrender of William MacQueen will result in saving for his bondsman, Philip Geyer, $6,500, less the costs to which Geyer has gone in getting MacQueen back to this country. Mr. Geyer went on the bond of Anarchists MacQueen and Grossman in the sum of $13,500. Of this amount, $6,500 was to insure the appearance of MacQueen. MacQueen and Grossman defaulted, and failed to answer to their bond and go to prison for the five years to which each was sentenced.

Mr. Geyer had two years in which to produce his men in court and save his bond. He now has MacQueen within the jurisdiction of the United States courts, and the $6,500 surety for MacQueen will be returned as soon as MacQueen lands in State prison. Mr. Geyer has still a year in which to produce Grossman.

Mr. Geyer went to England about three weeks ago. A little over a week ago Robert Geyer, who was counsel for the Anarchists, and who induced his father to become their surety, received a cablegram from his father announcing that he and MacQueen were about to sail on the St. Paul.

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WOULD WED SLEEPLESS MAN.

Trenton Wonder Is Bothered by Leap Year Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—Albert Herpin, Trenton's "sleepless wonder," who declares he has not slept for ten years, has had fourteen leap year proposals up to date.

A wealthy widow of New York, after writing two letters to the "sleepless wonder" and getting no reply, came to Trenton on Friday afternoon and after personally proposing marriage went back to New York disappointed. Herpen says reporters, museum managers, and doctors are bad enough to contend with, but that "these leap year propositions are the limit."

"Herpin has received many letters from jokers who tell him how to induce sleep. Some suggestions are:

Before retiring blow out the gas.

Take four ounces of laudanum every five minutes; continue until relieved.

Before retiring, place the head in a bucket of water up to the shoulders and hold it there. Relief will follow in some shape.

Reverse yourself in bed; hang your head over the footboard, and place your feet on the pillow. This will have the desired effect. These instructions are copyrighted.

HATER OF TRUSTS A SUICIDE.

Drinks Poison After a Denunciatory Speech in Union Square.

Persons in Union Square yesterday morning noticed a sad-faced man loitering in front of the Lincoln Monument. He walked slowly away to the Lafayette Monument, and then to the Washington Monument. He looked at the figure of Washington for several minutes and seated himself on a bench. Pointing to the statue, he said to a man beside him:

"If that man was alive he would not tolerate the trusts. They are operated by millionaire vampires, who pose as admirers of both Washington and Lincoln, while treating honest toilers worse than bad Southern planters ever treated their slaves. I'm sick of this thing."

He then arose and drew from his pocket a bottle and drank from it. The man to whom he had been talking told Policeman Harry Williams, who found that the denouncer of trusts had swallowed carbolic acid. He said he was Samuel Fischer, a tailor, of 235 Cherry Street, and was "sick, out of work, and despondent."

The man died immediately after reaching the New York Hospital in an ambulance. In his pockets were 13 cents and a pawnticket for a chain pawned for $6.

"DON'TS" TO YOUNG PREACHERS

President Little of Maryland Methodist Conference Gives Them Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—"Never provoke your congregations to laughter and keep your names out of the newspapers," was the advice given by President Little of the Maryland Methodist Protestant Conference to the young ministers who were ordained to-day. Continuing, the President said:

"Don't advertise yourself and your sermons by taking up commonplace subjects.

"Don't go on vacations. There are some ministers who never deserve any vacation.

"Don't be housekeeper and preacher at the same time.

"Don't try to imitate any one. Be yourself and yourself only.

"Don't think it will help you to let people know that you have made great sacrifices to enter the ministry.

"Don't try to get an article for a price cheaper than is asked for it. Be manly.

"Don't always be looking for your salary.

"Don't borrow money under the statement that the stewards are lax in their work. If you run up bills and borrow money and impress upon the people you are serving that you need the money, they will soon begin to believe that you are working for the salary and not for the upbuilding of the Lord's kingdom."

GIRLS ESCAPE ON LADDER.

Rescue from Locked-Up Shop Watched by Broadway Crowd.

Rose Friedman and Jennie Lipkowitz of 28 Orchard Street, and Morris Greenfield and Max Alker of 348 Stanton Street, worked in the clothing shop of R. Friedman on the top floor of the three-story building at the northwest corner of Twelfth Street and Broadway, from 8 o'clock yesterday morning until 8 last night. Then they found themselves locked in.

After pounding on the street door without getting help, they went back to the workroom, and, opening a window, began to yell. They kept up the shouts until, at 9:30 o'clock, Policemen Boyne and Simms and John Coman, the night watchman, heard them. Two firemen of Truck 3, in East Thirteenth Street, were sent around with a ladder which reached to the roof, fifty feet up.

A crowd collected, and the girls were very timid about descending. But the firemen encouraged them and went down just ahead to make the descent as easy as possible. The girls descended safely and the crowd cheered them.

BULLDOG ATTACKS BABY.

Trouble Outside the Bars in Central Park Lion House.

Visitors to the lion house in the Central Park menagerie yesterday witnessed the savage attack of a bulldog on a child. The dog, which is owned by Mrs. Mary E. Riordan of 202 West Forty-second Street, and held in leash by Louis Metra of 219 West Forty-second Street, pounced on twenty-months-old John D. Brane of 319 East Fifty-seventh Street, and bore the child to the ground. Metra pulled the dog off, but not before the child's face had been badly lacerated.

The little boy was with his mother, and she became frantic. Policeman Bray was called in, and at once placed Metra under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. Then he sent for the Park ambulance, and the child was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. There it was said that the lacerations of the face had probably been made by the dog's teeth, and the wounds were cauterized.

Mrs. Riordan, who was with Metra, bailed him out, and was allowed to take the dog home.

GOV. ODELL CHANGES CONVENTION SLATE

Aids Boom of Buffalo's Mayor for the Governorship.

KNIGHT MADE AN ALTERNATE

Platform to be Adopted Has Been Revised by President Roosevelt—Leaders Coming To-day.

Gov. Odell spent practically all of yesterday again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, straightening out Republican district differences and completing preliminary arrangements for the Republican State Convention which meets to-morrow in Carnegie Hall. He made a change in the slate for alternates at large which was regarded as favorable to the Gubernatorial aspirations of Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo. The Governor shifted the name of Mr. Knight from the slate for electors at large and made him the alternate delegate at large for the Governor himself.

The full slate for alternates was filled last night. Louis Stern, President of the Republican Club, was selected as alternate-at-large for Senator Platt, who heads the list of delegates-at-large. Charles R. Banks, a wealthy tea merchant of Brooklyn, and a man who had figured little or none before in political matters, is to be elected alternate for Senator Depew, whose name will appear second on the list of delegates-at-large. Then will come Mr. Knight as alternate for Gov. Odell, and finally Henry C. Brewster, ex-Congressman from Monroe County; as alternate for ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who is to be the fourth delegate-at-large.

In taking Mr. Knight from the list of Electors at Large his county of Erie does not suffer, for the name of George Urban of Buffalo has been substituted, and the Electors at Large to be named will be Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn and Mr. Urban.

All yesterday forenoon and until well along in the afternoon the Governor went over matters with the district leaders and his followers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, going up stairs twice during the afternoon to the rooms of Senator Platt, where the two went over matters together.

In the evening the Governor and Mrs. Odell left the hotel to attend a private dinner with friends. Neither the Governor nor the Senator had any announcement to make during the evening.

The question of delegates from the Fifteenth Congress District to the National Convention will not be settled until to-day, although ex-Congressman Quigg and several of the Republicans from the district were with the Governor at various times yesterday trying to fix up things. It is believed, however, that Theodore P. Gilman, the leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, which forms part of the Fifteenth Congress District, has practically reached an understanding by which Quigg and Alexander T. Mason will be the National Convention delegates from the Fifteenth Congress District.

Attempts were made yesterday to settle affairs in the Eleventh Congress District, also, but nothing has yet come of it, although George Wanmaker and Charles B. Page are regarded as the probable selections for the National delegates.

William Haipin, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee in New York County, was with the Governor much of the time during the day, and they have got things in such shape that an announcement by the Governor of the full list of district delegates, electors, and State committeemen is expected to-night at about the time the Republican State Committee meets to select Senator Depew as Temporary Chairman of the convention and to prepare a roll of the delegates.

William Barnes, Jr., William L. Ward, Col. John T. Mott, Lieutenant Governor Higgins, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, and Senator George R. Malby were among the Republicans who were in and out of the hotel during the day.

The general influx of up-State Republicans to-day is expected to participate this afternoon in the general conference to go over the platform to be adopted to-morrow. Congressman Sereno E. Payne, majority leader in the House of Representatives and the man who has been selected for permanent Chairman of the convention, will be on hand to take part in this conference, which, however, will be much a matter of form.

This is because, according to authoritative information last night, the platform is already drawn and has the approval of President Roosevelt, to whom the preliminary draft was submitted two weeks ago and the final revised version on Thursday of last week. All the suggestions made by the President when the first copy went to him are understood to have been made.

Neither Gov. Odell nor Senator Platt would divulge last night the name of the man who has been selected as the head of the Committee on Resolutions, who will read the platform in the convention, and they stoutly asserted that he had not yet been selected. It is admitted by both, however, that the Chairman will be an up-State man.

WOMEN PUT OUT HOTEL FIRE.

Martha Washington Tenants Form a Pitcher Brigade.

Pitchers instead of buckets were used yesterday afternoon by women patrons of the Martha Washington Hotel in extinguishing a small blaze in a storeroom on the eleventh floor. The fair fire fighters did their work coolly and thoroughly, so that by the time the firemen arrived in response to an automatic alarm, the flames had been extinguished.

There was some excitement in the hotel, a great deal of it, in fact, but it was confined to the tenants on other floors, who imagined the situation to be worse than it was.

The room in which the fire occurred is used for the storage of trunks. About the time the automatic alarm was set off one of the women on the eleventh floor saw smoke coming through cracks in the door. She called a bellboy, who opened the door and saw a blaze within.

The woman who discovered the fire quickly communicated the fact to about forty others on the same floor, most of whom had trunks stored in the room. At a word from one of the number all ran to their rooms and brought out their water pitchers. Armed with these, they rushed to the storeroom, and one after another dashed the contents of the pitchers on the fire. Some dresses were damaged by water, but the total damage is estimated at $500.

Acting Battalion Chief Skelly complimented the women on their work, and told them they ought to organize a fire brigade among themselves. He said it would be excellent practice for them, and would help them in case a big fire did break out. He also expressed his belief that their example might be a good one for residents of the big apartment hotels.

CANADIAN VILLAGES FLOODED.

Ice Jam Near Montreal Imperils Thousands of Persons.

MONTREAL, April 10.—Three thousand people in the village of Verdun, adjoining the western limits of the City of Montreal, s to-night living in the upper stories of their houses, while several thousand more, who reside in that section of the city known as Point St. Charles are in danger.

Early to-day a large quantity of ice came down from Lake St. Louis, and jammed up against the Victoria Bridge. In a few minutes the water began to rise, and in a short time had reached the top of the dike built after the last great flood, and which, up to the present time, has been a sufficient protection.

In a short time it became possible to navigate with boats all that portion of Verdun in the neighborhood of the Queen's Park. All the teams that could be dressed into service were engaged in strengthening and raising the dike. At 6 o'clock the water had reached a depth of six feet on the streets. It then began to fall, and at 9 o'clock had gone down a foot. The danger, however, is by no means yet over, for there is more ice to come down.

La Prairie, which is situated opposite Verdun, was flooded at an early hour today and four houses situated on the river front carried off their foundations by the ice. Lachine, which adjoins Verdun to the west, is also threatened.

CAT CAME BACK 337 MILES.

Mountains and Deserts Traversed by "Tom" of Salt Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, April 10.—Traveling a distance of 337 miles, climbing mountains, and crossing stretches of the desert, a cat came back. This feline adventurer is red and is known by the name of Tom. He belonged to John M. West of Salt Lake.

Three weeks ago Tom stole a flounder. West put him into a bag and concealed him under a seat in a day coach on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. The cat was discovered and turned loose at Caliente, Nevada. To-day, weak and emaciated, he appeared at the West house and begged for food. He got it.

WOMEN HISS MEN ACTORS.

Local Popularity of Sarah Truax Causes Trouble at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—Because of local popularity Sarah Truax has almost disrupted the company playing "The Eternal City" here.

She played in a stock company in Pittsburg several years ago, and her friends have been giving her one ovation after another. Edward Morgan, playing David Rossi; Edward De Belleville, and other actors have been hissed by women because it is reported that the management has forbidden Miss Truax to respond to curtain calls. Friday evening the audience refused to let the play go on, and yesterday afternoon and evening the audience showed its displeasure by hissing the leading actors.

BOY FREIGHT JUMPER KILLED.

Adventurous Career of "Champion" of New Rochelle Is Ended.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 10.—Frederick Pearson, fifteen years old, was killed this afternoon while jumping off a slow freight train on the Harlem River Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, near Pelham Manor.

Among his young companions Pearson was looked upon as the "champion freight jumper" in this section, where the pastime is a favorite one among the boys. Pearson turned his accomplishment to advantage in Winter time, and was able to supply poor families with coal at the expense of the railroad companies. Word would be passed when to look for him, and then the next coal train passing would deposit coal along the tracks, Pearson being on board and kicking the coal out.

Some time ago he disappeared and was gone for three months. He traveled extensively in freight trains and finally landed in Philadelphia. From there he sent word home.

Last Fall, while the White Plains Fair was being held, he was shooting at a target. Just as he fired a shot the proprietor of the gallery advanced to paint over the target. The bullet killed the man.

NO ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

Easter Day Passes Off Quietly Throughout Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The Associated Press has received special reports from all the Jewish districts of Russia regarding the happenings of Easter Sunday.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning, according to these dispatches, Easter passed quietly, and thsre was absolutely no attempt to molest the Jews, the Provincial Governors acting in accordance with instructions from St. Petersburg.

The faithful execution of the Governor's orders to the local authorities and the police prevented the outbreaks which were feared at Kishineff, the scene of the disturbances last Easter. There was not a single case there in which Jews and Christians were involved. The Government officials here are gratified that order has been so generally preserved.

The following dispatches have been received by The Associated Press:

Odessa: The day passed quietly. There was no attempt at a disturbance, and none was expected. The reports circulated at Ekaterinoslav of an outbreak at Odessa are false.

Kishineff: This city has been entirely tranquil to-day.

Kieff: Perfect order prevailed here during Easter Day.

Vilna: It is reported that two Jews assaulted a local watchman yesterday, cutting him with knives. Perfect order prevailed to-day.

Baita: This city was tranquil to-day.

Ekaterinoslav: Easter Day was quiet.

Grodna: No attempts were made to-day to disturb the peace.

Vitebsk: There was no disorder of any kind here during the Easter Day celebration.

Gomel: Easter Sunday passed quietly here.

New Railroad In Mexico Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 10.—E. L. Peckham of Enid, Oklahoma, and Martin de Gonsales of Zacatecas, Mexico, have applied to the Mexican Government for a concession to build and operate a system of railroads in the southeastern part of Mexico. The route of the proposed road will be through extensive tracts of timber land owned by Mr. Gonzalès and situated in the State of Chiapas.

RAIDED COCKING MAIN IN PINKERTON'S BARN

Police Captured 32 Prisoners and a Score of Birds.

GREAT SHOCK TO BROOKLYN

Much Courtesy Shown Later to the Mysterious "Allan Budd," One of the Sunday Unfortunates.

Capt. White of the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, at the head of a squad of police, raided the private stable of Robert A. Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, interrupting a cocking main which had already cost the lives of four birds.

Another battle between feathered champions was on, when the police burst into the stable, and there were twenty birds waiting their turn to be tossed into the pit. Thirty-two arrests were made in the raid, and this number did not represent the total of those in attendance upon the main, for a dozen or so spectators succeeded in breaking through the lines of the police and making their escape.

The Pinkerton stable, at 782 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, is in the very heart of the fashionable Park Slope section. The excitement and noise attendant upon the raid awakened the entire neighborhood, and there were heads in the windows of many imposing residences, as the police marched their prisoners to the station house. Never had Brooklyn seen a more swell lot of men under arrest.

The aftermath of the raid was shrouded in mystery. The police were in entire ignorance of the ownership of the stable when they burst through its doors. They were courteous to their prisoners in a marked degree, and one young man was treated with unusual favor. He was not even locked up, but was allowed the use of the Captain's private office while a messenger was sent to the residence of a prominent Park Slope man. The message brought a prompt response in the shape of a bondsman, and the young man left the station house within an hour after he was brought in.

Upon the arraignment of the other prisoners later in the morning, the same man furnished bail. With a single exception, they gave fictitious addresses. The exception was in the case of Andrew Hannigan, twenty-one years old, who is in charge of the stable and occupies apartments in its second story.

It was shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning when Patrolman Donovan, on whose beat the Pinkerton stable is located, happened to pass and heard suspicious noises within. There were little outbursts of enthusiasm, cries of encouragement, and offers of odds, which he found sufficiently unusual to send him on the run to a telephone. He called up the Bergen Street Station and notified Capt. White of his discovery. The Captain lost no time in hurrying to the scene with a picked squad of men.

There was not the slightest difficulty in getting into the stable. Its inmates were engrossed in a passage at arms between a mettlesome black cock and a Spanish red. Before they knew what had happened the police were upon them. A stampede resulted when they were told to consider themselves under arrest. Yells of alarm supplanted the little outbursts of interest and applause. After arresting the prisoners the police captured the cocks, a feat which gave them considerable trouble.

Then, lining their prisoners up, the police marched them to the station house afoot. There thirty-one persons were locked up and one, who gave his name as "Allan Budd" and his residence as Fulton and Clinton Streets, was ceremoniously conducted to the Captain's office and told to make himself at home while a messenger was placed at his disposal. The messenger was promptly sent out, and in a very short time was back with a bondsman. Mr. "Budd" left as soon as bail was arranged, and did not again appear. With the other prisoners, however, he is due to appear for a hearing in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court this morning.

At the residence of Robert A. Pinkerton, 81 Eighth Avenue, it was said yesterday afternoon that Mr. Pinkerton was on the Pacific Slope. Mrs. Pinkerton was greatly surprised when she was informed of the raid. She said there must be some mistake, that it was impossible that a cocking main should have taken place in her husband's stable.

At the residence of Allan Pinkerton, son of Robert A. Pinkerton, 31 Montgomery Place, it was said that he was in Pittsburg. There was no one at either house who knew "Allan Budd."

"Allan Budd" was also unknown in the neighborhood of Clinton and Fulton Streets, where he said he lived, nobody in that section of the city having ever heard the name. Hannigan, the stableman, refused absolutely to talk.

Capt. White said he did not think it necessary to give the name of the Park Slope man who went bail for the prisoners. "All I will say is that he is an entirely satisfactory surety," declared the Captain. "As to the identity of 'Allan Budd' I haven't the slightest idea. The young man is a stranger to me."

WARSZAWIAK A DOWIEITE.

City Mission Monthly Says He Is a Follower of Elijah III.

In the current number of The City Mission Monthly, the organ of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, appears an attack upon Herman Warszawiak, who some years ago posed as a convert from the Jewish faith and stirred up much trouble in the Presbyterian denomination in this city. The article says:

"For a long time we have not said one word about this man, who years ago was so unfortunate a cause of disturbance in religious circles in this city. As we are so often asked as to his movements, we now state that he had gone over to the forces of Alexander Dowie, has been baptized by triune immersion, is at present supported by Dowie in this city, and is heralding the praises of the new Elijah with all his might. He has held several Sunday afternoon meetings in the small Carnegie Hall Music Chamber."

Then follows the finding of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, which declined to accede to Warszawiak's discharge in bankruptcy on the ground that fraud had been committed.

Of Uniform Excellence.
Usher's Glenlivet Scotch.—Adv.

FIVE KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT.

Score of Other Passengers Injured at Santa Barbara, Cal.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 10.—One of the Edison Company's street cars ran off the track in this city to-day and was turned over.

Three passengers were killed instantly, and two were so badly injured that they died soon after the accident.

Twenty were more or less injured, suffering bruises and broken bones.

All are believed to have been residents of Santa Barbara.

The dead are: Francisco Dominguez, James Smith, Ramon Reyes, Leon Calderon, and Earl Goland.

Among the injured, none of whom it is believed, will die, was Mrs. Julius Kruttschnitt, wife of the Traffic Director and Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway, who was slightly hurt; Dr. Rosa Enghert of Chicago, Mrs. Early, an Eastern woman, whose address is unknown, and Edmond Quinn of Kansas City.

The others injured are all Santa Barbara people.

DELIRIOUS, HE STOLE AN ENGINE

Missing Pneumonia Patient Had Started Off with It When Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., April 10.—Charles Nelson, aged 22 years, of Spirit Lake, Duluth, was arrested at Carlton, Minn., 25 miles from here, while trying to run away with a locomotive. He is delirious from pneumonia.

While his nurse dozed last Thursday night he got up, dressed, and disappeared. Searchers had been out in all directions, but were unable to obtain a trace of him. The locomotive crew at Carlton were at luncheon when a stranger leaped into the cab. The engineer was just returning, and observed the action. He raced after the locomotive, which was fast gathering speed, and caught it just in time.

Nelson declared that he had strict orders to run the engine to Duluth, and made a show of resistance, but was so weak that the engineer had no difficulty in overpowering him. The man has suffered greatly from exposure, and doctors say he cannot recover.

RUSSIAN BEAR ON A RAMPAGE.

Kills Japanese Dog and Terrifies Crowd in League Island Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 10.—Bruinsky, the Russian bear mascot of the cruiser Columbia, was released yesterday for an airing. The first thing he did was to kill a Japanese dog in the League Island Navy Yard.

The sight of the huge animal with its monstrous head swaying from side to side struck terror to the hearts of the hundreds of men, women, and children in the yard. Instantly there was a wild stampede. The crowds dashed in all directions in an effort to escape. Women dragging children by the hand screamed as they ran, others fainted.

For nearly an hour the wildest excitement prevailed. Finally Bruinsky was cornered by a squad of marines, who lassoed him and led him quietly back to his pen.

RUNAWAY SMASH IN PARK.

J. S. Brown Upset in Collision with Minister's Carriage.

While driving a horse to a twowheeled cart on the East Drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon, James S. Brown, who gave his address as the City Club, lost control of the horse and the animal ran away. At Sixty-fifth Street, where the Transverse Road crosses the driveway, the cart collided with a coupé in which the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Huntington Gardner of 607 Fifth Avenue were driving. The shafts of both vehicles were broken, the harness was damaged, and the cart upset, throwing out Mr. Brown. He was not badly injured. His horse started to run away, but was captured by Mounted Patrolman Frahm.

Neither the minister nor his wife were injured in any way, but they were badly frightened. Mr. Brown refused medical aid, saying he had not been hurt, and after an exchange of cards all went to their homes in cabs.

ARRESTS IN CHURCH FIGHT.

Two Elders and Five Members of Huntsville (Ala.) Congregation Under Bonds.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 10.—The factional fight in the Christian Church of this city broke out afresh to-day. As a result two Elders and three members of the church were placed under arrest this afternoon for wilfully defacing and injuring the church building.

Only one faction has worshipped in the church for several months, and to-day the other faction posted a notice on the doors warning every one away, charging that the present Trustees were illegally elected.

The Trustees swore out warrants for the arrest of the Rev. E. L. Cambron and the Rev. Daniel Sommers of Indiana, Robins Jones, C. W. Mosely, and W. R. Manning. Sheriff Rodgers served the papers this afternoon, and all parties are placed under bond.

SOCIETY BELLE TURNS NURSE.

Miss Zoe Blair of St. Louis Devotes Her Life to the Sick Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—Miss Zoe Papin Blair, one of the most popular of the St. Louis society belles and a member of one of the oldest prominent families of this city, has voluntarily given up the life of pleasure to which she was born to work among the poor and nurse the sick. She spends all her time in caring for the unfortunate ones who come under her attention and says she is much happier than she was when living amid a round of balls, parties, and receptions.

Miss Blair's determination to make the care of the sick poor her life object followed her participation in a charity entertainment, during which she discovered how wide a field there was for just such self-sacrificing labors as she is now engaged in. She took a course of instruction at a nurse's training school in New Orleans, and is now quite capable of caring for sufferers from any illness. Miss Blair cannot understand why so many of her friends express pity for her.

"I do not need any sympathy," she said, "unless it is sympathy for the suffering poor. Caring for the sick poor is a sort of dissipation with me. There is nothing that gives me so much pleasure as aiding a patient."

Knights of Columbus Special Train to Washington, via Pennsylvania Railroad
will leave New York, West 23d Street, at 4:55 P. M., Brooklyn at 4:45 P. M., Tuesday, April 12th, with dining car attached. Rate $7.50 for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale April 11th, 12th, and 13th, good to return until April 18th inclusive.—Adv.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC SHIPS MAY BRAVE POLAR SEA

Report on Northeast Passage Plan Submitted to Czar.

NAVAL EXPERT IS CONFIDENT

But the Chief of the Naval Staffs Doubts If the Squadron Will Be Sent to the East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 10.—Commander Kulezicki, says a St. Petersburg telegram, handed a report to the Emperor on Friday concerning the proposed voyage of the Baltic squadron to the Far East by way of the Sea of Kara.

Commander Kulezicki says he will be able to get the squadron to its destination by the end of August.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien cables an interview which he had with Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky, Chief of the General Staff of the navy, in the course of which the Admiral admitted that he had accepted the command of the Baltic Squadron, adding that he was not certain whether the squadron would go to the Far East.

The Emperor, the Admiral said, desired the squadron to be ready to sail by July 15, but this was considered too hasty a movement in official circles, where it was affirmed that on the departure of the squadron a certain complication might arise in Europe.

"Moreover," said the Admiral, "there will not be work for seamen in the Far East in September, for by then the Japanese will have conveyed to Korea sufficient cannon, ammunition, and provisions to enable them to carry on a campaign for many months. The Japanese will not hesitate to spend enormous sums for apparently inadequate results, and this proves that they are sure they can renew their supplies and ammunition and that they have safe friends who will furnish all they need."

Questioned concerning the Japanese tactics, the Admiral said:

"Vice Admiral Togo is quite right to remain faithful to his plan, although appearances are against him. We know from a sure source that he is certain he can repair his vessels and renew his supplies, even of heavy artillery, if needful."

Admiral Rojestvensky expressed regret that Russia did not take the initiative in attacking, even sacrificing her fleet, if thereby she could have crippled the Japanese navy.

There have been rumors that a plan to send the Baltic fleet to the Far East by way of the Sea of Kara and Bering Strait had been proposed, but it was not known that the Russian authorities regarded it so seriously as to call for a report on the subject to the Czar.

In the course of a recent conversation with the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, Admiral Avelan, Russian Minister of Marine, was questioned as to whether the Baltic squadron was to join that of the Mediterranean.

Admiral Avelan replied that the Baltic squadron must be ready first and that would only be next July. The five ships now in hand must first be finished. The Czar had visited them the other day.

Referring to the report of a projected passage by the northeast, the Admiral said that it had for a moment been entertained. It was not impossible of realization, but large ships of war had never ventured into the regions of the Polar Sea. There were many objections, foremost among them being the question as to whether the passage would be free from ice. That would only be known at the end of July or the beginning of August, and he hoped that by that time the Baltic fleet would already have passed the Straits of Gibraltar.

RUSSIAN WOMAN A SOLDIER.

Petition of Mme. Pousep to be Allowed to Serve Is Granted.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—The War Ministry has granted the petition of Mme. Pousep of Riga, daughter of Col. Maxlowconditrow, who desired to be enrolled in a Cossack regiment.

The Ministry has ordered her enrollment in the First Regiment of riflemen.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg March 5 said that Mme. Pousep had arrived there to urge her petition to be enrolled in a Cossack regiment. She is thirty-three years of age, was reared under the patronage of the late Emperor Alexander III., is a fine horsewoman, a good shot, and handles the rifle, revolver, and sword equally well, often taking part in the cavalry manoeuvres of the Vyasensky Regiment.

Mme. Pousep is also a qualified Red Cross nurse, but she says there are enough women nurses, and she wants to show that a woman can fight.

The dispatch said that should Mme. Pousep's petition be rejected she would go to the front at her own expense and serve as a "daughter of the regiment."

NO ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

Russians Expected One Saturday Night and Took Extra Precautions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wellhat-Wei.

ON BOARD THE TIMES'S STEAMSHIP HAIMUN, April 9.—I have been port-bound for two days, owing to a typhoon.

The sea has probably been too rough for naval operations since Thursday morning.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—The generally anticipated attack on Port Arthur did not occur last night, although a telegram received from the Grand Duke Cyril reports that the enemy's ships were sighted on the horizon.

It is presumed that the Japanese were warned of the extra precautions which had been taken to guard against a surprise.

There was no Easter merrymaking at the

front. By special dispensation the soldiers and sailors there were relieved of all religious observances on account of the necessities of the military situation.

Vice Admiral Makaroff's torpedo flotilla patrolled the open sea, while the warships, with full steam up, remained outside Port Arthur.

Elsewhere throughout the theatre of war all is reported quiet.

The military censors did not sit later than 10 o'clock to-night, and no news of fighting was received up to that hour. In case official dispatches arrive later they will not be given out until noon to-morrow.

ARTILLERY AT NIU-CHWANG.

Sixty Guns Arrive There with 2,000 More Troops.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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CHE-FOO, April 10.—About 2,000 Russian artillery and sixty guns arrived at Niu-Chwang on Thursday.

PARIS, April 10.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says two army corps will be mobilized in the month of May to reinforce the Siberian army.

The officer who gave this information observed that Russia did not consider herself in danger on account of the war with Japan, and consequently it was needless to take away troops from her European frontiers.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—It is understood here that as a result of Gen. Kuropatkin's visit to Niu-Chwang reinforcements of 100,00 men will be sent forward from Liao-Yang.

Armored Automobiles for Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says Russia intends to use armored automobiles manufactured in France, Belgium, and Germany for military purposes. They will be sent to-morrow to the seat of war.

JAPANESE THANK RUSSIANS.

Are Grateful for the Honors Paid to Commander Hirose's Body.

TOKIO, April 10.—The body of a Japanese officer found and buried at Port Arthur is unquestionably that of Commander Takaso Hirose, who lost his life in the engagement on March 27, when Vice Admiral Togo made his second attempt to bottle up the port. The description of the uniform tallies with that worn by officers of Hirose's rank.

It is announced that the Russians gave the body a military funeral. The Japanese Government deeply appreciates this, and officers of the Naval Staff have requested The Associated Press to express their appreciation of the Russian courtesy.

The fragment of Hirose's body which has been brought here will have a public funeral on Wednesday, according to the Shinto ceremonial.

Commander Hirose is the greatest Japanese hero of the war, and after the conclusion of hostilities it is planned that an effort shall be made to secure the remains now interred at Port Arthur and bring them to Japan.

EASTER REJOICING IN RUSSIA.

Soldiers and Sailors in Far East Telegraph Greetings Home.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—This city to-day was en fete, and was given up to Easter rejoicing. The long Russian feasts, which began after midnight and continued almost to daylight, were scarcely ended before the round of Easter visits commenced.

It is the duty of every Russian at Easter to call upon all his friends, and to eat and drink with them. Open house was kept everywhere. Theoretically the beggar enters at will the dining room of the noble, and helps himself to the good things of the table. This, however, is no longer the case in the metropolis and the larger towns of the empire, but it is still literally true in the villages and rural communities.

So onerous have official and private Easter visits become that the Red Cross Society this year evolved an ingenious plan by which a subscription of $50 secures the publication of the donor's name in The Official Messenger and immunity from official calls. Many eagerly took advantage of the scheme.

The sailors and soldiers in the Far East telegraphed Easter greetings to their friends at home through the Novoe Vremya, which published in four columns of small type telegrams from Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Dalny, Mukden, Liao-yang, Harbin, China, and Tsitsihar.

The messages breathe the deepest love of country, and afford striking evidence of the religious bond uniting Russians throughout the world.

EX-POLICE OFFICIALS ARRESTED

Accused of Taking Money from Gamblers in Sault Ste. Marie.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 10.—Ex-Chief of Police Nelson A. Burdick, ex-Police Captain Frank Stevens, and Frank Chapel have been arrested on indictments found by the Grand Jury charging them with conspiracy in connection with recent scandals in the Police Department. It is alleged that they had accepted money from gamblers and other violators of the law.

The indicted officials left the service as a result of an investigation by the Police Commissioners.

MISSING MAN SEEN IN DISTRESS.

Was Crawling in the Road, but No One Apparently Aided Him.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., April 10.—James Joyce, sixty-five, of West Brookfield, left his home Friday to come to Brookfield. He has not returned. Friday night he was seen in the road between the towns.

Officers in both towns have collected parties and have searched the fields and woods for miles, also dragging streams. No trace of the man has been found. The searchers learned that when last seen the old man was crawling on hands and knees, as if in distress.

SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.

He and She Say That It Was an Accident.

Mrs. George Book of 429 West Twenty-eighth Street was shot in the abdomen by her husband at their home last night. The woman was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital in a serious condition. Both she and her husband say the shooting was accidental.

Book and his wife say they were in their rooms about supper time. He was cleaning a small vest-pocket revolver, when it fell on the floor. One of the cartridges in it exploded. Book was arrested.

The Rev. Mr. Melish in New Pulpit.

The Rev. J. Howard Melish, who came from Cincinnati to become rector of Holy Trinity Church on Brooklyn Heights, preached his first sermon there yesterday. A large congregation was present.

RUSSIAN EASTER KEPT HERE.

Bishop Tikhon the Celebrant—He May Receive Higher Honors.

Easter, which under the Julian calendar came yesterday, was celebrated by the Russian Orthodox Church in St. Nicholas Cathedral in East Ninety-seventh Street. The presence of Bishop Tikhon, who is at the head of the Russian Church in North America, caused additional solemnity in the service, which was conducted by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Hierodeacon Antonius, a monk of the Church; the Very Rev. Archpriest Alexander Hotovitzky, rector of the Cathedral; the Rev. Elias Zotikoff, and the lay reader, D. Popoff.

Shortly before midnight Saturday night, which marked the ending of Passion Week services, the image of the Saviour was raised with much solemnity by the Bishops and priests from the catafalque in the middle of the Cathedral, where it rested, typically, in the tomb of Christ, and carried to a velvet-draped table on the rear of the altar, where it remained throughout the services yesterday.

The Bishop and priests just before midnight, followed by the congregation, many of whom were in evening dress, left the church by the side door and turned thence to the street, the Bishop crying in Greek, "Christ, Oh Christ! Where is Christ?"

"We do not find him. Christ is risen."

"Christ is indeed risen," chanted the congregation. The priests then, in chorus, sang the Russian Easter Hymn.

At the conclusion of the 11 o'clock service beautifully colored Easter eggs were given to the members of the congregation and presented by one member to another, as a symbol of their joy in the resurrection of Christ. The distribution of baskets of food to the poor by the priests ended the morning service.

Bishop Tikhon will leave Wednesday with Hierodeacon Anthonius for San Francisco, the present cathedral city of the Greek Orthodox Church of North America. He and his suite will return in October, making this city their permanent home and the home of the Consistory, and the City of New York will then become the cathedral city of the Church.

It is also rumored that at that time the Archpriest Alexander Hotovitzky will return to Russia, where he will be elevated to a bishopric and then sent back to New York. This will be done to relieve the present Bishop, who will return to Russia, where, it is said, higher honors will be conferred upon him.

LURING THE JAPANESE ON.

Now the Russian Trap Is Laid Well Back in Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—A high military authority in conversation with The Associated Press, explained why Gen. Kuropatkin's plan of campaign does not contemplate a heavy resistance to the Japanese advance at the Yalu. He said:

"Either defeat or victory in a battle there would be disadvantageous to us. If we lost we would have to fall back through a difficult country. If we won—and I say to you that Russian strategy is based on the idea of victory and not on that of defeat—success would be fruitless. We could not follow it up without exposing the army to too great risks. On account of the Japanese control of the sea, if we pursued the enemy into the Peninsula of Korea we would open both flanks to a possible attack from the rear.

"No; the Japanese must come on to a point in the interior, which, with this end in view, has been selected, where we can follow up a crushing defeat to the bitter end with blow after blow and seal the fate of the campaign.

"Our plans on sea and land will converge at a time next Summer when Vice Admiral Makaroff's fleet will be relieved by the arrival of reinforcements. Then, if successful on land, we can clear the sea of the enemy and cut his communications, and the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria will be at our mercy.

"The world must not be impatient. The prelude to this war is not yet finished."

RUSSIA MENACES THE WORLD.

Chester Holcombe, ex-Secretary of Peking Legation, Talks on War.

Russia's policy in the Far East was denounced as a menace to civilization by Chester Holcombe, ex-Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, and at one time Acting United States Minister to China, in a lecture which he delivered yesterday before the Society of Ethical Culture in Carnegie Hall. His topic was "The Ethics of the Japanese-Russian War," and many of his remarks were loudly applauded.

"Americans, at least," said Mr. Holcombe, "should have no difficulty in recognizing the attitude of Japan in this struggle, because Japan is trying to do for Korea what we did for Cuba. She is trying to rid that kingdom of Muscovite aggression and protect her against other European invaders.

"The great powers of Europe laugbed, some in their sleeves, others openly, when we proclaimed to the world that our sole purpose in making war upon Spain was to free Cuba. With their usual bumption and contempt for everything Oriental they now insist that Russia must come off victorious in the present struggle, and even Great Britain, the ally of Japan against foreign marauders, has not overmuch confidence in the good faith of the Mikado, sharing the belief common in Europe that the logical result of a Japanese victory would be the expansion of Japan over the mainland of Asia.

"It is the misfortune of European nations that their own policies have been such as to completely blind them to the possibility of honor and a sense of justice entering as factors in diplomatic affairs, and in this attempted robbery by Russia they are really in sympathy with the robber, blind to the fact that there is a greater question involved than merely whether Manchuria is to remain Chinese or become Russian territory."

Mr. Holcombe ridiculed Russia's plea that she was bringing civilization and Christianity to the nations of Asia, declaring that the civilization of the latter was superior to that of Russia, and that if "Christian is who Christian does," then Japan, China, and Korea were more Christian than Russia.

"Russia and Turkey are the anachronisms of civilized Europe," he said. "Russian expansion can best be likened to a political palsy, a creeping locomotor ataxia, that can have nothing but disastrous consequences to the world if her scheme of national brigandage under the guise of a religious crusade be not checked."

In the audience was Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul General in this city; Mrs. Uchida, and their little son.

FREE CURE FOR ALCOHOLICS.

Branch of Oppenheimer Institute in Salvation Army Barracks.

A clinic for the cure of the alcohol habit along the lines of the Oppenheimer Institute, and under the direction of the Women's National Auxiliary of that institution, was opened last evening at the Salvation Army barracks at 528 West Thirtieth Street. When the meeting was opened, at 8 o'clock, about sixty men whose appearance indicated that they were in need of treatment had taken seats in the hall, and listened with great interest to what the speakers had to say about the method of curing the drink habit.

The work which was begun last evening is to be purely philanthropic and with the sanction and co-operation of the Salvation Army. It is estimated that there are 6,000,000 persons in the country who are in need of cures for the habit of drunkenness or the drug habit, and it is intended that clinics shall be established over the entire land. Those who can are expected to pay, and others will be treated gratuitously.

Mrs. Isabella C. Davis, Vice President of the Auxiliary, addressed the men present on the evils of drink, and Dr. Dolan of the Oppenheimer Institute explained the new treatment. Eight of the men present signified their desire to take the remedy.

There is always a fascination about old books, and for this reason THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW BOOK EXCHANGE should prove interesting. In it may be found offerings and wants of those who wish to buy or sell old and rare books.—Adv.

KNIFE AND SHEATH PAGE MURDER CLUES

Sheath Bears Indentations Supposed to be Bite Marks.

CAST MADE OF TUCKER'S TEETH

Stains on the Prisoner's Clothing to be Examined by Prof. Wood of Harvard Medical School.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., April 10.—A knife and a knife sheath bearing indentations supposed to have been made by a person's teeth are in possession of the police, who regard them as very valuable clues in the Page murder case.

Plaster impressions of the teeth of Charles L. Tucker, the Auburndale youth who is accused of slaying Miss Mabel Page, were made last night at Police Headquarters, and to-day were turned over to a local dentist, with instructions to make hard-rubber casts of them.

The dentist stated that impressions of both upper and lower teeth had been taken, especial attention being paid to the four front teeth. The marks suggest the theory that the murderer held the sheath between his teeth while he dealt the fatal blows with the knife.

The sheath is said to have been found in a fish cart driven by Arthur Woodward, with whom Tucker rode on the afternoon of the murder. The knife was found in another place, but where and by whom the officers refuse to state, although, it is said, the knife fits the sheath. It is understood to be of the variety used by hunters, having a horn handle and a narrow blade about six inches in length. It will be submitted to an expert chemist for a microscopic examination, to determine if blood stains are upon it.

Tucker will be arraigned in the Waltham District Court to-morrow and formally charged with the murder.

The house at 58 Bourne Street, Auburndale, where the prisoner resided with his parents, was again visited to-day, and nearly all the clothing belonging to the young man was removed to Police Headquarters. Two of the detectives made another tour of the Page premises in Weston for the purpose of taking measurements, while others examined Henry Bourne, a neighbor of the Tucker family, and Woodward, the driver of the fish wagon.

Portions of Tucker's clothing were later sent to Boston for the examination of possible bloodstains by Prof. Wood of the Harvard Medical School. When examined by the detectives last Monday, Tucker admitted frankly that there were bloodstains on his trousers, but he accounted for their presence.

An important errand of the detectives to-day was to find some person who saw Tucker in the immediate vicinity of the Page house, but up to to-night no such person had been discovered.

During the day Albert Tucker, father of the prisoner, visited the cell room of the station, and had a fifteen-minute conversation with his son. Mr. Tucker declared he was prepared to prove that his son was at dinner at 11:45 in the forenoon of the day on which Miss Page was murdered. The crime is believed to have been committed between noon and 1 o'clock. Mr. Tucker to-night engaged Vahey & Innes of Boston as counsel for his son.

MURDER IN CLUBHOUSE.

John Thomas Killed in Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 10.—John Thomas, the night watchman at the Houston Club of the University of Pennsylvania, which is situated on the campus in the heart of the university's group of buildings, was murdered this evening on the bowling alleys in the basement of the clubhouse. The motive is believed to have been robbery. Two hours after the murder was discovered a negro was arrested on suspicion.

Houston Hall is closed at 7 P. M. Sundays. Shortly after that hour this evening a student in passing the hall noticed that it had not been closed, and entered the building. As he did so he heard groans in the basement. He summoned assistance from the University Hospital nearby. The watchman, who was about sixty-nine years of age, was found lying across one of the bowling alleys. The right side of his head was crushed in, one ear was partly cut off, and one finger was severed from his left hand. The man had just died.

One of the watchman's pockets was turned inside out. Near the body were found two chisels and an andiron. A stand where books and stationery are sold, just outside the bowling alleys, showed evidences of a struggle, part of the iron grill work surrounding the stand having been torn down.

A thorough search of the building was made. Under a cushion in a cozy corner on the main floor a hatchet was found, and other evidences of a struggle were discovered on the second floor.

The police, after a hasty examination, came to the conclusion that the aged watchman surprised a robber at work, probably a negro. A general alarm was sent to all police stations, and two hours after the discovery of the crime a negro was taken into custody in one of the slum districts of the city. He had cuts on his hands which he said he had received in a fall.

A BLACKMAILER TRAPPED.

Indiana Man Confesses He Threatened to Dynamite Unless Paid $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., April 10.—Great excitement is felt here to-day over the confession of Frank Glore that he is the author of an anonymous letter to the Flint Walling Manufacturing Company, threatening to dynamite the works if $2,000 was not paid over at once. It directed the placing of the money in the rear end of a lot whose number was given.

Glore, when trapped, attempted to hide the package, and then protested his innocence. A comparison of his handwriting with that of the anonymous letter showed them to be identical, and to-day he made a full confession, including some similar attempts on prominent business men here. He has been employed recently by the Kendallville Carriage Company, is twenty-four years of age, and married. Up to this time he bore a good reputation.

RIVAL KILLS JEALOUS WIFE.

Mrs. Ella Graham in Wheeling Jail Charged with Shooting Mrs. Robinson.

WHEELING, West Va., April 10.—Mrs. Ella Graham and Mrs. Victoria Robinson disagreed over the attentions Mr. Robinson was alleged to have lavished upon Mrs. Graham, and in consequence Mrs. Robinson is dead and Mrs. Graham is in jail, charged with murder.

The two women met near their homes in Pocohontas, and started in to fight viciously, tearing at one another's hair. Mrs. Robinson was proving too much for her antagonist when Mrs. Graham pulled a revolver and fired five bullets into Mrs. Robinson's body, killing her instantly. The shots were fired at such close range that the clothing of the dead woman took fire, and her dress was partly consumed before the flames were extinguished.

DIED IN HIS RESCUER'S ARMS.

Woman Ran Through Street with Child Who Fell Two Stories.

While he was being hurried to Roosevelt Hospital, four-year-old Adam Petroski of 619 East Sixteenth Street died yesterday afternoon in the arms of Mrs. Kate Laird as the result of a fall from a third-story window of the tenement house at 552 West Fifty-fourth Street to a courtyard.

The boy with his parents and a younger brother had been visiting with his aunt, Mrs. William Alexey. The family were sitting in the parlor when Adam wandered into the kitchen and climbed up on a chair near a window that faced in the air shaft. The window was open, and the boy, losing his balance, fell out. He struck on his head, his skull being crushed.

When Mrs. Petroski saw her boy she screamed wildly, and attracted several neighbors, among them being Mrs. Kate Laird.

"Get an ambulance, quick!" shouted some one.

"That may be too late," cried Mrs. Laird. "I am strong, and I will carry him to the hospital."

She was dressed only in a wrapper, but she picked up the little fellow and ran down the stairs and out into the street. Without stopping she ran over to Tenth Avenue and turned north. A crowd was attracted and followed. All out of breath, she entered the accident ward of Roosevelt Hospital. She could not speak, but placed the child in the arms of a nurse and pointed to his dead. Dr. Knipe was summoned, and pronounced the boy dead.

ART NOTES.

The Whistler show, at Copley Hall, Boston, has justified the believers in Whistler in so far as public interest for the exhibits can prove it. Mr. Holker Abbott, President of the Copley Society, states that $16,200 is the sum taken for entrance fees, against which about $9,000 must be charged for expenses, leaving a substantial sum for the reduction of the society's debt. "Many came from a great distance to see the collection," says Mr. Abbott, "and it seemed to attract students of all kinds. From a point of view of education and interest it far surpassed any previous exhibition held by the society." The total of persons who visited the hall was 41,187. It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that all were pleased by the show. Especially did a number of the sketches in oils which are dried in and dull in tone excite criticism, to the effect that such pictures had no place in a memorial show. Unfortunately, the portrait of Whistler's mother at the Luxembourg and the portrait of Carlyle in a British museum could not be borrowed. Their presence would have done wonders with the carpers who argue that Whistler may have been a genius in etching, but was not a great master in painting.

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The Architectural League is holding an exhibition of church architecture and decoration until April 23 at its rooms in the Fine Arts, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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A man who has had a monument made to his memory before his death, but energetically protests against its erection, is Prof. Haeckel of Jena. A certain Herr von Ritter persuaded Haeckel to sit for his portrait in Berlin to the sculptor Harro Magnussen. A life-sized bust and a model for a monument were made. In the latter Haeckel is portrayed in his cloak and soft hat. Herr von Ritter wanted to have this statuette and monument placed in the Zoological Institute at Jena—as an honor to the naturalist on his seventieth birthday, but Haeckel would not hear of it.

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Sir William B. Richmond, R. A., has put himself on record as a severe critic of the automobile from the side of art. He has even stepped from destructive to constructive criticism by indicating what an artistic automobile should resemble. A bird's beak and a horse's head and shoulders suggest cleaving the air, he remarks; "therefore" my car must have a prow. It will be broadened in the beam and narrowed to the stern. "Its driver will sit in the stern like a steersman; he will be raised to give him command of the road, and this heightening of the rear will contribute some artistic lines to my car beautiful."

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Five pictures have been sold at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, including one landscape by Leonard Ochtman for $1,000. This is considered a favorable record for the first week.

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It is a new trait in the commercial relations of the peoples of the earth that a Minister of Finance in one country should make an elaborate present to one of the most powerful guilds in another. The Russians employ a very effective method of mosaic, using especially turquoise and lapis lazuli, with metal or stone background, an art they may have inherited from Byzantium when they were Christianized by Cyril and Methodius. The large vase, which will be presented to the New York Stock Exchange by the Russian Minister of Finance, is of white marble, and stands four feet high. It is said to be richly decorated with lapis lazuli, a stone so greatly valued by Russians that the finest specimens are for the most part absorbed by the subjects of the Czar, so that they are rather difficult to procure in other lands, especially in America. The gift is an acknowledgment of the hospitable action of the Stock Exchange when it became advisable to list Russian securities in this market. The fine new building of the Exchange affords a fitting place for the display of this very uncommon gift.

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Berlin has a new fountain to embellish the west end of the city, not far from the Thiergarten, a monumental fountain which takes its name from a colossal figure of Hercules. The sculptor has depicted the demigod as a hunter, with bow and quiver at his back, but neither with the exaggerated muscles that some sculptors of antiquity gave him nor with the comical attributes lent him by those who took the character from a humorous side. Beneath the feet of this figure is a second tier showing small winged genii riding on fishes from whose mouths water spouts. A lower tier is decorated with four groups of river gods and naiads. The material is sandstone.

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At the Hawkins sale in Christie's rooms, London, a tiny panel by Watteau brought $12,000. It is called "The Guitar Woman Surprised," and contains six minute figures in a garden. It cost originally 3,000 livres, and was engraved by the famous C. N. Cochin. Long in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne at Bowood, it was bought by Mr. Hawkins for $2,500. On the back is an inscription in French stating the subject of the picture with the addition. "Picture worthy of the Titian for its color." In 1891 at the sale of Mrs. Jamsa's pictures, Lord Seymour gave $26,000 for Watteau's "L'Occupation Selon L'Age," and Wertheimer paid $17,500 for "L'Accord Parfait." In 1895 at the Lyne-Stephens sale the Agnews gave $16,750 for "La Gamme d'Amour."

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Mrs. Theodore Ruggles-Kitson of Boston has won the competition for a soldiers' monument at Pasadena, Cal., with her model of a boy in blue, stepping briskly along with rifle on shoulder. A bronze statuette of this design was shown last year at the Sculpture Society's exhibit in the galleries of the National Art Club. The figure, slightly larger than life, will stand on a great boulder from the Pasadena Mountains.

M'CARREN CALLS A KINGS COUNTY CAUCUS

Delegates Expected to Act on Unit Rule and Instructions.

SENATOR REFUSES TO PREDICT

Doyle Says Brooklyn's Vote Will Be Cast Against Instructing the Delegation to St. Louis.

Both McCarren and Doyle claimed last night the control of the Kings County delegation to the State Convention. McCarren declined to predict how the delegates would vote in caucus on the subject of instructions for Parker. Doyle, on the other hand, declared that the sixty-three votes would be cast under the unit rule in opposition to sending an instructed delegation to St. Louis.

Senator McCarren was at the Hoffman House last evening, where he announced that he had issued a call for the Kings delegates to caucus to-morrow night at the Thomas Jefferson Building upon their course in the State Convention.

"I do not intend to say anything on the situation until after the caucus on Tuesday night," said the Senator. "The delegates will get together Tuesday, and will, I believe, place themselves under the unit rule. Beyond that I will not attempt to predict."

"Do you think that the delegation will adopt resolutions pledging itself to instruct for Parker?" was asked.

"I have no prediction to make on that score," said the Senator. "It is up to the delegates. They are able to decide for themselves, now that they have been elected, and I shall not attempt to decide in advance for them."

"But you believe that they will back you up, do you not?" he was asked.

"I have no predictions to make," he answered.

"Is not that equivalent to admitting that you are not certain of your control?"

"Well," said the Senator, "you will have to place your own construction on that. Anyway, I will not predict and I don't know what the delegation will do."

"McCarren is afraid to let matters run, and he knows he is beaten on the subject of instructions even now," said Doyle. "He has shown his weakness in refusing to offer resolutions of instructions in the Assembly District Conventions, and now he shows further weakness in rushing the caucus of the delegates. When McCarren failed to make good his promise to pass resolutions of instruction in nineteen of the twenty-one Assembly districts Saturday night he lost all moral right to try to instruct the delegation, and now should step aside.

"The majority of the delegates from Kings County are opposed to instructing for anybody, and they will not so instruct. You can count on that and make it as strong as you like. Under the unit rule the sixty-three votes of this county will be opposed to instructing the New York State delegation to St. Louis."

McCarren's followers declared themselves confident last night, however, of the Senator being victorious in the caucus. One of the Senator's right-hand men said that he did not believe the three Doyle delegates from the Seventh District or the three Keboe delegates from the Ninth District would enter the caucus at all. He did believe, however, that the Shevlin delegates from the Eleventh District, and the delegates, headed by Hugh McLaughlin from the Second District would enter the caucus and abide by the result, because all are strong organization men. It is expected, however, that these delegations will oppose the McCarren plan in the caucus.

There is considerable doubt expressed as to whether McLaughlin will attend the State Convention, as he has only attended one convention in several years, that being the convention of 1902, when Bird S. Coler was nominated for Governor.

McCarren men pointed out last night that it never had been the custom to instruct delegates in Kings County at the district conventions, but only at the caucus of delegates held after the delegates have been elected.

SAY HILL YIELDED TO PARKER.

McCarren Thinks State Convention Will Adopt Not Platform—Danforth Differs.

Friends of Judge Parker and of ex-Senator Hill, in this city, got in touch with Mr. Hill over the long distance telephone yesterday and then announced that there were no longer any differences of opinion between the Judge and Senator over what should be contained in the Democratic platform to be adopted April 18 at Albany.

Senator McCarren said at the Hoffman House last night: "To the best of my knowledge and belief there will no platform adopted at the State convention, nothing adopted in fact beyond the various routine resolutions which go to make up the proceedings of a convention and to pledge the delegation to the candidate. I think that all declarations of policy will be left to the National convention and to the late State convention in September."

Elliot Danforth, who returned from Atlantic City last night, took a different view. He believed a regular platform would be adopted at Albany, showing the opinions and conclusions of the Democracy of this State in the National fight. Mr. Danforth stated, however, that he did not believe there would be any trouble as to what should go in the platform, as Mr. Hill would, be believed, defer to the wishes of Judge Parker in all matters wherein the Judge expressed any desire.

The opinion generally expressed among the Parker men last night was to the effect that whatever differences might have taken place on the platform policy had been settled by Mr. Hill yielding to the desires of Judge Parker.

Speyer & Co. Buy Mexican Notes.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—The sale of $6,000,000 of 4½ per cent. Treasury notes to the New York banking firm of Speyer & Co. is announced.

In May, last year, Congress authorized the Executive to issue short time Treasury notes carrying interest not exceeding 4½ per cent., at not less than 97 per cent. of their face value. The money raised will be applied to various public improvements.

Fatal Golden Wedding Drink of Acid.

Patrick Barry, seventy-two years old, a cab driver, whose home was at 364 Third Avenue, died in Bellevue Hospital last night from the effect of two ounces of carbolic acid, which he drank the previous night after a quarrel with his wife. Barry was the father of seventeen children, and was to have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage on the night he took the poison.

Budd

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Weddings

A special department is Maintained for Wedding Outfits. Silks expressly created—exquisite shades of "Gris Perle," also clear White in various qualities; prices that meet all requirements.

Gloves

In shades to correspond.

ODELL AND LABOR UNIONS.

Governor Explains His Speech at the Squadron A Dinner.

Gov. Odell yesterday explained his speech of the night before at the private dinner of the officers and members of Squadron A in the armory. Some persons had construed his remarks as an attack on labor unions which had expelled members for being members also of the National Guard.

"There was nothing in what I said that could be construed as a slap at labor unions," declared the Governor, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "During the course of my speech I did not once use the words 'labor unions.' I did praise the National Guard as the standby of the State in time of tumult and riot, and I did say that no organization of any sort should ostracize a member because he was a member of the National Guard. I also did say that whenever any organization did so ostracize a member the act approached dangerously near to treason. But there was no reference to 'labor unions' at any time in my speech."

This view of what the Governor said also was generally confirmed last night by such of the men present at the dinner as could be seen.

HARVARD DORMITORIES ROBBED

Two Young Men of Cambridge Accused of Series of Burglaries.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 10.—Kenneth H. Wade, twenty-three years old, and T. O. J. Hodgson, twenty-four years old, both members of well-known and highly respected families of this city, were arrested to-night on charges of larceny from Harvard College dormitories, the alleged thefts having covered a period of six months. Wade is a clerk in the employ of the Provident Securities and Banking Company, Boston, and Hodgson is an artist.

When arrested, both men had on clothing and jewelry which later students claimed to identify as having been stolen from them. The police recovered alleged stolen goods to the value of $400. Some of the articles were found in Boston pawnshops, while others were found at the homes of the arrested men and in Wade's locker at the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium.

Both men will be arraigned in District Court to-morrow morning.

DUEL WITH INSANE MAN.

Constable and Escaped Lunatic Both Believed to be Mortally Hurt.

WAVERLY, West Va., April 10.—Thomas Engle, a prominent attorney of Middlebourne, and a recent candidate for the post of Prosecuting Attorney of Tyler County, and Constable William Yost of this city are both thought to have been mortally wounded in a duel late last night.

Engle suffered from mental trouble and was taken some weeks ago to a sanitarium at Marietta, Ohio. On Friday night he escaped, and, after a fierce fight with Toll Collector Harness, he crossed the Ohio River on the Marietta Bridge.

Last night he appeared at the railroad station here with a knife, which he flourished, threatening to cut every person who came within his reach. He closed and locked the door, and Yost broke it down.

Engle stabbed Yost in the side and started to run, but was brought down by a bullet from Yost's revolver, which entered his head.

EXCISE CRUSADE IN BUFFALO.

Ninety-seven Arrests Made Yesterday for Violations of the Law.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Ninety-seven arrests were made here to-day for alleged violation of the excise law. Saloon keepers were warned two weeks ago that they must observe the law to the letter, and Superintendent Bull to-day issued an order to the precinct Captains to make arrests wherever a saloon was found doing business.

Proprietors, bartenders, and customers were taken to police stations and held until bail was furnished.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

COLEBROOK, N. H., April 10.—Fire which originated in a paint shop to-day destroyed all the buildings devoted to general business on one side of the main street here, and damaged a number of stores on the opposite side. In all, nine buildings were burned, involving a loss of about $40,000. The insurance amounts to $14,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:20 A. M.—240 West Twenty-ninth Street; James Frederick; damage, $500.

12:40 A. M.—636 Hudson Street; Joseph Goudruno; damage, $50.

3:40 A. M.—53 West Nineteenth Street; Charles Mirth; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—4 and 6 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—22 West Fifty-second Street; Treadwell Cleveland; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—29 East Twenty-ninth Street; Martha Washington Hotel; damage, $500.

5:05 P. M.—1 Avenue C; Nathan Sabel; damage, $5.

5:20 P. M.—Beach and Hudson Streets; Trinity Corporation; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—1,482 Third Avenue; James Foy; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—378 West Street; Patrick Ryan; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—308 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; William Foster; damage, $100.

8:55 P. M.—540 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:05 P. M.—1,128 Park Avenue; Albert Bursheiser; damage trifling.

Many magazines and periodicals famous for their illustrations owe much of their reputation to the fact that they use GILL plates exclusively.

140 Fifth Avenue

INTERRUPTS TRIP ABROAD TO ANSWER LIBEL CHARGE

Cincinnati Druggist Had Accused Physicians of Giving Him Poison.

COURT DISMISSED CHARGE

Charles Weissmann Was In Hoboken, About to Sail for Europe, When He Heard of Counter-Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Last Thursday Charles Weissmann, a young druggist, had a warrant issued charging Dr. Charles Ferris and his brother, physicians of good standing, with attempting to poison him by putting in a glass of beer which he drank a large quantity of cocaine.

He said that the two doctors then wanted him to leave the saloon in which they had drank by a rear exit, through a little-frequented passage. Weissmann asked that the warrant be not issued until he should return from a trip to Europe on which he was about to start, and which would keep him abroad about three months. Weissmann left the next day for New York, expecting to sail a day or two later.

Although the warrant was not served on the Ferris brothers, the charges became known through the press. The Ferris brothers were highly wrought up over the matter and at once secured the issuance of a warrant charging Weissmann with criminal libel, declaring that he was "criminally crazy." Chief of Police Milliken was requested to co-operate with the New York police in having Weissmann detained in New York until he could be brought back here.

Yesterday the Weissmann warrant was served on the Ferris brothers, and they appeared at once in police court to answer the charge. Judge Lueders at once dismissed them, saying there was not a particle of evidence to show that they were guilty.

Weissmann acknowledged before leaving here that he had no witnesses. Prof. Evans of the University of Cincinnati and Weissmann's brother, also a chemist, he said, had analyzed matter ejected from his stomach when he became sick following the drinking of the beer. He alleges that this analysis showed a quantity of cocaine large enough to have killed him had it not been ejected.

Charles Weissmann of Cumminsville, a suburb of Cincinnati, who before leaving that place for a trip abroad swore out warrants for the arrest of Dr. Charles Ferris and Dr. Chase Ferris, charging them with administering cocaine to him in an amount sufficient to kill but for the services of another doctor, yesterday received a telegram from his brother, who is connected with the University of Cincinnati, and at once left Hoboken for Cumminsville.

Mr. Weissmann had been stopping since Friday at Myer's Hotel, in Hoboken, and intended to sail for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Dr. Charles Ferris has obtained a warrant charging criminal libel against Weissmann, and the latter started back to answer it, he said.

Weissmann owns two thriving drug stores in this vicinity, and had sold a third just before the alleged poisoning. A suit for heavy damages will also be brought by the Ferris brothers.

GUILTY OF INSURANCE FRAUD.

W. A. Hunt Swindled Texas Company Out of $15,000.

DALLAS, Texas, April 10.—W. A. Hunt, alias Hunter, was last night found guilty of swindling a life insurance company out of $15,000 and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Seven years ago Hunter obtained a policy, and almost immediately disappeared in West Texas. He was supposed to have been drowned, his wagon and outfit being found on the banks of the Pecos River. His sister, Mrs. Jennie Mettler, sued, and eventually recovered judgment in the United States Supreme Court.

Hunter was arrested last Fall in Birmingham, Ala. The case has cost the company over $30,000.

Pianos, Pianolas, Miscellaneous Piano Players.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave.

Orchestrelles, Aeolians and Music Rolls.

The recently established Exchange Department of the Aeolian Company represents an entirely new departure in the musical trade. Heretofore, offerings of used pianos and other kinds of musical instruments have not been of the character to attract the class of buyers who insist first of all upon—*Quality*.

Ordinarily, owners exchange their instruments because of some defect or because they are practically worn out. With the instruments which are received in exchange by the Aeolian Company the case is distinctly different.

There is an important reason—which does not exist elsewhere—why people should exchange satisfactory instruments for the latest productions of the Aeolian Company. The Metrostyle Pianola, the Pianola Piano, the Orchestrelle, etc., all represent NEW PRINCIPLES in musical instruments, and the disposition on the part of the public to secure these latest productions explains the exchanging of instruments which were satisfactory—in many cases had been in use but a few months.

The Exchange Department therefore presents an opportunity to secure really remarkable values in Pianos, Pianolas, Aeolians, Orchestrelles, etc. This week special attention is directed to the line of exchanged Aeolians and Orchestrelles, the following being specimen offerings:

Special Prices on Slightly Used Aeolians and Orchestrelles.

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Orchestrelle, Style "V," Light Mahogany	$1,500	$1,200
Orchestrelle, Style "S," Oak	1,000	850
Aeolian, Style "Colonial," Walnut	600	300
Aeolian, Style "Chippendale," Walnut	600	300
Aeolian, Style "D," Mahogany	300	225
Aeolian, Style "1480," Rosewood	350	150

These prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash. Purchasable on easy monthly payments, if desired.

These instruments have been thoroughly gone over and repaired and are sold subject to the same guarantee as entirely new instruments.

There is no other one fact which speaks so favorably for the Aeolian and the Orchestrelle as the willingness of purchasers to increase their investments after a brief trial.

This tendency is naturally encouraged by the Aeolian

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Misses' washable dresses $5

WE'VE only 200 to sell at $5, though—just managed to secure that number of these charming Shirt Waist Dresses for the miss, and they'll go in a hurry

$5 — Could easily sell a thousand at the exceptionally low price of $5 — they're such tashionable creations—sizes 14 and 16. — $5

They're handsome patterns in percale—white grounds—blue, red and black rings—waist box plaited—broad shoulder effect—trimmed with washable braid—full flare skirt—plaited from knee. Third Floor.

French Val. laces, doz. yds. 55c

HERE'S one of those rare saving opportunities for which knowing buyers are always on the lookout. 3,000 dozen yards of French Val. laces and insertions in the new 1904 effects that are so charming. Main Floor.

55c — Repousse Vals., open mesh Vals., bow knot Vals.; Vals. in dots, squares, cubes, cones, circles, etc. — 55c

Usually sell from 75c. per dozen yards to $1.25 per dozen yards—To-day, per dozen 55c., per yd..... 5c

75c suede lisle gloves at 59c

EVERYBODY'S talking about fabric gloves and they'll be more popular than ever this Spring and Summer. Simpson Crawford Co. have the largest showing, as well as the most bewitching styles, and in view of these admitted facts the prices quoted here will create keen buying interest among discriminating women to-day. Main Floor.

59c — At 59c. we're going to sell the 75c. Milanese suede lisle glove—finest weave—new silk finish giving a bright lustre—2 special importations in white, black and colors—to-day, 59c. as long as this lot lasts. — 59c

78c. for women's 95c. pure silk mesh gloves, finest weave Milanese suede lisle palms, white, black and colors.

$1.00 for women's 2-clasp glace gloves, imperial point, fully guaranteed, fine skins, perfectly cut, white, black and colors.

95c. for misses' 2-clasp glace gloves, dainty in every respect, white, black, tan and mode. **Kayser Silk Gloves,** with the double finger tips, complete showing at

50c., 75c., $1 & $1.20

Another unprecedented silk sale.

WE CANNOT make this announcement too strong either—nor the bargain importance too emphatic, because the sale involves the sale of double width Crepe de Chines at a price that does not represent the maker's cost. It isn't once in a hundred times that such a rare opportunity is offered particular shoppers. Main Floor.

$1.25 — For the manufacturer this has been a backward season—and it's your gain, for the loss he takes is saved for you during this sale. You'll find it greatly to your advantage to purchase enough for all your future needs. For this reason we cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of this event. — 95c

$1.25 for $1.75 black crepe de chine.

Full double width—7 yards of this width is sufficient for an entire costume—we bought the manufacturer's entire surplus stock—a quality equal to what you'll find elsewhere at $1.75; special to-day at..... $1.25

95c. for $1.25 black taffeta silks.

A very superior dress quality one yard wide—positively nothing finer or better for entire dresses—warranted to wear—come to-day while this excellent silk is on sale at this special price..... 95c

Pongee silks 27 inches wide: A superior quality and very desirable. You've never been privileged to buy these silks before for less than 75c., the most popular silk fabric of the day—to-day..... 50c

Unusual hosiery values 12½c

HERE'S a sale of hosiery for men and women that you'll not pass by if you desire high qualities at bargain prices. The values are unequalled. Prices start at 12½c. Main Floor.

12½c — Two hundred dozen pairs of hose for women and half hose for men is the bargain ring that greets you first—very fine gauge—medium weight, absolutely fast color—double soles—for the women there are elastic ribbed tops and seamless feet—today 12½c. — 12½c

19c for 25c imported hose for women, fast black Ingrain imported real Maco yarn, Hermsdorf dye, cotton hose, medium, light and heavy weight, the scarcest number on the market at the regular price of 25c., special at 19c.

35c for women's 50c to $1.00 hose, finest numbers of fancy jacquard-imported silk mixed lisle thread hose, vertical patterns, mostly dark effects, worth 50c to $1, a pair, special at 35c or 3 pairs for $1.00.

39c for men's 50c and 75c half hose. 75 doz. men's finest numbers imported drop stitch and allover lace lisle half hose, fast colors, insteps hand-embroidered in neat fast colored silk designs, new fresh 50c and 75c goods at 39c.

400 sample lace robes half price & less

HERE'S another great lot of 400 of those fashionable sample lace robes to sell at half price and less to-day. It's an occasion that will eclipse any previous occasion the Simpson Crawford Co. has held. You know the wonderful interest the others created and you'll realize the importance of this sale when you read the strikingly low prices. Main Floor.



It's an event that will cause interest and the love of fashionable apparel to swell in the heart of every woman. Less than half price this time—many of them and every one an unequalled bargain. We'll have the greatest Monday selling in lace robes in the history of this or any other store. It's an event that can't help but appeal to smart dressers

$9 for Robes worth to $20.00 — **$15 for Robes** worth to $35.00 — **$24 for Robes** worth to $50.00

The choicest styles are included in this wonderful assembly—one or two of a kind in some instances—among them are fifty hand-made imported lace and linen batiste robes—white and ecru. They rank with the richest creations ever brought from abroad.



We bought the entire stock of samples of a leading manufacturer, and have combined it with several odd lots of robes which formed an importer's surplus stock—a great Monday sale at less than half price.

10,000 muslin pillow cases, 8½c. each.

JUST to give you an idea of the wonderful bargain importance of this great trade event we include to-day 10,000 fine quality muslin Pillow Slips at a price less than the actual wholesale cost of the muslin alone—8½c. each.

8½c — Ten thousand will bring a throng of eager buyers. They're the popular sizes—42x36 and 45x36—with 2½ inch hem—splendidly made—tree from dressing—the muslin alone would cost 12½c. and 15c., according to width—to-day while they last as many as you desire at 8½c. each. — 8½c

75c. for $1.10 Sample Spring Comforters. $3.50 for $5 Sample Spring Comforters.

Extraordinary reductions on good quality Scotch Damask table linens.

8-4 Pattern $1.75 Table Cloth, $1.25. 10-4 Pattern $2.50 Table Cloth, $1.75. 12-4 Pattern $3 Table Cloth, $2.25.
Napkins at $1.50 Dozen—Value $2.00. Hemmed Towels at 12½c.—Value 15c.
Napkins at $1.95 Dozen—Value $2.50. Hemstitched Towels at 19c.—Value 23c.
One Hundred Scotch Table Cloths—odd sizes; odd patterns; no Napkins to match—$5—Values $7 to $10.

Remnants of white goods—half and less—10c., 12½c., 19c. and 25c.
Fine Persian Lawns, Organdies, Piques, Cheviots, Oxfords, Swisses, Dotted Mulls, Madras. Main Floor.

Sample silk waists ½ price

THOSE ideal creations purposely planned to exemplify the maker's art and new style effects, bought at about half, on sale to-morrow at a remarkable bargain price.

They served their purpose of showroom samples, but were never handled, so they're not soiled and crumpled, that's why you buy them at these prices. There's an advantage in buying samples, too. The maker in preparing them to exhibit to the trade gives the most critical attention to every detail, so they must be perfect. Only enough for to-day's selling.

Sample dress waists of crepe de chine—all over lace and nets—peau de cygne at less than half the usual prices asked:

Regular $15 to $18 waists $12.50
Regular $10 to $16.50 waists $8

La Beaute $6 corset $3.75.

THIS famous corset sells the country over for $6 and $8, but we have a number of odd sizes and they're just a little soiled, so to-day we're going to have a remarkable clearing at the exceptional price of $3.75. There are many of the $8 models, too. Second Floor.

$3.75 — These are the approved styles—bias cut—low bust—medium and dip hip—flat abdomen—prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon—all wholesome, sizes 18 to 30—regular $5 to $8 values—special to-day $3.75. — $3.75

American Lady $3.50 Corsets $1.48.

Another exceptional Monday special. Fine quality jean, medium low bust, medium long hip, flat abdomen, well boned, lace and ribbon trimmed, gored cut, white and black, sizes 18 to 30, to-day..... $1.48

300 sample suits for women will break all selling records to-day

100 $25 suits, $14.75

THE selling of 300 fashionable suits to-day at about three-fifths what you'd pay for their equal elsewhere will create the greatest buying interest ever occasioned—greater even than the remarkable event of last Monday when our suit and coat section was as active as a bee hive. THIRD FLOOR.

It's the one time of the season when you will be privileged to choose the ultra-fashionable costumes at such extraordinarily low prices—suits of which the materials are of the very highest quality and the workmanship equal to that of the exclusive modiste.

Women of fashion will flock to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store from every part of Greater New York and vicinity.

$25.00 Suits, $14.75
$28.50 Suits, $19.75
$40.00 Suits, $24.75

Remember there are only three hundred. It will pay you to make an early trip downtown this morning, for then you'll be sure to secure one of these unprecedented bargains and we're positive you'll want one the moment you recognize the style attributes and utter faultlessness of the tailoring.



$12.50 jackets $8.50

We could secure but 150 of these fashionable jackets to sell at the exceptional price of $8.50—every one a bona-fide $12.50 value.

Found a leading maker with this small surplus stock and would have taken five times as many if he had had them, for in all our experience we never saw such stylish garments and equally high quality that could be secured at a price to enable us to offer this remarkable value.

They're made of an excellent grade covert—21 inches long—tight fitting—collarless and fly front effects—lined with self colored satin—extra special, to-day..... $8.50

$24.75 rain coats, $15: Another rare value of importance to every woman—just 100, though, so don't delay—as this low price—$15, is for to-day only. They're in tan and Oxford—extra quality rainproof cloth—collarless—novelty capes—semi-fitting back, pouch sleeve—just for to-day..... $15

Men's sample suits $10

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. or any other house ordinarily would sell these suits at $15, $16.50 and $18, but they're samples, and the manufacturer came to us with a proposition that found favor because of the low price, and we bought them. Second Floor.



The manufacturer's name alone makes this apparel the choice of thousands of particular men at the original prices—$15 to $18. He is one of the foremost makers in the country and gives critical attention to the attributes that combine to make the clothing correct.

The $18 suits at $10

are models of the skilled tailor's art. In fact they embody every smart style qualification which usually distinguishes the greater part of ready-to-wear clothing from the exclusive productions of the foremost merchant tailors.

The $15 and $16.50 suits are bargains in every sense of the word, too. We'd like to have you come in time to secure one of the $18 values, but if you select any of the others you'll secure a better value than you'll encounter elsewhere in New York to-day—while this lot lasts—$10.

$10 — $10

The sizes range from 34 to 44 chest and the fabrics are the newest patterns in worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres. There's a perfect fit for every build of man, and if you desire a new business suit—single or double breasted—this is your ideal opportunity.

5,000 yds. good quality novelty fabrics 50c

WHEN we tell you it's the regular $1.00 quality Novelty Etamine and 45 inches wide you'll see at a glance that such an announcement will bring a throng of shoppers to-day larger than ever assembled to buy Spring dress goods. Five thousand yards, and the Simpson Crawford Co. standard of quality shows plainly in every yard. It was a great purchase and the selling will create exceptional buying interest among critical women to-day. Main Floor.

50c — Every beautiful shade is to be found in this superb lot of handsome Novelty Etamine—check grounds with a silk woven stripe and dot—you know how desirable it is, in fact there's been a heavy demand for this fabric this season at $1.00 a yard—to-day while the lot lasts, 50c. — 50c

29c for 48c all wool black voile—2,000 yards at this exceptional price.

$1.42 for $3 imported tailor-made suitings—46, 50 and 60 inches wide—highest quality ever shown in English effects—the cost to import is $1.50 to $3.

79c for $1 black voile—46 inches wide, and it's positively the best value ever offered in New York, fine mesh—beautiful finish—you can tell the quality by the touch—you've never had an opportunity to purchase this quality at a price near as low as 79c.

To-day's great half price offer of embroideries

TEN cents a yard is the wondrously low price at which this extraordinary sale of embroideries and flouncings starts to-day. Mere mention of an embroidery bargain always brings a vast concourse of eager shoppers to the Simpson Crawford Co.'s store, but to-day we want to break the selling record; so we'll just give you an insight into the comprehensive collection of rare values that await you here. These prices are positively lower than ever before quoted on like high qualities. Main Floor.

10c. for embroideries worth up to 25c. — **15c. for embroideries worth up to 40c.** — **29c. for embroideries worth up to 75c.**

No passe styles in this mammoth gathering, but 10,000 yards of the season's richest conceits—cambric, nainsook and Swiss—children's skirtings, dress flouncings, skirt flouncings, insertions, wide embroideries, bandings, etc. In fact every desirable concept is here.

One of New York's famous importers is indirectly responsible for this sale. He had a surplus stock of styles and qualities above the average. Thought he would hold it till a little later, but, desiring ready money to put back into an increasing business, he disposed of 10,000 yards to Simpson Crawford Co. at less than half price.

Special: sacques & petticoats.

YOU'LL wonder how we can sell such high quality Kimonas, Wrappers and Petticoats for so little when you see them to-day. Here are new lots—fortunate purchases that mean equally fortunate buying to you. Second Floor.

Crepon kimona sacques, 98c.



This is one of the most exceptional values you ever encountered—handsome crepon kimona sacques in light colors with Persian borders—special to-day..... 98c

$1.50 for Japanese lawn kimona sacques, figured Persian pattern, trimmed with wide border, tucked back and belt, new ¾ length, regular $2.00 value.

$1.29 for $1.75 to $2.50 long kimonas and wrappers of fine figured lawn, trimmed with neat embroideries—just one of the exceptional values that will bring a crowd here to-day.

$1.25 for colored organdie dressing sacques in beautiful light colors, fitted waist with belt, sailor collar, trimmed with Swiss embroidery.

$6.95 for $8.50 silk petticoats of heavy taffeta in black and all the new Spring shades, accordion plaited ruffle and trimmed with an extra ruffle of rose quilling.

Pay as you like, but be sure to secure a

Cecilian piano player

The price is $250.

EVERY piano player may have its good qualities, but in the Cecilian every worthy feature is combined. It has that

exquisite touch of the artist.

Any one can produce the sweetest harmony with the aid of this wonderful instrument. We invite you to take advantage of our

agreeable payment plan.

We have a catalogue that tells all about the Cecilian and it costs you nothing. Sent on request or given in person. Fourth Floor.

Cecilian music at half; $1 rolls 50c.; $2 rolls $1.

S.C.S.



Forty new styles in Spring boots and Oxfords. Enlarged Shoe Department, second floor.

Women's S. C. S. shoes, $3.50.

We've added three new styles this week and now show forty distinct styles in this high-grade footwear. This brand of shoes is made for us exclusively according to our own specifications, and equals in every respect the very finest $5 bench-made shoes sold by other stores. Second Floor.

It's a shoe that gives the foot a dainty symmetrical appearance without sacrificing comfort or service giving worth.

We hold this shoe up as an ideal expression of the shoemaker's art, and those who wear them once prefer them to any other shoe on the market.

The black kid drop last, patent tip Oxford—high military heel. This shoe is the sort in style, toe and general effect shown in the $5 to $8 exclusive foot styles—welted soles—at $3.50.

The new Russet Russia: A calf Blucher Oxford—welt soles, narrower toe than former styles have shown—high leather military heels—the new and much wanted light weight russet shoe, $3.50.

The new chocolate color kidskin lace boot—modern toe—military heel—closely trimmed—welted soles and tip of same stock—at $3.50.



The S. C. S. shoes are carried in sizes 2½ to 8, widths AA or AAA to D or E, as the shape permits.

Special for Monday.

$3.50 shoes at $1.85.

$1.85 — Two hundred women's welt and turn soles, Oxford ties, selected from several $3 to $3.50 lots in sizes fairly complete—also 200 pairs of women's welt and turn boots at one price—$1.85.

$3.50 SHOES

Women's union suits at 50c.

MONDAY prices on knit underwear will bring a crowd of men and women because the qualities are much higher than you'd encounter elsewhere at the exceptional price of 50c. Time to change from the heavy or medium to the light weights now, so this is an opportune saving sale for you and every other woman. Main Floor.

50c — **Women's union suits 50c:** The best value in New York to-day—suits that are of a quality that portends a summer's wear and more—several handsome numbers—straight and snared ribbed lisle thread—low neck, no sleeves—ace trimmed—knee length—wide legs—deep lace bottom. That's a very unusual value. — 50c

Two important items for particular men.

At 48c.—German made, real Maco yarn, unbleached Balbriggan shirts and drawers. Perfect quality, strong and well made. Drawers have sateen bands, pearl buttons and a large double gusset, strap backs—shirts are long or short sleeves, drawers in regular lengths or stouts; all sizes up to 50, at 48c.

At 50c.—Men's mercerized underwear: pure white silk mercerized lisle thread shirts and drawers—fine ribbed elastic texture, pliable and silky, best value of the season at 50c. It's the kind of underwear in which you find comfort during the warm summer days, and its lasting qualities are a good feature.

Special: go carts at $12.50

THIS Spring weather foretells the balmy days to come when the tiny tots which the stork distributed during the winter months will have their first outing.

Have you bought your baby carriage or go cart yet?—here's a special saving opportunity.



Basement Salesroom.

We offer to-day six different styles of reclining go carts, made of best quality of reed, handsome designs, full size—all have bicycle tubing, gear of the best quality—finest axles and heavy automobile rubber tires, wheels with rubber hub caps. Each cart is fitted with porcelain handles, white parasol with adjustable rod—a patent foot brake and the newest 1904 reclining device—special to-day at..... $12.50

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Setting the Standard In MEN'S HATS

The Whole Country Now Demands the Six Dollar Derby

On the Eleventh of last December we presented to the New York public

The Stetson
"Clear Nutria"
$6 Derby

Previous to that time, five dollars was the established high quality valuation for men's Derby hats.

We knew that there wasn't a Derby Hat on sale in New York that was good enough to be worthy of the best dressed men in the world. We also knew that Stetson could make a better Derby; but that an old superstition about the five-dollar price stood in the way.

We have exploded a good many superstitions in business; and we exploded that one. We told the John B. Stetson Company to go ahead and make us the best Derby that could be made, from the finest fur used in the craft, and finished by his most skillful craftsmen; and we'd find the men who want to wear such hats.

Last December we offered the "Clear Nutria" to New York men. They saw the difference immediately. Now they are demanding Six Dollar Derbies; and there is a scramble among high-class stores to get them.

There has been a vast improvement in many places. Easy to see that improvement was possible—and needed. New York men will now wear better hats.

Fortunately, in starting the movement, and setting the standard, we had hats made by the best hat-makers in the craft—the John B. Stetson Co., famous the world over. The soft, lustrous fur, the beautiful finish of the "Clear Nutria" Derby will not soon be equaled.

The best Derby Hat in the world—the Derby that set the Six-Dollar standard, and compelled better hat-making throughout the trade, is shown in the finest models of the Spring, in the Wanamaker Men's Hat Store.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Ready-made Custom Tailoring as Applied To Wanamaker FROCK COATS

How the Apparent Paradox Is Performed

It is just as practicable to do skillful cutting and fine hand-tailoring, when working over standard measurements, as when we take special measurements. It is only a question of *doing it.*

We do it.

It is just as easy to secure fine fabrics for high-class ready-made suits, as to secure them for a custom tailor's shop. It is again only a question of doing it.

We do it.

It is just a question of carrying a stock broad enough in its variety of size-proportions to fit practically every figure; and then making the slight alterations necessary, just as a tailor would do when you try on the suit—and a man can be as perfectly fitted as if he went to a custom tailor. It is a question of doing these things.

We do them.

These are reasons why the WANAMAKER selling of ready-made Frock Coats and Waistcoats is famous in the trade; and why men come each year in ever-increasing numbers, to save the double cost that the tailor would charge for such suits made to order.

Double-breasted Frock Coats and Waistcoats, $20, $25 and $35.

Striped Worsted Trousers, to wear with them, $5 to $8.

Fancy Waistcoats, $2.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.



"THE REGENT," $25. "THE TROUVILLE," $30.

Two Beautiful Models in Women's LACE WRAPS

Each Worth About Double Its Price Today

These handsome Wraps were made especially for us by a manufacturer who was favored by several fortunate conditions, in securing the laces and other trimmings. They were made up after selected Parisian models, from choice patterns of black Chantilly laces, with applications of black grosgrain silk, in tasteful designs; with beading of cord and gimp. Finished in front with a handsome bow of black tulle; and lined throughout with black taffeta.

"The Regent," $25.

"The Trouville," a little longer, and more richly trimmed, $30. Each worth about double these prices.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Spring models of LILLIAN CORSETS

Four new models, in various grades, have just been added to our splendid group of graceful Lillians. They are beautiful in their lines, and made in the most expert manner, of the finest materials used in corset making.

Competent fitters are at your service, to aid you in selecting the corset best adapted to your wishes and figures.

Lillian Corsets, for slim figures; made in the latest and most attractive Spring model; handsomely finished and satin trimmed. Price, $15.

Lillian Corsets in a favorite model for well developed figures—moulding surplus flesh to the correct lines of beauty. Made of white brocade. $12.50.

Lillian Corsets suited to average figures: completely reducing undue prominence of abdomen. Made of fine batiste; double supporters attached. $8.

Lillian Corsets in perfect fitting model, with long tapering waist, habit hip, medium bust, full through diaphragm, insuring full, deep breathing. $5. Second floor, Tenth street.

VOILE DRESSES In Many Handsome Styles

The soft, graceful lines of the voile tailor-made dress have placed it in the very front rank of popularity this Spring. And so our stock shows this charming fabric made up in all the varying forms of dress beauty that the best designers have brought out.

Some of the dresses are quite inexpensive; others are most elaborate; and every other taste and desire is met between.

We give suggestions of a few:

At $21—Eton Suits of voile, with pretty trimming; all silk-lined.

At $25—An assortment of Voile Suits in dress and walking lengths; various style jackets with trimming: all silk-lined.

At $28.50 to $35—An assortment of Voile Dresses; in stylish designs; richly silk-lined throughout.

At $40 to $50 and up to $75—The collection is large, varied, and in the most select of styles.

Second floor, Broadway.

We Can't Put Prices Up Because Silk Manufacturers Say We Should

Dollar Taffetas at 60c a Yard

Of course these beautiful Taffetas could be sold for a dollar, and we could make the splendid profit, if we waited for the regular selling. In the first place, we don't want to wait. In the second place, we always give our bargains to our public. Hundreds of women who wouldn't have bought taffeta dresses for a dollar, will buy them for sixty cents a yard. So it won't hurt the regular silk business at all.

But this is splendid testimony to the value of these silks, and the chance this sale offers to you.

This fine assortment of shades is still here: Ivory, cream, light blue, pink, silver, salmon, pearl, rose, Nile green, maize, porcelain, reseda, castor, dark tan, brown, lettuce, olive, myrtle and bottle green, navy, national and peacock blue, cardinal, garnet, magenta, heliotrope, prune, slate, gray, and many other shades, including a variety of changeable effects, in light and dark combinations.

21 inches wide. 60c a yard, instead of $1.

Rotunda.

Handsome Metallic LAMPS At Half Price

This is a fine collection of Table, Reception and Banquet Lamps, that we secured at half price from a manufacturer who is retiring from the business. They are the very highest grade of Metallic Lamps, and have been finished up, according to our own ideas, since we bought them. Some are in old brass, or clouded brass and gold; others are in old copper, or clouded copper and gold.

Today in these groups:

$2.50 for $5 Lamps. $3.50 for $7 Lamps.
$3 for $6 Lamps. $4.25 for $8.50 Lamps.
$5 for $10, $12 and $13.50 Lamps.

Also a number of Ruby and Black Lamps—complete with ruby etched globes, in dragon or floral designs; at $4 each, regularly $8.

Lamp Store, Basement.

All-linen ETAMINES At 18c, instead of 50c

There's many a slip twixt the loom and the dress; and these Linen Etamines took a regular down-hill slide. And you would never guess why.

They're handsome—you'll agree to that. They were made by one of the best Irish manufacturers, in the natural linen color—and they're all-linen—and linens are very popular. Call it good luck, for that's what it will be for those who secure a share of the four thousand yards that we found at this little price:

Attractive open-mesh weave, 30 inches wide. 18c a yard, instead of 50c.

Rotunda.

ANGELUS RECORD TODAY:

5,248,680 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
392,400 *Inflations Saturday*
5,641,080 *Inflations Since Starting*

Another of Our Remarkable Lace Sales

Thousands of Yards of Desirable Laces, from St Gall and Plauen, at Savings of a Quarter to Half.

Periodically—twice a year—we receive from certain noted lace manufacturers of St. Gall, Switzerland, and Plauen, Saxony, the entire clean-up of their season's business, as far as it is desirable for our purposes. There are sample strips of laces—whole lengths, perhaps, that represent over-runs on orders—altogether a goodly amount, in the aggregate.

Such a collection is here today, displayed on the Main Aisle. It contains practically every sort of lace there is, and important economies—a quarter to a full half of the regular values—pervade the offering.

Needless to say, that with laces in such high favor as they are this season, this Sale will be appreciated by all women with pretty dresses to make, and especially by dressmakers. Included are

Venise, imitation Crochet, Macrame, Batiste, Etamine or Linen effect, Cotton Mull and Chiffon Appliques, Boule Oriental and Repousse, in black, white, cream, ecru, and a few colored novelties. There are Edgings, Insertions, Separable Galons, Appliques, Medallions, Van Dyke Points and Pendant effects.

To make the buying easy, we have grouped the Laces at a series of prices, details of which follow. Each group will include practically every sort of lace represented:

At 10c to 15c a yard, worth 20c to 30c.
At 25c to 40c a yard, worth 40c to 75c.
At 50c to 60c a yard, worth 75c to $1.
At 65c to 85c a yard, worth $1.25 to $1.50.
At $1 to $1.25 a yard, worth $1.75 to $2.25.
At $1.50 to $4 a yard, worth $2.75 to $8.

BLACK LACES AND GALONS

At 15c to 50c a yard, worth 25c to $1.
At 60c to $2.50 a yard, worth $1 to $4.

Also some very handsome lots of Lace Collars and Stoles, at half prices:

Lace Collars, cream and ecru, at $1 to $5 each, worth $2 to $10.

Lace Stoles, cream and ecru, at $1 to $3 each, worth $2 to $6. Main aisle.

Radical Price-Upsets In Seasonable Upholsteries

Lace Curtains, Draperies, Couch Covers, at Prices That Suggest Summer Home-furnishing

Every women whose house isn't spick and span enough to suit her, after the Winter's occupancy; every women who is fitting up a Summer dwelling-place out-of-town, is vitally interested in this brave array of under-priced upholsteries today.

They all come from our own fine stocks, which vouches for their quality and desirability of designs; and the price-reductions reflect our wish to keep stocks from "loose ends," and to make things hum in our Upholstery Store today:

LACE CURTAINS

In one, two, and three-pair lots; at one-half, one-third and one-quarter less than usual prices:

Irish Point—

One-Pair Lots—At $3.10 pair, from $6.25; $3.25 pair, from $6.50; $4.75 pair, from $9.50; $5.35 pair, from $10.75; $7.25 pair, from $14.50; $9 pair, from $18.

Two-Pair Lots—At $3.50 pair, from $5.25; $4.25 pair, from $6.50; $4.50 pair from $6.75; $4.75 pair, from $7; $5.75 pair, from $8.75.

Three-Pair Lots—At $2 pair, from $2.75; $4.50 pair, from $6; $4.75 pair, from $6.50; $6 pair, from $8.25; $6.50 pair, from $9; $8.25 pair, from $11.

Arabian—

One-Pair Lots—At $3.75 pair, from $7.50; $7.50 pair, from $15; $62.50 pair, from $125; $87.50 pair, from $175.

Two-Pair Lots—At $6.50 pair, from $9.75; $13.50 pair, from $20; $26 pair, from $40; $33 pair, from $50; $40 pair, from $60.

Three-Pair Lots—At $6.25 pair, from $8.75; $7 pair, from $9.50; $11 pair, from $14.75; $37.50 pair, from $50; $55 pair, from $75.

Renaissance—

One-Pair Lots—At $2.50 pair, from $5; $3 pair, from $6; $3.35 pair, from $6.75.

Two-Pair Lots—At $4.10 pair, from $6.25; $4.65 pair, from $7; $6 pair, from $9; $7.25 pair, from $11; $7.75 pair, from $11.50.

Three-pair Lots—At $5.25 pair, from $7; $6 pair, from $8; $6.50 pair, from $9; $7.50 pair, from $10; $13.50 pair, from $18.

Nottingham—

One-Pair Lots—At 37c pair, from 75c; 65c pair, from $1.25; $1 pair, from $2; $1.25 pair, from $2.50; $1.50 pair, from $3; $2 pair, from $4; $2.10 pair, from $4.25.

Two-Pair Lots—At 85c pair, from $1.25; 90c pair, from $1.35; $1.20 pair, from $1.85; $1.30 pair, from $2; $1.65 pair, from $2.50; $2 pair, from $3; $2.25 pair, from $3.50; $3 pair, from $4; $3.25 pair, from $4.75; $4.50 pair, from $6.75.

Three-Pair Lots—At $1.75 pair, from $2.25; $1.85 pair, from $2.50; $2.20 pair, from $3; $2.75 pair, from $3.75; $3 pair, from $4; $3.15 pair, from $4.25.

PORTIERES—Armure and Repp, plain and mercerized.

Styles and patterns that have been here but a short time, but sold down to one or two pairs of a kind. They are trimmed with narrow borders of Tapestry and Damask, in a combination of colors which blend harmoniously with the solid colored fabrics on which the borders are appliqued.

Today at $3.25, $3.50, $4.50, $4.75, $5.35, $6.50, $7.50, $9.50 pair.
Were $6.50, $7, $9, $7.25, $10.75, $13, $11, $13.50.

SASH CURTAIN MATERIALS

Light airy materials for cool Summer drapery—White Striped Muslins and White Figured Madras.

1,000 yards of White Muslins, in four different styles of stripe; 36 inches wide. 10c yard, from 15c.

250 yards of White Madras, in three excellent floral designs; 50 inches wide; 50c yard, from 70c.

COUCH COVERS

Tapestry Couch Covers that can be used on either side. They are of original design—much unlike anything we have ever shown, and in attractive combinations of colorings; 58 x 108 inches, at $5 each, instead of $7.25.

SOFA CUSHIONS

Coverings of Tapestries and Damasks, taken from our own stock, and filled with pure down; worth $3 to $3.25, today at $2 each.

Third floor.

Lively Happenings Among The Dinner Sets

A Stock-revision That Offers a Wealth of Fine Bargain News for Thrifty Housekeepers.

We announce today another of the periodic price-revisions that are the premium we pay for clean stocks.

Many very handsome Dinner Sets are affected, including a number of fine French Sets, that have sold down to few of a pattern.

The prices are such as will prove most alluring to house-furnishers—city or country.

Exact details follow; and it's prudent to come early if you wish to get your share of the good things.

At $30, from $42.50—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets, of 113 pieces; large pink rose decoration and heavily gold-stippled.

At $30, from $45—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets, of 113 pieces; pink flower border decoration, and all pieces heavily gold-stippled.

Of these two decorations we have eighteen sets in all, and they have never been sold for less than $42.50 and $45.

At $16, worth $22.50—A new importation of English porcelain Dinner Sets, of 112 pieces, in two fine underglaze decorations, and all pieces gilt.

At $87.50, from $150—Two Dinner Sets of the finest French china, 113 pieces; solid gold beaded edge, with festoon of flowers between two narrow green bands. Never sold for less than $150.

At $35, from $50—One dinner Set of Theodore Haviland china, 113 pieces; violet spray flower decoration, heavily gilt. Never sold for less than $50.

DINNER SETS AT HALF PRICES

We have eight Dinner Sets, slightly imperfect, which we shall sell at half price:

One French china Set, at $17.50, from $35.
Three Austrian china Sets, at $8, from $16.
One English porcelain Set, at $8.50, from $17.
One American porcelain Set, at $5, from $10.
One American porcelain Set, at $6, from $12.
One American porcelain Set, at $7, from $14.

A group of artistic Bohemian Glassware, at a quarter to a third underprice, is also worth attention:

BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES

A large variety of sizes and shapes in green and crystal:

At 25c, worth 40c. At 60c, worth 85c.
At 30c, worth 50c. At 75c, worth $1.
At 40c, worth 60c. At $1, worth $1.50.
At 50c, worth 75c. Up to $2.75, worth $4.

Basement.



A new and exclusive silver pattern—the Bride Rose—is newly shown this morning. It adorns a table service of solid silver, intended especially for wedding gifts.

Clustered bride roses twining round the handles of the various pieces form the design, a plain space being left near the end of the handle for the insertion of a monogram.

The roses are finished in French gray, the rest of the piece being highly polished.

The design is massive without being clumsy; beautifully wrought without being over elaborated.

Knives, forks, spoons, servers, etc. Singly, or by the dozen, or fitted up, as desired, in solid oak or mahogany chests.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth.

Made-Up Carpet Rugs

Cleaning out our remnants, by making them up, ready to lay on your floor, not only gives you splendid bargains, but it makes it quite as convenient as buying a rug. We have this work done between times in our factory, and don't have to take anything out of your bargain to have the work done for you.

Splendid chances for Summer cottages. But there are only about fifty to sell. Here are specimen values:

BODY BRUSSELS

13ft. 6in. x 10ft. 6in., at $24.25, from $44.50.
14 ft. x 9 ft. 9 in., at $22.50, from $45.
12 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 3 in., at $21, from $40.
10 ft. x 6 ft., at $12, from $21.

TAPESTRY

12 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $16.50, from $25.
13 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 1 in., at $12, from $20.50.
9 ft. x 6 ft., at $7, from $12.

AXMINSTER

11 ft. 5 in. x 9 ft. 9 in., at $21, from $32.
11 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft., at $15, from $28.
8 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft., at $9, from $16.

WILTON VELVET

12 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft., at $19, from $35.

VELVET

13 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in., at $17.50, from $30.

Third floor.

White PETTICOATS

For Your Dainty Summer Dresses

Twenty-five dollars buys a beauty, of fine lawn, with embroidery beading and ribbon, and a deep flounce of fine Point de Paris lace. For a dollar and a half there's a pretty petticoat of cambric; with deep umbrella ruffle of open or blind embroidery, with cluster plaits.

And scores of other styles, up to $35—some in walking length, others with train, or deep lace flounce, which renders a drop skirt unnecessary.

Come in and see the charming showing—particularly the petticoats at $2.25, $2.50, $3.50 and $3.75.

Petticoats of gingham, plain colors or stripes, at 75c to $2.25.

Petticoats of black sateen, at 85c to $2.25.

Petticoats of black mohair, at $2.50 to $6.50.

And an interesting, specially-priced group of

SILK PETTICOATS at $5

Of taffeta, black, plain or changeable colors; deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce, with gathered ruffle and ruche at bottom; or circular flounce, cluster-plaited; foundations of percaline or silk. An unusually attractive offering.

Second floor, Tenth street.

WHITE GOODS

How We Act as a Safety Valve

Single pieces or two or three-piece lots of White Goods, accumulate in every mill until the pressure on space gets too great. Then they are bundled off to the mill agents to get rid of.

We got these from a good mill—well under-price. And the woman, whose demands for a shirt-waist don't exceed three yards or so, and who, hence, doesn't care whether there are thirty or sixty yards of a piece, pays practically remnant prices for new goods:

12½c a Yard, worth 18c to 30c.
25c a Yard, worth 35c to 50c.

All kinds, including mercerized jacquards, lace striped lawns, figured fancy materials, and others in great variety.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LAW HOLDING TEMPLE IS LIABLE TO ABUSE

Lawyer's View of Survival of Imprisonment for Debt.

RIGHT TO SET ASIDE VERDICT

Vested in the Trial Judge in Civil Proceedings, Even If Defendant Is to be Incarcerated.

Lawyers throughout the city yesterday continued to discuss the course pursued by Justice Rogers of the Supreme Court in setting aside the verdict of a jury in favor of James H. Temple, ex-President of the William Campbell Wall Paper Company and defendant in the suit brought against him by Receiver Howell of that company for conversion.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that, while such action in the case of a defendant exonerated by a jury was very unusual, Justice Rogers nevertheless acted entirely within the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure in setting aside the verdict and also in reimprisoning the defendant for the time being. As one lawyer put it, it was as if the jury had disagreed and the issues had to be tried all over again. The suit in question, it is said, involves no new principle of law, but doubts are expressed as to the wisdom of the process employed.

Henry W. Taft of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall Street, when seen yesterday at his home, in Lexington Avenue, said:

"Without having had submitted to me the record in the Temple case or the grounds on which the action of Justice Rogers was based, I naturally express an opinion in the matter with some diffidence. I will say, however, that the rule of the Code permitting a verdict to be set aside by a Judge as being against the weight of evidence is not of recent origin. Section 999 of the Code has probably been in effect for thirty years, and I do not see why the application of this rule in the Temple case was not clearly within the power of the Judge under that section. The section is broad enough to cover the case whether the verdict was in favor of the plaintiff or the defendant. It is a power which is vested in the trial court to avoid the effect of obvious bias or mistake or possible corruption on the part of the jury. It is a power that ought to be exercised sparingly, and is only exercised in a case which is very clear.

"It should be remembered that in civil cases a verdict of the jury does not become operative until judgment has been entered upon it, and Section 999 of the Civil Code furnishes a means by which the trial Judge may prevent a verdict from having any effect whatsoever.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

"The order of arrest in a civil case is a survival of imprisonment for debt. It has been surrounded by limitations, and while a defendant may be imprisoned in the absence of bail until the trial of his case, the extent of his imprisonment upon an execution against the person after judgment has been entered is limited. It may be very well questioned whether this penal remedy for a civil claim is not contrary to the spirit of our institutions. I have long been of the opinion that it is, and that it should be abolished. Mere claims for money damages should no longer be enforced by the imprisonment of individuals. The process is too much subject to abuse, and, in many cases, attended with too much hardship and oppression. If a crime has been committed, it should be punished under the criminal laws.

"At the same time, so long as our Civil Procedure remains as it is, results such as are reported in the suit against Temple may follow. But the possibility is very remote that a case will arise where a defendant may be kept in jail for a long period through the refusal of a trial Judge to allow a verdict in his favor to stand, for the simple reason that when a jury for a second or third time finds a verdict in favor of the same party to an action a Judge becomes extremely reluctant to set it aside, even though he may think the verdict is unreasonable or indefensible as that which he may have set aside upon the first trial. This rule of action is based upon the principle that public policy demands that litigation should be brought to an end, even though the rights of individuals may, to some extent, suffer thereby."

A lawyer who ranks among the foremost in his profession, and whose views on legal questions invariably command respect, thus explained the provisions of the law as they apply, respectively, to civil and criminal cases:

"I understand this to be a civil controversy in a suit for conversion of personal property. The order of arrest is merely a civil process, and not an arrest on criminal process. In such a case the trial Judge has a right to set aside the verdict, whether it be for the plaintiff or the defendant, if in his opinion the verdict is against the weight of evidence. He has this right in all civil cases, whether based on contract or on what we lawyers call tort or wrong. The constitutional provision that 'no person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense' does not apply to a civil action. It applies to criminal prosecutions where the State is the party prosecuting, or, possibly to actions for penalty, which are quasi criminal proceedings.

ACTION IN CRIMINAL CASES.

"Where a man is acquitted by a jury of a criminal charge in a prosecution by the State, the trial Judge has no power to set aside the verdict and order a new trial; nor can an appeal be taken by the State from the judgment of acquittal. On the other hand, in a civil action for conversion, the Judge has full power to set aside a verdict in favor of the defendant and order a new trial, the same as in any other civil action, and the plaintiff has the same right to appeal from a judgment in favor of the defendant as in any other civil action.

"The circumstance that there has been an order of arrest in the civil action does not take away the right of the trial Judge to set aside the verdict any more than it takes away the right of the plaintiff to appeal from a verdict in favor of the defendant. Formerly, substantially all actions, whether on contract or in tort, were begun by a process of arrest, and it is only within recent times that the process of arrest in civil cases has been limited to cases of actual fraud or cases of tort. Yet the right to set aside a verdict in favor of the defendant in civil cases and the right to review a judgment in favor of the defendant by the writ of error in civil cases has always been recognized, notwithstanding the result of a new trial would be to recommit the defendant to custody until the final determination of the suit.

"The power to set aside a verdict, whether for the plaintiff or the defendant, as against the weight of evidence, is not a recent principle, but is an old-established principle in common law practice. The only question concerning which there has been some difference of opinion of late years is as to whether a Judge can properly direct a verdict because of the weight of evidence in favor of one party or the other, or whether he must allow the case to go to the jury if there is any conflict of evidence, however slight.

"The recent decisions of the Court of Appeals have been to the effect that the Judge should not direct a verdict in such a case, although the earlier decisions of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court of the United States had been understood by the profession to be to the effect that a trial Judge should direct a verdict in any case where he would be bound to set aside a verdict if rendered for one party or the other as against the weight of evidence.

"There is also a question as to how far an Appellate Court can review the judicial discretion of the trial Judge in setting aside or refusing to set aside a verdict as against the weight of evidence. There is no question, however, and can be none as to the power and duty of a trial Judge to set aside a verdict if it be against the weight of evidence."

KILLED AT HIGH SCHOOL FIRE.

Wall Falls on Fireman at a $100,000 Blaze at Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 10.—Fire, which started early this evening in the basement of the Galesburg High School, resulted in the total destruction of the building.

John Slater, a fireman, was killed by a falling wall.

The loss is $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

EXONERATES OVERSTREET.

McCall Committee's Reported Conclusion in Postal Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is expected that the report of the McCall committee on the Bristow report regarding the postal scandal will be presented this week.

The resolution creating the committee not only instructed it to inquire into the charges against members, but also to learn and fix responsibility for the "Charges Against Members" report. The chief feature of the committee's open sessions has been an effort to fix this responsibility. In fact, the testimony was directed almost wholly toward that end.

Members of the committee say nothing has developed tending to fix responsibility for the Bristow report on Chairman Overstreet of the Committee on Post Offices. The clerk of that committee was before the McCall investigators and was examined in secret session. The explanation which he gave of missing letters and telegrams and of changes of dates in the published report, it is declared, was entirely satisfactory. The committee was convinced that the letters were not omitted or the dates changed for the purpose of misleading.

Just what recommendation of a general nature will be made by the committee has not been determined. The greater part of the time has been spent by the committee behind closed doors, and the discussions at these executive sessions have taken a wide range.

Members of the House are considerably stirred up over the speech delivered in the Senate Saturday by Mr. Spooner. In defending Postmaster General Payne against attacks, Mr. Spooner declared investigation had shown that the Chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices was to blame for the "Charges Against Members" report.

It is asserted that Senator Spooner violated the proprieties in pronouncing judgment in a matter that concerned the House, and which the House had appointed a special committee to investigate. Members insist that if Mr. Overstreet is vindicated by the McCall Committee, Senator Spooner's position will be an embarrassing one.

CONGRESS WINDING UP WORK.

But Democrats May Block Early Adjournment with Political Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is the purpose of the Republican leaders in Congress to discourage any legislation other than appropriation bills during the remainder of the session. These bills are in a fair way of early completion.

In the House all the money bills except the General Deficiency have been disposed of and sent to the Senate. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and Diplomatic and Consular bills have been approved by the President. Six of the regular money bills are in conference, namely—Army, Agriculture, Naval, Fortifications, District of Columbia, and Indian. The Agricultural bill has been adjusted in conference and probably will be sent to the President in a few days.

The Pension bill is on the Senate calendar, and the Post Office bill, which was reported to the Senate March 29, is still under consideration by that body. So far as the provisions of this bill are concerned it may be regarded as completed, but the discussion may be continued this week.

The Pension bill is on the Senate calendar, and the Military Academy and Sundry Civil bills are receiving consideration with Senate committees. The Republicans having determined not to bring forward measures for action at this session, it is the expectation that the Democratic Senators will hold up the appropriation bills and make use of them to assail the Administration and criticise Republican policies, furnishing material that can be used in the approaching Presidential campaign.

ICEBOX AS BURGLAR TRAP.

Mysterious Disappearance of Men in Saloon Cellar Is Explained.

After an exciting experience James Kelly of 150 Sumpter Street, Martin Durkin of 67 Utica Avenue, and James Hickey of 1,209 St. Mark's Avenue were arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, charged with burglary. They were captured by Roundsman Gibson and Policeman Kellar of the Atlantic Avenue Station, in the cellar of a saloon at 100 Utica Avenue, owned by John Fulton.

A colored man rushed into the station about 1 o'clock yesterday morning and told Sergt. Samuel Hancock that burglars were in the saloon. He led the two policemen there, and they saw a light in the cellar, by which they discerned three men at work. The policemen made their way into the cellar as quietly as possible, but one of them stumbled over a box. The light went out suddenly, and there was a scurrying of feet.

With their pistols and night sticks ready Roundsman Gibson led Policeman Kellar on, while the negro procured a lamp. For a few minutes all was quiet. Then they heard faint yells for help. No trace of burglars was to be seen, but the bluecoats traced the cries to a big ice box. In their effort to escape the intruders had darted into it and closed the door behind them. The ice box had locked by a patent catch. It was very cold inside, and with death by freezing staring them in the face the men called out with terror. But when released they struggled hard to get away.

Magistrate Higginbotham held them for examination in $500 each.

GRAFT PIGSKIN ON WOMAN.

Richmond Physicians Thus Save Life of Badly Burned Negress.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 10.—The life of Mary Grant, a colored woman, has been saved by the grafting of several sections of pigskin on her body. The operation was performed yesterday by Drs. Trevillian, Crump, Sycle, and Rex, and is pronounced successful.

Several days ago the woman was terribly burned by the explosion of a lamp. The physicians found that much of her skin would have to be replaced to save her life, and her relatives were assembled and were asked to supply the necessary cuticle. None of them would consent. The physicians then decided to use pigskin. A white pig two months old was procured, put under the influence of chloroform and strips of skin were taken from its body and bound upon the woman.

SURRENDERED LAST TO GRANT.

Man Who Also Blew Last Bugle Call for South's Armies Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Daniel Keegan, a Confederate soldier who sounded taps over the graves of many famous Confederates, was found dead here yesterday. He had been an inmate of the New Orleans Soldiers' Home. It was believed that Keegan was a pauper and his comrades had made arrangements to bury him, when it was discovered that he left over $1,000 among his belongings.

Keegan was the last of the Confederates to surrender to Gen. Grant at Appomattox. The night before the surrender he stood in front of his tent and in clear shrill tones sounded the last bugle for the Southern armies.

AUSTRIANS THREATENED TO FIRE ON ITALIANS

Captain of Merchant Ship Yielded at Last Moment.

INCIDENT RENEWS BAD FEELING

But the Governments of the Two Countries Are Said to be on Better Terms Than Recently.

ROME, April 10.—Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, in an interview to-day, said that he and Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, were entirely satisfied with their meeting at Abbazia yesterday, the result of which he would communicate to Parliament.

Bad Austro-Italian feeling, in which there is a risk of checking the work of diplomacy, has been aroused by an incident which occurred while the meeting between the Ministers at Abbazia was taking place.

The Italian steamer Molfetta, on arriving at Cattaro, (a fortified seaport in the Austrian Province of Dalmatia and formerly the capital of a small republic which placed itself under the dominion of Venice, in which position it remained until 1797, when it was ceded to Austria,) was approached by Austrian gendarmes, who said they wished to inspect the vessel.

The Captain of the Molfetta refused to allow the gendarmes to come on board if they carried arms, and the soldiers threatened to attack the steamer. The Captain displayed the Italian flag over the gangway and the gendarmes were ordered to fire.

Before the order could be carried into effect the Captain yielded in order to avoid bloodshed.

The Italian Government will bring the matter to the attention of the Austrian Government and ask for an explanation.

The following, telegraphed from Vienna to the newspaper Independente, has caused a sensation:

"The resurrection of the agitation in Italy in which the agitators claimed the Italian provinces still under Austria so strained the relations of the two countries that they were several times on the point of declaring war. Austria was indignant when Italy protested to the Emperor of Germany, who, according to the Triple Alliance, is the arbiter of Austro-Italian disputes.

"The Emperor decided that Italy was wrong in not repressing the anti-Austrian movement, and that Austria would be wrong if she tried to occupy Albania and thus conflict with Italian interests.

"There being no appeal from this decision, Italy and Austria decided to complete the accord obtained through the meeting at Naples of Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel, in whose toasts, contrary to other similar manifestations, Emperor Francis Joseph was cordially alluded to.

"This meeting at Abbazia, which took place in one of the Italian provinces subject to Austria, (Abbazia is in Istria, part of the coast province of Austria-Hungary ceded by Venice in 1797,) is to be understood as Italy's formal renunciation of those provinces."

CHINESE PRINCE AT HONOLULU.

Emperor's Nephew Arrives There En Route to St. Louis.

HONOLULU, April 10.—Prince Pu-Lun, nephew of the Emperor of China, who is en route to the United States to represent the Chinese Government at the St. Louis Exposition, arrived here to-day on the steamship Gaelic.

Upon his arrival here Prince Pu-Lun was escorted by Federal and Territorial troops and police to his hotel, where he was officially welcomed by Gov. Carter and a large crowd of people, mostly Chinese. Later in the day the Prince made an official call on Gov. Carter. An elaborate reception was held to-night at the Chinese Consulate in honor of the Prince.

Prince Pu-Lun will sail to-morrow for San Francisco.

SPAIN TO HONOR ISABELLA.

Court to Go Into Mourning for the ex-Queen for a Year.

MADRID, April 10.—The Official Gazette, which appears to-day with black borders, merely announces the death of ex-Queen Isabella, and makes no statement regarding the funeral arrangements.

The Court will go into mourning for a year.

King Alfonso desires that every honor shall be paid to the dead, but the body will not be met at the frontier by the members of the Cabinet, and Minister of Justice Toca alone will go to El Escorial, which is twenty-six miles northwest of Madrid, for the burial.

Requiem masses will be said simultaneously at Madrid and Barcelona on Tuesday.

PARIS, April 10.—The body of ex-Queen Isabella, embalmed and clad in the habit of the Sisterhood of Saint Francis, was this morning placed on a catafalque in the centre of the great drawing room in the Palace Castille, the late Queen's residence, which has been converted into a chapelle ardente.

Only diplomatists, French Government officials, and Spanish notabilities were admitted to the Palace in the morning. The public were admitted in the afternoon.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT MALTA.

Entertains the Governor and the British Admirals at Dinner.

MALTA, April 10.—Emperor William read Divine service on board the Hohenzollern this morning, after which he received the Captains of the British fleet. He then landed and visited all the places of interest.

The Emperor dined aboard the Hohenzollern, his guests including the Governor and the British Admirals.

Emperor William is in perfect health and is enjoying his cruise.

GATES'S YACHT HERE.

Roxana Makes a Voyage of 177 Days from Milwaukee.

After a voyage lasting 177 days the steam yacht Roxana, built for John W. Gates in Milwaukee last year, arrived at New York yesterday. The Roxana came from Chicago and the reason that it required such a long time for her to make the trip was because she visited so many ports on the way and went by the Mississippi route instead of by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence.

At present she is anchored at the Columbia Yacht Club anchorage off Eighty-sixth Street in the Hudson River. Mr. Gates will fly the flag of that club from the Roxana and will operate his yacht in neighboring waters during the coming season. The Roxana is a finely appointed craft of ninety-nine tons.

TURKS ARREST A BISHOP.

Members of an Armenian Legislative Council Also Taken to Jail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—A Consular telegram reports the arrest of the Armenian Bishop of Mush and the members of the Legislative Council for disseminating malevolent reports.

Mush is in the Vallyyet of Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, eighty miles south of Erzerum, and was the scene of the massacre of Armenians by Kurds in 1894.

[illegible] ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Englishwoman Pursues Daughters, One Newly Wed, and Man.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—When the liner Cedric reaches Quarantine next Thursday morning Michael E. Fitzgerald of Trenton will be detained on a charge of abduction. He is charged in a cable message from Mrs. Thomas Bater of England with the abduction of her two daughters, Catherine and Margaret, who sailed with Fitzgerald from Liverpool on the Cedric last Wednesday. Mrs. Bater, in pursuit of the trio, sailed yesterday from Liverpool aboard the Campania.

The case promises to develop into a most interesting legal fight. One daughter, Margaret, is the wife of Fitzgerald, although the fact is unknown to Mrs. Bater. The marriage was performed in Manchester, England, but knowledge of it was kept from the mother because of her opposition to the match. Catherine, who is seventeen years old, is said to have sailed for America very willingly.

Mrs. Bater's husband has secured a divorce from her and matters restrained Mrs. Bater from coming to America with her daughters until Margaret had attained the age of sixteen years. Meanwhile Fitzgerald and Mrs. Bater had become unfriendly, and, when Margaret finally became sixteen, Mrs. Bater refused to permit her to come over with him and Catherine. They arranged plans with Fitzgerald, unknown to the mother, to make the trip without her. Meanwhile Fitzgerald and Margaret stole away to Manchester and were married, sister Catherine acting as bridesmaid.

Last Wednesday the sisters quietly left their home in Egremont, and sailed on the Cedric with Fitzgerald that night. Mrs. Bater discovered their absence and, upon learning of their departure, she immediately booked passage on the Campania, sailing yesterday. Before sailing she cabled to her son, Harry Low, of New York City, who is a half brother of the girl, as follows:

"Fitzgerald abducted Margaret and Katie. Left on Cedric Wednesday. Am sailing on Campania Saturday.

"MOTHER."

Mr. Low immediately notified Inspector McClusky of the New York police, and the latter has promised to have two detectives board the Cedric at Quarantine and hold Fitgerald and the two girls until the mother's arrival next Saturday.

Thomas Bater, the father of the two girls, is reported to be the wealthiest cattle dealer in England.

CARS CRASH AT A TRESTLE.

Six Persons Are Injured on Bridge Over Lackawanna Tracks.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—Six persons were injured, one man so badly that he had to be removed to a hospital, by a rear-end collision between two trolley cars at the foot of the high trestle that crosses the Lackawanna tracks on the Kearny turnpike, near the Hackensack River.

Those injured were passengers on a car bound from Jersey City to Newark. They are Patrick Jago, 45 years old, 304 Jersey Street, Harrison; Miss Corrine M. Reid, 703 North Fourth Street, Harrison; George F. Higgins, Newark; William Mulligan, 11 North Fourth Street, Harrison; George O. Dell, 103 South Fourth Street, Harrison, and John Hefferson, 107 North Street, Jersey City Heights. All of the injured were taken to their respective homes, except Jago, who was brought to St. Michael's Hospital.

The car in which the passengers were hurt had pushed a disabled car over the trestle. While the motorman of the car that had done the pushing was adjusting its fender at the bottom of the west end of the trestle, another car from Jersey City came along, climbed the trestle, and turned the summit of it before the motorman discovered the stalled car at the foot. He tried to stop, but the tracks were slippery and he could not. The passengers in the stalled car saw the other car rushing down upon them, and made a dash for the front end. Miss Reid, who was sitting near the rear door, had not time to move when the crash came, and she was pitched the entire length of the car.

John Gary, the motorman of the second car, was painfully cut by flying glass, but he went to the rescue of the injured. They were made as comfortable as possible, and the car headed at full speed for the Harrison car sheds. Word had been telephoned in advance, and doctors and the Harrison ambulance were in waiting when the car arrived.

CHICAGO CHURCH DISRUPTED.

Rector, Curate, Bible Class Leader, and Six Teachers Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—The brethren of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Evanston, are so far from dwelling together in harmony that the rector, curate, bible class leader, and six teachers have resigned.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, the rector, is seventy years of age and the Rev. Mr. Benedict, the curate, is thirty-two. The latter's friends say he has done all the work for several years. The feeling between the men has not been friendly for some time. It is said to have culminated when the Easter offering fell so low that the curate's salary had to be eked out by drawing on the rector's.

A week before that, however, Mr. Benedict had a Miss Moline arrested for annoying him. She was judged insane, and his action stirred up much bad feeling.

To-day a meeting was held to bring about harmony. Mr. Benedict will not stay, but the rector will probably come back.

SKULL BROKEN IN AUTO CRASH.

Victim's Horse Had to be Shot on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

As William A. Stark of 789 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and William J. Lamley of 371 Bedford Avenue were returning from Coney Island in an automobile yesterday afternoon they collided with a horse and buggy on the Ocean Parkway, near the Neck Road. The automobile knocked the horse down, and threw the occupants of the buggy, Nicola Matta of 201 Mott Street, Manhattan, and Nicola Marconi, 97 Harrison Street, out upon the road.

Matta's skull was fractured. Both front legs of the horse were broken, and the animal had to be shot. An ambulance was called, and Matta was taken to the Kings County Hospital. He may die. The police learned that the buggy was on the wrong side of the road. No arrests were made.

THREE MORMONS BAPTIZED.

Elder of Anti-Polygamy Sect in Brooklyn Immerses Converts.

Three converts to the Mormon Church were baptized by immersion last night in the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints at Eastern Parkway and Rockaway Avenue. The ceremony was performed Elder George D. Potts, who dipped the latest recruits to Mormonism in a tank of cold water, which made the lightly garbed candidates shiver and glad when it was over.

Ethel Sanders, nineteen years old, of Ralph Avenue, near Halsey Street; Eliza Neeland, thirty-eight years old, of Fulton Street, near Saratoga Avenue, and James Zir, forty-five years old, who lives in Manhattan, were the converts.

Elder Potts said later that he did not want his Church confounded with the Mormon Church in Utah, because it did not believe or teach polygamy.

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Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry, Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath and Stable. Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, China and Glass, Fire Sets, Andirons and Fenders. House-cleaning Articles.

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Between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.



Automobile Garments

For Men and Women.

Discomfort the autoist often accepts for promised pleasure, when the elements conspire against him. They need hold no terrors for you if you will let us provide a proper garment. Our specialty is everything for the autoist but the auto---ingenious and clever things such as are designed by

O. Strom et Fils, of Paris, France. (Clever French Models of silk, rubber and fabrics)

Alfred Dunhill, of London, England. (Exclusive tailored garments)

Oscar Henriques & Co., of Copenhagen, Denmark. (Garments of Danish Leather)

Saks & Company, of New York. (Adaptations of foreign models and patented Garments)

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

MANY TOWNS MENACED BY TYPHOID FEVER

Diseases That Might Be Prevented Cost Millions Annually.

CANCER'S RAVAGES INCREASE

Food Extensively Adulterated — State Health Commissioner in Annual Report Asks for New Water Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—In his annual report to the Governor State Health Commissioner Lewis says that the most conspicuous feature of the sanitary condition of the State during 1903 was the epidemic of typhoid fever, which prevailed to an alarming extent at Itbaca and at West Seneca, near Buffalo, and points out that there is evidence to prove that similar conditions to those at Itbaca and West Seneca menace the public health of many municipalities of the State to-day as well as numerous health resorts, which are extensively patronized by citizens of other States besides New York.

Millions of dollars, the Commissioner asserts, are annually lost to the people of the State through preventable diseases. "If the monetary value of a human life is assumed to be $5,000," he says, "the deaths from but five of the preventable diseases during 1903 in this State represent a loss of $94,960,000. These figures seem appalling, and yet millions upon millions can properly be added to this sum, in loss of wages, expense of the care of the sick, and many other expenses incidental to the management of these epidemic and infectious diseases."

The deaths from the five preventable diseases referred to by Dr. Lewis were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 13,194; diphtheria, 3,056; typhoid fever, 1,665; scarlet fever, 1,057; smallpox, 41; total, 18,992.

The Commissioner says that the paltry $20,000 a year which is available for the purpose of a systematic supervision of water supplies, sewer systems, and drainage, that they may be remedied where danger exists, is too small to meet the required conditions and enforce the law. A new bureau of water supply and drainage in the Health Department is recommended. Immediate action is urged, as a serious epidemic now in progress has exhausted the available funds.

The chemical department made analyses of sixty-nine samples of food and fifty samples of water. Of the food twenty-two samples, or 32 per cent., were found adulterated. Only such articles as were considered liable to adulteration of some kind were collected for examination. It was found that considerable kerosene oil of inferior and very dangerous quality was being sold in violation of law.

In the report of the cancer research laboratory is the following: "The past year has not been characterized by any marked discoveries which can be safely announced to the world, but has been marked by a steady, earnest, and even laborious study along the lines of investigation." The deaths from cancer, according to the monthly bulletins of the department, show an increase of about 500, or 10 per cent. over the total number the previous year.

The vital statistics of 1903 show a State death rate of 17.6 per 1,000 population and a birth rate of 21.8. "With as close a registration of births as there is of deaths, no doubt the true birth rate would exceed 25 per 1,000 population," says the report. In 1903 there were indexed and filed 89,067 birth certificates, 48,976 deaths, and 21,276 marriage certificates.

From the small number of reports of examinations of eyesight of school children received from school Principals, 14.1 per cent. were shown to have defective vision.

Diphtheria Epidemic in Montgomery.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 10.—There is a scourge of diphtheria in the village of Montgomery, Orange County. The disease has been raging for about ten days, and in two families there are twelve cases and four deaths. In the family of William Mackney there were seven cases and one death, while in the family of James Cline there were five cases and three deaths. In both instances the families are indigent and the dead have been buried at public expense.

YAQUI REBEL LEADER SHOT.

Mexicans Execute Guavesi as Soon as They Learn His Identity.

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, April 10.—Manuel Guavesi, who had been for five years at the head of the Yaqui rebels in Sonora, and who in that time instigated many uprisings, has been executed. Guavesi was discovered among the prisoners taken by Capt. Barron in an engagement with a band of savages near Batomote, and was immediately taken out and shot.

Guavesi met death bravely. He had expected to be executed when his identity was discovered.

It was said Guavesi was in command of the Yaqui force which ambushed and almost annihilated a whole company of the Twentieth Battalion Zamatori in the rebellion of two years ago.

VOGEL BROTHERS,
42d St., Cor. 8th Ave.



Sale of Men's Black Suits

BLACK—Always in good taste. It's a refined friend that a man can always fall back on when in doubt as to what to wear. The very elegance of our black sack suits make them the dressiest garments a man can wear. They possess all those points of fine tailoring which are characteristic of Vogel Brothers' ready-to-wear clothing—shapely shoulders, long, graceful, snug-fitting collars and lapels and coat fronts that do not wrinkle and will always hold their shape. Here are a few specials picked from our showing of men's black suits.

At $12 Single and double breasted sack suits in black Cheviots and black Thibets

At $15 Six distinctive models in single breasted sacks and three in double breasted sacks, including the smart long roll model in Thibets, Serges and Worsted Cheviots.

At $20 Handsome black suits of Thibets, Serges, and Unfinished Worsteds.

At $25 Single breasted sack suits of elegant rich black Thibets and Serges—silk lined.

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The Unusual Store.

Oriental Rugs.
An opportune time to secure bargains.

Antique Kazak and Mosul Rugs 14.75
Average size 3:8x9 ft., were 22.00:

Antique Bokhara Rugs 8.00 & 10.00
Average size 2.10x4 ft., were 15.00.

Antique Shirvan Rugs 18.50
Were 25.00:

Persian Iran Rugs 25.00
Average size 4.4x6.6 ft., were 40.00.

Japanese Cotton Rugs
The Ideal floor covering for Summer Homes
Blue and White, Pink and White, and Green and White:
Pretty Designs—New Importations:

Japan and China Mattings
Plain, Checked, Striped and Art Designs:
Recent Arrivals:

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
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Cold Meats.

MATERIALS: — Any kind neatly sliced and garnished. Suitable for luncheons and teas when accompanied by a vegetable salad.



Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—In arranging the table be sure that a bottle of Lea & Perrins' Sauce is within easy reach. When poured over the meat it will stimulate appetite and promote digestion.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

CHANGE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The air we breathe is often a source of danger and disease. Much of the risk might be avoided if all carpets were thoroughly cleansed twice a year. We employ only the most approved processes, so that carpets wear longer and look brighter if they are cared for regularly in our Carpet Cleansing Department. The Thos. J. Stewart Co., Broadway, cor. 46th St., New York, Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.



This English box coat of ours is just as short as ever and the value's just as long as usual. Belongs in your wardrobe. It CAN belong there for $20. If you're posted you'll choose that new "Gun Metal" gray we're introducing this season.

Send for samples, fashion cards and measuring outfit.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

"GASHOUSE GANGS" IN A STREET BATTLE

Five Go to Hospital and One of Them May Die.

BROTHERS' FEUD THE CAUSE

McShane and Gilbride Brothers Head Fighters—Rich Man's Son Mixed Up in the Row.

A feud of long standing between two brothers named McShane on one side and three brothers named Gilbride on the other ended in a fight of such magnitude and severity as almost to reach the proportion of a riot at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When it had reached the stage where the mix-up was so great that roughs who live in that neighborhood jumped into the fight apparently merely for the fun of the thing, it became necessary to call out the reserves of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station.

When it was all over five men had been treated at Bellevue Hospital for more or less serious injuries, and two of them were in cells charged with felonious assault. At least one man is likely to die. He is Thomas Gilbride, twenty-five years old, of 431 First Avenue. His wounds consist of a deep cut in his abdomen and another cut in the side.

The feud has been smoldering for a year or more. According to all the witnesses who were present at the fight of yesterday afternoon, and also at a preliminary fight which occurred earlier in the day, a rich man's son was at least an indirect cause of the fight. When the trouble became hot he disappeared. Long since, however, the feud has jumped the confines of a merely family affair between brothers, and each side has attracted its supporters.

The first fight yesterday was at about daybreak. Harry McShane and Thomas Gilbride began a word fight at the same corner at which the subsequent larger fight occurred. The talk was about the rich young man. The latter, it appears, imagines himself supplanted in his father's estimation by John McShane, a brother of Harry. Thomas Gilbride espoused the cause of the rich young man, while McShane took his brother's side. The quarrel had not gone far when it came to blows. Both belligerents were arrested and taken to the Yorkville Court, where each had to pay a fine of $3.

After dinner the rich man's son and Harry McShane were in a hotel at First Avenue and Twenty-third Street. McShane somehow got word that a fight was to take place outside, and out he went. There was a crowd at the door, both sides having assembled their gangs.

The McShane brothers and the Gilbride brothers then headed the hot fight that took place. The McShanes were Harry and John, the Gilbrides Michael, Thomas, and William. The McShanes live at 339 East Twenty-third Street and the Gilbrides at 431 First Avenue. At least twenty or more men, either sympathizers or just members of the 'gashouse gang" which infests that vicinity, became involved in it. Knives were freely used, but in the end only one of the knives was found. It was a vicious-looking thing of the dirk type.

Policeman Hofer happened to be nearest the corner when the second fight broke out. He as well as the hotel man, Sheridan, immediately sent word around to the police, and policemen began to arrive as thick as bees. They were all needed, for when the bulk of the reserves hove into view at least a thousand men had gathered. The fight was still furious, and men were being knocked down right and left.

When order was restored the police had four men. Three of them were subjects for the hospital—the three Gilbrides and Harry McShane. The three Gilbrides were taken to Bellevue. Besides Thomas, who had been stabbed in the side and abdomen, Michael had a severe wound in the side and William had a nasty gash on the head. Only Thomas remained at the hospital. There is grave doubt whether he will ever leave it alive.

John McShane was arrested. Subsequently both of the McShane brothers were taken to the bedside of the dying Gilbride, who recognized both men as his assailants.

Several other men are said to have been injured in the fight, but went to their homes or other institutions than Bellevue for treatment. One who was treated at Bellevue, but refused to say where he was injured, has an ugly stab wound over the heart.

The fight was the worst that the Gas House District has known for many a day.

KEEP "LID" OFF THE IRISH.

Police Commissioner McAdoo Wants Their Genius to Bubble Out.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was the guest of honor at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Irish musical festival of the Gaelic Society at Carnegie Hall last evening. The Commissioner arrived late in the evening, near the close of a long programme. He was introduced by the Chairman, Major E. T. McCrystal, before the singing of the last number, "The Star-Spangled Banner," in Gaelic.

"I have not come here for official work," said Mr. McAdoo, "for we do not wish to put 'the lid' on Irish aspirations or the Irish language. I consider that one of the greatest crimes of England against Ireland was the suppression of the development of the Irish genius. If the country had been allowed to work out its own problems in its own way I believe it would have presented to the world specimens of art, music, and literature as great as the world has ever seen.

"One hope I have is that the effect of this movement will be the doing away with ribald songs and vile plays which are merely caricatures of our race, which has a history as noble, grand, and pathetic as any the world has known. I want the talent of the people to have a fair chance on the stage of general competition.

"I am sorry that I have never had an opportunity to learn our language, and if I was young I should do it. A race of conquerors always begins by suppressing the language of its captives. If we cannot revive the Irish language entirely, we can revive the spirit of it. Ireland is girding up its loins for independence, an intellectual independence, and it will inject into the materialistic world its own idealism with all the hearty fidelity and faith which characterizes the Celt."

PULLED THE TRIGGER FOR FUN.

Son of the Rev. Mr. Hill of Sewickley, Penn., Kills His Little Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 10.—Donald Hill, son of the Rev. J. J. Hill, of Sewickley, yesterday shot his brother, Lloyd Nelson Hill, aged four, in the stomach with a revolver, and the little fellow died today.

The brothers were playing in their father's studio. In the drawer of a large desk that a cabinet maker was repairing, Donald found the revolver. He pointed it playfully at his brother and pulled the trigger. Dr. Hill said the weapon had been in the desk so many years that he did not know it was loaded.

AGAINST REVOLVER CARRYING.

Magistrate Declares for Law to Punish Sellers and Users.

Before imposing fines on two persons in separate cases for carrying concealed weapons, Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, made some forceful remarks against the practice of carrying revolvers and suggested needed legislation on the question.

"The Legislature," he said, "should not adjourn without passing a rigid law, not only to provide more severe punishment for persons carrying concealed weapons, but to restrict the issuing of permits and to punish persons for selling revolvers to those who have no reason for carrying them. It is just as essential that a dealer should be satisfied that his customer has a permit as it is that the permits should be issued. The display of firearms in pawnbrokers' windows is practically an invitation for boys and other irresponsible persons to buy them."

YOUNG WOMAN FOUND DEAD.

Parents Think Gas Was Blown Out In Mabel Dutcher's Room.

Mabel Dutcher, nineteen years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dutcher, was found dead in bed at her home, 458 Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday morning. She had been suffocated with gas, with which the room was filled.

Her parents say there is no reason to suppose that she committed suicide, as she was particularly happy in her home life. She held a good position, her father said, as a clerk in the office of Everybody's Magazine. She was a devout member of the Bergen Reformed Church and a pupil of the Bible class in the Sunday school. When she retired she took a book to her room. This volume was found on the bed. As the window was open from the top her parents believe that she fell asleep while reading in bed, and that the gaslight was blown out by the wind.

DELAYS FOR BRICKLAYERS.

Many Still Idle While Waiting for Material to be Carted.

Since the general strike of bricklayers and laborers against the Mason Builders' Association was declared off many of the strikers have not been able to go to work until the material could be carted and other preparations made. It was stated yesterday that an army of new workers could go to work to-day, and by to-morrow some of the housesmiths would be able to start work, though it would be a week before all the iron workers who were thrown idle could work.

The joint arbitration board of the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers unions will meet again to-morrow evening to continue the work of arbitrating the differences. It was learned that through some misunderstanding a number of the bricklayers did not return to work last week, and the strike of the twenty-eight laborers at the Barclay Building, Broadway and Duane Street, after the men had gone back to work, was also, it is said, due to a misunderstanding of the conditions under which the men returned to work.

Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association said last evening:

"This strike does not affect the situation at all. In all probability, the men struck under the idea that only members of the Laborers' Protective Union were to be employed pending arbitration. There was no such provision, however, in the resolution under which the men returned to work."

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Building Trades Employers' Association will be held according to its constitution and by laws on the second Tuesday in April, which falls on to-morrow. The polls will be open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., for the election of the officers and the annual meeting will begin at 2 o'clock.

THREATENS A MAY DAY STRIKE.

Rockmen and Excavators' Delegate Discusses Wage Scale Demand.

A final attempt will be made this week to settle the demands of the Rockmen and Excavators' Union to go into effect on May 1 for a new wages scale, before its 16,000 members declare a general strike all over the city. At the request of Vincenzo Vecchio, the walking delegate of the union, the Central Federated Union appointed a committee yesterday to make a final attempt to get the contractors to agree to the demands. Walking Delegate Vecchio said later:

"If the demands are not granted, there will undoubtedly be a general strike of the rockmen and excavators all over the city. We will not wait longer than May 1. It is probable that the strike in case the demands are refused will take place before that time, but we will not state beforehand the day on which the strike will take place."

CENTRAL UNION NOT TO MOVE.

Convinced That University Settlement Intended Fair Play.

The committee appointed to find a new home for the Central Federated Union because a man named Kahn was running a bureau for the employment of men in the University Settlement Building to take the places of striking clothing cutters in Louisville, Ky., made its report yesterday. Michael Breyer of the Cloth Sponsgers' Union, the Chairman of the committee, said that they were convinced that the officers of the University Settlement were not responsible for Kahn's tenancy, and recommended that no further action should be taken.

Head Worker Hamilton of the Settlement got the privilege of the floor and read a statement which concluded as follows:

"The resident who did the things of which complaint is made did them without realizing that it would jeopardize the friendship of the unions toward the Settlement, and when he discovered the situation he severed his official connection with the Settlement as a resident in the house. This happened before the matter was brought before the notice of the Central Federated Union and was entirely independent of any action proposed by your body."

This action was considered satisfactory, and the central body will continue to meet in the University Settlement.

FIRST KOSHER UNION CHARTER.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters Grant It at a Mass Meeting.

The first kosher union charter ever granted in this city, was granted yesterday to the Hebrew Butchers' Union at a mass meeting in Victoria Hall, 82 Clinton Street, by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher'a Workmen of North America. The charter was preaented by W. P. Wellman, business agent of Local Union No. 50, and a representative of the National body.

There are altogether about 25,000 journeymen butchers in this city, of whom 1,400 are Jews. The meeting yeaterday was well attended. Six proprietors of kosher shops attended the meeting and said that on account of the high rents they could not grant the union wages and union conditions, but in order to enable them to do business they wanted to have union cards to put in their windows and to join the union. It was decided that they could not have the union cards under the conditions, and that being employers they could not be admitted to the union.

Florence Crittenton Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The twenty-first annual conference of the National Florence Crittenton Mission will be held in this city, April 24 to 29, inclusive. Two delegates will represent each of the sixty-four Florence Crittenton Homes in this country. The conference will be addressed by well-known clergymen, philanthropists, and reformers.

Excise Society's New Superintendent.

At a meeting Saturday of the Board of Directors of the New York Society for the Enforcement of the Excise Laws, William Dodge was elected Superintendent of the society in the place of E. A. Whitney, resigned.

For
Tall or Short
Stout or Thin
Young or Old
Women

Lansdowne

Suits all, and
the only Dress Fabric
that does

Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge

WM. H. READ

For sale at all good stores

ALDERMEN ACCUSED OF HAVING ASPHALT STOCK

Central Union Asks City Officials to Investigate.

MAGISTRATE ALSO CRITICISED

Delegate Murphy Blames Politics for Present Attitude of Asphalt Companies.

Matthew McConville, Delegate of the Safety Engineers' Union, made a report to the Central Federated Union yesterday as to the action of his organization in supporting the striking asphalt workers. After stating that his union had decided to support the asphalt workers, he made an attack on the companies, and charged that politics had a good deal to do with the present attitude of the asphalt companies.

"The time is coming when every labor organization will take such action at the polls on election as it has never done yet."

A burst of applause followed, especially from the Socialists. McConville continued:

"My political faith no one knows. I have never taken any action in party politics, but I am under the impression that I could bring to light certain things that would surprise you."

Before a question could be asked of Delegate McConville, Delegate Murphy of the same organization jumped to his feet, and made the assertion that there were members of the Board of Aldermen who were shareholders in the stock of the asphalt companies. He declared that the companies were sending people to instruct non-union men in order that they might be able to answer the questions at Police Headquarters, which would enable them to pass an examination by which they could act as roller engineers. He had visited Police Headquarters himself, and had heard them examined. Murphy continued:

"I think I will be prepared to prove next Sunday that politics are behind this asphalt strike. It does not matter, however, what brand of politics is in operation in this city, it does not help the workingman. If you scratch the back of a Democrat, you will find the skin of a Republican below it." [Applause.]

Murphy went on to say that there were members of the Board of Aldermen who had an interest in at least three of the asphalt companies. He said he did not accuse the high officials of the city. He then charged that an official of one of the companies who was taken to a police court after he was arrested for running a roller engine without a license, was discharged by the Magistrate after he had a conference with the latter in his private office.

A delegate asked why he did not give the name of the Judge.

Murphy gave the name of a City Magistrate in one of the down-town courts. A motion was made by Delegate Dolphin to go before the city authorities and ask that the alleged action of this Judge be investigated. This brought Financial Secretary Herman Robinson of the central body to his feet.

"If what the delegates say be true," he said, "what is the use of going to people and asking them to pass judgment ono themselves? If we can't get redress we should go to the Governor and ask him to act."

A shout of laughter arose, and Robinson said that a District Attorney was once removed by the Governor. It was decided to appoint a committee to see the city authorities and ask for an investigation.

WRONG DIPHTHERIA DIAGNOSIS.

Dr. Deming Incensed Over Health Inspector's Error in His Wife's Case.

Dr. William C. Deming of Third Street and Madison Avenue, Westchester, has a grievance against the Department of Health Inspectors assigned to the Westchester district. Dr. Deming's wife, who was Miss Hawthorne, a daughter of Julian Hawthorne, became ill about a week ago with what seemed to her doctor husband to be diphtheria. The affection was in the nose. As soon as Dr. Deming made the discovery of his wife's illness he separated her from her four-weeks-old baby and sent a culture to the Health Department.

A day or two later Dr. Deming was informed that his wife had what is known as an innocent kind of diphtheria, not malignant, and in pursuance of this information he allowed mother and child to come together again. Yesterday Dr. Deming received word that a mistake had been made by the chemist who had examined the culture, and that it was believed that Mrs. Deming's diphtheria was of a malignant type. Another culture was asked for, and the doctor was ordered to fumigate the house.

He was incensed and is fearful of consequences. Last night he said that he would report the proceedings to-day to the Department of Health Headquarters in Manhattan.

STABS FELLOW-CONVICT.

Ohio Prisoner in Revenge for Alleged Betrayal Tries to Kill Another.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 10.—In revenge for an alleged betrayal, George Duncan, a prisoner, to-day stabbed and probably fatally wounded "Burglar Jim" Anderson, another prisoner, at the Ohio Penitentiary.

Anderson was seated at a table in the dining room, when Duncan suddenly sprang upon him from behind and inflicted six wounds with a shoemaker's knife, which he had managed to secrete, before he could be overpowered. The blade of the knife penetrated Anderson's lungs.

Anderson and Duncan escaped from the penitentiary some time ago, and were captured, after a desperate fight, at Chillicothe, Ohio On being returned to the penitentiary, Anderson accused an ex-guard of having aided in their escape. Since that time Duncan has expressed extreme animosity toward Anderson.

WIDOW HURT, ATTENDED BURIAL.

Sixteen Other Members of a Funeral Party Injured in Car Accident.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10.—Seventeen members of a party going to the funeral of Thomas Brennan were injured to-day when a trolley car in which they were seated jumped the tracks.

Mrs. Brennan, the widow, had two ribs broken, but insisted upon going to the cemetery before seeing a physician.

W. & J. SLOANE

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Your early inspection is invited.

Broadway and 19th Street

ACCOMPLICE TRICKED MOB.

Is Believed to Have Obtained Diamond from Man Held as Thief.

After a half-mile cross-country chase that ended in a desperate fight, Thomas Holden, twenty-three years old, said by the police to be a clever pickpocket, was captured last evening in Willetts Place, Borough of the Bronx, by a crowd of two hundred men aand boys. A diamond pin valued at $250 had been stolen from John H. Knoeppel of 1,358 Franklin Avenue, and a man supposed to have been an accomplice of Holden is believed to have obtained it from him after his arrest.

About dusk last evening a south-bound Boston Avenue car left the West Farms terminal, crowded to the bumpers. Among those who stood on the rear platform was Mr. Knoeppel, who is well known in Bronx politics. He was jostled by a fellow-passenger and a bundle was thrust in front of his face. At the same moment he felt a tug at his scarf, and discovered that his diamond pin had disappeared.

Shouting that he had been robbed, Mr. Knoeppel made a grab at the fellow who had jostled him, but the man, making a flying leap off the platform, landed in a heap and rolled into the gutter. A dozen or more men jumped from the car and started in pursuit as the man regained his feet and made for the woods near the car barns of the Union Railway. The crowd increased rapidly, until there were close to a couple of hundred persons following the fugitive.

Evidently the leap from the car had injured the man, for he began to show signs of lameness, and finally fell headlong in Willetts Place. The crowd were upon him in an instant, raining blow after blow on his head, when suddenly a well-dressed man, displaying a badge, rushed into the crowd, shouting: "I'm a police officer; make way!"

On the impulse of the moment everybody obeyed, while the supposed policeman bent over the apparently unconscious form of the prisoner. Several of the bystanders, however, noticed that the prostrate man passed something to the man with the shield. Just then Policeman Bolster and Detective Sergeant Henry Lauer appeared, and in the excitement that followed the man with the badge disappeared.

At the Tremont Police Station the prisoner gave his name as Thomas Barton of 101 West Eighty-fourth Street and said it was a case of mistaken identity. Capt. Dorris, however, said he recognized him as Holden, an old offender. Then the prisoner offered to recover the pin if released.

Holden was just being marched away to the cells when James Owens of 1,432 Washington Avenue, a sewer inspector, entered the station and reported that an attempt had been made to steal a diamond stud from him while on the platform of a car at the Bedford Park terminal.

STATE TO AID A RAILROAD.

New Jersey Legislature in Special Session to Assist the Lehigh Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 10.—Next Tuesday's special session of the New Jersey Legislature will be unusual in several ways. In the first place it is called together for the avowed purpose of passing a belated railroad bill. When it gets together "it" is to pass a preparatory act for the advertisement of the railroad's bill to meet constitutional requirements; then to further accommodate the railroad by taking a recess for a week while the railroad is doing the advertising, and at the end of the recess to come together and complete its work for the railroad by passing its main act.

Gov. Murphy says in his call for the special session that the consideration of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's bill, permitting it to abandon the use of the Morris Canal for canal purposes makes the reassembling necessary. The company long since practically abandoned the canal for business purposes. But to prevent the vast properties the canal company acquired and the franchises the State bestowed upon it for canal purposes from falling into possession of the State it must still keep the canal open. This has been a burden to the railroad company since it leased the canal in 1871. One year it cost the railroad $390,000 more than the canal earned, and the average outlay above receipts for the maintenance of the canal is not far short of $200,000 a year.

The only way by which the company can escape these annual heavy losses is by persuading the State to consent to the closing of the canal for canal purposes. That would leave the company still in possession of all the properties and franchises, which, under the canal company's charter are to become the State's upon the abandonment of the canal. The Legislatures, regarding such an act as the practical gift of millions of State property to the Lehigh Valley, have resolutely set their faces against its passage. It has been before every Legislature for the last fifteen years, only to be hurled in the committee to which it was originally referred.

The Legislature of last year was persuaded to pass an act referring the question to a Gubernatorial commission. Gov. Murphy appointed ex-Govs. Griggs, Werts, and Voorhees. Their report was not ready till the Legislature of this year was about to adjourn and there was no time to act on it.

It was supposed, however, to be a matter that could well lie over for a year, till Gov. Murphy issued his call rushing the lawmakers together "in special session."

The commission accompanied its report by two acts. One of these provides for the abandonment of the waterway. That act is, however, one of the private and special kind which cannot be passed without previous public notice. Such acts generally require six weeks to three months' advertisement. But the second of the commission's acts makes legal the advertisement of the canal abandonment bill for only six days in a Trenton newspaper.

The Legislature at its session Tuesday is expected to pass this advertisement act, then take a recess while the railroad company is doing the advertising, and then to come together next week to pass the main act.

Fire in Lawyer Cleveland's Home.

A chimney fire in the mansion of Treadwell Cleveland, the lawyer, at 22 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon created excitement among the servants. One of them ran into the street and notified Patrolman Salamon, who turned in an alarm. By the time the firemen arrived the blaze had been extinguished by the butler, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were at home, but were not disturbed and did not know of the fire until after the firemen arrived. The damage was trifling.

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IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
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By American and Foreign Artists
Selected by
Mr. David C. Preyer,
formerly Editor of "The Collector and Art Critic,"
AT THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)
And which is to be sold at
Absolute Public Sale
On the evenings of April 14th and 15th.
The Exhibition will continue
(9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Daily) until Sale.
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

WANTS NEGRO TO STAY IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS

Booker T. Washington Fears Complex Life of the Cities.

MAKES A PLEA FOR TUSKEGEE

He Tells Tabernacle Congregation the Man Who Rouses Race Trouble Is a Public Enemy.

Before an audience that filled Mendelssohn Hall on West Fortieth Street to the doors, Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, discussed the negro question last evening. He spoke under the auspices of the Broadway Tabernacle, which is temporarily worshipping in Mendelssohn Hall. Not a person left the hall while he was speaking and after the benediction a large proportion of them passed forward to shake his hand and congratulate him on his speech.

"When I began my life's work," he said, "I did so with a selfish ambition, an ambition to uplift the negro alone, even if it was at the expense of the white man. However, I no longer have that ambition, and I thank God that to-day I am anxious to uplift all, regardless of race or creed.

"A great question to-day concerns the permanent home of the negro, and I think that I do not hazard a statement when I say that nine-tenths of the ahlest and best educated among the negroes are agreed in advising the negro to remain where he is, in the South. The negro is not intending to emigrate to Africa, the Philippines, or any other foreign country, and I believe firmly that there is Christianity enough, forbearance enough, and charity enough in this country to permit us to work out this question among ourselves.

"The colored people all through slavery, looked forward to freedom as a period when they would not only be free of their masters, but free from all kinds of physical labor as well.

Imagine their disappointment then, when Tuskegee was founded with the object to teach them how to work. They said the negro had been worked for 250 years and that it was time for him to rest.

"In answer to this argument we pointed out to him that there was a vast difference between being worked and worked. Being worked we told him meant degradation, while working meant civilization.

"Another reason the negro opposed the movement was because industrial education was approved of by the Southern white people. To explain how it was that just after the war the negro always opposed the plans of the white men and vice versa, I may mention that when I first went to Tuskegee an old negro told me how to vote. 'Do as we do,' he said, 'that is, watch de white man, and keep watchin' him, and when you see how he's gwine ter vote, vote de other way.'

"Those of you who would save my race will use your influence to keep them in the country, where they can cultivate the soil and be kept away from the complex life of the cities.

"I want to say this, that I am just as happy when I see a man being made of a white boy as I would be were that boy black. Also I want to say that the man who tries to stir up strife between the two races is an enemy of his country."

The Rosewood's Cargo Jettisoned.

CAPE HENRY, Va., April 10.—The British steamer Rosewood, from Gulfport for Rotterdam, via Lambert's Point, which went ashore above Virginia Beach on Friday, was reported to-day to be in a less favorable condition. She is leaking and has listed slightly to port, necessitating the jettisoning of her cargo.

Sabatos Weavings on View.

Wendell Volk, lecturer on hand-loom weaving in the Columbia University Extension Department, will give an exhibition of Sabatos weavings on Wednesday in Room 408 of the Teachers' College. The public is invited.

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Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Ladies' Suits and Jackets.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, Eton, jacket or blouse styles, of cheviot, broadcloth, voile or Panama cloth, trimmed with braid and taffeta; some with silk drop; the choicest and newest designs are included in this collection; value $35.50 to $40.00; for Monday and Tuesday..... 26.50

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, of cheviot or broadcloth, latest styles, newest colors, every garment finely tailored; equal value cannot be obtained down town for less than $20.00 to $25.00; for Monday and Tuesday..... 11.75

LADIES' JACKETS, of tan covert, black broadcloth or cheviot, a variety of styles, with coat collar or collarless, strapped or lapped seams, lined with taffeta or guaranteed satin; value $14.00 and $18.00; for Monday and Tuesday..... 9.95

Cotton Shirt Waists—A Sale.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, of silk gingham, white ground with colored stripes; also of white fancy mercerized material, or white lawn with embroidered front; worth fully $1.50, for Monday..... 98c

Trimmed Millinery.

No matter how strong our statements, no matter how great your expectations, you will still be surprised and delighted with the really remarkable character of our Millinery Offerings. At moderate prices here you get a degree of richness and exclusiveness not obtainable elsewhere except at a cost almost prohibitive.

Ready-to-Wear Hats.

WOMEN'S TAILORED HATS, exclusive styles in a large variety of shapes, including the large crowns, flares and new sailors, trimmed with velvet, silk and buckles, black and all colors; reg. $4.98, for Monday..... 2.98

LADIES' AND MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS, all the newest styles, plain Milans and fancy straw braids, trimmed with velvet, silk, straps of straw braid and gilt buttons, in black and all colors; values $2.98 and $3.48, for Monday..... 1.98

Japanese Silks—Underprice—Main Floor.

5,000 YARDS WHITE JAPANESE HABUTAI SILK, especially adapted for commencement dresses, 36 inches wide; reg. 67c. per yard, for Monday and Tuesday..... 49c

Canvas Voiles—Below Value—Second Floor.

2,500 YARDS ALL WOOL CANVAS WEAVE VOILE, double width, in all the new Spring shades, also black and white; reg. 59c. per yard, for Monday and Tuesday..... 37c

Fine White Goods—Rare Values.

2,000 YARDS OF MERCERIZED BATISTE, CHEVIOT, MADRAS AND PIQUES; stripes and figures, a beautiful collection of the newest weaves; value 35c. to 50c. per yard; for Monday..... 29c

Linen Shirt Waist Patterns, richly embroidered. Having secured the balance of this season's output of one of the best manufacturers, we offer them on Monday at fully 33 1-3 PER CENT. BELOW PREVAILING PRICES.

Wash Fabrics—A Special. Main Floor.

3,000 YARDS MERCERIZED BASKET WEAVE CHEVIOT, in all the popular colors, also black; reg. 29c. yard, Monday and Tuesday..... 19c

A Sale of Crochet Spreads. Fourth Floor.

3 CASES CROCHET BEDSPREADS, superior quality, improved honeycomb and Marseilles patterns, newest designs, 2¼ yards wide by 2½ yards long:—
Hemmed, ready for use, reg. $1.25.... 95c | With hand knotted fringe, reg. $1.50.. 1.10

Curtains, Table Covers, Etc.

DENTELLE ARABE LACE CURTAINS, new spring patterns:—
Value 2.75 3.50 4.25 pair.
At 1.98 2.50 3.25 pair.

STORES BONNE FEMME CURTAINS:—
Value 3.50 4.25 6.50 each.
At 2.25 3.25 4.95 each.

MERCERIZED ARMURE PORTIERES, with appliqued borders:—
Value 6.25 7.50 8.75 pair.
At 4.98 5.75 6.50 pair.

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, fringed:—
Size 1½x1½ yds., value $2.00.... 1.25
Size 2x2 yds., value $3.25..... 1.98

Slip Covers, for 5 piece suit (Turkish furniture excepted), best quality Belgian stripe damask (20 yds. 36 in. material allowed), with best cotton binding, superior workmanship guaranteed..... 6.25

Awnings, Best materials, superior work—positively lowest prices. A postal will bring our representative with samples and estimates.

Furniture Re-Upholstered—A big variety of coverings—best workmanship—moderate charges—estimates free.

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings. Fourth Floor.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, borders to match; value 90c. per yd..... 69c

VELVET CARPETS, borders to match; value $1.10 per yd..... 79c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS, size 9x12 ft.; value $19.50..... 15.50

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS:—
Size 6x9 ft.; value $15.00..... 9.50
Size 7.6x10.6 ft.; value $18.50... 14.25
Size 9x12 ft.; value $25.00..... 19.25

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS, best five frame:—
Size 8.3x10.6 ft.; value $22.50.... 19.00
Size 9x12 ft.; value $25.00..... 21.50

Japanese and China Straw Mattings—Just received our Spring importation—a big variety of new and novel weaves—a comparison of our prices with downtown houses will show a decided saving.

Beds, Couches, Etc. Fourth Floor.

BRASS BEDS, 2-inch posts, with heavy husks and cast vases, or continuous bent posts and panel foot rail; reg. $30.00..... 22.80

WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, continuous bent post and scroll design, or bow foot rail, heavy brass top rod, spindle, mounts and vases; reg. $6.75.... 4.98

DAVENPORT COUCHES, can be taken apart and used as two separate beds, with best National sanitary cotton mattresses, covered with figured denim; reg. $10.50..... 7.20

PILLOWS, 20x28, all feathers; guaranteed odorless, 3¼ lbs. weight, covered with A. C. A. ticking; reg. $1.00.. 73c

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By JOSEPHINE DASKAM

Never before has the dignified title of "Memoirs" graced so funny a book as this. All the incidents of a lively youngster's babyhood are amusingly portrayed and "modern, scientific" methods of raising children cleverly satirized. The book will irresistibly appeal to every one capable of a hearty laugh—especially to men.

With sixty very funny pictures by F. Y. Cory.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

MAN-HUNT IN CONNECTICUT.

Farmer Accused of Murder Successfully Eludes Pursuers.

COLCHESTER, Conn., April 10.—Although the police of this county to-day kept up their diligent search for John Marks, the man said to have murdered Joseph Pavoli, whose terribly mutilated body was found in a cellarway on Marks's farm Friday, not a trace of him has been discovered. Sheriff Jackson and a number of deputies have searched the country for miles about this place in an endeavor to get a clue to Marks's whereabouts, but have met with no success since Marks escaped them in a swamp yesterday.

It is said that Marks has cut off his long gray beard, which will make the task of finding him much harder. The murdered man's body was buried to-day in the town plot.

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T. M. STEWART.

LARGE BASEBALL CROWDS

Thirty-one Thousand Persons See Two Games Yesterday.

NEW YORKS AT RIDGEWOOD

Local American League Team Defeats Semi-Professionals Easily — Devery Among the "Rooters."

A record-breaking attendance for so early in the season greeted the New York baseball nine at Ridgewood Park yesterday afternoon upon its first attempt to play Sunday ball at home. The Americans had no specially prepared attraction for the occasion; they were simply to play the Ridgewood team, an aggregation of semi-professionals that represents the Ridgewood Park Exhibition Company. In spite of this and the raw and chilly atmosphere, a conservative estimate placed the crowd at 10,000. "Rooters" jammed the elevated and trolley cars, and long before the preliminary game between the Ridgewoods and Philadelphia Giants had ended in favor of the negro players by a score of 6 to 3 the grounds were packed with people.

It was a good-humored crowd, too, even in the face of a one-sided contest. That a large number of supporters of both the American and National Leagues was present was evident by the familiar way they addressed the players. But it was not until ex-Chief of Police William S. Devery was observed on the stand that the crowd gave full vent to its enthusiasm. Cries of "Hello, Bill, how's the pump?" "Is the lid on?" "How many votes do you want?" and other similar expressions were hurled at him. To all of which Devery simply smiled.

The game itself was of the one-sided variety. After the first inning the New Yorks had everything their own way, and finally won by a score of 14 to 2. Powell started in to do the pitching, with Unglaub at left field in place of Anderson and Thoney filling Fultz's position at centre field. According to a clause in Fultz's contract, it is said, he is not compelled to play in games on Sunday.

Powell officiated for four innings, and in that time he struck out four men, gave one base on balls, had a wild pitch, and only three hits were made off him. He was somewhat unsteady at times, but was successful in avoiding serious results. Hughes gave four men bases on balls, but he kept the batsmen down to two hits and struck out seven men, three in succession in the eighth inning. Beville's display behind the plate was of the brilliant order, while of the four times at bat he scored three three-base hits. Altogether, the fielding of the New Yorks was clean and almost errorless, their only mistake being a fumbled ground-hit ball by Unglaub in the sixth inning.

Of the Ridgewoods, Pitcher Ahearn started off with a difficult delivery, but it lasted only one inning. Sprague attended to the territory around first base in capital style, and secured the only long hit for his team, a two-baser to left field. Duffy played an excellent game as catcher, while Reinacher and Moorehead had plenty of work to do and did it well.

During the last two innings the crowd swarmed upon the field, which handicapped the players considerably.

The score:

RIDGEWOOD.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Connelly, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0
Goidst'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Thoney, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Sprague, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Duffy, c.	0	1	5	3	0	Elberfld, ss.	2	2	1	3	1
R'nacher, ss.	0	1	0	7	1	Unglaub, lf.	1	2	2	4	0
Moored'd, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1	Williams, 2b.	2	1	1	2	0
Lynch, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
McNeil, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Veville, c.	2	3	10	3	0
Ahearn, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Powell, p.	0	1	0	1	0
						Hughes, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	2	5	24	20	3	Total	14	16	27	10	1

Ridgewood ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0— 2
New York ..... 2 5 3 0 0 1 3 0 x—14

First base by errors—Ridgewood, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—Ridgewood, 7; New York, 4. Base hits—Off Powell, in four innings, 3; off Hughes, in five innings, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ahearn, 4; off Powell, 1; off Hughes, 4. Struck out—By Ahearn, 3; by Powell, 4; by Hughes, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Ahearn, 1. Three-base hits—Beville, 3; Unglaub, 1; Elberfeld, 1. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, 1; Williams, 2. Wild pitches—Ahearn, 2; Powell, 1. Umpire—Mr. Mutter. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

21,000 at St. Louis Game.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Despite the chilly weather 21,000 persons attended the sixth game of the local baseball championship series between the National and American League teams. The Nationals won to-day's game easily. Both teams have now won three games. The deciding game will be played to-morrow. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	11	14	1
Americans	6	11	3

PITTSBURG, 10; KANSAS CITY, 0.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—The Pittsburg National League baseball team defeated the Kansas City American Association team here to-day. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	10	14	1
Kansas City	0	7	4

HOBOKEN, 10; POUGHKEEPSIE, 0.

Lindeman's pitching was too much for the Poughkeepsie team at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday, and the result was the local nine gained an easy victory by a score of 10 to 0. Next Sunday the Hobokens will play the Philadelphia Giants. The score, by innings yesterday:

										R.	H.	E.
Hoboken	0	0	2	1	6	0	2	0	x	10	15	2
Poughkeepsie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3

Batteries—Lindeman and Noyes, W. Wallace and Bokel.

PATERSON, 10; EMERALDS, 4.

For four innings yesterday, on the Catholic Protectory grounds at Van Nest, the Emeralds of that institution and the Paterson (N. J.) nine gave every indication of playing a close game to the finish. The score at that time was two runs each, but the Emeralds subsequently fielded poorly and were finally beaten by 10 to 4. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Paterson	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	10	14	2
Emeralds	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	13	6

Batteries—Vlau and Carroll; Metcalf and Farmer.

MURRAY HILL, 12; GIANTS, 6.

The Murray Hill nine played in excellent form against the Cuban X Giants at Olympic Field yesterday, and won by 12 to 6. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Murray Hill	0	0	2	0	6	4	0	x		12	14	1
Cuban X Giants	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	—	6	15	3

Batteries—Wade and O'Neill; Warrick and Williams.

Might with Radium See Through Iron.

Prof. Wood of the Chemical Department of Johns Hopkins University delivered before the Photographic Club Tuesday evening an address on radium and its qualities and the radiation of light. He performed a number of interesting experiments during his talk. One of these was to show by means of a spectroscope the radiations of radium. Dr. Wood remarked that if the power of the piece of radium were just 100 times as great as it was, or if the piece were 100 times larger, it would penetrate with a ray of light a sheet of iron several inches in thickness and make it possible for the experimenter to distinguish objects placed on the other side of the iron—in other words, would make it possible for a person to see through iron.—Baltimore Sun.

Talladega College's First Building.

A fact worth noting in connection with the development of Talladega College, a large educational institution for negroes in Alabama, is that the college began with but one building, which was erected by slaves as a school for the sons of their masters, and in war times was utilized as a prison for Federal soldiers. A slave carpenter, who sawed the first plank and chipped the first shaving for that building, lived to see three of his children take diplomas in the young college.—New York Observer.

LOCAL HANDBALL GAMES.

Union Boat Club Team Wins Harlem Navy Championship.

The two-men-team tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League was decided yesterday on the courts of the New Polo Athletic Association, and was won by the Union Boat Club team, which defeated the Metropolitan Rowing Club pair in two straight games in the final match. As the Unions also won the five-men-team tournament which was concluded a week ago, they now hold the championship of the Harlem Navy with both two and five men teams. The scores follow:

Lyons and Kean (Union) 16 21 21
Rock and Knierim (Wyanoke) 21 9 8
Murphy and Magnolia (Metropolitan) 21 21
J. Pattenaud and O'Grady (Crescent) 9 12
Magnolia and Murphy (Metropolitan) 21 21
Jonson and Stern (Lone Star) 4 7
Lyons and Kean (Union) 21 21
Murphy and Magnolia, (Metropolitan) 17 10

Play was lively on all the local handball courts yesterday, and some good matches were recorded. The scores on the principal courts were as follows:

Murphy's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Court.—T. Ryan and J. Lennon beat T. Murphy and M. Ryan, 21—10, 21—16, 21—20, 16—21, 6—21; D. Harrison beat D. Dunne, 14—21, 10—21, 21—19, 21—18, 21—20; Dr. Mancell and C. O'Neill beat J. Cole and P. Harte, 21—14, 21—18, 20—21; T. Murphy and M. Murphy beat M. O'Keefe and T. Connors, 21—19, 21—17, 14—21; T. Mannion and F. Eden beat M. Corcoran and P. McGovern, 21—10, 21—15, 20—21; E. Ennis and T. Dempsey beat J. Belton and J. Raymond, 21—19, 21—17, 20—21; M. Cassin and D. Harrison beat T. Raymond and J. Huntley, 21—14, 21—18, 20—21; T. Murphy beat J. Hanlon, 21—20, 21—19, 21—18; E. J. Groden beat E. Hopkins, 21—14, 21—6, 21—10; H. Cooper beat S. Leonad, 21—15, 21—10, 21—17.

Brooklyn Handball Club.—L. A. Proudfoot beat M. McElroy and J. Hurley, 8—21, 21—12, 9—21, 21—11; Dr. Gillen beat J. K. Murphy, 21—12, 21—16, 19—21; James Murphy and R. Ladisy beat H. Regan and T. Corbett, 21—17, 17—21, 21—7; James Dunne, Jr., beat P. J. Corby, 21—13, 21—15, 21—20; W. Slater beat E. Shelley, 21—18, 21—16; M. O'Donnell and R. LadMahon and J. T. Wallace, 21—19, 21—12, 21—16; William Browner beat Robert Bolles, 21—17, 16—21, 21—12.

Cronin's Court, Jersey City.—John Mulvey and James Morey beat J. Cronin and J. Morey, 21—10, 15—21, 21—18; T. Flynn beat T. Connors and W. Walsh, 21—17, 16—21, 21—19; J. Morey and Peter Neary beat W. Collins and James Morey, 21—7, 14—21, 21—16; T. Connors and W. Walsh beat T. Wagner and Curry, 21—18, 14—21, 21—16; J. Sweeny and Daly beat B. Casey and G. O'Keefe, 21—11, 14—21, 21—20; J. Cronin beat D. McLean, 10—21, 21—14, 21—19; T. Flynn and T. Connors beat J. Mulvey and T. Wagner, 12—21, 21—11, 21—10.

Central Handball Court.—J. Nolan and J. Brennan beat J. D. Clery and J. McCarrick, 21—18, 19—21, 21—17; G. Murphy and M. Walsh beat J. Lawlor and E. Murphy, 21—20, 18—21, 21—18; J. Quinn and J. Reilly beat J. Brettman and M. Lawless, 16—21, 21—19, 21—18; D. Harrington and P. Smyth beat P. Gleason and C. Cavanagh, 21—19, 18—21, 21—19; E. Hopkins and Durkin beat P. Gleason and Lavelle, 21—18, 21—17, 21—19.

Jersey City Handicap Club—P. McGovern beat J. McKeever, 21—18, 21—19, 17—21; G. Niese and J. Dobbins beat J. J. Hanlon and W. O'Keefe, 21—17, 21—16, 15—21; J. Keogh and J. McDowell beat E. Corrigan and P. Monahan, 21—16, 19—21, 21—19; E. Hanlon and P. Scott beat P. Egan and E. Ficke, 21—10, 18—21, 21—20; A. Martin and J. McCourt beat J. Burns and M. Corcoran, 21—11, 21—18, 10—21; G. Myers and P. Burns beat W. Davey and J. McCurrin, 21—20, 18—21, 21—10; P. Tuite and D. Crimmins beat J. Murray and G. Neese, 21—17, 10—21, 21—20; C. Golden and M. Dunn beat G. Barker and J. Kruger, 21—19, 20—21, 21—18; P. Burns and J. McCurrin beat J. McMullin and C. Ward, 21—19, 18—21, 21—17.

Cashman's Manhattanville Court.—P. Ganley and P. Durkin beat J. Howard and M. May, 21—17, 21—17, 16—21; B. Kelly and J. Brennan beat E. McCarthy and E. Haley, 21—18, 21—11, 18—21; P. Burke and L. Quinn beat T. and J. Ryan, 16—21, 21—18, 21—11; E. Savage and J. Coleman beat J. Donnelly and W. Flanagan, 21—19, 18—21, 21—20; J. Lenihan and J. Carroll beat E. Shields and H. Hargrove, 21—20, 21—14, 21—4; E. Groden and J. Coleman beat W. Flanagan and J. Donnelly, 21—19, 17—21, 21—20; C. Cashman beat T. O'Connell, Jr., and C. O'Leary, 21—19, 19—21, 21—12, 17—21, 21—20.

New Jersey Handball Club.—P. Sullivan beat J. Pilkington, 17—21, 21—16, 21—10, 18—21, 21—18; J. Meacin and J. McCormack beat J. Manning and T. O'Keefe, 17—21, 21—19, 21—20; J. McMahon and M. Marion beat J. Grant and P. Flaherty, 21—17, 19—21, 21—16; P. McCabe and M. Noon beat T. Hanley and J. Sullivan, 21—17, 19—21, 21—18.

BRITISH COLONIAL IMMIGRATION.

LONDON.—The report of the Emigrants' Information Office comes to remind us of the value of our colonial possessions as affording fresh fields and pastures new to the surplus and superfluous energy of the people of these islands. One of the points in the fiscal discussion which have perhaps not yet been brought sufficiently to the front is the difficulty of young men of good parts obtaining lucrative positions when they are ready to fill them. Lads from the schools, men from the universities, skilled workmen who by some mischance have been thrown out, find it most difficult to place themselves in these times when—as the Radical politicians assure us—the country is in a state of abounding prosperity, and when free trade is, in the economic sense, "the only wear." Probably it has been so at all times in our own country; probably it is so to-day in other countries.

At the same time, if it be true that the United Kingdom is producing more good men than she can profitably employ at home, it is well that the imperial instincts of our forefathers have prepared homes for the surplusage beyond the seas. During the year 1903 the Board of Trade recorded an increase in the number of passengers of British origin who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe as compared with 1902. The figures were 261,365, as against 205,662. The departure of a quarter of a million people—and those practically all adults and mostly male workers—may be looked upon from different points of view. In one sense it is a loss, for the people who go across the seas are commonly the most enterprising, and are lost to the home country as producers. In another sense it is a gain, for the majority find a footing in new lands without losing their attachment to the old, and thereby maintain the link of sentiment and affection that binds the colonies to the mother country. A great leap has been made in the past year with regard to emigration to Canada.

A few years ago it was South Africa to which the British emigrant turned his eyes. The disappointments following on the conclusion of peace have put South Africa out of court for a time. Canadian prosperity, on the other hand, based as it is upon the fertility of millions of acres of virgin soil, has advanced by leaps and bounds. From 26,203 British emigrants to Canada in 1902 the number rose to 61,295. These figures, of course, are independent of the American invasion, which has grown enormously. Canada, indeed, has had a record year of prosperity. The "homestead" entries for the twelve months ending June, 1903, were 31,353, as against 14,620 in 1902, itself a record year. Of the larger British colonies, Canada is at present the most attractive to the multitude, though special aptitudes doubtless will fare better in places suited to them. Australia is suffering from the effects of long drought, and between this present trouble and the burden of a near past in which reckless finance brought its inevitable retribution, it offers no great attractions to the emigrant. New Zealand offers a better welcome.

In all the colonies, as the report informs us more than once, there is a demand for female domestic servants. The bitter cry of the British housewife is thus re-echoed in the Antipodes. What it is desirable to emphasize is that it is well that our ancestors have provided us with colonies, and that there should be fresh fields to which our best manhood may emigrate and flourish anew. It is another argument in favor of a closer union of the empire, for whereas foreigners everywhere flourish in British colonies and dependencies, there is little encouragement for the British subject in the so-called colonies of the other nations.—London Chronicle.

Old Ohio Bank Bill to be Redeemed.

Auditor Noble has received from Auckland, New Zealand, a ten-dollar banknote issued fifty years ago by the Mahoning County Bank, long since out of existence. The executor of an estate writes that the bill was found in the effects of a former Ohioan, and asks that it be converted into current coin. Auditor Noble will present the bill to the Auditor of the State's office. The report of Auditor Guilbert shows that W. S. Parmalee and others have on deposit in the State Treasury a bond for $10,000 to guarantee the outstanding circulation of the Mahoning Bank. It is expected that the redemption will be made easily. Other old banks, the officers of which have deposited with the State Treasurer securities in trust for the unredeemed circulation, are: Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, Dayton Bank, Franklin Bank of Zanesville, Sandinsky City Bank, and the Western Reserve Bank. Their banknotes are seldom presented for payment.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES

Large Crowd at Opening Meet of the Outdoor Season.

CHAMPION KRAMER A WINNER

New York Cyclist Defeats the Local Favorite in the Principal Amateur Event—Bedell Wins.

Over 7,000 persons attended the opening cycling race meet at the Vailsburg track, Newark, N. J., yesterday, and the throng overflowed the grand stand and bleachers and encroached upon the track, requiring constant vigilance on the part of the officials to prevent accident. It was a good-natured and highly appreciative crowd which welcomed all the favorites of former years with noisy enthusiasm. Kramer and Billington, in particular, received a very flattering reception.

The feature of the day, as far as the racing was concerned, was the mile amateur event, which introduced a speedy newcomer from this city named W. R. Lee. He defeated Teddy Billington, the local favorite, by a length in an exciting finish. H. E. Chappey of Little Falls, N. J., was third, and John Hartigan of Brooklyn was fourth. The latter also won the half-mile amateur handicap.

Frank L. Kramer, the three-time professional champion, won the half-mile professional race, and the two-mile handicap went to Menus [Bedell] of Lynbrook, N. Y., from the ninety-yard mark. Summary:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by A. L. Steinert, Hicksville, N. Y.; O. J. Stelk, New York City, second; Frank Bassani, New York City, third. Time—0:33 2-5.

One-Mile Amateur.—Won by William R. Lee, New York City; Teddy Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., second; H. E. Chappey, Little Falls, N. J., third; John Hartigan, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth. Time—2:23 2-5.

Half-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by John Hartigan, Brooklyn, N. Y., (15 yards;) Oscar E. Schwab, New York City, (30 yards,) second; Charles Frank, Newark, N. J., (25 yards,) third; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch,) fourth. Time—0:59 2-5.

Half-Mile Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; E. F. Root, Boston, Mass., second; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., third; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth. Time—1:04.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, N. Y., (90 yards;) Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (60 yards,) second; George Gibson, Newark, N. J., (120 yards,) third; George C. Schreiber, New York City, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—4:16 3-5. Lap prizes won by Guery, (3;) Hadfield, (2;) Benfer, (1,) and Dietjen, (1.)

DETROIT'S BLUE RIBBON MEET.

High-Class Trotters and Pacers Entered for the Great Races.

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—W. J. Snyder, Secretary of the Detroit Driving Club, has announced the entries received for the five early closing events offered for the Blue Ribbon meet of the Detroit Driving Club, July 18-22. The historic $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake for 2:24 class trotters has been patronized more liberally than the other events, 31 horsss being named. The $5,000 Chamber of Commerce Stake for 2:24 class pacers has 20 entries. The other three stakes, each of which is worth $2,000, with the number of entries, are as follows: 2:12 pace, 13 entries; 2:09 pace, 8 entries; 2:17 pace, 13 entries.

The large number of entries received in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake is taken as an indorsement of the new rule allowing but one horse to be named upon the payment of a single entrance fee.

Following are the horses entered in the Merchants and Manufacturers' and the Chamber of Commerce Stakes:

2:24 Class Trotting, Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake, $10,000.—Allie Jay, Sun Fish, Emma Hoyt, Lisonjero, Binewood, Dodie K., Baraja, Ned S., Edmee J., Boreazelle, Field Day, Medium, Lady Babbie, Italia, Jolly Bachelor, Fred Direct, Black Thorn, John, McAdam, Jr., Miss Gay, Billy Mc., Miss Rondale, Ruth C., Louvain, Happy Walnut, Bessie Birchwood, Alexander, Stanley Dillon, Miss Jeannette, Yack, Burr Nut, Dr. James O'Ray.

2:24 Pacing, Chamber of Commerce Stakes, $5,000.—The Mutineer, Subrina, West, Angus Pointer, Miss Evolute, Judge Denny, Foxy Quiller, Bronzen Cooper, Miss Sherbet, Ethel Mc., Bad News, Morning Star, Glideaway, Baron Gratton, Glad Bells, Miss Georgas, China Maid, Maydelio, Nana Audubon, Sally Pointer.

Chair of "Aevology" Proposed.

Prof. Addison Ballard of the New York University proposes that a chair of "Aevology," or the science of the prolongation of human life, be founded in some college or university. Prof. Ballard argues in support of this proposition that longevity is never a matter of either chance or arbitrarily providential favor. It comes in every instance as the natural and necessary result of a stricter observance of certain fixed laws. Some of these established conditions we already know—heredity, pure air and food, right habits of eating, drinking, sleeping, and exercising, congenial occupation, cheerfulness of disposition, and mental freedom and equilibrium. No regular, systematic, scientific study of all the coordinated conditions, however, has yet been undertaken. It is time, therefore, in the opinion of Prof. Ballard, that the systematic and scientific study of the conditions of longevity should be undertaken.—New York Observer.

The Old Virginia and the Vermont.

A Washington paper falls into a singular error when it says in its account of the launching of the battleship Virginia, at Newport News, that there was a Virginia building before the civil war whose name was changed to Vermont on account of the sentiment which that conflict engendered. The Vermont and the Virginia were distinct ships. Both were laid down at the Charlestown Navy Yard, but the Virginia was never launched. The Vermont was put into the water long before the civil war, and remained at anchor, a masteless hull, for years. She is, or was quite recently, afloat, serving for many years as a receiving ship. The Virginia remained on the ways in one of the ship houses at Charlestown for more than a generation, until she was broken up as so much old timber long after the civil war.—Boston Transcript.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
A superior tranquilizer which exercises a beneficent influence where nature requires the most assistance — a potent stimulant without harmful reaction.

Weights for Citizens' Handicap.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—Weights for the Citizens' Handicap, $1,500 added, one and one-sixteenth miles, to be decided at Cumberland Park, April 30, were announced to-day. They are: Gold Heels, 126 pounds; Little Scout, 118; Flying Ship, 115; Big Ben, Reservation, Fore and Aft, Wilful, 114; Port Royal, 112; Early Hands Across, 111; Dan McKenna, 109; Monsieur Beaucaire, 108; Lev Dorsey, Jordan, 107; Lady Jocelyn, 105; Auditor, 104; Flobob, The Regent, Harding, Bondage, 103; Montebank, 102; Branch, Rainland, Monastic, Paris, The Messenger, Anche, Postmaster Wright, 101; Coruscate, 100; Audience, Cognomen, 98; Nameoki, Miss Crawford, 97; Safety Light, 96; Dutiful, 95; Chantrelle, Cardinal Walssy, 94; Water Tower, 93; Annie Davis, Triumvir, Souci, Cheboygan, 92; Briars, 91; Bugler, Rowland M., Mizzenmast, 90; Tennessean, 89; Launay, 88; Emperor of India, 86.

Notes of the Golf Links.

Another tournament of interest which will be played at the Nassau Country early in the season will be that of the Eastern Golfing Trade Association. This will be somewhat of a novelty, but the association possesses a number of energetic players, and there will be lots of amusement in the matches, even if the records of Travis and Douglas are not placed in jeopardy. This event will be held in June.

Willie Dunn will have general charge of the public links at Forest Park, Brooklyn, this season. The course has not yet been opened for general play, but it will probably be available for use toward the end of this month. Nine additional holes are being laid out, and the playing facilities will be greatly improved. The Brooklyn Golf Club, which maintains a small clubhouse on the links, is arranging an interesting series of matches, which will begin in May.

The public golf course at Van Cortlandt Park has also been closed temporarily. The greens are being improved, and until the turf becomes dry and firm the conrse will not be open for use. In about two or three weeks the links will probably be ready for the year's army of golfers, as already many early enthusiasts have journeyed to Van Cortlandt only to be disappointed in their failure to get a practice game. The New York Golf Club is planning a number of handicaps and bogey competitions, which will be open only to the members during the year.

The new handicap list of the Metropolitan Golf Association will be ready by May 1. Lionel H. Graham, Chairman of the committee, has heard from all of the clubs in the association, with the exception of six, whose members, when they enter competitions, are handicapped under other clubs. These six are the Meadow Brook Hunt, Century, Westchester Country, Larchmont Yacht, Hackensack, and Hillside Golf and Tennis Clubs. It is expected that the revised list will show a slight increase in names this season, the total being not far from 1,200. This number will take in all players rated from scratch to 17, all players not rated being considered at 18 or over.

Harvey Murdock, who has been President of the Nassau Country Club for several years, has retired from that position, but remains on the Board of Directors. George E. Fahys is the new President, Percy Chubb is Vice President, Howard F. Whitney, Treasurer, and J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., Secretary. The new committee Chairmen are: House, Harvey Murdock; Greens, J. B. Coles Tappan; Handicap, Howard F. Maxwell; Admission, Henry F. Noyes. Herbert L. Pratt will be Captain of the golf team during the year. The Nassau links are now open for play, but the regular monthly handicaps and other club contests will not begin until toward the end of the month.

The new Golf Committee of the Ardsley Club consists of E. Julius Whitehouse, Chairman; Harry Holbrook, and Rossiter H. Worthington. An elaborate schedule of events has been prepared for the season. The opening club competition will be held on May 7, being the first of a series of monthly handicaps to continue through November, when the winners will meet at handicap match play for the Ardsley Club medal. The President's Golf Cup will be played for May 28, and special handicaps will be held on Decoration Day. The annual women's competition for the Ardsley Cup will be held on June 6. Several events have been arranged for women, and there will be a number of mixed foursome contests.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club at Chauncey, Westcheeter County, opened its course for the competitive season last week, and regular club events will be held nearly every week up to December. The first monthly handicap will be played next Saturday, and the first and second men in this series of events will meet on Nov. 19 for the Vice President's Cup. The annual club championship for the John Reid gold medal will be played on Nov. 8, at thirty-six holes, medal play, all competing from scratch. Special events have been arranged for Decoration Day, July 4, and Labor Day. A schedule of team matches will be arranged later in the season. The Golf Committee for the year consists of Dr. Walter E. Hodgman, Francis B. Allen, and Everett Mitten.

The interscholastic golf tournament this year will be held about the middle of May on the course of the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove. The officers of the club granted the request last week of the schoolboy golfers that they be allowed to hold their annual competition for team and individual championships on the Nassau links. It will be the first championship tournament of the season, and will follow the open club event at Lakewood. Cutler School, which has held the team championship for several seasons, expects to have a good team this year, although most of the best players from last season have been graduated. The leading preparatory schools in this city and vicinity will send entries.

An unusually large number of cups have been offered by members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, for competition this season. A trophy presented by William J. Geddes will be played for next Saturday, at eighteen holes, medal play, being a qualifying round, in which the first eight players will be picked to continue at match play, the final round to be finished by May 9. The first of a series of novel contests to be played over both the Dyker Meadow and the Marine and Field Club links will be held April 23. Members of both clubs will enter the event, and these combination club matches are expected to be an interesting feature during the year. A four-ball foursome will be played on April 30 for cups given by James W. McBride and Crowell Hadden, Jr. In May, cups have been offered by John Lee, Charles Boody, Harris G. McKeever, and Walter S. Brewster.

William A. Hamilton, Secretary of the Country Club of Lakewood, has announced the programme for events for the open Spring golf tournament to be played on the Country Club links on April 21, 22, and 23. This will be the first big golf event in the Metropolitan Association, and both Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas have stated that they will be starters. A generous array of prizes has been offered, including a team championship banner, which will be played for on the opening day of the tournament. It will be open to competition by club teams of four, competing clubs to be members of the United States Golf Association. The qualifying round at medal play will be thirty-six holes, and will be the only event, except the team contest, on the first day. Three sets of sixteen will qualify for as many cups, the first set playing for the Country Club of Lakewood Cup, the second sixteen for the Metedeconk Cup, and the third sixteen for the Carasaljo Cup. The final rounds at match play will come on Saturday, April 23, and there will also be an 18-hole handicap for gross and net score prizes. Entries close April 20 with Secretary Hamilton at the club.

REMOVAL SALE

All street obstructions corner of 14th Street and Union Square, caused by the building of the Underground Rapid Transit having been removed, we have decided to reunite our Retail Piano Departments at our old headquarters at Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th Street, and on May 1 we shall therefore vacate our branch warerooms at the Windsor Arcade, corner of 46th Street and 5th Ave., maintained only temporarily for the convenience of our patrons. In order to facilitate this removal the public is offered an exceptional opportunity during this month to purchase at the Windsor Arcade new Steinway pianos and other makes at

Special Prices

New Steinway Pianos from $500 Upwards.
New Other Makes from $225 Upwards.

This is the greatest chance in years for intending purchasers to obtain a Steinway piano at lowest rates, and not only will full market values be allowed for used pianos offered in exchange but time payments can also be arranged if it is not convenient to pay all cash.

STEINWAY & SONS

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Butler's Famous Teas and Coffees

30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of	Unxld Tea	Our New Importation	1 lb.,	50c
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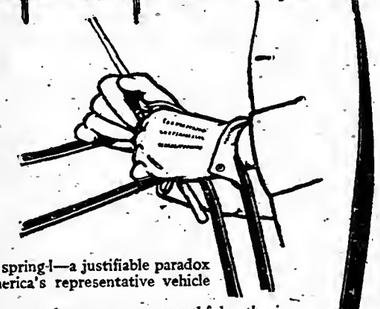
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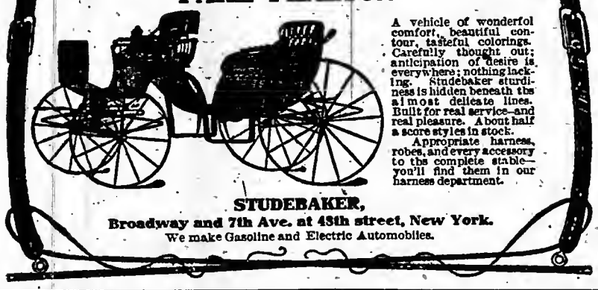
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THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Whatever may be the extent or nature of a difference of opinion between Judge PARKER and ex-Senator HILL as to the platform of the State Democratic Convention, as reported in our columns yesterday morning, there can be no doubt that the general views attributed by his friends to Judge PARKER are sound.

The State platform is likely to be made the basis of the National platform of the party; if the candidate is taken from New York, it is bound to be. The declarations of the National Convention should be simple, conservative, and candid, and they should relate to the actual issues raised by the situation of the country at the present time, and to those only. The currency is not one of them. That is settled in principle and in practice, and no party that undertakes to unsettle it or gives ground for suspicion that it would be unsettled will stand a ghost of a chance for success, nor will it deserve success. The gradual reformation of the tariff in the direction of free raw materials, and the reduction of duties on trust-made goods that are sold more cheaply abroad than at home, with practical reciprocity, this is inevitably the first and most important issue. The obvious and threatening tendency of the Executive, under the influence of the Republican spirit, to enlarge its powers at the expense of the Congress and the people is a pertinent and serious issue. But the currency issue is not remotely like these, and any attempt to "placate" the element which wrecked the party twice in succession by reviving, directly or indirectly, the fallacies and illusions of the past will be as dangerous as it will be futile. It would gain no votes in the West or South, and it would cost many thousands in the East, and, for that matter, through the entire country.

If the Democratic Party can win this year, it must be by a policy so sound that it commands the united support of Democrats and divides the Republicans; clearly, it cannot win by a policy that divides the Democrats and repels all Republicans and all rational Independents.

THE TRUE CHINESE QUESTION.

There is, unfortunately, only too much ground for the opinion that the expiration of the treaty with China will not prevent the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws with even greater severity than at present. It was probably the expectation of the Chinese Government that a better treaty would follow this one, and that the peculiar indignities and injustice to which certain classes of its subjects are exposed to under the actual treaty would be abolished. It is a pity that the temper of the country and, apparently, that of the Administration, cannot be relied on to bring about that result.

It should thoroughly be understood that there is no question between the two governments as to the strict exclusion from the United States of the general class of laborers, such as might be supposed to come into "ruinous" competition with our own workingmen. The Chinese Government no more desires the emigration of that class than our own desires its entry here. It is, on the contrary, quite ready to co-operate in the most efficient manner in preventing it. But we offered, and the Chinese Government accepted the offer, to admit freely the members of the classes of a higher order—merchants, bankers, students, and travelers for amusement or instruction. We fixed, and the Chinese Government has loyally aided us in enforcing, certain clear and practical tests of membership in these classes. Every person claiming to belong to them was to prove his claim to the satisfaction of the representative of the United States at the port from which he sailed, and was to bring with him a certificate to that effect. The purpose of this arrangement was by no means merely to accord a privilege to the Chinese whom we admitted. It was to encourage the coming of Chinese who could render substantial service in the promotion of trade and of friendly political relations.

That is an object of great and growing importance to us. We wish the Chinese market. It may be said that we need it, for its possession or loss means the difference between prosperity and stagnation for large industries in this country. In order to get and keep the market, knowledge of our country is required on the part of those who control trade in China, and the friendliest possible feeling among all intelligent Chinese. Now, what does our Government do in the premises? Practically it repudiates the certificates of its own representatives in China, and subjects those bearing them to the most insulting and often injurious treatment. Especially is this true of the class of students, who might and should be of the greatest aid to us in all our relations with China. So far from being encouraged, they are repelled; instead of winning their respect and affection, as we easily might, we earn their resentment, and send them back to their homes as enemies to America. And all we get in return for this stupidity is the gratification of a few demagogues and their supporters. It is all very absurd, and, in a way, wicked.

AS TO RAMAPO.

Mayor MCCLELLAN is entirely justified in his intention to address the Governor in opposition to the Smith bill, which, if it becomes law, will prevent the City of New York from drawing its water supply from the east side of the Hudson, and will by that much make it more necessary to have recourse to the sources of supply still under the control of the Ramapo clique of unsavory memory. It will not be requisite for the Mayor to remind the Governor of the particular bearing of this measure on the Ramapo scheme. The Governor is sufficiently familiar with that story, and he must have been aware at the time that the plot bore many of the earmarks of the old-fashioned bi-partisan deal in which the asperities of political rivalry are singularly soothed by the prospect of common profit at the expense of the public. Nor can he be dull to the fact that this Legislature is not in a position to ignore the risks from suspicion of renewing this sort of deal.

There is a great amount of ugly talk as to the closing days of the present session, and it tends to hurt the party in the majority, which is, rightly or wrongly, invariably held responsible for what rascality is believed to exist. This year the accountability will fall directly on the head of Mr. ODELL. He has taken a good deal of trouble to secure absolute control of his party machinery; he has unusual influence in the Legislature itself; he has not tried to conceal these facts, and if the Smith bill becomes a law, he will be held more strictly to account for it than any one else. It will be the duty of the Mayor to point out to the Governor the plain effect of the bill on the permanent interests of the city, and it will be the part of prudence, as well as of duty, for the Governor to give very serious attention to the Mayor's statements.

LEGISLATION FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

There are two measures of prime importance concerning the Philippines pending in Congress. One postpones the application of the coasting laws to the trade of the islands. If it be not passed all the traffic between the islands and the United States must be carried on American ships after the first of July. Such a requirement is about as absurd and oppressive as it well can be. It is opposed especially by the cordage manufacturers on the ground that there is not now enough of American shipping to carry the trade, and most of what there is belongs on the Pacific Coast. As the cordage industries are mostly in the East this would mean either no direct trade with the Philippines or much higher rates than now prevail. A compromise has been proposed by which American shipping shall receive higher freights for Government traffic and shall also be supplemented by naval transports carrying private freight. This is a ridiculous scheme from the point of view of the legitimate interests of all concerned, but it is quite in the line of the general protectionist policy of taxing the people at large for the benefit of particularly influential persons. The only fair, decent, and effective thing to do all around is to keep the trade with the Philippines open to the competition of the world's shipping and let our own people here and in the islands have the best terms they can get.

A second and more general bill pending in Congress is one to improve the administration of civil government in the Philippines. It is heartily recommended by the Secretary of War and has been urgently favored by the Committee on Insular Affairs in the House of Representatives. It exempts from all taxation any bonds issued by the Philippine Government, in order to extend the market and enhance the demand for such bonds. This puts the Philippine bonds on the same footing as those of our National Government and is eminently just and expedient. The bill authorizes the Philippine Government to borrow money for general improvements on 4½ per cent. bonds limited to a total of $5,000,000 at any one time outstanding. Money heretofore expended for these purposes has been derived from the annual revenue. There is not the slightest doubt that improvements in harbors and roads, schoolhouses, and like improvements will prove a sound investment, and the amount asked for does not exceed the power of the islands easily to carry. Another provision of the bill authorizes municipalities, under the direction of the Philippine Government, to borrow for local improvements, especially for sanitation, not exceeding 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the property of the municipality.

Probably the most important provision of the bill is that which authorizes the Government of the islands to guarantee an income to railways constructed in the islands, the guarantee being limited to 5 per cent. on the paid-in cash capital. It can be continued for thirty years only, and the total of such guarantees must not at any time impose an annual liability on the Government of over $1,500,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War, from his intimate experience with the islands, that railroads are necessary to their development, that they can be made profitable in a reasonable time, and that the alternative of Government guarantee is direct construction by the Government, which he does not approve. We believe this bill to be in the interest of the islands, and we are confident that the judgment of Secretary TAFT can be relied on with regard to its expediency. He will address the Chamber of Commerce on the 21st on the general subject, and we doubt not will enlist the co-operation of our business men in promoting a sound policy.

STEAM TURBINES FOR CUNARDERS.

The announcement made by cable some two weeks ago and since confirmed by mail that the Cunard Company, with the approval of the Admiralty, has decided to propel its new ships with steam turbines is of great interest. Some time ago the matter was referred to a committee for consideration and report, and the action of the company has been taken on their recommendation. It should be remembered that it is the purpose of the company and of the British Government, which stands behind it and is using it to worry the International Mercantile Marine, to make the new steamers of the Cunard service not only the finest ocean ferryboats afloat but the most available for naval purposes in case they are needed. If for vessels of this class the turbine is preferred to the reciprocating engine, the conclusion is not difficult to reach that the most revolutionary step in marine architecture is imminent that has been taken since the steamship entered into competition with the sailing vessel.

The conclusions of the committee are not the result of academic discussion. When it was formed very little information was available as to the relative economies of turbines and reciprocating engines doing like duty under similar conditions and developing equal power. Exact comparative data it was necessary to supply, and experiments were undertaken to furnish them. One series of tests was started at the Neptune Bank Station of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Supply Company, and the other at sea with the steamers Arundel and Brighton of the New Haven-Dieppe Line. The shore tests were made in the generation of electrical currents, giving theoretical results of great value. The tests at sea were even more conclusive. The Arundel and Brighton are sister ships, the only difference between them being in their machinery, the Brighton having a turbine and the Arundel a reciprocating engine. They were run side by side from New Haven to Dieppe and back, thus eliminating possible errors due to variations of wind and tide. Afterward trials with the Brighton running at different speeds were made in the Solent. The information gathered by the committee is regarded as confidential for the present, but their conclusions are expressed in the action of the company. The building of turbines large enough to propel the new Cunard liners at the speed they are expected to maintain will be the most important of recent steps in marine propulsion, since the largest turbines now in use afloat are those of the steamer Queen of the Dover-Calais service. As compared with any now in operation, those to be built will be to those already built as Jumbo to an average draught horse. However, it seems to be much more true of the turbine than of any other form of engine that increasing the units of size and power does not appear to introduce new factors into the equation nor to complicate it in any way.

The Directors of the Cunard Company express the hope that they will soon be able to give the public full details of the dimensions and design of the steamers they are about to build and to announce that they have been placed under contract. Until then a critical discussion of the availability of the turbine for driving them would be without much value, as the data at hand are not sufficiently complete to permit any satisfactory comparisons with the familiar performances of reciprocating engines.

REPAIRS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

In the British House of Commons some interesting discussion was excited by the figures quoted by Mr. RUNCIMAN showing the cost of repairs lately ordered to certain naval craft, in relation to the cost of original construction. For example, on the Circe, a torpedo boat, which originally cost £65,000, one job of general repairs cost £52,000. Another vessel of the same class, the Leader, was built for £62,000, but her last overhauling cost £52,000. A third, which originally cost £75,000, was repaired for £55,000. The Jason, however, takes the pennant. It cost £50,000 to build her and £52,000 to repair her. None of these ships was ever in action, probably, and if it was it suffered no damage. The Parliamentary critic of the policy of the Admiralty did not impeach the honesty or good faith of the management of the department in these matters, but he found himself in a position to ask if it would not have been better to build new ships and have the benefit of ten years' progress in naval architecture than to patch up the old ones on so liberal a scale. In fact, he found it difficult to resist the conclusion that the transaction was not profitable, if it is true of ships as of other complex pieces of mechanism that the first wear is the best wear.

The Secretary of the Admiralty admitted that the figures quoted might suggest such reflections. The vessels which had been so liberally overhauled had been built some ten years ago to "mother" the torpedo flotillas. During this period, however, the speed of torpedo boats had been so much increased that the "mothers" could not keep up with them. Hence it was necessary to provide them with new boilers and engines, and do other things involving large cost. What was done seemed at the moment the proper thing to be done, but the Secretary was frank enough to say that perhaps the judgment of the Admiralty was open to question and that perhaps it would have been better and very little more costly to build new ships. Certain members of the House who are in the shipbuilding business hastened to assure Mr. RUNCIMAN and others who shared his doubts that to spend £52,000 on repairing a fifty-thousand-pound ship was really a conspicuous economy for the Government, and incidentally a good thing for those in the business. Perhaps they were right, but at first glance it would not appear that the advantage of the Government was as conspicuous as that of the shipyard people. This discussion recalls certain incidents in the past history of the Navy Department of the United States which tend to show that we do not always do things of this kind better than do our British cousins.

THE SCULPTOR SOCIETY.

In an article in The Forum, Mr. W. O. PARTRIDGE finds the National Sculpture Society delinquent in many respects and proposes a National Sculpture Association as a remedy. The society is not large enough in calibre, it appears, does not afford a place "for the reception of the many young men who come to the metropolis from all parts of the country," and who are "turned loose upon our streets to drift at the mercy of wind and tide." It has no hall for permanent exhibition of sculpture and does not supply each year a great Salon or exhibition.

All of this may be true, yet not the fault of the Sculpture Society. What is curious to observe is the tendency to lightly sketch out an organization much more difficult to establish in order to accomplish certain things desirable in themselves but demanding large capital and a body of enthusiasts ready to put aside their own work and labor for the general good. Instead of building on the foundation already laid by the Sculpture Society, a foundation only possible owing to unselfish use of time and energy by professional and lay members, the proposition is to begin all over again and erect a much larger edifice—with what?

Academical discussions are not without value, but the world is looking for men who drop their chosen work and devote themselves to the interests of their comrades and the public. It is not sensible and it is not nice for artists to arraign an organization because it does not accomplish all that can be imagined for it to do, without advancing proofs that the larger scheme is practicable. We are getting a good many loose statements and much windy talk in letters to the press from one sculptor or another, but no plan that commends itself to the profession or to amateurs who wish well to American sculpture. And so we must still look to the Sculpture Society for any forward step. There is no sign that outside its membership there is a single sculptor, still less a knot of sculptors, ready to do better for the public and the profession. Should capital and a plan appear from any quarter, doubtless the Sculpture Society will be found eager to assist, giving all due credit to the person or persons who shall point the way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In these days, when conviction in any of the lower courts is so often merely a formal preparation for appeal after appeal and retrial after retrial, old ideas as to "presumption of innocence" are thrown into confusion, and the "suspension of judgment" which the layman always found so difficult has become a next to endless task. Take, for example, the Kansas statesman, BURTON. The crime charged against him has been proved to the complete satisfaction of a Judge and jury, and sentence has been pronounced against him. Yet we must all still call him by the highly honorific title of "Senator"—or, if we do not, we have a disquieting sense of violating the proprieties and of incurring a large risk that something serious may happen to us in the future. And the Senate itself seems to have the same feeling. It does not at all enjoy even the constructive companionship of the Kansas—what?—criminal?—but it cautiously waits, before cleansing its list of members, to see whether or not the convicted man's lawyers can find a technical flaw in the conduct of the trial and so restore him to the benefits of the admirable rule that holds every man innocent until his guilt has been demonstrated. And there comes in the confusion again. This man's guilt, as a matter of fact, has been demonstrated, but the determination is not final for any purpose. He is as free as any man, no delicate instinct keeps him away from Washington, and he is still "Senator BURTON" for most purposes, including that of drawing the salary he found so fatally insufficient for his needs. Of course, there must he appeals from court to court, and there must be retrials when it is shown that the first trials involved violations of law and rules of procedure, but there is something wrong when it is impossible to know whether the man who has had his day in court is innocent or guilty by presumption decisive, at least to the degree that a presumption can be decisive. The existing embarrassment is a part of the curious outcome of the old fear lest an innocent man be convicted. No feeling of the human mind is more creditable than that one, and yet, beyond any question at all, it is now the bulwark of the guilty oftener than of the innocent.

—It is more than a little humiliating that Secretary MOODY should have felt obliged to draw up an elaborate statistical defense of the President's use of the Mayflower, but it is entirely satisfactory that he has been able to prove beyond all decent and most indecent doubt that the talk about the use of a Government vessel as "the President's yacht" was baseless. In the twenty-one months since the President began to use her at all, she has steamed 22,000 miles and carried the President ninety-four! Neither by him nor by his family has she been for a single hour withdrawn from her regular public service, and all extra expenses imposed by his presence have been paid out of his own pocket. That is a pretty good defense against the criticisms of the very few and very small-minded people who have imagined a scandal in connection with the President's appropriation of this boat, and then exclaimed with such horror over the scandal they imagined. As for the general public, we believe that they have regarded the attempts to make an issue of the Mayflower with an amusement tinged with contempt—for the scandal-mongers. The President of the United States is not the Chief Executive for a certain number of hours a day and a private citizen the rest of the time. He is the President as long as he holds the office, and whatever he does, almost, partakes more or less of the nature of official business. Certainly it was official business when he attended the launching of the Emperor's yacht at Shooter Island, and it was official business when he reviewed the fleet in Long Island Sound. And those two days must have used up a great part of his ninety-four miles in the Mayflower. There remain for consideration the few days when the vessel had the President's family for passengers. Whoever will may see the shadow of impropriety there, but what a faint shadow it is, and how easy to assume that the service to the family was a service to the President, again in his official capacity. To the highest of its servants this country pays a yearly wage that every European ruler, and almost every petty European Princeling, would view with scornful amazement. His powers are enormous, his responsibilities crushing, his privileges and perquisites minute to the microscopic point. He does not complain of this, and should not, for surely he has his reward, but he well may complain of having fellow-citizens with minds so small as to object that a Mayflower should occasionally be put at his disposal—on condition that he pays the incidental bills.

—Intensely amusing—for those who do not find it tragical—is the reason avowed by the creditors of him whom one is tempted to call the late Mr. D. J. SULLY for not consenting to any arrangement of his affairs that would turn him loose again on the cotton market—and themselves. They say, in effect, "If we accept a present payment of 40 per cent. of what he owes us, he will proceed to make the other 60 per cent. at our expense. Therefore, having him down now, the cheapest thing for us will be to keep him down, even if we get only a small part of the 60 per cent. from the ravening jaws of the law." If Mr. SULLY is still able to enjoy anything he must enjoy this confession of his superior talents at the art of speculation, coming from those who have the best of reasons for appreciating his limitations. Apparently it was a mysterious fate that defeated him last month, for certainly it was not the men who, surviving his attacks, still have so keen a realization of his prowess. And in their apprehensions, too, there is, perhaps, a significant revelation as to the exact nature of some cotton market transactions—a revelation from which one could easily draw the dreadful deduction that those transactions were less a part of prosaic business in a great world staple than a cruel and dangerous game from which the most expert players are barred by the second-rate masters when they can. It's much like chess, apparently, in which the men who display anything like real genius find it hard to make matches.

—A subtle enemy of ours writes inquiring what we meant when we said that if we would we could discuss the use of "should" by a correspondent who said "I should like to know" something or other. The subtle one expresses great interest in this matter and affects a beautiful humility. "My curiosity," he declares, "has been raised to the highest point, and I yearn to have you impart to your humble writer, not in sarcastic terms, else the point of your remarks would undoubtedly overreach the mark, but in plain, concise terms, so that the wayfaring man may not err, why the word 'should' was incorrect in the sentence 'I should like to learn,' &c., and, furthermore, the correct word in its place." The snare is neatly spread, but ancient birds will not step therein. For "plain, concise" explanations of the differences between "should" and "would" our humble writer may safely look in any grammar or dictionary, and if he really understands them, and can practically apply them in all cases, he has our sincere congratulations. Into that fearful morass we will not venture—not when levity, most precious of life-preservers, is barred. "Will" and "shall" are bad enough to domesticate, but "should" and "would"! The whole multitude of English speakers has about abandoned that task in despair, and resolved on a policy of catch-as-catch-can as the only chance of safety. We might venture to have fun with those words, but to treat them seriously—nay, nay!

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Champ Clark was making a speech in the House the other day, when Mr. Mann of Illinois was called out of the hall on business. He was gone some time, but when he returned the same robust voice was still waking the echoes.

"Is Clark still champing?" asked Mr. Mann, frivolously, of Mr. Mudd of Maryland, who was just coming out.

"He's champing a little bit," responded Mr. Mudd.

A PLEA FOR GREEN THINGS.

Wants Political Orators and Gaping Crowds to "Keep Off the Grass."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This being a Presidential year, I suppose we shall have to suffer the infliction of stump speakers and tub orators. Before the storm breaks is it not possible to protect the beautiful green turf in Madison and Union Squares from the tread of cruel feet?

Inspired Scripture, the Bible, Walt Whitman's poems, the writings of Kingsley and others are hardly necessary to emphasize the sublime lesson of growing herb and tree. I trust I may be pardoned for thinking a blade of growing grass more instructive than the irresponsible utterances of would-be political teachers, and that some measures may be taken to keep the "gaping crowds" off the grass which has now hardly recovered from the merciless tramping of four years ago.

Another thought. Why are the trees on upper Broadway unprotected from the teeth of horses thoughtlessly tied to them? These trees have taken many years to grow and yet to-day numbers of them are so badly gnawed that sooner or later a high wind will break them down; hardly a tree is without injury. This seems to me wasteful and ruthless, and should claim the attention of the Municipal Art Commission and the west side associations.

One more consideration, of another subject. Your correspondents make many suggestions for checking the rapacity of the gas companies. Is it not possible to require the meter inspector to notify tenants when the meter is read and to permit a representative of the consumer to "O K" the readings of the inspector? We watch the weighing and measuring of meat, groceries, and merchandise, why not of gas also? VERDANT GREEN.

New York, April 9, 1904.

Expert Stenographers' Incomes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are expert stenographers who are earning as much as $20,000 and $30,000 per annum. The President of a prominent phonograph company in New York City, who reported the Guiteau trial and the Star Route cases for the Government, made more than $60,000 in a single year, and the largeness of the bill is accounted for by the volume of note taking and the high degree of expertness required in the execution of the work. Expert stenography and high scholarship go hand in hand, the one being useless without the other. As in all other professions, there is continually increasing demand for the highly expert, and those who are thoroughly proficient in the profession are never in danger of being out of employment. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, 1904.

ADVANCED EAST SIDE RENTS.

Building Construction Has Not Kept Pace with Population.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on east side rents this morning does not properly place the cause where it belongs, of the recent advances in rents of from 10 to 33 per cent.

The cause is to be found in the laws of supply and demand. The present tenement house law has made it so unprofitable for landowners to build on what were formerly called full lots, i. e., 25 by 100, that the building construction has not kept pace with the constant increase in population.

Before we can expect to be relieved from this condition the building laws will have to be so altered that they will make it profitable for owners to build on regular lots, and while they will have to give the occupants sufficient light and air, they will not require them to be given so much that the poor of New York will be forced with their families into the streets to get it.

JOHN H. FEDDEN.

New York, April 6, 1904.

LAYMEN IN SUPREME COURT.

Thinks Mr. Perham's Bill Reverses Axiom of the Magna Charta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am informed that Mr. Perham has introduced a bill in the Assembly wherein the Appellate Division shall appoint fifteen Supreme Court Commissioners, but that five of them need not be members of the bar or practicing lawyers. I am unable to understand how a layman can preside and assume the functions of Justices of the Supreme Court, and determine technical legal terms of procedure, as well as the law applying to the cases that would be brought before them. It seems to me that if the Legislature approves of this particular bill they will be reversing the axiom of the Magna Charta "to none will we sell and none delay right or justice." The judiciary in asking at the hands of the Legislature relief and means of expediting the disposing of cases has been assailed as it was never before in any State in this Union. Of all the three departments of the Government, the judiciary should be above approach. It should be the final arbiter between the Executive and the Legislature, and the bulwark between the people and the Government, but it seems that the Legislature has run riot in its endeavor to belittle the judiciary and try to make it its creature.

I trust that the members of the bar will oppose this drastic legislation and uphold the rights for which they have sacrificed so much of their time to elevate the profession. LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, April 8, 1904.

UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

Says Policies of Economic Development Are Diametrically Opposite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be some difficulty in the Russian mind to appreciate the opposition of the United States to her designs in the East. There should be no uncertainty on this point, and the sooner the Russians and their apologists in France understand the real reason, the better for all concerned. I conceive that reason to lie in the diametrically antagonistic policies of economic development represented by the United States, Japan, and Great Britain on the one hand, and by Russia on the other. Keep your eyes on Russia, who is seeking to make herself master in Mongolia as well as in Manchuria, regardless of our rights. As for rights, Russia respects only those which she must. Her policy knows no other code. FRANKLIN.

New York, April 9, 1904.

QUERIES FOR JUDGE PARKER.

Says Desire to Hear His Views Is No Indication of Unfriendliness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When THE TIMES announced last week the publication of the story of Judge Alton B. Parker, leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, the readers of your valuable paper felt satisfied that now at last they would be informed by the strongest and ablest advocate of his candidacy of the position of that candidate on the leading issues of the campaign. We are informed, indeed, that he is not only a great lawyer, an able, hard-working, and conscientious Judge, but also that politics is not a term unknown to the great Judge; that he was quite an astute and able political manager, and as long ago as 1885, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, successfully managed the State campaign for Gov. Hill.

But we do not get the faintest idea of his position on National questions in all these years of his political activity.

What are his views?

The claim that those who want to know how Judge Parker stands on public questions are not friendly to him is the most absurd plea ever made.

The readers of THE TIMES, whom you helped train in independent thinking in politics, are looking to you for some light on the subject. E. LANDAU.

New York, April 8, 1904.

Importance of Fresh Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too much cannot be said regarding this all-important and vital subject. Is it not an appalling fact that 10,000 consumptives die annually in New York? This vast army might be readily reduced to a quarter of the number if the populace would simply use common sense and give nature a fair opportunity to perform its duty, and likewise the lungs a chance to perform their functions as nature wills it. To those who are weak, whose lungs are wasted and unhealthy, and whose vitality is ebbing I would say humbly, from my own personal experience, give your lungs fair play, and in return you will receive health and a longer lease of life. When you arise each morning go out into the fresh air and take ten or fifteen deep inhalations, and likewise at night. Do not ruin your system with unwholesome stimulating drugs. Do not be a medicine fiend. By simply breathing correctly I have increased my lung capacity 200 cubic inches in one year. G. RUSSELL SALTER.

Maplewood, N. J., April 9, 1904.

A Bill to Raise Burial Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a subject worthy of your exposure, I would call your attention to a bill which has just passed the Assembly at Albany and is now in the process of being sneaked through the Senate. This bill will in effect raise the rates for burials to us poor workmen by creating in the course of a few years a trust or close combination of undertakers.

I suppose its supporters call it a "public health" measure or some other fake title, but the intent is there just the same.

R. M. WHITELEY.

Brooklyn, April 9, 1904.

Hoffman Estate Owns No Tenements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 5, I note your statement in regard to evictions by landlords from tenement houses. You state that the estate of Dean Hoffman is the owner of considerable blocks of this property. Will you kindly publish the fact that the estate of E. A. Hoffman does not own a single "tenement house," and has not owned "tenement house" property for a great many years.

ESTATE E. A. HOFFMAN,
By SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, Trustee.

FOR NEW S. P. C. A.

Persons Interested In Such a Movement Asked to Communicate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES and Herald have published many strong letters in regard to the neglect of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it is fair to presume that they have received many more which they have not published.

That there is a crying need for a society which will prevent cruelty to animals, no fair-minded man who walks the streets of New York will deny. That the society which masquerades under the title of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is utterly and entirely inefficient, is palpable to all who have eyes and who, seeing the many acts of cruelty perpetrated in this city, have complained to the society with the usual results.

The number of evidently earnest letters published would seem to show that a movement for a new society whose real object would be the prevention of cruelty to animals would be welcomed by many. For this reason I earnestly ask those who are desirous of aiding and assisting in such a movement to send their names and addresses to me without delay. All letters will be regarded as strictly confidential.

DAVID BELAIS,
The Nevada, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street.

New York, April 9, 1904.

NO FUTURE IN STENOGRAPHY.

Sixteen Years' Experience Convinces Him Compensation Is Small.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a stenographer for sixteen years. In all that time have worked in but three places, and am to-day receiving a salary of between $1,200 and $1,300 a year, which it may be possible in time to increase to $1,500. This is certainly only a fair salary, and small enough for a man with a wife and two children to support.

In the places where I have been employed I have been rated as the best stenographer they ever had, so it cannot be said that I am not competent. I took up stenography when I was a mere boy in the hope that it would lead to something better in other lines, but I am still at it. I was left alone in the cold world at the age of eleven years, and took to stenography at fourteen as being the most remunerative business for one in my circumstances. It may be said that I am lacking in the necessary qualities to make a successful business man, but I have a number of successful friends who believe otherwise.

This is the history of one stenographer, and I lay it before the father in question, and all others who may be in doubt as to the future of their children in the business world, that they may form their own opinions, (I am giving no advice.) But one thing is certain—my boy shall never learn stenography as a sole means of support.

PENITENT.

New York, April 9, 1904.

He Would Cuss Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a citizen of the great State of New York, born and bred, do I understand that in this twentieth century the District Attorneys of the counties of the State of New York are to be the advisers of the people in so far as it relates to the spending of the money earned by them?

I always understood that District Attorneys were elected to prosecute offenders against the law, but until our distinguished Mr. Jerome was elected to office I never knew it was part of the duties of a District Attorney to act as a financial adviser.

Don't you think that he has sufficient duties to perform for which he is paid a large salary without telling us when, where, and how we are to spend our money?

IGNORANCE.

New York, April 9, 1904.

Caught at the First Trial.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Cleverly—I have a great joke on my wife! I've just bought her a hat for $5, and had it sent home with a $15 price mark on it. She'll never know the difference!

Mrs. Cleverly (later)—Harold, dear, I guess I would better buy my own hats after this. I could have done a good deal better for $15. You've been awfully cheated. Why, I saw this very same hat in the window with a $5 mark on it.

Father Time In Sportive Mood.

From The Chicago News.

Old Father Time was in a merry mood.
"Isn't it funny?" chuckled the old man.
"Isn't what funny?" asked the friend.
"Why, after the crooks get through doing other people they just start to do me."

The Centre of the Party.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Jimmy—Pa, what's "auspices?"

Pa—Jimmy, when gran'pa and your ma and your Aunt Jane and I all take you to the circus we go under your auspices.

A LAST FAREWELL.

A soldier of the Powers was on picket in Algiers,
(Or China—any place you choose that finds a rhyme for tears,)
The battle had been bloody and the rival allies lay
On gory blades, preparing for another one next day.
A figure from the darkness crept, a figure stern and grim,
Approached the watchful picket where he stood, and spoke to him:
"I pray you hear this message to the Powers, where they lie,
For I'm The Hague Tribunal, and I've come to say good-bye."

"Give my regards to Nicholas, and tell him as I went
I left him this delightful scheme for 'World Disarmament.'
Tell Edward that my fond regard for him will never cease,
And say that I've had killed and stuffed for him the Dove of Peace.
My palace at The Hague, give that to William; I suggest
He fit it up with nurses and let bullets do the rest.
Oh, Soldier, please remember me with kindness to each one,
And tell them that you saw me and that I was on the run.

"Convey my warmest compliments and wishes good and kind,
Just tell them that you saw me and you heard that I'd resigned;
This Arbitration Treaty—pray give that to Uncle Sam,
And tell him I was going, but you don't know where I am.
Tell him this Peace Conception was delightful and sublime,
I'd like to stay and bury it, but really haven't time,
For I've packed my bag and baggage and shipped all my household goods,
So tell them when you saw me I was taking to the woods.

"Pray, Soldier, drop a tear for me, and bless me ere I go.
I tried to take your job away, but you'll forgive, I know.
Men petted me and cherished me and cried me for a boon,
But now I see that I was born a century too soon;
We part and may not meet again; I bid you my farewell,
And when again you see the Powers, Soldier, you may tell—
Tell them—" his voice was broken and he smothered a great sob,
"Just tell them when you saw me I was looking for a job!"

J. W. FOLEY.

RURAL FIREMEN SCARED JERSEY CITY'S MAYOR

He Tried to Get Forcible Control of Suburban Water Mains.

FAGAN LED MIDNIGHT ATTACK

City and Town Police Glared at Each Other Across the Ditch—Justice of the Peace in Fagan's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., April 10.—A serious riot was threatened for a time here at an early hour this morning, when Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City mede an attempt to get forcible control of the water mains which supply this place, East Newark, and Harrison with water. The water meins are now controlled by the Suhurben Water Company, which recently got a fifteen-year contract from the Common Council at the rate of $90 per 1,000,000 gallons.

The award was contested by the Jersey City eutborities on the ground that a previously voted contract with Jersey City had not been rescinded legally. The case is now pending in the courts, as well as the question as to the ownership of the water tolls of East Newark, which are claimed by the Suburban Company, although East Newark is under contract with Jersey City. The Jersey City authorities have made an offer to furnish these three municipalities with water at $60 per 1,000,000 gallons.

With a copy of this contract Mayor Fagen visited the home of Dr. Eugene E. Goldberg, Chairmen of the Kearny Council, late last night. He also intended to inform that official of his intention to take forcible possession of the water, but no one was home, Dr. Goldberg having been called to New York.

Armed with a force of over 100 Italians, William Green, a contractor, of this place, and Hugh Galligan, an employe of the B. M. & J. F. Shanley Company, assembled on the Bergen County side of the Belleville turnpike late last night, preparatory to crossing over into Hudson County at the command of Mayor Fegan, who was due to arrive at midnight.

So secretly did the Jersey City executive prepare his attack that no one in this quiet little village wes aware of what was taking place. At midnight the Mayor, accompanied by Board of Works Commissioners Connelly and Klein, Corporation Counsel George L. Record, and several other Jersey City officials arrived in a special trolley car. They were followed shortly by another detachment from Jersey City, including Street and Water Commissioners John Kane and J. Kippler of the new board appointed by the Mayor; William J. Davis of Harrison, and ten Jersey City policemen.

A Jersey City Justice of the Peace was also present, who was to have given the attacking forces a speedy trial should they be arrested by the Kearny authorities, while it was the intention to hold temporary court in a trolley car, which, by the way, had been equipped with sleeping berths, &c., for the convenience of Mayor Fagan and his official family.

Precisely at 12 o'clock, the time designated for the attack, the forces dashed over the Bergen County line to the Belleville turnpike and Kearny Avenue in Arlington, at the extreme northern end of Hudson County, and began the work of excavating, preparatory to making the connections.

Scarcely had they begun when five trucks loaded with pipe and fittings came rolling up over the Kearny turnpike. The noise attracted Policeman McClung, who sent word to the station house. The home of Capt. Griffin, the Superintendent of the Suburban Water Company, lies directly opposite the scene of Fagan's operations, and Mrs. Griffin, who was alone in the house, telephoned to the Chief of Police. To add to the excitement some one turned in an alarm of fire, and in scarcely ten minutes the entire town was on the spot.

James Donnelly, Chairman of the Police Committee of the Town Council, and Recorder J. F. Kelly, who were the first of the town officials to arrive, made a formal demand upon Contractor Green to cease work, but he refused, whereupon ha was placed under arrest by Policeman Vreeland. Thereupon William Green, Jr., son of the contractor, jumped into the hole and ordered the men to continue their work. About thirty obeyed the command, and for awhile the situation looked threatening, as the Kearny police had begun to use force, when Mayor Fagan and Mr. Donnelly ordered a truce.

In the meantima the Fire Department had connected the hose with the near-by fire hydrant and was ready to drench the Jersey City forces. The Jersey City bluecoats only added to the excitement by their presence. They were lined up on one side of the ditch, while the town police were on the other.

Green, the contractor, and thirteen of his men were taken in custody by the police, but were released under $100 hail each for trial before Recorder Kelly to-morrow night.

Fagan's forces had dug a trench about four feet deep when he ordered the work stopped at 2 o'clock this morning. He got permission to have the excavation filled in, however, which he has had done. He will make formal application to connect the two mains to-morrow morning.

It is said that Jersey City's trouble with the Suburban Company was responsible for Mayor Fagan's recent attack upon the New Jersey Legislature, as he had attempted to have bills passed protecting Jersey City, all of which were killed.

MISSIONARIES FOR THE SOUTH.

Catholic Conference Considering Plans to Raise a Big Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The South as a mission field is the subject of chief discussion at the conference of missionaries of the Catholic Church in progress at the Catholic University.

Plane are being considered for the organization of an extensive Finance Committee with hranches in all the Northern States, for the collection of funds to be devoted to the support of a large force of trained mission workers. The Rev. H. E. O'Grady of Alabama proposes that 1 cent a week be collected from every Catholic child in the North, the money raised to be sent South for the founding and maintenance of the Catholic missions, schools, and churches.

Action on these propositions is likely to be taken at to-morrow's session of the conference.

Elders and Deacons Consecrated.

Twelva Elders and six Deacons were consecrated yesterday afternoon by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia at the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Simpson M. E. Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues. The Bishop was aselsted hy Presiding Elder Charles S. Wing and the Rev. B. Ford. At the morning service Bishop Foss preached: "You may go into the mining districts of Pennsylvania, and there you will find thousands ready for murder and raging at their wrongs, and if you told them that the Church of God would stand for their rights, they would laugh you to scorn. But if you told them that if Jesue Christ was here, he would hear their cry, each head would be uncovered in reverence."

BOUGHT SEAT FOR A FIDDLE.

German and His Bass Viol Cause Commotion in Elevated Car.

Cerrying an incased bass viol almost es big as himself, a portly German squeezed aboard a well-filled Ninth Avenue train at One Hundred and Fortieth Street in the rush hour Saturday morning, and, finding two unoccupied seats hy the door of the car, deposited himself in one and his giant fiddle in the other.

At the next station the car became jammed, but the man with the bass viol propped up beside him looked with placid indifference at the swaying passengers who filled the aisle. The men scowled and the women shot scornful glances, but no sign of embarrassment disturbed the features of the impassive musician. Finally one woman's indignation became too great to be suppressed.

"It's a pity you couldn't stretch your legs across and put your feet on a third seat," she snepped.

The German at last displayed emotion. It was that of astonishment. "I am no hog yet," he protested.

"Then why don't you take that coffin-looking thing off the seat?" demanded the woman.

"It's paid for," he answered. "I haf zwei tickets in der chopper put von for me und von for mein bass viol. Ven I for zwei sitting places put up, I use zwei."

Thereln by that time was nearing One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and the guard had become interested. "Then that box is freight, is it?" he demanded.

"Sure, just like freight; all paid," assented the German, as the train stopped. The guard pulled open the gates, stepped inside the car, grabbed the bass viol, and had it on the platform in a jiffy. The emazed owner shouted a protest and followed. The getes were slammed, the train started, and the guard yelled:

"The next train is the regular freight."

In the excitement a small boy slid into one of the vacated seats and an Italian laborer into the other. The woman who had started the egitation stood to Rector Street.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOP INVITED.

His Grace of Canterbury May Attend Episcopal Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, April 10.—Announcement was made to-night that the next general convention of the Episcopal Church will be held in this city Oct. 5 to Oct. 25, and that the Archbishop of Canterbury may attend the convention as a visitor and as a guest of the citizens of Boston. The sessions will be held in Emmenuel Church, and it is estimated that 7,000 people will attend.

The Woman's Auxiliary also will hold its triennial convention here Oct. 6 to Oct. 10.

One of the features of the convention will be a reception to the delegates and their wives in the Fine Arts Musum in Copley Square. On the second day Bishop Lawrence will give a reception to the ninety-one Bishops.

AIDING DISABLED LINER.

Tug Assisting the Damara to Port—Broke Her Shaft Near Queenstown.

LONDON, April 10.—Capt. Howard of the British steamer Turquoise, from Cienfuegos via Bermuda to Liverpool, while pessing Old Head of Kinsale, on the Irish south coast, to-day, signaled that he had endeavored to assist the disabled Furness-Allan liner Damara, which, as hefors reported, had broken her shaft at sea when about 190 miles from Queenstown, while hound from Liverpool to St. Johns, N. F., and Halifax, N. S.

Cept. Howard reported that a hawser had been pessed from the Turquoise to the disabled steamer, but the rope perted on several occesions and he was obliged to proceed. A tug has succeeded in reaching the Damara, Capt. Howard signaled, and ie now assisting the vessel to reach port.

MAXWELL TALKS OF SCHOOLS.

"Thank God, Corporal Punishment Has Been Abolished," He Declares.

Superintendent of City Schools William H. Maxwell delivered an address last night in the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, on "The Public Schools and the People." He said in part:

"New York has shown a greater increase in its school attendance than any city in the world, and though there are several contributary causes the chief cause is immigration. The change in the character of the immigrants from the Teutonic races of twenty years ago to the preponderance of Latin, Slav, and Jewish peopl of recent ycars has given educators much to think about, and particularly so here in New York, where a comparatively large percentage of the influx remains.

"The significance of the problem lies in the fact that the immigrant of to-day does not assimilate as readily as did his Teutonic predecessor. The immediate fact that concerns us is that these peoples, brought up in an atmosphere, habit, Government, and low plane of living differing from our life and allen in language as well as in other things, are here, and our business and duty is to convert them into good American citizens."

It was the purpose, he said, to accommodate them in some way or other every child in the city with instruction in the public schools. Up to two years ago children had been turned away. "Now," he said, "provision is made for them, if only on half time. This feature hae caused some misguided criticism, but it has been imperative. The law distinctly provides that every child has the right to education at the public expense, and it also provides that every child must attend school. For the first time the Board of Education is carrying out the provisions of the law.

"Thank God, corporal punishment has been abolished in the New York schools, and I trust it never will he brought hack."

Y. M. C. A. CONFERENCE.

Nearly 2,000 Delegates Will Attend the Buffalo Convention.

All of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America have been requested to accredit delegates to the international conference at Buffalo from May 11 to May 15. This will be the thirty-fifth conference of the kind held in fifty years. The first was at Buffalo. Nearly 2,000 representatives of the association will be present, some of them being now on the way from the Far East.

Besides the association leaders there will be present Premier Ross of Ontario, Secretary Moody of the Navy, Admiral Higginson, Major E. W. Halford, United States Army; President George W. Stephens of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, President J. Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash, President J. A. Wickersham of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, Robert E. Speer, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, Chancellor Frank Strong, Commissioner H. B. F. MacFarland, and others.

Exhibits showing the history and development of the association movement are being prepared, some of which may be placed in the room, still in existence, where fifty years ago the first meeting of the convention was held.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Caselni entertained the Embassy staff at luncheon to-day, when they celebrated the Russian Easter.

The Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller entertained a dinner company of twenty guests complimentary to Miss Eleanor Patterson and Count Joseph Gizycki of Poland, whose marriage will take place Thursday at the bride's home on Dupont Circle.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jueserand antertained a dinner party thie evening, which included the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Countesse Marguerita Cassini, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Moody; Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. and Mre. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Warder, M. and Mme. Desportes de Iæ Fosse, and Lieut. Commander De Faramond.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott entertained a dinner company this evening to celebrate the third anniversary of the marriage of the host and hostess. Mrs. Westcott is the daughter of the late Col. John S. Rodgers.

PROFESSORS SAY WIVES SHOULD EARN WAGES

Think Social Problem of Thousands Would Then Be Solved.

WOULD MEAN MORAL UPLIFTING

Dr. Patten of Univeraity of Pennsylvania and Prof. Giddings of Columbia Hold This Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Dr. Simon N. Patten, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Pennsylvania, who is accounted one of the leading thinkers on economic questions in the country, believes that the wife should he a wage producer as well as the husband. Dr. Patten huilds this view not as a theory, but as a basic principle of economy. He argues that the social problem of thousands of married couples would be solved were the wife to continue a wage earner during the early period of marriage.

"The whole social problem would be solved," said Dr. Patten, in discussing the economic position of the home in society, "were the wife to become an income producer. Of course I refer to the young married couples where each, before marriage, is earning between $10 and $12 a week. I believe that each should continue a wage earner until the husband's income increases to at least $20, when the wife can add more to the utility of his money by withdrawing from the wage producing class.

"As the income from the man increases from $10 to $20 a week, that of the woman remains stetionary at $10 and then, giving herself up to the home, they both can get better and more pleasure out of the husband's income. The social pressure on the woman is to force her from the employed classes. But from my point of view I see no objection to the wife working as long as it is to the better utilization of the income of the husband."

Dr. Patten helieves that the same law might work to the happiness of those earning large incomes, but that the social conventions hold with such strength as to forbid it.

"To my mind," he said, "from an economic and moral viewpoint, it is desirable that persons of small money-earning capacity should be married, provided both continue wage earners. If the persons, therefore, are arrived at maturity, marriage under these conditione merely means a rroral, economic, and social uplifting."

Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Professor of Sociology in Columbia University, said on the same subject:

"As an abstract question the woman, whether married or unmarried, should have absolute freedom and opportunity to earn money. Take away all legal and conventional barriers and let women taka their chances in the industrial world with the men."

"Do you consider euch employment tends to elevate the morals of the community?" he was asked.

"There is every reason why it should," he replied. "In France, where the middle classes are the most thrifty and most moral to be found anywhere in the world, the wife le usually a shopkeeper or else she manages a restaurant, while the husband is employed in other pursuits. Thera is no better moral family life than among these people. It is pure and strong.

"In this country the wife of the foreigner is nearly always a bread earner. Whereas the women of the descendants of American stock strive for social ambition, they live to some degree of easiness a social life within their own social circle. There is, therefore, no tendency among American women to become wage earners independent of their husbands.

"It is desirable that after marriage the wife he relieved as far as possible from a money-earning occupation and have abeoluta right and freedom and plenty of time to maintan the home, and, in the large sense of the word, its social position, wide or narrow. Most women feel that is the thing to do, even when they have abundant opportunity to do the other thing."

BROOKLYN PRIEST HONORED.

Many Clergy at Celebration of Father Maguire's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Many prominent Catholic clergymen were present yesterday in the Church of the Transfiguration, at Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street, Williamsburg, where the pastor, the Rev. William J. Maguire, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The church was filled, and there was present a large delegation of parishioners from the Catholic Church at Morris Park, L. I., where for ten years Father Maguire was the pastor. When Father Maguire assumed charge of the Church of the Transfiguration, a little more than four years ago, there was an indebtedness of $45,000 on the church property. This, with the exception of $2,000, has all been wiped out.

Among the visiting clergy yesterday were Mgr. McNamara, the Very Rev. George Wunderlein, the Very Rev. John Donnelly, and the Rev. Dr. James Q. Crowley, besides about fifty other priests. The Rev. Patrick McHale, the President of St. John's College, delivered the sermon at the high mass in honor of the jubilee. He paid a high tribute to Father Maguire.

There were musical vespers last night, and before the ceremonies began all the societies connected with the church assembled in the parish hall, where Henry Hentz, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, presented to Father Maguire a large purse of money.

METHODIST VISITORS PREACH.

Bishop Andrews and Chancellor Day Address City Congregations.

Bishop Andrews, who le presiding over the New York Conference of tha Methodist Church being held in this city, preached yesterday morning at St. Paul's Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue. He said it was too bad tha Church had not learned the lesson of charity taught by its Founder, and that it found it hard to welcome to its communion the man with the almond eye or with the black complexion.

After the sermon, Bishop Andrews, assisted by Dr. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Church, ordained the following deacons: Charles S. Deming, William L. Cadman, Wallace H. Finch, James A. Hurn, Morley P. Williams, Charlee A. Gilbert, Charles E. Rignell, Howard V. Rose, and Edgar Allen Lowther.

In the afternoon Bishop Andrews, assisted by six elders, ordained the following elders at St. Andrew's M. E. Church, Seventy-sixth Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues: George H. Chesebro, Hart S. Fuller, William R. Reed, Harry Y. Murkland, and John Frederick Ayer.

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University and Dr. McDowell, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist church, who are members of the conference being held here, spoke last night at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, on "Education." Dr. Day said, among other things:

"I would send a son of mine to college if he was going to drive a humble cart through the streets behind a coal cart, because I would want to have as much distance as possible between my son and that mule.

"The bare chance that there may be one great inventor in a whole century pays the bill of every university, every college, and every seminary from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the northern snows to the southern palms.'

Mexican Paper Factories Combine.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—All the paper factorlee in the federal district, six in number, have been merged into a combination, it le alleged, for the purpose of controlling the output and tha price of paper. The six factories have a combined capital of $15,000,000. Thomas Braniff of this city is at the head of the combination.

ART CONTRACTOR AGRIEVED.

Judgment Stirs Seligman to a Conditional Offer to Charity.

Solomon Seligman, dealer in pictures at 10 East Tenth Street, holds himself so much aggrieved by a judgment rendered against him by Justice Roesch, in favor of Salvatore Sardofontuna of the Academy of Milan that he is determined all the world shall know his story.

To that end he has written to Miss Rosalie Loew, counsel for the Legal Aid Society, which fought Salvatore's battle, offering to forfeit $500 to any charitable institution she may name if she will, after investigation, declare him to have been fairly treated.

Also, the action of Salvatore in invoking the law against him filled Seligman with a distrust of talians generally, and Saturday evening, when he paid off his artists, he informed every one of them who belonged to that nationality that their services were no longer required.

Sardofontuna had painted seven copies of a Landseer for Seligman and demanded of him $5 for each picture. Seligman swore that he had only commissioned Sardofontuna to do the work on trial, agreeing to pay $2 for each if the copies were satisfactory.

"He turned out things that were not pictures at all," said Seligman yesterday afternoon. "I said three of the daubs in court for 40 cents each, and offered a fourth to the Marshal for 25 cents. The Marshal wouldn't buy.

"I do not like to go to court. I had rather be held up in the open atmosphere. If you hire a good lawyer to defend you he charges so much that you want to die, and if you get a cheap lawyer he murders you. I am an employer of sixty or seventy men. It is not good to quarrel with them, for artists cannot show their talent when they were dissatisfied.

"Three years ago I had my first time in court. A collar button peddler put up his stand in front of my place. I gave him a dollar to go away. He moved, but came back. I warned him that he had taken my money, and that if he didn't keep away I would kick over his stand. I had to kick his stand over.

"You know how those things are. The peddler began to cry and a lot of ladies called me all kinds of things. One man wanted to fight me. Then the Legal Aid Society sued me for $50 for the peddler. Why, the man didn't have two gross of buttons on his tray, and buttone can be bought for 30 cents a gross.

"A little later one of my men copied a picture for me in the Metropolitan Art Museum. He had agreed to do the work for $10, but when he had finished he wanted $20. I wouldn't pay it, and the Legal Aid Society sued me for $250. The case never came to trial. The man, whose name is Vincent Raschelli, came around to my store with a priest and said he had been told to sue for $250, and was sorry. We compromised.

"Now comes that Sardofontuna case. That man came to me and told me he was out of work. He pleaded for a chance to earn a dollar, and I gave it to him. No two of the copies he made were alike. I couldn't sell them. Why should I pay for them? When he came to me he had an intrepeter. He couldn't talk English. But when I told him that his picturss were no good, he talked fine English.

"Its getting so these days that a man has to be awful particular about who he hiree t work for him. That'e the reason I fired the Italians Saturady. They begged hard to stay, but I didn't want to be sued any more, and I let them go. Americans are good enough for me hereafter."

When President Arthur Von Briesen of the Legal Aid Society was told last night of the Raschelli case he thought it probable that Seligman had been mistaken in the name of the society which acted for the plaintiff.

FIFTY YEARS MARRIED.

The Josephs, Who Wedded After One Day Courtship, Celebrate.

The eight sone and daughters and the fifteen grandchildren, not to mention several hundred friends and relatives, attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Joseph of Poughkeepsia at Victoria Hall, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, last evening.

Mr. Joseph, who is a retired merchant of Poughkeepsie, was born in Germany in 1825. His wife, Mary Klausner, was born in the same country in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph first became acquainted in Poughkeepsie on April 1, 1854. The next day, after a courtship that lasted not quite twenty-four hours, they were married. Last night the aged couple agreed that it had been the luckiest "April Fool's" day, so far as they knew, in all history. Mr. Joseph has been a member of the Poughkeepsie Lodge of Masons for fifty-one years.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, who live in various parts of New York State, and all of whom with their families were present at the golden wedding, are Charles Joseph, Mrs. J. Samuels, A. Joseph, B. Joseph, William Joseph, Jacob Joseph, Mrs. Mark Cohen, and Murray Joseph. Last night the wedding ceremony of half a century ago was repeated by the Rev. Dr. Lyons of Brooklyn, while Mrs. Sarah Thalheimer of Newark, the original bridesmaid, acted in that capacity again.

Cruiser Topeka in Port.

The United Statee cruiser Topeka of the Atlantic Training Squadron, Commander F. A. Wilner, arrived in port yesterday from Guantanamo via Charleston, S. C., and went to the warship anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the things that always sell well in the shops is the silver picture frame. Every one has a photograph that he or she delights to honor and a nice frame for it is always useful. The frames that the greater number of people buy when they are in the mood for silver is the one with ornamental silver work, flowers, or conventional designs upon velvet. It sounds well to say that this is because the velvet can be of different colors, dark red or green or blue, pale pink or baby blue, and it will match the fittings of a sleeping room or boudoir or the desk ornaments. All that is true, but the real reason that the greater number of people invest is that the frames are much cheaper than those of solid silver, oval, round, or square, and plain or simply ornamented, but having more silver in them and costing more. The velvet foundation frames cost from $3.25 to $8.75.

Among the most attractive things in Dutch silver are the tea caddy spoons. Anything which has to do with tea is interesting, for it is eure to be useful. One charming littia Dutch silver spoon of this kind, with a shovel-ehaped bowl and short handle, has for an ornament on this a little windmill of the most natural design. It costs only $3.25.

Another little measuring spoon for tea has a handle a trifle longer, and on the end of it a ship in full sail. This costs $3.50.

For the cabinet ornaments one of the most attractive is a little silver lantern. This is hardly two inchee high—its length is hard to guess at—and it is almost small enough to be worn on a chatelaine chain. It is similar to the lanterns which ornament the walls of a Dutch tea room in the city. It costs $5.75.

Tiny coffee pots in the Dutch silvar, and these are among the prettiest pieces, most of them having three small feet, cost $5.75 also.

A simple littla mustard dish in silver and glass is a pretty piece of table furniture and costs only $2.75. The glass comes in different ehades in the different dishes and the silver on the outside is in an attractive lattice work design.

Here is something that every other person who is god-mamma or god-papa to a baby is sure to buy. It is the baby's toilet set, put up in a large white case, the backs of the brushes, &c., all of silver, and it may be said, sub rosa, it is all a great deal more elaborate than anything a baby could possibie need. But that has nothing to do with its making one of the most satisfactory of gifts. There is a box for the small boy baby and one for the little maiden. The boy, of course, must have military brushes, if he has not a hair to his head to brush. In his case there are two of these, another small brueh for his hat, which is at this stage a bonnet; two bottles, one for powder and the other for cold cream, and a comb. The jars are glass, with silver tops, and the other pieces have silver backs.

The little girl's toilet box is similar, only that it costs $16 to tha $15.50 of the little boy's, because her one hair brush with a long handle is worth as much and more than the two military brushes with no handles at all.

BISHOP POTTER TELLS A STORY ON HIMSELF

Sprained His Leg Just After Refusing Beggar a Dime.

THAT BROUGHT UP A QUESTION

The Bishop Talks to Y. M. C. A. Men on the Need of Rising Above Selfishness.

Bishop Potter epoke yesterday afternoon at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on the subject "The Rising Man." In beginning his address, the Bishop recalled the fact that at first it had been arranged that he should speak thers during Christmas week, hut had been prevented from keeping the engagement then because of the accident a couple of days before Christmas, which caused an injury to a tendon in his right leg. He then told some facts about the accident.

On get ng into hie carriage it became necessary for him to lift a heavy bundle of books, and the effort caused the strain which resulted in the accident. The Bishop also said:

"Just as I was getting into the carriage a large man with a red face and an unduly boisterous air came up and said to me, 'I am an old engineer, and I want a dime to get some supper.' I replied, 'Well, if you are an old engineer, you ought to be ashamed to be in the condition you are, and I won't give you any money.' But afterward I thought that if I had given him the dime, he would have helped me with the books, the lifting of which was rather too great a task for me, and I would not have broken that tendon.

"The next day I put a question regarding the matter to my doctor. I said to him, 'If I had given that man a dime, I wouldn't be here now. The question arises, Ought I to have given him the money?' But the doctor—I regret to say it, on account of the medical profession—the doctor dodged. He declared it was not his business to answer questions of casuistry."

Discussing his subject, the Bishop said in part:

"A Presbyterian clergyman of considerable eminence in this city used regularly, about Christmas time, to indulge in a dissertation to prove that Christ could not possibly have been born at that season of the year. I used to feel like saying, 'My good brother, what difference does it make? The events which we commemorate lose none of their importance, even if scholars are not agreed as to their precise date.'

"What is the tragic note in the industrial situation in the United States to-day? It is not to be found in the attitude of mind of either class, although mistakee have been made by both. Neither is it to be found in the lamentable fact that the leaders of the labor organizations are so often distinguished for their power of making a noise rather than for their power of thinking, nor in the fact that the asseverations of the employers are so often nothing more than vociferations.

"Many people think that harmony will be brought about through the passing of laws to compel people to do this or that, and to prevent their doing certain other things. But that is not the way in which this Republic was founded, nor in which present evils can be righted. The Republic was founded through personal sacrifice, upon the basis of human brotherhood. The need to-day is that men shall rise above mere selfishness."

BOSTON CURATE COMING HERE.

Several Other Changes Affecting Local Episcopal Clergymen.

The Rev. Henry A. Dexter of this city has been appointed an assistant at St. James's Episcopal Church, Chicago. The Rev. Clifford S. Gregg, curate at the Church of tha Ascension, Boston, has accepted a similar office at St. Bartholomew's Church, Manhattan, whera he will fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Rev. David M. Steele to assume the rectorship of a Philadelphia parish a few weeks ago.

The Rev. F. C. H. Wendel, formerly chaplain of tha Tombs Prison, has heen placed in charge of the Chapel of the Transfiguration, East New York. The Rev. Frank H. Church, minister in charge of St. Paul's Chapel, College Point, L. I., has accepted a curacy in Trinity Chapel, this city. The Rev. C. J. Holt, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Fordham, has temporarily relinquished hie duties on account of ill-health and will go south to recuperate.

Calvary Chapel Also a Gymnasium.

Calvary Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector, has just added a new department to its parish facilities by transforming its chapel, adjoining the church, into a well-equipped gymnasium for the benefit of the young people connected with the church. The apparatus in the new gymnasium is movahle and can, therefore, be taken away at any time to make the floor space available for the Sunday school, woman's auxiliary, and choir for their meetings.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Brother J. D. Burke.

News was received here yesterday of the death in Ireland of Brother J. D. Burke, who was a member of the Irish Christian Brothers for more than fifty years, and who was well known to many of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity in this city. For nearly the entire period of his connection with the Christian Brothers Brother Burke had worked in the City of Cork in the service of the Church in Ireland. The loss sustained by the order of which he was a member and the high place he occupied in the affections of the general public have been manifested in an extraordinary manner. Action on his death was taken by nearly every public body in the City of Cork and in its vicinity. Brother Burke died as the result of an accident which befell him while driving.

Sheridan Tupper.

Sheridan Tupper, a well-known actor, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home, 250 West Forty-sixth Street.

Mr. Tupper was born in Decatur, Ill., fifty years ago, and became an actor when a very young man. His first engagement was in a comedy part in Maggie Mitchell's company. Later he joined Roland Reed and remained in his company for nine years. He was then with William H. Crane for five years and recently rejoined Mr. Crane. He was taken ill last Wednesday. He was a member of the Greenroom Club. There will be a meeting of the club to-day and arrangements for the funeral will then be made.

Mr. Tupper is survived by his widow, who is a sister of Joseph Murphy of "Kerry Gow" fame.

Mrs. James Grant Wilson.

Jane Emily Searles Cogswell, the wife of Gen. James Grant Wilson, died yesterday at her residence, 15 East Seventy-fourth Street. She was married to Gen. Wilson in 1869, and was a direct descendant of Mme. Bayard, who was a sister of Peter Stuyvesant. She was also a relative of Van Rensselaer Cogswell of this city. The funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow, and the burial will be in New Burnswick.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. PHILIP BISSELL, son of Willard Parker Bissell, died of pneumonia yesterday at the New York Hospital. He was twenty-seven years of age.

Col. CHARLES H. PAGE, formeriy a member of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, and well known to turfmen throughout the United States, died at Philadelphia yesterday of heart disease. Ha was seventy years of age.

SAMUEL D. CRAIG died at the Hotel Cambridge, in this city, yesterday, where he had lived during the Winter for the past ten years. He was a member of the Metropolitan and Knickerbocker Clubs, and had a Summer home at Quogue, L. I. He was sixty-two years of age. His wife survivee him

JOHN H. FERRIS died yesterday at South Norwalk, Conn., aged 62 years. Mr. Ferris was a Director of the Manhattan Rubber Company of New York, and a large stockholder in coasting schooners. He represented South Norwalk in the Connecticut Legislature in 1887, and in 1880 was State Senator from the Thirteenth District. He leaves a widow and four children, two of his sons being Jesse M. Ferris and Dr. Charles E. Ferris of this city.

CAMPBELL SAW NO FLIES.

Compliment Paid by Late Congressman to Mrs. Whitney's Luncheon.

Ancedotes of Timothy J. Campbell are being recalled by his friends, and one told last night at the Heffman House deals with the time when Mr. Campbell was a member of Congress and W. C. Whitney was Secretary of the Navy. The New York delegation, or perhaps only the Democratic part of it, was invited one day to a luncheon at the home of the Secretary on I Street. The guests were received by Mrs. Whitney, with whom Mr. Campbell had enjoyed an acquaintance antedating his election to Congress.

The function occurred in Summer, and the handsome home of the Secretary was as cool and comfortable as screens, bowed blinds, and other precautions of the housekeeper could make it. When the dining room was thrown open, it fell to Mr. Campbell's lot to take in the hostess. The sight of the exquisitely appointed table cheered all the guests, and it elicited from "Tim" Campbell an exclamation which bothered him for many a day.

"That's lovely!" he said to Mrs. Whitney. "There's no flies on that, Mrs. Whitney."

The hostess was startled for a moment. She was apparently unacquainted with the significance of the intended compliment.

"Well," she responded, "there ought not to be; you see, the servants are so particular about the screens that they never allow a single fly to get in here."

Not long after Mr. Campbell entered Congress, and afaer he had been for a few months established at an up-town hotel, he suddenly moved away from that house and left no word as to his new residence. When a newspaper man met him by chance in the hall of his former hotel and expressed disappointment at not having been able to find him, Campbell whispered earnestly and confidentially:

"You see, I found that a hotel was no place for a man of my disposition," he said. "I want a quiet place, where I can give myself up to my work, writing letters, studying up the measures before Congress, and talking with my visitors who wish to see me privately, and you cannot enjoy privacy or quiet at a hotel. Then I like to know the folks I live with. So I moved into a first-class boarding house up here on K Street, and am one of the family. Where I live now I'm the star boarder and sit next the landlady."

THESPIANS WED IN BOSTON.

Miss Marion Bent Becomes the Bride of Patrick Rooney.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—A large and jolly group of theatrical people witnessed the marriage this noon of Patrick Rooney, the vaudeville comedian and Miss Marion Bent, attached until now to the "Peggy from Paris" company.

The ceremony was performed at the Hotel Lenox, by the Rev. Mr. Travis, assistant rector of Trinity Church, in the presence of Mise Maxline Elliot, Miss Josie Sadler, and a few special guests. Afterward there was a wedding breakfast and a more general reception.

The newly wedded pair left in the afternoon for Pittsburg, where Mr. Rooney begins an engagement on Tuesday. The bride has left the stage "for good," she says.

COAL DEPOSIT IN ALASKA.

Big Field Discovered Not Far from Controller Bay.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Geological Survey has received a report of an extensive deposit of Alaskan coal, accessible to the Pacific Ocean, located from twelve to twenty-five miles inland from Controller Bay, Alaska. The coal fields lie behind the Controller Bay oil fields, at the fpot of the Chugach Mountains. The coal and oil were found to be in two distinctly separate formations that lie in roughly parallel belts.

The coal area, as at present recognized, includes about eighty-five square miles. The coal resembles the harder bituminous coals of the east more than it does anthracite.

GREATER SAFETY IN STEEL.

Cast-Iron Columns in the Darlington Hotel Collapse.

The Scientific American in its issue of April 9th, says: "Commenting editorially on the Darlington Hotel disaster, a day or two after it happened, we said: 'Long before the failing of the building it was suspected that a considerable amount of "jerry" work was being done on the bastard steel structures which are being run up continually in this city. We use the term "bastard" advisedly; for a structure that extends ten stories in height and depende for its rigidity upon the lugs and flanges of miserable little rectangular cast-iron columns, has no rightful claim to the reputation for strength and security that goes with the term "steel construction."'

"In the intervening month since these words were written, the testimony presented before the Coroner's jury has abundantly substantiated their truth. A large number of possible causes for the collapse were suggested, such as faulty foundations, excessive loading of the top floor, framework being out of plumb, changes in plans, (although apparently only minor,) improper jacking up of the lower framework while replacing a defective cast-iron column; failure of a cast column about the fourth floor, and others. Probably several of these causes co-operated to start or intensify the ruin, but one prominent fact was referred to again and again, both on the stand and the street, namely, the improper use of cast-iron columns in a structure of this character. This point was not included in the jury report, perhaps because the criminal features of their work demanded first attention, or because of a natural but mistaken reluctance to antagonize local foundry interests. We say mistaken reluctance, for the most far-sighted iron founders agree on the futility of endeavoring to force the use of a material into lines for which it is unsuited.

Good cast iron le strong when subjected to compression, but against tension or bending strains it is notoriously weak, and its reliability is further decreased on account of hidden internal defects. The practical impossibility of securing sound castings from even the most reputable foundries is borne out in the Darlington disaster, where the experts of both the Building Department and the District Attorney found that the fairly good cast-iron columns used possessed flanges from one-third to 40 per cent. defective. As a result of these latent defects, tensile weakness, internal cooling strains, and the danger of water freezing inside and bursting their hollow shells, the use of cast-iron columns ehould be limited to simple cases of direct compression where there are few complicating elements.

The skeleton frame of a building is subject to two kinds of strain, namely direct compression from the weight of the structure and contents, and a bending tendency due to wind, which in high buildings with narrow base is considerable. In low buildings, where there is no other consideration but direct compression, sound cast-iron columne form a suitable material; but in lofty structurea even this direct stress is complicated by the tendency of all loaded columns to buckle sidewise when their length is excessive, and this must be resisted by lateral bracing, for which cast iron is not adapted; moreover, when there is added the bending due to the overturning efforts of the wind, there arise conditions of design and details to which cast columns are entirely inadequate.

There are many architects and engineers in New York who can safely be intrusted with the safety of public, laboring, and property interests in the design of such structures; but for the much larger body of the less experienced the building code should be carefully amended and enforced. Demand has been made for superintendents with five years' experience, and for a sufficient staff of competant Inspectors empowered to enforce the code; but the Darlington disaster strongly teaches that all obscurity should be eliminated from the code itself, and specifically that the use of cast-iron columns be absolutely limited to wall-bearing buildings, and to those less than seventy-five feet in height.—Adv.

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Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

Catholic Converts' League Meeting.

The Catholic Converts' League will hold a meeting at

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

LINEN TRADE IS BETTER.

New York Importers Complain of Laxity at Interior Ports.

A linen importer said yesterday that business in his line seems brisker than in cotton goods. Yarns are higher than they were, and the weavers having used up low-priced yarn have been obliged to pay the higher prices.

The importer said that the trade in New York never felt more acutely than at present the effects of a strict and accurate enforcement of the tariff laws here, combined with less effective work in custom houses in interior cities. While at the seaboard experts are employed who thoroughly understand the linen business, in the interior this is not the case. As a result, importers in this city, he said, often pay higher duties than do merchants in the West on the same class of goods.

PATENT MEDICINE CHANGES.

Fifty Thousand Preparations Now on the Market—Number Decreasing.

Although the number of proprietary medicines, outside of the standard preparations of the pharmacists and those in the pharmacopoeia, is estimated at 50,000, they are said to be decreasing in number. Some observers have expressed a fear that the industry, which has reached such enormous proportions, will have a tumble and that the weaker concerns will perish. It is also said that the mail order business is hurting the retail druggists. The head of a drug manufacturing company said:

"Every year some medicines go into oblivion and others are introduced. Without doubt more of the proprietary medicines are now sold by mail than over the counters of the retail druggists. Still I do not think that the druggists sell any less quantities of medicine than before. In like manner, the sale of proprietary medicines never reduces the prescription business, because the people who consume the former remedies sooner or later go to the doctor."

Panama Business Dead.

A representative of an export house making a specialty of Panama business said yesterday that there is now little or no movement of textiles or other supplies to the Isthmus. Improvement is expected before long as a result of active operations on the canal. He said: "I believe Jamaicans will do most of the work. The number of Americans who will go there for active work will be small. The bones of thousands of Chinamen are a warning of the deadly effect of the climate upon people not used to it."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—The Henry A. Turner Company, dealers in upholstery at 23 to 31 West Street, assigned yesterday for the benefit of creditors to Edwin B. Hale, of the law firm of Hale & Dickerman. Lack of ready money is given as the cause of the embarrassment. The liabilities are estimated at more than $100,000 and nominal assets at about the same amount.

BRIGHTON, Mass.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Frank H. Baxter of Brighton, hardware dealer. Liabilities, $14,065; assets, $7,065.—

BRAINTREE, Mass.—Asa Keith of Braintree, leather dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $5,822; assets, $250.

BOSTON.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed by creditors yesterday against Nickerson & Buchanan, tailors.

BOSTON.—O. L. Phelan, dealer in boots and shoes, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Rosenberg.

BALTIMORE, Md.—S. Marsball Kronheimer has been appointed receiver for the wholesale trousers manufacturing firm of Levy & Levinthal by Judge Morris of the United States Court upon the application of several New York firms, who are creditors. The firm's financial trouble was caused by the great fire, in which they lost heavily.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rose & Holler, Frederick, Mo.; T. Holler, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Asher, Theodore, Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Buslin, hats; 621 Broadway.
Kaufman, S., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufman, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Blough Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; B. B. Blough, overalls; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kahn Bros., Chicago, Ill.; H. Kahn, clothing; Hotel Netherland.
Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. Morton, dress goods and linings; 75 Spring first floor.
Murrey Hill Hotel.
Ponton & White Co., Duluth, Minn.; M. White, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Holland House.
Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Joseph, woolens; Hoffman House.
Silsner, M. T., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. S. Silver, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; S. Abbott, hooks and stationary; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Meyer, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronig, hats; Hotel Albert.
Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; W. F. Gable, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Hoffman House.
Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; dress goods, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Edwards, T. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss E. Malley, millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Keet & Bountree Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Rountree, domestics, linens, notions, cloaks, and suits; C. M. Rountree, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rithschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Longini & Bernheimer, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, hats, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Heidenheim, Levy & Co., New Orleans, La.; E. Heidenheim, waists; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; Grand Hotel.
Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. S. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Flint, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepard, laces, vellings, and trimmings; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac; D. Saunders, crockery and electric goods; Hotel Gerard; H. Harris, clothing and rubber goods; Hoffman House.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Aiden, dress goods and linings; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Dell, ribbons; Miss K. Steibel, millinery and trimmings; Hotel Normandie.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Bernheimer, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, suits; Hotel Vendome.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Donnan, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; William Sargeant, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. O. Kaufman, dry goods; 618 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Speeri, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, San Francisco, Cal.; A. L. Johnson, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Burnham, Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. O. Hallett, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenua Hotel.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; D. M. Spence, furnishing goods and boys' clothing; E. Bonnett, hooks and stationery; 33 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Fordyce, George L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, notions, gloves, embroideries, linens, and wash goods; 75 Spring Street; "expected Tuesday."
Schwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. S. Boyce, hats; Park Avenue Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Gov. Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; Judge W. B. Sanders, Cleveland; Senator Charles Dick, Ohio.

HOLLAND.—R. Lincoln Lippitt, Providence; Dr. J. E. Kuster, Hamburg.

MANHATTAN.—The Rt. Rev. Luclus Lee Kinsolling, Bishop of Southern Brazil; Lady Gait, Montreal.

PLAZA.—Gen. C. J. Miller, Franklin, Penn.

SAVOY.—S. A. Epstein, San Diego, Cal.; Nelson Greenhut, Peoria, Ill.; Vicomte and Vicomtesse Pierre de Chezelles, Paris.

NETHERLAND.—L. H. Kohn, Chicago; William A. Towers, Chicago.

GRAND.—Capt. G. W. Kirkpatrick, United States Army; Col. H. C. Cook, United States Army; Lieut. Commander Benjamin W. Hodges, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN.—W. W. Coe, Roanoke, Va.; A. Muriedae, Madrid.

NAVARRE.—Capt. T. G. Hanson, United States Army.

CHICAGO TURF FIGHT ENDED.

Warth Track Managers Satisfied by Concessions and Promises.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The controversy over racing dates, which for a time threatened to put a stop to racing in Chicago this season, was satisfactorily settled to-day, and as a result the Worth track will open April 30. According to the agreement Worth will accept the dates awarded by the Western Jockey Club this year. As a recompense for this action by the Worth officials they are to secure more satisfactory racing dates next year.

Harvey T. Woodruff, Secretary of the Western Jockey Club, to-day gave out the following statement:

"Acting with the consent of the Stewards of the Western Jockey Club, Lawrence A. Young, Chairman of the Board of Stewards, has been able to settle the question of racing dates to the satisfaction of all parties concerned in local racing matters. Permission has been granted to the Worth Jockey Club to open its Spring meeting on Saturday, April 30, instead of April 27, Worth thereby relinquishing three days. The Fall meeting will be run on the dates previously allotted by the Western Jockey Club. An adjustment of racing dates for the season of 1905 has been arranged satisfactorily to the Worth Jockey Club.

"By virtue of the authority vested in Chairman Young, racing officials for the Spring meeting of the Worth Jockey Club are approved as follows:

"John F. Morse, Presiding Judge; W. H. Richardson, Associate Judge; Edward Jasper, Secretary; J. S. Wallace, Patrol Judge; James Loughman, Paddock Judge, and Timer, and William Murray, Starter."

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Paul Clifford, 126 pounds; Peter Paul, 125; Toscan, 123; Mrs. Frank Foster, 115; Illyria, 114; Briarthorpe, 113; Tomcod and Lord Melbourne, 111 each; Gold Dome, 108, and Belle of the Ring, 90.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs. Mon Amour, Melrose, and Pasadena, 110 pounds each; Cashier, Belle Indian, Will Inman, Lilybrook, and The Claimant, 107 each, and Mirthless, 104.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Friday, 105 pounds; Tomcod, 103; Grazialio and Gold Dome, 96 each; Mountain Breeze, 94, and Adel Trehla, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; for maidens; about two miles. Chivington and Tireless, 158 pounds each; Red Hook, 151, and Agio, 137.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; seven furlongs. John F. Ahearn, 111 pounds, and Seventh Ward, San Marino, Polk Miller, and Cay, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Thorneycroft, 112 pounds; Setauket, 110; James F., 108; Arachue, 105; O'Hagen, 104; Neeburban, Ninespot, and Queen Elizabeth, 101 each; Caqueta and Latheron, 100 each; Briarthorpe, 97; Eclectic, 92, and Red Light, 85.

INGOMAR NEARLY READY.

Schooner Fitting at Bristol for Contests in European Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, April 10.—The schooner yacbt Ignomar, being fitted for racing abroad, is now nearly rigged in the slip at the Herreshoff shops. The topmasts are on end and stays and running rigging are all in place. The craft is being fitted out with the greatest care, and when she sails, on or about April 20, it is generally believed that nothing will be wanting to make the voyage a successful one.

Capt. Barr is on board the Ignomar, with eighteen seamen and a mate. The Ingomar like the Yampahoe a couple of years ago, when she sailed across the Atlantic, will be equipped with six dories of the Cape Ann type, which are now being finished up at the Herreshoff shops. This equipment for life-saving will be neated on deck in the usual way that dories are carried for on board the fishermen from Cape Ann in their voyages to the fishing grounds.

Fordham College's Open Games.

For the open games of Fordham College, to be held in the Eighth Regiment Armory next Saturday night, an exceptionally large entry has been received. Arthur Duffy, the Georgetown sprinter, who is preparing for competition in the intercollegiate championships, has accepted the invitation to start in the fifty yards scratch event. Fast sprinters who have been invited to meet Duffy in this contest are W. B. Knackel, Frank Rickert, W. S. Edwards, E. Spitzer, and J. F. Miller. Among the more interesting of the other events scheduled is the National Guard relay race, for which entries have been received from seven regiments.

Notes of the Bowlers.

Mrs. Gertrude Hull of Chicago, claimant to the title of the Western championship among women bowlers, is trying to arrange a series of match games with Mrs. M. Kessel, champion woman bowler of New York, to take place in April or May. Mrs. Hull wishes to play twenty-two games, total pins to count, half the games to be played in New York and one-half in Chicago. The Chicago Athletic Association has requested that the match be played on its alleys, and will offer a medal of gold, which will represent the woman's championship of America.

The World's Fair Individual Tenpin Bowling Association has been organized in St. Louis with C. H. Everly as President. The association will conduct championship tournamente on the Grand Alleys during the World's Fair Olympian Games, between May and September next. One thousand dollars in gold and a medal offered by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and valued at $500 will be offered as prizes. The prize for high average turning will continue for five months, and bowlers cap arrange for rolling their games at any time in that period. The winner will receive $250 in gold and the medal, emblematic of the world's championship. Entry blanks can be obtained of Secretary J. J. Pflueger, Grand Alleys, Sixth and Pina Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Baseball to-day, 3:30 P. M.—Yale University vs. N. Y. American.—Adv.

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QUALITY! That's the attraction at the United Cigar Stores. Add to quality the feature of perfect uniformity, and these together given to you at a saving of about one half. This is the result of modern merchandising. It is the reason why we have so quickly become the largest cigar dealers in the world.

If increased cigar satisfaction means anything to you; if a saving of money is an object; if a latitude for choice, or assurance of uniformity is an inducement; then you are sure to be a frequenter of our stores.

We want you to try something especially good, just to prove our story. Try it to-day—the

Palma de Cuba
(BOUQUET)

5c. each $5.00 per 100

We have talked about this one once or twice before. It's so manifestly unmatchable that when you see it you know you haven't seen anything like it before for less than double the price. A big part of our business to-day has come to this cigar. No one has ever *tried* to compete with it—never even tried to match it.

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These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. We prepay express or postage on orders of 100 cigars or over. Send cash, check or money order to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade of cigar preferred.

GROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

C. Andrews, a Xavier A. A. Novice, Wins Mott Haven Handicap.

OVER FIFTY STARTED IN RACE

Spring of the Pastimes Finishes Second and Captures Prize for the Best Time.

C. Andrews, a member of the Xavier Athletic Association and a novice runner with the limit handicap allowance of seven minutes, won the second big open handicap run of the season, held by the Mott Haven Athletic Club on Jerome Avenue yesterday afternoon, beating M. Spring of the Pastime Athletic Club by three yards. H. Meyer and R. J. Doody of the Mohawk Athletic Club were third and fourth, respectively, and H. Goldberg of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club was fifth. There were over fifty starters, of whom forty-seven completed the course.

Andrews won the novice prize in addition to the first place prize, while Spring captured the time prize with the best actual time of 39:06, as well as the second place prize. Third place prize went to Meyer, and the team trophy was won by the Mohawk Athletic Club, whose first five runners finished third, fourth, tenth, twelfth, and fourteenth, making a total of 43 points. The Mott Haven Athletic Club, whose first five men at the finish were seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh, and fifteenth, was second with 50 points. The course was up Jerome Avenue to Woodlawn Cemetery and return, a distance of eight miles.

Four of the competitors in yesterday's run—Schlobohm, Long, Mellor, and Spring—have entered the Marathon twenty-five-mile race, to be held by the Boston Athletic Association on April 19. Mellon has won this event twice already. The summary:

		Actual H'c'p.	Time. M. S.
Name and Club.		M. S.	
1.	C. Andrews, Xavier A. A.	7:00	42:00
2.	M. Spring, Pastima A. C.	4:00	39:06
3.	H. Meyer, Mohawk A. C.	7:00	42:10
4.	R. J. Doody, Mohawk A. C.	6:00	41:35
5.	H. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	5:30	41:20
6.	T. Connor, Pastime A. C.	5:30	41:22
7.	M. J. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.	4:30	40:40
8.	C. Hazard, Mott Haven A. C.	7:00	43:11
9.	R. J. Condon, Mott Haven A. C.	6:30	42:43
10.	W. Schlobohm, Mohawk A. C.	6:00	42:20
11.	A. J. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.	6:30	43:11
12.	F. Lorz, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	41:28
13.	A. Ziegler, Pastime A. C.	6:00	43:05
14.	S. A. Mellor, Mohawk A. C.	2:00	39:20
15.	F. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.	4:00	41:21
16.	H. McAvoy, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	6:30	43:54
17.	P. Lorz, Mohawk A. C.	6:30	44:00
18.	F. Seeley, Mohawk A. C.	6:00	43:40
19.	J. Carey, Pastime A. C.	4:00	42:43
20.	F. Jaskoscy, Boys' Club	7:00	44:52
21.	M. Carroll, Mott Haven A. C.	7:00	44:55
22.	W. Steininger, Twelfth Regiment.	6:30	44:32
23.	J. A. McDowell, Mott Haven A. C.	6:30	44:35
24.	H. T. McGurgan, Mott Haven A. C.	7:00	45:06
25.	F. Hanlon, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	42:43
26.	H. P. Odell, Mott Haven A. C.	6:00	44:24
27.	J. Minkow, Mott Haven A. C.	6:30	44:55
28.	J. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	2:00	40:28
29.	B. Mann, Mott Haven A. C.	5:00	43:41
30.	F. A. Rogers, Mott Haven A. C.	5:30	44:25
31.	J. Schaefer, Mott Haven A. C.	5:30	44:26
32.	J. Cullen, Mohawk A. C.	4:00	44:27
33.	J. Lynch, Pastime A. C.	4:00	43:16
34.	J. Trockel, Mott Haven A. C.	6:00	45:27
35.	R. Todd, New West Side A. C.	2:00	41:33
36.	C. Schlobohm, Mohawk A. C.	6:00	45:55
37.	J. Michel, Mohawk A. C.	5:30	45:32
38.	J. Oherhaus, Mott Haven A. C.	7:00	47:07
39.	D. Minkow, Mott Haven A. C.	6:30	47:07
40.	J. Chapman, Mohawk A. C.	7:00	48:23
41.	A. MacKechnie, Mohawk A. C.	2:00	43:44
42.	W. Dilg, Mohawk A. C.	6:30	47:40
43.	L. P. Kuhna, Pastime A. C.	5:30	47:30
44.	W. Platt, Mohawk A. C.	6:30	48:36
45.	F. Rodd, Mohawk A. C.	6:00	49:00
46.	C. Halee, St. Bartholomew's A. C.	6:00	49:16
47.	G. R. Grace, Mott Haven A. C.	6:00	49:35

Soldier Athletes After Records.

Special efforts against regimental records bave been planned for the annual Spring games of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, which will take place next Saturday night. Harry Hillman of the New York Athletic Club, who is the star athlete of Company E, has announced that he will try to change the figures for the one-eighth and one-quarter mile dashes. F. L. Werner, Company L, has prepared himself for a special assault on the hurdle figures, and Frank Hussy, Company E, J. J. Farrell, Company E, and L. J. Rottger, Company B, have similar designs on records in the distance runs. In view of the rivalry between the companies, the entries promise to be a record breaker for the regiment.

Among the Billiard Experts.

H. P. Sofft is meeting all comers in a pool tournament in Cleveland.

A novelty in England is the appearance of a lecturer on billiards, Charles Roberts, former champion, who has obtained large audiences and aroused great interest.

Lloyd Jevne, three-cushion champion of the world, and Frank Benson are playing a handicap three-cushion billiard tournament in St. Louis. The conditions of the match require Jevne to call each shot he makes, scratches not to be counted. Benson will receive a point on each such play.

Alfred d'Oro, the world pool champion, says that pool is a more scientific game than billiards, and tries to prove his claim by the statement that the stroke in billiards is merely mechanical, whereas in pool it requires science to know how and when to play the many combinations and to pocket the balls from various angles and positions on the table.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROHE, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS ROHE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6mM

ROBINSON, MARY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. ROBINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 74 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1903. JAMES A. ROBINSON, Executor. HECTOR W. THOMAS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o19-1aw6mM

SYKES, JEROME.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEROME SYKES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1904.
THOMAS F. DEELEY,
JESSIE T. SYKES,
Executors.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. FANCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of Septsmber next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1904.
FREDERICK GUNNISON, Executor.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EULER, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given all persons having claims against PAULINE EULER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, Richard I. White, counselior at law, No. 150 Nassau Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next. Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1904.
LILLIAN GITZ, Executrix.
RICHARD I. WHITE, Attorney for Executrix, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap11-1aw6mM

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

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CONSISTING OF LARGE QUANTITIES IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES OF GAS FIXTURES, GLOBES, DOMES, SHADES, BULBS, TUBING, TAPERS, MANTLES, BRACKETS, FITTINGS, HEATERS, GAS STOVES, RELECTORS; ALSO COMPLETE

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WELD & STURTEVANT, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the property of the estate herein consisting of bookbinders' supplies and machinery and shafting, hangers, belting, and office furniture, together with all letter patent belonging to said firm or to either member thereof, will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction at the premises lately occupied by the bankrupts herein, No. 12 Reade Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. That at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of said day there will be sold at No. 30 Lafayette Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, a No. 5 Sheridan arch inker and embosser belonging to the estate herein. All property will be sold for cash, and will be withdrawn unless it brings 75% of the appraised value. The property may be inspected at the premises up to the time of sale.

Dated New York, April 8th, 1904.
CHARLES S. MILLIKEN, Receiver.
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
JAMES S. LEHMAIER, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEONARD FRIEND and GUSTAVE FRIEND, individually and as surviving partners of the firm of E. & G. FRIEND & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 6,803.

To the creditors of Leonard Friend and Gustave Friend, individually and as surviving partners of the firm of E. & G. Friend & Co. of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Leonard Friend and Gustave Friend, individually and as surviving partners of the firm of E. & G. Friend & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, March 30th, 1904.

NO. 6902.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. GRIFFITHS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William J. Griffiths of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1904, the said William J. Griffiths was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
April 8th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARY FLANAGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary Flanagan, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 1st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. United States Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 2nd, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Dated April 9th, 1904.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 9th, 1904.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHAPLEY, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK SHAPLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to presept tha same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribar, at his place of transacting buelness, at the office of Julius J. Frank, Nos. 52-54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1903. CHARLES B. WOODRUFF, Executor. JULIUS J. FRANK, Attorney for Executor. n16-1aw6mM

MIDDLETON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. MIDDLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before ths 20th day of July, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1904. MARGARET E. MIDDLETON, Administratrix. CARVOSSO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALTON, LUIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of ths County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS P. WALTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1903. LUCY G. MOONEY, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d28-1aw6mM

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 50 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eixth day of September next.—Datad New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executor, 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROMMELSBACHER, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Carojine Rommelsbacher, formerly residing in New York County and lately of Stuttgart, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1903. HERBERT A. HEYN, Executor. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

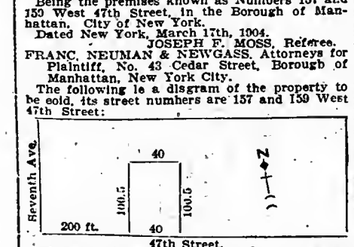
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LONGACRE REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN A. PICKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public anction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph F. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly parallel with 47th Street forty feet; thence southerly again parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the same forty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the premises known as Numbers 157 and 159 West 47th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 17th, 1904.
JOSEPH F. MOSS, Referee.
FRANC, NEUMAN & NEWGASS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street numbers are 157 and 159 West 47th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,138.33, with interest thereon from the 9th day of March, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $260.69, with interest from March 15th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.

Any assessmente which may be confirmed prior to the day of sale are to be allowed the purchaser out of ths purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises are sold subject to:

(a) A first mortgage thereon for $131,500, of which $91,500 has been advanced, and on which last mentioned sum interest is due from the first of February, 1904, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and

(b) Likewise subject to a second mortgage on said premises for $28,715, with interest thereon as follows: On $27,500 thereof at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, from July 31, 1903; on $1,085 thereof at the same rate, and likewise payable semi-annually, from the 6th day of February, 1904; and on $130 thereof at the same rate and likewise payable semi-annually, from tha 14th day of March, 1904.

That both of said mortgages are now past due at the option of the mortgagees thereof respectively, by virtus of default therein.

Dated New York, March 17, 1904.
JOSEPH F. MOSS, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK DUDENSING, plaintiff, against MARGARET V. SMITH and PHINEAS SMITH, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of December, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Analytical Resume of Last Week's Price Movements.

Light Thrown Upon the Questions Regarding the Artificiality of the Upward Movement.

During last week's interesting rise and reaction no question was more mooted than whether it was natural or artificial. The question is not purely academic, since a natural market would be likely to advance further and an artificial market would be ripe for reaction. It may be premised that a market made up of general public buying would be generally distributed among many favorite properties, and that the leaders among them would fairly represent the general tone. Artificial stimulation of whatever strength could not give attention to all properties, but would necessarily be confined to a few, with sympathetic effect outside the agitated circle. What happened was that the dozen most active stocks contributed three-fourths of the week's total business, or two and a half million of three and a quarter million shares altogether. The rises in this favored circle were as 11 to 1 fall, but in the list at large the rises were as 4 to 1 fall. To be exact, among 81 properties which rose a point or more 65 rose and 16 fell. Besides noting the comparative fewness of the rises in proportion to the fall it is significant that comparatively few properties were dealt in at all. The market of the week of March 19, when the rise began, was more normal. In that week there was no contrast between the movements in the active dozen and the general list, and 131 stocks were moved. It is necessary to conclude that during last week professionals were taking advantage of a natural movement which had already spent its force.

St. Paul was the only one among the representative dozen to fall, and lost only ¼. Union Pacific was the most active, and advanced 1⅜, despite the impression that it has been reactionary. Steel preferred's improvement upon its quarterly report was 2⅝ for the week. Amalgamated Copper enjoyed an equal rise, ostensibly because of improvement in the metal trade. But it is never necessary to assign any reason for Amalgamated's vagaries. It moves as and when it is moved. Outside the dozen the most significant movements were in the political group, which fluctuated according to progress or otherwise with legislation. Metropolitan rose 5⅛, Brooklyn Gas 9½, and Consolidated Gas 3⅜. The latter acted rather quick on the trigger, selling off smartly from the top as though somebody was taking profits, which gave signs of elusiveness. If the legislation were meritorious, and the buying was upon intrinsic improvement thereby, the rise would proceed upon prospects of signatures instead of vetoes by the Mayor and Governor, but the heaviness of the stock suggests doubt on both points.

The movement in the bond market was similar. Among 51 bonds which moved a point or more 40 rose. In volume there was an increase of almost exactly $10,000,000, to approximately double the previous week. But the business was even more concentrated than in the stock market. The increase was almost wholly accounted for by Steel 5s and Union Pacific convertibles. The former rose 2½, the latter ¾. Rock Island 4s and 5s, Wabash Bs, and Oregon Short Line 4s were also active and rising. Consolidated Tobacco 4s alone among the very active bonds were weak, losing ½.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Car and Foundry Co. common and preferred.
American Typefounders' Co. common and preferred.
Harbesen-Walker Refractories Co. preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.
Vulcan Detinning Co.

Dividends payable:

Corn Products Co. on preferred.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad.
Standard Flour Milling Co. on preferred.
Swift & Co.
United New Jersey Railroads and Canal Co.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. all classes of stock.

Annual meeting:

Aravaipa Mining Co.
K. Egan Co.

Annual meetings.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	224	226
Albany & Suequehanna	225	..
Alleghany & Western	14⅝	..
Allis-Chalmers	7¼	8¾
Allis-Chalmers pf	43	48
Amalgamated Copper	51½	51⅝
American Car & Foundry	19⅞	20
American Car & Foundry pf	73½	74⅞
American Coal	180	210
American Cotton Oil	29⅞	30⅝
American Cotton Oil pf	88	90
American District Telegraph	23	28
American Express	190	196
American Grass Twine	6¼	7⅛
American Hide & Leather	4¼	4⅝
American Hide & Leather pf	18	19
American Ice	7¼	7½
American Ice pf	28	28¼
American Linseed Co	8½	9⅝
American Linseed Co. pf	28⅝	31⅝
American Locomotive	21⅝	21⅞
American Locomotive pf	82	83
American Malting Co	3	4
American Malting Co. pf	18	20
American Smelting & Refining	48⅝	49⅛
Amer. Smelting & Refining pf	92⅜	93⅛
American Snuff	112	120
American Snuff pf	90¼	92
American Sugar Refining	127	127½
Amer. Sugar Refining pf	125¼	125⅞
American T. & C	85	87
American Tel. & Tel	123¾	124½
American Tobacco pf	130	140
American Woolen	10½	11⅛
American Woolen pf	74½	77
Anaconda Copper	78	79
Ann Arbor	24	28
Ann Arbor pf	52	57
A., T. & S. F	74⅝	74½
A., T. & S. F. pf	94	94¼
Atlantic Coast Line	108½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	81	81⅛
Baltimore & Ohio pf	90	91½
Boston A. L. pf	104	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	46	46⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas	199	203
Brunswick City	5½	6⅝
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	120½	128
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf	132	..
Butterick Co	48½	50
Canada Southern	65	65½
Canadian Pacific	163¾	116½
Cent. & S. A. Tel	101½	103½
Central R. R. of N. J	158	159½
Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅞	33
Chicago & Alton	37⅞	38
Chicago & Alton pf	80	84
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	180	180
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	121	130
Chicago Great Western	17	17⅛
Chicago Great Western pf. A	68	72½
Chicago Great Western pf., B	28¾	29½
Chicago Great Western deb	86	86½
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	..	90
C., M. & St. Paul	144½	144¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf	174½	176
Chicago & Northwestern	171	172
C., St. P., M. & Omaha	135	140
Chi., St. Pa. & Om. pf	165	175
Chi. Terminal Trans	10	10¼
Chi. Terminal Trans. pf	20½	21
Cbi. Union Traction	5½	5¾
Cbi. Union Traction pf	31¾	32½
C., C., C. & St. L	75	76
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	105	115
Clev., Lor. & Wheel	59	60
Clev., Lor. & Wheel pf	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	173	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	64	64
Colorado Southern	17⅜	18
Colorado Southern 1st pf	55	56
Colorado Southern 2d pf	25	25½
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron	12¼	13¼
Commercial Cahia	165	185
Consolidated Coal	64	70
Consolidated Gas Company	201	201½
Continental Tobacco pf	108	109½
Corn Products	13½	13¾
Corn Products pf	70	71¾
Delaware & Hudson	152⅝	153½
Delaware, Lackawanna & W	273	275
Denver & Rio Grande	21½	22
Denver & Rio Grande pf	71¼	71½
Denver & Southwest	1	..
Denver & Southwestern pf	2	..
D. M. & Fort Dodge	21	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	..
Detroit Southern	9½	10¾
Detroit Southern pf	18	29
Detroit United Ry	64	64⅜
Diamond Match	127	132
Distillers' Securities	22	22½
Duluth, S. S. & A	7½	8
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	12	14
Erie	26⅝	26⅞
Erie 1st pf	65¾	65¾
Erie 2d pf	42	43
Ev. & T. H	58	63
Ev. & T. H. pf	70	78
Ft. W. & Den. City	49	55
General Chemical	45	48
General Chemical pf	94	100
General Electric	163	165
Great Northern pf	178	180
Gold & Stock Tel	110	120
Hocking Valley	72	73
Hocking Valley pf	80⅝	81¾
Homestake	49½	52
Illinois Central	130¾	130¾
Illinois Central, 1. l	102¾	104½
International Paper	11⅛	12
International Paper pf	66¾	67½
International Power	28½	28⅝
International Steam Pump	35⅝	38
International Steam Pump pf	77	80
Iowa Central	19½	20
Iowa Central pf	36	37
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kanawha & Michigan	25½	29
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	67	67½
Kansas City South	19	20
Kansas City South. pf	36½	37
Keok. & D. M	14	15
K. & D. M. pf	48	55
Knick. Ice, Chicago	5	10
Knick. Ice, Cbi., pf	56	..
Laclede Gas pf	90	100
Lake Erie & Western	27	28
Lake Erie & Western pf	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	48	54
Louisville & Nashville	109¼	109⅝
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Manhattan Elevated	143¾	143⅝
Maryland Coal pf	100	120
Metropolitan Securities	81½	82
Metropolitan Street Railway	117	117½
Met. W. S. El. of Chicago	15	18
Met. W. S. El. of Chicago pf	47	49
Mexican Central	9⅞	10
Michigan Central	130	135
Minn. & St. Louis	47	55
Minn. & St. Louis pf	85	95
Minn., St. P. & S. M	61	62
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	119	120
Mo., Kansas & Texas	17½	18
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	39½	40
Missouri Pacific	94⅛	94¼
Moh & Birm. pf	89	92
N., C. & St. L	116	118
Nat. Biscuit	43	43⅝
Nat. Biscuit pf	104	105
Nat. Enameling & S	17	19½
Nat. Enameling & S. pf	79	85
Nat. Lead	15⅜	15½
Nat. Lead pf	85½	90
Nat. Railroad of Mexico 1st pf	37½	38½
Nat. Railroad of Mexico 2d pf	19⅛	19¾
New Cent. Coal	42	48
N. Y. Air Brake	125	135
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf	96	110
N. Y. Central	117¼	117⅝
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	27	28¼
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf	105	110
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	60	65
New York Dock	16	20
New York Dock pf	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	140	143½
N. Y., N. H. & H	188¾	189½
N. Y., Ont. & Western	21¾	21¾
Norfolk & Western	50	53½
Norfolk & Western pf	88	90
North American	84	84⅝
Ontario Mining	4½	5
Pacific Coast	53	55
Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf	64	66
Pacific Mail	28	29
Pennsylvania R. R	119¼	119⅜
People's Gas, Chicago	96½	97
Peoria & Eastern	18	20
Pere Merquette	74	78
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	61	62
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	90	96
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	173½	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp	175	..
Pressed Steel Car	28⅜	30¼
Pressed Steel Car pf	71	72
Pullman Co	206	211
Quicksilver	1	1½
Quicksilver pf	4	9
R. R. Sec. 1ll. Cent. ctfs	86	91
Railway Steel Spring	20¼	20⅝
Railway Steel Spring pf	70	76¼
Reading	44⅞	45
Reading 1st pf	78½	79
Reading 2d pf	59½	61½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel	7⅛	7⅜
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	46½	47
Rock Island	24	24¼
Rock Island pf	65⅞	66
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	131	135
Rubber Goods	19½	19½
Rubber Goods pf	77½	79½
St. Joseph & Grand Island	10	12
St. Joseph & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	38	41
St. Joseph & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	17	20
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	85	75
St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf	47	47½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	150	157
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	..	123
St. Louis S. W	14⅛	14⅝
St. Louis S. W. pf	34⅜	35
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	40	41¾
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	82	86
Southern Pacific	50½	50½
Southern Railway	22⅞	22½
Southern Railway pf	85½	85½
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs	90	92
Standard R. & T	⅞	1½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40	40¾
Texas Pacific	24½	25
T. P. Land Truet	28	28½
Third Avenue	120½	121
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Tol. Rys. & Light	20	21½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	25½	25⅞
Toledo, St. L. & West. pf	36½	37½
Twin City Rapid Transit	92¾	93¼
Union Pacific	87½	87½
Union Pacific pf	92¼	92⅝
Un. Railways Investment	8¼	8½
Un. Railways Investment pf	43	44
U. S. Express	107	110
U. S. Leather	6⅞	7⅛
U. S. Leather pf	78	78⅝
U. S. Realty & Con	6¾	7
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	55⅝	56
U. S. Rubber	13⅜	14
U. S. Rubber pf	59½	59¼
U. S. Steel	11⅜	11½
U. S. Steel pf	61⅝	61⅞
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	28⅜	29½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pf	100	106
Virginia Iron, C. & C	20	24
Wabash	13½	13¼
Wabash pf	33⅜	38¼
Wells-Fargo Express	204	210
Western Union Telegraph	88½	89
Westinghouse Elec. & M	161½	162
Westinghouse 1st pf	117	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17½	18
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	46	48
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	26	27
Wisconsin Central	18½	19½
Wisconsin Central pf	41½	42⅜

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 9th day of April, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$449,338,250	Gold certificates outstanding	$471,527,860
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	22,189,610
			$449,338,250
Silver dollars	473,038,000	Silver certificates outstanding	473,038,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,813,335		
Silver bullion of 1890	6,489,665	Treasury notes outstanding	14,303,000
Total	$936,679,250	Total	$936,679,250

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$98,633,934.66
Standard silver dollars	10,831,303.00
Silver certificates	5,466,214.00
Silver bullion	1,728,847.75
United States notes	5,335,881.00
Treasury notes of 1890	70,034.00
National banknotes	10,104,606.00
Subsidiary silver coin	11,712,383.24
Fractional currency	82.78
Minor coin	912,041.15
Total	$144,795,337.58
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$154,993,816.75
To credit of disbursing officers	7,770,143.33
Total	$162,763,960.08
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	1,963,021.58
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	2,714,624.51
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	2,784,934.01
	170,226,540.18
Total	$315,021,877.76
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$15,842,615.24
Outstanding checks and warrants	8,903,395.48
Disbursing officers' balances	50,486,427.85
Post Office Department account	11,236,072.95
Miscellaneous items	1,673,004.30
	88,146,515.82
Available cash balance	$226,875,361.94

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$887,869.27	$6,387,630.03	$265,883,105.66
Internal revenue	612,231.26	5,288,404.95	180,000,613.30
Miscellaneous	40,546.98	1,182,630.10	36,148,724.01
Total receipts	$1,540,647.51	$12,858,604.08	$422,941,442.97
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	1,140,000.00	4,440,000.00	108,811,627.68
War	200,000.00	2,300,000.00	90,360,168.35
Navy	190,000.00	2,370,000.00	77,370,187.54
Indians	20,000.00	100,000.00	8,210,943.03
Pensions	120,000.00	3,920,000.00	113,380,608.18
Interest	500,000.00	1,000,000.00	19,130,799.29
Total expenditures	$2,170,000.00	$15,130,000.00	$417,273,334.07
Excess of expenditures over receipts	629,352.49	2,271,395.92	*5,668,108.90
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	774,247.06	7,022,695.96	226,237,933.09
Internal revenue	719,628.33	5,452,010.66	177,664,003.86
Miscellaneous	233,897.51	799,796.42	32,445,976.00
Total receipts	$1,727,772.90	$13,274,512.04	$436,367,912.95
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	480,000.00	3,095,000.00	99,891,105.39
War	200,000.00	1,905,000.00	34,551,651.48
Navy	490,000.00	1,415,000.00	62,144,072.28
Indians		190,000.00	10,553,872.90
Pensions	530,000.00	5,030,000.00	110,743,642.91
Interest	400,000.00	1,600,000.00	24,614,832.10
Total expenditures	$2,010,000.00	$13,235,000.00	$402,490,177.02
Excess of expenditures over receipts	282,227.10	*39,512.04	*33,868,735.93

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	100,000.00	2,125,800.00	22,939,495.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	97,650.00	848,630.00	23,026,237.50
Notes received for current redemption	734,920.00	5,958,121.00	190,085,611.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To March 14, 1900—	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$74,131,758.00	$6,365,713.00	$80,697,471.00
This fiscal year	8,078,362.00	389,186.00	8,467,548.00
This month	162,365.00	5,000.00	167,365.00
This day	25,020.00	1,000.00	26,020.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 10.—Since the holidays business in the cloth market has been exceedingly slack. During the past week there was apparently not the slightest disposition to purchase anything at the prevailing values beyond absolute necessities.

While some observers declare that the position of cotton is being undermined by reductions in consumption, which are considerable, few believe in lower prices.

The India cloth trade was confined to the cheaper descriptions, the offers for which were frequently unacceptable. The China trade was limited to occasional transactions in finishing cloths.

Notwithstanding the extensive curtailment of the output, the prospects are most discouraging.

Yarns had a moderate inquiry, and there were some fair transactions in American cotton cloths. The uncertainty of the position of cotton, with the daily fluctuations, hindered negotiations.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 10.—The improved condition of business on the Stock Exchange continued during the past week, the lead being taken by the American and South African markets. The latter revived under the influence of the prospect of an early supply of Asiatic labor.

The conclusion of the Anglo-French colonial treaty was another factor which made for a revival of confidence, it being regarded as further insuring the localization of the Russo-Japanese conflict. The situation in the Balkan States also displayed a more peaceful aspect, and, taking all these things together, the prospect is bright for an end to the long-standing stagnation.

Almost all the markets participated in the steady advance in prices, although Americans fluctuated considerably.

WORLD TRADE OF THE NATION.

United States' Share in the Imports of Leading Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—" The imports of the grand divisions and principal countries of the world and the share thereof supplied by the United States," is the title of a table just presented by the Bureau of Statistics. It shows that of the $8,141,054,000 worth of merchandise imported by Europe in 1902 the United States supplied $1,211,556,000 or 14.88 per cent. of the total.

North America, other than the United States, imported merchandise, to the value of $410,773,000, of which the United States supplied $215,866,000, or 52.55 per cent. South America imported $349,691,000, of which $43,878,000, or 12.55 per cent. was from the United States.

Asia's imports were $965,550,000, of which $50,167,000, or 5.2 per cent. was from the United States.

Africa's imports were $436,256,000, of which $24,385,000, or 5.58 per cent. was from the United States.

The imports of Oceania were $292,107,000, of which $34,855,000, or 11.93 per cent. was drawn from the United States.

In a word, Europe drew 14.88 per cent. of her imports from the United States; North America, other than the United States, 52.55 per cent.; South America, 12.55 per cent.; Asia, 5.2 per cent.; Africa, 5.58 per cent., and Oceania 11.93 per cent. of her total imports from the United States.

Taking a few of the more important countries it may be said that the United Kingdom took 24.03 per cent. of her imports from the United States; Germany, 15.80 per cent. from the United States; France, 9.67 per cent.; Netherlands, 10.79 per cent.; Belgium, 11.59 per cent.; Spain, 12.62 per cent.; China, 9.26 per cent.; Japan, 17.9 per cent.; Commonwealth of Australia, 11.92 per cent.; New Zealand, 11.65 per cent.; Philippine Islands, 12.46 per cent.; Cape of Good Hope, 9.52 per cent.; Argentina, 12.91 per cent.; Colombia, 29.37 per cent.; Venezuela, 31.97 per cent.; British Guiana, 31.35 per cent.; Mexico, 58.91 per cent.; Canada, 57.29 per cent.; Cuba, 43.71 per cent.; British West Indies, 33.97 per cent., and the Central American States as a whole, 43.32 per cent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day.

Nassau Street, 99, west side, being the block front between Fulton and Ann Streets, 117 by 74 by 124.4 by 75.6, nine-story iron-front structure, known as the Bennett Building; foreclosure sale, Warren Leslie, referee; due on judgment, $864,390.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 470 West, south side, 78 feet east of Ametsrdam Avenue, 17.4 by 99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkett, referee; due on judgment, $16,293.

Lincoln Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Tbirty-eeventh Street, 25 by 100, vacant; public auction sale.

FOR PHILIPPINE RAILROADS.

Guarantee Clause in Pending Bill Promises Government Interest on Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The most important subject to be discussed in connection with the Philippine bill, which has been reported from the Senate committee, is the clause providing for railroad construction. Secretary Taft, while Governor of the islands, made a thorough study of the question, and reached the conclusion that only by a Government guarantee for thirty years of interest on bonds can American capital be induced to venture into railroad building so far from home.

There are so many difficulties not ordinarily met with in the temperate regions that the outlay is far greater in the tropics, because of the growth of vegetation and the dangerous streams. The rainy period is another disadvantage. Nevertheless railroads have been built in the tropics. The English have built 27,000 miles in India, all on the guarantee system. The French and Dutch have also built roade extensively in their tropical colonies.

It is expected that some short links of road will be built for the immediate returns that are visible, and there will be no need of a guarantee in such cases. That this is so appears to be proved by the Dagupan Road, which was built in 1895 by Spanish engineers. The Spanish Government guaranteed 8 per cent. interest on the $5,000,000 stock of the road. Owing to the exacting requirements of the Spanish Government the road cost about $4,000,000 more than was estimated. Notwithstanding this it is now paying $350,000 annually on 120 miles of track.

The guarantee clause of the Philippine bill provides that the guarantee is to be ultimately repaid to the Government, and use of the public domain of upward of 70,000,000 acres is forbidden. It is understood that a syndicate is ready to build one of the most important roads desired at $40,000 a mile, with a Government guarantee of 5 per cent. An important feature of the bill is a section which admits all material for railroad building free of duty.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises..5:29	Sun sets...6:34	Moon rises..3:24

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...4:18	Gov. Isl'd...4:52	H. Gate..6:45
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...4:52	Gov. Isl'd...5:24	H. Gate..7:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 11.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Piemonta, Antigua, Guadeloupe, and Martinique	12:30 P. M.	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenig Albert, Napiee and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands	.....	.....
Un. Railways Investment pf	.....	.....
British, Dutch, and French Guiana	2:30 A. M.	.....
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
U. S. Naples	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sicilia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	.....

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Bahamas and Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tropic, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on tha piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of tha hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Maile for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at the offics daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close hers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdaye.) Maile for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundaye at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails cloes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Maile for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, cloee at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday; by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this offics at 7 P. M. Saturday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boeton, and thence by steamer, close at this offiee daily at 6:30 P. M. Maile for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundaye at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mails cloee here Mondaye at 10:30 P. M.) Maile for Coeta Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, cloee at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundaye at 11 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting maile cloee here Tueedaye at 10:30 P. M.) Maile for Bahamas, (except parcele-post maile,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, cloee at 5:30 A. M. Wednesdaye.

‡Registered mail cloeee at 6 P. M., previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Maile for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francieco, cloee here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Maile for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, cloee here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Maile for Hawaii, via San Francisco, cloee here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Maile for Hawaii, Japan, China, and especially addreeeed mail for Philippine Ielande, via San Francieco, cloee here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 21, inclueive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Maile for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, cloee here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclueive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Maile for Philippine Islande, via San Francieco, cloes here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 26, inclueive, for dispatch per United Statea traneport. Maile for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 26, inclueive, for dispatch per steamer Empreee of China. (Merchandise for United Statee Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Maile for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francieco, cloes here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 30, inclueive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Canard steamer carrying tha British mail for Nsw Zealand doee not arriva in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francieco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada," or "via Enrope" muet be fnlly prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francieco exclusively.

Tranepacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland tranelt.

‡Registered mail closee at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails of the following dates, Manila March 8, Hongkong 10th, Shanghai 13th, Yokohama 21st, Melbourne 12th, Sydney 14th, Auckland 18th, and Honolulu 21st, reached San Francieco per steamers Korea and Venturia, and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. April 6, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 11.

Bremen, Bremen, April 2.
British Prince, Antwerp, March 27.
City of Macon, Savannah, April 8.
Furnessia, Glasgow, March 31.
Krooniand, Antwerp, April 2.
Minnehaha, London, April 2.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 3.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Balilia, Gibraltar, March 31.
Havana, Havana, April 9.
Seguranca, Colon, April 5.
Treatham, Gibraltar, March 29.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.

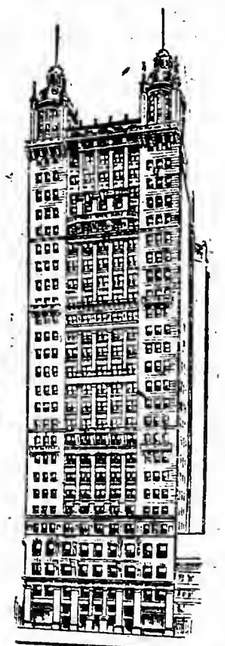
Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

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MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
486 BROADW

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

OFFICES TO RENT

Modern 27-Story Office Building, Absolutely Fireproof.

Large and small offices, single and en suite, at very

Moderate Rentals

Every known improvement for comfort and convenience, including Rapid Elevators, Electric Lights, and Special Ventilating Facilities.

APPLY TO THE AGENTS,

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN & CO.,

On the premises or 160 Broadway.

A—A—A.
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MORTON BUILDING,

114-116 NASSAU ST.,

Desirable offices, also floor space, which we will divide off to suit tenant.

Elevators Run All Night.

Register's office in building.
CONVENIENT TO CITY COURTS AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
FRED'K ZITTEL, Agent, Premises.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.

STORE, BASEMENT, AND FIVE LOFTS, 2,400 SQUARE FEET EACH; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, EXCELLENT LIGHT.

Simmons Realty & Construction Co.,

Frank H. Simmons, Secretary.
110 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK.

A.—A.—Factories.
100 Floors and Buildings;
Immediate Possession;
Rent free to May 1.
D. W. Haynes, Expert,
265 and 267 Broadway, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE

residence for sale, No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

MODERN AND LIGHT CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET ON CANAL ST., near Centre St.; size, about 30x90; steam heat, elevator, &c.; adjoining store can be secured and added if desired; size about 21x50. Apply or address

M. SCHRENKEISEN,
20 West 20th St., or your broker.

Moderate rent, at 735 to 739 East 9th St., a beautiful light loft, 75x66; all modern improvements; 18-foot elevator, with or without steam power; also loft, 70x25, very light, at 436 East 10th St. Apply to W. P. Youngs & Bros., 434 East 10th St.

FACTORIES OR LOFTS,
Sale or lease,
City or country,
Water front and rail.
P. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.

Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

---

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.

Large loft building, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to Jas. Van Cott, 309 Columbus Av.

N. E. COR. 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

Corner store on floor; large show windows; suitable for ladies' tailor or kindred business; also store on the side.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

A few factory and storage buildings, 50,000 square feet or more; long lease; reasonable rent.
Chas. E. Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

Lofts, Stores, Factories,

everywhere to suit you; send your wants.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

William St., 250, near Chambers.—Offices, floors, basement; handsome new building; splendid light; steam heat, elevator, power; cheap rent; any business.

Attractive corner offices, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Will build stable for responsible tenant. Plot, 49x100; below 23d St.
Particulars from Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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3 LARGE HEATED ROOMS for business; central location; rent $45. Duross, 155 W. 14th st.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A five-story loft building, on full lot, west side, to rent at $1,200. P. S. Treacy, 1,920 Broadway, near 64th.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Lofts in Newark, 15c. per square foot. Power, 85 H. P. Pennoyers, 118 Market St.

Four-story building; ovens, kettles; steam boiler; elevator; rent, $2,000. Duross, 155 West 14th, cor.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

233 West 137th St.—Five-story American basement dwelling; 15 large, light rooms; handsomely decorated; 2 baths; rent, $1,350; desirable locality. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av., (88th St.)

$850.00 PER ANNUM.

149th Street, 556 West, near Broadway.
Beautiful four-story American basement dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; will decorate to suit. Caretaker, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Attractive three-story residence; $1,500; caretaker shows; 167 West 93d. Treacy, Agent, 1,920 Broadway.

The only American basement house adjoining 5th Av. and Central Park; immediate possession. Pease & Elliman, 320 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story, butlers' pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 11, 1904, 0:30 o'clock, at 1,770 Madison Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—A. J. Kaplan, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, April 11th, 1904, 0:30 A. M., at 1,457 Avenue A, contents of cigar store. Nathan Marks, Attorney for Mortgagee.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evenings, all week, vases, art goods, 779 Broadway, Brooklyn

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Henry Kutner sells books at auction daily, 135 Park Row; evenings, 7:30, at 66 West 125th Street.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

A. A. Kinstler, auctioneer, sells evenings, 7 o'clock, entire week, bric-a-brac, 1,316 3d Av.

Wm. Shannon, auctioneer, will sell watches and jewelry at 12 o'clock this day at 90 Park Row.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. E CAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN DOWN-TOWN SECTION.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

ADIRONDACK ESTATE FOR SALE.

Upwards of five thousand acres heavy timber. Excellent hunting and fishing. Large lakes and streams. Nine buildings—in thorough repair. Fifty miles of forest trails. Twelve miles of excellent roads.

Admirably adapted for club purposes or gentleman's park.

Apply to Stickney, Macl y & McBurney,
31 NASSAU STREET.

Gentleman's place on Hudson River, near Ardsley Club.—Situated on Broadway; house 66x50; central hall, 10 rooms, 3-story, two-acre lawn; carriage house and stable, 5 stalls; modern plumbing, sewer connection, gas, village water, river view. Private boys' and girls' school near. Closing estate; no reasonable offer refused. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS

FOR SALE OR RENT.
For full particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

BARGAIN

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS COTTAGE.

Delightful Summer home; if sold now, at sacrifice. Particulars, Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

TO RENT, FURNISHED,

for the Summer, fine country residence, beautifully situated; ten miles of lake view; large Colonial brick house, electrically lighted; two acres of land; stable, icehouse; garden planted. For plans and full particulars
Address Lock Box 121, Cooperstown, N. Y.

For Sale.—In Nyack on the Hudson, bargain, Broadway residence; 14 rooms; steam heat; extra improvements; coal and gas ranges; fruit trees; terrace lawn; block to river, near boats; West 22nd and 10th Sts.; near Erie depot; 36 trains daily; Jersey City ferry, 23d and Chambers St. Owner, K., 59 Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Summer Residence of Albert Stickney, Esq. TO LET.

NEAR YORK HARBOR, MAINE.

Large, well furnished dwelling house, modern plumbing, eight bed rooms, exclusive of servants' annex, open fires, stable, sixteen acres, front water on west at entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; pier, bathing beach, excellent boating. Good water supply. Apply to owner, 31 Nassau St., New York.

FINE Country Residence for sale in Manchester, Conn., one mile from centre of town, on line of trolley; house modern, 12 large rooms, not including two bathrooms, with closets and conservatory; all piped with city water; electric light; furnace (new) heat; all in A1 condition and beautifully located in midst of an oak grove on high land; sewerage and sanitary conditions perfect; with house, 25 acres of land, consisting of woodland, mowing and pasture, adjoining large lake; suitable for boating or fishing. For full particulars inquire of owner, R. P. BISSELL.

BEACH COTTAGES FOR RENT: I have three or four very nice, comfortable cottages at Ocean Beach, New London, Conn., to rent for this season. From $200 to $500. Rented furnished or unfurnished, as preferred. Modern improvements. Fine locations, bathing unsurpassed on the Atlantic Coast. Send for circular. JOHN McGINLEY, JR., 04 State St., New London, Conn.

NEW LONDON and EASTERN POINT.—Large list of furnished houses to rent, and two estates on Long Island Sound for sale.
Particulars W. S. Chappell,
New London, Conn.

---

3 thirty-acre poultry, vegetable, and fruit farms; milk route can go with it; near Sound and good market; sell or exchange; separate or together; all free and clear. Owner, Derby, Conn.

To Rent.—Stone house, sixteen rooms, bathroom, telephone, spring water, piazzas, shade, large lawn, barn, fruit, garden; $500 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

Beautifully located 6-room camping cottage on shore of Casco Bay, Me.; plainly furnished; boat; $100 season. For photos and particulars address Casco, Box 1,249 Times, Harlem.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

To Owners and Operators in Real Estate

Real estate of all kinds s bringing more satisfactory prices at auctio than it has done in years.

Why not try yours at auction?

For special rates apply to

PHILIP A. SMITH, Auctioneer.

141 Broadway. Telephone, 3083 Cort.

Wanted.—Manhattan and Bronx flats and tenements; also Bronx L, 2, and 3 family houses; large number of cash buyers waiting.
SHARROTT & THORN.
115 Broadway. 3,895 Third Ave.

Wanted—Single or double tenement in any fine location in Brooklyn; any amount down; brokers protected; full particulars noticed only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St., New York City.

Have clients with from $2,000 to $10,000 cash desirous of purchasing income property, west side, Harlem, preferred; also small private wanted. Send particulars, Robert Levers, 354 West 110th.

OWNERS,

send us particulars of your property; we have cash buyers; no matter where located. McMILLAN & KOCH, 2,753 Broadway, (106th St.)

Flats, tenements, store property; quick cash buyers. PETER AXELRAD & CO.,
TEL. 948 CORT.....181 B'WAY.

PROPERTY OWNERS,

we want, particulars of properties for waiting customers. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners, send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices, quick answers, our specialty. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty. Telephone.

Wanted—Tract land for subdivision, Bronx; easy terms. Hsynes & Pittman, 3,165 3d Av., (161.)

East Side, 23d to 96th St.—Private avenue property and tenements. Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,068 Lexington Av.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2836 Plaza.

FLATS!! CHEAP!!

	Rent.	Ask. Pr.
83d St., near Columbus Av., double..	$2,800	$26,500
88th St., cor. Amsterdam Av., double	4,186	41,000
104th St., near C. P. West, double..	5,068	47,000
112th St., near 8th Av., double.....	5,208	46,500
123d St., near 7th Av., triple.....	3,408	32,000
124th St., near Amst'dm Av., double.	3,648	34,500
142d St., near 8th Av., double.....	2,800	27,000
N. of Manhattan Av., double.....	4,728	45,000
N. of 140th, Edgecombe Av., double.	4,000	35,000

KNAP & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

"A LARGE INCOME AND NO BOTHER."

Madison Avenue, near 34th St.

12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING, leased to first-class responsible tenant for $30,000 per year net. First mortgage, 4½%. Equity, $200,000. For smaller properties and cash or free and clear property.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
149 BROADWAY.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, (41 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOTS.

Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street. Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Bargains.—69th St., West: twenty families, stores; rents $2,300; price $21,000. 2d Av., 90th; eighteen families, stores; rent, $2,600; price, $22,500. Lexington, 101st St.; five-story double, baths; snap for quick buyer. 131st St., Amsterdam; elegant triple flat; no heat; rent, $2,900; price, $26,500; Pleasantville Farm. Nebeling, 2,301 8th Av.

TENEMENT BARGAIN.

East 88th St.; rent $2,352; mortgage $14,000; price $23,000; rents low; never a vacancy.
LEONARD MORGAN,
1,541 Broadway. 45th Street.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
RENTS, $4,200. ASKING $41,000
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN IN DWELLINGS.

126th St., south side, near 5th Av.; 3-story and basement; 18.9½ block; price, $16,000; worth $22,000; will be sold this week; quick action necessary.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

For Sale.—Fine corners containing 3 and 5 lots, just adapted for apartment houses, on Fulton Av. and 160th St.; 100 ft. from 3d Av. L station and Park Av. and 172d St; building loans furnished if desired. Apply to owner, C. E. M., 18 West 129th St.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.

Four-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.0x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
William R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av.

A Snap.—5-story double apartment, adjoining Central Park West; below 102d St.; rents $3,708; asking $35,000; quick offers entertained.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
Telephone, 2106 J—Riverside. 2,768 Broadway.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section.
5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

CHANCE FOR A QUICK TURN.

10th St., east 3d Av.; two 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Attractive Bargain.—Widow must sell quick; desirable property on Lewis St., near Houston; apply personally. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

8th Av., above 145th St.—Modern triple flat, with store; rental, $3,024; price, $27,500; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Bargain—Twenty-family house, near 42d St. Station. Rentals over $20,000; asking $18,750; easy terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

8th Av., apartment; price, $26,000; rents, $2,880. West 43d St.; price, $18,500; rents $1,944. Stockdale & Julian, 2,152 Broadway.

Closing Estate—Three 10-family houses near West 14th St. Station. Rentals, $9,000; asking $93,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

For Sale.—A large house at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

West 112th.—5-story apartment; 4 families on floor; 50 front; rent, $7,800; mortgage, 4½%; $74,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

134th, near Seventh Av.—Five-story flat, $24,750; rents $2,664. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have several 5-story double flats, which are cheap; call or write. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, (106th St.)

Below 125th.—3-story and basement dwelling; open plumbing; owner going abroad; will sacrifice. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

A five-story tenement, East 12th St.; 25x100; rents $2,040; price, $19,000; one for $18,000; rent, $1,900. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Fireproof tenement, best section east side, will sell at sacrifice on account ill health; going to Europe. Merchant, Box 145 Times.

118th St., near Second—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Vicinity 116th St., 8th Av., 5-story modern, improved triple; 2 stores; rent $5,700; price $33,500; pays 15%. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

10th, near Stuyvesant Park—Six-story flat, $46,000; rents $4,848. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av., vicinity of 130th St., 3 5-story double flats, 2 stores each; $27,000 each; little cash. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

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2 Ave., | 5-story, 16 families; store; good rent-
near | er; pr., $55,000; easy terms.
116 St. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 31.10x100; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot, 36x100.11; 114th, near Lexington Av.; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—3 single flats on Carnegie Hill, at a bargain if sold quick. Inquire Kussel, 51 West 113th St.

Corner St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St. | 5-story 8-fam, on floor, stores, 36x100; pr., $51,000; mtg., 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

SINGLE FLAT, | 5-story, fine condition; rented;
WEST 22D ST., | pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%.
8TH & 9TH AVS.| E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Amsterdam Av., near 130th St.—5-story 3-family tenement, two stores; rents $2,244; price $23,000! Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Cheap, triple flat; full lot; twelve rooms and baths; ranges, boilers; perfect condition; rents, $2,500; price, $24,500. Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

Corner Amsterdam Av., near 65th St. | 5-story, 20 families; stores; pr. $52,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Investigate.—Above 59th, near Columbus; five-story triple, $29,250. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

West 98th.—5-story double, 26 front; $24,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

$100,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 50 front; rent, $11,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$115,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 62.6 front; rent, $13,500. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Bargain.—Flat, 112th St. and 7th Av.; must be sold. Arthur Ducret, 99 Nassau.

Money for builders' loans, Manhattan and Bronx. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

$5,200 rent, price $45,000, two East Side avenue tenements, with stores. S., Box 178 Times.

Snap plot—Twelfth, near Avenue C, 50x103; asking $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE

PARK PLACE

NEAR BROADWAY

47x75. Vacant.
Or will make long ground lease.
Apply to the Agents,
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
160 BROADWAY.

—INVESTMENT—SPECULATION—

BROADWAY CORNER.

Seven-story apartment building, 55 feet front, with a 4% mortgage; every apartment rented; pays excellent returns; price exceedingly low.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

WASHINGTON TERRACE,

186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING.

New four and one-half story; handsomely decorated; only half block from underground station, (103d Street and Broadway;) can be bought under $32,000; others for rent and sale.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.

A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price $10,000. For particulars, apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Five-story double flats.
101st St.; near Columbus Av.; full lot; rental $2,600; little cash required.
79th St., near Amsterdam Av.; full lot; rental $4,000; asking $37,500.
William R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

Bargain in Harlem.—Five-story double flat; five large light rooms, with baths, open plumbing, ranges, and boilers, stone washtubs; perfect condition; rent about $2,100; price, $20,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

9th Av., 53d St.—1 or 2 5-story, 21-family tenements; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $28,000; rents over $3,000. Robert Vogel, 398 Ninth Av.

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106 West 77th St.—19-foot four-story brownstone; bath extension; private house; cheap to quick buyer; reasonable terms. Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 338 Columbus Av.

$30,000—Handsome 25 foot single Flat on 135th st., betwewn 7th and 8th avs.; five stories; cabinet trim; to close estate.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

Snap.—7-story corner with stores, near 116th St. and 8th Av.; 4 per cent. mortgage; price $110,000; splendid investment property; principals. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Grand Investment. Elevator apartment house, near West 125th St. Station; rentals, $9,500; asking $90,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A corner plot, Bradhurst Av., two or four lots; (corners.) Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Washington Heights.
CONVINCE YOURSELF
of these great bargains.

South of 155th St., double flat.
Rent, $4,480; asking price, $39,000.

South of 155th St., triple flat.
Rent, $4,500; asking price, $30,000.

Amsterdam Av., north of 155th, triple flat.
Rent, $3,550; asking price, $34,500.

South of 150th St. double flat.
Rent, $3,000; asking price, $28,000.
KNAP & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

$26,000—Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling on Washington Heights; near stations; size, 27x55x100; extension; terms to suit.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Profitable Investment in BOROUGH OF BRONX.

5-story corner flat, 26x98, 14 rooms, $36,000; $8,000 cash, balance mortgage; rents, $3,900.

5-story double flat, 10 rooms; price, $22,000; mtg., $15,000; $4,000 cash, balance on 2d mtg.; rents, $2,350.

5-story double flat, 4 rooms and bath; price, $18,500; no offers; mortgage $14,000; rents, $2,000.

5-story double flat, Brook Av.; price, $21,000; mortgage $15,000.

2-family brick dwelling, near R. T. S.; price, $7,500; $1,000 cash, balance mortgage.

2-story and basement frame dwelling; all improvements; price, $3,500; mtg. $2,250.

4 lots City Island, 100x100, prominent location; price, $3,500.

2-family brick modern house, fine locality; price, $8,500; mortgage $6,500; easy terms.

3-family frame flat, near Morris High School, Boston Road; price, $7,500; mtg. $3,500.

W. F. A. KURZ,
608 EAST 166TH STREET,
Near Courtlandt Av.

Owners.—Have cash buyers for flats and apartments, Manhattan and Bronx; send particulars. Builders.—Have desirable plots in Manhattan and Bronx, cheap; small cash required.
Have private dwellings, brick, frame, or brownstone; Manhattan or Bronx; genuine bargains.
DUGGAN & WALL,
691 East 155th St.

Caudwell Ave.—New 10-room brick dwelling; $7,750; cash, $2,000; compelled selling immediately; sacrifice.

Trinity Ave., Near Office.—12-room house, only $6,250; cash, $1,000; suitable two families.

Jackson Ave.—3-family house; near High School, elevated, trolley; $2,500 cash; inspection desired. Bronx Realty Exchange, 1,010 Boston Road, 165th.

One-family house	$3,200
Two-family house	$4,500
Three-family house	$6,500
Four-story flat	$15,000

Also good-paying store property.
G. Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

For Sale—Corner Concourse Boulevard and Mount Hope Place, Tremont, five finely built private houses; all improvements; select neighborhood; one block west of school; will sell separately; can be seen now; owner on premises. Louis Lochmann, 1,873 Morris Av.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 160th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Builders.—All the best plots on Boston Road for sale, 164th to 170th Streets; also Prospect, Union, Franklin Avenues, and Southern Boulevard; some bargains. Rule, Boston Road, cor. 169th St.

A 4-story flat, 6 rooms and bath on each floor, $2,500 cash, mtg. $8,250; Prospect Av., bet. 150th and 151st Sts. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Attention!—Great opportunity; one-family houses, $2,600; two-family houses, $3,000; near rapid transit station; terms to suit. Open Sunday. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

For Rent.—House 14 rooms, bath, furnace, stable, close to rapid transit, adjoining Bronx Park; rent, $55. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

ELEGANT FLAT, 28.6-FOOT FRONT.
Rent $1,800; price $16,500; easy terms.
Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Bargain.—New 2-family house; 13 rooms; all impts., $6,700; near rapid transit "L" station and Park, Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Why pay rent? This three-family house, $7,800; you get one floor rent free; rents $780.
LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

Builders, Attention!—Corner lots and plots; bargains
Benjamin, 1,271 Union Av., near 169th St.

Detached two-family parlor basement, 15 rooms; beautiful location; grape vines, rose bushes. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av., 169th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av. lots, 60x93, $10,000; 66x121, $15,000; 120x110, $25,000; corner, 95x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Three-story two-family house, 9 and 6 rooms, 2 baths; excellent location; 994 Ogden Av.; open for inspection; make offer.

$500 cash and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

$18,500.—5-story apartment house, with large store; on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

11-room, 2-family house; steam heat; full lot; $3,700. Baecbler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

1-2-3 family houses; nice locations. Bargains; easy. Benjamin, Union Av., north 169th.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$4,000.—10-room frame dwelling; near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

QUEENS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Flushing, modern dwelling, near station; A1 location. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $800 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

WESTCHESTER.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK;
18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb, now open to the public for the purchase of a LIMITED NUMBER of BUILDING LOTS.

LARCHMONT, with its handsome homes, wide and beautiful streets, unsurpassed harbor and well-known Yacht Club, is recognized as the most desirable all the year residence section accessible to New York City. The demand for convenient suburban home sites has been so great that practically no desirable property is on the market except at very high prices.

LARCHMONT PARK affords the homeseeker and the investor an opportunity to secure the most desirable lots in Larchmont, and, in fact, anywhere along the Sound, at prices far below property of equal value and upon the EASIEST TERMS. No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co., with whom arrangements have been made to secure building loans to aid the purchaser in building his house.

TRAINS every half hour during the busy hours and hourly in the middle of the day. Low monthly commutation.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.

EDWARD McVICKAR,

27 Pine Street, New York,
or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tele., 2026—John, and at Larchmont.
Office on the property always open, Sundays and Holidays included.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.

Immediately, in the grounds of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, a fully furnished country seat, containing 20 rooms and 2 baths. Stable, with 10 stalls, six of them box stalls; 5 acres of land; coachman's cottage, containing range, heat, &c. Reached by either the Harlem River or the Putnam Railroads.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

LOWERRE, N. Y.

Elegant cottages from eight to ten rooms and bath; all improvements; fine grounds and location; price from $5,000 to $7,500.
$500 cash, balance monthly payments, from $30 to $50 per month.
LOWERRE BROTHERS.
Flatiron Building, B'way & 23d St., N. Y.

DESIRABLE
PORT CHESTER PROPERTIES.

Corner plot; high; overlooking Sound.....$3,800
Modern residence; near station; fine view. 6,700
Another; overlooking Sound; 2-3 acre, modern 8,500
Cooley & West, White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

LOTS $100

$5.00 MONTHLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. City Improvements. Warranty Realty Co., 115 B'way

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MARBLE HILL, KINGSBRIDGE.

Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; Lot 50x100; garden, lawn; near trolley; price $9,500; terms to suit.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d st.

AT SACRIFICE—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Hudson River, Westchester County; cottages, country seats, farms; sale, rent; furnished, unfurnished; season, year; some great bargains. Travis, 15 Cortlandt St.

An elegant building site, Dobb's Ferry; 18 acres high ground; fine river view; Broadway entrances; good surroundings; $25,000. Travis, 15 Cortlandt St.

"Cholcest real estate Westchester County."
Ernest E. Carpenter,
2 Grand St.,
White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale—Three houses: 9, 10, and 12 rooms; all improvements; good location; near Bronxville Station, Harlem R. R. F. Becker, Gard Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Attractive cottage, stable, grounds, Pelham, N. Y., $9,500; ground, $7,000. Also several corner plot bargains. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

$3,600.—House, 8 rooms, all improvements; absolute bargain; near Mt. Vernon Station; lot 25x100. Jones, 157 East 125th St.

Anywhere in Westchester County—Farms, country seats, acreage, Cooley & West, White Plains.

Yonkers.

SHERWOOD PARK, YONKERS. STOP, CONSIDER THIS.

15 rooms, 2 families, all impts.....$4,100
11 rooms, fine plot fruit..... 5,600
Bargains in a few choice lots.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

At Yonkers, Glenwood, Ludlow, Lowerre, and Park Hill; 30 minutes from New York; houses for sale, $6,500 up; rent, $40 up; easy terms; finest residence section; beautiful scenery and river views. Thomas Thomson, 80 Main St., Yonkers.

YONKERS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
Rent, Sale, Exchange.
W. A. DRINKWATER,
56 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

AT AUCTION.

2.0 CHOICE PARCELS OF

BROOKLYN REALTY AT AUCTION

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., (INC.) AUCTIONEERS.

Henry W. Donald, Auctioneer, will sell at Public Auction, Tuesday, April 12, 1904, at 12 o'clock (noon), at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan, the below mentioned property, of the estate of Charles Hart, consisting of Residences, Flats, Business Property and Vacant Lots, as follows:

NO. 661 BALTIC ST.
Three-story and basement brick apartment house, 118 feet west of 5th Av., 20x50x100 feet.

NO. 92 58TH ST.
Three-story frame double flat, 25x55x100 feet.

1,040-42-44-46-48-50-52-54 2D AV.
Entire block from 58th to 60th St.; stores on each corner; corner lot, 19x55x75, and other lots 27x55x75.

NO. 101 59TH ST.
Three-story frame brick filled privats house, 25x55x100 feet.

NO. 968 3D AV.
Apartment with four stores, n. w. corner 37th St., 97x100 feet.

200 4TH AV.
Four-story brick apartments, with two stores, 20 feet from corner Sackett St., 25.6x60x90 feet.

245 36TH ST.
Four-story brick apartment house, 27x60x100 feet.

235, 237, 239, 241 36TH ST.
Three-story brick singls flats, 20x50x100 feet each.

227, 229, 231, 233 36TH ST.
Two-story and basement frame dwellings, 18x43x100 feet each.

945, 947 3D AV. AND 133 36TH ST.
Corner building, three-story brick apartment; stores on avenue; lot 40x100.

164, 166, 168 35TH ST.,
120 feet west of 4th Av.; three-story brick apartment, 20x51x100.

969 3D AV.,
25 feet south of 37th St.; three-story brick apartment, with store, 25x80x100.

971 3D AV.
Two-story frame apartment, with store, 22x45 feet; lot 25x100 feet.

937 AND 939 3D AV.,
60 feet south of 35th St.; two-story frame apartment, with two stores; lot 40x100, building 35x45 feet.

OVINGTON AVE.
Two-story brick residence, 150 feet from 3d Ave., 40x50 feet, and barn 20x30 feet; grape arbors, fine fruit trees; plot 160x170 feet.

311 40TH ST.
Three-story frame apartment, 80 feet east of 3d Ave., 20x50x100.

5TH AVE.
20 feet from corner 41st St., two vacant lots, 20x100 each.

PROSPECT PARK WEST.
80 feet from 17th St., two vacent lots, 20x100 each.

10TH AVE., CORNER 19TH ST.
Five vacant lots, 20x100 each.

19TH ST.
200 feet from 10th Ave., three vacant lots, 20x100 each.

AVE. C, CORNER 37TH ST.
Choice corner plot, 100x100; vacant.

536 9TH ST.
Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 23.10 feet east of 8th Ave., 48x90 feet.

63D ST.
Vacant gore, 100 feet east of 8th Av., 60x100x500x440.

118, 119, 120 PROSPECT PARK WEST.
Southwest corner 7th St.—Four-story and basement, bay window front, high stoop, brownstone dwellings; all improvements; hardwood finish; in first class condition throughout; 20x81x100 each.

100, 102 PROSPECT PARK WEST.
Same style and character as houses at 118, 119, 120 Prospect Park West; 40 feet south of 5th St., 20x81x100 each.

DEGRAW ST., NEAR CLASSON AVE.
Five lots, (choice,) 180 feet from Classon Ave., 20x140 each.

1ST AVE., BET. 58TH AND 59TH STS.
Seven lots, between 58th and 59th Sts., adjoining the Morse Iron & Dry Dock Co., 25x100 feet each.

FORT HAMILTON AVE.
Ten lots on Fort Hamilton Ave., between 59th and 60th Sts., 20x100 feet each.
Seven lots on 60th St., between Fort Hamilton and 9th Aves., 2 south or 5 north.
Building, 25 front, 50 deep, lot 100 ft.
Thirty lots between Fort Hamilton Ave. and 9th Ave., on 59th St.

The above 3d Ave. and 36th St. property is opposite and adjacent to the new City Market.

Full particulars at the office of the TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY of Staten Island, 69 Wall Street, Stephen M. Hoye, Attorney, telephone, 5,884—Broad, or at Auctioneer's office.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Auction sales of real estate were never better than at present.
Why not try yours at auction?
For special rates apply to
PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
141 Broadway. Telephone, 3083 Cort.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
258 Broadway, New York City,
will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan,
on Monday, April 11th, 1904,
at twelve o'clock noon.
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,
the nine story Iron and Brick
BENNETT BUILDING
Nassau, Fulton and Ann Streets.
$750,000 will be allowed to remain on Bond and Mortgage at 4½ per cent.
ANDREW HAMILTON, Attorney, 346 Broadway.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.
For further particulars apply at office of Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEVERLY PARK
Flatbush Homes
For refined people of moderate income. If you have a little cash we will build to your order on a beautiful plot of ground, with fine, large shade trees, curb and 5-foot concrete sidewalk. A handsome, artistic house, of 6 to 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, parquet floors, tastefully decorated, for $4,500 up. Also have houses from $3,800 up, ready for your inspection; convenient to school, near Prospect Park; terms, $200 or more cash, $20 or more per month. Transit Smith, Fifth Bridge Av., trolley and Brighton Beach L. (24 minutes from Manhattan) to Beverly Road office, near property, or informa ion at 42 Broadway, N. Y., Room 1,011, any day from 9 to 6.
C. C. KIR, Owner and Builder
ROLD & BANTA, Managers,
1071 BEVERLY ROAD.

ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOME IN FLATBUSH, NEW AND MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED
BUILT BY DAY'S WORK.
ON FINE PLOT OF LAND.
DOORS ALL VENEERED. ELEGANT FLOORS.
Fine work throughout. All guaranteed.
PRICE $9,250. WORLD COST $10,500 to BUILD.
TERMS $1,000 CASH. BEST MORTGAGE.
FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Adjoining Houses Costing $10,000 to $30,000. Near Schools, Churches, Stores, "L"-Road and Trolleys. 20 minutes to the Bridge.
Detached. Piazza and Stone. Containing Large Reception Hall, Library in Golden Oak with Expensive Artistic Book Cases. BROAD Elegant Stair Landing. Large Sunny Dining Room in Antique Oak. Plate Shelf. Large Parlor. Six Bedrooms. Tiled Bath. Parquet Floors. Rich, Massive Decorations. Steam Heat and many attractive appointments. OWNER CANNOT POSSIBLY LIVE. MUST SELL.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AVE.
Flatbush Av. car at Bridge. Sunday or any day.

FLATBUSH.
$500 CASH, BAL. AS RENT.
PRICE $7,000.
25 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.
RESTRICTED—CHARMING—REFINED.
Elegant houses on large grounds, 9, 10, and 11 rooms; large parlors and library, trimmed in white enamel, oak, and ash; handsome spacious dining room, conservatory, and butler's pantry, and immense wide hall with open fireplace and massive mantel; all with elegantly polished parquet floors; large, airy bedchambers, trimmed in white enamel and tyrolean oak, and having wash basins attached; two fine tiled Roman baths; all-open plumbing of most approved and modern design; houses decorated handsomely throughout with rich tapestries and burlaps.
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS OR ANY DAY.
W. R. LUSHER, E. 15TH ST. AND DORCHESTER ROAD, FLATBUSH.

At a Sacrifice.
A new one-family house, on plot 50 x 100 feet; finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations; location
Forest Parkway,
on Jamaica Avenue (near Richmond Hill); paved streets, cement walks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner must sell. Terms easy. Inquire WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., BROOKLYN, or on the property.

PRETTY FLATBUSH HOUSE.
$4,600; COST $5,500.
TERMS TO SUIT.
NEAR NEWKIRK AND FLATBUSH AVS. ON A CORNER.
Nine fine rooms and bath; rooms on parlor floor; trimmed in mahogany and quartered oak.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
MUST BE SOLD THIS MONTH.
Any reasonable offer entertained.
CAN BE SEEN ANY DAY.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim; Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

Finely built, 2½-story front, 8-story rear, stone dwelling; 12 rooms, bath; handsome trim and chandeliers; 22 feet wide; Monroe St., 22d Ward; asphalt street; fine neighborhood; only $7,000; $5,500 can remain at 5%. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

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ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV., BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Flatbush lots $200; few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; four cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for those as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

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SEVERAL PARCELS
READY FOR IMPROVEMENT.
PRICE LOW. INCREASING IN VALUE.
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DETACHED TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
For Sale—Flatbush.
Best investment for your money; nets 15 per cent.; good location; easy terms. John Woolley, 396 Westminster Road. (East 12th St.)

$5,250 buys 341 Madison St., near Tompkins Av.; 3-story brownstone privats dwelling; all improvements; perfect order; unoccupied; very easy yearly payments taken; house open for inspection.

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THE ROBERT AND THE MILLARD
14 to 22 West 107th St.
Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.
Suites of 4, 5 and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.
RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.
These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Liveried hall attendance.
R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

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READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephone, &c. Booklet on application.
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NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 TO $70 MONTHLY. Bup't, on premises.

TWO CHANCES.
100 Convent Av., corner of 146th St., handsome apartment, 7 rooms and bath, every improvement; $50.

2,337 Broadway, near 85th St., 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements; rent, $40.

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Telephone, 0140—38. 40 West 34th St.

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NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
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New elevator apartment house, 4, 5, 6 & 7 rooms and tiled baths, with showers; 2 electric lifts; telephone in each apartment; mail chute; all-night elevator service; moderate rents.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; entres 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $800 to $1,200.
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Send for Booklet.

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130-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
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$40 to $50. Six and seven elegant large rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences.

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New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

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8 rooms, (2 baths).....$40.00
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An eight room Apartment, in first class house; elevator, telephone, hall service, &c.; $840.
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Entire first floor apartment, 25x90 ft.; eight large, sunny rooms; 3-family house; rent, $40. FIRM S. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

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One elegant nine-room sunny apartment; every convenience; roof garden; grand view; rent moderate. ALTAMONTE, 606 West 113th.

A beautiful flat, one flight up, 7 large rooms and bathroom; choice location; only $35. 115 East 92d St., Park and Lexington.

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44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished apartment; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

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THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
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FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
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A few choice unfurnished 2 to 6 rooms.
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Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

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New and Select Apartment Hotel.
NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK
Single and double suites with baths.
Full Hotel Service. Restaurant a la carte. Table d'Hote.
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Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

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To our complete stock of **Waters Pianos** we have added the beautiful new **Chester Piano**, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and fully warranted by us. Price
$190,
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The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily; warerooms, 125 5th Av., near 19th St.

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TWO GOOD UPRIGHTS.
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Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
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Piano-player, fit any piano, little used, and choice of $50 new music; bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
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Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's new Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

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Dressmaking and millinery taught; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, and skirt patterns make your dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

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IN **THREE HOURS** VIA **NEW JERSEY CENTRAL**
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet, Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9.40 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. daily; Sundays 9.40 A. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.
American and European plans. Extensive interior improvements. Long-distance telephone service in bedrooms.
Rooms en suite with private baths. Fresh and salt water in every bath. Pure water from our own artesian well. Elevator from street. Sun parlors. Cafe and grill room. Orchestra. Capacity, 500. Booklet mailed. Personal representative at Hotel Savoy, 50th St. and 5th Av.; where rooms can be secured and general information obtained. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

THE ALBEMARLE,
Virginia Av., near the Beach, Atlantic City.
This elegant and thoroughly modern hotel, now throughout, containing 100 large, sunny front rooms, thoroughly steam heated, has every equipment and comfort for the entertainment of Spring guests, including privats and public baths, elevator service, &c. Over 2,000 feet of beautiful sun parlors & fsatures. Offers for the Spring season special terms for superior accommodations and excellent table of $3, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 up daily. Orchestral concerts daily and evening. Booklet upon request. J. P. COPE.

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A new hotel as good as the best, Kentucky Av., 100 yds. from the beach; direct southern exposure; will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily for large, pleasant ocean-view rooms with excellent table and service; contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort; spacious sun parlors, heated, overlook Boardwalk and ocean; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

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Permanent bureau of information at 1,864 Broadway, above 36th St., where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wittekind, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel; Hotel Raleigh, Royal Palace Hotel.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
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Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains open throughout the year. Bell telephone in rooms. High-class music. Sea water in all baths. Golf privileges.
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European plan. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Ocean view from every room. Restaurant of superior excellence. Sea foods a specialty.
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Very convenient to Boardwalk, piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; sun parlor; elevator from street; special rates for Spring; booklet.
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Running water in all rooms. Rooms en suite with artesian and salt water baths. Moderate rates for Spring and Summer season. Personal representative, 3 Park Place, New York.
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Write now for ocean-front rooms.
Special Rates.
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Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street; baths; $8 to $12.50 weekly.
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The Largest and Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
Lakewood is the world renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal hotel, The Lakewood, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world. Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley. Palm Garden, one-quarter of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc. J. M. BERRY,
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European plan. Transients accommodated. Bedroom and bath, $2 to $3 per day.
Sitting room, bedroom, and bath, $3.50 to $5 per day. Sitting room, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $4.50 to $6.50 per day.
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BOARDING AND LODGING.
THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
DYCKMAN, SUSAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZA DYCKMAN, William A. Dyckman, Francis H. Dyckman, Henry M. Dyckman, Naomi Isabelle Dyckman, Helen W. Dyckman, Eliza Dickson, Mary Lang, the heirs and next of kin of SUSAN DYCKMAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Theodore H. Silkman of Yonkers, New York, and Daniel E. Seybel of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Susan Dyckman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of April, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have nons to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal [L. S.] of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOSEPH FETTRETCH, Attorney for Executors.
41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh7-1aw6wM

ROHE, THEKLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEKLA ROHE, sometimes called Theckla Rohe or T. Rohs, late of ths County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to ths subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Pepo, Duer & Bauerdorf, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors.
DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6mM

STIEFEL, JACOB K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB K. STIEFEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Benedict S. Wise, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of August, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1904. JENNIE K. STIEFEL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Stiefel, deceased. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City. fl-1aw6mM&au1

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SPRING IS HERE
After a hard winter take
A SHORT SEA TRIP
by the
OLD DOMINION LINE to
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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA BEACH, RICHMOND, VA. and WASHINGTON, D. C.
Round trip tickets, including meals & stateroom berth, $13 and upwards. Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Tel. 1560 Franklin.


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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
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Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,
S. S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.
Belgravia, Apr. 16, 4 PM | Waldersee, Ap. 30, 5 AM
Columbia, Apr. 21, 10 AM | *†Moltke, May 5, 10 AM
Pretoria, Apr. 23, 11 AM | Bulgaria, May 7, 11 AM
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Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SAILING TO
AZORES, MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, AND GENOA
by the palatial S. S.
PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE
from N. Y. April 19, 11 A. M.
Ample time at each port for sightseeing.
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Fr. Adalb't, May 12, 2 PM | Pr. Oskar, July 16, 10 AM
Fr. Oskar, May 31, Noon | Fr. Adalb't, Aug. 16, 9 AM
Cabin, $50, $60, $75, upward.
According to Steamer.

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DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST
TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY,
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SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE
By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.
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Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II. Apl. 12, 1 PM | Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM
Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz. May 31, 7 AM
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K. Wm. II. May 17, 7 AM | Kaiser..June 21, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM | *Neckar..May 14, 10 AM
*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM | Hudson..May 19, Noon
Barbarossa..May 5, 10 AM | Bremen..May 26, 9 AM
Alice....May 10, 1 PM | Kurfuerst..June 2, Noon
*Sails to Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert..Apr. 12, 11 AM | Luise..May 28, 11 AM
Luise..Apr. 23, 11 AM | Hohenz'n..June 4, 11 AM
Irene..May 7, 11 AM | Irene..June 11, 11 AM
Albert..May 21, 11 AM | Albert..June 25, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 84 & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....April 16 | St. Louis.....April 30
Philadelphia..April 23 | Germanic.....May 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 16, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 23, Noon
MESABA.....Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....May 7, 11:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....April 16 | Finland.....April 30
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NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic, Apr. 13, 10 AM | Majestic, Apr. 27, 10 AM
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Cedric, Apr. 20, 8 AM | Oceanic. May 4, 9 A. M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
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CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria, April 16, 6 A M | Lucania, May 7, 10 A M
Campania, Ap. 23, 10 AM | Umbria...May 14, Noon
Etruria, Apr. 30, 6 A M | Campania. May 21, 10 AM
Tuesday Service.
Aurania, May 3, 9 A M | Carpathia, May 17, 9 AM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
New (1904) Twin-Screw SLAVONIA, 10,000 Tons, for Naples, will sail April 26, Noon.
Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste and Fiume.
Ultonia, May 24, Noon | Pannonia, June 21, Noon
Slavonia, June 7, Noon | Ultonia....July 5, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia. Apr. 16, Noon | Astoria...May 7, Noon
Columbia. Apr. 30, 9 AM | Anchoria. May 14, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
For illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTT

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Thursday, April 7, about 6 to 7 P. M., on 3d Av. surface car, between 55th and 29th Sts., or shortly before entering or after leaving car, a gold watch with silver fob; liberal reward. Return to Dr. Parry, 249 East 32d St.

Lost—Lady's watch; 7th Av., between 128th St. and Central Bridge; man and child's photo in case. Suitable reward on return to Room 87, 38 Park Row.

Lost.—Handbag containing three cluster and two solitaire diamond rings; 135th St. Station 9th Av. L. April 4; liberal reward. Pickering, Pier 35 North River.

Lost.—St. Bernard dog; light-brown left limb; breast and tail white. Reward if returned to Parelli, 305 East 45th St.

$25 reward for return of fur collar lost March 10 in store 152 West 23d St. Apply 52 West 33d St.

REWARDS.

$500 reward and no questions asked for return of tan pocketbook containing four diamond rings, pair screw earrings, and diamond sunburst on chain. Mrs. Donnelly, 306 West 30th Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

15c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av., "The Madison."—Under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.—The Savarre.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

49th St., 9 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57th St., 346-348 West.—Offers to select parties desirable rooms, with abundance of hot water; excellent table; good service; telephone.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also table boarders wanted.

432 Madison Av.—Very pleasant third-floor corner room, with board; Summer price; reference.

Lenox Av., 312.—Desirable rooms; every convenience; good table; Summer prices; references.

Madison Av., 675, Corner 61st.—Desirable single and double rooms; superior board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; hall rooms; baths, hot and cold water; house strictly first-class.

49th St., 140 East.—Twenty elegantly furnished rooms; steam heat; doctor's office; small and large.

54th, 120 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; with or without board; gentlemen preferred.

125th St., 109 East.—Double rooms, elegantly furnished, by week or month; moderate; hotel accommodations.

Broadway, 2,762, (near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behsn, Box 138 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

42 West 133d St.—Parlor floor in single flat; all improvements; $26. Owner, 2d floor, or janitor, basement.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

B. Altman & Co., 18th St. and 6th Av., requires experienced waist and shirt hands for alterations; only those accustomed to the finest work need apply at the 19th St. (employes) entrance, before 10 A. M.

Dressmakers.—Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require experienced skirt makers, waist finishers, sleeve hands, operators, young girls as helpers and for fancy work, hand tucking, &c, and errand girls in their dressmaking department; also hands for alterations on waists and skirts. Apply at 23 West 22d St., before 10 A. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co. require experienced saleswomen for their trimmed and untrimmed millinery departments. Apply to superintendent, fourth floor, after 3 P. M.

Millinery.—Improvers and apprentices. Koch's, 471 Fulton St., corner Elm Place, Brooklyn.

Salesladies.—Experienced in untrimmed hats, ribbons, flowers, and feathers. Koch's, 474 Fulton St., corner Elm Place, Brooklyn.

Saleswomen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for silks, velvets, dress goods, upholstery, laces, hosiery, shoes, &c.; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Stenographer.—Must have had at least two years' experience, for 14th-23d St. district. Call Room 119-B, 154 Nassau St.

Wanted—Graphophone transcribers; several experienced Graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Call or address Commercial Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

Wanted—A competent German seamstress, willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference required. Call Monday between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 115 West 57th St.

Wanted—Stenographer; coffee merchants desire a neat, experienced young woman; must understand simple bookkeeping; salary $10, $12, up. 150 Nassau, Office 1,737.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 23th St

Wanted—Waist trimmers, at dressmaking; must be experienced; long season; good salary; apply at once. Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.

Wanted—Saleswomen for all departments. Apply Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., at the store, General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wrappers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced wrappers; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—As cook and laundress in a small private family; must be neat and bring good reference. Call at 26 East 10th St. on Monday between 9 and 2 o'clock.

Wanted—A neat, capable girl as waitress, with good city reference. Call only between 10 and 12 at 58 West 52d St.; ring basement.

Wanted—Model; must also assist as saleslady; must be of good appearance. Apply at once. Mrs. Osborne Co., 361 5th Av.

Wanted—A neat, competent girl to cook, wash, and iron. 45 West 50th St.

Males.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, want a thoroughly experienced shoe salesman, one having city experience preferred. Apply to Sup't.

Chapman & Co., Fulton St., Brooklyn, require the services of a thoroughly up-to-data neckwear salesman. Apply to Sup't.

Messenger Boys.—Experienced messenger boys for down-town district. Apply Postal Telegraph, Broadway and Murray.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced packers for china and housefurnishings; also sheet writers for their delivery. Apply at superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced floorwalkers. Apply at superintendent's office.

Salesmen.—Commercial men or experienced salesmen; an opening for two. I. F. Robinson, 4th floor, 339 E. 19th St.

Stern Brothers, West 23d Street, upholstery workroom, require several experienced slip cover cutters; good salary and steady positions to first-class hands. Apply at West 22d Street entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted.—Strong young men for locomotive firemen on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers, and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—First-class stenographer, familiar with Oliver machine; some knowledge of bookkeeping; American; must live in New York; steady position for right man; salary $15. Apply 291 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; thoroughly first-class man; must be capable of taking testimony for large law firm; salary $25. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Canvasser and collector wanted by Colonial Life Insurance Co.; thirty times paid; advance made. Apply 8:30 A. M., 1,123 Broadway, Room 211.

Wanted—A bright, willing boy for office work; salary $4; chance for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, K Box 340 Times.

Wanted—Salesmen for every department. Apply Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., General Superintendent, new 14th St. store, 57 West 13th St.

Wrappers.—Wanted, by New York office; state age, experience, references and salary expected; one living on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. preferred. M., Box 160 Times.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

HAND CUT OFF BY CAR.

Iaman Was Pushed Under Trolley by Quarrelsome Strangers.

Peter Iaman of 50 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was walking past the corner of Newark Avenue and Grove Street in that city, last night, when he was jostled by two strangers. In the quarrel that followed one of them gave him a push and he fell into the street and partly under a trolley car bound for Hoboken.

His left hand was cut off and his left ear lacerated.

CAR CRUSHES TWO BOYS.

Police Reserves Protect Motorman from Angry Williamsburg Crowd.

Four-year-old Isadore Bierman, whose parents live at 197 Bocrum Street, Williamsburg, and Louis Albert, three years old, of 195 Bocrum Street, were seriously injured yesterday afternoon at Johnson and Bushwick Avenues by being run over by a trolley car of the Bushwick Avenue line. The motorman, Alexander Otter, of 1,493 Gates Avenue, was arrested.

The two boys were playing in the street with four others, when Isadore and Louis ran directly in front of the car. They were struck by the fender, but fell beneath it and were caught under the wheels of the forward truck.

Isadore's left leg and left foot were crushed, and he received internal injuries, while his companion's right foot was mangled, his left leg broken, and he received internal injuries.

The accident drew an immense crowd, which made so threatening a demonstration against the motorman that it was necessary for Capt. Hayes, of the Stagg Street Station, to turn out the reserves. Meanwhile the two injured boys, both insensible, were taken from under the car. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and when Dr. Wood reached the scene he found the two boys in the embrace of their hysterical mothers. They refused to permit their sons to be taken away, so the doctor administered medical treatment as best he could under the circumstances, and went away. The mother's took their boys home to be attended by private physicians.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times. 12c. 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Cook.—By thorough cook, baker; first-class reference, written or personal; economical, sober, trustworthy. Alvesne, 269 8th Av., second floor.

Correspondence done at home by stenographer with six years' experience as private secretary; manuscripts copied. "Visiting Secretary." Box 10, 263 West 125th St.

Dressmaker.—Premiere modiste, late with Druestans; house, promenade, and trip gowns; chic blouses, negligees; unique designs; superior fitter; out by day; home preferred. Emilie Giannie, 406 West 57th St., second apartment, up one stairs.

Experienced traveling maid, taking parties to Europe; speaks three languages; good hairdresser, packer, sailor; city references. French-Swiss, 1,364 Broadway.

Dressmaker of long experience makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th.

Lady's Maid.—By French lady's maid and seamstress; willing to travel any country; no cards; good references. Mlle. O. R., 150 West 59th St., 7th floor.

Maid.—By a competent woman; good packer and traveler; willing to go in the county; best personal references. M. C., Box 112, 617 6th Av.

Stenographer.—By A1 stenographer; high school education; Miller graduate; three years' experience; can handle correspondence without dictation; good at figures; can operate telephone switchboard; no agencies; salary, $12. S. V. C., 117 East 86th St.

Stenographer and Typist.—Three years' experience with one house; competent and accurate; can handle correspondence without dictation; excellent references; no agencies; salary to start, $12. S. W., care Riester, 103 East 119th.

Stenographer—Office assistant; secretary; attractive; cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, insurance; general commercial experience. Cliffe, 159 Times office.

Stenographer.—By bright, attractive young woman, neat, rapid, and accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12 or $15. Ambitious, Box 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; possesses tact and common sense; references; $9-$10. Hopeful, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer without position, account of removal of firm to another city; four years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $15. Crack-a-Jack, Box 147 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages excellent education; graduated first-class commercial college; high percentage; American parentage; salary $6. Appleton, Box 156 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By well-educated business woman; capable of managing correspondence; has acted as private secretary; $18; agencies ignored. Miss Husan, 318 West 124th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Competent; refined, educated; formerly with publishers; is well recommended; salary, $10 to $12. Care Mrs. Field, 391 Broadway, city.

Stenographic Teacher.—An experienced teacher of Isaac Pitman's stenography; in a commercial or private school. Mary Frances Logan, 145 West 129th St.

Stenographer.—Female stenographer; exceptional beginner, to take notes rapidly and accurately; understands Spanish and Italian; will accept moderate salary. Miss Dix, 198 West 134th.

Stenographer.—Female stenographer, three years' experience one house, desires permanent position; city references; $10. Miss R., 178 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert on legal work; 7 years' experience; highest city credentials; permanent or temporary work. Miss K., Box 179 Times.

Stenographer.—Several months' experience; willing to assist office work; small salary to begin. Address S. Brown, 1,762 Amsterdam Av.

Stenographer.—By young lady; Remington operator; start with reasonable salary. Ward, 801 East 138th St.

Males.

Accountant.—Audits, examinations, income and profit and loss statements; care estates for executors; day, evening engagements; temporary or permanent; modern factory; cost and office systems installed; moderate charges; highest references. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

A colored man wishes a place in a bachelor department; can work and cook and do anything come to hand; no objection to city or country; 7 years in last place. S. C., 1,360 3d Av.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk.—By a young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; having experience; highest-class references furnished. Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Accountant will open, post, examine, or balance books; prepare statements; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 160 Times.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires position or work evenings; employed by day. G. P., 1,364 Broadway.

Caretakers.—By man and wife to assume care of residence for Summer or longer; unquestionable reference as regards character, trustworthiness, and every other essential necessary to assure complete satisfaction. Address M. McLaughlin, 212 West End Av.

Coachman.—Single; Protestant; temperate; careful driver and competent in all branches; would care for lawn; wages, $30; country preferred; last employer can be seen. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 46th St.

Coachman.—By thoroughly competent North of Ireland Protestant; strictly sober; very best reference, written and personal. Samson, 213 East 39th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly reliable; all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. Coachman, 102 East 37th St.

Coachman.—Married, thoroughly experienced, highly recommended; city or country; employer can be seen. Morris, 358 West 49th St.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; written and personal references; careful driver; wages, $35. Daniel Montague, 201 East 63d St.

Gardener, married, no family, one who knows his business, is seeking a position where merit is appreciated. Ellis, 54 Dey St.

Man wishes position to design, draw plans, make calculations, estimates, specifications concerning plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation of buildings; references. Andresen, 130 East 123d St.

Secretary, &c.—Account monetary reverses, Englishman, good family, educated Harrow and Oxford, as secretary, companion, reader, &c.; thorough knowledge of Europe; willing to travel and look after tour; good references. Leigh, 155 East 22d St., New York.

Tutor.—Responsible position wished by experienced tutor; entire charge taken; highest references. H. Penn, Morristown, N. J.

Young man, 22, 3 years' experience with contractors and engineers; good draughtsman and computer; acquainted with office work. Box 137 Times Office.

TENANTS IN DISCORD OVER MR. HEARST'S $200

Fund to Fight Landlords Starts Strife Among Rent Payers.

SECEDERS FROM ORGANIZATION

They Have the Cash, and Will Offer It Back, but If More Should Be Donated, It Would Be Considered.

There was the liveliest sort of a row last night at a meeting held at McKinley Hall, in East Fourth Street, by the residents of the lower East Side who have been trying to perfect an organization to fight the landlords' raise in their rents. As the result of trouble over the custody of $200 contributed by William R. Hearst, the tenants separated into two bodies and elected separate officers. The secession was accomplished in the greatest disorder, with cries for vengeance and dire threats. The presence of twenty-four policemen was all that prevented a free fight for the money.

Capt. McDermott was notified early in the evening by some one of the conservatives that the Socialistic element meant to attend the meeting in force, and to carry things with a high hand. After investigation by detectives the twenty-four men were sent to McKinley Hall. The greater number were quartered in the cellar.

Half a dozen policemen were stationed about the hall, and that force was increased gradually as the meeting warmed up to the pitch where everybody was waving his fist in the face of his neighbor, and the speakers' platform was covered by gesticulating, yelling men, equally affected by the raise in the rents, but having different ideas as to the way to find relief.

Samuel Katz, the temporary Chairman, called the meeting to order. Gathered to the left of him were the radicals, and to the right the conservatives. He began by stating that the meeting should be held in secret, and only those who had joined the allied tenants should remain in the room. Louis Zeltner, a lawyer, of 9 Pitt Street, leader of the conservatives, objected, saying that there were many recruits present who would have the right to vote as soon as they had paid their initiation fees of 25 cents each.

The trouble began there. Max Russehson, for the radicals, started a speech in regard to the value of labor unions while the Chairman was denouncing Mr. Zeltner. Everbody else was shouting. At last it was agreed that a Chairman for the night's meeting should be elected. There was momentary quiet, followed by a violent dispute over the counting of the ballots, it being asserted that some had used both hands. A recount put Zeltner in the chair. He started to explain the purposes of the meeting, when he had to cease and recognized Russehson, who he soon interrupted because he was abusing the officers of the association and talking about labor unions, which was not the matter in hand.

Katz got the floor after a stormy scene and began a long speech in favor of Socialism as applied to the raise in rents. He advocated that there be a union of tenants formed with chapters all over the city. Any one seeking to become a tenant, without joining the union or showing a card from some other chapter, must be refused. If the landlord accepted such a person a strike must be declared against him, all his union tenants leaving the house.

The Chairman finally got a chance and said that David Steckler would appear in court for the tenants to-day, and that the only thing to do was to proceed in an orderly manner. It would never do for the public to think they were in the political game. He moved that the meeting get to work at once and form a permanent organization.

At this some one wanted to know what had become of the $200 contributed by Mr. Hearst. The Chairman said that Katz, who wanted to be Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, had refused to surrender it to the Treasurer, Miss Liebman, saying that Mr. Hearst had contributed it for the Social Democratic Party.

Mr. Katz jumped to his feet and shouted that of course the money was contributed to fight the landlords politically. As soon as the union of tenants was formed, the money would be had in its treasury. The police by that time had taken a hand in the proceedings, pressing the obstreperous ones back to their seats. The number of those attending the meeting now included all the twenty-four policemen. They were busy.

Katz iesped down from the platform, hurling defiance at the Chairman. A third of the people gathered about him and followed him out to the street. The others beseeched the policemen to arrest Katz, crying out that he had with him the "Hearst geldt." To prevent a riot, the police stood as a wall against those who sought to drag back the escaping members, and order was restored. Miss Liebson was called upon, and the minutes of the previous meeting, where she was elected Treasurer, were read, showing that she had furnished proper bond.

The organization was then perfected, Zeltner being elected permanent Chairman and Myer Bichwit Secretary of the united tenants, who had changed the name of their body to the East Side Rent Protective Association. It was moved and seconded that in the light of the trouble they were having about money matters it would be well to have the Treasurer under not less than $500 bonds.

Miss Liebson stated that she could qualify in that amount, but the objection was made that the Treasurer ought to be a man. This was agreed to, when a man offered his services, saying he would furnish the amount of bond in cash. He was hailed with delight. When questioned he gave the name of Harry Levberg. Asked what was his occupation, he said calmly: "Landlord."

There were cries of amazement. The Chairman restored quiet by saying that they must remember that all landlords were not wicked, and they might be entertaining an angel unawares. With the storm again stilled, a committee was selected to choose the Treasurer and pass on the fitness of his bonds.

The Chair called another meeting for Tuesday and the people started home, but encountered the manager of McKinley Hall, who wanted to be paid for the room. No one he met was in favor of paying rent, and he was swept aside. He managed to get to Chairman Zeltner, who explained that the man who had Mr. Hearst's money had gone, so that there were no funds on hand.

In the meantime the secessionists had gone seeking a hall for their meeting, and finally found one at 62 East Fourth Street. There they organized under the name of the New York Rent Protective Association. They elected Max Russehson Chairman, and Samuel Katz Secretary and Treasurer.

Much time was devoted to the discussion as to what use should be made of the $200 contributed by Mr. Hearst. At last it was decided that the best thing to do was to send a committee with the money to Mr. Hearst, explaining why they could not keep it for their own uses. It was a general sense that Mr. Hearst would not accept the money, and that he might even raise the amount in view of the circumstances. They could then fully discuss the matter as to the disposal of the money at a future meeting.

TO ENTERTAIN CHESSMASTERS.

Lasker, Tschigorin, Janowski, and Pillsbury to Attend Manhattan Dinner.

Four chess champions of international reputation will be present at the twenty-seventh annual dinner of the Manhattan Chess Club, to be given at the Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, Saturday night. Emanuel Lasker, world chess champion; M. Tschigorin, Russian champion; D. Janowski, Parisian champion, and Harry N. Pillsbury, American champion, have accepted, as has also Karl Schlechter, the Vienna chess expert. Sydney Rosenfeld, Vice President of the club, will act as toastmaster, and musical attractions have been arranged.

The foreign chessmasters, who will be present as guests, are to take part in the coming international chess congress at Cambridge Springs, Penn.

AMUCK ON TURPENTINE.

Young Negro, Dodging the Measles, Runs Into Other Troubles.

A young negro, yelling like a madman, drove a horse attached to a light wagon at breakneck speed on Boston Road in the Bronx on Saturday night, and spread terror among pedestrians and other drivers. Policeman Frazer jumped into a grocer's wagon and induced the driver to chase the young negro's wagon. The negro, instead of slowing up at the order of the policeman, made his horse go all the faster.

Frazer's vehicle, however, soon got alongside the negro's, and the policeman jumped into it. Then he had a tussle with the negro to get hold of the reins and stop the horse. The young negro was arrested for intoxication and reckless driving. He said that he was William Bird of West Farms.

When Bird was arraigned yesterday morning in the Morrisania Police Court he said he had drunk half a pint of turpentine in the twelve hours preceding his arrest—"to avoid catching the measles"—and he "allowed" it must have gone to his head. Neither he nor his father could offer any other explanation for his conduct. His nerves were still somewbat unsettled, and Magistrate Flammer remanded him for a further hearing to-day.

DRUG STORE THIEF LEFT NOTE.

Signed Name of Former Employe, Who Is Arrested.

Samuel Drancourt, the proprietor of a drug store at 930 Park Avenue, was complainant yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court against Frederick Schluter of 1,658 First Avenue, who had been an employe in the store up to a month ago. Schluter was charged with grand larceny.

Drancourt, on April 3, found that his cash register had been robbed of $25. In the register he found a note which read as follows:

This work done by former thief, Fred Schleuter. I had the key.

With the note were three newspaper clippings about robberies in stores in Third Avenue, in West Twsifth Street, and in Brooklyn. Detectives of the East Eighty-eighth Street station arrested Schluter Saturday afternoon.

When arraigned before Magistrate Baker, Schluter denied all knowledge of the theft. He said he would not be such a fool as to leave a note behind him with his name on it, and, he said, the correct way to spell his name is without the "e" that appeared in the note. He said he could prove an alibi, but was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-day.

ART FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

The Juries Have Selected 1,161 Productions in This City.

The various divisions of the National Jury of Selection for the Department of Art for the World's Fair at St. Louis have been holding meetings in this city in the last three weeks, and have considered works which have been submitted by artists desiring to exhibit at St. Louis. In all nearly 4,000 works have been passed upon, from among which have been selected 1,161 productions, which the juries have considered of sufficient merit to represent American art at St. Louis, in competition with the art productions of most of the civilized countries of the world.

The works selected include paintings, etchings, engravings, drawings, architectural exhibits, and examples of and projects for mural decoration. The works which have been selected by these juries will not constitute the entire exhibit of American art. In addition to the works selected in New York are those which come from American artists temporarily residing abroad, those from the artists of New England, particularly of Boston; from the artists of Pennsylvania, particularly of Philadelphia, and the artists of the West, particularly Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis.

A number of works accepted by the various juries of selection are owned by public galleries and private individuals, and will not be included in the list until their owners have been heard from.

SHIPS OF THE DESERT FIGHT.

Disgraceful Domestic Squabble Disturbs the Serenity of the Circus.

A fight that was a fight occurred in the menagerie of the Barnum & Bailey Circus in Madison Square Garden yesterday morning. At least that is what "Tody" Hamilton, the great truthseeker of the circus's publicity department, says. Two "mammoth" dromedaries were the contestants in the struggle that set everything topsy-turvy in the menagerie.

On Friday Egypt, a big dromedary that has a conspicuous part in the Durbar spectacle, became the mother of a little dromedary; whose stay on earth was unfortunately limited exactly to one hour fifteen minutes and three seconds. Ahmid, the father of the baby dromedary, is a big and powerful animal. After the baby's death the mother apparently became convinced that he had neglected the baby and was responsible for its death.

All day Friday Egypt treated Ahmid with the utmost contempt, and although the big male did his very best to appease his spouse she rejected his advances with unmistakable signs of the worst kind of temper. Despite this show of ill-will, the keeper allowed the two animals to remain in the same pen, thinking that they would eventually take a calmer view of the situation.

Yesterday morning, however, when Egypt suddenly became very ugly to poor old Ahmid, the big male lost his patience and the fight began. Such a commotion was never heard in the Garden before, the two animals fighting with all the viciousness they possessed, while lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas and elephants, whose attention was attracted by the noise of the scuffle, voiced their approval of the contest with unearthly roars, snarlings, and trumpetings.

When the keepers reached the field of battle they found Egypt on the pavement, while towering above stood Ahmid, doing his best to trample, kick, and crush her out of existence. Egypt, despite the handicap, put up a good fight, and by a judicious use of teeth and hoofs managed to prevent her antagonist from closing in. While they were thus engaged, Jager, the trainer and keeper, found them. He called to his assistance the elephant trainers, and then, armed with hooks and spears, the arbitrators waded into the conflict. It required nearly ten minutes for the animal men to separate the dromedaries, and Jager's arm was badly bruised. The dromedarics, badly bruised and aching all over, were put in separate stalls to think it over.

Another circus incident for which Mr. Hamilton vouches concerns the Nepaulese goat William of Orange. William is credited with surreptitious entry into the box office, where, it is alleged, he breakfasted on more than $100 worth of arena tickets.

NEW ROAD UP VESUVIUS.

Electric Lines Built for Thomas Cook & Son.

European travelers and visitors to Naples familiar with the old Funicular Railway that for twenty-three years has been in operation on Mount Vesuvius will welcome the news that the long and dusty drive from Naples to the old station has at last been obviated by the opening of a new electric railway. The starting point of the new line, which has been constructed for Thomas Cook & Son, the tourist agents, is at Pugliano, where connection with Naples by electric cars is made. The length of the railway, exclusive of the old line up the cone, is 4.7 miles, and it is diveded into three sections. The first and third sections are ordinary lines; the second section is a rack railway, with an incline as great as that of the famous Rigi Railway. The cars of this section are pushed up by a powerful four-wheeled electric locomotive, fitted with an elaborate system of ordinary and emergency brakes. The power throughout is supplied by overhead trolleys.

At the Hermitage Cook's have built a hotel, near the famous Royal Observatory. The new line makes the trip from Naples to Vesuvius a much more speedy and comfortable journey than it has hitherto been.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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FURNITURE IN THE LIGHT WOODS.

We have doubled our facilities for furnishing out-of-town houses.

The most classical designs of sound American construction and at low quotations to the consumer direct.

Special exhibit of brass and white enamel beds—decorative and sanitary.

Unusual advantages in hair mattresses.

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NEAR BROADWAY

Carriage Entrance, 28 West 24th St. Factories, 505 to 515 West 32d St.

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For Monday, April 11

Latest Novelty for Country Houses.

The

"Formosa" Rug.

Best in quality.

Handsomest in Design and Colors.

And at the very Lowest Price yet offered.

Wallach's Hats

850, 852 Columbus Av. 258, 260, 262 Bowery 649 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 129th 846 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

THERE are a whole lot of men who let the chill of the weather interfere with their new Hat Plans. No withstanding the great Business we have done—there are full lines in every shape and at our three famous prices $2.90, $2.40, $1.90

Not forgetting Shirts.

Comfortable Quarters



1/4 Of an inch often makes the whole difference between collar comfort and discomfort.

2/4 Or half mankind, haven't yet tumbled to the fact that quarter-size collars can be had.

3/4 Or a majority of collar wearers therefore still wear bit or miss collars—the old-timey half-inch sizes.

4/4 Or the "whole thing" now in collar-comfort are the quarter size collars.

A Quarter-of-a-Dollar or Two for-a-Quarter.

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258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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Our Spring Styles Now Complete In all the various grades.

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Great Special Sale This Week!

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES!

AXMINSTERS, BRUSSELS, Reversible Sbirazes, Sizes 9x12 ft. and 8.3x15 ft., At the Uniform price of $19.50 each. Some actually worth $30.00 to $35.00.

$19.50 EACH

HEPPA D KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FOG-BOUND FLEET IN WITH IMMIGRANT HORDE

Twenty-three Steamships Reach Port—Steerages Held 10,000.

RIOTOUS CROWD OF WELCOMERS

Police Reserves Called to the Battery—French Commissioner General to St. Louis Among the Arrivals.

With the rising yesterday morning of the dense bank of fog which overhung the harbor and extended for miles out to sea, twenty-three steamships and innumerable sailing vessels which for two days had been trying to make this port were able to pick up their anchors from the mud banks of the lower harbor and to proceed to their piers. The vessels came from ports along both sides of the Atlantic, and on arriving here they landed more than 10,000 persons of almost every nationality on the earth.

For the first time in many years the Ellis Island Immigration Station was open all day for the clearing of steerage passengers. By nightfall 9,096 persons had been passed by the authorities, and were started for their new homes. A crowd of more than a thousand, waiting to receive the recent arrivals, blocked the street in front of the Barge Office at the Battery from early morning, and by noon the throng had become so disorderly that police reserves were called from the Church Street Station.

The immigrants presented a picturesque sight as they landed from the Ellis Island ferryboat. There were many Italians, all of the women in holiday attire, which contained every color of the rainbow. Beside them the Russians, garbed in dark-colored clothes, made a strong contrast. These latter immigrants are mostly Jews, and are part of the thousands who are fleeing from Russia to escape military service. They made up about one-fourth of the total number landed yesterday.

All of the steamships which arrived reported that outside of Sandy Hook for twelve miles off shore the fog was so bad during Saturday that navigation was impossible. La Lorraine of the French Line, which should have been in on Friday night, did not dock until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. When off Fire Island on Friday night the fog set in, and the vessel was compelled to anchor. On Saturday about noon, although the fog was still very heavy, Capt. Alix moved up to Sandy Hook, where he was again compelled to cast anchor. Toward evening the vessel once again tried to come up, but on reaching the Southwest Spit she again became fog-bound, and there she remained until yesterday morning.

The Umbria of the Cunard Line and the St. Paul of the American Line both met the fog while they were nearing Nantucket. It stayed with them after that and both were compelled to feel their way to New York.

While the great fleet was fogbound, those ships equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus opened communication with each other, which lasted until the fog lifted. The outgoing Vaderland and the Lucania, both of which anchored in Gravesend Bay shortly after leaving on Saturday, started out again early yesterday morning, and on the way spoke with several of the incomers.

On the French liner La Lorraine arrived Michel Lagrave, French Commissioner General to the St. Louis Exposition; Paul Adam, the French author; Guilliaume Dubuffe, the artist, and E. Grimberghe, the decorator. M. Lagrave said that he would at once establish himself at St. Louis and get the French exhibit ready for the opening. He said the French exhibit would be the largest and the finest ever shown outside of France. There are 7,500 exhibits, which will take up over 7,000 square feet of space.

The Nortb German Lloyd steamship König Albert was among the arrivals yesterday. She is the vessel on which Emperor William and his suite were carried from Bremen to Naples on the Emperor's recent cruise. The vessel was refitted for the trip, and the rooms which the Emperor occupied were furnished on a finer plan than anything before seen on a steamship. These furnishings are to be left intact for the use of any Americans who may care to use the rooms during a voyage.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. LAST 6 NIGHTS. ETHEL BARRYMORE In her greatest success, COUSIN KATE. MONDAY, APRIL 18th. Seats Thurs. HENRY MILLER—MARGARET ANGLIN in CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10 Mat. Sat. 7th MONTH. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S WITH SAM BERNARD

CRITERION THEATRE 44th St. & B'wsy. Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis's Farce. THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 11TH TIME IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:15. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat Sat. MR. HAWTREY Reappears To-night: CHARLES HAWTREY in F. C. Burnand's Farce SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8 Matinees Wed. & Sat. THE PRINCE OF PILSEN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY Greatest Show on Earth *** NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE. LAST TWO WEEKS. Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue. Magnificent Representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR, ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Arching the Aerial Abyss. SOLO and CHICO, the Marvelous Unicyclists. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. BRIEF SEASON—REVIVAL OF THE TWO ORPHANS With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 4 Weeks.

NEW YORK B'way 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The much-talked-of laughing hit. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

THIS AFTERNOON AT 1:45 MONSTER DOUBLE BENEFIT To the wife and children of the late Patrolman HUGH J. ENRIGHT AT TWO THEATRES NEW YORK & BROADWAY Immense Bill at both Houses. TICKETS $1.00. Good for any seat at either Performance.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

LYRIC B'way, 7 Av. & 42 St. Evgs. 8:15. Last week. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wilton Lackaye in "THE PIT." Friday Mat.—"Pillars of Society." Beg. Next Monday—Seats Thursday. De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor BRUCH'S Cantata, The Cross of Fire

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; winds southwest to northwest.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,933. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICANS READY FOR CONVENTION

Odell Sure of Thirty of New Committeemen.

BARNES SAVED BY PLATT

Fassett Placed on Temporary Roll of Convention—One of the Alternates-at-Large Still Unsettled.

All the preliminaries for the Republican State Convention, which meets at noon to-day at Carnegie Hall, were settled yesterday, according to the desires of Gov. Odell. The power of the Governor in the organization was very much in evidence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the members of the Republican State Committee and politicians from all sections of the State assembled. The Governor will go into the convention to-day with the certainty that at least thirty of the thirty-six members of the new State Committee to be selected by the convention will vote for him for State Chairman to succeed Col. George W. Dunn.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon to decide upon the platform to be presented to the convention to-day, and last night the State Committee met to select a temporary Chairman and approve the temporary roll of delegates for the convention.

Both meetings were mere formalities, the matters upon which they were called to act having really been determined in advance.

SOME PLATFORM OMISSIONS.

The platform, which is the product of Jean L. Burnett, Assemblyman from Ontario, and Luther Little, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, will be about 1,500 words in length, and will be chiefly notable for what it does not say rather than the declarations which it will contain.

It will laud the Administration of President Roosevelt, strongly indorse his Panama Canal policy, and declare in favor of action by Congress to aid in the upbuilding of the merchant marine. The administration of Gov Odell also will be highly commended, and special stress laid upon its record for economy, and the tax legislation which resulted in the practical abolition of the direct State tax.

But it was learned last night on the best of authority that the platform will entirely ignore the State canal question in deference to the up-State sentiment. Up-State Republicans are said to be still very bitter over the support which the Governor and certain of the Republican leaders in the Senate and the Assembly lent to adoption of the Canal Referendum bill.

The Committee on Resolutions was flooded with telegrams from all parts of the State, urging a straight-out declaration against the enactment of the Judges' Pension bill. In view of the action already taken by the Assembly and the Senate on the Brackett and Finch bills, it was considered unwise for the convention to declare against this measure, but it was said that the sentiment which has developed against the bill, as evidenced by the telegrams received by the Resolutions Committee at the Fifth Avenue yesterday, was of such strength as to confirm the intention of the Republican leaders to smother the Brackett bill in the Assembly Committee on Rules.

The State Committee approved the temporary roll of delegates last night. Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett of Ontario is to be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations.

The Fassett delegates from Seneca County were placed on the temporary roll of the convention, which means that Mr. Fassett has won, so far as the State organization is concerned, in his fight against Congressman Charles W. Gillet. A compromise was suggested between the Fassett and Gillet forces. It was proposed to Mr. Gillet that he withdraw from the race for Congress in the Thirty-third District, leaving Mr. Fassett a clear field, and that he be named as State Committeeman from the Thirty-third in place of J. B. Mongin, who had been slated for the place. Mr. Fassett was agreeable to this arrangement, provided it was stipulated that J. B. Mongin was not disturbed in the distribution of the patronage of Seneca County.

Gov. Odell urged Mr. Gillet to accept these terms. The Governor and most of the other State leaders took the view that Gillet would surely be beaten in his Congressional fight, and that his only hope of getting anything was to accept the proffer of the State Committeemanship.

When Hendricks was named for Chairman of the Credentials Committee in place of Congressman W. L. Ward of Westchester, whatever chance Gillet had of recognition by the organization as against Fassett was dissipated.

Congressman Ward is a friend of Gillet, but even he acknowledged last night that Fassett had the best of the Congressional fight. Mr. Ward and all of the New York Congressional delegation regard the defeat of Mr. Gillet for renomination as a misfortune to the State, and they give an interesting reason for their belief. Gillet was named by Speaker Cannon as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds.

As there was no public buildings bill this year one was practically certain of adoption by the House at the next session, and with Gillet at the head of the committee many of the New York Congressmen expected to secure good-sized appro-

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HILL SEES RAILWAY COUP.

Says Harriman Plans to Bottle Great Northern and Divide Other Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 11.—President J. J. Hill declared to-day that behind the Harriman petition to intervene in the Securities case is a scheme of far wider significance than appears on the surface. He said:

"Underlying the petition to be heard to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court is a sharply defined plan to bottle up the Great Northern, force a sale, and divide the Northern transcontinental lines between new interests.

"The scheme of division is simply this, that the Union Pacific wants the Burlington, the St. Paul is aiming to take over the Northern Pacific, and the Northwestern, if the petition succeeds, will take a chance of getting Great Northern. If the Harriman suit wins, I have already said the Great Northern will sell out. We will retire from the struggle and leave the Northwest to fight its own battles.

"Take the directorates of the St. Paul-Chicago lines and you can easily see the common interest running through the systems I have named. Under this scheme I am telling you about the St. Paul would acquire the St. Paul-Duluth line of the Northern Pacific and the Northwestern would get the two St. Paul-Duluth lines of the Great Northern, giving it three.

"The entire north transcontinental field would be absolutely within the grasp of these two systems, and the Union Pacific would strengthen its position in the South with the Burlington."

Elihu Root arrived in St. Paul to-day in preparation for the argument before the United States Court for the District of Minnesota to-morrow in the application to decide whether the petition on the part of the Harriman interests for leave to intervene in the settlement of the Northern Securities Company's affairs shall be denied or granted.

Mr. Root was driven to J. J. Hill's home for breakfast, after which he joined Francis Lynde Stetson, J. J. Hill, John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, D. Grover, general counsel for the Great Northern Railway, and C. W. Bunn, general counsel of the Northern Pacific at the offices of the Great Northern Railway.

While they were in conference a telegram arrived giving the result of the United States Supreme Court's decision in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company. Neither Mr. Hill nor any of the others would comment on the decision.

ARMOUR GIRL GOES TO VIENNA.

Dr. Lorenz to Help Her Get Full Use of Muscles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour of Chicago reached New York yesterday with their little daughter, Lolita, on their way to Vienna, where Lolita, who was operated upon by Prof. Adolf Lorenz for congenital hip disease, will be placed again under the care of the great surgeon for a few weeks, that she may be taught the fullest use of her muscles and limbs. There will be no second operation. Prof. Lorenz completed that part of his work in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Armour, in pursuance of a plan agreed upon before Prof. Lorenz sailed for home after his American trip, are taking their child to him, that he may study the progress she has made, and that she may enjoy the benefit of his directing hand, now that she is on the high road to complete activity.

"We agreed when Prof. Lorenz was over," said Mrs. Armour at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, "to take her to him. He thought the trip might be necessary to teach her the art of walking, and to give her limb perfect mobility."

"Isn't the child walking?" Mrs. Armour was asked.

"Oh, yes; the operation was perfectly successful, and Lolita can walk, but she doesn't exactly know how to move at all times. There is room for still further development, and we believe that it can best be achieved under the professor's direction. If she gets with the other children who have suffered as she has, and are under the care of Prof. Lorenz, she will have more confidence in herself."

Prof. Lorenz conducts in Vienna a gymnasium or school of physical culture, in which children who have been operated upon by him are taught to walk. It has been recently reported in New York that Prof. Lorenz had in contemplation another American visit, and that he was due in this country within the next month or so. This report was called to Mrs. Armour's attention.

"I have not heard that Prof. Lorenz was coming to America at this time," she said. "And he certainly is not coming before he sees us. Not only was it understood when he left that we were to bring Lolita to him about this time, but when we cabled to find if our coming was convenient, we received an answer in the affirmative."

Mrs. Armour was asked if it was true that Lolita has so far recovered that she has been taking dancing lessons, and she said that it was.

Dr. Newton Shaffer of this city, who is one of Prof. Lorenz's closest friends in this country, said yesterday that the Vienna surgeon was to be in America before the end of May. He is expected in Philadelphia to receive a degree which is to be conferred upon him by the Jefferson College.

TRAIN KILLS BROTHERS.

One of Them Carried a Badge Bearing the Number 13.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 11.—Two brothers, Wireantsky Baginski, twenty years old, and Josepp Baginski, eighteen years old, were killed by a west-bound Long Island train near the interstate Park station this morning. They were farm hands and were on their way to a suburb of Jamaica. Both were instantly killed.

Scattered around near the bodies were found a watch, a small sum of money, and a Babylon Fire Department badge bearing the number 13.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Bound Brook, from Kingston, Jamaica, passed in Sandy Hook at 10:44 last night.

The steamship Potomac, from Avonmouth March 30, to Philip Ruprecht, in ballast, passed in Sandy Hook at 12:40 this morning.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

HOBSON PROBABLY BEATEN AFTER LIVELY CAMPAIGN

Alabama Returns Indicate Bankhead's Renomination.

NAVAL HERO MADE GOOD FIGHT

People's Candidate Wins for Railroad Commissioner and Has a Fist Fight at the Polls in Birmingham.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—Representative Bankhead, after the most strenuous fight in his life, appears to have carried the day in his fight for renomination in the Sixth District over Capt. Richmond P. Hobson of Merrimac fame. To-night Hobson's campaign manager conceded Walker County, which was regarded as certain for Hobson.

Bankhead carried Tuscaloosa with a rousing majority, having taken several of Hobson's strongholds as well as preserved his own. Ten towns, with the City of Tuscaloosa, gave Bankhead a majority of 300. Lamar, Fayette, Sumter, and Marion also went for Bankhead, as he had the better part of the machinery and used it well.

Hobson's campaign was the most picturesque Alabama ever witnessed, women vying with men in adulation of the "hero of the Merrimac," but the women and youths, unfortunately for Hobson, did not vote. The matter is still undecided, but there seems little room to anticipate other than a substantial victory for Bankhead.

Burnett seems to be renominated for Congress in the Seventh District and Wiley in the Second. Thomas Heflin seems to be the winner in the Fifth District. For Supreme Court, Judges Tyson and Dowdell, two of the present incumbents, and N. D. Denson of Chambers are in the lead, with the other three places scattered between six applicants.

There seems to be absolutely no doubt that B. B. Comer, the merchants and shippers' candidate for President of the State Railroad Commission, has swept the State for nomination.

Comer entered the campaign on the issue that Alabama was entitled to a material reduction in freight rates, alleging that those in Georgia were 50 per cent. lower. The railroads jumped into the breach and asserted he was not a fit man to preside over the Railroad Commission, because he was a partisan. But the small merchants and country people rallied to Comer, and in spite of the lavish use of money for printer's ink by the railroads Comer has won the day. Some counties went almost solidly for him.

This is the first election in which the office has been elective. It is possible that the railroads will put an independent candidate in the field, but if they do Comer is likely to beat him badly.

Comer and E. A. De Funiak, freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, engaged in a fist fight in a polling place this afternoon. Both were bruised, but neither was seriously injured.

The trouble grew out of an affidavit made by De Funiak in regard to statements made by Comer, which the latter characterized as false. Serious trouble was averted by the interference of friends.

TINY CITY OFFICE BUILDING.

Two-Story Steel Structure for Irregular Bronx Plot.

The Borough of the Bronx is to have the smallest modern office building in Greater New York. Foundations for this architectural freak, which is to be built in the form of a triangle, were laid yesterday at the corner of Third and Brook Avenues, directly opposite the Morrisania Police Station.

The structure, which will be two stories high, will have a frontage of thirteen feet on Third Avenue, gradually decreasing in width to three feet in the rear, and a depth of 29 feet. It will be fire-proof throughout, and constructed of steel and buff brick, with white limestone trimmings, at a cost of $3,200. The plot of ground on which it stands was originally a 25 by 100 foot lot, but the building of the railroad cut for the "Dolly Varden" line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the recent widening and grading of Brook Avenue reduced it to its present size.

Much trouble was experienced by the contractor, S. J. Best, in making a sewer connection, as it was necessary to dig down thirty-four feet in order to reach the big trunk sewer which passes directly under the little structure. So small is the interior that in order to economize what little room there is in the two floors, special office furniture will have to be built to fit in the angles. A spiral stairway will lead to the second floor. W. H. Harden is the owner of the building.

EASTMAN BAND AT IT AGAIN.

Beat Brother of Man Killed by a Gang Member.

The reserves of the Fifth Street Police Station were hurried out late last night for a crowd of the "Monk Eastman gang" who were mobbing Sylvester Bernhauser, a laborer, in a saloon at First Avenue and First Street. Bernhauser is said to be a brother of the man killed in the big "Monk Eastman" fight on the east side last Fall, supposedly by "Lolly" Meyers, who is serving a fourteen-year term for highway robbery.

No revolvers were used, but fists, bottles, and glasses came into play, and chiefly on Bernhauser. The police could not find out what the fight was about. Bernhauser was too much frightened to make a complaint against any of the men. He and four of the gang were taken to the police station.

MISS GOULD'S SUIT.

Order Signed Making Frank Gould's Young Daughter a Party.

WHITE PLAINS, April 11.—Judge Keogh to-day signed an order in the case of Helen Gould against George Gould and others in a friendly suit by Miss Gould to purchase Lyndhurst, Jay Gould's old home, in Tarrytown. The order signed by Judge Keogh to-day made Dorothy, the young daughter of Frank Gould, who was born on April 5 last, a party to the suit.

On April 6 Judge Garretson signed an order appointing a guardian for the children of Anna Gould, now the Countess de Castellane.

W. S. Kernochan Dies in Paris.

PARIS, April 11.—William Seymour Kernochan of New York died here to-day.

MISS ROOSEVELT AT RACES.

Daughter of the President Not Banished from Benning Track.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Miss Alice Roosevelt was a visitor to the Benning race track to-day with a party of friends. Much interest in her presence was taken by persons who recognized her because it was her first visit to the track since a report was published that she had been banished to New York because she had placed bets on races.

According to this report, Miss Roosevelt, on a recent visit to the Benning track, was made the subject of several snapshots which showed her handing money to a betting commissioner, and receiving her winnings. It was said that the photographs were offered for sale to newspapers, but were suppressed by friends of the President, and that Miss Roosevelt was sent to New York after a serious talk with her father.

Her presence at the track to-day was regarded as proof that the President has not interfered to prevent her enjoyment of racing.

WOMAN SCARED TRUCK DRIVER.

He Ran Away and She Led His Sore Horse to a Policeman.

Mrs. A. G. Allis of Far Rockaway, who is stopping at the Empire Hotel, temporarily, saw a horse with several sores on him at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, and she ran out into the street and halted the driver. The wagon, bearing the name A. Hardiman, was loaded with iron. Mrs. Allis told the driver the horse ought not to be at work, and he laughed at her. Mrs. Allis was indignant. She looked about for a policeman. She did not see one, and she turned to the driver:

"You shall not scoff at me, Sir. You get off that truck. You are under arrest." And she grabbed the horse by the bridle.

The driver got down off his seat, but he immediately started down Sixth Avenue on a run and quickly got out of sight. A crowd collected, but Mrs. Allis led the horse down to Twenty-fifth Street, where she called Policeman Curry of the West Thirtieth Street Station. He led the horse to the station house. A driver claimed it later, but the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was notified.

EXPRESS AUTO KILLS BOY.

Driver Carries Body to Hallway and Then Runs Away.

Robert Morris, eight years old, of 430 West Twenty-fifth Street, was killed by a delivery automobile belonging to the Adams Express Company in front of his home yesterday afternoon.

The child was playing with two companions when the auto ran him down. The driver jumped from his seat, and, picking the little body up, carried it to the hallway. Then, remounting the machine, he drove away, and up to a late hour had not been apprehended.

Harold Sweeny of 430 West Twenty-fifth Street and Philip Doetz of 408 West Twenty-fifth Street, the two boys who were playing with Robert when he was run over, followed the automobile until it entered a stable at Twenty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, and then returned and informed Robert's parents. Policemen Lonergan and Dolan are looking for the driver.

JAMES W. HINKLEY DEAD.

Financier and ex-Politician Expires of Apoplexy at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 11.—James W. Hinkley, President of the United States Casualty Company of New York, and for a number of years prominent in Democratic State politics, died suddenly to-night at his home, Eden Hill, in this city, of apoplexy.

Mr. Hinkley had not been in good health for a year, but had been able to attend to business, and only yesterday returned with Mrs. Hinkley from a trip to Palm Beach, Florida.

Mr. Hinkley was born in 1850 in Pert Jackson, Clinton County, N. Y., and was educated at the Smith and Converse Academy and at the West Point Military Academy. Subsequently he removed to Poughkeepsie and became owner of The News-Press. Later he purchased and assumed editorial control of The New York Daily Graphic, which brought him in contact with prominent men of each of the political parties, but particularly with the leaders of the Democratic Party in this State.

He possessed the friendship and confidence of Gov. Hill and the late Gov. Flower, and was elected Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, succeeding Senator Edward Murphy, Jr. Mr. Hinkley was very successful in business. He was President of the Poughkeepsie City and Wappingers Falls Electrical Railway Company, President of the Walker Company of Cleveland, Ohio; a Director of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company, and of several New York banks.

He belonged to the Manhattan Club, the Down-Town Club, and the Lawyers' Club of New York, and was one of the charter members and for several years President of the Dutchess Club, Poughkeepsie. His home at Eden Hill is one of the handsomest in this vicinity.

Mr. Hinkley is survived by his wife and eleven children, one of whom is Capt. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., stationed at Fort Washington, Md.

URGES OLNEY TO BEAT HEARST.

Representative Thayer Urges Democrats to Stand by Massachusetts Man.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 11.—John R. Thayer, Representative in Congress from the Worcester district, to-day made an appeal to Massachusetts Democrats to stand by Richard Olney in the delegate caucuses to-morrow night. Mr. Thayer says:

"The indisputable fact remains that not 10 per cent. of the Democratic members of the House are in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hearst.

"As between Mr. Hearst and Mr. Olney of our own State, I am confident Mr. Olney would receive five votes to Mr. Hearst's one from the Democratic members of the House.

"If these men correctly represent the feeling of the country, why should we Democrats of Massachusetts waste our influence by voting indirectly for a candidate who has so little chance to be nominated when we have one of our own number so well fitted for the great office of President of the United States, and who, I honestly believe, in the conditions and combinations which are certain to arise at St. Louis, has a fair chance of receiving the nomination if Massachusetts stands solidly behind him?"

Try Piso's Cure for Asthma. It often relieves at once. All druggists. 25c. per bottle. —Adv.

COURT IN COLORADO DEFIED BY GOVERNOR

Militia Will Resist Order to Surrender Prisoner.

GEN. BELL'S FIGHTING TALK

Says Sheriff Must Go Over Soldiers' Dead Bodies to Get Leader of Western Miners.

OURAY, Col., April 11.—District Judge Theron Stevens to-day declared Adjt. Gen. Sherman M. Bell and Capt. Bulkley Wells to be in contempt of court for not complying with the writ of habeas corpus which required the officers to bring before the court to-day Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, whom they are holding in confinement at Telluride.

The court ordered Sheriff Corbett to arrest the two officers. Judge Stevens severely criticised the course of Gov. Peabody and the military authorities, saying that they appeared to be in insurrection against the court.

Gen. Bell, through Assistant District Attorney David Howe of Telluride, excused his failure to produce Mr. Moyer on the ground that he deemed it unsafe to bring Moyer to Ouray or to reduce the military force in San Miguel County by so doing, and that the Governor had ordered him to disregard the writ. Judge Stevens said:

"The people of Ouray will rightly resent the imputation that Gen. Bell or Capt. Wells could not come alone and in safety with President Moyer before this court.

"A very grave question is presented us to whether it is the striking miners or the Governor of Colorado and the National Guard that are engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the laws of the State.

"If there is to be a reign of military despotism in this State and civil authority is to have no jurisdiction, the latter might as well go out of business."

Judge Stevens refused to permit the filing of the return to the writ, ordered that Charles H. Moyer be discharged from custody, issued an order of attachment against Gen. Bell and Capt. Wells, assessed a fine of $500 each, and expressed regret that the Governor was not before the court, as he held him equally guilty with Gen. Bell and Capt. Wells.

DENVER, April 11.—When Gov. Peabody was informed of the action of Judge Stevens of Ouray, ordering the arrest of Adjt.-Gen. Bell and Capt. Wells for contempt of court in not complying with the writ of habeas corpus in the Moyer case, he said:

"We will not recognize the writ of attachment, and the military authorities will not appear in court. Neither will we give up Moyer.

"We will hold that the courts have no right to enjoin or arrest the officers or members of the military while they are on duty. They are not subject to attachment or injunction at this time.

"If the District Court of Ouray is to be allowed to interfere in the carrying out of the plans of the military under martial law, there is no reason why a Justice of the Peace might not with equal authority intervene and render the military absolutely powerless and impotent.

"The court has made known its wishes in the matter, and we have stated our position. It is now up to the court to make the next move."

TELLURIDE, Col., April 11.—When Gen. Bell was informed to-day that Judge Stevens had ordered himself and Capt. Wells confined in the Ouray County Jail for contempt, he said:

"If Sheriff Corbett takes us to Ouray it will have to be over the dead bodies of all the soldiers under my command in this county. He has not men enough to do that. The situation demands that we stay in Telluride.

"Mr. Moyer will never be produced in court until Gov. Peabody orders me to produce him, unless he escapes and gets over the range on snowshoes."

PASSENGERS BEAT A GUARD.

He Was Looking for Whistle Thieves and Stopped Wrong Man.

Peter Lind, a guard on the elevated railroad, is suffering from a deep scalp wound as the result of a fight with two passengers on the north-bound platform of the One Hundred and Sixth Street Station of the Third Avenue Line yesterday afternoon. James Othello and Fred Kurzweiser of 334 East One Hundred and Fifth Street are locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station charged with being his assailants.

Lind was off regular duty yesterday, and was detailed in plain clothes to ride on the rear cars of the express trains, to watch for thieves who had been stealing the automatic compressed air whistles from underneath the platforms for several weeks past. When Othello and Kurzweiser got off at One Hundred and Sixth Street Lind stopped them. The men resented his action, and after the misunderstanding, in which several other passengers joined, was over, Dr. Schnepel of the Harlem Hospital had to take several stitches in Lind's scalp.

FUNERAL OF GYPSY QUEEN.

Tribal Gathering at Plainfield, Where Interment Took Place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 11.—In the presence of about 300 of her own race and a thousand other curious women, Mother Sibbie Riley, Queen of the Harrison-Cooper-Stanley tribes of gypsies, was buried this afternoon in Hillside Cemetery.

Mother Rilcy died in February last at Shrewsbury, Penn., and her body was brought here and placed in a vault. It was her wish, often expressed, that when she died she should be buried in Hillside Cemetery. It was also her wish that the body of her husband, who died three years ago and was buried at Auburn, N. Y., should be brought here and interred with her. This will be done later.

Ever since the Queen's death the various families of her tribe have been gathering from all parts of the United States. Some of the members even came from Europe. It has been for years the custom of the gypsies to assemble here each Spring, but the interment of the late Queen brought almost double the usual number. Posie Harrison, granddaughter of Mother Riley and her successor as Queen, was present, but took no prominent part in the simple ceremonies.

From the Land of White Heather— Usher's Scotch.—Adv

GAFFNEY IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Machine Driven by Miss Humphreys Injures Children in Rome.

ROME, April 11.—Miss Humphreys of New York, while guiding a motor car in which were St. John Gaffney and Miss Tupignac of New York and Capt. the Marquis Paolucci, although going at a slow rate of speed, ran over two children today, injuring one somewhat seriously.

The accident happened in the most populous quarter of the city, and a crowd surrounded the automobile, threatening its occupants. The police interfered and protected the automobilists, whom they took to the police office, where they were released after being interrogated with regard to the accident.

T. St. John Gaffney is a well-known New Yorker who has residences at 41 Riverside Drive and Morristown, N. J. He was a close friend of Charles Stewart Parnell and is a prominent and influential Republican. He has a law office at 52 Broadway.

BUCKLEY ON ROCKEFELLER.

Says He Would Never Ask Him for Money for Church Enterprises.

Several criticisms were made at yesterday's session of the New York East Conference of the Methodists at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. President B. P. Raymond of Wesleyan University, in making his report, said that only $150,000 had been raised toward the proposed endowment fund of $1,000,000. In talking of this on the floor Dr. J. M. Buckley said:

"An institution sustained by small gifts has more promise than a large institution supported by large sums given by men who have secured their money by debatable means. To be sure, if John D. Rockefeller offered me money for the Methodist Hospital I would take it, as I would from any man who had a legal title to his money. I would tell him just what I thought of his business methods, however. Although I would take money from a rumseller, still I would not go to the rumseller and ask for a subscription."

It was decided to hold the next conference at Waterbury, Conn.

CLOTHES FOR 300 NEWSBOYS.

Wholesale Generosity of a Man Who Knew a Real Need.

Three hundred newsboys who live at the Newsboys' Lodging House, at 14 New Chambers Street, are now calling each other "swells," and look the part as far as a newsboy can, as the result of the generosity of a friend of the institution, whose name is withheld. About a week ago this man visited the house for the first time, and Superintendent Heig showed him over the various departments of the institution.

At the time Superintendent Heig was writing a letter to the Charities Aid Society asking for an order for two pairs of trousers for two of his boys. When the stranger said that he would like to do something for the boys Mr. Heig told him about the two boys, whose trousers were more holes than anything else.

Yesterday afternoon Supt. Heig was astounded when a big truck loaded with packing cases drew up in front of the house and the driver unloaded 300 suits of clothes, of all the sizes necessary for the varying ages of the boys under Supt. Heig's care, and of good material and cut.

ADMITS HOUSTON HALL MURDER

Negro Arrested Says He Slew Watchman Thomas in Self-Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The mystery surrounding the murder of John Thomas, the aged night watchman at the Houston Club of the University of Pennsylvania last evening, was cleared up to-day by the arrest and confession of Lawrence Gibson, alias John Oakley, who was for a number of years employed as a utility man at Houston Hall.

Gibson is a West Indian negro, and says he is a native of Jamaica. Self-defense is his plea. He says he went to Houston Hall to call on Thomas. The watchman, Gibson says, evidently mistook him for a thief and attacked him. In the struggle he unintentionally killed the old man.

The police do not believe the story. Superintendent of Police Quirk is of the opinion that revenge, for being dismissed from Houston Hall was the motive for the murder, although he has not entirely discarded the theory of robbery.

Gibson, whose complexion is so light that he easily passed as a white man, misrepresented himself as a student at the university and married a young white woman three weeks ago. When the deception was discovered he was discharged from Houston Hall.

MURDER STIRS RACE FEELING.

Texas Negroes Shoot Representative Pinckeny's Brother.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 11.—News from Walter County, sixty miles north of here, indicates that race feeling is very high, owing to the murder near Hempstead of Tucker Pinckeney, brother of Representative John M. Pinckeney of the Houston District.

George Goss was with Pinckeney when he was killed. Goss says they were hunting cattle and rode to a negro church for a drink of water when they were fired on by the negroes, who were concealed behind the door. Seven revolver shots entered Pinckeney's body and death was instantaneous.

Goss said he had trouble with negroes and thinks they mistook the dead man for him. Over 100 armed whites are in the field after the negroes. The dead man was one of the leading planters and stockmen of this section.

MAY STUFF BALLOT BOXES.

No Punishment for Fraud at Special Elections in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., April 11.—Judge Palmer, in the Criminal Division of the District Court, to-day decided that there was no punishment prescribed by statute in Colorado for fraud at special elections, such as the recent charter elections in Denver.

This decision frees eighteen election officials who are charged with stuffing ballot boxes.

MEXICANS RANKED AS NEGROES.

Italians Also So Classed Politically by Texas Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 11.—A remarkable decision in the way of establishing political tests has been made by the Democrats of Burleson County to govern their primary elections.

The test provides that only white men shall participate, and that the word white shall be construed to "exclude Mexicans and Italians as well as negroes."

JAPANESE COMMAND MOUTH OF THE YALU

First Wireless Message from Japanese Headquarters.

BATTLE ON RIVER UNLIKELY.

To the Advantage of Neither Side to Engage in a Struggle There—New Move by Japanese Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

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By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

WITH THE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS, April 11.—At present information from the land front must be belated owing to the distance existing between the sea base and the advance guard, but this will be remedied shortly.

The Japanese occupied Wi-ju last week. Cavalry entered the town without resistance, the Russian observation force south of the Yalu falling back before them.

This placed the Japanese in possession of the left bank of the river, and, as they already held the sea approaches, they may now be said to be complete masters of the mouth of the Yalu.

The Russians either were never in a position to effect a military occupation of Korea before the Japanese or, in the belief in the superiority of their fleet, were content to delay.

No Russians in Korea.

Whatever their original plan, they have now withdrawn the whole of their troops which were south of the Yalu. It would seem that after the disaster to the Russian fleet the only object of the Russian troops in Korea was to delay and hamper the Japanese advance as far as possible without being seriously engaged.

It is doubtful whether the long-prophesied engagement for the possession of the Yalu will ever take place; certainly it will not occur unless the Russians have been reinforced much more heavily than my information leads me to believe.

The Russian Generals must have realized that the possession of the sea approaches enables the Japanese to turn the Russian right flank on the Yalu at will. My own impression is that the Russians will encourage the Japanese Army to advance into Manchuria, hoping to be able to deal with them when they are weakened by the length of their line of communications. This has been foreseen by the Japanese; hence their strenuous and gallant efforts to block the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in order to be able to reduce the length of their land communications by the establishment of more convenient sea bases.

Such a step necessitates the complete isolation of the Russian striking force on sea.

Japanese Must Hurry.

It must be remembered that unless a secure footing is gained by the Japanese north of the Yalu, with a new base, by July next, land movements in Korea, which even under present conditions are most difficult, will become practically impossible. The rainfall is so heavy that all the bridges over the countless streams, being flimsy bamboo constructions, will be carried away. The Cheng-Cheng River, which is now spanned by a 200-yard pontoon bridge, will become impassable. In August last year the rainfall in Northern Korea was 76 inches.

I reiterate that this shows that it is not to the advantage of either belligerent to engage in a struggle in the vicinity of the Yalu. The Russians desire to get the Japanese forces inland in the hope of enveloping them, while the Japanese desire to get inland because the country affords a more suitable theatre for operations.

As the time is short a new effort by the Japanese must be developed almost immediately.

By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

SEOUL, April 7.—It is believed that the Russians north of the Yalu are not in sufficient numbers to withstand the Japanese advance for a considerable distance beyond the river.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—Exceptionally reliable information regarding the Russian military plans confirms the repeated announcements made by The Associated Press that these plans will not mature until late in the Summer. They are of far greater magnitude than is generally believed abroad, and take into account all possible contingencies.

Gen. Kuropatkin, remembering the experience of Russia during her war with Turkey, when the Russian Army placed in the field at the beginning had to be more than doubled, has insisted that the men and guns to be placed at his disposal shall cover the extreme limit required to settle the fate of the campaign.

The Russian plans are predicated upon

Napoleon's dictum that "God fights on the side of the heaviest battalions," and they ars being worked out and timed so as to apply to a superiority of numbers on land and sea simultaneously. The army is designed to attain the enormous total of 500,000 men at the time scheduled for the reinforcement of Vice Admiral Makaroff's fleet by the Baltic Squadron. The Seventeenth and Tenth Army Corps, now drafting, are expected to reach Manchuria by the middle of June. The mobilization of four other corps, at least two of which will be from the Volga, will be announced by the middle of next month, and they will start eastward a month later, reaching their destination at the end of August.

Gen. Kuropatkin is proceeding on an inspection tour of the outposts along the Yalu River.

Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossack division, numbering 10,000 men, has arrived on the Upper Yalu.

An officer and fifteen Cossacks who were left south of the Yalu to reconnoitre after the Russians retired succeeded in locating the Japanese positions without discovery, swimming their horses a mile and a half in recrossing the river.

PARIS, April 11.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says some further exchanges of shots have occurred between the Russian and Japanese forces along the Yalu River.

Official advices received to-day by the French Government confirm the press dispatches announcing that Japan's first army, consisting of four army corps, is now completely landed in Korea, and that the second army, consisting of a similar number of corps, is about to start.

The points of debarkation of the second army are not known.

SOME TURBULENCE IN KOREA.

But There Is at Present No Cause to Fear Serious Trouble.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

SEOUL, April 7.—Recent reports in regard to the possibility of internal troubles in Korea have been much exaggerated.

The Tong-Haks are again in evidence, and the Korean soldiery usually stationed in Söul have recently been superseded by inferior troops from the provinces, the majority of the former being employed in non-combatant capacities by the Japanese Army.

The Koreans now in Söul are inclined to resent the stricter discipline, and show a tendency to turbulence, but it is believed that this attitude is entirely without political significance.

The Tong-Haks, on the other hand, actually head the discontented classes, who periodically vent their grievances in the form of gatherings and mild riots, which are now somewhat more marked than usual, probably owing to the general state of public feeling consequent on the war. There is no real reason for uneasiness on the part of the European residents.

Should, however, the Japanese forces experience reverses within the Korean border it is quite possible that the Tong-Hak element might prove a thorn in their side.

At the request of the British Minister the Japanese have taken steps to provide for the protection of the mining industry in Korea. Owing to the war the difficulties in connection with supplies and financing are considerable, and the Japanese, in an extremely friendly spirit, have undertaken to insure that the mining corporation shall not suffer loss in these respects on account of the Japanese occupation.

THINK NIU-CHWANG IS SAFE.

Russians Believe That the Defenses Are Now Ample.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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NIU-CHWANG, April 8.—The Russian officers here consider that Japan has lost her chance of occupying Niu-Chwang, where the defenses are now ample to repulse attacks.

Heavy rains have flooded the railway and blocked the roads throughout Southern Manchuria. The field telegraphs are interrupted and the country is impassable.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Troops Must Be Removed from Frontier and Japanese Dismissed.

LONDON, April 12.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard says that Russia has again protested against the presence of Chinese troops on the Manchurian frontier and has demanded their withdrawal within a five-mile limit from the Great Wall.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—The reports that M. Lessar, the Russian Minister at Peking, made strong representations to the Chinese Government on the subject of the Japanese military instructors in the service of China and the Japanese officers with Gen. Ma's army, demanding the issuance of orders for their dismissal, are confirmed here.

Russia regards the continued presence of the Japanese in these capacities as being a most serious threat to her. It is pointed out that, even without the consent of the Peking Government, the Japanese officers who are with Gen. Ma, who is now north of the Great Wall, can easily obtain dominant influence over the Chinese troops and use them if the Japanese operations demand the creation of a diversion in Gen. Kuropatkin's rear, possibly resulting in cutting his communications.

If Gen. Kuropatkin were compelled in time of stress to meet a sudden and unexpected attack from this quarter it might greatly embarrass him. Of course, the Peking Government would disavow complicity, but the harm would be done, and Russia considers that the immediate removal of Japanese influence with the Chinese Army is imperative.

While it is not specifically stated that China's failure to comply with the Russian demands will be considered a violation of Chinese neutrality, this is believed to be the true state of the situation.

It is said that Gen. Kuropatkin is disposing of 20,000 men where they will be available for use in the direction of the Chinese frontier, but no confirmation of this report is obtainable.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL CRITICISES RUSSIANS

Declares They Should Have Attacked the Japanese Fleet.

ADMITS LATTER IS UNHARMED

And Also Says the Russian Sailors Are Irritated and Disheartened by Togo's Activity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 11.—A St. Petersburg telegram contains an account of an interview with Admiral Rojestvensky, Chief of the Naval Staff.

The Admiral said it was true that he had accepted the command of the Baltic squadron, but it was not certain that the squadron would go to the Far East. It had been ordered that the squadron be ready on July 15, but it was impossible to say what would happen between now and July.

Who, asked the Admiral, could say that the squadron would not be required in the waters of the Baltic; who could assure Russia that there would be no complications in Europe?

Besides, Admiral Rojestvensky added, in September the navy would have nothing more to do in the Far East, for by that time Japan would have transported war material and provisions for a campaign of many months. The Japanese had docks to repair their ships, and it would be puerile to attempt to deny that they were admirably prepared in respect to naval matters. They were certainly formidable adversaries, against whom the Russians would have to exert themselves strenuously if they wished to succeed.

Admiral Rojestvensky said that Admiral Togo acted rightly in attacking Port Arthur, adding:

"While he renders our fleet at Port Arthur immobile he is luring his own crews to work, accustoming the officers and men to action, whereby they are being trained and hardened, while our sailors, unaccustomed to this constant activity in warlike manoeuvres, are irritated and disheartened."

Replying to a question as to what should be done now, the Admiral exclaimed:

"We are now doing what remains to be done; we are defending the honor of the flag. Another course ought to have been adopted at a previous stage; attack should have been met by attack.

"They should have advanced against the enemy and fought to the death with guns, mitrailleuses, fists, and even their teeth. It should have been victory or death, but in any case it was indispensable to inflict on the enemy such loss as to render the landing of troops impossible.

"Sacrifice the fleet if necessary, but at the same time deliver a fatal blow to the Japanese naval power; disembarkation would thus have become impossible.

"You understand now why it was essential to take the offensive at any cost. Why was it not done? Why have they not made it impossible for Togo to renew his attempt?

"The Japanese have lost nothing. The bridge of the Asama was destroyed and her turret was damaged, but the damage has now been repaired. We have ascertained this from a sure source."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—Rear Admiral Rojestvensky will hoist his flag as commander of the formidable Baltic squadron early in July, and will sail immediately for Port Arthur with the following vessels:

The battleships Slava, Borodino, Orel, Kniaz, Souvaroff, Alexander III., and Osliabia; the cruisers Aurora, Dmitri Donskoi, Svietland, Almaz, Jamtchug, and Izumrud, and the transports Kamtschatka and Ocean, each carrying 1,000 tons of coal.

The Temperley conveyers ordered in the United States are expected soon, and they will enable the squadron to coal at sea.

The last possible difficulty regarding the passage of the Suez Canal disappeared last week with the signing of the Anglo-French colonial treaty, by which Great Britain adheres to the Convention of 1888 concerning the free passage of the canal.

BURIATS MAY AID JAPAN.

Russian Government's Measures Anger Natives of Transbaikalia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 12.—The Times's Russian correspondents say that the Russian Government is having difficulty with the Buriats, the aboriginal inhabitants of Transbaikalia.

The Buriats, who are Buddhists, are accustomed to a nomadic life and object to the efforts of the Government to organize them into settled communities. Many expressed a desire to emigrate to Mongolia, but the Government has banished the leaders and seems determined to carry the reform through.

Certainly, the correspondents say, it seems unwise at the present moment to arouse the ill-will of a tribe that has served the Russians as a buffer against the Mongolians and Chinese for three centuries.

The Buriats are estimated to number about 250,000.

CHINAMEN HELP JAPANESE.

Successful Benefit in Doyers Street Theatre for the Red Cross.

Chinamen filled the Doyers Street Theatre yesterday afternoon at the benefit of the Japanese Red Cross. It was said that 1,000 persons visited the place during the afternoon and there was not room to move inside. It was stated variously that from $500 to $1,000 had been realized for the fund, and the entertainment will be repeated on next Monday afternoon.

"They were pleased with it. They were willing to give their money for the cause, and they will come again," said one of the managers of the theatre, speaking of the Chinese. "If it had been a regular theatre matinée they would have torn things to pieces if it had not lasted from noon to 5 o'clock, but this began at 1:30 o'clock and ended at 3:30."

Among the most interested spectators were the Chinese children. Joseph Singleton, President of the Chinese Reform Association, presided.

DR. BULL LEAVES COLUMBIA.

Dr. Trudeau Also Resigns — Important Faculty Changes Made.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University yesterday it was announced that Dr. William T. Bull, the noted surgeon, had tendered his resignation as Professor of Surgery at the university, to take effect June 30, 1904. The resignation was accepted, and a resolution was adopted expressing regret at Dr. Bull's action. The official statement given out says:

"Dr. Bull's retirement is greatly regretted by his colleagues and the university as a whole, but he regarded it as imperative. While Dr. Bull will no longer be responsible for the Department of Surgery after the close of the present academic year, the students will still have opportunity to attend his clinics as heretofore."

Upon the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, Dr. George E. Brewer, Professor of Clinical Surgery, was assigned to a seat in the Faculty of Medicine.

It was also announced that owing to his enforced absences from the city, the resignation of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau of Saranac Lake, N. Y., as a member of the Board of Trustees had been accepted. Dr. T. Matlack Cheesman, a Columbia graduate, was elected as his successor. He is the son of Dr. T. H. Cheesman.

The heads of the departments of civil, mechanical, electrical, and mining engineering and of metallurgy were assigned to seats in the Faculty of Pure Science. This important step was taken upon the joint recommendation of the Faculties of Applied Scienc and of Pure Science, and marks the recognition of research work in the various technological fields as on the same plane with research work in the various departments of what is ordinarily known as pure science. Hereafter all graduate work for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia, when taken in any branch of science, will be under the jurisdiction of the Faculty of Pure Science. The Faculty of Applied Science will remain a strictly technological Faculty.

MOB STORMS A TOWN HALL.

Records Burned at Samovar, Croatia—Soldier and Woman Shot.

VIENNA, April 11.—A political meeting at Samovar, near Agram, Croatia, yesterday ended with serious rioting. A mob of peasantry stormed the Town Hall, carried out the public records and burned them in the street. Deputy Kipach, who had presided at the meeting, and the Town Notary were severely beaten.

A battery of artillery dispersed the rioters. In the course of the struggle a rifle was accidentally discharged and a bullet passed through a soldier and wounded a woman.

The authorities of Agram have dispatched a detachment of infantry to Samovar in order to prevent a recurrence of the disorder.

KAISER PRAISES BRITISH TARS.

Visits Fleet at Malta, Witnesses Drills, and Holds Reception.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, April 11.—Emperor William this morning visited the British fleet and witnessed torpedo net, anchor, and boat drills. He lunched on board the battleship Bulwark, flagship of Admiral Sir Compton E. Domvile, commanding the Mediterraneen fleet, and made a speech of congratulation to the officers and men on their efficiency.

During the afternoon the Emperor received the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malta, the Most Rev. P. Pace, on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and later drove to Citta Vecchia and visited points of interest.

This evening his Majesty officially dined at the palace, afterward held a reception of 200 invited guests on board the Bulwark, and viewed the illuminations of the fleet in the harbor.

GERMANS IN 8-HOUR BATTLE.

Hereros' Stronghold Captured After Stubborn Resistance.

BERLIN, April 11.—The Foreign Office received to-day the following dispatch from Col. Leutwein, the Governor of German Southwest Africa.

"With the united Principal Division (Duerr) and Western Division, (Estorff,) I attacked the enemy's chief force, about 3,000 strong, at Onganjira, a short distance to the eastward of Okahandja.

"The Hereros were in a strong, semicircular position on a hill fronting the northwest. We first flanked and forced back the enemy's left wing, and then attacked the centre and right. Two energetic counter-attacks of the enemy against our left were repulsed.

"The enemy's position was broken through at nightfall, after eight hours' fighting, and the enemy was driven back on all sides. The chief forces apparently retired in a northeasterly and easterly direction.

"Our losses include Lieuts. von Estorff and von Erffa and two cavalrymen killed, Lieut. Rosenberg and five men severely wounded, and five men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss has not yet been ascertained, but was heavy, owing to the excellent effect of our artillery fire.

"Nothing new from von Glasenapp's Eastern Division."

POPE AT MASS IN ST. PETER'S.

Celebrates It There for First Time Since His Coronation.

ROME, April 11.—For the first time since his coronation, Aug. 0, 1903, the Pope this morning went to St. Peter's to say mass in celebration of the thirteenth centennial of St. Gregory the Great.

The immense basilica was filled, more than 70,000 persons being present. The Pope was in the best of health. He appeared in the sedia gestatoria, although the motion of this chair, carried on the shoulders of bearers, makes him ill. On his express recommendation the audience refrained from applause or crying out, contenting themselves with the waving of handkerchiefs.

The Sistine Choir, directed by Abbe Perosi, who, together with Maestro Reila, has been its organizer and instructor for today's Gregorian chant, had a special box near the throne, while grouped around it were twelve hundred youths of practically every nationality, race, and color belonging to the ecclesiastical colleges at Rome. The Benedictine monks, who formed the choir, were also located here.

America was represented in the Papal procession by the Most Reverend Robert Seton, Titular Archbishop of Heliopolis, formerly of Jersey City, N. J.; the Right Rev. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of Newark, N. J.; Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, Rector of the American College at Rome; the Very Rev. J. P. Farrelly, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., Spiritual Director of the American College at Rome; Mgr. J. A. Stafford, and Father C. P. Carroll of Newark, N. J.

During the ceremonies several persons fainted, especially ladies and soldiers, who had been in the piazza since 4 o'clock in the morning.

Woman's Rights Leader a Suicide.

BERLIN, April 11.—Mrs. Elise Schaaf, fifty years of age, formerly a prominent advocate of women's rights, committed suicide with a revolver at her home in Charlottenberg to-night. The cause assigned for the suicide is that her mind had become clouded.

Panama Railroad Strike Ended.

PANAMA, April 11.—The strike on the Panama Railroad was brought to an end to-day, most of the laborers returning to work under the old conditions.

Formed to Build Railroads.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—The Mutual Construction and Improvement Company, capital $1,500,000, was incorporated here to-day, to do a general construction business, including the building of railroads. The incorporators are Pressley A. Blizard, William Plimley, and William E. Sage, all of Jersey City.

FRANCE WORKING FOR ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONCORD

Triangular Negotiations with This End in View Begun.

TO FURTHER ISOLATE GERMANY

French Traditional Policy Followed—Russia Welcomes Anglo-French Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, April 11.—I am in a position to state on high authority that triangular negotiations are now proceeding between France, Russia, and Great Britain with a view to the settlement of the outstanding difficulties between Great Britain and Russia in a spirit similar to that of the Anglo-French treaty, signed last week.

These pourparlers are likely to be lengthy, and the result, it is probable, will further accentuate the isolation of Germany.

This isolation of Germany is the traditional foreign policy conceived by Gambetta and by his Foreign Minister, Comte de Chaudord, in the Année Terrible.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 11.—The Russian Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, acting on instructions from the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, has expressed to the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, the satisfaction of Russia at the conclusion of the Anglo-French colonial treaty. This is accepted as Russia's answer to the reports that the Anglo-French treaty was indirectly hostile to Russia.

In the course of an interview M. Nelidoff is quotsd as saying that M. Delcassé advised him several weeks ago concerning the negotiations, and the authorities at St. Petersburg were kept informed of the developments concerning Newfoundland, Siam, and some of the other questions involved.

M. Nelidoff added that Russia had no interest in these questions, as they had no international importance, but concerning Morocco and Egypt, the Ambassador continued, Russia felicitated France on the happy solution. He said:

"We are friends and allies of France. As friends we rejoice at your successes. As allies we are gratified at this new guarantee of French strength and security. We naturally wish to see our ally as strong as possible and with the least possible international issues. Therefore, as the accord removes numerous vexations, it is most agreeable to Russia."

As indicating that the accord will have the effect of improving the relations between Russia and Great Britain, the Ambassador concluded by saying:

"The old proverb—friends of our friends are our friends—may again be verified in this case."

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Echo de Paris says:

"The French Ambassador, (M. Bompard,) who is now in Paris on the pretext of spending the Easter holidays with his son, has really gone to consult M. Delcassé concerning the significance of the British entente with reference to the Russian alliance."

GRANITE CUTTERS LOCKED OUT.

Action of Vermont Employers Throws 3,000 Men Out of Work.

BARRE, Vt., April 11.—A general lockout of all the granite cutters employed by members of the Barre Granite Manufacturers' Association in this city, East Barre, Montpelier, Northfield, West Berlin, and Williamstown, was declared this noon at a meeting of the association held here. Three thousand men are thrown temporarily out of employment.

The lock-out followed a strike instituted last week by 200 tool sharpeners who refused to ratify a recently made agreement between the cutters and the Manufacturers' Association relative to the installation of tool-sharpening machines. A meeting of the cutters will be held soon, and a resumption of work will depend upon whether they side with the manufacturers or the sharpeners.

GAS BILL BEFORE MAYOR.

Public Hearing Saturday on Remsen East River Measure.

In the mail that brought another large batch of bills from the Legislature to Mayor McClellan yesterday was the Remsen East River Gas bill, over which such a bitter fight, with its attendant charges of corruption had been made in the Legislature. The Mayor has called a public hearing on this measure for 10 o'clock next Saturday morning.

In all, sixty-five legislative bills were received by the Mayor yesterday, which, with those already in his hands, make a total of nearly 100, on which city action must yet be taken. The Mayor will devote almost all of Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday to the public hearings on these measures. Because of the limited time which the Mayor has for the consideration of these measures, he has been obliged to adopt a rule not to make appointments for private talks with persons to discuss the bills. Whatever arguments are to be presented must be made at the public hearings.

CENTENNIAL OF STEAMBOATS.

Plans to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Clermont's Trip.

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen has been asked by the Board of Trade and Transportation to name a special Aldermanic committee to arrange for a centennial celebration for Robert Fulton's successful effort to propel a boat by steam.

This boat was the Clermont, which was built in this city and made its first trip on the Hudson River. The centennial will not occur for three years, but the Board of Trade and Transportation is anxious to have the plans started now, so that the celebration can be arranged on a large scale. The matter is in charge of a committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, consisting of Aaron Vanderbilt, H. P. Booth, William D. Munson, James A. Wright, Thomas Clyde, and Lewis Nixon. Mr. Fornes is heartily in favor of the project.

REPORT FOR SALT WATER MAINS.

Aldermanic Committee Favors the $5,000,000 Bond Issue.

After a hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday afternoon on the Mayor's plan for an auxiliary fresh and salt water system in the city as better protection against fire, the Committee on Water Supply decided to make a favorable report to the Board of Aldermen to-morrow. The hearing was on the resolution to authorize the issuing of more than $5,000,000 of bonds to pay for the installation of the system.

Engineers Hill and De Varona, of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, together with Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department, and Dr. Lederle, representing the Department of Health, urged the approval of the plan, which already had been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

TUCKER PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Held Without Bail for Mabel Page's Murder and Case Is Continued.

WALTHAM, Mass., April 11.—Charles L. Tucker, charged with the murder of Miss Mabel Page at Weston March 31, is in the Middlesex County Jail at East Cambridge, having been committed without bail to that institution by Judge Luce of the Waltham court, after a brief hearing to-day.

Tucker, who was arrested Saturday night at Auburndale and had been held at West Newton by State police officers, was brought here during the forenoon for arraignment. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder by stabbing, and his case was continued until April 21 at the request of counsel. At the jail Tucker said he was born in New York twenty-four years ago.

The State police continued the work of investigation to-day. Early in the day they went to the Tucker dwelling and took therefrom some of the young man's clothing, which, with that secured previously, will be subjected to a chemical analysis to determine if any of it showed human blood stains.

CALL FARMER COUNTERFEITER.

Sullivan County Resident and His Nephew Are Arrested.

J. W. Steele, a farmer of Sullivan County, living in the mountains back of Rockland, was held in $2,500 bail yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of counterfeiting.

Agent Fitzgerald of the Rockland station of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway a month ago sent among other bills to the company's office in New York a faded five-dollar bill which the auditor saw at a glance was a poor counterfeit, made by photographic process, and crudely colored by hand.

Secret Service Operators Helm and Klinko started at once for Rockland. They picked up nearly a score of similar bills among the merchants of that section, where they had been passing current for a month or more.

The Secret Service men say they finally traced the bills to Steele, and on Saturday placed him under arrest. Letters were found in his house written by Orrin W. Hunt, his nephew, of Maspeth, L. I., a photographer. The Secret Service men caused the arrest of Hunt at his home, and photographic plates of five-dollar and two-dollar bills were found in a barrel at his house. He will be arraigned in Maspeth before a United States Commissioner.

Steele was arrested eighteen years ago on a charge of passing counterfeit silver dollars, and a complete outfit of moulds, metals, &c., was found in his barn. At the time he declared that some enemy had placed it there, and a jury acquitted him.

JOINS SEARCH FOR HER FIANCE.

Troy Girl Distressed at George Weed's Disappearance—Creditors Act.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 11.—The local police were joined to-day by Miss Clara Steadman of Troy in their efforts to unravel the mystery of the disappearance of George Weed, a Greenwich dairyman, who has been missing since April 4. Miss Steadman is Mr. Weed's fiancée, and they were to be married June 10, she declares. She is aged eighteen and Weed twenty-two.

She is in great distress and has asked Sheriff Ritch to search the New York hospitals for Weed, believing that he became suddenly ill or else was waylaid for the money he carried. His brother telegraphed her that George Weed was missing and inquiring whether he was in Troy. Miss Steadman came here immediately, arriving at midnight, and began the search for him at once.

The authorities believe Weed intended to skip from his creditors, for to-day many bills were placed for collection and Weed's property attached for over $1,000. Miss Steadman has not been told that it is believed, also, that there is another woman in the case, nor shown letters written to Weed which he left behind, and which give the officers this impression.

EXCISE RAIDS IN LAKEWOOD.

Six Arrests Made in Barbers' Shops and Dwelling Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 11.—County officers armed with warrants charging violations of the excise law descended upon several alleged "speak-easy" resorts in the village early this morning and made six arrests. The raid was made as the result of evidence obtained by agents of the Law and Order League of Camden. Two barbers' shops and a restaurant were among the places raided. There are no saloons in Lakewood, and the places where beer and liquor have been sold without the formality of a license have done a thriving business.

The spotters sent here from Camden claim to have been able to get all the beer they wanted, especially in the barbers' shops that were raided, the tonsorial artists serving as bartenders. Fifteen cents paid for a shave and a beer, but it wasn't necessary to be shaved to get a drink, they claim. The three other alleged "speak-easies" that were raided were in dwelling houses. Those for whom warrants were issued were John Ryno, restaurant keeper; David Johnson and Frank Pasarelli, proprietors of barber's shops; David Jackson, colored; Gerald Fogarty, and "Alec" Dunn. All gave bail.

WANT GRAIN RATE CONFERENCE

Approach of Opening of Lake Navigation Rouses Railroad Presidents.

An effort is being made to get a conference of the Presidents of the various railroads between the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago for the purpose of reaching some agreement regarding grain rates on eastbound grain. It is understood that the majority of the officials concerned have expressed their willingness to attend a conference and it is stated that a call for a meeting will probably be issued within a few days.

The matter is becoming of greater importance with every day which brings the opening of lake navigation nearer, for while the amount of grain which moved at the cut rates during the last two months was practically nil, there are now waiting at Western points of accumulation over 100,000,000 bushels of grain which is to be moved to the seaboard.

CENSURES MURDER TALESMEN.

New Jersey Judge's View of Scruples on Capital Punishment.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 11.—While a jury was being obtained to-day for the trial of Jeremiah Rossa, accused of the murder of two Italians at Garfield, Judge Mahlon Pitney censured two talesmen who said they had conscientious scruples about the infliction of capital punishment.

Judge Pitney said that men who objected to doing jury duty in a murder case because they had scruples about capital punishment appeared to him to take much the same view of the law as do Anarchists. He failed to understand how any man who professed to be a respecter of the law could take such a stand. It was the duty of a juror at a murder trial simply to decide as to the innocence or guilt of the accused, and not to consider the punishment that might be inflicted.

One of the men to whom the Judge's remarks were addressed said he happened to be in the courtroom when Rossa was held for the Grand Jury, and that the look in the man's eyes on that occasion had haunted him ever since.

A jury was obtained in forty minutes. It is said the State has among its witnesses a boy who declares he saw Rossa shoot the two men.

SOCIETY MEN CAUGHT IN THE COCKFIGHT RAID

Brooklyn's Elite to Frown on Mains as a Fashionable Function.

TRYING TO CONCEAL NAMES

Mystery of the "Allan Budd," Who Was Among Prisoners Taken in Robert Pinkerton's Stable.

After chatting over the tea cups in exclusive drawing rooms all afternoon, and talking over highballs and fizzing liquids all evening in the fashionable clubs, Brooklyn society last night reached the conclusion that the cocking main as a social function, having attracted the vulgar attention of the police, was to be discouraged in future.

The elite of the borough was in a great stew all day, and on the Park Slope the family rubber plants drooped neglected while the borough's smart set got together to devise ways and means of preventing a list of those present at the cocking main in Robert A. Pinkerton's stable on Sunday morning from getting into the society columns of the newspapers.

The greatest pressure was brought to bear on all in authority concerned to have the affair hushed up, and men of prominence in the social, financial, and political world of both Brooklyn and Manhattan were busy exercising their influence toward this end.

The agitation was not confined to Brooklyn society, but was extended to Wall Street during the day, and the wires between offices in the financial district were kept hot with talk on the matter. Although every effort was made to hide the identities of those mixed up in the cocking-main affair, persistent inquiry brought out the fact that bigger men than were at first suspected were involved in the affair.

About a dozen of these men escaped when the police swooped down upon the stable. Among these lucky ones was the son of a millionaire Wall Street operator, who is known throughout the country, a man who is at the head of one of the biggest commercial houses in the city and a well-known Manhattan broker.

It was also learned that the main which was raided was only one of a series which had been held at intervals of a few weeks during the Winter by the same set of society men. The one which was raided, however, was conducted on a more elaborate scale than any of those preceding. Most of the men who attended went to the stable in their own carriages and automobiles, and the main was preceded by a champagne supper.

The cocks which were thrown into the pit to battle were of the fanciest grade, and it is said that twenty-five of them were worth $18,000. One bird which, it is asserted, was worth $1,000, and owned by a fancier of Laurel Hill, L. I., was among those handed over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was said last night that this bird had been found to be injured, and had been killed by the society. The owner of this bird nearly fainted when told of its fate.

"No more mains with swells for mine," he said disgustedly.

George F. Elliott, counsel for the society, said that he would be in the Myrtle Avenue Court this morning to press the complaints against the men arrested. There was much talk among the people on the Park Slope last night to the effect that none of the wealthy men caught in the raid would appear in court, but would be represented by dummies. Mr. Elliott declared that he would be prepared for such a trick, and would question every man arraigned as to his identity. Capt. White of the Bergen Street Station, who made the raid, also said he would be prepared to block any such scheme.

All of the members of the Pinkerton family declared yesterday that they were in entire ignorance of the cocking main until they were informed of it by the newspaper reporters.

The identity of "Allan Budd," the prisoner who was the object of so much courtesy and consideration when taken to the station with the other prisoners, remained something of a mystery yesterday. There were very strong suspicions, however, as to whose identity was covered by that fictitious name.

At the home of Robert Pinkerton last night it was said that he was still out of town.

Allan Pinkerton, son of Robert Pinkerton, when seen at his home, 31 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, last night, declared that all he knew about the cocking main was what he had read in the newspapers. He said that he was at Bay Shore, L. I., on Saturday night and Sunday morning.

"Do you know Allan Budd?" was asked.

"No, I never heard of him," was the reply.

Among those captured in the raid was a police official of Brooklyn, who, however, was not among the prisoners when the station house was reached. He was one of the eight among the forty captives who disappeared en route.

SUICIDE HANDY TO POLICE.

Man Throws Himself Under Truck Near Tenderloin Station.

After standing in front of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station for over two hours last night, pondering over something which seemed to worry him, a fairly well-dressed man, about thirty years of age, threw himself under the wheels of a passing truck. He sustained such injuries that he died soon after.

The man was first seen walking up and down the sidewalk before the station by some detectives, who decided to watch him. George W. Jump of Greenpoint was driving a truck through the street when the man, who had been leaning against the lamppost for a few minutes, rushed out and lay down in front of the heavy wagon. Before the driver could draw up his horses one of the wheels passed over the man.

He was still conscious when he was picked up and carried into the police station, but was suffering great pain. He begged the policemen to put him out of his misery with a bullet. He died on his way to the hospital. Up to a late hour he had not been identified.

PAID MacQUEEN TO COME.

Bondsman Had to Provide Support for Anarchist's Family.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 11.—William McQueen, the English Anarchist, who accompanied his bondsman, Phillip Geyer, to this country, will probably be surrendered in the Session Court here to-morrow morning and will be taken to Trenton to begin a five-year term for inciting the silk riots here.

One of the conditions of the return of MacQueen to this country was that Geyer must support the Anarchist's wife and three children who are in Leede, England. The arrangements were made through a group of Anarchists in Leeds. Geyer, it is understood, put up the cash before leaving England. He was bondsman for MacQueen in the sum of $6,500 pending an appeal of MacQueen's conviction. Rudolph Grossman, a New York Anarchist, was also convicted of rioting and Geyer became his surety in the sum of $6,500. Grossman is now in Canada and Geyer will offer the same inducements for him to return.

THE BECHTELS GO FREE.

Case Against Mother, Sister, and Brothers of Murdered Girl Dropped.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., April 11.—In court this afternoon; on motion of District Attorney Lichtenwainer, a nolle proe. was entered in the cases of Mrs. Catherine Bechtel, Miss Martha Beobtel, and John and Charles Bechtel, mother, sister, and brothers of Mabel Bechtel, who was murdered last October.

All had been indicted as accessories after the fact, and an additional indictment for murder had been made against the mother. In the case against Martha, John, and Charles a struck jury was drawn and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

I announced last week that I make *Fine Clothes* for men at *Moderate prices.*

As a special inducement I will offer this week SPRING OVERCOATS, silk lined throughout, for $35. Value $50.

R. E. WIESNER
IMPORTING TAILOR
227 BROADWAY, Cor. Barclay St.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

"LION BRAND"

"EQUINOX"
2 FOR 25 CENTS
SOLD EVERYWHERE

SOZODONT
BETTER THAN GOLD
for the teeth. It prevents decay. It hardens the gums and purifies the breath and mouth.
SAVES YOUR TEETH

We have always something new to show, as we receive weekly new Gloves from our factory at Grenoble, France.
30 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI,
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LINDABURY FOR GOVERNOR.

Democratic Convention Chairman Boomed for State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—Richard V. Lindabury, who has been selected for the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Convention at Trenton next Thursday, at which the delegation to the St. Louis Convention will be named, is spoken of as the probable Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey this year.

The Hearst element is not to be considered at the coming State Convention, as the regular organized Democrats are greatly in the majority.

Ex-Senator Smith is slated for Chairman of the State delegation to St. Louis. He will be one of the Delegates at Large, and his probable associates as such will be Robert Davis of Hudson, Johnston Cornish of Warren, and either Judge Howard Carrow or State Senator Thomas M. Ferrell as the representative of South Jersey.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11.—The Ravine Woolen Mill at Hampden, owned by the Phoenix Spinning Company of Rhode Island, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $13,000 on stock and $20,000 on the plant, covered by insurance.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Fire in Topham's trunk factory, on E Street, near Thirteenth, at an early hour this morning, caused damage to the extent of about $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:45 A. M.—Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; Manhattan Elevated Company; damage trifling.

4:40 A. M.—145 Forsyth Street; Charles Sohmu; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—2,348 Eighth Avenue; Frederick Gellar; damage, $200.

4:35 P. M.—397 Madison Street; Max Hosnier; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—1,825 Madison Avenue; Clara Bernheim; damage, $2,000.

6:20 P. M.—100 Rivington Street; Russian-American Rectifying Company; damage, $20.

6:25 P. M.—2 Avenue B; Schiesinger & Nussbaum; damage, $5.

6:40 P. M.—174 Second Avenue; Fred Hathan; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—332 First Avenue; Louis Fromback; damage, $700.

7:30 P. M.—57 West Thirteenth Street; Henry Siegel; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—783 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Nathan Supacher; damage, $500.

8:25 P. M.—517 Canal Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—234 East Ninety-fifth Street; Louis Goldberg; damage, $5.

NO PLACE
The Lazy Ones Must Stand Aside.

That dull, heavy feeling from coffee may not amount to much in itself, but it's a great obstacle in the way of fame and fortune, for it kills ambition and makes one lazy and finally sick.

The successful men or women must first conquer themselves. The way to conquer that dull, stupid feeling nine times out of ten is to pay a little attention to proper food. Coffee in particular will dull the senses and make one feel lazy and stupid after the first effects of the cup have worn off an hour or so after drinking it.

"I was a lover of coffee," says a New York man. "It seemed to me breakfast was nothing without it, but I noticed an hour or so after breakfast a dull, stupid feeling came over me accompanied frequently by nausea.

"Thinking perhaps it was caused by coffee I wanted to make sure of it so I gave up the use of coffee and drank Postum in its place. My old trouble disappeared and I learned to look forward to my Postum with as much eagerness as I used to look to coffee, and instead of being had in its effect Postum is very healthy and I feel 'fit as a lord' right along." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason why Postum helps toward fame and fortune when used in place of coffee, the drug drink.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

MURPHY BACK IN TOWN TO FIGHT HILL TO END

Plans to Oppose Parker at St. Louis Despite Instructions.

TO GUARD TAMMANY'S FUTURE

Parker Men Talking of Naming Either McClellan or Jerome for Governor.

Returning from Atlantic City yesterday forenoon, Charles F. Murphy went to work last night to prepare his plan of action for the State Convention on Monday next. Although silent on the subject of politics, he returned determined to carry on his opposition to Parker instructions to the end and will also carry the fight against Parker into the National Convention, even in the event of New York sending an instructed delegation to St. Louis.

Ex-Senator Hill was in the city also for several hours yesterday, going over matters with the friends of Judge Parker here. Mr. Hill left for his Albany home late in the afternoon without being anywhere near where Mr. Murphy was.

With the return of Mr. Murphy the position of the Tammany leader in the factional contest in the Presidential fight became more clearly known. That the Tammany leader will remain in opposition to Judge Parker to the end is certain, not from any personal animosity toward Judge Parker, but to prevent Hill from attaining a position where he could conduct an aggressive fight against Murphy and Tammany Hall. While he hopes for support in Kings County, he is no longer expecting it, and practically concedes the control there, for the present at least, to McCarren. He does expect, however, that he can do much damage to the Parker movement in St. Louis. It is the intention of the Tammany leader, if the State Convention instructs the delegation, to go to St. Louis, and there to contend that the County of New York, which casts the Democratic vote in this State, is against the nomination of Parker, although forced to vote for him under instructions and the unit rule. He also is expected to say that the opposition to Parker is based on the belief that he could not carry the State of New York for the Presidency. This, Mr. Murphy believes, will have its effect on many of the leaders from other States.

Among the Parker people last night, however, there was strong talk of nominating either Mayor McClellan or District Attorney Jerome for Governor this Fall, with the idea of getting an active campaigner on the ticket, a man who would be able to make a rousing fight through the State. Of the two men, McClellan is the favorite among the Parker people, who believe he would give great strength to the ticket and infuse a life that Judge Parker would not be likely to impart.

In considering McClellan in this connection, the Parker people make it plain that they have not consulted either McClellan or Murphy about the matter, and that his nomination ought not to be considered in nny way as a concession to Tammany, but rather as impressing him into service for Parker.

While Jerome is not as favorably considered by them, they are keeping him under discussion, although his nomination, they say, would be attached to a condition that he resign as District Attorney a sufficient length of time ahead of the election to enable Tammany to nominate a candidate at the same election to succeed him, and thus get the patronage of the District Attorney's office. This, the Parker people hold, is a move which should be welcomed by Tammany as removing an official who has been a thorn in the side of the Tammany organization.

As a matter of fact, Murphy does not believe that Hill, in the event of nominating Parker and as a result controlling the Fall convention which names a State ticket, will give Tammany anything in the shape of places on that ticket. He has made this plain to his friends, and the Tammany leader plainly looks for a bitter warfare, in which neither side will give or ask quarter, in the event of Hill being in the saddle all during the approaching campaigns.

Tammany, of course, would support the ticket loyally, as a matter of policy, but it would be with the full expectation of having both Federal and State patronage used against it, in the event of Hill's plans going through. As to the nomination of McClellan for Governor, Tammany of course would not make any objection to that course, because it would assure the organization of having a friend instead of an enemy at Albany, while with Charles V. Fornes here as acting Mayor, the Tammany people think they would have little to fear from his actions. However, while the Parker people talk of naming McClellan, the Tammany people do not believe that any such move will be made.

The Tammany district conventions will be held on Friday night of this week, at which time the 105 delegates from New York County to the Albany convention will be elected. Mayor McClellan will be elected a delegate from the Fifth Assembly District, but it is not certain that he will attend the convention. Mr. Murphy will head the delegation from the Eighteenth District. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle is again to be placed on the list, as are such men as Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Daniel S. Lamont, Ashbel P. Fitch, James W. Gerard, and Franklin Bartlett.

McCARREN IS JUBILANT.

Doyle May Bolt Caucus—McLaughlin to Go to Albany.

Hugh McLaughlin will go to the State Convention next Monday. Although he has refused to say that this is so, close friends have said that he is determined to go. When Mr. McLaughlin was seen in the Willoughby Street auction room yesterday afternoon and asked whether he intended to go or not, he replied:

"I don't know whether anybody has a right to ask me what I am going to do or not."

"But," persisted his questioner, "Democrats generally think that they have a right to know. You are a Democratic leader, and have been elected to go."

"Well, you tell me of one man who has expressed such a desire," answered the old man.

"Mr. McCarren would like to know," responded the reporter.

"Well, you tell Senator McCarren to come and see me at 10 o'clock in the morning."

Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle is planning to attend the Kings County caucus tonight and protest against "snap" action. Then he will try to have the caucus adjourned until the delegates arrive in Albany, or at least until Saturday night. If he is defeated, it is said that Mr. Doyle will bolt the caucus.

Senator McCarren was jubilant over his tactical victory yesterday. When he was seen in the afternoon he said that there could be no harm in calling the caucus for to-night.

WON DAMAGE SUIT IN AN HOUR.

Young Woman Gets $2,000 for Breach of Promise in Record Time.

Record time was made in disposing of a breach of promise case before Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The suit was that of Miss Elva F. Pearsall, eighteen years old, of 40 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, against John McKenna, a clerk, living in Manhattan. Miss Pearsall alleged that after being engaged to her for a year McKenna failed to appear on the day set for their marriage.

The plaintiff, who was a Protestant, declared that she became a Roman Catholic to please McKenna. The testimony was taken, the summing up completed, the Judge's charge to the jury made, and the verdict returned in just one hour. The jury found for Miss Pearsall, awarding her $2,000 damages.

REPUBLICANS READY FOR CONVENTION

Continued from Page 1.

priations for public buildings in some of the cities in their districts. Mr. Ward expected one for Yonkers.

The meeting of the State Committee lasted but a short time, the business portion of it taking but about ten minutes. Chairman George W. Dunn presided. As soon as the roll was called ex-Judge William Watson of Brooklyn offered a resolution that Senator Chauncey M. Depew be selected as the temporary Chairman of the convention. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The members were about to adjourn when a large box was brought into the room. Heaps of tissue paper were taken out, and then a huge and massive silver loving cup, gold lined, was produced. J. Sloat Fassott arose and, turning to Chairman Dunn, said:

"Col. Dunn: We, the members of the State Committee, wish to present this to you as a slight token of our esteem. The esteem in which we hold you as a man and as a citizen. We have grown to know you well during your incumbency as Chairman of the State Committee, and you know us. It is but a slight token, but we hope you will accept it in the spirit in which it is given. It may be adequate to your thirst, but I assure you that it is inadequate to a full expression of our esteem."

Col. Dunn was apparently much affected by the gift of his associates, and he thanked them in a broken voice. The cup was then filled with punch and all of those present drank to Col. Dunn's health. The loving cup is an exceedingly massive affair, with three large Grecian handles.

The State Committee, as composed last night, will remain intact until after the adjournment of the convention, when the new State Committee, comprising those elected at the convention, will meet and organize. Gov. Odell will then be elected Chairman of the State Committee, and Col. Reuben L. Fox Secretary.

A surprise, however, it is announced, will be that William Barnes, Jr., of Albany will be re-elected as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee. Mr. Barnes is a decided Platt man, and was slated to go, but an understanding was reached yesterday between the veteran Senator and the Governor whereby he will be retained. The committee will then adjourn.

Chairman Dunn will call the convention to order, and will then retire from the Chairmanship. Senator Depew will then be selected as temporary Chairman, and will make the principal speech. The address is said to be a long one, and will treat on both State and National issues.

Following the call of the roll an adjournment will be taken until 4 o'clock, when a reconvening will be held. In the meantime the Committees on Resolutions, which includes the platform; on contested seats and of credentials, and the Committee on Nominations will meet and decide the matters before them.

Upon the second session Congressman Serene E. Payne will be selected as permanent Chairman, and will also make an extended address.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the selection of alternates to the four delegates at large—Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Gov. Odell, and ex-Gov. Black. The slate was constructed and broken and reconstructed a half dozen times during the day. The name of Charles R. Banks of Brooklyn was pushed off early. It is even understood that the sponsorship of his hoom for the position has not been definitely placed. Neither Senator Platt nor Gov. Odell seemed to know what agency caused him to be even mentioned. The last report was that Mr. Banks, who is a wealthy Kings County Republican, would go as a district delegate to Chicago.

The selection of Erastus C. Knight of Erie, Henry C. Brewster of Monroe, and Louis Stern of New York was agreed upon early, but a fourth alternate was the stumbling block. Names were suggested and rejected by the dozen. At a late hour last night a committee of three was appointed to select the fourth man. It was the general understanding that he will be the alternate for Senator Platt. John W. Dwight of Tompkins, George W. Dunn of Broome, and W. A. Smythe of Tioga constitute the committee.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Brackett Saves Worden—Van Cott, Morris, and Quigg to be Dropped.

More attention was paid to the new State Committee's composition yesterday than to the delegates, by far. Gov. Odell's wishes prevailed in nearly every district.

The Odell men of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, composed of Hamilton, Warren, Montgomery, Fulton, and Saratoga Counties, desired to elect Cyrus Durey of Fulton County in place of William W. Worden of Saratoga County. Durey is Postmaster of Gloversville, and leader of Fulton County by direction of Congressman Littauer.

Senator Brackett, it seems, despite the alliance existing between Littauer and him, did not fall in line with the plan of deposing his own townsman. Consequently there was a show of hands, and Durey will not go on the State Committee at this time.

George Cromwell succeeds Cornelius Van Cott in the Eighth, James F. Pecaut succeeds Ferdinand Eldman in the Tenth, William Halpin succeeds Clarence W. Meade in the Eleventh, Edward Lauterbach succeeds Robert C. Morris in the Thirteenth, F. Norton Goddard succeeds Smith Fine in the Twelfth, Abraham Gruber succeeds Lemuel E. Quigg in the Fifteenth, and Gov. Odell takes L. F. Goodsell's place in the Twentieth. The ousting of Van Cott, Morris, and Quigg is a defeat for the Platt wing.

The slate of the new State Committee, subject to two or three changes, is given here:

1. Leander B. Faber.	20. Benj. B. Odell, Jr.
2. *Harry Jacquillard.	21. Louis F. Payn.
3. L. M. Swasey.	22. Isaac V. Baker.
4. Jacob A. Livingston.	23. William Barnes, Jr.
5. F. J. H. Kracke	24. Reuben L. Fox.
6. Geo. H. Roberts, Jr.	25. William W. Worden.
7. Michael J. Dady.	26. John F. O'Brien.
8. George Cromwell.	27. Thomas Wheeler.
9. Charles H. Murray.	28. John T. Mott.
10. James F. Pegnam	29. Francis Hendricks.
11. William Halpin	30. George W. Dunn.
12. F. Norton Goddard.	31. Charles A. Betts.
13. Edward Lauterbach.	32. George W. Aldridge.
14. John H. Gunner.	33. J. H. B. Mongin.
15. Abraham Gruber.	34. John A. Merritt.
16. Frank Raymond.	35. John Grimm, Jr.
17. Saml. Strasbourger.	36. William C. Warren.
18. Wm. H. Ten Eyck.	37. George H. Witter.
19. William L. Ward.	Additional—Charles W. Anderson.

*In doubt.

SLATE OF DISTRICT DELEGATES

Quigg Scheduled to be Chosen in the Fifteenth Congressional.

A few of the National delegates from districts outside New York City have been elected. There are seventy-four district delegates to be elected as the State's quota. Delegates from Manhattan and the Bronx were practically settled upon yesterday. A few changes took place in the slate made up on Sunday, district leaders being switched about or off the slate altogether. The list of delegates from the eleven Congressional districts of Manhattan and the Bronx as understood to have been agreed upon up to the time of the closing conference last night was as follows:

EIGHTH DISTRICT—William Halpin and James T. Timolat.

NINTH DISTRICT—Charles H. Murray and Edward Lauterbach.

TENTH DISTRICT—Thomas L. Hamilton and Thomas Rothman.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Charles B. Page and John P. Windolph.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Cornelius N. Bliss and F. Norton Goddard.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Elihu Root and Nicholas Murray Butler.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Ambrose O. Neal and John W. Bennett.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Lemuel Ely Quigg and Alexander T. Mason.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Nathaniel A. Elsberg and William N. Cohen.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Julius M. Mayer and W. M. K. Olcott.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Edward H. Healy and W. H. Ten Eyck.

As is evident, not much regard was paid to the residence of the delegates. The men were selected with sole regard to political exigency.

The twenty-two delegates will be formally elected Thursday night at the several district conventions.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEER SHOT DEAD IN MISSISSIPPI

Tragedy Follows Ejectment of Two Men from a Concert.

LYNCHING POSSE IN PURSUIT

Victim, Capt. C. E. Young, Had Taken No Part in Affair That Led to the Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 11.—Capt. C. E. Young, engaged with the United States Engineering Corps in deepening the channel at Gulfport, Miss., was assassinated by James Fitzhugh and Walter McDuff at Ludlow, Miss., last Saturday night as he emerged from the Ludlow High School's entertainment. The men had been ejected from the school for disorderly conduct. Details of the crime did not become known until to-day.

An oratorical contest was going on when Fitzhugh and McDuff entered the building and started a row. They were intoxicated, and when they interrupted the proceedings the Principal of the school asked for five volunteers to eject the disturbers, who were thrown out. McDuff and Fitzhugh threatened to kill the Principal and every man who had compelled them to leave.

They returned armed with shotguns and rifles and stationed themselves under a cluster of trees, determined to kill the first person who left the building. Several men left, but as they wer accompanying women the assassins refrained from firing. Capt. C. E. Young, ignorant of the danger, passed abreast of them, and they opened fire on him. As he fell another volley was discharged, and as the shooters ran they emptied their weapons at the prostrate engineer, who expired within five minutes.

Those in the school building became excited, and the men hesitated to leave, fearing they would also be killed. Subsequently Capt. Young was found riddled with bullets, but he lived loug enough to tell the names of his assailants. He had been at Ludlow for a few days only. He was in charge of the Government dredge hoats at Gulfport and had nothing to do with the ejection of McDuff and Fitzhugh.

The men escaped, with a lynching posse in pursuit.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The War Department has received no advices of the reported assassination of Capt. C. E. Young at Ludlow, Miss. There is no Capt. Young in the Engineer Corps of the army nor any officer by the name of Young. Neither is there in any branch of the army an officer bearing the name of C. E. Young.

It is probable the man reported to have been killed is employed as a civilian member of an engineering party engaged in dredging at Gulfport. The victim having been a civilian employe and the assassination having occurred at a public gathering in no way connected with the public work, the facts would not necessarily be reported to the War Department.

McADOO'S NEW THIRD DEPUTY.

Harris Lindsley Appointed to Succeed John F. Cowan.

Harris Lindsley, a member of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, was appointed yesterday by Police Commissioner McAdoo as Third Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. McAdoo said of the appointee:

"I knew Mr. Lindsley through mutual friends, and we came together about the matter of the Third Deputyship without the intervention of any one. I am quite sure he will make an excellent Deputy Commissioner. He is a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and was formerly a member of Squadron A. During the war with Spain he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Volunteers, commanded by Col. Tyson and Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Rowan, United States Cavalry. He served with his regiment at Chickamauga Park and at Porto Rico. During his service there he was Judge Advocate of a general court-martial, and tried a number of cases brought before that court. He was placed in charge of a special detail to transport the regiment from Chickamauga Park to New York. In Porto Rico he was placed in command of the District of Deca Baja. For his services there he was promoted to First Lieutenant on Dec. 2, 1898.

"He was later Post-Treasurer, Commissary of Subsistence, and Ordinance Officer, and had full charge of furnishing the supplies to more than 1,000 men.

"He ran for State Senator on the regular Democratic ticket in the Fifteenth Senate District in 1900, but was defeated. He is a member of the Princeton and Strollers' Clubs, also of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase, Washington."

Deputy Commissioner Lindsley will perform exactly the same duties as were performed by Mr. Cowan.

MAY INVESTIGATE JANITORS.

Trial of School Principal Quinn Brings Out Charges.

The trial of Principal Matthew D. Quinn of Public School No. 5, Queens, on the charges of neglect of duty and destruction of school property, continued last evening before the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Education. During the testimony were revealed startling conditions among the janitors in most of the schools of Queens, which may lead to an investigation throughout the city on the part of the Board of Education.

A junkman, who said his name was Emerich, testified that he was in the habit of leaving at most of the schools of Queens large bags for the collection of waste papers and other rubbish of a commercial value. He asserted that the janitors of the schools collected the waste for him, and that he called for it once a week. This he said they did without compensation.

He admitted that he had taken two packages of fairly good text books, weighing 800 pounds apiece, from Public School No. 5 with the permission of the janitor, John E. Murphy. He denied that he had given Murphy anything for the books. His statements further exonerate Principal Quinn.

The decision in the case largely hangs on the question as to whether or not the books, when they were placed in the "dark room" of the Strang Annex, were packed up in readiness to be shipped to the Supply Department of the Board of Education. Quinn says that they were packed and could not have been included in the rubbish by Murphy. Emerich also testified that the books were packed, contradicting Murphy.

TO SELL MORSE IRON PLANT.

Justice Kelly Orders Public Auction Under Foreclosure Proceedings.

By a decision of Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the big plant of the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, on the South Brooklyn water front, is to be sold at public auction. The company went into bankruptcy some time ago, and the Washington Trust Company, as trustee for the mortgage hondholders, began an action in foreclosure. The mortgage involved amounts to $450,000.

On the trial before Justice Kelly the creditors, whose claims aggregate about $500,000, contended that as the mortgage was recorded as a real estate mortgage it was not a lien on the personal property of the concern. Justice Kelly decides that the mortgage is a lien on the personal property and that the bondholders had a right to look to the whole plant, such being the intention of the deed of trust.

CHINAMAN DIDN'T STAY.

Waiting Corporal's Guard Drank $6 Worth of Hearst Club Beer.

The William Randolph Hearst Cluh of the Fifteenth Assemhly District held a meeting in the rear of Michael J. Rush's café at Tenth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street last night. The meeting was scheduled to begin at 8 P. M.

At that hour there were present only the President of the local cluh, Thomas J. Clary, an insurance man. The room was thirty feet long and twelve feet wide, with a capacity for seating thirty people, including the Chairman and speakers.

At 8:30 there were five persons present; at 8:35 there were four. The speakers had not arrived, and no one knew who was to address the meeting. At 8:40 o'clock a Chinaman came in and went out after a hasty glance around. At 8:45 it was announced that F. A. Adams, a member of the Thirty-second Assembly District Cluh, would speak on the difference between Hearst and Parker, and that Alexander Lord and B. J. Harney, also members of the Hearst Club, would address the meeting on "Labor and the Trusts" and "Local Politics."

The meeting began at about 9:30 P. M., up to which hour the few persons present were regaled with ragtime and beer, two kegs of the latter having been provided hy the Hearst Club at a cost of $6. The seats were nearly all filled.

HEARST MAN ON HIS OWN HOOK.

Carried a Soap Box and Sought Common People on Third Avenue.

One man early in the field in the Hearst campaign—tall and dark complexioned, with long hlack hair, heavy mustache, frock coat, and white cravat—wended his solitary way up Third Avenue last evening carrying a soap box. At One Hundred and Nineteenth Street he placed the box in a nook shaded from the many lights of a saloon on the corner. During the next half hour he consulted his watch frequently. Then he turned the box upside down in the street, took a drink of cough medicine from a large hottle, and shouted to three policemen who had heen sent there to see that the crowd kept order:

"You policemen, you are working under the three-platoon system, are you not?"

The policemen laughed and walked around the corner. The orator continued his talking, and within five minutes between fifty and sixty persons, including several little boys and girls, who interrupted the speaker until he had to promise them they might "orate" when he had finished if they would keep quiet, had gathered around him.

"You see," said the speaker, "I am a friend of Mr. Hearst, and I admire him and want to see him President. Therefore I have started out on my own hook. I might work from headquarters, hut I want to reach the common people, so I come out like this."

Gov. Odell's attitude toward organized labor in the matter of the State militia was denounced. The speaker urged the people to stick to their unions in preference to the State Guard whenever a division should he called for. Mr. Hearst, he said, was a friend of the laboring classes and their unions. What he could do for them had been shown in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, the speaker said.

SENATOR MORGAN FOR PARKER.

Believes He Would Be Elected If Nominated for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Morgan of Alabama to-night expressed his views on the Presidential situation. He has all along been one of the strongest advocates of the nomination of Senator Gorman of Maryland, and still would prefer Mr. Gorman's nomination if it were possible. He now, however, is favorable to Judge Parker's nomination as a means to defeat Hearst and Bryan and restore the control of the party to the old leaders. Mr. Morgan said:

"Should Judge Parker be nominated, I believe he will be elected. He is honest, upright, and conservative, and is just the man to place against the Rooseveit Administration, which is as reckless as the lightning, and liable to strike in any direction.

"The fact that sentiment seems to he centring upon Judge Parker is a hopeful sign. It means that the Hearst movement, which seems to have the support of Mr. Bryan, will be unable to control one-third of the delegates to the convention, and will therefore not play an important part in its deliberations."

Hearst Defeated at Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 11.—There was a most exciting three-cornered fight at the convention of Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Orange County to-day, when supporters of Hearst made a desperate effort to stampede the convention. J. R. Pashall of Port Jervis tried to oust Arthur A. McLean from the State Committee, and David B. Hill's forces, led by Thomas Watts, captured the delegation for Parker hy the margin of eight votes.

Hill Loses in Jamestown.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 11.—The Democratic Convention for the First Chautauqua District to-day elected without instructions anti-Hill delegates to the State Convention.

DENOUNCES USURY BROKERS.

Justice Dixon Charges Hudson County Grand Jury.

Justice Jonathan Dixon, at Jersey City, yesterday, made a special charge to the Grand Jury in regard to money lenders charged with usury. He said that under the statute it was unlawful for any person to purchase in advance the wages of any lahorer or employe of any corporation or individual doing husiness in this State at more than the legal rate of interest.

"To keep a place for the transaction of such husiness," continued Justice Dixon, "would make that place a disorderly house and the person maintaining it guilty of a misdemeanor. Usury is not criminal. It is only the maintenance of a place for such husiness that constitutes the misdemeanor. A single act makes the purchaser guilty of a crime, and the practice of the act makes him guilty of another crime. The punishment is a fine not to exceed $500. Where the evidence warrants, indictments should he found."

Justice Dixon said that there was a case pending in the Court of Eorrors and Appeals in which a man who had sold $50 of his wages had actually paid the lender $145, the money having been paid in installments extending oven a year.

W. A. CLARK'S REALTY MOVE.

Montana Senator Forms a Company to Take Over His Holdings.

The W. A. Clark Realty Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital of $1,500,000. The incorporators are Senator William A. Clark of Montana, James A. Macdonald, and Pierre V. C. Miller. Both Messrs. Macdonald and Miller are associated with Senator Clark in the United Verde Copper Company, with offices at 49 Wall Street.

Henry G. Atwater of the law firm of Atwater & Cruikshank, to whom inquirers at Senator Clark's office were referred, said that the company had heen formed to take over the real estate holdings of Senator Clark in this city, Washington, and in several Western cities.

It's a Wretched Business

to be afflicted with a dangerous cough or cold. If Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar *is used at once*, the rapidity of the cure will delight you. 25c., 50c. or $1, at all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

MAY BE MAN WHO CUT UP FARMHAND'S BODY

Sheriff Makes an Arrest in Connecticut Murder Mystery.

THE WRONG MAN IMPLICATED

Coroner's Theory Is That a Demand for Money Led to Murderous Assault on Farm Laborer.

ESSEX, Conn., April 11.—Deputy Sheriff Huntley of this place arrested a man this afternoon whose description tallies almost identically with that of John Marx, who is suspected of the murder of Joseph Pavoll, the farm hand, whose mutilated body was found in an old excavation on Marx's farm, at Colchester, last Friday. The man arrested says he is seventy years old, and that his name is Jacoh Sweitzer.

By reason of the broken English that he insists in using the authorities were unahle to get a statement from him, or, in fact, anything that is coherent. When arrested he carried a pair of shoes under his arm, and in separate hundles were a pair of shears, a razor, and a few old rags. The man made no attempt to run away, hut protested against being put in the town lock-up. He was tired and his clothes and shoes were very dusty, as though they had seen good service during the last few days. Essex is about thirty miles from Colchester.

COLCHESTER, Conn., April 11.—Early to-day Sheriff Jackson and a posse were conducting their search for John Marx in the town of Salem, just south of Colchester. A Salem resident is said to have talked with Marx, hnt, as the Sheriff was not notified until about ten hours later, the trail was not very fresh when picked up. According to the Salem man, Marx stated he was in hiding because he had had trouhle with his family.

It appeared to-day that, as a result of the search, Marx has been confused by some persons with another resident of Colchester, a German, named John Marks. The man for whom search is heing made is a Russian Jew. Marks has children and other relatives in various parts of the country, and since the announcement of the murder he has been annoyed by the receipt of telegrams and letters of inquiry ahout the matter.

The theory on which the Coroner is working in his investigation is that the farm hand was killed while asleep with a blow of an axe. He is said to have slept usually on the floor of the bedroom occupied hy Marx. The floor was covered with straw matting, which is now missing.

It is supposed that the murderer, finding the body too heavy to carry from the house, cut it up as it lay on the matting and put the portions in a hag in the cellar. It is believed that the matting was afterward hurned.

Coroner Brown is understood to hold the theory that a demand made upon Marx for money, when Pavoli desired to go away, led to the murder.

LET A $350 REWARD SLIP BY.

Lawyer and Policemen Didn't Know Who Mr. Smith Was.

When Timothy James Austin Smith was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct J. J. Higgina of the Riverview-Astoria Sanitarium, at Caldwell, N. J., claimed the prisoner, saying he had escaped two or three weeks ago. Then the police and one attorney learned that they had let $350 slip through their fingers, that amount having been offered as a reward for the return of the man to the sanitarium.

Smith first got into trouble about a week ago. He had engaged rooms at the Majestic Hotel, representing that he was the son of a Toronto millionaire. He declined to pay a cah hill, and was arrested. Though he had a valuable watch and some jewelry he was reluctant to part with them in raising money to pay the fine of $5 that was imposed on him hy Magistrate Barlow. Mark Alter, a lawyer, went to Smith's relief, paying his fine and later advancing $5 on the strength of the prisoner's statement that he expected a remittance.

When Mr. Alter called later at the Majestic Hotel he was told that Smith had heen ejected from the house hecause of his eccentric actions.

Smith was arrested Sunday at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, where he was creating a disturbance, by Policeman Thomas Riordan of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. When arraigned in court he was recognized hy Thomas Hamill, law partner of Mr. Alter. Mr. Alter declares that he is out just $360, which includes the $50 he advanced to Smith and the $350 reward that was offered for the man's apprehension.

HENRY STEDEKER ON TRIAL.

Accused by Police of Running Poolroom in Lower Broadway.

Henry Stedeker was placed on trial yesterday afternoon before Judge Newburger in General Sessions on the charge that he had been running a poolroom at 65 Broadway. Capt. Burns raided the place Dec. 3 on information furnished hy Policeman Butts of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was selected for this work because of his youthful appearance, he having been on the force less than a year.

In the trial yesterday Butts swore that he had heen playing in the poolroom for some weeks in November, and that his choices had not been successful. On Dec. 3, however, he picked a winner in Sea Rohhin, at Latonia, for second choice. There was some dispute as to the holder of the ticket, and, according to the winner, Stedeker solved the difficulty by coming from hehind the partition screening the working force and handed to him his winnings.

Butts's evidence was presented by the prosecution to prove the ownership and management of the alleged poolroom. The evidence of Butts was corroborated in part hy Patrolman Morris, Capt. Burns giving the details of the raid. Lawyer Ridgeway, for the defense, stated that his clients would not offer witnesses in defense. The case will go to the jury to-day.

LITHOGRAPHERS END STRIKE.

Agreement Reached After Conference Lasting Since April 4.

A final agreement as to a settlement of the strike and lock-out of the lithographers, which affected more than 10,000 men throughout the country, and tied up the entire trade, was reached yesterday afternoon. An agreement was signed hy representatives of the Lithographers' International Protective Association and the Employers' Association, East, West, and Pacific, subject to ratification by the local unions throughout the United States.

The representatives of the international union signed a supplementary agreement, pledging themselves to use their hest efforts to get the local unions to ratify the agreement before April 15.

The settlement was the result of conferences which have been going on continuously at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, beginning Monday, April 4, and ending yesterday, Sunday being excepted, between six members of each side and the Conciliation Committee of the Civic Federation. The latter was represented by Emerson McMillen, who presided at the conferences; Samuel B. Donnelly, Louis Schram, and Marcus M. Marks.

ENGINEER'S ARM TORN OUT.

Strain on Member Lifted Three-Ton Machine Before It Gave Way.

Charles Metzen, an engineer, of 446 West Twenty-sixth Street, and employed at the factory of the New York Bed Couch Company, 534 West Thirtieth Street, yesterday morning climbed on to a large punching machine to adjust a three-inch belt that had slipped from a revolving pulley just above the punch. Metzen's right arm was caught between the pulley and the helt, and at the same time his left foot hecame wedged in the punching machine.

The quick revolutions of the pulley wound and twisted the arm, drawing the man's hody upward. So great was the strain that the punching machine, which weighs three tons and which was holted to the floor, was drawn from its fastenings and raised two feet in the air.

Horrified, the engineer's fellow-workmen could give him no help. An instant later the arm was torn out at the elbow and Metzen fell heavily to the floor. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

GOVERNOR JOINS RIFLEMEN.

Becomes a Life Member of New State Association.

Gov. Odell was unanimously elected a life memher of the New York State Rifle Association yesterday and sent his check for $45 to the Treasurer, Capt. J. Philip Benkard of the Twelfth Regiment.

The first annual tournament of the new association, of which Major Gen. Roe is President, will be held at Creedmoor from Sept. 12 to 17, inclusive. The programme will include rifle and revolver matches for the army, navy, marine corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia of the several States and Territories, and also for civilians. Valuable prizes are to be awarded. Gov. Odell says that he intends to be present.

Found Woman Dead in Woods.

FREEPORT, L. I., April 11.—The body of a woman, not as yet identified, was found late this afternoon in the woods about 600 feet south of the boundary line of Greenfield's Cemetery. The hody was found hy John Sprague, and had lain where it was found probably since Saturday night or Sunday. There were no marks of violence, and from the external appearance of the body it is supposed the woman died of poison.



One Piece Drawer and Corset Cover.

The New Underwear

La Grecque Tailored Underwear Specialties

Fit and hang like a Princess gown, without fulness at waist line or hip. Cool and dainty. THREE GARMENTS IN ONE. Price from $3.00 up.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO., 26 West 23d St.

A Delicious Confection!

CHOCOLATE SPONGE

The Genuine has the name "Greenfield" stamped on every piece. To be had at Confectioners, Druggists and department stores, or of the makers, E. GREENFIELD'S SON & CO., 44 Barclay Street, N.Y.

BIG RUSH FOR CITY JOBS.

Crowd After Offices for Which No Mental Test Is Needed.

The City Prison and the Criminal Courts Building, with the hreak of dawn yesterday were surrounded hy a numher of citizens eager for political jobs, so many that Sergt. Walsh of the Tombs Court found it necessary to use forty policemen to get the crowd into order, forming it in a line about the Criminal Courts and the City Prison. Long before the New York City civil service office, at White and Centre Streets, was opened there were at last 1,500 men and women struggling for position in the lines.

It was the first day to file applications for city jobs that are free from the necessity of mental examination. This did not affect the character of the crowd that kept the office husy all day in registering its members as applicants for work. In the long lines stretching at least six city blocks the rule was that the men were clean shaven, rather well dressed, and the women were not untidy.

As the people knew exactly what they had come for and that the rule was that the applications are received in the order of their application, there was, the natural effort to be at the head of the line, leading to an occasional fight, quickly stopped by the police, who drove the belligerents out of the line, with the result that those who had waited many hours were inclined to be patient. Sergt. Walsh saw that the weight of the men in line was enough, the women they tried to avoid it, to shove the women out of line, and he formed them into a separate line in the rotunda of the building, so that they really had the place of vantage.

The first person registered as an applicant for work was Bartholomew Hunt, who had started from his home in the Bronx at midnight, walking to the Criminal Courts Building. By force of determination and hodily fitness he had held his place at the front from 3 until 8 o'clock in the morning. At the end of the day's work, the clerks in the bureau estimated that they had about 3,000 names registered as applicants.

CHECKS FOR PENSION FUNDS.

Adams Express Company Divides $5,000 Between Police and Firemen.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday received from the Adams Express Company a check for $2,500 to be applied to the Police Pension Fund. In an accompanying letter from President Levi C. Weir, it was stated that the money was given in recognition of the services of the police who protected the contents of the building at 59 and 61 Broadway at the recent fire.

A second letter, from President Weir was received hy Fire Commissioner Hayes, likewise inclosing a check for $2,500 for the Pension Fund of the Fire Department. The letter expressed grateful appreciation of the work of the firemen.

A week ago Commissioner Hayes received a similar letter from President Fargo of the American Express Company, together with a check for $1,000.

The PIANOLA

Its Wonderful Simplicity

EVERY expression effect essential to artistic piano playing is produced with the Pianola, by means of *three* expression levers.

One controls the touch; another the sustaining pedal of the piano; and a third imparts the delicate shades of tempo, including ritard, accelerandoes and phrasing.

These levers are so placed that the player's hands rest on *all three* at once. This is absolutely necessary to artistic playing, as many of the most beautiful pianistic effects require their simultaneous use.

The new Metrostyle attachment to the Pianola still further simplifies its playing. It is not another lever, but an ingenious and highly important addition to one of those already in use.

It is directly owing to the wonderful expression control afforded by the Pianola that it has been endorsed by practically every eminent musician living, and is to-day the *Standard Piano Player* of the world.

There Is But One PIANOLA

Made Only by the Aeolian Company

Pianola, $250; with Metrostyle, $300.

May be bought on moderate monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street

Selling Agents: FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark

The accepted authorities of the musical world have emphatically endorsed the Pianola.

From hundreds of letters received by the Aeolian Company the following have been selected and will be found worthy of careful reading, as each presents a distinct and important thought:

JOSEF HOFMANN:

"The Pianola is almost human in its rendition of music.

"The Metrostyle places the Pianola beyond all competitors. It makes the Pianola interesting and instructive to pianists, as well as to those who can not play the piano.

"The Metrostyle will enable any one to play the rolls that I mark in the tempo of each composition as I interpret it."

HAROLD BAUER:

"I consider the Pianola is superior in every way to all other pianoforte-players, and I am convinced that no instrument can be considered complete unless equipped with the Metrostyle. One is amazed to find how closely it is possible for an absolute novice to approach the interpretation of a great artist by means of this invention."

ANDREAS DIPPEL:

"The Pianola is marvelous. When I heard the Metrostyle reproduce Pederewski's interpretation of Chopin's Nocturne it really seemed as though this great artist himself were playing."

ALFRED HERTZ:

"The Pianola alone procures in general the greatest pleasure to music-lovers; but the Metrostyle enables even the player without technique to penetrate into the spirit of each composition, and to reproduce the ideas of the greatest pianists and musicians; consequently the Pianola has inestimable value for every student of music."

MARK HAMBOURG:

"The Metrostyle makes the Pianola of the greatest artistic value, and places it in a musical position far ahead of any other instrument of this nature."

FRITZ KREISLER:

"The execution of expression one can produce in piano-playing by means of the Pianola is marvelous, and the Metrostyle enables one to play in the exact tempo interpreted by great pianists."

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

WANAMAKER CUSTOM TAILORING for Men

The hard-twisted fancy worsteds are decided favorites this Spring. They are refined, dignified, always in good taste, tailor far better than softer fabrics, and hold their shape better in wear. Then, they are cooler, for warm weather wear—and that's the best of all.

We have a fine collection of the choicest patterns in these light-weight worsteds, that were brought out this season. And we'll make up a suit to your order, in excellent manner, and at very reasonable cost.

Sack Coat Suits to measure, $25, $30 and $35.

Striped Worsted Trouserings, to order, $7.50. Second floor, Fourth ave

Men's Imported NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

We think that these Shirts from Austria are quite as handsome as those that come from Paris. Not quite so daring and bizarre; but full of style and character; made of the most beautiful fabrics, splendid shirt-making, most attractive arrangement of plaitings, and combinations of materials.

They have the distinguished appearance of custom-made shirts; and many of these have points of comfort for Summer wear that have never been equalled before. For business or recreation wear:

White corded madras; plain bosom; attached and detached cuffs: at $2.

Fancy striped madras; plain bosom; attached and detached cuffs: at $2. Same, plaited bosom, detached cuffs, at $2.

White corded madras; plaited bosom; attached and detached cuffs: at $2.50.

Fine-weave white mercerized chevlot: plaited bosom; attached cuffs; at $2.50.

Fine voile open-weave light-weight fabric: plaited bosom; attached cuffs; at $3.

Fancy striped madras; plain bosom: detached cuffs; at $2.50. Same, plaited bosom, detached and attached cuffs, at $2.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's DRESS SHIRTS At $1.25, Worth $2

These are exceptionally handsome, and beautifully made Dress Shirts. Bosoms are of 2100 linen; bodies are of English long cloth. Made by the maker of the best-finished and best-fitting shirts on the market. But he's dropping white shirts, to put his entire effort on fancy shirts. That's why we can quote this low price today.

Sizes 14 to 17, in various sleeve-lengths. A third of the lot have attached cuffs; two-thirds are made to be worn with separate cuffs.

Two-dollar Shirts for $1.25 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

NORFOLK JACKET SUITS for Boys

These smart suits seem to have won largest favor among boys and their parents this season. They are youthful, and yet they have a character that is all their own. We have the Norfolk Suits in unusually broad variety of handsome fabrics; made up with the finish of custom work. Boys like them.

Made of cheviots and homespuns, in sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $6.50, $8.50, up to $12.

Boys' Tuxedo Suits are much wanted now. Made of handsome unfinished worsteds, in sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $12 and $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

It Is Time For Baseball

We're ready to outfit the individual players, or full teams. Supplies from all the leading manufacturers, at fairest prices.

Base Balls, the leading makes, from 5c to $1.25 each.
Catchers' Mitts, from 25c to $5 each.
Basemen's Mitts, from 50c to $2 each.
Fielders' Gloves, from 25c to $2.75 each.
Ash Bats, from 5c to $1 each.
Also a full line of Catchers' Masks and Chest Protectors.
Uniforms, complete with caps, belt and stockings, $2.50.
Club name put on shirts without extra charge.
Basement.

French and American Printed Organdies and Tulles

Soft, filmy, sheer fabrics, in white grounds, printed with large roses and poppies, in the natural size, are the rage this Spring. Not because the manufacturers printed large quantities, and forced the public demand; for they did quite otherwise. These bold, but exquisite designs appeared among the French fabrics, and were gobbled up so quickly, that none were left to tell about. Women liked them.

Now we have more of them, from Paris; and American manufacturers have been quick to bring out like effects; and we have both. But we cannot keep up to the demand, we know. We have enough for the immediate NOW, however.

Here are suggestions of various sorts:

French Printed Organdie Lisse, in designs of large roses and poppies on white, at 40c a yard.

French Printed Organdie Raye, in designs of large roses and poppies on white and black grounds, at 45c and 50c a yard.

French Printed Tulles, in designs of large roses, poppies and cluster of rosebuds, and violets on white, gray and black grounds; at 75c and 85c a yard.

And these *American Fabrics*—

Printed Organdies, in designs of large roses, clusters of rosebuds, and lilacs on white grounds, at 25c a yard.

Printed Organdies, in designs of large roses, poppies and rosebud clusters on white, at 30c a yard.

Printed Silk Broche Striped Organdies, designs of rosebud clusters on white, at 87½c a yard.

Printed Silk Embroidered Hemstitched Striped Organdies, in designs of floral clusters on white, at 50c a yard.

Printed Silk Embroidered Silk-and-cotton Organdies, in handsome floral designs on white, at 65c a yard.

Printed Tulles, in designs of large roses and poppies on white grounds, at 65c a yard.

Rotunda, facing Tenth street.

Some Charming New WAISTS from Paris

The dainty, the cool, the beautiful, in women's Summer waists, come from Paris. Here are dress waists of crepe de chine and chiffon. Here are waists of China silk for the tailored suits. Here are exquisite lingerie waists, for the warm morning or hot afternoons.

Some of the waists are trimmed with lace. Some are decorated with Mexican drawn-work. Some are handmade throughout. The models are beautiful. Prices $12, $12.50, $16.50, up to $45.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The LACE SALE Continues

Sample strips, over-run pieces, odd lots of fine, perfect, beautiful, useful laces, on which, for one pretext or another, we were able to chop off a quarter to a half of the foreign manufacturers' prices. All kinds and varieties of laces seem to be in the collection. There was large enthusiasm yesterday; but enough remain for another lively day today.

Included are

Venise, imitation Crochet, Macrame, Batiste, Etamine or Linen effect, Cotton Mull and Chiffon Appliques, Boule Oriental and Repousse Laces in black, white, cream, ecru, and a few colored novelties. There are Edgings, Insertions, Separable Galons, Appliques, Medallions, Van Dyke Points and Pendant effects. There are

20c to 30c Laces at 10c to 15c a yard.
40c to 75c Laces at 25c to 40c a yard.
75c to $1 Laces at 50c to 60c a yard.
$1.25 to $1.50 Laces at 65c to 85c a yard.
$1.75 to $2.25 Laces at $1 to $1.25 a yard.
$2.75 to $8 Laces at $1.50 to $4 a yard.

BLACK LACES AND GALONS

At 20c to 50c a yard, worth 40c to $1.
At 65c to $2.50 a yard, worth $1 to $4.

Main aisle.

Economy News of Spring Shoes

These large lots of fine Shoes for men, women and children are such timely offerings, so conveniently priced, that it's only common fairness to the army of shoe-buying people to keep on telling about them.

They solve the Spring shoe problem simply, safely and economically:

MEN'S SHOES at $1.50

Satin calf lace Shoes, that are solid and durable, though not the most stylish.

MEN'S SHOES at $1.90

Box calf and kid lace Shoes, six styles and weights to choose from.

MEN'S SHOES at $2.40

Patent and enamel leather lace Shoes, in several good styles, including a narrow toe that is quite proper.

BOYS' SHOES at $1.50

Box calf lace Shoes, with welted soles; sizes 3 to 5½.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $1.50

Dozens of styles, some from our own factories, others from a celebrated trade-marked line; almost any taste can be suited in this lot.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.90

Excellent Shoes in a variety of styles; patent leather, lace and button, military heels; kidskin, lace and button, Cuban and military heels; patent leather and kid tips, welted soles; all sizes, and widths A to E.

WOMEN'S OXFORDS at $2.60

Patent kidskin, in Blucher and Oxford styles, with welted soles and neat military heels.

Fourth avenue.

The SILK COAT Grows in Popularity

Dust-proof, damp-proof, draught-proof; yet never unduly warm for Spring and Summer wear, and never a burden when carrying it.

A pretty strong platform, that. Little wonder that women have so unanimously elected the Silk Coat to the highest position in their favor.

We have a brilliant assembly, to court your personal favor—unexcelled in beauty; unmatched in their low prices. Made of taffeta and peau de soie; both half-fitted and loose effects:

Silk Eton Jackets and Blouses, $10 to $60.
Hip-length Coats, $10 to $63.
Three-quarter-length Coats, $21 to $135.
Full-length Coats, $16.50 to $72

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Spring SUITS at $15

Fifteen dollars is a price that hundreds of women think of, when a new suit is in mind. But in this group, for fifteen dollars you may choose from an attractive collection of dresses that were higher, and some quite a good deal higher, in price.

They are tailor-made suits, of cheviot, tweed, and a few of covert and canvas cloths. They have Eton and 26-inch jackets, trimmed with braid, or tailor finished. Unlined skirts.

Were $18 to $27.50. Now $15 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Chemises and Corset Covers Under-Price

Three groups of fine Chemises, and one group of Corset Covers, are offered today at a third to a half below their values. This is news that will bring prompt response from thrifty women:

CHEMISES

At 50c, were 75c to $1—Three styles; of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes insertion and lace; others with embroidery.

At $1, were $1.50 and $1.75—Of fine nainsook; round neck, elaborately trimmed with torchon, point de Paris or Valenciennes lace; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.50, were $2.25 to $2.75—Of fine nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroidery, or point de Paris lace; ribbon-trimmed.

CORSET COVERS

At 75c, were $1.50—Of nainsook or lawn; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edge; ribbon at neck, sleeves and waist.

Second floor, Tenth street.



A SAFE For the Home

It is not right to tempt servants, by the careless keeping of money and jewels in trunks and bureau drawers. Then, these things should be protected from the sneak thief and burglar; as well as from fire.

The Meilink Home Deposit Vaults meet this need exactly. They are small, easily handled, and not expensive. Convenient, too, for doctors and lawyers, and private office use.

Made in various sizes and styles, ranging in price from $7 up to $35.

Commercial Stationery Store. Basement.

New EMBROIDERIES And Some Low Prices

Charming new collections have recently arrived from abroad. New patterns, presenting entirely new effects that will be most pleasing for the making of Summer garments. There are bandings, galons, allovers and flouncings of all widths. Matching Sets, of course, on Swiss muslins, nainsooks, cambrics and batiste.

The most interesting novelties are the Russian and Bulgarian embroideries, in colored effects. Too many to describe in detail.

Women who have Summer sewing, which they wish to beautify at small cost, will be glad to pick from this collection of flouncing and corset cover widths—10 to 16 inches—on Swiss muslin and nainsook, at these prices:

40c and 50c Embroideries at 25c a yard
60c and 75c Embroideries at 35c a yard
$1 Embroideries at 50c a yard
$1.50 Embroideries at 75c a yard.

Broadway.

Notable News for Housefurnishers

Brass Bedsteads, with Complete Outfit, at $65, worth $87.50.

This unusual offering consists of a Brass Bedstead with complete outfit of bedding—mattresses, springs, pillows, bolster—of the best possible quality, at a saving on regular prices of $22.50.

Specifications follow:

Bedsteads have continuous posts with cast-brass corners; two-inch pillars and heavy fillers, are 4 feet wide, 6 feet 5 inches long, and finished in best possible manner, with finest quality lacquer. Sold regularly for $40.

Mattresses are made of pure South American horsehair, in fancy striped ticking, Imperial stitched edge; weight 45 pounds. Worth $27.

Springs are rabbet edge Box Springs, with upholstered hair top, fancy striped ticking. Worth $9.75.

Pillows are of selected live geese feathers, size 22x28 inches, weight 3½ pounds; fancy striped ticking. Worth $6.25 a pair.

Bolsters are of selected live geese feathers, size 18x44 inches, weight 5 pounds; fancy striped ticking. Worth $4.50.

Then here are other offerings that present equal economies; because reduced for this occasion, from our regular prices:

At $12, worth $16—Good mixed hair Mattresses; full size, 40 pounds, one or two parts

At $14, worth $18—Pure black horse-hair Mattresses; full size, 40 pounds, one or two parts.

At $8.50, worth $10—Rabbet edge Box Springs; upholstered hair top, for metal bedsteads, full size.

At $1.95, worth $2.25—Selected live geese feather pillows, 20x30 inches, 3 pounds.

At $3.25, worth $3.75—Selected live geese feather Bolsters, 20x56 inches, 5 pounds.

Fourth floor.

ANGELUS RECORD TODAY:

5,641,080 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
392,400 *Inflations Yesterday*
6,033,480 *Inflations Since Starting*

Some customers tell us that salesmen in showing other piano players, in other stores, say that it is very undignified in us to call attention, in such explicit manner, to the superiority of construction of the ANGELUS over all others.

Dilettantism in advertising is ever applauded in a competitor, who has won success by reason of the silence or conservatism of his prototype.

Wilcox & White brought out the first Piano Player ever placed on the market. They were the inventors and originators of the idea and the instrument. A year later its first follower appeared. Today there are upwards of fifty imitations of the ANGELUS.

Wilcox & White have been busy all these years in the constant betterment of the ANGELUS, and its improvements have been marvelous. Its imitators have been distanced in the race. It stands alone in its wonderful powers of expression. But Wilcox & White have been charmingly conservative in their advertising. They have been unduly modest in exploiting the supremacy of their accomplishments.

What they would not say for their own achievement, we count essential, for the rightful information of our public.

Other instruments, that lack arguments, must needs retire behind their dignity.

The ANGELUS stands for comparison, for examination, for demonstration. Structurally it is infinitely superior to all others—in conception, in the vitality of its marvelous power. Mechanically it displays the highest skill of the craftsman. Artistically it has human-like powers possessed by no other instrument.

It is in the fine tone-shading, in the perfect control, the tone-building, the immediate change from the softest whisper to the most powerful stroke upon the very next key, in the delightful retards, the lifting of the melody above the accompaniment, that show the ANGELUS as no other instrument can imitate it.

With others you are an operator.

With the Angelus you are a MUSICIAN.

Is it a breach of good ethics to give you this information to guide you when spending the rather large sum of two hundred and fifty dollars? Would you like to pay that amount and find that the loudly exploited instrument which you had bought without comparison, would not give you the powers which the ANGELUS gives to your neighbor?

Pseudo-ethics for those who lack arguments. The ANGELUS requires only a statement of facts, and its demonstration.

Don't take anybody's word—ours or others. See what others can do with their instruments. Then come and see whether the same things can be done with the ANGELUS. Next see what the Angelus will do besides, and go and see whether the same fine artistic work can be done by the others. Then decide by your own judgment.

That's the way to be sure you are right. And when you are sure, you can safely buy.

Price of the ANGELUS, with every latest improvement, $250.

Cash, or easy monthly payments. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

It's Worth While to Secure These Fine BOOKS IN SETS

Particularly as They Are Marked at About Half Publishers' Prices

Look over the partial list; note how many good books it includes—books you ought to possess, if you don't already.

Then size up the prices—about half the publishers' original figures—and, if you're wise, you'll buy while this Sale of Books lasts:

Charles Dickens. 15 vols., illustrated. $4.75.
Alexander Dumas' Works. 17 vols. $4.75.
D'Artagnan Romances. Dumas. 6 vols. $1.65.
The Marie Antoinette Romances. Dumas. 6 vols. $1.65.
The Valois Romances. Dumas. 3 vols. 90c.
History of France. Guizot. 4 vols. $2.40.
A Longer History of English People. Green. 4 vols. $1.50.
Napoleon and His Marshals. Headley. 2 vols. 90c.
Washington and His Generals. Headley. 2 vols. 90c.
Victor Hugo's Novels. 7 vols. $1.85.
Washington Irving's Works. 8 vols. $3.50.
Plutarch's Lives. 3 vols. $2.25.
Essays by Thomas B. Macaulay. 3 vols. $1.20.
Mrs. Oliphant's Makers of Florence, Makers of Venice, Royal Edinburgh. 3 vols. $2.
Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Greeks and Romans. 2 vols. $1.35.
Edgar A. Poe's Works. 4 vols. $1.15.
Ancient Egypt. Rawlinson. 2 vols. $1.25.
Seven Great Monarchies. 3 vols. $2.
Ancient History. Rollins. 4 vols. $1.75.
Waverley Novels. Sir Walter Scott. 12 vols. $4.85.
William M. Thackeray's Novels and Miscellaneous Writings. 10 vols. $4.
Goethe's Works. 10 vols. $3.20.
Schiller's Works. 8 vols. $2.65.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Very Low Prices on BRIC-A-BRAC

Several groups of very artistic decorative pieces are offered in our Art Wares Salon today, at quite tempting prices.

First is a collection of choice Doulton, Sevres, Vienna and Duerer pieces, that are marked at just half price:

Vases that were $10, are now $5.
Vases that were $14, are now $7.
Vases that were $17.50, are now $8.75.
Vases that were $27.50, are now $13.75.
Vases that were $35, are now $17.50.
Vases that were $50, are now $25.
Vases that were $55, are now $27.50.

Then a group of China Plaques with Florentine frames:

At $10 each, were $12 and $15.
At $40 each, were $65.
At $65 each, were $100.

Also Marble Busts and Figures:

At $5, worth $6.50. At $17.50, worth $22.50
At $7.50, worth $10. At $22.50, worth $32.50
At $12, worth $17.50.

The following are slightly imperfect, and marked at half prices and less:

At $10, were $20. At $27.50, were $65
At $17.50, were $35. At $30, were $75.
At $20, were $40.

Basement.

Ready-to-Wear Hats For Women and Girls

Turbans, Continental, sailor and flare hats—all ready to put right on, and wear, are shown in new assortments today. They are in the most popular shapes and colorings; smartly trimmed with quills, ribbons, wings, velvet and straw buckles.

Prices, $1.50 to $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Now for Lighter Bed Coverings

We can help you to the very best and most desirable kinds, and at the lowest possible cost. Here are good suggestions:

BLANKETS

At $2.50 a pair—White wool filling, cotton warp, 60 x 80 in.

At $3 a pair—White wool filling and cotton warp, 70 x 82 in.

At $3.50 a pair—Long staple wool filling, light cotton warp, 60 x 80 in.

At $4.25 a pair—Made of long staple wool, four parts wool, one part cotton, 70 x 82 in.

At $5 a pair—Fine, fleecy wool filling, spool cotton warp, 72 x 84 in.

At $5.50 a pair—Fine, soft wool filling; just enough cotton to keep from shrinking; 80 x 84 in.

WHITE BEDSPREDS

At 75c each—White crochet bedspreads, soft finished Marseilles patterns.

At $1 each—White crochet bedspreads of long staple cotton; soft finished.

At $1.35 each—White crochet bedspreads; hemmed ready for use; Marseilles patterns.

At $1.75 each—Made for extra large beds; soft and fine white cotton.

At $2 each—White Marseilles; fast back, in several patterns.

At $2.25 each—English weave colored bedspreads in pink, blue, green, yellow; for double beds.

At $2.75 each—Colored satin-finished Marseilles bedspreads, fringed, pink and blue.

At $3 each—Fine satin-finished Marseilles bedspreads; white, in new flowered effects.

Third floor.

Smart Bags for Women

"Peggy from Paris" Bags, in tan, brown and black; nicely made and moire lined; seven or eight-inch nickel or gilt frames. $1 and $1.25.

Carriage Bags in tan, brown and grain walrus; with eight-inch straight or curved frames, in nickel, gilt and gun-metal finish; with braided handles. Some are fitted with purse, card-case and vinaigrette. Worth $1.25 to $1.50; now at $1 each. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE TIME LIMIT RULE AROUSES METHODISTS

Hot Discussion Over the One-Year Period of Pastorates.

GENERAL DELEGATES FAVOR IT

Conference Statistician Says the Rule Keeps the Church from Being a Place of Amusement.

The "time-limit" rule which was adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1900 and which allows a minister to remain in a church for only a year, instead of five, as before, caused some rather warm discussion at the meting of the New York Conference yesterday. The discussion will be continued tomorrow, but, after yesterday's arguments were over, those in favor of the proposed change to the old five-year rule discovered, or thought they discovered, that all or nearly all of the delegates to the General Conference opposed the change.

On Saturday the Rev. Jesse Ackerman presented a memorial, asserting that the change of 1900 was needless and that it increased "restlessness among the churches and pastors." The Rev. P. M. Watters, the Statistician of the Conference, opposed the memorial yesterday. He said in part:

"I am in favor of the present system because it is a success. I have heard it remarked that the present system causes restlessness, and I honor it for that. This restlessness that is among us proves that the system is that which brings with it a great hope for the Church. I believe it is a system that brings our Church out of fickleness. It causes people to give their love to a pastor that is sent to them. Now, the trouble with our churches is that they have come to occupy the position of theatres and places of amusement.

"Our own people have become degraded with the idea that the Church of God is to entertain them. They have come to think that the kind of pastor they want is some one who will pay the church debts and fill the pews; some one who, in a hooming, sky-rockety way, will amuse the people. I believe that the present system gives us a better hope. It says to a man: 'Come to us, and we will support you if you do honest work.'"

At the conclusion of Dr. Watters's speech a dozen ministers sprang up to talk for or against him. The Rev. Dr. A. Ostrander got the coveted opportunity and spoke in favor of the memorial. After him the Rev. J. J. Dean spoke. He said:

"The whole memorial is what they call in Wall Street 'undigested securities.' Let us not send anything to the General Conferencee which will reflect on our common sense. The time limit used to be three months, but that didn't give us time to scratch the soil of a church, and then it was increased to six months, to a year, two years, and then to five years. They undid the last buckle at the last General Conference and removed the time limit altogther. Lobsters go backward, but lions go forward. We cannot keep our best men in the church with such a limitation as the time limit. They want to get away from this restless grind of change, change, change!"

The Rev. Andrew Gilmes of St. Andrew's Church said that he favored the time limit because it was based upon the needs of the average church and the average minister. He was not in favor, however, of sending the memorial to the General Conference, but having the matter referred to the whole church to vote upon at its lay and ministerial conferences in 1908.

"It is undignified and unfair," said the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, "to send this memorial to the General Conference." He proposed a substitute indorsing the present system, but was voted down.

The Rev. Arthur Thompson declared that since the time limit was removed there had been but a single transfer from a large church from Harlem to Albany, and that he favored the old system. Speaking of the officials of the church who appoint the pastors, the speaker said:

"The jury has been tampered with and the court which should have been as just as the Supreme Court of the United States was influenced by men of wealth in the Church."

The discussion lasted for about two hours and a half. To Bishop Andrews, who presided during part of the session, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of the Woman's Home Missionary Society presented a silver-bound gavel, saying that she had noticed the difficulty that the Bishop had in keeping order by pounding the desk with his hand. A resolution condemning lynching was unanimously adopted. It called attention to the fact that lynching was no longer confined to the South.

Clinton N. Howard of Rochester made a temperance address at St. Paul's Church last evening. He said that the country was not only first in progress and wealth, but first in crime, divorce, and Anarchy. The increase of crime here, he said, could hardly be believed. The Rev. A. E. Lord praised the New York ministers, who opposed Mr. Jerome's "iniquitous effort" for Sunday liquor selling.

THE PRESBYTERY'S DELEGATES

No Instructions as to Union with the Cumberland Branch.

The New York Presbytery, at its semi-annual meeting, held in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday, discussed the negro question somewhat indirectly. An effort is being made to unite the various branches of the Presbyterian Church under one head, namely, the Presbyterian Church of America, and among the branches to be united with the Northern branch is the Cumberland branch of the Southwest. The Cumberland branch gives negro Presbyterians the right to establish their own churches independently, while in the Northern branch they are expected to mingle and worship with the whites.

It was one of the purposes of yesterday's meeting to select Commissioners, better understood as delegates, to the General Assembly, which is to be held in Buffalo on May 19 next, and at which it is known that the question of joining the various branches of the Presbyterian Church will come up. There are those in the New York Presbytery who are in favor of admitting the Cumberland branch, which is liberal, and those who are opposed to its admission.

When the question whether or not the Commissioners to the General Assembly should be instructed came up, the Rev. Dr. Russell Booth, pastor emeritus of the Rutgers Church, proposed that the Commissioners be instructed not to insist on a departure from the custom which obtains in the Northern Presbyterian churches, of allowing negroes to worship where they please.

Those who spoke in favor of the passage of Dr. Booth's proposal or "overture," besides Dr. Booth, were the Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie, the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, and the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson.

Those who spoke against it were the Rev. D. J. McMillan, R. R. White, J. H. Hoadley, and others. The debate upon the subject was said to have been quite spirited while it lasted, with the result of leaving the matter as it originally stood, with the Commissioners to be free to act as they think best.

The refusal of the Presbytery to accept the application of Amos Isaac Dushaw, a student of Union Theological Seminary, to be admitted into the Presbytery, was considered by those present as another important action of the session. Objection was made to him, not as an individual, but merely as a student of the Union Theological Seminary, which does not report to the General Assembly. Moderator Evans therefore merely ruled that the application was not regular and could not be recognized. No appeal was taken.

The Commissioners to the General Assembly who were selected were the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson of the American Church at Montreal, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Robert Mackenzie of the Rutgers Church, the Rev. Dr. John C. Palmer of Emanuel Chapel of the University Place Church, the Rev. Horace G. Miller of Mt. Tahor Church, the Rev. Dr. John L. Lee of the Westminster Church, the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Evans of the West Church, the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson of the Madison Avenue Church. Laymen who go as Elders are J. C. Holden, James Talcott, M. Linn Bruce, James Marshall Stewart, Robert Wallace, W. N. Crane, F. G. Smeadley, and D. W. James.

CHRISTIANITY WITH A STRING.

Natives of Liberia Do Not Want It to Interfere with Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—At the Catholic Missionary conference to-day Father Lesner of Lyons, France, who is engaged in Catholic missionary work in Liberia, read a paper on his experiences there.

Liberia, he said, is the white man's grave. The negroes of that country are polygamous, and while they are willing to admit the desirability of the Christian religion, they won't adopt it if it interferes with their wives.

NEW CHAPEL FOR ST. JOHN'S.

To be Known as the Chapel of the Huguenots.

At the banquet of the Huguenot Society held last night at Delmonico's the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church said that another chapel was to be added to the cathedral on Morningside Heights, and that it was to be known as the Chapel of the Huguenots.

After the banquet he said that the donor was Mrs. Edward King, mother of George Gordon King, who had contributed $100,000 for the erection of the second of the seven chapels that are to surround the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Before the speaking was begun the ceremony of the loving cup was performed. It was adapted from that in use in the French Hospital in London since 1718, and which has been performed regularly at the dinner of the Huguenot Society of America. Those participating in the ceremony were T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Mrs. James M. Lawton; Frederick W. Stelle and Alden Freeman bore the loving cup; Cornelius B. Mitchell, Herbert Dupuy, Irving Brokaw, F. Ashton de Peyster, Oscar B. Ireland, and Andrew A. Bibby bore the American, Huguenot, English, Dutch, Swiss, and French flags to the dais where the ceremony was performed.

Frederic J. de Peyster, the toastmaster, in his introductory remarks said that the greatest enrichment of America was through the Huguenots driven from abroad.

Those sitting on the dais with Mr. de Peyster were Dr. Huntington, Judge A. T. Clearwater, William D. Murphy, the speaker of the evening, and Francis K. Pendleton of the Society of Cincinnati; W. Butler Duncan of St. Andrew's Society, Robert H. Turie of St. George's Society, George G. De Witt of the St. Nicholas Society, Gen. James M. Varnum of the Society of Colonial Wars, Theodore M. Varnum of the Holland Society, and Dr. Roderick Terry of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Dr. Huntington, in his address, said in part:

"My New England conscience compels me to fear that I ought not to be here as a Huguenot except through imagination. Your Secretary persuaded me that in the seventeenth century the Barrys married into my family, so that I was eligible, but I find that the Barrys in my case were Anglo-Saxon. But Huguenot is the French for Puritan.

"Now, I have some news for you. We propose to have around the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Morningside Heights seven chapels, each to represent some element that has gone to help build up this municipality, and these shall be built without idea of creed. The second of these chapels is promised, and is to be built. The name is to be the Huguenot Chapel."

William Butler Duncan of the St. Andrew's Society said that he bore a message from President Roosevelt, who has some Huguenot blood in his veins, that he begged to assure the society that he was in full sympathy with its purposes.

Judge Clearwater of Kingston spoke of what the Huguenots had done for the American people. He took exception to a remark credited to President Wilson of Princeton, that it had taken a hundred years of our civilization to get rid of the Dutchman and the Huguenot. Judge Clearwater declared that "poor old Woodrow Wilson has something to learn."

IMMIGRANTS IN A FLOCK.

Nearly 5,000 Added to the City's Population Yesterday.

The population of New York City was increased by almost 5,000 people yesterday. Most of them were Italians who were brought here on several of the big steamships from Mediterranean ports. From the great number of steerage passengers who arrived here on Sunday, there were about 2,000 who could not be cleared until yesterday morning, and 4,333 more from vessels in yesterday were cleared by the immigration authorities. Usually two-thirds of the arrivals are shipped to various parts of the country as soon as they land, but not more than 1,500 of yesterday's arrivals were taken out of town.

A larger crowd than usual besieged the Barge Office yesterday looking for friends. The people in the crowd were mainly Italians, who gave no heed to the orders of the policemen on post, but crowded, pushed, and fought all during the time they were waiting. At last the situation became so bad that the policemen resorted to the old-time use of the night stick and order was restored.

A number of sightseers lingered about the Battery to gaze on the strange sight presented by the mob and the incoming people, and several of them expressed surprise that such immigrants were allowed to land.

WOMAN DIES IN HOBOKEN CELL.

Came from Manhattan and Locked Up on Intoxication Charge.

A woman about forty-five years old, not yet identified, who had been locked up at the Second Precinct Station, Hoboken, on a charge of drunkenness, died in the cell yesterday morning. The woman crossed from Manhattan on the ferryboat Lackawanna, one in the Fourteenth Street ferry service, and when the boat landed was turned over to Policeman McGuinness. At the police station she was unable to tell her name or anything about herself, and was placed in a cell.

Early yesterday morning, while Doorman Stanton was making his round he heard a sound as if some one was suffering great agony, and traced it to the cell occupied by the woman. A doctor was called in, but the woman died just as he arrived. The woman carried a handbag which contained $8 in money, also a pocketbook with brass binding, and wore a pair of gold earrings set with small stones. She had a demijohn containing wine in her possession when taken to the police station.

CUT HER CHILD'S HAND OFF.

Act of a Mother Insane on Religion—Victim May Recover.

OIL CITY, Penn., April 11.—Mrs. Luke Gough, aged twenty-seven, became insane on religion a week ago, and this afternoon, obeying what she believed to be a Divine command, she sat her daughter Harriet, aged eight months, on top of a hot gas stove, and before the other children could bring assistance, cut the girl's right hand off at the wrist with a blunt paring knife. The mutilated child may recover.

Mrs. Gough was a member of the sect known as the "Holy Rollers."

FROELICH GETS AN ACQUITTAL.

Man Who Accused Police Sergeants Rearrested on Other Indictments.

Henry Froelich, a real estate dealer, who has been before Recorder Goff and a jury on the charge of perjury in relation to bail bonds, and who accused the police of the Fifth Street Station of accepting his bond for a consideration, was acquitted on the first indictment yesterday afternoon and immediately rearrested because of other indictments pending against him. Froelich charged in particular Sergt. Conboy with sharing in his profits.

Recorder Goff raised the question as to whether the charge of perjury would stand before a higher court, as a hond was a promise and it had not been proved that the man had sworn to any affidavit about his ownership of property averred in bail cases.

JUMP IN VALUE OF TIMES SQUARE REALTY

Jefferson M. Levy's Reasons for Advancing Price of Holdings.

VERY HEART OF THE CITY

Theatre and Hotel Centre Around the New Building of The New York Times.

"Times Square will be the Piccadilly of New York—the very heart and centre of the city. Because I believe this, I have advertised the fact that my property between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, on Seventh Avenue, which formerly was offered at $350,000, cannot now be purchased for less than $400,000."

This statement, made yesterday by Jefferson M. Levy, was supplemented by the following explanation of the causes leading to the action:

"The basis of real estate values in any part of the city is established by conditions of environment. Realizing this, I have been studying conditions in the vicinity of the new Times Building. The result of this study was a refusal recently of an offer of $325,000 for the property which I own, and a consideration of the advisability of asking still more for the property. This I have done, and, as the property was in the hands of a number of agents, I thought the easiest way to notify them at once time was by advertising.

"The subway, with a station under the new Times Building, will make this the great distributing point of the city. Consider one point alone, its importance as a centre of the theatrical business—a business which draws large numbers of people to nearby hotels. Within limits of three or four blocks you find the following theatres: New Amsterdam, Lyric, Belasco, Hammerstein's, American, Broadway, Metropolitan Opera House, Empire, Criterion, New York, New Lyceum, Hudson, Knickerbocker, Casino, New Colonial, (building,) and the house projected at the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Broadway.

"Property on Forty-second Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, has sold within the last year for nearly $100 a square foot, and no property between Seventh and Eighth Avenues on the same street, with perhaps one exception, very close to Eighth Avenue, can be purchased to-day under $125,000 a lot. Which goes to show that the decision of THE TIMES to establish itself up town has enhanced values far beyond the limits set by experts.

"To take examples close at hand: My neighbor on one side has 1,600 square feet, for which he is asking $80 a foot, while on the other side of me 2,400 square feet are offered at $80 a square foot. The property directly opposite, running through to Broadway, is held for $100 a square foot. Within two years all of this property has gone up at least 25 per cent. in value.

"Other contributory causes in addition to the fact that this is to be a great theatre and hotel centre, are the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad station, and the knowledge that if the additional rapid transit sought by the Metropolitan Company is granted, the natural outlet will be by way of Seventh Avenue.

"I think I know what I am doing in advancing the price of my property, because I have studied conditions in London as well as in American cities. What have I seen? Well, I will give you one illustration which will suffice. A few years ago, just before the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia was built, some property on Fifteenth Street, in that city, was offered to me for $35,000. It was not yesterday or the day before that this same property was sold for $225,000. Many lots within four or five blocks of that station which were offered at the time of which I speak for $25,000 have since been sold for from $100,000 to $200,000."

GOODMAN'S CASE GOES OVER.

McIntyre to Defend Man Accused of Threatening Greene's Life.

James W. Goodman appeared before Magistrate Cornell yesterday afternoon in the Tombs Court for examination on the charge that he had attempted to shoot Col. William C. Greene, President of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, on Saturday. Mr. Goodman was represented by ex-Congressman Adams and H. D. Luce, his attorneys. Col. Greene, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney Schurman, and a number of Wall Street friends, appeared shortly before Goodman was brought over from the Tombs into the Police Court. The two men looked at one another without any sign of recognition, except Goodman smiled like one who was a bit sorry.

Mr. Luce asked for an adjournment of at least a week, saying that ex-Assistant District Attorney McIntyre would take charge of the defense and that through court engagements he had not been able to prepare his case. Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Mr. Schurman insisted that the examination begin at once, but Magistrate Cornell set the case down for Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Goodman was held under $5,000 bail.

NO HACK HORSES IN SHOW.

Lakewood Country Club Declines Cups for Village Drivers.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 11.—The village hackmen are not to have an opportunity to exhibit their horses at the open-air show of the Country Club of Lakewood next month.

Miss Gertrude Leslie, Vice President of the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, offered to donate two cups to the Horse Show Committee as prizes to the village hackmen whose teams, harness, and equipages as well as the appearance of the drivers themselves should be adjudged the best of those competing. The Horse Show managers wrote to Miss Leslie, saying that her suggestion "that we have a class for hacks of Lakewood" was not received with unanimous approval. The committee declared that it could not increase the number of classes so as to include hacks.

The incident has caused much talk among the fashionable colony here. It is an echo of the deer hunt which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prevented from taking place here last Winter. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, and other prominent members of the cottage colony planned to hunt a young deer over the Lakewood country, and the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals invoked the aid of the Sheriff to stop the hunt. Since then there has been a split among the society people here. The majority of the Winter residents, among them Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, have sided with Mr. Herbert. It is this set which is interested in the coming Horse Show.

Gen. Sickles a Creditor.

Among the creditors of the North American Rubber Company of 171 Broadway and Jersey City, against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Saturday, is said to be Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who is partially secured by mortgage on machinery and property at James Avenue and Howell Street, Jersey City. He was also a stockholder and Director in the company. Hays & Hershfield, who are the attorneys for Gen. Sickles and also for the company, said yesterday that the proceedings in bankruptcy were unexpected, and that a statement of its affairs will soon be prepared.

THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.

A Great Chorus Sings Superbly in Carnegie Hall.

The People's Choral Union, which is exhibiting more than its usual activity this Spring, gave another concert last evening in Carnegie Hall under Mr. Frank Damrosch's direction, and exhibited again its title to be considered one of the most potent and vital musical influences at work in New York. The principal number upon the programme was Max Bruch's cantata, "The Cross of Fire." There were also Mr. Damrosch's setting of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," Edgar Stilliman Kelley's setting of Walt Whitman's "O Captain, My Captain," Henry Holden Huss's setting of Kipling's "Recessional," and excerpts from the last act of "Die Meistersinger" for chorus, orchestra, and solos. Most of the qualities of this great chorus of 500 or 600 voices that were admired in its recent performance of "The Messiah" were again to be admired in its singing of Gade's cantata. There was occasionally something of the sluggishness that is almost unavoidable in choruses of these large numbers, but it was reduced to a minimum and there were a splendid vigor and energy in most of the measures, a certain elasticity and intensity of expression that are obviously the product of enthusiasm and zeal such as few bodies of singers bring to their work. Nor was attention to shading and nuance lacking, and the dramatic accent that Gade tried to make especially prominent in this cantata was in large measure realized. It is a melodious work, and, though it cannot be accounted a great one, it is extremely effective after its kind.

Mr. Kelley's chorus is broadly and vigorously written; it seems scarcely to realize the breadth and rhapsodical sonority of Whitman's lines, which seem rather hemmed in by the music than heightened in their effect by it. Mr. Huss's setting of Kipling's noble poem is wrought in the vein of deep sincerity that befits the verse, and is a finely felt and skilfully composed work; yet it, too, labors under the disadvantage that confronts a composer in interpreting musically a poem so wholly familiar, and it lacks a certain quality of inevitableness that such a setting must have to be perfectly successful. The phrase that accompanies the line "Lest we forget" comes as a disappointment. The selections from "Die Meistersinger" included some of the orchestral passages introductory to the choruses of the guilds, the slow waltz, the chorale of the people, the "Prize Song," and Hans Sachs's address, with the choral interludes. As a whole this music is unsatisfactory in concert performance, because it so imperatively needs the scene, the action, and the spectacle. The chorus was not so successful with much of it as it was with most of its other numbers; but the chorale was delivered with magnificent impressiveness, with a weight and volume and with a quality of tone that made it count for its utmost.

Miss Shanna Cummings, soprano; Mr. Albert Quesnel, tenor, (who sang "Una Furtiva Lagrima" from "L'Elisir d'Amoro";) Mr. Frederick Wheeler, baritone, and Mr. Bromberg, bass, were the solo singers. There was only a small audience present, most of which was in the upper parts of the house.

CHINESE PLAY PRODUCED.

"A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin" Is Seen in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—"A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin," by Frances Aymar Mathews, author of "Pretty Peggy," had its first presentation this afternoon at Proctor's Theatre. Robert Lorraine was at the head of the company, and the production was made under the management of William A. Brady. The cast:

Ah Tchang.....Robert Lorraine
Cecil Winton.....Clifford Constable
Ling Chow.....Burt Tucman
Amah, the nurse.....Justine Cutting
Mrs. Wing Tee.....Ruby Bridges

The incidental music was furnished by William Furst, who wrote the music for "The Darling of the Gods."

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

What Some Playbills Offered in Vaudeville and Drama.

Frank Bush, with a new line of stories, was the chief attraction at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. The Tannehill Comedy Company appeared in "Making an Actress."

***

Clyde Fitch's "April Weather" was revived at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon. Malcolm Williams and Lotta Linthicum were at the head of the cast. Johnson and Wells, negro comedians, are the vaudeville headliners.

***

"Hush-a-Bye Baby" is at Poctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Anna Caldwell, in monologues, and the Gregsons in a singing sketch, are on the vaudeville list.

***

"Sky Farm," which has not been seen in New York since its original run at the Garrick Theatre, was put on at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre yesterday.

***

The Vanity Fair Burlesquers are at the Dewey.

***

At the Gotham, the Parisian Widows Burlesque Company holds the boards.

***

New waxen figures are at the Eden Musée. Powell, the magician, still does wonders. New moving pictures are put on the screen every week.

***

Clara Bloodgood came to the Grand Opera House last night in "The Girl with the Green Eyes."

***

"Driven from Home" is the stirring melodrama that is drawing crowds to the New Star Theatre this week.

***

"The Two Sisters," a touching drama, is at the Third Avenue. It is designed to bring forth tears at every performance.

***

Virginia Earl, in "Sergeant Kitty," is at the Harlem Opera House this week.

***

St. Clayon, Marie Stuart and company are at the head of Hurtig & Seamon's bill.

***

At the Victoria Theatre of Varieties the bill contains Cole and Johnson, Russell brothers, Musical Dale, and Canfield and Carlton.

***

Henry Lee and Charles R. Sweet are most prominent on the Circle Theatre's bill for this week.

***

"Heartsease" is at the Murray Hill. The Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company gave two capital performances of it yesterday.

***

"The Pit" began its last week at the Lyric Theatre last night.

***

"The Smart Set" will leave the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Saturday night.

***

At the Orpheum, in Brooklyn, this week are the Great Lafayette, the Four Nightons, John Ford, the Gagnoux, Gracie Emmett and company, Walter C. Kelly, Brown and Nevaro, and the Manila Quartet.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The Secret of Polichinelle" will take up its quarters at the Princess Theatre next Monday night. It will stay there indefinitely.

***

Margaret Anglin has returned from Europe, and to-day she will join Henry Miller and the other members of the company who are rehearsing "Camille." The play will be presented at the Hudson Theatre next Monday evening. This will be Miss Anglin's first appearance in New York since she was seen last season at the Empire in "The Unforeseen."

***

Souvenirs will be given at the Academy of Music Tuesday, April 19, when copies of Westcott's book, "David Harum," are to be distributed.

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You can't paint the lily or perfume the rose any more than you can make a cheap imitation compare with or reach the high water mark of the famous Knox hat.

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DUST wont stick to it. Wet wont penetrate it. Easy rubbing—quick shine.

Saves your shoes—saves your dimes.

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At all Regal Stores—25 Cents.

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For all shoes and leathers

72 Regal Stores—22 of them in Greater New York.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY—43 Cortlandt St., 115 Nassau St., 291 Broadway, 785 Broadway, 1,211 Broadway, 1,141 Broadway, 567 Eighth Ave., 166 W. 125th St., 338 Sixth Ave., 2,280 Third Ave.
BROOKLYN—357 Fulton St., 111 Broadway, 1,001 Broadway, 468 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY—64 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.—841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY—166 W. 125th St., 785 Broadway, 1,339 Broadway, 338 Sixth Ave.
BROOKLYN—466 Fifth Ave.

FRIENDS IN NEED TO AID OF SICK CHILDREN

Mrs. Carnegie Will Duplicate Largest Donation to Speedwell Society.

D. G. REID AND MRS. SAGE HELP

Tuberculosis Hospital to be Built Among Pines—The Society's Work of Two Years.

At a meeting of the Speedwell Society for Sick and Convalescent Children at the residence of Miss Helen Miller Gould, 579 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, it was announced that Mrs. Andrew Carnegie had promised to duplicate the largest donation made for the benefit of that organization. It was also announced that Daniel G. Reid of the Rock Island Company had promised to be one of twenty to contribute $5,000 toward a fund of $100,000. Mrs. Russell Sage gave to the founder and President, Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay, a check for $200.

There have never been sadder tales told or more pathetic pictures shown of little sufferers in any of the severe famines of the East than those which this society brings from the homes of the east side tenements in New York. The children in almost every instance are suffering from diseases incident to lack of proper care and food. The improvement in them after they come under the influence of the society is almost miraculous. The society was organized by Mrs. Mackay two years ago. Some of its purposes are to relieve the children immediately, without a long red tape routine, to do the greatest possible amount of work with the money at command, to have every cent of the funds go for the benefit of the children, without wasteful expenditure for institutions and employes.

Many of the children treated are taken from the Post-Graduate Hospital of New York, and, by the advice of Dr. Henry D. Chapin of the hospital, they receive individual treatment. They are boarded in private homes where they can have the "mothering" which Dr. Chapin believes every baby needs. This work is carried on in Morristown, N. J., where there is a resident matron, Mrs. Nannie Rigby, who visits the children every day, and a physician, Dr. Francis H. Glazebrook, who is always within call night or day. Both the doctor and matron were at the meeting yesterday and spoke of the work.

Of 132 children taken to Morristown during the past two years, only 20 have died. All were considered hopeless cases at first. The condition of the children when they are received is miserable. A picture of one of the society's babies is like a model. The subject of the picture is little Morris Reiter, who, when he was received at the hospital in November, 1903, weighed 5 pounds and 8 ounces, and in a few weeks tipped the scales at 25 pounds. Mrs. Rigby said that one of the saddest parts of the work was that of taking the children back to their homes and the old dangers.

Dr. Chapin spoke of his theory of the individual "mothering" needed by sick babies and the possibility of bringing the babies back to a state of perfect health. "If our good millionaires would give more of their money for relief and less to research they would accomplish more," he said. He also said that he did not believe in the theory of letting the weakest die.

"'Suffer little children to come unto me' does not mean that we are to let them die," said the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church, "but that we are to teach them how to live."

Mrs. Carnegie's gift will be used for a tuberculosis cottage or hospital on a site not chosen in the pines and as near New York as possible. It has been demonstrated that this disease is easily cured in the cases of most children, but it has not been possible to find homes for them in private families from the fear of the "great white plague." The society has now thirty-one patients, although it really has accommodations for only twelve or fifteen. Its ability is strained to the utmost. With the endowment fund it will place trained nurses in the tenement house districts to teach mothers how to prevent disease. No discrimination is made as to sect, nationality, or color among the children.

Charles Hawtrey Acts Again.

With his leg nearly well Charles Hawtrey appeared again at the Lyceum Theatre last night, in "Saucy Sally," and the audience expressed approval by thunderous applause. The actor limps perceptibly, but it does not seem to mar his performance.

W. & J. SLOANE

THE most serviceable floor-covering made for the floors of offices, kitchens, bathrooms, basements and halls is the

NAIRN INLAID LINOLEUM

We can supply this fabric in plain colorings and in patterns reproducing hardwood and tile effects.

Its hard and smooth surface is easy to keep clean and offers remarkable resistance to continuous usage.

Broadway and 19th Street

We Will Place on Sale To-day
(and continue to offer until all are sold)
Fancy Waistcoats
FOR MEN
Value $3, $4, $5 and $6
At $2.00

The offer involves about three thousand well tailored waistcoats of that character which finds favor with the discerning men folks. There are single breasted, double breasted and evening dress models of Silk, Madras, French Flannel, Mercerized Fabrics, Worsted, Tattersall and Silk Mixed Fabrics, most of which are imported. The designs include self-figured, fancy mixed, striped, broken plaid, overcheck, intervoven-dotted and open-mesh effects in all manner of fashionable colors, as well as white. Sizes from 32 to 46.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

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The funniest of biographies—



The Memoirs of a Baby
By JOSEPHINE DASKAM

Never before has the dignified title of "Memoirs" graced so funny a book as this. All the incidents of a lively youngster's babyhood are amusingly portrayed and "modern, scientific" methods of raising children cleverly satirized. The book will irresistibly appeal to every one capable of a hearty laugh—especially to men.

With sixty very funny pictures by F. Y. Cory.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

HIS COUNTERFEITS CLEVER.

Stamp Dealers Praise the Work of the Accused Wolle.

Richard P. W. Wolle, who, according to the police, has a long string of aliases, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for selling counterfeit stamps to stamp dealers. Experts who have examined his work say that it is excellent in its way, and that the counterfeiting might not have been discovered if Wolle, in affixing an alleged valuable and old stamp to an envelope, had not used mucilage of an inferior quality.

One of the counterfeits, according to an expert, purported to be a brown five-cent United States stamp of the issue of August, 1861, but had been made so by a stroke of a pen on the comparatively cheap stamp issued in September, 1861. The complainant against Wolle is Joseph H. Negreen, a stamp dealer at 128 East Twenty-third Street. Wolle was held in $1,000 bail for examination on charge of grand larceny.

BOY SHOT BY DETECTIVE DIES.

Erie Freight Yard Watchman Rearrested—Now on Manslaughter Charge.

James Condon, the sixteen-year-old boy who was shot by Erie Railroad Detective James McKenna in the Jersey City freight yard on Jan. 30, died yesterday at his home, 177 Twelfth Street. McKenna, who was under bail to answer a charge of atrocious assault, was rearrested and held to answer a charge of manslaughter.

McKenna said that he had been instructed to keep the freight yard free from intruders. He saw Condon and several other boys in the yard, and believed they were there for the purpose of stealing. He fired several shots over their heads for the purpose of frightening them. As he fired the last shot his foot slipped and this deflected the revolver so that the bullet entered the boy's back and pierced the left lung.

He was greatly affected by the news of the boy's death, as young Condon was supposed to be greatly improved when removed from St. Francis Hospital to his home two weeks ago.

POLO PONY SAVED A HOTEL.

Met Mineola Firemen and Helped Pull Truck.

Murphy's Hotel, on the Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, caught fire yesterday on the roof, and by the prompt work of Charles Hersig, owner of a number of polo ponies which he trains for wealthy people on Long Island, with his pony saved the building from severe loss. Hersig was riding the pony, breaking him in for polo work, when he saw that the hotel was ablaze.

Knowing that the firemen had a long distance to pull the truck, and fearing that by the time they reached the scene the wooden building would be destroyed, he started his pony at a fast run to the firehouse. He met the firemen coming toward the hotel, and, quickly taking out his lariat, tied it to the pole of the truck, and with a hitch about the pommel of the saddle helped to pull the machine to the fire.

The firemen reached the scene within less than half the time it would have taken to pull the truck. The men were at work in a few minutes, and soon had the fire out, confining it to the roof. The loss was estimated at about $50.

ASPHALT COMPANIES FIRM.

Will Meet Skilled Workmen, but Not the Laborers.

A committee appointed by the Central Federated Union on Sunday to arrange a conference with the asphalt companies with a view to a settlement of their strike reported yesterday that the effort was unsuccessful. The committee reported that the companies were willing to meet representatives of the engineers, pavers, rammers, and other skilled trades, but not the laborers. It was decided to have no conference without the asphalt workers, but the Central Federated Union submitted a new wage scale on behalf of the workers, with a demand for recognition of the union, an eight-hour work day for all new work, and a ten-hour work day for repair work.

The companies put more non-union men at repair work yesterday, and a number of gangs were busy all day on Nassau Street preparing broken spots in the street for asphalting.

Hunyadi Janos
THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER
FOR
THE RELIEF OF BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE AND ALL OTHER TROUBLES ARISING FROM
CONSTIPATION

SUPREME COURT HITS SECURITIES CO. AGAIN

Circuit Court's Decision in Minnesota's Suit Reversed.

CASE BACK TO STATE COURTS

A Virtual Second Defeat for Merger—Practically the Same Points Involved as in Federal Suit.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The United States Supreme Court to-day handed down an opinion in the case of the State of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities Company and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies, involving the validity of the merger of the two railroad companies, holding that the Circuit Court was without jurisdiction and reversing the opinion of that court. The opinion was written by Justice Harlan and was unanimous.

The case is the suit brought by the State before the Federal Government initiated litigation against the merger, and practically the same points are involved. By the decision the court sends the case back to the State courts from which it was transferred.

The contention that the case involved proprietary interests of the State was not allowed to influence the opinion. On that point the court said in part:

"The injury on account of which the present suit was brought is at most only remote and indirect; such an injury as would come alike, although in different degrees, to every individual owner of property in a State by reason of the suppression, in violation of the act of Congress, of free competition between inter-State carriers engaged in business in such State.

"If Minnesota may, by an original suit in its name, invoke the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, because alone of the alleged remote and indirect injury to its proprietary interests arising from the mere absence of free competition in trade and commerce as carried on by inter-State carriers within its limits, then every State upon like grounds may maintain, in its name, in a Circuit Court of the United States, a suit against inter-State carriers engaged in business within their respective limits.

"For the reasons stated, we are of opinion that the suit does not—to use the words of the act of 1875—really and substantially involve a dispute or controversy within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court for the purpose of a final decree. That being the case, the Circuit Court, following the mandate of the statute, should not have proceeded therein, but should have remanded the cause to the State court. The decree of the Circuit Court is reversed and the case is sent back with directions that it be remanded to the State court."

ST. PAUL, April 11.—One of the attorneys for the State in the merger suit said to-day:

"The Supreme Court, in deciding the Federal case, which involves the same facts as in the State case, specifically decided that the acquisition of the capital stock of the two railway companies by the Northern Securities Company in the manner complained of was in violation of the laws of the State of Minnesota, thus deciding the main contentions of the State in the Federal case."

The decision is considered by the State's legal officers a virtual victory for the State, although it puts the litigation back exactly where it was when the suit first began. This was the original suit against the merger and began before the Federal Government began its action.

SAYS IT KILLS TYPHOID.

Dr. Moore's Method of Ridding Water of Slime and Disease Germs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Dr. George T. Moore, head of the Laboratory of Plant Physiology in the Department of Agriculture, who some time ago devised an agent for killing off the green, slimy algae that develop in ponds and stagnant bodies of water, says he has discovered that its action was also fatal to the germs of typhoid and cholera.

The experiments have been conducted in large reservoirs in various parts of the country, and the preparation used by the department is a solution of copper, not Bordeaux mixture, as has been erroneously stated.

The following statement was given out at the department to-day in regard to the matter:

"The method will be made public soon. The thing we want to emphasize is it is not a universal panacea, and ought to be applied under the direction of the department or the local Board of Health, and the department is ready to furnish information to anybody who wants it. It is a thing which has to be used intelligently, and one has to know what the organism is and the character of the water. The time of year also makes some difference in its use, so it cannot be used indiscriminately by every man, woman, and child in the country.

"The solution is absolutely fatal to the typhoid in a dilution so great that it would hurt no one, and it would be impossible to find it in the water. It is tasteless and odorless, and one could drink fifty gallons of it a day without harmful effect. It will kill algae at 50 to 100 times weaker solution than this.

"Our method is applicable where they have no filtration plants, and it can be used in small towns. It is unfortunate that this report about Bordeaux mixture should have been published, because it will give the public an erroneous impression as to our methods. We do not use it, and could not use it."

CURRENCY BILL REPORTED.

House Committee on Banking Recommends Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A report from the House Committee on Banking and Currency recommending the passage of the bill "to improve currency conditions" was filed in the House to-day by Chairman Fowler.

The first section of the bill repeals the law which prohibits customs receipts from being deposited in National banks. The result of the present law in this matter, the report says, is unnecessarily to tie up the money of the country.

The second section repeals the monthly three-million-dollar limit on bank note retirement. The report says the repeal of this restriction will give to the National bank note circulation all the elasticity which it is possible for a bond-secured circulation to have.

The recoinage of silver dollars into subsidiary silver coins is provided in the third section of the bill. The limit of $100,000,000 as the total amount of subsidiary silver coins that can be in existence at any one time is repealed by this section. There are in the Treasury 578,012,099 silver dollars, or, says the report, according to Secretary Shaw, 500 carloads of 30 tons each. It would cost $100,000 to recount this money, and the Secretary says that it is worth in bullion less than half of its face value in dollars. It is this money that the bill proposes to recoin into subsidiary silver as rapidly as the Secretary shall order. In this recoinage there is estimated a profit to the Government of 7 cents on each dollar.

As regards an ideal sanitary currency, the report says this can only be secured by the substitution of subsidiary coin for all one and two dollar bills and improved methods of redemption for paper money of denominations of $5 and upward.

PUBLISHERS LOSE MAIL SUIT.

Must Pay 8-Cent-Per-Pound Rate on Books as Periodicals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The controversy that has been pending between the Post Office Department and publishers of books as periodicals regarding the right of that class of publications to admission to the mails at the rate of 1 cent per pound as prescribed for newspapers, was finally determined to-day by the Supreme Court in favor of the department. Under this decision the serial publications that were carried for several years at the pound rate will be required to pay at the rate of 8 cents per pound.

Prior to 1902 serial publications of every character and description, some of which embraced the writings of such authors as Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray and publications devoted to advertising the business of publishers, were sent through the mails as newspapers at the rate of 1 cent per pound. In 1902 Postmaster General Smith issued an order denying the privilege of the pound rate to such publications, and the suits decided to-day grew out of that decision.

MOODY'S NAVY BOARD PROJECT.

Secretary Explains It Would Have No Executive Power.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Moody is not in favor of the creation of a General Staff in the navy modeled after the General Staff organization in the army. This fact he communicated to the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day in a hearing granted him on a bill of his own drafting. "To increase the efficiency of the navy."

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to constitute a general board in his discretion by detailing seven officers on the active list of the navy and Marine Corps, not below the rank of Captain, for such duties as the Secretary may from time to time direct.

The Secretary explained that this bill did not really enlarge his present authority in the matter of an advisory board. He now has the right to create such a board of any number of officers and continue them on the board for any length of time.

MAY GET BURROWS'S PLACE.

William A. Smith to Run for Michigan Senatorship, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—It is said at the Capitol that William Alden Smith is to be a candidate for the Michigan Senatorship now held by Mr. Burrows, and that he may announce his candidacy next week. Mr. Smith will not confirm nor deny the report.

A number of Michigan leaders have been here for two days trying to induce Smith to declare himself. It is said that the various candidates for Governor are behind this; that they are afraid that Smith will make one of his celebrated hair-trigger speeches and capture the State Convention, and may be nominated for Governor. Therefore, the story runs, they would like to see him take himself out of the way by running for the Senate.

MOROS FIGHT AMERICANS.

Two Soldiers Killed—Gen. Wood Tried to Avoid Bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following bulletin was posted at the War Department to-day:

"Gen. Wood reports that he invited the Sultan of Taraca to meet him at Vicars on March 31 for consultation, and that the Sultan refused to come, and instead made extensive hostile preparations. Marching columns from Marahui and Vicars left on the 2d of April, to assemble in Taraca Valley.

"The Vicars column was fired into all night ten miles from Vicars, and one enlisted man was seriously wounded. The Marahui column was strongly resisted at the mouth of the Taraca River, although every effort was made to accomplish a peaceful landing; two enlisted men were seriously wounded.

"The combined forces assembled in the valley on the 4th of April, and a large number of the hostiles' fortified cottas were occupied and destroyed from April 4 to 7. The troops then returned to their proper stations. Newcomb, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry, and Wampler, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, were killed.

"Every effort was made to bring the Moros to terms peacefully, but in each instance our troops were attacked before firing a shot, and force was only used when all peaceful methods failed and the enemy attacked us.

"The two chiefs who have been at the bottom of all the trouble on the east side of Lanao for two years are now in hiding, and they will be arrested if possible.

"Gen. Wade, to whom Gen. Wood's report was made, and who transmitted it to the department, adds that the conditions in the Taraca Valley for the last three months have been such as to render the above action absolutely necessary."

ARMED MEN IN WATER WAR.

Councilman Says Mayor Fagan Instructed Men to Shoot If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—Recorder James F. Kelly reserved decision until Saturday in the cases of William Green and the thirteen laborers charged with breaking up the streets of Kearny early Sunday morning.

The prisoners were represented by Robert Carey, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, while the prosecution was conducted by J. Franklin Crowell, Town Attorney of Kearny.

There was considerable wrangling between counsel over the admission of certain evidence relative to water contracts that had existed between Jersey City and Kearny. The prisoners' counsel held that Mayor Fagan had a right to disconnect the Kearny water mains, which he claimed as Jersey City property.

Councilman Donnelly testified that Mayor Fagan had instructed his men to shoot to kill, if necessary. The witness also testified that during the early morning trouble he saw a policeman from Jersey City with a revolver up his sleeve.

That testimony was partly corroborated by Councilman Greenfield, who testified that he heard a man named Monyhou, who, he said, was a member of the Jersey City squad, tell his men that they had already sworn to do their duty, and that Mayor Fagan's orders must be carried out, if necessary with the risk of their lives.

Councilman Donnelly referred to Mayor Fagan as a rowdy, and was interrupted by Mr. Carey, who protested against such language. Mr. Carey's remarks were received with hisses by the crowd in court, and the Recorder threatened to clear the room.

MAYOR FAGAN SUMMONED.

Suburban Water Company Would Protect Mains by an Injunction.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan and the law officials of Jersey City were notified yesterday that Chancellor Magie had granted a rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining Jersey City from interfering with the pipes of the New York and New Jersey Water Company and the New Jersey Suburban Water Company at Kearny.

The rule is returnable at Newark April 19.

Boys Admit Stealing $12,000.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., April 11.—As all five boys who were arrested for taking $12,000 from Henry Davis, a recluse, of Lanesville, last Thursday pleaded guilty when called before Justice Merwin to-day, guardians ad litem were appointed for them, and bail of $4,000 each fixed for their appearance at the June term of the Superior Court.

POSTAL INQUIRY DEMANDED.

Senator Teller Asks Who Got Government Millions.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Culberson amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill, providing for a commission to investigate the Post Office Department, was before the Senate all of to-day, and after being ruled out of order was pending in modified form when the Senate adjourned.

Senators Teller said that while no one was defending Beavers, there were some "other persons equally guilty and not under indictment defended on this floor." What he wanted to emphasize was that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow had stated that Beavers got only $26,000 and Machen $20,000, and yet the Government had been defrauded out of a total of $3,200,000.

Senator Simmons said he had been charged with advocating the selection of a neutral man for President. Turning to the Republican side, he said he supposed the candidate wanted was one who would overturn affairs of the twentieth century, make new laws when the present ones did not suit, and treaties with foreign countries without the advice or consent of the Senate.

Mr. Gorman said conditions in the Post Office Department were such as to make an inquiry imperative. The report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General practically charged members of Congress with being confederates of Machen and Beavers, and on this account Congress could not in justice to itself refuse to make an inquiry.

Mr. Lodge said that both Heath and Beavers were out of the department, that Beavers was under course of prosecution; hence he did not consider the charge of a character to effect the present conduct of the department. Moreover, the Pettit case had been thoroughly investigated, with the result that a proceeding against the bondsmen of the Baltimore Postmaster to recover the money paid to Pettit had been instituted. He considered the character of the charges as conclusive in showing the demand for an investigation to be a sham.

Mr. Gorman charged that reports in regard to the New York and Washington Post Offices had been withheld from Congress.

COASTWISE LAWS TO PANAMA.

Senator McComas's Scheme to Benefit American Shipping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The latest idea for the benefit of American ships and shipbuilders is to extend the navigation laws to Panama. Senator McComas to-day introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and an amendment to the Interoceanic bill soon to come up embodying the same matter.

Substantially Senator McComas's proposition is that as Congress the other day passed a law extending the coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines, in like manner the American coastwise shipping laws should be extended to the ten-mile Panama Canal zone. It provides, as in the case of the Philippines, that from the ports of the United States to the canal zone of Panama all goods shall be shipped in ships of American register.

Senator McComas says that if the supplies and the immense freights which will go to Panama can be preserved to our coastwise trade, it will be divided among American ships, and they are so numerous that it may help to start American lines not only to the Isthmus, but to South America, and do so by competition at reasonable freight rates.

The bill provides that the coastwise laws should only apply during the time the canal is being excavated, and should terminate when the canal joins the two oceans and it has become a transit for the world, but the Senator considers it possible that when that time arrives the various lines will be so well established that the law will be re-enacted.

THIS STRIKE TWO YEARS OLD.

Glass Blowers at Vineland, N. J., Still Confident of Victory.

VINELAND, N. J., April 11.—The second anniversary of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association strike against the George Jonas Glass Company, at Monotola, occurred on April 9. This has been one of the most remarkable struggles in the history of labor in New Jersey. The cost has been many thousand dollars.

Four hundred men and boys were called out and placed on the payroll of the association. In a report furnished by the association it is stated that during the two years no striker has returned to work. Yard laborers and help are still on the payroll. On July 10, 1902, the Jonas Company obtained a temporary injunction restraining the association from interfering with its workmen. A rule was issued to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. Testimony was given freely by both sides before Vice Chancellor Grey in Camden early last Fall, but the decision has not been given.

The officers of the Jonas Company claim they are running their works as usual, employing about the same number of hands. Instead of running all the furnaces with skilled blowers, bottle-blowing machines have been substituted for two of the furnaces.

The town is without turmoil of any kind, and the strikers still maintain their headquarters opposite the Jonas works. The officers of the association say they are determined to win and will fight to the bitter end.

SHOT DEAD IN STREET FIGHT.

A Birmingham Bad Man Comes to a Violent End.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 11.—F. P. McDonald, a well-known young man of prominent family, who has killed two men and figured in several sensational shooting affairs, was shot and instantly killed by Alexander Lawson, an employe of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in a street fight to-night.

Lawson was also shot and badly, though not fatally, wounded. The affair has created a sensation.

PUZZLE ON LABELED TRUNK.

"Dynamite," It Said, but Hurrying Youth Seemed Not to Care.

One man in New York is very reckless or he has struck a new thing in advertising or has devised a novel scheme for getting a clear way along congested Broadway.

These seem to be the only solutions that can be applied to the question raised at Chambers Street yesterday afternoon when a youth drove a new, yellow painted runabout up Broadway. He drove almost recklessly, notwithstanding the fact that the words painted on a huge trunk which rested behind the seat were:

Dynamite!

Handle With Care!

Methodists Stick on Church Amusements.

ILION, N. Y., April 11.—At to-day's session of the Northern New York Methodist Conference a resolution protesting against the adoption of any article of discipline tending to impair the position of the church on the amusement question was passed.

POSTAL RECEIPTS LEAP UP.

New York's Percentage of Increase Beats Chicago's, Too.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The gross postal receipts at the fifty largest Post Offices in the United States for March, 1904, as compared with March, 1903, aggregated $6,458,301, a net increase of 13 per cent.

The largest percentage of increase was over 38 at Los Angeles, and the only decrease was 3 per cent. at Jersey City, New York's receipts were $1,384,175, or 15 per cent. increase, and Chicago's $1,067,468, or almost 14 per cent. increase.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors

It is good business to dress well.
Wear Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes and double your success. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer and look for the Label shown above.
Send for "Smartness" a fashion book for particular men, mailed *free*.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors,
Rochester, N. Y.

BEAVERS MUST STAND TRIAL IN BROOKLYN

Supreme Court Upholds Denial of Habeas Corpus.

INDICTED FOR POSTAL FRAUDS

Accused Official Had Made a Long Fight in the Courts—Justice Brewer's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In an opinion by Justice Brewer, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day sustained and affirmed the opinion of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in the habeas corpus proceedings of George W. Beavers, late Chief of the Salary and Allowance Division of the Post Office Department, vs. William Henkle, United States Marshal.

This case grows out of the prosecution of Beavers on the charge of having received money from the Edward J. Brandt-Dent Company for procuring a contract for the Government. Beavers was indicted in the Eastern District of New York, but the warrant was served upon him in the Southern District.

Before an order of the Southern District could be executed Beavers presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to the Circuit Court for the Southern District. This petition was refused, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

George W. Beavers, whose home is in Borough Park, Brooklyn, had his headquarters as a postal official in Washington. He was indicted on July 19, 1903, by the United States Grand Jury, on charges of having been paid for his influence in installing the Brandt-Dent cash registers in the Post Offices of the United States.

Indictments against ex-Representative Edmund H. Driggs grew out of the same case. On July 24 new indictments charging the same offense were found against Beavers. Beavers, who had been living in Brooklyn, was forewarned of what was coming, and he moved to Manhattan, where he was out of the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court in his district.

After a hearing before the United States Commissioner in Manhattan it was decided that Beavers must come to Brooklyn. The indicted man appealed to Judge Holt, and from him to Judge Lacombe, both of whom upheld the Commissioner's decision.

CALLS ZION'S HERALD YELLOW.

Methodist Declares Editor Parkhurst Is Sensational and Inaccurate.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 11.—A vigorous discussion as to the character and business ability of Charles Parkhurst, editor of Zion's Herald, occupied most of the energies of this morning's session of the New England Methodist Conference.

George H. Spencer of East Boston led the attack against Mr. Parkhurst when the report of the Committee on Zion's Herald came up for approval. He said that Mr. Parkhurst had given a specimen of religious yellow journalism in his conduct of the paper; that several brethren had received abusive letters from him when they attempted to criticise the management of the paper, and that Mr. Parkhurst was guilty of sensationalism and inaccuracy in the conduct of the paper.

Several members regretted Mr. Spencer's attack and said that it was not a Christian deed to strike a brother when he was down, as Mr. Parkhurst was, because of the recent ruling of the courts in a libel suit.

Mr. Spencer demanded a change in the editorship of the paper, but the report was finally passed as presented, with no allusion to the complaints against Mr. Parkhurst.

$10,000 FOR ROWING FUND.

Edwin Gould's Gift to Columbia Crew as an Endowment.

James Myers, '04, manager of the Columbia crew, yesterday announced the gift of $10,000 to the crew by Edwin Gould, who was graduated from the local college in 1882. The money was presented in the form of an endowed fund, the annual interest of which, amounting to some $400, is to be used as part of the expense of maintaining and equipping the Columbia crews. This is not the first benefaction of Mr. Gould to the rowing club. When the university was moved to its present site Mr. Gould presented the boathouse at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the Hudson River. The building cost $30,000, and is the most complete of its kind in the country. While at Columbia Mr. Gould rowed in his class crew and took a lively interest in aquatics.

The idea of endowing college athletics is rather a new one. Only a few weeks ago it was suggested by President Harper of the University of Chicago to endow all forms of sport embraced in the activities of the Western conference of colleges in order to do away with paid admissions. The idea was condemned as impracticable.

Yale-Columbia Game To-day.

Yale and Columbia practiced together on South Field yesterday afternoon for the game which they are to play at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The New Haven players were in town to meet the New York American League team at American League Park, but the contest was postponed owing to the condition of the grounds. The Yale team was invited to practice at South Field by C. L. Frambach, Captain of the local college nine.

In the game this afternoon Columbia will have to play much better than at any time before this season in order to win. The fielding of the Light Blue and White thus far has been excellent—the last game having been an errorless one—but the team is weak in batting. With Yale the case is just the reverse. Columbia has won all three games of her schedule thus far, beating Pratt Institute, New York University, and Trinity College by large scores. Yale has been beaten twice—once by Georgetown and once by Fordham.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

DID you ever think how far a fancy vest or pair of striped worsted trousers of smart design would go toward brightening up an old suit? Perhaps you would rather renew the entire suit. Let us give you a basis for deciding the matter.

Fancy Cloth Vests, $5.00 to $7.50
Wash Vests, $2.50 to $5.00
Trousers, $5.00 to $10.00
Sack Suits, $15, $16, $17, $18 and up to $34.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock—Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Special Sale of Shoes.
Popular Spring Styles for Men & Women.

An event of much importance to the man or woman who would obtain a pair of really good, reliable Shoes in the season's styles for outing or dress occasions.
The selection is most pleasing from a value-giving as well as a monetary point of view. These bargains for to-day:

Women's Shoes and Oxfords at 98c.
KID SHOES and PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS. Any pair on sale is easily worth double our price.



Women's Shoes and Oxfords at $1.95.
BLACK KID and PATENT LEATHER SHOES in a variety of good styles; tan and black kid and patent leather, Oxfords or low Bluchers, in charming new styles; all sizes of every style. And then while here by all means have the clerk show you the new Foot-Mould styles at $3.00.
A neat booklet about Foot-Mould Shoes will be given or mailed to you on request.



Men's Shoes and Oxfords at $2.45.
The style of these will surprise you. There are many shoes at double this price that don't look as good. Kid, Calf and Patent Leather, all sizes, in both Shoes and Oxfords.
(Shoe Store, Second Floor.)

THE STAR SHIRT MAKERS
J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER
Corsets
Straight front, gored fine Coutil Lace and ribbon trim. Sold everywhere else at 1.50. 95c

NEGRO MINISTER HEAVILY SCORES THE NEGRO RACE

Says Scourging of Colored Men Is Necessary and Deserved.

LACK OF RACE COHESION

Washington Preacher Asserts Negroes Are Not Careful Enough About Moral Atmosphere of Their Homes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The colored members of the Second Baptist Church of this city listened yesterday to some unusual talk from a man of their own race. The speaker was the pastor, the Rev. W. Bishop Johnson, who preached on the race question, entitling his sermon "The Scourge of the Negro."

After describing the "scourging" of the race that is now going on in this country, he said that the "scourging" was necessary. As in the case of the Israelites, he said, it was deserved.

"There is," said the pastor, "a notable loss of manhood among us. We are not chivalric in our treatment of the womanhood of the race. This weakness is seen in a disposition to live by our wits, to catch hold of any makeshift, in order to keep up life; to ignore honest labor, and to scorn the man whose hand is hard and horny and whose sinewy arm is the breadwinner of the home.

"The disfranchisement of the negro, by which he is reduced to a political nonentity, is one scourge with which God is whipping the negro to acquire property and education."

PREACHERS DEFEND BATHERS.

Ocean Grove System Upheld Despite W. C. T. U.'s Attack.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 11.—The New Brunswick District Methodist Episcopal preachers' meeting to-day resented the recent criticisms of bathing in Ocean Grove by the Newark Women's Christian Temperance Union. The preachers unanimously declared the present system of the sexes bathing together was moral and decent, and charged that the critics were not friends of the Church nor of the camp-meeting city.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. Cowles of England said that during the last two years he had visited such English watering places as Weymouth, Bournemouth, Margate, Brighton, St. Leonard's, Hastings, and Black Pool, and had participated in what is termed mixed bathing at these places.

The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that Ocean Grove's system of bathing was a model of perfection. While both sexes bathe at the same places and times, stringent restrictions are enforced regarding bathing apparel and the greatest respect is shown by residents and visitors alike for the hours during which services are held in the various places of worship. During these hours, it is said, the number of bathers is reduced to a minimum.

Women's Clubs' President Out of It.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison of New York authorizes the announcement that she will not be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which holds its biennial convention here in May.

America's Favorite
F. P. Corsets
The Corset that fits you.
Send 4c in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
BIRDSEY & SOMERS, Makers,
349 Broadway, N. Y.

BANK CASHIER DISAPPEARS.

Friends Worried About W. C. Stevens of Newburg—His Accounts Correct.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 11.—Willis C. Stevens, for seventeen years cashier of the National Bank of Walden, Orange County, has been missing from home since Thursday noon. His friends fear that he is mentally deranged, and has either committed suicide or is wandering about the country.

Mr. Stevens was last seen in Newburg Thursday evening. He is a member of the Masonic order and prominent socially. On Sunday the Directors of the bank issued a statement declaring their confidence in Mr. Stevens's integrity. His accounts are said to be absolutely correct. Mr. Stevens recently suffered a severe attack of grip, and since his recovery he has been acting strangely.

QUAY "AS WELL AS USUAL."

Members of Family Deny That His Illness Is Serious.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 11.—Members of the family of Senator M. S. Quay deny a report that he is suffering from a serious illness. They said to-day that he was as well as usual.

Callers were not admitted to see the Senator.

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Telephone
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SUMPTUOUS
Textiles and Specimens of Art In Needlework.
Productions of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries,
COMPRISING
Old Flemish Tapestries, Rare Italian Velours, Spanish and Italian Embroideries, French and Venetian Brocades,
ALL OF WHICH
Are in Exceptional Condition.
ALSO
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The Collection to Be Sold by Order of the well-known expert,
Vitall Benguiat,
Of 121 Champs Elysees, Paris,
At Absolute Public Sale,
On the Afternoons of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, at 2.30 o'clock.
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
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The Unusual Store.
Smart Waists
Latest Creations
From Japan, China and India we gather the choicest hand-made fabrics that are to be found. These we have made up into
Model Waists
each one exclusive.
The materials used are
India Mull, Pongee Silk, Chinese Embroidered Linen, Japanese Silk Crepes, Oriental Silks, and Kinu Silk.
Waists at 15.00 to 25.00
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Special Offering
Chinese Hand Embroidered Grass Linen
in lengths suitable for
Waists & Gowns
Plain White and Blue, with White Emb'y.
Waist lengths
15.00, 16.50, 18.50
Dress length 40.00
Plain White Grass Linen,
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34 inches wide,
1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 per yd.
Special Sale
1,850 Yards
Genuine Shantung Pongee
White, Black, Brown and Blue.
1.00 to 1.50 a yard.
A. A. Vantine & Co.
B'way, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

Do your SPRING and SUMMER cooking comfortably, conveniently, quickly and economically on a
Gas Range
A complete double oven range rented for
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Prepares the food best.
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The Gas Company can install it right away.
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Billiard and Pool Tables, cutting made; high-grade goods. Interesting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

POLO GROUNDS OPENING

New Yorks Beat Jersey City in First Home Game of Season.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS ON FIELD

Old Clubhouse Transformed Into Pretty Building, Increased Seating Capacity, and Other Changes.

When the first championship game at home is played by the New York National League team against the Philadelphias on April 21, the Polo Grounds, remodeled in many particulars, will undoubtedly be one of the handsomest and best appointed ball fields in the country. The 2,000 persons who were present yesterday to witness the game between Manager McGraw's men and the champion Jersey City team of the Eastern League saw changes on every hand. Instead of the ordinary entrance that has been in use ever since the grounds were opened, visitors now enter a wide passageway, then through the turnstiles of the clubhouse, which opens into the grounds. The house, which formerly stood on Manhattan Field, has been transformed into an attractive building, containing business offices, dressing rooms for the New York players, lockers, and a large bathing pool. It is steam heated, and every room is furnished with electric lights and electric bells.

The ground yesterday, both the infield and outfield, showed evidence of having been filled in, and consequently was rather soft, especially in the outfield, but when in condition will present an excellent playing surface. The seating capacity has also been increased, a new stand having been built in the right field, also one in centrefield for the sole use of the twenty-five-cent patrons.

The New Yorks had no trouble in defeating the Jersey Citys yesterday, the score being 7 to 1, hut with the exception of two or three excellent catches in the outfield, there was nothing particularly notable in the playing of either team. The Eastern League champions were outclassed, and furthermore the mistakes of Pfanmiller and Woods, five between them, were very costly. Mathewson pitched with telling effect at times, and in the fourth inning struck out three men in succession. McGinnity also was in good form, having plenty of speed and excellent command of the hall.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf..3	1	3	1	0	0
Bresnah'n,3b	1	0	1	1	1
McGann, 1b..0	0	9	1	0	0
Mertes, lf...0	1	2	0	0	0
Dunn, cf....1	0	1	0	0	1
Dahlen, ss..1	1	1	3	0	0
Gilbert, 2b..0	2	3	2	0	0
Bowerm'n,c.1	0	5	0	0	0
Warner, c...0	0	5	0	1	0
Mathe'son,p.0	0	1	2	0	0
McGinnity,p.0	0	0	2	0	0
*Devlin 0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....7	8	27	12	3	

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clement, lf..0	0	1	3	1	0
Doolin, 2b...1	2	2	4	0	0
Cassidy, 1b..0	2	11	1	0	
Woods, 3b..0	0	1	5	3	
Pf'nmiller,ss0	0	0	1	2	
V'nd'rgrift,c0	0	5	1	1	
Foxen, p....0	0	1	4	0	
Total.....1	7	24	17	6	

*Batted for Matheson in fifth inning.

Jersey City.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
New York.....0 0 3 0 1 0 1 2 ..—7

First base on errors—Jersey City, 1; New York, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Jersey City, 5. First base on balls—Off Foxen, 2. Struck out—By Foxen, 4; by Matheweon, 5; by McGinnity, 4. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Dahlen, Cassidy. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Dahlen, Gilbert, (2.) Double play—Browne and McGann. First base hits—Off Matheweon, in five innings, 4; off McGinnity, in four innings, 3. Umpire—Joe" Horning. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

PHILA., (A. L.,) 2; PHILA., (N. L.,) 0.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Not over a thousand persons saw the game to-day between the rival Philadelphia clubs of the National and American Leagues, which proved to be one of the hardest fought contests played in this city in a long time. For seven innings not a run was scored, but in the eighth the American League team secured two runs and won the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Phila., (N. L.)...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	1	
Phila., (A. L.)...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 ..—2	1	1	

Batteries—Lush and Doolin; Waddell and Schreckengost. Umpire—Smith.

MANHATTAN, 4; TUFTS, 0.

The Manhattan College baseball team defeated Tufts yesterday in their opening game by the score of 4—0 on Ohio Field. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Hara, cf..1	4	0	0	0	
M'Phlps, rf.0	0	0	0	0	
O'Brien, p..1	1	1	9	0	
Mullens, 2b.0	1	3	3	0	
Cotter, 1b..0	1	11	1	0	
Duff, c....0	0	8	2	0	
Z'rman, 3b..1	0	3	1	0	
Boucher, ss.0	2	0	4	1	
Krebs, lf...1	1	1	0	1	
Total....4	11	27	20	2	

TUFTS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clifford, lf..0	1	1	1	0	
Marion, ss..0	0	2	3	0	
Sa'ders, 2b..0	2	7	3	0	
Simon, 3b..0	0	2	2	0	
Hen'ley, 1b.0	0	7	1	0	
Patch, rf....0	0	0	0	0	
Corry, cf....0	0	1	0	0	
Buch'nan, c.0	0	4	3	1	
Dick'son, p.0	2	0	0	0	
Total....0	5	24	21	3	

Tufts.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Manhattan.....1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 ..—4

Bases on balls—Off O'Brien, 2; off Dickinson, 5. Left on bases—Manhattan, 5; Tufts, 2. Struck out—By O'Brien, 7; by Dickinson, 3. Two-base hits—Krebs, Dickinson. Three-base hit—Mullens. Stolen bases—O'Hara (2,) McPhillips, Zimmerman, Clifford. Double play—Marion, Saunders, and Henelley. Hit by pitched ball—Krebs. Umpire—Mr. Cullon. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At Washington, D. C.—Washington, (A. L.,) 8; Georgetown, 2.

At St. Louis, Mo.—St. Louis, (N. L.,) 11; St. Louis, (A. L.,) 5.

At Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore, 7; Cornell, 1.

At Charleston, S. C.—Atlanta, 0; Charleston, 0.

At Raleigh, N. C.—A. and M. College, 10; Wake Forest College, 2.

At Jacksonville, Fla.—Savannah, 2; Jacksonville, 1, (12 innings.)

At Charlotte, N. C.—Davidson College, 13; South Carolina College, 0.

At Macon, Ga.—Auburn, 4; Mercer University, 0.

At Lake City, Fla.—University of Florida, 2; Stetson University, 1.

At Cincinnati, Ohio—Cincinnati, 10; Nashville, 0.

At Annapolis, Md.—University of Pennsylvania, 1; Naval Cadets, 0.

Dillon on His Way to Brooklyn.

According to the officials of the Brooklyn Club, Frank Dillon, the first baseman who has been the subject of much dispute between the Los Angeles Club of the California League and the Brooklyn Club, is on his way to report to Manager Hanlon. Dillon signed two contracts, with Brooklyn and Los Angeles, but it was contended by the Brooklyn management that Dillon had first signed with them. The matter was finally taken to the National Commission, which still has it under consideration, hut ordered that Dillon should not play with any other club except Brooklyn until the case was decided.

Manager Hanlon is trying to negotiate a deal with the Baltimore Club for Outfielder Haydon and Pitcher Burchell. Haydon figured in the deal for Jennings, McCreedie, and Hearne last season, while Burchell, a left-handed pitcher, was with the Philadelphia National League Club, but proved a failure. This year, however, he has shown much improvement.

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Unusually Attractive Automobile Bargains. $1,500 Tonneaus, absolutely A1, best manufacture, choice, $550-$650, complete; brand new $2,500 Automobile, magneto, new style radiator, $1,500; Waverley Electric Runabout, $250; Centaur Electric, new $225; four cylinder auto, like new, $450; fine Winton Touring Car, all improvements, $800; Oldsmobiles, $225-$350; Locomobile, $175; Locosurrey, $175; Searchmonts, (1903,) swell King Belgium bodies, $750-$950, (reduced from $2,650;) Darracq touring Car, $850, (cost $2,500;) $8,000 Gasoline Hansom, (Peugeot,) belonging to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., offer wanted above $1,000; $2,750 Peerless Touring Automobile, $650; other attractive opportunities.

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BROOKLYNS TO PLAY SUNDAYS.

Club Officers Want Same Privilege as New York American League Club.

Since last Sunday, when 10,000 persons turned out to see the Greater New York Baseball Club and Ridgewoods play at Ridgewood Park, in Queens County, L. I., the management of the Brooklyn Club has been considering a plan by which they may reap some of the financial benefits resulting from the playing of ball games on the Sabbath. Yesterday it was announced from the headquarters of the club that the Brooklyns would play at Washington Park next Sunday, probably with a National League club, and for the championship. Such a move would require the sanction of the other clubs in the League, which the Brooklyn officials claim they will have no trouble in getting.

"If the New York American League Club is to have the privilege of playing on Sundays at Ridgewood Park," said a Director of the Brooklyn Club last night, "there can be no good reason why we should not play at Washington Park. Both clubs are located in the city, and certainly should receive the same treatment. At any rate, the Brooklyn Club will play a game at Washington Park on next Sunday.

REROLLE TO PLAY FOSS HERE.

American Amateur Billiard Champion Explains His Defeat in Paris.

Sanguinary in the belief that he can yet win the amateur billiard championship of the world, Wilson P. Foss, the premier American amateur, yesterday met a number of his friends and related his experiences while in Paris. Foss arrived on La Lorraine, and while bronzed by the ocean voyage he looks to be a trifle drawn like an athlete overtrained. He claims that he has lost ten pounds in weight, due entirely to the tremendous physical strain of the match with Rerolle, who gained the coveted title on the final night of play.

"My reception in Paris was all that a man could wish or ask for," said Foss.

"While I believe that Rerolle is certainly a great and skillful player of the eighteen-inch balk-line game, I attribute my defeat solely to my inability to play close billiards and get in anything like a good-sized run by nursing. The table was exceedingly fast, and I could not get it so that my shots found all the openings around the balls. Rerolle was also very crafty on the final night, and his leaves from which I was compelled to shoot were almost maddening. It was impossible for me to leave the balls safe, for Lucien Rerolle is one of the most resourceful hard-shot players I have ever met. On the final night my nerves were somewhat shaken because of an accident after the match on the previous night. My cab met in collision with another, and the horse drawing my cab was killed. I was unhurt, but fearing detention by the froric I jumped out of the cab and escaped through the crowd without detection. This threw me off somewhat in the final block of points, hut even eliminating this feature, Rerolle was easily my master at the end."

Foss believes that he can defeat Rerolle when he comes to New York next Fall by playing the balk-line nurse. He will devote himself to practice Spring and Summer at his home and with George Slosson. On his departure the French amateurs presented Foss with a handsome medal, a replica of the one awarded to Rerolle, and engraved as a souvenir.

The efforts of Foss to arrange a professional match for Slosson were futile. Cure, now recognized as the greatest of French billiard players, is unwilling to come to this country, as he is making $25,000 a year in the Parisian academies. He did not see Jacob Schaefer play, but the American professional is reported as losing his fine touch and much of his skill. Schaefer has beaten Sutton in the French courts in their dispute over the world's championship emblem, as the courts have decided that the emblem belongs to Schaefer until he loses it in match play, and that it is not forfeit.

The followers of billiards in France are divided as to the merits of Cure and Vignaux. Cure refuses to recognize Vignaux as the champion because he took the title on the grand average of the tournament held a year ago. Vignaux has sought a match with Cure to play for the championship, but Cure refuses to enter into any contest of the sort until the tie of games won and lost is played off.

Rapid Transit Billiard Matches.

Eleven of the foremost amateur billiard players will begin the competitions tonight in a rapid transit handicap tournament in Edward McLaughlin's academy, 142 East Fifty-ninth Street. The games will be at 14-inch balk line, with two counts allowed in balk. The competitors are: J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, champion of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players; Dr. L. L. Mial, Edward W. Gardner, John Hendricks, Dr. A. B. Miller, Dr. Walter G. Douglas, New York Athletic Club; M. Muldoun, F. M. Canda, E. C. White, Florian Tobias, and A. Lowenberg.

Dr. Douglas Wins Billiard Game.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas last night won the first game in the play-off of the three-cornered tie of the 14.2 balk line tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club. He defeated F. Tobias by a score of 250 to 180. Dr. Douglas will play Dr. W. B. Miller on next Monday night, and if he should win will receive first prize. The score last night follows:

Dr. Walter G. Douglas— 0 0 0 4 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 1 6 0 5 0 3 8 2 13 0 1 2 0 0 17 1 0 0 7 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 8 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 4 2 7 0 1 28 2 0 20 2 20 1 0 0 5 0 4 0 2. Total, 250; average, 3 52-60; high runs, 42, 28, 20, 20.

F. Tobias— 0 1 1 1 3 1 2 12 0 0 1 2 2 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 5 0 9 0 2 0 5 0 1 0 0 5 12 0 11 8 4 5 2 1 1 3 0 5 3 2 2 1 5 0 4 1 0 4 1 6 1 20 1 0 0 0 3 18. Total, 180; average, 2 50-65; high runs, 20, 18, 12, 12.

DWIGHT SCHOOL ATHLETES WIN

N. Y. U. Freshmen Beaten in Dual Meet —N. Y. A. C. Swimmer a Winner.

In a dual track meet held on Ohio Field yesterday the N. Y. U. freshman track team was defeated by the Dwight School team by a score of 46½ to 33½ points. Ellingwood and Klous did the best individual work, each carrying off three first places for Dwight.

C. M. Daniels, the champion swimmer of the New York Athletic Club, was also a main point winner for the school team. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. L. Tousor, N. Y. U., 1907; J. Sweeney, Dwight, second. Time—0:10 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by L. Klous, Dwight; H. G. Streat, N. Y. U., 1907, second. Time—0:18.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by L. Klous, Dwight, with 40 feet 5¼ inches; J. J. Sullivan, N. Y. U., 1907, with 33 feet 0½ inches, second.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. Ellingwood, Dwight; J. Sweeney, Dwight, second. Time—0:56 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by J. Ellingwood, Dwight; H. G. Streat, N. Y. U., 1907, second. Time—0:29 2-5.

High Jump.—Tie between C. M. Daniels, Dwight, and G. Smith, N. Y. U., 1907, height 5 feet 2 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by G. R. Piper, N. Y. U., 1907, with 18 feet 3 inches; E. C. Roberts, N. Y. U., 1907, with 17 feet 7½ inches, second.

Discus Throw.—Won by L. D. Klous, Dwight, with 93 feet 9½ inches; H. Krousmann, N. Y. U., 1907, with 89 feet 2½ inches, second.

Half-mile Run.—Won by J. Ellingwood, Dwight; G. Hyatt, N. Y. U., 1907, and C. H. Baumgartz, Dwight, tied for second. Time—2:14 1-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by C. M. Daniels, Dwight; G. Hyatt, N. Y. U., 1907, second; height 8 feet 6 inches.

Points—Dwight, 46½; N. Y. U., 1907, 33½.

New York Bowlers Beat Chicago.

The New York bowling team, Beam and Starr, defeated Capt. A. G. Anson and Woodbury, the Western champion, of the Chicago team, five games out of seven, in a National Bowling League competition at "Charley" Starr's alleys, 308 West Fifty-ninth Street, last night. Anson started off poorly, scoring only 135 in the first game, but he showed steady improvement, and collected scores of 216, 215, and 211. The Chicago team made the highest score of the contest, 437, and Woodbury made the highest individual run, 246. The New Yorkers' best team score was 435, and individual score 223, by Starr.

AMATEUR CIRCUIT TROTS

Arranging Plans for Holding Series of Inter-City Races.

NO RECORD FOR WINNERS

Public Contests Not Allowed—Trotters and Pacers Must Be Speeded to Wagon or Saddle.

Action toward the establishment of the often-proposed and much-discussed National Amateur Driving Circuit was taken at a meeting of the League of Amateur Driving Clubs, held at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon, when eight of the leading driving clubs of the country, represented by delegates or proxies, decided to begin the holding of a series of inter-city races during the coming season. It is expected that the best horses, outside of the professional circuit, will be seen in the amateur races, among them being C. K. G. Billings's Lou Dillon, E. E. Smathers's Major Delmar, H. K. Devereux's John A. McKerron, Senator White's Miss Whitney, John F. Cockerill's Swift, and Brayton Ives's Monte Carlo.

Such a circuit was made possible when the National Trotting Association, at its meeting in this city in February, voted to permit the amateur driving clubs to hold one meeting yearly in any city where a club was located, for not more than three days, and to charge admission without the horses taking record, as they would have done heretofore. The American Trotting Association, which controls the Western turf, has not yet agreed to this permission, but its favorable action, according to local league members, is not doubted.

The meeting yesterday was attended hy the President, H. K. Devereux, President of the Cleveland Driving Club; C. K. G. Billings, representing the Memphis Driving Club; State Senator Horace W. White of the Syracuse Driving Club, Charles C. Lloyd and Alfred C. Reeves of the New York Driving Club, and T. L. Quimby of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston. There were also represented by proxy the driving clubs of Pittsburg, Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, which comprise the membership of the league.

The following rules to govern the circuit races were unanimously adopted:

Rule 10—All clubs in membership with this league shall be permitted to give a special matinee, not exceeding three days' duration in any one year, during which days they may charge gate admission, but all other conditions must conform to the rules and by-laws of this league and to the rules of the National and American Trotting Associations.

Rule 11—Matinées at which no gate admission is charged shall be termed regular matinées, and those at which gate admission is charged shall be termed special matinées.

Rule 12—At special matinées there shall be no public racing of any kind permitted, and all events shall be confined strictly to amateur performances, in which only amateurs shall participate, and which shall be either to wagon or saddle.

Rule 13—Any club member of this league desiring to give a special matinée at which intercity competition is to be held shall first apply to the Executive Committee of this league, through its President or Secretary, and the Executive Committee may assign a date which shall be binding upon the applicant. Applications for such special inter-city matinées shall be filed with the President or Secretary of the league on or before June 15 of each year.

Rule 14—Any club member of this league desiring to give a special matinée at which inter-city competition is not to be held shall apply to the Executive Committee of this league, through its President or Secretary, and the Executive Committee shall assign the date desired to each applicant, unless said dates conflict with an inter-city meeting.

Rule 15—All money that may be collected by any club at any special matinée shall be used solely to defray the expenses of the club.

Rule 16—At any special matinée no club, or no member of a club not a member of this league, shall be permitted to compete, except in the contests for the present Amateur Drivers' Challenge Trophy.

Another meeting of the Executive Committee of the league will be held after June 15, by which time applications for inter-city meetings shall be filed, and at this meeting the complete circuit will be arranged.

Audience Takes Tennessee Oaks.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—Capt. S. S. Brown's filly Audience, a 1 to 4 favorite for the classic Tennessee Oaks, at one mile, won the stake in a gallop to-day. There were only four starters. Audience took the lead at the quarter pole and never afterward was in danger. Jockey Helgensen had no occasion to urge the filly and had her under restraint nearly all the way. The time for the mile was 1:44¾.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The book programme for the eight days of the Queens County Jockey Club's Spring meeting, opening Friday of this week, at the Aqueduct track, has been issued. The Carter Handicap, with a gross value of about $9,000, is set for the first day, and one or more stake races will be run on each day through the meeting.

The racing stable of Schettel & May, in which the best-known performer is Highball, rated as best of last season's two-year-olds, is due to arrive from Memphis at the Jamaica race track of the Metropolitan Jockey Club to-day. Other horses in the establishment that have attracted attention this Spring are the highly-tried Steelmaker and the fast two-year-old Pendragon.

F. R. Docter's Rostand, training at this Gravesend track, yesterday was added to the number of horses regarded as sure starters in the race for the Carter Handicap, he having showed this best gallop of the day at Gravesend by covering the Carter distance, seven furlongs, in 1:25, and pulling up a mile in 1:50.

R. Bradley has secured the services of Jockey Hilleband to ride his colt Peter Paul in the race for the Carter Handicap, and a telegram from the owner at Washington to Track Superintendent Reilly at Aqueduct yesterday made the announcement that Peter Paul will be at the Queens County track today.

TRIALS FOR MOTOR RACE.

Automobile Club Committee Will Decide Time and Place To-day.

The Race Committee of the Automobile Club of America held a meeting at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, yesterday to consider the time and place for the holding of the trials of the American cars entered for the coming race for the Bennett International Cup, hut on account of the absence of several members no decision was reached and another meeting will be held to-day. It is admitted that the plan of holding the tests on the Ormond Beach has been abandoned, and that they will be held in the neighborhood of this city, and probably on Long Island, as was the case last year. A course of fifty miles over good hut comparatively little traveled roads hetween Jamaica, Freeport, and Roslyn, has been suggested, and several unofficial trials of it have been made. The candidates for the American team are required to have their vehicles ready for the inspection of the Race Committee on next Friday, and it is expected that the trials will he held soon afterward. As one of the four machines entered is practically withdrawn because of delay in its completion, leaving only three to compete for the three places on the team, the trials will not he of an eliminating nature, hut will he held in any event to determine whether the cars are fit as regards speed, &c., to represent this country in the international event.

Ex-Mayor Low Buys Steam Yacht.

Ex-Mayor Low, who recently sold the yacht that he used last year in coming to the city from his Summer home, at Rye, has just purchased the steam yacht Sunbeam. The yacht is now at Bristol, hut will he taken to Greenport, N. Y., to he overhauled and fitted out for the coming season, and ex-Mayor Low will use the yacht in cruising about Bar Harbor after his return from Europe.

The Sunbeam was purchased through the yacht agency of Stanley M. Seaman, and has a recorded speed of 19.2 miles an hour. She is 60 feet over all, 8 feet 6 inches beam, and with a draught of 8 feet 6 inches. The yacht was built in 1903, and is fitted with a Herreshoff triple expansion engine, running in oil, and a Thorneycroft type boiler.

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AUTOMOBILES

BENNING HONORS DIVIDED

Three Favorites and Three Outsiders Won the Races.

SMALL FIELDS WAS THE RULE

Paul Clifford, the Favorite, Was Overweighted in the First Race and Briarthorpe Won.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Honors were evenly divided at the Benning track to-day, three favorites and three outsiders winning. In five of the races the fields were small. The last race was the best of the day, and there was a good finish in the two-year-old event.

In the first race Briarthorpe, an outsider, though last off, won easily. Paul Clifford, the favorite, was overweighted. Lily Brook, an outsider, beat Pasadena, the favorite, by a head in the second race. Graziallo, the favorite at prohibitive odds, in the third galloped in a winner by two lengths. There were three entries in the steeplechase. Tireless, an outsider, took the race by four lengths, Chivington, the favorite, practically his only competitor, being a fair jumper hut having no speed. Red Hook fell and never finished. John F. Ahearn, the favorite, was easily the best horse in the fifth.

Ten horses faced the starter in the last event. Nine Spot, the favorite, though apparently shut off soon after the start, worked her way through and won by a length. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap; three-year-olds and upward. Briarthorpe, 113 pounds, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Toscan, 123, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Paul Clifford, 120, (Burns,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:18 4-5. Mrs. Frank Foster and Ilyria also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs; two-year-olds. Lily Brook, 107 pounds, (Cormack,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Pasadena, 111, (McCue,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Mon Amour, 107, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:59 2-5. Brilliadian and Wild Irishman also ran. Latter two horses were coupled in betting.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Graziallo, 96 pounds, (Cormack,) 1 to 5 and out, won; Gold Dome, 96, (Taylor,) 20 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Tom Cod, 103, (D. O'Connor,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Mountain Breeze, Adel Trebla, and Friday also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase, about two miles; maiden four-year-olds and upward. Tireless, 158 pounds, (Taylor,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Chirvington, 158, (G. Green,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Red Hook also started, but fell on second round and never finished. Time—4:24.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; maiden three-year-olds. John F. Ahearn, 111 pounds, (McCue,) 2 to 5 and out, won; Cay, 108, (Burns,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Polk Miller, 108, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:36. San Marino and Seventh Ward also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; three-year-olds and upward, selling. Ninespot, 101 pounds, (Burns,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Setauket, 110, (Romanelli,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; James Reddick, (Michaels,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Thorneycroft, Neeburban, Queen Elizabeth, Arachue, Chagen, Red Light, and Eclectic also ran.

Entries at Benning To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Maidens, three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. Worry, 104 pounds; Sellaea and Jane, 102 each; Enda, Cherry Song, Marrara, Rockmart, Cappamore, and Sweet Jane, 101 each; Bibbil Kean, Reprice, Vibrator, The Bowery, and W. B. Fasig, 94 each; Brotherhood, 91; Cantaloupe and Toboasa, 89 each.

SECOND RACE.—Maidens, two-year-olds and upward; four and a half furlongs. Master Douglas, Doctor Spruill, Jack McKeon, Silver Skin, Bert Osra, Father D., and Blackball, 107 pounds each; Court Plaster, Linda Rose, Pelton, Maxey More, Miss A. Russell, and Alcasey, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Elsie L., 115 pounds; Belle of Milford and Alpaca, 113 each; Mrs. Frank Foster, 111; Toi San, 101; Fickle, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Conover, 165 pounds; Imperialist, 163; Boney Boy, 161; Gum Honey, 155; Manilian, 153; Billy Ray, 152; Phima Paxton, 149; Heir Apparent, 133; Agio, 130.

FIFTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup, selling; six furlongs. Eloim, 155 pounds; Stroller, 154; Bombast and Arrahgowan, 152 each; Orloff, 150; Little Spark, 148; W. B. Fasig, 144; Bluish, 136.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and 100 yards. Red Comyn, 110 pounds; Punctual and Rabunta, 107 each; Belle of the Ring and Dupont, 105 each; Springbrook, Nee Burban, and Dark Planet, 101 each.

BIG HARNESS RACING LISTS.

Record-Breaking Entry for Empire and Brighton Meetings.

Not alone their own meetings, hut the figures of every harness meeting of last year are surpassed by the record-breaking entry list for stakes just received by the management of the Empire and Brighton Beach tracks for their Grand Circuit meets during the two weeks from Aug. 8 to 20.

For its $48,000 in stakes for twelve events at both tracks 260 individual entries have been received. There are 130 entries for each track, as against 105 at the Empire and 69 at Brighton Beach last year. It furnishes an average of 22 for each stake, as against 19, the best average of any track in America last year. Moreover, the list includes the cream of light-harness racers now in training, and presages two weeks of phenomenal trotting in New York under the management of the Empire City Trotting Club and the New York Trotting Association, both of which are headed by James Butler, President. Alfred Reeves is Secretary of the two meetings.

Nominations have been made by every prominent stable of Grand Circuit calibre, including E. E. Smathers, Brayton Ives, F. G. Schmidt, A. C. Maynard, Eastview Stock Farm, Dick Wilson, E. F. Geers, Scott Hudson, N. W. Huhinger, A. P. McDonald, "Doc" Tanner, John H. Shultz, H. T. Dykman, Alonzo McDonald, J. H. Brown, J. C. McCoy, James Gatcomh, W. L. Snow, Oakland Farm, D. G. McClary, Stony Ford Farm, Walnut Hill Stock Farm, the Forbes Farm, "Jack" Curry, and others equally prominent in the sport.

For the 2:10 trot, which is known as the New York Stake at the Empire track and the Sea Breeze at Brighton Beach, twenty nominations have been made for each, the horses named including Sadie Mac, the winner of last year's Kentucky Futurity; Nelly Jay, 2:14½, the winner of the 1903 Futurity; John Taylor, 2:10½, last year's M. and M. victor; Navidad, 2:11¼; Lilly Young, 2:09¼; Prince Greenlander, 2:09¾; Topsy, 2:09¼; Invader, 2:11¾; Kent, 2:12½; Dan Wilkes, 2:09¾; Dr. Strong, 2:09½; Country Jay, 2:10¾; The Roman, 2:09¾; Norrie, 2:10, and Metallas, 2:11. The list is certainly an aristocratic array of turf steppers.

In the Empire Stake, 2:20 trot, and the John H. Shults 2:20 trot, thirty horses have been named in each, including Allie Jay, Fruition, Boroazelle, Dodie K., Jolly Bachelor, the famous green trotter of the Smathers stable; Texas, Stanley Dillon, and Lord Roberts, a product of the Forbes Farm.

There are nineteen entries in the Bronx 2:08 pace at the Empire and eighteen in the Brighton 2:08 pace at Brighton Beach, including such notable side-wheelers as Pauline G., 2:07¼; Pinchem Wilkes, 2:07¼; Directum Miller, 2:08¾; Al Bock, 2:08¼; Pan Michael, 2:07¾; Dandy Chimes, 2:07¼; Dry Monopole, 2:08; John M., 2:09; Dr. Madara, 2:08; Strathline, 2:07½, and Red Bird, 2:09¾.

An array of twenty-three are named in the 2:19 Yonkers pace, and the same number for the Metropolitan 2:18 at Brighton Beach. The list includes Walter Kiem, who will be set to pacing this year; Tertimin, Angus Pointer, Foxy Quilter, and Morning Star.

The three-year-old pacing and trotting stakes have been liberally supported, there being twenty-two named in the trotting division at both tracks and sixteen in each of the pacing stakes.

The extraordinary entry list is almost 30 per cent. greater than was received for even the big Empire meeting of last year, and New York horsemen are highly gratified at the bright outlook for trotting in the metropolis.

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Y. M. C. A. Defeats Turners at Basket Ball.

The Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn defeated a team representing the National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., by the score of 25 points to 19 in the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union championship series now in progress at the National Athletic Club, on Cedar Street, Brooklyn, last night. The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association won a game from the Young Men's Hebrew Association by default.

Harvard's New Hockey Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 11.—Trowbridge Callaway, 1905, son of the President of the American Locomotive Works, was last evening elected Captain of the Harvard hockey team for next year.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:28	Sun sets...6:35	Moon rises..3:55	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:05	Gov. Isl'd...5:38	H. Gate..7:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:34	Gov. Isl'd...6:00	H. Gate..7:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenig Albert, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples	.....	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sicilia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	.....

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.

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REASON AND UNREASON.

In its evident anxiety to bring Judge PARKER'S methods of interpreting the law into harmony with principles of judicial interpretation that have recently found high acceptance, our neighbor The World has been betrayed into a misunderstanding of one of Judge PARKER'S decisions rendered in 1896, when he was on the Supreme bench assigned to duty in this city. The case was that of CUMMINGS vs. the Union Bluestone Company, which was a "trust" of which the plaintiff had formerly been a member. When it dissolved CUMMINGS sued the company for $40,000 for violation of its agreement with him. The defense set up was that the contract was in restraint of trade, and, being void, would not serve as the basis of an action. In sustaining this defense Judge PARKER said that it was conclusively proved by the evidence that the intent of the agreement was to acquire control of the bluestone business in the New York market, with a view to benefiting the business and increasing the profits of the contracting parties. When the combination was formed prices were at once advanced 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. It was therefore plain that the case came within the definition of a contract in restraint of trade. Counsel had argued that even the advanced price was not unreasonable, an argument which Judge PARKER met by these declarations:

> The fact that it may he reasonable or unreasonable does not affect the rule, as I understand it. The question is not what they are ahle to accomplish merely by way of increasing prices beyond what the purchaser ought to pay, hut the law assumes that any attempt hy a combination of persons who get together to fix prices so that the community is compelled to pay more than they otherwise would pay is detrimental to trade and to the public interests. It is not a question of whether by doing it they fix the price unreasonahly; it is whether they do it so as to compel the consumer to pay a larger price than he would otherwise be compelled to pay.

Whereupon The World declares that this decision "anticipated by seven years the decision of Judge THAYER of St. Louis in the great railroad merger case, that under the common law the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the monopoly policy does not enter into the question of its legality. * * * The principle asserted by Judge PARKER in 1896, and confirmed afterward hy our State Court of Appeals, was the hasis of Judge THAYER'S decision in the United States Circuit Court which has just been sustained by the Supreme Court."

Not at all. The difference is worldwide. Judge THAYER in his decision said: "It matters not whether while acting under such a contract the rate fixed is reasonable or unreasonable, the vice of such a contract or combination being that it confers the power to establish unreasonable rates." Judge PARKER said that the question was whether the Bluestone Company effected its combination in such a way "as to compel the consumer to pay a larger price than he would otherwise be compelled to pay." He listened to the evidence showing that the consumer was in fact compelled to pay from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. more. Judge THAYER and his associates of the Circuit Court expressly declined to consider arguments of counsel showing that the Northern Securities Company had not increased the rates charged by the two formerly competing roads. More than that, Judge THAYER in his decision said that it might be that a virtual consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railroads, such as had been effected in this case, would be "beneficial to the public rather than harmful"; "it may be that the combination was the initial and a necessary step in the accomplishment of great designs which, if carried out as they were conceived, would prove to be of inestimable value to the communities which these roads serve, and to the country at large." The court would neither affirm nor deny these propositions, which, in its opinion, involved "questions of public policy which Congress must determine."

Judge PARKER had before him evidence showing that trade was in fact restrained by an increase of price; the act of the company in compelling the consumer to pay a higher price was, he declared, the essence of the offending. The decision of the Circuit Court in the Northern Securities case, now affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, was based on different grounds and sustained by widely different reasoning. The company was declared unlawful because it had acquired the power to restrain trade; it made no difference that it had promoted trade, not restrained it; the court admitted that the merger might be a necessary step in the accomplishment of designs which would prove of inestimable value to the communities served by the roads. Nevertheless, though the company had done no wrong to the consumer, and might be a great public blessing, it must be struck down.

There is nothing in Judge PARKER'S decision to match that. Judge PARKER did not use his voice and his authority to proclaim to the people that the law may be the perfection of unreason; that the discovery of gross and startling absurdities in the statute creates no presumption in favor of the theory that the legislators could not have intended them. Judge PARKER'S reasoning may be followed with an assenting mind by any person of common sense. It leaves neither lawyer nor layman in that state of bewilderment which was wellnigh universal in this Republic wherever the opinion concurred in by five Judges of the Supreme Court, and stoutly dissented from by four Judges, was read and pondered.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PEACE.

Two facts are brought out clearly in The Associated Press London dispatch we puhlished on Sunday regarding a possible understanding between Great Britain and Russia. These facts have not heretofore been authoritatively stated and are of great importance. One is that the King of England had given his personal assurance to Emperor NICHOLAS that the anti-Russian comments of the British press did not represent the feeling of his Government and the second is that, following this assurance, Lord LANSDOWNE informed the Russian Ambassador that he would be glad to reopen negotiations looking to a settlement of all matters now in dispute between Russia and Great Britain.

Here is a strikingly novel situation created by the initiation of King EDWARD. Russia is engaged in actual warfare with an ally of Great Britain, an ally, too, be it noted, with whom an alliance was formed very recently, on the eve of the present war, and with undisguised reference to the possible approach of war. By this alliance Great Britain openly and almost defiantly matched the Russian alliance with France, the terms of the two being substantially equivalent, though the fields over which they were intended to operate were on opposite sides of the world. Russia relied on the aid of France to prevent any attack in Europe while she was engaged in carrying out her plans of advance in the Orient. The alliance of Great Britain with Japan was, in effect, a warning to Russia that her plans in the East could not be carried out independently of possible European complications. And now, after blood has been shed, after Japan has inflicted on Russia a blow that is mortifying to say the least; after Korea, the avowed subject matter of the war, has been occupied by Japan without resistance by Russia, the King of England approaches the Emperor of Russia with assurances of personal and political amity, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs makes a definite proposition for opening negotiations for a general settlement. This, we repeat, is practically an unprecedented situation.

It cannot be denied that it tends powerfully toward the restoration of peace and toward broader and firmer foundations for general peace in the future. At the moment that King EDWARD was tendering his assurances to the Czar his Government was framing a treaty of amity with France, the special ally of Russia, by which all questions hetween them in all parts of the world were adjusted. And this in turn followed on a treaty providing for general arbitration of differences that might in the future arise and be found incapahle of peaceful mutual adjustment. The one inevitable result of these approaches of Great Britain toward France and toward Russia must be, when the present war draws to a close, that the terms of peace will be settled practically with reference not merely to the two belligerents, but to the state of all Europe. That will be a complex and difficult process, but it will be rendered more feasible by the negotiations now going on. Great Britain is in a way openly pledged to a policy of friendly settlement not only with Russia but with her ally. France is powerfully enlisted in the same sense. What these three Powers agree to the rest of Europe will be compelled to accept and will probably be glad to accept.

One feature in the prospect is pleasing to the American people. Whatever influence Great Britain may exert in the establishment of a general understanding will unquestionably be used to secure the greatest possible freedom of commerce, and in this she will earnestly be supported by Japan. And freedom of commerce is the one important interest we have in the East.

THE FAILURE OF HEARST.

Thus far Mr. HEARST has not secured a single delegate out of the 450 who will sit in the Democratic Convention at Albany next Monday, and less than a dozen district conventions remain to be held. The "Hearst boom" in this State has been a thing without substance, a hollow pretense, a sham from the beginning to the end.

This has been true in other States also, and the truth is hecoming manifest. The dispensers of the Hearst fund were headed off altogether in Indiana. The county conventions could not be bought. There is a revolt against him in Kansas, and even in California. The Democratic stomach has been turned. The fear that Mr. HEARST will be able in any way to influence the action of the St. Louis Convention has been dissipated.

Such afflicting visitations as the Hearst movement are rarely without some compensating benefits. Three months ago the Democratic Party was without a leader, without a purpose, without a candidate, without coherence of thought and policy. The activities of HEARST served to drive the party together. Talk was transmuted into work, exhortation into action, with the result that the party is now united, sane, and safe from the intrigues of false guides of the Bryan and Hearst type. It has a candidate. It has gained in courage and in strength. It will make a hopeful beginning of the great fight.

A BILL THAT SHOULD BE PASSED.

The Finch bill for the regulation of employment agencies has passed the Assembly, but is being held in the Senate owing to the alleged objections of religious organizations which conduct such agencies. These objections, in view of the importance of this bill, do not seem valid. In the first place, religious agencies and missions rarely charge fees, and so are exempt from the proposed law, and in the second no religious organization could conscientiously oppose a bill which seeks to regulate such atrocious evils. The investigation of the agencies in New York City, covering two years, shows beyond a doubt that at least 30 per cent. of these agencies are used as supply stations for questionable places, and that no law in existence, except the law of abduction, which is wholly inadequate, can touch offices misleading girls from honest labor into immoral lives. The present law requires no bond, no character, no responsibility from a man who wishes to run such an office. Upon the payment of $25 any man, even the proprietor of a disorderly or gambling house, can open an agency for supplying labor. Such an agency can be kept in a saloon, in a disease-laden or vermin-infested building, and the girl sent directly into homes where there are mothers and children. There is absolutely no limitation upon fees, and record after record shows that homeless, friendless women and men are charged from $1 to $20 for positions and are shipped out of town to fictitious places and stranded. Fraudulent advertising and false promises are daily used to decoy people to offices to secure the small sums asked them for positions and no effort ever made to obtain places. Some of the emigrant offices, of which there are over one hundred in New York City, are only disorderly places using a sign "Employment" to attract women, and are the rendezvous where disreputable persons and procurers congregate to meet the green, helpless girl.

There is no inspection whatever of any agency in this city. These are some of the conditions which the proposed law seeks to regulate. Under the present law, which is now fourteen years old, the District Attorney, the Legal Aid Society, the Bureau of Licenses, are powerless to remedy the widespread evils, and unless this bill is passed at this session these conditions must continue for another year. There is no opposition. The Protective Association, the United East Side Association, representing 100 of the best agencies; the agencies under the care of the Catholic Church, the State Commissioner of Labor, and the city all indorse the bill, and if it is allowed to die in the Senate it will be becsuse the fact that it affects thousands of employés and thousands of homes is unknown. New York City Senators who wish to see the unemployed and the home protected should see that this does not fall at this critical time.

THE JUDGES' PENSION BILL.

If Speaker NIXON were fully informed as to the extent to which public opinion approves the bill providing pensions for Supreme Court Judges on retirement we feel sure that he would at once have the bill reported for passage from his Committee on Rules.

The bill in its original form was passed by the Assembly and sent to the Senate. In Republican caucus some objection was made to certain of its provisions. The bill was amended to meet the objections and passed by the Senate. When it reached the Assembly it went to the Committee on Rules, from which there has been grave reason to fear it might not emerge before adjournment. It is a proper and just measure. It provides a moderate pension for Supreme Court Judges retiring after more than a full term of service. As amended it would not apply to the case of Judges accepting a public office on retirement. The annual expenditure involved is small. There is no public and certainly there can be no partisan reason why the bill should not be reported and passed.

COUNSELS OF DESPERATION.

It is rather melancholy to read that Commander ZULEZICKI of the Russian Navy has reported favorably upon the feasibility of getting the Russian Baltic fleet, including half a dozen vessels still unfinished, from the Baltic to the North Pacific by way of the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea to the Korean Gulf and the Gulf of Liau-tung, and that he thinks the voyage may he accomplished by the end of August.

It is equally melancholy to read that "a high military authority" in St. Petersburg has disclosed to a correspondent of The Associated Press that "the Japanese must come on to a point in the interior which, with this end in view, has been selected, where we can follow up a crushing defeat to the bitter end with blow after blow, and seal the fate of the campaign."

From a military point of view these two announcements look no more serious than the announcement, which is made with as much gravity as either, that Russia means to employ "armored automobiles" of German, Belgian, and French construction for military purposes in Manchuria. One would not like to see an armored automobile adapted to the high roads of Continental Europe launched, say, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, across country in Manchuria in pursuit of flying Japs. But one would rather witness that performance than take part in it.

These announcements, including the superficially comic one, are equally melancholy because they are so evidently counsels of desperation. Assume that the Baltic fleet manages to thread the ice mazes of the Arctic Sea in the latitude of 75 degrees north and to come out, at the end of the Summer, through Bering Straits on Bering Sea. What would the Japanese fleet be doing with complete command of the North Pacific, and able to hold a containing force in front of Port Arthur and of Vladivostok and yet detach a force sufficient to meet the reinforcements, during the long voyage down the Asiatic coast? And why should the Japanese Army allow itself to be lured far from its base to a point selected by Russian strategists, in pursuit of the retreating Russians? Why should it voluntarily subject itself to all the embarrassments to which the Russian Army is subjected by the nature of its position? We have already pointed out that if peace were to be made now, upon the basis of the "uti possidetis," Japan would secure most of that for which she went to war. People talk of the apparent apathy of the Japanese after their initial successes. But in fact it is not upon the Japanese but upon the Russian Army that it devolves to "do something." The Japanese can perfectly afford, at least they can afford far better than the Russians, to "stand pat," simply to hold what they have gained and defy Russia to dispossess them. And the abundance of Russian counsels of desperation may be taken as proving both the Russian consciousness that the Russian position is gravely inferior to that of the Japanese and the conscious Russian helplessness of redressing that inferiority by sane and feasible plans of campaign on land or on sea.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is amusement for cynics, and much quite different for everybody else, in the fact that the Governor of the great State of New York, having, in an incautious moment, forgotten that this is a year when every vote counts at least once, and having therefore fittingly characterized those who treat the National Guardsmen as enemies to be ostracized and boycotted, finds it necessary, or at any rate expedient, to deny that his remarks on the subject contained any mention of labor unions. The denial is explicit, and even more emphatic than the remarks were, and, of course, it must be accepted as conclusive proof that—well, apparently that the Governor was talking to hear himself talk, firing into the air, or generally wasting time when he pretended to be expressing the sentiments that quite as strongly as by himself are held by every good citizen, including all those good citizens who are members of labor unions. At whom, pray, were his denunciations directed, if not at the scattered unionists who have chosen to regard the National Guard, not as the people in arms for the upholding of the law and the suppression of mobs, hut as the paid tools of the capitalist class? So far as known, nobody else has taken on this question a position that gave him any excuse for describing it as "dangerously close to treason." Here and there an ignorant and short-sighted shopkeeper or manufacturer has secretly threatened his men with discharge if they joined the National Guard, or has filled their places when public duty called them away from private service for a day or two. But these miserable creatures are not traitors, they are merely the victims of a stupid inability to see where their own interests lie. And their dull selfishness has never led them to organize and openly to preach opposition and hatred of the militia. They are perfectly willing that the employes of other men should serve in it, and more than willing that it should protect their lives and property from rioters of any kind. Surely the Governor was after no such small game as this when he spoke so eloquently at Squadron A's dinner. He knows perfectly well, as did all his hearers and all who read his words in print, that he meant the only men to whom his words had any applicability. And now he denies that he mentioned the labor unions—denies it with the vehemence which fear alone can impart, and expects his denial to avert the political consequences that such mention might have had! Our own opinion of the intelligence of unionists who boycott the National Guard is far from high, but evidently it is perfervid admiration as compared with what Gov. ODELL thinks of it.

—All the experts agree that no more dogs have rabies in Summer than in Winter, but according to popular impression the malady is one of hot weather, and needed information on the subject is therefore likely to he most easily planted where it is most needed at a time when people most feel the need. Hence is it, probahly, that the Health Department of Chicago has just issued a hydrophobia hulletin. It is written in terms within the clear comprehension of all, and gives about the best description we remember to have seen of the symptoms manifested by a dog before he "runs mad." "Beware," it says, "of a dog when it hecomes dull and hides away; appears restless; always on the move and prowling; whose countenance is somhre and sullen; walks with head down like a bear. Beware of one that barks at nothing, when all around is still. Beware of a dog that scrapes incessantly and tears up things. Look out for the dog who has become too fond of you and is continually trying to lick your hands and face. Beware, above all, of the dog which has difficulty in swallowing, which appears to have a bone in its throat, and one that has wandered from home and returns covered with dirt, exhausted and miserable." No one of these manifestations is conclusive evidence that a dog has rabies, or is going to have it, but every one of them is a hint for caution well worth heeding, and if they were kept in mind it would be hetter both for men and dogs. It will he noticed that there is no mention of that "frothing at the mouth" which for no reason at all is commonly supposed to be the ever-present and indubitable proof that a dog is mad, and no attempt is made to distinguish between the two forms taken hy this rare and obscure disease.

—If a correspondent of The London Times is to he believed, there exists at present in Limerick a state of affairs paralleled only in the darkest parts of "Holy Russia," and likely to suggest to some the amazing possibility that not in Austria alone does the land of the peace-loving Czar get sympathy because one class of her population is subjected to cruel persecution. According to this most surprising letter, the thirty-five Jewish families living in Limerick have been made the objects of a boycott so relentless that all of them, with one or two exceptions, are ruined, and many are on the verge of starvation. "Their condition," declares The Times's informant, "is simply appalling. The boycott is in full force, and not only do the people decline to deal with the Jews, but they even refuse to pay what is due to them for goods purchased in the past. No Jew or Jewess can walk along the streets of Limerick without being insulted or assaulted. The police give them, so far as I was able to see, passive protection." Hitherto the Jews of Limerick have always been entirely self-supporting, but of late a considerable number of them have been forced to seek the charity of their few friends, and it has been necessary to give this cautiously for fear of exciting the dangerous hostility of the boycotters. The trouble is not confined to the city, but has been spread all through that section of Ireland by the distribution of inflammatory appeals, consisting for the most part, it is said, of passages quoted from the sermons of one Father CREAGH, who is charged with advocating the persecution, both in and out of the pulpit. What the grievances, real or imaginary, of Limerick and Father CREAGH against the Jews may he, the letter does not reveal, nor does it explain why a situation so serious should have developed without attracting outside attention long ago.

FIRST AID TO PROFANITY.

Says Near-Side Stop Rule Evokes Swearing, Not Loud, but Deep.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a Madison Avenue car going south the car was full. At almost every street it stopped on the near side. Both doors were opened for some minutes while struggling people crowded in at the front, pushing the motorman out of the way, the cold winds and clouds of dust driving in from the front making every one miserable. The conductor on the rear could not see when to start the car, because of the crowd in front, so we were made to suffer.

There was some good swearing, not loud, but deep, at the fools who profess to aid the public convenience by making them miserable. THOMAS OVERINGTON.

New York, April 9, 1904.

Rents and City Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two sides to this rent question. If the people of this city want lower rents they must use the remedy which they have at hand. They must put in power in this city a government that will respect the rights of the taxpayers. That is, a government run hy such men as our present Controller, men who will watch the expenses and do all they can to reduce them. If the expenses cannot be reduced any further, some other form of tax should be established. The voters should think this over, and if they do not act they must suffer the consequences. A TAXPAYER.

New York, April 9, 1904.

Judges' Pension Bill Commended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was outrageous for Senators Raines and Malby to impugn the virtue of the judiciary of this State and of their fellow-Senators as they did on the passage of the Judges' Pension bill. It is an excellent measure, and should not have had one voice raised against it. No price is too high to pay for justice, and only by placing our Judges beyond the reach of temptation can we be sure of their unimpeachable integrity.

New York, April 9, 1904. K. B.

Protection of Dumb Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was exceedingly glad to read your editorial of the 7th regarding the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and its work. I certainly cannot be accused of prejudice against the society, for I contribute to it every year, and account it a privilege to do so, but I am forced, from my own observations, to admit that its facilities seem sadly inadequate to the work it has to do.

Places should be provided all over the city, either in stables or in police stations, where sick, starving, and homeless animals could be taken. A good many people would be willing to take a dog or a cat a few blocks to a shelter, but taking them several miles is often absolutely impracticable. I hope THE TIMES will continue to publish letters and editorials in behalf of the poor creatures that man's inhumanity dooms to so much unnecessary suffering.

A FRIEND OF DUMB ANIMALS.

New York, April 9, 1904.

RALLYING TO JUDGE PARKER.

The Man of the Hour.

From The Greenville (S. C.) News.

Parker is the man of the hour.

"New York Will Instruct."

From The Albany Argus.

New York will instruct for Alton B. Parker for President, and he will he nominated and elected to that high office.

Almost Certain.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

Many things in politics are uncertain; hut it is almost certain now that Alton Brooks Parker will be the nominee of the St. Louis Convention for President.

Conceded to Him.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

Somehow or other we have instinctively felt that Judge Parker was the man for the nomination, and we are confident that when he does speak out, his utterances will be all that the country will ask.

The State Platform.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American.

If anything remained to be said of the credit of Judge Parker, as a Presidential candidate, it is that he refused to follow ex-Senator Hill in blowing feathers at Bryan and the Socialists in the platform.

Judge Parker's Character.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

It is a fact to he noted in Judge Parker's favor that those who know him best esteem him most highly. His character personally, judicially, and politically is above reproach. His Democracy is unquestioned.

Means Democratic Victory.

From The Spartenburg (S. C.) Herald.

The nomination of Parker hy acclamation in the St. Louis Convention and a campaign with a united front upon a platform of sound Democratic principles means Democratic victory in November.

The Stork Welcomed.

From The Goldhill (Ore.) News.

Last Sunday morning broke dark and gloomy, but early in the day the sombre clouds parted and suddenly there appeared a most beautiful and radiant being that would rival the Star of Bethlehem in splendor; and as it neared the earth its voice could be heard, saying: "I come from the Master on the wings of love, to bring little gifts to those who doeth the Master's bidding, which sayeth, Be fruitful and replenish the earth." Thereupon it plucked a tiny feather from its wing, which gently descended until it was cradled in the arms of Mrs. Ernest Vroman. It proved to be a very beautiful but imperious little lady who will make Ernest get up in the middle of the night, and perchance step on the point of a great big tack, as he sings a lullaby, "Home, Sweet Home."

Figured Out a Profit in the Pig.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Pennsylvania Railroad officer has a stock farm on the outskirts of Philadelphia, and at a recent dinner of the Clover Club a friend of the railroader spoke of it, saying: "He runs it on a hueinessllke basis. Sometimes he makes money out of it. Last year he bought a pig for $27, fed it forty bushels of corn at $1 a bushel, and then sold it for $31.50.

"'I made $4.50 out of that pig,' he remarked to me the day after the animal was taken away.

"'But,' I protested, 'how about the forty bushels of corn, at $1 a bushel, that you fed him?'

"'Oh,' commented the gentleman farmer, 'I didn't expect to make anything on the corn.'"

THE MORRIS AND ESSEX CANAL.

Protest, on Artistic and Economic Grounds, Against Abandoning It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Morris and Essex Canal has received so little care and nttention in the past few years that its usefulness is apt to be underestimated and the question of its abandonment treated as a matter of very small consequence.

It is true that the canal needs, in order to restore it to the best condition of efficiency, considerable improvement, and possibly some modification in its route. For example, the route could he changed to advantage by making its terminus at Passaic, on the Passaic River, above the Dundee Dam, and thus do away with the long and tedious route to tidewater at Newark, but the question of its absolute abandonment is too serious and should not he allowed to be carried through without a protest.

The only parties seeking this abandonment are the water companies and the railroad companies. The water companies are gradually absorbing all the sources of water which they can lay their hands upon in the northern part of New Jersey, and the people will wake up some day to a realizing sense of the great loss which they have sustained by the failure on their part to secure for the public benefit the privilege of pure water.

The other interest which seeks the abandonment of the canal is that of the railroads, and any request of theirs, no matter how much it may trespass upon individual rights or benefits, has never heen treated lightly by the Republican administration of New Jersey. But the canal is, even in its present state, an extremely important factor in the benefit and advantage of the people in the northern part of New Jersey. It helps greatly to keep down the rates on coal and wood, and freights generally, to any point along the line of the route, and there are thousands of small farmers and residents along the route of this canal whose interests would he very seriously impaired if the canal were abandoned. Any one who has visited this locality knows what a great advantage it is to them in the moving of their products and of their goods to and fro.

The rights and interests of the individuals of the community, which rights the corporations are constantly seeking to impair, should be safeguarded in this particular case.

Apart from all utility and advantage of the canal itself, there is another question which is also serious, and that is in regard to the lakes which are along the line of this route, and which are feeders to the canal—namely, Lakes Hoptacong and Greenwood. There is a serious danger that the levels of these lakes may be affected if this legislative abandonment is put through, and these lakes turned from their present romantic and beautiful condition into danger spots, thereby depriving thousands of citizens of the health and pleasure which resort to these lakes now gives. Further consideration should be given to the beauty of this canal as it winds through the country, adding interest to the landscape, and affording opportunities to the canoeist.

On every consideration of utility, necessity, or beauty a strong and determined effort should he made to prevent this measure from being carried through.

ANDERSON PRICE.

New York, April 11, 1904.

CONDEMNS JURY SYSTEM.

Commends Judge Rogers for Ordering New Trial in Face of Acquittal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of Judge Rogers in ordering a new trial in the face of an acquittal by a jury is a blow at the jury system which it eminently deserves. I haven't a doubt—judging from my own experience on juries—that Judge Rogers is absolutely correct. Our jury system in practice is about as poor a way of settling legal matters as could be devised. I don't refer to the principle—which is as sound as the Constitution itself—but to the statute provisions by which talesmen are enrolled and the ways and means employed in selecting men to try a case.

It will always he a matter of luck to obtain a competent jury from 1 to 12, in the interests of pure justice, so long as the State allows inferior material to be enrolled hy Commissioners and lawyers to have a hand in selecting the individual jurors. A lawyer doesn't seek justice for his client, but a verdict for himself. Favorable verdicts are part of his stock in trade; and he seeks for jurymen who will, he thinks, serve his purpose.

As regards jeopardy. Does the verdict of "not guilty" relieve a defendant from jeopardy? Not as I see it. A defendant is not out of jeopardy till discharged by a court, and a new trial is simply a continuance of the original jeopardy. There must be some revision in the interests of justice of acquittals, as well as of convictions. The State must be safeguarded as well as the individual. Justice in this State is too maudlin over the individual, and it is a satisfaction to find a Rhadamanthus like Judge Rogers who thinks that the State is of consequence enough to warrant the retrial of an individual who has been acquitted by incompetent jurymen!

B. B. TOWNSEND.

New York, April 10, 1904.

REPUBLICANS FOR PARKER.

Believes There Are Enough of Them to Elect Him President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial about the prejudice against men who part their hair in the middle reminds me of good old John Kelly, the deceased leader of Tammany Hall. He expressed the same kind of prejudice against this kind of men, and used the same expression as the man in Texas about some Republican. But this aside.

I have always voted the Republican National ticket, but will never do it again, if the Democratic Party puts up a conservative man like Judge Parker. I sincerely believe that there are enough men of the same opinion to elect a Democratic President in place of Mr. Roosevelt. Your paper is doing eminent work for that purpose in a decent way to impress every citizen who reads THE TIMES. Keep on the good work and the Democracy will do the rest. M. F.

New York, April 9, 1904.

Willing to Repeat.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The office boy to a large firm of publishers was a smart lad, and when recently he was sent to one of the operative departments with a message he noticed at once that something was wrong with the machinery. He returned, gave the alarm, and thus prevented much damage. The circumstance was reported to the head of the firm, before whom John was summoned.

"You have done me a great service, my lad," he said. "In future your wages will be increased $1 weekly."

"Thank you, Sir," said the bright little fellow. "I will do my best to be worth it, and to be a good servant to you."

The reply struck the chief almost as much as the lad's previous service had done.

"That's the right spirit, my lad," he said. "In all the years I have been in business no one has ever thanked me in that way. I will make the increase $2. Now, what do you say to that?"

"Well, Sir," said the boy, after a moment's hesitation, "would you mind if I said it again?"

Where Measles Come From.

From the Carthage (Mo.) Press.

"If I understand this measles business right," says a Carthage punster, "the German measles come from a germ, the French measles from a Parisite, the Irish measles from a Mike-crobe, and the black measles from Africa."

BRYAN AND HEARST.

Bryan Club in the South Sending Out the Latter's "Literature."

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle.

Various of The Chronicle's exchanges have had something to say about the offer made them by Mr. Hearst's campaign managers to supply them free with plate matter bearing on the campaign, for the good of the Democratic Party. The Chronicle has been overlooked in the proposed distribution of these favors. Not a line has this paper had from the Hearst managers until yesterday, and then it came from Charleston, S. C.

How so much could have come out of so small a wrapper puzzles us. It reminded us of a magician pulling endless things out of a hat. There were several "editorial sections" from The Journal, with display type a foot high and reading matter set in great primer and double slugged; there were pamphlets that remind one of a patent medicine almanac, and finally there was a very neat little fifteen-page folder with the American eagle and flag in colors and a portrait of William Randolph on the first page. This folder gives "a sketch of Mr. Hearst's life, describing his personality, his business capacity, and his Democracy," from the standpoint of the W. R. Hearst League of New York.

If we were in jail, bereft of friends and deserted hy all except the turnkey, and he should have shoved this Hearst literature in to us, perhaps we might have gone through it simply to defy fate. But we are not in that fix now, and we think we have done well enough to simply go over the big-type scare heads with their exclamation points.

We have said that the innocent looking wrapper unfolded a surprising amount of printed matter, and we noted one thing at first glance. Every page of the stuff had the following stamped on it in red ink:

> From
> Bryan National Democratic Club,
> Charleston Division.
> P. O. Box 433.
> Charleston, S. C.

This would indicate that the Bryan Democrats are organized in the interests of Mr. Hearst. That the Bryan National Democratic Club is sending out this Hearst literature ought to settle once and for all the question as to where Mr. Bryan stands in the present campaign.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Thinks It Is Time for United States to "Wake Up" Along That Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news from England, lately printed in your paper, that the House of Commons had voted in favor of granting full Parliamentary suffrage to women by an overwhelming majority—182 to 68, is a very encouraging sign that the principles of justice are being recognized by the right-thinking men of England.

We have always been behind orthodox England and her colonies, and behind, many other civilized countries of Europe in recognizing the political rights of women. The rights of the women taxpayers have always been recognized in almost every country except the United States. Still our men boast that this is the progressive country.

The men here pretend to be proud of and kind to their women, yet they are not willing (except in four States, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado) to have the stigma raised from their women who are now classed politically with the idiots, paupers, and criminals. A beautiful example of American men's ideas of justice and chivalry.

The United States had better wake up and do something just along this line, unless they wish to be lagging behind other nations. SHAM REPUBLIC.

New York, April 9, 1904.

APPEAL TO HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Correspondent Asks What to Do to End Unnecessary Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no way in which we can be protected from explosives in the hands of children or other parties equally irresponsible? For some weeks we have heen made very uncomfortable by the firing of pistols in back yards and the sudden explosion of large torpedoes in the hands of children. These sounds occur at irregular intervals and at most undesirable hours. It seems to he difficult to detect just what the source is. We are living at Chelsea Square, a comparatively quiet district, but the necessary noises are enough without these nerve-racking and alarming additions. Is there any appeal, and if so, to whom?

New York, April 11, 1904. C. S. W.

Calls Civilization a Hollow Dream.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sad drama now being enacted in far-off Tibet, where a British military expedition, under escort of powerful guns, has invaded the land of a peaceful and inoffensive people, ruthlessly slaughtering and maiming those who justly dared to contest her wanton intrusion, makes us hang our heads in shame at such a manifestation of rank injustice by a nation which, by common consent, is termed one of the most enlightened and liberal in the family of nations. Such conduct on the part of those who occupy the front ranks of our civilization only proves that our much-boasted of and vaunted civilization is but a hollow dream, a thin veneering of refinement and humanity hiding a deep-rooted and abominable savagery! H. B.

Jersey City, April 9, 1904.

Double Measure of Joy.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"But your hero and heroine get married in the middle of the story. How do you expect the public to keep on being interested in a book like that?"

"Ah," said the new author, "but they get divorced in the last chapter and live happily ever after. So, you see, the reader is made twice glad for one price of admission."

The Cooks' Carrying Capacity.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"You are having trouhle with your cooks?"

"Yes. The first one carried on so."

"And how about the last?"

"She carried off so. I lost two vests and a hat."

THE LAZY TIME ONCE MORE.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, the laziness is creeping where the violets are sleeping,
And the sunshine glistens lightly on the stream,
Where the timid shadows shiver on the border of the river
When the south wind wakes the crocus from its dream.
When the green is softly glinting like the whisper of a tinting
And there's music in the rhythm of the rain,
It's the lazy, hazy season, built for rhyme and not for reason,
And we're glad to have it with us once again.

Ah, we need no Maypole dancing nor the glancing maids entrancing
To make festive such a gentle time as this,
For 'tis time to watch the gleaning of the world with sunlit teeming
And existence is a sweet and priceless bliss;
There is droway satisfaction in this personal inaction
While around you nature toils with might and main;
There is joy enough in knowing that the grass and trees are growing
And the lazy time is with us once again.

ROYAL PATAGONIANS HERE IN SCANT GARB

American Underwear Substituted for Shocking Native Attire.

GIANT MEN, WOMAN, AND GIRL

Mangy Dog Completes the Party That Rests at Ellis Island Pending Raising of Fare to St. Louis.

Clad mainly in American manufactured underwear several members of the royal family of Patagonia arrived here yesterday on the steamship Celtic. They did not occupy the royal suite aboard ths steamsbip, but were quartered under an open hatch in the steerage, where they received plenty of fresh air, which they need. But even in their lowly quarters they showed their royal blood by keeping aloof from the other passengers during the voyage.

In the party are five msn, a woman, and a littie girl. The men are all more than six feet in height, and are built in proportion. Their features are very much like those of the American Indian. The woman also looked much like an Indian squaw, but the littie girl was a picture. She is twelve years old, with a bronze colored complexion and very red cheeks. Her hair is jet black and hangs in disorder about her face. Almost every part of her was covered by ornaments and strings of beads under which she wore a rough dress of guanaco hide, which hung loose from her shoulders. Her feet were incased in shoes which were given her by a passenger on tbe steamship.

Tbe whole party is en route to the St. Louis Exposition, where they will form the population of the Patagonian village. They first went from their homes to Buenos Ayres, then by steamship to Liverpool, where they were placed aboard the Celtic. When they left their homes, according to the custom of their land, they wore white bands about their heads, and scanty robes and shoes of guanaco skin, but nothing more. Their guide, a young Peruvian who had lived among them for years, and to whom their living picture style of costume did not seem extraordinary, led them as they were aboard the Cedric.

There such a howl was raised that something had to be done at once. The guide then provided each of his charges with a suit of underwear. Not knowing the custom of civilized people, they still allow tbe shirts of the suits to hang loose outside. One old fellow, who is said to be the heir apparent of Patagonia, insisted on having his suit of baby blue. On the voyage he got one leg wet, and all the color left it, making the Prince look very much like a circus clown.

On their arrival here the whole party was conveyed to Ellis Island for inspection. They had with them a mangy littie dog, which had the appearance of having been skinned. The woman was allowed to carry the dog, and she treated it as though it were sacred. One of the attendants at Ellis Island gave the animal a slice of cold boiled ham. The woman snatched it away, ate it, and then remarked in Spanish that it was unlawful for Patagonian dogs to eat meat.

Among the thousands of immigrants at Ellis Island these people were the centre of attraction. Photographers attempted to take pictures of them, but every time a camera was pointed at them they drew their robes over their heads and refused to pose.

The absolute lack of interest shown by all of the men was remarkable. Through an interpreter the heir apparent was asked how he liked what he had seen of the country. His reply was that he hadn't seen any of it. He said further that the only fault he found since arriving was that everybody he met felt his hair, which is long, straight, and black, and asked if it was real. Every one in the party has a cold, due to the change in climate. Their language as they spoke it yesterday sounded like a trolley car with a flat wheel.

Tbe agent who has charge of them was to have taken them from Ellis Island yesterday, but he had not the money to pay their fares to St. Louis, so he left them to be cared for by the Government. They slept last night among the herd of common immigrants, but none of them expressed his royal displeasure at the arrangements.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Leake—Munde.

The wedding of Miss Bertha von Hornemann Mundé, a daughter of the late Dr. Paul F. Mundé, and Dr. Henry Sabin Leake of Williamstown, Mass., was celebrated quietly yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 20 West Forty-fifth Street, by Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer. A chancel effect was produced by the arrangement of white and green floral decorations, and there was a white prie-dieu. The decorations were Easter lilies and palms.

Kaltenhorn's string quartette played, and just before the wedding march Gounod's "Ava Maria" was rendered. Other selections were the prelude to the "Lohengrin" wedding march, the march in the second act of "Lohengrin," and the "Tannhäuser" march. The quartette played during the entire ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by her relative, Henry Lewis Morris, was gowned in cream white satin, trimmed with tulle, point lace, and orange blossoms. Her rose point veil was over tulle and the orange blossoms in her coiffure formed a crown. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and instead of flowers she carried a white prayerbook. Her only attendant was her younger sister, Miss Natalie Mundé, who was in white chiffon trimmed with valenciennes lace. Her white chiffon hat was trimmed with lilies of the valley and pale blue ribbon, and the sash of her gown matched the blue on the hat. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley with a shower of blue ribbons, and wore a pearl brooch, the gift of the bride.

Dr. Leake's best man was Harold A. Streator, and the ushers were Dr. Vanderpoel Adriance, George Brown Hedges, Louis Morris Starr, and Willard Evans Hoyt of Williamstown. Masters Frederick Leake and Edward L. W. Curtis held the ribbons. Among the guests asked to the wedding were:

Mrs. Frederic Leake,
Mrs. Henry Sabin,
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin,
Miss Alice K. Sands,
Mrs. Stephen Peabody,
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Scrymser,
Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar,
Mrs. Charles R. Huntington,
Dr. E. L. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes,
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Fell,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert McA. Lloyd,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith,
Miss Marion Greenough,
Schuyler Schieffelin,
Miss Caroline Leake,
President Hopkins,
Miss Hopkins,
Miss Laura Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. L. Morris,
Miss Eunice Terry,
Miss Cornelia Peabody,
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge,
Miss Laura L. Satterlee,
Miss Daisy Hollins,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Juillard,
Mrs. David H. Greer,
Mrs. Robert L. Belknap,
Miss Howland,
Harry Schroeder.

Russell—Smalley.

The marriage of Charles W. Russell, Postmaster of New Brunswick, and Miss Estelle D. Smalley of 53 West Eighty-second Street, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury. The best man was Dr. G. G. Hoagland of Keyport and the bridesmaid Miss Lowe of New York City.

Five Armory Inspectors to be Named.

Five new positions at $1,200 a year each were created yesterday afternoon by the Armory Commission, when the position of Inspector for five different armories was sanctioned. The board also approved several minor contracts for the repairing of armories.

RIVALS IN RESCUE OF HORSE.

Man with Silk Hat and Man with Shovel Give Orders.

An arcbaic Avenue B horse car was bumping along over the maze of rails opposite the Post Office, in Park Row, yesterday afternoon, when one of the horses tumbled headlong into the subway, a part of which still remains uncloscd at that point. The borse, its forelegs in the opening, stuck at the shoulders.

The crowd which collected included a man with a silk hat. He waved an umbrella and gave instructions.

"Get hold of its tail!" he cried. "Get hold of its tail!"

The conductor bowed to the stranger's superior horse sense and pulled the horse's tail as if it had been a hawser. The horse didn't budge.

"Twist its tail!" sbouted the man with the silk hat. "What you pulling for? Twist its tail! That's the only way to handle a sulky cow—horse, I mean."

The tail immediately was handled so tbat it assumed a corkscrew appearance. Ths horse objected and let fly with its hind legs, narrowly missing ths man with the silk hat.

At that moment a man with a shovel appeared. "What yer tryin' t' do t' the plug's tail?" he demanded. "He can't get up, fer his legs is clawin' space inside.

"Clear away!" he shouted, waving the shovel in the air. The crowd fell back before this authoritative person. Hs was fairly well dressed, and the shovel seemed to have been grabbed at random. He looked like a New Jersey farmer. "Clear away and get a block and tackle. We've got t' hist the plug out'r the hole."

"May I suggest—" began the man with the silk hat.

"Go t' the devil!" said tbe man with the shovel, brandishing that implement.

As no block and tackle were availabie, the reins were taken from another horse and passed around the shoulders of the imprisoned animal. The man with tbe shovel used it as a crowbar and shouted:

"A strong pull, boys!—a long pull, lads! All-to-gether-now!"

The horse came out and staggered to its feet.

"Is his leg broken?" inquired the man with the silk hat.

"Naw," growled the man with the shovel, "but his tail's busted."

CIRCUS LOBSTERS ON STRIKE.

Demand More Pay for Drawing Clown's Chariot—New Baby Kangaroo.

With the beginning of the fourth week of the Barnum & Bailey circus at the Madison Square Garden several new acts were introduced last night. The most thrilling was that of twelve clever riders who occupy three rings simultaneously. In Ring No. 1 appeared the Clarke family; in Ring No. 2, Wallette, Derrick, Miss Bradna, and Miss Wentworth, and in Ring No. 3 the two Rooneys, Ledgett, and Julian. They did new and strange feats on the backs of the horses.

The Fortunatos and Guidos did some new acrobatic tricks, and Nettie Carroll proved that she had not exhausted her ingenuity in finding unforeseen and surprising uses for the flying rings. A company of European and American clowns that has not appeared before kept the crowd in a roar.

The two boys who have performed as the lobsters who draw the cbariot of the clown Slivers struck for higher pay last night. They have been doing the "double bull act" lately and think on that account they ought to get double pay. "Double pay or we don't go on" was their ultimatum to Slivers. The union was too much for him; he gave in.

There is a new arrival in the menagerie in the shape of a baby kangaroo. It was born a week or two ago, but just left the pouch of its mother yesterday. The keeper says that every little kangaroo stays in the pouch several days after birth and is not considered really "arrived" until it hops out of the basket with which nature has provided its parent.

IN THE SHOPS.

Medicine spoons for any one who prefers silver to glass come in a very desirable form, with a teaspoon on one end and a tablespoon size on the other. There are small feet in the centre of this spoon on the handle joining them, and the spoon after it has been used can be set down on these feet without bringing the article itself in direct contact with anything upon which it rests. A spoon like this in heavy silver costs $6.

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Silver pin balls have been among the popular trinkets for the toilet table during the past year or so. The balls vary in size, some of them being nearly as large as a baseball, and the prices range from $3.75 to $5. They are spheres of silver with holes for the pins. They are sold usually filled with pins of all kinds and colors.

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Peacocks in silver make effective bonbon dishes. The body, hollowed into boat shape, is the dish, and the tail rising at one end makes a useful handle. One of these costs $23.

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Very high comports are comparatively new pieces of cut glass. There is the usual standard to these, an extra tall, slender stem, and a small, round dish at the top, which may be filled with any small decorative eatables for tbe table.

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One is always seeing, and with great pleasure, the revival of glass in Colonial designs. The design most often seen is that with many flat sides. It is to be found in the pressed glass, and is attractive even in that, but much more beautiful in the cut glass. One of the pretty pieces in this is a sauce boat. It is oval, with rather high sides, and rests upon a tray to match. Mayonnaise for the salad makes a decorative dish served in cut glass. Sauce boats of all kinds are being used more and more.

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There are candlesticks, also, in the Colonial glass, and these are pieces which are particularly good when used with polished tables of mahogany in the English or Colonial designs.

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An odd set in cut glass consists of a couple of decanters and six glasses, which cost $12.50. The decanters are unusual in shape, very tall and slender and in a twisted design. They have tall, sharp-pointed stoppies. The glasses match.

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Large decanters of glass which are attractive have a berry design running over them.

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Something odd and good from its simplicity of design is a cocktail set made with a lattice pattern in the glass. There are two decanters in the set, the mixing glass, covered jar for cherries, and drinking glasses. It costs, with a mirror plateau for a tray, $50.

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Another set which costs the same has an iceboat and tongs, with the decanters, six glasses, and the plateau.

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Pretty things in a combination of silver and glass are the sherbet glasses. These have standards with the silver on the glass, solid silver stems, and, for something less than an inch around the rims of the glasses, more of the silver.

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Small mugs of glass in an attractive design come for claret. There are the claret jugs to go with these.

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Wooden "shoon" may be used for many other purposes than those for which they are intended. At a fruit store up town one of these, a large wooden sabot, is filled with the pretty little yellow comquat oranges,

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A beautiful lamp is in a Chinese or Japanese design, a twisted dragon of dark metal forming the support of the lamp, which is for electricity. In it there is a shade of rich crimson glass, the glass set in nuggets into a metal frame, and with a fringe of dark metal around the edge.

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Cuff links are to be found with one side of each link a round button and the other a flat oval for a monogram.

JIMINEZ HERE TO REST BETWEEN REVOLUTIONS

But ex-President of Santo Domingo Soon Will Resume Fighting.

SURE HIS ARMY EXISTS

Describes His Patriotic Effort to Induce Morales to Give Up His Job—Meets Enemy's Brother-in-Law.

Juan J. Jiminez, ex-President of Santo Domingo and chronic leader of revolutions in that republic, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia from Venezuela and Porto Rico. Although he prefaced what he had to say with the remark that he was in New York to get a little rest, he later said—and there was a fiery gleam in his eye—that in a week or two he would probably return to Santo Domingo to resume command of his forces in order to make the final attempt to wrest the reins of government from Morales, who now occupies the position that he covets.

Gen. Jiminez about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning made his entry into the Hotel Muro, West Fourteenth Street, registered, and hurriedly went away. He stayed away until a few minutes before 4 o'clock, when he again appeared in the lobby, looked around a bit, ran up to his room, came down again, and then once more journeyed forth, not to return until three hours later. Where he went and what he did when he got there Gen. Jiminez would not say.

On his 7 o'clock entry, Gen. Jiminez spied a brother-in-law of President Morales in the lobby. He is Emilio Villalon, Chancellor of the Dominican Consulate in New York. Señor Villalon is not more than twenty-one years old and looks five years younger. For an instant the veteran of so many revolutions gazed upon the boyish Chancellor, and the youthful Chancellor gazed back. Then a look of fatherly benevolence spread over the features of Gen. Jiminez, and going forward he shook hands with the young man and congratulated him on holding such a responsible position in the great City of New York.

Gen. Jiminez then greeted the newspaper men.

"Is it true that you are here to buy a ship and to purchase arms and ammunition for your forces?" was asked.

"No, no, Señors," he replied, "I am not here with warlike intentions. I only want a little rest, and that's the reason of my coming."

"Is your revolution ended?"

"No, never! We still hold possession of a part of the island. I am going back to Santo Domingo in about two weeks, although I may change my mind and run over to Europe for a day or two, and of course that would delay my arrival somewhat."

"How about your army? How is it getting on and where is it at the present time?"

"That, Señor, is a very difficult question to answer. I left Santo Domingo, you will remember, some days ago, and I cannot know how the army is getting on just now, nor do I know its exact location, though I am sure that it is still there somewhere."

"What have you got to say about the rumpus created in this country by the revolutionists firing on the American merchantman New York?"

"Really, I cannot answer that question, for at that time I was engaged in another part of the island."

"Who is responsible for all this trouble down your way, anyhow?"

"Morales, of course, for I certainly am not. He is the guilty party, and I can prove it.

"Listen. Always, yes, always, I have been on the side of right and concord, and I assure you that I am ambitious, most ambitious, for the prosperity of my country. I am against beastly passions, and have always stood up for what may be termed the noble patriotic sentiment, and am opposed to the crazy and morbid ambitions for office.

"But to prove my good intentions, allow me, Señor, to say that a very short time ago, when actuated by those sentiments I have just expressed, I addressed a letter to Morales asking him to abandon the Presidency and appoint a sort of junta, consisting of two impartial men—Señors Manuel Pina Beneitz and Joaquin Montallo—to administer impartially the affairs of state pending a settlement of our differences at the ballot box. I also suggested that all persons in prison for political causes be liberated, and that he agree in guaranteeing that every official of the Government would refrain from interfering with the election by use of either influence or money. In other words I advocated a pure and untrammeled ballot to settle the whole question. But Morales paid no attention to my communication, and I guess I will have to get justice in some other way."

That was all that Gen. Jiminez had to say, and as he entered the dining room Chancellor Villalon approached the reporters to ascertain what had been said.

"What did you say about ships?" said Villalon. "Why, my friends, he hasn't got enough money to get a ship. Here to buy arms? Nonsense. If he is going to buy anything at all it is a pair of pantaloons to replace the military pair he left behind him in Santo Domingo.

"Wants the President to get out, does he? Well, he will keep on wanting! Why, all the army he has is a lot of bandits in Monte Christi Province, who in Santo Domingo occupy the same place that Tammany Hall used to occupy in New York, without of course Tammany's pull. It is all nonsense, Señor; really it is ridiculous."

HAITI NOW FEARS JIMINEZ.

Frontier Guarded Against His Organization of Exiles.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 11.—Fear is felt here of an attack by numerous Haitien exiles organized by Gen. Jiminez, ex-President of the Dominican Republic. The exiles now are gathered in Dominican territory.

The Government has declared a state of siege in all departments of the republic, and the frontiers are guarded by strong forces.

PAINTINGS BY JOHN ELLIOTT.

Exhibit of Some of the Artist's Work Opened in This City.

A small exhibit of oil paintings, drawings and silver-points was opened yesterday at 19 East Twenty-fourth Street by John Elliott, a young painter, who is best known through bis ceiling in the Public Library in Boston. Mr. Elliott has lived long in Rome, and his work reflects the attention to detail one finds in modern Italian art.

Among the foreign work are a well-drawn pastel of Dante in his old age, a drawing in pencil of a terrace at Rome, and landscapes as well as figures from the Eternal City. Recent work on this side comprises a number of suggestions in colors for mural work and a series of landscapes made last Summer at Windsor, Vt. His drawings with the silver point are particularly good. Elliott is better known in Boston and Newport than in New York, but for the present he intends to make this city his headquarters. Some years ago he married Maud, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. She is the author of a number of novels, and while living in Rome was a contributor to The Boston Transcript and other American journals.

The New York Times Book Exchange.

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at the rate of five cents per word and no display type will be permitted.

No advertisement of less than fourteen (14) words accepted.

Advertisers may have their mail directed care THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it will be forwarded if not called for.—Adv.

NEAR A BOCKWURST TRAGEDY.

"Loole" Made a Strike at Bowling, Won Supper, and Fainted.

In Ehler's bowling alleys at 271 Washington Street, Brooklyn, last night, the match game between Herman Lunenschloss and Louis Hausburg for a bockwurst supped was on, and the former was leading slightly in the last frame, with Hausburg to roll. It was an exciting moment and the spectators crowdsd closer to the rails as Hausburg, his teeth set determinedly, picksd out his pet ball and skung it, with eye glued on the head pin at the end of the alley.

"It's a strike or ante up for the buckwurst with him," whispered the onlookers to each other.

Once, twice, three times Hausburg swung the ball back and forth, then sent it spinning down the alley. There was a crash and the pins went down as grass before a scythe.

"A strike! A strike!" yelled the spectators wildly.

Hausburg took one look down the alley and saw that not a pin was standing. Then he threw up his hands and with a cry fell in a heap to the floor. Limp and motionless he lay there, and it seemed to the startled onlookers that he had ceased to breathe.

"Loole, Loole!" cried his friends, rushing to his side. "It was his first strike and the shock has killed him."

They chafed his hands, put cracked ice on his head, and poured a restorative prescribed by the barkeeper down his throat, while a call was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital for an ambulance. After Ambulance Surgeon Smith had workedo ver him for a few minutes the patient opened his eyes and asked faintly:

"Was that really a strike, or did I only dream it?"

He had merely fainted from joy.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of William A. M. Burden and Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly at St. Thomas's Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon will be a notable fashionable event. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the bridegroom a son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. There are many invitations to the church, and a reception will follow the ceremony. The other events of the day are the luncheon and bridge tournament at Sherry's for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital; the concert and entertainment at the same place in aid of St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, and in the evening the dance of the Fordham College Alumni at Delmonico's.

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Besides the Burden-Twombly wedding there will also be to-day another nuptial event of interest, the marriage of Miss Laura Louise Wallen, daughter of the late Gen. Henry D. Wallen, United States Army, to the Rev. A. Vincent Binnington at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

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Gradually the number of fashionables in town is beginning to decrease on account of trans-Atlantic travel. The favorite land to be visited this year is Italy. The ships sailing to-day and to-morrow have lists of well-known names. Among those on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. are Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Master L. B. Norrie, and Rita and Valerie Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, John E. Cowdin, Mme. Fabbricotti, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Emmet, and the Misses Laura, Jeanne, and Marie Emmet.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Prinzessin Victoria Luise are Senator W. A. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey. On the König Albert are booked Miss Clementine Furniss, Mrs. John Struthers and the Misses J. and H. y. L. Struthers of Philadelphia, A. Pennington Whitehead and Miss Julia H. Whitehead, and F. Marion Crawford.

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Miss Mary Eno, who sails to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., goes abroad to join her sister, Mrs. Leon Graves, with whom she will spend the Summer abroad.

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The meeting of the Washington Square Auxiliary of Stony Wold Sanatorium is to be held on Monday next at the residence of Miss Leary, 3 Fifth Avenue. Edwin Markham will read selections from his poems and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will make an address. As Miss Leary is to move uptown this month it will be the last large gathering at her downtown house.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley will sail on Thursday for Italy. They will remain abroad until the Autumn. Lady William Beresford will sail to-morrow for England. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews gave a dinner in her honor last evening.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Van Courtlandt Morris to Capt. Nelson Beardsley Burr of this city. Miss Morris is a daughter of the late Lewis Morris, who married the sister of the late Judge Alonzo C. Monson. She is also a relative of the Fish family. Capt. Burr is a lawyer and a member of the University, Union, and other clubs. His brother, Calvin Burr, married Miss Mabel Hayden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hayden of this city.

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The wedding of Miss Bertha Weightman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Wister of Philadelphia, and Dr. Nathaniel Read Norton of this city, is to take place in the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday, April 23, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding will be a quiet one, owing to mourning in the family.

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Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp of Philadelphia has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

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Prof. Carl Lumholtz's lecture on Mexico will be given to-morrow at the Vaudeville Theatre under the patronage of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Leary, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. W. T. Bull, and others.

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Mrs. Adolph Outerbridge has taken a cottage at Bar Harbor for the coming Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Dows (Miss Alice Olin) have leased the Mairs' country place, at Irvington, for several years.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 11.—Mrs. Victor Sorchan of New York arrived this evening to attend the monthly meeting of the School Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Peter Goelet Gerry, who spent yesterday at Oakland Farm, returned to New York this afternoon. Woodbury Kane also returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. Cora E. Jeancs of Philadelphia has rented the Wistar Morris cottage at Jamestown for the coming season, and Jonathan Evans, also of Philadelphia, has rented the Knowles cottage at the same place.

William R. Travers, Louis B. McCagg, and Samuel E. Huntington have been drawn to serve on the jury for the April term of the Common Pleas division of the Supreme Court now in session here. James J. Van Alen was drawn to appear to-day for service on the jury, but as he is in Europe the summons could not be served, and he was excused until the term of the court.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania gave its annual performance in Washington this evening, when it presented "Alice in Another Land" to a large audience at the Lafayette Square Theatre.

The Japanese Minister gave a dinner this evening at the Japanese Legation on N Street, complimentary to the Japanese Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Baron and Baroness Buscire, the former the First Secretary of the German Embassy, entertained at dinner this evening.

The Misses Shaw, daughters of the Secretary of the Treasury, returned this evening from a two months' absence in the West.

Senator and Mrs. Depew have issued cards for an evening reception Friday, April 22.

CARNEGIE SEEKS TO SHOW BRITAIN'S GREED

He Says Never Has the World Seen Such a Nation.

CALLS IT ABSURDLY GRASPING

England Wants More of the Earth, When Wonder Is How She Ever Got So Much.

From The Nineteenth Century.
(Extract from Author's Letter to Editor.)

My aim has been to show your countrymen how absurdly grasping they are—how unreasonable. Never has the world seen such a nation, and there is much excuse for the feeling that Britain is entitled to continue to inherit the earth. She still wants more, when what surprises every one conversant with her position is how she ever succeeded in getting and doing so much. I am impressed every time I look into the figures.

Hear us! hear us! mighty Jove, and ye dread gods who dwell upon Olympus.

Mark ye, our foreign commerce is only £903,303,000 per year.

Chorus.—Ungrateful favorite of the gods! It never was so great either in imports or exports. No nation ever approached it in amount. Per capita it is £21 10s. France bas only £8 11s. 9d.; Germany, £8 6s. 8d.; United States, £6 3s.

Neptune, great god of the sea, and thou, Triton the Trumpeter!

Mark ye, guardians of Britannia's rule ovsr the waves, our shipping is only 16,600,000 tons.

Chorus.—Insatiate greed! It never was so great and is constantly increasing. All the other nations combined have not as much. Beware lest thine ingratitude offend the gods. Think not that one nation can long continue to possess more than all others. Thy fleets shall increase, though thy world's share may fall as new nations grow. Thou wert first; now others build ships and must share with thee.

Midas, great king of gold, help us!

Our national wealth is only £11,806,000,000.

Chorus.—To none of thy sister nations has so much been given per capita, and to none, even to the largest, such sum in the aggregate. Only the American Union, forty-five nations combined, exceeds thine hoard, but even it—thy child beloved of the gods—has much less per capita.

Mighty Vulcan, god of the subterranean realms! Turn thy gaze upon us and help us!

Only 9,000,000 tons of iron, and only 5,000,000 tons of steel do we now produce per year. Even our product of coal (230,000,000 tons) is no longer greatest of all.

Chorus.—This is the highest product of iron and steel thou hast ever reached, greater per capita than Germany both of iron and steel. Not even the giant Republic equals thine iron product per capita. Hear thou the counsel of the friendly gods. Until a new supply of iron ore be discovered, draw not upon thy present store one ton more per year. * * * Thy consumption per man is greatest of all.

Oh! god of Increase, great Deucalion! hear us and help us!

Our people number only 42,000,000 and increase slowly. Russia has 120,000,000 and increases apace. Germany has increased until she has one-third more than we, and her yearly rate of increase is nearly double. America has double our number, and has increased in the last three years more than 2,000,000 yearly. Our yearly increase is not 400,000. We dwindle in comparison. Pray, thou god of Increase, lend us thine aid!

Chorus.—Thou knowest not what thou askest. * * * Consider the lessening stamina of thy sons, the numbers rejected as unfit for military service, the millions upon the brink of starvation. The gods in their mercy deny thy prayer for much denser population. This must not be; for Britain's good it must not be. Much increase of population would drag the standard still further down.

Hear us and help us, Minerva, goddess of the loom, only 54,000,000 spindles turn in our land!

Chorus.—Thou incensest the gods! Not to all the leading countries combined have so many been given. What will satisfy thee, spoiled darling of the gods? Beware thou temptest them not to withdraw their favor. Not even the American Union has half as many spindles, though double in population. Hear this and pause.

Oh, Jupiter, and all the gods together, listen to our prayer!

Explain to us why in nothing do we increase as fast as our rivals. This is the main source of all our woe.

Chorus.—Because to thee the favor of the gods was first given, and continued till thy cups were full and running over. In recent years what thy brimming cups could not hold has necessarily been bestowed upon other lands. What they get lessens not thy store—far otherwise. Thou sharest their prosperity. To thee the gods have placed under tribute the nations of the earth; none escapes. Rejoice therefore in the rapid advancement of the world, for upon this thine own undiminished prosperity assuredly depends. Thou must decline if the world prospers not. * * * Cease to be as children crying for the moon.

To thee, Ceres, goddess of the Harvest, we turn.

Help us to become a self-sustaining empire. Keep us no longer dependent upon the Republic for our food and our cotton. Not all the rest of the world combined could in emergency supply in sufficient quantities for us either the one or the other. * * *

Thinkest thou the friendly gods have not foreseen this and ordered all for Britain's safety? Consider war, with the combination of powers which drove Japan from her spoil—France, Germany, and Russia. Where then would be thy food supply if dependent upon thine own empire? Every ton of it subject to capture upon the seas. How different thy position with the Republic demanding that her flag be respected, and food not contraband of war, every ton of thy needed food protected, or the Republic thine ally! Think of all this, and render thanks to the gods for their provision.

Thanks, thanks, guardian Ceres! Thou reasonest well; but what if we should ever be at variance with the Republic, our food provider?

Hellish thought! Trust us, the gods would compel peaceful arbitration of differences between you. This for your own ear. The gods have made it impossible that there can ever be war between thee and thy child across the sea—simply impossible. Strike her and thou starvest. * * * If ever there could be war, which the gods have made impossible, food for thee from Canada would never reach Canadian seaports. Dismiss from thy thoughts such phantoms and chimeras dire; never again are English-speaking men to stand face to face in battle; when they fight it will be side by side for noble causes. Thus have the gods decreed. Know this, therefore: the best and safest position possible for thee, dependent as thou art and must remain for food from across the sea to feed thy people, is that thou be not dependent for thy chief supply upon thy colonies, thy food subject to capture, but upon the independent Republic of thine own race. This the gods have decreed for thy safety. * * *

Mightiest of the mighty, dread Jupiter! Reveal to us our destiny, lest we despair! * * *

Chorus.—Fear not, Heroic Mother of the conquering strain. No such destiny for thy race impends. Prime favorite of the gods in the past, prime favorite still, prime favorite still to be! To thy race in the future have the gods assigned sovereign sway and masterdom over all the earth. The mother member thou, all others thy children, none so beloved, so revered as thou, none so proud, so happy in her destiny as she of the sceptred isle, whom Albion loves so deeply and guards so well. Be of good cheer and of stout heart. Let this suffice; trust the gods. Farewell!

Stay! stay! Let us know more! How? When? What shall we do?

Muta, goddess of silence, floated above. No audible response came, but the babbling air seemed to spread abroad in whispering sounds—"Seek to know no more; how all is to be wrought lieth upon the lap of the gods; to the ons mortal who has presumed to forecast their plans we waft this message: 'Thy lips are sealed.'"

So keeps the mortal his own sweet reveries, happy in the knowledge tbat for his native land all is well, since all is to be better than yet has been, which is saying much, and for his race—the English-speaking race (language makes race)—its future is far to surpass its past. To it the gods have decreed the leadership of the world for the good of the world. The day of its power is not afar. There be many who read these lines who shall bebold its dawn.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

"TIM" CAMPBELL'S FUNERAL.

Crowds Assist in Last Honor to Old-Time East Side Leader.

Tbe funeral of Timothy J. Campbell, held yesterday morning in St. Mary's Church, Ridge and Grand Streets, was attended by as many of bis political friends and enemiss as could crowd into the edifice, and there were many who stood in the street to pay honor to the old-time east side leader. At the church Father Nicholas J. Hughes officiatsd, the Rev. John J. Hannigan acted as deacon, and J. S. Fallon was master of ceremonies.

In addition to all the old-time politicians of all parties there were many women whom the dead man had helped in times of trouble. They were there with their children and grandchildren to pay their last respects.

The honorary pall bearers were John McGarty, Charles Gotthelf, William C. Farley, Judges Glegerich, McMahon, and Newburger; Postmaster Van Cott, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Thomas E. Crimmins, N. W. Pittman, John Fox, John D. Crimmins, Deputy Commissioner Phillips, Daniel Finn, Patrick Keenan, Charles H. Murray, William Caldwell, and B. F. Morton.

Among the telegrams of condolence received by the family just before the service were among others those of President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, Senators Gorman and Platt, and Congressmen Bailey and Sulzer.

The many east side clubs attending the funeral services and accompanying the hearse across the new bridge to Calvary Cemetery were the Oriental, the Columbia, the Seymour, the John Stebblings Association, and the Jacob Newstadt Association. The Oriental Club, of which Mr. Campbell was President, had planned some weeks ago a banquet for yesterday evening in honor of the man whose funeral they attended on the morning of the proposed banquet.

DEATH OF ANNA C. PATTON.

Veteran Teacher Stricken with Heart Disease in Street.

Miss Anna C. Patton, fifty years old, of 355 West Sixteenth Street, one of the best-known teachers in New York, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease in the durg store of Oscar Weinman, 173 Seventh Avenue.

Miss Patton was on her way to Public School No. 53, at 140 West Twentieth Street, at 8 o'clock yesterday, when she became faint. She then was near the corner of Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue, ahout half a block from the school. Calling to Frank J. O'Brien of 174 Seventh Avenue for assistance, she was helped into the drug store and Dr. Inslee H. Berry of 166 West Twenty-second Street, who was in the store, gave her medical attention. She died in a few minutes.

Miss Patton had been teaching school in New York since Nov. 12, 1874, and in the more than thirty-two years of service she had taught principally in the A1 and other grades where her ability to interest young children made her especially valuable.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas F. White.

Thomas F. White, once a Police Commissioner of Brooklyn, but better known as a philanthropist and as the owner of Barren Island, died on Sunday night at his home, 34 Riverside Avenue. He had been ill for about six months with an affection of the heart, but his death came rather unexpectedly. He was sixty years old.

Mr. White was Vice President of the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, established in 1896 to convert the city garbage into mercantile products, and was also the head of the firm of P. White's Sons, which has operated the horse-rendering plant on Barren Island for more than thirty years. It was largely due to his personal efforts that the present system of disposing of city garbage was adopted. He removed to Brooklyn in the early seventies, and in 1877 was appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Schroeder. He was reappointed by Mayor Howell in 1878. He also served as a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. White was a member of the Democratic Club, the Manhattan Club, the Catholic Club, and the Rockaway Hunt Club of Long Island. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Katherine Swift White; five daughters, and one son.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. KUMPF, aged seventy-three years, who was three times Mayor of Kansas City, died at his home there yesterday of grip. He was born in Germany.

SAMUEL HOAR, nephew of United States Senator George F. Hoar, died yesterday of paralysis at Concord, Mass. He was fifty-nine years of age, and for nearly twenty years had been general counsel for the Boston and Albany Railroad. Mr. Hoar also was an Overseer of Harvard University. He is survived by his wife and two sons.

ARTHUR MACY, for nearly forty years connected with Bradstreet's at several Western cities, and since 1893 occupying a position in the executive offices in New York, died yesterday at Dalton, Mass. Mr. Macy was born at Nantucket, Mass., on Feb. 25, 1842. During the civil war he served in the Iron Brigade and was badly wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg. He wrote verses, many contributions appearing in various magazines. His wife survives him.

FRANCIS N. W. CORWIN, one of the owners of the Pioneer Mills in Newark, died yesterday at his residence, 82 Chestnut Street, East Orange, after a brief illness. He was born in Belleville sixty-four years ago, and was a son of Dr. Joseph A. Corwin, a well-known Newark physician. He served in the civil war in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers, and was a Junior Warden of Christ Church, East Orange, for many years. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, senior member of the firm of Creighton & Burch, commission merchants and dealers in dry and white goods at 12 Thomas Street, died on Sunday at his home, 370 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland sixty-eight years ago. Mr. Creighton was a member of the Merchants' Club of Manhattan, the Oxford and Union League Clubs of Brooklyn, the Allenhurst Club of Allenhurst, N. J., and the Manufacturers' Association. He leaves a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. CALLIE BONNEY MARBLE died early Monday morning after an illness of nearly a year, in New York, whither she came after several years' residence in Colorado, which did not furnish permanent relief from ill health. She wrote much in verse for The Youth's Companion and other periodicals, as well as short stories, and made many translations from the French. She issued through a New York house, some years ago, two volumes, "Wit and Wisdom of Bulwer" and

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—162—Lena M. Slater et al., petitioners, vs. Mexican National Railroad Company.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas.

175—Pacific Electric Railway Company, appellant, vs. the City of Los Angeles et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

370—Henry O. Houghton, trustee, et al., appellants, vs. H. C. Payne, Postmaster General, and 481—Ormond G. Smith et al., appellants, vs. H. C. Payne, Postmaster General, and 373—Bates & Guild Company, appellants, vs. H. C. Payne, Postmaster General.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.—Decrees affirmed, with costs.

535—George W. Beavers, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United Sntes Marshal.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

433—State of Minnesota, appellant, vs. Northern Securities Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions that it be remanded to the State Court.

168—Charles L. Rawson et al., petitioners, vs. Western Sand Blast Company et al.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, by a divided court, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

264—The Terre Haute nnd Indianapolis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana ex rel. William A. Ketcham, Attorney General.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

574—Lena S. Walton et al., petitioners, vs. the Wild Goose Mining and Trading Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

614—Dexter, Horton & Co., petitioners, vs. London and San Francisco Bank, Limited.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

628—The United States for use of J. Edward Chapman, petitioner, vs. the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Security Company of Philadelphia.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia denied.

629—The Morning Journal Association, petitioner, vs. J. H. Duke.—Petition for a writ o certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

634—F. Augustus Heinze et al., petitioners, vs. the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denisd.

635—The National Railroad Company of Mexico, petitioner, vs. G. A. O'Leary.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

637—Herman R. Murray, petitioner, vs. Isaac C. Wilson, trustee, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

638—J. R. Smith, petitioner, vs. steamship Oneida, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

624—The Nederland Life Insurance Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. Mary Meinert.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted.

632—The Great Western Mining and Manufacturing Company, &c., petitioner, vs. C. A. Harris et al., executors, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

615—William K. Vanderbilt et al., executors, &c., vs. Ferdinand Eidman, as United States Collector of the Port of New York.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 11 next after the cases already set down for that day.

508—Phoebe R. E. E. Linton et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Peter Heye et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

197—The United States, appellant, vs. Richard Jones, and 198—The United States, appellant, vs. C. H. Gildersleeve.—Mandates for the appellees.

641—The Atlantic Lumber Company, petitioner, vs. the L. Bucki & Son Lumber Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted.

622—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company, plaintiff, vs. Mary W. Lennan, as executrix.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

201—Richard C. Field, appellant, vs. the Barber Asphalt Company, and 202—The Barber Asphalt Paving Compnny, appellant, vs. Richard H. Field.—Argued.

203—The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. Thomas Callahan.—Argued for ths plaintiff and submitted for the defendant.

Day call for Tuesday: 204 (and 62), 205, 207, 209, 210, 211, 214, 215, 216, and 217.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes.

60—Swortzlinger vs Penn R R Co
62—Kirtchim vs B & O R R Co
64—Holtz vs Met St Ry
76—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R
80—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
94—Glider vs Met St Ry
124—Gregri vs Hearst
125—Alvia vs Man Ry
132—Hill vs Met St Ry
133—Cossello vs C R R of N J
395—Hnnnigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
398—Meeks vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seamans vs Montanye

4412—Landsberg vs Otis Elevator Co
421—McAdoo vs Union Trust Co of Md
426—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
27—Carlas ve Aymour & Co
95—Chalmers vs Met St Ry
117—Germann vs samo
441—Stone vs Malloy
4—Crews vs Kessler
49—Francis vs Am Ice Co
86—Hollander vs Kittenplan
119—Ga Nun vs N Y C & H R R R Co
120—Same vs same
322—U S vs Tiffany & Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes

68—Haven vs Beach
88—Landi vs Lehigh Val R R
118—Neives vs McMillin
139—Norton vs Shields
340—U S vs Ballentine
381—Same vs Mommer
388—Stramk vs Bartlett
390—Klinger vs Amer Smelting & R Co

396—Tyng vs Huff
406—U S vs Sheldon
408—Binswanger vs G H Cutting Granits Co
67—Canda vs Am Steel Co
337—Key vs Hayward

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

97—Bennett vs Starin
147—Hughes vs Tug Robert Robinson

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

18—Pcople, &c, vs Strauss
24—Kemp vs Met St Ry Co
19—Palmeter vs Beadleston
47—Ettlinger vs Well
38—Desure vs N Y C & H R R Co
87—Hillmen vs Scholer
69—In re Ryer

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Donlin vs Buehler
2—In re Neatis
3—Ohlen vs Empire Life Ins Co
4—Simpson vs Wells
5—Lawrenceville Cement Co vs Canda
6—Rossmon & Bracken Co vs Parsons
7—Emig Indus Sav Bk vs McMahon
8—Abrams vs Weinberg
9—Cossey vs Grout
10—Armstrong vs Armstrong
11—Pfingle vs Haff
12—Baufield vs Baufield
13People, &c, ve N Y E L B Co, (in re Claim)
14—In re Reinke
15—In re Booth
16—In re Biermannstock
17—In ra Mannhelmer
18—In re Finlayson
19—Hays vs D, L & W R R Co
20—In re Schieffelin
21—Gilroy vs Rosen
22—German Exch Bank vs same, (in re Lamb vs Dahbenier)
23—Klingen vs Rosenfeld
24—Easley vs Holbrook
25—Johnson vs same
26—Yaubel vs Knepper
27—Sheltering Arms vs Elsenberg
28—Gans vs Excelsior Consumers' Cigar Co
29—Signa Iron Co vs Brown

30—In re Thoms
30½—Same
31—Stevenson Brew Co vs Walter
32—Hecker vs Neale
33—Revans vs Revans
34—Carney vs Kopetsky
35—Pell vs Feil
36—Donlin vs Roberts
37—Wanamaker vs Megraw
37½—Same vs same
38—Myers vs Kamaras
39—In re Kinzel
40—Walt vs Walt
41—Winchester vs Int R T Co
42—Heuman vs Tratner
43—Applebaum vs Veux
44—Rip vs Hollingsworth
44½—Same vs same
45—Simark vs Tams
46—Spindler vs Gibson
47—Ayer vs Bayard
Ideality Co
48—Parsloe vs Erlanger
49—Llewis vs Jewell
50—Crosby vs McAdoo
51—Lewis vs Ely
52—People, &c, vs N Y L B Co
53—Same, (in re Lamb vs Dahbenier)
Vancold vs Ast
55—Fuglisi vs Puglisi
56—Lyon vs Levy
57—Kleinschnitz vs Church Art Wks Co
58—Weinberg vs Weinberg
59—Wentsch vs Wentsch

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Demnrrers

452—Haan vs Fox
328—Moran vs Merrill

Preferred causes

4644—Shepard vs Shepard
4569—Ogden vs Brandt
4904—Keegan vs Carney
4877—Old Colony SS Co vs Wells
4705—Morrill vs same
4779—Bruce vs Green Ridge Lumber Co
4905—Hayman vs Wells
4966—Sams vs same
4967—Same vs same
4968—Same vs same
4969—Same vs same
4970—Same vs same
4971—Same vs same
4972—Same vs same
General calendar.
3522—Peabody vs Anthony & Scoville Co
4326—Purdy vs Brentingham
4347—Jarecki vs Rascoval
4352—Ogden vs Ottenberg
4305—Neumann vs Neumann
4386—Ayres vs Shirmer
4096—Reilly ve Inter St Ry Co
3010½—Mayer vs Mayer
4478—Rothe vs Rothe
4485—Hawley vs Blair
4494—N Y C & H R R R Co vs Wells
4499—Johnson vs Johnson
4024—Bnikley ve Bulkley
4362—People ex rel Press vs Wells
4057—Moran vs Salomon
2980—Nesbit vs Brakst
3749—Wilcox vs Equit Life Assur Society
8456—Hubener vs Shells
1626—Ernst vs Am Spirits Mfg Co
3007—Stokes vs Con Tr Co
3348—Goldstein vs Rosenblum
3107—Ostermayer vs Gassman
4044—Waidrean vs Waldrean
3841—Leichtag vs Cohen
3411—Wilson vs Standard Asphalt Co
4256—Baedecker vs Pastorfield
4100—Simid vs Simid
4277—Wes vs Wes
4208—Bernheimer vs Bernheimer

4566—Hall vs Kissam
4336—Wingersky vs Baker
3825—Schleeinger vs Weber
4095—Mst St Ry vs Walls
774—Marsich vs Muscat
7521/2—Kellermann vs Weigis
3308—Welch vs Hilton
4270—Cook vs Cook
2963—Bolce vs Jones
4321—Feinberg vs Feinberg
4496—Mut Milk & Cream Co vs Michaelson
4090—Nadler vs Nadler
4510—Goldberg vs Jester
2734—Bellando vs Gazzolo
3144—Olshel vs Met St Ry
3145—Same vs same
3140—Same vs same
3147—Same vs same
2765—Hawley vs Hawley
2903—Wentch vs Wentch
3459—Fitzpatrick vs Prov Realty Co
3993—Connolly vs Connolly
2370—Lowenthal vs Surety T & L I Co
2531—Thompson vs Ringler & Co

Highest number reathed in regular call on general calendar, 4588.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cases on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass on.

14771—Bandman vs Finn
14672—McDaniel vs Howey
Jacobs
15171—Abrahams vs Schlessinger
15211—Frey vs Ruland
13558—Haven vs Nichols
14036—Jos Horne Co vs Persch

15106—Thomas vs Levy
15209—Rudnick ve Hill
13972—Camden vs Du Bois
14356—Uhfelder vs Hart
15160—Commercial Net Bank vs Brady

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 4836½—Dartiguenave vs Smith
4666—Burchilli vs Met St Ry Co
4667—Langan vs sems
5009—Grossman ve same
5010—Grossman vs same
4250—Fowler vs Carhart
4351—Wright vs Pullman
2910—McPhillips vs Fitzgerald
5057—Weinberg vs Met St Ry Co
5158¾—Ward vs same
5173—Shaw vs sams
3219—Landy vs same
5192—Barney vs sams
5197—Ettinger vs Skinner
5198—Ettinger vs seme
4244—Hirschowitz vs Met St Ry Co
5782—Intermix SS Co vs Wickery
5794—Am Ex Nat Bank vs Am Hotel Victoria Co
5796—Trial vs Met St Ry Co
4917½—Fusco vs same
5177—Jones vs sams

5401—Doyle vs Met St Ry Co
2445—Andrews vs sams
1544—Hall vs same
5410—Cannon vs same
5314—Snyder vs same
5008—Ross vs sams
5215—Herrigan vs sams
3009—Klein vs sams
14339—Weixelbaum vs Int St Ry Co
4273—Loeb vs Supreme Lodge R A
5012—Colonial Brewery vs Kovek
5008—Ridabock vs Merenna
5132—Kane vs Trowbridge
52031/2—Henisy vs Jacobs
4801—Marquand vs Reeder
5232—Blaine vs Thomas
5303—Smith vs James
5320—Gorham vs Rogers
4290—O'Brien vs Moore
4917½—Fusco vs same
5177—Jones vs sams

Highest number reached in regular call on general calender, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to bs sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Terra, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 3591—Mariotti, Vincenzo vs Calabrese
5128—Treacy vs Lynch
5506—Cohn vs Jos McCreery Realty Co
14048—City of New York vs Felgenspan
5206—MacDonald vs Manice
5414—Goodman vs Rosenblum
5733—Meyer vs D Grieme Coal Co
4982—MacSweeney vs City of N Y
2093—Fanger vs Caspary
10088—Hummel vs McArthur
3708—Grob vs Gross
5816—McBride vs Cross
13195—Cullinan vs Joseph
5577—Randal vs Ford
China Co
2790—Hart vs Stacbelpenger
2721—Pbinney vs Chesebro
5124—Duke vs O'Dell
5223—Lasker vs Ryan
14451—Owen vs Stafford

5016—Reddy vs Union Ry Co
3991—Sibley vs Smith
12231—Kelly vs City of New York
5696—Horowitz vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
4300—McLean vs Ford
3067—Rodgers vs Alexander
13361—City of N Y vs Gaffney
5798—Stumpf vs Hallahan
5542—Noot vs Plock & Murray Co
4736—Goldsmith ve Outerbridge
14273—Shanahan vs 42d St, &c, R R Co
5896—McMurray vs Shortland Bros Co
5445—Watson vs Benoit
5456—Miller vs Flower
5477—Lyon vs Munsey
5488—Hare vs Thyng
3500—Hoboken Beef Co ve Hand
5544—Covell vs Hallahan
3790—Slattery vs Lyster

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned until Monday, April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Grant
2—George C Allen
3—Margaret Dobson
4—Leonhard F Roos
5—Cheim L Grunberg
6—Same
7—Lois T Hoyt
8—Louis Halk
9—John M Welsh
10—David Pearl
11—Thomas D Reilly
12—John J Murphy
13—Honora Sullivan or McDonald
14—Bridget A Darcy
15—Italmi Lasnberg
16—John Sweets
17—Gabriele Salerno
18—Samuel Kchoe
19—Appoline Welbel
20—Henry Hughes
21—Ann Clare
22—Simon Gottschalk
23—Louis Halk
24—Harris Rich
25—Harris Abiowich.
26—Same
27—Albert Neppach
28—Marie A Mombach
29—George E Hobbs
30—Anna R Kling
31—Elizabeth Dinkelmeyer
32—James R MacDonald
33—John H V Arnold
34—Antonio E Terry
35—Juliet Hartz
36—Philin Gomprecht
37—Rosalie Solomon
38—Samuel Cohn
39—Thomas Greaney

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested Wills.

1990—Margaret Wood
2001—Jane McKown

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 10 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2089—Frankc vs Int St Ry
2697—Weinstock vs Hollander
2621—Shapiro vs Int St Ry
2625—Bauer vs Union Ry
2623—Tankred vs Int St Ry
2624—Moore vs sama
2706—Kenney vs Met St Ry
2724—Maibin vs Int St Ry
2736—Samuels vs sama
2726—Stiegler vs Koch
1279—Lemcke vs Met St Ry
1541—Crocker-Wheeler Co, vs N Y Elec Supply, &c, Co
1015—Loftus vs Meyer
2432—Zeimer vs Felst
2442—Zugerman vs Herold
2625—Ablen vs Int St Ry
2626—Bass vs same
2643—Rouse vs same
2645—Fullman vs same
2646—Reilly vs Met St Ry Co
2649—Karsay vs Int St Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opene at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

5941—Osborn vs Schmitt
7437—Steffsy vs Gebler
7464—Brodie vs Manheim
7245—Von Lange vs Withhaus
2288—Chrystie vs Wilson
7421—Dittel vs Prov L Socy
7397—Thorley vs Stanton

7381—David Weil Sons Co vs Mohlenm Co
7700—Skerry vs Sykes
7716—Laifer vs Kohn
7129—C P Ksttcter Co, ve Int San Co
6427—Brown vs Tolchinsky
6641—Mills vs Monighan
7578—Joss vs Pomeranz

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2628—Bial vs Int St Ry
2633—Dolan vs Mst St Ry
2688—Muls vs Met St Ry
2485—Schwartz ve Linden
2607½—O'Reilly vs Colonial Conf Mfg Co
2675—Rosenburg vs Int St Ry Co
2682—Cipolla ve same
2570—Feldman vs Mutual Light Co
2051—Lobenstein ve Met St Ry
2882—Mintz vs North Brit, &c, Ins Co
2883—Bell vs N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co
2884—Caesar vs Lightstone

2886—Jones vs Cooks
2887—Luzzi vs Int St Ry
2888—Frank vs Simon
2889—McDonough vs Jas Reilly Co
2891—Gonid vs Med Socy
2891½—Reay vs Tiedt
2892—Fidelity & Casualty Co vs Wiliig
2893—Same vs same
2894—Newkirk vs Rosenquest
2895—Adler vs Met St Ry
2896—Pitkin vs Rosenfeld
2897—Meyncke vs Int St Ry
2898—Babcook vs Poole

Highest number reached on regular call, 2898.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—David Gliman
2—John Defino
Antonio Russo
3—Imre Cseve
4—Thomas J Cleary
John Drew
5—Maria Mazziotti
6—William McCann
7—John Hughes
Michael Madigan
Patrick Monaghan
Joseph Darham
8—Edward Ferris
9—Harry Weber
10—John Shsnapy
11—Harry Cohen
12—Walter Raleigh
Harry Melrose
13—Angie Mlinlki
14—Kate Reilly
15—Sarah Mullin
16—Alice Smith
17—Hattie Wooster
John Wooster
Pleadings
1—Mike Brussh, alias Jacob Hutsr

2—Thomas Ford
3—James Croford
4—William Murphy
Henry Scheiborn
5—James Blee
6—Lewie Kesster
Jack Gotlisb
7—Martin Morris
Edward Lillis
8—David Cohen
Max Cohen
9—John J Campbell
10—Michael Dugan
11—Jamee F McGuire
12—Max Wekker
13—Henry E Meyer
14—Irving Hicks
15—Stephen H Lang
16—Wm Finkenstadt
17—George Smyth
18—John S Thomas
19—John Kenny
20—James Flynn
21—William Shitsey
22—Judge Cooper

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Train for the People.

1—Milton M Sakeson
2—John Kelly
3—George Riggs
4—Robert A Fletcher

5—Charles Bell
6—Leo Schwartz
Lucius T Holes

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Clarke, Smyth, and Hart for the People.

1—John Hickey
Andrew McClellan
2—Frank Barbieri

3—Wm Delaney, alias Monk Eastman
4—Edward Kelly
Albert Mallery

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—Charles Lembacb
2—Frank Bechdol
3—Henry Pahl
4—Michael J Brogan
5—Charles Gauss
6—Vincenzo Clapa
7—Christopher Purcell
8—Michael Kelleher, the younger
9—William Whelan
10—Charles Reilly
11—Thomas McGuire
12—Alexander Vertnik

13—Alexander Vertnik
Franceska Messe
14—William J Peters
Charles Loeber
15—Edgar Youcet
16—Morris Jacobs
17—Charles Bloomfield
18—John Ryan
19—Philip Murray
20—Edward McFarland
21—Charles Schawrich
22—Henry Stedeker
Samuel Stedeker

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Ellen A. Gray vs. John Gray—Edward Greaves.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Fox—Gilbert E. Roe.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—David Stevenson Brewing Co. vs. Heidel—Randolph Hurry.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—People, &c., vs. New York Building-Loan Banking Co., (in rs Worms)—Arthur D. Truax.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

126—Dunn vs National Exhibition Co
Enumerated day calendar.
358—People ve Colburn
215—Matter of Levy
13—Hamilton Trust Co vs Wray
113—Devine vs National Paper Co

2014—Burke vs Int St Ry
2015—Hoffman vs Int St Ry
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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

NEW DRUG TARES.

Official Pamphlet Issued by Board of Trade and Transportation.

Official tares have been revised by the drug trade section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and yesterday copies of the new pamphlet, which is to be the standard all over the world in trade transactions relative to drugs and chemicals, were sent by Secretary William F. McConnell to all shipping points. The section took up this work five or six years ago and its regulations promptly found acceptance everywhere.

In the present revision the following recommendations are made and are followed by a long list of articles of commerce affected by the rules:

1. That all drugs (except seeds) the price of which in original bales and kegs is 10 cents or less per pound shall be invoiced gross for net unless otherwise specified in the following list.
2. That in case of double, extra, or unusual bagging, a suitable allowance for extra tare is to be allowed by seller.
3. That on all goods in matting actual tare is to be allowed, except as otherwise specified in the following list.
4. Articles in bales, not mentioned, coma under the ten-cent rule, or are subject to actual tare if the price exceeds 10 cents per pound.
5. The committee define actual tare to be the real tare, the tare of each package being actually ascertained to the satisfaction of buyer and seller.

Average Tare.—A few (a definite number) of the packages being weighed, their mean average is regarded as the tars of each package.

Invoice Tare.—By this is understood the tare allowed by the foreign shipper or domestic manufacturer.

VANITY FAIR'S TROUBLES.

Creditors Object to Method of Transfer of the Assets.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The Commonwealth Publishing Company of 110 West Forty-second Street, which published Vanity Fair, a weekly, by the following creditors: Stephen A. Powell, $2,805, on thirteen notes; William F. Vanden Houten, $4,018, on eleven notes, and the Champion-International Company of Lawrence, Mass, $364, on a note.

It was alleged that the company is insolvent, has conveyed to Blakely Hall, the President, $2,900, between Dec. 12 and April 9 last; on March 30 transferred all its tangible assets and good-will of the publication to The Beacon Publishing Company, which was incorporated by Mr. Hall for the purpose of taking over the assets without adequate consideration so as to retain the assets, allowed the Sheriff to collect several executions, and allowed Clarence P. Browning, a creditor, to take two judgments against it for $3,301 on April 7. The Commonwealth Publishing Company was incorporated in February, 1902, with a capital stock of $100,000.

GRANITE LINOLEUM DUTY.

Courts Decide That It Shall Come In at Low Rate.

Granite linoleum is not inlaid linoleum, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. The decision, which comes after litigation dating back to 1898, puts the importers in stronger position to compete with domestic manufacturers.

The Siegel-Cooper Company imported from London three cases of the granite linoleum, upon which the Government collected the duty for inlaid goods, 20 per cent. ad valorem and 20 cents a square yard. The importers appealed, claiming that the duty should be the same as on solid or printed linoleum, which is 15 per cent. ad valorem and 8 cents a square yard. This view was taken by Judge Lacombe.

The Government contended that in the tariff act the term "inlaid linoleum" was descriptive of the process of manufacture, and did not point simply to the commercial designation. It was argued that in granite, the same as in tile or carpet linoleum, the figure or pattern extends through the body of the goods.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, F. O. Box 1,512, New York.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

Companies organized, incorporated, and financed; stocks and bonds sold, underwritten, and guaranteed; we will act as selling agents for legitimate mining, oil, and industrial companies. The Investors' Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

$1.50 for printing 1,000 noteheads, finest paper; courteous, reliable service; everything low. Also small job printing outfit, 8x12 press, modern type, everything complete; sell all or part, cash or time. Fulton Press, 516 Canal St., near 9th Av. "L" station.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery business; out of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Opportunity.—$150 a month will procure partnership in well-going reliable patent; lawyer will not have to be working partner; great future. Address M., Box 130 Times.

COMPLETE WOODWORKING PLANT, NOW RUNNING, FOR SALE. W. C. HAMILTON, KINGSTON, N. Y.

Cardboard manufacturing and commission business, established 12 years, $10,000. Address Principal, 25 East 14th St.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,
Also Wednesday and Thursday,
10 A. M. till 9 P. M.,
the contents of the richly furnished residence,
154 W. 72d Street,
will be offered at
PRIVATE SALE ONLY.
Gold Parlor Furniture, magnificent Cabinets, costly Bric-a-Brac, Sevres, Cape di Monte, Royal Dresden, collection of fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, artist proof Etchings, many beautiful Persian and Turkish Rugs, several Carpets, Bookcases, leather Chairs, Couches, Brass Beds, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Hair Mattresses, magnificently carved quartered oak Dining Room Furniture, Cut Glass, China, Game and Fish Sets; everything in first class condition, nearly new; sold separately; upright Piano, $200, worth $350.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage made by Marianna Russe to Rubsam and Horrmann Brewing Company, the goods and chattels in premises No. 320 West 26th St. will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, April 12, 1904, at 14 A. M., by D. T. Cornell, Auctioneer.

Foreclosure Sale.—Frank E. Gora sells to-day, April 12, 9 A. M., at 115 East 51st St., lot safeon fixtures. By order attorney for mortgagee.

Wm. Shannon, auctioneer, will sell watches and jewelry at 12 o'clock this day at 90 Park Row.

David Davis, Auctioneer, sells, daily, 3 and 8, Japanese goods, 62 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, in EXCELLENT SHAPE; CABRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS, OPERA BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY QUINBY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO. NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST., FROM 1 TO 4 AFTERNOONS.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

DECIDING APPRAISERS' CASES.

Recent Decisions Release 25,000 Protests from Suspended Files.

Sub-Board No. 2 of the Board of United States General Appraisers began the call of its calendar of suspended casee yesterday and made fair progress. Under the agreement arrived at last week, by which the cases are called by subjects, there was no friction.

It was announced yesterday that great progress has been made in the last two months in clearing off the suspended caees, of which there were 63,000 on Feb. 1. The courts have decided 23 issues, which embrace about 17,000 suspended proteste. These are being disposed of as fast as the available clerical force will permit, and will probably be all cleared off within a month. Judge Byron S. Waite will in a few days decide 431 church statuary cases, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court a few weeks ago in the case of Benziger against the United States, which admits such statuary duty free

In addition to these about 8,000 protests on metal belts and ornaments will be embraced by a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharrette a few days ago, from which it is expected the Treasury Department will not appeal.

Sub-Board No. 3 will call part of its suspended calendar to-morrow, and the remainder a week from to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA CUSTOMS CASES.

Protest Against High Duty on Wool—Claim Tents to be Toys.

H. J. Webster, assistant counsel to the Government before the Board of United States General Appraisers, returned from Philadelphia yesterday, where he had been trying customs cases before General Appraiser Sharrette, who went on to Washington to consult with Secretary Shaw.

One of the most important cases tried was a protest by Durman & Co. against the assessment of an importation of Servian skin wool for carpet manufacturing, as first grade wool at 12 cents a pound, because there was in it a very small admixture of merino blood wool. The testimony of the local Appraiser at Philadelphia showed that the admixture of high grade wool was no greater than that in the official sample established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Another protest was that of G. A. Schwartz against the classification of Indian tents six feet high as manufactures of cotton at 45 per cent. He claimed that they were dutiable as toys at 35 per cent.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of Winter wheat on April 1 to have been 76.5, against 97.3 on April 1, 1903; 78.7 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 84.1 the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. The following table shows for the principal States the averages of condition on April 1, the corresponding averages one year and two years ago, and the mean of the corresponding averages of the last ten years:

States.	Apr. 1, 1904.	Apr. 1, 1903.	Apr. 1, 1902.	10-Year Av'ge.
Kansas	78.0	97.0	73.0	83.0
Missouri	81.0	95.0	91.0	84.0
California	92.0	98.0	93.0	87.0
Indiana	68.0	97.0	81.0	79.0
Nebraska	81.0	96.0	93.0	89.0
Ohio	66.0	97.0	77.0	78.0
Illinois	83.0	98.0	90.0	81.0
Pennsylvania	74.0	100.0	82.0	87.0
Oklahoma	66.0	100.0	67.0	90.0
Texas	68.0	94.0	72.0	82.0
Tennessee	73.0	98.0	60.0	82.0
Michigan	78.0	95.0	83.0	80.0
United States	76.5	97.3	78.7	84.1

The average condition of Winter rye on April 1 was 92.3, against 97.0 on April 1, 1903; 85.4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 89.1, the mean of the April averages of the last ten years.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

B. Lissberger of B. Lissberger & Co. has been elected First Vice President of the Foreign Trade Association, to succeed Warren C. King.

Edward Finkelstone of A. & M. Levy, manufacturers and importers of ribbons, Greene and Spring Streets, will sail to-day to visit the European markets.

The annual dinner and election of officers of the Chemical Alumni Association of the Pratt Institute will be held next Thursday evening at the Hotel Vendome.

A sale of 3,990 unclaimed cocoanuts will be held by order of Collector Stranahan at the bonded stores, 214 to 221 South Street, next Monday morning.

A sale of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes and one fur coat, seized by the customs authorities, will be held May 28 at the seizure room of the Appraisers' Stores.

I. W. Birdsey of Birdsey & Sommers, corset manufacturers, will leave about the end of the month to attend the opening of the Connecticut Building at the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Birdsey is one of the Connecticut Commissioners.

George B. Ritchie & Co. yeeterday filed notice of an appeal to the United States Circuit Court from a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, levying a customs duty of $20 a ton on flax waste. The importers contend that the duty should be only $10 a ton.

The Coney Island Hotel and Restaurant Supply Company, formed last week as the sales agent of Armour & Co., in the Coney Island frankfurter and other trade, elected these officers yesterday: President—H. Heyman; Vice President—E. Heyman; Secretary and Treasurer—J. Oppenheimer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO.—On petition of creditors, E. A. Potter was yesterday appointed receiver for Vinnedge Brothers. The firm had large lumber yards on the north branch of the Chicago River.

UNION CITY, Penn.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by George S. Boyd, a clothing merchant of Union City, Erie County. His liabilities are given as $11,272.95, with assets of $6,978.76.

PATERSON, N. J.—John I. Hoit, a well-known jeweler in Paterson, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy at Trenton. It is hoped that an arrangement can be made with his creditors by which he can continue in business. He formerly did a prosperous business, and is said to have lost much money by indorsing for friends notes that were afterward protested. He also suffered by the flood last year, much of his stock being destroyed or washed away. He estimates his assets at about $9,000. The liabilities are about $6,000, divided among local men and New York and Providence jewelry firms. His principal creditors here are said to be secured by chattel mortgages.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERNARD DUFFY.—Bernard Duffy, employed in the Manhattan Market, and residing at 455 West Thirty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,897 and no assets.

F. S. AIKMAN & Co.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frank S. Aikman and Julian Wood, who composed the firm of F. S. Aikman & Co., commission canned goods, at 103 Hudson Street, by the following creditors: H. E. Losse of San Jose, Cal., $1,750; Millie C. Kerr, stenographer, $12 salary, and Edmund A. Wheeler, clerk, $60 salary. It was alleged that they are insolvent, on March 21 removed $335 cash from this district, and transferred their canned preserves worth $1,000 to the Pacific Coast Syrup Company, a creditor, to prefer it. The Sheriff received two attachments against them a week ago on the ground that they had disappeared.

PARIS MILLINERY SUPPLY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Jacobson, manufacturer of women's hats at 31 Bond Street, under the style of the Paris Millinery Supply, by the following creditors: Arnold Idelstein, $225, and Morris Shoenthal, $293. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made payments of $1,000 to creditors to prefer them, and transferred merchandise and accounts $1,500. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Walter C. Low receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $2,000. It was stated that a large part of the stock was removed on Saturday, and there is about $1,200 left and fixtures $500. It is believed that he has a balance in banks of $800 and outstanding accounts $1,500. He has been in this business five years.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST MACKEY.

Mrs. Slaven Takes Action Against the Missing Rent Collector.

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment against William H. Mackey, whose disappearance was reported a month ago, for $16,807 in favor of Ellen A. Slaven for rents, which, it is alleged, he collected from tenants of an apartment house at Eighty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, owned by Mrs. Slaven, and which he retained. Mr. Mackey was several years confidential clerk and agent for Henry B. Slaven, husband of the plaintiff, and filled various offices in corporations controlled by Mr. Slaven, one of them being the Chase Granite Company, of which Mr. Mackey was Vice President.

Mr. Slaven, it was stated, discovered a discrepancy in the bankbook on Feb. 24, and two days later Mr. Mackey disappeared, and has not been heard of since.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Edmond A. St. John of 789 Park Avenue, formerly Treasurer of the Vendome Rubber Company, whose liabilities were $52,168.

Frank E. Kilpatrick, wholesale leather dealer of 178 William Street, liabilities, $30,767.

Mrs. Elia Bauland, dressmaker and milliner of 18 West Thirty-first Street; liabilities, $27,050.

Wolf Buch, dealer in jewelry of 21 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; liabilities, $40,376.

Louis V. Seydel, clerk at 29 Broadway, formerly of Chicago; liabilities, $13,630.

Stephen McFarland, clerk at the First District Municipal Court; liabilities, $7,393.

Isaac Brett, clothing dealer of 2,380 Third Avenue; liabilities, $7,057.

Other discharges were these: Jesse McClellan, Sarah A. Lisk, Samuel Silverstine, Hilbert Bahruth, and David, Joseph, and Morris Albert, who composed the firm of D. Albert & Sons.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMS, Edwin W.—F. Gummermann	$190
BOCK, Charles—City of New York	158
BERTINE, Paschall D.—City of New York	158
BALL, Charles E.—City of New York	158
BISHOP, George F.—City of New York	158
BENNETT, William—J. M. Levy	791
BIEN, Franklin—Society of the New York Hospital	503
BLINN, Christian—D. Agard	47
BLINN, Christian—D. Agard	180
BUFFINGTON, Jeannett—M. H. Oppenheim	44
BETHEL, Gerald L.—W. M. French	461
BLUM, Simon—New York Edison Company	26
BATES, George A.—City of New York	158
BEBER, Sigmund—City of New York	45
BANNON, John—City of New York	158
BOYNTON, Frank A.—City of New York	299
BATCHUS, Albert—City of New York	158
BAGG, Frederick A.—City of New York	46
CAPDEVILLE, Pierre—H. Mailliard	160
CHAPPELL, George P.—City of New York	158
CARLAN, James J.—City of New York	158
COLE, Howard W.—City of New York	158
CONNOR, John J.—City of New York	158
BROUNSTEIN, Max, and Abraham Baker —Manchester Fire Assurance Company	71
BAZZINI, John S.—T. McBride	159
CASDERLIN, Edward—City of New York	299
CLARK, Edward—City of New York	
DE MOYA, Ralph and Mary—T. Greenbaum	52
DICKERSON, William S.—City of New York	158
DEWEY, William C.—H. J. Collins and another	490
FINLAY, Albert—City of New York	299
FOSMIRE, Cyrus—E. McCarthy	106
GREY, Winfield—F. W. Cullinan, Comm.	15
GIPP, Caroline—L. Kriescbel	353
GROSSMANN, Ignatius R.—N. T. Bacon, costs	73
GLINSMANN, Charles W.—Administrator-Wheeling Corrugating Company	187
GRIFFITHS, Antoni—City of New York	158
HICKEY, John M.—Metropolitan Printing Company	444
HALL, Edward J.—M. Kost	26
HORN, George—City of New York	158
HEBERICH, Matthew—City of New York	158
HACKETT, William C.—N. McCallum	1,595
HEHRE, Libbie—P. Greenbaum	44
HIRSH, Abraham H.—D. Schaff	219
HOLLY, I. McMann—W. R. Warner, Jr.	79
HEALY, Austin—F. M. Austin	148
PROVIDENT REALTY COMPANY—New York Edison Company	92
MADISON AVENUE REAL ESTATE Company—City of New York	144
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILway Company and Robert Gibson—The Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, costs	98
GENESEE RIVER COMPANY—City of New York	158
JOSE, Alonzo H.—J. B. Shaie	50,080
KENNEDY, Terence and James O.—F. O. Smith and another	227
KENNEDY, Joseph S.—J. W. Cole	138
KENNEY, Andrew E.—M. Prinstein	80
KUPER, Abraham, and Harrie Lapin—C. J. Hall and another	101
KUEHNE, Henry O.—A. Hescher	314
LENNON, William F.—J. E. Nathan	7
LATHAM, Otway—F. E. Ward and another	84
LAZARUS, Alexander G.—International Cable Directory Company	124
LAMAR, David—L. Sherry	191
MARTINEZ, John, by guardian—Pain Manufacturing Company, costs	111
MEIDENBERG, Morris—J. Fina	83
MOYER, Charles L.—E. Nichols and another	95
MOLINON, Giuseppe—The City of New York	158
MYERS, John—J. A. Bullinger	85
McCANN, Edward—M. Duhy	293
NEU, Charles—M. Wolf and another	43
NEWMAN, Samuel—G. W. Venahle	191
NIEHOFF, Henry—H. Wachter	877
OBERLAENDER, Gustav—A. Van der Laan & Co.	193
PETERSON, August C. E.—J. McKasson, Jr., and another	49
PALLASCO, Charles A.—G. S. Hubbard, executor	336
POLLOCK, Edward H.—City of New York	158
PEARLMAN, Jacob—I. Pomeranz	231
RUNKEL, Maurice, and Victoria Amusement Company—H. C. Gemmerich	365
STURGES, Thomas F., Fire Commissioner —M. Brennan	389
SAALFIELD, Richard—J. G. Gerken	47
SULLIVAN, John H.—L. Sasse and another	103
SAVAGE, George M., Jr.—City of New York	158
SEEBECK, Michael—F. E. Boehmcke and another	181
STAFFORD, Frederick E.—W. A. Waner, Jr.	67
SLATER, Charles M.—G. S. Waters and another	103
TALMAN, Pierre C.—Edward Thompson Company	62
WILKES, George L.—M. Bloch and another	63
WHITE, Charles H.—Bergdorf & Goodman Company	112
WOLF, George—J. Auslander	39
WINTERROTH, Emil J.—W. J. Green and another, costs	9

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of dehtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

FUELBERT, Henry—C. F. Flaacks and another, Jan. 30, 1902	41
GOLDFEDER, Georga, and Louis Farner —H. B. Claflin Company, Feb. 2, 1904	207
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. McCarthy, Feb. 20, 1904	252
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Rowland, Feb. 17, 1904	889
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Phillips, Feb. 6, 1904	675
MYERS, Samuel F.—H. Simon, June 19, 1902	178
REILLY, Joseph H.—P. Barry, Dec. 14, 1903	1,946
THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE Asphalt Construction Company—H. C. Eldridge, March 31, 1904	266
UNDERWOOD, Frank L.—K. W. Toce, March 30, 1904	10,921

Judgment Vacated.

SPITALSKY, Morris, and Joseph Weber —People of tha State of New York, Feb. 16, 1904 500

Judgment Canceled.

RODE & HORN—Long Pole Lumber Company, Feb. 29, 1904 1,670

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator A. J. Beveridge, Indiana; Col. C. E. Sevaine, London; ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Port Henry; Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—George P. Putnam, Boston; Kenneth Aunhin, London; Dr. Prosser, Washington; ex-Gov. N. O. Murphy, Arizona.

MANHATTAN—Gen. J. Palmer, Denver; D. M. Ferry, Jr., Detroit.

CAMBRIDGE—J. N. Van Rooijon, Netherland Legation, Washington; M. Reickardts, Austrian Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rear Admiral Luce, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Gordon Wilson, Baltimore; Bowman Gray, Baltimore; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Lonis.

EVERETT—Major H. L. Harris, United States Artillery Corps.

WESTMINSTER—F. E. Gauchalle, Corps Diplomatique, S. A., Washington.

ASTOR—G. C. Bunnell, United States Army.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY PLANS.

Arrangements Necessary to Continue Service After Present Lease Expires.

Commissioner Featherson of the Department of Docks and Ferries addressed a letter to Mayor McClellan yesterday, in which he called attention to the fact that the Staten Island Ferry lease expires by limitation on June 1 and that it will be necessary for the city to take action to provided for a continuation of the service.

The Commissioner says that two courses are open to the city for a continuation of the service until such time as the new boats which the city will build can be made ready for service. One is to take possession of the terminal at St. George and to purchase boats necessary for the service, or else to purchase the property at St. George by agreement, with a stipulation that the present owners of the franchise continue to operate the ferry until some date in the future, when the city will be in possession of its new boats. This will necessitate sufficient alterations in the present terminals to enable the boats to be operated properly. The latter course is the one recommended by the Commissioner.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ullman, William, & Son, Selma, Ala.; H. V. Ullman, notions; 552 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Dismukes, J. L., Nashville, Tenn.; hats; Hoffman House.

Gotheif & Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutzler, hats; Hotel Albert.

Wallace Sons, Strondsberg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, cloaks, suits, waists, clothing, corsets, and muslin underwear; 396 Broadway; 396 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, trimmings, and jewelry; Miss S. Erbe, millinery; Mrs. M. Johnston, hosiery and underwear, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bekrwe woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Steifel, Sach & Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; W. T. Connor, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Weil, H., & Brother, Goldsborough, N. C.; S. Weil, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Hart, B., & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Hart, silks, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Thorne, fancy goods, 115 Worth Street.

Moses, W. B., & Son, Washington D. C.; W. Moses, carpets; Holland House.

Fish, L., Furniture Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Fish, furniture; Hotel Imperial.

Levi, J., Buffalo, N. Y.; furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Peck, G. W., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Barman, domestics; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.

Espenharn, Wm., & H. Breihaupt, domestics, silks, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 396 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Cherry & Webb, Providence, R. I.; F. Webb, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Fall River, Mass.; W. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics and linens; A. Lyall, laces, hosiery, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear, and ribbons; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

McGrath, E., & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

Barnheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Boyce, dress goods and domestics; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, and jewelry; Critarion Hotel.

Callender, McAuelan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, dress goods and cloths; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Sylacuss Hosiery and Underwear Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen, Friedlander & Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. H. Friedlander, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Trimble, shirts; 8 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.

MacInnes, Alexander, Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan. A. J. Moir, ribbons, laces, and infants' wear; G. A. Taylor, ribbons; R. E. Olney, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

McLaughlin, Hopkinsville, Mass.; Miss A. Collins, ladies' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Crosby & Hill, Wilmington, Del.; W. K. Crosby, dry goods; Hotel York.

Kelly, J. P., Kansas City, Mo.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. C. Alcott, mourning goods; J. H. Nolan, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht-Hirshler Company, Norfolk, Va.; S. Sherrick, notions; B. Lillienfald, dry goods; 97 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Grauer, candies; F. L. Roy, dry goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Livingstone, corsets and muslin underwear; Miss B. Stenberg, fancy goods; J. Oberdorfer, notions and laces and ladies' neckwear; H. Morose, dress goods, silks, and wash goods; 45 Leonard Street.

Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Williams, O., Kansas City, Mo.; stationery and leather goods; St. Denis Hotal.

Forbss & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stearns, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Dickieson & Co., Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Hutchison, silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Mahoney-Jones Company, Bristol, Tenn.; J. A. Mahoney, notions and furnishing goods; 253 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

McCurdy & Norwall Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. F. Clay, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. W. Gaddi, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Base Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Joel, dress goods, silks, notione, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. G. R. Philp, leather goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Parrott, R. A., Jamestown, N. Y.; R. A. Parrott, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and waists; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Hitt & Fuller, Urbana, Ohio; C. W. Hitt, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Great Depression Cooperative Association of America, Lewieton, Me.; B. Peck, dry goods; Everett House.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Levy, white goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hess Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; Miss M. Stackel, ladies' wear; 877 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kirby, F. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; D. C. Roberts, notione and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. A. Foote, cloaks and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

EARLY, ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to John Cunneen, Attorney General of the State of New York; William M. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to tha heirs and next of kin, if any there be, whose residences are unknown, of ANN EARLY, late of New York City and County, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, A. Wright Post of Bernardsville, New Jersey, has latsly applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Ann Early, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of yon are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 4th day of May, one thousand nina hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probata of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four. JAMES A. DONNELLY,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
W. KINTZING POPE, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, New York City.
m15-law6wTu

JUST, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER JUST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1904. ALFRED G. EVANS, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap6-law6wTu

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$80 THIRD WEEK'S BARGAINS **$120**
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Piano-player, fit any piano, little used, and choice of $50 new music; bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
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Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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Knabe Upright, good order, fine tone, 7 1-3 octaves; an opportunity, $180. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Great Value—Up

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4@1 3-4.

A Firm Opening and Close, with Some Uncertainty Between—Not a Very Good Crop Report.

The opening of business yesterday showed indifference to the bank statement's unfavorable features and reflected good buying from London. The tone was strong, if not buoyant, and nothing worse than some uncertainty was shown later under the influence of continued gold shipments and unfavorable anticipations of the crop report, which was not a factor during business, not being announced until after the close. Some dullness about midday gave place to renewed activity in the closing hour, and final prices were at least firm. All active stocks closed higher by fractions in the majority of cases, but there were several instances of larger improvement. Union Pacific and Rock Island preferred were among those which advanced more than a point, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit was aggressively strong. Consolidated Gas was exceptionally weak, losing at one time 2½ from the day's best, and closing only ¼ up from its lowest. If the Mayor should veto the bill renewing its charter there is now no opportunity to repass it over his veto, and thus place it in the thirty-day class, which may become a law without the Governor's signature. One of its two chances for life is therefore gone, and the Mayor is compelled to take a larger share of responsibility than is thought fair to ask or expect in a Presidential year.

To-day's business will begin under the effect of the crop report. Since December it shows a deterioration of 10 per cent., which is to be applied to an acreage smaller than last year by 6 per cent., or 2,000,000 acres. The experts translate this into a yield of Winter wheat of 436,000,000 bushels, against 589,000,000 bushels indicated at this time last year. It is to be hoped that the sequel this year will be different from 1903, when it will be remembered the promised 589,000,000 bushels resulted in a harvest of but about 400,000,000. The present indicated surplus of 36,000,000 above last year's yield affords small margin for repetition of last year's shrinkage of nearly 200,000,000. Happily our equanimity may not be put to any such test, for crop prediction is so very far from being an exact science that it leaves nearly everything to hope or fear, according to the point of view. For the discomfiture of those who rejoice at whatever promises market reaction it may be recalled that severe Winters usually are followed by good crops, and the present none too good news comes in the nick of time. Yesterday's somewhat less confident reports of the railway traffic outlook by the Chicago managers say that farmers are too busy planting to give their time to other things. A deficiency of Winter wheat, therefore, may be made good by an abundant planting of late Spring wheat, the backward season lending itself exceptionally well to this purpose. And if worst comes to worst it is solid comfort to recall how the sequel of the corn crop failure disappointed prophets of evil in 1901.

This is no longer a one-crop country, and movement of miscellaneous merchandise can go further than we suspected three years ago to redress deficiency in other directions.

There were several poor reports of earnings during the day, (including Southern's loss of $101,650 for the first week of April,) but it is now well recognized that they relate to past conditions, and that the future promises better. The tin-plate labor dispute progresses in crablike fashion, no agreement being reported during the day. The report of March trade is unfavorable, especially in connection with the gold export movement. A decrease in foreign credits at the moment when nobody will venture to calculate the foreign demand for gold—there being in sight requirements for fourfold the surplus bank reserve—is cautionary. It is true that the total of domestic exports for the current fiscal year has been only exceeded in phenomenal years. But the trouble is that in those years we had not drawn such drafts against the future as we now have. We cannot both have our cake and eat it. We cannot repeat the exports of cotton which gave us such buoyancy earlier in the season. The foreigners have largely supplied their deficiencies, and they do not place such a high value upon it as do our market riggers. At relative valuations placed on gold and cotton by us and by our customers they would rather take cotton and we would prefer to send them gold. We have now more uncovered fiat paper money than was afloat when we were all agitated about it during Mr. Bryan's political lifetime. We can use that perfectly well.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1⅜
American Sugar	⅝	Keok. & D. M.	2¼
Am. Woolen pf.	½	Long Island	2
Anaconda Copper	2	Nat. Lead	1⅜
At., T. & S. F.	¾	North. American	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Reading	½
B'klyn R. T.	1⅞	Reading 2d pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Rock Island	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	⅝	Rock Island pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2	Southern Railway	⅝
Dist. Securities	⅜	So. Ry. pf.	⅝
Erie	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Twin City	1
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Union Pacific	1⅜
Kan. City South	½	Un. Pacific pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	1⅜	Met. Street Ry.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	
Detroit South.	1	pf.	8
Hocking Valley	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅜

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	3	St. L. & Cairo 4s	2¼
B'klyn R. T. 5s	2	So. Ry., M. & O. col.	1
B. R. T. ref. 4s	1⅝	4s	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	3	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	1½	Ulster & Del. 5s	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Met. St. ref. 4s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 11	464,9
To date this year	36,039,179
Corresponding date last year	46,995,875

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 11	$2,274,500
To date this year	$184,407,200
Corresponding date last year	$202,131,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Broad Exchange Company.
Street's West Stable Car Line common stock.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Lumber Co.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Long Island Railroad.
Nassau Electric Co.
Nassau Investment Co.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad.
Union Bag and Paper Co.
Wool Exchange.

SULLY FIRM DEMURS.

Opposes Petition Filed by Creditors in Involuntary Bankruptcy.

The firm of D. J. Sully & Co. yesterday filed a demurrer to the petition in involuntary bankruptcy brought by some of the creditors, and under which Henry W. Taft and David H. Miller were appointed receivers. The demurrer of the Sully firm alleges that the petition of the creditors does not show that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy, and further that the petition fails to allege and show that the petitioners were creditors of the failed firm.

The announcement that this proceeding had been brought did not arouse any uneasiness among the interested parties because it was assumed that this action was prompted by a feeling of chagrin on the part of Mr. Sully at the refusal of the creditors to accept the terms of his offer and the unwillingness of the Exchange members to permit him to return to the floor of the Exchange.

SHIPYARD MORTGAGE ORDER.

Receiver Smith Directed to Recognize Validity of Two Issues.

Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton yesterday signed an order directing Receiver Smith of the United States Shipbuilding Company to admit the validity of the $16,000,000 first mortgage and $10,000,000 second mortgage on the various properties of the corporation. The order paves the way for the foreclosure of the two mortgages, as provided for in the reorganization agreement, and there remains now no legal obstacle to that step, which will make ready for the exchange of the bonds of the old company for the stock of the new.

Walter W. Lee, Secretary of the Reorganization Committee, filed with the court yesterday a certificate that $13,437,000 of the first mortgage bonds had been deposited under the reorganization agreement, and that all of the $10,000,000 second mortgage bonds were so deposited, and the certificate that agreements were in process of negotiation for the deposit of $750,000 of the remaining first mortgage bonds.

SHIP COMBINE'S ECONOMY.

Chairman Bettle of Freight Committee Resigns—Part of Ismay Plan.

The reorganization of the executive force of the International Mercantile Marine by J. Bruce Ismay, the new head of the combine, took another step forward yesterday, when Samuel Bettle, Chairman of the Freight Committee of the lines, tendered his resignation, which will take effect immediately on his return from a business trip to Europe, on which he will start on Saturday. The resignation will be acted upon at the next meeting of the officers of the company at the end of this week.

When Mr. Bettle was asked his reason for resigning he said that he did so to accept the Vice Presidency of the Board of Directors of the United Engineering and Contracting Company. Other high officials are soon expected to take similar action, but no new changes besides those announced last week have yet been made public. The department over which Mr. Bettle formerly presided will now be divided between John English and J. Curtin Fetterolf.

SMALL STOCK FAILURE.

J. L. Martin Announces His Suspension on Consolidated Exchange.

J. L. Martin of the firm of Powers, Looker & Martin, brokers on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, announced his suspension yesterday morning following the filing Saturday of a bankruptcy petition against the firm.

The petitioning creditors have claims amounting to but $345, and it is stated that the failure on the Exchange is unimportant, as private settlements have been made in transactions there. Edward L. Thomas was appointed assignee under a bond of $10,000.

Stockholders Ratify Bank Merger.

The stockholders of the Mechanics' National and Leather Manufacturers' National Bank voted yesterday to ratify the plan of merger adopted some weeks ago by the Directors of the two institutions. The merger will go into effect formally Saturday. Gates W. McGarrah, now President of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, will be President of the new institution.

International Silver Enjoined.

Vice Chancellor Pitney at Jersey City yesterday made permanent the injunction restraining the International Silver Company from voting 41,000 shares of the United States Silver Company. The International Company's annual meeting was held last week.

Failure of an Oklahoma Bank.

PONCA CITY, Oklahoma, April 11.—The Citizens' Bank to-day closed its doors. J. B. Givens is President and George T. McCandless Cashier. Territorial Bank Commissioner Cooper is in charge and N. C. B. Broadham has been appointed receiver. No statement has been made of the bank's assets and liabilities.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Fifty shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 205.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company has filed notice at Harrisburg, Penn., of an increase in its capital stock from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000.

According to Kansas City dispatches, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has executed a formal contract with the Kansas City Belt Railway Company, providing for use of the belt line track and terminals in Kansas City.

The live stock receipts at Chicago last week were the smallest of the year, and with one exception the lightest in five years. The aggregate arrivals were 231,283 head, a decrease of 89,635 from the previous week and of 9,089 from last year.

It is stated in Columbus (Ohio) dispatches that the Union Traction Company of that city has amended its charter so as to increase its capital stock from $10,000 to $700,000. It is to operate electric lines from Cincinnati to Toledo, Columbus, and Zanesville.

Springfield (Ohio) dispatches state that the Farmers' Co-operative Farm Machinery and Implement Company of North America has been organized with $5,000,000 nominal capital.

Grain receipts of all kinds at Chicago during the past week amounted to 2,947,736 bushels, an increase of 14,694 bushels over the preceding week, and were 300,000 bushels more than the same week a year ago.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Commission Business Still Small, but Prices Advance.

MORE GOLD GOING OUT

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Advances 2 Points—Union Pacific Strong—Number of Specialties Taken in Hand.

During the opening and closing hours of yesterday's session of the stock market, trading was moderately active and prices fairly strong, but during the intervening period the market was a very dull affair. After advancing in some cases rather sharply on the opening of business, the fact became apparent that the transactions representing public trading were still very small, and this led to renewed selling by traders who took the ground that a further upward movement could hardly be expected in the absence of a larger public following than had thus far been secured. When the market became dull, prices declined, but not to any great extent. With the resumption of larger trading in the late afternoon, quotations again advanced, and the movement proved sufficiently large to show net gains in nearly all the active issues as well as in many of those which contributed smaller amounts to the day's business. The movement of the market suggested that efforts were still being made to induce public participation in the market without which manipulation on the bull side would hardly prove profitable in the long run. In some quarters the hesitation shown by the market at times during the day was attributed to a waiting policy prompted by the fact that the Government crop report was to be issued late in the afternoon, the belief being that the showing would be a relatively poor one.

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Brooklyn's Tardy Upward Move.

Owing to its sharp advance just before the close of the market, Brooklyn Rapid Transit secured a place of considerable prominence in the day's business. From 46½, to which price the stock reacted after some show of strength early in the day, there was a sharp upward movement which carried the price to 48⅛, where it closed with a net gain for the day of two points. The transactions in the stock, which were heaviest during the final period of strength, fell a little short of 50,000 shares. Apparently, the upward movement in the stock was a belated fulfillment of a plan to advance it, which had been in contemplation for a number of days. The Street had been hearing that the tractions were to be advanced materially, and, while Metropolitan Street Railway had to some extent verified the prediction, Brooklyn Rapid Transit had proved a laggard. The jump in the stock yesterday resulted from the coincident execution of a number of market orders in the stock, helped along by the specialists' bidding the stock up. Metropolitan was moderately active, but lost half a point on the day's business.

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Union Pacific Resumes Advance.

Union Pacific enjoyed a larger advance than any other American stock in the London trading which preceded the opening here, and so well was the movement seconded in this market that on the day's transactions, amounting to about 35,000 shares, the stock showed a net gain of 1¾ points. It closed at 89, the top price of the day. Southern Pacific shared in the upward movement to the extent of five-eighths of a point, but its volume was only about half that of Union Pacific. The belief seems still to prevail that the buying of Union Pacific has been in a class by itself, and that elsewhere in the market the effort has been rather to profit by the advance in Union Pacific to put prices up than to accumulate stock.

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Gold Engaged for Export.

Announcement of the engagement of $1,000,000 gold for export by to-day's steamer was fully expected, and, therefore, had no effect upon market sentiment. In fact, the amount was smaller than had been anticipated, and to that extent was a favorable influence. To-day's shipment is to be made by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. Rates for sterling exchange here showed little or no change from Saturday's figures, but in Paris there was a further decline in the price of sterling. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that the decline in the Paris rate had been largely due to preparations for the subscriptions to the municipal loan in that city, and that when this factor was out of the way there was likely to be a recovery in the rate for sterling in Paris which might act as a check on further exports of gold from New York in the immediate future, although it is considered only a question of time when the resumption of exports on a fairly large scale would be resumed.

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Advancing the Specialties.

Efforts were made yesterday to advance a number of the specialties, including some low-priced stocks, and here and there in the list were evidences that the efforts were to some extent successful. National Lead common, for example, on trading in 3,000 shares or thereabout, advanced 1⅜ points, and closed at the highest. Other relatively inactive issues which showed considerable net gains were Pressed Steel Car preferred, which rose 2½ points; Keokuk and Des Moines, showing a net gain of 2¼ points, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis preferred, which rose 1⅝ points. Long Island, on trading in 300 shares, showed a net gain of two points.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Incorporated to-day:

The W. A. Clark Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—William A. Clark, James A. MacDonald, and Pierre V. C. Miller, New York.

Textile Finance Corporation, New York, (real and personal property;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—M. J. Straln, J. 1. Barnum, and C. H. Webb, New York.

Home Utensil Company, New York, (heating devices;) capital, $250,000. Directors—R. J. Carter, T. L. Freeman, and C. C. Trumpbour, New York.

*Empire Meerschaum Pipe Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Max Reisner, Ignatz Reisner, and W. T. Snowden, New York.

Kennedy, King & Co., New York, (food products;) capital, $75,000. Directors—R. J. Kennedy, H. King, and James Smith, New York.

Unique Gas Burner Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Salzman, Maurice Fisher, and Abraham Grapper, New York.

Empire Construction and Supply Company, Corbett and Marvin, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. H. Corbett, Jr., Brooklyn; J. M. Hoornbeek, Ellenville, and Walter Marvin, New York.

Charles Knitting Company, Amsterdam; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. Barnes, J. D. Blood, and J. H. Hanson, Amsterdam.

The Gloversville Cold Storage Company, Gloversville; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Begley, Nellie C. Begley, and Margaret L. Casey, Gloversville.

United Security Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Peter Benson, R. J. Byrne, and C. M. Johnson, New York.

Swiss Clam Wafer Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $16,000. Directors—L. A. Marchlonary, Abraham Gudka, and Henry Harris, New York.

Northern Electric Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. J. Ryan, Lucien Barnes, Jr., and G. A. Schriefer, New York.

Mercantile Corporation, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—F. W. Jackson, W. W. Maund, and G. W. Mills, New York.

Kinetic Engineering Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. P. Elliot and Georgiana E. Elliot, New York; J. G. Bierck, Philadelphia.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Casino Amusement Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Benjamin H. Kelley, Stanley Kelley, and Rudolph Voight.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, April 9th, averaged 0686 per lb.—Adv.

BID IN BENNETT BUILDING.

New York Life Meets No Competition at Foreclosure Sale.

The Bennett Building at Nassau, Fulton, and Ann Streets, sold under foreclosure yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom by Auctioneer Joseph P. Day, was bid in by the New York Life Insurance Company, the plaintiffs in the proceedings, for $907,000. The mortgage under foreclosure was an old one made by John Pettit, who owned the property for some time prior to his disappearance in 1897.

There was practically no competition for the property yesterday and the auction was apparently nothing more than a formality for getting rid of this old mortgage. Since Pettit's disappearance title to the Bennett Building has been held alternately by representatives of the New York Life Insurance Company and those of Sire Brothers. As the result of yesterday's sale the property will probably be transferred to the Bennett Realty Company, recently incorporated by representatives of the Sires, with a capital of $100,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1¾ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $130,479,608, balances, $8,348,469; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $813,440.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 11-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87¾. Commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾, less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 15-16 and 95¼ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—40 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 11.—Money and discounts were easy in the market to-day.

There was a buoyant tone on the Stock Exchange, notwithstanding the commencement of the settlement, in consequence of the Anglo-French agreement and the cheerfulness of South Africans. Consols were in good request and home rails were firmer.

Americans opened steady, and prices generally improved. The operations were restricted, however, pending the publication of the crop reports. The market closed firm.

Kafirs were extremely active and advanced substantially.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88; consols for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 77; Atchison preferred, 96⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 83½; Canadian Pacific, 119¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33⅜; Chicago Great Western, 17½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, 23½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73¾; Erie, 27⅝; Erie first preferred, 67½; Erie second preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 112¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 61¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22⅜; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 23½; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 23¼; Southern Railway preferred, 87½; Southern Pacific, 52½; Union Pacific, 90⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 12½; United States Steel preferred, 64; Wabash, 13½; Wabash preferred, 39½. Spanish fours, 51¾.

Bar silver quiet at 24⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills it 2 11-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.85; Lisbon, 24.50.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £6,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were very firm, with an upward tendency. Turkish securities made a notable gain, and other internationals improved. Russian imperial 4s closed at 95.25.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 82½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 12½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, April 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, April 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand increased 24,840,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 440,000 marks, other securities decreased 131,560,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 111,100,000 marks.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Trading on the Baltimore Stock Exchange was fairly active, and some of the more prominent securities made fractional gains. The tone of the market was good. The transactions amounted to 1,122 shares of stock and $136,500 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Memphis 6s, 1907	105½	105½	105½
7,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,500	Atl. Coast Line 4s, ctfs.	84	84	84
6,000	Seaboard 4s	93	93	93
1,400	Seaboard 3-year 5s	85⅞	85½	85⅞
2,000	Western N. Car. 6s	115	115	115
1,000	Va. Midland 2d 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼
5,000	Ga. and Ala. Cons. 5s	103	103	103
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
5,000	Ga. & Pac. 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½
7,000	At. & W. P. of Ind. ctfs.	107	107	107
4,000	United Railway 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼
26,000	United Railway income	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
5,000	Anac. & Potomac 5s, A	98	98	98
5,000	E. S. R. & D. of Rich. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼
3,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
7,000	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	106½	106½	106½
1,000	Elec. Lt. & Power 4½s	78½	78½	78½
12,000	Cotton Duck income	14½	14½	14½
9,000	Cotton Duck 1st 5s	61	60¾	61

STOCKS.

35	Atlantic Coast Line	109⅝	109¼	109¼
80	Seaboard pf.	18	18	18
29	Northern Central	91½	91¼	91½
485	Consolidated Gas	72⅝	72	72¼
425	Cotton Duck common	3	3	3
143	Citizens' National Bk.	26	25½	20
25	Mercantile Trust	131	131	131

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—Stock transactions today:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
345	Brewing	2½	2½	2½
100	Crucible Steel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
252	Crucible pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼
70	Fire Proof pf.	31½	31	31
20	H. W. & R.	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	Luster Mining	12	11½	12
175	M., L. & H.	30	29¾	29¾
23	Mon. Water	35	34½	35
15	Ohio Fuel	38¾	38¾	38¾
405	Pittsburg Coal	16¼	16¼	16¼
320	Pittsburg Coal pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼
3	River Coal pf.	25½	25½	25½
75	United Switch	65	64	64
115	U. S. Steel pf.	62⅛	61¾	62
100	West. Elec.	81½	81	81¼

BANK STOCKS.

20	G. A. S. & T.	145	145	145
15	N. A. S.	112	110	110
50	R. E. T.	225	225	225

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 11.—Little activity was shown by the stock market in the early part of the session, while later in the day the trading fell away, until toward the close it was very dull and inactive. Prices were quite well maintained, however, at about the previous level.

The copper stocks showed few features. Amalgamated was traded in to a fair extent at first. It opened higher, then lost a fraction, holding strong around 51½.

In the local coppers, United States Mining displayed the greatest activity, but with only a small advance in price. Copper Range made a fractional gain, but was without feature. Most of the other coppers were dull and uninteresting. The selling of Daly-West, which came apparently from inside sources, put the stock to its old low figure.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,720	Atchison	75¼	74¾	75¼
20	Atchison pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2	Boston Elevated	140½	140½	140½
5	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
1	Boston & Maine	166½	166½	166½
20	C. J. R. & S. F. pf.	120	120	120
100	C., M. & St. P.	146½	145½	145⅝
40	Fitchburg pf.	141	141	141
675	Massachusetts Electric	20½	20	20
100	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	74½	74½	74½
67	N. Y., N. H. & H.	188½	188	188½
3	Nor. & Worc. pf.	230	230	230
200	Pennsylvania	59¾	59¾	59¾
32	Pere Marquette pf.	70	70	70
895	Union Pacific	89	88	89
1	West End	93	93	93
80	West End pf.	111½	110½	111½

TELEPHONES.

691	American	124½	124	124½
35	Western	8½	8	8
18	Western pf.	80	79	79

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Amer. Ag. Chemical	13	13	18
51	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	72	72	72
160	Amer. Pneumatic Serv.	4¾	4½	4½
103	American Sugar	127⅝	127¼	127⅝
171	American Sugar pf.	125½	125½	125½
100	American Woolen	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
303	American Woolen pf.	75¾	75	75¾
1,005	Dominion Iron & Steel	10¾	10	10¾
20	Edison	237½	237	237½
4	General Electric	163	163	163
8	Ga. Ry. & Electric	36	36	36
320	Massachusetts Gas	40¾	40¼	40¾
3	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80½	80¼	80½
50	Pullman	211	211	211
55	United Fruit	101	100½	101
20	U. S. Rubber pf.	59	59	59
205	U. S. Steel	11⅞	11½	11½
870	U. S. Steel pf.	62½	61⅞	61⅞

MINING.

610	Allouez	5¼	5½	5½
2,043	Amalgamated	52⅛	51¼	51⅝
50	American Zinc	11	11	11
50	Arnold	25c	25c	25c
201	Atlantic	8	8	8
110	Bingham	23	22¾	22¾
22	Calumet & Hecla	470	468	470
720	Centennial	21½	21¼	21¼
200	Central Oil	7½	7½	7½
550	Cons. Mercur	55c	55c	55c
25	Continental Zinc	12¼	12¼	12¼
613	Copper Range	44¼	43¾	44¼
740	*Daly-West	25	24	24⅝
160	Dominion Coal	66¼	65	65
25	Dominion Coal pf.	110	110	110
85	Franklin	8¼	8	8
520	Granby Juato	1 13-16	1⅝	1⅝
15	Mass	4¼	4½	4½
120	Mohawk	43⅞	43¼	43¼
100	Montreal & Boston	75c	75c	75c
100	Old Dominion	13¼	13¼	13½
50	Parrot	25½	25¼	25⅜
250	Phoenix	2	2	2
335	Shannon	8¾	8⅝	8¾
10	Tamarack	98	98	98
510	Trinity	4½	4¼	4⅜
140	U. S. Coal & Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
902	United States	21½	21	21
168	Utah	34½	33⅝	33⅝
75	Victoria	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
110	Winona	7 6 15-10	6 15-16	
143	Wolverine	73	72	72

*Ex-dividend. †First installment paid.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 11.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	April 9, 1904.	Inc. or Dec. for Week.
Loans	$173,817,000	*$682,000
Circulation	7,255,000	7,000
Deposits	132,452,000	1,677,000
Due banks	65,466,000	3,982,000
United States deposits	5,066,000	1,000
Due from agents	37,385,000	4,298,000
Exchanges	13,068,000	1,035,000
Due from others	16,775,000	1,003,000
5 per cent. fund	357,750	*1,250
Legals	4,928,000	55,000
Specie	16,115,000	*324,000
Reserve excess	2,577,429	*175,000
New York excess	18,899,429	4,394,000

*Decrease.

The money market is unchanged. Rates are soft, but there is no urgent demand. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; clearings, $10,571,310; balances, $20,540; New York funds, 10c discount; Sub-Treasury debit, $89,481.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Clearing House Association to-day the following officers were elected: Chairman—Franklin Haven; Secretary—Arthur W. Newell; Clearing House Committee—James K. Stearns, Charles A. Vialle, Alfred L. Ripley, Wilmot R. Evans, and Daniel G. Wing.

The foreign exchange market is quiet and firm. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87¾	$4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.14¾	5.16¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.95
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Traders assumed a waiting attitude to-day. There was little commission house business, and even the shrewdest operators seemed to be "on the fence." Prices did not vary much. Bell Telephone was off ½, but Electric Storage Battery jumped 1⅜, later receding ¾ on the sale of an odd lot. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing warrants broke 1½ on selling by estates which cannot subscribe for the new stock issue.

The position of the local banks is slightly better than last week, the percentage of reserves to liabilities being 30.7 against 30.05 last week.

Total sales, 17,702 shares, $71,000 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Cement	7½	7½	7½
500	Atchison	75¼	74⅞	74⅞
3	Bell Telephone	51	51	51
400	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	48	46⅞	48
1,080	Con. Lake Superior	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
20	De Long Hook & Eye	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
112	Electric Storage Battery	59¾	59	59
1,650	Erie	27½	26⅞	27⅜
150	Erie 1st pf.	66⅜	65¼	66⅜
180	General Asphalt pf.	35¼	35¼	46⅝
125	Ins. Co. of N. America	24	24	24
70	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37	37	37
50	N. Y., Ont. & W.	22	22	22
2,060	Pennsylvania R. R.	59⅝	59⅝	59 11-16
352	Penna. Salt warrants	9¾	9½	8½
335	Phila. Traction	96	96	96
510	Phila. Electric	6½	6	6 1-16
616	Phila. Company	39½	39	39½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The broadening of the market shown last Saturday continued yesterday, and a considerable diversity was in evidence, though this was not accompanied by any marked degree of activity. With the exception of Greene Consolidated Copper, there was no great activity among any of the stocks represented in the list. Among the bonds traded in, the largest gain was in the new Seaboard Air Line 5s, which sold as high ae 85½, which is a new high record for the year. Northern Securities were sold within a narrow range of ½ for about 1,200 sharee, with the close a fraction up. Great Northern preferred, which has been quoted for several daye at a very broad market of 168 to 175, sold yesterday on the execution of a market order at 174½ to 175 for 400 ehares.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER showed a very active market, with violent fluctuations. The opening was at 15½, and a quick jump brought the price to the top for the day, 16½, where a reaction set in and the price dropped to 15⅞. In all nearly 18,000 shares sold, which is a very large total compared with recent sales, and the final sale at 16¼ shows a net gain for the day of ¾.

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STANDARD OIL, which netted a gain last week of 10¼, continued strong, and on the transfer of only 20 shares sold at a net advance of 4¾, at 635.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	American Can	4½	4½	4½
250..	American Can pf	*37	36⅝	36⅝
25..	Am. Steel Foundries pf.	31	31	31
220..	Am. Writing Paper	2⅞	*2⅜	2⅞
200..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
560..	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-32	5-16
700..	British Col. Copper	2	2	2
150..	Cons. Lake Superior	1	*13-16	*13-16
100..	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	4	4	4
100..	Cons. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
100..	Cor. Oil & Fibre pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
150..	Electric Vehicle	*10½	10⅜	10⅜
1,520..	Gold Hill Copper	*⅜	11-16	11-16
17,800..	Greene Cons. Copper	16½	15½	16¼
400..	Gt. Northern pf. w. rel.	173	173½	173
150..	Havana Tobacco pf	40	*39½	40
100..	Houston Oil	1¾	1½	1¾
70..	Interb. Rap. Transit	109⅜	109½	109½
12..	Inter. Merc. Marine	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300..	Inter. Salt	31	31	31
400..	Light, Fuel & Power	33½	33	33½
400..	Manhattan Transit	1⅜	1¼	1¼
3,600..	Montreal & Boston	13-16	13-16	13-16
1,150..	Northern Securities	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
10..	Pope Mfg.	1¾	1¾	1¾
100..	Pope Mfg. 1st pf	28	28	28
5..	Royal Bak. Powder pf	102½	102½	102½
600..	Seaboard Air Line	9½	9¼	9⅜
550..	Seaboard Air Line pf	18	*17½	17⅝
20..	Standard Oil	635	634½	635
100..	Union Copper	15-16	15-16	15-16
100..	U. S. Fire Extinguisher	9¼	9¼	9¼
525..	White Knob Copper	8⅜	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

$4,000..	Am. Writing Paper 5s.	71	70½	71
5,000..	†Brook. U. Gas deb. 6s.	171	171	171
15,000..	Sea. A. L. 3 yr. 5s w. i.	85	85½	85½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

	April 11. Bid.	Asked.	April 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52¾	54	52¾	54½
American Can	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4½
American Can pf	36½	36⅝	36⅜	37¼
American Chicle	91	94	91	94
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar	89	90	89	90
American De Forest	5	5	5	5
American Maltinga	99	101	99	101
Am. Steel Foundries	3¼	3	3	3
Am. Steel Foundries pf	36	38	34	40
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2⅞	3	2⅝	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12½	13	12	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71	70½	71	70½
Automatic Heating pf	99	93	99	93
Bamberger Ds Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108	109½	108	109½
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper		⅛		⅛
Camden Land		⅛		⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	4	3½	4
Casein Co. of America pf	59	65	59	65
Central Fireworks	13	18	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	52	57
Central Foundry	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Central Foundry pf	7¾	9	7¾	9
Central Foundry 5s	53	55	53	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95		95	
Compressed Air	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Con. Lake Superior	13-16	15-16	⅝	⅞
Con. Lake Superior pf	3⅜	4½	2½	3½
Con. Refrigerating	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4½	4	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban Gs of 1896	96	97	96	07½
Detroit & Mackinac	62½		62½	
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	38	35	38
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	20	25	20	25
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾		¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	7	8	7	7½
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10	10½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	11-16	¾	11-16	¾
Gt. North. pf. when rel.	168	176	168	174
Greene Cons. Copper	15¼	16¼	15½	15½
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	105		105	
Hackensack Meadows	19	20	19	20
Heack, Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	85	83	85
Havana Tobacco	29½	30½	29¾	30½
Havana Tobacco pf	38	41	39	40½
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	92	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	90	85	90
Houston Oil	1¾	2	1	1⅞
Houston Oil pf	13	15	13	15½
Inter. Banknote	10½	11	10½	10⅝
Inter. Mercantile Marine	6⅛	6½	5¾	6⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17½	18¾	17¼	17½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	80	50	80
International Salt	10½	11½	10½	11½
International Salt 5s	41	42	39	41
Int. Silver 1st 7s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
International Silver		9		9
International Silver pf	30			35
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackawx. Steel, full paid	65		65	70
Lanston Monotype	8½	9	8½	0
Light, Fuel & Power	33	33¼	33	33½
Mackay Companies	17	21	15	20
Mackay Companies pf	71	76	69	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	6		0	
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅜	13-16	⅜	13-16
National Sugar pf	100½	101½	100½	101½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3½		3½
Nor. Pac., when released	132	138	132	138
Northern Securities	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98½
Northern Securities stub	2	2½	2	2½
Otis Elevator	26	31	28	32
Otis Elevator pf	80	91	80	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav	½	1	½	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3½	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	6½	7¼	6½	7½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78	80	75	70
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	26	28	27½	29
Royal Baking Powder	117½	118½	117½	118½
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	102½	101	102½
Safety Car Heat	183	185	180	185
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	17⅞	17½	18
Seaboard A. L. 5s	84½	86	84½	
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford	30		30	
Simpson-Crawford 6s	75		75	
South Filipino Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5½	6½	5½	6½
Standard Milling pf	25	27½	25	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	73	72	73
Standard Oil	634	640	630	634
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev	8⅜	8⅝	8	8½
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	85	90	85	90
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅛	15-16	⅛	1
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100½	101	100½	101¼
Union Typewriter	82	86	82	86
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	105	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf	103	105	102	104
United Box Board	2¼	2½	2	2⅜
United Box Board pf	11	15	14	15
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf	70	76	70	76
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2¾	3	2¾	3
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	100	98½	100
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., new, w. i. pf	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects	24	26	23	27
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A				
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	104½	105¼	104½	105
U. S. Realty & Improvement	104½	105¼	104½	105
Universal Tobacco	¼	1	¼	1
Universal Tobacco pf	⅓	3	⅓	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9	10	9	10
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, w. i.	94	96	93½	93⅝
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	8½	9	8¼	8½
Wortbington Pump pf	111		111	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233	232	238
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	73		73	
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	63	64	62	63½
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105	106	105	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	104½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	75	76
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	64½	65½	64½	64¾
Nassau Electric 4s	75¾	76¼	78¾	79½
New Orleans Railways	9½	11	0	10½
New Orleans Rys. pf	23	30	23	30
New Orleans 4½s	74	76	74	76
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69	70	69½	70¾
Public. Serv. Corporation	95	100	93	99
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs. ex int	40	40½	40¼	40⅜
St. Louis Transit	11½	13	11½	12½
St. L. Transit 5% notes	01	04	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	113¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174		174	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	115		115	
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	63½	64¼	63½	63¾
United Rys. of St. Louis	53½	55	53	56
United Traction, Prov	94	97	94	97
United Traction bonds	107½	110	107½	110
Wash. Ry. & Elec.	10	12	10	12
Wash Ry. & Elec. pf	43	45	43¾	44½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74⅛	74⅜	73	74½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	46	48	46	48
Am. Light & Trac. pf	90	93	90	93
Bay State Gas	0-32	5-16	¼	5-16
E'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	170	172	171	172½
Buffalo Gas	3¾	4½	4	4¾
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾		12¼	
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup	62½		61	63
Central Union Gas 5s	101½		106½	
Con. Gas, of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	30½	32	30½	32
Denver Gas 5s	70		70	
Denver Gas 6s	99	101	99	101
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	100¾	105	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	100	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34		34	
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	104	102¾	103½
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93½	95¼	03½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	90	92	00	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	96½	97½	06½	97½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	6½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	63	65	62	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	00	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	110	113	110	113
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s	107	110	106	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	31	33	31	33
Union Ferry 5s	92	93	92	93

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106	106½
2s, c., 1930	106	106½
3s, r., 1918	106	106¾
3s, c., 1918	107	108
4s, r., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, r., 1925	133	133½
4s, c., 1925	115	133½
Philippine 4s	110¾	
Philippine 4s	110¾	

Adams Exp.	224	226
Ala. & Chas.	225	
Alle. & W.	148	
Allis-Chalm. pf	74	84
Ills-Chalm. pf	40	45
A. C. & P.		85
pf., ex div	71¼	72⅞
Am. Coal	189	210
Am. Cot. O. pf	29⅜	30⅝
Am. D. Tel.	32	35
Am. Express	185	195
Am. Lin. Co.	85	88
Am. Loc. pf.	82½	83
Am. M. Co.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf.	29	
Am. Snuff	112	120
Am. Sm. pf.	90¼	91
A. S. R. pf.	125	120
A. T. & C.	85	87
Am. Tob.	130	140
Am. W. Co.	10½	11½
Ann Arbor	24	28
Ann A. pf.	52	57
Atl. C. L.	108½	
B. & O.	103	104
B. Un. Gas	195	200
B., R. & P.	120½	125
B., R. & P. pf.	132	150
Butterick Co.	48	50
Canada So.	65	66
C., R. R. of N. J.	158	159½
Chi. A. & C.	38	38¼
C. & A. pf.	80½	83
C., B. & Q.	189	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	130
C., G. W. d.	86½	87⅞
C. I. & L. pf.	90	
C. St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T.	98	10
C. T. & T. pf.	31	32
C. C. C. & St. L.	75	76½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	115
C., C. & W.	59	60
C., L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	
C. F. & I. pf.	64	65
Col. South.	17½	18
Col. South. 2d pf.	25	25½
Com. Cable	165	175
Consol. Gas	194	197
C. P. Co. pf.	70	71
C. & S. W.	1	
D. & S. W. pf.	2	
D. & H.	20½	25
D. & H. pf.	100	
Del. R. R.	94¼	65
Dia. Match	127	132
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15
Ev. & T. H.	58	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	40	55
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	96
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	163	180
Ill. Cen.	103	
Int. Power	26½	28¼
Int. S. P.	38½	40
I. S. P. pf.	75	80

Iowa Cent.	19½	20
Iowa C. pf.	36	37
Jol. & Chi.	175	
Kan. & M.	25½	29
K. & T. M. pf.	48	53½
K. I., C. pf.	55	100
Lacl. G. pf.	90	100
L. E. & W.	27	28
L. E. & W. pf.	80	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Man. Beach	10	20
Md. C. pf.	100	120
Mich. Cent.	130	135
M. & St. L.	47	55
M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
Nat. Enam.	17	19½
Nat. En. pf.	79	85
Nat. L. pf.	86	88
Nat. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18¼	19
N. Cent. C.	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	125	135
N. Y., B. & M.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	27	29¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. C.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	
N. Y. & N.	140	143½
N. & W. pf.	88	90
Ont. Mining	1¼	
Pac. Coast	52	54½
P. Coast 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
Peo. & E.	17½	20
P. Marquette	74	78
P., C. C. & St. L.	61½	62¼
P. Ft. W. & C.	178½	
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	212
Pullmen Co.	210	
Quicksilver		1½
Quicksil'r pf.	4	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. st ctfs.	86	91
Ry. St. Sp.	20½	20¾
R. S. st. pf.	70	75
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
R., W. & O.	130½	135
R. G. M. Co. pf.	79	79¾
St. J. & G. I.	10	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	38	41
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18	20
St. L. & S.		
F. C. E. I.		
F. C. E. I. pf.	155	157
St. L. & S. F. C. E. I. 1st pf.	60	72
St. L. S. W.	14	14¾
S. S. S. & I. pf.	82	86
So. Ry.		
So. Ry. M.	90	92
S. R. & T.	1	1¼
T. P. L. Tr.	28	28½
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	20	22½
U. Rys. Inv.	9	10
U. R. I. pf.	43	44
U. S. Exp.	107	110
U. S. Leath.	7	7⅛
Va.-C. C. Co.		
pf.	100	103
V. I. & C.	20	24
W.-F. Exp.	204	210
Westinghouse assenting	100	162
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E.		
1st pf.	40	49

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week April	$27,323	$41,904	$33,374
From July 1	1,480,649	1,527,496	1,464,631
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	509	472	472
1st week April	94,043	142,648	05,339
From July 1	5,745,552	5,010,541	4,803,369
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
1st week April	77,518	72,443	65,733
From Jan. 1	984,280	980,920	901,459
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
1st week April	26,833	28,215	25,165
From July 1	1,376,128	1,329,007	1,140,754
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,328	4,301	4,284
Month March	3,985,184	3,053,067	3,509,115
From July 1	35,376,493	33,258,780	30,752,606
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	96	96
Month March	29,025	11,694	.....
From July 1	895,985	603,349	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,033	2,012	2,504
1st week April	220,150	274,010	253,561
From July 1	14,136,252	13,578,036	12,867,592
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	166	157	154
Month March	110,200	87,114	48,285
From July 1	994,108	064,050	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	436
1st week April	39,221	56,939	49,155
From July 1	2,797,044	2,448,723	2,183,906
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,416	2,484	2,307
1st week April	350,791	382,076	335,392
From July 1	17,711,480	16,123,358	14,880,945
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,171	1,162	1,162
Month March	651,025	523,704	.....
From July 1	6,150,683	5,574,062	.....
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN. & OMAHA for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Av. miles op.	1,660	1,605	1,574
Gross earnings	12,055,271	11,007,525	11,196,404
Ex. and taxes	4,726,962	7,483,253	7,014,270
Net earnings	7,328,608	4,424,272	4,182,134
Charges	1,576,883	1,505,935	1,452,882
Balance	2,751,725	2,918,337	2,729,252
Dividends	1,901,291	1,901,276	1,715,726
Balance	850,434	1,017,061	1,013,526
Improvements	500,000	600,000	600,000
Surplus	350,434	417,061	413,526
Net from land sales	93,209	123,656	110,900
Total surplus	443,643	540,717	524,432
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for February—			
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	3,707,757	3,405,285	3,164,007
Ex. and taxes	2,732,995	2,345,204	2,120,479
Net earnings	964,762	1,120,081	994,428
Gross, 7 months	31,391,309	29,300,131	27,243,490
Ex. and taxes	23,211,375	20,454,024	18,227,202
Net, 8 months	8,179,934	8,846,107	9,016,288
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for March—			
Gross earnings	112,843	113,803	84,757
Expenses	89,329	90,012	65,730
Net earnings	23,514	23,791	21,027
Ch'ges, taxes, &c.	23,266	22,538	22,451
Surplus	248	1,253	*1,424
Gross, 9 mos	1,002,598	953,071	866,961
Expenses	778,960	707,127	644,501
Net, 9 months	221,622	225,944	222,062
Ch'ges, taxes, &c.	207,759	202,840	206,254
Surplus, 9 mos	15,873	23,014	15,828

*Deficit.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for February—

Gross earnings	714,790	580,762	588,119
Exp. and taxes	490,504	447,492	393,591
Net earnings	218,286	133,270	174,528
Gross, 8 mos	5,449,658	5,050,358	4,587,521
Exp. and taxes	4,004,255	3,713,149	3,061,174
Net, 8 mos	1,465,403	1,337,209	1,526,347

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 24⅝d per ounce and in New York at 53¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stock to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.06	.08
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.05
Andes	.34	.34
Belcher	.32	.21
Best & Belcher	2.10	2.15
Bullion	.12	.08
Caledonia	.81	.84
Challenge Consolidated	.24	.27
Chollar	.25	.20
Confidence	.75	.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.70	1.75
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.18	.16
Gould & Curry	.36	.39
Hale & Norcross	.85	.87
Julia	.06	.05
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.06	.06
Mexican	2.15	2.35
Occidental Consolidated	.86	.80
Ophir	5.12½	5.62½
Overman	.31	.32
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.41	.48
Sierra Nevada	.12	.12
Silver Hill	.07	.73
Standard	.04	.04
Syndicate	.10	.10
St. Louis	.10	.03
Union Consolidated	.78	.83
Utah Consolidated	.16	.16
Yellow Jacket	.20	.28
Silver bars	53⅜	54¼
Mexican dollars	.43¾@.43	.43½@.43
Drafts, sight	.12⅛	.12⅛
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
C. K. & N.	21½	23½	22	23
C. C. Consolidated	7⅜	7½	7¼	7½
Dante	3½	3⅝	3¼	3½
Doctor Jackpot	6¼	7

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2336 Plaza.

FLATS!! CHEAP!!

	Rent.	Ask. Pr.
83d St., near Columbus Av., double..	$2,800	$26,500
88th St., cor. Amsterdam Av., double	4,180	41,000
104th St., near C. P. West, double..	5,068	47,000
112th St., near 8th Av., double.....	5,208	46,500
123d St., near 7th Av., triple.....	3,408	32,000
124th St., near Amst'dm Av., double.	3,648	34,500
142d St., near 8th Av., double.....	2,800	27,000
N. of Manhattan Av., double.....	4,728	45,000
N. of 140th, Edgecombe Av., double.	4,000	35,000

KNAP & CO.,
1,653 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.
Quick Acceptances, Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOTS.
Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street.
Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Bargains.—69th St., West; twenty families, stores; rents $2,300; price $21,000. 2d Av., 90th; eighteen families, stores; rent, $2,600; price, $22,500. Lexington, 101st St.; five-story double, baths; snap for quick buyer. 131st St., Amsterdam; elegant triple flat; no heat; rent, $2,900; price, $26,500; Pleasantville Farm. Nebeling, 2,301 8th Av.

TENEMENT BARGAIN.
East 88th St.; rent $2,352; mortgage $14,000; price $23,000; rents low; never a vacancy.
LEONARD MORGAN,
1,541 Broadway. 45th Street.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY
AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
RENTS, $4,200. ASKING $41,000
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN IN DWELLINGS.
126th St., south side, near 5th Av.; 3-story and basement: 18.9x85 block; price, $16,000; worth $22,000; will be sold this week; quick action necessary.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

86TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
Four-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $28,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St., New York.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
William Ware,
451 Columbus Av.

A Snap.—7-story double apartment, adjoining Central Park West; below 102d St.; rents $3,708; asking $35,000; quick offers entertained.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
Telephone, 2106 J—Riverside. 2,768 Broadway.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section.
5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 125th Street, New York.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Grand Investment. Elevator apartment house, near West 125th St. Station; rentals, $9,500; asking $90,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

CHANCE FOR A QUICK TURN.
10th St., east 3d Av.; two 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Attractive Bargain.—Widow must sell quick; desirable property on Lewis St., near Houston; apply personally. Welsberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

8th Av., above 145th St.—Modern triple flat, with store; rental, $3,024; price, $27,500; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Bargain—Twenty-family house, near 42d St. Station. Rentals over $20,000; asking $18,750; easy terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

8th Av. apartment; price, $26,000; rents, $2,880. West 83d St.; price, $18,500; rents $1,944. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Closing Estate—Three 10-family houses near West 14th St. Station. Rentals, $9,000; asking $93,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

For Sale.—A large house at a small price; easy terms must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

We have a number of very cheap privats houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

134th, near Seventh Av.—Five-story flat, $24,750; rents $2,664. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have several 5-story double flats, which are cheap; call or write. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, 106th St.

Below 125th.—3-story and basement dwelling; open plumbing; owner going abroad; will sacrifice. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

A five-story tenement, East 12th St.; 25x100; rents $2,040; price, $19,000; one for $18,000; rent, $1,900. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Fireproof tenement, best section east side, will sell at sacrifice on account ill health; going to Europe. Merchant, Box 145 Times.

118th St., near Second—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Vicinity 110th St., 8th Av., 5-story modern, improved triple; 2 stores; rent $3,700; price $33,600; pays 15%. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

3-front corner lot, selected section, East 149th St.; bargain. Price, information, through Fisher, 504 St. Ann's Av., near 149th St.

Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

16th, near Stuyvesant Park—Six-story flat, $46,000; rents $4,848. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Madison Av., vicinity of 130th St., 3 5-story double flats, 2 stores each; $27,000 each; little cash. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

3 Ave., 5-story, 16 families; store; good renter; pr., $35,000; easy terms.
116 St. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 31.10x100; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot, 36x100.11; 114th, near Lexington Av.; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—3 single flats on Carnegie Hill, at a bargain if sold quick. Inquire Kussel, 51 West 13th St.

Corner St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St. | 5-story 3-fam. on floor, stores, 36x100; pr., $51,000; mtg., 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story, fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST., pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $55,000. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Amsterdam Av., near 130th St.—5-story 3-family tenement, two stores; rents $2,244; price $23,000. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Cheap, triple flat; full lot; twelve rooms and baths; ranges, boilers; perfect condition; rents, $2,500; price, $24,500. Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

Corner Amsterdam Av., near 65th St. | 5-story, 20 families; stores; pr. $52,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St., New York.

Investigate.—Above 59th, near Columbus: five-story triple, $29,250. Weisberger & Helns, 1,940 7th Ave.

West 98th.—5-story double, 26 front; $24,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

$100,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 50 front; rent, $11,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$115,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 62.6 front; rent, $13,500. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Bargain.—Flat, 112th St. and 7th Av.; must be sold. Arthur Ducret, 99 Nassau.

Money for builders' loans. Manhattan and Bronx. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

$5,280 rent, price $45,000, two East Side avenue tenements, with stores. S., Box 178 Times.

Snap plot—Twelfth, near Avenue C, 50x103; asking $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Look, small dwelling, West 57th St., bargain. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A corner plot, Bradhurst Av., two or four lots; (corners.) Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE
PARK PLACE
NEAR BROADWAY
47x75. Vacant.
Or will make long ground lease.
Apply to the Agents,
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
160 BROADWAY.

—INVESTMENT—SPECULATION—
BROADWAY CORNER.
Seven-story apartment building, 55 feet front, with a 4% mortgage; every apartment rented; pays excellent returns; price exceedingly low.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.
three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING.
New four and one-half story; handsomely decorated; only half block from underground station, (103d Street and Broadway;) can be bought under $32,000; others for rent and sals.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.
A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price $10,000. For particulars, apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Five-story double flats.
101st St., near Columbus Av.; full lot; rental $2,600; little cash required.
79th St., near Amsterdam Av.; full lot; rental $4,000; asking $37,500.
William R. Were,
451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

Bargain in Harlem.—Five-story double flat; five large light rooms, with baths, open plumbing, ranges, and boilers; stone washtubs; perfect condition; rent about $2,100; price, $20,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

9th Av., 53d St.—1 or 2 5-story, 21-family tenements; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $28,000; rents over $3,000. Robert Vogel, 598 Ninth Av.

106 West 77th St.—19-foot four-story brownstone; bath extension; private house; cheap to quick buyer; reasonable terms. Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 338 Columbus Av.

$30,000—Handsome 25 foot single Flat on 135th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; five stories; cabinet trim; to close estate.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

Snap.—7-story corner with stores, near 116th St. and 8th Av.; 4 per cent. mortgage; price $110,000; splendid investment property; principals. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

West 112th.—5-story apartment; 4 families on floor; 50 front; rent, $7,900; mortgage, 4½%.; $74,000. Welsberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Washington Heights.
CONVINCE YOURSELF
of these great bargains.
South of 155th St., double flat.
Rent, $4,480; asking price, $39,000.
South of 155th St., triple flat.
Rent, $4,500; asking price, $30,000.
Amsterdam Av., north of 155th, triple flat.
Rent, $3,550; asking price, $34,500.
South of 150th St, double flat.
Rent, $3,000; asking price, $28,000.
KNAP & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

$26,000—Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling on Washington Heights; near stations; size, 27x55x100; extension; terms to suit.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Profitable Investment in BOROUGH OF BRONX.

5-story corner flat, 26x98, 14 rooms; $36,000; $5,000 cash, balance mortgage; rents $3,900.

5-story double flat, 10 rooms; price, $22,000; mtg. $15,000; $4,000 cash, balance on 2d mtg.; rents, $2,350.

5-story double flat, 4 rooms and bath; price, $18,500; no offers; mortgage $14,000; rents, $2,000.

5-story double flat, Brook Av.; price, $21,000; mortgage $15,000.

2-family brick dwelling, near R. T. S.; price, $7,500; $1,000 cash, balance mortgage.

2-story and basement frame dwelling, all improvements; price, $3,500; mtg. $2,200.

4 lots City Island, 100x100, prominent location; price, $3,500.

2-family brick modern house, fine locality; price, $8,500; mortgage $6,500; easy terms.

3-family frame flat, near Morris High School, Boston Road; price, $7,500; mtg. $3,500.

W. F. A. KURZ,
608 EAST 156TH STREET,
Near Courtlandt Av.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Owners.—Have cash buyers for flats and apartments, Manhattan and Bronx; send particulars. Builders.—Have desirable plots in Manhattan and Bronx, cheap; small cash required.
Have privats dwellings, brick, frame, or brownstone; Manhattan or Bronx; genuine bargains.
DUGGAN & WALL,
691 East 155th St.

Cauldwell Ave.—New 10-room brick dwelling; $7,150; cash, $2,000; compelled selling immediately; sacrifice.
Trinity Ave., Near Office.—12-room house, only $6,250; cash, $1,000; suitable two families.
Jackson Ave.—3-family house; near High School, elevated, trolley; $2,500 cash; inspection desired.
Bronx Realty Exchange, 1,019 Boston Road, 165th.

Bargain Extraordinary!
Close to 133d "L" station, 18-family flat; no steam heat; actual rent over $3,000; price, $27,000; 40x90x100; commission to brokers. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

One-family house $3,200
Two-family house $4,500
Three-family house $9,500
Four-story flat $15,000
Also good-peying store property.
G. Roos, 2,998 3d Av.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Builders.—All the best plots on Boston Road for sale, 164th to 170th Streets; also Prospect, Union, Franklin Avenues, and Southern Boulevard; some bargains. Rule—Boston Road, cor. 169th St.

A 4-story flat, 6 rooms and bath on each floor, $2,500 cash, mtg. $8,250; Prospect Av., bet. 150th and 151st Sts. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

For Rent.—House 9 rooms and bath, furnace; stable; ground 100x150; fruit and shade trees; close to rapid transit; rent, $50. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Attention!—Great opportunity; one-family houses, $2,600; two-family houses, $3,600; near rapid transit station; terms to suit. Open Sunday. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

For Rent.—House 14 rooms, bath, furnace, stable, close to rapid transit, adjoining Bronx Park; rent, $55. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

ELEGANT FLAT, 28.6-FOOT FRONT.
Rent $1,800; price $16,500; easy terms.
Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Bargain.—New 2-family house; 13 rooms; all impts., $6,700; near rapid transit "L" station and Park. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Why pay rent? This three-family house, $7,800; you get one floor rent free; rents $780.
LOSERE, 871 Brook Av.

Detached two-family parlor basement, 15 rooms; beautiful location; grape vines, rose bushes. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av., 169th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av. lots, 69x93, $10,000; 66x121, $15,000; 120x110, $25,000; corner, 95x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Three-story two-family house, 9 and 6 rooms, 2 baths; excellent location; 984 Ogden Av.; open for inspection; make offer.

$500 cash and upward; 1, 2, 3 family houses; near elevated, schools. Weber, 633 East 149th St., west of 3d Av.

$18,500.—5-story apartment house, with large store, on 3d Av. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

11-room, 2-family house; steam heat; full lot; $3,700. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$4,000.—10-room frame dwelling; near station; need money. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Flushing, modern dwelling, near station; A1 location. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $200 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BAY SHORE
Long Island, New York
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY
THE POPULAR
SOUTH SIDE RESORT

Only 40 Miles from New York City. 24 trains daily. Opposite Fire Island Inlet. The Bay is 7 miles wide here. No such roads for driving anywhere. Very beautiful and exceptionally healthy town. The soil drains like a sieve.

BEST YACHTING BEST FISHING

Gas and Electric Lights, Good Hotels; Steamboats to Fire Island and Point O'Woods.

THERE IS NO MALARIA

Has finest Opera House on Long Island. Churches of all denominations. Fine Markets and Milk Dairies. Purest Water. Finest Oysters, Clams and Fish to be found anywhere. A hundred beautiful Cottages, villas and country seats, furnished and unfurnished, for sale and to lease . . . . . .

For further information call upon or address,
W. A. SCHWAB, —or— W. W. HULSE, Bay Shore, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON,
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Water front. Beach, commuting, very desirable small house, grounds, price, photographs. M, Box 152 Times.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BEVERLY PARK
Flatbush Homes

For refined people of moderate income. If you have a little cash we will build to your order on a beautiful plot of ground, with fine, large shade trees, curb and flag concrete sidewalk. A handsome, artistic house, of 6 to 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, parquet floors, tastefully decorated, for $4,500 up. Also have houses from $3,800 up, ready for your inspection; convenient to school, near Prospect Park; terms, $300 or more cash, $20 or more per month. Transit Smith, Franklin Av. trolley and Brighton Beach L (24 minutes from Manhattan) to our Beverly Road office, near property, or information at 42 Broadway, N. Y., Room 1911, any day from 9 to 6.

M. GAIR, Owner and Builder
DODD & BANTA, Managers,
1031 BEVERLY ROAD.

HANDSOMELY APPOINTED HOME IN FLATBUSH. FEW as MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED.
BUILT BY DAYS WORK.
ON FINE PIECE OF LAND.
DOORS ALL VENEERED, ELEGANT FLOORS.
Fine work throughout. All guaranteed.
PRICE $9,250. WOULD COST $10,500 to BUILD.
TERMS $1,000 CASH, REST MORTGAGE.
FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Adjoining Houses Costing $10,000 to $30,000. Near Schools, Churches, Stores, "L" Road and Trolleys. 20 Minutes to Bridge.
Detached. Frame and Stone. Containing Large Piazza. WIDE Hall. Library in Golden Oak with Expensive Artistic Book Cases. BROAD Elegant Stair Landing. Large Sunny Dining Room in Antique Oak, Plate & Shelf. Large Parlor. Six Bedrooms. Tiled Bath. Parquet Floors, Rich, Extensive Decorations; Steam Heat and many attractive appointments. OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY IT. MUST SELL.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AVE.
Flatbush Av. car at Bridge. Sunday or any day.

ONLY 2 LEFT!
ORIGINALLY THERE WERE 70.
3-STORY & BASEMENT DWELLINGS.
Beautiful new brick and stone houses, containing all improvements known to the building trade, situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.;

21 MINUTES TO PARK ROW
by the elevated; convenient to all bridges and ferries; property restricted to private dwellings. Apply
W. A. A. BROWN, BUILDER.
542 FLATBUSH AV., OR ON PREMISES.

FLATBUSH.
$500 CASH, BAL. AS RENT.
PRICE $7,000.
25 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.
RESTRICTED—CHARMING—REFINED.
Elegant houses on large grounds, 9, 10, and 11 rooms; large parlors and library, trimmed in white enamel, oak, and ash; handsome spacious dining room, conservatory, and butler's pantry, and immense wide hall with open fireplace and massive mantel; all with elegantly polished parquet floors; large, airy bedchambers, trimmed in white enamel and tyrolean oak, and having wash basins attached; two tins tiled Roman baths; all open plumbing of most approved and modern design; house decorated handsomely throughout with rich tapestries and burlaps.
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS OR ANY DAY.
W. R. LUSHER, E. 16TH ST. AND DORCHESTER ROAD, FLATBUSH.

At a Sacrifice.
A new one-family house, on plot 50 x 100 feet; finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations; location

Forest Parkway,
on Jamaica Avenue (near Richmond Hill); paved streets; cement walks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner must sell. Terms easy. Inquire WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., BROOKLYN, or on the property.

PRETTY FLATBUSH HOUSE.
ONE GARDEN.
$4,600 COST. $5,500.
TERMS TO SUIT.
NEAR NEWKIRK AND FLATBUSH AVS.
ON A CORNER.
Nine fine rooms and bath; 4 rooms on parlor floor; trimmed in mahogany and quartered oak.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
MUST BE SOLD THIS MONTH.
Any reasonable offer entertained.
CAN BE SEEN ANY DAY.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; house cost about $30,000, land worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Finely built, 2½-story front, 3-story rear, stone dwelling; 12 rooms, bath; handsome trim and chandeliers; 20 feet wide; Lefferts St., 224 Ward; asphalt street; fine neighborhood; only $7,000; $5,500 can remain at 5%. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

32 MONTGOMERY PLACE.
ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV., BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Flatbush lots $200; few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; four cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

$5,250 buys 341 Madison St., near Tompkins Av.; 2-story brownstone private dwelling; all improvements; perfect order; unoccupied; very easy yearly payments taken; house open for inspection.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1904 AT
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D STREET.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
ENGINEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

ADIRONDACK ESTATE
FOR SALE.
Upwards of five thousand acres heavy timber. Excellent hunting and fishing. Large lakes and streams. Nine buildings—in thorough repair. Fifty miles of forest trails. Twelve miles of excellent roads.
Admirably adapted for club purposes or gentleman's park.
Apply to Stickney, Macl y & McBurney,
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FOR SALE OR RENT.
For full particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

BARGAIN
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS COTTAGE,
Delightful Summer home; if sold now, at sacrifice. Particulars, Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Summer Residence of Albert Stickney, Esq. TO LET.

NEAR YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
Large, well furnished dwelling house, modern plumbing, eight bed rooms, exclusive of servants' rooms; open fires, stable, sixteen acres, fronting on water, at entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; pier, bathing beach, excellent boating. Good water supply. Apply to owner, 31 Nassau St., New York.

FINE Country Residence for sale in Manchester, Conn., one mile from centre of town, on line of trolley; house modern, 12 large rooms, not including two bathrooms, with closets and conservatory; all piped with city water; electric light; furnace (new) heat; all in A1 condition and beautifully located in midst of an oak grove on high land; sewerage and sanitary conditions perfect; with house, 25 acres of land, consisting of woodland, mowing and pasture, adjoining large lake; suitable for boating or fishing. For full particulars inquire of owner, R. P. BISSELL.

NEW LONDON and EASTERN POINT.—Large list of furnished houses to rent, and two estates on Long Island Sound for sale.
Particulars W. S. Chappell,
New London, Conn.

3 thirty-acre poultry, vegetable, and fruit farms; milk route can go with it; near Sound and good market; sell or exchange; separats or together; all free and clear. Owner, Derby, Conn.

To Rent.—Stone house, sixteen rooms, bathroom, telephone, spring water, piazzas, shade, large lawn, barn, fruit, garden; $500 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

Beautifully located 6-room camping cottage on shore of Casco Bay, Me.; plainly furnished; boat; $100 season. For photos and particulars address Casco, Box 1,249 Times, Harlem.

Washington, Conn.—To rent, a furnished residence, with 8 bedrooms, and all modern improvements. Address Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Gibson.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
23 EAST 20TH ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS.
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich and along Hudson and Sound.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.
Cold Spring Harbor, Laurelton Heights; 3½ acres; 250 feet shore front; fine house, stable, and outbuildings; price, $27,500; free and clear. JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Conntry properties in any location and of any size; demand everywhere; can sell, rent, or exchange; full particulars. Myron W. Robinson, 377 Broadway.

Wanted!—Loan, $1,650, first mortgage, 6%; Bensonhurst property. Richards, 39 East 42d St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted.—Manhattan and Bronx flats and tenements; also Bronx 1, 2, and 3 family houses; large number of cash buyers waiting.
SHARROTT & THOM,
115 Broadway. 3,855 Third Ave.

Wanted—Single or double tenement in any fine location in Brooklyn; any amount down; brokers protected; full particulars noticed only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St., New York City.

Have clients with from $2,000 to $10,000 cash desirous of purchasing income property, west side, Harlem, preferred; also small private wanted. Send particulars, Robert Levers, 354 West 116th.

OWNERS,
send us particulars of your property; we have cash buyers; no matter where located. McMILLAN & KOCH, 2,753 Broadway, (106th St.)

Flats, tenements, store property; quick cash buyers. PETER AXELRAD & CO.,
TEL. 948 CORT.....181 B'WAY.

PROPERTY OWNERS,
we want particulars of properties for waiting customers. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners, send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices, quick answers, our specialty. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty. Telephone.

Wanted—Tract land for subdivision, Bronx; easy terms. Haynes & Pittman, 3,165 3d Av., (161.)

East Side, 23d to 96th St.—Private avenue property and tenements. Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,068 Lexington Av.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
A handsome residence of 22 rooms, completely furnished, gas and all improvements; large stables; bailiff's cottage; farm buildings; 100 acres land; large stream stocked with trout; excellent full mile track for training trotters; for sale or rent at reasonable price.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I., Tel. 22A.

HILL TOP; 200-mile Water View;
exquisite landscape; 20 acres; corner; $4,000.
ANOTHER, 10 Acres, with SHORE LOT, ½ mile away, $1,500.
Various Shore properties, low prices.
FARMS, with Buildings; 30 acress, well, fruit, $2,000. 92 Acres, near Station, $90 acre. Bargain. 125 Acres, extra rich, money maker; 75 acres. 45 Acres; 4 roads front; well, fruit; $85 acrs. List 100 places mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Setauket.—70 acres; 20 acres high state of cultivation; balance timber land; abundance of fruit and water; house 7 rooms; barn, carriage house; large pond; bargain, quick purchaser; $3,000. William P. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or William H. West, Port Jefferson.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Ocean Crest.—We have every cottage offered to rent and sale on coast for several miles; by the ocean, with private beach; also three houses, road house, and several boarding houses. Watkin W. Jones, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; cottages to rent; country seats and farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 220—Babylon.

Manor.—Farm 150 acres; 30 under cultivation; balance woodland; house 6 rooms; barn; $2,000; $500 cash; also 10 acres; 10 acres cut 500 cords timber; good soil; $1,000; exceptional bargains. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Sound Frontage—3,500 feet, fine bluff, beautiful view; land heavily timbered; 260 acres, at Wading River; also farms, dwellings, water fronts, near Port Jefferson. William West, Port Jefferson.

To Let—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; barns, water fronts, splendid grounds, boating, bathing, fishing. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

Grantwood-on-Hudson—One of the most elegant and desirable homes on the Palisades, delightfully situated overlooking Hudson, Riverside Drive, Manhattan; will sell at cost. Eastwood, 122 Fourth St., Weehawken, N. J.

For Sale.—11-room house and two lots of ground, Jersey City Heights; good order, $4,300; also factory site in Hoboken.
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
57 Newark St., Hoboken.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

The Oranges and suburbs, desirable modern homes for sale or rent; many bargains; terms to suit you. Leonard, real estate, Room 34, Orange National Bank Building, Orange, N. J.

For Sale.—At Passaic, elegant new 10-room house; all improvements; steam heated; gas and electric light; plot 55x150; $5,500. A. M. Taylor Co., Passaic, N. J.

$100 cash buys two-family house, East Orange; four minutes station; eleven rooms and two bathrooms; price, $3,200; terms, $100 down, $17 monthly. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

6-7-8-room houses; all improvements; easy terms; Arlington, Hackensack, Maywood, Oradel, and neighborhood. Smith, 375 Elm St., Arlington, N. J.

New Brunswick, pretty suburban, fully furnished residence, 15 rooms, 3 baths, garden, lawn; rent for season $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.
NEWARK AV., NEAR COURT HOUSE.
PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $720.
STEINBERGER & HOOS, 571 NEWARK AV.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,000.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Gideon M. Dewitt, opposite Erie Station.

Sacrifice.—Prevent foreclosure; Summit mansion, cost, $25,000; incumbrances, $14,200; $250 buys deed. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

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BY LISTING PROPERTIES FOR SALE WITH
ELSTON M. FRENCH, 141 BROADWAY.

One family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; lot 52x100; highest residential section of Passaic. Address Brown, Offord St., Passaic, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages; lists. Morehouse, 130 Broadway, New York.

Valuable properties one hour from City New York and Jersey; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th St.

Choice furnished cottage at Deal for rent; all improvements. A. M. Scheffey, 2 Hudson St.

Valuable properties; one hour from city! New York and Jersey! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th.

Furnished houses, farms, lakes, tracts, sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

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A.—MADISON AVENUE,
vicinity 96th St.; 7-story apartment; all rented for $11,250; equity, $35,000; for free and clear property or smaller city properties.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Lenox Hill, Adjacent 5th.—2 good dwellings; permanently light rear; exchange $30,000 equity above 4 per cent. institution mortgege for Manhattan income. McChain & Hershfield, 20 West 34th St.

For gentleman's country seat; a handsome 4-story, dining-room, extension dwelling; Park block; west side; price, $60,000; mortgage, $28,000 at 4½%. Eward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

To Exchange.—Equity $10,000 in new 5-story American basement dwelling, Harlem, for investment property. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

For suburban residence, handsome four-story dwelling; west side; park block; price, $45,000; mortgage, $30,000 at 4½ per cent. Edward Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Country place at Englewood, N. J., free and clear, value $12,000, to exchange for city flat. RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2,649 Broadway.

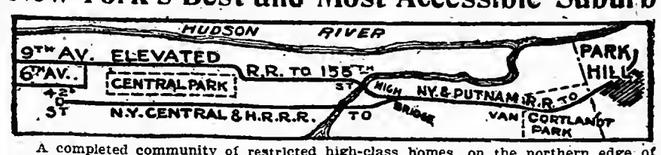
Fine suburban acreage to exchange for city income. Bargain income to sell.
Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

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Country place, near-by, taken in exchange for finest drug store; established 20 years; well stocked; $15,000. H. Clark, 2,140 7th Av.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

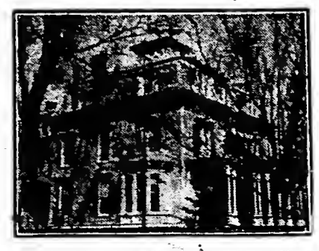
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New York's Best and Most Accessible Suburb



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VALUABLE PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION,
TO CLOSE ESTATE OF
W. R. CLARKSON,
to be sold on premises,
SATURDAY, APRIL 16,
AT 3 P. M.



The commodious dwelling on East Front St., opposite Berkman St.; in fine order, with hardwood trimmings and handsome mirrors, together with lot about 210 feet front and extending in depth about 568 feet; beautiful trees and brook and lawn make it one of the most attractive properties in Plainfield.

Also another lot (vacant) of about same dimensions adjoining, to be sold separately. Part of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Further particulars will be stated at sale.

Parties interested may communicate with

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RENT a HOUSE at Grantwood-on-Hudson

and you will realize that it is the IDEAL HOMESITE. New, modern houses, complete at any city home, for $25 to $35 monthly.

Grantwood
(Opp. Grant's Tomb,)
on the Palisades, 270 feet above the river. Commands magnificent views of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island. Pure air and invigorating climate of the Catskills.

Free transportation via Fernside, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys, and photographic booklet sent on request.

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Guaranteed Mortgages

The Lawyers Mortgage Company
Pays the interest the day it is due. Attends to the fire insurance, taxes and assessments. GUARANTEES WITH $4,000,000 the payment of principal and interest.

THE SALES OF **$10,000,000** OF GUARANTEED MORTGAGES during the past year demonstrates the public confidence in this company.

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IMPORTANT TO OWNERS AND TRUSTEES

We lease elevator apartments, flats, or tenements, guaranteeing you a good income on your investment without trouble or worry to you. Cash security and best references furnished. Write, call, or telephone us for further particulars.

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Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
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Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.

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JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS.
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American Roofing and Paint Co, roofs repaired, painted; guaranteed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 318 Broadway.

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233 West 137th St.—Five-story American basement dwelling; 15 large, light rooms; handsomely decorated; 2 baths; rent, $1,350; desirable locality. McCready & Co., Columbus Av., (88th St.)

$550.00 PER ANNUM.
149th Street, 556 West, near Broadway.
Beautiful four-story American basement dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; will decorate to suit. Caretaker, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Attractive three-story residence, $1,500; caretaker shows; 167 West 93d. Treacy, Agent, 1,929 Broadway.

The only American basement house adjoining 157th Armory and Central Park; immediate possession. Pease & Elliman, 520 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story, butlers' pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

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For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 80th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 80th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

44th St., 122 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished apartment; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

Specialty—Furnished apartments all desirable sections; inspected. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d.

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.
One elegant nine-room sunny apartment; every convenience; roof garden; grand view; rent moderate. ALTAMONTE, 606 West 113th.

ROXANE Elevator, $35-$45.
Five & six rooms.
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A beautiful flat, one flight up, 7 large rooms and bathrooms, choice location; only $35. 115 East 92d St., Park and Lexington.

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158 East 55th St.—Single flat; $32; six large rooms, bath; hot water supply; select.

Elegant elevator apartments: eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

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Hotel Wrightworth,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE DAY, MONTH OR YEAR.
A few choice unfurnished 2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

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Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE GANOGA,

35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.
NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK
Single and double suites with baths.
Full Hotel Service. Restaurant a la carte.
Table d'Hote.
Descriptive booklet on application.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,

117 WEST 58TH ST.
Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

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NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.

THE ROBERT AND THE MILLARD

14 to 22 West 107th St.
Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Suites of 4, 5 and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.

RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.
These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Liveried hall attendance. R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

Washington Square,

82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE,
BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

HAROLD,

NORTHWEST COR. MANHATTAN AVE. AND 113TH ST.
Modern 7-story fireproof building; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; marble bath; day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephone in apartments; all latest improvements; rents, $33 to $40.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,

529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

KENDAL COURT,

517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 TO $70 MONTHLY. Sup't, on premises.

TWO CHANCES.
100 Convent Av., corner of 146th St., handsome apartment, 7 rooms and bath, every improvement; $50.

2,337 Broadway, near 85th St., 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements; rent, $40.

Agents, POCHER & CO.,
Telephone, 6140—38. 40 West 34th St.

THE BRAENDER,

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3455—RIVERSIDE.

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515 WEST 111TH ST.
New elevator apartment house, 4, 5, 6 & 7 rooms and tiled baths, with showers; electric lights; telephone in each apartment; mail chute; all-night elevator service; moderate rents.

ROSEMONT, 126 WEST 127th St.

High-class elevator apartments, six and seven outside, light rooms, bath; nickel showers; large butler's pantry; telephone in apartments; reception hall; electric lights; uniformed hall service; most convenient location in Harlem; rents, $45 up. Superintendent.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $800 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

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136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
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GRANTLEY APARTMENT

557 West 124th St.
$40 to $50. Six and seven elegant large rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences.

ST. CHARLES,

24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
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620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

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331-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator service; all lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $60. Superintendent.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with first-class work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3039 Harlem.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING ELEGANT HOUSE, FOUR DOORS FROM PLAZA HOTEL, HAVE BACHELOR SUITE TO LET, SUITABLE FOR TWO. S. S. P., 1,364 BROADWAY.

MESTANIQUE Apartments, 688 E. 138th St.; elevators; private telephones, modern throughout; few apartments left at following prices:
5 rooms, (2 baths).....$40.00
6 rooms, (1 bath).....32.00
4 rooms, (1 bath).....24.00

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $20 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th.

29-43 27th St. East.—Fireproof apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath, equipped with up-to-date improvements for comfort and convenience; private telephones; all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises.

508 Manhattan Av., Corner of 121st St.—Second flat, 7 nice rooms, all light, steam heat, hot-water supply, hall boy service; rent, $42 month; also an inside flat, 7 rooms, $38. Apply janitor.

ELSINORE APTS. on Washington Heights. Five rooms, suitable for doctor.....$40-$55
Six and seven rooms.....$40-$55
Elevator, hall service, telephone and electric light. 504 West 151st Street.

HANKINSON, CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST. PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

THE NORMA,
73-75 EAST 82D ST.
Elegant apartment, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $840 per year. Inquire of Superintendent.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

BROADWAY, CORNER 86TH ST.
An eight room Apartment, in first class house; elevator, telephone, hall service, &c.; $840.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

LARGE LIGHT OFFICES

OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
READY MAY 1.
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. FIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

A—A—A.
A—A—A. **MORTON BUILDING,**
114-116 NASSAU ST.,
Desirable offices, also floor space, which we will divide off to suit tenant.
Elevators Run All Night.
Register's office in building.
CONVENIENT TO CITY COURTS AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.
FRED'K ZITTEL, Agent, Premises.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.
STORE, BASEMENT, AND FIVE LOFTS, 3,400 SQUARE FEET EACH; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, EXCELLENT LIGHT.
Simmons Realty & Construction Co.,
Frank H. Simmons, Secretary.
110 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK.

A.—A.—Factories.
100 Floors and Buildings;
Immediate Possession;
Rent free to May 1.
D. W. Haynes, Expert,
265 and 267 Broadway, N. Y.

MODERN AND LIGHT CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET ON CANAL ST., near Centre St.; size, about 30x60; steam heat, elevator, &c.; adjoining store can be secured and added if desired; size about 21x50. Apply or address
M. SCHRENKEISEN,
20 West 20th St., or your broker.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. E CAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT AT 313-323 EAST 22D STREET, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
INQUIRE OF ENGINEER AT 317, OR CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 6420—38th. 116-118 WEST 42D ST.

Moderate rent, at 735 to 739 East 9th St., a beautiful light loft, 75x66; all modern improvements; 18-foot elevator, with or without steam power; also loft, 70x25, very light, at 426 East 10th St. Apply to W. P. Youngs & Bros., 434 East 10th St.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation offices in the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft building, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

N. E. COR. 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Corner store on parlor floor; large show windows; suitable for ladies' tailor or kindred business; also store on the side.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

A few factory and storage buildings, 50,000 square feet or more; long lease; reasonable rent.
Chas. E. Durose, 155 W. 14th St.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

Lofts, Stores, Factories,
everywhere to suit you; send your wants.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET
123 Chambers St.; excellent light; very central and desirable location. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

COMFORTABLE OFFICES TO LET
New St., near Stock and Produce Exchanges; rents very low. Apply to E. A. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

William St., 259, near Chambers.—Offices, floors, basement; handsome new building; splendid light; steam heat, elevator, power; cheap rent; any business.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Attractive corner offices, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; rent, $15. Foleom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AAA.—Cheries C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist; factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Will build stable for responsible tenant. Plot, 49x100; below 23d St. Particulars from Durose, 155 W. 14th St.

At 29 Beekman St., near Nassau.—Very desirable third loft, 22x90; with passenger elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

3 LARGE HEATED ROOMS for business; central location; rent $45. Durose, 155 W. 14th st.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

A five-story loft building, on full lot, west side, to rent at $1,200. P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway, near 64th.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Lofts in Newark, 15c. per square foot. Power, $5 H. P. Pennoyers, 118 Market St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Desk room to rent; pleasant office; modern building. Room 72, 3 East 17th St.

Store and Basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

INSTRUCTION.

$7.50 in cash will put you through the complete three months' course in STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, &c., with the guarantee of a permanent position, if you start right away, day or night. Call or write at once for full particulars.

GAFFEY'S BIG SCHOOL
168 WEST 23D ST., CORNER 7TH AV.

WOOD'S SCHOOL 5TH AV. 7TH AV. PARK AV. } ON 125TH STREET.
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND, & TELEGRAPHY.
KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY.
A MORNING SESSION, $6 PER MONTH.
AN EVENING SCHOOL, 6 MONTHS, $15.
CALL, WRITE, OR TELEPHONE.

BUSINESS & SHORTHAND
Employment Dept.
Send for Circular.
"An Old School and A Thorough School."
1133-1135 Broadway, Cor. 26th St., N. Y.
Typewriting
Book Keeping
Day and Evening.
No Vacations.
MILLER SCHOOL

Kindergarten Training classes now forming. Free scholarship (f'td.). Z. A. Cutten, Supt., 48 Irving Pl., N.Y.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
112, 114, & 116 WEST 18TH STREET,
3 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, 25c. Waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lesson, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evening; circulars.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, and skirt patterns make your dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

LAWYERS.

GEORGE ROBINSON, LAWYER 99 NASSAU ST., N. Y. (Day.) 1370 B'WAY, 37th St. (Night.)
Trustworthy lawyer; quietly, quickly settles troubles, private; matters, inquire, or "any" claim; consultation free. Morris, 177 B'way.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Square Apartments Sold—Upper Sixth Avenue Deal—Many Minor Transactions in Uptown Properties—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Samuel Mandel has sold the property 82 and 84 Washington Place, known as the Washington Square Apartments, to W. Bloomfield for about $127,500. The brokers in the deal were Feinberg & Levin.

Sale of 796 Sixth Avenue.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. have sold for J. J. and P. J. Cuskley 796 Sixth Avenue, a five-story flat, with store, 20 by 60.

West 84th Street Flats Sold.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Michael J. Shanley 135 and 137 West Eighty-fourth Street, two five-story brownstone-front single flats, each 22 by 85 by 102.2.

Herman Cohen has sold the five-story flat 108 West Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100.8; also, 401 East Seventy-eighth Street, a similar property, on lot 30 by 52.2.

Louis Lese has sold to Abraham Klein 309 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Company Buys on 81st Street.

The Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company is the buyer of the dwelling 135 West Eighty-first Street, sold recently by Mrs. Frances A. Johnson through Henry D. Winans & May.

Samuel Fine has sold for Jacob Scheer 307 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story double flat, 33.4 by 100.11.

Schweitzer Brothers have bought 304 and 306 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.11.

E. Henry Eckhardt has sold for the Misses Panzer to John J. Boyle 247 West Fiftieth Street, a five-story brownstone-front dwelling, 27.6 by 100.5.

East 31st Street Sales.

Alexander D. Walker has sold 112 East Thirty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 18 by 98.9.

H. H. Camman & Co. have sold for N. Chesebrough 119 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 21 by 60.

Greenwich Street Building Leased.

De Selding Brothers have leased to James S. Baron & Co. the six-story building at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Jay Streets.

Folsom Brothers have leased for T. E. Ward, for a term of years, the five-story building 37 West Eighth Street.

Upper Second Avenue Deals.

Max J. Klein has bought from Frank Genz, through Morris Weiss, the two five-story triple flats 1,952 and 1,954 Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.

Max J. Klein has sold to Wolf Rosenberg, through Tobias Krakower, the five-story double flats 1,948 and 1,950 Second Avenue.

The Cruikshank Company has sold for the John W. Stevens estate 1,790 First Avenue, 25 by 94.

Louis Lese has bought from Lillian E. Bates, through George Brettell & Sons, 212, 214, and 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a plot 50 by 100, with three three-story frame dwellings.

Nevins & Perelman have bought from the Johnson estate 135 and 137 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, old buildings, 41 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Francis Frey 236 and 238 East Eighty-ninth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.8.

Charles B. Gumb has bought 408 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11; also, 346 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a similar property. Marcus Malluck was the broker in both deals.

Purchase of 66 Second Avenue.

S. Steingut & Co., in conjunction with a Mr. Rohmer, have sold for Mrs. J. Krappert the six-story tenement 66 Second Avenue, 20.6 by 84.

Operator Sells Large Plot.

Max Marx has sold eighteen lots, fronting 300 feet on Sherman Avenue, 200 feet on Emerson Street, and 100 feet on Isham Street; also, to John and Kate Wemming, 374 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 24.6 by 75.

St. Ann's Avenue Corner Sold.

M. Levy & Co. have sold the five-story flat, 25 by 100, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and St. Ann's Avenue, for Heilner & Wolf to P. Englander.

Heilner & Wolf have also sold to Charles P. Hallock a plot on the east side of Vanderbilt Avenue, 241 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Reiss Brothers have sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Malone 657 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling.

Joel H. Riheth has sold for Kirk & Graham the southeast corner of Chisholm and Jennings Streets, a five-story building, 25 by 75.

Frank E. Smith has sold for the Jackson Construction Company a plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, near Westchester Avenue, 50 by 91; also, for the Queens County Savings Bank to Count of John T. Dowd 222 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 100; also, for a client of George A. MacDonald 106 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a four-story flat, 18 by 75.8.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Nassau Street, 99, west side, being the block front between Fulton and Ann Streets, 117 by 74 by 124.4 by 75.6, ntne-story iron-front structure, known as the Bennett Building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company.....$907,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Seventy-second Street, 235 West, north side, 451 feet west of Riverside Avenue, 20 by 102.2, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Robert Goeller, referee; due on judgment, $41,291; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Forty-seventh Street, 223 and 259 West, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 100.5, nine-story brick and stone-front apartment hotel; foreclosure sale, Joseph F. Mose, referee; due on judgment, $5,399; subject to other mortgages for $120,215.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Eighty-second Street, 128 West, south side, 308 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kajtsh, referee; due on judgment, $19,140.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 181 Seventh Avenue, for a frame coal pocket, 26 by 60; Goelet estate of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; H. E. Armstrong of 56 Reade Street, architect; cost, $5,320.

Nos. 185 and 187 Bleecker Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50.8 by 67.6; J. Brown of 7 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Sass & Smallbeiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 157 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25 by 57.10; J. Levin of 101 Henry Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 504 to 508 East Twelfth Street, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6 by 90.3; C. I. Weinsein of 1,531 Madison Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelsinore of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $76,000.

Zoological Park, 600 feet east of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a one-story exhibition building, 38.6 by 25; city, owner; George M. Beerhower, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and the Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

No. 2,199 Second Avenue, to four-story brick tenement and store; Karsch Brewing Company of 40 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 528 to 532 West Thirty-ninth Street, to three four-story brick tenements; Frankel & Cohn of 539 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; O. Lowinson of 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 242 to 248 Fourth Avenue, to four-story brick offices, dwellings, and stores; H. Iden estate, owner; M. M. Cotter of 31 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 54 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; K. B. Smith, premises, owner; H. E. Fisher of 12 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $11,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 11.

LOTS 303 and 304, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Park; Michael O'Connell to Daniel Brady..... Nom.
LOTS 303 and 304, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Park; Daniel Brady to George Lahrmann and another..... Nom.
1ST AV, n w corner of 4th St, 24.5x99.3; Julia W. Noll to August Witzel, (mtgs $40,000)..... Gift
13TH ST, e s, 134.1 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3; Herman Simon to Abraham Hammer, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
94TH ST, e s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Christian Hiecker to Harris Farberman and another, other consideration and 100
UNION AV, w s, 208.10 ft n of 168th St, 20x132.7; John O'Leary to Jacob N. Feinberg and another, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.
LOTS 72 and 73, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; Elizabeth Smithson to Wolf Kandel, other consideration and..... 100
78TH ST, 239 East, 13.10x102.2; Annie C. Komers to Magdaline Perletz, (mtg $6,000)..... 7,250
149TH ST, s e, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Norman J. Stillman to William H. Malcolm, (mtgs $15,000)..... Nom.
127TH ST, n s, 375.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Warren M. Lincoln to Cilli Newman, (mtgs $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
40TH ST, s e, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Philipp Carlon to Jennie Brown, (mtg $5,250,) other consideration and..... 100
119TH ST, 84 West, 18x100.11; Rachel Wolf to Belle E. Goldwater, (mtg $11,000)..... 14,500
LAFAYETTE PLACE, e s, Lot 125, map of Upper Morrisania, 50x100; Daniel Brady to Michael O'Connell, (mtg $1,700) Nom.
CHRISTOPHER ST, 12, s e corner of Gay St, runs e 51.5x e w 12.1x e 32x n 51.11x w 19; Daniel Rosenhaum to the Waverley Realty Company, (unrecorded.. Nom.
164TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100; Elizabeth H. Dubois to Carl Wurm, (mtg $3,600,) other consideration and..... 100
WEST END AV, w s, 39.6 ft n of 83d St, 19.6x79; Clayton Rockhill to Evangeline Rockhill..... Nom.
16TH ST, n s, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 50x92; Alexander Herzog to George Weil, (mtgs $25,000)..... Nom.
33D ST, 154 West, 17.8x40x17.6x42; Eliza Brandenburg and others, by guardian, to Nellie Duke, all title..... 5,884
33D ST, 154 West, 17.6x40x17.6x42; Frederick Brandenburg and another to Nellie Duke, all title..... Nom.
33D ST, 154 West, 17.6x40x17.6x42; Nellie Duke to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, all title, other consideration and.. 100
GREENWICH ST, 820, w s, 21.7x92.4x21.7 x91.10; James H. Townsend and another to Charles T. Galloway, (mtgs $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100
CHRISTOPHER ST, e e corner of Gay St, runs e 51.5 e n 12.1x e again n 1.3x w 19; Christopher St, s s, 124.1 ft w of Greenwich Av, runs e 83.8x e w 10x n w 23x n 81.3x e 21; the Waverley Realty Company to Davis & Lawrence Company, unrecorded..... 30,500
KELLY ST, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Joseph Corn, (mtg $6,000)..... 10,500
TREMONT AV, 719, n s, 26.3x103.4x25.9x107.3; John P. Garniss and others, trustees, to C. A. Becker, (mtg $5,000)..... 25,000
47TH ST, n s, 480 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5 x40x100.5; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to the Mutual Mortgage Company, (mtg $125,000)..... 10,000
LIBERTY ST, 98, s s, 26.2x54x25x53.11; Alfred B. Dunn to Carl Mayhoff, other consideration and..... 100
133TH ST, n s, 485 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x199.10; Max Radt to Jacob Scheer and another, (mtg $39,250)..... Nom.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 216 ft s of 178th St, 70x100.7; C. A. Becker to John P. Garniss and others, trustees..... 17,500
2D AV, s e corner of 60th St, runs s 125.5 x e 124.1x n 25x w 41.7x n 100.5x w 82.6 to beginning; Frederick W. Loew to Edward V. Loew, (mtg $75,000)..... Nom.
2D AV, s e corner of 60th St, runs s 125.5 x e 124.1x n 25x w 41.7x n 100.5x w 82.6 to beginning; Edward V. Loew to Alfred Schiffer, (mtg $65,000)..... Nom.
64TH ST, 40 East, 20x100.5; Henry P. Goldschmidt and others, executors, to N. T. Robb..... 64,500
MADISON AV, 1,875, e s, 18x100; Maria Silverberg to Martha Aronson, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.
3D AV, e s, 25.3 ft n of 100th St, 25.3x100; Allen W. Johnson, referee, to Samuel Williams and others, (mtg $18,000)..... 25,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1,882, w s, 25x75; Gustave Solomon to Benjamin Barnett and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100
104TH ST, 132 and 135 West, 50x100.11; Frieda Hart to Charles F. Holm..... Nom.
120TH ST, 229 West, 16.8x100.11; Elizabeth E. Barnum to Ferdinand Cohn, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.
134TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x99.10; Emil Link to Christian J. Bedinger, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
85TH ST, s s, 379 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; James J. Ward to Michael J. Ward, (mtg $13,000)..... 20,500
MADISON ST, 306 and 308, s e, 39x106x 39x109.5; Louis Frank to Isaac Isaac, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and.. 100
110TH ST, s e, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Allen W. Johnson, referee, to Abraham Unterberg and another..... 23,025
110TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Allen W. Johnson, referee, to Abraham Unterberg and another..... 23,125
110TH ST, s e, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Allen W. Johnson, referee, to Abraham Unterberg and another..... 23,025
110TH ST, s e, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Allen W. Johnson, referee, to Abraham Unterberg and another..... 23,050
175TH ST, n s, 31.1 ft e of Webster Av, 25x99.5x25x99.4; Georgie C. Lynch to James A. Lynch, quitclaim, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.
175TH ST, n s, 31.1 ft e of Webster Av, 25x99.5x25x99.4; James C. Lynch to Christine Eberhard, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; George Peper to Anna M. Dennison, unrecorded..... Nom.
PLEASANT AV, 281 to 289, w s, 75.7x 74; Asher Salwen to Herman Wronkow, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.. 100
42D ST, n s, 220 ft w of 7th Av, 80x200.10 x irregular; Eugene C. Potter to May E. Bannon..... 100
51ST ST, 517 and 519 West, 40x100.5; Ernest A. Herb to John Eckert, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.
82D ST, s s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 21x102.2; John H.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Thursday, April 7, about 6 to 7 P. M., on 3d Av. surface car, between 55th and 29th Sts., or shortly before entering or after leaving car, a gold watch with silver fob; liberal reward. Return to Dr. Parry, 249 East 32d St.

Lost—Lady's watch; 7th Av., between 128th St. and Central Bridge; man and child's photo in case. Suitable reward on return to Room 87, 38 Park Row.

Lost.—Handbag containing three cluster and two solitaire diamond rings; 133th St. Station 9th Av. L, April 4; liberal reward. Pickering, Pier 36 North River.

Lost.—St. Bernard dog; light-brown left limb; breast and tail white. Reward if returned to Paretti, 303 East 45th St.

Lost.—Certificates No. 53,289—100 shares, and 90,962—50 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

$25 reward for return of fur collar lost March 10 in store 152 West 23d St. Apply 52 West 33d St.

Lost.—Vicinity Post Office, Friday, Pearl Brooch; reward. Room 1,502 Park Row Building.

PRAYER-BOOK, between 58th and 59th Sts., 5th Av. Please return to 14 West 58th; reward.

REWARDS.

$500 reward and no questions asked for return of tan pocketbook containing four diamond rings, pair screw earrings, and diamond sunburst on chain. Mrs. Donnelly, 306 West 30th Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.

Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av., "The Madison."—Under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone; transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $20 weekly; transients accommodated; telephone 5608—38th.

49th St., 9 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57th St., 346-348 West.—Offers to select parties desirable rooms, with abundance of hot water; excellent table; good service; telephone.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with or without board; also table boarders wanted.

432 Madison Av.—Very pleasant third-floor corner room, with board; Summer price; reference.

Lenox Av., 313.—Desirable rooms; every convenience; good table; Summer prices; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; hall rooms; baths, hot and cold water; house strictly first-class.

49th St., 140 East.—Twenty elegantly furnished rooms; steam heat; doctor's office; small and large.

73d St., 114 West.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; connected or single.

86th St., 326 East.—Furnished room in private house; references.

118th St., 419 West, Opposite Columbia College.—Light, airy rooms; restaurant in house.

125th St., 109 East.—Double rooms, elegantly furnished, by week or month; moderate; hotel accommodations.

Broadway, 2,762, (near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 138 Times Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

42 West 123d St.—Parlor floor in single flat; all improvements; $26. Owner, 2d floor, or janitor, basement.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

E. A. Morrison & Co., 893 Broadway, require shopper for dressmaking department.

E. A. Morrison & Co., 893 Broadway, require errand girls for dressmaking department.

Siegel-Cooper Co. require thoroughly experienced shoe saleswomen; permanent positions and good salaries to capable salespeople. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Stenographer.—Competent stenographer and office assistant wanted; one with some knowledge of advertising preferred; good, permanent position to capable stenographer; hours, 9 to 6; state experience, salary, &c. K Box 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Siegel-Cooper Co. requires the services of an experienced stenographer and office assistant; must be accurate at figures. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Waitresses.—Siegel-Cooper Co. requires experienced waitresses (half time) for their grocery lunchroom. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Saleslady for millinery; must be attractive and capable salea person, with first-class city experience; only such need apply. Mlle. Mirabella, 400 5th Av.; apply before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Cook and laundress, by a small American family; must have excellent referencs. Apply at 50 West 72d St., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

Warner, 15 West 30th.—Waist finishers and helpers, sleeve drapers and helpers, skirt drapers and helpers.

Wanted—Experienced drapers on skirts; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. E. A. Morrison & Co., 893 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, experienced in law preferred; rapid, accurate; $15-$18. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Males.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require several messenger boys; must have neat appearance. Apply to Supt.

Manager Apartment Hotel.—Wanted, an experienced manager for an up-town first-class apartment hotel, (about 300 rooms;) a liberal arrangement will be made with a thoroughly reliable and responsible man, or a lease given with proper guarantee. Address E. L. S., Box 123 Times Office.

Salesmen.—Commercial men or experienced salesmen; an opening for two. I. F. Robinson, 4th floor, 39 E. 19th St.

Wanted.—Strong young men for locomotive firemen on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers, and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—In a merchant's office, an intelligent, good-mannered boy, living on the west side of the city; must have neat handwriting and be pleasant and willing. Address, giving age and references, Mercantile, 197 Times Office.

Wanted—In a down-town stationery store a strong boy to run errands, &c.; situation permanent; wages to commence with, $4 per week. K., Box 136 Times Office.

Wanted—Janitor with own tools, thoroughly familiar with repairs around buildings; steady employment for right man. Wm. A. Martin, 50 East 125th.

Wanted—Canvasser and collector wanted by Colonial Life Insurance Co.; thenty times paid; advances made. Apply 8:30 A. M., 1,123 Broadway, Room 211.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; bright boy, beginner; salary, $8.00 per week for down town. Call at 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

Wanted—Plasterers at West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A young woman, (28,) without encumbrance, desires to take charge of children or an invalid adult on a trip to Europe in return for free passage; advertiser speaks German and English fluently, and has best of references. Address, H. G., care of Mrs. Louis Stieglitz, 170th St. and Amsterdam Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times. 12c: 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper, &c.—As bookkeeper, private secretary; competent in double entry; expert stenographer; thorough knowledge of French, German, English, stenography, translations, typewriting; twenty-five years old; eight years' experience; highest references; $18. 1 Box 217 Times.

Care of House.—Respectable, quiet couple, German, no children, care of private house during Summer. W., 102 West 67th St.

Chambermaid—Position as chambermaid; best of reference. D. B., 1,364 Broadway.

Children's dressmaker; first-class work guaranteed; from 3-16 years. Bodine, 101 West 91st.

Correspondenoe done at home by atenographer with six years' experience as private secretary; manuscripts copied. "Visiting Secretary." Box 10, 263 West 125th St.

Day's Work.—By young German woman, competent, experienced all kinds housework; good cook; good refences, to go to private house by the day. Mrs. Burkard, 1,705 1st Av., fourth floor.

Dressmaker of long experience makes handsome Spring suits, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, elegant costumes, charming effects, perfect fit; alterations undertaken. 25 West 104th.

Experienced traveling maid, taking parties to Europe; speaks three languages; good hairdresser, packer, sailor; city references. French-Swiss, 1,364 Broadway.

Janitress.—Respectable young widow and son as janitor; understands steam heat and hot water; 3½ years' best reference. Mrs. O'Neill, 307 West 144th St.

Lady's Maid.—Lady in reduced circumstances as lady's maid or compatiion; accustomed to light sewing and millinery. Box 28, 263 West 125th St.

Maid.—By a competent woman; good packer and traveler; willing to go in the county; best personal references. M. C., Box 112, 617 6th Av.

Nursery Governess.—By German nursery governess; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of children over two years old; good seamstress; would prefer going to Europe. E. L., Box 110 Times.

Office Work.—Young lady; 10; writes excellent hand; address envelopes, &c.. Bessie, Box 177 Times.

Seamstress—Good seamstress desires work, $1.25 day; mender, renewer, fancy stitcher; no objection to country. Address Armura, 1,304 Broadway.

Stenographer, &c.—By young lady, permanent position as stenographer and typewriter; has had two years' experience; is familiar with general office work; Smith Premier operator; salary, $10.00. Miss F. Bailey, 92 Jackson St., Passaic, N. J.

Stenographer.—By A1 stenographer; high school education; Miller graduate; three years' experience; can handle correspondence without dictation; good at figures; can operate telephone switchboard; no agenciea; salary, $12. S. V. C., 117 East 86th St.

Stenographer and Typist.—Three years' experience with one house; competent and accurate; can handle correspondence without dictation; excellent references; no agencies; salary to start, $12. S. W., care Riester, 103 East 119th.

Stenographer—Office assistant; secretary; attractive; cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, insurance; general commercial experience. Cliffe, 159 Times office.

Stenographer.—By young lady of experience, permanent position as stenographer and typewriter; neat and accurate; salary, $10.00. Address Miss R. Cherry, 28 Carteret St., Newark, N. J.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a competent and accurate young lady of neat appearance; two years' experience; salary, $10. Address M. L. Shearman, 185 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced insurance and commercial lines; banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. S. E. S., Box 173 Times.

Stenographer.—By competent, cultured young woman, not afraid work; insurance, brokerage, legal, commercial; references former employer. Miss K., Box M 174 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; 2 years' experience; excellent, neat, rapid worker; $8; references from employer. Miss May T., Box 172 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, attractivs young woman; neat, rapid, and accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12 or $15. Ambitious, Box 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; possesses tact and common sense; references; $9-$10. Hopeful, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages excellent education; graduated first-class commercial college; high percentage; American parentage; salary $6. Appleton, Box 156 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By well-educated business woman; capable of managing correspondence; has acted as private secretary; $18; agencies ignored. Miss Husan, 418 West 124th St.

Stenographer.—Female stenographer; exceptional beginner, to take notes rapidly and accurately; understands Spanish and Italian; will accept moderate salary. Miss Dix, 198 West 134th.

Stenographer.—Female stenographer, three years' experience, one house, desires permanent position; city references; $10. Miss R., 178 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert on legal work; 7 years' experience; highest city credentials; permanent or temporary work. Miss K., Box 179 Times.

Stenographer.—Business-like young lady, three years' experience, wishes steady position; moderate wages: 421 5th St., store.

Stenographer, Bookkeeper.—Capable of assuming charge of office, answering letters independently, &c. H. D., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—One year'a experience; rapid, accurate, neat; refined appearance; good education; best references; $7. D. G., Box 171 Times.

Stenographer.—Several months' experience; willing to assist office work; small salary to begin. Address S. Brown, 1,762 Amsterdam Av.

Stenographer.—By young lady; Remington operator; start with reasonable salary. Ward, 801 East 138th St.

Teacher.—English lady desires pupils for part of day, or would care for children after school, helping with "home work"; ten years' reference. Miss Stewart, 115 West 114th St.

Waitress or Chambermaid—A young American woman, Catholic, either as competent waitress or chambermaid in American family; city references. E. H. C., 1,304 Broadway.

Waitress.—First-class waitress, with good reference from private family. 874 6th Av., first floor; no cards.

Males.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk.—By a young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; having experience; highest-class references furnished. Industrious, 214 East 128th St.

Accountant, bookkeeper, stenographer seeks temporary or permanent position; 15 years' experience; excellent record. Accountant, Box 220 Times Offics.

Accountaht.—Expert; books examined, closed, and systematized; balance sheets prepared periodically; terms moderate. Auditor, Box 121 Times Office.

Accountant will open, post, examine, or balance books; prepare statements; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 180 Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By a young Southerner, with several years' experience as bookkeeper and bank clerk; good local and Southern references. F. W. M., Box 217 Times.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires position or work evenings; employed by day. G. P., 1,364 Broadway.

Caretaker.—Man and wife, no children, would take care of house, till rented, for free rent; best references. Caretaker, Box 107, 617 6th Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; careful driver; highest references; temperate, energetic, trustworthy; wife superior laundress if required. Harry, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155—Columbus.

Coachman.—Single; Protestant; temperate; careful driver and competent in all branches; would care for lawn; wages, $30; country preferred; last employer can be seen. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 46th St.

Coachman.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman; married; Swede; age 36; has been 10 years with the family; careful driver; strictly sober, obliging. Coachman, 4 West 40th St.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; understands care of horses; careful driver; written and personal refernces; wages, $30 to $35. Daniel Montagne, Box 132, Harrison, N. J.

Coachman.—Single; medium-sized; highest city references; last employer accessible. Graham, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone.

Gardener, married, no family, ons who knows his business, is seeking a position, whsre merit is appreciated. Ellis, 54 Dey St.

Coachman.—Single; excellent reference; city or country. White, 121 West 51st St.

Salesman.—Electric novelties and supplies; desires permanent situation; has traveled in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri; will take city position if required. A. H., 1,445 Times, Harlem.

Second Man.—A lady desires to find a situation for her second man; can be well recommended. 62 5th Av.

Stenographer.—(28;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, 112 Times.

EAST SIDE EVICTIONS CARRIED ON QUIETLY

Comparatively Few Dispossess Warrants Are Sent Out.

CONSUMPTIVE WOMAN SPARED

City Marshal Takes His Men from Flat —Girl Leader of Tenants Quarrels with Landlord.

Those who expected that yesterday would be a day of rioting by the tenants of lower east side tenements were disappointed. Although sunrise yesterday morning marked the expiration of the time limit on hundreds of dispossess warrants which had been held back over the Jewish holidays, there were no unusual scenes resulting from evictions.

The City Marshals were prepared to execute a big batch of warrants, and the police of the Union Market, Eldridge, and Delancey Street Stations believed they would have more or less trouble with tenants who would be turned out for their unwillingness or inability to pay the increase in rent. Accordingly, the police reserves were held in readiness.

In the Fourth District Municipal Court, Second Avenue and First Street, Justice Roesch had eighty-five landlord and tenant cases on the calendar, but of the scores of dispossess warrants there which had been held over from last week, only half a dozen were sent out.

In the Fifth District Court about fifty tenants were served with warrants, which will expire, under the law, in three days. None of the numerous warrants that had been pending since April 1 was executed, and nearly all of the new cases were put off until to-morrow or Thursday. No demands whatever were made by either landlords or tenants which gave rise to any excitement. David Steckler, who has been employed to defend the interests of the members of the Rent Protective Association, will appear to-morrow before Judge Hoffman with from seven to ten eviction cases which he will endeavor to have postponed.

Thirty suits involving landlords and tenants were disposed of before Judge Sanders, in the Thirteenth District Court, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, and a dozen eviction warrants were issued. The latter were in cases which had been carried over for at least a week.

A touching incident occurred at 14 Rutgers Place, where Mrs. Louis Ebstein and her five children narrowly escaped being turned out into the street. Mrs. Ebstein is very ill with consumption. Her husband is a tailor earning small wages, and the family have had to live close in order to pay $20 a month rent for their home. The doctor advised Ebstein to send his wife to Colorado for her health, and in striving to save up $40 to defray the cost of her trip he fell behind in his rent.

Mrs. Ebstein says that the landlord served a disposses warrant on them without any preliminary notice, stating that the rent would be raised $2 on April 15 and that he wanted the apartment immediately. Justice Sanders, without knowing of Mrs. Ebstein's illness, issued a warrant of eviction yesterday morning, which was placed in the hands of Marshal Frank of service. Frank's assistants went at once to the little home. They found Mary, the sixteen-year-old daughter, nursing her mother and looking after the other children. As soon as Frank learned the condition of affairs he ordered his men away. Meanwhile Mary ran bareheaded to the court of Justice Sanders. The Justice was not there, and the girl hurried to his house and told her story to Mrs. Sanders. Mrs. Sanders lost no time in telephoning to the Clerk of the Court, who conferred with the Marshal, and it was decided to delay further action until to-day. By that time Mrs. Ebstein hopes to be able to start for Denver. The remainder of the family will seek shelter with friends in Brooklyn.

There was a lively scene in the forenoon in front of the home of Bertha Liebson, who has been a moving spirit in the New York Rent Protective Association. Last Friday the Liebsons were served with a dispossess warrant. The owner of their little four-room flat, one room of which is used as a tailor's shop, is H. Rosenberg, who lives above them in the same house, at 246 East Second Street. Yesterday Miss Liebson went to court and obtained an extension of the warrant until Thursday. When she returned, Rosenberg was standing in front of the store.

"This is an outrage," exclaimed the girl, addressing the landlord. "There is no reason at all for this."

"That makes no difference," said Rosenberg. "You have been trying to cause trouble between the tenants and landlords over here, and now you must take the consequences."

Thereupon, it is alleged, Rosenberg made a move toward Bertha, swinging his umbrella. The girl's brother, Lewis, sprang between them and says he received a blow over the head. A big crowd gathered, denouncing landlords generally.

"Most of this talk concerning high-rent conditions here on the east side," said Justice Sanders last night, "is rubbish. It was started by the Socialists, who have taken advantage of the slight increase in rents to further their movement. They need money just now very badly to carry on their work, and are doing all they can to keep up the anti-landlord agitation in the hope of increasing their funds. By having had their dispossess papers extended repeatedly, some of the tenants have secured as much as half a month's rent free."

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, manager of the United Hebrew Charities Society and one of the Commissioners recently appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate conditions on Ellis Island, said yesterday that he thought the sooner the middle men could be eliminated and direct business relations established between landlords and tenants, the better it would be for all concerned. There are, he declared, three real factors to be considered—the lessee, or middle man, the excess of the demand for homes over the supply, and the requirements of the tenement house law. Dr. Frankel is of the opinion, however, that the part played by the tenement house law is only trivial, as compared with the other factors, and he does not wish to be understood as opposed to that law as a whole.

Said Coat Was Not Worth the Price.

In the report in this paper last Thursday of the trial in the City Court of the suit of Samuel Bonis against Philip Lubotkin to recover $150 for a Persian lamb coat purchased of Mr. Bonis by Mrs. Lubotkin it was said that the action was defended on the ground that the garment was a luxury, and therefore the husband was not liable. Mr. Lubotkin entered no such defense, and his refusal to pay for the coat was solely on the ground that it was not worth the price asked. The suit was decided by a jury against Mr. Lubotkin.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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Males.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; high school graddtte; permanent position with reliable house. Address Stanley J. Pawlicki, care of Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Stenographer—(19;) energetic and reliable; desires position offering opportunities for advancement; $8. M Box 143 Times.

Tutor.—Responsible position wished by experienced tutor; entire charge taken; highest references. H. Penn, Morristown, N. J.

Typewriter.—Young man, 20; willing to make himself useful around office; five years in last position; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Typewriter.—Boy, accustomed to office routine, can operate typewriter; $5-$6. Charles, Box 117 Times.

Structural and Mechanical Draughtsman.—Can design and detail. Box 2,884 Times, Harlem.

Young man, 22, 3 years' experience with contractors and engineers; good draughtsman and computer; acquainted with office work. Box 137 Times Office.

Young man, (23,) practical stenographer, typewriter; speaks French and German fluently; desires to use the above most advantageously. K. P., 1,364 Broadway.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

JAM ABOUT THEATRES AT ENRIGHT BENEFIT

Murdered Policeman's Widow May Realize $20,000.

DOORS CLOSED ON THRONGS

15,000 Tickets Sold and 4,000 Persons Admitted—Mrs. McAdoo Gets in Through Diplomacy.

Only through diplomacy on the part of Police Sergeant Bauer of the theatre squad was danger of a stampede averted outside the New York Theatre yesterday afternoon during the benefit for the widow and children of Policeman Hugh Enright, who was shot by a burglar. It was when Mrs. William G. McAdoo, wife of the Police Commissioner, arrived that the Sergeant had an opportunity to show his resourcefulness.

The trouble was due primarily to the fact that several thousand more tickets had been sold than there are seats in both the Broadway and New York Theatres, where two benefit performances were going on simultaneously. By 1:30 o'clock every seat was filled, and hundreds of ticket holders were still out in the street, clamoring to get in. For some reason the crush was much greater at the New York than at the Broadway.

In front of the New York the motormen had a hard time getting their cars through the throng. With great difficulty the police succeeded in closing the doors when the seating and standing capacity of the house had been reached. Police reserves had already been called out, but they could not relieve the jam. When the doors had finally been closed Sergt. Bauer stood just outside, mopping his brow and looking as if he were glad it was all over.

Then a handsomely dressed woman pressed near the door.

"Can I get in?" she asked the Sergeant.

"I'm sorry, Madam," he answered, "but there is not any room left inside."

"But I have a place reserved. I'm Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Commissioner," she said.

That made the situation different. The Commissioner's wife certainly ought to get in. But, as Bauer remarked afterward, he "was up ag'inst it." A mob is no respecter of persons, and he knew if that door behind him was opened again under the existing circumstances there would be a wild rush forward and somebody would be hurt in the stampede. For a minute he didn't know what to do. Then he had an idea. He stood up on the stone foundation, and when he was well above the crowd he yelled:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we have just received word that there are a few seats left down at the Broadway!"

Immediately there was an outward surge and all faces were turned down town. Then the Sergeant quickly opened the door, motioned Mrs. McAdoo through, and had it closed again in an instant. Then the crowd yelled, but it was too late. Mrs. McAdoo had gone inside and taken her seat in a box with the Commissioner and his new Deputy, Harry Lindsley. And Sergt. Bauer was once more smiling compiacently at the sea of impatient faces before him.

About 15,000 tickets to the two simultaneous benefits were sold. The combined seating and standing capacity of the two houses does not amount to more than 4,000 at the highest. Inspector McLaughlin said he thought that nearly $20,000 would be realized for Mrs. Enright and her children, though he could not tell the exact sum yet. The tickets were divided among hundreds of policemen, and many purchasers paid $5 or $10 for one-dollar seats, refusing to take any change.

At both performances the police band played selections, under the direction of Roundsman Daniel J. Fogarty. An act of "The Tenderfoot" was given at the New York and an act of "The Pit" at the Broadway. Many vaudeville teams and comic opera stars contributed their services.

PLANS FOR BIG MANOEUVRE.

Gen. Corbin Summons State Militia for Southern Field Exercises.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, sent invitations yesterday to the Governors of all of the Eastern States and of Texas to take part in the joint field exercises of the regular army and of the organized militia within the department to be held near Manassas, Va., beginning Sept. 5. Owing to the limited appropriation made by Congress, all of the militia of the various States could not be invited, but each Governor is asked to furnish 347 men for the occasion.

According to the plan formulated by the War Department there will be 18,000 men from the organized militia at Manassas and an equal number from the regular army. All of the troops will be under the direct command of Major Gen. Corbin, and will be divided into two "armies," the regulars on one side, commanded by their own officers, and the militia on the other, commanded by men of rank selected from the regular army.

A campaign as nearly like one in real warfare will be mapped out, and will be followed as closely as possible. The field which has been leased by the Government for the campaign is ten miles long and five miles wide.

Fifteen days will be spent on the exercises. For that time all of the militiamen will receive the pay of the regulars and will live just as the men in the standing army live during times of war. Every branch of the service, including the infantry, cavalry, artillery, hospital corps, and signal corps, will be engaged. Umpires from the regulars and the militia will decide which "army" wins.

Found Twins on a Marble Slab.

Twin foundlings, male and female, about eight months old and well dressed, were brought to Bellevue Hospital last night by Patrolman Michael Kelly of the West Twentieth Street Police Station. Both were taken to the infant ward. The children were found lying on a marble slab on Thirteenth Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street. There is a large marble yard at that place, and Eugene Matthews, the watchman, says that a short time before the children were found he noticed two well-dressed women lounging in the neighborhood.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Founded 1840.

REED FURNITURE.

We have reproduced the leading articles in summer furniture as seen at the foreign Watering Places. These artistic and useful articles are shown in great variety of design and color. Some upholstered with cretonnes and silks to fill out decorative schemes.

Flint's Chain Swings add to the porch.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE 28 WEST 24TH ST.

FACTORIES: 505 to 515 WEST 32d ST.

THE discriminating Wall Street Broker or Clerk who likes to dress in the very best the season affords, whose joy is in that subtle something of cut that spells style and distinction—and yet does not investigate our Paddocks and Top Coats, is like that man who, having a "sure thing" tip that he *knows* must win, straightway goes off and forgets all about it.

They are well worth going a long ways to see, because tailored with infinite care.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Whatever your pursuit in life."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

MATTINGS

Three Big Values!

Lot No. 1 - - - $6.89
Lot No. 2 - - - $8.96
Lot No. 3 - - - $9.68

Per Roll of 40 yards.

INLAID LINOLEUM
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Remnants of Printed Linoleum and Sheet Oilcloth
AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH and 14TH STS.



Perhaps you've wondered how "genuine Cravenette raincoats" can be sold at the low prices often quoted?

You won't wonder when you understand that "Cravenette" is not a cloth at all, but a superior process—so superior that it will proof even crepe.

But even the cravenette process cannot make over an inferior fabric into a fine all wool cloth, nor can it add to the wearing qualities; and as the process is applied to all sorts of fabrics, the maker of the cheapest sort of clothes may sell garments legitimately stamped "Cravenette."

Of course these cannot for one moment be compared with the fine raincoats we make of thoroughly tested all wool fabrics which have been rainproofed by the same process.

Raincoats; $18 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

OLGA LANSDORF'S SUIT HEARD.

Actress Wants Breach of Promise Damages from Franklin W. Olds.

The trial of the suit for $25,000 instituted by Olga Lansdorf, an actress, against Franklin W. Olds, a retired Newark lawyer, for breach of promise, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Wallace and a jury in the United States District Court. The morning session was taken up almost entirely by the direct and cross-examination of Miss Lansdorf, and in the afternoon she again took the stand. Mr. Olds also was called to testify, his lawyer trying to make the point that Miss Lansdorf had broken the engagement; that she never intended to marry Mr. Olds, and that her whole purpose, prompted by some one else, had been to get money from him.

At the beginning of the session, letters from Mr. Olds to Miss Lansdorf were read. She said that she had returned from Europe in July, 1901, and that the wedding day was fixed for the following Christmas. She said that after her return Mr. Olds had called on her almost daily until Sept. 12, and then he wrote her an insulting letter.

She said that she had purchased $2,000 worth of trousseau in Paris, all of which had to be returned because Mr. Olds refused to pay the duty on it. She denied that she had ever sent to him for money.

When Mr. Olds took the stand he produced evidence of having furnished money for Miss Lansdorf's European trip and for her trousseau, including $600 for gowns, $250 for lingerie, and $150 for spending money. The trial will be resumed to-day.

Upholstery Department.

We direct attention to the following seasonable furnishings in this department.

Muslin Curtains,
$1.00, 1.50, 2.25 pair.
BED SETS, $2.50 & $3 set.

Net Curtains,
$1.35, 2.25, 2.75 pair.
BED SETS, $5 & $8.75 set.

Portieres,
$4.50, 6.00, 7.50 pair.

Couch Covers.
IMPORTED TAPESTRY,
$4.75, 7.00, 9.00 each.
MOQUETTES,
$8.50 & $19.50 each.

Cretonnes,
35c. & 75c. yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.



A young man whom we've been "suiting" since childhood brought us some trade last Saturday.

He brought in his Father, who has always gone to a well-known Fifth Avenue tailor.

The Mother always bought the boy's clothes. As the boy grew older there began to be a basis for comparison between the clothing of the father and son. Now they're *both* our customers. The father bought his own Spring suit and the boy's, for what he used to pay for his alone.

Our better Sack Suits—say $5, $8, $10 or $15 are good enough for *anyone.*

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

MONSTER GUSHER STRUCK.

Ohio Oil Well Flowed 2,000 Barrels in Twenty-four Hours.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, April 11.—A monster oil well has been struck just south of this place. When the drill penetrated to the depth of nine feet in the sand there was a terrific rush of oil that went in a solid column over the top of the derrick.

It is estimated that in twenty-four hours the well flowed fully 2,000 barrels. It is believed to be the greatest producing oil well in Ohio.

Lived Nearly a Century.

Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, who was ninety-nine years old, died at the home of her son-in-law, ex-Councilman Patrick Brannigan, 113 North Fourth Street, Harrison, N. J., yesterday. She had been a resident of Harrison for more than sixty years, and was within three months of being 100 years old.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. LAST 5 NIGHTS. ETHEL BARRYMORE in her greatest success, COUSIN KATE. MONDAY, APRIL 18th. Seats Thurs. HENRY MILLER—MARGARET ANGLIN in CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:10 Mat. Sat. 7th MONTH. WITH THE GIRL FROM KAY'S SAM BERNARD

CRITERION THEATRE 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER In Richard Harding Davis's Farce. THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 118TH TIME IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With WM. H. THOMPSON

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. Ev. at 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. MR. HAWTREY'S RE-APPEARANCE. CHARLES HAWTREY in F. C. Burnand's Farce SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8 Matinees Wed. & Sat. THE PRINCE OF PILSEN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY Greatest Show on Earth. NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE. LAST TWO WEEKS. Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue. Magnificent Representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR. ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Arching the Aerial Abyss. SOLO and CHICO, the Marvelous Unicyclists. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 1 nnd 7 P. M. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. BRIEF SEASON—REVIVAL OF THE TWO ORPHANS. With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 4 Weeks.

NEW YORK B'way. 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The much-talked-of laughing hit. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. To-m'w, 2:15. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

LYRIC B'way, 7 Av. & 42 St. Evgs. 8:15. Last week. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. Wilton Lackaye in "THE PIT." Friday Mat.—Ibsen's "Pillars of Society." Beg. Next Monday—Seats Thursday. De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. COUNTY CHAIRMAN 174th to 180th Time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town." SPECIAL MAT. Next THURS., Apr. 14. LOVE'S PILGRIMAGE. Horace B. Fry's New Play, with CARLOTTA NILLSON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS Tuesday, Apr. 19th. W. H. CRANE | DAVID HARUM. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

CARL LUMHOLTZ, M. A., author "Un

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk west winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,934. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICANS CHEER FOR ROOSEVELT

Delegates-at-Large Directed, Not Instructed.

ODELL SLATE IS RATIFIED

Lack of Enthusiasm Marks State Convention—Senator Platt Got the Warmest Reception.

Directing them to vote for President Roosevelt's nomination, the Republican State Convention, which met yesterday at Carnegie Hall, named the following as delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago on June 21:

Delegates—Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., and Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black.
Alternates—J. Sloat Fassett, Louis Stern, Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo, and Henry C. Brewster.

The resolution of the convention directing the delegates to vote for President Roosevelt's nomination was as follows:

Accordingly we indorse the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt. Believing in his loyalty to the principles of the Republican Party, relying on his devotion to the interests of American citizens, and confiding in his wisdom, his courage, and his statesmanship, we hereby direct that the delegates this day chosen use all honorable means to bring about his nomination for President at the National Convention to be held in June.

The fact that the word "direct" was used in the resolution instead of the word "instruct," and the further fact that only the delegates chosen by yesterday's convention were directed to work for the President's nomination, led to some talk to the effect that the convention had not shown as hearty a disposition to favor the President's candidacy as his friends desired.

This sort of talk was indulged in by no one whose opinion had any weight, and the friends of the President who participated in the deliberations of the convention expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the indorsement. The view they took was that there was no material difference between the word "direct" and the word "instruct," and, as for the failure of the convention to instruct all the State delegates to the National Convention, it was pointed out by the leaders that the convention had no power to take any such action.

ODELL ON THE RESOLUTION.

Referring to the comment made as to the wording of the resolution, Gov. Odell said:

"Since 1880, when we abandoned the plan of selecting the district delegates, the State Convention has not, and indeed cannot, instruct the district delegates. Those delegates are elected and, if desired by their home conventions, are instructed. This direction of the convention to the delegates-at-large to secure Mr. Roosevelt's nomination is the strongest possible way in which the matter could be put. The word 'directed' is stronger than the word 'instructed.'"

Even Louis F. Payn, whose unfriendliness to the President is openly avowed, said that the Roosevelt men had obtained all that they wanted in the resolutions bearing on the President's candidacy. Other leaders said that it would be absurd for the State Convention to attempt to bind all the delegates elected by districts. Some of the districts have not yet chosen their delegates, and others have refused to give instructions for President Roosevelt.

The convention yesterday was notable for lack of enthusiasm. The greatest outburst of the day was for Senator Platt, whose eclipse as the dominant power in the Republican organization of the State yesterday's gathering may be said to have marked. The Senior Senator presented a pathetic figure as he was led to his seat in the row of chairs reserved for the Tioga delegates, but his face flushed and his eye sparkled with something of its old-time fire when the delegates arose in their places and cheered him lustily.

It was when Permanent Chairman Sereno E. Payne paid tribute to Senator Platt's leadership, however, that the convention was awakened to its first outbreak of real enthusiasm. The delegates arose to their feet and shouted as if they meant it. Gov. Odell joined in the tribute to the Senator. Neither the applause for President Roosevelt nor Gov. Odell, hearty as it was, approached in intensity the demonstration for Senator Platt, and the Platt ovation was by no means exciting by its fervor.

When Col. Dunn, as Chairman of the committee, called the convention to order shortly after noon, the body of the hall was filled, all of the boxes were occupied, and all of the seats on the platform taken, but there were only a few spectators in the top gallery.

The roll of the convention was called by Secretary Fox, and there was no interruption until Seneca County was reached. Then J. Sloat Fassett asked whether notice of a contest had been filed against the delegation from Seneca. Being informed that no such notice had been received, he stated that two conventions having been held in that county and two delegations elected, he thought the Committee on Credentials should be instructed to declare that the delegation placed on the temporary roll was the regular delegation, in order that there might be a record made by the convention with regard to the contest. Judge Wheeler of Steuben County objected to any such instructions. The discussion was closed on a point of order made by Congressman Sherman, but later when the

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CZAR NOT LOOKING WELL.

His Appearance the Subject of Remark at Review of Guards.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—In accordance with his annual custom, the Emperor this afternoon reviewed the Empress's Horse Guards, the crack cavalry regiment of the empire, in their riding school on the Horse Guard Boulevard.

Those present remarked that the Emperor did not look as well as usual. His voice when he congratulated the regiment lacked its accustomed ring.

Detachments of each of the guard regiments yesterday at the Winter Palace conveyed Easter greetings to the Emperor and Empress. The Emperor kissed each of the guardsmen thrice, the Empress giving her hand to be kissed, and presenting to each guardsman a decorated china egg. The servants of the palace were similarly honored.

BRITISH-NICARAGUAN DISPUTE.

Mosquito Coast Question Reopened—Warship Sent to Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Friction, it is learned, is again developing between Great Britain and Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, which since the early sixties has been a matter of contention between the two Governments.

The Associated Press is informed that the British authorities will once more protest against any violation of the Zeledon-Wyke treaty of 1860, by which Great Britain agreed to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the country hitherto occupied or claimed by the Mosquito Indians, the British protectorate over this territory ceased, and the Nicaraguan Government pledged itself to assign the Mosquito reservation to the Indians and to grant them certain rights of local autonomy.

The British Government has informally mentioned its intentions to the State Department and is prepared to convey formal assurances that it has no intention to assert any right of sovereignty or protection over the Mosquito territory.

The sole wish of the British Government, it is stated, is to bring Nicaragua to a realization of the obligation she is under to deal with the Mosquito Indians with justice and give to them those rights which Nicaragua promised they should at all times enjoy.

As far as the State Department is concerned, it is said, the purposes of the British Government are thoroughly understood and appreciated. It is stated that while the London Government is constrained to act with firmness, there will be no haste about its actions. Diplomacy, it is earnestly hoped, will accomplish all that is desired.

Significance, however, is attached to a dispatch received to-day from Jamaica saying that the British warship Retribution has left that port for Bluefields to settle the dispute between the Nicaraguan authorities and the Cayman turtle fishermen, and also to arrange for the release of the schooners seized by the Nicaraguan Government and of the crews that have been imprisoned at Gracias a Dios.

SUING DR. W. SEWARD WEBB.

Financier's Property Attached on $400,000 Claim of A. L. Meyer.

W. Seward Webb has been sued by Arthur L. Meyer for the recovery of $400,000, with interest from Dec. 15, 1901, and Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday issued an attachment against Mr. Webb's property in this State. Mr. Meyer's counsel, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, contended that Mr. Webb is not a resident of this State, but of Shelburne, Vt. The Sheriff served the attachment order on the Lincoln National Bank, the Continental National Bank, and the Colonial Trust Company, where Mr. Webb is said to have accounts.

The suit was brought about a year ago, and arises out of the purchase of income bonds of the Mohawk and Malone Railroad Company. Mr. Meyer in his affidavit says that Mr. Webb in his effort to induce him to buy bonds of this company of the par value of $3,800,000, represented that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which then operated the Mohawk and Malone Railroad, had offered to purchase the bonds for a price exceeding $3,000,000, but that he did not want to sell the bonds to the Directors direct because some of the members of the board were related to him by marriage. He thought that such a sale might be criticised, but not if it were conducted through Mr. Meyer. Upon these representations, Mr. Meyer says, he bought the bonds. Later, he says, he found that Mr. Webb's representations were "false and untrue," and were made "with the knowledge of their falsity on the part of the defendant, and with intent to cheat and defraud," by inducing him to pay an amount largely in excess of the value of the bonds.

MRS. HENDRICKS GETS HER SON

Massachusetts Judge Respects Decision of New York Courts.

BOSTON, April 12.—By an order of the Massachusetts Supreme Court to-day, Mrs. Agnes Mary Hendricks of Brooklyn, N. Y., gets the custody of her seven-year-old son, Thomas, who has been confined at the House of the Angel Guardian, this city, for several weeks past.

The order was issued after a brief hearing on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Lathrop ruled that a decision by the New York courts establishing Mrs. Hendricks's legal custody of the child was valid, and there was nothing left for him to do but concur in it and allow Mrs. Hendricks to take her child from the home.

The father of the lad, Dr. Charles C. Hendricks, who placed the boy in the institution, opposed the petition. The action for custody of the child is in connection with divorce proceedings brought by Mrs. Hendricks against her husband, the woman claiming that Dr. Hendricks had taken the boy from her illegally.

Latest Shipping News.

SCILLY, April 13, 3:45 A. M.—Passed—Steamship Deutschland, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

Steamship Athos, from Cape Haiti, March 25, to the Hamburg-American Line, with passengers, mails, and merchandise. Arrived at the bar last night.

The best Fountain Pen is a "Koh-I-Noor" copying ink pencil. Ever try one? Writes like any "Koh-I-Noor" lead pencil, and copies violet. Sign your letters with one and you will never want a pen again.—Adv.

UNION CLUB MEMBERS OBJECT TO NEW HOME

View of an Alley, Instead of the Avenue, from Lounging Room.

MAY REMODEL THE INTERIOR

Structure Represents an Investment of Nearly $1,500,000—Members Silent as to Reports of Dissension.

Rumors to the effect that many of the members of the Union Club are decidedly dissatisfied with the arrangement of the interior of the new structure have been rife ever since the building was completed, and now a story is being circulated that an extensive remodeling of the interior is being seriously considered. The property represents an investment of little less than $1,500,000.

The old clubhouse stood at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. At the time of the purchase of the present site, a plot about 75 by 150 at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, the fact that the front of the Cathedral on the block below was considerably within the building line figured prominently as a factor which led to its selection. It was shown that an exceptional opportunity was afforded to the architect to erect a structure which should enjoy an unobstructed view down the avenue from the windows along the Fifty-first Street side.

The awarding of the contract for the building of the structure was made after the architect members of the club had submitted plans in competition.

It was generally known that the older members strongly favored a duplication of the Twenty-first Street house, where they had felt at home for years, and that any marked departure from the general plan of the old structure would meet with their opposition. The environment of the new site, however, was not considered suitable for a new clubhouse similar to the old one.

That these two considerations were variously considered by the competitors was shown by the drawings published after the awarding of the contract. From these drawings it was seen that two striking dissimilarities divided them into two groups. One showed the old house only slightly changed to meet the changed measurements of the lot, and the other an entirely new structure with no reminder of the original building in it.

The effort by the Building Committee to make a choice resulted in a deadlock, and as a last resort Charles F. McKim of McKim, Mead & White, who was not a member of the club, and whose firm had not been in the competition, was called in to pass judgment on the plans.

In his report, favoring the duplicate of the old house, Mr. McKim stated that there were faults of plan which must be amended to make the structure suitable for its intended uses; but that its exterior was faultless.

"But my recommendations were not followed," said Mr. McKim yesterday. "Instead, the Building Committee allowed the successful architect, Cass Gilbert, to erect the house in accordance with the unamended plans.

"No one denies that the Union Club is a monumental structure of symmetrical dignity. But equally no one who knows attempts to deny that the interior is decidedly faulty.

"In a building of such prominence it is generally considered an essential that the entrance shall be at the axis. In this case the breaking of the southerly front has resulted unfortunately.

"As the building now stands the whole front on Fifty-first Street, on the ground floor, is given over to the entrance, a strangers' room, coatrooms, a cab stand, and the office. With one exception, there is not a window on this most important side of the building which lights any room reserved for the use of the club members. This one window is at the extreme easterly end of the front, opening out on to the side entrance of the Cathedral, across the way."

This window lights the lounging room, which runs across the entire easterly end of the structure, facing on a ten-foot alley. The windows on the alley are of patent glass, which refract what little light there is into the big room.

So far as they will commit themselves, the members seem to agree generally that the most important feature of the building, its potential view down Fifth Avenue, has been spoiled by the existing arrangement. That certain members are fighting quietly for an appropriation of sufficient size to pay for the complete rearrangement of the ground floor is not denied.

The alterations contemplate an entrance at the extreme easterly end of the building, with the office and coatrooms all isolated along the alley. This scheme would reserve all the rest of the ground floor for club rooms proper, one room, 100 feet long, fronting on the Fifty-first Street side.

When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES asked John Nash, Chairman of the Building Committee, for his views on the present building, he said that he preferred not to discuss the matter.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, a member of the club, said that it was no new thing, this dissatisfaction with the present building. He refused to admit, however, that dissatisfaction existed now.

"As far as that goes, every one understands that an alley is the last place in the world to put a lounging room beside; but as for a rearrangement, I know nothing about that."

W. A. CLARK SEEKING HEALTH.

Sails to the Mediterranean for Relief from Bronchitis.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana sailed from Hoboken yesterday on the steamship Prinzessin Victoria Luise of the Hamburg-American Line. He is going to the Mediterranean and the South of France in search of health. He was unaccompanied, and said that he would be gone five or six months at the least. He was closely wrapped, and appeared to be in poor health.

During the past year Senator Clark has been going from place to place seeking a cure from bronchitis, from which he has suffered greatly for a long time. One week ago he returned from Bermuda.

On his return here a week ago he had already arranged for a Mediterranean trip. His doctors, who had been in daily attendance upon him, advised this as the only means of his again becoming well. While he was in New York he seldom left his house, and when he reached the steamship yesterday he went at once to his stateroom, where he remained until the vessel sailed. Some of his family were at the pier to see him off.

SATOLLI TO VISIT AMERICA.

Cardinal's Trip Will Break a Tradition of the Papal Court.

ROME, April 12.—Cardinal Satolli, with the permission of the Pope, is going to the United States privately and without a mission, arriving probably in June.

As Prefect of the Congregation of Studies the Cardinal will visit the Catholic University at Washington, and he will also make a trip to the St. Louis Exposition. Several friends of the Cardinal who have invited him to their homes expect that his visit will extend over a month.

Cardinal Satolli's visit to the United States is considered most important, there being no record in recent times of a Cardinal immediately attached to the Papal Court going abroad without being accredited as an ablegate.

BRYAN'S REMOVAL ASKED FOR.

Accused as Executor of Dissipating the Bennett Estate in Litigation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—Counsel for Mrs. Grace Imogene Bennett appeared before Judge Cleaveland in the Probate Court to-day with a petition that William Jennings Bryan be removed as the executor of the estate of the late Philo S. Bennett, the chief allegation being that he is dissipating the funds of the estate in his legal actions in attempting to secure the probating of the "sealed letter" as a part of the will. The "sealed letter" gives Mr. Bryan $50,000.

The petition sets forth that although a similar application for Mr. Bryan's removal was filed in December—which was not pressed because of more weighty questions then under consideration—he has since then actively prosecuted an appeal from the decree of the Probate Court; that the issues were tried in the Superior Court, and the finding was against him, and that he has appealed to the Supreme Court, and purposes to appeal, if need be, to even a higher tribunal, and in the meantime he has neglected to perform his duties and obligations as executor.

WOUNDED BOY IN CATBOAT.

Jamaica Bay Oystermen Rescue Lad Accidentally Shot by Chum.

Two boys, a double-barreled shotgun, and a catboat led to a tragedy in Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon. Bernard Brinker, fifteen years old, and his chum, Benjamin Aulkoss, sixteen years old, who live on Barren Island, sailed four miles across the bay to the meadows, where they shared in shooting the gun at such game as they could find. About dusk they started homeward. As they were getting into the boat Brinker, who was raising the sail, warned his friend to be careful about the gun, as it was loaded, and told him to put it in the bottom of the boat. As Aulkoss did as he was told, both barrels of the gun were discharged, filling Brinker's legs with gunshot.

Night was coming on and the two boys were alone. No one could hear calls for help. The boys worked together in trying to bandage Brinker's wounds. He fainted. Aulkoss got up the sail. The wind had freshened, but there were many tacks to take, as they had to work into the wind. Brinker regained consciousness and cheered up his chum at the tiller, who was fighting against the wind, when he saw ahead some oystermen. The boys hailed them and told what had happened. The oystermen threw every unnecessary weight overboard, and bent to their oars, having made fast to the catboat. They got to the Barren Island Pier just in time to see the tugboat casting off.

There was no delay in explanations, and the wounded boy and his chum were put aboard the tug. The oystermen telephoned to the Bradford Street Hospital, East New York, to meet the tug with an ambulance at Canarsie. The wounded boy and his comrade were taken by the ambulance to the hospital together, Brinker protesting that his friend had not meant to hurt him.

BAY STATE FIGHT FOR OLNEY.

Hearst Beaten in Western Massachusetts, but Wins in Worcester County.

BOSTON, April 12.—The Democrats of Massachusetts held caucuses to-day to choose representatives to the State Convention, which next week will elect delegates to the National Convention of the party. On the results of the caucuses depends the issue of the fight between the Olney men and the Hearst men for the Presidential nomination.

Dispatches show that the Western Massachusetts caucuses have gone for Olney by a large margin. In Springfield all the delegates chosen are for Olney with the possible exception of one State delegate, who is counted for Hearst. This gives Olney twelve State delegates.

Holyoke is closely divided, seven of the State delegates chosen being for Olney and six for Hearst.

Northampton was carried for district delegates who are for Olney. It is also believed that all the State delegates chosen are for Olney. Hampshire towns are generally counted for Olney.

In Worcester County forty-one towns and the cities of Fitchburg and Worcester give Hearst fifty-four delegates to the State Convention and Olney forty-eight.

The result of the caucus primaries throughout Massachusetts to-night was in the nature of a Waterloo for W. R. Hearst.

In this city but one man pledged to him was elected.

Of 491 delegates elected 305 are instructed for Olney.

TO BAR HEARST BOOMERS.

Massachusetts Democrats Take Warning from the Rhode Island Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—Warned by the experience of the Democratic Convention of Rhode Island, when Hearst boomers got upon the floor of the convention and by mixing with the delegates took a part in the proceedings to which they had no right, Chairman Flaherty of the Legislative Committee announces that there will be neither band nor spectators at the Massachusetts Democratic State Convention. The only people who will attend the convention, excepting the regularly elected delegates, will be the reporters for the Boston newspapers, the messenger boys, and the police.

Chairman Flaherty has come to the conclusion that it is to be a convention and not a public exhibition. By adopting this plan Mr. Flaherty thinks the business of the convention will be done more rapidly and without the noise and disturbance incident to recent conventions.

PENNSYLVANIA TO GET 32D STREET BLOCK

Wants Both Sides of Street Between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

TO CONDEMN THE PROPERTY

More Room Needed for Tunnel Project—Cost Over $1,500,000—Rectory and School to Go.

The Pennsylvania Railroad began condemnation proceedings yesterday to acquire all of the property on the north and south sides of Thirty-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Through the railroad's attorneys in this city notices of lis pendens were filed yesterday, in actions to acquire title, against the following properties: No. 371 to 399 Ninth Avenue, 376 and 378 and 382 and 384 Tenth Avenue, 402 to 460 West Thirty-second Street, and 405 to 451 West Thirty-second Street.

None of the Pennsylvania's representatives in this city were disposed to say yesterday just how these properties are to be used in connection with the tunnel project. The site of the terminal itself includes the four blocks bounded by Seventh and Ninth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets. East of Seventh Avenue, both on Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, the purchase of considerable property has been necessary to admit of the bringing together of the many tracks beneath the station into the separate tunnel tubes.

The present move to acquire the properties to the west of the station on Thirty-second Street, beneath which the tunnels in that direction will pass, is said to be necessary for the same reason, while this additional trackage will also give more room for the switching of trains. It was also suggested that this Thirty-second Street buying might have as its object the forestalling of any damage suits that might grow out of the tunnel construction, although this was denied by one of the railroad's representatives, who also said that no purchases will be made west of Tenth Avenue.

These additional purchases by the Pennsylvania will probably increase its bill for real estate in this city by $1,500,000 or $2,000,000. The station site itself is believed to have cost the railroad between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000.

It is understood that efforts were made to secure the Thirty-second Street properties by private purchase, just as the greater part of the station site was acquired, although the owners placed such exorbitant values on their holdings that the condemnation method was finally determined upon.

All the properties are old four and five story tenements with the exception of the rectory and school of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at 383 and 385 Ninth Avenue, just south of Thirty-second Street. The church itself, which is at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, will probably not be affected, although a rear portion of its site, a plot 100 by 100, on the south side of Thirty-second Street, west of Ninth Avenue, will fall within the area under condemnation.

WARSHIPS RACE ON MISSISSIPPI

Record-Breaking Run on the River Taxes Strength of Levees.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Speeding at the rate of eighteen knots an hour up the Mississippi River against a four-mile current, the UnitedStstes torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence, Lieut. A. M. Proctor commanding, is now engaged in making the fastest run from New Orleans to St. Louis ever made in the history of navigation on the Mississippi.

The gunboat Nashville, a much slower vessel, is following five miles astern and endeavoring to keep up, but the Lawrence is rated as a thirty-knot boat, and can run rings around the Nashville.

The Lawrence and Nashville are en route to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition ceremonies, and left here for St. Louis last Sunday at 9 A. M. They passed the river vessels with ease, throwing high waves against the levees, which are seriously strained by the high water. Residents of the towns passed by the Lawrence and Nashville complain that the speed attained by the naval craft was too great and calculated to weaken the levees.

THREATENS TO SEIZE COURT.

Gen. Bell Talks of Sending Soldiers to Arrest Judge Stevens.

Special to The New York Times.

TELLURIDE, Col., April 12.—Gen. Sherman Bell to-day, discussing the order issued by Judge Stevens at Ouray, Col., yesterday, told some of his intimates that he would issue an order for the arrest of Judge Stevens and send a detachment to seize the jurist. This declaration was not taken seriously, although Bell insisted that he was in earnest.

DENVER, Col., April 12.—The writs of attachment against Gen. Bell and Capt. Wells issued by Judge Stevens were placed in the hands of the Sheriff this morning, but it is stated that he will not go to Telluride to serve the writs, at least not for the present. Judge Stevens has gone to Gunnison, and those who are close to him say he will exhaust every means to force the military officials to obey his writ. Gov. Peabody to-day ordered the troops in the Cripple Creek district to return home.

Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, in speaking of the case of President Moyer, now held by the military authorities at Telluride on the charge of desecrating the flag, said that in all probability the next move on the part of the Federation would be an original application for a writ of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court of Colorado.

HOBSON'S DEFEAT ASSURED.

Majority of 400 or 500 for Bankhead—For an Uninstructed Delegation.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 12.—Though the count in many counties is slow, it is now known that Capt. Richmond P. Hobson was beaten yesterday for the Sixth District nomination for Congress by Representative Bankhead by a majority of between 400 and 500.

Fuller returns from yesterday's Democratic primary election confirm the nomination of B. B. Comer for President of the Alabama Railroad Commission by an overwhelming majority. His issue was made on the question of the lower local freight rates similar to those in Georgia.

Chief Justice McClellan was renominated without opposition. All of the present Alabama Congressmen have been renominated.

From the "Hame of the Heather."
Usher's Scotch.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE MAKES NEW LAKE.

Wipes Out Part of Queets Valley, Near Olympic Mountain Range.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., April 12.—Another strange lake has been formed in the Olympic Mountain range by the disappearance of part of Queets Valley. This occurred three weeks ago at the time of the recent earthquake, which created much excitament among the Indians on the west side of the Olympic Mountains, bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Water filled the depression and a lake now exists where months ago were forest and prairie. The recently formed lake is regarded by the Indians with awe. Two months ago a similar lake was created further south, toward Gray's Harbor. No persons were injured in either case.

BIG BROADWAY POLICE RAID.

About 150 Prisoners Taken in Descent Upon Alleged Prize Fight.

Police Inspector Walsh, Capt. Kemp of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and twenty or twenty-five plain-clothes policemen raided an alleged prizefight at 1:30 o'clock this morning in two big rooms on the second floor of the New Miller Arcade Building, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street.

About 150 prisoners were made, and the two alleged principals were arrested. Both principals were colored, and many of the men in the crowd were negroes. Many of them were white men, who appeared to be prosperous, as they wore frock coats and silk hats.

The raid was made when the fight had reached the third round. Somebody shouted "police" and there was a stampede down the long and wide hallway to the Broadway side of the building. The police had not yet got into the rooms and met the rush of those trying to get away.

A dozen or more shots were fired, and when the stampede of "sports" started the other way they ran back into the rooms of the Broadway Billiard Academy, facing the side of the house. They ran under billiard tables, and had to be clubbed out by the police.

R. W. GOELET IN AUTO CRASH.

Runs Into Car Driven by Mrs. G. C. Bennett at Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—Driving his touring car at a fast rate this afternoon to Montgomery Park, Robert Walton Goelet of New York, who came here with the Harriman party, ran into the car of G. C. Bennett, a local turfman. Nobody was hurt, but all had a narrow escape. The front wheels of Goelet's car were smashed and the axle broken.

The cars were going in the same direction on Union Avenue, and the Bennett car was driven by Mrs. Bennett. Goelet sought to dash by the Bennett car, when the latter swerved and the front wheels locked.

W. T. Thorn of New York, a Mr. Warren of New York, and R. W. Harris, this city, were also in the Goelet car. Goelet unloaded his touring car in Memphis this afternoon for the first time since leaving New York.

GIVES UP $700,000 TO WED.

Detroit Girl Marries "Jack" Rawlinson of New York Against Parents' Wishes.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTVILLE, Wyoming, April 12.—Jack Rawlinson, a rich young New Yorker who came here to enjoy cowboy life and has been working on a large stock ranch for some time, has created a sensation by marrying Miss Jessie Everett, a Detroit girl, who came here for the benefit of her mother's health. She is but seventeen years old, and will lose her right to her grandmother's fortune of $700,000 by marrying Rawlinson, who is only eighteen, against her mother's wishes. He, however, has a fortune in his own right. They will spend their honeymoon in Wyoming, and go to the bridegroom's home in New York next Fall.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. C. S. DODGE.

Poultney Bigelow's Sister Gets a Decree in South Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 12.—Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, daughter of John Bigelow of New York City, and sister of Poultney Bigelow, the author, is the latest recipient of a South Dakota divorce decree.

Judge Jones of this city, now holding court at Salem, has granted to Mrs. Dodge a divorce from Charles Stuart Dodge of New York City on the ground of willful desertion, continuing for more than one year.

The decree makes no provision in regard to alimony, but gives the custody of the daughter and son of the couple to the mother, the father being permitted to visit the children at reasonable times and places.

ARRESTED ON HONEYMOON TRIP

New York Couple in Cleveland Held as Suspicious Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—A bride of five weeks, Fredericka Davis, twenty years old, is in the city prison, while her young husband occupies the cell above. They were arrested a week ago on the suspicion of belonging to a gang of crooks, several other men being also under arrest. The girl is held merely because she was with Davis. She says her parents are well-to-do New Yorkers, and she came with her husband to the West on a honeymoon trip.

The husband, when arrested, gave his name as James Bower and his home as Chicago, but he now admits that he is from New York. His wife said that she first met him while a student at Bethlehem, Penn., when he saved her from being run over by a runaway horse.

CARICATURES THE ROOSEVELTS.

President and His Eldest Daughter Characters in German Farce.

BERLIN, April 12.—Stage representations of President Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt were introduced to a Berlin audienos last night in a roaring farce entitled "A Mad Year" at the Metropole Theatre.

The President was reproduced in rough rider costume. Miss Alice, with a decided American twang, excited much amusement, but the police interfered and prevented the use of the name Roosevelt. The management therefore substituted the names Mr. and Miss Washington.

RUSSIANS WIPE OUT JAPANESE PATROLS

Ambush Fifty Scouts on Yalu and Kill Nearly All of Them.

THE JAPANESE QUIT WI-JU

Kuropatkin Says They Lowered Their Flag There on April 9—Koreans Betray Russians' Whereabouts.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—Gen. Kuropatkin, in a dispatch to the Emperor bearing to-day's date, says that Gen. Krasnalinski on the night of April 8 ordered a detachment of sharpshooters to cross to the left bank of the Yalu, opposite Wi-ju.

The sharpshooters landed on the Island of Samalind and surprised a patrol of fifty Japanese scouts just as the latter were approaching the east side of the island in three boats.

The Russians allowed the Japanese to land and then fired on them. Nearly all the Japanese were shot, bayoneted, or drowned, and their boats were sunk. The Russians sustained no losses. Non-commissioned officers Louchkine and Souhaschonov distinguished themselves in the fight.

On the following day the Japanese lowered their flag at Wi-ju, and their outposts, which lately had been seen, fell back.

On the night of April 9 four Russians crossed the Yalu to Yon-gam-pho and made toward a Russian village, where they found a squadron of Japanese cavalry. They remained there twelve hours, when they were betrayed by Koreans, and found themselves obliged to swim the river, their boat having struck on a sand bank. One soldier lost his life.

The Japanese pursued the Russians in a boat, but were in turn attacked by a Russian boat which had come to the rescue of the swimmers. The Japanese were all killed and their boat was sunk.

Gen. Kuropatin's report is a matter of general satisfaction in official circles. Again, in the view of the authorities, the Russian soldier has proved his superiority in strategy and in the manner of attack, which left no chance for a single enemy to escape.

One feature of the message which is not pleasing to the authorities is the action of the Koreans in revealing to the Japanese the presence of the Russians near Yon-gam-pho, and the belief prevails that the Koreans are not so unfriendly to the Japanese as has been announced. Incidents such as this indicate that the view held of the Korean attitude is a mistaken one.

The Cossack scouts on the banks of the Yalu have not reported the appearance of Japanese transports there.

Major Gen. Pflug, in a dispatch from Mukden, denies that the Japanese advance guard has crossed the Yalu and engaged in a skirmish with the Russian troops.

TOKIO, April 12.—It is believed here that fighting has commenced on the Yalu River. It is known that the Russians occupy the right bank of the river in force.

No direct information from the Yalu district has been received here, but the position of the Russians is known, and, while it is doubted that they will be able to prevent the Japanese from crossing the river, it is regarded as certain that they will offer some opposition.

It is not believed, however, that there will be a serious engagement during the Japanese attempts to cross the Yalu.

The foreign military observers attached to the first Japanese Army have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to move, and it is expected that they will leave for the front in a few days.

The American attachés are Col. E. Crowder of the General Staff and Capt. P. C. Marsh of the Artillery Corps. The British attachés are Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, Col. Hume, Capt. Jardine, and Capt. Vincent. The German representative is Major von Etzel, and the French attaché is Col. Corvisart.

BIG NAVAL BATTLE ON?

Very Heavy Firing Heard Northwest of Che-Foo This Morning.

CHE-FOO, April 13—11 A. M.—A correspondent of The Associated Press at Teng-Chow, forty miles northwest of here, telegraphs as follows:

"Sounds of very heavy firing were heard at half-past 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. The firing evidently was being done between here and Port Arthur.

"It is believed at Teng-Chow that the long-expected sea fight among the Miaotao Islands has taken place.

"The Japanese battleship Asahi, flying an Admiral's flag, was seen off Che-Foo yesterday going to the west, and there is no doubt that the remainder of the Japanese fleet was in the vicinity of Port Arthur.

"The Russian fleet also was seen outside Port Arthur yesterday."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The Emperor received a telegram this morning reporting that all was quiet at Port Arthur, that the squadron was again putting out to sea, and that Vice Admiral Makaroff had sent a few torpedo boat destroyers to explore the coasts, where some of the enemy's torpedo boats were believed to be lurking.

PORT ARTHUR, April 11.—A squadron of

battleships and torpedo boats hae just returned here from a cruise far out to sea.

Easter passed without the anticipated Japaneee attack. Every precaution was taken to prevent a surprise. Admiral Makaroff, who every night personally supervises the precautionary measures, spent Easter eve in a guard boat.

During the Easter night service the church windows were covered, so as to prevent the lights hcing seen hy the enemy, and the absence of all illumination in the town was a constant reminder to the inhabitants of the possibility of nn attack. Thc troops celehrated Easter Sunday at their posts.

Grand Duke Boris, who left here on April 5, has returned to Port Arthur.

The Novy Krai urges the economic societies of Ruseia to send objects of first necessity to the officers at Port Arthur.

CHINESE KILLED BY MISTAKE.

False Alarm at Niu-Chwang Caused Loss of Many Lives.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NIU-CHWANG, April 11.—Last night a pilot'e flare at the bar was mistaken for the lights of the Japanese fleet.

The Russians fired and sank a junk with thirty-five hands, besides killing three men and wounding seven in another junk.

The native popuiation is panic-stricken and is leaving the town.

By The Associated Press.

NIU-CHWANG, April 12.—Prior to the departure to-day of the British gunboat Espiègle, which has been stationed here during the Winter, M. Grosse, civil administrator of Niu-Chwang, visited the warship officially, and, with the Russian local authorities, afterward waited on the Esplanade along the water front while the gunboat steamed by on her way down the river. This official ceremony was in recognition of the cordial relations which have existed between the officers of the Espiègle and the Russian authorities.

The departure of the Espiègle removes a cause of embarrassment to the Russian authorities and enables them to put into execution a system of martial law consistent with the demands of the situation. The Espiègle was the last foreign warship nt Niu-Chwang.

The last of the merchant steamers left Niu-Chwang to-day, and the shipping companies have notified their agents to send no more vessels here.

The streets of Niu-Chwang are no longer lighted at night, and the movement of boats on the river at night is prohibited.

STOPS EXPULSION OF JEWS.

Not to be Renewed Until the War with Japan Is Ended.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 13.—An official circular recently issued in Russia, say The Times's Russian correspondents, manifests a more lenient disposition toward the Jews.

The circular is issued from the Ministry of the Interior, Department of Police, Sixth Section, and is addressed to the provincial and town officers.

After referring to the lack of regularity and uniformity in the measures taken by the local authorities for expelling the Jews from the localities they inhabited outside the zone established for their residence, and after acknowledging that many Jews were subjected to hardships through the expulsions, the circular says:

"In view of this state of affairs, and being anxious to remove all that in the present difficult moment might disturb the normal course of life in the interior of the empire and provoke discontent among the population, I consider it necessary to suspend till peace is restored the expulsion from their actual places of residence of those Jews whom the local authorities reported to be illegally in the localities where they were formerly authorized to settle, but where the permission was subsequently withdrawn.

"The same leniency may be shown to Jews who have lived for a long time outside the legal zone of residence and have houses and families."

"It is provided in the circular that this leniency shall not be extended to Jews doing anything likely to disturb the public order or provoke discontent among the surrounding population.

CRAFT CHARGES CAUSE UPROAR

One Member of Plasterers' Union Reported as Suspended.

The Plasterers' Union is greatly torn up over charges which have been floating around for some time that "graft" has been in evidence, and certain members were accused. Several weeks ago there was a hot time over the election of officers at a meeting in Brevoort Hall, and it was said that these charges had a good deal to do in determining the election.

Recently it was alleged that affidavits implicating certain persons in the union had been filed with District Attorney Jerome and that these affidavits were to be read at another meeting of the union in Brevoort Hall last night. The sums alleged to be taken by members in the way of "graft" were said to range from $50 to $300.

Assistant District Attorney Rand, who has charge of such matters, said when seen yesterday that he dimly remembered some of the names mentioned in connection with the matter, and knew nothing of affidavits. He had no charge of any affidavits in such cases, and would not show them if he had.

The meeting last night in Brevoort Hall was an uproarious one. Some of the members were against reading the affidavits and inclined to think the charges unfair. When the meeting was over it was stated, but not officially, that one member had been suspended pending investigation. The officers of the union positively declined to say what was done, or say whether the affidavits were read.

KILLED GIRL AND HIMSELF.

Rejected Man Took Carbolic Acid After Shooting at Batavia, N. Y.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 12.—Clyde Ore, thirty-five years old, mortally shot Addie Blossom, twenty-three years old, this afternoon, and then killed himself with the same revolver, though he took a dose of carbolic acid to make sure of death.

The tragedy occurred on a street corner about a block from the girl's home. Ore met her there at 5:30 this afternoon, and without a word drew the revolver and fired. His aim was true and the girl fell senseless, with a bullet wound through her head, the bullet having entered her forehead and passed out of the back of the skull.

Ore then walked a few steps further, drank the acid, and sent a bullet into his brain. Miss Blossom was carried to her home, where she died half an hour later. Ore walked nearly a quarter of a mile before he collapsed.

Ore and the girl became acquainted a year ago, through an advertisement in a newspaper, and arrangements for their wedding two weeks ago were made. On that day, however, a rival appeared, and there was a disturbance at the Blossom home, and the girl's parents begged her to refrain from marrying Ore.

In Ore's pocket was found a letter from the dead girl in which she said she wanted to hear from him.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE SPANISH PREMIER

An Anarchist Stabs Senor Maura at Barcelona.

INFLICTS ONLY SLIGHT WOUND

Assailant, an Art Student, Afterward Tries to Commit Suicide—Outrage Causes Intense Excitement.

BARCELONA, April 12.—Premier Maura was attacked and slightly wounded to-day hy a would-be assassin as he was leaving the palace of the Council General, after accompanying King Alfonso on a visit to the Poorhouse.

Just as the Premier's carriage was driving off a young man, clean shaven and well dressed in black, approached, and, ehouting "Good day. Long live Anarchy!" struck the Premier in the chest with a knife he had concealed in a handkerchief. The assailant was immediately seized. Intense excitement followed the outrage.

Late to-night a semi-official report of the attack on the Premier was issued, according to which the assailant held concealed a kitchen knife, with which he stabbed the Premier, but the force of the hiow was broken and its direction averted by the heavy lace on the Minister'e coat, only a slight scratch under the sixth rib being inflicted.

Joaquin Miguel Artao, the assallant, is nineteen years old. He is an Anarchist, and when arrested attempted suicide hy dashing his head against a wall. He was injured.

According to another account, the Premier coolly drew the knife from his clothing and threw it on a seat in hie carriage, after which he entered the palace, walked up stairs, and telephoned to Minister of the Interior Guerrn at Madrid, saying: "I have been stabbed. Don't be alarmed. The wound is not serious."

Both as Premier and as Minister of the Interior Señor Maura has incurred the animosity of the Spanish students and of the revolutionary elements. Until last December, when he became Prime Minister, he was Minister of the Interior, and the Madrid students made a demonstration in front of his Ministry to protest against the treatment of the students at Salamanca, several of whom were killed in a riot.

Recently Premier Maura aroused considerable feeling by the strong measures he adopted to suppress the strike riots at Barcelona. That city is the chief centre of the Spanish Republicans and Socialists, while it also contains a large number of Anarchists, and considerable alarm has been felt as to what would happen during the present visit of the King, the Prime Minister, and Minister of War.

These circumstances resulted in general credence being given last week to the report that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Alfonso, which report was subsequently denied by the King himself.

HEWITT ESTATE $1,824,468.

Bulk of His Property Goes to His Six Children—Amount of Transfer Tax.

It is shown by the report of State Appraiser Robert Mazet, filed with the Surrogate yesterday, that the assets of Abram S. Hewitt amounted to $1,824,468.58 net at the time of his death, on Jan. 18, 1903. This total was ascertained from Mr. Hewitt's private ledger. As Mr. Hewitt was a resident of Ringwood, N. J., only that part of his property which is in New York State is liable to the transfer tax here. This, the appraiser found, consisted of $731,679.14 of personalty and no real estate.

Mr. Hewitt's gross personal estate here amounted to $754,895.99, and the only deductions were the commissions of the executors, $23,216.85. The principal items in the report are as follows:

On deposit, United States Trust Company	$300,000
Interest in the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	220,387
On deposit, Morton Trust Company	100,000
80 shares Morton Trust Company	80,000
679 shares Oriental Bank	39,963
Bond and mortgage of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bonar	8,000
On deposit, Chemical National Bank	1,457
100 shares City and Suburban Homes Company	1,000
10 shares City Club Realty Company	1,000
Bond, Chamber of Commerce	1,000
Furniture in house at 9 Lexington Avenue	1,000
Pew in Calvary Church, book value $375, nominal.	

In a supplementary report it is shown that the assets of Mr. Hewitt included also $26,600, which had been loaned to individuals; $119,681 of stocks and bonds in other States; $399,458 of book accounts receivable; real estate amounting to $92,495, including property in Mott Haven, valued at $60,776; in Knoxville, Tenn., $13,488, and the Midvale, N. J., schoolhouse, which he built for the community, $18,230. The private ledger showed the total assets to he $1,899,742 and liabilities $75,273.

Under Mr. Hewitt's will the residue of the estate, after several special bequests, is divided among his six children: Peter Cooper, Edward R., Erskine, Sarah C., Eleanor G. Hewitt, and Amy H. Green. It is calculated by the appraiser that the share of the property in this State that will go to each of them is $121,779. Several of Mr. Hewitt's nieces, nephews, and grandchildren were also remembered in his will. To his wife he gave his household furniture and considerable real estate. Before his death Mr. Hewitt had placed in her name various holdings of stocks and bonds, the amount of which was not ascertained.

One of the few companies that Mr. Hewitt went into, and which later turned out badly, was the Ecuadorian Association, Limited, of Scotland. His son Erskine, in his testimony hefore the Appraiser, said that this company was organized to obtain concessions from the Government and build a railroad in Ecuador, but the men at the head of it, after obtaining an unusually liberal concession, "squandered practically all the money." Mr. Hewitt held 10,000 shares of the stock of this association, the book value of it being $48,584.57. It is described as "practically valueless."

AUTOMOBILES ARE "ANIMALS."

Corporation Counsel Rules That Cruelty Society Must Get Fines.

That automobiles come under the general classification of animals was decided at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday. Under this decision the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will get $5,000 collected as fines for speeding automobiles. The fines date hack to May 1, 1902.

Several weeks ago the society wrote to the commission demanding that it turn over all this money under Section 666 of the Penal Code, which provides that all fines and penalties and forfeitures imposed or collected for violations of any of the provisions of Title XVI. of the Penal Code, among which is Section 666. The Legislature in 1902 passed Section 266, which amended Section 666.

Corporation Counsel Delany submitted to the commission an opinion in which he said he supposed the Legislature knew what it was doing, although it seemed strange enough that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should benefit from fines regardiees of offenses on which the fines were predicated. Yet that was the law, in his opinion.

Controller Grout said tt was time that the law was changed, as he did not think the society had any right to this money. The Mayor nodded his approval of the euggeetion that the city should seek a change in the law.

PARKER, HEARST, PARKHURST.

Portia Club Hears of a Woman's Compromise Candidate.

At the annual meeting of the Portia Club, held yesterday afternoon in the Buckingham Hotel, the members listened to addresses as to the value of their law studies to themselves and the community at large.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York Univerelty made a speech on the opportunities of women lawyers in this city, and Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the New York University, in speaking of "Woman's Capabilities in the Study of Law," told the following story:

"I know a certain young woman, admired by two men, who have nothing in common other than that they are enthusiastic Democrats and love the same girl. The young woman, after listening to them for some time as to their choices for the Presidential candidacy, one favoring Mr. Hearst and the other Judge Parker, asked them to compromise and unite on Dr. Parkhurst."

The other speakers were Mrs. Philip Carpenter, President of the Woman Lawyers' Club; Deputy Attorney General William H. Wood, and Miss Isabella M. Pettus. The newly elected officers of the club are: President—Miss Emilie M. Bullowa; Vice Presidents—Miss G. K. B. Andrews, Mrs. Henry Amerman, and Mrs. G. Langsdorf Weitz; Secretary—Mrs. Park J. White.

HEARST MAN FEARED THE WIND.

Open-Air Meeting Off Because It Blew Too Hard.

There wasn't any more wind at the corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue last night than in other parts of the city, hut the open-air meeting which was to have been held there in the interest of William Randolph Hearst was nevertheless abandoned because it hlew too hard.

When the time for the meeting arrived the corner in question was deserted, except for the presence of a policeman who had been sent there to keep order, and the principal speaker, who was admiring some bock beer signe in the windows of the corner saloon with the air of a man who knows art when he sees it.

"Is this the place where the Hearst mass meeting is to be held?" asked a reporter of the policeman.

"It is and it ain't," replied the cop. "Here is one of the speakers; ask him." He pointed to the scheduled speaker.

"Why," said the latter, "there is too much wind; they won't come. I spoke for an hour and a half last night, and I guess I will rest my voice to-night. But we will have a meeting at this same spot and at the samc hour to-morrow night, sure. I am very glad you came up to-night, and hope you will come again to-morrow."

HILL MEN BOLTED.

Two Democratic Conventions in Clinton —Both for Judge Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 12.—The Clinton County Democratic Convention to-day was practically a repetition of the one held here in 1902. The Weed-Conway forces to-day again had a large majority of the delegates, a test vote on a motion to appoint a Committee on Credentials showing them to have forty-eight delegates and the Hill faction twenty-seven.

When the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of seating the Weed-Conway delegates from the town of Altona the Hill men bolted and withdrew from the hall, and two conventions were held. The Weed-Conway convention indorsed Judge Parker for President and Thomas F. Conway for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Hill "convention" meanwhile not only indorsed but instructed its delegates to the State Convention for Judge Parker for President and indorsed John B. Stanchfield for Governor. The decision as to who will be seated in the State Convention is awaited here with interest.

NEW JERSEY BEYOND HEARST.

His Defeat for State Convention Delegates Now Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 12.—No Hearst delegates were elected at the primaries held in New Brunswick to-night to the State Convention at Trenton on Thursday. The delegates from Middlesex County will be anti-Hearst, probahly solidly so. The Home News to-day states that Hearst'e efforts to capture the delegation in the State of New Jersey to the National Democratic Convention have almost completely failed. The Home News says further:

"It was not supposed that Hearst would obtain any considerable following in New Jersey, and somc indifference was displayed hy Democrats who opposed him, but helieved he could not possihly obtain delegates to the State and district conventions enough to make his candidacy serious.

"Last week tbey awoke to the fact that Hearst was making a real fight, and that he had the aid of some influential party leaders, who were liberally supplied with money. The contest became warm, and up to Saturday there was doubt as to the result. It seems now thnt his defeat is decisive.

"Passaic and Union declared against him, and on Friday night Essex overwhelmed him. Saturday he was defeated in Warren and Morris Counties, although he won out in Sussex. The old-time Democratic leaders came out against Hearst and in favor of the nomination of Judge Parker."

DOUGLAS OPPOSES QUIGG.

Does Not Want Him Sent to National Convention.

Lemuel Ely Quigg may have to fight before he can go as a National delegate from the Fifteenth Congressional District if the movement started by the friends of Congressman W. H. Douglas gains the headway that its hackers expect of it. The Associated Republicans of the Nineteenth District is the organization fighting Mr. Quigg.

The men of this organization have issued a call to the voters of the Fifteenth Congressional District to sign a formal protest against the proposed election of Mr. Quigg to-morrow night. A book was opened yesterday at 2,144 Broadway, wherein signatures will he obtained for a protest.

The Douglas men fear Quigg, and are ont against him on any and all propositions. They are also trying to fix up the fences of Congressman Douglas with reference to a renomination, which nomination will be sought after hy a half dozen men.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., April 12.—The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District to-day nominated Harry C. Woodyard to succeed himself as Congressman.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 12.—Republicans of the Twenty-second Illinois District to-day renominated William A. Rodenberg for Congress.

GRAFTON, West Va., April 12.—The Second District Republican Congressional Convention to-day renominated Congressman Alston G. Dayton on the first hallot.

Two Nominations in Sixth Ohio.

WILMINGTON, Ohio, April 12.—Two Republican Congressional Conventions, representing the Sixth Ohio District, were held here to-day. The regular convention nominated Charles G. Hildebrand for a third term.

The second convention, composed of contesting delegations, opposed to Hildebrand, which were refused seats in the regular convention, nominated Judge Scroggy of Greene County for Congress.

POOLROOM TELEPHONES HIT.

Gamblers' "Clearing House" Out of Business in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Linemen sent out hy the Chicago Telephone Company to-day destroyed a switchboard governing telephones which, it is alleged, were used for poolroom purposes.

This switchboard, according to the police, was part of one of the biggest "clearing houses" for race information existing in Chicago.

On instructions from Mayor Harrison licenses of eight saloons were revoked today. The keepers of the saloons are accused of having permitted poolroom gambling.

BROOKLYN DELEGATES PLEDGED FOR PARKER

Doyle's Plea for Delay Is Voted Down Flatly.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR McCARREN

McLaughlin, ex-Senator Coffey, Kehoe, and Fogarty Absent from Kings County Caucus.

Senator McCarren won at every point last night in the caucus of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Kings County, the unit rule being adopted and resolutions declaring for an instructed delegation for Judge Alton B. Parker to the National Convention. While there was no boiting the caucus, four of the sixty-three delegates were not present. McCarren won hy a vote of 49 to 10 on the unit rule proposition, and by 50 votes to 9 on the question of an instructed delegation.

After the caucus the Senator declared that he would cast the votes of the fifty-nine delegates present for Judge Parker at Albany.

"Well, we have made a President," he remarked, as he came out of the meeting room.

William A. Doyle and his delegatee from the Seventh District and Thomas R. Farrell and his delegates from the Eleventh District, where the nine who voted against the Parker resolution. When Doyle was seen later he said he and his delegates considered themselvee bound by the action of the caucus.

The four delegates who did not attend the caucue were James Kehoe, John F. Fogarty, and Michael J. Coffey, from the Ninth District, and Hugh McLaughlin, from the Second District. It was stated that these men remained away as a protest against the holding of a "enap" caucus, as they characterized the meeting. James Shevlin, who is in Atlantic City, was represented hy his alternate, James K. Lennon.

Besides adopting the unit rule and instructing for Judge Parker, the caucus nominated delegates and alternates to the National Convention from Kings County, the members of the State Committee, and Presidential Electore from the county. Michael J. Cumming is to succeed Hugh McLaughlin in the State Committee from the Third Senate District, and Edward Glinnen is to give way to Conrad Hasenflug as the Ninth District's representative in the committee. James Shevlin is to he returned to the committee from the Sixth Senate District, John W. Weber from the Fourth District, Senator McCarren from the Seventh District, and John L. Shea from the Eighth.

That deep interest in the outcome of the caucus was taken by local Democrats was shown by the crowd which gathered early at the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Court Square. Besides the crowd in and outside the building, the neighhoring cafés were thronged with Democratic politicians of more or less prominence. Ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, who failed to appear at the caucus, was one of those seen in the neighborhood. Just before the caucus, which was held in the main auditorium of the building, opened, all but the delegates were made to leave the hall and the doors were closed. The meeting lasted about an hour and a half.

Senator McCarren, who presided at the caucus, made a speech, in which he spoke of the conditions in the county and of the fight that had been made against an instructed delegation. The nomination of Judge Parker, he declared, was essential to Democratic success, and that upon the action taken by his own State depended Parker's chances of being named for the Presidency. When it came to a question of whether New York State should instruct for Judge Parker Kings County had the halance of power.

Which Senator McCarren sat down Mr. Doyle arose and moved to adjourn the caucus until Saturday night. It would be unwise he thought, to take any "enap action" If the caucus were held on Saturday night, there might be a unanimoue vote. Mr. Doyle did not make it clear whether he meant there might be a unanimous vote for or against instructions.

The suggestion was advanced that Charles F. Murphy was reaching the conviction that further opposition to Parker would be vain and did not wish Doyle to be left in a position of fighting to the last against Parker, which might be to his disadvantage in trying to defeat McCarren in the next primaries. Mr. Doyle's motion to adjourn was defeated hy a vote of 48 to 11.

The resolution adopting the unit rule for voting at Albany was introduced by Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell. The delegates who voted against this resolution were Matthew E. Dooley and his two associates from the Twelfth District, Doyle and his two associates from the Seventh District, Thomas R. Farrell and the other two from the Eleventh District, and Richard Nagle from the Second District. The delegates opposing the resolution instructing for Parker were the nine from the Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts.

These State Committeemen were named:

3. Michael J. Cummings.
4. John W. Weber.
5. Not named.
6. James Shevlin.
7. P. H. McCarren.
8. John L. Shea.
9. Conrad Hasenflug.

The following were selected as the slate of delegates to the National Convention:

Second Congressional District—P. H. McCarren and George H. Lindsey.
Third Congressional District—Martin W. Littleton and James D. Bell.
Fourth Congressional District—Louis H. Haft and Denis Winters.
Fifth Congressional District—Edward M. M. Grout and A. T. Sullivan.
Sixth Congressional District—James Shevlin and Matthew Dooley.
Seventh Congressional District—James Kane and Luke D. Stapleton.

The slate of Presidential Electors was prepared as follows:

Second Congressional District—Hyman Rosenson.
Third Congressional District—J. W. Masters.
Fourth Congressional District—Rudolph Reimer, Jr.
Fifth Congressional District—Thomas A. Ennis.
Sixth Congressional District—Henry F. Haggerty.
Seventh Congressional District—Arnold Fransiolli.

Franklin County Picks Parker Men.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., April 12.—Not in history of Franklin County in recent years has there been euch a large attendance at a Democratic County Convention as attended the one here to-day. It was evident from the start that the Parker men were in the majority, and the Hearst men did not have much to say in the convention, which elected three stanch Parker men as delegates to the State Convention. Neither the Parker or Hearst contingent advocated instructing the delegates.

St. Lawrence for Parker.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 12.—The First Assembly District Democratic Convention of St. Lawrence County here today authorized Mayor Hall to name delegates to hoth State Conventions. He selected all strong Parker adherents. A reeolution to instruct delegates to vote with Tammany received only three votes. In the Second Assembly District Democratic Convention, held at Norwood, resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring Judge Parker.

Decision Gives Hill a Victory.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—Justice M. L. Wright's decision to-day recognizing the organization or Hill delegates of Lysander gives the First Assembly District to the organization. A decision by the same Justice in the Salina contest makes the Second District practically sure for the organization, which has the Fourth District, while the reorganizers have only the Third District.

REPUBLICANS CHEER FOR ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

Committee on Credentials met Mr. Fassett carried his point, the committee reporting that the Mongin delegation was the regular delegation.

SENATOR DEPEW'S SPEECH.

When the roll call had been completed Col. Dunn announced that Senator Depew had been chosen ae Temporary Chairman of the convention, and appointed a committee to escort him to the platform. Senator Depew got a round of applause. He delivered a lengthy address on the issues of the campaign. Having heen ill with a touch of the grip for some days past, the Senator was not in his usual oratorical form. His voice lacked power and his delivery was not in his accustomed epirit.

In opening his addrees, Senator Depew referred to the fact that since the State Convention of four years ago death had removed the great leaders of that campaign, "President McKinley, the best loved of Presidents; Hanna, the most extraordinary organizer and political leader of our period, and Thomas B. Reed, who rescued the Houee from chaos."

When Senator Depew spoke of the record of the Administration on the Panama Canal question there was liberal applause, when he justified the President's service pension order the applauee was less hearty, and when he praised the President for his prosecution of the Poet Office thievee and his action with regard to the Northern Securities merger the applause was rather faint.

Senator Depew's happiest hit was when he said that the Democratic Party was in need of an incubator both for its issues and for its candidate.

He aroused the most enthusiasm when he made a prediction inferentially that Gov. Odell would not stand for the "grab" hills now before the Legislature.

"We are living to-day," he said, "in the midst of the clamor and noise which always precede an adjournment of the Legislature, not about what has been done, but about what it is said is going to be done. But when the Legislature has adjourned and the executive has acted, we will enter cheerfully with our State ticket upon the Fall campaign, confident of an approval of the administration of Gov. Odell."

At the conclusion of Senator Depew's address, ex-Senator Warner Miller, who was sitting in the convention as a delegate from Herkimer County, created the first ripple of the day by the reading of a memorial to the Committee on Resolutions to insert a plank in the platform declaring against the disfranchisement of the negroes in the South. Mr. Miller submitted some statietics, which he did not read, showing that a greater vote was cast in single Congressional districts in Northern States than the entire State vote of some of the Southern States.

Mr. Miller's resolution asked for an investigation by Congress and propoeed that the representation of Southern States in Congress be reduced. The resolution was referred without debate.

Senator Depew then named the committees. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was Assemblyman Jesse L. Burnett of Ontario County, the Chairman of the Committee on Nominations George W. Aldridge of Rochester, and the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials George B. Monroe of Tompkins.

The convention at 1:30 o'clock took a recess until 4 o'clock.

APPLAUSE FOR KNIGHT.

When the delegates reassembled there was a significant demonstration for Mayor Eraetue C. Knight of Buffalo, who is to be Gov. Odell's alternate to the National Convention. He is thought by many to be the Governor's choice as a Gubernatorial candidate this Fall, and the demonstration which was made over him as he walked to his seat for the concluding session served to strengthen thie impression. The cheering for him was general. Next to the demonstration for President Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Gov. Odell, that for Mayor Knight was the most enthusiastic given to any figure in the convention.

Sereno E. Payne was named as permanent Chairman of the convention, and he began his speech by declaring that the State owed much to the administration of Govs. Morton, Black, Roosevelt, and Odell. There was applause at the mention of each name, but it was not comparable to the outurst which followed this declaration of Mr. Payne:

"And we have had a lifetime of service from that leader of leaders, Thomas C. Platt."

"Hurrah for the Tioga chief!" shouted a man in the gallery, causing a fresh outbreak of cheers.

Mr. Payne's treatment of National issues was upon expected lines. Taking up the subject of the tariff, Mr. Payne said:

"Of course the Democrats will want to revise the tariff. That is a chronic condition with them. They start out from false premises. They assert it is impossible to frame a tariff law raising the required revenue without affording adequate protection to every industry. This is a mistake. A tariff law can be so framed as to raise the necessary revenue (for revenue only) which will not protect a single industry. Or it can be framed with protection in spots, like the famous Wilson-Gorman bill. The plan of some of the leaders is to hide the cloven foot of free trade in a general radical reduction. They think it hetter to kill our industries by the process of slow torture."

Mr. Payne, in referring to President Roosevelt's action in the coal strike, which, he said, was justified on the grounde of humanity, although there was no constitutional warrant for it, said:

"In how marked contrast was President Roosevelt's action to the course of the leader of the Democracy in our own State. Hill did not hesitate to pander to the lowest instincts of paternalists and Socialiste and write into the platform of his party the Government ownership of mines. The people asked for relief. Hill gave them a barren and a buncombe resolution. Roosevelt started the machinery in motion that brought them comfort and happiness."

The action of the President, in bringing a test suit against the Northern Securities Company, under the Sherman law, had been fully sustained by the courts. He said the law against unlawful combinations would be impartially enforced, but that there would be no crusade against corporations, no "play to the gallery."

PLATFORM PRAISES PLATT.

Chairman Burnett of the Committee on Resolutions was recognized at the conclusion of Mr. Payne's address and read the platform. In addition to the indorsement of President Roosevelt, the platform approves the President's Panama policy, demands legislation to foster American shipping, declares squarely for maintaining the integrity of the protective tariff, opposes the limitation of the suffrage for other than constitutional reasons, and indorses Gov. Odell's State administration.

The Republican Party acknowledges with gratitude the splendid services of the senior United States Senator, Thomas C. Platt, who for more than a quarter of a century has stood stalwart and firm in the battle for Republican supremacy, and whose leadership bas been inspiring and potent in the accomplishment of Republican success.

The reading of the platform did not call forth much applause, except the reference to Senator Platt.

When the members of the new State Committee had been announced by the various districts the convention adjourned. Neither ex-Gov. Black nor Louis F. Payn attended the second session of the convention. Mr. Payn took an afternoon train for his home in Columbia County.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night there was a general expression of opinion that the Republicans would have to have a Guhernatorial candidate who could stir things up if yesterday's convention could be taken as a reflex of the feeling now existing in the party.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:30 A. M.—256 West Fifty-seventh Street; Dr. Page; damage, $5.

4:55 A. M.—59 West Thirty-ninth Street; M. Guillot; damage, $1,000.

5:30 A. M.—Pier 31, East River; Bridgeport Steamship Company; damage slight.

5:50 A. M.—115 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:50 A. M.—274 Mott Street; Eugene Cappinto; damage, $25.

3:55 P. M.—545 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. E. Deiker; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—366 Cherry Street; Mre. Velinck; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue; Manhattan Railway Company; damage trifling.

BROOKLYN.

4:30 A. M.—Foot of Montague Street; steamship Havana, Ward Line; damage, $15,000.

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ODELL TAKES STATE COMMITTEE'S HELM

Only Twenty-two of the Old-Timers Re-elected.

BRACKETT'S MAN DISPLACED

Goddard Beaten by Smith Pine's Supporters—Van Cott, Morris, and Quigg Dropped.

Gov. Odell assumed his old place as Chairman of the Republican State Committee hy a unanimous vote yesterday, from which he retired in favor of George W. Dunn, following his election for Governor in 1900. The election of a Chairman was the first and last act yesterday of the new State Committee. Chairman Dunn called the committee to order at Carnegie Hall immediately after the final adjournment of the State Convention, and almoet instantly his place was taken hy the newly elected member from the Twentieth District—the Governor.

The new Chairman said a few words indicative of the appreciation he felt at the honor conferred upon him. Reuben L. Fox, State Committeeman from the Twenty-fourth District, was re-elected Secretary, and Louis Stern of New York was elected Treasurer.

William Barnes, Jr., of the Twenty-third District made a motion that the Chairman appoint an Executive Committee. This will be done in a few days, the Governor said. Mr. Barnes is to remain Chairman of that committee, if the agreement reached Monday holds.

The new State Committee follows:

District.		District.	
1.	Leander B. Faber.	20.	John B. Rose.
2.	Robert M. Johnston.	21.	*Louis F. Payn.
3.	*L. M. Swasey.	22.	C. V. Collins.
4.	J. A. Livingston.	23.	*W. Barnes, Jr.
5.	*F. J. H. Kracke.	24.	*Reuben L. Fox.
6.	Geo. H. Roberts, Jr.	25.	Cyrus Durey.
7.	*Michael J. Dady.	26.	John F. O'Brien.
8.	George Cromwell.	27.	*Thomas Wheeler.
9.	*Charles H. Murray.	28.	*John T. Mott.
10.	James F. Pegnam.	29.	*Francis Hendricks.
11.	William Halpin.	30.	*George W. Dunn.
12.	*Smith Pine.	31.	Charles H. Betts.
13.	Edward Lauterbach.	32.	*Geo. W. Aldridge.
14.	*John H. Gunner.	33.	J. B. H. Mongin.
15.	Abraham Gruber.	34.	J. A. Merritt.
16.	*Frank Raymond.	35.	*John Grimm, Jr.
17.	*S. Strasbourger.	36.	*W. C. Warren.
18.	*W. H. Ten Eyck.	37.	*George H. Witter.
19.	*William L. Ward.		
At Large—*Charlee W. Anderson.			

*Re-elected.

The new State Committee contains only twenty-two members of the committee which went out of existence yesterday. Sixteen new men were elected, though some have had experience, Odell, Johnston, and Mongin among others. The change in the Sixth District was a Dady victory. Charles S. Devoy attempted to form a combination thoroughly anti-Dady in its purpose. It failed, and Devoy was ousted in favor of Postmaster Roberts for the State Committeemanship.

In this city several Platt leaders were displaced. Cromwell succeeds Van Cott in the Eighth, Pegnam succeeds Eldman in the Tenth, Halpin replaces Clarence W. Meade in the Eleventh, Lauterbach replaces Robert C. Morris in the Thirteenth, and Gruber is Quigg's successor in the Fifteenth.

F. Norton Goddard, ex-leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, desired election to the committee from the Twelfth Congrese District. He received the votee of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Districts, but the delegates of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth all voted soildly to keep Smith Pine. In the Twentieth Congress District, Louis F. Goodsell retired in favor of Gov. Odell.

Some surprise was manifested by most of the delegates when Cornelius V. Collins was announced as the Committeeman from the Twenty-second District. He is Frank S. Black's chief ally in Rensselaer, and became Superintendent of Prisons through appointment of Gov. Black. It developed that the Rensselaer-Washington delegates voted for Collins with the understanding that Isaac V. Baker shall he nominated for Congress this Fall from the district. Walter C. Witherbee was pushed out in the Twenty-sixth District in favor of Secretary of State O'Brien, by direct orders of the Governor. In the Thirtieth, George W. Dunn accepted re-election. George W. Aldridge, leader of Monroe, was elected for his eighteenth term as State Committeeman. He will be reappointed to the Executive Committee, as usual.

In the Twenty-fifth, after William W. Worden of Saratoga had been led to believe right up to noon that his re-election was assured, conditions so changed that his rival, Postmaster Cyrus Durey of Gloversville and Littnuer leader of Fulton, was elected. Four of the Saratoga delegates broke away from their own leader and made Durey's election possible. While Senator Brackett, who has risen to a high position in State politics through the opportunities first given him hy Worden, declared that Worden would be re-elected, Worden's friends were feeling very bitter after hie defeat. It was freely declared that Brackett had thrown Worden, and that the four delegatee from Saratoga would never have broken from Worden had not Brackett permitted it.

J. B. H. Mongin was elected to succeed J. Sloat Fassett in the Thirty-third by a vote of 16 to 14.

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SUCTION HOLDS A DIVER AT BASE OF GREAT DAM

Horses Fail to Drag Man from Grip of Rushing Water.

SIGNALS FOR MANY HOURS

Hoar, Trying to Plug Sluiceway of Reservoir Near Boonton, is Drawn In, Seventy Feet Below Surface.

Special to The New York Times.

BOONTON, N. J., April 12.—Held fast by the leg at the mouth of a rushing sluiceway seventy feet beneath the surface of the great Rockaway River Reservoir, one mile southeast of this place, lies the armor-clad body of William Hoar, thirty-two years old, a diver. He has lain there since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and to-night no one knows whether he is alive or dead. It seems certain that he was conscious up to 7 o'clock this morning, and John Dobson, his helper, who held his lifeline throughout the night and day, is certain that he received intelligible signals from him after 1 o'clock this afternoon.

On the bare chance that Hoar's iron strength may have held out against the pressure of water in which he lies, the terror of the sucking current all about him, and the cold and darkness, steadfast men to-night are pumping air down to him from a raft moored out in the lake above his head, nor will they stop for many hours to come.

William Olesen, who was Hoar's companion in many perilous ventures beneath the sea, was called by special train as soon as it was known that the man had been caught in the cruel suction. Olesen went down to him again and again during the night, and is certain that he exchanged a hand clasp with him at 7 o'clock this morning. John Myers of 45 Third Avenue, another diver, went to him at 10 o'clock this morning, after a team of horses had failed to draw the prisoner from his dreadful position, and found him limp in the current. "I shook his arms like pump handles," says Myers, "but he made no sign, and I am sure that it's all up with him."

Against this Dobson says: "I got the last signal after 1 o'clock this afternoon. He gave me a shake of the rope, and I gave him a shake back. Then he gave me three shakes, a signal that he wanted to come up. I gave him a long shake, as much as to say that I could not pull him up, and then he gave me two pulls on the hose pipe, meaning to slacken the rope."

Though Dobson is sure, others on the work believe that what he took for pulls on the lines were given by the dead hand of Hoar as it swung to and fro in the swirling waters.

The reservoir has been in course of construction for about three years by the Jersey City Water Supply Company. The dam is 3,150 feet long across the Valley of the Rockaway, 2,150 feet of which is solid masonry. It is to stand about 100 feet high, and has now reached a height at its minimum of seventy-five feet, and this depth of water has been admitted to it, making a lake that runs back more than half a mile. In places the dam has been built up nearly to its final height, but at its lowest point the river pours over it in a raging cataract. The dam is 100 feet thick at the base.

VALVE OF SLUICEWAY BROKE.

Through this, at the bottom, run two sluiceways, four feet in diameter. At the intake end of one the body of Hoar is held. This sluiceway narrows to a three-foot diameter in the heart of the masonry, where it is controlled by a valve of that diameter. The stem of this valve, extending down through a channel from the summit of the dam, broke just within the cap about three weeks ago, when it was half open. The water must be shut off before this can be repaired. To do this a sphere of hemlock about 57 inches in diameter was constructed in Troy, N. Y., and weighted with lead to sink it, bringing the total weight to about 4,800 pounds. A chain was attached to one side of this mammoth stopper, by which it could be drawn out when the repairs to the valve were completed. On the other side was a hawser as thick as a man's wrist, by which it was to be guided into position.

The spherical plug was lowered first on Easter Monday, the intention being to have it drop on the concrete floor which supports the ends of the sluiceways, which terminate in a protecting wall, about ninety feet inside of the dam proper. It was lost, however, and Hoar, as an expert diver, was sent for, and recovered it. Then within a few days another attempt was made. The plug went down straight, was caught by the current and driven against the mouth of the pipe, but it did not stop the flow as was expected.

Again Hoar was sent for. He arrived yesterday morning and registered at the Mansion House. It took him until 3 o'clock before everything was ready for his first descent. He was down only a short time when Dobson got the signal to pull him up. He told Paul Blake, Superintendent for the J. S. Qualey Company, the contractors for the dam, that some obstruction had fallen between the ball and the mouth of the pipe—probably the hawser—which prevented it from closing the aperture by several inches. It was tight enough on top, he said, but sandbags would be necessary on the bottom and on the north side.

Hoar was warned to look out for the suction, but said he knew the peril. He took down four bags of sand, each about the size of a meal sack, and a rapid diminution of the flow at the open end of the pipe showed the progress of his work. He came up a second time and said that two more bags would just about do it. He took them down on his third descent soon after 4 o'clock, and suddenly Dobson felt three pulls, rapidly given, the signal to draw him up.

Dobson tried, but after about two feet the line stuck. The signal came to slacken, and again to pull. All the effect probably was to raise Hoar from a sitting to a standing position. Other men helped, but they could not move the man.

WENT ON SPECIAL TRAIN.

A telegram was sent to the office of John S. Bundick, 25 South Street, Manhattan, where Hoar had been employed, and Olesen was sent out post haste. He just missed a regular train, and came from Hoboken on a special, made up of a locomotive and car. It was switched off just below this station, running down the spur to the dam. Dobson and the others were still frantically trying to rescue the man. The raft on which they worked had sunk till they stood up to their waists in the cold water. The float would not bear the weight of another diver's equipment, and a second raft had to be constructed, so that it was nearly 9 o'clock before it was moored and ready for service.

Olesen lives at 152 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. He has known Hoar for seven years. He soon found him and placing the lens of his helmet close to that of the captive, shouted to him, and says he heard him say in reply that his foot was caught in the suction. Olesen tried to break out the sandbags which held Hoar's left leg, but it did no good, the sand simply sweeping into the sluiceway. Once Olesen's hand caught in the suction, and was drawn between the ball and the pipe. It was lacerated when he pulled it out, and he feared for a second that he was to share the fate of his friend.

After another handshake to give Hoar courage, for neither wore gloves, their armor being secured at the wrists by clamps, Olesen rose to the surface. He reported that he believed that Hoar had placed the last sandbag in position, and was kicking it to test its solidity, when it suddenly drew through, and his own foot and leg followed it almost to the thigh. Hoar, he said, was perfectly conscious, and sat up, stood, or laid down as might best suit Olesen's efforts.

Olesen obtained a strong rope and block and tackle, which he adjusted to the prisoner's belt. Five men strained on this, but could not overcome the grip of the water. About ten trips Olesen made through the night. Toward morning, when it became evident that only the most desperate methods could succeed, Olesen dropped an anvil weighing 350 pounds and further weighted with sandbags in the lake a hundred feet or more from Hoar, and rigged powerful tackle from this to the man. The other end of the rope was pulled by men standing on the dam.

Many attempts were made, each time the weight being increased, but each time the mass, which was intended as an anchor to which the man should be drawn, moved instead of the man, and drew toward him.

As a last resort, early this morning, 900 feet of one-inch rope were run from Hoar's waistband to a tree on the north bank of the reservoir. A team of strong horses was set pulling on this by means of a block and fall, but the knots gave way or the rope parted.

TRIED TO BLOCK THE SLUICE.

Mr. Blake, under the direction of Division Engineer George G. Harness of the water company, even before Olesen arrived on his special train, started the construction of a coffer dam to block the outer end of the sluiceway. Once the pressure could be removed in that manner, the ball would roll away and leave Hoar's body free to rise.

All efforts were unsuccessful, and to-night the water is spouting in geysers through the massive timbers, bound with steel cables that were used in this attempt.

Power could be applied to draw the ball free of the pipe, but the immediate effect of that would be that Hoar's body would be swept through the sluiceway like a fly down a drain, to be torn to pieces as it passed through the broken valve.

To-night the air pump is still going, and other divers are expected from New York in the morning, but no one here has any definite plan for recovering the body. Several of the divers who remained down today for more than an hour were brought up well-nigh unconscious from the pressure of the water.

Dr. J. L. Tayor of this place has remained at the dam ever since Hoar was caught, to render instant aid should a spark of life still remain in his body when it is brought up, but of this, in the estimate of Mr. Blake late this afternoon, there is hardly any chance.

Hoar was a man of magnificent physique, nearly 6 feet in height and weighing about 195 pounds. He was unmarried and boarded with Mrs. J. Ackerman on the top floor of 1,869 Third Avenue, Manhattan.

Mrs. Ackerman, when seen at her home last night, spoke in the highest terms of Hoar. He had lived in her house since November, she said, and was sober and industrious. He has two sisters, one married, whose address she does not know, and an aunt, Mrs. Green, wife of a diver, living in Astoria. Mr. Hoar she said, got a telegram summoning him to Boston the first thing Monday morning, and she called him at 5:30 o'clock so that he could get the first train.

GETS INSURANCE COMPANY.

A. Romeyn Pierson Acquires Control of United States Fire—Changes Pending.

As the result of slow acquisition for several years, A. Romeyn Pierson has acquired a controlling interest in the United States Fire Insurance Company of this city. His success marks the failure of a similar effort in behalf of interests said to represent Jameson & Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Pierson said last night that a special meeting of the Board of Directors would be held to-day, at which time it was expected that he would be elected Vice President, the office having been vacant since the death of Samuel M. Craft. No changes in the Directorate can be made until the annual meeting of the stockholders, which is due to be held in the second week of June. W. W. Underhill will remain President of the company.

The city agency of the company will be removed to the North River Insurance Company's office, where it will be placed in the hands of Crum & Forster, in conjunction with the city agencies of the Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburg, the New York Fire Insurance Company, the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, the Nassau Insurance Company, and the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Pierson is President and a Director of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company and a Director of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company.

STEDEKER ESCAPES PRISON.

Poolroom Keeper Is Fined $500 Despite Jerome's Plea.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday declared in Judge Newburger's court that Henry Stedeker, who had been found guilty of conducting a poolroom at 65 Broadway, was for years a persistent gambler, and that there were facts that would warrant the infliction of a sentence to State prison. He said that the man was "a welcher," and that he was known to have taken bets after races had been run, and that he was the meanest kind of gambler.

"If there is such a thing as an honest gambler, he is not in that class," said the District Attorney.

Douglas Levein, associate counsel for the defendant, started to reply, when Judge Newburger interrupted, saying:

"I do not care to hear anything more. I have consulted with my associates on the bench, and find that they agree with me in that the defendant in this case should be fined $500. I shall deal with each case individually in the future, and I may see my way clear to impose a prison sentence."

The District Attorney said after the trial that he had no quarrel with Judge Newburger. The law provided a maximum penalty of two years in State prison, but there was another statute which allowed no man to be sent to State prison for less than one year, so that on first proved offenses Judges might naturally hesitate to inflict imprisonment.

CARNEGIE GIVES $25,000.

His Contribution to the Educational Alliance Endowment Fund.

Formal announcement was made at the monthly meeting of the Educational Alliance on Monday evening that a contribution of $25,000 in United States Steel 5 per cent. bonds had been received from Andrew Carnegie for the endowment fund of the organization, which now is greatly in need of funds to carry out its plans for the coming year. The gift is the outcome of Mr. Carnegie's presence at the annual meeting of the alliance last December. Mr. Carnegie was so much impressed with what he learned then that he offered to be one of three men to give $25,000. The other two men have not yet come forward.

This is as large a contribution to the endowment fund as has ever been made. The gift has only been equaled by others made by Jacob H. Schiff and Louis Stern. Other large benefactors are Benjamin Altman, with a contribution of $20,000, and Isidor Straus and William Salomon, who each gave $10,000.

Summer School Euchre Benefit.

At a meeting yesterday of those who are interested in the concert, euchre party, and reception to be held Friday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Catholic Summer School, the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon and Mgr. Lavelle called attention to the fact that the friends of the charity were increasing and the benefits of the good work becoming more manifest. To the most successful bidders 150 valuable prizes are to be distributed.

LAWSON IN FINISH FIGHT WITH STANDARD OIL

Declares He Is Waging It on Behalf of the Public.

SAYS PROMISES WERE BROKEN

Begged in Vain, He Asserts, That Faith Be Kept with Investors in Copper Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—A recent interview with Thomas W. Lawson, in which he unbosomed himself with frankness regarding "modern finance," caused The Boston Post to allude to him as a "buccaneer."

Mr. Lawson takes exception to the term, and in a long letter to The Post, which will be published to-morrow, says:

"I am in a fight with the 'Standard Oil,' and, regardless of what you or others may think or write, it is a fight to a finish. I know the Standard Oil, root, trunk, branch, and blossom; I have lived with them, not as others who have differed with them, but right un the inside with them, and know their marvelous strength and colossal weaknesses, their indomitable 'get-thereness' and at any-cost-crush-all-in-their-wayness. I know my only show to win this fight is not to wage it as the Standard Oil want it conducted, but I decide I can conduct it and win, and I do not intend to be diverted from the ways I have decided upon or drawn out, or in, or on, or off by you or your well-meaning contemporaries or any others."

Mr. Lawson then recapitulates the gas suit and its revelation and says:

"At the trial of the case I discovered that the promises made me of fair treatment to the public were to be broken, and I entered upon this fight, at what cost God only knows, for at this time it is beyond the power of man to tell.

"Again I decided that there was in 'coppers' an honest, legitimate opportunity to make what was selling in the open market at a dollar's worth actually worth three, and I took the project to the 'Standard Oil,' saying to them:

"'If you will allow me to purchase $100,000,000 of these stocks, you can legitimately, by putting your stamp of success upon them and your capital behind them, show the public they are actually worth $300,000,000, and when they are worth $300,000,000 you will have made $100,000,000 and the public $100,000,000; no one will have been robbed, but, on the contrary, the public, as well as ourselves, will be the gainers.'

"They agreed to it, and what happened? The stocks, which were selling at a dollar when I went to them with the project, advanced to not $3 but $5, and have never fallen below $2 or $3.

"The night that the Amalgamated subscription closed, and the experts said to 'Standard Oil,' 'At least nine out of ten of all subscriptions are those that have come from Lawson's work, and one out of every ten from your work,' on that night I discovered that the promises I had made the public, as the accredited agent of these people, were not to be carried out, and in the most earnest argument which I ever made I literally begged that my promises to the public be carried out.

"From that day to this I have fought and worked as few have to secure for the public that to which they are entitled and which the project legitimately could pay, and to this end I have spent every dollar I made in 'coppers,' and much more.

"I now demand from these people that those who invested, relying upon the statements I made as their agent, receive that which they are entitled to.

"This is what I am fighting for, nothing more, and at any time the Bay State Gas stockholders are given that to which they are honestly entitled—and whether it be one dollar or twenty millions, is for others to say, not me—and Amalgamated stockholders and original subscribers are given that to which they are honestly entitled, which cannot be less than $100 per share, my fight will end, and until then nothing but my death will end it."

WILL AID CAUSE OF PEACE.

Lord Lansdowne Thinks Anglo-French Treaty Will Afford a Precedent.

LONDON, April 13.—The text of the Anglo-French Colonial treaty was officially issued yesterday afternoon. It is prefaced by a dispatch from Foreign Minister Lansdowne to the British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund Monson, in which Lord Lansdowne says that a settlement was notoriously desired on both sides of the Channel, and that the movement in its favor received powerful influence from the respective visits of King Edward and President Loubet to Paris and London.

Lord Lansdowne lengthily reviews the main features of the agreement, and concludes:

"It may perhaps be permitted for the two countries to hope that, in thus basing the composition of their long-standing differences upon mutual concessions and a frank recognition of each other's legitimate wants and aspirations, they may afford a precedent which will contribute something to the maintenance of international goodwill and the preservation of general peace."

Premier Maura is very unpopular in Catalonia owing to his firm attitude in suppressing labor disorders, and he had been warned that it would be dangerous for him to accompany King Alfonso. The attack, from which he fortunately escaped with only a trifling wound, was made just after he, at the King's command, had distributed 3,000 pesetas to the poor at the Council building.

Various conflicting reports of what happened spread rapidly. It appears that Señor Maura had just entered his carriage when the attempt upon his life was made. He was able to alight without assistance and to return to the Council building. The King afterward visited him there.

Señor Maura having described the attack, King Alfonso informed him that he had witnessed the scene of disorder from a window, but had not suspected that there was an attempt upon the Premier's life.

The Premier was able to converse by telephone with his wife at Madrid, after which, on his physician's imperative orders, he went to bed.

Artao was examined and declared that he had no accomplices, but had acted on his own initiative because of his hatred of Maura's politics. He said he had been studying sculpture at the studio of the famous sculptor Nadal, whose brother was formerly Mayor of Barcelona.

BRITISH BUDGET PROBLEM.

Increased Income Tax Expected—Government Fears Difficulties.

LONDON, April 13.—The budget is to be introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, on April 19. The Government supporters make no secret of the fact that they anticipate serious difficulty in carrying it.

The Government, according to The Evening News, has decided to reimpose the grain duties abandoned by the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie. This report found little credence yesterday among the members of the House of Commons, who anticipate that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make up the deficit largely by an increase in the income tax.

The combined efforts of the coal owners, exporters, ship owners, and miners have failed to induce Austen Chamberlain to repeal the coal duty. An important deputation representing all these interests laid the case before the Chancellor yesterday and pleaded that the duty was disastrous to every industry connected with the coal trade and enabled their German and other rivals to displace British coal.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, lengthily compared the arguments of the petitioners with the facts in his possession, and concluded by denying that there was any reason for the abolition of the duty. He said the fact that the exports for the past year were the largest on record disproved the gloomy forebodings of the deputation.

MARCHAND QUITS THE ARMY.

It Is Believed He Is Angry Because He Was Not Appointed a War Attache.

PARIS, April 12.—The resignation of Col. Marchand, the hero of the Fashoda incident, was officially announced to-day, with an explanation that it was not due to pique because he was not appointed to follow the Far Eastern war operations, but because he did not wish to go into the colonial service after his approaching marriage.

However, it is generally believed that the Colonel's failure to be included in the French mission observing the war led to his retirement.

The acceptance of Col. Marchand's resignation awaits a conference between War Minister André and the Colonel.

OLD BRITISH WARSHIPS SOLD.

The Belleisle Brings $42,500 and Six Other Hulks $176,250.

LONDON, April 12.—In a sale of obsolete warships at Chatham to-day the Government realized $42,500 on the old Belleisle, which for over four years had served as a target ship for the navy, having been subjected to all varieties of gun and torpedo fire, and being raised and repaired for further battering each time she was sunk.

Six other hulks, ranging from sloops to cruisers, aggregated $176,250.

FOUND WITH BULLET WOUNDS.

Louis Brown Believed to Have Shot Himself—Probably Will Die.

Louis Brown, 35 years old, of the firm of William J. Brown & Brother, manufacturers of silk and cotton goods, was found lying unconscious yesterday in the concern's factory, on the sixth floor of 351 Jay Street, Brooklyn, with two bullet wounds behind his left ear. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, and it is believed will die. Brown is supposed to have shot himself with suicidal intent.

Dennis Nelson, a flax spinner, who occupies the fifth floor of the building, discovered blood trickling through a crack in the board ceiling of his shop, and believing that there had been a tragedy up stairs called up Police Headquarters.

While the wounded man was being taken to the hospital Henry Brown, a brother of Louis, appeared at the shop. He said that since the death of William Brown, five years ago, his brother, Louis, had been the head of the firm. Louis had just returned from a six weeks' drumming trip. Business had been poor, and Henry thought that his brother had become despondent on that account. Louis Brown was unmarried, and lived with his mother at 228 Eckford Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

First Coach Excursion

MAY 10, 1904.

Round-Trip **$20** FROM NEW YORK

Proportionate rates from other stations. Special train of Standard Coaches going; returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

Persons expecting to visit the World's Fair should get a copy of the Pennsylvania Railroad's World's Fair Booklet, giving rates, train service, and information concerning hotels. Apply to Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Sample Renaissance scarfs and shams at half price

WE'VE just one thousand pieces for to-day's selling and offer them at 50c. on the dollar. They are an importer's samples bought at an exceptional price concession and consist of the very finest hand made Renaissance linens, including scarfs, centrepieces and doylies. Early choosing is advisable.

Main Floor.

17c 2,000 sample pieces of embroidered lawn scarfs and shams, positively worth up to 50c. each, to-day **17c**

Exceptional bargains in linens for the table.

Bleached or cream table damask, 48c
Napkins, 21x21 inches, all linen, special, per dozen, $1.50.

Heavy Scotch damask, bleached, 65c.
Dinner napkins, 24x24 inches, heavy Scotch make, per dozen, $2.90.

White and colored bed spreads at special prices.

Just when you are thinking of getting your summer home in shape or buying your spreads for your city home comes this exceptional spread-buying opportunity. The popularity of our spread sales lies in the unusually high quality priced so low.

Colored bed spreads for full size beds, usually sold at $2.50, special at..... 1.98

White honeycomb bed spreads with knotted fringe or cut corners for brass beds, at..... 1.50

White honeycomb spreads that usually sell at $1.00, at..... 88c

Muslin sheets, suitable for medium and large size beds, well made of strong sheeting.
72x90 sheets.....53c 81x90 sheets.....58c

Remarkable prices: rugs & mattings

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S remarkable low prices are an extra incentive for you to select your Rugs and Mattings here. But they're not created through any sacrifice in quality. You'll find throughout this section they're occasioned by bona fide reductions on the highest quality of floor coverings.

Third Floor.

Have you seen our new importations? Many of the designs are exclusive. They're so tasteful—so utterly distinct from any shown elsewhere—you can't help but admire them. Now for the special prices.

Axminster rugs: Guaranteed quality—all of the famous Hartford and Bigelow Co.'s beautiful patterns in Turkish and Persian effects—exceptionally priced.

95c. for 1.25 rugs: 18x36 in. 3.25 for 4.25 rugs: 36x72 in.
1.95 for 2.75 rugs: 27x63 in. 14.75 for 18.50 rugs: 6x9 ft.
Very special: 19.95 for 26.50 Axminster rugs: 9x12 ft.

Genuine body Brussels rugs: Not tapestry brussels, but the real 5-frame body brussels, in bewitching Oriental and American designs—unusual reduction—just one size, 9x12 feet; regular price $26.50; special to-day, at **19.95**

Best Japanese matting:



19c yard for 25c. quality—10,000 yards cotton warp—carpet patterns.

24c yard for 30c. quality—small figures—red, green, blue, etc.

27c yard for 35c. quality—exceptional bargains.

China matting:

14c yard for 20c quality—10,000 yards—extra heavy—jointless.

17c yard for 25c. quality—small dot or pin effects.

24c yard for 30c. quality—very unusual value.

Greatest sale: curtains: upholsteries

BARGAINS like $2 ruffled bobbinet curtains at $1.35 and $1.50 cross stripe curtains at 98c. are such buying incentives that this section will be visited by a throng of particular homefitters to-day. There are many other values just as good.

Fourth Floor.

Our collections are larger and more varied than any others in New York. Puts us in a position to serve you more satisfactorily than any other store. Qualities are higher, too. You're always certain of that here.

Ruffled bobbinet curtains: Prettily trimmed with dainty lace insertions and edges, full width and three yards long. These are all of a very desirable quality.

Per pair,	$1.35	$1.75	$2.10	$2.95
Value,	2.00	3.00	3.50	4.50

Cross stripe curtains: About 300 pairs of grenadine and snowflake, in white and cream grounds with richly colored cross stripes. Unusual bargains at these prices.

Per pair,	98c	$1.95	$2.65	$3.75
Regularly	1.50	3.00	4.00	5.00

Modern upholstery shop.

Estimates furnished and designs submitted for all kinds of artistic decorating—prices the lowest to be found anywhere for faultless work. A card or telephone call will bring our expert to your home.

Furniture reupholstered. Slip covers, window shades and awnings made to order.

Lace curtains carefully cleaned and stored free of charge during the summer months.

3,000 decorated china plates, 10c.

THEY'RE 25c. plates—the dainty size for afternoon teas—richly decorated and so thin and desirable. If we had 5,000 we could **10c** sell them all in a day, for such an unusual announcement is sure to create activity such as you seldom witness. You'll **10c** want at least a half dozen.

How about the cut glass, dinner ware and art ware you need in fixing up your home for the Spring and Summer season? These prices are so much out of the ordinary that you'll surely want to secure a complete supply to-day.

Fourth Floor.

Dinner sets—English porcelain, 100 pieces, fine border decorations, just the set for Summer home, and none more appropriate for the dining room in your city home; reduced from $15 to..... 9.45

Dinner sets—Austrian china, 114 pieces, neat flower decorations, reduced from $20 to 15.95



Dinner sets—Theo. Haviland china, neat spray decorations, reduced from $32.50 to 24.45

Fine china.

Limoges china plates—breakfast size, neatly decorated, 100 dozen, at, each..... 10c

Cups and Saucers—fancy hand-decorated, value up to $2.00, at..... 39c

Toilet Sets—beautifully decorated in rich hand-painted effects; reduced to 7.50

Cut glass.

Water jugs—cut glass, rich, deep cuttings; sold at $8.50, reduced to.... 5.00

Bowls—cut glass, reduced from $3.95 to..... 2.90

Water bottles—cut glass, reduced from $5.00 to..... 2.90

Wine decanters—reduced from $3 to..... 1.75

Jardinieres—1,000 hand-painted jardinieres in rich blended effects; reduced from $1.00 to..... 44c

By day a couch: by night a bed: $4.75

ARTISTIC as a couch—comfortable as a bed—perfectly sanitary and guaranteed by Simpson Crawford Co.—that's the story in a nutshell of this radical departure in the way of a couch-bed, and to-day the special prices are as low as..... **$4.75**

It's a wholesome improvement over any similar combination couch bed ever constructed. It's attracted so much attention that we've decided to hold a

Great exposition and sale to-day.

The frames are constructed of thoroughly tested steel—perfect National guaranteed springs, insuring comfort.

Forms a handsome couch, davenport, sofa or divan when not in use as a bed and easily adjusted. You can well imagine the convenience—they take up so little space. Special showing to-day, fifth floor.

$5.00 for divan couch, complete with mattress.

$4.75 for couch bed—5 feet 10 inches long and 3 feet 9 inches wide when open; mattress and bolster.

$8.00 for couch bed—5 feet 10 inches long, 4 feet wide when open; mattress and bolster; may be separated to form two beds.

$10.50 for couch bed—6 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches wide when open; mattress and bolster; forms two 27 inch single beds.

$14.00 for sofa and couch bed—may be used for sofa, couch-crib or bed; simple adjustment; complete with mattress.

$18.00 for couch bed—drop side; extra heavy; complete with mattress and bolster.

$15.00 for davenport couch bed—6 feet 2 inches long and 4 feet wide when open; back drops to form bed; complete with mattress.

Great saving on pure foods

Sixth Floor.

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart extra Creamery. Sweetest and freshest butter obtainable. 5-lb crock, $1.35

MALT VINEGAR—Crosse & Blackwell's, quart bottle..15c

GELATINE—Cooper's sparkling, package..... 5c

SMOKED TONGUE—Swift's Premium fresh dressed and smoked. Sizes 5½ to 6 lbs, 15c

FULL CREAM CHEESE—Finest New York State, mild or sharp, white or yellow, lb..... 14c

FAT MACKEREL—Cameron XXXX, without heads or tails; 10 lb. pail.....$1.25

HOLLAND HERRING—Fine quality mixed; 5 lb pail..50c

MACARONI—Fine quality; 10 lb wood box..... 45c

CREAM HORSE RADISH—Booth's fresh grated; regular 15c. ½ pint bottle, 9c.; 6 bottles 50c

ORANGE MARMALADE—Chas. Southwell's; 2 lb glass jar 25c

GRAPE NUTS—Package, 9c.; 6 pkgs.....45c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Stuart blend, the best Coffee obtainable at this price—lb., 35c.; 3 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs. in coffee drum..$8.75

SUGAR CURED BACON—Swift's or Armour's; lean, tender strips; lb.....12c

WAVERLY BLEND—A combination of high-grade fresh roasted coffees, 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. 22c

GOLDEN SANTOS OR MILD MARACAIBO COFFEE—Fresh from the roaster, superior drinking qualities—7 lbs., $1.00; lb.....15c

INDIA-CEYLON TEAS—A high-grade blend of all the best teas imported from India and Ceylon. Specially priced for Wednesday, lb., 35c., 50c., 40c., and.....30c

FORMOSA OOLONG TEA—The regular $1.00 quality, reduced to 68c.; 3 lbs. in lead foil tea caddy.....3.25

SUGAR—H. & E. fine granulated, 5-lb. sack.....22c

SUGAR WAFERS—National Biscuit Co.'s Nabiscos, all flavors, regular 25c. package, reduced to 18c.

OLIVE OIL—Antonini's Virgin Pure, new importation; quart bottle, 65c.; ½ gallon can, $1.60; gallon can, 2.85

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUITS, Banquet Wafers, Saltines, Vanilla Wafers, Cheese Sandwich or Cheese Biscuit, regular 15c. carton reduced to.....12c

6 Cartons each of assorted, 68c

VEANA FLAKES—Regular 15c. Cartons, 10c.; 3 Cartons..... 28c

STEM GINGER—Vantine & Co.'s Bent Crystallized, fancy tin box, 35c.; 3 boxes...1.00

CODFISH—White Wings or Cameron picked, ready to cook, Carton, 5c.; 6 cartons 25c

JELL-O—Transparent Dessert preparation, 5 flavors; cartons, 9c.; 6 cartons 50c

DEVILLED FOWL—Armour's Chicken or Turkey; ½ lb. can, 15c.; ¼ can....8c

Imported wines reduced 35 to 50%

HERE'S the remainder of that great importation of 5,000 cases of pure, rich wines from F. Merceron & Co. and C. F. Eccardt of France. Just about enough to sell in one day. Connoisseurs pronounce these rare old beverages as the most superior ever brought from abroad.

French Clarets.

	Case.	Case.
F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France.	12 Qts.	24 Pts.
Imported in Glass.		
St. Julien	$5.25	$6.25
St. Estephe	5.75	6.75
St. Emilion	6.25	7.25

Conciliation Cocktails.
No club or sideboard is complete without them. Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Holland Gin,
Case 12 Bottles, $8.00 — Bottle, 75c.

Fine Old Whiskey.
Jamcs E. Pepper—7 years old.
Case. 12 Bottles, $8.00 — Gallon, $3.00 — Bottle, 75c.

Monticello Pure Rye Whiskey.
10 years old.
Case 12 Bottles, $11.00 — Gallon, $3.50 — Full Qt. Bottle, 98c.

Old Irish Whiskey.
John Jameson & Son,
Three Star. Imported in Glass, Bottle, $1.32

Pure California Port.
Imperial Quality, 6 years old.
Case 12 Bottles, $6.50 — Gallon, $2.00 — Bottle, 60c.

St. Julien.
Fine quality table wine, gallon.....60c

Imported Rhine Wines.

	Case.	Case.
C. F. Eccardt & Co.		
Kloster-Kellerlitz,		
Kreunach, Germany,	12 Qts.	24 Pts.
Imported in Glass.		
Laubenheimer	$4.50	$5.50
Niersteiner	5.50	6.50

Creme De Menthe.
Le Mied Freres, Case 12 bot., $7.50; bot., 60c

Canadian Club Whiskey.
Hiram Walker & Son.....bottle 98c

Finch's Golden Wedding.
8 years old.
Case 12 Quart Bottles, $10.50 — Gallon, $3.25 — Quart Bottle, 83c.

SUPERIOR ZINFANDEL or PLYMOUTH SAUTERNES—Case 12 quarts.....$3.50

Pure California Sherry.
Imperial quality, 6 years old.
Case 12 Qts. $6.25 — Gallon, $2.00 — Bottle, 60c.

KIRK'S OLD CROW—Regular price $1.00; reduced to 84c

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store



"The ORIENT"

Two of the Smartest Soft Hats of the Season



"The REGGIE"

These hats have been enthusiastically received by young men, from the very first day that we brought them out. The shapes were made especially for us, and belong to our Imperial line, sold at the popular price of $3 each. The pictures tell the story of their shapes. They come in black, pearl and nutria, or fawn color.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

New French Half-Hose For Smartly Dressed Men

We take considerable pride in our stock of Men's Half-hose. Always have done so; and always have had a most satisfying clientele of New York's well dressed men, who appreciated our displays. This season we have done better than ever before. Our 1904 collection of French Socks presents over three hundred patterns and color combinations; many of which are exclusive with us in America.

One of the attractive features of the collection is the group of light tan socks, with beautiful embroidery, in neat designs. The gray mixed effects are also new, and effective. Black grounds still predominate, of course. Everything is here, from grave to gay.

Here are some suggestions of the varieties:

At $1 a pair—Ninety-one styles of lisle thread, embroidered or clocked on black or colored grounds.

At $1.25 a pair—Sixty-eight styles of lisle thread, embroidered or clocked; black grounds openworked with embroidery; also changeable effects.

At $1.50 a pair—One hundred and three styles of black, white, cadet blue, gray, tan or champagne lisle thread, handsomely embroidered; some also with side clocks or vertical stripes. At this price there are forty-two styles in changeable effects, grounds of black and white, blue and white, cardinal and white and brown and white, in embroidered, clocked or vertical striped effects.

At $1.75 a pair—Twenty-eight styles of the handsomest patterns of French lisle thread fancy half-hose we have ever shown. There are black grounds, with self-raised stripes, embroidered with black, black-and-white, or colors; also changeable colorings, with raised black silk stripes, embroidered or clocked.

At $3.75 a pair—Twenty-nine styles of pure Silk Socks, in black, with pretty clocking and embroidery, or vertical stripes; also various designs of embroidery on gray, white, tan or brown grounds.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Wedding Gifts of Sterling Silver

Sterling Silver is always right. Don't fear that the bride may be overwhelmed with presents of silver—she should be. It is the time-honored necessity of the fitness of things, that the silver shall be more than can be counted. But let your part be distinguished by its artistic beauty—by thoughtfulness and good taste in its selection; and it will be welcomed, and win a place of honor; depend on it.

We have gathered, with discriminating care from all the choicest wares of the best silversmiths in the trade; and we are proud of the array that is here for you to choose from—either in single pieces, or complete chests of up to seven dozen pieces.

Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, $31 to $75.
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, $92 to $310.
Bread Trays, $15 to $55.
Bonbon Dishes, $2.50 to $12.
Call Bells, 75c to $6.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, $5 to $11.50 a pair.
Glass-and-silver Flower Vases, $2.25 to $50.
Glass-and-silver Decanters, $4 to $17.
Glass-and-silver Claret Pitchers, $9 to $20.
Fruit Bowls, $18.75 to $52.
Water Pitchers, $30 to $85.
Butter Dishes, $5 to $18.75.
Flower Vases, $1.25 to $31.25.
Chests of Sterling Silver—knives, forks and spoons, some containing 2½ dozen, others 5 and 7 dozen pieces, $48 to $210.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Bright and Attractive Wash Dresses for Girls

There seems to be no end to the variety of charming dresses for girls, that have been brought out this season, in dainty washable materials. You may be sure that we have been liberal in our selections, and nothing really handsome has escaped us. The collection displays linens, chambrays, ginghams, piques, lawns—all beautifully made and tastefully trimmed.

The assortment begins with neat guimpe or high neck dresses of black-and-white checked percale for a dollar—or dainty lawn dresses at the same price. Here are descriptions of some popular and attractive sorts for girls of 6 to 14 years:

At $2.25—Dresses, of chambray in blue and pink, with belt, collar, cuffs and trimming of white pique.

At $3—Plaited Russian Dresses, of linen in good colorings; hand-embroidered emblem.

At $3.25—"Suspender" Dresses, of gingham in black-and-white checks and plain colors; plaited skirts with white lawn shirt-waists.

At $4.50—Russian Dresses, of dainty little plaid ginghams; collar, cuffs and belt of white pique.

At $5—Russian Dresses, of linen, in plain colors; deep collar with scalloped edge, embroidered with silk; white belt.

At $9—Plaited Dresses, of plain light blue linen; yoke, collar and cuffs of white faggoting.

Second floor, Ninth st.

The New Envelope Pocket-books

Made exactly like an envelope, and they button at the point of the flap. These pocket-books are made of the finest quality of walrus, in assorted shades, or of black seal and pigskin. Being made without any frame, they are limp, and occupy little space, until their contents demand it. Each pocket-book is fitted with purse and card-case to match. Prices $5 and $7.

The Leather Turnover Collar and Cuff Sets are attracting much attention. They serve Summer travelers much better than the fancy collars and cuffs that soil so easily. Made of finest calfskin, stitched on taffeta silk bands. Made in tan, brown, blue, green, black and white, to match the new crushed leather belts. Price, $1.50 a set.

Broadway.

Did You Say Fifteen Dollars for a Spring Overcoat?

That's the price we name on three or four very good-looking and very practical Spring Overcoats for men. It's a popular price, and one that will buy a very good coat, indeed — particularly here. The WANAMAKER Fifteen-Dollar-Silk-lined Overcoats, of Oxford and black vicuna, are garments that you'll scarcely match for less than five dollars more.

Then we have very stylish Silk-lined Covert Top Coats at fifteen dollars, in sizes 32 to 38 chest measurement.

Today we offer also a limited number of Twenty-dollar Spring Overcoats, of Oxford mixed vicuna, silk-lined, for $15.

If you prefer that your Spring Overcoat shall be a Raincoat—which is a wise preference—we show them in handsome browns, Oxfords and fancy cheviots, at $15.

It's a good price; and this is a good place to get the most for it.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Raincoats For Women

These smartly made garments had better be called general utility coats; for there is no end to their usefulness. For Spring showers, for Summer dust, for ocean mist, or mountain dews, for traveling, to put on at any time, to cover up some home gown, when you want to go somewhere quickly—there is no substitute for these useful and convenient Raincoats.

We have an exceptionally broad variety of new styles, in the best shades of tan, olive and Oxford. Prices, $9 to $27.50; with two special values at $14.50 and $16.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Pretty Hats To Wear With Tailor-Made Gowns

"Green is the favorite millinery shade for Spring."

"Blue is the season's most popular color."

It would be hard to decide which statement is the true one, for both have so many enthusiastic admirers. We're ready with handsome hats for either faction. Today's word is particularly about smart hats to wear with tailor-made gowns. Some are made of green straw braid, others of blue. There are turbans, Continental and sailor shapes; trimmed with coques' wings, fruit, velvet and ribbon.

Prices, $6 to $16.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Tenth street.

Ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases Under-Price

Cotton went up like a rocket; and it came down; but not like a stick, for it is still stuck away up high, as compared with what it was when we placed the orders for these bed muslins. And there is no likelihood that it will go down any further, probably for a year, at least. Our former low prices were as low as you'll find anywhere; but today we cut from eight to fourteen cents each, from the prices of sheets, and pillow cases in proportion, of a quality that housekeepers will like for Summer use. Here is the list:

BLEACHED SHEETS.

54 x 90 inches, at 47c.
63 x 90 inches, at 54c.
63 x 99 inches, at 59c.
72 x 90 inches, at 60c.
72 x 99 inches, at 65c.
81 x 99 inches, at 71c.
90 x 90 inches, at 70c.
90 x 99 inches, at 77c.

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES.

42 x 36 inches, at 14c.
42 x 38½ inches, at 15c.

Fourth avenue.

Three Remarkable Models in Crepe de Chine Dresses



This has been a season of extraordinary things, in our Costume selling. Some unusual opportunities have come our way; but we have created others by energetic and radical action. The three groups of Crepe de Chine Dresses announced and illustrated today, represent one of our most notable achievements.

Every woman wants a crepe de Chine dress—this fabric is the furore of the season—that is why we selected it, for the making of these beautiful gowns. Then we had them made after specially selected models, in the latest and handsomest styles. Best point of all, we saved the purchasers of these dresses a very noticeable part of the cost, though the dresses are the newest and choicest gowns that can be found.

Here are the individual descriptions:

At $27.50—Costumes of crepe de Chine, in black, navy blue, tan, gray and light blue; made with waist buttoning down the back; shirred yoke and cuffs, outlined with bands of trimming. Skirts made with a succession of tiny plaits, coming half way down from waist, and made in graduated effect. Entire costume silk-lined throughout.

At $30—Crepe de Chine Costumes, in black, navy blue, pink, blue, green, brown and gray; made with shirred yoke; cuffs and shirring on bodice; fastened in back; with trimming or fancy braid. Skirts shirred at top; with tiny plaits at bottom; all silk-lined throughout.

At $32.50—Costumes of crepe de Chine, in black, navy blue, tan, gray, white and heliotrope; hand-made yoke and cuffs; with shirring on bodice and sleeves; hand-made yoke on skirt with shirring below; all silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

An Interesting Group of Black Dress Nets

We secured about a hundred and twenty-five pieces of these attractive Dress Netsin the same favorable way, and for the same reason that brought the laces that made such a lively time the other day. They are all-silk, with a soft finish, in a lustrous black; made by one of the most famous European manufacturers of dress nets. The patterns are in dots, stripes, open-work and floral designs; for the making of lace waists, wraps, or entire lace costumes. They are 45 inches wide.

Prices, $1 to $4 a yard. Worth $1.75 to $8.

We offer also about forty pieces of All-silk Nets, mostly in dotted effects, 45 inches wide; and regularly worth $1 to $1.50, today at 65c a yard.

Main aisle.

Serviceable Petticoats

Very neat and pretty petticoats, as well as most serviceable ones, are made of ginghams. Some are plain, some are striped, some are figured, and might better be called madras. The petticoats of black sateen have a constant procession of admirers, too. Today we tell of some that are worth a third to a half more than you need pay for them:

At 75c, worth $1—Of gingham, with two gathered ruffles at bottom, and stitched straps.

At $1, worth $1.50—Of fine gingham, in stripes or figures; deep umbrella flounce, plaited, with gathered ruffle at bottom.

At $1.50, worth $2.25—Of black sateen, with circular flounce, gathered ruffle at bottom, and stitched straps.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Save 25c to 50c a Yard On CARPETS

We have several hundred patterns in the regular stocks of Carpets, for you to make your selections from, at the lowest market prices. But, we also have about a hundred and fifty patterns, in various sorts of carpets, from which you may choose, and save a full third of the regular cost. These carpets are all right in every particular; and we thought them equally good to the others when we picked them out. Now we want to close out these patterns; and we offer these values which will mean a handsome saving to furnishers of Summer homes:

$1.75 Axminster Carpet at $1.25
$1.25 Axminster Carpet at 90c
$1.15 Axminster Carpet at 85c
$1.50 Velvet Carpet at $1.20
$1.25 Velvet Carpet at 90c
$1.15 Velvet Carpet at 85c
90c and $1 Tapestry Carpet at 65c
75c Tapestry Carpet at 50c

Third floor.

Buying a Piano Is a Serious Matter

In the first place, it means the investment of quite a large sum of money. Money, perhaps, that would be wasted, if the piano were not being bought; but money which, since it is being saved, should be applied to securing the best that it can buy.

It means the securing of a lifetime possession. Any good piano may satisfy the beginner in music, even if the musical taste is normal. But the piano should be one that will not discover shortcomings to the ever advancing musical student.

The matter of artistic quality is a serious one.

The matter of securing it at the lowest price, and on terms to suit your convenience, without increasing that price, except for low annual interest, is also serious.

The Wanamaker Store has attained its position as the largest piano selling organization in the trade, because it combines most economically and most pleasantly to the piano purchaser, the assurance of high quality in its pianos, and the lowest prices for which such instruments can be sold.

If you buy a piano on the easy payment plan, the cost of the convenience is only four per cent. per annum, on the unpaid part—the interest growing less with every payment. The whole amount being only about ten dollars above the cost of the piano—sometimes less, sometimes more, according to the payments made. And this small amount enables you to have the use of the piano all the time that you are saving up to pay for it.

Depend upon it, that the system which has built up the largest piano business in the country, will prove as pleasing and profitable to you as it has to the thousands of others who have benefited by it.

At least, come and talk it over; and see the fine pianos we have to offer, before you make your purchase.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Angelus Record Today:

6,033,480 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
392,400 *Inflations Yesterday*
6,425,880 *Inflations Since Starting*

(Quoted from The Musical Age of April 9th.)

That Wonderful Test of The ANGELUS

We described in our last issue how the Piano Store of John Wanamaker has been carrying on a remarkable experiment with the Angelus. It has been operated with a continuous roll for ten hours every day, and the record is printed in each day's advertising of the Wanamaker house.

This test is unquestionably one of the most severe to which a piano-player has ever been subjected, and the fact that the Angelus goes on at this extraordinary speed day after day, and ten hours every day without any sign of wear, proves its durability beyond the possibility of a doubt. As we have said before, Angelus dealers throughout the country would do well to let their public know of this remarkable experiment and its results.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

KNOX TAKES HAND IN NORTHERN PACIFIC WAR

Attorney General Opposes Intervention by Harriman.

SURPRISE IN ST. PAUL COURT.

Root Contends Opponents to Plan of Distributing Assets Are Not Parties to the Cause.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—The motion of E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce for leave to file an intervening petition in the settlement of Northern Securities affairs recently ordered by the United States Supreme Court, the manner of such settlement being left to the order of the United States District Court here, was heard before the full bench of the District Court to-day.

Messrs. Harriman and Pierce, in the petition which they ask leave to file, object to the plan of the Directors of the Northern Securities Company for a pro rata distribution of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock among holders of Northern Securities stock.

The plaintiffs are represented by W. D. Guthrie; R. S. Lovett, general counsel of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Judge J. Baldwin, and Maxwell Evarts; the defendants by Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War; John G. Johnson, Francis Lynde Stetson, George B. Young, Frank B. Kellogg, and C. A. Severance; also C. W. Bunn, general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway, and I. B. Grover, general counsel for the Great Northern Railway. The United States Government is represented by District Attorney C. C. Houpt, who to-day presented an objection to the intervention under the direction of United States Attorney General Knox.

This intervention was something of a surprise to the petitioners, who were not aware of it until after Mr. Evarts had opened the case for the plaintiffs and Judge Sanborn had asked him if he was aware that the United States Government objected to the intervening petition.

MR. KNOX'S OBJECTIONS.

The court then directed Mr. Houpt to read the objection of Mr. Knox, which is as follows:

"I respectfully submit to the court that notice has been served upon me that Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will apply to the Judges of this court for leave to intervene in this cause and to proceed and be heard in respect of the final decree of this court entered on April 9, 1903, as affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States and for such other or further or different order of relief as to the court may seem fit.

"The United States neither admits nor denies the allegations of the petition, but objects to the proposed intervention.

"This case was heard by this court on bill, answer, and testimony, and a final decree was entered, enjoining the defendants as therein recited. Upon appeal by the defendants to the Supreme Court of the United States the decree of this court was affirmed in every particular, the effect of which was to end and close the case.

"The United States stands on the decree as affirmed, and submits that the court is only concerned to see that it is faithfully observed by the defendants according to its terms."

Mr. Evarts in his statement contended that the Securities Company in its final distribution of the assets intended to take a course which would continue the common control of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, to the detriment of the plaintiff and in continued violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Ex-Secretary of War Root then began his argument to the court on behalf of the defendants. He said, in part:

"The counsel for the Oregon Short Line Company, which is asking leave to file a petition as intervenor, has put himself on the ground of a person seeking for the execution of your Honor's decree, having been represented as a party opposing the decree. He now asks leave to intervene that he may secure execution of the decree, notwithstanding the complainant sees no occasion for the revocation of your action along the lines proposed.

"The defendants in the cause oppose the application for leave to file. They say the plaintiffs are not parties to the cause. They say there is no warrant in law or decision of any court for this intervention.

"What is the execution of a decree which is limited to a 'Thou shalt not'? What can he the execution of such a decree of obedience? So long as the defendants refrain from doing what your Honor has ordered them not to do, what further is there to do?

"Five things which your Honors say shall not he done stand on the decree as all that was necessary to do. You were, however, silent as to the Attorney General's prayer about the return of this stock. You said in effect, 'We will provide for the prevention of the violation of this law,' but you carefully refrained from interfering with the other affairs of this company. They come in now and ask you to amend your decree.

MR. HARRIMAN'S POSITION.

"Harriman was a Director of the Northern Securities Company. He appeared as such in 1901, when articles of incorporation were filed in New Jersey. He remained so to the end. That company, under the decision of the board of which he was a member, opposed the very thing he is praying for now. He asks for a decree which he before opposed. He wants it modified and reversed.

"It cannot he a violation of a decree to return stock which the decree made unlawful to hold. The proposed action of the corporation is in accordance with that equality which is equity. You are asked to return to the petitioners 78,000,000 of the Northern Pacific stock, which is a large majority of the stock of that company. You are asked to put into the hands of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line the absolute control of the Northern Pacific, a competing and parallel line. You will see the whole of the Northern Securities scheme was formed for the purpose of preventing the Union Pacific from getting control.

"Our friends on the other side have said your Honors are in constructive custody of the assets. The constructive custody on the part of the court can arise only by the granting of this petition. Suppose some one should start a slaughter house, and your Honors issued an injunction, because the purposes for which the land was being used constituted a nuisance, could it be said you had taken possession?

"This action involves the introduction of new issues and individuals foreign to the decree. They are not here as a class, but representing individual claims. I say that a party who attempts to break into litigation from the outside commends himself not at all.

"They came in here at the last moment, after participating in all the acts of the Northern Securities Company, after seeing millions of shares sold to thousands of people, and at the last possible moment ask for special privileges, saying it makes a difference to them of a million a year in interest. You are being asked to give a preference to one who was a participator in its original illegality at the expense of those wholly innocent."

Judge Lovett, on behalf of the petitioners, contended that if the Northern Securities Company had been the legal owner of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Companies, it would have been entitled to the fruits of that ownership, and the Attorney General would not have obtained the relief he sought in the original suit.

The foundation of the bill in that case was that the stock had been acquired and held for an illegal purpose. The decree of the court had determined that no title to the stock ever passed to the Northern Securities Company because that company was not legally capable of holding such title. The decree further had the effect of giving the court practical custody of the stock of the Northern Securities Company.

The petitioners, he said, were not asking the court to wind up the affairs nor dissolve the securities company. They were asking it to dispose of the stock in what they contended was the only way consistent with the decree of the court. The plan of distributing proposed by the Northern Securities Company did not dissolve the corporation. It simply decided or attempted to reduce its stock in such a manner as would leave the stockholder in control of both roads.

He referred to the statement of counsel for the Northern Securities Company to the effect that the company might have sold its stockholdings, and denied this because the decree of the court determined that it had never owned that stock. It was not necessary to enjoin a corporation from selling the stock, because it is not customary to enjoin any one from selling what he does not own. The stock was as much in the custody of the court as if it had seized it.

Ex-Congressman J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago, stating that he represented the Continental Trust Company of New Jersey, asked to he heard as an objector to the petition. He said his client was the owner of 5,000 shares of the stock of the Northern Securities Company, and objected to the petition being granted because the court had no jurisdiction.

The court adjourned the case until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ATTACK CLEVELAND'S VERACITY

Question of His Entertaining a Negro Discussed in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An attack on ex-President Cleveland's veracity was made to-day in the House by Representative Scott (Kan.) in reply to Mr. Gilbert, (Ky.,) who had alluded to President Roosevelt and the so-called Booker Washington incident at the White House. It was Mr. Scott who some time ago charged Mr. Cleveland with inviting to luncheon while President a Kansas negro named C. H. J. Taylor. This Mr. Cleveland denied.

Mr. Scott read affidavits from numerous persons who had read in Kansas newspapers of Taylor's visit to the White House, and from a man to whom Taylor had boasted of his luncheon there. Then he took up the similar charges made by Thomas E. Watson and read Mr. Cleveland's letter about them, which was as follows:

Princeton, N. J., March 14, 1904.

Hon. Charles L. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Bartlett: I have received a number of inquiries similar to yours touching my invitation to Fred Douglass to a wedding reception and signing, while Governor of New York, a bill providing for mixed schools.

I do not suppose that Mr. Thomas E. Watson believed or had any reason to believe either of the allegations when he made them. At any rate, they are both utterly and absolutely false.

I cannot afford to devote a great deal of time in denying such foolish tales. I shall, therefore, attempt to cover every phase of the subject now and for all. It so happens that I have never in my official position, either when sleeping or waking, alive or dead, on my head or on my heels, dined, lunched, or supped, or invited to a wedding reception any colored man, woman, or child. If, however, I had decided to do any of these things, neither the fear of Mr. Watson nor any one else would have prevented me.

When I was Governor a movement was made in the Legislature to abolish separate colored schools in New York City. I opposed the measure and it failed. I do not find that I interposed a veto, and have forgotten the course the matter took; but I know that whatever I did was in favor of maintaining separate colored schools instead of having them mixed. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

"The Washington Post of June 16, 1886," continued Mr. Scott, "contains an account of Mr. Cleveland's wedding, and mentions Frederick Douglass and his wife as 'among those present.' I don't pretend to act as umpire between two such eminent Democrats. But Mr. Cleveland denies Mr. Watson's assertion that as Governor of New York he signed a bill providing for mixed schools. I send to the Clerk's desk Chapter 217 of the Laws of New York of 1884, and ask that it be read."

The Clerk read the law, which provided that certain colored schools he made mixed schools.

"It is very easy to forget an act which one committed twenty years ago," observed Mr. Scott. "I am willing to concede that he has forgotten all about it. But Mr. Watson's statement in that regard is borne out by the best of evidence."

Mr. Scott then produced a letter from an ex-State Department official, showing that Mr. Cleveland appointed the negro Taylor to he Minister to Bolivia, a white man's country, as charged by Watson and denied by Mr. Cleveland. Taylor never went to Bolivia, however, as Watson alleges. A month later Mr. Cleveland sent him to Liberia, a negro country.

EXAMINE RED CROSS BOOKS.

Efforts Planned to Restore Public Confidence in the Society.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The books of the Red Cross Society will be taken to the Capitol on Thursday, where they will he examined by a committee of inquiry appointed to look into the affairs of the society. The committee then will engage an expert accountant to examine the books.

This course was decided on to-day by the committee of inquiry, which met in the room of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and held a hearing at which a large number of the remonstrants made pleas looking to reorganization as the only means of restoring public confidence in the affairs of the society.

JACOB ADLER AS KING LEAR.

Performance at Grand Street Theatre for Emanu-El Brotherhood.

Jacob Adler, assisted by his wife, gave a performance of "King Lear" at the Grand Street Theatre on Monday night for the benefit of the Emanu-El Brotherhood, and at the close of the play the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, as the representative of the society, presented a loving cup to the actor and his wife.

The Emanu-El Brotherhood is composed of a number of young men banded together to promote the moral and religious welfare of the Jews on the lower east side. Its officers are: The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, President; Edward G. Mandell, Vice President; Meyer H. Haiff, Second Vice President; Algernon S. Shaefer, Treasurer; Walter A. Sonneborn, Recording Secretary, and Dr. George Alexander Kohut, Corresponding Secretary. The performance on Monday night was witnessed by Mrs. George B. McClellan and Borough President Ahearn.

James Butterworth Randal's Will.

The will of James Butterworth Randal, the wealthy lawyer and mining expert, who died last December, has been filed in the Surrogates' office. Mr. Randal follows the example of Frederick D. Tappan, who was President of the Gallatin National Bank, in limiting his executors to such investments as trustees are by law authorized to make, and, in addition to these, in such securities as shall at the time of making each investment he included in the list of investments made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

EVERYBODY GETS OFF IN HOUSE POSTAL REPORT

McCall Committee Says No Representative Acted Improperly.

MINORITY ATTACKS BRISTOW

Main Report Says Congressmen's Names Should Not Have Been Published—Implied Reflection on Justice Hooker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The McCall investigating committee to-day made its report on the relations of Congressmen to the postal scandals. There is in the main report no criticism of Mr. Bristow except in the way of gentle reproof of his unjustified warmth of language; all the Congressmen were exonerated; nothing was said in criticism of Mr. Payne, Mr. Wynne, or Mr. Cochran, and even that fiend in human guise, against whom all Congress has been raging for weeks, the proofreader who inserted the caption, "Charges Against Members" on the Bristow report, gets a vindication.

All the seven members signed the report, but the minority submitted a supplementary report signed by Messrs. McDermott of New Jersey, Richardson of Alabama, and Bartlett of Georgia, which is not so peaceable. It plumply charges Bristow with being himself guilty of the offenses which he charged against Congressmen, and strongly hints that there ought to he an investigation of the Post Office Department which will take in Bristow's division.

In the case of the Dunkirk (N. Y.) office, in which the report connected the name of ex-Representative Hooker, now a Supreme Court Justice of New York, and who is now under investigation by the Bar Association for his connection with this case, the committee says:

"The Government agreed to pay a sum apparently much in excess of what should have been paid at an office of that character—certainly if reference is had to the amount it was paying before the present arrangement was made. In that case the Representative from the district took little part, and such recommendation as he made related to the location, which appears to have been the most convenient one available."

In its process of exculpation the main report remarks:

"After a careful consideration of all cases specified in the report, so far as they relate to present members of the House of Representatives, which the committee assume to he the limit of their jurisdiction, they have unanimously reached the conclusion that nothing has appeared in connection with said cases that would justify the finding that any member of the House of Representativea has profited financially in the slightest degree or that any member was guilty of improper conduct in connection therewith, or that any member has done in connection with any of said cases anything that did not appear to be within the line of his official duty according to long-established custom.

"Having reached this conclusion, the committee feel constrained to add that in their opinion it would be well to make as formal as may be, and to restrain within the narrowest possible limits, the action of members in connection with Post Offices and the details of other executive matters, and that the severance of members from work of that character would augment the efficiency of the House of Representatives."

The committee holds that the impression made upon the minds of the members of Mr. Overstreet's committee by the publication in a newspaper of the fact that the report was in its possession, together with the inference that it contained things which were a serious reflection upon members, was the reason for its publication by the committee.

"It thus came about," the report continues, "that the report was published containing the names of many members of Congress which should never have been associated with the so-called charges set forth in the Hay resolution."

The report next takes up the three cases where members of the present Congress were stated to have leased property to the Government for Post Office purposes, the Winsted, Conn., case being that of Representative Lilley, and the Geneseo, N. Y., case involving Representative Wadsworth. As to those two cases, the report says:

"There was clearly no intention on the part of either of the gentlemen to violate the law. In neither case was there detriment to the Government nor an advantage to the other party. Neither of the members was a lawyer, and they shared that ignorance which is probably universal outside and quite general inside the legal profession concerning the great mass of the statutes of the United States."

The report refers to the Bristow statement that the millions that have been appropriated for clerk hire during the past four years "have been used by Beavers as a political perquisite for the benefit of his personal and political friends." It then gives the total of excessive allowances as $17,000, which, it says, "would appear to be no more than the minimum of error, inevitable even with a high degree of honesty and efficiency. The statements above quoted, therefore, that the 'millions' allowed for clerk hire in third and fourth class offices had been used largely as an official perquisite, would scarcely seem to be a measured and temperate statement, having any intimate relation to the actual facts as shown by the list which the Post Office Department has sent to the House of Representatives."

The minority report quotes Bristow's statement, in which the Fourth Assistant said that the distribution of public money as "a matter of personal favor, regardless of departmental rules, and in violation of law cannot he condoned."

The minority indorses this opinion and prints a letter dated Jan. 24, 1899, from Postmaster Wells of Erie, Kan., to Mr. Bristow, whom the Postmaster addressed as "Friend Bristow." Wells says he wants his clerk hire increased from $120 to $180, and goes on:

"I would not have bothered you with my tale of woe, but having no representative from this district, I naturally turn to the next friend I have at court, from Kansas. I see that since last October I paid my campaign assessment promptly and was the fourth largest contributor of the Postmasters in the Third Populist District of Kansas, will not be prejudicial to my case."

Bristow sent this letter to Perry Heath with a request that the allowance be granted. Heath replied that an investigation of the needs of the office would be made, and that as soon as it was completed "favorable action" would be taken, to take effect from July 1.

"Here," say the minority, "was a request for an increase of 50 per cent. in allowance for clerk hire, and made by a Postmaster who was already receiving more than he was entitled to under the rules of the department.

"When Mr. Bristow signed his report last October, he knew that for several years the Postmaster at Erie had been receiving an illegal allowance, and he knew that this illegality was begun as a personal favor to himself. He should have made specific mention of this case, but it is not alluded to in his report."

The minority further wants to know what Bristow's inspectors are good for if he needs orders before he investigates.

ASA BIRD GARDINER SUED.

Two Claims Against ex-District Attorney Relics of Last City Campaign.

Ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Chairman of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall, has been sued for two claims of $49 and $249 growing out of the municipal campaign of last November. The actions were brought in the Eleventh District Court, at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, but Col. Gardiner yesterday secured their transfer to the Second District Court, over which Justice Bolte presides.

This is one of the first transfers made under the new District Court act, which went into effect last month, by which such cases may be defended in the court more nearly suiting the convenience of the defendant. Col. Gardiner said that one of the cases had been brought by a campaign employe who had been discharged for causes which involved irregularity in accounts.

REFUSES POSTAL INQUIRY.

Senate Passes Appropriation Bill After a Hot Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Post Office Appropriation bill, which has been under consideration by the Senate for two weeks, was passed to-day by that body after an exciting debate.

Mr. Gorman made several ineffectual efforts to so change the terms of his amendment as to bring it within the rule, and finally managed to get it in such form as to be admissable. After considerable debate, however, it was laid on the table by a vote of 40 to 19.

Senator Teller made a vigorous attack on the Republicans for refusing to enter upon an investigation, and cited the fact that Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, had several weeks ago presented a resolution directing that committee to begin an investigation, which resolution, Mr. Penrose had declared, was negatived by the Republicans of the committee and against his vote and protest.

Mr. Aldridge denied that Republican Senators were trying to avoid an inquiry, and Mr. Teller repeated his statement that no investigation was wanted.

"The Senator can speak for himself, but not for any one else," Mr. Aldrich replied, sharply, and Mr. Teller responded by saying that every resolution looking to an inquiry had been voted down. "It is in the power of that side of the chamber," he said, "to secure an investigation if it desires it, and I charge that it does not order it because Republican Senators fear the effect upon the next campaign."

"Can't the Senator of his own knowledge make a specific charge of malfeasance in office that has not been investigated?" Mr. Aldrich asked, and added: "If so, let him name the man."

Mr. Teller replied that he did not intend to give any names, adding that it was an insult to ask him to do so. He offered an amendment for an investigation by a committee of Senators, which met the fate of the Gorman amendment.

FAT BOY'S HANSOM RIDE.

Couldn't Pay $10 and Now Is Children's Society's Biggest Prisoner.

Of the many children who have been committed to the Children's Society of New York there was never a one so amazingly big as Tinsley Herzog of Philadelphia. Tinsley, who is only 15 years old, stands in his stockings two inches over 6 feet and tips the scales at 200 pounds. The Philadelphia child could not he accommodated in any of the society cribs, but was provided with a bed of one of the attendants.

The charge against the child was that he engaged a cab at Union Square, telling the driver, Edward Malone, to drive him to addresses in Brooklyn and New York. He had not found the people he was looking for and kept on giving other addresses. When the cabman's horse was ready to drop it occurred to him to ask Tinsley to take another cab and to pay his fare. According to the driver, Tinsley attempted to escape. Finally the child was driven by the driver to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where the Sergeant claimed that Tinsley owed the cahman $10.

Tinsley said that he had many friends in New York, and that finding himself without money he had hired the cab to look them up, but found them all away from home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Herzog was arrested in Philadelphia three weeks ago and locked up on the charge of taking a $100 bill from the purse of a Miss Hershey of Bethlehem, with whom he had been shopping. Miss Hershey withdrew the charge later, saying that Herzog's family had restored the money stolen from her.

HOOTED WRONG LANDLORD.

East Side Tenants Jeered One Who Hadn't Raised Rents.

The New York Rent Protective Association held an anti-high-rent mass meeting last night in New Irving Hall, on Broome Street. The police feared trouble, so Sergt. McDermott of the Eldridge Street Police Station and a score of his men were there. The suspicions of the police were based on the fact that, whereas one branch of the association asserted that it had paid for the hall, another branch had managed in some way to get possession of the receipt for the money, and both branches, which are on the point of open hostility toward each other, had declared their intention of using the hall last night.

As it happened, the New York Rent Protective Association had the hall all to itself. The East Side Rent Protective Association, which has seceded from the other body, betook itself to Lafayette Hall, at 8 Avenue D, where a meeting of the Galician Jews was in progress. The Chairman of this meeting was William Jurcowitz, who had a lively time of it in deciding who should and who should not address the assembly. Bertha Liebson was there and wanted to talk, but some one said she sympathized too strongly with the Socialist element to be allowed to voice her opinions. Miss Liebson protested, saying she was and always had been against the Socialists, but her words were in vain.

Among those at the Lafayette Hall meeting was David Muscowitz, the landlord who was hooted and hissed and barely escaped being assaulted when he appeared before Justice Hoffman last Wednesday to press four dispossess cases against tenants in his house, at 383 East Seventh Street.

As soon as Muscowitz entered the hall he became the target of verbal abuse, but he stood up and defied the whole crowd. He had not, he said, raised the rent of a single tenant in his house. He explained that he had dispossessed three tenants at the request of others in the place, and that the fourth was turned out because he wanted the rooms for his own use.

Thereupon a committee of five was appointed to visit 383 East Seventh Street immediately and ascertain the facts. In less than an hour the committee returned and reported that Muscowitz's statement was correct.

At the meeting in New Irving Hall Max Racholson was announced as permanent Chairman of the New York Rent Protective Association. He presided last night, and endeavored to impress upon his hearers that in an emergency like that which prevails on the lower east side it was important that one should look to the right source for relief.

The bulk of litigation arising from an increase in rents centred yesterday in Justice Resch's court, at Second Avenue and First Street, where eighty-five landlords or lessees of tenements asked for dispossess warrants. In Justice Sanders's court there were twenty-five new cases of this sort, or somewhat less than the average for the last week.

DOG BITES TWO CHILDREN.

Causes Panic Among Crowd in Front of a Police Station.

A vicious little fox terrier caused a panic among a couple of hundred men, women, and children who had gathered in front of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon to watch the unloading of four prisoners from the patrol wagon. Two children were badly bitten, several had their clothes torn and one man whom the dog attacked fought him off with his umbrella.

The children bitten were Joseph Levy, four years old, son of Samuel Levy of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, known to the politicians as the "Mayor of Harlem," and six-year-old Michael Sheridan of 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The dog finally ran into the basement of the house at 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where its owner is said to reside.

GRAND JURY INDICTS GOODMAN.

Not Prepared to Plead to Charge of Assaulting Col. Greene.

James W. Goodman was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on the charge of assault in the first degree on Col. W. C. Greene last Saturday.

When arraigned before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, he said that he was not prepared to plead. In the absence of his counsel. The pleading was postponed until to-day.

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Catalogue on application.

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invites suggestion. If you are in doubt as to the specific style of top coat which your proportions demand, at least one of the following models will decide the matter for you.

Top Coats.

Box Models - $12.50 to $35.
5 models in 38 styles of fabrics

Paletots - $25 to $40.
2 models in 9 styles of fabrics

Surtouts and Paddocks $20 to $40.
5 models in 10 styles of fabrics

Tourist Coats - $20 to $35.
2 models in 8 styles of fabrics

Rain Coats - $15 to $33
4 models in 39 styles of fabrics

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

GATES OUT OF GREENE COPPER.

Col. Greene Victorious Over the Ray-Hawley Interests.

John W. Gates and Anson W. Burchard handed in their resignations as Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company yesterday to Col. Greene, President of the company, and their resignations were accepted. These withdrawals from the Directorate of Greene Consolidated are a sequel to the long drawn out and hitterly contested fight carried on between William C. Greene and his friends on the one hand and Gates, Burchard, F. H. Ray, and Edwin Hawley on the other.

Col. Greene was the original owner of the Greene mines, but later, when he found it necessary to seek outside financial aid to carry out his plans of development, a number of new interests acquired large blocks of stock, and the Directors who have just resigned and their friends owned or controlled a sufficient amount to make it worth while to attempt to gain control of the company.

Among the methods employed in their behalf to gain this control was a drive at the stock which eventually forced the price from $25 per share to below the par value of $10. After this move was carried out and a great many holders had been forced to sell out during the downward movement it was discovered that Greene and his friends had been large buyers, and that the plan had been frustrated.

Then a new scheme was devised, and this was to issue convertible bonds to the full amount of the authorized capital, namely, $10,000,000, making an increase of $2,800,000. Col. Greene and his friends again gathered forces and succeeded in thwarting this plan, although he found that the large improvements he had been carrying on at the mines at Cananea would require the company to procure a fairly large amount of working capital, but not the amount stated to he necessary by the Hawley-Ray-Gates coterie.

Instead of the bond issue Col. Greene submitted to the stockholders a plan to increase the capital stock by an issue of 144,000 shares, and at the meeting held to ratify this plan it was carried practically unanimously. At this meeting it was stated without specifically using names that the resignations of about half a dozen Directors would be asked, and although an officer of the company, when interviewed yesterday, refused to confirm it, the resignations now accepted are believed to have been among those of the half dozen which it was stated would he asked for. The resignations of the other Directors of this set are looked for, and may be sent in any day.

The Directors who have just resigned are not believed to own more than a few hundred shares each, as they are stated to have sold out practically their entire holdings.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Capts. George Vidmer, Eleventh Cavalry, and Edgar Ridenour, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieuts. Austin A. Parker, Twenty-fourth Infantry; William O. Reed, Sixth Cavalry, and A. Owen Seaman, Fifteenth Infantry, are detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will report to Lieut. Col. Kingsbury, Eighth Cavalry, in command of the Jefferson Guard at the Exposition, for duty.

As soon as the services of Sergt. Kenneth G. Kincaid, Hospital Corps, Government transport Sumner, New York Harbor, are no longer required aboard that vessel he will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and report for duty at that post.

First Lieut. Charles L. Woodhouse, Fourth Infantry, is assigned to Company H of that regiment.

Capt. Artbur Cranston, Seventeenth Infantry, is transferred to Company K of that regiment.

Capt. David Baker, Jr., is transferred from Company D, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to Company E, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Capt. George Arrowsmith from Company E to Company D, same regimeat.

The Navy.

Commander E. B. Underwood is detached from the Wheeling, and ordered to command the Adams.

Commander C. E. Fox is detached from the Adams, and ordered to command the Wheeling.

Lieut. Commander L. J. Clark is detached from the Alabama April 23, and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander W. R. Shoemaker is detached from the Naval Academy April 19, and ordered to the Alabama as navigator April 23.

Lieuts. G. L. P. Stone and W. H. Standley, upon arrival of the Adams at Tutuila, Samoa, will report for duty at that station.

Lieut. H. G. Sparrow is detached from the Castine, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell is detached from duty with the general board, Washington, April 15, and ordered to the Olympia for duty as aide on the staff of Rear Admiral Jewell.

Midshipman R. S. Thompson is detached from the Gloucester, and ordered to the Castine.

Midshipman J. H. Blackburn is detached from the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and will continue duty on the Wheeling.

Paymaster F. K. Perwins is commissioned with rank of Lieutenant, March 23.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. De Vries's resignation is accepted, to take effect April 11.

Passed Assistant Paymaster I. T. Hagner is detached from the Adams and will wait orders.

Boatswain J. Dowling is detached from the Kearsarge and will report to the Commandant Washington Navy Yard.

Assistant Paymaster E. E. Goodhue is detached from the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, and will continue duty on the Wheeling.

The following-named officers are detached from the Adams and ordered to the Wheeling: Lieuts. R. E. Conte, J. S. Graham; Ensign F. J. Horne, Jr., Midshipman J. C. Johnson, Jr., Passed Assistant Surgeon G. Parker, Passed Assistant Surgeon I. T. Hagner. The following are detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Adams: Lieuts. H. E. Parmenter and A. Bronson, Jr.; Passed Assistant Surgeon George H. E. Odell, Gunner J. J. Manning, and Warrant Machinist W. J. Trevorrow.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Topeka at Tompkinsville, Abarenda at Newport News, Don Juan De Austria at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Isla De Cuba from Aden for Suez, Supply from San Francisco for Guam via Honolulu, Rainbow from Cavite for Hongkong, Lebanon from Baltimore for Santo Domingo City.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE HAMPTON L. CARSON

Collection of Engraved Portraits

OF

JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN AND LAFAYETTE

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AT THE ART AUCTION ROOMS OF

Davis & Harvey, 1112 Walnut St., Phila.,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20TH, AT 2:30 & 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

AND THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

This sale embraces the second portion of the great Carson Collection of Engraved Portraits relating to America, and includes the most noted and largest collection of Portraits of those of the most important factors in our struggle for Independence—Thos. Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and Gilbert Motier de la Fayette. Never before has such a complete and valuable collection been placed before the public, as the collections are as nearly perfect as many years of research and a great expenditure of money could make them, and the catalogue, which describes the portraits after the admirable manner of the late W. S. Baker, offers for the first time a systematic list of the greatest value and use to the collector. It is also illustrated with 25 choice reproductions on steel of some of the rare items. Catalogue Price, $1.50. Can be had of the auctioneers, or

Jos. F. Sabin, 80 Nassau St., New York; Dodd Mead & Co., 372 Fifth Ave., New York; J. O. Wright & Co., 2 East 42d St., New York; H. Wunderlich & Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York, and Max Williams, 397 Fifth Ave., New York.

An Unusual Sale of KEEP'S SHIRTS.

Unusual, because at the very beginning of the Spring season, we offer hundreds of dozens of new, beautiful designs in

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at one-third less than our regular moderate prices.

REASON—We increased our manufacturing facilities last fall, and finding that we have a very much larger stock than desirable, we have taken this radical method to reduce it.

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The funniest of biographies—



The Memoirs of a Baby

By JOSEPHINE DASKAM

Never before has the dignified title of "Memoirs" graced so funny a book as this. All the incidents of a lively youngster's babyhood are amusingly portrayed and "modern, scientific" methods of raising children cleverly satirized. The book will irresistibly appeal to every one capable of a hearty laugh—especially to men.

With sixty very funny pictures by F. Y. Cory.

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Shiny Shoes,

WEDNESDAY SALE.

Lace or Button, Military or Louis Heel, 1.88

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MADISON SQUARE WEST

Weddings

A special department is maintained for wedding outfits. Silks expressly created—exquisite shades of "Gris Perle," also clear White in various qualities; prices that meet all requirements.

Gloves

In shades to correspond.

CONSTIPATION

is the starting point of disease. It can be easily removed by taking, on arising, half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water,

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KIRBY ASSAILS THE RECORDS OF UNIONS

Declares That They Are a Menace to American Principles.

PROF. COMMONS MAKES REPLY

Wonders That the Unions Are as Law-Abiding as They Are Under the Conditions, He Says.

That labor unions are using methods such as those employed by the anarchists in the Haymarket riots in Chicago; that their record "is black with shame, injustice, crime, and defiance of law," and that if permitted to go on in their "mad career" they will destroy the basic principles upon which this Government was founded, were among the declarations of John Kirby, Jr., President of the Employers' Association of Dayton, Ohio, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America.

He was pitted in debate against Prof. John R. Commons, ex-Secretary of the Civic Federation, at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, in the rooms of the Aldine Club last night. Prof. Commons made a strong defense of the labor organizations, holding that they were a necessary product of the present industrial system.

"With the eye of the politician casting hither and thither for votes," said Mr. Kirby, "the business man seeking his own immediate interests, forgetting the morrow and the duty he owes to society and to his country; the trend of public sentiment leaning toward the cause of the workingman and the uplifting of the toiling masses, which cause the unions are supposed to champion, and the public press, influenced by a sense of fear and intimidation, almost silent upon the question of the abuses of unionism, need we marvel at conditions as they confront us to-day or at the boldness of the leaders of the unions?

"But times are rapidly changing; in fact, the past year has witnessed a marvelous change all along the lines. When we read the history of the year we shall find it fraught with change in public sentiment and in the attitude of the public press; we shall find it laden with records of determined employers and business men, as well as wage-earners, who have met the issue and won their freedom; we shall find it to record one of the most, if not the most, eventful year in our National history in uprising of the people against an evil that threatens not only destruction of the Nation's commerce and industries, but the natural and constitutional rights of its citizens as well."

Mr. Kirby attacked the Hoar-Grosvenor anti-injunction and the eight-hour bills, which have been introduced into Congress.

Prof. Commons admitted some mistakes of which Mr. Kirby in his "tirade," as the professor called it, accused the unions, but said that the defects were the defects of an organization pitted against a "smashing" organization of employers, who had the power of wealth behind them, and that, therefore, much should be excused. He argued that the union is a necessity in the modern industrial system in order to secure for the laboring man those proper wages which otherwise would be denied him. The unions, too, feel that, because of their poor position, they are neglected and unfairly treated.

"Under the conditions," said Prof. Commons, "I sometimes wonder that they are as law-abiding as they are."

Congress, said the professor, has put a protective tariff on the goods manufactured by pauper labor abroad, so that the American employer enjoys additional prosperity; but there is no restriction to aid the American workman who has to suffer the competition of these foreign paupers who flock here and take his place at the forge and loom. Hence the labor union has sprung up to take the place of the Government's failure as a protectionist."

"MONK" EASTMAN ON TRIAL.

Well-Dressed "Gang" in Court—Whetmore the Man Attacked.

"Monk" Eastman, whose real name is William Delaney, who has been so often accused of every variety of lawnessness and never convicted, was arraigned yesterday morning for trial, before Recorder Goff, to answer to a charge of assault. "Monk" was dressed better than any of the jurymen who were to pass judgment upon him. There were in court many of his friends, who always have obeyed him without question, and they were equally well dressed.

Assistant District Attorney Rand in his opening told how, according to the evidence in his possession, Eastman and his gang had attempted to rob an intoxicated young man who was being shadowed by Pinkerton Detectives Rogers and Bryan, employed by the young man's father, "one of the men of prominence in National affairs," who was aware that his son was on a debauch and liable to get into danger. The detectives had gone to the assistance of the young man when he was set upon by "Monk" and his crowd, while he was counting his money outside of a restaurant. According to the prosecution, "Monk," in the trouble that followed, attempted to kill Rogers, shooting at him with intent to kill, but missing his man through the difficulty of trying to hit him without wounding his chum Wallace, who was struggling with Detective Bryan. The alleged highwaymen were captured by policemen attracted by the shooting. They testified that "Monk's" last effort to escape was to fell the Pinkerton man Rogers by hitting him in the face with his revolver, the weapon smashing through a plate-glass window.

George W. Huribut, representing the firm of Cantwell & Moore, indicated the line of defense in cross-examination of the witnesses of the prosecution, which was to bring out the point that there were more than two in the assault upon the intoxicated young man and that there were many shots fired, which might have been discharged by the young man's friend. He insisted that the name of the young man who was the central figure in the affair should be given. Detective Rogers would not answer until instructed by the Recorder. Mr. Rand asked the defense not to insist on this, saying that it would cause pain to an honorable family.

Mr. Huribut said that he was sorry, but it was necessary that everybody should be accounted for in so serious a charge as that against his client. The detective then said that the drunken man's name was "Whetmore." His first name he did not remember. The witness said that he had not seen the young man in five weeks. The trial will be resumed to-day.

JEROME RAPS EXCISE LAW.

Produces Perjury; He Says—Abandons Several Prosecutions.

Michael J. Brogan of 713 East Eighteenth Street appeared before Justice Newburger yesterday afternoon, charged with violating the excise law. District Attorney Jerome, in announcing that the prosecution would abandon the case, said, in part:

"In this case just tried the defendant is apparently, as far as anything shows, of unimpeachable character, and he testifies that he sold weiss beer. I do not suppose that there is a person within sound of my voice who has the slightest idea that he is telling the truth, but I don't suppose, as a legal proposition, that this jury can say that he is not. We therefore abandon this case. We find here day after day men who, rather than confess to a misdemeanor, commit perjury. It has been pointed out to the Legislature that the law is too drastic and that its effects produce perjury."

Of the twenty-five cases of alleged violations of the excise laws heard before Judge Newburger and the jury in Part IV. Monday and yesterday all but one were acquitted, and that one was a case in which the defendant pleaded guilty. In many of the cases the proof was inadequate and the District Attorney himself abandoned them.

SULLY COTTON ORDERED SOLD.

Receivers to Auction Off 3,000 Bales Held by Guarantee Trust Company.

Judge Adam, in the United States District Court, yesterday signed an order authorizing the Guarantee Truet Company to turn over the 3,000 bales of cotton held by it to the receivers of Daniel J. Sully & Co., Henry W. Taft and David H. Miller.

The attorneys for the receivers, Boothby & Baldwin, on Monday made application for an order, wherein the Guarantee Trust Company, the F. W. Reynolds Company of Providence, and the Sully firm were cited to appear and ehow cause why the surplus cotton ehould not be turned over to the receivers for the benefit of the creditors of Sully & Co.

Counsel representing the F. W. Reynolds Company claimed that the cotton pledged to the Guarantee Trust Company, to secure a loan of about $1,000,000, was purchased for the account of the F. W. Reynolds Company, and that any existing eurplue properly belonged to it. It was represented to the court that the Reynolds Company wae greatly indebted, according to the books of accounts in possession of the receivers, to Sully & Co., and that any eurplus existing after the bank had sold enough of the pledged cotton to pay its loan should be turned over to the receivers for the benefit of the creditore of Sully & Co.

In signing the order of yesterday Judge Adams granted the request of the receivers, and the 3,000 bales will now be turned over to them, under the order of the court, for sale at the best obtainable market price.

FOR ECONOMY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Plan to More Than Cut in Half Cost of Principals' Clerks.

A plan for saving the Board of Education many thousands of dollars yearly was discussed yesterday afternoon by the Committee on Elementary Schools and eeveral prominent Principals who had been delegated by the various teachers' associatione of the city. The plan, as explained by Chairman Warburg of the special investigating committee of five, was simply to appoint as Principals' clerks substitute teachers, instead of regular teachers, as ie the custom now. The substitute teacher would receive $600 a year for her work, while the regular teachers who occupy the positions of clerks are receiving $1,240 a year, or more than twice as much.

The 240 teachers who are now acting as clerks in the schools are drawing together a salary of $279,000 in round figuree every year. If substitute teachers were put in these positions, they would draw about $140,000 a year. This would save about $139,000. Further, the regular teachers, unlike the substitutes, receive regular annual increases in salary under the Davis law. The increase for the teachers who are acting as clerke will amount to $1,319,532 in the course of the next seventeen years. All of this might be saved the city.

The epecial committee proposes to do away with the regular teachere who are acting as clerks by transferring them to vacancies as fast as they occur and by abolishing the position of "additional" teacher altogether in the echools which have less than eighteen classes. This is a hit at Brooklyn, which has seventy more additional teachers than by-laws of the Board of Education now permit. However, they hold their positions under the charter, and cannot be disposed of, unless their poeitions are abolished.

PACIFIC MAIL LINER ASHORE.

All Passengers Taken from the Colon and Landed in Salvador.

A dispatch from Acajutla, Salvador, which was received at the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office in this city yesterday, announced that the steamship Colon was ashore near that port. All the passengers had been saved and the vessel's cargo was being transferred to lighters. It was added that the extent of the damage to the Colon could not be determined until a more complete examination was made.

While the dispatch was lacking in details, it was believed that the Colon struck on the outer edge of Point Remedios reef, which extends out eighteen miles from the extreme end of the point. She was then put about and beached at Acajutla, where the passengers were taken off and the work of lightering the cargo was begun.

The Colon was bound from San Francisco for Panama, carrying both passengers and freight. Her commander is Capt. William A. Irvine.

EXCISE BONDS STILL LOWER.

Liquor Dealers Hold Lively Discussion Behind Closed Doors.

Saloon keepers will pay less for their excise bonds this year than ever. Last year the rate was $30. This year it is $20, with one bonding company, entering New York for the first time, offering a still lower rate. All liquor tax certificates now in force will expire at midnight on April 30, and a liquor dealer, in order to be legally entitled to continue doing business, must renew his certificate before that time.

The question of excise bonds for the coming year was one of the questions discussed at the monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association, which was held yesterday afternoon at Terrace Garden. As in former years, it provoked a rather lively discussion behind closed doors.

After the meeting it was said that the bond dispute had been eettled by a vote to award the contract for furnishing bonds for its members to the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Information as to the means by which harmony was reached was refused.

There was a great deal of agitation over the excise bond question last year on the part of the liquor dealers, who objected to the bonding companies giving rebates to brewing companies and their agents, who control about two-thirds of the saloons in this city. The liquor dealers even made an attempt to organize a bonding company among themselves, but this fell through.

One company, which began doing business in New York a year ago, has received the indorsement of the big men in the Liquor Dealers' Association, and its representatives appeared at the meeting yesterday soliciting business and distributing cards on which "Endorsed by the Liquor Dealers' Association" appeared in bold type. Representatives of the big brewing companies, when seen yesterday, denied any knowledge of rebates being allowd either to themselves or the breweries.

GOV. HUNT LEAVES PORTO RICO.

To be Appointed a Federal Judge in Montana, It Is Said.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 12.—Gov. Hunt sailed to-day for New York to confer with President Roosevelt relative to Porto Rican affairs.

It is understood that the appointment of Mr. Hunt as a Federal Judge in Montana will be announced shortly after his arrival in the United Statcs.

Pennsylvania Road's Fair Pamphlet.

Calling attention to the World's Fair at St. Louis, the Pennsylvania Railroad has just issued a folder profusely illuetrated with pictures of the grounds, buildings, and colored maps of the city. There is a description of the trip from New York to St. Louis, and a great deal of information in regard to accommodatione in St. Louis. There is also a echedule of the reduced railroad rates.

Dinner to Edward Lauterbach.

Edward Lauterbach, who has just reeigned his Chairmanship of the City College Board of Trustees to accept a State Regency, will be the guest of the City College Club at a dinner to be held at the Republican Club on Saturday evening, April 23. The dinner is in recognition of Mr. Lauterbach's services to the institution. Among the speakers will be Edward M. Shepard, the new Chairman of the board, and President John H. Finley.

NO AUTOMOBILE TEAM YET

Time for Entering Trials Extended by Local Club.

FOR BENNETT TROPHY CONTEST

Machines Spoken of as Certain to Represent America in the German Race Not In Sight.

As the time for the holding of the annual contest for the Bennett Automobile Racing Trophy, the "blue ribbon" of automobile racing, approaches, it becomes apparent that the proepect of an American team competing in the event this year is very slight. Four American machines were entered for the event with the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club of America last January, and were to be ready for inspection and trial by the committee on Friday. One has elnce been withdrawn, and it is eaid that not more than one of the remaining three could be made ready for a trial on Friday.

In view of these facts the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club announced yeeterday not only an extension of time from April 15 to May 1, but that additional entries for the race will be received during that period. All cars to be ready for inepection and trial by the committee on the latter date.

As no racing machines euitable for the conteet outside of those already entered are known to be under construction in this country, the action of the committee in reopening the entry liet is looked upon as a matter of form, and it ie not likely that any additional entrlee will be received at this late date. The extension of the time by two weeks, however, may result in the completion of one or both of present incomplete machines in time for inspection and trial on May 1, but even if completed by that date there is no assurance that they will be accepted by the Automobile Club and sent to Germany to compete in the race.

There is a general feeling among automobilists, and particularly among the officials of the Automobile Club, that all chance of a repetition of the fiasco of last year should be avoided, and that it is far better for this country to be unrepresented in the race than to send over machines which have no cbance of making a decent showing in the event.

"The ridiculous failure of the American machines last year caueed great harm to the industry in this country," said an official of the Automobile Club, "and unless we can send good ones this year we had better eend none at all. And unless theee machines show up pretty well the club will not send them."

The exact nature of the trials which will be required of the competing machines is not known, but it is certain that they will be eufficiently eevere to afford a good test of the epeed and reliability of the cars. The proposal to hold the trials on the Ormond beach has been abandoned, and it is probable that a course on Long Island will be used.

The Automobile Club of America last night at a special meeting voted to extend its membership limit from 400 to 500. The 400 membership limit was reached eeveral weeks ago. Applications etill continue to pour in, and forty names were on the waiting list laet night. These were all elected, making the present membership a trifle less than 450. The name Governors was substituted for that of Trustees. At the close of the epecial meeting there was a club smoker, followed by a eupper. The attendance of club members was large, as it was the last social evening to be given by the club this season.

INNIS ARDEN GOLFERS OUT.

J. Kennedy Tod Objects to Summer Boarders Using His Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 12.—Too many Summer boardere using his golf links is said to be the cause of J. Kennedy Tod's recent action in denying the privilege of his private course to the members of the Innis Arden Golf Club. Mr. Tod has a magnificent nine-hole course laid out on his private estate overlooking the Sound at Sound Beach. The grounds being very extensive and containing a neat house that hae been ueed as a golf club, Mr. Tod has allowed the residents in the immediate vicinity to use the links during the eeason. From this came the formal organization of the Innis Arden Golf Club, of which Mr. Tod was President for the first two years.

The club grew in membere, team matches were played with other clubs, and teams were invited to Innis Arden. As Sound Beach grew in popularity Mr. Tod's golf couree naturally appealed with greater force to the transient residents as a means of enjoyment. This constantly increasing number of players, combined with the fact that Mr. Tod believed his links were being advertised by some of the neighboring Summer resorts as an inducement to catch Summer tourists, have caused the owner to relinquish his former privileges.

This coming year, therefore, the Innis Arden course will be retained as a strictly private golf course by Mr. Tod, open only to such of his friende as he may invite. The property occupied by the links is one of the most valuable plots of land used for that purpose in the East. The nine holee occupy about 75 acres, and for building purposes it is said the value of the land would be close to $500,000.

It is reported that the regulars of the old Innis Arden Golf Club are arranging to secure other property near by and lay out a nine-hole course, which will be open to all the Summer residents upon payment of a subscription price during the season.

N. Y. U. Gymnastic Contests.

The annual college championship gymnastic contests were held at New York University yesterday. Barteling took two firsts and ecored the greatest number of points. He will be the strongest member of next year's team. Summary:

Flying Jump.—Won by S. Prochwyka, 1904, 27¼ points; C. Cabbellero, 1904, 26½ points, second.
Tumbling.—Won by L. St. C. Enneon, 1904, 25 points; C. R. Hardy, 1905, 19 points, second.
Club Swinging.—Won by S. P. Meade, 1905, 29 points; S. M. Smith, 1904, 18 points, second.
Horizontal Bar.—Won by S. Barteling, 1906, 28¼ points; H. Masterton, 1907, 26 points, second.
Parallel Bars.—Won by G. Barteling, 1906, 26¼ points; W. Williamson, 1906, 26¼ points, second.
Side Horse—Won by E. S. Peck, 1904, 28½ points; F. O'Brien, 1906, 26½ points, second.

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star **Irish Whiskey**

RAPIDLY coming into favor as a table beverage. Taken with effervescent water it makes a precious tonic for the weak in stomach and promotes the chemical processes of digestion.

KINSEY'S

Fifth Avenue  Linen Store

Schoenherr Original Linen Mesh Underwear

is a soft woven porous material, perfectly hygienic and the most comfortable undergarment for all times. It cannot be successfully imitated. It is a health giver. A complete assortment of men's, women's and children's garments in spring and summer weights is kept in stock. Special sizes to order at short notice.

Hand Embroidered Robes

On best French linen at $25 and $35 each, were $40 and $60 each.

Hand Embroidered Shirt Waist Patterns.

New designs on heavy sheer Irish grass bleached linen at $5, including collar and cuffs.

Wm. S. Kinsey & Co.,
Below 28th St. 240 Fifth Ave.

CLOTHIERS DECLARE FOR THE OPEN SHOP

National Association Stands for Right to Sell and Hire Labor.

CLOSED SHOP UN-AMERICAN

Credit with No Time Limit Extended to Baltimore Fire Sufferers — Restriction of Output Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—At to-day's session of their eighth annual convention, the National Aseociation of Clothiers adopted plans for the establishment of a National Labor Bureau to enforce the open-shop principle and resist union demands. In the new constitution adopted by the aseociation its viewe of several objects of the labor question are thus etated:

"The closed shop ie an un-American inetitution; the right of every man to sell his labor as he sees fit and the freedom of every employer to hire such labor are given by the lawe of the land, and may not be affected by affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization whatever.

"The limiting of apprentices in skilled trades is not only harmful to industrial development, but deprives the intelligent American youth of a fair opportunity for advancement.

"The arbitrary restriction of the output is economically wrong, and in morals dishoneet. A contract of employment is a eale of the employe's labor for the employer's money, and intends an honest day's work on the one hand and a full day's pay on the other."

The association also decided to make a fight against chronic cancellers of orders, and a uniform order blank was adopted for all customers. A provision printed in it binds retail and wholesale merchants to give notice of canceled orders within thirty days after the order is given.

By a unanimous vote credit to the extent of $250,000 with no time limit was granted clothing merchants of Baltimore who euffered loss in the recent conflagration.

FIRE ON WARD LINER HAVANA.

Flames Do $15,000 Damage to Cargo at Brooklyn Pier.

A fire occurred early yeterday morning in the hold of the eteamehip Havana of the Ward Line, which was lying at Pier 17, Prentiss Stores, South Brooklyn. In the hold were 400 balee of hemp, 400 bales of tobacco, 500 bags of ore, and 500 bags of coffee. Before the fire was extinguished all thie cargo had been wet and damaged to the amount of $15,000. The steamship was not injured.

The Havana arrived here on Monday and was unloading cargo when the fire started. There was no eteam on her at the time. An alarm was eent to the Fire Department, but before the engines arrived eeveral streame from the fireboat New Yorker were flooding the hold. The fire was extinguished in a half hour.

REMOVAL SALE

All street obstructions corner of 14th Street and Union Square, caused by the building of the Underground Rapid Transit having been removed, we have decided to reunite our Retail Piano Departments at our old headquarters at Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th Street, and on May 1 we shall therefore vacate our branch warerooms at the Windsor Arcade, corner of 46th Street and 5th Ave., maintained only temporarily for the convenience of our patrons. In order to facilitate this removal the public is offered an exceptional opportunity during this month to purchase at the Windsor Arcade new Steinway pianos and other makes at

Special Prices

New Steinway Pianos from $500 Upwards.
New Other Makes from $225 Upwards.

This is the greatest chance in years for intending purchasers to obtain a Steinway piano at lowest rates, and not only will full market values be allowed for used pianos offered in exchange but time payments can also be arranged if it is not convenient to pay all cash.

STEINWAY & SONS

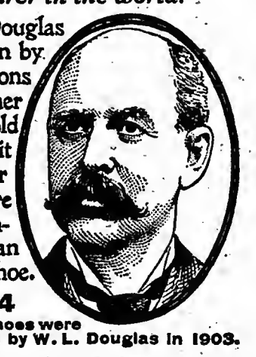
W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE. **$3.50 SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD *will be paid to anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.*

The Douglas styles for Spring are not equalled by any other line at any price.



The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.



2,473,464 Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.

"For business and dress wear Douglas $3.50 shoes surpass any shoe I have worn previously, and for half the money."
CHAS. WEISBECKER, Manhattan Market.

The Reliance. One of the exclusive W. L. Douglas spring styles. Made in every variety of black and russet leathers, in lace, button and Oxfords. ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas has the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
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142 East 14th Street.
260 West 125th Street.
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2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.



Special Trains to CALIFORNIA

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

ROUND TRIP **$50.00** FROM CHICAGO

Congenial Company. Stop-overs En Route.

Choice of Routes Returning.

Leave Chicago April 26 and 27 for San Francisco and Los Angeles, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Low rates from all points. Stop-overs at Denver, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake, with personally conducted side trips at a minimum of expense. No extra charge for travel on these special trains. These low-rate tickets sold from Chicago April 23 to May 1, are also good on fast daily trains, including

The Overland Limited

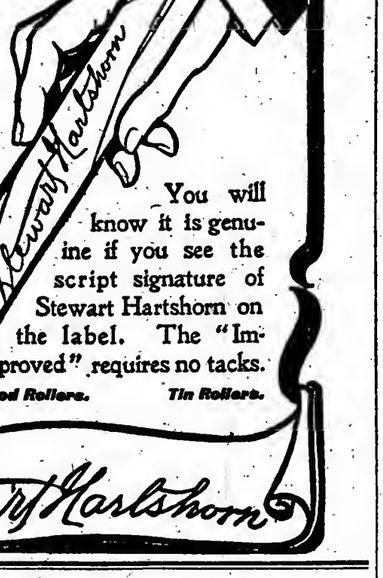
solid through train, less than three days to the Coast, over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, and via the direct transcontinental route.

The Best of Everything.

All agents sell tickets via this line. Write for illustrated literature and booklets.
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UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND

Hartshorn Shade Rollers



You will know it is genuine if you see the script signature of Stewart Hartshorn on the label. The "Improved" requires no tacks.

Wood Rollers. *Tin Rollers.*

Stewart Hartshorn

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE

To sick and convalescent Welchs Grape Juice is specially valuable. It creates an immediate vigor from which there is no reaction. It is not a false stimulant.

The delicious tartness of Welchs tempts the most capricious appetite. The feverish patient finds it cooling and refreshing. Those unable to take any other food find that Welchs satisfies.

Send your sick friend a few bottles of Welchs Grape Juice; no gift could be more appreciated.

Welchs is absolutely unfermanted and free from any antiseptic. Your druggist and grocer has it. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.



MACHINERY.

Pumps, Rider & Ericsson, for sale; pumps bought. Geo. Crumplen, 1,437 3d Av.

"By far, the grandest display of Antique Textiles her tofore shown in America."

American Art Galleries,
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ON FREE VIEW
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SPECIAL EVENING VIEW
This (Wednesday),
8 to 10 o'Clock,
At Absolute Public Sale,
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A Grand Collection
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COMPRISING
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Are in Exceptional Condition.
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Antique Repoussé Silver Ornaments and Church Relics.

The Collection to Be Sold by Order of the well-known expert,

Vitall Benguiat,
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"Should be seen and studied by all lovers of the beautiful."—HERALD.

The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Radium on View

Regal Shoe Stores Displaying Tubes of the Rare and Marvelous Metal.

The twenty-two retail shoe stores of the Regal Shoe Co. in Greater New York are exhibiting tubes of Radium—imported from the Paris laboratory of Mme. Curie, the famous discoverer.

Each tube is shown encased as elaborately as if it were a splendid diamond,—and with reason, for at the present time Radium is estimated to be worth about $8,000,000.00 per pound.

Interesting radiographs taken by Radium and samples of ore—one a specimen of Bohemian Pitchblende, from which Radium comes, are also displayed.

To attest the genuineness of the Radium exhibits, the following letter by the Professor of Physics, Columbia University, is hung in the Regal windows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1904.
Regal Shoe Co., 109 Summer St., Boston, Mass.:
GENTLEMEN:

The material contained in the tubes furnished by the L. D. Gardner Co., for exhibition in your stores, has been submitted to me for examination.

I have made tests by the electrical method, and can state for your information that real Radium is present. Yours very truly,
(Signed) GEO. B. PEGRAM, PH. D.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original letter on file at the office of the Regal Shoe Co., No. 101-111 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
(Signed) Prescott I. Hersey, Notary Public.

Lincoln Trust Company
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The success of a financial institution depending upon profitable use of its funds, this company is prepared to meet any business-like request for loans.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.

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T. M. STEWART.

NEW YORKS BAT HEAVILY

Roll Up a Total of Forty-seven Bases Against Jersey City.

EASY FOR McGRAW'S MEN

McGann Makes the Unusual Record of Two Home Runs, Two Doubles, and a Single.

Twenty runs to six, twenty first-base hits, with a total of forty-seven bases, was the result of the New York National League team's play against the Jersey City nine yesterday on the grounds of the Eastern League champions, at West Side Park, Jersey City. Thirteen New Yorkers participated in the proceedings, and all except three, Taylor, Ames, and Bowerman, shared in the most remarkable batting displays that has been seen in this locality for a long while. First Baseman McGann was in rare good form, so far as hard and clean hitting was concerned. In six times at the bat he scored two home runs, two doubles, and a single. Then came Mertes with a hit for three bases, one double, and two singles; Dahlen, with a home run, a double, and a single, and Roger Bresnahan, with a home run and two singles. The veteran "Pete" Cassidy carried off the honors for Jersey City, being five times at the bat, making four base hits, one a double.

It was a long-drawn-out game, occupying two hours and ten minutes to complete. The fielding in many instances was ragged, Bresnahan showing off poorly at third base. Three pitchers, two catchers, and two left fielders were used by New York, each of the pitchers officiating in three innings. Bowerman took Warner's place in the fifth inning, and Dunn started in the game by batting in Mertes's place in the eighth inning. In the sixth inning for New York, ten men batted for seven runs, seven base hits, with a total of fourteen bases, including a home run, a triple, and two doubles.

Umpire Hurst (no relation to "Tim,") found the occupation, which was new to him, an unhappy one, and some of the National League men expressed themselves quite freely over what they considered irregular rulings.

The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf.	3	1	2	0	0		
Doolin, 2b.	1	2	3	1	0		
Cassidy, 1b.	0	4	6	3	0		
Kelster, rf.	0	0	0	0	1		
Halligan, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Woods, 3b.	0	2	2	1	1		
Brown, ss.	0	1	0	1	1		
Dillon, c.	1	2	8	2	1		
Eason, p.	1	0	1	2	4		
Ramsey, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	6	10	24	14	5		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	2	1	0	0	1		
Bresn'h'n, 3b.	3	3	2	3	3		
McGann, 1b.	4	5	13	0	0		
Mertes, lf.	3	3	4	1	0		
Dunn, cf.	1	1	2	1	0		
McC'm'k, cf.	2	1	0	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	3	3	4	2	2		
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0		
Warner, c.	1	0	1	2	0		
Bow'man, c.	1	0	1	2	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Ames, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Wiltse, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Total.	20	20	27	21	6		

Jersey City.....0 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 0—6
New York, (N. L.).....5 0 1 3 4 7 0 0 ..—20

Fipet base on errors—Jersey City, 4; New York, 4. Left on bases—Jersey City, 7; New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Ames, 3; off Eason, 2; off Ramsey, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Ames, 1; by Wiltse, 2; by Egan, 4; by Ramsey, 2. Home runs—Bresnahan, McGann, (2,) Dahlen, McCormick. Three-base hits—McGann, Mertes, Dahlen. Two-base hits—Browne, McGann, (2,) Mertes, Dahlen, Warner, Doolin, Cassidy. Hit by pitcher—By Eason, 1; by Ramsey, 1; by Ames, 1. Wild pitch—Ames. Passed ball—Warner. Balk—Ramsey. Umpire—John Hurst. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

YALE DEFEATED COLUMBIA.

Winners Made But One Run In a Poorly Played Baseball Game.

In a listless and a poorly played game generally Yale's baseball team defeated Columbia at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon by a score of 1 to 0. The score would indicate a game much better than was the actual contest. Inability to bat was experienced by both sides, but Columbia, in addition, did some vile base running which cut off all chances of tleing the score. It was not until the elgbth inning that Columbia made two hits in succession. Indeed, up to that time only one hit had been made—that by Cannon in the second, when he was easily nipped trying to stretch it into a double.

Yale scored in her half of the eighth. Metcalf, of football fame, was the first man up, and he picked out one of Tyler's choicest and drove it to left. Godwin misjudged the ball utterly, and slipped in the mud just as he went for it. It went clear over his head. When it was returned to the diamond Metcalf was on third. The same thing happened in right, where Williams took a tumble, trying to gather in Hulskamp's double, which scored Metcalf, with the lone tally of the game. Columbia's only chance to score came in the first part of the eighth, when Cannon singled, and Williams followed with a double. The ball fell into a soft spot and did not roll a bit, so that it was easy for Miller to send it home in time to get Cannon at the plate. Up to that inning not more than three men faced Mackay in any inning, going out one, two, three.

Mackay, the former Georgetown pitcher, struck out seven men, and gave but one base on balls. Tyler's raise ball was effective in stretches, and ten men in all succumbed. He gave two bases on balls. Poor umpiring at critical stages accounted for the failure of Yale to score in at least two of the earlier innings. The score:

YALE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Metcalf, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0		
Hulsk'p, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0		
O'Brien, ss.	0	1	2	2	0		
Bowman, 1b.	0	0	16	2	0		
Smith, c.	0	0	1	0	0		
Miller, cf.	0	1	2	1	1		
Winslow, c.	0	1	8	3	0		
Cote, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Mackay, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	1	7	27	14	1		

COLUMBIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Framb'h, c.	0	0	9	4	0		
Collins, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0		
Bl'm'd, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0		
Tyler, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Cannon, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Willi'ms, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Godwin, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Farrell, ss.	0	0	2	2	1		
Noh'ec, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1		
*Tilt	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	0	3	24	12	2		

*Tilt batted for Collins in the ninth inning.

Yale.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 ..—1
Columbia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Winslow, Hulskamp, Miller, Williams. Three-base hit—Metcalf. Bases on balls—Off Mackay, 1; off Tyler, 2. Struck out—By Mackay, 7; by Tyler, 10. Stolen bases—Cote, O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Nohowec. Left on bases—Yale, 8; Columbia, 2. Double play—Metcalf, Bowman, and Hulskamp. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy.

AUTOMOBILES.

Unusually Attractive Automobile Bargains.
$1,500 Tonneaus, absolutely A1, best manufacture, choice, $350-$650, complete; brand new $2,500 Automobile, magneto, new style radiator, $1,300; Waverley Electric Runabout, $250; Centaur Electric $225; four cylinder auto, like new, $450; fine Winton Touring Car, all improvements; $800. Oldsmobiles, $225-$350; Locomobile, $175; Locomurrey, $175; Searchmonts, (1903,) swell King Belgium bodies, $750-$950, (reduced from $2,650;) Darracq Touring Car, $650, (cost $2,500;) $8,000 Gasoline Hansom, (Peugeot,) belonging to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., offer wanted above $1,000; $2,750 Peerless Touring Automobile, $650; other attractive opportunities.
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2 more car-loads purchased, from the West; Two large jobbers retiring from business, enables us to offer our friends unheard-of prices; $40 Wickwar Specials, new, for $12.50, complete; New Orients, Barclays, Columbias, Barnes, &c., prices that compel you to purchase at $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15 & $17.50.
About 700 assorted makes to select from. Tires, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, all makes.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row & 8 Park Place

ORIENT  BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425.
Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No Noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, Near B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

For Sale.—U. S. long-distance automobile, only $500; owner going abroad; most endurable, 2-seated gasoline machine; 7 horse power; perfect condition; extra detachable double seat, detachable hood, blankets, lamps, basket, coat. Address K., Box 181 Times.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball to-day 3:30 P. M. American League Park, Jersey City vs. N. Y. Americans.—Adv.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, to-day, 3 P. M. Columbia vs. N. Y. National. Adm. 50c.

AMATEURS IN FLAT RACE.

F. Ambrose Clark, on His Own Horse Stroller, Won Cup Event.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—F. Ambrose Clark, stepson of Bishop Potter and known to patrons of racing as one of the most skillful and daring amateur steeplechase riders of the metropolitan turf, earned his first triumph of the season at the Benning race course to-day, when on his own horse Stroller he captured the Amateur Cup, the feature event of the afternoon's programme. Stroller, originally entered for the race by H. T. Griffin, who had arranged for Mr. Clark to ride him, was bought by Mr. Clark on private terms just before the race, and thus ran in the Clark colors. Five horses ridden by gentlemen jockeys well known in Washington society, ran with Bluish, ridden by C. Kerr, the opening favorite. Stroller was so heavily backed by Mr. Clark's friends, however, that he went to the post an even-money favorite. Bluish and Stroller were the first two away from the post, and ran together for the first half mile of the three-quarters course, Bluish leading into the stretch. There Mr. Clark sent Stroller on, and the horse galloped in winner in easy style by a length and a half. Stroller is engaged in a number of stakes on the flat, but in spite of the promise he gives of regaining his old form it is Mr. Clark's intention to school him for cross-country racing, the form of sport to which his wealthy young owner is particularly devoted.

An excellent crowd witnessed the races and grew enthusiastic over both the Amateur Cup race and the steeplechase, which made one of the best contests of the meeting. Boney Boy was favorite for the steeplechase, but tired at the finish under the high weight he carried, and was beaten out by Imperialist, who came from far back in the rear and won off. Three favorites, two second choices, and one outsider were returned winners. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; maiden three-year-olds and upward. The Bowery, 94 pounds, (D. O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Cappamore, 103, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Jimmie Lane, 103, (Henderson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Bobbie Keane, Cherry Song, Worry, Sweet Jane, Rockmart, Erda, Vibrator, Reprise, Scillae, Brotherhood, and Mattara also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; maiden two-year-olds. Courtplaster, 104 pounds, (G. Thompson,) 7 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Jack McKean, 107, (O'Brien,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Al Casey, 104, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:58 2-5. Blackball, Doctor Sprull, Pellon, Linda Rose, Miss A. Russell, Master Douglass, Father D., Maxey More, and Silverskin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; fillies and mares, three years old and upward. Elsie L., 115 pounds, (Carmack,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, won; Mrs. Frank Foster, 111, (Wonderly,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Alpaca, 113, (McCafferty,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Pickle and Tolsan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about two and a half miles; handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Imperialist, 163 pounds, (Rodrock,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Boney Boy, 161, (Seaton,) 2 to 1 and 9 to 10, second; Manillan, 155, (Finnigan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—5:32. Connover and Heir Apparent also ran. Gum Honey threw his rider and Billy Ray fell; neither finished.

FIFTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup, gentlemen riders; six furlongs; three-year-olds and upward; high weights; selling. Stroller, 154 pounds, (Mr. Clark,) even and out; Arrahgowan, 152, (Mr. Taylor,) 6 to 5 and out, second; Bluish, 130, (Mr. C. Kerr,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Bombast and Little Spark also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and 100 yards; three-year-olds and upward; selling. Rabunta, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Neeburban, 101, (Henderson,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Dark Planet, 101, (Taylor,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:50 3-5. Dupont, Punctual, and Springbrook also ran.

BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW JUDGES.

Selection of Ring Officials for Annual Exhibition Announced.

The ring judges for the Horse Show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, to be held April 28 to 30, have been announced as follows:

Harness Horses.—J. W. Barnum, Hempstead, L. I.; Harrison K. Caner, Philadelphia, Penn.; Charles P. Williams, Stonington, Conn.; Georgs R. Read, New York.

Saddle Horses.—H. L. Herbert, E. T. H. Talmadge, and Harry T. Peters of New York.

Roadsters—Albert C. Hall, New York.

Polo and Hunt Club Competition.—H. L. Herbert, New York; Seward Cary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hunters and Jumpers.—Charles F. Hart, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; Richard Newton, Jr., and Francis M. Ware, New York.

Entries for the several classes will close next Monday, and as many of the old exhibitors as well as a great number of new patrons will engage in the ring competitions, the outlook for a successful show is excellent. The auction sale of boxes and seats will be held on Tuesday next, with Norman S. Dilke, a member of the club, acting as auctioneer.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CONTESTS.

Lowenburg Defeats Canda at Daly's—Poggenburg in Form.

Al Lowenburg gave a clever exhibition of up-hill play against F. M. Canda last night in the 14.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy. In the thirtieth inning Canda had a lead of 67 points, but in the next inning Lowenburg made a good collection of 40 points, supplemented this with 42, and two innings afterward added 34. This gave him a decided advantage, until Canda's last attempt with the cue, who surprised the spectators by making 37, lacking 3 points to win. The score:

Al. Lowenburg—8 9 0 4 6 13 5 1 0 4 2 11 6 5 1 24 14 2 0 0 12 0 1 3 8 1 0 1 0 0 40 42 9 34 3 2 0 2 11 10 5 0 7. Total, 300; average, 6 42-43; high runs, 42, 40, 34.

F. M. Canda—0 1 0 2 2 0 26 0 0 4 15 2 4 0 23 13 4 0 24 13 15 18 0 0 3 9 0 2 7 11 18 0 0 11 4 0 2 9 12 0 2 0 37. Total, 297; average, 6 39-43; high runs, 37, 34, 26, 24.

The rapid transit 14.2 balk line tournament, a style of billiards that is concluded in one night, losers dropping out entirely, developed into an interesting competition at Prof. Edward McLaughlin's Academy, 142 East Fifty-ninth Street, last night. Four of New York's strongest amateur players were the contestants, and the first pair to meet was J. F. Poggenburg and Dr. L. L. Mial. The former won. Then Ed Gardner and Dr. A. B. Miller took a hand, the former finishing in the lead. The deciding game brought Poggenburg and Gardner together, but the former was in such excellent form that he ended the game in the ninth inning with an average of over eleven. The score:

J. F. Poggenburg—0 0 1 32 9 35 0 2 21. Total, 100; average, 11 1-9.

Ed. Gardner—14 2 17 1 25 0 0 1. Total, 60; average, 7 4-8.

Two games have been played in the handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament which was commenced at the Broadway Billiard Academy on Monday night. F. Isherwood, with 18 to make, defeated W. Thompson, handicapped at 21, by a score of 18 to 14 in the initial contest, and last night Peter Rogers, whose handicap is 25, was defeated by J. Roach, 18, by a score of 18 to 22. To-night's play will bring together J. Dangelman, 25, and H. Wenrick, 18.

U. S. G. A. invites Foreign Golfers.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Vice President Edward P. Martin of the United States Golf Association announces that the Executive Committee of the association has changed the by-law to permit an invitation being extended to the amateurs of the world to compete in the National championship at the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., Sept. 5-10. According to Mr. Martin, this means that some of the leading golfers of Great Britain who have promised to participate in the Olympian golf competition at St. Louis in September will appear earlier in the month in the principal event of the United States Golf Association.

Luralighter Wins Handicap in Gallop.

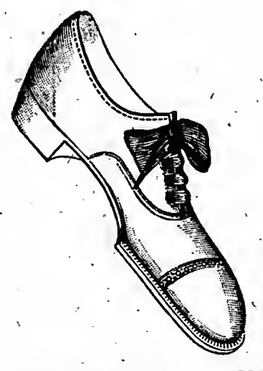
MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 12.—Luralighter, at 16 to 5, galloped home an easy winner to-day in the Chickasaw Club Handicap, winning by half a length from Rankin, the latter beating Safety Light a nose for the place. Safety Light and Potheen, the Hildreth entry, were favored in the betting at even money, but never were prominent.

Early in the steeplechase race Ball Hornet ran out of the course, Salamagundi stumbled at the tenth jump and threw H. S. Wilson. Wilson was kicked severely and was carried from the field.

President Pulliam's Latest Bulletin.

President Pulliam of the National Baseball League announced yesterday that L. P. Geier, P. J. Moran, and J. L. Stewart had signed contracts to play with the Boston Club, and that the same club had released Charles Dexter conditionally, and the Cincinnati Club had allowed Leo A. Fohl to go.

The Coward Shoe



The Coward Oxford for Young Men.
Its style and dash just suit the young man. A medium narrow toe, flat soles, perfectly fitting, without a "bulge" at the ankle. $3.50 and $5.00. Sold Nowhere Else.
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Or gentlemen. The most scientific and best method to stop the falling out of hair and making it grow on BALD HEADS without the use of tonics or injury to the scalp. Examination free.
H. J. HAVNOR'S BEAUTY PARLORS,
The Alpine, 55 and 57 West 33d St., near B'way.

New York Bowlers Again Winners.

The individual games, like the team contest, between the bowling teams of New York and Chicago, in the National League championship race, were close and exciting last night at Charles K. Starr's alleys, but the final result was in favor of the local players, who won each series by one game. each other, the former winning the odd Starr and Woodbury were pitted against game by the excellent score of 244 to 173. Capt. Anson of Chicago, in his match against Beam, started off by winning two games, but Beam took the next three, the fourth by only one point. The scores:

Starr, New York—180, 218, 192, 209, 244.
Woodbury, Chicago—187, 180, 190, 254, 173.
Beam, New York—173, 177, 248, 203, 222.
Anson, Chicago—182, 190, 185, 202, 203.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises.	5:26	Sun sets.	6:36	Moon rises. 4:24

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook.	5:48	Gov. Isl'd	6:17	H. Gate.	8:13
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook.	6:12	Gov. Isl'd	6:37	H. Gate.	8:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	.....	11:00 A. M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples and Genoa	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Bahamas and Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tropic, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	5:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	.....
Sabine, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Alleghany, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Island, Port au Prince, Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	.....
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	2:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hydaspes, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	4:00 A. M.	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	6:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Nassau, Bahamas, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Friday; by rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 7 P. M. Saturday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Mondays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here Tuesdays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Panama, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Agamemnon. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sunday at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 13.

British Prince, Antwerp, March 27.
City of Augusta, Savannah, April 11.
El Mar, Galveston, April 7.
Treatham, Gibraltar, March 29.
Victoria, Gibraltar, March 31.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

Calabria, Naples, March 31.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, April 3.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 31.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 7.
Prstoria, Hamburg, April 2.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Cedric, Liverpool, April 6.
Consuelo, Hull, April 3.
El Dorado, Galveston, April 9.
Island, Christiansand, April 1.
Maranhanse, Para, April 3.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Campania, Liverpool, April 9.
Massilia, Naples, March 31.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 13.
Philadelphia, Southampton, April 9.

Arrived.

Furnessia, Glasgow, March 31.
Mannheim, Hamburg, March 23.
Alice, Sama, April 7.
Bound Brook, Banes, April 6.
Bydenham, Cardenas, April 1.
Kroonland, Antwerp, April 2.
Sir Richard Grenville; Huelva, March 24.
Denver, Galveston, April 6.
Navahoe, Georgetown, April 7.
Phoenix, Manzanillo, March 28.
Jefferson, Norfolk, April 11.
Morro Castle, Havana, April 9.
Bremen, Bremen, April 2. Off Sandy Hook at 9:55 P. M. April 13, by the Europe" must
Hirundo, Puerto Padre, April 6.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, March 28.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 12, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Georgic, for Liverpool.
Cienfuegos, for Santiago, Manzanillo, &c.
El Cid, for Galveston.
Piemont, for Guadaloupe, Trinidad, &c.
Manoa, for St. Thomas, St. Kitts, &c.
Salvatore di Giorgio, for Sama.
Lassell, for Brunswick.
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.
Trinidad, for Bermuda.
Tripoli, for Philadelphia.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, for Funchal, Genoa, and Naples.
Konig Albert, for Naples and Genoa.
Sicilia, for Naples and Genoa.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Montevideo, for Havana and Vera Cruz.
City of Washington, for Colon.
Roma, for Naples.
Astral, for New Orleans.
Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Missouri, for Deptford and Havre, and anchored at Quarantine.

Notice to Mariners.

NAVAL HOSPITAL LIGHT STATION.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 122, No. 581; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 72.)

Located on Naval Hospital Wharf, southerly side of Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 30, 1904, the fixed red light at this station will be permanently discontinued.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Trehia, at Melbourne, April 12.
Brooklyn City, at Swansea, April 9.
Pennsylvania, at Cherbourg, April 13.
Oceanic, at Queenstown, April 12.
Nord America, at Genoa, April 7.
Moltke, at Hamburg, April 10.
Casilda, at Montevideo, April 11.
Finland, at Antwerp, April 11.
Glenroy, at Havre April 11.
Bristol City, at Bristol, April 12.
Laurentian, at Glasgow, April 12.

Sailed.

Sardegna, from Naples April 6.
Equita, from Naples April 7.
Citta di Genoa, from Genoa April 7.
Lombardia, from Genoa April 9.

Passed.

Citta di Milano, Gibraltar for Genoa April 12.
Comeric, Malta for Manila April 11.
Regina Elina, Gibraltar for Naples April 11.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

Mr. MURPHY's opposition to the sending of a delegation instructed for Judge PARKER does not spring from a desire to help the Hearst candidacy. That suspicion exists up the State, and to some extent in the South and West. But the Hearst label appears to irritate the Tammany cuticle. Whenever it is applied it is torn off in haste and anger. Mr. MURPHY's course is dictated by a desire to serve the interests of Tammany, and is pursued with cold indifference to its effect upon the Democratic Party.

Early in the year Mr. MURPHY, misjudging his own strength and being ill-informed as to the make-up of the State Committee, announced that the Democratic Convention would be held in New York. The committee decided that it should be held in Albany. Refusing to profit by this defeat and further misjudging his influence with the Democracy, Mr. MURPHY has continued to oppose the giving of instructions for Judge PARKER. His action is so extraordinary and so completely at variance with Democratic usage that the conjecture that Mr. HEARST has secured his support is natural. The New York Democrats have always instructed their delegates when they have had a New York candidate. The convention instructed for Mr. CLEVELAND in 1884 and in 1888. In 1892 it instructed for Mr. HILL. In 1896, there being no New York candidate, no instructions were given. But the remarkable thing is that in the year 1900, although New York had no candidate to present, Tammany insisted that the delegates should be instructed for BRYAN, and they were so instructed against the protest of Senator HILL. Confronted with such a record of party custom, Mr. MURPHY cannot justify his present attitude by any pretense of zeal for the welfare of the Democracy. Disunion and factional difference would be the natural results of his policy. He practically gives notice that Tammany and the leader of Tammany will not submit to majority rule in the party; that if they cannot lead they will not follow. We do not, however, credit the senseless talk about Mr. MURPHY taking his faction differences to St. Louis. If Mr. MURPHY has ever attended a National Convention he probably knows that a member of a State delegation seeking to free his mind in violation of instructions can get no hearing. The spokesman of the New York delegation that will go to St. Louis instructed for Judge PARKER will be its Chairman.

Democrats up the State report that the opposition of Mr. MURPHY strengthens Judge PARKER with the Democracy. That may be true, but it certainly does not strengthen Tammany.

REPUBLICAN "PRINCIPLES."

As we have already pointed out, in the case of the Democratic Party, the nomination of a candidate from this State would almost necessarily imply that the declaration of principles made by the party in this State should foreshadow the National platform. The same is true of the Republican Party.

We are justified, therefore, in assuming that the resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention yesterday will reappear in substance in their National Convention. If the Democratic Convention presents a sound and trustworthy candidate and an intelligent platform there should be, as against Mr. ROOSEVELT, on this platform, more than a fighting chance. The platform starts out with the old falsehood as to the effect of the second Administration of Mr. CLEVELAND, charging to his policy the consequences of the extravagance, folly, and cowardice of the Administration of Mr. HARRISON. It then proceeds to condemn, not without justice, the position of the Democracy in 1896 and 1900. It indorses the Administration of Mr. ROOSEVELT and "directs" the New York delegates "to use all honorable means to bring about his nomination for President at the National Convention to be held in June." Then comes praise of the Panama policy, without the slightest recognition of the arbitrary measures by which it was accompanied. This is followed by a flat approval of ship subsidies, a measure curiously opposed to all the essential interests of the people of this State.

Finally we have the declaration that the Republican Party "stands squarely for the integrity of the principle of a protective tariff." "That principle," we are assured, "is required to maintain the highest scale of American wages and the supremacy of the American workshop." Incidentally, we are informed that in the past an adequate tariff has "safeguarded the products of the farm from the inroads of foreign agriculturists," a fact which the raisers of wheat, corn, and cotton will appreciate. There is no direct reference in the platform to the policy of the Administration as to "trusts," and the indirect references are extremely vague and timid. But it is interesting to know from the convention in which his power for the first time in a quarter of a century was unfelt that the "leadership" of Senator PLATT has been "inspiring and potent in the accomplishment of Republican success."

A simpler and more sincere form of this long and empty declaration would have been: "Hurrah for ROOSEVELT and ODELL!"

TO IMPROVE THE CURRENCY.

No important currency legislation is possible this session, or, for that matter, desirable. But there are certain changes involving no principle that any one disputes, which have been recommended by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and which it ought to be feasible to adopt before adjournment.

Perhaps the change of most immediate practical interest is the provision for coining from the standard silver dollars in the vaults of the Treasury all the minor coins, or "change," that may be required. At present there are in the Treasury about $578,000,000 in silver dollars, of which about three-fourths are held for the redemption of silver certificates. The legal limit to the minor coinage is $100,000,000, and it is already insufficient. In a few years the demand will so far have outrun the supply as to cause real inconvenience and loss in the retail trade. The demand is sure to be a growing one, and provision for it should be made accordingly. The singular thing about this sort of money is that it is absolutely safe for every one concerned, the people using it as well as the Government issuing it, and yet it is made the subject of arbitrary limitation. It is legal tender for only small sums, and it is instantly redeemable on presentation; there is a profit to the Government in issuing it of at least 7 per cent., even when it is coined from the silver dollars; still Congress has insisted that it shall not be issued on demand, but shall be kept within hard and fast lines, which have had to be extended every few years. The bill reported to the House on Monday provides that minor coinage from the silver dollars in the Treasury shall be issued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. There should be no doubt about the passage of this provision.

Another feature of the bill is the repeal of the limit on National banknote redemption, which is now three millions a month. It never had any basis in common sense or any justification in practical finance. It was the product of the absurd notion which once prevailed that the banks might contract the currency so as to obtain high rates of interest. No bank ever existed that was not eager to lend its own notes in any quantity that it could find safe borrowers for. The erroneous idea which gave rise to this restriction has pretty well passed away. It is seen by all familiar with the operations of the banks that there should be the greatest possible elasticity in the movement of bank currency either expanding or contracting, consistent with entire safety. This provision is in that direction. It is extremely desirable, though it is likely to find some opposition among the ignorant and the timid.

ETHICS OF ANARCHISM.

Mr. WILLIAM MACQUEEN, Anarchist, some time a fugitive from justice, who has finally surrendered himself to justice, although he calls it injustice, is an interesting psychological study. Every Anarchist is so, but the English-speaking Anarchist most of all. The Anarchist of Spain, the Anarchist of Italy, the Continental "red" in general we can at least partly understand. He has been working all his life at the minimum of subsistence, and sees no prospect except of going on to his death at like labor. His economic situation produces his political opinions, which are in fact only anti-social sentiments. They are compounded of envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. In these sentiments he finds many to join. If he strikes a murderous blow at the existing social order he has reason to believe that he will be a hero to his own class. The irksomeness of his lot and the love of notoriety conspire to make him a militant Anarchist, an Anarchist of the "party of action." He does not have necessarily any social theory, any aspiration or dream of his own to put against the existing order, which he hates. He simply yearns to smash things, and massacre comes to seem to him much more desirable than mere murder. So when we read, the other year, from a Spanish Anarchist paper, of an explosion which had killed a theatreful of people without harming the person at whom it had been specifically aimed, that the blunder was a success, because no "poor" man or woman had been hurt, we could understand the Anarchist point of view. But such a point of view simply cannot be honestly taken in this country, where a comfortable living is within the reach of every honest and industrious man. Our Anarchists happily have to import their agitators, and the imported agitators have to appeal to notions which are also imported and could not be indigenous to this soil.

Such an imported agitator is this man MACQUEEN, whom a jury of New Jersey has found guilty of instigating riot. MACQUEEN evidently thinks very well of himself. This estimate we hold to be clearly erroneous. Leaving one side his contention that he was unjustly convicted—they all are—the peculiarity of his case is that he was put on bail, pending the determination of his appeal. He found a trustful Jerseyman to go his bail to the considerable amount of $6,500. This bail the avenger of social wrongs promptly "jumped" and made his way to the British Islands, he says to look after his family. Meanwhile his appeal was decided adversely to him, and his bail was forfeited. Thereupon the bondsman, who in turn was looking after his family, pursued the avenger to England, and finally wrought upon him, for an additional pecuniary consideration, to come over and release his bondsman from paying in purse by consenting to pay in person.

This tardy act of honesty does not exhibit MACQUEEN upon that pedestal of virtue upon which he considers himself to be posed. Quite the contrary. Every consideration of honor bound the man to see that his bondsman should take no detriment by his default. If he had died at sea, or if he had died in England, his bondsman would have been mulcted. In going abroad at all he took a risk that a man of honor or of honesty would not have taken, certainly not without the consent of the bondsman whom his most sacred obligation was to hold harmless. That he did not have that consent is shown by the fact that the bondsman pursued him, and finally prevailed upon him to come back and keep his word. Let MACQUEEN have credit for this late repentance, but let him not take any ethical airs about his present position. When REGULUS failed in the negotiation he had undertaken at Rome he went back like a man to certain death at Carthage, and his conduct has been the subject of poetical and pictorial celebration from HORACE to TURNER. The egregious exile, well knowing what the cruel barbarian was preparing for him, but none the less repelling his weeping friends and the populace obstructing his return, is a heroic figure for all the ages. But the bail jumping MACQUEEN brought back by the ear by his bondsman and even so having to be bribed to return does not present a spectacle that any muse is likely to celebrate. The comparison between the Roman and the Scotchman is highly unfavorable to the latter. It shows that an Anarchist instigator of massacre has no higher moral standard than his neighbors who commit no murders and make no pretensions—that, in fact, his moral standard is distinctly lower than theirs. But for, and indeed, in spite of, his display of the domestic affections, it would be difficult to distinguish this militant Anarchist from a scurvy scoundrel.

DECLINING PRICES.

Bradstreet's tables of prices, compiled up to April 1, indicate that the wave of high prices is subsiding and that in many lines the expectation of maintaining an artificial average of values been found impossible of realization. As compared with the market quotations of a year ago, it is shown that there has been an increase in wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, eggs, codfish, coffee, molasses, salt, beans, potatoes, hemlock leather, cotton and its manufactures, Ohio and Pennsylvania wool, crude and refined petroleum, and certain other commercial staples. On the other hand, a decline as compared with a year ago is noted in beef, pork, sheep, horses, milk, lard, butter, cheese, rice, peas, lemons, hides, union and oak leather, Australian wool, pig iron, steel billets, tin plates, copper, lead, coke, nails, glass, quinine, paper, hay, cottonseed, and other items. Out of 107 staple articles of general consumption taken for comparison, 49 are found to be lower than a year ago, 41 are higher, and 17 are unchanged. The decline from March 1 to April 1 this year was found to average about 1.2 per cent. During March 42 staples declined, 22 advanced, and 43 remained stationary.

Among the articles advanced cotton and cotton manufactures are conspicuous. There are also advances in building materials, silver, alcohol, hops, rubber, and tobacco. Most of these advances are to a great extent or wholly artificial, and most of them are likely to be quite temporary. The decreases are in lines which, with the exception of cotton goods, enter more directly into the average family consumption, so that the conclusion is a safe one that the cost of living is, on the whole, declining. How this is interpreted will, of course, depend largely upon the point of view.

TWO NEW ELEMENTS?

A recreant American was remarking the other day that this country had never done anything—such was his strong expression—in science, properly so called. The most, according to this critic, that the inventors of his country could claim was that they had handy minds, and could turn to speedy practical account such really scientific discoveries as were made elsewhere.

Now that the claims of Prof. BASKERVILLE of the University of North Carolina have been to a certain extent approved by Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, the recreant American will have occasion to reconsider. It is true that Sir WILLIAM does not profess to have repeated the experiments or verified the conclusions of the professor. He only goes bail for the professor's moral and scientific character and declares his belief that Prof. BASKERVILLE has really discovered anything that he says he has discovered.

And yet it is large order. For all these generations no American has discovered even one element. And now comes Prof. BASKERVILLE claiming to have brought down two at once—one with each barrel, so to speak. One he calls, naturally, carolinium, and the other berzelium, which might be a belated tribute to the Swedish chemist BERZELIUS, or, like the other, a "geographical expression," being an incoherent attempt to pay tribute to Brazil. The infidel who maintained the incapacity of his countrymen to pure science, if he still remains obdurate, can find no refuge for his obduracy but in blank incredulity. He will have to maintain that the two elements are, properly, northcarolinium and southcarolinium, and that they are simply by-products of distillation.

A HUGUENOT CHAPEL.

Years ago, when the project of the Episcopalian Cathedral was younger, Bishop POTTER, if we remember aright, suggested that the ring of chapels that were planned to surround its apse might be made to serve an excellent public purpose if each were devoted to the religious uses of some colony of non-English-speaking residents of New York. The chapels would be by no means too numerous for such an allotment, if it included provision for every foreign sect of Christians, excluding those who acknowledge allegiance to the Pope, if not of some of those who are in the communion of the Greek Church, of which only the Russian contingent has its own separate and permanent place of worship in New York.

The lady whose munificence will complete the second chapel of the "Kapellenkranz" may seem to have been influenced by this suggestion, since her gift has taken the form of "a memorial of the Huguenots in America." The Huguenots in America, however, have for nearly two centuries maintained their own places of worship. The "French Church" in this city has, for a great part of its long and honorable history, been in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church. The new chapel will thus be a most appropriate monument of the Huguenots, although the original Huguenots knew neither cathedrals nor Bishops of their own. The Flemish exiles in England were permitted, two centuries ago, to use the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral for their services, and the affinity of the Protestant Episcopal Church, both in England and in America, for the reformed Churches of the Continent of Europe has always been marked. New York, in its early days, presented a most gratifying spectacle of religious toleration, first in the consideration which the English Church received from the Dutch, a consideration afterward repaid when the Established Church of Manhattan became English.

Not only will the Huguenot Chapel of the cathedral be most appropriate. A chapel historically commemorative of that denomination which now calls itself merely "reformed," but which only a few years ago ceased to be the "Dutch Reformed," and of which the President of the United States happens to be a member, would be an equally appropriate adjunct, and would equally serve to recall that New York not only is now, but was from the very beginning, a polyglot and a cosmopolitan town. A Dutch Reformed Chapel, like a Huguenot Chapel, would be not less noteworthy as a civic than as a religious monument, while the adjoining of a series of like monuments to the cathedral would be a most welcome demonstration of "Christian unity."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Owing to the widespread disinclination for jury duty, there is, of course, room for suspicion whenever a talesman called to serve in a murder case declares that he has "conscientious scruples" against the infliction of capital punishment, and so conveys, or tries to convey, the impression that he might not be able to reach a conclusion based entirely on the evidence. Still, some people do think that the killing of murderers is wrong, while a good many more consider it a useless piece of barbarity, and, if they state their opinions in response to the question of the lawyers, it seems a little cruel that they should be scolded by an impatient Judge, who, whatever he may believe as to the sincerity of these "scruples," can hardly know that the talesman is not telling the truth. In a case of this kind over in Hackensack on Monday, Judge MAHLON PITNEY insisted that, however strongly one might be opposed to capital punishment, it should not interfere with service on a jury, since the juror merely deduces from the evidence whether the prisoner is or is not guilty of the crime charged, and neither assumes nor lies under any direct responsibility for what happens after the verdict is rendered. That is true, but it is not quite sufficient to remove the objections of anybody really capable of feeling a "conscientious scruple" to acting as juror at a trial when conviction will inevitably lead to the infliction of the death penalty. He knows well enough that he will not be obliged to pronounce or execute the sentence, but he also knows that if he finds the prisoner guilty he will have had a part in making possible the exaction of the terrible penalty of which he disapproves, and right there is the chance for a conscientious qualm that would lead some men to endure sufferings much more keen than a Judge's reprimand can inflict. It might easily be contended, however, that the citizen opposed to capital punishment, having as much right and power as anybody else to bring about a change of the law, should exercise his influence elsewhere than in the courtroom, where the argument of his own selfish convenience is sure to be raised against his allegation of a virtuous scruple.

—British doctors, safe as the anonymous correspondents of American medical journals, seem to delight in discussing royalty with a frankness that is sternly denied them at home. At any rate, they often do it, and the results are usually interesting. An illustration of this curious tendency is to be found in a London letter published by The New York Medical News, in which the inveterate hostility of the late Duke of CAMBRIDGE toward the medical department of the army is explained in a most irreverent way. The Duke, it is asserted, was the obstinate opponent of anything that would improve the status of the military surgeons, and he never lost an opportunity to show his dislike of them. The origin of the feeling, according to this authority, was the fact that at least twice the Duke's incompetency as a General was observed and remedied by one of the men whom he was accustomed to call "camp followers." The first time was at the battle of Inkerman, when, as KINGLAKE tells, 700 Guards had to face some 7,000 Russians. "The Duke lost his head and went away 'for reinforcements,' with the result that the troops were thrown into confusion. The situation was saved by Dr. WOLSELEY, [brotber of the Field Marshal,] who brought out a portion of the force right through a heavy Russian column." The Duke "was a second time rescued from a position of extreme danger by the splendid courage of another medical officer, Dr. WILSON, who as Surgeon to the Seventh Hussars was attached to the Brigade of Guards as a volunteer. For this exploit WILSON received the thanks of the Duke at the head of the brigade after the battle. WILSON is also mentioned by KINGLAKE as having done excellent service by rallying the men of the Guards at one spot where no other officer was present." The correspondent of The Medical News adds that, "in spite of his acknowledgment of WILSON's services and of a special mention of him in a private dispatch to Headquarters dated Nov. 6, 1854, the Duke's real feeling would seem, from his subsequent conduct in regard to the medical department, to have been such as could scarcely be described as gratitude. WILSON himself, it is sad to relate, received no more solid reward than thanks, and died a few years later in a madhouse, the close of his life having been darkened by disappointment."

—At one of the rare moments when Dr. J. M. BUCKLEY was able to overcome his preference for golden silence over silver speech, and favored the eminent Methodists assembled here this week with his opinion of a subject they were discussing, he went straight to the heart of that most puzzling question—whether good men and pious should accept gifts of gold earned in ways of which the good men and pious cannot approve. "If JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER," said the doctor, "should offer me money for the Methodist Hospital I would take it, as I would from any man who had a legal title to his money." That, like most things the doctor says, has a sensible, practical sound, and few indeed are they for whom the policy he outlined is not good enough for everyday use, but, though one would do it, to defend the doing in all its aspects and implications is not so easy. Dr. BUCKLEY himself felt compelled to add that before he took Mr. ROCKEFELLER's largess, even for the Methodist Hospital, "I would tell him just what I thought of his business methods"—a course that might have a desiccating effect on the springs of generosity—and he further explained that "although I would take money from a rumseller, still I would not go to the rumseller and ask for a subscription." Exactly what bearing these qualifications have upon the original proposition is not instantly obvious. Are they simply to inform Mr. ROCKEFELLER or the rumseller—a curious grouping, to be sure—that he is not storing up any merit by acts in themselves virtuous? Between a legal and a moral title to money there is a considerable difference, at least for the purposes of academic discussion, and of course that difference is so well known to Methodist and other clergymen that for a layman to call their attention to it would be highly impertinent.

—That much-vaunted influence of women in politics, even when they haven't the ballot, does not seem to have demonstrated itself very brilliantly in the case of Capt. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON. According to report, his Congressional aspirations were vehemently supported by most of the women in his district, but they were not able to stampede the male voters in the hero's direction. Still, the bold youth has certainly made a gallant fight against an intrenched opponent, and some measure of his success—the exact extent of which is unknown at the moment of writing—may have been due to feminine assistance. Well, if the man of the Merrimac has won his nomination, nobody, except possibly Mr. BANKHEAD and his near friends, will be sorry. The Captain has tried the patience of a good many of us sorely more than once since he came home from the wars, but he did live right up to his great moment, and that fact can never be forgotten as long as our historians have readers.

JUDGES' PENSION BILL.

Thinks Its Passage Would Promote Justice in This State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaker NIXON is said to be blocking the progress of the Judges' Pension bill, because he does not believe the people of the State want it. He is seriously mistaken if he thinks this.

I am only a layman. No Judge can give me a reference. I have nothing to gain at the hands of the Judges, yet I ardently believe that it is a disgrace for this great State to be unwilling to give half pay pensions to its Judges after a long term of service, while the Federal Government retires its Judges on full pay after ten years' service.

It is quite as necessary for the people to obtain justice in the State courts as in the Federal courts. When our Judges have no fear of their future, then shall we have justice fearlessly administered, and not till then have we any right to expect it.

New York, April 10, 1904. B. K.

NO POLITICS IN SCHOOLS.

Calls Attention to Superintendent Maxwell's Recent Dictum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Superintendent Maxwell of New York City Schools, in his address on Sunday evening at the Manhattan Congregational Church, made one point about our common school system which deserves more notice than has so far been given in the published reports of his address. Speaking of the object of our common schools, he said: "The institutions of this country are essentially democratic. It is not intended that there shall be any favored classes fostered by this Government. Our common schools are intended to offer equal opportunity to all to acquire an education, and that education is meant to be so broad as to fit any one to enter any college or university in the land.

"There was a time only a few years ago when a teacher could secure a position in our schools through political or some sectarian influence. To-day a teacher must qualify by a course of two years in a training school for teachers. To-day the influence of the politician and the religious sect as a controlling factor in our common schools has been absolutely eliminated."

New York, April 11, 1904. C. M. B.

CAMPAIGN TALK.

New York Leadership.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

States which will send solid Parker delegations following the lead of New York will, if New York evades leadership, construe that action either as evidence of weakness, or as indicating a lack of that genuine warmth and enthusiasm which, properly manifested, will sweep the country for Parker.

On the First Ballot.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

There is no longer any reason to doubt that Judge Alton B. Parker of New York will receive the Democratic nomination for President on the first ballot at the coming St. Louis Convention—if, indeed, it is not done by acclamation.

If New York Fails to Instruct.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

If the New York State Convention fails to instruct for Parker, the New York Democracy will hardly expect to get either Parker or any other New York man for the nominee.

A Sane Platform.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

It is encouraging to learn that Judge Parker has refused to agree to a Hill platform by the coming New York Democratic State Convention, and insists upon a sane and conservative declaration.

JUDGE PARKER'S CHANCES.

Fears Effect of Hill's Indorsement—Suggests Availability of Gen. Miles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We cannot get together with either Cleveland or Bryan for our candidate. Can we harmonize on Parker?

David B. Hill seems to be his principal sponsor, and some of us are most uncomfortably reminded that it was his action, with that of a few others in the Senate, that deprived us of the fruits of our victory in 1892, and so disgusted all Democrats that we have since suffered the defeats, commencing in 1894. There are numerous Democrats who cannot be brought to the support of Parker, simply on account of his environment.

Still, the man who could be elected Chief Justice in New York in 1897 by over 60,000 majority may safely hold that State this year. But there is one good Democrat who can unite the party, and who can carry not only New York, but some of the large States of the Middle West. That Democrat is Gen. Miles. Nominate him, with Fitzhugh Lee, and we are all right. A union of the Blue and the Gray. Hip, hurrah!

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, April 11, 1904.

TO PROTECT SHADE TREES.

Would Punish Drivers Who Use Them for Hitching Posts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Verdant Green," in to-day's TIMES, asks, Why are the trees on upper Broadway unprotected from the teeth of horses thoughtlessly tied to them? While the injuring of trees on our streets, thoughtlessly or otherwise, is specially interdicted by law, the police appear to give very little attention to the matter, and the ordinary everyday citizen as well, it may be added. It is very wrong to tie a horse or other animal to a tree, for if it does not damage it outright by breaking off the lower branches and cutting the bark, which is the beginning of permanent injury to the tree always, they disturb and often dislodge the roots or "setting" of the tree very much to its disadvantage.

All drivers of vehicles engaged in the trades, &c., should be licensed, and the driving of horses in such vehicles—the grocer's, butcher's, baker's, &c.—by small boys should be prohibited by law. Aside from the welfare of the trees and other interests, they are usually very cruel to the horses. The owner or driver of an animal found tied to a street tree can, and should, be arrested and punished.

The Tree Planting Association has often called attention to this neglect of the trees, and deplores this so general soource of injury to them, and it would gladly aid in prosecuting any case in which the necessary evidence is supplied.

JOHN Y. CULYER.

New York, April 11, 1904.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Plenty of Fresh Air with Equal Doses of Mother Wit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Salter of Maplewood has made a suggestion in this morning's TIMES on the benefit of fresh air in the treatment of consumption which I wish to second and commend. Every word of his is true—a medicine cheap and palatable.

There are three things in which we seem to fail utterly in this opening century—the handling of consumption, the treatment of pneumonia, and the saving of children, the last the greatest shame and the greatest wonder of all.

Consumption begins in our bedrooms. The outside air at times may be bad, but in comparison with that inside 'tis purity itself. And when we take a peep into most cellars what do we find? Foul air, decaying stuff, and death-dealing agencies. Parents, look more after your cellars than your parlors.

Consumption is one of the most curable of the 1,500 diseases which attack our bodies. Forewarned is being forearmed. The prescription—plenty of fresh air every hour in the twenty-four taken with equal doses of mother wit. Has it come to you by inheritance, begin in the cradle. Air, sun, and common sense will build robustly. Ask President Roosevelt. MAC P. BELL.

TO READ GAS METERS.

Follows These Directions and Has Never Been Cheated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of "A Victim" in a recent issue, that gas companies should be compelled by law to print directions for reading meters on the backs of bills, is a good one. I learned to read meters from the back of bills of the Boston Gas Light Company of that city.

Meters have three dials, marked 100,000 feet, 10,000 feet, and 1,000 feet. Beginning with the first, that on the left, follow indicator around the dial until you note the figure it has passed, and set this down as the first figure of reading.

Do the same with the second dial, whose figures, it must be noted, are arranged in opposite order from those on first and third dials, and whose indicator therefore passes around in opposite direction. This gives the second figure of reading.

Lastly, note the figure that the indicator has passed on third dial.

These figures are, say, 6, 5, and 3. Add two naughts, and you have 65,300 as the reading. From this subtract the figures marked "Present State of Meter" on last bill. Suppose them to be 49,700.

65,300
49,700

15,600 Number of feet of gas used.

Having learned to read meters, I find that I am never cheated by the company, and in justice to the companies of Greater New York I will say that I have never detected them trying to cheat. M.

Brooklyn, April 9, 1904.

Near-Side Stop Finds Favor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In compliance with your recent request to your readers to express their opinion on the "near side" stop question, I must say it seems to me to be a very sensible ordinance. Since in order to avoid collisions in streets where there is either a hospital or a fire engine house it is necessary for the cars to stop on the near side to avoid confusion on the part of the public, it is as well to stop at all near side crossings. I am an old woman and feeble, and to me it has been much more convenient than signaling a car to stop and then having to chase after it for half a block or more, and if I did not step as lively as the conductor desired, have him start the car just when I was within three feet of it. MARY.

New York, April 11, 1904.

More Definite Information Wanted.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Now, William," said the man of business to the office boy, "I am going out to get shaved."

"Please, Sir," said the boy, hesitating; "if any one calls and wants to know where you are, will I say you've gone to the barber's or down to Wall Street?"

His Word Settled It.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"We'll go to the seashore this Summer," said Meekley. "For a long time we couldn't decide between the mountains and the seashore."

"Who finally decided the matter?"

"I did. I said, 'we'll go to the mountains,' and immediately my wife closed her jaws and went out to select materials for a bathing suit."

Brief Lesson in Flattery.

From The Philadelphia Record.

To flatter a woman tell her she is beautiful; to flatter a man tell him he is working too hard.

PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS.

Must Buy a Twentieth Century Living with a Nineteenth Century Salary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who is familiar with the conditions under which the letter carriers work in cities will not be surprised to learn that they have petitioned Congress, through Postmaster General Payne, for a modest increase in their salaries. In this movement they have the support of all their old friends in the House, and have made many new ones.

It can hardly be denied that their request is a reasonable one, based as it is on the fact that they must buy a twentieth century living with a nineteenth century salary. The compensation they now receive was fixed by law over twenty-five years ago. It provides that after serving five or six years in lower grades and proving their fitness their maximum salary shall be $1,000 per annum. This presumes that the work 365 days a year, less fifteen days' vacation. It is well known that this is a utter impossibility, exposed as they are to the rigors of our climate. As a matter of fact they average $875 a year in this city.

The New York landlord takes about one third of this modest sum. Then they must buy two uniforms a year, being obliged to dress neatly at all times. They must support themselves and those dependent upon them and provide against sickness and other emergencies. The carrier receives no pay when absent from duty.

It is gratifying to learn, however, that the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has finally decided to grant the carriers a hearing on their petition on Wednesday, April 13, when there will be opportunity for the friends of this faithful body of public servants to say a word in their behalf. THOMAS J. CLINES

New York, April 11, 1904.

USE OF SHOULD AND WOULD.

Ask a Scotchman Which to Use—Then Use the Opposite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have no desire to plunge into a discussion on the use of "would" and "should." But I think I can say a word that will put the matter in the way of a satisfactory solution. Ask a Scotchman which word he would use in any given instance, and if he says use "should," then you use "would," and vice versa, and you will be sure to be right.

I was myself surprised when I read your implied condemnation of "should" like. The most comprehensible rule which I know concerning the use of "shall" and "will," and consequently of "should" and "would," is the following, by, I think, Good Brown:

If the speaker controls the action and is the subject of the verb, or, if he do not control it and is not the subject, use "will" [or "would."] In all other cases use "shall" [or "should."]

Now, we, or do we not, control our likes and dislikes? If not, then "should like" is correct, and you are wrong in your criticism. But you may fall back on your Latin—De gustibus non disputandum est; and that, I think, will end the dispute.

G. NASH MORTON.

New York, April 11, 1904.

WHICH IS MORE TO BLAME?

Question Aroused by Brooklyn Trolley Car Accident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES this morning is an article on the running down of two boys by a trolley car in Brooklyn. The crowd became infuriated at the motorman.

Still, the boys were playing in the street where the trolley car had the right of way. Which is more to blame—the city for not properly policing the street and protecting the company in its right of way or the trolley company for not adopting some plan of its own to keep the boys off its tracks? C. M. B.

New York City, April 11, 1904.

Approves of Near-Side Stop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper, I am astonished to observe how many people in this city have come to regard it as the champion of petrified conservatism, as the movement against the near-side stop rule ought to be called. I for my part consider this rule a great improvement to previous conditions, when if a person wanted to alight on the corner of a certain street he was sure to be taken free of charge to the middle of the next block, while now at least the passengers can alight where they want. Another point in favor of the new rule is that it gives greater security to street crossings, renders it easier for the passengers to mount or leave a car, both doors serving now.

T. TURKEL.

New York, April 12, 1904.

Spanish Retort Courteous.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

Among the reviews to hand from the Spanish newspapers concerning "Two Argonants in Spain," we find one from Las Novedades. This journal devotes a column and a half to the book, speaking of it in high terms. It closes by saying:

"'Dos Argonautas en Espana makes an agreeable impression; it leaves pleasant recollections when you close it; it is one of the few books of travel which we have lately seen that may be read with pleasure.

"But we cannot refrain from commenting on a curious joke of this American traveler. He says:

"'We were told that Spain is a land where everything is fried, where the gridiron has never been known except for broiling heretics.'

"Mr. Hart will pardon us for pointing out to him that the custom of cooking human beings alive is no longer practiced in Spain, but seems to be highly popular in the southern part of the United States."

'Twas a right merry jest, but it seems to work two ways!

The Mount Airy Man's Dog Story.

From The Philadelphia Record.

They were talking about the intelligence of dogs, and after each man in the group had cracked up his own the Mount Airy man said: "I have a fox terrier named Troubles who not only seems to understand everything that is said to him, but who even takes in conversation at a general character that isn't addressed to him. Our servant girl has been suffering from a bad cold, and the other day, when she went out into the yard to hang up clothes, my wife noticed that the ground was very damp. 'Mary, you ought to have rubbers on out there,' she called from a window. Now, troubles happened to overhear this remark, and what do you suppose that dog did? He ran to the hall, picked up a rubber shoe, hustled out into the yard and dropped it at the girl's feet. Then he hurried back and repeated the performance with the other shoe. Don't tell me dogs don't understand the English language."

A RUN ON YEWS.

The editor stood at the case,
As printers were once used to stand,
With a cynical smile on his face
And a composing stick in his hand.

He gave his hot forehead a wipe,
All damp with the grime and the heat,
And put the reports into type
For readers of his little sheet.

"The Japs have forsaken Yalu,
They've gone up the opposite brink,
They're moving en masse on Wiju,
They'll soon fight a battle we think.

"The army has gone from Anju,
The march of the troops has begun,
The latest war news from Chifu
Shows the Russians to be on the run."

So he set up the types. Of Kwang-su
And Anju and Wiju he told,
And Chifu and Yalu, Niu
Chwang and the others enrolled.

Then in a few minutes he dropped
His stick and looked down at the case,
In puzzled confusion he stopped
Setting type, with a frown on his face.

Then added this to his reports:
"We'd give yew some more of the news
If these names did not yews all the sorts,
We've yewsd every one of owr yews."

—J. W. FOLEY.

HUMAN OSTRICH DINES TOO FAST ON HARDWARE

Watch Chains, Decanters, and Latchkeys Cause Indigestion.

FALL FROM GRACE AT BALL

After Four Years on the Plain Food Wagon, He Yields to His Curious Appetite.

The proudest man in Williamsburg today is undoubtedly John Fasel of 246 Varet Street, who is going around showing his friends an X-ray photograph which brings out in bold relief the extraordinary amount of tin tacks, scrap iron, pen knives, and miscellaneous nails which he swallowed one night last week, and which the doctors are now planning to remove.

Fasel used to be a professional "ostrich," but four years ago he found it necessary to call a halt on his metallic diet, owing to limited capacity, and sundry and severe pains which attacked him occasionally. At that time he was operated on by the doctors of the St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, and still with pride the "human ostrich" recounts the list of junk taken from him on the operating table. There were ten horse shoe nails, six wire nails, seven hairpins, eight tenpenny nails, one wedding ring, three watch chains, one of which was double, and 280 common pins, which he had swallowed to fill in the gaps.

On that occasion the doctors said that he "ought really" to take a change of diet for a while. Fasel went on the plain-food wagon and remained there until one night last week, when the old appetite for something heavy and solid made him break his pledge. It was at a ball of the White Association in Williamsburg. There Fasel saw another "human ostrich" making a quick lunch of some dog-chains. The ex-ostrich felt a craving right away, and issued a challenge. His friends cheered vociferously, and the ex-ostrich mounted the platform.

The ravenous way in which he quickly disposed of all the knives on the table and the broken up water decanter made his rival stare.

Then he ate a dish of nickels, trimmed with watch chains and speckled with latch keys. In fact, he ate so much and so quickly that he presently was seized with a slight attack of indigestion.

Next day Fasel's wife said that as he had been out of practice so long he had better go see a doctor. Fasel laughed, but went anyhow. He saw two doctors on West Twentieth Street, Manhattan, who would not believe his story until he casually swallowed two door keys which he took from the locks. Then they quickly turned the X-rays on him and were amazed at the pile of junk. They propose to operate on him in a day or two.

"I hope they'll be successful," said Fasel when interviewed by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at his home last night. "You see, I'm living a half on April 30, and I want to have lots of room for six dollar watches which I'm to swallow on a wager."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be somewhat quiet after a busy yesterday. This evening there is the Century dance at Delmonico's, and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander give a dinner to be followed by bridge. Prof. Lumholtz's first lecture will take place in the Vaudeville Theatre this afternoon under fashionable patronage.

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The sailing lists are large this week, and there are many people booked to go abroad. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane are to take a short European trip, returning in time for the Lenox season. They are booked to sail to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and James Hazen Hyde are also booked for to-morrow on the French ship.

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"The ladies' class" of the Fencers Club gave a tea yesterday afternoon at the clubrooms, 56 Fifth Avenue, and also the two closing competitions of the season for the gold medal presented by the club for the championship. The contestants for the gold medal were the Misses Rosalie Jones, Isahel Dick, Margaret Hackstaff, Enid Alden, Enid Locke, Virginia Ver Planck, and Marie Bateson. Miss Enid Alden won the medal. The contestants for the championship were Mrs. George Ethridge, Miss Cornelia V. R. Delafield, and Miss Margaret Stimson, the latter being the winner. A detailed account of the play is given elsewhere. There was a large attendance of the members and their friends.

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The entertainment for the benefit of the Summer home of the French Day Nursery, at which Mme. Calvé is to sing old French songs and Mlle. Vianzone is to lecture on "Les Femmes Victimes de la Revolution," will take place to-morrow evening in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf. It was scheduled for last evening, but owing to a slight illness of Mme. Calvé had to be postponed. Both Mlle. Vianzone and Mme. Calvé are giving their services. Tickets at $2.50 each may be procured at the Waldorf.

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A tea and a sale of articles made by the destitute blind will be held this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at the Home of the Destitute Blind, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. W. H. Folsom, Mrs. C. S. Abercrombie, Mrs. Henry Coster, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Herman Le R. Emmet, Mrs. S. B. French, Miss Dehon, Miss Swords, and Mrs. F. de R. Wissmann. Mrs. Wissmann will preside at the tea table, and among those who are to assist are Miss Trevor and Miss Marie Winthrop. The articles made by the blind that will be offered for sale are knitted dolls, shawls, and linen towels. The home provides for the blind of any creed or nationality in so far as its capacity will allow, and is in need of funds.

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One of the entertainments yesterday was the luncheon and bridge tournament for the Babies' Hospital. It was under the patronage of Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. John Jay Knox, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, and Mrs. McLane Van Ingen. There was a large attendance and the affair was a great success.

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At Sherry's, also in the afternoon, was held the concert for the benefit of St. Andrew's Convalescent Home. The occasion was made notable by the début of Miss Lillie Lawler, who has studied abroad. She sang twice, with encores. The other artists were the well-known professionals M. Hardy The of Paris, Miss May Robson, Kyrle Bellew, and Dunstan Farnum. Victor Harris was at the piano and Burr McIntosh was stage manager. There was a large and appreciative audience, and the results netted a very handsome sum for the home. Among those present were Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Miss Lounsbery, Mrs. William Perry, Miss Mabel McAfee, Countess Festetics, Mrs. James Gerard, Miss Daly, Mrs. E. Victor Loew, Mrs. Goadby Loew, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. James E. Martin, Miss Gladys Robinson, Mrs. Frederic Nellson, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mrs. Charles H. Steinway, Mrs. John C. Eno and Miss Eno, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Hooper, and Miss M. E. Waddington.

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The annual drill of the Knickerbocker Grays took place yesterday afternoon in the Seventh Regiment Armory. This organization is one of young lads belonging to well-known families. Charles Herbert Hoyt and Capt. McLeod were the drillmasters. There was a large and representative audience.

HER FOOT THROUGH CEILING.

Mrs. Wigley Alarms Neighbors and Causes Trouble for Truckman.

In going back to see that she had forgotten nothing in the moving Mrs. Agnes Wigley of 2,760 Eighth Avenue caught her foot in a loose board in the kitchen floor. By attempting a rescue George Watson, the driver of the moving van, also put his foot in it—in the purely figuratively sense—and barely escaped a severe beating at the hands of Mrs. Wigley's well-meaning but unappreciative neighbors.

It all grew out of a dispossess notice received by Edward Wigley, the husband of the woman, which called for a change of quarters at very short notice. The hour set for the vacation of the premises was dangerously close when Mrs. Wigley loaded her two children and sundry other household goods on Watson's wagon, ran through the rooms for the purpose of making sure that she had not overlooked the alarm clock or some other article of vertu.

When the hoard came up and the foot went down Maurice Roach and his family, who live on the floor below, were seated at the supper table. A shower of plaster and the exhibition between the two beams of the ceiling of a hosiery display was so unexpected and absolutely disconcerting that a chorus of screams and the upsetting of the supper table resulted. But the screams were easily discounted by those of the victim of the accident. These were so lusty that they were heard by every tenant in the building, and by the truck driver in the street below.

Watson started up the stairs two at a time, and discovering the cause of the screams, was in the act of extricating Mrs. Wigley from her uncomfortable position, when he found himself assailed by sundry stove-lifters, coal shovels, rolling pins, and toasting forks, wielded by the indignant neighbors, who had jumped to the conclusion that an altercation over the amount to be paid for the moving had resulted in an endeavor on the part of the truck driver to test the staying qualities of the lath and plaster throughout the entire building.

The unfortunate victim of philanthropic effort went down the stairs quicker than he had come up, and at the bottom ran full tilt into Policeman Devaney, who had been summoned by Roach. The policeman held Watson long enough to learn that a visit to the fourth floor was fraught with danger, then rose to the occasion and the scene of the disturbance. Then he telephoned to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and an ambulance surgeon, a driver, and a couple of the neighbors were called upon. Their combined efforts made it possible for Maurice Roach and his family to continue their supper without further shock. Mrs. Wigley will take her supper in bed for some time to come.

CHILD BETRAYS DESERTERS.

Capt. Bishop's Little Girl Regrets That She Spoke to "Nattie."

As they were about to leave the Old Dominion Line pier, at West Street, yesterday, Nathaniel Shaw and James H. Noer, two deserters from the United States Army, were arrested, and are now locked up in Castle Williams on Governors Island, where they await transportation to the barracks from which they escaped. Both will be tried by court-martial. They are from the Forty-first Coast Artillery at Fort Monroe.

When the steamship Jefferson of the Old Dominion Line arrived yesterday, the deserters, who had been intermediate passengers on her, stopped on the pier long enough to have their baggage taken in charge by an expressman, and then they started to leave the pier. They walked rapidly, and passed a tall man in military uniform leading a little girl, but paid no attention to them.

The men had hardly passed when the little girl cried out, "Oh, papa, there goes Nattie."

"Who's Nattie?" asked the man, who was Capt. P. P. Bishop of the Forty-first Coast Artillery, in New York on leave of absence.

"Why, Nattie Shaw of our regiment," replied the child. "You know the man who used to take me rowing."

With that Capt. Bishop ran ahead and halted both men. When they recognized him both started to run. The Captain held them, however, and demanded an explanation. This not being satisfactory, he called a policeman and placed them under arrest.

When the little girl learned that she had caused the probable imprisonment of "Nattie" she broke down and cried as though her heart were broken.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Frederick A. Starring.

Gen. Frederick A. Starring died at Pasadena, Cal., April 11. He was a civil and mining engineer, lawyer, and soldier. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1834. He was educated in Bufalo, Paris, and Heidelberg, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1856. He was chief engineer in the surveys of many of the great railroad lines of the country. His record in the civil war was one of distinction, rising from a Major to a Brigadier General of the Army of the Tennessee. He occupied several diplomatic and Consular positions in Europe. He was married in 1859 in New York to Louise Perle Whitehouse. Gen. Starring was a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army, and the following clubs: New York Yacht, Army and Navy, Union League, Harvard, and New York Athletic. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D. C. His home was at 247 Fifth Avenue.

George Fitz-Curwood Le Jeune.

George Fitz-Curwood Le Jeune, a well-known composer of church music, and organist and choirmaster of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, died on Monday of grip and complications at the S. R. Smith Infirmary on Staten Island. He was born in England in 1842, and his ancestors and family numbered many organists and musicians of note. He went as a youth to Canada and studied music there and in England. His reputation as a solo organist grew rapidly from his engagement as organist for St. George's Church, Montreal.

Mr. Le Jeune became organist and choirmaster of St. John's Chapel in 1876. His compositions included "Twenty-four Hymns," "Jerusalem the Golden," and "Light of Light," a march. Sixteen boy choirs trained by him were placed in churches in this State and New Jersey, and he started in life twenty-five organists who studied under him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JOSEPH B. HALL, proprietor of The Catskill Recorder, died yesterday of apoplexy at her home in Catskill, N. Y. Mrs. Hall was in her seventy-second year. She was the mother of Ruth and Violette Hall, the novelists.

CHARLES THOMAS, aged ninety years, a member of the Assembly from Schenectady County in 1849-50, died yesterday at Little Falls, N. Y. He was a conductor on the New York Central Railroad for many years, retiring six months ago on a pension.

JOHN T. O'HARA, Chief Clerk of the Fire Department in Brooklyn, died on Monday night at his home, 292 Clinton Street, that borough. He was fifty years old, and had been for a number of years active in Republican politics in the Third Assembly District. His wife survives him.

Miss CAROLINE JONES, who as an Indian missionary in the fifties worked alone among the Old tribes of Wisconsin, is dead at Appleton, in that State, at the age of eighty-one. She narrowly escaped death by being burned at the stake several times and was more than once in captivity. She was born in East Randolph, Vt., in 1823.

CHARLES ALBERT BEECHER of Cincinnati died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at Marysville, Ohio. Mr. Beecher was a delegate from Illinois to the National Convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860. From 1858 to 1868 he was a member of the Illinois Republican State Central Committee. In 1861 he assisted in obtaining for Ulysses S. Grant a commission as Captain in the Illinois volunteer service. In 1881 he removed to Cincinnati and was active in merging the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad with the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. He was a bachelor.

WORLD OF FASHION AT THE TWOMBLY WEDDING

William A. M. Burden Marries H. McK. Twombly's Daughter.

FIFTH AVENUE IS CROWDED

Ceremony at St. Thomas's Church—Mr. and Mrs. Burden Will Go to the Far East on Honeymoon.

Society turned out in full force yesterday to witness the wedding of Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and William A. M. Burden, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Fifth Avenue was crowded with handsomely appointed equipages, many of which were open landaus and victorias, filled with heantifully gowned women. A Vanderbilt wedding is always a notable event, and an alliance between two such prominent families in New York society as the Twomblys and the Townsend Burdens made it an unusually interesting occasion.

The ceremony took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue, and it was followed by a large reception held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, 684 Fifth Avenue. It was a young people's wedding, both the bride and bridegroom being extremely popular in their set. There was the crowd of spectators which always assembles on these occasions, but the police arrangements were admirable, and there was not the slightest confusion either in front of the church or at the Twombly residence near by.

The church decorations were simple but effective. Each pew on the nave had a large cluster of Easter lilies and smaller white flowers fastened to it, and the altar and chancel were partially veiled with vases and garlands of white flowers, with crimson rambler rose bushes at the sides. Vases of white flowers were on the altar.

The musical programme was an unusually beautiful one and was rendered by Will C. Macfarlane, the organist of St. Thomas's. While the guests were arriving the following selections were played:

Processional, "O Perfect Love".....Barnby
March, coming in, Grand March from "Aida."
Sevenfold Amen, After the Blessing.....Stainer
Recessional, To Thee, O Father Throned on High.....Macfarlane
March, going out, Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

During the ceremony the following music was played in the order given:

"Tannhaeuser" Overture.
Cathedral Music from "Lohengrin."
"Waldweben," from "Siegfried."
"My Heart at Thy Desr Voice," Samson and Delilah.
Prelude to third act "Lobengrin."
Prelude to "Lobengrin."
Siegmund's love song from "Die Walkeure."

The bride and her attendants arrived shortly after 3 o'clock, and there was little delay in the formation of the bridal procession, which was led by the ushers, Francis L. Higginson, Jr., and John Saltonstall, both of Boston; Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., H. Rogers Winthrop, William Woodward, Charles Draper, James Lawrence, Jr., and William Post, all of New York.

Following the ushers were the bridesmaids, six in number, Miss Gwendolyn Burden and Miss Pauline Rohinson led, followed hy Miss Thérese Iselin and Miss Cornelia Bryce, and Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb and Miss Charlotte Jones, cousins of the hride. Then came the maid of honor, Miss Ruth Twombly, the bride's younger sister. The bridesmaids were in frocks of pale-blue chiffon, with Irish crochet lace yokes and large white straw and lace hats trimmed with blue ribbon and white ostrich plumes, and each carried an armful of long-stemmed American Beauty roses.

The hride, who walked up the nave with her father, was gowned in a long-trained white satin robe flounced with point d'Alencon and trimmed with orange hlossoms; her veil, also of point d'Alencon, was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms; she carried a white Prayer Book, and on her corsage gleamed a large diamond crescent. Mrs. Twombly wore a rich but simple gown of yellow brocaded velvet, topped by a small toque of cream lace, trimmed with deep-toned flowers, and wore a string of pearls. Mrs. Burden, the mother of the bridegroom, was in pale blue brocaded satin.

The house reception was a very large one, and the wide entrance steps to the house were jammed with coming and going guests. The floral decorations of the house came largely from the Twombly conservatories at Florham. The dining room, done in red, was bright, with golden genesta flowers, and the large hall had its walls lined with crimson rambler roses.

Among the guests invited were:

Mrs. Vanderbilt,
Miss Gisdys Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Proudfit,
Dr. Seward W. Webb and Mrs. Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Higginson,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard,
The Misses [illegible],
J. D. W. Cutting Moses,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mrs. Shepard,
Dr. William Moale and Mrs. Moale,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Boston,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,
Robert Cutting,
Henry Walters,
Mr. and Mrs. Taylor,
The Misses Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Keene,
Mr. and Mrs. Lincombe,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hammond,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Train,
Mr. and Mrs. Nsthaniel Thayer,
Dr. Woodberry and Mrs. Woodberry,
Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry,
The Misses Gerry,
Atherton Blight,
The Misses Blight,
Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Allen Robbins,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pruyn,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Miss Marion Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field,
Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin,
Gen Lloyd Brycs and Mrs. Bryce,
Mrs. Burke-Roche,
Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Miss Marie Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest,
Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg,
Miss Mary Field,
Mrs. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Berryman,
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Col. John Jscob Astor and Mrs. Astor,
Miss Evelyn Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Miss Babcock,
Mrs. Maturin Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson,
Miss Marion Fish,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
M. Oelrichs,
The Misses Pratt,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter,
The Misses Flagg,
Miss Caroline Wilmerding,
Miss Catherine MacSberry,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee,
Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. Archibsld Thacher,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mstrtin Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. McVickar,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin,
Miss Chapin,
Miss Amy Townsend,
Mrs. D. H. Knowlton,
Miss Anns Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson,
Miss Caroline Drayton,
Mrs. James H. Beekman
Robert L. Gerry,
Creighton Webb,
Worthington Whitehouse
Arthur Iselin,
Frederick Baldwin,
E. de P. Livingston,
Philip Livermore,
Robert Goelet,
Henry Berryman,
Monson Morris,
J. Philip Benkard,
Alfonso Navarro,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tbebaud,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay,
Miss Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. McCullough Miller,
Mrs. Frederick Pearson,
Miss Pearson,
Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller,
The Misses Knowlton,
Count and Countess Laugier Villars,
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons,
Miss Schieffelin,
Miss Jessie Sloane,
James H. Hyde,
James Henry Smith,
F. L. H. Betts,
Moncure Robinson,
Charles Robinson,
Walter G. C. Poultney,
Richsrd Peters,
Robert W. Goelet,
Ogden Mills, Jr.,
J. D. Roman Baldwin,
Charles E. Ssnds,
Reginald Ronalds,
W. F. Whitehouse,
Henry Berryman,
Gilbert Franckiyn.

After a few days spent at Florham, Mr. and Mrs. Burden will go to San Francisco and thence to Honolulu, and from there very probably to the Far East and Japan.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Binnington—Wallen.

Miss Laura Louise Wallen, the daughter of the late General Henry D. Wallen, U. S. A., and the niece of the late Rear Admiral John De Camp, U. S. N., was married yesterday to the Rev. Alfred A. Vincent Binnington, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Gloucester, Mass., at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The ceremony was performed hy the Rev. Dr. George Martin Christian, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, G. S. Wallen. She wore a white crepe de chine gown trimmed with duchess lace, and a veil of white tulle fastened hy orange blossoms. Miss Marie W. Struthers, the daughter of Mrs. James W. Struthers, was maid of honor. She wore pink mousseline and a large pink chiffon hat. David McDermott Martin of Rockport, Mass., was best man, and the ushers were R. G. Gunther, Francis Mankoe, Harry Taylor, and Dr. Edmund Wallen Bill. A small reception followed at the residence of George S. Wallen, 47 East Forty-seventh Street.

Campbell—Appold.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The marriage of Miss Grace Howard Appold, daughter of the late George J. Appold, founder and first President of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, to George Stuart Campbell, son of the late Ross Campbell of Calonsville, took place to-day at the First Presbyterian Church. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Donald Guthrie, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Jennison, pastor of the Calonsville Presbyterian Church. The bride was given away by her uncle, Thomas Mackenzie, and had for her matron of honor and only attendant her sister, Mrs. James Frederick Adams. The best man was Ross Campbell Holliday, and the ushers were Alexander Kirkland Taylor, Lemuel T. Appold, Richard Leftwich Candler, Harry W. Frost, Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., and Dr. James Frederick Adams, all of Baltimore.

Austin—Shertzer.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—Miss Edna G. Howard Shertzer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. Trego Shertzer, was wedded today to Carl Chrysler Austin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodrich Austin of Lockport, N. Y. The ceremonoy was performed at Christ Church hy the rector, the Rev. Edwin Barnes Niver. The maid of honor was Miss Marguerite Austin of Lockport, sister of the hridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Lois Dyer of Washington, Miss Grace Baer of Camden, N. J.; Mrs. E. Cazier Gilmore of Kirkwood, Del., and Miss Mary Pangborn of Baltimore. Herberton Williams of Philadelphia was best man. The ushers were Terrell B. Shertzer of New York, brother of the bride; George Townsend of Wilmington, Del.; Harry Ransom of Lockport, N. Y.; Dr. Harold S. Cragin of Pbiladelphia, Merrill A. Teague, and Miltenburger Smull of Baltimore.

Plum—Devereaux.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, Mass., April 12.—The marriage of Miss Blanche Devereaux, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Devereaux, of Arlington, to Stephen H. Plum, Jr., of Newark, N. J., was solemnized at the home of the hride's parents, 108 Mount Pleasant Street, to-night. Miss Marco Plum of Newark, N. J., sister of the hridegroom, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Wyman of Arlington and Miss Emma Bartell of New York City. The four little flower girls were the Misses Aileen and Doris Devereaux, nieces of the bride; Miss Margaret Atha, a niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Adele Chesterton of Boston. Phineas Conger of Newark, N. J., was best man, and the usbers were Arthur Mitchell and Edward Casebolt of Newark and Thomas Westerly of New York City.

De Angelis—Weddle.

Miss Evelyn Electa Weddle and Frederick Charles de Angelis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson de Angelis, were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Weddle, 150 West Eightieth Street. The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Henry Rutgers Remsen. Miss Georgina Constantine was the maid of honor. Miss Alice Coster was flower girl. The best man was T. F. McDonough, Jr., of East Orange, N. J.

ENTERTAINED THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Shaw Gives Last of Cabinet Dinners—An Engagement Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the President, who has been the guest of each of his Cabinet officers in turn during the past season. Owing to a death in Mr. Shaw's family, Mr. and Mrs. Sbaw were unable to have their Cabinet dinner on the date originally selected in January. The guests present, other than the President and his Cabinet and their wives, included Senator Allison, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Wetsb. Mrs. Connor, wife of Representative Connor of Iowa, and Miss Shaw.

Mrs. Roosevelt was not present owing to her absence in Massachusetts, where she was called by the illness of her young son.

Mrs. Sberman Boutelle entertained at tea to-day at the Highlands in honor of Miss Avis Burley of Chicago, whose engagement to the eldest son of the hostess, Roger Boutelle, Secretary of the American Legation at Switzerland, has been just announced. Mr. Boutelle, who arrived from Europe on leave of absence on Saturday, was also present to receive the congratulations of his friends. In the tea room Mrs. George Barrie and Mrs. Raymond Patterson did the honors. The Misses Yerkes and Warnock and Miss Draper served punch. The marriage of Mr. Boutelle and Miss Burley will take place early in June in Chicago, after which the young couple will go to Switzerland.

William Seymour Kernochan Dead.

William Seymour Kernochan, who died in Paris, France, on Monday at the age of seventy-nine years, was graduated from Columbia College in the class with the late Abram S. Hewitt. During their college course the keenest rivalry in scholarship existed between the two young men, but it was always of a friendly nature. Mr. Hewitt graduated at the head of the class, while Kernochan took second honors. Throughout the remainder of their lives they were warm friends.

Mr. Kernochan had been an invalid from the time he was twenty-one, and although he had graduated from a law school, he was unable to practice his profession. He was the eldest son of Joseph Kernochan, who many years ago was President of the Fulton Bank in this city. Mr. Kernochan's second wife, who was Miss Eliza Winthrop of this city, survives him.

THEMES OF THE THEATRE

"Heartsease" Effectively Revived at the Murray Hill.

A VERY DRAMATIC CLIMAX

Novelty and Antiquity in Musical Comedy—The Radium Dance and the Straw Man.

That famous old piece, "Heartsease," which Mr. Charles Klein and Mr. J. I. C. Clarke made for Mr. Henry Miller, is playing to large and enthusiastic audiences this week at the Murray Hill Theatre. To people of superfine and jaded tastes much of it will seem even more artificial and theatric than on the occasion of its first run; but it would be a pitiful soul indeed that could not get out of it at least one thrill of very unusual proportions.

The climax of the third act is so fine that (hase thought) the mind instinctively runs over the masterpieces of the stage as if on the track of an indebtedness. The admission may perhaps be condoned, for no original comes to mind. The villain, it will be remembered, has cheated the hero, Eric Temple, out of his girl and out of his masterpiece of opera, all in one turn. The combined loss has all but wrecked Temple's mind. He appears at the opera house on the fateful evening on which his rival is producing the stolen work.

He then encounters the heroine, Miss Neville, and while the familiar strains are playing he discovers that she has always loved him. At first the music awakens only the memory of his delirium, and disturb and haffle him in his reunion with Miss Neville. But at the very moment in which he finds that she has always been his the air is played which he had especially dedicated to her—"Heartsease," from which, of course, the play takes its name.

The sound of that melody clears the clouds from his mind. The restoration of his love is topped by the realization that his opera has not been lost—that he can reclaim it, and by so doing win back the girl. At that moment the professing author of the opera comes in and, in a hurst of rage and triumph, Temple overwhelms him.

Few climaxes have ever had greater theatric possibilities than that weaving of the old chords of defeated love and the lost masterpiece into a revolution of sudden triumph. Mr. William Bramwell as Temple and Miss Edna Phillips as Miss Neville both played with sentiment and force, though with a tendency to intone their vocal effects that a more requiring audience would find trying.

***

The test of a musical comedy is never how old it is, but how new it is. "Piff, Paff, Pouf," at the Casino, is built on the most conventional pattern, and one of the freshest of its jokes can be dated as far back as 1776; hut it has the Radium Dance in the last act; and that, in a metropolis which is like ancient Athens in this one thing, that it is always seeking some new thing, has quite justly made it a success Why was this Radium Dance never thought of before? Only because the profound psychologists are right when they assert that the human mind is normally muddled.

There never has been a time in decades when any clear-headed manager might not have put it on to turn a bad show into a good show, for of course radium has nothing to do with it: it is all made up out of plain, old-fashioned phosphorus—the kind Brother Willie used to use in his parlor tricks and at the church sociable. The pony ballet dons Pierrot costumes with great disks of phosphorescent substance sewed in them, and on a darkened stage it skips rope with phosphorescent clothesline. And, presto! the villain used (to say) what threatened to be only piffle and paffle and pouffle was transmuted into the Piff! Paff!! Pouf!!! of success.

To be scrupulously just there are one or two good songs. That one about the ghost of a troup that was stranded at Peoria had a weird fascination of its own and a lilt that lingers long in the memory. And Eddie Foy we have always with us; and Brother Willie's phosphorus has only just come down the pike.

***

The Straw Man in "The Wizard of Oz" is another case in point, though here the novelty is backed up hy a full hand of lesser novelties. To say nothing of Mr. Julian Mitchell's creations of Cyclone and Poppy Field, there is Mr. Montgomery's Tin-Wood Man, the heifer, the cowardly lion, and Miss Laughlin—all fresh and delightful. But the Stray Man towers above them all. We have just taken advantage of a slack week in the declining season to renew acquaintance with this delectable creation of the poetic fancy, and have been hitterly asking ever since why Fate has commanded attendance at so many had shows all season long to the exclusion of this. Mr. Fred Stone is funnier than ever, and more endearing in his grotesque antics.

If we were of the noble army of matinée girls, or by any alchemy or witchcraft could become so, Mr. Stone is the idol that would command our incense. The patient amiability with which he answers recall after recall positively touches the heart. And his plaintive "I'm so nervous!" awakens chords so much too deep for tears that one cries with laughter. In spite of all the bad puns, strewn like thorns in the way of admiration, there are many good lines. That one has satiric grandeur which touches upon those who "On the harp of Tara plays Tarara-boom-de-ay." It is only for a few more weeks that "The Wizard of Oz" is to be with us. Are there any who have not seen it again and again?

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Charles A. Bigelow began rehearsals yesterday on "The Man from China," which will be presented at the Majestic Theatre on May 2. The initial presentation will be made at Ford's Tbeatre, in Baltimore, a week from next Monday. Miss Stella Mahew and Miss Aimee Angeles have been specially engaged to support Mr. Bigelow. Barney Fagan, the producing stage director, has had his chorus and ballet at work for two weeks. Ernest Albert is painting the scenery.

***

George H. Morgan and his Japanese bride were at the Broadway Theatre last night to see Raymond Hitchcock in "The Yankee Consul." Mr. Savage's other attraction, "The County Chairman," at Wallack's, was visited by several hundred politicians who came to the Republican Convention yesterday. Among the number was Gov. Odell. The delegates from Richmond County occupied the boxes on one side of the house, and above them was a placard hearing the word "Richmond" in large letters. They appeared to appreciate the political wisdom and strategy of the Hon. Jim Hackler in the play.

***

Miss Eleanor Robson will close her engagement at the Garrick Theatre in "Merely Mary Ann" May 7. She will go to the country to rest until July, when she will sail for London, to begin rehearsals for her engagement there.

***

A special "ministers' matinée" of "The Shepherd King" will be given at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Two thousand ministers have been invited to see the dramatization of the early life of King David, and nearly all of them have accepted. A week from to-morrow afternoon "The Shepherd King" will be performed for the benefit of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

***

Henry W. McAdams, who was connected with the Fire Department of New York for twenty years, has been appointed Chief of the Luna Park Fire Department. He is engaged for the spectacle called "Fire and Flames." Mr. McAdams will select seventy men to form a company of fire fighters. The burning of a city block and the action of Chief McAdams's firemen will be the principal features of the show. The famous "Black Jokes" and "Big 6," with their hose reels and hand pumps, will be reproduced. It was the "Big 6" volunteer fire company of which "Boss" Tweed was at one time Captain.

***

The women's string orchestra ended their eighth season last evening with a concert in Mendelssohn Hall under the direction of Carl V. Lachmund. The subscribers present filled the hall, and were generous in their applause. On the programme were Handel's concerto grosso in G minor for two obligato violins and obligato cello, played by Mrs. Dora Valeska Becker, Miss Schueler, and Miss Klauser, with string orchestra accompaniment, and shorter pieces by Klenzl, Beetboven, and Grieg, for string orchestra; Mrs. Becker played a solo for the violin by Hubay, for which she was recalled and added another, and John Bland sang a selection from "Lohengrin" and a group of songs.

ORPHANS AT THE CIRCUS.

More Than Seven Thousand Youngsters Crowd Into the Garden.

So many little ones gathered at the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon to see the Barnum & Bailey Circus that for every two seats there were three children. This did not seem to interfere with their comfort and enjoyment, however, for they fairly gurgled with delight through the whole performance. More than 7,000 were present in all.

Many cripples were in the number. The ushers, policemen, and even Mr. Bailey himself, were seen carrying these little unfortunates in their arms to comfortable seats. It was arranged by the management for these afflicted ones to occupy the boxes, the healthy and sturdy being seated further back.

Many of the institutions whose inmates were at the circus had their bands with them, and after the last acrobat had left the ring and the last chariot had swung around the arena, these musical organizations marched around the hippodrome track and made all sort of music.

In all, seventy institutions sent children to the show. The largest delegations came from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Mission of the Virgin, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the St. Joseph's Deaf Mutes' Home, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, and the New York Juvenile Asylum.

TWO SONG RECITALS.

Mr. Kelley Cole, who made a favorable impression as a singer of songs at a recital earlier in the season, deepened that impression yesterday at a second recital which he gave in Mendelssohn Hall in conjunction with Miss Jeanne Faure. Miss Faure is known in musical circles in New York, but is not a familiar figure on the concert stage. She is a singer of taste and intelligence, with an uncommonly keen sense for some of the finer qualities of style, and her phrasing in general is artistic. These things go far to atone for her lack of temperamental warmth and of tonal beauty of her voice, and make her singing of sbngs a pleasure to listen to. It is a pleasure increased by her unconventional choice of songs, exemplified particularly in the set of "Brautlieder" by Peter Cornelius which she put on the programme, and which are rarely heard in the concert room, though they are of a beauty that may well commend them to the attention of singers.

She also sang a series of French songs and, with Mr. Cole, duets hy Handel and Goring Thomas. Mr. Cole showed, as he has before, that he is a real addition to the not very large number of artistic Lieder singers. Finish of style, appreciation of the true value of the mood and the sentiment he is expressing, and a sincere and unaffected delivery mark his singing. Breadth of style, the heights and depths of passion, are not his. His voice is not large, nor is it capable of taking on a wide range of color, but it is agreeable in quality, and he is skillful in making the most of it

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—203—The St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas Callahan.—Leave granted to counsel for plaintiff in error to file a reply brief herein within five days.

237—James F. Cunningham, and plaintiff in error, vs. Josephus Morris. In error to the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.—Dismissed, with costs.

216—Margaret Brewster et al., plaintiffs in error vs. John Cahill et al.—Submitted.

204—Jane G. Fisher, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of St. Louis, and 62—Bernard Schefer, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of St. Louis.—Argument commenced.

205—Harold Crowley, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted.

207—Samuel M. Damon, plaintiff in error, vs. The Territory of Hawaii.—Argument continued.

208—Hi Yu Tse Mii Kin, appellant, vs. Philomena Smith.—Submitted, with leave to counsel to file briefs on or before April 19.

210—United States ex rel. Ferdinand Holsendorf, plaintiff in error, vs. John Hay, Secretary of State.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Wednesday—Nos. 210, 211, 214, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 224, and 227.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes

62—Kirtchim vs B & O R R Co
64—Holtz vs Met St Ry
76—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R
80—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
94—Gilder vs Met St Ry
124—Gregri vs Hearst
125—Alvia vs Man Ry
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
133—Costello vs C R R of N J
393—Hanigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
399—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seamans vs Montanye
421—McAdoo vs Union Trust Co of Md
426—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
27—Carlas vs Armour & Co
95—Palmers vs Met St Ry Co
117—Germann vs same
441—Stone vs Malloy
442—Cross vs Kessler
49—Francis vs Am Ice Co
86—Hollander vs Kittenplan
119—Go Nun vs N Y C & H R R R Co
120—Some vs same
322—U S vs Tiffany & Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes

68—Haven vs Beach
88—Landi vs Lehigh Val R R
118—Beves vs McMillin
139—Norton vs Shields
340—U S vs Ballentine
381—Sause vs Mommer
388—Stramk vs Bartlett
390—Klinger vs Amer Smelting & R Co
396—Tyng vs Huff
406—U S vs Sheldon
408—Binswanger vs G H Cutting Granite Co
67—Canda vs Am Steel Co
337—Key vs Hayward

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

124—Higgins vs Str Express
146—Van Tile vs Youngman
150—Potter vs tug J F Lohrman

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

18—People, &c., vs Strauss
24—Kemp vs Met St Ry Co
19—Palmeter vs Beadle
47—Ettlinger vs Well
38—Desure vs N Y C & H R R Co
87—Hillman vs Scholer
69—In re Ryer
83—Meuer vs Phenix Nat Bank
91—Daily vs Eng & Min Journal
92—Walker vs Int St Ry Co
93—Pietrofesa vs D, L & W R R Co
94—Stephens vs Simpson
97—Fremont vs Met St Ry Co
98—Vilias vs Featherston
101—Vunck vs Siebrecht

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the County Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Deering
2—Bachman vs Hopple
3—City of N Y vs Sheppard Knapp & Co
4—Steinmann vs Worthington
5—In re Teller Av
6—In re E 149th St
7—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (In re Bowman)
8—Indus Fed of Am vs Am Surety Co
9—Stanziani vs Di Giovanni
10—Rood vs Rood
11—Mott vs Barry
12—In re Harlem Co-op B & L Assn
13—Thompson vs Equit Life Assur Society
14—Same vs Ocean S S Co
15—Lee vs Mertens
16—Same vs same
17—Burke vs City of New York
18—Floersheim vs Municipal Courier Co
19—Barker vs Barker
20—Barkes vs Jean Garrison & Co
21—Bell vs Hoffman
22—Hopwood vs Hopwood
27—Fox vs Hutkoff
24—Boles Revolving Sash Co vs Kohart
25—Mandel vs Feldman
26—Heiderman vs Depp
27—Lewis vs Tindel-Morris Co
28—In re O'Brien
29—Morgan vs Whiton
30—Acunto vs Acunto
31—Etzl vs Excelsior Terra Cotta Co
32—In re McKenna
33—Wanamaker vs Megraw
33½—Same vs same
34—In re Quarry Road
35—Spero vs Supreme Council A L H
36—In re Creston Av
36½—Same
38—Same
38½—Same
39—Shepard vs Shepard
40—Acritelli vs Grout
41—Burke vs Bachmann Brew Co
42—Silverman vs N Y Herald Co
43—Goldowitz vs same
44—Bowles vs Davidson
45—Bachman vs Baumann

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4588.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term).—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

15211—Frey vs Ruland
13558—Haven vs Nichols
14055—South Bay Co vs Howey
15266—Rudnick vs Hill

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5158½—Ward vs Met St Ry Co
5173—Shaw vs same
3219—Landy vs same
5192—Barney vs same
5197—Ettinger vs Skinner
5198—Ettinger vs same
4244—Hirschowitz vs Met St Ry Co
5796—Taylor vs Met St Ry Co
5491—Doyle vs Met St Ry Co
2445—Andrews vs same
1544—Hall vs same
5419—Cannon vs same
5314—Snyder vs same
5098—Ross vs same
5215—Harrigan vs same
5794—Am Ex Nat Bank vs Am Hotel Victoria Co
3009—Klein vs same
14339—Weixelbaum vs Int St Ry Co
4273—Loeb vs Supreme Lodge R A
5012—Colonial Brewery vs Kovek
5132—Kane vs Trowbridge
5203½—Henley vs Jacobs
4801—Marquand vs Reeder
5232—Blaine vs Thomas
5303—Smith vs James
5320—Gorham vs Rogers
4917¼—Fusco vs Met St Ry Co
5177—Jonss vs same
12528—Dolan vs Herring-Hall-Marvin Co
4815—Pierce vs Ludley
4449—Ray vs Singer
4702—Con Biscuit Co vs Ecker
4824—Plock & Murray Co vs Goerlitz
5358—Serrell vs Sachs
4211—M & E Solomon Tobacco Co vs Cantor
3787—Glenn vs Met St Ry Co
4680—Fiske vs same
4724—Lipan vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Csse on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Casa on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5506—Cohn vs Jas McCreery Realty Co
5206—MacDonald vs Janice
5414—Goodman vs Rosenblum
5733—Meyer vs Grieme Coal Co
4982—MacSweeney vs City of N Y
2993—Fanger vs Caspary
10088—Hummel vs McArthur
3708—Grob vs Gross
3813—McBride vs Cross
13195—Cullinan vs Joseph
5577—Randal vs Ford China Co
2796—Hart vs Stachelbager
2721—Phinney vs Chesebro
5124—Duke vs O'Dell
5223—Lasker vs Ryan
14451—Owen vs Stafford
5510—Reddy vs Union Ry Co
3991—Sibley vs Smith
5509—Horowitz vs Dry Dock, &c, R R Co
3691—Rodgers vs Alexander
5798—Stumpf vs Hallahan
14273—Shanahan vs 42d St, &c, R R Co
5390—McMurray vs Shortlsnd Bros Co
5445—Watson vs Benoit
5477—Lyon vs Munsey
5500—Hoboken Beef Co vs Hand
5544—Covell vs Hallahan
3760—Slattery vs Lyster
3643—Libas vs 3d Av R Co
5012½—La Rocca vs Brummer
3180—Fogel vs St Mary's Literay, &c, Assn
3990—Columbia Bank vs State Bank
14363—A & S Henry Co vs Talcott
5501½—Talcott vs A & S Henry Co
5016—Bankel vs Weinacht
5030—Same vs Morris, &c, Express Co
5233—Queller vs Marks
5298—Bonnet vs Wanamaker
5299—Ronzada vs same
5305—Minor vs Chatham & Lebanon Valley R R Co
5328—Bloom vs McAdams
5341—Walker vs O'Reilly
5342—Nevins vs Hutkoff

Highest number reached on regular call, 2898.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Mazie Barrett, alias Mozette A Paulmere, alias Martha Pulver
2—Jacob Landberg
3—Levi Cohen
4—Michael Murphy
5—Wyatt A Johnson
6—Charles Bell
7—George Rhoades
8—Edward Ferris
9—Walter Raleigh Harry Melrose
10—William McCann
11—Harry Smith
12—Hattie Wooster John Wooster

To fix a day for trial.

1—George Smyth
2—John Thomas
3—James Bles
4—Irving Hicks
5—Thomas Ford

Pleadings.

1—Henry Johnson
2—William McMahon
3—Edward Hammersly
4—Frank Holsten Spencer Sutherland
5—Harry Abrams Harry Klein
6—Alex Hill
7—Michael Battles
8—Thomas Rumpell
9—George White
10—Frank Wilson
11—Elizabeth Mallon
12—Dominico Cerase
13—Florence Bresco
14—James W Goodman
15—Charles Gass

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Train for the People.

1—Michael Sekeson
2—Carl W Toholdt
3—Angelo Landiero
4—James F McGuire

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Clarke, Smyth, and Hart for the People.

1—John B Conger
2—Antonio Parlo
3—Wm Delaney, alias Monk Eastman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—James Meara
2—Monte Marcellino
3—Annie Guenan
5—William Murphy Henry Schelborn
6—Louis Kessler
Jack Gottlieb
7—Michael Doogan
8—David Cohen Max Cohen
9—Edgar L Doucet
10—Morris Jacobs

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Gildersleeve, J. — Hyman Helman vs. Edward Tratner et al.—Hyman Helman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Blanchard, J. — Schieffelin vs. Riverside Building Company; Walker vs. same—Philip J. McCook. Bruce vs. Hunecke—William C. Davies.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Crohn vs. Goldenkranz—Frankiyn Paddock. Smith & Co. vs. Woodruff—Safford A. Crummey.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—New Amsterdam National Bank vs. Di Lorenzo—Melvin G. Palliser.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

113—Devine vs National Fire Ins Co
114—Same vs same
101—Diamond vs Planet Mills Co
2721—Phinney vs Chesebro
183—Serra vs B H R R
272—Semple vs Calzaretta
184—Barry vs Village of Port Jervis
185—Sandiford vs Town of Hempstead

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Cochrane, J.; Part V., Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4896—Brugger vs Int St R R
4876—Johenning vs B H R R
4872—Gorney vs City of New York
3239—Avery vs Allen et al
4893—La Roza vs Int St R R
4894—Benson vs B H R R
4895—Conlin vs same
4890—Casapinta vs B H R R
4908—Townsend vs City of N Y et al
4913—Newtown Gas Co vs City of N Y et al
4918—Muldoon vs Int St R R
4919—Yogt vs B H R R
4923—Smith vs Int St R R
4927—Staton vs Mason
4928—Stackhouse vs Int St R R
4930—Kenny vs B H RR
4939—Ridgway vs Met St R R
2243—Fisher vs Whitehead & Hoag Co
4949—Pelkus vs N Y Dock Co
4952—Franz vs McMurray
4954—Harriatt vs B H R R
4957—O'Neill vs Man R R
4963—Galvin vs B H R R
4965—Mills vs same
4966—Beyer vs same
4734—Creed vs Maher et al
5948—Bliss vs Rankin & Ross
7810—Hughes vs Zwillinski

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

5002—Berthelson vs Gabler
5003—Ferrentino vs Fallert Brewery
5006—Du Bois vs Farley
5007—Esposito vs B'klyn Heights R R
5008—Magenheimer vs same
5013—Roddick vs Anderson
5014—Quinn vs B H R R
3277—Hunt vs City of New York
5023—Weishaupt vs B H R
5024—Nash vs sama
5025—Burnham vs same
5026, 5027—Wilhelm vs Excelsior Glass Co
5028, 5029—De Witt vs same
5030—Teed vs City of New York
5031, 5032—Alesandro vs Lehigh R R Co
5033—Jacobsen vs Du Bois
5034—Rolner vs Met St R R
5035—Sundquist va Am Bridge Co
5037—Corcoran vs Int St R R
5042, 5051—Lapham vs Bristol
5044—Thwaites vs Thwaites
5045—Forster vs City of New York
5046, 5047—Galler vs B H R R
5053—Adams vs Int St R R
5054—Hansen vs Laverling
5056—Decker vs B H R R
5057—Friolo vs National Conduit Co
5059—Wagner vs Int St R R
5060—Weshman vs B H R R
5063—Battin vs Sullivan

Highest number reached on regular call, 5107.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1084—Mahoney vs Connell
951—Barrow vs Barrow
1089—Levine vs Horowitz
1094—Salter vs Salter
1109—Neumann vs Wybnrn
1104—Wells & Newton Co vs Farley
1107—Leber vs Grossbard
1077—Saal vs So B'klyn R R
1058—Haskell vs Haskell
1075—Bergen vs Roth
80, 468—Elsas (2 cases) vs Sup Council A L of H
804—Geh vs same
791—Mintzer vs sams
1100—Broman vs Gusofen
486—Hous va McGowan

SUPREME COURT—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Olden
Same vs Ruddy
Same vs Kennedy
Same vs Murphy
Same vs Williams
Same vs Sloggert
Same vs Brower
Same vs Flynn

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

981—Johnson va B H R R
847—Van Geldarar vs B H R R Co

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

20—Ankner vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
462—Ford vs same
731—Lennon vs same
1225—Serra vs same
380—Strong vs McWhirter
753—Schrey, an infant, vs N Y & Q Co Ry
754—Powers vs Fraser
756—Kuster vs Int St Ry
760—Yuengling vs
761, 762—O'Connor and another vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

605—Klumpp vs B H R R
325—Griffin vs Ille and another
508—Haak vs Hubbel
254—O'Connor va Wesel Mfg Co
123—Wolff vs Pagliuca
669—Middleworth vs
412—Rogers vs Macbeth
787—Ryan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
788—Vogel, an infant, vs same
789—Buchanan vs Phillips
790—Barnes vs L I R R
791—Pietrowski vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
792—Mittasch vs Hillfreich
793—Ogden vs Pioneer Iron Works
794—Oschinski vs Sykora
795—Pollock vs National Sugar Refining Co
796—Brady vs Lange
797—Strobel vs City of New York
798—Jones vs Moss
799, 800—Silverman vs Lesabinsky and ano
801—Keene vs N Y & Q El Light & Power Co
802—Corn Exch Bank vs Proudman
803—Fay, by guardian, vs McCoon et al
804—Kuntz vs Mitchell
805—Schillinger vs Doscher
806—Reiner, as admr, vs L I R R Co
807—Gallo vs Stock, Grain & Provision Co
808—Tice vs Kaiser
809—Terhune va N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
810—Hicks vs McKeaver
811—Adams vs Payton
812—Gibbons vs Gottshall
813—McDonald, as admr, vs Taylor
814—Turnler, as admr, vs N Y & Q Co Ry
815—White vs same
816—Landeman vs same
817—L I R R Co vs Corn Exchange Bank
818—McCormack vs Anderson
819—Mortimer vs Astoria Silk Works
820—Wesp vs Curry
821—Healy vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
822—Fitzpatrick, admr, vs L I R R Co
823—Marsden vs Solomons
824—McCall vs Browne
825—Brennan vs Thurinigia Ins Co
826—Same vs Commercial Union Assur Co
827—Same vs Phoenix Ins Co
828—Same vs Aachen & Munich Fire Ins Co
829—Holmes vs Miller
830—Lucas va Williams
831—Lamb, an infant, vs Allers
832—Greenberg vs Consol Gas Co
833—Herzig vs N Y Cold Storage Co
834, 835—Crecelins vs City of New York
836—Illing, by guardian, vs Met St Ry Co
837—Munson vs Int St Ry Co
838—Lindholm vs Wakeman
839—Smith vs Johnson
840—Doempke vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
841—Cassy vs Penn Steel Co
842—Lewis vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
843—L I R R Co vs Corn Exchange Bank
844—Hagar vs Fnrrell et al
845—Brady vs City of New York
846—Kroder vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
847—Wallenfels va same
848—Cockery va Norton et al
849—Oswald, admr, vs L I R R Co
850—Andrews vs Offenheim
851—McDermott vs Int St Ry Co
1311—Beattys vs Kinstlar
2204—Feder vs Bauer
4721—Migliavaca Wins Co vs Cinqua
3011—Mahady vs B H R R
3045, 3046—Crawford vs Martin
1932—Fisher vs N Y Dock Co
4274—Evans vs Westcott's Express
4977—Sparks vs Carlton
7497—Bray vs O'Rourks
4726—Descalzpasso vs B H R R
7787—Macauley vs Moore et al
5383 and 5384 and 4408 to 4416—People ex rel Lyons et al ve Partridge
4256—Solis vs Balbas
4970—Roth vs Chester Gas Light Co
4971—Kahl vs B H R R
4974—Hill vs St Paul's Church
1979—Wegge vs Int St R R
980, 4981—O'Neil vs Jump et al
4983—Domenico vs Mst St R R
4984—Muratore vs Pirke
4986—Leich vs B H R R
4995—Smith vs same
4998—Lewis vs same
4999—Luhrsen vs sams
6000—O'Keefe vs sams
5064—Johnson vs Molisr
5063—Lang vs same
5068—Doherty vs Esposito
5069—Stringham vs B H R R
5070—Vanderoef vs City of New York et al
5071—Barrington vs Met St R R
5072—Reiner Co va Nieburg
5073—Coben vs Met St R R
5074—Prodenta vs Cent R R of N J
5075—Carlucci vs Hollender & Co
5076—McCormack vs B H R R
5077—Sinevsky vs same
5078—Kelly vs same
5079—Kunz vs City of New York et al
5080—Dauernheim vs Teichman
5082—Ritter vs B H R R
5086—Sigretto vs Nat Trading Co
4383, 5087—Lavsroni vs Brooklyn
5089—Ross vs Hansen
5090—Schwarbal va Fillan
5090¼—Cassesse vs B H R R
5092—Gelbert va Man R R
5093—Connelly vs B H R R
5095—Carney vs sams
5096—Hanley vs same
5097, 5098—Woods vs Southern Railway
5100—Cassin vs Hardsn Bros Trucking Co
5101—Boni vs B H R R
5102—Wenokor vs Weir
5103—Knorr vs City of New York
5104—Baker vs Morson
5106—Goldberg vs B H R R
5107—Hanley vs same

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

479—Farrell vs West El Ry Co
177—Moore vs same
59—Mackrell vs Mst St Ry Co
332—Bradford vs Watson
91—Russell vs Met St Ry Co
238—McGes vs Yonkers R R Co
282—Light vs Union Ry Co of N Y
259—Whitley vs Yonkers R R Co
236—Kerr vs same
245—Combs vs Walsh
268—Cortright vs. City of Mount Vernon
411—Stiles vs Union Ry Co of N Y City
428—Secor vs National B'way Bank of N Y
8—Mahsr vs Otis Elevator Co
102—Woodell vs Int St Ry Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for this day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

104—Gillam va Int St Ry Co
201—Carroll vs McCaba
220—Hnnter vs West Trust Co
44—Clark vs Broderick
106—Reilly vs City of Yonkers
372—Hoar vs Swany
174—King ve City of Mt Vernon
175—Reynolds vs same
184—Riggio vs West Elec Ry Co
276—Brooks vs City of Mt Vernon
280—Reade vs West Elec Ry Co
161—Gillespis va Yonkers R R Co
162—Same vs sama
165—Clifford vs same
207—Clopperton vs same
170—Synagogue of Bros of Israsl vs Mt Vernon
172—Collins vs City of Mt Vernon
173—Pickington vs same.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER

Elegant New Passenger Steamships of the

Southern Pacific

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see Friday's issue.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS CARPENTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Carpenter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 29, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Georgs C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 25, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1904.

NO. 6,913.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TERESA COOGAN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Teresa Coogan of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Teresa Coogan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 12, 1904.

NO. 6,896.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIZA EAGLETON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Eliza Eagleton of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on tha 29th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Eliza Eagleton was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of P. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1041, New York City, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB LEVITT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Levitt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on tha 24th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said Jacob Levitt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 9, 1904.

NO. 6,801.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS J. LOFTUS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Thomas J. Loftus of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Thomas J. Loftus was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 12th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL NELSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Nelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 21, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 25, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—OVID O. REW, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ovid O. Rew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 31, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 25, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR S. LEWIS and WILLIAM H. SANFORD and the copartnership of LEWIS & SANFORD, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that William H. Sanford, individually and as a member of the copartnership of Lewis & Sanford, bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated April 6th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 13, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. TILLINGHAST, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Tillinghast, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 6, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 25, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN T. HUNT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John T. Hunt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 25th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1904.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,

S. S. Deutschland

684½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4, &c.
Belgravia.Apr.16, 4 PM | Waldersee.Ap. 30, 5 AM
Columbia.Apr.21, 10 AM | †Moltke.May 5, 10 AM
Pretoria.Apr.23, 11 AM | Bulgaria.May 7, 11 AM
*†Bluecher.Ap.28,10 AM | †Deutsch'd.May 12, 3PM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr.Oskar.Apr. 14, 10 AM | Pr. Adalb't.June 25,9AM
Pr.Adalb't.May12, 2 PM | Pr. Oskar.July19,10 AM
Pr.Oskar.May 31, Noon | Pr. Adalb't.Aug.16,9 AM
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward,
According to Steamer.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES

DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY, and the principal SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE
By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz.May31,7 AM
Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM | K.Wm.II.June 14,6 AM
K.Wm. II.May 17, 7 AM | Kaiser..June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM | Kronprinz.June 28, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen.Apr. 21, 10 AM | *Neckar.May 14, 10 AM
*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM | Friedrich.May 19, Noon
Barbarossa..May5,10 AM | Bremen..May 26, 9 AM
Alice....May 10, 1 PM | Kurfuerst.June 2, Noon
*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luisa...Apr. 23, 11 AM | Hohenz'n.June4, 11 AM
Irene....May 7, 11 AM | Irene...June 11, 11 AM
Albert..May 21, 11 AM | Albert..June 25, 11 AM
Luise...May 28, 11 AM | Luise...July 2, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis.H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....April 16 | St. Louis.....April 30
Philadelphia..April 23 | Germanic.....May 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.
MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 16, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 23, Noon
MESABA.....Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....May 7, 11:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kensington.....April 9 | Vaderland.....April 30
Zeeland.....April 23 | Vaderland.....May 7

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic.Apr. 13, 10 AM | Majestic.Apr. 27, 10 AM
Celtic, Apr. 15, 5 PM | Arabic...Apr. 29, 5 PM
Cedric, Apr. 20, 8 AM | Oceanic.May 4, 9 A. M.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, 1 and 73 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria, April 16, 6 A M | Lucania, May 7, 10 A M
Campania, Ap.23, 10 A M | Umbria...May 14, Noon
Etruria, Apr. 30, 6 A M | Campania.May21,10A M
Tuesday Service.
According to Steamer.
Arrania, May 10, Noon | Cymbria, May 17,9 AM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
New (1904) Twin-Screw SLAVONIA, 10,695 Tons, Will sail April 26, Noon, for
Gibraltar, Naples, Palermo, and Fiume.
Ultonia, May 24, Noon | Pannonia, June 21, Noon
Slavonia, June 7, Noon | Ulton

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

DUTY ON ELECTRIC CARBONS.

Lighting Companies Will Save Money by Recent Decision.

Electric lighting companies have at last won their contest upon the question of the proper duty on carbons, a decision having beeen made yesterday hy the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. As a result, the duty on nearly all carbons used in this country for lighting purposes will be reduced.

When R. F. Downing & Co. imported a quantity of carbons the Collector of the Port assessed the duty at 90 cents a hundred. The importers contended that the carbons, which were not prepared for lighting purposes, should he assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem as carbons not specially provided for. The Board of United States General Appraisers affirmed the position of the Collector.

The case went to the Circuit Court, where Judge Wheeler reversed the previous rulings by holding that, as the carbons were not in the lengths suitable for lighting, and otherwise lacked the preparation for such use, they could not properly be assessed at the higher duty.

D. Frank Lloyd, Assistant District Attorney, argued the Government's appeal, which then went to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Circuit Court of Appeals sustained Judge Wheeler.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Gutta Percha Admitted Free as Crude Material—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Byron S. Waite the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Cornelian Brothers of Boston against the assessment at 35 per cent. of an importation hy the Kempshall Manufacturing Company, as manufactures of gutta percha.

The goods are described as gutta percha moided into cylindrical rods 1½ inches in diameter, of a chocolate color, and used in the manufacture of golf balls. The importers claimed that they were crude gutta percha, and to be refined before use. The molding into cylindrical form they declared was a disadvantage rather than otherwise. Judge Waite ruled that they were entitled to free entry.

Protests sustained yesterday were by Eimer & Amend, New York; Fook Wo Tong, San Francisco, and J. J. Buckley & Co., San Francisco. Protests overruled were hy F. B. Vandergrift & Co. and F. Eggerisch, Jr., New York. A protest hy Choy Chong Wo & Co., New York, was partially sustained.

RAW SILK STATISTICS.

Smaller Quantity Imported This Year Than Last.

Statistics on the importation of raw silk were issued yesterday hy the Silk Association of America to its members. From July 1, 1903, to Feb. 29 of this year the shipments to America from Milan aggregated 4,819 bales, which was 4,360 less than in a corresponding period a year before. Available stocks of Italian silk in Europe on Feb. 29 amounted to 1,146,294 bales, which was 371,722 more than a year before.

Between July 1, 1903, and March 4, 1904, America imported 38,164 bales from Yokohama. The total visible supply of Japanese silk was 68,385 bales. In the same period Canton, out of a total supply of 87,182 bales, sent 8,760 to America. Shanghai had a total supply of 60,236 bales, of which America received 8,526 bales.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 end 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

Bank and law clerks desiring to better their positions in life may do so as a result of gratuitous instruction which will be given by one of the largest institutions in the country. For particulare call on Everett M. Mable, 95 Cedar St., between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day or to-morrow.

Companies organized, incorporated, financed; stocks and bonds sold, undsrwritten, and guaranteed; we will act as selling agents for legitimate mining, oil, and industrial companies. The Investors' Mercantile Agency, 44 Broadway, New York.

$1.50 for printing 1,000 noteheads, finest paper; courteous, reliable service; everything low. Also small job printing outfit, 5x12 press, modern type, everything complete; sell all or part, cash or time. Fulton Press, 516 Cenal St., near 9th Av. "L" station.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery bnsiness; out of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values then companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Opportunity.—$150 a month will procure partnership in well-going concern to reliable party; will not have to be working partner; great future. Address M., Box 180 Times.

A man of energy, push, and ability desires to represent a first-class business in Boston and nearby towns; reference and security. Box K104 Times.

A salesman, headquarters Dallas, Texas, wants a line of goods for the wholesale drug and stationery trads. K., Box 121 Times.

Old established card board, jobbing, and manufacturing business; price, $10,000.00. Owner, 25 East 14th St.

COMPLETE WOODWORKING PLANT, NOW RUNNING, FOR SALE. W. C. HAMILTON, KINGSTON, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, and To-morrow, Thursday,
10 A. M. till 9 P. M.,
ths contents of the richly furnished residence,
154 W. 72d Street,
will be offered at
PRIVATE SALE ONLY.
Gold Parlor Furniture, magnificent Cabinets, costly Bric-a-Brac, Sevres, Cape di Monte, Royal Dresden, collection of fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, artist proof Etchings, many beautiful Peraian and Turkish Rugs, several Carpets, Bookcases, leather chairs, Couches, Brass Beds, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Hair Mattresses, magnificently carved quartered oak Dining Room Furniture, Cut Glass, China, Same and Linens, Sets; everything in first class condition, nearly new; sold separately; upright Piano, $200, wurth $350.

Mortgage Sale.—Samuel Newwitter, Auctioneer, sells to-day, at 9 o'clock, at No. 855 Amsterdam Avenue, Borough Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saioon, by order of mortgagee.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

David Davis, Auctioneer, sells, daily, 3 and 8, Japanese goods, 62 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM ORIGINAL COST, A NUMBER OF BROUGHAMS, IN EXCELLENT SHAPE; CARRIOLET, LANDAU AND HANSOMS, OPERA BUS, IN FINE CONDITION; BUILT BY QUINEY & CO. FOR INSPECTION AND PRICE CALL AT REPOSITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY R. M. STIVERS CO., NO. 121 EAST 31ST ST., FROM 1 TO 4 AFTERNOONS.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

Mauch Chunk Street Railway Sold.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., April 12.—The Mauch Chunk, Lehighton and Slatington Street Railway Company, now in a receiver's hands, was sold at public sale here today under foreclosure proceedings brought by the West End Trust Company of Philadelphia, for $150,000, to Thomas Keck of Orange, N. J.; J. M. Dreishack of Mauch Chunk, and Sol H. C. Trexler of Allentown, a committee representing the bondholders.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Collector Stranaban recommended the removal from the Customs Service of John Rogers, a night Inspector of Customs, yesterday. Rogers has been absent from duty without leave for some time, and was under suspension. He was arrested on Monday, charged with the theft of a diamond ring.

***

Sub Board No. 2 of the Board of United States General Appraisers completed the call of its calendar of suspended cases yesterday.

***

It was announced at the Appraisers' Stores that the Treasury Department has decided to appeal from the Sharretts decision on metal belts and ornaments. About 8,000 suspended protests are tied up by this decision, and the importers will have to wait for refunds of several million dollars.

***

M. T. Matier head of the handkerchief department of John Pullman & Co., sailed for Europe last Saturday.

***

George V. Cartwright, chief of the H. B. Claflin Company's linen and white goods department, and T. D. Bushnell, head of the hosiery department, sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to visit the European markets.

***

The Knight Commander's cargo of 25,000 boxes of Sicily lemons was sold yesterday at the West Side Auction Rooms at fair prices. The cargo of the Fert, consisting of 38,000 boxes, will be offered to-morrow.

***

The Amione Manufacturing Company has appealed to the United States Circuit Court from a decision of the Board of General Appraisers, who assessed a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem on a quantity of sculptured casts. The importers claim that the duty should be 15 per cent.

***

Clothing manufacturers and woolen jobbers from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities attended an auction sale held yesterday at the store of Burling & Dole, 7 Greene Street. About 800 pieces of woolens and worsteds from the Wanscuck Company's factory were sold for about $25,000.

***

The attendance was light and bidding was not spirited at yesterday's auction of all silk ribbons from the Charles Horn Silk Company, in the salesrooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 White Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HELLMAN & TRATNER.—Judge Davis of the Supreme Court has decided to appoint Hyman Hellman receiver of the assets of the firm of Hellman & Tratner, dealers in men's furnishing goods, at 2 and 4 Clinton Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Hellman against Edward Tratner for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed seven weeks ago.

ROBERT GREENBERG.—Robert Greenberg, doing business as Greenberg & Greenberg, manufacturer of women's hats, at 7 Bond Street, was closed on execution and writ of replevin issued against him yesterday by creditors, and a Marshal removed some of the stock. Epstein Brothers, his attorneys, said yesterday when interviewed about the matter that he had a very bad season, his capital had been used up, and his credit impaired. They thought his liabilities would amount to $20,000 and the assets are about $2,000. He was employed in this line for ten years, and started in business for himself in 1900. Isaac Greenberg was a partner from June, 1901, to May, 1903.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Bankruptcy petitions have been filed here by Max Solomon and Jacob Solomon, tailors' supplies, 22 Bedford Street; liabilities, $14,019.92; assets, $8,893.27. C. H. Ayman, 27 Harwood Street, Lynn, salesman, has also filed a petition. Liabilities, $18,713; assets, $60.

CLEVELAND.—The Mansfield Engineering Company, manufacturers of machinery at Mansfield, Ohio, has been declared bankrupt by the United States District Court here. The debts were placed at $65,000. No schedule of assets has been filed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB TAGER of 318 East Fifty-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $900, and assets $258 in accounts. The debts were contracted in Utica last year.

SOL MENZINSKY.—Sol Menzinsky, a clerk, residing at 117 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, witb liabilities $1,700 and no assets. He was formerly a shirt manufacturer.

ISAAC CORIN.—Isaac Corin, a presser at 37 East Fourth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy at 51 Maiden Lane, show liabilities $8,129 and nominal assets $4,314 in accounts of which $3,345 is a claim against David Mayer of 14 Maiden Lane for detaining goods. Mr. Mayer is a creditor for $2,244, and among the other creditors are: J. Kahn & Co., $1,453, and Kryn & Wauters Brothers, $1,449.

BROADWAY MAGAZINE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Broadway Magazine Company, publishers of The Broadway Magazine at 497 Pearl Street, by Mary Ryan, a creditor for $1,400. She stated that on Jan. 20, 1900, the Broadway Publishing Company delivered a note of $4,000 to her; that on June 15, 1903, the Broadway Magazine Company succeeded to the business of the Broadway Publishing Company, assumed the liabilities, and agreed to pay $200 a month on the note. She alleges that the company while insolvent has transferred in the past four months a portion of its property to certain creditors and made payments to creditors. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed George C. Comstock receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $1,500, and gave him authority to continue business for ten days. It was stated that the assets are about $2,950, of which $2,500 is cash, returns for sales by the American News Company.

Judgments.

ALLAN, Roselle—New York Telephone Company	107
ANDERSON, William, Jr.—T. E. Parr	61
BRITTMAN, Louis—T. E. Greacen	176
BAKER, Margaret—New York Telephone Company	34
BIEBER, Sarah—New York Telephone Company	78
BYRNES, Thomas F., and David J. Campbell—New York Telephone Company	90
BRENNAN, Peter—C. R. Townsend and another	81
BRUENN, Louis S.—J. Bohn and another	59
BROWN, Lizzie W.—F. J. Welton	145
BLOOMER, Millierd J.—O. W. Thomas	20
BUCKLEY, Leander J.—J. H. Bunnell & Co.	102
CHECKMAN, Joseph—Bennett & Gommper Company, costs	111
COLLINS, Edward A.—M. I. Mendel and another	231
COHEN, Isaac—B. Freeman	39
COYLE, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
COHEN, Richard—S. Ginsberg	586
COHEN, Richard—S. Ginsberg	282
CREAMER, James—A. Martinez, costs	111
CREAMER, Bridget—A. Martinez, costs	111
DONNELLY, John—New York Telephone Company	41
D'ANDRE, Antonio—New York Telephone Company	42
FARRELL, John—J. M. Finnian	785
FRANKEL, Joseph H. and Samuel M.—J. S. Campbell	31
FOSTER, Florentine—M. Gleason	822
GROBE, Emilie and George H.—Society of New York Hospital	204
GURVITZ, Jada—L. Wallenstine	526
GREY, David S.—A. Llano and another, possession of property and $15 or	82
GILBERT, Volney P.—A. F. Coyen	72
GOLDSTEIN, Louis, and William Kanovitz—People of the State of New York	500
HELLER, Jennie—L. Wisansky	51
HOLMES, H. Kent—New York Telephone Company	104
HARRIS, James H.—I. M. Gilbert	2,219
HECHT, Max—S. Sonsonheim, administratrix	2,677
CONRAN & CO.—York Haven Paper Company	1,821
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—Medical College Laboratory of City of New York, costs	197
THE LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY of New York—J. E. Tucker	612
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Jonas	264
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Hnrrell	13,783
HOUSEHOLD LEDGER PUBLISHING Company—S. W. Mogle	114
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and Robert Gibson—Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, costs	98
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY Company and Robert Gibson—Jennis Clerkson Home for Children, costs	98
JOHN DOSCHER COMPANY—G. Geoghan	65
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Chabart	316
THE JOYCE TRUCKING COMPANY—Louis Weber Building Company	118
JAIMES, Charles—M. J. Ward	31
JOSEPHS, Abraham A., receiver—C. Spofford, costs	110
KITCHING, George; Benjamin Stern, M. Murray Smyth, and Charles H. C. Beakes—K. C. Brown, costs	119
LAWRENCE, William, Jr.—N. Jacobsen	33
McGAFFNEY, Edward—J. Fleischmann and another, costs	68
McKENNA, John—E. F. Pearsall, by guardian	2,234
MELNICK, David—P. Rohen	124
McNIECE, James—C. Berger	138
O'CONNOR, Luke—New York Telephone Company	36
OLIN, Edwin R.—F. H. Leggett and another	1,751
ORNE, Benjamin—M. Kaskel and another	115
PEREIRA, Welter J.—New York Telephone Company	125
PRATT, Caroline A.—F. Schmidt	193
ROTHAN, Herman, and Lonis Reich—M. Hirsch	177
ROTH, Hirsch—S. Binmenfeld	57
RICHARDS, Philip V.—J. Scarlett and another	455
RALPH, Aaron B.—C. J. Epstein	238
ROGGENKAMP, August—National Extract Works	277
SHIELDS, Emma B.—J. Rider	35
SCHNEER, Mates—M. Greenberg	91
SPEERS, Roswell O.—W. Camph	513
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York	47
SANDIFORTH, John—S. C. Galle, executor	44
SEELIG, Emil—W. E. Bernard	35
SMITH, J. Campbell—C. C. Shayne and another	2,168
SIEGEL, Harry—O. Rosenzweig	66
SWEENY, Denis—T. G. Patterson	173
SEYMOUR, John S.—New York Preparatory School	245
SWIFT, Henry—O. L. Simpson	31
SCHORTZEL, Hermann—Wood & Schick, Incorporated	82
TINKHAM, Herbert R.—L. J. Bonifacce	87
VESHER, Carlotta E.—New York Telephone Company	49
VALENTE, Gabrich—J. Vozza	148
WERNIG, Frederick A.—H. Rosemwasser and another	136
WOLF, Rebecca—F. Rothernel	68
WALSH, William J.—H. O. Heuer, costs	78
WINTON, Joseph M.—H. W. Wheeler and another	308
WILKENS, Benjamin W.—H. Dever	1,786
WINSLOW, Mary C.—W. H. Risk	1,687

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when judgment was filed.

BLINN, Harry—M. Heilmann, Dec, 29, 1903	60
BLOCH, Bert K.—J. Lucas, April 6, 1904	39
KOSS, Charles G.—C. M. Dresser, Feb. 16, 1904	101
KOCH, George H.—A. J. Koch, March 22, 1904	2,628
LEWIS, Alfred H., and Frank B. Fraser—Erie Fire Insurance Company, April 4, 1904	5,305
MOHE, Karl—P. Raben, Dec. 15, 1903	37
SMITH, Matthew J.—C. Thorley, May 28, 1903	81
SIEDDE, Henry—J. McCormick, Nov. 23, 1899	162
SIEDE, Henry—O. J. Cammann and another, March 25, 1897	1,529
SIEDE, Henry—N. P. Nielson, Nov. 25, 1899	321

Judgments Vacated.

WOODRUFF, Minnis, administratrix—H. H. Benjamin, March 26, 1904	573
YOKEL, Antonia—A. Prince, March 10, 1904	737

Judgments Canceled.

ZOLTY, Bernard—M. Sohnson, April 5, 1904	146
PIETRO, Redes—De W. C. Flanagan and another, April 4, 1904	849

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons; J. Eckersly, house furnishings goods, 2 Walker Street.
Weil Brothers & Wile, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Wile, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Herald Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. Galligan, laces, 57 White Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Mann, domestics; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 67 White Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Harkness, holiday goods, 454 Broome Street.
Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; M. D. Rosenau, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Shwartz & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; Miss H. Marks, leather and fancy goods; M. Isaacs, millinery, 43 Leonard Street.
Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; P. G. O'Dougherty, dress goods, white goods, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Wallace Sons, Statesville, N. C.; D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Brown, E., Pittston, Penn.; dry goode; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, dress trimmings, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Wnrcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, domestics and prints; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Hotel York.
Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
De Witt, L., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; L. De Witt, cloaks and hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Spalding.
Farley, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Farley, clothing, cloaks, and furnishing goods; 4 Great Jones Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Anderson Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; W. H. Anderson, upholstery goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. D. Eldredge, dry goods; W. Held, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.
Beall-Livingston Dry Goode Company, Columbus, Ohio; L. B. Livingston, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C., Miss Collins, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; Miss L. McGill, leces and ribbons; 438 Broadway; Holland House; H. Borschkies, silks; Hotel Earlington.
Oppenheimer Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, straw goods; Hotel Earlington.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Krim, suits; Victoria Hotel.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Mills, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Lefkowitz, Nashville, Tenn.; furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Branders, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Branders, cloaks, suits, waists, dress goods, and laces; 395 Broadway; Holland House.
Tuteiman & Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; N. Tuteiman, piece goods; Hotel Wellington.
Walter Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. W. Guggenheimer, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Brewer, millinery and ribbons; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. H. Rasmussen, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.
Stronse, Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strouse, clothing and hats; 274 Church Street; Hotel Wellington.
La Forte, L. F., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. R. Fling, furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Spear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; A. S. Osborn, leather goods; Hotel Albert.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Hunt.

How to Obtain Summer Boarders!

From The Hudson Register.

There is in New York City one daily newspaper which has made tremendous gains in popular favor during the past five years. Its net cash paid circulation is over 100,000 copies daily throughout every section of New York City, (including Brooklyn,) larger than that of any other recognized resort medium. This newspaper's readers are among the wealthy and well-to-do, intelligent people—those who can afford and do take several vacations in the country during the Summer. It carries more resort advertising than any other morning newspaper, so the public naturally look to it for information as to where to go.

An advertisement in its columns is, therefore, exceedingly valuable and sure to produce results. This paper is THE NEW YORK TIMES. Write the classified advertising department for rate cards, sample copy, and suggestions as to the best manner of running an advertisement.—Adv.

Trays, cobets, umbrellas, and leather goods; 119 Worth Street; Hotel Washington.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Child, laces and white goods; 75 Spring Street.
Brosman, Henthey, Cross & Co., Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henthey, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.
Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Katz, notions and hosiery; 43 Leonard Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M. Hangan, waists; 648 Broadway.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. E. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 874 Broadway; Gregorian Hotel.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; R. Thompson, linens and white goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Krolan, laces; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; F. E. Leach, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, dress goods; F. W. Coombs, silks; C. B. Cody, linens; F. W. Strong, children's department; 8 Greene Street.
Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. D. Songster, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Smith, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. Muir, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir George Errington, London; George F. Baer, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Dr. T. Morris Murray, Washington; E. M. Bigelow, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—W. G. Raoul, Atlanta; Morton Butler, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Baroness Speck von Sternberg and sister, Washington; Lieut. Commander Vicomte de Faramond, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. Cunningham, United States Consul at Bergen, Norway.

HOFFMAN—Robert Ramsey, Baltimore; Arthur Forget, Montreal.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, plaintiff, against EMMA G. EVANS and others, defendants.

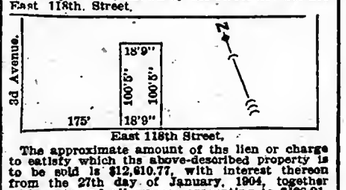
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, my duly appointed auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Third Avenue, which said point is northerly line of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; and running thence northerly and parallel with the Third Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches; thence easterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and again parallel with the Third Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and thence westerly along the same, eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1904.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 213 East 118th Street.



The approximate amount of this lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,810.77, with interest thereon from the 27th day of January, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $428.21, with interest from March 11th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments or other liens which are allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $182.50 and interest.

Dated New York, March 19th, 1904.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Referee.
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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HEINRICH JANIETZKI, plaintiff, against ROSALIE JANIETZKI, defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 8, 1904.
CHARLES W. PHILIPBAR,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Rosalie Janietzki:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated March 14, 1904.
CHARLES W. PHILIPBAR,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 15 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
m16-law7wW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,769.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNESTINE SOMMERFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ernestine Sommerfeld, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Ernestine Sommerfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 12, 1904.

NO. 6,849.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY A. VAN ZANDT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mary A. Van Zandt of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Mary A. Van Zandt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
April 12th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEANDER E. WHIPPLE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leander E. Whipple, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 9, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 25th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at which time and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL WOLFSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Wolfson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 14, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 25, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 12, 1904.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COATES, HOWARD W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HOWARD W. COATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Eugene L. Bushe, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1904. EDWARD J. GREACEN, Executor. EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executor, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

CAFE MARTIN,
36th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Table d'Hote Dinner, (from 6 to 8 P. M.,) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
56 WEST 40TH ST.
Select and Exclusive Restaurant.
Specialties a la Carte.
Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Musique et Chants des Troubadours.
Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 6046—38.

Cafe Boulevard — 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. & Tdh. HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.
Hotel Lafayette — Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9P.M. Amato Orch.
Burns' — World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2@1 3-4.

Early Indifference to Disquieting News Followed by Sharp Declines Upon Northern Securities Intelligence.

There are sundry abatements from the announcement of a condition of Winter wheat worse than for twenty years, but even recalling them all it might seem that the residue was enough to warrant compliance with the axiom inculcating buying on bad news. Contrary to this rule of the game, the produce market was dull and weak instead of active and buoyant, apparently for no single better reason than that prices were high enough to show a profit which it was well to take. The Stock Exchange showed simple indifference to the news. Markets like the present are strictly contemporaneous in their motives. Next Autumn's harvests and election are of slight importance in a market whose mood depends upon orders given from hour to hour according to manipulative plans. Some have doubted this characteristic of the present dealings, discerning growth of commission business, appearance of bargain hunters, and so on. Yesterday's market is difficult to explain on any such basis. It was the very day for those who think the market is at an inviting level. There was support enough to prevent weakness under facts like the crop report, and other items to be mentioned, but there was not buying enough of any sort of bargains or otherwise, to maintain recent appearances of strength. And when the real news of the day came there was something like collapse led by Union Pacific. When that was weak it was recognized that there was no use in trying to hold the list, and the close was weak at the day's lowest, with few exceptions.

The running off of Union Pacific's price was the first sign of the objection by the Attorney General to the intervention by the Oregon Short Line Trustees in the Northern Securities litigation to compel the return of the exact stock given up for Northern Securities deposited under their mortgage. Mr. Harriman's contention is that liquidation pro rata would continue the combination declared illegal by the court. But the affidavit of the Northern Securities Secretary declares the ratable distribution would vest in 3,000 persons 79 per cent. of the stock of both the Northern Pacific or Great Northern. On the other hand, there is no dispute that the granting of the intervenors' petition would give Union Pacific control of precisely such an illegal combination as they allege is designed by the promoters of the ratable distribution plan. The Attorney General's position, as well as could be understood yesterday, is that the intervenors are strangers to the suit instituted by the Government, and have no standing to object to anything done under the court's decree, and no option but to comply with it, without molding it to their likes or dislikes, of which the court should take no notice. The decision of the court was that Northern Securities could not hold the controlling interests in parallel and competing roads, being a corporation formed to evade the statute. There was no decision that individuals could not hold the same or similar interests, nor any intimation that liquidation must be controlled by considerations regarding where control should be lodged. It cannot be said that the progress of events adds to the friendliness of the proceedings, but it does increase thankfulness that the proceedings are in court instead of in the Stock Exchange. And that is without prejudice to the further statement that everybody is weary of this bete noir, and fully expectant that it will divide with crop and political scares the indefinite future.

With this prospect there is need of different news from yesterday's to supply any adequate motive for taking a flier for the rise. Louisville reports for the first week of April a decrease of earnings of $42,500. Of nineteen companies reporting for this period thirteen show decreases. The Steel Trust, it seems, did not execute its option for further supplies of iron, but requested an extension. Large loans continue to be placed by prosperous borrowers, whose stock is daily rising, at rates above those quoted in a too easy money market. There is something wrong with Realty's proposed readjustment, and the tape gives happy confirmation to the report that the Mayor was not included in the Consolidated Gas bargain, and that profits on the deal must be taken quickly if at all. Gold exports do not weaken exchange, and the course of foreign trade does not increase the supply of bills. Altogether there is nothing surprising in yesterday's reaction of over a point, with larger exceptions.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff pf.	1	National Lead	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	3	National Lead pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	4	Pere Marquette	1¼
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
General Electric	3	St. L. & S. F., C. & K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1
Keok. & D. M.	2	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	2
Keokuk. & D. M. pf.	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Malting pf.	1¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Norf. & West.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	Pacific Coast	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Reading	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	Rock Island	¾
Consol. Gas	1½	Rock Island pf.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	¾	South. Pacific	1½
Detroit South. pf.	1½	Southern Railway	⅞
Erie	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	2¼
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	Union Pacific pf.	1
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Realty pf.	1⅝
Kan. City So.	⅝	U. S. Steel	½
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Met. Securities	⅞	Western Union	½
Met. Street Ry.	1	Westinghouse	1½
Mexican Central	1⅜	Wis. Central pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. I. 1st s. f. 6s	1¾	Leh. Val. of N. Y. 4½s	1½
Chi. & E. I. con. 6s	2⅝	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s, 1933	1¾	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1⅝
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d 7s	1¾	Wabash 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s, t. r.	1	Max. Cent. 4½s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 12	469,021
To date this year	36,508,200
Corresponding date last year	47,866,356

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 12	$4,881,000
To date this year	$189,288,200
Corresponding date last year	$205,393,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.
Michigan Central Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

New York Life Insurance Co.
Philadelphia Electric Co.
Southern Pacific Railroad.

ROCK ISLAND $5,000,000 LOAN.

Part of the Notes Placed in France—Issue Surprised Wall Street.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Rock Island Company had placed a loan of $5,000,000 with the First National Bank. The loan is made on one year 4½ per cent. notes, which were taken at par without commission. The notes are secured by $7,500,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds. The purpose of the notes is to provide funds for new construction which is now under way. It is understood that part of the notes were placed in France.

The announcement of the loan caused some surprise in Wall Street, as the financial district had been led to believe by a number of officials' statements published during the last few months that the company was not in need of cash, but had a large amount of free assets in its treasury. Only a few weeks ago the statement was made by the officials of the company that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which is the operating company of the Rock Island system, had no floating debt.

The story that the Rock Island Company, either as a corporation or through its representatives, had paid $5,000 a share, or any other amount for the dismissal of the suit brought by C. H. Venner, was denied by officials and by Mr. Venner himself.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE NOTES.

Speyer & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. Get $20,000,000 Issue.

An issue of $20,000,000 5 per cent. gold notes has been placed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with Speyer & Co. of this city and Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston. The notes are due to run three years and are secured by $25,000,000 of the company's 4 per cent. bonds. They will be offered, it is understood, at 99 and interest, making them on approximately a 5 1-3 per cent. basis. The notes date May 1 and are delivered about May 10.

The conditions under which the issue was made, in view of recent note issues by a number of railroads, in lieu of the issue of bonds, caused a good bit of comment in the Street yesterday. On one hand the fact that the note issue was secured by bonds was hailed as a sign of confidence that bond conditions would undergo a marked improvement within a reasonably short time. In other quarters disposed to look at the issue in a less favorable light, it was urged as strongly that the effect of repeated admissions by large corporations of inability to dispose of their bonds such as have been made in the series of note issues in question, would be materially to retard a recovery from the present low prices.

J. N. Brown & Co. Not to Stop.

It was stated in Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in connection with the withdrawal of Leigh M. Pearsall from the firm of J. N. Brown & Co., that this firm had decided to go out of business. This was a mistake in that the firm has decided only to go out of the cotton business. The error was due to the fact that the notice posted by the firm on the floor of the Cotton Exchange was misunderstood.

Union Bag and Paper Election.

The stockholders of the Union Bag and Paper Company elected C. F. Coburn of Boston a Director to succeed W. M. Van Nortwick yesterday. P. G. Bartlett was also elected a Director to fill a vacancy. The other Directors whose terms expired were re-elected.

Importers and Traders' Bank Election.

Isaac D. Fletcher, First Vice President of the Barrett Manufacturing Company of this city, was elected a Director of the Importers and Traders' National Bank yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony Wallach.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Calumet (Mich.) dispatches state that the copper production of the Lake Superior mines for March was slightly in excess of 16,225,000 pounds, which is the largest since December.

In March the Chicago Telephone Company installed 1,580 new telephones, making the number in service 105,948.

According to Baltimore dispatches the stockholders of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank will meet on May 12 to increase its capital stock.

Exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the week increased $1,470,430 as compared with the previous week, but decreased $652,128 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Ten shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 205.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Incorporated to-day:

The City and County Contract Company, Pelham, railway construction; capital, $600,000. Directors—R. F. Rivinac, W. H. Crawford, M. C. Anderson, New York.

Douglas Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. W. Elliott, B. F. Ashley, T. B. Carpenter, New York.

Milton, Schnaier & Co., New York, plumbing; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. C. Harrington, M. S. Kitsinger, Milton Mayer, New York.

John Hankin & Brother, New York, steam heating; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Hankin, Richard Hankin, Passaic, N. J.; J. H. Claffy, Brooklyn.

Williamshurg Furniture Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. L. Lazarus, Jacob Caminez, Bertha Caminez, Brooklyn.

Edward Smith Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edward Smith, Michael Lovett, J. P. Thornton, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Baracoa Fruit Company, to cultivate and sell tropical fruits, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Greene, Paul Hunter, Joseph Gerrardt.

The Solet Elevator and Tram Company, to deal in real estate and operate hotels, Newark; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Greene, Paul Hunter, Joseph Gerrardt.

The Essex Automatic Merchandising Company, Jersey City; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—William S. Kaufmann, Thomas S. Wheatcroft, John C. Inwright.

The Boulevard Stone Company, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—William Van Wyk, John M. Zegel, Cornelius Vanderploog.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 12.—These charters were secured at the State House to-day:

Boon Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., to sell food products; capital, $100,000.

Radeon Coal and Improvement Company, Philadelphia, to deal in coal and minerals of all sorts; capital, $200,000.

A certificate of amendment of the Symington Construction Company of Baltimore was filed increasing its capital stock from $150,000 to $1,350,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Sharp Closing Break Followed Sagging Market.

UNION PACIFIC LED DECLINE

Intervention of Attorney General in Northern Securities Settlement Causes Selling—Large Buying of Steel Bonds.

A sharp decline in Union Pacific, accompanied by smaller losses in other stocks, just at the close of the market, was the most interesting incident of yesterday's trading. News that the Attorney General of the United States had intervened in the Northern Pacific case before the Circuit Court in St. Paul, opposing the Harriman petition, was responsible for the selling of Union Pacific, which forced the price of the stock to 85¾, a decline of 4½ points from the high price of the day. The rest of the list responded to the selling in Union Pacific to a sufficient extent to show net losses on the day's business in nearly all the active stocks. Earlier in the day other unfavorable influences had been at work, but the market had withstood them fairly well. The bulls were disappointed with the small response on the part of the public to the efforts which had been made to induce it to come into the market, and the impression prevailed that, although certain important interests were probably responsible for much of the strength, where strength appeared, they were probably selling stocks under cover and were really seeking to dispose of present holdings rather than acquire new ones. Here and there in the list it was thought that commission business was apparent, but nowhere was it claimed that outside interests in the market were large. Transactions totaled about as much as on Monday, and there was the same period of dullness at midday. Net gains were fairly numerous, and some of them large, but practically without exception the stocks that advanced were inactive issues, which respond slowly to a selling movement such as that which just at the end of the day drove down Union Pacific and the other active stocks.

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Union Pacific's Ups and Downs.

Charles G. Gates, who was just back from a trip to the West, made the high price in Union Pacific yesterday morning at 89⅞, just one-eighth below the top price of the previous upward movement. Later he was reported to have turned a seller of the stock, and it was said that the Western element generally was disposed to sell the market partly as a result of the unsatisfactory crop report. Union Pacific was the most active stock of the day, and was given considerable attention even before the news of the intervention of the Attorney General in the St. Paul proceedings. Before this announcement was made the price of the stock had receded 2 points from its high price, but the downward movement had been quiet compared with the manner in which the final break was made. The stock sold from 87¾ down to 85¾, and recovered to 86¾, where it closed, all within the space of five minutes. Its net loss for the day was 2¼ points. The decline in Southern Pacific amounted to 1¼ points.

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Heavy Buying of Steel Bonds.

Steel preferred closed a point lower on the day's operations, amounting to about 90,000 shares. The centre of interest in the Steel issues was the sinking fund bonds, which supplied a large part of the total transactions in the bond market. The price of the bonds advanced from 78⅛ to 79⅝, but subsequently lost all of this improvement. The buying which attracted most attention was that by Asiel & Co., who were credited with taking about $1,000,000 of the bonds. Some importance was attached to this buying, as it was believed that it probably represented purchasing for investment rather than trading of a speculative character. The bonds were very active during the first two hours, during which time about $2,400,000 were traded in.

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Selling Exchange Against Exports.

No further engagement of gold for export was announced yesterday, but it was said at the Assay Office that one of the firms which had already shipped gold on this movement had inquired for $500,000 in bars, and that they would probably ship this amount by to-morrow's steamer. It was thought in exchange circles that further amounts might be arranged for to-day, this belief being based partly on the fact that sterling exchange was being offered apparently by firms which expected to make gold shipments. The price of demand sterling was lower than during the past few days, selling in the afternoon as low as 4.87½. In Paris there was a slight recovery in the rate of sterling to 25f. 13c. While these two movements might be regarded as eliminating any profit in the shipment of gold, it was thought possible that the decline here and the advance in Paris were directly due to operations in anticipation of a further export of gold from New York.

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Bag and Paper Earnings.

The statement of earnings of the Union Bag and Paper Company for the year ended Jan. 31 last showed profits of $812,498, a decrease of $148,539 as compared with the previous year. The total surplus at the end of the year, after writing off $219,873, was $878,929. At the annual meeting of the stockholders held yesterday the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception of W. M. Van Nortwick, who was succeeded by C. F. Coburn. P. G. Bartlett was elected a Director to fill a vacancy in the board.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—New York exchange was 25 premium to-day, and time and call loans 4½@5½ per cent.

Union Traction preferred was the active issue. On sales aggregating some 1,700 shares during the morning the price fell off to 30½. The common sold freely at almost steady prices. Tool stocks sold again at 23, and the bonds, after advancing to 53, eased off to yesterday's price of 52. The question of future dividends, earned or unearned, exercised some of the local speculative community. Swift's sold fractionally above par. Brick shares, although not traded in during the morning session, were strong. The curb this time has set the pace, sales of the preferred having been made at 46½, or 5 points above the last sales on the Exchange. The day's transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
541	American Can	4¾	4½	4½
325	American Can pf.	36¾	36½	36½
5	Chicago City Railway	165	165	165
200	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
20	Chicago Pneu. Tool	33	33	33
547	Chicago Traction	5¾	5½	5½
1,700	Chicago Traction pf.	31	30½	30½
100	Diamond Match	132	132	132
35	Met. Elevated pf.	47	47	47
100	Milwaukee Brew. com.	1¾	1½	1¾
680	National Biscuit	43	42¾	42¾
185	Nat. Biscuit pf.	104¾	104⅝	104⅞
22	Nat. Carbon pf.	100½	100½	100½
50	Street's Stable Car pf.	86½	86½	86½
210	Swift & Co.	100¾	100½	100¾
10	U. S. Steel	11¾	11¼	11¾
50	West Chicago	42½	42½	42½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Brewing	25½	25½	25½
40	Brewing pf	45	45	45
55	Crucible Steel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
30	Fire Proof	10	10	10
90	Fire Proof pf.	31½	30¾	31
245	Mt. L. & H.	29¾	29⅝	29¾
650	Pittsburg Coal	17½	17	17½
492	Pittsburg Coal pf.	62½	00½	62
10	Pittsburg Plate Glass	114	114	114
20	River Coal pf.	20	20	20
155	U. S. Steel pf.	61¾	61½	61½
1	West. Air	132	132	132
38	West. Elec. 2ds	61½	81	81½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½@1¾ per cent., with the last loan at 1¾ per cent. The majority of the business was done at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3¾@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $233,284,953; balances, $13,586,248; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,638,983.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅜ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 15-16 and 95¼ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—60c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 12.—In connection with the ease of money and discounts in the market an early reduction of the rate of discount of the Bank of England was much discussed to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange was unusually active, being promoted largely by the expected pacific effect of the Anglo-French agreement upon Continental and Far Eastern affairs. The transactions, however, were mainly professional. Consols and home rails were in active request, largely from the Continent, especially Paris. It is generally believed that the worst period of the depression is past.

Americans opened irregular and hesitating, subsequently grew firm and advanced to about parity, became inactive, and closed easier.

Foreigns were well supported from the Continent, Egyptians and Turkish unified being the features. Kaffirs were buoyant, but the best quotations of the day were not maintained. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 85⅛; consols for account, 85⅜; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 77; Atchison preferred, 97; Baltimore and Ohio, 85⅝; Canadian Pacific, 120⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 34¼; Chicago Great Western, 15⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 195¼; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 23; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 43¼; Erie, 28; Erie first preferred, 65⅞; Erie second preferred, 44; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 113; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 121½; Norfolk and Western, 61; Nortolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 22⅜; Pennsylvania, 61½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 23½; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 23¼; Southern Railway preferred, 57⅜; Southern Pacific, 51⅞; Union Pacific, 91⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 12¼; United States Steel preferred, 63⅜; Wabash, 10½; Wabash preferred, 39¼.

Bar silver steady at 24⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 28.77; Lisbon, 24.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £200,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Internationals had an upward tendency, Turkish and Spanish securities gaining notably. Russian imperial 4s closed at 94.80.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 90 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, April 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. American railroad stocks were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,044	7,590	7,590
1st week April	$891,000	$830,000	$729,000
From July 1	34,724,949	32,936,405	28,631,380
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week April	142,642	142,251	141,580
From July 1	6,488,915	5,960,925	5,972,933
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,396	2,396	2,390
1st week April	277,900	303,800	290,100
From July 1	12,521,000	13,209,100	12,934,100
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,985	4,082	4,082
1st week April	661,513	637,980	546,709
From July 1	25,986,691	25,467,191	22,660,768
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week April	76,830	144,563	121,173
From July 1	4,513,132	4,410,700	3,954,809
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	543
1st week April	43,561	44,490	45,315
From July 1	1,874,081	1,909,710	1,994,923
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,579	3,444	3,328
1st week April	655,925	698,425	503,110
From July 1	28,922,407	27,109,810	23,467,818
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week April	52,423	56,223	65,125
From July 1	2,269,862	2,603,044	2,701,831
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,577	1,397	1,323
1st week April	203,481	213,894	156,932
From Jan. 1	2,916,126	2,624,090	
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,810	5,384	5,302
Month March	3,463,715	3,517,657	3,162,616
From July 1	36,048,100	35,638,131	32,025,118
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,195	7,133	6,920
1st week April	801,475	611,640	723,221
From July 1	35,320,427	32,840,028	29,360,151
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,787	1,707	1,710
1st week April	165,889	188,066	188,460
From Jan. 1	3,261,752	3,156,572	2,998,887

COPPER RANGE for February—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	27,535	27,916	*383
Op. expenses	31,870	17,700	14,170
Deficit	4,335	†10,216	14,553
Interest	8,437	5,675	2,562
Deficit	12,772	†4,343	17,115
From July 1 to Feb. 29:			
Gross earnings	345,375	238,594	106,781
Op. expenses	224,094	128,513	95,181
Net earnings	120,681	110,081	10,600
Interest	59,812	47,000	12,812
Balance	60,869	63,081	*2,212

*Decrease. †Net. ‡Surplus.

PACIFIC COAST for February—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	385,297	377,744	314,418
Expenses	340,581	318,541	258,870
Net	44,716	59,203	55,542
Gross, 6 months	2,380,082	2,092,911	3,401,345
Expenses	3,163,747	2,982,502	2,690,527
Net, 8 months	725,335	700,314	710,822

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John L. Barrett has been appointed Louisville agent of the Alliance Assurance Company of London.

Weed & Kennedy have been appointed metropolitan agents of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

At the special meeting of the Directorate of the Home Insurance Company of New York yesterday the office of Chairman of the Board of Directors was created, and ex-President John H. Washburn was chosen to fill it.

The annual volume of May renewals of fire insurance policies is said by many countermen to show a decrease this year, partly because of a decrease in the stocks carried by wholesale merchants and partly because of the effects of the prolonged labor troubles in the building industry.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland has decided to discontinue its fire underwriting operations in the Dominion of Canada, and in accordance with that decision has reinsured its outstanding Canadian risks in the Western Assurance Company of Toronto. The National's general agent for Ontario, J. H. Ewart, has been appointed Toronto City agent of the British-America Assurance Company.

Local fire underwriters are discussing the likelihood of some compromise action at the regular meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange to-day in regard to the controversy between the Exchange and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. United States Manager Richards has not altered his position, and E. F. Beddall of the Queen Insurance Company, who undertook to act as peacemaker at the request of several underwriters, has relinquished the task without result.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—The local money market is dull, with rates unchanged. Call loans were to-day at 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $23,803,897; balances, $1,872,234; Sub-Treasury debit, $80,302.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88⅛	
Sterling	4.87⅞	$4.85¼
Commercial		4.84⅛
Francs	5.14⅝	5.16⅞
Reichsmarks	.95½	.95
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅝

Sugar and Amalgamated were the active features on the Stock Exchange to-day. Daly-West, Copper Range, and Shannon were the other active mining stocks. Union Pacific and Atchison were the features of the railroad list. Most of the local specialties were neglected.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,840	Atchison	75⅛	74	74
61	Atchison pf.	94	93¾	93¼
9	Boston & Albany	250¼	250	250¼
6	Boston & Lowell	239	239	239
20	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
12	Boston & Providence	297½	297½	297½
35	C. J. R. & S. Y.	140	139	140
30	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	120	120	120
310	Massachusetts Electric	20½	20	20½
85	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	75	74½	75
150	Mex. Central	6	6	6
79	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	189¼	189¼
1	Old Colony	205	205	205
5	Rutland pf.	35	35	35
2,200	Union Pacific	89¾	86¼	88⅝
21	West End	92½	91	92
4	West End pf.	111½	111½	111½

TELEPHONES.

4,027	*American	127½	124½	126½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4½	4½
3,867	American Sugar	129	127¼	127¼
197	*Am. Woolen pf.	75½	75	75
322	Dom. Iron & Steel	10¼	10	10
12	Edison	237½	237½	237½
100	Gt. Ry. & Electric	37	37	37
750	Massachusetts Electric	41	40½	40½
5	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼
5	Seattle Electric pf.	90	90	90
5	Swift & Co.	100½	100½	100½
105	*United Shoe Machine	48	48	48½
27	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	28¾	28½	28⅝
50	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,042	U. S. Steel pf.	62	60¾	60¾

MINING.

160	Adventura	2½	2½	2½
500	Alloues	5	4 15-16	5
6,199	Amalgamated	51⅝	50	50
200	Anaconda	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
150	Atlantic	8½	8½	8½
150	Bingham	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
4	Calumet & Hecla	470	470	470
740	†Centennial	21¼	20½	20½
100	Cons. Mercur	65c.	65c.	65c.
1,549	Copper Range	44⅛	43¾	43¾
1,220	*Daly-West	24½	23½	23¾
100	Dominion Coal	65½	65½	65½
483	Franklin	8¼	8	8¼
250	Guanajuato	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Isle Royale	1¾	1½	1¾
20	Mass	4½	4½	4½
100	Michigan	5½	5½	5½
556	Mohawk	44	42½	43
100	Montana C. & C.	2½	2½	2½
100	Montana & Boston	75c.	75c.	75c.
310	Old Dominion	13	12½	12½
125	Osceola	59	59	59
401	Parrot	25	25	25
100	Phoenix	2	2	2
1	Quincy	85	85	85
20	Rhode Island	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
340	Shannon	8¾	6½	6½
17	Tamarack	96	95	95
570	Trinity	4¾	4¼	4¾
280	U. S. Coal & Oil	2½	2½	2½
750	United States	21	20¾	20¾
200	Utah	34	33⅞	33⅞
85	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Wolverine	73¾	73¾	73¾
50	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

*Ex dividend. †First Installment paid.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, April 12, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,680	Amalg. Copper	51⅜	51⅝	50	50
70	American Ice	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾
60	Am. Ice pf.	28½	28½	26	28
190	Am. Locomotive	21½	21½	21	21
18,870	American Sugar	127⅝	129	127¼	127⅝
10,020	At. T. & S. F.	74⅞	77	73⅝	73⅝
3,900	Balt. & Ohio	84⅛	84⅞	80⅜	80⅜
10,880	Brooklyn R. T.	46	48¼	46½	46⅞
170	Canadian Pac.	117⅛	117½	117½	117½
20	Ches. & Ohio	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
770	Chi. West.	17¼	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞
13,020	Chi., M. & St. P.	145⅜	146¾	144¼	144½
140	Col. Fuel & I.	32½	33½	32	32
2,120	Erie	27¼	27½	26½	26½
20	Erie 1st pf.	66	66	65½	65½
10	Erie 2d pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
40	Illinois Central	131½	131½	130¾	130¾
580	Louis. & Nash.	109½	109¾	108½	108⅝
200	Manhattan	143¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the curb market yesterday there was quite a falling off in the number of stocks traded in, and also there was a decrease in activity. At the opening strength was in evidence, but later this movement received a severe check, with the close at about the lowest, with at least a dozen issues off in price as much as 2 points and with a single advance for the day, which was in the Seaboard Air Line 5s, which netted a gain of ½, with sales at 86. The Seaboard stocks were weak, with the preferred down 5/8 to 17¼, and the common selling at 9¼. Pope Manufacturing second preferred declined 2 points on a single sale, to 26. Otis Elevator preferred sold at 89½, compared with the previous reported sale of 91, a loss of 1⅞.

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COPPER STOCKS.—Among the coppers, Greene Consolidated still continued the leader, but the activity displayed in this stock was very small compared with the previous day's total of nearly 18,000 shares, as only 3,500 shares changed hands, and this was at a loss of 5/8. Montreal and Boston and Union Copper were both fractionally lower, and of all the stocks of this group Gold Hill was the only one that maintained its price.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
57..	Am. Light & Traction..	49¼	49	49¼
18..	Am. L. & Traction pf..	92	92	92
100..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	12½	12½	12½
1,000..	Bay State Gas.....	5-16	¼	5-16
600..	British Col. Copper....	2	2	2
300..	Con. Refrigerating	3½	3½	3½
1,100..	Gold Hill Copper.....	11-16	11-16	11-16
3,500..	Greene Con. Copper....	16¾	15⅝	15⅝
40..	Hackensack Meadows .	20	..	..
100..	Inter. Rapid Transit..	109	109	109
600..	Inter. Mer. Marine....	5⅛	5	5
330..	Light, Fuel & Power...	33⅜	*32½	*32½
200..	Manhattan Transit	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,400..	Montreal & Boston....	11	11	11-16
2,750..	Northern Securities	99¼	*98⅝	98½
100..	Otis Elevator pf.....	89½	89½	89½
120..	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.....	*28½	26	26
820..	Seaboard Air Line.....	9⅝	9¼	9⅜
300..	Seaboard Air Line pf..	17½	17¼	17¼
400..	Tonopah Min. of Nev..	8⅝	8	8
300..	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
500..	White Knob Copper....	8⅞	8½	8½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000..	†Brooklyn Ferry 5s....	64½	64½	64½
10,000..	†Cuban 6s of 1896.....	96	96	96
40,000..	†Nassau Electric 4s....	79¼	78½	78½
5,000..	S. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w. i.	86	86	86

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

	April 12. Bid.	Asked.	April 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote.....	52¾	54	52¾	54
American Cen.....	4⅞	4¾	4¼	4⅝
American Can pf.....	36⅞	36½	36½	36¾
American Chicle.....	91	94	91	94
American Chicle pf.....	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes.....	89	90	89	90
American De Forest.....	5	5	..	5
American Maltings.....	99	101	99	101
Am. Steel Foundries.....	4	5	3¼	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf..	25	30	30	35
American Typefounders...	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf....	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper.....	3	3½	2⅝	3
Am. Writing Paper pf..	12¾	13	12½	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s..	70¼	71	70½	71
Automatic Heating pf...	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar....	5½	5	5½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk....	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf..	107¾	108½	108	109½
British Columbia Copper..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper.....	..	..	..	⅛
Camden Land.....	..	..	⅛	⅜
Casein Co. of America...	3½	7	5	7
Casein Co. of America pf.	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks.....	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf....	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry.....	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Central Foundry pf.....	7¾	9	7¾	9
Central Foundry 6s.....	53	55	53	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued.....	93½	..	95	..
Compressed Air.....	¾	..	¾	¾
Con. Lake Superior.....	¾	1	13-16	15-16
Con. Lake Superior pf....	3⅞	5	3¾	4½
Con. Refrigerating.....	3½	4	3⅝	3½
Con. Rubber Tire.....	½	1¼	½	¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.....	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s....	13½	15	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf..	4	4½	4	4½
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf.....	..	80	..	80
Cuba R. R. 6s.....	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896.....	95½	97	96	97
Detroit & Mackinac.....	62½	..	62½	..
Detroit & Mackinac pf..	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	20	5	20	5
Eastern S S	25	28	35	28
E. W. Bliss.....	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.....	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	21	25	20	25
Electric Boat pf.....	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction.	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle.....	6¾	7	6¾	8
Electric Vehicle pf.....	10	10½	10	11
Electro-Pneumatic.....	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.....	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s.....	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper.....	1-10	¾	1-10	¾
Gt. North. pf. when rel.	169	179	168	175
Greene Con. Copper.....	16¾	16⅝	15⅜	15½
Guggh'm Ex. 80% paid.	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration.	112½	117½	105	..
Hackensack Meadows ..	19	20	19	20
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts.	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Havana Tobacco pf.....	38	41	38	41
Havana Tobacco 5s.....	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf....	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.....	85	90	85	90
Houston Oil	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	2
Houston Oil pf.....	14	15½	14	15½
Inter. Rapid Transit....	108	110	108½	109½
Inter. Mercantile Marine.	5	5½	5¼	5⅞
Inter. Mer. Marine pf...	17½	18½	17½	18¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s..	80	90	80	90
International Salt	10¼	11½	10½	11½
International Salt 5s....	39½	41	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s..	..	88	..	88
International Silver	9	..	9	..
International Silver pf..	30	..	30	..
Iron Steamboat new.....	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.....	60	70	60	70
Kitchener Mining	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	65	75	66	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9
Light, Fuel & Power.....	32⅞	33½	33	33¼
Mackay Companies	17	21	17	21
Mackay Companies pf....	..	71	..	71
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s.....	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1½
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off.	6	7	6	7
Mo. Pacific 4% notes....	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
Mont. & Boston Copper..	11-16	¾	9-16	13-16
National Sugar pf..ex div	99½	101	*99½	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P....	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Transportation....	5	6¾	..	9½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp..	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when relcased.	133	133	132	..
Northern Securities	98¼	99¾	98⅜	98⅝
Northern Securities stub.	2⅛	2½	2	2½
Otis Elevator	26	30	26	31
Otis Elevator pf.....	88	91	89	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav....	..	1	½	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf..	1	3	1	3½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.....	6½	7¼	6¾	7¼
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.....	78	79	78	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.....	24	27	26	28
Royal Baking Powder....	116½	118	117¾	118¾
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101	102½	101	102½
Safety Car Heat & Light.	180	185	180	185
Seaboard Air Line.....	9¼	9½	9⅜	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf....	17¼	17½	17½	17⅝
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	84¼	86	84¼	86
Seab'd A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford	..	20	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s.....	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s...	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf.....	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6½	5½	6½
Standard Milling pf.....	23	25	23½	25
Standard Milling 5s.....	72	73	72	73
Standard Oil	632	638	631	638
Storage Power	⅜	¼	⅜	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev..	7⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf....	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb...	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	13-16	⅞	⅞	15-16
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes.	100½	100⅝	100½	101
Union Typewriter	82	86	82	86
Union Typewriter pf....	103½	105	103	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf..	102	105	103	105
United Box Board.....	2	2½	2½	2½
United Box Board pf....	14	15	14	15
United Copper	5	6⅛	5	6½
United Copper pf.....	..	70	..	70
United Lumber 1st 5s....	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck.....	2⅞	4¼	2⅝	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes...	98½	100	98½	100
U. S. Ship., new, w. i..	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w.i.	40	70	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects....	24	26	24	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A.	..	..	..	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B.	104⅝	105¼	104½	105¼
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D.	104⅝	105¼	104½	105¼
Universal Tobacco.....	¼	1	¼	1
Universal Tobacco pf....	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher.	9	9½	9	10
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.....	93	94	93	94
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper.....	8⅛	8¾	8½	9
Worthington Pump pf....	111	..	111	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.....	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av., 1st.	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. pf..	104	107	107	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d....	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	99	102	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad..	222	225	222	233
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s...	93	94	93	94
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J....	63	64	63	64
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.	105	106	105	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 1st.	104¾	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d.	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry....	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf..	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s..	74½	76	75	76
Jersey City H. & P. 4s..	64½	65¼	64½	65¼
Nassau Electric 4s.....	78	79	78¾	79¼

	April 12. Bid.	Asked.	April 11. Bid.	Asked.
New Orleans Railway..	9½	11	9½	11
New Orleans Rys. pf....	28	31	28	30
New Orleans 4½s.....	74	76	74	76
Ninth Avenue R. R.....	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s.	69¼	69¾	69	70
Public Serv. Corporation.	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs. ex Int.....	39⅜	40¼	40	40½
St. Louis Transit.....	11½	13	11½	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes..	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con....	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.....	174	..	174	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	115	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit..	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf...	73	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s.....	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s....	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s..	63¾	64¼	63½	64¼
United Rys. of St. Louis.	53½	55	53	55
United Traction, Prov....	94	97	94	97
United Traction, bonds..	107½	110	107½	110
Wash. Ry. & Elec.....	10	12	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf....	43½	44½	43	45
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s....	74	74½	74⅛	74⅝

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction....	48	50	46	48
Am. Light & Trac. pf....	90	93	90	93
Bay State Gas.....	¼	⅜	9-32	5-16
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s..	170	172	170	172
Buffalo Gas.....	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Buffalo Gas pf.....	12¾	..	12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup..	62½	65	62½	65
Central Union Gas 5s....	106½	108	106½	..
Con. Gas. of N. J. 5s....	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) 5s..	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas.....	30½	32	30½	32
Denver Gas 5s.....	70	..	70	..
Denver Gas 6s.....	99	101	99	101
Hudson County Gas.....	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianolis Gas pf.....	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s.....	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas.....	230	240	230	236
New Amsterdam Gas 5s.	105½	106¼	105	105½
N.Y. & E.R.Gas Co. con.5s.	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con. 5s.	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas..	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s..	102¾	104	102¾	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas....	7	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas....	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s.....	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf.....	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s.....	96½	97½	96½	97½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry....	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	64½	65	63	65
East River Ferry.....	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s.....	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 6s....	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s.....	106	110	107	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s.	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	31	33	31	33
Union Ferry 5s.....	91½	93	92	93

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 24⅝d per ounce and in New York at 53¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Phenix sold at .14.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alpha sold at .07, 1,300 Comstock at .10@.09, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 300 Elkton at .66, 500 Isabella at .30, 400 Phenix at .12, 200 Potosi at .21.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.08
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.30	.34
Belcher	.32	.33
Best & Belcher.....	2.10	2.10
Bullion	.10	.12
Caledonia	.69	.81
Challenge Consolidated ..	.23	.24
Chollar	.24	.25
Confidence	.74	.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va.....	1.65	1.70
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.15	.16
Gould & Curry.....	.30	.36
Hale & Norcross.....	.85	.85
Julia	.08	.06
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated..	.06	.06
Mexican	2.05	2.15
Occidental Consolidated	.84	.80
Ophir	5.12½	5.12½
Overman	.31	.31
Potosi	.20	.21
Savage	.40	.41
Sag Belcher.....	.12	.12
Sierra Nevada	.64	.67
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Consolidated	.72	.73
Utah Consolidated	.13	.16
Yellow Jacket	.25	.26
Silver bars	53⅜	53⅜
Mexican dollars	43½@.43	43½@.43
Turner's sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday... Bid.	Asked.	Monday... Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6½	6¼	6⅞
Anaconda	12	13	11	13
C., K. & N.....	22	24	21½	23½
C. C. Con.....	7½	8	7⅜	7½
Dante.....	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Doctor Jackpot.....	6	7	6½	7½
Elkton.....	63½	66¾	63½	64
El Paso.....	78½	80	79½	80
Gold Dollar.....	5	5¾	5	5¼
Golden Cycle.....	43½	45	43½	60
Gold Sovereign.....	4	4⅛	4	4¼
Isabella.....	28	29	28	29½
Keystone.....	3¾	4	3½	4
Lexington.....	3⅞	4¼	3¾	4½
Little Puck.....	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Little Bessie.....	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mollie Gibson.....	4½	5½	4½	5½
Mary Cashen.....	..	1¼	..	1¼
Moon Anchor.....	7½	9	7½	9
New Haven.....	2⅝	3¼	2⅝	3¼
Old Gold.....	10¾	11¼	10	10¾
Pharmacist.....	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅝
Portland.....	171	180	170	181
Rose Maud.....	3⅞	4	3½	4½
Sunset Eellpss.....	2½	2½	2	2½
Vindicator.....	70	75	70	80
Work.....	6¾	7⅞	6⅞	7

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1030..106		106½	Jol. & Chl..175		..
2s, c., 1030..106		106½	Kan. & M...	25½	29
3s, r., 1918..100		106¾	Kan. C. So..	18½	19½
3s, c., 1918..107		108	Kn. Ice, Chl.	5	10
3s, 1918, sm.105½		..	K. L. C., pf.	56	75
4s, r., 1907..107¾		108¾	Lael. G. pf..	90	100
4s, c., 1907..107¾		108¾	L. E. & W.	26	28
4s, r., 1925..133		133½	L. E. & W. pf.	90	110
4s, c., 1925..133		133½	Lake Shore..250		275
D. C. 3-65s..119		..	Man. Beach.	7	10
Philippine 4s.110¾		..	Md. C. pf....100		125
Adams Exp..224		226	Mich. Cent..130		135
Alb. & Sus.225		..	M. & St. L. 47		55
Alle. & W...148		..	M. & St. L. pf	85	95
Allis-Chalm..	7¼	8¾	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.117		118
Allis-C. pf...	40	45	Mo., K. & T.	17¾	17⅞
A. C. & F. pf.	71	73	Mor. & Es..182		188
Am. Coal....180		210	Nat. Bis.....	42¼	42½
Am. D. Tel..	23	28	Nat. Enam..	18	19½
A. H. & L. pf.	4¼	4⅞	Nat. Em. pf.	79	85
A. H. & L. pf.	17	19	N. R. R. of Mex. pf...	37⅜	39
Am. Ice Co.	7¼	7½	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18¼	19
A. L. Co. pf.27		31	N. Cent. C..42		48
Am. Snuff....112		120	N. Y., B. & M.		90
A. T. & C. 84		88	Man. B. pf.	95	110
A. T. & T..126½		127¼	N. Y. C. & St. L....	26	29
Am.W. Co..	10½	10¾	N. Y. C. & St.L.1st pf.100		110
A. W. Co. pf.	74	78	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
Ann Arbor...	24	28	N. Y. C. & St. L.	16	20
Ann A. pf...	52	57	N. Y. D. Co. pf.....	40	..
B. A. L. pf.94		..	N. Y., L. & W.....	129	136
B. Un. Gas.194		200	N. Y. & N. J. Tel....	140	143½
B., R. & P.115		125	North. Am..	85	86
B. & E. pf.....	132	..	Ont. Mining.	4¾	5
Butterick Co.	48	50	P. Coast 1st pf.....	85	100
Canada So..	65	65½	P. C. 2d pf..	64	66
C. R. R. of N. J.....158		159½	Pac. Mail...	27¾	28¼
C. & S. A. Tel.....102		104	Peo. & E...	17	20
C. & A. pf. 80½		83	P. C. C. & St. L.....	61	62
C. B. & Q.180		200	P. C. C. & St. L.....178½		..
C. & E. Ill. pf.....	121	130	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.....	90	..
C. G. W. pf..	68	70	P. Ft. W. & C. sp.....175		..
C. G. W. pf..	28	29	Pullman Co.209		212
C., I. & L. pf.....	90	..	Quicksilver..	..	1½
C. St. P., M. & Om.....135		140	Quicksil'r pf.	4	9
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf..165		175	R. R. Sec..	17	..
C. C. T. pf.	9½	10	Ill. Cent. st ctfs.....	86	91
C. C. C. & St. L.....	75	76½	Rdg. 1st pf.	78½	79
C., C. C. & St. L. pf..105		120	Rdg. 2d pf..	60	61
C., L. & W.	59	60	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
C., L. & W. pf.....	75	80	R. I. & S. pf.....	46½	47
Cleve. & P.	178	..	R., W. & O.	130½	135
C. P. & I. pf.....	64	..	R. G. M. Co. pf.....	79	79¾
C. & H. C. & I.....133		137½	St. J. & G. I.	10	12
Com. Cable..165		180	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.....	38	41
Consol. Coal.	64	70	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	18	20
D., L. & W.270		273	St. L. & S. 1st pf...	63	73
D. & S. W.	1	..	St. L. & S. pf ctfs....	123	..
D. & S. W. pf.	2	..	St. L. & S. 1st pf..	63	73
D. M. & Ft. D.....	20	25	St. L. & S. W.	14	14¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.....	100	..	S.-S. & I. pf.....	82	86
Det. U. Ry..	64	65	S. R. & T.	⅞	1¼
Dia. Match..127		132	T. P. L. Tr.	27	28½
D. S. S. & A. pf.....	12½	13½	T. P. & W.	17	20½
Ev. & T. H.	53	65	T. R. & L.	20	22½
Ev. & T. H. pf.....	70	78	T. C. R. T.	93¼	93¾
Ft. W. & D. City pf.	40	55	U. S. Rys. Inv.	9	10
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48	U. S. Exp..107		110
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.....	94	96	U. S. Rub...	18⅝	13¾
Gold & Stock Tel.....110		120	Va.-C. C. Co.	28½	29
Gt. Nor. pf..174		180	Va.-C. C. Co. pf.....	100	103
Hock. Val...	71	72	W. C. & C.	20	24
Homestake..	49¼	52	W. F. Exp...204		210
Ill. C. L.l..103		..	Westinghouse 1st pf.....175		200
Int. P. Co..	11½	12	W. & L. E. 1st pf.....	46	49
Int. Power..	20½	23¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.....	25¾	27
Iowa C. pf..	35	37			

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $14@$14.50; family, $14.50; short clear, $14@$15.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $9.50@$10.50; extra India mess, $18@$17. Beef Hams—$20.50@$22. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾@7¼c. Cut Meats—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled hams, 9½@10c; tallow, 4½@4¾c; country, 4¾@5c; lard, 6.95c; city lard, 6¼c; refined lard, South America, $7.75; Continent, $7.05; Brazil kegs, $8.75; compound, 6¼@6¾c. Stearine—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard stearine, 7c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 58@58½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.80; oil bbls, $5@$5.25. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.85@$2.90; E, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $2.85@$3.10; H, $3.35; K, $3.60@$3.90@$4; N, $4.05@$4.10; W G, $4.15; W W, $4.25@$4.35.

LIVE STOCK.—No trading in live cattle. Dressed beef steady at 6½c to 8½c per lb for native sides; light Western and Texas beef at 6c to 6c. Almost no demand for veals; 1,100 unsold. A few calves sold at about yesterday's closing prices. Good to prime veals sold at $5 to $5.50 per 100 lb. City dressed veals at 6c to 9c per lb. Sheep and lambs steady. Unshorn sheep sold at $4.12½ to $5 per 100 lb; common to prime unshorn lambs at $6 to $6.80; clipped lambs at $5.50; Spring lambs at $4.50 per head. Dressed mutton steady at 6c to 9c per lb; dressed lambs firm at 9c to 10½c. Hogs firm to 10c higher. Prime State hogs sold at $5.70 per 100 lb.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
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MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

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It Takes Time

to succeed as a Mortgage Loan Broker as in any other calling. Fifteen years' successful experience has taught us much of value to our customers.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

FLATS!! CHEAP!!

	Rent.	Ask. Pr.
83d St., near Columbus Av., double.	$2,800	$26,500
88th St., cor. Amsterdam Av., double	4,188	41,000
104th St., near C. P. West, doubls..	5,068	47,000
112th St., near 8th Av., double.....	5,208	46,500
122d St., near 7th Av., triple.....	3,408	32,000
124th St., near Amst'dm Av., double.	3,648	34,500
142d St., near 8th Av., doubls.....	2,800	27,000
N. of Manhattan Av., double.....	4,728	45,000
N. of 140th, Edgecombs Av., double.	4,000	35,000

KNAP & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOTS.

Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street.
Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE

residence for sale, No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. List of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

Bargains.—69th St., West; twenty families, stors; rents $2,500; price $21,000. 2d Av., 90th; eighteen families, stores; rent, $2,600; price, $22,500. Lexington, 101st St.; five-story double, baths; snap for quick buyer. 131st St., Amsterdam; elegant triple flat; no heat; rent, $2,900; price, $26,500; Pleasantville Farm. Nebeling, 2,301 8th Av.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
RENTS, $4,200. ASKING $41,000
WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN IN DWELLINGS.

126th St., south side, near 5th Av.; 3-story and basement; 18.9x½ block; price, $16,000; worth $22,000; will be sold this week; quick action necessary.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
Four-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av.

A Snap.—5-story double apartment, adjoining Central Park West; below 102d St.; rents $1,708; asking $35,000; quick offers entertained.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
Telephone, 2100 J—Riverside. 2,768 Broadway.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section.
5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

Bargains Assured!—49th, adjacent 8th Av., 5-story elegant flat, 25x100; rental, $2,200; price, $28,500; also 9th Av., adjacent 25th, 5-story elegant flat, 25x100; rental, $3,500; price, $35,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

For Sale or Rent—322 West 90th St., near Riverside, 40-foot front house, with privats stable, on lot 50x100. Address Owner, Room 212, 11 Broadway.

Grand Investment. Elevator apartment house, near West 125th St. Station; rentals, $9,500; asking $90,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

CHANCE FOR A QUICK TURN.
10th St., east 3d Av.; two 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Attractive Bargain.—Widow must sell quick; desirable property on Lewis St., near Houston; apply personally. Weishergsr & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Attractive Second Avenue corner, (best location,) 4-story tenement, all improvements, 26x100; rental, $3,100; price, $30,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Speculators and Investors!—191b St., near Irving Place, 5-story superior flat, 25x95; absolute rental, $4,320; price, $37,000, (owner actually paid $58,000.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

8th Av., above 145th St.—Modern triple flat, with store; rental, $3,024; price, $27,500; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

Bargain—Twenty-family house, near 42d St. Station. Rentals over $20,000; asking $18,750; easy terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

8th Av. apartment; price, $26,000; rents, $2,880. West 83d St.; price, $18,500; rents $1,944. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Closing Estate—Three 10-family houses near West 14th St. Station. Rentals, $9,900; asking $93,000. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d.

For Sale.—A large house at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

124th, near Seventh Av.—Five-story flat, $24,750; rents $2,664. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have several 5-story double flats, which are cheap; call or write. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, (106th St.)

A five-story tenement, East 12th St.; 25x100; rents $2,040; price, $19,000; one for $13,000; rent, $1,900. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Fireproof tenement, best section east side, will sell at sacrifice on account ill health; going to Europe. Merchant, Box 145 Times.

118th St., near Second—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3-front corner lot, selected section, East 149th St.; bargain. Price, information, through Fisher, 594 St. Ann's Av., near 149th St.

Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

16th, near Stuyvesant Park—Six-story flat, $46,000; rents $4,848. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3 Ave., near 116 St. | 5-story, 16 families; store; good rentier; pr., $35,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 31.10x100; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot, 36x100.11; 114th, near Lexington Av.; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—3 single flats on Carnegie Hill, at a bargain if sold quick. Inquire Kussel, 51 West 13th St.

Corner St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St. | 5-story 3-fam. on floor, stores, 36x100; pr., $51,000; mtg., 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

SINGLE FLAT, | 5-story, fine condition; rented; WEST 22D ST., |pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4% &7th & 9TH AVS.| E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Amsterdam Av., near 130th St.—5-story 3-family tenement, two stores; rents $2,244; price $23,000! Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Cheap, triple flat; full lot; twelve rooms and baths; ranges, boilers; perfect condition; rents, $2,520; price, $24,500. Lenox Av.

Corner Amsterdam Av., near 65th St. | 5-story, 20 families; stores; pr., $52,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Investigate.—Above 59th, near Columbus; five-story triple, $29,250. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS.

129th St., bet. Lenox and 7th; 25x86x100; 5-sty., double; 6 rms. and bath; steam heat and hot water; rents $3,024; mtg. $21,000; price $28,000.

123d St., bet. 7th and 8th; new 5-sty. triple; 25x86 built x100; private block; 4 rms., tiled baths, steam heat; $32,000; first mtge. $25,000 at 4½ p. c.; old rents, $3,400; builder still owns it.

112th St., bet. 7th and 8th; new law 5-sty., 50x89 built x100; 4, 5 and 6 rms., every modern improvement; rent, $7,000; asking $72,000; first mtge. $45,000 at 4½ p. c.; easy terms; speculator's chance.

145th St., near B'way, 33.4x86 built x100; 5-sty. double, 7 rms. and bath; steam heat; rent May 1, $3,900; price $34,000; first mtge. $21,500 at 4 p. c.; when subway opens will be cheap at $40,000.

102d St., bet. 2d and 3d; 25x86 built x100; 5-sty., with stores; rent $3,200 actual; asking $27,000; terms to suit; a good payer.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS

113th St., bet. 5th and Lenox; convenient to Central Park and Subway station; 16.8 wide; thoroughly modern; hardwood trim; $12,750; first mtge. $9,500 at 4 p. c.; 5 years to run.

120th St., bet. Lenox and 7th; 3-sty. brownstone, 20 ft. wide, with extension; parquet floors, open plumbing; asking $22,000; mtge. $17,500 at 4½ p. c.; elegant house; very cheap.

127th St., near Lenox; 3-sty. brownstone, 18.9 wide; $13,000; mtge. $7,500 at 5 p. c.; land is worth over $10,000.

128th St., near 7th; 3-sty. brownstone; 17 ft. wide; open plumbing; $13,500; mtge. $8,000 at 5 p. c.

130th St., near 7th; 3-sty. brownstone; 18.9 wide; open plumbing; asking $14,500; mtge. $8,000 at 4½ p. c.; would exchange.

136th St., near Lenox; 3-sty. brownstone; 16.8 wide; with extension; porcelain bath; finest small house in Harlem; $16,500; mtgs. $12,000.

130th St., bet. 7th and 8th; 3-sty. brownstone; 16.8 wide; perfect condition; $13,500; mtge. $10,500 at 4½ p. c.

PORTER & CO.

159 WEST 125TH ST., and
2,727 BROADWAY AT 104TH ST.

Special Bargains in Flats!	Price.
18th, near 8th, 5 stories, full lot	$32,000
20th, near 7th, 3 stories, 22x93	15,000
83d, near Columbus, elegant flat, 33x102	26,000
103d, near Columbus, 5 stories, (elegant)	23,500
105th, near Amsterdam, 5 stories, 25x100	28,500
116th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 27x100, stores	34,000
118th, near 7th, 5 stories, 25x100	23,500
119th, neer Manhattan, 5 stories, mort., $18,500	21,000
121st, near Lenox, 5 stories, 25x100	28,000
136th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 25x100	17,500
144th, near 8th, 5 stories, 25x100	16,500
Amsterdam, near 80th, 5 stories, 25x100	42,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Special Bargains in Dwellings!	Price.
20th, near 8th, 3 stories, 20 foot	$11,000
23d, near 8th, 4 stories, rental $1,800	20,000
34th, adjacent 8th, 4 stories only	29,000
82d, near Columbus, 3 stories, 18x100	15,500
88th, near Columbus, 3 stories, (elegant)	13,000
94th, near Columbus, 4 stories, (superior)	15,000
125th, near Lenox, 3 stories, 20x100	9,500
132d, near Lenox, 3 stories, 19x100	8,000
West End, near 88th, 3 stories, 19-foot	21,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

—INVESTMENT—SPECULATION—
BROADWAY CORNER.

Seven-story apartment building, 55 feet front, with a 4% mortgage; every apartment rented; pays excellent returns; price exceedingly low.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. BERNEST, 55 Liberty.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING.

New four and one-half story; handsomely decorated; only half block from underground station, (103d Street and Broadway;) can be bought under $32,000; others for rent and sale.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 BROADWAY, (103D ST.)

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.

A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price $10,000. For particulars, apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Special Bargain in Flats!	Price.
58th, near 2d, 5 stories, (modern)	$18,000
75th, near 3d Av., 4 stories, only	12,000
82d, near Lexington, 5 stories, 26x102, each	27,500
89th, near Park, 5 stories, 26x100, each	26,500
113th, near 3d Av., 5 stories, 26x100	24,000
120th, adjacent Madison, 5 stories (elegant)	13,000
122d, adjacent Madison, 5 stories, 27x100	26,500

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolutely Cheapest East Side Dwellings!	Price.
72d, near Lexington, 4 stories, 19x102	$25,000
78th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x102	13,000
94th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100	13,000
123d, adjacent Madison, 3 stories, 20x100	12,500
Lexington, near 72d, 4 stories, (2 baths)	18,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Five-story doubls flats.
101st St., near Columbus Av.; full lot; rental $2,400; little cash required.
79th St., near Amsterdam Av.; full lot; rental $4,000; asking $37,500.
William R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

Absolute Bargains!—79th, adjacent Columbus, 5-sty. double flat, 25x100; rental, $4,100; all improvements; price, $36,500; also 101st, near Columbus, 5-story triple flat, 25x100; rental, $2,800; price, $26,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain in Harlem.—Five-story double flat; five large light rooms, with baths, open plumbing, ranges, and boilers, stone washtubs; perfect condition; about $2,100; price, $20,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

A plot 75x200, ripe for improvements, suitable for stable, factory, or loft; west of 10th Av.; price low.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Manhattan Av.—5-story double flat; 7-room h., 27x100; $34,000; rent, $3,700; five-story triple flat, West 137th, near Lenox Av., $67,000; rent, $7,200; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av.

WEST 140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 25x100;
RENT PER ANNUM, $3,300; PRICE LOW.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

9th Av., 53d St.—1 or 2 5-story, 21-family tenements; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $28,000; rents over $3,000. Robert Vogel, 598 Ninth Av.

106 West 77th St.—19-foot four-story brownstone; betb extension; private bouse; cheap to quick buyer; reasonable terms. Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 338 Columbus Av.

$30,000—Handsome 25 foot single Flat on 135th st., betwewen 7th and 8th avs.; five stories; enhinet trim; to close estate.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

$26,000 mortgage; $20,000 at 4½; five-story flat, 27.6x100; six rooms, bath; 119th St. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Brick private house; eight rooms; all improvements; near 110th St.; price $3,000; terms to suit. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

West 112th.—5-story apartment; 4 families on floor; 50 front; rent, $7,000; mortgage, 4½%; $74,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Bargain Assured!—88th, near Park Av., 5-story triple flat, 26x100, excellent condition; price only $23,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Four lots, neighborhood Tompkins Square; at a bargain; terms easy; also two down-town east side tenements. Executor, Box 171 Times.

26th St., west of 10th Av., south side, 25 by 98.9, four-story tenement, all rented; price, $10,250. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Rare Opportunity.—Key to Thompson St. corner; rents, $1,900; price, $13,000. Corse, 220 B'way.

Old dwellings, on plot 50x95, in Ninth Ward; cheap. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Sixth Av., Near 12th St.—Four-story building, $26,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Bargain.—Flat, 112th St. and 7th Av.; must be sold. Arthur Ducret, 99 Nassau.

Money for builders' loans, Manhattan and Bronx. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Snap plot—Twelfth, near Avenue C, 50x103; asking $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story flat; price $13,500; good neighborhood; Harlem. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

West 98th.—5-story double, 26 front; $24,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

$100,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 50 front; rent, $11,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$115,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 62.6 front; rent, $13,500. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Look, small dwelling, West 57th St., bargain. Martin & Schmoussees, 627 9th Av.

A corner plot, Bradhurst Av., two or four lots; (corners.) Greham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elizabeth, near Spring.—6-story tenement, 25x98; price, $20,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

$26,000—Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling on Washington Heights; near stations; size, 27x35x100; extension; terms to suit.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

KING'S BRIDGE AV., NEAR 230TH ST.
Two-story and attic, on plot 30x100.
Price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500, 5 per cent.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

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South of 155th St., double flat.
Rent, $4,480; asking price, $39,000.

Scuth of 155th St., triple flat.
Rent, $4,500; asking price, $39,000.

Amsterdam Av., north of 155th, triple flat.
Rent, $3,550; asking price, $34,500.

South of 150th St., double flat.
Rent, $3,000; asking price, $28,000.
KNAP & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdem Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

Two double flats, $30,000 each, netting 12 per cent.; also triple, $29,500, netting 15 per cent. Terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

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The features of this fine Colonial are large corner plot, immense piazza; library 28 feet long, seats, bookcase, big-hooded fireplace, weathered ash, panels in old blue book cloth, cove ceiling; drawing room in dark ash, high wainscot, art glass windows; six bedrooms, two tiled baths and billiard room; expensive decorations; steam heat; holland shades; porcelain plumbing, and lots of it. ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACIVE HOUSES AND CORNERS. (60x100) in Prospect Park South. Terms easy enough. Other houses at other prices.

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1031 BEVERLY ROAD.

HANDSOMELY APPOINTED HOME
IN FLATBUSH. FOR SALE AS MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED.
BUILT BY DAYS WORK.
ON FINE PLOT OF LAND.
DOORS ALL VENEERED. ELEGANT FLOORS.
Fine work throughout. All guaranteed.
PRICE $9,250. WOULD COST $10,500 to BUILD.
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Detached. Frame and Stone. Containing Large Piazza, HALL, Library In Golden Oak with Expensive Artistic Book Cases. BROAD Elegant Stair Landing. Large Sunny Dining Room in Antique Oak, Plate Shelf. Large Parlor. Six Bedrooms. Tiled Bath. Parquet Floors, Rich, Extensive Decorations; Steam Heat and many attractive appointments. OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY IT. MUST SELL.
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Beautiful new brick and stone houses, containing all improvements known to the building trade, situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.;

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by the elevated; convenient to all bridges and ferries; property restricted to private dwellings. Apply
W. A. A. BROWN, BUILDER,
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$500 CASH, BAL. AS RENT.
PRICE $7,000.
25 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.
RESTRICTED—CHARMING—REFINED.

Elegant houses on large grounds, 9, 10, and 11 rooms; large parlors and library, trimmed in white enamel, oak, and ash; handsome spacious dining room, conservatory, and butler's pantry, and immense wide hall with open fireplace and massive mantel; all with elegantly polished parquet floors; large, airy bed-chambers, trimmed in white enamel and tyrolean oak, and huling wash basins attached; two fine tiled Roman baths; all open plumbing of most approved and modern design; house decorated handsomely throughout with rich tapestries and hurlops.
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One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stahls for 4 horses; house cost about $30,000, land worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will leave at reasonable figure.
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Finely built, 2½-story front, 3-story rear, stone dwelling; 12 rooms, bath; handsome trim and chandeliers; 20 feet wide; Monroe St., 23d Ward; asphalt street; fine neighborhood; only $7,000; $5,500 can remain at 5%. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

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ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING HOUSES ON THE PARK SLOPE FOR SALE OR TO RENT; OPEN DAILY. INQUIRE ON PREMISES. YOUR OWN BROKER OR P. J. COLLINS, 67 CLERMONT AV., BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Flatbush lots $200; few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; four cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

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on the Palisades, 270 feet above the river. Commands magnificent views of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island. Pure air and invigorating climate of the Catskills.
Free transportation via Franklin, 42d, and 129th Sts. Ferries and trolleys, and photographic booklet sent on request.

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At Flushing, modern dwelling, near station; A1 location. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

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18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION
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A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb, now open to the public for the purchase of a LIMITED NUMBER of BUILDING LOTS.

LARCHMONT, with its handsome homes, wide and beautiful streets, unsurpassed harbor and well-known Yacht Club, is recognized as the most desirable all the year residence section accessible to New York City. The demand for convenient suburban home sites has been so great that practically no desirable property is on the market except at very high prices.

LARCHMONT PARK affords the homeseeker and the investor an opportunity to secure the most desirable lots in Larchmont, and, in fact, anywhere along the Sound, at prices far below property of equal value and upon the EASIEST TERMS. No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co., with whom arrangements have been made to secure building loans to aid the purchaser in building his house.

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Office on the property always open, Sundays and Holidays included.

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Immediately, in the grounds of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, a fully furnished country seat, containing 20 rooms and 2 baths. Stable, with 10 stalls, six of them box stalls; 5 acres of land; coachman's cottage, containing range, hath, &c. Reached by either the Harlem River or the Putnam Railroads.
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Gentlemen's place on Hudson River, near Ardsley Club.—Situated on Broadway; house 66x50; central hell, 19 rooms, 3-story, two-acre lawn; carriage house and stable, 9 stalls; modern plumbing, sewer connection, gas, village water, river view. Private boys' and girls' school near. Closing estate; no reasonable offer refused. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

LOWERRE, N. Y.
Elegant cottages from eight to ten rooms and bath; all improvements; fine grounds and location; price from $5,000 to $7,500.
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RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., "Gem of Northwest Bronxhoro'"; 30 minutes 42d St. Station; country advantages, city conveniences; desirable house, 16 rooms; modern improvements, perfect order; 1¼ acres, stable, small greenhouse; extensive river view; price, $27,000; easy terms. J. B. James, 15 Wall St.

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Corner plot; high; overlooking Sound.....$3,800
Modern residence; near station; finest view. 6,700
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Modern slate roofed house, quartered oak trim, beautifully decorated. 35 minutes from 42d St. A really perfect home. Price $9,000; open to offer. Might rent. The Watson Company, 12 E. 42d St.

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At rentals of $40 to $50 are scarce—we have a few, delightfully situated, half an hour out on Harlem Road. Apply quickly. The Watson Company, 12 E. 42d St.

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Solidly built, light-roomed new house, hardwood trim, half an hour out on Harlem Road; $5,500, worth $7,000. The Watson Company, 12 E. 42d St.

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Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; Lot 50x100; garden, lawn; near trolley; price $9,500; terms to suit.
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AT SACRIFICE—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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A- [illegible] building site, Dobb's Ferry; 18 acres high ground; fine river view; Broadway entrances; good eurroundings; $25,000. Travis, 15 Cortlandt St.

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To rent for the Summer months, a furnished house of 10 rooms, with lawn, Summer house, and fine garden; street cars pass the front of property. Apply to A. C. Ferguson, 169 Union St., Kingston.

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One family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; lot 52x100; highest residential section of Passaic. Address Brown, Offord St., Passaic, N. J.

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Choice furnished cottage at Deal for rent; all improvements. A. M. Scheffey, 2 Hudson St.

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Beautiful modern stone Dwelling, furnished, 14 rooms, two baths, with separate servants' quarters; every modern improvement has been installed, including hot water heat, gas, electric light, &c.; 55 acres of high ground, with extensive view; beautiful lawn; stable, covercd exercise and trotting tracks; barn, hennery, greenhouses, fruit, &c.; everything in first-class order.
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BY ORDER OF

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners,

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INCLUDING DWELLINGS, FLATS, LOTS, PLOTS, AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND BULKHEAD PROPERTIES.

2,708 Broadway,

70.9½ FEET SOUTH OF 104TH ST., five-story brick apartment, size of lot 31x124.

220 to 230 West 104th St.,

Four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, size of lots 15.11 and 16.8x70.2 each, and one plot 31.10x70.2.

212 to 218 West 104th St.,

four five-story brownstone flats, size of lots 19.6 and 18.9x100.11 each.

Southeast Corner 143d St. and Lenox Av.,

five choice lots, 25x85 each.

Northeast Corner 143d St. and Lenox Av.,

ten choice lots, size 25x85 and 99.11 each.

South Side 144th St.

160 FEET EAST OF LENOX AV., 15 choice lots, size of each, 25x99.11.

North Side 144th St.

375 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., nine choice lots, size 25x99.11 each.

South Side 145th St.,

475 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., three choice lots, 25x74 each.

West Side Exterior St.,

BETWEEN 144TH AND 145TH STS., seven choice lots, 28.11x152.6 each.

Southwest Corner Hillside St. and 11th Av.,

three plots, 371x264.1, 150x278.9, and 102.7½x282.2½ each.

Southeast Corner E. 149th St. & Harlem River,

choice plot, containing about 233,000 square feet, with bulkhead on river of 253.87 feet and slip, known as the Wilson Adams & Co. property.

Bookmaps and full particulars at Comptroller's office, 280 Broadway, or Auctioneer's, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

will sell at auction

Wednesday, April 27, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

To Close the Estate of

Aaron Kreielsheimer, Dec'd.

306 East 59th St.,

five-story brick storage warehouse, with frame extension, with 15 stalls, size of lot 25x100.5.

420 and 422 East 59th St.,

four-story brick tenement, with frame extension and 2 stores, size of lot 37.11½x100.5.

424 East 59th St.,

four-story brick factory and tenement, size of lot 25x100.

Northeast Corner

Morris Av and 164th St.,

the 2½-story frame dwelling, with stable, size of plot 100x105.

Messrs. STRALEY & HASBROUCK, Attorneys for Estate, 256 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

PARTITION SALE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. City,

225, 227 EAST 24TH STREET,

2 3-story tenements on lot 38.10x98.8½; monthly tenants. Mortgage $15,000 at 4½%.

For maps, &c., apply to J. W. Ehrich, Att'y, 115 B'way, or Auction'rs, 158 B'way, N. Y. City.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Summer Residence of Albert Stickney, Esq. TO LET.

NEAR YORK HARBOR, MAINE.

Large, well furnished dwelling house, modern plumbing, eight bed rooms, exclusive of servants' rooms; open fires, stable, sixteen acres, fronting on water, at entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; pier, bathing beach, excellent boating. Good water supply. Apply to owner, 31 Nassau St., New York.

FINE Country Residence for sale in Manchester, Conn., one mile from centre of town, on line of trolley; house modern, 12 large rooms, not including two bathrooms, with closets and conservatory; all piped with city water; electric light; furnace (new) heat; stable. Attractive and beautifully located in midst of an oak grove on high land; sewerage and sanitary conditions perfect; with house, 25 acres of land, consisting of woodland, mowing and pasture, adjoining large lake; suitable for boating or fishing. For full particulars inquire of owner, R. P. BISSELL.

NEW LONDON and EASTERN POINT.—Large list of furnished houses to rent, and two estates on Long Island Sound for sale.

Particulars W. S. Chappell, New London, Conn.

3 thirty-acre poultry, vegetable, and fruit farms; milk route can go with it; near Sound and good market; sell or exchange; separate or together; all free and clear. Owner, Derby, Conn.

To Rent.—Stone house, sixteen rooms, bathroom, telephone, spring water, piazzas, shade, large lawn, barn, fruit, garden; $500 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

To Let June 1.—Cottage of 14 rooms on Darling Hill, Stonington, Conn.; all improvements; stable for 4 horses. Apply to Samuel Dougbty, 289 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Beautifully located 6-room camping cottage on shore of Casco Bay, Me.; plainly furnished; boat; $100 season. For photos and particulars address Casco, Box 1,249 Times, Harlem.

Cottage to let for the season 1904, at Sunset, Deer Isle, Me.; 8 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from shore; furnished; $100 for season. Address P. S. Knowlton, Deer Isle, Me.

Wilton, Conn.—Residence, stable, 24 acres, fine view; asking $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington, Conn.—To rent, a furnished residence, with 8 bedrooms, and all modern improvements. Address Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Gibson.

Wilton, Conn.—House, barn, fifteen-acre fruit farm, $2,000; two houses, barns, ninety acres, dairy farm, $3,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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Upwards of five thousand acres heavy timber. Excellent hunting and fishing; large lakes and streams. Nine buildings—in thorough repair. Fifty miles of forest trails. Twelve miles of excellent roads.

Admirably adapted for club purposes or gentleman's park.

Apply to Stickney, Mackey & McBurney, 31 NASSAU STREET.

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For full particulars apply to

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

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Delightful Summer home; if sold now at sacrifice. Particulars, Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way.
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE DAY, MONTH OR YEAR.
A few choice unfurnished 2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE GANOGA,

35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.

New and Select Apartment Hotel.
NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK
Single and double suites with baths.
Full Hotel Service. Restaurant a la carte.
Table d'Hote.
Descriptive booklet on application.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 WEST 58TH ST.

Two sunny apartments of three and four rooms and bath to rent, furnished or unfurnished; also one room and bath; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.

THE ROBERT AND THE MILLARD

14 to 22 West 107th St.

Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Suites of 4, 5 and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.

RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.

These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Liveried hall attendance.
R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

Washington Square,

82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE,
BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

KENDAL COURT,

517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 TO $70 MONTHLY. Sup't, on premises.

THE BRAENDER,

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

Suites, 5 to 7 rooms; one or three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3455—RIVERSIDE.

THE BERTHA

515 WEST 111TH ST.

New elevator apartment house, 4, 5, 6 & 7 rooms and tiled baths, with showers; electric lights; telephone in each apartment; mail chute; all-night elevator service; moderate rents.

BENNETT BUILDING.

NASSAU, FULTON, TO ANN ST.
Few Choice Offices, Separate or Connecting Suites,
Suitable for Lawyers or Large Corporations.
All Light; Every Convenience.
Arrangements Now ..... Terms Reasonable
SAM'L TRIMBLE, Agent, Room 800.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $800 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

"TREVILLYAN"

136-142 EAST 17TH ST.

Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $80.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

GRANTLEY APARTMENT

557 West 124th St.

$40 to $50. Six and seven elegant large rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences.

ST. CHARLES,

24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.

Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

ST. CHARLES COURT,

31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.

New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $60. Superintendent.

ST. IVES—173 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900.
Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & all improvements.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 600; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th.

39-43 27th St. East.—Fireproof apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath, equipped with up-to-date improvements for comfort and convenience; private telephones; all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises.

508 Manhattan Av., Corner of 121st St.—Second flat, 7 nice rooms, all light, steam heat, hot-water supply, hall boy service; rent, $42 month; also an inside flat, 7 rooms, $33. Apply janitor.

ELSINORE APTS. on Washington Heights. Five rooms, suitable for doctor..... $35
Six and seven rooms..... $40-$55
Elevator, hall service, telephone and electric light.
504 West 151st Street.

720-732 3d Ave.,
Between 45th and 40th Sts.
Flats of six and seven extra large light rooms and bath; rents $33 per mo.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

HASKINS'S CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST. 'PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

THE NORMA,
73-75 EAST 82D ST.

Elegant apartment, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $340 per year. Inquire of Superintendent.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

BROADWAY, CORNER 36TH ST.—An eight room Apartment, in first class house; elevator, telephone, hall service, &c.; $840. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

ROXANA Elevator, $35-$45.
Five & six rooms,
615 WEST 127th ST.

Apartment, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, modern improvements, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Above 59th St., East Side.—Five rooms and bath, all light; reasonable. Reasonable, 1,552 Broadway.

158 East 55th St.—Single flat; $32; six large rooms, bath; hot water supply; select.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

LARGE LIGHT OFFICES

OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

READY MAY 1.

RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. FIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

LEONARD STREET, NEAR CENTRE.

STORE, BASEMENT, AND FIVE LOFTS, 3,400 SQUARE FEET EACH; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, EXCELLENT LIGHT.

Simmons Realty & Construction Co.,

Frank H. Simmons, Secretary.
110 CENTRE ST., NEW YORK.

A.—A.—Factories.
100 Floors and Buildings;
Immediate Possession;
Rent free to May 1.
D. W. Haynes, Expert,
265 and 267 Broadway, N. Y.

MODERN AND LIGHT CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET ON CANAL ST., near Centre St.; size, about 30x60; steam heat, elevator, &c.; adjoining store can be secured and added if desired; size about 21x50. Apply or address

M. SCHRENKEISEN,
20 West 20th St., or your broker.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

DUN BUILDING,

290 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST.,
a few select offices for rent; also
a very desirable suite; excellent light.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT
AT 313-323 EAST 22D STREET,
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
INQUIRE OF ENGINEER AT 317, OR
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.
TEL., 6420—38th. 116-118 WEST 42D ST.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Hervey, Superintendent.

440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft building, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable renial to good tenent. Apply to Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

N. E. COR. 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Corner store on parlor floor; large show windows; suitable for ladies' tailor or kindred business; also store on the side.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

FACTORY BUILDING,
West 32d St., 7568.8, for a term of years;
$3,000 per annum and taxes.
MOORE BROTHERS,
1,904 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 2,122 Columbus.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John..... 92 WILLIAM ST.

Lofts (6) of from 2,500-5,000 square feet each, with elevator, power, and good light; ground floor rented with cellar; will be rented singly, two, or three together; $800-$1,600. Apply Oscar Berg, on premises, 652 East 17th St.

25 West Broadway,
Headquarters for the crockery industry.
Offices are very light, especially constructed for the display of china, glassware, and crockery.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Lofts, Stores, Factories,

everywhere to suit you; send your wants.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

Stores and Lofts.—Broome, between West Broadway and Thompson St.; new building, fronting 125 feet on Broome St.; plenty of light; rent, $30 to $75 monthly. Farnolo, agent, on premises.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN OWN CONSTRUCTION.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, special list, factories, lofts and buildings for business purposes.

William, 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the handsome new building; splendid light, steam, elevator; reasonable rent; also basement.

Will build stable for responsible tenant.
Plot, 49x100; below 23d St.
Particulars from Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

STORE, 231 10TH AV.,
with large show window, $40.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Store, suitable for any business, from $25 to $80 per month. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Wendover Av., 689, Near East 171st St.—Seven rooms; bath; improvements; wide street; $33. Janitor.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

3 LARGE HEATED ROOMS for business; central location; rent $15. Durose, 155 W. 14th st.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; completa list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Lofts in Newark, 15c. per square foot. Power, $5 H. P. Pennoyers, 118 Market St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

233 West 137th St.—Five-story American basement dwelling; 15 large, light rooms; handsomely decorated; 2 baths; rent, $1,350; desirable locality. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av., (88th St.)

$850,00 PER ANNUM.
149th Street, 556 West, near Broadway.
Beautiful four-etory American basement dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; will decorate to suit. Caretaker, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

The only American basement house adjoining 5th Av. and Central Park; immediate poeession. Pease & Elliman, 520 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story, butlers' pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St., well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished apartment; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

Specialty—Furnished apartments all desirable sections; inspected. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A.—MADISON AVENUE,
vicinity 96th St.; 7-story apartment; all rented for $11,250; equity, $35,000; for free and clear property or smaller city properties.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Lenox Hill, Adjacent 5th.—2 good dwellings; permanently light rear; exchange $30,000 equity above 4 per cent. institution mortgage for Manhattan income. McChain & Hershfield, 20 West 34th St.

For gentleman's country seat; a handeome 4-story, dining-room, extension dwelling; Park block; west side; price, $60,000; mortgage, $28,000 at 4½%. Eward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

To Exchange.—Equity $10,000 in new 5-story American basement dwelling, Harlem, for investment property. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

For suburban residence, handsoma four-story dwelling; west side; park block; price, $45,000; mortgage, $30,000 at 4½ per cent. Edward Palmer, 179 Colnmbus Av.

Fine suburban acreage to exchange for city income. Bargain income to sell.
Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Eight frame houses, well rented, equity, $10,000; exchange all or part. Byram, 183 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Washington Heights Corner—West End Avenue Block Front Sold—Old Broadway Tabernacle Transferred—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Egan & Hallecy, builders, have bought the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, a plot 75 by 100, upon which they will erect two five-story apartment houses—the corner one 35 feet front and the inside one 40 feet. Architects Neville & Bagge are preparing the plans.

West End Avenue Tenements Sold.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Well & Mayer to a client the block front on West End Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, consisting of eight five-story tenements, on plot 200.10 by 100.

Old Broadway Tabernacle Transferred.

The old Broadway Tabernacle property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street was conveyed yesterday by Edward F. Searles to the Roxton Realty Company, and was mortgaged by its new owners to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company in the sum of $1,000,000.

New House Sold on 137th Street.

The Picken & Lilly Construction Company has sold another one of its new dwellings, 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to a Mr. Arndt, for occupancy.

Louis Lese has bought from Elizabeth Luke the two five-story double flats 275 and 277 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 100.

Gray Latham has sold for a client of Thomas P. Fitzsimons, for about $25,000, the five-story flat 155 West Eighty-third Street.

Deal for Bradhurst Avenue Corner.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for Anna Ficke the northeaet corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, with storee, on lot 25 by 80.

Max Gomprecht has sold for George Gerlach to I. Blumenkorn and Morris Freundlich the five-story flat at the northweet corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 75.

Max Bullinger & Co. have sold for Morris H. Feder the six-story apartment house 5 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, for about $45,000.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company hae sold to Henry O. Heuer 416 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100.

Elevated Railroad's Deal Closed.

John C. Rodgers is associated with Max Marx in the purchase of the two blocks at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, the sale of which by the Manhattan Railway Company was reported about a month ago. With the exception of the site of the new One Hundred and Tenth Street station and the corners on Columbus and Eighth Avenues, above which the elevated structure passes, the deal covers two entire blocks—that bounded by Columbus and Manhattan Avenues, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, and that bounded by Manhattan and Eighth Avenues, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh Streets. The corners in question on Eighth and Columbus Avenues have been leased to Messrs. Marx and Rodgers for ninety-nine years. The rock covering the block between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets will be removed immediately by Mr. Rodgers, after which all of the property will be resold to builders.

The reported sale of the Washington Square Apartments, at 82 and 84 Washington Place, to W. Bloomfield, through Feinberg & Levin, is without foundation in fact, according to a statement made yesterday by the owner of the property, Samuel Mandel. Mr. Mandel says that the alleged purchase to the transaction are not known to him, and that, as regards the reported price, $127,500, the property has never been offered for less than $185,000.

Buyers for 115th Street Lots.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Samuel Barnoff, to Whitestone & Goldberg, the two lots on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

W. P. Mangam has resold the stable, 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.11, adjoining Proctor's Theatre.

M. D. Katz has sold for Max Sachs, to N. Shadoff, the two five-story flats 118 and 120 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, each 25 by 100.

Upper Third Avenue Transactions.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold 589 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 20 by 100. James Kyle & Sons were the brokers.

Leopold Bittroff of Jackman & Co. has sold the property 1,707 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, which he bought at auction a few days ago.

Morrie Kalm has bought back from Haiprin, Levin & Diamondston the two brownstone-front tenements 1,385 and 1,387 Avenue A, which he sold to them last month.

Folsom Brothers sold for Mrs. Caroline Nickel and Henrietta Thatcher the five-story double flat 414 East Seventy-second Street, 25 by 87 by 100, to Louis Levy.

D. H. Jackson has sold for A. Guthman & Co. to Miehkim Brothers the two four-story tenements 325 and 327 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Demand for East Side Properties.

Max Rubinger & Co. have sold to a client, for $40,000, the new six-story tenement 611 Sixth Street, 25 by 91.

Sforza & Kiernan have sold for Ahbate & Alvino to G. De Luca & Co. 116 Macdougal Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Morris Levy has sold to Louis Stronger the two six-story tenements 234 and 236 Cherry Street, 50 by 110; also, to a Mr. Epstein, the two similar properties, 230 and 232 Cherry Street, northeast corner of Pelham Street, on plot 50 by 102.

Samuel Dytriff has sold for D. H. Ziff 246 Clinton Street, a six-story tenement, 30 by 71, to Whitestone & Goldberg; also, to Mr. Goldberg, the two-story dwelling 635 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Pepe & Brother and D. Gallo have sold to G. Barretto, for $28,000, the two four-story tenements 48 and 50 Sullivan Street, adjoining the corner of Watts Street, on plot 43 by 61.

S. Steingut & Co. have resold the five-story tenement 66 Second Avenue, 20 by 84, to Adolph Bruckmann.

The McVicker-Gallhard Realty Company negotiated the sale of the southwest corner of Delancey and Lewis Streets, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 75, to Schmeidled & Bachrach.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for David Solomon the two six-story tenements 640 and 642 East Fourteenth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $24,750.

Operators Buy Large Plots in Bronx.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from Mary Weil the block front on the south side of St. Joseph's Street, between the Southern Boulevard and Wales Avenue, 202.2 by 252 and irregular, also, the block front on the east side of Wales Avenue, between St. Mary's and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 262.6 by 101 and irregular.

Marks & Mendelson have sold the southeast corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for a Mr. Krooss to Harry M. Goldberg, who owns considerable adjoining property.

Samuel Sigmon has sold to Bohlin & Peterson the four-story triple flat 1,515 Brook Avenue, or plot 100 by 39.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Richard Siegrist the lot 25 by 87 on the east side of Arthur Avenue, 300 feet south of William Street.

The properties 666 and 668 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100, have been sold through H. L. Phelps.

J. Frank Cella has sold for Charles Walker the two five-story flats on the east side of Webster Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100; also, for Peter Flynn, the two-story dwelling 1,447 Vyse Avenue, 25 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sone have bought from G. Smith the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, 75 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Saleeroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Seventy-second Street, 235 West, north side, 431 feet east of West End Avenue, 23 by 102.2, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Alexander J. Roux $59,454

By Joseph P. Day.

Forty-seventh Street, 157 and 159 West, north side, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 100.5, nine-story brick and stone-front apartment hotel; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Long Acre Realty Company 128,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By John N. Golding.

Madison Avenue, Westchester, northeast corner of Second Street, 50 by 100.1; foreclosure sale, John Lindley, referee; due on judgment, $3,843.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Fourth Avenue, 91, southeast corner of Eleventh Street, 22.3 by 58.3 by 12.1 by 52.11, leasehold, three-story brick building; ground lease expires April 30, 1907, with renewals for twenty-one years on appraisal; bankruptcy sale.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Twenty-fourth Street, 225 and 227 East, north side, 248.11 feet west of Second Avenue, 38.10 by 98.8, two three-story brick tenements; partition sale.

Brooklyn Properties Sold at Auction.

A large number of Brooklyn properties owned by the estate of Charles Hart were offered at auction yesterday by Richard V. Harnett & Co. at 161 Broadway. Nearly all of the improved parcels were withdrawn, but for vacant properties, which made up the larger part of the offering, there was good demand. The properties sold, with the prices for which they were struck down, follow:

No. 235 Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story brick apartment house, $8,500; 235, 237, 239, and 241 Thirty-sixth Street, three-story wingle flats, $31,675; 311 Fortieth Street, three-story frame flat, $3,050; Fifth Avenue, 20 feet from Forty-first Street, two lots, $2,350; Prospect Park West, 80 feet from Seventeenth Street, two lots, $1,780; Tenth Avenue, corner of Nineteenth Street, five lots, $1,500; Nineteenth Street, 200 feet from Tenth Avenue, three lots, $600; Avenue C, corner of Thirty-seventh Street, plot 100 by 100, $1,110; 536 Ninth Street, three-story brownstone dwelling, $8,325; Sixty-third Street, vacant gore, 100 feet east of Eighth Av., 49 by 100 by 500 by 440, $425; 945 and 947 Third Avenue, three-story brick flat, $18,600; Degraw Street, five lots, 180 feet from Classon Avenue, $3,525; Fort Hamilton Avenue, ten lots, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, $5,035; Sixtieth Street, between Fort Hamilton and Ninth Avenues, seven lots, $1,930; Fifty-ninth Street, between Fort Hamilton and Ninth Avenues, thirty lots, $6,375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for three five-story brick tenements, 34 by 90; L. Kramer of 1 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Max Dudinger & Co., builders, of 2,808 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $116,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 100 feet northeast of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick tenement, 25 by 98.4; L. Kramer, owner; Moore & Landsleid, architects; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 100; Trodell and Company, 1,523 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Thain & Thain of 4 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Forty-third Street, north side, 400 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a three-story brick studio, 25 by 85; F. Platzer, Kensico, N. Y., owner; T. J. Commingham of 454 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner of Boulevard Lafayette, for a stone and concrete retaining wall, 3 by 125; North Riverside Drive Improvement Company, 203 Broadway, owner; L. Wicher of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 417 and 419 East Seventy-fourth Street, for a six-story brick and stone tenement and store, 41.8 by 65.5; S. Wilner of 11 East Ninety-eighth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $40,000.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 170 feet north of Tremont Avenue, four two-story brick dwelling, 19.10 by 55; James Kelly of 1,045 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 178 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 16.0 by 44; Nathan Cohen and M. Hirschman of 3,786 Third Avenue, owners; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Mayflower Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Liberty Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Joseph Lodomseix of 318 Monroe Street, owner; C. S. Lohsa of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 223 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street and 222 and 226 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, to a two-story brick church, Capuchin Fathers of 210 West Thirty-first Street, owners; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 278 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, and store; N. Tausig of 1,242 Madison Avenue, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 619 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; J. J. Sullivan, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 557 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; H. A. Uberhart of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; J. F. Evans of 1,741 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Noe. 133 to 137 Front Street, to seven-story brick offices; M. H. Oppenheim of 52 Broadway, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 115 Eldridge Street, to a six-story brick tenement and store; H. M. Bloch & Brotber of 15 Waverley Place, owners; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 143 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement; S. J. Silberman of 83 Canal Street, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $900.

Nos. 662, 664, and 670 Tenth Avenue, to three five-story brick tenements and store; W. W. Astor, owner; C. L. Seifert of 247 West Tenth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 38 West Twenty-eighth Street, to five-story brick offices and stores; S. Abraham of 13 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $10,000.

Fort Schuyler Road, north side, 125 feet west of Pelham Road, to a two-story frame dwelling, 48 by 25; Stephen D. Cross, Main Street, Westchester, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Timpson Place, southwest corner of Ona Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 30; Morrie Deitsch of 1,

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.—Handbag containing three cluster and two solitaire diamond rings; 135th St. Station 9th Av. L, April 4; liberal reward. Pickering, Pier 35 North River.

Lost.—St. Bernard dog; light-brown left limb; breast and tail white. Reward if returned to Paretti, 303 East 45th St.

Lost.—Vicinity Post Office, Friday, Pearl Brooch; reward. Room 1,502 Park Row Building.

Lost.—Gray tiger cat, collar on marked "Tags"; reward. 129 East 56th St.

PRAYER-BOOK, between 58th and 59th Sts., 5th Av. Please return to 14 West 58th; reward.

REWARDS.

$500 reward and no questions asked for return of tan pocketbook containing four diamond rings, pair screw earrings, and diamond sunburst on chain. Mrs. Donnelly, 306 West 30th Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th, 44 West.—Desirable rooms; abundant table; excellent service; parlor dining; transients accommodated; references.

21st, 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.
Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated; telephone 5698—38th.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

49th St., 9 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57th St., 346-348 West.—Offers to select parties desirable rooms, with abundance of hot water; excellent table; good service; telephone.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; good board; references.

Madison Av., 673, corner 61st St.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1.—27 WEST 19TH ST.
Attractive house, with refined people; beautiful large and small rooms; $3 to $8; references.

73d St., 114 West.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; connected or single.

Broadway, 2,762, (near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 138 Times Office.

Lexington Av., 73.—Very desirable large front room, with alcove, bath; rent reasonable.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisemenis. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

E. A. Morrison & Co., 893 Broadway, require shopper for dressmaking department.

E. A. Morrison & Co., 893 Broadway, require errand girls for dressmaking department.

Educated, cultured woman wanted for clerical position; accuracy, tactfulness, and good references required; one unemployed preferred; good compensation to proper person; please state particulars. Aptitude, 185 Times Office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require Head of Stock for Hosiery Department. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Graphophone transcribers; several experienced Graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Call or address Commercial Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

Wanted—Saleslady for millinery; must be attractive and capable sales person, with first-class city experience; only such need apply. Mlle. Mirabella, 400 5th Av.; apply before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Young lady ticket writer by wholesale tailors; must be rapid, accurate, and good penman; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address K 177 Times Office.

Wanted—A stenographer and switch board operator, experienced, for Harlem; hours 7 to 5, 2 hours for lunch; salary, $14.00. Call on Mr. Meinecke, 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Young lady office assistant; experienced, neat, quick penman; state age, salary expected, and experience. Address Box K 178 Times Office.

Wanted—Milliners, trimmers, repairers; desirable positions to competent hands. Apply, before 10 A. M., Mlle. Mirabella, 400 5th Av.

Warner, 15, West 30th.—Waist finishers and helpers, sleeve drapers and helpers, skirt drapers and helpers.

Wanted—Experienced drapers on skirts; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. E. A. Morrison & Co., 893 Broadway.

Wanted—A girl for general housework in apartment; no washing; 3 in family; wages, $20. 46 West 9th St.

Working housekeeper at refined boarding house; practical knowledge of culinary details absolutely necessary; also management of servants; give references as to experience and character. E. B. M., Woodland, N. Y.

Males.

Carpenters wanted at Dreamland, West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require several messenger boys; must have neat appearance. Apply to Supt.

Insurance men who can give satisfaction can secure excellent contract with liberal drawing account for city. Apply Germania Life, Home Office, 20 Nassau.

Machinists.—Locomotive; state roads, length of service. Address K., Box 203, Times.

Photographer.—All-round man; must be especially good at outside and commercial work. Call Meirick, 228 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

Plasterers wanted at Dreamland, West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require upholstery workmen, experienced operators on slip covers and awnings. Apply to Superintendent.

WANTED—boys, 14 to 16, as cash boys; must be of neat appearance.
John Daniell, Sons & Sons,
Dry Goods,
Broadway, 8th and 9th sts.

Wanted—An intelligent man under 35 as mechanical Superintendent for large New York City office building; must have experience with plumbing, electrical equipment, steam fitting, &c. Address X. Y. Z., Box 187, New York Times, stating age, experience, references, and present employment.

Wanted—By one of the old-line life insurance companies capable, active agents, with good acquaintance, who can furnish bond and good references; liberal renewal contract. Room 1,524, 42 Broadway.

Wanted.—Strong young men for locomotive firemen on all railroads; firemen average $85 monthly, become engineers, and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station E, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—An experienced stenographer who has had experience in the drug line; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping; steady position; salary $15 with advancement. Apply at 320 Broadway, ground floor.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; bright boy, beginner; salary, $8.00 per week for down town. Call at 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

Wanted—Experienced window dresser for men's store; apply after 10 this morning, Brill Brothers, 279 Broadway.

Wanted—Young man who has knowledge retail hardware business; state age and salary. D. E. F., Box 151 Times.

Wanted—Experienced outdoor salesman; salary and commission. Apply F. P. Thompson, 833 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Chambermaid.—A lady going to Europe wishes a situation for a chambermaid, assisting with waiting, whom she can recommend highly; disengaged the 28th; can be seen Wednesday from 2 to 4. 27 West 37th St.

Chambermaid.—By respectable woman as chambermaid; best of city references. Call at 469 4th Av.

Chambermaid—Position as chambermaid; best of reference. D. R., 1,364 Broadway.

Children's dressmaker; first-class work guaranteed; from 3-16 years. Bodine, 101 West 91st.

Cook and Witress.—Lady wishes to find situations for cook and waitress, whom she thoroughly recommends. F., 138 East 37th St.

Cook.—Colored; A1; all-round; boarding house, hotel, restaurant. Walker, 224 West 17th St., rear.

GEN. YOUNG BACK FROM CUBA.

Ex-Chief of Staff Thinks Palma Is Right Man in Right Place.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, the retired Chief of Staff of the United States Army, returned to New York yesterday on the steamship Morro Castle from a month's trip through Cuba, which he took to recuperate from a severe attack of grip. During his trip the General was accompanied by Sir William Van Horne, President of the Cuba Railroad Company, and a party of friends. They visited President Palma and the battlefields of the Spanish-American war.

"Judging from what I have seen of the island," said Gen. Young yesterday, "I predict a great future for it. The signs are many of a general steady advance along all lines.

"President Palma is the necessary man in the island Government. He is conservative in judgment and his guiding power is now felt everywhere. His executive ability is unlimited, and he is the best man the Cuban people could have chosen to guide them during the trying crisis through which they are now passing."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times. 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Dressmaker of long experience makes handsome Spring suits, $8; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker.—Competent, would like a few more customers by day; shirt-waist suits a specialty. A. G., 1,364 Broadway.

Experienced traveling maid, taking parties to Europe; speaks three languages; good hairdresser, packer, sailor; city references. French-Swiss, 1,364 Broadway.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; finest work, perfect fit; take orders customer's residence. 25 West 104th St.

Housework.—By young girl, just landed from Ireland, general housework; small family. Apply to Mrs. Flaherty, 303 East 101st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

Lady's Maid, &c.—Lady desires situation for Protestant French maid as lady's maid or maid to growing children; refined and polite; speaks only Parisian French; neat seamstress. 34 West 76th St.

Office Work.—Young lady; 16; writes excellent hand; address envelopes, &c.. Bessie, Box 177 Times.

Shorthand, typewriting, done at home or out by day. J., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer, &c.—By young lady, permanent position as stenographer and typewriter; has had two years' experience; is familiar with general office work; Smith Premier operator; salary, $10.00. Miss F. Bailey, 92 Jackson St., Passaic, N. J.

Stenographer and typewriter.—Refined appearance; rapid operator, (Smith or Remington;) good English; understands simple bookkeeping; one year's experience; anxious to secure employment; wages moderate. Miss Rutherford, 145 Times.

Stenographer.—Eighteen; English parentage; graduated high school; highest credentials; rapid penman; punctuates and spells exceptionally correctly; credentials. Medium, 203 Times.

Stenographer.—By young lady of experience, permanent position as stenographer and typewriter; neat and accurate; salary, $10.00. Address, Miss R. Cherry, 28 Carteret St., Newark, N. J.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a competent and accurate young lady of neat appearance; two years' experience; salary, $10. Address M. L. Shearman, 185 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced insurance and commercial lines; banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. S. E. S., Box 173 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; wants position quickly; can take difficult dictation; A1 credentials; exceptionally well educated; attractive personality. Energetic, 185 Times.

Stenographer.—By competent, cultured young woman, not afraid work; insurance, brokerage, legal, commercial; references former employer, Miss K., Box M 174 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Good, bright beginner; rapid, accurate; good speller; don't think I know it all; want $6 if I can earn it. Miss May, 147 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; 2 years' experience; excellent, neat, rapid worker; $8; references from employer. Miss May T., Box 172 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, attractive young woman; neat, rapid, and accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12 or $15. Ambitious, Box 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Ten years expert law; accustomed taking testimony; educated and thoroughly capable; salary, $20. Law, Box 114 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; possesses tact and common sense; references; $9-$10. Hopeful, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Business-like young lady, three years' experience, wishes steady position; moderate wages. 421 5th St., store.

Stenographer, Bookkeeper.—Capable of assuming charge of office, answering letters independently, &c. H. D., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; neat, refined appearance; good education; best references; $7. D. G., Box 171 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; accurate; $12-$14. Remington, Box K171 Times.

Switchboard operator desires position; understands office work. M. B., 157 East 125th St.

Useful Companion or Attendant.—Excellent packer, reader, sewer; refined. Englishwoman, 1,620 Broadway, advertising agency.

Males.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk.—By a young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; having experience; highest-class references furnished. Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Accountant, bookkeeper, stenographer seeks temporary or permanent position; 15 years' experience; excellent record. Accountant, Box 153 Times Office.

Accountant.—Expert; books examined, closed, and systematized; balance sheets prepared periodically; terms moderate. Auditor, Box 121 Times Office.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By a young Southerner, with several years' experience as bookkeeper and bank clerk; good local and Southern references. F. W. M., Box 217 Times.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires position or work evenings; employed by day. G. P., 1,364 Broadway.

Butler—Cook.—By competent French couple as butler and cook; understand duties of first-class butler, caterer, and wife first-class cook; have years best references from last employer. E. H., 219 West 36th St.

Coachman.—Married; thorough private city family experience; superior personal recommendations; skillful driver; natty appearance; temperate, conscientious, respectful. P. H., 111 West 53d St.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; understands care of horses; careful driver; written and personal references; wages, $30 to $35. Daniel Montague, Box 132, Harrison, N. J.

Coachman.—By a competent North of Ireland Protestant; strictly sober; best reference; city or country. M. S., 213 East 39th St.

Don't answer this unless you actually want intelligent stenography and typewriting work done cheap; own machine. Extra Work, 110 Times.

Farmer and plain gardener, married, no incumbrances, as forman private country place; understands the handling of stock and incubntors; personal and written references. Gardener and Farmer, Box 101 Times.

Gardener, married, no family, ons who knows his business, is seeking a position where merit is appreciated. Ellis, 54 Dey St.

Salesmen—Commercial men or experienced salesmen; an opening for two.
I. P. Robinson, 39 E. 19th.

Stenographer.—(26;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, 112 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; permanent position with reliable house. Address Stanley J. Pawlicki, care of Parker, 25 West 98th St.

Stenographer—(19;) energetic and reliable; desires position offering opportunities for advancement; $8. M Box 143 Times.

Structural and Mechanical Draughtsman.—Can design and detail. Box 2,884 Times, Harlem.

Typewriter.—Young man, 20; willing to make himself useful around office; five years in last position; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Typewriter.—Boy, accustomed to office routine, can operate typewriter; $5-$6. Charles, Box 117 Times.

Young man, (23,) practical stenographer, typewriter; speaks French and German fluently; desires to use the above most advantageously. K. F., 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, 18 years of age, wants position in electrical trade; has had two years' experience. A. Briechle, 422 East 17th St.

TO PUSH CASE AGAINST COCKFIGHT PRISONERS

Animal Society's Counsel Tells of Efforts to Quash Suits.

PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL

Brokers, Politicians, and Society Men in the Lot—Mystery of "Allan Budd" Still Unsolved.

The participants in Brooklyn's Sunday morning's cocking main waived examination before Magistrate Naumer yesterday morning, and were held in bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. George F. Elliott, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, said:

"I have been approached not once, but several times, to let up on the prosecution of those who were in attendance upon the main. I am not vindictive, nor have I any other desire than to do my full duty, but I want to go on record as saying that, no matter what pressure is brought to bear, I will do what I can to see the parties who broke the law by fighting chickens in Mr. Pinkerton's barn on Sunday morning made to pay the penalty.

"It will not avail those who have been arrested to give fictitious names and fail to appear in court. They are mistaken if they think they will escape with small fines. Those who do not appear will render themselves liable to a forfeiture of their bonds, and will be subject to arrest on sight, when they may be, under the law, placed on trial and, if found guilty, fined as much as $1,000 and sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

When Magistrate Naumer called the Myrtle Avenue Court to order standing room within its walls was at a premium. Mr. Elliott was early on hand to prosecute the case, and the prisoners were represented by Frederick Pearsall, who lives a few doors from the Pinkertons. Prominent among those in the courtroom was Frederick Bergen, deputy chief clerk of the Surrogates' Court, who came prepared to give bond for the entire lot of prisoners, and later qualified as their wholesale surety.

While waiting for the case to be called, Mr. Pearsall intimated to Mr. Elliott that he wished to waive examination, and asked if an omnibus bonod would be necessary. Mr. Elliott said that it would be preferable to give a separate bond in each case. Mr. Pearsall had no choice but to agree with this procedure.

While the attorneys were talking over the situation efforts were made to locate the mysterious "Allan Budd," the prisoner who enjoyed the privileges of Capt. White's office at the Bergen Street Station after the raid, and was almost immediately released on bond.

CALLED HIM "MR. PINKERTON."

Mr. "Budd" finally appeared. He retired at once to the office of the Magistrate, and there he stayed until he was wanted. When his presence was necessary he answered to the name of "Mr. Pinkerton." Among the other accused were well-known brokers; Bart Modena, a waiter employed by Maresi, the son of a man who was prominent in the public life of Brooklyn, some politicians and society men, Andrew Hannigagn, who was in charge of the stable, and Simon Flaherty, a well-known chicken fancier, who is said to be the owner of a $1,100 cock which had suffered some ill usage before the police broke in on the main, and which was put out of its misery much to Mr. Flaherty's disgust. Flaherty, Moderna, and Kane had not attempted to hide their identity under fictitious names.

The identity of the other defendants furnished plenty of food for speculation. In "John Small" of Amityville numerous spectators professed to find a marked resemblance to a prominent politician who hails from that town, but who bears another name. "Albert R. Brown" and "Arthur Curtis" wore faces which were familiar to many present.

When Magistrate Naumer finally reached the case and the clerk began calling the defendants one by one, Mr. Pearsall interrupted.

"If the court please," he said, "all of the defendants are here, and are ready to give bail."

"That being true," said the Magistrate, "they may go into the Clerk's office and subscribe to bonds in the sum of $200 each, the maximum amount allowed under the law, for their appearance to stand trial before the Court of Special Sessions."

That took some little time. When it was finished the accused re-entered the courtroom, stepped up as their names were called, and were released as the last formality of swearing to the bonds was complied with. "Allan Budd" was dilatory. Some one went to the door of the office in which he was lingering and called "Mr. Pinkerton." In a trice "Mr. Budd" responded, swore to his bond, and was out of the courtroom.

When the bonds had all been accepted it developed that two of the men, "William Robinson" and "Thomas Holdt," for whom bond was given Sunday morning by Thomas A. Eddy, had failed to appear. Magistrate Naumer said that unless they responded before this afternoon their bonds would be forfeited.

FATE OF CAPTURED COCKS.

While the cock fighters were in court the two dozen captured cocks were being carefully cared for in the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Under the direction of Mr. Haines of the society they were fed and watered and made at home. It was reported that it was the intention of the society to kill the chickens when the case against their owners was disposed of. That is not the case. It may be that their spurs will be trimmed ere they are freed from restraint, but their lives will be spared.

It was current rumor that no less than a dozen men who were in the stable when the raid was made, and who were among the original prisoners, did not reach the station house at all. Two names are specifically mentioned—one, that of the son of a millionaire stock broker, who has not always lived in New York, and the other that of a prominent police official.

Allan Pinkerton was not to be interviewed at his residence. His private secretary said that he would receive at his office today any one who wished to talk with him, but that he made it a rule never to talk at home. "Mr. Pinkerton has already denied that he knew anything of the cockfight," said the secretary. "If you wish any further information you will have to see him at his office."

It developed yesterday that the promoters of the main imagined that they had everything fixed to prevent police interference. When Policeman Donovan broke into the Pinkerton stable Sunday morning "Allan Budd" said to him:

"This thing is all right, officer. Everything is O. K."

"I don't care if Mr. McAdoo is here," said Donovan. "He would have to come, too."

There were rumors yesterday that Donovan would be transferred on account of the part he had played in the raid. Mr. Elliott had heard them. As a result the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, attorney praised the policeman's course to Magistrate Naumer, and, after leaving the courtroom, said:

"I have too much respect for Commissioner McAdoo to believe that Patrolman Donovan, who is not only a fearless officer but a good citizen, will suffer for doing his duty."

Pastor Kommers Dead.

News has been received in Jersey City of the death of the Rev. T. J. Kommers at San Diego, Cal., April 2. He was for eleven years the pastor of the Lafayette Reformed Church of Jersey City. He went to California early in 1903 on a three months' vacation for his health. He got better, and resigned the Lafayette Church to take a charge at National City. His family joined him a year ago. The burial was at San Diego.

J. J. O'Neil a Deputy Sheriff.

John J. O'Neil, Vice Chairman of the Tammany General Committee o fthe Twentieth Assembly District and the first lieutenant of Thomas Murphy, the district leader, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff. He has the indorsement of Mr. Murphy and of the entire General Committee in the district.

Eddy Refrigerators
Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
The Perfection of Cleanliness and Economy
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

METHODIST FIVE-YEAR TIME LIMIT DEFEATED

The Vote in New York Conference Was 105 to 100.

MINISTERIAL TRANSFERS MADE

The Rev. Dr. Tipple Succeeds Dr. Banks at Grace M. E. Church—Eighty Changes in All.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church finished its last session yesterday with the announcement of the appointments of the ministers by Bishop Andrews. There were over eighty shifts in the pastorates of the Conference, most of them being in connection with small appointments. In this city the most important transfers were: Calvary Church, the Rev. C. L. Goodell, succeeding the Rev. Willis P. Odell; Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Tipple, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Albert Louis Banks; Washington Heights, the Rev. J. W. Campbell, succeeding the Rev. F. S. Cookman, and Washington Square, the Rev. G. E. Strowbridge, succeeding the Rev. J. J. Reed.

The debate on the memorial proposed to be sent to the General Conference, asking the adoption of the ministerial five-year time limit, which caused some sharp tilts in the Conference, was continued, and the proposition was defeated when put to the vote yesterday by 105 to 100. Many took part in the discussion preceding the voting. The Rev. Thomas S. Bond presented a motion that in view of the destitution existing in some of the sections of the Conference the General Missionary Committee be requested at its next session to make an appropriation of 2½ per cent. of the amount raised by the Conference to the relief of the church's work in such sections. The resolution was adopted. In speaking on the resolution, the Rev. Fields Hermance stated that the lowest salary paid to a preacher in the Conference was $75, and that 202 ministers are paid $700 or less.

A steady decline was reported by the Rev. A. Ostrander of the Sunday School Committee in attendance and in the number of teachers and children connected with the Sunday schools of the Conference.

Bishop Andrews announced the following changes in appointments in the New York Conference:

KINGSTON DISTRICT—Catskill, Robert Knapp; Delhi, Jesse Ackerman; Durham, R. S. Crawford; Glasco, G. A. Fisher; Haines Falls, R. A. Lowther; Hadleyville and Arkville, A. H. Scudder; Hensonville, F. A. Coons; Leeds, H. J. Hoag; Margaretville, G. R. Abrams; Olive Bridge, W. H. Selple; Pine Hill and Shandaken, A. A. Walker; Ravena, G. A. MacDonald; Walton, William Ackroyd.

NEWBURG DISTRICT—Belvale, W. J. Calyer; Bridgeville, J. H. Windeler; Chester, J. J. Dean; Cook's Falls, E. M. Reynolds; Deposit, J. S. Tredennick; Edenville, W. E. Ridgeway; Equinunk, Penn., G. S. Davis; Goshen, W. N. Searles; Greendale and Mountaindale, S. M. Cole; Highland Mountain Circuit, F. M. Turrentine; Kerhonkon, C. A. Terhune; Lookout and Union, B. M. Denniston; Middle Hope, David Phillips; Mountainville, A. A. Vradenburgh; Newburg, (St. John's Church,) G. E. Barber; Pbilipsport and Wurtsborough, G. E. Montrose; Rifton and Plutarch, J. H. Lincoln.

NEW YORK DISTRICT—Banksville and Armonk, Harry Cornell; Bedford, J. H. Sandmeyer; Croton Lake, Aaron Coons; East View, W. M. Nesbit; Gleville, C. B. Landon; Katonah, W. M. Darwood; Kensico and Valhalla, L. A. Robbins; Lake Mahopac, R. H. Kelly.

NEW YORK CITY—Calvary Church, C. L. Goodell and C. H. Taylor; Grace Church, Ezra S. Tipple; Mott Avenue Church, Fields Hermance; Thirty-fifth Street Church, Thomas S. Bond; Tremont Church, A. E. Barnett; Twenty-fourth Street Church, Clark Wright; Union Church, R. E. Bell; Washington Heights, J. W. Campbell; Washington Square Church, G. E. Strowbridge and W. B. Lower; Woodlawn Heights Church, W. F. Brush; Peekskill—First Church, C. A. Holla; St. Paul's Church, F. C. Iglehart. Pleasantville, W. R. Blackie; Putnam Valley, J. S. Ladd; Shrub Oak, Edward Cornelie; Tuckahoe Church, S. White.

POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICT.—Ancram, W. H. Littebrant; Canaan, F. R. Wallace; Cold Springs, A. D. Ramsay; East Chatham, L. B. Spencer; Fishkill, E. A. Lowther; Fishkill-on-Hudson, E. S. Osbon; Hillsdale and North Hillsdale, O. P. Hout; Housatonic, Mass., O. Van Keuren; Hyde Park, Jonas Inman; Lakeville, Conn., Simon Stephens; Lithgow, Amenia, and Matteawan, Arthur Thompson; Millbrook and Verbank, W. W. Wilcox; North Goshen and South Norfolk, Conn., J. H. Lane; Pleasant Valley, C. W. Iglehart; Trinity Church, Poughkeepsie, J. J. Reed; Red Hook, B. H. Burch; Tivoli, J. J. Billingsley; Tyringham, Mass., L. G. Spooner; Wappinger's Falls, W. A. Mackey.

The Conference admitted as preachers on trial Edgar Allen Lowther, Charles A. Gilbert, Horace Edwin Hewitt, Charles Edward Rignell, Paul Stephen Coleman, and Willie Tunnecliffe.

EAST CONFERENCE CHANGES.

Transfer of Clergymen Not So Extensive as in the Past.

The appointments and changes made at the New York East Conference of the Methodist Church, held in Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, were not as many nor as important as those made in past years. A schedule of the changes follows:

BROOKLYN NORTH DISTRICT.

IN BROOKLYN.—Sands Street Memorial, G. M. Brown; Simpson, W. J. Thompson, who comes from the New England Conference; South Third Street, William Hamilton; Williams Avenue, W. L. Davison; York Street, W. M. Hughes.

IN MANHATTAN—East Side Parish, T. S. Henderson; Forsyth Street, W. G. Smith; John Street, J. W. Johnston; Willett Street, R. S. Povey, F. E. Whiteside, assistant.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS—Bayside, C. H. Pumphrey; Flushing, W. W. Winans; Jamaica, H. D. Burrnes; Long Island City, Third Church, J. F. Dunkerke; Maspeth, Alexander Mearing; Middle Village, Arthur Flandreau; Shaw Avenue, A. P. Knell; Whitestone, William Dalzell.

LONG ISLAND—Bayville and Locust Valley, H. C. Campbell; Calverton, supply; Central Islip and Hauppauge, R. W. Thompson; Commack Circuit, Ellwood, and Kinga Park, G. W. Servis; East Meadow, supply; Flanders, J. N. Crane; Lake Grove and St. James, E. S. Belden; Mattituck, supply; Greenport, Orient, F. F. Buckwalter; Riverhead, F. J. Shackelton; Setauket, J. R. Duffield.

BROOKLYN SOUTH DISTRICT.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.—Grace, Bay Ridge, George Adams; Borough Park, W. S. Winans, Jr.; Fenimore Street, H. E. Hiler; Goodwell, Ralph W. Keeler; Gravesend, G. A. Bronson; Hanson Place, C. C. Locke, in place of the Rev. C. L. Goodell, who leaves to go to another conference; Russell Place, G. F. Freeman; Windsor Terrace, C. S. Williams.

LONG ISLAND—First Church, Amityville, J. F. Langlois; Simpson, Amityville, J. D. Munson; Baldwins, R. F. Morton; Bayshore, F. L. Strickland; Bellmore, S. E. Yaggy; Blue Point, J. D. Hillery; Bridgehampton, G. L. Thompson; East Moriches, F. C. Stansell; East Quogue, O. L. Barker; Elmont, Julius Nelson; Good Ground, O. W. Snodgrass; Lawrence, G. C. Boswell; Lynbrook, H. L. Glover; Oceanside, John Brien; Sag Harbor, Gordon Thompson; Westhampton, G. W. Osmun; Brookhaven, Norman Guelt.

NEW HAVEN DISTRICT.

NEW HAVEN—East Pearl Street, E. C. Tuller; Epworth, W. G. Giffin; Hamden Plains, E. O. Tice; Park Chapel, Nathan Hubbell; Summerfield, T. L. Price; Trinity, W. H. Kidd; West Haven, F. H. L. Hammond.

Ansonia, B F. Gilman; Cromwell, J. M. Yard; Derby, I. A. Marsland; East Berlin, H. E. Wilson; Essex, B. A. Gilman.

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.—Second Street, W. C. Wilson; Trinity, C. H. Grubb. Bronx—Bronxdale, A. L. Faust; Westchester, M. P. Giffin. New York State—Mamaroneck, A. B. Sanford; Asbury, Mount Vernon, T. F. Clark; Pound Ridge, E. S. Wright; Rye, J. H. Yand.

McGibbon & Co.
Broadway and Nineteenth Street,
Will offer on Wednesday, April 13,
at unusually attractive prices
English Dimities and French Cretonnes
designed expressly for Bedroom Furnishings and Slipcovers.

WHILE we still have a good line of double-breasted Suits with knee trousers, nearly all the boys who come in nowadays want the NORFOLK SUITS with bloomer trousers. It is the most picturesque as it is the most popular style to-day for boys from 6 to 16 years. Both NORFOLK SUITS with long trousers, for boys from 15 to 19 years, and the "Meserole" Suit with peg-top trousers in large variety of patterns, are "all to the mustard." A swagger lot of shirts to go with these, plain and pleated bosoms at $1—any size and any sleeve length.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"One of the signs of the times."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

If you see a suit or overcoat that you like, in our window, you needn't be afraid you can't get one like it that *fits you.*

It won't be a case of *seeing* a $15 suit you liked, and *buying* a $28 suit.

You'll get the suit you *want*, and it'll fit you.

It'll astonish you to see what suits and overcoats we can sell you at $15, $18 and $20. Look 'em over, anyhow.

Mighty good looking neckwear at interesting prices.

The Ralston Health Shoe $4.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

MAYOR URGES ODELL TO VETO WATER BILL

Declares Smith Measure Puts City at Mercy of a Corporation.

"CORNER" IN VITAL NECESSITY

Municipality, Cut Off from Dutchess County Supply, Would Be Forced Into Grip of Ramapo.

Urging the veto of the Smith bill, which, if approved, would prevent the City of New York from going into Dutchess County for any part of its additional water supply, Mayor McClellan last night forwarded a letter to Gov. Odell at Albany. The Smith bill is the one which had been vigorousyl attacked on the ground that it was in the interests of the Ramapo Company.

"Inasmuch as this bill is an amendment to the general laws of the State," wrote the Mayor, "and therefore never can come before me to be acted upon under the provisions of the Constittuion hy which special city laws affecting the City of New York must be submitted to the Mayor therof for his approval or disapproval, I am constrained, in opposing the same, to do no more than write you this letter of protest. As Mayor of the City of New York, whose duty and privilege it is to safeguard in every way possible the rights and interests of the city, I do hereby make most emphatic protest against this bill.

"Generally speaking, it will have the effect of ao circumscribing the territory from which the city can in future increase its water supply as to lay the city entirely at the mercy of certain private interests which have, in effect, cornered all the available territory which is not covered by this legislation.

"Specifically, this bill is vicious in view of the following facts:

"Its effect will he to deprive the City of New York of one of its most important sources of water supply recommended by the Burr commission. It will also serve as a precedent which will probably be followed hy other localities, asking similar legislation, with the effect of cutting off all possible sources of water supply on the east of the Hudson River, thus confining the city in its effort to obtain needed water supply in the future to two sources—either the waters of the Hudson River or the watershed on the west side of the Hudson, now controlled hy a private corporation. If such a condition is created, it must inevitably have the result of placing this municipality at the mercy of the private corporation owning the only available source of water supply; and even if such property should be acquired by condemnation, would result in greatly enhancing its cost to the city.

"While the industrial needs of the smaller communities of the State are entitled to very serious consideration and proper protection, the facts do not require that they should be subserved at the expense of denying to this municipality, representing half the population of the State, an absolute necessary of life.

"The representative of the city suggested an amendment of the bill so as to provide that the Supreme Court, upon application for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate, might have discretion to deny such application where the industrial needa of any community were such as to justify a denial, and where the evidence established that the city could obtain its water supply from other sources.

"This amendment was opposed by the introducers of the bill, who insisted upon passing it in its present objectionable form.

"There is ample provision under the present law for full compensation of all persons legally damaged through the acquiring of the waters in question hy the City of New York.

"Thus it will be seen that this legislation serves no general puhlic purpose, and striking as it does at that most vital matter, the future water supply of this city is directly and immediately hostile to the interests of this community.

"In view of the above considerations, I hereby respectfully submit that it is incumbent upon you as a representative of all and not a part of the people of the whole State of New York, to veto this bill."

RELIGION DIVIDES TWINS.

Tiny Girl and Boy Found Monday Made Catholic and Protestant.

Three foundlings in the care of the Bellevue Hospital were officially launched on their worldly careers yesterday, when names and religious denominations were assigned to them, these details having been forgotten by their unknown parents.

The twins who were found Monday night at Twenty-fourth Street and Thirteenth Avenue were named Josephine May and Eugene Hale, and designated respectively as Catholic and Protestant. Their godmothers were Miss Entwistle of the Guild of the Infant Saviour and Miss Walker of the Charities Organization Society. Miss Entwistle also named and classified the day-old girl who was found Monday afternoon in a hallway at 117 Christopher Street, making her Carrie Erwin, and a Catholic.

Wallach's Togs
830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

AND now—Shirts.
The tremendous success of the Wallach Hat Price Plan ($3 worth of Hat for $1.90) is now being duplicated in our Wallach Special Shirt; worth $1.50 anywhere; our own shirt price, 98c
Manhattan Shirts from 1.50 up.



Many a man who knows what useful and handsome garments our cravenetted raincoats are is puzzled to account for the shabby, bedraggled appearance of some raincoats he sees, which are also stamped "Cravenette."

It's simply because "Cravenette" is the name of a process, not a cloth; and inferior fabrics are treated with it as well as substantial all-wool and fast-color goods such as we use exclusively.

These cheap materials are rainproof all right, because the cravenette process is most effective, but they must not be expected to give any more service than they would without the "Cravenette" stamp.

In raincoats, as in all other clothes, you must look to the dealer for reliable fabrics.
Raincoats, $18 to $35.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; continued cool, winds northwest to north.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,935. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MISSOURI TURRET EXPLOSION; 29 DIE

Five Officers Killed in Disaster on Battleship.

MAGAZINES WERE FLOODED

Protected from Fire by Quick Action of Captain Cowles.

PROBABLY SAVED THE SHIP

Accident Caused During Target Practice by the Communication of a Spark to Powder Charge.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 13.—By the explosion of 2,000 pounds of powder in the after twelve-inch turret and the handling room of the battleship Missouri Capt. William S. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, commanding, twenty-nine men were to-day instantly killed and five injured, of whom two will die. Five of the dead were officers of the battleship.

The Missouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn at practice about noon, when a charge of powder in the twelve-inch port gun ignited from gases, exploded, and, dropping below, ignited four charges of powder in the handling room, all of which also exploded.

Only one man of the entire turret and handling crew survives.

Capt. Cowles Saved Ship.

But for the prompt action of Capt. Cowles in flooding the handling room and magazine with water one of the magazines would probably have exploded and the ship would have been destroyed. Capt. Cowles, completely overcome by the disaster, referred the reporters to Lieut. Hamner, the ordnance officer. The latter gave out a statement of the explosion and its probable cause.

According to this statement, about noon, after the first pointer of the after twelve-inch piece had fired his string and the second pointer had fired the third shot his string, the charge ignited.

The fourth shot was being loaded, and from all indications the first half of the charge had been, and the second section was being rammed home, when gases from the shot previously fired or portions of the cloth cover ignited the powder. The breech was open and a dull thud gave notice of something unusual.

No loud report was made, but flames were seen to leap from every portion of the turret. A few seconds later another explosion, somewhat more fierce, occurred.

This was in the handling room below where 1,600 pounds of powder, or four charges ready to be hoisted above, had ignited.

Fire Quarters Sounded.

Fire quarters were sounded, and every man of the ship responded, and the magazine and handling rooms were flooded with water. In less than five seconds after the first explosion two streams of water were being played into the rooms, and when volunteers were called for every man of the ship responded, eager to go into the turrets and rescue the crew.

Capt. Cowles gave his commands, and but for his presence of mind and that of the officers of the ship, the Missouri would probably have gone down. The second explosion occurred near one of the magazines, and so hot was the fire that the brasswork of the magazines was melted.

Smoke and the fumes of the burned powder made it almost impossible to enter either the turret or handling room, but officers and men, with handkerchiefs over their faces, made efforts to rescue the men inside.

Captain Enters Smoking Turret.

Leading the rescuing party was Capt. Cowles The officers endeavored to keep him from going below, as men fell unconscious as they entered and had to be pulled out by their comrades, but, unheeding their advice, the commanding officer rushed below, followed by Lieut. Hammer, the ordnance officer, and Lieut. Davis.

Capt. Cowles caught up a dying bluejacket in his arms and staggered to the deck with him. The bluejacket, with two others from the handling room, had crawled partly from his place of duty when overcome.

Before the fumes of the burning powder had left the turret, officers and men were lifting out the dying and the dead. Three minutes after the explosion all were on deck and the surgeons from the Missouri, Texas, and Brooklyn were attending those still alive.

The twenty-five men of the turret were found lying in a heap. They had started for the exit when the first explosion occurred and had just reached there when the more terrible explosion in the handling room occurred which burned and strangled them to death.

Lieut. Davidson, the officer in charge of the turret, had evidently given some command to the men, as he was on top of the heap of men, having fallen there after he had allowed them to pass him to get out of the turret.

Bodies Hardly Recognizable.

The bodies were hardly recognizable, the flash of fire having burned clothing from the bodies of the men, while their flesh hung from them in shreds. The faces were mutilated by the flames only. Only one man was breathing when the turret crew was rescued and he died a moment after he reached the deck. The dead are:

W. C. DAVIDSON, Lieutenant, in charge of the 12-inch turret.
E. A. WEICHERT, Ensign, of the cruiser Cleveland, gun umpire.
W. E. T. NEUMANN, Midshipman.
J. P. V. GRIDLEY, Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.
THOMAS WARD, Jr., Lieutenant.
J. K. PEDERSON, Division Officer.
W. BOUGARD, Boatswain's Mate, second class.
J. BLOXAPUTLAN, ordinary seaman.
CHARLES RICE, Coxswain.
J. C. HARDY, seaman.
K. J. KIVLIN, apprentice, second class.
J. GADRIS, seaman.
N. SCHERBAUTH, ordinary seaman.
J. F. ROLANDS, ordinary seaman.
H. B. FRANKS, electrician, second class.
J. P. STARR, coxswain.
J. C. NUNN, ordinary seaman.
N. SODER, seaman.
C. E. MEYER, seaman.
P. R. CASTLER, ordinary seaman.
R. H. ALLISON, apprentice, second class.
R. C. TOBIN, ordinary seaman.
J. J. MULLIGAN, ordinary seaman.
J. W. COLE, landsman.
A. SMITH, Ordnance Sergeant.
W. S. SHIPMAN, Gunner's Mate, first class.
J. P. J. BROWN, private marine.
J. F. KENNEDY, Chief Gunner's Mate.
J. M. ROACH, ordinary seaman.

The injured are:

J. E. KNIGHT, seaman; may recover.
J. T. DONNELLY, ordinary seaman; dying.
R. S. STARR, seaman; will recover.
F. C. SCAUB, apprentice, second class; will recover.
MAN supposed to be O. B. MOE, apprentice, second class; dying.

DISASTER SHOCKS WASHINGTON

Repetition of the Massachusetts Catastrophe—Capt. Gridley's Son a Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The news of the disaster on the battleship Missouri at Pensacola was a severe shock to the Secretary and the naval officers of the department. No such accident has before occurred in the history of the new navy.

Following Admiral Barker's first brief dispatch announcing the disaster came a second telegram that read as follows:

"Five officers and twenty-four men are dead. Two more cannot live—result explosion on Missouri. Three rounds had been fired from after twelve-inch gun and shell had been seated and two sections of powder rammed home when explosion occurred, killing every officer and man in the turret and all but three in the handling room. Commanding officer has informed relatives." The Admiral then gave the list of dead.

Consternation Follows News.

The receipt of this message caused consternation at the department. Secretary Moody at once conveyed it to the President at the White House and officers and clerks at the department were soon engaged in making out dispatches to the relatives and friends of the dead officers and men.

There were no details in the first dispatch, and it was supposed for some time that one of the twelve-inch guns of the Missouri had burst. It was known that the Missouri had gone to the practice range about ten miles out from Pensacola, where there would be no danger to passing vessels, and there was a suspicion that the accident might have been caused by the back flash from the gun, which happens after three or four shots have been fired.

In the first five or six seconds after the shot there is especial danger when the breech is opened that the gases will burst forth from the breech in flames and ignite shells or ammunition. This, in effect, is what occurred, although a shell for the fourth shot had been seated.

The usual crew of a turret is twelve men and two officers, this force being equally divided between the two guns. Lieut. Weichert of the Cleveland was evidently in the turret as an umpire. Probably one other of the officers and one of the midshipmen was also there on some special duty, possibly as judges.

Secretary Moody directed that every effort be made to secure all the details as speedily as possible. The officers of the Bureau of Navigation decided to stay on duty all night to receive any dispatches that might come from the scene of the disaster. The first news of the disaster was received at Pensacola by wireless telegraph from on board the Missouri.

Too Easy for Rapid-Fire Records?

A naval expert to-night said: "I fear that enthusiasm in making world records has led us past the danger line. In our anxiety to surpass the world in the rapidity of big gun fire I fear we have permitted our enthusiasm to get the better of our judgment. It would seem from the dispatch that not enough time had been allowed to elapse between the firings. It is only recently that we have permitted the breech to be opened almost the moment the gun was fired, and in so doing there is necessarily a risk."

The smokeless powder is put into the twelve-inch gun in three sections, each bag or section weighing 120 pounds. Some officers say that the turrets of the Missouri had no bottoms, and express the opinion that after this accident the turrets of all battleships will be equipped with bottoms for the protection of the men in the handling room underneath.

Ship's Officers Well Known.

The officers of the Missouri are especially well known in Washington. Capt. Cowles served as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and most of the officers killed were widely known here. Midshipmen Ward and Neumann were classmates and intimate friends. At their request they were assigned to the same ship.

Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said to-night:

"We have met with a great disaster. The death of these brave officers and men is a calamity to the navy and to the country. They sacrificed their lives in the service of their country as much as if they had perished in battle against their country's enemies.

"It is impossible to say anything about the details until the court of inquiry has examined the facts and made its report. This inquiry will be of a most searching character, and it is hoped will clearly show the causes which have led to this great loss to the navy and to the country. The families and friends of the officers and enlisted men who have thus died in the faithful performance of their duty have the deepest sympathy of the Bureau of Navigation as well as of the whole navy."

Records of Dead Officers.

Lieut. William C. Davidson is a native of Indiana, and was appointed a midshipman from South Dakota Sept. 28, 1891. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1895 and assigned to the Olympia. He was promoted to Ensign July 1, 1897, to Lieutenant, (junior grade,) July 1, 1900, and Lieutenant, June 16, 1902.

He was assigned to the Missouri when she went into commission and was serving as a turret officer at the time of his death. His wife, Mrs. Juliet L. Davidson, resides at 1,603 McCulloch Street, Baltimore, where a telegram was sent from the Navy Department announcing the death of her husband. Lieut. Davidson had served on the Brooklyn, Monocacy, Concord, Alliance, Franklin, and at the torpedo station at Newport, prior to his assignment to the Missouri.

Lieut. Ernest A. Weichert, (junior grade,) who was attached to the Cleveland, was a native of Connecticut and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 6, 1895. He served at different times on the Massachusetts, Marblehead, Gloucester, Helena, and other vessels.

He returned to the United States in December last from a tour in Asiatic waters, and in January last was promoted from the grade of Ensign, attained in 1901, to Lieutenant, (junior grade.) He was assigned to the Cleveland March 7. His father, J. F. Weichert, is a resident of Danbury, Conn.

Lieut. Gridley was a son of the late Capt. Gridley of the navy, who was in command of the Olympia when that vessel was the flagship of Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay. He is the officer to whom Dewey addressed the laconic order in Manila Bay, "You can fire when ready, Gridley."

Capt. Gridley died at Kobe, Japan, in June, 1898. His son was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps in March, 1900, by President McKinley. He was promoted to be a First Lieutenant on Dec. 1, 1903, and was assigned to the Missouri when that vessel was placed in commission last Winter.

Lieut. Gridley's mother lives in Erie, Penn., of which city young Gridley was a native.

Midshipman William E. T. Neumann was the son of Paul Neumann of Honolulu, formerly Attorney General in the Cabinet of Queen Liliuokalani. The elder Neumann has played an important part in the public affairs of Hawaii and is well known in Washington, where, during the second Administration of President Cleveland, he was a conspicuous figure in the controversies that arose over the Queen's dethronement.

Young Neumann was appointed to Annapolis by Representative Kahn of San Francisco, and entered the academy Sept. 6, 1899. He was graduated last year and was assigned to the Pacific station. Last November he was sent to the receiving ship Franklin for duty with the Missouri, and later when she was commissioned was detailed to her.

Midshipman Thomas Ward, Jr., was a son of Gen. Thomas Ward of the army, who was retired from active service in July, 1902, at his own request after forty years' service. Gen. Ward lives at Oswego, N. Y., from which district Midshipman Ward was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1899. Upon completing a four years' course at the academy young Ward was assigned to the battleship Alabama, reporting on that vessel in February, 1903. In November last year he was assigned to the Missouri.

Missouri a New Ship.

The Missouri is the very latest of the big battleships to go in commission. The flag was hoisted on her in December last at Norfolk by Capt. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt. She collided with the Illinois off Pensacola a few weeks ago and has had very little firing with her big guns. In fact, the nine or ten rounds which had been fired from each big gun were in the course of official trials, and she was going through her first regular target practice when the accident occurred. Privately naval experts for the most part believe that what had happened was an occurrence like that on the Massachusetts a year ago last February, when what is known as a "blow out" occurred. That means that the powder charge in the breach of a gun becomes accidentally ignited before the breach is completely closed, sending the blast back into the turret.

The Massachusetts accident resulted in the immediate death of nine men in the turret, and for that reason great difficulty was found in ascertaining the cause of the accident.

Precautions Against Accident.

To guard as far as possible against the ignition of powder in this way, Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of Ordnance, issued a stringent circular forbiddin any bag of powder to be raised from the magazines until the gun had been discharged and the breach thrown open.

It is feared that the great spirit of rivalry between the crews of the various warships in the matter of rapidity of fire has led the gun crews into such haste as to prevent them from observing proper precautions in the turrets.

In the charge for the 12-inch gun of the Missouri there were 360 pounds of smokeless powder contained in four separate bags; perhaps enough to blow the top of the turret off.

The naval officers say they do not understand how so many men happened to be in the after turret at one time, as an ordinary turret crew is made up of about nine men.

MRS. GRIDLEY GETS SAD NEWS.

Hears of Death of Her Son Through Telegram from Capt. Cowles.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., April 13.—Mrs. Harriet V. Gridley, wife of the late Capt. C. V. Gridley, United States Navy, and mother of Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, who was killed in the explosion on the Missouri, received the first news of the death of her only son through the following message from Capt. Cowles:

"It is my sad duty to break to you the news of the instantaneous death, through explosion in the turret of the Missouri, of your son, Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, while in the performance of his duty. Where shall his remains be sent?"

Mrs. Gridley controlled her grief because of the presence of the boy's grandfather, ex-Judge John P. Vincent, who is nearly ninety years of age. He will not be told of the accident until morning.

Children like Piso's Cure. It is pleasant to take and cures their coughs. At druggists. 25c. —Adv.

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ARTIST WEDS HER RESCUER.

Miss Cory of New York Becomes Wife of Montana Ranchman.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., April 13.—Miss Fannie Y. Cory, a well-known artist and illustrator of New York, married Fred W. Cooney, a Montana ranchman, in this city to-day.

The marriage is the culmination of a romance extending over a year, and which has afforded abundant interest to members of local society and the Eastern friends of Miss Cory.

The acquaintance of the couple began when Miss Cory, bredking through the ice while skating, was rescued by Mr. Cooney.

Miss Fannie Y. Cory is a member of the Society of Illustrators and received honorable mention at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901. She has done much illustrating, and for a time conducted an art school in West Twenty-third Street, New York.

HARRIMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Thrown from Auto at New Orleans, but Escapes Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 13.—The fates seem unpropitious in the matter of the tour of inspection which President E. H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads is making over his lines. Yesterday at Memphis one of the party, R. W. Goelet of New York, while driving his automobile on Union Avenue, collided with the automobile of George C. Bennett, the Memphis turfman.

To-day, when Mr. Harriman and his party were leaving the Illinois Central depot in the automobile which they unloaded from their special train, Mr. Harriman was thrown out, but escaped a serious fall by landing on his feet.

The party will inspect Illinois Central and Southern Pacific terminals to-morrow morning and leave in their special train over the Southern Pacific for Texas in the afternoon.

MUNSEY DROPS THE NEWS.

Says He Has Had Enough—To Keep His Other Newspapers.

Frank A. Munsey announced last night that he would retire from The News before the end of this month. "It may be to-morrow and it may not be for ten days yet," he said, "but retire from the paper I will. I have put a peg in there—at that point—and said there I will stop.

"Some men do not know when they have enough," he went on to say, "but I do. I do know when I have enough.

"It is not a long story. In discontinuing The News I simply quit a business for which I recognize I am temperamentally and by training unfitted—that is the long and short of it. I shall confine myself to the publication of my magazines, which is more to my liking."

"You may say simply that I have retired from The News. I expect to go to Europe in May to take an automobile trip. Before I go I will relinquish my hold upon The News."

Mr. Munsey was one of the speakers at the Sphinx Club last night, where, after listening to Herman Ridder about a project which the German editor entertains and also to some remarks about his publication of The Staats Zeitung, Mr. Munsey said that he would be glad to watch Mr. Ridder's future success in the line of publishing a paper "from the standpoint of a man who had tried it and failed."

"Do you consider that you have failed with The News?" he was asked because of that question, to which he replied:

"Well, no, not exactly, but I have not succeeded enough to satisfy me. That remark was greatly in the nature of a joke."

"How about your other papers?" Mr. Munsey was asked.

"Oh, they will continue," was his reply.

"No, I do not care to say at present who will take The News," he went on further. "It will continue, I think, but I do not care to discuss that. The matter is not yet fully settled."

McCURDY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Private Car Was Circling North Carolina Mountain and Wheel Broke.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy have arrived home safely from their eight-thousand-mile trip across the country, up and down the Pacific Slope and return, but will long remember how they barely missed death. While the party was passing through the mountains of North Carolina early this week a wheel on the middle truck broke, and their private car, The Magnet, just escaped a dive to the bottom of a deep cañon.

The flange of the wheel was entirely gone, and only half of the wheel remained. Had the truck not been the middle one there is no question but that the car would have been derailed. As it is the railroad men consider it a piece of extraordinary good luck that a terrible wreck was averted. Repairs delayed the party twenty-four hours.

TRAIN TUMBLES INTO RIVER.

Avalanche in Cascade Mountains Undermined Tracks—Three Men Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 13.—Avalanches in the Cascade Mountains undermined the Great Northern tracks near Leavenworth, and this morning an eastbound passenger train was plunged into Wenatchee River.

Three men were killed, four injured, and $50,000 worth of equipment spilled into the river. The dead were Frederick J. Wildman, a member of the Painters' Union of Butte, and two unidentified men, all riding on a blind baggage.

The washing out of the embankment left the ties held together by the rails as the sole support of the two-hundred-ton train. On striking this unsupported track the engine made a quick turn to the right and tumbled down an almost perpendicular bank into the river.

Half an hour afterward the passengers dug out the engineer and fireman and conveyed them up the steep bank by locking hands down the declivity.

ROOSEVELT BOYS BETTER.

Their Mumps Not Severe and They Are Taken to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

GROTON, Mass., April 13.—Mrs. Roosevelt and her two sons, Theodore and Kermit, who are convalescing from the mumps, left to-day for Washington, the disease being not of an extreme type.

There have been rumors that the disease was epidemic at the Groton School, but it is learned that besides the Roosevelts only two of the scholars are affected.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

The Popular High-Ball
is made of Usher's Scotch.—Adv.

TORPEDO ATTACK; BATTLESHIP SUNK

Petropavlovsk Goes Down After Japanese Dash

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF DEAD

Over 600 of the Battleship's Crew Also Drowned.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL INJURED

His Condition More Serious Than at First Reported—Consternation in Russia Increased by News of Ramming of Another Warship.

The Russian battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk yesterday in the outer roadstead of Port Arthur.

Vice Admiral Makaroff, the naval Commander in Chief in the Far East, went down with the vessel, together with practically the entire crew, numbering over 600.

The Russian dispatches say that the Petropavlovsk struck a mine, heeled over, turned turtle, and sank.

According, however, to a wireless message from a Times correspondent who followed the Japanese fleet to Port Arthur yesterday, the Japanese made a torpedo attack on the Russian stronghold early yesterday morning, and this is believed to indicate that the Petropavlovsk was sunk by Japanese torpedoes.

To add to the consternation in St. Petersburg caused by the disaster, it became known yesterday that the battleship Poltava, a sister ship of the Petropavlovsk, had a hole rammed in her several weeks ago by the battleship Sevastopol while the latter was manoeuvring at Port Arthur.

The British gunboat Espiègle reports an engagement early yesterday morning between three Russian cruisers and five Japanese warships. The Bayan was evidently damaged.

TURNED TURTLE AND SANK.

The Petropavlovsk Retreating from Japanese When She Was Blown Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—The battleship Petropavlovsk was to-day sunk by striking a mine in the outer roadstead of Port Arthur. She heeled over, turned turtle, and went to the bottom.

The Petropavlovsk was flying the flag of Vice Admiral Makaroff, the naval Commander in Chief in the Far East, and he went down with the vessel.

Practically the entire crew of the battleship, numbering over 600, perished.

Seven officers, including the Grand Duke Cyril, and thirty-two men, were saved. All these, including the Grand Duke, were more or less injured. It is now said, despite the early reports, that the Grand Duke's injuries are serious.

According to the first accounts, the Petropavlovsk sank as she was going out to meet the Japanese fleet, which appeared off Port Arthur this morning. It now appears, however, that she met with disaster as she was returning with the other warships after it had been ascertained that the enemy had been strongly reinforced.

It has just become known that the battleship Poltava several weeks ago had a hole rammed in her by the battleship Sevastopol while the latter was manoeuvring in the harbor of Port Arthur. This increases the consternation here.

The following dispatch to the Czar was received from Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, the Commandant at Port Arthur:

"Port Arthur, April 13.

"The Petropavlovsk struck a mine, which blew her up, and she turned turtle. Our squadron was under Golden Hill. The Japanese squadron was approaching. Vice Admiral Makaroff evidently was lost. Grand Duke Cyril was saved. He is slightly injured. Capt. Jakovleff was saved, though severely injured, as were five officers and thirty-two men, all more or less injured.

"The enemy's fleet has disappeared. Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky has assumed command of the fleet."

Report from Alexieff.

The following dispatch to the Czar was received from Viceroy Alexieff:

"Mukden, April 13.

"A telegram has just been received from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, (commander of the military forces at Port Arthur:)

"I regret to report to your Majesty that the Pacific fleet has suffered irreparable loss by the death of its brave and capable commander, who was lost together with the Petropavlovsk."

Another dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff to the Czar says:

"According to reports from the commandant at Port Arthur, the battleships and cruisers went out to meet the enemy, but in consequence of the enemy receiving reinforcements, making his total strength thirty vessels, our squadron returned to the roadstead, whereupon the Petropavlovsk touched a mine, resulting in her destruction. Grand Duke Cyril, who was on board, was saved. He was slightly injured. The whole squadron then re-entered the port.

"The Japanese are now off Cape Liaothe-Shan, (the southern extremity of the peninsula on which Port Arthur is situated.)

"No reports had been received from the acting commander of the fleet up to the time this dispatch was sent."

According to The Associated Press' information, the Petropavlovsk struck a mine on her starboard side amidships, and immediately began to heel. Before the crew could flood the port compartments of the vessel in order to keep her on an even keel, she turned turtle and sank in a few minutes.

Capt. Jakolleff, the Grand Duke Cyril, and two other officers were saved, because they were standing on the upper bridge. The frightful loss of life among the officers and men was due to the fact that they all were at their stations ready for action.

The Petropavlovsk turned turtle in a manner similar to the British battleship Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown in 1893. In the Chino-Japanese war a Chinese warship also turned turtle, many of the crew remaining alive for several days, hammering desperately on the upturned hull.

A Great Blow to Russia.

The awful disaster at Port Arthur has been a terrific blow. It would have fallen less heavily if the ship and the commander in chief of the fleet had been lost in battle, but to be the result of another accident, following upon the heels of a succession of tragedies of which the Port Arthur fleet has been the victim, it has created something like consternation.

"Reverses we can endure," said a prominent Russian, "but to have the Petropavlovsk meet the fate of the Yenisei and the Boyarin is heartbreaking."

The day has been one of intense excitement in St. Petersburg. The first inkling of the catastrophe leaked out on the receipt of a telegram by Grand Duke Vladimir from his son, Grand Duke Boris, announcing the loss of the Petropavlovsk and the wounding of Grand Duke Cyril, who was First Officer. The Grand Duchess Vladimir was almost frantic on the receipt of the telegram, being convinced that the message was only a precursor of worse news, as it was signed by Grand Duke Boris instead of by the aide to Grand Duke Cyril, Lieut. von Kube. The reason why the telegram was so signed afterward became apparent, as Lieut. von Kube went down with the ship.

The youngest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir, Grand Duke Andrew, a dashing young guardsman, tore off behind the fastest of trotters to the Winter Palace, the Admiralty, and elsewhere, seeking confirmation of the news, which came two hours later in a message to the Emperor from Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, the Commandant at Port Arthur.

Czar Grief-Stricken.

A religious service was immediately held at Grand Duke Vladimir's palace, in which thanks were returned to the Almighty for the sparing of the life of Grand Duke Cyril, but the Emperor was so overwhelmed with grief at the death of Vice Admiral Makaroff that neither he nor the Empress attended the service. Instead the Emperor sent a member of his personal staff to break the sad news to Admiral Makaroff's widow, who is living at Peterhof, near St. Petersburg.

Meantime the city was filled with the wildest rumors, but the official dispatches were so meagre and private dispatches so conflicting regarding what had occurred that the public was kept in suspense for six hours. Then, although the report was incomplete, dispatches were posted on the Nevsky Prospect and other war bulletin boards.

The grief of the crowds, whose worst fears were thus officially confirmed, was touching. The Ministry of Marine was soon surrounded by thousands eagerly asking for more details, including the stricken relatives of those who were on board the Petropavlovsk, who were anxiously inquiring as to the fate of their loved ones.

What occurred prior to the blowing up of the flagship is only vaguely known, except that Admiral Makaroff, with his flag flying on the doomed vessel, sailed out to engage the enemy until his reinforcements appeared. It is thought possible that Admiral Togo planned an ambuscade by sending in a small squadron in the hope of drawing out the Russian commander to the open and then cutting him off.

Location of Mines Unknown.

The Associated Press learns that the location of six of the mines planted by the Yenisei was unknown, the charts having been lost when that vessel went down. Probably it was one of these mines that the Petropavlovsk struck. Possibly, again, the mine might have drifted from its original position.

Vice Admiral Makaroff's death is really a greater loss than would be that of several battleships. He was the pride of the navy and enjoyed the implicit confidence of his sovereign as well as of the officers and men of the service. Speaking of his death, officers here all remarked upon the strange fatality that he should lose his life on a heavily armored battleship, to which type he had a particular aversion. This morning for the first time he raised his flag on a battleship, while previously he had gone out on board the cruiser Novik or the cruiser Askold. It was at the urgent request of his friends that he did not risk his life in this fashion, and so transferred his flag to the Petropavlovsk.

It is now an open secret that Admiral Makaroff was not anxious to resign his command at Kronstadt, which necessitated his leaving his wife and family, but the Emperor held such a high opinion of him that he declined to consider other candidates, although it was pointed out that Rear Admiral Rojestvensky, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, who has just been appointed to command the Baltic Squadron, and who is now destined to succeed Makaroff, as well as others, were anxious to distinguish themselves. As Admiral Rojestvensky will go to the Far East Vice Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black Sea fleet, will be placed in command of the Baltic Squadron.

It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff will assume command of the naval forces in the Far East, presumably pending the arrival of Admiral Rojestvensky.

The Emperor in his summons to Admiral Makaroff said: "My choice has fallen upon you, and I will not take a refusal," and so the Admiral went to the Far East. The Emperor's sorrow is doubly keen on this account.

By imperial command a requiem service will be celebrated at the Admiralty Church at noon to-morrow for the Emperor's favorite Admiral.

To-night the grief-stricken widow, according to the Russian custom, had a requiem service celebrated at her residence. She had been much worried over the health of her husband, who suffered from diabetes, reference to which was made in a recent telegram from the Admiral, in which he said he was compelled to disobey orders as to taking regular sleep.

Makaroff's Popularity.

The coincidence is generally commented upon that the icebreaker Ermak, one of Admiral Makaroff's greatest triumphs, steamed majestically up the Neva to-day, having cut through the ice from Kronstadt, her enormous black hull dwarfing the warships moored alongside. "There's Stefan Osipovitch's ship," cried the moujiks, who knew and loved Makaroff so much that they called him by his patronymic.

Rear Admiral Rojestvensky is a man of an utterly different mould from Makaroff. He is a very able sailor and a man of talent and ability, but he is not so popular with the jackies as was the dead Commander in Chief.

Makaroff is believed to have been in the conning tower when the Petropaviovsk was blown up. Grand Duke Cyril probably owes his life to the fact that he is a fine athlete and a splendid swimmer. His escape is regarded as almost miraculous.

According to later reports, Grand Duke Cyril was more seriously injured than was at first believed. He has been removed to a hospital at Port Arthur for treatment. Despite the statements in the dispatches, the Grand Duchess Vladimir believes that her son is dead, saying: "Everybody has been killed and I cannot believe that Cyril was saved."

Count Grabbe, aide de camp to Grand Duke Vladimir, will leave to-morrow to bring the Grand Duke Cyril home. It is said the Grand Duke Boris will accompany his brother to Mukden. He witnessed to-day's catastrophe through a marine glass.

There is a romantic story connected with the Grand Duke Cyril's anxiety to go to the front. He wanted to win his spurs and then marry the woman with whom he is very much in love, but his engagement to whom had been opposed by his parents. It is an open secret that the Grand Duke's lady love is his cousin, the divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse and a daughter of the late Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, who married a sister of Alexander III.

The police ordered all restaurants in St. Petersburg to close at 9 o'clock to-night.

TORPEDO ATTACK YESTERDAY.

Followed by Bombardment of Port Arthur by Japanese Fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

OFF PORT ARTHUR, on Board The Times's Steamship Haimun, April 13.—The Japanese torpedo craft attacked Port Arthur early this morning and the fleet later shelled the forts. The bombardment began at 9:45 o'clock.

Last night we ran into dirty weather. At 4:30 this morning, amid rain and squalls, we made out a squadron of warships in line ahead, steering a course similar to our own.

As the light increased it became manifest that it was a Japanese squadron of six battleships, followed by a first-class cruiser squadron of six ships in line, the third and fourth being the Kasuga and Nisshin, which were making their first appearance.

The fleet, with the Mikasa leading, was shaping a course for Port Arthur. Forty miles distant from that port the battleships drew out at full speed and the Kasuga and Nisshin left the cruisers and joined the battleships, the other cruisers remaining behind. The interval between them was maintained by a destroyer and a dispatch boat.

As we neared Port Arthur we found two first-class and four second-class cruisers there. This squadron had covered the torpedo attack made in the small hours of the morning.

The battleships now hoisted their fighting flags and steamed in the same formation, the Mikasa leading and the new ships bringing up the rear, to within six miles of Port Arthur's frowning promontory.

At 10:20 A. M. the shore batteries opened, but the fire was only of a desultory nature and it seemed as though Admiral Togo was making a demonstration rather than a bombardment. Three times his fighting squadron circled in front of the enemy's position, drawing a desultory reply, and at 12 o'clock Admiral Togo withdrew the battleships to the south.

It was an inspiring spectacle to see how this powerful squadron of fighting machines manoeuvred. The battleships went boldly in, while the less protected vessels manoeuvred with them, conforming to their evolutions at a safer distance.

Although I went closer to the approaches to Port Arthur than ever before, yet I saw no sign of Russian shipping. I could, however, make out a lighthouse. The shell which fell nearest us was exploded by impact with the water.

The Japanese, manoeuvring at 18 knots, as far as I could see suffered no damage. The expenditure of ammunition was small.

It was a magnificent force with which Admiral Togo menaced Port Arthur, the most powerful individual fleet which has ever sailed the Eastern seas. Including the torpedo craft there were over forty Japanese vessels before Port Arthur today.

My messages on Sunday established a record in wireless telegraphy in consideration of the length of wire exposed.

Our receiving station heard us at a distance of 170 miles and acknowledged the message as received at a distance of 150 sea miles.

This morning I am 100 miles north of last night's position and am sending at a distance of 125 sea miles.

THINKS TORPEDOES DID IT.

London Times Does Not Believe the Story of a Mine.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—In an editorial article to-day on the sinking of the Petropaviovsk The Times expresses doubt as to the correctness of the Russian account of the disaster. It considers it

more probable that the vessel was sunk by Japanese torpedoes than by a submarine mine.

The Times says the account of the operations before Port Arthur in the wireless message from The Times's correspondent is wholly irreconcilable with any other theory. There was no sally of Russian ships from Port Arthur according to the correspondent, who says he saw no sign of Russian shipping.

"It appears," says The Times, "that the warship must have been sunk before 4:30 A. M., and it is at least possible that the mine was a Japanese torpedo. It looks rather as if the Petropavlovsk had been caught in the roadstead by the torpedo boats and as if the other Russian ships, deprived of their Admiral, had retired to the inner harbor before the Japanese fleet reached Port Arthur.

'This view seems confirmed by the dispatch from the Commandant at Port Arthur to the Czar. He relates the sinking of the Petropavlovsk, and adds: 'The Japanese aquadron is approaching.'

"Our correspondent saw the squadron approaching, but the torpedo attack had taken place some houra earlier.

"It seems, besides, hardly conceivable that a single mine could send a battleship to the bottom with such fearful rapidity, though the simultaneous explosion of several torpedoes would be far more destructive."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 13.—At the Russian Embassy here it was said to-day that it was not likely that the Petropavlovsk was blown up by a mine while going out of the harbor, as Admiral Makaroff had recently verified all the positions of the mines at Port Arthur.

The death of Admiral Makaroff is generally regarded in official circles as further seriously crippling the Russian naval position.

DISASTER'S DETAILS WITHHELD.

St. Petersburg Fears the Worst Is Not Yet Known.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—What has been the issue of the combat between Rear Admiral Ouktomsky and the Japanese fleet, or whether a fight has actually taken place, is not known in St. Petersburg. At 2:30 o'clock this morning the Commission of Censors adjourned, after announcing that no further news had been communicated.

The Official Messenger received a dispatch at 6:39 o'clock from Prince Ouktomsky, but whether it was sent before his departure in pursuit of the Japanese fleet or after his return the editor of that journal does not know.

In any event the action of Prince Ouktomsky is considered daring in the extreme. With him are only one battleship, three cruisers, and the torpedo boats, and it is quite possible that he planned to retire to the shelter of Port Arthur if the Japanese ships which he endeavored to overtake were reinforced. This would not be an impossibility, as Vice Admiral Makaroff had previously accomplished it.

Vice Admiral Togo's ships may be hidden in the Miaotao Islands in the hope that the Russians would pursue the weak division and thus bring about a combat with the faster Japanese men-of-war.

Despite official and private dispatches the belief continues that many details of the catastrophe to the Petropavlovsk have been concealed by the Admiralty.

Reasons for Makaroff's Action.

The reinforcement of the enemy was the controlling reason for Makaroff's return to Port Arthur, but a factor in this decision also is undoubtedly the plan of campaign not to engage a superior force or run the risk of damage to his ships, but to wait patiently for the arrival of the Baltic squadron.

It is suggested that the presence of the Grand Duke Cyril may have influenced Vice Admiral Makaroff to retire to Port Arthur in order not to expose the possible heir to the throne to the danger of death.

THE LOST BATTLESHIP.

Petropavlovsk Was of 10,960 Tons Displacement and Cost $5,490,000.

The loss of the Petropavlovsk leaves at the most only four battleships at Port Arthur in condition to fight. She was one of the best vessels in the Russian Navy. Completed at St. Petersburg in 1898, she was a sister ship of the Poltava and Sevastopol, and was of 10,960 tons displacement.

The Petropavlovsk was 367½ feet long and had 69 feet beam. She was protected by a belt of Harveyized armor about 10 inches thick, and her turrets had 10-inch steel armor.

The armament of the vessel consisted of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, thirty-four smaller guns, and six torpedo tubes.

The indicated horse power of the battleship was 14,213, and she had a speed of 17 knots. Her complement consisted of 700 men.

The Petropavlovsk cost $5,490,000.

MAKAROFF'S BRILLIANT CAREER.

Was Called the Cossack of the Seas—Well Known in America.

LONDON, April 14.—The late Vice Admiral Makaroff spoke English fluently and was well known in England, especially in the Newcastle-on-Tyne district, where he resided while the Armstrongs were building his icebreaker, the Ermak.

His courtesy and social qualities made him very popular, and the editorials in this morning's newspapers deplore his loss with genuine sympathy, paying tributes of admiration to the way he met a hero'a death in carrying out his own oft-repeated conviction that "he who wishes to inaure victory should determine either to conquer or to die."

As emphasizing the tragedy of the Admiral's fate, it is recalled that the question of saving lives on warships that had been torpedoed had been a matter of profound study with him.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The news of the death of Admiral Makaroff caused a profound sensation in naval and military circles here. He was probably better known in America than any other Russian naval officer. This was because he had more than once visited the United States, and had also commanded the Russian North Pacific Squadron, which brought him into frequent contact with American naval officers.

The general opinion is that Makaroff was an officer of singular ability, being thoroughly scientific in his methods, of more than usual intelligence, and of a physical presence which gave him a splendid power of command. In the matter of personal bravery he had no superior.

When Admiral Makaroff visited the United States in 1896 he went to Newport, where he met Admiral Taylor and Capt. Converse at the War College and Torpedo School. Capt. Converse says that from first to last he showed the highest powers of observation. He suggested an improvement in drying smokeless powder, which is used to this day.

It is only a few days since it was announced that the Czar, fesrful that Admiral Makaroff's continnal anxiety to be in the forefront of the fighting might lead to his becoming incapacitated, had decided to appoint another Admiral as Makaroff's aid at Port Arthur, so that the squadron there should not be without a capable commander.

The expected catastrophe has occurred, but in a different manner to what was expected. Makaroff has not met his death by his temerity in embarking on a torpedo boat or a guardship, but on a battleship, one of the finest vessels of the Russian Navy.

Of that navy, in the general opinion of Russians, Makaroff was the most brilliant commander. He was born in 1848, and had been in active service forty years. Almost from the time he entered the navy he began to distinguish himself. In the war with Turkey he performed a number of dashing feats, and on one occasion blew up a Turkish iron-clad with a torpedo in a night attack.

Makaroff's activity and impetuous bravery won for him the name of the "Cossack of the Seas." To foreign naval men he is best known as the originator of the ice-breaking vessel, and as an earnest supporter of the theory that a number of small ships are more valuable to a country than a few big ones. "A battleship has one life," he argued, "but four smaller ships have four lives."

It was Makaroff who designed the famous ice-breaker Ermak, the first of various vessels of the same type. On board her he made two expeditions to the polar seas. Early in his career he invented a plaster of a peculiar kind, with which the steel sheathing of a vessel's underbody might be temporarily repaired.

Admiral Makaroff paid three visits to the United States, the first in 1863. He made a tour from California to New York in 1896, and in March, 1898, made a flying trip to Detroit. While in New York in 1898 the Admiral spoke with enthusiasm of his ice-crusher. He expressed the opinion that two such ships conld reach the north pole in Summer.

After the first disaster at Port Arthur the thoughts of Russians turned to Makaroff as perhaps the one man who could save the situation. Almost immediately it was announced that the Czar had appointed him naval Commander in Chief in the Far East. The scenes in Kronstadt before the Admiral's departure were rsmarkable. Sailors raised him on their shoulders in the cathedral and bore him to the altar, where Father John of Kronstadt blessed him.

Makaroff's arrival at Port Arthur was marked by a great increase in Russia'a naval activity.

Japanese Tribute to Makaroff.

LONDON, April 14.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, said in an interview yesterday that Admiral Makaroff's death was an exceedingly dramatic occurrence. He paid a tribute to the late Admiral as a great strategist and tactician, and said his death would be a great loss to the Russian navy.

MORE TROOPS LAND IN KOREA.

Japanese Army Being Reinforced by Reserve Battalions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

ON BOARD THE TIMES'S STEAMSHIP HAIMUN, April 13.—Although Korean ports have ceased to be centres of main military interest, yet the Japanese are still reinforcing the First Army with reserve battalions.

Thus a Japanese army corps, when completely mobilized, means a much larger numerical strength than is understood by the same military term according to the European standard.

The European correspondents allotted to Gen. Kuroki's army have now landed at Chi-nam-pho, where the weather has completely altered, necessitating a change from Winter to Summer clothing.

The bare brown hills in the neighborhood of the harbor are already becoming green.

JAPANESE CLAIM VICTORIES.

Russians Who Attempted to Cross River Driven Back.

TOKIO, April 13.—An official telsgram from Wi-ju says that a company of Russian troops attempted to cross the first stream of the Yalu River west of Wi-ju yesterday morning, and that a company of Japanese attacked and drove the Russians back.

The bodies of twenty dead Russians, the telegram adds, were found after the fight. Their uniforms showed that they belonged to the Twelfth Regiment of sharpshooters.

Finally, the dispatch says that small parties of Russians without uniforms have attempted to cross the Yalu River at different points between Wi-ju and Yon-gampho, and that they were all driven back.

Details of the first skirmish on the Yalu River, which occurred last Sunday, arrived to-day in an official report from Admiral Hosoga. The text of the report follows:

"In accordance with my instructions, the Captain of the cruiser Kasaga directed Lieut. Yamaguchi, with five men, to scout in the mouth of the Yalu. They accomplished their work and safely returned to the Kasaga on Monday.

They entered the river in a Korean junk, and at 2 o'clock Sunday discovered a party of Russians leaving the right bank of the river near Toag Toryuho in a junk. Lieut. Yamaguchi attacked them, a patrol of mounted Japanese troops on the left bank of the river joining in the attack.

"In the meantime another large Russian junk joined the first one and opened fire on the Japanese. The Russians retired and reached the bank. They then fled inland, The exchange of fire lasted one hour and twenty minutes. The enemy had one killed and two wounded. We had no casualties. Four hundred empty cartridges were found in the Russian junks.

"We believe the Russiana were a cavalry patrol watching the river."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—It was learned to-day that the Russian Cossacks who annihilated the fifty Japanese at Samalind Island, Yalu River, on April 8 numbered only thirty-seven.

An official dispatch sent by an aide-de-camp of Gen. Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated April 12, says:

"Gen. Kachtalinsky, commanding the Russian forces at the Yalu River, reports that April 11, during an engagement of outposts, our losses were one officer, one subofficer, and two soldiers killed, and two soldiers wounded."

ASSEMBLY VOTES TO TAP CITY TREASURY

White Plains Road Bill Passed Amid Charges of Graft.

SAY LAWYERS GET $300,000

Charges That the Measure Is in the Interest of Large Holders of Real Estate—Vote Is 81 to 52.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Carpenter White Plains Roads bill, which, according to its opponents, contemplates a raid upon the New York City Treasury of $1,500,000 and by which it is alleged four well-known attorneys will benefit to the extent of $300,000, went through the Assembly to-day by a vote of 81 to 52.

The two Bronx Assemblymen, Ellis of the Twenty-fourth and Everett of the Thirty-fifth, wsre recorded in the negative and affirmative respectively. When ths bill was in the Senate Senator Hawkins, the Bronx Senator, voted for the bill.

The Greater New York Assemblymen who voted for the bill wers Messrs. Wallace, Adams, Agnew, Newcomb, O'Neil, Prentice, Keogan, Finch, Everett, and Bostwick.

The debate on ths bill began by Mr. McManus moving to strike out the enacting clause, which brought Mr. Wainwright of Westchester to its defenss. Among other things, Mr. McManus declared that Alderman John H. Behrmann, a real estate dealer of the Bronx, was much interested in the measure from a personal standpoint. Mr. Wainwright then read a telegram from Mr. Behrmann to the effect that the bill was a meritorious one and that lawyers would get no part of the compensation if the needed relief was granted, but Mr. Wainwright did not give the nams of the aender of the telegram until pressed by Mr. McManus.

Mr. Wainwright said the newspapers of the Bronx had thanked Senator Hawkins for voting for the bill, but Mr. McManus replied:

"Every newspaper in New York is opposed to thia bill. It is not so much in the interest of the 200 or 300 persons which it is alleged will benefit as it is in the interests of the Title Guarantee Company. This company is largely interssted in the bill and in property where the White Plains Road runs. Senator Grady has documents to show that $300,000 will be distributed among four prominent lawyers if this measure becomes operative. It will not benefit the smaller property owners."

Mr. McKeown said that such bills should be exposed. Mr. Rogers declared that the minority did not want ths bill passed because it did not want to put Mayor McClellan in a dilemma.

"Mayor McClellan doesn't stand for any auch proposition as this," retorted the Brooklyn member.

Mr. Ellis said that the New York taxpayers had already paid enormous sums for the improvement, and that the proposition in the bill meant a raid on the City Treasury of 75 per csnt. of $2,000,000.

"A combination of real estate interests holding much of the property along the road is behind this bill," continued Mr. Ellis.

On roll call the bill passed as above stated.

The Davis voting machine bill was defeated in the Senate this afternoon by a vote of 18 to 29. Senator Grady, minority leader, was the only Democrat who voted for the measure, and he did so, he said, on the assurance of Senator Davis that the bill left the question whether or not balloting machines are to be used with the Bureau of Elections in New York City.

Senator Davis made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, and this motion was tabled for further consideration.

Tammany is alarmed at the prospect of the passage of the "Australian" Voting Machine bill, and to-day Secretary Thomas F. Smith came to Albany to post the Tammany legislators upon the desirability of defeating it.

There is no faith whatever in the Democratic ranks in Manhattan that machines are efficacious or are "unbeatable." The bulk of the Tammany Hall vote is cast in the early morning by voters on their way to their daily work. There is a fear that some anti-Tammany man might get in early, break the machine, and deprive Tammany labor voters from casting their votss. Consequently, the O'Neil bill was laid asids to-day, but will come up to-morrow on the calendar in the regular order. Every orator in the Tammany Assembly ranks will assail it.

KUROPATKIN'S GREAT ARMY.

It Is Said He Has Already 320,000 Russian Troops in the Far East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 13.—A St. Petersburg telegram says the Russian General Staff, which has heretofore been secretive respecting the forces sent to Manchuria, is now beginning to give more precise information.

It is stated that 170,000 men have been sent to the Far East by the Trans-Siberian Railway. The mobilization in Siberia has furnished 100,000 men. Fifty thousand were garrisoned in Manchuria before the war, making a total of 320,000.

It is estimated that by the end of May Gen. Kuropatkin will have a force of 500,000. He will have 100,000 men at Irkutsk for operations in China in case of a breach of neutrality or the outbreak of revolta.

JAPANESE ANGRY WITH CHINA.

Russia Getting Supplies from the Liao River District.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, April 13.—Japanese journals express much discontent at China's failure to enforce or attempt to enforce neutrality on the Liao River, where the whole district has been allowed to become a source for supplying Russia with foodstuffs, transport animals, and vehicles.

The papers declare that Japan aeeks no favor and asks only fair play, and that China's conduct is craven and ungrateful considering that Japan is defending her integrity.

BATTLE AFTER THE DISASTER?

Rumor That Admiral Ouktomsky Engaged the Japanese Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 13.—It was rumored here to-night that Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky (Acting Commander of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur) engaged eighteen Japanese warships off Port Arthur this afternoon.

Earlier in the day it was learned on very high authority that the latest advices received at the Winter Palace were to the effect that a naval battle was progressing off Port Arthur, the reault of which waa unknown.

The Japanese fleet, including torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, it was said, totalled forty.

Took Whales for Japanese Ships.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 13.—A school of whales was sighted near Askold Island, off this port, to-day. At first they were taken to be a Japanese torpedo boat flotilla.

TO RIDE OVER TAMMANY.

Hill and McCarren Have Delegates to Spare and Bent on Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—Senator Patrick H. McCarren is to be made National Committeeman, to succeed Norman E. Mack. Senator McCarrsn is anxious for the place, and has received Senator Hill's assurance that he will get it.

McCarren entertains hopes that he may be made National Chairman, but if not he expects to be a member of the Executive Committee which will have charge of Judge Parker's campaign.

Unless Judge Parker should decide to treat with Tammany Leader Murphy directly there is little prospect that any concessiona will be made to Tammany by the Hill-McCarren forces.

The victory which McCarren won in Brooklyn yesterday has removed the last vestige of doubt as to who will control the State Convention which will assemble here next Monday. Hill and McCarren will have delegates to spare, and they are determined that the convention shall instruct for Judge Parker.

MURPHY UNDAUNTED.

Hopes to Upset McCarren at the Fall Primaries.

Although disappointed over the results of the Democratic caucus in Brooklyn, Charles F. Murphy made it plain to his friends and advissrs last night that he had not yieided in his opposition to an instructed delegation. He is satisfied that William A. Doyle, anti-McCarren leader in Kings County, played fair throughout the contest, and Mr. Doyle himself last night indignantly denied the charge that he had betrayed his friends. He declared that it was "unwarranted and malicious" to say that he had taken his delegates into the McCarren caucus in order to have them bound and gagged with the unit rule and instructions.

"I never had any agreement with Mr. Murphy not to go into the caucus," said Doyle, "and I never bolted a caucus in my life. I fought as best I could and lost. I protested against the unit rule, but was swamped, and my whole fight availed nothing, but there is no truth in the assertion that I betrayed anybody. As matters stand, I shall have to take my medicine and vote for instructions in the State Convention. I can see no other course open to me."

It is said that the fight against McCarren will be continued without interruption, and Murphy, through Doyle, expects to accomplish at the Fall primaries what could not be accomplished in the brief time since the March State committee meeting.

Mr. Murphy did not appear at either Tammany Hall or the Democratic Club yeaterday, but at his home went over matters privately with some of his closest friends and aovisers. He is now busily engaged in preparing the list of delegates to the State Convention from this county, which will be formally named to-morrow evening by the Tammany Hall Assembly District Conventions.

Mr. Murphy himself will go from his own district, and the other Democrats so far settled upon include Congressman Cockran, ex-Senator Towne, John G. Carlisle, Daniel S. Lamont, Charlss S. Fairchild, Ashbel P. Fitch, and Hugh J. Grant. Mayor McClellan will not attend the convention, although he may be elected a delegate from the Fifth District, in which event his alternate will act for him.

TRUST CO. BILL GOES THROUGH.

If It Becomes a Law, the Corporation Trust Company Will Stop Business.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Senate this afternoon passed Senator Brackett'a bill in relation to banking corporations, which gives to regular trust companies organized under the banking law, as well as banks, the exclusive power to transfer and countersign certificates of stocks, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness, and to act as transfer agent of foreign and domestic corporations.

Therefore, corporations organized under the business corporationa law, will not be permitted to carry on such business. If this measure becomes a law it will compel the Corporation Trust Company of New York City and several others to retire from this class of business.

Senator Grady attacked the measure, saying: "Why, you are conducting an exchange, a brokerage on the floor of the Senate, and it is nefarious business, which should be transacted in dark corners of Wall Street after dark. The bill's only purpose is to put one corporation out of its business and give it to another."

Fail to Raise Judges' Pay.

ALBANY, April 13.—The question of compensation of Judges had another brisk airing in the Senate to-day in connection with Senator White's bill, providing for an increase of some $2,500 a year as "extraordinary expenses and disbursements" for Trial Justices of the Supreme Court.

Republican leaders who attended the State Convention in New York say that Senator Platt had opposed the Judge's Pension bill on account of the protest against which was made to the Committee on Resolutions of the convention.

CORPORATION BARS NOT DOWN.

Senate Beats Bill Allowing Meetings Outside the State.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Green-Bostwick bill, authorizing corporations to hold meetings of the Directors in othsr States unless the by-laws forbid such action, was warmly opposed to-day by Senator Grady, who called it "a left-handed way to do an improper thing." There should be some few items of protection left for the stockholdera of a corporation, Senator Grady said.

Senator E. R. Brown also opposed the bill, which he regarded as highly improper in principle. This bill, he said, would permit criminals wanted in New York State to act as Directors of corporations holding meetings just outside the borders of the State. The bill was lost. Yeas, 20; nays, 23.

Telegraph Co. Gets Tax Back.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Western Union and Gold and Stock Telegraph Tax Refunding bill was passed by the Aasembly by a vote of 80 to 40. The bill directs the Controller to determine the amount of the State franchise tax for 1881 collected by him from the Western Union and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Companies, which was paid upon capital stock not employed within thia State, and to credit the same to said companies. The amount involved is said to be about $280,000.

Anti-Policy Societies to Get Fines.

ALBANY, April 13.—After the reading of an emergency message from the Governor the Assembly passed the Prentice Anti-Policy bill by a vote of 85 to 25. The bill gives to anti-policy societies one-half the fines, penalties, or forfeitures impoaed or collected where the prosecution is instituted by the society.

CRUISER BAYAN DAMAGED.

Suffered in a Fight with Japanese Cruisers Yesterday.

LONDON, April 14.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Wei-hai-Wei, telegraphing under date of April 13, saya:

"The British gunboat Espiegle reports that at 5:45 o'clock this morning she sighted five Japanese warships engaging the Russian cruiser Bayan, making for Port Arthur from the direction of the Yalu. The Russian cruiser Aakold and another cruiser issued from Port Arthur to assist the Bayan.

"At 6:45 o'clock the Russians got under the shelter of the forts, but the Bayan was evidently damaged, as quantities of steam were seen escaping.

"At 8 o'clock the Japanese ships opened a heavy gun fire on the forts, which did not reply, and after fifteen minutes' bombardment the Japanese retired to the eastward."

Greene's Assailant Pleads Not Guilty.

James W. Goodman, indicted on Tuesday on the charge of assault in the first degree on Col. Greene, President of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, pleaded "not guilty" yesterday, through his counsel, John F. McIntyre. Goodman reserved the right to reverse his plea.

NEW JERSEY TO ELECT DELEGATES FOR PARKER

No Formal Instruction, but the Unit Rule.

HEARST MEN PLAN TO BOLT

Intend to Hold a "Rump" Convention at Trenton To-day and Choose a Contesting Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—When the Democratic State Convention to name delegates to the National Convention to St. Louis is called together to-morrow morning by Chairman Gourley, the Hearst men will bolt, go over to Masonic Hall, and elect a full set of contesting delegates. This was determined to-night by Albert Dulin, in charge of the Hearst boom here. The Hearst men are claiming the whole State, although the returns show that they have captured less than 100 of the 1,100 delegates to the regular convention.

At their "rump" convention they will protest against the seating of the delegation to be selected at the regular convention to be held in the State Street Theatre. Hearst agents here to-night are wildly proclaiming that the New York editor will control the St. Louis Convention, no matter what is done by the State Conventions.

The conservative Democrats will control the regular convention to-morrow, and will elect a full set of Parker delegates, although they will not be formally instructed.

The delegates at large will be ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., Robert Davis of Hudson, Johnston Cornish of Warren, and Howard Carrow of Camden.

At the meeting to-night of the State Committee a rough draft of the Democratic Party platform was made. It will be very brief, and will discuss the trusts, President Roosevelt, the Panama Canal. A Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people will be also urged.

The presiding officer of the convention to-morrow will be Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation. It was also decided to-night that the unit rule will be enforced in the regular St. Louis delegation; precaution will be taken against possibility of any delegates getting away from Parker.

John A. Smith, Democratic State Committeeman from Camden, was with the Hearst agents to-night for a long time. He claimed 77 out of the 131 delegates from the First District. He will make a fight to have the Hearst delegates seated, but the probabilities are that the delegates pledged to ex-Assemblyman William J. Thompson will be seated.

Contests for seats will be settled by the Credentials Committee, controlled absolutely by the anti-Hearst forces.

IROQUOIS CLUB CHEERS PARKER

And Listens to a Letter of Familiar Ring from W. J. Bryan.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Ways and means to bring success to the Democratic Party in the Presidential campaign this Fall were discussed by prominent Democrats representing every part of the country who attended the Iroquois Club banquet at the Auditorium to-night in celebration of Jefferson's birthday. Tariff reform, antagonism to trusts, independence for the Philippines, and rigid economy in public expenditures were some of the suggestions offered by the spsakers to bring about this result.

In a letter regretting his inability to attend, William J. Bryan expressed the hope that those present would take advantage of the occasion to present to the country the importance of maintaining Democratic principles as they were set forth in the platforms of 1896 and 1900.

"The merger decision," he wrote, "shows how closely the Supreme Court is divided, and how easy it is for those who sympathize with corporate wealth to find plausible reasons for staying the hand of Government when it attempts to rebuke those who exploit the people.

"Under our Constitution the President appoints Judges, and those who have watched the decisions in the Hayes and Tilden contest, in the income tax cases, in the trust cases, and in the cases involving the policy of the Government in the Philippines, cannot doubt that it is as important to have Judges who sympathize with the people as to have Judges learned in the law."

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who had been invited to attend, but was unable to be present, sent a letter in which he advised all Democrats to make a close study of Jefferson's career and "patriotically seek the welfare of our country through the ascendancy of safe and sane Democracy."

Martin W. Littleton, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, was introduced by Toastmaster Stephen S. Gregory, and spoke on "The Empire State, the Hope of Democracy." He said in part:

"Speaking solely on my own responsibility I tell you that the Democracy of New York demands a return to constitutional government and an obedience to constitutional authority; it demands that the shelter of the tariff shall be withdrawn from those who do not need it; it demands that extravagance shall give way to economy, and that corruption shall be cut out root and branch.

"And you say to me, 'What of the man who shall lead us in the contest?' The answer from my State is a cry from farm to factory, from banker to laborer, from capitalist to the toiler, from merchant to manufacturer, from every class to every class, for Judge Alton B. Parker."

This sentiment was enthusiastically applauded.

Other speakers were ex-Postmaster General W. F. Vilas, Gov. L. F. C. Garvin of Rhode Island, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenaon, and Senator C. A. Culberson of Texas, all of whom denounced President Roosevelt and the policy, both domestic and foreign, of his Administration.

ALABAMA FAVORS PARKER.

Hearst Boom Died in the Primary—Majority of Delegations Uninstructed.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 13.—It appears from the returna from all over the State that William Randolph Hearst's Alabama boom has died in the primary. He made a apecial effort for Dallas County and got one delegate to the State Convention out of twenty-five. In Jefferson County, which has thirty delegates, his ticket does not win a man.

A majority of the counties have sent their delegates uninstructed. Altogether it looks as if Judge Parker will get the vote of the Alabama delegation.

HERMAN RIDDER'S NEW PAPER.

To Start One in English Along the Lines of His German Daily.

Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, announced last night in a speech at a banquet given in his honor by the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria that with the assistance of his associates in business he proposed soon to start a daily and a Sunday newpaper in the English language, to be published on the plan of the Staats-Zeitung.

"It is to contain all the features which the German newspaper contains," he went on to say, "emphasizing the literary and magazine portions of it, more particularly those in the Sunday paper. German papers are published greatly with the idea that a paper will be saved and read during the week, that it contains subject matter worthy to be read at leisure. We publish now sometimes a serial story, and several short stories aa well, by authora as good as can be got, and in measure this plan will be followed in the English paper.

This announcement followed Mr. Ridder's description of how a German newspaper is published. He concluded by saying:

"We publish in The Staats-Zeitung an American paper in the German language. I sometimes think that we are more American than our English contemporaries."

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Three Perfectly-Equipped Trains Every Day to St. Louis

The ST. LOUIS LIMITED is a DUPLICATE of the FAMOUS PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED—No Extra Fare.

SPIRIT OF DEMOCRATS IS SOCIALISM—PLATT

New York Will Be the Battleground, He Says.

TALKS TO REPUBLICAN EDITORS

Accuses Democrats of Throwing Dust in Public's Eyes by Selecting "Sober-Minded Gentleman," Parker.

As the guests of Senator Thomas C. Platt, the members of the Republican Editorial Association wound up their annual meeting last night by a dinner which was hei in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The veteran Senator and leader acted as toastmaster, and, in a speech which he dslivered, talked freely on the political situation.

"New York will be the great battlefield in the campaign of 1904," declared Senator Platt, when he addressed the editors. "I have no confidence in plans to carry ths country that do not include New York. Democrats, whether they are in favor of professing or suppressing the faith that is in them, look with ons accord to New York to find their candidate. Their differences relate to the character of their candidate, not to his situs. Thsir quandary is to discover whether it is better to try to throw dust in the eyes of the public by the choice of a sober-minded, highly respectable gentleman, who can stand anything and stand for anything, or else to try to unite all the elements of social discontent upon a candidats who frankly favors disorder and Socialism. In either event they are looking to carry New York.

"I approve of Judge Parker'a plan not to say anything until he is nominated. Whsn a candidate's political strength is derived solely from the fact that he has never said anything, it is clear that he ought not to run the risk of sacrificing his unique position. It is now possible for his friends in all parts of the country to talk for him without the slightest danger of his being called to account for anything they say. His record is perfectly adapted to the purposes to which it is being put. It enables him to be classed as a high-tariff man or as a free trader with equal probability. He is the candidate of Mr. Cleveland, the reformer, and of Mr. Hill, the practical politician. He himself voted for Bryan, and the Democrats who voted against Bryan hail him aa their star of hope.

"No spectacle in American politics has been more curious than the rise of Mr. Hearst. It is not accounted for by the mere fact of his inherited wealth. Nor is it explained by the existnce of journalistic or political machines. He has rendered no public service which throws light upon it. When, rather less than a year ago, his newspapers began to print little artiales announcing that this, that, or the other small and unknown political club had expressed in favor of Hearst for President, those who saw it simply smiled. But already the Democratic Party in four States has indorsed this extraordinary candidacy, and there is undoubted sentiment in the Democratic Party throughout the country in favor of his nomination.

"I have been expecting this development, though not in the form in which it has presented itself. No one could foresee Hearst. But every political observer must have perceived that the spirit of Socialism had taken possession of the Democratic Party and had finally become its one clearly distinguishing mark. I want to impress upon you and, if possible, upon all of my fellow-citizens throughout New York, that it makes no differenoe whether Hearst or Parker be the Democratic nominee, that which gives energy, purpose, and character to the Democratic campaign will be the spirit of Socialism."

As Senator Platt concluded his speech he was cheered again and again. Senator Depew was the next speaker, but as he has snffered greatly from throat trouble since he presided over the State Convention on Tuesday, his remarks were brief. William Barnes, Jr., Secretary of State O'Brien, Gen. James A. Clarkson, John A. Sleicher, and D. D. Frisbie also spoke.

At the afternoon session of the association resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of Preeident Roosevelt and urging his renomination. The candidacy of Editor J. L. McArthur of The Granville Sentinel was indorsed for State Treasurer.

At the election of officers tbe following were named:

President—Louis McKinstry of Fredonia; Vice Presidents—W. B. Collins of Gloversville, Elias Vair of Waterloo, J. P. Herrick of Bolivar, A. T. Smith of Herkimer, and Fred W. Hyde of Jamestown; Secretary and Treasurer—A. C. Bunnell of Dansville; Executive Committee—W. J. Kline of Amsterdam, Jay Klock of Kingston, J. L. McArthur of Granville, F. H. Hurd of Medina, and L. W. Hones of Roscoe.

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YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12 Midnight—53 West Forty-second Street; Katie Colvin; damage, $25.

2:05 A. M.—Forty-first Street between First Avenue and East River; Consolidated Gas Company; no damage.

5:30 A. M.—27 Pell Street; Ring Hong Yuen; damage, $100.

6 A. M.—89 Manhattan Street; Louisa Kober; damage, $75.

12 Noon—642 Greenwich Street; J. Cunningham; damage, $50.

2:20 P. M.—1,780 Lexington Avenue; Thomas Maher; damage, $10.

4 P. M.—1,702 Second Avenue; Alexander Spitzer; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—64 Goerck Street; Tony Saramisia; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—137 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Snydecker; damage trifling.

BROOKLYN.

12:20 A. M.—41 Varet Street; S. Selden; damage, $50.

12:30 A. M.—280-290 Gold Street; S. Adler & Sons; damage, $40,000.

6:20 P. M.—76-84 Ninth Street; John R. Phillips; damage, $60,000.



A ROYAL TRIBUTE
TO THE
WEBER PIANO

ALFONSO XIII., King of Spain, on February 27, 1904, issued a Royal Warrant of Appointment to the Weber Piano Company.

The selection of the Weber Piano by the Spanish Royal Court for its highest honors is but an additional evidence of the appreciation in which this celebrated piano is held the world over.

THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL
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CATALOG SENT UPON REQUEST

SAYS MORGAN AND HILL DEFIED COURT

Guthrie Asserts Northern Securities Increased Holdings.

DENIED BY ELIHU ROOT

Assures Judges at Hearing of Harriman Suit at St. Paul That Allegation Is Unfounded.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—The decision of the United States Circuit Court as to the right of E. H. Harriman and Winslow Pierce, as Trustees for the Oregon Short Line, to file a petition in the case of the Government against the Northern Securities Company and others will be handed down to-morrow morning when the court meets.

Lawyer W. D. Guthrie to-day in closing his argument for the petitioners furnished the sensation of the hearing by maintaining that the Northern Securities Company had since the decree of the United States Circuit Court declaring the Securities Company illegal added materially to its holdings of Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock with the intention of retaining control of these roads. This was denied emphatically by Elihu Root.

Lawyer John G. Johnson, in his argument on behalf of the Northern Securities Company, assailed Harriman's cause as a ridiculous effort, and sarcastically referred to him as the eleventh hour penitent who came into court confessing his wrongdoing and saying that he was ready to take his punishment, but wanted to tell the court how to administer that punishment.

"The doctrine of 'constructive possession' of the affairs of the Northern Securities Company," he said, "is a new idea, but a very absurd one. In order to get back the individual shares which they claim they put into a common fund, because they allege that these shares are more valuable than others, they bring in the absurd cry of 'public interest.'

"The shares Harriman put into this corporation have become merged and their identity is lost and who can identify them? Are there any other marks on them to show which ones were put in by Harriman? There have been 1,800 transfers of stock, and no one knows where the individual shares are. Now they raise this cry of 'public interest' in order to get something to which they are not entitled."

"I wish to call specific attention," said Lawyer Guthrie when his turn came to address the court, "to the fact that not one of the defendants has filed any affidavits or made any denial whatever of the claim made by us that if this distribution goes into effect the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern will be in still closer control than before. The only form of denial they have made is to quote from the report of Secretary Nichols to the effect that if distribution is made under the plan Mr. Hill will have left only 24 per cent.

"We all know that it is a common practice among bankers, financiers, and brokers to hide ownership of stocks by making them over to clerks, friends, and any one whom they can conveniently use for the purpose. I here offer, if I am allowed to examine the books of the Securities Company, to trace every individual certificate of stock from its original issue to its present owner, no matter whether it has gone through a hundred transfers.

"If we are permitted to examine these books we can show that the effect of this plan of distribution is and has been from the first to perpetuate the control of the Northern Pacific in the hands of Mr. Hill."

At this point Mr. Guthrie made the charge that the Northern Securities Company had increased its holdings since the decree was issued.

"We want our Northern Pacific stock back," he continued. "We do not want any Great Northern. It is the simplest thing to understand that if we are forced to take an interest in both we will naturally not care for competition. If we take only Northern Pacific we must have and will seek competition with the Great Northern. If there is one thing which Mr. Hill and his associates dread it is competition, and if there is one thing which the Northwest will be given the advantage of if the Union Pacific is successful it is that competition which does not now exist.

"The question is the integrity of this court's decree as affirmed by the Supreme Court. We hold that steps have been taken to violate the legal effect of the decree, and as these steps affect our interest, we come here asking for leave to prove the allegations contained in our petition."

Judge Sanborn asked as to the form of order desired.

"We ask," Mr. Guthrie replied, "that the permissive decree be made mandatory, and that the court direct the distribution of the stock to the original holders."

As Mr. Guthrie closed his argument, Elihu Root, with permission of the court, replied to the charge made by Mr. Guthrie that the Northern Securities Company had acquired stock in the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads after the decree of the Circuit Court had been handed down. He said:

"I think counsel hardly appreciates the gravity of the charge he has made. It means, if sustained, that Messrs. Hill and Morgan have been guilty of criminal contempt of court. I am authorized to state that neither Mr. Hill nor Mr. Morgan has acquired one share of either of these stocks since the decree was handed down."

Mr. Guthrie, in a brief rejoinder, stated that the petitioners had nothing to go by except the records of the court and testimony of the defendants, and if that were illegitimate he would apologize. If given an opportunity to prove what they believed to be true, he thought it would be disclosed that additional stock had been acquired, if not after, at least on the eve of the decree and in anticipation of it, so that the pro rata method of revision of assets might be furthered.

Adjournment was then taken.

GOV. VAN SANT SATISFIED.

Minnesota Not to Act Further Unless Merger Is Attempted.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—Gov. Van Sant issued a statement to-day with reference to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company. The Governor intimates that no further legal proceedings will be taken by the State unless the attempt to consolidate the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads is renewed.

"The decision," he says, "is a victory for the State to the extent that it reverses the decision of Judge Lochren. The Northern Securities Company has been declared an illegal combination. Everything sought by the State has been secured. In case any further attempt to unite these roads, to stifle competition, and promote monopoly is made, it will be opposed by the State to the limit of its powers. By stipulation all testimony taken by the State may be used in any subsequent proceedings against the Northern Securities Company, notwithstanding statements to the contrary."

NORTHWEST MERGER DOINGS.

Wall Street Hears of a Big Stock Deal in September, 1902.

The great interest taken by Wall Street in the Northern Securities Company is understood to be largely responsible for the many and detailed stories of incidents in the company's existence which are put out in the Street every day. The latest one which found its way into publicity yesterday relates to a transaction which occurred in September, 1902. At that time the stock was selling at 112 and the company was desirous of distributing some of its stock at this favorable price.

Because of the absence of the Directors no quorum to authorize the issue of new stock could be had and Mr. Hill agreed to loan to the company his own stock up to the amount of 75,000 shares. Stock of the same amount was to be returned to him or the proceeds of the sale were to be turned over to him. The latter proviso was made in case the Directors should fail to authorize the issue of new stock. The company accordingly borrowed 62,000 shares and sold 59,346 at prices averaging nearly 112. The proceeds were applied to the purchase of certain miscellaneous securities. From whom these securities were bought could not be learned yesterday, but it is believed by some that Mr. Hill was the seller. The transaction involved $5,934,600 in par value of stock.

HAS SAVED 368 LIVES.

Capt. Doxrud Receives a Decoration from King of Sweden.

Capt. Hans Doxrud of the Red Star liner Kroonland, who is sometimes spoken of as the premier life saver of the Atlantic, has received from King Oscar of Sweden the decoration of the Order of St. Olaf in recognition of his great career as a life saver. King Oscar, in bestowing the decoration, said that he did so in recognition of Capt. Doxrud's "great services to humanity."

Few seamen have a record that approaches that of Capt. Doxrud. For thirty-six years he has been a sailor, and the total number of lives that he has saved in that time reaches the grand total of 368. President McKinley presented to Capt. Doxrud a fine gold watch, while he holds decorations from many of the crowned heads of Europe, and medals from numerous life-saving societies.

JOHN H. MATTHEWS KILLED.

Mining Engineer Dies as Result of an Accident While Wheeling.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 13.—John H. Matthews, a wealthy mining engineer, died at his home, 58 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, this afternoon as a result of a singular accident which occurred yesterday afternoon, the details of which have not yet been made clear. Mr. Matthews, who was an enthusiastic wheelman, started out for a spin early yesterday afternoon. Shortly after 3 o'clock a grocer's delivery wagon pulled up in front of the house, and the driver, who at present remains unidentified, assisted Mr. Matthews into his house and then drove off.

Mr. Matthews was in great pain and was unable to tell much about himself. He told his mother that while riding along Greenward Avenue he had collided with a team and the pole had penetrated his side. Then he collapsed. Dr. W. H. Davis was hastily summoned and, later in the evening, with Dr. Charles A. Groves, performed an exploratory laparotomy. Mr. Matthews' rallied after the operation, but at noon to-day he began to sink.

BASEBALL NEAR WHITE HOUSE.

President Orders Players to be Admitted to the Famous "White Lot."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Roosevelt has made another move in the Summer's campaign. He has directed that the ellipse south of the White House, known as the "white lot," be opened to the use of baseball players for the whole Summer.

The idea was suggested to him by Col. Symons, and the President at once agreed most heartily to the proposition. He realized that there are too few places in Washington where baseball may be played, and that this spot could be put to no better use during the Summer.

Many years ago, before the "white lot" was grassed and improved into a park, the "white lot" was the popular ball ground of the city. It was here that the famous George Wright made his great reputation on the Nationals. Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, and Col. Symons, Superintendent of Public Grounds, have decided to lay out three diamonds on the lot and to provide suitable accommodations for the public.

The grounds will be offered to any and all reputable local teams, and the Washington Church League, which embraces fourteen nines, will play its Summer games there.

IRON ORE POOL BROKEN.

Steel Corporation's Effort to Strengthen Market Fails—Orders Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 13.—The United States Steel Corporation to-day notified the Mahoning and Shenango Valley furnace operators that the option secured on 60,000 tons of pigiron will not be taken up. The same company also canceled an order for 30,000 tons of pigiron placed with the Bessemer Pig Iron Association and 15,000 tons ordered from W. P. Snyder & Co. at $13 per ton.

The reason assigned is that the purchase of such a large quantity of pigiron did not have the effect of strengthening the iron-ore market. It is believed that this action will disrupt the ore pool.

A meeting is scheduled to take place in New York April 19, but it is the belief it will not be held. The Steel Corporation has notified the Bessemer producers that the corporation is now in position to make all its own pigiron.

EEL SHUT OFF WATER SUPPLY.

Coiled Himself Up in Pipe in Board of Education Building.

The officials of the Board of Education for the past two days have experienced great annoyance, owing to the almost complete failure of the water supply in the Department of Education Building at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

A plumber searched all the pipes yesterday and finally found the cause. It was a big eel, thirty inches long and two inches in diameter. After his removal the water supply resumed itself.

GOT JURY IN NINETEEN MINUTES.

Record Selection in Jersey Murder Trial —Prisoner a Woman.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 13.—It took just nineteen minutes to select a jury for a murder trial here this morning. This is believed to surpass all previous records.

Mrs. Anna Valentina is being tried for stabbing and killing Rosa Salza at Lodi some weeks ago. Seventeen wounds were inflicted. There was one eye witness, and the accused does not deny the stabbing. She claims that she was justified, and is ready to suffer for her act. Her excuse for the attack is that the dead woman called her a foul name. The case will conclude to-morrow.

FIFTEEN STOWAWAYS ABOARD.

Bunch of Determined Immigrants Come on the Liner Victoria.

On the British liner Victoria that got in from Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, and other ports yesterday, there were in addition to the 1,287 passengers who paid their fare, fifteen stowaways.

The whole crowd, all of whom were Italians, were sent to Ellis Island, where they will have a hearing before the Board of Special Inquiry, and they will probably be among those who will sail for Italy when the Victoria gets away on her return trip.

WATTERSON SAYS PARKER DIDN'T BEAT CLEVELAND

Gives His Version of the National Defeat in 1888.

BREWERS HELD THE BALANCE

Says Cleveland, When Asked to Indorse Hill, Declared "Every Tub Must Stand on Its Own Bottom."

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 13.—In an editorial headed, "The Truth of History," Henry Watterson takes issue with purported declarations of Don M. Dickerson that the defeat of Grover Cleveland in New York in 1888, when David B. Hill was elected Governor, was due to the nefarious campaign carried on for Mr. Hill by Judge Alton B. Parker.

Mr. Watterson says Mr. Dickinson owes it to his reputation as well as to the truth to contradict and repudiate an interview in which he is so quoted. Then Mr. Watterson goes on to say:

"That, in 1888, Mr. Hill, as candidate for Governor, while Mr. Cleveland, as candidate for President, lost it, is an historic fact, but the reason lay in the treason of no one, while Judge Parker knew nothing about it, and had nothing to do with it.

"It has usually been given out that Mr. Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 did the business. This is equally erroneous. Mr. Cleveland lost his re-election in 1888 in the loss of the Electoral vote of the State of New York, and he lost New York because of his own self-confidence.

"Mr. Calvin S. Brice was the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National campaign, the general manager of the campaign. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs was the head of the Executive Committee of the State of New York.

"Early in October Mr. Oelrichs came to an agreement with the chiefs of the State Brewers' Association. This association had an enrolled vote of 25,000. On the single issue of their own business interest they were disposed to vote for Hill. It was finally arranged and agreed that they should, and, as a matter of fact, they did, elect him Governor.

"'Now, Mr. Oelrichs,' said the Brewers' Association, 'we want a veto at Washington as well as at Albany. These votes are for Cleveland as well as Hill.' Here Mr. Bryce of the National Committee came in.

"'What do you want for them?' said Mr. Bryce.

"'We want,' they replied, 'that Mr. Cleveland shall write a letter in support of Gov. Hill.'

"'Suppose he won't write it?' said Bryce.

"'Then,' they continued, 'if he won't we will be satisfied if he comes over to New York and appears at a public meeting with Gov. Hill.

"Mr. Bryce at once repaired to Washington. Mr. Cleveland refused to accept either proposition. Mr. Bryce reminded him that he had written such a letter in favor of Col. Fellows, when Col. Fellows was a candidate for State's Attorney.

"'Yes,' said Mr. Cleveland, 'I did, and I was a fool for doing it, and I won't do it again.' Mr. Bryce still insisted.

"'Mr President,' said he, 'Gov. Hill is as much a Democratic nominee as you are yourself.' To which Mr. Cleveland replied with some heat, 'I don't care a damn if he is; each tub must stand on its own bottom.'

"This is precisely what happened. It made the difference between the vote for Cleveland and the vote for Hill. Presumably the Republicans fell heir to the arrangements which Cleveland declined. It may be doubted whether the present Judge Parker ever heard of it. Assuredly he was not a determining factor in that campaign. The actual facts are now known, however, to too many persons for Mr. Dickinson, or anybody else, to come into court and point a finger at anybody except Mr. Cleveland himself, who was so cocksure of his re-election that he thought he could safely spurn what he chose to regard as a dicker. Even Mr. Cleveland himself will bear witness to the fact that however Hill may have betrayed him, Parker had nothing to do with it."

$60,000 BROOKLYN BLAZE.

Four Alarms for Ninth Street Paint Factory Fire.

Fire that caused a loss of $60,000 and gave all the firemen in the Western District of Brooklyn hard work for more than two hours occurred shortly after 6 o'clock last night in the white lead and paint factory of John B. Phillips, a four-story brick building, at 74 to 86 Ninth Street. The fire was discovered by Joseph Dillon, a watchman, who in his hurry to give the alarm stumbled and was pinned under a fallen barrel. His cries aroused Officer Holland of the Fifth Avenue Precinct, who broke open the door of the factory, and, after liberating the imprisoned man, sent in an alarm.

Dillon had hardly been released from his perilous position when flames burst from every window in the factory. Before the firemen had arrived the fire became so great that second, third, and fourth alarms were sent in. About eighty employes will be thrown out of work. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Bankers' Trust Changes.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Bankers' Trust Company, Gilbert G. Thorne was elected a Director to take the place made vacant by the death of Granville W. Garth. Thomas W. Lamont, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was made Second Vice President; Daniel E. Pomeroy, Assistant Treasurer, was made Treasurer, and Benjamin Strong, Jr., was elected Secretary.

Like to Own a Money Making Thinker?

Largely a question of a healthy and active set of Brains, and Brains are not healthy or active unless **fed properly.**

You cannot take steam from a boiler steadily unless you fill in the right material to make good the loss. So with Brain.

A Brain worker uses up and destroys a part of the brain each day and **must replace** or brain fag and nervous prostration with all its horrors sets in.

The one food that contains the elements required by Brain Workers is

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason."

Try it 10 days and prove to yourself in the increased strength of Brain and the clear, steady and peaceful condition of mind.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

MURDER NOT SUICIDE.

Think That Woman Found Near Cemetery Was Slain.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 13.—Justice A. B. Wallace, acting as Coroner, held an inquest to-day on the body of the woman who was found dead Monday afternoon in the woods south of Greenfield Cemetery, and his investigation developed the strong belief that murder had been done.

At the time of the finding of the body it was believed that the case was one of suicide. The woman's mouth was badly burned, while a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, almost empty, and a wineglass which had contained the poison were lying near by. In a chatelaine bag which hung at the wrist of the woman was an unsigned note which read:

"I am sick and can get no relief. I hope all will forgive me. I have struggled and struggled. I cannot close my eyes at night. Goodbye, all my people. Do not grieve after me. I am not worth it. Farewell."

The circumstances indicated suicide, but a preliminary autopsy, held Tuesday afternoon, showed that the woman's skull had been fractured. The carbolic acid had not been swallowed, no traces of the liquid appearing in the throat. These discoveries convinced the authorities that the case was well worth investigation.

County Detective Furman said to-day that, in his opinion, the woman sought the woods by appointment and met her murderer. Then, he thinks, the murderer offered her the carbolic acid, under the pretense that it was a stimulant. When she tasted the stuff, according to his belief, she refused to drink any, and was then struck down. Then, according to the detective, the note forecasting suicide, which had already been prepared in the belief that she would drink the acid without question, was left in her bag, and the murderer fled.

At the inquest to-day, Charles Herman, a motorman on the New York and Long Island Traction Company's lines, testified that the woman boarded his car on April 6 at Queens and rode to Hempstead. Later he saw her walking toward Greenfield Cemetery. Still later he saw her sitting beside the road, near the spot where her body was found five days later. She seemed to be waiting for some one.

The woman wore a shawl cape, a black dress of woolen material, and black lace shoes. Her clothing was of expensive material. In a traveling bag which was found close by the body were a brush, a comb, a bottle of witch hazel, and a few toilet articles. The woman was fairly young, and of attractive appearance.

Absolutely no clue as to her identity has as yet been gained, but Magistrate Wallace and Detective Furman say they will keep working until they discover who she was, and solve the mystery of her murder.

GATES SAW NO COCKFIGHT.

John W.'s Son, Charles G., Tells Where He Was at the Time.

The circulation of a story on the floor of the Stock Exchange that Charles G. Gates was one of the members of the now famous Pinkerton barn cocking main party last Sunday morning brought Mr. Gates in for a lot of good-natured chaffing yesterday.

"They had a bunch of fun with me," said he after the market closed. "But as for the story, it's both false and ridiculous. I never saw a cockfight in my life, and this yarn was started by somebody who thought it would be smart to use my name in court when the raid prisoners were arraigned.

"As a matter of fact, I went to the theatre Saturday night and was in bed at 12:30, as a good broker should be. It seems as though nothing could happen in this town nowadays without having the name of a member of the Gates family tagged onto it."

COQUETRY GOOD TRAINING.

Chicago Professor Says It Develops Intellectual Faculties.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The scientific status of coquetry was discussed by Dean Tufts of the University of Chicago to-day for the benefit of the seniors of that institution. His general topic was "Play."

"Play is an important factor in gaining control of our faculties," said the Dean. "Coquetry, like other forms of play, is a training of the abilities which one needs in serious life. It is not merely an outlet for the dissipation of surplus energies as it has been considered, but it is instinctive and tends to the development of the higher and intellectual faculties."

Judge Parker a Hinkley Pallbearer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 13.—The pall bearers at the funeral of James W. Hinkley, which will be held from Christ Church to-morrow afternoon, will be Judge Parker, ex-United States Senators Hill and Murphy, Capt. Frank O. Briggs, United States Army, retired, of Trenton; John Doheney and Frank B. Lown of Poughkeepsie, Perry Belmont, and Representative John H. Ketcham.

Franklin Simon & Co.

SPECIAL FOR THURSDAY ONLY:

Women's Walking Suits.

ENTIRELY NEW MODEL of Guaranteed Taffeta Silk; *regular price $45.00*..... **29.50**

Covert Jackets.

NEW COLLARLESS MODEL, *regular price $15.00*..... **8.75**

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

What's the difference?



GENUINE.

The **GENUINE** is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

Insist on having the Genuine

The **IMITATION** is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

VICHY **CELESTINS**

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

5,000 yards new 1904 dotted swiss, full 31 inches wide, at 30c. per yard to-day.

BUT the story is not half told. We want to impress you with the importance of this sale, and we are sure you will catch the bargain import of this event when we tell you that the 5,000 yards consists of the very finest St. Gall embroidered dotted swiss that is identical with that sold elsewhere at 50c. to 85c. per yard. Main Floor.

The price we quote is so unusually low that we feel called upon to state that the styles are correct, colors are just what fashion requires, and were made by the foremost maker in Switzerland, and we want you to bear in mind that this Swiss is not printed, stamped or woven, but embroidered, and is of the very sheerest kind.

Just one year ago to-day we held a similar sale, and it was the largest ever inaugurated, and because of the excellent range of patterns and unusual fine quality of Swiss we expect to surpass even our sales of one year ago. This Swiss is the ideal fabric for Summer gowns, and so wide that it takes little to make a costume.

30c for 50c. to 85c. Dotted Swisses.

25 different size dots or figures, white on black.
6 different size dots, beautiful new tan with black.
6 different size dots, exquisite mixture, tan with white.
6 different size dots, the much wanted black and white.

30c for 50c. to 85c. Dotted Swisses.

You surely can't resist making a selection when you see the fine assortment —it's a sale that will surely create a sensation. We will fill mail orders as long as these goods last—state colors and size dot desired and the number of yards you require—write to-day, as the 5,000 yards will not last very long.

Dress skirts at $10

Every one silk lined.

TEN DOLLARS is certainly an unusually low price for a handsome silk lined dress skirt, fashionably tailored, of a high quality of Voile. That's the kind you may select during this special Thursday offering. Third Floor.

The illustration portrays this elegant silk lined dress skirt at $10.00



They're worth a good deal more, and were you to try to find the same quality and style elsewhere at $10 you'd have a never-ending task. They have all those charming attributes that distinguish the ultra stylish creations of the exclusive modiste from the usual run of ready-made apparel, in other words, they equal in every respect the productions for which you'd pay nearly twice as much. **$10**

The lining is of heavy sterling quality taffeta—it's the nine gored wide flaring style—habit back—trimmed with taffeta bands, like illustration—special to-day, $10

$10 covert coats, $7.75

Just 200 for to-day only—elegant $10 covert coats at $7.75. It's a rare bargain. Best to come early—the quality is excellent—length 24 inches—tight fitting—fly front—lined with self colored satin—special at.... **$7.75**

Knabe Pianos

Saving of $100 & upward

Just the opportunity you've been waiting for to secure a celebrated Knabe piano. Used but slightly and practically as good as new. Fourth Floor.



Our unprecedented rental business of the past Winter has caused the presence in our warerooms of

20 Knabe pianos.

We will place them all on sale to-day at very special prices. The least you can save is $100. All varieties of wood are represented—mahogany, oak and rosewood.

This sale includes two of those charming Knabe creations—Mignon small grands—one in ebony and the other in mahogany.

You may pay for your piano by the month. Hundreds have taken advantage of our agreeable payment plan.

Simpson Crawford Co. are selling agents for the Knabe piano in New York and vicinity, and would be pleased to confer with you concerning a new instrument.

Simpson Crawford Co. in their millinery department offer for to-day at very special prices

two very interesting showings of simply trimmed hats

Shepherdess effect:



They're just like the illustration on the left—made from two imported plateaux on wire frames—handsome ribbon trimming. Special today ... **$4.75**

Simpson Crawford Co. have the most extensive and exclusive showing of Spring millinery in New York.

Continentals:



The illustration on the right faithfully shows this stylish little hat—made on wire frame — jauntily trimmed with feather breast, velvet and buckle **$3.75**

Special: furniture for all rooms.

THIS Thursday furniture offering is of such an unusual nature that it enables you to furnish the entire house or purchase a separate piece at a remarkable saving. Fifth Floor.

The most important point to consider is the unusually high quality that characterizes every article. It's furniture built to last a lifetime.

$27.50 for $42 3-piece parlor suits—Made especially to our order—fine piano polish—mahogany finished frames—very substantial.

$55 for $99 5-piece parlor suits—Our special—highly polished mahogany-finished frames, richly carved, very high grade upholstering, fitted with indestructible springs; artistic and comfortable.

$5.50 for $8.50 extension table—Our special—built according to our own specifications from thoroughly seasoned golden oak.

$1.85 for $2.50 dining-room chairs—Our special—in genuine golden oak—heavy box frames—rubbed polish finish.

$12.50 for $20 china closets—Made especially to our order—genuine golden oak—very fine rubbed polish finish—heavy French legs.

$14 for $20.75 sideboards—You'll say when you see this work of art that it is the best value ever offered—it's built from thoroughly seasoned golden oak—48 inches long—extra large French bevelled mirror,—at $14.

$24.50 for $40 brass beds—Our special—1½-inch continuous posts, extra heavy fillings and mounts, best French lacquer; in all sizes.

Chiffoniers and Dressers—Mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch and golden oak—guaranteed construction. These are all golden oak.

CHIFFONIERS.

$5.50 for $8.50 Chiffoniers.
$10.50 for $15.50 Chiffoniers.
$15.50 for $22 Chiffoniers.
$22.50 for $35 Chiffoniers.

DRESSERS.

$8.50 for $15 Dressers.
$15 for $22 Dressers.
$22.50 for $35 Dressers.
$37.50 for $47 Dressers.

ANGELUS Record Today:

6,425,880 *Inflations Previously Recorded*

392,400 *Inflations Yesterday*

6,818,280 *Inflations Since Starting*

French Silk Stockings For Women

Hundred dollar stockings? Yes; they are here, and worth it. But we are more proud of the splendid variety of silk stockings that we show at more popular prices. There are enough here to keep you looking for hours—and they are more beautiful than ever before. Black or white, with embroidery in self colors, or contrasting colors. Floral designs in heavy embroidery are mostly in favor. The black silk stockings, with lace insertion, share honors, too. We tell a special word of a few popular varieties:

White Silk Stockings, at $2.25. Of black with self or colored side clocks, at $2.50; of heavier black silk with self-colored side clocks, at $3.25.

Black Silk Stockings, with openwork ankles, plain or embroidered, or with lace insertion. White or tan silk, with openwork ankles, embroidered. Also black silk Opera Stockings, with black side clocks. At $3.75 a pair.

Over twenty-five patterns to choose from in black or white Silk Stockings, with openwork ankles, variously embroidered; also black silk, with embroidered ankles in contrasting colors. At $5 a pair.

Twelve patterns in black or white silk, some with openwork ankles; richly embroidered in flower effects. At $12 a pair.

Many pretty patterns at $6.50, $7.50, $8 and $9 a pair. Broadway.

Some Particularly Fine SHOES For Women

The WANAMAKER Five Dollar Shoes for women are really one of the best values we have in our stock. We have lower priced shoes on which the percentage of profit is smaller, of course. But in these five dollar shoes there are so many points of special excellence, that go for the comfort of the wearer, for grace and style, and beauty of finish. These things, in addition to choicest leathers, and thorough workmanship, give to the purchaser a satisfaction over the money invested, that is never equaled when mere durability, alone, is the object and the end for which the price is paid.

Here are descriptive hints of several favorites among the newest models of these five dollar shoes for women:

Christy Ties—Low cut shoes, with large eyelets laced with broad silk laces; pointed drop toes; tan Russia and black patent calfskin.

Oxford Ties—Black kidskin of finest grade; soles sewed by hand and made flexible yet firm, as a welted should be; very conservative and genteel.

Blucher Oxfords—Tan and black calfskin and patent leather. Bluchers are the vogue for wear with the tailored gown; they are stylish, and, above all, comfortable.

Pump Shoes—Really a slipper dignified with a welted sole and high Cuban heel; but fetching with light gowns and pretty hosiery; tan and black Russia calfskin and patent calfskin.

Button Boots are the fashionable footgear; a handsome style has patent calf vamp, kidskin quarters, with Louis XV. heels, thin edge turned soles; the last shows the high arched instep; ideal for dancing or carriage wear.

Fourth avenue.

Handsomely Framed Photogravures Much Under-Price

This is a rare opportunity to decorate Summer homes in the same handsome manner as the city house, though at a very great saving in the cost. But Summer homes will have to step lively, or these beautiful pictures will be hanging proudly in city homes tomorrow.

An unusual chance came, to secure, at a remarkable advantage, a collection of handsome reproductions of the finest Photogravures; and we had them framed in keeping with their high character. The subjects are well selected, and suitable for library, dining-room and parlor. Some are handsomely colored, in water-color landscape and figure subjects.

They are arranged in these two price-groups:

At $9.50, worth $15, $17.50 and $20—

Landscape subjects, matted and framed in fine wood and gilt frames; some without mats, others framed with mats.

At $13.50, worth $25—

Figure and landscape subjects, handsomely colored in water colors; matted and handsomely framed in fine gilt frames. Also in handsome gilt frames without mats.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Save a Dollar on This UNTRIMMED MILLINERY

This is an offering of dress shapes, mostly of chiffon, that have been selling for three, four and five dollars each. Now we want to close out the lot quickly, and we cut a dollar from the price of each hat, making them $2, $3 and $4 each. You will probably find just the shape you wish; as these are correct in style and nicely made. Our hurry to wind up the lines saves you a dollar on the one you select.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Spring Suits for Young Men

The young man of sixteen to twenty years receives very special attention, by us, in the matter of Clothing. Our suits for him are neither big sizes in boys' clothing, nor small sizes in men's clothing. They have the maturity and style that young men want; with a little more dash than you'd expect in men's clothing. Every suit is made with this special thought. Fabrics are carefully selected, for style, as much as quality; then they are thoroughly shrunken, before cutting. Collars of coats are hand-padded—every detail of the making is right. They are nearer in both style and construction, to custom tailoring, than any other ready-made clothing for young men on the market.

Our Double-breasted Sack Suits are particularly smart and handsome. Most of the coats are made up half-lined, to be cool for warm weather wear. Prices, $10 to $20.

Men of not over 35 inch chest measurement can be fitted in these suits, at quite a saving in cost.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Suits for One Kind Of Boy

For strong, hearty, knock-about boys with tasteful, particular mothers.

The suits are less liable to rip, to wear out, to fade, to shrink than any other suits anywhere. We take care of that in the cloth and the making.

They are stylish, trim, fastidiously made—even the hidden threads are of silk.

Some brand-new arrivals:

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of worsteds and cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years, at $6.50, $7.50 up to $12.

Eton Sailor Suits, of cheviots and worsteds, Buster Brown linen collars; very handsome; sizes 4 to 10 years, at $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50.

Russian Suits, with sailor collars. In handsome plain gray or black-and-white checked worsteds; sizes 3 to 7 years, at $7.50.

Boys' Waists and Blouses, in new Spring styles; of percale and madras; sizes 6 to 13 years, at 50c, 75c and $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Remnants Of Laces

Only remnants remain of the beautiful laces that made such good telling these last three days. Remember? They were new, rich laces from St. Gall and Plauen, and we sold them at a quarter to a half of the manufacturers' prices.

And the remnants—all in good lengths, too—are priced considerably lower still.

It's a signal opportunity.

The laces are black, white, cream and ecru. Galons, insertions, bandings, medallions and pendant effects. Thousands of pieces of every good style. Main aisle.



Beautiful Eyes are often made by gracefully arched brows, and well-shaped lashes. And yet these important features are often neglected.

Dream Eye-brow and Eye-lash Cream is the most potent aid that Science has given to Beauty, for the nurture and care of eye-brows and eye-lashes.

It is NOT a dye; and it is not injurious. It is a food, and a cure. Price, 50c a jar.

Dream Cream, for the complexion, $1 a jar.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Some Dresses Attracting Special Interest

These lively days in our Costume Store result from well laid plans, and most unusual efforts in providing women's garments that are not only exceptional in their character and beauty; but remarkable, and unmatchable for their low prices. You will find here suits and costumes that are not seen elsewhere. There is newness and originality, distinctive of WANAMAKER'S. There are suits and costumes *of exactly the sort you want*, at the prices you are glad to pay.

Here are hints of five deservedly popular groups:

Suits of taffeta; Eton, blouse and jacket styles; trimmed with braid, linen and silk appliqué. At $27.50 to $56.

Suits of mohair; blouse, Eton and jacket styles; trimmed with taffeta, braid, or plain tailor finish. At $22.50 to $57.

Suits of Cravenette material, in jacket style; unlined skirts. At $20.

Suits of voile; blouse jacket, gored skirt; suit trimmed with taffeta and braid, silk-lined. At $25.

Dresses of crepe de Chine; waist and skirt shirred or with yoke of taffeta and fancy stitching. At $27.50, $30 and $32.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

More Astonishing Values in Women's Wraps

We've created a reputation this season, that is carrying everything before it, and we're continuing to live up to it. Other people in the trade are wondering how such things are possible. Our public has ceased to marvel, but is keen to share the splendid offerings as they appear.

Today three more groups of Coats and Wraps have come forward; and scores of manufacturers will puzzle their heads to know how we secured them. Every one of the garments has a newness and a style that will be as pleasing as the remarkably low prices.

Here are brief descriptions of each:

At $15, worth $22.50—Accordion-plaited Coats of excellent quality of taffeta, with handsomely appliqued collar; large sleeves, with Cluny lace cuffs.

At $18, worth $27.50—Stylish taffeta Blouses, of excellent quality; entire garment shirred and prettily trimmed with soutache braid; lace cuffs; lining of white taffeta.

At $18, worth $27.50—Jackets of the finest Wromba covert, or black Venetian cloth; corset shape, with 32 lapped seams; fly front; beautifully tailored and shaped; plain or colored taffeta lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Models In Lace Waists

The Lace Bodice or shirt waist, is Queen of the May, this year—and lace must include nets and other filmy meshes that are as exquisite as they are cool for the warm days and evenings. There is practically no limit to the variety; for each waist seems different from any we have seen before—different in form, as well as in the lace of which it is composed. Valenciennes, Oriental and Brussels Nets are the favored tissues. Here are hints of four attractive models:

Waists of Brussels Net, with plaited yoke trimmed with Venise lace; silk-lined. $6.

Waists of Oriental Net; front gathered at shoulders, and trimmed with lace wheels; buttoned at side and silk-lined. $7.

Waists of Valenciennes Lace, with long shoulder effect of Venise lace; silk-lined, buttoned in back. $8.

Waists of fine Oriental Net, in cream white; elaborately trimmed with Venise insertion; buttoned at side and silk-lined. $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

There's a Bogey-Man On Broadway Again

Whenever anyone says "FORD," he makes a frightful fuss, and yells "Boo!" at the top of his voice.

Some people believe in bogey-men. Some people even believe *this* bogey-man. They don't see the strings that pull him, and the straw that he is stuffed with; nor the wind horn back of him.

One of our customers went around to see other automobiles, before deciding on the FORD Motor Car; and happened to mention the fact that he had the Ford in mind. The salesman immediately said: "I advise you to have nothing to do with it. If you buy it, you are liable to get arrested, and have a lot of trouble. They have a lot of law-suits already."



That's the Bogey-man's story. That's the only argument against the FORD MOTOR CAR. The Trust has no car to show in competition with it—hence the scare-crow and tom-toms.

A couple of law suits were instituted, as soon as we took the agency for the Ford Motor Cars. They are drifting slowly through their course. Like all the other suits of the kind, that have simply been instituted for advertising purposes, nobody has ever had any trouble out of them. *And no others have been instituted since.* In fact, the courts would not allow a congestion of suits brought for malice, when the suits already instituted will settle the controversy, and close up the Ford factory, if the Selden patent can be proven not to be worthless—as we and Ford, and about fifty other automobile manufacturers, who are making cars without a license by the Trust, believe it to be.

BUT YOU'LL NOT HAVE ANY TROUBLE, WITH EITHER THE MACHINE OR LAW SUITS, IF YOU BUY A FORD—WE GUARANTEE THAT.

But for $800, if a Runabout, for $900, if you want the Tonneau, seating four looking forward, you'll secure a car that has no equal on the market, at or near its price.

The Ford has a DOUBLE opposed cylinder, which prevents vibration, and makes a powerful, as well as delightfully smooth-riding car. People want it; and are buying it. And only those that the Bogey-man can scare are paying higher prices for cars that are not so good.

Ready for immediate delivery, with our guarantee, to protect you from any trouble or cost over law suits.

Active Agents wanted in out-of-town territory.

Salesrooms in Main Store, and at Garage, 138-140 East 57th street

Lillian Corsets Summer Weights

The Corsets that are worn with light-weight dresses ought to be something besides comfortable. It is even more important that they should be graceful, flexible and shapely than that the winter corsets should be so. Light materials need more help toward shapeliness.

That's what few women and fewer corset-makers understand.

But *we* understand it, and *you* do, too.

So, these Lillian Corsets are cool, comfortable, and summery, without any sacrifice of style or grace:

At $1.75—Of Summer net, embroidery trimmed; long and short waists.

At $2.75—Of double net, richly trimmed.

At $6.50—Of fine batiste, trimmed.

At $9—Of light-weight batiste, beautifully made; lines of the corset follow the contour of the figure, gracefully sloping off the hips; double supporters attached. Second floor, 10th st.

Sensible Gloves In New Shades

The attractive new Indian tan tones prevail. The gloves are smart and sturdy — out-seam cape. Fit well. Wear well. $1 a pair.

Silk gloves, too; Kayser double tipped, in latest shadings of tan, mode, gray, pongee, as well as white and black. 50c, 75c and $1 a pair. Tenth street.

Order Your Awnings Before the Rush

Today we can give you prompt service, and our best service. A few weeks later everybody will want awnings at once; and nine people out of ten will be on the waiting list. No need to have the awnings put up until you are ready for them—just so we get the measurements, and have the work of making them done. We'll hold them until you say the word.

We have a fine variety of Awning Materials for you to select from. Our frames and fittings are the best procurable; and the work is well and carefully done. The awnings that we put up, will last long, and work smoothly.

Drop us a postal card, or call us up by telephone (6900 Gramercy), and we will send a man to take measurements and give estimate.

Upholstery Store, Third floor.

A Special BIBLE Offer

The International Self-Pronouncing Teachers' Bible. Bound in French morocco, divinity circuit; round corners; red under gold edges, extra grained lining to the edge. Long primer type; size, 5⅝ x 8⅛ in. Our former special price, $1.15. **Now 85c.** Postage, 29c.

Contains, in addition to the Bible proper, 16 pages of maps, 16 plates and 410 pages of convenient Aids. Part I—On the Study of the Bible; Part II—The Construction and History of the Bible; Part III—The Books of the Bible and the Apocrypha; Part IV—The Chronology and History of the Bible and Its Related Periods; Part V—Special Topics; Part VI—The Bible and the Ancient Monuments; Part VII—The Land and the Bible; Part VIII—The Famous "International Word Book;" Part IX—Maps and Plans of Herod's Temple, from Recent Surveys. These Aids are divided into nine parts as shown above, each part containing from four to eleven Topics by such men as Rev. James Stalker, Rev. John H. Vincent, LL. D.; Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D. LL. D.; Rev. Chas. H. H. Wright, D. D.; Rev. Alfred Plumer, M. A., D. D.; William R. Harper, Ph. D.; Rev. J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D.; Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. A. B. Davidson, D. D., LL. D., and a host of others, throwing light on the History and Study of the Scriptures.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Pottery Lamps With Geisha Shades At Half Price

We secured a handsome collection of Japanese Vases away below their value, and had them made up into Lamps. As mere art pieces, they are much wanted, and when this new virtue of pleasing utility is added to their fine decorative value, they will be wanted as quickly as we show them, *particularly* since our action enables us to cut the prices squarely in two, and give you artistic

Fifteen-Dollar Lamps for $7.50

The vases are of under-glaze pottery, in plain yellow, gray and blended colors, partially covered with wicker-work. They are mounted with roll-top oil founts, with duplex burners, Geisha shades.

We also offer today a collection of Metallic Lamps, also at half prices. They are in table, reception and banquet shapes, in newest designs and finishes:

$5 Lamps for $2.50
$6 Lamps for $3
$7 Lamps for $3.50
$8.50 Lamps for $4.25
$10 Lamps for $5

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

IMPRISONED DIVER NOT YET RELEASED

Workmen Expect Now to Recover Body Within Few Hours.

KEEPING AIR PUMPS GOING

Unfortunate Man's Sister Visits the Dam and Collapses at Sight of the Relief Gang.

Special to The New York Times.

BOONTON, N. J., April 13.—No further efforts were make to-day to liberate the body of William Hoar, the diver, from the intake of the sluiceway at the bottom of the reservoir behind the Rockaway River dam, where it has been held by pressure of the water passing through the pipe since Monday afternoon. The men in charge of the work determined that no power available was great enough to accomplish the work until the pressure of the water is removed.

It is now generally believed that Hoar is dead, but for fear that there is still a spark of life remaining men have been kept constantly at the pumps all day forcing air into the diver's uniform, and they will be kept at it until the body is recovered.

A most pathetic event took place here to-day when the sister and the aunt of the man at the bottom of the reservoir appeared at the office of Division Engineer George G. Hounes and pleaded with him to do everything in his power to recover Hoar's body. The sister, Mrs. James Ashurst of 116 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, told Mr. Honnes that during the past few years Hoar had been her sole support. She asked all about the manner of his having been caught, and, although the engineer told her that in all probability her brother was dead, she would not be pacified until he had promised that everything that money or skill could do would be done to get the body as soon as possible.

The engineer then took Mrs. Ashurst and Mrs. James Green, the aunt, over the works, and finally took them to the point on the the dam in front of which the men on the raft were pumping air. Mrs. Asburst had borne up well until that time, but when she saw the men at work she collapsed and had to be assisted from the wall.

After the women had gone from the place Mr. Honnes said that Mrs. Ashurst would be looked after so that she need not suffer financially by her brother's loss.

All during last night and all to-day, without a second's break, men have steadily been standing on the raft and bolding the lifeline in the hope of receiving some signal from below, while four Italian laborers worked in thirty-minute shifts at the air pumps.

The repairing of the valve at the bottom of the dam and inside of the sluiceway, in which Hoar is caught, will probably take until late to-morrow afternoon. Built in the dam perpendicular to the sluiceway is a stand pipe of steel measuring five feet in diameter. Down through the centre of it extends the screw which raises and lowers the valve which when in working order controls the rush of water through the sluiceway. Near the bottom of the standpipe and just above the point where it joins the sluiceway is a heavy steel cap of 2,000 pounds weight, covering the valve box, immediately under which is the valve. The stem of the valve is broken below the cap, and it was in order that water might be stopped from running through the sluiceway so the stem might be repaired that Hoar went down into the lake. The valve is now half closed.

The men in charge of the work now propose to raise the cap at the bottom of the standpipe, fill the pipe with water up to the level of the lake, then send a diver down, and have him repair the faulty valve, which they can then close. The suction at the intake of the sluiceway will be stopped then and the ball of wood and Hoar's body will be liberated.

The task is said to be difficult and one that can be done only by an expert machinist and diver.

The cap is held down by from fifty to seventy-five bolts, and these are being removed in preparation for the diver, who will come from New York to-morrow. The bolts will be taken out until the water begins to enter the pipe, which will then be allowed to fill. The diver can then remove the other bolts and the cap will be raised so that he can do the work of repairing the stem. New material is now on the dam all ready to be lowered into position, and the work will be finished in a short time after the cap is raised.

This was the plan for carrying out the work that was adopted first after the valve broke. To save the expense of a diver, the idea of shutting off the water by means of the ball was suggested and adopted. When Hoar first looked over the work, it was suggested to him to do the work in this way, but because of the discomfort of it he rejected the suggestion, saying he would rather work in the outside of the dam.

A new three-quarter-inch Manila rope was stretched this afternoon from the point on the north shore of the lake from which the horses pulled yesterday in their efforts to liberate Hoar, across the lake, and joined to the cable attached to the wooden ball at the bottom. When the valve is repaired to-morrow horses will again be employed to pull away the ball and thus liberate the body.

Division Superintendent Honnes had recovered somewhat yesterday from the shock of the accident.

"We did not want him to go down into the lake," said Mr. Honnes, "because we knew that there was danger of his being drawn on by the rush of water and carried to the pipe, so when he came the second time I took him to the standpipe in the dam and told him that I thought he had better work from the inside. But he objected. He said that if he worked in the standpipe he would have to pass up and down on a ladder, and that it would be difficult for him because the weights on his suit would make it impossible for him to move freely.

"I prefer to work on the outside, where I will be free,' he said, and thinking that he knew his business better than I did, I made no further objection.

"I feel morally certain now that he is dead, but since there may still be life in his body it would not be right to shut off the air, and we intend to keep it going until his body is brought to the surface."

Mr. Honnes was asked what suggestions had been made to him by the public toward the rescue of Hoar.

"Well," he said, "I have received all kinds of suggestions. One was to cut off the man's leg. That was too foolish to be considered. How a diver could cut off a man's leg seventy feet below the water level, in absolute darkness I cannot see. The man would bleed to death before he could be brought to the top. Even if that did not kill him, the shock would. I also received the suggestion that we cut his suit. The people who made that suggestion did not know what a diver's suit is like. The water would get in and drown him before he could be brought up, and a man could not take him out of his suit because any one who tried to pull Hoar's leg out of the sluice pipe could not approach within eight inches of where it is caught without himself being put in like peril."

In The New York City Record, issued yesterday, appeared the following notice:

"April 9—William J. Hoar of 1,869 Third Avenue has this day been appointed a diver in this department. (Docks and Ferries,) with compensation at the rate of $5 per day of four hours, and $1.25 for each additional hour over four hours while employed."

DOUBLE DIVORCE SUIT WON.

Sequel of a Summer Vacation Trip of Two School Teachers.

Supreme Court Justice Truax granted two divorces yesterday, one to Mrs. Bertha F. Penhollow, the other to John R. Gardner. Mrs. Penhollow's husband, Harry B., was co-respondent in Mr. Gardner's suit, and Mr. Gardner's wife was co-respondent in Mrs. Penhollow's suit.

The testimony showed that Penhollow and Gardner had been close friends, and spent their vacations together through the South and West last Summer. On that trip the trouble arose. The Gardners have no children. The Penhollows have one daughter, Maud, who is placed in her mother's custody. Mr. Gardner and Mr. Penhollow were school teachers together in Iowa.

In love and business much depends on appearances. To look well and prosperous, the successful man should wear the perfection,

KNOX HAT

the premier in style and quality

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

Mischief

is but the spontaneous mental activity natural in a boy. One can readily forgive it—until his garments bear marks of it. We have made a specialty of suits and coats for boys at $3.75 and $5.00, of good fabrics, well tailored, upon which even strenuous mischief cannot leave its imprint.

Double-Breasted and Norfolk Suits of cheviot, in plaids, stripes or checks, sizes 8 to 16 years. At $3.75 and $5.00

Top Coats (7 to 16 years) and Reefers (2½ to 12 years), of Venetian, covert, whipcord, serge or cheviot. At $3.75 and $5.00

For garments of their character $5.00 and $6.50 would still be a modest price.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examinations Held at Columbia and in Trenton, N. J.

Eight candidates for the honor of representing New York State as Cecil Rhodes scholar at Oxford University took their qualifying examinations at Columbia University yesterday, and will continue their tests to-day. The examinations were held in Earl Hall, under the supervision of Prof. Thomas Scott Fiske. The names of those who were examined could not be obtained, because, as was explained, of the unpleasant publicity that might attend failure.

The examinations held yesterday were in no sense competitive, but simply qualifying, and are intended to give assurance that no elective scholar will be unable to pass responsions, the first examination which Oxford demands of all candidates for a degree. The examination papers will not be read in this country, but will be sent to the representatives of the Rhodes Trust for inspection and marking. The names of those who succeeded in passing the examination will then be returned to the Committee of Selection in each State and Territory of the United States.

In New York State this committee consists of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Chancellor James Roscoe Day of Syracuse University, and President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell. The successful candidates will enter into residence at Oxford next Autumn.

TRENTON, April 13.—Five students, three from Rutgers College and two from Princeton University, to-day took the examination in the Free Public Library here for the Cecil Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford, England. The examination is being conducted under the direction of Profs. W. A. Magee and William Gellespie of Princeton.

"MONK" EASTMAN TESTIFIES.

Swears That Police and Pinkertons Attacked His "Gang."

"Monk" Eastman was the principal witness yesterday in the trial in which he is accused of attempting to kill a Pinkerton detective while he was engaged with others of his east side "gang" in attempting to rob an unknown young man, whom the Pinkerton men were guarding. Eastman testified that he and his friends had been drinking in two saloons and indulging in horse play when suddenly the police and the Pinkerton men appeared, firing pistols. "Monk" said that he had not been armed with a pistol, and that he had fled because he did not want to be caught in a row, as the police, he said, had made him an object of persecution.

Mr. Hurlbut, representing the defense, asked that the jury be directed to take away the first count of the indictment charging Eastman with attempt to commit murder in the first degree. Recorder Goff said that he did not understand how half the penalty could be meted out as provided by the section of the law adopted by the Legislature shortly after the assassination of President McKinley, whereas the extreme penalty for the crime was death. The Recorder said that the law was made in a great hurry at a time of great excitement, and very bad English had been used.

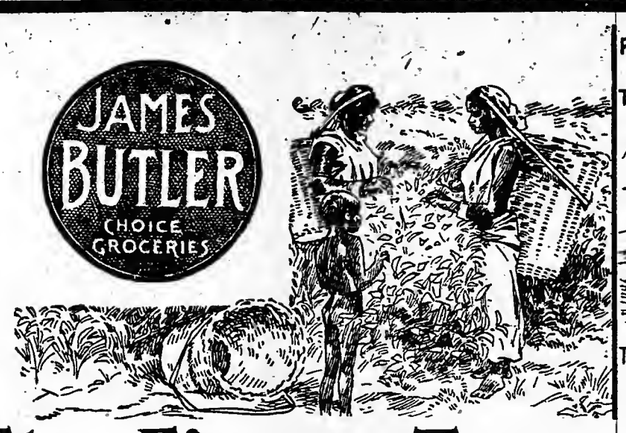
Various witnesses testified to the shooting, and the case was adjourned until to-day. It is thought that the case will go to the jury this afternoon.

ASPHALT TIE-UP COMPLETE.

Companies Won't Recognize Union—Settlement Expected Next Week.

An attempt is being made to settle in some way the strike of the asphalt workers in Manhattan and the Bronx, which now has practically tied up all stone paving as well as asphalt. The engineers at the plants of the companies, who belong to the Safety Engineers' Union, have quit work in sympathy, and the members of the Roller Engineers', Pavers, Rammers', Curb Setters', and Stone Setters' Unions are all out.

A long conference was held yesterday between representatives of the asphalt companies and a labor committee at which modified demands were made. The principal demand was recognition of the Asphalt Workers' Union. This the companies say they will never grant. Neither will they recognize the Teamsters' Union. H. Haggerty, Secretary of the Asphalt Workers' Union, said that another conference will be held on Monday with the same labor committee, at which he believed a settlement would be reached.







The Finest Teas at Half the Usual Prices.

Blue Ribbon Gloss Starch



Guaranteed of highest grade. Whitest, glossiest and strongest starch made; 1 lb. only **7c**

Appetite Ticklers.

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles—All kinds, welcome everywhere throughout the civilized world; a bottle **18c**

Colman's Mustard—The standard of purity wherever good food is appreciated; ¼-lb. can..... **11c**

Crosse & Blackwell's Mushroom Ketchup—Equally appreciated from the palace to the cottage; a bottle **18c**

Lazenby's Small Onions—Captivates the palate as no other pickle can do; a bottle..... **15c**

Liberty Pickles—Unsurpassed appetizers; always to the front; Mixed Chow Chow and Gherkens; sweet or sour; a bottle, only..... **12c**

R. and R. Pickles—Same assortment as the "Liberty Pickles," and popular favorites; a bottle, cut to..... **10c**

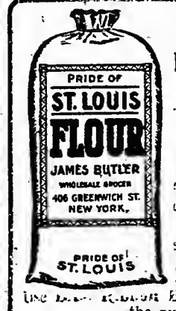
Olives—18-oz. bottle fancy large Olives, 25c.; 10-oz. bottle fancy Queen Olives, 15c.; 8-oz. bottle Queen Olives, 10c.; 4-oz. bottle Queen Olives... **5c**

Stuffed Olives—10-oz. bottle fancy large Olives, stuffed with pimentoes, finest quality, 29c.; 8-oz. bottle, 19c.; 4-oz. bottle..... **10c**

Crackers—Fig Newtons, Fruit Crackers, a lb..... **12c**

Crackers—Virginia Mixed, a lb **10c**

Flour Pride of St. Louis



The finest wheat flour in the world.

Famed for its excellent baking qualities.

Manufactured solely for our use.

24½ lbs. for **69c**

Use Butler's Baking Powder—the purest.

If you have been judging the quality of our Teas by the prices, then you are making a costly mistake. JAMES BUTLER is, undoubtedly, the largest direct importing retailer of fine Teas in America. Our method of bringing Teas from the shrub to your table enables us to guarantee the quality and control the price. The many middle profits that attach in the ordinary course of commerce to a pound of tea before it is placed in the consumer's hand are entirely eliminated by our system. This enables us to sell for 50 cents a pound a quality of tea that usually brings a dollar under the old plan of retailing. Try any of our UNXLD brands and convince yourself. The same is true of our 35-cent grades. These are known as BUTLER'S BEST NO. 1 TEAS. Compare them, if you please, with what you are now paying 70 cents a pound for, and see if ours suffers from the comparison. As an extra inducement to the many ladies who are enthusiastic trading-stamp collectors, we will for the three remaining days of the week give extra premiums on tea purchases, as follows:

30 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps with every pound of Tea at 50c.
20 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps with every pound of Tea at 35c.
10 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps with every pound of Tea at 25c.

Although our retail tea trade is the largest in America, many remain prejudiced because of the low prices. We ask them—tea drinkers who are critical connoisseurs—to test our teas for themselves, and not prejudge them without a trial simply because the price is so much less than they are in the habit of paying. The result will be a future saving of about 50 per cent. of what this soul-satisfying and solacing infusion now costs them.

This same method of retailing the best qualities of groceries and household supplies at largely reduced prices runs through our whole business. The immense volume of our daily sales enables us to do this with profit to our customers and ourselves.

124 Retail Grocery Branches Trade at the One Most Convenient.

Extra "S. & H." Stamp Specials With

Butler's Famous Coffees.

Fresh roasted daily, retaining their full flavor and fine aroma.

Best Mocha and Java—The standard of quality, positively the very best imported; a lb. only **25c**
FIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY POUND.

Butler's Best Maracaibo Coffee—Full flavored berry, a pound..... **20c**
FIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY POUND.

Butler's Santos Coffee—The highest quality of this fine grade, a lb..... **17c**
FIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY POUND.

Peas—"Essie"—Early June, small, sweet, tender, fresh flavor of the garden; a can **15c**

Blue Ribbon Baking Powder—Absolutely pure cream of tartar, in cans; 1 lb., 35c.; ½ lb., 18c.; ¼ lb.. **10c**

Cocoa—Peerless, full flavored, rich and nourishing, ½-lb. box..... **17c**

Jams—Miller's celebrated Irish jams, large assortment of pure fruits, best imported, a jar..... **19c**

Jams—"Blue Ribbon," choicest domestic, pure fruits, all kinds, a jar **15c**

Jams—"Liberty," choice domestic fruits, a jar..... **10c**

Preserves—"Liberty," special assortment of fine fresh fruits, in 3-lb. stone crocks **25c**

Evaporated Apricots—Choicest from California, 1-lb cartons **15c**

Evaporated Peaches—Very fancy Southern California, 1-lb. cartons **13c**

Evaporated Apples—Choice Northern grown, 1-lb. cartons.... **10c**

Prunes—Thin skinned, small pits, meaty, the finest Santa Clara grade, average 55 to the lb., 3 lbs. for..... **25c**

Rice—Highest grade head grain from Carolina, 3 lbs., linen bag... **25c**

Farina—The pure wheat, famous for gruels, puddings, &c., a package **7c**

Noodles—Finest quality for soups, 1-lb. package **10c**

Tapioca—Granulated, pure; a package **7c**

Tapioca—Pearl, pure, a package **7c**

Aunt Nanna's Pancake Flour—Self-raising, most delicious and economical for muffins and breakfast cakes, a package **10c**

Yellow Meal—From selected corn, 3-lb. linen bag..... **10c**

Graham Flour—Old process, 3-lb. linen bag **10c**

Rye Flour—From best Northern grain, 3-lb. linen bag..... **10c**

Whole Wheat Flour—All the good in wheat, 3-lb. linen bag..... **13c**

Macaroni, Spaghetti—Best imported, 1-lb. package, 10c.; small package **5c**

Salmon—Best Red Alaska, choicest brands, 2-tall cans for..... **25c**

Codfish Threads—"Peerless," white and tender, a package..... **8c**

Codfish Threads—"XLCR," a package **5c**

Kippered Herring—Scotch importation, the finest, a box..... **15c**

Potted Beef—Famous Franco-American, ½-lb. can..... **9c**

Currants—Cleaned, fancy quality, a lb. package..... **10c**

Raisins—Seeded, large, fancy, perfectly cleaned, a lb. package..... **12c**

Pear's Soap—The inseparable companion of a matchless complexion; unscented; a cake..... **10c**

American Beauty Ginger Snaps



Most appetizing and daintiest of all snaps; a revelation in pasteboard barrels; each only **19c**

LUSCIOUS FRUITS.

Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Plums, "Essie" brand, finest selected California fruits, nothing finer, packed in heaviest of syrup, rich and rare, large can, each.... **19c**

Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, "East View" brand Choice California fruit, well selected—packed in heavy syrup, in large cans, your choice, a can for..... **16c**

Pineapples—Sliced or in chunks, a can..... **10c**

Egg Plums—Park brand, good fruit, well packed, 3-lb. can..... **12c**

Peaches—Sliced, California fruit, in heavy syrup, unequaled value; large can, 15c.; 1-lb. can..... **12c**

Dates—"Blue Ribbon," choicest imported, 3 packages for 20c.; a package **7c**

Peas—"East View" brand, tender and sweet, a can..... **10c**

Peas—"Hillside" brand, very choice; 2 cans for 25c.; a can.. **13c**

Potted Ham—½-lb. can, 9c.; ¼-lb. can..... **5c**

Potted Tongue—½-lb. can, 9c.; ¼-lb. can..... **5c**

Olive Oil—Finest French imported; pints, 35c.; ½ pints.... **21c**

Salad Oil—Pure domestic, best quality; quarts, 17c.; pints, 10c.; ½ pints **5c**

Beets—Ripe, red, solid packed, a can **12c**

Tomatoes

Rosy, Ripe, Red Fruit.

3 large solid packed cans for **20c**



"East View" brand—specially selected fruit, 3 cans for.... **25c**

"Essie" Tomatoes—Finest quality, extra large, high cans, hand packed, solid, 2 cans for..... **25c**

Nine Prizes for the Home-Loving Housekeeper.

5 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps will be given for the three remaining days of this week, with any one of the following Specials—all every-day necessities, viz:—

French Peas—Small, sweet, tender; 2 cans for..... **25c**

Sardines—Genuine, French imported, in pure olive oil; 2 cans for..... **25c**

English Mustard—Full strength and pure; ¼-lb. tin..... **10c**

Pepper—Black or white, full strength, pure, ¼-lb. tin..... **10c**

Peerless Sauce—The unequalled table relish; a bottle..... **10c**

Celery Salt—Most healthful condiment; large bottle..... **10c**

Triumph Oats—Best rolled white oats; a package..... **10c**

Oranges—Sweet and juicy; a doz., 35c., 30c., 25c. and..... **20c**

Lemons—Large, bright, juicy, finest imported; a doz..... **15c**

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

MAYOR MAKES A RECORD.

Ten Bills Heard in Twenty Minutes—Policeman McKenna's Pension Raised.

Twenty minutes was the time allowed yesterday by Mayor McClellan for the hearings on ten bills which had come down from the Legislature. Every one desiring to be heard was heard in the time specified, too, but only one of the ten bills brought out anybody to speak. This was the bill providing for the equalization of the salaries of the attendants of the City Court and of the Court of General Sessions, with a minimum of $1,200 and a maximum of $1,500. The bill is not mandatory except in so far as it fixes the maximum and minimum, and unless those who advocated it can find a decision showing that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment does not already have the power to make the changes asked, the Mayor will probably veto it.

The other hearing of interest was on the bill giving Policeman John J. McKenna an increased pension. He gets $400 a year, half the salary he drew at the time he was disabled. His pension will be raised to $1,400 a year for life. McKenna was present accompanied by his aged mother. Shaking him heartily by the hand, the Mayor said:

"I am glad to know you, Sir. You are a brave man. You richly deserve this pension, and I am mighty glad to be able to sign this bill for you."

Policeman McKenna is the man who undertook on Sept. 1, 1902, to arrest Jeremiah J. Hunter, a negro caretaker who had barricaded himself in a house which he was in charge of in Strong's Lane, near Bowery Bay, North Beach. The negro was well armed and desperate, and fired a load of bird shot at the policeman. McKenna's eyes were destroyed, and his life was long despaired of.

NO COTTON BULLS WANTED.

This Is Said to be Why T. J. Majors of New Orleans Wasn't Elected.

Some one discovered yesterday that Thomas J. Majors, the New Orleans cotton operator, had not been elected a member of the Cotton Exchange in this city, although he applied for membership some four weeks ago. This action was taken shortly after he left for his Southern home, and the reason for Mr. Majors's failure to secure admission is popularly supposed to have been that he was a large speculator with bull proclivities, a genus which is not in high favor among the cotton brokers in this city just now.

Mr. Majors is one of the members of the so-called New Orleans clique, and has always been known as one of the biggest men in his line. He is known to have carried 300,000 bales of future contracts and 50,000 bales of spot cotton at the same time without any pool assistance.

CALLS ROGERS BAD TRUSTEE.

Counsel in Boston Gas Case Charges Collusion—Hearing Ended.

BOSTON, April 13.—The trial of the suit to have the Boston gas consolidation declared invalid, which has been pending in the Massachusetts Supreme Court for six weeks, was closed to-day by Judge Barker after counsel had finished their arguments. The Judge did not announce his decision, and declared that he did not know when he would do so.

Sherman L. Whipple, resuming his argument for the petitioners this morning, referred to the alleged failure of H. H. Rogers, as Trustee, to care for the interests of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware as he should have done. He said:

"The conduct of the defendants in this case throughout the foreclosure proceedings shows a lack of appreciation or willful disregard of their duties as Trustees."

Mr. Whipple said that Mr. Rogers, as Trustee; the Mercantile Trust Company, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. had acted in bad faith toward the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, and that the foreclosure sale was "instigated and carried out as the result of collusive arrangements" between them. "Henry H. Rogers has shown," said Mr. Whipple, "a sense of his responsibility as Trustee, interrupted only by the promotion of his personal and selfish interests."

Mr. Whipple added that it was expedient for Mr. Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co., in carrying out his plan to dispose of the opposition of Messrs. Addicks and Lawson. Accordingly it was proposed to purchase the assent of Lawson to quiet his opposition, and apparently to bribe Addicks, as President of the Delaware company, to join with its Trustee in the betrayal of the interests of its stockholders. To perform this ignoble service, Mr. Whipple said, Rogers was solicited and he consented.

Mr. Whipple went on: "We have presented in this transaction a spectacle of the Trustee, of the Delaware company charged by his trust with the express duty to save its interests in the Boston companies, having himself agreed not to interfere, accepting the commission to corruptly approach others who from a sense of duty or self-interest might interfere with a plan to destroy those interests. The failure to produce Miss Harrison, who took Mr. Lawson's telephone message, is a practical concession of the truth of Mr. Lawson's testimony."

Mr. Whipple continued: "It is clear that Mr. Rogers caused the failure on the part of the Boston companies to declare dividends in June, 1902."

PAPER TRUST'S DENIAL.

Vice President Lyman Examined by House Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—C. W. Lyman, Vice President of the International Paper Company, entered a general and specific denial before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day of the charges against the paper "trust," recently made before the committee by Don C. Seitz and John Norris, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

In denying that the International Paper Company was overcapitalized, Mr. Lyman said that the water power, the wood lands, and the mills of the company could not be duplicated for the amount at which the company was capitalized.

As to the charge that the International Paper Company sold its product in London at lower rates than in this country, Mr. Lyman said that his company did export paper, but that it made 3 per cent. more on its export sales than on the sales in this country.

"Did not your company make representations to the Ways and Means Committee at the time the Dingley Tariff bill was under consideration that if the industry was protected it would result in the formation of a combination which would cheapen the price of paper in this country?" asked Representative Powers.

"We did not anticipate the boom in business and the conditions which have increased the cost of producing paper," was the answer.

Mr. Lyman denied that there was a division of territory between his company and the combination in the West.

UNION'S "GRAFT" INQUIRY.

Plasterers Said to be Preparing More Charges Against Members.

According to officers and members of the Plasterers' Union more charges of "irregularity" are being prepared against members and will be preferred at a meeting of the union in the near future. The charges of "graft," it was stated, are not made in connection with contracts of members of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

H. W. Miller of the Employing Plasterers' Association, which is affiliated with the Employers' Association, said yesterday that under the arbitration agreement all members threatened with extortion would be compelled to file a bill of complaint. Members who allowed themselves to be held up by agents of labor unions would be disciplined in accordance with the rules and by-laws of the association.

SUBWAY TRIP WITH ENGINE.

Messrs. Belmont, McDonald, and Others Make a Realistic Journey.

With August Belmont, John B. McDonald, and officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on board, the first train, drawn by an engine made a trip through the subway yesterday afternoon. The party started from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station, and went to City Hall. E. P. Bryan, General Manager of the Interborough Company, was in charge of the arrangements. The train was made up of a passenger coach drawn by a Manhattan Road "pony" engine, making steam from an improvised oil burner.

It had been intended to make this trip two weeks ago, but repairs on the tracks near Seventy-second Street caused a postponement of the original plans. The engine that drew the train has been in the subway for several weeks, and has been used around Ninety-first Street to haul a train of flat cars with ties, rails, and cut stone for ballast. Mr. Belmont left his office at 23 Nassau Street at 1:30 o'clock, accompanied by Messrs. McDonald, Bryan, Skitt, Young, Freedman, and others. They went to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station of the subway, and at 2:30 o'clock boarded the train, and with a toot the pony engine pulled out of the station. Stops were made at points along the line to give the party a chance to look at the work that has been done.

Several trips have been made through the tunnel at various times since Jan. 1 by Mr. Belmont and others, but handcars have been the means of conveyance, and humble Italian laborers have furnished the motive power.

NEW THREAT BY McADOO.

Will Issue "Commissioner's Warrants" Against Gamblers If Needed.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that, when the occasion arose, he would no hesitate to invoke the aid of the power vested in him to issue what is known as "Commissioner's warrants." These warrants, which may be issued on affidavits subscribed to by any two householders, entitle the police to force entry into any house in which it is suspected that the law is being violated.

The Commissioner said that he was well pleased with the progress made in closing up and keeping closed the gambling establishments in New York. Within the past few weeks, he estimated, there had been a decrease of over 75 per cent. in the number of citizens' complaints against gambling and pool selling. He attributes this condition of affairs partly to the passage of the Dowling bill, recently passed by the Legislature through the efforts of District Attorney Jerome. This measure provides for the compulsory testimony of witnesses, and, at the same time, safeguards those who furnish evidence.

"The decrease in gambling," the Commissioner said, "may also be traced to the fact that I have caused it to be known since I was deprived by the Appellate Division of the right to counsel, that I am ready to issue Commissioner's warrants. I am not anxious to use these warrants, for they place in my hands powers which are arbitrary in their nature, but issue them I shall if the gamblers continue to defy the law. I have not officially notified the police that these warrants will be issued, but I have passed the information all along the line, and my attitude is generally understood."

FOR CONSTIPATION

Drink on Arising, Half a Glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi Janos

THINK THEIR PRISONER SWINDLED MANY BANKS

Unexpected Telephone Call Led to His Capture.

MUST FACE MANY CHARGES

Hackensack Trust Secretary, Suspicious of Would-Be Large Depositor, Telephoned to Pinkertons.

The telephone played an important part in the capture of a man, believed to be a clever professional bank swindler, which was brought about yesterday by the Pinkerton Detective Agency and the Hackensack police. The man arrested is said to have operated with varying success during several months under the aliases of John D. Lothrop, Jr., Thomas G. Cook, Walter C. Lewis, and Arthur H. Lee.

For several weeks the Pinkerton people have been after the man, who, however, until yesterday, has succeeded in baffling the efforts of their agents. Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty, who is in charge of the criminal department of the Pinkerton Agency in this city, was busy yesterday afternoon getting up a circular describing the man of many aliases and offering a reward for his capture, when he was interrupted by the ringing of his telephone bell. On picking up the receiver he learned that the man at the other end of the wire was F. B. Plympton, Secretary of the Hackensack Trust Company.

"A man who gave his name as John D. Lothrop, Jr., of Boston, told us that he was a member of the Boston publishing firm and was introduced to us by a real estate man in this town," said Mr. Plympton, "has just opened an account with us by depositing a check for $16,000, drawn on the First National Bank in Boston, and signed by the Lothrop Publishing Company. I don't like the looks either of the man or the check. What do you advise me to do?"

"Where is the man now?" asked Mr. Dougherty.

"He has left the bank," Mr. Plympton replied. "But wait; there. I can see him across the street now, even as I am telephoning."

"Put down your receiver quick, and run across the street and see that he is arrested," shouted the detective in reply. "Then call me up and I will tell you what to do."

Three minutes later Mr. Dougherty was called to the telephone again. Mr. Plympton then told him that he had followed his suggestion and that the alleged swindler was being detained in the bank under the surveillance of a doughty Hackensack constable. Mr. Dougherty then dispatched Assistant Superintendent Norman T. Bailey of the agency force to Hackensack, together with some witnesses from Newark, where the man is alleged to have swindled the Federal Trust Company out of a large sum of money. These witnesses identified him positively as the man wanted there, and the Hackensack Magistrate then held him in $5,000 for examination to-day, when, in all probability, he will be handed over to the Newark authorities.

The man first came to Hackensack three days ago. He introduced himself to a Hackensack real estate agent as John D. Lothrop, Jr., and examined some property that was for rent on the pretext that the Boston publishing firm he said he represented was about to establish a branch there. Later on he got the real estate man to introduce him at the office of the Hackensack Trust Company.

In the latter part of December last year Lothrop appeared at the Continental Hotel in Newark, where he registered as Thomas G. Cook of Akron, Ohio, and caused himself to be known as a representative of the Saalfield Publishing Company of that city, sent to open a branch in Newark. He visited several real estate men in search of proper quarters, and was finally introduced to the Federal Trust Company, where he opened an account by depositing a bogus check for $1,000 drawn on the First National Bank of Akron, Ohio. He had a store fitted up for him, drew a check against his bogus account, and then vanished.

On March 18, according to the Pinkerton people, he put up at the St. George Hotel, in Brooklyn, this time as Walter C. Lewis of the Lewis Jewelry Supply Company of Denver, Col. Through methods similar to those employed elsewhere he obtained an introduction to the Nassau Trust Company and opened an account by depositing a bogus certified check on the First National Bank of Denver. On account of the large amount of his check, the trust company officials became suspicious of him and did not permit him to make any withdrawals. Before they had time to discover that the check was bogus, the man disappeared.

On April 1, it is alleged, he tried by similar methods to swindle the First National Bank of Yonkers. Representing himself as Arthur H. Lee of the firm of Laird & Lee of Chicago, he deposited a check drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago and purporting to be signed by the firm. As the bank officials were not certain about the certification of the check, they did not allow him to draw against the account, and while they were investigating the matter the alleged swindler again made himself scarce.

AGAINST THE PORT CHESTER.

Aldermen Vote Down Railroad Resolution in a Lively Session.

After a lively row in the Board of Aldermen yesterday the members defeated an attempt on the part of Alderman Goodman to have the application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company for permission to cross Bronx streets in the construction of an electric road sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the purpose of having the compensation to the city fixed. Mr. Goodman, who is the Republican leader, wanted to have the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen directed to send the application through this course just as it had previously sent the application of the New York, Westchester and Boston Company.

"It is but reasonable and proper," said Alderman Goodman, "that we give the Port Chester people the same privileges that already have been given to the Westchester Company. The Board of Estimate should not place the seal of authority on the Westchester Company, and I object to the stand taken by the Corporation Counsel in which he holds that the Board of Estimate has not the power to consider the question of legality of the Westchester franchise. The people of the Bronx want the Port Chester road, and thousands of men are now being kept out of work because of the delays in this board."

President Haffen of the Bronx seconded the motion of Alderman Goodman and took just about the same stand. Vice Chairman Sullivan, however, opposed the Port Chester move.

"I would willingly vote for Alderman Goodman's resolution," he said, "if it were made in good faith. As usual, though, Mr. Goodman is playing to the galleries. How long has he been the representative of the Bronx? Mr. Haffen represents that section, and it is bad grace for Mr. Goodman to try to steal some of his cheap thunder."

Mr. Sullivan then moved the previous question, which was adopted, and on roll call on Goodman's motion the motion was laid on the table by a vote of 37 to 16. The Bronx Aldermen and President Haffen voted with Goodman in the negative.

Columbus Day for Holiday.

ALBANY, April 13.—After repeated efforts extending over five years Senator John C. Fitzgerald of New York City was successful to-day in having the Senate pass his bill designating Columbus Discovery Day, Oct. 12, as a public holiday. The bill was passed by a vote of 30 to 8.

LAWYER CHANLER A PRISONER.

Wealthy Attorney to Answer Contempt Charges—Conlon Sentenced.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler was a voluntary prisoner yesterday before Judge Newburger, in General Sessions. Mr. Chanler had been adjudged in contempt of court in that he had refused to continue as attorney for Martin Conlon, a lawyer, because he objected to rulings of the court.

Conlon was convicted yesterday of grand larceny and sentenced to an indeterminate stay of from one and one-half to two and one-half years in State prison. The charge against him was the stealing of a note of $2,000 belonging to a client. "This is one of the saddest cases that has coms to my notice since I have been on the bench," said Judge Newburger.

After pronouncing sentence Judge Newburger asked for Mr. Chanler. He came into court and stood in the place vacated by Conlon. The court reviewed the trial of Conlon, in conducting which on March 25 Mr. Chanler got into trouble with the Judge. Mr. Chanler insisted upon noting an exception to an adjournment. Judge Newburger said:

"After recess you insisted upon the exception, and wilfully, contemptuously, and in an insolent manner refused to continue your duty to the court and your client and walked out, with the result that the ends of justice were impeded and your client was left without counsel."

"Your Honor," said Mr. Chanler, "I am inside the prisoner's railing. May I be at liberty until to-morrow?"

"You may go," said the court. Mr. Chanler will answer the contempt charges against him to-morrow.

LANDLORDS PROTEST NOW.

Will Hold a Mass Meeting to Protect Themselves Against Tenants.

The latest feature of the situation created on the lower east side by the wholesale raising of rents is to be found in the announced intention of the landlords to combine for mutual protection. It is said that not fewer than twenty large owners of tenement houses in the district where the anti-high rent war has been fiercest have agreed to unite and exert their power as a unit in opposing what they regard as the unjust demands of tenants.

They feel that the occupants of their flats who have been ordered to vacate have taken unfair advantage of the sympathy shown them during the past three weeks by refusing to leave their apartments until ordered to do so by the courts, some of them having remained on the premises for two weeks with rent free. On Wednesday evening, April 20, the organized landlords propose to hold a mass meeting in McKinley Hall, on Fourth Street, where their plans are expected to be outlined.

Some details of a lively rent-raising row which occurred on Tuesday at 39 Jackson Street came to light yesterday in the Essex Market Court before Magistrate Mayo. The owner of the house at that adress is Philip Jaffe, whose son, Samuel Jaffe, was placed under $300 bond for further examination to-day.

The complainant in the case was David G. Brovitz, who has a three-room apartment on the first floor of Jaffe's house, for which he pays $12 a month. Jaffe told the court he had read that Brovitz, together with two other tenants in the house, Rubons and Levenson, was an officer in one of more of the anti-rent organizations recently formed, and he had resolved to get rid of him.

Accordingly he began dispossess proceedings. Being afraid to serve the dispossess notice himself, he turned it over to his son, who handed it to the janitor for delivery. When the latter tried to serve the paper he encountered a hornet's nest. Brovitz and his wife, he says, pounced on him, and thirty other families in the house also took a hand in the fight. Then young Jaffe appeared on the scene. Brovitz accused Jaffe of cutting him in the face with a knife and injuring his right ear. There was a denial of charges on both sides.

PLAN LOW RENT STRIKE.

Central Federated Union Urges Workmen to Demand Reduction.

It was decided by the Central Federated Union at a meeting of its miscellaneous section yesterday to take a hand in the present anti-high rent agitation. The union passed a resolution unanimously which will be submitted to the affiliated unions for indorsement.

The resolution declared that the Central Federated Union requested wage workers of this city to organize at once an anti-high rent union for the purpose of making a general demand throughout the city that the rent be lowered at least 25 per cent., and to refuse to pay any rents to landlords until the demand is complied with.

Another resolution was passed urging the hiring of lawyers to oppose eviction cases in the courts. President Oberwager of the central body said that when these resolutions are ratified by both the building and miscellaneous sections an agitation will be started among the unions for the organization of the anti-high rent union.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Boards of officers have been constituted to meet on May 3 at the following stations for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy: Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Jay, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Logan, Col.; Fort Harrison, Mon.; Presidio of San Francisco, and Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

The boards convened at the Army Building, New York City and Chicago, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion are dissolved.

Leave for a month is granted to Capt. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States from Alaska.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, Adjutant, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is extended two months.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension, is granted First Lieut. William S. Wells, Jr., Seventh Cavalry.

Capt. John R. M. Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet in Washington, vice Major Samuel W. Dunning.

First Lieut. William K. McCue, First Infantry, will report to the army retiring board at the War Department for examination.

First Lieut. Charles E. Dosteter, Twenty-first Infantry, will assume charge, under the direction of the Quartermaster General, of the Quartermaster's construction work at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, relieving First Lieut. William P. Kitts.

Upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippines Post Commissary Sergt. Wesley Baughen will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, and report for duty at that post.

As soon as the services of Post Commissary Sergt. George Laufer, Government transport Sumner, New York Harbor, are no longer required aboard that vessel, he will proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Penn., and report for duty at that post.

The Navy.

Commander N. E. Mason is ordered to visit the navy yards and powder factories on the Pacific Coast, and thence proceed to Washington and report to the Bursau of Ordnance for special duty.

Lieut. Commander W. I. Chambers is detached from the Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, May 14, and ordered to Washington for duty in connection with the General Board.

Lieut. G. T. Pettingill is detached from duty in charge of Naval Recruiting Party No. 2, April 20, and ordered to Washington for special temporary duty.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett is detached from the Topeka and ordered home and wait orders.

Ensign F. O. Branch is detached from treatment at hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and ordered to Savannah, Ga., for duty in charge of Naval Recruiting Party No. 2.

Medical Inspector E. H. Green is detached as Fleet Surgeon, Asiatic fleet, and ordered home and wait orders.

Surgeon N. H. Drake is detached from the Mains and ordered to the Lancaster.

Surgeon I. W. Kite is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Mains April 24.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Goodward is detached from the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Hill is detached from the Medical School, Washington, and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Assistant Paymaster R. Spear is detached from the Pensacola Naval Training Station, San Francisco, and ordered to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, with additional duty as pay officer of the Adams.

Chaplain C. M. Charlton is ordered to the Constellation Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, April 30.

Acting Carpenter C. H. Logan is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the New York.

Warrant Machinist E. A. Blackwell is ordered to San Francisco May 2 for duty on the Ohio.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nashville and Lawrence at St. Joseph, Eagle at Cabanas.

Sailed—Pri Cano from Shanghai for Hankow, New Orleans from Cavite for Shanghai.

The Prairie has been transferred from the Caribbean Squadron to the Atlantic Training Squadron.

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"NEAR-SIDE STOP" VOTED DOWN AT LAST

Alderman Doull's Resolution Repealing Ordinance Is Passed.

AWAITS MAYOR'S ACTION NOW

Several of the Aldermen Who Voted the Ordinance Into Force Change Their Attitude Now.

As a result of the fight made against the continuance of the "near-side stop" ordinance for the regulation of street car traffic the Board of Aldermen yesterday passed Alderman Doull's resolution repealing this provision of the rules of the road and sent it to Mayor McClellan for action. The repeal was brought about largely through the efforts of President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, who has repeatedly urged that the Doull resolution be passed.

The "near side" ordinance was a part of the rules of the road which were signed by Mayor Low on Dec. 14 last, and this clause became operative Jan. 17 of this year. Two days later Alderman Doull introduced the resolution repealing the section, but it has been hung up in the Committee on Railroads ever since. During the last few days President Fornes has been writing to the railroad people, and received in reply letters from President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company and others, opposing the "near side" stop. As a result of this the Railroad Committee favorably reported the Doull resolution at yesterday's meeting of the board, and Alderman Doull obtained immediate consent for the matter.

Alderman Kenny made a speech in which he said that he failed to understand why interest still was shown in the affair.

"The streets are now dry," he said, "and it does not make any matter on which side the cars stop. When the streets were covered with snow and slush no Alderman troubled himself very much about the matter. Why this sudden action?"

Several of the Aldermen said that they had voted for the measure before, but as the people did not seem to want it they were willing to stand for its repeal. Alderman Myers, who was one of the sub-committee which conferred with the various organizations in preparing the new rules of the road declared that when the "near side" stop was inserted no objection was made. He said he liked the "stop" ordinance, but was prepared to vote as the people seemed to desire. Alderman Sullivan took the same ground, and then the board passed the repeal.

PLAGUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Spreading in Alarming Fashion Along the West Coast.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The bubonic plague is spreading in an alarming fashion along the west coast of South America. The State Department to-day received a cablegram from United States Minister Wilson at Santiago de Chili saying that an extensive epidemic is raging at Antofagasta.

This is one of the most important shipping ports on the west coast north of Valparaiso. The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service will be advised so that suitable precautions may be taken at Quarantine.

DRYDEN'S HOUSE FLOODED.

Gov. Murphy One of Those Who Discovered Accident.

NEWARK, N. J., April 13.—A fire engine which is used to pump out basements after a fire is at work to-night trying to empty the basement of the home of United States Senator Dryden at 1,020 Broad Street. The house has been closed since the Senator and his family have been at Washington.

This evening the attention of neighbors was attracted to water flowing from around the basement windows. Gov. Murphy, who lives near by, and others, made an investigation, and found the water about four feet deep on the floor. The engine was obtained, and began pumping out, and is slowly reducing the height of the water.

NEW MISSOURI STUCK IN MUD.

Steamship Aground Off Gedney Channel for Several Hours.

The new transatlantic steamship Missouri belonging to the Atlantic Transport Line of the International Mercantile Marine, but now under charter to Barber & Co., while outward bound for Havre yesterday morning came to grief on the edge of Gedney Channel, and remained in the mud until high tide in the afternoon. She was pulled clear then by several wrecking tugs that were sent to her assistance.

It required five wrecking tugs and the pilot boat New Jersey to pull the big ship back into deep water. The Missouri had to put back to her pier in order to take on water ballast to replace that pumped out of her to enable the tugs to get her back into the main channel. She will probably sail to-day.

FLAG BARRED FROM CHURCH.

Priest Refused to Admit Casket Wrapped in Stars and Stripes.

At the funeral of John Coughlan, a veteran of the civil war, in Long Island City yesterday, Ringgold Post, G. A. R., of that city, of which the deceased was a member, accompanied the funeral cortege in uniform. The casket was wrapped in the American flag, and Father Hannegan, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Dutch Kills, would not allow the remains to enter the church until the flag was removed.

This was done, and the casket carried into the church, where the services were held. Ringgold Post, however, did not enter the church, but remained as a guard for the flag outside. When the coffin was again borne out the flag was replaced, and the post resumed its position in the procession. Father Hannegan did not explain.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. Grand opening, championship season. American League Park, B'way & 166th St. Boston world's champions vs. N. Y. Americans. Music by 69th Reg't Band.—Adv.

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INJURIES KILLED KNACK.

Coroner Holds Three Hospital Attendants for Grand Jury.

Coroner Brown and a jury investigated yesterday the cause of the death of Ludwig Knack of 166 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Knack died at the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane at Ward's Island. The death certificate gave pneumonia as the cause, but an autopsy showed that the man had twelve broken ribs.

Dr. Knapp of the hospital admitted that he had made out ths death certificate, attributing death to pneumonia, and that later he had added that the man's ribs were broken. Thomas H. Reilly, a nurse, testified that he had never nursed befors and that he had been an ashcart driver before joining the hospital staff. He swore that no one had beaten Knack.

Catharine Byer of 2,029 Third Avenue, who is a stepdaughter of Knack, testified that on the day before his death she saw him and that his eyes were blackened and his head was battered. She said that he told her at the time that two of the attendants had thrown him down and jumped on him and that another had hit him over the head with a club. She complained to the hospital authorities, she said, but the doctors and the physicians told her that he had received his injuries through falling out of bed.

The jury gave it as their verdict that the man's death was due to the fractured ribs received in the hospital, and recommended greater care in the filing of death certificates.

Coroner Brown held John Shea, Walter S. Reilly, and Thomas H. Reilly in $2,500 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Assistant District Attorney Garvan will prosecute the case.

CHECKS IN GARBAGE PLANT.

Tony Bonagura Found Them and Cashed Them, but Made Good.

How the pocketbook containing indorsed checks to the value of $100, lost by Henry J. Zimmer, a butcher of Hardenbrook Avenue, Jamaica, found its way to the Jamaica Garbage Disposal Works has not yet been established. But there it was found by Tony Bonaura, a worker in the plant, who promptly stopped work for the day and hurried with the wallet to his home in Canarsie. He added his indorsement to that of Mr. Zimmer on each of the checks and passed them over for their value to D. Brown of that village. Mr. Brown transferred them in the course of business to S. Sakol, and with these two additional indorsements they were cashed at the Atlantic Bank.

They went as far as the Bank of Long Island at Jamaica, but there payment had been stopped at the request of Mr. Zimmer. The butcher was notified, and by tracing back by the indorsements he located Tony as the first to put the checks in circulation. The Italian owns two lots and a building, and was "good" for repayment of the amount of the money raised, and he paid under protest.

PUGILIST SHARKEY ARRESTED.

Ex-Sailor Charged with Abetting a Prizefight.

Thomas J. Sharkey was arrested last night on the charge of aiding and abetting in the prizefight in the Miller Arcade Building, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Breen. James E. Tinsdale, the Brooklyn colored detective, who was in the raid Tuesday night, is the complainant.

Pottery Pioneer Dead.

TRENTON, April 13.—Edward M. Pearson, the pioneer of the pottery industry in America, died at his residence here this morning, aged fifty-six years. He was born in Cobridge, Staffordshire, England, came to this country about 1870, and founded the Wheeling (West Va.) Pottery Company, retaining the Presidency of the corporation until the time of his death.

$150,000 Fire Near Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 13.—The large flouring mill of the Miner-Hillard Company at Miner's Mills, near here, was totally destroyed by fire to-day, together with two grain elevators and two houses. Loss, $150,000.

Costumes Treated with Radium Paint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We of course understand that a certain poetic license is permitted to the critics of musical and dramatic art, but feel that the line was slightly overstepped in this morning's TIMES in the column headed "Themes of the Theatre," on Page 9. We refer to the paragraphs relating to the "radium dance."

You state that, "of course radium has nothing to do with it; it is all made up out of plain, old-fashioned phosphorus."

As a matter of fact, the costumes and properties employed are treated with "radium paint," which is prepared by our client, Mr. L. D. Gardner. This paint does actually contain radium, and does not contain any phosphorus whatsoever. Fairness to Mr. Gardner and also to Mr. Whitney requires this correction and a publication of the facts.

ROBERT S. ALLYN.

New York, April 13, 1904.



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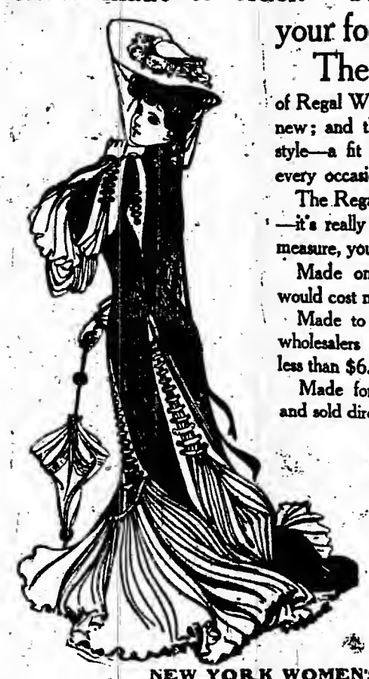
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1241 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
166 West 125th St., cor. Seventh Ave.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Ave.
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CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL

National and American Leagues Ready for Opening Games.

PLANS OF THE LOCAL CLUBS

New York Nationals Defeat Columbia and Greater New York Win from Jersey City Yesterday.

The real baseball season will be opened to-day, when the first championship games of the National and American Leagues will be played. All of the sixteen clubs, with the exception of Pittsburg and St. Louis of the National League, will appear upon the field, and the only conflict will be in this city, where the Greater New Yorks will play the world's champions from Boston, and the New York Nationals will meet the Brooklyns at Washington Park.

In both leagues clubs have been strengthened, particularly in New York, St. Louis, and Philadelphia, where rival teams are located.

In this city unusual preparations have been made, both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, for the opening games to-day. Large crowds are expected at American League Park and Washington Park, and in addition to an extensive automobile parade, in which the New Yorks and Brooklyns will participate, the festivities at the grounds promise to be of an interesting description.

President Gordon and Treasurer Farrell said yesterday that more season tickets for American League Park had been sold than ever before.

Many improvements have been made to the grounds, particularly in right field. The work of filling in has been going on all Winter until the grounds are level and sodded clear out to a point within a few yards of the Broadway fence. Thousands who cannot obtain seats in the big stands will be able to see the game from beyond the ropes. The grand stands and bleachers have been newly painted and have been strengthened by the new rock fillings underneath.

The team so far as could be learned yesterday will take the field in the following order:

NEW YORK.	Position.	BOSTON.
Chesbro	Pitcher	Tannehill
McGuire	Catcher	Criger
Ganzel	First base	Lachance
Williams	Second base	Ferris
Conroy	Third base	Collins
Elberfeld	Short stop	Parent
Anderson	Left field	Dougherty
Fultz	Centre field	Stahl
Keeler	Right field	Freeman

The probable order of the New York and Brooklyn teams in the game at Washington Park will be:

NEW YORK.	Position.	BROOKLYN.
McGinnity	Pitcher	Jones or Poole
Warner	Catcher	Ritter or Bergen
McCann	First base	Doyle
Gilbert	Secondbase	Strang
Donahan	Thirdbase	McCormick
Tebeau	Shortstop	Babb
Mertes	Left field	Sheckard
McCormick	Centrefield	Dobbs
Browne	Right field	Lumley

NEW YORK, (N.L.,) 10; COLUMBIA, 0

A small number of "rooters," principally students at Columbia University, sat for one hour and thirty-five minutes in the cold atmosphere at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon to see what kind of a showing the Columbia team would have against the New York National Leaguers. The game played by the 'Varsity boys against Yale on the previous day led many to believe that they would keep McGraw's men within a respectable distance of them to the finish. But they were soon at the mercy of the New Yorks, who won as they liked. The score was 10 to 0.

The victory was not due so much to the New York's superior playing as to the wildness of Pitcher Tilt and loose fielding. Only nine hits were made off Tilt, but he gave two men bases on balls, had two wild pitches, and hit a batsman. The fielding of the New Yorks, barring two wild throws by Bresnahan and Bowerman, was excellent. The brunt of the work fell upon the two catchers, who are credited with fifteen of the twenty-seven put-outs. McGinnity did not use all the speed at his command, but the collegians could do nothing with him. The first three struck out, two more did the same thing in the second inning, and another in the third inning. Then he retired in favor of Wiltse, who kept the collegians from making a hit. Milligan succeeded Wiltse, and, like his predecessors, kept the batsmen guessing. Dunn took Mertes's place in the sixth inning, and scored the only long hit for New York. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Flash, c.	0	1	2	2	0
Bramhall, lb.	0	0	15	0	2
Tyler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Cannon, ib.	0	0	1	2	1
Collins, 2b.	0	1	5	2	1
Godwin, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Farrell, ss.	0	0	1	5	1
Nolowaye, 3b.	0	0	0	2	3
Tilt, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Total.	0	3	24	17	6

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Bowerman, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
Devlin, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Milligan, p.	1	1	0	0	0
McCarthy, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	2	0	2	3	0
Gilbert, 2b.	2	1	0	0	0
Bowman, c.	0	0	6	0	1
McGinity, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Dunn, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	10	9	27	6	2

Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	—10

First base on errors—Columbia, 1; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Tilt, 3. Struck out—By McGinnity, 6; by Wiltse, 1; by Milligan, 4; by Tilt, 2. Left on bases—Columbia, 5; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Framhach and Dunn. Stolen bases—Browne (2,) Devlin, McGann (2,) Dahlen. Wild pitches—Tilt, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Tilt, 1. Passed balls—Frambach, 2. Umpire—"Joe" Hornung. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

NEW YORK, 6; JERSEY CITY, 1.

The Greater New York Baseball Club did not fare so well in the game with the Jersey City team of the Eastern League yesterday at American League Park as the New York Nationals did on Tuesday. But the Eastern League champions played an entirely different game against the Americans. Their fielding was full of snap. Cassidy at first base and Doolin at second base being quite conspicuous in the performance of good work. Both Pitchers McCann and Toxen were unsteady, but at that the New Yorks were kept down to eight single hits.

The left-handed pitching of Puttmann was a feature of the game. He showed an unusual amount of speed, was steady throughout, and kept the Jersey City hits well scattered. He struck out six men, and only one reached first on balls. He was well supported, the only error of the team being by Unglaub.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, ss.	2	1	1	3	0
Fultz, cf.	1	1	2	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Unglaub, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1
Anderson, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Willis's, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0
Bevlle, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Putt'nn, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Total.	6	8	27	14	1

JERSEY CITY.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clement, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Doolin, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Cassidy, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0
Keister, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Halli'an, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Woods, 3b.	0	1	3	0	0
Pfan'ller, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Vand'rg't, c.	0	1	4	1	0
McCann, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Foxen, p.	0	0	1	2	1
*Brown	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	1	6	24	12	2

*Batted for McCann in the fifth inning.

New York	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	..	—6
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

First base on errors—New York, 1; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Jersey City, 6. First base on balls—Off Puttmann, 1; off McCann, 6; off Foxen, 1. Struck out—By Puttmann, 6; by McCann, 1; by Foxen, 3. Two-base hits—Conroy, Cassidy, Keister. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Anderson. Stolen bases—Conroy, (2,) Keeler. Hit by pitcher—By McCann, 1. Wild pitch—Foxen. Passed ball—Vandergrift. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy. Time of game—2 hours.

FORDHAM, 26; C. C. N. Y., 1.

The City College team was completely outclassed at Fordham College yesterday afternoon, and lost by a score of 26 to 1. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Fordham	5	2	3	4	9	0	0	3	—26	18	2
C. C. of N. Y.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	5

Batteries—McLane and Plunkett; Frank, Goldie and Grace.

Scores of Other Games.

At Providence, R. I.—Brown, 2; Tufts, 1.

At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 8; Gettysburg College, 4.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Boston, (A. L.,) 2; Buffalo, 1.

At Columbus, Ohio—Columbus, 3; Detroit, 1.

At Crotona Park, N. Y.—Morris High School, 6; Fordham Freshmen, 5.

At Ohio Field, N. Y.—De Witt Clinton High School, 10; New York University, 1907, 6.

At Annapolis, Md.—Naval Cadets, 8; Bucknell University, 2.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 14; Syracuse University, 5.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, (N. L.,) 8; Philadelphia, (A. L.,) 3.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

Baseball Items of Interest.

Harry Clark, infielder, and Catcher Slattery have been purchased by the Milwaukee American Association team from the Chicago Americans.

The Greater New York Americans will make another trip to Ridgewood Park on Sunday, playing the strong semi-professional Brooklyn Field Club team. A preliminary game will be played between the Ridgewoods and Cuban X-Giants. "Pop" Watkins and his Cuban Giants, who have just returned from a successful Southern tour, will play the Amsterdam nine at Equitable Park, West End Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, on next Sunday.

COLUMBIA'S ANNUAL GAMES.

C. D. MacDonald Made New Record in Two-Mile Run.

Columbia track athletes competed yesterday in the annual university track and field championships on South Field. Weather conditions and a poor track prevented any startling performances, though the university record was broken in the two-mile run, Charles D. MacDonald, a sophomore in the School of Science, won the event in 10:27 3-5, clipping two-fifths of a second from the previous record of 10:28 by Henri J. Langles, 1904, College. MacDonald took pace throughout from R. L. Hammersiough, 1904, College, and won in the sprint for the tape by about five yards. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by William R. Knakal, 1906, Science; E. E. Eddingfield, 1906, Science, second; J. Walz, 1905, Law, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle Race.—Won by N. C. Curtis, Jr., 1906, Science; D. D. Muir, Jr., 1906, Science, second; R. M. Fair, 1906, Science, third. Time—0:17 3-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Chalmers Wood, Jr., 1905, College; William F. S. Earle, 1904, College, second; C. S. Grace, 1906, College, third. Time—0:53 3-5.

Running High Jump.—First place a tie between M. L. Cornell, 1905, Science, and W. S. Creevey, 1905, Law, at 5 feet 4½ inches; H. T. Hornidge, 1906, Science, third, with a jump of 5 feet 2 inches. Cornell won the first medal on the toss.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by H. S. Rubridge, 1906, Science, with 38 feet; L. E. Mahan, 1904, Law, second, with 36 feet 4 inches; J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., 1904, Law, third, with 32 feet 2¾ inches.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Chester A. Fulton, 1906, Science; James A. Taylor, 1905, College, second; G. F. Stanton, 1905, Law, third. Time—4:48.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by William R. Knakal, 1906, Science; L. F. Kohlar, 1905, Science, second; H. F. Dyer, 1905, Science, third. Time—0:24.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by R. S. Smith, 1904, Law, with a throw of 113 feet 1 inches; R. L. Von Bernuth, 1905, Law, second, with a throw of 112 feet 6 inches; L. E. Maban, 1904, Law, third, with a throw of 105 feet.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Charles D. MacDonald, 1906, Science; R. L. Hammerslough, 1904, College, second; H. C. Droge, 1905, Science, third. Time—10:27 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by W. Herbert Adams, 1904, Law; R. de C. Greene, 1906, Science, second; Malcolm E. Smith, 1905, P. & S., third. Time—2:11 2-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by William P. S. Earle, 1904, College; D. D. Muir, Jr., 1906, Science, second; N. C. Curtis, Jr., 1906, Science, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. C. F. Perry, 1906, College, with a vault of 9 feet 4 inches; H. T. Hornidge, 1906, Science, second, with a vault of 9 feet; no third competitor.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Leo L. Levontritt, 1906, College, with a leap of 20 feet 11 inches; E. E. Eddingfield, 1906, Science, second, with a leap of 20 feet 6 inches; W. R. Knakal, 1906, Science, third, with a leap of 19 feet 8½ inches.

CORNELL ATHLETICS CRIPPLED.

Crew Prospects Darkened by Disabled Oarsmen—Jumper Quits.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 13.—The bright prospects for the Cornell crews have been darkened somewhat by an epidemic of illness which has struck the boathouse. Coach Courtney himself is confined to his home with a severe cold, at least four of last year's 'Varsity men are sick, and half a score of candidates are complaining of colds or stomach troubles. Brandow, Foote, Nutting, and Ballinger of the 1903 victorious crew may not be able to row again for some time. Coach Courtney's books show that the 'Varsity is far behind last year's standard and he is worrying about the outcome. In his absence Assistant Coach Lueder is instructing the men.

G. G. Burlingame, a freshman from Syracuse, who was counted on as the strongest broad jumper Cornell has had in years, has left the university for his home on account of poor eyesight. He will return to Cornell next Fall.

Championship Basket Ball Games.

Teams representing the National Athletic Club and Xavier Athletic Association were both winners last night in the metropolitan basket ball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is now in progress at the National Athletic Clubhouse, on Cedar Street, Brooklyn. The National Athletic team defeated a team representing the Young Men's Hebrew Association by the score of 57 points to 10, and the Xavier Athletic Association team defeated the National Turn-Verein team of Newark by the score of 38 points to 23.

LONG CHANCE A WINNER

Belle of Milford, at 20 to 1, Beat Washington Favorite.

COLUMBIA STABLE'S VICTORY

Entry Composed of Toscan and Sals Ran First and Second—Stroller Earns Another Purse.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The most stirring incident of an interesting afternoon's racing at the Benning race track to-day was the victory of the 20-to-1 outsider Belle of Milford, over the public favorite Rough Rider, in the third race. Rough Rider, owned in a stable popular in Washington, always commands support at Benning, and the race thus produced a double sensation, when Belle of Milford, well ridden by Burns, raced through from the rear on the stretch and won handily by three lengths, with Trapezist second and Rough Rider third. In the fourth race the Columbia Stable, a Washington establishment, started two horses, Toscan and Sals, the entry being favorite at 4 to 1 on, and running first and second in a smart finish, a head dividing them, while Gold Dome was only three parts of a length away.

F. Ambrose Clark's Stroller, winner of the American Cup yesterday, won the last race in clever style. With two victories in two days to his credit, Stroller is announced to start again to-day for the Benning Handicap. After the races a train made up of horse cars left for New York, conveying stables that will race at Aqueduct and Jamaica. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Minion, 85 pounds, (Miller,) 1 to 2 and 1 to 6, won; Alpaca, 97, (McCafferty,) 5 to 1 and even, second; Diaphanuus, 97, (Carmack,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Jessie Lyn, Plantagenet, Iridescent, Asclepias, Calgary, and Orloff also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs; selling; for two-year-olds. Garret Wilson, 109 pounds, (Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Auction, 94, (Carmack,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Pygmalion, 94, (Miller,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:57 4-5. First Born, Wish, Bedella, Royal Palace, Sweet Lillian, Kathryn L., and Baronetta also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and one-half furlongs; for four-year-olds and upward; selling. Belle of Milford, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, won; Trapezelst, 107, (Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Rough Rider, 103, (Oliphant,) 16 to 5, third. Time—1:37 4-5. Setauket, Tugal Bey, Princelet, Pretorious, and Torchlight also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; three-year-olds and upward. Toscan, 118 pounds, (Shaw,) 1 to 4 and out, won; Sals, 108, (Wonderly,) 1 to 4 and out, second; Gold Dome, 101, (D. O'Connor,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:24 4-5. Go Between and Caqueta also ran. Toscan and Sals coupled in betting.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; maiden three-year-olds. W. B. Fasig, 111 pounds, (Neely,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Bouvier, 108, (Wade,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Berry Waddell, 108, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:33. Gay, Clarence, and Congress also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; handicap; for three-year-olds and upward. Stroller, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Dark Planet, 90, (Taylor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Scotch Thistle, 110, (Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Colonsay and Red Comyn also ran.

Today's Entries at Benning.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Rabunta, 114 pounds; Princelet, 109; Love Note 107; John F. Ahearn and Punctual, 106 each; Hist. Dark Planet, Springbrook, and Neeburban, 104 each; Caqueta, 100; Cherry Song, 99; St. Juvenal, 98, and Mountain Breeze, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, five furlongs. The Claimant, Only One, Jack McKeown, Girdlestone, Sandalwood, and Wild Irishman, 102 pounds each, and Broadway Girl, Mirthless, Maggie Stroup, and Maxie Moore, 99 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Benning Handicap; seven furlongs. Castillan, 116 pounds each; Himself and Shrine, 115 each; Illyria and Stroller, 112 each; Graziallo, 111; Meistersinger, 109; Latheron, 107; Honolulu, 106; Briarthorpe, 103; Tom Cod, 101, and Princelet, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; two miles. Dalliance, 168 pounds; Red Hawk, 165; Simon Kenton, 164; Chip Monk, 163; Confederate Gray, 162; Tom Cogan, 160; Twilight, 157; Charles O'Malley, 148; D. of Grassland, 136; La Touraine, 135, and De Farnett, 133.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Danvillian, 119 pounds; Scillae, 116; Jimmie Lane, Lady Tragon, Sweet Jane, and Rockmart, 114 each; Bobbie Kean, 105; Polk Miller, Cay, and Tide, 99 each, and San Marino and Cantaloupe, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Setauket and Trapezelst, 110 pounds each; James F., 108; McWilliams and Boney Boy, 107 each; Circus, 106; Locket, 105; Dark Planet, 101; Neeburban, 101, and Eclectic, 90.

RACES FOR POWER BOATS.

Preference Given to Owners of Boats in Association Membership.

Power boat racing events for sixteen days were sanctioned yesterday by the Executive Committee of the American Power Boat Association at a meeting held at the office of Secretary Anson B. Cole, 63 Wall Street. A resolution was adopted stating, as the sense of the committee, that races held by clubs holding membership in the Power Boat Association should, so far as possible, restrict the entries to boats owned by members of such clubs, except in the case of the New York, Larchmont, and Eastern Yacht Clubs.

The series of races to be given under the immediate supervision of the Power Boat Association will begin on May 30, Decoration Day, with the special association race off the Columola Yacht Club, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street and the Hudson River. This will be followed by power boat races given by the Columbia Club on June 11, and the other club events will be: June 18, New Rochelle Yacht Club; June 20, New York Yacht Club at Glen Cove; June 23, 24, 25, Challenge Cup, on the Hudson, Columbia Yacht Club; July 2, American Yacht Club; July 4, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; July 16, Atlantic Yacht Club; Aug. 6, Larchmont Yacht Club; Aug. 11, New York Yacht Club; Aug. 13, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Aug. 18, New York Yacht Club; Aug. 20, Brooklyn Yacht Club; Aug. 27, Larchmont Yacht Club.

It was announced that the section of the Grosvenor bill before Congress regulating pilots on motor boats had been stricken out.

The Rhode Island Yacht Club of Providence, the Hartford Yacht Club of Connecticut, and the Audubon Yacht Club of this city were elected to membership, making a total of thirty-three clubs in the association.

STEVENS LACROSSE VICTORY.

City College Team Beaten, 9 to 0, on St. George Cricket Grounds.

Stevens Institute completely outclassed the lacrosse team of the College of the City of New York yesterday in the first meeting of those teams this season on the grounds of the St. George Cricket Club, Hoboken. The Stevens lads, by dint of faster play, better passing, and more compact team work, scored nine goals, while the City College lads failed to make a point. Line-up:

Stevens.	Position.	C. C. N. Y.,	0.
Suhr	Goal	Ganz	
Enlenkalter	Point	Kammerer	
Zimmerman	Cover point	Rae	
Turner	First defense	Campbell, Salzer	
Calkins	Second defense	Johansen	
Pratt	Third defense	Hubert	
Murray	Centre	Dixon	
Dailey	Third attack	Evans	
Cole, S.	Second attack	R. Donohue	
McKinley	First attack	Norman	
Davis	Outside home	Clarke	
Johnson	Inside home	E. Donohue	

Goals—Johnson, 4; McKinley, 3; Davis, 2. Referee—T. B. Kirk, Stevens. Umpires—Mr. Palsley, Stevens; Mr. Pacini, C. C. N. Y. Timekeepers—Messrs. Staek and Ahern.

The Stevens team that played yesterday will meet the Columbia lacross team on Saturday on the St. George Cricket Ground.

Pool at Crescent Athletic Club.

A "rapid transit" pool tournament, with twenty-two competitors, was played at the Crescent Athletic Club, Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night, and was won by W. A. Campbell, who won five games and lost none. Henry Kryn and A. F. Hart tied for second place, each with four games won and one lost, and Kryn won in playing off the tie.

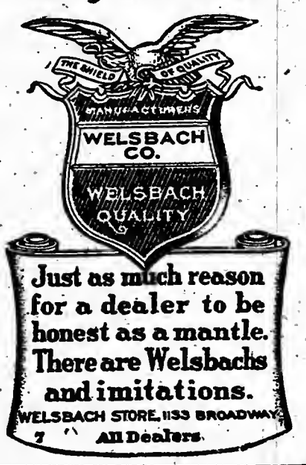
In the handicap billiard tournament E. A. Clough (150) beat W. M. Williams, (100,) completing his total by the time the latter had scored 93. Clough also beat J. T. Hardy (125) by the score of 150 to 75 in twenty innings.

I announced last week that I make *Fine Clothes* for men at *Moderate prices.*

As a special inducement I will offer this week SPRING OVERCOATS, made to order, silk lined throughout, for $35. Value $50.

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All Dealers.

GOLFERS WANT MORE ROOM

Strong Appeal for New Links at Van Cortlandt Park.

OLD COURSE IS IMPROVED

Will Not Be Opened Until Next Week—Polo Practice to Begin at Same Time.

Extensive improvements are being made to the golf and polo grounds at Van Cortlandt Park, which will furnish better facilities to players and spectators this season. The regular golf course is still closed, but Commissioner Schmitt of the Borough of the Bronx expects to throw open the entire eighteen holes next week. Meanwhile the small course west of the railroad that was laid out last season, chiefly for the use of beginners, is open, and has been used by a number of golfers every day for the past two or three weeks.

The fact that the big course is still closed is a source of considerable disappointment to local players, for every day brings many golfers to Van Cortlandt. The small course has recently been enlarged to nine holes, some of the greens being placed on the two polo practice fields, but this arrangement is only temporary, for with the opening of the big course the practice course will be reduced to about five or six holes.

There has been talk of laying out a new course on the high ground east of the present course, starting in the orchard near the fifth green and playing over the hill, the proposed course to extend clear to Jerome Avenue. The upper part of the new links will not require much work, but the lower section is rough and hilly, and considerable work and expense would be needed to bring the land into respectable playing shape. The members of the New York Golf Club, who are to have regular quarters in the enlarged Van Cortlandt restaurant and hotel near the railroad station, have made a strong appeal to Commissioner Schmitt to lay out this new course. The plans has met with the Commissioner's approval, but the expense stands in the way.

There is no question that Van Cortlandt needs additional golf facilities. Even with the 6,000-yard course provided for the public at present, it is frequently so crowded, particularly on Sundays and holidays, as to make playing more of a task than a delight. The proposed course, if laid out, would present more sporty features, and it is believed that the expert golfers would prefer to use the new links, leaving the present course to the more ordinary players. Competitions and team matches could be held with greater ease than at present, for while the New York Golf Club does give several events for its members during the year, the club possesses no exclusive privileges.

St. Andrew's Golf Club Officers.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected last night by the St. Andrew's Golf Club at its annual meeting at Delmonico's, as follows:

President—Joseph B. Thomas; Vice President—R. H. Robertson; Secretary—Charles W. Dayton, Jr.; Treasurer—Walter E. Hodgman; Captain—Walter E. Stern; Board of Governors (elected for two years)—W. R. Ennis, Isaac N. Seligman, George Claverton, Henry R. Towne, and Charles V. Barnes.

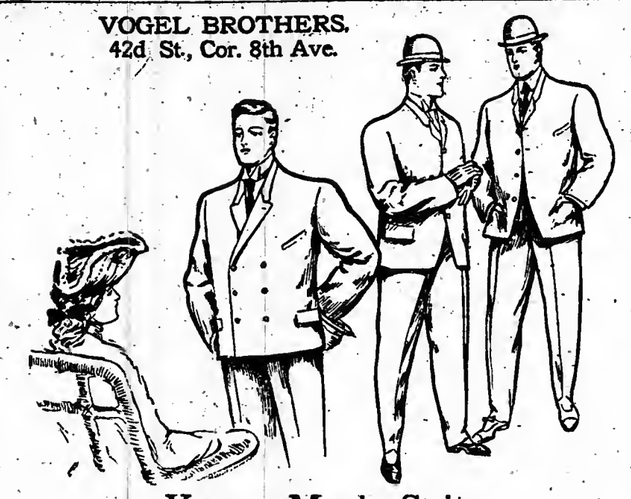
An amendment to the constitution, providing that resident members reaching the age of 45, may become life members by paying $750, was adopted.

Crescent A. C. Wins at Handball.

Handball players of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated a team from Troop C at the Crescent Athletic Club house, Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night. Three two-men teams competed and the local players won all three matches. A return match will be played at the Troop C armory to-morrow evening. The scores follow:

Howe and Bigelow, (Crescent)	21	21
Fleming and Zeman, (Troop C)	7	6
Smith and Langdon, (Crescent)	21	21
McLeer and Clayton, (Troop C)	5	15
House and Duncan, (Crescent)	21	18
Wilson and Morgan, (Troop C)	16	21

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At $8.50 Black thibet and blue serge single-breasted sack suits. Sizes 14 to 17.

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B'way, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
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"To drink to-night, with hearts as light
To loves as gay and fleeting
As bubbles that swim on the
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And break on the lips while meeting."

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$5,000 ADDED.
Trains leave East 34th St., 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M. Regular and from Flatbush Ave., 11:02 A. M.; 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, 1:50 P. M. Regular. Stages connect Kings Co. "L."
ADMISSION TO GRAND STAND $2. LADIES, $1. MUSIC BY LANDER.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

CONFESSING INNOCENCE.

The report of the House committee on the charges and intimations of Assistant Postmaster General BRISTOW as to improper conduct of Congressmen in seeking favors from the Post Office Department is a marvel of naïveté. "Nothing," it declares, "has appeared that would justify the finding that any member has done anything that did not appear to be within the line of his official duty according to long-established custom."

This may be true. The trouble is that long-established custom has set up a standard of official duty that is little short of contemptible at the best and exceedingly demoralizing at the worst. The favors the Congressmen have fallen into the habit of asking for their districts and for their constituents are very often such as ought not to be granted. They tend constantly to become the stock in trade of the Congressmen to be exchanged for votes, for "work," for influence, for the personal and political benefit, in short, of the Congressmen themselves. This it is which makes the "long-established custom" costly to the Government, injurious to the service, and corrupting to both the legislative and the executive branches of the Government. The whole business is bad and ought to be uprooted.

We note that it is announced from Washington that the Senate intends to start a thorough investigation of the Post Office Department and all its conduct for the past eight years. Such an investigation will do a certain amount of good, but not very much. The process of improvement is bound at best to be slow. There is not in either house of Congress the needed motive power for real reform. Neither one, nor both combined, will be very efficient in inquiring into the abuses of which members of each, sometimes Republicans and sometimes Democrats, sometimes in the majority and sometimes in the minority, have been guilty and by which all have profited. "Reform from the inside" is always the insistent cry of party men, just as "reform of the tariff by its friends" has been the cry of the protectionists. Reform of Congress by Congress does not appeal to even the most enthusiastic members as an agreeable occupation. It is only as the facts leak out, generally through the efforts of some energetic officer like Mr. BRISTOW, and public opinion is aroused, that Congress can be shamed into action. The chances are that any investigation will be used to defer rather than to promote effective change. But public opinion does work slowly and surely; gradually the abuses will be wiped out, as many of the worst that were connected with the patronage of the departments in the hands of members of Congress have been.

THE PETROPAVLOVSK.

"The stars in their courses fought against SISERA." That will be the reflection of the world at large upon learning of the horrible disaster which has come upon a Russian battleship. The Petropavlovsk was not only one of the finest and most formidable of the Russian battleships. She was also the flagship of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur. She carried, and carried down with her, the Admiral who was regarded as the best fighting man in the Russian Navy. It was in the gallant and apparently the desperate effort to break out and engage the victorious Japanese fleet that the Russian flagship met her doom. Surely, an ill-fate seems to pursue the Russian arms at sea.

Such disasters have been in all navies. In our own naval records, perhaps the nearest parallel to the tragedy of the Petropavlovsk is that of the Oneida, cut down by the British merchantman Bombay in clearing Yokohama Harbor, homeward bound. While the British commander in that case did not intend the collision, his brutal apathy after it happened respecting the fate of its victims aroused general indignation throughout this country, and particular indignation, as was natural, in the navy. He had to be attended to and from the sessions of the court which tried and whitewashed him under guard. If he had not been so fortunate as to meet a natural death within a few months thereafter, he would very likely have fallen a victim to the determination of American naval officers to avenge their comrades whom he willfully and brutally left to drown. The loss of the Victoria will not be forgotten by anybody who happened at the time of it to be an attendant upon the Chicago Exposition, at which a magnificent model of her, shown by her builders, was the most conspicuous object in the section of British shipbuilding, where it appeared as the last word of British shipbuilders in the construction of men-of-war, the best that they could do, and where, after the disaster, the model remained swathed in crape. That disaster was a pure accident, the ship being driven under water by another sea monster of her own class in the course of naval manoeuvres. But wooden walls were no more secure against such disasters than shells of steel. As close a parallel as naval annals afford to the loss of the Russian flagship is the loss of the Royal George, over a century ago, which has been bewailed in the enduring verse of COWPER. MAKAROFF, like KEMPENFELDT,

went down
With twice four hundred men.

We must, at least for the present, trust the Russian accounts of the Russian disaster. But for them we might infer that the Russian flagship was the victim of a Japanese torpedo boat like those Russian battleships that were stabbed by the Japanese swordfish at the very outbreak of the war. The fact that she struck a Russian mine prepared and set for her protection and for the destruction and confusion of the Japanese adds an element almost of farce to the ghastly tragedy. To go down fighting and doing what harm is possible to the enemy is a fate which battleships are built to encounter. Every country which has patriots has men who would willingly adventure their lives on such a risk. But to be blown up by your own mine, without the chance to strike a blow, is a fate to which it seems that that huge and complicated construction, the modern fighting ship, is equally liable. It is a fate which a brave man may very well desire to have averted from himself and a patriot from his compatriots.

Meanwhile, the cold-blooded calculators of the General Staff of Russia and of the General Staff of Japan, the "business men" who are planning the future of the war, are simply marking off the potential fighting force of the huge sea castle that now lies at the bottom as a mass of junk from the naval force of Russia, already overbalanced by that of Japan. She is so many "units" taken from one, and virtually added to the other. It is pitiful, but it is inevitable, that such a loss, not mainly of a huge fighting machine, but also of the brave men who manned and managed her, should be counted a gain in the reckoning of their adversaries. But that is war.

DIVORCED FROM POLITICS.

Dr. ANDREW S. DRAPER, the new Commissioner of Education, has at once won the applause and the confidence of the friends of education, but the politicians must be dumfounded when they hear him proclaim such doctrines as this: "The sound principle has been declared that the educational organization of the State shall be as free from all political, all uneducational, influences as is the judiciary." Dr. DRAPER used these words in addressing the Hudson River Schoolmasters' Club, an organization which has many school Principals in its membership.

Again, in the statement as to his purposes and the spirit with which he begins his work made by Dr. DRAPER at the meeting of the Board of Regents held at Albany on April 7 he said:

Scholarship and fitness for particular duties are to be the sole criterion, and any reliance upon outside influence, whether political, sectarian, fraternal, or social, is to be distinctly resented and held to prejudice the cause of one who invokes it.

The Commissioner of Education could hardly have chosen any form of words which would more effectually put a damper on the political meddler than the assurance that an appeal to political influence would prejudice the cause of the person in whose behalf it was invoked. That is quite sufficient notice to those who hold places or expect to hold them in the educational establishment. For the outsiders Dr. DRAPER had this to say:

It must be settled that in the Department of Education all recommendations must be measured by educational standards, and that one attempting to coerce action through any manner of organization influence will be guilty of wrong. * * * We should embrace the opportunity to build up the department * * * with as absolute a disregard of all non-educational influences as though we were proceeding to organize a university.

That must be gloomy reading for Mr. SKINNER and Mr. AINSWORTH. It will make the Repuhlican promoters of political "unification" wonder why they wasted their time in enacting a measure of which the first fruit is the installing in office of a Commissioner sufficiently robust in his attachment to principle and sufficiently courageous to post up these notices warning the whole pack of them off his educational reservation.

But the sincere and disinterested friends of the school system will be rejoiced at these evidences that Dr. DRAPER returns to New York as sound and strong in conviction and purpose as he was when he left the State for another field of duty. After passing through a period of anxiety and peril they will rejoice to know that the right man has been named for the new Commissionership.

RAMAPO LEGISLATION.

Mayor MCCLELLAN'S vigorous protest to the Governor against the Remsen Water hill cannot very well be disregarded unless Mr. ODELL is willing to have it understood by the people of this State that he is subservient to the interests of the Ramapo conspirators. Mayor MCCLELLAN says with much force:

Its effect will be to deprive the City of New York of one of its most important sources of water supply recommended by the Burr Commission. It will also serve as a precedent which will probably be followed by other localities, asking similar legislation, with the effect of cutting off all possible sources of water supply on the east of the Hudson River, thus confining the city in its efforts to obtain needed water supply in the future to two sources—either the waters of the Hudson River or the watershed on the west side of the Hudson, now controlled by a private corporation. If such a condition is created it must inevitably have the result of placing this municipality at the mercy of the private corporation owning the only available source of water supply, and, even if such property should be acquired by condemnation, would result in greatly enhancing its cost to the city.

If the Governor needs any better reasons than are here furnished for killing this vicious measure with a veto he must be beyond the reach of arguments addressed to his intelligence and his sense of official duty. The Ramapo conspiracy dies hard.

THERE'S A LESSON IN IT.

The obnoxious "near-side" street-car ordinance has been repealed. Now, after due notice, the surface cars will stop on the far side of the street, where they should never have ceased to stop. The public convenience will thereby again be served, and the cause of much public annoyance will have been removed.

The teaching of the city's experience with the near-side ordinance, though it has listened not with patience but in anger and exasperation to the lesson, is not without a distinct value. This is just the sort of thing that would be happening all the time under municipal operation of street railways. Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING, ex-Senator JOHN FORD, and other backers of the Elsberg bill have painted in vivid colors the danger of leaving the city helpless in the grasp of private corporations operating the underground railways. Without undue want of deference to their opinions, we venture to say that after four months' experience with the near-side ordinance the people of the city would rather trust themselves to the wisdom and the enlightened self-interest of a private corporation than to have the railways that carry them up and down the town operated hy the municipality.

A private corporation operating a street railway has a certain continuity of purpose and policy. There may he vexations, extortions large or small, and denials of right. Passengers may grumble, they may go to law. But in the long run a private corporation must respect their rights and provide for their comfort and convenience. Otherwise it will become bankrupt. And the managers of a corporation are not all the time trying senseless experiments. When they have something new under consideration they "try it on a dog" before they try it on their passengers; and the experiment is decently and humanely conducted in the shops or in some hack lot secured for the purpose.

It is only in theory that municipal policy is continuous. The men who make it change, and unfortunately there is in our political system no guarantee that with every change, at every election, we may not invest with power a lot of men of great mental curiosity and impressed with the habit of indefatigable innovation, who, if they had a street railway in their hands, would insist upon applying in the operation of it all the new ideas they could get adopted. The near-side stop ordinance stands as a proof that under municipal operation freshness and freakishness and folly might be continually at work to vary the monotony of the passenger's experience. Corporations have no souls, but a good many of them have more sense all the time than municipalities have half the time.

A TRIUMPH OF REFORM.

The Government is to he congratulated on the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the Post Office Department in its rulings as to second-class mail matter, and Mr. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, who as Postmaster General first made these rulings, is to he especially congratulated. Each succeeding Postmaster General for years had exposed the waste and wrong of the practice prevailing when Mr. SMITH took office. He was the first to change that practice and to leave to the courts the determination of the law in the matter. He now has the satisfaction of finding the law determined as he had interpreted it.

The facts have always seemed to us very simple. A swarm of publications, claiming to he periodicals, which had little of the periodical except the dates of their appearance, were carried in the mail at the price of 1 cent a pound and at an expense to the Government of at least 5 cents a pound. The actual loss to the Government on this business was about $8,000,000 a year. Meanwhile matter of precisely the same sort, frankly issued as books, advertising circulars, &c., was charged the full rate of 1 cent for every two ounces. The injustice to rival concerns is obvious. There were, moreover, in connection with this second-class matter abuses of a magnitude and variety and ingenuity almost inconceivahle. The reform was, of course, contested with the utmost energy and not always with the utmost scruple. A number of suits were hegun to force the department to abandon its policy, and there were times when it seemed as if the opposition might succeed. Now that the highest court has sustained the legality of the action of the department it is to he hoped that the reform will steadily be pressed to completion.

An interesting and important principle is involved in the decision of the court. It is that while the law defines the classes of mail matter and determines the conditions applying to them, it must he the province and the duty of the Postmaster General to decide whether any specific publication comes within one or another of the classes. Clearly this is the common sense of any administrative work, and it would he practically impossible to run a hig husiness department on any other principle. But it has, nevertheless, been hotly contradicted, and strenuous efforts have been made to compel the department to submit to the courts the detailed interpretation of the specific provisions of the law. Such a course would be fatal alike to efficiency and to responsibility.

COUNTERFEITING RARE STAMPS.

It is perhaps to be regretted that the joy-imparting if nefarious industry of manufacturing rare stamps for the benefit of dealers and collectors has been interrupted. From what appears the art is a very simple one, though requiring a certain skill and dexterity in penmanship. For example, a mistake of no great consequence is made in engraving the plate for a postage stamp. A few are printed, the mistake is discovered, the issue suppressed, and a stamp takes its place in which there is no defect. Immediately the recalled stamp becomes "rare"—as rare, indeed, as a day in June, of which there cannot be more than thirty in each year, to go round among the population of the earth. What had originally the value of the few cents for which it would be accepted in payment of postage is by the collector "desired as Daphne by the eager day god." To what fabulous value it may attain if the fact that it is really scarce is established the sane man never knows.

The temptation to imitate with a pen the defect of an original stamp plate is perfectly comprehensible and probably irresistible. It pays extremely well. The collector who gets one of these forged discards is happy until he discovers that he has been duped. Why he should not merely regret the discovery is not quite clear. The intrinsic value of an uncurrent postage stamp, and especially of one which has been used, is about as near zero as one can get; and that the difference between O and, say, $500 or more should be determined hy a misprint or a slip of the engraver's burin is not comprehensihle at all. If the interest of a freak stamp resides in its rarity, the unique product of the forger's pen would seem to possess this quality in higher degree than one of even a few turned out by the printing press and each like the other. The "hand-painted" picture has ever ranked above the chromo lithograph; but the standards of value in philately seem to change this rule.

That the forging of stamps is not an honest husiness may be conceded without discussion. The same is true, perhaps, of the forging of good complexions, the concealment of age by the use of hair dye, the simulation of natural irregularity and discoloration in artificial dentation, and so on through a long list of what the law would call "colorahle imitations." But the one appears to he a crime, while the others are not. The happiness of the collector who thinks he has acquired a very rare stamp is no less real while it lasts than if he had actually done so, and since neither the real nor the false stamp has any intrinsic value whatever the specialist in stamp collection cannot expect the average human heing to appreciate either his elation or his depression according to the genuineness of his acquisition. Whether the maker of undetectable counterfeits of rare stamps would not he a henefactor to collectors, by conferring upon them lasting happiness, is a question we leave to those who have developed a fancy for discussing such problems, for example, as whether the little girl whose quick wit enabled her to save life was or was not justified in stretching the truth to a point which, in the circumstances, would seem to he well within its elastic limit.

THE AUTOMOBILE AS AN ANIMAL.

The decision of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners that in the meaning and intent of the law an automobile is an animal, and that fines collected for speeding these road locomotives must he turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is not so surprising as it might seem at first glance. Probably the gentlemen who thus interpreted the law had in mind certain animals described as beasts in narratives of apocalyptic visions in which the motor vehicle is clearly foreshadowed. The prophet DANIEL might very well have referred to automobiles when he said: "And after this I saw in the night visions, and behold a fourth beast, dreadful and terrible, and strong exceedingly; and it had iron teeth; it devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with the feet of it." The amiable St. JOHN describes certain beasts which were formidahle compositions of hrass and iron, did unpleasant things to unhappy mortals, and left a very disagreeable odor hehind them. If these machines were beasts, why may the modern road locomotive not he classed as an animal?

An interesting fact in connection with this discussion is that since May 1, 1902, the amount of fines collected for speeding automobiles in New York is $5,000. We should say at a venture, not having the statistics at hand, that this would average about 30 cents each for the casualties, fatal or grave, which have occurred during this time from reckless motor driving. In this view of the matter it is not surprising that the method of the courts in enforcing the penalties prescribed hy law for overspeeding and criminal carelessness is not deterrent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our correspondents gave yesterday clear instructions in the noble art of reading gas meters. To do it took, of course, only a few words, for the task is a ludicrously easy one for anybody with ordinary intelligence and a primary school training in arithmetic, and we had ourselves refrained from describing the process for much the same reason that we would assume that our readers all had a working knowledge of the multiplication table. However, several correspondents besides this one have indicated that in their estimation there was a good deal of mystery in determining the meaning of the dials on a gas meter, and that the secret should be torn from the companies, so perhaps the explanation was worth giving. At any rate, it has now been given, and—all trouble with gas bills is over? Not much. "M." ended his letter with the statement: "Having learned to read gas meters, I find that I am never cheated by the company, and, in justice to the companies of Greater New York, I will say that I have never detected them trying to cheat." Our friend is hasty. What he has "found" is that gas meters are read correctly by the men sent out for that purpose, and that the bills are based on the correct readings. That is a discovery of no value whatever, for there was never any reason for thinking anything else, and it has long been perfectly well known by everybody who looked for the facts in the case. But a bill that correctly represents a correct meter reading is by no means necessarily a correct bill. In the first place, the meter may be either fast or slow—and it takes a lot of charity to believe that it is as often slow as fast—and, in the second place, the amount of gaseous matter passing through a meter is not very closely connected with the amount of illumination supplied to the consumer. To quality of gas the meter pays no attention whatever, and, with pressure from the mains behind it sufficiently high, the honestest of meters will heavily penalize the use of a single burner. While the companies themselves control, practically as they please, these two matters of quality and pressure, their profits certainly will not be dependent on the intentional misreading of meters, and they need not worry very much even about enforced decreases in the price to be charged for a thousand feet of gas. We remain convinced that, while anybody ought without help to be able to read his gas meter, to do so is an utter waste of time—the least valuable of which can be better employed in doing nothing at all.

—It is hard indeed to recall, or even to imagine, a form of death equaling in long-drawn horror that which overtook the diver at work in the Boonton reservoir. That it may have been comparatively painless increases rather than decreases its especial dreadfulness, for the man in keen pain thinks of that, not of the loss of life. Poor HOAR lay hour after hour deep in the turbid water, entirely able to use his perfect knowledge of the danger and forced to use it in torturing his own mind. Of course he hoped, and confidently at first, but as one dim form after another approached, struggled for a while with the crushing weight and the dragging current, and then disappeared, hope must have given place to despair that seemed to extend through endless ages. Presumably all was done that could be done. Certainly the other divers—all except the pair of whom one does not like to think—recklessly risked their lives to save that of their trapped companion, and worked to the point of complete exhaustion, but still two questions will suggest themselves to minds that study the case from a distance. The first is why a single man was sent down to perform a task known to be of peculiar danger. A helping hand, instantly extended as HOAR was drawn toward the fatal tube, might have saved him. The second question is why, as soon as the situation was realized, and when the impossibility with the means at hand of releasing the imprisoned foot was obvious, one of the would-be rescuers did not twist a cord around the leg and cut the member off below the tourniquet. The conditions were such as not only to excuse but to demand desperate measures, and, however rough the amputation, the diver, once freed, would hardly have bled to death before he could be drawn to the surface and the waiting surgeon. Neither in our own information from the scene of the accident, nor in the accounts of our neighbors is there anything to indicate that this simple expedient could not have been adopted, but as no resort to it seems to have been attempted or even discussed, we are forced to suppose that HOAR'S position was such as to make the plan impracticable. Of course, men with the hard heads and strong hands of those who worked so desperately in that living grave would not have hesitated to wield an axe or a chisel, even on living flesh and bone, if to have done so would have given a chance when all the other chances were gone.

—Now it is Prof. GEORGE A. COE, and of the Northwestern University, not of the University of Chicago, who has startled the sensitive nerves of the Chicago papers. What Prof. COE said wasn't so awfully Triggsian, being merely this: "There are many advantages to the child resulting from his quarreling and fighting with other children to a limited extent. It gives him self-reliance and other essential characteristics of much benefit to him in the future battles of life." With a caution which shows him to be no dangerous rival for the great TRIGGS, the professor qualified his statement by saying that of course the child should not be encouraged to fight or allowed to do too much of it, but that has not saved him from some severe scoldings. The Chicago Chronicle, for instance, tells him that a child can no more be moderately quarrelsome and pugnacious than he can touch off a cannon softly, and that there is absolutely no middle ground between being a seeker of peace and a seeker of broils. Those assertions seem to have some elements of truth in them, but somehow one cannot help thinking—if he happens to live in a less refined and silky place than Chicago—that there is also something in what the professor said, or at least in what he probably meant to say. That was, we suspect, that fighting is not always bad, and that a child should be allowed, on fit occasion, to defend its own rights and those of others by a judicious use of its fists. The Chronicle seems to deny that, for it runs on at great length and with much seriousness on the unquestioned beauties of charity and forgiveness. And for a dreadful examplo of the other sort of thing it drags in the old-time Southerner. "The Southern people," it declares, "were for a century so closely occupied in resenting insults and retallating injuries that they had no time to raise corn and cotton. They regarded with contempt the men of the North who were indifferent to small offenses and devoted their time and energy to increasing their material possessions. The South accounted for this on the theory that the Northern people were cowards, but they learned better afterward." We quote this simply in the interests of sport, anticipating excitement when the Southern papers get after The Chronicle.

The Cheerful Idiot's Conundrum.

From The Baltimore American.

"What is the difference," began the Cheerful Idiot—

"Oh, it don't make any difference," moaned the Tired Citizen.

"What ie the difference," repeated the Cheerful Idiot serenely, "between an athlete and an invalid?"

"Why," responded the Tired Citizen, "I should think there would be enough difference between those two to make it unnecessary even for you to ask about it."

"Well," said the Cheerful Idiot without turning a hair, "one ie well-knit and the other le well—nit. Ha, ha!"

Overreached Himself.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Yes, Merchant's scheme was to display hie goode in hie window with a lot of mirrore back of them, so that all the women passing would be eure to etop and look in."

"Foxy idea, eh?"

"Yes, but it didn't pan out. None of the women looked at anything but the mirrors."

SAYS SOUTH FAVORS PARKER.

Bryan's Utterance Recalls Fable of the Lion and the Ass.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Cleveland interview can in nowise injure Judge Parker.

The expressions of the various representatives of the States voice but little the opinion of the people. The representatives as a rule know less of the opinions of the voters than any other class.

Cockrell's candidacy in Missouri is all very well, and the representatives should hold the "Grand Old Man" up, but the people of Missouri have no more idea of seeing him nominated for President than they have of voting the Republican ticket. They would like to see him made Vice President; they believe it would be a fitting tribute to the Democratic Party of the South and an evidence of the good faith of the Democracy of the North.

The Democracy of the South has never questioned the candidate placed at the head of the National Democratic ticket by the Democracy of the North, but with blind faith in their judgment and unswerving loyalty to their party, have voted for that candidate. It would do the hearts of thousands of Southern Democrats good to vote a Presidential ticket bearing the name of Cockrell, and all Southern Democrats do not live in the South.

Parker and Cockrell would unite the Democracy of the North and South. It would be a Northern and a Southern ticket, and surely we of the South have shown our devotion long enough to be recognized.

As for Mr. Bryan, the people of New York need have no fear of his influence either for good or for bad. We Democrats of the West stood by him twice, and now we do not propose to be dictated to by him or be annoyed by his Utopian political dreams. His position at present is like the fable of the lion and the ass. We are familiar with the sound and fear not.

The idea of Mr. Bryan stating that Mr. Parker "is not an available candidate." Whom then would he suggest? It seems to us who followed him in our idiocy to defeat that he, like ourselves, should leave the Democratic Party to other hands. Truly, indeed, is Cleveland right in his interview when he states that he is "delighted with the prospects of its return to sanity and patriotic effort."

The Democrats have followed the braying of an ass long enough, and should now get out of the jungle and listen to reason.

W. B. MUMFORD.

Kansas City, April 7, 1904.

WOULD PROTECT MORRIS CANAL.

Says Its Proposed Abandonment Is in Interest of Private Greed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Governor of the State of New Jersey having vetoed the Good Roads Appropriation bill, thereby impairing or preventing the improvement of one method of transportation in his State, he is now seeking to still further impair the interests of his State by destroying another means of transportation, namely, the Morris Canal. This canal has been in existence now for nearly eighty years. An examination of the line of its route shows that it is capable of very great development and much to the advantage of the citizens of the State.

Not merely is this abandonment of a method of transportation sought, but the clear intention and purpose of the measure is to permit of the appropriation of the property of this Morris Canal for private gain. The Commissioners who have reported on this measure—three ex-Governors of the State—"deem it inexpedient and unwise for the State to start in the business of impounding or storing potable waters for the purpose of sale to municipalities or other parties." "We think that municipal and corporate enterprises may be safely intrusted henceforth, as heretofore, with that business." In other words, the State has no other or further interest in the benefit of the public at large.

A further examination of the proposed bill shows that no protection whatever is thrown around the beautiful waters of Lake Hopatcong, Greenwood Lake, Green Pond, and Cranberry Lake. These lakes have all been raised artificially for the purpose of supplying water to this canal. If the same is abandoned the rights of the canal for flowage purposes will pass to any purchaser, and the bill provides that these flowage rights may be condemned and acquired, and in that way the process is made easy for private greed to acquire these lakes.

The proposed measure and the report of these ex-Governors are palpably drawn in the interest of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which is at present pretending to operate this canal, and the railroad company and the Morris Canal and Banking Company received for their consent to the use of so much of the waters of the Rockaway and Passaic Rivers as was not needed for canal purposes as would permit Patrick H. Flynn to fulfill his contract with Jersey City, $400,000. This affords an indication of the enormous value of this property and what it can be made to yield to the private interests which are now seeking to acquire it.

ANDERSON PRICE.

New York, April 13, 1904.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A tiny colored boy about seven years old was standing on the rear platform of a street car. A party of Congressmen got on and took places on the same platform. There were so many of them that the platform was uncomfortably crowded, and one of them, Representative James of Kentucky, who is a giant in size, stood in front of the little colored boy.

Suddenly Mr. James gave a start, turned around as if in search of something, and found it. It was the very small boy. The gigantic Congressman looked down at him in amazement.

"What did you do that for?" he demanded.

"I ain' gwine to have you standin' all over me, man," said the child tranquilly.

"Don't you know that if you lick anybody on a street car you'll be arrested?" inquired Mr. James severely.

"Don' keer. You ain' gwine stan' all over me."

"What do you think this pugilist did?" inquired Mr. James of the crowd. "Didn't like my proximity, so he hauled off and hit me a punch right in the small of the back. That was as high up as he could reach."

***

Representative Tawney of Minnesota, the Republican whip, sent to each Representative belonging to his party a large red card ordering him to be on hand at noon sharp to-day. The Philippine bill was to come up, the Democrats were opposed to it, and the Republicans could not afford to have any absentees. Mr. Tawney's notice concluded as follows:

"Be there at 12 o'clock. This does not mean 12:30. The races are declared off for the remainder of the session."

Offenses That Are Not Punishable.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

According to Judge Palmer of the Criminal Division of the District Court at Denver, there is no penalty in Colorado law for fraud at special elections. It sounds a little queer, but perhaps it is no more so than the discovery made here last year that there is no penalty for making false affidavits in Connecticut, provided an oath is not required by law. It was held hers that voluntary swearing to a falsehood is not punishable.

A Cloud on the Horizon.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Do you ever have any trouble in your church, Uncle Ephraim?"

"Not yit, suh, but de young folks is gwanain' to choir, suh."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S SECESSION.

Document, Thought to be the Original Declaration, Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 13.—Accident has brought into possession of Mrs. John Robinson of this place a time-stained document which, in spite of its faulty construction, is regarded as South Carolina's original Ordinance of Secession from the Union. Mrs. Robinson found the paper under the backing of a picture frame she bought at a recent sale. The picture is said to have been brought to the North by an old Union soldier. It is the theory that the record was stolen from the State House at Columbia and poked away in the picture frame for hiding. The document reads:

The State of South Calonina: At a Convention of the people of the State of South Carolina, begun and holden at Columbia on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and sixty, and thence continued by adjournments to Charleston, and there by divers adjournments to the twentieth day of December in the same year:

An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and Eighty-five, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

Done at Charleston on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and Sixty.

D. F. JAMISON,
Delegate from Barnwell and President of the Convention.

About two hundred names are signed after that of the President of the convention.

New Humane Society Favored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can fully indoree the sentimen expressed under the heading of "Tops of the Times" in your issue of April 7, regard to the American Society for the revention of Cruelty to Animals, and also to the appeal made in THE TIMES of April 11 by Mr. David Lelais, The Nevada, New York City, calling the friends of animals together for the purpose of organizing the Henry Bergh Humane Society. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals seems to have grown callous to the appeas of humane people who desire immediat relief for suffering horses, and it is no longer possessed of the spirit of its honored and beloved founder, the late Henry Bergh.

G. F. H.

New York, April 7, 1904.

New Jersey Penny of 1787.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. J. P. Leib, 710 North Fulton Avenue, claims to have the oldest coin in the city. It is a penny made in 1787 by the State of New Jersey. This was 117 years ago and was one year before Washington was made President of the country, and five years before the United States penny was made. One side of the coin contains a shield and the motto "E Pluribus Unum," and on the other is a horse's head and a plow and the words "Nova Cæsarea." Mr. Leib found the penny on the property of his grandfather, the late Christian Leib, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The farm was in York County, Penn., and the coin was found near a still together with a penny of 1806, which Mr. Leib also has in his possession. Both coins were found twenty-five years ago. Mr. Leib said it had been explained to him that the penny was made after the Revolutionary War, and that as they were a necessity in order to make change, several of the States coined them.

CAMPAIGN MEN AND ISSUES.

Gratifying Progress.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The progress of the Parker movement is extremely gratifying. It is being freely predicted that he will be the party's nominee. Judging from the attacks on him that are appearing in the Republican papers the Republican leaders think this prediction is well founded.

The Sane Democrats.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

As the situation now appears, the substantial element of the Democratic Party is for Parker, while the froth on top is for Hearst. Dropping the beer mug simile, we may say that the sane Democrats are arrayed on the side of Parker and the rest on the side of the young man who regards the Presidency of the United States as a purchasable commodity.

An All-Around Man.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

If we present a solid Democratic front to the enemy, while presenting a nominee who is safe, conservative, Constitution-loving, an all-around man of intelligence, patriotism, and justice, with the judicial temperament, like Judge Parker, many thousands of voters, who have hitherto opposed us, will flock to our banner and help us win the election triumphantly. This is a plain statement of the case.

Meets the Wishes of the Conservative.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Scimitar.

It has been conceded all along that of all the men mentioned in connection with the nomination, Judge Parker measured most nearly to the standard set by the conservative element of the party.

The One Acceptable Man.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

Judge Parker is undoubtedly the one available and acceptable man, acceptable to all except possibly some over-ambitious creature who may see not one good point in a long list of his betters.

Gave Him a Bit of Free Earth.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Independent.

The advocates of Socialistic schemes are not always, in their propaganda, received pleasantly. The late Henry George, the Single Tax apostle, used to relate without rancor a mishap that befell him during his lecturing tour of Great Britain in 1883.

Mr. George was speaking one day in the open air. He had just exclaimed: "What we want is free land—free land!" when a clod of earth came sailing through the air toward him, and a hoarse voice cried:

"There's a bit o' Devonshire for ye to begin with."

THE ARMY OF THE SUMMER.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

The army of the summertime is marching up the hills—
The van is creeping silently beside the waking rills,
For here and there the movements of the couriers are seen
In spreading waves of grassy spears that leap to living green.

Away across the meadow lands the dandelions bold—
Each flaunting saucily his shield and buckler made of gold—
Are springing into action while the insect drummers beat
A rally roll that sounds the charge, with Winter in retreat.

For soon the banners of the rose will blazon their white and red,
And orchard blooms in misty pink the army's tents will spread,
For now all bravely in the hush of hidden mossy dells,
The outposts of the flower host have taken their sentinels.

The army of the summertime is marching up the hills—
The music of the fairy horns the distant forest fills,
And soon, with crickets fifing, and the flower flags unfurled,
The fetters made of garlands [illegible] half the world.

BRITISH ARRIVE AT OBJECTIVE IN TIBET

Mr. Brodrick Announces They Reached Gyangtse on Monday.

COMMONS SANCTIONS MISSION

Agrees to Employment of Indian Troops —Liberal Leader Denounces Expedition.

LONDON, April 14.—The House of Commons yesterday, by 270 to 61 votes, adopted a resolution sanctioning the employment of Indian troops for the protection of the "political mission to Tibet."

War Secretary Brodrick, in introducing the resolution, read a telegram from Col. Younghusband (the Political Agent at the head of the mission) to the effect that Gen. Macdonald (in command of the escort) reached his goal, Gyangtse, on April 11, without the loss of a man.

The telegram added that the Tibetans were highly demoralized and were fleeing from the Gyangtse Valley; that the Chinese delegate was coming in, and that the Tibetan delegates were on their way to Gyangtse.

Mr. Brodrick proceeded to defend the British action, saying that while the Tibetans were trying to circumscribe their relations with India they were simultaneously attempting to open up relations with Russia. The British Government could not acquiesce in any change in the political status quo in Tibet, nor countenance an attempt on the part of any foreign Government to establish a predominant interest there.

Great Britain, declared Mr. Brodrick, had no desire to occupy the country or to establish a permanent mission in Tibet, but the Government was absolutely resolved that if any power was to be predominant in Tibet it must be Great Britain.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, warmly criticised and condemned the mission and the "slaughter" of the Tibetans, declaring that Mr. Brodrick's explanations of the reasons for the mission were wholly insufficient.

The debate ended with a short speech by Premier Balfour, declaring that the mission had no ulterior object. The last thing the Government desired, the Premier said, was to add to its Indian frontier responsibilities.

So far as has been announced at present, Gyangtse is the final objective of the British mission to Tibet. The expedition has reached Gyangtse earlier than was expected, it being supposed that Col. Younghushand and Gen. Macdonald would wait till Spring was well advanced before moving on from Chumbi.

Gyangtse is the second largest town in Tibet. It lies in a fertile valley, and contains a great number of monasteries as well as several of the picturesque old castles of the kind which so impressed correspondents with the British expedition.

Gyangtse is 144 miles from Lhasa. It is understood that the mission will make a final effort there to reach an agreement with the Tibetan authorities.

FOR RUSSIAN-BRITISH ACCORD.

King Edward, Czar, Loubet, and Delcasse Working to Attain It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, April 13.—The article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Anglo-Russian relations has been widely quoted here, and though the Ministerial organs are silent on the subject I am in a position to confirm the information cabled to you on Monday to the effect that negotiations are proceeding between Great Britain and Russia for the purpose of settling the outstanding difficulties between the two countries.

Four influential personages are doing their utmost to bring about this result, namely, King Edward, the Czar, President Loubet, and M. Delcassé.

One of the first questions upon which an understanding will be reached is that of the British expedition to Tibet, and I learn on high authority that Russia has already expressed herself as satisfied with the assurances of the British Government on this subject.

It is significant that in to-night's Temps an article appears which bears all the stamp of official inspiration and which discusses the expedition in very favorable and friendly language.

BRITISH DESTROYER AGROUND.

The Frazer Probably Wrecked During Manoeuvres—Crew Saved.

PORTSMOUTH, April 13.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Teazer grounded during the manoeuvres here to-day. All the members of the crew were saved. It is feared the vessel will prove a wreck.

A night attack on Portsmouth Harbor had been arranged for the delectation of Prince Henry of Prussia, who is here on a private visit as the guest of Admiral Sir John Fisher. The Prince and the Admiral were watching the manoeuvres when the Teazer's officers were dazzled by the searchlights. The vessel crashed at full speed into the sea wall and grounded.

The Teazer was built at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1892. Her measurements are: 200 feet long, 19 feet beam, 5.5 feet draught, 320 tons displacment, and she has an indicated horse power of 4,500. She has two torpedo tubes and her armament consists of one twelve-pounder and five six-pounder quick-firing guns.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Carlotta Nilsson's special matinée of "Love's Pilgrimage" will take place this afternoon at Wallack's Theatre. The play is by Horace B. Fry, author of "Little Italy." The company to perform at Wallack's to-day will include W. S. Hart, Guy Bates Post, Rosalie De Vaux, Miriam Hutchins, Mary Gardner, Renes Clarence, and F. Marinoff.

Joseph Shrode, the "cow" in "The Wizard of Oz," was injured by a falling cab window day before yesterday. A large tendon in this right hand was entirely severed. His hand had to be placed in a plaster of paris bandage. The physician says the actor must remain out of the cast six weeks.

Rehearsals of "The Two Little Sailor Boys," which will come to the Academy of Music May 2, began yesterday.

Jacob P. Adler, the Jewish tragedian, is making arrangements for a Spring season under the management of George H. Brennan. Mr. Adler will be supported by an English-speaking company.

Trixie Friganza will join "The Prince of Pilsen" Monday night, taking the part of the frisky widow. Mattie Nichols will appear as Sidonie, the French waitress.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke is to join "Piff, Paff, Pouf," a week from Monday. He will replace Joseph C. Myron, who will go to "A Venetian Romance."

Katie Barry, who has appeared some five or six hundred times in "A Chinese Honeymoon," will sail for England Saturday. For over a year she has had no rest. Now she does not intend to act for many months.

The Actors' National Protective Union No. 1 will give an elaborate vaudeville entertainment, followed by dancing, Saturday night at the Grand Central Palace. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief fund of the organization.

AN OWL THE FOUNDLING.

Discovered in a Suitcase and Is Dead Now.

A badly scared nine-year-old boy, Joseph McDonnell, rushed into the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and dropped a suit cass on the floor in front of Sergt. Totten.

"There!" he panted. "If you plcase, I've got something here."

There was a scratching and a rustling insids the case as if to prove the boy's assertion true. The Sergeant said something about foundlings.

"It don't ect like no bahy," said Joe, "hut I dunno. I picked it up at Third Avenus and One Hundred and Ninth Street, and when I started to hring it to the station houss something inside of it made a funny noise.

"John Dineen!" called the Sergeant. "There's something alive in this satchel. See what it is."

Dineen, the doorman, stooped to solve the mystery. He had hardly touched the handle of the case when there came a mighty fluttering from within, followed by a curious, half-smothered cry.

"Guess it is a haby," said the Sergeant.

Dineen crossed himself and called for help. The reserves responded. Bolstered up by the reinforcements, the doorman siezed the case again. As he did so an unearthly screech came from its interior. Frightened out of his wits, he flung the case from him. It struck the wall and broke open. A bundle of feathers rolled cut.

Slowly, sadly, the feathers resolved themselves into a much ill-used gray owl. Straightening up the bird blinked once or twice, and gazed on its surroundings. When it saw that it was in a station house it screeched "two-whit, two-hoo," and keeled over in a very ladylike faint.

The worst of it was that the owl never came to, despite (or perhaps because of) the aromatic spirits of ammonia and other restoratives administered by the police. Its owner, however, can have a good hird for stuffing purposes if he will meke his identity known. The hird had a hullet wound in its neck.

A LOAF THAT WAS A LOAF.

Possibility That It Might Be Something Else Interested the Police.

"My name's Jerry," explained a visitor to the Tenderloin Station last night, "and I hear youse has got a fren' o' mine locked up down stairs—me fren' Mr. Swayne. Wish you'd send down this loaf for him. Say it's from Jerry, an' ask him if he feels good."

The loaf was as stale and disreputable as the donor, hut Sergt. Place, with his usual good humor, called the doorman and told him to "take this lunch down to Mr. Swayne." "Jerry" waited for the answer. The doorman returned in about five minutes and said:

"I woke up ev'ry man in the place an' asked him if he was Mr. Swayne. Guess you made a mistake, an' I don't think he'd eat this stale loaf, anyway. Here, catch it!"

As the doorman threw the stale loaf "Jerry" made for the street. At the door he turned and said:

"Gee! You've got a nerve to trun that loaf like dat. Anyhow, it's due to go off in about two minutes!"

He vanished, leaving the suspicious loaf lying on the floor and the police as far away from it as possible. Deatbly stillness held sway in the station for the next three minutes. The clock ticked monotonously, aggravatingly, mockingly. The doorman swore he heard the loaf ticking. The Sergeant swore something, too. Everybody was making mental calculation of the force of nitroglycerine.

Finally the doorman got a bucket of water and gingerly lowered the loaf into it. When it was fairly soaked he cautiously pulled it apart.

It was just a stale loaf.

MAY HAVE POSTAL INQUIRY.

President Will Not Oppose an Investigation by Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Roosevelt had a conference to-day with Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and, subsequently, one with Senator Aldrich, the Republican floor leader of the Senate, as to the proposition that the Senate provide for an investigation of the affairs of the Post Office Department.

The President maintains that the Department must be purged from all suspicion. He believes that the investigation conducted by the department officials themselves was thorough, but he is not inclined to stand in the way of further inquiry.

The Republican leaders in the Senate are gradually taking an affirmative view of the idea of further investigation of the Post Office Department, and a number of Senators who have not before been inclined that way said they were in favor of an investigation. Senator Penrose, Chelrman of the Post Office Committee, after his talk with the President, said that he believed a majority of the Post Office Committee would come around to his view that their should be an inquiry.

It is the understanding that the whole committee would act as an investigating committee and would not undertake a general investigation, but would only inquire into definitely preferred charges.

The Democrats have accepted this tentative disposition to investigate with jubilation. They say it is a surrender to the hard attack that they have made on the majority during the discussion of the Post Office hill.

PROTEST SERVICE PENSIONS.

Minority of House Committee Balks at Appropriation for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—When the House Committee on Appropriations reported the General Deficiency bill to-day, with its provision of $4,000,000 for pensions, a great part of which is needed to meet the drain caused by Secretary Hitchcock's much-criticised service pension order, the minority of the committee made a sharp protest and threat to fight the service pension proposition. The minority said:

"There is no warrant of law for the appropriation of the million and a half dollars requested by the Commissioner of Pensions for the purposes herein stated."

The minority's statement then quotss the recent order in full, and says that, while there are members of Congress who favor a service pension law, it is not within the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee to consider that question.

Treasury reports do not encourage the hope that the estimate of the Secretary for a surplus of fourteen millions on June 30 will be realized. At this date the surplus is roundly only five milion dollars.

THE YOSHIDA SALE.

Another Collection of Fascinating Japanese and Chinese Art Works.

This afternoon and on Friday and Saturday afternoons there will he auction sales of Japanese and Chinese porcelains, lacquers, and other objects at the rooms of Mr. William B. Norman, 238 Fifth Avenue. They will dispose of a large collection of Oriental pieces belonging to Mr. S. Yoshida of Tokio, Japan.

The wood carvings from temples and palaces and the old Japanese and Chinese leathers are only second in interest to the porcelains. It would be useless to mention all the fine pieces, or attempt to discriminate in a maes of bric-à-brac like this, pick out the colored prints by famous draughtsmen like Hokusai and Hiroshige, comment on the lanterns and small hronzes, the pouches, snuffboxes, inros, and netsukes. The lacquers and porcelains form the bulk of the collection, but there is something of pretty much everything in the quaint and gracious art of Nippon to be seen here. Salee begin promptly at 2 P. M.

PRESIDENT'S UNCLE ON SIMPLICITY'S DECLINE

Fears Days of the Jeffersonian Order Have Passed.

THIRTEEN CLUB CELEBRATES

Lighted by Candles in Miniature Skulls, They Defy Popular Superstitions at the Feast.

As the principal speaker in a symposium on "Jeffersonian Simplicity," the after-dinner topic at the Jefferson hanquet of the Thirteen Club last night at the Hotel Gerard, Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, despite his own Democratic politics, took up the cudgels on behalf of his nephew and by implication at least defended the methods observed now at the White House.

Yesterday heing the thirteenth day of the month and at the same time the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, the Thirteen Club made the best of an opportunity to shake its fist in the face of popular superstitions. From a Thirteen Club point of view it was a very joyful affair. There were thirteen tables with thirteen guests at each, and, in the way of a setting, an array of cheerful hoodoos that would send cold shivers down the hack of any ordinary human being with the possible exception of a funeral director.

A coffin surrounded by tall burning tapers occupied a conspicuous place in the banquet hall, and the menus were surmounted by the same happy emblem. Over the sideboard at one end of the hall was an unfolded umbrella, on which were flaunted a skull and crosshones ahd the cheerful motto "Moriturl Te Salutamus," which the club has selected for its own. The guests ate their dinner, consisting chiefly of typical Southern dishes, with candied sweet potatoes, "ole mammy's" ginger bread, and mint julep as conspicuous teatures, in the flickering light of candles set in miniature skulls which greeted each guest with a broad, if somewhat petrified, smile.

Mr. Roosevelt was greeted with applause as he was introduced hy Michael J. Langan, Chief Ruler of the Thirteen Club, who was toastmaster of the evening. He spoke in part as follows:

"The days of Jeffersonian simplicity are over. I have a sympathy with them. Not alone in politics but in temperament, I am a Democrat. But I am far from quarreling with the man who thinks and feels otherwise, and sometimes I have had doubts about the sincerity of the simplicity of which we have heard so much. Was there not a little too much in riding up to the Capitol, hitching the horse to a post, and stepping into the courtroom to take the oath of office? Would our citizens approve if the Chief Magistrate of this great and powerful Nation were to-day to so disregard the ordinary proprieties and amenities as to follow these examples?

"The simplicity of the days when few had a dollar and no one cared whether he had it or not, have passed on. Can anybody say that its altogether bad? Can we have any better test than the power to accumulate, and better Government than the wise self-interest of wealth? Personally I do not like the change. I prefer the old-fashioned way, but I am not weak and childlike enough to suppose that the world is going to pause on account of my prejudices or going to stop getting rich because we don't know how."

Other speakers were Col. John F. Hobbs and Nelson Smith. Letters praising "Jeffersonian Simplicity" were read from Congressmen Cockran, Baker of Brooklyn, and Burgess of Texas. A musical programme, consisting chiefly of plantation melodies, was rendered by a quartet while the dinner was in progress.

PRODUCTS OF OLD LOOMS.

Embroideries and Tapestries of the Benguiat Collection in To-day's Sale.

If the record of former sales has any influence, the auction of Oriental, Spanish, French, and Italian textiles belonging to Mr. Vitali Benguiat, which takee place this afternoon at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, ought to be well attended. The specialty in bric-à-brac developed by Mr. Benguiat appeals to New Yorkers with a certainty that never fails of effect. As the Benguiat embroideries, brocades, and tapestries in former years did not fail to stir in gentle bosoms the longing for portières and cushion covers, wall hangings and fancy dresses, so we may expect to see lively audiences at the afternoon sales to-day, to-morrow, and on Saturday. Nor is it the women only who will be here to bid. Artists and laymen who can afford to venture into danger will swell the crowd of the curious and expose themselves to the heady pleasures of the auction room.

And who would not like to have in his house a wall big enough to display it, and on that wall such a glorious object as the silk "Florentine carpet" catalogued under 616? What a lovely ground color is the yellow for the floral groups, the tulips, lilies, carnations woven like delicate embroidery! 'Tis the true spirit of decoration, neither too conventional in shape to lose identity nor so real as to end by wearying. The catalogue calls this a museum piece, but in fact it is too charming in colors and design to be wasted on a museum; it is a decoration for the great hall of a club of art-loving men and women.

Your true museum piece is the panel of needlework and appliqué corals and colored stones, catalogued No. 576. Here, in bold reliefs and a truly Gothic naïveté, are embroidered the miracles of St. Francis of Assisi. Long golden threads extend from a portentous cloud to the hands and feet of the saint as he receives the stigmata. On the left the birds of the air, not excluding the useful but honored turkey of America, gather to listen to his sermon, the eagle and hawk standing good-humored beside the dove, while on the right the saint, in a boat made of curving strands of coral, lectures the fishes that live in the sea and those that live in man's imagination—eel and lamprey, tench and sole, devil-fish and fabulous ork. They pop their heads above the surface, their beady eyes are full of expression; they may be dumb, but it is plain they are not deaf.

Another museum piece is an early Italian embroidery with the Byzantine influence that marked early Italian church pictures. There are saints and trees and emhiems and inscriptions wrought in gold thread upon silks of fine subdued tones, (No. 579.)

The saddlecloths, with their coats of arms, heraldic shields, and corner decorations in strong gold bullion, are powerful wall decorations for public huildings and halls wherever such things are appropriate. One can imagine the harness room of some imposing stahle graced very fitly by such rich works as these; or the assembly room of an armory for some cavalry or artillery regiment in the National Guard.

Selecting at random from these 600 exhihits or more such pieces as happen to etrike the eye, thsre are: No. 52, a chair-panel of Genoese workmanship; No. 60, an exquisite square of old ivory silk colored with flowers and foliage in needlework, the colors beautiful; subdued; No. 71, Italian table cover of a rich green brocade, with silver designs, and No. 124, a similar piece in velvet, with gold embroidery on green. A very singular cope is No. 271, the decorations strange enough for a religious vestment, since they depict Chinese vases, emblems, and conventional ornament taken from the porcelains which at one time were great curiosities. There are several examples of a very beautiful mauve brocade with bunches of roses in low reds, the product of French looms, Flemish and German tapestries, Spanish and Portuguese convent embroideries, Venetian and Hungarian needlework on rich velvets are offered in hewildering variety. It would be hard to say whether this collection is better than last year's; it suffices to itself.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 13.—Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., arrived here this afternoon and was met by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who took him to Sandy Point Farm on a professional visit. Dr. Flint returned to New York to-night.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman returned from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., who have been inspecting the Gen. Francis V. Greene villa, which they recently purchased, returned to New York this afternoon.

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray will not occupy their cottage, Hawxhurst, on Kay Street, this year, and the house will be dismantled of the furnishings, which are now being shipped to New York. On account of Mrs. Gray's health it has been necessary for the Grays to abandon Newport.

MRS. G. K. DAVIS TELLS WHY.

She Wants Divorce and Her Money Back from Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 13.—Mrs. George K. Davis, wife of the wealthy coal operator of this city, who is now suing for a divorce here, and who was befors marriage Miss Helen C. Gallatin of New York, to-day told why she has commenced proceedings. She said:

"The reason is incompatibility purs and simple. I am positive he will not fight the case. Why should he? No doubt he is just as anxious for a divorce as I am.

"As for alimony, I will not apply for any. I do not believe in taking a man's money while legally separated from him. What I do want, however, is the return of money I gave him. It reached the thousands. There has also heen much talk of my extravagance with his money. I want to say that he never gave me a cent and therefore how could I spend his money?"

Mrs. Davis said that it was not true that she did not want to come to Wilkesbarre because she was not in sympathy with the miners. "When I cams here," she said, "I got strict instructions from Mr. Davis's family not to have anything to do with the people around here. But I did not obey, and I finally became acquainted with many in this city, among whom I now number my closest friends. If I did not want to come here I certainly would not have done so."

Asked if it was true, as reported, that she intended marrying again if she was successful in getting her divorce, Mrs. Davis said, "I should consider it my privilege."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is only one wedding which interests New York arranged for to-day in fashionable society, and that will take place in Philadelphia. There Miss Emily Biddle, daughter of Mrs. George Biddle, and John Hampden Barnes will be married at St. Peter's Church. This evening there will hs held at the Waldorf-Astoria the postponed performance of Mme. Calvé and Mme. Vianzorne for the French Day Nursery, and at Delmonico's there will be the Colonial Assembly dance.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who will shortly go abroad, have leased the residence of the late Henry G. Marquand at Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The residence of C. B. Alexander, on Fifty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, is to be remodeled.

***

The Easter cotillion of the Century Dances took place at Delmonico's last evening. It was led by Arthur Wily, who had Miss Rosalie Tone as his partner. There were no favors. Most of the patronesses were present to receive the guests. The dates for the dances of next season, which will as usual he held at Delmonico's, are Dec. 15, 1904, and Jan. 5, Feb. 2, and March 2, 1905. The patronesses for the coming series will be Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Frederick C. Prentiss, Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. John Burting Lawrence, Mrs. James C. Glover, and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe. Mrs. Samuel Spencer and Mrs. Andrew W. Kent, who were patronesses during the past Winter, have retired. Among the members of the class are the Misses Mary Schuchardt, Ethel Walker, Miss Annette Whipple, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Stetson, Miss Margaret Scott, Miss Edna Schuyler, Richard H. Bateson, T. B. Bleecker, James E. Calhoun, W. D. Gaillard, Franklin Brooks, George H. Bell, Gerald Beebe, and Leo W. Dodd.

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Miss Emma Biddle Dixon and Edward Norris of Philadelphia will be married on Saturday, April 30, at the bride's residence, the Poplars, on Chestnut Hill. Miss Dixon will have as bridesmaids her two sisters, Miss Eugenia and Miss Adele Dixon.

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Booked to sail on La Savole to-day are Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Herman Harjes, James H. Hyde, and the Count Louis de Clermont Tonerre.

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Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury and the Misses Atterbury sail on the Prinz Oskar to-day for Naples, and Lady William Beresford was booked to sail on the Teutonic yesterday.

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The death of Mrs. Frances Tuttle-Smith was announced yesterday. Mrs. Tuttle-Smith was the wife of the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle-Smith and a daughter of the late William De Forest Manice, who died last year.

MISS SCHENCK'S MARRIAGE.

Father and Mother Responsible for the Differences in Notices.

People who closely follow the marriage notices which appear in the daily papers are much puzzled these days over several which have appeared since Monday announcing the wedding of Miss Schenck to Capt. Charles Glen Collins at Del Monte, Cal., on Thursday, April 7. In some of the notices the bride is spoken of as Miss Nathalia Schenck, daughter of Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck, and in others as Nathalie Schenck, daughter of Spottswood D. Schenck. None have agresd that she is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schenck. These are two of the notices:

COLLINS—SCHENCK.—On Thursday, April 7, at Del Monte, Cal., by Archdeacon Emery, Nathalia Pendleton, daughter of Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, to Capt. Charles Glen Collins of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

COLLINS—SCHENCK.—On Thursday, April 7, at Del Monte, Cal., by Archdeacon Emery, Nathalie Pendleton, daughter of Spotswood D. Schenck, Esq., to Capt. Charles Glen Collins.

The Schencks have been separated for a long time. In all the notices in the social news concerning the début of Miss Schenck and her ultimate engagement it has alwaye been asserted that she was the daughter of Mrs. Spottswood Schenck. Mr. Schenck never received mention. He comes from a very old family, and is related to the Pendletons and to other well-known families. His wife was a Miss Morgan, a granddaughter of the late Matthew Morgan.

According to Mr. Schenck, his daughter was christened Nathalie, and so he had it published in the marriage notice. Mrs. Schenck insists that her daughter is Nathalia. In her marriage notice Mrs. Schenck scored one on her husband by telling that her new son-in-law is a membcr of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

The name of one parent of a bride has been omitted before in notices of fashionable weddings where the parents had separated. Some years ago, when Miss Lulu Morton of Staten Island was married, in all the notices she appeared as the daughter of her mother until Mr. Morton notified all of the papers that he wished his name included as a parent of the bride.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained at the first of a series of Spring dinner parties this evening, when their guests were the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, Ambassador and Mme. Aspiroz, the Chargé d'Affaires of Italy, and Countess Cellere, the Minister from Norway and Sweden, the Minister from Denmark, the Minister from Haiti, the Ministsr from Costa Rica, the Minister from Switzerland, the Minister from Chile and Mme. Walker Martinez, the Minister from Uruguay, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Wadsworth, the Countess Antonelli, Mme. Perez, Miss Ward, and Miss Josephine Boardman.

Dronet—Clarke.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 13.—Miss Messie J. Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frederick Clarke of Highland Avenue, Orange, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents to Henry Drouet. The Rev. Stanley White, pastor of the Hillside Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. Owing to the recent illness of Mrs. Clarke the wedding was a quiet one, and after a reception Mr. and Mrs. Drouet left on an extended bridal tour.

SENATOR HOAR WRITES EULOGY OF JEFFERSON

University of Virginia Alumni Cheer His Letter.

JAMES M. BECK'S TRIBUTE

He Declares Jefferson Was Both Statesman and Idealist; a Combination Vitally Needed Now.

At the annual banquet of the New York Association of the Alumni of the University of Virginia, held last night at the Hotel Manhattan, about one hundred New Yorkers, principally alumni of that institution, paid high tribute to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, who founded the university in the early part of the last century. The occasion was the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of Jefferson's birth. Among those present as guests were ex-Attorney General James M. Beck, F. Hopkinson Smith, James Lane Allen, the author, and Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil.

W. W. Fuller, the association's President, presided at the dinner, and called first on James Lindsay Gordon, who read a letter from Senator Hoar of Massachusetts eulogizing Jefferson. The letter, which was received with vociferous applause, was, in the main, as follows:

"With the possible exception of Andrew Jackson, we have had no single public character in our history about whom in his lifetime there was such bitter conflict of opinion. That bitterness has continued almost down to our own day. He was revered almost as a divinity by his supporters, and abhorred as if he were a demon by his opponents. Yet he was a man of a singularly sweet and gracious personal quality, of lofty patriotism, and a sincere lover of his fellowmen.

"He had the courage to organize a self-governing State on the principle of respect for the dignity and quality of the individual soul. He maintained the equality in rights of every people with every othsr. He believed that with these two principles established, mankind, as God created it, would in the process of the euns work out its own selvation.

"He rejected the doctrine that one man may rightfully claim authority over another, or that one people may rightfully claim authority over another by reason of superior strength or by reason of any other superiority of which it is itself to be the judge.

"In other words, he was the first among the builders of States to lay the foundation of a nation on the moral law. No wonder he startled despotisms and monarchies. No wonder he startled many men among his own countrymen who had not yet got wholly rid of the maxims and traditions of despotisms and monarchies. But the common people heard him gladly.

"So it happens that now men of every form of political faith claim Jefferson as belonging to them, and unite to do him honor."

A telegram of regret was then read from Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who wired that Virginia was "the mother of States, the home of beautiful women and brave men."

Mr. Beck, the principal speaker of the evening, said in part:

"I think this dinner would be noteworthy if for nothing else than the letter which has been read from the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts. It is remarkable, also, in this, that New England and, in fact, the entire country, has been extremely tardy in recognizing the great merits of Thomas Jefferson.

"I think it is true that Jefferson alone, of all our public men, has been unfortunate, in that there has been a continuing dislike for him on the part of a great numher of Americans, who have not permitted the grave to end their political prejudices. [Applause.]

"To-day we rarely see statesmanship and idealism combined, although there are plenty of ideals in politics; and there is a vital need of such a combination.

"The Declaration of Independence starts off with what some cynics have called generalities, but if this Nation were to exist for a thousand years it could not outlive the definition of liherty which Thomas Jefferson gave in those famous lines."

Judge Charles F. Moore seid that while he did not attend the university at the time Jefferson was connected with it, for reasons over which he had no control, he was not one who believed that the great Virginian was a "fakir."

Bishop Kinsolving asserted that Jefferson doubtless regarded it as of more consequence to have founded the University of Virginia than to have written the Declaration of Independence.

WHAT HO! A DOG!

A Property of a Vaudeville Performer Collects Curious Crowd.

Somebody in the crowd passing the Park Row Building at the luncheon hour yesterday spied a beautiful Gordon setter who was the sole occupant, except for the coachman, of a shiny, aristocratic looking carriage. The somebody stopped. Others stopped. The crowd swarmed around the carriage, and finally extended out on the car tracks. Late motormen gritted their teeth, as is the wont of strong men, and policemen full of duty used strong language.

The animel sat erect and alone, with silver hearts dangling from his ornate collar. The scores watching him grew into hundreds. Finally the policeman told the driver to "g'wan." Then the setter was treated to a drive up and down Park Row, and his triumphant progress was marked by delighted shouts on the part of a band of street gamins. At last a man who looked so haughty that he might well have been a prince of the blood, except that he chewed the end of a plebeian toothpick, emerged from the Park Row Building and beckoned the carriage to him. He rolled swiftly up Broadway, followed by curious and awed glances.

The haughty looking man was a vaudeville performer, whose stage name hears the prefix "great."

JULIAN STURGIS DEAD.

Born in Boston in 1848 but Spent Nearly All His Life in England.

LONDON, April 13.—Julian Sturgis, the author, died here to-day. He was born in Boston Oct. 21, 1848.

Julian Sturgis was a son of Russell Sturgis of Boston and a brother of Russell Sturgis, the well-known art critic. He was taken to England when he was seven months old, and was educated at Eton and Baillol College, Oxford. Afterward he became a British subject and a barrister.

Among Mr. Sturgis's works are "John-a-Dreams," "My Friends and I," "The Folly of Pen Harrington," "Stephen Calinari," and "Count Julian, a Tragedy."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It will be warmer Thursday in the Northwest, and warmer Friday in the central valleys and upper lake region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will he light to fresh west to northwest; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast light and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair, continued cool Thursday; Friday fair; light northwest to north winds.

New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; fresh west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
3 A. M.	47	46	45	
6 A. M.	48	37	42	
9 A. M.	48	39	45	
12 M.	53	42	53	
3 P. M.	55	44	51	
6 P. M.	50	44	46	
9 P. M.	47½	41	47	
12 P. M.	45	39	41	

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 238 feet above this street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45½
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1903	49
Corresponding date for last 25 years	47

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 37 degrees and the humidity 50 per cent.; at 8 P. M. the temperature was 42 degrees and the humidity 36 per cent. The maximum temperature was 45 at 6 P. M. and the minimum 35 at 7 A. M.

WIFE WAS NEVER KISSED.

Husband Says She Stood to be Counted So, Anyway.

It was a plaintive tale that the defendant in the suit of Harriet T. Waldreon for a separation from George Washington Waldreon told on the witness stand in Special Term, Part IV. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The husband declared that his wife on ons occasion kicked him so hard that hs nsver quite recovered from the effects, and at another time bumiliated him. Here is the testimony on that point:

Defendant's counsel: "Did you take your wife, the plaintiff, to the theatre?"

Mr. Waldreon: "Many times."

"What happened at the theatre?"

"Well, one night, while we were in the sudience in a Harlem music hall, one of the women performers asked: 'Is there any lady here who has never been kissed?'"

"What happened?"

"My wife stood up."

Mrs. Waldrson alleged cruelty. Justice O'Gorman will render his decision later.

WEDS MRS. VAN WORMER.

Mr. Schryner First Admired Her Defense of Her Stepsons.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 13.—Mrs. Estelle Van Wormer, stepmother of the threo Van Wormer boys, who were put to death for the murder of their unclo, and William E. Schryner of Camden, N. Y., were married at Kinderhook Monday night. Mr. Schryner is about sixty years old and well to do.

Newspaper stories of Mrs. Van Wormer's devotion to the three sons and her efforts to save them from the electric chair awakened the admiration of Mr. Schryner, and he wrote to Mrs. Van Wormer.

They were married in the room where the bodies of the three boys were laid out for burial after the execution. Miss Pearl Van Buren, the sweetheart of young Willis Van Wormer, was present at the ceremony.

TITUS SHEARD DIES SUDDENLY.

Ex-Senator Came to This Country a Penniless Boy.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., April 13.—Ex-Senator Titus Sheard of this place died suddenly at his home this morning of heart disease.

A native of Yorkshire, England, where he was born on Oct. 4, 1841, Titus Sheard came to this country when only fifteen years old. His sole wealth at that time was an immigrant ticket calling for transportation as far west as Syracuse. From there he pushed forward on foot, begging his food on the way, first to Mottville, where he had friends, and found employment in some woolen mills, and later to Little Falls, where by the same kind of work he laid the foundation of his fortune, and in 1861 became sole owner of the Eagle Woolen Mills.

In politics Mr. Sheard was a Republican, and in 1877 was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected the following year. In 1883 he again ran for the Assembly and won, and whon that body was organized was elected to the Speakership, defeating Theodore Roosevelt in the caucus. In the same year he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1889 he was elected a State Senator.

Ex-Senator Sheard traveled extensively, not only in this country, but in Europe, and he also visited Asia and Africa as well. In 1863 he married Miss Helen M. Waite of Little Falls. Two daughters were born to them. Mr. Sheard was a member of the Union League and Republican Clubs in this city.

IN THE SHOPS.

"Cartes Lettres" are convenient forms of imported letter peper for short notes and invitations. These are in the form of small square double sheets, which are not folded. The outer sheet, which is really the envelops, is hemstitched around the three sides, the back being the fold. The hemstitched edge has mucilage on the inside, which, when the note is closed, is moistened and stuck together. Inside the envelope sheet is another sheet, upon whicb the note is written. These "cartes" come in grays and blues of the ordinary shades, and also in very dark blues and reds of a beautiful sbade, with which white ink should be used.

***

Americans, it is said, are slow to take up fancy papers. They prefer the plain paper of the London gray-white, which has been the most popular paper for several years. Abroad many fancy papers are used, and these are to be found here. Among them are those known as silk papers, with a fine silk finish. There are organdies in silk, and plain papers are also with the silk finish.

***

A zibeline paper has a mottled effect of gray and white to give it the effect of the hairy finish of the cloth.

***

An imported organdie paper of pale pink has a narrow edge of gold and rounded corners to the envelopes.

***

A moire paper is of a pale shade of lavender, the envelopes opening lengthwise instead of the usual narrow way.

***

All the Spring flowers, as well as others, are to be found in the cut-out, hand-painted place cards. They cost from $3.50 to $5 a dozen.

***

Quaint little favors are champagne bottles about an inch tall, in metal. With them go a number of small cartridges. One of these is put in place in the inside of each hottle, the lower part of whicb pulls out and is then snapped back into place upon the cartridge, giving the champagne bottle cork a pop and a noise quite out of proportion to the small bottle. The bottles cost $1 each, or $10 a dozen.

***

"Keroo" is something new in a sealing wax outfit, and it is fun for any one who likes to "putter." With the outfit decorative designs can be made in different colors of wax. There is a framework which has a heating plate, under which is put a small alcohol lamp. Thers are twenty-four sticks of sealing wax of different colors, and with one of these a dark background is put on the paper to be decorated. Upon this are dropped different colors of a lighter shade of wax. The whole is then heated, and with an aluminium stirring rod worked into a pretty wreath of any desired design with the stamp of a regular seal in the centre. There are several pieces beelides the wax in the outfit, and the whole costs $3.

***

Hollow-toothed rubber bruehes are among the latest recommended for the bath. There is said to be a suction in the hollow teeth which makes this better for maesage than the ordinary brush. The brushes come in the shape of a small mitt for the ends of the fingers.

**

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—218—Archie Burrell, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Montana.—Submitted.

219—The Creed and Crippie Creek Mining and Milling Company, petitioner, vs. the Minta Tunnel Mining and Transportation Company.—Passed temporarily.

210—The United States ex rel. Ferdinand Holzendorf, plaintiff in error, vs. John Hay, Secrtary of State.—Argument concluded for the defendant, the Court declining to hear oral argument for that side.

211—Northern Pacific Railway Company vs. Alline A. Dixon, administratrix, &c.—Argued and submitted for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

214—City and Suburban Railway Company of Washington, plaintiff in error, vs. Hedwige Svedborg.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff.

215—International Postal Supply Company of New York vs. Dwight H. Bruce.—Argument commenced for the International Postal Supply Company.

Day call for Thursday: Nos. 215, 217, 220, 224, 227, 228, 229, 233, 234, and 235.

Calendars for Thursday, April 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opene in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M., Jury causes.

Preferred causes.
64—Holtz vs Met St Ry
76—Crane vs N Y, N H & H R R
80—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
94—Gilder vs Met St Ry
124—Gregri vs Hcarst
125—Alvia vs Man Ry
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
133—Costello vs C R R of N J
395—Hannigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
399—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seamans vs Montanye

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes.
88—Landi vs Lehigh Val R R
118—Reyes vs McMillin
139—Norton vs Shields
340—U S vs Ballentine
381—Same vs Mommer
388—Stramk vs Barrett
389—Klinger vs Amer Smelting & R Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

88—McCaffrey vs Tugs Transfer No. 4 et al.
121—Wilson vs Barkentine Mary C Hale
148—McNeil vs Tug Dubois
20—Juch vs Levy et al

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; Giegerich and McCall, JJ.

Kaufman Advertising Agency vs. Snellenbarch.—Judgment and order reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by McCall, J.; concurring opinion by Freedman, P. J.; Giegerich, J., concurring in result. No opinion.

Kraus vs. Smith, Steigerwald vs. Starin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinions.

Dalton vs. Mills.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by McCall, J.

Calendars for Thursday, April 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

69—In re Ryer
91—Daily vs Eng & Min Journal
93—Herrofesa vs D, L & W R R Co
94—Stephens vs Simpson
97—Fremont vs Met St Ry Co
98—Villas vs Featherston
101—Vunck vs Siehrecht
84—Process Copper, &c, Co vs Perfect Lamp, &c, Co
57—Farrain vs Met St Ry Co
46—Englestoff vs N Y C & H R R R Co
48—Smith vs Supreme Council A L H
76—Donnelly vs Met St Ry Co
39—Wormser vs General Acc Assur Corporat'n

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Pendleton vs Hallahan
2—People, &c, vs N Y B L, B Co, (in re Graef)
3—Same, (in re Berger)
4—Powell vs Taylor
5—Douglass vs De Hart
6—Gerard vs Early
7—Surreyer vs Internat'l Co
8—Tannenbaum vs Lippmann
8½—Same vs same
9—Bowers vs Ocean Ac Corporation
10—Palmer vs Day
11—Upham vs Schwarz
12—Latz vs Blumenthal
13—Kehoe vs City of N Y
14—Innes vs Innes
15—Sloane vs Spalding
16—Loughlin vs Loughlin
17—Hays vs D, L & W R R Co
—Pringle vs Hall
19—Donlin vs Buehler
20—Union Trust Co vs St Luke's Hospital
21—In re George
22—In re E. 161st St
23—Parsloe vs Erlanger
24—Hall vs Gerken
25—Johnston vs La Gardienne Society, &c
26—Levine vs Am Wool. Co
27—Levy vs Dinzey
28—City of New York vs Cox
29—Sweeney vs O'Dwyer
30—Gans vs Excelsior Consum Cigar Co
31—Brown vs Nevada Copper Co
32—In re McGavic
33—Ries vs Ries
34—Cavanaugh vs Carrington
35—Scullen vs Landon
36—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Prospect Av)
37—Same, (in re Doris)
38—Same, (in re Morningside Av)
39—Bahnsen vs Workmen's Sick, &c, Fd
40—Johnson vs Holbrook
41—Ayer vs Bayard Realty Co
42—Nat Bank of Marquette vs Neuberger
43—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re 1,024 Jackson Av)
44—Clark vs Loughran
45—Dolan vs Herring, &c, Co
46—Hagemeyer vs Hagemeyer
47—Parsloe vs Erlanger
48—In re Maher
49—Field vs Bradhurst
50—Tanzer vs Rubinstein
51—In re Quarry Road
52—Lewis vs Valentine
53—Beardsley vs City of New York
54—Richards vs Richards
55—Bell vs Hoffman
56—Lewis vs Joseph
57—O'Connell vs Merchants' Refrig Co
58—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Marion)
59—Farmers' L & T Co vs Pendleton
60—Ingersoll vs Cunningham
61—Caufield vs Caufield
62—Levy vs Levy

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred causes.
461—Morse vs Hearst
449—Woodworth vs Star Co
452—Haan vs Fox
4644—Shepard vs Shepard
4505—Morrill vs Wells
General calendar.
4365—Neumann vs Neumann
4057—Motan vs Salomon
2980—Nesbit vs Braker
3749—Wilcox vs Equit. Life Assur Society
3436—Huhener vs Sheils
1526—Ernst vs Am Spiritits Mfg Co
3348—Goldstein vs Rosenhlum
3841—Leichtag vs Cohen
4250—Baedecker vs Pastorfield
4300—Simid vs Simid
4566—Hall vs Kissam
4065—Met St Ry vs Wells
752½—Kellermann vs Weigle
4270—Cook vs Cook
2063—Bolce vs Jones
4321—Feinberg vs Feinberg
4020—Nadler vs Nadler
4510—Goldberg vs Jester
2734—Bellando vs Gazzolo
3144—Olshei vs Met St Ry
3145—Same vs same
3146—Same vs same
3147—Same vs same
2808—Wentch vs Wentch
3993—Connolly vs Connolly
2579—Lowenthal vs Surety T & L I Co
4276—Cavanagh vs Thorp
4360—N Y E L B Co vs Brinsley
4361—Same vs same
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4588.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

15206—Rudnick vs Hill
15093—Brown vs Frank & Heim
15076—Hopper vs Egan
14860—Armstrong vs Armstrong
13455—French vs Moriarty
15275—N H Posting Co vs Van Vredenburgh
14286—Uhlfelder vs Palatino Ins Co
15302—Smith vs Smith
14782—Mayer ve Sire
15049—Net Gum & Mica Co vs Oswego Boiler Works
15108—Lidgerwood Mfg Co vs Demarest
15116—Post vs Phillips
15201—Herold vs Wasselman
15110—Ring vs Dean
14079—S W Matterson est corp vs Richards
15074—Sbizzirro vs Palmieri

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5794—Am Ex Nat Bank vs Am Hotel Victoria
2445—Andrews vs Met St Ry
1544—Hall vs same
5314—Snyder vs same
5008—Ross vs same
5215—Harrigan vs same
3009—Klein vs sams
14339—Weixelbaum vs Int St Ry Co
4273—Loeb vs Supreme Lodge R A
5012—Colonial Brewery vs Kovek
5132—Kane vs Trowbridge
5203½—Henley vs Jacobs
4801—Marquand vs Reeder
5232—Blaine vs Thomas
5303—Smith vs Jemes
5320—Gorham vs Rogers

Highest number reacbed in regular call on general calendar, 5818.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cas on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Tsrm—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Caso on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5414—Goodman vs Rosenblum
5733—Meyer vs D Grieme Coal Co
4982—Macsweeney vs City of N Y
2903—Fanger vs Caspary
10088—Hummel vs McArthur
3708—Grob vs Gross
2532—Hale vs Cross
13195—Cullinan vs Joseph
5577—Randal vs Ford China Co
2721—Phinney vs Chesebro
5124—Duke vs O'Dell
14451—Owen vs Stafford
5618—Reddy ve Union R R
3391—Sibley vs Smith
3667—Rodgers vs Alexander
5798—Stumpf vs Hallahan
5390—McMurray vs Shortland Bros Co
5445—Watson vs Benoit
5447—Lyon vs Munsey
5360—Hoboken Beef Co vs Hand
5544—Covell vs Hallahan
3760—Slattery vs Lyster
3643—Libas vs 3d Av R R Co
3180—Fogel vs St Mary's Literay, &c, Assn
3996—Columbia Bank vs State Bank

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be scnt from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and X1.—Adjourned until Monday, April 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X1.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X111.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Henrietta Schwartz, Henry Augnes, Maria Peluso, Ellen McDonnell.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will—1061—M. Doolan.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2624—Moore vs Int St Ry
2706—Kenney vs Met St Ry
2736—Samuels vs Int St Ry Co
1278—Lemcke vs Met St Ry
1541—Crocker-Wheeler Co vs N Y Elee Supply, &c, Co
1015—Lotz vs Meyer
2442—Zugerman vs Herold
2625—Ahlen vs Int St Ry
2628—Bass vs same
2643—Rouse vs same
2645—Pullman vs same
2648—Valley vs Met St Ry Co
2649—Karsay vs Int St Ry Co
2650—Daria vs Bock
2652—Schlesinger vs Pike
2655—Purcell vs Duvinney
2656—Beck vs Int St Ry Co
2657—Ferry vs Mooney
2658—Cohen vs Met St Ry Co
—Nahan vs same
2661—Schwartz vs McLarnon
2616—Keith vs McGrath
2662—Markum vs Goodman
2663—Searing vs Union Ry Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7507—Coon vs Sohel
7420—Ohlin vs Bousky
7422—Schneider vs Stein
7197—Spier vs Am Clay Co
7716—Lairar vs Kohn
7360—Sloan vs Axelrod
7247—Michael Print Co vs Standard Coach Horse Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2682—Cipolla vs Int St Ry Co
2579—Feldman vs Mut Incand Light Co
2051—Lichenstein vs Met St Ry
2678—Bernstein vs Katz
2683—Volari vs Int St Ry Co
2688—Isinger vs N Y Steam Pitting Co
1735—Stewart vs Met St Ry Co
2764—Smith vs McDonald
2773—Singer vs Hamson

Highest number reached on regular call, 2898.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—John Defino
—Antonio Russo
2—Frank Williams
3—Maria Mazziotti
4—John O'Neill
5—James Graves
Charles Victor
Joseph Grimes
6—Sam Schneider
7—Katie Reilly
8—John McCleary
9—Frank Wilson
10—Wyatt A Johnson
11—Imre Cseve
12—Jacob Levenberg
13—Edward Ferris
14—Michael Corrigen
15—Thomas Coughlin
16—Bernard Levy
17—Hattie Wooster
John Wooster
Pleadings
1—Santo Cussimano
2—John Grogan
John Sullivan
3—Julius Hecht
4—Sofia Brown
5—Arthur Marks
6—William Done
7—Sigismund Pawerski
8—Joseph Wheeler
9—Elizabeth Mallon
10—Lillie Harris
11—Nicholas Mathy
12—Michael Valiende
13—Charles Levy

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Train for the People.

1—Samuel Jaffs
2—Simon Grau
3—Charles Rinder
George McElroy
4—Angelo Landiero
5—James Flynn
6—Milton N Sekeson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Clarke, Smyth, and Hart for the People.

1—John Smith
2—Frank Markesi
3—George Coan
4—Henry Murphy
5—Antonio Parlo
6—James N Abeel
7—Wm Delaney, alias Monk Eastmen

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—Charles Lembach
2—Vincenzo Claps
3—Henry Pahl
4—Christ Ost
5—Christopher Purcell
6—John Ryan
7—William J Peters
Charles Seibst
Charles Scheurich
9—Philip Murray
John McFarland
10—James Campbell
11—Tully Scanna
12—Walter Lovejoy
Thomas Daly
James Brennan
William Schmid
George Hannon
13—John McGrath
14—Fred'k E Schaefer
15—James Butler
16—John Doonan
17—William Kurtzs
18—Benny Schnitzer
19—Arthur Horig
20—Chas Ost
21—Edward Semon
22—John Carey
23—Frank Grasso
24—John O'Houlihan
25—James J Gettinger
26—M J McInnerny
27—Peter Hannon
28—John Trainor
29—Peter McCaffery
30—Michael J Molloy
31—Owen Melby
32—Samuel Lyons
33—Morris Jacobs
To fix a day for trial
1—Albert Mielke
2—Joseph Hickman
3—William Rooney

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Eugene Eckert vs. Behrend Wintjen—Albert Forsch.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

184—Barry vs Village of Port Jervis
192—O'Donnell vs Welz
196—Riley vs B H R R
197—Godfrey vs Weinherg
198—Hunt vs Thompson
200—Daly vs Reinoldt
201—Ryan vs Muir
203—Brill vs Ball
205—Same vs same
206—Wernier vs Hearst
208—Warren vs Legion of Honor
209—Davis ve same
210—McGarry vs same
211—Selig vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Cochrane, J.; Part V., Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4895—Conlin vs B H R R
4908—Townsend vs City of N Y et al
4949—Pelkus vs N Y Dock Co
4954—Harriatt vs B H R R
4957—O'Neill vs Man R R
4963—Galvin vs B H R R
4965—Mills vs same
4966—Beyer vs same
1311—Beatlys vs Kinstler
4721—Migliavaca Wine Co vs Cinque
3611—Mahady vs E 11 R R
3045, 3046—Crawford vs Martin.
4726—Descasspasso vs B H R R
7767—Macauley vs Moore et al
4974—Hill vs St Paul's Church
4977—Sparks vs Carlton
4979—Wegge vs Int St R R
980, 4981—O'Neil vs Jumpe et al
4982—Domenico vs Met St R R
238—McGee vs Yonkers R R Co
282—Light vs Union Ry
259—Whitley vs Yonkers R R Co
236—Kerr vs same
268—Cortright vs City of Mount Vernon

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1540—Dietz vs Meyers et al
3087—Loughlin vs City of New York
7884—Foster vs Von Rosenberg
5108—Goetting vs Interstate Mining Co
5110—Neill vs Rapia
5111, 5112—Smith vsB H R R
5114—Goodman et al vs B'klyn Daily Eagle
5117—Weidenbaum ve Greenspan et al
5120—Jarmuresen vs Clark, Jr
5121—Smidt vs Gleason
5122—Backman vs B H R R
5125—Sans vs same
5126—Alexander vs Gibb
5127—Farley vs B H R R
5128—Hall vs same
5129—Riebling vs same
5130, 5131—Hunter vs City of NewYork
5132—Grier vs B H R R
5133—Preusch vs Met St R R
5134—Buschman vs Bryant
5136—Rockett vs Int St R R
5137—Johnson vs Int St R R
5138—Russo vs B H R R
5139—Hnll vs Woolverton
5142—Ringland ve Rothschild
5143—Lamm vs B H RR
5144—Bedel vs City of New York
5145—Kromback vs same
5147—Hanley vs Steinfeld
5148, 5149—Russell vs Finman
5150—Volkommer vs Dike
5153—Lindstrom vs B H R R
5155, 5156—Henn vs Horowitz

Highest number reached on regular call, 5210.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M

1089—Levine vs Horowitz
1077—Saul vs So B'klyn R R
1058—Haskell vs Haskell
80, 468—Elsas (2 cases) vs Sup Council A L of H
804—Geh vs same
791—Mintzer vs same

COUNTY COURT—Part 1.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M

The People vs Davis
Same vs Boyle
Same vs Wanner
Same vs eamc
Same vs same
Same vs Seadman

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1329—Cranc vs Pratt
1330—Rieke vs Brandt

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, April 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

91—Russell vs Met St Ry Co
59—Mackrell vs same
332—Bradford vs Watson
238—McGee vs Yonkers R R Co
282—Light vs Union Ry
259—Whitley vs Yonkers R R Co
236—Kerr vs same
268—Cortright vs City of Mount Vernon

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

44—Clark vs Brodcrick
106—Reilly vs City of Yonkers
372—Hoar vs Sweny
170—Synagogue of Bros in Israel vs Mt Vernon
172—Collins vs City of Mt Vernon
173—Pickington vs same
174—King vs same
175—Reynolds vs same
411—Stiles vs Union Ry
428—Secor vs National B'way Bank of N Y
8—Maher vs Otis Elevator Co
102—Woodell vs Int St Ry Co
104—Gilliam vs same
201—Carroll vs McCabe
220—Hunter vs West Trust Co
184—Riggio vs West Elec Ry Co
276—Brooks vs City of Mt Vernon
280—Reade vs West Elec Ry Co
25—Lawrence vs Wilson
71—Truk vs Manilla
94—Smith vs Yonkers R R
145—Stout vs McCabe

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, April 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

733—Schray, an infant, vs N Y & Q Co Ry
462—Ford vs same
572—Turner vs N Y & Q Ry
755—Kuster va Int St Ry
380—Strong vs McWhirter
760—Yuengling ve B H R R

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

786—La Rose va Mulsin
1014—Boening vs City of New York
1023—Rottkamp vs same
667—Quegsley vs B, Q Co & Sub Ry
605—Klumpp vs B H R R
508—Heak vs Hubbel
254—O'Connor vs Wesel Mfg Co
123—Wolff vs Pagiuica
669—Middelworth vs Lowery

Balance of calendar will regularly appear from day to day.

Highest number reached on call, 927.

764—Malone vs N Y & Q Co Ry
766—Comisky vs B H R R
767—Kiernan vs same
768—Healey vs N Y & Q Co Ry
773—Hencken vs Selgal
782—Powell vs Mack Bros Co

If answered ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1368—Same vs same
770—Stanford vs Anson
787—Ryan vs N Y & Q Co Ry
788—Vogel, an infant, vs same
791—Pietrowski ve same
792—Mittasch vs Hilfreich
794—Schridt vs Sykora
876—Erdman vs Daimler Mfg Co

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS and TICKETS. 25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

COOK'S TO EUROPE. 30 thie season. $210 to $1040. All expenses included. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 849 Madison Av., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEVINS, JULIE F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIE F. H. NEVINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, their attorney, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 21st day of Octobsr next. Dated New York, tha 14th day of April, 1904. JOHN NEUSCHELER, IDA MASON, Executors. CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-law6mTh

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Sage vs. Mendelson—Thomas F. Donnelly. Sturges vs. Walker—George J. Gillespie.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Oppenheimer vs. Conkling—Achilles H. Kohn.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service. FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG. THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,

S. S. Deutschland

686½ ft. long—23½ knots averaga speed.

Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.

Belgravia..Apr. 16, 4 PM | Waldersee..Ap. 30, 9 AM
Columbia..Apr. 21, 10 AM | *†Moltke..May 6, 10 AM
Pretoria..Apr. 23, 11 AM | Bulgaria..May 7, 11 AM
*†Bluecher..Ap. 28, 10 AM | *Deutsch'd..May 12, 3PM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar..Apr. 14, 10 AM | Pr. Adalb't..June 25, 9 AM
Pr. Adalb't..May 12, 2 PM | Pr. Oskar..July 19, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar..May 31, Noon | Pr. Adalb't..Aug. 16, 9 AM

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward, According to Steamer.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES

DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY, and the principal SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE

By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers. Send for programmes.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz..May 31, 7 AM
K. Wm. II..May 3, 8 AM | K. Wm. II..June 14, 6 AM
Kaiser..May 17, 7 AM | Kaiser..June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM | Kronprinz..June 28, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN

Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM | *Neckar..May 14, 10 AM
*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM | Friedrich..May 19, Noon
Barbarossa..May 5, 10 AM | Bremen..May 26, 9 AM
Alice....May 10, 1 PM | Kurfuerst..June 2, Noon

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luise...Apr. 23, 11 AM | Irene...June 11, 11 AM
Irene...May 7, 11 AM | Albert..June 25, 11 AM
Albert..May 21, 11 AM | Luise...July 2, 11 AM
Luise..May 28, 11 AM | Irene...July 16, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON. Sailing Saturdays, 0:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Paul.....April 16 | St. Louis.....April 30
Philadelphia...April 23 | Germanic.....May 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Only first-class passengers carried.

MINNEHAHA.....Apr. 16, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 23, Noon
MESABA.....Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....May 7, 11:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....April 16 | Finland.....April 30
Iceland.....April 23 | Vaderland.....May 7

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Celtic, Apr. 15, 5 PM | Arabic, Apr. 20, 5 PM
Cedric, Apr. 20, 8 AM | Oceanic, May 4, 0 AM
Majestic, April 27, 10 AM | Teutonic, May 11, 10 AM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway. Freight Offices, 1 and 73 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52, North River.

Umbria, April 16, 10 AM | Etruria, May 7, 10 A M
Campania, Ap. 23, 10 AM | Umbria...May 14, Noon
Etruria, Apr. 30, 6 A M | Campania. May 21, 10 AM

Tuesday Service.

Aurania, May 3, 9 A M | Carpathia, May 17, 9 AM

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

New (1904) Twin-Screw SLAVONIA, 10,605 Tons, Will sail April 26, Noon, for Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.

Ultonia, May 24, Noon | Pannonia, June 21, Noon
Slavonia, June 7 | Ultonia, July 5, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons. NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

*Ryndam.....Apr. 19 | Rottsrdam.....May 17
Noordam.....Apr. 26 | Ryndam.....May 24
Potsdam.....May 10 | Noordam.....May 31

*Will call at Plymouth.

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Furnessia..Apr. 16, Noon | Astoria...May 7, Noon
Columbia..Apr. 30, 10 AM | Anchoria..May 14, Noon

First saloon, $60 and up. Second saloon, $36 & up; third class, $26 & up. For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

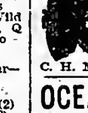
OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Fine fresh and salt water steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free book, "Sea Trips." NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. Round the World. $632.70. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co's steamships see to-morrow's issue.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00, (7:15 Easton only) 9:0 A. M., 12:20, 4:40, 6:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, *9:40 A. M., z1:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, a5:00 P. M., *6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—z4:00 A. M., z1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 4:46, 6:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, †5:00, †6:00, †7:30, *9:00, $10:20 P. M., *12:10 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, z*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 9:25 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖1:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖†11:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, 5:00 P. M. zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 243 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown. From Piers 51-52, North River.

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O

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decorated Invitation Precious Stones Pay 60 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled a protest yesterday by Julius Eichenberg of Providence, R. I., against the assessment of 60 per cent. duty as decorated glass on imitation precious stones. The importer claimed that they were dutiable at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones less than one inch in dimensions. Gen. Sharretts ruled that this claim was without merit, as paint had been used in decorating the stones.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Isaac McNiven, Niagara Falls; F. W. Myers & Co., consignees per H. J. Young, Burlington, Vt.; the Meyer Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, (2,) and Mensel & Co., the Paul Taylor Brown Company, the Hills Brothers Company, J. B. Ryer Son & Co., and James McCutcheon & Co., New York.

Protests sustained were by Sutter Brothers, Chicago; Jee Kee & Co., San Francisco, and R. Brauss & Co. and James Mawhia and others, New York. Protests partially sustained were by the Central Vermont Railway, Burlington, Vt., and A. Leipzig and A. Steinhardt & Brother, New York.

GENERAL BUSINESS NEWS.

Leopold Mane of Mane & Bernstein, importers of trimmings at 396 Broadway, sailed for Europe on Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

***

James S. Barron & Co., dealers in wooden ware, whose building, at Franklin Street and West Broadway, was burned a few days ago, have established themselves in the Mohlman Building, at Jay and Greenwich Streets.

***

Stern Brothers filed notice of an appeal yesterday to the United States Circuit Court from a decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, fixing duties of $1.30 and $2.25 a pound on two classes of fabrics imported by the firm. The goods were classified by the Collector as manufactures of silk or similar goods. The importers contend that the fabrics are entirely of cotton and should be taxed only 45 per cent. ad valorem.

***

The salvage stock of J. S. Barron & Co. will be sold this morning at auction at West Broadway and Franklin Street, by Woodrow & Lewis.

***

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, reversed the Board of United States General Appraisers upon an appeal brought by John Donat & Co. The board held that the Collector was in error in assessing a duty of 40 per cent. upon an importation of braids made of horsehair, ramie, Cuba and silk. The Collector appealed and is sustained by the court, which classifies the merchandise as braids, in which ramie is the element of chief value.

BIG CHINA AUCTION.

Southern Buyers in Large Attendance at Trade Sale.

Southern jobbers were the largest buyers at the trade auction of decorated china, crockery, and glassware conducted yesterday at the auction rooms of E. Bissell & Co., 12 Murray Street. More than 150 jobbers and retailers were in attendance. Among those who were present or were represented by buyers were I. Loveman, Baltimore; J. D. Miner, East Greenwich, R. I.; H. McClure, Atlanta; J. C. O'Connor & Co., Pittsburg; A. Wiser, Memphis; Hice & Co., Savannah.

More than 400 cases and packages of goods were sold, including all that was on hand, and some additional orders were booked for the manufacturers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MOORE-BELDING COMPANY.—Schedules of the Moore-Belding Company, lace curtains and upholstering, of Ellenville, N. Y., and 898 Broadway, this city, show: Liabilities, $28,180; nominal assets, $18,501, and actual assets, $8,707.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—About fifty creditors of the Henry A. Turner Company, upholstery, which recently assigned, met yesterday. E. B. Hale was appointed permanent assignee, and an Advisory Committee of creditors was also appointed to confer with him. Liabilities amount to $110,000, with assets totaling about $200,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Frank B. Bass, real estate dealer, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are fixed at $108,807; assets, $1,490. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company is a preferred creditor to the amount of $90,000, holding a mortgage on $150,000 worth of East Seventh Street realty.

BOSTON.—W. E. Stowe and M. Douglass Flattery were appointed by Judge Lowell of the United States Circuit Court yesterday receivers for the Beach & Clarridge Company, manufacturers of extracts. Default in payment of interest on the bonds is the ground of the bill. Counsel for the defendant company informed the court that the embarrassment was temporary. The company has been crippled by the attachments made by creditors. He said the liabilities of the company were less than $120,000, while its assets—excluding two cases in action whose values were not ascertainable, though on the face they represented between $50,000 and $100,000—aggregated approximately $155,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GREENBERG & GREENBERG.—A creditor's petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Robert Greenberg, doing business as Greenberg & Greenberg, millinery, at 7 Bond Street, by Heinsheimer Brothers, creditors for $712.

HENRY GREENBERG.—Henry Greenberg of 67 Lenox Avenue, formerly in the wholesale rag and paper business at Waterbury, Conn., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $3,652 and no assets. The debts were contracted while the petitioner was in business in Waterbury in 1895.

GEORGE A. RICHARDS.—George A. Richards, a physician of 44 West Forty-fourth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $8,772, and assets of $81. The largest creditor is Daniel W. Richards, $5,800, money loaned. Other creditors are Sherry's, $118; Delmonico's, $86, and Tiffany & Co., $43.

COMMONWEALTH PUBLISHING COMPANY.—On the motion of Michael Kirtland, attorney for the petitioning creditors in the matter of the alleged bankruptcy of the Commonwealth Publishing Company, which publishes Vanity Fair, Judge George C. Holt yesterday appointed John C. Coleman receiver of the property, his bond being fixed at $1,000. The receiver is allowed to continue the business for ten days, with leave to continue it further on the written consent of a majority of the creditors.

LIEBOWITZ & FLANN.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Aaron Liebowitz and Louis Flann, as individuals and as co-partners, doing business as Liebowitz & Flann, 5 and 10 cent store, at 295 Grand Street. Aaron Liebowitz also being a manufacturer of candles at 90 Orchard Street, by Edward Fistel, $125; Naman Jason, $1,365, and Louis Lovel, $150. On the motion of Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for the petitioners, John W. Loveland was appointed temporary receiver, the bond being fixed at $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAM, Sarah—L. B. Eddy..... $26
ARNOLD, Thomas E.—F. W. Seiler..... 2,255
ARNOLD, Thomas E.—L. Rothschild..... 406
AXELRAD, Abraham—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 109
AUTH'USS, Walter—J. F. Tobey..... 2,627
ADAMS, Samuel O.—S. Hoffman..... 140
ABELL, John T. and Allen B.—Brown & Fleming Construction Company..... 2,065
BLAINE, Aravilla—P. J. Donovan..... 70
BEALE, Charles E.—Locomobile Company of America..... 1,166
BECK, Robert W.—J. S. Conabeer..... 30
BANOGARE, Vincent—L. Suvitsky and another..... 26
BOLLINGER, Catherine—J. H. Welmers, Incorporated..... 43
BUHLERT, Louis J.—F. Wittman..... 38
BUCKLEY, Mortimer H.—L. S. Flint..... 472
BRETHERTON, Bart I.—E. C. Cheasty... 293
COHON, Leon—Colgate & Co..... 85
CLARK, Harry P.—F. H. Harding..... 147
CARPENTER, George H.—M. R. Goelet and another..... 578
CORBY, O. and Harry C. Grant—J. Madelman and another..... 42
CARRINGTON, Richard W.—J. Chambers 46
DINZEY, Isabel A.—L. M. Levy..... 572
DI DONATO, Ernesta, administratrix—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 107
FLEMING, Walter M.—A. H. Woodhull.. 782
FLEMING, Myron—Riverside Bank..... 635
FILIPPI, Antonio—J. A. Philbrick and another..... 534
FOLEY, Mamie E.—L. Montel..... 169
GRAY, Milton C.—C. D. Rust..... 413
HILBENZ, Amelia, Charles, Bernstein, and Simon Rehmer—L. H. Levy..... 166
HIBBARD, William H.—Hahne & Co.... 191
HAGAN, Katharine C. K.—L. V. Some... 238
HIRTER, Maria A.—E. Smith, costs.... 167
HERMAN, Paul—J. L. Daniels, costs.... 87
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Asmussen..... 5,431
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. H. Asmussen..... 692
THE STODDER FIRE COMPANY—W. C. Findley..... 1,458
THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND Trust Company—C. Zander, costs.... 116
THE MARKET AND FULTON NAtional Bank of New York—Citizens' Central National Bank of New York.... 3,324
NAVAGO COPPER COMPANY—C. M. Smith and another..... 176
AMERICAN WOOD COLUMN COMPANY —Wood Manufacturing Company..... 31
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —R. W. B. Brown..... 274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —J. Bulle..... 274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —W. M. Boller..... 274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —P. Wetzel..... 169
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —P. Wetzel..... 274
THE NEW YORK STEEL FIFTH Street Company—E. A. Kaake..... 426
THE McKINLEY LANNING LOAN AND Trust Company—L. J. Aldrich..... 448
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. T. Kelly.. 100
FORT PLAIN AND RICHMOND Springs Railroad Company—W. P. Reid. 421
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY—I. Bial..... 534
RADLAUER COMPANY—D. Berg and another..... 254
NEW YORK SWITCHBOARD AND Manufacturing Company—H. M. Grant.. 141
D. J. MENTON COMPANY—C. F. Hazen. 98
THE FORT PLAINS AND RICHMOND Springs Railroad Company—T. F. Lawlor & Co..... 1,024
ENSLEY LAND COMPANY—F. Herzfeld and another, costs..... 140
JACOBS, Isaac—A. McDaniel, administrator..... 1,527
NINETEENTH WARD BANK—A. R. Rosenfeld..... 1,214
HIRZ, Leonard G.—M. Gluck..... 141
KROTEL, Paul—G. A. Castor and another..... 85
KEIBER, Phillip, and John Brouwer—J. Eckardt..... 123
LAWLER, Hugh J.—R. Taylor..... 449
LOGAN, James A.—J. F. Egan..... 376
LONDON, Albert and Louis—S. Schwartz. 580
LA MONT, Gerald—H. Schedler..... 14
LOFINK, John—C. Steiger, costs..... 100
MAEDER, Louis—R. Cronson..... 24
MOORE, Clarence—F. Mackee and another..... 108
MORRIS, George—I. Shonberg..... 184
MORSE, John A. C.—J. Chambers..... 104
MOORE, William L.—B. Hayes, costs.... 109
NEARY, William J.—George L. Storm & Co..... 54
NOBLE, John—Pratt & Lambert..... 167
PINSKER, Julius B.—M. R. Helm..... 20
PLUMMER, David S.—Fifth National Bank of the City of New York..... 182
PINSKER, Wilhelm—B. Veech..... 280
O'BRIEN, Patrick—S. J. Coombs..... 46
PHILLIPS, Samuel—N. Rosenberg..... 152
PRAGER, Saul—J. Koch..... 52
PINSKER, Julius B.—M. R. Helm..... 20
QUIGLEY, David—Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company..... 430
ROSE, Martin A.—N. Snellenburg and another..... 71
RE, Antonio—R. Hill..... 36
ROSEN, Leon, and Louis Rosenfeld—H. Samuels..... 72
SIGAFUS, James M., J. Everett Bird, Augusta C. A. Sigafus, and C. Marion Bird—G. W. Prichard and another..... 11,492
SCHECHTER, Samuel—Francia H. Leggett & Co..... 66
SAREY, Alexander—H. Koehler & Co., costs..... 103
SMITH, Henry—G. I. Rochelle..... 75
SMITH, James—H. W. G. Cook..... 70
TOBYNNE, Charles M.—E. M. Crosby.... 721
THOME, William E.—J. H. Rollins and another..... 191
VANNI, Peter J.—O. W. Jeffery, trustee. 180
VANNINI, Melani and Augusta—F. Pellegrini..... 35
VALADIER, Auguste C.—Morning Journal Association..... 148
WEHMEIER, Otto—Francis H. Leggett & Co..... 79
WOLFF, Julius—City of New York, costs 86
WOLFF, George—S. J. Altschuler..... 27
YOUNGERMAN, Nicholas—Victor Dietributing and Export Company..... 76
ZELLMAN, Joseph B.—Hammacher, Schniemmer & Co..... 121
ZILBERMAN, William—G. Schard..... 74

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BLAUVELT, Charles—M. Schwarz and another, March 18, 1903..... $44
CLARE, Margaret A.—E. H. Scofield and another, March 24, 1903..... 48
DAUGHERTY, Susan—A. Rappaport and another, March 30, 1904..... 381
PURDY, Julia M.—G. W. Freeborn, Nov. 5, 1898..... 883
SPIESS, Bruno B.—I. Brinn, March 18, 1904..... 64
SPIESS, Bruno B.—I. Brinn, March 18, 1904..... 80
THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMpany—J. Maday and another, April 2, 1904..... 95
THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMpany—J. Maday and another, Nov. 1, 1903..... 938
VANCE, Sarah E.—J. A. Gottlieb, Jan. 15, 1904..... 12
WILLIAMS, John T.—T. P. Payne, June 2, 1903..... 129
WILLIAMS, John T.—T. P. Payne, Nov. 21, 1902..... 1,005

Judgments Vacated.

WOOD, Alice, and Daniel J. Grinnon—People of the State of New York, March 23, 1904..... 500
WILSON, May, and Daniel J. Grinnon—People of the State of New York, March 22, 1904..... 500
MAJESTIC HOTEL COMPANY—H. Corn, April 9, 1904..... $09

Judgment Reversed.

GOLDBERG, Harris, Samuel, and Elias—M. Mordowitz, Oct. 17, 1903..... $389

Judgments Canceled.

UPTEGROVE, William E.—Lloyd & Kimbell, June 24, 1903..... 758
BROWN, James—M. F. Westergren, Nov. 5, 1898..... 747
BROWN, James—H. H. Vought and another, Sept. 12, 1898..... 200
BROWN, James—S. Price, April 7, 1899... 181
BROWN, James—B. French, Sept. 12, 1894 282
BROWN, James—Thomas Roberts-Stevenson Company, Aug. 27, 1894..... 372
BROWN, James—I. Arnot and another, May 17, 1895..... 1,162
BROWN, James—J. R. Davidson, Sept. 18, 1896..... 519
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—A. Lisbier Bottling Company, April 20, 1898..... 397
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—F. de Bary and another, July 30, 1897..... 1,100
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Hannis Distilling Company, April 23, 1898..... 698
BROWN, James—J. W. Fiske, May 16, 1899..... 1,319

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Mills, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McRuskian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsburg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. H. Newmeyer, notions, ribbons, jewelry, leather goods, hosiery, and laces; Grand Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; N. Oestreicher, corsets and muslin underwear; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; D. Eisenberg, domestics, linens, laces, and gloves; Hotel York.

Gross, W. & M., Troy, N. Y.; M. Gross, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. S. Richmond, hosiery and gloves, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. David, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, cloaks, suits, and waists; 47 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel; Miss J. G. Mahoney, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel York.

Proelhich, G., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel York.

Wildberg, A. & H., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Wildberg, hats; Hoffman House.

Weil Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.

Schloss, A. W., Detroit, Mich.; millinery; Hoffman House.

Beal-Doyle Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. L. Pace, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Parsons, J. M., Baltimore, Md.; flannels; Gregorian Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 67 White Street.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, woolens; I. S. Marcus, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Stern, Lauer, Shabl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Sanford, woolens; C. Shabl, woolens; Hoffman House.

Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, H. W., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, D., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Gregorian Hotel.

Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Kohn, woolens; S. H. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Gorfunkel, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Netherland.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, linens, laces, hosiery, gloves, and corsets; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Adler, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Walkeen-Lewis Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; N. V. Lewis, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Korn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; G. S. Densale, silks; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Schloss, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.

Towle & Spreter Company, Clinton, Iowa; C. E. Evert, place goods; Westminster Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hote.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; H. Cowperthwaite, school stationery and pocket cutlery; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; St. Denis Hotel.

Burden, Smith & Co., Macon, Ga.; R. F. Smith, notions; 453 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hurberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Hurberger, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Horne, Stewart Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. R. Gilmore, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hoffman House.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; G. C. Owen, hosiery and underwear; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kaufmen Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods; 646 Broadway.

Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; F. Bates, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Patterson, linings; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, housefurnishing goods; F. E. Mack, linens; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. C. Nott, silks and dress goods; F. B. Persse, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; M. J. Goldsmith, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Heifer, J. C., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. O. Roberts, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; R. Wilson, millinery; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. F. Lewis, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; J. Leonard, silks and dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Johnston, Crews & Co., Charleston, S. C.; L. C. Waring, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. V. Boller, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. She, silks; 530 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss B. Holcomb, gloves; F. N. Allen, notions and furnishing goods; F. W. Lankins, domestics; 75 Spring Street.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. J. Adams, millinery and cloaks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

The firm of BAUMANN BROTHERS, composed of LUDWIG BAUMANN, DAVID FROEHLICH, and SIDNEY J. BAUMANN, having carried on and transacted business in the State of New York for three years and upwards, and the business conducted by said firm being now conducted by the undersigned partners in said firm, we, DAVID FROEHLICH and SIDNEY J. BAUMANN, intending to continue the business of said firm and to use the said firm name of BAUMANN BROTHERS, do hereby declare:

1. That the persons intending to deal under said name of BAUMANN BROTHERS are DAVID FROEHLICH and SIDNEY J. BAUMANN.

2. That the place of residence of said DAVID FROEHLICH is 826 Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and the place of residence of said SIDNEY J. BAUMANN is 77 East Eighty-ninth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

3. That the principal place of business of said firm is located in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York.

In witness whereof, we have signed this certificate, this 22d day of March, 1904.

DAVID FROEHLICH.
SIDNEY J. BAUMANN.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 22d day of March, 1904, before me personally appeared DAVID FROEHLICH and SIDNEY J. BAUMANN, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

EVARTS L. PRENTISS,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 17th day of March, 1904, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against IDEAL BINDER & FILE COMPANY, lately doing business at 106 Fulton Street, City and County of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Ideal Binder & File Company, for the benefit of creditors at his office, No. 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of June, 1904.

Dated New York, March 17, 1904.

WALTER D. MAKEPEACE, Assignee.

MYRON T. TOWNSEND, Atty. for Assignee, 48 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, Philipp Dienst, Leonhard Dienst, Elizabeth Diehl, Clara Diehl, William Diehl, Eva Ubl Diehl, Katharine Diebl, Margaret Dickman, Elizabeth Balz, Anne Schwaninger, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIPP DIEHL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Martin Dienat and J. Fred Boss of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Philipp Diehl, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 7th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have ons, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ADOLPH BLOCH, Att'y for Petitioners, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6wTh

MAGUIRE, FANNY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Rev. CHARLES COLTON, Abbejetf of St. Vincent de Paul, of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church; Mary Ann Gorman, Frances Saul, Margaret Saul, Eugene Saul, Mary C. Saul, Teresa M. Saul, Agnes A. Saul, B. Francis Saul, John A. Saul, Fannie E. Frigon, William J. Saul, Catharine Saul, Rose Saul, Angeline Saul, Mary Chew, Beatrice Gorman, Wilhelmina Gorman, Frances W. Gorman, Regina Gorman, Ellen Joyce, Redmond Joyce, School of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor of the City of New York, Rosina M. May, Agnes Saul Cuiin, William Keane, Mary Anna Avolio, Catharine Keane, Margaret Keane, Ellen Keane, Caroline Keane Tattan, Frances Keane, (Sister Columba,) Teresa Keane, (Sister Teresa M. Agnes,) Walter R. Gorman, Wilhelmina Gorman, and to all persons interested in the estate of Fanny Maguire, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York on the 31st day of May, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of David McClure as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Abner Weeks Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

mh31-1sw4wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE ENGLISH GREENE COMPANY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the office fixtures and furniture of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of one large safe, two roll-top desks, one typewriter, desk and chair, one telephone cabinet, one bookkeeper's desk and stool, letter press, chairs, sample case, letter files, &c., are offered for sale by Augustus H. Skillin, receiver. The said office furniture and fixtures may be inspected at the offices of the said bankrupt, No. 43 Leonard Street, New York City, and at the Marinsrs & Merchants' Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, April 12th, 1904, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sealed bids will be received by the aforesaid receiver up to 12 o'clock noon on April 14, 1904, at his office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, and will be opened by the receiver at his said office at 12 o'clock noon on April 14, 1904.

If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said office furniture and fixtures will be sold at public auction on the said premises, No. 43 Leonard Street, New York City, on April 16th, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., by Charles Sbongood, United States Auctioneer.

AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Receiver.

SUMERWELL, SHOUP & VERMILYA, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

WILSON, FRANCES A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William F. Wilson, Georgiana W. Wilson, J. Gilbert Wilson, Frances A. Wilson, Frederick J. Stimson, Wm. Pierrepont Williams, and Victor W. Hungerford, composing the firm of Stimson & Williams; Georgiana Whits and Eleanor Whitc, as surviving executrices of the estate of Charles White, deceased; the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, Andrew J. Richardson, Edwin B. Simpson, and George F. Laidlaw, and to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCES A. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1904, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the surplus moneys remaining from the sale of the real property of said Frances A. Wilson, deceased, lately made under a judgment of the Supreme Court, and by an order amending said judgment transferred to the Surrogates' court for New York County, shall not be distributed by the said Surrogates' Court for New York County among the creditors of the said decedent and other persons interested therein in proportion to their respective debts, claims and interests, and according to law, and why said surplus moneys shall not be distributed as prescribed in and by Title 5 of Chapter XVIII. of the Code of Civil Procedure, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Abner Weeks Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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Atlantic City is but three hours from New York, Via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Two vestibule trains, with Pullman parlor cars and coaches, every weekday from New York to Atlantic City leave West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sundays with parlor car, dining car and coaches, leave West 23d Street Station 7:55 A. M., Cortland and Desbrossea Sts., 8:00 A. M. Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, two three-hour vestibule trains, with Pullman cars and coaches, every weekday from New York, leaving Liberty Street 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 9:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., passing Lakewood.

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The annual Spring Golf Tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood has been announced for April 21, 22, 23, and the Laurel House and Laurel in the Pines are very popular among golfers.

Bath houses under the management of David B. Plumer, A. J. Murphy, assistant manager Laurel House; Frank F. Shute, assistant manager Laurel in the Pines.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2.

Trading Loses Volume, but Its Tone Remains Good, Although Prices Are Irregular.

Yesterday's stock market bettered expectation. Tuesday's close was disturbed by an influence which was so far from having spent its force yesterday that nearly one-fourth of the day's total business was in the two Pacifics. Neither of them gained or lost even a fraction, from which it is safe to infer that no particular result is expected from the intervenors' application in the Northern Securities liquidation proceedings. And there is excellent basis for such a view. Justice Harlan in his opinion said: "The Federal court may not have power to forfeit the charter of the Securities Company; it may not declare how its shares shall be transferred on its books, nor prohibit it from diminishing or increasing its capital stock. All these and like matters are to be regulated by the State which created the company." In other words, the liquidation of a State corporation is not a proper subject to be attached to a prosecution under the anti-trust or inter-State commerce laws, and the Attorney General's opposition to such an illogical misjoinder signifies nothing more than opposition to enlarging issues whose shock has been spent already. On the other hand it was not presumed that the Harriman party would rest with the anticipated rejection of their petition. Doubtless they will resort to the courts of the domicile of the Northern Securities Company, but at least there is no presumption unfavorable to the Hill party from procedure in New Jersey, however it may throw the shadow of this litigation over the market for weary months to come.

There were declines enough to make it necessary to call the day's business irregular, but they were small enough to make them unimportant. The tone appears better in the fact that all the active stocks improved, at least fractionally. Reading second preferred enjoyed an exceptional rise of 3 points, upon the declaration of its second dividend, increased by one-half of 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. Even Missouri Pacific rose, although it reported a decrease of gross for the first week of April by $65,000. The produce markets were higher, upon better appreciation by markets nearer the crops of the significance of the unfavorable Winter wheat estimate. Only $500,000 more gold was announced as engaged for export. In this connection it will be interesting to remark the effect in Paris of the loss of the Russian battleship and Admiral. Anything prejudicial to Russian arms is disturbing to French finance, and it is from there that the present demand for our gold comes almost exclusively. London is so far from desiring gold that yesterday it reduced the price to 77s. 10d., which is a reminder that even with the reduction gold is at a premium in London, just as it is at a discount here through our superabundance of paper currency. A new face was put on the Steel Trust's refusal to exercise its option for pig iron by the statement that it will be able to supply its requirements from its own furnaces, which are nearing completion sooner than expected. The weekly report of the iron trade is confirmatory of its improved condition. The tin-plate labor dispute seems in a fair way to compromise.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sugar	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	Reading	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	Reading 2d pf	3
Chi. & N. W. pf	1	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	4	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Corn Prod. pf	1¼	United Fruit	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝
Missouri Pacific	½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Nat. R. of M. pf.	1⅜		
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	⅛	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1¼
Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Smelting	½	Mexican Central	⅞
Anaconda Copper	1½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	National Biscuit	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1¼	North American	2⅜
Chi., Term., Trans.	1¼	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Col. Southern	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Con. Tob. pf.	2¼	Rubber Goods	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Detroit South.	½	Southern Railway pf.	½
General Electric	½	Twin City	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 1st	3	S. V. & N. E. 4s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	2¼	Dul. & I. R. 1st	2
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	⅛	Green Bay deb. B	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 13	380,243
To date this year	36,888,443
Corresponding date last year	48,460,330

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 13	$1,710,500
To date this year	$190,998,700
Corresponding date last year	$208,233,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
Pittsburg Coal Co. preferred stock.
United Copper Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Mexican Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Alexander King & Co.
National Railroad of Mexico.
Ruhher Goods Manufacturing Co.

LOW PRICE FOR FEDERAL BANK.

Several lots of the stock of the Federal Bank sold at the Muller auction sale of securities yesterday at prices which attracted considerable attention because of the falling off from recent quotations. The first lot was of 200 shares, on which the assessment of 20 per cent. had not been paid, and it went for $10 a share. This was stock that was held by the Equitable National Bank and was sold by order of the receiver of that institution, Edward Ridgely. Two other lots, one of 10 shares, upon which the full assessment had been paid, and another of 20 shares, upon which 15 per cent. was still due, sold at 60 and 50 respectively. The present management of the Federal Bank acquired control of the institution by the purchase of stock at 120, but recently the stock has been offered at par. President Cuyler of the Federal Bank said that he knew of no reason why the stock should sell as low as it did at yesterday's auction.

Bankers' Association Meeting.

The annual Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association will he hcid at the Lawyers' Club April 27 and 28. It is expected that some sixty members will he present. Among the questions that will come before the meeting will be that of fixing upon a place for the next convention. New York is spoken of as a prohable choice. The programme for the meeting of the council includes a dinner at the Waldorf at the close of the first day's session, and a theatre party to "The Yankee Consul" at the Broadway Theatre.

BROKERAGE FIRM TO DISSOLVE.

Partnership of McIntyre & Marshall to be Ended May 1.

Ths hroksrage firm of McIntyre & Marshall of 74 Broadway, members of the Stock Exchange, Cotton Exchange, and Produce Exchangs, and Coffse Exchange, will bs dissoived on May 1, and two new firms formed hy thoss who are isading members in the prssent partnership. Thomas A. McIntyre, the senior member of McIntyre & Marshall, will, it is understood, associate himself with James C. Osgood, formerly Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and will take the offices at 73 Broadway, on the ground floor of the Empire Building, that have heen occupied hy the American and other lines of the International Mercantile Marine.

James G. Marshall of the existing firm will have as principal partner, it is said, Willard B. Spader, who is now in charge of the office of McIntyre & Marshall in the Produce Exchange Building. The prospective affiliations of the two remaining general partners, August M. Fay and Thomas W. Morehead, are yet to be announced. Roland C. Nickerson is now a special partner in the firm.

It is understood that the separation has heen under contemplation for some time by reason of differences of opinion as to the kind of business to which the firm should give its main attention. The question at issue is said to have heen whether the house should continue doing mainly a commission husiness or should trade for its own account.

GUARANTY TRUST ELECTION.

John W. Castles Elected President to Succeed Walter G. Oakman.

At the annual meeting of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday, John W. Castles, who came here from New Orleans last Fall, was elected President to succeed Walter G. Oakman, who hecomes now Chairman of the hoard. This in accordance with the plan hy which Mr. Castles was hrought to New York from the Gulf City, and grew originallyout of Mr. Oakman's desire to he retired from activs service as President of the company.

August Belmont and Alexander E. Orr retired from the Board of Directors of the company, to he succeeded by Norman B. Ream and Mr. Castles. The following constitute the Executive Committee: Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Frederic Cromwell, G. G. Haven, R. Somers Hayes, Adrian Iselin, Jr., James N. Jarvis, Augustus D. Juilliard, and John W. Castles.

The officers are: Chairman—Walter G. Oakman; President—John W. Castles; Vice Presidents—George R. Turnhull and Oscar L. Guhciman; Manager of the Foreign Department—John Gault; Treasurer—W. C. Edwards; Secretary—E. C. Hehhard; Assistant Treasurer—F. C. Harriman; Trust Officer—R. C. Newton.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

200 shares Federal Bank of New York, (hyfothecated,) assessment unpaid, 10.

$13,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent. 40-year gold bonds, due 1923, coupons February and August, 122¾-123¼.

$8,000 Kings County Electric Light & Power Company 5 per cent. 40-year gold mortgage bonds, due October, 1937, coupons April and October, 105½.

$24,000 Hudson County Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold registered coupon bonds, due 1949, coupons May and November. 106.

$5,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1943, coupons January and July. 79⅝.

$3,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company 4 per cent. 100-year adjustment bonds, registered, due 1995, 89½.

$2,000 Colorado Southern Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. registered gold coupon bonds, due February, 1929, coupons February and August, 85½.

$1,000 Peoria & Eastern Railway income mortgage, non-cumulative 4 per cent. bond, due April, 1990, interest January, April, 59½.

$1,000 Ann Arbor Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. registered gold coupon bonds, due July, 1995, coupons January, April, July, and October, 91½.

$2,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent, 40-year gold registered certificates, due 1923, interest February, May, August, and November, 122¼.

$1,000 Equitable Gas Light Company of New York first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932, coupons March and September, 113⅜.

132 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, 116⅞.

30 shares Hanover National Bank, 511.

200 shares United States Steel Company common, 11¼.

25 shares Broadway Trust Company, 145.

25 shares Baxter Electric Manufacturing & Motor Company, 40 shares Sutcliffe Oil Company, $3 the lot.

$250 Freundschaft Society 4 per cent. bond, 76½.

$3,000 Palos Coal & Coke Company 6 per cent. bonds, 5.

$28,231.60 promissory notes of J. B. De Lery, $6 the lot.

14 shares American Cotton Oil Company preferred, 89⅝.

2 shares National City Bank of Brooklyn, 305.

$5,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1918, conpons April and October, 86⅜.

$500 Suffolk Light, Heat & Power Company 6 per cent. income bond, due May, 1922; May, 1903, coupon on, 12.

$400 Shinnecock Hills Golf Club of Southampton income 5 per cent, registered bond, due Dec. 31, 1998, 47½.

1 share Southampton Water Works Company, 101.

$200 Southampton Horse Association incorporated income 5 per cent. registered bonds, due August, 2002, $10 the lot.

2 shares Fort Morris Land & Improvement Company, 146.

$9,000 Metropolitan Street Railroad Company 4 per cent. refunding gold mortgage bonds, due 2002, interest April and October, 90.

$3,000 judgment note of William A. Miller, dated Nov. 5, 1901, with interest at 6 per cent., payable at New York Building, Chicago, $11 the lot.

$3,600 notes made by Washburn Bayfield & J. R. Railway Company, indorsed by D. M. Sabine and John B. Brown; first note due Dec. 15, 1899, and other notes monthly thereafter; 36 notes, $5 the lot.

6 shares International Fire Engine Company preferred, $3 lot.

1,000 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, (ex dividend,) 231¾.

70 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, (assessment unpaid,) 35¼.

3 shares Importers & Traders' National Bank, 550¾.

$1,032.79 draft of Morgan T. James, accepted by the Morgan T. James Company, $50 the lot.

50 shares Home Realty Company preferred, $50 the lot.

$2,000 Princeton Lighting Company, Princeton, N. J., 5 per cent. 30-year gold bonds, due March, 1933, interest March and September, 51.

215 shares Zanesville Railway, Light & Power Company of Zanesville, Ohio, preferred; 500 shares do., do., do., common, $627.50.

5 shares Federal Bank, (assessment paid,) 60.

100 shares Mutual Alliance Trust Company, 200.

8 shares Colonial Trust Company, 307½.

84 shares Journeay & Burnham Company, 30.

10 shares Federal Bank, (assessment paid,) 60.

20 shares Federal Bank, (15 per cent. assessment due,) 50.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Fifteen shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 205.

Nashville (Tenn.) dispatches state that it is proposed to erect a $450,000 cotton mill at Asheville provided $120,000 worth of local subscriptions can he secured.

According to Independence (Kan.) dispatches it is understood there that the New York Gas Company, a Kansas City concern, has bought the natural gas rights of the Independent Oil and Gas Company for $550,000.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company has notified the Stock Exchange that it has increased its common stock $7,200,000.

The Edward Hines Lnmher Company of Chicago, according to dispatches from that city, has purchased 50,000,000 feet of lumber from the Ludington Company, a Maritta, Wis., company, comprising the products of two mills for a year.

Austin (Texas) dispatches state that the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad will he completed between Rohstown and Brownsville by May 15, and will be opened for traffic about June 1.

New York Life Trustee.

C. H. Mackay was yesterday elected a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company to fill the place left vacant hy the death of William R. Grace. The retiring Trustees were re-elected.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Market Dull After First Hour, but Closed Higher.

Union Pacific Feverish—Traders in Doubt—Increase in Reading Dividend—Telephone Notes All Sold.

After the first hour yesterday's trading in the stock market was exceedingly quiet, and while prices recovered somewhat during the inactivity of the afternoon it was very evident that the traders had again adopted a waiting policy, and once more it was the Northern Securities Company that brought the market to a sudden halt. The Street was led to helieve that the Circuit Court at St. Paul might hand down its decision in the matter of the Harriman petition at noon yesterday, hut it developed later that the decision would he postponed a day, and all afternoon the market was allowed to drift along so that the total for the day was only a little more than twice the total in the first hour. The narrowness of the trading was further shown hy the fact that Union Pacific and Southern Pacific together supplied more than 100,000 shares out of the total of 382,043 sharss in all stocks. Prices were irregular, hut with few exceptions did not show much net change. Early in the day the market sold down on discussion of the complications in the Northern Securities situation, hut in the absence of selling pressure from the traders in the afternoon ths whole list recovered to some extent and all the active stocks closed either unchanged or at an advance for the day. The two Pacific stocks ended the day without any change, though the range in Union Pacific amounted to 1½ points. After the session was over traders seemed as much in doubt about the outlook as they had heen during the day when their doubt was manifested in the inactivity of the market.

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Telephone Notes Quickly Placed.

One of the favorahle developments of the day was the ease with which the bankers who purchased the $20,000,000 issue of American Telephone and Telegraph Company notes were ahle to dispose of them to investors. Before the day was over the whole issue had heen sold, and in addition the price had advanced to 99¾, a premium of three-quarters of a point ovsr the price at which the hankers hegan the sale of the notes. While a considerahle majority of the issue was sold to local and to New England investors, a part of the issue was sold abroad. The placing of these notes seemed to indicate some improvement in money markst conditions, inasmuch as the outside demand for such securities for some time past had been relatively small, and the placing of $20,000,000 of notes in two days seems clearly to show more inclination on the part of ths puhlic to invest their funds rather than allow them to lie in hank as many have done.

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Position of Union Pacific in Doubt.

Traders were inclined to sell Union Pacific, for it was thought likely that if the petition of the Harriman interests were denied, and the pro rata distrihution of the Northern Securities assets carried out, the Union Pacific would fail to secure the commanding position in the Northwest which it would hold were its original Northern Pacific stock returned as the Harriman interests are seeking to have it returned. There had heen some outside huying of Union Pacific in anticipation of the control of Northern Pacific passing to Union Pacific, and the theory was that the failure of this plan would result in this stock being thrown on the market. The movements in Union Pacific were somewhat feverish, although during the morning the stock seemed to have good support. It sold as high as 87 and as low as 85½, hut at the close it was just where it had heen on Tuesday, 86¾. The trading in the stock amounted to 86,180 shares.

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Foreign Exchange Firmer.

Beyond the $500,000 previously reported as likely to he shipped to-day there were no further engagements of gold for export yesterday. The foreign exchange market here was a little firmer, closing rates for demand being 5 or 10 points above those of the previous day. An evsnt of interest as hearing on the question of gold exports was the advance of 1¼ centimes in the Paris rate for sterling to 25 francs 14½ centimes. It was the advance in the Paris rate that was held largely responsihle for the increased firmness in sterling exchange here.

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Increased Reading Dividend.

An advance of 3 points in Reading second preferred followed the announcement from Philadelphia that the Directors of the Reading Company had declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the second preferred stock, an increase of one-half per cent. over the first dividend, which had been declared last Fall. The 2 per cent. dividend announced yesterday, if maintained at this rate, places hoth preferred stocks on the same dividend basis—namely, 4 per cent. The advance in the stock yesterday was accompanied hy sales of only 1,000 shares.

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Bond Market Quiet.

Trading in the bond market showed a much heavier falling off as compared with the previous day than did the trading in the stock market. The steel honds were firm, but relatively inactive. The total in all issues was only $1,710,500, as compared with $4,881,000 on Tuesday.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were listed by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday:

Texas and Pacific Railway Company $114,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon honds, making the total amount listed to date $22,234,000.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company $1,092,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. coupon honds, making the total amount listed to date $18,749,000.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company $1,098,000 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed $80,000,000.

Central of Georgia Railway Company $150,000 additional Chattanooga Division purchase money mortgage 4 per cent. coupon honds, making the total amount listed to date $1,990,000.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company $1,303,000 additional general consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon honds, making the total amount listed to date $15,323,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company $1,000,000 additional 4½ per cent. funding and real estate mortgage fifty-year coupon honds, making the total amount listed to date $17,000,000.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company $106,000 additional unifying and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. coupon honds, making the total amount listed to date $27,663,000.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company $2,682,000 additional River and Gulf Divisions first mortgage 4 per cent. thirty-year coupon honds, making the total amount listed to date $14,924,000.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company, (St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, lessee,) $346,000 additional 4 per cent. guaranteed refunding mortgage coupon honds, making the total amount listed to date $15,329,000.

The Wabash Railroad Company $1,416,000 first llen fifty-year 4 per cent. terminal mortgage coupon honds of 1954, and registered honds in the denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 into which said coupon honds may be converted. The registered honds may be reconverted into coupon honds.

Louisville and Nasbville Railroad Company $23,000,000 five twenty-year collateral trust coupon honds of 1923.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company $5,613,000 five-year 4½ per cent. gold coupon notes of 1908. The Stock List Committee was empowered to add to the list from time to time $379,000 of the notes on official notification that they have been issued, making the total amount authorized to be listed $5,992,000.

Suspension on Consolidated Exchange.

J. M. Ely, trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange as J. M. Ely & Co., announced his suspension yesterday. The suspension was unimportant, as Mr. Ely had traded only for his own account. It is understood that he had been "whipsawed" in the recent advance of some railroad stocks.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its issus of to-day The Iron Age calls attention to the large increase in ths production of pig iron and comments on the declination of the United States Steel Corporation to exercise its option on 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig. It says:

Our monthly blast furnace report dealing with the anthracite and coke furnaces shows that production is very radiply getting hack to the normal rate. It reached 1,485,507 tons in March, as compared with 921,231 tons in January and 846,695 tons in December, the low record month. It is still increasing, as is shown by the fact that on April 1 the furnaces in blast had a weekly capacity of 337,257 tons, as compared with 308,751 tons on March 1, and by the fact that some important plants have been added to the active list since the epening of ths month, with others to follow before May 1.

The lion's share of the increased output is due to the great steel companies, who increased their production from 502,994 tons in January and from 406,730 tons in December to 913,412 tons in March. The merchant furnaces ran up from 416,237 tons in January to 562,095 tons in March, a considerable part thereof being due to resumption of stacks supplying the leading steel interests.

In spite of this increase in the production of the merchant furnaces, the stocks of pig iron in their hands declined from 597,904 tons on Jan. 1 to 455,673 tons en April 1, a decrease of 142,231 tons in three months, of which a little more than one-half, or 73,872 tons, is to be credited to March alone.

This is an exceedingly striking proof of the increase in the consumption of the past quarter, a rallying in the rate of home requirements, which is all the more surprising since it has not been accompanied by any notable increase in the exports.

It is in the light of these developments that we must interpret the fact that the United States Steel Corporation have declined to exercise their option for the purchase of 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig, which has weakened the market somewhat. As we understand it, the option was originally asked for because it was feared that the congestion on the railroads might adversely affect the supply of coke for the furnaces of the corporation. Then, too, there was the contingency that the furnaces might work poorly for some time after a long period of banking. This has not happened. In fact, the observation is being made that with larger quantities of Mesaha ore in the mixture hanked furnaces when restarted reach their normal product more rapidly.

It is intimated also that the rate at which outside furnaces were blowing in to make metal for the steel producers was considered too rapid for the good of the future of the industry.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed hills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $201,996,350; halances, $10,711,723; United States Sub-Treasury debit halance, $1,293,231.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short hills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' hills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual husinss closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅞; demand, $4.87⅝; cahles, $4.87¾. Commercial hills, $4.84@$4.84½. Continental hills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 15-16 and 95¼ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c prem ium. New Orleans—Commercial 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Puying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 13.—Money was ahundant in the market to-day. Discounts were quiet, owing to the scarcity of hills.

On the Stock Exchange the huoyancy relapsed somewhat, realizations having caused a set-back and professional support heing temporarily withheld. The undertone, however, was steady. The new County Council loan of £5,000,000 in consolidated stock did not affect gilt-edged sscurities. Consols eased slightly, recovered, and closed helow the best quotations of the day.

Americans at the opening sympathized with the weakness in New York, recovered to ahove parity, had an undecided tendsncy, and closed dull.

Internationals were easier. Russian and Japanese securities were heavy. Kafirs were irregular, though monopolizing most of the attention. They hardened at the close.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88 7-16; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 75⅝; Atchison preferred, 96½; Baltimore and Ohio, 82¼; Canadian Pacific, 120⅛; Chesapeaks and Ohio, 33½; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukes and St. Paul, 148; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74; Erie, 27⅛; Erie first preferred, 67¼; Erie second preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 111⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 60; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 21⅝; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 22½; Southern Railway preferred, 86¾; Southern Pacific, 50¾; Union Pacific, 85⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 11⅜; United States Steel preferred, 62½; Wabash, 20; Wahash preferred, 39; Spanish 4s, 82.

Bar silver uncertain, 24 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short hills is 2½@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' hills, 2 9-16@2¾ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 10d; American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.65; Lishon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, strengthened, and closed very firm. Rio Tinto lost 9f. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 94.30.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 13.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak upon yestsrday's New York quotations, and further reports of the prohability of trouhle hetween Russia and China.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short hills, 2½ per cent.; three months' hills, 2¾ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury halances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,752,754
Gold	115,379,798
Silver	18,051,941
United States notes	5,535,598
Treasury notes of 1890	51,784
National hanknotes	10,001,747
Total receipts this day	1,883,237
Total receipts this month	17,890,612
Total receipts this year	427,973,361
Total expenditures this day	2,160,000
Total expenditures this month	21,220,000
Total expenditures this year	423,363,334
Deposits in National hanks	168,671,138

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of husiness to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and hullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$456,453,289
Silver dollars	473,783,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,835,335
Silver hullion of 1890	6,409,665
Total	$943,881,289

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $19,719,580 gold certificates in Treasury	$456,453,289
Silver certificates outstanding	473,183,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,245,000
Total	$943,881,289

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and hullion	$95,660,218
Silver coin and hullion	12,582,333
Silver certificates	5,489,608
United States notes	8,555,598
Other assets	22,726,897
Total in Treasury	$141,994,653
Deposits in National hanks	168,671,138
Total	$310,665,792
Current liahilities	89,913,038
Available cash halances	$220,752,754

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—The money market, so far as rates and husinss are concerned, is unchanged. Though it is helieved that most of the new telephone notes will be sold in Boston and New England, it is not expected that local money rates will he much affected. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. The funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $23,332,801. Balances, $1,961,069. Sub-Treasury debit halance, $124,232.

The foreign exchange market has a slightly easier tone, hut actual rates are not materially changed. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	Sixty-Days.
Cables	$4.88½	.....
Sterling	4.87⅝	$4.85¼
Commercial	.....	4.84¼
Francs	5.14⅜	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅛	95
Guilders	40⅜	40½

Except for Telephone, the stock market was dull and uninteresting. There was a fair amount of trading in Amalgamated, Utah, Mohawk, and Copper Range, hut the other coppers were neglected. Union Pacific and Atchison led the railroads. Woolen preferred stayed near 75. The gas issues were not traded in.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,170	Atchison pf.	74¾	73½	74¼
2	Atchison pf.	93	93	93
146	Boston Elevated	140	140	140
55	Boston & Albany	250¼	250	250
4	Boston & Lowell	239	239	239
122	Boston & Maine	167½	167	167½
271	Massachusetts Elec.	21¼	20¾	21
128	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	75¼	75	75¼
190	Mexican Central	8	7½	7½
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180½	180½	189½
8	Old Colony	205¼	205¼	205¼
2,850	Union Pacific	86⅞	85⅝	86⅜
3	West End pf.	111⅛	111⅞	111⅞

TELEPHONES.

1,433	*American	127	125¾	126¾
7	New England	123	122	123

MISCELLANEOUS.

6	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	71	71	71
650	Am. Pneu. Serv.	4¾	4½	4½
110	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	19¼	10¼	19¼
737	Am. Sugar	128½	127½	128
11	Am. Sugar pf.	126	125¼	125¾
230	Am. Woolen	11	10½	10⅞
508	*Am. Woolen pf.	75½	74½	74½
350	Dom. Iron & Steel	10⅜	10	10
75	Edison	237½	238	238
50	*General Electric	165	165	165
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	37¼	37¼	37¼
300	Massachusetts Gas	40¼	40¼	40¼
2	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80½	80½	80½
9	Pullman	212	210	210
31	Swift & Co.	100¼	100	100
10	*United Fruit	100½	100¼	100½
221	*United Shoe Machine	48	48	48
2	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	28⅝	28¾	28⅝
50	U. S. Leather	6½	6½	6½
25	U. S. Rubber pf.	58½	58½	58½
300	U. S. Steel	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1,200	U. S. Steel pf.	61⅝	60⅞	b..

MINING.

180	Allouez	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
4,360	Amalgamated	50⅞	49½	50¼
50	American Zinc	11	11	11
75	Atlantic	8¼	8¼	8¼
355	Bingham	23	22¾	22¾
210	†Centennial	20½	20¼	20¼
50	Central Oil	7½	7½	7½
500	Cons. Mercur	.53	.51	.52
944	Copper Range	43½	42⅝	43¼
958	*Daly-West	23½	22⅝	22¾
75	Dominion Coal	64	63½	63½
126	Franklin	8½	7⅞	7⅞
100	Granby	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
500	Guanajato	1⅝	1½	1⅝
50	Mass	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
150	Michigan	5	5	5
840	Mohawk	42¾	42	42¼
200	Montreal & Boston	.72½	.68¾	.68¾
115	Osceola	85	85½	85½
5	Parrot	25¾	25¼	25¼
50	Rhode Island	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
50	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Shannon	8½	8⅝	8⅝
13	Tamarack	95	95	95
15	Trinity	4½	4	4
400	U. S. Coal & Oil	9½	9½	9½
360	United States	20¾	20⅜	20¾
843	Utah	33⅞	33½	33¾
200	Victoria	31¾	31¾	31¾
15	Wolverine	72	72	72
200	Wyandotte	.75	.75	.75

*Ex dividend. †First instalment paid.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 13.—Money was ahundant in the market to-day. Discounts were quiet, owing to the scarcity of hills.

On the Stock Exchange the huoyancy relapsed somewhat, realizations having caused a set-back and professional support heing temporarily withheld. The undertone, however, was steady. The new County Council loan of £5,000,000 in consolidated stock did not affect gilt-edged sscurities. Consols eased slightly, recovered, and closed helow the best quotations of the day.

Americans at the opening sympathized with the weakness in New York, recovered to ahove parity, had an undecided tendsncy, and closed dull.

Internationals were easier. Russian and Japanese securities were heavy. Kafirs were irregular, though monopolizing most of the attention. They hardened at the close.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88 7-16; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 75⅝; Atchison preferred, 96½; Baltimore and Ohio, 82¼; Canadian Pacific, 120⅛; Chesapeaks and Ohio, 33½; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukes and St. Paul, 148; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74; Erie, 27⅛; Erie first preferred, 67¼; Erie second preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 111⅛; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 60; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 21⅝; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 22½; Southern Railway preferred, 86¾; Southern Pacific, 50¾;

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the curb market was narrow in the diversity shown, and very little animation developed during the session. Movements were within a small range, and the most important issues traded in showed unaltered quotations. Among the copper stocks Greene Consolidated was the leader, with sales somewhat larger than on the previous day, and, although the final sale was the highest of the day, it was an unchanged price. The only other copper to show activity was Gold Hill, which closed strong on fairly active transactions on the fractional advance to ¾.

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CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR common was quite active, with sales of about 1,000 shares on the advance to 1. For weeks there has been very little trading in Lake Superior, and yesterday activity netted the advance to 1, with the close at practically the highest. The preferred was strong, being 4 bid, but no sales were reported.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE 5s have not been active, but all this month the price of them has been steadily rising. At the close of March the price was around 83, but yesterday the figure touched 88, which was a jump of 2 points for the day. The stocks of the Seahoard Air Line have been weak, with only a few sales made yesterday.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Csn	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Amer. Writing Paper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Bay State Gas	9-32	9-32	9-32
100	Brooklyn Ferry	6	6	6
950	Cons. Lake Superior	1 13-16	15-16	15-16
50	Consol. Refrigerating	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Electric Vehicle	*7	6¾	6¾
100	Electric Vehicle pf	10	10	10
30	Electro-Pneumatic	3-16	3-16	3-16
3,200	Gold Hill Copper	¾	11-16	¾
4,200	Greens Cons. Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Granby Consolidated	3	3	3
100	Havana Tobacco	30	30	30
100	Internat. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
200	International Salt	*11	10½	10½
400	Light, Fuel & Power	32½	32	32
100	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Montreal & Boston	11-16	11-16	11-16
3,100	Northern Securities	98½	97⅝	98⅛
154	Seaboard Air Line	*91	91	91
6	Seaboard Air Line pf	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
100	Standard Milling	5¼	5¼	5¼
240	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
*25	White Knob Copper	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	96	96	96
11,000	†Nassau Electric 4s	78½	78½	78½
4,000	Seab'd A. L. 3-yr.5s,w.i.	83	80¼	88

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

	April 13. Bid.	Asked.	April 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52¾	54	52¾	54
American Csn	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf	35¾	36½	36	36½
American Chicle	91	94	91	94
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89	90	89	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Maltings	99	101	99	101
Am. Steel Foundries	3	5	4	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf	25	40	25	30
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	85	99	85	99
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12¼	13	12¼	12¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	70¼	71	70¼	71
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	107¾	108½	107¾	108½
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper				⅛
Camden Land				⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼		1¼	1⅜
Central Foundry pf	7¾	9	7¾	9
Central Foundry 6s	53	55	53	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	93½		93½	
Compressed Air	¾		¾	¾
Con. Lake Superior	15-16	1	¾	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	4	5	3⅞	5
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	3	3	3	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11	13½	13½	15
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4½	4	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		90		80
Cuban R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896	95½	96½	95½	97
Detroit & Mackinac	62½		82½	
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	25	30	5	20
Eastern U Securities	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	21	25	21	25
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	6	6½	6¾	7½
Electric Vehicle pf	9½	10½	10	10½
Electro-Pneumatic	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	¾
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	¾	13-16	¾	¾
G. Nonth. pf., when rct.	169	175	169	170
Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15¾	16⅛	16¼
Gug'h'm Ex. 80% paid	91½	105	91½	105
Guggenheim Exploration	112½	117½	112½	117½
Hackensack Meadows	19	20	19	20
Hack. Mead. Knicker-bocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	20½	30	20	20½
Havana Tobacco pf	28	40	28	31
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	90	85	90
Houston Oil	13¾	15½	14	15½
Houston Oil pf	14	15½	14	15½
Inter. Rapid Transit	108	110	108	110
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5	5	5¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17½	18	17½	18½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	90	80	90
International Salt	10¼	11¼	10½	11½
International Salt 5s	39½	41	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
International Silver	10	10	9	10
International Silver pf	50	50	50	50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	60	70	60	70
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65	70	65	78
Lanston Monotype	8¾	9	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	32¾	32¾	32¾	33½
Mackay Companies	17	21	17	21
Mackay Companies pf		71		71
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	6	7	6	7
No. Pacific 4% notes	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	11-16	¾	13-16	¾
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div	100	101½	99½	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Transportation	5	5¼	5	5⅜
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	133	138	133	138
Northern Securities	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
Northern Securities stub	2	2½	2⅛	2½
Otis Elevator	26	30	26	30
Otis Elevator pf	88	91	88	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav	1	1	1	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	6¼	7	6¾	7¼
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78	79	78	79
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	24	27½	24	27
Royal Baking Powder	118½	118	116½	118
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	102½	101	102½
Safety Car Heat	180	185	180	185
Seaboard Air Line	91	91½	91	91½
Seaboard Air Line pf	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	87½	88½	86	86¼
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6½
Standard Milling pf	22	25	22	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	74	72	73
Standard Oil	632	638	631	638
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	33
Tonopah Mining of Nev	8½			
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	85	80	85	80
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅜	⅝	13-16	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	86
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104½	106	103½	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104½	106	103	105
United Box Board	2	2½	2	2½
United Box Board pf	14	15½	14	15
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf		60		70
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2¾	4¼	2¾	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	100	98½	100
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects	24	26	24	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	104⅝	105½	104⅝	105¼
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	104⅝	105½	104½	105¼
Universal Tobacco		1	½	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9	9½	9	10
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, ex coup.	93¼	93⅝	93	94
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Ice Car	8½	9	8½	8¾
Worthington Pump pf	111		111	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101¼
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	98	103	98	103
Bklyn City R. R. ex div	231½	232	232	233
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J	84	85	83	84
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105	106	105	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	75	76
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	65½	66¼	64½	65¼
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79	78	79
New Orleans Railways	9½	11	9½	11
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	31	28	31
New Orleans 4½s	74	76	74	78
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¼	89¾
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs. ex int	40	40½	39¾	40¼
St. Louis Transit	11½	13	11½	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R	174		174	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116		115	
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	64	64⅝	63¾	64¼
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	55	53½	55
United Traction, Prov	94	97	94	97
United Traction bonds	107½	110	107½	110
Wash. Ry. & Elec	10	12	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	43½	44½	43½	44½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74	74½	74	74½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48	49½	48	50
Am. Light & Trac. pf	91½	95	90	93
Bay State Gas	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	170	172	170	172
Buffalo Gas	4		3¾	4½
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾		12¾	
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coupon	62½	66	62½	65
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas. of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	30½	32	30½	32
Denver Gas 5s	70		70	
Denver Gas 6s	99	101	99	101
Hudson County Gas	57½	58½	57½	58½
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106¾	105	105½
N. Y. & R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & S. I. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	108	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34		34	
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¾	93½	95¾
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	96½	97½	96½	97½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	5¾	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64½	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. Dock con. 5s	106	110	106	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	31	32½	31	
Union Ferry 5s	90	92	91½	93

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106	106½
2s, c., 1930	106	106½
3s, r., 1918	106	106¾
3s, c., 1918	107	108
3s, 1918, sm.	105½	
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, r., 1925	133½	133½
4s, c., 1925	133½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	119	
Philippine 4s	110¾	

Alb. & Sus	225	
Alls. & W	148	
Allis-Chalm. pf	7¼	8¾
Allis-C. pf	40	45
A. C. & F. pf	71	72
Am. Coal	180	210
Am. Cot. O. pf	29¾	30½
A. C. O. pf	88	90
Am. D. Tel. pf	23	28
Am. Exp.	185	195
Am. Gr. Tw.	6	7
A. H. & L.	4	4¼
A. H. & L. pf	16¾	18½
Am. Lin. Co.	8	8¾
A. L. Co. pf	27½	31
Am. M. Co.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf	17	19
Am. Snuff	120	125
Am. Sm. pf	90¼	95
A. S. R. pf	125	128
A. T. & C.	85	88
A. T. & S. F.	127½	128
Am. Tob. pf	130	140
Am. W. Co.	10¼	11½
A. W. Co. pf	74	77
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann A. pf	52	56
B. A. L. pf	104	
B. Un. Gas	195	202
Bruns. City	6	6½
B., R. & P.	115	125
B., R. & P. pf	132	
Canada So.	65	65½
C. R. R. of N. J	158	159½
C. & S. A.	101	103½
C., B. & Q.	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf	135	140
C. & O.	163	175
C. & O. pf	195	205
C. & A.	68	70
C. G. W.	6	7
C. G. W. pf	21	30
C., I. & L.	90	
C., I. & L. pf	90	
C. M. & St. P. pf	175	180
C. St. P., M. & O.	135	140
C. St. P., M. & O. pf	163	175
C. T. & T. pf	19¾	20½
Chi. U. Tr.	5	5½
C. U. T. pf	31	32
C. C. C. & St. L.	76	76½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf	59	60
Cleve. & P.	178	
C. F. & I. pf	64	64
C. S. 1st pf	54½	55½
Con. Gas	162	170
Consol. Coal	64	70
D., L. & W.	270	273
D. & R. G. pf	21½	23½
D. & S. L.	1	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	18
Det. U. Ry.	64½	64¾
Dia Match.	128	132
Ev. & T. H.	58	63
Ev. & T. H. pf	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	40½	55
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf	94	96
Gold & Stock Tel	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	180
Hock. Val.	71	73
Homestake	49½	52
Ill. C.	103	
Int. P. Co.	11½	12
I. P. Co. pf	66½	67½
Int. Power	26½	28¼
I. S. P.	38½	40
I. S. P. pf	75	80
Iowa Cent.	19	20
Iowa C. pf	36	37
Jol. & Chi	175	

Kan. & M	25½	29
Kan. C. So	18½	19¼
K. & D. M. pf	48	53½
Kn. Ice, Chi	5	10
K. I., C., pf	56	66
Lacl. G. pf	85	95
L. E. & W. pf	90	110
Lake Shore	250	260
Long Island	49	52
Man. Beach	7	10
Md. C. pf	100	125
Met. Sec. Co	79	81
Mich. Cent	125	135
M. & St. L	47	55
M. & St. L. pf	85	95
M., K. & T	17¾	17⅞
Mor. & Es	182	190
N., C. & St. L	112	115
Nat. Enam	18	19½
Nat. En. pf	79	85
N. Cent. C	43	48
N. Y. A. B	125	135
N. Y. B. & M	20	
Man. B. pf	95	110
N. Y. & N. H	189¼	189½
N. Y., L. & W	28	29
N. Y., L. & W. pf	129	138
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	140	143½
N. & W. pf	88	90
Ont. Mining	4¼	5
Pac. Coast	53	55
P. Coast 1st	86	100
P. C. 2d pf	64	86
P. C. Mail	26¾	28
Peo. & E	17	20
Pere Marq	75⅝	77⅞
P. M. pf	81	82½
P., C. & St. L	96	
P., Ft. W. & C.	178½	
P., Ft. W. & C. pf	175	
Pullman Co	209	212
Quicksilver		1
Quicksil'r pf	4	9
R. R. Sec	90	91
Rens. & Sar	200	210
Rich. & W. P. T	130	135
Rutland pf	34	37
St. J. & G. I	10	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	38	41
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	18	20
St. L. & S		
St. L. & S. pf	60	75
St. L. & S. 1st pf	82	85
St. L. & S. 2d pf		
St. L. & S. W	14	14¼
St. L. S. W. pf	34½	35
S.-S. S. & I	82	85
S.-S. S. & I. pf		
Ohio ctfs	90	92⅝
S. R. & T	⅞	1¼
T. P. L. Tr	27	28½
Third Av	119¾	121
T. P. & W	17	20½
T. R. & L	20	23¼
U. Rys. Inv	9	10
U. S. Exp	107	110
U. S. Rub	13½	13¾
Va.-C. C. Co. pf	100	103
V. L., C. & C	20	24
Wabash	18¾	19
W. F. Exp	204	210
Westinghouse assenting	160	161½
Westinghouse pf	175	200
W. & L. E	17½	18
W. & L. E. 1st pf	46	49
W. & L. E. 2d pf	25¾	26

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
1st week April	$56,500	$50,300	.....
From July 1	2,373,300	1,651,850	.....
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,845	1,845
1st week April	164,080	163,150	116,700
From July 1	7,570,627	7,351,409	6,222,939
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
1st week April	27,197	84,085	82,274
From July 1	1,209,169	1,338,883	1,231,368
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
1st week April	97,169	120,317	114,334
From July 1	4,570,580	4,708,594	4,254,630
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	.....
1st week April	22,054	26,138	.....
From July 1	1,221,236	1,184,763	.....
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
1st week April	661,513	837,980	548,700
From Jan. 1	7,214,195	8,672,249	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
1st week April	21,810	22,704	20,312
From July 1	1,258,223	806,375	848,012
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,722	5,305	5,182
1st week April	587,000	652,000	554,000
From Jan. 1	10,766,173	10,542,772	8,828,686
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week April	27,000	25,000	14,000
From Jan. 1	463,290	330,119	244,847
NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,201	1,195	1,195
1st week April	178,897	175,804	134,706
From July 1	7,731,544	7,156,821	6,046,873
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week April	19,194	17,969	15,418
From July 1	1,021,424	951,037	882,539

ALLEGHENY VALLEY for February and for the two months ended Feb. 29—

	February.	Two Months.
Gross earnings	Dec. $5,019	Dec. $42,615
Expenses	Inc. 17,029	Inc. 40,343
Net earnings	Dec. 22,039	Dec. 82,958

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for February—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	$198,687	$462,034	$418,085
Expenses	414,699	416,337	305,800
Net earnings	83,988	45,697	112,285
Gross, 2 months	1,047,864	1,005,894	883,727
Expenses	852,891	844,305	638,405
Net, 2 months	94,973	165,589	245,322

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross, all sources	3,669,044	3,422,411	3,295,971
Op. ex., taxes, & fixed charges	3,057,442	2,987,968	2,980,791
Surplus	611,602	434,443	315,180
Prev. surplus	563,567	446,877	131,497
Total surplus	1,175,169	901,120	446,677
Dividends	375,035	337,552	.....
P. & L. surplus	800,134	563,568	446,677

Cotton Clearing House Plan.

President McDougall of the New York Cotton Exchange has appointed a committee to prepare and report to the Board of Managers a plan for the establishment of a clearing house. The committee consists of E. M. Weld, Daniel O'Dell, Charles W. Lee, Edward Shearson, William Mohr, and David H. Miller.

Reading Company Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The Board of Directors of the Reading Company today declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the second preferred stock of the Reading Company, payable May 10. G. C. Thomas resigned from the Board of Directors and E. P. Stotesbury was elected to succeed him.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, April 13, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,730	Amal. Copper	50⅝	50¾	49¾	50⅝
70	American Ice	7	7	7	7
20	American Ice pf	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27¾
30	Am. Locomotive	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
30	Amer. Smelting	48½	48½	48¼	48½
7,550	American Sugar	127½	128¼	127¼	128¼
9,620	A., T. & S. F.	73⅞	74¼	73⅝	74½
20	A., T. & S.F. pf	93⅛	93½	93½	93½
5,930	Balt. & Ohio	80¼	80⅝	79⅞	80¼
10,630	Brooklyn R. T.	48⅞	47¼	46½	47
40	Canadian Pac.	118¾	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
60	Ches. & Ohio	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¾
270	Chi. Gt. West.	16⅜	17⅛	16¼	17⅛
11,330	C., M. & St. P.	144⅝	145½	144⅛	145½
120	Col. Fuel & I.	32	32½	32	32¼
30	Col. Southern	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
2,280	Erie	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
20	Erie 1st pf	64¾	65¼	64¾	65¼
70	Ill. Central	130⅝	130¾	130½	130½
280	Louis. & Nash.	108⅜	108¾	108⅜	108⅝
1,110	Met. Street	115½	115½	114½	114½
4,040	Mex. Central	7⅞	8	6⅞	8
10	Mo., K. & T.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼
10	M., K. & T. pf	39	39	39	39
2,770	Mo. Pacific	93¾	94	92¼	93⅞
60	National Lead	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
100	N. Y. Central	117¼	117½	117⅛	117⅝
250	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
30	Norf. & Wast	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
9,620	Pennsylvania	118⅝	119	118	119
70	People's Gas	99¼	97	98¾	97
7,830	Reading	44⅞	45½	44¼	45¼
10	Rep. Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
30	Rep. Steel pf	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
2,800	Rock Island	23⅝	24	23¼	23⅝
31	Rock Island pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
5,810	Southern Pac	49½	49⅝	49	49¼
660	Southern Ry	22¼	22½	22	22⅞
800

AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

R. E. Simon, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,

will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon,

to close the estate of George C. Edgar, Dec'd,

102 West 77th Street,

4-story dwelling with ext., on lot 18x102.2.

74 West 94th Street,

3-story dwelling, with ext., on lot 17x100.8½.

126 West 95th Street,

3-story dwelling on lot 15x100.8½.

76 West 94th Street,

3-story single flat on lot 20x100.8½.

For maps and particulars apply to Daniel Seymour, Att'y, 29 Wall St., or the Auctioneers, 158 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cort.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,

319-321-323-325 East 61th Street.

Phone 2836 Plaza.

FLATS!! CHEAP!!

	Rent.	Ask. Pr.
83d St., near Columbus Av., double..	$2,800	$26,500
88th St., cor. Amsterdam Av., double	4,186	41,000
104th St., near C. P. West, double..	5,068	47,000
112th St., near 8th Av., double.....	5,208	46,500
123d St., near 7th Av., triple.....	3,408	32,000
124th St., near Amst'dm Av., double.	3,648	34,500
142d St., near 8th Av., double.....	2,800	27,000
N. of Manhattan Av., double.....	4,728	45,000
N. of 140th, Edgecombe Av., double.	4,000	35,000

KNAP & CO.,

1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

FOR SALE

PARK PLACE

NEAR BROADWAY,

47x75. Vacant.

Or will make long grounds lease.

Apply to the Agents,

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

160 BROADWAY.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis. Large Second Mortgagee Negotiated. Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOTS.

Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street. Price asked, $55,000.

For particulars apply to

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Bargains.—69th St., West; twenty families, stores; rents $2,300; price $21,000. 2d Av., 90th; eighteen families, stores; rent, $2,600; price, $22,500. 101st St., five-story double, baths; snap for quick buyer. 131st St., Amsterdam; elegant triple flat; no beat; rent, $2,900; price, $26,500; Pleasantville Farm. Nebeling, 2,301 8th Av.

CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

RENTS, $4,200...ASKING $41,000

WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN IN DWELLINGS.

126th St., south side, near 5th Av.; 3-story and basement; 18.9x½ block; price, $16,000; worth $22,000; will be sold this week; quick action necessary.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

80TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.

Four-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.

William R. Ware,

451 Columbus Av.

A Snap.—5-story double apartment, adjoining Central Park West; below 102d St.; rents $3,708; asking $35,000; quick offers entertained.

J. HAMILTON HUNT & CO.,

Telephone, 2106 J—Riverside. 2,768 Broadway.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section. 5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.

LEVY BROS.,

116 West 135th Street, New York.

Bargains Assured!—49th, adjacent 8th Av., 5-story elegant flat, 25x100; rental, $3,200; price, $28,500; also 9th Av., adjacent 25th, 5-story elegant flat, 25x100; rental, $3,500; price, $35,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

CHANCE FOR A QUICK TURN.

10th St., east 3d Av.; two 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000.

JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Attractive Bargain.—Widow must sell quick; desirable property on Lewis St., near Houston; apply personally. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Attractive Second Avenue corner, (best location.) 4-story tenement, all improvements, 26x100; rental, $3,100; price, $30,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Speculators and Investors!—19th St., near Irving Place, 5-story superior flat, 25x95; absolute rental, $4,320; price, $37,000, (owner actually paid $58,000.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

8th Av., above 145th St.—Modern triple flat, with store; rental, $3,024; price, $27,500; mortgage, $17,000 at 4½ per cent. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

5th Av. apartment; price, $26,000; rents, $2,880. West 83d St.; price, $18,500; rents $1,944. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

For Sale.—A large house at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

134th, near Seventh Av.—Five-story flat, $24,750; rents $2,664. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have several 5-story double flats, which are cheap; call or write. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway. (106th St.)

A five-story tenement, East 12th St.; 25x100; rents $2,040; price, $19,000; ona for $18,000; rent, $1,900. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Fireproof tenement, best section east side, will sell at sacrifice on account ill health; going to Europe. Merchant, Box 145 Times.

118th St., near Second—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

166th, near Stuyvesant Park—Six-story flat, $46,000; rents $4,848. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3 Ave., near 116 St. | 5-story, 16 families; store; good renter; pr., $35,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 31.10x100; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot, 36x100.11; 114th, near Lexington Av.; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—3 single flats on Carnegie Hill, at a bargain if sold quick. Inquire Kussel, 51 West 12th St.

Corner St. Nicholas Av., near 135th St. | 5-stcy 3-fam. on floor, stores, 36x100; pr., $51,000; mtg., 4% E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST., near 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4% E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner Amsterdam Av., near 67th St. | 5-story, 20 families; stores; pr. $52,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Investigate.—Above 59th, near Columbus; five-story triple, $29,250. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$160,000 to loan on Manhattan real estate. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

$115,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 62.6 front; rent, $13,500. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Look, small dwelling, West 57th St., bargain. Martin & Schmoonsees, 627 9th Av.

A corner plot, Bradhurst Av., two or four lots; (corners.) Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—Lots 129th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $8,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elizabeth, near Spring.—6-story tenement, 25x98; price, $29,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

West 98th, 5-story double, 26 front; $24,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

$100,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 50 front; rent, $11,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Special Bargains in Flats!	Price.
18th, near 8th, 5 stories, full lot.....	$32,000
20th, near 7th, 3 stories, 22x93.....	15,000
83d, near Columbus, elegant flat, 33x102...	20,000
103d, near Colnmbus, 5 stories, (elegant)..	23,500
105th, near Amsterdam, 5 stories, 25x100..	28,500
116th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 27x100, stores	34,000
118th, near 7th, 5 stories, 25x100.....	23,500
119th, near Manhattan, 5 stories, mort., $18,500	21,000
1st, near Lenox, 5 stories, 25x100.....	28,000
136th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 25x100.....	17,500
144th, near 8th, 5 stories, 25x100.....	16,500
Amsterdam, near 80th, 5 stories, 25x100...	42,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Special Bargains in Dwellings!	Price.
20th, near 8th, 3 stories, 20 foot.....	$11,000
23d, near 8th, 4 stories, rental $1,800.....	20,000
34th, adjacent 8th, 4 stories.....only	29,000
82d, near Columbus, 3 stories, 18x100.....	15,500
83th, near Columbus, 3 stories, (elegant)...	18,000
94th, near Columbus, 4 stories, (superior).	15,000
128th, near Lenox, 3 stories, 20x100.....	9,500
132d, near Lenox, 3 stories, 19x100.....	8,000
West End, near 88th, 3 stories, 19-foot....	21,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Opportunity

FOUR STORY DWELLING,

West 77th St.,

Near Riverside Drive,

ASKING $30,000;

want an offer

F. ZITTEL, 266 COLUMBUS AV.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,

186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,

three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Carstaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.

A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price $10,000. For particulars, apply to

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Special Bargain in Flats!	Price.
58th, near 2d, 5 stories, (modern).....	$18,000
75th, near 3d Av., 4 stories, only.....	12,000
82d, near Lexington, 5 stories, 26x102, each	27,500
89th, near Park, 5 stories, 26x100, each....	26,500
113th, near 3d Av., 5 stories, 26x100.....	24,000
120th, adjacent Madison, 5 stories (elegant)	18,000
122d, adjacent Madison, 5 stories, 27x100..	26,500

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolutely Cheapest East Side Dwellings!

	Price.
72d, near Lexington, 4 stories, 10x102.....	$25,000
78th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x102....	13,000
94th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100....	13,000
123d, adjacent Madison, 3 stories, 20x100..	12,500
Lexington, near 72d, 4 stories, (2 baths)..	18,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Five-story double flats.

101st St., near Columbus Av.; full lot; rental $2,900; little cash required.

79th St., near Amsterdam Av.; full lot; rental $4,000; asking $37,500.

William R. Ware,

451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

Absolute Bargains!—79th, adjacent Colnmbus, 5-story double flat, 25x100; rental, $4,100; all improvements; price, $36,500; also 101st, near Columbus, 5-story triple flat, 25x100; rental, $2,800; price, $26,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

A plot 75x200, ripe for improvements, suitable for stable, factory, or loft; west of 10th Av.; prics low.

MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Manhattan Av.—5-story double flat; 7-room h., 27x100; $34,000; rent, $3,700; five-story triple flat, West 137th, near Lenox Av., $67,000; rent, $7,200; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av.

WEST 140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.

FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 25x100;

RENTS PER ANNUM, $3,300; PRICE LOW.

MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

9th Av., 53d St.—1 or 2 5-story, 21-family tenements; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $28,000; rents over $3,000. Robert Vogel, 598 Ninth Av.

106 West 77th St.—19-foot four-story brownstone; bath extension; private bouss; cheap to quick buyer; reasonable terms. Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 338 Columbus Av.

$30,000—Handsome 25 foot single Flat on 135th st., betwewen 7th and 8th ave.; five stories; cabinet trim; to close estate.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

West 112th.—5-story apartment; 4 families on floor; 50 front; rent, $7,900; mortgage, 4½%; $74,000. Welsberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Bargain Assured!—88th, near Park Av., 5-story triple flat, 26x100, excellent condition; price only $23,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

26th St., west of 10th Av., south side, 25 by 98.9, four-story tenement, all rented; price, $10,250. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

East 72d; five-story tsnement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Rars Opportunity.—Key to Thompson St. corner; rents, $1,900; price, $19,000. Corss, 220 B'way.

Old dwellings, on plot 50x95, in Ninth Ward; cheap. Corss, 220 Broadway.

Sixth Av., Near 12th St.—Four-story building, $26,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Bargain.—Flat, 112th St. and 7th Av.; must be sold. Arthur Ducret, 99 Nassau.

Money for builders' loans, Manhattan and Bronx. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Snap plot—Twelfth, near Avenue C, 50x103; asking $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

CONVINCE YOURSELF

of these great bargains.

South of 155th St., double flat.

Rent, $4,480; asking price, $39,000.

South of 155th St., triple flat.

Rent, $4,500; asking price, $39,000.

Amsterdam Av., north of 155th, triple flat.

Rent, $3,550; asking price, $34,500.

South of 150th St., double flat.

Rent, $3,000; asking price, $23,000.

KNAP & CO.,

1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

$26,000—Handsoms three-story and basement private dwelling on Washington Heights; near stations; size, 27x55x100; extension; terms to suit.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

KING'S BRIDGE AV., NEAR 234TH ST.

Two-story and attic, on plot 50x100.

Price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500, 5 per cent.

MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Two double flats, $30,000 sach, netting 12 per cent.; also triple, $29,500, netting 15 per cent. Terms satisfactory. Corss, 220 Broadway.

BRONX.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Great Bargain.—A magnificent plot of eight acres, with large frontage on Westchester Creek; eleven greenhouses, dwelling, outbuildings, windmill; splendid site for institution, florists, or other business purposes; all for $35,000; acommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Bargain Extraordinary!

Close to 133d "L" station, 18-family flat; no steam heat; actual rent over $3,000; price, $27,000; 40x90x100; commission to brokers. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

Attention!—Great opportunity; one-family bonses, $2,600; two-family houses, $3,600; near rapid transit station; terms to suit. Open Sunday. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

For Rent.—House 14 rooms, batb, furnace, stable, closs to rapid transit, adjoining Bronx Park; rent, $55. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Six-room house, $5,000.	Improvements, on Chnrch St.; A. O. Whalsy, King's Bridge, New York.	

ELEGANT FLAT, 28.6-FOOT FRONT.

Rent $1,800; price $16,500; easy terms.

Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

3-front corner lot, selected section, East 149th St.; bargain. Price, information, through Fisher, 594 St. Ann's Av., near 149th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av. lots, 69x93, $10,000; 66x121, $15,000; 120x110, $25,000; corner, 95x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Fins house on Marble Hill; 9 rooms, improvements; $6,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York.

Three-story two-family bouse, 9 and 6 rooms, 2 baths; excellsnt location; 994 Ogden Av.; open for inspection; make offer.

Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eight-room house and barn, Boston Av.; $6,500. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York City.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Six-room house, Church St., 50x100; $3,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York City.

RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,

REAL ESTATE

AND INSURANCE

AUCTIONEERS,

PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.

TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

TO RENT on the

VANDERBILT ESTATE, AT CLIFTON,

Borough of Richmond, New York.

Houses, with gardens and stables. Most desirable location. Forty minutes from the Battery. Talbot Root, 52 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

The features of this fine Colonial are large corner plot, immense piazza; library 28 feet long, seats, bookcase, big-hooded fireplace, weathered ash, panels in old blue book cloth, cove ceiling; drawing room in dark ash, high wainscot, art glass windows; six bedrooms, two tiled baths and billiard room; expensive decorations; steam heat; holland shades; porcelain plumbing, and lots of it. ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE HOUSES AND CORNERS, (60x100) in Prospect Park South. Terms easy enough. Other houses at other prices.

Take Flatbush L train, Park Row to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes.

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For refined people of moderate income. If you have a little cash we will build to your order on a beautiful plot of ground with fins, large shade trees, curb and 5-foot concrete sidewalk. A handsome, artistic house, of 6 to 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, parquet floors, tastefully decorated, for $4,500 up. Also have houses from $3,800 up, ready for your inspection; convenient to school, near Prospect Park; terms, $300 or more cash, $20 or more per month. Transit Smith, Franklin Av. trolley and Brighton Beach L. (24 minutes from Manhattan) to our Beverly Road office, near property, or information at 42 Broadway, N. Y., Room 1911, any day from 9 to 6.

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HANDSOMELY APPOINTED HOME IN FLATBUSH. FEW as MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED. BUILT BY DAYS WORK. ON FINE PLOT OF LAND. DOORS ALL VENEERED. ELEGANT FLOORS.

Fine work throughout. All guaranteed. PRICE $9,250. WOULD COST $10,500 to BUILD. TERMS $1,000 CASH, LOWEST MORTGAGE. FINEST LOCATION HERE.

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Detached, Frame and Stone. Containing Large Piazza. WIDE Hall. Library in Golden Oak with Expensive Artistic Book Cases. BROAD Elegant Stair Landing. Large Sunny Dining Room in Antique Oak, Plate Shelf. Large Parlor. Six Bedrooms. Tiled Bath. Parquet Floors, Rich, Extensive Decorations; Steam Heat and many attractive appointments. OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY IT. MUST SELL.

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Beautiful new brick and stone houses, containing all improvements known to the building trade, situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.;

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by the elevated; convenient to all bridges and ferries; property restricted to private dwellings. Apply

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$500 CASH, BAL. AS RENT.

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Elegant houses on large grounds, 9, 10, and 11 rooms; large parlors and library, trimmed in white enamel, oak, and ash; handsome spacious dining room, conservatory, and butler's pantry, and immense wide hall with open fireplaces and massive mantel; all with elegantly polished parquet floors; large, airy bed-chambers, trimmed in white enamel and tyrolean oak, and having wash basins attached; two fins tiled Roman baths; all open plumbing of most approved and modern design; house decorated handsomsly throughout with rich tapestries and burlaps.

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One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; house cost about $30,000, land worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure.

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189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Finely built, 2½-story front, 3-story rear, stone dwelling; 12 rooms, bath; bandsome trim and chandeliers; 20 feet wide; Monroe St., 23d Ward; asphalt street; fine neighborhood; only $7,000; $5,500 can remain at 5%. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

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Wanted.—Manhattan and Bronx flats and tenements; also Bronx 2, and 3 family houses; large numbsr of cash buyers waiting.

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Have clients with from $2,000 to $10,000 cash desirous of purchasing income property, west side, Harlem, preferred; also small private wanted. Send particulars, Robert Levers, 354 West 116th.

Exceptional Bargain.—Seven-room house, outbuildings; 25 acres; large orchard; some stock, implemsnts; hour, Harlsm Railroad; free, clear; easy terms; $4,250. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

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We have cash bnyers for private houses, flats, and apartment bouses; west side preferred; send full particulars to

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Harlem and Bronx flats wanted for cash buyers; send all particulars, Coulter, 335 Broadway, or 179th St., near 3d Av., afternoons.

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Cash buyers for Manhattan and Bronx incoms property; fair prices, quick answers, our specialty. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty. Telephone.

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For gentleman's country seat; a handsome 4-story, dining-room, extension dwelling; Park block; west side; price, $60,000; mortgage, $28,000 at 4½%. Eward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

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Fine suburban acreage to exchange for city income. Bargain Income to sell.

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Eight frame houses, well rented, equity, $10,000; exchange all or part. Byram, 188 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

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At Flushing, modern dwelling, near station; A1 location. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

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Has finest Opera House on Long Island. Churches of all denominations. Fine Markets and Milk Dairies. Purest Water. Finest Oysters, Clams and Fish to be found anywhere. A hundred beautiful Cottages, villas and country seats, furnished and unfurnished, for sale and to lease . . . . . .

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18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION 30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular snburb, now open to the public for the purchase of a LIMITED NUMBER of BUILDING LOTS.

LARCHMONT, with its handsome homes, lords and beautiful streets, unsurpassed harbor and well-known Yacht Club, is recognized as the most desirable all the year residence section accessible to New York City. The demand for convenient suburban homs sites has been so great that practically no desirable property is on the market except at very high prices.

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Elegant cottages from eight to ten rooms and bath; all improvements; fine grounds and location; price from $5,000 to $7,500, on

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Corner plot; high; overlooking Sound..... $3,800

Modern residence; near station; finest view. 6,700

Another; overlooking Sound; 2-3 acre, modern 8,500

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Modern slate roofed bonse, quartered oak trim, beautifully decorated. 35 minutes from 42d St. A really perfect home. Price $9,000; open to offer. Might rent. Tho Watson Company, 12 E. 42d St.

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Solidly built, light-roomed new house, hardwood trim, half an hour out on Harlem Road; $5,500, worth $7,000. The Watson Company, 12 E. 42d St.

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Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; Lot 50x100; garden, lawn; near trolley; price $9,500; terms to suit.

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Hudson River, Westchester County; cottages, country seats, farms; sale, rent; furnished, unfurnished; season, year; some great bargains. Travie, 15 Cortlandt St.

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Attractive cottage, stable, grounds, Pelham, N. Y., $9,500; less ground, $7,000. Also several corner plot bargains. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

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Sound Frontage—2,500 feet, fine bluff, beautiful view; land heavily timbered 300 acres, at Wading River; also farms, dwellings, water fronts, near Port Jefferson. William West, Port Jefferson.

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RENT a HOUSE at Grantwood-on-Hudson

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(Opp. Grant's Tomb,)

on the Palisades, 270 feet above the river. Commands magnificent views of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island. Pure air and invigorating climate of the Catskills.

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Large, well furnished dwelling house, modern plumbing, eight bed rooms, exclusive of servants' annex, open fires, stable, sixteen acres, fronting on water, at entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; pier, bathing beach, excellent boating. Good water supply. Apply to owner, 31 Nassau St., New York.

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Particulars W. S. Chappell,

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8 thirty-acre poultry, vegetable, and fruit farms; milk route can go with it; near Sound and good market; sell or exchange; separate or together; all free and clear. Owner, Derby, Conn.

To Rent.—Stone house, sixteen rooms, bathroom, telephone, spring water, piazzas, shade, large lawn, barn, fruit, garden; $500 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

Beautifully located 6-room camping cottage on shore of Casco Bay, Me.; plainly furnished; boat; $100 season. For photos and particulars address Casco, Box 1,249 Times, Harlem.

Cottage to let for the season 1904, at Sunset, Deer Isle, Me.; 8 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from shore; furnished; $100 for season. Address P. S. Knowlton, Deer Isle, Me.

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New and Select Apartment Hotel.
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Two apartments of four rooms and bath; also one room and bath; furnished or unfurnished; first-class references required.

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NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.
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Bet. Manhattan Av. & Central Park West, overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.

Suites of 4, 5 and 8 Rooms, Shower Bath; 2 toilets.

RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.
These apartments contain many new innovations not to be found in other houses. They must be seen to be appreciated. Accessible to every mode of travel. Liveried hall attendance. R. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on premises.

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Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
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Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 TO $70 MONTHLY. Sup't, on premises.

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Modern 7-story fireproof building; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; marble bath; day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephone in apartments; all latest improvements; rents, $33 to $40.

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Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
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New High-Class Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
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All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

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Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
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New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

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We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th.

508 Manhattan Av., Corner of 121st St.—Second flat, 7 nice rooms, all light, steam heat, hot water supply, ball boy service; rent $42 month; also an inside flat, 7 rooms, $38. Apply janitor.

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New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

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An eight room Apartment, in first class house; elevator, telephone, hall service, &c.; $840.
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Five & six rooms.
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Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed 102 West 119th St.

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Specialty—Furnished apartments all desirable sections; inspected. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d.

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Entire Second Floor,
2,000 Sq. Ft.
MODERATE RENT.
Suitable for Brokers, Lawyers, or Corporations.
Building entirely tenanted by members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
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OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
READY MAY 1.
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, of W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

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New absolutely fireproof building,
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Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail-chute, and all modern improvements. Ready for occupancy May 1st. Apply on premises.

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STORE, BASEMENT, AND FIVE LOFTS, 3,400 SQUARE FEET EACH; ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, EXCELLENT LIGHT.
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100 Floors and Buildings;
Immediate Possession;
Rent free to May 1.
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BEEKMAN BUILDING,
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Light Offices, large and small, at low rates; freight and passenger elevators; also STORAGE SPACE IN LIGHT, DRY BASEMENT
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
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MODERN AND LIGHT CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET ON CANAL ST., near Centre St.; size, about 30x60; steam heat, elevator, &c.; adjoining store can be secured and added if desired; size about 21x50. Apply or address
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Bigelow Building, 106-108 6th Ave.
40x78; light on all sides; steam heat, elevator, and power; immediate possession; rent May 1. Inquire on premises.

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LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
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BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, corner 65th St.
FLOORS, STUDIOS and OFFICES: ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
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Absolutely fireproof office building, large basement, reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

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440 & 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft building, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1st; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenant. Apply to Jas. Van Dyck Card, 309 Columbus Av.

N. E. COR. 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE. Corner store on parlor floor; large show windows; suitable for ladies' tailor or kindred business; also store on the side.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

FACTORY BUILDING,
West 32d St., 75x98.9, for a term of years; $3,000 per annum and taxes.
MOORE BROTHERS,
1,904 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 2,122 Columbus.

RENTING SPECIALISTS.
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

A very desirable floor for rent, on Fifth Ave., opposite new Library Building; up-to-date building; all improvements; rent, $1,000. Cruiksbank Company, 141 Broadway.

Stores and Lofts.—Broome, between West Broadway and Thompson St.; new building, fronting 125 feet on Broome St.; plenty of light; rent, $30 to $75 monthly. Farnolo, agent, on premises.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

AAA.—Charles C. Dow, 235 Broadway, specialist, factories; lofts and buildings for business purposes.

Will build stable for responsible tenant. Plot, 49x100; below 23d St. Particulars from Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

STORE, 281 10TH AV., with large show window, $40.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

At 20 Beekman St., near Nassau.—Very desirable third loft, 22x90; with passenger elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Store, suitable for any business, from $25 to $80 per month. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

3 LARGE HEATED ROOMS for business; central location; rent $45. Duross, 155 W. 14th st.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Desk room to rent; pleasant office; modern building. Room 72, 3 East 17th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories; Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Lofts to let, with steam heat and steam power. 842 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

108 WEST 133D ST.,
Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; rent, $60 per month.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 115 Broadway.

233 West 137th St.—Five-story American basement dwelling; 15 large, light rooms; handsomely decorated; 2 baths; rent, $1,350; desirable locality. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av., (88th St.)

$850.00 PER ANNUM.
149th Street, 556 West, near Broadway.
Beautiful four-story American basement dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; will decorate to suit. Caretaker, or Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large list of private houses for rent in all parts of the city; rents $900 to $2,000. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story, butlers' pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

Brooklyn.

1,000 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.
Three-story brick, with store and dwelling above; possession May 1st; size 20x50x100; rent only $400.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building on Former Site of Chickering Hall Bought by O. B. Potter Trust—Buyers for West Side Apartment Houses—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Henry Corn the eleven-story building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, on a plot of over 11,000 square feet, formerly the site of Chickering Hall. The buyers are Frederick Potter and Clarence H. Kelsey, Trustees of the O. B. Potter Trust. Mr. Corn takes in part payment the dwelling 3 East Fifty-seventh Street, on plot 42.6 by 100, the residence of the late O. B. Potter, and two lots at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street. The deal involves over $2,000,000, the Fifth Avenue building figuring at about $1,500,000. The Fifty-seventh Street house has been resold by Mr. Corn to A. Van Horne Stuyvesant.

West Side Apartments Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Emma T. Coleman to an investor the six-story elevator apartment house 244 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 40 by 90 by 100.

John P. Kirwan has sold for M. J. Moore the Vera apartment house, 9 West Sixty-eighth Street, a six-story structure, on lot 28.6 by 100.

The Cheney Realty Corporation has sold 243 to 247 West Sixtieth Street, three four-story tenements, 75 by 100.5.

Matthew Monaghan la the buyer of 155 West Eighty-third Street, sold recently hy Thomas Alexander through Otway Latham and Thomas P. Fitzsimons.

Sale of Fourth Avenue Corner.

The Thomas G. Byrnes estate has sold the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Street, a three-story building, on lot 22.3 by 58.3 and irregular, leasehold. This property was to have been offered at auction yesterday by Samuel Goldsticker.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Blodgett estate, through Hall J. How & Co., 120 West Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story building, 25 by 81.

Buyer for New House on 118th Street.

William A. Kaufman sold for James C. Picken 113 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100, to an intending occupant. This is the third house to be sold out of a row of five recently erected by Mr. Picken.

The same broker has also sold for Jacob Weinstein to Chopak & Weingarten the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a plot 35 by 100, now covered with three-story buildings.

Charles Wynne has sold to Henry Weisman the five-story double flat 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 88 by 100. Mr. Wynna has bought from G. Emily Reynolds the four-story brownstone dwelling 136 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, adjoining the corner of Lexington Avenue.

Abram Bachrach has sold 302 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 90.11.

Herbert Leggett combles the reported sale of the property 65 and 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Morris Freundlich and Isidor Blumenkrohn are the buyers of the apartment house at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 75.

Lease Near Times Square.

There was recorded yesterday a lease of the apartment hotel at 206 and 208 West Forty-third Street, just west of Times Square, by the Bates Realty Company, to Henry C. Johnson. The lease is for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $18,000.

Lady Beresford a Seller.

E. J. Welling has sold for Lady William Beresford the five-story double apartment house 234 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer is Harry C. Johanson.

Max J. Klein has bought from Nathan Low, through Ward Belknap, 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Samuel A. Hamel has sold to Wilhelmina Cruzius 1,345 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat, 24.11 by 75. S. Bloch was the broker in the deal.

Weil & Mayer have sold 47 and 49 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 99.11.

Company Sells on 118th Street.

J. Scott has sold for the County Realty Company 243 and 245 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, 40 by 100, to an investor.

London Brothers have sold 60 to 64 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, three five-story flats, 100 by 100.11.

Philip Jeselson has sold for John D. Munle to Bernard Yeamon 316 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, 26.8 by 100.11.

J. W. Lorge has sold the five-story triple flat 418 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

George Herbener has sold to A. Bachrach 50 and Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Bradhurst Avenue Corners Sold.

Levy Brothers have sold for John Yule, to Peter Korn, the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a five-story flat, 34 by 120.

Max Marx has sold, through Samuel Bloch, to Rosa Blank, the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a five-story flat, 27.8 by 61.11 and irregular.

Washington Heights Dealings.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Joseph M. Lichtenauer to Alexander P. W. Kinnan, the lot on the west side of Broadway, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Du Bois & Taylor were the brokers in the sale of the house 152 Convent Avenue, for Dr. W. Stewart Hess. The same firm also reports leases of Washington Heights dwellings as follows: 21 Hamilton Terrace, for Jamee R. Hay, to J. Humphry Noyes; 608 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for Clemens Deisler, to J. Howard Siegrist, Jr.; 532 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for M. A. Schimpf, to Adolph Moshacher; 187 Convent Avenue, for F. J. Bigley, to Joseph Balmford; 614 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for the Laing estate, to J. T. Nicholson; 616 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for the Laing estate, to J. D. Wilkens; 52 Hamilton Place, for W. D. Harper, to Joseph A. Farley; 621 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for R. F. Carmen, to C. H. Plant, and 612 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for G. Deisler, to Harry B. Deas.

East 110th Street Purchase.

F. Greenwald has bought from S. S. Gray, through the Harrison Realty Company, 23 to 27 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, three three-story buildings, 56.3 by 100.11.

Solomon Boehm has resold, through Levy Brothers, 112 and 114 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a six-story flat, 33.4 by 100.11, which he recently bought from Simon & Mosrsfelder.

E. J. Welling has resold for Harry C. Johanson the dwelling 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Herman Pekeiner & L. Diamond have sold to B. Miggolsky 178 East One Hundred and First Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. have sold for J. T. Hildebrand, 105 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story triple flat and stores, on lot 25 by 100.11.

The two lots bought by Whitestone & Goldberg, through H. D. Baker & Brother, are on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, not on One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, as was reported.

Upper Second Avenue Deals.

Williams & Grodginsky have bought from Paul F. Seitenreich 2,424 Second Avenue, a four-story tenemant, 20 hy 80.

Mandel & Kinzler have bought from Dr. J. Peck 2,087 Second Avenue a four-story flat, with stores, 20.3 hy 75.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for a client to Weil & Mayer the properties 227 and 229 East Sixty-third Street and 228 to 232 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Emanuel Ehrenfeld has sold for Joseph Horowitz to Barnet Feinstein the five-story tenement 347 East Sixty-first Street.

Hermann Zittel has sold for Bernard Fitzpatrick 369 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 16 by 68.5.

First Avenue Flat Changes Hands.

David Schiff has sold for Andrew Murray to Mrs. Bertha Bechhold 300 First Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, with stores, 19 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Mrs. Bechhold to M. Koch the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,659 Avenue A.

S. B. Steinman has sold for G. Logeling, to Leopold Winkler, 238 East Seventy-eighth Street, a three-story building, 60 hy 26.4, and irregular.

T. Scott & Son have sold for R. Broest, to Louis J. Vorhaus, 160 East Eightieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 hy 100.

William Wolff & Son has sold for Simon Weinberger 241 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story double flat, 27.6 by 102.2.

Lower Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to William H. Falconer, 19 to 23 Eighth Avenue, three three-story buildings, 60 by 26.4 and irregular.

Charles E. Duross has resold for Karl Schaefer the property 46 Horatio Street to Hanry Lindsey.

Elizabeth Hannon has sold to John J. Bradley 41 Dominick Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 87.6. Mr. Bradley owns 43, adjoining, as well as the corner of Hudson and Dominick Streets, and has options on the intervening parcels, 45 and 47, thus controlling a frontage of 140 feet.

Bronx Deals on 135th Street.

Thomas Overington has sold 686 and 688 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two three-story dwellings, 40 hy 100; also, to Max Mayer, the present tenant, 263 Alexander Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 75.

Garfiel & Moll have bought 835 to 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, four five-story double flats, 100 hy 100.

J. Hagan has sold for Catharine Kelly 452 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 300 feet west of Morris Avenue, 25 by 86.6, for $5,500.

H. Bloom and B. Wengeroff have sold for Jacob Ackerman to J. Migolsky 762 German Place, a four-story flat, 25 by 76.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Gedney Brothers the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 205 feet east of Brook Avenue, 74 by 195.

Jacob Bernstein has sold the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 100 feet on Madison Avenue, 35 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, to A. C. Weingarten & Paul Chopak.

Harry M. Boorstein has purchased for improvement a plot of ground, with building, 58 by 120, facing on White Plains Avenue in the Bronx.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased for Saks & Co. for a long term of years the restaurant in the building at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway to Alfred H. Jeremy.

For Mrs. R. W. Lawrence and Mrs. S. S. Paddock the building 8 East Eighteenth Street to H. J. Klappert for a long term.

For C. H. Leland the store, basement, and first loft at 44 West Thirty-fourth Street to the Apollo Company.

Also several suites of offices for G. H. Pigueron in his new building, 32 Union Square.

Louis Becker of 2,003 Amsterdam Avenue has leased for James G. Tyler the three-story dwelling 2,008 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street to Amandus Meyer for his own occupancy. Also the large corner store at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue for the estate of Bridget Scallon to William Blume for a term of five years.

William H. Falconer has leased 131 East Twelfth Street to Mrs. A. Kassmuri, 19 Jackson Street to John Delahun, 322 East Forty-first Street to C. Baerer, and 79 Greenwich Avenue to Charles De Joseph.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from La Casta, the three-family house 1,465 Washington Avenue, 18 by 145.

Thomas J. Quinn reports that he has sold another two-family house out of the row of nine that he is now building on Forest Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Shatzkin & Sons have sold to G. N. Livingston and N. Turk a plot of three lots at the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, 75 hy 100.

Stokem & O'Connor negotiated the recent sale of 1,515 Brook Avenue for S. Sloman to Bohlin & Peterson.

Buyers for Brooklyn Apartments.

The Gresham apartment house, at the southwest corner of Greene and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, on a plot 75 by 100, has been sold by A. H. Frankel to Morris Haher and Samuel Dworkowitz.

Maurice J. Joyce has leased, in conjunction with De Selding Brothers, a suite of offices on the third floor of the Singer Building, 149 Broadway, to the United Owners' Realty Company of New York.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Twenty-fourth Street, 225 and 227 East, north side, 248.11 feet west of Second Avenue, 36.10 by 98.8, two three-story brick tenements; partition sale, tn Joseph Levine.....$22,850

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Hudson Street, 601 and 603, or 18 Abingdon Square, west side, 84.10 feet south of Twelfth Street, 38.4 by 68.6 by 33.8 by 72.4, five-story brick double flat; executors' sale.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 451 and 453 East, north side, 66 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, each 17 by 80.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

Alexander Avenue, 263, west side, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story brick and stone dwelling; public auction sale.

Alexander Avenue, 273, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story brick and stone dwelling; public suction sale.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 686 and 688 East, south side, between Willis Avenue and Brown Place, each 20 by 100, two three-story frame dwellings; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Thirteenth Street, 131 West, north side, 348 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.6 by 103.3 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee; due on judgment, $1,688; subject to another mortgage for $11,500.

Seventy-fourth Street, 102 West, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee; due on judgment, $23,327.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 213 East, north side, 175 feet east of Third Avenue, 19.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, William J. Clarke, referee; due on judgment, $13,038.

River Avenue, west side, the block front between Field Place and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 197.4 by 75.2 by 196 by 52, three-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, Auguste M. Thiery, referee; due on judgment, $838; subject to other mortgages for $9,700.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Vermilya Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Emerson Street, two lots, each 25 by 150; foreclosure sale, S. Hanford, referee; due on judgment on each, $904.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Summit Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreolosure sale, Harvey Watterson, referee; due on judgment, $3,347.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 175 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 100.11; M. Johnson nf 603 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; L. C. Maurer of 60 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Bleecker Street, west side, between Barrow and Commerce Streets, for two six-story brick flats, 40.1 by 72; Binder & Bamm of 190 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $100,000.

Wadsworth Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Eighty-second to One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, for a two-story brick school, 142.4 by 621; owner, C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $75,000.

Morris Park Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Renaco Carone, Mount Vernon, owner; Timothy Kelly, Van Nest, architect; cost, $4,000.

Biller Place, west side, 100 feet south of Fordham Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 37.8; B. Van Tuyl, City Island, owner; George S. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $1,800.

Fort Schuyler Road, 300 feet south of Latting Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 29 by 34; George S. Bush, Webster and Tremont Avenues, owner; Henry S. Munn, 1,199 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $6,500.

Van Buren Street, west side, 335 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Richard Kessler, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Prospect Avenue, owner; William T. Lavelis, Southern Boulevard and Freeman Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 49 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 26, and a two-story frame stable, 31 by 15; James Gagen of 115 Broadway, owner; Anton Sirner of 1,050 Fairmount Place, architect; cost, $8,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Ford Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45; Di Gesa Giuseppi, Castle Hill Avenue, owner; B. Ebelling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Honeywell Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a one-and-one-half-story carriage house, 18 by 15; Charles P. Hallock, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 162 feet east of Jerome Avenue, for three two-story brick dwellings, 16.8 by 43; Mrs. Annie Feinberg of 63 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Hyman Rosensalan of 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $10,500.

Alterations.

No. 47 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Marshall, premises, owner; H. A. Jacobs of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 237 West Sixtieth Street, to a four-story brick factory; C. Raab of 443 West Fifty-fourth Street, owner; L. C. Maurer, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 200 Brooms Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Ganz, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 88 and 90 James Street, to two five-story brick tenements; M. Hutkoff of 121 East Eighteenth Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 13 Pitt Street, to a five-story tenement; J. Spellman, premises, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 148 Cherry Street, to two brick tenements and stores; E. L. Bailey of 52 West Fifty-third Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Elliott Avenue, southwest corner of King Street, to a frame barn, 18 by 20; Jacob Woesner of 38 White Plaine Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $200.

Morris Park Avenue, sonth side, 25 feet east of Adonis Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; Emil Sorgsnfrel, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 150 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, 19 by 51; Mrs. George Beith of 30 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; Louis Koenig of 606 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Home Street, north side, 75 feet west of Hoe Street, to a one-story frame stable, 15.8 by 20; Christian J. Usselman of 1,199 Home Street, owner; Nisls Toalberg, Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, April 13.

151ST ST, s a, 250 ft w of 7th Av, runs w 315.4x s w 170x e 113x a 50x e 286.4x n 199.10; Thomas L. Watt to Broadway Reliance Realty Company, other consideration and.....100

CARMINE ST, 50 and 52, s s, 40x60; Jacob Katz and another to Samuel Sindeband, (mtg $27,000).....Nom.

CARMINE ST, 50 and 52, s s, 40x60; Samuel Sindehand to Nathan Kirsh and another, (mtg $32,000).....Nom.

PLOTS 328, 329, 341, 344, 345, 350, 351, 353, 356, 359, 381, 362, 367, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 387, 392 to 395, 400, 424, 425, 431, 438, and 439, map of map of Ardan property, Westchester; Peter Schmnck, referee, to Waltsr W. Taylor.....4,500

TIEBOUT AV, s e s, 850 ft n e of Clark St, 31x204x31x201; Ernst Battsnfald to Thomas G. Holland and another, quitclaim.....Nom.

TIEBOUT AV, s e s, 881 ft n a of Clark St, 31x208x31x204; Moses Lindheim to Thomas G. Holland and another, quitclaim.....Nom.

TIEBOUT AV, s e s, 881 ft n a of Clark St, 31x208x31x204; Louis L. Armistead and others to Tbomas G. Holland and another, quitclaim, correction of deed..

CHRISTOLM ST, s e corner of Montgomery St, 25x75; John Graham and another to Sophie Epsteln, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.....100

CLINTON AV, 1,301, n e, 20x85.7; John McClure to John Robinson, ½ part.....Nom.

145TH ST, n s, 275 ft a of Amsterdam Av, 65x99.11; Archibald R. Livingston to William W. Sherman, (mtg $35,000).....Nom.

AVENUE A, w s, 46 ft s of 19th St, 46x90;

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Tuesday, April 12, about 8:30 P. M., west side of Broadway, between 33d St. and Mendelssohn Hall, old-fashioned seed pearl breast-pin; suitable reward awaits finder. 56 West 33d St.

Lost—Sunday night, 26th St., female fox terrier; one side of head black, black spot on back; name Trixie; reward. Schmidt, 229 East 26th St.

Lost—Pearl cluster pin. Liberal reward for return to Oliver T. Johnson, Seligman & Co., Mills Building.

Lost—April 9, wallet containing $34; liberal reward. Return to Myers, 923 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Lost.—Vicinity Post Office, Friday, Pearl Brooch; rewnrd. Room 1,302 Park Row Building.

Lost.—Gray tiger cat, collar on marked "Tags"; reward. 129 East 56th St.

Lost—April 11, lady's gold watch; mark "A. S."; liberal reward. Mrs. Mairs, 163 Madison Av.

Lost—Brindle white and bull, screw tail; ears cut; $5 reward. 225 Lexington Av.

PRAYER-BOOK, between 58th and 59th Sts., 5th Av. Please return to 14 West 58th; reward.

REWARDS.

$500 reward and no questions asked for return of tan pocketbook containing four diamond rings, pair screw earrings, and diamond sunburst on chain. Mrs. Donnelly, 306 West 38th Street.

$50 Reward.—For dismond brooch flying bird; lost April 9 in vicioity of 32nd St. and Madison Av. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$25 Reward.—For fancy scroll diamond brooch, pearl centre, lost. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th, 44 West.—Desirable rooms; abundant table; excellent service; parlor dining; transients accommodated; references.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av.—The Madison; under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone, transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts; private baths.

22d St., 41 East.—Central location; select board; desirable rooms; moderate prices; references; table boarders.

22d St., 69 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

25th St., 104 East.—Very nice, large sunny room; first floor; good table and service; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with privats bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated; telephone 5608—38th.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

57th St., 346-348 West.—Offers to select parties desirable rooms, with abundance of hot water; excellent table; good service; telephone.

63d St., 122 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; good board; references.

Madison Av., 673, corner 61st St.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1.—27 West 19th St.—Attractive house with refined people; beautiful large and small rooms; $3 to $5; references.

15th St., 222 West.—Long, well-furnisher cheerful room; suitable for two.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms; gentlemen; reference.

73d St., 114 West.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; connected or single.

86th St., 326 East.—Furnished room in private house; references required.

122d St., 223 West.—Large front room, with board, in private family; gentleman or couple.

Broadway, 2,762, (near 106th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 158 Times Office.

Lexington Av., 73.—Very desirable large front room, with alcove, bath; rent reasonable.

Manhattan Av., 124, Near 105th St.—Second floor, private house; newly decorated.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Wanted—Room, between East 50th and 80th Sts., convenient to L station; unfurnished; containing running water; moderate rental. L. A. S., 157 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisemenis. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Good Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business about twice a week, usually Monday and Friday, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work in order to earn money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address "Special Sales," Box 15 Madison Sq. P. O.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require Head of Stock for Hosiery Department. Apply to Superintendent.

The 14th Street Store requires saleswomen for the following departments: Hosiery, ladies' knit underwear, laces, ribbons, flowers and feathers, trimmed hats, jewelry, trimmings, leather goods, muslin underwear, misses' suits, ladies' suits, umbrellas, housefurnishings, notions, candies. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 W. 13th St., 5th floor. Applicants use entrance on 6th Av., nearest 13th St.

Wanted—Graphophone transcribers; several experienced Graphophone operators wanted; must be rapid and accurate; those having knowledge of stenography preferred. Call or address Commercial Dept., Columbia Phonograph Co., 93 Chambers St.

Wanted—Stenographer; write, stating experience and salary expected. Shoe & Leather Mercantile Agency, 520 Broadway, City.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 28th St.

Wanted—Stenographer for Wall Street office; very neat, competent girl; $8; Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Girl for housework; may sleep at home, if preferred. 553 West 152d St.

Males.

Carpenters wanted at Dreamland, West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Forty Salesmen for Dress Goods.—Only those who have had experience in this line of goods and can furnish exceptional references need apply to Superintendent at rear 10th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Insurance men who can give satisfaction can secure excellent contract with liberal drawing account for city. Apply Germania Life, Home Office, 20 Nassau.

Plasterers wanted at Dreamland, West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require upholstery workmen, experienced operators on slip covers and awnings. Apply to Superintendent.

The 14th Street Store requires salesmen for the following departments: Silks, flannels and wash goods, black goods. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 W. 13th St., city, 5th floor.

Wanted—An intelligent man under 35 as mechanical Superintendent for large New York City office building; must have experience with plumbing, electrical equipment, steam fitting, &c. Address X. Y. Z., Box 187, New York Times, stating age, experience, references, and present employment.

Wanted—A competent gardener to take care of gentleman's place, and small garden for six months; state wages expected and full particulars as to references, &c. Address Gardener, Box 174 Times Office.

Wanted.—Strong young men for locomotive firemen on all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers, and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 48, Station E, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—An experienced stenographer who has had experience in the drug line; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping; steady position; salary $15 with advancement. Apply at 391 Broadway, ground floor.

Wanted—Experienced salesman who can dress windows in ladies' and gents' furnishing store; American Hebrew preferred; state salary desired. Lock Box 16, Monticello, N. Y.

Wanted—Young man, 16 to 18, intelligent hustler, to learn wholesale business; best qualifications demanded; $4. Reply fully, own handwriting, naming references. W Box 165 Times.

Wanted.—Mason and builder's estimater wanted; one capable of figuring on mason and carpenter work; state experience and salary expected. Box L 291 Times.

Wanted—Intelligent, industrious young man, about 18 years old, to take charge of a card system; experienced man preferred. Box W 172 Times.

HELP WANTED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—Gardener.—Siegel-Cooper Co. require the services of experienced gardener in their conservatory. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced shoe salesman; permanent position and attractive salary for the right man. Apply Brill Brothers, 211 6th Av.

Wanted—Boys, 14 to 16, as cash boys; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—Experienced outdoor salesman; salary and commission. Apply F. P. Thompson, 833 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; expert in all branches of law; liberal salary. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Stenographer; experienced; $12; also bookkeper. Call, H. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Boy about 16; salary, $4 to start; good opening. W., 170 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t, 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Attendant or Useful Companion.—Good packer, reader, sewer; Englishwoman, refined, 1,620 Broadway, advertising agency.

Chambermaid—Position as chambermaid; best of reference. D. B., 1,364 Broadway.

Children's dressmaker; first-class work guaranteed; from 3-16 years. Bodine, 101 West 91st.

Companion, &c.—By young lady, French, as resident or traveling companion and secretary. Room 1,013, 41 Union Square.

Cook.—Young woman; competent cook; private family; soups, desserts; baker; reference. M. L., 1,364 Broadway.

Dressmaker.—Expert fitter, trimmer; by the day; formerly with Redfern; reference. Dressmaker, 157 East 125th St.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; finest work, perfect fit; take orders customer's residence, 225 West 104th St.

Laundress.—Family washing to take home; reference. Eleanor Halpin, 207 West 66th.

Nurse.—By competent infant's nurse; personal and doctor's reference. 204 West 81st St. Telephone 1078 Riverside.

Office Work.—Young lady; 16; writes excellent hand; address envelopes, &c.. Bessie, Box 177 Times.

Shorthand and Typewriter.—19; intelligent country girl; willing to work; recent graduate. Eastmanite, Box 124 Times.

Stenographer.—Eighteen; English parentage; graduated high school; highest credentials; rapid penman; punctuates and spells exceptionally correctly; credentials. Medium, 203 Times.

Stenographer.—By well-educated business woman; capable managing office; experienced confidential secretary to prominent automobile house; desires responsible position. Consistent, 711 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced insurance and commercial lines; banking; practical business woman, capable of handling correspondence intelligently. S. E. S., Box 173 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; wants position quickly; can take difficult dictation; A1 credentials; exceptionally well educated; attractive personality. Energetic, 185 Times.

Stenographer.—By competent, cultured young woman, not afraid work; insurance, brokerage, legal, commercial; references former employer. Miss K., Box M 174 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant; 2 years' experience; excellent, neat, rapid worker; $8; references from employer. Miss May T., Box 172 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, attractive young woman; neat, rapid, and accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12 or $15. Ambitious, Box 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Ten years expert law; accustomed taking testimony; educated and thoroughly capable; salary, $20. Law, Box 114 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; possesses tact and common sense; references; $9-$10. "Hopeful, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Business-like young lady, three years' experience, wishes steady position; moderate wages. 421 5th St., store.

Stenographer, Bookkeeper.—Capable of assuming charge of office, answering letters independently, &c. H., Box 211 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate, neat; refined appearance; good education; best references; $7. D. G., Box 171 Times.

Stenographer.—By well-educated Christian girl; some experience; moderate salary. Miss Dixon, 198 West 134th St.

Stenographer, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; accurate; $12-$14. Remington, Box K171 Times.

Males.

Accountant, Bookkeeper.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250, Times, Harlem.

Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk.—By a young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; having experience; highest-class references furnished. Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Accountant.—Expert; books examined, closed, and systematized; balance sheets prepared periodically; terms moderate. "Auditor, Box 121 Times Office.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position; seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability is essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By a young Southerner, with several years' experience as bookkeeper and bank clerk; good local and Southern references. F. W. M., Box 217 Times.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires position or work evenings; employed by day. G. P., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; Protestant; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the proper cars of gentleman's horses, carriages, harness; is a first-class rider; lady and gents with horses; age, 37; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 160; best of reference; personal if required; country permanency preferred. R. R. F., cars of Lederer, 138 East 92d St.

Coachman.—Single; 32; thoroughly understanding duties; unquestionable personal recommendations prominent families; dexterous horseman; neat appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; energetic worker; anywhere. Michael, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Colnmbus.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly experienced; superior personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate, painstaking, respectful, trustworthy. Graham, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Married; thorough city experience; unsurpassed personal recommendations prominent families; stylish driver; smart appearance; temperate, industrious, respectful, trustworthy. Edward, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single, 30; sober, experienced, competent man; Protestant; position in country; willing to be useful; last employer can be seen; wages, $30. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 46th St.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly competent; highest personal recommendations; stylish driver; neat appearance; sober, honest, conscientious, respectful. Owens, 247 West 55th St. Dr. Cattanach's.

Coachmnn.—Single; country preferred; understands care of horses; careful driver; written and personal references; wages, $30 to $35. Daniel Montague, Box 132, Harrison, N. J.

Coachman.—Single, age 37; first-class man in every particular; excellent references; city or country; sober, honest. Edward, Moseman & Bro., Windsor Arcade, 5th Av.

Coschman.—By young married man, (35,) steady position in the country; first-class city and country references. Lym, 171 Amsterdam Av.

Don't answer this unless you actually want intelligent stenography and typewriting work done cheap; own machine. Extra Work, 110 Times.

Farmer and plain gardener, married, no incumbrances, as forman private country place; understands the handling of stock and incubators; personal and written references. Gardenar and Farmer, Box 101 Times.

Gamekeeper.—By gamekeeper to take charge of game preserve; thorough knowledge of pheasant raising; can furnish excellent references. C. W. Rudd, Jekyll Island Club, Brunswick, Ga.

Gardener, married, no family, one who knows his business, is seeking a position where merit is appreciated. Ellis, 34 Day St.

Second Man.—A lady desires to place most excellent second man for Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, 43 West 53d St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of present week.

Stenographer.—(26;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, 112 Times.

Stenographer.—(19;) energetic and reliable; desires position offering opportunities for advancement; $8. M Box 143 Times.

Stenographer.—Stordy country youth; up to date; recent Eastman graduate; credentials. Competent, Box 117 Times.

Stenographer.—By young man, 30; position down town; good references. White, 171 Times.

Structursl and Mechanical Draughtsman.—Can design and detail. Box 2,684 Times, Harlem.

Typewriter.—Young man, 20; willing to make himself useful around office; five years in last position; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Typewriter.—Boy, accustomed to office routine, can operate typewriter; $5-$6. Charles, Box 117 Times.

SIX PERSONS ARE HURT IN BUILDING COLLAPSE

Workmen Had Removed Front of Sagamore Hotel's First Floor.

PIANO HAS A FOUR-STORY FALL

Italian Bootblack Got a Bad Scare—People Upstairs Were Out of the Danger Zone.

Six people were injured by the collapse of the four-etory brick building at the northweet corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, yeeterday afternoon, but none so seriously that speedy recovery is not expected. John Jordan, a contractor, of 303 West Twenty-ninth Street; Jacob Frohleich, a manager, of 10 Oak Place, and John Parr, a foreman, of 236 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, were arreeted later in the afternoon by Detectives Meade and Boyle of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with criminal negligence in connection with the alteration work being done on the ground floor of the building at the time of the accident. They were taken before Magistrate Zeller and released on $1,000 bail each.

Mrs. Josephine Schmid of the Lion Brewery Company is the owner of the premises. Her first-floor tenant is William T. Hallihan, who has a saloon. About two weeks ago Hallihan decided to make eome improvements in the place and moved his bar to the rear of the ground floor on the Thirty-fifth Street side, in order to permit of the tearing out of the whole front and the inetallation of new bar fixtures, windows, and mirrors. The work of demolition was begun about a week ago by Derlith & Co., of which firm Jacob Frohleich is said to be an official and John Jordan, who the police say is a sub-contractor. Mr. Jordan is the father of John L. Jordan, Deputy Superintendent of Buildings.

At the time of the accident the entire front of the building on the ground floor had been torn out, the upper floors being supported by a steel column and two steel girders meeting over the doorway on the corner. The men under Foreman Parr were engaged in putting in a new floor yesterday afternoon, when Parr heard the sound of the wall cracking and, calling to his fellow-workers to run, dashed into the street. He had barely reached it when the collapse occurred. The steel column bulged outward, and the upper stories of the house first settled a few inches and then fell with a crash, carrying the steel support and the girders with them.

Of those injured only two, Cornelius McMahon and Michael Ricci, were laborers. The others included the bootblack attached to the Sagamore Hotel, as Hallihan calls his place, and three passere by. McMahon, who will lose the eight of his left eye and is said to have a fraoture of the left thigh in addition to several scalp wounds, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Ricci, who was badly bruised by the falling débris and injured internally, is a patient at the New York Hospital.

Nicolo Varnici, the bootblack, wae sitting in his chair on the Thirty-fifth Street eide of the building at the time. He was knocked into the gutter by the falling bricks, but quickly picked himself up and, rushing across the street, dived head foremoet into a cellar. Later, when he was discovered and carried out, it wae found that hie left shoulder wae broken. The others injured were Harris W. Nichol, fifty-six years old, of 132 East Twenty-third Street, whose face was bruised and who sustained a possible fracture of the arm; Mrs. Harrie W. Nichol, who wae bruised and who may have broken her right ankle, and Mary Geohegan, thirty years old, of 245 West Thirty-fifth Street, compound fracture of the right leg. Mr. and Mrs. Nichol were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Mrs. Geohegan was removed to her home.

The fourth floor of the building was occupied by Mrs. Dora Weise, who is fifty-nine years old, and her daughter, Carrie, who is twenty-two years old. They were at home at the time of the falling of the building, but were in the rear of their apartment in a room over the Thirty-fifth Street entrance. That part of the house did not sink. The second and third floors of the building, which are occupied by lodgers, were untenanted at the time. In the front room of Mrs. Weise's apartment was an old-fashioned square piano, which pitched first to the torn edge of the floor below, hung there for a moment, then crashed to the street with one finale of discord.

A fire alarm was sent in, and the firemen helped to clear away some of the ruins. Seven ambulances helped to make the excitement greater. Chief Inspector Gorman of the Building Department said he thought that the collapse was caused by the disturbing of the foundation by the workmen.

BIG CROWD AFTER JOBS.

Thousands Make Applications at New Department Store—Reserves Out.

The police reeerves of the Mercer Street Station and a detachment from the Tenderloin Precinct were pressed into service yesterday morning to handle a crowd estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000 persons who applied for work at the new Fourteenth Street department store, on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. On Tuesday also a big crowd went to the building in answer to advertieements and the few policemen on hand had a hard time in keeping order.

For nearly an hour after 8 o'clock, the hour announced by the advertisements for receiving the applications, street car traffic on Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street through the crowds of persons massed in the street was almost at a standstill.

TICKETS FOR THE BLIND.

Contributions Acknowledged by Committee of Musical Art Society.

The Committee for Tickets for the Blind of the Musical Art Society acknowledges the receipt of the following contributione to the fund for providing concert and theatre tickets for the blind: The Misses Cumming, $5; Miss E. S. Perkine, $5; Mrs. L. H. Carter, $5; Elizabeth H. B. Estes, $3; Mrs. W. L. Sands, $5; Mrs. E. J. Brown, $5. Previously acknowledged, $110. Total, $138.

The committee is made up of Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, Miss Schurz, Miss Blodgett, Miss Laura J. Post, Miss Callender, and Miss Winifred Holt.

YACHTSMAN, SHOT, DIES.

Frank Kaiser Had Quarreled with Henry Berg About Boats.

Frank Kaiser of 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who was shot on the night of Sunday, April 3, by Henry Berg of 938 College Avenue, died about midnight on Tuesday in the Lincoln Hospital.

The men were amateur yachtsmen and had quarreled over the reepective merits of two boats. They met on the night of the ehooting near One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and the East River, and Berg said later Kaiser assaulted him and Berg drew a revolver and ehot Kaiser in the groin. Berg was locked up in the Harlem prison awaiting the result of Kaiser's injury.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t, 21c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Useful Man—Cook, &c.—By man and wife in country with privats family; man generally useful; wife good cook, laundress. Address, stating salary, Meyers, 143 8th Av., Adv. office.

Young man, (23,) practical stenographer, typewriter; speaks French and German fluently; desires to use the above most advantageously. K. F., 1,364 Broadway.



He who hesitates—
Just a handful of bathrobes are marked down.
$3.50 for $5.25 and $5.50 sorts.
$5 for $6 to $12 qualities.
$3 here buys all the Derby wear any man can ask.
$4 or $6 buys finer qualities. Spring shapes.
Low shoes are fairly walking out nowadays.
Russet and black calf; patent leather.
$3.50 and $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Horner's Furniture

Whether wanted for Town or Country Homes our stock affords the best selection for Summer needs and the best values.

Bedroom Furniture in all the light woods and enamels.
Brass and White Enamelled Bedsteads in newest patterns.
Dining-Room Furniture in mahogany and all finishes in oak (Golden, Flemish, Weathered, Fumed, &c.), with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets and Side Tables to match.
Full lines of Mission, Weathered Oak and Flemish Furniture, including Settees, Sofas, Armchairs, Rockers, &c.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

Perhaps your last Spring's coat will do this Spring? But haven't you worn it when it seemed unsuitable? Wouldn't one more overcoat make you feel well dressed on all occasions?

Our "specials" are for *particularly* well dressed men. Silk lined covert coats at $28. Cravenette Coats (plain or patterned) at $30. Medium length Vicunas full silk lined at $28.

Of course others at much less.

Our clothes have certain special features which raise them above the level of the ordinary ready made.

For instance:

Long, concave shoulders, trim narrow lapels. Good tailoring—*réal* tailoring—all through.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores: 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

ESTATE CAN'T GO TO DRUNKARD

Property Left to a Church with a Provision About Its Sale.

The wife of the Rev. Willis P. Odell, until recently pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, left a will in which she bequeathes her estate, known as The Laureis, at Sandow, N. H., to the New Hampshire Conference of the Methodiet Episcopal Church, after the death of her nephew, George Willis French, and her husband, who are made life tenants. Mrs. Odell died on March 26.

The will, which was filed for probate yesterday, says of the bequest: "Should it awaken troubleeome discussion in the Conference, it may be sold by the proper authorities and its value expended in preaching the Goepel in Sandow. In this sale of the property, if it ever occurs, the purchaser shall not be a drunkard, a spendthrift, or a speculator, because it has been the home of one God-fearing, sober, industrious family for generations."

OLGA LANSDORFF LOSES SUIT.

Jury Wants Such Breach of Promise Cases Kept Out of Court.

In the breach of promise suit for $25,000 brought by Olga Lansdorff, an actress, against Franklin M. Olds, a retired Newark lawyer, in the United States Circuit Court, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for the defendant.

Upon permission from Judge Wallace one of the jurymen declared that "the jury had been humbugged and outraged to be forced to listen to a case of this character." He asked that efforts be made to prevent such cases from being taken to the courts.

Mr. Corwin, summoning up for Mr. Olds, said that the evidence ehowed that Miss Lansdorff's motives throughout were wholly financial. Mr. Cohn, for the actrese, reeented the inference that his client was a blackmailer.

"That assertion, Mr. Corwin," he shouted, "was a cowardly and infamous lie, and you know it."

"You won't say that outside of this courtroom," interrupted Mr. Corwin.

Ask to Examine Sutter Brothers.

Leseer Brothers, on behalf of the National Butchere and Drovers' Bank, a creditor of Sutter Brothers, tobacco merchants, in the sum of $2,500, yeeterday applied for an order for the examination before Commissioner Alexander of John E. Sätter, Joseph Mendelsohn, Loule A. Borneman, and others with reference to the pledging of tobacco in the bonded warehouses, such tobacco, as alleged, having been already sold. The petition states that the bankrupt firm has offered to pay 25 cents on the dollar, but that it is in a position to pay a much larger sum. It also asks for an examination of the books of the firm

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock—Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Some People's Hat Talk!



It is positively amusing to read some of the claims made by some merchants for their Hats—simply grotesque! BUT IT DOES NO ONE HARM. While they are TALKING HATS our Fifth Avenue neighbors are selling "Five Dollar" Hats, and WE ARE MAKING FRIENDS EVERY DAY WITH OUR

"Gold Medal" STIFF HATS. Special Block "Flat Set," 5¼ Crown, with 2 in. Brim. Colors: Black, seal brown, Java and Mocha.

$2.50 The Price for Either.

"Gold Medal" SOFT HATS. Special Models "Fedora" 1904. Colors: Black, brown, pearl, steel, fawn and tan.

SIZES TO FIT EVERY MAN'S HEAD.

New Spring Models, Silk Hats.

Correct in every detail and showing the experienced silk hatters' deftness, French Plush, Gossamer Bodies—New Process.

Prices: Three-Fifty and Five Dollars.

(Main Floor, East.)

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

BEDROOM FURNITURE FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEA SHORE.

Our designers have devoted their best efforts to bring out plain but rich Mission designs in Bedroom Furniture.

The artistic and well constructed furniture which we are now displaying shows how well they succeeded.

Not desiring to trust to the ordinary surface we have ammonia-fumed these articles. The fumes pass entirely through the wood, imparting a rich brown color which cannot be rubbed off, nor does it show any nicks. The wax that is then rubbed into every pore makes it impervious to climatic action. This fills a long felt want for the country and sea shore.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Carriage Entrance, 23 West 24th St. Factories, 505 to 515 West 32d St.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments
(On the Third Floor)

A large and choice assortment of the Latest Imported Models from which they are prepared to make copies at very reasonable prices.

Special attention given to Riding Habits for which they will take orders of Cloth, 62.00 and upward of Linen, 35.00 and upward

West Twenty-third Street.

THE proper thing to wear in the grand stand or on the bleachers is one of our celebrated Tan or Oxford paddocks, or one of our equally famous Top Coats. No man who goes in for Golf, Tennis, Driving or any other out-door sport should be without one, as a protection against chills—and spectators need them quite as much as participants. Naturally, boys need Top Coats, too. Considering how very stylish our coats are the prices are most reasonable.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



At the bat again—
Well! Well! Well!

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER VS. ALDERMAN.

Gen. Sickles Would Curtail Pay—The Shorthand Man Wins.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles made his weekly appeal in the Board of Aldermen yesterday for economy in the city service, and got into trouble. The outbreak occurred on a report from the Committee on Salaries, in which it wae recommended that a stenographer be increaeed from $900 to $1,350 a year. The increase had been approved by the Board of Estimate.

"I will not vote for it," Gen. Sickles said. "We Aldermen get only $1,000 a year, and that is as much as we are worth to the city. I will not vote to give $1,350 to a etenographer when the city can get all the good etenographers it needs at $800 a year."

"Alderman Sickles is wrong," said Alderman Downing. "You can't get good stenographers for $900 a year. I am willing to agree, though, that Alderman Sickles is not worth more than $1,000 a year to the city, but when I consider the work I do I feel that I am worth $3,000 a year."

Alderman Sullivan took issue with Aldermen Myers and Sickles. He declared the salary only a fair one for the work to be done, and then argued that the Aldermen are not well enough paid. "We are not all placed so fortunately as Gen. Sickles," said "Little Tim." "Some of us have to occupy our time in working for a living."

The stenographer will get his increase of salary

APPROVE MAYOR'S WATER PLAN

$5,425,400 for Auxiliary Service in the Business Districts.

Mayor McClellan's plan for an auxiliary high-pressure water service in the business districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn for fire-fighting purposes was approved unanimously yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The resolution, which now needs only the signature of the Mayor himself to become binding, appropriates $5,425,400 to carry the plan into effect and install the service.

The matter came before the board yesterday by the report from Alderman Doull as Chairman of the Committee on Water Supply, in which it was declared that the committee, after the hearing held on the subject, was unanimously in favor of the immediate approval of the plan. Immediate consideration was secured and the resolution from the Board of Estimate was passed without discussion. Work on the plans and specifications for the undertaking will be begun early next week.

Battleship Massachusetts in Port.

The United States battleship Massachusetts of the North Atlantic fleet, in command of Capt. J. C. Eaton, came into port yesterday from Pensacola, where she has been engaged in target practice since the annual Winter manoeuvres in the Caribbean. The Maseachusetts has been assigned to duty with the coast squadron.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. LAST 3 NIGHTS. ETHEL BARRYMORE in her greatest success, COUSIN KATE. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TO-DAY. HENRY MILLER—MARGARET ANGLIN in CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10 Mat. Sat. 7th MONTH. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S WITH SAM BERNARD

CRITERION THEATRE 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM Davis's Farce. In Richard Harding COLLIER THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 128TH TIME IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Secret of Polichinelle. Last Week This Theatre. With Wm. H. Thompson.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY and his Comedy Co. in F. C. Burnand's farce, SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. PRINCE OF PILSEN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY Greatest Show on Earth. *** NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE. LAST TWO WEEKS. Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue. Magnificent Representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR. ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Arching the Aerial Abyss. SOLO and CHICO, the Marvelous Unicyclists. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50. $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

LYRIC Wilton Lackaye in "THE PIT." Last week: Mat. Saturday, 2:15. Tom'w Mat., Ibsen's "Pillars of Society." Beg. Next Monday—Seats To-day. De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'way & 29th St. NEXT MONDAY, APRIL 18, THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. Management ..... James K. Hackett. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. BRIEF SEASON—REVIVAL OF THE TWO ORPHANS. With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 4 Weeks.

NEW YORK B'way at 44th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. The much-talked-of laughing hit. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 177th to 180th time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN. "Funniest Play in Town." SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. LOVE'S PILGRIMAGE. Horace B. Fry's New Play, with CARLOTTA NILLSON.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Aft. April 17 at 3. Farewell Piano Recital. Reisenauer. Popular Programme. Managment ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN. Seats $1 to 50cts., at Ditson's and Box Office. EVERETT PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. LAST PERFORMANCES. Matinee Cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." April: 18, "Rheingold"; 20, "Walkuere"; 22, "Siegfried"; 25, "Gotterdaemmerung." Special Matinee of "PARSIFAL." Sat., April 23, at 11:30. Boxes, single Box Seats, and other for all performances now on sale. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Fri., Sat. Mat. & Evg. & Next Mon. & Tues., Last 5 Performances of "Zapfenstreich," (Tattoo.)

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c. 50c. 23rd St. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, cool; variable winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,936. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SAVED BATTLESHIP FROM DESTRUCTION

Capt. Cowles's Order Averted Beaching of Missouri.

GUNNER PREVENTED EXPLOSION

Three More Deaths Make List 32—None Alive to Tell Exact Cause of Disaster.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 14.—That the newest battleship of the navy, the Missouri, had a narrow escape from being blown to pieces by the explosion of a magazine and also being beached came to light to-day.

Capt. William S. Cowles prevented the beaching when the vessel was within 250 yards of the beach by giving orders that the ship's course be changed. Chief Gunner's Mate Monson saved the ship and lives of over 600 men by jumping into the open magazine and closing the door behind him.

It is stated, though not by officers of the Missouri, that when the officers heard the explosion in the turret and saw the fire lapping through the top, they believed that the hot magazine would next explode, and headed the ship for the beach. Capt. Cowles quickly put the ship back to sea.

When the first explosion occurred in the turret the big magazine door was open, and standing against it were four charges of powder. Without hesitation Monson shoved the powder aside and, jumping into the magazine, closed the door.

The magazine was flooded, and when the men opened the door they found Monson barely alive, the water having reached his neck.

The damage to the battleship is much greater than was stated at first. In addition to the large amount of ammunition ruined by the magazine being flooded, which will amount to thousands of dollars, the after turret is badly injured, the top being burned away and all brass work melted inside. The hoist is a charred mass, and the mechanism of the guns is completely ruined. The estimated damage caused by the explosion will reach $50,000. The total list of dead now numbers thirty-two, one man dying last night and two men to-day. They were O. B. Moe, apprentice, second class; J. F. Knight, seaman, and J. T. Donnelly, ordinary seaman.

The funerals of seventeen of the seamen occurred this afternoon, and each ship of the fleet was represented, fully 5,000 men being present, while thousands from the city were in attendance, every place of business being closed for the afternoon and flags over all buildings placed at half-mast.

The bodies of the officers and eight of the seamen were shipped to their former homes to-night, and the others are being held to await advices from relatives.

Three bodies interred this afternoon will be disinterred and shipped to their relatives. The Missouri will not conclude her target practice, but will go to New York to be docked as soon as the court of inquiry makes its findings.

Expert turret officers on the vessels in port say that the explosion was the result of a blow-back, caused by the wind blowing the flames back from the muzzle of the gun and through the open breech, thus igniting the powder charge being hoisted. Capt. Cowles and Lieut. Hammer, the ordnance officer, had taken extra precautions against such an accident, and for three days no firing with the large pieces was done on account of the wind being from off shore.

The wind shifted yesterday morning and the officers deemed it safe to commence firing. Lieut. Hammer had remained in the turret until the first string of shots had been fired, and thought it safe to allow the continuation of rapid firing. He then left the turret to consult with the target expert on board on this matter. Only three shots of the second string had been fired when the explosion occurred. Officers of the vessel differ in their opinion as to the cause of the explosion, but the exact cause probably will never be known, as there were no survivors among the turret crew.

A number of grains of powder were found unexploded in the gun. This shows that there was only a partial explosion of the powder, though it does not contribute much toward a theory of cause for the accident.

The Board of Inquiry, which convened yesterday afternoon, is still in session, and will not come to a finding for several days.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is learned from unofficial information that previous to the accident to the gun on board the Missouri there had been no flame blown back whatever; that the rapidity of the fire of all of the Missouri's guns had been relatively very slow, in fact only half as rapid as that of the Alabama. The turret roof was not injured, but one man was blown overboard from the turret top.

Although all those who were engaged in firing the gun were killed, naval officers here expect that the circumstantial evidence will be sufficient to tell to the expert mind just what happened.

Upon his arrival at the Navy Department to-day Secretary Moody gave orders that arrangements be made for the free transportation of all bodies of the officers and men killed on the battleship Missouri yesterday. If it is found that there is no fund available for this purpose a request will be made to Congress for a special appropriation.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, who has been made President of the court of inquiry which will investigate the disaster, probably will convene the court to-day.

Admiral Capps, Chief Constructor of the

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SENATOR STEWART TO RETIRE.

Term of Venerable Nevadan Ends in March, 1905.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator William M. Stewart announced to-day that he should retire from the Senate when his present term expires, March 13, 1905. The venerable Nevada Senator, who, with his long, white beard, is often likened to Santa Claus, was inviting congratulations on all sides over his prospect of release from public service in less than a year. He says that he is going to retire to his farm in Nevada, where he has a fine estate of 1,500 acres and a large dairy, and enjoy himself as long as he can.

Not quite a year ago Senator Stewart surprised his colleagues by going secretly to Atlanta and taking a bride much younger than himself. The motive for his decision to retire from the Senate is variously described. The Senator himself attributes it to failing health, but the friends of his colleague, Mr. Newlands, assert that it has been so long since Mr. Stewart has been closely in touch with the 6,000 or 8,000 voters in Nevada that he has outgrown his hold on them, and that a Democrat is likely to succeed him. Who this successor will be has not been announced.

TORPEDO BOATS AT CAVITE.

American Flotilla Completes 15,000-Mile Run Without a Mishap.

MANILA, April 14.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Buffalo and the torpedo boat flotilla, commanded by Lieut. Chandler, arrived at Cavite to-day. The flotilla left Singapore and entered upon the last stage of its long voyage on April 9.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day was informed by cable of the arrival at Cavite of the first torpedo flotilla, consisting of the torpedo boat destroyers Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Dale, and Chauncey, under the convoy of the cruiser Buffalo, concluding a cruise of nearly 15,000 miles.

The cruise covered a period of four months, and extended over half way around the globe, which is the longest run ever made by vessels of this type. The flotilla started from Hampton Roads for the Philippine Islands on Dec. 12 last, and made the trip without an accident. This successful trip has demonstrated that torpedo boats are capable of long sea voyages under their own steam. These small vessels were sent to the Philippines to serve as the coast defense squadron.

MILLS TO GET PROMOTION.

President Warned, However, Not to Jump Others in the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The nomination of Col. A. L. Mills to be Brigadier General was favorably reported to the Senate to-day by the Military Committee.

This nomination was sent to the Senate early in January, and has been held up mainly on account of the Wood incident. There was opposition to Mills because it was not considered fair to the older officers of the army to promote an officer holding the rank of Captain to the grade of Brigadier General.

The fact that Mills has been serving as Colonel for four years and his excellent record in Cuba, where he was severely wounded in action, commended him to the committee.

The nomination doubtless will be confirmed by the Senate. At the same time the incident has been utilized to impress upon the President the danger of nominating men below the grade of field officer to be Brigadier.

LADS ACCUSED OF ROBBERIES.

Police Believe They Have the Band That Plundered West Side Flats.

Central Office Detectives John Boyle and Robert Charlton yesterday afternoon arraigned four youths before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court, charged with burglary. The police say the lads are members of a band which has been robbing flats on the upper west side, and Inspector McClusky, through a confession said to have been made by one, charges the four with complicity in half a dozen recent burglaries.

The prisoners, who were held for examination this afternoon, said they were John Buckley, seventeen years old, of 872 Columbus Avenue; William Dexter, nineteen years old, and Robert Ward, nineteen years old, both of 178 West Thirty-third Street, and John Dunlay, nineteen, of 304 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Detectives Boyle and Charlton yesterday morning saw Dexter leave a pawnshop at 608 Eighth Avenue, carrying a traveling bag. They followed him to 178 West Thirty-third Street, and there, in a furnished room, found the three other youths. In the room, the police say, they found evidence of many burglaries, including silverware, wearing apparel, jewelry, bric-a-brac, &c.

At Police Headquarters Inspector McClusky questioned the prisoners, and one of them is said to have confessed. The police stated that the band robbed the flat of Robert Morrison, 152 West Ninety-first Street; a delicatessen store in Columbus Avenue, near One Hundred and Third Street; a bicycle store in Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets; the apartments of a woman at 157 West Twenty-sixth Street; the janitor's apartments at 125 West Ninety-sixth Street, a shoe store in Columbus Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets; the flat of a Mrs. Owens, at 75 West One Hundredth Street, and others.

When arrested twenty-two pawn tickets were found in the possession of the prisoners, each of whom had $7.50, which the police say was the result of the pledging of goods which the pawn tickets called for, and for which $30 was obtained.

While the members of the Morrison family, at 152 West Ninety-first Street, were away from home on Wednesday afternoon the apartments were robbed. The police say that, according to the confession obtained from one of the boys, the Buckley boy, who is small, was hoisted by the other boys over the fanlight, and when inside he opened the door and allowed the others to enter.

The lads had lived about four days at the West Thirty-third Street address. The police say that all of them have served time in penal institutions and reformatories.

MAD MULLAH ESCAPES.

Succeeds in Making His Way Into Italian Territory.

ADEN, April 14.—The "Mad Mullah" (against whom the British have been conducting a campaign in Somaliland,) has escaped into Italian territory.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS VOTE PARKER DELEGATES

The Unit Rule Adopted—Hearst Men Bolt Convention.

THEY WILL CONTEST SEATS

Platform Attacks Executive Encroachment on Legislative Functions and Arraigns the Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—The followers of William Randolph Hearst to-day were completely snowed under by the conservative Democrats who ran the State Convention. These selected a delegation which will be favorable to the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker of New York.

Though this delegation was not instructed, the conservative forces succeeded in putting through a resolution adopting the unit rule. They have the majority of delegates, so that this delegation may properly be called a complete Parker one.

Moreover, a resolution binding the delegation to vote under the unit rule at St. Louis was adopted without opposition.

Some of the leaders were not pleased at an uninstructed delegation, and when the convention adjourned there was pending two resolutions, one to instruct for Grover Cleveland and the other for Parker. The majority favoring adherence to the unit rule forced adjournment before any action could be taken on either the Cleveland or Parker resolution.

The convention chose the following delegates-at-large: ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., Robert Davis of Hudson, Johnston Cornish of Warren, and Judge Howard Carrow of Camden.

About 100 Hearst followers, when they saw their men beaten, left the regular convention, went to Masonic Hall, and, organizing a convention, with Col. J. R. Buchanan presiding, declared they had been robbed, and elected as a contesting delegation at large Mayor Joseph E. Nowry of Camden, Edward Livingston Price of Essex, J. R. Buchanan of Essex, and J. Clark Andrews of Sussex. These four men say they will contest for seats at the St. Louis Convention.

The Hearst bolters also adopted a resolution protesting "against the unjust, undemocratic, and outrageous action of the convention, representing trusts, railroads, and corporate interests that rammed and jammed through the regular Democratic Convention a set of delegates who are, and have been, actuated for the interest opposed to the party of Jefferson, and have been in the past, and are now, acting as agents of the Republican Party.

The regular convention adopted a platform arraigning the Republican Party for its "wasteful and corrupt conduct of the Government," and its fostering of trusts, and favoring a Constitutional amendment "to regulate and correct their evil tendencies."

The platform also declares for tariff revision, demands strict enforcement of the Sherman act against all illegal combinations engaged in inter-State commerce, and calls on the Government to pursue rigorously "its plain duty as pointed out by the Supreme Court of the United States." On the canal issue the platform says:

"We favor the construction of an interoceanic canal, and we insist that it be built by the United States, and when completed shall be controlled and defended by us.

"We charge, however, that the President of the United States, in his conduct relating to the Panama Canal, has been unmindful of the duties of this great office. His intemperate zeal was without that profound sense of moral obligation which should mark a strong and virtuous people. In consequence of his unlawful acts our position as the trusted friend of the republics in South America, acquired after years of careful international conduct, has been materially weakened.

As to executive interference with legislative functions the platform says:

"The limitations of the executive power in its relations to Congress have been so far overstepped as to become a menace to the power and dignity of the National Legislature. A blow is struck at the fabric of our Government when the power of the people's representatives is thus abridged."

The doctrine advocates the election of United States Senators directly by the people, and declares for a revision of the tax laws. Corporations should pay taxes at the same rate as individuals.

William B. Gourley, Chairman of the State Committee, said after the convention: "The sentiment of the State at the present is undoubtedly for Parker, and New Jersey's vote will be cast for him, unless it should later be deemed in the best interest of the party to support some other conservative Democrat."

Several Hearst leaders declined to go so far as to join the bolt.

The committee on credentials threw out all the Hearst contesting delegates.

Richard V. Lindabury, though counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, was the Chairman, and made a speech roundly scoring the trusts.

ROW IN INTERIOR OFFICE.

Secretary Hitchcock Removes Agent Over Commissioner Jones's Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A strained situation has arisen between Secretary Hitchcock and Indian Commissioner Jones which may lead to a demand by the latter for an investigation by Congress. The trouble grows out of the recent suspension of O. A. Mitschner, the agent for the Osages, by the Secretary over the head of the Commissioner. Both the Commissioner and Secretary Hitchcock are regarded as enjoying the favorable opinion of both the President and Congress.

The information which caused Mitschner's suspension also involved Mr. Jones. It is the intention of Mr. Jones to make an issue of the matter with Secretary Hitchcock to ask the meaning of the insinuations which have reached him.

Mitschner had charge of leasing large tracts of Indian lands to cattlemen. Under him was a sub-agent, Walter Field. It is alleged a system of leasing was worked to the great profit of Mitschner and Field. The added insinuation, as it is understood to have reached Mr. Jones, implies that the Indian Commissioner was associated with the agent in these transactions.

BRITISH DESTROYER REFLOATED.

LONDON, April 14.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Teazer, which ran ashore while the naval manoeuvres were going on at Portsmouth last night, has been towed off and docked.

TIBETAN FORT SURRENDERED.

Native Soldiers at Gyangtse Fled After the Arrival of the British.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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GYANGTSE, April 12.—By dispatch rider to Chalu, April 14.—The Tibetan Commandant and the Chinese General surrendered Gyangtse Fort this morning without resistance, the Chinese General stating that, the soldiers having fled, no other course was open to him.

Apparently 500 Tibetans escaped with their rifles and portable property after the arrival of the British forces.

In the course of an interview yesterday the Tibetan Commandant implored Gen. Macdonald not to occupy the fort, alleging that heavy punishment would be inflicted on him in that event by the Lhasa authorities.

The political position is unchanged. There is a rumor that four officials are coming from Lhasa, but another rumor, probably more trustworthy, suggests that Lhasa is determined to persevere in its foolish obstinacy.

SUICIDE AT ST. LUKE'S.

Mrs. McGavick, Hopeless Invalid, Stabs Herself at Hospital.

Mrs. Fannie H. McGavick of Central Valley, N. Y., a private patient in St. Luke's Hospital, committed suicide at the hospital yesterday morning by stabbing herself with a manicure's nail file. Mrs. McGavick, who was a widow and the only daughter of the late Dorlan Clapp of Peekskill, had been a patient in St. Luke's since March 24, and of late had been addicted to fits of melancholia as a result of her affliction.

When Mrs. McGavick's nurse, Miss Laffin, found Mrs. McGavick dying, the latter said she realized that her condition was hopeless, and that life had very little in store for one fifty-two years old, as she was. Miss Laffin at once notified the house physician, who had Mrs. McGavick transferred to the operating room, where laparotomy was performed in the hope of saving her life. The operation failed to give any relief, however, and she died at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

ORDER AGAINST JUDGE GAYNOR.

Unusual Step Taken by Insurance Company's Counsel.

A most unusual proceeding was taken yesterday by ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner as attorney for the Prudential Life Insurance Company to compel Justice Gaynor to approve a case on appeal that he might have it printed and be heard by the Appellate Division.

Mr. Magner has obtained from Presiding Justice Hirschberg an order to show cause directing Justice Gaynor to appear before the Appellate Division and explain why a writ of peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue directing him to sign the proposed case on appeal forthwith.

The insurance company was sued by Rachel McCall in Queens County on an insurance policy. The action was tried before Justice Gaynor and a verdict for $1,000 was awarded the plaintiff by the jury. The company filed a notice of appeal. Before the case can be heard by the Appellate Division it is necessary that the evidence taken at the original trial be printed in narrative form together with the papers. This printed book is called the "case on appeal," and before it may be printed must be approved by the Justice who presided at the trial.

This Justice Gaynor refused to do, according to Mr. Magner.

JAILED AS A FILIBUSTER.

Reason Given for Leyland Captain's Arrest at Vera Cruz.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 14.—News of the arrest of Capt. William Westcott of the British Leyland Line steamship Antillian, at Vera Cruz, by the Mexican authorities, for using his vessel for filibustering purposes, reached here to-day in a cable to the Leyland agency.

The Captain's cable message said that he had carried a number of immigrants from one town to another without providing himself with the regulation clearance papers. It is known, however, that the Mexican officials fined the Antillian and jailed Capt. Westcott for participating in a filibustering expedition.

The filibustering end of the story was denied emphatically by the Leyland agency, which authorized the explanation that the trouble was due to improper clearance papers.

BURR INDICTMENTS FOUND.

"Not Guilty" Indorsed on Each Bill Charging Treason.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 14.—After having been given up as lost for many years, the original indictments on which Aaron Burr was tried for treason and misdemeanor, respectively, were found here to-day in the archives of the United States Circuit Court.

Each indictment contains the indorsement "not guilty" in the hand of the jury foreman.

Indirectly the St. Louis World's Fair is responsible for the discovery of the rare documents. An agent for the United States Department of Justice came from Washington to get the Burr papers for the Government exhibit, and while delving in a musty corner of the Clerk's office vault found the indictments.

HARRIMAN FOR ROOSEVELT.

Not Aware That a Fight Was Made on Him in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 14.—E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern Pacific Railway, who is here with a party of prominent railroad officials, to-day repudiated the report that he opposed the nomination of President Roosevelt.

He declared that he was in accord with Mr. Roosevelt and that he had no reason to vote for any other candidate.

"My fellow citizens of Orange County want me to go to the National Republican Convention as a delegate, but there is nothing astonishing in that," said Mr. Harriman. "If there is a fight over my appointment I am not aware of it, and what's more it doesn't bother me one way or the other."

Fine Old Scotch—Usher's Glenlivet.—Adv.

PLATT BALKS ODELL ON RAILROAD BILL

Rules Committee Holds Up Wilcox Measure on His Orders.

GOVERNOR HAS ANOTHER CARD

Wallace Railroad Bill Already Has Passed Assembly—He May Be Able to Put It Through Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Encouraged by the demonstration made over him at the Republican State Convention Senator Platt has renewed his fight on Gov. Odell. He is making a determined fight against the consummation of the Governor's plan to secure control of the Railroad Commission by the enactment of legislation which would give the Governor authority to appoint two additional Commissioners.

To-night the Senator's campaign against the Governor on this measure bids fair to be successful. The Wilcox bill, which provides for the appointment of two additional Commissioners without the mandamus feature put into the Wallace bill by the Merchants' Association, is tied up in the Rules Committee, with little prospect of its getting out. Senator Platt and Col. Dunn dominate the committee.

The members are Speaker Nixon, Rogers of Broome, Bedell of Orange, Monroe of Tompkins, Palmer of Schoharie, and McKeown of Kings. Palmer and McKeown are the Democratic members. Speaker Nixon and Assemblyman Bedell are with Gov. Odell. Rogers of Broome, acting under orders of Col. Dunn, and Monroe of Tompkins, acting under the orders of Congressman Dwight, the leader of that county and one of Senator Platt's stanchest supporters, are opposed to the bill. Assemblyman Palmer and McKeown are opposed to the bill on party grounds.

Even if McKeown could be induced to vote with Speaker Nixon, the vote on the bill would still be a tie, as Minority Leader Palmer is irrevocably committed against it, and neither Rogers nor Monroe is likely to go over to the opposition.

While the Governor, therefore, has very little hope of securing a report upon the Wilcox bill, he has another card to play. The Wallace bill, which provides for two additional Commissioners and contains the Merchants' Association mandamus features, has passed the Assembly and is now on third reading in the Senate. Senator Wilcox had it advanced on third reading today, and it will come before the Senate for final passage to-morrow. Whether or not the Governor can secure the necessary number of votes to put the bill through is a matter of doubt, principally for the reason that the railroads are putting up a fierce opposition to the bill because of the mandamus provision.

William F. King of the Merchants' Association was here to-day in the interests of the Wallace bill and kept vigilant watch in the Senate chamber until the bill was moved to third reading. Mr. King will remain over until to-morrow and do all in his power to have the bill passed. As the bill has been reprinted in the Senate twice it will have to go back to the Committee on Rules in the Assembly if passed by the Senate, but as the changes made in the Senate were merely to correct printing errors Mr. King is of the opinion that the Rules Committee would have no excuse for refusing to report out the measure, in view of the fact that it has already been passed by the Assembly.

"The Governor, I believe," said Mr. King to-night, "has been loyal from the start in this matter. If the bill goes through the Senate to-morrow the question will then be squarely put to the Committee on Rules in the Assembly. They have either got to allow the bill to come out in the open for final passage or stultify themselves.

"This bill, which would relieve the City of New York from the disgraceful transportation conditions now existing there, has been thus far held up by four men, two of the opposite party and two Republicans, who are supposed to be under the influence of the Platt-Dunn faction, which is engaged in personal strife with the Governor.

"Truly it is an alarming condition of affairs when legislation for the benefit of the people can be held up by corporate influence and animus. When the bill passes the Senate and goes to the Assembly I shall ask the Governor to request the Rules Committee to report the bill out, thus making this committee absolutely responsible for preventing a vote on the bill by the Assembly. If the committee refuses to report the bill, we will then appeal to the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature."

It can be said authoritatively that the Elsberg bill and the Interurban bills will not be reported by the Committee on Rules. R. Fulton Cutting was here to-day in the interests of the Elsberg bill. He was given to understand very frankly that there was no chance of the bill getting out of the committee. Gov. Odell himself is authority for the statement that the Interurban bills will never reach him.

BOY SHOOTS BROTHER.

Kills Him Accidentally with Revolver Which They Had Found.

Eight-year-old Julius Weyh, who lives with his widowed mother at 1,704 Fulton Street, East New York, was taken to the Atlantic Avenue Police Station last evening by Capt. Kenney and Roundsman McCarry and held on a charge of homicide. While playing with his four-year-old brother John about 5 o'clock in the afternoon a revolver which Julius held was discharged accidentally and the bullet entered John's heart, killing him almost instantly.

The boys were alone in the living rooms, which are over Mrs. Weyh's millinery store, and the mother was attending two customers. Pearl, her eleven-year-old daughter, who was in an adjoining room, heard an unusual noise up stairs, and, running up, found John lying on the floor. He died a few minutes later.

Julius had run into a yard adjoining the house. He told his mother and the policemen, when they got there, that he knew nothing about the shooting. Then he cried and said that while he and John were rummaging in a closet they found a key in an old coat, and, trying it in several locks, finally found that it opened an old tool chest.

In the chest they found the revolver. They were just looking at it, Julius said, when it "went off." When the policemen wanted the boy to go to the police station Julius held back, and then, breaking away from the policemen, ran back into the room where John lay and shouted "good-bye" to him, not realizing that his little brother was dead.

VERESTCHAGIN DROWNED?

Famous Painter Reported Lost with the Petropavlovsk.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter, was Vice Admiral Makaroff's guest on the Petropavlovsk.

It is reported that he was lost with the ship.

KAISER VISITS VANDERBILT.

Goes on Board the North Star at Syracuse and Stays an Hour.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, April 14.—The American steam yacht North Star, with her owner, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and a party of fourteen on board, arrived here to-day.

Emperor William, who is here on the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, went on board the North Star, where he remained for an hour conversing with Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and the members of their party.

The Emperor seemed to be in the best of health and spirits, and all those whom he met on the North Star agree that the operation recently performed on his throat has resulted in no change in his Majesty's voice.

HEN SITTING IN TREE TOP.

Lays an Egg There and Stays to Hatch It.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 14.—The proudest hen in all the land is one belonging to David Probert of New Hampton, Orange County. It is a hen of lofty ideas and dignified demeanor and did its duty faithfully the past Winter, when its product was worth its weight in gold. The motherly instinct of the hen came on, however, and it wanted to set.

Mr. Probert drove her from pillow to post, but as it was time to sit, the hen was determined to sit, and to achieve its purpose it finally sought the topmost branches of a big tree in the yard. In the top the hen laid an egg, on which it now sits secure and unmolested. Several hawks have attacked the hen, but have learned to keep their distance.

BROKER FOUGHT TRAINMEN.

B. F. Munroe's Mind Temporarily Affected While Traveling in Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 14.—As the Union Pacific train from the West came into the Omaha station this morning B. F. Munroe, a wealthy stock broker of New York City, having offices at 80 Broadway, suddenly became temporarily deranged, and, jumping from the train, rushed into the station, declaring he would go no further eastward. He was taken in charge by the trainmen, and later induced to continue his journey to New York.

Munroe has been suffering from extreme nervousness, and left New York a month ago for San Francisco, where he has been since that time. His trip has greatly benefitted him, and he left for home Monday, but became deranged en route. His trouble is thought to be due to the altitude of Wyoming, through which he passed, and to be only temporary.

POLICEMAN A FIRE HERO.

Saves Three Persons from Smoke-Filled Brooklyn House.

Tying a handerchief around his nose and mouth, Policeman White of the Ralph Avenue Station, rushed into a burning building at 1,559 Broadway, Williamsburg, at 10 o'clock last night and, rushing up stairs to the third floor, broke open the door of the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gilmore. He had been told by the occupants of the floor below that the Gilmores and a boarder, S. W. Gould, were in there. He found them lying on the floor near the front windows, all three unconscious.

Throwing open the window, he shouted to the firemen, who were arriving at that time, and then held the three over the ledge until ladders were hoisted and the rescues effected. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore and Mr. Gould were soon resuscitated.

RUNAWAY HITS TROLLEY CAR.

Several Hurt and Much Excitement Caused by Madison Avenue Smash.

One man was painfully hurt and several others slightly bruised, and much excitement was caused at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street late last night when a big horse attached to an express wagon driven by Fred Dillintash of 414 West Forty-sixth Street ran into a northbound Madison Avenue trolley car.

Half a dozen men standing on the rear platform were thrown onto the pavement. One of them, Jonas Selig, fifty-three years old, of 145 East Fifteenth Street, was so severely bruised about his head and hips that Dr. Kernan of the Presbyterian Hospital took him to that institution.

After striking the car, the horse, which had come west from Park Avenue, where it was frightened by a breaking trace, veered up Madison Avenue, and after a chase of a block Policeman Moyckell of the East Sixty-second Street Station stopped the animal at the expense of his uniform, which was torn while he was dragged along. Dillintash fell out, but was unhurt.

AMES ARRESTED AGAIN.

Ex-Mayor of Minneapolis Up on New Bribery Charge.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 14.—Albert A. Ames, formerly Mayor of Minneapolis, was arrested this afternoon on an indictment charging him with having accepted a bribe Dec. 15, 1901, from Bessie Lee.

The indictment is similar to the others upon which he was first arraigned, but in this instance the same witnesses are not depended upon. On this indictment appears the names of Lilly T. Ames, wife of Col. Fred Ames; Joseph Cohen, Frank Larrabee, Irwin A. Gardner, Thomas R. Brown, and two women.

Dr. Ames pleaded not guilty, and his case was set for trial May 2.

INDIAN PRINCE FATALLY HURT.

Purdue University Student Was Knocked from a Bicycle.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 14.—Prince Amar Nath of Lahore, India, was knocked from a bicycle to-day and fatally injured.

Notice has been given to the Prince's family and to the British Embassy at Washington. Nath is a junior student at Purdue University.

MORE DISASTERS TO RUSSIAN FLEET

Battleship Pobieda Disabled—Destroyer Sunk.

DISCREDITS MINE THEORY

Japanese Insist That the Russian Battleship Was Sunk in a Torpedo Attack and Was Not Accidental.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—News of two fresh disasters to the Russian fleet in the Far East reached here to-day, and the official bulletin conveying the intelligence was almost as severe a blow as the news of the loss of the Petropavlovsk yesterday. It plunged the whole town anew into grief.

The bulletin was in the form of a dispatch from Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky, who wired from Port Arthur to-day that the Bezstrashni, one of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers sent out during the night to reconnoitre, became separated from the rest of the fleet, owing to the bad weather prevailing, was surrounded by Japanese torpedo boat destroyers, and was sunk in the fight. Five men were saved.

Admiral Oukhtomsky added:

"I have taken command provisionally of the fleet since the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

"During some manoeuvring of the battleship squadron the Pobieda struck against a mine amidships on the starboard side. She was able to regain port by herself. No one on board of her was killed or wounded."

Forty-five officers and men are believed to have perished on board the Bezstrashni, but some of them may have been captured.

The destroyer and four consorts were outside scouting during the night. The Bezstrashni lagged behind and became lost in the mist. When day broke she tried to creep in along the coast, but was discovered, cut off, overpowered, and sunk.

The exact character of the injuries to the Pobieda is not obtainable at this hour.

PARIS, April 15.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says:

"The fleet remaining at Port Arthur is reduced to a strictly defensive basis."

DISCREDITS MINE THEORY.

London Times Reaffirms Belief That Torpedoes Sank Battleship.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, April 15.—In an editorial article on the Russian naval disaster The Times to-day reaffirms its belief that Admiral Makaroff's flagship was destroyed by Japanese torpedoes and not by contact with a mine laid by the Russians as part of the harbor defenses.

The Times admits, however, that there is no testimony relating to the affair which may be regarded as finally and authoritatively conclusive. After reviewing the various contradictory stories of the disaster, The Times says:

"We can only say that the circumstances seem to point strongly to Japanese initiative as the cause of the disaster, and to the probability that the foundering of the Petropavlovsk was only one feature of a very brisk engagement."

SAY THEY SANK BATTLESHIP.

Japanese Assert Destruction of Petropavlovsk Was Not Accidental.

TOKIO, April 14.—A brief report from Rear Admiral Urlu reached the Navy Department this afternoon.

It says Vice Admiral Togo's fleet attacked Port Arthur yesterday morning and succeeded in sinking a battleship of the Petropavlovsk class and one torpedo-boat destroyer. The Japanese vessels sustained no loss. One Japanese was wounded.

The Navy Department expects advices from Vice Admiral Togo to-night. It is known that he left the vicinity of Port Arthur yesterday to return to an unknown base, and it is expected that he will reach telegraphic communication to-night.

CHEE-FOO, April 14.—It has been learned from Japanese sources here that the attack on the Russian Port Arthur fleet yesterday morning was planned and put into effect in the following manner:

At daylight the Japanese torpedo boats made a demonstration before the port, and at the same time laid mines across the outer entrance to the harbor. They then retired and joined the main squadron. The squadron then advanced, and as it drew near the Russian ships were seen coming out.

The battleship Petropaviovsk struck one of the mines laid by the Japanese torpedo boats, and was destroyed.

LONDON, April 15.—The Daily Mail's Chee-Foo correspondent declares that advices from both Russian and Japanese sources indicate that the Petropaviovk was torpedoed. By a pretense of an attack on the harbor by the enemy, Admiral Makaroff, the correspondent says, was enticed outside. Japanese torpedo boats crept behind him and awaited his return, and dealt the blow as he was nearing the harbor on the return.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The Associated Press obtained last night what is practically the official version of the sinking of the Petropaviovsk. It is as follows:

Retiring before the advance of a superior Japanese fleet, which was not fighting its progress, the Russian squadron approached the entrance to the harbor. It was shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, and most of the officers and members of the crew were at breakfast on the flagship. Admiral Makaroff was eating breakfast in his cabin and the wardroom was crowded with officers surrounding the tables. On the bridge

ths Grand Duks Cyril, his friend, Lieut. von Kobe; Capt. Jakovieff, commanding the vessel, and two other officers, wsrs on watch, examining the narrow entrance preparatory to entering it.

At ahout 8:30 o'clock thers was a terrific explosion of the hoilers, followed a few seconds later hy a detonation from ths weil-stored magazines.

Huge gaps wsre torn in the hull of the ship, and the water rushed in. The centre of gravity having gone, the ship rolled on her side and sank.

All information tends to prove that a mine was responsihle for ths destruction of the Petropaviovsk.

The scene below will never hs described, as, so far as is known, not a single person between decks succeeded in escaping. The hot steam which scalded the men on deck indicated what must have heen the character of the death met hy those in ths engine room. The men on deck were thrown in all directions, those falling into the water swimming and grasping the wreckage of the ship.

The remainder of the squadron immediately stopped and lowered small hoats, and the torpedo hoats steamed as quickly as possihle tc the rescue of the survivors.

The escape of Grand Duke Cyril and Lieut. von Kobe was nothing short of miraculous. The force of the explosion sent ths Grand Duke flying across the bridge, and the base of his skull struck on an iron stanchion. Fortunately he did not iose consciousness. Believing that the ship was about to sink he clamhered hastily down its side, and boldly plunged into the water. He succeeded in reaching a piece of wreckage, to which he clung.

The Grand Duke was in the water about twenty minutes before he was picked up hy a torpedo boat. Lieut. von Kobe was also found swimming and was picked up. Capt. Jakovieff was thrown against a stanchion with such force that he was killed.

The exact number of Admiral Makaroff's staff on hoard the Petropaviovsk when she sunk is unknown, hut it is thought at the Admiralty to have heen fifteen or sixteen. The exact number of the crew lost is also unknown. The Petropaviovsk had a complement of about 650, of whom 52 were saved at last accounts.

It is believed that Nicholas T. Kravtchenko, the well-known Russian literary man who was acting as correspondent for The Associated Press at Port Arthur, went down with the Petropaviovsk. Telegrams to him remain unanswered.

Up to the present hour, 3:22 A. M., not a single news dispatch has come from Port Arthur, although several newspaper correspondents are there.

JAPANESE ADMIRED MAKAROFF.

Naval Officers at Tokio Express Regret for His Death.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cahlegram.
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TOKIO, April 14.—Japanese naval officers here express strong sympathy on account of the death of Admiral Makaroff, whose valor and ahility they fully recognize.

They greatly regret his death before he was ahle to achieve the purpose toward which his valiant and untiring efforts pointed—namely, a good stout fight on the open sea.

MODERN BATTLE HARD TO SEE.

Observers with a Fleet Cannot Tell What Harm Is Done on Shore.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cahlegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

ON BOARD THE TIMES'S STEAMSHIP HAIMUN, One Hundred and Fifty Miles from Wei-hai-Wei, April 14.—I should like the readers of The Times to appreciate the difficulties of a neutral ship witnessing a naval attack on a shore position, such as we saw yesterday.

In the first place, it is necessary to avoid the fire of the shore batteries, and in the second place it is imperative to keep the ship absolutely clear of the warships which are manoeuvring. Thus, though on a fair, clear day it is possihle to make out hursting sheils on shore, it is extremely difficult to estimate the damage done.

Even to those on board the battleships themselves, at the ranges of modern bomhardments, the damage remains problematical. With a naval action, ships against ships, it would be different. The ranges would be reduced much below those required in the case of vessels attacking Port Arthur, with its elevated forts. The range would then be from 1,000 yards upward, and there would he unique facilities for observation.

UNDERWRITERS VERY CAUTIOUS.

Russian Disasters Do Not Improve Market for War Risks.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cahlegram.
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LONDON, April 15.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"The naval news from the Far East did not improve the market for war risks on steamers for Japan, and there is now comparatively little business doing, many underwriters who took these risks freely closing their books, as the premiums at the present level hardly allow a margin for paying for captures.

"Those who have steadily written war risks on steamers and cargoes for Japan since October have done well, but the conditions are different now. The risks of war insurance are so great that underwriters are unwilling to accept rates hased on the practical ruling out of Russia as a naval power.

"Many things may happen to disturh the immunity from harm enjoyed up to the present hy Japanese shipments."

PROFOUND REGRET IN PARIS.

News of Russian Naval Disaster Received with Amazement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cahlegram.
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PARIS, April 14.—It would be misleading to say that the Russian naval catastrophe has produced in Paris any other feeling than profound regret and amazement, both sentiments being entirely devoid of political significance.

Beyond lively discussion of the cause of the disaster, one hears little on the suhject worth repeating.

Yesterday's evil tidings were naturally not received with indifference in financial circles. French financial interests in Russia are so considerahle that anything approaching a reverse for Russian arms cannot fail to interest Russian hondholders in France.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Eclair quotes Gen. Batianoff of the Supreme Council of War, as follows:

"We ought to try to remedy this loss by hastening the departure of the Baltic fleet and hy making it as strong as possible.

"Even if we can pass by way of Suez, thanks to the Anglo-French agreement, we nevertheless should send several vessels to reconnoitre the route with a view to any attempt to close the canal. Those ships would warn our fleet and permit it to change its course in time."

PORT ARTHUR BOTTLED?

Rumors in St. Petersburg That the Japanese Have Sealed the Harbor.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15—5:52 A. M.—Rumors are current here that Vice Admiral Togo sent in a number of steamers on the night of March 31 and succeeded in sinking several of them and in blockading the channel of Port Arthur.

The rumors cannot he confirmed at this hour.

Ths date referred to in the foregoing dispatch, March 31, is probably, according to the Old Style calendar, and would he April 14, according to the New Style calendar.

TROUBLE FEARED IN RUSSIA.

Grave Rumors Reach Vienna — Workmen Demonstrate Against War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cahlegram.
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VIENNA, April 14.—Sinister reports are afloat to-day regarding the situation in Russia, hut no confirmation of them has been received save an account of a homh outrage in St. Petershurg and reports of demonstrations against the war hy workmen at Kharkoff.

All accounts agree that the Russian state of mind is depressed both for military and financial reasons, while the Czar is said to be inclined to despondency.

Fancy doubtless plays a large part in these reports, but as Vienna has been in comparatively close touch with St. Petershurg since the commencement of the war, it would not be surprising if the present forehodings possess some foundation in fact.

TO SUCCEED MAKAROFF.

Admiral Skrydloff to be the New Commander at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The Emperor's choice of a successor to the late Vice Admiral Makaroff as Commander in Chief of the Russian naval forces in the Far East has fallen upon Vice Admiral Skrydloff, whom he appointed this evening, telegraphing to him to go direct from Sevastopol, where he is in command of the Black Sea fleet, to Port Arthur and assume command there.

Next to Admiral Makaroff, Admiral Skrydloff is the most popular man of this generation in the Russian Navy. He is considered a very able sailor and strategist, hut the tools at his disposal will be few in comparison with those in the hands of the enemy, and, it is feared, he will he unahle to accomplish much.

Vice Admiral Skrydloff is regarded as a horn fighter, and as the late Admiral Makaroff's equal in energy and aggressiveness. While Makaroff was called the "Cossack of the Sea," Skrydloff is called the "Bulldog of the Russian Navy."

After the first Japanese attack on Port Arthur it was reported that Admiral Skrydloff would be sent to the Far East, hut it was generally recognized that Makaroff should have the first refusal of the position at Port Arthur.

BOMB KILLS ANARCHIST.

His Infernal Machine Explodes In a St. Petersburg Hotel.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—An Anarchist named Kazanoff, stopping at the Hotel du Nord, on the Nevsky Prospect, concealed an infernal machine in his trunk. It prematurely exploded last night.

Kazanoff was hlown to pieces, the ceiling and windows of his room were smashed, several persons, including a naval cadet, were injured, and fire broke out in the hotel. The engines, however, quickly extinguished the flames.

The man arrived at the hotel yesterday morning with a trunk and hand baggage. It is said he had a companion, who is missing. Kazanoff went out in the afternoon and returned at 5 o'clock, remaining in his room thereafter.

All evidence of the Anarchist's identity was destroyed in the explosion, which shattered the adjoining rooms.

The police confiscated copies of newspapers containing accounts of the explosion and ordered that subsequent accounts be suppressed.

Welcome the Anglo-French Treaty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cahlegram.
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TOKIO, April 14.—Japanese journals welcome the Anglo-French agreement as contributing to the peace of the world and as affording further security that France will not interfere in the present war.

THE SCHOOL AND THE THEATRE.

Manager Summoned to Court for Letting Young Pupils In.

Principal John J. Casey of Public School No. 83, One Hundred and Tenth Street and Second Avenue, got a summons in the Harlem Court yesterday requesting Manager William F. Keogh of the New Star Theatre to appear in court this morning. The Principal says that the manager has permitted boys of School No. 83 to enter the theatre unaccompanied by adults and to witness "hlood-and-thunder" plays to the danger of their morals. This Manager Keogh denies.

Mr. Casey says that he has kept tah on his boys and has found that they have been regular attendants at the theatre and that a number of them have heen paid with theatre tickets to appear in stage mobs and also to attempt to mount a hucking donkey in a play for the amusement of the audience. While one boy was attempting this feat, Mr. Casey says, he was thrown and his shoulder hlade was broken. Furthermore, the youngster got a spanking when he was taken home.

The result of all this, the Principal says, has been to make the students inattentive to their lessons, and "play hookey," while others, the Principal says, have become so absorbed in the theatre that they have stolen to get the price of a ticket.

Mr. Kehoe said last night that he had never had any hoys in moh scenes in his playhouse, and that the play with the donkey in it had not been at the theatre for more than two years.

"Principal Casey," said Mr. Kehoe, "is a dyspeptic, and doesn't allow himself to keep pace with the times. A hroader standard of morality prevails now than formerly."

WITNESS FOUND DROWNED.

Friends of Sammon, Who Testified Against Policeman, Suggest Murder.

Peter Sammon, forty-five years old, but whose address is unknown, was found drowned at the Scranton coal dock, Jersey City, yesterday. He was a blacksmith, and worked at a shop in Henderson Street, near Sixth Street. He left there at 10 o'clock Monday morning and did not return.

It was alleged hy one of Sammon's friends that he had been murdered because he had given testimony in a disorderly house case in whicb a policeman named James Brady and a woman named Mary Fallon, who kept the house, were sent to prison. There were no marks of violence on the hody, and the police theory is that Sammon either committed suicide or was drowned accidentally.

HILL TO PUNISH MURPHY FOR OPPOSING PARKER

No Tammany Men to be St. Louis Delegates-at-Large.

A SHORT CONVENTION PLANNED

Hill, ex-Senator Murphy, McCarren, and Mack for the "Big Four"—Instructions for Parker Certain.

Determined to punish Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall for opposing the Parker movement, ex-Senator David B. Hill has planned to leave ths New York County organization out of all consideration in the make-up of the delegation at large to the St. Louis Convention. According to information brought to the city last nigbt by one of the closest friends and advisers of Mr. Hill, the only thing that can change this programme is a personal request from Mr. Murphy that a representative of Tammany Hall be put on the delegation. Such a request Mr. Murphy will not make.

Hill's slate for delegates at large, according to this source of information, is to consist of Hill himself, heading the delegation; ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo.

The plan had heen to place Representative W. Bourke Cockran on the list of delegates at large as Tammany's representative, hut the substitution of the name of Mr. Mack for that of Mr. Cockran is understood to he absolutely determined upon, unless Mr. Murphy will ahandon his anti-Parker attitude prior to ths calling of the convention to order at Albany on Monday. Mr. Murphy can have Mr. Cockran on the slate, it is said, if he will request Mr. Hill to place Cockran there, hut when Mr. Murphy should make such a request Mr. Hill would enter the demand that opposition to Parker cease.

Mr. Murphy's close friends last night declared that the Tammany leader would make no such request and would agree to no such conditions.

The placing of Mr. Mack on the "Big Four" is taken as clear indication that he will relinquish his place as National Committeeman at the St. Louis Convention, although Mr. Mack, who was in the city last night, would not say anything on this score.

Mr. Hill plans to have a short convention Monday at Albany. It will be called to order at noon, and it is expected that no night session will he necessary. Georgs Raines of Rochester, a brother of the Republican Senate leader, John Raines, will he hoth temporary and permanent Chairman, and the work of the convention will be rushed through in rapid-fire order.

Ths State Committee will meet at 10 o'clock in the morning to settle all details. Then the convention itself will have to listen to hut a single speech from a Chairman, will elect the four delegates at large, and seventy-four district delegates, and ths alternates, nominate the thirty-nine Presidential Electors, and elect the new State Committee.

This should not take more than four hours at most, even if there is a strong fight against instructing the delegation for Parker. Mr. Murphy, the members of the State Committee, and some of the hig Tammany men will go to Albany Sunday afternoon, while the regular Tammany delegation, with such others as will attend, will go on special trains Monday morning. The Kings County contingent will go at the same time.

National Committeeman Mack, at the Hoffman House last night, declared that there was no doubt that instructions for Parker would be passed on Monday.

"Judge Parker will have nearly three-quarters of the delegates to the State Convention," he said, "and they all will insist on instructing the State delegation to St. Louis in the strongest terms. There will he nothing like a slip in the convention, and within six weeks you will see harmony hetween Murpby in Manhattan and McCarren in Kings.

"I don't think there is any doubt, either, about the nomination of Parker at St. Louis, and it will not be necessary to arogate the two-thirds rule to do it, either. I think Parker will he named on the first hallot, and would not be surprised if I were hy acclamation."

Mr. Murphy was yesterday busily engaged making the slate for district delegates to the State Convention, which are to be elected to-night from the thirty-five Assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx. Mr. Murphy will head the delegation, being elected from his own (the Eighteenth) district.

It also has been decided to have John G. Carlisle, Charles S. Fairchild, Daniel S. Lamont, Hoyt Sherman, John G. Crimmins, Harry Payne Whitney, W. Bourke Cockran, and Charles A. Towne named from various districts. The rest of the delegation of 105 will bs made up of the district leaders, and so on. At the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee on Saturday afternoon the twenty-two district delegates to the National Convention will be settled for presentation to the State Convention Monday; also the make-up of the New York County membership of the State Committee.

In the State Convention Monday Mr. Murphy does not expect to have more than twenty-one delegates against instructions, outside of the 105 from New York. The fact that the three delegates from Suffolk County will be for Parker further depleted the Tammany support.

Ex-Representative Perry Belmont heads the Suffolk County delegation, and of course is redhot for Parker. Tammany's support now, outside of its own delegation, will be confined to the nine votes of Queens County, the nine of Westchester, and this three of Richmond.

HILL LEANS TOWARD JEROME.

But McCarren Objects to Him for Governor—Parker Neutral.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—While David B. Hill and Senator McCarren are of one mind with respect to having the State Convention instruct for Judge Parker, and while they are in accord in not favoring the nomination of Mayor McClellan for Governor, they disagree with respect to the Gubernatorial aspirations of District Attorney Jerome. This information was obtained to-day from absolutely reliable sources.

Senator McCarren is understood to take the position that Mr. Jerome is not to he considered as a Gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Hill is understood to regard Mr. Jerome as a possihility. As yet Mr. Hill is not committed to Mr. Jerome's candidacy, hut Mr. Hill's friends are talking up Jerome as a candidate to see how his boom will take with the puhlic, and there is good reason for saying that in so doing they are carrying out Mr. Hill's wishes. If it should develop that the candidacy of Mr. Jerome would be popular, Mr. Hill is inclined to support him.

Judge Parker, it is said, will keep his hands off the Guhernatorial situation.

It is said that it is not at all improhable that Hill and Murphy may reach a harmonious understanding with regard to the State campaign. If Murphy would accept Jerome as a candidate for Governor the belief is that the Brooklyn organization's opposition to him would be ineffective as far as preventing his nomination is concerned.

The consideration which will operate in Mr. Jerome's favor is that if he were nominated it would not be said that he was either Hill's man or Murphy's man. In that sense Jerome's nomination is believed hy some to offer the best basis of compromise hetween Hill and Murphy which it is possihle to obtain. The McCarren forces could he counted on to fight against Jerome's selection, but the Hill men believe that when McCarren is elected National Committeeman ths obligation owed him for his support of the movement for instructions for Judge Parker will have been to a large extent extinguished.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

United States District Judges—James B. Holland, Eastern District of Pennsylvania; William H. Hunt, District of Montana.

United States Marshal—William R. Compton, Western District of New York.

BROOKLYN CLUB FOR PARKER.

After a Hot Fight, Resolutions for the Judge Are Adopted.

Resolutions indorsing the Presidential candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker were put through the Brooklyn Democratic Club at last night's meeting, but only after a spirited fight, many of ths members opposing any move to place the club on record at this time.

Ths Parker resolutions were presentsd hy E. L. Prentice and fully a dozen spsaches were made pro and con. Jules Guedon opposed the resolutions on the ground that it was impolitic and inexpedient to adopt them, but his motion to table them was lost two to one. Ex-Water Register J. Edward Eastmond declared that the candidacy of Judge Parker should not bs indorsed.

"He is unknown," said Mr. Eastmond, "and his sentiments are merely a matter of speculation."

Herman A. Metz, the President of the club, left the chair at this point, and, taking the floor, said that the resolutions must he adopted.

"I agree that it was inexpedient to offer them," he said, "hut they have been offered and we cannot afford to let it go out that we voted them down. I move this immediate adoption of the resolutions."

This motion was finally carried. Mr. Eastmond then tried to have the club go on record as favoring ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck as second choice, but he was the only one to vote in the affirmative on this proposition.

MIGHT SUCCEED PARKER.

Judge Herrick Spoken Of for Court of Appeals Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—If Judge Parker is nominated for President and resigns his position as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, which it is understood he is certain to do in the event of his nomination, there is said to he a strong probahility that Supreme Court Judge D. Cady Herrick will receive the nomination to succeed him.

The nomination of Judge Herrick, it is said, would restore complete harmony in Democratic politics in Albany County, and give the Democracy a good chance of reclaiming the county. Politicians from other parts of the State are prepared to urge Judge Herrick's nomination as a political move, and the ground they have for helieving that Mr. Hill would not oppose it is that it would give him undisputed sway in Albany.

To succeed Judge Martin, who retires, it is pretty certain that Attorney General Cunneen will be nominated.

THIRTY-NINE FOR HEARST.

They Hear Mr. Wolff, Machinist, Urge His Nomination.

An audience of thirty-nine persons met in the interest of W. R. Hearst last night at ths headquarters of the Thomas J. Reilly Association, 43 West Fiftieth Street. The President of the association was not there—nohody knew why—but Thomas J. Reilly spoke, so did a German machinist named Wolff. There wers others on the programme, hut Mr. Wolff was the crack speaker of the evening.

Mr. Wolff said it was not hecause Mr. Hearst gave away coal to the poor [applause] that he favored him for President. Still he thought Mr. Hearst the man for all that.

HEARST CLUB HAS A POET.

Fifteen Auditors Listen to His Song in a Brooklyn Saloon.

Fifteen men (including a reporter) assemhled in the back room of the saloon kept hy Bernard H. Dolan, at 133 Smith Street, Brooklyn, last night, to attend a meeting called hy the Bernard H. Dolan Hearst Club of the First Assembly District of that horough. Gerald Carlton, a gray-haired man, presided.

At 8:30, although the call for the meeting was for 8 o'clock, there were hut eight men in the room. The meeting began at 9 o'clock.

"These are only temporary quarters," explained Mr. Carlton. "We are going to hire a large hall on the next hlock. We have a membership of 300, hut sent notices of this meeting to only 150, because we could not get them all in this meeting room. We have lawyers, newspaper men, and playwrights among our members.

The first speaker introduced was John J. O'Leary, who read a poem of twenty-four verses, two of which are appended:

The foe of oppression in our country to-day,
With bright flashing sword in the midst of the fray—
The Napoleon of finance and their minions who fawn
Are trembling with fear, when that bright blade is drawn.
William R. Hearst is the man, who, espousing our cause,
Is fighting trust pirates and all unjust laws.
When the vile crew is vanquished and covered with shame,
The man who dethroned them will have honor and fame.

Now, men, prove your courage in the principles we feel,
And right for the measures our past wrongs shall heal.
The men who desert us deserve to he slaves,
Let us stand by Hearst's banner which proclaims to the world
That the standard of Freedom and Justice is unfurled.
There's nothing endures in the annals of time,
Like love that sustains and powers that crush crime.

Several others of ths fifteen attending the meeting made speeches until half-past ten.

HEARST BALKED IN BAY STATE.

State Convention to Instruct All Delegates to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—The Democratic organization has so fixed things that Hearst may not get a single Massachusettts delegate, even though his friends carry district conventions.

In the call for the State and Congressional Conventions it was stated that the object is "to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis July 6, 1904, subject to any action that may be taken by the State Convention."

This means, it is declared, that the State Convention purposes to direct all the delegates for whom they shall vote at St. Louis. The indication now is that Mr. Olney will have an easy majority in the State Convention, so that this plan, which is understood to have heen Josiah Quincy's invention, will carry.

NO QUORUM AT HEARST CLUB.

Only Five Officers and Flynn, the Barkeeper, Were Present.

Four membere of ths William Randolph Hearst Club of the Thirty-fourth Assemhly District, North Side, attended the meeting at the club's headquarters, Flynn Hall, at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, last night. All of them were officers of the organization.

The officers of the club are: President—P. Lennon, a piano varnisher by trade; Vice President—Mark McEvoy, porter in a piano factory, a Canadian by birth; Treasurer—Charles Stevenson, employed in the Weetchester Iron Railing Works; Recording Secretary—Harry McGann, a piano mover; Financial Secretary—Thomas Sheehy, employed in the repair department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Sergeant at Arms—P. J. McCarthy, a paver, and Assistant Sergeant at Arms—John Moran, a railroad brakeman.

Of these seven, all but McEvoy, Sheehy, and McCarthy were present at the meeting.

Michael C. Flynn, one of the three Trustees of the club, who leases Flynn Hall, a saloon, was also in attendance when his presence behind the bar was not needed.

As there are over thirty members of the club, the five men present failed to constitute a quorum, and accordingly the only business transacted was the passing of an informal resolution to try to work up sufficient enthusiasm to insure a "crowd" at the meeting next week.

The present organization was formerly known as the Jacksonian Club, and had an enrollment of over 300 members.

"Country Life in America," so beautifully illustrated, has used exclusively from its beginning plates made by The GILL Engraving Company.

140 Fifth Avenue

QUIGG WINS HOT FIGHT AFTER LIE IS PASSED

Bitter Assaults on His Character In Fifteenth District Contest.

INSTRUCTED FOR ROOSEVELT

The ex-Congressman Has a Big Majority and All the Odell Slates for District Delegates Go Through.

Republican conventions were held last night in each of the eleven Congress districts of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond to elect district delegates to the National Convention, which will meet in Chicago in June. In every district ths "slate," which was sanctioned by Gov. Odell last Monday, was put through, although in one district, the Fifteenth, a hitter though fruitless fight was made with ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg as the target.

In this convention in the Broadway Arcade, the lie was passed hetween ths friends and opponents of Quigg, and charges of hroken faith were freely made, the convention being one of the most turhulent and noisy of any held for a similar purpose in recent years.

Quigg received 103 votes out of a tetal of 126, Congressman William H. Douglas, who was his opponent, securing 23 votes. Alexander T. Mason, Quigg's associate for delegate from the district, received 124 votes out of 126.

Ex-Assemhlyman Robert Mazet was in the chair and was forced on several occasions to call the speakers to order because of their ahusive and personal language. John S. Wise, Jr., who is the leader of the anti-Quiggites in the district, in seconding the nomination of Douglas, started on a hitter tirade against Quigg, saying that he knew he was "up against a fixed-up game," and promising that his followers would support Mason, but not Quigg.

He mads grave charges against Mr. Quigg's record in Congress and his personal character, his language finally becoming so vituperative that Chairman Mazet called him to order, saying he was violating parliamentary rules. The crowd hissed Mr. Wise as he was forced to take his seat.

Charles O. Mass, in defending Quigg against the attacks made, declared that Wise's speech was too far heneath contempt to he noticed. He added: "When the opposition gets down to the sewerage of malice and placards its attacks in the newspapers it is time to stamp out not only this villification, hut also to refute the lies about Quigg, such as Wise has here uttered."

"That is not parliamentary language, either," yelled Wise to the Chairman, "and I demand a retraction."

"Well, I'll retract," said Mass, "and instead will say in parliamentary language that Mr. Wise's statements misstated facts."

Henry H. Mack, a Douglas man, replied that when Gilman was made leader of the Nineteenth Assemhly District it had been promised that Quigg should in the future he excluded from all political activity in the district.

Col. "Abe" Gruher, leader of the Twenty-first Assemhly District, said that the minority should always consent to be governed hy the majority, and George Wanamaker, leader of the Fifteenth Assemhly District, spoke for Quigg also. Mr. Douglas, asking the indulgence of the convention, also made a speech in his own hehalf. All of the delegates from the Fiftsenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts voted for Quigg, and the twenty-two opposition votes came from among the fifty-six votes from Quigg's own Nineteenth Assembly District.

Mr. Mason voted for Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Quigg voted for Mr. Mason, but neither man voted for himself. Mr. Douglas voted for Mr. Mason. After the vote had been announced the alternates were selected without trouble, and the delegates were instructed for Roosevelt. Strong Roosevelt resolutions were adopted, and then Mr. Quigg, in a short speech, thanked his supporters.

Roosevelt instructions were adopted in most of the other districts also. The entire list of delegates elected in the various districts follows:

EIGHTH DISTRICT—William Halpin and James G. Timolat. Alternates—Michael Hines and Louis J. Hoenninger. Instructed.

NINTH DISTRICT—Charles H. Murray and Edward Lauterbach. Alternates—Otto A. Rosalsky and Jacob Newstead. Instructed.

TENTH DISTRICT—Thomas Rothmann, Jr., and Thomas L. Hamilton. Alternates—Dr. Fred L. Marshall and Max Hahn.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—John P. Windolph and Charles B. Page. Alternates—James T. Hackett and George W. Wanamaker. Instructed.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Cornelius N. Bliss and Capt. F. Norton Goddard. Alternates—Harry E. Bedell and Jacob Kahn. Instructed.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Elihu Root and Nicholas Murray Butler. Alternates—George N. Agnew and James Stewart. Instructed.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Ambrose O. Neal and John W. Bennett. Alternates—Jastrow Alexander and William H. Williams, Jr. Instructed.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Lemuel E. Quigg and Alexander T. Mason. Alternates—John Reisenweber and William J. Rogers, Jr. Instructed.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg and ex-Justice William N. Cohen. Alternates—Isaac Newman and Seabury C. Mastick. Instructed.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Julius M. Mayer and William M. K. Olcott. Alternates—James Y. Watkins and Ernest M. Eylert. Instructed.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—William H. Ten Eyck and Edward H. Healey. Alternates—George T. Adee and Thomas W. Whittle.

At the convention in the Eleventh Congress District resolutions were introduced praising Senator Platt and criticising William Halpin, Gov. Odell's leader in the Ninth Assemhly District. There was a little flurry over the affair, hut the resolutions were promptly voted down.

GEN. CLAY'S WILLS INVALID.

Court Decides He Was Incapacitated—Cuts Off Child Wife.

RICHMOND, Ky., April 14.—Judge Benton, in ths Circuit Court here, has thrown out on peremptory instructione of mental incapacity all the various wills left by the late Gen. Cassius M. Clay.

This leaves the General's property to his natural heirs and cuts off Dora Clay Brock, who at ons time received considerahle notoriety as the youthful wife of the aged statesman.

DON'T FORGET
CHILDREN
THRIVE
WONDERFULLY
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Grape-Nuts
and Cream.
"THERE'S A REASON."

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as has been correctly stated by *MESSRS. ROGERS, PEET & CO.* in their recent advertisements.

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The "Cravenette" proof becomes as much a part of the cloth as the fastest dye and will last as long as the cloth does.

BUT, the intrinsic value of the garment is determined by its *general style, trim, fit,* and *workmanship*, and by the *quality* and *weight* of the cloth.

This stamp on the inside of a coat signifies that "rain will neither wet nor spot it," and nothing more.



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Initials—for marking linens or underwear. White Silk Embroidered letters in any double combination on fine tape. 3 doz. sets for - - - - - 15c.

DINNER TO BARON KANEKO.

Guest of Honor of Gen. Woodford at University Club.

More than 100 representative citizens of New York were the guests of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford last evening at a dinner given by him at the University Club in honor of Baron Kentaro Kaneko, an ex-Cahinet Minister of Japan, who is making a tour of the United States for the purpose of studying economic conditions. When Gen. Woodford visited Japan two years ago Baron Kaneko was his host on sseveral occasions, and the dinner last evening wss an acknowledgment of courtssies extended at that time, and an introduction of the Japanese statesman to many of those whom he desires to interest in the large commercial possihilities of the United States in the Far East.

The hanquet room of the club was draped with Japanese and American flags, and small national flags of the Mikado's empire were provided as souvenirs of the gathering. Among the guests were thres grandsons of Commodore Perry, who half a century ago opened Japan to foreign trade. They were Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, August Belmont, and Perry Belmont.

The following accepted invitations:

James W. Alexander, Archibald A. Anderson, Franklin Allen, Perry Belmont, August Belmont, George F. Baker, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, William Barbour, Stephen Baker, James M. Beck, C. N. Bovee, David A. Boody, Tunis G. Bergen, William Berri, David F. Butcher, Sylvester L. Blood, John L. Cadwalader, Ft. Fulton Cutting, Charles T. Cook, George F. Crane, Col. J. H. Cowperthwaite, Col. John C. Calhoun, The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, William B. Duncan, Julien T. Davies, George G. DeWitt, Silas B. Dutcher, John C. Eames, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles S. Francis, John H. Finley, Hamilton Fish, H. C. Fahnestock, Harris Fahnestock, John Foord, Julian D. Fairchild, Lyman J. Gage, John W. Griggs, Edward M. Grout, William W. Goodrich, Henry E. Howland, Gen. Thos. H. Hubbard, Joseph C. Hendrix, Edward Holbrook, George A. Hearn, Col. William Hester, Cornelius H. Hackett, Josiah Post Howell, Henry E. Hutchinson, Morris K. Jesup, Thomas L. James, Henry R. Ickelheimer, Brayton Ives, Walter C. Kerr, E. R. Kennedy, Prof. George T. Ladd, Frank R. Lawrence, Chester S. Lord, Walter S. Logan, Thomas Lowrey, Henry M. McCracken, Col. John J. McCook, John G. Milburn, John Basset Moore, Gen. Henry S. Manning, James McKeen, William L. Moyer, Frederick W. Moss, James L. Morgan, David A. MacArthur, George McNeir, The Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackey, Henry L. Mallory, William A. Nash, Col. Stephen H. Olin, John E. Parsons, Frank H. Platt, Whitelaw Reid, Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, U. S. N., George G. Reynolds, William A. Read, Herman Ridder, James I. Raymond, Sir Percy Sanderson, Jacob G. Schurman, Charles S. Smith, George F. Seward, Oscar S. Straus, William C. Sanger, George W. Smalley, J. Edward Simmons, Henry Seligman, Mr. Stevens, George H. Southard, Col. Chas. E. Sprague, Col. Henry W. Sackett, F. G. Smith, Jr., Henry Sanger Snow, John J. Sinclair, Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister, Benjamin F. Tracy, Robert H. Turle, Frederick S. Tanner, William H. Truesdale, S. Uchida, J. H. Van Amringe, Frank A. Vanderlip, The Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, Sir William Van Horne, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, William H. Wallace, Wm. Augustus White, William R. Willcox, John DeWitt Warner.

Girl Cigarette Smoker Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—Mabel Miller, eighteen years old, lighted a cigarette in her room at 117 Academy Street last night, then threw herself upon her bed and commenced to smoke. Then she promptly fell asleep, and the cigarette dropped upon the hedclothing and set it afire. The girl awoke in flames, and her screams quickly brought assistance. The fire was quickly beaten out, but not hefore the girl had been badly hurned on the back, shoulders, and breast.

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THREE SAVED FROM FIRE.

Policeman and Fireman Carry Out Two Unconscious Men and a Woman.

In a fire that started in the apartments of Dr. W. C. Houghtaling, a dentist, at 1,559 Broadway, Brooklyn, Fire Captain Hauck of Engine No. 138 and Policeman Frank E. White of the Ralph Avenue Station, rescued three persons who were unconscious on the third floor of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gilmore and George Gould, seventy years old, lived on the third floor. The fumes of drugs from the burning apartments below rendered them unconscious, though not hefore their cries had attracted the attention of passersby. Policeman White and Capt. Hauck made their way through the smoke and fumes up the three flights of stairs and carried the three persons to safety. They were all taken to a near-by drug store and revived. All those in the house on the lower floors had no difficulty in escaping. The damage was $1,000.

Bank Clerks' Institute Meets.

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks held its semi-monthly meeting last night at its rooms, 98 Fifth Avenue. Frederick A. Cleveland lectured on "Two Views of Asset Currency."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2 A. M.—224 East Broadway; Nathan Neuman; damage trifling.
7 A. M.—20 Seamen's Street; Congregation Mesles Israel; damage trifling.
11:15 A. M.—40 West Seventy-fifth Street; W. C. Atwell; damage, $150.
11:40 A. M.—26 Church Street; H. J. Barron; damage, $100.
12 M.—248 West Twenty-third Street; Louis Demmerle; damage, $10,000.
10:10 A. M.—1,061 Manhattan Avenue; Sigmund Schwartz; damage, $1,500.
1:30 P. M.—1,378 Fifth Avenue; Aaron Wolfgang; damage, $25.
2:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; Mr. Andrews; damage, $100.
4 P. M.—814 and 816 Tenth Avenue; Abraham Engle; damage, $20.
6:25 P. M.—359 Second Avenue; Frank Voiz; damage, trifling.
7:05 P. M.—38 Park Avenue; O. B. Jennings; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—112 West Ninety-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:50 P. M.—27-29 Walker Street, National Cloth Company and others; damage, $11,000.
8:25 P. M.—617-621 Eleventh Avenue; Daniel Grleme; damage, $300.
8:30 P

BILLS FOR NEW JUSTICES GO THROUGH ON A DEAL

New York Republicans and Tammany Join Hands to Pass Them.

MAKE THIRTEEN NEW JUSTICES

Increases City Court from 7 to 12 Members and Municipal Court from 25 to 33.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Through a friendly alliance to-day between the representatives of the New York County Republican Committee and the special representatives of Tammany Hall the Perham bill increasing the number of Justices in the City Court of New York was passed by both the Senate and the Assembly. This measure will provide a number of places for the faithful of both organizations, and it was charged in some quarters that this was one of its chief objects.

The bill increases the court from seven to twelve Justices, one of whom is to be the Chief Justice of the court. As Judge Fitzsimons, the Chief Justice, recently died, Gov. Odell will have the making of the judicial appointments. It was said by some of those interested in the bill that there was an understanding that the Governor would appoint four Democrats and two Republicans, and that all six of these appointees were to be nominated by both parties this Fall on the general city ticket.

An effort to increase the salaries of the Judges from $10,000 to $12,000 a year failed. An increase in the salary of Thomas F. Smith, the clerk of the court, from $4,500 to $6,000 a year was made. Mr. Smith is the Secretary of Tammany Hall, but the representatives of the Republican organization conceded that he was entitled to the increase.

The patronage at the disposal of Mr. Smith was also very considerably increased. He is to have the appointment of nine deputy clerks instead of three, and of twenty assistant clerks instead of eleven. He is also to have the appointment of twelve stenographers instead of three, and of three official interpreters instead of one. The court attendants to be appointed by the clerk are increased from thirteen to twenty-six. Each of the Justices of the court is to have the appointment of a clerk at $1,500 per annum.

The Elsberg bill affecting the Municipal Court of the City of New York was rushed through the Senate to-day and in less than an hour was reported by the Assembly Committee on Rules. This is the bill which provides for legislating out of office all of the present Municipal Court Justices of the City of New York and for the redistricting of their districts. It further provides for the increase of the Judges from 25 to 33. There are to be two additional Judges for Manhattan, three for Kings, one for Richmond, one for Queens, and one for the Bronx. The judges are to serve for nine years and their salary is to be increased from $6,000 to $7,500.

The Justices have the appointment of three court officers at an annual salary of not less than $1,000 nor more than $1,200.

Senator McCarren denounced the bill. He said it made a number of shoe-string districts in Brooklyn, and he also declared that it was not worth the paper it was printed on because of its unconstitutional features.

The Republican organization in New York is very much in favor of the measure for the reason that it is expected to give the Republicans five Municipal Court Justices in Manhattan. The Democrats now have all the districts in Manhattan except two, Judge Worcester is the only Republican Justice. Judge Seaman of the Twelfth District, although indorsed by Tammany, is a Citizens' Union man. The Republicans are confident that they will elect the successors of Judge Worcester and Judge Seaman, and that they will also elect the three Justices to be chosen from the three new districts in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Shortly after the passage through the Legislature to-day of the Bostwick bill increasing the salary of the canal appraisers to $5,000 a year, allowing them $2,500 for expenses, and extending their term of office four years, Gov. Odell announced the appointment of the following as appraisers:

Ex-Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Saratoga, J. Edgar Leaycraft of New York, and George Bingham of Lancaster, Erie County. The board is to have a Secretary at $3,000 a year, and it is understood that this appointment is to go to George R. Manchester, ex-Secretary of the New York County Republican Committee.

Another bill in which the New York County Republican organization was very much interested, and which was put through the Senate under a suspension of the rules by Senator Elsberg, was the bill providing for the appointment of Supreme Court Commissioners in the First and Second Departments.

By the terms of the measure the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments may appoint Supreme Court Commissioners from the members of the bar in these departments who have been members of the bar for at least five years. The Appellate Division is also empowered to appoint five additional Commissioners other than members of the bar. These Commissioners are to sit as Condemnation Commissioners. The salary of the Commissioners will be $10,000 a year and traveling expenses, and the tenure is ten years.

An instance of how far the Republicans are prepared to go in partisan legislation was afforded to-day by the passage through the Senate of the Rome charter revision bill. This bill legislates out of office thirty-three Democratic officeholders elected by the people, but the Mayor retains his office.

JUDGES' PENSION BILL DEAD.

Rules Committee Votes Against Reporting the Measure Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly has had his way, and the Judges' Pension bill is dead. The end came at to-night's meeting of the Rules Committee. When an effort was made to have the bill reported out, only two of the six members of the committee voted for the measure. They were Democrats, being Minority Leader Palmer and John McKeown of Brooklyn. Speaker Nixon, who has opposed the measure all along, voted against it.

It could not be learned whether all of the remaining three members of the committee voted against it or merely refrained from voting at all. The three other members are Majority Leader Rogers, Mr. Bedell of Orange County, and Mr. Monroe of Tompkins County.

The defeat of this bill by the Assembly is noteworthy, for an almost similar bill was passed by that body about six weeks ago. Speaker Nixon made a special fight against the bill.

VOTING MACHINE BILL LOST.

Assembly Defeats the Measure by a Two-thirds Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—The O'Neil voting machine bill was beaten in the Assembly to-day, 105 votes being recorded against it, or more than two-thirds of the entire membership of the House.

It was freely intimated by the opponents of the measure that only the stockholders of voting machine companies were behind the bill; that there was no public demand for it. It was declared that the friends of the measure hoped to pass it by "whispering in the corridor" and by appeals to personal friendship.

Mr. Wade, in defending the bill, admitted that he was interested in a voting machine company. Mr. Newcomb broke in with "Of course, this request to pass this bill did not come from your company," to which Mr. Wade replied sharply, "No, nor any other."

Mr. Agnew said he had been told that all the machines that Jefferson County people were using they would be glad to sell for "50 cents apiece."

SAVED BATTLESHIP FROM DESTRUCTION

Continued from Page 1.

navy, has gone to Pensacola to make a personal examination of the turrets of the Missouri. The construction bureau, which designs and builds these turrets, for some time has been working on the problem of designing a turret that will prevent the communication of flame from the top of the turret, where the gun crews stand, to the handling room, where the ammunition converges from the magazine at the foot of the ammunition hoists. Thus far no satisfactory solution has been reached.

NATIONS EXPRESS SYMPATHY.

Diplomats Call on Secretary Hay—Public Funeral for Victims.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the widow of Lieut. W. C. Davidson, United States Navy, and a similar telegram has been sent to the families of each of the officers and enlisted men who lost their lives in the Missouri explosion:

The President directs me to convey to you his sympathy in your bereavement in the death of your husband while in the faithful discharge of his duty. Permit me at the same time to express my own sympathy and to assure you that you have that of the entire navy.

WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

President Roosevelt has received the following communication regarding the disaster on the Missouri from the German Ambassador:

Dear Mr. President:

Kindly accept the expression of my heartfelt sympathy in the loss which America has suffered in the death of so many gallant officers and men of your navy.

Believe me, Mr. President,

Yours most sincerely,

STERNBURG.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has sent a letter to President Roosevelt expressing his regret and sympathy for the accident on the Missouri.

The following cablegram was received to-day by the Secretary of the Navy from the British Admiralty:

The Board of Admiralty desire to express their sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the gun accident on board the Missouri and their great regret at the loss of life of officers and men.

When the House convened to-day the Chaplain feelingly referred to the catastrophe aboard the Missouri.

This was diplomatic day at the State Department, and almost every one of Secretary Hay's callers took occasion to officially express the regret of his Government at the terrible accident.

LONDON, April 14.—Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, sent a representative to the United States Embassy this morning to express sympathy in behalf of the Admiralty with the United States Government on the accident on board the battleship Missouri. Capt. Prince Louis of Battenberg, in his capacity as Director of Naval Intelligence, also sent a telegram of sympathy to the United States Naval Attaché, Capt. Charles H. Stockton.

PRESIDENT CONTRIBUTES $100.

Secretary Moody Gives Like Amount for Victims' Families.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President has contributed the sum of $100, and the Secretary of the Navy a like amount, as the nucleus of a fund for the relief of those dependent upon the enlisted men who lost their lives in the disaster on the Missouri. The money has been placed in the hands of Paymaster General H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, who has been authorized to receive any other contributions that may be made for this purpose.

The President accompanied his check for $100 with the following letter to Secretary Moody:

May I send through you this contribution to be used for the dependent kinsfolk of the enlisted men who have just been killed on board the Missouri? Under the conditions of modern warfare, in order efficiently to prepare for war, risk must be run similar in kind, though not in degree, to the risk run in battle, and these men have died for their country as much as if the ship had been in action against the enemy.

The President also has sent the following telegram to Admiral Barker:

Am inexpressibly grieved and shocked at the terrible catastrophe. I desire to express to you and the officers and men under you my profound grief and sympathy.

NOT DUE TO GAS.

Ordnance Expert Says Backdraught Was Impossible.

That the catastrophe on the battleship Missouri was not due to an explosion of gases in the twelve-inch gun that was about to be fired is the opinion of many of the ordnance officers at the New York Navy Yard. To sustain this theory they point to the fact that the report of Capt. Cowles shows that a part of the charge that was to fire the projectile had been rammed home, and if this is true they say that it would have completely closed the gun, thus making a back-draught impossible.

It was also remarked at the navy yard that only one of the battleships in the American Navy which are equipped with the thirteen and twelve inch guns has the most modern means for expelling the gases after the piece has been fired. This vessel is the battleship Illinois, which was built before the Missouri, and which has a compressed air apparatus of sixty pounds pressure to the square inch to drive the gases out. The Missouri has what is known as an electric blower, the power of which is only about four pounds to the square inch.

Pyro-cellulose, or smokeless guncotton, which is used by the American Navy in the firing of its great guns, is not an explosive. It is very combustible, however, and the pressure necessary to fire a projectile is secured by the generation of a gas. The guncotton is ignited by a charge of two and a half pounds of explosive black powder, which is placed in the centre of the charge and exploded by a primer.

Speaking of the accident on the Missouri, one of the ordnance officers who has carefully inspected that vessel said yesterday:

"It is a safe statement to make that this awful affair was not caused by any explosion due to gas that was generated in the gun by the firing of a projectile. The court of inquiry will find that every one of those men was burned to death by a violent combustion of this very same smokeless guncotton. That it was not set on fire by the gases in the gun is clear to my mind, because the reports show that a part of the charge that was to fire the next projectile had been rammed home. If this is true, such a thing as a back draught would have been absolutely impossible.

"Another thing is that even if there had been gas in the gun the insertion of the projectile would have driven most of it out, and what little there might have been left would have been neutralized by coming in contact with the cool shell."

Speaking of the gas that is generated in these big guns by the smokeless guncotton, which is an oxide of nitrogen, Lieut. Hughes, the ordnance officer on the battleship Massachusetts, which arrived at the Navy Yard from Pensacola yesterday, and which was one of the vessels that participated in the gun practice off that port, said:

"This gas is colorless, and it is absolutely impossible for any one to ascertain with the eye whether it has been blown out of the gun or not. While the breech is closed the gas is non-inflammable, but as soon as the fresh air reaches it it takes in an extra atom of oxygen and then becomes combustible, and has heat enough to ignite itself. However, this is true only of this particular guncotton, which is simply a highly nitrated affair, about 3 per cent. stronger than gunpowder."

The apparatus in use to expel these gases from the guns on the Missouri, the Alabama, and the Maine is a one-fourth horse power electric blower. The air in this system is pumped through a light copper piping which connects with a canvas hose, at the end of which is a nozzle. To get the gases out by this system the nozzle is stuck into the gun.

The system used on the Illinois is a compressed air apparatus, which was designed just to prevent such an accident as is thought by some to have happened to the Missouri. As soon as the breech is opened this compressed air apparatus fits into the gun, and immediately a sixty-pound blast is blown through the gun and the gas is expelled.

Experiments are being made at Washington to perfect the system of expelling gases from the big guns.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Shortest Line to the World's Fair

Fine equipment, matchless roadway, prompt time schedules are the features that appeal to the traveler. At home and abroad these are well recognized characteristics of Pennsylvania Railroad management.

The rates of fare are so arranged as to meet the wishes of the visitor whether he desires unlimited time, a vacation outing, or a flying trip, and the routes are so variable that he can go one way and return another, with a stop-over privilege at principal places of interest, including Washington.

Forethought for the convenience of its patrons is a distinctive mark of

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Full information and tickets procurable at all Ticket Agencies.

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DEWEY TALKS OVER HIS BOYHOOD AT NORWICH

Alumni of Vermont Military University Hear Reminiscences.

ADMIRAL NEARLY LOST A JOB

Didn't Like Being Adjutant, and Showed It, Whereupon He Received a Lesson.

With Admiral Dewey, a graduate of the class of '55, as its principal guest of honor, the New York Association of Norwich University Alumni and Past Cadets last evening celebrated its sixth annual dinner at the Everett House, Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue.

With the President of the Alumni Association, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, sat Admiral Dewey, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Commander of the Department of the East; Col. Henry A. Kent, a classmate of Admiral Dewey; Isaac Townsend Smith, Consul General of Siam to the United States, who is ninety-one years old, and the oldest living graduate of the Norwich Military University; Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, United States Navy, who served with Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila; Major Henry W. Hovey, United States Army, Commandant of the University; Prof. Charles C. Brill, Dean of the University; ex-Speaker D. B. Henderson of Iowa, Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired; the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, Col. W. C. Church, Gen. John A. Johnson, United States Army, retired, and John R. Van Wormer of the St. Nicholas Society.

It was an evening largely devoted to reminiscence by men who had grown white-haired in the service of their country, for most of the graduates have served in the army or navy. Admiral Dewey came in for much mention and seemed as uncomfortable as a bad boy in school who is suddenly found guilty of a praiseworthy act. According to the records of Norwich University, he was not a model student.

Gen. Dodge read a letter from Col. A. N. Mills of West Point, in which he stated that he was unable to be present because of a death in his family. His letter was one of eulogy for Capt. Alden Partridge, the founder of Norwich University.

Dean Brill said that the prosperity of the university was such that it could not house its students. The incoming class would be at least 100, and they would have to be domiciled in the town, unless provision should be made for them in new dormitories.

Major Henry W. Hovey of the Twenty-third Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the university, said that the discipline of the university rivaled that of West Point, a fact that ex-Secretary of War Root had recognized by selecting Lieutenants from among its graduates. He said further that since Admiral Dewey had been at work in Manila Bay the reputation of the university was such that the Alma Mater found herself in the position of the old woman who lived in a shoe and had so many children that she did not know what to do.

Admiral Dewey was introduced by Gen. Dodge as one of the class of '55. The diners jumped to their feet, waving their napkins and cheering. Some one shouted: "When you're ready, you may fire, Gridley." There was a dead silence, one of the officers reminding the company that Gridley's son had been killed the day before in a turret of the battleship Missouri.

"If I ever was embarrassed it is now," said the Admiral. "The recompense is that I have spent a delightful evening with old friends and have heard how prosperous the old university is. I would like to tell of the old days in the dear old school. I could tell of many happenings that were not then as pleasing as they are now, as I remember them. That would take too long, but once I was an Adjutant there. That kept me away from the play.

"Capt. Partridge saw me, and noticed by my face how I was enjoying myself. He said to me that I did not seem to enjoy my duty, and then he told me that I had better get another job. He did not relieve me from my duty, and I had time to consider what he said. It was one of the lessons of a place where the boys learned that those who are to command must first learn to obey. We have many distinguished men who have served their country here, but the most distinguished is President Dodge, who out of his own big, brave heart is helping us in bringing together the alumni.

"I remember very well an occasion when we were firing a salute, the commandant having returned from a journey. He ordered us to cease firing because he bore the message that Clay was dead. You had better ask some of the other older fellows who were there to tell about it."

Gen. Corbin said that he had enjoyed more public dinners, and spoiled more by his attempts at oratory than any one he knew. He declared that a university that had produced a Dewey, a Dodge, and a Huntington must commend itself to all good citizens. Gen. Corbin said that in the presence of Gen. Howard, the greatest of living soldiers, it did not become him to further occupy the time of the company.

Capt. Colvocoresses began his remarks with a reference to the old white steeple in the village where they used to attend church because they had to. This brought the company to its feet with cheers for the Captain and the old white steeple.

Ex-Speaker Henderson and Dr. Huntington also spoke.

CONFUSION OVER IRVING BURIAL.

Parents and Wife Issued Conflicting Notices Regarding It.

Percival R. Irving died at Liberty on Monday. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, the only son of John and Josephine Irving, and a grand-niphew of Mrs. William Astor. His grandmother was a Miss Schermerhorn, a sister of Mrs. Astor. He was also on his father's side a relative of the Irving family, of which Washington Irving was a member.

There was some confusion yesterday as to the place of his burial. His wife inserted a notice to the effect that he would be buried at Greenwich, Conn., and his parents another that he would be buried in the family vault at Greenwood. Mr. Irving was twice married. His first wife died in 1897.

LYNN COUNCIL'S RECEPTION.

Wanamaker Employes and Friends Spend a Jolly Evening.

Lynn Council, No. 1,029, of the National Union, which is made up of the employes of John Wanamaker in this city, gave an elaborate entertainment and reception last night at the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Many employes of the other large stores in town helped to fill the large hall. The entertainment programme included Maxim, equilibrist; May L. Bell and Oliver J. Woodall, xylophone and song; Avis, bird imitator; J. Aldrich Libbey and Katharine Trayer, in comedietta, "The Debutante"; John F. Clarke, in monologues, and "The Three Sunflowers."

References by the performers to Preston P. Lynn, who founded the Lynn Council a little over a year ago, was the signal for applause. The council issued a very fine programme, containing a portrait of ex-President Lynn and a sketch of the National Union, which is a fraternal and beneficial society founded in 1881, and has a membership throughout the country of 70,000. The order has paid out in death benefits the sum of $20,000,000.

After the entertainment the floor was cleared, and Robert Recker and his orchestra played two-steps and waltzes, while members of the Council and their friends danced. This was the first public entertainment given by Lynn Council, and everybody present was enthusiastic in praising the way in which it was arranged.

The following are officers of the organization: President—Thomas F. Doran; Secretary—F. T. Hazlett; Treasurer—R. Kabus, Jr. James Sparks, J. R. Harris, and J. W. Harrison were the Chairmen of the Executive, Floor, and Reception Committees, respectively.

SENDS $100 TO BURY WOMAN.

Anonymous Letter Deepens Mystery of Stranger's Death on Long Island.

FREEPORT, L. I., April 14.—The woman whose body was found in the Greenfield Cemetery woods has not yet been identified, and although Detective Furman has run down a dozen clues, they have all failed to reveal who she was.

The mystery surrounding the case was added to to-day by the receipt of an anonymous letter containing money for the burial of the body. The letter came from New York and was directed to Dr. J. H. B. Denton, who performed the autopsy on the body. Inclosed in the letter was a one-hundred-dollar bill. The writer asked the doctor to see that the woman received a decent burial, to purchase a grave in the cemetery, and pay the funeral expenses out of the money inclosed.

The letter also asked that a personal be inserted in a New York paper to acknowledge the receipt of the letter and money.

Dr. Denton at once submitted the matter to District Attorney Niemann, who directed the doctor to have a chemical analysis made at once of the contents of the woman's stomach. The belief is general here now that she came from Brooklyn or Manhattan.

VANDALS IN A FACTORY.

Cut Warps from Looms and Destroy Books of a Pawtucket Fabric Company.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 14.—The officials of the Shannock Narrow Fabric Company notified the authorities to-day that during last night vandals entered their factory and caused much damage to the plant. Nothing was stolen, but the marauders cut the warps from the looms, tore pages from account books, and, after reducing the pieces to shreds, poured ink over them.

Entrance was gained through a basement window, but there was no trail by which the destroyers could be followed.

LABOR GRAFT BILL PASSED.

Provides for Punishment of Those Who Try to Bribe Labor Representatives.

ALBANY, April 14.—Of especial interest among the bills passed by the Assembly to-day was the Prince bill, making it a misdemeanor to bribe or attempt to bribe representatives of labor organizations. District Attorney Jerome has been greatly interested in the progress of this bill, and came to Albany to urge it before the Assembly Codes Committee.

It provides that "A person who gives or offers to give any money or other things of value to any duly appointed representative of a labor organization with intent to influence him in respect to any of his acts, decisions, or other duties as such representative, or to induce him to prevent or cause a strike by the employes of any person or corporation is guilty of a misdemeanor."

SUPT. MORGAN WILL STAY.

Gov. Odell Decides Not to Remove Head of Elections Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—State Superintendent of Elections George W. Morgan is not to be disturbed by Gov. Odell. Mr. Morgan had a long interview with the Governor to-day, and returned to New York this evening with the assurance that he would be allowed to hold his place.

The decision of the Governor means that Morgan will continue to hold office at least until the next Legislature meets. Gov. Odell could remove Mr. Morgan and appoint his successor after the Legislature has adjourned, but if he did so the man named by him would hold office only until January, while Mr. Morgan's term has more than two years to run. If the Democrats captured the State next Fall they would have the naming of Mr. Morgan's successor. Gov. Odell will not take that risk.

The opposition to Morgan came from the New York County Republican Committee.

BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 14.—Gov. Odell to-day signed the following bills:

Mr. Fish's, providing for a commission of four experts at Ellis Island to examine immigrants as to their mental condition.

Senator Dowling's bill, amending the New York charter relative to the sale of the city's corporate bonds. It provides that any bidder offering to purchase all or any part of the bonds offered for sale at a price at par or higher, may also offer to purchase all or none of the bonds at a different price, and the Controller may award the bonds to the bidder offering the highest price for all or none of the bonds.

Assemblyman J. T. Smith's, fixing a limitation of one year upon the liability of a bank to a depositor for payment of a forged or raised check.

Mr. Wade's, placing professional or registered nurses on the same footing as physicians with regard to the disclosure of professional information received from a patient.

Mr. Matthews's, making the date of opening the lake trout season April 16, to coincide with that for brook trout.

Mr. Bostwick's, providing that the incorporators of a domestic stock corporation, other than a moneyed or transportation corporation, may dissolve it by simply notifying the Secretary of State and County Clerk of the fact, provided that no part of its capital stock has been paid in nor any liabilities incurred.

Mr. Cox's, providing for the enforcement in this State of alimony judgments granted in other States.

Mr. Apgar's, authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant railroad corporations right on prison lands. This is to allow for the widening of the New York Central roadbed at Oseling, for the new New York City terminal system.

BILLS PASSED IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 14.—Among the bills passed by the Senate to-day were these:

Mr. Sullivan's, amending Greater New York charter providing that preference in appointments to the paid Fire Department shall be given to members of the volunteer force.

Senator McEwan's, amending the tax law relative to the assessment of State lands in the forest preserves.

Mr. Brooks's, amending labor law prohibiting the unauthorized or fraudulent use of union labels.

Senator Grady's, amending New York charter providing that the Fire Commissioner may take the initiative in the matter of transfers and assignments which formerly emanated from the Chief.

Mr. Finch's, to regulate employment agencies in cities of the first and second classes.

The Green-Bostwick bill, to allow Boards of Directors of New York State corporations to meet in other States unless prohibited specifically by the charter or by laws.

Three Elsberg laws delays bills, the most important being that providing for the Supreme Court Commissioners.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Senator Russell's, regarding fire escapes in tenement houses.

Senator White's, allowing the Mayor of New York City to remove for cause Commissioners of Deeds.

For greater protection of the Adirondacks against forest fires. Five Assistant Fire Wardens are to be appointed by the Commissioner to serve along lines of steam railroads with a salary of $600, with $450 for expenses. Railroads are required to cut and remove brush and other inflammable materials from their right of way whenever the Commissioner so orders.

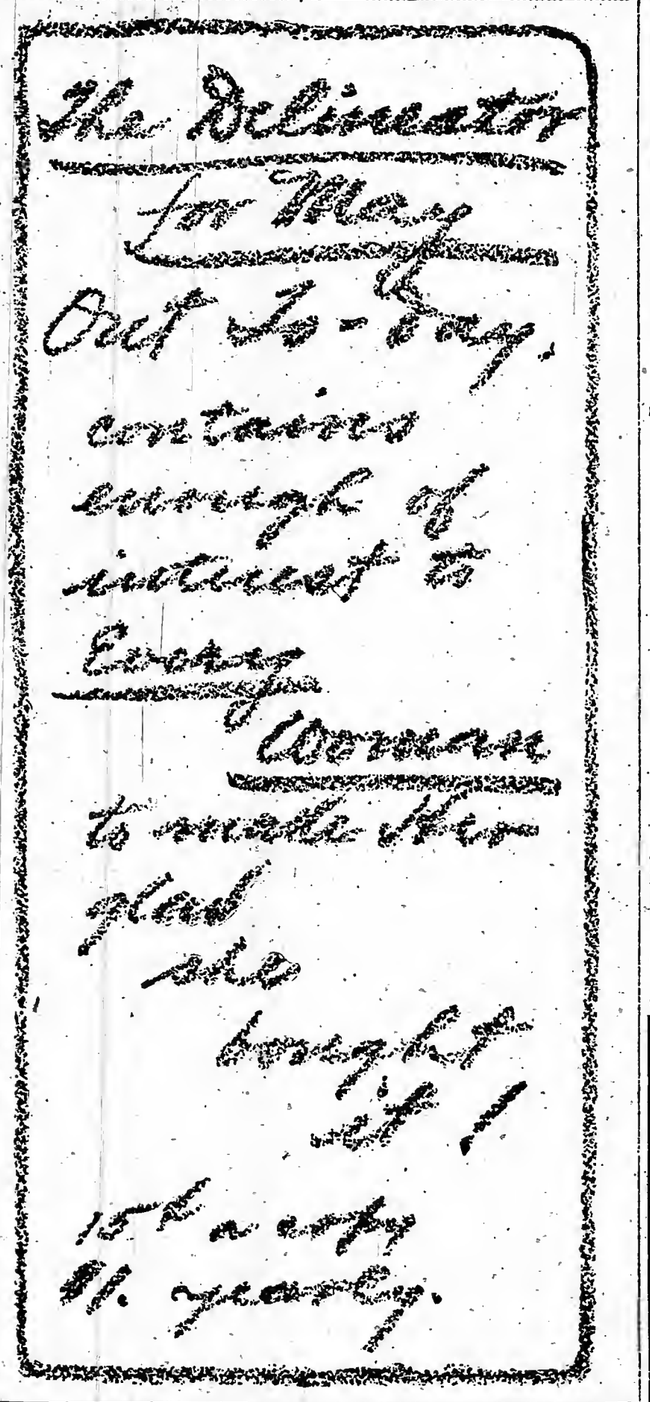
Senator McCabe's, requiring a two years' course in a properly approved pharmacy school or department of a university and twelve regents' counts among the qualifications for applicants for license as pharmacists.

Senator Brackett's, transferring from the Factory Inspector to the Commissioner of Labor all authority to issue licenses for tenement house labor and specifying in detail what work may be done in tenement houses and the sanitary conditions which must be complied with before license can be issued.

Senator Burton's, that no clerk or head of a bureau in a county of New York City in the civil service list shall be removed without opportunity of explanation, and that when the office is abolished the incumbent shall be placed on a list for a corresponding office.

Senator Elsberg's, for a constitutional amendment to allow the Legislature, when it deems that public interest requires it, to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court or Judges of the Court of Appeals, provided that the total number of Judges of the Court of Appeals shall not exceed eleven, and requiring a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to elect them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.



A new book by

MARK TWAIN

Extracts from Adam's Diary

This volume consists of authentic extracts from the diary of Adam begun shortly after the Creation. Adam's first impressions of things are naively recorded. Speaking of Eve, he says: "This new creature with the long hair is a good deal in the way. I wish it would stay with the other animals."

Illustrated with forty funny pictures by F. Strothmann, after the manner of the stone age. Cloth, 1.00

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JUVENILE ATTIRE

Will hold on FRIDAY and SATURDAY A SPECIAL SALE OF

Girls' Dresses,

made of Alpaca, Mohair, Etc.,

in colorings of white, tan, grey, champagne and navy, in styles of Russian Dresses, Sailor Suits, Regulation Gowns and Shirt Waist Dresses, Sizes 4 to 16,

$10.00 Value $14 to $25.

24 West 33d St.,

Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

POSITIVELY NO GARMENTS SENT ON APPROVAL.

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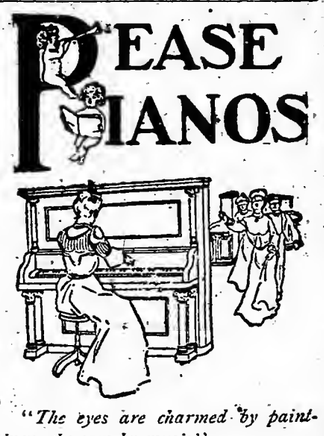
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POSTUM

and note change in health.

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"The eyes are charmed by paintings, the ears by music."

The tone of the Pease Piano is to the ear what the coloring of an artistic painting is to the eye. The careful way in which the Pease Pianos are tone regulated produces a result that makes them the "ideal piano for the vocalist," on account of the evenness and depth of tone.

Our 60 years' experience and our past record assures the durability of our instruments.

We sell on a three-year payment plan that does not make your piano costly.

Excellent Pianos to rent, $4 to $6 monthly, and six months' rent allowed if purchased. Used pianos of our own and other good makes at liberal reduction. Write for catalogue.

PEASE PIANO CO.,

128 West 42d St., nr. Broadway, N. Y. or 10 New St., Newark.

Brooklyn Selling Agents, Sanford Co., 524 Fulton St.

KINSEY'S

Fifth Avenue  Linen Store

Schoenherr Original Linen-Mesh Underwear

is a soft woven porous material, perfectly hygienic and the most comfortable undergarment for all times. It cannot be successfully imitated. It is a health giver. A complete assortment of men's, women's and children's garments in spring and summer weights is kept in stock. Special sizes to order at short notice.

Hand Embroidered Robes on best French linen at $25 and $35 each, were $40 and $60 each.

Hand Embroidered Shirt Waist Patterns.

New designs on heavy and sheer Irish grass bleached linen at $5, including collar and cuffs.

Wm. S. Kinsey & Co.,

Below 28th St. 240 Fifth Ave.

To-night

At 8:15 Sharp.

Sale of the

Preyer Collection.

"The works to be disposed of have been selected with care, judgment and knowledge and are representative of the painters."

—HERALD.

"These are excellent pictures."

—TRIBUNE.

"The collection has grace, elegance, good taste. It is artistic and valuable."—AMERICAN.

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Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

The Tonic Par Excellence.

QUINA-LAROCHE

(A Wine Cordial.)

The best specific remedy for

Malarial and Typhoid Fevers, Colds, Influenza, &c.

E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N. Y.



The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

A Saving On Men's OVERCOATS

Tit for tat—broken sizes break the prices. The coats are marked today for you to profit by. All are in Spring weights; and there is sufficient variety of styles to meet the various tastes. But sizes are not here to fit all men. That's why two to five dollars may be saved on the regular prices of these overcoats. These three groups:

Medium color Covert Cloth Top Coats—all in large sizes, 38 to 46 chest measure. Former prices were $12 and $15; now at $10.

Two lots of Oxford and black unfinished worsted Overcoats, in which small sizes are missing. Were $12; now at $10.

Black unfinished worsted Overcoats, silk-lined and faced to edge; 40 inches long; very dressy. Were $20; now $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

$3 $3.50 $5 $6 What Is Your HAT Price?

We meet the wishes and ideas of *all* men. If you have always bought a three dollar Derby, and are satisfied with that investment, here is the best Derby Hat that you can buy in New York City for $3. If you'll consent to a half dollar more, here is the Stetson $3.50 Derby, that is well worth the difference; and which has no superior under five dollars.

If $5 is your standard, the Stetson $5 Derby is much the best at that price.

If you want the best Derby Hat in the world—the best that finest materials and the most expert skill can produce, here is the Stetson "Clear Nutria," at $6.

And Soft Hats in even wider variety.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth Street.

Some New Silk Shirt-Waist Suits And Some Separate Skirts

Some bright, new, Springlike Taffeta Shirt-Waist Suits have just popped up, in our Costume Store. They are as fresh and crisp as dew-kissed morning-glories. The silks are in plain colors, or in dainty stripes. The blouse waists are plaited and trimmed with French knots. Sleeves and shoulders are made in one piece, with gracefully shaped cuff—the very latest touches. Skirts are gored, with small plaited panels, giving the effect of a flounce. They are very attractive suits, indeed. Price, $16.50.

Separate Walking Skirts, of taffeta silk, plaited and some trimmed with stitching. $9 to $10.

Walking Skirts of black and blue brilliantine, in plaited styles. $7, $9 to $11.50.

Walking Skirts of tweed, with gored flare; trimmed with buttons. $4.

Dress Skirts of cheviot—one of a style—unlined; and some trimmed. $4.

Second floor, Broadway.

Tailor-Made Suits for Girls

$8.75, worth $12.50

These attractive suits are made in a very popular model—made especially for us. Jackets are in the jaunty belted coat style; collarless, but prettily braided around the neck. The materials are cheviots and fancy mixtures, in various excellent shades. Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

The suits would be selling for $12.50, except for the fact that the manufacturer used up his small pieces of cloth in the making, which enables us to say $8.75 instead

Second floor, Ninth street.

Beautiful Boutonne Voiles

Should Be $1.50
Are 75c a Yard

Helping you to pay half price, on one of the season's most charming effects in this favored fabric, right at the season's very beginning, is a very attractive kind of bargain making, we should say. We counted ourselves lucky to secure the few thousand yards that were available; and we have the notion that they will go out in lively fashion, as soon as people can get to the counters this morning. The cloth is the popular sheer, transparent weave, with the surface striped with neat little mohair nubs in the fabrics' self-colors. They are in best tones of cream, brown, light gray, reseda, champagne, navy blue, royal blue and black.

75c a yard, instead of $1.50. 44 inches wide.

Rotunda.

Some Price Advantages For You In HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

A good many thousands of people have Spring Underwear and Hosiery to buy this week. They are very staple merchandise, and are seldom found under-price right in the middle of the season. That is just why this opportunity is so exceptional. We secured these fine lots of new and perfect goods, under peculiar advantages—brought them direct from the foreign manufacturers; and timed their arrival for the time when the saving would mean most to our customers. Here are the items in detail:

Women's Stockings

18c a Pair, 3 Pairs for 50c

Of fast black cotton; American made, ankles narrowed, fashioned feet.

At 37½c a Pair

Black gauze lisle thread, with extracted white polka-dots or figured effects; tan, cadet blue or white gauze lisle thread, with extracted polka-dots.

Plain black lisle thread, fine gage.

50c a Pair

Fast black lisle thread, with embroidered fronts, in various neat patterns.

Black lisle thread, allover openwork or openwork ankles in new pretty designs.

Black lisle thread, plain or ribbed, light weight.

Women's Underwear

37½c Each

White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless, plain or lace-trimmed.

White ribbed lisle thread Drawers; knee length, wide at knee, lace trimmed.

Broadway.

Women's Underwear

50c Each

Medium-weight white ribbed cotton Vests; long or short sleeves.

Drawers to match, with or without bands, knee or ankle length.

Broadway.

Men's Half Hose

37½c a Pair

Black lisle thread: plain or openwork, with embroidered fronts or clocks.

Black lisle thread, with openwork clocks; embroidered.

Black cotton clocked, or black lisle thread striped.

Lisle thread in blue, brown or gray grounds with white polka-dots.

Mixed lisle thread in gray, brown, cardinal or blue grounds.

Men's Underwear

75c Each

French balbriggan Shirts or Drawers. Shirts in long or short sleeves. Drawers with double seats, in long or short inseam.

Ninth street.

Now the Straw Hats For Children

Sailor Hats—nothing can be prettier—but with touches of novelty.

Here is a brand-new sailor-style for quite small folks, for instance. It is of Panama straw, with a rolling brim, fancy ribbon band, side-bow or streamers. Mighty pretty. $1.75. And here are also:

Children's rolled brim ready-to-wear Sailor Hats, in Milan and rough straw. White and color mixtures. Trimmed with silk or velvet ribbon, band and streamers. Some have scarfs of plain or plaid silk, or silk mull. Bell crowns or poke shape; or crowns that are square. 65c to $12.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Short Strips of Embroidery

A collection of sample strips, loom ends, and other odd pieces which accumulated on the hands of the manufacturers. Edgings and insertions from 2 to 15 inches wide, on cambric, nainsook and Swiss muslin; done up in pieces of two to seven yard lengths—all perfect; all edgings cut out.

Priced at 20c to $1 a piece; though worth from a half more, up to double these prices.

Broadway.

A Good Old-Fashioned Wanamaker SHOE SALE

There were lively times in our Under-Priced Shoe Store, in the Basement, this time last Spring. Building operations across Ninth street made it imperative to give that space to goods that had to move back here. This Spring our shoe business is confined to the Main floor store. But the same splendid opportunities to secure good shoes under-price still come to us. Since we cannot take so many of the lots, we are more critical, and pick out only the choicest plums. You have seen bigger sales at WANAMAKER'S; but probably never saw better values than these splendid groups offer today. It will pay you well to make an early selection, this morning.

Women's $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Oxford Shoes at One Dollar

Kidskin 3-button Shoes; Blucher Ties, with kid and patent leather vamps, neat heels, flexible soles; Kidskin Oxford Ties, with tips of patent leather and kidskin. A splendid collection to pick from, for a dollar a pair.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Trade-mark Oxford Shoes at $1.50

Oxford Shoes of kidskin, patent leather and enamel leather; some with welted and stitched soles; others with thin, flexible soles; military and Cuban heels. Trade-mark shoes, and some still better values in special lots from some of our regular factories. $1.50 pair.

Women's $2.50 Oxford Shoes at $1.90 a Pair

Of fine quality black kidskin, made on a very popular last; with welted oak-tanned soles, made flexible; box toes and high sloping heels. Shoes that the usual shoe store would sell for $2.50, or more, at $1.90 a pair.

Men's Shoes Made to Sell for $3 and $3.50, at $1.90 a Pair

This offering includes patent and enamel leather shoes that were made to sell for $3 and $3.50, though they were previously sold by us for $2.40. This sale brings the price down again—to $1.90. In addition, there are about two thousand pairs of kid and calfskin lace shoes, that have just come in fresh from the factory. They are stylish in appearance, and will give satisfactory wear. They are the equal of three-dollar shoes, outside this store. All at $1.90 a pair.

Then there is a collection of special values in Boys' and Children's Shoes that offer economies that will be appreciated at this season.

Boys' SHOES at $1.30

Just right for sturdy boys to play or go to school; stand hard knocks and do not show it too soon. Satin calf. Heavy soles, full round toes and square heels. Sizes 13 to 5½, broad widths only.

Small Boys' SHOES at 75c

Sturdy well-made lace shoes; wide soles, full toes and spring heels. Also some very fine spring-heel kid shoes for girls—odd lots from our regular stock.

Children's SHOES at $1

Black kidskin lace and button shoes, with tips of patent leather; made to sell for a half more than this; shapely, durable and comfortable; sizes 8½ to 10½.

Children's OXFORD TIES at $1.20

Kidskin oxfords, with spring heels; patent leather tips; sizes 11 to 2, smaller sizes for $1.

Fourth avenue.

Again Women's COATS

$18, worth $30

Two weeks ago we announced just such an opportunity as this—*a chance to save $12 on a beautiful Spring coat.* And women responded so sharply that they took all the coats in a day.

This is a second lot of the same sort.

Coats of excellent taffeta and peau de soie, in the becoming half-fitted, collarless style; 27 inches long; self-strapped or finished with braid. New loose sleeves, plaited to elbow. Fancy cuffs. Lining of white taffeta.

$30 the value. $18 the price. A fortunate trade chance procured it.

Second floor, Broadway.

Petticoats—Silk and Jersey

Shapely and pretty and new, in black.

Jersey-top petticoats, close-fitting, long-wearing. Thus described:

At $5, worth $7.50—Of wool jersey; three styles; deep accordion plaiting of taffeta, or circular or gathered ruffle at bottom.

At $7.50, worth $10—Of fine wool jersey, with deep accordion-plaited flounce, finished with ruche or gathered ruffles.

And strong, lustrous black silk ones like these:

At $5—Of black taffeta, three styles, deep accordion-plaited flounce, with two ruches, or gathered ruffle at bottom; others with circular flounce, plaited; percaline foundation.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The House In Summer

Cool-looking furniture-covers and adequate window-shades. That's what you think at first.

We did too, and our thought bore fruit in a collection of more-than-ever beautiful materials, and a better-than-ever working force for making covers or putting up shades; and prices that are low.

SLIP COVER MATERIALS

Best heavy German Linen, 50 inches wide, 38c a yard; 66 inches wide, 55c.

Jacquard Linen, 50 inches wide, 75c a yard.

Imitation Irish Linen, domestic, 50 inches wide, 28c a yard.

Striped Cotton Damasks, and many handsome new Cretonnes.

WINDOW SHADES

For home, office buildings or hotels, we are well equipped to execute orders, large or small, thoroughly and promptly. We use the imported John King's Scotch Holland, Lonsdale Holland, hand-painted cambric, oil opaque cloth and domestic Holland. Mounted on best wood spring-rollers; hemmed sides on holland and cambric, plain sides on opaque cloth; cord, tassel or fringe at bottom.

A competent man will call to make estimates at your convenience.

Third floor.

Another Chapter in the PICTURE SALE

There were ample quantities of most of the subjects offered in the two groups of Framed Photogravures told of yesterday; so there is still good selection today. In addition, we present two new groups, that are equally attractive, today. They are in dark frames; particularly adapted for Hall, Library or Dining-room decoration—for the city or country home.

At $5, worth $10—Landscape upright and figure subjects, all handsomely framed, without mats, in fine Flemish oak and gilt frames; size 18 x 26 inches.

At $7.50, worth $12.50—Choice selection of figure and landscape subjects, all matted, and handsomely framed in Flemish oak and gilt; sizes 27 x 34 inches.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Much Wanted WHITE GOODS

The White Goods with the lustrous mercerized dots and other jacquard figures is in large demand this season—hard to keep enough of it. Yesterday we put on sale about three thousand yards in silk-like dots, that will be wanted in lively fashion—particularly since the price is 25c a yard, though really a 35c quality.

Also a handsome embroidered Alexandra cloth, in a soft finish, with little leaf-like mercerized figures and nine other patterns; made of fine Egyptian yarn. 35c a yard.

Broadway.

Boys' SUITS

$5

Worth $6 to $7.50

These are Boys' new Spring Suits; but they are sorts that have become broken in sizes, and we shall not renew them. They are our own regular stock, and cannot be matched at their former prices. You save the amount cut off the prices, simply to help us sell the balance quickly. The lists below tell you exactly what sizes are here.

Suits of plain blue and fancy mixed cheviots; two and three of a kind.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, with two pairs of knee trousers.

Suits	1	4	11	7	11	4	5
Sizes	9	10	11	13	14	15	16

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of cheviot; two pairs of knee trousers.

Suits	3	5	22	12	12	15	6	2	2
Sizes	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Worth $6.50 and $7.50; at $5 a suit.

Russian Blouse Suits, with sailor collars; extra white pique shield; trimmed with narrow soutache braid. In sizes for 3 to 7 years; worth $6, at $5 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.



YOU WANT IT
YOU OUGHT TO HAVE IT
Yet YOU HESITATE TO BUY IT

THAT PIANO

There once were a lot of reasons to bring pause to a man in ordinary circumstances, before he undertook to purchase a piano.

We have wiped them all off the map.

We have evolutionized the piano business.

We have made it easy for almost every home to possess a piano.

You love music; your wife loves it; your children love it—yet you are probably trying to do without a piano, because it seems a luxury that should come second to other things.

You and your wife probably go away from home for entertainment. So do your children. And you pay your way. These little sums would go far toward paying for a piano. And when you got the piano, your interest and your children's interest would center in the home, instead of away from it. Music entertains, it refines, it educates. The piano gives its possessor an accomplishment that supplies social standing. The person who plays the piano is always welcome—always in demand.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT YOU CAN BUY AN EXCELLENT PIANO FOR THE SMALL SUM OF SIX DOLLARS A MONTH?

Isn't this a little price to pay for such a valuable possession?

When you buy your piano at WANAMAKER'S you are sure of several things that are not always certain elsewhere:

The piano you secure is of thoroughly worthy and artistic character—no matter how low its price.

The price you pay is the lowest for which that piano can be bought; and lower than that for which a piano of equal quality can be bought elsewhere.

The terms of purchase will be made to suit your covenience; and nothing added to the cash price of the piano. You simply pay the smallest possible interest on the money which remains unpaid—or four dollars a year on every hundred. And every payment cuts down the interest.

Then you have the WANAMAKER STORE'S guarantee of satisfaction. We are always here in easy reach; and always ready to make everything right, in the most prompt and pleasant manner. And that means a good deal, many a time.

Come in, and talk the matter over; and perhaps you'll be able to decide that you needn't wait any longer, to possess the piano you want.

Piano Store, fifth floor.

ANGELUS RECORD TODAY:

6,818,280	*Inflations Previously Recorded*
392,400	*Inflations Yesterday*
7,210,680	*Inflations Since Starting*

Quadruple-plated Silver Toilet Ware

The utility of quadruple silver-plated Toilet Articles has never been questioned. This season the designs are so beautiful that you need sacrifice little of artistic merit by saving the cost between the sterling and the silver-plated pieces. We present a remarkably broad variety for you to select from. Some of the pieces show very effective gold plating over the silver plating. Here are some hints of prices:

Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, $5 to $10.
Cloth Brushes, $2 to $3.50.
Hat Brushes, $1.25.
Military Brushes, $4 a pair.
Whisk Brooms, $1 to $1.75.
Puff Boxes, 60c to $3.75.
Collar Button Boxes, 60c to $1.25.
Jewel Boxes, $1.75 to $10.
Salve Boxes, $1.
Flasks, $3.
Bonbon and Card Trays, 50c to $1.50.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, $11.
Shaving Mugs, $1.75 to $5.75.
Smokers' Sets, $3.75 to $10.
Hair Receivers, 50c to $4.
Soap Boxes, $1.25 to $2.50.

Two patterns in Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, at $8.85, worth $5; two patterns at $5, worth $6; also two patterns, at $8, worth $10.

Shaving Mugs, with Brushes, formerly $5 to $6, at $4 each.

Tenth street Elevator and Toilet Goods Counters.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DIVER JOHN RIDE GOES WHERE HOAR WOULD NOT

Descends in Flume Shaft at Rockaway River Reservoir.

THEN WORKS FOR SIX HOURS

Lost Diver Went to Sluice Entrance, Fearing the Swift Current at the Deranged Valve.

BOONTON, N. J., April 14.—John Ride, a diver, to-day undertook a task which William Hoar considered more dangerous than that at which he was at work when he was caught and held fast at the entrance of the sluiceway from the Rockaway River Reservoir dam. Ride descended into the flume shaft and, after remaining there in the rushing current of the drain for over six hours, almost completed the repair of the deranged valve. When this apparatus is again in its proper place it is believed that the pressure that holds Hoar's body will be relieved and that the rescue will be accomplished.

It was the derangement of this valve that sent Hoar to the bottom of the reservoir. He would not consent to risk being caught in the very swift current of the sluiceway until the great ball was dropped in front of the drain and sucked by the force of the outflowing water into a position that would cut off the stream. The ball didn't strike the hole squarely, and it is believed that Hoar's body was caught between that and the pipe, and that he was thus held to his death.

Ride's work to-day was considered heroic. Without hesitation, but confessing trepidation, he donned his diver's suit and permitted the men to lower him into the shaft. The men who were watching him, pumping air into the tube, and waiting for the signal to hoise, were at first surprised and then scared when the fourth hour and the fifth and the sixth passed and the man gave no indication of his desire to be raised out of the sluiceway. He must have worked with desperate energy, for when at last he was brought to the surface he was completely exhausted. He said that he found the valve about one-third open and that it was hard work getting it back into place. He hopes to accomplish this early to-day.

The men attending the lines leading from Hoar's armor had a tiresome task to continue all day. It was made despairing because of the general belief that there is no chance that the unfortunate diver can be alive, for he has been under ever since Monday afternoon—three days. They did not halt, however, in their work of pumping air into the tube. They labored in relays, and the reliefs came and went from the raft in rowboats. The work at the pumps will not be stopped until the body has been removed, the men say.

BODY FOUND IN HOTEL RUINS.

Bricklayer Hind Perished in the Collapse of the Sagamore.

Workmen who were clearing away the last of the ruins of the collapsed Sagamore Hotel, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, found the body of Alfred Hind, a bricklayer of West Hoboken, in the cellar at 2:35 o'clock yesterday morning. It had been reported that all the workmen escaped when the front of the building fell on Wednesday afternoon. The body was identified by a membership card of Bricklayers' Union No. 29.

John Jordan, the contractor; Jacob Frohleich, the manager, and Foreman John Parr, who had been released under $1,000 bail on a charge of criminal negligence, were at once rearrested on a homicide charge and remanded in the custody of Coroner Scholer in the West Side Court. He paroled Jordan and fixed bail for Frohleich at $1,000 and for Parr at $500, setting the inquest for April 25.

Chief Inspector Bernard J. Gorman of the Bureau of Buildings said the building fell during alterations because of a faulty corner basement pier which was put in eleven years ago.

SUICIDE AT BELLEVUE.

Brereton Was Sent There for Attempting Suicide at Home.

After failing to end his life by cutting his throat at his home, William J. Brereton of 350 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street committed suicide in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital last evening, the authorities say, by choking himself with a bandage. The man was tied to a cot by restraining sheets, but managed to get one hand free, and gradually pulled the gauze bandage that was protecting the wound in his throat until he was unable to breathe. His act was discovered by a nurse about five minutes after he died.

Brereton attempted suicide at his home early Wednesday morning. After his wound was dressed he was taken to the Harlem Court. Magistrate Barlow committed him to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for observation as to his sanity. He was examined by Drs. Packer and Gregory, who declared that he was not insane, but was suffering from alcoholism. He was then transferred to the alcoholic ward.

Pope-Waverley Electrics

The ideal runabout.
Clean—noiseless—odorless.
Does the work of two horses at much less cost. Works perfectly in any weather. Especially adapted for ladies' use. Also Surreys — Stanhopes—Station and Delivery Wagons.
Catalogue upon request.
POPE MFG. CO.,
12 Warren St. and 941 8th Ave.

Ride It to Work

A bicycle carries you surely and swiftly. Ride home to your lunch—more time at home; less time in our delightful Rapid Transit El and Trolley; Fares saved; health gained. Consider this. A bicycle is a good investment.
CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST.
POPE MFG. CO.,
12 WARREN ST., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILES.

BICYCLES PRICES TUMBLE.

3 more car-loads purchased from the West; Two large jobbers retiring from business, enables us to offer our friends unheard-of prices; $40 Wiekwar Specials, new, for $12.50, complete: New Orients, Barclays, Columbias, Barnes, &c., prices that compel you to purchase at $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15 & $17.50. About 700 assorted makes to select from. Tires, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, all makes.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row & 8 Park Place

ORIENT  **BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425.**
Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 20 miles. No Noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO., 8 Park Place, Near B'way, SOLE AGENTS.

For Sale.—U. S. long-distance automobile, only $500; owner going abroad; most endurable, 2-seated gasoline machine; 7 horse power; perfect condition; extra detachable double seat, detachable hood, blankets, lamps, basket, coat. Address K., Box 181 Times.

AMERICAN BRIDE FOR COUNT.

Miss Eleanor Patterson Becomes the Countess Gizycki of Poland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The first of the several notable international marriages announced for the Spring season took place to-day at noon at the Dupont Circle residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson, when their only daughter, Miss Eleanor Medill Patterson, became the bride of Count Joseph Gizycki of Poland. The Rev. Thomas S. Lee, rector of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, officiated.

No cards of invitation were issued for the marriage, which, by the bride's desire, was attended by great simplicity and witnessed by less than forty guests, who were the immediate relatives of the bride, with the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, and some close personal friends from official and resident circles. Miss Alice Roosevelt being one of the younger guests present.

Count and Countess Gizycki left for New York at 3 o'clock. Their journey to the railway station was made in a carriage decorated with beauty roses tied with white ribbon. They will sail Saturday for Europe, going first to Paris, then to Vienna, where they will be the guests of the American Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick, the latter being an aunt of Countess Gizycki. In the early Summer they will go to the bridegroom's estate near Narvosielica, in Russia.

MRS. GOULD LEAVES TOWN.

Reaches Georgian Court Just as Living Chess Game Starts There.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 14.—Mrs. George J. Gould returned this afternoon to Georgian Court from the Gould town house, where she has been ill for a fortnight. She was accompanied by Mr. Gould and her daughter Marjorie, and had to be supported during the few steps from the train to her carriage.

Mr. Gould threw open the Casino at Georgian Court this evening for a living chess game, a novel entertainment arranged by Dr. Charles L. Lindley for the benefit of the Boys' Glee Club of Lakewood. A party of members of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York came down for the game; the living figures occupied positions on an immense chess board in the riding arena of the Casino. The Bishops wore mitres and carried crosses, and the knights were dressed as knights of olden days. The rooks wore castellated hats and the sixteen pawns carried shields and spears. The moves were directed by Dr. Lindley and Prof. Roser.

DOUBLE MURDERER CONVICTED.

Second Degree Verdict Against Eckel for Killing His Wife.

Julius Eckel, who shot and killed his wife, Alice Estelle, and Mrs. Annie McDermott, in Jersey City, on Feb. 6, yesterday was convicted of murder in the second degree in the Oyer and Terminer Court at Jersey City, before Justice Dixon and Judge Blair.

The jury was out exactly five minutes. Only one ballot was taken. Eckel smiled and thanked the jury. He was tried for the murder of his wife only. He may yet be tried for the murder of Mrs. McDermott, but that had not been decided when the court adjourned.

The fact that Eckel shot and killed both women was established by an eye-witness, Thomas Dugan, brother of Mrs. McDermott, one of the murdered women. The defense was insanity. The maximum punishment for Eckel's crime is thirty years' imprisonment.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Hartford Club Announces Event for Long Island Boats.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—At a meeting held this evening the Hartford Yacht Club voted to have an ocean race open to yachts enrolled in the clubs of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. There will be classes for boats of thirty-six feet and less in length over all and for boats of from thirty-six to fifty feet over all.

The competing yachts will sail in cruising trim. The course will be from the Fenwick Station of the club at the mouth of the Connecticut River around Block Island and return. The date and conditions will be announced later. Silver cups will be given as prizes.

Hungarian Immigrants in Big Lots.

Officers of the Cunard Line have contracted with the Hungarian Government to make twenty-six trips a year from Fiume to New York for the next ten years, and to make provisions for 2,000 emigrants on each trip, the Government agreeing to pay the steamship company $20 apiece for any deficit below 30,000 persons. Under the terms the contract is terminable by notice in five years, and may be canceled at the third year should the number of emigrants fall below 50,000. It is the purpose of the Hungarian Government to control the emigration of its subjects, and it makes this contract instead of establishing a line of steamers, as had been contemplated.

N. Y. University Interclass Gymnasts.

The sophomores overwhelmed the freshmen at New York University in the annual inter-class gymnastic contest yesterday. The score was 45 to 3. In only one event were the freshmen able to score. J. O'Brien did the best work for the winners, getting first places in both the side horse and horizontal bar events. The summary:

Flying Rings.—Won by J. Bogart, '06, with 16.3 points; C. Ketchum, '06, with 15.8 points, second.

Side Horse.—Won by J. O'Brien, '06, with 14 points; J. Bogart, '06, 12.7 points, second.

Parallel Bars—Won by W. Williamson, '06, with 17.6 points; J. D. Saylor, '06, 16.1 points, second.

Horizontal Bars.—Won by J. O'Brien, '06, with 15.6 points; W. Williamson, '06, second, with 15.5 points.

Tumbling.—Won by C. Ketchum, '06, with 15.6 points; W. Williamson, '06, with 15.3 points, second.

Club Swinging.—Won by A. B. Wilson, '06, with 14½ points; C. Greenfelt, '07, second, with 12 points.

Dr. Douglas Wins Billiard Match.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas won the Interborough championship 14.2 billiard tournament last night at Daly's Broadway billiard rooms. He defeated in the deciding game Al. Loewenberg by 300 to 233. The contest was very close up to the last few innings, when Douglas, by several good runs, forged rapidly ahead. In the last thirteen innings Loewenberg was only able to make 17 points. This run of hard luck followed two excelent runs of 23 each. The scores:

Douglas—3 8 0 2 8 0 2 8 5 0 0 1 0 5 8 11 33 0 17 0 0 1 3 2 20 0 1 3 20 1 0 6 11 3 23 4 14 8 3 1 0 11 0 0 1 0 15 1 10 4 2. Total, 300; high run, 33; average, 5 25-50.

Loewenberg—0 1 6 8 3 9 12 0 15 15 1 8 4 1 7 1 19 2 1 0 1 0 5 6 2 2 0 0 3 0 2 14 4 0 0 5 23 23 0 1 0 3 0 7 0 0 2 0 1 3 2. Total, 233; high run, 24; average, 4 20-51.

Eastern League Ready to Play.

The Eastern League finished all the details attending the opening of its championship season at a meeting of the club representatives at the Hotel Victoria yesterday. In addition to adopting a schedule President Powers announced the appointment of the following umpires: Thomas B. Kelly, Brockton, Mass., reappointed; John Haskell of Columbus, Ohio, who was with the American Association last year; William J. Sullivan of Rochester, N. Y., and M. A. Gifford of Chattanooga, Tenn. Umpires will be empowered to fine or to remove from the field any player who unnecessarily delays the game when taking his position in the field after being at the bat. Batting in front of the grand stand will be prohibited. The playing season will begin on May 16 and close on Sept. 28.

Richard Croker's Horse a Winner.

LONDON, April 14.—St. Patrick's Day, owned by Richard Croker, won the Newmarket Biennial Stakes, one mile and a half, with $2,500 added, at the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day. The winner was first by three lengths, with Saltpetre second, and St. Medoc third.

BASEBALL ON IN EARNEST

Large Crowds Witness Opening Games of Championship Season.

BOTH NEW YORK CLUBS WIN

American League Beat the Champion Bostons and McGraw's Men Too Much for Brooklyn.

It was a great day yesterday for baseball, and particularly for the New York teams, for in this city the American Lague team defeated Boston, the championship holders, in easy fashion, while at Brooklyn the National League team triumphed over the local team by the one-sided score of 7 to 1.

The championship season of both the National and American Leagues was opened with excellent attendances, considering the unfavorable weather. In this city, where overcoats felt comfortable, over 30,000 persons saw the games here and at Brooklyn, while the Cincinnati and Chicago contest at Cincinnati was witnessed by 13,000 enthusiasts. In all, the official figures show that 33,986 persons were present at the four American League games and 33,179 at the three of the National League.

Both of the New York teams were in rare form for so early in the year, and neither had any difficulty in scoring a victory. The all-round exhibition of the American League team was little short of a revelation to those who had watched their previous performances, while McGraw's men gave evidence of being in better shape than last year. Philadelphia, Detroit, and Cleveland were the out-of-town American League winners, while Cincinnati and Philadelphia won in the other two National League games, only three of the latter being played.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Defeats Brooklyn Easily by 7 Runs to 1.

One of the largest crowds at an opening baseball game at Brooklyn witnessed the downfall of the Brooklyn team at the hands of the New York players by a score of 7 to 1 at Washington Park yesterday. The scenes throughout the afternoon were exciting, and when the teams marched across the field, led by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, entbusiasm was intense. After the parade the men joined hands on the halliards of a large American flag and raised it on the clubhouse flagpole.

In spite of the cold weather, the crowd began to gather early, and it was estimated that 15,000 persons were present when the two teams were brought upon the grounds in four large automobiles. The field was in excellent shape, and there was a liberal display of bunting, flags, and other decorations.

After the first inning had been played it was evident that the New Yorks were in better form than Hanlon's men. Mathewson's arm was in splendid shape, as was indicated by the few bits made by Brooklyn. He also fielded the position perfectly, having no less than six assists to his credit. He was finely supported, the work of the infield men having been particularly prominent. Jones of the Brooklyns was unsteady, and besides giving four men bases on balls was hit for ten singles with a total of twelve bases.

Brooklyn scored its only run in the first inning on Strang's double, Sheckard's base on ball, Lumley's sacrifice, and Dobb's long fly to centre, which allowed Strang to reach home. On the other hand, the New Yorks scored in every inning with the exception of the fifth, seventh, and ninth innings. Browne and McGann tallied in the first inning on singles by each, a sacrifice by Devlin, and Mertes's solid hit to right field. Another run was added in the second inning. Gilbert got to first on Jacklitsch's bad throw. Bowerman's hit was fumbled by McCormick, and there were two men on bases. Gilbert was finally caught "napping" at second, making two out. Mathewson's single placed Bowerman on second, and the latter scored on Browne's single. Bowerman also scored in the fourth inning, reaching first on a single, sent to third on a passed ball, and scored on Browne's safe hit. McCormack tallied in the sixth inning on a single, Dahlen's sacrifice, and Bowerman's clean hit. The New Yorks' last run came in the eighth inning. Dahlen reached first on balls, stole second, but was thrown at the plate. Gilbert, who was placed on first by Jones's wild pitching, scored on Jacklitsch's poor throw to third. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Browne, rf..1	1	1	0	0		Strang, 2b..1	1	2	3	0	
Devlin, 3b...0	0	1	3	0		Sh'kard, lf..0	0	2	0	0	
McGann, 1b.1	2	12	0	0		Lumley, rf..0	0	1	2	0	
Mertes, lf..1	1	2	0	0		Dobbs, cf....0	0	5	1	0	
M'C'm'k, cf.1	1	1	0	0		Babb, ss....0	1	2	1	0	
Dahlen, ss..0	0	3	2	0		Doyle, 1b...0	1	11	0	0	
Gilbert, 2b..1	0	2	2	0		M'C'm'k, 3b.0	0	1	5	2	
B'w'man, c.2	2	3	2	0		J'kiltsch, c..0	0	3	0	2	
M'th'son, p..0	1	2	6	0		Jones, p....0	0	0	3	0	
Total....7	10	27	15	0		Total....1	3	27	15	4	

New York	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base on errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Jones, 4. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Jones, 2. Two-base hits—McGann, Strang. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Bowerman, Lumley. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Mathewson, Doyle. Double play—Devlin, Gilbert, and McGann. Wild pitch—Jones. Passed ball—Jacklitsch. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—15,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; BOSTON, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 14.—In the opening game of the National League season to-day, the local team defeated Boston by good hitting. The weather was cold and cheerless, handicapping the players and causing the spectators much discomfort. Pitcher Willis was effective for five innings, and Duggleby kept Boston's hits well scattered. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0—2	9	3
Philadelphia .....0 0 1 0 0 3 1 1 .—6	12	2	

Batteries—Willis and Horan; Duggleby and Dooin. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—1:40. Attendance, 5,179.

CINCINNATI, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Thirteen thousand enthusiasts saw the opening game between the Cincinnati and Chicago teams to-day. The Cincinnatis won in the ninth inning, the score being 3 to 2. Up to that time it looked as though the contest might go into extra innings. The Chicagos scored two runs in the first inning on a base on balls, a triple, and an out. Cincinnati drew one on a gift, a steal, and an error by Slagle. In the sixth two hits and an error gave Cincinnati another, and its last tally was made in the ninth on a single, a sacrifice, and a fumble by Tinker. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	—3	3	0
Chicago 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	—2	7	4

Batteries—Suthoff and Peitz; Weimer and Kling. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—1:40. Attendance, 13,000.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

De La Salle, 15; "Poly Prep," 11.

The nine of De La Salle Institute and the "Poly Prep" team of Brooklyn played a rather close game at Ridgewood Park, L. I., yesterday, the De La Salle boys winning in a whiriwind finish by a score of 15 to 11. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
De La Salle.....1 0 0 3 1 1 4 1 4	—15	14	5
"Poly. Prep."...0 5 1 0 3 1 0 0 1	—11	7	8

Batteries—Suarez and Celia; Smith and Froeb. Struck out—Suarez, 11; Smith, 4. Umpire—Mr. O'Connell, Brooklyn High School.

Baseball to-day, 3:30 P.M., Amer. League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Boston, world's champions. —Adv.

Columbia Automobiles.

MARK XLII.
TOURING CAR
35-38 Horsepower
Combines best features of foreign cars with most advanced work of leading American automobile engineers and vehicle builders. Price with Standard Tonneau Book $4,000. Canopy tops Limousine or Surrey bodies to order
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AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Team Outplays the Boston Champions by 8 to 2.

A throng of persons estimated at over 15,000 witnessed the opening of the championship baseball season at American League Park yesterday. Considering the wintry weather it was a surprising attendance, and enthusiastic to a degree. A snowstorm in the morning was not what the officials of the club expected on their opening day, but although cool the afternoon was clear and the wintry weather had no deterrent effect upon the crowd. All came prepared to "root" hard for the home team, and while hoping for a victory few expected the game to end in favor of New York by a score of 8 to 2.

As early as 1:30 o'clock streams of people began to enter the park, which was handsomely decorated with bunting and flags. What pleased the visitors the most was the fact that the big stand was made fairly comfortable by being protected with closed shelters in the rear. The grounds were in excellent condition, notwithstanding the fact that nearly one hundred feet in right field had been filled in during the Winter.

At 3 o'clock, preceded by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, the players of both clubs, about thirty in number, emerged from their quarters behind the centre field fence and marched up the field amid the cheers of the spectators and the waving of small American flags, which were given to every person entering the grounds.

Among some of the distinguished persons present were Fire Commissioner Hayes, City Chamberlain Keenan, Francis T. Lantry, Commissioner of Charities; Judge Newburger, James G. Wallace, Superintendent of Buildings; Judges Campbell, McLaughlin, and McMahon; Edward T. Carroll, Harry C. Duval, ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, Alderman Abner and Capt. A. C. Anson. Roger Bresnahan, the New York National League team third baseman, was cordially greeted by the players of both teams.

After the usual practice by both teams Umpire Dwyer, who officiated at the plate, called the first man of the Bostons to the bat. Base decisions were rendered by the other umpire, Carpenter. Then came a spectacle unusual for baseball grounds. As Batsman Dougherty took his place at the plate the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and instantly every occupant of the seats arose and remained standing until the band ceased playing.

At 3:30 o'clock ex-Judge Olcott tossed the ball from the grand stand into the field and the crowd cheered. Then began a game in which the champion Bostons were outclassed. The New Yorks gave a display which was almost perfect. Chesbro pitched in the form that he showed while a member of the Pittsburg Club, and also batted with telling effect, scoring a home run and a hit for two bases. Old "Cy" Young was bit freely in the early part of the game, but settled down and allowed only two hits in the last five innings. Two pretty floral pieces, a horseshoe and two bats crossed with a ball dangling in the centre, were presented to the team by admirers.

The Bostons were sorely puzzled at Chesbro's delivery for five innings, only three men reaching first, Collins twice on singles and Parent on called balls. In the sixth Dougherty led off with a double, but on Collins's ground hit to Elberfeld Dougherty attempted to make third, but was run down. Stahl's high foul fly back of the plate, which McGuire secured, resulted in Collins's retirement also. Freeman began the seventh inning with a tremendous hit to the stone wall in right field, which netted a home run. Parent was the third man to make a home run, which he did in the ninth inning. He placed a ball in centre field which Fultz tried hard to gather on the fly, but failed.

The New Yorks started off with five runs in the first inning on hits by Conroy, Keeler, and Anderson, and poor throws by Young and Lachance. Chesbro smashed the first ball pitched to deep centre field in the second inning for a circuit of the bases, and Anderson was the lucky rungetter in the third. Chesbro scored the last run for New York in the fourth inning on a two-base hit, Conroy's sacrifice, and Lachance's error.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Conroy, 3b..1	1	2	1	0		Dough'y, lf..0	1	2	0	0	
Fultz, cf...1	1	4	0	0		Collins, 3b..0	2	1	1	0	
Keeler, rf...1	1	2	0	0		Stahl, cf...0	0	0	0	0	
Elberf'd, ss.0	1	0	4	0		Freeman, rf.1	1	1	1	0	
And'rs'n, lf..2	2	1	0	0		Parent, ss..1	1	1	1	0	
Will'ms, 2b.1	1	0	1	0		Lach'ce, 1b.0	0	13	2	2	
Ganzel, 1b..0	1	12	0	0		Ferris, 2b...0	0	0	5	0	
McGuire, c.0	0	7	1	0		Criger, c....0	1	5	3	0	
Chesbro, p..2	2	0	4	0		Young, p....0	0	1	2	1	
Total 8	10	27	11	0		Total 2	6	24	14	3	

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
New York	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—8

First base on errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Young, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 3; New York, 2. Home runs—Chesbro, Freeman, Parent. Three-base hit—Conroy. Two-base hits—Keeler, Anderson, Chesbro, Dougherty, Criger. Sacrifice hits—Conroy, Keeler, Elberfeld, Williams, Ganzel. Stolen base—Ganzel. Double plays—Criger and Lachance; McGuire and Ganzel. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—15,842.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; WASHINGTON, 3.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Philadelphia and Washington opened the American League season on the latter's grounds today, and the visitors won by a score of 8 to 3. Plank pitched a steady game throughout for the Philadelphia team. On the other hand, Wilson was batted freely and gave a base on balls and hit a batsman with the bases full in the second inning. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	—3	9	1
Philadelphia .....0 5 0 0 0 2 0 1 —8	13	1	

Batteries—Nelson and Kittredge; Plank and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—1:55. Attendance, 6,144.

CLEVELAND, 6; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Considering the cold weather a good crowd turned out to-day to witness the opening game of the American League season. Cleveland won by perfect fielding and a bunching of hits in the fifth inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	—1	7	4
Cleveland 1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0	—6	9	0

Batteries—Owen and Sullivan; Bernhard and Bemis. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King. Time of game—1:30. Attendance, 7,000.

DETROIT, 7; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—By heavier and more timely batting the Detroit team defeated the St. Louis Americans to-day by a score of 7 to 2. The visitors made two hits to one for St. Louis, and the former fielded without an error. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	—2	8	3
Detroit .....2 2 1 1 0 1 0 0 —7	13	0	

Batteries—Siever and Kahoe; Mullen and Buelow. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance, 5,000.

Scores of Other Games.

At Charlotteaville, Va.—Virginia, 9; Virginia Polytechnic Preparatory, 0.

At Chapel Hill, N. C.—North Carolina, 12; St. Albans, 6.

At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 23; Richmond College, 9.

At Athens, Ga.—Georgia, 10; Watford College, 5.

At Tuscaloosa, Ala.—University of Alabama, 6; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 4.

At Macon, Ga.—Atlanta, 9; Macon, 1.



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THE CARTER HANDICAP.
$5,000 ADDED.
Trains leave East 34th St., 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M. Regular and from Flatbush Ave., 11:02 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, 1:50 P. M. Regular. Stages connect Kings Co. "L."
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NEW YORK RACING ENTERS

Metropolitan Turf Season Opens To-day at Aqueduct Track.

CARTER HANDICAP IS FEATURE

Twenty-two Fair Class Horses Ready to Start in Event Worth $9,000—Beldame Well Thought Of.

The New York racing season, and in effect the turf year of the East, will open this afternoon at the Queens County Jockey Club's track at Aqueduct, L. I., with the running of the $9,000 Carter Handicap as the chief feature of the introductory programme. For metropolitan patrons of the turf the occasion will be a great one, and, though the Carter Handicap has not yet gained the popularity and prestige of those older events, the Brooklyn and Suburban, the general interest that the contest in prospect has aroused gives assurance that the race amply will serve as an outlet for six months' pent-up enthusiasm over the actual beginning of racing in New York.

In no season since The Jockey Club assumed jurisdiction over the turf affairs of New York and the East has the public eagerness for racing been so keen as in the present, the "Two-Million-Dollar Year." The Carter Handicap thus borrows something in importance from the fact that the decision of that race will usher in a season of unprecedented prosperity for owners of horses in the matter of turf prizes. There is every promise that the general prosperity of racing will be in keeping with the greater values of stakes and purses, and racing men of all ranks are ready to welcome the advent of the metropolitan turf's new year with even more optimism than that of the hopeful betting public who will reassemble at Aqueduct to-day. The rule long has been established that the first day's racing of the season shall draw a large attendance, and, though the size of the crowd that will gather to-day on the Queens County Club's course will be governed by the weather, it is the one certainty of the day that the stands will be filled, for the regular and professional elements have grown to such proportions as to guarantee that result. Better things are required to bring out the public at large.

Many improvements have been made on the track and grounds in preparation for the racing season of 1904, and the race course proper now is equal in size of the main track to any track now open on Long Island, while it has the distinction of presenting the longest course with a single turn now available for racing in that territory. When the custom of opening New York racing at the Queens County track was established it was said in sarcasm that the sport entered by the back door, but the popularity of the course and of its richest racing attractions have increased to such an extent that Aqueduct may now be regarded as ranking with the best-equipped and most modern of New York racing clubs.

The special attraction of the day, the Carter Handicap, seven furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, will have an approximate gross value of $9,000. Twenty-two horses were named to start in the announcement of the entries last night, and while it is improbable that all of them will run, there is a fair prospect that the largest field that ever started in a Carter Handicap will compete this afternoon. Because of the long and severe Winter there have been many complaints by owners and trainers about the backward condition of their horses, due to the difficulty of properly exercising them; but it is a simple fact that the trainers who really desired to be ready for early racing managed to fit their charges, and therefore there will be small excuse on that score for the greater number of the entries named for to-day's contest. The field announced to run is not remarkable for the high class of the horses engaged, though several of them are animals that raced with conspicuous success last year, the best of the number being among the three-year-olds. Some there are that raced and won at Washington, or at the Southern Winter and Spring meetings, while others of the twenty-two will appear in public for the first time this year. The Washington Park meets in Fall and Spring are the most conspicuous, while of the horses that raced in the Far South, De Reszke is the most prominent. These three will be backed, and in the gossip among betting men last night were regarded as horses that were sure to be among the first choices. It was conceded that the three-year-old filly Beldame, who will make her first effort of the year in this race, will be equally well supported, with a strong promise of her being the actual opening favorite. The full list of horses announced to start, the weights, and the jockeys engaged to ride, follow:

THE CARTER HANDICAP ENTRIES.

THE CARTER HANDICAP.—For three-year-olds and upward; sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $5,000 added; seven furlongs, to be run as fourth race.

Horse and Jockey.	Age.	Pounds.
Masterman and Fullman	5	112
Red Knight, Cormack	4	111
Dixieline, Shea	4	111
Rosetint, Fuller	4	110
Rostand, H. Phillips	4	108
Tribos Hill, Bullman	4	108
Ascension, T. Burns	5	106
Ahumada, Higgins	4	105
All Gold, McCue	Aged	105
Sweet Alice, Romanelli	4	102
Lord Badge, W. L. Nichaels	4	102
Beldame, O'Neill	3	100
Wotan, Trouble	3	100
Courtmald, Wonderly	4	100
De Reszke, Thompson	5	100
Peter Paul, Hildebrand	3	98
Sam Craig, McCafferty	3	95
Ostrich, Salling	3	95
Illyria, O'Brien	4	95
Conkling, E. Walsh	3	92
Spring, J. Hennessy	3	87
Tomcod, W. C. O'Grady	3	87

Masterman and Rosetint, J. Boden's entry; All Gold and Lord Badge, W. L. Oliver's entry; Illyria and Tomcod, W. C. Daly's entry.

JOCKEY L. REIFF REINSTATED.

English Turf Authorities Withdraw Ban Against American Rider.

LONDON, April 14.—The announcement was made officially to-day that the stewards of the Jockey Club had withdrawn their ruling, under which the American jockey, Lester Reiff, was warned off the turf.

The action of the stewards restores to Reiff the privileges of the English turf, and also places him in good standing on the American and French turf, which recognized the English ruling, and barred Reiff from turf pursuits during the time that he was ruled off in England. Reiff, however, will derive little benefit from the action of the English turf body, for since the time of his sentence, in 1901, he has grown too heavy to ride races, and has practically settled down to training horses in the far West, where the English Jockey Club's ruling was not recognized. Reiff, as a lightweight rider, attained prominence on New York race tracks in the employ of McCafferty and Wishard. He reached his greatest fame after he went to England. His most conspicuous successes were on the horses of the American horse owner, J. A. Drake, trained by Enoch Wishard, who had schooled Reiff as a jockey in America.

Reiff, while employed in 1901 by Mr. Drake, also did much of the riding for the stable maintained in England by the late William C. Whitney. In October of that year the Stewards of the Jockey Club, after long deliberations and an examination of many witnesses, gave notice that Reiff's license as a jockey had been revoked for losing a race by design, and issued an order warning the jockey off Newmarket Heath.

The race which Reiff was accused of having lost was for the New Farms Plate. Reiff then rode Mr. Whitney's horse De Lacy, and finished second, a head behind Richard Croker's Minnie Dee, ridden by the ruled-off jockey's younger brother, "Johnny" Reiff. Johnny Reiff later had his jockey license revoked by the French Jockey Club, on charges of unbecoming conduct. The younger boy still is barred from riding in France.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; five furlongs. San Nicholas, 112 pounds; Oriskany and Toscan, 109 each; Monte Carlo, 108; Schoharie and Eloim, 105 each; Invincible, 104; Counterpoise, 103; Florizel, Saiduceo, and Tom O'Day, 102 each; Furlita, 100; Lovin Kate, 97; Calling, 94; Shady Side, 92; Merry Moments and The Bowery, 89 each; Julia M. and Clear the Arena, 87 each, and Fickle, 84.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; special weights, with allowances; one-half mile. Allen Avon and Lily Brook, 110 pounds each; Trojan, Tommy Waddell, Blandy, Autohood, and Workman, 105 each, and Peggy and Nihlick, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs. Ethics and All Gold, 115 pounds each; Bessie McCarthy and The Grathiana Prince, 113 each; O'Hagan, 107; Petit Bleu, Arachne, and Northern Light, 102 each; Harlow, 97; Nemanus, 96; Midshipman, 95; Mohican and Preakness, 91 each, and Wreath of Ivy, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap; seven furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; one-half mile. Long Days, 106 pounds; St. Resolute, 104; St. Beliane and Danseuse, 103 each; Maid of Timbuctoo, 101; Gold Ten, 100; Lady Greenwood, Bluepoint, Marfil, and Bedella, 99 each; Chapeau, Scarlet Ibex and Migrate, 97 each; Marjory Rice, 95, and Katherine L. and Passive, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; special weights, penalties, and allowances; six furlongs. Hello, Judy, 126 pounds; The Lady Rhodesia, 109; Andrew Mack, Sais, Laricote, and Tom Cod, 105 each; Patagonia and John F., 98 each, and Tonawanda, 93.

WASHINGTON RACES OVER.

Graziallo Wins Second Part of Benning Handicap—Large Crowd Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Spirited sport and one of the largest and most enthusiastic attendances of the meeting marked the close of the Spring racing at the Benning track to-day. Both of the feature events of the programme produced good contests, the second part of the Benning Handicap going to Graziallo, owned by a popular Washington stable, and the handicap steeplechase going to Charles O'Malley.

There were eight entries in the second half of the Benning Spring Handicap race, and Graziallo forced things from the start, and won by three lengths. Castalian, the favorite, tired and finished far back in the field. Briarthorpe was second, a neck ahead of Himself, third. Charles O'Malley, who was an outsider, went to the front early in the steeplechase and won by ten lengths.

Simon Kenton and Dalliance, both of whom were well backed in the steeplechase, fell and never finished.

Only one outright favorite won, this being Princelet, who, in a field of eleven, took the first race, winning by a length and a half. In the two-year-old event, J. E. Madden's Wild Irishman, an outsider, was easily first, the next six horses passing the post in a bunch. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Princelet, 107 pounds, (Cormack,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; John F. Ahearn, 106, (Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Love Note, 107, (Walling,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:30 2-5. Punctual, Mountain Breeze, Neeburban, Cherry Song, Dark Planet, Springbrook, Rabunta, and Hist also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds, maidens. Wild Irishman, 102 pounds, (L. Thompson,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Mirthless, 99, (Henderson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; The Claimant, 104, (Burns,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:04. Maxey More, Girdlestone, Broadway Girl, Sandalwood, and Maggie Stroh also ran. Wild Irishman and Sandalwood coupled in betting.

THIRD RACE.—Second half Benning Spring Handicap; seven furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Graziallo, 111 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Briarthorpe, 103, (O'Brien,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Himself, 101, (McCue,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:28 4-5. Stroller, Castalian, Honolulu, and Latheron also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; about two miles; for four-year-olds and upward. Charles O'Malley, 145, (Reider,) 13 to 5 and 6 to 5, won; Twilight, 157, (Connelly,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Red Hawk, 165, (Mr. L. Evans,) 5 to 1, third. Time—4:12 2-5. La Touraine and De Garnette also ran. Simon Kenton and Dalliance fell and never finished.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; for maiden three-year-olds and upward. Cantaloupe, 98, (Cormack,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Tids, 99, (D. O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Sweet Jane, 114, (F. Dean,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:31 2-5. Jimmie Lane, Bobbie Kean, San Marino, Lockart, Lady Taragon, Scillae, and Polk Miller also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and forty yards; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Setauket, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; James P., 108, (Cormack,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Trapezist, 110, (Burns,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:45 2-5. McWilliams, Circus, Locket, Berry Boy, and Eclectic also ran.

RACING COMMISSION REPORT.

Annual Message to Legislature Shows Unprecedented Turf Prosperity.

The eighth annual report of the New York State Racing Commission, composed of August Belmont, Chairman, E. D. Morgan, and John Sanford, to the Legislature, prepared for submission on the opening day of the New York racing season, has been made public. As in former reports, the commission recapitulates the progress made under the encouragement of favorable legislation, in the breeding of thoroughbred horses in 1903 as compared with earlier years; and states that in the year covered by the message the State tax paid by racing associations to agricultural societies to promote the stock-raising interest was $200,741.67. The report adds:

"This tax, better almost than any other one thing, tells with a conclusive accuracy the esteem in which racing is held by the public, because it is from the public that in an almost exclusive measure, the receipts upon which the tax is based actually come, and this tax shows that in this State such public patronage in 1903 exceeded that bestowed in 1902 by $613,115.80."

The report states that last year there was paid out to owners of horses in this State $2,165,487, which is $731,081 more than was the total of the premiums competed for in 1901, and $316,598 more than was distributed in 1902. In the past seven years these premiums have increased annually in gratifying ratio. In 1903 they amounted to $2,165,487. The increase was made upon lines calculated to best further the interests of the breeder, and the stability and prosperity of the industry in which he is engaged. In 1903, apart from the sales of yearlings made by private agreement, and apart from the market which obtains in Kentucky, statistics as nearly correct as may be had show that 1,007 yearlings were sold at public auction in New York and in Chicago for a gross total of $903,765. Of these 1,007 no fewer than 884 were sold in this State, and for them $881,150, or an average of nearly $993 each, was obtained.

Recounting the race meetings held last season on dates selected by the commission, the report adds:

"Your commission also licensed the Meadow Brook Steeplechase and Hunt Association, empowering it to give a one-day meet at its grounds on Long Island. In the awakened interest in these hunt clubs, your commission sees a very desirable field for bringing into favorable notice the thoroughbred and the sport of racing, and it has been unofficially informed that application may be made next year for a number of similar one-day sporting meets where there is no gate money and no receipts of any character, but where the thoroughbred may be introduced under the most favorable auspices."

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—215—International Postal Supply Company of New York vs. Dwight H. Bruce.—Argument continued for Bruce, and concluded for the International Postal Supply Company.

217—William Shepard et al., appellants, vs. O. E. D. Barron, Treasurer, &c.—Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the appellee.

The day call for Friday will be: 217, 219, 220, 224, 227, 228, 229, 233, 234, 235.

Calendars for Friday, April 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Jury causes.

Preferred causes
64—Holtz vs Met St Ry
50—Maloney vs N Y, N H & H R R
124—Gregri vs Hearst
125—Alvia vs Man Ry
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
133—Costello vs C R R of N J
355—Hannigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
399—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seamans vs Mmianye
421—McAdoo vs Union Trust Co of Md
426—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
27—Carlss vs Armour & Co
95—Chalmers vs Mst St Ry Co
117—Germann vs same
141—Stone vs Malloy
149—Crewe vs Kessler
40—Francis vs Am Ice Co
86—Hollander vs Kitienplan
119—Ga Nun vs N Y C & H R R R Co
120—Same vs same
322—U S vs Tiffany & Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

20—Juch vs Levy
21—Same vs same
121—Wilson vs Bk Mary C Hale
148—McNeil vs Tug Du Bois
116—Flannery vs Tug Thomas Tracy
144—Hunter vs Pepper

5730—Connelly vs same
5748—Mebrhof vs Hayes Dental Association
5698—Cover vs Wolf
3697—Chapman vs same
3698—Frank vs same
3275—Wentroth vs Tilyou
583—Grant vs Pratt & Lambert
4353—Schrsiher vs Heath
4742—Upson vs Mount Morris Bank
14132—Wells vs Celluloid Co
5077—Tanenbaum vs Federal Match Co
5694—Same vs same
4388—Goodchild vs Un Ry Co
2734—Bellando vs Gazzolo
3144—Olshei vs Met St Ry
3145—Same vs same
3146—Sams vs same
3147—Same vs same
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STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, April 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

Non-enumerated motions.
1—People, &c, vs Quinn
2—Same vs Valenti
3—Same vs Newman
4—Bally vs Upton Ry Co
5—Caldwell vs Labarre
6—Wallace vs Man Ry Co
7—Stewart vs Feltner
8—Lincoln Nat Bank vs Hanson
9—Felix vs Devlin
10—Hutchinson vs Simpson
11—In re Bolte

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Denbam
2—Graham ve Royal B F Co
3—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (In re Marion)
4—People, &c, vs Conrad
5—Sandbop vs United Cigar Stores Co
6—Schmitt vs Sullivan
7—Scanlin vs Scanlin
8—Bachman vs Hopple
9—Clark vs Lougbran
10—In re Constant
11—Buckley vs Duke
12—Horwitz vs Stark
13—Smythe vs Greacen
14—Zunz vs Hutchinson
15—Levy vs I O B B
16—In re Parker
17—Banfield vs Banfield
18—Wilhermsdorfer vs Keogh
19—In re Downing
20—Ketcham vs Ketcham
21—Murphy vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
22—Kip vs Hollingsworth
23—Stanslani vs Di Giovanni
24—Ely vs Collins
25—Fort Wayne Elec Works vs De Forest Co

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IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Cotton Vestings 35 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Marion de Vries the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Lamb, Finlay & Co. against the assessment of 45 per cent. duty on an importation of vestings, which were returned by the Appraiser as manufactures of flax. It was shown that they were of cotton, and dutiable at 35 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Mills & Gibb and others, Wurzburger & Hecht, Charles R. Waentig, A. Bader & Co., New York, and Rheinstrom, Bottman, Johnson & Co., Cincinnati.

Protests sustained were by Lamb, Finlay & Co., New York; the Thuemier Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, and the American Import Company, Los Angeles. Protests partially sustained were by Lamb, Finlay & Co., Henry Mather & Co., and R. L. Cochran & Co., New York, and Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

GENERAL APPRAISERS SUSTAINED.

Court of Appeals Affirms Board in Two Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers was notified yesterday that it had been sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in two important cases.

In the case of Leaycroft & Co. against the United States the importers claimed free entry as crude arrowroot for arrowroot starch, which was assessed at 1½ cents a pound as starch. The board overruled this claim, and has been affirmed by both the Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals. About sixty suspended protests will be released by this decision.

The other case is that of Goldenberg Brothers & Co. against tha United States, and unless the importers appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari 1,000 suspended protests will he released for decision. The importers claimed that articles of lace neckwear, which were assessed at 60 per cent. as lace wearing apparel, were properly dutiable at 50 per cent. as clothing. They were overruled by the board.

Baltimore Life Company Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—Receivers were to-day appointed for the Baltimore Equitable Life Insurance Company upon application of the State Insurance Commissioner and by consent of the company, which is the successor of the Baltimore Mutual Life and Annuity Company. Its business has been at a standstill for some time. D. Parsons, President of the company, asked the Commissioner to take steps to wind up the company's affairs.

Bulk Sale Bill Passed.

Charles W. Meek, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, received word from Albany yesterday that the Lewis bill, amending the law regulating the sale of merchandise in bulk, had passed the Senate. The main feature of the law is that it makes the sale of a stock of merchandise in bulk without due notice to the seller's creditors a misdemeanor. The bill will now go to the Governor.

Oil Half a Cent Lower.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 14.—The Standard Oil Company to-day announced another reduction of ½ cent per gallon on all grades of refined petroleum.

Camphor Declines in Price.

Camphor gum, which fell last week from 93 to 85 cents a pound, has gone down this week to 79 cents a pound.

SCARE FOR COTTON BEARS.

Sale of Spot at New Orleans Sets Them Rushing to Cover.

The cotton bears, who, since the elimination of Daniel J. Sully, have been running the market to suit themselves, had a bad scare yesterday afternoon, when word came from New Orleans to the effect that there had been heavy sales of spot cotton for export in that market.

The bear clique is understood to have consisted of E. M. Weld, Theodore H. Price, H. Wilson, and several other well-known cotton merchants. This interest, which had been assisted by the mills, had succeeded yesterday in knocking the price for the May option down to 13.71, and the July option to 13.93. It looked as if the market might go off still more when the news from New Orleans put an entirely new phase on the situation.

The story as the floor heard it was that Frank Haynes, who is one of the largest exporters of cotton in the South, had bought from Thomas Majors 21,000 bales of spot cotton for export. Adding to this the sale of 5,000 bales more in New Orleans and of 3,650 bales in this city, it was evident that there was a demand for spot cotton, and the bears, whose chief argument had been the slack demand from spinners, became badly frightened.

They rushed for cover and bid the market up on each other. Prices went up much faster than they had gone down, and when the close came the market had made up the losses of earlier in the day, and quotations were above the prices of Wednesday. The sale of these 2,000 bales is believed to have greatly strengthened the position of Mr. Majors, who is known to be an aggressive bull when occasion warrants, and the bears are afraid that if the spot demand continues brisk prices may be rushed up on them by active manipulation on the part of the New Orleans bulls.

CHINESE GOODS ADVANCED.

Values Increased More Than 50 Per Cent. and Goods Will Be Seized.

Several heavy advances on the invoice volues of Chinese merchandise were announced yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers as follows:

General Appraiser Howell advnnced 50 pounds of dried mushrooms from $10 to $37.50, Mexican.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville made the following advances on goods exported by Lee Chung Gue of Port Arthur in December, 1903, and entered at Port Townsend, Washington: 476 pounds white ginseng, from $4.154 to $9, Mexican, a pound; 533 1-3 pounds red ginseng, from $4.16⅔ to $8, Mexican, a pound; 93⅓ pounds white ginseng, from $6.643 to $8, Mexican, and 33 1-3 pounds white, from $.60 to $3, Mexican, a pound.

General Appraiser Fischer advanced 40 pounds of shark fins from $.40 to $.1.50, Mexican, a pound, and 360 pairs of straw gloves from $.02 to $.04, Mexican, a pair. The goods were exported by Wing Wah Kee of Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1904.

All of these advances, which are 50 per cent. or more, involve the forfeiture of the goods.

MAY END TOBACCO SUIT.

Chancery Court Removes Restraint Upon the Butlers Concerning Universal Bonds.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Vice Chancellor Reed to-day filed an opinion in Chancery Court dismissing the former order which restained William H. and George P. Butler of Newark from negotiating certain bonds of the Universal Tobacco Company.

The opinion is looked upon as practically ending the suit brought by Edwin A. McAlpin and others against the Universal Tobacco Company for the appointment of a receiver for the company and also for an accounting.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

It is announced that within a few weeks the Worthington Pump Works will movo its plant from Brooklyn to Harrison, N. J. Six thousand men will be employed in the new plant.

***

General Appraiser Marion De Vries and A. L. Washburn, counsel to the Government, went to Boston yesterday to complete an investigation into the alleged undervaluation of imported cotton mill machinery at that port.

***

John G. Carlisle and B. L. Fairchild were retained yesterday by the Merchants' Association to appear as counsel at the hearing which the Inter-State Commerce Commission will conduct in this city on the question of differential freight rates and the alleged discrimination against New York. The first hearing will be on May 18.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Penrose, Pennsylvania; Count and Countess Gizycki, Russia; E. S. Clouston, Montreal; Judge John M. Day, Rocheeter; S. M. Fsiton, Chicago; Count Marco Arese, Rome, Italy; George W. Stevens, Richmond; John Farson, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Senator Lodge, Massachusetts; M. Watson, Edinburgh; Capt. R. S. Chaplin, R. A., England.

IMPERIAL—George Musgrove, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey, Washington; Comta Conrad d'Hochberg, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired;) Capt. R. M. McMaster, United States Army; Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, United States Army; J. P. Fagan, Ireland; Gov. Abram Chamberlain, Connecticut.

ALBEMARLE—W. R. MacGuinaee, Montreal; Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge.

ASTOR—M. Mandill, Cadiz, Spain; J. L. Harris, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Halle, Schwarz & Skail, Cleveland, Ohio; William Halle, hosiery and gloves; 107 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Laurie, William, & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Taylor, linena and whita gooda; Hotel Cadillac.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, carpets; Hotsl Marlborough.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, and waists; 459 Broadway; Hotel York.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Moque, carpets; 438 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Ogleebay Norton Witt Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. S. Oglesby, furnishing goods; 258 Chnrch Street; Hotel Navarre.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goode Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Moe, furnishing goods; 874 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild Brothers' Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Rothechild, clothing; Hotel York.

Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel York.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Newman, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens and flannels; 464 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Murdoch, clonks, suits, and waists; Hotel Spalding.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.

Epstein, H., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; H. Levy, dry goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Murphy, millinery; Hoffman House.

Rous, R., Rochester, N. Y.; piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Dickinson & Co., Springfield, Mass.; M. King, house furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hoyt, C. L., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; C. L. Hoyt, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

NEW YORK LIFE'S BIG "WORKSHOP" FOR CLERKS

Buys Site Adjoining Its Annex in Elm Street for $850,000.

PLAN A 12-STORY STRUCTURE

Employes to be Taken from Main Building, Leaving More Rental Space Available.

The New York Life Insurance Company has purchased through John N. Golding, the property adjoining ite annex building at the southwest corner of Elm and Leonard Streets. The purchase gives to the company the ownership of the block front in Leonard Street, eouth side, between Elm and Centre Streets, nnd of the block front on Centre Street, west side, between Leonard and Worth Streets. An abutting lot nt 123 Worth Street has also been purchased. Although the price paid for these properties has not been made known, the figure is said to be something over $850,000.

The company will erect on the combined plot, which is about 22,000 square feet in area, a plain brick structure, probably twelve stories in height, corresponding in many details with the annex building. The new building is intended primarily as "a model workshop," to use the words of an officer of the company, in which the large clerical and city agency forces of the company, numbering more than 1,000, may be quartered. In this way a large amount of space in the company's main building, now occupied by these forces, will become available for rental to other tenante.

On the lot at 123 Worth Street, included in the recent purchases, there will be erected a wing of the proposed building, to be used for delivery purposes.

The individual parcels involved in the deal are the following: 130 Leonard Street, running through to 123 Worth Street, sold by Catherine O'Brien; 87 Centre Street and 134 to 140 Leonard Street sold by H. H. Cammann, as executor, represented by Newbold T. Lawrence; 132 Leonard Street, sold by a Miss Lecocq, represented by Mr. Lawrence; 81 to 83 Centre Street, sold by Mary V. Mott, represented by Sydney Whittemore, and the northwest corner of Centre Street and Worth Street, sold by Lorillard Spencer, as trustee, represented by H. S. Ely & Co.

REALTY BILL IS PASSED.

Owners Pleased with Marshall Measure, Amending Lien Law.

Word received from Albany yestcrday that Senator Marehall's bill amending the lien law had been passed by both branches of the Legislature and would go to the Governor for signature occasioned very general satisfaction among real estate owners and operators in this city.

The bill, in brief, makee compulsory the recording with the Register of all contracts for the conditional sale of "goods and chattels, attached or to be attached to a building" and provides that any such conditional sale shall be void as against future buyers of the property unless such conditional contracts shall have been properly recorded.

The "goods and chattels" clause in this bill refers to elevators, bathtubs, mantelpieces, and the like—in fact, almost everything in a building that is not abeolutely part of the structure itself—and the purpose of the measure is to make it impoesible for the dealer who furnished theee fixtures under a conditional bill of sale to come around and remove them from a building, perhaps after it haa paseed into the hands of new owners, who acquired it without knowledge of this dealer's claim against it.

In the past it has been no unusual thing for a contractor or builder putting up a structure with a building loan to get these fixtures under a conditional bill of eale by a emall payment or perhaps none at all—the dealer etill retaining his title to the goods. The contractor would go ahead and install the fixtures and at any future time the dealer, if his bill was not settled, was likely to remove them or at least threaten to do so in enforcing his claim.

GETS A NEW JERSEY CHARTER.

Corporation Trust Company Anticipates the Enactment of Brackett Bill Here.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—The Corporation Trust Company was chartered here today with an authorised capital stock of $100,000. The Directors are John Wiggs of Paterson, N. J.; Charles T. Barney, Howard K. Wood, H. Chesbrough, H. B. Hollins, Oakleigh Thorne of New York, and Charlton B. Lewis of Morristown, N. J.

In the event of the enactment of the Brackett bill now before the New York Legislature, it is said that the company will conduct under its New Jersey charter the business now carried on by the Corporation Trust Company of New York.

WANTS WILD WEST RECEIVER.

Applicant Says Col. Cody Holds Back Profits to Freeze Out Stockholders.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—An application for the appointment of a receiver for the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show was made to-day in the Chancery Court by Frank C. Maeder of St. Louis, Mo.

In the application for the appointment of the receiver it is charged that Col. Cody is holding back the profits of the company to force out some of the other stockholders.

A Large Judgment.

Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against the Pacific Street Hygeia Ice Company, Paul J. Exner, Charles Ast, and Peter Haie, for $25,718 in favor of the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

UNIVERSAL FOUNTAIN BRUSH COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Universal Fountain Bruah Company at 401 West On. Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Street show liabilities of $6,005, nominal assets of $11,689, and actual assets of $2,029.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

R. J. MILLE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the R. J. Mills Company, manufacturers of store fixtures at 444 West Fourteenth Street, show liabilities of $3,041 and assets of $1,925, consisting of accounts, $1,624, and cash, $301, of which $1 is in bank and $300 in the Sheriff's hands.

JACOB GURVITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Gurvitz, dealer in clothing, at 91 Hester Street, by the following creditors. Harris Shenfeld, $190; Abraham Gogustow, $237, and Jacob Pollack, $168. It wae alleged that he is insolvent, and on April 10 transferred a large part of his property to creditors to prefer them. He has been in business ten years. His liabilities are reported to be $4,000.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Carnegie Hill Hotel Company of Ninety-second Street and Madison Avenue, show liabilities of $20,753, and assets of $3,748, consisting of linen, crockery, &c., $3,031, and accounts, $714. There are also a claim for $25,500 damages against E. S. Schmidt for alleged injury to business. Among the creditors are Park & Tilford, $1,200, secured; J. C. Sinclair, $2,539, and Ehrenreich Brothers, $1,000.

ZELLMAN-SOCOL PIANO MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Zellman-Socol Piano Manufacturing Company of 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, show liabilities $39,588, of which $24,285 are secured, and assets $4,000, on piano cases, hardware, tools, &c. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $20,931, secured by accounts, $25,000; Hattie Bogart, $1,000, secured; Max Pike, $1,000, secured; Joseph B. Zellman, $6,889, and Jacob Doll, $872.

HALLY & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of Michael E. Hally, who did business as Hally & Co., stock brokers at 25 Broad Street, thia city and in Chicago, was held yesterday at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place. Fifty-five claims were filed, aggregating $11,824, and Hammond Hall, the receiver, was elected Trustee with a bond of $5,000. Mr. Hally was not present, and creditors said that his whereabouts were not known. He owes over $21,000.

ISAAC GURVITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Gurvitz, dealer in clothing, at 55 Hester Street, by the following creditors: Hyman Cohen, $541; Simon Africk, $245, and Harrie Shenfeld, $239. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and last week transferred a part of his property to certain creditors to prefer them. He has been in business about five years. Charles L. Greenhail, attorney for the creditors, said that the store was cleaned out between Sunday evening and Monday morning, as was also the store of a brother, Jacob Gurvitz, against whom Mr. Greenhall also filed a petition in bankruptcy, and two stores of brothers-in-law, one in New York and one in Brooklyn. The liabilities are estimated at $4,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAYARD, Clara S.—Everall Brothers & Francis Company	$85
BERNSTEIN, Yetta—Bank of tha State of New York, costs	49
COOLEY, James C.—P. Jones	174
COOLEY, James C.—P. Jones	174
CANTWELL, Nellie F.—United Wine and Trading Company	235
CURRAN, John J.—W. C. Bentel	44
CHRISTMAN, John—F. P. Banks	256
CORBETT, James—Isaac G. Johnson & Co.	65
DOCTOR, Jennie, Michael Arenth, and Mary Burwell—W. Oakley	198
COOLEY, Edward B.—P. Voorhaush	168
DE COURSEY, Daniel—O. W. Jeffery, trustee	335
ELBERSON, Leon W.—B. F. Jayne	138
FISCHER, Ludwig and Eliza—Title Guarantee and Trust Company, costs	104
GOLDFARB, Abraham—A. Bernstock	61
GOOD, Charles—F. E. Himrod	326
GRASSO, Francesco—Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Construction Company	118
GREEN, William J.—G. H. Fisher	115
GROSSMAN, Jacob—G. F. Wiemann, Jr.	17
GOLDKRANZ, Joseph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	273
GARFUNKEL, Morris—J. Feitelberg	1,020
HOLLINGWORTH, Eleanor H.—H. Carstens	69
HALL, William—B. Emerick	74
HALL, Mary—E. M. Rosemain	94
HANCOCK, Walter J.—Graff Furnace Company	189
HOLSMITH, Samuel—M. Rowen	161
LEDGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, Frederick S. Randall, Gustav S. Dorwin, and Joseph Keating—Gray Lithograph Company	1,950
PEASE PIANO COMPANY—C. C. Parsons	278
AMERICAN BONDING AND TRUST Compnny—F. B. Hawkins and another, costs	129
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMCompany and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—F. S. Robinson and another	151
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMCompany nnd the New York Elevated Railroad Company—G. P. Nelson, individually, costs	99
PACIFIC STREET HYGEIA ICE COMpany, Paul J. Exner, Charles Ast, and Peter Hall—De la Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company	25,718
EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited—I. A. Hopper, costs	113
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD Company—S. Voron	416
KEHRER, Charles L.—Typewriter Inspection Company	66
KOHN, Alexander, and Mall Levine—B. Suert and another	289
KUNZENMAN, Josephine, individually and as administratrix—Congress Brewing Company, Limited	984
KUNZENMAN, Josephine, individually and as administratrix—Congress Brewing Company, Limited	114
KURASCH, Godel—J. C. Brown and another	5,383
KAIER, Oliver—R. Ortcig and another	62
KEAN, Louis, and Leon Sobel—A. Ceon	358
LEWENSOHN, Louis—W. E. Iselin and another	1,961
LAMB, George A.—E. G. Dupont	104
LISS, Isaac—L. Silverman	225
MOORE, Earl S.—J. W. Knight	190
MONAHAN, John—Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Contracting Company	124
MAROLOS, Kadasha—M. Rosenberg	308
MADD, Walter de S.—G. M. Dickerson	4,682
MARSHALL, Oliver—S. W. Johnson	60
MITCHELL, Lucy B.—D. L. Einstein and another	641
MAGAN, William, and Edward—Francis H. Leggett & Co.	82
McGUINNESS, Bernard—Thomas Convilia Brewing Company	4,125
O'HARA, James S.—Nelson, Chesman & Co.	868
PELL, Helena C.—Private Hospital Association	281
PALMER, John P.—C. A. Palmer	395
REINHEIMER, Ray—Hamilton Bank of New York City	866
RIBENS, Sacharo—Ohio Truse Company	82
SETTLE, Samuel—M. Rosenberg	409
STRAUSEMAN, Junior A.—E. M. Crosby	466
SCHWARTZ, Abraham and Rose—A. Mogelewsky	239
SMITH, Clinton H., George H. Quinnard and Martin Conlon—D. Conklin, receiver	587
SIMON, Simon—B. H. Arnold	37
SMITH, Appleton—N. Imand	387
THOMPSON, Ralph—W. F. Hoey	67
VON AMELUNGER, Bruno—Lion Brewery of New York City	29
VALENTINE, Nathaniel B.—C. C. Valentine	222
WHITE, Susan—Metropolitan Street Railway, costs	110
WEIDINGER, Carl G.—F. M. Hill	5,662
WILSON, Joseph—Greenwich Insurance Company of the City of New York, costs	109
WYNEHOUSE, Henry—H. S. Harde and another	234
WARD, Caroline M.—E. G. Dupont	145
WHITE, Elmer J.—G. L. Rose	273
WATSON, Harriet C.—Frank Y. Strauss & Co.	36

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Most convenient location for families and transient guests. Newly renovated, decorated and fireproofed.
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for eight years manager of Hotel Marie Antoinette.

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has vacant a few beautifully furnished Suites of two rooms and bath for $35 week up, including meals for two.
TRANSIENT RATE $3 PER DAY AND UP, EACH, including Board.
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46th St., 70 West—Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated; telephone, 6008—38th.

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34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table board-ers; telephone.

21ST, 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.,
THE SAVAGE.
Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANKLIN J. STUDLEY, bankrupt. No. 6,891.

To the creditors of Franklin J. Studley of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Franklin J. Studley was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 15th, 1904.

NO. 6,875.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS H. MOHR, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris H. Mohr of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Morris H. Mohr was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
April 15, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Josiah White & Sons, Proprietors and Managers.

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A new hotel as good as the best. Kentucky Av., 100 yds. from the beach; direct southern exposure; will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily for large, pleasant ocean-view rooms with excellent table and service; contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort; spacious sun parlors; heated, overlook Boardwalk and ocean; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

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Permanent bureau of information at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th St., where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young'a Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Gaslen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel; Hotel Raleigh, Royal Palace Hotel.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York and LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Antoinette Sellers, deceased, plaintiffs, against EMMA CAROLA WOERISHOFFER, Count Charles Sellern, Carl Hugo Sellern, Antoine Sellern, Oswald Sellern, Louise Mueller, Carl Ammon, Emma Delnes, Walter Ammon, and Bertha Ammon, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1904.
EDMUND L. BAYLIES,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Count Charles Sellern, Carl Hugo Sellern, Antoina Sellern, Oswald Sellern, Louise Mueller, Carl Ammon, Emma Delnes, Walter Ammon, and Bertha Ammon:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of March, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of March, 1904.

EDMUND L. BAYLIES,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mar18-law6wF

Perhaps you have some books stowed away which appear to have no special value. Why not make a list of them? One or more of them may be wanted by some advertiser in The New York Times Saturday Review of Book Exchange. Or, if you advertise them, they may be sold to advantage. The advertising rate in this column is 5c. per word.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as sole remaining trustee for Margaret E. Biddle and Sarah D. L. Newbold, plaintiff, against MYRON C. BURTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of April, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side or line of Webster Avenue (formerly known as the Bronx River Road) and the northerly side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, (formerly Willard Avenue,) as shown on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, entitled "Map of Woodlawn Heights," New York, dated June 7, 1873, made by R. Rosa, Surveyor; thence running northerly from said corner and along the easterly side of Webster Avenue aforesaid two hundred and thirteen (213) feet two and five-eighths (2⅝) inches, more or less, to the corner formed by the intsrsection of the said easterly side of Webster Avenue aforesaid and the southerly side of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth (formerly Opdyke) Street as shown on said map; thence running easterly and along the southerly side of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street aforesaid two hundred and eighty-three feet and three inches, more or less, to the Bronx River; thence southerly along the Bronx River as the same runs to a point where the said Bronx River intersects the northerly side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street aforesaid; thence westerly along the northerly side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street aforesaid one hundred and seventy-three feet and five inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of said Myron C. Burton and Anna A. Burton, his wife, of, in and to the land under water in the Bronx River in front of and adjoining the premises above described to the centre line of said river. Being the same premises conveyed to said Myron C. Burton by Robert Caterson by deed dated December 22, 1897, and intended to be recorded simultaneously with said mortgage.

Dated New York, April 13th,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A BAD BEGINNING.

We refuse absolutely to give credence to the statement that the platform adopted hy the Republican Convention held in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday was submitted to President ROOSEVELT and had received his approval. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is a man of truth and honor. He would not set the seal of his approval upon a political declaration that contained in its very beginning a flagrant falsehood. The Republican platform says in its second paragraph: "After four years of Democratic rule, during which the National finances were mismanaged, a deficit created, the industries of the country paralyzed, lahor neglected, wages reduced, and the agricultural interests ignored," and so on. The infamously false assertion that a deficit was created hy the second Cleveland Administration has been many times exposed, but it continues to be shamelessly repeated hy the Republicans for partisan effect.

The truth as to the National finances during the period referred to is this: On the first day of March, 1889, three days before President CLEVELAND'S first term ended and President HARRISON'S term began, the available funds in the Treasury, exclusive of the one hundred millions gold reserve, were thus reported:

Agency account	$84,502,445
Net balance in the Treasury	165,846,471
Total	$230,348,916

On the 1st of March, 1893, three days before President HARRISON went out of office and Mr. CLEVELAND became President, the available funds in the Treasury, exclusive of the one hundred millions gold reserve, were as follows:

Agency account	$38,365,832
Net balance in the Treasury	24,084,742
Total	$62,450,575

The net result of Treasury operations during the Harrison Administration was to reduce the availahle funds in the Treasury from $230,000,000 to $62,000,000. The Treasury waa turned over to a Democratic Administration with a deficit already impending and not to be averted save by changea in the laws. The depletion of the gold reserve during Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration, which made it necessary to sell honds to procure gold for the Treasury, was the direct consequence of Repuhlican legislation. The "endless chain" of greenhacks which made it possible to draw gold from the Treasury as faat as it could be put in was a Republican legacy created directly by the Repuhlican refusal to cancel greenbacks once turned into the Treasury. The loss of business confidence and the panic conditiona which produced the financial and industrial disasters beginning in 1893 were the fruit of the Republican silver legislation of the year 1890, repealed in 1893 through the influence of the Democratic Administration.

These facts are perfectly well known to the persons who write Republican platforms. They sin willfully against light and knowledge by the conscious utterance of falsehood. We are very sure that Mr. ROOSEVELT never sanctioned these untruths. He would not wish to make so miserahle a beginning of hia campaign.

KOSCIUSKO.

The statue of FREDERICK the Great for Washington irritatea a good many thinskinned patriots. They should feel comforted to learn that a statue of KOSCIUSKO is to be erected in Cleveland, for it was a Prussian King who defeated KOSCIUSKO hy an overwhelming force in June of 1794, while it was an enormous Austrian army in the Autumn of that year which caused the penning of the famous line:

And Freedom shrieked when KOSCIUSKO fell.

There is a small and sufficiently ugly monument to KOSCIUSKO at West Point, in memory of his work there as engineer on the fortifications early in the Revolution. Before his heroic campaigna against Russla, Prussia, and Austria he had practiced the art of war in our army under WASHINGTON and GATES, earned the brevet of Brigadier General, and hecame a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He fell, hut did not die, in 1794. After two years in a Russian prison he was paroled and joined the Polish forces in the French Army, revisiting this country in 1797, when Congress presented him with a tract of land. The Czars PAUL and ALEXANDER overwhelmed him with honors, and when in 1816 he met his death while riding at his Swiss residence near Solothurn he received a military funeral and a monument in the Cathedral of Cracow, beside SOBIESKI and PONIATOWSKI.

The Poles who are raising the monument at Cleveland have encountered a snag of a very regrettable aort in a difference of opinion founded on religious jealousies. The Rev. A. F. KOLASCEWSKI, who started the fund, is an independent Catholic, he and bis flock having separated from the Roman Catholic community of Poles. Difficulties have been raised by the orthodox, and a permit to erect the statue in a city park may be rescinded hy the City Fathers at the instance of the true hellewers. This is a very small business, but there is little use arguing with people who are enraged over religious differences. The Poles have heen called the Irish of Eastern Europe, and in one or two respecta not without some points of analogy. The baleful effects of the old quarrel of regular and reformer which keep Ireland discontented and ever mindful of the injustice done in the past are repeated today in Russian and Prussian Poland, where Catholicism envenoms the wounds made by the Russian Greek Church on the one hand and the Protestant Church on the other.

The Poles of Claveland should recognize tbat American Catholicism has developed a nobler spirit and determine that, while they bring tbeir religion with them, they must divest it of such un-Cbristian politics.

There is room for more than one monument to a man of KOSCIUSKO'S valor. Instead of trying to thwart their local monument, why not contribute to one at Washington? Freedom may not shriek, but she may fairly sneer if such petty rancors are allowed to interfere with a movement so respectahle.

A WARNING.

The right to use and publish in America the war news service of The London Times belongs hy contract and purchase exclusively to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The news of battles on sea and land, of the plans of the Russians and the Japanese, of the movements of troops, and of all the events of the war, is collected by a corps of experienced correspondents; steamhoats are used in the service, and prompt tranamission of dispatches is secured by the uae of the wireless telegraph. It costs a great deal of money to get the news of the war in this way.

The right to use tbese dispatches is property. Like other property rights it is protected by law. Any newapaper in America using The London Times war news dispatches infringes the rights of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and exposes itself to an action at law.

WIRELESS.

Wonders grow stale by repetition. To the common, or average, man they thua cease to be wondera at all. But only consider auch a piece of news as THE TIMES had the pleasure of presenting to its readers yesterday about the Japanese attack on Port Arthur.

Ever since MORSE, it has been aimple, and has ceased to be miraculous, that a human heing should communicate knowledge to another at a great distance. But there has always been the proviso that the sender of the intelligence should have a "pou sto," that he should be able to command some space of terra firma from which to send his signals.

But this news is dated simply "Off Port Arthur." It is "the way of a ship in the sea" that the present generation of scientists enable shore-going mankind to follow and to trace. It la absolutely from out at sea that The Times's steamship Haimun is able to relieve the anxiety of a waiting world by sending the resulta of ocular observation of a sea fight between Russia and Japan.

To consider what such a feat aa this is, In the course of man's conquest over nature, to consider what it implies, is to be astoniahed, enlightened, and to be put in the way of making useful reflections upon the progresa of the human species.

THE MISSOURI.

Serious and deplorable as were the results of the explosion in the after turret of the Missouri, the country may find some satisfaction in the knowledge tbat the traditional coolness and courage of our navy men in moments of great peril were shown by all those aboard the battleship; also in the fact that it is better suoh an accident should have happened in time of peace than that the conditions that caused it should bave been allowed to hring ahout a simlar disaster during a sea fight. These conditiona had already attracted the notice of thoughtful observers. They were due to the craze for "record" firing. While no one will deny the advantages that may be derived from increasing the rapidity of discharge of our navy guns—provided, of course, there be no loss of accuracy in the aiming—the anxiety of officers and men in each warship to aurpaaa the speed of fire delivered by the guns of other almilar vessels has led them to ignore the important element of safety.

With the limited amount of information concerning the Missouri explosion, it is impossihle to reach a satiafactory conclusion concerning the means hy which the powder in the gun was ignited. The total weight of the explosive was nearly four hundred pounds, the charge heing divided in two parta in order to facilitate handling it. After the firing of the third shot, the breech of the gun was opened for reloading. Tbe chamber should then have been cleaned by inserting a moiat sponge on a short ataff, the object heing to smother and remove any fragments of the cartridge bag or bits of powder left from the previous diacharge. The rear part of the bore is considerahly larger than the twelve-inch diameter from which the gun takes its name, this enlarged portion being known as the powder chamber. Consequently, the "aetting home" of the 850-pound shell would not necessarily force forward any débria that might have been left from the preceding cartridge, because the shell would not fit snugly until it had passed wholly through the chamber. After the ramming home of the shell, the first section of the cartridge would he pushed forward against the base of the projectile; then the second section would be pushed in, and the closing of the ponderous breech-block would complete the operation of loading and leave the gun ready for another firing.

Smokeless powder is very different from the old-fashioned black or the later brown cocoa powder. These latter are quick to explode, becoming transformed into gas almost instantaneously; but the nitro-cellulose compound now used in our navy guns hurns much more slowly, even when confined. When not subjected to confinement, it may be said hardly to explode at all. Owing to this deliherate decomposition of the powder in the unclosed gun and in the handling room below the turret, there was little or no rending effect of the explosive upon the structure of the ship. The loss of life was due almost wholly to the intense heat.

Until a court of inquiry shall have brought out all the facts it would he premature to attempt to place the responsihility for the disaster; hut it is highly probable that the haste with which the new cartridge was forced into the heated—and possibly not wholly cleaned—chamher was the direct cause of the ignition of that charge. And this haste was due to the demand—universally made upon all gun'a crews—to make speed "records" in target practice.

SOME CHICAGO VITAL STATISTICS.

The Chicago Board of Health has a statistician who is unusually endowed with imagination. It haa frequently heen pointed out that the atatistician needs imagination, but whether he needs quite as muoh of it as the vital statistician of Chicago possesses is a question concerning which somewhat wide differences of opinion may exist. Doubtless, atatistical imagination accounts for a great deal of "mighty interestin' readin'," hut it may perhaps be a trifle misleading to the serious-minded student of vital statistics.

The latest discovery of the highly imaginative gentleman referred to is that there haa been in Chicago a remarkable decrease in the percentage of deaths from nervous diseases. This decrease he attributes to the fact that the tension of life in that city is relaxing and that the people "are returning to saner and simpler modes of living than ohtained in the two strenuous decades following the great fire of 1871." In the same connection and possibly for the same reason, he notes that infant mortality from convulsions has decreased nearly 60 per cent. The tables show that, comparing the decade 1884-93 with that of 1894-1903, there has heen in Chicago a decrease of 40.2 per cent. in the death rate from all forms of nervous diseaaes, and of 59.8 per cent. in that from convulsions.

To explain this we should know why life in Chicago is becoming saner, simpler, and less strenuous. So far as the information at command permits us to judge, its people are not becoming so. Local politics are kept at or near the boiling point, in season and out of season. Chicago is the storm centre of labor agitation and the hattleground on which are fought out most of the issues of labor union policy. Vice and crime show no tendency to subside, and the casual visitor finds it difficult to resist the conclusion that Chicago is ahout the most strenuous city to the square mile of any to he found on this side of the Atlantic. It may be that the people of Chicago, including its infants with a predisposition to convulsions, are becoming immune to nerve-racking conditions and are going through a process of differentiation in conformity with their environment which formerly involved a much greater mortality than is now of record. Thia is an interesting hypotheals, and much more reasonahle than that the people of that city are returning to saner and simpler modes of living.

THE OPEN SHOP.

The action of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers at their Philadelphia meeting in making a flat and unmistakable declaration for the open shop is extremely significant. As we are advised, the issue has not been raised on any question of wages or of hours, but has been precipitated hy the increasing reluctance of union cutters and tailors to render a fair equivalent in work done for wages paid. The resolutions adopted by the clothing manufacturers are aa follows:

First—The closed shop is an un-American institution; the right of every man to sell bis labor as he sees fit and the freedom of every employer to hire such labor are given by the laws of the land, and may not be affected by affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization whatever.

Second—The limiting of apprentices in skilled trades is not only harmful to industrial development, but deprives the intelligent American youth of a fair opportunity for advancement, and tends to reduca him to the level of an unskilled laborer.

Third—The arbitrary restriction of the output is economically wrong, and in morals dishonest. A contract of employment is a sale of the employé's lahor for the employer's money, and intends an honest day's work on the one band and a full day's pay on tha other.

Fourth—According to the spirit of our institutions, the lawa of the land are of general and aqual application, and should be enforced without regard to class or condition.

This is sound doctrine. That it has been enunciated in a trade in which organization haa been carried almost to the ultimate is highly instructive for auch professional labor leadera as have thus far failed to appreciate the real meaning and proportions of the movement by which employers hape and expect to emancipate not only themselves, but all independent labor, from union control.

The open shop does not mean war against or upon the unions. In the last analysis it means that if the unions cannot build themselves up by offering the unaffiliated workman tangible advantages from membership, they shall not be permitted to dragoon a following of reluctant conscripts by closing against the non-union man all the doors leading to employment. The Garment Cutters' Union has made sucb a declaration aa that above quoted necessary by an arhitrary policy and the systematic ahuse of what it has regarded as its invincible power. Its leaders have made the mistake of exaggerating their own importance. The skill of their membership is not indispensahle. Not only are there a great many competent garment cntters outside the union, but large manufacturers assert that with present appliances a aatisfactory cutter can he made of any man of average intelligence in a few weeks. A quarrel with the Garment Cutters' Union is not sought, and will be avoided if possihle, but if it has the temerity to force the issue it will find that it has a very substantial union of self-protection to deal with.

The open-shop movement is steadily gaining ground. Its complete success will be the best thing that could possibly happen to such of the unions as bave for their object the promotion of the best interests of labor.

SUICIDE.

In an instructive article contributed to The Independent, Mr. GEORGE P. UPTON, perhaps the hest unofficial authority in this country on the subject treated, shows tbat witbin tbe past thirteen years 77,617 people have committed suicide in tbis country. In 1902 fifty cities furnished 2,500 cases of self-destruction, out of a total of 8,132 for the entire country. Of the 77,617 suicides in the thirteen-year period, 57,317 were males and 20,400 females. The greatest ratio of increase is among young women under twenty-five years of age. Another cnrious fact is the increasing number of children who kill themselves.

Of the methods chosen for ending life it is curioua that a very large proportion select carholic acid. It is cheap and easily accessible, no doubt, but it must cause an extremely painful death, giving the victim a hrief period of intense aufferiog while the vital organs are being destroyed hy corrosion. The suggestion that the sale of carholic acid ahould he placed under the same restraint as other deadly poisons does not seem to promlae much. So many other and, for that matter, easier modes of self-destruction are available that to cut off one would probahly not affect the net result appreciahly. Prior to 1894 more suicidea died from bullets than from all other agencies combined. Since then poison seems to have been preferred, with carholic acid a favorite. The remainder is divided between hanging, drowning, the knife, jumping from windows or roofs, gas, fire and dynamite, while as many as 800 selected the expedient of throwing themselves in front of locomotives.

These are gruesome statiatics. The lesson to be learned from them depends largely upon the point of view. For aome its moral, for othera its ethical, aspecta predominate. For all it must mean that an increasing percentage of people of at least average aanity find life a bore, and, for one or another of an almost infinite variety of morbid and sophistical reasons, choose to end it. The more complex our civilization and the greater the opportunity for failure and disappointment, the stronger the tendency to self-destruction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We have, of course, only the kindliest of feelings for the magazines, and take an honest, elder-brotherly pride in the frequent success with which they work over and polish some of the precious material collected for them and the rest of the world hy the newspapers. Taking much time about it, they can do soma things extremely well, and, though the thought occasionally arises in the mind that no great losses would have followed if these things were left undone, yet the estimable gentlemen who run the magazines must live, even if a large majority of them did find the journalistic pace a bit too fast for their constitutions and did seek their present positions chiefly hecause of that fact. But, though we love and admire our translated colleagues, as men who still justify continued existence by supplying the dessert of the dinner provided by the newspapers, we are almost tempted to he harsh with the dear fellows once in a while. For instance, they have somehow acquired in tha calm and silenca of their offices tha delusion that poets, even after those rare, shy creatures have heen laboriously hunted down and captured amid the ravening packs of versifiers, are still "of wild nature," that in them no property rights exist, and that they can safely and properly be lured away by anybody who wants them. Again and again hava we sighted a poet in the wilds, where he belonged to nobody, and transferred him to our own paddock, only to find him missing some fina morning, and a few days later to see him prancing gracefully behind the fences of a magazine. Then we have to go out again and get another, perhaps no better, perhaps not as good. This business, or, rathar, this crime, "mnst stop." The woods are not full of poets nowadays, and when we get hold of one we want the fanciers on the magazines to let bim alone. How tbey accomplish tbese nefarious abstractions we cannot for the lifa of us imagine, unless they use dangerous, mind-destroying drugs. For, surely, the poet who works for a newspaper is as well treated and as well paid in both money and glory as he is on a magazine. His achievements are valued for themselves, not merely as decorative tailpieces for the end of a page that would otherwise ha blankly white, and thay can be collected for subsequent publication in book form as easily from a newspaper as from a magazine. If the managers of tha latter want poets tbey should catch them wild in Bismarck, N. D., or wherever the species has not yet been exterminated. The nazt time we are robbed of one we ara going to prosecute tha robber—for what we have not quite dacided, but it will be very serious.

—Our recent suggestion that the growing scarcity of negro labor in some parts of tha South was due to the terrors inspired hy the frequency there of resorts to moh violence is declared hy The Vicksburg Herald to be mistaken. With all our criticism of the lynching habit wherever it exists The Herald expresses enthusiastic agreement, and says it only wishes we were right, for then there would be an immediate end of "an abomination in the sight of God and man," that causes an incalculable material and moral harm to the people that tolerate it, but between the lack of plantation laborers and lynchings The Herald can find no measurable relation. Tha negro population of all tbe Southern States is increasing, but the clearing up of the delta, the building of factories and compresses, and the growth of lumber and other industries all work with the drift toward the cities to deprive the planter of his "hands." And where, The Herald asks, is the negro afraid of lynchars to go—to Ohio or Indiana or Oklahoma, where the worst of the Southern lynchings has heen equaled or outdona? In conclusion it declares that negro emigration is toward Mississippi, not away from it, and notes particularly a movement of Kentucky negroes southward across the Ohio. The important part of tbe article, bowever, is not its denial of our theory, hut its hearty support of law and order, and its not less beafty denunciation of all who claim the right of inflicting private vengeance on criminals or suspects. Those are admirable sentiments, wherever they are manifested, and if the South needs them more than the North, it is not enough more to count for mucb.

—Cases like that of the man KNACK, who somehow or other suffered terrible injuries before he died in Bellevue Hospital, are full of possihilities for mistaken conclusions—so full that in few others is there more need for suspension of judgment until all the facts come out. The man's own testimony, as repeated by his relatives, is of almost no value, since be was insane, and they probahly have all the suspicions and prejudices of their class against hospitals in general and against Bellevue in particular. Even the condition of the man's body after deatb is a reason for investigation rather than for the forming of a judgment, since patients of his sort can and often do inflict upon themselves many and serious injuries when they are not the objects of an attention mora constant and more expensive than the Bellevue attendants can possihly give their charges. But one fact does stand out already among the uncertainties of the case, and that fact is that the ward physician was disposed to avoid an inquiry if he could, and somewhat reluctantly amended bis official record of the death by adding to it details that attracted outside notice. That was a grave error. It does not prove that KNACK was beaten to death by the nurses who have been arrested, and still less that the doctor himself knew that a crime had been committed and wanted to hush the matter up, but it does evidence tbe existence of an utterly mistaken policy, and will be sure to confirm the too prevalent belief that Bellevue's ancient abuses have not yet been appreciably remedied. The way to improve the hospital's reputation and the quality of its nursing staff is not by concealing the faults and disasters dua to imperfect methods, untrained attendants, and inadequate appropriations, hut hy tha prompt and complete revelation of every fault and disaster so caused. The legend of the "black hottle" and of all that went with it will persist as long as a curtain is drawn around abuses, and, what is worse, just so long will there be at least a little reason for the persistence. When the character of Bellevue or of any other bospital is all right its reputation can safely be left to take care of itself.

—Mr. BRYAN was bold—it may not be unduly disrespectful to say that he was too bold—when he told the members of Chicago's Iroquois Club that "it is as important to have Judges who sympathize with the people as to have Judges learned in the law." Mr. BRYAN is extremely fond of that phrase, "the people," but tha meaning he gives it is utterly without warrant in fact or theory. The people of the United States are not a part of the people, but tha whole of tham, and none of them has any right to tbe "sympathy" of any Judge, much as some of tbem, including hoth rich and poor, need that or something like it if they are to escape their just deserts. Judges are not mere automatic enforcers of the law, or, rather, the law gives them all more or less of discretion in its enforcement, but the exercise of that discretion certainly should not be guided by any "sympathy" for one section of the population, since the existence of such a feeling implies the existence of prejudice against another section. Knowledge of the law is an excellent thing in Judges, and "aympatby," however virtuous, would ill take its place. Mr. BRYAN knows this as well as anyhody else does, and he should not let his recent experiences in court confuse his mind as to the proper qualifications for occupants of the bench.

CAMPAIGN VOICES.

The Masses Like It.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

Judge Parker thinks the Democratic Party in convention ought to be left to make the platform it wants; if he likes it he will take it; if not, he'll probably decline to run on it. Mr. Bryan, who has contracted the habit of thinking that he is the only man who has a right to think for his party, doesn't understand that sort of a Democrat. It's an innovation, however, the masses of the party appear to be relishing very greatly.

It Does Not Matter.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The fact that Mr. Bryan is opposed to Parker should not longer cut any figure. He bas made it plain that he will not acquiesce in the nomination of any maa who does not agree with his exploded theories.

Silent Winners.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

There is no douht that silence is frequently a winner in American politics, even when it should not be. It may not be the proper thing, and all that, but the person who fancies that the silent man like Judge Parker is going to be easily walked over is far off and away from the record.

An Encouraging Sign.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times, so far as Democratic prospects are concerned, when a man like Senator Morgan of Alabama urges the repudiation of both Hearst and Bryan by the National Democratic Convention.

The Only Ones Concerned.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Curiously those only are concerned about Judge Parker's opinions who do not desire his nomination.

Ill-Omen for Two to Pass on Stairs.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

Mollie Shawiier believes in omens. She works for Mrs. Jeff Sizemore of Marion, Ind., or did until recently. Mrs. Sizemore also believes in omens and signs and things.

Mrs. Sizemore was upstairs. She started down. At the same time Mollie started up.

"Go back!" shouted Mrs. Sizemore. "It's bad luck to pass on a stairway."

"I won't go back," answered Mollie; "it's bad luck to turn back after you start up stairs."

"I say you will go back," said Mrs. Sizemore in a threatening voice.

"I say I will not go back," retorted Mollie.

They "mixed." When the breeze had blown over and the police took Mollie to jail, where she displayed a badly disfigured countenance, she said: "I wouldn't turn back for her. I turned back once before for a woman in Louisville, where I worked, and the next day my husband got a divorce from me."

JUDGE PARKER IN FAVOR.

Says Hill's Indorsement Would Prejudice No True Democrat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of this date signed "A Democrat" conveys the impression that the writer is more of a Populist than Democrat. No true Democrat or patriot could object to the nomination of Judge Parker simply because David B. Hill is his sponsor.

Is there a man in the party who has done more for it, at personal inconvenience even to the extent of self-effacement in its interest, or heen truer to its traditions than David B. Hill? The attacks of liliputians who assail him only tend to strengthan the esteem in which he is held by conservative and thoughtful people. He will never be governed by any man, but act on his convictions of right and justice, and possesses the natural and educational qualities which fit him for the place.

We need just such a man. G. M. C.
New York, April 13, 1904.

PATTISON FOR PRESIDENT.

Thinks ex-Governor of Pennsylvania Would Be an Ideal Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though the writer can see no objection to Judge Parker, he would like to ask, before nominations are closed, where the Democrats can find a better leader than ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania.

He carried the great Republican City of Philadelphia once and the great Republican State of Pennsylvania twice, on the issue of honesty. His record as Controller of Philadelphia shows that he is a capable business man; his investigation of the Union Pacific and other railroads during President Cleveland's first term proves that he would not be a tool of the great corporations, and his calling out of the militia to quell the riots at Homestead in 1892 is evidence that he stands in no fear of the labor demagogues. In what respect would he not be an ideal candidate?

How comes it that he has dropped out of the public view? Perhaps he could not carry Pennsylvania in a Presidential year. What Democrat can? H.
New York, April 14, 1904.

HONORS AMERICAN SCIENTIST.

Recalls Epoch Making Work of the Late Willard Gibbs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fear that your editorial of this morning regarding the novelty of American scientific discovery arises from the statement of a somewhat forgetful American scientist. As a foreigner, and without in any way wishing to compare the important and interesting discovery of Professor Baskerville, may I be permitted to point to the epoch-making work of tha late Willard Gibbs of Yale College?

I believe it is conceded that a more complete and important piece of original scientific work has not been done than that comprised in his papers on thermodynamics and the fundamental laws regulating chemical reactions, which were presented to the Connecticut Academy of Sciences in the early seventies. With the rise of modern physical chemistry the name of Gibbs has taken its place beside those of Lavoisier, Dalton, Liebig, and Faraday in other branches of chemistry.

Those American scientists whose memory is short should read the ohituary notice by Wilhelm Ostwald in a recent number of The Zeitschrift für Physikallsche Chemie to fully appreciate the importance of at least one American scientist.

GEORGE LEWES.
New York, April 13, 1904.

LAWLESSNESS IN COLORADO.

Says Policy of "Blood and Iron" Won't Work in Our Day and Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I read with uncomfortable surprise of the insurrectionary attitude taken by the Governor of Colorado in openly defying the authority of civil law in his State. I bave no sympatby with lawless miners, but I have still less with lawless Governors and army officers. I presume the miners are largely ignorant foreigners. I further presume that the Governor and military officers are educated and patriotic American citizens. The injury which the former can inflict upon the Nation and its institutions is largely overrated, but the contempt of a civil court publicly expressed by the Executive of the State, and the utterly un-American and bellicose language of an army officer in defying obedience to law must tend to break down the old traditions of the Republic and to encourage that military arrogance and swashbuckling spirit which has heen in the air since the conquests of the Spanish-American war.

I am still blushing for my native State of Ohio, whose fair honor has been stained with the blood of innocent people shed through the pusillanimity of the public authorities.

Colorado is now outdoing Ohio. Wrongs have been done or threatened by miners. The courts are ready to try the cases. Tha Governor takes advantage of a social panic, declares martial law, defies the courts, and the bellicose Bell tells the representative of civil authority that in order to arrest him he will have to climb over the dead hodies of all the soldiers under his command. Force may cope with insurrections in the despotisms of Europe, but it is a doubtful resort in a republic. It was a deep political thinker who said "the remedy for liberty is more liberty." The Bismarckian policy of "blood and iron" won't work in our day and country. You must meet the brute force of labor with tact, patience, and civil, not military, justice. Martial law often spells oppression. Whatever may be the crime of the labor President the majesty of tbe law and tbe authority of the courts must he sustained against the onslaughts of the Executive and the army. "Two wrongs will never make a right." CIVIS AMERICANUS.
Brooklyn, April 13, 1904.

WOULD RETURN TO AFRICA.

Negro Believes the Salvation of His Race Lies There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter was pnhlisbed in THE TIMES on March 21, in which the writer suggested sending the negroes to Africa. I agree with him. Tbis country should giva the negro an opportunity to have his own government. It will be merciful to send us back to the land of our fathers. There is no future here for the negroes. I believa that out of American bondage will come the civilization and salvation of the antire African race in Africa and elsewhere.

F. MARSHALL.
Newark, N. J., April 13, 1904.

Revives Two Good Old Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yeaterday's TIMES contains a pig story. Tha Pennsylvania farmer may not have read Mark Twain'a funny stories, but I have. One he wrote about twenty years ago is ahout the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and his model farm. He said: "Beecbar bought a pig for a dollar and a quarter, fed it forty dollars' worth of corn, and sold the pig for seven dollars. He made on the pig, but lost on the corn. But then he never expected to make anything on corn, anyway."

Twain also said: "The reverend gentleman had a large field of strawberries. They would have been a perfect success if blackbirds would only eat turnips, but they wouldn't." MARY E. FULLER.
Middletown, N. Y., April 13, 1904.

DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

Such as to Preclude His Holding Chairmanship of Partisan Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The executive power vested hy the people in the Governor, by Article IV. of the Constitution, is enormous, and it will not be denied that the important duties of this high office are sufficient to demand all there is in a man. The Governor is the Governor of all the people, not of a minority of them or of a political party. He receives, from the people, for his services, an annual salary of $10,000 and the use of a suitable and furnished executive residence.

I am yet loath to believa that any Governor would be so unmindful of the dignity due to his position as to purpose to retain it wbile acting as the Chairman of a partisan State Committee during the excitement of a Presidential campaign.

Should his own political fortune, or the exigency of party, demand that he be Chairman, he would doubtless resign the office of Governor, without waiting for the voices of indignation which otherwise must surely resound throughout the State.

HARRY HALE.
Elizabethtown, N. Y., April 13, 1904.

LABOR UNION PROBLEMS.

Asks If Government Control Is Not Needed to Protect Society in General.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the deep interest THE NEW YORK TIMES takes in the proper solution of the labor question, I feel prompted to inclose an extract from a letter relating to the subject I bave lately received from a professor in Knox College, Illinois. It shows how history repeats itself, and suggests the question whether tha means resorted to several hundred years ago may not be again necessary for the general welfare, and to prevent the present excesses, interruptions of business, losses, and sufferings. The extract follows:

The labor-union problem is looming up now as it has not done before for 400 years, when the artisan and trade guilds of Europe got so great power over all forms of industry, starving the "non-union" man, and nearly stopping industrial progress.

The result of the overorganized and dictatorial condition of the mechanics in those days compelled the Government to step in and break up foundations, forbid exclusiveness, protect the "non-union" man, and fix wages to a considerable degree. England went through two centuries of Governmental control of wages and strict regulation of conditions of labor. Will not the Government control of unions by placing corporate responsibility upon them and giving them a definite status before the law be the inevitable result of this present development, as it was in the other period of the organized artisan? These bodies are, before the law, at present, generally irresponsible, and any irresponsible power in society, be it an individual or an organization of them, is a danger to safety and freedom.

I should be glad to see this done—a larger degree of Government control, and the re-establishment of individual freedom and public justice. The problem of Government in the United States bas becoma coordinate with the problem of morals; we cannot bava one witbont tha other; they are necessary to each other, and one reacts upon the other. J. C. H.
Yonkers, April 5, 1904.

Saw Policeman Assault Prisoner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to ask, Is a policeman on the New York police force privileged to assault or ill-treat any one in his charge? I was a witness last night to an occurrence in the neighborhood of Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, which impressed me as being scarcely within the law. A policeman captured a boy, probably guilty of some misdemeanor, and after questioning him, proceeded to deliver several savage "smashes" in the face, and when tired of this kicked bim many times. I am a stranger in this city and country, so am not acquainted thoroughly with the laws and customs. ENGLISHMAN.
New York, April 14, 1904.

Wants Dog Law Enforced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of this date I see a story headed Dog Bites Two Children. Every day the papers tell a similar story. Is is not possible to enforce tbe dog law? Tha rural districts are overrun with dogs. The tima is fast approaching when it will not be safe for children to go to school, if the dog law is not enforced. W. SPONABLE.
New York, April 13, 1904.

A Card from Mr. Charles F. McKim.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amazed this morning to find on the first page of THE TIMES an article in relation to the Union Club, in which statements are put into my mouth wholly unauthorized, with the exception of the fact that I had been called in hy the Building Committee to assist them in the final selection of a design for their, new clubhouse, and had also made a report to the committee with recommendations.

Being called to the telephone by a member of your staff, I politely declined to answer the questions he asked me, and referred him to the Building Committee of the Union Club, as the proper source for tbe information he desired, and that I was under no circumstances to be interviewed.

It seems to me that we may justly complain of having heen placed in a position like the present one, where we are obliged to defend ourselves against our friends, both in the Union Clnb and in our own profession.

Under the circumstances, we trust that you will agree with us that this matter should be promptly rectified, in order to relieve us of the embarrassment and great annoyance occasioned by it. CHARLES F. McKIM.
April 13, 1904.

Strictly Business.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Yes, Sir," said Col. Redpose, relating his trip to a Northern city, "they were certainly the most commercial people I ever saw; couldn't get them to talk abont anything else except business. And they had the price of everything from real estate to an Alderman down fine, I tell you. One day I saw a funeral going by, and as we take a lively interest in mortuary statistics down in Kentncky, it occurred to me to ask a citizen what the death rate in his town was. I expected the average death rate to be at 2 per cent. annually, hut what do you reckon his answer was? He made a minute's calculation and replied: '$56.75, incinding medical attendance and coffin.'"

THRIFTY HOLLOW AND QUALITY HILL.

(On Staten Island.)

I'm perchin' on our railin'
A-holdin' by my toes
When here she comes a-sailin'!
All frills an' furbelows,
But smilin' soft an' tender,
As purty as you pleasa
At me—with ona suspender
An' patches on my knees!
Her home is jest a palace
An' curs is low an' small,
With vines along a trellis
An' laylocks at the wall.
Her father spends a dollar
Where my dad earns a mill;
For we're in "Thrifty Holler"
An' they'ra on "Qual'ty Hill."

There's ma—she thinks I'm dreamin'
Of toys an' things, I know,
When all the while I'm scbemin'
Of how I mean to grow
A man, so big an' handsome
In clo'es all span an' new,
An' rich—a prince's ransom
I'll have—an' steamboats, too!
A castle when I'm older,
I'll build among them trees;
The ribbins on her shoulder,
A-flyin' in the breeze,
Are wavin' "Come an' foller!"
An' soon I guess I will.
The road from Thrifty Holler
Leads up to Qual'ty Hill!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

TIDE AND A TROLLEY HEROES OF BEACH FIRE

Old Ocean Rolls in to Furnish Water for Humiliated Engines.

WERE HAULED THROUGH SAND

But Chief "Hank" Day of the Bergen Volunteers Says There's Glory Enough for All.

The tide in Jamaica Bay and two Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley cars were the heroes of a $25,000 fire which threatened Bergen Beach with destruction yesterday afternoon, the cars making it possible for the fire engines to get to the place, and the tide accommodatingly coming in to provide them with water to fight the flames. This, however, was aside from the heroic work done by the Bergen Beach Volunteer Fire Department, which, equipped with a band-power engine throwing five quarts of water a minute, stood in the very path of the fire fiend and stubbornly fought its progress until the tide and the city firemen arrived.

"There is glory enough for us all," said Chief "Hank" Day of the beach volunteers, like a true hero, as he stood affectionately patting the side of old tried and trusty Neptune Engine No. 1, after it was all over.

The fire started at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway building, fronting the board walk, on the bay shore. It started in a small room filled with paints and oils, and is supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion. When the fire was discovered, Chief Day of the Bergen Beach Volunteer Fire Department, who was on the spot, like the alert and vigilant veteran he is known to be, ran to the big alarm bell behind the Casino and sent its brazen voice rolling across the meadows.

Never had the Bergen Beach volunteer failed to respond instantly to that call. Far back in the fields when the first toll of the bell reached his ear, he dropped his ploughing and eprinted a quarter of a mile to his home to get his fire hat, then started back on the dead run to the beach. Out on the flats of the bay gathering the succulent clam, he heard the call of the bell and hurried in his boat ashore; then ran to his house for fire cap and badge, and rushed away to the blaze. And at last he was all there, fourteen of him, dragging Neptune Engine No. 1 behind him.

The only available water supply was that in the bay, and there was not much of this handy, as the tide was out. It was beneath the dignity of old Neptune to pump mud, but she managed to connect with enough water along shore to make a brave showing. The stream thrown by the engine was such that the assistant deputy chief, who was holding the nozzle, had about all he could do to keep his left hand free to take his pipe from his mouth at intervals.

Chief Day worked like a beaver, shouting encouragingly to his men at the pump and handing out a match to the assistant deputy chief every time the latter's pipe went out. Neptune Engine had thrown something like twenty-seven gallons of salt water on the flames, and was fighting them tooth and nail when news came that the city firemen were approaching.

And they were coming, but in such a way as they had never come before, to their own humiliation and the glee of the beach volunteers. The nearest city engine to the beach was No. 55, housed at Rogers Avenue and Avenue F, three miles away, and the next engine, No. 145, at Church and Bedford Avenues, about four miles distant. These two engines responded to the alarm. They found the going good enough until they reached Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N, about two miles from Bergen Beach.

Avenue N, which runs across the meadows to the beach, is sandy in stretches, and when the engines got on this road they ran into trouble. The horses managed to struggle through the soft going until they were within a half mile of the beach. Then they became exhausted and stopped. The firemen could see the fire across the meadows, but were helpless to get to it. Finally a trolley car came along, bound for the beach, and a happy idea occurred to them. Engine No. 55 was hitched to the rear of the car, the obliging motorman turned on the power, and in this extraordinary fashion the engine was hauled to the fire. The same method was adopted in the case of the second engine when the next car came along. The firemen under the beach were moved to chuckles and broad grins when the city firemen, chagrined and crestfallen, came into view riding on the cars, with their engines dragging behind.

When the city force reached the scene they found themselves confronted by another difficulty, and that was in the matter of water. They found a standpipe there, with a connection running out into the bay, but this pipe was clogged and could not be used. As the tide was out the engines could not get near enough to water to employ suction lines.

"Well, we're in a nice fix, all right," observed one of the foremen. "Guess we'll have to sit down and wait for the tide to come in."

In the meantime the news had in some way reached the tide out at sea, and it was hustling to get in. It arrived soon after Deputy Chief Murray reached the beach. He then had the engines backed up on the boardwalk and suction lines thrown over into the water. After that it was all up with the fire. In an hour it was under control, and in another hour was put out.

Besides the Thompson Building, where the blaze started, one hundred feet of the scenic railway, a show building, two small restaurant buildings, a pavilion and several small booths were destroyed. About three hundred feet of the board walk was also burned, and one hundred feet of the bulkhead damaged. The scenic railway structure was owned by L. A. Thompson and the other buildings by Percy G. Williams.

After the blaze the trolley cars again got in some heroic work by hauling the city engines back through the sand.

SPRING'S HARD FIGHT.

Her Bad Relapse Causes Great Concern Among Her Friends.

"Gentle Spring" had another relapse yesterday morning, and came near giving up altogether when Winter once again returned to the city and for two hours ruled in his old way. The scene along Broadway between 8 o'clock and 10 o'clock yesterday morning suggested the middle of January more than the middle of April. Heavy overcoats, furs, and mufflers were seen on all sides, except here and there in the crowd where a man might be found togged in a Summer variety of clothing, having started the season somewhat prematurely.

Snow began to fall shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning. It was then quite wet, and as it fell to the ground it disappeared. During the next hour, however, the flakes became drier and more numerous, and by 9 o'clock there was a miniature blizzard raging. With the coming of the snow, which had a west wind back of it, the temperature took a drop. In the early morning hours it reached 31 degrees. Then it began to go down steadily, until freezing weather was recorded at 8 o'clock. Then it started up again, and by nightfall, although the wind was still bearing down on the city in half a gale, the thermometer looked as though, with a little encouragement, it might reach a springy height by morning.

SKINNER IN "LE CHEMINEAU."

Richepin's Play to be Produced Next Month in Milwaukee.

Otis Skinner will produce next month, for the first time in this country, "Le Cheminеau," by Jean Richepin. For its English title the play will have "The Harvester." The principal character is known by this name alone throughout the entire action. Mr. Skinner yesterday received a congratulatory cablegram from the author.

Mr. Skinner has engaged to support Lizzie Hudson Collier, James Wilson, George Clarke, Marion Abbott, Walter Lewis, Ben Ringold, Russell Crawford, and Maud Durbin. The last, who is Mrs. Otis Skinner, will return to the stage just to appear with her husband in this latest venture of his. The first presentation of the play will be in Milwaukee May 5. Next Fall he will put "The Harvesters" in either the Grand Opera House in Chicago or in the Lyric Theatre in New York.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP"—

'Twixt the Hansom's Step and the Theatre's Door.

She stepped out of a hansom in front of the Broadway Theatre last evening. He got out after her. That was not gallant. They were both well dressed, he, immaculate in evening dress and silk hat, she, seraphic in a cream something or other, trimmed with shimmering mysteries.

Just as the pair walked across the sidewalk toward the theatre entrance two wicked boys on roller skates, with a rope stretched between them, and playing "press gang," darted down upon the seraphic lady and her partner.

In a moment they were in the toils of the "press gang" cord. She screamed, and to prevent herself from falling, threw her arm around his neck. He did the same thing—and then swore. Then, realizing that they were on Broadway and that other people were there, too, they both attempted to break away with such suddenness that the rope loosened. Down they went in a sudden heap of whirling coat tails and shimmering mysteries.

She quickly got to her feet, and he began apologizing, while she, like any other woman, swept her dress with her eye. It was soiled. Her lip quivered, her eyes filled with tears, then they blazed.

"Never again!" she hissed, stamping her foot.

Without more ado she got back into the hansom. He attempted to follow.

"I can go home alone," she said.

She did. He stared at the cab as it rolled up Broadway; stared and chewed his mustache for ten seconds. Then he ran to a place where glasses tinkled.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The supposed unlucky day of the week is usually devoted to bridge, to luncheons, and sometimes to charitable affairs. The programme to-day is not a lengthy one. There are rather meagre lists for the Saturday sailings. The one charitable entertainment of the afternoon is the concert for the endowment fund of Vassar College at the Commandery Room of the Masonic Temple. To-morrow evening will be notable for its bachelor dinners, three of which are to be given at Delmonico's. One of these will be that of Thomas White King, who will marry Miss Corelia Griswold Peabody on April 20; another, that of Francis F. Palmer, who is to marry Miss Isabel W. Fowler on the same date, and third, the farewell dinner of John Granville Bates, whose marriage to Miss Anita Boulton will take place on April 22.

***

The wedding of Mrs. Jules Brugiere to G. Victor Meert of Antwerp took place in Rome yesterday. Mrs. Meert was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Van Buren and the granddaughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott. Jules Brugiere, who was one of the most popular clubmen in New York, died about nine years ago, and his widow has since lived abroad. Mrs. Meert's sister married the late Charles Meert, brother of Victor Meert, who is a wealthy merchant of Antwerp.

***

Yesterday was the anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt. They celebrated it at Newport by a family dinner. Mrs. Frederic Neilson is visiting them.

***

Mrs. Charles Tatham will give a tea at her residence, 465 West Twenty-third Street, on Tuesday next for the members of the "Ladies' Class" of the Fencers' Club. Mrs. Tatham will be assisted by Miss Merwin Roe, Miss Mable Rees, Miss Wilson, and several other young women.

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The Misses McLeod gave an afternoon of monologues and music yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, under the patronage of Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Lady Durand, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Edward Janeway, and others.

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The extra dance of the Cotillion of Eighty, which will take place at Delmonico's on Monday evening next, will be led by James C. McGuire, who will have Miss Mary Wolfe as his partner.

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Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker gave a dinner and theatre party last evening in honor of Miss Cornelia Peabody and her fiancé, Thomas King.

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The wedding of Miss Mary Van Bueren, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Van Bueren, and Willard Vinton King will be celebrated in the Church of the Ascension on April 26 and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 West Fourteenth Street. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Elizabeth Cushman, Anne Archbold, Elizabeth Woodams, Josephine Reynolds, and Elizabeth and Louise Van Beuren, the last two being sisters of the bride-to-be.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a tea for her sewing class yesterday afternoon. It was an informal affair, but quite largely attended by the members of the class who sewed at Mrs. de Peyster's home Monday mornings during Lent.

***

The dance of last evening was the fourth of the Colonial Assemblies. There was dancing from 9 until 11 o'clock, when supper was served. The evening ended with a cotillion led by William Chilvers, dancing with Miss Adele L. Boyer of Brooklyn. The place of assembly was Delmonico's.

***

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin invited a few friends last evening to hear Miss Nathalie Curtis give an entertainment of narrative and song.

***

The final meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt of 39 East Thirty-fifth Street on April 28.

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In stating yesterday that Mrs. Tuttle-Smith was a daughter of William De Forest Manice there was an error. She was the sister of the late William De Forest Manice, and a daughter of the late De Forest Manice.

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The engagement of Miss Gwladys Crosby, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd Crosby of Colorado Springs, to Clyde Hopkins of this city has been announced. Mrs. Crosby was Miss Louise Gregory Sutton, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Sutton and a sister of the late Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall and Mrs. Ely-Goddard, and an aunt of Mrs. Clara Bloodgood-Lalmbeer. Miss Nina Crosby, an elder sister of Miss Gwladys, was married recently to James Eustis, son of the late Ambassador Eustis.

SMOKER STOPS A SHOW.

Puffs Away in Theatre Despite Usher, but Finally Is Arrested.

"Well, I say I won't get out!"

In the midst of the vaudeville entertainment at the Circle Theatre last night the audience was startled by hearing these words spoken in a loud and angry voice by a man in the orchestra.

"I don't care if I am smoking. I won't leave."

Then there was a scuffle. The usher thought he was able to put the man out, but the man did not agree with him. Several women became alarmed and screamed. On the stage the vaudeville "artists" suddenly found themselves no longer able to hold the attention of the crowd. Everybody wanted to see which was the better man, the spectator or the usher.

The two struggled hard for a minute, the stranger's cigar protruding triumphantly from his mouth all the time. The usher would make a pass at it every second or two with his hand, but he could never touch it, and the visitor puffed away. Finally the usher gave up. He called in two or three policemen.

"Low trick," commented the smoker.

"Course two or three of 'em can do me."

Still struggling, he was taken out and to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. He gave his name as Albert E. Bradbury of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The usher's name was Vincent Pierson. He said afterward that Bradbury had struck him a hard blow in the eye.

HILL POINTS TO RESULTS OF RAILROAD'S GROWTH

Development of Northwest Followed His Road's Expansion.

BITTER AGAINST POLITICIANS

At Their Door He Lays Much of Blame for War Waged Against Northern Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 14.—It is James J. Hill's position that, in forming the Northern Securities Company, he was acting not only for the protection of his own great railroad system, but even more directly for the protection of the vast territory which it serves.

He feels, too, that the successful attack on the Northern Securities Company was the outgrowth of the agitation begun by leading politicians in the States through which the Great Northern Railroad runs. He denounces such agitators as "idle persons, who insist on dragging business into politics."

"I have reached that period of life," said Mr. Hill to-day, "when I must naturally wish to lift from my shoulders some of the load I have been carrying, and to turn over to younger men for execution some of the plans which I have outlined. I should not wish to do so unless I could leave things in good condition. And I feel they are in splendid condition just now."

He picked up from his desk a little red bound book. It was the tabulated statement of expenses and earnings of the Great Northern Railroad system for the last four years.

Mr. Hill ran a stubby forefinger down the closely written page of this book. It stopped at Anita, N. D.

"In 1899 Anita contributed $79,000. In 1903 it had jumped to $142,000." The finger moved on to Minot, N. D. "1899, $124,000; in 1903, $391,000. Souris, N. D.: In 1902, $176,000; in 1903, $289,000. You see, that town is only two years old. Odessa, Washington: In 1899, the freight and passenger receipts at this station were $9,000. In 1903 they were $122,000."

It was the same all through. At hundreds of stations the increase in freight and passenger receipts had doubled within the four years. In many cases the increase was tenfold.

"What does it mean?" he asked. "It means that the country is prosperous, that it is growing, that people are moving back and forth, and that the products of the country are increasing enormously. And yet," he added ecornfully, "they say we are restraining trade and choking off competition."

Out in Dakota, when Hill took hold in 1879, the settlers were few, far between, and badly discouraged. And from the first Mr. Hill had blazoned on his banner the motto "Develop the country."

"It was years ago," said Mr. Hill, "that I made up my mind that something must be done to keep the people along our lines from being forced to depend on a single crop. They were all raising wheat. Sometimes wheat failed, and then there was the devil to pay. I bought about 900 polled Angus and shorthorn bulls and as many thousand blooded swine and distributed them among the farmers all along the Great Northern. That got the people interested in stock raising. As a result I believe the Great Northern handles more cattle and hogs to-day than any road running into St. Paul."

A lot of Dutch capitalists dropped $30,000,000 in a little line called the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad years ago. With the aid of Canadian bankers Mr. Hill bought the bankrupt road and announced that eventually he should build it through to Puget Sound. People laughed, for, just to the south was the Northern Pacific, aided by enormous Government grants; to the north the Canadian Pacific was being rushed through to the coast with large Government aid.

At the start the Hill road found a market on the Pacific Coast for Eastern products. But there was nothing which Washington produced which could be shipped East at profit, consequently the Hill road was forced to pull empty freight cars back to St. Paul.

The great product of Washington then, as now, was lumber and shingles. The freight rate on lumber from Puget Sound to Lake Superior was 60 cents a hundred. Hill offered a rate of 40 cents.

From that time on the shipments of lumber from Washington to Lake Superior increased enormously. Instead of bringing empty freight cars from the West he had to send thousands of empties to Puget Sound. It became necessary to find a market for products which could fill these empty westbound freight cars. Hill jumped across the Pacific Ocean and found his market in Japan.

"I know that the Oriental peoples were poor," said Mr. Hill, "but I knew also that every man must have things to eat and to wear. If we could sell them cheaper than any one else, there was our chance, and I shipped them flour and cotton.

"In 1896, just before the National election, a party of Japanese capitalists stopped in St. Paul on their way to Europe to place an order for 15,000 tons of steel rails. It seemed to me too bad that that order should go across the water while we had rolling mills which were, to say the least, not working overtime.

"I got the Japanese to delay a little while, and I cabled to England and to Belgium for prices on steel rails and for freight rates to Japan by way of the Suez Canal. At the same time I telegraphed John W. Gates to come up from Chicago.

"When I got answers to my cablegrams I put Gates a figure on which he might rate to Japan for his rails. He put in his bid, got the order, and so the first shipment of American steel rails went out into the Orient."

The people of the Northwest are talking now of little else than the possibility of their Napoleon finding his Waterloo. And the little, short, broad-shouldered, deep-chested man, with his immense head, bald on top and in front, and thatched at the sides, with a thick crop of long, iron gray hair, sits at his desk in the President's office of the Great Northern system puffing at his black cigar and talking now with a wheat farmer from North Dakota, now with a fruit shipper from the Columbia Valley of Washington, and then turning to discuss the situation with some of the great railroad financiers of the East.

To talk with James J. Hill is to get an impression of immense vitality of tremendous and unshaken will, which makes the thought of his present retirement seem little less than ridiculous.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"A Venetian Romance" will come to the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday, May 2. It is a musical comedy.

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Richard Carle, who is now starring in "The Tenderfoot" at the New York Theatre, has written what he calls a "musical farce." It is named "The Maid and the Mummy." On May 29 it will be presented at the Garrick Theatre in Chicago, and will stay there all Summer. The cast includes John Slavin, Fred Lennox, Louis Wesley, George Beane, Violet Dale, Annie Yeamans, and Janet Priest.

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The employee of the Grand Opera House gave a reception and ball at Tammany Hall last night. It was an occasion of great jollity.

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Hundreds of ministers went to the matinée of "The Shepherd King" yesterday at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The performance was given especially for the benefit of the clergy.

Rubinstein Club Is Heard.

There was a large audience in Mendelssohn Hall last evening at the third and final concert of the season of the Rubinstein Club. The chorus of female voices, under the direction of William R. Chapman, rendered several part songs, including Bendel's "Heart Throbs," "The Thistle," and an arrangement of "Echoes of the Ball." The club had the assistance of Edward P. Johnson, tenor; Arthur Phillips, baritone, and Ruby Gerard, violinist. Next season the club will resume its concerts at the Waldorf.

"LOVE'S PILGRIMAGE."

Miss Carlotta Nillson Wrestles in Vain with a Bad Play.

IN ACTS I. AND II.

Captain Graydon, Governor of the prison.....Nestor Lennon
Edgar Deal Norton, Government Inspector.....Guy Bates Post
(By courtesy of Mr. Kirke La Shelle.)
John Short.....Forbes Curtis
Jem Mason.....Nagle Barry
Ben Lowrey.....Edmund D. Lyons
Chaplain Ellis.....R. Erlynn
Dr. Longman.....Richard Clarke
Arthur Conway, a political prisoner.....W. S. Hart
Mr. Glasgow, an ex-ticket-of-leave man.....J. Ayres
Miss Glasgow, his daughter.....Mary Gardner
A Soldier.....Roydon Erlynn
Nan, Miss Graydon's servant.....Fanny Marinoff
Dorothy Graydon, daughter of the Governor.....Carlotta Nillson

IN ACTS III. AND IV.

Arthur Conway, known as St. John Wilcott.....W. S. Hart
M. T. Fleming, his Fenian colleague.....L. Rogers Lytton
Mr. Abbott, his friend.....Harold Mead
John O'Flaherty, a politician.....Frank McCormack
Robert Jeffrey, a yachtsman.....Douglas J. Wood
Mrs. St. John Wilcott.....Rosalie De Vaux
Mrs. Wrentham.....Miriam Hutchins
Miss Emma Lagrange.....Rence Clarence
Little Derrit.....Baby Zylah Shannon
Dorothy Graydon.....Carlotta Nillson

Mr. Horace B. Fry has earned the gratitude of all good theatregoers by his one-act tragedy "Little Italy," which Mrs. Fiske and Mr. Frederic De Belleville some years ago enveloped in an atmosphere of consummate naturalistic acting, and Miss Carlotta Nillson lately showed herself similarly deserving by her tense emotional performance as Mrs. Elveted in Mrs. Fiske's production of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler." It would be pleasant to stretch the mantle of charity so as to cover the sins of Mr. Fry's "Love's Pilgrimage" in a trial performance of which yesterday at Wallack's Miss Nillson took the leading rôle. But this same mantle of charity is a very useful garment on Broadway, and it could not be so stretched without imminent danger of bursting the seams past repair.

Not since Anson Pond produced his "Life" (which the Dean dubbed Pond's Extract of Life) has Broadway witnessed such a series of amiable ineptitudes as Mr. Fry's play in four acts. It is the story of the daughter of the Governor of a prison in the Island of Tasmania, who falls in love with an Irish political prisoner and aids him to escape—to Staten Island. They have been married, as she explains, by themselves, the birds and the flowers being their witnesses; and after he is gone she bears a child to him. Harassed by an obdurate father and the intrigues of a passionate villain, she gathers up the baby linen and sets out to find her Fenian, undeterred by the fact that she has forgotten baby's milk bottle.

The lover, meantime, deceived into thinking her dead, has taken a second wife, for the reason, as he admits, that she loved him; though by the time the third act opens her love's young dream is o'er and she is in the toils of a bad man with a yacht. What happens in the fourth act opponent saveth not, for the reason that deponent waited not to hear. Presumably the wife married by the usual witnesses decampe on the yacht, leaving the field to the wife married with the witness of birds and flowers, thereby proving the superiority of marriage by flora and fauna over marriage by common law. The programme intimates that baby did not die for lack of the bottle.

At many points the play reminded one of Boucicault, but most of them were because it was so different. The characters were shadowy and usually absurd. The situations not infrequently made the friendliest of audiences snigger. The actors, many of them well-proved artists, wrestled in vain with the piece and lingered out a forlorn hope by playing with an exaggerated slowness, no doubt intended as the last touch of artistic naturalism, but long getting love's pilgrimage was only the more suggestive of Mr. Fry's shortcomings.

Miss Nillson again showed that she has temperament and rare emotional force. She needed only a vehicle to make her dominate the house.

The audience was large and as friendly as it could be. Many of the actors and actresses now playing in Broadway were present. Miss Ethel Barrymore, aloft in a proscenium box, sat with her face between white gloves like a cherub and looked wise, but said nothing about the show, at least for publication. Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle had a back seat on the floor, and as hour after hour was eaten up by the naturalistic acting on the stage he seemed worried for fear that there would be no time left that day for "The County Chairman." But as to the play Bill said nothing.

COLUMBIA-BARNARD PLAYS.

Students of Both Colleges Join in a Dramatic Event.

Men of Columbia and girls of Barnard combined forces last night to produce two French plays under the direction of the French societies of the two colleges. This is the first time in several years that both the men and girl students of the two colleges have participated in a French play together, as Dean Gill of Barnard once objected to the girls appearing in the play with students of Columbia. The plays were given in Brinckerhoff Theatre at Barnard, and were attended by a large crowd. The first play was "Les Suites dans Premier Lit," a comedy in one act, for which the cast was:

Trehuchard.....R. C. Hoguet
Prudsnval.....V. De Beaumont
Piquoiseau.....J. Marsching
Blanche.....O. R. Houston
Claire.....Miss Carita Spencer
Raguffino.....Dorothy Canfield

The second play was "Les Vivacites du Capitaine Tic," a comedy in three acts, for which the cast was:

Capitaine Tic.....R. C. Hoguet
Desamhole.....L. Lage
Celestin.....V. De Beaumont
Bernard.....J. Marsching
Babtiste.....C. Collins
Mme. Robert.....Carita Spencer
Lucile.....Dorothy Canfield

Many prominent society women acted as patronesses of the affair.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a book cover which is really worth while. It is made, in the first place, of pigskin, is strong, and the different pieces are stitched together with strong harness stitching. There are not many pieces, for the cover is as simple as may be. There are two strong, rather broad straps on either side of the inside of the cover, through which the covers of the book are slipped, and then to the two edges of the cover are stitched two narrow straps of the pigskin, making two big loop handles of leather like those that are seen on many bags. There you have your book held firm and fast. There is no easier way to carry it than by these handles, and it cannot slip out.

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For the babies and young people there is something quite new in the way of rubbers. These are made in the natural white color of the rubber, as in rattles, hot-water bags, and the like. It is for wearing over white or light shoes—the canvas shoes of white which the children wear so constantly while they are away at Palm Beach, and later nearer home in the Summer. The white rubbers cost a little more than the black, and wear about as long. The children's sizes are 75 cents and the misses' 85 cents. There are red rubber overshoes which are worn with tan shoes, which are also popular for the little people.

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Comparatively simple and in a useful style are little negligé jackets of crêpe de chine accordion plaited and in a plain sack shape. There is a yoke to these, sometimes plain and at others set with lace insertions, and the little turnover collars are trimmed with lace. The sleeves reach the elbow or a little below, and are finished with lace frills. Below the yoke the jacket is of crêpe de chine in fine accordion plaits.

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Other jackets similar in shape are of lace, the new repoussé lace, with a foundation of chiffon in some delicate color. Pink is a favorite, this finished on the edges with ruchings of chiffon.

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Another pretty little jacket is not much more than a bolero. It is of pink panne velvet, and is finished around the edges, upper and lower and down the front, with an inch tan band, set in with lace stitches. From the lower edge of the jacket, which reaches only to the middle of the back, falls a deep frill of lace formed of two deep edgings, each eight or ten inches long. The sleeves of the panne are proportionately short and finished with the same deep frills of lace.

DIETRICH EXONERATED BY FELLOW-SENATORS

Special Committee Finds Him Not Guilty of Violating Statutes.

POST OFFICE LEASES REGULAR

Hearsay Testimony Admitted by Investigators in Effort to Sift Charges to the Bottom.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator Dietrich of Nebraska has been declared by a special committee of Congress to be not guilty of any violation of the statutes of the United States or of any corrupt or unworthy conduct relating either to the appointment of Jacob Fisher as Postmaster at Hastings, Neb., or to the leasing of the building in that city to the United States for a Post Office.

The committee which investigated the charges against Senator Dietrich was composed of Senators Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Cockrell, and Pettus. Three members of the committee are Republicans and two Democrats.

The report, which is unanimous, reviews the testimony at length, and the conclusion is reached that the charges cannot be sustained. With reference to the lease of the building at Hastings the committee finds that it was effected while Mr. Dietrich was Governor and before he became Senator, that it extended for ten years, and that the law governing in such matters was not violated.

The report says the committee admitted not only such evidence against Senator Dietrich "as would have been competent in a court of justice, but also a great deal of hearsay testimony, being all which was brought to the attention of the committee as a possible clue to further information."

This course, it says, was taken with the consent of Senator Dietrich, and it is said that the committee "did not determine how far this proceeding would have been justified for any reason, without such consent, even if they had carefully refrained from attaching any weight to it in their final decision. But it, in fact, did not in the least tend to shake or affect the conclusion they have reached."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Vail—Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—The wedding of Miss L. Mary Wilson, daughter of Mrs. Albert B. Wilson, and Cyrus Hamlin Vail took place at the home of the bride's mother, 78 North Sixth Street, at 7 o'clock to-night. Miss L. Jennett Wilson, only sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Edna M. Furman and Miss Carolyn M King. The best man was Charles Edward Vail, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Dr. E. Blair Sutphen of this city, Frank I. Linen of Scranton, Penn.; J. Henry Harrison of Montclair, and Dr. Charles R. Uhle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Albert Foster, pastor of the Rosevelt Baptist Church, who was assisted by the Rev. A. Edwin Kelgwin, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church. The bride is well known in musical circles, and the bridegroom is a son of Dr. William H. Vail and a grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Roberts College, Constantinople.

Bassett—Kinney.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—Miss Margaret C. Kinney, daughter of the late Thomas T. Kinney of this city, and Carroll Phillips Bassett, of Summit were married in Grace Episcopal Church at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany, an uncle of the bride, who was assisted by the Rev. Charles C. Edwards, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her mother, while her two sisters, Mrs. W. Campbell Clark and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, were the matrons of honor. Col. Frederick Raymond Drake of Easton, Penn., a cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Symington Phillips Laudreth of Philadelphia, Simon H. Rollenson of Orange, and W. B. Kinney of Newark.

Parker—Downing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 14.—Miss Alice Marianne Downing, youngest daughter of the late John Chace Downing, and Robert Bogardus Parker were married in the South Park Presbyterian Church this afternoon by the Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, pastor of the church. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Paul Cook Downing, was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Cook Downing, as maid of honor. The best man was Frederick E. Pierce, and the ushers were Arthur Parker and Henry P. Parker of Baltimore, brothers of the bridegroom; George Barker, Charles F. McGuire, E. Erle Moody, and M. A. Johnson, Jr., of this city.

Ransom—Johnston.

Miss Katherine Parker Johnston, daughter of Mrs. James W. Johnston, was married to William F. Ransom yesterday in St. Matthew's Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street. The Rev. Henry R. Freeman officiated, assisted by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector of the church. Miss Ethel Freeman was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Juliet Smith and Miss Katherine Morrison, nieces of the bride. Dr. Theron Wendell Kilmer was best man, and the ushers were Henry F. Peake, Schuyler E. Day, F. Secor Dickerson, Samuel V. White, C. Wilmot Thorne, and Merle I. St. John. A small reception followed at the Nevada, Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street.

Westervelt—Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., April 14.—James V. Westervelt of East Orange, and Miss Jessie L. Bliss were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Julia E. Bliss, 20 Snowden Place, to-night. The attendants were Miss Jennie Bliss, sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and Samuel Frank Barager of East Orange, as best man. The ushers were Harry B. Westervelt of Waterbury, Conn.; Morris Sidney Westervelt of Brooklyn, George Francis Towne of Arlington, and Edmund W. McDowell of New York.

DRAMATIC SCHOOL MATINEE.

Students Show Good Work at the Manhattan Theatre.

The students of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School gave their second matinée of the season in the Manhattan Theatre yesterday. The theatre was well filled. The programme consisted of the first act of H. V. Esmond's "One Summer's Day," a scene from "Leah the Foreaken," by Augustin Daly; the first act of Pinero's "The Amazons," "The Pity of It," by Ian Robertson; "Unexpected Guests," by W. D. Howells; "Miss Mary," founded on a story by Bret Harte, and "A Quiet Family," by William Suter.

As Rhoda Irwin, in "The Pity of It," Miss Ivy Davis was much applauded for her acting of a difficult part, while Miss Dorothy Gray, Miss Anna Ott, and Linhart Belmont all distinguished themselves in "Miss Mary." "Unexpected Guests," by no means an easy piece for students, went well from beginning to end, largely owing to the acting of Mrs. Goldfinch, who played the part of the distracted hostess.

Elevated Must Pay Woman $10,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 14.—Emma Herts to-day got a verdict for $10,000 against the Manhattan Railroad Company of New York City. The woman was injured about two years ago at Third Avenue and Forty-second Street while riding on the train which runs from that corner to the Grand Central Station.

NOODLES WRECK HAPPINESS.

Bonam, Accused by Wife, Shows Specimens of Her Cooking.

Julius Bonam of 144 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Higgins yesterday, charged with failing to provide for his wife and three-year-old son.

"Judge," said Bonam, "I can't stand this woman's cooking. When she makes noodle soup the noodles are as hard as rocks. I'll show you some of them."

Thereupon Bonam drew from his pocket a handkerchief, which contained a piece of meat and several hard balls that seemed to be made from flour, and which, he said, were a sample of the noodles his wife manufactured.

"Those things nearly break my teeth," continued Bonam. "Another trouble I want to tell you about is that my wife won't wash my shirts. See," throwing open his waistcoat. "Look at that shirt! When I want a change I must buy a new shirt. As an honest man, Judge, could you eat those noodles?"

"I don't think I'd try," said the Justice.

Mrs. Bonam said the noodles and meat were all right when first cooked, but that her husband had dried them out in order to make an effective exhibit of them in court. She accused her husband of cruelty.

Bonam was paroled with the understanding that he should provide for his family, while Mrs. Bonam should make better noodles, if possible, and do the family washing promptly.

THE REV. DR. FIELD ILL.

Last Surviving Brother of Famous Family in Serious Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 14.—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field of New York is very ill at the Field country residence, in Stockbridge. He has been confined to his bed for some days. The Rev. Dr. Field was born in Stockbridge, and was the editor of The Evangelist for many years. He is the author of "A History of the Atlantic Telegraph," "From Egypt to Japan," and "Among the Holy Hills," which attracted much notice. He is the last surviving brother of the famous Field family, his brothers, Cyrus W., Stephen J., and David Dudley Field, being dead.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Eggleston Dodge.

George Eggleston Dodge, son of the late William E. Dodge, died on Wednesday at Brighton, England, where he had gone for his health. He was about fifty-five years old, and was formerly interested in the paper and lumber business, but retired about two years ago. He formerly lived at 27 West Fifty-seventh Street, and was a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Botanical Gardens, the Yale, Tuxedo, Grolier, and Morristown Clubs, and the Yale Alumni Association.

Obituary Notes.

HARRY Y. HILL, a veteran theatrical manager, died yesterday at his home, in Saratoga, as a result of a stroke of paralysis. He was sixty-eight years old and a native of Troy.

HENRY COLLIN BIDWELL, who was for thirty years in the jewelry business in New York City, died on Tuesday at his residence, 266 Jackson Avenue, Jersey City. He was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment of the New York National Guard, and was a member of the old Jersey City family for which Bidwell Avenue is named. He was sixty years old.

FRANK L. ARMSTRONG, newspaper writer, lately on the staff of The Evening Mail, died suddenly late Wednesday night in the Brooklyn Hospital from pneumonia. He was about thirty-eight years old and was born in Meadville, Penn., where he was admitted to the bar, practicing law there and at Erie, Penn. Nine years ago he came to this city and engaged in newspaper work.

GEORGE F. WHITEHEAD, proprietor of the River Street Carpet Cleaning Works, died suddenly in the General Hospital at Paterson, N. J., Wednesday night. He contracted a heavy cold in Washington, D. C., last week, and on his return found himself to be suffering from pneumonia and appendicitis. An operation was planned, but Mr. Whitehead died before it could be had. He leaves a widow.

JOHN J. GILLIES, a pioneer builder of Williamsburg, died yesterday in his sixty-first year at his home, 193 Hewes Street, Williamsburg. He was born in the old City of New York, and at the outbreak of the civil war went to the front with the Forty-seventh Regiment. When the war was over he went to Williamsburg and became a builder, when he went later into partnership with David Jenkins, who died recently.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, sixty-two years old, died Wednesday at his home in East Orange, N. J., after a short illness. He was born on Long Island and had been in the shoe manufacturing business all his life, and at the time of his death was senior member of the firm of Nathaniel Fisher & Co. of New York. Mr. Davis was an Elder in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church and President of the Men's Club of that church.

TO CUT OFF FREE SEATS.

Theatrical Managers Will Exchange None for Advertising Privileges.

Cut-rate theatre tickets will be hard to buy after Aug. 1 if the plane of New York's theatrical managers turn out all right. They are determined to stop free tickets as nearly as they can. At a meeting yesterday afternoon the Association of Theatre Managers of Greater New York passed a rule forbidding all members of the organization to use certain forms of advertising which are now paid for in tickets. The penalty for an infraction of the rule is placed at $1,000. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That after Aug. 1, 1904, no member of this association shall use or permit to be used any form of advertising for which tickets of admission or seats may or must be given. That no advertising shall be done by lithographs, photographs, hangers, "sniping,"

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 1 1-2.

Stocks Generally Decline, Despite Some Rather Good News and None Very Bad.

It would be easy to make out a case for a stronger market than yesterday's, for, although the day's news was somewhat mixed, there was a fair proportion of stimulating intelligence. The Western railway rate war was settled, and, curiously enough, settled according to the contention of the "pirate" who was so bold as to champion Omaha's interests in a manner which may be commended to our own railways in their struggle with the outports for a fair share of foreign trade. The tinplate wage dispute also was settled in a manner promoting the good and growing activity in the iron trade. The Steel Trust, it is said, will soon have 250 mills active in a total of 267. The Bank of England reduced its discount rate, and another farthing was marked off the price of gold in London. The firmness of sterling attests that something more than this is necessary to stop our loss of gold, but the tendency is favorable. The foreign trade statement for March shows a slight decrease of foreign credits as compared with February, and a larger decrease compared with March, 1903. But this does not alter the fact that the excess of exports for the current fiscal year has not been exceeded since 1900, except in 1901. The volume of our exports is satisfactory, and if we are importing more largely than we did, it is only because we are able to pay for what we want. Our exports for the nine months ending with March are $28,000,000 larger than in 1901, but our imports are also $146,000,000 larger. The difference in the respective increases of exports and imports explains the decrease in the excess of exports from $540,000,000 in 1901 to $422,000,000 this year. If the latter sum is considerably smaller, it is none the less substantial, and it is unreasonable to expect that every year shall be phenomenal.

On the other hand, the intervening petition in the Northern Securities liquidation was not decided. The crop outlook is not altogether satisfactory, but it is not serious, as appears from the moderate strength of the produce market. New York Central made an unsatisfactory report of earnings, but there is nothing new or surprising about that. And there were reports of renewed borrowings by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and by a leading railway which has been understood to be under a pledge against floating fresh obligations until it had reduced those outstanding. Specifically there were several strong movements. Reading second preferred continued its gain upon the increase in its dividend. New York Air Brake and American Telegraph were very strong upon reports of favorable trade arrangements. And a rise in Consolidated Gas marked a depreciation in current estimation of the Mayor's regard for public interests in connection with franchise grabs. However, until he has signed the bill, on which he has a hearing to-morrow, he is entitled to the presumption based on the best information apart from the tape that his signature was not included in the bargain which has kept this stock strong against the markets tendency. And beyond the Mayor lies the Governor's signature.

It will be seen that there was no special reason for selling stocks, and yet they were sold in manner and quantities which took the list down a point or more pretty generally. If rumor is to be credited, the selling was as excellent in quality as abundant in quantity, making it Quixotic to support the market until this pressure had been removed. Doubtless the benevolent support which has steadied the market under worse conditions than yesterday's may still be relied upon, and the reaction which was apparent some days ago may be expected soon to be past.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Locomotive pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	2	National Lead	⅞
Col. & H. C. & I.	2½	National Lead pf	2
Consol. Gas	1	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Gen. Electric	1	Reading 2d pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Met. Securities	2½
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Sugar	⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Woolen pf	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3½
Anaconda Copper	5	Nat. R. of M. pf	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Reading	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1	Rock Island	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Rock Island pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼	Rubber Goods	½
Del., L. & W.	5½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Union Bag & P.	⅝
Det. So. pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Long Island	2	Wis. Central pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½		
Manhattan	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	1¼	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1¼
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s, t. r.	1	Seaboard A. L. 4s	1½
Dist. Securities 5s	1½	Third Avenue 5s	11

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. gen. 5s	1½	Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1⅜

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 14	353,419
To date this year	37,241,862
Corresponding date last year	48,978,573

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 14	$2,228,500
To date this year	$193,227,200
Corresponding date last year	$209,709,200

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Co.
American Steel Foundries Co. preferred stock.
American Tobacco Co. common and preferred stocks.
Columbus Railway preferred stock.
Pennnsylvania Steel Co. preferred stock.
Rock Island of New Jersey preferred stock.
United Railways and Investment Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Shipbuilding Co. on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Typefounders' Co. on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co. on preferred.
Associated Merchants' Co. on first and second preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Boston Suburban Electric Co. on preferred.
Brooklyn City Railroad.
Central Coal and Coke Co. on common and preferred.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Co. on preferred stock.
City and Subnrban Railway of Portland, Ore.
Daly West Mining Co.
Distilling Co. of America on preferred.
General Electric Co.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co.
Green Premium Stamp Co.
Gulf and Ship Island Railroad.
H. B. Claflin Co. on common.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light, and Power.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway on common and preferred.
National Biscuit Co. on common.
New York Air Brake Co.
New York Central Railroad.
New York Dock Co. on preferred.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.
New York Produce Exchange Bank.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. on common and preferred.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.
Otis Elevator Co. on common and preferred.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.
Proctor & Gamble Co. on preferred.
Railway Equipment Corporation.
Realty Associates.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe Co. on preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co. on preferred.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
United Shoe Machinery Co. on common and preferred.
United States Printing Co.
United Zinc Co. on common and preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. on preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

United States Mining Co.

RUBBER GOODS ELECTION.

James B. Taylor Retires from Board of Directors.

James B. Taylor, brother of Talbot J. Taylor, who as head of the former firm of T. J. Taylor & Co. several years ago acquired control of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, yesterday retired from the Board of Directors of that company together with Milton S. Burrill, Lewis D. Parker, and H. C. Winchester. The other members of the board, including Talbot J. Taylor, were re-elected. To take the place of the retiring members, and to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Steers, the following men, all of them connected with the rubber goods trade, were added to the board: H. O. Smith, William Seward, Jr., E. J. Coughlin, W. J. Courtney, and J. H. Cobb. The officers of the company, as elected by the Directors yesterday following the annual meeting of the stockholders, are Charles H. Dale, President; Ernest Hopkinson, Vice President; Talbot J. Taylor and Charles A. Hunter, Secretary and Treasurer, and James McGuffog, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Earnings of the companies forming Rubber Goods Company for the year 1903 were $2,133,787, out of which there was paid $209,644 for maintenance and repair, and $612,323 for depreciation, additions to plants, and sinking fund on bonds, leaving the balance available for dividends, including $492,208 carried over from the year, $1,804,027. Dividends paid during 1903 amounted to $938,860, leaving a balance of $865,166, of which the share of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company amounted to $817,554. The income of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company itself, including $880,468 in dividends received from subsidiary companies, and a balance of $229,362 from the previous year, was $1,113,415. The surplus, after the payment of $638,598 in dividends and $190,972 for expenses and depreciation, was $360,844.

MR. SCHIFF INTERVIEWED.

Thinks Northern Securities Dissolution Will Have a Good Effect.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, April 14.—Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker and Direceor of the Northern Securities Company, who is now here, says in an interview in the Frankfurter Zeitung that the recent heavy buying movement in Union Pacific is as yet unexplained, but it cannot be assumed that it is due to the purpose of a new group of capitalists to get contrai of the property.

The persons now controiiing the enterprise, Mr. Schiff says, are too firmly established and too strong in capital to afford other parties any prospect of getting a controlling interest.

It is unreadycertain, Mr. Schiff says of the Pennsylvania Railroad's $50,000,000 loan, that it will be offered upon maturity for conversion into stock, with preference to old stockholders.

Mr. Scbiff doubts whetber the Northern Securities decision will be followed by action of the courts against similar combinations. It will, however, he thinks, prevent the formation of further combinations, which would certainly have been organized if the decision had been favorable to the Northern Securities Company. This would have led to more stringent legislation by Congress and State Legislatures, and hence, although he is a member of the Northern Securities board, he thinks that the dissoiution of the Northern Securities Company will have a favorable effect.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 2 shares of Bank of Commerce, at 205.

Coal shipments over Pennsyivania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended April 9, it is stated, were 777,992 tons, making the total for the year to date 10,641,877 tons, against 10,301,084 tons last year.

Toronto dispatches state that the new rod mill of the Dominion Steel Company, the only one in Canada, will be in operation in a few days with a capacity of 500 tons daily.

At the annual meeting of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company on Wednesday next, a plan for consolidation with or of leasing the property to a consolidated company, it is said, will be presented for consideration.

The North American Company is stated to be preparing to extend its operations to several new cities.

The Gilpin and Clear Creek Railroad Company has been incorporatsd in Colorado, to make a direct connection from Denver to Central City, fifty-five and a half miles, connecting with the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific at Pactolus.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

At the special meeting of the Dirsctors of the United States Insurance Company A. Romeyn Pierson was elected Vice President in pursuance of the friendly agreement reached by him with President W. W. Underhill Tuesday.

It has been decided by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange that a letter signed by President Kremer shall be sent to the head offices of all companies, members of the Exchange, including the big foreign companies. This letter will ask whether they have any reinsurance arrangements in violation of the letter or the spirit of the Exchange agreement, and should such arrangements exist will request that steps be taken for their immediate cancellation. The committee, upon whose report this action was taken, will be kept alive until all replies have been received and a final disposition of the matter has been made.

At the regular meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange the following committee recommendation for a reduction of brokerage and commission was made and allowed to lie over, its chance of adoption being regarded as doubtful: "That concentration of values within small limits in a great city like New York affords a vast amount of business seeking insurance, which comss to brokers at a minimum of labor, and we believe the present ratee of compensation allowed therefor are too high. We, therefore, recommend that from and after May 1, 1904, the rates of brokerage and commission payable under the rules of this Exchange shall be 10 per cent. on general business (except affidavit risks, which shall be 5 per cent.) and 20 per cent. on preferred business, (meaning by the latter such business as is permitted under the agreement to be written at branch offices.)"

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Selling Pressure Light, but Prices Generally Decline.

Reported Vanderbilt Selling—Traction Rumors Revived—Bank of England Rate Reduction Discussed.

The market yesterday was heavy, and, though the total of transactions was even smaller than on Wednesday, nearly all the stocks that figured to any extent in the day's trading closed with net losses varying from small fractions to more than a point. The expectation that the decision of the Circuit Court on the petition of the Harriman interests to secure the return of their former boldings of Northern Pacific was not realized, it being announced that the decision would not be handed down for several days. It was said on one hand that there was little pressure to sell, and on the other that there was little disposition to buy, but the event proved that no matter how small the selling pressure it was sufficient to offset whatever buying there was and to cause net losses throughout the list. The market ran off quite sharply in the afternoon after the announcement of the failure of the Federal Bank, but the selling that caused the decline was probably induced by reasons in no way connected with the difficulties in which that institution was involved.

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Local Traction Rumors.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, despite the numerous bull tips that have been going the rounds of the Street on this stock, sold off 1½ points from the best of the day and showed a net loss of a full point. Among the reports concerning the company was a revival of the story of control having been purchased by the Manhattan traction companies, the particular form of the report being that the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were to be divided, the elevated lines going to the Interborough Company, and the surface lines to the Metropolitan system. Despite the sharp decline in the stock, the trading in it amounted to only 13,260 shares.

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Reported Vanderbilt Selling.

Considerable attention was attracted to the selling of various stocks by Benkard & Co., who later were said to have given up H. B. Hollins & Co. It was said in several quarters that this selling was for the account of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who was supposed to be disposing of a line of stocks. It was argued that both firms connected with the selling had close Vanderbilt connections. Benkard was credited with selling 6,500 Pennsylvania, 3,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Steel preferred, 2,500 Erie, and 1,000 Union Pacific. With the exception of Erie, which declined a quarter, each of these stocks lost three-quarters of a point or more. Another version was that Benkard was selling for Charles G. Gates & Co.

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Union Pacific-St. Paul.

At one time botb Union Pacific and St. Paul were quite strong, the former advancing to 87⅜ and the latter to 146⅛. There was further discussion of the probability of a still closer union between the two roads in the event of the failure of the Harriman interest in its petition before the Circuit Court. Some aspects of the matter were not favorable, inasmuch as it suggested a strong union against the Northern Pacific-Burlington combination. St. Paul and Union Pacific were about equally active, the trading in each falling a little short of 40,000 shares.

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Bank Rate Reduction Helps Sentiment.

A favorable influence on sentiment was produced by the reduction of the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England from 4 to 3½ per cent. It was suggested that the lowering of the rate meant easy money in London for some time to come, and that this would induce buying of American stocks by London. It would seem to be a question, however, if the argument would hold good in London to any greater extent than it has here where despite the low money rates prevailing for a long time the demand for securities has been very light. London traded in about 25,000 shares yesterday and bought about 10,000 shares on balance. The principal buying was in Southern Pacific, of which London took about 7,000 shares.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Incorporated today:

Blue Mountain Land Company, Saratoga Springs; capital, $105,000. Directors—E. T. Brackett, W. Hay Bockes, and H. C. Todd, Saratoga Spa.

Yorkvills Bohemian Association, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Alvis Kral, Frank Koras, and Frank Taborsky, New York.

Acreage Realty Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—A. S. Willidigg, Brooklyn; R. B. Austen and C. L. Burdell, New York.

Frontier Underwear Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. R. Gaennslen and A. W. Hyde, Gowanda, and E. T. Craven, Buffalo.

Northwestern Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—David Davis, Samuel Goldschmidt, and Ezra Max, New York.

The Touring Car Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. K. Starr, Harry Boes, and G. W. Olvany, New York.

Seeliger Beals & Co., New York, (securities;) capital, $1,000. Directors—C. F. Seeliger, Philadelphia; E. M. Beals and Helen A. Beals, New York.

New York Diamond Mining Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. A. Mansfield and Fredsrick Hommel, Jr., New York, and S. T. Marion, Arlington, N. J.

Russell Syndicate Company, New York, (personal property;) capital, $5,000. Directors—R. H. Russell, J. De K. Alsop, and Harris P. Wood, New York.

Alfred E. Tong, incorporated, Brooklyn, (paints and oils;) capital, $4,000. Directors—Fannie E. Tong and A. E. Tong, Brooklyn, and E. M. Meek, Elizabeth, N. J.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, Jersey City; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—George W. Flaacks, Jr., H. H. Porter, Francis Blossom, H. L. Cranford, Lyman L. Dyer, Frederick V. Delefield, Frederick W. Langfellow, Henry S. Colwell, and Harold S. Mackays.

The Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—W. T. Humphreys, J. S. Jones, and D. B. Carson.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,041,392
Gold	113,873,906
Silver	18,377,305
United States notes	5,467,004
Treasury notes of 1890	80,641
National bank notes	10,326,568
Total receipts this day	1,602,182
Total receipts this month	19,492,794
Total receipts this year	429,575,543
Total expenditures this day	1,900,000
Total expenditures this month	23,120,000
Total expenditures this year	425,263,334
Deposits in National banks	168,295,035

This condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Deposits in National banks	168,295,035
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$457,529,509
Silver dollars	473,239,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,915,335
Silver bullion of 1890	6,317,665
Total	$945,001,509

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, iess. $19,232,300 gold certificates in Treasury $457,529,509
Silver certificates outstanding 473,239,000
Treasury notes outstanding 14,233,000
Total $945,001,509

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$94,641,546
Silver coin and bullion	12,522,712
Silver certificates	5,854,683
United States notes	5,467,004
Other assets	23,562,565
Total in Treasury	$142,048,421
Deposits in National banks	168,295,035
Total	$310,343,456
Current liabilities	89,302,064
Available cash balance	$221,041,392

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days; indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $195,664,376; balances, $5,758,740; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,428,-604.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87¾. Commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18¼ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 15-16 and 95¼ plus 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@60c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah —Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 14.—The supplies of money in the market to-day were scarcer and the rates hardened temporarily, the rush for the County Council loan entirely altering the condition of the market. It was estimated that the amount of the loan was covered from ten to twenty times, thus locking up £4,000,000 and sending borrowers to the Bank of England for temporary accommodation.

Speyer announced that the entire European allotment of the $20,000,000 of American Telegraph and Telephone Company notes had been placed at Amsterdam.

Business on the Stock Exchange generally was cheerful, consequent on the reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. Operators were largely occupied with the conclusion of the settlement, which ended satisfactorily, only one failure, that of a small jobber in Kaffirs, being announced. Consols and home rails were easier, but prices rallied.

Americans opened steady, subsequently improved to above parity on New York support, notably in the case of United States Steel; then became inactive, and closed firm.

Foreigners were dull. Russian securities fell ¾. Japanese securities were ¾ better.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88⅛; consols for account, 88⅜; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 76½; Atchison preferred, 96¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 82¾; Canadian Pacific, 120⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33⅜; Chicago Great Western, 17⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 149; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74; Erie, 27⅜; Eris first preferred, 67¼; Erie second preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 112¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 120½ ex div.; Norfolk and Western, 60⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22½; Pennsylvania, 61¼; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 23⅜; Reading first prsferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 34; Southern Railway, 22⅝, Southern Railway preferred, 87½; Southern Pacific, 81¼; Union Pacific, 89½; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 12; United States Steel preferred, 61¼ ex div.; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish 4s, 81⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 24⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 9¾d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.75; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak, particularly Internationals, in consequence of the disaster to the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. Later the tone improved, and the market closed with an upward tendency. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 94.32.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 85 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, April 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. American rails, domestic securities, and Government stocks were firm. Trading in most departments was sluggish.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Rate of Discount Is Reduced to 3½ Per Cent.

LONDON, April 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £1,112,000; circulation decreased £612,000; bullion increased £599,965; other securities decreased £1,000; other deposits increased £2,272,000; public deposits decreased £2,840,000; notes reserve increased £1,068,000; Government securities decreased £1,000,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.78 per cent. Last week it was 44.12 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. to-day.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, April 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased 21,550,000 francs, Treasury accounts current decreased 10,523,000 francs, gold in hand increased 2,275,000 francs, bills discounted decreased 21,550,000 francs, silver in hand decreased 2,225,000 francs.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, April 14, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,880	Amal. Copper	50⅜	50⅝	49¼	49⅝
30	Am. Car & F.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
30	Am. Ice	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
20	Am. Locomotive	21¾	21¾	21	21
10	Am. Smelting	48½	49½	48½	48½
3,040	Am. Sugar	128¼	128⅝	127½	127½
8,180	A., T. & S. F.	74¼	74½	73⅝	73½
3,240	Balt. & Ohio	80½	80⅞	79⅞	79⅞
8,970	Brook. Rap. Tr.	47¼	47⅝	46	46⅛
40	Canadian Pac.	117	117	116⅜	116⅜
10	Chi. & Alton	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37
430	Chi. Gt. West	17⅛	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝
13,810	C., M. & St. P.	145⅝	146¼	144½	144⅞
50	Col. Fuel & Iron	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
1,980	Erie	26⅞	27	26½	26⅝
480	Louis. & Nash.	109¼	109¼	108¾	108½
100	Manhattan	142⅞	143½	142¼	14..⅝
870	Met. Street	116	110	114½	1..
2,400	Mexican Central	7¼	7⅞	7	7⅜
10	Mo., K. & T.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½
3,710	Mo. Pacific	93⅞	94¼	93¼	93⅞
280	National Lead	19	19⅝	19	19¼
40	N. Y. Central	117	117	116¾	116¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
50	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26½	26½
7,080	Pennsylvania	119	119½	118¾	118⅝
9,490	Reading	45½	45¾	44⅞	44⅞
40	Republic Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
40	Repu. Steel pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
1,140	Rock Island	24	24	23¼	23¼
30	St. L. S. W. pf.	35	35½	35	35¼
10,370	Southern Pac.	49⅞	50⅛	49⅜	49⅜
200	Southern Ry.	22⅜	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞
340	Tenn. C. & I.	40	40	39½	39½
230	Texas Pac.	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24½
19,140	Union Pac.	86⅞	87½	85⅝	85⅞
10	U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7
410	U. S. Steel	11½	11½	11¼	11½
13,970	U. S. Steel pf.	61¼	61½	60⅝	60⅞
30	Va.-Caro. Chem.	28½	28½	26⅝	26⅝
60	Wabash	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼
960	Wabash pf.	38⅜	39	38¼	38¼
20	Western Union	89	89	89	89
119,940					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Con. Tob. 4s	58	58	58	58
5,000	U. P. conv. 4s	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
11,000	Wabash deb. B	62½	62½	62½	62½
$31,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—The money market is dull and very easy. The supply of funds is large and constantly increasing owing te the lack of demand. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@4½ per cent. Tims loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $22,009,432. Balances, $1,160,-728. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $96,524.

The foreign exchange market is firm and rates are unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88⅛	
Sterling	4.87¾	$4.85¼
Commercial		4.84¼
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅞
Reichsmarks	95⅛	95
Guilders	40⅝	40¼

The stock market was quiet and rather heavy. Amalgamated went below 50, and carried the rest of ths coppers down with it. Daly-West grew decidedly weaker. It is now admitted that the dividend on tbis stock is to be reduced. Telephone held up well. Woolen preferred was bought for investmsnt.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
465	Atchison	74¼	73⅝	73⅝
0	Atchison pf.	94	93½	94
11	Boston Elevated	140¼	140	140¼
32	Boston & Albany	250	249½	250
5	Boston & Maine	167½	167	167
1	C., J. R. & S. Y.	139½	139½	139½
4	C., R. & S. Y. pf.	119	119	119
5	Fitchburg pf.	140	140	140
1	Man. & Lawrence	245	245	245
55	Massachusetts Electric	20½	20	20
88	Mass. Electric pf.	75¼	75	75
30	Mexican Central	7⅞	7¾	7¾
11	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	189¼	189½
10	Pere Marquette pf.	85½	85¼	85¼
2,056	Union Pacific	87¼	85¾	85¾
3	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92
36	West End	92½	92	92½
11	West End pf.	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

585	American	126½	126	126½
5	Western	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

408	Am. Ag. Chem.	13¼	12½	13¼
231	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	71½	71	71½
100	Am. Pneu. Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾
354	American Sugar	128½	127¼	127¼
64	American Sugar pf.	128	125½	126
804	American Woolen	11	10⅜	1..
500	American Woolen pf.	75¾	75	7..
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	10¾	10	10⅞
71	Edison	238	238	238
11	General Electric	165	165	165
100	Gs. Ry. & Electric	37½	37¼	37¼
555	Massachusetts Gas	40¾	40	40⅜
10	Reece Buttonhole	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
19	United Fruit	100½	100¼	100¼
88	United Shoe Machine	48⅝	48	48¼
15	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28⅝	28½	28⅝
25	United States Rubber pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
23	United States Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
502	United States Steel pf.	61½	60⅝	60⅝
25	Westinghouse	79½	79½	79½

MINING.

415	Adventure	2½	2¼	2¼
45	Allouez	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,728	Amalgamated	50½	49¾	49¾
50	Arnold	25c.	25c.	25c.
200	Bingham	23	22½	22½
27	Calumet & Hecla	495	495	495
200	†Cenjennial	20½	19½	19¾
500	Con. Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.
727	Copper Range	43¼	42¾	42¾
498	†Daly-West	22½	20⅝	20⅝
20	Dominion Coal	67¾	63¾	63¾
125	Franklin	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
50	Granby	3½	3½	3½
250	Guanajuato	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
100	Isle Royale	7½	7½	7½
128	Mohawk	42½	41	41½
150	Napa	50c.	50c.	50c.
50	Old Dominion	12¼	12¼	12¼
20	Osceola	58¾	58¼	58½
75	Parrot	24¾	24½	24½
25	Phoenix	2	2	2
10	Quincy	87	87	87
100	Rhode Island	1	1	1
65	Shannon	8⅝	8	8 1-16
4	Tamarack	95	95	95
710	United States	20¾	20¼	20½
311	Utah	34	33½	33½
35	Victoria	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Winona	6½	6½	6½
25	Wolverine	72	72	72
200	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—There was little inclination to trade in the locals. Offerings continued free in Philadelphia Electric, but they were well taken, while the 4 per cent. trust certificates made a further advance to 67, yielding fractionally in the final dealings. The sale of 200 shares of Rochester Railway common was recorded at 36¾, an advance over the last previous local sale of 2¼ points. It is expected that the stock will begin dividends in the early Fall. Lehigh Navigation was up ½. Arbitrage stocks were the active leaders of the market. Total sales, 18,094 shares, $105,100 bonds. Summary:

| Sales. | | High. | Low

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There were but three items of special interest in the trading in unlisted securities yesterday, and they were the severe break in Greene Consolidated Copper, the decline in American Can preferred, and the making of a new high record by the Seaboard Air Line 5s, which sold as high as 88½, but at the close were offered at 88. American Can preferred started at 35½, and steadily sold off to 35¼, a decline of 1½ for the day. The common was about twice as active as the preferred, but there was no change in the quotation.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER, which during the earlier days of the present week and the latter part of the past week had been steadily climbing higher until it had touched 16¼, had a violent break of 2⅛ points yesterday, apparently for no other cause than that the persons responsible for the recent rise allowed the price of the stock to take care of itself during the day. During the break no large blocks came on the market, and the total for the day was a little less than 10,000 shares. The final sale was at a loss of 1½, at 14⅛.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON.—Notices have been sent to the stockholders of Montreal and Boston Copper that at the annual meeting to be held in Montreal on Wednesday, April 20, 1904, a plan for the leasing of the property to a consolidated company will be presented for the ratification of the stockholders. The proposed consolidation will, it is stated, include some of the best properties in British Columbia.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	American Can	4⅝	4¼	4¼
670	American Can pf	35⅝	35¼	35¼
100	American Writing Paper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Bay State Gas	9-32	9-32	9-32
200	British Col. Copper	2	2	2
100	Brooklyn Ferry	6	6	6
25	Claflin, H. B., 2nd pf.	90	90	90
600	Con. Refrigerating	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3,900	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
9,800	Greene Con. Copper	15⅞	15¼	14⅛
50	Hackensack Meadows	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
1007	Havana Tobacco	30	30	30
200	Havana Tobacco pf	40	40	40
40	Int. Mer. Marine pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	International Salt	11	11	11
100	Light, Heat & Power	33¼	33¼	33¼
500	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,100	Montreal & Boston	11-16	21-32	21-32
1,000	Northern Securities	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
1	North. Securities stubs	212½	212½	212½
400	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9
200	Seaboard Air Line pf	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Union Copper	13-16	13-16	13-16
100	Univ. Fire Extng	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	White Knob Copper	8½	8	8¼

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	70¼	70¼	70¼
5,000	Sea. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w.i.	88½	88½	88½

†Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

	April 14. Bid.	Asked.	April 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52⅜	54	52⅜	54
American Can	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf	35⅜	35⅝	35¾	36⅛
American Chicle	91	94	91	94
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar (45 notes)	89	91	89	90
American Ds Forest		3		5
American Malting 6s	100	102	99	101
Am. Steel Foundries	4½	5	5	6
Am. Steel Foundries pf	35	40	25	40
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	85	90	85	90
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	10¾	12	11	12
Am. Writing Paper 5s	70¼	71	70¼	71
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	103½	110	107¾	108½
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper				⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛		⅛
Caseln Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Fonndry	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Central Foundry pf	7¾	9	7¾	9
Central Foundry 6s	53	55	53	55
Chi. R. I. & Pac., new 4s, when issued	95	93½		93⅝
Compressed Air	¼		¼	⅝
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	1	15-16	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	4	5	4	5
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	3⅞	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	11	13½	11	13½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4	4½	4	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896	95½	96½	95½	96½
Detroit & Mackinac	63	70	62½	
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S	20	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	22	25	21	25
Electric Boat pf	50	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Redne. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	6	6½	0	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	9½	10½	9½	10½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	11-16	¾	⅝	13-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	163	170	163	170
Greene Con. Copper	14½	16¼	15⅝	15¾
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	90	100	91½	103
Guggenheim Exploration	112½	117	112½	117½
Hackensack Meadows	19	20	19	20
Hack. Mead. Stockholder Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29½	30	29½	30½
Havana Tobacco pf	39	41	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	86	91	85	90
Houston Oil	1¼	2½	1¼	1¾
Houston Oil pf	14		14	15½
Inter. Rapid Transit	108	109	108	110
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17½	18¼	17½	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	80	80	80
International Salt	10¾	11¼	10¾	11½
International Salt 5s	39½	41	39½	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	98	100	98	100
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
International Silver		10		10
International Silver pf		50		50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	68		68	
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65		65	70
Lanston Monotype	85	90	85	90
Light, Fuel & Power	33¼	33⅝	32½	33⅝
Mackay Companies	17	21	17	21
Mackay Companies pf		71		71
Mains Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1	1¼	1⅛
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	6	7	6	7
Mo. Pacific 4% notes	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	11-16	⅝	¾
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div.	100	102	100	101½
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	69	71	69	71
N. Y. Transportation	5	7½	5	5¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	3	3¼	3	3¼
Nor. Pac. when issued	133	133	133	133⅛
Nortbern Securities	98¾	98¾	98½	98⅝
Northern Securities stub	2	2¼	2	2½
Otis Elevator	28	27	26	30
Otis Elevator pf	89	91	88	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav		1	1	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	6¾	7	6¾	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78	79	78	79
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	24	28	24	27½
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	116½	118
Royal Baking Powder pf	101½	102½	101	102½
Safety Car Heat	185		180	185
Seaboard Air Line	9	9¼	9¼	9¼
Seahoard Air Line pf	17	17¼	17½	17¾
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	87⅜	88	87½	88½
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	105	115		115
Semfiole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	20	25	20	25
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	23	25	23	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	74	72	74
Standard Oil	637	642	638	643
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8½		8	
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	85	90	85	90
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	¾	⅞	13-16	⅞
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100½	101	100⅜	100⅝
Union Typewriter	82	86	82	86
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104½	106	104½	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104½	106	104½	106
United Box Board	2	2½	2	2½
United Box Board pf	14	14½	14	15½
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	100	98½	100
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	19	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	50	40	50
U. S. Ship 5s, rects.	24	26	24	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A				
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	104½	105¼	104⅝	105½
Universal Tobacco	1	1	¾	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Uni. Fire Extinguisher	9	9¼	9	9¼
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, exp. coup.	94	95¼	93¾	95¾
Virginia Southwestern 5s	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	8	8½	8¼	9
Worthington Pump pf	111		111	

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	101	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brklyn City R. R. ex div.	231½	232	231½	232
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105¼	106	103	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	74½	76	74½	76
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	65¾	..	65½	66¼
Nassau Electric 4s	73¼	70	73¼	79
New Orleans Railways	9¼	11	9¼	11
New Orleans Rys. pf	29	31	28	31
New Orleans 4½s	74	76	74	76
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69½	70¼	69½	70¼
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs.	40	40¼	40	40½
St. Louis Transit	11½	13	11½	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con.	111¾	113½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	..	174	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	73	75	73	75
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	64¼	64½	64	64⅜
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	54½	53	55
United Traction, Pgh.	94	97	94	97
United Traction bonds	107½	110	107¾	110
Wash. Ry. & Elec.	10	12	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	43½	44½	43½	44½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	74	74½	74	74½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48	50	48	49½
Am. Light & Trac. pf	91	94	91½	95
Bay State Gas	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Bklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	170	172	170	172
Buffalo Gas	4	4⅜	4	..
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾	..	12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	61	66	62½	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Ges. of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Ges (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	30½	32	30½	32
Denver Gas 5s	70	..	70	..
Denver Gas 6s	99	101	99	101
Hudson County Gas	59½	61	59	60
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	290	300	290	300
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	104½	106	105	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95¾	97	96½	97½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	5¾	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106	110	106	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	31	32½	31	32½
Union Ferry 5s	90	92	90	92

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¾	106¼
2s, c., 1930	105¾	106¼
3s, r., 1918	106	106¾
3s, c., 1918	107	108
4s, registered	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, r., 1925	133⅛	133⅝
4s, c., 1925	133⅛	133⅝
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Philippine 4s	110¾	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp	224	226
Alh. & Sus	225	..
Alle. Val	145	..
Allis-Chalm	7¾	8¾
Allis-C. pf	40	45
Am. Coal	180	210
A. C. O. pf	88	90
Am. Tel.	33	38
Am. Exp	185	195
Am. Gr. Tw.	6	7
A. H. & L	4	4½
A. H. & L. pf	17	18½
Am. Lin. Co.	8	8¾
A. L. Co. pf	27½	31
Am. M. Co.	3	4
A. M. Co. pf	17	20
Am. Snuff	112	120
A. S. R. pf	125	126
A. T. & T	125¾	126⅛
Am. Tob. pf	130	140
Am. Woolen	10¼	11¼
Ann Arbor	24	27
B. A. L. pf	104	..
B. Un. Ges	195	202
B., Fr. & P	120½	..
B. R. & P. pf	132	..
Canada So	65	65½
C. R. R. of N. J	158	159¾
C. & S. A. pf	101	103½
C. & A. pf.	80½	82½
C. B. & Q	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf	121	130
C. G. W. pf	68	70
C. G. W. 1st	84	90
C. I. & L. pf	90	..
C. M. & St. P. pf	175	180
C. & N. W.	170½	172
C. St. P., M. & Om	135	140
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf	165	175
C. T. T.	9	10
C. T. & T. pf	19½	21
C. U. T. pf	31½	32
C., C., C. & St. L	75	76
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	106	120
C., L. & W.	59	60
C., L. & W. pf	75	80
Cleve. & P	178	..
C. F. & I.	38	41
C. F. & I. pf	64	..
C. S. 1st pf.	54½	55½
Com. Cable	165	180
Consol. Coal	64	70
C. T. Co. pf.	108½	109½
Corn P. Co.	13½	13¾
D. & S. W.	1	..
D. & S. W. pf	2	..
D. M. & Ft.	12	14
D. pf	20	25
D. M. & Ft. pf	100	..
Det. U. Ry	64	64¾
Dia. Match	128	132
Dist. Sec	22½	22¾
D. S. S. & A. pf	120	..
Erie	12	14
Ev. & T. H	58	65
Ev. & T. H. pf	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	40½	..
Gen. Ch. Co	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf	94	96
Gold & Stock	340	..
Hock. Val	71	73
Homestake	49½	52
Ill. C.	1.103	..
I. C. Co. pf.	66½	67½
Int. Power	26½	28¾
I. S. P. pf.	75	80
Iowa C. pf	35	38
Jol. & Chi	175	..
K. C., F. S. & M. pf	68	68½
K. C. So.	18½	19½
K. & D. M. pf	43	53½
Kn. Ice, Chi.	5	10
K. L. C. pf.	56	66
Lacl. G. pf.	85	95
L. E. & W.	26	28
L. E. & W. pf	90	110
Lake Shore	250	275
Man. Beach	7	10
Md. C. pf	100	125
M. W. S. El.	14½	17
M. W. S. El. pf	45	48
Mich. Cent	125	135
M. St. L	47	55
M. & St. L. pf	85½	95
N. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	117	119
Mor. & Es	182	190
Nat. Enam	18	19½
Nat. Enn. pf	79	85
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf	18¼	18¾
N. Cent. C	43	48
N. Y., B. & M.	19	..
Man. B. pf	95	110
N. Y. & H	188¾	189¼
N. Y. C. & St. L	26	29
St. L. 1st pf	105	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	60	65
N. Y. D. Co	16	20
N. Y. & N. W. pf	40	..
N. Y., L. & W	123	136
N. Y. & N. J	141	142½
N. & W. pf	88	90
Ont. Mining	4¼	5
Pac. Coast	53	55
P. Coast 1st pf	88	100
P. C. 2d pf	63	66
Pac. Mail	26¼	28
Peo. & E	17	20
P., C. & St. L	61	62
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	92	97
P., Ft. W. & C	175	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf	70½	72
Pullman Co	208	211
Quicksilver	1	6
Quicksil'r pf	4	6
R. R. Sec., 3d ctfs.	86	91
Rens. & Sar	200	210
R., W. & O	130	135
St. J. & G. I	10	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	38	41
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	18	20
St. L. & S. 1st pf	60	75
St. L. & S. 2d pf		
St. L. & S. Ry. pf	2	..
St. L. & S. I. pf	40	42
S.-S. S. & I. pf	82	86
S. R. & T.	⅞	1¼
T. P. L. Tr	27	28½
Third Av	119½	120
T. P. & W	12	20½
T. C. R. T.	92½	93½
U. Rys. Inv	9	10
T. R. L. pf	41	43
U. S. Exp	107	110
Va.-C. C. Co. pf	100	102
V. L. C. & C	20	24
W.-F. Exp	204	210
Westingbouse	160	162½
Westinghouse 1st pf	175	200
W. & L. E	17	17½
W. & L. E. 1st pf	46	47
W. & L. E. 2d pf	25¾	27

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
4th week March	$98,817	$91,140	$68,522
Month	200,373	232,853	188,459
From July 1	2,335,872	2,009,915	1,876,285
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
1st week April	2,254	2,479	2,156
From July 1	95,388	96,686	77,998
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	556	547	546
1st week April	95,601	104,341	86,086
From July 1	4,051,179	3,827,694	3,452,739
CINCINNATI, NEW ORL. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
4th week March	206,377	207,245	177,238
Month	572,401	526,399	477,529
From July 1	5,030,265	4,384,179	4,121,836
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
1st week April	43,602	47,374	48,494
From July 1	1,978,691	2,087,518	2,017,257
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,469	1,452	1,355
1st week April	132,973	126,727	109,141
From July 1	5,513,944	5,560,602	4,693,712
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
1st week April	10,212	10,811	11,167
From July 1	443,678	423,699	444,057
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,422	3,320	3,320
Month March	6,480,257	6,646,919	5,483,620
For quarter ended March 31	17,231,452	18,696,882	15,384,040
Nine months	58,440,871	57,602,664	53,248,728
EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN reports for March—	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	97,033	78,015	19,018
Op. expenses	40,902	41,046	5,856
Net earnings	56,131	36,969	13,162
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for the year ended Dec. 31—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Av. miles operat'd	1,452	1,350	1,323
Total earnings	11,344,019	9,262,860	7,724,526
Total expenses	7,634,589	6,048,686	4,801,333
Net earnings	3,709,430	3,214,175	2,932,193

Reducing the net earnings to a gold basis on an average price of 42.138c. for the Mexican dollar, the gold equivalent would be as follows:

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Net earnings	1,563,086	1,329,429	233,657
Interest, &c.	23,357	15,627	7,730
Total	1,586,443	1,345,056	241,387
Taxes and rent	25,824	18,481	10,343
Balance	1,557,619	1,326,575	231,044
Other inc.	491,234	383,596	107,638
Total	2,048,853	1,710,171	338,682
Charges	1,940,123	1,677,226	262,897
Balance	108,730	32,946	75,784
Previous surplus	32,044		
Total surplus	141,674		

The following traffic statistics show (Mexican currency:)

	1903.	1902.	P. C. of inc.
P. C. of exp. to earn	67.30	65.30	2.00
Gross earn. per mile	$7,809.80	$6,862.70	13.80
Exp. per mile	5,256.10	4,481.37	17.29
Net per mile	2,553.70	2,381.33	7.24

NORTHERN TEXAS TRACTION COMPANY	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$14,251	$34,644	$9,607
Op. expenses	25,800	16,602	8,698
Net earnings	18,951	18,042	909
Fixed charges	9,908	9,018	890
Surplus	9,043	9,024	19

ST. JOSEPH RAILWAY, LIGHT, HEAT & Power Company for March—

Gross earnings	51,115	42,695	8,420
Op. expenses	28,387	25,394	3,403
Net earnings	22,228	17,301	4,927

SOUTHERN INDIANA for February—

Gross earnings	100,243	79,782	20,461
Op. expenses	63,944	39,693	24,251
Net earnings	36,299	40,089	*3,790
From July 1 to Feb. 29—			
Gross earnings	899,995	600,513	269,482
Op. expenses	484,105	295,921	188,184
Net earnings	385,890	304,592	81,298

*Decrease.

NO TRACE OF CASHIER STEVENS.

Banker May Have Wandered Away While Deranged.

Willis C. Stevens, Cashier of the National Bank of Walden, N. Y., who was last seen at Newburg, N. Y., on the evening of April 8, is still missing, and A. S. Emhler of Walden has sent out a circular appeal to the police and others to locate him. A reproduction of Mr. Stevens's photograph is attached. He is described as being fifty-two years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with jet black hair and mustache.

Mr. Stevens was a Freemason, and members of the fraternity are requested to aid in the search. Mr. Stevens's accounts are correct, and the belief is that he wandered away while deranged as a result of the grip.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—First Lieut. Harry L. James, Artillery Corps, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a Captain of Artillery by reason of disability incident to service, his retirement from the active service is announced.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. C. De W. Wilcox is transferred from the unassigned list to the First Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company upon his relief from duty at the Military Academy.

Capt. Edmund M. Blake, from the First Company to the Twenty-second Battery. He will join that battery.

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, from the Forty-ninth to the Twenty-third Company. He will join the latter company.

First Lieut. W. Kilbreth, Jr., from the Fifty-first to the Forty-ninth Company. He will join the latter company.

Capt. A. C. Dalton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is transferred from Company G to Company H, and Capt. W. S. Barlow from Company H to Company G.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert H. Allen, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is extended two months.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, from duty as assistant to the Commissary General to Omaha, Neb., for duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary of that department.

Capt. Frank A. Cole, from the Department of the Missouri to San Francisco and take transport on or about June 1 for the Philippine Islands, where, upon arrival, he will report for assignment to duty.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. F. Fullam is ordered from the Naval Academy to the Chesapeake.

Midshipman C. E. Brillhart is detached from the Gloucester and ordered to the Atlanta. Previous order to Machias revoked.

Surgeon G. R. Lumsden is detached from the naval recruiting station at Chicago to Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard.

Surgeon C. Biddle is detached from the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, and ordered to the Naval Station on Pilot Surgeon.

Paymaster G. C. Schafer is detached from the navy yard, New York, April 20, and ordered to the Marblehead.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. T. Kennedy is detached from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, April 26, to Washington, D. C., for duty to accompany marine detachment to the Louisi

AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

R. E. Simon, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
to close the estate of George C. Edgar, Dec'd,

102 West 77th Street,
4-story dwelling with ext., on lot 18x102.2.

74 West 94th Street,
3-story dwelling, with ext., on lot 17x100.8½.

126 West 95th Street,
3-story dwelling on lot 15x100.8½.

For maps and particulars apply to Daniel Seymour, Att'y, 25 Wall St., or the Auctioneers, 158 Broadway. Tel. 1741 Cort.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2336 Plaza.

FLATS!! CHEAP!! Rent. Ask. Pr.

53d St., near Columbus Av., double. $2,880 $26,500
88th St., cor. Amsterdam Av., double 4,186 41,000
104th St., near C. P. West, double.. 5,068 47,000
112th St., near 8th Av., double..... 5,208 46,500
123d St., near 7th Av., triple..... 3,408 32,000
124th St., near Amsterdam Av., double. 3,648 34,500
142d St., near 8th Av., double..... 2,500 27,000
N. of Manhattan Av., double..... 4,728 45,000
N. of 140th, Edgecombe Av., double. 4,000 35,000

KNAP & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING
WITH GROUNDS,
on West 152d Street,
will be rented at nominal price and care of property.
FRED'K SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, Jr.,
395 Broadway.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.
Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOTS.
Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street.
Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to,
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Bargains.—69th St., West: twenty families, stores; rents $2,300; price $21,000. 2d Av., 90th: eighteen families, stores; rent, $2,600; price, $22,500. Lexington, 101st St.; five-story double, baths; snap for quick buyer. 131st St., Amsterdam: elegant triple flat; no heat; rent, $2,900; price, $26,500; Pleasantville Farm, Nebeling, 2,201 5th Av.

A BARGAIN IN DWELLINGS.
126th St., south side, near 5th Av.; 3-story and basement; 18.9x½ block; price, $16,000; worth $22,000; will be sold this week; quick action necessary.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

50TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
Four-story dwelling, with extension; excellent condition; modern plumbing; mortgage, $14,000; price, $26,500; bargain.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
William R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av.

A Snap.—5-story double apartment, adjoining Central Park West; below 102d St.; rents $3,705; asking $35,000; quick offers entertained.
J. HAMILTON HUNT & SON,
Telephone, 2106 J—Riverside. 2,763 Broadway.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section.
5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

Bargains Assured!—49th, adjacent 8th Av., 5-story elegant flat, 25x100; rental, $3,200; price, $28,500; also 9th Av., adjacent 20th, 5-story elegant flat, 25x100; rental, $3,500; price, $35,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $3,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

A bargain in W. 62d, five-story 14-room house; all improvements; rentals, $2,400; mtge., $14,000, 10 years; price, $18,000. Ehrenfeld, 165 E. Broadway.

CHANCE FOR A QUICK TURN.
10th St., east 3d Av.; two 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000.
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

108.—Apartment house, leased one tenant, thoroughly responsible; nets 8½ per cent. on equity $40,000; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Attorney.—Young, able, experienced; takes charge any kind of property; renting, collecting; saves you money in every way; lowest rates; honest work; references. Income, Box W 102 Times.

Attractive Bargain.—Widow must sell quick; desirable property on Lewis St., near Houston; apply personally. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Attractive Second Avenue corner, (best location,) 4-story tenement, all improvements, 20x100; rental, $3,100; price, $30,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Speculators and Investors!—19th St., near Irving Place, 5-story superior flat, 25x95; absolute rental, $4,320; price, $37,000, (owner actually paid $38,000.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

8th Av, apartment; price, $26,000; rents, $2,880. West 93d St.; price, $18,500; rents $1,944. Stockslade & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

For Sale.—A large house at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Responsible tenants for 10-year leases of apartment and small tenements. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

113th, near Seventh Av.—Five-story flat, $24,750; rents $2,604. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have several 5-story double flats, which are cheap, call or write. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, (166th St.)

A five-story tenement, East 12th St.; 25x100; rents $2,040; price, $19,000; one for $18,000; rent, $1,200. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Fireproof tenement, best section east side, will sell at sacrifice, on account ill health; going to Europe. Merchant, Box 145 Times.

113th St., near Second.—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

16th, near Stuyvesant Park—Six-story flat, $46,000; rents $4,848. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3 Ave., 5-story, 16 families; store; good rent-er; pr., $25,000; easy terms.
116 St. E. M. Michaelis, 263 B'way.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 31.10x100; asking $28,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot, 20x100.11; 114th, near Lexington Av.; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—3 single flats on Carnegie Hill, at a bargain if sold quick. Inquire Kussel, 51 West 13th St.

Corner 5-story 3-fam. on floor, stores, St. Nicholas Av., 36x100; pr., $51,000; mtg., 4%. near 125th St. E. M. Michaelis, 263 B'way.

SINGLE FLAT, 5-story, fine condition; rented; WEST 92D ST., pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. 8TH & 9TH AVS.) E. M. Michaelis, 263 B'way.

Corner 5-story, 20 families; stores; Amsterdam Av., pr. $52,000; easy terms. near 65th St. E. M. Michaelis, 263 B'way.

5th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Investigate.—Above 59th, near Columbus; five-story triple, $29,250. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$100,000 to loan on Manhattan real estate. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

$115,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 62.6 front; rent, $13,500. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

A corner plot, Bradhurst Av., two or four lots; (corners.) Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—Lots 133th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elizabeth, near Spring.—6-story tenement, 25x98; price, $29,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

West 98th.—5-story douhle, 26 front; $24,000. Weisberger & Heino, 1,940 7th Ave.

$100,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 50 front; rent, $11,000. Weisberger & Heinc, 1,940 7th Av.

Special Bargains in Flats! Price.

18th, near 8th, 5 stories, full lot..... $32,000
20th, near 7th, 3 stories, 22x93..... 15,000
83d, near Columbus, elegant flat, 33x102.. 26,000
103d, near Columbus, 5 stories, (elegant).. 23,500
105th, near Amsterdam, 5 stories, 25x100.. 28,500
116th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 27x100, stores 34,000
118th, near 7th, 5 stories, 25x100..... 23,500
119th, near Manhattan, 5 stories, mort.. $18,500..... 21,000
1 1st, near Lenox, 5 stories, 25x100..... 28,000
136th, near Lenox, 5 stories, 25x100..... 17,500
144th, near 8th, 5 stories, 25x100..... 16,500
Amsterdam, near 80th, 6 stories, 25x100... 42,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Special Bargains in Dwellings! Price.

20th, near 8th, 3 stories, 20 foot..... $11,000
23d, near 8th, 4 stories, rental $1,800..... 20,000
54th, adjacent 8th, 4 stories.....only 29,000
82d, near Columbus, 3 stories, 18x100..... 15,500
88th, near Columbus, 3 stories, (elegent).. 18,000
94th, near Columbus, 4 stories, (superior). 15,000
128th, near Lenox, 3 stories, 25x100..... 9,500
132d, near Lenox, 3 stories, 19x100..... 8,000
West End, near 88th, 3 stories, 10-foot.... 21,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Opportunity
FOUR STORY DWELLING,
West 77th St.,
Near Riverside Drive,
ASKING $30,000;
want an offer
F. ZITTEL, 206 COLUMBUS AV.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.
three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.
A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price $10,000. For particulars, apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Special Bargain in Flats! Price.

58th, near 2d, 5 stories, (modern).....$18,000
75th, near 3d, 4 stories, only..... 12,000
82d, near Lexington, 5 stories, 26x102, each 27,500
89th, near Park, 5 stories, 26x100, each.... 26,500
113th, near 3d Av., 5 stories, 26x100..... 24,000
120th, adjacent Madison, 5 stories (elegant) 18,000
122d, adjacent Madison, 5 stories, 27x100.. 26,500
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolutely Cheapest East Side Dwellings!

Price.
72d, near Lexington, 4 stories, 19x102.....$25,000
78th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x102.... 13,000
94th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100.... 13,000
123d, adjacent Madison, 3 stories, 20x100.. 12,500
Lexington, near 122d, 4 stories, (2 baths).. 18,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Five-story double flats.
101st St., near Columbus Av.; full lot; rental $2,600; little cash required.
70th St., near Amsterdam Av.; full lot; rental $4,000; asking $37,500.
William R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

Absolute Bargains!—79th, adjacent Columbus, 5-story double flat, 25x100; rental, $4,100; all improvements; price, $36,500; also 101st, near Columbus, 5-story triple flat, 25x100; rental, $2,800; price, $26,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Detached 2-family house; 3-story, 15 rooms; full lot; must be seen to appreciate; 8 minutes to 169th St. L.; 3 to rapid transit. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

A plot 75x200, ripe for improvments, suitable for stable, factory, or loft; west of 10th Av.; price low.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Manhattan Av.—5-story double flat; 7-room h., 27x100; $84,000; rent, $3,700; five-story triple flat, West 157th, near Lenox Av., $67,000; rent, $7,200; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 527 Lenox Av.

WEST 140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 25x100;
RENT PER ANNUM, $3,300; PRICE LOW.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

9th Av., 53d St.—1 or 2 5-story, 21-family tenements; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $28,000; rents over $3,000. Robert Vogel, 598 Ninth Av.

106 West 77th St.—19-foot four-story brownstone; bath extension; private house; cheap to quick buyer; reasonable terms. Jesso C. Bennett & Co., 338 Columbus Av.

$30,000—Handsoms 25 foot single Flat on 135th st., betwewn 7th and 8th avs.; five stories; cabinet trim; to close estate.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

CHEAPEST LOT ON WEST SIDE,
near 10th Av. 23d St., 25x100, $8,000; immediate possession; suitable factory or stable.
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, cor. 44th St.

West 112th.—5-story apartmsnt; 4 families on floor; 50 front; rent, $7,900; mortgage, 4½%; $74,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

For Sale—3 single flats on Carnegie Hill, at a bargain if sold quick. Inquire Kassel, 51 West 13th St.

Bargain Assured!—88th, near Park Av., 5-story triple flat, 26x100, excellent condition; price only $23,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

20th St., west of 10th Av., south side, 25 by 98.9, four-story tenement, all rented; price, $10,250. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Rare Opportunity.—Key to Thompson St. corner; rents, $1,990; price, $10,000. Gorse, 220 B'way.

Old dwellings, on plot 50x95, in Ninth Ward; cheap. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Sixth Av., Near 12th St.—Four-story building, $26,000. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Bargain.—Flat, 112th St. and 7th Av.; must be sold. Arthur Ducret, 99 Nassau.

Money for builders' loans, Manhattan and Bronx. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Snap plot—Twelfth, near Avenue C, 50x103; asking $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

7th Av. 25-foot flat, rent $3,000, $29,500; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Washington Heights.
CONVINCE YOURSELF
of these great bargains.
South of 155th St., double flat.
Rent, $4,480; asking price, $39,000.
South of 155th St., triple flat.
Rent, $4,500; asking price, $39,000.
Amsterdam Av., north of 155th, triple flat.
Rent, $3,550; asking price, $34,500.
South of 150th St. double flat.
Rent, $3,000; asking price, $28,000.
KNAP & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'oldo.

$26,000—Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling on Washington Heights; near stations; size, 27x35x100; extension; terms to suit.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d st.

KING'S BRIDGE AV., NEAR 234TH ST.
Two-story and attic, on plot 50x100.
Price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500, 5 per cent.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Two double flats, $30,000 each, netting 12 per cent.; also triple, $29,500, netting 15 per cent. Terms satisfactory. Corse, 220 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St.; between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Great Bargain.—A magnificent plot of eight acres, with large frontage on Westchester Creek; elevens greenhouses, dwelling, outbuildings, windmill; splendid seita for institution, florists, or other business purposes; all for $35,000; acommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Attention!—Great opportunity; one-family houses, $2,600; two-family houses, $3,600; near rapid transit station; terms to suit. Open Sunday. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

For Rent.—House 14 rooms, bath, furnace, stable, close to rapid transit, adjoining Bronx Park; rent, $55. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Six-room house, improvements, on Church St.; $5,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York.

ELEGANT FLAT, 28.6-FOOT FRONT.
Rent $1,800; price $16,500; easy terms.
Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

3-front corner lot, selected section, East 140th St.; bargain. Price, information, through Fisher, 594 St. Ann's Av., near 149th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av. lots, 69x93, $10,000; 66x121, $15,000; 120x110, $25,000; corner, 95x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Fine house on Marble Hill; 9 rooms, improvements; $9,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York.

For Sale.—Two of the chsapest and best plots for improvement on Boston Road. Archer & Ingram, 979 East 169th St.

Three-story two-family house, 9 and 6 rooms, 2 baths; excellent location; 994 Ogden Av.; open for inspection; make offer.

For Rent.—House 14 rooms, bath, furnace, stable, close to rapid transit, adjoining Bronx Park; rent, $55. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eight-room house and barn, Boston Av.; $6,500. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York City.

Corner lot, Bronx, $5,000; excavated; little cash. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Six-room house, Church St., 50x100; $3,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York City.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

A fine specimen of domestic Gothic, with picturesque gables; has centre entrance through tiled vestibule opening into large square hall in golden ash and walls of old blue. Parlor and library are finished in hazel, with beautifully carved mantel of special design. Dining room in weathered ash, with tapestry panels and plate shelf. Panelled ceiling. French windows opening on piazza. Complete kitchen equipment; coal and gas range; porcelain laundry tubs; seven bedrooms in white enamel, with mahogany doors. Two bathrooms and two additional toilets. Plot 55x100. Terms easy enough. Ten other houses, some higher, some lower.

Take Flatbush L train, Park Row to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

BEVERLY PARK
Flatbush Homes

For refined people of moderate income. If you have a little cash we will build to your order on a beautiful plot of ground, with fine, large shade trees, curb and 5-foot concrete sidewalk; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

HANDSOMELY APPOINTED HOME
IN FLATBUSH. FEW as MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED.
BUILT BY DAYS' WORK.
ON ONE PLOT OF LAND.
DOORS ALL VENEERED. ELEGANT FLOORS.
Fine work throughout. All guaranteed.
PRICE $9,250. WOULD COST $10,500 to BUILD.
TERMS $1,000 CASH. REST MORTGAGE.
FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Adjoining Houses Costing $10,000 to $30,000. Near Schools, Churches, Stores, "L" Road and Trolleys; 20 minutes to the Bridge.
Detached. Frame and Stone. Containing Large Piazza. WIDE Hall. Library in Golden Oak with Expensive Artistic Book Cases. BROAD Elegant Stair Landing. Large Sunny Dining Room in Antique Oak, Plate Shelf. Large Parlor. Six Bedrooms. Tiled Bath. Parquet Floors, Rich, Extensive Decorations; Steam Heat and many other appointments. OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY IT. MUST SELL.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AVE.
Flatbush Av. car at Bridge. Sunday or any day.

FLATBUSH.
$500 CASH, BAL. AS RENT.
PRICE $7,000.
25 MINUTES TO MANHATTAN.
RESTRICTED—CHARMING—REFINED.
Elegant houses on large grounds, 9, 10, and 11 rooms; large parlors and library, trimmed in whits enamel, oak, and ash; bandsome spacious dining room, conservatory, and butler's pantry, and immenee wide hall with open fireplace and massive mantel; all with elegantly polished parquet floors; large, airy bed-chambers, trimmed in whito enamel and tyrolean oak, and having wash basins attached; two fine tiled Roman baths; all open plnmbing of most approved and modern design; house decorated handsomely throughout with rich tapestries and burlaps.
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS OR ANY DAY.
W. R. LUSHER. E. 15TH ST. AND DORCHESTER ROAD, FLATBUSH.

STOP PAYING RENT,
when you can live rent free in a two-family Queen Anne cottage in Flatbush, all improvements; decorations, hardwood trim; spacious grounds; sewer connections, pure water, and healthful to children. Also one-family cottages on terms to suit purchassrs. Apply JOSEPH N. NEEF, builder, Clarendon Road, corner East 20th St., Brooklyn. Telephone, 977 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; house cost about $30,000, land worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure. For rent at $200. E. B. CO.,
189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN LOTS.
SEVERAL PARCELS
READY FOR IMPROVEMENT.
PRICE LOW. INCREASING IN VALUE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Finely-built, 2½-story front, stone and brick dwelling; 11 rooms, bath; hondsome trim and chandeliers; 20 feet wide; Monroe St., 23d Ward; asphalt street; fine neighborhood; only $7,000; $5,500 can remain at 5%. Ketcham Bros., 129 Raiph Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Flatbush lots $200; few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; four cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

REAL ESTATE.

A Mortgage

which you own may turn out

To cover the wrong property.
To omit a part of the description.
To be improperly recorded.
To leave outstanding equities.
To have been executed by a bankrupt.
To lack the signature of the wife of the mortgagor.
To be signed by an infant wife.
To have a prior mortgage or judgment or mechanics' lien, or various other unpleasant things ahead of it.

None of these things may happen in your mortgage, but they are not only possible, but frequent in real estate titles. We may know no more than you regarding some of these things, but having found out all we are able to, we CAN and WILL guarantee you against what neither of us can find out.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS **$8,500,000**
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS AND TRUSTEES
We lease elevator apartments, flats, nr tenements, guaranteeing you a good income on your investment without trouble nr worry to you. Cash security and best references furnished. Write, call, nr telephone us for further particulars.
SONNABEND & GROMER,
256 West 116th St.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES; MANHATTAN-BRONX
JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

American Roofing and Paint Co, roofs repaired, painted; guaranteed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 318 Broadway.

Estats funds to loan on real estate. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
AND INSURANCE
AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK,
18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb, now open to the public for the purchase of a LIMITED NUMBER of BUILDING LOTS.

LARCHMONT, with its handsome homes, wide and beautiful streets, unsurpassed harbor and well-known Yacht Club, is recognized as the most desirable all the year residence section accessible to New York City. The demand for convenient suburban home sites has been so great that practically no desirable property is on the market except at very high prices.

LARCHMONT PARK affords the homeseeker and the investor an opportunity to secure the most desirable lots in Larchmont, and, in fact, anywhere along the Sound, at prices far below property of equal value and upon the EASIEST TERMS. No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co., with whom arrangements have been made to secure building loans to aid the purchaser in building a house.

TRAINS every half hour during the busy hours and hourly in the middle of the day. Low monthly commutation.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 Pine Street, New York,
or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tele., 2626—John, and at Larchmont.
Office on the property always open, Sundays and Holidays included.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.
Immediately, in the grounds of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, a fully furnished country seat, containing 20 rooms and 2 baths. Stable, with 10 stalls, six of them box stalls; 5 acres of land; coachman's cottage, containing range, bath, &c. Reached by either the Harlem River or the Putnam Railroads.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Gentleman's place on Hudson River, near Ardsley Club.—Situated on Broadway; house 66x50; central hall, 10 rooms, 3-story, two-acre lawn; carriage house and stable, 5 stalls; modern plumbing, sewer connection, gas, village water, river view. Private boys' and girls' school near. Closing estate; no reasonable offer refused. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

LOWERRE, N. Y.
Elegant cottages from eight to ten rooms and bath; all improvements; fine grounds and location; price from $5,000 to $7,500.
$500 cash, balance monthly payments, from $30 to $50 per month.
LCWERRE BROTHERS.
Flatiron Building, B'way & 23d St., N. Y.

DESIRABLE
PORT CHESTER PROPERTIES.
Corner plot; high; overlooking Sound..... $3,800
Modern residence; near station; finest view. 6,700
Another; overlooking Sound; 2-3 acre, modern 8,500
Cooley & West, White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$5.00 MONTHLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. City improvements. Warranty Realty Co., 115 B'way

MARBLE HILL, KINGSBRIDGE.
Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; Lot 50x100; garden, lawn; near trolley; price $9,500; terms to suit.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d st.

Exceptional Bargain.—Seven-room house, outbuildings; 25 acres; large orchard; some stock, implements; hour, Harlem Railroad; free, clear; easy terms; $4,250. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

To Let—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; barns, water fronts, splendid grounds, boating, bathing, fishing. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

AT SACRIFICE—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Hudson River, Westchester County; cottages, country seats, farms; sale, rent; furnished, unfurnished; season, year; some great bargains. Travis, 15 Cortlandt St.

An elegant building site, Dobb's Ferry; 18 acres high ground; fine river view; Broadway entrancea; good surroundings; $25,000. Travis, 15 Cortlandt St.

Attractive cottage, stable, grounds, Pelham, N. Y., $9,500; less ground, $7,000. Also several corner plot bargains. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

Anywhere in Westchester County—Farms, country seats, acreage. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers, Glenwood, Ludlow, Lowerre, and Park Hill; 30 minutes from New York; houses for sale, $6,500 up; rent, $40 up; easy terms; finest residence section; beautiful scenery and river views. Thomas Thomson, 80 Main St., Yonokers.

At Yonkers, Glenwood, Ludlow, Lowerre, and Park Hill; 30 minutes from New York; houses for sale, $6,500 up; rent, $40 up; easy terms; finest residence section; beautiful scenery and river views. Thomas Thomson, 80 Main St., Yonkers.

YONKERS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
Rent, Sale, Exchange.
W. A. DRINKWATER,
56 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

ADIRONDACK ESTATE
FOR SALE.
Upwards of five thousand acres beavy timber. Excellent hunting and fishing. Large lakes and streams. Nine buildings—in thorough repair. Fifty miles of forest traile. Twelve miles of excellent roads.
Admirably adaptsd for club purposes or gentleman's pork.
Apply to Stic'ney, Macl y & McBurney,
31 NASSAU STREET.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS
FOR SALE OR RENT.
For full particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

BARGAIN
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS COTTAGE.
Delightful Summer home; if sold now, at sacrifice. Particulars, Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

TIMBER.—Twenty million acres choice tracts, all sizes and kinds; complete lists, 10 cents; also Western New York stock, fruit, and grain farms. Shipman, 99 Elm St., Buffalo.

100 Acres.—Dairy form; 45 miles out; new $8,000 buildings; springs; beautiful view; only $9,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Summer Residence of Albert Stickney, Esq. TO LET
NEAR YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
Large, well furnished dwelling house, modern plumbing, eight bed rooms, exclusive of servants' annex, open fires, stable, sixteen acres, fronting on water, at entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; pier, bathing beach, excellent boating. Good water supply. Apply to owner, 31 Nassau St., New York.

For Sale—Water Front, Westport, Conn.; elegant house, 29 rooms, partly furnished; electric light, bath, pure water, carriage barn, box stalls; hennery; fruit, shade; 2½ acres; launch float; one hour from New York; five minutes from depot. Owner RUFUS WAKEMAN, Saugatuck, Conn.

8 miles from Portland, Me., to rent, for season, new 7-room cottage, well furnished; fine view of Casco Bay, close to pine woods; two minutes' walk to fine bathing beach; moderate rent. Address M. H. Haase, Newton, Mass.

NEW LONDON and EASTERN POINT.—Large list of furnished houses to rent, and two estates on Long Island Sound for sale.
Particulars W. S. Chappell,
New London, Conn.

3 thirty-acre poultry, vegetable, and fruit farms; milk route can go with it; near Sound and good market; sell or exchange; separate or together; all free and clear. Owner, Derby, Conn.

To Rent.—Stone house, sixteen rooms, bathroom, telephone, spring water, piazzas, shade, large lawn, barn, fruit, garden; $300 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

To Let June 1.—Cottage of 14 rooms on Darling Hill, Stonington, Conn.; all improvements; stable for 4 horses. Apply to Samuel Doughty, 289 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

Beautifully located 6-room camping cottage on shore of Casco Bay, Me.; plainly furnished; boat; $100 season. For photos and particulars address Casco, Box 1,249 Times, Harlem.

Cottage to let for ths season 1904, at Sunset, Deer Isle, Me.; 8 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from shore; furnished; $100 for season. Address P. S. Knowiton, Deer Isle, Me.

Wilton, Conn.—Residence, stable, 24 acres, fine view; asking $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wilton, Conn.—House, barn, fifteen-acre fruit farm, $2,000; two houses, barns, ninety acres, dairy farm, $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres on Mianna River. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FREEPORT

is the best place to buy lots for a home or for investment, but you must be careful to select the right property. In buying lots that are in the line of great improvements you cannot fail to make large profits. Select the BEST PROPERTY and buy now, while prices are low.

LOTS $49 25 x 125

$5 DOWN, $2 A MONTH.
Title Insured
by the
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO.
(Capital $8,000,000.)

TROLLEY LINE RIGHT THROUGH OUR PROPERTY TO BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK
Electric Light, City Water, all Churches, Best Schools, Stores, Clubs, &c. Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living. It is not so far away that you can never inspect it. Right at the door of this great city. Only 8 miles from the city line.
Go with us on one of our great sales days.
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps, and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Corner Warren St.

HILL TOP; 200-mile Water View; exquisite landscape; 20 acres; corner; $4,000. ANOTHER, 10 Acres, with SHORE LOT, ½ mile away, $1,500.

Various Shore properties, low prices. FARMS, with Buildings; 30 acres, well, fruit, $2,000. 92 Acres, near Station, $90 acre. Bargain. 125 Acres, extra rich, money maker; 75 acres. 45 Acres; 4 roads front; well, fruit; $85 acre. List 100 places mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON,
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Setauket.—70 acres; 20 acres high state of cultivation; balance timber land; abundance of fruit and water; house 7 rooms; barn, carriage house; large pond; bargain, quick purchaser; $3,000. William F. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, or William H. West, Port Jefferson.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Ocean Crest.—We have every cottage offered to rent and sole agency for several right by the ocean, with private beach; also three hotels, a road house, and several boarding houses. Watkin W. Jones, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway.

Astoria.—Fine residence, two and one-half stories, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 25x100; value $5,500; will sell for $3,000. Krahe, 259 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

Sound Frontage—3,500 feet, fine bluff, beautiful view; land heavily timbered; 260 acres, at Wading River; also farms, dwellings, water fronts, near Port Jefferson. William West, Port Jefferson.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; cottages to rent; country seats and farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 220—Babylon.

Manor.—Farm 150 acres; 30 under cultivation; balance woodland; house 6 rooms; bar

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

LARGE LIGHT OFFICES

OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

READY MAY 1.

RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

A.—A.—Factories.
100 Floors and Buildings;
Immediate Possession;
Rent free to May 1.
D. W. Haynes, Expert,
265 and 267 Broadway, N. Y.

BENNETT BUILDING,
NASSAU, FULTON, TO ANN ST.
Few Choice Offices, Separate or Connecting Suites,
Suitable for Lawyers or Large Corporations.
All Light; Every Convenience.
Arrangements Now.....Terms Reasonable
SAM'L TRIMBLE, Agent, Room 800.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, corner 65th St.
FLOORS, ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT,
STUDIOS and ELECTRIC LIGHT;
OFFICES: MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all cnr lines.
"L" station and new subway.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation offices; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other stores, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

N. E. COR. 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Corner store on parlor floor; large show windows; suitable for ladies' tailor or kindred business; also store on the side.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

FACTORY BUILDING,
West 32d St., 75x98.9, for a term of years;
$3,000 per annum and taxes.
MOORE BROTHERS,
1,904 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 2,122 Columbus.

.....RENTING SPECIALISTS.....
Choice list, down-town Buildings, Stores, Lofts, Offices.
.....CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY.....
Tel. 50 John.....92 WILLIAM ST.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN DOWN-TOWN SECTION.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

Store and basement to let,
2 West 28th St., close to 5th Av.;
possession May 1st; rent $2,500.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Entire four-story brick building to let,
10 Fulton Street, size 20x70;
reasonable rent; possession May 1st.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Stores and Lofts.—Broome, between West Broadway and Thompson St.; new building, fronting 125 feet on Broome St.; plenty of light; rent, $30 to $75 monthly. Farnol, agent, on premises.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.), suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

403-7 East 23d—Fine loft to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner on premises.

Will build stable for responsible tenant.
Plot, 49x100; below 23d St.
Particulars from Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

STORE, 281 10TH AV.;
with large show window, $40.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

239 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Store, suitable for any business, from $25 to $80 per month. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

3 LARGE HEATED ROOMS for business; central location; rent $45. Duross, 155 W. 14th st.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Broadway, prominent corner, Herald Square, $7,000. 2 entire buildings, 5th Av.; 21-year lease given. Clifford N. Sburman, 500 5th Av.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Lofts to let, with steam heat and steam power. 842 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Store and basement, 50 feet, 47-49 Mercer; fine light. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A.—MADISON AVENUE, vicinity 98th St.; 7-story apartment; all rented for $11,250; equity, $35,000; for free and clear property or smaller city properties. JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY, 149 Broadway.

$3,500—Equity in Bronx corner plot 101x105; macadamized streets; level ground; no rock; exchange for any fair double tenement Bronx or Brooklyn; commission to brokers. Wm. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St., city.

For gentleman's country seat; a handsome 4-story, dining-room, extension dwelling; Park block; west side; price, $60,000; mortgage, $28,000 at 4½%. Eward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Five acres, shads; house twelve rooms; piazzas; barn; near depot, golf links, and water; water in kitchen; desirable; price $5,500. W. Dauchy, Darien, Conn., Box 123.

To Exchange.—Equity $10,000 in new 5-story American basement dwelling, Harlem, for investment property. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

For suburban residence, handsome four-story dwelling; west side; park block; price, $45,000; mortgage, $30,000, at 4½ per cent. Edward Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Fine suburban acreage to exchange for city income. Bargain income to sell.
Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Eight frame houses, well rented, equity, $10,000; exchange all or part. Byram, 188 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Small apartment, floor, or part of house, by childless couple; Washington Heights or suburbs preferred; modern improvements essential; particulars requested; references furnished. Seldom Move, 118 Times Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB BERMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt and consisting of a stock of ladies' shirtwaists, lawn, fixtures, safe, &c., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 140 Wooster Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1904, at 10:30 A. M. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid address on April 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th, 1904, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, April 14, 1904.
JEROME H. KOEHLER, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

NO. 6,923.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BROWN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Samuel Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 14, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of BERTRAM P. ELDRIDGE, bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order entered in the above-named case on the 12th day of April, 1904, notice is hereby given that all the assets of the estate of B. P. Eldridge, in bankruptcy, will be sold at private sale through sealed bids on Thursday, April 21st, 1904, at 10 A. M., at the office of Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer, attorneys for the receiver, No. 122 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City; that the said assets will then and there be sold to the highest bidder, which bid, however, must be equal to the appraised value of the said estate.

The estate consists of plumbing material, desk, chairs, and office furniture, &c., and may be inspected any day between the hours of 9 and 5 P. M., at the warehouse of Charles Shongood, Nos. 113-115 Leonard Street, New York City, and

Further, Notice is hereby given that if the assets are not sold on the said day, that they will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the auction rooms of Charles Shongood on Monday, April 25th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M.

Dated New York, April 13th, 1904.
Yours, &c.,
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West End Avenue Apartment House Figures in $900,000 Trade—Sherman Square Hotel to be Sold at Auction—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Salesroom.

Details will be found in another column relative to large purchases by the New York Life Insurance Company on Leonard, Centre, and Worth Streets.

Amos S. Lamphear of this city and E. H. Cuthbert & Co. of Atlantic City, N. J., have sold for Thomas Frazier the ten-story apartment house known as West End Court, at the southwest corner of Eighteth Street and West End Avenue, on plot 100 by 100, taking in part payment a large dwelling and stable at Atlantic City, on plot having a frontage of 200 feet on Pennsylvania Avenue, by 150 feet in depth, and adjoining Haddon Hall and the Strand Hotel. The transaction involves about $900,000.

Upper Broadway Hotel at Auction.

The Sherman Square Hotel, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street, will be sold at auction on May 4 by John N. Golding. The property consists of a seven-story structure on plot 100 by 100.5, and is owned by the estate of Isaac Lawrence.

Deal at Broadway and 124th Street.

Calder & Levy have sold for Francis M. Jencks, to Jacob Wolf, 3,230 to 3,236 Broadway, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, four four-story flats, 99.11 by 75.

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster has sold to the West Side Construction Company the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 200 by 100.11. The site will be improved with three six-story apartment houses.

Herrman Fichter is the buyer of the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Eighth Avenue Properties Resold.

Isaac Wohlgemuth has resold 2,849, 2,851, and 2,853 Eighth Avenue, three five-story flats, with stores, 50 by 100.

Edward L. King has sold for Henry H. Cording 150 and 152 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, two three-story frame dwellings, 40 by 99.11.

Nathan Glassheim has sold 264 and 266 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 99.11.

Sale by Harper & Brothers.

The Crulkshank Company has sold for Harper & Brothers to a client of S. B. Goodale & Son 163 West Twenty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 98.9.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to the New Amsterdam Realty Company 352 and 354 West Forty-eighth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.5.

Deal for Convent Avenue Corner.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Archibald Livingston the five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Convent Avenue.

Worthington Scott & Co. have sold for C. G. Harcourt 623 and 625 West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, two three-story dwellings, each 20 by 100.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold to Edward Bechtoldt the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue.

Buyer for 37th Street House.

Sarah E. Havemeyer has sold 50 West Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 98.9.

Henry R. Wilson is the buyer of 19 East Seventy-first Street, the sale of which by Henry D. Winans & May for Mrs. Waldemar Caspary was recently reported.

J. Henry Dick of Brooklyn is the buyer of 20 East Fifty-third Street, sold recently by Charles Black through Renwick C. Harry.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Hubbard W. Reed 33 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 23 by 100.8.

Operators Sell 103d Street Lots.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach to R. Kurzrok the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

Louis Lesc has bought from the Bullwinkle estate 242 to 248 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, four three-story dwellings, 75 by 100.11. The same operator has sold to O. Grossman 74 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for the Kingsland estate to Joseph J. Broughton 348 East Ninety-second Street, a five-story brick tenement with stores, 25 by 50.8, 75 feet west of First Avenue.

W. & J. Bachrach have sold to J. Michalow 311 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 102.2.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for Mrs. Annie Quinn to Schmeidler & Bachrach 1,713 Lexington Avenue, a four-story brownstone building.

Samuel Wacht has bought through Charles Goldberg 236 and 238 East Eighty-ninth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.8.

Nevins & Perelman have bought from a Mrs. Purdy 135 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a three-story frame building, 17.10 by 100.11; also 96 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a three-story tenement, 17.6 by 100.11.

Washington Street Warehouse Leased.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for a term of years the six-story warehouse 385 and 387 Washington Street for Henry L. Dreyer to the Centaur Company.

To Build Near Corlears Hook.

Lowenfeld & Prager have resold to Samuel Mandel 456 to 466 Cherry Street, running through to 288 to 298 Monroe Street, about twelve lots, facing Corlears Hook Park. The buyer will erect tenements. The same firm has bought 131 Rivington Street, southeast corner of Norfolk Street, old buildings, 25 by 100; also 305 to 309 East Thirty-ninth Street, three five-story tenements, 76 by 98.9.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for S. Jarmulowsky to Marcus Baba 159 and 161 Orchard Street, two six-story tenements, 61.8 by 87.6.

John H. Loscarn, as attorney for Charles Kling, has sold the five-story tenement, 25 by 92, 624 East Seventeenth Street, to Nathan Randell.

Morris Fecht has sold to Samuel Grossman 218 East Seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 90.10.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Henry Black the six-story tenement 206 West Forty-first Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $17,000.

East 165th Street Lots Sold.

J. Clarence Davies has sold to John M. Cantwell the four-story double flat, 25 by 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 90 feet west of Washington Avenue, known as 718 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; also, for the Messrs. Gedney, the plot, 74 by 195, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 205 feet east of Brook Avenue.

E. Entselberg has sold for E. Nutts 696 Courtlandt Avenue, a double flat, 23 by 100.

Haynes & Pittman have sold 2,103 Tiebout Avenue, a two-family house, 23 by 100, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ress; also, 622 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, a one-family house, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Kehoe; also, 982 Trinity Avenue, a one-family house, to Dr. Spingarn; also, 1,061 Jackson Avenue, a three-family house, to a speculator, and the four-story double flat, at the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a Mr. Simon.

Adele Shatzkin & Sons have bought from a Mr. La Caste 1,465 Washington Avenue, a three-family house, 18 by 145.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Hubbard W. Reed 33 West Eighty-sixth Street, twenty-three foot dining room extension house built by John C. Umberfield.

The Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company has sold the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Ameterdam Avenue, to A. B. Kight, who will improve the property with two five-story flats.

William Petes & Co. have sold for Amelia Steinmetz to R. Murphy the lot No. 82 map of Neill estate, north side of Tremont Avenue, 100 feet East of Bronx Park; also, for Charles Bjorkegren to Michael Casey, a two-family dwelling on the south side of Morris Park Avenue, fifty feet east of Taylor St.

William H. Falconer has bought for investment 19, 21, and 23 Eighth Avenue, stores and dwellings above, from the estate of Jeremiah Pangburn and Irving Bachrach.

F. W. Bower has sold the new one-family frame dwelling on the south side of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 100 feet east of Arthur Avenue, for Louis Eickworth to a client.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Hudson Street, 601 and 603, or 18 Abingdon Square, west side, 84.10 feet south of Twelfth Street, 38.4 by 68.6 by 33.8 by 72.4, five-story brick double flat; executors' sale, to Leopold Hutter $33,500

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 451 and 453 East, north side, 66 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, each 17 by 80.11, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; executors' sale, to Nathan Cohen 13,050

Alexander Avenue, 273, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story brick and stone dwelling; public auction sale, to Solomon Jacobs 11,750

Thirteenth Street, 131 West, north side, 348 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.6 by 103.3 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Margaret O'Neill 16,350

Seventy-fourth Street, 102 West, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Francis B. Robert 24,275

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 213 East, north side, 175 feet east of Third Avenue, 19.9 by 100.5, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children 13,613

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Vermilye Avenue, south side, 100 feet west of Emerson Street, two lots, each 25 by 150; foreclosure sale, ensterly lot, to the plaintiff, Thomas S. Walker 1,275

Westerly lot, to Joseph E. Marx 1,300

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Summit Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association 3,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 320.3 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 2.4 by 100, vacant; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Kate F. Allen on Feb. 24, 1904.

Convent Avenue, 49, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gulterman, referee; due on judgment, $17,010.

Third Street, 54 and 56 West, south side, 43.1 feet east of West Broadway, 42.11 by 75, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, Henry J. Goldsmith, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bolton Road, east side, 360 feet north of Dyckman Street, for a two-story frame laundry, 18 by 44.6; H. F. Talcott, Stamford, Conn., owner; R. E. Dusinberre of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

Marion Avenue, west side, 178 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 53; M. Hirschman and N. Cohen of 3,785 Third Avenue, owners; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $11,400.

Avenue C, east side, 30 feet south of Fifth Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 59.6; Margaret Olssen, Third Street, Unionport, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

Ninth Street, south side, 305 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 52.6; Catherine Goldschmidt of 270 White Plains Avenue, owner; John Davidson of 50 West Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 30 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement and store; H. Levine, premises, owner; C. E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 70 University Place, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; J. B. Podests, premises, owner; Louis Caviola of 66 West Third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1 Beaver Street, to five-story brick lofts and store; M. Wendel, Irvington, N. Y., owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 311 West Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. C. Juhring of 440 West End Avenue, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 148 and 150 Duane Street, to two five-story brick lofts; Strong & Cadwalader of 40 Wall Street, owners; F. C. Hean of 350 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $210.

Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, southwest corner, to three four-story brick tenements and store; A. Schefer of 311 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; F. Dooley of 403 West Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 288 feet east of First Avenue, to a six-story brick storehouse; city, owner; C. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 45 James Street, to a three-story brick tenement and store; G. Brown, Fishkill Plains, N. Y., owner; P. Horrigan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 319 West One Hundred and Third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. F. Gifford, premises, owner; C. True of 729 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

Nos. 18 and 20 East Forty-second Street, to two five-story brick offices; City Real Estate Company of 142 Broadway, owner; A. J. Eagleson of 57 Wall Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,046 Tiffany Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 25; Elizabeth Philipps of 900 Prospect Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 227 feet south of Jefferson Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 24.6 by 32; John Reilly of 1,342 Clinton Avenue, owner; D. Olsen of 1,170 Simpson Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Hoe Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Boston Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 30; Thomas H. Johnston, Boston Avenue, King's Bridge, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere of 2,703 King's Bridge Terrace, architects; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, April 14.

ALLEN ST, 129, w s, 25x87.6; Solomon Appel and another to Morris Price and another, other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 99th St, 40x80.2x40x77.6; Isaac Heifer to Charles J. Kroehle, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 of 131st St, 24.11x100; Agnes E. Bell to Emanuel Heliner and others..... Nom.

BARRETTO ST, e s, 237.8 ft n of Spofford St, 25x100; Edward R. Daly, referee, to Francis J. Mackey..... 1,040

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; William H. Burkelman to Aaron C. Horn, other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, 1,002 e s, 26.6x138.1x25x138.1; Frederick A. O. Schwarz to Leopold Kaufmann..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,002 e s, 26.6x138.1x25x140.11; Julius Braun to Jonss Well and another, (mtg $188,000)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,002 and 1,004, e s, 51x129.2x50x146.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $40,000).. Nom.

BRISTOW ST, e s, 200 ft of Steffins Av, 25x110.7x28.3x106.3; Nellie A. La Velle to Frank A. Biab, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BRUSHING, THE, e s, 98 ft n of 179th St, 26.11x114.10x24.11x117.5; Peter Dodge to Lewis Knierim, Jr..... Nom.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 35 and 37, n s, 42.8x72x42.8x74; Louis von Schlemmer and others to Boonwick, Abbate, &c., part..... 20,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 35 and 37, n s, 42.8x72x42.8x74; Frederick Ochsenreiter and another, by guardian, to Louis von Schlemmer and others, 1-12 part..... 4,000

CLAY AV, 1,050, e s, 27x80; Ernest Wenigmann to Martha Tetzlaff, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 933, e s, 25x75; Eliza H. Miller to Honnet Lorge, other consideration, and..... 100

ESSEX, ST, 167, w s, 25x87.6; Natban Greenberg to Israel Wallish..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, 125, s s, 20x52.11; Thomas H. Wallace and another to James S. Bearns, quitclaim..... 421

FRANKLIN ST, 125, s s, 20x52.11; Mary J. Mitchell to James S. Bearns, quitclaim..... 421

FRANKLIN ST, 125, s s, 20x52.11; Albert Harrison, by William H. Seibert, as committee, to James S. Bearns, all title. 1,407

JEROME AV, 4,864, s s, 18.6x107.10x18x103.3; Adelaide Hall to William G. Hopper (mtgs $6,300)..... Nom.

LOT 182, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest; George Lahrmann to Karl Herrmann and another, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 31 and 33, w s, 54x100; Alexander Ranklin to Jacob Frankenthaier, (mtgs $46,000)..... Nom.

MARCHER AV, e s, 225.5 ft s of 169th St, 25x103.5x25x104.10; William Grau to Charles F. R. Zuern..... 2,000

MOTT ST, 230, s s, 25x94; Henrietta Hutton and another to Joseph Spota, ⅔ part, all title..... 12,833

MOTT ST, 230, e s, 25x94; Fanny F. de Tuite, individually, &c., executrix and trustee, and others to Joseph Spota, ⅓ part, all title..... 6,416

PLEASANT AV, e s, corner of 116th St, runs e 94x s 51.6x w 30.5x n 0.7x w 60.9 x s 0.2x w 8x n 50.11; Maurice Kaim to Vincenzo Gariano and another, (mtg $38,000), other consideration and..... 100

PERRY AV, s e corner of Gun Hill Road, 125x100x118x100.8; Josephine M. Furroy and another to John B. Clermont, other consideration and..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 131, s e corner of Norfolk St, 25x100.4; Theodore C. Camp, as committee, to William Prager and another..... 49,000

SOUTH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Jackson St, 50x140.4, with wharfage, &c.; Herman J. Eckhoff to Simmons Realty and Construction Company (mtg $27,000)..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Jackson St, 50x140.4, with wharfage, &c.; Hiram Duryea and others to Herman J. Eckhoff, other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of St. Mary St, runs w 203.10x s 100x e 102.2x s 100x s 102.2x s 87.2x s e 121.8x n 252.6 to beginning; Wales Av, n w corner of St. Mary St, 262.5x100; Max Well to Moritz L. Ernst and another..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, 672 to 678, e s, 110x63.9x 110.2x53.9; Isaac Boehm and another to Michael J. Delehanty..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 672 to 678, e s, 110x63.9x 110.2x53.9; Michael J. Delehanty to Isaac Boehm and another, (mtgs $40,000)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 109 and 111, w s, 50x 75x50x74.11; Julius Braun to Jonss Well and another, (mtg $188,000)..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of 134th St, 24.6x100; Max Strohmeier to Diedrich Meyer, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

ST. JAMES PL, w s, Lot 9, Block B, map of Mapee estate, 25x100; Peter Purfield to Kate Rachell..... Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, 50, w s, 21.4x61x20.2x 61; Robert A. Beatty to Michael Balletto and another, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, 48, w s, 22x30.6x11.4x17x 8x61; Robert A. Beatty to Michael Balletto and another, (mtg $7,500)..... Nom.

TINTON AV, w s, 294 ft s of 165th St, 16.6x169; Arthur J. Schmidt and others to Matilda Schmitt, quitclaim..... Nom.

TINTON AV, e s, 125 ft s of Home St, 25x135; Tinton Av, e s, part of Lot 57, map of Eltona, begins 40 ft n of Lot 89, runs e 133x n 20x w 133x s 20; James H. Hopper to Benjamin Hochbaum, other consideration and..... 100

TRINITY AV, 521, w s, runs w 40x s 68x n 57 to beginning of gore; Robert Krebs to Hermine Berg 4,200

VAN BUREN ST, e s, 291.10 ft s of Columbus Av, 16.6x100, Van Nest Park; Josephine A. Rezzano to Giuseppe Alfano, (mtg $1,000)..... 2,200

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 171st St, 140x140.2x140x140.3; Mary A. Noycs to August Jacob, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 2,252, e s, 197.7 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.6x100.11; Samuel W. Maguire, referee, to Marcus L. Osk, (mtg $33,500) 39,050

106TH ST, 329 East, 25x100.11; James Roberts to Nicola Reres and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

100TH ST, 329 East, 25x100.11; George A. Roberts, Jr., to Nicola Reres and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 2,424, e s, 20x80; Paul F. Seltenreich to Sarah Williams, (mtg $8,000)..... 500

3D AV, 846, w s, 25x100; Edward R. Posrschke to Frank Casper and another, (mtg $32,500)..... 48,500

7TH AV, 2,363, e s, 25x100; Rosa Friedberg to Moses Oppenheimer, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

7TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft w of Avenue B, 27.10 x90.10; the Horwitz Realty Company to Joseph Goldstein, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

82D ST, 2, 25 and 27, 25x100; Henry Marks to Elizabeth G. Hantsche, (mtg $29,500,) other consideration and..... 100

16TH ST, s s, 128.4 ft e of 5th Av, 30.8x 103.3; Julia P. Smith to Julia Gottlieb..... 100

10TH ST, 221 East, 20x92; Gisela M. Hoffman to William Richter (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

21ST ST, n s, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Morton Trust Company, receiver, to Harper & Brothers (mtg $6,000)..... 14,000

20TH ST, 248 and 245 West, 55.8x98.9; William D. Dubois to William N. Heard, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.

29TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 55.8x98.9; William N. Heard to Amy H. Coleman and another..... 2,500

43D ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Delia Shongood to Bertha Krieger, (mtg $8,250)..... 9,250

50TH ST, 247 West, 27.6x100.5; Sophie C. Panzer and another to John J. Boyle, (mtg $25,000), other consideration and.. 100

53D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; John Schappert to Charles Schick, other consideration and..... 100

55TH ST, 538 West, 25x100.5; Sophis Knepper to Emma Crocicchia, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Mary McNulty by guardian to Catherine Kunce, ¼ part (mtg $3,000)..... 4,250

60TH ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; Sophie Siebert to Charles Raab..... Nom.

60TH ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; John E. Siebert to Charles Raab, quitclaim..... Nom.

66TH ST, 235 and 237 West, 50x100.5; Alfred Busselle to Jacob Hyman and another, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

68TH ST, 107 West, 25.6x75.5; Martin Cauffield to William L. Berls, other consideration and..... 100

71ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 16.3x100.5; Solomon Marx to Nathan Bozeman, other consideration and..... 100

72D ST, s s, 24 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x 74.4; Ella August to Cornelius W. Clark ..... Omitted

75TH ST, s s, 183 ft e of Madison Av, 17x 102.2; Fanny Ellinger to Louis A. Ripley 100

84TH ST, 507 East, 19.6x102.2; William Wilder to Frederick Helms, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.8; Christian F. Gennerich to Henry W. Gennerich, (mtgs $18,500).... Nom.

94TH ST, 21 and 23, 50x100.5; May L. Heidelsheimer to Sigmund Hirschberg.. Nom.

96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x 100.8; John A. Beall and others, executors and trustees, to Hyman Adelsteln and another 30,300

104TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.3x100.11; George A. Hayunga to Margaret A. Hayunga (mtg $12,750)..... Nom.

106TH ST, s s, 197.7 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.6x100.11; Samuel W. Maguire, referee, to Marcus L. Osk, (mtg $33,500) 39,050

106TH ST, 329 East, 25x100.11; James Roberts to Nicola Reres and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

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7TH AV, 2,363, e s, 25x100; Rosa Friedberg to Moses Oppenheimer, (mtg $21,000)..... Nom.

7TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft w of Avenue B, 27.10 x90.10; the Horwitz Realty Company to Joseph Goldstein, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

82D ST, 2, 25 and 27, 25x100; Henry Marks to Elizabeth G. Hantsche, (mtg $29,500,) other consideration and..... 100

16TH ST, s s, 128.4 ft e of 5th Av, 30.8x 103.3; Julia P. Smith to Julia Gottlieb..... 100

10TH ST, 221 East, 20x92; Gisela M. Hoffman to William Richter (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

21ST ST, n s, 120 ft e of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Morton Trust Company, receiver, to Harper & Brothers (mtg $6,000)..... 14,000

20TH ST, 248 and 245 West, 55.8x98.9; William D. Dubois to William N. Heard, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.

29TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 55.8x98.9; William N. Heard to Amy H. Coleman and another 2,500

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50TH ST, 247 West, 27.6x100.5; Sophie C. Panzer and another to John J. Boyle, (mtg $25,000), other consideration and.. 100

53D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; John Schappert to Charles Schick, other consideration and..... 100

55TH ST, 538 West, 25x100.5; Sophis Knepper to Emma Crocicchia, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Mary McNulty by guardian to Catherine Kunce, ¼ part (mtg $3,000)..... 4,250

60TH ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; Sophie Siebert to Charles Raab..... Nom.

60TH ST, 237 West, 25x100.5; John E. Siebert to Charles Raab, quitclaim..... Nom.

66TH ST, 235 and 237 West, 50x100.5; Alfred Busselle to Jacob Hyman and another, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

68TH ST, 107 West, 25.6x75.5; Martin Cauffield to William L. Berls, other consideration and..... 100

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Sunday night, 30th St., female fox terrier; one side of head black, black spot on back; name Trixie; reward. Schmidt, 229 East 28th St.

Lost.—On 9th Av. elevated railroad, a black enameled ear trumpet. Liberal reward if returned to 11 Broadway, Room 517.

Lost.—Lady's watch and chain fob, open face; monogram "S. O. S." Reward, no questions asked. Room 146, 38 Park Row.

Lost—Pearl cluster pin. Liberal reward for return to Oliver T. Johnson, Salesman & Co., Mills Building.

Lost.—5th Av. car, gold watch chain, 13th., afternoon; reward. Monnet, 465 West Broadway.

LOST.—Certificates No. 58,280—100 shares and 90,062—50 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

Lost—April 9, wallet containing $34; liberal reward. Return to Myers, 923 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Lost.—Gray tiger cat, collar on marked "Tags"; reward. 120 East 56th St.

Lost—April 11, lady's gold watch; mark "A. S."; liberal reward. Mrs. Mairs, 165 Madison Av.

Lost—Brindle white and bull, screw tail; ears cut; $5 reward. 225 Lexington Av.

REWARDS.

$500 reward and no questions asked for return of tan pocketbook containing four diamond rings, pair screw earrings, and diamond sunburst on chain. Mrs. Donnelly, 306 West 30th Street.

$50 Reward.—For diamond brooch flying bird; lost April 9 in vicinity of 32nd St. and Madison Av. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$25 Reward.—For fancy scroll diamond brooch, pearl centre, lost. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th, 44 West.—Desirable rooms; abundant table; excellent service; parlor dining; transients accommodated; references.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av.—The Madison; under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone, transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts; private baths.

22d St., 16 East, (Central.)—Large room, second; private bath; good accommodation; references; board reasonable.

22d St., 41 East.—Central location; select board; desirable rooms; moderate prices; references; table boarders.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

25th St., 104 East.—Very nice, large sunny room; first floor; good table and service; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated; telephone 768—38th.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

55th, 71 West.—Handsome large and small rooms with bath; table board; references exchanged.

57th St., 346-348 West.—Offers to select parties desirable rooms, with abundance of hot water; excellent table; good service; telephone.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful room; superior table; references given and required.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; good board; references.

122d St., 223 West.—Large front room, with board, in private family; gentleman or couple.

Madison Av., 673, corner 61st St.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent board; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1.—27 West 19th St.—Attractive house with refined people; beautiful large and small rooms; $3 to $8; references.

73d St., 114 West.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; connected or single.

81st St., 138 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; near "L" station; Doctor's office—waiting room.

116th St., 55 West.—Light, pretty room, one or two refined persons, with refined couple; elevator apartments. Mrs. Fay.

Broadway, 2,762, (near 109th St.)—Three very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Lehsn, Box 138 Times Office.

Lexington Av., 73.—Very desirable large front room, with alcove, bath; rent reasonable.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Good Salesmen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business during these a week, usually Monday and Friday, would like to employ a number of experienced salesmen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work in order to earn money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address "Special Sales," Box 15 Madison Sq. P. O.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced saleswomen for the following departments: Ribbons, flowers and feathers, cravats, ladies' shoes, groceries, canned fruits, teas and coffees, spices, cereals, and bakery, and fifty waitresses for their restaurant. Apply at office of General Superintendent, 57 West 14th St., city.

Wanted—Young woman for housework in apartment; must be good cook and have references. Apply between 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 266 West 82d.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 870 West 28th St.

Wanted—Girl for housework; may sleep at home, if preferred. 553 West 152d St.

Males.

Boy Wanted.—Christian; good habits; accustomed to office work. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Forty Salesmen for Dress Goods.—Only those who have had experience in this line of goods and can furnish exceptional references need apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Insurance men who can give satisfaction can secure excellent contract with liberal drawing account for city. Apply Germania Life, Home Office, 20 Nassau.

Wanted.—Strong young men for locomotive firemen on all railroads; firemen average $85 monthly, become engineers, and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 43, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—Young man, 16 to 18, intelligent hustler, to learn wholesale business; best qualifications demanded; $4. Reply fully, own handwriting, naming references, W Box 163 Times.

Wanted—Young man, 16 to 18; intelligent hustler to learn wholesale business; best qualifications demanded; $4. Reply fully, own handwriting, naming references, W., 165 Times.

Wanted—By prominent corporation, young man seventeen to nineteen years of age, for clerical position; advancement; must write good hand. Address Box W 157 Times.

Wanted—By prominent corporation, young man over twenty-one, for outside position; must have presentable appearance, good address. Box W 159 Times.

Wanted—Intelligent, industrious young man, about 18 years old, to take charge of a card system; experienced man preferred. Box W 172 Times.

Wanted—Plasterers at Dreamland, West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Wanted—Carpenters at Dreamland, West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Children's dressmaker; first-class work guaranteed; from 3-16 years. Bodine, 101 West 91st.

Companion—Companion to an elderly or young lady or partial invalid; experienced and conscientious; highest references. Refinement, Box 1,004 Times Office, Harlem.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; finest work, perfect fit; take orders customer's residence. 25 West 104th St.

Nurse.—By competent, first-class infant's nurse; personal and doctor's reference. 1,078 Riverside. 204 West 81st St.

Shorthand and Typewriter.—19; intelligent country girl; willing to work; recent graduate. Eastmanite, Box 124 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1c. line—3 times, 12c. 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Shorthand and typewriting done at home or out by day. M., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer.—Eighteen; English parentage; graduated high school; highest credentials; rapid penman; punctuates and spells, exceptionally correctly; credentials. Medium, 203 Times.

Stenographer.—By well-educated business woman; capable managing office; experienced confidential secretary to prominent automobile house; desires responsible position. Consistent, 711 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced; wants position quickly; can take difficult dictation; A1 credentials; exceptionally well educated; attractive personality. Energetic, 185 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, attractive young woman; neat, rapid, and accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12 or $15. Ambitious, Box 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; possesses tact and common sense; references; $9-$10. Hopeful, Box 148 Times.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience with firm where good work was essential; attends strictly to business; references. Hancock, Box 154 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Accurate Remington or Smith operator; refined young woman; quick comprehension; two years' experience; $8. Grace, Box 161 Times Office.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—two years' experience; neat appearance; good speller; best references; $5. Accurate, Box 103 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Integrity, ability; four years' experience; would consider position including board, or not; $10 to $18. W., 163 Times.

Stenographer and switchboard operator; one year's experience; moderate salary. Alice, Box 146 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; refined appearance; good education; references. Neat, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good speller; assist office work. Dunn, Box 162 Times Office.

Stenographer—Six months' experience; High School graduate; desires position, $6 to $8. W., 168 Times.

Stenographer.—By well-educated Christian girl; some experience; moderate salary. Miss Dixon, 198 West 134th St.

Stenographer, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' experience; accurate; $12-$14. Remington, Box K171 Times.

Useful Companion or Attendant.—Excellent packer, reader, sewer; refined. English woman, 1,629 Broadway, advertising agency.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk.—By a young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; having experience; highest-class references furnished. Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of exceptional ability, many years' experience in very responsible position; seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability is essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires position or work evenings; employed by day. G. P., 1,364 Broadway.

Butler or Valet.—Dane, 27; speaks English and German; good city references; wages, $40. 8 State St., N. Y.

Coachman.—Single; 32; thoroughly understanding duties; unquestionable personal recommendations prominent families; dexterous horseman; neat appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; energetic worker; anywhere. Miehnel, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly experienced; superior personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate, painstaking, respectful, trustworthy. Graham, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Married; thorough city experience; unsurpassed personal recommendations prominent families; stylish driver; smart appearance; temperate, industrious, respectful, trustworthy. Edward, 1,620 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single, 30; sober, experienced, competent man; Protestant; position in country; willing to be useful; last employer can be seen; wages, $30. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 46th St.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; understands care of horses; careful driver; written and personal references; wages, $30 to $35. Daniel Montague, Box 132, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—By young married man, (35,) steady position in the country; first-class city and country references. Lyn, 171 Amsterdam Av.

Collector.—Reliable man wishes position as collector for bank, real estate, or gas company; security given. Address E. D. B., L. B. 57, Greenwich, Conn.

Don't answer this unless you actually want intelligent stenography and typewriting work done cheap; own machine. Extra Work, 110 Times.

Farmer and plain gardener, married, no incumbrances, as foreman private country place; understands the handling of stock and incubators; personal and written references. Gardener and Farmer, Box 101 Times.

Gardener.—Understands general care of ladies' or gentlemen's place; outside work; cold and hot frames, &c.; married; references. M., 140 Amity St., Brooklyn.

Gardener, married, no family, one who knows his business, is seeking a position where merit is appreciated. Ellis, 54 Dey St.

Second Man.—A lady desires to place a most excellent second-man for the Summer; can be seen at present employer's, 43 West 33d St., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of present week.

Stenographer.—Sturdy country youth; up to date; recent Eastman graduate; credentials. Competent. Box 117 Times.

Typewriter.—Young man, 20; willing to make himself useful around office; five years in last position; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Young married couple, Hollanders, no children, on farm or gentleman's place; man understands horses, cows; wife housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

FEDERAL BANK CLOSED AND INQUIRY STARTED

Has $52,000 Cash and $600,000 Loans, Largely Unsecured.

ROTHSCHILDS' NOMINAL SALE

Institution Recently Passed from Their Control to That of William M. Woods —Globe Security Co. a Borrower.

With $52,000 cash and a variegated loan account of $600,000 standing as its entire assets against a supposed capital of $250,000, surplus of $50,000 and deposits of $350,000, the Federal Bank at 590 Broadway, of which David Rothschild of Globe Security-Oriental-rug fame was formerly President, was closed yesterday by order of State Banking Superintendent Frank D. Kilburn.

The Rothschild administration gave place about four weeks ago to a régime in which William M. Woods, formerly of the National Citizens' Bank, and Robert Doolittle, formerly of the Importers and Traders' Bank were the ruling factors, having nominally acquired the stock of the Rothschild family. The first two weeks of their term of office saw an investigation started which was taken up by Superintendent Kilburn's examiner, A. C. Judson, a week ago, which brought about the order to close the bank.

What this investigation will show when completed cannot be told at present. Its results to date were stated by Examiner Judson yesterday as follows:

"There are loans to a considerable amount that are unsecured and which were made by the Rothschild administration. The condition is not chargeable to the present management. Among the unsecured loans are a number of the Globe Security Company, and there is a liability of $38,000 on borrowed money. The total loans of the bank are about $600,000, its capital and surplus about $300,000, and its deposits about $350,000. Its deposits were in the neighborhood of $500,000 a week ago, but there have been gradual withdrawals during the last six days until the present figure was reached. The bank has no holdings of securities, and aside from the cash on hand and on deposit with other institutions its assets consist only of the loans."

The condition set out by the Bank Examiner, in more detail, meant that the Federal Bank yesterday morning began business for its $350,000 of deposits, with $5,000 cash on hand, $28,000 in the Importers and Traders' Bank, $6,000 in the Colonial Bank, and $13,000 in the Bowling Green Trust Company—$52,000 in all. This represented all the assets in sight, save for the fixtures and the $600,000 of loans.

LOANS WERE UNSECURED.

The loans constitute a study in themselves. An enormous percentage of the total was made without any security, and some of the loans without an indorser. There are $50,000 of loans to the Globe Security Company, secured in small part by chattel mortgages, but mostly secured simply by the signature of William Muirhead, now President, and formerly Treasurer, of the Globe Security Company, against whom a case is pending in the Court of General Sessions. David Rothschild and his brother Louis came in for loans to the extent of $20,000, and Charles W. Wooten, the attorney for the Globe Securities Company, has been helped to the extent of $2,000. In addition there are loans in great numbers made without security to persons whose names do not appear in the New York City Directory, and to business firms without rating in the large commercial agencies.

Between now and the first of the week the examination of the Banking Department will be completed, and then it will be seen how responsibility for the condition of things can be placed. The investigators will endeavor to locate some of the borrowers and some of the business firms that have escaped the attention of the commercial agencies. Failing in this endeavor, the next question to arise will be as to the individual who can tell about the various borrowers and explain where the money has gone. Yesterday afternoon the District Attorney's office was notified of the case, and Assistant District Attorney Kressel, who has been prosecuting the loan shark cases, took it in hand, getting into touch with Mr. Judson. Mr. Kressel was told that a definite report might be expected on Monday.

It appears that a majority of the stock of the Federal Bank is still owned by the Rothschilds, and that the holdings going to make up the remainder are so small and scattered as to be practically negligible for the purpose of control.

In explanation of this condition it was said yesterday that the deal with Messrs. Woods and Doolittle had arranged that the Rothschild stock should be put in escrow, with the understanding that it should be disposed of by the new management to its friends at not less than 120. This distribution, however, was not started until Mr. Woods had begun an investigation, and the result is that the stock is still in the name of its original owners.

BANK'S RUG BUSINESS.

Back of the advent of the Woods management the Federal Bank has a history so long and so mixed up with the sale of rugs and other valuable commodities that it would take several volumes to narrate it all. But the rug business constituted the bank's principal claim to fame. For four months or more prior to the Globe Security rug disclosures advertisements had appeared in the papers asking the question:

"Did you ever buy rugs of a bank?"

The advertisements went on to say that the Federal Bank at 590 Broadway had been obliged to close out some loans, and had on its hands a lot of Oriental and other rugs which it was in a position to sell at unparalleled rates. Some of these rugs were sold at rug auctions held in Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Newark, and other places, including Brooklyn, and others were disposed of at private sale under the management of Max Grabbe, who was the manager of the rug sale department of the Federal Bank, and had an office at 258 Fourth Avenue.

The private sale proposition was conducted with a minimum of trouble to customers. First the customer sent a description of the kind of rug he or she wanted to Mr. Grabbe or other agent, and then was visited by an expert from the rug department who was able to give advice as to sizes and shapes. The purchase made, the rugs or rugs were sent on approval, to be returned within a given number of days if unsatisfactory.

How the stock of rugs that the Federal Bank had to take on account of the unpaid notes could last so long was a question that attracted the attention of several, among them a rug dealer in business at Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, whose auspicions were aroused particularly by the fact that a representative of the bank's rug department made successive purchases at his establishment. No explanation has been found in some measure in the investigation of the affairs of the bank, which has disclosed the fact that David Rothschild had a contract with Max Grebbe and others, rug dealers, by which he should lend them the use of the bank's name and write letters to the various auctioneers hired to conduct the sales. For this service he was to receive $8,000 a year.

Rothschild, who is living at the Ansonia, was in the city yesterday morning, but remained away from the hotel until late at night.

COMMOTION ON EAST SIDE.

The order on the bank was served about 12:30 o'clock, which was earlier than most of the daily deposits come in, and so there was little doing in the course of the afternoon, except for the posting of a notice inside the bank on the letter head of the Globe Security Company, to the effect that that concern would cash its checks drawn on the Federal Bank over its own counter.

At the east side branch of the Federal Bank, at Orchard and Grand Streets, however, there was another scene. A crowd of 500, numbering among them small tradesmen with whom the bank did most of its business, and not a few individual depositors, besieged the doors until driven away by reserves from the Eldridge Street Station. It happened that Louis Haase, who used to be President of the Globe Security Company before John Muirhead was raised to that position, has recently been manager of the Grand Street branch of the Federal Bank, but he was not on hand to give depositors or stockholders any comfort.

Of the Rothschild family there are five brothers, and all or some of them were at one time associated in the business of manufacturing bar fixtures in Cincinnati. There was a failure, after which some of the members of the family came to New York and established themselves in the same kind of business in Astor Place. They had a fire and then a failure, and afterward made a departure into the banking, rug, and money loaning business.

The organization of the Federal Bank was in 1902, about the time that the Globe Security Company was founded, but the latter became so popular that the Aetna and the Manhattan Finance Company followed it into business. The Federal Bank, meanwhile, was doing ostensibly a business among the merchants and small manufacturers of the mercantile district and the merchants of the Grand Street section. Its officers in the Rothschild days were: David Rothschild, President; Frank P. Abercrombie, Vice President; Cornelius B. Outcalt, Cashier, and as Directors the above-named with A. Judson Stone and Dr. Henry Franenthal. The last statement of the bank was issued March 9, and was signed by David Rothschild as President and Cornelius B. Outcalt as Cashier.

FATAL SHOT IN SALOON ROW.

Wounded Negro Accused Battle of Having Wife Imprisoned.

James Battle, a porter, aged thirty-eight years, of 102 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, late on Wednesday night in the saloon of M. Liebermann, at 100 Moore Street, Williamsburg, shot and mortally wounded James Early, a negro, who lived at 96 Boerum Street. Early received a bullet in the abdomen. His assailant shot at him a second time, but the bullet struck the floor.

The reason for the shooting is said to have been a belief in the mind of Early that Battle was responsible for the arrest of his (Early's) wife Tuesday on the charge of disorderly conduct, and her committal to the penitentiary for six months.

Battle and his wife visited Mrs. Annie Sherman at 91 Moore Street on Wednesday night. When near midnight the three left Mrs. Sherman's house and went to Liebermann's saloon, where they sat down in a back room. While they were talking Early appeared and accused Battle of having been responsible for his wife being sent to prison. In the row that followed Early was shot.

When Early fell Battle jumped over him and escaped from the place. The fugitive had a good start before the reserves of the Stagg Street Police Station appeared. Meanwhile an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital was summoned, to which institution the wounded man was removed, and it was said later he would die.

The police did not get on Battle's track until nearly daylight yesterday, when they found him just as he was leaving his home, intending to go out of town. He put up a desperate resistance before he was overpowered. Later, on being arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, he was held without bail.

WOMAN STOPS RUNAWAY HORSE

Strong Miss Torpey of Hoboken Risks Life to Save School Children.

Risking her own life to save the lives of a number of school children, Miss Mary Ann Torpey yesterday morning stopped a runaway horse at the corner of Sixth and Adams Streets, Hoboken. Miss Torpey was dragged about two blocks, holding on to the shaft of the wagon with one hand, while with the other she clung to the frightened horse until he stopped. Miss Torpey is one of the strongest and most athletic young women in Hoboken.

There was a fire early yesterday at the corner of Sixth and Adams Streets, and Miss Torpey went to the scene. Fire Chief Appelgate's horse became frightened and ran toward the spot where Miss Torpey was standing. The young woman ran out into the street, and as the animal came charging down on her, jumped and caught the bridle. A big crowd cheered the plucky act as the horse came to a stop.

Miss Torpey has been accustomed to handling horses for some years, and is often seen driving about Hoboken with her father.

TO LOOK UP BIGAMY CHARGE.

Woman's Plea for Separation Referred to the District Attorney.

The application of Caroline Innes for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of her suit for a separation from Lavourn Victor Elmore Innes was abruptly cut off yesterday. Supreme Court Justice Davis took the papers of counsel and said that he would refer the case to the District Attorney for investigation of the allegation of bigamy which they contained.

Mrs. Innes's papers declare that she and Innes were married "by contract" on Oct. 27, 1900, and lived together with his parents at 2 Riverside Terrace until last September. Then, it is alleged, he was married to Clarice Viola Sickles, a stenographer in a law office, where Innes had worked, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton of "The Little Church Around the Corner." The plaintiff says that her husband was graduated from the New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar, but recently has been night manager of a livery stable in East Sixty-second Street.

THE GIRLS' FIRE HERO.

Elevator Man Worked Until Exhausted, Saving Women Employes.

The girls who work in the shirt factory of Samuel Gordon, on the fifth and sixth floors of the building at 248 West Twenty-third Street, have a real hero, who, they declare, is greater than any one who ever foiled a villain in a novel or a play. He is "Hughey" Norton, the elevator man of the building.

There was a fire there yesterday, which raged on the first, second, and third floors for nearly half an hour, and did about $1,000 damage. The fifty girls in the shirt factory became panic-stricken. A few of them were induced by three policemen to climb out over the roof to safety, but the majority were taken down in the elevator by Norton, who, although blinded and almost suffocated by the heat and smoke, ran his car to the top of the building through the fire ten times. When the last of the girls were safe in the street the elevator man fell in a faint, completely exhausted.

The fire was started from a bonfire which some boys had made in the lot at the side of the building. It communicated to the building through the windows on the first floor.

NO IRELAND CASE VERDICT.

Music Box Companion Will Have to Try Suit Again.

The Jury in Part XII. of the Supreme Court, which has listened for a week to testimony in the suit of Miss Harriett A. Haines to recover $15,000 from Mrs. Robert Ireland for alleged breach of contract, deliberated for three hours yesterday afternoon, and then announced that it had been unable to agree upon a verdict. The suit will have to be tried again.

Miss Haines said that Mrs. Ireland in October, 1897, employed her as companion and secretary, agreeing to pay her $1,000 a year, and to give her a present of $10,000. The duties which Miss Haines said she had to perform included regular visits to Mr. Ireland's tomb, keeping a music box going in it, and teaching her employer to write and spell.

JUSTICE O'DWYER OBJECTS.

He Wants Some "Scandalous" Statements Stricken from Affidavits.

Chief Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court appeared before Justice Davis, in Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, and requested that certain statements be stricken out of some affidavits. These affidavits were submitted in support of the application for a writ prohibiting the Justices of the City Court from taking any steps to adjudge John Sweeney in contempt of court. The statements objected to by Justice O'Dwyer were characterized by him as scandalous.

Sweeney is a horseshoer, and creditors are seeking to have him adjudged in contempt for failing to hand over, in obedience to a court order, some property which he says belongs to his wife.

THE important idea in all work where taste and harmony are of even more importance than mere useful ness is, that the *in ess on* shall clearly show in every line and detail. The unusual distinction attained in our Paddocks and Top Coats is due to intelligent invention expressed by our designer and molded into form by tailors who have been drilled for years (some of them for more than twenty years in expressing his ideas. This applies to every garment bearing our name, and the prices are modest.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Quality first."

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

"MONK" EASTMAN WILL GO TO PENITENTIARY

Jury Finds Gang Leader Guilty of Assault in First Degree.

MAY GET TEN YEARS IN PRISON

Cherry Hill Thug Hard Hit, but Rallies and Thanks Italian Funeral Band for "Serenade"—Eastman's First Conviction.

"Monk" Eastman was found guilty of assault in the first degree yesterday by a jury after his trial before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions. He will be sentenced on Tuesday, the maximum penalty for his crime being ten years in the State Penitentiary.

Eastman was the leader of the Cherry Hill "gang," a powerful organization banded together for political work during campaigns and elections. In the intervals, according to the police, the men made a living by robbery and hiring themselves out for any desperate work that employers of thugs wished them to do.

The police assert that they had a regular schedule of amounts fitted to the crime they were required to perform.

Illustrative of the bravado of Eastman, when he was being led across the bridge from the court room to the City Prison after conviction, was his stopping suddenly as he heard the music of an Italian funeral, pulling off his hat and remarking:

"Thanks, gents, for this flatterin' serenade. De tune, 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' is almost as 'propriate as if I was goin' to de chair."

The evidence in the case to the effect that Eastman had attempted to kill Pinkerton detectives while they were caring for a drunken youth at the request of his father, had been given Wednesday, and the attorneys for the defense and prosecution were ready for the summing up yesterday morning.

George W. Hurlbut for the defense said that the prisoner did not want sympathy, but mercy. He said that the jurymen must wonder at the nerve of the District Attorney in not producing "the wayward son of a man prominent in National affairs" who had caused all the trouble.

Mr. Hurlbut declared that it was a case of police conspiracy to send Eastman to prison, and that there had been "no drunken kid" as declared by the prosecution.

"Never in my experience," replied Assistant District Attorney Rand, "have I known of such a scoundrel, burglar, thug, and self-confessed perjurer as this Eastman. The reason for not producing the drunken boy is that he would have been useless as a witness, because he did not even know that he was being robbed. To have brought him here would have served no useful purpose, but would have caused sorrow to very estimable people."

It took the jury nearly two hours to come to a verdict, one of the twelve holding out on the ground that he could not assent to the charge of attempted murder in the first degree with the possible punishment of twenty-five years' imprisonment. The jurors therefore compromised on assault in the first degree.

When the verdict was announced Eastman, who has never served time, but who has been arrested more than any other man in New York and has always escaped punishment, turned white. He was stunned as if he had been able to inflict upon himself one of the crushing blows that have made him a power and leader of a gang. His jaw dropped, and in the language of his friends he was "all out." He recovered within ten seconds and was ready to joke about the music of a funeral.

CHESS MEN COMING.

Foreign Experts Are Aboard the Pretoria, Due To-day.

Aboard the Hamburg liner Pretoria, which was due here yesterday, and which probably will not get in before noon to-day, is the European contingent of chess players who will take part in the forthcoming international chess masters' tourney at Cambridge Springs. The American expert, Marshall; the Englishman, Lawrence, and Victor Tietz, the Treasurer of the Carlsbad Chess Club, are also on board. Among the Continental players are Lasker, Janowski, Tschigorin, Schlechter, Marco, and Teichmann, Mieses having decided to cross the Atlantic in the Graf Waldersee, which left Hamburg last Saturday.

If the Pretoria gets into port early to-day Mayor McClellan will receive the players and committee at the City Hall, otherwise the reception will take place either to-morrow or on Monday. All the players will be guests at the Manhattan Chess Club dinner to be given at the Hotel Cumberland to-morrow evening. They will be entertained by the Cosmopolitan Chess Club and at a Russian chess resort in Division Street on Sunday evening. President Isaac L. Rice will give a dinner at the Café Boulevard for the party on Monday evening.

The local receptions will be concluded on Tuesday evening at the new headquarters of the Brooklyn Chess Club. On Wednesday evening the players will leave for Cambridge Springs.

JUDGE'S ADVICE ON SUICIDE.

Magistrate Tells Prisoner to Make a Better Job of It Next Time.

George Barthel, twenty-four years old, of 7 Bowery Bay Road, Long Island City, was brought before Magistrate Connorton to-day, accused of having attempted to cut his throat with a razor yesterday afternoon. Barthel explained to the court that he was only fooling, and that he never had the slightest intention of committing suicide.

"The next time make a better job of it," remarked Magistrate Connorton, as he discharged Barthel.

TRUCK KILLS FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY.

Child Knocked Down While Dodging a Car Dies in the Hospital.

As four-year-old George Albino of 323 West Twentieth Street was trying to get out of the way of an Eighth Avenue car at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street yesterday afternoon he ran in front of a large truck, was knocked down, and the wheels passed over his body.

The child was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died a few hours later. William Peters of 175 Thompson Street, the driver of the truck, was arrested and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station.

Another reason for our large trade among young men is that we provide plenty of unique patterns in addition to the more conventional types. Our younger customers appreciate this. Perhaps they like a touch of "character." At any rate they want to see both kinds. All our suits are striking in cut and workmanship. Striking patterns, too, *if you like.*

$12 will get a smart suit for a young man. More money will get a better one.

A large variety of textures, colors and prices in cloth rain coats. Snappy coverts.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Wallach's Togs

$30, $32 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery 649 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 122d 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

We have Shirts at less than 98c.; good values, too. Also at prices as high as $3.50. Our five stores are fitted to fit any man or any purse. But the Shirt we have worked down to the limit in price—up to the limit in quality is the Wallach Special at 98c

Full lines of Hats in right colors.



We want to spin a truthful yarn about our boys' department.

There are no cobwebs there.

Everything is fresh and the newest of its sort.

There are no "cheap" things there.

Everything is of good quality and moderately priced.

Boys' clothing, boys' furnishings, boys' hats, boys' shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.
We fill orders by mail.

LOVING CUP TO AGED BANKER.

Trustees of Emanu-El Mark James Seligman's Eightieth Birthday.

About 100 descendants, relatives, and friends of James Seligman, the veteran banker, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., joined in the celebration of his eightieth birthday, held at the home of his son-in-law, Benjamin Guggenheim, at 15 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday.

Mr. Seligman for fifteen years has been President of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, and an important event in the celebration was the presentation by the Board of Trustees of a silver loving cup in honor of the anniversary. Among the trustees who attended were Louis Stern, M. H. Moses, Louis Marshall, Emanuel Lehman, Mr. Eppinger, and ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who made the presentation address. Judge Dittenhoefer referred to the founding of the Temple as a revolt against the orthodox system, and described the first reform meeting in a dingy room at Grand and Clinton Streets more than fifty years ago, when Mr. Seligman sang in the choir.

"Among those heroes, most of whom have passed away, you, Mr. President, were prominent," continued Judge Dittenhoefer, "and in your old age you have continued to manifest the same courage and enthusiasm in every progressive movement."

Mr. Seligman returned his thanks, and an entertainment proceeded, in which his children and grandchildren took part.

WIDOW SUICIDE'S WILL.

Mrs. Hazzard Left All Her Property to Son and Sisters.

The will of Elizabeth Hazzard, the wealthy widow who committed suicide in the Hotel St. Denis last Saturday, was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County. The amount of the estate is not given in the papers filed with the will, which was executed Jan. 15, 1902.

By the terms of the will Mrs. Hazzard has left to her sister, Catharine Blass, an annuity of $300, and a bequest of $500 to Agnes Couch and her sister. After distributing her jewelry between her sister, Catharine Blass, and her niece, Florence Rockefeller, the testatrix provided that the income from the rest of the estate should be used for the maintenance and education of her son, Alford Rockefeller Hazzard, until he is twenty-one years old, and that he shall then get the principal unreservedly.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
FIFTH MONTH IN NEW YORK.
Augustus Thomas's Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in her greatest success. COUSIN KATE.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING. HENRY MILLER—MARGARET ANGLIN in CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10 Mat. Sat.
7th MONTH. WITH SAM BERNARD
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S

CRITERION THEATRE 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIAM Richard Harding Davis's Farce.
COLLIER'S THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
122D TIME IN NEW YORK.
ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The Secret of Polichinelle { Last Week / This Theatre. } With Wm. H. Thompson.

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15 and his Comedy Co. in F. C. Burnand's farce.
CHARLES HAWTREY SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
PRINCE OF PILSEN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
BARNUM & BAILEY
Greatest Show on Earth
*** NO FREE TICKETS TO ANY ONE.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue.
Magnificent Representation of
THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR.
ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP.
VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Arching the Aerial Abyss.
SOLO and CHICO, the Marvelous Unicyclists.
Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.
Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No 75, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at box office only.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way.
Curtain at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
BRIEF SEASON—REVIVAL OF
THE TWO ORPHANS
With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST.
No Advance in Prices. Seats for 4

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; then fair and colder; wind high, shifting.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,937. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904.---16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA PUTS BAN ON WIRELESS NEWS

Says Correspondents Sending It Will Be Treated as Spies.

AIMED AT TIMES SERVICE

Only Wireless Telegraphy at the Seat of War Is That of the London Times and the New York Times.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Cabinet to-day discussed a communication received by the State Department from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, which apparently means that the Russians intend, if they capture any press correspondent using wireless telegraphy either near land or on the high sea, to treat him as a spy and hang him.

It is understood that similar communications were made to the Foreign Offices of other nations. The note received by Secretary Hay is as follows:

"I am charged by my Government, in order to avoid all possible misunderstanding, to communicate to your Excellency that the lieutenant of his Imperial Majesty in the Far East has just made the following declaration:

"'In a case in which neutral steamers having on board correspondents who might communicate war news to the enemy by means of perfected apparatus not being yet foreseen by existing conventions would be arrested near the coast of Kwan-Tung or in the zone of operations of the Russian fleet the correspondents will be looked upon as spies and the steamers furnished with wireless telegraphy seized as prizes of war.'"

THE NEW YORK TIMES, through The London Times, is the only newspaper in America receiving wireless messages from the seat of war. It is possible that The London Times will appeal to the British Government to define its privileges and to secure an official determination of the question whether a neutral on his own ship outside the territorial waters of a belligerent power and without contraband of war aboard can be treated as a spy.

The notification delivered by Count Cassini calls for no answer, and will not elicit any from this Government. It is a general notification to the whole world, and one which Russia was not bound to give.

The United States will not assume that Russia intends to violate the laws of war. If she does, the State Department, of course, will act. The notification does not change the situation. The United States will do exactly as it would have done had no notification been received, that is, wait and see whether Russia does violate the laws of war or not.

It is asserted here that the various formal and elaborate notifications of her intentions by Russia are largely "brutum fulmen." They are intended for effect only. In this connection Russia's notice about the mining of rivers is adverted to. She never did mine the rivers; the notification was intended simply to disconcert the plans of the Japanese.

The attitude of Russia recalls the famous "Trent affair," a diplomatic episode which grew out of the seizure by an American vessel at the time of the civil war of two Confederate Commissioners on board a British mail steamship.

In the Autumn of 1861 the Confederate Government sent John Slidell and James M. Mason as Commissioners to France and England respectively. They ran the blockade at Charleston and went to Havana, where they embarked for England on the British steamship Trent. On Nov. 8 Capt. Charles Wilkes of the United States vessel San Jacinto stopped the Trent on the high seas, sent a searching party on board, and arrested the Commissioners, who were taken off, conveyed to Boston, and imprisoned in Fort Warren.

The action seriously threatened peace with England. Public opinion in the North almost unanimously sustained the act, but President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward agreed that the proceeding had been unlawful, disapproved it, and when a formal demand was made by the British Minister for the surrender of the envoys it was promptly complied with, and an apology tendered on the ground that the Commissioners had been forcibly taken from a neutral vessel on the high seas.

LONDON TIMES SILENT.

Makes No Comment on Russia's Prohibition of Wireless News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 16.—Nothing confirmatory of the report from Washington that Russia has forbidden the use of wireless telegraphy by war correspondents has reached the office of The Times here.

The Times is the only newspaper in the world which has equipped its correspondents with wireless telegraphy apparatus.

The Times to-day makes no comment on the Washington dispatch.

DE FOREST COMPANY PROTESTS.

Demands That America Protect Its Operators in the Far East.

The American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company last night sent a telegram to Secretary of State Hay in which it protested against the notice lodged by the Russian Ambassador regarding the treatment to be accorded to captured correspondents using wireless telegraphy, adding:

"This threat can only apply to the De Forest wireless installation on board the steamer Haimun, which system is used exclusively in the zone of war operations by The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"We claim the right under all international laws to use the high seas for peaceful purposes, and demand for our operators, who are American citizens, and for our property the full protection of the United States Government."

Vice President C. C. Galbraith of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, after the foregoing protest had been telegraphed to Secretary Hay, expressed surprise at the action of the Russian Government. He said:

"I do not feel that the work we are doing over there on the Haimun is antagonistic either to the Russians or Japanese, or that it is interfering with them in any way. The Haimun is merely giving authentic news of what is going on to the civilized world, and it has been almost the only authentic non-official news that has come out."

Mr. Galbraith, who was accompanied by John Firth, who is described as the "father" of the company, though holding no official position with it, said that the company's American operators at the scene of conflict were H. E. Atbearn of Brooklyn and H. J. Brown of Manhattan. They both started for the Far East last Jan. 17. Both, though young men, were Western Union operators of long experience before they took up wireless work.

They were selected for their present arduous positions because of their keen intelligence and also on account of their fine physique, in view of the hardships that they may be called upon to undergo before they again see home. One at present is on the Haimun and the other is at the station at Wei-hai-Wei, though which is afloat and which ashore Mr. Galbraith was not able to tell.

Athearn is about twenty-five years old and unmarried, making his home with his grandmother at 120 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. She heard yesterday of the Russian threats against the news gatherers, and was in a frenzy of alarm lest her grandson be captured. Brown is about five years older than Athearn, and is married.

The contract for the De Forest service was made between Dr. De Forest and Col. James, The London Times's correspondent now on the Haimun, last December, on board the White Star liner Majestic, bound from Liverpool to New York. Dr. De Forest was returning after giving an exhibition by invitation before the British Government, which exhibition had been eminently successful, while Col. James was hurrying by the fastest route to the scene of threatened hostilities.

The apparatus for the ship and the shore was especially manufactured, being completed in three weeks, and it was sent to Tokio by the fastest express at a cost for transportation alone of $650.

Brown and Athearn sailed from Vancouver on Jan. 25 on the Empress of India. When the instruments arrived at Tokio both operators were there, and the Haimun, with Col. James, was in port, and shipped them without delay. Her own apparatus was in working order by the time Wei-hai-Wei was reached, and a day or two later the land apparatus was in working order.

The contract called for the plant to be in working order within three weeks after its arrival in Tokio, but it was working in less than one week, and the first wireless message appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES forty-one days after the plant left New York.

JOKE ON NEW YORK SYNDICATE.

Kansas Banker Gets Entire Issue of Philippine Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The syndicate of New York bankers who planned to buy the entire issue of $3,500,000 Philippine improvement bonds under one bid have met a laughable Waterloo. They were sure up to this morning that they were to get the bonds.

Yesterday President Jobs of the American National Bank of Kansas City, on learning here that he was not likely to get the amount of bonds that his clients desired to buy, went to New York and tried to get an agreement from members of the syndicate for $100,000 of them at the price bid. He could not get an agreement to this effect. The syndicate said they could not think of such an arrangement.

Jobs returned and bid a fraction higher than the syndicate for the whole amount of the issue and got them. To-morrow he will meet his friends of the syndicate in New York and if they want any of these bonds they will have to get them of him on his own terms.

CAPITOL ARTIST DEAD.

Filippo Costaglni's Famous Fresco Frieze in Washington Left Uncompleted

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Filippo Costagini has died before he finished the famous fresco frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol. For twenty-five years it had been his ambition to spend a lifetime painting the great historical facts of American history into the frieze, and he came very near succeeding. His career is finished, but the big fresco is not. Between the two ends there is a hiatus fifty feet long.

Costagini was sixty-six years old. He came to this country from Italy when a young man, and after painting in New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, he came here as an assistant and pupil of the famous Brumidi. The heirs of Brumidi have asserted for many years that they should be paid for the idea of the frieze on the ground that Brumidi designed it.

In the Harrison Administration, when Costagini had got his pictoral allegory down as late as the Mexican War, Gen. Winfield Scott, and the discovery of gold in California, Congress in some way failed to supply the appropriation for paying Costagini the $10 a day that he had been receiving for his work. Costagini retired to his home on a truck farm in Maryland. He waited for the appropriation, but it never came, and his death Wednesday found the work still uncompleted.

Pig Spoiled Dr. Hinitt's Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ky., April 15.—As Dr. F. W. Hinitt got up to announce his acceptance of the Presidency of Central University, this afternoon, a hog, secreted by students, ran through the room, squealing. Dr. Hinitt was so embarrassed that he finished his speech without accepting the place.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was southeast of Fire Island at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

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CARNEGIE $5,000,000 FUND FOR HEROES

To Benefit Dependents of Those Who Die in Rescue Work.

MEDALS FOR HEROIC DEEDS

Pecuniary Aid for Persons Injured in Trying to Save Others—Commission to Administer the Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 15.—It was made known here to-day that Andrew Carnegie has created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of "the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only." Provision is also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment is to be known as "The Hero Fund," and consists of $5,000,000 of first collateral 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The trust is placed in the hands of a commission which met here to-day and organized by electing Charles L. Taylor President and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary. The other members are W. L. Abbott, Edwin A. Anderson, W. W. Blackburn, Edward F. Bigelow, Joseph Buffington, William N. Frew, the Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland, John B. Jackson, Thomas Lynch, Charles G. Mellor, T. N. Miller, Thomas Morrison, Frederick C. Perkins, Robert Pitcairn, H. Kirk Porter, James H. Reed, W. L. Scaife, William Scott, and W. H. Stevenson.

Committees to formulate rules and regulations for the operation of the fund were appointed and a letter accepting the trust was framed and will be forwarded to Mr. Carnegie. The wish of the commission is to put the beneficial results of the fund in operation at the earliest possible moment.

It is learned that the scheme was conceived by Mr. Carnegie immediately after the Harwick mine disaster, when he summoned to New York Charles L. Taylor, Chairman, and F. M. Wilmot, manager of the Andrew Carnegie Relief Fund, to discuss with them plans for the relief of the sufferers from this catastrophe. Mr. Carnegie announced to Messrs. Taylor and Wilmot his intention to endow a fund for heroes, outlined his plan, and asked that they consider the project and write him regarding it, making such suggestions and giving such ideas as might occur to them.

This they did, and on March 12, just before his departure for Europe, Mr. Carnegie forwarded a letter to Mr. Taylor announcing the plan, and stating that the certificate of the bonds had been placed in his hands.

In the following letter Mr. Carnegie outlines the general scheme:

"To the Hero Fund Commission:

"Gentlemen—We live in a heroic age. Not seldom are we thrilled by deeds of heroism, where men or women are injured or lose their lives in attempting to preserve or rescue their fellows; such the heroes of civilization. The heroes of barbarism maimed or killed theirs.

"I have long felt that the heroes and those dependent upon them should be freed from pecuniary cares resulting from their heroism, and, as a fund for this purpose, I have transferred to the commission $5,000,000 of first collateral 5 per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the proceeds to be used as follows:

"First to place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable, each case to be judged on its merits.

"Second—No grant is to be continued unless it be soberly and properly used, and the recipients remain respectable, well-behaved members of the community, but the heroes and heroines are to be given a fair trial, no matter what their antecedents. Heroes deserve pardon and a fresh start.

"Third—A medal shall be given to the hero or widow or next of kin, which shall recite the heroic deed it commemorates, that descendants may know and be proud of their descent. The medal shall be given for the heroic act, even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money, should the commission deem such gift desirable.

"Fourth—Many cities provide pensions for policemen, firemen, teachers, and others, and some may give rewards for acts of heroism. All these and other facts the commission will take into account and act accordingly in making grants. Nothing could be further from my intention than to deaden or interfere with these most creditable provisions, doubly precious as showing public and municipal appreciation of faithful and heroic service. I ask from the commission most careful guard against this danger. The medal can of course be offered in such case. Whether something more cannot judiciously be done, at the request of or with the approval of the city authorities, the commission shall determine. I hope there can be.

"Fifth—The claims upon the fund for some years cannot exhaust it. After years, however, pensioners will become numerous. Should the commission find, after allowing liberally for this, that a surplus will remain, it has power to make grants in case of accidents, (preferably where a hero has appeared,) to those injured. The action taken in the recent Harwick Mine accident, where heroes Taylor and Lyle lost their lives, is an illustration. The community first raised a fund of $40,000, which was duplicated by me after waiting until the generosity of the community had full scope. Here, again, the commission should be exceedingly careful, as in this case, not to deaden, but to stimulate, employes or communities to do their part, for such action benefits givers themselves as well as recipients.

"Sixth—It seems probable that cities and employers on this continent will ultimately be placed under similar conditions to those of Britain, Germany, and other European States, and required to provide against accidents to employes. Therefore the com-

Continued on Page 2.

MYSTERY IN BOX OF GEMS.

Package of Jewels Valued at $2,500 Sent to Police Station.

Packed in a small cigarette box, wrapped about with coarse manila paper, as if they had been trifles of no value, except that they were sent by special delivery, diamond, pearl, and sapphire rings, brooches, and pins of beautiful design and setting, were sent through the mail yesterday to Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The jewels are believed to be worth $2,500.

Accompanying the jewelry, tucked inside the box, was a note, written in a woman's hand, which said that they had been found in a Sixth Avenue elevated train on Thursday night, and asked that the police advertise for their owner.

According to the postmarks, the box was mailed at Station O, at 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, yesterday at 12 o'clock noon. It was received, as shown by the second postmark, at Station E, at 110 West Thirty-second Street, at 1 o'clock. It was delivered at the West Thirtieth Street Station a few minutes later.

The package was addressed "Police Captain, West Thirtieth Street Police Station, New York City."

Nestling in their wrappings of tissue paper were eight rings, brooches, and pins, and set in them were more than fifty diamonds, pearls, and sapphires, the precious stones ranging from one great diamond of three and a half carats to several of one and a half and one carat, and others of lesser size.

When the Captain and his men recovered themselves sufficiently they took the jewels gingerly out from their wrappings and to examine the box and its coverings. Tucked in the bottom of the box, underneath the diamonds, they found the note. It was written on a small piece of white note paper of good quality in lead pencil and in the same feminine hand in which the package was addressed:

The articles in the box were as follows: One gold brooch, with eight pearls in a circle surrounding eight diamonds in a smaller circle, and in the centre a larger diamond, valued at $700; a sapphire and diamond ring, valued at $200; a woman's solitaire diamond ring with a three and a half carat stone, Tiffany setting, worth $300; a woman's twin-diamond ring, worth $200; a similar ring with one and a half carat stones, worth $250; a woman's cluster pin, with seven small diamonds grouped in a circle about a larger one, worth $400, and a child's ring with a half-carat stone, worth $50.

Capt. Cottrell took the jewelry to a pawnbroker at Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, where their value was appraised. He notified Police Headquarters of the matter and kept the jewels in his station, where their owners can find them.

HARRY LEHR PUSHES AUTO.

Doesn't Let Col. Astor Help—Only Way to Get Off Ferryboat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Harry Lehr had to pitch in and help push an automobile off a ferryboat here to-day. With Col. John Jacob Astor he had crossed the Delaware at Camden for a trip in New Jersey. Upon returning to Camden to recross to Philadelphia, Col. Astor and Mr. Lehr ran into a snag in the form of a very stolid ferry officer, who forbade their entering the ferry house until the fire in their engine had first been extinguished.

The tide was low, and the ferrymen had no difficulty in pushing the auto on the gangplank incline and on to the ferryboat. In the auto besides Mr. Lehr and Col. Astor were the chauffeur and Mr. Lehr's valet. All went well until the Philadelphia side was reached.

Here Mr. Astor ordered his chauffeur to start up the engine fire. This he was doing when the lynx-eyed ferryman interfered and would not allow the engine to be started.

"But we can't possibly run this machine up that incline unless the engines are started," expostulated Mr. Lehr.

"Can't help that," said the ferryman, "the company won't allow fire in any oil machines when crossing."

"But I say, we can't sit here and be taken back and forth on the boat until the tide rises," objected Mr. Lehr.

"Well, what do you expect to do, Sir," returned the man testily.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! Isn't this too provoking? I suppose we will have to try and push it up; call your men here to help us," and Mr. Lehr climbed out, motioning to the chauffeur and valet to follow. As Col. Astor also started to get off the car, Mr. Lehr objected.

"No, Mr. Astor, I positively forbid you to leave your seat. Now, don't disobey; I command you."

Col. Astor required no further coaxing, and remained snugly in his seat, wrapped in a magnificent otter fur coat. Mr. Lehr stripped off his heavy furs and goggles. Shoulders were bent to the task, and slowly the large car was moved to the incline, and little by little, off the boat. Mr. Lehr worked as hard as the rest, and was quite out of breath when the feat was accomplished. Mr. Lehr got into his furs again and spun through the city to the Bellevue Hotel.

SHERIFF HOLDS MOB AT BAY.

Tells Men They Can Only Enter Jail Over His Dead Body.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., April 15.—"Boys, you know me. I am the personal friend of most of you, but I am Sheriff of this county. I have taken the oath of office, and I will defend this man. I want no bloodshed, but by G— I'll shoot the first man who starts to come up these steps. You, who know me, know that I will do as I say. If this mob gets into the jail, it will be only over my dead body."

Saying that, Sheriff Thomas Cody, standing on the steps of the jail, held a mob of 500 men at bay at midnight last night. He stood fully twenty minutes in plain sight of the mob, with an electric light over him, while the mob clamored for the blood of A. D. Galbraith, confessed murderer of his wife and child. The mob finally dispersed, but is said to have planned another attempt at lynching to-morrow night.

James Stillman Gives $25,000 More.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—James Stillman of New York, who last year gave $50,000 to the Stillman infirmary of Harvard to establish a contagious ward, has added another $25,000 to his gift to complete the contagious ward in the finest manner. The new contagious ward will adjoin the main body of the present infirmary, being connected by a long corridor.

Order the Best.
Usher's Glenlivet Scotch.—Adv.

PARKER HERE TO DISCUSS PLATFORM

Judge Makes a Special Trip to New York for That Purpose.

HILL DRAFTED DOCUMENT

Sops to the Radicals Excluded by Parker—Platform Has Anti-Trust and Labor Planks.

Judge Alton B. Parker spent several hours in this city yesterday in consultation with William F. Sheehan and others, discussing principally the draft of the platform which has been prepared by ex-Senator David B. Hill for adoption at next Monday's Democratic State Convention.

Judge Parker, Mr. Sheehan, and August Belmont lunched together, and late in the afternoon Judge Parker, accompanied by Mr. Sheehan, left for his home at Esopus, where he will remain until after the State Convention. Mr. Sheehan will remain at Judge Parker's home until some time to-day, when he will go on to Albany to take the approved draft of the platform back to Senator Hill.

During the visit of Judge Parker to the city he was the guest of Mr. Sheehan at the home of the ex-Lieutenant Governor, at 16 East Fifty-sixth Street. The Judge came to New York from Poughkeepsie, where on Thursday he attended the funeral of James W. Hinkley, and it was desired that his trip to the city on the eve of holding the State Convention be kept a secret. For this reason all information was refused at the home of Mr. Sheehan.

As it stands, the platform is understood to have the full approval of Judge Parker, all of the propositions advanced by Senator Hill as being likely to attract the radical vote having been eliminated at the wish of the prospective candidate for the Presidency.

These included the Government-ownership planks and other sops which Mr. Hill is said to have desired to throw out to the Bryanites, but which Judge Parker strongly objected to.

The platform which has been approved and which will be presented to the convention on Monday is understood to be drawn on ultra-conservative lines and to avoid all references to the rocks on which the party split in the last two National campaigns.

According to a brief outline of the main points, which was secured last night, the Administration of President Roosevelt is attacked for its high-handedness and for its attitude toward trust interests; the administration of Gov. Odell is attacked for its extravagance and its "juggling" with taxation, so as to throw the burden of raising funds on special lines; the record of the State Legislature just closed is severely arraigned; there is a strong anti-trust plank advocating strict control of large corporate interests, and there is the tariff-reform plank which is made a feature.

In addition to this there is a strong labor plank, which it is thought will prove attractive to the general labor vote.

There was a rumor at the Hoffman House last night that the presence of Judge Parker in town might lead to a change of attitude on the part of Tammany Hall toward his candidacy, but it was definitely learned last night that the Judge did not see Charles F. Murphy while in the city, and that no move of any sort was made to bring about such a meeting. No olive branch has been held out to Tammany, and Tammany does not look for any quarter in the fight. Mr. Murphy was at Tammany Hall a while yesterday, and there reiterated his statement that nothing had changed his attitude of opposition to instructions.

PARKER DELEGATES IN OHIO.

Seventh District Names Men Favorable to New York Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 15.—Democrats of the Seventh Ohio District to-day nominated P. E. Montanus for Congress.

Delegates to the National Convention favor Judge Parker for President.

Unauthorized Parker Signatures.

A letter soliciting signatures calling upon the Democratic conventions to demand the nomination of Alton B. Parker for President is being extensively circulated by Albert Henry Browne of this city. The letter itself is quite unobjectionable, but this method of campaigning is not approved by a large number of Judge Parker's friends whose names are printed on Mr. Browne's circular without their authorization.

TRAIN HELD TO RUSH DOCTOR.

But Samuel Andrews, ex-Partner of John D. Rockefeller, Died of Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 15.—Samuel Andrews, father of President Horace E. Andrews, the Cleveland traction capitalist, and for seventeen years the partner of John D. Rockefeller, died at a hotel here this afternoon. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Mr. Andrews, who was one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company, and a man of large wealth, was stricken with pneumonia on Monday. He showed a slight improvement on Tuesday, but grew worse the following day, and became critically ill yesterday. Everything that medical science could suggest was done to save his life, four physicians, Drs. Osler of Baltimore, and Smith, Einhorn, and Decker of New York, being summoned in consultation with Dr. F. W. Bennett of this city.

Dr. Osler of Baltimore was called when the patient's condition became critical, and the bridge express was held an hour at North Philadelphia last night, in order that he might make the connection. The body was sent to Cleveland to-night, and burial will be had there.

Feather from War Eagle in a Museum.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., April 15.—The Wisconsin Grand Army War Museum has received a feather from "Old Abe," the famous war eagle, the stuffed body of which was destroyed in the Capitol fire. It was sent by I. M. F. Sanford, Attleboro, Mass., who got it from the bird's keeper at the Centennial Exposition.

Man of Many Names Wants Another.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 15.—Mrs. Martin Abrahams, the wife of an Armenian, has asked the County Clerk for a divorce, as her husband has confessed that he has had twenty names and is about to take another.

You can't enjoy life if your lungs trouble you. Piso's Cure cures. At all druggists.—Adv.

PORT ARTHUR AGAIN SHELLED.

Alexieff Says Long Bombardment Yesterday Did Not Damage Warships.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—A telegram from Admiral Alexieff at Port Arthur to the Emperor says that from 9:15 o'clock this morning to midday the Japanese fleet in two divisions bombarded the fortress and the town alternately from the Liaothie-Shan promontory, firing 185 projectiles.

The Russian squadron, including the battleship Pobieda, replied from the anchorage with a plunging fire. The batteries also participated.

The losses on land were seven Chinese killed and five soldiers and three Chinese wounded.

The Russian warships sustained no damage and there was no loss of life on them.

PORT ARTHUR, April 15.—A bombardment by the Japanese commenced at 6 o'clock this morning and continued at intervals until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was without results.

RUSSIAN VICTORY RUMORED.

12,000 Japanese Troops Said to Have Been Driven Back with Heavy Loss.

LONDON, April 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Standard sends a rumor to the effect that Vice Admiral Togo's fleet escorted a Japanese landing of troops to the westward of the Yalu River.

When 12,000 men had been landed, it is said, the Russian troops, which were lying concealed, suddenly attacked the Japanese, driving them back to the ships with heavy losses in men and guns.

FOURTEEN INCHES OF SNOW.

Heavy Storm Sweeping Central and Western and Northern Parts of State.

BUFFALO, April 15.—A heavy snowstorm is sweeping Western and Northern New York. In North Tonawanda the snow is fourteen inches deep. Up to midnight five inches of snow had fallen here and the storm had not abated. Street car lines were kept in operation by the constant use of snow plows.

In Syracuse the snow is three inches deep, and Oswego County reports good sleighing. Street railway travel there is maintained under difficulty.

Rochester reports several inches of snow. At 11 o'clock to-night the street railway company there had fourteen snowplows out in order to keep open traffic. The storm is still increasing, and is one of the worst of the Winter. The predictions indicate a continuance of the storm throughout the night.

Railroad trains are running about an hour behind time.

AVALANCHES STOP TRAINS.

Banks of a Lake Burst in California, and Railroad Suffers.

HORNBROOK, Cal., April 15.—Immense avalanches are being caused here by the bursting of the banks of a mountain lake.

The tracks of the Oregon and California Division of the Pacific are covered with mud and rocks for a great distance. The slide is considered the worst in recent history, and probably will delay traffic forty-eight hours.

Ten trains are stalled as a result of the slide, and fully 900 passengers are on the ground.

MRS. CUTTING'S MOTHER HURT.

Seriously Injured by Falling Down Stairs—California Trip Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., April 15.—Just as W. Bayard Cutting and family were about to leave their Manhattan residence for a two months' sojourn in California, Mrs. Murray, mother of Mrs. Cutting, was seriously injured by falling down stairs, and the Western trip was abandoned.

Mrs. Murray is improving. Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Cutting are dividing their time between their town home and their country place, Westbrook, at Oakdale, L. I.

LOCAL OPTION IN OHIO.

Some Municipal Districts May Be "Wet" and Others "Dry."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 15.—The Legislature to-day agreed upon a compromise on the Brannock District Local Option bill for municipalities, and it will be signed by the Governor, making it a law.

The bill as it now stands provides for local option elections by districts in municipalities on petition of 40 per cent. of the electors, such districts to contain not less than 300, nor more than 2,000 electors.

Business sections are to be exempt from the provisions of the measure. Saloons are not to be counted as either business or residence property. Manufacturing establishments are classed as business property.

When an election is held the result will control for a period of two years whether it is for or against saloons.

SCHWAB'S TRIP WEST.

Goes to Inspect Mining Properties in Which He Is Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 15.—The trip West of Charles M. Schwab and party, which includes his brother, Joseph E. Schwab, and Dr. M. B. Ward of the brokerage house of Morris Brown & Co. of Pittsburg is not as reported in connection with the recently incorporated Pacific Steel Company with $100,000,000 capital, but to inspect mining properties at Tonopah, Nevada. Schwab is one of the Pittsburgers who have invested about $1,000,000 in the camp.

Among those interested are Robert C. C. Hall, President W. E. Cory of the United States Steel Corporation, various officials of the Carnegie Steel Company, and Richard R. Brown. They have incorporated the following mining companies: Bobtail, Golden Anchor, Denver Group, Tonopah Extension, and Red Rock.

High School Student a Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 15.—Richard Osborne, nine days after he reached twenty-one years of age, was elected Justice of the Peace, near Shelbyville, Ill. He is attending high school while he is discharging his judicial duties.

WIRELESS TELLS OF FIGHT ON THE YALU

Dashing Exploit of Six Japanese Sailors In a Junk.

PUT RUSSIAN POST TO FLIGHT

Then Rout a Party in Another Junk But Are Driven Off By Superior Numbers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

ON BOARD THE TIMES'S STEAMSHIP HAIMUN, off the Coast of Korea, April 15.—The following interesting story, while giving evidence of the character of the Japanese seamen, also indicates the position of the Japanese advance in Korea:

On the 3d inst. a Japanese third-class cruiser which was sent to reconnoitre the mouth of the Yalu found the enemy in possession of the land and both approaches to the river.

Reconnoitring by means of steam launches was abandoned, and on Sunday last a native junk was secured, in which Lieut. Kyaguchi and five men, disguised as Korean fishermen, pushed off. Skirting under a promontory, they avoided the Russian pickets on the left bank of the river, and then landed and so successfully surprised a Russian post in a village that it retired without resistance, leaving hot food in a kitchen wagon.

A quarter of an hour later two squadrons of Japanese cavalry arrived, having marched from Cheng-ju. The cavalry destroyed the Russian post.

The enterprising seamen thereupon determined to reconnoitre the right bank of the Yalu toward An-tung. They met in midstream a junk engaged in a similar reconnaissance for the Russians. The Russian junk drew off and was stranded on a sandbank. One man was killed, and the rest took to the water, which at first was shallow.

The Japanese, now standing up, fired rapdly, and secured two more hits. The Russians, throwing away their rifles, were forced to wade up to their necks in order to get to the mainland.

Meanwhile a second reconnoitring Russian junk sailed out under cover of a Yalu headland and reached the further end of the sandbank, where it landed seventeen men who, in extended order, came skirmishing up to the Japanese and the captured junk.

The Japanese got the captured boat off the sand and tried to tow her, but the tide was against them, and they were forced to drop her, and with difficulty got away to their ship.

The European correspondents proceeded to Ping-yang yesterday en route to the front.

At Chi-nam-pho the Japanese are still busy landing the implements necessary for a determined advance through the difficult country, together with large quantities of bridging material.

With their usual dispatch the Japanese have run up a town of go-downs in which they store perishable supplies.

I have just passed The Chicago Daily News's tug, which was detained at Niuchwang, entering the mouth of Ping-yang Inlet.

INTRENCHED ON THE YALU.

Russian Line of Positions Completed—Second Line of 120,000 Men.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—A dispatch from Liao-Yang says that the Russian intrenchments on the Yalu River have been completed. The centre of the line of fortified positions is An-tung. The right flank rests on Tatung-kao and the left flank on Kiulien-Cheng, (Tatung-kao and Kiulien-Cheng are ten miles apart on the west bank of the Yalu.)

Gen. Kuropatkin is concentrating his second line of defense between Mukden and Liao-Yang. He will have 120,000 men there.

SHANGHAI, April 15.—2 P. M.—Advices from Söul, Korea, state that the main force of the Japanese has arrived at Wi-ju. It is also stated that in the future Japanese troops will be landed at Chul-san, near the mouth of the Yalu River.

It is further reported that a Japanese transport has carried home seventy soldiers who were wounded in the fighting on the march to Wi-ju.

THINK PORT ARTHUR SEALED.

Japanese Believe the Entrance Is Closed—Pessimism in Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

ON BOARD THE TIMES'S STEAMSHIP HAIMUN, April 15.—It is officially reported that the torpedo attack on Wednesday morning resulted in the sinking of the Russian warship Petropaviovsk and one destroyer.

It is believed that the entrance to Port Arthur is now sealed.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 15.—Information received in Government quarters now establishes the fact that a naval battle occurred between the Japanese fleet, consisting of fourteen warships, and the force under the late Admiral Makaroff.

From this the officials strongly incline to the conclusion that the destruction of the Russian ships and the loss of the Admiral resulted from a naval engagement.

It is believed that Japanese submarine boats took part in the engagement, and caused the destruction of the Russian ships.

The Japanese Legation, however, says the Japanese fleet has no submarines.

KOBE, Japan, April 15.—It is asserted in naval circles here that the Japanese arranged to lay thirty mines at the entrance of Port Arthur, and then entice ths Russians out.

The mines were placed in position, and Port Arthur was bombarded April 13. Several Russian ships besides the Petropavlovsk were damaged.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The naval staff has no information confirming the rumor that the Japanese have succeeded in blocking the entrance to the Harbor of Port Arthur.

Information which has slowly reached St. Petersburg hae modified the opinion at first prevailing concerning the cause of the destruction of the Petropavlovsk. There is gradually developing a disposition to admit the possibility that after all Japsnese torpedo boats may have dropped mines at the entrance to Port Arthur harbor. An official remarkcd to The Associated Press to-night:

"It would be far better if the ship was blown up by the enemy's mine instead of by a Russian mine. The latter would be the result of inexcusable carelessness, and would properly arouse the Emperor's angor. The former, while it would speak volumes for Japanese craftiness, could not readily be avoided."

It is said that only a few hours before the disaster Admiral Makaroff safely steamed over the spot where the Petropavlovsk was sunk.

The correspondent of The Associated Press learns that twenty-eight officers were lost on board the Petropavlovsk, including Capt. Vasilief, belonging to the ship, and fourteen members of Admiral Makaroff's staff, including Rear Admiral Molas, the chief of staff. Capt. Jakovleff is still alive, but his condition is critical.

There are now only two undamaged battleships—the Peresviet and the Sevastopol—in the harbor at Port Arthur, but it is said the damage to the Pobieda was slight. The explosion which injured her took place just at the water line. The opinion expressed at the Admiralty here is that it was produced by a spent Whitehead torpedo.

Altogether ten Russian vessels have been damaged or lost since the outbreak of the war.

The disaster of Wednesday ends the hope that the ill-fated Port Arthur squadron would be able to become an aggressive factor in the operations before it is reinforced by the arrival of the Baltic fleet. Until then the aim of the Russians will be to hold Port Arthur and conserve the remaining ships within the protection of its guns. Temporarily at least faith in successes at sea died with Admiral Makaroff, and the Russian people now look to the army, in which they have implicit confidence, to retrieve on land the reverses and distress suffered on the water.

As a result of the depressing influence produced hy the loss of the Petropaviovsk some pessimism is manifestsd and all kinds of wild talk is heard. This is not strange, considering the fatalism inherent in the Russian character.

As an example, the spectre of foreign complications has appeared. It is said that the Petropaviovsk was blown up by a submarine boat furnished to Japan by Great Britain, which, of course, would mean war with Great Britain.

But such talk finds no echo in responsible quarters, where, indeed, it is remarkable how calm and confident the officials are that a change of fortune will take place as soon as the land operations begin in earnest.

Viceroy Alexieff has hurried to Port Arthur, personally to assume temporary command of the naval forces. His presence is expected to put an end to tbe demoralization there.

An official correction has been issued, according to which it was the torpedo-boat destroyer Itrasbni, and not the Bezstrashni, which became separated from ths rest of the fleet on Wednesday and was sunk by the Japanese destroyers.

TOGO CAN REST FLEET.

Importance of Russian Disaster—Port Arthur Not Worth Taking.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 16.—The Times's military correspondent says the importance of the Russian naval disaster cannot he overestimated. Its immediate result is that the Russian Pacific squadron has ceased to exist as an effective sea-going force.

The outcome of this situation is that Japan is no longer menaced by the possibility of the Baltic squadron intervening in the Far East.

Admiral Togo, it is said, will now be able to dispense with half his squadron and allow it to return to Saseho, where the ships can be docked and the crews rested after the great exertions of the last two months.

"The capture of Port Arthur," says the correspondent, "is no longer worth the cost of an assault. The Japanese, apart from sentiment, care not a rap for Port Arthur, save for what it contains in its harbor. That which now remains afloat is not a serious naval squadron, but the flotsam of a fleet, and Port Arthur itself is no longer worth a military attack entailing great sacrifice of life.

"It is therefore conceivable that the success of the 13th may cause some fresh change in the military dispositions of the Japanese. It is sufficient now if Port Arthur is invested on the land side, and there is no longer urgent need to land a great train of heavy cannon and make a supreme effort to capture what was, but no longer is, a seat of Russian naval power.

"Port Arthur cau he left to stew in its own junce, and, if the Japanese so decide, its fall can be allowed to depend on the course of hostilities elsewhere. The great maritime arsenal is now nothing short of an incuhus upon the Russian command, since its investment or siege by the Japanese will exercise a steady attraction upon the minds of the Russian military commanders and induce them to carry on the war in a region where they will be peculiarly susceptible to the hlows of the amphihious force of their enemy."

PALACE AT SEOUL BURNED.

Emperor Escapes—The Fire Supposedly Caused by Rebels.

PARIS, April 15.—A cablegram reccived at the Foreign Office here says that the Imperial Palace at Sôul was completely destroyed by fire last night.

The fire began in the evening and lasted throughout the night. Only the ruins of the palace remain.

The Emperor and his suite succeeded in eecaping to a near-hy refugc.

The report does not mention any loss of life, nor does it give the cause of the fire, but the recent political unrest in the Korean capital leade to fears that the destruction of the palace was the work of the rebellious element.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL BETTER.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—Persistent rumors were circulated to-day that the Grand Duke Cyril was dead, hut Lieut. Gen. Prince Galitzine, master of the Grand Duke Vladimir's household, announced this evening that the Grand Duke was better and that hc was with his brother, Boris, at the headquarters at Liso-Yang.

His fever has almost disappeared.

ANGLO-FRENCH ACCORD GIVES HOPE OF PEACE

May Eventually Result in Ending Far East War.

RUSSIANS WELCOME TREATY

And Baron de Coubertin Thinks the Time Propitious for an Anglo-French-Russian Entente.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegrams.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 16.—The Times's military correspondent says:

"The Anglo-French accord is the first glimmer of light in the Cimmerian darkness of the Far East. When M. de Nelidoff declares in approving the accord: 'Les amis de nos amis sont nos amis,' he outlines a possible means of escape from years of war.

"Interference in the sense of arresting hostilities is not within the scope of practical politics, but when honor is satisfied the time may come when the Czar may recall the generous ideas of the House in the Wood and the Anglo-French concordat may then afford that friendly and moderating influence which one power or hoth may desire to utilize for the settlement of their broil.

"It is in this sense that the new accord makes for peace and offers some faint hope of providing an eventual means of escape for the two comhatants from the dead-lock which in process of time may prove intolerable to both."

MOSCOW, April 15.—To the Anglo-French agreement is accorded here a reception which may truthfully be called a welcome. The agreement has for many Russians a peculiar significance, which, it is hoped, may yet prove a practical one.

Where England and France have passed, it is thought, England and Russia may follow. A well-known Russian politician said to-day:

"We gladly accept France's loyalty to her principles, as exhibited in the spirit and stipulations of her agreement with Great Britain, as a further practical profession of her loyalty to her Russian ally.

"Let us hope that we are now on the right track; let us hope, with this agreement before us, that an Anglo-Russian round-table conference is appreciably nearer."

PARIS, April 15.—A leading article in to-day's Figaro hy Baron Pierre de Coubertin discusses the possibility of an improvement in the relations of England and Russia, to be accomplished possihly through France as an intermediary.

It may be remarked, the Baron suggests, that the moment is hardly propitious for an Anglo-French-Russian entente, but he thinks differently. He says the war in the Far East has placed the belligerents as well as their allies in the presence of crude realities calculated to engender, not discouragement or lassitude, but reflection and sagacity.

It was thought at one moment, M. de Coubertin adds, that there had broken out in the Far East one of those fatal and decisive struggles to which generations most devoted to peace are doomed by the irony of fate, but already this aspect of the conflict is less alarming, while its difficulties on the contrary, are increasing and multiplying.

England, it is declared, experiences similar impressions in her expedition to Tibet. While the soldiers, stirred by the flourish of trumpets, feel themselves full of patriotic enthusiasm, they are thinking that the Government may repent for not having sufficiently negotiated. In any case England and Russia appreciate each other and esteem each other more now than a year ago.

The Baron considers it would be a worthy task to establish durable peace in Asia based on an Anglo-Russian agreement. "No," he excialms in conclusion, "an Anglo-French-Russian alliance is not beyond human effort. It remains the most powerful and salutary arrangement that could be realized, and under the tragic rock of the Matoppo Mountains the shade of Cecil Rhodes no douht is still thinking of it."

This last refers to what Rhodes said years ago as to the efficacy of such an agreement for maintaining the peace of the world and replacing France in the front rang of nations.

AMERICA EXPRESSES REGRET.

Sympathy with Russia Over the Petropavlovsk Disaster.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In the course of the Cabinet meeting to-day, the President called attention to the messages of condolence he had received from resident Ambassadors regarding the accident on ths battleship Missouri. One of these was received last evening from Count Cassini. Incidentally, it refers to the loss of the Petropavlovsk. Count Cassini's note is as follows:

"Mr. President: Having received the sad news of the loss of our hattleship, the Petropaviovsk, which has cost so many lives to our brave navy, I simultaneously am informed of the disaster which occurred on board your battleship, the Missouri, which took away so many lives of your gallant sailors.

"Permit me to express to you, Mr. President, my deep sympathy in ths name of my Government and my own, on this sad occurrence, which has deeply moved us all at a time when we with grief are mourning our own loss.

"Believe me, Mr. President, yours very sincercly, CASSINI."

To Count Cassini personally the regret of this Government has been expressed at the death of Admiral Makaroff and the officers and crew of the Petropaviovsk. As the loss of the ehip and its crew was an incident of the war, the expression of this Government's regret is simply one of humanity, without reference to the differences which are being fought out hetween Russia and Japan.

The word of Count Cassini's letter of condolence on thc Missouri disaster excites much interest among diplomats. The opinion generally expressed is that while Count Cassini probahly meant only to indicate thst the two disasters gave Russia and America a common grief, if he had meant to give a gentle hint that Americans should not criticise Russian seamanship he could not have worded it better.

Indian Association Meeting.

The April meeting of the New York City Indian Association will be held on Monday at 10:30 A. M. in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenus and Forty-eighth Street. Miss Martha Craig will make an addrsss on "A Canadian Canoe Trip," and Miss Ronaidson will read a paper on a visit to a Dakota reservation.

CARNEGIE $5,000,000 FUND FOR HEROES

Continued from Page 1.

mission by a two-thirds vote may devote any surplus that accrues heyond providing for heroes and their depsndents (which provision must never he abandoned) to such other modes of benefiting those in want, chiefly caussd through no fault of their own, (such as drunkenness, laziness, crime, &o.,) but through exceptional circumstances in such msnner and to suoh extent as the commission thinks advisable and likely to do more good than if such sums were given to those injured hy accident where the latter may be suitably provided for hy law or otherwise.

"Seventh—The field that will be embraced hy the funds is Canada and the United Statee and the waters thereof. The sea le the scene of many heroic acts. No action is more heroic that that of doctors and nurses volanteering their services in the case of epidemics. Railroad employees are remarkable for heroism. All these and similar cases are embraced. Whenever heroism is displayed by man or woman in saving human life the fund applies.

"Eighth—No personal liability will attach to members for any act of the commission. The commission hae power to fill vacancies.

"Ninth—The commieeion has full power to sell, invest, or reinvest all funds, to employ all officials, including Secretary, traveling agents to visit and oversee beneficiaries, and to fix their compsnsation. Members of the commission shall he reimhursed all expenses incurred, including traveling expenses attending meetings. The President shall be granted such honorary as the commission thinks proper and as he can bs prevailed upon to accept.

"Tenth—An annual report, including a detailed statement of sums and medals granted and the reasons therefore, shall be made each year and published in at leaet one newspaper in the Cities of Pittsburg, Washington, New York, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Chicago, St. Louie, New Orleans, St. Paul, Jacksonville, San Francisco, and Denver. A finely executed roll of the heroes and heroines shall be kept displayed in the office at Pittsburg.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE.

"New York, March 12, 1904.

"Witness:

"LOUIS WHITFIELD CARNEGIE."

HARLEM BOATHOUSE BURNED.

Flames Illuminate the River Early This Morning.

The huilding of the Metropolitan Rowing Club on the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, caught fire at a little after 1 o'clock this morning and was totally destroyed.

Nearby were the headquarters of the Bohemian Rowing Club, the Harlem Rowing Club, and the Nassau Rowing Club, all of which were saved. Several of ths boats of the Metropolitan Club were also destroyed, the total loss being estimated at from $4,000 to $5,000.

The fire, which illuminated the whole northern part of the city, was discovered hy a young man named Schlatter, who turned in an alarm.

LEGACIES FOR INSTITUTIONS.

Many Local Ones Benefit by the Will of Martha Jane Hall.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 15.—By the will of Martha Jane Hall of Tarrytown, which was filed for probate to-day, the following named institutions of New York City receive $5,000 each: Baptist Home Society, Ladies' Christian Union, New York Protestant Episcopal Mission Society, Church of the Incarnation, and New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

To each of the following $3,000 is bequeathed: Bethlehem Day Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen, Sheltering Arme, Midnight Mission, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Baptist Church of Tarrytown receives $5,000.

There is left in trust $100,000 for the benefit of John Hudson Hall, Charles Ward Hall, Cornelia Catherine Hall, and Martha Jane Hall, nephews and nieces, the income to be paid to them until they reach the age of twenty-one years, when they are to receive $25,000 each. William and Eliza Hanna receive $5,000 each.

GIRL POSING AS A BOY.

She's Missing—So Are Brother's Trousers, but Her Shorn Hair Is Found.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 15.—Charles F. Beck of 117 Dewey Street, reported to the police to-day that his fourteen-year-old daughter has been missing since last night and is helieved to he masquerading as a boy. Her hair, which had heen clipped, was found by her parents, while a suit of her brother's clothing ie missing.

According to the girl's hrother, she read an account of a girl posing as a boy, and told him that she was going to do the same. She then told her hrother to go out and play and when he returned, two hours later she was gone.

On going to her bedroom he found a pair of scissors on the floor and several locks of hair on the hed.

ALLEGED MIRACLE PICTURE.

Claim Made That Figure of Madonna in Milwaukee Moves.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—Mrs. Mary Barbean of 529 Lapham Street has a picture of the Virgin Mary in which the figure is thought to move at times. Hundreds of people crowd the woman's home daily, and many claim to have seen ths miracle.

The picture is a copy of a Madonna at Rimini, Italy, which is said to be a miraculous picture. Mrs. Barbean claims that the miracles are being repeated here.

On Easter Sunday, say those who saw it, a luminous wreath of white appeared around the head of the Virgin, and it reappeared again last Monday evening, and was seen hy a roomful of people.

On Palm Sunday the halo is said to have heen of gold and white roses. The hands of the figure and even the draperles are also said to have moved.

RAILROADS BORROW MONEY.

Baltimore & Ohio Issues $10,000,000 Note and Norfolk & Western $2,000,000.

Announcement was made yesterday that Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeh & Co. had purchased $10,000,000 notes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The notes are secured hy collateral and bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. They run for two years. The notes were quoted yesterday at 99¾, and some of them were placed abroad. Of the amount, $2,500,000 is to he used to take up a similar amount of Staten Island Rapid Transit second mortgage bonds, which mature on July 1 next, and the remainder will be used for construction and equipment expenditures.

There was one other announcement of railroad borrowing yesterday. The Norfolk and Western borrowed from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $2,000,000 on 4 per cent. equipment notes issued in serial form and running from one to ten years. These notes have been in the company's treasury for some time.

Scrubwoman's Fatal Fall.

While cleaning windows on the second floor rear of the business building at 388 West Brosdway last evening, Mrs. Mary Ross of 20 Downing Street, a scrubwoman, lost her balance and fell to the yard in the rear. She was instantly killed.

Brazilian Naval Officer for St. Louis.

The steamship Maranhense, which arrived last night from Para, had on board Capt. Altini Correa of the Brazilion Navy, who comes to represent the States of Para and Amazones at the St. Louis Exposition.

DAUGHTERS MARCH ON PALLAS.

Move in Fight with Dames for Morris Mansion.

Park Commissioner John J. Pallas began to feel the difficulties of his official position yesterday as arbiter of the claims set forth by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of America. A delegation of the Daughters, consisting of Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Mrs. William Cummings Story, and Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, presented a formal petition to the Commissioner, asking for the custody of the Roger Morris or Jumel mansion.

The Daughters marched boldly upon the Commissioner's stronghold, in the old Arsenal Building, in Central Park, and, although there were no witnesses of the conflict, the Daughters retired emiling and jubilant, stating that the success of the first sortie had paved the way for an overwhciming victory in the near future.

Ths Colonial Dames have not yet personally appeared hefore Commissioner Pallas to urge their suit, and, whils the delegation of Daughters did not say so, it was plain that they helieved they had scored a clever heat on their rivals.

Mr. Pallas received the women graciously. He did not commit himself so far as to assure them of ultimate victory, evidently remembering that he has another society to deal with, but he did say that the arguments of the Daughtere were reasonable.

"I am relieved of much of the emharrassment which has hswildered me in trying to determine how to make a correct choice between the rival societies," added Commissioner Pallas, as the interview closed.

This act of the Daughters is a preliminary step toward a public hearing, should such a hearing be called, when the amended hills in Albany come to the city authorizing the Park Commissioner to say the last and decisive word upon the vexed question.

The petition of the Daughters yesterday called attention to the fact that their Directors decided at a recent meeting that the Washington Headquarters' Association, which they have formed to hold the Morris mansion, would be open to membership to all membere of Revolution societies, men being included as well as women, and to show that they bear the Colonials no ill-will, those of the latter ancestry are also to be eligible who have Revolutionary ancestors.

Among the incorporators of the Washington Headquarters' Asscciation are Mrs. Charles F. Terhune, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. Thomas E. Vermilye, Mrs. Martin Van Buren Travis, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Walter L. Carr, Miss Lillian T. Montgomery, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mrs. Robert D. Macdonald, and Mrs. William Murray Cromhie.

NORTHERN PACIFIC A FOOTBALL

Ex-President Oakes Talks of Its History to Minnesota's Son.

Thomas F. Oakes, ex-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, talked of the troubles of that system at the time when he was at its head; Thomas Lowry, President of the "Soo" Railroad, told a lot of jokee, and Charles A. Moore, who said "let well enough alone" in relation to the tariff, were a few of the men who enlivened matters with speeches at the third annual dinner of the Minnesota Socisty of New York at Sherry's laet evening. Jamss J. Hill had promised unqualifiedly that he would be pressnt and speak, and Charles A. Towne and Congreesman J. Adam Bede had made similar promises, said Dr. Albert Shaw, the toastmaster, but they were not present.

In his brief speech Mr. Oakes told of the organization of the Northern Pacific Company and the issuing of bonds to construct the road, and the building of the system upon the proceeds of their sale for so much to the mile. When the road was finished, he said, there was a deficit of $7,000,000. and then when an appeal was made to the hankers for that amount, they increased it to $20,000,000 in order to get more commissions. Wall Street, he said, never had any sympathy with the real operating forces of the line, and it was this fact that eventually caused its failure.

"The road," he said, "was a football of speculation, and never got down to good, honest railroading becauss there was always somebody who wanted to make something more out of it, and this explains the troubles that feil to its lot."

After Mr. Oakes concluded, H. C. Davis, who, as a common laborer, drove the first spike on the road, who was the first brakeman and the second conductor in its employ, and who fired the first engine that eteamed over its rails, told his experiences. He eulogized the great Northwest in glowing terms.

"I stuck to the Northern Pacific under a great Captain," (pointing to Mr. Oakes,) said Mr. Davis, "until with him I was reorganized."

Others who spoke were Eugene G. Hay and Capt. Henry A. Castle. Capt. Castle predicted that Minneapolis would become the educational centre of America and that the coming metropolis of the Western Hemisphere would be located on Puget Sound.

STRIKES DESPITE TRUCE.

Builders Charge Bricklayers' Agents with Petty Annoyances.

Notwithstanding the official ending of the general strike of the bricklayers and laborers on the contracte of the Mason Builders' Association on Wednesday of last week, pending arbitration of the points in dispute, it developed yesterday that since then there has been a running fire of individual strikes. For a week the Joint Arbitration Board of the builders and the bricklayers has been meeting every night to take up the original fight, and found itself confronted every night with new strikes.

These strikes were ordered by the business agents of the bricklayers' unions on contracts of individual employers against the employment of laborers who did not belong to the Laborers' Protective Union. This was one of the points to be arbitrated, and the excuee given by the business agents was that they didn't know that these contractors were in the Mason Builders' Association. When it was shown that they were members the strikes were called off.

According to the employers the business agents are in a position to know who are and who are not in the Mason Builders' Association, and that they could find out by asking even if they didn't know.

"HARMLESS" GUN KILLS WOMAN

Man Unfamiliar with Breechloaders Snaps Triggers.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 15.—Mrs. Julia Vatrial, forty-five years old, a widow employed on the farm of Henry Hilliman, in Garfield, Bergen County, was shot and instantly killed this evening hy Stephen Birkner of 110 Third Street, this city, who was also employed on the farm.

The woman and the man, as well as other employes on the farm, were in a building on the farm when Birkner took an old shotgun from a wall and examined it. Some one told him to be careful, as the weapon probahly was loaded. He replied that it was harmless, as it had no caps on. He apparently never had seen a breechloader. To show that the weapon was harmless, he snapped down botb hammers, and the contents of the two shells struck the woman's head. Birkner was taken to Hackensack by his employer and turned over to the Sheriff.

MR. SAGE GETS MORE TIME.

Still Ill and May Have Till April 22 to Swear Off Taxes.

On his physician's statement that he was too ill to appesr personally, Russell Sage yeeterday secured from the Tax Commissioners an extension to April 22 of the time in which he may appear to reduce his personal tax assessment. Mr. Sage has said that his assessment of $2,000,000 is four times too high, and wants to hsve it reduced to $500,000.

The Commissioners two weeks ago allowed Mr. Sage until April 15 to appear and make his statement for a reduction, and yesterday hie physician, Dr. John P. Munn, visited the department and said that Mr. Sage could not leave the house for several days yet. Dr. Munn told the Commiseloners that fully $500,000 of Mr. Sage's assessment was in city bonds, which are exempt.

BAY STATE AGAINST CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

Republican Convention Votes Down Eugene N. Foss's Resolution.

SENATOR LODGE TURNS TIDE

When Delegates Seemed to Waver He Made Speech Which Carried Them with Him.

BOSTON, April 15.—Canadian reciprocity and Eugene N. Foss of this city, who is its foremost champion in this region of New England, were decisively defeated today in the Republican State Convention called to elect four delegates at large to the Rspuhlican National Convention at Chicago. Mr. Foss, who hefore the convention had announced his intention of offering a reciprocity resolution and of contesting as a candidate for delegate at large on this iesue, carried out his plan. His resolution was overwhelmingly voted down, and he was rejected as a delegate hy a vote of 178 out of a total of 1,309.

The oratory of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was of great influence in bringing about this result. At a time when, to all appearances, a considerahle sentiment in the convention was with Mr. Foss, Senator Lodge took the platform, and by an eloquent address stemmed the tide and carried the delegates with him.

Mr. Foes, in offering his resolution, argued that the Rspublican Party in Massachusetts was in danger of defeat unless eomething was done to save it. He said that a decrease of 5 per cent. in the Republican vote of the State would place it in the Democratic column, and he contended that Canadian reciprocity would avert this danger.

Senator Lodge, supporting ths platform reported by the Reeolutions Committee of the convention, urged harmony, and before he had heen speaking a great while the audience was cheering at almost every sentence. Senator Lodge recalled the fact that when the Elgin treaty with Canada went into effect, "the halance of trade in favor of the United States was $12,000,000 annually. When it was abrogated in 1867 the balance of trade was $4,000,000 against us. Since then the tariff has remained unchanged, and American exports to Canada have increased from $20,000,000 in 1867 to $123,000,000 in 1903.

"There is a limit," said the speaker, "to which the United States can go in hegging Canada or any one else for favors. I do not believe that the condition of New England industries is so perilous that New England and Massachusetts want to put the United States in a false position hefore any other country. I think we can leave it to the Administration. John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt are able to take care of this question."

The amendment offered hy Mr. Foss was then voted down hy a voice vote, and the original platform was adopted.

The platform indorses ths Administration of President Roosevelt, and assures him of the support of the Massachusetts delegation at the Chicago Convention. The resolutions also indorse the civil service system and the Panama Canal project; declare for a sound currency, and against the disfranchisement of negroes, and express gratification that monopoly has been restrained through the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. On the tariff they say:

"Protection which guarde and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican Party. We insist upon the maintenance of its principles, but we recognize that particular tariff schedules are neither sacred nor immutahle. Rates of duty may he altered when changed conditions demand their alteration, but no revision should be undertaken unless it is clear that the benefit will more than compensate the inevitable disturbance of business which attends any revision of tariff schedules. Nor can it be safely intrusted to any other than the party of protection. To intrust it to the Democratic Party is to again invite the Democratic disaster and panic of 1893."

On Canadian reciprocity the platform says:

"'Reciprocity with Canada' is a mere phrase until the concessions offered on one sids and demanded on the other are stated in detail. No Administration and no party can legislate or negotiate a mere catchword into eubstance. Those who demand reciprocity with Canada should furnish details if they desire action, always remembering that no trade can be a good trade unless both parties are benefited therehy."

ANCIENT LIFE POLICY PAID.

The Mutual Settles a Risk Written Fifty-seven Years Ago.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has just paid to ths estate of the Rev. John L. Gay, who died a few weeks ago in St. Louis, one of the oldest life insurance policies on earth. Mr. Gay, at the time of his death, was ths second oldest Episcopal minister in America. The policy was issued in 1847, at which time he waa occupying a pulpit in Manlius, N. Y.

During the life of the policy, fifty-seven annual premiums of $30.50, a total of $1,738.50, were paid. Its holder received in this period $1,145 in dividends and $578 in unused additions, so that the cost for fifty-seven years' insurance was but $15.

The original policy was turned over to the Mutual yesterday. Attached to it was a letter written in 1878, by Dr. Gay asking permission to go from Kaneas to Memphis, where an epidemic of yellow fever was raging, and give his services to the stricken people.

The permission asked was freely given Dr. Gay.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—Fire to-day damaged the smelting works of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company, at Howard Station, to the extent of $200,000. A number of railroad freight cars and adjoining property burned, increasing the total loss to $250,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:15 A. M.—57 Monros Street; George Pollack; damage, $2,000.

5:10 A. M.—568 Ninth Avenue; Henry Steffins; damage trifling.

7:15 A. M.—712 East Twelfth Street; Nathan Cohen; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—429 West Twenty-third Street; Mrs. Flannigan; damage, $50.

12 noon.—390 to 396 East Third Street; Rauerbuchler Sons; damage, $2,000.

1:35 P. M.—1,573 First Avenue; Louis Groff; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—39 Park Avenue; George S. Bowdoin; damage, $200.

2:45 P. M.—515 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street; John Fitzgerald; damage, $10.

2:45 P. M.—Hunt's Point; Elizabeth Watson; damage, $3,000.

5:50 P. M.—148 Essex Street; Abraham Wagner; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—227 and 229 East Third Street; Dora Pinger; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lenox Avenue; suhway; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Davidson Avenue; William Lawe; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—308 East Thirty-fourth Street; H. Goldberg; damage trifling.

8:25 P. M.—176 Clinton Street; Abraham Kesel; damage trifling.

BROOKLYN.

7:45 A. M.—56 North Firat Street; William Meister, damage, $1,000.

1:20 P. M.—412 Fifty-third Street; John Falstead; damage, $600.

1:25 P. M.—843 Columbia Street; Cutting estate; damage, $50.

1:45 P. M.—2,266 Pitkin Avenue; damage, $20.

2:45 P. M.—East Ninety-fourth Street, near Avenue K; Albert Smalley; damage, $35.

DIVER'S BODY RECOVERED.

Hoar Apparently Lived Under Water for Twenty-four Hours.

BOONTON, N. J., April 15.—The body of Diver William J. Hoar, who was csught in ths suction while trying to adjust a huge hall etopper against a sluice pipe in the Jersey City reservoir on Monday afternoon, was recovered this afternoon by Diver John M. Rice, who had worked all day yesterday repairing the broken valve which had caused the accident. A wild hope still lingered that Hoar might be still alive, but when his helmet had been removed a glance ehowed that the man was desd. The condition of the body indicated that he had lived under water for about twenty-four hours.

Rice, working inside a flume leading to the valve, announced at 10:30 this morning that the valve could be oprcated. It was immediately closed and the flow of water and suction at once stopped. Going down to Hoar's body, he tried to roll the ball away, but found it so tightly wedged by the preeeure that he had to break away the eand bage that Hoar had placed against it. Then a team of horses on the hank quickly rolled the sphere from the opening by means of ropes.

JEROME TO THE NORTH POLE.

Grout Wants Peary to Take Him There —Frost from Brooklyn Cockfight.

The first annual dinner of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Association was held last evening at Delmonico's. The association supplants the old Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, and purposes to become quite a factor in fraternity life. Charlton Lewis, Vice President of the association in New York, presided.

Commander Robert E. Peary of the United States Navy and Controller Grout were the principal speakers. Commander Peary told the diners everything about the arctic regions, and Controller Grout found many points of reecmblance between the lands he described and political New York. The explorer declared that with $200,000 to equip an expedition he could find the north pole. Mr. Grout guaranteed to raise that sum for him if he would agree to take District Attorney Jerome along as first mate and Police Commissioner McAdoo as his second in command.

Commauder Peary was introduced as the man who had carried his love for the D. K. E. further than any living man. He joined the fraternity thirty-one years ago, at Bowdoin, and has worn its pin on all his journeyings.

"I am sure," he said, "that I could reach the pole if I could raise a sum one-quarter as large as was expended last year to keep a certain mug on this side of the water. A syndicate was formed to achieve that feat, which might be witnessed from Sandy Hook. Spectators on the Hook cannot watch a polar expedition, but the syndicate that lifts the pole will win its trophy for all time."

"Commander Peary has told you of his faithful Eskimos," said Controller Grout. "The Eskimoe are not more faithful than the office seekers. He told you of chilling blasts. What could he more chilling than to have one's friends in Brooklyn attending a cook fifeld while the administration of which you are part is trying to hold down the lid?"

A TRANSATLANTIC PURSUIT.

Mother Cables Daughters Were Abducted and Cedric's Passengers Are Held.

When Michael Fitzgerald, his young wife, and his sister-in-law, Miss Catherine Bater, of Liverpool, all cahin passengers, marched down the gangplank from the White Star liner Cedric yesterday morning they immediately became the storm centre of a lot of talk in which the participants were a number of Immigration Inspectors on the one hand and three detectives from the New York Central Office on the other.

The argument was due to the anxiety of the officials of the two departments to get possession of the trib. The detectives claimed they had a right to detain the man, as a result of a telegram from England accusing him of abduction, but the immigration officials won out in the argument and the three were taken to Ellis Island.

A week ago Inspector McClusky received a cahlegram from Mrs. Bater, the mother of Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Catherine, in which she said that the two, both young girls, had been abducted by Fitzgerald, and asked that all three he detained. She is following across the Atlantic on the Cunarder Campania, which is due in New York early this morning.

At Ellis Island Fitzgerald proved to the satisfaction of the immigration authorities that he was married to Margaret, the eider sister, and that the other sister came along voluntarily, and also that he is an American citizen. He then got his liberty, being detained on Elils Island just long enough for Mr. Cortelyou, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who was inspecting the island, to learn the facts in the case. Mrs. Fitzgerald was also told that she could go, but the younger sister was detained pending the arrival of Mrs. Bater this morning. Mrs. Fitzgerald decided to remain on the island with her sister.

Fitzgerald is a vaudevile performer, and the two girls, whose father is reported to be one of England's well-to-do cattle dealers, assist him in his "act."

W. E. TILLOTSON SERIOUSLY ILL

Stricken with Paralysis at the Waldorf-Astoria.

William E. Tillotson, a wealthy man, whose home is in Pittsfield, Mass., is seriously ill at the Waldorf-Astoria, following a severe stroke of paralysis on Thursday last. He was about the hotel when he was suddenly taken ill. He is confined to his hed, and at the hotel last night it was admitted his condition is serious.

Dr. Calvin Thayer Adams and Dr. Robert Adams have heen in almost constant attendance upon their patient. Yesterday Dr. E. G. Janeway, tbe specialist, was called in consultation.

With Mr. Tillotson are several friends, one of whom is Henry Hein of Colorado Springs, recently of Pittsfield. Gov. Crane of Maseachusetts is an intimate friend of the patient, but is not at present in the city.

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CATHOLICS IN CONGRESS.

Prediction by Secretary Colwell of Knights of Columbus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—"We have just cause for congratulation in the fact that we have so large a representation of our order in the halls of Congress, and I predict and pray that the time will come when the orders of the Catholic Chnrch can muster a quorum in the House of Representatives."

So said Daniel Colwell, National Secretary of the Knights of Columbus, in a speech delivered last night at a smoker given to the visiting Knights hy Keane Council.

"Ours is the richest order in the world to-day," he said, "and our membership of 110,191 is a cause for pride. There are more than a million dollars in cash in our treasury and we don't owe anybody a cent.

"We are doing a great work. In New Haven we have the finest piece of land in the very heart of Puritanism and we are going to erect there a building which shall be a landmark."

Hanged After Birthday Dinner.

MOULTRIE, Va., April 15.—"Jim" Jenkins, a negro, was hanged here to-day, on his thirtieth birthday, for the murder of a woman last August. His last request was that he be given a birthday dinner, and this was granted.

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These are of light Spring weight and are most comfortable. Easily packed for travelling.
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BATTLESHIP TEXAS NOW HAS PRIZE GUN CREW

Establishes New World's Record for Fast and Accurate Firing.

AVERAGE, 89 PER CENT. HITS

This Beats Both Wisconsin and Alabama—With 12-Inch Gun 11 Hits Are Made in 10 Minutes.

PENSACOLA, April 15.—The twelve-inch gun crew of the battleship Texas now holds the world's record for fast and accurate work, snatching the laurels from the battleships Wisconsin and Alabama, between which ships there was a dispute as to the championship.

The Texas concluded her practice in the Gulf to-day and came into the harbor, when it was made known that she had an average of about 89 per cent. hits, which is about 2 per cent. better than that of the Wisconsin, which vessel has been heralded as possessing the prize gun crews of the navy. This record is also better than that made by the Alahama, which was thought to be the world's record, and far ahead of the flagship Kearsarge.

With her twelve-inch pieces the Texas made in one string of shots 11 hits in 10 minutes, more than a hit per minute. This was with the forward twelve-inch gun, and with the after twelve-inch piece 10 hits were made out of 11 shots in 10 minutes. With her six-inch pieces the Texas also carried off the honors from all that can be learned. Her general average is said to be higher than was ever before made by a naval vessel.

The Court of Inquiry to examine into the cause of the explosion on the battleship Missouri Wednesday, in which thirty-two officers and men lost their lives, reconvened on the battleship to-day after an adjournment yesterday to attend the funeral services.

Admiral Coghlan of the Caribbean Squadron is President of the court, and the members have been selected as far as possible from vessels of other squadrons. It is not expected, however, by those who are familiar with the circumstances, that the court will recommend any proceedings in the case inasmuch as those who are presumed to be at fault were the turret officers and were killed by the explosion.

The bodies of the victims are being sent away as fast as their relatives make the requests. It is expected that some of the sixteen bodies interred yesterday will be disinterred.

Developments to-day tend to throw some light on the disappearance of W. J. Bongard, a seaman, who was in the turret. Two seamen who were on the afterdeck say they saw a man's body blown through the hole in the top of the turret and into the gulf. In the excitement of the moment they made no effort to recover the body, but rushed to fire quarters when the alarm was sounded.

TO BE BURIED SIDE BY SIDE.

Midshipmen Ward and Neuman Were Inseparable Comrades.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 15.—Gen. Thomas Ward has asked the Navy Department to send the body of Midshipman W. E. T. Neuman with that of his son, Midshipman Thomas Ward, Jr., victims of the Missouri disaster, to this city, where funeral services will be held. Midshipman Neuman and young Ward were inseparable during their course at Annapolis, and Gen. Ward's daughter Katherine was soon to have been Neuman's bride. Gen. Ward has been advised by the Secretary of the Navy that the bodies of the two officers will be sent to this city without delay.

The funeral ceremonies will be held at Christ Episcopal Church, and the bodies will be conveyed to Annapolis and interred side by side in the old Naval Cemetery near the Academy.

$10,000 TO BURY VICTIMS.

Moody Asks for Appropriation—Brooklyn Man Identified.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary of the Navy Moody to-day transmitted to the House a request for a $10,000 appropriation to provide for the proper care of the remains of the victims of the explosion on the battleship Missouri.

The W. J. Bogard named in the dispatch of April 13, whose name could not be found on the records, has been identified as William Joseph Bongard, residence Brooklyn, N. Y., next of kin James Bongard, brother, 205 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn. This man was blown overboard and the body has not been recovered.

B. J. Mulligan has been identified as John Joseph Mulligan, landsman, residence Providence, R. I., next of kin James W. Mulligan, father, 206 Chestnut Street, Providence, R. I.

The following telegram has been transmitted to the President, through the Secretary of the Navy, from Rear Admiral Barker, in reply to the President's expression of sympathy:

The officers and men under my command respectfully thank the President, through the Commander in Chief of the fleet and the Secretary of the Navy, for his kind message of sympathy in this time of sorrow. They are proud of the heroism displayed by the Captain, officers, and crew of the Missouri in extinguishing the flames near the magazine of that vessel immediately after the explosion, thus avoiding more terrible disaster. BARKER.

All the bureaus of the War Department to-day were notified that the society entertainment, "The Dream of Queen Elizabeth," will be given at the Lafayette Opera House next Monday afternoon for the benefit of the families of the men who lost their lives on the Missouri. It is said at War Department that this is the first time anything of this kind ever has happened. President Roosevelt has signified his intention of attending the performance.

Additional subscriptions for the fund for the families of the dead sailors have been received as follows: R. H. Patchin, $5; Mrs. John McKean, $50; Mrs. W. S. Cowles, $50; Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, $50; A. B. Legares, $10; officers of naval militia of Baltimore, $25; Miss Susan S. Kean, $25; Secretary John Hay, $50; Frank Taylor, $5.

The United States Embassy at London cabled the State Department as follows:

The Senior Naval Lord called upon me to-day to express the sympathy of the First Lord of the Admiralty with our Government in respect to the disaster of the Missouri.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called upon the Secretary of the Navy to-day to express his sympathy and that of the French Nation for the American people in the loss of life on the Missouri. The Secretary was at the White House when the Ambassador called and the latter left this note:

Accept, my dear Mr. Secretary, my heartfelt condolences for the awful calamity which has befallen the brave unfortunate crew of the Missouri; it saddens the heart of every friend of America, and I feel most sincerely with you. Very truly yours, JUSSERAND.

MOROS KILL CAPT. WHEELER.

Also Fatally Wound a Corporal of the Twenty-second Infantry.

MANILA, April 15.—Capt. David P. Wheeler and Corp. Percy Heyvelt of the Twenty-second Infantry, while reconnoitring the Moro works along the Taraca River, in the Lake Lanao district of the Island of Mindanao, April 11, were stabbed in the abdomen.

Capt. Wheeler died at Marahui April 13. Corp. Heyvelt is fatally wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Capt. David P. Wheeler of the Twenty-second Infantry was born in Ohio July 18, 1876, entered West Point in 1894, and was commissioned Captain in 1903. His father, Benjamin Wheeler, resides in Zanesville, Ohio. Capt. Wheeler was engaged in the action resulting in the fall of Manila in 1898, and in the Filipino insurrection which occurred in February, 1899. He fought at Tondo and Buiacan, in 1899, and in the engagements of San Isidro, San Pablo, Santo Tomas, and Pacol in 1900.

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Contains the following articles (and as many more on other topics):

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American Views of the British Tibet Expedition
New Testimony to Russia's Friendship
Chicago's Vote for Public Ownership
The Mormon Anti-Polygamy Edict
Light on the Coal Trust Contracts
A Chapter in the Shelley Love Affairs
Matthew Arnold's Message to the Modern World
Hopes and Ideals for American Sculpture
The "Most Pathetic Story of American Music"
Results of Modern Plant Breeding
Relation of Fatigue and Pleasure to Work
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CANAL ZONE BILL PASSED.

It Provides for Government of Strip Adjacent to Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Almost in the twinkling of an eye the Senate passed the Panama Government bill late this afternoon. Senator Morgan had for the twentieth time demanded to know why the President had not paid Panama the ten millions which Congress had authorized to be paid, and taken his seat, when President Frye promptly put the bill on its passage, and, with half a dozen yeas from the handful of Senators present, the measure was passed.

This closes the last gap between the initiation of the canal project under the Spooner act and possession of the route and actual work. The bill provides that on the payments to Panama and the new canal company the United States shall take possession of the 10-mile-wide strip running three miles out into the Caribbean and the Pacific embracing the islands in the Bay of Panama.

The Canal Commission is empowered to exercise on the strip all the powers granted to the United States for the control, use, and occupation of the ceded land. The commission has the power to make and enforce laws and such sanitary ordinances as may be necessary in the Cities of Panama and Colon. The citizens of the zone are granted a bill of rights substantially the same as was given the Philippines. The immigration laws of the United States are substantially enacted for the zone.

The commission has the appointing power and pardoning power for the canal territory. One of the Commissioners is to be designated by the President as Governor, and this Commissioner is to make his permanent residence on the Isthmus.

GERMAN EXPERT'S CRITICISM.

Suggests Guns for American Navy May Be Bought in Germany.

BERLIN, April 15.—Count von Reventlow, the Tageblatt's naval specialist, discussing the accident on board the United States battleship Missouri, says:

"This is the third accident within a few months on board various vessels of the navy, and is a most serious symptom. It must raise the question of what the Americans are to think of their navy's readiness for action and fighting value, as well as ordnance technique. Such defects cannot be remedied in a short time unless new guns are hastily ordered abroad, perhaps in Germany."

READY AFTER 15,000-MILE RUN.

Torpedo Boat Flotilla at Manila Fit for Immediate Service.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Rear Admiral Cooper, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, cabled the Navy Department to-day from Cavite that Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, commanding the torpedo boat flotilla, which arrived at that port yesterday after a run of about 15,000 miles from Hampton Roads, "reports flotilla ready for service."

This news is very gratifying to the officials of the Navy Department, and speaks well for the seaworthiness of the torpedo boats and the fine seamanship of the officers and men who had them in charge.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to compliment Lieut. Chandler for his management of the flotilla. As that officer has practically completed his regular tour of sea duty he will be ordered to Japan for the purpose of making such investigations as the Japanese Government will permit with regard to the Japanese destroyers and other torpedo craft, including their construction and methods of operation. No one has yet been selected to succeed Lieut. Chandler in command of the torpedo boat flotilla.

RECEIVERS SEEK $89,700 FUND.

Money Paid by Employes of the Chicago Union Traction Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—What has become of $89,700 which employes of the Chicago Union Traction and its underlying companies put in the hands of their employers as a trust fund when they took a position? is the question the receivers are trying to answer.

Inquiry brought to light the fact that employes deposit $20 or more with the company when they take a position, and that this money should constitute a trust fund. When employes leave their positions or are discharged, the money they deposited is returned to them. The money returned should be from the trust fund.

It developed to-day that when Charles T. Yerkes and his associates laid aside their traction interests in Chicago the trust fund should have amounted to about $70,000 in cash. The records, however, disclosed that this money was not accumulated in a separate fund, but was used in some unexplained manner.

Ex-Mayors Fiske and Walsh Exonerated.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 15.—The Democratic County Committee met this afternoon to hear the report of the special committee which for some time past has been investigating charges made against ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers and ex-Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon by John M. Digney. Fiske is Chairman of the County Committee and presided to-day. Mr. Digney asserted some time ago that the two ex-Mayors had for a money consideration aided the Republicans in the last two elections. The committee reported there had been no proof of the truth of the assertion and therefore exonerated the accused. Another committee which had investigated similar charges against E. S. Crowe, a committeeman from Harrison, found him guilty and advised that his name be dropped. The report was adopted.

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Typhoid Fever.

Eminent scientists and physicians declared recently that fruit juices, especially pure unfermented grape juice, prevent typhoid fever. But for many years

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

has been prescribed by physicians as a preventive medicine and nutrient tonic in cases of sickness, including typhoid fever.

No antiseptic or chemical or alcohol in Welchs. A test proves it the best.

Sold by druggists and grocers. WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO., Westfield, N. Y.

DISAPPOINTED IN HARRIMAN.

Republicans of Twentieth District Sorry Now He Was Made a Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 15.—"There is nothing in it. I am opposing nobody and do not expect to take a very active part in political matters." This answer, said to have been given by E. H. Harriman when asked as to his reported opposition to President Roosevelt's nomination, has carried consternation into the camp of the Republicans of the Twentieth Congressional District, and incidentally those higher up are much exercised.

Harriman was elected a delegate to the National Convention against the wishes of the Roosevelt forces, it is said, and because it was thought by Gov. Odell that, flattered by this distinction, Harriman would enter, purse in hand, into the coming campaign.

Harriman's statement is taken by the leaders to mean that he will neither contribute nor be a delegate, and that his alternate, Mayor Jonathan D. Wilson of Newburg, another stanch Odell supporter, will act. Many Republicans feel that a blunder was made in naming Harriman.

ROW AMONG HOUSESMITHS.

Attack on Foreman a Reminder of Old "Sam" Parks Days.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union No. 43, which is the successor of Sam Parks's old union, No. 2, had another row last night in Maennerchor Hall, on East Fifty-sixth Street. No one was hurt and the police did not interfere, but August Peterson, a foreman, who had discharged some of the union men and taken on others, friendly Swedes, was attacked by some of the discharged men, and chased out into the street after he had barricaded a door to escape his pursuers.

The discharged men were at the meeting last night, and so was Peterson. It was said that the men kept quiet in the meeting because there were present two Sergeants at Arms, both big men. After the meeting, which was crowded, some of the discharged men waited for Peterson outside the door of the hall on the second floor.

As soon as he appeared there was a row. Peterson had no friends near, and he discreetly fled. He was chased down stairs, but his pursuers were very close to him, and he could not get down lower than the first floor without danger of being killed. So he rushed into the quarters of the plumbers on that floor. In these rooms the Board of Plumbers' Examiners were questioning a number of applicants for admission to the union. They were interrupted by the hasty entrance of Peterson, who seized a table and a chair and threw them up against the door. Then he piled up another table and several more chairs, forming an effective barricade. The plumbers took sides with Peterson, and helped make the barricade several yards high and several feet deep, and made it so effective that those outside gave up trying to get in.

While the plumbers were forming the barricade Peterson found a side door and got away safely.

BUILDING STRIKE "GENERAL."

Supreme Court Ruling That May Prevent Much Contract Litigation.

Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of the Manhattan Square Realty Company, which is erecting a hotel on Eighty-first Street, against Joseph McConnell, the contractor for its masonry work. He held that the bricklayers' strike declared against the Employers' Association, and just ended, was, in effect, a "general strike," and that the defendant was not made liable to an abrogation of his contract, under the contract clause which gave the owner the right to terminate it in case of delays.

McConnell was a member of the Employers' Association, and when his men stopped work the Realty Company alleged that he had abandoned his contract, which only protected him against delays in the event of a "general" strike, and that it had the right to secure another contractor to finish the work.

The decision is considered important, as it establishes a precedent which may prevent much litigation. There are over $2,000,000 worth of contracts which contain similar forfeiture clauses.

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Paper and type will satisfy the most exacting. Frontispiece to each volume. This is the lowest price for complete Poe we ever heard of.

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This is the best edition of Shakespeare that has ever sold at such a low price. Notes by Knight, Dyce, Halliwell, etc. 12mo size, in fine library cloth binding; per set, $1.90.

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WHY were the publishers willing to accept such prices for books that sell all over the country and which practically form the staple element of the book publishing business?

When you see the books you will all the more ask HOW and WHY? You can see in many cases they must have cost as much for the binding alone. Sufficient for us to say here that Second Floor.

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A clean cut edition, in linen cloth binding, of the most famous works of English Literature.

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Robinson Crusoe.
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Gold Elsie.
Thelma.
Ivanhoe.
Vanity Fair.
Jane Eyre.
John Halifax.
Lamplighter.
Kenilworth.
Wormwood.
Alice.
Ernest Maltravers.
Scarlet Letter.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Old Curiosity Shop.
Anderson's Fairy Tales.
Last Days of Pompeii.
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Old M'm'selle's Secret.
Poe's Poems.
Rubaiyat.
Black Rock.
Sketch Book.
Ten Nights in a Barroom.
Treasure Island.
Willy Reilly.
Romola. 2 vols.
Lalla Rookh.
Emerson's Essays.
Vanity Fair.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Wonder Book.
Tales from Shakespeare, 2 vols.
Wide, Wide World, 2 vols.
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This is a grand Library of 250 of the world's most standard books. First class in every way. Paper, type, binding and appearance fully worthy of a 50c. book.

Among the titles are:—

Children of the Abbey.
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Jane Eyre.
Tennyson's Poems.
Daniel Deronda.
Mill on the Floss.
Vanity Fair.
Egyptian Princess.
Rutledge.
Age of Fable.
Pendennis.
Ivanhoe.



Misses' fashionable Spring suits, $11.75

HERE'S an item that will be of great interest to saving parents who appreciate Simpson Crawford Co.'s smart, exclusive styles and fine workmanship. It's a sale of regular $22.50 junior suits at $11.75—just about half price. You'll have to come Saturday, though, as such values always go with the day. Third Floor.

$11.75 for juniors' $22.50 suit of Spring weight fancy mixtures, Eton or Norfolk model coats, full sleeves, lined throughout, skirts side plaited, length 32 to 36.

$3.75 for misses' pedestrienne skirts in solid color cheviots and fancy mixtures, light, medium and dark colorings—self-strapped or tailor stitched over hips, strictly tailored, 36 to 40.

$6.75 for misses' $10 covert top coats, fitted back, flat collar, full sleeves, turned back cuff, lined with soft satin, sizes 14 and 16.

$9.75 for misses' $15 English box coats of covert cloth, notched collar, large coat sleeve, tailor finished, lined with fine grade taffeta, sizes 14 and 16.

$3.95 for girls' box reefers of covert cloth—full sleeves with embroidered emblem—6 to 14 years.

$6.50 for girls' ¾ length taffeta coats. 6 to 14 years.

$9.75 for misses' fancy mixture ¾ coat, fancy collar, 6 to 14 years.

$14.75 for misses' suits of fine grade broadcloth, skirts 9 gored, full flare, 34 and 36.

$7.50 for junior suits of light weight mixtures, lengths 32 to 36.

$14.75 for misses' $18.75 new model light weight rain coats.

$1.95 for girls' one-piece white lawn dresses, beautifully trimmed, 6 to 14 years.

Boys' & girls' shoes $2

NOT like the $2 shoes you'd find elsewhere, though in fact, there's no comparison, for these have all the good features of a regular $3 shoe. 2d Floor.

We have a special arrangement with a noted manufacturer whereby he keeps us supplied with these dressy, serviceable shoes made according to the latest shapes and styles at a price that enables us to offer them at $2. And they maintain the Simpson Crawford Co. standard of quality in the fullest meaning of the term.

$2 $2

The boys' shoes at $2.

Box calf or vici kid, Goodyear welted soles, popular new shapes, Bluchers or plain lace; every size up to 6.

The girls' shoes at $2.

Kidskin or patent leather, welted soles, a size to fit every foot, very dressy and serviceable as any $3 shoe elsewhere.

Women's Oxfords:

Also shoes, just ten slightly broken lots, comprising only 200 pairs, regularlar $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 values, every sort of leather except brown; nearly all sizes. Saturday we'll sell them all out as a **Special lot at $1.75.**

Popular gloves 85c

HERE'S another of those special glove clearings that always create so much interest at Simpson Crawford Co.'s store—elegant 2-clasp glace gloves at 85c.

85c This season's shipment, of course—bright new gloves—embroidered stitching—white, mode, tan and black—special clearing price, 85c. Main Floor. 85c

Lisle Gloves—The one-horn clasp style for women — dainty Lisle thread — silk Paris point — fine weave —perfect fitting, white, black and colors..... **Special, 29c**

Plate camera special $3.98

HERE'S the greatest camera value in New York for Saturday—our special plate camera—4 x 5—fitted with achromatic lens—rising and falling front—leather bellows — complete with carrying case—double plate holder—special at $3.98. Second Floor.

$3.98 $3.98

4x5 plate camera

fitted with rapid rectilinear lens—automatic shutter—has all the up-to-date improvements; you'll want one for the actual

value $10, at $6.50

Three-fold tripod. It's the very best made by the Rochester Optical Co. We offer 100 to-day, at a very special price, so be sure to secure one;

value $1.50, at 98c

19c for 25c Velox liquid developer.

2c each for 5c Hydrochion developing powders.

21c for 30c heavy professional 4x5 printing frames.

9c for 4x5 and smaller light printing frames.

Men's Spring suits, $11.

THOSE $15 and $18 Spring suits at $11 created such unusual buying interest last Saturday that we quickly accepted the manufacturer's suggestion that we take a lot of 450 more for disposal to-day at the same extraordinary price. Second Floor.

$11 There's no doubt about the popularity of these Suits. They give complete satisfaction to every man who wears them, and consequently are sought by men of discriminate tastes. $11

The finish and tailoring are equal in every detail to the exclusive merchant tailor's productions. Smart dressers now turn to Simpson Crawford Co. for just such stylish apparel as these suits at $11.

Every size—single or double breasted—English worsteds, cheviots, homespuns and cassimeres.

Extra Special { 100 Priestley Cravenette rain coats, those smart coats for Spring wear—absolutely rain proof—values $15 and $18, at $10

Two hundred more fancy vests, $1.50

MEN who failed to secure one or more of these elegant $2.50 to $3.50 fancy vests during that great sale last Saturday will welcome this good news.

$1.50 We had 1,800, and just about 200 remain from the most unusual day's selling ever held. We've decided to close out the remainder to-day at the same exceptional price—$1.50. $1.50

All sizes, and the patterns are the most tasteful ever shown.



The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Neat Worsted SUITS For Men

Have you ever worn a suit of hard-twisted worsted? If you have, you remember how well it kept its shape, and how long it wore—if you didn't give up trying to wear it out, in order to get something new.

This season everybody seems to want just these worsteds. Several months ago we went through the lines of worsteds brought out by the best mills; and we selected these broad and handsome stocks. The suits are made up in the best manner known to ready-made. They will hold their shapeliness for two seasons' wear.

Handsome Worsted Sack Suits, with double-breasted coats, $18 to $30; with single-breasted coats, $15 to $30.

The man who wants a black suit, will find exactly the sort he likes among these Black Thibet Suits. They start with special Single-breasted Sack Suits at $15—made of fine fabric; collars hand-padded; hand-made button-holes; first-class tailoring throughout. There are other grades at $20, $25 and $30.

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers in very wide variety of patterns, at $4 to $8. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Wanamaker Special" SUITS For Boys

This is the best Five Dollar Clothing for boys that is made. Fabrics are positively all-wool, and most carefully selected; all seams are double-sewed, with both threads of silk. The coats and the knee trousers are made with special details of lining, staying and reinforcing that are unknown in other clothing at the price:

"Wanamaker Special" Suits—double-breasted jacket and knee trousers of plain blue serge, blue and fancy cheviots, double thickness of cloth on seat and knees; all silk sewed; sizes for 8 to 17 years.

"Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suits of blue serge and fancy cheviots; sizes for 4 to 12 years. $5.

New Spring styles of Boys' Waists and Blouses of percales and madras; sizes for 6 to 14 years. 50c. Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's HALF HOSE Two Low-Priced Lots

Socks for service. Neat, well made, properly shaped, and inexpensive. Just the sort for every-day Summer wear:

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton, seamless; heels and toes doubly strong.

At 25c a pair—Imported fast black cotton, with embroidered fronts, in various patterns. Tan, cadet or navy blue cotton, with embroidered fronts. Black, tan or slate cotton, vertical-striped. Black, tan, gray, cadet or navy blue lisle thread, with openwork clocks.

Ninth street.

Women's STOCKINGS and UNDERWEAR

Little-priced kinds that will give good service, despite their small cost. Thrifty women will appreciate them.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS.

At 12½c a pair—American-made fast black cotton, medium weight, durable quality.

At 25c a pair—Imported fast black lisle thread, Richelieu or cluster ribbed. Fast black cotton, medium weight.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

At 12½c each, seconds of 25c qualities—White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless. A slight spot or mended break, which will not affect their wearing qualities, makes them seconds. Broadway.

The Last Lot of HOLLAND ROSE BUSHES Of the Season

We have received, and place on sale today, the last lot of these hardy Holland-grown Rose Bushes that we shall have this season. Fine bushes, grafted on manetti roots; and sure to grow and bloom.

15c Each. Two for 25c. $1.25 a Dozen

In these varieties:

Magna Charta—pink. Paloma—white
Ulrich Brunner—dark pink.
Paul Neyron—rosy crimson.
Crested Moss—pink. La France—pink.
Giant of Battles—crimson.
Gen. Jacqueminot—red.
Mrs. John Laug—bright pink.
Madame Plantier—white.
Gem of the Prairies—rosy crimson.
Monsieur Boncenne—bright red.

Also the following Holland-grown Plants:

Magnolias, 85c. Rhododendrons, 50c.
Lilacs, 45c and 60c. Azaleas, hardy, 35c.
Hydrangeas, 20c and 35c.
Dwarf Cedars, 50c. Basement.

A Very Unusual Gathering of Men's Summer SHIRTS

From Paris, from Vienna, from the best manufacturers in America, from our own factory, have come these fine-looking, fine-fitting, cool, comfortable Summer Shirts that compose the largest and most varied assemblage that can be found in New York City.

The patterns in the foreign shirts are exclusively ours—you will find them nowhere else, in this country.

Some of the shirts have plain bodies, with striped materials woven to match, for the plaited fronts—some have cross-striped bosoms. Many have plain fronts, of course.

Some particularly attractive White Negligee Shirts are shown. Beautifully made, of entirely new fabrics, sheer, like a voile; cool for Summer wear, with the fronts plaited and hiding entirely the open mesh.

The shirts made in our own factory, of specially selected Scotch madras—in white and colors—are of special interest. Here are the prices:

At $1—Fancy madras, attached and detached cuffs; and white madras, detached cuffs.
At $1.50—Fancy madras, detached cuffs.
At $1.50—White madras, attached and detached cuffs.
At $2—Imported white madras, attached cuffs.
At $2—Imported fancy madras, plaited bosom, detached cuffs.
At $2.50—Imported fancy and white madras, plain and plaited bosoms, attached and detached cuffs.
At $3—White voile, plaited bosoms, attached cuffs.
At $3 and $3.50—Imported fancy madras, plaited bosoms, attached cuffs.
Our matchless Linen Collars, 2 for 25c.
Imported Linen Collars, 25c each.
Scarfs of the right sorts, 50c to $2.50.
Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Three-Dollar SOFT HATS At $1.50

We have just three hundred of these regular three-dollar Soft Hats, that we can sell to-day at half price. They are in the most correct Spring shapes and colors—pearl, fawn, tobac and Oxford gray, with black or self-color bands. Shapes include the Alpine, broad brim and low crown styles; suitable to young men and middle-aged men.

A good chance to secure a really good soft hat, for business or knock-about wear, at just half its price. $1.50. Second floor, Ninth street.

The SHOE Question?

The matter is up in a good many thousand minds today. The Spring shoes must be bought. A good many people save worry by staying in the same old rut; but they could save a lot of money, and save the worry too, by wearing WANAMAKER Shoes.

Here are the broad varieties, that meet every wish or need, of man, woman and child, in the matter of shoes. And the quality is better, or the price lower, than will be found anywhere else. Today we suggest just two general groups:

These Women's Shoes at $1.90, $2.20, $2.60

Made to our order, on lasts that are newest, with all cost eliminated except labor and leather. Made by high-class workmen, in factories used to making the best, assuring clever design and comfortable fit, with a wide range of sizes and widths. Six sorts of kid and patent leather, at $1.90. Six sorts of kidskin and box calfskin, at $2.20. Eight sorts of kidskin and japanned kid, at $2.60. All sorts of toes and heels and soles. Fourth avenue.

These Men's Shoes at $3 and $3.90

Oxford and lace Shoes, in tan and black calf and kidskin; also in patent leather, in styles for the young, middle-aged and old man. As honest inside where you can't see, as where the quality shows. Oak leather soles, welted and stitched; all vamps run under the tips in one piece—no patching, no shams or imitations of any sort. The $3 shoes equal any we know of at $3.50. The $3.90 shoes are sold all-over the country at $5, and are worth it.

Women's NECKWEAR 25¢ and 50¢

You'd scarcely believe what a splendid collection of dainty neck fixings we have been able to gather on the Main aisle counters for this special showing today. All are spic-span-new, clean and fresh. The variety of shapes and combinations seems almost endless.

At 25c Cents Each

Lace Stock Collars. Neck Ruches.
Lace and Lawn Stock Collars.
Embroidered Linen Stock Collars.
Stock Collars, with bows attached.
Stock Collars, of pique, madras and repp cloths.
Fancy Lace and Lawn Yokes.
Embroidered Linen Turnover Collars.
Embroidered Swiss muslin Turnover Collars.
Mexican drawnwork Turnover Collars.
Embroidered Linen Turnover Collar-and-Cuff Sets.
Neck and Sleeve Ruffings by the yard.

At 50 Cents Each

Lace Stock Collars. Lace Collars.
Tailor-made Stock Collars, of fancy cotton cloths.
Lace and Lawn Stock Collars.
Embroidered Linen Stock Collars.
Hand-embroidered Lawn Turnover Collars.
Turnover Collars, in "Old English" embroidery patterns.
Embroidered Swiss muslin Turnover Collar-and-Cuff Sets.
Canvas cloth Collar-and-Cuff Sets.
Fancy Stock Collars and Bows.
Fancy Lace and Lawn Yokes.
Neck and Sleeve Ruffings by the yard.
Neck Ruches. Main aisle.

BRUSHES SOAP and SPONGES

These trustworthy toilet aids that are always in demand are seldom found at prices so greatly washed away:

Nail Brushes, serviceable and strong, 18c.

With polished wood backs: Japanese made; in a variety of patterns: *worth 25c and 35c.*

Violet Soap, high-grade, delicately scented, 18c a box:

A finely-scented soap, handsomely wrapped and boxed. A soap that you will be glad to have at this little price; *worth 25c.*

Rubber Sponges, a third under price:

Tiny imperfections, that can hardly impair their usefulness, bring their prices so low. 15c to $1 each. Elevator Table, Tenth street.

New Washable Shirt-Waists

They're coming constantly, the bright new models in these attractive and serviceable Summer Shirt-Waits. Of mull, dotted Swiss muslin, Persian lawn, linen and madras; trimmed with lace and embroidery, and hand-stitching. A fine variety to show today. $1 to $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.



A Remarkable SILK COAT For $12.50

The picture pretty nearly tells the story, to a discerning woman. We need only add that the black taffeta silk is of an excellent quality. The shape is very full, box-plaited, with full sleeves, plaited to elbow. The crowning feature is a very handsome appliqued and embroidered cape of black taffeta.

You've never seen such a coat, at such a price, until now, $12.50. Second floor, Broadway.

Nearly Ready-to-Wear MILLINERY

These hats are made of pretty straw braids and chiffon; and are almost ready to put on. The shapes are box turbans, flares, boat shapes, Continentals—some may be worn without any further trimming; others require only a wreath of flowers, a pair of wings, or a feather, to make a pretty dress hat. Prices, $2.25 and $3. Worth a third more. Second floor, Tenth street.

A Group of Pretty Tailored Suits At Twenty Dollars

The collection is composed of walking and Dress Suits, of cheviot, canvas and covert cloth; with Eton and 26-inch jackets; trimmed with braid, velvet, taffeta silk and cloth; some are in plain tailor finish. Skirts are in plaited and gored styles. Walking skirts are unlined; dress skirts are silk-lined. The regular prices of these dresses ranged from $25 to $37.50. Today $20 a suit.

We also offer today some special groups of Separate Skirts, as follows:

DRESS SKIRTS, one or two of a style, of cheviot, broadcloth, taffeta, crepe de Chine, peau de soie, canvas, silk-lined and unlined.
At $12, worth $28.50 At $22.50, worth $35
At $18, worth $27.50.

WALKING SKIRTS of cloth; nine-gore; trimmed with tabs and buttons, giving the effect of a yoke.
At $5, worth $10.
Second floor, Broadway.



It Will Take More Than a Bogey-Man to Keep Intelligent Men from Buying Ford Motor Cars

Does any one—particularly a business man—suppose that there would be upwards of fifty concerns manufacturing and selling automobiles, without a license from the Trust, if there were any danger in so doing? What would the Automobile Show be, if two-thirds of the exhibitors were proven to be law-breakers, and thrown out? Why doesn't the Trust refuse to exhibit side by side with those who are defying it? What would the American Automobile industry amount to, without the magnificent achievements of these same independent manufacturers?

If you had to depend on the Trust, you would have to pay $1500 to buy a Double-Cylinder Car, seating four sitting forward. The price of the Ford Tonneau is $900. The Ford Runabout, $800.

That is just ONE thing that the independents have done.

Can a straw-stuffed Bogey-man make you pay six hundred dollars more, or even two, or one hundred dollars more than the fair commercial price of a car? Or can it make you buy a car, for the same price, that has only a single cylinder, that makes automobiling feel like riding a rough-gaited trotting horse, so that you are only happy when the trip is over?

Or will you walk past the rickety scare-crow, with a smile to those who tried to work your credulity; and buy the FORD—the smooth-running car of satisfaction?

Ready for immediate delivery. Salesrooms in Main Store, and at Garage, 138-140 East 57th street.

$1.50 BOUTONNE VOILES, 75c a Yard

Boutonne Voiles, this season, are the most popular branch of the popular voile family. The little nubs of mohair in the color of the fabric, that appear, scattered just above the surface of the voile, give this rich undulating material added character.

The maker let us have his whole remaining supply at half-price, because he was anxious to turn to his plans for next season.

You took most of it yesterday. But there's just about enough left for today's selling. 75c a yard instead of $1.50.

COLORS: Cream, brown, light gray, reseda, champagne, navy blue, royal blue and black. 44 inches wide. Rotunda.

Summer Corsets L. R.

Our own beautifully-made American corsets, that we take such pride in. And the summer models are like the winter ones for grace of line and flexibility and style. Newer, though—latest models of course. Just the comfortable weights and materials for Summer. Durably made.

At $1—Corsets of Summer net; short, medium and long; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $1—Batiste Girdles, with short and long dip hips.

At $2—Corsets of batiste; designed for slender figures; long waist, medium hips.

At $2.50—Latest model; made of fine batiste.

At $3.75—Of batiste; low bust, very long over hips and abdomen. Specially suited for stout figures.

Lend contour to the shirt-waist or the elaborate gown.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroidered Linen Shirt-Waist Patterns

About eight hundred handsome waist-patterns, of pure linen semi-sheer cloth, beautifully embroidered, were secured under-price. Women will appreciate them just now. Most of them are all-white; a few are embroidered in dainty colors.

Five hundred $3.50 to $4.50 Patterns at $3.
Two hundred $5 and $5.50 Patterns at $4.
One hundred $6 to $7.50 Patterns at $5.
Broadway.

Angelus Record Today:
7,210,680 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
392,400 *Inflations Yesterday*
7,603,080 *Inflations Since Starting*

Arrived on the "Nordland"

Theusands of dozens of Linen Handkerchiefs, the newest and fairest that Europe produced. All perfect, crisp and fresh, in their attractive boxes and ribbons. Exquisitely finished, hand-laundered. This Spring's latest designs.

They are part of a remarkably large purchase—ten thousand dozens. And that's why the prices are as follows:

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain, hemstitched; sheer linen. 10c quality at 75c a dozen.
Plain, hemstitched; 15c qualities at 10c each.
Embroidered; sheer linen, hemstitched; 15c quality at 10c each.
Plain, hemstitched; very fine; 20c quality at 12½c each.
Embroidered and hemstitched; sheer linen; 20c qualities at 12½c each.
Plain, hemstitched; sheer and very fine; 20c quality at 12½c each.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain, hemstitched; good size; soft, serviceable linen; 12½c quality at 10c each or $1 a dozen.
Plain, hemstitched; fine soft-finish; same grade linen as our regular 20c quality, at 12½c each. Broadway.

Garments For Girls

Everything new and pretty and stylish, in apparel for girls of 6 to 16 years is here. The variety is pleasing, and the prices are more so. These suggestions:

Dainty little Wash Dresses, $1 to $11.
Tailor-made Suits, $8.75 to $75.
Covert Cloth Jackets, $10.50 to $17.50. All well cut and lined.
Reefers and Box Coats, in all materials and styles, $5 to $13.50.
Pongee Coats, $6.50 to $17.50.
Raincoats, $10 to $35.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Good New Shades in GLOVES

Women like these two-clasp glace gloves. Like them for their trimness and snugness and suppleness and ease, and for their pretty, stylish shades of the colors that this Spring approves. Then, the gloves wear as well as they look.

Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves, 65c a pair. Tenth street.

And men who know smart gloves, and like to have them comfortable and lasting, will be glad to read of these:

Men's "Princeton" Walking Gloves, one clasp, outseam, in the newest tan shades, at $1.50 a pair.

Men's Suede Gloves, light gray, one-clasp, Paris point backs, at $1.50 a pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Ruby-and-Black TABLE LAMPS

Just about a hundred of these attractive and useful Lamps go up on a main floor counter, at a smart reduction in price, today. The lamps have ruby enameled bodies, and dull black trimmings. They are complete with ruby etched globes, in floral or dragon designs.

$6 Lamps for $3.50
$8 Lamps for $5.
Ninth street Elevator counter.

FUDGE JUMBLES KISSES

Three delicious Saturday specials, announced by our Candy Store. Pure ingredients; well-made, deliciously flavored—and fresh.

Vanilla Fudge, sold regularly at 25c; today 20c a pound.

Orange and Strawberry Jumbles, regularly 30c; today 25c a pound.

Mexican Kisses, sold regularly at 30c; today at 25c a pound. Basement.

OLYMPIA MUSIC BOXES

Music that is available to the enjoyment of the children, is needed in every home where children are. Not only is it necessary to their proper development; but it keeps them happy and self-entertained, instead of nagging at the mother who has many other things she wants to do.

Membership in the Olympia Music Box Club is so simple a matter that no music-loving family need lack melody. You may own a music box while "saving up" to buy it.

The Olympia has several advantages over all other music boxes; and we would like to have you come in and hear it play. But if it is not convenient to come to the store, a postal request will bring you further information about the music boxes and the club terms.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PLATT WINS FIGHT ON ODELL'S RAILROAD BILL

Measures Enlarging Commissioners' Powers All Fail of Passage.

W. F. KING WORKS IN VAIN

Attempts to Put Members of Rules Committee Through Third Degree, but Fails to Fix Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Senator Platt and Col George W. Dunn won their fight to prevent Gov. Odell's Railroad Commissioners' bill from coming out of the Assembly Committee on Rules. William F. King of the Merchants' Association, who was interested in the Wilcox and Wallace bills, which, in addition to providing for two more Railroad Commissioners, also contained a provision giving the Railroad Commission full power to enforce its mandates, worked for the passage of those bills without avail.

When the hour of adjournment was reached the Wallace bill, with the mandamus provision, was in generol order in the Senate, and the Wilcox bill, similar in nature, was tied up in the Assembly Rules Committee, along with the Governor's bill for the addition of two Commissioners, without a mandamus provision.

Acting in co-operation with the Governor, Mr. King attempted to put the members of the Rules Committee through the "third degree" in order to obtain action on the Merchants' Association bill. He had the Governor send for Majority Leader Rogers of Broome and Assemblyman Monroe of Tompkins in turn in order to learn from them the basis of their opposition.

Mr. Monroe was summoned first to the Executive chamber. When he came into the presence of the Governor and Mr. King, Mr. King said to him:

'Why are you holding up the Railroad Commission bill in the Rules Committee?"

"Because," answered Mr. Monroe, "my constituency is opposed to any legislation the object of which is to compel Col. Dunn to take a back seat in the Railroad Commission."

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. King, "I don't care anything about the addition of two more members of the Railroad Commission. What I'm after is legislation which will give the Railroad Commission power to remedy the disgraceful conditions which now prevail in the elevated and surface roads of New York City. Will you vote for the reporting out by the committee of the Wallace bill provided the provision for two additional Commissioners is stricken out?"

Mr. Monroe said he would.

Leader Rogers was next sent for. Mr. King asked him his reasons for antagonizing the measure.

"I would not dare to face my constituency if I voted to report out a bill aimed to do injury to Col. Dunn," said Mr. Rogers.

"Well, will you vote for the Wallace bill if the provision for two additional Commissioners is taken out?"

"I think it is too near to the hour for adjournment to get through the Wallace bill in amended form," said Mr. Rogers.

"No, it isn't," said Mr. King. "Not if you want to do it. I know enough about the methods of the Legislature to know that you folks can put through legislation in a hurry when you want to."

"Well, I don't know whether I am willing to vote for that bill with the mandamus provision in it," said Mr. Rogers. "That is giving the commission pretty broad powers."

"You can't give the commission powers too broad to remedy conditions which result in the offering daily of insults to the women of New York," said Mr. King. "If I had my way about it the people that are responsible for those conditions would be put in jail. But you give us this legislation and I will guarantee that the outrageous conditions of which we complain will be quickly remedied."

Mr. Rogers still being indisposed to give his consent, Mr. King said:

"If I get Col. Dunn to ask you to vote for the bill with the mandamus provision, will you do it?"

"I will certainly give consideration to anything that Col. Dunn has to suggest," said Mr. Rogers.

Mr. King then hustled down to the office of the Railroad Commissioners to see Col. Dunn. The latter said he would be willing to urge Mr. Rogers to vote for the Wallace bill with the provision for additional Commissioners stricken out.

What Col. Dunn said to Mr. Rogers and what Mr. Rogers said to Col. Dunn, and what the Governor thought of Mr. King's proposition to get the bill through without the provision which would give the Governor control of the board was not disclosed.

Before Mr. King left for New York tonight he announced that the Merchants' Association would distribute circulars through the State on the subject of the influence which the railroad corporations exercise over the Legislature. As the situation is viewed here Mr. King not only did not get his bill, but is left in a position where it is thought that it will be difficult for him to fix the responsibility for the bill's failure on any persons who will cut any figure in the coming State campaign.

RAINES AND BRACKETT FRIENDS

Senators, Bitter Foes for Years, Become Reconciled.

ALBANY, April 15.—One of the most dramatic and unexpected events of the closing hours of the legislative session was that which occurred in the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day immediately after the Senate had adjourned, when Senator John Raines of Ontario, majority leader, and Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga "buried the hatchet," and became reconciled for the first time in several years.

The bitterness between these men has been very great, beginning, it is claimed, over the opposition of Senator Raines to Senator Brackett's plan to have the Railroad Commission increased so that ex-Sheriff Worden of Saratoga might have a position.

LAW'S DELAYS BILLS PASSED.

But the "Sham Answers" Bill Is Beaten in Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Four Elsberg law's delays bills met with some opposition in the Assembly this morning, and one—the so-called "sham answer" bill—was beaten. The municipal court bill passed with 90 affirmative votes, and the bill providing for the appointment of thirty Supreme Court Commissioners for Manhattan and Brooklyn went through by 90 to 40 votes. The bill specifying the procedure and duties of the Commissioners was passed 94 to 49.

The discussion on the Supreme Court Commissioner bill brought Mr. Perham into the fray. He said he understood that Judge Gaynor favored the bill, when asked to name one Judge who approved of the measure.

The sham answers bill was opposed by lawyer members. Mr. Wade said there was no demand for any such practice as the bill contemplated. Mr. Adams of New York said the bill meant the introduction of the English practice; practice, he said, which was very expensive—too expensive to allow the poor of England to figure in cases at all. Such legislation as the bill proposed he thought revolutionary.

Award of $1,200 for Husband's Death.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday awarded Helena Weixelbaum $1,200 because of the death of her husband, who was struck by an Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Forty-second Street on Oct. 18 last. The claim of the company was that the man, who was seventy-six years old, was deaf, and was engaged in no business, was very slightly injured. Witnesses said that the car was going so fast that the motorman was unable to stop it.

A DISTANT PROSPECT OF IBSEN.

Wilton Lackaye in "Pillars of Society" at the Lyric.

Consul Bernick.....Mr. Wilton Lackaye
Mrs. Bernick, his wife.....Miss Maude Wilson
Olar, their son, a boy of thirteen.....Gerald A. Kelbey
Miss Bernick, (Martha,) the Consul's sister.....Miss Margaret Kenman
Johan Tonnesen, Mrs. Bernick's younger brother.....Mr. White Whittlesey
Miss Hessel, her elder stepsister, Iona.....Miss Olive Oliver
Rector Rorlund.....Mr. William A. Hazeltine
Rummel.....Mr. Joseph Wilkes
Vigeland.....Mr. Hale Hamilton
Sandstad.....Mr. Howard Boulden
Dina Dorp, a young girl living in the Consul's house.....Miss Jane Oaker
Krap, the Consul's clerk.....Mr. Edmund H. Reardon
Shipbuilder Aune.....Mr. A. H. Stuart
Mrs. Rummel.....Mrs. Agnes Findlay
Mrs. Holt.....Miss Powhattan Gordon
Mrs. Lynge.....Miss Agnes Evans
Miss Rummel.....Miss Mabel Findlay
Miss Holt.....Miss Lillian Gordon
Jacob.....Mr. Webster
Katrina.....Miss Barnes
Esther.....Miss Petrie

Not much can be said of Wilton Lackaye's production of Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" yesterday afternoon at the Lyric, except that it was a grievous disappointment. Throughout the earlier acts Mr. Lackaye stood aloof from the lines as if they were scarcely speaking acquaintance. Sometimes he swam (as the Germans call it) from cue to cue, nervously reiterating phrase after phrase in the effort to get somewhere, while an excellent cast paddled about grasping at such openings as offered. In the third act he improvised on the theme of a Distant Prospect of Ibsen, backing and filling among the speeches of half a dozen pages so aimlessly that his fellow-actors sank out of sight at times beneath the troubled surface. Even the prompter became submerged, though he sputtered out the cues with such faithful effort that Mr. Lackaye was at last compelled to tell him to shut up. One of the few lines remembered correctly was "I don't know what to say," and that only made the pained and embarrassed audience snicker. At the climax of the third act the thunder machine also lost its cues and kept up a continual rub-a-dub that brought down the curtain in laughter. In the last act Mr. Lackaye regained a quasi mastery of his lines, but it was much too late to avail anything.

To build up and round out the character was of course impossible, to say nothing of modulating the scenes so as to work naturally and dramatically up to the climaxes. The chief impression was of Mr. Lackaye's long, umbrageous Svengall beard, which he paddled at incessantly in the effort to recall the lines. Moments there were in which by his sheer stage presence, intellectual grasp, and authority he showed himself the admirable, in fact, peerless character actor that he is; and these were the saddest of all, for they made one reflect on what he might have done with such a part and such a play.

The single scene was well put on, and the cast was on the whole admirable. The gossipping scene which forms the dramatic exposition was admirably rendered—a complex and difficult ensemble. White Whittlesey was a manly and vigorous Johan. A. H. Stuart a very human and pathetic Shipbuilder Aune, and W. A. Hazeltine an effectively inflated Rörlund. Miss Jane Oker as Dina was comely and sympathetic, and, except for a tendency to caress her voice and intone her lines, quite effective. The most striking performance of the afternoon was the Iona of Miss Olive Oliver, (the Calypso of "Ulysses,") who suffered, however, from the fact that her great scenes with Bernick were ruined by Mr. Lackaye's loss of his lines. She looked a good fifteen years too young, but she had in full measure the needed spirit, conviction, and the atmosphere of prairie fresh air.

To write adequately about the play after such a performance would be a feat surpassing that to which Chauncey Depew was once challenged of delivering one of his after-dinner speeches over a meal at his Schenectady eating house. "Pillars of Society" was published in 1877, and is the first of the series of great prose plays in which Ibsen satirized with such biting irony, trenchant sarcasm, and profound moral feeling the conventions of society as it is popularly conceived and interpreted. Consul Bernick is of the type of the modern business man who inwardly lives the life of unscrupulous greed for power while outwardly posing as the exponent of all the moralities—a close relative spiritually of predatory American trust builders who endow churches and found universities.

The second and third acts reveal to the full Ibsen's consummate power of characterization and his impeccable theatric technique. In the last act the moralist Ibsen gets the better of the satirist and playwright. Bernick is represented as confessing his inner corruptions before the people who have assembled to do him honor as an ornament of the state, and pointing the way to the only sound social life. "The spirits of Trust and Freedom—these are the Pillars of Society." Perhaps it was Mr. Lackaye's Svengali beard, perhaps it was the omission of many of the speeches leading up to this change that made the conversion ring false. At best, the theatre is a very narrow arena in which to display vast spiritual changes. One confesses to a lingering doubt as to whether, having been what he had been, Bernick was capable of such sudden regeneration. It is all too like the dénouement of a Dickens's Christmas story, and those, as we all now know, are immoral.

The translation used was William Archer's revised version. The performance was for the benefit of the Professional Woman's League, which was conspicuous by its absence—rumor said because of injured sensibilities.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The advance sale of seats for De Wolf Hopper's engagement in "Wang" at the Lyric Theatre has been larger than for any other play that has been at that house this year. Mr. Hopper is going to be triumphantly escorted from Philadelphia by a flock of Lambs.

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Katie Barry, the little English comedienne who has been a favorite in "A Chinese Honeymoon" for many months, will sail for England to-day on the Minneapolis. She will be in "A Chinese Honeymoon" again next season.

***

George Musgrove, manager of the Shaftesbury Theatre, in London, will sail for England to-day, with A. H. Conly, manager of "The Prince of Pilsen." Members of that musical comedy company will sail April 30 on the Etruria, and appear in the British capital May 14. Madeline Bersley has been engaged for the rôle of Nellie. Both she and Trixie Friganza will appear Monday evening at Daly's.

***

Legrand Howland, the young American composer, is to sail for Europe late in May to present his opera "Saronna" in Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Paris, and Luzerne. His company will include Minnie Tracey, who was with Maurice Grau; Gaston Sargent, basso; Miss Call, now with the Conried company, and four singers from "The Darling of the Gods" company.

***

One of the youngest actors on the stage is Master Richard Roy, who is taking the part of Toots in Clyde Fitch's "April Showers," now at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Master Roy has the charm of being natural, and is a real little boy on the stage, with a child's actions. He is under contract for a leading part for all of next season.

PATRIA CLUB HEARS SPEECHES.

Mrs. Campbell Took McKinley Driving the Day He Beat Her Husband for Nomination.

About 200 members and guests of the Patria Club last night at the fourth annual banquet of that organization at the Hotel Savoy heard Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, assert that he did not think that people generally in this country appreciated its foremost patriots as fully as it should. "Let us freely idealize them," he added.

In reflecting upon this country's greatest men, the speaker said he thought first of McKinley, next of Thomas F. Bayard, and, after him, the late Rear Admiral Philip.

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, referring to his close acquaintanceship with the late William McKinley, said: "I was so intimate with McKinley that my wife took him for a ride in my victoria the night he was nominated for Governor of Ohio, in opposition to myself, and yet she was for me—so far as I know."

FILIBUSTER IN SENATE AS LEGISLATURE CLOSES

Goddard Society's Policy Bill Killed by Amendments.

GIFTS MADE TO LEADERS

Presentations in Senate and Assembly Before Adjournment—Chief Acts of Session of 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The session of the Legislature of 1904 ended to-day. The feature of the closing hour was the successful filibuster in the Senate against the Goddard society policy bill. This bill provides that half of the fines imposed against violators of the anti-policy law should go to the society.

Senator Elsberg made a persistent effort to bring the bill to a vote, but no notice having been given that the previous question would be moved Senators Grady and Dowling proceeded to kill the bill with amendments. As a roll call was demanded on every amendment it became apparent to Majority Leader Raines that it was the purpose of the minority to debate the bill until the hour fixed for the closing of the session, and being powerless to stop the obstructive tactics employed, he had the bill laid aside.

The filibuster on the Anti-Policy bill prevented the Merritt Water Storage bill from coming up along with a number of other bills of less importance to the general public.

The chambers of the Senate and Assembly were converted to-day into floral bowers. In the Senate nearly every Senator's desk was ornamented with a floral piece, some of the designs being both large and costly. The floral display in the Assembly also was profuse.

A number of presentations were made in the Senate before the final adjournment, but Speaker Nixon was the only member of the Assembly who was thus complimented. A collection had been taken to have a portrait made of the Speaker to be hung in the Speaker's room along with the portraits of his predecessors. Mr. Nixon will sit for the portrait during the Summer, but the ceremonies in connection with the presentation were gone through with today, and incidentally Majority Leader Rogers launched Mr. Nixon's boom for Governor.

In the Senate Lieut. Gov. Higgins was presented with a magnificent punch bowl, Majority Leader Raines with a gold watch and guard, Minority Leader Grady with a diamond ring, and Clerk James S. Whipple with a scarfpin of diamonds and pearls.

The chief acts of the Legislature of 1904 are as follows:

Unification of the educational forces of the State.

Appropriations to increase the per capita cost of maintaining the State hospitals for the insane to $11 a year.

Appropriations amounting to $200,000 for new buildings and improvements in connection with the State hospitals.

An appropriation of $250,000 for a State hall of agriculture in connection with Cornell University.

Appropriation of $1,500,000 for highway improvements.

Appropriations for acquiring forest lands and the establishment of a definite and productive policy in buying lands.

Passage of the Jerome Anti-gambling bill.

The passage of four bills intended to give a greater measure of home rule to New York City.

Among the bills of general public interest which failed of passage were the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, the four interurban railway bills, and the Judges' Pension bill, all of which were tied up in the Assembly Committee on Rules when the clock struck the hour of adjournment to-day.

FATAL EXPLOSION AND PANIC.

Man Killed and Four Girls Burned—Fire After Accident in Dying Shop.

One man was instantly killed and four girls were badly burned in an explosion of a drying cylinder in the ribbon dyeing and cleaning shop of William Meister, at 56 North First Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning.

The man killed was Simon Troller, fifty-eight years old, of 409 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, who was in charge of the cylinder. Those injured were Birdie Forrest, sixteen years old, of 186 Manhattan Avenue, burned about the body; Mary Seger, nineteen years old, of 132 North Tenth Street, burned about the face, chest, and hands; Mamie Burns, seventeen years old, of 149 North Seventh Street, burned on right foot and shoulders, and Mary Arbaschat, sixteen years old, of 56 North First Street, feet burned.

The only cause that can be assigned for the accident is that Troller neglected to open the exhaust pipe of the cylinder. The building is a four-story brick structure, and the basement was the boiler and engine room, while the two upper floors were occupied by the clothing manufacturing firm of Moritz & Kebych.

There were thirty men and women employed by the firm. All of them escaped injury. Those hurt were at work on the first floor.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the explosion occurred. It ripped the cylinder apart and wrecked the first floor. Troller was stuck by a piece of the cylinder and his body badly mangled. The place was set on fire and the flames caught the clothes of the injured girls, who were taken from the building by a number of men who ran into the blaze when they heard the explosion. Two girls jumped out of windows ten feet from the ground.

An alarm of fire was turned in, and the flames were soon extinguished.

The explosion caused a panic among the hands employed in the tailor shop on the floors above, and several of the women fainted and were dragged to the street by their shopmates. The damage is placed at $5,000.

An Inspector of Buildings who visited the factory after the explosion said that a year ago the owner of the building was directed to have fire escapes erected, but failed to do so.

WORK ON FEDERAL BANK BOOKS

Examiner Judson Will Confer with Assistant District Attorney To-day.

Bank Examiner A. C. Judson put in another day with his assistants on the books of the Federal Bank yesterday, and to-day will confer again with Assistant District Attorney Kressel, who prosecuted the loan shark cases. The bank during the administration of David Rothschild loaned to the Globe Security Company $50,000, and Louis Hasse, formerly President of the security company, has more lately been manager of the Grand Street branch of the bank.

Justice Wyatt, who for the last three weeks has been hearing the case against William Muirhead, who is charged with usury, and who is manager of the Globe Security Company, announced yesterday that the defense must be ready by next Friday.

Worth Reading

"The Road to Wellville"

Miniature copy in each pkg of POSTUM and GRAPE-NUTS.

"The hat's the thing," Horatio. Faultless your attire in other respects, your front is nil unless you wear a

KNOX HAT

A correct hat covereth a multitude of shortcomings.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

AWAKENING CIVIC SPIRIT.

City History Club Celebrates Its Work Among New York Children.

At the annual meeting of the City History Club in the Vaudeville Theatre yesterday afternoon Dr. T. B. Kelly told its members and guests that forty classes had been in session during the year; that there were nearly 2,000 members of these, and that the average age of the students was thirteen, but that they ranged from seven to seventy. The aim of the club is to awaken the civic spirit in young Americans, to make them truly patriotic, with instruction in civic duties and the history of the city, which is illustrated by visits to historic sites.

A chorus of fifty school children sang Uhlman's "My City, 'Tis of Thee," to the tune of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and another patriotic song, the words written last year by a twelve-year-old Russian girl, who received a prize for her work. The music is by Frank Damrosch, and the song is now sung in all the public schools of the city.

Workers in the club said that if there were 400 teachers they would all find scholars eagerly waiting to join classes under them.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant made the annual address. Mrs. Robert Abbe, President and founder of the club, said:

"Conditions in regard to the supply of material for the study of city history have been entirely changed since we started this club, eight years ago. Now there is material of all kinds. The newspapers are full of references to the early days of Manhattan and with pictures of the times. We have done something below Fourteenth Street, but in our private schools, in our own homes, there is great ignorance about the facts we consider so important to teach elsewhere. Connected with every library, with every public and private school, there should be a city history club. Club children are taught to use their eyes, and of all the visitors to the museum at Van Cortlandt Park, the Colonial Dames in charge of it say the City History children are the most intelligent."

On an upper floor the club had an exhibit of the work it is to send to St. Louis. Other women's organizations which are working along the line of civic improvement also had exhibitions. These societies were the New York Kindergarten Association, the Consumers' League of the City of New York, the Woman's Municipal League of New York City, the Women's Auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association, the Mary F. Walton Free Kindergarten for Colored Children, and the New York Home Economic Association.

COURT FINES MR. CHANLER.

He Won't Pay and Is Committed to Jail, but Gets Habeas Corpus.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler appeared before Judge Newburger in General Sessions yesterday to answer to the charge of contempt of court. The young lawyer, whose work in the courts has been largely philanthropic, persisted that he was not guilty, offered no apology, and was committed to the common jail when he declined to pay the fine of $100 imposed upon him. Thereupon he sued for a writ of habeas corpus for his own release, pending appeal.

In the custody of a court officer he went to the Supreme Court, where Justice Blanchard paroled him in his own custody. District Attorney Jerome appeared with Mr. Chanler and asked that the hearing on the writ be adjourned until next Thursday, which was done.

Mr. Chanler was in court at the opening yesterday and arose to address the court. He cited references to the Code of Civil Procedure to prove that he had not wilfully or contemptuously offended the court. While defending a client, Mr. Chanler took exception to Judge Newburger ordering an adjournment when he was "trying to straighten out a tangle in the testimony of his client."

Judge Newburger, who was perfectly cool, said that the charges against Mr. Chanler came under the provisions of the Penal Code and that Mr. Chanler's experience at the bar ought to have made him aware of this. Mr. Chanler replied that he had intended no disrespect to the court. He reviewed in detail the trial of his client, saying that he had taken no exception to the Judge's announcement of a recess, his exception being to the refusal to allow him to ask a question of his client, then on the witness stand. When he had insisted on his exception after adjournment, he had left court.

"To the grave charge of abandoning my client," said Mr. Chanler, "I am answerable to the court, the Bar Association, and the Appellate Division, but it does not constitute contempt of court. I am responsible, first, to my conscience; second, to my client, and, third, to the court."

Judge Newburger expressed his deep regret at being forced to punish Mr. Chanler, whom he had favorably known, and said further:

"You were guilty of conduct clearly bringing you within the provisions of the statute. I could have dealt with the matter at the time, but that would have been prejudicial to your client. I preferred to wait, believing from my knowledge of you that you would have brought some explanation here. Instead, you come here with technicalities not in line with your previous conduct as a member of the bar."

Judge Newburger then sentenced Mr. Chanler to a fine of $100, which he "respectfully" declined to pay. He was then committed and took the steps stated above.

INSPECTOR GRANT REINSTATED.

Court Says Charges on Which He Was Removed Were Not Proved.

The reinstatement of Police Inspector Donald Grant was ordered yesterday in a decision handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The opinion, written by Justice Patterson, holds that the action of the Commissioner in removing the Inspector must be set aside, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the finding of "guilty."

The proceedings are annulled, the writ of certiorari is sustained, and the Inspector is reinstated in his former position. The charges against Grant were neglect of duty in failing to close certain resorts in his precinct. Commissioner Greene removed him.

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At $10 This is interesting news of two special lines of top coats we place on special sale. They are made of the popular tan coverts in light and dark shades, elegantly tailored; top coats that are worth $15 on special sale at $10.

At $15 Men's top coats in so great a diversity of fabrics and models that every man will find a top coat at this price that will exactly suit him. There are Coverts, Thibets and Worsteds, in tans, olives, greens, grays and blacks, there are extreme short box models and medium length full back overcoats and every other style in between. The price is exceptionally low—$15.

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At $12 Men's single breasted sack suits made of black Thibets, black Serges, blue Cheviots, blue Serges and a host of light and dark color effects in Cheviots and Cassimeres. Compare them with $15 suits at other stores, then you will see how far superior these are at $12.

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knew an old professor who, at the mention of his own name, doffed his hat in profound reverence. That is about the relative attitude of your pseudo-exclusive hatter. His reverence for his own name costs you about two dollars, plus the value of the hat. We maintain a stock of derbies and soft hats for men, which are as good as he can ever hope to make, in the very blocks upon which his claim to exclusiveness is based. We ask but three dollars for the hat which will earn your respect for our name, if not your reverence. We have 21 distinctive models in shades of covert, as well as black.

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Aeolian Hall

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 19th, AT 3 P.M.

Soloist:

Mme. Johanna Gadski

By permission of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company



SINCE Aeolian Hall was first opened to the public, eighteen months ago, it has been the custom to give occasional Special Recitals for which soloists of international prominence have been secured. Among the great artists who have appeared on these occasions and have sung to the accompaniment of the Pianola have been Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Blauvelt, Mons. Journet, Van Rooy, Dippel and Herr Burgstaller.

On Tuesday, April 19, Mme. Gadski of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, will make her first appearance under the auspices of the Aeolian Company. This concert will mark the closing of the present season of these special Pianola recitals.

Among the numbers which Mme. Gadski will sing will be the famous aria from "Der Freischütz," "Wie Nahte Mir der Schlummer." All the accompaniments will, as usual, be played by means of the Pianola. Those who do not yet realize the marvellous playing powers of the Pianola will be amazed to learn what sympathetic accompaniments may be played with it.

THE WEBER PIANO USED.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Cards of admission to these concerts are given by us gratuitously and are *not sold*. To prevent their sale by others, each ticket will admit only the person to whom it is issued and will not be transferable. These tickets may be obtained only by personal application at our warerooms.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VERONICA'S LOVERS

By G. B. BURGIN.

Is the NOVELETTE OF ENTHRALLING INTEREST in

MAY Number THE SMART SET A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS OUT TO-DAY

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper

SAY "DR." CONRAD RAN A DIPLOMA FACTORY

Medical Society Causes Raids on the "Platen Institute."

THREE PROSPEROUS BRANCHES

Head of the Business Is Said to Have Been a Sailor, but He Has a Variety of Imposing Titles.

Acting upon information furnished by Dr. J. McP. Scott, Secretary of the Board of Examiners of Maryland, from his headquarters at Hagerstown, the Medical Society of the County of New York late last night caused raids to be made on two of the three offices of "Dr." Charles Conrad, who has recently been an extensive advertiser in the newspapers. They arrested Conrad himself and "Dr." J. White Busbell on charges of using the title "Doctor" without warrant of law, and of practicing medicine without a license.

Conrad did business under the style of The Platen Institute, Incorporated. The main office was at 56 West Sixty-fifth Street, and there Conrad was arrested upon a warrant issued late in the afternoon by Magistrate Pool, in the West Side Court, and served by Agent George W. Cook and Policeman Coffey of the Court Squad. He was locked in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He was treating a woman at the time he was arrested, and there was considerable delay before the officers could get him.

The raiders, headed by Mr. Andrews, then went to the branch at 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and found Bushell there alone. He broke down when captured, and, according to Mr. Andrews, made a full confession, saying that he was the dupe of Conrad and was ignorant of the fact that he had been violating the law. Four elaborate diplomas in Latin, all issued by Conrad and bearing his signature, were taken from the walls and will be used as evidence. Bushell was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station.

The third branch office is at 2,073 Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twelfth Street, but this place was not visited, Mr. Andrews being satisfied that the woman who takes care of it between the visits of Conrad and his assistants was not concerned in the business.

Conrad is really a Norwegian sailor, according to the society agents, who have been watching him for about a year, but here are just a few of the titles he gives himself: Founder, President and Medical Director of Vetus Academia Physio-Medica; Vice President of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, Lecturer on Psychology and Physiology in the Old Physio-Medical College, Founder of Osteotherapy, and President of the New York Society of Osteotherapeutic Physicians.

Conrad, besides advertising to cure ailments, claimed authority to issue diplomas. He offered to make a woman detective an osteopathic physician for $100, according to her affidavit, or a full-fledged practitioner with the degree of M. D. for $550.

Detectives who have been getting the evidence against the Conrad arrested yesterday said that his business was so prosperous that they frequently had to wait in a long line of sufferers before being admitted to his presence.

Two women who called at the Sixty-fifth Street office on Thursday were referred to Dr. Bushell's place. One claimed to be suffering pains in the arm and shoulder and to be afflicted with fits of nausea. She declares that Dr. Bushell prescribed a special diet and Swedish massage, offering a course of ten treatments for $25 and taking $1 on account in the presence of witnesses.

The strongest point against Conrad was furnished by Dr. Scott. Conrad wrote to him, seeking a license to practice in Maryland upon the strength of his own pretensions, and in the course of the correspondence wrote a letter over his own signature, it is alleged, which contained this sentence: "I am not licensed in any State. I hold a diploma from the Vetus Academia Physio-Medica. Kindly inform me if I could register in your State without appearing in person?"

Dr. Scott immediately forwarded this letter to Mr. Andrews, and it is now in his possession.

SEEK STAY FOR DR. CONRAD.

Convicted Physician's Case Is Argued Before Justice Davis.

W. M. K. Olcott applied to Justice Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday to grant a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay of the execution of the sentence imposed on Dr. Edward E. Conrad, who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions after a trial before Recorder Goff, pending an appeal to the Appellate Division.

Mr. Olcott said that Recorder Goff was anxious to have certain questions passed on by the Appellate Division, as he was doubtful as to the effect of his rulings. Counsel also contended that malpractice had not been proved, and that even admitting the case presented by the District Attorney was correct, that only an attempt or preparation to commit malpractice had been substantiated. Justice Davis reserves decision.

RUNAWAY TRAIN KILLS THREE.

Fifteen Loaded Cars Dash Eleven Miles Down Steep Grade.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 15.—Three lives were lost in a disastrous wreck on the Wyoming Valley Division of the Erie Railroad at Rock Junction, four miles east of here, to-day.

A section of a coal train consisting of fifteen loaded cars broke loose on the steep grade at Wimmers and ran back a distance of eleven miles, crashing into two locomotives which were drawing another coal train up the steep grade. Frank Hannaford, the fireman of the first engine, was crushed to death.

At Elmhurst the runaway section struck and killed Thomas Ward and Samuel Treible, sectionmen.

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BICYCLES PRICES TUMBLE.
3 more car-loads purchased, from the West; Two large jobbers retiring from business, enables us to offer our friends unheard-of prices; $40 Wickwar Specials, new, for $12.50, complete; New Orients, Barclays, Columbias, Barnes, &c., prices that compel you to purchase at $3, $5, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $15 & $17.50. About 700 assorted makes to select from. Tires, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, all makes. E. J. WILLIS CO., 23 Park Row & 3 Park Place.

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Queens Co. Jockey Club,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Week Day at 2:30 P. M.
SIX CONTESTS. MUSIC BY LANDER.
Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 12:30, 12:50 P. M.; 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M., regular. Also from Flatbush Av., 11:02 A. M.; 12:40 P. M., 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, 1:50 P. M., regular.

UNION LEAGUE PICTURES.

Choice Exhibit of American Works by Native Colorists.

This afternoon the art gallery of the Union League Club will be thronged, for it is the last chance to see a collection of two score paintings by noted artists. The veteran Eastman Johnson is seen in his "Milton Dictating to His Daughter," a loan from Mr. Phillips Phoenix; in "Hollyhocks" and "Play Me a Tune," lent by the painter. The Milton interior is a fine bit of tone. Seated in a red armchair before a bookcase the blind poet points his remarks with a gesture. One girl in profile sits regarding Milton intently, the other with back turned is busy writing. The old-rose waist and pale yellowish skirt of the writer, and the face of the other daughter in shadow, form harmonious patches in the dusky room, but the face of Milton looking straight from the picture is the centre of attraction. "Hollyhocks" is a study of a garden half in sunlight, with three girls in the strong sunshine and others in the shade. It is dated 1876.

George Fuller is represented by a charming profile head of a young woman looking down thoughtfully; by a sketchy "Girl with Turkeys," and a nocturne "Bringing Home Cows." Mr. E. L. Henry has one of his scenes from the beginnings of steam travel, with the "Planet," a locomotive of primitive build, painted green, and women in Empire costumes climbing into the red triple coaches at a station on the Camden and Amboy. Mr. Henry W. Putnam lends an "Ariadne," by F. S. Church, and Mr. Emerson McMillan a "Saint Cecilia." Frederick Ballard Williams lends a "Nalad," and "The Rendezvous," three fair maidens by the seashore, one playing a violin; another, nude to the waist, turning her shapely back; the third, draped, showing her profile against the sky. "Ingress of Spring" is one of those breezy figures scattering flowers and attended by nude boys, which this painter uses to express innocent happiness.

From Robert Reid come decorative figures in blues, greens, and lilacs—"Azalia" and "The Canna"; from Edmund C. Tarbell a girl in straw hat and white robe, her dog by her side, entitled, "On Bo's'n's Hill"; from Walter McEwen two figure pieces, "A Secret," two little girls on a divan against strong pink curtains, which color their features, and "The Secretary," a seated man in gray and a young woman standing in pink jacket, with borders of white fur, reminiscent of Terborch in composition and costume rather than technique.

Six paintings by F. A. Bridgman include the large, stirring picture of the Pharaob of the Exodus overwhelmed by the Red Sea while in pursuit of Moses; also "At the River, El Kantara," with its white and black mares, its group of women washing clothes, its red cliffs, white domes, and palm trees in the distance. There is a typical "Rose Festival" with group of graceful girls by H. Siddons Mowbray, and an interior with two men, and interplay of firelight and daylight. "When the Day's Sport Is Done," by W. Verplanck Birney. Some fine tonal works by William Sartain are "Algerian Street Scene," lent by Mr. John Elderkin, and "Lucia," "Arab Head," and "Nubian Schelk," lent by the artist. With few exceptions, the pictures here are worth examination. The composition in Walter Shirlaw's sketch, "March of Silenus," is particularly good.

GROUT AND LITTLETON POLITE.

Alphonse and Gaston Exhibition Before Board of Estimate—Bonds Authorized.

Controller Grout and President Littleton of the Borough of Brooklyn were so scrupulously polite to one another at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday that the other members, remembering the set-to at the previous meeting, were agreeably surprised.

For the first time since the new board became a fact, the meeting was concluded without any clash between these men. Mr. Littleton asked for an appropriation of $100,000 to clean the Brooklyn sewers, but the request went over because all of the members were not present, and a special revenue bond issue requires a unanimous vote.

"We need the money very much," said Mr. Littleton.

"And you will get it, my dear Sir," said Mr. Grout, with an Alphonse and Gaston air. "A bill now is before the Legislature allowing us to spend $2,000,000 a year for emergency purposes instead of $1,000,000."

"I warn the Controller that I shall need $3,000,000 to clean the sewers of Manbattan," said President Ahearn.

"That's what you get for being good-natured," said Mayor McClellan.

At the executive session bond issues were authorized to the extent of $5,000,000 for refunding assessment bonds and $1,000,000 for assessments on city property. In addition bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 were authorized for new improvements, $100,000 for the Brooklyn Atlantic Avenue improvement, $100,000 for parks, $60,000 for the Brooklyn Bedford Avenue improvement, $500,000 for aqueduct work, $1,000,000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries, $2,000,000 for the Williamsburg Bridge awards, and $250,000 for Carnegie libraries.

JUDGE WARNS BOY OFFENDERS.

They're a Pair of Juvenile Terrors and He Tells Them to be Good.

Judge Newburger in Part IV. of General Sessions yesterday had before him two boys charged with larceny in the third degree. According to the record of the courts the boys began criminals careers when they were almost babies. They were Max and Frederick Cohn, fifteen and eleven years old, respectively.

Most of the charges against them have been for stealing lead pipe from unoccupied houses. Their father and mother have a tailor's shop at 909 Sixth Avenue, and give the boys a good home. But they are not content with this and have constantly been in trouble.

The boys were charged yesterday with breaking into 241 West Fifty-first Street and stealing pipe. The complainant was Sidney Ingraham, a real estate broker. He sent a clerk to represent him, but he could not testify that he had been in the house before the robbery or after it, and the boys were discharged. Before they left court Judge Newburger took occasion to warn them, saying:

"You two boys are known to every Judge, police officer, and detective connected with this building. You come here frequently. You have escaped on a technicality. The first time you do wrong you will be caught, brought here, and sent to prison. You ought to think it over and then try to be an honor and not a disgrace to your parents."

MANY CITY BILL HEARINGS.

Mayor Holds Eighteen in Forty-seven Minutes, but Makes No Decision.

Public hearings on eighteen bills, sent to the city by the Legislature, were held yesterday afternoon by Mayor McClellan at the City Hall. Only forty-seven minutes were occupied by them all.

Justice Roesch filed a brief favoring the bill to increase the salaries of the stenographers of the Municipal Courts from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. H. G. Chapman, for the Civil Service Reform Association, protested against a bill permitting the physicians of the Fire Department to rank as battalion chiefs. No action will be taken by the Mayor on any of the measures until next week.

Baseball to-day, 3:30 P. M., Amer. League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Boston, world's champions.—Adv.

RACING IN NEW YORK OPENS AT AQUEDUCT

Carter Handicap Won by Beldame, Ridden by O'Neill.

CROWD OF 15,000 SAW RACE

Three-Year-Old Filly, Owned by Newton Bennington, Took the $8,000 Feature in Good Time.

The racing season of New York State, and thus of the Eastern turf, was opened at the Aqueduct race course yesterday afternoon in the presence of a crowd that astonished the track managers even more than it did the patrons of racing who come under the head of "regulars" and professionals. A great attendance was expected confidently, and provisions were made in accordance, but the outpouring of the public for the first day of turf sport in the widely advertised "Two Million Dollar" year of the New York turf so far exceeded expectations that the ticket men at the gates ran short of day badges early in the day.

The preparations for a great crowd in every way fell far short of the real demand in every detail of the management, though extraordinary provision had been made in all departments in anticipation of unusual conditions for the Aqueduct opening. This was in spite of the fact that the weather was chilly and far from inviting for any save the "regulars," a cold breeze from the ocean serving to chill enthusiasm through the entire morning, and also having its effects on the number of layers of odds who drew for stands in the ring. Even the most optimistic of the layers who took positions in the betting ring trusted more to luck than to any certainty that there would be business for the large number of their craft who engaged in the day's speculation. As fortune had it, the layers who did take positions were decidedly fortunate, for great as was their number, they were none too numerous to handle the volume of speculation that the first afternoon of racing under the New York law provided, while results further aided them, as only one positive favorite was successful in the course of the opening day of the metropolitan racing season.

THE SOCIETY ELEMENT LACKING.

At intervals the sun was out, but in the main the introduction of racing on the New York tracks was chilling and gloomy, and the best-backed and best-known horses won with such infrequency as to make the start of the season one of disaster to the great majority of the betting men present, and the betting crowd made up the entire assemblage. Aqueduct, in spite of the many improvements that have been made on the course since racing was begun there ten years ago, makes slight appeal for fashionable patronage, and, though stands and clubhouse were crowded to their full capacity yesterday, the gathering was one that suggested more the bold that racing has on the speculatively inclined than any appeal that is made to the fashionable element.

Notable men of the turf and politics made up almost the entire gathering in the club stand and boxes, while, because of the weather for one thing, and because it was Aqueduct racing for another, society, much as it has been interested in the turf of late years, was practically absent. Nevertheless, there was a gate attendance that in the absence of turnstiles was estimated at 15,000, and a new record for public patronage at the Queens County track was set beyond any doubt, the crowd that packed the grand stand being the largest that ever assembled at the course.

Though the greater part of this assemblage was made up of the regulars, there was an abundance of enthusiasm, and when the Carter Handicap, the chief event of the day and the special feature of the opening of the racing season was run, the popular interest that was aroused would have done credit to the Brooklyn or Suburban Handicap, so intense did it become. This race had a result in consonance with the happenings of the entire afternoon, for the public favorite once more was beaten, though at that the issue at the end was between two of the best backed horses in the race.

Beldame, from the stable of Newton Bennington, and a filly that creditably carried the colors of August Belmont last season, was returned the winner in comparatively easy fashion, while Peter Paul, a Virginia bred colt in the stable of R. Bradley, and the post favorite, was second, well off before Wotan, who in the colors of the Hampton stable, owned by Charles F. Dwyer and S. Deimel, was third. This race, because the occasion marked the opening of the racing in New York, became one of exceptional importance as the feature of the day, and the richest event to be decided at the Aqueduct meeting.

Of the twenty-two horses that originally were named to run for it, only five declined the issue, leaving a field of seventeen, of which number the three-year-old Peter Paul was made the post favorite, with Ascension the second choice at post time, while Beldame, Red Knight, Rostand, Ahumada, and Tribes Hill were the next best backed. The public generally and a great number of the horsemen settled on Peter Paul as the winner, because of the excellent form that the Virginia colt showed in Washington, in heavy going, the general supposition being that the damp and slow course at Aqueduct would favor his chances. Peter Paul did run an excellent race, probably the best that he has shown this Spring, but he fell just one position short of winning, after closing on Beldame, the pacemaker, through the entire distance, on the stretch, and fighting the race out with her. All three of the placed horses were three-year-olds, an occurrence rather unusual so early in the season, though the fact might well be explained by the rather ordinary class of the older horses in the contest.

The absentees from the feature event were Dixieline, Masterman, All Gold, Sam Craig, and Tom Cod. All Gold of that number having earned a right to retire by winning a good race in a preceding event. Of the seventeen that were left to fight out the richest Carter Handicap that ever has been run, a race worth $6,000 gross, and $3,000 to the winner, the weight of the public money went on Peter Paul, who was backed down and went to the post at 7 to 2, while it was nearly an even thing between Beldame, Rostand, Spring, Tribes Hill, and Rosetint, as to which was second choice.

The race brought about the longest delay at the post that happened in the course of the day, Starter Fitzgerald, who began his Eastern season with the meeting, having a difficult task in getting the big field away in good order. When he finally lifted the barrier for the seven furlongs' brush, Beldame, ridden by O'Neill, was the first horse to show, and went on in front, to make the pace and carry the others as fast as she could. De Reszke was second at the start, but at once dropped out of it, while Spring took his place and set out in pursuit of the filly in the lead, Rosetint then being third, Rostand fourth, Wotan fifth, and Peter Paul sixth.

In the run to the quarter pole Peter Paul moved forward and took second place, two lengths behind Beldame, and, hard ridden from that point on, gradually closed on the leader to the last furlong post, where just for a flash Peter Paul showed in the lead, a head before Beldame. O'Neill, on the latter, had something in hand, however, and a moment later sent the filly away to the front again. Peter Paul had done all that he was capable of to get to the flying pacemaker, and when Beldame slipped away from him was willing to stop, but, under Hildebrand's urging, held on long enough to land in second place; three lengths before Wotan third, and a length and a half behind Beldame, who galloped home winner in rather easy style. Rostand, well up all the distance, was fourth, and Ascension, who closed from the rear, was fifth, the others straggling home in processional order.

The sensation of the day was the victory of San Nicholas in the first event, after that California horse had been backed down from 40 to 1 to 7 to 1 at post time. All Gold, after being scratched from the Carter Handicap, rather easily won the selling seven furlongs in two seconds slower time than that of the Carter Handicap.

The only winning favorite of the day was St. Beliane, in the fifth event, which he rather easily captured after coming from behind. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward selling allowances; five furlongs.

San Nicholas, blk. h, 5, 112 pounds, (Travers,) 8-5.....1
Shady Lad, ch. g., 3, 92, (Hildebrand,) 30-12..2
Julia M., br. f., 3, 87, (Hennessy,) 5-2.....3
The Bowery, ch. c., 3, 89, (Miller,) 50-20.....4
Futurita, b. f., 4, 106, (Higgins,) 40-15.....5
Sadduces, ch. g., a., 102, (McCafferty,) 20-8...6
Monte Carlo, ch. c., 4, 106, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 10.....7
Toscon, ch. c., 4, 109, (Carmack,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....8
Mary Glenn, b. f., 4, 94, (W. Hennessy,) 15-8..9
Fickle, b. f., 3, 84, (Taylor,) 30-12.....10
Schoharie, br. h., 5, (O'Neil,) 15-6.....11
Clear the Arena, br. f., 3, 82, (A. Brennon,) 30-10.....12
Oriskany, ch. c., 3, 109, (J. McDermott,) 60-20.13
Eagle, ch. c., 3, 99, (H. Phillips,) 30-12.....14
Invincible, ch. c., 4, 104, (Desouza,) 100-30....15
Counterpoise, ch. c., 4, 106, (E. Walsh,) 15-8..16
Merry Moments, 3, ch. f., 8, 89, (Robertson,) 100-40.....17
Tom O'Day, b. c., 3, 88, (Crimmins,) 100-40....18
San Nicholas, by Reggie-Virginia Dare, owned by H. E. Powell and trained by owner, won handily by a length. A neck between second and third. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; one-half mile.

Niblick, ch. g., 102 pounds, (H. Callahan,) 6-2. 1
Blandy, ch. c., 105, (O'Neil,) 5-2 and 4 to 5.. 2
Tommy Waddell, b. c., 105, (H. Phillips,) 10-4.. 3
Workman, blk. c., 105, (Truehel,) 4-8 to 5..... 4
Allors Avon, ch. g., 110, (Wonderly,) 4-8 to 5.. 5
Lily Brook, blk. f., 110, (Hildebrand,) 4-8 to 5..... 6
Autohood, b. c., 105, (Furman,) 50-20..... 7
Peggy, b. f., 102, (Springer,) 50-20..... 8
Trojan, b. c., 105, (Collins,) 50-20..... 9

Winner owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner, by St. Gatlen-Braw Lass. Won by a head, a head between second and third. Time—0:49 4-5.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

All Gold, ch. g., a., 125 pounds, (McCue,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 5..... 1
Neptunus, b. c., 3, 96, (Hildebrand,) 15-6..... 2
Wreath of Ivy, b. f., 3, 86, (J. Hennessy,) 4-8 to 5..... 3
Mohican, ch. c., 3, 91, (Miller,) 40-15..... 4
Harbor, b. c., 3, 97, (Travers,) 12-5..... 5
Etbics, b. h., a., 115, (H. Cochran,) 3 and 6-5.. 6
Midshipman, b. c., 3, 95, (Crimmins,) 15-6.... 7
Preaknees, br. c., 3, 91, (W. Hennessy,) 8-5.. 8
Arachne, ch. m., 5, 110, (McCafferty,) 8-5..... 9
McGrathiana Prince, ch. g., a., 115, (C. Smith,) 15-6..... 10
O'Hagan, b. g., 5, 107, (Oilphant,) 15-6..... 11
Petit Blew, br. f., 4, 107, (Storm,) 20-8..... 12
Northern Light, ch. g., 4, 110, (McFaddsn,) 100-40..... 13

Winner by Rayon d'Or-Merry Neely, owned by W. L. Oliver. Won easily by three lengths, heads between second, third, and fouth. Time—1:29.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

Beldame, b. f., 3 years, 102 pounds, (O'Neil,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 1
Peter Paul, br. g., 3, 98, (Hildebrand,) 7-2 and 8-5..... 2
Wotan, b. c., 3, 100, (Treubel,) 8-1 and 3-1.... 3
Rostand, b. c., 4, 108, (Phillips,) 20-8..... 4
Ascension, b. f., 4, 106, (T. Burns,) 6-2..... 5
Red Knight, ch. c., 4, 111, (Carmack,) 20-8... 6
Spring, br. c., 3, 96, (McCafferty,) 8-3..... 7
Tribes Hill, b. h., 5, 108, (Shaw,) 8-3..... 8
Ostrich, ch. c., 3, 95, (Travers,) 20-8..... 9
Conkling, ch. c., 3, 94, (E. Walsb,) 10-4..... 10
Illyria, b. c., 4, 95, (D. O'Connor,) 15-6..... 11
De Reszke, br. h., 5, 100, (W. Hennessy) 15-6..12
Lord Badge, b. g., 5, 102, (Crimmins,) 60-20....13
Courtmald, ch. f., 4, 100, (Wonderly,) 100-40..14
Ahumada, br. c., 4, 105, (Higgins,) 40-15.....15
Rosetint, ch. f., 4, 110, (Fuller,) 8-3..... 16
Sweet Alice, ch. f., 4, 102, (Thomson,) 40-15...17

Winner by Dragon-Bella Donna, owned by N. Bennington; trained by F. Burlew. Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third. Time—1:27.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; one-half mile.

St. Beliane, ch. g., 103 pounds, (H. Callahan,) even and 3 to 5..... 1
Gold Ten, b. f., 100, (Forehand,) 50-15..... 2
Long Daye, br. f., 106, (Carmack,) 10-4..... 3
Lary Greenwood, b. f., 99, (H. Cochran,) 15-6.. 4
Donsuse, b. f., 103, (O'Neil,) 6-2..... 5
Blus Print, br. f., 100, (Creamer,) 20-8..... 6
Marjory Rice, ch. f., 94, (Curd,) 100-30..... 7
Marfil, ch. f., 99, (Hilsdbrand,) 7-2..... 8
Maid of Timbuctoo, ch. f., 101, (De Souza,) 20-8..... 9
Passive, b. f., 94, (Robertson,) 20-8..... 10
Kathryn L., ch. f., 94, (Taylor,) 100-30..... 11
All Scarlet, b. c., 97, (W. Hennesey,) 8-3..... 12
Migrate, b. c., 97, (Carr,) 50-15..... 13
St. Resolute, ch. c., (E. Walsh,) 20-8..... 14
Chapeau, gr. f., 98, (Storm,) 100-20..... 15

Winner by St. Gatlen-Bellew; owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner. Won by a length and a half; a half-length between second and third. Time—0:49 1-5.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

John F., b. c., 98 pounds, (E. Walsh,) 15-4..... 1
The Lady Rhobesia, b. f., 109, (O'Neil,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10..... 2
Andrew Mack, ch. c., 105, (Shaw,) even and 1 to 3..... 3
Sals, b. c., 5, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 9 to 10... 4
Laricate, ch. c., 105, (Storm,) 30-7..... 5
Patagonian, ch. c., 98, (De Souza,) 100-20..... 6
Tonawanda, ch. f., 98, (Oliver,) 200-40..... 7

Winner by St. Issey-Australian Gold; owned by J. L. Holland and trained by J. Smith. Won by a length and a half; a bead between second and third.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; four furlongs.

Anona	104	Fire Ruby	104
Cotillion	104	Teacress	104
Salad Days	104	Siz'm Rocamora	104
Suffercuse	104	Mon Amour	109
Filia	109	Long Days	104
St. Ella J.	104		

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs.

My Mate	91	Bardolph	108
Nevermors	108	Queen Elizabeth	113
Paul Clifford	110	Alela	110
Candling	115	Mixer	112
Pretorious	115	The Don	112

THIRD RACE.—Canarsis Stakes; four furlongs.

Passadena	110	Amber Jack	110
Augur	107	Viperins	112
Alaugur	107	Austin	110
Song and Wine	110	Cederstorme	110
Swset Pepper	107		

FOURTH RACE.—Rockaway Stakes; selling; six furlongs.

Gold Dome	88	Jack Ratlin	105
Typhonic	108	Gaviota	105
Silver Heels	105	For Luck	86
Silver Dream	105	Conkling	98
The Musketeer	110		

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Naughty Lady	101	King B.	113
Faraniass	117	Tom Cod	106
Kobinoor	94	Rob Roy	103
Knobhampton	106	Pond Lily	89
Gananogus	96	L. of the Valley	101
Niskayuna	89	Prince of Pleasure	111

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs.

Oarsman	120	Fustian	111
Hello	112	Colonsay	105

Sambo Won the Inaugural.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—A large attendance witnessed the opening of the local racing season to-day at the fair grounds, where the races originally intended to be run over the Kinloch Park course were held. The feature of the card was the fourth race, the Kinloch Inaugural, at a mile, for three-year-olds and up. Ten horses went to the post in this event. Deutschland was the public choice at 6 to 5 and Paul Whaley second choice. Deutschland ran a disappointing race, while Paul Whaley tired at the end. The winner proved to be Sambo, which got off fourth and held a good position to the stretch turn, where he came on, passing Deutschland and Whaley in turn, and going under the wire an easy winner by four lengths from Fatalist.

Senator Bailey Quits Horse Breeders.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 15.—Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas has resigned as Director of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. He gave no reason for his action.

STRIKE LED TO THIS SUICIDE.

Ironworker Was Taken Off Work, Then Out of Union.

A man named Schwander, whose first name is unknown, who was about forty-five years old, and who was an ironworker, committed suicide between Wednesday noon and Thursday night by hanging himself in his furnished room, on the top floor of the furnished room house at 9 First Avenue.

Schwander, according to his landlord, John Melchner, was quiet and sober, but soon after taking the room last August lost his position through a strike. He had saved somewhat over $100, and lived on this money. He paid $1.25 a week for the room and did his own washing to aid him to save. Some time after losing his position by the union's strike, he was compelled to give up his membership in the union, as he could not afford to pay the dues.

On Tuesday the rent was due and Schwander told Mrs. Melchner that he was destitute. He was allowed to remain, and would have been allowed to stay indefinitely, as the Melchners appreciated his position. They say that he was practically driven to suicide.

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507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
168 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
466 Fifth Av.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Av.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

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NEW YORK CITY.
166 West 125th St.
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338 Sixth Av., cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN, 466 Fifth Av.



Baked Beans.
MATERIALS:—One quart pea beans, half cupful molasses, one tablespoonful salt, half pound salt pork, quarter teaspoonful dry mustard.



Lea & Perrins' Sauce
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Seasoning:—Baked beans are equally good hot or cold, but however served they need the piquancy and zest quickly imparted by pouring over them a few spoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

CEDRIC'S BIG BRIDGE GAME.

Stories of Big Winnings and Seltzer In Card Sharper's Face.

The White Star liner Cedric, in yesterday from Liverpool, brought a large number of passengers, and also an interesting story of a game of bridge whist, in which four passengers are said to have exchanged a large amount of money.

The passengers engaged in the game were among the most prominent on board, and as the game lasted four days and well into the night of each of them, it formed a prominent part of the gossip on board ship. When the game ended it was said that one of the men had been "cleaned out."

There was also a rumor on the pier that among those who landed were two men suspected of being ocean card sharps.

On the voyage, it was said, they proposed a quiet game with one of the passengers, a prominent Westerner, and the result was that the Westerner turned a siphon of seltzer into the face of the proposer. The accused men, then are said to have exhibited cards bearing the engraved names of several well-known clubs. At any rate, they were not molested when they left the ship.

The Cedric also brought a number of Commissioners from foreign countries to the St. Louis Exposition, among them being Godfrey Durlacher of the British, Pierre Jansen of the Norway and Sweden, and Louis Vidal of the Portuguese Commission. Others on board were Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with his wife and daughter, Sir Alfred Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brokaw, and Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Briggs.

DIVED FROM FLAT WINDOW.

Williamsburg Man Ended Life After Neighbor's Child Died.

John Cortell, a hatter, who lived on the second floor at 596 Park Avenue, Williamsburg, committed suicide yesterday morning by diving headforemost from a rear window of his flat. The man's skull was fractured by the fall, and death was instantaneous. His wife saw him rush for the window and endeavored to dissuade him from jumping out, but he paid no heed to her appeals.

Cortell had suffered for a week or more with the grip. Another circumstance which may have had something to do with his determination to end his life is that a neighbor's four-year-old child, to whom Cortell was greatly attached, died suddenly yesterday morning.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York National Team Wins While Local Americans Lose.

UMPIRES PUNISH THREE MEN

Champion Pittsburgs Have Close Call in First Game of the Season at St. Louis.

Six games were played in the National and American Leagues yesterday, of which two resulted in a tie after ten innings had been played. In the National, New York made it two straight from Brooklyn, and the champion Pittsburgs played their first game at St. Louis, and won by the narrow margin of one run. Cincinnati and Chicago had a sharp contest of ten innings, and darkness stopped the playing with the score at five runs each. Boston outplayed "Hughey" Duffy's Philadelphians, the latter not scoring a run. Only two games were played in the American League, Boston turning the tables on New York, while Washington rather surprised the Philadelphias by playing a ten-inning tie.

Three players were put out of the game for protesting the decision of umpires—Strang of the Brooklyns, Dooin of the Philadelphia Nationals, and Elberfeld of the New York Americans.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Wins Through Errors of the Brooklyn Team.

Few good hits, plenty of errors, and an unusual number of objections to Umpire Emslie's decisions were the features of the second game between the New York and Brooklyn teams at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The New Yorks won, but they did not have so easy a time as on the previous day. Their fielding was better than that of Hanlon's men, but aside from Mertes's home run the Brooklyn's batting was stronger. Both Cronin and McGinnity were effective in pitching, each keeping the hits well scattered. Bergen and Doyle carried off the fielding honors for Brooklyn, while McGann and Dahlen did excellent work for New York.

In the fourth inning Strang gave a display of temper. In an attempt of H. McCormick to steal second Umpire Emslie declared him safe. To many of the spectators it looked as though Strang had touched him before reaching the bag, and the fact that the decision was against him caused him to throw the ball to the ground with force. Umpire Emslie immediately ordered him to the bench and Lauden-slager took his place.

Mertes started the run-getting for New York in the fourth inning with a tremendous hit over the right field fence. Two more runs were added in the fifth inning, Warner and Devlin scoring after reaching first base on missed fly balls by Sheckard and Lumley. For three innings thereafter the New Yorks were easily retired, Bergen putting three out in succession on three high foul balls back of the plate. In the ninth inning a base on balls and a poor throw of Cronin to first base were mainly responsible for additional runs.

The Brooklyn's first run was scored in the fifth inning, Gilbert letting Bergen's ground ball go by him. Bergen reached second on Warner's high throw and tallied on Cronin's solid hit to centre field. The second run was made in the seventh inning by McCormick, who hit the first ball for two bases and finally scored on Cronin's put out from Gilbert to McGann.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Strang, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0	Ldsdf'r, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Sheckard lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Mertes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Lumley, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
H. McC, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	4	2	0	Babb, ss.	0	2	3	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Warner, c.	2	0	4	3	2	M. McC., 3b.	1	1	0	2	1
McGin., p.	0	0	2	2	0	Bergen, c.	1	0	9	2	0
						Cronin, p.	0	2	0	1	1
Totals	5	6	27	12	3	Totals	2	7	27	9	4

New York.....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2—5
Brooklyn.. ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2

First base by errors—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Home run—Mertes. Two-base hits—M. McCormick and Babb. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Cronin, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Cronin, 2. Sacrifice hits—McGinnity, 2. Stolen bases—Devlin, McGann, and H. McCormick. Hit by pitcher—By McGinnity, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

CINCINNATI, 5; CHICAGO, 5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 15.—The Cincinnati players started off with a rush against the Chicagos to-day, scoring four runs in the first inning. They were only able to add another run, however, and at the end of the tenth inning the score stood five each. In a clash between Evers and Huggins the latter was injured, and Evers was subsequently upset by Dolan. These caused much ill-feeling between the players of both teams.

Score by innings:

Cincinnati.... .....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5
Chicago..... .....0 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 1 0—5

Batteries—Kellum and Peltz; Corridon and Kling. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—1,890.

PITTSBURG, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—Seven thousand persons attended the opening game of the National League season here to-day between the local team and the Pittsburgs. The home players outbatted the visitors, but the latter made their hits count to a better advantage and won.

Score by innings:

St. Louis.....0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—4
Pittsburg..... .....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5

Batteries—Taylor and Byers; Phillippi and Phelps. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—7,000.

BOSTON, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Hard hitting by the Boston players in the first inning was responsible for the defeat of the Philadelphia team to-day. Catcher Dooin disputed a decision of Umpire Moran and was put out of the game.

Score by innings:

Boston..... .....5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6
Philadelphia.. .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Barry, Brackenbridge, Marshall, and Dooin. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Attendance—2,383.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York....	2	0	1,000	Philadelphia.	1	1	.500
Pittsburg....	1	0	1,000	Chicago.....	0	1	.000
Cincinnati....	1	0	1,000	St. Louis.....	0	1	.000
Boston.....	1	1	.500	Brooklyn....	0	2	.000

Games Scheduled To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Chicago.

First Sunday Game at Washington Park.

According to President Ebbets, the Brooklyn Club will carry into effect its purpose of playing baseball on Sundays at Washington Park. A week ago it was announced by the club's chief executive officer that it was planned to play on the Sabbath, but it was only last night, so he said, that he was enabled to secure the Boston Club to meet the Brooklyns in a championship game to-morrow. An effort was made to get the New Yorks to play, but the latter would not cancel their engagement with the Newark Club. In the game to-morrow Willis will pitch for the Bostons, and Garvin for Brooklyn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Unable to Hit Boston Pitcher and Are Beaten.

In contrast to their rather powerful exhibition of batting on the opening day of the season, the New Yorks gave a weak display of hitting against the Bostons yesterday, hence their defeat by a score of 4 to 1. Powell, whose practice in the South gave every indication of fitting him for his first championship effort of the season, was hit without much difficulty, as nine singles with a total of nineteen bases would seem to show. On the other hand Gibson, while unsteady at times, puzzled the local men and pitched them out for only four single hits. In fielding the home team played without an error, the infield being especially strong. Parent was compelled to be unusually active at short stop, and of the eleven chances offered to him was successful in nine.

That Umpire Dwyer is not a man to be trifled with was shown in the cases of Elberfeld and Manager Griffith. The former objected to a decision in which a strike was credited to him and gave the umpire some unnecesary argument. The result was he was ordered out of the game. Unglaub was substituted, going to third base and Conway to short. Manager Griffith also was disciplined for talking too much and finally sent to the bench.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
D'gherty, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	C'nr'y, 3b, ss.	0	2	1	0	
Collins, 3b.	1	0	2	1	0	Fultz, cf.	0	1	3	1	0
Stahl, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Freeman, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Eberfeld, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Parent, ss.	0	0	5	4	2	Unglaub, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	And'son, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	2	3	1	Williams, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	1	4	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Gibson, p.	0	0	0	5	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	11	0	0
						Powell, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	9	27	13	2	*Beville	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	1	4	27	7	0

*Batted for Powell in ninth inning.

Boston .....2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—4
New York .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

First base by errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Gibson, 4; off Powell, 2. Struck out—By Gibson, 4; by Powell, 8. Three-base hits—Dougherty, Stahl, Freeman, Ferris. Two-base hits—Farrell, Ferris. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Ferris. Double plays—Fultz and McGuire; Parent and Ferris; Parent, Ferris, and La Chance. Wild pitches—Gibson, Powell. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and Carpenter. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; WASHINGTON, 6.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—"Connie" Mack's Philadelphia team attempted to make a runaway race of it in the contest to-day with the Washington team, but after the first inning the local men outplayed the visitors and were enabled to make the score a tie after ten innings. Score by innings:

Washington... ... ...0 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 0—6
Philadelphia. .....4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—6

Batteries—Patton and Kittredge; Henley and Powers. Umpire—Mr. Connally. Attendance—1,100.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia.	1	0	1,000	Boston.....	1	1	.500
Cleveland....	1	0	1,000	Chicago.....	0	1	.000
Detroit.....	1	0	1,000	St. Louis.....	0	1	.000
New York...	1	1	.500	Washington..	0	1	.000

MAY REINSTATE OLDFIELD.

Racing Committee of A. A. A. Will Meet to Consider His Application.

Chairman A. R. Pardington of the Race Committee of the American Automobile Association stated yesterday that a meeting of the Racing Board would be called early next week to consider the Barney Oldfield case. Oldfield has made a formal request to the committee for reinstatement. He has been in the city for the last few days. He has interviewed several members of the board regarding his case, and he believes he will be able to present arguments that will lead to a withdrawal of his suspension as an eligible competitor in races held under the sanction of the American Automobile Association. Oldfield, it is said, is very anxious to go to Europe, provided an American automobile team is sent abroad, as he hopes to drive one of the American cars. Unless the suspension now hanging over him is raised, it will be impossible for him to be selected as a professional chauffeur in the Gordon Bennett race.

It is possible that Oldfield may be reinstated with a warning, for the American Automobile Association feels that it has strengthened its position as the governing body in automobile racing in this country, and its recent action in disciplining Oldfield will act as a warning to other chauffeurs to observe the racing regulations of the American Automobile Association with more care than some of them have done in the past.

THE SPEEDWAY OPENS TO-DAY.

Reported in Good Shape — Will Be a Flag Raising and a Luncheon.

For the first time in the history of the Speedway, an American flag will float over the course to-day, marking the opening of the season of 1904. It will be raised this afternoon by Park Commissioner Pallas on the big flagstaff which Superintendent Caldwell has erected near High Bridge.

Several city officials and many prominent roadmen will be present at the flag-raising, after which there will be an informal luncheon at Durando's clubhouse. Superintendent Caldwell reports that the Speedway is in the best of condition for the new season.

Athletic Meets for Schoolboys.

Over 1,000 schoolboys will compete in the elementary schools championship contests and the novice games to be held on Saturday, May 14 and 28, at Columbia Oval. This large number will represent only the winners in each event of the different district league games which will be held at intervals preceding the two chief meetings in May.

The fact that the actual entries for the championships are limited to winners gives some idea of the interest in athletics among the New York schoolboys and their eagerness to avail themselves of the competitive privileges accorded by the Public Schools Athletic League. All of the events will bring out a number of excellent athletes, some fast runners being looked for in the short and long distance contests. The first of these open-air athletic meets, on May 14, will be held in the afternoon, while on May 28 the games will be run off in the morning.

Cornell Beaten at Lacrosse.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The Swarthmore College team defeated Cornell at lacrosse to-day by the score of 11 to 3.

Good Blood

Drive out the winter's accumulation of impurities.

IRON-OX

does the work thoroughly and quickly by cleansing and purifying the blood.

Cures Constipation.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents, at druggists, or from

THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

L. I. REGATTA MEETING.

Annual Races to be Held on Flushing Bay on Aug. 6.

At a meeting of the Long Island Regatta Association, held at the rooms of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, 411 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, it was decided to hold the annual regatta of the organization over the usual course, on Flushing Bay, on Saturday, Aug. 6. The races will be rowed in the reverse of the usual direction, starting off North Beach and finishing opposite the new boathouse of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, at the head of the bay. The list of events will be as follows:

Junior single shells, junior double shells, junior four-oared shells for the Eagle Cup, limited to Long Island clubs; intermediate four-oared shells, junior eight-oared shells, junior quadruple sculls, junior four-oared gigs, for the Rogers Cup; junior quarter-mile dash.

Officials for the regatta will be appointed and other arrangements completed at a meeting of the Regatta Committee to be held on June 9.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President—John J. Waldman, Brooklyn Rowing Club; Vice President—O. Ruprecht, Nautilus Boat Club; Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas J. Brennan, Ravenswood Boat Club; Regatta Committee—James Coughlin, Brooklyn Rowing Club; K. M. Eyland, Nautilus Boat Club; J. P. Longman, Ravenswood Boat Club; J. T. Anderson, Seawanhaka Boat Club; E. W. McKean, Royal Arcanum Outing Club; R. H. Pelton, Wahnetah Boat Club; J. T. Rogers, Flushing Boat Club; Judge James G. Tighe, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Thomas J. Brennan showed receipts of $775.44, including a balance of $190.44 from the preceding season, and expenses of $472.75, leaving a balance of $302.69 to start the coming season.

Work will be begun next week on the new boathouse of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, at the head of Flushing Bay, and it is expected that it will be completed by May 30. It will be three stories in height, the first floor containing the boat and locker rooms, the second the meeting rooms, ladies' parlor, kitchen, &c., and the third floor the dormitories, where crews in training will be quartered.

The Ravenswood Boat Club will open its season on May 1. The club has a new four-oared shell built by Ward.

Full Brother to Dan Patch Foaled.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 15.—The event of the season at Parkway Farm, Goshen, was the birth yesterday of a full brother to Dan Patch, 1:56¼. D. A. Messenger, Jr., of Oxford, Ind., is the owner of the dam and colt, and he has refused an offer of $5,000 for the youngster.

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IN ADDITION to the greater selection offered by our stock, the difference between a custom suit and ours is the 50% reduction in price.

A business man's cutaway or sack—if it's Brokaw's—is a business asset, in more ways than one.

Single Breasted Sack Suits	from $15 to $34
Double Breasted Sack Suits	from $18 to $30
Cutaway Coat and Vest	from $18 to $42
Separate Trousers	from $4.50 to $10

ASTOR·PLACE·AND·FOURTH·AVENUE

BIGGEST ANIMAL CARGO YET.

Everything from Elephants to Parrots, and All Are "Packages."

With hundreds of wild and tamed animals, birds, and snakes on board—the biggest cargo of the kind ever transported across the Atlantic—the Hamburg-American liner Bethania reached her pier in Hoboken yesterday morning.

In the cargo, and manifested as "packages," there were twenty-four elephants, an equal number of camels and dromedaries, a dozen lions, a trio of Bengal tigers, two hybrids of the same family, several spotted hyenas, aoudads, polar bears, zebras and zebrules, dwarfed donkeys from Ceylon, and sacred beasts from far-away India, not to mention scores and scores of other beasts, some as wild as the jungles that they came from, while others, born in captivity, were as tame as could be.

One of the twenty Cingalese who had them in charge lost all the clothes on his back during the day from getting in too close proximity to one of the great polar bears that was caged on the upper deck. The Cingalese was posing for his picture when the bear relieved him of his peculiar garb.

Of the twenty-four "packages" of elephants, twelve are of the small kind. These little fellows are the "shoot-the-chute" elephants who will form one of the principal attractions at a shore resort this season.

The elephants are the only "packages" in the cargo which will not be quarantined, every other "package" being compelled to spend two weeks in quarantine at Athenia, N. J., before the Government will issue a permit for them to take up permanent residence in this country. Elephants, it was explained, are not usually subject to disease, hence their immunity from delay.

On the voyage the steering gear of the Bethania got out of order, and when the vessel docked one of the press agents immediately attributed the mishap to the strenuous behavior of one of the large "packages," named "Bad Liz." The steamship officers promptly denied the accusation. There was only one death among the entire cargo on the voyage, the unfortunate being a little green parrot.

Commissioner Promotes Firemen.

Fire Commissioner Hayes yesterday made the following promotions in the Fire Department of men whose names for a long time stood at the head of the eligible list, but who were passed over by ex-Commissioner Sturgis: Assistant Foreman John Rush of Engine Company 33 to foreman of the same company; Assistant Foreman Martin F. Callagy of Hook and Ladder Company 24 to foreman of Engine Company 15; Assistant Foreman Edward J. Levy of Engine Company 8 to foreman of Engine Company 20; Fireman Jeremiah T. Lane of Engine Company 15 to assistant foreman of Engine Company 25.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 Shoes

The Douglas styles for Spring are not equalled by any other line at any price. In the Douglas stores you will find all the new and popular styles; narrow, medium and wide toes; in every variety of black and russet leathers.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

UNION MADE

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.



2,473,464

PAIRS OF FINE SHOES WERE MADE AND SOLD BY W. L. DOUGLAS IN 1903.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes lead all other makes in quality, style and workmanship. They hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe. This is the reason they are the greatest sellers in the world.

Ask for W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes made of SIL-KEY KID. Always soft and easy to the foot, never breaks, takes a polish equal to Patent Leather. SIL-KEY KID can only be obtained in W. L. Douglas shoes.

Shoe manufacturers the world over concede Corona Colt, the recently perfected Shiny leather made of Russian Coltskins, to be the highest grade Patent Leather yet produced. This is the reason W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt in his $3.50 shoes.

"After wearing the shoes of several well-known manufacturers, I commenced using W. L. Douglas shoes some four or five years ago. At present all of my shoes you are making to order for me, and I am pleased to report myself as a thoroughly satisfied customer. I doubt if better shoes are made than what I get from you."

J. A. DAVIDSON, N. Y. C.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog showing Spring Styles. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W.L. Douglas High-Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD HAVE THREE PAIRS OF SHOES TO PROPERLY DRESS HIS FEET ON ALL OCCASIONS.

He should have a pair of AC-ME Calf Lace Shoes for cool and rainy weather; a pair of Russet or Patent Leather Oxfords for warm, sunny days, outings, etc.; a pair of Heyl's French Patent Calf or Patent Corona Colt Button Shoes for dress and afternoon wear. Don't pay $15 to $18 for these three pairs. You can obtain their equal in three pairs of Douglas shoes for $10.50.

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2202 THIRD AVE., CORNER 120th STREET.
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345 EIGHTH AVENUE.
520 WILLIS AVENUE, NEAR 149th ST.
BROOKLYN:
708-710 BROADWAY.
1367 BROADWAY, CORNER GATES AVE.
421 FULTON STREET, CORNER PEARL.
494 FIFTH AVENUE.
JERSEY CITY: 18 NEWARK AVENUE.
NEWARK: 785 BROAD STREET.

HOW THE

Building Inspector

DOES HIS

Day's Work

Going the rounds with one of these "custodians of the city's safety" will be the subject of an illustrated feature in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES. Incidentally there will be interviews with an Inspector, showing his opinions as to "graft" and low salaries and "pull." What the Building Department does and what it is supposed to do will be told entertainingly as well as accurately.

Where the Child Actor Goes to Find a Job

Beautiful pictures, showing groups of youngsters at the picturesque agency in Fortieth Street, will illustrate an entertaining article on the joys and sorrows of the little Thespians.

Last Bit of Bohemia in New York

There remains one charming eating place, wherein it is the proper thing to grow "frabjus" quaffing THE GREAT SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE DESCRIBED. The story will be as delightful as the place itself.

Wilton Lackaye Writes of Ibsen

In a signed article contributed to the TIMES NEXT SUNDAY, the star of "The Pit" will discuss the great Norwegian dramatist's connection with the American stage. There will be new pictures of Ibsen and of Lackaye.

"John the Baptist" of Jamaica Goes Elijah Dowie One Better.

In NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES will be an entertaining, illustrated article on a strange "prophet" now converting thousands of ignorant negroes in the West Indies. Dowie—even the mercenary Dowie—must take a back seat. He never learned the trick of selling muddy water for three cents a pint, like this black fakir.

Biggest Gown Factory, But Has No Fashion Plates.

This will be a story of the largest co-operative dressmaking and millinery establishment in the world. It is run by the Salvation Army. The headquarters are in New York, but there are many branches. Col. Catherine Higgins is the organizing genius in charge of the vast work.

The Reliable Woman Shopper And Others.

There are many species of the feminine bargain hunter. First, there is the—but read Frances Hempstead's fascinating story of a day in the big department store. The story will appear in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

These attractive features in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES will be supplemented by the usual up-to-date fashion article, the latest club and society gossip and many short, sketchy stories of interest to all readers.

In the Financial Section will be found well-written discussions of the topics now talked about in Wall Street.

Whatever is newest in the world of sports, in drama, and in music will have its full share of attention.

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CORRESPONDENTS AS "SPIES."

The astonishing announcement made by Count CASSINI at Washington yesterday that the Russian Government has given notice that the newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies offers an invitation for candid inquiry as to the motive of the order. So far as we know, the only persons using wireless telegraphy for news purposes near the scene of the war between Russia and Japan are the correspondents employed in the joint service of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES. They are on board the steamship Haimun, which is equipped with a De Forest wireless telegraphy apparatus. This steamer cruises about the Gulf of Pe-chi-li as near to Port Arthur as is practicable, and sends wireless dispatches to the De Forest station at Wei-hai-Wei, which are then transmitted to London and thence to New York.

That a newspaper correspondent on board an unarmed steamship under a neutral flag, outside the three-mile limit off the Liao-Tung Peninsula, should be held by the Russians to be subject to capture and execution as a spy, is a doctrine that will instantly arrest the attention of Downing Street, just as it would arrest the attention of our State Department if the correspondent in question were an American citizen. On land and within the Russian lines a correspondent who had been ordered to submit his dispatches to a censor and yet continued to cast them upon the uncovenanted air, to be recorded a hundred miles or more beyond the reach of the Russians, would of course be subject to interference and possibly punishment.

That is a very different case from the one presented by the activities of the correspondents aboard the Haimun. They are pursuing their lawful business, and it is the merest pretense to assert that they are giving unneutral aid to the enemy by disclosing secrets of campaign movement or preparation. Admiral Togo has certainly been able to get "news" of the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, and to get it in such volume, particularity, and detail as to leave no occasion for the supplemental services of a correspondent by wireless telegraph. Every merchant ship or passenger steamer coming from the neighborhood of Port Arthur brings news; although, of course, it is later news than that got by the correspondents aboard the Haimun. In fact, these correspondents are doing what has been openly done in every naval war since newspaper reporting upon a large and costly scale was practiced. The use of the wireless telegraph in no wise changes the essential nature of their relation to either belligerent.

The language of Count CASSINI'S notification left at the State Department yesterday would imply that Russia seeks to engraft an altogether new doctrine upon the body of international law, by the use of the pretext that wireless telegraphy in some unexplained way establishes a new status for the correspondent. That is preposterous. The essence of the correspondent's work is getting the news, that is, using his powers of observation; the transmission of his dispatches is a detail, and whether he use submarine cable, wireless telegraphy, the megaphone, or carrier pigeons establishes no such change of status or relation as would justify the barbarous order of the Russian commander that the correspondents aboard the Haimun are to be treated as spies and their ship seized as a prize.

We venture the opinion that the Haimun will continue her work without molestation from the Russians. In the first place, the Port Arthur squadron has demonstrated by repeated experience that there is no safety for a Russian ship outside the harbor. The attempt to capture the Haimun and the correspondents aboard her would involve grave risk of encountering the fleet of Admiral Togo, a risk the Russian commander would not willingly run in his present enfeebled condition. Worse than that, the seizure of a ship under the British flag and the treatment as spies of British subjects aboard her would cause a protest to be instantly lodged at St. Petersburg by the British Government, with a demand for reparation and apology. In view of the grave character of the international risks involved it is improbable that the Government of the Czar will deliberately embark upon the policy of asserting and enforcing this new principle.

THE PETROPAVLOVSK.

It would have been a very sad anticlimax if it had really appeared that the Russian flagship, gallantly steaming out of Port Arthur to engage the enemy, had fouled one of the Russian mines laid for her protection. The catastrophe would have denoted a more than Chinese, a more than Spanish, incompetency to battle. Why the official Russian telegrams should have imputed this ineptitude to the Russian commander is one of the many wonders of this war.

As a matter of cold fact, the most enlightening dispatch we have thus far had about the fate of the Petropavlovsk is that from Che-foo, which imputes her destruction to a mine laid by the Japanese torpedo boats. On that theory the Japanese might have run in close enough to have planted effective obstructions in the way of the deep-drawing Russians seeking to emerge, and then have got out of the way themselves. That theory saves the "face" of the Russians, saves also the face of the Japanese, and is the most plausible that has been thus far promulgated. It is distinctly to the interest of Russia that it should be accepted. Because the theory that a great Russian battleship was wrecked by running into a Russian mine laid out on all the official Russian charts imputes gross ignorance to the Russian naval officers, under which there is no real reason to believe that they labor.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

We think that the opposition was badly advised in its solid vote against the bill for the amendment and improvement of the law regulating the civil government of the Philippine Islands.

The bill made no essential change in the principle on which that government has been founded. It did not involve in any way the relations of the islands to the United States Government, which have been substantially fixed and must continue for a long time. It is even doubtful if these relations could be seriously modified should the Democrats succeed to power in the National Government, since they are practically determined by the conditions existing in the islands, and these can be changed only slowly. What the bill does that is most important is to authorize the Philippines Government to borrow money in moderate amounts for the continuation of public improvements heretofore paid for out of revenue, and to authorize the Government to guarantee the interest on railways, also within limits fixed in the bill. The responsibility assumed under this bill would be inconsiderable compared with the certain benefits to be secured by its operation. The opposition to it seems to us to have been ill-founded.

ELEVATED RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The overcrowding of trains on the Manhattan Elevated Railway continues to be a cause of complaint among those who find themselves under the necessity of traveling during the rush hours. Let us, however, be patient, in view of the fact that in a given time the elevated railroad system of Manhattan carries more passengers than all the long-distance railroads of the United States combined. In one day in January last the record up to that time was broken by the movement, without accident or casualty, of 1,046,000 passengers. On three days since April 1 the number carried exceeded a million, and on the first Monday of this month a total of 1,063,000 was scored. These totals seem impossible, but they represent fares paid. A few passengers may have purchased tickets by the dollar's worth, but the number thus consulting their own convenience is not great enough to affect materially the astounding total. Certainly it would be fully offset by the deposit of tickets purchased previously, and not included in the cash fares of the day.

These figures are bewildering. Such a traffic on such a mileage of road was never before approximated in the history of transportation. It has been made possible wholly by the substitution of electricity for steam traction in train movement, and the limit of possible increase by this means would seem to have been reached. The memorable congestion of Dewey Day was the result of an attempt to handle 830,000 passengers. The movement of 1,063,000 in one day on April 4 was effected with so little friction that it is probable no one knew that it was a record-breaking exploit.

"MONK" EASTMAN.

For whatever time the court may decide that the ruffian EASTMAN shall be confined, the mere fact of his falling into the clutches of the law will be gratifying to all decent men.

He is a peculiarly odious criminal, though perhaps not so dangerous as some others with a less contempt for civilization and more craft. A violent and combative person, delighting in dominating his kind by brute force and by the fear that force inspires, with a crude instinct for leadership and enough talent for organization to maintain a "gang" of lesser ruffians, he engaged in the unusual occupation of letting out to those desiring them the services of himself and his followers, much as did the condottieri of the early Italian days. That his trade conflicted with the customs and laws of the society in which he lived and brought him into constant danger from the police and the courts are facts that do not diminish the queer credit he enjoyed among his own class. They rather increase it. But they do render exceedingly impressive the mere phenomenon of his activity in this city at the opening of the twentieth century.

His trial and the evidence admitted as to his practices, his associates, his backers, and employers reveal a strange standard of human conduct in a considerable portion of our community, a standard so opposed to the ideas and familiar sentiments of the great body of the population that it is hardly conceivable. But it is a matter that cannot be safely ignored. Here is a set of young fellows actually—not professedly but actually—without perception of the enormity and hideousness of their practices. They are men to whom the ordinary rights to personal safety or even to life, instinctively and habitually recognized and respected by the great mass of citizens, do not exist. Their purposes, their desires, their appetites are predatory, and about on the level of those of men just emerged from the most primitive savagery. And they are a class. They are not isolated individuals, but members of a group, numerous enough to have an effective public opinion, and that opinion defies and outrages everything held sacred or respectable by the millions among whom these strange creatures dwell. It would, of course, be easy to exaggerate the relative importance of the existence of such a group or class, but it would also be still easier to err in underestimating its significance and importance.

GEN. MILLS.

After all, the issue of the deliberations of the Military Committee of the Senate seems to have been the dictate of the good sense of the American people. It was a curious and interesting case. It is extremely likely that the late President MCKINLEY appointed Capt. MILLS of the cavalry to a command far out of his reach, considering Capt. MILLS's relative rank in the army, and also considering the traditional claim of the engineers upon the Superintendency of West Point, doubtless now and always one of the "plums" of the army, without very much consideration and without any consideration at all of the "army feeling."

The appointment did not vindicate itself in advance. In fact, some of Capt. MILLS's best friends rather hoped that he would decline it, so anomalous was it, so perfectly irrelevant did it seem, that a Captain of cavalry who had shown distinguished gallantry in Cuba should on that account be appointed to a place which had theretofore been held sacred to a distinguished, at the very least, Major of engineers.

But the appointment, which we admit was not fully vindicated when it was made, was fully vindicated shortly afterward. Col. MILLS has shown that he is one of the best Superintendents the Military Academy has ever had. And his promotion to the lowest rank that a Superintendent of the Academy ought in decency to occupy follows, as a matter of course, and ought to be acclaimed by the Military Academy, the army, and the country.

THE BOLL WEEVIL.

An entomological expert employed by nature to investigate the status and outlook of the boll weevil scourge in the cotton belt reaches disquieting conclusions. It is a Mexican insect, and did not cross the Rio Grande in numbers sufficient to be of concern to the cotton grower until it had practically destroyed the cotton industry of that country. It is not by instinct an enemy of the cotton plant. It has simply found that vegetable a more agreeable food than it had before cotton was grown, and one better adapted to its sustenance. The writer quoted believes that the weevil will spread over the whole cotton-growing area of the United States within the next twenty years, and that, unless some means are found for diverting it from what is at present its food pursuit, the fate of cotton growing in the United States will be that which attended the efforts in Mexico to establish this industry.

This is gloomy prophecy, but perhaps it embodies a valuable suggestion. If the boll weevil eats the cotton plant because it seeks agreeable food, is it not possible that in nature there is some kind of food it likes even better—its original diet, for example? If this could be found and raised with the cotton, it might protect the latter, and, incidentally, permit the extermination of the pest at the stage of its development which renders it especially vulnerable to systematic attack. The farmer cannot afford to destroy his cotton plants even to eradicate the weevil, but he could very well afford to uproot and burn otherwise useless growths cultivated to feed this epicure of the insect world.

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

If it be really true that VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN was the guest of Admiral MAKAROFF on the Petropavlovsk and shared the ill-fate of that battleship, the tidings are important, even momentous. It would not be accurate to describe the death of the Russian painter as a loss. He had done his work, delivered his message, completed his career. In fact, the pictures that he showed here three or four years ago were, in all pictorial qualities, inferior to those that he had shown here twenty years or so before, and indicated retrogression.

Neither, at his best, was he a great painter. In the niceties of the craft of his art any pupil of any of the recognized schools could have given him lessons, which to be sure he was too self-willed and too proud to take. He was very far indeed from being one of those artists every stroke of whose brush the looker-on sensitive to his art follows with delight. But it is questionable whether, not being a great artist, he was not something greater than a great artist. He was a great reporter, using pigments instead of words, and issuing "human documents." He was so faithful a reporter of his own country that his paintings, after all that can fairly be said against them as paintings has been said, convey to most people who have not visited Russia an idea of Russian life at least as vivid as can have been conveyed by the pens of the gifted band of Russian novelists, from TURGENIEFF to TOLSTOY.

And not only Russia was illuminated by this interesting and singular man. It was his luck, and now it appears that it was his doom, to be always at the centre of the situation, always where what was of most general interest was going on. He had, as in his capacity of reporter it behooved him to have, a "nose for news." Of that last collection of his pictures the American observer could not fail to observe that the charge up San Juan Hill, and that the ways of the West Pointer with the Filipino, were depicted in a very enlightening way. In spite of his grave technical deficiencies, VERESTCHAGIN was a great reporter and a great "realist."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We have already referred to the courage, coolness, and presence of mind that were apparently displayed by every man on board the Missouri after the turret explosion, but this triumph of discipline over the instinct of self-preservation in so many minds was such a striking one, owing to the fact that to it was obviously due the preservation of the ship and all on board from complete and immediate destruction, that it is well worth further consideration. The moment the explosion occurred, hardly one of the men who survived it could have failed to realize that another, violent enough to tear the whole ship to fragments, was much more than likely to follow within a few seconds. It would have been entirely "natural" for all who could do so to make a rush for the decks, and thence into the water, whence, even if the Missouri blew up, a good many of them would doubtless have been rescued by the other vessels in the neighborhood. That, indeed, seemed the only chance for life big enough to measure. But not a man took it. There was a rush, to be sure, but it was to the post of duty in such an emergency, and whatever could be done was done without hesitation or confusion. What could be done proved to be enough—the ship was saved, and those who escaped the first explosion were soon out of danger. The episode recalls to mind—by a difference, not a similarity—a story that has been told many times, but not for years, about the old Idaho. Soon after the close of the war that vessel was ordered to the Far East. She made the voyage under sail, owing to the condemnation of her much-discussed Dickinson engines, and carried, in addition to her own officers and crew, some other officers destined for service on the Asiatic Station, who went as passengers and had nothing to do on the voyage. In the cargo were six tons of powder with the same destination. On the way the Idaho passed safely through the dreadful calm which is the centre of a typhoon, but what made the trip most notable was a fire on board that for a while seriously threatened the magazine. As on the Missouri, the Idaho's own company showed no signs of fear for their own lives, but went every man to his post and stayed there till the danger was over. But the passenger officers, though men of exactly the same quality, exhibited the wildest excitement and alarm, getting as far from the magazine as possible, and as many as could running to the end of the bowsprit without a thought of professional dignity. They were not cowards, but they had no responsibility, and nothing to do, and that made all the difference. The Missouri had no passengers, so every man was a hero.

—When a mistake has been made that is at once practically irreparable and utterly inexplicable, what is to be done about it? That is the painful and embarrassing question which has been raised for our consideration by a paragraph published in this column yesterday. It ran on at great length and vast solemnity about the deductions which should and should not be drawn from the death of the man KNACK in—Bellevue! But the man KNACK did not die in Bellevue—he died in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, and therefore were the officials, the doctors, and the nurses of Bellevue wronged by our remarks with a good deal less than no excuse at all. Why? If we only knew! To say it was done in carelessness or stupidity would be an easy way out of the mystery, and whoever will may accept either or both of those explanations, but as a matter of fact we know that the paragraph was not written carelessly, and we can still hope that it was not written stupidly. Perhaps the experts in charge of Bellevue's own Psychopathic Ward will be charitable enough to draw upon their comprehensive knowledge of the queer things a human mind can do when its owner thinks it is working all right, and help us out of a terrible difficulty. If they reply that their experience is largely with alcoholics, the intimation will be not less untrue than cruel, and therefore unworthy of them. We are ourselves quite helpless in the matter. To declare that we did not intend to write "Bellevue" instead of "Manhattan State" would be an absurd waste of time, and to say that we are sincerely grieved at having done an unintended wrong would not be much better. The worst feature of the case is that the offending paragraph will undoubtedly go far and wide, while nobody would think it worth while to copy this one, even though we spun it out a foot longer with well-known and indisputable facts as to the excellencies of Bellevue Hospital as it is, of its steady improvement for years past, and of its promise soon to become a model among institutions of its class, worthy of the imitation of the world. We can only hope that the members of the Bellevue staff will remember that 'tis mortal to err and that lamentable accidents happen in newspaper offices as in operating rooms for which the responsibility is hard to place.

—A troubled reader who may or may not have a reprehensible interest in matters aleatory—one can, remember, he interested in them as a scientist as well as from the gambler's standpoint—wants to know if "rune of luck" continue to "run" whether one continues to play or not. In other words, if a man stops playing at any given game when luck begins to run against him, can he begin again at the end of any period with the expectation that his bad luck run is over, or does he resume exactly where he left off? This, all things considered, is the most difficult question that was ever submitted to us, and we had thought that nothing new in that line was possible. The fundamental trouble with the inquiry is that there is no certainty whatever about the existence of "runs of luck." Experience says Yes, while reason says No, and—there you are. As to whether a run runs while there is nothing running, who can even begin to form an opinion? A blind instinct pronounces the suggestion absurd, and then asks Why? What would have happened if one had tried a chance one didn't try can never be known, and yet so nearly universal is the feeling that "luck" is an entity distinguishable from a mere accidental sequence of unrelated events that even the sober-minded can ponder a moment over our correspondent's curious conundrum.

—So nearly inevitable is it that the nicknames chosen for popular army and navy officers will be pleasantly applicable only in case of victory, that it seems to be unwise to give them currency. For the fortune of war is cruelly uncertain, and affectionate names are lamentably apt to be openly or impliedly boastful. Therefore, in case of defeat they are remembered with regret by friends and repeated with cynical amusement by enemies. The fate of "the Cossack of the Sea" is not reassuring for "the Bulldog of the Russian Navy," or for the owners of other similar names that circulate, it seems, among the Czar's forces. The Japanese, so far as known, do not take these chances, but go about their business under their own well vocalized names. It's the safer way.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Morgan of Alabama can be facetious and satirical at times.

When the Canal Zone bill was being considered to-day Senator Aldrich moved to strike out the section that provided for establishing a Government depository. He explained that the Secretary of the Treasury favored the section, but the Finance Committee did not agree with him.

Mr. Morgan expressed delight with the exhibition of holdness made by the Rhode Island Senator. This venture upon a course not indorsed by an executive department was hailed as a hopeful sign that the Senate might return to the virility manifested in the early days of the body.

The section was eliminated.

***

Some of the White House employes have been in the habit of soliciting subscriptions and offering tickets for sale for various objects, including church festivals and the like, to visitors, and those who are required to make frequent visits to the Executive Office, as well as those visiting the Executive Mansion, have been annoyed by these solicitations. The reading of newspapers by messengers and doorkeepers while on duty was also a subject of complaint.

These things will not occur in the future if the order made by Secretary Loeb is observed. The order forbids the reading of newspapers when on duty and the solicitations of subscription or offering to sell tickets for any object whatever in or about the White House by the employes.

***

As the Senate Reading Clerk was racing through the drowsy sentences of the Sundry Civil bill this afternoon he was suddenly interrupted by Senator Bacon.

"Mr. President," said the Georgia Senator, "I must protest against the way the clerk reads. He goes so fast I cannot keep up with him. I have no objection to his skipping parts of the bill. He skips very intelligently, but what he does not skip he reads so fast that it is simply impossible to keep up with him."

The Senate laughed loudly, and President Frye solemnly ordered:

"The clerk will read more slowly, so the Senator from Georgia can keep up with him."

GENERAL NOTES.

Forty-eight years Louis Berger has toiled over the hooks in the office of the Collector of St. Louis, though there have been many Collectors and these of different political faiths. It is claimed that during the entire time Mr. Berger has never lost a day from the office by reason of illness. Though he has worked over columns of figures for nearly half a century, his eyesight continues good, and at the age of seventy-five years he does not wear spectacles.

* * *

It is many years since Maine has changed its Representatives in Congress, except when Speaker Reed resigned or death has intervened. All four of the present delegation have just been nominated for reelection by the Republicans of their districts.

* * *

A woman, Mrs. Jennie Nelson, was selected by the recent Utah Republican State Convention as one of the alternate delegates to the National Convention. It was not much, but, as one of the women delegates in the convention urged, the women voters were entitled to some recognition, even if it were but the empty honor of election as an alternate. Mrs. Nelson was chosen under suspension of the rules by acclamation.

* * *

On Monday, April 18, the Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution opens in Washington, and on Tuesday afternoon will be laid the cornerstone of the Memorial Hall to be erected by the Daughters to the heroes and heroines of the Revolutionary period.

* * *

"Young men and women, read the Bible as you would your Shakespeare," exclaimed Dr. Oliver J. Thatcher to his class of juniors of the University of Chicago a day or two ago. He explained that he was not then speaking from a religious standpoint, and that, as he knew, it is a lamentable fact that most students do not know anything about the history of the literature of the Bible. "They shun it and do not give it fair consideration," he added.

* * *

Mr. William H. Baldwin finished on Thursday last his thirty-seventh year as President of the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston. Enthusiasm keeps men young, says The Transcript, and "Mr. Baldwin's unflagging enthusiasm must be held to account for his apparently perennial youth."

* * *

Because of a severe attack of laryngitis the Rev. Marsden R. Foster, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in East Braintree, Mass., has obtained a leave of absence from his pulpit for a while, and has accepted a position as motorman on the Boston Elevated Railway in the hope that the out-door occupation will in time relieve him from the throat trouble. He was graduated at Brown University in 1898.

* * *

John Shepard, a Boston merchant, has recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into business in that city, and especially marked the day by the gift of $5,000 to endow a free bed in the Massachusetts General Hospital in that city.

* * *

Daniel B. Wesson, the wealthy revolver manufacturer, has given $100,000 to the Hampden Homeopathic Hospital in Springfield, Mass. The money will be used for the erection of a new building of granite and gray pressed brick on the present site of the hospital. The only stipulation attached to the gift is that a tablet shall be placed on the hospital stating that the building was erected in honor of Mr. Wesson's wife.

* * *

Prof. William Callyhan Robinson, L.L. D., is to deliver a commemorative address on the late Francis Wayland, former Dean of the Yale Law School, in Hendrie Hall, New Haven, Conn., on Friday evening next. Prof. Robinson is now Dean of the law department of the Catholic University of America at Washington, and was formerly Professor of Elementary Law in the Yale Law School.

* * *

Ex-Senator William A. Harris of Kansas has lately written to friends that while grateful for the favorable mention of his name in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of the State, he wishes it understood that he could not permit his name in any circumstances to be used as a candidate for any office. He says that his health is not very good at present, and that it would be absolutely impossible for him to attend to his business and go into politics in any way whatever, especially because of others who are dependent upon him and whose claims are imperative.

GRATEFUL TO THE TIMES.

For Its Persistent Effort and Final Success in Repeal of Near-Side Stop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are entirely right in your editorial of April 14 on the "near side ordinance." THE TIMES is entitled to the gratitude and thanks of the community for its persistent effort and final success in getting the uncalled for and obnoxious ordinance repealed.

From any and all municipal ownership and operation of city railways or other franchises, "good Lord deliver us."

Private corporations may have their faults and short comings, but they have more sense than to adopt rules whose tendency is to drive away the patronage by which they exist. The most ignorant man of business has too much sense than to work on such a reckless plan. Witness the outcome of the expenditure of the vast sums in the late improvement on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. That corporation has done much for the comfort of the traveling public, and is now reaping the result in a constant increase of earnings. I have used the "L" road nearly every day since that fool "near side" rule was put in force, and find, with the rush hour exception, every reasonable comfort.

I trust the distinguished municipal legislature, when they make another and possibly the greatest effort of their life, they will not forget to first try it on themselves.

ROBERT RUTTER.

New York, April 15, 1904.

KIND WORDS FOR PROF. TRIGGS.

University of Chicago Graduate Says Criticisms of Him Are Unjust.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever the writer of "Topics of the Times" sees fit he refers disparagingly, not to say contemptuously, to Prof. Oscar Lowell Triggs. Frequently he goes out of his way to drag in the name of one who is more sinned against than sinning. It is obvious that he is unacquainted with Prof. Triggs's real merits. Relying on whatever adulterated news comes to hand, he perpetuates every misrepresentation he can conveniently recall, regardless of their falseness.

With the usual inconsiderateness of newspaper writers, your paragrapher attempts to foist every silly idea, wherever made, upon Prof. Triggs. That in season and out of season Prof. Triggs has denied the many statements attributed to him, makes no impression on your paragrapher. With brutal pertinacity he continues to marshal them out and exhibit them as a trophy of ridicule.

Now, Prof. Triggs is a thoroughly sane man, a progressive and modern thinker, one of that unfortunate class of men who, like Ruskin and Morris, whom he has so ably explained and expounded, is too big for any university. If in education the all-important thing is to have great souls breathe out abundant life, inspiring and invigorating all with whom they come in contact, Prof. Triggs has met that standard exactly. To him literature is a record of life, and not as some would have it, fossilized syntax. He believes that every great poet or author is an interpreter of his age and has therefore a message to deliver to the men of his generation. He likewise believes that our modern education is incomplete because it does not recognize the necessity of an industrial training to fit men for the new industrial era into which our country has naturally drifted. Is this so radical, so monstrous, that he must be slandered, slurred, and slashed by the quill thrusts of those stuffed warriors, the newspaper paragraphers? Every thinking man agrees with Prof. Triggs in this. The only detractors are the empty wits of newspaperdom!

In common with a number of graduates of the University of Chicago I regret the action of those officials who allowed Prof. Triggs to leave. The university has lost a great personality, whose departure will eventually be more damaging than the loss of endowments. Chicago University could well afford to miss a million than lose a radiating personality. For ultimately all great centres of learning focalize in one man—and for Chicago that one man was Oscar Lowell Triggs.

JOSEPH LEISER.

Kingston, N. Y., April 14, 1904.

CELEBRATE TOO EARLY.

Deplores Use of Firecrackers in Anticipation of Independence Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is one of the many pleasant National traits of Americans that they are as a rule not people who complain easily and grumble about trivial matters.

But at times it behooves us to utter words of complaint, not so much to give vent to our irritability, as to help improve matters which concern and vitally interest all citizens.

Many, no doubt all of us, have often and continually been annoyed to say the least, if not driven to desperation, by the inconsiderate, rude, and thoughtless acts of children in the streets who begin to shoot off firecrackers and torpedoes three months before the actual celebration of Independence Day. Now, I am not saying a word against shouting and yelling of voices; against foot and base ball playing to the endangerment of foot passengers' safety; of all the other nuisances which must be pardoned because of the youthful and exuberant spirits of poor city children otherwise pent up in small, stuffy flats—of all others I make no mention.

But as regards this grievous, boisterous, nerve-injurious explosion of fireworks, could not measures be taken to prevent it until its due time, before the evil has become so widespread that all appeals to police and Magistrates are useless?

NEW YORKER.

New York, April 14, 1904.

Cockfights and Horses' Bits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To a reader of the news of the day it is interesting to see the great activity displayed by the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in the matter of the Brooklyn cockfights; this is well and in line with its duty, but consistency is a jewel, and we do not find this society conspicuous by this adornment when it exerts itself so hard to rescue a few chickens from indulging for a few minutes in a painful but instructive struggle, and fails to rescue the coach horses from hours of much worse pain inflicted by the cruel Pulley-Badoon bit forced upon them by many of our rich. Is it because in the Brooklyn affair there is much newspaper advertisement, and in the painful bridles seen on Fifth Avenue every day there is a fear of diminished income?

HORSE LOVER.

New York, April 14, 1904.

A Suggestion to the Russian.

From The Buffalo News.

Somebody once wrote an answer to Procter's rhapsody about "The Sea! the Sea! the Open Sea!" and it wound up with this refrain:

So I'll take my stand
On land! On land—
Forever and ever on solid land!

This should be the motto of the Russian commander in the Far East, from repeated indications. But perhaps the Japs will not have it that way.

All the Law Allows.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Newlywed—I tell you what, old man, my wife is one woman in a thousand.

Bachelier—Well, I should hope so. If she were more than one you'd be a bigamist, at least.

NAVAL LOSSES COMPARED.

Sinking of Petropavlovsk Recalls Cowper's Poem on Loss of Royal George.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see you refer editorially to the loss of Admiral Makaroff and the Petropavlovsk as curiously like that of the Royal George and Kempenfelt more than a hundred years ago.

Would it not be well to give your readers Cowper's poem, which I subjoin?

ON THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore!

Eight hundred of the brave,
Whose courage well was tried,
Had made the vessel heel,
And laid her on her side.

A land breeze shook the shrouds,
And she was overset;
Down went the Royal George
With all her crew complete.

Toll for the brave!
Brave Kempenfelt is gone;
His last sea-fight is fought;
His work of glory done.

It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the shock;
She sprang no fatal leak;
She ran upon no rock.

His sword was in the sheath;
His fingers held the pen,
When Kempenfelt went down
With twice four hundred men.

Weigh the vessel up,
Once dreaded by our foes,
And mingle with our cup
The tears that England owes.

Her timbers yet are sound,
And she may float again
Full charged with England's thunder,
And plough the distant main.

But Kempenfelt is gone,
His victories are o'er;
And he and his eight hundred
Must plough the wave no more.

New York, April 15, 1904. A. B. C.

QUESTION OF BUSINESS ETHICS.

Thinks Merchant Justified in Selling Adulterated Goods to Meet Competition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While conversing with a friend some evenings ago, a chance remark that there was a great amount of fraud perpetrated nowadays, which in the eyes of the perpetrators was quite justifiable, called forth the following remarkable statement from my friend: "Why, in my business competition makes it impossible for a single firm to exist if it did not adulterate its goods."

For obvious reasons I shall not mention my friend's business, but the existing conditions which he explained were a revelation to me, and though at first his statement was rather appalling, his subsequent explanation has to my mind somewhat justified his course.

His argument in substance was that a merchant who discovers that all his competitors are able to undersell him because they adulterate their goods is justified in following their example in self-defense, if for no other reason. Furthermore, a man who has the means to retire when these practices of his competitors become intolerable owes a certain obligation to his employes, many of whom, perhaps, have grown old in the concern, and are unfit to start business life afresh. To sell out would be simply shifting the responsibility to other shoulders.

Always taking it for granted that the adulteration practiced is not injurious and is practically proof from detection, is a man censurable who sells an adulterated article as "absolutely pure," when the conditions described are taken into consideration?

E. B. G.

New York, April 14, 1904.

Force Rule in Foreign Lands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Civis Americanus" deserves praise for clever and just comments on Colorado's condition of affairs. However, he says toward the end of his article, "Force may cope with insurrections in the despotisms of Europe, but it is a doubtful resort in a republic." Well, I may assure "Civis Americanus" that what is now going on in Colorado would scarcely be possible in the only despotic countries of Europe, Russia and Turkey. In any other it would be out of question altogether.

CIVIS ROMANUS.

New York, April 15, 1904.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Common Sense of the Situation.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has an editorial on "The Democratic Platform," which, it seems to us, contains the common sense of the situation.

The Man and the Platform.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The outlook at present is that Judge Parker will be the party's nominee. The prospect of bringing about harmony in the party with him as the nominee seems to be better than with any other man who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination. Such being the case a mistake, in the matter of a platform, by the New York Convention would be extremely unfortunate.

On Him All Can Unite.

From The Rome (Ga.) Herald.

Parker seems to be the man on whom all elements of the party could and ought to unite, if nominated.

The Man to Choose.

From The Athens (Ga.) Banner.

A great deal of ground could be gained if the Democracy of the country would get to work for Parker.

Should Unite and Harmonize.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

Judge Parker's nomination should unite and harmonize the Democracy as the selection of no other man mentioned in this connection could possibly do.

The Only Man.

From The Talbotton (Ga.) New Era.

We are of the opinion that Parker is the only man who can lead the Democrats to victory.

The Independent Votes.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

No good Democrat can offer valid reasons for refusing to support Parker. He can command all the votes in the party, and he ought to receive a large independent vote, without which no Democrat or Republican can be elected President. The party can win with Judge Parker if it can win at all, and in the event it does not win it will at least be correcting the mistakes of the past and building for the future.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

Oh, Lafcadio Hearn,
For "Weird Tales from Japan,"
We have only to turn
To the newspaper man,
Whose glib pen never fails
While his being endures
To furnish us tales
So much weirder than yours.

Every day we may scan
In the papers a line
Of weird tales from Japan
That completely outshine
Any tales you may write.
And the newspaper man
Is the one to indite
Our weird tales from Japan.

J. W. FOLEY.

"BOSS PLUMBER" SCARES WOMEN RACE PLAYERS

Police Captain, Disguised as a Haughty Son of Toil, Makes Raid.

CAUSES 34 EYES TO LEAK

Repairs Damages by Permitting Patrons of Supposed Poolroom to Go, but Arrests Two Men.

Thee men dressed in overalls and greasy coats walked into the areaway of a private dwelling in Eighty-fourth Street, betwen Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, yesterday afternoon. One was puffing on a cigar and strode with all the hater of a boss plumber. The other two carrid kits, in which tools jingled as they walkd. The "boss" pounded heevily on the basement door, and the summons was answred by a meek-looking man.

"We've come to fix the pipes," said the haughty one. "Do y' know what's the matte with 'em?"

The meek man looked astonished and said he had not noticed anything wrong. The "boss" mentioned the name of the owner of the premises and said that individual had sent him. The meek man looked blank.

"Wel," said the "boss," "there's a leak somewere, and I'm going to find it."

So saying, he entered the hallway, followed by his "helpers," went into the kitcher examined the pipes, and then announce his intention of going up stairs to look The meek man did not hinder him.

"You stay down here, Mike," said the boss to one of them, and then told the other to follow.

A moment later the "boss" and the other man were outside of a door on the secnd foor.

"They're off at Aqueduct," came a voice from wihin.

The "helper" dropped his kit and tried to enter the door. It resisted. Both men put their shoulders to it, and it flew open. There were seventeen screams from as meny feminine throats, and a scurry of frightend women. One man stood at a telephon in the room and another was neer a desk.

"I'm sorry to disturb you," said the "boss," "but I'm Acting Captain Thompson, at present in command of this precinct. If you will quit that screaming I will explin."

The man with Thompson was Detective Neggersmith of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and the man addressed as "Mike" was Detective Isbel of the same precinct.

Capt. Thompson and Detective Neggersmith had some difficulty in quieting the tearful women in the room, and only did so after they had promised not arrest any of them.

"You women have been playing the races here, and you ought to be ashamed of yourselves," said Thompson, "now if you promise never to do it egain you can go."

The Acting Captain then arrested the two men in the room. They said they were William Williams of 120 West Eleventh Street and Frederick Walker of 420 West Forty-second Street. The police also seized two telephones, a roulette wheel, 850 chips, and about twenty racing sheets, on which were the entries at Aqueduct and Memphis, with the wsights, jockeys, and odds.

Acting Captain Thompson said after the raid that two days ago a man complained to him that his wife was losing his wages in a poolroom in Eighty-fourth Street. The man said he had followed her and gave the number of a house which he had seen her enter frequently. On Thursday Thompson and his detectives looked over the ground and found that it would be almost impossible to get into the house. Then they planned the "plumber" scheme.

Thompson says that when he first entered the room he encountered a woman about seventy years old. She was deaf, and not knowing what wes going on about her, thrust some money into his hand and asked him to place it on a horse at Aqueduct. He took the money and marked it for evidence.

All of the women in the place were well dressed.

GREET BARON VON STERNBURG.

Columbia's Deutscher Verein Holds a Kommers in His Honor.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, was the guest of honor at a reception held especially for him by Columbia University's Germen society, the Deutscher Verein, at the university last evening. Students and instructors to the number of seventy-five gathered to welcome the guest and participated in a "kommers."

Baron von Sternburg made an informal speech, describing his good feeling toward the society and the pleasure it gave him to be present. No reference was made to anything other than the affair of the evening. Nicholas Murray Butler, the President of Columbia, made the address of welcome to the guest of the evening. Other speakers were Prof. William H. Carpenter, head of the Department of German at Columbia and President of Deutscher Verein; Prof. John W. Burgess, Dean of the School of Applied Science; Prof. Munroe Smith, Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., and Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Sr. Among the guests were Heinrich Conried, Louis Viereck, Rudolph Keppler, Prof. Franz Boas, Eugene Zabel, Prof. Lehmann of Heidelberg University, and Herman Ridder of The Staats-Zeitung.

PRINCETON'S JUNIOR "PROM."

Annual Class Dance Held in the New Gymnasium.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 15.—The annual junior promenade was held this evening in the new gymnasium. The following were patronesses: Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. Peter A. Callan, Mrs. Lawrence A. Carter, Mrs. V. Lansing Collins, Mrs. A. Guyot Cameron, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mrs. John M. Forbes, Mrs. John G. Hibben, Mrs. John H. Janeway, Jr., Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mrs. Jennings S. Morgan, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, and Mrs. J. MacN. Thompson. Among those present were the following:

New York—The Misses Brower, Hurry, Roosevelt, Parmelee, Landon, Atterbury, Destch, Tuckerman, Prentice, Pratt, and Parke; Philadelphia—The Misses Burd, Fell, Henry, Richards, and Corbin.

To-morrow afternoon teas will be given by the Ivy, Tiger, Inn, Cottage, Cap and Gown, Charter, Colonial, Cannon, and Elm Clubs.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Controller of the Currency and Miss Ridgely entertained a dinner company this evening at their home on Sixteenth Street. The gueste included the Baroness Bussche, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. Thomas Peck of Pittsfield, Mass., and Miss Deering, Senator Beveridge, M. Furnier of the French Embassy, and Charles J. Bell.

Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, entertained a company of fourteen friends at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Audenried entertained a luncheon company of twelve guests to-day, as also did Mrs. Charles Howery, the latter company being in honor of Miss Davidson of Quincy, Fla., the sister of the hostess.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hey will give their second large dinner party of the week to-morrow evening.

The marriage of Miss Agnes C. Asserson, daughter of Rear Admiral P. C. Asserson, United States Navy, retired, to Justin Ransom Swift of Pittsburg, Penn., will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's father on Connecticut Avenue. Miss Alice Asserson will be her sister's only attendant and Garfield Swift, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man.

WAR TIP ON HORSE RACE.

Why the Helping Hand Members Didn't Play Peter Paul.

The advantages of foreign travel wsre demonstrated yesterday afternoon when Hink Siddons, ex-man-o'-war's man, saved the talent of the Helping Hand Benevolent and Athletic Association from disaster.

The somewhat rusty hinges of the particular lid that covers the wsst side in the neighborhood of Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, had creaked at frequent intervals, and each creak indicated the entrance into the clubhouse of a member of the association in good standing. The attendance was lerge, for a special meeting had called itself to take action on the opening of the season et Aqusduct. The company was entertained by a somewhat monotonous recitation, delivered by a gentleman behind a partition, whose lines seemed to be confined to a rspetition of the words "in front," "at the quarter," "at the half," "at the three-quarters," and "in the stretch," with slight variations.

Nevertheless ths interest was sustained. Finally the invisible speaker announced "Carter Hendicap" and the excitement grew intense.

"Peter Paul" was the word passed from one to another, and then began a general movement of all the benevolent and helpful ones to a little wicket, invitingly open for the reception of money.

Then it was that Hink Siddons came to the front.

"Peter Paul nothin'," he declared. "He'll be torpedoed before he can get back to his base."

This mysterious announcement halted the members of the association. Demends were made for an explanation, and Hink, thus urged, said:

"You know the Petropaviovsk, the battleship that wes blowed up Wednesday? Well, I served in Asiatic waters—me and Dewey—and I know what that Petropavlovsk means. It's the way them Russians says Peter Paul. You take my tip, and hunt something else."

The members did. Beldame was their other choice, as they bsnevolently expressed it, and msny were the belping hands that reached in at the wicket and brought forth augmented wealth.

An hour and a quarter after the Carter Handicap Hink's grateful associates had rendered him incapable of distinguishing between the speech of Russia and that of Seventh Avenue. He was glad that he hed traveled.

BUSY B'S.

The Rest of the Alphabet Cuts But a Small Figure in This Tale.

Briefly before the booming of the belated bell thet broaches the nsw-born day, a butcher's boy burst into the Tenderloin Station and breathlessly broke out with:

"Bad bissniss, Mister Bolicemans! Burglars in the basement of Birschbaum Brothers, the butchers! Bring a big bolicemans—qvick!"

Billy Butts, better bespoken as "the bold boy bnrgler-buster," was brought out.

"Burglars, Bill!" bellowed Sergeant Boettler. "Bring 'em back."

"Bully!" said the butcher's boy.

"Bet your boots," said Billy Butts, buckling on his belt and bludegon.

All Birscbbaum Brothers' block was bewildered, for the burglar box was braying to beat the band.

Billy Butts brought out his business-like bludgeon, battered the bolt of the basement, burst it, and hutted in. His hull's eye beam burned brightly on a hlot of hlood on the hoards.

"B-r-rlood!" Billy Butts betbought him, tut that was before the hellef was borne to his brain that the butcher hanked his beef in that black basement.

So he hecked out of the basement, for he bslieved the braying burglar bell was "bugbouse." He banged the box with his bludgeon. The bell broke.

"Burglar box on the bum," said Billy Butts, the boy burglar-bueter. "Back to bed for Birschbaum Brothers!"

IN THE SHOPS.

There is something new in the way of canned goods, and this has had a large sale during Lent. A two-pound can of codfish balls will cost only 18 cents, and all there is to do to prepere a fast-day-morning breakfast is to shepe the material and fry it. The balls do not come made up, but it is the mixing the material that is real work in codfish balls.

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Another New England dish that comes in cans and is also 18 cents is clam chowder made of the New England soft-shell clame put up on the coast of Maine. It is said to be very good.

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In pickles quite the prettiest things, and very good to the taste for the onion lover, are the little peerl onlons, about the size of small beans, put up in bottles and costing 35 and 55 cents for bottles of different sizes. They come from Germany.

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Johnny cake that grandmamma used to make now comes put up in packegee, three pounde for 20 cents. This is called "Corn Cake Mixture," and is a self-raising preparation of cornmeal. Graham flour is put up in the eame way and at the same price.

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Something else new in the food line is called "iron food." Thie comes in pasteboard packages, good-sized cakes of a dark-brown color. They ere said to be made of all sorts and kinds of things, the namee of the materials being given on the box, but too ecientific to remember; they are a benefit to the health, end among them is natural iron, whatever that is. The cakes are soaked in warm milk and eaten and warranted to make beeuties of the plainest people. There are other ways in which the cakes can be prepared, and in any way they have the same health-giving properties, and all this for 15 cents a package.

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Something in the way of a preserve which is attractive to look at is called orangeate. It is in the nature of an orange jelly, with slices ofthe orange showing pleinly through the transparent preserve. It costs 25 cents a half pint.

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Cherries are among the prettiest of preserves. They are put up in a number of different ways. They are to be found both white and a deep red in tbe preserved cherries and green or red as they are put up in crême de menthe or maraschino. In the latter and a bright red color they cost 45 cents a pint and 75 cents a quart, and in the former 50 cents a pint end 25 cents a half pint. In the crême de menthe tbey are a rich green.

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Figs are a sweetmeat that are always to be found now where things of this kind are sold. They are put with the juice or with brandy or maraschino. In the latter they cost 75 cents a pint and $1 a quert. In brandy they are 65 cents a pint.

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An attractive tea set is one in an old-time shape—low, narrow teapot, sugar bowl, and creamer. In this set they are decorated with what are commonly known as field flowers, poppies in an orange red, white and yellow deisies, and blue bachelor buttons.

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In Japanese pottery there is a pretty ehade that is unueual. It is a soft blue, something of a cadet blue in color, and with decorations of white. There are tea eets in the ware, fancy pitchers of all kinds with vases and other ornamental pieces. The designs are raised a little, frequently of flowers, but alsp some in animal deelgne, rabbits, and an odd pitcher hes quaint little Japanese dogs tumbling over it.

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There are new things out in bright greens in Japanese cbina. One of these designs is in peacock feethers, tbese radiating out from the centre of plates and saucers and up from tbe bottom in cups and tallcr pieces, the eyes around the edges. Another green set hes white stalks in the centre end green edges, a quaint deelgn, and still another has an all-over plant desiqu, with small leaves, pretty and delicate.

DOEME CHARGES FRAUD IN THE NORDICA DIVORCE

The Tenor Begins Action to Have Decree Set Aside.

HE SAYS A "TRAP" WAS SET

Doeme Says His Admission of Residence Here Was Induced by Illness—Attempted Suicide, He Declares.

Zolton Doeme, the Hungarian tenor, through his attorney, George G. Hastings, has begun proceedings in the Supreme Court to have the divorce decree which Mme. Nordica got from him last January set aside. One of tbe grounds is tbat it was obtained by fraud and collusion, and it is declared also that the court that granted it had no jurisdiction because neither plaintiff nor defendant was a resident of this State.

Mr. Hastings and Mme. Nordica's counsel, James Russell Soley of Boardman, Platt & Soley, appeered before Justice Davis, in Special Term, Part I., yesterday in answer to an order issued on Wednesday by Justice Blenchard to compel Mme. Nordica to show cause why the decree should not be set aside. Mr. Soley asked for a postponement of tbe argument, and after a long discussion argument was postponed until next Thursday.

The moving papsrs of Mr. Hastings were submitted to the court. Tbese tel lin detail of what is described as a trap which it is alleged was laid for Herr Doeme and into which he fell. Herr Doeme is admitted to have been a perty to the collusion which he cherges, but it is contsnded that he was suffering from mental and physical illness at the time and was not fully responsible for his acts. It is also asssrted tbat his finencial condition was such that he was virtually compelled to accept tbe terms which, he says were proposed by his wife's counsel.

Herr Doeme's part in tbe collusion is said to have been his admission in his answer to his wife's divorce action that he and she were residents of this State, whereas tbeir residence is in Paris, and in failing to produce evidence which he possessed and which would have disproved the charges preferred against him by her.

Mme. Nordica and Herr Doeme were married in Indianapolis on May 27, 1896, while on a tour. They lived togetber until the snd of August, 1903, when she came to America on a professional engagement, leaving him in Munich, Bavaria, wbere they had spent tbe Summer. The papers say that for a montb after ber arrival here her letters and cablegrams geve no indication that sbe did not have for him the same love and affection which shs bad shown before.

Tben one day Herr Doeme was informed by his brokers in thie city, Strong, Sturgis & Co., tbat the $60,000 of bis money and securitiee which they heid hed been attached in an action which his wife had brought. About the same time hs received word from the New Amsterdam Bank that some $6,000 whicb be bad on deposit tbsre in his name was elmilarly impressed. Mme. Nordica asserted that the money was a trust fund, in which she had an interest, and that she wished to restrain Herr Doeme from using tbe money.

The tsnor couldn't understand it and hastsned to America. When he landed on the dock he was served with papers in the divorce action which Mme. Nordica had brought. He says in his affidavit that he made every effort to see his wife, but could not. As his money was unavailable and he was physically ill, he saye be was in a bad way for several weeks, during all of which time he persistently tried and repeatedly failed to have an interview with his wife.

Finally, a physical wreck, as he alleges, hs wes taksn to the sanitarium of Dr. William T. Bull. After being there some time he called on Mr. Soley, Mme. Nordica's attorney, and sought an interview with his wife. After a while this was arranged for, to take place at Mr. Soley's apertments, 49 East Eighty-first Street. When Herr Doeme saw his wife he fell in a faint at her feet, being too weak to support himself. And when he was revivsd, he says, she had gone.

Herr Doeme wae then taken back to the sanitarium. Suffering from temporary mental aberration, according to the papers, he one day got a pair of scissore and sovered an artery in his right arm. This effort at suicide, howevsr, was unsuccessful. What happened after that Herr Doeme describes in his affidavit as follows:

"That deponent retained Edward Lauterbach of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson to defend the two actions brought by his wife. That after deponent was eomewhat recovered he was informed by seid counsel that a proposition had been submitted by Mr. Soley, in the following words: That if the plaintiff was permitted to obtain a decree of absolute divorce, and if deponent would consent to her receiving $20,000 out of the attached eecurities, the plaintiff would consent to a vacation of the attachment, and defendant would be at liberty to take the balance, amounting to over $40,000.

"That deponsnt, being weak and ill and seriously embarrassed financially, his counsel informed him that he would require a fee of $5,000 to defend the two actions, but that if he would consent to an arrangement proposed hy the said Mr. Soley, the other side would pay the whole fee, with the exception of $700."

So the matter was arranged, Herr Doeme says, and the divorce action continued. William L. Turner was appointed referee to take testimony, and on Jan. 29 recommended an absolute divorce for Mme. Nordica. That was granted. The action by which the money was impressed was discontinued immediately thereafter.

Appended to the pepers is a copy of an egreement which Doeme says he signed after these actions had been ended. The purport of this is that the eettlement effected had nothing to do with tbe divorce matter. One sentence reads:

"I now depose and say that the settlement had no relation to said divorce proceedinge or to the interlocutory decree obtained therein."

Another affidavit is that of Dr. John B. Walker, in which he testifies that during the period prior to the granting of the divorce Herr Doeme was weakened physioelly, and not in a normal condition for the transaction of any eort of business.

When Mr. Lauterbach was interviewed he said: "I am still Herr Doeme'e lawyer, and, of course, cannot say enytbing about him."

Asked about the $5,000 fee which Doeme had told about, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"All I received was $700, which was for several months of hard work. All I got was not only upon Herr Doeme's stipulation, but at his insistence."

A reporter who sent a note to Mme. Nordica at her apartments, at 121 Madison Avenue, in the afternoon, received an invitation to come up. He was received by Romaine Simmons.

"Mme. Nordica," said Mr. Simmons, "doesn't wish to be discourteous to the gentlemen who represent the prese, but she must decline to make any statement. What is said must come from her counsel, Mr. Soley."

Mr. Soley declined to say anything about the case. When Mr. Hastings was questioned he smiled and replied: "I think the papers speek for themselves."

Herr Doeme has been in New York since the divorce trial. Mr. Hastings said yesterday that he had gone over to Philadelphie for the day.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 15.—Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, who have been traveling in Europe during the Winter, returned to Newport this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker are at the Muenchinger King cottage. They will take a cottage for the Summer.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned today from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt have teken apartments at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, for the Horse Show next week, and Mr. and Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell will be their guests during the grsater part of the week.

F. K. Sturgis's new house on the Cliffs is practically complete. The furniture is being sent here from New York and the house will be ready for occupancy in the early Summer.

Dr. D. H. Hayden, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Ernest J. Dennen, has returned to New York.

Mr. Homer Wise of Long Island has rented a cottage at Renfrew Park for the Summer.

PUT DOWN X AND CARRY II.

Automobilist Gives Occasion for a Lecture Course to Tenderloin Police.

The refinement that came into the lives of the Tenderloin police with the advent of pillow shams in their dormitory was almost forgottsn last night in the excitement of exploring a heretofore neglected field of knowledge. Discussion as to color effects in bed linen, which had excited laughter on the part of Jim, the doorman, was dropped, but he was not lsft without an object of discussion. To the disgust of his sober-minded comrades he went about his work humming:

Put down X and carry II.
Gee, but this is hard to do!

The beginning of it all was in the afternoon, when one of the bicycle squad was passed by a whizzing automobile of appropriate sanguinary hue, which the presiding demon, begoggled and fur-coated, seemed intent on driving at expresse speed.

"Eighteen knots an hour and black emoke coming out of both funnels," gasped the policeman, who formerly was in the navy. In a moment he had begun a stern chase, and despite the speed of the auto, was overhauling it when the befoggled one discovered thet he was being pursued. Invoking the powers of darkness, kept bottled in the body of the vehicle, he turned them loose, and drew away. Thsn he turned around, grinned at the laboring policeman, and yelled:

"If you want me, take my number!"

At that the pursuer glanced at the dangling board suspended from the rear axle and nearly fell off his wheel. Instead of the Arabic numerals a confused jumble of lsttsrs was pressnted to his astonished gaze. Before he had recovered from the sbock the auto had sped so far ahead as to make further chase useless.

The policeman bad just entered the station, hie tour of duty ended, when a brother cop approached ths Sergsant's desk accompanisd by an excited little Italian, wbo was invoking a variety of physical inflictions upon the several members of an unnamed person in a red fire chariot who had upset his peanut stand.

"Did you get the chauffeur?" inquired the Sergeant.

"No," admitted the policeman. "He went too fast.'

"Did you get his number?"

"No-o," said the policeman, studying a paper in his hand, "he didn't have any. But I think he was a doctor, or a member of a cricket club, or maybe a brewer."

"John," said the Sergeant, severely, "to-morrow we'll have you examinsd by some celebrated alisnist. Your wbeels are all moving backward. So he's a doctor or a cricketsr or a brewer, is he? Let me see that paper.'

"I marked down all I could see of his sign," protested the unhappy officer. "Here it is," and the Sergeant read:

MDCCXXX.

"I suppose," suggested the policeman, "that MD stands for 'medical doctor,' CC for 'cricket club,' and the rest is just beer signs."

The first policeman, on hearing this, gave a start. The Sergeant looked puzzled, but was not inclined to accept the interpretation of the cipher. Just then the Captain appeared and the question was submitted to him. He looked at the paper and sighed wearily.

"Ths refinement is all right," he said, "but what we want around hers is an advanced course in mathematics."

So it comss about that the learned cop from Boston who used to be a ligbtning calculator, is to give a lecture course in the sitting room, with particular reference to Roman numerals.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The chief events of to-day, or rather of this evening, are bachelor dinners, no less than three of which will take place at Delmonico's, to say nothing of sevsral at other restaurants and at private houses.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler gave a dinner last evening in a private room at the Metropolitan Club for their daugbter, Miss Isabel Fowler, and her fiancé, Francis F. Palmer, whose wedding takse place on Wednesday next. Tbeir guests included Miss Ethel Root, Miss Fannie Hoagland, Mise Ruth Stuart, Miss Mary de la Vergne, Miss Frances Ramsdell, Miss Katharine Fowler, Miss Ruth Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicbolas F. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. George Quintard Palmer, and the Messrs. Godfrey, Hatch, Wellman, Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Henry Livingston Roe, Frank Palmer, James Lockmen, and Frederick Palmer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody will give a dinner at the Metropolitan Club on Monday evening for their daughter, Miss Cornelia Peabody, and her fiancé, Mr. King, and on Tuesday evening Mrs. John E. Roosevelt will give a dance for young people.

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The Count and Countess Gizycki, (Eleanor J. Patterson,) who were married in Washington on Thursday, arrived in New York yesterday and are booked to sail for Europe to-day.

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It hae heen arranged to give the bachelor dinner of John Grenville Bates and the bridesmaids' dinner whioh Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton had planned togetber tbis evening at the Boulton residence, 40 Fiftb Avenue. The guests will include Miss Mary Barton Atterbury, Mise Nellie Hard, Miss Laura Brower, Miss Adelaide Bayliss, Miss Mollie C. Lefferts, Miss Bertha Shefer, Miss Emily Grugen, Miss Dorothy Hinckley, Miss Louise Lewis, Miss Pauline E. Boulton, Miss Louise Vanderhoef, Miss Helen W. Stevens, and Miss Boulton, and T. Towar Bates, William B. Boulton, Jr., Howard Boulton, Putnam A. Bates, John A. Gardner, C. Russel Auchincloss, Joseph B. Thomae, Jr., Wynant D. Vanderpool, Barent Lefferts, Kilaen Van Rensselaer, Bruce Falconer, and James R. Knapp. Informal dancing will follow the dinner.

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The Spring Dinner Club will give its first assembly on Monday evening, April 25, at the Central Park Casino, the second at the Clermont Casino, May 4, the third at McGown's Pass Tavern, May 10. The place of the fourth dinner hae not yet been decided. The committee le made up of George R. Schieffelin, Edward Lyman Sbort, Willem Edgar Shepherd, F. Dana Winslow, and Haliburton Fales. The dinners are to be informal.

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Mrs. Frank Gould Brown is in Baltimore staying at the Hotel Belvedere, in order to be near her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Courtney Jenkins.

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Mrs. Donnell Swan, who was operated on several weeks ago for appendicitis, is making a good recovery, and drives out every day.

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Mr. and Mre. George W. Childs Drexel have returned from the South and have opened their country place at Bryn Mawr.

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Mrs. Joseph Stickney will soon sail for Europe. Miss Adelaide Spofford will accompany her. She will take an automobile tour on the Continent.

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Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kountze, who were married laet week in Georgia, are in New York. They will sail for Europe next week.

Martin House Burned—Loss, $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 15.—Fire totally destroyed the large residence of the late William A. Martin, on Stanley Hill, in Chatham, this afternoon, also the barns and icehouses near-by. The house had not been occupied for the last two years. The Fire Departments from neighboring towns were summoned, but nothing was saved. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

PRINCESS RADZIWILL DESTITUTE IN PARIS

Turned Out of Hotel, Where She Lived Under Assumed Name.

ALL HER BELONGINGS SEIZED

It Is Alleged That She Has Been Abusing the Confidence of Shopkeepers on a Large Scale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 15.—The notorioue Princess Radziwill, who was imprisoned some time ago in Cape Colony for forging the signature of the late Cecil Rhodes, has been living for some time in Paris under the name of Mme. Wyunewski, and has again got into trouble.

All her belongings in the small Hôtel de Marigny, where sbe had taken up her abode, were seized last night by the hotel proprietor, and the Princess was turned into the street, where she would have been obliged to spend the night if a woman journalist whom she has been assisting recently in the capacity of secretary had not lent her 10f.

The Princess's employer, by the way, was up to that moment unaware of her identity.

An investigation, it is asserted, shows that the Princess has been abusing the confidence of shopkeepers on a large scale. She is indignant over the seizure of her papers, which include the documentaary evidence she relies upon in her suit against the executors of the Rhodes estate.

FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY

Von Kanitz Tells Reichstag One with This Country Is Imperative.

BERLIN, April 15.—In the Reichstag today, Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, referring to tbe report of Foreign Secretary von Richthofen on the progress of the commercial treaty negotiations, asked how matters stood with the United States.

Ths lattsr, he added, had a heavy, active balance of trade, which substantially was to the detriment of Germany. The greatest wealth was accumulated in tbe United States at the cost of the entire world. If new commercial treatiee had to be made, then there should be one with ths United States above all. This agreed, Count von Kanitz claimsd, with what Chancellor von Buelow formerly said. Nevertheless, nothing whatever had been heard indicating that treaty negotiations with the United States had been commenced.

Von Kanitz expressed special pleasure at the fact that the commsrcial classss were beginning to eee that the present etatus of trade relations with ths United Statss could not be continued. He cited the yearly rsport of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce proposing that if ths United States did not conclude a tariff treaty with Germany, American goods sbould be tariffed differentially.

Continuing, Count von Kanitz said:

"We must at least try to conclude a reciprocity arrangement, mutually advantageous, with the United States. America's reckless, provocatory tariff policy must he radically changed."

KAISER VISITS AMERICANS.

Lunches with Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt and Calls on Mrs. R. Goelet.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, April 15.—Emperor William, wearing the uniform of an Admiral, and accompanied by eight membsrs of his suite, lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on their steam yacht, the North Star, to-day. His Majesty was met at the gangway by his host and hostess. The table was magnificently decorated with flowers, and the band of tbe German imperial yacht Hohsnzollern rendered music on the North Star during the luncheon.

After the luncheon the Emperor remained for a long time on the deck of the North Star and conversed familarly witb Mr. and Mre. Vanderbilt and their party. When leaving tbe yacbt his Majesty said that be would always consider tbe luncheon as one of the pleasanteet events of his Mediterranean cruiee.

Visits were also exchanged between the Emperor and Mrs. Robert Goelet, who arrived bere to-day on her yacht Nahma. The Emperor said he was glad to meet friends when far from home.

TO PUNISH COL. MARCHAND.

French Ministry Takes Action on His Recent Open Letter.

PARIS, April 15.—The Council of Ministers has decided that Col. Marchand's recent open letter referring to his resignation is an offense against military discipline and deserving of censure and punishment.

The nature of the punishment awaits the action of War Minister André, who was not present at the Council, hut it le underetood that it will be thirty daye' confinement, bis resignation from the army thereafter being accepted.

Owing to the popular devotion to Marchand, as the hero of Fashoda, tbe case is exciting widespread attention.

FATHER KRUSZKA SEES PIUS X.

Pope Says Polish Bishop Question Will Soon Be Settled.

ROME, April 15.—Tbe Rev. Wenceslaus Kruszka, rector of St. Wenceslaus's Polish Church, in Ripon, Wis., and delegate from the Polisb Catholic Congress in America, was received in private audience by the Pope to-day.

His Holiness assured Father Kruszka that a favorable decision would eoon be reached regarding the desire of the Polish people and clergy in the United Statee to have a Bishop or Vicars General of their own nationality.

Father Kruszka will sail from Naples April 22 for the United States.

Bishop O'Connor Received by the Pope.

ROME, April 15.—Bisbop John Joseph O'Connor of Newark, N. J., was received in private audience by the Pope to-day, and presented Mgr. John A. Stafford of Seton Hall College, South Orange, and Father Eugene P. Carroll of Newark, whom the Pope gave special benedictions for their communities. Later Bishop O'Connor paid hie respects to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State. He will leave Naples April 22 for tbe United States.

GERMANS IN ANOTHER BATTLE.

Hereros Kill Eight and Wound Thirteen Officers and Men.

BERLIN, April 15.—According to a dispatch received from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, a Captain, a First Lieutenant, and six men were killed and a Lieutenant and seven men severely and five men slightly wounded in a battle with the Hereros on April 13 at Okatumba, five miles southwest of Katjapia. No other details have been received.

The enemy's right flenk retired to Okatumba after the battle at Onganjira April 9.

The New York Times

omits the announcements of fraudulent enterprises from its advertising columns just as scrupulously as it censors its news columns. The constituency served by THE NEW YORK TIMES does not respond to fraudulent announcements. THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the news that's fit to print."

EX-CHIEF MURRAY DYING.

Ex-Superintendent of Police Very Low with Pneumonia.

William Murray, formerly Superintendent of Police in this city, is probably dying at tbe bome of his son-in-law, John L. Jordan, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, at No. 434 West Twentieth Street. The physician in ettendance on Mr. Murray thinks he cannot livs through the day.

Mr. Murray, who preceded Byrnes as the head of tbs police force, has been practically retired for tbe last fifteen years, and for a long time hee been a sufferer from locomotor ataxia. Recently he becamc ill with the grip, wbich developed into pneumonia.

VERESTCHAGIN IS DEAD.

Report That He Went Down with the Petropaviovsk Is Confirmed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The Admiralty hes received official information that the painter Verestchegin was among those lost by the sinking of the Petropavlovsk.

Vassili Verestchegin, undoubtedly the best-known Russian artist who has ever lived, wes famous throughout Europe and America less on account of his tecbnique than of the subjects of his pictures, which were usually of the kind known as sensational. He made his reputetion as a painter of horrible things, the horrible things that are attendent on every war.

To Americans Verestchagin is perhaps best known through his pictures of the Hispano-American war and the campaign in the Philippines. In Merch, 1902, he visited Cuba at the suggestion of President Roossvelt to meke sketches of the Santiago battlefields and the scene of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Later the President gave sittings to him, and the result was the large picture of Col. Roosevelt leading the charge of the Rough Riders up Sen Juan Hill. This picture, together with otbers of the Cuben campaign, and the series depicting Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, was exhibited in New York. Later it was announced that the Moscow series had been bougbt for the Russian Government.

Verestchagin, according to his own statement, did not paint war pictures because he was attracted by such subjects, but beceuse he wished to help make war impossible by depicting its terrors. He was born in 1842, and his parents sent him to tbe Naval School, but, liks another end greeter artist, Whistler, he forsook the navy for art, end when only nineteen years old won a medal for his picture of "The Massacre of Penelope's Suitors," his earliest work exhibiting the curious attraction toward the ghastly which he manifested throughout his life.

The artist saw much more fighting than most soldiers. In the Russo-Turkish war he was wounded so seriously that his life was despaired of. He served as a volunteer with the Russien expedition to Samarcand. He accompanied the British troops in the South African campaign against the Boers, and he took part in the expedition in China in 1900. As soon as the war between Russia and Japan began he was hurrying to the front.

Verestchagin made various visits to America, and in 1887 showed in this country his serible pictures of the Indian mutiny, including the representation of the blowing of rebels from the cannon's mouth, perhaps the best-known work he ever executed. This picture was also shown in London, where the word sensation barely conveys the immense impression it created.

The exhibition of Verestchagin's pictures in this city in 1902 gave an excellent idea of the painter's strength and weakness. The generality of the works shown were interesting on account of their subjects alone, but there were one or two canvases which showed such clever coloring and chiaroscuro that it was deemed possible that they were peinted by the same man.

Verestchagin's personality was a charming one. He made friends wherever he went, end, as might bs expected, his stock of anecdotes eeemed inexhaustible. He was over six feet tall, with big hazel eyes, and a patriarchal beard.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Hobart Porter.

Henry Hobert Porter died yesterday at his residsnce, Lauderdale, at Lawrence, L. I., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He had been prominently identified with municipal affairs, and served long as Commissionsr of Charities and Correction. For the past few years Mr. Porter had lived quietly on Long Island.

He was horn Oct. 2, 1829, in Bellows Falls, Vt., and came to New York as a child. While a young man Mr. Porter traveled extensively. Later he became one of the founders of the County Democracy and a warm personal friend of Samuel J. Tilden. He was appointed Commissioner of Charities and Correction hy Mayor Grace, and was reappointed under successive administrations until January, 1896, when his advancing age made it advisable for him to discontinue active work.

Mr. Porter was one of the oldest members of the Manhattan Club, having joined the organization shortly after it was founded. He wes also a member of the Rockaway Hunt and Church Clubs. Three sons survive, F. Hobart Porter, Jr., F. Dwight Porter, and Seton Porter. His wife was Miss Annie Metcalfe Dwight, whom he married in 1864.

James Tierney.

James Tierney, for nearly forty years a resident of Williamsburg, died yesterday at his home, 112 Berry Street, from acute indigestion. He had been ill only a few deys. Mr. Tierney was born in Ireland in 1841 and came to this country when a young man. He took an active part in Democratic politics and was twice elected Supervisor from the Fourteenth Ward. His first term wae in 1876. After his second term of office he wes appointed to a position in the Bridge Department, which he held until his death. He was on organizer of the Land League and was Supreme Treasurer of the Clan-na-Gael at the time of the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago. Mr. Tierney wes twice merried. His first wife died some years ago. He was a member of Sylvester Council, C. B. L., Bedford Avenue Royal Arcanum, and the Seymour Club. A widow and two children survive him.

Thomas L. Rushmore.

Thomas L. Rushmore died Wednesday at Mamaroneck at the age of eighty-two years, after an active life in religious and commercial circles. The funerel services will occur to-day. For many years Mr. Rushmore was prominent as a dry goods merchant, being at the heed of the firm of Rushmore, Cone & Co. Together with A. S. Hatch and others he later founded the Five Points Mission and was also active in the Jerry McAulcy Mission.

Upon the first call for troops at the commencement of the civil war Mr. Rushmore organized a company of volunteers—one of the first to be formed. He married the sister of Mrs. George I. Seney, the art connoisseur and founder of the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn, and for years conducted the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mamaroneck.

Major George C. Cooney.

Major George C. Cooney died at his home, 800 President Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night. He was born in Albany sixty-five years ago, and served in the civil war with the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers. He was for a number of years chief clerk of the Essex Market Court, and held similar positions in other courts in Manhattan. For five years he was State Inspector of Insurance. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the Lee Avenue Court, Brooklyn. Major Cooney is survived by his wife, three daughters, and four sons.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH VAN VEEN, a well-known commercial salesman and for over twenty-seven years connected with the Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, died Thursday night from pneumonia at White Plains,

Services at the Churches To-morrow.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Sermons by REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Second in series on, "The Inner Life of Jesus." 8 P. M.—"How to Gain the View Point of Jesus."

CALVARY CHURCH, 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches; evenlog subject: "Christianity and Celsus—Its First Literary Opponent."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christ's Knowledge of Us"; 7:45 P. M., "The Eternal Question." Baptism.

First Baptist Church, B'way & 79th St. REV. I. M. HALDEMAN. 11 A. M.—"A Great Race and a Great Crowd of Witnesses." 8 P. M.—"The Failure Professed Chrisianity as Foretold by the Word of God: The Attitude of Canon Henson Anticipated by Scripture."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street, Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 111th, Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor. —11 A. M., "Church and Its Worship"; 7:45, "Ministry of Affliction."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at both services. Morning Topic: "The Conquering Galilean." Evening Topic: "Faithfulness to Life's Stewardship." YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach, morning, 10:45, and the Rev. Charles H. Sears, evening, 7:30.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., Near 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor, will preach 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8TH and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. L. F. Requa, Jr., Ministers.—Services, 10:45, "Great Mission of the Church"; 7:45, "Life: What Is It?" All cordially invited.

Congregational.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Méndelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor; Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M., ADDRESSES BY REV. W. R. HUNTINGTON, D. D., REV. W. R. RICHARDS, D. D., REV. W. S. HUBBELL, D. D., on "Present Aspects of the Sunday Question."

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor. Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th, 7th Av.—Sunday morning, 11:15 o'clock, Dr. John L. Elliott will lecture, "The Distinctive Element of the Settlement Movement."

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—"The Redemption," Gounod.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 8; preacher, morning, rector; evening, Mr. Bennett. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith at 11 A. M. Musical service, 4. Evening service, 8, Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith preaching. Offertory, "Song of Mirjam," by Schubert.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Hubert Shipman. 4 P. M., Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. W. Kirkby.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH ST. AND 6TH AV. Services: 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, and 8.

At 11 A. M. service, Bishop Potter holds Confirmation and Ordination.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 A. M.; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

Protestant Episcopal.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE.—Service religieux la dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Corner Madison Avenue and 44th Street, The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. The Rector will preach.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. DR. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, (by Rev. Dr. Ryland,) 11 A. M.; evening service, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Holy communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer; preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 11 Choral service; preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture, subject: "The Use of Prayer."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 6TH AV. AND 43D St., Sunday, 11:15. Dr. Silverman on "The Achievements of Scepticism and Religion." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St, Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th st.; Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., sermons by the pastor; 7 P. M., installation officers Epworth Lesgue.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST. Rev. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject—"The Joy of Giving"; evening subject—"The Victory of Faith." Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Pastor preaches at 10:45 and 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Morning, "Elijah's Mantle." Evening, "The Discovery of Conscience."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"SECRET SUPPORT." 8 P. M.—"OPPORTUNITY." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Strobridge, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 and 7:45.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., West of B'way, Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Av.; Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. The second sermon in the supplementary course of four sermons; preacher, the Rev. President William Douglas Mackenzie, D. D., of Hartford Theological Seminary. Subject, CHRISTIAN OPTIMISM. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, April 17th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting at 8. Vesper service on Friday at 5 P. M. (Orgsn prelude beginniug at 4:30.)

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., of the Board of Foreign Missions, preachea at 11 A. M. and Dr. Smith preaches at 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. All welcome.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

Presbyterian.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Minister, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Services on April 17th at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning Topic: "Fallow Ground." At the afternoon service Mr. John Jackson, F. R. G. S., of London will speak on "7,000 Miles in Leper Land." Bible school meets at 9:30 A. M. The adult Bible classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meeting Wed., April 20th, at 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D. Assistant Minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible school in chapel 10 A. M. Classes for adults and children.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue—Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.. Services, 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Pres., 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M., and 8 P. M., Evening Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d st. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 and 8. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Near Varick St.—Sunday school 9:30. Rev. Joseph Walter Miller will preach 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning and evening, Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Thomas Chalmers, Manchester, N. H., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. JOHN BALCOM SLIAW, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Driven Back from the Border." Evening: "The Candle of the Lord."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rsv. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"A Prayer for Middle Life." Evening—"What Does Friendship with Jesus Mean?"

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Church's Foremost Mission." Evening—"Not Peace, But a Sword."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Church service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Two Writings; or, Destruction and Fulfillment."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN.) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor. Services, 11 A. M. "Seeing the Invisible" will be the subject of sermon by the pastor. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Jesus of History," (concluded;) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th, Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "Seeing"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance on Park Av.

Universalist.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor. Morning subject, "Let the Sunshine In." Evening, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth will speak. Subject, "After Prison, What?"

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, —3:30 P. M. to-day, 150 5th Av.; W. L. Dwns, S. S. Supt. and publisher, teaches the lesso.

BEAUTIFUL ZION, 154 West 57th St., 3 P. M. Overseer Mason shows how Zion beautifies life. Prof. Arnuid Seiter of Budspest plays on a tarragotta, the only one in America, three hundred years old; gives wonderful expression to Israel's pathos and hoe.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FIRST ASSOCIATION—TUXEDO, MADISON Av., 59th.—Sunday, 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaulé, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate Immortiality. Excellent music.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 EAST 20TH St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class, 10A. M.; meeting for worship, 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 5TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday 10:30; 8 o'clock evangelistic servie. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Independent Liberal Church, Sunday, 11:15, "Man Reinterpreted, or A Human Religion." Christian Science criticised.

Noon-Day Club, 54 West 37th St.—Sunday services, 4 o'clock. Prof. C. H. A. Bjerregaard speaks on "Symbolism in Suffism."

THE 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW York City Church Extension and Missionary Society (Methodist) will be held at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 60th St., Thursday evening, April 21st, at 8 o'clock.

MARK GUY PEARSE, MARK GUY PEARSE, MARK GUY PEARSE of London will speak on "Christian Scialism—Stories of Missiou Work in West Lodon."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. First of Four Sunday Evening Lectues by CHARLES W. LEADBEATER, M. R. A. S., of London, England, April 17th, at 8:1 P. M., "THEOSOPHY AND CHRISTIANITY." CARNEGIE LYCEUM. ADMISSIO! FREE.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av.—Public lectures Sunday, 8:15 P. M. "Cycles." Mr. B. B. Gattell; next Tucsday evening, "Birth."

THE TRETH AS IT IS IN CHRIST JESUS; unadulterated, unsectarian and unenominational; preached every Sunday evening at Gospel Hall, No. 102 East 56th Street, bet. Lexington and Third Avenues, at 7:45 o'clock. You are cordially invited.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY—Swami Abhedananda of India, 102 East 58th. Sunday, 11 A. M. Reincarnation.

COTTON PIT LIKELY TO ADMIT T. J. MAJORS

New York Exchange Aroused by New Orleans Criticism.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BOARD

Suggestion That No Big Operators Are Wanted Here Arouses Discussion Among Local Brokers.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange has been called for next Monday, and at that meeting action will be taken on the application of Thomas J. Majors of New Orleans, who desires to become a member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The application of Mr. Majors was filed about four weeks ago, just before the Sully failure, and Mr. Majors himself was in this city in connection with his application at the time of the failure. As the weeks went by with no action being taken by the Board of Managers, the report became current that the board had refused to elect him, and it was said by many that the reason the Southerner had been rejected was that operators on such a large scale as he had the reputation of being were not wanted on the floor.

No official announcement was ever made regarding the matter, but the story got into print a few days ago, and its publication raised a whirlwind of criticism. The members were divided into two factions, and there were some emphatic expressions of opinion on both sides.

The cry was taken up by The New Orleans Times-Democrat in an editorial, which reached the New York Exchange yesterday, and caused further discussion. The editorial said in part:

Thomas J. Majors has for many years been a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and has been during all that time one of the foremost operators in the South's chief staple. Mr. Majors was in the historic syndicate which took actual delivery of more than 300,000 bales from the New York bears in the Summer of 1903, and thus routed a veteran army of manipulators. Mr. Majors (or, perhaps we should say, the firm of which he was then the head) failed during the crisis of 1895, but the suspension was temporary, and all creditors were soon paid dollar for dollar. His personal character is above reproach, and his present wealth is known to be large.

Not very long ago Mr. Majors applied for membership in the New York Cotton Exchange. The application was favorably reported by the Committee on Membership, but was rejected by the Board of Managers. Everybody hereabout marveled at the taboo, and the wonder deepened into amazement when THE NEW YORK TIMES frankly declared that the episode simply crystallized a resolve to have no more bull manipulaaors in the ranks of the metropolitan body. Such a reason is worse than no reason at all.

We should be the last to deny the right, and should be the first to affirm the duty, which an Exchange owes to the public. The character and standing of applicants should be scrutinized with infinite care, so that no desperadoes may have the opportunity to play fast and loose with other people's funds. But an Exchange is not a mere club, after all, and the general welfare requires that operators of all shades of opinion be represented around the "rings" where prices for a basic commodity are made. What would not be said and rightly said, if the New Orleans Cotton Exchange should reject an applicant simply because he chanced to be an Invetserate bear? Mr. Majors has within the last few weeks been elected a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. In the light of recent developments concerning the Sully crash, we may be permitted to doubt whether New York can give moral instructions to the "pits" which set the pace for the trade of the world.

The South has long believed that the New York Cotton Exchange was nothing more than a mighty hammer to pound values on which the prosperity of millions of producers depend. The hammer has not worked well during the last four or five years, because nature's irresistible forces have been on the other side. Nevertheless, the will has been there, though the way has been blocked. The members of the New York Cotton Exchange may say, with Commodore Vanderbilt, "The public be damned," but they will surely find that the earth is not theirs, nor the fullness thereof.

The matter was informally taken up at a meeting of the Board of Managers, which was held late yesterday afternoon. At this meeting it was proposed to hold the meeting on Monday, when final action on the question of admitting Mr. Majors could be taken. While no official information could be had, it was reported that Mr. Majors would ultimately be elected to membership. It was said that the only reason why he was not elected before was that no final report on his admissibility had been made.

Will Bar Young Boys from Theatre.

Joseph U. Casey, Principal of a public school at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Second Avenue, who secured a summons Thursday from Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Court, for the appearance yesterday of William T. Keogh, manager of the new Star Theatre at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, to explain why he allowed school boys to go to his theatre and listen to "blood-and-thunder" plays, capitulated when Mr. Keogh appeared and agreed to put out any boys under fourteen years of ago found in [illegible]

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Charles M. Harrington of Buffalo, N. Y.; William Mason Smith of New York City, and Edward M. Bassett of Brooklyn, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

217—William Shepard et al., appellants vs. O. E. D. Barron Treasurer, &c.—Argument continued for the appellee, and concluded for the appellants.

218—The Creede and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company, petitioner vs. the Uinta Tunnel Mining and Transportation Company.—Argument continued.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be: 219, 220, 224, 227, 228, 229, 233, 234, 235 and 236.

Calendar for Saturday, April 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

3—Bailly vs Domestic Mfg Co
4—Mechanical Rubber Co vs Earle
5—Same vs Rudd
6—Same vs Earle
7—Am Writing Mach Co vs Wagner Typewriter Co
8—Farlow vs Griffith
9—Martell vs Greenbaum
11—Crane Co vs Guancia Centrale
12—Nielsen vs Oceansis Steam Nav Co
13—Scribner vs Strauss
15—Hoeh vs No Am Trust Co
Cases noticed.
16—Platt vs Bonsall
17—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Amer Bicycle Co
18—Ssme vs Pope Motor Co
19—Same vs Strauss
20—Leonach vs Simplex Elec Heating Co
21—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Am Bicycle Co
22—A. B. Dick Co vs Wickelman
23—Duke vs Morning Journal Assn
24—Gould Directory Co vs U. S. Directory Co
25—New Inverted Incan Gas Lamp Co vs Amea

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

People ex rel. Ismar S. Ellison, respondent, vs. Patrick Larkin, police officer, appellant.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingrsham, J., dissenting.)

In re Hammond Typewriter Company, appellant, vs. Edwin L. Kalish, respondent. In re James H. Hammond, appellant, vs. Edwin L. Kalish, respondent.—Order modified by reducing the sum of $7,532.81 to be paid under the terms of the order to the sum of $5,000, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party. No opinion.

Stephen C. Odell and another, appellants, vs. Charles W. Brettey et al., respondents.—Judgment modified by affirming it as to Odell, with costs. Upon appeal against them, and reversing it as to Rector, and ordering a new trial as to them, with costs to them to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Susanna M. Jarvis and another, individually, &c., respondents, vs. American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted without costs. Opinions by O'Brien, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

People ex rel. Atlantic Telephone Company, appellant, vs. Robert A. Moore, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Brodie Mackall and another, respondents, vs. Jacob V. Olcott and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Grace McDonald, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Susie E. Montanye, as administratrix, respondent, vs. George E. Montanye, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles Pache, appellant, vs. Bertha Oppenheim as executrix, respondent.—Determination reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in all the courts. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Richard K. Fox, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and verdict reinstated. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Charles C. Marshall, respondent, vs. United States Trust Company of New York et al, appellants.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Industrial and General Trust, Limited, plaintiff, vs. J. Kennedy Tod and another, defendants.—Motion denied and exceptions overruled and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Frieda von Schuchmann, respondent, vs. Walter R. Heinrich as administrator, appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Samuel J. Sampson and another, respondents, vs. Marx Ottinger and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

East River National Bank, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Edward A. Price and another, respondents, vs. David Levy and another, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

People ex rel. Donald Grant, rel., vs. Francis V. Greene as Commissioner, respondent.—Proceedings annulled and writ sustained and relator reinstated with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Austin W. Lord vs. Washington Hull.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Walter Luttgen et al.—Motion granted, time extended to July 1, 1904.

August Pelzel vs. Leopold Schepp.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thomas Kennedy vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.—Motion denied.

People ex rel. Ella Sinclair vs. Daniel A. Sinclair.—Motion denied.

Charles R. Ross vs. Bayer-Gardner-Himes Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frederick C. Thienes vs. City of New York.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John J. Carle vs. George B. Starrett et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Washington Seligman vs. Alfred N. Benjamin. —Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Joseph Williams vs. Margaret E. Backus.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Tompkins McIlvaine vs. George Steinson.—Motion denied.

Thomas B. Hidden vs. Frederick S. Godfrey et al.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Annie Spimller vs. Mary E. Gibson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

David Perlman vs. Moses Bernstein and another.—Motion granted as stated in memorandum per curiam.

Hamilton B. Tompkins vs. Morton Trust Company.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Frances A. Backus.—Motion dismissed. Memorandum per curiam.

Benjamin C. Mulrhead vs. Henry Hollander et al.; same vs. same.—Motions granted, with $10 costs of one motion.

James H. Bellingham vs. Mary F. Bellingham. —Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Herman Holtje.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Irving Savings Institution vs. Arthur E. Smith et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

James O'Brien vs. Abbie E. O'Brien.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Alexander E. Orr et al.—Application granted.

In the matter of William J. Meagher.—Attorney suspended for five years. Memorandum per curiam.

Joseph Williams vs. Margaret E. Backus et al.; same vs. same.—Appeals [illegible] without costs.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
Morris Levy | At 10:30 A. M. | Mary S. Hosford

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Harlem River Lumber, &c., Company vs. David Quigley—Arthur F. Cosby.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Morgan vs. Hinchcliffe—S. L. H. Ward. Seligsberg vs. Schepp—Hamilton Odell. Myers vs. Dowling—Ernest Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Meinell vs. Meinell (two cases)—Gustavus W. Rawson.

Nassau County Court.

Calendar for Saturday, April 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

8—Raynor vs City of New York
9—Pearsall vs same
10—Powers vs Powers
11—Wilbur vs Thorman
12—Edell vs City of New York
14—Merritt vs Mayfield
22—Homadus vs [illegible]

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE OF SALE.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT DORNER and AUREL DORNER, co-partners, etc., bankrupts.—Notice to the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

The assets of the above-named Albert Dorner and Aurel Dorner, formerly doing business as co-partners under the name of Dorner Brothers at No. 212 East 86th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, consisting of butchers' fixtures, namely, counters, tables, marbia slabs, safe, desks, fine stationary engine and boiler, belting, shafting, and Enterprise meat Cutter, No. 62, a sausage stuffer, meat presser, ice box and other personal property and fixtures pertaining to a butcher shop, now in the said store and engine room at No. 212 East 86th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chinese Wax Admitted to Free Entry—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Edward S. Walsh of New York against the assessment of 20 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article, on Chinese wax. The importers claimed free entry for it as a vegetable wax. The wax is obtained from the Chinese ash, or large-leaved privet, after the bark has been punctured by an insect, and there is some doubt whether it is of animal or vegetable origin. Mr. Hay says that the importer is entitled to the benefit of that doubt.

In a decision written by Judge Byron S. Waite, a protest by the American Express Company against the action of the Collector at Buffalo in classifying rooted rose cuttings as rose plants at 2½ cents each was sustained, and they were admitted as cuttings at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The cuttings had been pinced in sand just long enough to start the roots growing.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Mills & Gibb, George Borgfeldt & Co., Louis A. Consmiller, B. H. Howell, Son & Co., La Manna, Azema & Farman, G. W. Sheldon & Co., John Kissock & Co., Arbuckle Brothers and others, Isler & Guye, and Robert G. Winney, New York; A. S. Begg, customs agent, Port Huron, Mich.; the Lake Superior Power Company, Marquette, Mich., (9;) Thomas Massey & Co., Philadelphia, (16,) and E. C. Villere & De Blanc, New Orleans.

Protests sustained were by Amerman & Patterson and H. Seroor, New York, and the Oriental American Company, Portland, Oregon.

HEARING ON CHINA ADVANCES.

Domestic Outcry Leads to Investigation of Borgfeldt Importations.

General Appraiser Sharretts conducted a hearing yesterday on an appeal by George Borgfeldt & Co. against heavy advances in value on large importations of cheap china and crockery from Holland. More than 100 invoices are said to have been advanced.

The trade in goods of this class was controlled until about a year ago by the domestic manufacturers. About that time Borgfeldt & Co. discovered that they would compete in this market with a line of goods made in Holland, and began to import them in large quantities. The domestic interests at once raised the cry of undervaluation, and offered evidence on which the invoice values of the goods were advanced. Borgfeldt & Co. in return produced evidence showing that the prices they paid the Dutch manufacturers were somewhat higher than those paid by buyers in other markets. Special Treasury agents are now carrying on an investigation in Holland. Borgfeldt & Co. were represented at the hearing yesterday by W. Wickham Smith of Currie, Smith & Maxwell.

BIG DROP IN WOOL SALES.

Less Than Half as Much Sold This Week as Last.

The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, in its issue of to-day, will announce a big drop in sales of wool during this week, exclusive of the Boston market. The figures are as follows:

	This Week. Pounds.	Last Week. Pounds.	Last Y'e'r. Pounds.
Domestic	795,000	1,810,600	1,522,000
Foreign	1,241,200	2,517,000	1,372,933
Total	2,036,200	4,327,600	2,895,933

The total sales reported since Jan. 1 amounted to 25,709,700 pounds domestic, 21,335,150 pounds foreign, aggregating 44,232,550 pounds, as compared with 20,768,500 pounds domestic, 18,572,500 pounds foreign, aggregating 39,341,000 pounds, during the corresponding period last year.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH JAPAN.

United States the Largest Customer of the Mikado's Empire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The rapidly growing share of the United States in the commerce of Japan is illustrated by a statement just prepared by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics.

Tables show that the United States is the largest customer of Japan. The value of exports from Japan to her most important customers in 1902 was: To Germany, 4,737,000 yen, (yen, 49.8 cents;) Italy, 13,287,000 yen; British India, 13,337,000 yen; Great Britain, 17,346,000 yen; Hongkong, 25,876,000 yen; France, 27,283,000 yen; China, 46,838,000 yen, and to the United States, 80,233,000 yen. Thus the United States takes as much of the products of Japan as all of Europe, and nearly twice as much as China, Japan's second largest customer.

In imports the United States stood second in 1902, and at the end of 1903 was but $1,227,000 below Great Britain, which still holds the lead.

APPEAL ON BRAID DUTIES.

Collector Asks Court to Overrule Board of Appraisers.

Appeals were filed yesterday by the Collector of the Port to the United States Circuit Court from the decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers in the braid cases. The Collector classified the braids as a product the main component of which was horsehair, and fixed the duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Appeals to the board were made by the following importers: Dearberg Brothers, Worthington, Smith & Co., J. Zimmerman & Co., Leon Rheims, and Goldberg & Co. The importers contended that silk was the component of chief value, and the duty should be 45 per cent. ad valorem. The board having sustained this view in each case, the Collector appeals to the court.

Decides Against Fruit Importers.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday decided against the following importers who had appealed from decisions of the Board of United States General Appraisers: F. Renda, P. Ruhiman & Co., Fratelli Sacca, P. Saitta & Co., S. Saitta, S. Sciortino, Villari Mitchell & Co., Eduardo Violo, C. Wilkinson's Sons, Frank Lito, B. Calandra, I. Di Majo, G. Cutietta, Minnecci & Del Brenner, S. Minnecci & Co., F. Minalchi & Co., A. Minaldi & Co., I. B. Mercadante, I. Mercadante, O. F. Maniscalco, F. & M. Maniscalco, A. Mannino, F. Italiano, Ciro Greco, and N. & P. Zito. All the cases involved the duty on orange and lemon boxes from Mediterranean ports, which, it is claimed, were made of American shooks.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

It was reported in the dry goods market yesterday that a slight decline had taken place in the price of print cloths. It was said that sales had been made at 3¾ cents. The lowest price recently has been 3 13-16 cents.

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Weakness was reported in the price of lemons at auction yesterday. About 37,000 boxes were sold on Thursday at an average price of $1.60 a box.

Exhibits will be made at the St. Louis Fair by the following silk firms, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Silk Association of America: American Silk Label Company, Burton Brothers Company, Cardinal & Becker, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Empire Silk Company, Johnson, Cowdin & Co., Liberty Silk Company, Norfolk Silk Company, Pelgram & Meyer, Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, Royal Weaving Company, R. & H. Simon, Smith & Kaufmann, John N. Stearns & Co., William Strange Company, Sutro Brothers Braid Company, Tioga Silk Company, Wimpfheimer & Brothers, and York Silk Manufacturing Company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DAVID QUIGLEY.—Judge Seabury of the City Court has appointed Arthur F. Cosby receiver in supplementary proceedings for David Quigley, formerly a builder, on the application of the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company, a judgment creditor.

THOMPSON, SON & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Porges received an execution yesterday against Thompson, Son & Co., a corporation, dealers in electrical machinery at 114 Liberty Street, for $3,140, in favor of Henry Schroeder, on two notes, payable on demand. Payment was demanded on Aug. 21 last and not paid. Mr. Schroeder was formerly Treasurer of the corpotation. John H. Thompson, Jr., the President, was served with the summons. The company was incorporated in February, 1901, with a capital stock of $100,000, and has a workshop in Brooklyn.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEF LUSTIG.—Josef Lustig of 66 St. Mark's Place has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,692 and no assets. The only creditor is Patrick W. Cullinan, State Excise Commissioner, who obtained a judgment against him on Jan. 20, 1902, for $1,692 on an excise bond.

ROBERT M. BOWLBY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Robert M. Bowlby, formerly a partner in the firm of Bowlby & Becker, manufacturers of women's waists at 596 Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed in December, 1900. The liabilities were $75,349.

ANTHONY TUVO.—Anthony Tuvo, who kept a restaurant at 647 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,239 and possible assets of $3,500, consisting of fixtures and utensils, $1,000; goodwill and lease, $2,500. He said he gave a bill of sale of the business on March 11 to Raffaele Pavero, who was to assume the liabilities, but now refuses to do so. Mr. Pavero appears as a creditor for $1,500 in the list of creditors. Turo has been in business for five years at various places.

JOHN A. WILKINSON.—John A. Wilkinson, residing at 140 West Ninety-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,565 and no assets. He was formeriy a jeweler in Denison, Texas, for twenty years, and part of the debts were contracted in that city and part in New York. Among the creditors are Adolph Goldsmith & Son, New York, $3,500; State National Bank of Denison, $6,000, and the Merchants and Planters' Bank of Sherman, Texas, $1,500.

ANDREWS, GULICK & SILLCOCKS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the firm of Andrewe, Gulick & Sillcocks, manufacturers of flavoring extracts at 233 Washington Street, show liabilities $1,952 and assets $344, consisting of office furniture $200, machinery 200, note $88, and cash in bank $56. The largest creditors are Warren B. Sillcocks, $4,950, and Henry Sillcocks, $4,950. Horace M. Gulick has individual debts $16,523 and no available assets. Addie B. Andrews has assets $237 cash in bank.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstrects reports 198 failures in the United States during the week, against 201 for the previous week and 160, 193, 212, and 161 for the corrresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 60, New England 33, Southern 17, Western 53, Northwestern 14, Pacific 17, and Territories 4. Canada had 20, against 24 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, April 15, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERGA, Clara L., and Hubert C.—C. M. Pratt and another	883
ABBETT, Leon—O. Erler, costs	32
ANABLE, Elliphalet N.—J. F. Pruden	532
BRUNHEIM, Herman M., and Lloyd Perry—J. Zlatnick	188
BLANKSTEIN, Harris—New York Central Coal Co.	103
BERMINGHAM, John F.—W. G. Richardson	238
CALABRESE, Bernadina, and Micbele—D. Marriotti	402
CONU, Charles G.—W. Scott, costs	96
CLACHER, Thomas W., Treasurer—G. S. Dayton and another	59
COHEN, Lonis, and Isaac Polstein—Tenament House Department, City of New York	264
COHN, Abraham—Tenement House Department, City of New York	264
CASSIDY, Clara—R. Dailey	114
FORSYTH, James—C. C. Hoge and another	81
GREGORY, Robert M.—T. Kirkpatrick	432
GOLDSTEIN, Max—Tenement House Department, City of New York	264
GOTTLIEB, Lazarus—I. E. Sobaap	81
GOLDSMITH, Sam—H. Wright	24
GAGEL, Frederick—C. Horwitz	70
HUNT, David H.—Banke Law Publishing Company	74
HOURWICH, Isaac A.—D. De Leon, costs	70
HANDY, Frank—H. O. Havemeyer, costs	107
HYNES, Joseph—J. Dougherty	50
HILL, Henry A., and Christopher Miller—W. Rudnick and another	218
HILL, Jacob L., trustee—S. Warsawski and another, costs	105
HOELAN, William J.—S. Worms and another	89
THE ALASKA FUR COMPANY—J. Lerner	121
THE ALASKA FUR COMPANY—J. Lerner	52
THE MOHICAN COMPANY—David Weil's Sons Company	566
HANFORD PRODUCE COMPANY—T. R. Egbert and another, costs	80
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York—I. Helneman, costs	88
THOMPSON, SON & CO.—H. Schroeder	8,140
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMpany—A. Jacobs	93
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—E. Cooper and another, costs	96
AMERICAN HOTEL VICTORIA COMpany—American Exchange National Bank	3,210
JOSEPH, Rudolph—P. W. Cullinan, Com.	1,700
KRIMS, Robert—C. S. Nathan	167
KELLOGG, Fordyce L.—A. R. David	1,393
LANDE, Bernard—Hudson Building	107
LEVY, Lazarus—Tenement House Department of the City of New York	264
LASHER, Louis P.—J. S. Barron and another	247
MUNSON, Walter D.—G. E. Turner	959
MARTIN, John V.—Riverside Bank	386
METZE, George L.—P. C. Woodsworth	38
McGUINNESS, Madge—New York Central Coal Company	21
NURICK, Isaac—Tenement House Department of the City of New York	264
NESTOR, John, and William G. Snyder—W. F. Conran	701
ORANGE, Lucy—O. Wehinger	33
PERNETTI, Arsenio—Tenement House Department of the City of New York	264
ROGERS, John R.—Actors' Fund of America, costs	127
ROGERS, Thomas and Sarah—Horace Ingersoll Company	1,128
RAGOSIN, Solomon—W. Souls	99
SCHILLER, Fred—J. Jaburg and another	192
SEAVER, Frank L.—W. B. Wheipley	69
SCHOEN, Cecelia—Tenement House Department of the City of New York	264
SCHUSTER, George—Tenement House Department of the City of New York	264
SACKS, Edward—Murphy Varnish Company	134
SAFERSTEIN, Abraham—C. Roth	51
TREMAINE, Mildred M.—Pierrepont Hotel Company	474
THILLEMANN, Frederick—J. Dalton	73
TERR, Samuel—I. E. Schaaf	28
VAN VREDENBURGH, George W.—New Haven Bill Posting Company	2,366
WILLIAMS, William—C. Ramsay and another	423
WRIGHT, Frank P.—W. S. Pullman, costs	125
WHITE, John W.—O. E. Parker, executor.	86

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

BURKHARD, Emile—W. Guckenheimer, Sept. 25, 1896 50
GREENBLATT, Louis—I. L. Michaels, Aug. 1895 5,564
GREENBLATT, Louis—H. Waliner, Sept. 13, 1895 2,364
PATT, Carolina A.—S. Manges and another, July 10, 1903 62
PROVOST, Francois Le and Marie—E. Rau and another, March 5, 1903 121
RICHTER, Lizzie, and Andrew Heiland—H. Rieger, Jan. 16, 1899 37
SULLIVAN, Ellen J. and Daniel J.—C. Rieger, Jr., and another, Sept. 25, 1902 1,043
SULLIVAN, Ellen J. and Daniel J.—C. Rieger, Jr., and another, Sept. 26, 1902 1,239
SULLIVAN, Ellen J. and Daniel J.—C. Rieger, Jr., and another, Sept. 25, 1902 2,039
SOBEL, Sennel and Isidore—D. Levy and another, Sept. 24, 1889 346
SANCHEZ, Carl—United Publishing Company, Dec. 16, 1902 31
UNGAR, Jonas and Victoria—Bottlers and Manufacturers' Supply Company, April 7, 1903 178
WHEELER, William H.—D. A. Vanhorne and another, Feb. 19, 1904 6,782
WOODWARD, Paul C.—T. W. Shotwell, Dec. 21, 1903 119
WYNKOUP, Frances E.—D. Gutlohn, Nov. 20, 1903 618

Judgments Vacated.

RUTH, Abraham—D. Pollack, June 16, 1903 1,160
RUTH, Abraham—D. Pollack, Feb. 10, 1904 104

Judgment Reversed.

LEWIS, William H., George O. Hefter, John W. Lyon, and George W. Boskowitz—J. F. Wiltis, March 8, 1897 501

Judgments Canceled.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Graves Elevator Company, Oct. 13, 1898 4,985
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, Jan. 13, 1899 663
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—J. R. Gibney, Feb. 24, 1898 329
KANE, John P.—Lawrenceville Cement Company, June 29, 1897 13,651
COX, Douglas F., executor—City of New York, June 11, 1903 839

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal; ex-Gov. Crane, Massachusetts; P. W. Moen, Worcester.

HOLLAND—A. Percy Eccles, Liverpool; J. Kirkes Myers, London; Charles V. Sale, Yokohama, Japan.

IMPERIAL—W. C. Wilkins, Nome, Alaska.

SAVOY—T. E. Clements, London.

CAMBRIDGE—John D. Oppe, Montreal; Baron Speck von Sternburg, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Percy H. Blythe, London; Charles K. Finlayson, Johnston, Scotland.

ALBEMARLE—Kort Stein, Stockholm, Sweden; Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Olean.

GREGORIAN—Judge Charles Andrews, Syracuse.

NORMANDIE—Judge C. A. Kellogg, Ogdensburg.

ASTOR—E. T. Malley, London; H. B. Richardson, Dublin; F. K. Garnett, Kendal, England.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Prof. George P. Bristol, Cornell University.

BELVEDERE—L. Huismann, The Hague, Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, straw goods; W. Levis, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. D. Hawes, leather goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, L. & A., Salt Lake City, Utah; M. H. Lipman, notions and ribbons; 565 Broadway.

Shepard, Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; C. Wood, rugs; 31 Union Square; Continental Hotel.

White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; A. B. Von Kamp, notions and furnishing goods; Gilsey House.

Ear, C. H., York, Penn.; C. G. Kesler, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 877 Broadway.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. E. Mullin, prints and cotton dress goods; 31 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Kraft, A. L., Wheeling, West Va.; notions; 360 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Harris, A., Tyler, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. H. A. Flynn, corsets and underwear; 81 Grand Street; Union Square Hotel.

Cullen & Newman Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. C. Cullen, notions and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, cloaks and suits; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Nel & Hydo, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Wright, white goods, hosiery, gloves, ladiee' and infants' wear; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

McCarthy, J. & sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. Green, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Josiin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Flanagan, silks and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Goodall, Brown & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Goodall, notions and furnishing goods; 74 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. R. Fling, furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleason, linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES
LARGE LIGHT OFFICES
OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
READY MAY 1.
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

OFFICES & STUDIOS.
New absolutely fireproof building.
24 & 26 EAST 21ST STREET,
near Broadway.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail-chute, and all modern improvements. Ready for occupancy May 1st. Apply on premises.

A.—A.—Factories.
100 Floors and Buildings;
Immediate Possession;
Rent free to May 1.
D. W. Haynes, Expert,
265 and 267 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, corner 65th St.
FLOORS, ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT,
STUDIOS and ELECTRIC LIGHT;
OFFICES; MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
"L" station and new subway.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST.
Suitable for broker, insurance, or other corporation office; the entire second floor, about 4,000 square feet, lately occupied by Life Publishing Co. Also 4 other floors, rents $900 to $5,000. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

309 COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Large store, 32x90; extra high ceilings.
FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best part of avenue and leased to HIGH GRADE BUSINESS on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT LIGHT STORE,
24 East 21st Street, near Broadway.
Absolutely fireproof office building, large basement, reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

FACTORY BUILDING,
West 42d St., 75x98.9, for a term of years; $3,000 per annum and taxes.
MOORE BROTHERS.
1,904 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 2,122 Columbus.

CONSPICUOUS CORNER.
278 AND 280 FINE LIGHT;
WEST BROADWAY. LOW RENT.
MORRIS B. BAER, 15 CORTLANDT ST.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,
near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

OFFICES; GOOD LIGHT.
Offices, $240, $330, $420 yearly; also Suites, 1,000, 3,000 feet, twelve stories; moderate rents; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty St.

William, 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the handsome new building; elevator, steam; splendid light; reasonable rent; also basement.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

403-7 East 23d—Fine loft to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner on premises.

Will build stable for responsible tenant. Plot, 49x100; below 23d St. Particulars from Duross, 155 W. 14th St.

STORE, 281 10TH AV.,
with large show window, $40.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Store, suitable for any business, from $25 to $80 per month. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

3 LARGE HEATED ROOMS for business; central location; rent $45. Duross, 155 W. 14th st.

Buildings, stores, lofts, salesrooms to rent; desirable locations; complete list. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Broadway, prominent corner, Herald Square, $7,000. 2 entire buildings, 5th Av.; 21-year lease given. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Wanted—Corner stores and good business properties, all locations. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Ave.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $16 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Lofts to let, with steam heat and steam power. 842 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
Manufacturer Direct to Consumer
LOOK!

Ornamental Bed with beautiful brass trimmings and heavy posts.
PRICE ONLY $5.75
IRON BEDS, $2.50
Brass Beds, $12.50
SPRINGS, $1.50
HAIR MATTRESSES 7.75
DRESSERS 8.50
CHIFFONIERS 4.50
EXTENSION TABLES 5.00
SIDEBOARDS 15.00
CHINA CLOSETS 15.00
BOX COUCHES 7.50
FANCY ROCKERS 3.50
MORRIS CHAIRS 5.00
PORCH CHAIRS 1.00
PORCH ROCKERS 1.50
ROLL TOP DESKS 12.50
Also a Large Stock of FURNITURE in All Grades and Prices.
FREDERICK W. EVERS,
225 4TH AV., between 18th-19th Sts.
Take Elevator to 7th Floor.

SPECIAL OFFER—Typewriters, any style, rented, $2.50 to $4. All rent applies if bought within 6 months. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 243 Broadway.

Typewriters—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway. Tel. 3240 Franklin.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

WALL PAPER. 2,000,000 rolls, clearing sale; blanks, 1½c; gilts, 2c; ingrains, 2½c; embossed, 3½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match, all decorations. J. BECKER, 166-172 2d St.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
We weave them into handsome reversible rugs. Send for pamphlet, or representative will call.
U. S. RUG CO., HOBOKEN, N. J.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
MOSBACH & LAW,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Stenography and Typewriting.—Miss J. Daniel, public stenographer and typewriter, 134 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.; letters, bills, and general typewriting; author's manuscripts a specialty. Tel. No. 2,247 Williamsburg.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
We weave them into handsome reversible rugs. Send for illustrated catalogue, which states prices.
N. J. RUG CO., 194 B'way, Dep. A., N. Y.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, counters, shelving; stores, offices fitted. Finn Brothers, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Ladies' and gents' clothing, cravenette rain coats, furnitnre; easy weekly or monthly payments. P. O. Box 302 Madison Square.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Day Street

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WINNIK, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE WINNIK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Washington Brauns, No. 97 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1903. WILLIAM H. WINNIK, Administrator. WASHINGTON BRAUNS, Attorney for Administrator. No. 97 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-law6m8

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Coleman, No. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next. Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1904. MARIA L. BEEBE, Executrix. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executrix. 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

CAFE MARTIN,
26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Table d'Hote Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y.
Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
80 WEST 40TH ST.
Select and Exclusive Restaurant.
Specialties a la Carte.
Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Musique et Chants des Troubadours.
Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 6046—38.

Cafe Boulevard 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. & Tdh. HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Mneio6-9P.M. AmatoOrch.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant, 45th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

Jack's 43d Street and Sixth Avenue. } Noted for shell fish and game.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers, Tues., Wed. Thurs.

Cafe de Paris B'way & 75th St. A la carte. Orchestral Concerts. Sunday Table d'Hote, $1.50. Chas. Schurg.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 26th St. Select bohems, musique unique.

Hotel Normandie Music (6 to 9), (11 to 1). B'way & 38th. A la carte.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Evgs. T., $1. Lunch, 50c.

'Cumberland 'B'way & 54th St. Alc. New. Music. Standard of Excellence.

Ingold's 32d St. & Col. Av. Music. After Theatre Suppers. Tdh. $1.00, 6 to 8.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.

Highlands Hotel, 91st.nr.Lexington. $2.50daily, $11 weekly. 100 bathrooms. Din. 75c.

Htl. Martha Washington 29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.

Hotel Carlton 54th St., near B'way. Music. Table d'Hote 75c. Lunch 50c.

Hotel Wrightworth West 32d St., near 6th Av. A la carte.

Hotel Grenoble 56th St. & 7th Av. Special Table d'Hote Dinner Sunday Evenings.

Murray's B'way & 102nd St. Handsomest in town. Business men's L. A la Carte.

Cambridge Court 49th St. & 7th Av. A la carte. Table d'Hote, $1.25. Music.

$1.00
Table d'Hote
&
Special Sunday Table d'Hote
12 to 3 P. M. 6 to 9 P. M. $1.00.
REISENWEBER'S
Southwest corner 58th St. and 8th Av.
Hazay Nátzy's Famous Hungarian Orchestra.
Table d'Hote Dinner 6 to 9, $1.
Special Sunday Table d'Hote Dinner Served from 12 to 3 and 6 to 9, $1.
Table d'Hote Luncheon, 50c.
After Theatre Supper, $1.25.
Private Dining Rooms
Bannuet Hall.

MOTOR CAR RUNS
Places Out of Town. Distances from New York, Routes, etc. Tel., 6050 Cort.
For "Motor Books," address 3 Park Pl., N. Y.

Asolnwall 147 miles, Open June 1. Lenox, Mass.
Beechwood Tel. 3 Snmmit. 21 miles. Summit N.J.
Blossom Heath Inn Boston Rd. 19 m. from 42 St Lch'm't N.Y.
Bay View Hotel 12 m. 42d St. Sea food. N. Y. C. City Island
Clason Point Inn, 16 m. On Sound near West Chester, N. Y.
Florence Hotel B'way. Tel. 59. 26 miles. Tarrytown, N. Y.
Francfort's, So. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh., Alc.
Garden City Hotel Open April 16. 18 miles. L. I. Garden City.
Marlboro Inn Watchung & Grove. 13 miles. M'ntcl'r N.J.
Princeton Inn, 45 miles. Fine road. Princeton, N.J.
Washington Inn, 155th St. and Ams. Ave. Superbly appointed resort.

WOODMANSTEN INN,
West Chester, N. Y., adjoining Morris Park Race Course. 12 miles from 59th Street. Telephone, 31 West Chester.
Cuisine a la Francaise. Russian Service.

BANCROFT HOUSE, Broadway, cor. 21st.—Renovated throughout; rooms, 75c., $1 daily; all Broadway cars pass hotel; gentlemen exclusively. WM. RENN, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

21ST, 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.,
THE SAVAGE.
Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARKE, THOMAS S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Clarke, Bernard Clarke, Rose Ann Fitzpatrick, Francis Clarke, Charles S. Wilkins, Ann Connoly, Mary Martin, Ellen Masterson, James Martin, Edward Clarke, Fannie Clarke, and Catherine Clarke, and to all other persons interested in the estate of THOMAS S. CLARKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 7th day of June, 1904, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Campbell, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
L. J. MORRISON,
Attorney for Administrator, 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Ap16-law7wS.

CORDTS, HERMAN H. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN H. D. CORDTS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark B. Augustine, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of December, 1903. ANNA A. CORDTS, ERNEST A. BOHLEN, Executors. CLARK B. AUGUSTINE, Attorney for Executors, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-law6m8

SPRING AND SUMMER R

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4@1 1-2.

Small Volume of Business, Little Interest, and Few Considerable Price Changes Except Among Specialties.

Yesterday's business upon the Stock Exchange was characterized by a smaller volume and by decreased interest, with no discoverable tendency of prices in general. The leading speculative or investment properties moved only by fractions, and that irregularly, but there were several considerable alterations among specialties for reasons affecting them individually. Rubber Goods preferred fell off 2½ upon unfavorable interpretation of its report, and Consolidated Gas rose 3¾, with corresponding depreciation in the estimate of the prospects of the veto by the Mayor of the bill amending its charter defects. But it would be in accordance with the Wall Street game if, when the shorts were all in, the Mayor should after all surprise his detractors by meeting reasonable expectations of his action in the public interest. Erie was strong upon a sheaf of unconfirmed reports about changes in its administration. As the time approaches for ending or extending the voting trust this becomes a factor in the price movement, as the stock would be in demand for purposes of control if those who vote it must also be owners. Pennsylvania bore the brunt of the bears, being the most active stock on the list, upon dislike of the authoritative intimation that its last issue of notes would be paid by a stock issue. Little impression was made, as it yielded only ⅛. Union Pacific was active and rose ⅛, despite disappointment at the delay in connection with the liquidation litigation, and the practical certainty that the controversy will have a long life in the New Jersey courts if the Federal court's decision puts an early end to it.

There is a curious coincidence between the week's capital applications and the amount of cash likely to be added to the reserve by the week's bank statement. At the four to one ratio the $9,000,000 increase would roughly equal the issues announced. Of course, it is a mere accident, for the money will not be all borrowed, certainly not all borrowed from banks this week. It will be interesting to remark whether the supply of cash or of loans gives out first, and just where the determination to borrow all the money in sight will lead us. If the interior trade continues to slacken there will be increasing amounts of idle cash, which of course will decrease traffic and earnings, and decrease the basis on which loans are sought, but, it may be imagined, without decreasing the urgency with which they are sought. Yesterday's market here can be described scarcely better or in fewer words than in a London telegram describing the London market: "Moderate reaction in prices caused discussion of the question whether there is not danger that the rise in prices will be checked by the numerous fresh capital creations."

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Anaconda Copper	1	Reading 2d pf	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	½	Rock Island	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Un. Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	3¾	U. S. Pipe pf	1½
Erie	½	U. S. Leather pf	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Wabash pf	½
Erie 2d pf	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelting	¾	Nasb., C. & St. L.	1
Brook. Un. Gas	2¼	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Chic. & N. W.	2	Pacific Mail	1
Den. & So. West	1½	Rock Island pf	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	Rubber Goods	2½
Int. Paper	½	Rubber Goods pf	1½
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Lake E. & W.	½	Twin City	1
Met. Securities	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Met. St. Ry.	½	Wabash	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. Con. 5s.	1	C. of Ga. 3d pf. in.	1
C. of Ga. 1st pf. in.	1½	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1
C. of Ga. 2d pf in.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s.	1½	Mil. Gas Light 4s.	1
C. F. & I. cv. 5s, t.r.	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 15	284,806
To date this year	37,526,668
Corresponding date last year	40,748,575

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 15	$2,018,500
To date this year	$195,245,700
Corresponding date last year	$212,312,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Atlantic Safe Deposit Co.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Detroit United Railway.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston.
Pacific Coast Co., all classes of stock.

WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER SUITS.

Mortgage Bondholders Settle, and Clear Way for Reorganization.

The suits brought by Gardiner Hall, Jr., and others, holders of mortgage bonds of the White Mountain Paper Company, against the North American Trust Company to recover the amounts aggregating several hundred thousand dollars which the plaintiffs had invested, have been settled through the purchase by the defendant of the bondholdings on which the suit was brought. The price was not made public.

The suits were brought through Henry Wollman and H. M. Blackmer, and pending their disposal the reorganization plan contemplated by the committee of which Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company, is Chairman, has been held up. The plaintiffs charged that payments on their bonds, which were bought under the original underwriting agreements of the White Mountain Paper Company, were obtained by misrepresentations of fact, and that they stood liable to further loss by reason of the lien standing against their bonds, together with the remainder of the bonds of the company, in the debt to Mr. Thorne for money advanced to Locke, the promoter of the company.

The way is now opened for the reorganization of the properties in accordance with the committee's plan, as it is understood that the other opposing interests have been compromised with. This plan, which has not taken definite shape as yet, contemplates in general the formation of two companies, the first of which will take over the properties of the White Mountain Paper Company and will transfer to the second the paper manufacturing business.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

W. T. Markhus has been appointed Minnesota and Dakota special agent of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company.

T. T. Hay & Brother of Raleigh, N. C., have been appointed general agents of the Caledonian Insurance Company for North and South Carolina.

The Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters has chosen these officers for the year: President—P. L. A. Cady; Vice President—E. C. Roth; Secretary—C. M. Clarke; Treasurer—N. T. Hall.

The recently organized Illinois Central Fire Insurance Company of Chicago has elected these officers: President—W. A. Howard; Vice President—C. A. Werner; Secretary—S. N. Cotterman; Treasurer—E. G. Bowzer. The company expects to start with $100,000 capital and $50,000 surplus. Cotterman, Werner & Co. are to have the Chicago local agency of the company.

Commissioner Pierce of the Nebraska State Insurance Department has prohibited the following Chicago companies from doing business in that State on the ground that they failed to comply with the insurance and brokerage laws: The Security Fire Insurance Company, the Firemen's Fire Insurance Company, the American Underwriters', the Union Fire Insurance Company, and the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days; indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $183,306,588; balances, $13,849,816; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,595,936.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅛; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87¾. Commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 15.—The demand for money in the market to-day was increased by the payment of $10,000,000 of Treasury bills. Discounts were steady.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were easier and erratic. Consols relapsed, owing to the monetary situation. Home rails were less buoyant.

Americans opened dull and generally unsettled, as a result of the Northern Securities question. Some of the stocks recovered to a fraction above parity, then the market became inactive and closed dull.

Foreigners were dull, principally on account of the latest news from the Far East. Japanese securities advanced.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 1-16; consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 75½; Atchison preferred, 90¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 81½; Canadian Pacific, 119½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33¾; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73¼; Erie, 27; Erie first preferred, 66⅝; Erie second preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 111½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 139; Norfolk and Western, 50⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 60⅞; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 23; Reading first preferred, 40½; Reading second preferred, 33; Southern Railway, 22¼; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 50½; Union Pacific, 88; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 11¾; United States Steel preferred, 60⅛; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish 4s, 82.

Bar silver uncertain, 24 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.80; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 15.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened irregular. Internationals were dull, owing to the events in the Far East. Later the market strengthened and prices closed firm. Rio Tintos gained 11f. Russian imperial 4s closed at 93.50.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak. Americans were lower.

The Reichsbank offered $3,750,000 in Treasury bills for rediscount in the open market, causing an advance in the private discount rate.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the conditions of general trade, Bradstreet's says:

Trade is still irregular, with unseasonably cool weather the other but not the only drawback. In some sections, notably the South and portions of the East and West, brighter weather has helped trade, and incidentally crop preparation, but the poor Winter wheat crop outlook in the Ohio Valley very cool weather in the lake regions, and high water or frosts in the western part of the cotton belt have affected business or retarded Spring planting. Foreign trade returns have seemed to favor the manufacturing rather than the agricultural interests, because while breadstuffs and cotton exports have fallen one-third behind last March, exports of manufactured goods, notably copper and iron, must have expanded to bring about the small gain in all exports noted for that month.

It is not to be forgotten, of course, that while Spring trade as a whole has not equaled expectations or the volume of a year ago in all lines, conspicuous gains are bound to suffer because of the almost feverish activity of a year ago, which it would be perhaps inadvisable to have repeated.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended April 14 aggregate 1,213,855 bushels, against 1,854,370 bushels last week, 2,977,777 bushels this week last year, 4,118,108 bushels in 1902, and 5,300,217 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 119,050,859 bushels, against 170,782,553 bushels last season, 202,280,652 bushels in 1902, and 163,360,377 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 883,339 bushels, against 1,023,907 bushels last week, 1,677,021 bushels a year ago, 400,733 bushels in 1902, and 2,136,401 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 48,135,585 bushels, against 51,964,899 bushels last season, 23,529,787 bushels in 1902, and 149,308,595 bushels in 1901.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with April 14 aggregate $1,975,882,381, 1 per cent. less than last week, and 6 per cent. less than last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $820,858,321, a decrease of less than 1 per cent. from last week, but a gain of two-tenths of 1 per cent. over last year.

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Business failures for the week ending with April 14 number 198, against 201 last week, 160 in the like week in 1903, 193 in 1902, 212 in 1901, and 161 in 1900.

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Dun's Review says on the subject of trade conditions:

Tardy Spring weather, following an unusually severe Winter, makes it difficult to restore satisfactory trade conditions, but it is encouraging to find in many points this unseasonable weather the only cause of complaint, and there is always the hope that early losses may be made up, at least in large measure, when thermal conditions become normal. In the meantime, sales of dry goods are restricted, and stocks in all positions from producer to consumer are larger than is desirable. Labor controversies are still an adverse factor, new struggles being threatened for May 1, but several important strikes have been averted, and there is less opposition to lower wages where conditions render a change imperative. Security trading is light, which accounts for the decrease in bank exchanges of 10.8 per cent. from last week, compared with the corresponding week last year. At other leading cities there was a loss of 1.2 per cent.

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No definite check to progress in the iron and steel industry is discerned, although it lacks uniformity, and in some departments it is difficult to find encouraging signs. In so far as pressure for immediate delivery is concerned, last iron and steel are most prominent makers of agricultural implements being notably importunate. Not only is it difficult to secure early delivery of bars, but shipments four weeks hence are considered prompt, and some orders run up to the end of the year. There is obviously no difficulty in maintaining quotations in this case, but as to sheets and some other steel shapes, sellers are making private concessions, although nominal list prices remain unchanged.

STEEL TRUSTS NEGOTIATING.

American Combination Seeks Alliance with the German One.

COLOGNE, April 15.—The Koelnisch Zeitung says that the United States Steel Corporation has made overtures to the German steel combination with a view to a mutual understanding regarding business policy.

John Lee May Succeed C. A. Griscom.

It was reported yesterday in Wall Street that John Lee, who became a Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine about the time that Bruce Ismay was elected President, would be made Chairman of the board when Clement A. Griscom resigns in that capacity.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Erie Strong on Reported Buying by Harriman Interests.

Some Unfavorable Aspects of Further Issues of Notes—Wabash Strong—Market Very Quiet and Price Changes Small.

The stock market was practically lifeless yesterday. In the first hour under the impetus of sales, induced by further borrowings by railroads, the market displayed some activity, but the movement soon ran its course, and for the balance of the day the trading became smaller and smaller. In the last hour, contrary to the usual tendency of the market to resume activity toward the close, the transactions amounted to only 35,000 shares, making a total for the entire session of 284,806 shares. The market was even less interesting in the matter of price movements. After some irregularity within narrow limits several of the active stocks closed unchanged for the day, and with two or three exceptions the variations, when there were any, amounted to only small fractions. Consolidated Gas was a conspicuous exception, advancing 3¾ points on trading in about 11,000 shares.

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Many Theories About Erie.

In many respects Erie was the stock most entitled to attention in a market which supplied but few features of interest. The trading in it amounted to 32,000 shares, the largest total of the day, except Pennsylvania's, and its net gain was seven-eighths of a point. The buying of the stock was characterized as good, and from the names of some of the purchasers it was inferred that a prominent hanking house closely identified with Union Pacific interests were the principal buyers. The theory was advanced that in the readjustment that is to follow the liquidation of the Northern Securities Company, in whatever form that may be accomplished, it is possible that Erie will benefit in the way of increased traffic as the Eastern outlet of the roads controlled by the Harriman interests. In this connection the Street recalled the recent election of E. H. Harriman to the Erie Directorate. Another report concerning Erie was that despite the efforts that have been made to extend the Erie voting trust the road would be allowed to pass back to the control of the stockholders, which would be in keeping with the desire of at least some part of the shareholders.

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Notes Depress Baltimore and Ohio.

Baltimore and Ohio began the day under the unfavorable influence of the announcement of an issue of $10,000,000 of two-year notes, which, though expected in some quarters, had been very emphatically denied by some of the officers of the company. The recession in the stock, however, was not a very serious one, for after selling down three-quarters of a point, to 79¼, the stock rallied to 79¾, and closed with a net loss of only a quarter of a point. The recovery in the stock was helped doubtless by the early announcement that the notes were in very large demand, and before the morning was over were selling at a premium over the price at which they had been disposed of by the bankers representing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the transaction. The effect of the note issue was, however, felt in other quarters than the stock most directly concerned. One view of the continuous issuing of notes by the railroad was that at their maturity further issues of stock would be necessary, and in this way investors might find an opportunity of securing stock at favorable prices, which, however advantageous in the long run, has an unfavorable influence so far as the immediate outlook is concerned.

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Wabash Advances Further.

Wabash preferred was again fairly active and showed a further net gain of half a point. The buying of the stock was most generally attributed to the expectation that the Pittsburg line of the Wabash will shortly be completed and the road enabled to share in the vast volume of freight originating in the Pittsburg district. By some it was believed that the buying of the stock to some extent represented purchases for the purpose of increasing the holdings of Wabash preferred by the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

On the subject of the movement of currency during the past week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $0,585,400 in cash held by the banks, notwithstanding the export of $1,500,000 gold.

They received from the interior $7,644,700, and sent to the interior $3,221,900. The gain from the interior was $4,422,800.

Receipts of new gold were $5,460,200, namely: $750,100 on New York Assay Office checks, $4,693,200 on San Francisco Mint checks and teigraphic transfers, chiefly on account of imported Japanese yen, and $7,900 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $1,519,000, in bars, to Paris, making the total to Paris on this movement $4,457,400.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $23,511,800; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $22,290,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,221,800.

The total gain from the interior, $4,422,800, new gold, $5,560,200, and Sub-Treasury, $1,221,800, was $11,104,800; deducting gold exports, $1,519,000, the net gain was $9,585,800.

The net gain from the interior is the largest since the week ending March 3. Receipts were mainly from the South and West, particularly from St. Louis. Shipments were nearly all to near-by points. Boston being the principal recipient.

The new gold received this week exceeded by nearly a million the exports of gold to Paris on this movement.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due to disbursements for railway mail transportation and to heavy pension payments, which were $2,432,000, comparing with $623,000 in the preceding week.

Customs collections were $3,600,800, a daily average of $525,100, comparing with a daily average of $498,500 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,168,000 mutilated currency.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Standard Milling Co. has asked the New York Stock Exchange to list $3,402,000 5 per cent. thirty-year first mortgage coupon bonds of 1930, $6,900,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $4,600,000 common stock.

Lancaster (Penn.) dispatches state that the Philadelphia, Coatesville and Lancaster Railway has bought the Brandywine Electric Street Railway, and will issue $600,000 bonds to pay for the purchase.

The advance in all grades of Burley tobacco in the last three weeks, it is stated from Louisville, has been from $5 to $10 per hundredweight.

The Federal Trust Company of Boston has increased its dividend from $2 to $2.50 per share.

According to Pierre (S. D.) dispatches, the National Farmers' Exchange, with a capital of $50,000,000, has been incorporated there, with headquarters in that city and offices in Chicago, for the purpose of co-operating in handling farm products.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week show a decrease of $393,568 as compared with the previous week and $936,542 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Consolidated National's Clearing Bank.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Consolidated National Bank, of which Willis S. Paine is President, will clear hereafter through the Fourth National Bank. The following have been added to the Directorate of the Consolidated National: Alonzo Burbank, Treasurer of the International Paper Company; Thomas F. Manville, William T. Brown of A. G. Spaulding & Brothers, and Charles H. Patterson, cashier of the Fourth National Bank.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—The money market continues dull and easy. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $22,965,843; balances, $1,535,095; Sub-Treasury debit, $58,225. The foreign exchange market is steady at these rates:

Name.	Cables.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85¼
Commercial		4.84¾
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16¾
Reichsmarks	95½	95
Guilders	40¾	40¼

The stock market was dull and uninteresting to-day. The desire to buy disappeared and there was very little selling pressure. The changes in prices were not large. Erie was strong, without apparent reason, but Baltimore and Ohio was rather weak because of the issue of notes by that company. Amalgamated kept below 50 all day. Sugar held up quite strong. The tone of the list grew somewhat firmer in the afternoon, but trading was at a low ebb. The only feature of the day was the free selling of Daly-West, which went below 21 at one time, and remained not far from that price.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
390	Atchison	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	
19	Atchison pf	93⅝	93	93	
35	Boston Elevated	140¼	140	140¼	
63	Boston & Albany	250	250	250	
70	Boston & Maine	167½	168	167½	
10	C. S. R. & Sy	138	138	138	
10	Fitchburg pf	141	140	141	
250	Georgia Ry. & Elec	37¼	37¼	37¼	
7	Manchester & L	245½	245½	245½	
100	Mass. Elec. pf	74½	74½	74½	
20	N. Y., N. H. & H	189½	189½	189½	
2	Old Colony	205¼	205¼	205¼	
100	Pennsylvania	59	59	59	
420	Union Pacific	86¼	85⅝	86	
110	Union Pacific pf	92½	92	92½	
235	West End	93	92¼	93	
13	West End pf	112	112	112	

TELEPHONES.

180	Am. Tel. & Tel	126½	126¼	126¼	
5	Cumberland	115	115	115	
40	N. E.	125½	125½	125½	

MISCELLANEOUS.

11	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	71½	71½	71½	
330	Am. Pneu. Service	5	4¾	5	
270	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf	20	19	20	
371	Amer. Sugar	127⅜	128¾	127	
50	Am. Sugar pf	120	125½	125½	
35	Am. Woolen pf	75½	75¼	75¼	
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼	
15	Edison	238	238	238	
25	Gen. Elec	165	165	165	
206	Mass. Elec	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	
161	Mass Gas pf	80¼	79¾	79¾	
25	Pere Marquette pf	68	68	68	
1	Pullman	210	210	210	
2	Swift & Co	100¼	100¼	100¼	
167	U. S. Trust	100	98½	100	
10	Union Shoe Mach	48	48	48	
150	U. S. Coal & Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	
15	U. S. Rubber pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	
2	U. S. Steel	11	11	11	
475	U. S. Steel pf	60¾	60¾	60¾	

MINING.

25	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	
75	Allouez	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5,110	Amalgamated	49½	49	49¼	
100	Atlantic	8	8	8	
240	Bingham	22¾	22	22	
50	Bonanza	50c	50c	50c	
1	Cal. & Hecla	465	465	465	
860	Centennials	20	19¼	19⅞	
200	Cons. Mercur	50c	50c	50c	
1,168	Copper Range	42½	41¾	42¼	
1,887	Daley West	22	20½	22	
50	Dom. Coal	63	63	63	
250	Elm River	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
375	Quincy	85	85	85	
50	Rhode Island	1	1	1	
50	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1,100	Trinity	4¼	4	4¼	
20	Union Land & Copper	2½	2½	2½	
250	United States	20¾	20¾	20¾	
635	Utah	33⅛	33¼	33⅜	
12	Wolverine	72	72	72	
35	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c	

*Extra dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Although trading was excessively dull to-day there were at least two interesting features developed. One was the large dealings in Philadelphia Company Consolidated 5s between 99@99½, $128,000 changing offers. The offerings were taken at advancing prices. Another sale that attracted attention was that of 58 shares of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Passenger at 299@298, the latter being 3½ points below the last previous sale. These two transactions led to the belief that the selling was for the account of a wealthy estate. Prices held well during the day, but there was little desire to trade. Total sales, 11,895 shares; $208,800 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Amalgamated Copper	49¾	49¼	49¼
3	Am. Cement	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Atchison	73¾	73½	73¾
10	Con. Lake Superior	15-16	15-16	15-16
100	Con. Lake Superior pf	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
2,890	Erie	27¼	26¾	27¼
100	General Asphalt pf	35¼	35	35¼
12	Ins. Co. of N. America	24	24	24
26	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37	36⅞	36⅞
132	Lehigh Navigation	67½	67½	67½
5	Minehill R. R.	61¾	61¾	61¾
1,135	Pennsylvania R. R.	59¼ 58	13-16 58	15-16
277	Penn. Salt warrants	8½	8¼	8½
20	Philadelphia Traction	96	95¾	95⅞
1,450	Philadelphia Electric	5 11-16	5⅝	5⅝
80	Philadelphia Co	39¼	38¾	39⅛
4,235	Reading	22¾	22½	22⅝
50	Rock Island	23½	23¼	23½
58	13th & 15th Sts. Pass.	299	298	298
5	United Gas Imp	83½	83½	83½
40	Union Traction	49¾	49¾	49¾
60	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼
951	U. S. Steel pf	60¾	60¾	60¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—New York exchange was 30 cents premium all day. Time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. There were a few concessions locally. Tool 5 per cents dropped another point during the morning on sales of $5,000 at 49. Can preferred went at 35½ and Biscuit common sold around 42½. Biscuit preferred held fairly well above 104. South Side Elevated went during the early session at 91¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	American Can pf	35¾	35¾	35¾
100	Chicago Union Traction	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	30½	30½	30½
65	Diamond Match	130¾	130	130
5	Metropolitan L	15¾	15¾	15¾
51	Metropolitan L pf	47½	46	46
318	National Biscuit	42¾	42¾	42¾
120	National Biscuit pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	National Carbon pf	98	98	98
100	South Side L	91¾	91¾	91¾
50	Street's Stable Car pf	80½	80½	80½
60	Swift & Co	100¾	100¼	100¾
200	Un Box Board common	2½	2⅜	2¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 15.—Trading at the Baltimore Stock Exchange was dull today and without feature. Concessions were necessary in order to sell. The transactions amounted to 176 shares of stock and $53,500 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	93⅜	93¼	93¼
3,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	Ga. South. & Fla 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,000	United Rys. 4s	90	90	90
15,000	United Rys. income	51½	51½	51¾
2,000	City & Suburban 5s	113¾	113⅝	113¾
4,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
7,500	Brewing Co. 6s	47½	47½	47½
3,000	Cotton Duck 1st 5s	61	61	61

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
26	Northern Central	91	91	91
15	Seaboard common	0	0	0
10	Consolidated Gas	73	73	73
15	U. S. Fidelity	109	109	109
100	Electric Light & P. pf.	30	30	30
10	Maryland Casualty	45½	45½	45½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 15.—The transactions in the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	Brewing pf	45	45	45
1,525	Crucible Steel	5¾	5½	5½
2,725	Crucible Steel pf	36¾	35¾	36¼
50	Fireproof	97½	97½	97½
400	Mt. L. & H	30½	30⅜	30⅜
6	Mon. Water	34½	34½	34½
410	Pittsburg Coal pf	59⅝	59½	59½
50	River Coal	26	26	26
20	U. S. Steel pf	60¾	60¾	60¾

BANK STOCKS.

20	Bank of Pittsburg	136	136	136
13	Equitable Trust	165	165	165
1	Federal National Bank	200	200	200
10	G. A. S. & T	147½	147½	147½
50	J. National Bank	125	125	125
10	N. A. Sav	110	110	110

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Total imports	$1,960,596	$2,354,164	$2,807,138
Total marketed	2,069,796	2,230,571	2,961,507

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, April 15, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,970	Amal. Copper	49¾	49½	49	49¾
20	Am. Ice	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Am. Locomotive	21	21	21	21
10	Am. Smelting	48	48	48	48
2,000	Am. Sugar	127½	127½	126¾	127⅝
4,720	A., T. & S. F	73½	73¾	73⅛	73⅝
6,710	Balt. & Ohio	79¾	79¾	79	79¼
6,580	Brook. Rap. Tr.	46¼	46¾	45¾	46½
50	Ches. & Ohio	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
50	Chi. Gt. West	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5,840	C., M. & St. P.	144⅝	145⅛	144⅝	144⅞
160	Col. Fuel & I.	31½	31¾	31¼	31¼
90	Con. Gas	202¼	203¾	202¼	203¾
11,130	Erie	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27⅜
40	Erie 1st pf	65¼	65⅜	65¼	65⅜
20	Erie 2d pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
20	Ill. Central	130½	130½	130½	130½
10	Louis. & Nash	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
50	Manhattan	142	142	142	142
500	Mst. Street	113⅞	114	113	113⅜
1,130	Mex. Central	7¾	7¾	7	7⅛
10	Mo., Kan. & T.	17½	17½	17½	17½
10	Mo., K. & T. pf	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼
2,500	Mo. Pacific	93¾	93½	92⅞	93⅛
10	N. Y. Central	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞
110	N. Y., O. & W.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾
60	Norf. & West	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
50	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26	26¼
11,460	Pennsylvania	118¼	118¼	117⅝	118
160	People's Gas	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼
6,170	Reading	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞
10	Rep. Steel	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,120	Rock Island	23¼	23¾	23	23

TO MEET ODELL'S VIEW, NO DUMMY DIRECTORS

Plans of the New Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey.

COMPLY WITH BANKING LAW

Prominent Financiers on the List of Incorporators—Not to Do a "Moneyed" Business in New York.

The names of men prominent in New York financial circles as Directors of the reincorporated Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, have attracted much attention in Wall Street since the company, by taking out a new charter with $100,000 capital, announced its intention to comply with the recently passed amendments to the New York banking law.

As members of the Directorate there are Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company, Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, H. B. Hollins of the banking firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. at Wall and Broad Streets, ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs of Paterson and New York, Charlton B. Lewis of Morristown, Howard K. Wood, and W. H. Chesebrough of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company.

Of the above, only the last two mentioned were Directors of either of the old Corporation Trust Companies, one a New York corporation, and the other a New Jersey corporation, and which would have been unable jointly to carry on business in this State under the recently passed act forbidding a corporation to do a registration and transfer business for corporations in New York unless organized as a "moneyed" corporation, and subject to the State Banking Department.

The new Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, organized as a "moneyed" corporation in that State, now escapes the prohibition that was laid upon its New York counterpart, and in seeking from the State Banking Department a certificate to do business here is on the same plane with any other foreign "moneyed" corporation of its kind. It also is not within the recently passed proscription which forbids a foreign corporation to use the word "trust" in its title unless it be a "moncyed" corporation.

It was said yesterday by one of the prominent members of the new Board of Directors that Superintendent Kilburn would give the company a certificate to do business.

"We consulted with Gov. Odell," the Director said, "and he said that the thing he stuck at was a board of dummy Directors. Accordingly we undertook to have a Board of Directors who could not come under that objection, and the results are self-evident. It is true, of course, that domestic trust companies are not allowed to do bnsiness in a borough of New York having a million population or a capital of less than $500,000, but as the new Corporation Trust company, although a 'moneyed' corporation in its own State, does not come into New York to do a 'moneyed' business, and Mr. Kilburn has been assured of that fact, no difficulty is expected on that count."

SITE FOR FRENCH FACTORY.

Tiberghien Freres of Roubaix May Come to the United States.

Tiberghien Freres, manufacturers of woolen dress goods at Roubaix, France, contemplate the building of a factory in the United States. Representatives of the firm lately looked over the field here and took under consideration desirable sites in Passaic, N. J., and other cities. The Frenchmen returned a few days ago without indicating definitely what will be done.

William H. Brown of William H. Brown, Son & Co., dress goods merchants at 377 Broadway, when asked about the project said that while he knew that representatives of the firm have been considering such a move, he questioned whether any factory will actually be built. A French factory, he said, has some advantages in the way of cheap labor, but this labor could not be brought over here. Even if French workmen came to the United States they would quickly demand as much pay as others in this country are getting.

Northern Securities Decree in Force.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States enforcing the decree of the court in the Northern Securities case was issued yesterday, on the expiration of thirty days after decision was rendered.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The boards convened at Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Niobrara, Neb., and Fort Logan, Col., are dissolved.

Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Louis and assume charge of the exhibit of the Signal Corps at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Changes in stations of officers of the Signal Corps:

Capt. Charles S. Wallace, from duty in the Department of the Missouri as soon after May 1 as his services can be spared, to Seattle, Washington, and perform such duties pertaining to the installation of the Alaskan cable system, and make such journeys by sea on the cableship Burnside as may be necessary in connection with these duties.

First Lieuts. William A. Covington and E. Alexis Junet, from Fort Myer and report to the chief signal officer for duty in his office.

Contract Surgeon F. D. Pease is relieved at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and will proceed to Missoula, Mont., for annulment of contract.

Capt. Robert McCleave, Second Infantry, is relieved at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, May 1 and will proceed to join his company at Fort Logan, Col.

The leave granted Capt. Harris L. Roberts, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended one month.

Changes in stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., will report to the Quartermaster General of the army for consultation on business pertaining to matters relating to the contemplated purchase of leaseholds for lands of the military reservation upon which a new post is to be constructed at Honolulu and to the plans for the construction of that post.

Capt. Humphrey will subsequently proceed to Honolulu and relieve Capt. George M. Williamson. Capt. Williamson, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegreph to the Quartermaster General.

Capt. Frederick R. Day, Third Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, and will proceed to Portland, Ore., for temporary duty at that place.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordinance Department, will make visits for July 1 one visit to Fort Preble, Fort Williams, Fort Levett, and Fort McKinley, Me.; and Fort Foster, Fort Constitution, and Fort Stark, N. H.; Fort Banks, Fort Heath, Fort Warren, Fort Strong, Fort Andrews, Fort Revere, and Fort Standish, Mass.; Fort Getty, Fort Adams, Fort Wetherill, Fort Greble, Fort Mansfield, R. I., and Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Terry, and Fort Michle, N. Y.

First Lieut. Ira F. Fravel is transferred from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-sixth Infantry, Company F, and First Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen from the Twenty-sixth to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company I.

First Lieut Harry Graham from the Twenty-second to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company M.

The boards convened at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Fort Clark, Texas, and Columbus Barracks are dissolved.

The Navy.

Commander E. E. Qualtrough is detached as Supervisor of Harbor of New York and ordered to command the Atlants, sailing from New York about April 23.

Commander W. H. Turner is detached from the Atlanta and ordered home and wait orders.

Commander D. D. V. Stuart is ordered to additional duty as Supervisor of Harbor of New York.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Smith is detached from the Newport and ordered home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Campbell is detached from the Medical School, Washington, and ordered to the Newport.

Warrant Machinist A. Anschuelz is detached from the Texas and granted two months' sick leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Massechusetts, at New York; Nero, at San Francisco; Rainbow, at Hongkong.

Sailed: Glenlee, from Pensacola for New York; El Cano, from Ching-Kiang for Shanghai; Don Juan de Austria, from Guantanamo for Portsmouth; Topeka, from Tompkinsville for Boston.

The Chesapeake has been ordered in commission.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market movement in the trading in curb stocks yesterday was irregular, with declines predominating. Odd lots of International Mercantile Marine preferred were exchanged at a loss of a fraction over a point. The sale in Consolidated Tobacco at 252 was followed by the offering down of the stock to 245, with no better bid than 225. Electric Boat stocks took one of their accustomed jumps with a sale of the preferred at 58, the best bid the previous day having been 50, and the common closed 23 bid. Central Foundry 6s showed a wide range in price, with sales from 54 down to 51 and back to 52. About $20,000 of the bonds sold, and the final figure is a decline of 1 point.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER recovered some of the severe loss of Thursday and advanced to 15. This advance was accompanied by decreased activity, with the total sales at 4,100 shares, with the close ½ up. The market was entirely a traders' one, with no special feature either to the buying or selling.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE 5s, which were reported to have sold on Thursday at 88½, did not actually sell at that figure, but at 88, with later transfers at 87⅞, so that the high record on the present movement so far is 88.

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WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC issues developed sudden strength, with sharp advances in bid prices in all the issues, but particularly in the preferred, which closed 46¾ bid, while the previous day the quotation had been 43½ bid. The only sale reported was the one of a few bonds. Of the other out-of-town street railway stocks, practically all the Jersey ones made substantial gains for the day in the bid prices.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	American Chicle	93	93	93
100	‡British Columbia Cop.	*1⅞	1¾	1⅞
120	Con. Refrigerating	*⅜	⅜	⅜
25	Con. Tobacco	252	252	252
100	Electric Boat pf.	58	58	58
900	Gold Hill Copper	¾	11-16	11-16
4,100	Greene Con. Copper	15	14¼	14¾
60	Interborough Rap. Tr.	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
110	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	*117¾	*117¾	*117¾
200	Light, Fuel & Power	34¾	34	34¾
400	Manhattan Transit	*1	1⅞	1¼
300	Montreal & Boston	21-32	⅝	21-32
350	Northern Securities	98¼	97⅞	98¼
100	Royal Baking Powder	116	116	116
4	Safety Car H. & L.	185	185	185
400	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17	17	17
1	Standard Milling	24	24	24
10	Standard Oil	631	630	630
200	Union Copper	13-16	13-16	13-16

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	71¼	71	71¼
20,000	‡Central Foundry 6s	54	51	52
3,000	‡Nassau Electric 4s	79½	70½	79½
10,000	‡Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000	‡Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	75	75	75

*Less than 100 shares. ‡Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

	April 15. Bid.	Asked.	April 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52½	54	52¾	54
American Can	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
American Chicle pf.	35¼	35½	35½	36½
American Chicle	91	94	91	94
American Chicle pf.	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes	88¾	90	89	91
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting	100	102	100	102
Am. Steel Foundries	4½	5	4½	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf.	30	35	25	35
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf.	81	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	2⅞	2¾	3
Am. Writing Paper pf.	12¼	13	12¼	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71	72	70¼	71
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	2¼	3	2¼	3
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	118	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	105¾	110	105¾	110
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper	..	..	⅛	..
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	4	3½	4
Caseln Co. of America pf.	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Central Foundry pf.	7¾	9	7¾	9
Central Foundry 6s	50	53	53	55
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
Con. Lake Superior	¾	1	⅞	1
Con. Lake Superior pf.	4	5	4	5
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11	13½	11	13½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4	4½	4	4½
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R.	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	95½	96¼	96¼	96½
Detroit & Mackinac	63	70	63	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	28	22	35	45
Electric Boat pf.	57	60	50	60
Electric Lead Reduction	¾	1	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	..	6½	6	6½
Electric Vehicle pf.	9	10	9½	10½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	11-16	¾	11-16	¾
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	169	175	169	175
Greene Con. Copper	14⅝	14⅞	14¾	14¼
Guggenh'm Ex. 80% paid.	85	100	90	100
Guggenheim Exploration	112½	116	112¼	117
Harbeneck Meadows	10	20	18	20
Hack. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	20¾	25⅞	20	30
Havana Tobacco pf.	39	40	39	41
Havana Tobacco 6s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	86	91	86	91
Houston Oil	1½	2½	1¼	2½
Houston Oil pf.	14¼	15½	14	17
Inter. Rapid Transit	103	109	108	109
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5	4⅞	..
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	17½	18	17½	18¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	80	50	80
International Salt	10	12	10¾	11¼
International Salt 5s	39½	41	39½	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and Int.	98	100	98	100
International Silver	..	88	..	88
International Silver	..	10	..	10
International Silver pf.	..	50	..	50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	..	68	..	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	65	..	65	..
Lanston Monotype	8⅝	9	8¾	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	34	34½	33¾	33⅝
Lyon Company Comp'ies	17	21	17	21
Mackay Companies pf.	..	71	..	71
Maine Steamship	..	25	25	35
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
Mex. Nat. R. R. pf.	6	7½	6	7
Mo. Pacific 4% notes	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	11-16	⅝	¾
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div.	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	68	71	69	71
N. Y. Transportation	5	6¼	5	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	133	136	133	133
Northern Securities	98	98¾	98¾	98¾
Northern Securities stub	2	2¾	2	2¼
Otis Elevator	27	31	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	89	91	89	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	..	..	..
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	6¼	7	6¼	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	78	79	78	79
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	24	28	24	28
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	115	118
Royal Baking Powder pf.	101½	102½	101½	102½
Safety Car Heat	180	185	180	185
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	9	9	9¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	17	17	17	17¼
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	87	88½	87⅜	88
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford	20	..	20	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf.	21	24	23	25
Standard Milling 5s	72	74	72	74
Standard Oil	630	635	630	637
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8¾	..	8½	..
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100½	101	100½	101
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	104	106	104½	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	104	106	104	106
United Box Board	2¼	2½	2	2½
United Box Board pf.	14	15	14	14¾
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf.	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 6s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2¾	4½	2¾	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	100	98½	100
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects.	24	26	24	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E.	104½	105¼	104½	105¾
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	104½	106	104½	106
Universal Tobacco	¾	1	¾	1
Universal Tobacco pf.	1½	3	1½	3
Unl. Fire Extinguisher	9	9¼	9	9¼
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, ex coup.	93¼	93¾	93	94
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	8	8¾	8	8½
Worthington Pump pf.	111	..	111	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	241	245	241	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	30½	100½	98½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 1st 6s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface ctfs	101¼	102	101¼	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. R. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brklyn City R. R. ex div.	231½	235	231½	235
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	66	64	66
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105½	106	105¼	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. pf.	76	78½	74½	76
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	67	68	65¾	..
Nassau Electric 4s	79	79½	78½	79¼
New Orleans Railways	9½	11	9½	11
New Orleans Rys. pf.	21	31	22	31
New Orleans 4½s	74	76	74	76
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	68½	70¼
Public Serv. Corporation	05	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs.	40	40¾	40	40¼
St. Louis Transit	11½	13	11½	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	01	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con.	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	..	174	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	112	113	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	64½	64¾	64¼	64½
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	54½	53	54½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11	..	10	12
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	40¾	48	43½	44½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	74⅜	75	74	74½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48½	49½	48	50
Am. Light & Traction pf.	90	93	91	94
Bay State Gas	⅛	¾	⅛	⅝
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	170	172	170	172
Buffalo Gas	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
Buffalo Ges pf.	12¾	..	12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	61	68	61	65
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	..	106½	108
Con. Gas, of N. Y. 5s	83	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	31½	33	31	33
Denver Gas 6s	72	75	74	74
Denver and Pueblo Gas	100½	..	99	101
Hudson County Gas	60½	61½	59½	61
Indianapolis Ges	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	290	293	290	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	103½	106¼	105	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93½	95¼	93½	95¼
St. Peul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	90	95	88	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95¾	97	96½	97½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	5¾	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	65
East River Ferry	72½	90	72½	72½
East River Ferry pf.	85	90	90	90
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106	110	106	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	31	32¼	30	32½
Union Ferry 5s	90	92	90	92

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Incorporated to-day:

Progressive Pulp and Paper Company, Plattsburg; capital, $210,000. Directors—J. J. Cunningham, W. J. Gallagher, G. M. Ingalsbe, Sandy Hill.

Porto Rico Orange and Cotton Company, Dunkirk; capital, $100,000. Directors—Alfred Smedley, Erie City, Penn.; Joseph Rieger, W. S. Steele, Dunkirk.

J. C. Livingston Company, Utica, lumber, sounding boards, &c.; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. Livingston, J. J. Livingston, J. C. Livingston, Jr., Stratford.

Chautauqua Refrigerating Company, Jamestown; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. F. Endress, Dora E. Endress, Jamestown; E. F. Rowley, Kennedy.

Piedmont Asbestos Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. W. Colson, 1vy E. Colson, F. G. Mitchell, Buffalo.

Creston Company, New York, real estate; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. A. Berrien, J. P. Dunn, Fordham; C. A. Becker, New York.

Potomac Realty Company, New York; capital, $18,000. Directors—H. S. Mack, H. S. Brussel, New York; E. W. Beebe, East Orange.

Kingsborough Realty Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—W. E. Harmon, New York; J. H. Stover, Arthur Lyman, Boston.

Acme Jewelry Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Meyer Frank, Harry Sever, New York; William Garcher, Brooklyn.

The Little Princess Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—William Wood, J. F. Shaw, W. M. Goddard, New York.

A. B. Chamberlain & Co., New York, power plants; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. B. Chamberlain, M. J. Walsb, New York; J. W. Chamberlain, Norfolk, Va.

The Colonial Automobile Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Wooster, L. Reed Fuller, C. C. Wblte, New York.

Great Eastern Novelty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank Kiss, Eugene Vallens, Esther D. Lincoln, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Arnold Sewing Machine Company, Newark; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Thomas V. Stephens, Jamee A. Flynn, Paul Wilcox, Charles A. Brodek, and August L. Wheeler.

The West Allenhurst Improvement Company, (to deal in real estate,) Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Wallace Blanchard, Frederick E. Hodge, and James Hodge.

The American Automatic Voting Machine Company, Newark; capital, $2,500,000. Incorporators—Edward A. Day, William D. Kellogg, and Jerome T. Congleton.

The Handerline Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Clarence L. Barnhart, Jerome T. Fuller, and Frederick Jay.

The Newark Machine Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Abram L. Morris, John L. Sommer, Thomas Harding, and Charles Munstrick.

The Rose Amarilla Mining Company, Jersey City; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, Le Grand Bowker, and W. Monds Greene.

The Army and Navy Equipment Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Duncan A. McConnell, Alonzo D. Hobbie, and Frank J. Dixon.

The Hollywood Hotel Company, Jersey City. Incorporators—Demeter Pick, Jacob A. King, Henry Salz, and Samuel Pick.

WESTCHESTER RAPID TRANSIT.

Court Approves Commissioners to Report on Building of System.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision granting the motion for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate and report whether or not the Westchester Rapid Transit system should be conetructed and operated.

The extension is to be along Westchester Avenue from Brook Avenue, where the Rapid Transit comea out of the subway, over to Third Avenue, to connect with the elevated road. The Commissioners will be appointed later.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:22	Sun sets...6:39	Moon sets 7:32

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:45	Gov. Isl'd...8:07	H. Gate 10:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:04	Gov. Isl'd...8:22	H. Gate 10:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 16.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alleghany, Kingston, Savanilla, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Fortune Island, Port au Prince, Santa Marta	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	..	4:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	..
Denver, Galveston	..	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, Galveston	..	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	..	3:00 P. M.
Furnesia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hydaspes, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	4:00 A. M.	..
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Marnval, Grenada and Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	..
Minnehaha, London	..	6:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	..	3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan and Venezuela	3:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville	..	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Citta di Torino, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	..	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	10:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Capri, Barbados and Brazil	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Cedric, Liverpool, via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	..	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	..	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Antigua and Martinique	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique, St. Lucia, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	..	3:00 P. M.
Manzanillo, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantique steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Friday. Mails for Miquslon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Maile for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M. Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M. Sundays nt $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdaye at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for the Bahamas, (except parcels-post maile,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

‡Registered

AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
R. E. Simon, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell at public auction at 101 Broadway,
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
to close the estate of Georgs C. Edgar, Dec'd,
102 West 77th Street,
4-story dwelling with ext., on lot 18x102.2.
74 West 94th Street,
3-story dwelling, with ext., on lot 17x100.8½.
126 West 95th Street,
3-story dwelling on lot 15x100.8½.
For maps and particulars apply to Daniel Seymour, Att'y, 29 Wall St., or the Auctioneers, 158 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cort.

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	Rent.	Ask. Pr.
83d St., near Columbus Av., double.	$2,800	$26,500
86th St., cor. Amsterdam Av., double	4,180	41,000
104th St., near C. P. West, double..	5,068	47,000
112th St., near 8th Av., double.....	5,208	46,500
123d St., near 7th Av., triple.....	3,408	32,000
124th St., near Amst'dm Av., double.	3,648	34,500
142d St., near 8th Av., double.....	2,800	27,000
N. of Manhattan Av., double.....	4,728	45,000
N. of 140th, Edgecombe Av., double.	4,000	35,000

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1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

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105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100.
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120 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 14 rooms, MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.
Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOTS.
Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street.
Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale, No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. At ways open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 23d St., or your own broker.

Bargains.—60th St., West; twenty families, stores; rents $2,300; price $21,000. 2d Av., 90th; eighteen families, stores; rent, $2,600; price, $22,500. Lexington, 101st St.; five-story double, baths; snap for quick buyer. 131st St., Amsterdam; elegant triple flat; no heat; rent, $2,900; price, $26,500; Pleasantville Farm. Nebeling, 2,391 8th Av.

20% INVESTMENT.
We will sell 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue for the best offer; act promptly; two five-story flats, 25x80x61; rents never raised; $7,200 per year, should be $8,000; no vacancies; mortgaged $51,000 to run.
WORTHINGTON SCOTT & CO., Flatiron Bldg.

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126th St., south side, near 5th Av.; 3-story and basement; 18.9x½ block; price, $16,000; worth $22,000; will be sold this week; quick action necessary.
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113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private houses; 18.9x6x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St., New York.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
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451 Columbus Av.

A Snap.—5-story double apartment, adjoining Central Park West; below 102d St.; rents $3,708; asking $35,000; quick offers entertained.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
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Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section. 5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 125th Street, New York.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,100; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time, 15 to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

A bargain in W. 62d, five-story 14-room house; all improvements; rentals, $2,400; mtge., $14,000, 10 years; price, $18,000. Ehrenfeld, 165 E. Broadway.

CHANCE FOR A QUICK TURN.
10th St., east 3d Av.; two 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000.
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Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 125th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

20s—Apartment house, leased one tenant, thoroughly responsible; nets 5½ per cent. on equity $40,000; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Attorney.—Young, able, experienced; takes charge any kind of property; renting, collecting; saves you money in every way; lowest rates; honest work; references. Income, Box W 102 Times.

Attractive Bargain.—Widow must sell quick; desirable property on Lewis St., near Houston; apply personally. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

8th Av. apartment; price, $26,000; rents, $2,880. West 42d St.; price, $18,500; rents $1,944. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

East 103d St.—two 5-story tenements and stores; 4 families on floor; $25,500 each; rent, $2,800. Keeby, 72d Tremont Av., City.

For Sale.—A large house ut a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Responsible tenants for 10-year leases of apartments and tenements. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

134th, near Seventh Av.—Five-story flat, $24,750; rents $2,664. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

We have several 5-story double flats, which are cheap; call or write. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway. (106th St.)

A five-story tenement, East 12th St.; 25x100; rents $2,040; price, $19,000; one for $18,000; rent, $1,900. Folsom's, 24 East 23d St.

Fireproof tenement, best section east side, will sell at sacrifice on account ill health; going to Europe. Merchant, Box 145 Times.

118th St., near Second—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

10th, near Stuyvesant Park—Six-story flat, $46,000; rents $4,848. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3 Ave., near 116 St. | 5-story, 16 families; store; good rentier; pr., $35,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 31.10x100; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot, 36x100.11; 114th, near Lexington Av.; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Av. corner 135th St. | 5-story 3-fam. on floor, stores, 36x100; pr., $51,000; mtg., 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

SINGLE FLAT, WEST 22D ST., near 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story, fine condition; rented; pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., near 65th St. | 5-story, 20 families; stores; pr. $52,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 125th St., New York.

Investigate.—Above 59th, near Columbus; five-story triple, $29,250. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

$10,000 to loan on Manhattan real estate. Archibald C. Fess, 39 East 42d St.

$115,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 62.6 front; rent, $13,500. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

A corner plot, Bradhurst Av.; two or four lots; (corners.) Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Bargain.—Lots 139th and 140th Sts., near Lenox, $6,000 each. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 98th.—5-story double, 36 front; $24,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

$100,000.—6-story elevator apartment, 50 front; rent, $11,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Snap plot—Twelfth, near Avenue C, 50x103; asking $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

7th Av., 25-foot flat, rent $3,000, $29,500; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

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Opportunity
FOUR STORY DWELLING,
West 77th St.,
Near Riverside Drive,
ASKING $30,000;
want an offer
F. ZITTEL, 266 COLUMBUS AV.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.
three-story and basement, brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

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A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price $10,000. For particulars, apply to
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ATTENTION! BUILDERS OR INVESTORS.
One of the finest located corners on 7th Av., above Central Park, for improvement or investment; 100x150; paying now 4½% net on asking price. Terms to suit. Entire Broadway front (16 lots) below 122d St. at attractive prices; easy terms.
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Five-story double flats.
101st St., near Columbus Av.; full lot; rental $2,600; little cash requirsd.
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Wiliam R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av. 81st St.

A plot 75x200, ripe for improvements, suitabls for stable, factory, or loft; west of 10th Av.; price low.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

WEST 140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 25x100;
RENT PER ANNUM, $3,300; PRICE LOW.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

9th Av., 53d St.—1 or 2 5-story, 21-family tenements; all improvements; hot water supply; fully rented; $28,000; rents over $3,000. Robert Vogel, 598 Ninth Av.

106 West 77th St.—19-foot four-story brownstone; bath extension; private house; cheap to quick buyer; reasonable terms. Jesss C. Bennett & Co., 335 Columbus Av.

West 112th.—5-story apartment; 4 families on floor; 50 front; rent, $7,900; mortgage, 4½%; $74,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

For Sale—3 single flats on Carnegie Hill, at a bargain if sold quick. Inquire Kassel, 51 West 13th St.

26th St., west of 10th Av., south side, 25 by 98.9, four-story tenement, all rented; price, $10,250. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Bargain.—Flat, 112th St. and 7th Av.; must be sold. Arthur Ducret, 99 Nassau.

Washington Heights.
CONVINCE YOURSELF
of these great bargains.
South of 155th St., double flat.
Rent, $4,480; asking price, $39,000.
South of 155th St., triple flat.
Rent, $4,500; asking price, $39,000.
Amsterdam Av., north of 155th, triple flat.
Rent, $3,550; asking price, $34,500.
South of 150th St, double flat.
Rent, $3,000; asking price, $28,000.
ERNANI & CO.,
1,663 Amsterdam Av. (142d.) 'Phone, 333—M'side.

KING'S BRIDGE AV., NEAR 224TH ST.
Two-story and attic, on plot 50x100.
Price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500, 5 per cent.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 182d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Great Bargain.—A magnificent plot of eight acres, with large frontags on Westchester Creek; eleven greenhouses, dwelling, outbuildings, windmill; splendid site for institution, florists, or other business purposes; all for $35,000; accommodating terms. N. Frank Vougbt Co., 112 West 42d St.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Attention!—Great opportunity; one-family houses, $2,600; two-family houses, $3,000; near rapid transit station; terms to suit. Open Sunday. Peters, 2,621 Boston Road, West Farms.

Detached 2-family house; 5-story, 15 rooms; full lot; must be seen to appreciate; 8 minutes to 169th St. L.; 3 to rapid transit. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

For Rent.—House 14 rooms, bath, furnace, stable, close to rapid transit, adjoining Bronx Park; rent, $55. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Six-room house, improvements, on Church St.; $5,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York.

ELEGANT FLAT, 28.0-FOOT FRONT.
Rent $1,800; price $16,500; easy terms.
Polsk, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av., lots, 60x93, $10,000; 98x121, $15,000; 120th, $25,000; corner, 95x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Fine house on Marble Hill; 9 rooms, improvements; $6,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York.

For Sale.—Two of the cheapest and best plots for improvement in Boston Road. Archer & Ingram, 979 East 169th St.

For Rent.—House 14 rooms, bath, furnace, stable, close to rapid transit, adjoining Bronx Park; rent, $55. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Plot 100x100, corner Concord Av. and 144th St.; must be sold at once; owner going abroad. Worth, Belvedere Hotel, City.

Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 50x100; $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Eight-room house and barn, Boston Av.; $6,500. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York City.

Corner lot, Bronx, $5,000; excavated; little cash. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

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LOT 33.4x97, DE MELT AVENUE, $600. DAVID LEWIS WOODALL, 717 TREMONT AV.

Private brick house, 677 East 135th St., near Willis Av.; 25x100; $8,500; easy terms.

Six-room house, Church St., 50x100; $3,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York City.

Houses to rent at $30, $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $50. Woodall, 717 Tremont Av., City.

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CHAS. E. GRIFFITH & SON,
REAL ESTATE
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AUCTIONEERS,
PORT RICHMOND, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CALL 199 WEST BRIGHTON.

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At Flushing, modern dwelling, near station; A1 location. Graham, owner, 00 Liberty, Manhattan.

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Country Seat.—Stone mansion, elegantly decorated; conservatory, greenhouse, grapery; extensive ground; large shade trees; fruit; cottages; stable; sell for fraction of cost. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
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FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS,
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Gas and Electric Lights, Good Hotels; Steamboats to Fire Island and Point O'Woods.

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To Let—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; barns, water fronts, splendid grounds, boating, bathing, fishing. Address Georgs Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

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A fine specimen of domestic Gothic, with picturesque gables; has centre entrance through tiled vestibule opening into large square hall in golden ash and walls of old blue. Parlor and library are finished in hazel, with beautifully carved mantel of special design. Dining room in weathered ash, with tapestry panels and plate shelf. Panneled ceiling. French windows opening on piazza. Complete kitchen equipment; coal and gas range; porcelain laundry tubs; seven bedrooms in white enamel, with mahogany doors. Two bathrooms and two additional toilets. Plot 55x100. Terms easy enough. Ten other houses, some higher, some lower.

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DOORS ALL VENEERED. ELEGANT FLOORS.
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W. H. GOLDEY, 393 FLATBUSH AVE.
Flatbush Av. car at Bridge, Sunday or any day.

STOP PAYING RENT,
when you can five rent free in a two-family Queen Anne cottage in Flatbush, all improvements; decorations, hardwood trim; spacious grounds; sewer connections, pure water, and healthful to children. Also one-family cottages on terms to suit purchasers. Apply JOSEPH N. NEEF, builder, Clarendon Road, corner East 29th St., Brooklyn. Telephone, 977 Flatbush.

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One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; house cost about $30,000, and worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
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Finely built, 2½-story front, 3-story rear, stone dwelling; 12 rooms, bath; handsome trim and chandeliers; 20 feet wide; Monroe St., 23d Ward; asphalt street; fine neighborhood; only $7,000; $5,500 can remain at 5%. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Flatbush lots $200; few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; four cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Two-family house, brick-lined frame, $4,500; $1,500 cash; rents for $28; one block to bridge or Broadway Ferry cars; overlooking Eastern Parkway and open country. Address "Business," Adv. Agency, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Wanted.—Manhattan and Bronx flats and tenements; also Bronx 1, 2, and 3 family houses; large number of cash buyers waiting.
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Have clients with from $2,000 to $10,000 cash desirous of purchasing income property, west side, Harlem, preferred; also small private wanted. Send particulars, Robert Levers, 354 West 116th.

OWNERS,
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Want country property for sale or to let; will exchange for city property. Wm. H. Van Alst & Co., 2,790 Broadway.

PROPERTY OWNERS,
we want particulars of properties for waiting customers. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners, send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Cash buysrs for Manhattan and Bronx income property; fair prices, quick answers, our specialty. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty. Telephone.

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MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Wanted—Tract land for subdivision, Bronx; easy terms. Haynes & Pittman, 3,165 3d Av., (161.)

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HILL TOP; 200-mile Water View; exquisite landscape; 20 acres; corner; $4,000. ANOTHER, 10 acres, with SHORE LOT, ½ mile away, $1,600.
Various Shore properties, low prices.
FARMS, with Buildings; 30 acress, well, fruit, $2,000. 92 Acres, near Station, $90 acre. Bargain. 125 Acres, extra rich, money maker; 75 acres. 45 Acres; 4 roads front; well, fruit; $85 acre. List 100 places mailed. Codling, Northport, L. I.

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Most accessible location; quarter of mile from Great South Bay; 200x300, on which can be built a beautiful Summer home; exceptional opportunity. Address
L. V. CARTWRIGHT,
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& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Manor.—Farm 150 acres; 30 under cultivation; balance woodland; house 6 rooms; barn; $2,000; $500 cash; also 70 acres; 10 cultivated; cut 500 cords timber; good soil, $1,000; exceptional bargains. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb, now open to the public for the purchase of a LIMITED NUMBER of BUILDING LOTS.
LARCHMONT, with its handsome homes, wide and beautiful streets, unsurpassed harbor and well-known Yacht Club, is recognized as the most desirable all the year residence section accessible to New York City. The demand for convenient suburban home sites has been so great that practically no desirable property is on the market except at very high prices.
LARCHMONT PARK affords the homeseeker and the investor an opportunity to secure the most desirable lots in Larchmont, and, in fact, anywhere along the Sound, at prices far below property of equal value and upon the EASIEST TERMS. No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co., with whom arrangements have been made to secure building loans to aid the purchaser in building his house.
TRAINS every half hour during the busy hours and hourly in the middle of the day. Low monthly commutation.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 Pine Street, New York,
or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tels., 2054 John, and at Larchmont.
Office on the property always open, Sundays and Holidays included.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.
Immediately, in the grounds of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, a fully furnished country seat, containing 20 rooms and 2 baths. Stable, with 10 stalls, six of them box stalls; 5 acres of land; coachman's cottage, containing range, bath, &c. Reached by either the Harlem River or the Putnam Railroads.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Gentleman's place on Hudson River, near Ardsley Club.—Situated on Broadway; house 16x30; central hall, 10 rooms, 3-story, two-acre lawn; carriage house and stable, 5 stalls; modern plumbing, sewer connection, gas, village water, river view. Private boys' and girls' school near. Closing estate; no reasonable offer refused. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

DESIRABLE
PORT CHESTER PROPERTIES.
Corner plot; high; overlooking Sound.....$3,800
Modern residence; near station; finest view, 6,700
Another; overlooking Sound; 2-3 acre, modern 8,500
Cooley & West, White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$5.00 MONTHLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. City improvements. Warranty Realty Co., 115 B'way

Sacrifice to Close Estate.—Finest residential section in town, plot 135x420, fine large house, all improvements, stable, &c.; bargain for immediate cash purchaser. Ernest E. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

Exceptional Bargain.—Seven-room house, outbuildings; 25 acres; large orchard; some stock, implements; hour, Harlem Railroad; free, clear; easy terms; $4,250. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

AT SACRIFICE—15-room mansion on Chester Hill; all improvements; fine stable; half acre ground; worth $30,000; no reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 15, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Hudson River, Westchester County; cottages, country seats, farms; sale, rent; furnished, unfurnished; season, year; some great bargains. Travis, 15 Cortlandt St.

An elegant building site, Dobb's Ferry; 18 acres high ground; fine river view; Broadway entrances; good surroundings; $25,000. Travis, 15 Cortlandt St.

Attractive cottage, stable, grounds, Pelham, N. Y., $9,500; less ground, $7,000. Also several corner plot bargains. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

Anywhere in Westchester County—Farms, country seats, acreage. Cooley & West, White Plains.

Yonkers.
At Yonkers, Glenwood, Ludlow, Lowerre, and Park Hill; 30 minutes from New York; houses for sale, $6,500 up; rent, $40 up; easy terms; finest residence section; beautiful scenery and river views. Thomas Thomson, 50 Main St., Yonkers.

YONKERS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
Rent, Sale, Exchange.
W. A. DRINKWATER,
56 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FREEPORT

is the best place to buy lots for a home or for investment, but you must be careful to select the right property. In buying lots that are in the line of great improvements you cannot fail to make large profits. Select the BEST PROPERTY and buy now while prices are low.

LOTS 49 $5 DOWN, $2 A MONTH.
Title Insured by the LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO. (Capital $8,000,000.)

TROLLEY LINE RIGHT THROUGH OUR PROPERTY TO BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK
Electric Light, City Water, all Churches, Best Schools, Stores, Clubs, &c. Freeport has all you find necessary for comfortable living. It is not so far away that you can never inspect it. Right at the door of this great city. Only 8 miles from the city line.
Go with us on one of our great sales days,
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for descriptive circular, maps, and free tickets, so that you may visit Freeport and see for yourself that we have the best property.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Corner Warren St.

Setauket.—70 acres: 20 acres high state of cultivation; balance timber land; abundance of fruit and water; house 7 rooms; barn, carriage house; large pond; bargain, quick purchaser; $3,000. William P. Jones, 189 Montagus St., Brooklyn, or William H. West, Port Jefferson.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Ocean Crest.—We have every cottage offered to rent and sole agency for several right by the ocean, with private beach; also three hotels, a road house, and several boarding houses. Nathan W. Jones, Old Established Agency, Far Rockaway.

Astoria.—Fine residence, two and one-half stories, seven rooms and bath, all improvements, lot 25x100; value $3,600; will sell for $3,000. Krahe, 259 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

Sound Frontage—3,500 feet, fine bluff, beautiful view; land heavily timbered; 260 acres, at Wading River; also farms, dwellings, water fronts, near Port Jefferson. William West, Port Jefferson.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 47 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; cottages for rent; country seats and farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 220—Babylon.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Summer Residence of Albert Stickney, Esq. TO LET.

NEAR YORK HARBOR, MAINE.
Large, well furnished dwelling house, modern plumbing, eight bed rooms, exclusive of servants' annex, open fires, stable, sixteen acres, frontfng on water, at entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; pier, bathing beach, excellent boating. Good water supply. Apply to owner, 31 Nassau St., New York.

For Sale—Water Front, Westport, Conn.; elegant house, 20 rooms, partly furnished; electric lights, bath, pure water, carriage barn, box stalls; hennery; fruit, shade; 2¼ acres; launch float; one hour from New York; five minutes from depot. Owner RUFUS WAKEMAN, Saugatuck, Conn.

To Rent—For Summer, comfortably furnished farmhouse in Berkshire Hills, 3¾ hours from Grand Central Station; two bathrooms, pantry, &c.; supplied with spring water; small barn, cow. L. E. Francis, 41 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

Summer Homes in Berkshires.—A house, barn, and lot to sell at $450; to rent, house 7 rooms, furnished partly, $125 for season; pleasant locations. Dunham, Ashley Falls, Mass.

NEW LONDON and EASTERN POINT.—Large list of furnished houses to rent, and two estates on Long Island Sound for sale.
Particulars W. S. Chappell,
New London, Conn.

3 thirty-acre poultry, vegetable, and fruit farms; milk route can go with it; near Sound and good market; sell or exchange; separate or together; all free and clear. Owner, Derby, Conn.

Five acres, shade; house twelve rooms; piazzas; barn; near depot, golf links, and water; water in kitchen; desirable; price $5,500. W. Dauchy, Darien, Conn., Box 123.

To Rent.—Stone house, sixteen rooms, bathroom, telephone, spring water, piazzas, shade, large lawn, barn, fruit, garden; $300 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Conn.

Beautifully located 9-room camping cottage on shore of Casco Bay, Me.; plainly furnished; boat; $100 season. For photos and particulars address Casco, Box 1,249 Times, Harlem.

Cottage to let for the season 1904, at Sunset, Deer Isle, Me.; 8 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from shore; furnished; $100 for season. Address P. S. Knowlton, Deer Isle, Me.

Wilton, Conn.—Residence, stable, 24 acres, fine view; asking $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wilton, Conn.—House, barn, fifteen-acre fruit farm, $2,000; two houses, barns, ninety acres, dairy farm, $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Greenwich, Conn.—100 acres on Mianus River. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.
For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

930 West End Av., Near 106th St. West and Riverside Drive.—One of the most desirable apartments on the west side; 7 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Samuel T. Dutton.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished apartment; rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

Specialty—Furnished apartments all desirable sections; inspected. Mrs. Alexander, Real Estate, 22 West 33d.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS

THE OLD WAY	THE NEW WAY
A legal opinion without guarantee against defects.	$8,000,000 TO GUARANTEE A GOOD TITLE.
An appraiser's opinion on the property—SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to mistakes of judgment, changes of value, etc.	$4,000,000 TO GUARANTEE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

LAWYERS' TITLE INS. CO., 37 Liberty St.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO., 47 Liberty St.
Combined Capital and Surplus, **$12,000,000**

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS
For Charitable Institutions.
One of the best known and most philanthropic men in New York recently said: "I would not serve on the Board of Trustees of any Charitable Institution which invested its funds in any mortgages other than GUARANTEED MORTGAGES."
Lawyers Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $4,000,000
47 LIBERTY STREET

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS AND TRUSTEES
We lease elevator apartments, flats, or tenements, guaranteeing you a good income on your investment without trouble or worry to you. Cash security and best references furnished. Write, call, or telephone us for further particulars.
SONNABEND & GROMER,
256 West 116th St.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE GANOGA,

35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.

New and Select Apartment Hotel.
NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK
Single and double suites with baths.
Full Hotel Service. Restaurant a la carte. Table d'Hote.
Descriptive booklet on application.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE BERTHA,

515 WEST 111TH ST.,

Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
JUST COMPLETED, MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
EVERY ROOM IS LARGE, LIGHT, AND AIRY.
TILED BATHS WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
MAIL CHUTES.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.
UNIFORMED HALL ATTENDANTS.
RENTS MODERATE.

THE MESTANIQUE,

688 EAST 138TH ST.,

is across the river, but it is nearer the City Hall than much of Harlem. Less than a block from elevated station. The conveniences and luxuries of a west side apartment at

2-3 THE RENTS.

Steam heat; day and night elevator service; private telephone in every apartment; gas ranges; special features insure safety in case of fire.
4 rooms and bath.....$22, $23, $24
6 rooms and bath.....$28, $30, $32
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$38 and $40
Manager on premises.

Washington Square,

82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE,
BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Suites, 5 and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

The Roberts and Maillard

14 to 22 West 107th St.,
Bet. Manhattan Av. and Central Park West.
New 6-Story High-Class Elevator Apartment Houses,

Overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.
Many new improvements and innovations not found in other houses. Accessible to every mode of travel. Uniformed hall attendance.
Suits of 4, 5, and 8 Rooms,
Shower bath; 2 toilets.
R. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

KENDAL COURT,

517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 TO $70 MONTHLY. Sup't. on premises.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,

529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

THE BRAENDER,

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. E. COR. 103D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3455—RIVERSIDE.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.

Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $800 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

"TREVILLYAN"

130-142 EAST 17TH ST.

Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

GRANTLEY APARTMENT

557 West 124th St.

$40 to $50. Six and seven elegant large rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences.

ST. CHARLES,

24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.

Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

ST. CHARLES COURT,

31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.

New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $60. Superintendent.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

A.—Two corner apartments of six large rooms. One apartment of seven in adjoining house, in Schermerhorn Block, 68th to 69th St. and 3d Av. Steam heat and all other improvements.
Rent, $30 and $40.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

A.— 323 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent $50. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

ELSINORE APTS.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. Six large, all light rooms.....$40
Seven large, all light rooms.....$50, $55
Elevator, hall service, telephone and electric light. 504 West 151st Street. Tel. 1109 Morningside.

THE CONCORD APARTMENTS.
Six very large rooms, first floor.....$50
Seven, eight rooms, second floor.....$45-$55
Elevator, hall service; all modern improvements. 102 West 61st St. Tel. 1446 Columbus.

We have practically every apartment north of 100th St. on our books for rent; prices ranging from $30 to $125; numbering over 800; you will save time in calling on us; we have what you want. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th.

508 Manhattan Av., Corner of 121st St.—Second flat, 7 nice rooms, all light, steam heat, hot-water supply, hall boy service; rent, $42 month; also an inside flat, 7 rooms, $33. Apply janitor.

HANKINSON, CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST. 'PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

SEVEN ROOMS $40.00 AND $47.50.
ANDERSON, 45 WEST 125TH ST.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

A.—1,233 3d Av., near 71st Street. Entire first floor apartment, 25x80 feet; eight large sunny rooms; 3-family house; rent, $40. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th.

ROXANE Elevator, $35-$45. Five & six rooms. 65 WEST 127th ST.

Apartment, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, modern improvements. $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.—2-3-5 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; also good physician's office.

100 West 119th St.—To sublet at low rental, exceptionally cheerful apartment; 6 rooms; 1 alcove room, bath; all bright; all-night elevator.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; latest improvements; cheap. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed 102 West 119th St.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
112, 114, & 116 WEST 125TH STREET,
2 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lesson, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evening; circulars.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Takes Old Adelphi Hall Property—Big Bonus for Thirty-fourth Street Lease—Buyers for Several Fine Dwellings—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The old Adelphi Hall property at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street, 75 by 75, has been sold by Lee Shubert to William E. Finn. The recent report of the sale of this parcel to the Municipal Realty Corporation was based upon a provisional contract, which has since been canceled.

Purchase of 34th Street Lease.

The lease held by L. & A. Pincus on 40 West Thirty-fourth Street has been sold for $40,000. The buyers are said to be owners of the property, but whether the purchase of the lease is preliminary to a sale of the parcel could not be learned yesterday. Title is held by the Elizabeth Floyd estate.

Resale on West 25th Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with Hall J. How & Co., have resold for Daniel B. Freedman the five-story building 120 West Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Ezekiel Flxman has sold to George W. McAdam 167 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story building, 20.1 by 78.9.

Residence for Mrs. Fitz Gerald.

John N. Golding has sold for Mary B. Hall to Mrs. Eleanor Fitz Gerald, daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the dwelling 127 East Fifty-sixth Street. The sale of 124 Madison Avenue through the same broker is referred to in another column.

Post & Reese have sold for N. Thayer Robb to a client, for occupancy, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 40 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5.

A. E. Davis is the buyer of 50 West Thirty-seventh Street, sold recently by Sarah E. Havemeyer. Gilsey Brothers & Co. were the brokers.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. have also sold for Wesley H. Tilford 39 West Fifty-first Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 22 by 100.5.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Dr. Edward L. Partridge the four-story dwelling 13 West Ninth Street, 17.4 by 92.8.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

J. Hamilton Hunt & Co. have sold for Dr. E. C. Collins 667 West End Avenue, a five-story American basement dwelling, 15 by 100, for $16,500.

Henry Sonn is the buyer of the dwelling 33 West Eighty-sixth Street, the sale of which through Frederick Zittel was reported yesterday.

Upper Seventh Avenue Purchase.

Max Marx has bought from Dr. William E. Diller, through Bernard Smyth & Sons, 2,255 and 2,257 Seventh Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, 50 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for William G. Walker to a Mr. Cohen the five-story flat 562 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 33.4 by 99.11.

Harry Goodstein has sold 273 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, between St. Nicholas and Eighth Avenues, to Henrietta Glauber. The Mount Morris Realty Company were the brokers in the transaction.

Louis Lese has sold through Cohen & Froellch, to a Mrs. Scheinfeld, 275 and 277 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, two five-story brownstone-front flats, 50 by 100.11.

Buyer of "West End Court."

C. M. Busch is the buyer of West End Court, the sale of which was reported yesterday. Mr. Busch gave Atlantic City properties in part payment.

Heyman Cohen & Son have bought from David J. Benoliel 247 West Sixty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11; also, the three-story dwelling 1,645 Park Avenue, 18 by 63.4.

Charles H. Posner has sold for Isaac Wohlgemuth, to Caspar Levy, the two five-story double flats 2,839 and 2,841 Eighth Avenue; also, for the same seller, to Louis Levy, the similar property 2,837 Eighth Avenue.

Harlem Dwellings Sell Well.

The Picken & Lilly Construction Company has sold the new three-story dwelling 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, leaving only one house unsold out of the row recently completed.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for Peter Sullivan, to Harry Carduke, 139 Edgecombe Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 112, and have resold the property to Isidore and Lipman Baer.

Caffrey & Co., as brokers, have sold the two five-story tenements 137 and 139 West One Hundred and First Street, each 25 by 86.

Deal for 47th Street Tenements.

William P. Jones & Son report the sale of the three five-story tenements at 440, 442, and 444 West Forty-seventh Street, on plot 75.6 by 100, for Morris Steinback, to William Henke.

John H. Loscarn has bought 221 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has sold the property 209 West Seventeenth Street for William James Wallace to a client. The same broker has leased the four-story dwelling 51 Greenwich Avenue for B. T. Macdougal, to a client, for a term of years.

Maurice J. Joyce has leased the store and basement of 47 and 49 East Thirteenth Street for a term of years to Perlhefter & Shatz.

Upper First Avenue Dealings.

Joseph Cohen has sold for William Hoffmann and another of the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company, to Angiulina Parlato, the five-story double flat 2,050 First Avenue, 25 by 95; also, for same owners, to Augustine Massa, the similar adjoining property, 2,052 First Avenue.

I. L. Levin and A. Wiss have sold for Joseph Gertler to Joseph Shatwholtz 64 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story apartment house on lot 25 by 100.11.

Max L. Harris has sold to a Mr. Louis, for $38,000, the five-story four-family flat 75 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on plot 33.9 by 100.11.

Charles Galewski has sold for M. A. Eder to Samuel Williams the five-story tenement 224 East One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.

Jacob Weinstein was the seller of the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, bought recently by A. C. Weingarten and Paul Chopak.

Moritz Klein has sold to Blocke Brothers 118 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

Mrs. Anna Smith has bought, through Leo Bayersdorfer, from Sarah A. Maher, the dwelling 152 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Myer Mayer have bought 1,511 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 95; also, 1,010 Brook Avenue, a four-story flat, 29 by 85.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for G. W. Culgin 1,323 Avenue A, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Avenue D Parcels Change Hands.

The McVickar-Gallard Realty Company has sold for Samuel Disbecker of San Francisco, Cal., to Adolph Danzinger and Joseph Wolkenberg, 44 and 46 Avenue D, four and five story tenements, 48 by 100. Joseph Wolkenberg has also bought 127 Avenue C, corner of Eighth Street, a five-story tenement, 20 by 75.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold to Falk & Fine the southwest corner of Broome and Mott Streets, old buildings, 50.8 by 112.8 and irregular. The buyers will erect two six-story tenements on the plot.

Louis Pierce has sold to Lazarus Shulman 194 Rivington Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 75.

Louis Klinger & Co. have resold for Adolph Schlessinger & Co., 606 to 610 East Thirteenth Street, three six-story tenements, 75 by 103.3.

Charles J. F. Bohlen has sold for Karl Erlanger and Max Strassinger to Mrs. Tony Kopta 429 East Fifteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 103.3.

Abram Bachrach has bought 514 and 516 East Sixteenth Street, two five-story tenements, each 25 by 103.3.

Pope & Brother and D. Gallo have leased for Mrs. Esterberg for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $32,000 the southwest corner of Macdougal and West Third Streets, a seven-story tenement, with stores.

Freeman Street Flats Sold.

William R. Rose has sold to Emil Robitzek the six four-story double flats 1,133 to 1,143 Freeman Street, for $16,000 each.

Marie Steindler has sold to S. Rabinowitz 560 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100. H. Effros was the broker.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for John M. Cantwell the two lots, 50 by 125, on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 163 feet east of Jerome Avenue.

Cohen & Glauber have bought a plot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, east of Brook Avenue, 75 by 195; also, 551 to 559 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, five four-story flats, 125 by 100; also, 479 to 491 Courtlandt Avenue, with an "L" to 587 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, five-story flats.

St. Ann's Avenue Purchases.

L. M. Mosauer & Co. have sold the five-story donble flat 233 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, to A. & J. Engel, who recently bought the similar adjoining property.

Lionel Froelich has sold for A. E. Oppenhelmer to Bertha and Henrietta Kahn the northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, two five-story flats, each 30 by 102.2.

Edward L. King has been elected a member of the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Sales of Brooklyn Properties.

David Porter has sold the four-story brick apartment house 93 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, for A. A. Foreman; also, 435 Union Street, a two-story brick dwelling, 16.8 by 48 by 100, for Elizabeth M. Wight; also, for John Von Glohn, a cottage with grounds at Bayport, L. I.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for Frederick Schumacher 179 South Second Street, corner of Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story three-family brick dwelling, 22 by 78.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 320.3 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 2.4 by 100, vacant; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Kate F. Allen on Feb. 24, 1904; to John Townshend.....$200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 423 and 425 East Forty-third Street, for a six-story brick rendering plant, 65 by 88.10; United Dressed Beef Company of 780 First Avenue, owner; A. G. Koenig of 333 East Sixty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

No. 82 Sullivan Street, for a three-story brick bakery, 114.7 by 134; New York Pie-Baking Company, premises, owner; Schwartz & Gross, of 35 West Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 254 and 256 Delancey Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 47.1 by 87.3; Romm, Isaacs & Romm of 42 Walker Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 1,074 West Seventeenth Street, for a six-story brick loft and store, 90 by 85; F. B. Golder of 5 East Forty-second Street, owner; W. G. Piqueron of 5 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundredth and Forty-third Street, n. s. 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, 37.6 by 87.11; I. & H. Mayer of 100 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $192,000.

No. 1,074 St. Nicholas Avenue, for a one-story steel draughting room, 21.6 by 24.6; I. Lutier of 240 Washington Street, owner; H. G. Kuss of 112 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $800.

Longwood Avenue, southwest corner of Hewitt Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 51.5 by 94.6; John McGrath of 1,123 Hewitt Place, owner; James S. Meehan, architect; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

No. 313 Madison Avenue, to four-story brick offices and stores; New England Mortgage Security Company of 192 Broadway, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 84 James Street, to a five-story brick tenement and stores; M. Hutkoff of 121 East Eighteenth Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 200 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. W. Astor, owner; C. L. Seyfert of 247 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,100.

Nos. 20 and 22 Greene Street, to six-story brick lofts and store; S. Emila estate of 321 Broadway, owner; Rusling Brothers of 26 Cortlandt Street, architects; cost, $1,250.

No. 37 East Ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; United States Trust Company of 45 Wall Street, owner; H. Neuberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $600.

Concourse, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 30.6; Martin Walker of 767 Tremont Avenue, owner; Theodore E. Thompson, architect; cost, $250.

Elton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, to one-story frame shop, 50 by 27.6; Josephine Messerschmitt of 960 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; Anna M. Trainor to Sarah Greenbaum, (mtg $26,000).....
73D ST, 210 East, 25x102.2; Wolf Kletzky and wife to Kamenez Podolsk Realty Association, (mtg $13,000).....
78TH ST, 237 East, 16.10x102.2; James A. Treacy, referee, to Mary Emerich.....
83D ST, s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Henry Struckhausen to Christina Froman, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....
95TH ST, 233 and 235 East; Frederick Schuler to Abraham Lewenstein and another, (mtge $22,000,) other consideration and.....
96TH ST, s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Herman Cohen to Gottlob Hintz, (mtg $15,000).....
100TH ST, s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Hannah Wallach to Katharina Wagner, (mtg $12,500).....
100TH ST, 203 East, 25x100.8; Louis Gordon and others to Samuel Wolchok and another, (mtg $15,000).....
100TH ST, 205 East; 25x100.8; Louis Gordon and others to Samuel Wolchok and another, (mtg $15,000).....
100TH ST, 207 East, 25x100.8; Louis Gordon and others to Samuel Wolchok and another, (mtg $15,000).....
100TH ST, 209 East, 25x100.8; Louis Gordon and others to Samuel Wolchok and another, (mtg $15,000).....
100TH ST, 117 East, n s, 25.6x100.11; Israel Oshinsky to Isaac Edelson and another, (mtgs $22,000,) other consideration and.....
101ST ST, e s, 226 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; Leopold Kramer to Leopold Barth and another, (mtg $16,500).....
102D ST, 115 East, 25x100.11; George Schaer to Patrick McGovern, other consideration and.....
102D ST, s West, 27x100.11; James B. Harris to Johanne Jewell, (mtg $25,000)..
107TH ST, 104 East, 28.8x100.11; Rose Edelson to Katie Silberfeld, (mtg $17,000).....
112TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Jacob Lawson to Realty Operating Company.....
112TH ST, 259 West, 21.8x100.11; Daniel D. Lawson to Albert Haase, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....
113TH ST, n s of 3d Av, 27.6x irregular; Katherina Nastvogel to Israel D. Shlechetski, (mtg $19,000).....
113TH ST, 134 West, 27x100.11; Louis Levy to Lena Miller, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and, e s, 196.10 ft n of 165th St, 75x170; Jacob Zimmerman and another to Isaac and Esther Breakstone, (mtg $75,000).....
113TH ST, n e, 154 ft e of 8th Av, 35x100.11; Emma Frey to Isaac J. Newburg and another, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and.....
113TH ST, 232 and 234 East, 35x100.11; Frederick Schuck to Leopold Lefkowitz, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and..
116TH ST, s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Daniel B. Freedman to Samuel Wacht, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....
118TH ST, 75 West, 20x100.11; Nancy Krakower to Michael Kevint, (mtg $10,000).....
118TH ST, 388 West, 18x100.11; Edmund Coffin to Lena Sealig.....
119TH ST, 70 and 70½ East, 35x100.11; Morris Faber and another to Alexander Pansky, (mtg $29,500,) other consideration and.....
121ST ST, 304 West, 27x100.11; Asher Davis to William Feaster, (mtg $20,000).....
121ST ST, s s, 548 ft e of Avenue A, 50x64.4; John W. Haaren to Martin Engel, (mtg $24,000).....
121ST ST, n s, 548 ft e of Avenue A, 50x64.4; Martin Engel to Simon Engel and another, (mtgs $28,000).....
123D ST, 325 East, 20x100.5; Max Stirn and others to Andrew G. Agnew.....
70TH ST, 517 East, 25x100.5; Esther Hart to Helene Newmark, (mtg $12,500,) recorded.....
71ST ST, 338 West, s s, 18x100.5; George R. Cannon to Mary S. Lestrade, (mtg $15,000).....
73D ST, 210 East, 25x102.2; Wolf Kletzky and wife to Kamenez Podolsk Realty Association, (mtg $13,000).....
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 149th St, 24.11x100; George V. Fluri and others to James Butler, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.....
AVENUE A, n w corner of 73d St, 102.2x100; Henry Steubling to Marsa Loeh.....
AVENUE A, 1,377 to 1,385, Marsa Loeh to Karl M. Wallach, (mtg $72,000).....
AVENUE D, 44 and 46, e s, 48x100; Samuel Disbeckor to Adolph Danziger and another.....
BLEECKER ST, 185 and 187, n e corner of Macdougal St, 50.3x75; Dominick Abbate and another to John Brown, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and.....
BRISTOW ST, s s, at n w s Stebbins Av, runs n 125x e 66.5x s w 141.6, gore; Nellie A. La Velle to Nathan Lubow, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..
BROOME ST, s e corner of 139th St, 100.5 x375.4x100x384.10; Franklin Lee to Sol L. Kaye, quitclaim, (mtg $26,000).....
BROOK AV, 1,515, w s, 100x39.1; Samuel Slomon to Napoleon Bohlin and others, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and..
CANAL ST, 401, n s; James W. Farman to Owners' Realty Company, (mtg $17,500).....
CHERRY ST, 236, n s, 25.6x100; Morris Levy to Louis Strongin, (mtg $23,000).
CHERRY ST, 234, n s, 25.6x100; Morris Levy to Louis Strongin, (mtg $24,000)..
CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 187.6 ft n of Rivington St, strip; Hertz Epstein and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another, quitclaim, other consideration and.
CLINTON AV, n w s, 349.3 ft s w of Jefferson St, 50x150; Annie L. Stark to Lewis V. La Vine.....
COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 108th St, 25.5x100; Peter Bauer to Henrietta Beck, (mtg $38,000).....
COLLEGE PL, n s, 100 ft e s w of Gordon St, 25x100; Robert M. Orr, executor, to Thomas F. Hoey, (mtg $2,800)..
CROTONA PARK SOUTH, 922, s e, 90.10 ft w of Prospect Av, 21.6x96.10x21.2x 85.9; Nellie A. Bartels to William Matyko, (mtg $5,000).....
EAST BROADWAY, 254, n s, 23x57.1x23x 56.9; Harris Weinstein and another to George M. Cree, (mtg $9,000).....
EDGECOMBE AV, 139, s e s, 25.3x112.11x 25x109.10; Peter Sullivan, Jr., to Mary Corduke, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and, e s, 196.10 ft n of 165th St, 75x170; Jacob Zimmerman and another to Isaac and Esther Breakstone, (mtg $75,000).....
FOREST AV, w s, 26 ft n of Home St, 21.2x96.11; Louis Wagner to Lillie Besrisch.....
HAMILTON ST, 12, s s, 25.1x104.1x25x 103.11; William L. Beadleston to Louis Meryash.....
HAMILTON TERRACE, 24, w s; Gustavus L. Lawrence and wife to Rachel Trauerman, (mtg $10,000).....
HENRY ST, 304, s s, 24x95x23.11x95; Dora Bard to David Lind and another, (mtg $20,800,) other consideration and.
HENRY ST, 193, n s, 25x87.6; Samuel Aronson and wife to Benjamin Solomon.
HONEYWELL AV, w s, 86.8 ft n of 178th St, 198.2x145.3; Arthur Knox to Joseph Leitner, (mtg $6,500).....
LEXINGTON AV, 1,511, e e, 25x95; Hannah Putzel to Julius Braun, (mtg $17,000).....
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 76.5 ft s of 98th St, 25x95; Julius Braun and wife to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $19,000)..
LINCOLN AV, w e, 90 ft s of 135th St, 20x100; Bertha Hagele to Philipp Bollenbach, (mtgs $7,000,) other consideration and.....
LOT 42, map of Mount Eden; Henry Worms to Mary M. Rickford.....
LOT 88, map of H. F. Rose, St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose and wife to Emil Kolar and wife.....
LOT 89, map of H. F. Rose, St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose and wife to Emil Kolar.....
LOTS 30, 31, and 32, gap of Ward's or Great Barn Island, 3.47-100 acres; Lucie C. Bowen and others, heirs, to Robert J. Mahon, jr., part.....
LOTS 506 to 508, map of Laconia Park; George F. Keep and wife to Louise F. Ricker, (mtg $1,475).....
MACDOUGAL ST, 110, e s, 25x100; Sarah Kaplan to Charles A. Silver, ½ part.....
MACDOUGAL ST, 136, e s, 25x100; Dominick Abbate to Sarah Kaplan, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and.....
MADISON AV, 1,823, w s, 20x75; Rosalie de N. Moran to Golde & Cohen, (mtg $10,000).....
MARION AV, s s, corner of 195th St, 50x 90; Bronx Investment Company to Ellen Anderson, other consideration and.....
MECHANIC ST, s s, adjoining land of John Rasberry, runs s w 137.x 25x n e —x n w 25; Shepard Kersey to William Bloodgood.....
OAK ST, 30 and 32, n s; Vito Ciaps to Michael Santaello, (mtg $22,000).....
OAKTREE PLACE, n s, 95 ft w of Hughes Av, 108.10x102.1x50x18.11; Louis Eickwort and wife to The Fairmount Realty Company, (mtg $2,500).....
PARK AV, 1,230, e s, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Frank M. Paul, (mtg $20,000).....
RIVINGTON, ST, 26, n s, 25x100; Benjamin Bernstein and another to Esther Riedler, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.....
RIVINGTON ST, 28, n s, 25x100; Esther Riedler to Sam Riedler, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.....
RIVINGTON ST, 121 and 123, e s, 50x100; Mary Keckelssen to Hyman Adelstein and another, other consideration and...
RIVINGTON ST, 62, n s, 22.1x75; Wm. S. James to Harris A. James, quitclaim.
RYER AV, 2,056, e s, 25x99.7x25x99.4; Charles M. Preston, as receiver, to Celia Podolsky, (mtg $8,500).....
SEDGWICK AV, w s, 1st strip and lot in rear, map of L. G. Morris, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25x154.8x25x153; John Nicoll to New York Mortgage Company, (mtg $4,900).....
STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St, 25x100; Charles Rischow and others to Clara Rischow, ¾ part, (mtg $20,000).
STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St, 25x100; Clara Rischow to Amile Lomberg, ¼ part, (mtg ¼ of $20,000).....
STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St, 25x100; Clara Rischow to Ottillie Jost, ¼ part, (mtg ¼ of $20,000).....
STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Sheriff St, 25x100; Clara Rischow to Charles Rischow, ¼ part, (mtg ¼ of $20,000).....
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 59, w s, 25x97.6; Harry Mercur to Max Kadisch and another, (mtg $42,500).....
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 156th St, 25.10x92.10x24.11x99.9; Max Marx to Albert Brucker, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and.....
SULLIVAN ST, 144, w s, 25x100; David L. Katz and another to Frangesco A. Petronio, (mtgs $35,400,) other consideration and.....
TRANSVERSE ROAD at 200th St, n s, 50 ft w of Valentine Av, 25x92.6; Max Just to James Lyttle, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and.....
UNION AV, n e corner of Jennings St, runs n 53.7x n e — x s 291.4x w 406.8; Prospect Av, n w corner of Jennings St, runs n 219.8x w 151.10x e 12x s 213.4x e 12.2; Jennings St, n s, 12.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 108.5x291.2x irregular; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Minnie A. Blanchard, (mtg $120,000,) other consideration and.....
UNION AV, n e corner of Jennings St, runs n 53.7x n e — x s 291.4x w 406.8; Prospect Av, n w corner of Jennings St, runs n 219.8x w 151.10x e 12x s 213.4x e 12.2; Jennings St, n s, 12.2 ft w of Prospect Av, 108.5x291.2x irregular; Minnie A. Blanchard to Frederick W. Sauer and others, (mtgs $120,000,) other consideration and.....
VAN BUREN ST, w s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Antonio Baroncini to Bucarille Vittoria, Ca. G.....
WALL ST, 119, n e, 22.1x72.7x23x72.8; Harris Mandelbaum and another to John E. Berwind, (mtgs $33,000,) other consideration and.....
WATER ST, 310, e s, 24.10x63.5, e s, x25 x62.3, w s Isaac Emmerman to Samuel Pomeranz, (mtgs $11,500,) other consideration and.....
WILLARD AV, n s, 221.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100; Robert Chames to Peter J. Hopkins.....
1ST AV, 2,127, w s, 25x75; Emma Rosenbaum to Frank De Roso, (mtg $9,000)...
2D AV, 744, e s, 24.8x100; Leonard Morgan and wife to Henry W. Lein, (mtg $30,000).....
Nos. 254 and 256 Delancey Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 47.1 by 87.3; Romm, Isaacs & Romm of 42 Walker Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $50,000.
2D AV, 2,080 and 2,082, n e corner of 107th St; Jullus Levy and wife to Bluma Greenberg, (mtg $20,000).....
42D ST, n s, being W 25 ft of 576, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Henry Theofel to William Thofel .....
6TH AV, s w corner of 47th St, 125.3x 100.2x131.8 100; Samuel Green and others to James M. Horton, other consideration and .....
7TH AV, s w corner of Walnut St, 100x 50; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Henry Worms .....
7TH AV, 2,263, e s, 25x75; Jane M. Bedgwick and another, individually and as executor, and others to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....
7TH AV, 2,265, e s, 25x75; Isaac Helfer to Charles Kroehle, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.....
8TH AV, 57, w s, 25x100; Arthur Fishmann and another to Rosa Herschman, (mtg $24,500) .....
8TH AV, n e corner of 153d St, to 154th St x100; James M. Horton to Samuel Green and another, all liens.....
8TH AV, n e corner of 148d St, 49.11x 100; Bernard Goodwin to Isaac Helfer, other consideration and.....
9TH ST, 807, n e corner of Avenue D, 101.11x26.8; David Jacobowitz to Berry B. Simons and another, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and.....
11TH ST, s s, 370.6 ft e of Avenue A, 60x 94.8; Sarah Hamburger and another to Abraham L. Kaye, (mtg $58,000,) other consideration and.....
12TH ST, 705 East, n s, 23.10x103.3; George W. May to Hyman Schlarf, other consideration and.....
14TH ST, 611 East, 21.10x103.8; Louis Minsky to Carlo A. Orrico, (mtg $5,600,) other consideration and.....
16TH ST, 645 East, n s, 25x92; Charles F. Mueller to Solomon Katz, other consideration and.....
21ST ST, 405 West, 20x90; Mary J. Lyons to Cornelius D. Fleming, (mtg $8,000)...
62D ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; Alfred Lyons to Isaac Schreiber and another.....
62D ST, e e, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x50.5; 82d St e s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Abraham I. Ward to Koppel Friedland, (mtg $29,000).....
62D ST, n s, 548 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 64.4; John W. Haaren to Martin Engel, (mtg $24,000).....
62D ST, n s, 548 ft e of Aven

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Sunday night, 26th St., female fox terrier; one side of head black, black spot on back; name Trixie; reward. Schmidt, 229 East 26th St.

Lost.—Lady's watch and chain fob, open face; monogram "S. O. S." Reward, no questions asked, Room 140, 38 Park Row.

Lost—Turtoiseshell comb in cab, Central Park West to 14th St.; reward. Stevens, 154-156 West 27th St., sixth floor.

Lost—Pearl cluster pin. Liberal reward for return to Oliver T. Johnson, Sellegmsn & Co., Mills Building.

Lost.—8th Av. car, gold watch chain, 13th, afternoon; reward. Monnet, 40 West Broadway.

Lost—April 9, wallet containing $34; liberal reward. Return to Myers, 923 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Lost—April 11, lady's gold watch; mark "A. S."; liberal reward. Mrs. Mslrs, 163 Madison Av.

Lost—Brindle white and bull, screw tail; ears cut; $5 reward. 225 Lexington Av.

Lost—Fox terrier pup; $5 reward. 58 West 35th St.

REWARDS.

$500 reward and no questions asked for return of tan pocketbook containing four diamond rings, pair screw earrings, and diamond sunburst on chain. Mrs. Donnelly, 306 West 30th Street.

$50 Reward.—For diamond brooch flying bird; lost April 9 in vicinity of 32nd St. and Madison Av. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$25 Reward.—For fancy scroll diamond brooch, pearl centre; lost. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av.—The Madison; under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone, transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts; private baths.

23d St., 16 East.—(Central.) large, handsome room, (2d.); private bath; good accommodations; references; board.

25th St., 39 East.—Large and small rooms; location and table excellent; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

55th, 71 West.—Handsome large and small rooms with bath; table board; references exchanged.

57th St., 346-348 West.—Offers to select parties desirable rooms, with nbundance of hot water; excellent table; good service; telephone.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful room; superior table; references given and required.

95d St., 122 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; good board; references.

94th St., 65 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent home table; private family; table guests; references.

104th, 61 West.—Excellent accommodations recently vacated; comfort; superior table board; gentlemen preferred; references.

122d St., 224 West.—Large front room, with board, in private family; gentleman or couple.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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55th St., 128 East.—Front parlor, comfortably furnished; desirable neighborhood.

73d St., 114 West.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; connected or single.

81st St., 138 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; near "L" station; Doctor's office—waiting room.

Lexington Av., 73.—Very desirable large front room, with alcove, bath; rent reasonable.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisemenis. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Good Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business about twice a week, usually Monday and Friday, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work in order to earn money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address "Special Sales," Box 15 Madison Sq. P. O.

Wanted—B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and skirt hands in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Several women solicitors familiar with house-to-house canvassing; state experience, reference, and compensation expected. Address E. T. Z., Box 118, Times.

Wanted—Graduate nurses at once for a private pavilion of a large New York hospital; compensation liberal. Address Hospital, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Stenographer, (beginner.) with some knowledge of bookkeeping; good penman; apply by letter only. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

Wanted—Stenographer; refined young lady, who can operate the Smith machine; for broker's office; salary, $8. 150 Nassau, Office 1,737.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 28th St.

Wanted—Young girls as improvers and apprentices at dressmaking; apprentices paid while learning. 568 5th Av.

Wanted—Stenographer familiar with graphophone; good position to right party. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

Wanted—Girl for housework; may sleep at home if preferred. 553 West 152d St.

Males.

Forty Salesmen for Dress Goods.—Only those who have had experience in this line of goods and can furnish exceptional references need apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted.—Strong young men for locomotive firemen on all railroads; firemen average, $85 monthly, become engineers, and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—Salesmen; 2 smart, live men, to take orders for the best selling article on the market; experience not necessary; salary or commission. Apply before 10 A. M., F. P. Thompson, 833 Broadway.

Wanted—Young man, 16 to 18; intelligent hustler to learn wholesale business; best qualifications demanded; $4. Reply fully, own handwriting, naming references. W., 165 Times.

Wanted—Intelligent, industrious young man, about 18 years old, to take charge of a card system; experienced man preferred. Box W 172 Times.

Wanted—Canvassers; 3 good sewing-machine men at once; A1 contract to workers. Apply before 10 A. M., F. P. Thompson, 833 Broadway.

Wanted — Experienced messenger boys for down-town district. Apply Postal Telegraph, Broadway and Murray.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Wanted—Plasterers at Dreamland, West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Wanted—Carpenters at Dreamland, West 8th St. and Surf Av. Coney Island

Wanted—Experienced bushelmen. Brill Brothers, 279 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Good Saleswomen.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good education; possesses tact and common sense; references; $9-$10. Hopeful, Box 145 Times.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience with firm where good work was essential; attends strictly to business; references. Hancock, Box 154 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Accurate Remington or Smith operator; refined young woman; quick comprehension; two years' experience; $8. Grace, Box 161 Times Office.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; good speller; best references; $8. Accurate, Box 163 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Integrity, ability; four years' experience; would consider position including board, or not; $10 to $18. W., 163 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; refined appearance; good education; references. Neat, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good speller; assist office work. Dunn, Box 162 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By well-educated Christian girl; some experience; moderate salary. Miss Dixon, 198 West 134th St.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Advertising man, (22,) Notary Public; experienced bookkeeper, stenographer, and office manager; salary $20; references unquestionable. Address Capable, 29 East 9th St.

An active, middle-aged, reliable lawyer of tact, executive ability, and mechanical skill seeks any honorable employment; is up in real estate, patents, etc. Address Promoter, W 136 Times office.

Assistant Bookkeeper or Clerk.—By a young man (19) as assistant bookkeeper or clerk; having experience; highest-class references furnished. Industrious, 214 East 112th St.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position; seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability is essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires position or work evenings; employed by day. G. P., 1,304 Broadway.

Butler or Valet.—Dane, 27; speaks English and German; good city references; wages, $40. 8 State St., N. Y.

Caretaker.—Swede, as caretaker of gentleman's place; references. Aug. Borg, 20 Greenwich St., City.

Coachman.—Single, 30; sober, experienced, competent man; Protestant; position in country; willing to be useful; last employer can be seen; wages, $30. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 46th St.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly competent; highest personal recommendations; stylish driver; neat appearance; sober, honest, conscientious, respectful. Owens, 247 West 55th St. Dr. Cattanach's.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; understands care of horses; careful driver; written and personal references; wages, $30 to $35. Daniel Montague, Box 132, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—By young married man, (35,) steady position in the country; first-class city and country references. Lym, 171 Amsterdam Av.

Collector.—Reliable man wishes position as collector for bank, real estate, or gas company; security given. Address E. D. B., L. B. 57, Greenwich, Conn.

Gardener, married, no family, one who knows his business, is seeking a position where merit is appreciated. Ellis, 34 Dey St.

Manager—Twenty-five years' experience in the wine and liquor business; thoroughly up-to-date in all its branches; desires position by May 1; fully capable to take entire charge, to look after books, salesmen, and other help. S. S., Room 621 Park Row Building.

SECOND MAN.—A lady desires to place a most excellent second man for the Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, 43 West 53d St., to-day.

Secretary.—By gentleman, 24, as secretary; first-class correspondent; also understands stenography and typewriting; highest references. W Box 139 Times.

Stenographer.—Sturdy country youth; up to date; recent Eastman graduate; credentials. Competent, Box 117 Times.

Tutor of much experience wishes responsible position where good moral influence would be valued as well as thoroughness in teaching; highest references. Address Thorough, Box 151 Times.

Typewriter.—Young man, 20; willing to make himself useful around office; five years in last position; highly recommended. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Young man, 22, three years' experiance with contractors and engineers; good draughtsman and computer; acquainted with offica work. Box W, 137 Times office.

Young man, stenographer, has legal education, desires position in real estate firm. Regular, Box 131 Times.

SCHMIDT WINS OLD WILL SUIT.

He Is Son of Alleged Bigamous Marriage, Contracted in Good Faith.

After years of litigation, Ottokar H. D. Schmidt of Brooklyn succeeded yesterday, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, in establishing his right to property left by his father, Karl S. Schmidt, who was at one time foreign editor of The Staats-Zeitung. It was asserted by his half-brother, Thomas J. Gleason, and his half-sister, Mrs. Helen Johnson, that the marriage of Karl Schmidt and their mother, Maria Gleason, was bigamous, and that therefore Ottokar, who was born in 1868, four years after they were married, had not the right of succession to the property left by his father.

Karl S. Schmidt was born in Germany in 1812, and, being involved in the rebellion of 1848, was forced to flee to this country. In 1836 he had married Josephine Brugger in Nuremberg. Schmidt joined the United States Army in 1856. In the campaign against the Spokane Indians he was wounded, and as a result became deaf. He then left the army, and, coming to New York, joined the staff of The Staats-Zeitung. In 1864, believing that the woman whom he had married in Germany was dead, Schmidt married Mrs. Maria Gleason. Ottokar was their only child. His father made a will in 1881, leaving him all his property.

After Mr. Schmidt's death it was found that the first Mrs. Schmidt did not die until 1877. The present action was the result of that discovery. A year ago Surrogate Church decided in favor of Mr. Schmidt. Yesterday's decision, which was made by Justice Gaynor, settles the matter.

SANDWICH A SUBTERFUGE.

Appellate Division Decides That It Is Not a Meal.

According to a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, the Raines law sandwich is a mere subterfuge. Yesterday a man who has kept a hotel for twelve years lost his license because his waiters served drinks to two special excise officers with the sandwiches one Sunday last Summer.

The matter came up on the application of Excise Commissioner Cullinan for the revocation of the license of Axel J. Young, a hotel keeper on Kingston Walk, Coney Island. It was shown that the hotel had twenty-four rooms and a large room for the accommodation of "basket parties." A large sign was exhibited in this room with a bill of fare and notice to the effect that liquors would not be served without meals on Sundays. Waiters were instructed to see that this order was carried out. The two Excise Inspectors visited the hotel on Aug. 31, and, sitting down, asked for drinks of whisky. The waiter refused to serve them unless a meal was ordered. After parleying, they ordered cheese sandwiches and then obtained the drinks.

On behalf of the Excise Commissioner, it was alleged that the agents were not guests in good faith, and that their statement to the waiter that they had dined and wanted nothing to eat was legal notice to the proprietor that he had no right to sell them liquor, notwithstanding the fact that they afterward ordered the sandwiches. This view was upheld by the Appellate Division.

Receiver Named in Oil Fight.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday appointed as receivers for such property as may be found in the Southern District of New York belonging to the Houston Oil Company of Texas, Charles Dillingham of Houston, Texas, and John J. Townsend of New York. Judge Lacombe also appointed Robert C. Beatty a Special Master in Chancery to take evidence and report to the court what property he has been able to discover within the court's jurisdiction in the Southern District of New York.

TAMMANY WILL MOVE ON ALBANY UNINSTRUCTED

Delegation Chosen Last Night Heavy with Oratorical Talent.

MURPHY AT THE LIST'S HEAD

Cockran, Towne, Grady, and Delany Among the Spellbinders Selected—Harry Payne Whitney Goes, Too.

Tammany conventions were held last night in each of the thirty-five Assembly districts of Manbattan and the Bronx for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the State Convention, which will meet in Albany next Monday. Charles F. Murphy will head the delegation and cast its 105 votes as one under the unit rule. Mr. Murphy was elected a delegate at the head of the trio from his own Eighteenth District.

Some of the promised surprises were found when the list of delegates was completed, and in addition it was seen that Mr. Murphy has arranged to take a very strong oratorical brigade to Albany with him, so as to be prepared for the fight against an instructed delegation to St. Louis.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, ex-United States Senator Charles A. Towne, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, and Senator Thomas F. Grady are the heavy men who were elected to make all the necessary speeches for Tammany in the State Convention.

Mr. Cockran heads the delegation from the Twenty-fourth District, Senator Victor J. Dowling, the district leader, yielding the place to him and going himself as second man. Ex-Senator Towne heads the delegation from the Twenty-eighth District, Dock Commissioner Maurice Featherson, the district leader, remaining off to give Mr. Towne the place. Senator Brady heads the delegation from the Twentieth, in place of Thomas Murphy, the leader, while Corporation Counsel Delany goes as second man on the delegation from the Eleventh, his old time enemy, the district leader, William Dalton, heading the contingent from that district.

Harry Payne Whitney, son of the late William C. Whitney, heads the delegation from the Twenty-ninth District. Thomas E. Rush, the district leader, remaining off to give Mr. Whitney the place. Congressman Francis Burton Harrison also is a delegate from this district. Col. Franklin Bartlett goes as a delegate from the Twenty-fifth, and ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck goes from the Twenty-second, his home district.

Borough Presidents Ahearn and Haffen of Manhattan and the Bronx, respectively, head the delegations from their respective Assembly districts, the Fourth and Thirty-fifth. The Sullivan contingent on the east side is especially prominent in that section. Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan heads the delegation from the Sixth District, with Alderman Timothy P. as the second man. Florrie J. heads the delegation from the Eighth and has Christopher D. as his alternate.

No resolutions or instructions were adopted in any convention. The list of delegates and alternates elected in the districts follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—John Fox, Thomas O'Leary, Daniel E. Finn. Alternates—Martin J. Doyle, Timothy J. Garvan, and Michael Hart.

SECOND DISTRICT—Senator Daniel J. Riordan, Alderman Thomas F. Foley, and Jeremiah J. O'Connor. Alternates—Adolph Platz, Daniel Valenti, and Alfred Freeman.

THIRD DISTRICT—Patrick J. Ryder, Wauhope Lynn, and John F. Garragher. Alternates—Homer P. Beach, Thomas B. Casey, and Stephen McFarland.

FOURTH DISTRICT—John F. Ahearn, Michael H. Whalen, and Moses Feltenstein. Alternates—Thomas Dempsey, Herman Freed, and Mitchell Bernstein.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Senator Bernard F. Martin, Leslie J. Tompkins, and Elmer W. Brown. Alternates—George F. O'Neil, Bernard Merberg, and Eugene J. Shea.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, Sheriff Michel Flynn. Alternates—Thomas Dineen, Rocco Maraseo, and Bernard Flynn.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Patrick H. Keahon, Richard Fitzpatrick, and Michael F. Farley. Alternates—James F. Carroll, Patrick H. Quirk, and James E. Duross.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Florence J. Sullivan, Isidor Cohn, and A. J. Simmons. Alternates—Christopher D. Sullivan, Clarence Schulmann, and Wolf Schanker.

NINTH DISTRICT—Frank J. Goodwin, Frank L. Dowling, and Bernard Courtney. Alternates—Thomas F. Smith, John Noonan, and Patrick H. Bird.

TENTH DISTRICT—Leopold W. Harburger, Justice George F. Roesch, and William P. Mitchell. Alternates—Louis Arnstein, Valentine A. Schultz, and John F. McCullough.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Commissioner William Dalton, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, and William Towen. Alternates—Frederick C. Haffner, Frank J. Davidson, and William Sauter.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Senator Samuel J. Foley, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, and Patrick Farley. Alternates—James J. Smith, William Clancy, and Benjamin Goldberger.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Peter Schmuck, Warren Leslie, and Owen J. Lynch. Alternates—John C. Hackett, John J. Callahan, and Louis F. Hettler.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Commissioner John T. Oakley, Isaac Bermant, and Maurice Fitzgerald. Alternates—Charles P. Krantz, James P. O'Connor, and Charles Goeller.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Senator George W. Plunkitt, Robert Muh, and Thomas J. McManus. Alternates—Frederick Richter, John Rafferty, and James P. Walsh.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Justice Benjamin Hoffman, and Samuel Prince. Alternates—William Klein, Martin Goldberger, and John H. Donohue.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Park Commissioner John J. Pallas, and John F. Curry. Alternates—Patrick J. Mullane, Louis Jacobosky, and Thomas Loughlin.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Charles F. Murphy, Edward B. La Petra, and Joseph Moss. Alternates—John J. Murphy, Edward F. Cunningham, and Henry J. Schneider.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Cornelius Daly, James F. Swanick, and James R. Torrence. Alternates—John J. Donohue, Michael J. Flynn, and George Form.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Senator Thomas F. Grady, James P. Keating, and James W. Gerard. Alternates—Sarsfield P. H. Lavelle, Jamea B. Carey, and John W. Smyth.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Matthew F. Donohue, George W. Loft, and Samuel J. Kling. Alternates—William Tulte, John J. Murray, and Melville H. Dalberg.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, and John J. Harrington. Alternates—Henry W. Unger, William H. Hornidge, and Thomas E. Baldwin.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy, Edward J. McGoldrick, and Richard H. Smith. Alternates—John L. Florence, Murtha J. Garry, and Eugene A. Wise.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Senator Victor J. Dowling, and Max Steinert. Alternates—Peter Curran, James J. Nugent, and John G. Matz.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—George F. Scannell, Col. Franklin Bartlett, and John Rowan. Alternates—J. D. Atchison, James F. Mack, and Fred. Durgan.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Thomas J. Dunn, Jacob Marks, and Thomas M. Campbell. Alternates—John Donohee, Henry G. Grissler, and Charles Leopold.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—James J. Martin, M. Warley Platzek, and William E. Curtis. Alternates—Louis H. Hahlo, Harold E. Applincott, and Daniel F. Murphy.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, George Schwegler, and William T. Quinn. Alternates—Michael F. Tobin, Emanuel S. Cahn, and John F. McCall.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Harry Payne Whitney, Morris Herrman, and Congressman Francis Burton Harrison. Alternates—J. Edward Jetter, Maurice B. Blumenthal, and Alfred B. Marclay.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—Harry C. Hart, Gotthardt A. Littauer, and Michael Cosgrove. Alternates—John A. Schapprat, J. W. O'Reilly, and Robert S. Wagner.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Peter A. Hendricks, Moses Barnett, and J. Sidney Bernstein. Alternates—Louis Vernholtz, Joseph W. Savage, and Milton M. Goldsmith.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Senstor James J. Frawley, Daniel F. Cohalan, and James Z. Ganley. Alternates—John F. Skelly, Alfred J. Johnson, and Jeremiah J. Flood.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Jacob E. Solomon, Charles W. McTeague, and Nicholas Comforti. Alternates—S. W. Granger, I. Zilliomena, and Julius Berliner.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Lower half—John F. Cowan, Senator John A. Hawkins, Charles G. F. Wahle. Alternates—John H. Dougherty, Martin J. Kane, and George W. Meeks.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Upper half—Borough President Louis F. Haffen, John J. Barry, and Jacob Stahl, Jr. Alternates—Arthur C. Butts, John M. Tierney, and Thomas W. Timson.

ANNEXED DISTRICT—Michael Roach, Cornelius Carker, and Edward Walnick. Alternates—George Kingsley, Edward Jones, and William O'Toole.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1905

Young men starting in life should not forget that good clothes help.

Stein-Bloch

Smart Clothes

give their wearers a stylish distinction and dignity that can be obtained elsewhere only by the outlay of big money to custom tailors of wide reputation. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer in your town and look for the label shown above. Send for our book "Smartness" if you want to dress smartly. *Free.*

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors,
Rochester, N.Y.

TAKEN IN DEPEW'S OLD HOME.

Peekskill Police Catch Men with Bad 50-Cent Pieces.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., April 15.—Thomas Ray and Walter Edwards were arrested here yesterday at a house once the home of Chauncey M. Depew, on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty-cent pieces.

The two men had been going the rounds of the saloons here and invariably handed the bartender a new fifty-cent piece when they bought drinks. Several of the saloon keepers took the money, thinking it was good, but one proprietor tested it and, it is charged, found it to be counterfeit.

When searched, the police say, the two men had 125 counterfeit half dollars in their pockets. When asked at the station house where they got the money, the two men said they found it in a bag near the railroad tracks between here and Garrisons. They said they threw the satchel away and decided to carry the money in their pockets.

Secret Service men from New York came to Peckskill this morning, had a look at the men, and the money, and expressed the opinion that the men were members of a gang that had been flooding New York City with bad money.

The men were arraigned before Justice Travis this morning and committed to the county jail at White Plains in default of $1,500 bail.

IMMIGRANTS' BOAT LIBELED.

Marshal After the John G. Carlisle—May Be Complications When He Finds Her.

If the steam ferryboat John G. Carlisle, used by the Immigration officials to transfer newly arrived aliens from the steamship docks to Ellis Island and the Barge Office, happens to be loaded down with its customary cargo of immigrants and their baggage when United States Marshal Henkel locates her, there may be complications.

The Carlisle has been libeled in the United States District Court by proctors for the Iron Steamboat Company, who charge that the Carlisle was responsible for the collision with the Iron Steamboat Taurus, which occurred on Dec. 20, 1903, as the Coney Island boat was getting under way with several hundred passengers bound for the fishing banks off Sandy Hook.

The Carlisle crashed into the paddle-wheel box of the Taurus, inflicting damage that the proctors estimate at $5,000, and for that sum the Carlisle has been libeled. If the vessel has baggage on board when the Marshal finds her an order of court will be necessary to release it.

LONG-PENDING DIVORCE SUIT.

Shepard Case, Seventeen Years Old, In Court Again.

In the past seventeen years Henry B. Shepard, a real estate dealer of Holland Court, Ninety-second Street and Park Avenue, has paid his wife about $20,000 alimony, his lawyer, Albert I. Sire, said yesterday, and Mrs. Shepard's suit for an absolute divorce and the husband's counter-suit have not been tried yet. Mr. Shepard's suit was begun in 1887, and his wife's a year later. In 1894 Shepard began another action, although the first was still slumbering, and the second is hanging fire yet.

The two actions came up before Supreme Court Justice McCall yesterday. Counsel for Mrs. Shepard asked for another adjournment on the ground that he had been unable to get the papers in the suit from the defendant's former counsel. Mr. Sire objected, and asked that the aults be tried or dismissed.

Shepard lapsed in his payments last year, and an order was made that he should pay up $698.58 or go to jail. Shepard offered to pay $507.38, which was all he said was due. Justice McCall, when this matter came up, directed Mrs. Shepard's attorney to accept this amount.

HEARST CLUBS AT UNDERTAKER'S.

Nos. 6 and 7, Staten Island, Organized There—John Smith, President.

There are to be fireworks, brass bands, and oratory to-night at Washington Park, Stapleton, Staten Island, at the mass meeting to be held there under the direction of the William Randolph Hearst Democratic Cluba of Staten Island. There are now seven of these clubs, the latest being Nos. 6 and 7, organized last night at the undertaking establishment of Capt. J. T. Oates, 273 Bay Street, Stapleton.

Capt. Oates has been a leader of the Bryan Democracy since the cross of gold speech of the two-time candidate at Chicago. He said last night that additional clubs would be formed at Rosebank, Concord, and Tompkinsville. He felt certain that there would be at least fifty of these clubs before long.

The Chairman of the William Randolph Hearst Club No. 6 of Stapleton, selected last night, is Edward Clohessy, and John Smith holds the same office in No. 7 of Tompkinsville.

MONEY LEFT TO DEAD MINISTER.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur Is Also a Beneficiary of $1,000.

The will of Adeline E. Van Gelder, who died Feb. 8, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, leaves $3,000 to Calvary Baptist Church, $1,000 to the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, and $1,000 to the Rev. Frank R. Morse, who was once Dr. MacArthur's assistant. Mr. Morse died a few weeks ago.

The Baptist Mission House Society receives $1,000, and $500 is left to the Jennie Clarkson Home. The Baptist Church Endowment Fund receives $3,000, and the fund is also made the residuary legatee.

DISTURBED HOTEL NORMANDIE.

Guest on Fourth Floor Broke Furniture and Was Arrested.

A man who said he was Charles Kelleher, thirty-five years old, a guest at the Hotel Normandie, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, made by Frank Hannigan, a porter in the hotel.

Hannigan says that Kelleher became intoxicated early in the evening and started to do things to the furniture in his room, to its very great damage, as well as the annoyance of other guests on the fourth floor. The porter finally called Policeman Walsh, who saved some of the furniture.

JUST IN. A very superior white Oxford Negligee Shirt with cuffs attached—fine open texture. Every size up to 19, all sleeve lengths, $1

Several hundred pair of sample shoes, best patent leather and tan Oxfords, none less than $5 and $6 regularly, reduced to $3.25

Young Men's Spring Derby in Tan, Walnut and Aldine, none less than $3 regularly, quite a number at $4, reduced to $2.50

The above at New York Store only.

Quite the most ultra stylish effects in Young Men's clothes we have ever had—wide trousers with peg-tops and Norfolk Suits with bloomer trousers.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Dinner's ready!"

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave. Broadway at Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

TROUBLE OVER CONTROL OF VANDERBILT CEMETERY

Old Superintendent Deposed, Keeps Safe Combination and Keys.

ALLEGES IMPROPER DISCHARGE

New Superintendent of First Moravian Graveyard at New Dorp Uses Cold Chisel Without Success.

There is trouble between the Board of Trustees of the First Moravian Church, at New Dorp, Staten Island, and Samuel J. Ostrander, who for forty years was Superintendent of the church cemetery, because he refuses to turn over to his successor the keys of the office and the combination of the safe, although he was deposed in March. He says that he was not properly deposed.

George W. Cole, the clerk of the board, and some of the Trustees have been trying to get into the safe by means of a cold chisel and hammer, but have not succeeded.

The church was established in 1749, and is one of the oldest in the State. It owns fifty acres of land, including the church site and the cemetery. The Vanderbilt family plot is in the cemetery, and many prominent families are connected with the church. The Board of Trustees consists of Justice Lewis, John H. Draper, and Peter B. Heal, the President. George W. Cole is clerk.

On March 25 Allen Hope was unanimously elected Superintendent of the cemetery. The change was to go into effect on April 1, and since that day Mr. Hope has been performing the duties of Superintendent as far as he is able. Clerk Cole on Monday last went to Mr. Ostrander's home and presented to the former Superintendent a note asking him to turn over to Mr. Hope the combination and the keys of the office.

Mr. Ostrander declined to give up the keys or the combination until the Trustees passed a resolution formally declaring that Mr. Hope had been elected Superintendent. His reason, he said, was that he had been held personally responsible for many valuable documents in the safe and he wanted the proper formalities observed.

On Sept. 7 Mr. Cole, who was then Treasurer of the church, wanted a safe place in which to deposit bonds and mortgages to the value of $115,000 and other valuable papers, and he asked Mr. Ostrander to put the documents in his safe. He consented, and he says that he was told at the time that he would be held responsible for the papers.

Mr. Hope hacked away at the safe yesterday with a cold chisel and broke off the knob, but did not get at the papers inside. Mr. Ostrander says he understands that Mr. Hope may use dynamite if the chisel doesn't do the work. Mr. Ostrander says that his action is based on the advice of counsel.

ARRESTS FOR HORSE STEALING.

Broadway Merchants May Organize to Prevent Bold Thefts.

Stealing horses in Broadway in broad daylight has become so frequent that the merchants along that thoroughfare have been talking of organizing a band of "vigilantes" to combat the evil, and several detectives from Police Headquarters have been put on watch for the criminals.

Detectives Lohmeyer and Schmit of the Eldridge Street Station yesterday arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court two Italian lads, Frank Vetrano and Tony Lamberto, whom they had arrested in Forsyth Street on Thursday while the lads were offering a horse and harness for sale. The animal was identified later as one belonging to Feldenstein & Joffy, wholesale milliners at 395 Broadway. It had been unhitched from a truck standing in front of their place of business at noon and driven away. The boys, who, it is said, have been arrested before, were held in $1,000 bail each for trial.

Shortly after, Isador Rosenberg of 253 Madison Street and Philip Hestner of 43 First Street, both eighteen years old, were taken into the same court, charged by Morris Waldmann, a confectioner at 111 Eldridge Street, with having tried to drive off his horse and wagon worth $500 from in front of the Delancey Street Police Station. They had already started, he said, when they saw him run to head them off, and fled into a billiard room, where they were captured by a policeman. Magistrate Mayo held them for trial on a charge of attempted grand larceny.

PREHISTORIC SANDWICH FOUND

Coney Island Archaeological Discovery Is of the Non-Ignitible Sort.

The discovery was made at Coney Island yesterday afternoon that the Raines law sandwich is fireproof. Tests made last Summer showed that it was proof against the strongest acids.

Workmen engaged in digging post holes on the site of a Raines law hotel, on the Bowery, deatroyed in the big fire last Fall, turned up what looked like two small oval-shaped slabs of stone, blackened by smoke. Examination, however, showed that the slabs were not of stone, but none could tell the nature of the substance. Later the strange things were turned over to a geologist and archaeologist who were visiting the island. These scientific men, after examining the slabs carefully, made the astonishing discovery that they were Raines law sandwiches. They were the only things in the hotel not consumed by the fire.

Absolute proof that they were sandwiches was later obtained when they were shown to the proprietor of the burned hotel. With a diamond drill he bored a hole in one of them and recognized the morsel as one that was put on his table not long after John Y. McKane was sent to prison and reform's wave began to radiate.

LIEN ON DEVERY'S HOUSE.

Plumbers Want Pay for a Bathtub and Fixtures.

A mechanic's lien for $401.34 was filed yesterday on the dwelling 312 West Twenty-eighth Street, owned by William S. Devery and adjoining his home. The lienors are the Ronalds & Johnson Company, dealers in plumbers' supplies, and their claim is for having furnished a bathtub, shower bath, and plumbing fixtures.

The lien names C. Fraser & Co. as the contractors doing the work.

All clothing houses make big claims in advertising. If these claims are based on Truth—all right. If not, they injure not only those who make them, but honest dealers as well, because they teach the public not to believe advertisements.

We don't like to make big claims for Hackett-Carhart clothing, fearing that such methods will make our Ads. read like those of unscrupulous clothiers.

But to tell the *truth* about our clothes, we *have to* make strong statements.

We honestly believe that they are the best ready-made clothes in the United States—there's no other way of saying it.

We wish you'd verify this by looking around and comparing other clothes and prices with ours.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

SULLY OWES $3,000,000.

Assets, Including House, Are $1,650,000—Hawley and Ray Get Stay.

While the receivers of Daniel J. Sully & Co. have not yet made public any statement of assets and liabilities, it was learned yesterday that they have submitted a statement to the creditors according to which, after throwing out several claims, among them one of the Reynolds Company and one of Mrs. Sully, the liabilities foot up exactly $3,000,000.

The assets are placed at $1,650,000. This would be about 55 per cent. After deducting expenditures for the winding up of the receivership and other costs there would perhaps be left 50 per cent. In cash for the creditors. It is on this statement that the creditors have based their demand for more in cash in any settlement than Mr. Sully has consented to offer.

Among the assets are the house of Mr. Sully, in which he has an equity of about $100,000, and among the liabilities are certain claims for jewelry against Mr. Sully personally.

Edwin Hawley and Frank H. Ray, who were to have been further examined yesterday in regard to their connection with the Sully cotton pools, sprang a surprise on the receivers, on whose application the order of examination had been granted by obtaining an order from Judge Holt temporarily restraining the continuation of the examination and requiring the receivers to show cause why the order should not be made permanent. Until this order all further proceedings in the matter are stayed until next Monday, when argument on the order is to be heard. In accordance with the order the examination was adjourned until April 22.

Judge Holt also issued an order yesterday directing the Guaranty Trust Company to turn over the warehouse receipt for the 3,008 bales of cotton and the $12,209.60 cash balance to the receivers, permitting the latter to dispose of the cotton as they think best after notice has been given to the F. W. Reynolds Company, and without prejudice to the latter company's claims.

For Sailors' Reading Rooms.

A concert, package party, and reception for the benefit of the Catholic Reading Rooms for Seamen will be held Wednesday evening, April 20, at the Grand Central Palace. Admission will be by card. Thousands of invitations have been sent out, and it is expected that fully 5,000 will respond. A number of valuable prizes are to be distributed by the entirely novel package plan, which has been adopted, including gold watches, scarf pins, diamond, emerald and opal rings, a silver tea set, vases, clocks, and costly bric-a-brac.

Seized Dresses Hemmed Into Quilts.

When Miss Mary Mulligan of Pittsburg, one of the second-cabin passengers who arrived on the White Star liner Cedric yesterday morning, landed from that vessel, her baggage was thoroughly inspected, with the result that in a number of quilts were found several articles of merchandise, including five

APRIL

1904

The New York Times

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FATHER TABB, (John Banister Tabb,) priest, poet, and pedagogue, of St. Charles's College, Ellicott City, Md., writes to us in regard to the many replies he has received from all over the country to his request in the Queries Department of THE BOOK REVIEW for varied information concerning an ancient rhyme of the people:

Did you ever see the Devil
With his iron spade and shovel? &c.

Father Tabb has received a great volume of information touching this example of folk-lore, many copies of the poem with many variants, and is still receiving replies to his question from remote points. In fact, any question of this sort put to readers of THE BOOK REVIEW is sure to call forth many answers. Biographers and historians in search of facts not easily accessible have often found THE BOOK REVIEW the most valuable medium of literary information in this country. It circulates everywhere. We congratulate Father Tabb on the successful result of his quest. The poem about the potato-digging father of lies and his potato-peeling helpmate does not strike us as an example of poetical beauty or very illuminative even as folk-lore, but doubtless Father Tabb has found good use for exact knowledge concerning it in his field of literary investigation.

An author sends to THE BOOK REVIEW a modest and fleeting note of thanks for a kindly notice of his new work. Kindly appreciative, it aims to admonish, for instance, in expressing his gratitude to one reviewer, takes occasion, needlessly, to belittle other reviewers and the general practice of reviewing, which is, after all, the very breath of the life of authorship. In these days, he thinks, "internal evidence shows that much of the 'reviewing' is done without giving the book a single reading." We protest against the continual iteration of this fable. "Publishers' notices" are, we believe, printed as "reviews" in a few rural periodicals and newspapers, but they are never of the tone which excites the ire of the author. In fact, the complacency with which sensitive authors regard these frequently deceptive puffs is remarkable. It may be taken for granted, however, that an unfavorable or seriously critical notice of a book is based upon a more or less careful reading. So is a notice which sets forth simply the essential features of the book, which is notice enough for nine contemporary novels out of ten.

Our idea of a recurrence of interest in the ghost story, which was editorially expressed some weeks ago, has been amply justified by the large number of communications on this subject from readers of THE BOOK REVIEW which our remarks have called forth. We print this week an uncommonly interesting and suggestive selection of letters on famous tales of this description. The cheerful remembrances of their writers range from the weird romances of Ann Radcliffe and Horace Walpole to some of the grim fancies of Stevenson and Kipling. Mrs. Radcliffe's ghosts and other horrors are generally plausibly accounted for, but their blood-curdling influence, before they are explained, is not the less potent. Our readers who contribute to this discussion exhibit a wide familiarity with works of the imagination dealing with the mysterious, and a reasonably sound appreciation of the best of that sort.

In The Hibbert Journal, an English quarterly dealing chiefly with theology and philosophy, Mr. Andrew Lang writes of the late Frederic W. H. Myers's "Theory of the Subliminal Self." His article, which is argumentative, not to say contentious, is of purely literary interest only when it comes to Mr. Myers's idea of accounting for genius by applying his theory of a "subliminal self." Thus what Mr. Lang and the rest of us who are not advanced psychologists call "genius," and cannot explain, Mr. Myers calls the "subliminal self" and can easily explain. Mr. Lang recalls to mind that John Bright was an anti-Shakespearean if not a Baconian; that Gladstone called the Baconian discussion "perfectly serious," and that "one of America's greatest poets," whom the printers have made him call "Mr. J. E. Whittier," had doubts as to whether the great plays were written by the man of Stratford. But these wise men did not know about our "subliminal selves." By the same theory Mr. Myers accounted for Jeanne d'Arc. Mr. Lang thinks he might have added to his list of personages in whom genius "shaded off into 'supernormal phenomena,'" the names of Goethe, Hawthorne, Nelson, Shelley, Dickens, Thackeray. But this remark, he says in a footnote, "is illustrative, not evidential."

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) is not only a fashionable novelist; she is a literary light of considerable candle power, and exerts appreciable influence among the younger literary folk of the present hour. Wherefore it is pleasant to read her amiable but sincere argument in The London Academy in favor of the saving use of words. She urges the substitution, for instance, of four lines of intelligible summary for ten lines of dialogue, and suggests that authors should use manuscript books arranged, like telegraph forms, with a space for each word; thus keeping a check on their "abouts," "howevers," and "yets." It is much more difficult for a writer to compress many meanings into few brief sentences than it is to use many words to

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Two New Biographical Works Relating to the Distinguished Critic, Poet and Philosopher.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

TO write of Matthew Arnold is to write of a voice that, having cried in the wilderness, is remembered chiefly as the voice of discontent. Despite all that has been said by those knowing the beneficent writings of this messenger who prophesied of rough places to be made plain and of springs of water in a dry land, despite the very terminology by which he has won his place with the lovers of phrases, "Sweetness and Light" for the chief example, he is thought of by a very large number of moderately thoughtful people as a power that made for pessimism, as an unconscionable complainer with a touch of the priggish in his tone; as a philosopher intolerant because he did not think his time an era of moral and intellectual beauty, or the place in which he lived a region of civilization and culture, or the society in which he moved equal to the best.

The period of such criticism is by necessity nearly past. The generation to whom Arnold preached has raised up another generation susceptible to the influences beloved by him, and without the sting of wounded pride that lingered with the contemporaries who felt his rebuke. There could be no more propitious moment than the present to recall his message as it actually was delivered and not as it has sifted down through the memories of those who have read him once and never a second time; to extract from the somewhat diffuse pages of his argument the essential principles no longer requiring such particular explanation, and to introduce him in the charm and lucidity of his delightful manner to the younger readers in whose unconscious minds his ideals are bearing fruit. Mr. Russell's book is a straightforward account of Arnold's work and of his influence in various directions. That these directions were so various and many of them so obscure, is merely a part of the ideal consistently carried out by a man to whom ambition was a word unknown, who learned from nature, as he said:

> One lesson of two duties kept at one
> Though the loud world proclaim their enmity—
> Of toil unsever'd from tranquillity!
> Of labor that in lasting fruit outgrows
> Far noiser schemes, accomplish'd in repose,
> Too great for haste, too high for rivalry!

Duty, so disenchanting in name, so divinely beautiful in essence, was the keynote of Arnold's teaching, and therefore necessarily with so sincere a spirit, the keynote of all his living. The rather dull pages devoted by Mr. Russell to his works as an Inspector of Schools bring into view the toll "too high for rivalry" spent upon tasks not only unpoetic in themselves but disastrous to poetic inspiration, benumbing to the ordinary intelligence and depressing by their apparent pettiness of result. It was supremely characteristic of him that, having chosen his profession, he should have developed interest and pride in it and love of it that for the moment expanded it beyond its own cramped boundaries to the breadth of his liberal temper. Yet the picture of him sympathizing with teachers irked as he was irked by the monotony of stupid circumstance, digging out of the prosaic nature of his daily round the occasion for criticism felicitously conceived and brilliantly expressed, is a picture not without its humorous aspect. With all the philosophy in the world at one's disposal it would nevertheless be impossible not to rage inwardly at the position of the author of "Empedocles on Etna" as Mr. Russell remorselessly depicts it:

> There must be many who still remember with amused affection his demeanor in an elementary school. They see the tall figure, at once graceful and stately; the benign air as of an affable archangel; the critical brow and inquiring eyeglasses bent upon some very immature performance in penmanship or needlework, and the frightened children and the anxious teacher, gradually lapsing into smiles and peace as the great man tested the proficiency in some such humble art as spelling. "Well, my little man, and how do you spell dog?" "Please, Sir, d-o-g." "Capital; very good, indeed. I couldn't do it better myself. And now let us go a little further, and see if we can spell cat." (Chorus excitedly.) "C-a-t." "Now this is really excellent." (To the teacher.) "You have brought them on wonderfully in spelling since I was here last. You have a capital record. Good-bye."

Condition all we be.
Born into life we are, and life must be our
mould.

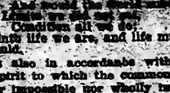
It is also in accordance with Arnold's own spirit to which the commonplace was neither impossible nor wholly inappropriate. No one can read his letters and not perceive how much he was concerned with the ordinary affairs of bread earning and domestic life. No one can read his prose works and not realize that his mind was practical to its best. It is in his poetry alone that he escapes to that ample region of diviner air in which transitory tasks are forgotten and in which only the permanent can live. Although surely three-fourths of his own life was conduct, and although his influence is felt by his followers in morals, in manners, in education, and intellectual choice, it is probable that his name will be longest remembered by his accomplishment in poetry. In a preface to a volume of his poems he says: "It has been said that I wish to limit the poet, in his choice of subjects, to the period of Greek and Roman antiquity; but it is not so. I only counsel him to choose for his subjects great actions, without regard to what time they belong." And Mr. Russell quotes from an unpublished letter a further comment:

"The modern world is the widest and richest material ever offered to the artist; but the molding and representing power of the artist is not, or has not become (in my opinion) commensurate with his material, his "mundus representandus." This adequacy of the artist to his world, this command of the later by him, seems to me to be what constitutes a first-class poetic epoch, and to distinguish it from such an epoch as our own; in this sense the Homeric and Elizabethan poetry seems to me of a superior class to ours, although the world represented by it was far less full and significant.

He himself chose great subjects, sometimes from antiquity, sometimes from the higher drama of the human soul for which no time is set, and his temperament was such that his subject constrained him to an austere style suited to greatness and permanence. The same temperament dealing with criticism presented a different aspect. The serious middle class, against whose self-esteem he spent himself in unremitting attack, could not understand. Mr. Russell declares, "and were greatly inclined to resent the appearance of this bright, playful unconventional spirit, happy and brilliant himself, and loving the happiness and brilliancy of the world; with not an ounce of pomposity in his own nature, and with the most irreverent demeanor toward pomposity in others." This sweetness and gayety of manner has in a large degree escaped the critics of Arnold's prose, and it is agreeable to have one of his disciples who came under his direct sway testify to its effect. When Mr. Russell was a schoolboy at Harrow, Arnold was living there, and his wholesome correction to the temper in which young and inexperienced Liberals nursed their complacency, assisted by the laudations of the press, is delightfully described:

And then to us, thus comfortably entrenched in self-esteem, there entered the figure, unknown to most, only half known to any, of a new and most disturbing critic. Here was a man whose very name breathed Liberalism, for whom speculation had no fears, who had harassed the most hoary conventions with obstinate questionings, who had accepted democracy as the evolution of natural law, who had poked delicious fun at the most highly placed impostures, the most solemn plausibilities. In such a one we might surely have expected to find a friend, an ally, a comforter, a fellow-worker, a preacher of the smooth things which we loved to hear, an encourager of the day dreams which we had learned from "Locksley Hall." Instead of all this we found a critic so gracious that we could not quarrel with him, so reasonable that we found it hard to dispute with him, so absolutely free from pomposity that we could not laugh at him, so genuinely and freshly witty that we could not help laughing with him, but a critic still. He thought scorn of our pleasant land, and gave no credence unto our word. He belittled our heroes, he pooh-poohed our achievements, he cast doubt on our prophecies, he caricatured our aspirations. He told us that we were the victims of a profound delusion. He warned us that the great democracy on which we relied as our unchangeable foundation would give way under our feet. He pointed out that labor had no more reason to expect its salvation from Liberalism than from Toryism. He insisted that all our political reform was mere machinery; that the end and object of politics was social reform, and that the promise of the future was for those who should help us to be better, wiser, and happier; for those who concerned themselves rather with the product of the machine than with the machine itself, who were not satisfied by eternally taking it to pieces and putting it together again, but who wanted to know what sort of stuff it was, when perfected, to turn out. * * * He affirmed that external beauty, stateliness, splendor, gracious manners, were indispensable elements of civilization, and that these were the contributions which aristocracy made to the welfare of the State. He reminded us that the true greatness of a nation was to be found in its culture, its ideals, its sentiment for beauty, its performances in the intellectual and moral spheres, not in its supply of coal, its volume of trade, its accumulation of capital, or its multiplication of railways. Above all—and this was to some of our party the unkindest cut—he asserted for religion the chief place among the elements of national well-being. As to the Harrow boys, so to the Oxford men, "he seemed like an elder brother," teaching them what to think, to admire, and to avoid. "His influence," says Mr. Russell, "fell upon a thirsty and receptive soil. We drank it with delight, and it co-operated with all the best traditions of the place in making us lifelong lovers of romance and truth and beauty. One of the keenest minds produced by Oxford between 1870 and 1880" thus summarized his effect on us: "I think he was almost the only man who did not disappoint one!"

Mr. Russell does not attempt criticism of a more formal order than is indicated by these extracts. We get from his book no new analysis of Arnold's work either in



HIS [illegible] personality, [illegible] personal anatomy, [illegible] habits. The history of music in America has long been waiting for a thorough and [illegible] historian. They have been made some excellent studies of portions of it; but much has remained to be done. A broad survey as well as an accurate setting forth of details has been needed. The reader of this book, before he has got a great way into it, will come to the reluctant conclusion that Mr. Elson has not risen to the occasion. The volume is the second in the series on the History of American Art, designed to be an authoritative narrative of the various lines of development from Colonial times to the present year, written by experts. The editor acknowledges that many of the events here narrated have occurred but yesterday, or are occurring to-day, and that hence they have little perspective for the historian; and this volume exemplifies the fact. The author has clearly been entangled in this difficulty; he has been confused in the matter of relative values, especially as relating to the present time. But still more unfortunately, perhaps, he has failed to add much to our knowledge of the earliest cultivation of music in America; has taken the information that was ready to his hand and done little to clear up our view of the earlier period. Carelessness and haste seem to have entered too much into his preparation.

Yet there is a vast amount of information contained in the book, and many of its chapters are valuable. The study of the New England hymnology is one of the most thorough pieces of work it contains. There are interesting reproductions of early music printing, title and other pages, and old advertisements. The illustrations, in fact, both these and the numerous portraits in the later pages, are excellent. There is a great amount of valuable biographical matter—too much, many will think. Mr. Elson has been inclined to admit almost everybody who has ever put a pen to music paper, or who has connected himself with music in America in any way, to a place and a portrait as a maker of "history." He has given up space to trivialities, and the outlines of his history are frequently uncertain and out of proportion.

Mr. Elson writes from Boston, and Boston looms unduly large in his pages. The New England metropolis deserves an important place in the history of American music; but he magnifies it. For instance, after his detailed account of the early hymning and hymn writers he reminds us that other parts of the country were not neglecting "the divine art"; that Philadelphia was the art centre of America during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and that "the first really ambitious concert given in this country" took place there in 1736. Why, then, does he give to this important phase of his subject only a page of hasty summary? It is unfortunate, too, that he has not taken the trouble to ascertain and account for the Moravian influence upon music in the early days. Facts about this have recently been brought out through interest in the Bethlehem music festivals. Only toward the very end of his book does it occur to Mr. Elson to remark that "the Moravian music undoubtedly had an effect even beyond the Alleghanies, [the Moravians were east of the Alleghanies,] and it is not impossible that it influenced the first New England music"; but no hint of this is given in the study of that music with which the volume opens. Thus, in regard to "the first orchestra that this country possessed":

Mr. Elson finds that it was the one established probably about 1810 in Boston by Gottlieb Graupner, said to be the only oboist in the country at that time. Yet is it not known that the Moravians in Bethlehem had an orchestra in 1780 that included horn, flute, oboe, and trumpet, and, by 1799, bassoon? He puts forward the "Messiah" performance by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society in 1818 as "perhaps the first performance of an oratorio entire in this country," mentioning in a footnote the "claims" of the Bethlehem Moravians' performance of "The Creation" in 1811, and the "Messiah" performances in Trinity Church, New York, in 1770, 1771, and 1772, and adding "whether these were complete performances we have not ascertained." But is it not the business of a historian at least to try to ascertain such important and significant facts, and to follow out the implications as to the extent of musical culture represented by them?

These are only examples of the larger kind of neglect with which Mr. Elson has written his history. There are many smaller errors that are the result of haste or a lack of care in verification. And, indeed, the historical part of Mr. Elson's book recalls all too vividly that remark of Dr. Burney about the musical historians preceding him, "who have found it more convenient to compile books at their own fireside, from books which have been compiled before, than to cross seas, mountains, and deserts, in foreign countries, to seek for new and authentic materials." As to the critical views he has expressed concerning the recent activity of American composers, there is, of course, room for

*HISTORY OF AMERICAN MUSIC. By Louis C. Elson. (The History of American Art. Edited by John C. Van Dyke. Vol. II.) With 12 Full-Page Photogravures and 168 Illustrations in the Text. 8vo. Pp. xiii-326. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

Mr. Symons's bent is literary rather than specifically musical, and when he discusses music it is often from a point of view that brings this literary element to the front. He is for Wagner; he is against Tschaikowsky, who has "both force and sincerity, but it is the force and sincerity of a ferocious child. He takes the orchestra in both hands, tears it to pieces, catches up a fragment of it here, a fragment of it there, masters it like an enemy." Wagner "can use the whole strength of the orchestra and not make a noise." And, heaven save the mark! Pachmann is the greatest living pianist, the only pianist who plays the piano as it ought to be played, and though he has his limitations and can play only certain things, he is the greatest because he can play those things better than any other pianist can play anything! Much saner spirit informs the little essays on Mozart and on "Musical Criticism," and some of the others on Wagner. Mr. Symons touches both the drama and music at many points, and the freshness of his view and the fertility of his expression make his book a delight, even with its insufficiencies and its vagaries.

A New Volume of Verse.

Walter Brooks has collected a score or so of his poems and will present them in book form bearing the imprint of Brentano's. The volume has been made by The Cheltenham Press. A small-lined type, with emphatic shading, has been used, and the impressions are upon imperial Japan vellum. The pages are foolscap octavo, uncut, with gilt top, and bound in three-quarters crushed levant. The title of the little volume is "A Feather and a Straw."

Cookery for the Sick.

FOOD AND COOKERY FOR THE SICK AND CONVALESCENT. By Fannie Merritt Farmer. Fully Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Pp. 289. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Said Florence Nightingale, "A good sick cook will save digestion half its work." It is perfectly true, too, that "invalid cookery should form the basis of every trained nurse's education." It is not only a necessity that a nurse should know how to serve food for the sick, but that she should also be thoroughly acquainted with the character of the nourishment she serves. Fannis Merritt Farmer's "Food and Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent" is a volume of great usefulness. In it there will be found much of interest touching the classification, composition, nutritive value, and digestibility of foods. From infancy to old age, what should be the food of the human being in normal or abnormal conditions is considered. It is in a measure true "One man's meat is another man's poison." The kind and quantity of food should vary with age. It may be safely said that most grown people who lead a sedentary life eat too much. The author writes: "Many of the diseases which occur after middle life are due to the habit of eating and drinking such things as were indulged in during the early years of vigorous manhood." In feeding a patient this good advice is given: "Never consult a patient as to his menu, or enter into a conversation relating to his diet within his hearing. The physician in attendance studies the symptoms so closely that he is able to determine what is required to meet the needs of the case." There are many good recipes, and this advice is given: "Never forget that food well cooked is partially digested."

Treating the vexed topic of alcoholic beverages used in certain cases of illness, Miss Farmer says:

The use of alcohol in some diseases seems almost imperative. Lives without doubt have been saved by the use of champagne. In fevers it is often given to produce depression, which results in sleep. * * * Pneumonia in feeble or elderly subjects calls for alcoholic stimulants, while in cases of diphtheria patients are often saved by these early and energetic use.

Essays by Arthur Symons.

PLAYS, ACTING, AND MUSIC. By Arthur Symons. 12mo. Pp. 196. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Mr. Symons wrote most of the chapters in this book for The Academy of London, and in other journals "not quite in their present form," and they are reprinted, not as a record of events, but as expressing some of his ideas about the theatre and about music. It is a part of a series on which he has been engaged for many years, as a "concrete expression of a theory, or system of aesthetics, of all the arts." It is devoted mainly to the stage, secondarily to music. It is not well to look for that "theory" in this book. Perhaps it is fairer to wait till the "system" is completed. What will be found here is a series of essays, clearly week-by-week discussion of current events, and registering the impressions left by them. It is criticism in the best sense, the higher sense, nevertheless, and is the utterance of a sensitive, cultivated, keen observer. It fulfills the definition of criticism as "the adventures of a soul among masterpieces," and it is literature; for Mr. Symons writes with delicacy and originality of style, and is as much concerned with the beauty and precision of his expression as he is with the ideas he expresses. Sometimes both his ideas and his style are "précieux." He is disposed toward the finicky and the ultra refined in both matters. Yet there is much in the book that is extremely suggestive, closely thought, and charmingly put. And no matter how far we may or may not agree with his conclusions, his essays will give pleasure and stimulation to those who are disposed to think on the subjects of which he writes.

There are numerous reviews of modern plays here, many of which have been seen in New York, that are marked by a skillful playgoer's acumen and good taste, full of apt characterizations and fortunate summings up in a phrase. For instance, of Irving's Mephistopheles, ("not really among his great, but among his picturesque, parts":)

With his restless strut, a blithe and aged tripping of the feet to some not quite human measure, he is like some spectral marionette, playing a game only partly his own.

And this of Duse:

Name every fault to which the art of this actor is liable and you will have named every fault which is lacking in Duse. And the art of the actor is in itself so much a compound of false emphasis and every kind of willful exaggeration that to have any negative merit is to have already a merit very positive. Having cleared away all that is not wanted, Duse begins to create. And she creates out of Ibis itself an art which no one before her had ever imagined; not realism, not a copy, but the thing itself; the avocation of thoughtful life, the creation of the world over again, as actual and beautiful a thing as if the world had never existed.

With all the [illegible] of the month [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1904

ASIA AND EUROPE.

Meredith Townsend's Study of Racial Divergencies and European Influence.*

CONDITIONS to-day in the East bring Asia more conspicuously than ever before the rest of the civilized world. It is only of late that we have had a footing in Asia, and it is positive that when our canal unites the Atlantic and the Pacific our trade with Asia, as the author of "Asia and Europe" expresses it, "will be one of the greatest the world has ever seen; and Asia will fill a large place in American imagination, always influenced by the spectacle of the gigantic." Mr. Meredith Townsend declares that "the suave and humorous American will possibly become the most popular of white men with the Asiatic, and may be able to convey to them ideas more acceptable than any other." The purport of this work is to make clear the inherent differences between Europe and Asia. "The struggle between Europe and Asia is the binding thread of history; the trade between Europe and Asia is the foundation of commerce; the thought of Asia is the basis of all European religions"; but the "fusion of the continents has never occurred," and in the author's best judgment "will never occur."

Passing over the efforts of the Old World to dominate Asia, beginning with Alexander of Macedon and concluding with the Crusades, the conquest of the East slept for 500 years, until Russia and England began to occupy vast stretches of country in the East. Trade and commerce were then, as they are now, the prevailing incentives. Every European country wants to secure to-day certain advantages, and so Asia is being partitioned. Mr. Townsend's conclusion is that Europe "will by A. D. 2,000 be mistress in Asia," but he adds:

> I am unable with such light as I have from history to believe that this effort, the fourth within the historic period, will be permanently successful, the genius of the two continents being too distinct, but I wish to point out clearly the amazing magnitude of the task which Europe, almost without reflection and entirely without study, is declaring itself, in many ways and through a multitude of spokesmen, willing to undertake. Asia is no vast plain misused by a few dark tribes, whose disappearance or whose misery will matter nothing to the progress of the world.

The vastness of Asia the author dwells on. Tibet is a country larger than France, and hung in the sky at an average height of 11,000 feet above sea level. Siam exceeds all Germany in size by more than 100,000 square miles. According to recent accounts, there are 900,000,000 people in Asia. Of these the Mongols, including the Chinese, Indo-Chinese and Japanese, number more than 500,000,000. Are you to hold cheap the aggressive powers of the Asiatics? There are the Goorkhas; "those native soldiers, the English officer declares, are the finest in the world, and then there are the Sikhs, and we are conscious what doughty belligerents are the Japanese. Mr. Townsend figures that, taking "German conscription as a guide, there are in Asia, 80,000,000 of potential soldiers, of whom certainly one-fifth know the use of weapons."

Asiatics built the Alhambra and the Taji, the temples above the ghauts of Benares, and the fantastic towers of Nankin. Asiatics, unassisted by Europeans, have carried all the arts, save sculpture and painting, to a high degree of perfection, so that learned men have written volumes to explain their architecture; and while no pottery can excel Chinese porcelain, no swordsmith a Damascus blade, no goldsmith will promise to improve on a Trichinopoly chain.

However, the Asiatics have failed in some directions, more particularly in their mastery of nature. Are we to accept Mr. Townsend's solution of this—shall we call it stagnation?

> Some strange fiat of arrest, probably due to mental exhaustion, has condemned the brown men and the yellow men to the eternal reproduction of old ideas. They have treated earth as if they feared it. Dung is burnt as fuel above unused coal-bearing strata. Asiatics work in all metals, yet from end to end of Asia great stores of iron or platinum and tin, of copper, silver, and gold lie untouched, waiting the touch of the European spoiler. All must have been found ages since, or whence the stores existing before the trade with Europe began? And if the energy in digging which was there once had continued, even the riches of Asia would by this time have been exhausted.

The Asiatic follows the line of the least resistance, and has no heart for change.

> The Asiatic is the slave of superstition; he can believe in the teeth of evidence, and he is possessed of the fatal idea that falsehood is an exercise of the intellect like another, to be judged of by its object and its success. These three defects weaken his mind in all its applications, but nevertheless he has great powers.

Mr. Townsend introduces here a difficult topic, bearing particularly on the faith and religion of the Asiatic. It has to do with reincarnation and transmigration of souls. This is the explanation the author gives:

> . . . it solves the endless puzzle which the European has given up in despair, viz. the apparent unjust government of the world by a just God. He (the Asiatic) says: "Nay, it is a just government. The bad man prospers because he is being rewarded here on earth in a temporary way for the good deeds in his last stage, while the good man is being punished for the sins of a former existence. Both, when their record is perfectly clear, will be absorbed into the eternally happy all." . . . That the ground Christian rule: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is not observed in Asia, is true, terribly and fatally true. It is, of course, open to any one to say that it is not observed in Europe either, but that is only an intellectual quip. The European does care for his neighbor to a certain extent, and does to a much greater extent think that he ought to care. The Asiatic does not. He cares for his family, his caste, his clan, and sometimes his profession, but for his neighbor he is little more regardful than one dog is for another. . . . That want of the power of sympathy is the root of all the evil in him, the ultimate cause of all the tyrannies, the massacres, and the tortures which from the first have disgraced Asiatic life, and which, we see alike in Turkey and in China.

The chapter entitled "The Influence of Europe on Asia" is worthy of particular study, for its tendency is to dissipate the somewhat prevalent idea that Europe will "influence" Asia as well as Africa. It must be borne in mind that in the two continents there are more than half the entire population of the world. Mr. Townsend dwells on the "influence" of the white man, and admits it. It may be that the energetic white man was originally developed in Europe, and wandered thence to various parts of the world. Mr. Townsend thinks with the old theorists that the white family came from Asia, but that its individuality was soon effaced. The whites were lost among the darker people. Certainly we derived from Asia letters, arithmetic, and the knowledge of the compass. Modern research seems to be convincing that some of these Asiatics reached in prehistoric times the islands of the South Pacific and of America. There is little question that the Malays conquered and governed Madagascar. In time, however, all the influence of the white race was lost, and in Asia has never again come to the front, save when partially enforced by the sword. Mr. Townsend writes:

> To the external world one-half of Asia appears to have become European. In reality, however, neither Russia nor Great Britain has as yet exercised any "influence" upon the multitude she has conquered . . . In the south Great Britain has enforced a peace which has produced manifold blessings, but she has neither won nor converted any large section of her subject populations. . . . After nearly a century of elementary government there are not ten thousand natives in India who, unpaid and uncoerced, would die in defense of British sovereignty." (Referring to the mutiny of 1857.)

As to the adoption of Christianity by the Asiatic, Mr. Townsend questions the possibility of it. Treating of Mohammedan proselytism in India, Mr. Townsend writes that the belief in the Prophet leaves the convert an Asiatic, while "Christian proselytism fails in India because it strives to make its converts English middle-class men."

The author dwells on the temperance of the Asiatic, and declares that no respectable Hindu will touch alcohol in any form. The story goes that when the Tartar hordes reached about the line which divides Turkey of to-day from Russia a vote was taken on the liquor question, when a large majority of the Tartars, not being able to give up their drink, took to vodki and became Russians. One trait on which the author dwells is that the Asiatic never "gives himself away." The Hindu may be the most pleasant of companions, but "he never unlocks his mind, never puts it in yours; never reveals his real thought, never stands with his real and whole character confessed, like the Western European."

There are many subjects treated in the volume having to do with Asia, all of them containing much that is novel. Mr. Townsend is rather a pessimist in regard to the negro, at least in Africa, seeing little or no chance of his amelioration. He declares that there never was but one man of the black race that was distinguished, and he was Toussaint l'Ouverture. As to the savage the author writes:

> Judged by Christianity, the savage has a future; but judged by history and science, the best thing that could happen to him would be to disappear as rapidly as possible and make room for the useful peoples who two centuries hence will have scarcely room to breathe.

A British Matron.

SUSANNAH AND ONE OTHER. By E. Maria Albanesi. 12mo. Pp. 324. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Susannah is the material of which the incorruptible British matron is made. In this story she is caught young. She is serious, honest, shy, misunderstood, patient, longing to be loved, eagerly responsive, but instinct with the conventional moralities, suspicious of evil after the fashion of good people. She has a sister who is quite otherwise and a mother addicted to gambling. Wherehy it happens that Susannah, who under ordinary circumstances would have blushed quite unseen and lived dutifully without adventures to remote, respectable sphasterhood, has a story, a "really truly romance," with perfidies, misunderstandings, cross-purposes, unhappiness resulting from Susannah's own resolute suspicions, and (no thanks to Susannah), a happy end. One feels sure that in the future, which is left to the reader's imagination, she made her husband perfectly miserable; though the author is under the cheerful delusion that she has played providence to two most worthy persons divinely meant one for the other. The story is the kind Englishwomen who write have delighted in from the beginning. Every single obstacle to the course in which the author has elected true love shall run, and run in the most respectable fashion, is furnished by the peculiar attitude toward life which it has been traditional to instill into the English girl for some generations past, an attitude which may be said to be made up of the aforementioned resolute suspicion and a punctilio of reserve which refuses to listen to explanations which may prove the groundlessness of the suspicion. We are not saying the story is the less true on that account; it does not lend the interest even of the "girl who" to the narrative. All the wholeness of the delineation which is causing the pretty thing to cry her eyes out in proof and the pretty thing to open its eyes at last to the situation and the heart of its lover, is to take utmost away, if there are

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APRIL

...photographs taken in various parts of Central Park, besides some diagrams and a supplement of ornamental headpieces. The combination is a book of pleasing appearance and some practical value to a large and increasing class interested in making the surroundings of their homes in the country or in the suburbs as beautiful as means and acreage will permit. Mr. Parsons begins with the discussion of the lawn proper as he conceives it—that is, the greensward. Most persons in most parts of the Eastern States who have experimented with "grounds" have learned that this matter of getting greensward to look like greensward and stay looking so is a vexatious one.

Mr. Parsons goes minutely into the preparation of land for future greensward, tells you how to plow it, rake it, fertilize it, seed it, shape it, care for it. He admits that eternal vigilance is the very least price of greensward, yet comforts you with the assurance that by the payment of this price you can have good greensward even in America. To show how Mr. Parsons goes about it let us quote:

> In the first place, the reader may fancy himself at his front doorstep as the most important point from which he should view his lawn. From this point he must look on the view as a picture with an open centre and boundary inclosure. I insist on this illustration because I want it understood that the lawn is to be open; there may be allowed a few outlying trees and shrubs and flowers, but the lawn is to be practically open, closely cut greensward, suitable for people to walk about on and children to play on without obstruction. If this end is not accomplished I consider the lawn a failure. Looking from the front doorstep, we must first consider our lawn as a comparatively flat surface—in a word as level. Of course nature does nothing utterly or on abrupt or rigid lines. Her work is one of infinite gradations or shadings. What appears to us as level at a little distance, when we approach it may prove to be a gentle swell. • • • Seclusion and the shutting in of the lawn as a part of the actual home has always a peculiar charm of its own. I would not, as a rule, emulate the strict exclusiveness of our English brethren, who, in many cases, abut themselves in with great stone walls, but I would fence myself round about in some way. I would surround the home lawns with masses of trees and shrubs, and so dispose the main lawn in connection with the house as to make it my own special and peculiar domain.

Following the school of the level lawn are suggestions about the treatment of slopes steep enough to need rocky support, various plans illustrated by examples in Central Park, and then comes the discussion of Spring effects on the lawn. Mr. Parsons thinks great attention should be paid to such effects and early flowering shrubs in abundance set in proper places. He proceeds to mention by name many such, familiar and unfamiliar, from the common flowering dogwood and the old-fashioned lilac to the latest importation from Japan. Then our author passes to the riper June, still a month of flowers, but a month of leaves as well. For variety in the prevailing green Mr. Parsons commends at this time divers kinds of maples, providing golds, reds, and purples. "Maples," he says, "generally make the most interesting feature in June, whether for their young growths of glowing red or for their refreshing green. I question indeed whether the lovely colors of June foliage are not more rich and varied among maples than in any other genus of hardy trees." However, there is praise as well for the horse chestnut, for the Virginia fringe, for the bowering wistaria, even the humbly odorous old-fashioned calycanthus, invariable dweller in the gardens of our grandparents. Nor are the roses of June neglected, though confessedly these belong more properly to the flower garden than the lawn.

> And now in midsummer heats, what shall your lawn show proudest then? Still leaves and flowers, but the flowers are fewer; and it is the glory time of beeches and oaks. Mr. Parsons, it appears, has a partiality for the beech as a shade tree above all other shade trees; he seems to scant the elm, and even the oak hardly gets all the honor due. But then the oak in its proper shape, the wide-spreading, huge-boled white oak, such as may be found embowering old mansion houses, is not a practical possibility for the new lawns of "people of moderate means." And the beech is surely a king of shade trees, besides lending itself to sentiment in a way the oak may not. For its bark, as all of us remember, is most proper to carve lovers' names upon. And lawns are not for children only, nor yet for the provision of coolness, or the feeding of the pride of the owner, pottering about among his treasures. Lawns also are for sentimental young persons, which, by the way, Mr. Parsons says nothing of, and he does tell you at some length of the advantages of certain trees in midsummer and the disadvantages of others. At times his pages look so extremely formidable, bristling as they do with the botanical names of bush and tree and flower, that the poetry of lawns is quite forgot; at other times Mr. Parsons himself is wholly

> Their the arrangement of evergreens and picturesque tubings of bare branches is the subject matter of an essay on the composition of Winter lawns. Much is added, of course, about the virtues of different evergreens.

> That finishes the cycle of the lawn for the year round, and Mr. Parsons invades the flower garden, "an old-fashioned one if you choose to call it so. It should be one where everything conspires to favor the growth of flowers so that one may gather them without stint. To look only at a tree or shrub satisfies the observer, but flowers to be enjoyed to the full must be plucked, their fragrance inhaled, and their beauty of detail admired at leisure." There is a long chapter with a list of the proper flowers for flower gardens, and then another chapter on "Grandmother's Garden," with its paths "laid out with entire regularity and marked with long rows or borders of dwarf box," with scrupulously kept gravel walks, with grape arbor and beds full of flowers and sweet-scented herbs for "the economies of the house." Mr. Parsons, after spending some eloquence on this garden as it was, goes on to show by description and diagram how, in a modified form, something of the same sort may be made a part of modern grounds without destroying the unity of the lawn effect. One can, for instance, use a plot below a terrace, a plot cut off from the lawn on the side by a mass of greenery.

> Other chapters discuss the bedding of plants after the Persian rug fashion, and in other ways more to Mr. Parsons's taste—these other ways illustrated by instances of beds in public places in this city, at the Arsenal and about the fountain in Union Square. Then Mr. Parsons takes up the decoration of ponds—the growing of lilies and lotus, again with illustration from what has been done in New York. He does not stop till he has spoken of the proper treatment of the plots about railway stations, churchyards, and cemetery lots, in which last, it appears, he would bar tombstones. The final chapter (saving these lugubrious matters) is a history and a partial description of Central Park.

*LANDSCAPE GARDENING. Notes and Suggestions on Lawns and Lawn Planting, &c. By Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, New York City. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 236. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

The Humorists.

Mark Twain's "Extracts from Adam's Diary" (Harper's) is a revised and improved version of one of his earlier flights of humorous fancy. There are only 39 pages of large print in the little book, not counting the pages devoted by Mr. Strohmann's droll illustrations. Probably the first entry in this diary is as good in its way as anything else Mark Twain ever wrote:

> Monday—This new creature with the long hair is a good deal in the way. It is always hanging around and following me about. I don't like this; I am not used to company. I wish it would stay with the other animals. • • • Cloudy to-day, wind in the east; think we shall have rain. • • • Wey! Where did I get that word? I remember now—the new creature uses it?

Here, too, is a part of the last entry, which also helps to show that the Mark Twain brand of humor is different from certain other brands now in the market, rather deeper and richer and essentially truer to human nature:

> They are boys: we found it out long ago. It was their coming in that small, immature shape that puzzled us; we were not used to it. There are some girls now. Abel is a good boy, but if Cain had stayed a bear it would have improved him. After all these years I see I was mistaken about Eve in the beginning; it is better to live outside the Garden with her than inside it without her. At first I thought she talked too much; but now I should be sorry to have that voice silent and pass out of my life.

Edward W. Townsend is simply obeying the public demand when he keeps Chimmie Fadden alive. In the new book, "Sure," (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) Chimmie's dialect has undergone no radical change. He and the Duchess still serve Miss Fannie, who, having been a widow two years, has now married Mr. Paul, the philosopher of the small bottles. The Fadden youngster, James Napoleon Emmet, is at school and becoming an athlete. The excess of theatres and hotels in New York, the scarcity of real New Yorkers, the craze for muscular exercise, the dangers of Broadway, the wiles of women, and the self-satisfaction of men are a few of the present subjects of Chimmie's humor.

The book called "Letters From a Son to His Self-made Father," by Charles Eustace Merriman, (Robinson-Luce Company, Boston,) is so frankly an imitation of Mr. Lorimer's "Letters of a Self-made Father," (which now has world-wide fame,) that it disarms criticism in that respect. A new edition, with illustrations, of Mr. Merriman's book of comic letters, shows that it, too, has large popularity. There is plenty of original fun in this book. Its attempt to picture the youth of this hour as wiser and more experienced than his father is not unsuccessful from the author's own point of view.

> Kennedy has a keen eye for the characteristic and the curious, and experienced some entertaining adventures. He has told them in a picturesque and interesting way, though somewhat garrulously at times and with some eccentricities of style evidently intended for picturesqueness. He has, too, a pretty sense of humor, and occasionally a touch of Mark Twain's manner.

He got on famously with the Spanish country folk with whom he came in contact, though seldom understood a word of the other's language, especially in the beginning; and he made friends wherever he went—bullfighters, innkeepers, farmers, tramps, policemen, Judges, priests. He saw a bullfight, into which he went with the idea that bullfighting was a cowardly affair; but it proved the contrary to him, and the spectacle put him on the side of his own kind, the men. "The bullfighters are quick, skillful, brave men, who take their lives in their hands every time they go into the arena." The public is a difficult one, and Mr. Kennedy saw a young matador making his début ruin his chances in life by failing to strike the vital point by an inch. "Malo matador!" was the cry, and the yelling people were as merciless to him as to the bull. The deference paid to the successful, however, is tremendous. Mr. Kennedy scraped acquaintance with one and spent an evening with him at a cafe; he "looked like a pugilist with artistic leanings." He had nothing of the theatrical about him, this Campitos, and Mr. Kennedy tried in vain to envisage him as Escamillo. He was "simply a well-set, good-looking young man with a quick, dangerous look in the eye." They were much observed together, and Spanish gentlemen bowed profoundly to the bullfighter as they passed.

> Politeness, in fact—real politeness that manifested itself in kindly acts—was one of the things that most impressed this traveler on the part of the Spanish people of the lower orders. This came out even in an experience he had in jail, whither he was taken for firing his revolver in a street fight in which he was unwittingly involved. He was treated with the utmost politeness; the Sergeant gave him a cigarette, and apologized profusely for the necessity of locking him up. He was escorted from the police station with many good nights, bowings, and handshakings. The Justice and everybody in the trial court smoked cigarettes, and the atmosphere was one of much greater sympathy than in an English police court. After the trial the Justice asked if he was pleased—if he was satisfied with the trial. Mr. Kennedy answered through his interpreter that he was much pleased, very satisfied, indeed, and more than delighted to have had the honor of meeting the Judge. He hoped to meet him again soon in London, and then everybody shook hands all around.

His impression of the condition of the Spanish common people is striking, as he sums it up:

> I saw a working people who were better off than our own working people. A people with more to eat—a people better housed—sturdier people—a healthier people. In fine, a people who got more out of life. They had plenty of bread and plenty of wine. They took it easy. They did not have to conform as our people have to conform to that sinister and horrible paradox—to kill one's self to live.

Differences in the different provinces struck the observer. Andalusia and Granada are the country of "mañana"; of fine, gay, charming people, with the simplicity of the country, but with nothing of the English clodhopper air about them. The people of Guadalajara were very different—powerful, with broad, rather hard faces, suggesting the Scotch—it struck him that the country that could produce such men was in no sense one of the "dying nations." The Catalans of the north look as northern as people from the North of England, virile and full of energy; their faces seemed hard, but there was not the underlying sullenness in them of the men of Castile.

An amusing end is reached in the tiny republic of Andorra, quaint, far out of the world, with no rich, no poor, no vice. The capital has 660 people, the country 5,200. The key of the State House was taken down from the ledge over the door of a neighboring house, and the school room and the council chamber were shown to the admiring traveler. He was fain to believe in the republican form of Government, though his residence in the United States—"the great sham Republic"—had taught him to shudder at the bare mention of the word. In fact, Mr. Kennedy takes frequent op-

*A TRAMP IN SPAIN. From Andalusia to Andorra. By Bart Kennedy. With Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. viii-319. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

> Once might as well make the venture in the purchasers. If one looks hard enough he may find them—but why bother? Our chief complaint—were we inclined to make a complaint—is that the baby, although occupying the centre of the stage, occupies it so modestly, withal, that at times it seems almost to sink into the background, and Tom and Suzy and Aunt Emma and Belle—all worthy persons in their way—come and block up the passage, and we don't always get a full and undistracted view of Martin Brinkerhoff Wilbour—and that is why we sometimes feel ourselves chafed. Martin was something over two years before he burst into speech. With a simple word beginning with a "d" have the floodgates of his eloquence swept away even as another kind of "dam" might break before an onsweeping current. Being a self-contained, placid young person, much addicted to introspection, and not inclined to be fussy he refused to be coaxed prematurely into speech:

> "Martin, say 'papa'? Come, be a good baby and say papa'! Will he? Please, baby! Pa-pa-pa! Please? Please."

> Suzy's lips pursed deliciously, her eyes, round and brown, fastened hypnotically on her son's, her hands clasped in his small and uncertain lap. One would have thought a table or a chair must have burst into speech at such a charming appeal, but flesh and blood remained obstinately mute. • • •

> Martin smiled wisely, and sucked his moist pink lips. Suzy caught her breath. Would he? She grasped his fat little legs nervously, and shook him gently, as if to precipitate the impending crisis.

> Slowly his cheeks filled and filled before her; his eyes began to disappear, his nose became a speck. It was as if the pent up speech within him must surely burst in a flood of oratory, so pretentious were the preparations. In sympathy with these facial contortions his anxious mother's countenance assumed an expression so similar as to cause her husband to experience a little alarm. • • • The two confronted each other, Martin swelling visibly with each second, Suzy unconsciously imitating him. Mr. Wilbour stared at them, fascinated.

> "It can't last long," he murmured.

> "Hold, steady! There!"

> For a sort of internal grunt from his son announced the approaching climax; his mouth took on every semblance of the letter p. His father's lips instinctively shaped themselves to that explosive consonant, and for one last second the three sat spellbound, pouting into space.

> Then as Suzy enthusiastically chirped out her model cry, and even Mr. Wilbour apologetically muttered "pa-pa," Martin slowly and noiselessly projected from his bunched and rosy mouth a small but unmistakable bubble. It grew and grew, with all the effect of some uncanny conjurer's trick; it seemed impossible that from such a tiny source such a sphere could rise. Even as he blew it he rolled his eyes from one of his parents to the other as if to command their utmost attention and appreciation, and when at the supreme moment it collapsed softly, and his cheeks assumed their normal proportions, he met their disappointed sighs with a reassuring smile that said more plainly than words, "There, how many children of my age could have done that?"

It would be useless to try to follow step by step the progress of the inimitable Binks. Aunt Emma, an angular spinster, tried to do it. She undertook to usher him into this world according to the advice of The Young Mother, a useful periodical which Suzy never read, and after this happy advent she attended clubs for the guidance of inexperienced mothers in the raising of infant prodigies. But Martin Brinkerhoff being no prodigy, Suzy refused to belong to the clubs, and Aunt Emma was constrained to undertake the serious business alone. The recital of how Binks foils her occupies most of the book.

Also one can sympathize with Martin when, being asked point blank his preferences—he confessed a keener desire for a goat than a sister. It was a scurvy trick to play on him—that of ignoring his expressed wishes and dodging the issue behind a little brother.

The illustrations are by F. Y. Cory, who knows her babies every whit as well as does Miss Dasham. Taken together, the two have made a delightful combination.

A Detective Story.

THE DARROW ENIGMA. By Melvin L. Severy. With Illustrations by C. D. Williams. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

"The Darrow Enigma" is a detective story with some striking variations from the long-established formula of such stories. An elderly man, seated just at dark of a Spring evening, in a room with four others, one of them his daughter, who is singing and accompanying herself on the piano, suddenly cries out that he has been murdered, and falls on the floor, dying a few minutes later. Not a person in the room has moved from his chair. No shot has been fired. One window, eight feet from the murdered man, is opened about six inches. There is a minute, very shallow wound on the dead man's temple. The man had a premonition of violent death. He had an enemy, who, he fancied, was tracking him. He leaves a clue to the identity of that enemy.

Not another word touching the mystery of the murder of John Darrow shall be printed here. Readers of a detective story never want to be told beforehand how the story is going to turn out. Besides being a detective story, this is also a love story, and a tale of travel in the Orient. Some of the chapters are full of the glamour of strange lands. One of the ideas in it, the queer obligation assumed by a man stricken with fatal disease, seems to us particularly novel and effective. The earlier chapters might well have been condensed.

1904

HERBERT SPENCER.

Some Passages from the Forthcoming Autobiography of the Philosopher.

WE hope to publish next week a review by Mr. Joseph O'Connor of "The Autobiography of Herbert Spencer," to be published April 25 by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. Meanwhile the following passages taken in advance from this remarkable work need no introduction. They well indicate the independence of Spencer's mind:

HOMER.—My feeling was well shown when, some twenty years ago, I took up a translation of the "Iliad" for the purpose of studying the superstitions of the early Greeks, and, after reading some six books, felt what a task it would be to go on—felt that I would rather give a large sum than read to the end. Passing over its tedious enumeration of details of dresses and arms, of chariots and horses, of blows given and received, filling page after page—saying nothing of the boyish practice of repeating descriptive names, such as well-greaved Greeks, long-haired Achaeans, horse-breaking Trojans, and so forth, (epithets which when not relevant to the issue are injurious;) passing over, too, the many absurdities, such as giving the genealogy of a horse while in the midst of a battle; and not objecting that the subject matter appeals continually to brutal passions and the instincts of the savage; it suffices to say that to me the ceaseless repetition of battles and speeches is intolerable. Even did the ideas presented raise pleasurable feelings, a lack of sufficiently broad contrasts in matter and manner would repel me.

RUSKIN.—When some years before there had appeared "Modern Painters" by Mr. Ruskin, I was delighted to find in him one who dared to express unfavorable opinions about some of Raphael's works; for then as always I stood alone in insisting on the various faults of these, as of most other paintings by the old masters. Naturally, therefore, when there came to The Ecomomist his just issued "Stones of Venice," I opened it with raised expectations. On looking at the illustrations, however, and reading the adjacent text, I presently found myself called upon to admire a piece of work which seemed to me sheer barbarism. My faith in Mr. Ruskin's judgment was at once destroyed; and thereafter I paid no further attention to his writings than was implied by reading portions quoted in reviews or elsewhere. These, joined with current statements about his sayings and doings, sufficiently justified the opinion I had formed. Doubtless he has a fine style, writes passages of great eloquence, and here and there expresses truths; but that one who has written and uttered such multitudinous absurdities should have acquired so great an influence is to me both surprising and disheartening.

CARLYLE.—He has, strange to say, been classed as a philosopher! Considering that he either could not or would not think coherently—never set out from premises and reasoned his way to conclusions, but habitually dealt in intuitions and dogmatic assertions, he lacked the trait which, perhaps more than any other, distinguishes the philosopher properly so called. He lacked also a further trait. Instead of thinking calmly, as the philosopher above all others does, he thought in a passion. It would take much seeking to find one whose intellect was perturbed by emotion in the same degree. No less when tested by various of his distinctive dicta and characteristic opinions, does the claim made for him to the name of philosopher seem utterly inadmissible. One whose implied belief was that the rule of the strong hand, having during early ages and under certain social conditions proved beneficial, is therefore good for all time, proved by it how little he had got beyond that dogma which children take in along with their creed, that human nature is everywhere the same and will remain the same forever. One who sneered at political economy as the "dismal science," implying either that the desires of men working together under social conditions do not originate any general laws of industrial action and commercial movement; or else that it is of no consequence whether we recognize such laws or not; or else that because the study of such laws is uninteresting they may as well be ignored, betrayed neither the temper nor the insight which befit the philosopher.

GEORGE ELIOT.—In physique there was, perhaps, a trace of that masculinity characterizing her intellect; for, though of but the ordinary feminine height, she was strongly built. The head, too, was larger than is usual in women. It had, moreover, a peculiarity distinguishing it from most heads, whether feminine or masculine—namely, that its contour was very regular. Usually heads have here and there either flat places or slight hollows; but her head was everywhere convex. Striking by its power when in repose, her face was remarkably transfigured by a smile. The smiles of many are signs of nothing more than amusement; but with her smile there was habitually mingled an expression of sympathy, either for the person present or of the person spoken of. And such was the sensibility of nature and the warm sympathy which it implied, that [illegible] to have a more favorable interpretation [illegible] for in those days [illegible] but the [illegible] for positive conclusions, and here the evidence seemed strong. Naturally, therefore, quite definite statements became current. There were reports that I was in love with her, and that we were about to be married. But neither of these reports was true.

J. S. MILL.—In manner he was quiet and unassuming. His face gave constant evidence of the extent to which in later life, as in his earlier life, his nervous system had been overtaxed, for he had frequent twitchings of some facial muscles. Another trait of expression I can recall—there was a certain habitual setting of the lips, implying, as it seemed to me, a conscious self-restraint. Too stern a discipline in his boyhood, and perhaps too serious a view of things in his later years, put, I think, an undue check on the display of pleasurable feelings. I do not remember his laugh; and my impression is that though he appreciated good things he did not laugh heartily. In fact, his mental attitude, as expressed in manner and conversation, was much the same as that shown by his address as Lord Rector at St. Andrews, which seemed to imply that life is for learning and working.

HUXLEY.—To those who know him simply as scientific lecturer and writer he presents only the graver side of his character, though reports of his after-dinner speeches might show even these that he has a fund of humor. To his friends, however, he is known as a sayer of good things—some of them things which, though forgotten by himself, are remembered by others. A witticism of his at my expense has remained with me these twenty years. He was one of a circle in which tragedy was the topic, when my name came up in connection with some opinion or other; whereupon he remarked: "Oh! you know, Spencer's idea of a tragedy is a deduction killed by a fact."

CLASSICAL STUDIES.—To think that after these thousands of years of civilization the prevailing belief should still be that white knowledge of his own nature, bodily and mental, and of the world physical and social in which he has to live, is of no moment to a man, it is of great moment that he should master the languages of two extinct peoples and become familiar with their legends, battles, and superstitions, as well as the achievements, mostly sanguinary, of their men, and the crimes of their gods! Two leal groups of facts and fictions, filling a relatively minute space in the genesis of a world which is itself but an infinitesimal part of the universe, so occupy students that they leave the world and the universe unstudied! Had Greece and Rome never existed, human life, and the right conduct of it, would have been in their essentials exactly what they now are: survival or death, health or disease, prosperity or adversity, happiness or misery, would have been just in the same ways determined by the adjustment or nonadjustment of actions to requirements.

Short Stories by Alice Brown.

HIGH NOON. By Alice Brown. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 301. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Miss Brown's title as applied to her volume of short stories would be somewhat mystifying were it not illuminated by her motto "from the Persian"—"One instant only is the sun at noon." Each of the dozen tales tells of some culminating moment in a woman's life—a moment so brief and so elusive that the reader, if "a mere man," will scarcely grasp its significance ere it is gone. For these bits of romance are, above all else, intimately, intensely feminine. They recognize the primal difference, not to say warfare, of sex. They concern themselves almost wholly with the woman's emotional attitude—the woman's point of view. The eternal feminine absolutely exhales from the pages—feminine subtleties, feminine passion for self-analysis, feminine greed of self-sacrifice; and—dare we breathe it?—feminine absence of humor.

The sketches are of unequal merit, though all are marked by masterly handling and exquisite delicacy of treatment—which is simply another way of saying that Miss Brown has written them. When she touches the realm of the supernatural she is, in our opinion, less happy than when she treads upon solid earth. She cannot rival Mr. Howells in the unapproachable skill with which he just lifts a corner of the veil and drops it again, leaving us dazed and doubtful as to what we really saw and heard beyond. Therefore the three stories which stray along the borderland are, to our mind, less alluring than the rest. "Rosamund in Heaven" has a trace of the impossible, and "The Mistress" is neither probable nor pleasant in its conclusion. The chief effect of "A Runaway Match" is profound pity for the man of the sketch. The old gentleman and the finely poised Diana of "Natalie Blayne" are so delightful that we refrain from expressing our views as to "Madam Gilbert," but perhaps she seems to pass beyond the limit of the strongest feminine interest. The most complex expositions of the woman's attitude toward her emotions are found in "The Book of Love" and "The Song of the Chemistry." The [illegible] appeals to the best of the [illegible] [illegible] marvel of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

APRIL

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Sir Edwin Arnold as an Editor, New London Magazines, Literature and Hair Foods.

BY THIS time the death of Sir Edwin Arnold must have been fully discussed by the American press. I wonder, however, if any mention has been made of his unique courtesy as an editor? He may not have been a great poet, and there certainly have been greater journalists, but he was beyond doubt the pearl of editors in the opinion of those who had business relations with him. When he refused a contribution he managed to do it in a way to spare the feelings of the contributor, and when he accepted an article he rarely failed to compliment the writer in a way that seemed to be at once natural and just. Few editors have systematically adopted this method of tempering their decisions to the shorn or to the unshorn contributor, but Sir Edwin Arnold made it the habit of his life.

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We have a new monthly magazine called The Realm. It is sold for three pence, and compares very favorably with the other cheap magazines. It remains to be seen if it can be profitably published at a three pence rate. Both the Pearson and the Harmsworth houses tried the experiment of a three penny magazine, but were compelled to increase the price, and what those two great houses could not do can hardly be done by any other house. Still, what was true of the publishing world two or three years ago may not be true now. The tendency of the day is obviously toward lowering the price of all publications. The six penny novels have been a financial success, and there is a very readable little magazine called "T. A. T." which is sold at a penny, and evidently thrives at that price. Then two of the great dailies have reduced their price from a penny to half penny, and the publisher of the new English Tauchnitz edition believes that there is a wide field for good shilling novels printed on good paper and good type. So, after all, a three penny magazine may succeed to-day although it could not succeed a few years ago.

***

That excellent penny weekly, T. P.'s Weekly, has a rival called London Opinion, to the first number of which "T. P." himself is a contributor. Evidently that clever journalist thinks that there is room for another paper like his own, and has grasped the truth that the more the public can be induced to buy weekly penny papers the wider the circulation of each one will be. Long ago the editor of Harper's Magazine remarked to me that the success of The Century, which was then the only rival of Harper's, would benefit the elder magazine by cultivating the public taste for illustrated magazines. Undoubtedly he was right, but it is not every editor who would have had the sagacity thus to welcome a rival magazine. London Opinion is a very readable pennyworth. It belongs to a type of paper that is evidently destined ultimately to take the place of the old sixpenny weeklies. Of course, The Spectator will last as long as the English nation, for there will always be a discreet number of people who will do without their daily food rather than dispense with that excellent paper. Nevertheless, the popular weekly will be of the same general character as T. P.'s Weekly and London Opinion, and if the latter proves to be a success, as it probably will be, it will not be long before other papers of the kind will appear.

***

The Academy asks the question why certain novels are read in the North of England and certain other novels in the South. If this be true, and it probably is true, it opens up a field for philosophical inquiry, or, in other words, an inquiry of no earthly consequence. It would be interesting to know what are the books that the man in the north prefers and what are those that successfully appeal to the man of the south. We might naturally suppose that the inhabitant of "Wessex" would take rather more interest in Mr. Hardy's novels than would the inhabitant of Yorkshire or Lancashire, but the opposite may be true, and the novelist may have less honor in his own county than in other counties. It might be thought that the novel which appeals to the universal passion of love would be read in one place as eagerly as in another, but if The Academy is right this is not the case.

***

When Mr. George R. Sims invented "Thatcho," and made a new fortune with that widely advertised hair tonic, it was evidently only a question of time when some other popular writer would imitate his example. For why should Mr. Sims be the only writer with a hair restorer? A lady novelist has been the first to follow in Mr. Sims's footsteps. She has invented a "Hair Food," which is duly advertised in company with her books. I do not give the lady's name, for I prefer to let her do her own advertising, but I can heartily applaud her intelligent enterprise. Persons who prefer her novels to the novels and other miscellaneous writings of the versatile Mr. Sims will undoubtedly prefer her "Hair Food" to Mr. Sims's hair tonic, and as she has a large circle of admirers, she will probably reap a harvest with her new invention. Hitherto the sensational novelist has sought to make our hair stand on end. In future he will combine this endeavor with the effort to make our hair grow. This ought to be of great benefit to sensational writers, for the more hair the public grows, the more there will be to stand on end. Somebody ought to write a novel dealing with the theme of the loss of hair, and its restoration by means of an intelligible hair restorer obtained for the author of the novel. Novels without number have been written concerning broken hearts. Are not bald heads at least as pitiable as broken hearts?

***

A memorial is to be presented to the proper authorities, asking that the widow of the late George Augustus Sala be placed on the pension list. Poor Sala made a great deal of money during his long and busy life, but dropped it all when he undertook to publish and edit a penny paper of his own. It was said that this should happen to him in his old age, and it is pretty well understood that it would not have happened had he been a younger man. His paper was a predestined failure from the first. It had little of his own cleverness in it, and it was managed as badly as any paper could be managed. It is to be hoped that the appeal on behalf of his widow will be successful. She cared for him during the long invalidism of his later days, and it is hard that she should be left without adequate means of support.

Here is a joke of Sala's which I have never seen in print. I was calling on him one day and I noticed that the mat just outside of his door bore in its centre in large black letters the Greek word "Anagke." I asked him to explain the mystery and he said, "Don't you know what anagke means? It means 'fate.'" The mat was intended as a hint to certain Irish visitors to wipe their feet, but it may be doubted if the joke was ever understood by them.

***

The new Rapid Review has been extremely successful. Even Mr. Stead in his Review of Reviews has given it a generous notice, although it is a formidable rival to his own publication. The Rapid Review has now reached its second number, and of its kind it has never been excelled. The proprietors have had the wisdom to print it on excellent paper and to crowd its pages with illustrations. There is no doubt that it must seriously injure the Review of Reviews, and it will probably have the effect of making the latter more and more the literary incarnation of Mr. Stead.

***

Among recent novels Mr. Max Pemberton's "Red Morn" is selling briskly. It certainly deserves to sell, for it is a story full of incident of the most exciting kind. It is chiefly a sea story, and it gives us explosions and other calamities such as may happen to ocean steamers, besides treating us to a close acquaintance with the eruption of Mont Pelée. Altogether it is a capital story of its kind, and quite the best thing that Mr. Pemberton has lately done.

***

Mr. Crosland, who wrote the "Unspeakable Scot" and "Lovely Woman," has probably been more successful with those publications than he would have been had he written books ten times as witty and interesting. For in point of fact there is no wit in either of them, and they owe their success entirely to their impudence. But there is evidently a wide market for impudence, and Mr. Crosland has had the smartness to appreciate the fact and to make use of it. An imitator has flattered him by writing a reply to his books, and he has established a monthly magazine of his own. These are the signs of eminent success. True, the magazine is a very little one, but those who have found Mr. Crosland's books interesting will also find his magazine interesting, and they will read it with avidity.

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Mr. A. G. Hales has just published a novel dealing with Russians and Jews and other persons who do not interest him—and he does well. Mr. Hales is an Australian, who made himself known by his war correspondence during the Boer war, and he is now in the East as war correspondent of one of the great dailies. He is certainly an excellent war correspondent, and has real ability as a story teller, but it could be wished that he would tame his style a little. At present there is altogether too much shouting in his books, but in this last one there are signs that he is learning the lesson that fame cannot be achieved by shouting alone. When he has learned it thoroughly he will do much better work than he has done so far. W. L. ALDEN.

London, April 6, 1904.

A ROYAL ALLIANCE.

RULERS OF KINGS. A Novel. By Gertrude Atherton. 12mo. Pp. 413. New York: Harper & Brothers.

In her newest book Mrs. Atherton boldly settles the destinies of Europe and divides the world between William of Germany and a young American millionaire of her own imagining. Plainly Mrs. Atherton admires the Hohenzollern; she makes her millionaire say William's mission is to smash the other monarchs and monarchies, unite Europe into one empire, and thus clear the way for an inevitable Socialistic republic. Seeing things so, the master of the mainspring of the age, money, arms the mailed fist to topple the Czar and lesser men from their hereditary eminences, and furnishes to that end dollars and strange new engines of war prepared in his laboratories in the Western deserts of this continent. However, the war is not described, and the chief concern of the book is to trace, on the one hand, the development from infancy of a millionaire of the second generation, and, on the other, the molding during a like period of a red-haired Princess of the House of Hapsburg, a lady designed by Mrs. Atherton and the inspired Fates to be the mate of the millionaire. His royal and imperial Majesty Francis Joseph of Austria and Hungary, whose sorrows and responsibilities might be supposed to be sufficient as things stand, is made to bear the burden of the fatherhood of this supposititious Princess, and Hungary is chosen as the scene of the romantic chapters. Together in peasant garb Princess and millionaire dance the wild "chardash" and promptly fall in love. It is an opportunity, that chardash, for some of Mrs. Atherton's characteristic work, and she avails herself of the license of the occasion with her usual frankness. As she remarks, there is no drop of Puritan blood in the Hapsburgs; pride with them takes the place of conscience. The outcome of it all is that the millionaire with William of Germany as his ally bullies the Austrian Emperor into a grudging consent to the marriage of his daughter, the beautiful Archduchess Ranata Theresia, (why Theresia and not Theresa is not explained) to Fessenden Abbott, American and arbiter of empires, in short, in the words of the title, "Ruler of Kings," by divine right and might of money and the perfected knowledge of how to use money.

One finds one's self in doubt about this book. Is it a study of hereditles and tendencies, a tract of the great American idea, a press agent yarn of William of Germany, an honest attempt to prefigure things that soon may be, or merely a freak "feature story"? A novel, live and human, sweeping you on with its passions and interests, it certainly is not. It deals so much in discussion of high politics, so much in obviously crude theories, that the back of the story is broken. Mrs. Atherton has dared to imagine the three most remarkable figures in the world at a certain crisis, the greatest, the most open-eyed, rulers of the others. Fessenden Abbott's father, already the richest man in the world, brings him up in utter ignorance of his wealth, brings him up on a country farm and in a Western college, brings him up with tremendous ambitions, with the idea that dollars are power, and that he must begin at the beginning and earn every one of those dollars. So trained and dowered with a splendid physique he wakes up soon after he is twenty to find he has ready to his hand four hundred millions of the dollars which are power. He has still, of course, his infinite ambitions which, with these millions for a fulcrum, may carry him to the stars. For the stars he aims, but they are very practical stars. His education was all practical.

On the other hand is the Archduchess Ranata. For her Mrs. Atherton arranges that she shall be brought up with Fessenden's sister. The arrangement is mechanical enough, but it allows for the development of a theoretical character of a modernized Hapsburg, a complex of hereditles and circumstances, a proper link between the old and new orders. In parts of the story Fessenden seems fairly human after a woman's pattern of a really truly masculine man; at times also Ranata seems a creature of flesh and blood and femininity; pretty constantly Alexandra (Fessenden's sister) seems human. And there is the test. Alexandra is the American woman as she is; as we know her and as Mrs. Atherton knows her even better than we. The others are quite beyond Mrs. Atherton's experience if not beyond her imagination.

The Woman and the Priest.

A BROKEN ROSARY. By Edward Peple. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

Mr. Edward Peple has the trick of expression. He writes cleverly, with a certain poetic touch, which is yet not poetry. It is a style suited to his story, full and voluptuous, and the persons and things with which it deals are of the same type. Mostly it deals with the demi-monde of Paris during the reign of one of the Louis—It matters little which. And one there was especially who was richly beautiful, with the flaunting beauty of the poppy, and who, indeed, with the poison-ladened flower always about her, might almost have been called La Dame aux Pavots—although in point of fact they called her Le Corbeau, because her hair was black as a reven's wing. There were many in love with Le Corbeau, and one named Jardin, a physician, with sardonic humor and an evil temper. He had deserted his wife for Le Corbeau, and yet Le Corbeau laughed at him. It was he who made the wager with her that n tall priest, one Brother Claudien, known among the poor as "The Good Samaritan," would resist her deadly wiles. And the wager was 500,000f. against herself. The wager is not a pleasant one, the story is not a pleasant one, ths denouement is not a pleasant one—and yet the book is well written, the moral it carries, if modern fiction is supposed to carry such weighty things as morals, is sane enough, and, as we said before, the book has a certain rhythmic style that is pleasant to read.

"The Day of the Dog."

THE DAY OF THE DOG. By George Barr McCutcheon. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A farce comedy in one act might be the descriptive sub-title of Mr. McCutcheon's little story of the adventures of a young lawyer and his client—a charming widow—in evading the vigilance of a pugnacious beast called Swallow and another beast called Mr. Austin, who owned the dog. It is all very amusing and suits Mr. McCutcheon's style of writing very much better than did the story of the higamist Sherrod—his last effort. It would not be fair to Mr. McCutcheon or to his readers to tell what took place between the young lawyer, his client, and the ferocious dog, and, since it is our aim always to be fair, we refuse to say another word. It is an amusing little comedy.

A Correction.

In the Rev. Horace E. Hayden's letter regarding Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's "Mother of Washington" which appeared last week in The Book Review, the words "Tonquins County" should have been printed "Fauquier County," and "Dominion family," "Downman family."

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GREATER AMERICA. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. With Maps. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50 net.

THE LIFE OF JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts, 1861-6. By Henry Greenleaf Pearson. In two volumes. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

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THE HAMPTON L. CARSON COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, AND LAFAYETTE. Catalogue 906. Part II. Octavo. Catalogue compiled and sale conducted by Stan V. Henkels. Art Auction Rooms of Davis & Hervey, 1,112 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn. (Paper.) $1.50.

BIRD CENTRE CARTOONS. A Chronicle of Social Happenings at Bird Centre, Ill. Pictures and text by John T. McCutcheon. Folio. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Company.

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A LITTLE TRAGEDY OF TIEN-TSIN. By Frances Aymar Mathews. 12mo. New York: Robert Grier Cooke.

Miscellaneous.

THE AUTOMOBILE RECORD. A Register of Automobile Runs, Tours, Dirigible, and Parade Orders Obtained. New York: Scientific.

INDIANS OF THE YOSEMITE VALLEY AND VICINITY. Their History, Customs and Traditions. By Galen Clark. Illustrated. 12mo. California: Yosemite Valley. $2.

SOCIAL PROGRESS. A Year Book and Encyclopedia of Economic, Industrial, Social, and Religious Statistics. 1904. Josiah Strong, Editor. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1 net.

METHODS OF [illegible] PEACE. By [illegible]. 12mo. [illegible] $1.25 net.

OUTLINE [illegible] AND CITIZENSHIP. [illegible] By [illegible]. 12mo. [illegible]

[illegible] 12mo. [illegible]

SOME FAMOUS OLD RECIPES. Compiled by Georgia Harmony Keen. 16mo. Elizabeth, N. J.: Printed for the Author by The Journal Press.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE IN SHORT-HAND. Nos. 3 and 4 Combined. 12mo. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. 60 cents.

A MANUAL OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT. Containing Forms, Direction, and Information for use of Lawyers and Corporation Officials. By Thomas Conyngton of the New York Bar. 8vo. Second printing. New York: The Ronald Press.

AMERICAN BIRDS. A Practical Demonstration of How to Know Them. Designed by Charles D. Chichester. Giving a list of over 150 North American birds. 12mo. New York, 1 William Street: Henry Malkan.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH. Book Two. Language Lessons for Grammar Grades. By Jean Sherwood Rankin. 12mo. New York: Educational Publishing Company.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA. Vols. XV., XVI., XVII. Edited by Daniel Coit Gilman, Harry T. Peck, and Frank M. Colby. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1903. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Foreign.

GOETHE'S EGMONT. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes by James Taft Hatfield. 12mo. Heath's Modern Language Series. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

HORACE. By Corneille. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by John E. Matzke. Heath's Modern Language Series. 16mo. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co.

ZWEI JAHRHUNDERTE DEUTSCHEN UNTERRICHTS IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN. By Von L. Viereck. 8vo. New York: G. E. Stechert. 9 East Sixteenth Street. G. E. Stechert. (Paper.)

BIBLIOTECA FILIPINA O SEA CATALOGO RAZONADO DE TODOS LOS IMPRESOS, &c. Par T. H. Pardo de Tavera. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

LEIPZIG IN JAHRE, 1904. Herausgegeben Aus Anlass der Beteiligung Leipzigs an der Weltausstellung in St. Louis. Octavo. Volagsbuchhandlung. Von J. J. Weber. (Illustrirte Zeitung.) in Letpzig.

G. F. Watts.

"George Frederick Watts, R. A.," is the subject of the latest volume in E. P. Dutton & Co.'s Library of Art. It is by G. K. Chesterton, author of "Robert Browning," &c. The little volume contains thirty-two illustrations in half-tone from Watts's paintings, including portraits of the artist, Carlyle, Lord Lytton, Browning, John Stuart Mill, and others, and reproductions of his "Love and Death," "Hope," "Eve Repentant," "The Habit Does not Make the Monk," and several others. In the beginning of his account, Mr. Chesterton says of Watts:

He was born in the white and austere dawn of that great reforming century, and he has lingered after its gray and doubtful close. He is above all things a typical figure, a survival of the nineteenth century. * * * There are at least three essential and preliminary points on which Watts is so completely at one with the nineteenth century, and so completely out of accord with the twentieth, that it may be advisable to state them briefly before we proceed to the narrower but not more cogent facts of his life and growth. The first of these is a nineteenth century atmosphere which is so difficult to describe that we can only convey it by a sort of paradox. * * * The second point of "rapport" between Watts and his time was a more personal matter, a matter more concerned with the man or, at least, the type. * * * Those who know the man himself, the quaint and courtly old man who is still living down at Limnerslease, know that if he has one trait more arresting than another it is his almost absurd humility. He even disparages his own talent that he may insist rather upon his aims. * * * Lastly, * * * there is nothing to be surprised at, nothing to call for any charge of inconsistency or lack of enlightenment, about the conduct of Watts and the great men of his age, in being unable to separate art from ethics. * * * These three elements may legitimately, as I have said, be predicted of it as its main characteristics: First, the skeptical idealism, the belief that abstract verities remained the chief affairs of men when theology left them; second, the didactic simplicity, the claim to teach other men and to assume one's own value and rectitude; third, the cosmic utilitarianism, the consideration of any such thing as art or philosophy perpetually with reference to a general good.

In Central Tibet.

The new edition of Sarat Chandra Das's "Journey to Lhassa and Central Tibet," which E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing, is made from entirely new plates, and contains new pictures. It is edited by W. W. Rockhill, author of several works on Oriental subjects, who, during 1888-92 made two journeys of exploration in China, Mongolia, and Tibet; was Chargé d'Affaires in Korea in 1886-7, and was with the United States Legations in Peking. Mr. Rockhill gives a brief account in his introduction of Sarat Chandra's literary work and of his journeys to Tibet.

Sarat Chandra visited Tibet in 1879, remaining there for six months as the guest of the Prime Minister. He obtained a rich collection of works in Sanskrit and Tibetan; during that time he explored the country north and northeast of Kumbarjongo, and he established very friendly relations with the Prime Minister, who invited Sarat Chandra to visit him again. This he did in November, 1881, when he made various excursions along both banks of the Tsangpo from Sakya in the west to Samye and Tse-tang in the east; he also made a short visit to Lhasse, where he was present at an audience of the Tuke Lama, and visited a number of the important monuments of the city; but, for certain reasons, he was prevented from seeing many places of great interest in and around Lhasse. After this brief visit he explored the Valley of the Yalung, and everywhere he observantly examined and noted everything. He returned to India in January, 1882.

The present volume embodies the reports issued by the Government of Bengal under the title "Narrative of a Journey to Lhasa and Translations of Three Papers Bearing upon Tibet," and it includes Sarat Chandra's own report of his journeys and researches, which was published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Sarat Chandra has also written a preface for the present volume, in which he brings his account of Tibet down to date.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 16, 1904.—16 PAGES.

APRIL

A LIMITED PHILOSOPHER.

The extracts which we give, in advance of a regular review, from Herbert Spencer's autobiography will doubtless depress some readers, while some other readers will be elated by them. These latter, however, are either not readers of Spencer, or else they have reasons of their own for not wishing to think well of him and for wishing to have those reasons fortified. They are fortified by some of these extracts; there is no doubt about that.

"Whom in great things we mightily admired," says the judicious Hooker, with his usual judiciousness, "with them we are not willingly persuaded that anything should be amisse." And the consensus of mankind is that Spencer was very grievously "amisse" in his judgment of at least two men whom that consensus has established as supreme artists in their respective arts—Homer and Raphael. Consider that for two thousand years men especially susceptible to the charm of words have been agreeing that Homer is the greatest of poets, and that, for nearly four hundred, men especially susceptible to the charm of forms have been agreeing that, in some attributes of a great artist, Raphael was the greatest of all. Why should a man whose own writings sufficiently prove that he is not especially sensitive to the charm of words, and who has no expert-making knowledge of the language in which Homer wrote, and to whom nobody ever had reason to ascribe any special sensibility to the arts of design, take the trouble to write down, to be reread either during his life or after his death, that he does not see much in Homer and does not see much in Raphael? Why should he not accept in silence the judgment of so many generations of people who knew more about the matter than he instead of adding presumption to ignorance? Nobody but himself could possibly care what Mr. Spencer thought about Homer or what he theught about Raphael. His dicta recall Matthew Arnold's remark about Prof. Clifford, as a confident youth who walks by the shores of the Sea of Time, and hears nothing but the echoes of his own whoopings.

This collection of extracts, however, sufficiently indicates that not all of the philosopher's impressions were of this crude and unrevised kind. Bagehot said of Macaulay, with justice, that he was so "literary" that it seemed he had never met a man except in a book. That could not be said of Spencer, for some of his sketches show an unquestionable shrewdness of observation, while the mere suggestion of the autobiographer that he and "George Eliot" might, could, would, or should have been smitten with each other distinctly tends to gladden life. But such extremely "obiter" dicta as those about Homer and Raphael as distinctly tend to weaken confidence in the judicial decisions of the man who made them, even when he was talking about subjects on which he was entitled to an opinion.

And a very good thing, too. Spencer, in these pages, denies Carlyle's right to the title of "philosopher," just as John Stuart Mill, in his autobiography, denied Carlyle's right to the title of "thinker," meaning quite the same thing, and on much the same grounds. The denial is, from either denier's point of view, justified. But Carlyle was at least enough of a philosopher or a thinker, or, and better, of a scholar, to pay a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind." In that respect he was a better philosopher than Spencer, and a better "thinker" than it was Burke who said: "We are afraid to put every man to live and trade on his own private stock of reason." Therein Burke showed himself much more of a philosopher than Spencer, who goes butting into the "opinions of mankind" with his own private stock of reason upon subjects upon which his own private stock of reason is evidently inadequate. And this is a good thing because it will emancipate many people who otherwise would remain in bondage and enable them to realize the Horatian beatitude:

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.

Or, as it was put by an American, Emerson by name, to whom Spencer might also have denied the title of "philosopher" and Mill of "thinker": "Neither dogmatize yourself nor accept another's dogmatism. Explore, and explore."

"A WAR GOVERNOR."

John Albion Andrew was Governor of Massachusetts from the opening of the year 1861 to the close of the year 1865, covering the entire period of the civil war, the beginning of the Administration of President Johnson and the first few months of the reconstruction process. His biography has just been written by Henry Greenleaf Pearson, in two full volumes, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. It forms a valuable and unique contribution to the history of those stirring and eventful days.

Probably no Governor of Massachusetts ever better embodied the spirit of his people and of the people of New England stock throughout the North than did Andrew, or possessed in fuller measure the qualities that made that stock so potent in the affairs of the Nation. He was profoundly influenced by moral issues, strongly inclined to pronounced assumptions and to reasoning from them, especially in public affairs; emotional, sympathetic, overflowing with energy, yet practical and shrewd, often in unsuspected ways, and a born politician in the larger sense of that word, which implies co-operation as well as management. Though ambitious, he was unselfish, considerate of the rights and claims of others, and scrupulous in his regard for the duties and dignity of his office.

Starting in public life as a "Radical," a fervent anti-slavery man, suspected and feared by the more conservative leaders in the Commonwealth, perhaps the greatest service he rendered his country was in reining the impetuous spirit of his party during the first stage of the conflict, forcing the South to expose its policy without provocation and leaving the issue of the defense of the Union clear and simple, while at the same time putting his State in such a condition of readiness for the war he believed inevitable that its soldiers were the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln. From that moment Massachusetts never flagged and never hesitated, and the Executive office was the centre from which her tremendous efforts and sacrifices were directed with tireless energy, with rare intelligence, foresight, skill, and devotion. Two years after the close of the war, his splendid physical strength sapped by his arduous life, Andrew died, at the age of forty-nine, as many another soldier died turning exhausted from the field.

It is a deeply moving story that Mr. Pearson tells in a straightforward and simple fashion. We cannot forbear citing one letter he publishes, so vividly does it express the spirit of the time. Gov. Andrew had asked young Capt. Shaw, the son of Francis G. Shaw, to take the command of the first negro regiment enlisted in the war. At first Capt. Shaw, who afterward accepted, and died at the head of his troops at Fort Wagner, declined, apparently from distrust in his capability. His mother, Mrs. Sarah B. Shaw, wrote to the Governor: "This decision has caused me the bitterest disappointment I have ever experienced, and I cannot help writing to thank you from my heart for the honor you did my son in the offer you made him. * * * It would have been the proudest moment of my life and I could have died satisfied that I had not lived in vain. This being the truth, you will believe that I have shed bitter tears over his refusal. * * * I am sure it is from no base worldly motives, and that is my [illegible] you to know what a trouble it is to my maternal pride and love, and also to thank you." In the early days of 1863 the command of a negro regiment offered nothing but increased chances of service and of death. It was the unseeing loss of these that touched the mother's pride and wrung the mother's heart. She lived to see her boy meet the supreme duty and sacrifice and to see graven in enduring bronze his gallant figure with the verse that tells to succeeding ages how—

Right in the van,
On the red rampart's slippery swell,
With heart that beat a charge, he fell
Foeward, as fits a man.

This was the spirit of Andrew's time. It was his own spirit, and the unvarnished tale of his life and work is to be valued for the completeness with which the time is brought back to those who shared its experiences or revealed to those who come later to the precious heritage of American history.

Bibliography of Sir Edwin Arnold.

London Academy.

In none of the newspaper notices of Sir Edwin Arnold—naturally enough—is there to be found anything like an adequate list of his successive publications. The following, I think, will be found approximately complete, and, I trust, correct: "The Feast of Belshazzer," (1852,) "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical," (1853,) "Griselda: a Drama," (1856,) "The Wreck of the Northern Belle," (1857,) "Education in India," (1860,) "The Book of Good Counsel," (from the Sanskrit, 1861, 1893, and 1895,) "India Under the Marquis of Dalhousie," (1862-4,) "Political Poems by Victor Hugo and Garibaldi," (1868,) "The Poets of Greece," (1869,) "Hero and Leander," (from Musaeus, 1873,) "The Indian Song of Songs," (from the Sanskrit, 1875,) "The Light of Asia," (1879, 1881, 1889, 1900,) "Indian Poetry," (1881 and 1893,) "Indian Idylls," (from the Sanskrit, 1883, 1893,) "Pearls of the Faith, or Islam'a Rosary," (1883, 1887, 1893,) "The Song Celestial," (from the Sanskrit, 1885, 1899,) "The Secret of Death," (from the Sanskrit, 1885, 1893,) "India Revisited," (1886, 1893,) "Lotus and Jewel," (1887, 1893,) "With Sa'di in the Garden," (1888, 1893,) "Poems, National and Non-Oriental," (1888, 1893,) "In My Lady's Praise," (1889,) "Japonica," (1891,) "The Light of the World," (1891, 1893, 1896,) "Potiphar's Wife, and Other Poems," (1891,) "Seas and Lands," (1891, 1894,) "Adzuma; or, The Japanese Wife," (a play, 1893,) "Wandering Words," (1894,) "The Tenth Muse, and Other Poems," (1895,) "Victoria, Queen and Empress," (1896, 1897,) "The Chauriapanchasika," (translated 1896,) "East and West," (1896,) "The Queen's Justice: a Story of Indian Village Life," (1898,) "The Rose Garden of the Sheikh Sa'di," (1899,) and "The Voyage of Ithobal," (1901.) Sir Edwin also contributed some poems on the months to his wife's "Golden Pages," (1900.) His "Poetical Works" appeared, in eight volumes, in 1888, and in 1885 his daughters published a "Birthday Book" selected from his writings.

The J. H. V. Arnold Sale.

Tuesday and Wednesday of next week the Anderson Auction Company will sell the first portion of the collection of autographs, manuscripts, engravings, &c., formed by the late John H. V. Arnold. Judge Arnold's first sale, April, 1879, brought into the auction room one of the three or four really important dramatic collections which have ever been formed. A second Arnold sale, held by Bangs & Co. in April, 1900, included the late Surrogate's collection of trials and legal literature. The remaining portion of the library is now offered.

Among the autographs and manuscripts is an interesting Poe letter, written in March, 1844, to a lecture committee in Reading, Penn. A letter of Keats is written to Miss Reynolds, sister of John Hamilton Reynolds, one of his closest friends. The following extract shows its style: "Here am I among Colleges, Halls, Stalls, plenty of trees, thank God—plenty of water, thank Heaven—plenty of books, thank the Muses—plenty of snuff, thank Sir Walter Raleigh." The other literary letters bear the names of George Borrow, Bryant, Burns, Byron, Coleridge, Cooper, Dickens, Emerson, Holmes, Leigh Hunt, Irving, Lamb, Longfellow, Lowell, Moore, Scott, Shelley, Steele, &c.

Among the books are Brayley's "London Theatres," 1826, extra illustrated, with about 150 portraits, and playbills; two quarto scrap books, containing portraits, programmes, &c., relating to Grimaldi; a scrap book relating to Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, containing fifty portraits and forty-two playbills; a scrap book formed by Thomas F. De Voe, the old New York historiographer, containing 1,500 engravings.

Mrs. Mackay in German.

Katherine Mackay's "Gabrielle," which appeared first in The North American Review, has been issued in a numbered and signed edition in the German language. The translators are Edmund Reimer and Jose de Mont. According to reports these two have asked for permission to translate into German also Mrs. Mackay's "Stone of Destiny," recently published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

[illegible] history of mediæval Italy is perhaps one of fascinating intricacy. Through a [illegible] of educational [illegible] many scholars have tried to relate its episodes, expound its life, and define its culture in local civic histories. Confusion, incoherence, and prejudice have been the result of many of these attempts. Venice, of course, owing to its unique development, may be successfully treated of by the conventional historian, as was recently shown by George B. McClellan's admirable essay. Mrs. Oliphant has, with various success, applied the biographical method to Florence. But neither Napier nor Trollope treats of this city satisfactorily. Their accounts of the struggles of Guelfs and Ghibellines, Blacks and Whites, leave much to be desired. Pasquale Villari's "The Two First Centuries of Florentine History"—a mine of pleasing information dear to the modern Florentine heart—never mentions Siena, that neighboring city in which the fate of Florence was so often bound up.

The shuffling of old cards has gone on. Now they are cut anew by Francis A. Hyett for Florence and by Edmund G. Gardner for Siena. But each has a certain interest for different reasons. Mr. Hyett's book is called "Florence: Her History and Art to the Fall of the Republic," and is published here by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. It has been laid out and executed upon an original plan. Mr. Gardner's is a thoroughly up-to-date filling in of an old one. The title of his book, published by the Macmillans, is "The Story of Siena and San Gimignano." It is proper to bring these two cities within the same vision. Bitter enemies in mediæval times, each has grown old in mutual jealousy, distrust, and contempt. To-day Florence is the most modern city of Tuscany; Siena the most archaic. Florentines, when they deign to mention the "soft city," sneer at her backwardness. The Sienese reciprocate by holding up to mournful derision the trolley cars, bathrooms, and electric lights of the city on the Arno.

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Mr. Hyett undertook his work because he believed that the general reader needed a book setting forth in brief form the political history of Florence, with more space devoted to art than is to be found in Villari, or Napier, or Trollope, or Mrs. Oliphant. He takes up the political or social periods separately and places at the end of each an epitome of its literary and artistic history, with brief biographical and critical sketches of authors, painters, sculptors, and architects. Aside from its advantage of making reference easy, the scheme has been productive of at least three valuable essays.

Like most foreigners writing about Italy, Mr. Hyett approaches his subject free from the prejudice of the local habitant. He may be forgiven, therefore, if his pages are proportionately weak in local color. Four chapters bring his history down to the dawn of the "trecento." In the first, dating from the Roman origin of the city to the capture of Fiesole in 1125, we have a brief, moving narrative of events—the Lombardine occupation, rule of Countess Matilda, the formulation of the city's foreign policy, and the decrees against the feudal barons. The second chapter, which includes 1133-1250, contains the most admirable and brief descriptions of the establisbment of the Arti or trade and craft guilds, of the origin of the terms Guelf and Ghibelline, and their local significance to be found in English, unless it be in the writings of Dean Church and the Rev. Dr. J. F. Hogan. Chapter III., 1251-1266, admirably covers the ground from the return of the exiled Guelfs to the expulsion of Guido Novello and the overthrow of the Ghibellines. Chapter IV., 1267-1300, begins with the establisbment of the Parte Guelfa, and ends with the embassy to attend the jubilee of Boniface VIII. Here are appended three pages dealing with thirteenth century art and letters—Cimabue, Arnolfo Cambio, Dante, Guido Cavalcanti, and Brunetto Latini. Chapter V. opens with a fine description of the Bancbi and Neri, as admirable as those concerning the Arti and the imperial and Papal factions, and extends for eighteen years, or to the end of the vicarsbip of Guido da Battifolle. Dante is again taken up, and there are brief remarks on Giotto, Giovanni Villani, and others. The process is repeated—1320-1340, 1340-1348, 1349-1373, &c.—each period being conspicuously limited, and with augmenting space devoted to art and literature as these subjects and their expounders grow in importance.

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Discarding the literary and artistic addenda for the moment, we should say that the author has produced a comprehensive and coherent narrative, written with proper variation in regard to description and exposition and recounting, and packed so full of facts that its proportions and undoubted literary merit are all the more praiseworthy. Mr. Hyett has brought order out of what has resulted in chaos for better known writers. To what advantage he has read his authorities the following passage, taken from the first chapter, "Origin and Early History of Florence," intimates—the words in parentheses are in the form of notes at the bottom of the page: "It has been assigned to the days of Julius Caesar, (Villani, lib. i. cap. 38,) to those of Sulla, (Mommsen,) and to a yet earlier period, (Napier, i. 13.)" Every paragraph, almost every sentence, is bristling with asterisks. Here and there he cites a well-turned phrase or condenses a whole page from Villani or Vasari into a single sentence, or gives in the same form a pertinent comment. "Boccaccio's 'Filocopo,'" he says, "may be regarded as the precursor of the

1904

modern psychological novel." In a word, Mr. Hyett's story of the political and social development of Florence is a splendid historical brief. It is suggestive of an infinite number of forensics.

The part of his scheme which deals with the art and literature of the republic is not so well carried out, nor does it possess the trustworthiness of the history proper. It has three more or less aggravating faults—lack of proportion, ignorance of the relative worth of authorities employed, and carelessness of citation. Mr. Hyett undoubtedly has the political history of Florence at his fingers' ends. But he can scarcely have read or assimilated much of her native literature or studied her pictures, her sculptures, and her buildings with the true spirit of connoisseurship, or digested the works of the greatest critics on these subjects. Presuming too much on the intelligence of the "general reader" to whom he dedicates his book, he rarely attempts, even at second-hand, analysis, exposition, or even description of immortal works like those of Dante, Michelangelo, or Raphael, while he pays unusual tribute to such lesser lights as Boccaccio, Mino da Fiesole, and Cimabue. He cites recklessly from Symonds, Crowe, and Cavalcaselle, Lord Lindsay, Count Plunkett, and misquotes Berenson—a strange contrast to his carefully weighed extracts from Villani, Guicciardini, Machiavelli, Villari, Napier, and Trollope in the political portion of the work. Apparently he never heard of several high although silently proclaimed authorities. We are erroneously informed that Arnolfo di Cambio was the architect of the present Santa Maria del Fiore, that the Ponte Vecchio was erected by Taddeo Gaddi, and that the Order of the Gesuati is the Society of Jesus!

Paradoxical as it may seem, when Mr. Hyett drops his authorities and ventures an assertion or a criticism based upon his own unsupported impression or judgment, that impression or judgment is unusually striking and true. Thus, his declaration that the primary cause of the decadence of Renaissance Art in Italy was that Christianity and Paganism had both become shams leaves one something to think about.

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Just sixty miles south of Florence, Siena, a "hilithe city of a hilithe people," stands to-day enthroned on her three hills, the most typical city of old Tuscany. The Renaissance knocked late at her gates, and, entering, was never to depart. To-day as in the "quattrocento" her life and her art are epitomized in two things, the "Pallo delle Contrade," and Matteo di Giovanni's "The Assumption of the Virgin." But there were many elements and influences combined to produce the famous public festivals and the great picture. Of these Edmund G. Gardner gives a pleasing, graphic account—the struggles of Guelph and Ghibelline, and with the neighboring cities of Pisa and Florence, the rise of the Piccolomini, Tolomei, Malavolti, Salimbeni, and Saracini, the veneration of Catherine of Siena, the literary and artistic life of the city in which fleeting glimpses are caught of Folcacchiero, Cecco Angiolieri, Duccia, Simone Martini, Ambrogio Lorenzetti, and Cimahue, as well as of those "foreigners," Dante, Boccaccio, Donatello, Ghiberti, Sodoma, Pinturricchio, and Savonarola, the rejected of Florence, with his threefold prophecy destined to be fulfilled.

This book, although packed full of facts, is not without literary excellence. Generous use has been made of the most modern and approved authorities—in one instance with ridiculous effect. In speaking of Count Nello de' Pannocchieschi, the author declares that recent research has cleared him of the imputation of being the husband and hence the murderer of Pia de' Tolomei. This is not so. Recent research has simply proved that the lady, maligned by Sardou in his play "Dante," was not of the Gunstellini family, and did not take Baldo de' Tolomei for her first husband, as many have asserted according to a certain reading of the "Purgatorio."

All in all, Mr. Gardner's little book, with its added data concerning San Gimignano, is a very useful publication. It has more capacity for giving genuine intellectual entertainment than the conventional guidebook, many features of which it rivals or surpasses. A good map and an exhaustive index close its pages. The frontispiece is a photogravure of "The Ecstasy of St. Catherine." It is to be sincerely regretted that Miss Helen M. James, who began so well to illustrate with her pen Sienese landmarks, did not live to complete her work.

W. L.

Teaching a Foreign Language.

Sophia Yhlen-Olsen Bertelsen, M. A., has translated Prof. Otto Jespersen's "How to Teach a Foreign Language" into English, which the Macmillan Company publishes. In the course of the first chapter the author tells us why we learn foreign languages:

We learn languages, then, (our native tongue as well as others) so as to be enabled to get sensible first-hand communications about the thoughts of others, and so as to have for ourselves too (if possible) a means of making others partakers of our own thoughts; and if we consider what kind of communications we may be more likely to get through a foreign language than through our own, the highest purpose in the teaching of languages may perhaps be said to be the access to the best thoughts and institutions of a foreign nation, its literature, its culture—in short, the spirit of the nation in the widest sense of the word.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, April 15.—William Heinemann announces a book on Japan written entirely by Japanese. Baron Sannomiya, head of the imperial household, writes of the royal family; the Marquis of Ito of the Constitution of the Japanese Empire; the Marquis Oyama of the army; Admiral Saito of the navy, and M. Yamamoto, Governor of the Bank of Japan, on banking.

***

Prof. George Saintsbury has arranged with the Clarendon Press for the publication of two volumes containing the chief contributions of the minor poets of the Caroline period. The enterprise is justified on the ground that it will rescue from oblivion many poems which, if not over-entertaining, have a certain historical interest.

***

"The Wagner Cycle" is the general title of three volumes being published by Messrs. Methuen. The first volume, telling the story of "Parsifal," is written by A. L. Cleather and B. Crump.

***

Max Beerbohm has made a new volume of caricatures of the poets, and Heinemann will publish it as "The Poet's Corner." The title is due to the fact that most of the poets who sleep in Westminster Abbey figure in the book.

***

The "History of South America," by Charles Edward Akers, which John Murray is to publish, will deal separately with each State.

***

Anthony Trollope's books are said to be coming in favor again, and to meet the revival of interest Messrs. Routledge are arranging to bring out a new library edition.

***

John Lane has commissioned Mrs. Rosa Newmarch to prepare an English version of "The Life and Letters of Tchaikowsky," written and edited by the composer's brother.

***

Fisher Unwin will publish next week G. A. Witchell's "Nature's Story of the Year." The same publisher has about ready C. Turner's illustrated volume on "Climbing, Travel, and Commerce in Siberia."

***

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a novel called "Nature's Comedian," by W. E. Norris; Messrs. Hutchinson a noval by Rita called "The Masqueraders"; John Murray a novel by Laurence Housman called "Sabrina Warham," and Messrs. Methuen a novel by Bertram T. Mitford entitled "The Whirl of the Rising." W.

Kankakee Land.

Charles H. Bartlett opens his volume of "Twelve Tales of Kankakee Land" with a description of the place where the scenes of the stories are laid.

More than a million acres of swaying reeds, fluttering flags, clumps of wild rice, thick-crowding lily pads, soft beds of cool green mosses, shimmering ponds, and black mire and trembling bogs—such is Kankakee Land. These wonderful fens, or marshes, together with their wide-reaching lateral extensions, spread themselves over an area far greater than that of the Dismal Swamp of Virginia and North Carolina. Their vastness, their silence, their misty haze, and their miry depths make them the very realm of forgetfulness and oblivion. * * * Some of the islands seem to have been a favoring place of residence. * * * One may observe that thickets of crabapple, plum, and the red haw, as they occur on the mainland along the river, almost always, if not invariably, indicate the near presence of mounds or ancient village sites; and one can with difficulty resist the feeling that they are survivals of the old-time gardens of the mound builders. The clumps of rose bushes in the same vicinity are also pleasantly suggestive.

Kankakee Land is that part of the United States around the Great Lakes now occupied by Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. The tales set forth various phases of the old French, Anglo-Saxon, and Indian life in that region. Mr. Bartlett's home is in South Bend, Ind. He has for years been a popular lecturer upon historical themes connected with the mysterious land of the Kankakee, and this book is the result of his work in that field. It is illustrated by Will Vawter. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

The Kafir.

"The Essential Kafir," which the Macmillan Company publishes in this country, is described by the author, Dudley Kidd, in his preface. He does not, he writes, look at the Kafir from the point of view of history, sport, travel, social problems, economic questions, &c., but "everything that is of broad human interest takes second place to the main purpose of recording as far as possible the life of the native as he was before the white man came to change it." The author says that it "primarily refers to that essential spirit which underlies all the variations of the outer life of the many tribes included under the name of Kafir." The name includes all the dark-skinned tribes of South Africa. Mr. Kidd continues:

The aim has been to preserve, as far as was possible in print, the sympathetic juices, the hopes, the fears, the joys, and the sorrows of these people. Occasional remarks calculated to indicate the points at which the Kafir is connected with the great, broad ranks of humanity are given from time to time. To enable a reader to see the world through Kafir eyes, and to feel it through Kafir finger tips, it is essential to conserve all the living juices of a strange personality, not fearing to show up the vices and foibles which touch us with a sense of pathos and endear us to many a friend. In a word, it is an artistic presentation that is offered, in order that when the reader puts down the book he may feel * * * that he knows the Kafir.

The picture of the "essential Kafir" is a "composite" one. Mr. Kidd tells about the native beliefs, magic, the witch doctor, the customs, the mental characteristics, the Kafir in war and in the chase, his arts of pence, domestic matters, legal matters, folk-lore, &c. There are 100 illustrations from photographs taken by the author. A bibliography and a map have been placed at the end of the volume.

Old Testament for Students.

The first volume of The Student's Old Testament, by Prof. Charles Foster Kent of Yale University, containing "The Narrative of the Beginnings of Hebrew History," is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book contains the stories of the beginnings of the nations, including the stories of the Tower of Babel and of the origin and relationships of the nations; the traditional ancestors of the Hebrews, and the Abraham stories and the beginnings of Hebrew racial life, &c. In the course of his preface Prof. Kent writes:

While the work aims to do three things, (1) to rearrange the writings of the Old Testament in a logical order, (2) to indicate their approximate dates and the classes of writers from which they come, and the more important reasons for the critical analysis of the different books, and (3) to introduce the reader by means of a clear translation to the beauty and thought of the original, it also seeks by occasional interpretative notes upon obscure passages and by titles and brief side headings to make clear the thought of each section and the logical relations of the parts of the whole. Brief suggestions are sometimes offered regarding the vital significance and value of certain stories, but the supreme important task of deriving from them their practical teachings and of applying them to life is left to the teacher and individual reader. The attempt has been made to simplify in every possible way. Especial attention is called to the "Explanations of Typographical Symbols" and "Abbreviations" following the "Table of Contents."

"The Life of Jesus."

Dr. Holtzmann's "Leber Jesu" is published in an English version by J. T. Bealby, B. A., and Maurice A. Canney, M. A., by the Macmillan Company under the title, "The Life of Jesus." The translation, Dr. Holtzmann writes in his short preface, is accurate, for he has seen the proof sheets. In his introductory chapter the author deals with the life of Jesus in relation to the history of the world and to Christianity, with the reluctance to reconstruct the life of Jesus, the use to be made of the works of predecessors, and with the new points of view. The present publication is a scientific study of the life of Jesus. In his opening paragraph Dr. Holtzmann says:

Historical science is under an imperative obligation to furnish a picture of the life of Jesus which shall be as far as possible trustworthy. The significance of Christianity for the general development of mankind is so obvious that the inquiry into the origin of that religion and the study of the life of the person who founded it, and thus became himself the object of religious belief, must be considered indispensable tasks, if to gain a knowledge of the growth of the world which at present surrounds us is regarded at all as a duty of civilization. Even if it should be found that for a presentation of the life of Jesus free from blanks we lack the necessary sources, still science will always require us to gather together carefully and set forth in an orderly way all that can be gleaned from the sources, scanty though they perhaps are, as to the character and fate of this personality which was of such supreme significance for succeeding time.

Modern Europe's Foundations.

The twelve lectures on "Foundations of Modern Europe," delivered by Dr. Emil Reich, the well-known Hungarian author and lecturer on history, at the University of London during the Lent term of 1903, are now together in one volume. Dr. Reich says in his preface:

The present work attempts to give a short sketch of the main facts and tendencies of European history that, from the year 1756 onward, have contributed to the making of the present state of politics and civilization. * * * The author is fully aware of the massiveness and apparent unwieldiness of the innumerable details known about the period, which, it would appear, it is almost an insolence to attempt describing in a small book of a couple of hundred pages. * * * Throughout the lectures (and the present work) the main object was to indicate not only the body of the general facts, but more particularly their soul, their meaning. * * * The author craves permission to assure the reader that he has not only carefully read a considerable number of the original "sources," bearing on the period from 1756 to 1871, but also that he has tried to acquire an intimate and personal acquaintance with the nations whose modern history he has endeavored to trace.

The first chapter deals with "The War of American Independence, 1763-83," the next two with the French Revolution, the following four with Napoleon, and the last five with "The Reaction," "The Revolutions," "The United of Italy," "The Unity of Germany," and "The Franco-German War." The book is published by the Macmillan Company.

Even in Armenia.

It is said that Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos's book on "Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture" (Harpers) is being translated into Armenian, not however, on Armenian initiative. The translation is being made for the use of native students at the American school at Kerassunde, Armenia.

Country Life in America

This week we have just put to press the May number, which we believe will be the most successful number of *Country Life in America* ever issued. It may seem inappropriate to advertise a magazine devoted to life in the country in a literary review, but we cannot help thinking that a great number of the readers of the Saturday Times should be interested in *This Magazine*. Just as this advertisement is written, we have received a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, who says:

"I never saw your magazine until this April issue, when I discovered it on one of our newsstands. I was glad to get it and never knew what I had been missing until now."

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...book, "Commonplace We-..." The notice is dated from ..., Dolgelly, North Wales, June 21, ... and the book was published the same ... in December. At this writing her ... with regard to the book and the ... of which it treats are before me. ... was always difficult to ... I have some acquaintance with ... biography of Horace Greeley, and ... seen occasionally that of Rufus ..., and I should say that her penman... would scotch either in Egyptian hiero...phyllic obscurity. Her last letters were peculiarly difficult to read unless one were very familiar with her handwriting. She was evidently aware of her shortcoming, for in her last letter to me she called attention to the fact that she had passed her eightieth year, and that age had not left her hand its early firmness of touch. In my library are copies of many of her books, and in some of these are comments and emendations in her handwriting.

I suppose her theological views continued unchanged to the last. She wrote me not more than three months ago that she was "a devout Theist," and that in that faith she expected to die. I think she was in reality a follower of Theodore Parker, whose works she edited and whose personal friendship she enjoyed. She was with him in Rome when he died, and many of his letters to her are preserved in Weiss's "Life and Letters of Theodore Parker." I could not sympathize with her in religious matters, but that did not in the least diminish my regard for her as a sincere and brave woman facing life and futurity in such religious trust as seemed possible to her. In her long and useful life were many beautiful charities. I have a letter of four pages from her devoted to the claims of brutes, and which was inspired by my little book on "Christ Among the Cattle"—a book she liked but did not wholly approve because, in her opinion, it did not go far enough. She did much for the sick in the workhouses of Bristol, and used her mind and pen for reformatories and ragged schools.

She was a strong and vigorous writer. Her book on "Religious Duty" has in it a tone of heroism and of positive belief at once helpful and reassuring. Certainly she was not a teacher of skepticism in that book, the Fifth Section of which closes with these words: "Whensoever we find ourselves wanting either in interest in truth or faith in goodness, we may be assured that we are morally deficient somewhere: in fervor, in sincerity, in earnestness of obedience, or, above all, in seeking to renew, in God's communion, our spiritual sight."

Miss Cobbe's "Hopes of the Human Race" breathes a controversial spirit, but it has a large measure of candor, and is quite free, at least from my point of view, from anything like especial pleading. Her "Peak of Darien" is perhaps less satisfactory, but it is not wanting in directness of thought and speech. Her "Studies of Ethical and Social Subjects" is a brave, earnest, and good book. In my copy she has written in a bold hand opposite the chapter on "The Rights of Man and the Claims of Brutes" a frank statement that her views have changed since the essay was written.

In the death of Frances Power Cobbe literature has lost an ornament and the world a true friend. Thus she closes the second volume of her Autobiography, published in 1895 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: "I hope the reader, who perhaps may drive some day along the road below the little ivy-covered church of Llanelityd, in the enjoyment of an Autumn holiday in this lovely land will cast a glance upon that churchyard and give a kindly thought to me when I have gone to rest."

FREDERIC ROWLAND MARVIN.
Albany, N. Y., April 6, 1904.

Elizabeth Again.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

I waited anxiously for abler pens than mine to take up the cudgels in Elizabeth's defense, and I have not "waited in vain," and though it is true, as one says, that Elizabeth needs no defense, I still have a desire to hit back too, when the attack still continues.

To me the book is like a tonic. Her quaint way of speaking of her children as the May baby, the June baby, &c.; her ready wit, her apt comparisons, and, as one says, her gentle satire, her frank recognition of her own weaknesses, are all so enjoyable; and in the "man of wrath" I for one fail to find any dreariness, and have had many a hearty laugh over his way of looking at things.

After reading all these adverse criticisms which would seem to settle Elizabeth for good, I simply take down the book and enjoy it all over again.

Where is the selfishness in wishing to live our lives in our own way? And where the crime in making a garden and loving our flowers, or even becoming infatuated with them? And who of us has not at times longed with all our hearts for the solitude of a "remote habitation," far from all our sordid cares, and from visitors who visit and visit—people who come, not because they love us, but, as I heard a lady say in discussing this very subject, to make a convenience of us? Elizabeth loved her friends, but her way of taking off this class of visitors and her uncongenial neighbors is simply delightful.

Unwelcome guests are not always confined to our Elizabeths. I remember a story which appeared in McClure's Magazine some years ago. It was called "Sairy Spencer's Revolt." A weary and overworked farmer's wife had long been the victim of persistent Summer visitors. They were about to visit her again. Old and worn out with long service, this seemed the last straw, she felt that she could not have them, and she refused to receive them. Her husband, however, insisted upon her doing so, and started to bring them. Then in her desperation and long-

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WHALEY'S BOOK SHOP

BOSTON NOTES.

Pearson's "Life of John A. Andrew"; Prof. Shaler's "The Neighbor"; Some New Novels.

MR. HENRY GREENLEAF PEARSON'S "Life of John A. Andrew," just published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., contains little that is to be found in the biographies of Andrew's friends and contemporaries. Search through Mr. Gerham's "Stanton," Mr. Story'e "Sumner," Mr. Charles Francis Adams's life of his father for confirmation of certain details of general interest does not bring to light a single word in regard to them, and one can but wonder at the firmness with which each author has adhered to his own topics and his own hero. Mr. Pearson is still so young that his knowledge of civil war history and of Gov. Andrew's character is derived almost entirely from reading and from study of the Andrew correspondence and journals. The files, letter-books, and scrapbooks of Cyrus Woodman, Andrew's schoolmate and lifelong friend, and "Werrington's" scrapbooks of his own letters have also been at his service, and the Forbes papers, a most wonderful accumulation, have aided him in rounding and perfecting his view of Andrew and his times. The portraits, all good likenessee, sadly remind one that the American "curly head" seems to have vanished from the earth since the civil war. He was common enough in earlier days, so common that he set the fashion, and Willis and the other humorists of the time hed their little joke at the expense of straight-haired beaus dependent on the herber's curling tongs.

***

Mrs. Anna Chapin Ray's "By the Good Sainte Anne" is a pretty etory of one American girl, one Englishmen, and two Canadians, one British and one French, and all well hred, or, rather, all presented as well hred. The American puts her elbowe on the table end leans her chin upon her hands, a very good attitude for the exhibition of a straight back and a picture hat, but hardly to be commended to a girl with a grandfather, but she telks well and she behaves well to her adorers.

***

"Jewel," Mrs. Clera Louise Burnhem's book, has appeared in England.

***

Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens's "The Bright Face of Danger," having its scene in the time of Henry IV., effords excellent opportunities for religious blunders elmilar to some made by Mr. Orcutt in "Robert Caveller," hut they are not made, and when Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. publish the book the reader will find its avoidance of such errors rather remerkable.

***

Prof. Shaler's "The Neighbor," to he published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., includes consideration of the two serious race problems presented to Americans hy the presence of the Jewe and the negroes, and the plan pursued in both cases is novel, being based on scientific examination of the history of society. It need hardly be said that the book abounds in forcible expression. "It is high time," he says, "that we should sit down to consider what patriotism really is: that we may purge it of the moh spirit which so often masquerades under its name. * * * True allegiance is due, not to hits of earth or prejudices of tribes, hut to large purpoees." The titles of some of the more important chapters are "On the Nature of Hatred" and "On the Nature of the Tribe," the latter to be compared only with Mr. Payne's similar study in "The History of America," "The Condition of the Contacts of Man," and "The Way Out." The influence of the book will be chiefly visible in the universities and in the best of the women's clubs, but it will probahly arouse much newspaper discussion. Its history of the hatred of the Jewe will astonish all who have not previously studied the question rather carefully.

***

A new Riverside Bulletin of "Outdoor Books" is issued in a colored cover and is illustrated with some of the best pictures from the books mentioned. The new edition of Celia Thaxter's "Island Garden" is among them, and, as the calls for it have been frequent during the long time since it went out of print, it is expected that it will be very successful. Hers was one of the first, if not the first, of the "flower books," and the papers of which it is composed made their way to the popular liking by style rather than by subject. Men and women unable to distinguish between a dandelion and a dahlia enjoyed reading of the flower-enameled Appledore pastures.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

—Boston, April 15, 1904.

Prescott and Ticknor.

In the study of "William H. Prescott," by Rollo Ogden, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a few days ago, is presented much material from letters and note books which has not previously appeared. Mr. Ogden explains that one of his objects has been to supersede the popular conception of Prescott, which has come down to us through the suggestion of the earlier formal biography by George Ticknor. To bring out vividly the playful and inspiring aspects of Prescott's character would contribute much to [illegible]. His talking to [illegible] would help to sell the book, at all events." It was Ticknor's belief that not more than two persons outside the Prescott family knew he was writing "Ferdinand and Isabella" until it was nearly completed. Mr. Ogden says: "Hence, it could happen that even a near relative whom he was in the habit of meeting weekly, once urged him to undertake some serious pursuit, as a means both of happiness and social repute. At the moment he had spent eight years on his first great work. One is reminded of the nurse who thought Darwin's health would be better if he only had something to occupy his mind."

Our New Responsibilities.

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 440. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

Observations made as traveling correspondent of The London Times in the Far East, as well as surveyor of a very large portion of China through which it was planned to build a railroad, have convinced the author that the great drama of the twentieth century will be that played for the mastery of the Pacific Ocean and the control of the markets which are found in the countries which are washed hy its waves. The present war between Russia and Japan may be but an introductory first act in this drama. Mr. Colquhoun believes that the future of more than one great power will be decided before the final fall of the curtain.

Although he was familiar with the entire Asiatic-Pacific coast, (a knowledge not limited to the littoral,) and had studied conditions on the American-Pacific slope, the author decided three years ago to again visit these countries, and to add Australia and the principal islands of the Pacific to his itinerary. On this last journey conditions were studied with a view of forecasting as far ae possible the outcome of the impending struggle, and of furnishing new facts concerning the peoples and the climate in various parts of the Pacific possessions of the principal powers. Whet has been written of ecenery and of social and political life has been written with the purpose of giving to these things their relative values as portions of the drama.

The result of careful comparisons and systemetic study is found in the following paragraph:

The United States, in the opinion of the writer, will be the dominant factor in the mastery of the Pacific. She has all the adventages, qualifications, and eome of the ambitions necessary for the rôle, and her unrivaled resources and fast-increasing population provide the meterial for futyre greatness. She is, however, embarking on an entirely new phase in her career, and is taking risks and responsibilities which she has been hitherto spared, and which, if they are to be carried to a successful conclusion, demand certain sacrifices and a remodeling of meny of her most hidebound conventions. A great deal of the machinery necessary for dealing with the complicated web of foreign affairs into which the United States has been drawn has yet to be created and organized, and large demands will be made on the patriotism and pnhlic spirit of the people.

Nearly one-half of the volume is devoted to a discussion of the new possessions of the United States, and the chapters headed "The Expansion of the United States," "The Philippines and the Filipnos," "The United States in the Philippines," and "The Future of the Philippines" are full of information well selected, and comment eubmitted without arrogance.

There seems to be a somewhat general impression in Great Britain that the Americane have met with little success in deniing with the Philippines. With this view the writer cannot agree. There have been plenty of mistakes, but when we consider the circumstances under whieh the United States embarked on the undertaking * * * it must be allowed hy an impartial critic that much has already been accomplished. The man on the spot, particularly, has acquitted himself on the whole very well, and whatever there has been of failure has been chiefly due to the politicians and sentimentalists at home.

The needful thing is a firm, consistent policy to be framed and carried out by men on the epot. * * * When civil government was being discussed and explained in the variove islande there was a tendency to defer too much (outwardly) to the opinion of the local Filipnos. It wonld have been better to say frankly, once for all: "We have come to give you the government we think best for you, a government that will be just and liberal, hut a government that must be obeyed."

Especially is the need of a strong paternal form of government needed for the troublesome Moros, who, hy religion and history are entirely distinct from all other Filipnos. The administrative problem of dealing with these Mohammedans cannot, in the opinion of the author, be solved by any means which aven tend toward self-government. Democracy and Mohammedanism in their extreme forms can hardly exist together, it is pointed out. One man given authority in each district is what is needed.

The White Man sitting under the tree is to the native the emblem of Truth, Mercy and Justice. He does not realize this at once, of course; but once brought home to him it becomes an article of faith. Let him come with his wives, his cousins, and all his tribe, if he wishes. Let him and them squat down and tell at whatever length they please their story, their difficulty, their grievance. When all is through, give them a definite decision, telling them the grounds on which it is based, and in nine cases ont of ten they will go away satisfied. The ventilation of the affair will be a consolation in itself, and in the course of a few such interviews the White Man acquires invaluable knowledge of the people he is ruling.

Mr. Colquhoun expects that Japan will play a very important part in the drama of the Pacific, and he hopes from what he has seen that she will show a willingness to agree with Great Britain and the United States on a common policy.

Japan enjoys one advantage over her [illegible] Pacific. Her empire [illegible] in a compact [illegible] of the [illegible]

HARPER'S BOOK NEWS

Rulers of Kings

Anovel by Gertru le Atherton, author of "The Conque'or", portraying the conflict between the two greatest forces in the world—wealth in America and royalty in Europe. Anything more daring and original in its departure from the conventional novel than this "romance of the twentieth century" has certainly not been written. The son of America's richest man matching his brains and power against the will of Emperors to win the princess he loves offers a situation which is developed with brilliant effect.

The Memoirs of a Baby

Josephine Daskam here shows how funny a book can be. The ordinary man will get a lot of enjoyment following the amusing career of this litt'e tot. This "funniest of biographies" opens a new vein of humor, and with F. Y. Cory's baby pictures is easily the most original of books.

Greater America

A m sterly account of Amer ica's territorial expansion—its beginning, growth and progress—by Archibald R. Colquhoun, famous English scholar. The book covers the acquisition of the Philippines, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc., and shows the effect upon them of American control.

The Steps of Honor

A new novel by Basil King, who wrote "Let Not Man Put Asunder." Harvard College and staid quiet Cambridge form the background of the story, in which an act of plagiarism committed by a young college instructor affords a novel plot. Harvard types of character and the University atmosphere are admirably reproduced.

Later Adventures of Wee Macgreegor

The second appearance of this little Scotch laddie, whose first "adventures" took two continents by storm. All the characters of the first book appear again; the "wee laddie" is as ingenious and whimsical and humorous as ever.

The Inventions of the Idiot

The *Idiot* is one of John Kendrick Bangs's most successful and best known characters. In this book he has all sorts of plans for bettering things generally, which he discusses with the other boarders at Mrs. Smithers-Pedagog's High-Class Home for Single Gentlemen. That Mr. Bangs has put he most laughable of ideas into the brain of his *Idiot* goes without saying.

Adam's Diary

A new book by Mark Twain, recounting Adam's first impressions of Eden and the first woman, Eve. With humorous illustrations by F. Strothmann.

APRIL

...FORMER...

...of Readers of the Book Re... How You Have a Liking for Them...

I.

...REVIEW of April ... from "Li... Executive ... of others, ... that he is dealing with, and ... also asking for more. "Librarian" does not give his list of stories in the order of their merit; he is also wrong about the title of Bulwer Lytton's story. It is not "House Haunted," but "The Haunters and the Haunted." I have in my possession a book which contains this story under the name of "The House and the Brain." I will admit that "The Turn of the Screw," by James, is a thriller, but for real bloodcurdling Bulwer's story can't be surpassed. I can tell "Librarian" of some stories which possibly he has not read, as he does not mention them. Harper's published some years ago two hair-raisers called "The Doppelganger" and "The Pot of Tulips." "The Mysteries of Udolpho" abounds in weird and ghostly things. The tale of the Provencal which Ludovico reads in the haunted chamber has been pronounced by Hazlitt one of the finest conceptions of the marvelous in English literature. In "The Monk," by Lewis, "Librarian" can find a whole mine of gruesome material—Spalatro's vision of the bloody hand, for instance. Walpole's "Castle of Otranto" contains some supernatural effects. There is a story called the "Weir Wolf," translated from the German, I think, which is not only wonderfully well written, but of a sort that you don't want to tackle in the "witching hour" of night when alone in the house. "The Weird Stories" of Hoffman, the German Poe, are all worth reading, and they are thrillers. Dickens wrote a number of splendid ghost stories. "The Christmas Carol," for instance, is, in my estimation, a gem of the first water in literature. "The Phantom Rickshaw," by Kipling, is a fine ghost story. I remember reading many years ago a story called "The Midnight Shriek." This was a shilling shocker, and no mistake, the very kind that "Librarian" mentions, rattling chains, awful cries, and terrible apparitions. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote a story called "Markheim," which, though not, strictly speaking, a ghost story, comes very near it, and to my mind is one of the most beautiful short stories ever written, and also has a fine moral. The story of "Markheim" suggests Poe's "William Wilson."

W. P. COLEGATE.

New York, April 11, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

In to-day's BOOK REVIEW "Librarian" asks for another "ghost, or weird, story." I wonder whether he has read "The Spectral Rout," by Frances Power Cobbe. I think that it was published in Every Saturday about thirty-five years ago, and it is one of the best ghost stories ever written.

M. V. FRANKLIN.

New York, April 9, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

Refering to a letter signed "Librarian" in your issue of April 9, I would like to call the attention of lovers of good ghost stories to one published in Blackwood's of January, 1838, entitled "The Closed Cabinet." I yield to no one in my admiration of Henry James's "Turn of the Screw," also Bulwer's "Haunted House," and I am giving "The Closed Cabinet" the highest praise when I say that in my humble opinion it is worthy of being ranked with those masterpieces of ghostly fiction. The author is said to be Lady Gwendolen Cecil, a daughter of the late Lord Salisbury.

H. E. PRICE.

Woodside, L. I., April 11, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

Your correspondent "Librarian" of Knoxville can find ghost stories by the score in the second and third volumes of "The Story of My Life," by Augustus J. C. Hare, (Dodd, Mead & Co., 1901.) Many of them are supported by evidence that seems conclusive of their verity, and compels belief in the familiar quotation, "There are more things in heaven and earth," &c. Of course "Librarian" is familiar with Mrs. Crowe's "Night Side of Nature," published some sixty years ago. It contains hundreds of such stories, classified according to their particular character and the evidence to establish them.

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

April 9, 1904.

V.

New York Times Book Review:

The details are slightly dissimilar, but the ghost story regarding the "Man at the Country House Party," inquired for by "Librarian," Knoxville, Tenn., will be found in "Tales for Christmas Eve," by Rhoda Broughton. The name is "The Truth, the Whole Truth, and Nothing But the Truth." I think this volume of Rhoda Broughton's tales is not very generally known. Mine is in the Tauchnitz Edition.

Baltimore, April 12, 1904. MRS. G.

VI.

New York Times Book Review:

Many years ago, July, 1875, I read a magazine story that I have since been unable to locate. You may be able to recall it; if you will I shall be greatly obliged.

The scene, I believe, was New York, and the period early in the last century, say, about 1830. The central figure was a Captain Barrington, I believe. This gentleman having accumulated a fortune for those days, had retired from the sea and become engaged to a lady whose name I forget. About this time an incident occurred which developed as time went on into a tragedy. One night the Captain left the home of his fiancés at a late hour, and as he passed along the dark, deserted streets he became aware of footsteps behind. At first he thought them the echoes of his own, so guarded was the follower, but, his senses now aroused, and the walk resumed, again the stealthy footfall, beating time to his

...

VII.

New York Times Book Review:

The communications concerning ghost stories recall the fact that Harper's Magazine has long been noted for publishing striking stories of that sort. It was there, if I mistake not, that Mrs. Wynne's "Little Room," and Jacobs's "The Monkey's Paw" appeared. "Librarian," who writes in the last issue of THE BOOK REVIEW for the names of more stories of ghosts, is referred to "The Shape of Fear," a little book published by the Macmillans. It is by Ella W. Peattie, and has some of the most whimsical and tantalizing stories of spooks ever written. It might be well to tell him also that "The Amber Witch," of which he speaks, is a very charming tale, but has no ghost in it.

M. L. K.

Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1904.

VIII.

New York Times Book Review:

The "Librarian" of Knoxville, Tenn., is only on the verge of a well-peopled country, since the majority are there. Our early magazines teem with reprinted ghost stories of the first quality out of Colburn's, Bentley's, Ainsworth's, The Metropolitan, &c. Some of the choicest are collected. Wilkie Collins wrote "A Terribly Strange Bed." Sala fished widely in French waters, and it is curious to compare his version of the Parisian legend of the lady in white, condemned to be bled to death, with that of Dumas. The fitful fevers of Ann Radcliffe, Maturin, and their contemporaries still absorb, if read in a leisurely, un-American spirit, after lobster or Welsh rarebit. "Melmoth" will curdle the blood. The Dumas-Boucicault "Vampire," however much due to the Byron-Polidori tale, is more readable than "Dracula." The vulgarization. "Varney the Vampire," is strong meat, and the illustrations nightmares which Fuseli might have perpetrated. There is good money's worth in the famous "Sweeny Todd, the Ruffian Barber of Fleet Street; or the Sailor's Gift of the String of Pearls," ascribed to Sala, but repudiated. It is founded on a Paris legend of the pies made with human flesh. Henry de Koch (Paul's son) worked it up in a historical novel. Of this grade are many of Lloyd's penny-a-week horrors; for instance, the famous Tom Prest'e "Haunted House in West Street." Of the finer type, see Thornbury's "Hand of Glory," the elixir of too much life, treated with which a patient grows into his second childhood! "The Tales of Terror" period includes many outviers of "Clarence's Dream"; example, Grimm's "Hans, the Fearless," who played tenpine with the arch bowler with raw thighbones and skulls for balls! Colman's "Law of Java" set the pace for demon trees, and was poetised as "L'Africaine." Hoffmann was glamourish with his "Guillotine Bride"—the "Woman in the Velvet Necklace" of Washington Irving.

Cagliostro, experimenting with his "Eau de Jouvence" on La Dubarry and company, (the resemblance to Hawthorne's "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment" suggests both dipping in one fount") is fantastic, like Gautier's "Evil Eye." But, after Dumas's "1001 Phantoms," translated here and never in England, but the separate tales current, one may draw up the bridge. And yet Dumas wrote that keen rebuff to belief in supernature: "In all the ages ghosts have not done so much evil as material man to man!" The Wehr-wolf stories are harrowing—even Reynolds, in his "Wagner," rose to the emergency, and the French "Beast of Gevaudun" is a subject for the spiritual menagerie. But do not skip Hugo's awful tale, "founded on fact," of the soldier returning home with loot, and harbored by his old folks. To surprise them, he had supper and went to bed without disclosing his identity, and the parents murdered him in the night. There is an old tragedy in English on this very subject, written by George Lillo. And do you not remember when Esmeralda, supposed dead, made Clauds Frollo's flesh creep, (quotation from Job, the author's powers failing him,) and what is Quasimodo but a man-ape? But what a masterpiece of the high-art ghost story is "The Vision of Charles XI.!" The short English ghost stories abound in Timbs, Knight, Hone, and their compeers. Compare Ainsworth's "Herne, the Hunter" with Mayne Reid's "Headless Horseman," and mark that the

...

FAMINE IN INDIA.

...

...tells the readers, in a work ...ntended to stand over unconquered, like ...ain Columbia," or with a desire to hold up the horrors" to a benevolent and ...ristian people, but to tell in plainest ...nguage what famine is in India." As Chair...an of one of the relief committees, Mr. Scott had the fullest opportunity of studying the sad subject. The facts he presents are in large measure derived from official sources and cannot be questioned. "Even these have been meagre," as the author puts it, "there have been great, widespread famines in India." Five hundred years before the birth of Christ there is the record of a hunger-stricken land. In modern times there have been many famines, as in 1770, 1783, 1792, 1838, 1861, and 1877. In the India of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries starvation often followed war. It was estimated that the famine in Bengal in 1866 destroyed not less than a million of people. In more recent times the famine of 1899-1900 far exceeded anything before known. Taking all the famines during the nineteenth century, there have been seven, affecting at the very least 200,000,000 people. The famine of 1896-7 brought about starvation to not less than 4,500,000 human beings, and for their relief not less than £10,000,000 was disbursed.

The primary cause of famine in India is the failure of the monsoon. It is entirely beyond the control of man. The monsoon is the periodical wind blowing off the sea and carrying with it over the great plain the water-filled clouds, which drop their fruitful showers as they fly. When the wind fails, or is deflected, at the proper season, the rain fails, the crops fail, and when the crops fail, untold misery and death and ruin are the result.

But the monsoon cannot be the cause of all the misery in India. Conditions there tend toward famine. Even in good years there is no superabundance of food. It is always a matter of hand to mouth. Not that the natives are improvident, but because so little is produced. Millions live "on the border land of famine." Poverty and helplessness are the lot of the cultivating classes. They never seem to entertain any idea of a future. They live for to-day and forget that there is a to-morrow. Worse than that, the cultivator is mostly in debt to the Government, who is the landlord. The reasons for the famines being obvious, the question then is: How to prevent them? The Rev. J. E. Scott writes:

While it is doubtful if famines can ever be prevented, for certainly the natural laws will continue in operation and the meteorological changes recur, yet there are many things which can be done to lessen their severity and to ameliorate the condition

...

Work and Human Life.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author of "Women and Economics," "Concerning Children," and "The Home," writes in the preface to her new volume, "Human Work":

"Work is the most conspicuous feature of human life. In the conditions of work, in our ideas and feelings about work, in our habits, methods, and systems of work, lies the subject matter of this book. It is held that our difficulties are to be found, not in any essential traits of human nature and not in any essential conditions of human life, but merely in the preservation in our minds of certain ancient and erroneous ideas and feelings which act continually upon the normal processes of social economics, preventing the process and poisoning the product. This book is a study of economic processes of society, explaining the immediate cause of a large part of our human suffering, and suggesting certain simple, swift, and easy changes of mind by which we may so alter our processes as to avoid that suffering and promote our growth and happiness.

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Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

A NOVEL which has been quietly making its way among the readers of The Century Magazine during its serial publication will be presented in book form by the Century Company April 20. It is called "Four Roads to Paradise," these roads being trod by as many American types of character which are well worth following. The author is Maud Wilder Goodwin, (Mrs. Almon,) well known through her books, "Sir Christopher," "White Aprons," "Flint," "The Head of a Hundred," &c.

The first published story by Robert Shackleton, author of "The Great Adventurer," was written when he was sixteen years of age and a pupil in the Cleveland High School. It was a prize story contest, and his tale, one of mystery, won the first prize of $50. It was the first money he ever earned.

The Macmillan Company will bring out Henry W. Elson's "History of the United States" April 27. The book covers the entire field from the discovery of America to the present time. It is the work of several years' study, and is based on thorough research; at the same time it is said to be popular in style and treatment, and is an entertaining and clear narrative. It has been provided with many maps, an index, a chronological table, and a bibliography.

The Harpers are reprinting Conan Doyle's "The White Company," coincident with the issue of their new three-volume edition of "the original Sherlock Holmes stories."

That collection of artists known as the Decorative Designers, well known for their work in decorating book covers, circulars, &c., and not Elliot Keen, have made the pictures for Miss C. Bryson Taylor's "In the Dwellings of the Wilderness," to be published by Henry Holt & Co.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that H. D. Hemenway's "How to Make School Gardens" has been recommended for use in the public schools at Panay, Philippine Islands. It is a practical manual for school gardening, written from a first hand experience.

"The Merry Anne," the new novel by Samuel Merwin, which the Macmillan Company has in press, is a tale of a straightforward young sailor on the Great Lakes who finds himself drawn into a smuggling conspiracy headed by "Whiskey Jim." The latter, through pondering on the evils of police and revenue system, of politics and business, developed a strange philosophy. In hunting down the smugglers the revenue agent breaks into a little love story. The book is being illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. There will be nearly thirty pictures.

Angus Hamilton's "Korea" contains some harsh strictures on the Protestant missionaries, to which Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has published a reply. Dr. Brown recommends James A. Gale's "The Vanguard." This is the work of a man who has lived in Korea for fifteen years, while Mr. Hamilton writes from observations while en route.

The Macmillan Company publishes Vol. I. of the Cambridge English Classics Series. This is a reprint of the first issue of Thomas Hobbes's "Leviathan; or, The Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiasticall and Civill." The new edition is edited by A. R. Waller, who has provided a brief index of persons and places other than Scriptural, as well as a list of readings different from the accepted text. The book also has the title page and cover of the edition of 1651.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in the Fall a new story by John Oxenham, author of "Fiowers of the Dust," "Barbe of Grand Bayou," &c. "Hearts in Exile" has an Enoch Arden for one of its characters. It is a story of Russian exiles in Siberia. A Russian girl marries one of two suitors. The two men are sentenced to Siberia. The rejected man takes the punishment of the girl's husband as well as his name. When the girl goes to Siberia she finds her husband to be her rejected suitor. The husband is reported dead and the two marry. The husband returns, and in return for the sacrifice his friend once made is bent on making a greater one.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish April 23 Prof. Thornton B. Veblen's "Theory of Business Enterprise." The book, it is said, will be of interest and value to business men as well as to the student of economic problems and theories.

Thomas de Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium Eater" is shortly to be brought out by the Macmillan Company in a new pocket edition, in limp red cloth, edited by Prof. David Masson of the University of Edinburgh. The short preface by Prof. Masson deals with the "Confessions," and there is a biographical sketch of de Quincey by J. H. Bradley.

For "The Journey of Coronado, the First Explorer of the West," which is published this week by A. S. Barnes & Co. in their new series of "Original Narratives of Early American History," Pedro de Castaneda, the chief chronicler of the expedition, has been translated by Professor George Parker Winship of Harvard University. The translation is based on the original manuscript in the Spanish Archives at Seville, and is the first complete translation of the narrative ever published.

prints of other circulars; Farmers' Bulletins, and reprints dealing with different topics, such as poultry, fruit, insects, irrigation, silkworm culture, &c., as well as several publications of the Weather Bureau.

McClure, Phillips & Co. report that Stewart Edward White's new book, "The Silent Places," has reached the third edition a week before the date of its publication.

The Macmillan Company has nearly ready for publication a new edition of Aristophanes's "Thesmophoriazusae," acted in Athens in B. C. 410. The Greek text has been revised and "freely" translated into English verse by Benjamin Bickley Rogers, M. A., who has written an introduction and commentary. The introduction treats of the festival of Thesmophoria, in the celebration of which only women took part, and a discussion of Aristophanes's play. In the appendix is given a list of the various readings.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing "Men of the Covenant," the story of the Scottish Church in the years of persecution, by Alexander Smellie, M. A. It is a series of biographical sketches of the leading Scotch nobles and ministers who stood out for the preservation of Presbyterianism in Scotland in the troublous days preceding and following the Commonwealth.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish early next month a new adventure story entitled "Romance," by Joseph Conrad, author of "Lord Jim," "Youth," "Falk," &c., and Ford Maddox Hueffer, author of "Rossetti, a Critical Monograph," "The Cinque Ports," &c. This is a tale of the West Indies in the early part of the nineteenth century. It deals with the adventures of a young English lad, who, being forced to flee from home, goes to Jamaica and becomes implicated in the plots and schemes of a band of Cuban pirates.

A pocket edition, in dark green limp leather, of Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection and the Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit" is announced for early issue by the Macmillan Company. The little volume also contains Coleridge's essay on "Faith," his "Notes on the Book of Common Prayer" and his "Nightly Prayer"; also Dr. James Marsh's "Preliminary Essay" to the "Aids to Reflection." The book is the latest addition to the York Library.

Collier's Weekly is sending out a portfolio containing three pictures by Frederic Remington, being reproductions of the double-page illustrations that have appeared in their mid-monthly fiction numbers since Feb. 13. The pictures depict the pioneers' conquest and settlement of the Louisiana Purchase Territory. Mr. Remington, it is announced, will work exclusively for Collier's this year, as will F. X. Leyendecker, who will make the cover designs for the fiction numbers. The Remington pictures, to be twelve in all, will be sent out with each of these issues.

A. S. Barnes & Co. report that Joseph C. Lincoln's successful novel, "Cap'n Eri," is already in its fourth edition. The book will be brought out shortly in England by Sidney Appleton.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago will issue at once a reprint of the journal of Patrick Gass, one of the party composing the Lewis and Clark expedition. It will appear uniform with the reprints of the Lewis and Clark journals and Hennepin's Travels, and will be provided with a new analytical index and an introduction by Dr. James K. Hosmer. It will also contain six illustrations, fac-similes of those in the original edition, published in 1807. Uniform with these volumes, the same house will bring out in the Fall a reprint of Lahontan's Travels, edited, with introduction and notes, by Reuben Gold Thwaites.

According to McClure, Phillips & Co., Shan F. Bullock's story of Ireland at war with England, "The Red Leaguers," has drawn the attention of British politicians. These say that they see a lesson in the story.

Thomas Whittaker is bringing out here "The Model Prayer," a series of expositions on the Lord's Prayer, and "The Glorious Company of the Apostles," being New Testament character studies. Both books are by the Rev. J. D. Jones of Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, England.

The Macmillan Company will publish Winston Churchill's new novel, "The Crossing," probably in May. Its theme is largely the peaceful conquest of the Louisiana territory by American settlers. The book will be illustrated in colors.

E. J. Clode will publish the middle of June "The Lure o' Gold," a new story of adventure by the well-known California author, Bailey Millard. This is the tale of a returning Alaskan gold hunter. He sails from Nome in a little Pacific steamer, surrounded by adventurers who follow him all the way to San Francisco in their efforts to steal his treasure.

The Macmillan Company has in preparation a series of twenty-five-cent paper-covered novels, similar to their other series of reprints. Owen Wister's "The Virginian" will inaugurate the series May 4. Other novels will follow at fortnightly intervals. These will include "Cabinet K," by Marvin and Wright; James Lane Allen's "Choir Invisible," by Marion Crawford's "Heart of Rome," Gertrude Atherton's "Rose Dawn," "The Pain of Pleasure" by Annie and Egerton Castle, and "Quisante," by Owen Wister's

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AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

...must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the press-room upon our columns is always very great, inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

WALTER C. GREGORY, 207 Cherry Street, New York City: "Please let me know where I may obtain the works of George Gissing."

"In the Year of Jubilee," "Eve's Ransom," and "Sleeping Fires" are published by D. Appleton & Co., the first two at 50 cents each in paper, $1 each in cloth, the latter at 75 cents in cloth. "The Crown of Life" is issued by the F. A. Stokes Company at $1.50 in cloth, 50 cents in paper; "The Town Traveler" and "The Whirlpool," same publishers, $1.25 each in cloth, 50 cents in paper. "Denzil Quarrier" is published by the Macmillan Company at $1. "Our Friend the Charlatan" by Holt & Co. at $1.50, "By the Ionian Sea," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $6.40,) his abridgment of Forster's "Life of Dickens," (McClure, Phillips & Co., $2,) &c. A number of his books are out of print in this country.

CONVERSE CLEVES, 2,130 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "In reply to the query of Henry E. Legler, Milwaukee, Wis., in 'Appeals to Readers' of March 26, for verses addressed to Walt Whitman, for a few such notable poems—complete and authentic versions—I commend Mr. Legler to 'In Re Walt Whitman,' (David McKay, Philadelphia, 1893; Horace L. Traubel, and others, editors,) wherein he will find poems from John Addington Symonds, London Punch, Francis Howard Williams, George Horton, and Hamlin Garland; also in 'A Backward Glance o'er Travel'd Roads,' 'Memoranda of the Secession War,' 'Specimen Days and Collect,' and 'November Boughs,' by Walt Whitman himself. 'Walt Whitman,' (Horace L. Traubel, Camden, N. J., 1892,) will be found tributes in verse from Edmund Clarence Stedman and Harrison S. Morris. Samuel Walter Foss also has a characteristic poem on 'Walt' in his 'Back Country Poems,' (Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1894.) For others, consult bound volumes of Lippincott's Magazine and The Critic."

"L. F. P.," Lodi, N. Y.: "Kindly name some of the best biographies of Wordsworth."

See "Life of Wordsworth," by F. W. H. Myers, (the Macmillan Company. 40 cents;), "The Age of Wordsworth," by C. H. Herford, (same publishers, 90 cents;) also the biographical sketches in Knight's edition of Wordsworth's works and Prof. Dowden's, (same publishers.)

"A. R.," Macon, Ga.: "Which was 'Mark Twain's' first book?"

"The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Other Sketches," New York, 1867.

T. B. WILSON, Hall's Corners, N. Y.: "Where can I find in print an address by George William Curtis entitled 'Fanatics'?"

We do not find it in Foley's list of Curtis's writings, and it does not seem to be included in the several volumes of his collected addresses and essays.

"MARY H.," Marblehead, Mass.: "In which of Emerson's works is the following: 'Shakespeare was more original than his originals'?"

In Emerson's "Quotation and Originality" (in "Letters and Social Aims") he says: "When Shakespeare is charged with debts to his authors, Landor replies: 'Yet he was more original than his originals. He breathed upon dead bodies and brought them into life.'"

H. H. BALLARD, Librarian Berkshire Athenaenm, Pittsfield, Mass.: "In reply to Jean Flegere, New Orleans, La., in Appeals to Readers of March 26, the author of 'Hawkstone' was the Rev. William Sewell, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford. The book was published in 1844-5 in two volumes. See Whipple's 'Essays' and his 'Lectures.'"

"F. M.," Riverside Drive, New York City: "Kindly give me some information about Charles M. Skinner, author of 'Myths and Legends of Our Own Land.' Please print a list of his books."

Charles Monigomery Skinner, born in Victor, N. Y., March 15, 1872, is a journalist and litterateur of Brooklyn, associate editor of The Eagle. His "Nature in a City Yard" is published by the Century Company at $1. His other works are issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company: "Flowers in the Pave," $1.50; "Do-Nothing Days," $1.50; "With Feet to the Earth," $1.50; "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," two volumes, $3; "Myths and Legends Beyond Our Borders," $1.50, and "Myths and Legends of Our New Possessions," $1.50.

ANNA I. HORNE, 102 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In Appeals to Readers of March 12 Mrs. John H. French, Holley, Orleans County, N. Y., asks for the name of the author of the poem entitled 'Katie Lee and Willie Gray.' It was written by Margaret Verne. I can furnish the entire poem, should she desire it."

"L. E. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the value of The Newport Mercury for Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1758, No. 27, printed by James Franklin?"

The early volumes of this paper, printed by James Franklin, (the second of that name,) are rare and valuable. Single numbers, however, have little value.

CHARLES N. BULGER, Oswego, N. Y.: "Please say if the following books of T. T. Timayenis are now in print: 'The American Jew,' 'Judas Iscariot,' and 'The Original Mr. Jacobs;' also 'The New Book of Kings,' by John Morrison Davidson?"

These books have been out of print for several years. Copies can doubtless be obtained without much difficulty, however, from dealers in scarce and out-of-print works.

A. HARDY, Sacramento, Cal.: "Please give me some information about 'Charles Egbert Craddock,' (Miss Murfree,) her early literary career, first books, &c."

Miss Mary Noailles Murfree was born in Murfreesborough, Tenn., in 1850. Her family afterward removed to Nashville, then, after some years, back to Murfreesborough in 1873, and from there to St. Louis in 1881. From her earliest years she passed her Summers in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee, and there she made the studies and observations which resulted in her published stories. Her first story, "The Dancin' Party at Harrison's Cove," appeared in The Atlantic Monthly in 1878 over the signature "Charles Egbert Craddock," and was followed from time to time by others over the same name. Her identity was not revealed until 1885. She lived in St. Louis for nine years, but returned to Tennessee in 1890. Her present home is in Murfreesborough, which took its name from Dr. Hardy Murfree, who fought in the Continental army, and who was a descendant of Col. Hardy, Governor of North Carolina in 1785-86.

"E. T.," Northfield, Mass.: "Was Samuel Richardson, author of 'Pamela' and 'Clarissa Harlowe,' ever actively engaged as a printer?"

He was apprenticed to a stationer in 1706, and was afterward employed as a compositor in a printing office. In 1719, in his thirtieth year, he set up as a printer on his own account, and conducted a printing establishment for a long period.

Mrs. SUSAN HAYES WARD, the Stone House, Abington Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "Appeals to Readers of March 26 contained a request by 'J. B.,' Geneva, N. Y., for a poem, entitled 'Old Times and New.' I have been trying, in vain, to recall the whole poem, but only a few of the verses come back in answer to my call. I think the writer's name was a familiar one in the early '40s in Massachusetts, and, if my memory is correct, the verses were in Leavitt's Fourth Reader, one of the series prepared by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, who was connected editorially, first with The Evangelist, and later with The Independent. I have copied (probably with mistakes) the only stanzas I can bring to mind, and send them for the aid of your correspondent. I should be very glad to read again the missing verses."

The poem will be sent to "J. B." on receipt of full name and address. Another correspondent, Miss T. B. Smith, Vineyard Haven, Mass., also writes that the poem is given in Leavitt's Fourth Book, and adds: "If 'J. B.' cannot find this book at some second-hand bookstore, I will send him a written copy of the stanzas desired."

The Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Responding to Father Tabb's appeal, I would say that the lines in question were much in vogue in Marblehead, Mass., where I was born and brought up, with two additional lines, (and a change of one word,) which were recited vehemently:

"'Did you ever see the devil with his wooden spade and shovel,
Did you ever see the devil with his breeches on?
No, I never saw the devil with his wooden spade and shovel,
No, I never saw the devil with his breeches on!'"

Another correspondent, "J. B." of Brooklyn, writes: "The verse asked for is simply a boys' jingle, sung to the air of the 'Sailor's Hornpipe,' as follows:

"'Did you ever see the devil with his big wooden shovel,
Digging "taters" in the garden with his tail turned up?
He bought a leg of mutton from old Mrs. Sutton,
And put it in the bottom of his big tin can.'"

From other replies received it would seem that the doggerel exists in a multitude of forms.

"D. J.," Hackensack, N. J.: "Can you tell me anything about an edition of Shakespeare's works which was edited by Henry Irving? Who are the publishers, and what is its value?"

The "Henry Irving Shakespeare: The Works of William Shakespeare, edited by Henry Irving and F. A. Marshall, with Notes and Introductions by F. A. Marshall and Other Shakespearean Scholars and Illustrations by G. Browne," was published in London, 1888-90, by Blackie & Son, in eight volumes. The American edition was published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $24.

T. JONES, Wheeling West Va.: "Who is the author of the poem entitled, 'What I Live For'? I have a copy of it, but the author's name is not given."

This popular poem was written by the Rev. G. Linnaeus Banks, and first appeared in The Family Herald, an English publication. In 1853 it was included in the author's "Peals from the Belfry."

"C. P. K.," Worcester, Mass.: "Many years ago I read a number of historical works which were published under the name of 'Lambert Lilly.' Who was this writer?"

This name was used by the Rev. Dr. Francis Lister Hawks, (1798-1866,) a once noted Episcopal clergyman, rector of churches in New York City, New Orleans, and Baltimore. Among his books are "History of the Episcopal Church in Virginia and Maryland," "Documentary History of the Episcopal Church," "History of North Carolina," "Egypt and Its Monuments," "The Romances of Biography," &c.

"I.," Hartford, Conn.: "Who was the author of 'Aeons, a Roman Tale,' published some twenty years ago?"

It was written by Leonard Kip, a lawyer of Albany, and a brother of William Ingraham Kip, the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California. He wrote a number of other books, all apparently out of print, including "California Sketches," "The Dead Marquise," "Nestlenook," "Three Pines," &c.

SOPHIA, Auborn, N. Y.: "Please print a short sketch of the life of Hawthorne's wife. Did she ever publish any books?"

Mrs. Sophia Peabody Hawthorne, born in Salem, Mass., Sept. 21, 1809, was the youngest daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Peabody and the sister of Elizabeth Peabody. She was a woman of beautiful character and varied accomplishments. She early developed a talent for painting, and became remarkably expert as a copyist, and she also evinced great skill as a sculptor; but she was obliged by ill-health to give up the active pursuit of art. She was married to Nathaniel Hawthorne July 9, 1842. She lived at "The Wayside," in Concord, four years after her husband's death, then went to Germany with her children, and from there to London, where she died Feb. 26, 1871. The only book written by her was "Notes in England and Italy," published in 1869, but written twelve years before its publication. This is a journal of travel in England, Scotland, and Italy.

STEPHEN R. THURSTON, Lombard, Du Page County, Ill.: "What is the value of a complete set of The Atlantic Monthly from November, 1857, to December, 1903, inclusive? All the volumes are bound."

The latest quotation which we have is for a copy comprising Vols. I.-LXXXIV., 1857-99, seventy-eight volumes in half morocco and six volumes in parts, which brought $92.40 in Boston in 1901.

J. L. HARRISON, Providence Athenaenm, Providence, R. I.: "Some weeks ago this question was asked in Queries: 'Is there readily obtainable a chapter in the history of the Countess Walewska?' Your answer was: 'See Masson's "Napoleon and Maria Walewska," published by J. M. Bowles, Boston, at $1.' I have been trying to obtain this book, but without success. The Boston Directory does not give the name of J. M. Bowles."

The address of J. M. Bowles was given for a number of years in book lists as 234 Washington Street, Boston, but we have not been able to find the name in the Boston Directory for many years.

"A. E. T.," Cincinnati, O.: "Please print a list of the first publications of Longfellow's plays, and other tales and poems. A copy of the early magazine for Oct. contained the first publications of Longfellow's plays, tales, and other tales and poems. A copy of this magazine, for Oct., 1830, 'in good condition,' brought $47.50 at the Argoed sale a few years ago."

The various issues of Graham's Magazine containing these plays by Poe and Longfellow's play are virtually "first editions," but they possess little value in the eyes of collectors, who apply the term to their first appearance in book form. Thus "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," reprinted with "The Man That Was Used Up," in 1843, in an octavo pamphlet entitled "The Prose Romances of Edgar A. Poe, No. 1," has great value; the issue of Graham's, containing the tale as it was first printed, is worth but little. Poe edited this magazine from April, 1841, to March, 1842, inclusive, and these numbers are prized by some Poe collectors. Their value, however, is small. McKee had Vols. XVIII., XIX., and XXI.-XXIX. of Graham's, but these eleven volumes, bound in six, fetched only $6.75.

CLAUDE K. MAHAN, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.: "I have a volume of poems written during the Revolutionary War by Philip Freneau, and published in Philadelphia in 1809 by Lydia R. Bailey. Kindly give me a brief account of Freneau's life and works, and inform me concerning Lydia R. Bailey and the value of this book."

Freneau, born in New York City in 1752, died near Monmouth, N. J., in 1832. Mariner, journalist, and patriot, he was "the true pioneer of our National poets, and the first to display a notable though irregular lyrical gift." He was educated at the "New Jersey Log College," now Princeton University, and soon took to the sea. Between 1770 and 1790 he made many sea voyages to the West Indies and other ports, often in command of mercantile vessels. Many of his poems were published in The Freeman's Journal, with which he was connected in Philadelphia. Among other papers edited by him were The Daily Advertiser, the first daily newspaper published in this city; The National Gazette, The Jersey Chronicle, and The Time-Piece and Literary Companion. His first publication in book form was "The American Village," 1772, of which only one copy is now extant. This was followed by "The Rising Glory of America," 1772, written with Hugh Henry Brackenridge; "American Liberty," 1775; "A Voyage to Boston," 1775; "The British Prison Ship," 1781, which records the capture of a vessel in which he and all on board were taken prisoners; "Poems," 1786; "A Journey From Philadelphia to New York," 1787; "Miscellaneous Works," 1788; "The Village Merchant," 1794; "Poems," 1795, a new edition of the volume of 1786; "Letters on Various Interesting and Important Subjects," 1799; "Poems," 1809, a collected edition, in two volumes; "A Collection of Poems on American Affairs," &c., 1815. The 1795 edition of his "Poems" came from the author's own press, at Monmouth, N. J. The edition of 1786 was issued by Francis Bailey, a Philadelphia printer and publisher, who published several of his works. Lydia R. Bailey, we believe, was Francis Bailey's daughter-in-law. The value of the 1809 edition, issued by her, is about $10. Useful books on Freneau are "Philip Freneau, the Poet of the Revolution," by Mary S. Austin, (The A. Wessels Company, $2.50;) "A Bibliography of the Separate and Collected Works of Philip Freneau," by Victor H. Paltsits, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $7.50,) and "The Political Activities of Philip Freneau," by Samuel E. Forman, (The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.) See also Prof. Tyler's "Literary History of the American Revolution," (Putnam's, two volumes, each $3.)

W. L. ESTABROOKE, Kingston, N. Y.: "Kindly give me a short account of the life of Thomas Jay Hudson, author of 'The Law of Psychic Phenomena,' &c. Whom did he marry, and when?"

Thomson Jay Hudson, author and lecturer, was born in Windham, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1834. He was admitted to the bar in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1857; practiced law three years; was a newspaper editor in Michigan, 1860-76; principal examiner in United States Patent Office, 1886-93, &c. May 26, 1861, he was married to Emma Little. His books, published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, include: "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," which is approaching its sixtieth thousand, ($1.50;) "The Law of Mental Medicine," ($1.30;) "The Divine Pedigree of Man," ($1.50,) and "A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life," ($1.50.)

J. P. BABBITT, Librarian, Worcester County Mechanics' Association, Worcester, Mass.: "Jessie F. Wheeler, Box 745, Mechanicsville, N. Y., asks for the name of the author of 'Mr. Rain and Madame Wind,' a juvenile work published about 1864. This is the title of Pani de Musset's book, translated by Emily Makepeace, which Harper & Brothers published in 1864."

Appeals to Readers.

Miss T. B. SMITH, Vineyard Haven, Mass.: "Where can I find (1) a book published many years ago entitled, as nearly as I can remember, 'Sheldon; or, Female Quixotism'; (2) 'A Peep at the Pilgrims,' a very old publication; (3) a versified criticism of a live old owl, which was believed to be a product of the taxidermist's art by a customer in a barber's chair. The refrain of each stanza is, 'And the barber still kept on a-shaving'?"

H. A. PLATTER, 221 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, New York City: "Where and how can I obtain a copy of a poem entitled 'Essex Junction,' by ex-Minister Phelps?"

"H.," Salamanca, N. Y.: "Who wrote the poems of the civil war entitled either 'Snyder's Ride' or 'Jake Snyder's Ride,' and where can the same be found?"

"F. C. R.," 65 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who was the author of this quotation: 'The ornaments of a house are the guests that it contains'?"

ARTHUR ASHLEY, 821 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.: "Who wrote a poem entitled 'In the Promised Land,' which I saw printed anonymously? I remember these lines:

"'And joy was forever in that fair land, since
no man counted it gain
To live by the sweat of another's brow, or to
joy at another's pain.'

"Who is the author of the poem containing these lines:

"'To-day ye erect your scaffolds where to-
morrow your monuments rise,
And "Crucify, crucify him" cry out whom soon
ye will canonize.'

"If the latter is printed in book form, by whom is it published?"

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FOR SALE—By Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY, 317 W. 56th St., N. Y., Silas H. Berry, Librarian. Annales des Points et Chaussees, Paris, 1831-1908, 268 v., bound in hf. mor., spkd. edges, prime condition. New York Herald, Jan. 1, 1890 to 1904, bound in full duck to June, 1903, 185 v.; New York Times, 1851-56 and 1862-1904, bound in full duck to June, 1903, 192 v.; New York Tribune, May 6, 1840-June, 1900; May 22, 1863-Dec. 31, 1865; 1872-1904, bound in full duck to June, 1903, 179 v.; New York World, May, 1868-1904, with three short breaks, 154 vols., bound in duck. Patents, United States, Annual Reports Com. of Patents, 1845-71, bound in original cloth, much worn, 59 v.; Official Gazette and Index, v. 1-100, bound; others in nos. to date. Specifications and Drawings of Patents, May 30, 1871-Oct., 1902, 428 v., bound in hf. slip, at Govt. bindery. Patents, Foreign, 132 v., elegantly bound in hf. mor., red spkd. edges, plates mounted on muslin; France, Brevets d'Invention, v. 1-82, 101 v. q., 1811-54; New South Wales, Nos. 1-361 F., 1855-76, 18 v.; New Zealand, Nos. 1-148, 1861-79, 8 v.; Victoria, 1870-76 Q., 3 v.; Index, 1854-74, 9 v. in 7 v.

FOR SALE — JAPANESE PRINTS. I still have some of the fine Japanese Prints and Triptyche recently offered in this column. They are by Hiro-Shige, Hok Usai, etc., and were sent me by one of the most noted collectors of Japanese prints in Yokohama, who knows thoroughly well what American collectors want and who also knows how to get low prices. I wish to close the prints out quickly prior to sailing for Europe. If interested, please communicate with me at once. Charles L. Bowman, 93 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. HAUPT, CHIEF Military Railways in the Civil War, Surveyor of Pennsylvania Railroad, and Builder of the Hoosic Tunnel. An account of the organization and equipment of that famous department, which astonished the military and engineering world; illustrated from photographs of actual operations in the field; limited autograph edition, $4; reduced to $1.75. John R. Anderson, 60 Bible House.

FOR SALE—SANSCRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY by Monier Williams, Oxford, 1872; Latin-English dictionary, 2 vols., by White & Riddle, London, 1889; a Greek-English Lexicon by Liddell & Scott, Oxford, 1871. Dictionary of National Biography, K., 122 Times.

MAGAZINES WANTED. — AMERICAN Historical Review, Country Life, Educational Review, Education, Journal Economics, St. Nicholas, School Review, Wide Awake; North American Review before 1877. Walter Houghton, Lynn, Mass.

FOR SALE—SCARCE BOOKS BY LADY Jackson; Fair Lusitania, Bentley, London, 1874; Old Paris, 2 vols., Bentley, London, 1878; Old Rigum, 2 vols., Bentley, London, 1880; Court of the Tuileries, 2 vols., Bentley, London, 1883. K., 171 Times.

WANTED—COMPLETE SET OF PARKER'S People's Bible, complete set of Pulpit Commentary, complete set of Treasury of David, Spurgeon. Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, 192 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

OFFERS WANTED—LITTELL'S LIVING Age, 1865-1875, 36 volumes; American Cyclopedia, D. A. & C., 16 volumes; Annuals, 1860-1870, 10 volumes. 392 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, RARE Americana, old English literature, &c.; low prices. Send us a postcard for a catalogue now in press. Albert Britnell, Toronto, Canada.

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CATALOGUE NO. 40. — INTERESTING and valuable collection of antique and modern books. Mailed free. Address Gregory's Book Store, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE—COLLECTION OF PLAYbills, theatrical autographs, books, pictures, and souvenirs; can be seen on application to Owner, Box 158, Times.

WANTED — OLD ENGLISH SPORTING books, especially with colored plates or engravings; give dates and condition. "Nimrod," Box 159, care N. Y. Times.

FOR SALE CHEAP, EDINBURGH STEvenson, Dumas, Balzac, Kipling, Dickens, Scott; 250s, and others; all limited editions. W., Box 134 Times.

WANTED—ALLAN ADAIR AND ROBert Le Diable, by Admiral Porter, 2 volumes, D. Appleton & Co. Address F. B. E., Box 170, Times.

FOR SALE—MANUAL OF THE COMMON Council of New York for the years 1852-6-7-9, 1861-2-3-4-5-6-8-9 and 1870. Address F., Box 138 Times.

FOR SALE—OLD DUTCH BIBLE, 1716, illustrated; also Cowenhoven family records, detached, 1660. Address W., 135 Times.

MISS EVERSON, GUARANTY BLDG., MINNEapolis, Minnesota, will pay cash, sets fine limited editions and inscribed books of illustrious dead authors.

INCUNABULA. — SEND FOR LIST OF books published in 15th century. A. F. Farrell & Son, 46 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED — ANDERSON CO., BIBLE House, Bingham's Sandwich Islands, Hopkin's Hawaii, Ellis Narrative Hawaii.

FOR SALE — ART TREASURES OF America, India Proof, by Barrie. F., Box 181, Times.

Executors and administrators will find the Book Exchange of the New York Times Saturday Book Review a splendid medium for advertising the sale of libraries. The rate is 5c. per word.

APRIL

1904

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

A NEW novel is announced by Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of "The One Woman" and "The Leopard's Spots." It is said to be, in a way, a companion to his first book, and is entitled "The Clansman." Mr. Dixon's purpose here is to show that the original formers of the Ku Klux Klan were modern knights errant, taking the only means at hand to right wrongs. The book will bear the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. Apropos of Mr. Dixon, his "Leopard's Spots" is reported to be well in its second hundred thousand, while "The One Woman" is passing the 100,000 mark.

Richard Bagot, a Knight of Malta, an Englishman well known in Roman society, whose Catholic trilogy, "A Roman Mystery," "Casting of Nets," and "Donna Diana," has excited much adverse comment in Roman Catholic circles, is about to bring out a new novel through Longmans, Green & Co., entitled "Love's Proxy."

"Memories of Jane Cunningham Croly" ("Jenny June," who was known in England and America as the mother of women's clubs,) is to be published in June by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is edited by a memorial committee of the Woman's Press Club of New York City, and is made up of articles and letters by friends and associates.

Caleb Powers, the former Secretary of State of Kentucky, now in a Louisville jail, condemned to death for the murder of Gov. Goebel, is writing a book covering his personal experience during the troublous days of Kentucky's fierce partisan war for the control of the State. The book will be published by McClure, Phillips & Co.

Arthur Henry's new book, "The House in the Woods," to be published next week by A. S. Barnes & Co., is founded upon the author's own experiences in a return to nature in the Catskill Mountains. He purchased 5 trees of land and built a cottage, and has gathered about him cows and chickens and all the accompaniments of an independent rural life. He not only tells of the making of a country home, but also of the life of the native residents of the mountains and the characteristic features of his outdoor life.

The late Guy Wetmore Carryl laid his new story, "Transgression of Andrew Vane," in Paris, the scene of his "Zut and Other Parisians." The author gives a picture of the American colony in the French capital. The book will be published late this Spring by Henry Holt & Co.

Henry Harland, author of "My Friend Prospero," and Mrs. Harland have left London and are spending the Spring season in Rome. They were accompanied by Miss S. Maria Albanesi, author of "Susannah and One Other." The hard Winter drove Mr. Harland away from American shores, but it is stated that he intends to return this Summer.

Nelson Lloyd, whose story, "The Soldier of the Valley," begins in the May Scribner's and will continue for several months, has for a number of years contributed to Scribner's stories dealing with the quaint characters in an out-of-the-way valley.

George Madden Martin, the popular author of "Emmy Lou," has named her new novel "The House of Fulfillment." It will begin serial appearance in the May McClure's. It is primarily a love story.

In his new volume, "How to Get the Best Out of Books," published by the Baker & Taylor Company, Richard Le Gallienne outlines tasks that will discourage neither the busy man nor the ambitious youth. He leaves out many books that are insisted upon by other manuals, and writes on "What's the Use of Poetry."

Miss Margaret Horton Potter's new novel "The Flame-Gatherers," to be published next month by The Macmillan Company, is said to resemble "Istar of Babylon" more than her other books. It is the story of Asra, a captive Prince, who is captured in battle by the Rajah of Nande and becomes his cup bearer. Asra falls in love with the Rajah's favorite wife, and she with him. The first part of the tale deals with their growing love and with the contest between Asra and the Rajah's vizier. Miss Potter has been working on this novel for five years.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, author of "Lusk o' Lanrumble" and "Bullah Pinwinyan," has written a new novel entitled "Charma," which John Lane will publish.

Thomas Close, author of "Vision," &c., is writing a similar book treating of Pekin. G. F. H. Wyse is making illustrations in color similar to those in the book on Venice.

The Autobiography of Charles Darwin, which he began in 1876, during a visit to Professor Ch's Correspondence with his Friends, which was published last year, and which has been successfully edited by his son, Francis Darwin, will be published by D. Appleton & Co. in two volumes, the first of which will appear in May. The publishers announce that the correspondence between Mr. Darwin and Mr. Fox, which was published in the "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," will be included in the present work.

dresses in the universities. "Side by side with my lectures," he says, "I intend to carry on a discreet propaganda for my work here in Paris. This work is the centre of my activity, and consists essentially in the diffusion of the Gospel under a simple and logical form appropriate to the mind and the needs of the time."

South America and not Africa is the hunting ground which has been chosen by the author of "To Windward," Henry C. Rowland, for his Spring holiday. It is probable that his journey will result in new literary material as well as game.

Profs. Barrett S. Wendell and C. N. Greenough of Harvard University have written "A History of American Literature." The book is described as a comprehensive survey, and at the same time a concise history of American literature from its beginnings. It is designed for the general student rather than the specialist, and will serve as a handbook. It will be fully illustrated and will bear the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Dr. Delos F. Wilcox has sent to the Macmillan Company an essay on the problems of municipal government, with special reference to the growth of democracy, entitled "American Cities and Their Problems." Dr. Wilcox looks upon the city as an open door through which political and social reforms are most likely to come. He analyzes the causes of city growth, the characteristics of city life, and the ideals of democracy.

Charles Livingston Bull, who is making the pictures for Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts's new book of animal life, "The Watchers of the Trails," has rented a studio near Bronx Park and is devoting his entire time to the study of the animals in the zoo there.

S. R. Crockett has finished a new novel, "The Loves of Miss Anne," which Dodd, Mead & Co. are to bring out late in the Autumn. The story is told by Miss Anne's former maid and companion, Clementina McTaggart. Miss Anne is the spoiled daughter of a Highland laird, and grows up mischievous and headstrong, but fascinating, brave, and true. A number of men fall in love with her.

Mrs. Violet Jacob, whose novel, "The Interloper," will be published Aug. 1 by Doubleday, Page & Co., is a member of a distinguished English family. Her husband, Major Arthur Jacob, who has had a brilliant military career in India, at present holds a high command in Egypt. Mrs. Jacob's early years were spent in Forfarshire, where the scenes of "The Interloper" are laid.

Stephen Gwynn's new book is made up of papers relating the author's experience in small rivers and lakes in the North of Ireland, and includes anecdotes, besides some discourse about angling. It is entitled "Fishing Holidays." Mr. Gwynn will be remembered through his former books, "John Maxwell's Marriage" and "Highways and Byways in Donegal and Antrim." His publishers are the Macmillan Company.

Kenyon Cox, Frank Fowler, and Harper Pennington, the well-known American artists, will discuss in the May Scribner's Magazine Whistler's qualities as a painter.

Valentine Hawtrey's novel, "Perronelle," is described as a story of Bohemian life, "told with all the freshness and unconventionality of Bohemia." It is to be published by John Lane.

First Folio of Chaucer.

At the suggestion of several distinguished scholars, The Oxford University Press is printing a fac simile reproduction of the First Folio of Chaucer, edited by W. Thynne in 1532. It will be edited, with an introduction, by the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Litt. D., &c., and reprodnced in the photographic department of the Oxford University Press from the copy in the British Museum Library. This edition will be uniform with the reproduction of the Shakespeare First Folio of 1623.

Thynne's edition of 1532 is believed to be the only one of real value and the authority of the others that have followed it. There is no other source for Usk's "Testament of Love," or for the ballads entitled "The Flower of Curtesye," "To My Sovereign Lady," and "A Goodly Ballad." Thynne is the authority, too, of Gower's "Praise of Peace" and "The Remnant of the Rose"; of "The Ballad of Good Counsel," "The Story to Bukton," and "The Assembly of Ladies"; for "The Envoy to Scogan" and "The Book of the Duchess." The edition will be limited to 1,000 copies, and will be in two styles of binding, antique boards and rough calf.

Mediterranean Architecture.

"A Cyclopædia of Works of Architecture of Italy, Greece, and the Levant," is published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $3. It is a small quarto of 300 pages, printed on heavy enamelled paper, specially adapted to bring out clearly to the 300 illustrations. The editor, Thomas Frederic Limpus, has gathered together in this volume a large quantity of the most valuable material [illegible] account of some quality of form or importance in the line of evolution.

Memories of a Traveler.

OLD-TIME TRAVEL. Personal Reminiscences of the Continent Forty Years Ago Compared with Experiences of the Present Day. By Alexander Innes Shand. With Numerous Illustrations by A. H. Hallam Murray. 12mo. Pp. 426. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.50.

What the wandering Englishman saw, and something of what he did, on the Continent of Europe in the days before the railway was a real factor in travel, is here set down in a fashion pleasingly discursive. The author will be traveling by canal in Holland when the mention of the bill of fare on the canal boat will send him into reminiscences of a dozen other places where food is provided, how good or bad the food is, what it is, what it was a generation ago, what it cost, what it was named in the language of the country, with what wines or beers it was washed down. No matter what the country of which Mr. Shand is telling, and he tells many interesting things of many kinds about every country in Europe except Russia, he never forgets the great dinner question. He is an authority on hotels, cafés; those of forty years ago he remembers with regretful sentiment, those of to-day which are good he mentions with friendliness even where they have driven away his old favorites. Beginning with Holland and its cities, with Belgium and Brussels, Mr. Shand passes up the Rhine and visits the old German cities, Mayence, Nürnberg, Frankfort, and the potere about the Rhineland wattering places before ever the gamblers, who, with the fashionable physicians, "made" those resorts and made them gay, were banished by Prussian puritans; before the famous M. Blanc left Germany to make the fortune of the then impecunious Monaco. Mr. Shand regrets these gamblers; they were bad, but not all bad—and now the German watering places are dull in spite of the magnificence of buildings and gardens left behind by the sinners in their flight. Then Mr. Shand talks of castlee on the Rhine, at that time a drug on the market, lonely resorts of bats.

Such a castle, with some scrap of rocky vineyard attached, was to be had for a song, if any one cared to buy. I remember the excitement caused by the report that a hare-brained Irishman had given a few hundred florins for Lahnstein, and proposed to fit it up. A Rhine castle often figured among the prizes in the Frankfort lotteries, but apparently the winners must have parted with their white elephants on any reasonable terms.

In such fashion also Mr. Shand visits Vienna, which he loves, and Berlin, which he hates; the towns and inns of Switzerland, Florence, Venice, Rome, Naples, Palermo. Everywhere he dines and wherever he can he hunts and shoots and rides and travels in sundry vehicles, by diligence, by vettura, by post. So he goes to Paris, where the most of his talk is of cafés and hotels, and to Spain, where the ancient small coin of the country is the most vexatious thing. There are also the matters of changing coinage, everywhere most troublesome and wasteful forty years ago, and custom houses even more bothersome than now, to say nothing of passports, and officials, honest and punctilious in Prussia, open to bribery, and not otherwise open, in the Italian States, more especially in the Papal States, which were not yet a part of the realm of the impious Savoyard. The illustrations are extremely interesting, handsome, and numerous, consisting of bits of many famous cities by Mr. A. H. Hallam Murray.

"The Fruit Garden."

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported a volume in The Country Life Library dealing with "The Fruit Garden," by George Bunyard, V. M. H., and Owen Thomas, V. M. H. It is the result of personal experience on the part of the different contributors, and every effort, it is stated in the preface, has been made to make it "a trustworthy guide to the production of fruit, both to the professional gardener who devotes his life to the work, and to the many amateurs who engage in gardening as a recreation." The methods practiced in this country, in France, and the Channel Islands are described by authorities. Among the writers are W. Watson, H. H. Thomas, Hugh A. Pettigrew, M. Alfred Nomblot, H. E. Vandeman, and others. Numerous sketches and photographic reproductions have been made to illustrate the text.

The volume deals with the apple, the apricot, blackberries and allied fruits, the cherry, red, white, and black currants, fruit trees in pots, the gooseberry, the melon and the mulberry, the nut, the peach and nectarine, the pear, the pineapple, the plum and the quince, the strawberry, the tomato, tropical fruits and how to grow them, the vine, the planting of fruit trees, fruit storage, preparation of fruit trees, whole-fruit preservations, injurious insects and diseases affecting fruit trees, construction of fruit houses, and other interesting topics.

The "Senior Country Reader."

The third of H. B. M. Buchanan's Senior Country Readers will very shortly be issued by the Macmillan Company. The little volume contains 143 illustrations and treats of the simple principles of manurial preparation of the soil, how plants grow, the air and heavy crops, the purpose of the root hairs, seeds of the plant, [illegible]

Copyrights.

Arthur S. Hamlin has compiled a volume dealing with "Copyright Cases and Decisions." This is a summary of leading American decisions on the law of copyright and on literary property during 1891-1903, together with the text of the United States copyright statutes, and selections from copyright decisions in Great Britain and Canada. The book is to be published for the American Copyright League by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Effendi."

"The Effendi," the new book by Florence Brooks Whitehouse, author of "The God of Things," a novel of the Nile country, is laid in the Soudan. The prologue of the romance deals with the siege of Kartoum and the death of the hero, Gordon; and the epilogue with the retribution which England exacted from the Arab hordes. Between the two is placed a story of love and adventure. The book will very shortly be published by Little, Brown & Co.

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An advertisement in the Book Exchange of the New York Times Saturday Review for some rare or out-of-print book may save an endless amount of correspondence which might prove fruitless. The New York Times Saturday Book Review is read by practically all the book collectors in the country, and by a great multitude of general readers who are likely to have the book wanted. The rate is 5c. per word.

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APRIL

1904

...of a Scotchman in Pennsylvania; President Washington's Lawyer.*



THOMAS SMITH, the subject of Mr. Burton Alva Konkle's biography, was a Pennsylvania member of the Continental Congress, and occupied, both as counselor and Judge, an important position in the history of our country. Thomas Smith was born in 1745 in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The family was fairly well-to-do, and traced its lineage very far back. When Thomas was born his elder brother, William, was a student in London. In due time he came to the colonies, afterward becoming the first Provost of the new College of Philadelphia, "in the metropolis of the North American colonies." The successful career of the elder brother induced Thomas Smith to try his fortunes in America. Landing in Philadelphia in 1768 he became a surveyor, and at once found employment and was made a Deputy Surveyor in 1769. Much of his early work was carried out near the Juniata River. Smith seems to have realised the fact that surveying had its limits and that it was but a stepping stone to other and higher callings. It is not known when he made up his mind to study law. Where he acquired the legal profession is not clear, although probably in Philadelphia. Records of admission to the bar before the Revolution in most of the counties are very irregular.

Before and after the Revolution Thomas Smith occupied many positions of distinction and showed a most patriotic bearing. He became a member of the Continental Congress, and was particularly active in restoring the National finances. In time he became the leading land lawyer in Pennsylvania, and had for a client no less distinguished a personage than Gen. Washington. Early in his career Washington took out claims for certain tracts of land on the Youghiogheny River, and he held the warrants for them. After the Revolution Washington put in his claims for them, but there were squatters, and the titles were disputed. Thomas Smith was intrusted with the case and won the suit. Judge Edward W. Biddle, then the President Judge of Cumberland County, describing the legal ability of Thomas Smith, wrote:

"There was marked ability at the bar . . . and it is much to the credit of Thomas Smith that Gen. Washington should have selected him, from a body of strong men, to conduct ejectment proceedings in Washington County. . . . Being a painstaking and exact man, his work was always well done."

In a letter written by Judge Smith to his mother in 1784 the following may be found:

During the war I was constantly in one public station or another, and had not leisure to attend to my private business. I now pay the most unremitting attention to it. I attend more courts than any other lawyer in Pennsylvania. During the last twelve months I have pleaded no less than thirty-three weeks and have traveled above 3,000 miles on horseback.

Following the court in those days was no easy task, for Smith tells of having to ride night and day, indifferent as to the weather. Much as he might have wished to exercise his legal profession, he was called to the judiciary, and he became a member of the Fourth Judicial District. So far he had lived at Bedford and Carlisle, now he moved to Philadelphia, then a city boasting of 55,000 inhabitants, where the numbered houses "ceased at Ninth Street." According to the Directory of 1794 President Washington's residence was at 190 High or Market Street, and Robert Morris lived at 192. Smith settled at the Widow Stevenson's, at 236 South Second Street, "where, according to the custom of the place and time, he also held his office." In moving from a country town to Philadelphia Smith complains of the more expensive style of living in the larger city. He writes:

Workmen must be fawned upon and flattered to do the best piece of work, and when they have done it they think they have done you a great favor if they charge only double price. If you venture to hint that their charge is too high, they tell you they must charge higher, as money is now depreciating as fast as it did at the beginning of the war, nor is the observation ill-founded, for Mr. Shippen, Mr. Byrd, and a number of my acquaintances who attend to the matter and do not speak at random, assure me that expenses of living in the city, including house rent, has increased one-third within the last three years.

In 1796 Judge Smith was taken ill, and describes the peculiar treatment of the day, his physician being the well-known Dr. Benjamin Rush:

I was seized with a Fever & Catarrh, by which I was confined to my Bed for 10 Days: Dr. Rush, by Bleeding, Cathartics, & Sudorificks reduced me pretty low, so that I believe I should have kept my Bed for some Days longer, had he not threatened me with the Lancet again, this made me get up. * * * I met Dr. Rush yesterday morning. He immediately ordered me to lose more blood—seeing me beginning to growl, (he exclaimed) "Not a word—don't you know that I am Lord of the Lancet? * * * I have not obeyed him.

Honored and respected, Judge Smith died on the 31st of March, 1809, and was buried in Christ Church Graveyard, Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Letters of Herbert Spencer.

In May, June, and July The Independent of this city will publish forty letters written by Herbert Spencer to American friends. Some of these relate to the charges of Henry George that Spencer changed his earlier views of the land question so as to subserve the interests of the British landed aristocracy. The letters have never been published.

*THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THOMAS SMITH, 1745-1809. A Pennsylvania Member of the Continental Congress. By Burton Alva Konkle. With an Introduction by the Hon. Hampton L. Carson. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 302. Philadelphia: Campion & Co. $4.



"I heard the moan of muffled drum, the woman's wail of fife,
The dead march played for Dearborn's men, just marching out of life,"

WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING

A Tale of the Illinois Country

WHEN Mr. Parrish's story was published on March 26, 10,000 copies had already been sold, and a second large edition ordered. An advance sale of this size of a book by an unknown author means that the booksellers recognize the undeniable qualities that make a great success. The publishers believed this in the first place, and any doubt has been entirely dispelled by the recognition the story has everywhere received. Some of the early reviews are quoted below in evidence.

About the Heroine

Her name is Toinnette, and to John Wayland she is the most bewildering, fascinating, and all-absorbing study he has ever taken up—and she is a mystery that neither he nor the reader can solve until the end of the story.

"But first and foremost it is a story—a full-blooded, moving, vigorous American story. John Wayland's love story is one of the finest of its kind we have read—and John and the glorious Toinnette are well worth knowing."—ST. PAUL DISPATCH.

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He is like some other famous Johns of fiction, big and strong and slow, but terribly sure. He is just as different from Toinnette as she is from him, and two such people naturally create a love story full of the most interesting complications.

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"A tale of unusual picturesqueness, romantic interest and dramatic vigor. The action never halts, the characters are of the red-blood frontier type, with enough contrast and variety not to be monotonous; the romantic element, which is the backbone of the story, is charming, and through all runs a thread of mystery that one is slow to drop until he has followed it to the end."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"A new author who must be reckoned with when the laurel wreaths are distributed. . . . It may fairly claim a division of the honors when the distinctive American novel is being considered."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

By Randall Parrish. Six Pictures in Color by the Kinneys. $1.50

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers, CHICAGO



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,937. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1904.—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TIMES WIRELESS WAR SERVICE WILL GO ON

Russia's Threat Against Correspondent Will Not Deter Him.

ABSURDITY OF CONTENTION.

Amusing Assumption of Proprietary Interest in the Yellow Sea—Russian Maritime Zone Seems to be Restricted to Port Arthur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 16.—There is no alarm in the office of The London Times on account of the Russian pronunciamento against wireless telegraphy in connection with the Far Eastern war service of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES. At present there seems to be small likelihood that The Times's steamer can be overhauled by any Russian warship.

The steamer Haimun, which carries the only war correspondent in the Far East who uses wireless telegraphy, is a British vessel sailing under the British flag, and there is no reason whatever for assuming that the British Government would tolerate such action with respect to that vessel and the correspondent who directs her course as is prescribed in the notice issued by the Russian Government. To take possession of the chartered vessel and its wireless telegraphy apparatus and to seize the correspondent and treat him as a spy unquestionably would be about as foolish a performance as could be devised, more startling even in its folly than in its complete lack of justification.

The correspondent on board the Haimun is not acting as a spy for the Japanese, not even constructively, nor is it in his power to furnish the Japanese news of Russian movements even if he were disposed to do so. He has no communication by wireless telegraphy with any point within the Russian lines. He is practically operating within Japanese territory, and his status is precisely that of a correspondent accompanying either the Russian or the Japanese army in the field.

There is, of course, the bare possibility that a Russian warship, if she can succeed in the distribution of destruction by Vice Admiral Togo's fleet, might take possession of the Haimun, but if this should happen and if subsequent proceedings should be enacted in accordance with the Russian official programme it is believed here that Russia would have occasion bitterly to repent her course. It is thought, though, that such a contingency is not likely to arise, and that the worst was over when Russia sounded her alarm.

This apparently is the view held here, where up to the present nothing whatever is known of the matter outside of information brought from Washington last night by the press association and by special cablegrams. There is not the slightest intention of notifying the correspondent humbly to kiss the rod and get rid of his apparatus. He is to keep straight on with his most important and valuable work, admittedly unparalleled in the annals of war correspondence.

Considerable amusement has been aroused by Russia's quasi-assertion that she has a proprietary interest in the Yellow Sea and that she can shoot neutrals whom she finds there and regards as objectionable, and can confiscate their properties. That phrase of the Russian note "within the zone of the operations of the Russian fleet" also amuses Britishers, who are inclined to regard the Russian maritime zone as altogether restricted to the pent-up and not oversalubrious waters of Port Arthur Harbor, with their tenure even of that pitiful area decidedly insecure. In a word, Russia's pretensions and intentions as disclosed in her manifesto are regarded here as extravagant, untenable, and altogether ridiculous.

Capt. Lionel James, the correspondent of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES on the steamship Haimun, whose use of the wireless telegraph to send news of the naval operations in the Far East is objected to by Russia, is an experienced war correspondent with several campaigns to his credit.

He is a son of the late Lieut. Col. L. H. S. James of the Royal Artillery, and was born in 1871. He was educated at Cranleigh. His first war service was in 1894, when he went through the Chitral campaign as special correspondent for Reuter's News Agency. He next took part in the Mohmund, Malakand, and Tirah campaigns, 1897-98, and during the latter year joined the expedition to the Soudan.

He became a member of The London Times staff in 1899, and went to South Africa for that newspaper. He is a Captain in the Imperial Yeomanry. In addition to being the author of four or five volumes of short stories, he has published two volumes recounting his experiences in the Indian frontier wars.

AMERICANS WILL BE PROTECTED

This Government Will Insist on Strict Observance by Russia of Their Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The State Department has been giving careful consideration to the notification of Ambassador Cassini that Russia proposes to treat as spies newspaper correspondents engaged on the high seas in collecting news of the war in the East and its transmission by wireless telegraphy, and to the protest of the De Forest Company, which is the only company engaged in the use of wireless telegraphy at the scene of active operations. Secretary Hay has been consulting with President Roosevelt, Attorney General Knox, and general officers of the army in regard to Russia's action.

While Secretary Hay declines to intimate even what the policy of the United States would be in a hypothetical case, there is reason to believe that any interference with American citizens on a neutral, unarmed vessel beyond the recognized jurisdiction of Russia would be made the subject of a prompt protest.

It is recognized that Russia has jurisdiction of her coast within the prescribed limits, and that her military and naval commanders can make regulations for its government pending active military or naval operations, but even in such case Russia would be held accountable for any violation of the recognized usages of war and the invasion of the rights of neutrals not engaged in any act that could properly be construed as one of hostility. Until, however, some act is done by Russia's military or naval officers involving American citizens or American property, the State Department will not take formal action. It is understood that for the present nothing will be done with the De Forest Company's protest.

Consultations with military officers develop the fact that there is no international understanding as to the status of newspaper correspondents serving within the lines of hostile armies, and with the consent of the respective commanders. The necessity for an understanding or agreement on this point is generally recognized, and it is probable the matter will be taken up by the General Staff with a view of formulating propositions that may be submitted through the State Department to Russia and Japan and the principal Governments of Europe.

Gen. Crozier of the Ordnance Department is a recognized authority on this general question, and on that account was selected by this Government as one of its representatives in the convention that resulted in establishing the court of The Hague. Secretary Hay has been in consultation with Gen. Crozier, and it is probable that some action is contemplated to fix more definitely the status of correspondents.

GUN MISHAP KILLS SAILOR.

Navy Department Hears of Accident on the Boston After a Month's Delay.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Moody's attention to-day was called to the fact that a serious accident had occurred on the Boston while she was engaged in target practice off Panama two months ago, resulting in the death of one enlisted man. It was stated that this is the first the Secretary had heard of the accident officially or unofficially.

The seaman, whose name was Kain, was killed about the middle of last February by the premature explosion of a six-inch gun on the Boston, having been struck by the firing pin of the gun. A court of inquiry was appointed, and its findings were to this effect. It could not be learned to-day whether Rear Admiral Glass telegraphed the death of Kane to the Navy Department or whether it was reported by mail. There was, however, a report from him on the subject.

It also was learned at the Navy Department for the first time to-day that one of the gun crews of the Alabama had a narrow escape while that vessel recently was engaged in target practice off Pensacola by a blow back. It is said that the wind was blowing strongly at the time, and that the flames burst from the gun, singeing one of the men, though how seriously could not be ascertained.

It is probable that an official announcement of Kane's death will be made in the course of the next few days, and it is not unlikely that his family will be permitted to share in the relief fund which is now being subscribed for the victims of the Missouri disaster.

DROVE AWAY WITH $10,000.

Hotel Porter Tossed Treasure-Laden Suit Case Into Sleepy Driver's Cab.

James Ryan, the head porter of the Barthold Hotel, was in the lobby yesterday morning when a patron of the house approached him, and handing Ryan a suit case, said:

"Get a cab for me and put this in it. I'll be right out."

Ryan went out and shook up Daniel Doran of 339 West Twentieth Street, who was sleeping on the box of his cab.

"Here's a fare for you, Doran," said Ryan as he opened the door and threw the suit case inside. Ryan ran back to the door to see if the owner of the suit case was coming. Doran thought his fare was inside the cab, and drove off. A moment later the guest walked briskly through the door and hailed Ryan. Ryan looked for the cab.

"Well, if that chump hasn't gone away," ejaculated Ryan.

"Gone!" shouted the man. "My God! man, there was $10,000 in that grip."

Finally the clerk was informed of the situation and he asked the police to send out a general alarm for the suit case and the cab. The initials on the case were "H. N. S."

Half an hour after Doran had left the hotel he was seen driving up Eleventh Avenue, fast asleep on the box. The horses were going in a zigzag way, and Policeman Goetzger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested the man for reckless driving. In the cab the police found the suit case, and opened it. Inside were negotiable stock certificates to the amount of $10,000.

Ryan called at the station and claimed the case. He did not tell the police who owned it.

TRAGEDY AT CHILD'S PARTY.

Breaking of Soda Water Bottle Causes a Boy's Death.

Frank White, nine years old, of 193 St. Nicholas Avenue, met death yesterday afternoon in a rather unusual manner. His little sister May was giving a party to a number of her little friends, and when the refreshments were served it was found that there were not enough bottles of soda water to go around, so Frank was sent for another bottle.

On the way home he stumbled and fell, breaking the bottle, which he carried in his hand, and the glass penetrated through his clothing and severed an artery in the abdomen.

He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Wrend, but he was so weak from loss of blood that he died at 6:15 o'clock.

Seth Low Visits President Loubet.

PARIS, April 16.—President Loubet today received ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York, who was presented by Ambassador Porter. The President expressed his regret at the accident on board the United States battleship Missouri, and his hope that the St. Louis Exposition would be a brilliant success. He also recalled the courtesies which Mr. Low, while Mayor of New York, showed to the members of the Rochambeau mission.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Seminole, from Jacksonville and Charleston to William P. Clyde & Co., with passengers and merchandise, passed in Sandy Hook at 12:30 o'clock last night.

CONVENTION WILL ELECT NEW STATE COMMITTEE

Changes Will Give McCarren Five of Kings's Seven Members.

MACK NOT WILLING TO QUIT

Perhaps He Will Fight McCarren for Place in National Committee—Hill's Joke on Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The advance guard of the State Democracy, which is to meet here in convention Monday to elect delegates to the National Convention, came in to-night.

Among the prominent arrivals to-day was National Committeeman Norman E. Mack. From Mr. Mack's friends it is learned that he has not entirely abandoned the notion of succeeding himself as National Committeeman. Mr. Mack would much prefer being re-elected to his present position than to go as a delegate at large to the National Convention. As Senator McCarren has his heart set on succeeding Mack on the National Committee, there is likely to be a lively contest between them, although the general impression is that McCarren is certain to win.

It has been decided that the convention will elect a new State Committee. There will be a number of changes. Senator McCarren will name the successors of Hugh McLaughlin and Edward Glinnen, which will give him five of the seven committeemen from Kings. Michael McCabe of the Rockland district and John Dunfee of Onondaga district, who sided with Murphy as against Hill in the contest between them at the meeting of the State Committee, will be succeeded respectively by Arthur A. McLean and Melvin Z. Hazen, Hill men.

Thomas H. Dowd of Salamanca, who has been State Committeeman of the Fiftieth District for the last nine years, is retiring voluntarily from that post. There is a fight on to succeed him. James O. Bennett of Silver Creek, Chautauqua County, is Mr. Dowd's man for committeeman. Opposed to Mr. Bennett is James A. Hughes of Falconer, Chautauqua County. Mr. Bennett has the delegates from Cattaraugus County. Mr. Hughes has the three from the Jamestown district of Chautauqua. There is a contest over the delegates in the Dunkirk end of the Chaitauqua County district.

It is generally understood that Frank Campbell will not remain at the head of the State Committee during the coming campaign, but as his successor has not yet been agreed upon, there is a probability that he may hold on until after the St. Louis Convention.

The Hearst men have opened up headquarters in the Ten Eyck Hotel. Thomas Gilleran, the head of the Hearst League, is in charge. The Hearst men tried to engage twenty rooms in the Ten Eyck. The proprietor of the hotel went to see Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill told him that if he rented a great number of rooms to the Hearst men, he would probably be unable to accommodate delegates to the convention.

"I tell you what you do," said Mr. Hill. "Tell them that you will furnish them accommodations for all the delegates they will have."

The sardonic humor of Mr. Hill can be appreciated when it is understood that Mr. Hearst will not have a single delegate in the convention.

Mr. Gilleran announces that the Hearst men will present contests from the following counties:

Schenectady, three; Clinton, three; Cattaraugus, eight; Allegany, three; Oneida, three; Onondaga, twelve; Monroe, twelve; Warren, three. The action which the convention will take on these contests can be foreshadowed by Mr. Hill's advice to the proprietor of the Ten Eyck.

MURPHY PREPARED TO FIGHT.

Guns of Tammany's Strongest Orators Primed for Attack on Hill.

Tammany completed its arrangements yesterday for its fight against David B. Hill and instructions at the State Convention, which will meet to-morrow in Albany. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in the afternoon at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam, all the details for taking a contingent of 500 braves to Albany were settled, and Charles F. Murphy let his followers know that the fight to be waged by Tammany against instructions would be carried to the floor of the convention and that Hill was to be the especial object of attack.

Mr. Murphy will go to Albany at 1 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Representative Cockran, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Corporation Counsel Delany, and Senators Victor J. Dowling and Thomas F. Grady. About a score of other prominent men in the organization will go on the same train, and will make their headquarters, as will all the Tammany men, at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

Mr. Murphy intends to have the leading speech against instructions made by Senator Dowling, with Messrs. Cockran and Towne in reserve. Mr. Delany, also, is likely to take part in the debate, while Senator Grady will be held for use if the fight gets as hot as Tammany believes it will. Senator Grady's specialty is Hillbaiting, in which he has gained facility through long practice.

Many of the district delegates already have been decided upon, at least twelve of the twenty-two from Manhattan and the Bronx being settled. Mr. Murphy himself will go from the Twelfth Congressional District, as also will Representative Cockran. Representative Francis Burton Harrison and Harry Payne Whitney will be the delegates from the Thirteenth Congressional District. Mayor McClellan will be elected a district delegate from the Eighth Congressional District. Corporation Counsel Delany will go from the Eleventh Congressional District. Ex-Senator Towne also will go as a Tammany delegate to St. Louis, but his district has not yet been settled upon. Other delegates certain to be elected at the Tammany caucus Monday and then presented to the State Convention, include Representative Timothy D. Sullivan, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Daniel F. Cohalan, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and Louis F. Haffen.

Two special trains of seven cars each will carry 490 braves to Albany, which, with those to go up to-day in advance, will make a total of more than 500 to the convention. Senator Dunlap will be in charge of the first train, which will leave Grand Central Station at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and Senator Bernard F. Martin will be in charge of the second, which will leave fifteen minutes later.

The Kings County delegation will start for Albany at 3:45 o'clock to-morrow morning on a special train. Hugh McLaughlin, who was elected a delegate from the Second District, will not go to Albany. He will be represented at the convention by his alternate, Judge John J. Walsh.

WOMEN SING IN VATICAN.

First Time in Four Centuries—Pope Hears an Oratorio.

ROME, April 16.—The Vatican this morning presented a spectacle unprecedented for centuries, when Pope Pius, the Cardinals, other dignitaries of the Church, the members of the Papal Court, the "Black" aristocracy, and three hundred other guests, including the Pope's sisters, assisted at the performance in the Sala Regia of the Abbé Perosi's new oratorio, "The Last Judgment." America was represented by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, and the Right Rev. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of Newark, N. J.

The choir, which included women singers, was personally directed by the composer, and the Pope called attention to the fact that it was the first time in four centuries that music had been rendered at the Vatican with female voices.

The audience was perfectly silent, knowing the aversion of the Pope to noise and manifestation, but after a hymn of peace the Pope himself gave the signal by clapping his hands, and every one burst into enthusiastic applause. When this subsided Abbé Perosi intended to continue the performance, but his Holiness requested an encore which was given. Immediately at the end of the performance the Pope clapped his hands, and then received Abbé Perosi and the singers.

His Holiness expressed the hope that Abbé Perosi would compose a work for the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Immaculate Conception, on Dec. 8 next.

WIND MADE THE MONEY FLY.

Scattered Woman's $1,000 in Greeley Square and "Newsies" Profited.

The regular board meeting of the Newsboys' Literary and Crap Club of Greeley Square was adjourned with startling suddenness yesterday afternoon, when it began to snow greenbacks.

At first nobody knew where the money came from, except that it came and that it was money. The members of the Literary and Crap Club were not the only persons who saw the flakes of long green fluttering on the breezes of Broadway. Scores of pedestrians joined in the chase after the elusive bills; conductors and motormen deserted their posts, and presently, as the hills settled here and there, Broadway was treated to the biggest game of scramble ever seen.

So great was the uproar and excitement over the fact that the flying hills were of all denominations from $1 to $50 that nobody noticed a little, weeping woman in black standing by the Greeley Statue. She was the owner of the money—$1,000 in all—which she had just drawn from the Dime Savings Bank. In crossing the street she had dropped the roll, which was caught up and whisked away by the mischievous breeze before she had time to recover it.

She made known the facts to Policeman Deyer of the Tenderloin station, and described herself as Mrs. N. Kersten of 209 East Thirty-fourth Street. Deyer was able to recover most of the money from the crowd, but Mrs. Kersten was out $23 in the end. The Newsboys' Literary and Crap Club of Greeley Square dined in Broadway last night.

POLICE SHOOT BLUEJACKETS.

Sailors from Warships Attack Pensacola Police—An Artilleryman Killed.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 16.—In a riot here to-night between the police on the one hand and blue jackets from the warships and a few artillery men from Fort Barancas on the other, Private Banks of the Seventh Company of artillery was instantly killed and four blue jackets from the Iowa and Alabama were wounded, though not seriously.

The riot started over the arrest of a blue jacket. Three police officers were at the patrol call box when a petty officer from one of the ships blew a whistle. Fully 300 sailors gathered and rushed the policemen.

Two of the police officers hacked away from the crowd, firing as fast as possible at the advancing blue jackets, who were hurling stones, bottles, and other missiles at them. It was during this shooting that the artilleryman was killed.

Reinforcements from the police station arrived at this juncture and partly dispersed the blue jackets. Later, owing to many threats of the men from the warships to kill the policemen, Admiral Barker ordered marine guards from two of the ships ashore and they quelled the riot and prevented further trouble.

BOAT DIVED 3 SECONDS LATE.

Officer of British Submarine Blamed for Disaster.

LONDON, April 16.—At the unveiling of the Nelson memorial at Bath to-day the Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that there had been recovered from the wrecked submarine boat "A1," (which was sunk March 18 near the Nab Lightship, off the Isle of Wight, resulting in the loss of her crew, numbering eleven officers and men,) the remains of the optical tube and part of the conning tower.

"The officer in charge ought frequently to have scanned the horizon," said Lord Selborne, "but he had orders to look out for his Majesty's ship Juno, and in his anxiety to observe her he forgot too long to scan the horizon. The officer suddenly saw looming in his field of vision the bows of a great ship. He rapidly turned his tube, saw the ship was right on top of him, and immediately made his submarine boat dive, and to show the tragedy of the event, it appears that there were only three seconds between the crew and safety.

"Three seconds more would have taken the submarine boat under the ship."

FALL RESTORED HIS MEMORY.

Aged Frenchman, Missing Seven Weeks, Remembered Name After Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH NORFOLK, Conn., April 16.—An aged and eccentric Frenchman appeared here this week and asked for food at a number of houses, including that of Mrs. Theodore André. The condition of his feet showed that he had tramped far, and he showed symptoms of insanity. Later one morning at 5 o'clock the André's were awakened by the Frenchman, who excitedly gave his name as Joseph Arthur Fortin of Georgiaville, a suburb of Providence, R. I., and asked where he was.

Upon being told, he asked Mrs. André to write to his son, Joseph, in Georgiaville, to come after him, which she did. The old man said he came to his senses after falling and striking on the back of his head in a sawmill near the André place. He did not know when or why he had left home. He had $500 in cash in his pockets.

His son arrived from Rhode Island last night and took the old man home with him. He said the man had been missing seven weeks.

Mrs. George Primrose Left $60,000.

MOUNT VERNON, April 16.—The will of Mrs. George Primrose, wife of the well-known minstrel, who died in Chicago several months ago, was filed at White Plains to-day. Mrs. Primrose leaves her entire estate to her husband. It consists of $61,000, of which $41,000 is real and the rest personal property.

WOMAN ACCUSED AS THIEF LEADS A LIVELY CHASE

Nearly Overtaken, She Barricades Herself in Elevated Station.

POLICE FORCE DOORS DOWN

Prisoner Is Charged with Stealing Mrs. J. Charles Moore's Purse in a Department Store.

A department store detective and a policeman chased an alleged woman thief for several blocks through crowds of astonished women in the Sixth Avenue shopping district yesterday afternoon, and finally arrested her after forcing the door in the women's waiting room of the down-town elevated station at Thirty-third Street. The woman, who is well-dressed and of respectable appearance, says that she is Mrs. Mary Russell, forty-five years old, of Buffalo.

The complainant against her is Mrs. J. Charles Moore, a widow who lives in the Hargrave apartment house at 104 West Seventy-second Street. She accuses Mrs. Russell of stealing her handbag and purse, containing several dollars in change and a check for $100, while she was in one of the large department stores. Mrs. Moore says that while she was sitting before a counter she put the bag down for a moment and that when she looked up she saw Mrs. Russell pick it up and carry it off. She was too surprised for a second, she says, to do anything. Then she followed the woman, and, laying her hand on her arm, said:

"I beg your pardon, but you have my purse."

"Oh, no," said the other, according to Mrs. Moore, "but if that was your purse which was over there on the counter just now, the woman in front of me wearing the long cloak has it."

This did not satisfy Mrs. Moore, and she called a clerk, who summoned Store Detective Dittman. Meanwhile Mrs. Russell had reached the street, Dittman followed. The woman ran west through Thirty-fourth Street. The detective, joined by Policeman Miller of the West Thirtieth Street Station, ran after her, but Mrs. Russell, picking up her skirts, kept ahead of them to Seventh Avenue.

There she turned south, and at Thirty-third Street went east again, with her pursuers gaining and her way impeded by a crowd of interested shoppers. Panting and dishevelled, the woman reached the steps of the down-town side of the Thirty-third Street elevated station, darted up to the platform, past the astonished and indignant gateman, and into the women's waiting room. Dittman says that as she reached the platform she threw away a handbag which he recovered and which was later identified as Mrs. Moore's.

Mrs. Russell held the door of the waiting room and refused to be dislodged. Dittman and Miller at last forced open the outer door, whereupon Mrs. Russell fled into the inner room and fortified herself there. She was finally drawn, screaming and hysterical, from this last refuge and was taken to the Tenderloin Police Station.

The prisoner denied knowing anything about Mrs. Moore's purse. When Dittman asked her to account for the finding of the purse in the street under the station where she was arrested, she said nothing. Mrs. Moore said that she would appear against her in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

CRY OF "FIRE" AT THEATRE.

Needlessly Scared Audience Finds the Metropolis Exits Ready.

Just as the curtain rose on the second act at the Metropolis Theatre, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, the cry of "Fire!" was heard just outside the theatre. Some of the audience arose and made a dash for the door. The twenty-two exits were immediately thrown open, and a number of people passed out.

Henry Rosenberg, the proprietor and manager of the theatre, quickly made an investigation and, then walking to the front of the stage, informed the audience that the fire was merely in a heap of rubbish which was being burned in the alley back of the theatre, and that there was not the slightest danger.

Those who had fled were reassured and returned to their seats, and the performance proceeded without further interruption.

W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.'S, TRIP.

To Start Business Journey to Texas with Friends To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 16.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., announced to-day that he would start to-morrow with friends on a business trip to Texas, where he will make a short stop and hurry back to New York. Mr. Vanderbilt told of his contemplated trip at a meeting of the commission appointed by Judge Seabury of Nassau County to certify as to the usefulness of a highway running along Lake Success, which is on Mr. Vanderbilt's property.

It has been his wish to close this road and to give in return another highway which he would build at his own expense. Witnesses testified both for and against Mr. Vanderbilt's plan. The attorney for those who object said that if Mr. Vanderbilt got the old road the value of his estate would be increased by $50,000. The hearing was adjourned until Mr. Vanderbilt's return.

"HANDS UP" WITH TOY PISTOL.

Youngster with Water-Squirting Weapon Scares Women.

Two women were held up in Newark Avenue, Jersey City, last night by two boys, one of whom presented a pistol and cried "Hands up." The women screamed and a passerby seized the boy who had the pistol. The other escaped. At the Gregory Street Police Station the lad said that he was Hubert Wilson, fourteen years old, of 477 Fourth Street.

The pistol proved to be a toy weapon with a hulh for throwing water. The women refused to make a complaint or give their names, but Wilson was locked up on a charge of malicious mischief.

Woman Sentenced to be Hanged.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 16.—Mrs. Anna Valentine, who was convicted of stabbing to death Mrs. Rosa Salka at Lodi, was sentenced to-day by Judge Pitney to be hanged on May 19. When sentence was pronounced the woman said she was ready to die. At the trial Mrs. Valentine admitted her guilt and said she had stabbed Mrs. Salka because the latter had called her a vile name.

DUTCH QUEEN UP VESUVIUS.

Wilhelmina Makes the Ascent—Health Improved by Italian Journey.

ROME, April 16.—The condition of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who recently came to Italy for the benefit of her health, has greatly improved since her sojourn at Sorrento. Her Majesty has made an ascension of Mount Vesuvius.

Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia is also staying at Sorrento, and she, too, has made an ascent of Vesuvius. Her trip was made under favorable conditions, and she was allowed to look inside the crater.

LINER BULGARIA STRANDED.

Hamburg-American Ship, Bound for New York, Ashore at Schulau.

HAMBURG, April 16.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bulgaria, Capt. Russ, from Hamburg for New York, is aground at Schulau.

Assistance has been sent to the stranded vessel.

The Hamburg-American officials at Hoboken yesterday had no information about the Bulgaria. They did not think the accident was likely to prove serious, explaining that it was a common thing for their steamships to run aground in the river.

The Bulgaria is a steel twin-screw vessel of 11,077 tons. She was built at Hamburg in 1898 at the yards of Blohm & Voss, and is 501.4 feet long, with a breadth of 66.2 and a depth of 34.6 feet.

MISS ROOSEVELT IN FAST RUN.

Auto Takes Her from Washington to Baltimore in Less Than Two Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, accompanied by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and his daughter, Countess Cassini, made a fast run from Washington to Baltimore this afternoon in a big French automobile of the latest type.

The run was made in less than two hours and by the time the party reached this city they were thoroughly chilled by the north winds and covered with dust. The party were the guests of Representative Frank Wachter at dinner at the Stafford Hotel.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

Dr. Brooks of Hobart College Locates It in Hercules.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 16.—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Hobart College, discovered a new comet to-night.

It was found in Hercules, right ascension, 16 hours, 58 minutes, and 10 seconds; declination north 44 degrees, 10 minutes, with slow motion northerly.

MAYOR LEEDS QUITS YALE.

Can't Study and Practice Political Science at the Same Time.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, April 16.—Mayor Charles Henry Leeds stated this evening that he had discontinued the course in political science at Yale which he commenced last Fall. It has been noticed that he has been at his office much more regularly recently than was the case during the Fall and Winter, and some one asked him casually this evening how he was getting on at Yale. He replied:

"I found that it was physically impossible for me to attend the lectures in New Haven and at the same time carry on the executive work of this city according to my notions of the way it should be carried on. Either I would have to shirk the city work, my college work, or else I would injure my health. I chose to cut out college. I think my course at Yale has helped me a good deal."

Mr. Leeds was graduated from Princeton with the class of '95. He was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket in 1902.

LAD TRUDGED 25 MILES.

Ran Away from School and Begged His Meals on Long Tramp.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., April 16.—James Morris, eleven years old, who ran away from a school in Trenton which he was attending, was found in Madison this morning and taken into custody by the police. The boy had been missing four days, and the Trenton police had sent out a general alarm for him.

The lad said he had walked all the way from Trenton to Madison, a distance of about twenty-five miles, and was on his way to Paterson, where he had relatives. He had obtained food at residences along the roads, and had slept at night wherever he could find a place to lay his head. His relatives in Paterson were notified.

DIES AT THE AGE OF 98.

Mrs. Teabout, Once a Slave, Had a Great-Great-Grandchild.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 16.—Mrs. Elizabeth Teabout, aged ninety-eight years, died to-day at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Anna Peterson. Mrs. Teabout was born in slavery at New Brunswick, this State. Her master was James Van Hise, noted as the State hangman. When he died she became the property of his son, who freed her at the age of twenty-one years.

She was married three times. She had but one child, a daughter, who survives her, together with eight grandchildren, seventeen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

PETREL'S 6-INCH GUN RECORD.

Gunboat Establishes New Figures with Old-Style Weapons.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The gunboat Petrel, under command of Lieut. Commander Tappan, has arrived in port from Panama.

While there the Petrel had target practice, making a record of 1.34 hits per gun per minute on a target. The old style six-inch or gravity return guns were used, the showing being probably the best in the navy, considering the guns employed.

Russian Minelayer to Seek Northern Route.

PARIS, April 17.—The Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent says that a hydrographic mission under Col. Brizenko will start next week for Archangel to make an exploration of Bering Strait as a route for a Russian squadron.

TOGO TELLS HOW HE TRAPPED MAKAROFF

Torpedo Craft Laid Mines; Russian Fleet Enticed Out

RUSSIAN SHIPS CONFUSED

New Cruisers, Kasuga and Nisshin, Alone, Silenced a Russian Battery in a Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Japanese Legation to-night received a cablegram dated Tokio, April 16. It said:

"Admiral Togo reports that the combined fleet, as previously planned, commenced on the 11th of April the eighth attack on Port Arthur.

"The fourth and fifth destroyer flotillas and the fourteenth torpedo flotilla and the Keryomaru reached the mouth of Port Arthur at midnight of the 12th and effected the laying of mines at several points outside of the port, defying the enemy's searchlights.

"The second destroyer flotilla discovered at dawn of the 13th one Russian destroyer trying to enter the harbor, and after ten minutes' attack sunk her. Another Russian destroyer was discovered coming from the direction of Liao Tishan and was attacked, but she managed to flee into the harbor. On our side no casualties except two seamen on the Ikazuchi slightly wounded.

"There was no time to rescue the enemy's drowning crews as the Bayan approached. The third fleet reached outside of Port Arthur at 8 A. M., when the Bayan came out and opened fire.

"Immediately afterward the Novik, Askoid, Diana, Petropaviovsk, Pobieda, and Poltava came out and made an offensive attack. Our third fleet hardly answering and gradually retiring, enticed the enemy fifteen miles southeast of the port, when our first fleet informed through wireless telegraphy from the third fleet, suddenly appeared before the enemy and attacked them.

"While the enemy was trying to regain the port a battleship of the Petropaviovsk type struck mines laid by us the previous evening, and sunk at 10:32 A. M.

"Although another ship was observed to have lost freedom of movement, the conflagration of the enemy's ships prevented us from identifying her. They finally managed to regain the port.

"Our third fleet suffered no damage and the enemy's damage besides above mentioned, probably slight also. Our first fleet did not reach firing distance.

"Our fleets retired at 1 P. M., prepared for another attack. They recalled April 14 toward Port Arthur. The second, the fourth, and the fifth destroyer flotillas and the ninth torpedo flotilla also joined at 3 A. M. and 7 A. M. No enemy's ship was found outside of the port.

"Our first fleet arrived at the port at 9 A. M. and discovered three mines laid by the enemy and destroyed all.

"The Kasuga and Nisshin were dispatched to the west of Laotishan and made indirect bombardment for two hours, it being their first action. The new forts on Laotishan finally silenced. Our forces retired at 1:30 P. M."

The armored cruisers Kasuga and Nisshin, mentioned in Admiral Togo's report, were purchased from Argentina shortly before the war began. They had been built in Italy, and arrived in Far Eastern waters from Genoa just at the beginning of hostilities. This was their first engagement.

In concluding his report, Admiral Togo says:

"The fact that not a single man was injured in these successive attacks must be attributed to his Majesty's glorious virtue. The officers and men proved gallant and did their utmost in the discharge of their duties, despite many things that seemed beyond human control.

"The ships freely moving over the enemy's ground without suffering any damage must be attributed to heavenly assistance."

DENY REPORTED LOSSES.

Unconfirmed Rumor that Two More Warships Had Been Lost.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—A report gained wide currency here to-day that the battleship Sebastopol and another vessel at Port Arthur had been lost. This report has been officially denied.

Viceroy Alexieff took over the command of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur this afternoon and raised his flag on board the battleship Sevastopol.

No further details have been received of yesterday's bombardment of Port Arthur except that it was practically without results so far as injury to the ships or fortifications is concerned. The loss of life was insignificant.

The assertion of Vice Admiral Togo, Commander in Chief of the Japanese standing squadron, that he sank mines off Port Arthur at midnight on Tuesday, has elicited an authoritative statement that not a single Japanese torpedo boat approached the entrance to Port Arthur at that time. The informant of The Associated Press admits, however, that he cannot explain the Petropaviovsk explosion.

An Admiral has given a version of the affair confirming that of Vice Admiral Togo. He declares that Japanese torpedo boats came up the previous evening and laid mines along the shore south of the entrance to the harbor. He says the torpedo boats were seen to make off in a different direction from that in which they came. The flagship, he says, drew out

from the line as the squadron re-entered the harbor, thus getting among the Japanese mines.

The theory that the disaster to the Petropaviovsk was caused by a submarine boat, which hae been scouted by the Admiralty, is strengthened by a statement published in the Novi Krai on March 24, that a sentries' cutter station in the roadstead reported what looked like a submarine vessel two miles off shore. Launches from the torpedo boats were sent out to investigate, hut found no trace of the vessel.

One of the highest authorities at the Admiralty makes the following statement: "You can deny with absolute assurance the reports that the enemy was in any way responsible for the disaster to the Petropavlovsk. Admiral Makaroff never left the harhor without dragging for mines. We believe the Petropaviovsk's hoilers blew up. They were of the old Scotch type. We also consider it quite likely that an unexploded Whitehead torpedo caused the Pobieda's injury, as the explosion occurred just at her waterline."

The Novosti argues that there is no cause for despair, the ships left at Port Arthur and Vladivostok still constitnting what Capt. Mahan calls "a fleet in heing." which leaves the Japanese not free to act.

Lieut. Doukelsky, one of the officers of the Petropavlovsk who survived the disaster, succumbed to his injuries yesterday, and several other survivors are not expected to recover.

The Admiralty admits huying four large German steamships, which will be converted into cruisers. It is helieved that the Admiralty is negotiating also for the purchase of four similar vessels from the United States.

PORT ARTHUR, April 15, (delayed in transmission.)—At 6 o'clock this morning a small Japanese squadron appeared on the horizon and soon drew off, hut at about 10 o'clock a hostile fleet, numbering twenty-three vessels, was again sighted.

They formed in two divisions, one taking up a position behind Cape Liao-Shan, the southern extremity of the peninsula on which Port Arthur is situated, shelling the shore and the Tiger Peninsula, while the other bombarded the Golden Hill and other hatteries from a point opposite the roadstead. The fire was continued intermittently until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Russian ships replied with an indirect fire, and made good practice, one shot damaging a Japanese cruiser. According to some reports two Japanese ships were injured. There was no damage done to the forts or the town. Some Chinese were killed, and a few Chinese and Russians were wounded.

Viceroy Alexieff was accompanied here by 850 men, intended to assist in the defense of this place.

PARIS VIEW OF DISASTER.

Belief Expressed That Loss of Petropavlovsk Will Delay Peace.

PARIS, April 16.—The Russian naval disaster displaces all other topics. The view is held in Government quarters that it will have the effect of postponing peace. A leading official said to-day:

"This is a further blow to Russia's prestige, and every such hiow will add to the length and bitterness of the war. If Russia ultimately wins, as we believe she will, the loss of the Petropaviovsk will be one of the largest items of the war indemnity which Japan will have to pay."

The official added that the gradual wiping out of the Russian Navy might have the beneficial effect of reducing the European naval armaments, which are now adjusted with reference to each other. He pointed out that the British naval plan contemplated a strength equal to the navies of France, Germany, and Russia, whereas the present gradual elimination of the Russian Navy would permit Great Britain and other countries to reduce their naval programmes without altering their relative strength.

The prospect of an Anglo-Russian accord is receiving serious attention in official and diplomatic circles, the trend of sentiment heing that it will eventuate in an Anglo-French-Russian agreement after the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

The effect of the Anglo-Russian accord upon the United States is heing discussed in diplomatic quarters. One of the Ambassadors remarked that Great Britain would gain from Russia all the United States had lost through recent misunderstandings.

BALTIC FLEET TO STAY HOME?

Russians, It Is Said, Decide Not to Send Squadron East.

PARIS, April 17.—The Eclair's St. Petersburg correspondent says he is informed that a formal order has been forwarded to Viceroy Alexieff not to permit the Russian fleet to leave Port Arthur before the arrival there of Vice Admiral Skrydloff.

It is the opinion in high naval circles that it will not be necessary to dispatch the Baltic squadron to the Far East, as the army, it is helieved, will he ahle to cope with the Japanese forces.

JAPANESE OFFICERS CAUGHT.

Russians Seize Two Disguised as Tibetan Lamas.

HARBIN, Manchuria, April 16.—Two Japanese officers of the General Staff arrived here under strict escort, having been arrested hy the railroad guard eighteen miles from this place. They were dressed as Tibetan lamas.

In attempting to escape they forsook their tents, in which were found sixty pounds of high explosives, a fuse, a string of keys to unscrew railroad nuts, and other paraphernalia. They evidently intended to blow up the bridge over the Nonni River, near Fulladi. The prisoners displayed great coolness, confessing that it was their intention to destroy the railroad.

SEOUL, April 16.—No hattle has heen fought at Wiju. The Russians occupy strongly fortified positions at Chiu-Tien-Cheng (on the Manchurian side of the river and about ten miles north of An-tung) and on Tiger Hill, a rocky promontory jutting out into the Yalu River. The Japanese forces and hatteries are screened hehind the hill between the river and Wiju.

A recent dispatch from Liao Yang said the Russian intrenchments on the Yalu had been completed. The centre of the line of fortified positions is at An-tung. The right flank rests at Tatung-Kao, about twenty-five miles southwest of An-tung, and the left at Chin-Tien-Cheng. It has been reported that there are about 20,000 Russians ready to oppose the Japanese if they attempt to cross the river, and a recent dispatch from Tokio says it was known there that the Russians were in force on the Manchurian side of the Yalu.

The major force of the first Japanese Army to land in Korea is near Wiju, according to a dispatch from Korea, and the Japanese are said to be landing at Chulsan, near the mouth of the Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The first two brigades of the nine Siherian rifle hrigades have been ordered to be converted into nine divisions, increasing their numerical strength to about 100,000 men.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA TO HAVE SUBMARINES

Japanese Arsenals Work Overtime to Complete Several Boats.

AMERICAN EXPERT FOR RUSSIA

Engineer on His Way to Port Arthur to Assemble Parts of Three Boats Forwarded in Sections.

LONDON, April 16.—While it is authoritatively said tbat the Japanese have no submarine navy at the present time, and that, therefore, it is impossihle that the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk could have been sunk hy a boat of this class, it is understood that the Japanese arsenals and navy yards are working overtime on two or more submarine hoats, which will be ready before the Russian Baltic squadron reaches the Far East.

PARIS, April 17.—According to a dispatch from the St. Petershurg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, an American engineer is on his way to Port Arthur to direct the reconstruction of the three submarine boats which were forwarded to Port Arthur in sections in March.

JAPANESE WAR SONGS.

What the Mikado's Men Are Singing in These Stirring Times.

A resident of Orange, N. J., recently received from a relative who is a Presbyterian missionary in Japan, copies of two of the war songs composed since the outhreak of war between that country and Russia, and though the tunes to European or American ears are not very musical, yet both are said to have become quite popular.

They are printed on six-page circulars ahout six hy eight inches in size, and on the cover is shown a Japanese cavalryman beating back an enormous, grotesque bird with his sabre. The words of the song are printed in the Japanese characters, which are a strange contrast to the modern tonic sol-fa musical script which is printed below the music score in the old style staff. The first song is said to be very stirring and runs as follows:

March on! March on! the strong of Japan!
This is the time you can realize your ancestors' hope.
Hurrah! Hurrah! Long live Japan. (Nippon Banzai.)
March on! March on! wherever the banner leadeth you.
The enemy who disturb the peace are devils' friends,
Heaven and earth are against them;
Men and God hate them.

Loyalty your helmet, valor your mail.
With the Shield of Justice march on.
The morning breeze from the Rising Sun
Will sweep and scatter the Dew Beads.
Three-foot sword, icy cold, is ready on our side.
Trained arms pine with indolence.
Over the mountains, over the deep,
The title to your pillow, the sword the screen,
Complain not the hardship, the opportunity is Senzai Ichi gu.

Display your skill on the stage of the world.
March on! March on! the strong of Japan,
To the chivalrous expedition for Orient's peace.
Hurrah! Hurrah! "Nippon Banzai!"
March on! wherever the hanner leadeth you.

The "Rising Sun" mentioned in the second verse is the Japanese emhiem, and therefore represents that nation, while in the Japanese parlance Dew stands for Russia. The writer of the verse gave both a double meaning by representing the breeze from the Rising Sun as scattering the Dew Beads from the hranches. The phrase "Senzai Ichi gu," occurring at the end of the second stanza, means, according to the translation sent hy the missionary with the verses, an opportunity to be met only once in a thousand years to serve for the country. The other song is printed in similar form and runs thus:

Japan, a famous country in the world;
Her emblem, the Rising Sun;
The Emperor of the unchanging lineage;
The subjects count fifty millions.

The cornerstone of the nation is mercy and righteousness.
The people are excellent in valor and loyalty.
The country which oppresses us, you know,
Is full of vileness and cheating.
She grasps others' territory.
Her army burns offenseless houses.
Her army massacred innocent men;
Her soldiers disgraced womanhood;
Even crying babes are not spared.
Evil and atrocious as they are,
Man and God will punish them.
Her hroad territory is barren;
The great population an irregular mass.
The inhahitants of a million and a half
Involves sixty and more tribes.
Cossacks were, hut are not now hold.
Their strength is like a dream passed.
Snow and ice melt before the "Sun."
So the Dew shall be.
Stand up ye soldiers of Japan.
The Spring has come, your horses
Are full of spirit with scent of war.
Nothing can stand the march of righteousness.
Delightful is the idea of
Demolishing Arthur and Harbin.
Plant the Rising Sun on the summit of the Ural;
Drive back the slaves to the woods of Moscow,
And establish the influence of our Emperor;
And then let us enjoy the peace universal.

YOUNG ATHLETE BADLY HURT.

Fahys Cook Struck by Twelve-Pound Shot—Perhaps Fatally Injured.

Fahys Cook of Browning School, 29 West Fifty-fifth Street, was seriously injured yesterday at the annual interscholastic games held at Ohio Field, the athletic grounds of New York University. Cook was hit on the right shoulder and hack of the head by a 12-pound shot thrown hy Paul J. Baumgarten. He was taken to Fordham Hospital in an ambulance hy Dr. Kneipp, and at a late hour last night was reported to he unconscious and in a critical condition, it being thought that he could not survive the injury. He was later removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Both Cook and Baumgarten were practicing throws for the shot-put. Cook made a throw and walked out on the field to recover the shot. As he was stooping over in the act of picking the shot from the ground Baumgarten made a throw. The iron ball whirled through the air and struck Cook at the hase of his skull, knocking him unconscious. An ambulance was at once summoned and the injured boy taken to Fordham Hospital.

Cook is fifteen years of age and the son of Henry H. Cook of 9 East Eighty-second Street. Paul J. Baumgarten, who accidentally caused the injury, is sixteen years of age and lives with his parents at 294 Riverside Drive. So anxious were Cook's parents when they learned of the accident that they summoned the most expert medical attendance and had the hoy taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where an operation, it was said, might possibly he performed as the only means of saving the boy's life. Baumgarten was completely prostrated hy the serious accident that he had unwittingly caused and retired from all contests and went to his home. Baumgarten is a son of William Baumgarten, a furniture dealer and manufacturer.

POWERS SEPARATION SUIT ENDS.

Settlement Reached When Case Was About to be Tried.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 16.—After a legal contest of more than four years, the suit for a separation hrought hy Louise T. Powers against James J. Powers, a contractor of Central Park, L. I., was settled to-day. The case was to have come before Supreme Court Justice Kelly at the Nassau County Court House, hut fifteen minutes before it was called an agreement was reached hy counsel, by which Mr. Powers promised to pay his wife $8 a week and pay the rent of a house she may occupy, while he is to have the custody of all the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers were married at Far Rockaway on Feb. 10, 1890, and had six children, one of whom has died since the beginning of this action.

NURSE FIGHTS HOSPITAL FIRE.

Forms Bucket Brigade and Sees Incurables to Safety.

The coolness, as well as the bravery, of Miss Elliott, the head nurse in the female department of the Home for Incurables, at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, averted what might have been a serious panic in Ward M of that institution last night.

Miss Elliott was on one of her regular visits to the ward, and had occasion to visit the closet in which is kept the clothes of the patients. When the nurse opened the closet there was a rush of smoke. She quickly closed the door, and then told the twenty-five patients in the ward to keep cool, assuring them that they were in no immediate danger.

Miss Elliott, as soon as she had reassured the patients, communicated with Dr. Jones, the Superintendent, who sent in an alarm from his office. Dr. Jonee then summoned the doctors and nurses from the other wards, and rolling chairs and heds were wheeled into Ward M, and on them the patients were taken to another part of the building.

In the meantime Miss Elliott, who had heen reinforced hy Drs. Brooks, Smith, and Johnson, had been working to quench the flame in the closet. Miss Elliott especially distinguished herself in the bucket hrigade, and when at last the fire had been put out it was found that she had been painfully burned about the face.

The firemen responded promptly to the alarm sent in by Dr. Jones, hut when they arrived the fire was out. However, they went into the building with huckets, not caring to stretch hose through the building for fear of frightening the patients, and deluged the closet with water to make doubly sure that the fire was out.

The patients acted with great presence of mind, not a single one of them exhibiting undue fright. The affair was kept so quiet that none of the patients in the other wards knew that there had been a fire until it was all over. There are 275 patients in the institution. The damage last night was estimated at about $300.

PLUGGED HOLE WITH HIS BODY.

Missouri Sailor, Aided by Comrade, Kept Fire from a Magazine.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 16.—To the splendid bravery of Seamen McDade and Welles is due the fact that the battleship Missouri was not blown to destruction during the fire which raged in the turret and handling room and cost thirty-one lives. These two men are now in the hospital, and will receive recognition for valiant service from the Navy Department.

The story of their heroism became known here to-day. It appears that McDade and Welles were in Magazine D 25 when the first explosion occurred, and sparks began dropping from the turret to their magazine. At the time the trough through which powder is passed was open and about four charges of powder were on the outside.

McDade saw the danger, knowing the powder on the outside would catch, and unless the opening in the magazine was closed the powder there would explode, too.

He reached his arm through the opening and attempted to unfasten the catch to close the opening, but it refused to work. He then placed his hody in the opening until Welles could empty a large powder can, and when this was done the can was shoved into the opening, partly closing it. The men then filled all cracks with swab, thus preventing any flames from penetrating the magazine.

Meanwhile on deck men stood at their posts like real heroes. By their side was Chaplain Gleeson of the Missouri, who would occasionally encourage the men, saying, "Steady, boys!" Not a man flinched although death stared every one in the face.

One man who had been shoved out of the handling room said while lying in the arms of the Chaplain: "Capt. Cowles has saved three men besides me." The poor fellow died, however, in five minutes.

An officer said to-day that target practice in the fleet was going ahead as though no such acident had occurred, and that the Missouri would resume her practice as eoon as the court of inquiry was concluded."

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Chief Naval Constructor Capps, who recently was ordered to Pensacola to inspect and report upon the condition of the battleship Missouri as affected hy her recent collision with the Illinois, and also by the more recent disastrous powder explosion in her aft gun turret.

Rear Admiral Capps states that the hull of the ship was not injured hy either accident and that the vessel is in good condition outside of the local damage to the electric apparatus in the aft turret, which naturally interferes with the proper operation of the guns in that turret.

J. T. ALDERDICE ARRESTED.

Is Taken in House Where Mrs. Mary Oliver Died.

James T. Alderdice, who was brought into the case involving the mysterious death of Mrs. Mary Oliver of 2,293 Second Avenue several months ago, it being alleged that he had transferred certain property of Mrs. Oliver just prior to her death, was arrested last night in the house in which the woman died and was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

The police for many weeks are understood to have heen on the lookout for Alderdice.

Last nigbt Policeman Baumann saw a light in the house and decided to make an investigation. He effected an entrance and found Alderdice and another man inside. Neither, he says, could give a satisfactory explanation of why be was there, and he put them under arrest as euspicious characters. The man with Alderdice gave his name as Samuel Leroy. Both refused to tell where they lived.

Mrs. Oliver was found dead in the house by the Rev. Dr. Alderdice, who himself fell dead a few minutes after be discovered her body.

MRS. DANZ GUILTY OF MURDER.

Wails That She Did Not Poison Her Husband—Daughter Faints.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict given against Mrs. Catharine Danz to-day by the jury that had tried her for poisoning her husband.

When the verdict was announced her daughter shrieked and fainted, and a painful scene ensued. While the poli was being made and the verdict recorded Mrs. Danz, covering her face with her hands, rocked back and forth in her chair, sobbing and crying out: "I did not murder my husband!"

The trial lasted three weeks William G. Danz, the woman's husband, died on June 27, 1901. Mrs. Danz was arrested March 10, 1903. The Commonwealth charged that she administered the poison which was given her by George Hossey, a negro voodoo doctor, who is under sentence of death as her accessory in the murder. Mrs. Danz's conviction makes Hossey's hanging certain.

Schoolship Alumni Entertain.

The Alumni Association of the Schoolship St. Mary's held a reception and entertainment last night ahoard the schoolship, which is moored at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. Ahout 500 were present. Commander G. C. Hanus, Capt. Brown of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Capt. J. W. Miller of the Maritime Exchange, and Rear Admiral Henry Erben, retired, spoke. The speakers addressed themselves principally to the class of 100, who will start on a six months' cruise April 26.

RUSSIANS AND CHINESE BARELY ESCAPED CLASH

Gen. Linevitch Sent Ultimatum to Troops on Border.

DEMANDED INSTANT RETREAT

Chinese Have Begun to Withdraw Into Pe-chi-li Province—Strict Russian Surveillance Over Them.

LIAO YANG, April 2.—(Delayed) The outside world does not know how near Russian and Chinese troops were to a clash on the border of Manchuria.

In order to remove the menace of a large Chinese army from the Russian flank Gen. Linevitch, the Russian Commander in Manchuria, deemed it necessary to communicate an ultimatum to Yuan-Shi-Kai, Supreme Commander of the Chinese army and navy, ordering that the Chinese troops withdraw three hundred or four hundred versts into the interior.

"If this demand be not fulfilled at the order of the Viceroy," said the ultimatum of Gen. Linevitch, "I will form a special division which will drive the Chinese troops back to the frontier."

Ever since the establishment of the headquarters of Gen. Linevitch at Liao Yang concern has been manifested at the attitude of the Chinese. Since the opening of hostilities the Chinese troops in Pechi-li Province have concentrated on the western shore of the Liao Ho.

According to reports persistently circulated hy the Chinese, there are hundreds of Japanese among the Chinese troops. Disguised in various ways, Japanese spies are along the line of the railroad, and they follow all Europeans, especially Russians. Yuan-Shi-Kai is an implacable hater of Rursia and a tried friend of Japan. He has assured the whole world of the strict neutrality of China in the Far Eastern trouble. Russia, bowever, is not so confiding to-day as she was at the time of the Boxer outbreak.

Immediately upon his arrival at Liao Yang Gen. Linevitch instituted a strict surveillance over the actione of the Chinese troops along the frontier. At Yin-kow be received a Norwegian named Mundte, a representative of Yuan-Shi-Kai. Gen. Linevitch asked him why the Chinese troops were concentrating so near places occupied by Russian troops.

Mundte replied that he supposed the chief object was to maintain neutrality and the safety of Northern China from invasion hy the Russians or Japanese.

In view of the Russian demand, however, the Chinese troops have already begun to retire into the interior of tbe Pe-Chi-Li Province.

Another object of the concentration of the Chinese was said to be the protection of the Shan-Hai-Kwan Railroad. Gen. Linevitch told Mundte to advise Yuan-Shi-Kai to command Gen. Ma not to approach the Shan-Hai-Kwan Railroad witb troops, as such action could only he regarded as threatening Russia's position in Manchuria.

It is asserted that Gen. Ma bad no reason to concentrate a large force for the protection of the road, as the Russian troops had no idea of taking possession of it or of entering Chinese territory. The concentration of Chinese troops heing apt to lead to misunderstandings, Gen. Linevitch delivered bis ultimatum.

The suspicions of the Russians regarding the Chinese were further aroused hy the efforts of Mundte to reach Port Arthur and visit the army, permission to do which was refused.

MINE DISASTER VERDICT.

Jury Holds Inspector and Superintendent Responsible and Charges Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—The Coroner's jury having in charge the inquest into the Harwick mine disaster in which 178 men and boys were killed on Jan. 25, to-day brought in a verdict holding F. W. Cunningbam, State Mine Inspector, and Wilfred Snowden, Superintendent of the Harwick mine, responsible for the explosion, and ordering that they be held for tbe action of the Grand Jury. Warrants charging them with murder were sworn out for their arrest to-night.

Mine Foreman Brown and Fire Boss Gordon, who were killed, were also charged with neglect.

The finding of the jury is to the effect that the explosion was caused hy a blown-out shot, igniting gas and coal dust; that there was insufficiency of ventilation due to the accumulation of ice at bottom of airshaft; that Mine Inspector Cunningham violated the mining laws by allowing a longer time to elapse than the law required in making his official inspection, and that Superintendent Snowden violated the mining law in not signing mine foreman and fire boss report hooks.

FIGHT WITH DERANGED WOMAN.

Police Have Hard Work Taking Her Baby from Her.

The janitor of the house at 224 East Fortieth Street reported to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station at noon yesterday that Mrs. Beatrice Munci, who occupied the fourth floor flat in the house, was murdering her children. Policeman Hickey was sent with the janitor and found the hallways of the hulding occupied hy frightened and hysterical women and children. Sounds of struggling and shrieks came from the Munci flat. Policeman O'Donnell joined Hickey and the two forced open the door.

Mrs. Munci stood facing them, hrandishing a kitchen knife. She clasped her haby tightly. In another room were two boys, five and three years old, crying with fear. When she was off her guard for a moment Hickey seized the hand that held tbe knife. Then ensued a terrific struggle, in which the two policemen and the woman's hushand had to tear the hahy from its mother's arms.

After a fight, in which nearly all the woman's clothes were torn from ber, she was put into an ambulance and taken to the psycopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital.

WALDORF PAGE ACCUSED.

Is Said to Have Raised Stamp Orders and Swindled Guests.

William Stewart, eighteen years old, of 125 East Thirty-first Street, a page at the Waldorf-Astoria, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on the complaint of the hotel management.

Stewart is charged with giving in false orders for stamps at the desk and obtaining money on them. It is believed by the management that the scheme hae been in operation for some time, hut not until lately was there any complaint from a guest who had been charged for stamps which he had not ordered. When a complaint came, an investigation was made, and yesterday one of the guests gave an order to Stewart which she says was for two two-cent stamps, but which, according to the complaint, reached the desk calling for 150 two-cent stamps.

W. E. TILLOTSON BETTER.

Gov. Crane of Massachusetts Comes Here to See Patient.

The condition of W. E. Tillotson, the millionaire, of Pittsfield, Mass., who is ill at the Waldorf-Astoria, was said yesterday to be slightly improved. Mr. Tillotson was attacked with paralysis on Friday, and is under the care of Dr. Janeway.

Gov. Crane of Massachusetts received a dispatch from Mr. Tillotson Friday night, and hurried to New York yesterday morning to see him. He remained for about three hours with the sick man, and then went home.

I announced last week that I make *Fine Clothes* for men at *Moderate prices.*

As a special inducement I will offer this week SPRING OVERCOATS, made to order, silk lined throughout, for $35. Value $50.

R. E. WIESNER
IMPORTING TAILOR,
227 BROADWAY, Cor. Barclay St.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

THINKS WOMAN FOUND IN WOODS HIS WIFE

Philadelphia Man Going to Hempstead to Identify Her.

BELIEVES SHE WAS SLAIN

Violinmaker's Wife Left Home Week Ago to Transact Realty Business in Brooklyn.

Although the New York police have had nothing to do with the mystery surrounding the body of the unidentified woman found at Hempstead, L. I., hy a letter received yesterday they are working on one phase of the case. The Hempstead police are undecided as to the cause of the woman's death.

A letter written in German was received at Police Headquarters from Philadelphia yesterday, which said in part:

"My wife, forty years old, and my son, eight years old, went on Sunday, April 10, at 9:50 o'clock to New York, and since then I have heard nothing from them."

Following are a number of addresses where she would have been likely to visit, and the letter continues:

"The description in the paper tallies correctly with my wife's looks. None of her relatives has heard from her. Please keep the clothes that I may identify them. I intend to come bere Sunday to look at them.

"Her name is Rosa Lange and the boy's name is Anton Lange."

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Benjamin J. Lang, a violin maker, of this city, left bere late to-night for New York for the purpose of viewing tbe body of the woman found in the woods at Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Lang says that hie wife left home last Sunday, ostensibly for New York, taking their boy. To-day, Lang said, be received a letter postmarked Chicago, which purported to be from his wife and in which it was stated that she had gone away from him and tbat be would never see her again. He also said the letter stated tbat bis wife had been arrested in Chicago. The letter was signed with his wife's name and that of his boy.

"I unhesitatingly declare," Lang said, "that the writing is not that of my wife. It is in a man's writing, and I know the man. He met my wife on East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York, and I'll give his name to the police when I arrive in New York.

"I will also give the police information that will show why my wife was murdered and what the motive was to get her out of the way. My wife has a joint interest of $4,000 in a house in Brooklyn. I had $4,000 in it also, and a third party had money in it.

"If the dead woman is my wife, of which I have no doubt, there will be an arrest pretty soon. I will point out the man who murdered her or had her murdered to the police. She would never commit suicide."

BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR.

Among Them Is Senator White's Amending Tenement House Law.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Odell to-day signed Senator White's bill allowing the erection in cities of the first class of non-fire-proof tenement houses of seven stories in height when the ceiling of the first story or basement extends no more than six inches above the highest point of the curh level in any street having a grade of more than four feet in one hundred.

The Governor also signed Senator Foley's bill amending the New York charter relative to trials and charges against members of the police force, so as to direct the Police Commissioner to designate two places for the trial of members of the police force upon charges, one for the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, and the other for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Other bills signed include these:

Mr. McKeown, removing from the Directors and stockholders of moneyed or hanking corporations any exemption they have heretofore had in the matter of personal liahility.

Senator Green's, fixing the salaries of the special agents of the Excise Department at $1,000 for the first year; $1,250 for the second, and $1,500 thereafter.

GIRL THIEF IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Eleven-Year-Old Mary Noonan Says She Was Forced to Snatch Chatelaine.

An eleven-year-old girl, ragged and dirty and in the character of a highwaywoman in Fifth Avenue, was a prisoner of an unusual sort in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. She is Mary Noonan, and lives with her parents, she says, at 502 West Forty-seventh Street.

She is charged by Miss Emily Klaussman, who is employed in a millinery establishment at 430 Fifth Avenue, with attempting to snatch away her chatelaine bag while she was walking in Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. The little girl admitted the charge, according to the police, but said that she was forced to make the attempt by two other girls, slightly older, who were with her.

Miss Klaussman and another young woman, Miss Florence Miller, of the same store, were walking down the avenue about 8 o'clock when, the former says, the Noonan girl, who had been standing in the shadow of a building with two other girls, ran out in front of them and seized Miss Klaussman's bag. She broke one of the chains supporting it, hut before she got any further she turned and ran away.

Miss Klaussman followed and caught her after chasing her a block. The young woman turned Mary over to Policeman Strauss, and he took her to the station.

There the girl said that she had been told hy the other girls, whose names she gave as Sadie Cohen and Lillie McDonough, who live in her neighborhood, to steal the bag. They had threatened to beat her if she refused, she said. If she succeeded she was to meet them afterward in her bome and divide the plunder. Tbe other two girls are about fourteen years old.

The two young women did not want Mary punished severely, and suggested that she be sent to the Children's Society. After the little girl's eye, which she said had been blackened by a fall, was treated, she was taken down to the society's headquarters, and will he arraigned in the Children's Court.

William Murray Improving.

The condition of ex-Superintendent of Police William Murray who is ill with pneumonia at the home of his son-in-law, John L. Jordan, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, at 434 West Twentieth Street, was reported last night to be improved somewhat from the serious phase it assumed early yesterday morning. Hopes for his recovery are still strong.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' & Misses' Coats & Dresses.

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CITIZENS TAKE UP ARMS FOR AN ILLINOIS FEUD

Fire, Dynamite, Bloodhounds, and Detectives All on the Scene.

SECRET MEETING BY MIDNIGHT

Trouble Started Over a Cement Walk That Alderman Swartz Wouldn't Pay For—Village Has No Police and State Is Called On.

Special to The New York Times.

STERLING, Ill., April 16.—A feud of six months' standing has broken out afresh in Harmon, and to-night prominent citizens are carrying firearms, as they are in peril of their lives.

The trouble is the result of the village Council placing a cement sidewalk around a store owned by Alderman C. B. Swartz and Swartz's refusal to pay for the walk after it was installed. The village board tore up the walk, and since then attempts have been made to indict the board.

Then a fire that threatened the destruction of the village was the result. Two store buildings owned by Alderman Durf and Alderman Conside were burned. Early the next morning the store owned by William Kugler, also a member of the Village Board, was wrecked hy a charge of dynamite, his safe was torn to atoms and everything of value was carted away.

Detectives and bloodhounds were hurried into the village, and this morning Michael Burke was arrested, taken before a Justice of tbe Peace, and accused of setting fire to the buildings that were burned.

Secret meetings bave been held after the midnight hour in the village. These have been watched by city authorities, but so far they have been unable to find out who are attending them.

The village will be divided over the feud, and it is predicted that it may yet result in serious trouble, if not bloodshed. The village has no police force, as the town is bankrupt, and the peace of the place is supposed to be maintained hy the Village Trustees. The State paid for the bloodhounds and the detectives that are now working on the case.

JEALOUS WIFE KILLS WOMAN.

Finds Her Walking with Her Husband—Shoots Her Dead.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—As she was walking along Airbrake Avenue in Wilmerding this evening Mrs. Laura Rebrach, aged thirty-two years, of Pitcairn, was shot and killed hy Mrs. Hugh Beninger, with whose husband Mrs. Rebrach was strolling.

Beninger, wbo first drew the fire of his wife, was shot in the leg. Mrs. Beninger and her husband were both locked up in the Wilmerding jail.

The Beningers and the Rebrachs are neighbors in Wilmerding, and it is said that Mrs. Beninger was insanely jealous of her husband. She met him walking with Mrs. Rebrach, and without a word she drew a revolver and fired at her husband. While he was protesting Mrs. Rebrach started to flee down the street. Mrs. Beninger turned and fired and the woman fell to the ground and died within fifteen minutes.

FIRE RESCUES THRILL CROWD.

Firemen Save Ten by Ladders from Blazing Tenement.

Several sensational rescues were made last night at a tenement house fire at 148 Morris Street, Jersey City. The fire started on the second floor, burning the stairs so that the occupants of the third and fourth floors were unable to escape. Ladders were quickly put up to the windows, and three women were carried down. They took refuge with neighbors.

On the fourth floor the firemen found Mrs. Hugh Dowd and her six children, all of whom were carried down the ladders to safety amid the cheers of the crowd. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The firemen bad hardly returned to their stations when they were recalled by an alarm for a fire in the adjoining house. This was caused hy a defective flue. It did no damage.

RAIDERS GET BULLFIGHTER.

A Number of Alleged Gamblers Escape from the Police.

Eduardo King, who says that he is a Spaniard and a bullfighter, now living at 256 West Twenty-eighth Street, was one of the nine prisonere captured late last night in a raid upon an alleged gambling house in West Twenty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, by Detectives Cohen, Reicb, and O'Brien of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The place is a three-story-and-basement house, a restaurant being on the lowest floor. According to the detectives the gambling house was on the first floor, the parlor being used for the game. When they broke in they say they found twenty-five men playing. They scattered and more than half of them, owing to the small number of the raiding force, escaped hy the roof and rear windows.

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TARIFF REFORMERS CHEER FOR PARKER

Enthusiasm Greets E. M. Shepard's Mention of Name.

URGES ISSUE FOR CAMPAIGN

Partial Revision of Tariff, on Specified Schedules, Picked Out for Popular Consideration.

"The Relation of the Tariff Question to the Coming Campaign" was the subject chosen for discussion by the speakers at the dinner of the Reform Club, held last evening at the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue. The circulsr announcing the dinner had etated very definitely that principles and not the question of candidates would be considered. With one exception this rule was closely followed, and the inequalities and injustices of protection as preached and carried out by the Republican Party were made the subject of attack.

Edward M. Shepard was the one speaker who departed from the rule, and when, at the close of a tribute to the strong and conservative qualities of the man who was the recognized choice of the Democratic Party in New York State, he mentioned the name of Judge Parker, every one of the diners appeared to be glad that he had ignored instructions. The applause which followed interrupted the speaker for a minute, but the remainder of his speech, devoted to a plea for a campaign of concentrated action rather than of high-sounding declarations against the trusts, was listened to with close attention.

Other speakers of the evening were John G. Agar, President of the Reform Club, Representative Wade of Iowa, Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, Louis Windmuller, and Everett P. Wheeler. With them at the guests' table were Rolla Ogden, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Peter B. Olney, and G. V. M. Baldwin.

Senators Daniel of Virginia and Carmack of Tennessee, who were expected, were unable to be present, and Representative De Armond, who was to have spoken, was obliged to send regrets. Senator Carmack sent a telegram expressing pleasure that the Reform Club should have chosen the present time for a dinner at which the subject chosen should be discussed, and declaring his belief that a new epoch in the battle for tariff reform had arrived.

A long letter from Representative John Sharp Williams, the leader of the Democratic minority in the House, elicited considerable applause.

MR. WILLIAMS'S LETTER.

About two hundred members of the club or friends of members were present when President Agar rose to read the letters and telegrams from the absent ones. Representative Williams's letter was as follows:

"I am heart and soul with you in the great cause. I call it the great cause because it is the greatest of all mere money and physical questions. It is great because it relates itself to everything which is greatly to be desired in this world. I do not think that people usually attach sufficient importance to the moral side of tbe opposition to protectionism.

"In the first place, protectionism leads the individual to lose that magnificent self-reliance and pride in accepting from the world nothing save the fruits of his own industry, that peculiarly characterized their grandfathers. It breeds a sort of expectation of making money, not by individual exertion, but by legislative favoritism. In this way, it saps the moral fibre, accustoms men to receive something for nothing, or, at any rate, something for an inadequate consideration.

"Tbe consequence is that wherever protectionism has been part and parcel of the life of a people for any great length of time, they seem to lose a certain fine indignation against unjust wealth by taxation that ought to characterize the highest civilization. Then, if you consider the question internationally, the moral aspects of it stand still more distinctly forth.

"Protectionism is founded upon a sort of Chauvinism, upon the idea that the various peoples of the world are related in antagonism, instead of being related by mutual helpfulness; an idea that the duty of one people in dealing with another is to get all out of the other that it can, and to be as little helpful to the other as possible. In my opinion, not all the peace societies of the world are as conducive to the prevention of war as amicable trade relations, buying and selling, both at a profit.

"Protectionism is founded upon the balance of trade theory, which has been exploded so often that it seems curious historically that it exists in foolish minds at this day, and the balance of trade theory is founded upon two ideas—first, that foreigners are enemies, and, second, that you profit by all that you sell and lose by all that you buy.

"I may add that, so far as the Democratic representation upon the floor of tbe House is concerned, it never has been as unitedly bent upon a conservative and common sense revision of the extortionate and unjust tariff schedules as it is at this moment."

CITES REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Mr. Agar, in introducing the speakers, said that it was a favorite proposition with the protectionists that the tariff question in this country is closed, having been settled by the often-expressed opinion of the electors of the United States.

"But," he added, "this statement is born of hope, not of truth. When we remember that Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt, three of the last five Republican Presidents of the United States, and Speaker Reed, the ablest of them all, have when free to speak declared that the country had outgrown the present system of protection and have declared in favor of substantial and radical reduction of duties, we can hardly admit, on the authority of the Republican Party itself, that tariff reduction is a closed book, a settled issue.

"The last Presidential election at which this issue was raised was won by us on this principle alone. Owing to regrettable discord in our council, protection, having no worthy opponent, has run riot over the land, has drunk and gorged on its opportunities and now holds the country from ocean to ocean. Senators, Congressmen, and President alike are dumb and afraid to raise the cry of dissent. The people see enormous corporations holding the necessities of life at prices governed by their profits and dividends, and not by the natural laws of trade.

"The people look upon our treatment of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines and grow sick at heart to contemplate the unpatriotic greed which has dictated our policies toward those subject lands. The doctrine of protection is the doctrine of privilege and of inequality in trade, and it is a little step to take from trade to government. The President of the United States has made the step, and now holds himself, in fact if not in theory, as privileged to exercise part of the legislative functions of our Government in a manner superior to and beyond the control of the legislative branch. In the coming campaign we must appeal to the people's conscience and their patriotism, and the issue will not be in doubt."

Representative Wade, who was the first speaker, and who was present in the place of Senator Daniel of Virginia, spoke on "The Iowa Idea." He said in beginning that if there was any one present who did not know where to find Iowa on the map, all he need to do was to ask any Government officer in Washington where his home was, for "Iowa is first in war, first in peace, and first, last, and all the time in office." Continuing, he said in part:

"The term 'the Iowa idea' is hardly a fair term, unless, perhaps, you place the emphasis on the word 'the' so as to distinguish that from the great volume of ideas which we have out there. There are some people who think that is the only idea Iowa ever had.

NOTIONS OF THE IOWA IDEA.

"The Iowa idea has been very much misunderstood. The impression which one finds here in the East in regard to the Iowa idea varies from the notion that it represents absolute free trade to the notion that it signifies Canadian reciprocity, high tariff, E Pluribus Unum, and damn the Dutch. [Laughter.]

"The Iowa idea in itself was not much, yet it was a feeble expression of a fact which is becoming apparent all over this country. And what is it? A few years ago—three years ago, to be exact—there was injected into the Republican platform a demand for the removal of tariff upon goods where the tariff might furnish a shelter to monopoly. Now, that is substantially the statement which has stirred up all of this discussion upon the Iowa idea.

"I say it is a small thing in itself—a mere fragment of the great creed of Democracy which has been preached all over this Nation for the past generation. But it is more. Its significance lies in the triumph of the people represented in convention who are throwing off the mental thralldom in which they have been bound for the past generation."

QUALIFICATIONS OF PARKER.

Mr. Shepard spoke as follows:

"Democratic sentiment is strongly set—at least in our part of the country—upon the nomination for the Presidency of a distinguished Magistrate, who, for several years seated in the exalted first place in the administration of justice in the Empire State and for many years before as a Judge of its Supreme Court, has commanded our warm esteem and abiding confidence.

"In his own person and career he represents the instinct of law and order, the sobriety and patience and the freedom from demagogy which should belong to the Chief Magistrate of our republic. In his own person he represents the very opposite of restless, impatient, reckless contempt for Constitutional law-abiding government, and for those respectful and righteoue relations with the rest of the world which belong to our best traditions. That is to say, he represents the very opposite of the conduct and policy of the gallant Republican now dwelling in the White House.

"All the more because Judge Parker has for years been withdrawn from political controversy, is it of the first conequence that, if he shall be our nominee or if any man appealing as he does to the conservative sense of the country, shall be nominated, the party ehall not in its platform seem to evade or disparage the open and express advocacy of its own doctrines.

"A political victory which does not, by its very battle cry, signify the triumph of sound and undoubted doctrine, a victory which only signifies dislike of the character of one man and the like for tbe character and promise of another man, would, I fear, be a barren victory in its permanent result upon the victorious party and the country. President Roosevelt's party will not hesitate to make its appeal for the maintenance of the high protective system.

"If we shrink from that issue, if in our dislike of the dangers and disorders of his administration, we invite the American citizen to turn from the Republican programme to Democratic success as a mere Nirvana of political doctrine; if our platform be a series of meaningless platitudes, we may hardly hope for victory. But if we achieve one upon such a platform, we may well doubt whether the victory be worth while.

"Therefore it is that I welcome the efforts of this club to put tariff reform at the forefront of our Democratic campaign, to do it courageously, and to do it with a sincere intention that, if political power shnll come to us, we shall sincerely make good the promise of our platform. I now propose that the Democratic Party shall make the kind of attack upon the high protective system which the advocates of the latter dread rather than the kind of attack which they prefer.

"I propose an attack upon the protective system in detail rather than by wholesale. I propose particular rather than general legislation. I propose that we direct the minds of the American people to specific tariff evils, and that our essays on the topic be so simple that those who run may read them—that we help the average American citizen, weary at the end of his day's work, his capacity of ready inteHectual apprehension of this problem reduced by the necessities of his bread and butter getting—that we help him more readily to understand the injustice of the taxes which today are levied upon the mass of the American people for the benefit of a favored few.

ISSUE OF IMPERIALISM.

"The cause of free trade is, of course—this we must all concede, whatever our devotion to the cause—but one of several causes which are or ought to be sacred to the best sentiment of the American people. Those who think as I do of the issue of democratic self-government sometimes look almost askance at the favor with whicb the issue of revenue reform or free trade is considered.

"Many of us had hoped that long before this that deeper and further reaching issue of humanity and of true National glory—I mean the issue between a colonial and imperialistic as against a benign and democratic extension of our National power beyond seas—would have been better and more righteously solved by the American people than it has been yet. And there are other causes which to my mind, in necessity and dignity, are at least equal to tariff reform.

"But when we are dealing practically with the political field, as I am dealing with it to-night, we have to recognize what is the thing of which people are presently thinking and talking. We have in a way 'to keep our ears to the ground,' not by way of ignoble time serving or timid reversal or concealment of convictions, but to learn at what point we can most effectively further our general creed of equal rights and no special privileges. We can make but a part of the progress we would. It is never a surrender of a cause to accept the part of it for which the times and public sentiment and tbe business instinct of the American people are ripe, and then to wait for the rest.

"In the political treatment of the great problem which concerns you to-night we are compelled to recognize public sentiment, whether it be determined by truth or error. The practical advance of the free trade cause is a practical political problem, not a theoretical one. The prime fact for those who must consider it from the standpoint of practical statesmanship is the state of public sentiment—the opinion of those citizens by whose votes alone headway can be made for it by actual legislative enactment.

"Civilization does not advance by correct theoretical solutions of problems as they arise. The average American—I say the average American, for I believe it to be true of the majority of Americans—has in a way come to dislike the noble and inspiring name of Free Trade. Large masses of perfectly sincere and inteiligent business men fear tne name as a sort of bogey. The fear is most unreasonable, but its existence is a hard fact.

"In a democratically governed land like ours, the opinions of the masses of men, however erroneous they are, their mere fancies, their sheer misapprehensions are solid facts to be dealt with in the art of statesmanship ae truly as is the force of gravitation, invisible, inaudible, intangible though it be. Therefore, I say to you that we, and those who agree with us in wishing to promote commercial freedom, ought efficiently and carefully, to realize—and, still more than that, to respect—the temper of the average American, and especially of the average American business man. Tariff reform ought, in my opinion, to be dealt with in a temper of appreciative sympathy with the masses of business men who cannot deal with large economic facts or theories.

FOR PARTIAL REVISION.

"I hope that you will, on the next submission of the question to the American people, propose a partial, and only a partial, revision of the tariff; that you will select for revielon, or, perhape, in some cases abolition, duties affecting only certain schedules, and those the schedules which are easy for popuiar consideration. We ought, I think, to select the schedules or articles to which the minds of the American people are now specially directed. Why not begin with steel and iron? Here is an industry the products of which are exported and sold to foreigners at rates cheaper than they are sold at home to Americans.

"Now the Americsn people beyond any doubt are thinking of this thing and thinking very seriously of it. Sometimes the thought, and oftentimes the discuseion, proceeds on lines far from the best. The talk is of trusts and monopolies, and very rightly. But some of the undemocratic remedies proposed may well be as bad as the disease. The fact relevant for our purpose to know is, however, that the attention of the American people is fixed upon the Steel Truet, not distinctly upon its tariff privileges, but upen the features of its practical monopoly.

"For this gathering we are not so much concerned with the trust side of the matter, but with the legitimate and patriotic political use to be made of the attention which the Americsn people direct to that particular industry, and to the gross injustice which permits the support of its enormous corporations and the increase of its enormous individual wealth by a system of tariff taxes levied on the producing masses of the American people not engaged in that industry and not sharing its earnings.

"We have recently had the coal question. So you have the question of the Beef Trust. A great part of the Northern States has a vital interest in the duty on lumber. Possibly other things might be added to the schedulesf products which especially engage the attention and hold the interest of the American people.

"In the case of every article I have mentioned the American people, for reaeons good or bad, have come to dislike those who are captains of industry, or, rather, the practical monopolies. Although, so far as economic soundness is concerned, it may not be the dominant reason, the fact remains that it is peculiarly easy to secure attention, and sympathetic attention, to a discussion of the legal privileges enjoyed by these special industries.

"Now I would have all who are in favor of commercial freedom avail themselves of the practical situation which they find at hand. Not only is it that half a loaf is better than no bread. But all political experience in the past teaches us, and we ought to know from our knowledge of human nature and of the complicated and conservative organization of industry, that if we would secure the whole loaf or half a loaf we must begin our first campaign with a relatively small installment and give binding assurance that, before proceeding further than we now frankly and fairly specify, we will wait another two years until the American people at the next election shall have an opportunity to pass judgment upon the results of the first instalment of that reform.

"I should not renew the effort which the Democratic Party has made more than once of dividing itself into a free trade or tariff reform right wing and a protectionist left wing, with an opportunist centre. Upon the question the Democratic Party should have one doctrine for the whole party throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Democrats who believe that their wealth depends upon the maintenance of these special protective duties, and whose political action is determined by their self-interest, will, we must aseume, be hostile, and sincerely hostile. It is better so, better so. But it will be found that they are, after all, but an insignificant minority of the American people or of the Democratic Party.

"I admit that this plan is not aa heroic as it is to challenge the protectionist giant to one eingle combat upon the result of which shall depend the whole question. But this is the way in which every reform which the world has ever known has progressed. It has been step by step, item by item, the overcoming of difficulty after difficulty. The missionary haa preached the whole truth. Politicians and stateemen have preached in their practical campaigne out a part of the truth, and eometimes, when they have been most beneficently successful, but a small part of the truth.

"Surely they ought not to be forgiven when they preach a lie or deny the truth. But surely they may be forgiven, and indeed they ought to be eupported, when in the etreee of their business they respect the practical temper of the people by whose votes alone they can put into practical operation some part of the glorious truth preached by the missionaries.

BRYAN MEN AND DEMOCRACY.

"Remembering the masses of men to whom Mr. Bryan appealed, I would have them hold to the Democratic Party, and recognize the fact that if we cannot do justice as broadly and fully as we would like, we will nevertheless do justice undoubtedly and courageously and peremptorily in some cases—the plainest and most flagrant cases. We must not use worde in our platform that we do not mean to carry out. We must not say that we are going to destroy every monopoly that exists unless we mean it.

"I hope and pray that into our platform and into our hearts and minde and upon our tongues there shall be beyond any doubt a cause, a thing which whether we crystallize it upon tbe statute books or not, shall be the goal of Democratic effort, not one day to be lost or one effort to be spared in making it good. That means the tariff, and it can mean nothing else.

"The Democratic Party, so long as it is sincere, so long as it rests upon its own traditions and affirms its own doctrines and carries these doctrine out, will be the party as clearly in the majority among the American people as it was in the daye of Jefferson."

Representative Hitchock discussed the issue of tariff reform from the Western standpoint. Taking his own State and the neighboring States of Kaneas, Iowa, and Minnesota, he first spoke of the seeming anomaly that those four great agricultural States should be eo steadfastly and persistently devoted to the protective tariff, whieh taxes agriculture heavily for the benefit of manufacturing interests. The origin of this strong tendency he found in the fact that the States named were originally settled by people from New England and Republican communities, who brought their political prejudices with them.

"Until the McKinley tariff of 1890," he said, "Republicans could appeal and did appeal to the West to favor a protective tariff sufficiently high only to put American manufatourers in a position to compete with foreigners who nile paying American wages. The bold declaration had not been made that the echedules must be so high as to ahut out foreign goods, or to give to American manufacturera the monopoly at any price. Indeed part of the assurance was that prices would be at a low level, because competition between American factories would keep them at that level.

"The advent of the trust, however, has put an end to that argument, and is beginning powerfully to affect Western opinion. The Western voter begins to see that if he votes for high duties on foreign goods and fails to suppress combinations of American manufacturers the argument for reasonable profits and prices becomes a farce."

Representative Hitchcock was followed by Mr. Windmüller, who brought out some of the peculiarities of the present tariff, more especially in regard to the wool industry.

The last speaker of the evening was Mr. Wheeler, who spoke briefly of the good work which the club had done and was doing and urged the members to continue their efforts on behalf of tariff reform.

DON M. DICKINSON RETRACTS.

Begs Judge Parker's Pardon for Charges Concerning 1888 Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Post to-night received a telegram from Don M. Dickinson of Detroit saying that on receipt of a message from Chairman Campbell stating the fact of Judge Parker's position he sent a dispatch to Judge Parker. Mr. Dickinson's dispatch to Judge Parker is dated April 16 and is in part as follows:

"I heg to withdraw my published statement that you participated in the political campaign of 1888, as I am advised that you were then a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, elected in 1886 by a unanimous vote. My apology is not needed, but I tender it with the utmost sincerity for making the statement and by it I wish as well to correct any one who has in any degree been influenced by it to change his and the universal reepect in which you have been and are held in the minds of all your countrymen, including myself. The statement was made on innocent misinformation as to the date."

Elliot Danforth, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was seen at his office yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and when asked what he knew about Don M. Dickinson's statement that Judge Parker had conducted the campaign for Gov. Hill in 1888, and was disloyal to Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Danforth said:

"I cannot believe that Mr. Dickinson would make a willful misstatement, but in his allegations concerning Judge Parker he has perverted the truth. The campaign which Judge Parker conducted as Chairman of the Executive Committee was in 1885, not 1888, and resulted in the election of Gov. Hill and the entire Democratic State ticket. The following year Judge Parker was appointed by Gov. Hill Justice of the Supreme Court, and from that time he has taken no active part in politics."

ROCKLAND FOR PARKER.

Last Delegates to be Chosen in State Instructed for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., April 16.—The last Democratic County Convention in New York State to elect delegates to the State Convention was held hy the Democrats of Rockland County, thie afternoon at New City. It was thought by many that a strong Hearst sentiment would be manifested at the convention, but this did not prove to be the case.

There were rival candidatee for delegates, hut all of them were for Judge Parker for President. Before the convention opened, one set of candidates for delegates withdrew, leaving a clear field for the other ticket—Jeremiah Hangieon, James E. Sherwood, and Bernard Fox.

A resolution was unanimously adopted instructing these delegatee to support Judge Parker at the State Convention.

For Supreme Court Commissioners.

In Republican circles last night the names of Charlee H. Murray, M. Linn Bruce, John C. Coleman, and ex-Judge Ernest Hall were mentioned in connection with the Supreme Court Commissioners, who are soon to be appointed. Under the plan laid out at Albany, there will be in all twenty-four of these places to be filled, good for ten years' tenure, at $10,000 a year each. Thirteen of the places are to go to Democrats and eleven to Republicans, the latter getting five in Manhattan, three in Brooklyn, and one each in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

SALOON KEEPER SHOT BY POLICE COMPANION

Two Bluecoats and Diefenbacher Were Out on a Drinking Bout.

SALOON MAN'S WOUND SERIOUS

Policemen Were Scaring Liquor Store Clerk with Revolvers When Diefenbacher Was Accidentally Shot.

Policemen Daniel J. Mulcahy and James Leslie Hunter of the West Thirtieth Street Station went off duty at midnight on Friday night and walked over, in full uniform, to Otto Diefenbacher's saloon, 228 West Twenty-seventh Street. Mulcahy had plenty of money and he bought several drinks for himself, the other policeman, and the saloon keeper, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. Mulcahy is regarded as very handsome.

Diefenbacher went into the saloon business only a couple of months ago, when he married Dora Beckoff, a handsome young woman, who lives with her mother, a well-to-do widow, at 42 Carmine Street. Diefenbacher's mother-in-law set him up in the saloon business, and rented the Twenty-seventh Street place for him. Mrs. Diefenbacher frequently spent her evenings at the saloon with her husband, and she was there on Friday night. After the barroom had been closed for the night, the two policemen and the Diefenbachers sat at a table in the back room, where they remained drinking and singing until o'clock yesterday morning. When they left, both the policemen and the saloon keeper had drunk a good deal.

After seeing Mrs. Diefenbacher to her Carmine Street home Diefenbacher and the two policemen went into the liquor etore across the street. Joseph Martino, the clerk, wae just opening up.

"Give us aomething to drink," the trio shouted.

Martino refueed, saying that he was not allowed to do a bar trade. Then, according to Martino, Hunter drew his revolver, puehed it full into the clerk's face, and with an oath told him that he would blow his head off unless he would let them have the liquor they had asked for. Martino ran to the rear of the etore.

"Oh, you needn't run," ehouted Mulcahy. "There is nothing in that gun, but here is the real goods."

Mulcahy then drew his own revolver and fired one ehot into the floor. He next rushed toward Martino and brushed the hat off his head. Picking it up from the floor he held it in his hand.

"Here, I'll ehow you what will happen to you if you don't get those drinks out, and get 'em out quick, too."

The next moment he pulled the trigger. Diefenbacher stood leaning against the counter, laughing bolaterously. The bullet went through the crown of the hat. An instant lafer Diefenhacher threw up his hande and fell in a heap on the floor, moaning faintly that he was "done for." The bullet had stuck him in the chest and had pierced his lungs.

Hunter saw the proetrate man, stared stupidly for a moment, then rushed out and away. Mulcahy, brandishing his revolver, ran wildly around the place for a time. Then he tried to bandage Diefenhacher's wound. Failing, he ran out to a telephone and called an ambulance. Then he returned to the store, where he was arrested by Policeman Dunn of the Charles Street Station. Mrs. Diefenbacher arrived at the store eoon after her husband had been taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. To pause competition between American factories would keep them at that level.

"You didn't mean to, did you?" ehe asked.

"No; it was an accident," said Mulcahy.

A moment later Mulcahy threatened to whip Policeman Dunn for answering Mrs. Diefenbacher gruffly. She stopped the fight, and as she left said to Dunn, pointing to Mulcahy:

"I wish you were in his place."

Diefenbacher's wound is said to be very aerious. Hunter was arrested at his home later in the day. He was held for felonious assault. Mulcahy was held without bail. Both were atripped of their uniforms.

CHILL ON A HEARST RALLY.

Weather Not Favorable to Staten Island Mass Meeting.

Had it not been so cold and windy last night, the Staten Island followers of William Randolph Hearst might have had an enjoyable meeting. As it was, however, after the apeakers had remained sitting for over two hours on a small peddler's wagon which wae decorated with red, white, and blue bunting, their voices as well as their gestures began to get icy.

The meeting was held in the open square of Washington Park, at Stapleton. Early in the evening the residents of the town, hearing the atrains of a hrass band amid the roar of a giant pyrotechnic display, decided that something ususual was going on and left the warmth of their fireplaces and wandered to the equare. The meeting was advertised to take place at 8 o'clock, and by that time the band and the fireworks had attracted at least 400 of the citizens, their wives, and their children.

Most of them did not know what the meeting was for, and they remained long enough to hear Col. John T. Gates, the Staten Island undertaker, tell the reason for the demonstration. Col. Oatee said that five speakers had been expected, hut that two of them, Representative Francie E. Shober and G. M. Gray of Texas had been called elsewhere. The speakers who appeared were Col. Robert M. Camheil of Brooklyn, Col. John T. Martin of Harlem, and George Von Kromer of Staten Island.

As the first speaker arose to denounce the trusts and to champion Mr. Hearst the cold began to tell on the people on the outside of the crowd, and this fringe began to give way. As the speaking continued, the cold about the place became more intense, and gradually the old homesteaders of the island began to drift homeward, and at last there was only a portion of the 300 members of the Hearst Clubs left to cheer the name of their candidate.

Reeolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. Hearst and calling for a committee to go to the State Convention at Albany to demand the casting of the ballots of Richmond County for him.

PARKER AND HEARST BARRED.

Cleveland Delegates Instructed Against Both of Them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16.—The Democrats of the Twentieth District to-day nominated Charles W. Lapp of Cleveland for Congress. W. A. Ault of Medina and Charles P. Salen of Cleveland were selected as delegates to the National Convention.

The National delegates received negative instructions to the effect that they were not to vote either for Judge Parker or W. R. Hearst.

Tammany Central Association Officers.

At a meeting of the Tammany Central Association, held last night at 207 East Thirty-second Street, officers were elected for the ensuing year. This association is the headquarters of the Twentieth Assembly District, of which Deputy City Clerk Thomas Murphy is the Tammany leader, and during the time Mr. Murphy has been leader the organization has increased in membership more than 65 per cent. Last night Daniel F. Martin was elected President; John H. Fitzpatrick, First Vice President; Dr. George H. Thompson, Second Vice President; Terrence Reilly, Recording Secretary; John J. O'Gara, Financial Secretary; Michael McQuade, Corresponding Secretary; Peter Seery, Treasurer; Henry Hughes, Sergeant at Arms; Thomas Murphy, John J. McSherry, and John Courtney, Trustees.

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(At the Sign of the "Regular Shop")
42D ST., W.—AT 5TH AVE.

ASSAILS SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

Prof. Dewey Warns Schoolmasters—Says Boys Deceive to Get Team Places.

BOSTON, April 16.—In an address before the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club at Hotel Brunswick this evening, Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Teohnology assailed the system of athletics in the schools. Prof. Dewey said:

"With the example of college sports before us, it is incomprehensible that we should allow the same evils to infect our secondary schools."

Prof. Dewey's objections were based in a great measure on the "low moral tone of those associated with school teams as trainers—men with whom we should not allow our boys to associate, and the element of deception on the part of the boys to secure places on the school teams."

Villard Inquiry Further Delayed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 16.—The case of Mrs. Henry Villard Bell against the executors and trustees of the estate of her father, the late Henry Villard, came up to-day before Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court, here, to allow George D. Monford, counsel for Mrs. Bell, to ask certain questions relative to the condition and income of $125,000 in securities held by the executors and trustees as part of her estate. Justice Keogh asked counsel to submit a list of the questions that were to be asked of Gustav Ulbricht, Mr. Villard's secretary, so that he might pass on the objections made to them.

Improvements at Idle Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, N. Y., April 16.—Work on building improvements to cost $300,000 on W. K. Vanderbilt's Idle Hour, at Oakdale, L. I., will begin on Monday. Jacob & Youngs of New York are the builders. Frederick Hiedtman, the Superintendent of the building, will take a year to finish the work. Provision was made to-day at Oakdale and Sayville to board an army of city mechanics. The addition to the mansion is to include a "den," or bachelor apartment, a squash court, and several cottages for Idle Hour employes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:05 A. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Harlem River; Metropolitan Boathouse; damage, $3,000.

3:40 A. M.—289 Bleecker Street; William Dish; damage, $1,050.

6:20 A. M.—1,760 First Avenue; J. Golluber & Co.; damage, $500.

10:30 A. M.—449 West Thirty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

11 A. M.—146 Beekman Street; E. D. Luce; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—36 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

12:45 P. M.—48 Willett Street; Louis Stearn; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—312 Broome Street; Julius Alexander; damage $200.

3:20 P. M.—149 West Nineteenth Street; William McCarthy; damage, $35.

5:50 P. M.—180 Madison Street; M. Bakst; damage, $600.

7:05 P. M.—500 Second Avenue; G. H. Zahn & Co.; damage slight.

7:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; Home for Incurables; damage, $300.

7:30 P. M.—222 West Sixty-fourth Street; Sadie Chaborieds; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—244 East Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BEAUMONT, Texas, April 16.—Fire in the Gulf Refinery property at Port Arthur, which raged for many hours, was brought under control to-day after having caused damage amounting to $125,000. Three steel tanks and their contents were destroyed.

Saks & Company

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FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

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At Extreme Price Concessions.

Tailored Suits for Women
of black, blue or brown cheviot.
Value $18 to $21. At $13.50

Of cheviot mixture or broadcloth.
Value $26.50 to $35. At $18.75

Of cheviot mixture, broadcloth, brilliantine, voile, pongee, or taffeta silk.
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Tailored Suits for Misses.
A series of well selected models of fabrics and colors specifically adapted for the service of young women. Sizes 14, 16, and 18 years.
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We are prepared to store yours—also to care for and insure them against fire and theft. Charges are modest. Just send a postal.

Silk Waists for Women
At Very Special Prices for Monday and Tuesday.

Waists of Japanese Silk, in white or black, with fancy yoke of lace and shirring, tucked sleeves.
Value $4.50 At $2.98

Waists of Japanese Silk, in black or white, new tucked effect, finished with fagoting and lace edging.
Value $6.00 At $3.98

Tailored Waists, of black taffeta in various models, with new tucking and stitching. $5.50 to $8.90

Value $6.50. Silk Petticoats. At $5.00
Special for Monday and Tuesday.

Petticoats of taffeta silk, in pastel shades of pink, light blue or champagne, in solid colors, such as brown, navy, gray, mode, white or black, in changeable effects of red and black, green and black and blue and green, with accordion plaited flounce, finished with two ruches.

If you find yourself within the precincts of the above department, you will do well to pay some attention to our Long Kimonos, of Crepon, with Persian, Dresden or Wash Ribbon Border, at $1.39 to $2.95; of Japanese Cloth, Fancy Crepon or Challie, in novel colorings, at $4.95.

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The rate from other points is correspondingly low.
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SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING
THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

"TOBY, M. P.," DISCUSSES THE NEXT BRITISH PREMIER

Liberal Victory at the General Election Expected by Both Political Camps—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman the Man of the Hour—Squire of Malwood Assumes Another Title—Lord and Lady Curzon at Walmer Castle.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, April 2.—That the Liberals will win at the forthcoming general election is an article of faith equally accepted in both political camps. It has been greatly strengthened within the last few weeks by the action taken by the Government in the matter of Chinese labor in the Transvaal.

There is a veritable embarrassment of riches in the way of points of attack, a not unnatural consequence of a Government having been in power so long as that now led by Mr. Balfour. Oddly enough their administration of the war, alike in preparation and throughout its continuance, is least loudly heard of. The report of the Royal Commission, which a student of history would regard as sufficient to sweep away any Ministry, however firmly established, seems to be forgotten. Little is said of the pressure of taxation resulting from lavish, ill-considered expenditure. The most dangerous attacks will be led against their education policy and their approval of what is called Yellow Slavery in South Africa. The first influence has had much to do with the results of the by-elections already completed. The Colonial Secretary in a letter to a correspondent publicly admits that the latter will lose the Government many votes.

In these circumstances quickened interest burns about the question, What section of the Liberal Party will enjoy the milk and honey of the promised land, and who will succeed Mr. Balfour at Downing Street? There is a wicked story afloat about a well-known imperious little lady, wife of a leading member of the front Opposition bench, having been seen in Downing Street steadfastly regarding No. 10, and wondering "whether it would do to live in." Her turn will, I believe, come in time. But not just yet.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CHANCES.

Nothing is heard now of the rumor of coalition between Lord Rosebery and the Duke of Devonshire, which I took the liberty of deprecating when it was in full course. Lord Rosebery standing by himself is a much more probable figure. But I think it will be found when the moment of trial of strength comes various disqualifications, notably his peerage, will prove insuperable obstacles.

It is impossible to conceive the ex-Premier holding any position in the next Government save that of Premier. Aut Caesar, aut nullus. His section of the party, though in Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey it includes two of the ablest, is not numerically strong enough to carry the day. He would not work in harness with Lord Spencer and he could not serve under Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The prospect of his "sitting out" the next dance is not promising for the peace and prosperity of the party.

By the process of exhaustion, we come to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman as the next Liberal Premier. In an intimate conversation I had the other night with a member who knows all the ropes, and, not being seated on the front Opposition bench, has the advantage of viewing the situation with due perspective, I found conviction on his part that C.-B. is inevitable, his succession to the Premiership assured.

In the House of Commons the leader of the Opposition is beset by a singular, and quite undeserved, unpopularity. The Unionists have transferred to him some of that personal dislike at one time centred upon Mr. Gladstone. His own party treats him with an absence of regard occasionally painful to witness. But throughout the country, according to the well-informed authority I quote, his genuine merits are perceived, and his advancement to the Premiership looked forward to, if not with enthusiasm, with absolute satisfaction.

These things borne in mind, it is significant to observe a movement just now entered upon by the National Liberal Federation. This is a body founded twenty-seven years ago at Birmingham, at that epoch the centre of an active Liberal movement. It was the result of a trumpet cry of Mr. Gladstone, "Organize, organize, organize!" and, with Mr. Chamberlain's personal assistance, it did yeoman service in the rout of the Conservatives at the general election of 1880.

When the Liberal Party split up attempts to capture it were made by the various sections. To-day it is in the hands of the C-B'ites. Being in touch with local Liberal associations all through the country, it is broadly based, and will have powerful influence in selecting and supporting candidates marching under the Liberal flag. Waking up to the imminence of a general election, it has issued an appeal for a campaign fund which it estimates must not, to be effective, fall below £50,000. With this in hand it promises organized effort to revivify and sustain Liberal life in all the constituencies.

Up to to-day a total exceeding £30,000 has been subscribed. The list of contributors is interesting, inasmuch as it probably contains the names of the men who will figure in the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry if and when it is gazetted. I do not see among the donors the names of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, or Sir Edward Grey.

THE SQUIRE OF NUNEHAM.

Mr. Punch will be constrained to leave out of his category of names one with which he has long familiarized the world. There is no longer a Squire of Malwood. Sir William Harcourt is to-day Squire of Nuneham, a title he holds in prouder esteem than the Earldom thrust upon his acceptance by his sovereign. On a famous occasion Sir William traced his ancestry back to Plantagenet times. There were certainly Harcourts at Nuneham in Stuart days. In one of the volumes rescued from oblivion by the Historical Manuscripts Commission there is full record of the proceedings of Harcourt of Nuneham, a subject of King James, showing how he manoeuvred his son into the representation of Oxford, a seat held nearly 200 years later by the present head of the family.

Though naturally proud to enjoy reversion of the family estate, it will not be without a pang of regret that Sir William will leave Malwood, a mansion he built for himself, and where he has spent the restful days of a long and busy life. A circumstance over which his friends chuckle with mischievous pleasure is that under his own death duties scheme the new Squire of Nuneham will have to pay succession duties at the rate of 12 per cent.

The difficulty with respect to the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports alluded to in this column three weeks ago has been overcome by Lord Curzon's acceptance of the post. It is in every way a happy choice. The Viceroy of India may appropriately assume a position occupied in succession by Pitt, Wellington, Palmerston, Granville, Dufferin, and Salisbury. In Lady Curzon Walmer Castle will find an ideal chatelaine.

Before George Curzon reached viceregal state he and his wife were accustomed to entertain week-end parties at hired country houses. He took Reigate Priory for some years, and through the session had a series of skillfully selected house parties. I remember at one a galaxy of wits in a little group formed by Sir William Harcourt, Lord James of Hereford, and Lord Llandaff, known in the House of Commons as Henry Matthews, sometime Home Secretary. He and Lord James were in the prime of their young manhood, stars of the Oxford Circuit. Lord James first took office in Mr. Gladstone's administration in colleagueship with Sir William Harcourt. The fact that rifts in politics had parted them only added piquancy to their chaff of each other when they met under a friendly roof. With Walmer Castle as their own, Lord and Lady Curzon will add a new country house to the contiguity of London.

DEVIOUS WANDERINGS OF A JOKE.

In Walter Sichel's "Life of Disraeli," just published, I read the following:

"After his elevation to the peerage he would often revisit the glimpses of the moon (meaning the House of Commons) and watch new members with rapt interest. On one occasion he listened patiently to a long speech of ideal dreariness from the lips of one unknown to him. He inquired who the speaker was, and learned that Mr. —— had no other peculiarity but deafness. 'Poor fellow,' he sighed; 'and yet he seems unaware of his natural advantages. He cannot hear himself speak.'"

This is interesting as illustrating the devious wanderings of a joke. On a dull night in the House of Commons, twenty-two years ago, an exceedingly dull Conservative member was adding a long speech to the prevailing dreariness. I observed Mr. Thomasson, a Bolton cotton spinner lately returned for his native town, cross over from the Ministerial side, seat himself on the bench below the orator, and cock up his ear trumpet (he was nearly stone deaf) so as not to miss a precious word.

At the moment the newly created Viscount Sherbrooke, revisiting the scene of the brilliant triumph of Robert Lowe, chanced to be sitting in the peers' gallery. When the next number of "Toby's Diary" came out in Punch there was an entry recording how Bobby Lowe, looking on at the little scene, observed to the member for Sark: "What a fellow Thomasson is, thus sacrificing his natural advantages."

When, ten years ago, the life of Lord Sherbrooke was published, I discovered this saying gravely recorded among the good things of the mordant Whip. I wrote to the biographer, directing him by chapter and verse to the original. In reply came a courteous letter informing me that in looking over the private papers of Lord Sherbrooke he found among them a memorandum in the late peer's own handwriting setting forth the joke as his own and alluding to the enjoyment it had given the public. I suppose he had heard it repeated so often that at length he came to regard it as his own.

I do not gather from the text that Disraeli personally went as far as that. The jest has evidently been fathered upon him by an enthusiastic biographer. But the coincidence is odd. It is, however, not singular. When the Duke of Devonshire, at the time Lord Hartington, sat upon the Front Opposition Bench I was responsible for circulation through the same authentic record of facts that he had yawned in the middle of his discourse, and that a night or two after, being asked by a lady whom he took down to dinner how he could do such a thing, Hartington replied:

"Ah, you don't know how dull the speech was."

It is pleasing to learn, as I do from the authority of a very intimate friend of the Duke of Devonshire, that after many years his Grace is honestly convinced that this conversation took place, and relates his part in it with just pride.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE WORRIES GERMANY

Agreement Over Morocco Rouses the Pan-German Party.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ACTION

Will Not Be Satisfied with Promise of Open Door—King Edward Accused of Anti-Teutonic Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 16.—Count Wolff-Metternich, Ambassador to England, and Herr von Mentzingen, German Minister to Morocco, are here. Although their presence has purposely not been made known by the German press, their visit is most important.

The German Government, despite the quieting assurances of Chancellor von Buelow in the Reichstag this week, is greatly dissatisfied at the Anglo-French agreement. What is more, it will take energetic steps to fully protect Germany's rights in Morocco.

It will not be content with the promise of the open door. It considers this an empty phrase as proved in East Asia, where German commerce has decreased. The Kaiser during his present trip has fully informed himself on the Mediterranean question in conference with the Kings of Italy and Spain. The emphasis placed on his speech on the Dreihund tends to confirm this.

Furthermore, the German people are anything but pleased at the Anglo-French entente. A petition has been sent by Pan-Germans to Count von Buelow demanding that Germany secure possession of the Atlantic coast of Morocco, with its hinterland. The petition asserts that possession of this would be more valuable than any colonies now held by Germany.

In an interview I had this week with a gentleman who is an authority on Morocco and in touch with the German Foreign Office he said German merchants and foreigners in Morocco were dissatisfied with the agreement. He pointed out that American trade in Morocco had greatly increased through the work of Mr. Landerman.

In connection with all this the Tageblatt publishes a significant article entitled "King Edward's Personal Policy and Germany." The newspaper asks whether the Anglo-French agreement is the expression of the newest State policy of King Edward. The Crown of England, it says, still decides war and peace without consulting Parliament. It reviews the life of the King, who, it says, owing to the influence of his wife, has always been anti-German, and declared significantly after the German victory in 1870: "Wait until I am King!"

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The papers here, which since the Anglo-French agreement had been distracted first by the holidays and then by the stirring events of the last few days, are now discussing it significantly and in a friendly fashion, finding therein promise of better relations with Great Britain and a new and heavy blow to German prestige, the plan for German hegemony having been already upset by the Russo-Austrian and Franco-Italian agreements. The Russ says:

"For France, and, perhaps, for all Europe, the Anglo-French agreement is a turning point. France was being drawn toward Germany against her will. Emperor William has made it one of the principal tasks of his life to reconcile France to her fate, but besides the Berlin road there is one other open—namely, the London road. French statesmen had long anticipated the moment when they would have to choose between them.

"Germany is now abandoned to involuntary isolation. Her complete isolation will now depend upon Russia. If the latter concludes an agreement with Great Britain Germany's position will be critical. The prospect is so pleasing to Great Britain that she will scarcely place unacceptable conditions before Russia. Great Britain knows that her agreement with France will become friendship if Russia desires to join the coalition. Germany understands that the Anglo-French agreement will not weaken the dnal alliance, which it simply supplements."

GERMANY FEARS FOR TROOPS.

Belief That Glasenapp's Column Has Been Annihilated by Hereros.

BERLIN, April 16.—Colonial circles have been greatly concerned about the Glasenapp column since the report of the battle at Okaharui, German Southwest Africa, which was received in Berlin March 9, as a large party, probably 2,000, of the Hereros defeated at the battle of Onganjira retreated in the direction where Glasenapp was last heard of. It is feared that his small column, of about 350 men, has been annihilated by a superior force of the enemy.

Also, no details had been received up to a late hour this afternoon from the scene of the battle of Okatumba, although a dispatch had anxiously been awaited throughout.

Among the killed at Okatumba was Captain von Bagenski.

A dispatch from Col. Leutwein, Governor of German Southwest Africa, reports that a superior force of Hereros attacked his column, which was advancing on Oviumbo, April 13, and was repulsed with loss. The column, however, returned to Otjosasu, as it was impossible to bring up munitions and attend to the wounded, and as there was no prospect of success through a further advance. Two officers and seven troopers were killed and fourteen wounded in the fight which lasted ten hours.

The recent severe losses in officers and privates, together with the fact that large masses of Hereros are still under arms and capable of resisting German artillery attacks for hours, have created the impression here that a mistake was made originally in sending too small a force to Africa.

The newspapers now say that the Emperor was right when he proposed to send 6,000 men under the command of a General. Unfortunately, it is added, the colonial and military authorities caused different counsels to prevail.

AMERICAN WEDDING IN LONDON.

Miss Bertha Dibblee the Bride of John C. King—Both of Chicago.

LONDON, April 16.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this afternoon, John C. King of Chicago married Bertha, daughter of Henry Dibblee of Chicago. William R. Farquahar was best man.

Secretary Henry White of the United States Embassy, Mrs. White, and a number of American and English friends were present in the church and afterward at the breakfast at Claridge's. They included Capt. and Mrs. James, (neé Brega,) Mrs. Farquahar, and Miss Peck of Chicago, and Joseph M. Fields and William Stackpole of Boston.

KOREA'S QUEEN FEARS MURDER.

Afraid to Go to Kyong Bok Palace, Where Queen Was Murdered.

SOUL, Korea, April 15.—The Emperor received in audience this evening the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The Emperor had apparently recovered from the shock caused by the burning of the palace and was calm, making inquiries as to the health of the ladies of the legations. His intimates report that he is still nervous, however.

Many Koreans believe that the burning of the palace has a political significance, in that it will force the Emperor to return to the Kyong Bok Palace, in the outskirts of the city, where the Queen was assassinated in 1895, and from which the Emperor fled to the Russian Legation. The Emperor, however, refuses to return, saying that the palace is haunted by the ghost of the murdered Queen.

The superstitious populace is excited and depressed over the fire, regarding it as an evil portent. The fire furnished a wonderful spectacle. The steep mountains about the city were lighted up as though it were day, and hurrying crowds of frantic Koreans and Japanese troops arrived on the scene in double-quick time.

There was extreme fear for the American Legation for a time. American marines formed a bucket brigade and United States Minister Allen took extreme precautions to prevent the flames reaching the Legation. All the Korean Government records and accounts were lost, together with much treasure. The loss is estimated at three million dollars.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps were received in audience by the Emperor at three o'clock this afternoon and presented their condolences to his Majesty on the fire. The Ministers wore frock coats, because the Emperor was without a suitable garb in which to receive them.

DUPLICATE OF FULTON'S BOAT.

Board of Trade Committee Plans a New Claremont for Celebration.

There will be some strange looking craft afloat on the Hudson River when the Robert Fulton celebration takes place, in 1907, if the Board of Trade committee that has the matter in charge carries out its present intentions. At the various National and international expositions held since Fulton demonstrated that navigation by steam was practicable, there have been nothing but models of the Claremont. It is the intention at the centennial anniversary of this event to have the Claremont duplicated and cruise around the harbor, together with John Fitch's eight-paddled steamboat and various other vessels that have marked the development of steam navigation.

"Both the Fulton and the Fitch steamboats could be duplicated to-day for very small cost," said Lewis Nixon, who is a member of the committee, "although they were expensive enough in their day. Such a celebration as the Board of Trade suggests would attract world-wide attention. I hope the city authorities will take the matter up in good time. It should be done on a big scale, if at all.

"Considerable time will be required to hunt up the models of these oldtimers and build their duplicates in actual size. In my opinion Americans in the West would come a long way to see a duplicate of the Fulton and Fitch boats. The latter had small paddle wheels on each side, and her decks heaved as she sped along in a manner that suggests a Coney Island switchback. We have the best harbor in the world for such a celebration. It need not be historical, like the Columbus memorial, but more in the nature of a display of mercantile marine to show what the steamboat has done for the commercial supremacy of our city and Nation. Nearly every man on the committee is engaged in the marine business."

Aaron Vanderbilt of 42 Broadway, sometimes called the "father of the naval militia," is at the head of the Committee of the Board of Trade, which has already put itself in communication with Mayor McClellan and President Fornes of the Board of Alderman.

"It took nearly two years to arrange the Columbus celebration," said Mr. Vanderbilt yesterday, "and then several things were left undone at the last minute because there was not time enough. The Dewey celebration, of course, was of a spontaneous character. The proposed Fulton celebration is not. We must create a popular demand for it, and then make it the biggest thing of the kind New York has ever seen."

REICHSTAG'S CHECK ON COUNCIL.

Fixes Future Limit for Ratification of Its Action.

BERLIN, April 16.—The debate in the Reichstag regarding the question of the readmission into Germany of the Jesuits has resulted in the adoption, in opposition to the Centre Party, the Poles, and the Alsatians, of a resolution designed to supply the omission from the Constitution of a limit to the period in which the Federal Council can ratify the Reichstag's action.

The resolution fixes the future limit as the date of the assemblage of a new Reichstag.

KAISER'S FAIR EXHIBIT HERE.

His Wedding Presents on the Way to St. Louis.

One of the most striking exhibits destined for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition arrived here yesterday on the steamship Pretoria. The exhibit consists of twenty cases of silverware. It is the personal exhibit of Emperor William II., and consists of wedding gifts that he and his consort received at their wedding in 1881.

The gifts are all silver pieces, and were presented by the various Prussian cities, one from each city. They will be exhibited in the German Building at the Exposition. The value of the silver is roughly estimated at 800,000 marks. It is in charge of Herr Sachau, an attaché of the Royal Prussian Court household.

There have already been shipped to this country for exhibition in the German Building a number of cases of furniture from the royal Prussian castles at Charlottenburg and Berlin.

Last of the Troubadours.

At Compostella there has just died a strange individual, half tramp, half musician, with a certain dash of the poet about him, who, even in a land of Old World survivals like Spain, may probably be regarded as the very last of the troubadours. His name was Adolfo Garcia, and he was a native of Galicia. Equipped with nothing but an old fiddle and a great umbrella that served against either sun or rain, and did service between times as an alpenstock, he had roamed through every province of Spain. Arriving in town or village, he looked out for youthful womanhood and wealth, and then, placing himself under the windows, played and sang the old, old theme of love and chivalry, mostly to airs of his own composing. The ditties were not devoid of a certain refinement and delicacy, and never failed to reach the hearts or the purses of the gentle maids who had been selected for the serenade.—London, Globe.

Students Again Wanted for Harvest.

Despite the jokes of the paragraphers about the Harvard football players who succumbed to the heat in the Kansas wheatfields last Summer, farmers are already writing in and offering good wages to muscular students. And they will probably get a certain number of efficient helpers from the great institutions of learning, for when one is young and needs money no hard work goes against the grain.—Boston Transcript.

AMERICANS TO THE FORE AT THE PARIS SALON

Posthumous Paintings by Whistler a Conspicuous Feature.

MASTERPIECE BY ANQUETIN

Marks Return to Methods of the Old Masters—Portraits of Comtesse de Castellane and Children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 16.—Varnishing day at the Salon of the Fine Arts Society, which is one of the first great social functions of the year, has been even more brilliant than usual. Owing to the fine weather the display of toilettes was quite beautiful and all French and American smart society thronged the Grand Palais.

Chief interest concentrated on portraits of the Comtesse Boni de Castellane and her children by the President of the Salon, Carolus Duran, who has never shown happier or more artistic inspiration; on four posthumous contributions from the brush of the late James McNeil Whistler, on Sargent's portrait of Lord Ribblesdale, exhibited at last year's London Academy; on Harrison's marines, on Rodin's colossal statue entitled "The Thinker," and on a superb ceiling by Anquetin, representing Rinaldo in the gardens of Armida and constituting a bold challenge to the old masters, and principally to Rubens, whose inspiration it recalls and rivals without slavishly imitating.

Save for this masterpiece by Anquetin, which may be set down as the most epochmaking work of to-day from the point of view of the new generation of painters, marking a return to older methods, honors were to Americans.

EUROPE'S ROYAL HUNTSMEN.

Revival in Belgium of Ancient Wild Boar Hunt—Kaiser's Victims.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23.—The Count of Flanders, King Leopold's brother, has purchased the extensive forest in the neighborhood of his Château des Amerols. This forest is the finest boar hunting preserve in the kingdom, and will enable Belgium's future sovereign to indulge in his favorite sport to his heart's content. The Count intends to revive the old-time wild boar hunts, which formed such a feature of Belgian court life in bygone times, under the Burgundian and Austrian régime.

The revival of mediaeval wild boar hunting by the Count of Flanders shows convincingly that hunting at the beginning of the twentieth century is, perhaps, even more than in olden times the distinctive sport of royalty. The most enthusiastic of royal sportsmen at present include Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor William, King Carlos of Portugal, King Victor Emmanuel, and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. Emperor Francis Joseph is particularly fond of chamois hunting, the dangers of which have always fascinated him from the days of his youth. The Emperor generally indulges in his favorite sport in the neighborhood of Ischl, the heart of the Austrian Tyrol. Intent on shooting only for the pleasure it affords in itself, Francis Joseph's hunting parties take place in the simplest manner possible, and are divested of all outward show. With an alpenstock in hand and a gun over his shoulder, the Emperor leaves his shooting box at Ganasgberge, where he has passed the night, at 4 A. M., and often spends the entire day in the mountains, only returning late at night.

Emperor William is a perfect fanatic in the matter of sport, and is an excellent shot, notwithstanding the fact that he cannot use his left arm. He shoots, as a rule, with very light guns, which he can easily hold in one hand. The Emperor's favorite shooting grounds are in the royal forests of Konig's Wusterhausen, near Berlin, in the Grünwald, and Springe. According to official statistics, the Kaiser has shot 83,976 head of game during the past twenty-five years, the following being the itemized list of his victims: Two buffaloes, 7 elk, 3 reindeer, 3 bears, 2,189 deer, 121 chamois, 16,188 hares, 674 rabbits, 9,643 pheasants, 54 heathcocks, 4 woodcocks, 95 grouse, 20 foxes, 96 wild ducks, 894 cormorants, 890 roe deer, 1,022 wild animals, and 581 head of game not classified.

The present Czar's favorite shooting grounds are at Gatschina and at Tsarkoe Selo, near St. Petersburg. Nicholas II. likewise shoots in the wild districts of the Bialowiege forests, near Minsk. On such occasions the imperial sportsman and his guests make an early start, generally at 5 A. M., and take luncheon in the forest, to return only late at night. Rolling kitchens, similar to those used in the French army, are taken on these expeditions. In this manner a sumptuous meal can be provided for the royal party at a few minutes' notice, for, unlike the German and Austrian Emperors, Nicholas II. does not like to "rought it." Buffalo hunting is the best sport afforded in the imperial Russian preserves, but as the race is almost extinct these animals are hunted only every third year. During the past season over a hundred were shot.

Steck

PIANO.

All great masters of the piano and all people who have kept in touch with the progress in piano manufacture during the past 50 years affirm in the most unqualified terms the incomparable superiority of the "OLD RELIABLE" STECK Piano.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., New York.

COLD STORAGE
FOR
FURS, GARMENTS, RUGS, ETC.,
Experienced Furrier in Charge.

Five years' service has demonstrated that dry cold storage is a most satisfactory protection against moths.
ENDORSED BY FURRIERS WHO HAVE USED THE SYSTEM.
Fireproof. Burglar-proof.
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS for securities and silver plate.
FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES for household effects of every description.
LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
Madison Square, 32-42 E. 23d St., N.Y.
Send for estimate and pamphlet.

Arnold, Constable & Co

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Fancy Silk Gazes and Grenadines,
85c. per yard. Value $1.50.
These goods are double width, all silk, in plain, stripe and brocke effects, including White, Black and all the delicate Evening tints and darker shades for street wear.

Colored Dress Goods.
2,500 yards
Imported Crepeline Canvas,
48 in. hes wide, in all the newest colors, including whites and creams,
55c. per yard.

Suits and Dresses.
THREE SPECIALS.
Silk Lined Voile Street Dresses,
made after a late imported model of fine quality Voile, in black and colors; silk lined throughout.. 48.00
Mohair Walking Suits,
in new blouse shape, with deep bodice belt; fine imported mohairs, in fancy weaves and colorings.. 30.00
Taffeta Silk Walking Suits,
Blouse shape, with girdle; heavy lustrous Taffeta Silks, in plain and two tone effects..... 25.00

Women's Neckwear.
HAND EMBROIDERED Linen Jabots.....2.75, 3.50, 4.50
FRENCH HAND EMBD. linen stock bands.....2.75, 3.50
NOVELTY LACE and Batiste Collars.....3.75 to 10.00
MANTLE CAPE RUFFS, all black and all white.....30.00
COQ, MARABOUT and Ostrich Feather Boas,
Soles and Capes.....6.50 to 50.00
NOVELTY RIBBON and Crush Leather Belts,.....1.50 to 4.50

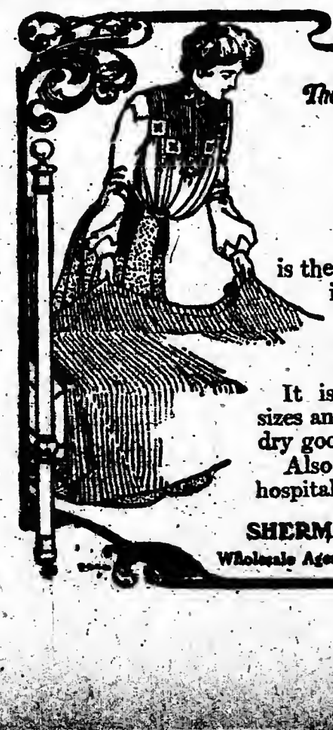
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New invoices of Linens for town or country homes. Tablecloths and Napkins in new and attractive patterns; hemmed and hemstitched Towels; Turkish Bath Towels; pantry, glass and kitchen Towels.
Special.
Irish hand embroidered and scalloped Centre Pieces, with plate and tumbler Doylies to match.
6x6 inch DOYLIES..... 3.75 per doz.
10x10 " " ..... 9.00 " "
20x20 inch CENTRE PIECES.....1.75 each.
24x24 " " " .....2.25 "
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Vantine's
The Unusual Store.
Japanese
Bronze Castings
For Outdoor Use.
In Japan these bronzes are arranged in the gardens with artistic effect, the basins being filled with water plants, angel fish, vines and small trees.
The collection is of a good quality bronze, and a number show the beautiful patina of this metal.
We are also showing an immense variety of outdoor art objects.
Stone and Bronze Lanterns,
Japanese and Chinese Water Kongs,
Iron Lanterns and Bronze Fountains.



(This Casting is 5 ft. 2 in. high.)

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
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The DOVE DIMITY QUILT
is the ideal bed covering for use in summer homes.
It is light, dainty, durable, and is as easy to launder as a sheet.
It is made in four sizes and sold by leading dry goods stores.
Also special grade for hospitals and institutions.
SHERMAN, REID & CO.,
Wholesale Agents New York

PLOT TO KILL LOUBET.

One of Three Italians Arrested at Marseilles Said to Have Confessed.

MARSEILLES, April 16.—Michael Giovanni and two other Italians have been arrested here in connection with a supposed plot to kill President Loubet during his coming visit to Italy.

Giovanni is said to have made a statement that he intended to kill M. Loubet during the President's stay in Italy. The detectives searched a resort frequented by Giovanni and found a lithograph of M. Loubet with the word "Death" written across the face.

The men arrested with Giovanni are named respectively Carziole and Romini.

LEAD IN BATTLESHIP BUILDING.

Tonnage of New United States Vessels Highest in the World.

LONDON, April 16.—In to-day's Parliamentary papers the Secretary of the Admiralty says the total tonnage of battleships now building and projected is as follows:

The United States	209,180
Great Britain	187,000
Russia	125,270
Germany	103,976

NEW NAVAL MASCOT HERE.

"Rodgers," a Fine Bulldog, Comes on the Massachusetts.

When the battleship Massachusetts arrived at the New York Navy Yard on Thursday after her three months' cruise in Southern waters, she brought to the yard a brand-new mascot, a fine bulldog, named "Rodgers," in honor of the commandant of the navy yard. According to the officers and men on board the big ship, "Rodgers" has already, or at least will soon attain, the distinction of being about the smartest of the canine mascots in the service, barring, possibly, "Patsy," the Irish terrier, of the same ship, or the famous "Dewey" of the little gunboat Bennington, now in Asiatic waters.

"Rodgers" was given to the Massachusetts by one of the officers of that ship, and if the enlistment papers in his case are to be believed he has about the most enviable pedigree of any dog in the navy. Although he has been a mascot for only four months, "Rodgers" already has mastered most of the tricks common to naval dogs.

As soon as the Massachusetts got in "Rodgers" rushed down the gangplank, and inside of an hour made the acquaintance of one Admiral, three Captains, a dozen Lieutenants, a bunch of Ensigns and midshipmen, and a naval constructor to boot.

PRESIDENT ARRAIGNED IN HIS OWN WORDS

Extracts from His Books Read by Representative Patterson.

ATTACKED BY BAKER, TOO

New Yorker Gets in His Measure to Reimburse the Railroads for Roosevelt's Trips.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative Patterson of Tennessee to-dey delivered in the House a remarkable speech arraigning President Roosevelt—not, he explained, Roosevelt the President, but Roosevelt the candidate. Its novelty consisted in the fact that Mr. Patterson painted a picture of Mr. Roosevelt from the latter's own historical writings.

These, he said, unconsciously revealed the man, and Mr. Patterson's argument was that these writings portrayed the exact character with which he invests the prospective Republican candidate, that of a politician, shifty, unbalanced(egotistical, and ambitious.

Representative Baker of New York, who at last succeeded in getting before the House his measure appropriating money to reimburse the railroads for the cost of the special trains, food, drinks, &c., which they are said to have furnished to President Roosevelt on his trips about the country, also made some caustic reflections concerning the President.

In his prefatory remarks Mr. Patterson said that not only was Mr. Roosevelt to be the candidate, but to frame the issues, and he was glad that no one man could arrogate to himself the power of writing the Democratic platform. He next inquired whether Mr. Roosevelt was a fit and representative candidate of present-day Republicanism.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

"If you look upon him from his tariff reform side, he is not the candidate you want," he said. "If you view him from his protection side, he fills the rôle most admirably. It depends on which side of him you stand when you view him.

"If you view him on the 'bad trust' side—'We will shackle cunning as we have shackled force'—then turn from him. But if you look upon him from the 'good trust' side, the tariff-has-nothing-to-do-with-the-trusts side, then embrace him, for he typifies your aspirations.

"If you view him in the limelight where he stands out as the great political purist, with contempt for politicians and for machine methods, flee from him as you would from the wrath to come. But if you look upon him from the machine side, from the anti-reform side, solicitous to patch up truces between the Easy Boss of New York and the ambitious Governor, coddling the factions of Ohio; if you look upon him as the man who sneezes every time the boss of Pennsylvania takes snuff, then he is the candidate your party longs for. It is amusing to see these Republican bees storing their honey in the lion's mouth."

Mr. Patterson said that one way to ascertain a man's character was to ascertain his view of his fellow-men and of himself. He then quoted from Mr. Roosevelt's "American Ideals" a statement that when the author was in the New York Legislature, one-third of his fellow-members were corrupt.

"By a process of exclusion," he commented, "we may find that the only honest man in the United States, according to the candid Roosevelt, is himself."

He quoted from "American Ideals" the statement that New York had a "low, ignoble standard," and that both parties there were "of excessively unwholesome tone."

"Remember," said Mr. Patterson, "that practically everybody in New York belongs to one or the other of these parties which he libels. When did they get honest? I suppose the Republican Party of New York never got honest until it gratified his ambition."

Referring to Gen. Grosvenor's recent elaborate eulogy of Mr. Roosevelt's record from his Albany days to the present time, Mr Patterson quoted "American Ideals" as classing Grosvenor among those opponents of civil service reform whose speeches were made up either of "mere declamation or direct misstatements of fact."

OPINION OF HIS PREDECESSORS.

"This hero," said Mr. Patterson, "who went to Cuba and licked all Spain with his Rough Riders, and didn't hesitate to record the fact when he got home, has recorded his opinions of the great men of the past in his 'American Ideals.' He says that President Jackson was an 'ignorant soldier.' He says of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, that his doctrines 'were those of a shifty doctrinaire'; that he 'borrowed his ideas from the French revolutionists,' and that Jefferson 'was constitutionally incapable of putting a proper value on truthfulness.' He says that Jefferson was 'one of the least capable executives that ever occupied the Presidential chair.'

"Such are Mr. Roosevelt's opinions of his predecessors. He says President Van Buren was 'the first product of what are called machine politics'—just as Roosevelt is the last product of the worst machine politics this country has ever known. Van Buren, he says, 'favored or connived at all the actions into which the Administration had been led through Jackson's ignorance.' 'Van Buren faithfully served the mammon of unrighteousness, both in his own State and in Washington.'

"The man who penned these libels upon the dead statesmen of the past is not fit to be President of the United States. He speaks of President Polk's 'bloody and unrighteous war with Mexico,' and says Polk was, 'excepting Tyler,' the 'smallest kind of a small President.'

"Tyler, he says, 'has been called a mediocre man, but this is unwarranted flattery. He was a politician of monumental littleness.' Speaking of Tyler as an accidental President, he says that he had such 'inordinate vanity as to make him really think he stood a chance to be nominated for the Presidency.' I have heard it said that possibly history is repeating itself, at least as to the election in November.

"President Pierce he described as 'a small politician of low capacity and mean surroundings, proud to act as the servile tool of men worse than himself.' Speaking of Buchanan's attitude in regard to war with England, he calls him 'that shifty and selfish politician, Buchanan.' Of course, when we get him again, we may have a war with England or any other nation that it suits Mr. Robsevelt to quarrel with."

Mr. Patterson argued that Mr. Roosevelt's views of himself and of his dead predecessors afforded a fair way to take his measure. He then proceeded to give examples of what he called Mr. Roosevelt's shiftiness and his willingness to abandon principle for ambition. Citing the President's recent attitude in favor of a high tariff he recalled Mr. Roosevelt's former membership in a New York free trade club.

Then he quoted Mr. Roosevelt's free trade views in his "Life of Benton." He quoted the President as saying in that book "Political economists are pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice," and, again: "Clay's assertions as to what the tariff had done for the West were equally ill founded, as Benton showed in a good speech wherein he described, picturesquely enough the industries and general conditions in his portion of the country and asserted with truth that its revived prosperity was due to its own resources, entirely independent of Federal legislation or aid."

He declared that the one-time foe of machine politics was now hand-in-glove with all the machine leaders of the country, and had subordinated all his old opinions to his desire for election. He cited the President's denunciations of lynching, which have so increased his popularity with the negro voters, and then contrasted them with Mr. Roosevelt's earlier utterances on the same subject in his book, "The Winning of the West." Here Mr. Roosevelt said: "In many of the cases of lynch law which have come to my knowledge, the effect has been healthy for the community, but sometimes great injustice has been done. Generally the vigilantes, by a series of summary executions, do really good work."

Mr. Patterson also argued that Mr. Roosevelt had been led in a similar way to drop his views about colonies, and he quoted from "American Ideals" Mr. Roosevelt's statement that the establishment of a colony "prevents any healthy popular growth," and that where the colony was composed of races inferior to the imperial power the situation was worst of all.

He also quoted from the "Life of Benton" Mr. Roosevelt's opinion of those who advocated grabbing land from South American countries. This opinion was that the desire "to swallow up the land of all adjoining nations which were too weak to withstand us" was one which "obtained immense popularity among all statesmen of easy international virtue."

"He alone," said Mr. Patterson, in conclusion, "has preached the insidious doctrine of the life of strife and cast a reproach upon the man of peace, who loves it for its own sake—the real hero, the American home builder in time of peace, in war the American soldier."

MR. BAKER'S ATTACK.

Mr. Baker, who in previous attempts to get the nature of his bill before the House had been frustrated by the Republicans, got it up to-day as an amendment to the General Deficiency bill; only, instead of appropriating $50,000 as before, it appropriates $100,000. Baker says further investigation has convinced him that $50,000 would not begin to cover what the railroads have paid out for the President.

At the moment the reading was finished a point of order was made and sustained. Baker appealed, but Chairman Crumpacker refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Hemenway, in charge of the bill, came to his rescue with a denial of Baker's right to be heard on appeal, while Mr. De Armond and other leading Democrats insisted on the putting of the appeal. Mr. Crumpacker finally discovered that he was obliged to put the appeal, and Baker got the floor.

"The only question," said he, "is whether this is the time at which the appropriation should be made. It must be perfectly obvious that the people would prefer that these special trains should be paid for rather than that the President should be held under obligations to the railroads."

Here Gen. Grosvenor raised the point that Baker was not talking on the appeal, and Baker having made his point withdrew the appeal.

"I yield," he observed, "to the desire of the Republican leaders to protect the President. I appreciate their feelings. I have no doubt they think this is only one of the things on which they feel it necessary to come to his rescue."

Baker has also printed in The Record, under the leave to print rule, the following remarks on the special train issue:

Whether this House asks or not, the country at least is going to know who paid for those special trains. The country is going to know who paid for the great privileges and great favors of which Mr. Roosevelt availed himself. The country is going to ask whether the President of the United States can accept these "courtesies" and still do his duty when bills come before him affecting the great railroad interests of the United States.

Nor will the country fail to note the fact that although the President's message of Dec. 7 to this House contained some 16,000 words, he was unable to find any space to discuss one of the chief causes for the upbuilding of trusts—freight rate discriminations, discriminations in violation of law; and by the very railroads which accord him the courtesy of special trains.

TRANSFER OF PANAMA CANAL.

All Necessary Papers Completed—Signature Expected Next Saturday.

PARIS, April 16.—All the papers necessary for the transfer of the Panama Canal to the United States are now completed. They include lengthy inventories and schedules of the property belonging to the company, both in Panama, here, and elsewhere. The most important paper is the contract for the sale. The consideration is named as $40,000,000. The signing of the contract will take place immediately after the meeting of the stockholders next Saturday afternoon.

It is said at the American Embassy that the reports that the company sought to increase the purchase price are unwarranted.

PERPETUATES HISTORIC TREE.

Senator Hoar Plans Cutting from Hornbeam Senator Sumner Saved.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts to-day planted a sprig from a historic tree in the Government reservation in front of his residence at Connecticut Avenue and Q Street. The sprig is a cutting from a European hornbeam, known as the Bingham-Sumner tree, which stands in the grounds surrounding the Capitol.

Many years ago the tree was about to be destroyed to make room for some proposed improvements in the grounds. Senator Sumner objected and the tree was saved and is still an ornament to the grounds.

RECALLS THE LONG AGO.

To Cross It One Must Ford the Delaware, Use a Ferry, or Travel Far.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—The whole of the Valley of the Delaware River above Trenton has been put back a hundred years and more to the time of ferryboats, rafts, and long drives to fording places by the failure of the bridge companies to replace the dozen or so bridges which were washed away by the flood of last October between this city and the head of the stream.

Inter-State traffic is completely cut off above Trenton for a distance of twenty miles, except for the bridge of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company at Yardley, and two or three rickety old scows which are seldom in working order, and never fit for the safe and comfortable transportation of women and children. The crossing of heavily loaded wagons is not to be thought of, and farmers and others are put to much inconvenience by the conditions which prevail.

An instance of this kind was shown a few days ago when a farmer living at Taylorsville decided to move his belongings to Washington Crossing. The distance between the two places is less than half a mile, but between the two rolled the Delaware, and to cross the river it was necessary for the mover to haul all of his belongings down the Pennsylvania side of the stream to Trenton, cross here, and retrace the journey up the Jersey shore, a jaunt of nearly twenty miles.

The same trouble confronts the shippers of milk and other country produce to the cities, as well as the dealers of the city who want to send their merchandise to country customers.

All of the bridges which were damaged or swept away were the property of stock companies, and these organizations, with few exceptions, seem little inclined to replace the structures in condition to be of service to the public. There is much complaint, and not a few threats of carrying the matter to the courts in an effort to secure some relief.

MILITIA YIELDS TO COURT.

Colorado Habeas Corpus to be Honored and Prisoner Given Up.

DENVER, April 16.—Attorney General Miller is authority for the statement that Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, will be produced before the Supreme Court next Thursday in accordance with the writ of habeas corpus issued by that body.

He will be brought from Telluride in custody of the military authorities by whom he was imprisoned, and their attorneys will resist any motion for his release on bail pending a decision in the questions involved in his case.

Both sides profess to be desirous of obtaining from the Supreme Court a decision as to the rights of the Governor to declare martial law, imprison and deport citizens without warrant, and disregard writs of the District Court, as has been done during the past six months in Teller, San Miguel, and Las Animas Counties.

"There will be no difficulty nor delay interposed upon the part of the militia which will hinder the production of Mr. Moyer before the Supreme Court," said Gov. Peabody to-day. "I shall be very glad to get an opinion of the Supreme Court, if it will in any way hasten the settlement of all contentions now disturbing the business and welfare of the State."

$5,000,000 OF PROPERTY UNDER THE HAMMER

Fifth Avenue Holdings of the Late George Kemp to be Sold.

LARGEST SALE IN MANY YEARS

Offerings Include the Buckingham Hotel, the Belgravia Apartment House, and Several Dwellings.

The Fifth Avenue real estate holdings of the late George Kemp, valued at several millions of dollars, are to be sold at auction on May 17. The sale, to be conducted by Auctioneer Herbert A. Sherman, will be held in pursuance of a Supreme Court partition decree, under the direction of Peter B. Olney, as referee.

The properties are to be sold in three parcels. The first of these includes the Buckingham Hotel, the Belgravia apartment house, and the properties 613 and 615 Fifth Avenue—in other words, the entire block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, with the exception of 617 Fifth Avenue, owned by the Democratic Club. These properties extend back about 200 feet on either street, and cover in all about fifteen city lots.

The second parcel consists of the two four-story dwellings 720 and 722 Fifth Avenue, at the northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, the former of which was Mr. Kemp's residence.

The third parcel is made up of the two four-story buildings at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, covering a plot 50.5 by 100 feet.

Off-hand estimates of the value of these properties by real estate men yesterday showed a figure in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, and it was predicted that, with the poesible exception of the day when the Fifth Avenue Hotel was sold at auction, the sale of these Kemp properties will result in the largest day's business in the history of the real estate salesroom.

The late George Kemp amassed a large fortune in the drug business as a member of the firm of Lanman & Kemp, and subsequently became a large investor in real estate. He built the Buckingham Hotel, and at the time of its opening in 1876 it attracted very general attention on account of its fine construction and the magnificence of its inferior finishing. The Belgravia and the adjoining apartment house on the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets were built later.

Mr. Kemp's investments were not confined to Fifth Avenue. He built the Kemp Building at the northeast corner of William and Cedar Streets. This property was sold about three years ago for $800,000, and the old building replaced by the present structure known as "No. 68 William Street." Less than two weeks ago the Kemp heirs sold another of their properties, that at 82 and 84 Maiden Lane, running through to Cedar Street, the original headquarters of the Lanman & Kemp concern.

LIEUT. NELSON'S PUNISHMENT.

Court-Martial's Finding for Torpedo Boat Accident Approved.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, junior grade, United States Navy, was recently convicted by court-martial of culpable negligence and inefficiency in the performance of duties in connection with the collision of the torpedo boat Winslow and the ferryboat America in the East River, at New York, last December. He was sentenced "to lose three numbers; to be reduced to the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, (junior grade,) and to remain there until he shall have lost the required three numbers, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy."

Acting Secretary Darling, in approving the record, said that "in view of the fact that a subetantial punishment has been awarded, the court-martial order promulgating the result of the trial and the department's action therein, in itself a severe reproof to any officer, is regarded as a sufficient compliance with so much of the sentence as provides for reprimand by the Secretary of the Navy."

AGAINST PENSION PLAN.

Elevated Employes Vote on the Arrangement Proposed by Company.

The unions of employes on the elevated railroads have all voted against a pension plan proposed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company some time ago. The first organization to vote was the Relief Association of the employes, which is not a labor union, and which voted unanimously against it.

The motormen, who are still a local of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, also voted unanimously against the plan, and the remainder of the employes on the elevated roads who are organized as Local 332 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, afterward met and voted against it.

The principal objection to the plan wae that the employes themselves paid all the money into the fund from which the pensions and benefits were to be drawn. The plan was a graded one, based on monthly dues ranging from 50 cents to $2.50. The death benefits ranged from $100 to $1,000, and the sick or accident benefits ranged from $4 a week to $1 a day. The employes said that in case of their discharge or resignation they would have lost the money they had put into the fund.

ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS.

Federal Association to Form a Permanent Body This Week.

The Federated Employers' Aseociation, which was formed in a temporary way several weeks ago, will hold a meeting this week in this city to organize permanently and adopt a constitution and by-laws.

The federation is designed to include all kinds of employers in the building and miscellaneous trades, even to the street railroad corporations and gas and electric lighting plants. It is proposed to organize for mutual co-operation. Some of the promoters of the aeeociation are against dealings with the unions, but this part of the plan will find no favor with the organizations of building employers. At the last meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a plan of action. This plan, it was announced yeeterday, has been prepared and will be submitted at the meeting this week for co-operation.

MANY LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Eleven Meetings to be Held Throughout the Country in May.

No less than eleven labor conventions will be held throughout the country in May. Two of them will be held in this city. The first is the convention of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makere, which will begin in this city on May 1. The first annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians ever held in New York will begin on May 16.

The other conventions are as follows: Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America, Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 1; National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, Trenton, N. J., May 2; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Cleveland, May 3; Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America, St. Louis, May 3; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, Cincinnati, May 8; Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Buffalo, May 8; Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance, Rochester, May 9; International Association of Tube Workers, Boston, May 11; International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Niagara Falls, May 12.

WON'T LET THE CHINESE IN.

Attorney General Says Exclusion Act Will Do It Without Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Attorney General Knox has handed to the President his opinion regarding the validity of the Chinese exclusion law. While the opinion has not been made public, it is known that the Attorney General holds in effect that the denunciation of the treaty by China does not nullify the existing laws, and that the Exclusion act can be enforced as rigidly hereafter as under the treaty.

In accordance with the action of the Chinese Government, the treaty will expire Dec. 7 next.

In its effect, it is held, the exclusion law is more draetic than the treaty, but while the treaty is in force the points of difference between the law and the treaty are decided in accordance with the terms of the latter. It is the hope of the Chinese Government that a new treaty may be negotiated which will prove more favorable to Chineee immigrants than is the present one. Indeed, such a treaty now is being considered, but the negotiations have not progressed sufficiently to indicate what its precise nature will be.

A bill which seeks to strengthen every weak place in the Chineee exclusion act, drawn by the Department of Justice, was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Hitt. It obviates any embarrassment on account of the denunciation by the Chinese Government of the treaty between the United Statee Government and that country by striking from the exclusion act the words, "If not inconsistent with treaty obligations."

The second eection permits the entrance into the United States of persons of Chinese descent who are citizens of the United States by birth, also those who are specifically granted by law the privilege of admission "and no others."

The words "person of Chinese descent" are defined to mean "any person descended from a Mongolian ancestor which ancestor is now, or was at any time subsequent to the year 1800 a subject of the Emperor of China." The word "laborers" is construed to include all persons of Chineee descent not specifically permitted by law to enter or remain within the United States."

FAIR TO OPEN IN GOOD SHAPE.

Management Will Help Exhibitors Get Ready in Time, if Needful.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—No apprehension of incompletenese need be entertained concerning the opening day of the Louisiana Purchase Expoeition, according to Director of Exhibits F. J. V. Skiff.

"At this time we are far ahead of any exposition ever held," said Mr. Skiff today. "There are now 20,000 workmen employed upon the grounde, and work is progressing in such a way that we need not entertain the least thought of apprehension concerning the success of the opening day. If the individual exhibitors do not get their placee into shape by the end of next week, the expoeition management will take matters into their own hands and do it for them.

"Of course there are some of the foreign exhibits that are not yet completed, but everything else will be in such a state of completenees that this will not be noticed."

DAKOTA DIVORCES INVALID.

Iowa Judge in a Decision Declines to Recognize Them.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 16.—Justice Weaver of the Supreme Court, in a decision to-day, declines to recognize divorces granted to Iowans in Dakota. In the case of Beeman against Beeman it is held that the husband must pay to his wife one-third of the property amassed since the decree of divorce was granted. Mrs. Beeman will receive about $30,000.

The case is of unusual interest for the reason that such a decision invalidates many divorces granted Iowans. Under it residence in either of the Dakotas for the statutory period is not satisfactory evidence of a bona fide change of residence.

FOUR YEARS FOR BOODLER.

First of Michigan Water Swindlers to be Sentenced.

ALLEGAN, Mich., April 16.—Thomas F. McGarry, a prominent attorney, who was convicted of bribing ex-City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury, and turning over to him the boodle fund in the Lake Michigan water deal, was to-day sentenced to four years in the State Reformatory at Ionia.

McGarry's conviction recently was affirmed by the State Supreme Court. He is the first of the men arrested as a result of the water deal to be sentenced.

"Typos" to Dance To-morrow Night.

The fifty-fourth annual reception and ball of Typographical Union No. 6 will take place in the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, to-morrow evening. Tickets are $1 each. The proceeds will be devoted to the Hospital Fund of the Union.

Postal Employes' Ball.

The ninth annual entertainment and ball of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association will be held to-morrow evening in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. There will also be an afternoon entertainment for the benefit of women and children, which will begin at 1:30 o'clock. Tickets are 50 cents each.

King's Daughters' Benefit.

A musicale and reception in aid of the King's Daughters will be given under the auspices of the Chelsea Branch of the Tribune Sunshine Society, at the Chelsea, 222 West Twenty-third Street at 8:30 o'clock next Thursday evening. Among those who will take part are Mrs. Jocelyn Horne, contralto; Miss Dorothy Hoyle, violinist; Lyman Ward, the baritone, Mrs. Florence Wessels, and Reid Spencer, the composer.

GRAPE-NUTS.

MEMORY MAKER

Food With Certain Elements Required in the Brain.

Poor memory means an ill-nourished brain. The proper food to help and nourish the brain will thus help the memory as in the following case:

"I have not known what it is to enjoy real good health, not having seen a well day in over twenty years and taking medicine most of the time until about a year ago.

"At that time I was suffering greatly from nervous prostration and general debility, the result of several severe illnesses from which I never expected to fully recover.

"My memory was also so poor that it caused me much chagrin at times.

"I had often heard how Grape-Nuts had helped other people's memory and that it was a brain food. Finally I was put on Grape-Nuts for my meals.

"It was so pleasing to the taste I enjoyed eating it, and after a time I saw such an improvement in my health generally that I gave up medicine altogether. Am not even using laxatives now that I had been unable to do without for years. Grape-Nuts helped my nerves, gave me strength, increased my weight ten pounds, and I can now work and walk better and enjoy life as I never expected to again.

"When my friends remark how well I look and act I tell them it is all due to Grape-Nuts. My doctor never sees me but he smiles with genuine pleasure at my improved condition, for he is an old friend and would like to see me perfectly well, knowing how long and how much I have sufered." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

B. Altman & Co.

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

A shipment recently received, comprises SPRING DRESS FABRICS in the newest effects, employed now by the leading Paris dressmakers. Included are Checked and Embroidered Voiles; Barèges, Rayé and Valenciennes effects; Ombré Veilings, etc.

Especial attention is directed to the assortment of ROBES (unmade), shown in Lace Department, comprising Hand-embroidered effects on Tulle, Batiste, and on Handkerchief and Butcher Linen. Lace Robes of Needlepoint, Duchesse, Point d'Appliqué, Breton and Marquise lace.

NOTE. On WEDNESDAY next, April 20th, a limited number of Imported Robes (unmade), will be offered at exceptionally interesting prices.

The collection of DRESS GARNITURES, PASSEMENTERIES, ETC., includes Black and Colored Chiffon Appliqués, Black Spangled and Colored Bead Passementeries; Steel, Silver, and Black and Steel Passementeries, Colored English Embroidery, etc.

NOTE. On TUESDAY next, April 19th, an assortment of Trimmings in various designs, formerly sold at from $1.50 to $5.75 per yard, will be offered at 75c., 90c., $1.35, 1.85, on counters rear of rotunda.

The collection of WOMEN'S OUTER WRAPS for Spring and Summer, which is now displayed, includes Imported Long Garments, Paletots, Wraps and Blouses, in the various silks, laces and other materials which are fashionable at present. Of especial interest are: Imported Paletots, of all-over embroidered Taffetas and Linens.

NOTE. The remainder of High-class Imported Cloaks have been marked at Greatly Reduced Prices.

The departments having salesrooms on the Third Floor are as follows:

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS, LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES, ETC.,

ORIENTAL RUGS, DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART,

IMPORTED GOWNS, WAISTS, ETC. (in Dressmaking Showrooms),

IMPORTED HATS AND OTHER TRIMMED MILLINERY,

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR.

In the UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, Twelve Thousand yards of French and English Cretonnes, for Furniture Slip Covers and Cottage Hangings, will be offered at SPECIAL SALE, commencing Monday, April 18th; regular prices, 25c. to 50c. per yard, at 12c., 18c. and 22c.

In the ORIENTAL RUG DEPARTMENT, considerable reductions have been made in the prices of a number of Persian and Fine Turkish Carpets, in sizes desirable for Halls, Libraries, Dining Rooms, Offices, and general business purposes.

Recent importations of TRIMMED HATS represent the styles that are the present vogue in Paris, and copies of them, and various other attractive styles of Turbans, Toques and Bonnets are also shown.

The present popular styles of extremely LOW-CUT HALF SHOES FOR WOMEN, are shown in Black or Tan Russian Calfskin, and White Canvas; also many other novel designs in fine footwear. Smart Slipper Trimmings, Buckles, etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the point of view of the people of New York City the Rapid Transit Commission's two bills were the most important measures enacted during the session of the Legislature which adjourned on Friday. Under the provisions of one of these bills an expenditure for the extension of the subway system is permitted in excess of the present limit of $50,000,000. Plans can now be prepared and bids received which will insure within a reasonable time the completion of new tunnels urgently needed to make the subway system properly serve the public convenience. The friends of the Elsberg bill are angry at the "holding up" of that measure. It is very fortunate for the city that the bill was held up. When it was introduced, one motive, the desire to make a beginning of the Socialistic plan of municipal operation of the subway, was the chief force behind the bill; later another motive, the wish to block all rapid transit legislation, was disclosed. The bill has now been killed twice. It may be heard from again next Winter, but as some of the persons who have been misled into supporting it have discovered what it really means, its defeat ought not to be difficult.

Of the measures relating to State affairs, the Unification bill, which puts an end to the long strife between the Board of Regents and the Department of Public Instruction, was probably of greater interest and importance than any other. The bill was unsound, because the intention of its authors was to fasten the grip of the Republican political machine upon the educational system. The defeat which the friends of strict non-partisanship in education feared they had encountered has been turned into a victory, however, by the announcement of Commissioner DRAPER'S resolute determination to exclude political influence altogether from school affairs. The Legislature made provision for the appointment of a Canal Commission to execute the mandate of the people for the construction of the 1,000-ton barge canal. Gov. ODELL'S fantastic scheme of paying for the canal improvement was quietly ignored by the Legislature, the duty of authorizing the necessary bond issue being left to be accomplished at the next session.

The Legislature acted with customary want of intelligence in permitting the Bostwick bill relieving mortgages from taxation to fail of passage. It is perhaps not going too far to say that every person and every organized commercial and business body whose opinion on the subject of taxation is at all worth consulting favors the removal of the tax on mortgages. There is, however, a pretty solid body of ignorance and dull prejudice to be overcome. Let us hope that the educational work of which such a good beginning has been made will be completed in time for the passage of the Bostwick bill at the next session. It is a matter of regret, too, that the bill providing pensions on retirement for Judges of the Supreme Court did not pass. Gov. ODELL'S fine array of home rule measures came to nothing and his own bill increasing the number of Railroad Commissioners also failed, very much to his surprise, we have no doubt. Senator PLATT is rather feeble, and his power as a Republican boss has undergone great impairment, but he was strong enough to beat the Governor on this point.

Scandals of the session were perhaps not in excess of the usual number. A good deal was said about grab bills, and there were some grabs, while other bills not reasonably open to that objection were described as grabs and their authors and supporters got a bad name. The most shameless of the veritable grabs was doubtless the bill now in the hands of the Governor authorizing a Lockport company to take unlimited water power from the Niagara River above the Falls. That bill is a public outrage, and should receive the Executive veto.

SHUT OUT FROM THE SEA.

Excepting the loss of Admiral MAKAROFF and his flagship, we do not yet accurately know what naval loss the Russians have sustained in these later engagements. But we do know that their inferiority at sea to their opponents is absolute and, within a reasonable space of time, irremediable.

When the contest began there was not much difference between the naval strength of the combatants, on paper. Even on paper, however, the Japanese had a distinct advantage in homogeneousness and in the balance of the classes into which a modern navy is subdivided. The Japanese fleet as a fleet had the superiority in speed and in armament, offensive and defensive. Any naval officer would have preferred their fleet, as a fleet, a collection of vessels intended to be handled and fought together.

Since then, it is certain that two of the largest and most powerful of the Russian ships, two ships of the fighting line, have been disabled beyond the possibility of speedy repair, while a third has been destroyed altogether with all on board. It is simply out of the question that the crippled Russian fleet can pretend to cope with the enemy's fleet, which, for anything we certainly know, is virtually intact. That means that Russia cannot take or keep the sea, and that "sea power" is altogether and overwhelmingly on the side of Japan. On land Russia has still a decided advantage over the ill-mounted Japanese cavalry and the ill-horsed Japanese artillery. But that advantage can scarcely be held to make up for the disadvantage of a crippled and immobile fleet. The fact makes the proclamation of Russia's intention to treat as "spies" neutrals who undertake to report battles as futile as it is unwarrantable. For evidently before they can treat the reporters as spies it will be necessary for the Russians to catch them, and to catch them on the high seas which are open to them and closed to Russia.

THE AMERICAN IDEAL FAMILY.

Mrs. LYDIA KINGSMILL COMMANDER has taken up in a sensible and practical manner the investigation of the question: "Has the small family become an American ideal?" She contributes the results of her first inquiries to the current number of The Independent. The article makes very interesting reading, and all the more so because Mrs. COMMANDER quietly presents her facts and her evidence with no comment and no statement of her own opinion regarding them—an omission which incites the editor of the journal to an emphatic declaration and a vigorous argument in favor of "a large family."

The inquiries referred to are confined to the City of New York and apparently to portions of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. One branch of them related to the rules or customs of rented apartments. It was found that six real estate agents renting flats at $50 to $100 a month from Eightieth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, on the west side, practically refused to take more than two children and did not wish even for these. Altogether 22 apartment houses were visited, containing 485 families, in which were 54 children, or "about one to every nine families." The information was given by four landlords that the only tenants accepted were married couples without children. These figures indicate plainly enough on the one hand that there are numerous flathouses in which children are not desired and will not be taken, and, on the other, that there is sufficient demand for flats by childless, or nearly childless, families to sustain a great number of such houses in the more thickly but not densely populated parts of this big city. It is possible and probable that a like inquiry in the upper parts of the city, in Brooklyn, and in the suburban towns filled by the workers of New York would reveal a quite different state of things. That the children there found would be enough to make up an average that would not still be pretty small is not likely.

The other branch of Mrs. COMMANDER'S inquiry was more intimate and went more directly to the feeling and the practice of different classes of the community with regard to the number of children in a family. She gives the results of visits to and conversations with 38 physicians, men and women, in various parts of the city. To the question, "What do you consider the ideal American family?"—that is, the family meeting the ideal of average Americans within their personal observation—30 said "two children, a boy and a girl." Six said "one child." One said "having a family was not an American ideal," and one said "five or six." It may be added, in confirmation of the suggestion as to locality just made, that this physician, who was a woman, practiced in the upper part of the Bronx. These physicians seem to have had a great variety of practice among them, some among relatively well to do with incomes from $3,000 to $5,000; some among families with an income of $1,000 to $1,800; some among those with even less income. The reports were substantially the same. Not many families were declared to desire no children, but two was the usual maximum wished for, three was regarded as decidedly undesirable, and any larger number as most unfortunate. Only one woman was reported by any physician as "willing to have all the children nature would send."

Of the thirty-eight physicians visited six practiced entirely among foreigners and six others had a considerable number of foreigners among their patients. The evidence of these is extremely interesting, and to most persons will be a little surprising. Their practice ranged from the well to do to the tenement-house population. Their observations may be summed up in the remark of one of their number who has a mixed practice, partly American, partly foreign, intelligent people in moderate circumstances: "As far as I can see, the difference between foreign and native born is that the Americans grow up to the idea [of a small family] and foreigners have to learn it." All agree that it is gradually and sometimes very promptly learned. The extent of this tendency is indicated by the statement of a physician practicing for six years as a charity physician for a mission church on the east side: "I find that as the sense of responsibility lessens the family increases." The converse also appears to be true, and is shown in the tendency among the immigrants from Russia, with whom the number of children is reported to be checked after residence in this country, generally accompanied by improvement in means.

These intelligent inquiries by Mrs. COMMANDER confirm the inference from general statistics. Their results, as we have intimated, are relatively limited in significance by the narrow territory covered, but it is most likely that they present in an accentuated form facts that exist generally throughout the country.

IN THE "HERO" CLASS.

The Colorado Sheriff who stood for twenty minutes facing a mob of 500 would-be lynchers after he had announced with profane emphasis that he would shoot the first man to advance, and that the mob could not get into the jail save over his dead body, shows at once what true heroism is and how exceedingly effective it is when backed by authority and exhibited to a mob.

It is safe to assume that most of the individuals in the big crowd that was "stood off" by the cool and determined Sheriff were men of personal courage. Probably almost any of them in the discharge of duty or in the defense of his own or his family's safety would promptly have advanced against such a threat as that of the Sheriff. The work the mob was engaged in or tried to be engaged in was essentially cowardly—an attack by many armed men on one helpless victim—and their hesitation before the single officer who opposed them could hardly be called daring. But the trouble was not really with their physical courage in either matter. It was with their mental attitude and emotional condition. In their attempted lynching they were the victims of a blind impulse that stilled their consciences, and their association with many others released their savage instincts, and in their recoil from the quiet Sheriff with his "gun" simply brought into play again the instincts of civilization and humanity. The incident shows how dangerous and degrading is the mob spirit and how wholesome and powerful is actual right-mindedness, with courage, in the representative of lawful authority.

THE LATEST CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT.

The pleasing announcement made by Mr. CARNEGIE of his purpoee to establish an endowment of $5,000,000 as a fund the income of which shall be used to relieve of immediate pecuniary suffering those who perform acts of memorable heroism, will still further attach the people of the United States to this remarkable man and establish between them and him a new and even more kindly relation than already exists. The facts were so fully set forth in our issue of yesterday, together with the full text of Mr. CARNEGIE'S letter creating the Hero Fund Commission and outlining the scheme, that nothing remains to be said respecting the purpose or the plan, unless it be that in all probability he will derive a larger measure of personal satisfaction from this act than from any of the great public benefactions with which his name is identified. It suggests a higher sublimation of the generous impulse than anything he has yet done. He had previously made it clear that charity in the abstract does not strongly appeal to him. Perhaps it does not to the average business man who studies the arithmetic of organized benevolence. But what he has just done indicates unmistakably that the necessities of those who suffer in rendering services to others appeal to him very strongly, and that personal heroism touches him on the human side of his nature.

As a dispenser of wealth for purposes designed to elevate humanity and confer lasting benefit upon those he seeks to help, Mr. CARNEGIE has established an unprecedented record. Perhaps this is largely due to the fact that he occupies a unique position in the world of finance, in having more surplus wealth in a form available for distribution than any one has ever before had. Since he began this distribution he has given away in all a little over one hundred million of dollars, as follows:

Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg	$7,852,000
Polytechnic School, Pittsburg	2,000,000
Employés Pension Fund, Pittsburg	4,000,000
Carnegie National University	10,000,000
Dumfermline endowment	2,500,000
Scotch universities endowment	15,000,000
Libraries in the United States	27,765,000
Libraries in foreign countries	4,651,750
Peace Temple at The Hague	1,500,000
National Engineering Societies	1,500,000
Heroes Fund	5,000,000
Unclassified gifts in United States	16,982,373
Unclassified gifts, foreign	1,250,000
Total	$100,001,123

It is the opinion of those who know him best that Mr. CARNEGIE is the happiest rich man in the world. Probably he gets more wholesome "fun" out of life than most men, rich or poor. There are few who would not wish him all the pleasure and satisfaction which can be derived from dispensing largess with more than princely munificence. Every incident of his career has been unusual and none departs more widely from the established standards of human experience than the disposition which has taken possession of him in the afternoon of life to make good his epigram that to die rich is to die disgraced.

STENOGRAPHY AS A CAREER.

There has been a good deal of correspondence in our columns of late as to the compensation of stenographers, the opportunities offered in stenography for a satisfactory career and the encouragement to a young man or young woman to devote to the acquisition of shorthand and typewriting the time required to gain at least average proficiency. On these points we have views of our own.

What passes for average proficiency is not worth acquiring. It means the ability to take down dictation in an extremely limited vocabulary and relating to subjects with which the stenographer has gained familiarity from daily and hourly repetition. It also means a speed in filling a page with the signs of shorthand which permits the amanuensis to appear to keep up with the average word rate of measurably fluent dictation. That is about all there is of it. When it comes to reading the notes thus taken it is equivalent to a redictation; if transcription is attempted without such a checking of the stenographer's original concept of what was dictated the results are often such as to prompt the business man to tear his hair and look about him for a lethal weapon. If, for example, he says in concluding a letter to a correspondent he desires to impress "Accept my assurances of distinguished consideration" and finds awaiting his signature "Expect my shoelaces in disastrous conflagration"; or if, in the hope of stimulating a tardy remittance he writes: "Your check by return mail in settlement of our account will be deemed a valued favor" and finds in the letter ready for mailing: "Your cheek in rain or hale zgtvpixky on our account has a doomed railroad flaver" he finds difficulty in resisting the conclusion that to write his own letters, even with a bad pen and muddy ink, would be a hundred times easier and several thousand times more satisfactory. It is this sort of service which the average applicant for employment as a stenographer offers and for which the average compensation to beginners is deemed unsatisfactory.

The trouble with a great majority of those who seek to make stenography a profession is that they lack the elementary education without which success in this business is impossible. The amanuensis attempting to take dictation who does not know what the dictator can by any chance mean, who lacks the intelligence to fit thought and words together and is unable to comprehend that whatever he said it was probably not a jumble of nonsense, should be relegated to the primary department of the nearest public school. Proficiency in making stenographic characters is of very little value if there is not at least a good rudimentary English education and a modicum of practical common sense behind it. With these a very moderate stenographic skill will enable one to get along very well, since abbreviated longhand, memory, and judgment will fill in the blanks and at least make of the results something consecutive, parsable, and approximately correct as to spelling. Speaking of spelling we are aware that we venture upon thin ice. The typewriter spelling of the average stenographer is—well, let us say, original.

For a person without qualifications, who is capable of putting his notes into utter and inexcusable translated nonsense, who cannot upon occasion smooth a roughness or improve an awkward phrase of inexpert dictation and make a letter or a manuscript reflect what might possibly have been the purpose of the author, stenography offers no better career than most of those with the limitations described find in it. Inferior service is necessarily cheap, for it is practically without value. The most that a person with these limitations can expect is to become a hack amanuensis, copying stock letters and doing the lowest class of clerical work. At the same time there is always a scarcity of competent stenographers with the intelligence to relieve an employer of routine correspondence, who can write a correct and even elegant letter on a hint as to the nature of its contents, and who can be trusted both as to intelligence and discretion. Such a person needs to know a great deal more than the arbitrary symbols of stenography, and when one of this sort gets a start in business life he or she rarely has occasion to complain that good service is not appreciated. Usually an employer could not be induced to part with such an assistant, and if he could the places open to the assistant would involve an embarraesment of choice.

MUNICIPAL ART.

"Bulletin Ne. 5" of the Municipal Art Society emphasizes the lesson that has been taught by previous publications from the same quarter. The Mayor has appointed a number of respectable or eminent citizens, of whom none has given any public evidence of any intelligent interest in the project of replanning the city, to make suggestions for the replanning. Meanwhile the only body which is making any practical suggestions to that end is an unofficial body with no power to do anything except make and promulgate suggestions at its own expense. The Municipal Art Society, to which the Merchants' Association might be added, is engaged in supplying ideas for the Mayor's official commission. The question naturally arises why the men who have thought about the subject and who have ideas upon it should not have been chosen, or some of them, to furnish what may be called brains for the official commission as members of it, instead of being reduced to volunteering unofficial suggestions to it from the outside.

The document which gives rise to these reflections is the report of the "Committee on Thoroughfares" of the Municipal Art Society, and is signed by Mr. CHARLES R. LAMB as Chairman of that committee. We may assume it to be in the main his work. Mr. LAMB is already known to those who take an interest in these matters as a man of more fecundity of practical or plausible and at any rate interesting notions of municipal development than any other New Yorker. The man who originated the notion of the Naval Arch, and who also originated the obviously sensible project of reducing to order such a chaos as that of the Eighth Avenue Plaza by means of a simple rearrangement of tracks which offered the opportunity, and almost compelled the seizure of the opportunity to make a monumental feature of architecture where such a feature was especially needed is clearly a man to be taken into counsel when the question is of municipal improvement.

The rearrangement of streets proposed in this report is extensive and affects many widely separated parts of the city, including a scheme for connecting the bridge heads of the East River with one another and with the general system of urban transit. The summaries of the scheme that have appeared in the press by no means do it justice, while the length of it makes it too formidable for a reproduction in a newspaper in full. But students of the subject will find it all interesting and suggestive.

One of the most "actual" and urgent of the problems raised by this report is the proper treatment of Seventh Avenue. The curiously belated development of that central and important longitudinal thoroughfare seems to come mainly from the fact that the avenue does not lead anywhere. It begins, in a vague way, at a point which an experienced New Yorker would have difficulty in defining without reference to a map, and it ends by butting against the south wall of Central Park. Obviously, to give it a fair and normal chance of growth, it needs to be more closely connected with the general system of urban circulation. This result the committee proposes shall be secured by the heroic, or Gordian, method of extending the avenue south so as to connect it with Varick Street. Of course that operation would be costly. But there is scarcely any section of lower Manhattan in which it would be so little costly, so much has the region in question run down for want of some such opening and aerating expedient. And, in matters of municipal planning, it is particularly true that "parsimony is not economy." The gain to the city in absolute taxable value would be great, and it would be immediate. This suggestion from the experts of the Municipal Art Society should be especially welcome to the inexperts of the Municipal Commission. The advantages are obvious as soon as the scheme is propounded. Of course rearrangement of streets is not the only available form of municipal improvement. In another part of this paper there is a historical review of some of the small parks of Manhattan Island, both of public and private origin, which goes far toward showing that the failure to occupy certain spaces in a crowded city may be with reference to the neighborhoods in which they are reserved from building, precisely the most valuable use to which they could be put, and that such reservations have actually been the means of preserving their surroundings from sinking to the conditions of slums. There could not be a more useful public work of its kind than that to which the Municipal Art Society is devoting itself.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Father Mackin of St. Paul's Catholic Church, this city, relates an amusing incident that came to his notice while walking recently near his parsonage. Father Mackin in his walk chanced to meet three lads, two of whom were altar boys at St. Paul's and who were dragging the third toward the priest.

"Father," said one of the altar boys, "this kid wants to be an altar boy like us."

"Indeed," said the father, running his hand over the lad's curls. "My son, have you been baptized?"

The child looked at him for a moment, puzzled. Then he exclaimed:

"No, Sir, not baptized; but I've been vaccinated."

* *

Since the explosion in the House of Representatives over the "Charges Against Members" report of Aesistant Postmaster General Bristow, the visits of Congressmen to the department have largely diminished. The postal officials charged with the matter of making increase of salaries and allowances have not been so busy as prior to the outbreak. Said one of the Assistant Postmasters General today:

"Since the investigation began in the House I have not had ten Congressmen to call on me during any one day. This is a great change compared with the custom that obtained prior to the investigation, and it is also a relief which will promote the best interests of the Postal Service."

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Safe and Sound.

From The Erie (Penn.) Herald.

The steady growth of sentiment for Judge Parker, based upon the assumption that Mr. Cleveland cannot be induced to accept the nomination, shows his strength with the party. He is recognized as safe and sound.

The Tariff.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The tariff will be a leading if not the paramount issue in the Presidential campaign, and it will have a big influence in determining the result of it.

Sound on the Money Question.

From The Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald.

Everybody knows Judge Parker is sound on the money question; that is, his views are those of every economist, statesman, or business man in any country of the world whose views command any consideration among either practical or theoretical authorities in finance.

Judge Parker's Way.

From The Salt Lake (Utah) Herald.

Judge Parker is noted for his tendency to obey and enforce the laws rather than to make special laws to govern special conditions and to interpret them according to his special whim. And that is more than can be said of the present occupant of the White House.

Tammany.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

There have been times when Tammany was a heavy load to carry. In this crucial, this critical campaign, all Democrats must heartily wish for a Tammany harmonious and enthusiastic for the party's principles.

All in His Favor.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

Judge Parker is the most serene and saynothing kind of a candidate that ever got on the firing line, and all of that is mightily in his favor.

No Occasion to Use Them.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Stephen—The Jews have no swear words.
Oliver—They don't seem to need any.

CORRESPONDENTS AS SPIES.

Will the Czar Dare to Execute His Threat Against the Wireless Service?

From The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

The Russian Government has given notice that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies and shot. It is another indication of the almost hysterical sensitiveness which has existed at St. Petersburg since the war began.

Military law is a peremptory and often an irregular thing, but it may be doubted whether Russia, should she catch the offending correspondent, would dare to execute her threat.

If the offending correspondent is a British subject the British Government could not be indifferent to his illegal punishment. As defined in The Hague declaration, no one can be deemed a spy unless acting clandestinely. False pretenses are an essential element of the offense. It is expressly said that balloon dispatch carriers are not to be considered spies. If the use of balloons, which actually pass over military lines, is legitimate, certainly no valid objection can he made to wireless telegraphy.

From The Evening Sun.

There will very likely be a complication if the Russians seize a neutral vessel on the high seas and treat any citizen of a foreign country engaged in gathering news as a spy. But perhaps the decree is put out as a feeler, or to warn the correspondents off the grass, as it were.

WESTCHESTER POLITICAL MESS

Report on Charges Against Chairman Fiske and Committeeman Walsh.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Westchester County, which was held here yesterday, the report of the Investigating Committee was made. This committee was appointed to inquire into the charges of political corruption made against State Committeeman Walsh and Chairman of the County Committee Fiske.

The committee reported in effect that there was not sufficient evidence to support the charges, that as the committee had no power to summon witnesses or to administer oaths it could not make a complete investigation, and that Mr. Walsh and Mr. Fiske owed it to the Democratic Party to compel the charges to be withdrawn, or to have them brought before a court of law.

The friends of Mr. Walsh and Mr. Fiske objected to that part of the report which suggested that they should clear their names, and moved that it be stricken out.

Upon the adoption of that resolution by the County Committee, the members of the Investigating Committee withdrew their names from the report.

During the discussion Mr. Agar said: "The positions occupied by Mr. Walsh and Mr. Fiske, as representatives of the Democratic Party in the County of Westchester make it imperative upon them to free their characters from the stain of the accusation which was made by Mr. Henderson, and that if their friends insist upon passing the resolution to strike out the latter part of the report, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Fiske should be saved from their friends." Mr. Agar further said that "if he were in the position of these gentlemen he would not hesitate for one minute to take such action as would convince the community beyond the shadow of a doubt that he was guiltless, and urged Mr. Walsh and Mr. Fiske to take such action at once."

WESTCHESTER DEMOCRAT.

White Plains, April 16, 1904.

GENERAL NOTES.

A bronze tablet in memory of Commodore Paul Jones, "Founder of the American Navy," has been placed upon a school house named for him in East Boston, Mass. The Paul Jones Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed the tablet, and it is said to be the first memorial in this country to this naval hero.

* * *

Prof. George E. Woodberry has been appointed Lecturer in English Literature at Amherst College, and will begin the discharge of his duties at the beginning of the next collegiate year.

* * *

Many families of French Canadians are reported to be going to the Canadian Northwest from New England manufacturing centres, especially from Massachusetts. The harsh conditions of the cotton industry are held responsible mainly for the exodus.

* * *

By the building this Summer of two short links in York County, Me., there will be a continuous trolley line from Central Maine to this city.

* * *

In order that he might keep a dinner engagement in Chicago with Frank H. Scott on Wednesday evening last Vice President Robert Mather of the Rock Island Railroad had a special train made up at Rock Island, gave orders that he should have a clear track, and made the run of 181 miles in three hours and twenty-eight minutes. The usual running time for the distance is four hours and ten minutes.

* * *

Edwin P. Ansley has published for free distribution to those interested a prettily illustrated pamphlet setting forth the industrial and commercial advancement of Atlanta, Ga., "a twentieth century city," and the attractiveness of its residential sections.

* * *

Members of the Jones family held a large and happy reunion in Cleveland, Ohio, last Thursday evening, in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. Many families in the city hear the name, 634 being enrolled in the local directory. Upon the platform at the meeting were the Hon. Samuel M. Jones, familiarly known as "Golden Rule," and Mayor of Toledo; J. D. Jones, M. D., Chairman; Chaplain J. D. Jones, the Rev. Edgar D. Jones, the Rev. William Jones, the Rev. Morgan H. Jones, and Capt. Thomas Jones.

* * *

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson has published a card in the Alabama newspapers thanking his supporters for their efforts, though vain, in his behalf in his attempt to obtain the Democratic nomination for Repesentative in Congress from the Sixth District of the State, and saying: "I feel the keenest sympathy for my friends in their sore disappointment, but I beg leave to tell them that I believe ere long we shall all see that the result was for the best. Certainly no noble effort in the cause of right can ever be lost. This universe is so organized that right will conquer and frequently the later the day the greater the victory.

Their Views of It.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

He—Did you see the pleased expression on her face when I told her she didn't look any older than her daughter?

She—No; I was looking at the expression on her daughter's face.

Their Needs.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

She—Well, yes, dear, the gown is very nice, but I need gloves and hat to match, and—

He—To match? Huh! I need money to burn.

Church Insurance.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer.

A system of fraternal insurance is recommended by a Detroit pastor as an inducement calculated to increase church membership. It was insurance of another sort that the old churches aimed to give their members.

THE ITALIANS.

Mr. Crawford Calls Attention to the Work of the Society for Their Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

If you will spare me a little space I should like to call the attention of your readers to the work of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, which is not so well known to the general public as, in my opinion, it deserves to be.

There is perhaps no department better administered by the Government than the Bureau of Emigration, which has its headquarters at Ellis Island. Each shipload of immigrants is carefully examined and sorted, and only those allowed to land who are either self-supporting or provided for, the undesirable being returned to the country from which they came, at the expense of the steamship company which brought them out. Once landed at the Battery, however, official responsibility for their welfare ends, and it is here that the work of the society begins.

About two hundred thousand Italians arrive at this port during each year. The majority of them are poor peasants, hewers of wood and drawers of water, but many are skilled artisans, stonecutters, woodcarvers, and the like, and the work of all goes to the building of our cities, roads, and bridges. As a class they are sober, hard working, tractable, and healthy; in many ways desirable additions to the workers of this country, but as they are wholly ignorant of our language they often fall victims to unprincipled speculators of their own race, who exploit them without mercy. In order that they may become familiar with our speech, our laws, and our habits of life, help and instruction of every sort must be given them, and the society desires to furnish this freely, or at the lowest possible cost.

It employs agents to look after the needs of the immigrants while they are at Ellis Island, co-operating with the Government officials, with their entire approval. It has an escort service, by which competent persons take immigrants to their destination at a nominal cost; it conducts an employment agency and bureau of information, it manages labor camps for contractors, and strives by every means in its power to break up the illegal and oppressive "padrone system."

There is an impression, widespread if not general, that the Italian immigrant is no boon to this country. As my own strong sympathy with Italy and her people might be thought misleading to my judgment, I will quote a few lines from an article on "The Future of the Latin Races," by Emile Reiche, which has recently appeared in The Contemporary Review. It says: "There can be little douht that they [the Italians] are the most gifted nation in Europe. What characterizes them above all is their initiative. It is the first step which is the hardest to take, but it is the Italians who have always been ready to take the first step in action, and able to take the first step in the new paths of science. * * * We cannot help being impressed by their extraordinary mental activity and by the diversity of their attainments, which is almost incredible."

Such stuff is too valuable to be neglected or misused. It is for our own interest to encourage the better class of Italian immigrants to eettle here rather than in South America, and the society is working hard to this end. But, like all societies, it is hampered for lack of money, and in order to help it, and also in order that it may be better known, a concert is to be given on the afternoon of April 25, through the courtesy of the Society of American Artists, in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. Well-known musicians and singers have offered their services, men and women interested in the society are doing all in their power to make the entertainment a success, and it is hoped that the good will of the community will second their efforts. F. MARION CRAWFORD.

New York, April 9, 1904.

The Scales He Wanted.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The hardware merchant showed his customer from Upcreek another pair of scales.

"This one," he said, "will weigh twenty pounds, in ounces."

"Hain't ye got any," asked the customer, still dissatisfied, "that will weigh it all to wunst?"

Times Square.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is such a square paper that it has had a public square named for it.

The Tall Missourian.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Missourians are said to be the tallest men, on the average, in the world. They average, it is asserted, 5 feet 9 inches.

MISS TABBY TATTLE READS THE WEEKLY PAPER.

"So Lidy Thomas wants a girl f'r housework! Well, I do declare
That woman never keeps one more 'n two weeks! Somethin' wrong up there!
I heerd her las' girl tellin' how she didn't git enough to eat,
But that was only servants' talk—sech gossip as I won't repeat!
An' Lucy Brown is gone to teachin' music down at Bridger's Dell
An' quit the church as organist! Well, I allow it's just as well
From what I've heerd about her bein' mighty sweet on Parson Brooks,
An' him a married man! I say there's danger in too much good looks!

"Joe Gudger's married! Well, I vow if sech rapscallious folks as him
Can find a partner f'r their joys my chances ain't eo mighty slim!
Close! Why his first wife's sister says she'll swear it with her dyin' breath
Joe Gudger was so stingy that his first wife simply starved to death!
Another party up at Blake's! My, how some folks can put on airs
An' snub their betters puzzles me! Why, Toby Toser's clerk declares
They owe f'r three months' groceries—they never pay and never will,
An' Tohy 's wore a pair o' shoes out goin' up to git th' bill!

"Jane Hitchcok an' that gawky Burns hev gone an' married! Well, I do
Declare it's time he popped to her if ever he intended to!
He's been her stiddy beau eight years an' hut f'r Jim Burns I allow
She might 'a' been a happy wife an' had a family by now!
An' Ezry Cowles 's got th' grip! Well, if it cost a cent t' git
Y' can mark down that Ezry Cowles 'd be a long time gittin' it!
There's only one thing that would tempt that man t' quit this life o' sin,
An' that would be a cut-rate sale on coffins, with a hearse throwed in!

"Lem Wilson's addin' to his house! I wonder where poor Lem 'll git
Th' cash. Ain't got th' mor'gage paid he had to put on t' other, yit.
Now that 's what comes fr'm weddin' style; Lem was a thrifty, savin' soul
Until he married that Sue Clay, an' she's just goin' through him whole!
Tod White is dead. Poor Tod! His chance o' reachin' Heaven's mighty slim!
But bein' as he 's dead I won't be one to say no bad of him!
Th' paper's sort o' runnin' down, at least accordin' to my views;
I don't know as I ever see th' Weekly with so little news!" —J. W. FOLEY.

DISCORD IN "NEWSIES'" SARTORIAL TRIUMPH

Results of Philanthropist's Gift to Residents of Their Home.

BEAU BRUMMEL'S TRADE BAD

"Gawk" Cassidy, Glass of Broome Street Fashion, Makes a Feeble Effort at Flirtation, but Is Cut Out by "Slats."

A philanthropist who is a student in the philosophy of clothes, perhaps because he happens to be a clothier, dropped in at the Newsboys' Home in New Chambers Street one day recently. His sartorial eye noted where the inhabitants lacked, and his philanthropic heart prompted him to supply the deficiency. Therefore he sent over to the home 300 suits of clothes in many sizes and various styles. By setting a price of $1 on each suit Superintendent Helg averted bloodshed, and the experiment in the philosophy of clothes is now going on.

The suits were displayed in the office, and after two days of examination, trying on, criticism, and final selection, the waitbier of the tribe were fitted out in the new and fine raiment, and on Sunday night the glorified "newsies" appeared at their weekly meeting. It was a great night. As an exhibition of style it quite surpassed the Grand Street Saturday walk, and was itself outdone in splendor only by the Division Street Spring opening. After the exhibitors had run a merciless gantlet through the keenest eyes and sharpest tongues in the world, the blue ribbon was awarded to "Gawk" Cassidy—So called because of a curiously easy and graceful manner, and an eccentric habit of unexpectedly stepping on his own feet.

"Gewk" came in late, having learned the efficacy of that trick up in front of the Grand Street Theatre, where he sells papers sometimes. His victory, though, was immediately proclaimed by shouts of "de real cheese," which arose from all sides. "Gawk's" pair of trousers were a bifurcated dream, being creamy flannel with pretty blue stripes running lengthwise, but the superiority of his outfit, after a technical discussion of the component parts, was due mostly to the black cutaway coat which must have got into the pile accidentally, but which "Gawk's" eagle eye seized upon as distinctive and quite overpowering as a garment.

Clotbea make the man, some clothier once remarked, hut "States" Nixon is authority for the statement that they unmake the newsboy. "States" gets his title from the fact that once he had a job with the United States Express Company. He left that to sell papers, and prospered so amazingly that when he had picked out his suit he announced that he wes ready to pay $2 to shut off competition. It wae a Summer suit of some light-gray unlined stuff, and he wore it to the scene of "Gawk's" victory.

"States" conceived the bold scheme of wearing the new suit the next day, whicb was Monday, although, on account of the ault, he wae obliged to wash his face in the morning. Having performed that same operation the very day before, he was not due under ordinary circumstances until Wednesday. Pride, however, conquered his annoyance, and washed, brushed, and suited, be sallied out to the busy Duane Street corner, wbere he rekes in his living expenses.

The day was fine, there were just as meny people, and tbere was just as much, or as little, news in the pepers as there is on any Monday morning, but "States" soon realized that things weron't coming his way. Passersby looked at him in estonishment, and some, who had known him of old, with admiration, but they didn't buy papers.

It didn't take "States" long to find out the reason why. Following with an angry eye one of his "regulars," he saw that this man bought his evening paper from a heted rival one block further along. This rival, "Snipe" Buschwit, was a dirty, patched-up, semi-shod person, at no time in "States's" class as a sartorial proposition, but "States" knows that "Snipe" has $63 in Jarmulowsky's Bank, and is an inveterate theatregoer besides. Why, then, "States" wondered, did he radience repel, while the disreputable "Snipe" collected the pennies.

"States's" nimble mind solved the problem overnight, and on Tuesday he was at his old corner, dirtier than "Snipe," ragegder than "Leaves" McNuity, so called beceuse of his foliage-like attire; sadder looking than "Angel" Zeller, who can produce real tears on a nickel bet, but "Stetes's" heart was full of joy because he was doing fine.

The most alarming feature of tho clothes experiment is the introduction of an entirely new element into the "newsy's" life. That is "de golis." Beause the "newsy," outside of his business, strictly edheres to the truth, he has never been popular with tbe Roosevelt Street butterflies, to whom flattery is the bread of life. New clothes are a mighty factor, too, and that is why "Gawk" Cassidy was seen, after his memorable début on Sunday night, wending along Broome Street witb "de real rags," as "Slats" Carter, who saw her, said.

"Slats," who is the skinniest ever, told yesterday the sequel to "Gawk's" preliminary success. "Slats" has a nimble wit, and he thought that, given a fair chence he could beat out "Gawk" in any Lotharlo game. So he boldly went up to "Gawk" and his "rag," marched along beside them, and as "Gawk's" utterances only came a block apart, "Slats" soon had the damsel's attention. "Gawk" saw that he was losing ground, and in a desperate effort to recover he made a rush at "Slats." In doing so, though, "Gawk's" old habit of treading on his own fect worked against him and he pitched headlong, grabbing and mixing up his "goifs" finery as he fell.

That was the end of "Gawk" and the beginning of "Slats," but "Slats" didn't say anything about his rival's defent until yesterday, when "Gawk" spilled some soup on "Slats's" rubber collar. The girl habit is spreading, though, and the unexpected development of the clothes experiment is being closely watched. If some hatter and some meker of shoes would only come forward now and trim off the clothier's beginning the experiment, notwithstanding its effect on the paper-selling game and its attraction for the "girls," would be an artistic aebievement.

MISS HALEY COMING.

President of the National Federation of Teachers to Speak Here.

An event of great interest to the teacbers of New York and to the public in general will be the visit to New York this week of Miss Margaret A. Haley of Chicago. Miss Haley is the President of the National Federation of Teechers and comes as the guest of the Women's Henry George League of Manhattan. The league will hold a meeting in her honor on Saturday, April 23, at Mott Memorial Hall, 6 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Frederick Nathen, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Christine Ross Baker, Henry George, Jr., and James K. Brown will deliver short addresses, and Miss Haley has promised to speak.

Miss Haley led the teachers' fight in Chicago in 1899 which resulted in disclosing the fact that the bankruptcy of the city which threatened to close the schools for a time, wes caused by the public franchise corporations dodging their taxes. The teachers brought them to account, and they were forced to pay $1,200,000 back taxes.

Railroad Board's Local Office.

The Board of State Railroad Commissioners hes decided to establish immediately an office in this city where complaints can be received and hearings held. A competent man, well versed in local transportation affairs, will be in charge of the office.

BLIZZARD MIXED WITH BUDS.

Snowstorm, in Some Places the Season's Worst, Hits Upper New York.

ALBANY, April 16.—A snowstorm, which in many places was the heaviest of the Winter, swept over upper New York last night. It began here at midnight, and this morning the ground is covered with four inches of snow. All trains are seriously delayed.

At Saratoga the storm prevailed throughout the night, and high winds and a sudden drop in temperature gave it all the appearance of a blizzard.

From Glens Falls comes word that the whole Adirondacks country is in the grasp of a blizzard, which for severity has not been equaled during the past Winter. From ten to fifteen inches of snow fell during the night. The country roads are blocked and traffic on steam and electric lines in that section is delayed.

Throughout Herkimer County five inches of snow fell during the night, and there was good sleighing in all the hill towns.

At Schenectady ten inches of snow fell. All the trains on the New York Central from the West are from one to two hours late, the Twentieth Century limited passing there one and a half hours behind its schedule. The sleighing is as good as at any time in the Winter, and the streets, piled with the snow, present a strange contrast with the budding trees.

BOSTON, April 16.—A northeast snowstorm set in here before daylight to-day and continued well into the forenoon. The snow melted as it struck the city pavements, but the public squares and country districts were covered by a white mantle.

NATURE'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

With Green Things Budding, She Sends a Holdover March Day.

This city yesterday got a touch of colder weatber and high winds, the gale at times reaching the velocity of seventy-four miles an hour. It wee like a Mercb day, raw and blustery, with power in the wind sufficient to tear down a wall in East Forty-fifth Street.

Tbe chill blasts came at a time when nature promised better things, in the green of the grase plots, the eweiling buds on city trees, and in the appearance of tulip spikee above the ground in flower beds. The sun seemed to be doing its beet, but it conld not overcome the uncomfortable conditions. Huge yellow clouds of dust hung in the streets at times, obscuring the sun.

Down in the bay the shipping had a time of it. The bigger ships fared well enough, but the smaller craft had a hard time. Tugboats were whirled around, and in the end a lot of them sought sbelter in Sheepsbead Bay.

The weather men admitted that tbe velocity of the wind was unusual for this time of the year, but he insisted that the temperature wae little below the normal. Normal, be said, wes 48 degrees. He admitted, however, that the highest temperature of yesterday was 47 degree. That wes at 7 o'clock in the morning. It sank at times ae low as 41 degrees. The wind, he explained, wes a northwester.

When evening came the motormen, many of whom had changed their heavy clotbes, began to feel the falling temperature and were dancing on platforms. Drivers were seen beating their hande to keep them warm; men on the streets were turning up the collars of their overcoats.

In the morning hours many trains arrived late, because of tbe enow drifts up-State.

The wall which was torn down by the gale was that which was built on the top of the one-story butter and egg store of Jacob Fishkind at 158 and 160 East Forty-fifth Street. The wind blew off tbe coping and a portion of the top of this wall, the bricks landing on the sidewalk. Three elderly women were about to enter the store. Nothing more serious happened than the damage to the hat of one of tbem. She wes not injured, but fainted.

Tug Leaking and Tow Adrift.

Yesterday afternoon while laying off the Scotland Lightship, tbe Harbor Inspector's tug Nimrod fell in with the tug Stella, which left Fire Island Friday afternoon with tbree barges in tow. The Stella was leaking and bed lost her tow in the northwester tbat raged off the Hook yesterday. Two of tbe barges were recovered and towed in by the tug John D. Daly, and the tug Hercules was sent out last night to hunt for tbe otber one. The Nimrod towed the Stella to Becbtel's Dock, Stapleton.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Henman—Bartow.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 16.—Mrs. Helen Bartow and Edwin T. B. Henman of New York were married to-day at the homc of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley B. Tyler, on North Street. George Gray of New Rochelle wes best man and Mrs. J. Miven Hegemaan of New York matron of honor. Tbe Rev. W. I. Magill officiated. It was a strictly private wedding. The bride wore her traveling costume, and upon tbs conclusion of the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Henman departed on a Southern wedding trip. They will reside in New York.

Sanford—Keeler.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Miss Harriet Amelia Keeler, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Keeler, was married tbis afternoon at the family residence on Madison Avenue to Alderman Rollin Brewster Sanford, the Rev. Charles A. Richmond officiating. Miss Grace Keeler was bridesmaid and Thomas Whittemore of Boston best man. The bridegroom is a lawyer, a member of several clubs, and of Troop B. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford will spend part of their honeymoon at Atlantic City.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Winfield Woolworth of 990 Fifth Avenue for the marriage of their daughter Helena Maude to Charles E. F. McCann. The wedding will take place Wednesday, April 20, at St. Francis Xavier's Church. Mr. McCann was formerly an Assistant District Attorney, and is a nephew of Richard Croker. Miss Woolworth is the daughter of Col. Franklyn Winfield Woolworth, President of the Guardian Trust Company. The bride-elect gave her farewell dinner to her bridesmaids on Wednesday evening, April 13, and Mr. McCann gave bis farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle C. Bacon of 1,036 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eloise Munroe Bacon, to Dr. J. A. Garfield MacPhail of Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Charles H. Hopkins, formerly of Baltimore, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, M. Edna Hopkins, to Mr. Frank P. Mann of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Carleton announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss May Carleton, to Arthur Winslow Knapp, son of Mrs. Artbur Winslow Knapp of Elizabeth, N. J.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Harrington Putnam of 404 Wesbington Avenue, Brooklyn, and Miss Mildred Smythe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Goidsborough Smythe of 15 Humboldt Avenue, Providence, R. I. The wedding is to take piace in June. Mr. Putnam is a member of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and waa at one time a State Civil Service Commissioner, and later a Civil Service Commissioner in Brooklyn.

The utmost care is taken to exclude undesirable announcements of every description from The New York Times. We will, therefore, esteem it a great service if readers will promptly inform us of any attempt that may be made to use the columns of The New York Times for improper advertising. The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

PART OF WILD ANIMAL CARGO IN QUARANTINE

Big Sahib, the Camel, Leads the Way to Government Station.

ELEPHANTS DISEASE PROOF

They Are Not Subjected to the Scrutiny of Microbe-Hunting Scientists—The Bethania's Passengers Separate.

"If my Sunday school training counts for anytbing, this has Noab and the ark skinned to a hump, so to speak," said Big Sahib, the camel, as he stepped gingerly down the gangplank from the steamship Bethania to a Hoboken pier yesterday. Under the shed he surveyed his surroundings with that look of ineffable superiority in which tbe camel has no competitor.

In various stages of disgruntled activity were Sahib's companions on a stormy voyage across the Atlantic—more camels, elephants, tigers, lions, monkeys, and all the rest of the menagerie, Howard B. Finley of the United States Express Company and Dr. Pope of the United States Government quarantine for wild animals, at Atbenia, near Passaic, N. J., were separating the sheep from the goats, the baboons from the bears, and the elephants from the antelopes. Tears trickled from the eyes of the Bethania's passengers as they were separated from smoking room chums of the voyage and hustled away, some on trucks and some on floats. With upward of 800 of them to be moved between daylight and dusk, there was no time for farewells.

"To quarantine for yours," said Ben Bolt, the elephant, as he saw Sahib led away to the float.

"I don't understand why you are let off," retorted Sahib, "even if you do come of a breed that is immune from disease of all kinds. You brought a trunk with you, and disease germs have been known to lurk in a trunk."

"That's no lie, either, mighty Sahib," replied Ben Bolt, "but there are no germs in my trunk. If you had read your Jungle Book you would know that elephants have a cleen bill of health the world over, trunks and all. Ta, ta! Hope to see you in St. Louis."

"What in the name of a curb bit are these?"—asked the leader of a team of big Normandy truck horses, as two queer-looking animals, their fetlocks bound, were lifted on to tbe wagon. The curious beasts, which seemed to have a fascination for several zoologists who lingered around the pier, were roan colored, like a borse, striped with black, like a zebra, and long-eared, like a mule. They were bound for quarantine, too.

"I heard Dr. Pope say," replied the off truck horse, "tbat they are zebra-horses, the first ever brought to this country. We have two of them to haul, and as they are worth $1,200 each, we must be careful."

"Well, that's a horse on me," remarked the leader. "Little did my poor, dear mother dream that I should ever be reduced to hauling freaks."

"Come, cheer up," mewed the sacred cow to the polar bear. "You don't have to go to quarantine, and I do. Even my halo won't protect me."

"It isn't that," replied tbe polar bear, wagging his huge head. "I was wondering how long those hare-legged and bare-footed Cingalese we brought over would stand this climate without getting cold feet."

"Don't you worry about them, so long ae they get plenty of curry and rice," said the sacred cow. "I'll talk to yon again in St. Loula about the middle of July. No spectacles are necessary to see your finish when the sun gets busy in St. Louis."

"I notice that some of the Cingal laddies have adopted the American boot already," said the tiger, "but they seem to be misfits. There is one, for instance, with one tan shoe and a patent leather Oxford. Nice combination, that."

"The poor chaps had to take whatever the sailors could scrape together for them," said the lion. "I was up early this morning, and watched the crew going through all the ash barrels in Hoboken."

Only animals that have the cloven hoof or the complex stomach—ruminating animals, they are called—bad to go to quarantine. Some of them went willingly. Others made quite a fuss about it, and had to be assisted with whips and ropes. Dr. Pope said they must remain in Athenia fifteen days. "We can't be too careful," said the doctor. "Nobody knows how the foot and mouth disease got into Boston not so long ago. But it cost $300,000 to get it out of the State of Massachusetts."

"I do hope," said the giraffe, which was not one of the troublesome animals, "that it will not be so draughty in quarantine as it is on this pier. I'm subject to sore throat, and gargle is so expensive, even when one buys it wholesale."

The elepbants gave no trouble at all. They trumpeted, perhaps with joy, as they were hoisted from the steamer's hold and lowered to a float, and seemed to enjoy the sail down the river to the Baltimore end Ohio Station in Jersey City.

"I have been living with elephants for thirty years," said P. W. Darlow, the trainer who crossed with them, "and I never knew one to be sick yet. They are the healthiest animals that live. Nothing with a microbe in it sticks to them."

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained at their second large dinner party of the week this evening, when their guests included the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmiller, the Germen Ambassedor, the Japanese Minister, the Belgian Minister, the Siamese Minister, tbe Portuguese Minister, the Cuban Minister, the Chinese Minister, the Turkish Minister, Miss Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Frederick Keep, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Clayton, Miss Lovering, Miss Ridgely, Miss Lucy Kean, Miss Calderon, Miss Wetmore, Mise Hageman, and Miss Gwynn.

Senator end Mrs. Dryden entertained a dinner company this evening, whicb included the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Justice Harlan, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator Burrows, Senator Kean, Miss Kean, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bradley, Mrs. Postletbwaite, Col. and Mrs. Kuser, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Dryden.

The residence of Rear Admiral P. C. Asserson, United Statee Navy, (retired,) and formerly of tbe Brooklyn Navy Yard, was the scene of one of the prettiest of Spring weddings this afternoon when his daughter, Miss Agnes Cbristabel Asserson, became the bride of Justin Ransom Swift of Pittsburg, in the presence of a company of 100 or more relatives and friends. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Alice Asserson, who wore white chiffon and carried bridesmaid roses. Garfield Swift of Pittsburg attended his brother as best man. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Tunis Hamlin of the Church of the Covenant. An informal reception followed the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom starting early in the evening on a wedding journey to end at their future home in Pittsburg.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 16.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt is entertaining a large party at Oakland Farm over Sunday. This is Mrs. Vanderbilt's first visit to Newport since last Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee at Sandy Point Farm.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt sent a string of horsee to Boston on a special car to-day to participate in the horse show there next week.

Arrivale from New York include Miss Blatchford, Frederick P. Sands, Roland King, and Frederick P. Garrettson.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, who were here to inspect their villa near Bailey's Beach, have returned to New York.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Last evening there were two bachelor dinners at Delmonico's. One was given by Thomas White King, who is to marry Miss Peabody on Wednesday, and the other by Francis T. Palmer, whose wedding to Miss Isabel Fowler will take place the same day. Among Mr. King's guests were Rufus King, H. Maxwell Ingham, Macdonald Mason, Stephen Peabody, Jr., Betram Cruser, Henry S. Ferguson, James T. Soutier, Morgan Goatchins, and George Morgan. Mr. Palmer's guests included George Q. Palmer, Irving Livingston Roe, James Wellman, Frederick H. Palmer, Alexander V. Roe, Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Jr., John Q. Lockman, Frank O. Roe, Frank Dunning, Charles W. Palmer, Henry Murphy, and Francis E. Palmer.

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Mrs. George Crocker makes formal announcement of the engagement of her elder daughter, Miss Alice H. Rutherford, to John Langdon Erving of this city. Mrs. Crocker is at the Villa Luyncs, Cannes, where she has been quite ill, and Miss Rutherford is with her, as is also her other daughter, Mrs. Kearney, and Mr. Crocker and her son, Walter Rutherford. Miss Rutherford's engagement to Mr. Erving has been known to tbeir intimate friends for some months, but it was not intended to formally announce it until tbe return of Mr. and Mrs. Crocker from abroad. Mrs. Crocker was taken very ill, and cabled for Miss Rutherford, and tbe latter, berself ill, left a sickbed to take the steamer the following day. As Mrs. Crocker is not coming back as soon as originally intended, it was decided to announce the engagement from Cannes, and letters to that effect were received by the friends of the young people late Friday evening. Miss Rutherford is a highly accomplished young woman, and has traveled extensively in Europe and in this country. Her sister, Miss Emma Rutherford, was married to Philip Kearny, son of Gen. John Watts Kearny of Washington, in February last, and the young couple sailed almost immediately for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker sailed in March and joined them on the Riviera. Mr. Erving is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Erving, and is related to the Van Rensselaer, Langdon, and Rutherford families.

***

To-morrow night Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody are to give a dinner and dance at the Metropolitan Club for Miss Cornelia Peabody and her fiancé, Mr. King. On Tuesday night Mrs. Barclay will give a supper there. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons and her family will sail for England on April 24. Mrs. John E. Roosevelt's dance will take place at the Metropolitan Club on Friday evening instead of Tuesday, as mentioned.

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Mrs. F. S. Witherbee will give a dance for young people at the Metropolitan Club on the evening of April 30.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Burke, daughter of Mrs. John Burke (Miss Elizabeth W. Watson) of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., to John Yates Gholson Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Walker of this city.

***

The Cotillion of Eighty will have their Easter dance at Delmonico's to-morrow night. It will be led by James Clark McGuire, dancing with Miss Mary Wolfe.

***

To-morrow night the second University Cotillion will be held at Sherry's. The cotillion will be started at 10:30 o'clock, and will be led by Edmund Rogers and Sheldon Whitehouse. The committee in charge is composed of the following:

Albert J. Akin,	Percy H. Jennings,
John H. Auerbach,	Alexander D. S. Pratt,
August Belmont, Jr.,	Edmund P. Rogers,
Henry C. de Rham,	John Sloane, Jr.,
Alfred Ely, Jr.,	Thomas D. Thacher,
R. Duane Humphreys,	Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.
William O'D. Iselin,	

The patronesses are:

Mrs. J. S. Auerbach,	Mrs. Henry L. Morris,
Mrs. R. H. Derby,	Mrs. H. P. Osborn,
Mrs. Alfred Ely,	Mrs. Chas. A. Peabody,
Mrs. H. C. Havemeyer,	Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt,
Mrs. E. W. Humphreys,	Mrs. Chas. de Rham, Jr.,
Mrs. Wm. C. Iselin,	Mrs. Douglas Robinson,
Mrs. P. B. Jennings,	Mrs. Archibald Rogers,
Mrs. Bradish Johnson,	Mrs. John Sloane,
Mrs. J. F. Kernochan,	Mrs. Lorillard Spencer,
Mrs. Henry W. Landon,	Mrs. Thomas Thacher,
Mrs. Franklin B. Lord,	Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff,
Mrs. Howard Mansfield,	Mrs. Chalmers Wood,

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The parade of the Coaching Club, of which Col. Jay is President, will take place, as mentioned before, on Saturday, May 7, in Central Park, and after it the coaches will proceed to Morris Park for luncheon and the races there. The Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club will have an informal parade on May 3.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Boulton gave a dinner last night for their daughter, Miss Anita Boulton, and her fiancé, John Grenville Bates, whose wedding is to be celebrated in Calvary Church next Saturday. Tbs dinner guests included, besidee tbe bridal party:

Miss Bertha Schefer,	T. Towar Bates,
Miss Emily Grugan,	W. B. Boulton, Jr.,
Miss Mary Barton Atterbury,	Howard Boulton,
Miss Nellie Hard,	Putnam A. Bates,
Miss Laura Brower,	John A. Gardner,
Miss Adele Bayles,	C. Russell Auchincloss,
Miss Mollie C. Lefferts,	Jonathan B. Thomas, Jr.,
Miss Dorothy Hinckley,	Wynant D. Vanderpool,
Miss Louise Lewis,	Barent Lefferts,
Miss Pauline E. Boulton	Bruce Falconer,
Miss Louise Vanderhoef,	James R. Knapp.
Miss Helen W. Stevens,	Adrian Van Rensselaer, Jr.,
Miss Boulton,	

Informal dancing followed the dinner.

***

Miss Amy Murray is to give a lecture recital on Scottish and Gaelic folk-song tomorrow afternoon at the Buckingham Hotel. Charles Edward Wark will be at the piano. The patronesses include Miss Leary, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Samuel Verplanck, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and others.

***

Mrs. William Jay, who has been ill with grip and nervous prostration, is now convalescing. The Jays are still occupying an apartment at the Essex.

***

Mrs. Edward James Chaffee, Jr., will give a reception with music to-morrow afternoon at her residence, 107 East Twenty-seventh Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, and Mrs. Clarence Cary are among those who are now at Hot Springs, Va.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel sailed yesterday on the St. Paul. They will return for the Newport season. Miss Van Wart sailed on Friday for Liverpool on the Celtic.

TUXEDO COLONY'S DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., April 16.—Tuxedo has put on her Spring appearance. During the week several of the cottagers arrived, and many are putting in readiness their cottages for occupancy early next month. To-day a large crowd came out to pass Sunday at the club. J. Henry Smith arrived to entertain a large party at Kincraig.

Among other arrivals who entertained at dinner to-night were Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, and Mrs. George L. Rives.

Among those who opened their cottages were Mr. and Mrs. H. Steinmann, who have just arrived from abroad; Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. George R. Preston, Mrs. C. Post Mitchell, Mrs. E. C. Ruehmore, Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Derham have vacated their cottage and will spend tbe Summer in Newport. Their cottage has been leased to Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., who will arrive early next month.

To-day several well-known New Yorkers came out for the fishing in the Tuxedo lake and brooks. Large catches were turned in by E. N. Tailer, J. F. Dieter, William Elliott, W. H. N. Voss, J. H. Prentice, and others.

Church Trustees Break Open Safe.

The Trustees of the First Moravian Church, at New Dorp, S. I., succeeded yesterday in getting into the safe in the office of the Superintendent of the church cemetery without the permission or aid of the ousted Superintendent, Samuel J. Ostrander, and secured the papers inside. Before the documents could be reached two holes had to be cut in the safe, one in the door and the other in the side.

DR. STRAUSS AT WANAMAKER'S.

A Vast Throng of Guests Hears an Orchestral Concert Under His Direction and Other Music.

They do things sumptuously at the Wanamaker store. The friends and patrons of that establishment were entertained last evening at a "Post-Easter invitation concert" at which Dr. Richard Strauss and Mme. Strauss de Ahna appeared, Dr. Strauss conducting the Weltzer orchestra of 100 musicians in his own compositions. It was the first of two such concerts, the second to be given to-morrow evening. In addition to this there wers supplementary concerts given later at various points in the great building.

There was, of course, an eager desire on the part of many people to heer the great German composer conduct his own compositions, and though there were fully 5,000 peopls accommodated at the concerts last evening, there were many applicants for seats who had to be refused, and every inch of spece was occupied, many people standing. The orchestral concert was given on the fourth floor, the entire west end of which was thrown open. The orchestra was placed in the middle of the Broadway side. There were decorations of palms and flags. The programme of the Strauss concert was as follows:

"Don Juan," tone poem.....Strauss
Conducted hy the composer.

Songs:
"Wiegenlied"
"Mutiertandelei"
Mme. Strauss-de Alma.....Strauss

Overture, "Leonore," No. III.....Beethoven
Conducted by Hermann Hans Wetzler.

Songs:
"Rosenband"
"Morgen"
"Cacilie"
Mme. Strauss-de Alma.....Strauss

"Till Eulenspiegel".....Strauss
Conducted by the composer.

The songs, which were originally written with piano accompaniment, were all given with accompaniment for orchestra, directed by Dr. Strauss. Mme. Strauss-de Alma being recalled, graciously repeated the "Cacilie." These, as well as the orchestral pieces, secured the close attention of the great audience, and this remarkable entertainment was no doubt the means of first introducing the music of Dr. Strauss to many people of New York now, as his visit to this country is drawing to a close, for these two concerts are to be his last appearances in this city. Dr. Strauss conducted with all his authority and mastery of detail and the orchestra, having played frequently under his direction at his previous concerts, responded to his wishes.

The orchestral concert was finished before 10 o'clock. At about 10:30 the series of supplementary conoerts was begun. Mrs. Shanna Cummings, soprano, gave a song recital, to the accompaniment of Mr. Walter Cripps; a vocal quartet, consisting of Mrs. Beatrice Fine, Miss Bessie Bonsall, Mr. Edward Johnson, and Mr. Frederick Wheeler, with Mr. André Benoist as accompanist, presented a programme of quartets and solos; the Vienna Artists' Quartet played a series of instrumental selections, and Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich, pianist, gave a recital of pieces by Mendelssohn, Chopin, and himself. After the music was finished refreshments were served to the guests on the fifth floor.

IN ONE BANK FIFTY-FIVE YEARS.

Jacob Cox Parsons, Oldest Employe of Chemical National, Dead.

Jacob Cox Parsons, the oldest employe in the service of the Chemical National Bank, died Friday evening at his home, 321 State Street, Brooklyn, in his eightieth year. Mr. Parsons was born in Philadelphia Aug. 27, 1824. He came to New York shortly after he was twenty years of age, and entered the employ of the Mechanics' Bank as clerk. In 1849 the position of receiving teller in the Chemical Bank was offered to him, and he accepted it. The bank was then situated in its original home, 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Isaac Jones was President of the bank at that time, and there were less than a dozen employes.

One year later, in 1850, when the bank moved to its present locality, 271 Broadway, Mr. Parsons was made paying teller, succeeding the former President, George G. Williams. Mr. Williams died last year, having been connected with the Chemical Bank nearly sixty years, twenty-five of which he had been President. Mr. Parsons was only a few years behind Mr. Williams in point of actual service, for he had been connected with the bank for fifty-five years.

In 1899, upon the completion of the fiftieth year of his connection with the bank, his associates held a celebration in honor of the event. Of late years, owing to failing health, his duties have been merely nominal, but his name was never taken from the bank's list of employes.

Mr. Parsons was well known among banking men throughout the city for his ability, his cordiality of manner, and his deep interest in the work of the Bank Clerks' Association. Mr. Parsons is given credit as having been virtually the organizer of that beneficial association. It was started in 1869.

Mr. Parsons wee prominently identified in the work which led to the establishment of the Brooklyn Library, and he was among the originators of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society in Brooklyn.

Mr. Parsons was fond of relating his experiences in the early deys of the Chemical Bank, when banking methods were decidedly primitive as compared with to-day. In 1854 he was sent by the bank on the treck of some clever swindlers, who had menaged to secure several thousand dollars by fraudulent checks. Two of the conspirators were captured out West, and most of the money recovered. In speaking of this incident, Mr. Parsons invariably told of a bottle of magnesia that one of tbo swindlers was very anxious to keep. Mr. Parsons took the bottle, and on examining it discovered tbat, instead of magnesia, it contained $6,000 in new five-bundred-doller bills of the Cbemical Bank.

Mr. Parsons is survived by his wife, to whom he was married at the time he entered the employ of the Chemical Bank, in 1849.

HAS OWNER OF GEMS, MAYBE.

Police Captain Thinks They Are Mrs. Sarah S. Kimball's.

Capt. Cottrell of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station believes that he has found the owner of the gems, worth about $3,000, that were mailed to him on Friday, in Mrs. Sarah S. Kimball of 303 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Mrs. Kimball is a dealer in rings at 1 and 3 Union Square. Sbe has described the articles in detail, and the description corresponds with the gems that were mailed to Capt. Cottrell. Quite a number of otber women called at the station house in reference to the gems, but none could give a satisfactory description of them.

LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.

Big Show Will Begin Its Tented Tour in Brooklyn.

The "greatest show on earth" will begin its last week at the Madison Square Garden to-morrow. Never before has tbe Barnum & Bailey circus done such an enormous business as this Spring.

After leaving bere, the show begins its tent tour in Brooklyn. Thence it will proceed to other large cities of the United States.

SERMON TO CIRCUS FOLK.

Chaplain of Barnum & Bailey Show Will Preach To-day.

The Rev. W. H. Clark, Chaplain of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, will deliver his first regular sermon to the circus folk in Madison Square Garden this morning at 11 o'clock. "I am the resurrection and the life," from the Gospel of St. John, will be the text.

None of tho circus performers has to be there unless he wants to, but most of them are likely to be present. They have approved of Mr. Bailey's plan to have a minister officially connected with the show. The preaching will take place in the big tent every Sunday during the entire traveling season.

BIG RIVER IN OLD CHANNEL.

The Mississippi Gives Up an Island and Ruins Several Plantations.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 16.—With a roar that was heard for miles, the Mississippi River last night cut throngb Killick Rankie Neck, in Davis Bend, restored Davis Island to the Mississippi mainland, and resumed its old channel through which for forty years had been known as Lake Palmyra. Several valuable cotton plantations were practically ruined.

The neck of land through whicb the Mississippi River cut to regain possession of its former channel was about 500 yards wide. Davis Bend is twenty miles south of this city.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Eliza P. Mendes.

Mrs. Eliza P. Mendes, widow of the Rev. Abraham Pereira Mendes, died at her bome, 235 West Seventy-sixth Street, on Thursday, aged seventy-four years. She was a daughter of the Rev. D. A. de Sola, the "learned Hazan" of the Portuguese Synagogue, in Bevis Marks, London. Sbe was acting as Secretery for her father when Mr. Mendes, a theological student, came from Jamaice, West Indies, to continue his studies under Dr. de Sola. Upon completing his studies and receiving a charge, Mr. Mendes became engaged to Miss de Sole, and in 1848 the marriege took place at Montego Bay, where Mr. Mendee was stationed.

In 1851 Mr. de Sola returned to England, and was called to preside over the congregation in Birmingham, left without a rabbi on account of the call of the Rev. Dr. M. J. Raphall to New York. Seven years later the family moved to London, where Mr. Mendes officiated in various synagogues, although having no permanent position in any of them. When in 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Mendes followed their two elder sons, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes of the West End Synagogue and the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendee of the Portuguese Synagogue, to New York, the father was appointed rabbi of tbe Judah Touro Synagogue in Newport, R. I., a post which he held until his death in 1888. Since then Mr. Mendes had lived in New York, giving much of her time to charitable work in connection witb the Portuguese Congregation.

The funeral services, which will be held at the bouse to-dey, will be conducted by the Rev. Meldola de Sola, a nephew. Mrs. Mendes is survived by five sons and five daughters, all of whom, with one exception, reside in New York.

Samuel Smiles.

LONDON, April 16.—Samuel Smiles, LL. D., surgeon, journalist, and railroad man, is dead.

Samuel Smiles was born in Haddington, Scotland, in 1812. He was educated as a surgeon, but waa too young to succeed in the practice of the old daye and became the editor of The Leeds Times, at Leeds. He became the Secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, and afterward of the Southeastern. He wrote many books, among them being "Lives of George and Robert Stephenson," "Lives of the Engineers," "Life of John Murray," "A Publisher and His Friends," "Self-Help," "Character," "Duty," "Thrift," "Industrial Biography," "Invention and Industry," "Life and Labour," "Thomas Edward, Scotch Naturalist," "Robert Dick, Geologist and Botanist," "The Huguenots," "James Nasmyth: An Autobiography," "Jasmin," "Life of George Moore and Conduct." He was a Chevalier of Sts. Maurice and Lazare.

Col. William Armstrong Turk.

Col. William Armstrong Turk, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway, who died recently in Washington, and was

GETTING READY FOR POLO

Tournament Dates Will Be Announced at Meeting This Week.

CHANGES AT VAN CORTLANDT

Championships May Be Played There This Year—Squadron A Ready to Begin Practice.

Polo for the coming year will be definitely outlined this week at the annual meeting of the Polo Association to be held Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Club. Ths list of club tournaments for the year will be announced and the award for the championship tournament will be made. It is expected that there will he two or three applications for the leading polo bonor of the year, and there is strong probability that the big tournament may be played at Van Cortlandt Park.

If so, it will be the first time within four years tbat the biggest polo match of the year will be open to the general public. When the championships were held at Prospect Park, crowds of from 15,000 to 20,000 persons used to journey to the parade grounds tbere to watch the best amateurs in the country play what is undoubtedly the most spirited game in existence to watch.

Squadron A is anxious to have the championships played at Van Cortlandt. The polo men of the squadron made an effort to get the event last year, but it was then expected tbat the English team was coming to this country, and a big tournament for the English players was awarded to Van Cortlandt. Had this coms off, it would virtually have been an international championship, but at the eleventh hour the English players sent their regrets, and Van Cortlandt lost its big event.

Several improvements have been made to the Van Cortlandt Park fields this year, and the facilities for both players and spectators will be materially improved this season. Considerable discussion was raised over the statement that the Park Department was erecting a board fence along the border of the parade ground, where the fields are laid out, adjoining the road on the western side of the park and along which the trolley road runs. It was claimed that this would obstruct a free view of the field as well as prevent entrance to the ground except at wide intervals. The facts are that a fence is being placed along that side of the field, but it is a low wire fence, being the same that formerly inclosed the buffalo and deer on the Van Cortlandt vault hill, north of the polo fields. The wire fence will be an improvement to that section of the park. The turf is being well rolled and the playing conditions will be far better for fast polo this season than ever before.

The squadron has secured several new ponies this year, and the first practice games will probably be held next week. Capt. Herbert Barry, Chairman of the Polo Committee, hoped to get his polo men out this week, but the turf is not in playing shape, and a postponement has been necessary.

Polo interest in the squadron has been considerably increased by the plans recently perfected by Capt. Barry to play the Yale and Princeton teams at Van Cortlandt early in May. The second week will probably be chosen for the tournament, owing to the delay in starting practice. Arrangements are also being made by the squadron to hold invitation matches with neighboring clubs, and the troopers may give an open polo tournament in the Spring, as they did last year.

George Gould, Benjamin Nicoll, Kingdon and Jay Gould, who compose the regular Lakewood team, are practicing on the Georgian Court field, and several invitation matches have been planned for the coming month. Mr. Gould will probably not defend the title of his team to the junior championship, which he won last year at Philadelphia. He will confine most of his playing this season to his own field. George Gould expects to go abroad in June or July, so that he will not be here during some of the big games. It is doubtful if his team enters any of the regular club tournaments that may be held in May or early in June.

CRESCENTS WON AT LACROSSE.

Penn's Team Beaten at Bay Ridge by Score of 6 to 3.

The Crescent Athletic Club lacrosss team yesterday defeated a team representing the Universrity of Pennsylvania hy the score of 6 goals to 3 on the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The result of the game was somewhat of a surprise, for it was thought that the bome team would rnn up a big score. The boys from Philadelphia played stupidly at times and showed a lack of team work; at other times they exhibited a most brilinnt style of play. Their defense was generally excellent, and Briner at goal was a star. The high wind which blew across the open field spoiled many well aimed shots for the cage. Line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Univ. of Penn.
Pecus	Goal	Briner
Moses	Point	Rutherford
De Cassanova	Cover point	Carson
Kelley	First defense	Campbell
Liffiton	Second defense	Goldsmith
Sheriff	Third defense	Levy
Kennedy	Centre	Gessler
O'Flynn	Third attack	Evans
Lindsty, Simpson	Second attack	Biskely
Wilson	First attack	Davis
Wall, Gill	Outside home	Freeman
Hardy, Henicke	Inside home	Miller

Goals—Henricke, O'Flynn, (3;) Kennedy, Wall, Davis, (2.) Referee—L. J. Doyle, Crescent A. C. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Stevens Beats Columbia at Lacrosse.

The lacrosse teams of Stevens Institute and Columbia University were handicapped by a strong wind at their annual match at the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, N. J., yesterday, yet the playing was sharp and the result close. The institute boys, since their game with the Crescent Athletic Club have shown considerable improvement, and the practice they received in that contest was turned to a good account in the game against Columbia. Stevens scored the only goals of the match—two—and they were made by the good all-round play and admirable shooting of Johnson. The teams follow:

Stevens, 2.	Position.	Columbia, 0.
Luhr	Goal	Suqui
Erlin (Baiter)	Point	Benedict
Zimmerman	Cover point	Rogers
Turnoe	First defense	Bauren
Calkins	Second defense	Temple
Pratt	Third defense	Hayes
Murray	Centre	Stewart
Heiny	Third attack	Solov
Gayley	Second attack	Gutzell
McKinley	First attack	Ray
Davis	Outside home	Reid
Johnson	Inside home	Beuren

Goals—Johnson, 2. Referee—Kirk, of Stevens. Goal umpires—Hinkley, Columbia; Rieser, Stevens. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes.

Harvard Lacrosse Team Badly Beaten.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—The Johns Hopkins lacrosse team defeated Harvard to-day by a score of 12 goals to 2. The game was a fast one. The Hopkins men excelled in team play, while the visitors did some good running and caught well, but lost the ball at critical stages of the game.

Lacrosse at Celtic Park.

The lacrosse team of the Greater New York Irish A. A. defeated the second team of Stevens Institute at Celtic Park yesterday hy a score of 7 goals to 1. The playing of the college team was good, but experience and skill told for their opponents, and the contest was one-sided throughout.

Golfers on Crescent Athletic Links.

A number of golfing members of the Crescent Athletic Club made the rounds of their nine-hole course yesterday at Bay Ridge. The competition of the day was a Class A handicap, which was won by W. R. Simons with a score of 82 strokes from 11 handicap. His gross score of 93 was also the best. Those who returned cards were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
W. R. Simons	93	11	82
H. A. Tucker	96	12	84
H. Irwin	96	11	85
W. Moore	109	14	95

EASTERN Y. C. OCEAN RACE.

Entries Invited for Race from New York to Marblehead.

The Eastern Yacht Club of Massachusetts early in July will hold an ocean race to be sailed from New York to Marblehead, a distance of about 325 nautical miles. Yachts from all clubs are eligible, but they must measurs 30 feet, and not over 50 feet on the waterline. Thers will be no restrictions on sails or crew, except that club topsails will not be allowed, and the race will be sailed under the rules of the Eastern Yacht Club. Silver cnps will be awarded in each class according to the number of starters, and in addition a trophy will bs given to each yacht which does not win a prize and which completes the course.

This race, its promoters believe, will bs a test of the weatherly qualities of ths yachts and of the seamanship of ths crews rather than compafative speed. Although not officially announced, the start probably will be made on Wednesday, July 6.

The conditions as drawn up by ths Ocean Race Committee, of which Henry A. Morss, 110 State Street, Boston, is the Secretary, are as follows:

CLASSES.

Classes D and E—All schooners not over 64 feet rating measuremcnt.

Clags I—Sloops and yawls not over 64 feet and over 51 feet rating measurement.

Clnsses C, J, and K—Sloops and yawls not over 51 feet rating measurement and not less than 30 feet load water line.

Note—Other classes may be added in the discretion of the committee.

COURSE.

Start from some point in New York Bay, to he announced later.

Finish to be between Marblehead Rock and Cat Island. As the time of finish is very uncertain, each yacht will be required to take her own time when the monument on Marblehead Rock bears west southwest.

Course—Leave Sandy Hook Lightship and South Shoal Lightship on port. Each yacht must pass near enough to the South Shoal Lightship to be identified and reported by wireless. Each yacht to be furnished with day and night signals showing her number for identification. Yachts to be requested to show their numhers if they pass near enough to Highland Light to be made out.

PRIVILEGES.

Privileges of the floats and clubhouse of the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead would he extended to Captains and guests of yachts participating in the race.

The annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club will he held off Marblehead, Friday, July 15, and the club squadron will start on its annual cruise from Marblehead to Bar Harbor on Saturday, July 16. All yachts sailing in the ocean race will be invited to enter the annual regatta, and also to join the squadron on the cruise and compete for the prizes in the runs from port to port.

N. Y. A. C. FENCERS WIN.

Captures Cup in Sabre Contest for Second Successive Year.

Three teams of fencers met last night in the rooms of the Fencers' Club, 569 Fifth Avenue, in a sabre competition for a cup presented by the Fencers' Club. The trophy is to be won three times to become the permanent property of the winning team. The New York Athletic Club fencers won the trophy last night after a brilliant exhibition. The club won the cup last year, so it now has two successive victories to its credit. The three competing teams were:

New York Athletic Club—Anderson, Slanger, Johnson.

New York Turn-Verein—Allaire, Reinbeu, Berles.

Fencers' Club—Erving, Lawrence, Micheloni.

By the new percentage system of figuring which is now used in fencing contests, the New York Athletic Club led with a total of 36.3. The New York Turn-Verein was second with 31.9, and the Fencers' Club third with 31.8. Anderson, for winning team, lost but one bout.

J. K. Bangs Beaten at Golf.

John Kendrick Bangs and his son, J. K. Bangs, Jr., were among the golf players yesterday in the last monthly handicap of the club on the links near Chauncey, Westchester County. On handicap allowances young Bangs beat his father by nine strokes. Neither, however, came dangerously near the leading place in the contest, for Bangs, Sr., tied for last position with a net score of 118, while his son had 109.

The match was won by Walter T. Stern with a net score of 99 strokes, while John Rhld, Jr., who finished second, made the best gross score of 92 strokes. The others who finished were J. M. Hunt, 95; A. S. Brownell, 97; E. L. Fielder, 100; Robert B. Kerr, 102; J. B. Bronson, 102; I. M. Seligman, 103; Walter E. Hodgman, 103; J. B. Halliday, 106; Frank B. Allen, 112; Walter Macdougal, 112, and K. S. Williams, 118.

Victory for Columbia Golf Team.

The first golf team match of the season in which a college team formed one of the opposing sides was played yesterday on the links of the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms, the Columbia University team met a team of seven from the home club, and the college lads won by the score of 14 holes to 9. A. D. Compton, Captain of the Westchsster forces, had a hot match with Slosson, who led the Columbia team, but succeeded in winning by one hole. The players and scores:

COLUMBIA.	Holes.	WESTCHESTER.	Holes.
Slosson	0	Compton	1
Jackson	4	Hutchings	0
Palmer	0	Dr. Palmsr	0
Clark	0	Tiffany	0
Lyford	3	Keeler	0
Farrelly	4	Trask	0
Akin	0	Manson	8
Total	14	Total	9

FAST TIME AT AQUEDUCT

The Half-Mile Record Was Broken Twice by Two-Year-Olds.

TWO FAVORITES WERE FIRST

Augur and Silver Dream Took Stakes—Big Crowd Saw Races in Spite of Wintry Weather.

Genuine enthusiasm for the sport was exacted of racegoers at the Aqueduct track yesterday, and nons but the genuins stood ths test of ths wintry bresze that swept the ceurse throughout the afternoon, for ths day was one that made visitors doubt the accuracy of the caldendar and wonder just how much longer they must wait for ths advent of Spring. Ths track was in excsilent condition, and good fields ran for the six events of the programme, and ran so fast that track records were beaten in two races.

In the first race, a half-mile for two-ysar-olds, Suzanne Rocamora, ridden by the Western jockey Hildsbrand, and wsll backed at 5 to 1, set the half-mile mark at 0:47 1-5, after a hard fight and a head finish with Cotillion, the two racing out in front togethsr through the greater part of tbe distance, while the favorites, Tea Cress and Fire Ruby, conpled in the betting as S. Paget's entry, never really looked dangerous. The new record made by Suzanne Rocamora held for only an hour, however, as in the third race, the Canarsie Stakes, also at one-half mile, Augur, a clean-cut and stout-hearted gelding by St. Leonards-Seeress, from the stable of J. R. Keene, and a long chance in tbe betting, reduced the Aqueduct time for the distance to even 0:47. Augur was backed by his stable connections at that, but never really figured in the betting. Song and Wine, a high-priced yearling in the stable of N. Bennington, starting a hot favorite, with W. C. Daly's fast Amberjack a strong second choice.

Ten horses in all ran for this race, including two added starters, but the lifting of the barrier disposed of the chances of about half the number; Augur, who got away with a running break, having all the best of it and leading from end to end. He won like a good horse at that, for Amberjack, closing from behind, brought him to a drive at the last furlong pole. Augur, coming away at the end, won cleverly by two lengths, while Amberjack, who ran a creditable race, was second three lengtbs clear of Cedarstrome, third.

In the race for the Rockaway Stakes, six furlongs, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, Frank Farrell's fast horse, The Musketeer, was made an odds-on favorite in a field of eleven runners, with Jack Ratlin a consistent second choice. As the race was run, however, The Musketeer showed a disappointing performance, and never had speed enough to get to Silver Dream, who bounced out in front at the lifting of tbe barrier and, after making all the running, won cleverly by two lengths.

Lord of the Valley, in the first flight all the distance, took the fifth race in handy style from Rob Roy, while the post favorite Kobinoor staggered in a poor fifth, after being prominent for nearly five furlongs.

The winning choices of the day were Akela, who easily outran Pretorious at the finish of the second race, and Oarsman, who led all the distance in the last race.

For misbehavior at the post in the course of the afternoon, Jockeys Shaw and Odom were each suspended by Stirter Fitzgerald for one day. The starter had troubles with riders in other races, though there were no long delays at the post.

After the race for the Rockaway Stakes, A. L. Aste, owner of Typhonic, claimed Jack Ratlin from E. J. Gorman for $2,510. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, with allowances; one-half mile.

	St.	Sth.	F.
S. Rocamora, 104, Hildebrand, 5-1, 8-5	2	1	1
Cotillion, 104, T. Burns, 20-1, 8-1	3	2	2
Mon Amour, 104, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	6	3	2
Tearaway Jess, 104, Gisbourne, 11-10, 2-5	8	4	4
Filia, 109, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	1	5	5
Anona, 104, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	7	8	6
Sufferance, 104, Cormack, 15-1, 6-1	4	7	7
Salad Days, 104, Shaw, 7-1, 5-2	5	6	8
Estella J., 104, Scott, 15-1, 6-1	10	10	9
*Fire Ruby, 104, H. Callahan, 11-10, 2-5	9	9	10

Time—0:47¼. Won ridden out by a head, three lengths between second and third. Winner, ch. f., by Hermis—Columbia Uniwersity, owned by G. H. Whitney and trained by G. W. Innes.

*Coupled in betting as S. Paget's entry.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Akela, 4, 110, (Bullman,) 9-10, 2-5	6	2	1
Prestorius, 5, 115, (Shaw,) 5-1, 8-5	1	1	2
Queen Elizabeth, 4, 111, (Carmack,) 4-1, even	4	3	3
Nevermore, 4, 108, (C. Smith,) 8-1, 5-2	2	4	4
Candling, aged, 115, (Hildebrand,) 12-1, 4-1	5	5	5
Mixer, 6, 112, (McCue,) 12-1, 4-1	3	6	6

Time—1:14 2-5. Won easily by a length, a head between second and third. Winner, br. c., 4 years, by W. Johnson-Virgie Johnson, owned by the Oneck Stable and trained by W. Kattrick.

THIRD RACE—The Canarsie Stakes, for two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; one-half mile.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Augur, 107, (T. Burns,) 12-1, 4-1	1	1	1
Amberjack, 110, (Odom,) 7-2, 6-5	4	2	2
Cedarstrome, 110, (McCue,) 20-1, 7-1	9	3	3
Viperine, 112, H. Phillips, 6-1, 2-1	7	5	4
Sweet Pepper, 107, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1	2	4	5
Doctor Swarz, 110, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1	5	6	6
Song and Wine, 110, Fuller, 7-5, 1-2	10	7	7
Austin Allan, 110, H. Cochran, 30-1, 12-1	5	8	8
Pasadena, 110, J. Martin, 20-1, 7-1	6	9	9
Waddell II., 110, Hildebrand, 20-1, 7-1	8	10	10

Time—0:47. Won cleverly by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Winner, ch. g., by St. Lonards-Seeress, owned by J. R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rockaway Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Silver Dream, 3, 105, T. Burns, 8-1, 3-1	2	1	1
For Luck, 3, 86, A. Brennan, 5-1, 8-5	1	2	2
The Musketeer, 6, 110, Shaw, 6-5, 2-5	3	3	3
Jack Ratlin, 5, 105, W. Hennessy, 4-1, even	4	7	4
Monet, 3, 100, Treuhei, 15-1, 6-1	5	4	5
Conkling, 3, 98, Cormack, 7-1, 5-2	6	8	6
Gold Dome, ch. c., 3, 88, Miller, 25-1, 8-1	10	5	7
Typhonic, 4, 108, Wonderly, 100-1, 30-1	8	9	8
Saddness, aged, 107, McCafferty, 40-1, 15-1	7	6	9
Silver Heels, 4, 105, J. Martin, 50-1, 20-1	9	10	10
Gaviota, 4, 103, H. Phillips, 50-1, 20-1	11	11	11

Time—1:13 4-5. Won handily by two lengths, a neck between second and third. Winner b. f., 3, by Henry of Navarre-Golden Dream, owned by J. Garson and trained by G. Brown.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1903 or 1904, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Lord of the Valley, 3, 101, Shaw, 8-5, 3-5	1	1	1
Rob Roy, 103, R. Fisher, 15-1, 6-1	3	2	2
Tom Cod, 106, Creamer, 30-1, 12-1	2	7	3
Naughty Lady, 101, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	5	5	4
Kohinoor, 94, W. Hennessy, 7-5, 1-2	6	4	5
Gananogue, 96, Cormack, 30-1, 12-1	7	6	6
Knobhampton, 106, T. Burns, 7-1, 2-1	4	2	7
Faraniaa, 117, C. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	8
Pond Lily, 89, Hennessy, 60-1, 20-1	9	9	9
Nishkoyuna, 89, Oliver, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	10
King B., 113, McCue, 30-1, 12-1	11	11	11

Time—1:14 4-5. Won handily by three parts of a length, a half length between second and third. Winner, br. c., 3, by Hastings-Lady Violet, owned and trained by J. D. Adkins.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Oarsman, 120, (Fuller,) 6 to 5—1 to 3	1	1	1
Colonsay, 105, (H. Phillips,) 10 to 1—9 to 5	2	4	2
Fustina, 111, (McCue,) 9 to 2—even	4	2	3
Hello, 112, (Shaw,) 8 to 5—2 to 5	3	3	4

Time—1:27 3-5. Won handily by a length, two lengths between second and third. Winner, ch. f., by Hastings—Oretgal, owned by Louis Kempner and trained by F. Regan.

WALKING START FAVORED.

Horsemen Object to Changes in Plan with Alternating Officials.

The change in starting methods from the walking send-off of Mars Cassidy at Washington to the flat-footed start of Starter Fitzgerald at the Aqueduct track has caused a great amount of argument among horse owners and trainers, and it is among the probabilities that The Jockey Club within the next few days will be called on by racing men generally to adopt officially one plan or the other. The majority of horsemen seem to favor the method in use by Mr. Cassidy, which gave satisfaction at the Benning meeting, though Mr. Fitzgerald also started horses with success at New Orleans through the entire Winter.

Though the horsemen appear to prefer the Cassidy plan, their chief complaint is that changing starters under the new plan of The Jockey Club, of employing Messrs. Cassidy and Fitzgerald alternately, means a change of system with each shifting of the starter. This, it is argued, means that a horse schooled to one method is at a disadvantage when the other is in use, and, accordingly, they wish The Jockey Club to approve officially one or the other plan. Both starters work with the aid of the barrier or starting machine, but there is a marked difference in the working plan. Starter Cassidy gave satisfaction at Washington with his method of walking his fields to the harrier before raising it, and because of that fact horsemen have criticised Starter Fitzgerald's work at Aqueduct by comparison, in disregard of the altered conditions and larger fields that Mr. Fitzgerald has been required to handle.

In deference to the demands of the horse owners, it is probable that Mr. Cassidy will be put in on Monday at Aqueduct to give the racing authorities the chance to compare the working of the two plans, and reach a conclusion as to which is the better. The weight of opinion undeubtedly is in favor of the walking send-off, and several men prominent in the conduct of racing affairs in the East expressed themselves yesterday as desirous of seeing that method approved by The Jockey Club.

Squash at Rockaway Club.

W. P. Blagden and Ellis Postlethwaite were the winners yesterday in the semi-final round of the squash tournament started a week ago in the new courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I. Blagden, who is the National squash champion and represents the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, won his match by default, his opponent, Herbert M. Harriman of the Meadow Brook club, failing to appear.

Postlethwaite, who represents Meadow Brook, played R. Fincke of the Racquet and Tennis Club and won by 15—4; 17—14. Postlethwaite had things all his own way in the first game, but Fincke put up a strong defense in the second match and kept the score tied during the greater part of the match. The tournament will be completed to-day, when Blagden and Postlethwaite will meet in the deciding round.

CHESS MASTERS CROSS THE OCEAN FOR TOURNEY

Greeted Here at Dinner of the Manhattan Chess Club.

DR. LASKER GUEST OF HONOR

Eight Foreign Players Kept Their Hands In by Playing Intricate Games on Steamer Pretoria.

The most elaborats dinner among chess players ever given in this city, and the most pretentious banquet of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, was the fourth annual dinner of the club last evening at the Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. Emanuel Lasker, the champion of the world, was a guest of honor, and champions from all over Europe and America dined as guests of the club.

Sydney Rosenfeld acted as toastmaster, and with him at the guests' table were President Martinez, Dr. Lasker, David Janowski, champion of France; Karl Schiechter, champion of Austria; J. F. Tschigorin, champion of Russia; Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Teichmann of England, Marco of Vienna, Marshall of Brooklyn, a recsnt winner in the Rice Gambit tourney; John T. Barry of Boston, William Napier, champion of Pittsburg; A. B. Hodges, Eugene Delmar, and Major Hanham. All these players are to participate in the masters' tournament at Cambridge Springs, beginning April 23. Other guests were Prof. E. L. Rice, Judge McConnell of New Orleans, Justice Marean of Brooklyn, Herman Ridder, and S. B. Chittenden of Brooklyn.

Mr. Chittenden was the first speaker. Mr. Lasker, who followed, thanked the club for its great courtesy.

Eight of the masters who are to play in the international chess tournament at Cambridge Springs, Penn., arrived here on the steamship Pretoria from Hamburg yesterday. They are Lasker, Tschigorin, Teichmann, Janowski, Schlechter, Marco, Laurence, the new English player, and Marshall, who has been abroad more than two years. They often played together in the smoking room, but usually not in their true form. They experimented with new combinations, and one player often got into a position of great difficulty on purpose, just to see if he could get out again.

On the last days of the long passage all of them took part in a game that lasted four days. The moves were without time limit, and "Black," in the intricate position that arose in the last third of the contest, consulted an entire day on one move. The game, a remarkable one with subtle variations, opened with the Rice gambit in honor of Prof. Rice, to whom the score will be presented by the players. "Black" resigned on the thirty-eighth move. The "White" players were Dr. Lasker and Messrs. Tschigorin, Teichmann, and Marshall.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT GAMES.

G. Underwood of Company E made a new armory record for the half-mile run last night at the annual Spring games of the Thirteenth Regiment, held in the armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues. Company E won the point trophy. Summary:

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by R. A. Kurka, Co. L; W. A. Edwson, Co. E, second; D. Stewart, Co. M, third. Time—1:36 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Lonergan, Co. A, (40 yards;) C. N. Beecher, Co. E, (55 yards,) second; J. Naury, Co. A, (110 yards,) third. Time—4:49 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Finley, Co. D, (9 yards;) J. Woodruff, Co. E, (12 yards,) second; W. Rowan, Co. E, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:23 3-5.

Seventy-Yard Three-Legged Race, Handicap.—Won by J. C. Woodruff and R. Wainwright, Company E, (4 feet;) W. H. Rowan and O. R. Zender, Company E, (scratch,) second; George Schumacker and C. Y. Beecher, Company E, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Seventy-Yard Low Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Finley, Company D, (5 feet;) H. L. Hillman, Jr., Company E, (scratch,) second; A. P. Abbe, Company M, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Underwood, Company E, (scratch;) J. Naury, Company A, (40 yards,) second; F. C. De Witt, Company H, (55 yards,) third. Time—2:01 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by O. Esselman, Company L; W. Dowson, Company E, second; G. Barron, Company M, third. Time—0:36 1-5.

220-Yard Obstacle Race.—Won by E. Donnelly, Company G; H. Goodale, Company M, second; R. G. Jacobi, Company L, third. Time—1:09 1-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by O. Goerke, Company E, (scratch;) O. P. Devine, Company E, (40 yards,) second; G. Purden, Company E, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:26 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by L. Robertson, Company E, (5 feet;) W. E. Finley, Company D, (9 feet,) second; R. S. Company M, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Won by George D. Hohlwes, Company F; James Winkle, Company D, second; A. Sauer, Company D, third. Time—2:53 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Hollings, Company F, (28 yards;) H. L. Hillman, Jr., Company E, (scratch,) second; F. R. Wernern, Company C, (50 yards,) third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by O. Goerke, Company E, (scratch;) O. P. Devine, Company M, (80 yards,) second; G.) Purden, Company E, (60 yards,) third. Time—5:06 2-5.

70-Yard Sack Race.—Won by H. L. Hillman, Jr., Company E; C. Hoeffling, Company L, second; C. S. Gombend, Company F, third. Time—0:16 4-5.

Half-Mile Relay Race for Grammar School.—Won by Public School No. 26, team composed of J. I. Crump, B. Joy, E. Higby, A. Keiter, and J. Cavanagh; Public School No. 3, team composed of C. C. Spadone, J. McDonogh, G. Wiggins, R. Wiggins, and C. Shaw; Public School No. 103, team composed of C. O'Hare, H. Stark, F. Muller, R. Reid, and W. Cooney, third. Time—2:49 3-5.

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PRINCETON ATHLETES WIN.

Lead Pennsylvania and Columbia by Good Margin in Handicap Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 16.—Princeton's annual handicap games were held this afternoon under unfavorable weatber conditions, the day being raw, with a stiff wind. Despite this some good tims was made. Taylor, Pennsylvania, won the quarter-mile in 0:51 3-5, and Tenney, Princeton, won the 120-yard hurdle in 0:18 4-5. Boyd of Pennsylvania defeated De Witt in the shot put. Princeton, however, won the meet with 70½ points, Pennsylvania being secohd with 42 points, and Columbia third with 16½ points. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Fox, Princeton, (19 yards;) Cartmill, University of Pennsylvania, (2 yards,) second; Anderson, Princeton, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won hy Cartmill, University of Pennsylvania, (4 yards;) Longstreet, Haverford, (14 yards,) second; Dean, Pennsylvania, (scratch,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Taylor, Pennsylvania, (scratch;) Caine, Villa Nova, (54 yards,) second; Bigelow, Pennsylvania, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:51 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won hy Adams, Columbia, (42 yards;) Tatnall, Haverford, (30 yards,) second; Edwards, Princeton, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:01 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by Hammerslaugh, Columbia, (95 yards;) Fulton, Columbia, (70 yards,) second; Swan, Princeton, (45 yards,) third. Time—4:37.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by Eisile, Princeton, scratch; Root, Princeton, 125 yards, second; Frank, Princeton, 140 yards, third. Time—10:22 4-5.

High Jump.—Won by Clark, Princeton, 6 inches, (actual jump, 5 feet 10 inches;) Crawford, Pennsylvania, 3 inches, second; Brown, Pennsylvania, 6 inches, third.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won hy Moore, Princeton, scratch; Tenney, Princeton, 2 yards, second; Case, Pennsylvania, 14 yards, third. Time—0:29 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Tenney, Princeton, scratcb; Leggett, Pennsylvania, 2 yards, second; Curtis, Columbia, 2 yards, third. Time—0:18 4-5.

Broad Jump.—Won hy Hammer, Pennsylvania, 2 inches, (actual jump, 21 feet 2 inches;) Fox, Princeton, 2 inches, second; Weede, Pennsylvania, 3 inches, third.

Hammer Throw.—Won by Doab, Princeton, 40 feet, (actual throw, 151 feet;) De Witt, Princeton, (scratch,) second; Shoemaker, Princeton; 40 feet, third.

Shot Put.—Won hy Boyd, Pennsylvania, 1 foot, (actual put, 41 feet 9 inches;) De Witt, Princeton, (scratcb,) second; Schultz, Princeton, 2 feet, third.

Pole Vault.—Won by Moore, Princeton, 4 inches, (actual vault, 10 feet 10 inches;) Kirkpatrick, Pennsylvania, 6 inches, second; Tenney, Princeton, (scratch,) third.

INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORD.

Klaus Makes New Figures in Shot Put at New York University.

Over 1,500 schoolboys were present at the sixth annual Preparatory School games held at New York University yesterday. A strong wind handicapped the work of the young athletes, and consequently no records were broken in the runs. D. Klous of Dwight School broke the interscholastic record in the shot put by 2 feet 3 inches. His throw was 45 feet 1 inch.

The championship cup was won by St. Paul's School of Garden City by 2 points from Brooklyn High School, winner of the trophy last year. The winners scored 22 points, Brooklyn High 20 points, and Pratt Institute finished third with 17½ points. Ths greatest number of individual points was scored by E. C. Jessup of Brooklyn High School.

M. Sheppard of the Brown Preparatory School of Philadelphia outclassed his field in the half-mile run, and won easily in the comparatively fast time of 2:08 4-5. A dark horse turned up in the mile run in H. L. Trube of Yonkers High School. C. B. English of Stevens Preparatory led the bunch for three laps, but weakened in the stretch, and was beaten for the place by Schradeick of Brooklyn High School. The shot put furnished an interesting contest between Klous of Dwight, Bissell of St. Paul's, and Helmrich of New Rochelle High School, the Dwight School man finally winning.

Pratt Institute won the relay race, with Brooklyn High School a close second. Deer, who ran in the last lap for Pratt, started out with a handicap of ten yards, but by a grand sprint in the last hundred yards cut down the lead and finished with five yards to spare. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by J. Brandon, Columbia G. S.; H. Barnett, Clinton H. S., second; E. Grigmond, Clinton H. S., third. Time—0:10 4-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle Race.—Won hy B. Whitehead, St. Paul; R. McNulty, Erasmus, second; J. T. Ellingwood, Dwight, third. Time—0:18 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won hy E. C. Jessup, B. H. S.; E. J. O'Connor, Erasmus, second; J. Sweeney, Dwight, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by C. B. Dean, Pratt Institute; John Stilwell, Yonkers H. S., second; L. E. Jackner, Brooklyn H. S., third. Time—0:57.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. P. Olmstead, Temple College Prep., 5 feet 8 inches; C. Dix, Pratt Institute, and B. Whitehead, St. Paul's, tied for second, 5 feet 7 inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by E. C. Jessup, Brooklyn H. S.; M. Brennan, Newark H. S., second; J. Sweeney, Dwight, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by M. Sheppard, Brown Prep.; J. Townsend, St. Paul's, second; H. E. Schradeick, Brooklyn H. S., third. Time—2:08 4-5.

Shot Put.—Won hy H. Klaus, Dwight, 45 feet 1 inch; G. Bissel, St. Paul, second, 41 feet 11 inches; G. Helmrich, New Rochelle High School, third, 40 feet 8½ inches.

Mile Run.—Won by H. L. Trube, Yonkers High School; H. E. Schradeick, Brooklyn High School, second; E. B. English, Stevens Preparatory, third. Time—4:58 4-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by A. Mehl, St. Paul; J. Schmeizer, Polytechnic Preparatory, second; A. G. Dempsey, Finshing High School, third. Time—0:29 4-5.

Mile Relay.—Pratt Institute, (A. Labrit, L. Messenger, R. Chase, and C. B. Weer;) Brooklyn High School, second; Morris High School, third. Time—3:51¾.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by D. Dows, Browning School, 19 feet 10¾ inches; B. Whitehead, St. Paul, 19 feet 3 inches, second; T. Tatel, Er

WALKING DELEGATES SEEKING OLD POWER

Report Spread That Arbitration Agreement Expires May 1.

PRESIDENT EIDLITZ'S DENIAL

Head of Employers' Association Says There Is No Limit on the Arrangement.

The bearing of the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association on the trade agreements of the subordinate associations of the employers and the unions of skilled trades has created the impression in some quarters that the arbitration agreement will have to be renewed on May 1. This idea, according to some of the employers, has been fostered by members of the old Board of Building Trades, who were deprived of their prerogative of arbitrarily ordering strikes when they felt like doing so by the operations of the arbitration agreement.

Many of the trade agreements begin on May 1, and the arbitration agreement was not generally accepted until last Fall. Some of the employers say that several of the old labor leaders whose power was curtailed when Parks was finally disposed of by the courts want to smash the arbitration agreement on May 1 and restore the old order of things in epite of the unions themselves, which want peace. In order to clear the atmosphere Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, yeeterday said:

"In the first place there is no time limit set for the arbitration agreement. It is supposed to be perpetual, and does not conflict with the trade agreements. Since it was adopted, however, every trade agreement provides that the arbitration plan shall govern on trade matters except in so far as it would conflict with existing agreements.

"It goes without saying that the old labor leaders who found profit in the walking delegate business will do all they can to misrepresent matters and emash the arbitration plan. I don't believe they will succeed.

"Now, as to the time limit, the only mention of time is in Article 16 of the arbitration plan, which says that the wages now paid in the unskilled trades shall not be reduced nor the hours increased for one year from the general acceptance of this agreement. This was in order to settle one particular difficulty with an unskilled trade, and it was late in the Fall before the arbitration agreement was generally accepted.

"The arbitration agreement was first issued on June 11. On July 3 the representatives of the first set of unions signed it but it was repudiated by the unions, which wanted a change. Another meeting was held and the change was made on July 9. On July 10 the Electrical Workers' Union signed the arbitration agreement and it has a trade agreement with my organization, the Electrical Contractors' Association, which does not expire until Jan. 1, 1905.

"Shortly afterward about a dozen unions of skilled mechanics signed the arbitration agreement and by the late Fall all the other organizations were in line.

"I do not say that the arbitration agreement is perfect, but as far as we know it is the best thing of the kind we can have. My personal opinions as to the relations of employers and employes are different from those of the other members of the Employers' Association, but though I am President of the body, I am bound to go with the rest. In this respect I differ from the walking delegates, who run their unions. The rank and file are still willfully misled by the walking delegates or other leaders. A remarkable instance of this was shown when the elevator constructors struck in violation of the arbitration agreement. They were led to believe before the strike that their union had not signed it and when the signatures were shown to them they were not willing to believe the evidence of their senses at first. When they saw the proof the strike was called off. It is up to the unions not to be dominated by leaders, but to think a little for themselves in future. If they do this, there will be no trouble. If they break the arbitration agreement then it is up to the employers to act."

SISTERS GET FAIR ESTATE.

Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt to Divide $3,040,000—Nelson Claim Compromised.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Judge Cook, in the Superior Court, to-day ordered the final distribution of the estate of the late Charles L. Fair, who, with his wife, was killed in an automobile accident in France. The estate is appraised at $3,040,000, and goes to the two sisters, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. The sum of $126,000 is to be held out for be purpose of meeting various claims. Attorneys' fees and other claims amounting to over $200,000, already allowed, are also to be paid out of the estate.

No contest against the distribution of the estate was made. The executor, Hermann Oelrichs, presented a final supplementary report which was accepted, and he was discharged from further liability.

The succession tax was ordered paid, and an order made for the sale of sufficient property to pay the amount, which will bear interest since the death of Mr. Fair. The money for the State from the succession of collateral inheritance will amount to about $150,000, with interest at 7 per cent. for eighteen months.

In the course of the proceedings Charles S. Neal testified that $130,000 had been paid to Mrs. Nelson, the mother of Mrs. Fair. The matter of the estate of Mrs. Caroline D. Fair came up on the petition of Mrs. Jenny Harvey for the distribution of her share, including Mrs. Fair's jewelry and other personal belongings. This partial distribution was ordered, and the final distribution will be made later. The bulk of this estate eventually will go to the sisters of Charles Fair, the Nelsons' claim being compromised.

HE SLAPPED MRS. HEN.

Jersey City Trolley Car Conductor Fined $10 for It.

John Honholts, conductor of a belt line trolley car in Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Higgins yesterday charged by Mrs. Matilda Hen of Bayonne with slapping her face.

Mrs. Hen testified that she told Honholts to let her off at the Bijou Theatre. She was carried several blocks beyond her destination. She rebuked Honholtz for his carelessness, and it was then, she alleged, that the assault was committed. Honholtz denied the charge, but Mrs. Hen was corroborated by several passengers.

Justice Higgins adjudged Honholtz guilty and fined him $10 and costs.

"WIZARD OF OZ" TO BROADWAY.

The Play Will Have a Summer Run at the New York.

It is practically certain, though not yet formally announced, that "The Wizard of Oz" is to move down to the New York Theatre and begin a long run there on May 2. It will leave the Majestic Saturday night, April 30, in order to make way for Charlee Bigelow in "The Man from China."

Since its return to the Majestic, "The Wizard of Oz" has done a phenomenal business. Every night, even Monday and Tuesday, when the attendance is usually small at all the playhouses, hundreds have been turned away from the doors of the Majestic. It is the intention of the management, it is said, to make an all-Summer run at the New York. The price of admission is the eame at the New York as at the Majestic, the beet seats eelling for $1.50 apiece. Stone and Montgomery, the Scarecrow and the Tinman, are still with the company.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK - - - LAST WEEK

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

BARNUM & BAILEY

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.

LAST WEEK!

POSITIVELY EXHIBITING IN BROOKLYN WEEK OF APRIL 25TH AT SARATOGA AVENUE AND HALSEY STREET.

LAST CHANCES of seeing the show until next spring in New York.

The ONLY CIRCUS to Be Seen Here This Year.

Two Exhibitions Daily at 2 and 8 P. M.

Doors open one hour earlier to visit the Menageries, Museum, Elephants, Wild Beasts, Smallest Horse, Baby Elephant, Herd of Giraffes, the Stupendous Collection of Living Curiosities and Freaks, and witness the picturesque performances of the troupe of Russian Court Dancers. Mimicries and Songs of the Family of Midgets.

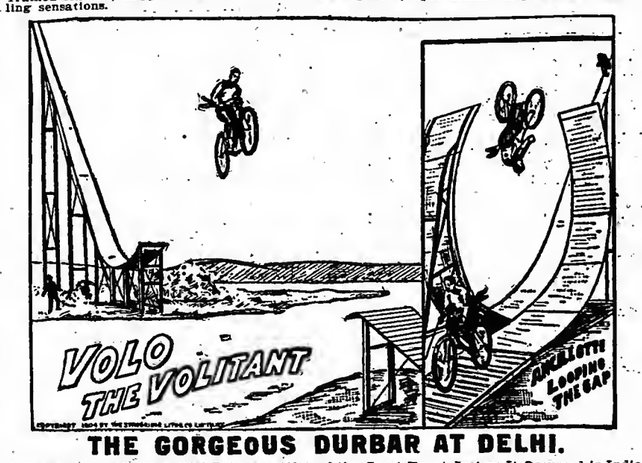
BRIMFUL AND OVERFLOWING WITH EVERYTHING OF AN EDUCATIONAL and instructive character and laughable, wonderful, and elevating description.

Presenting numberless new marvelous features and startling up-to-date wonders which are a reflex of the progress and advancement of the times.

One Hundred Acts by Three Hundred Champion Phenomenal Performers.

The whole vast interior of Madison Square Garden required to PROPERLY PRESENT THE PRODIGIOUS PROGRAMME OF POPULAR PERFORMANCES.

Including the delightfully elegant, recherche, new and wholly refined Equestrian, Athletic, Acrobatic, Gymnastic, Aerial, Mechanical, Menagerial, Zoological, Ethnic, Original, Trained Animal, Hippodromatic, and sublime, sumptuous, spectacular surprises and startling sensations.



THE GORGEOUS DURBAR AT DELHI.

A Transcendentally Beautiful Representation of the Great Event Just as It Occurred in India.

ANCILOTTI, The Modern Ariel, Looping the Gap

The Newest and Greatest of Parisian Sensations, Exceeding in Thrilling Interest Loop-the-Loop.

VOLO, The Wizard Volitant,

In His Wild Ride and Head-Foremost Flight Through Space.

SOLO and CHICO, the Marvelous Unicyclists,

In a Meteoric, Daring Carrying Act Ride on a Unicycle.

Three Circus Companies in three rings. Thirty Madcap Clowns in sixty pantomimic frolics. Three Herds of Ponderous Elephants in three rings at once. Six Champion Equestrian Displays at once. Stupendous Collection of Living Human Freaks and Prodigies. High Jumping and Long Distance Leaping Horse and Ponies. Desperate and thrilling Races of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIVE FEATURES FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Whole Grand and Magnificent Entertainment Arranged with the Special Object of Causing Oceans of Unalloyed Pleasure to Every Visitor.

One ticket of any price admits to everything.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

Admission to everything, including numbered seat, 25 and 50 cents, (26th and 27th Street entrances only.) Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1.00 and $1.50, according to location, (Madison Avenue entrance only.) Private boxes, six seats, $12.00 and $15.00. Single box seats, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for sale of advance seats. $25, 50, and 75 cent tickets not sold in advance. Beware of speculators and hogus tickets. Buy at box office only. No seats can be reserved hy telephone.

PROCTOR'S

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST

Open 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.

ANOTHER SPLENDID ALL-STAR VAUDEVILLE SHOW

YORKE AND ADAMS

The Unchallenged Emperors of Hebrew Comicalities.

HALLOWAY TRIO.

Great European Wire Novelty Act.

SIX REED BIRDS,

Vaudeville's Greatest Favorites in their Newest Farcical Furore.

HARVEY COMEDY COMPANY,

Presenting their Clever One-Act Comedietta.

SYDNEY GRANT,

Prince of Monologists and Mimics.

THE GREGSONS, MOORE AND LITTLEFIELD, MARTIN & QUIGG, LOUISE HENRY, JOHNSTON AND WELLS, HASTNGS AND FINN, THE LA TELS, NEWTON BROS., KALATECHNOSCOPE, Views of Travel, etc.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Unsurpassed Vandeville Bill.

FRANK BUSH, LOUIS SIMON AND GRACE GARDNER, TANNEHILL COMEDY CO., WATERBURY BROS. AND TENNY, CHESTER BLODGETT, JOHNSTON, THE MAC BANS, GEO. E. AUSTIN, RAY COX, others.

20—Splendid Vandeville Sneeesses—20

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST

Every Aft. at 1:30; Every Evg. at 7:30.

BIGGEST EVENT OF THE SEASON!

First Performance in Harlem of Eleanor Robson's Great Success (by permission of Liebler and Co.).

"AUDREY."

Produced with the Original Scenery, Costumes, Properties and Effects, and with an Unsurpassed Cast, including JESSIE BONSTELLE (as Audrey), PAUL McALLISTER, ROSE STUART, JOHN WESTLEY, WILLIAM CULLINGTON, GERALD GRIFFIN, GEORGE BRYANT, etc.

BIG ENTR'ACTE VAUDEVILLE.

SWAN AND BAMBARD, MARIE BRACKMAN, MARKEY AND MORAN, CHESTER BLODGETT JOHNSTON, etc.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Liveliest Show In Harlem.

CRIMMINS AND GORE, LORIMER JOHNSTON AND CO., LOST RIVER QUARTETTE, THE GREGSONS, ANNA CALDWELL, ABBOTT DAVIDSON, WARSAW BROS., REBA KAUFMAN, others.

20—Big Vandeville Headliners—20

Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.

CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.

BRILLIANT SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL.

First Production hy the Proctor Stock Company of Shakespeare's Delightful Comedy,

"TAMING OF THE SHREW"

Staged with Appropriate Scenic Surroundings and Brilliant Cast, comprising LORETTA LINTHICUM, as Katherine; WILLIAM G. BEACH (specially engaged as Petruchio); VERNER CLARGES, ALBERT ROBERTS, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, LORETTA HEALY, etc.

BIG CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

HALE AND FRANCES, MR. AND MRS. STUART DARROW, JOSEPHINE AINSLEY SMITH AND BOWMAN, MARTIN AND RIDGEWAY, BARNEY REYNOLDS, GEBEST SISTERS, Kalatechnoscope, etc.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Best Continuous Bill Down Town.

QUAKER CITY FOUR, FOUR NELSON COMIQUES, BACHELOR CLUB, KENNEDY AND ROONEY, CARMEN SISTERS, JOHNSON AND WELLS, FLORENCE FAGAN AND CO., GREEN AND WIGGINS, LEAH RUSSELL, ARMSTRONG AND HOLLY, others.

20—Big Broadway Hits—20

58TH ST. And Third Avenue 58TH ST.

GIRL WITH THE WINK

Matinees MON., WED., THURS., SATURDAY.

RETURN SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE FAVORITE LITTLE QUEEN OF COMMEDIENNES,

LOTTIE WILLIAMS

In a New and Elaborate Scenic Production of the American Comedy-Drama Hit of the Century,

ONLY - A - SHOP - GIRL

A Whirlwind of Musical Comedy, Heart Interest and Sensation.

A Heart to Heart Talk with Every Honest Working Girl.

ALWAYS THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

SUNDAY CONCERT TO-DAY.

Another Splendid Continuous Bill.

HALLOWAY TRIO, JONES AND WALTON, VAN SICLEN AND WEST, WALTER SEYMOUR AND CO., MURPHY AND ANDREWS, CARTER AND BLUFORD, ALF. HOLT, BARTO AND LAFFERTY, others.

20—Genuine Comedy Hits—20

FORMER CHICAGOANS DINE.

Reunion of Newspapermen Who Used to Work in the Windy City.

The third annual dinner and reunion of the Chicago newspaper men who are now engaged on the New York newspapere or in connection with The Associated Press or other news associations was held last evening at the Republican Club. The occasion, like the two previous dinners, was given over to the renewal of old acquaintances and the discussion of old times in the Windy City. There were no set speeches. Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, presided. Covers were laid for forty.

Among those present were Col. Charles S. Diebl, Charles E. Chapin, George G. Martin, William Bullock, F. Fred Varrian, Frank M. Brooks, Eugene Bertrand, W. B. Hawkins, D. E. Sasseen, Fred Mallery, J. E. Chamberlain, E. Z. Cowles, F. Cook, and Robert C. Clowry.

STAGE FOR CECILIA McGEE.

Acquaintance with Theatre Electrician Determines Her Course.

Ever since she met an electrician employed in a Broadway theatre, her sister says, Cecilia McGee, fourteen years old, of 344 West Forty-seventh Street, has had a longing for the stage. On Thursday night last she stayed out later than usual, and her sister found her outside the theatre where the electrician works. The girl was taken home and severely lectured.

When the elder sister returned home yesterday afternoon after a shopping tour she found the following note in the girl's handwriting:

I am going for good this time, and I'm going on ths stage.

Mies McGee at once reported the case to the police of tbe Forty-seventh Street Station. She eaid that the girl met the electrician several months ago and that she had become eo infatuated with etage life tbat she was determined to become an actress.

Tbe girl is described as being five feet in beight, weighe 110 pounds, has dark complexion and hair, and wore a black beaver hat, a white lace waiet, and a dark skirt.

COL. BARNES MAY RETIRE.

Commander of the Twenty-third Regiment, It Is Said, Will Step Out.

National Guardsmen in Brooklyn were much interested yesterday afternoon in an announcement to the effect tbat Gen. Alfred C. Barnee, Colonel in command of the borough's crack regiment, the Twenty-third, was to retire from the Guard about the first of May. It wae stated that he had expressed hie intention of retiring from the command of the regiment at a dinner party on Wednesday night.

When Gen. Barnes was seen with regard to the matter last night he said the announcement had not been authorized by him.

"Well, is it true that you intend to retire from the regiment in the near future?" he was asked.

"I do not care to talk about the matter just now," he replied. "When I took the command it was understood that I was to be free to retire when I so wished."

In National Guard circles in Brooklyn it has been understood for some time that Gen. Barnes contemplated resigning from the Twenty-third because of other demands upon his time and attention.

Gen. Barnes was elected Colonel of the Twenty-third in November, 1900, succeeding Col. Alexie C. Smith. He joined the Guard in 1880, becoming a member of the Seventh Regiment. In 1862 he was transferred to the Twenty-third Regiment, at the front. After being out of the service for nine years, he was, in 1876, elected a Major in tbe Twenty-third.

In 1879 Gov. Cornell appointed him Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the commission of Brigadier eGneral. He was elected Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, in 1884. From 1886 until his election as Colonel of the Twenty-third, in 1900, Gen. Barnes was out of active military service.

Larger Site for Women's Clubhouse.

The York Athletic Club, the new organization in which Mrs. John Jacob Aetor, Mre. J. Borden Harriman, and other prominent society women are intereeted, bas bought the dwelling 124 Madison Avenue from George C. Moore, through Broker John N. Golding. The club recently purchased the two adjoining houses, 120 and 122 Madison Avenue, just north of Thirtieth Street, and now controls a frontage of 75 feet as the site for its new clubhouse.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
5TH MONTH LAST 2 WEEKS — SEASON'S COMEDY TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
THE OTHER GIRL
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' BEST PLAY.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
** MONDAY, MAY 2D,
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JULIA MARLOWE in WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
"Saucy Sally will give you a good laugh."—Sun.
"Saucy Sally sails into success."—Press.
"Breezy farce, will have a good career."—Tribune.
CHARLES HAWTREY in F. C. Burnand's uproariously jolly farce,
SAUCY SALLY

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
FUNNIEST PLAY THAT EVER HIT NEW YORK.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN RICHARD HARDING DAVIS' FARCE,
THE DICTATOR
"Jolliest laughter-breeding play of the season."—Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES
HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN
(by arrangement with F. L. Perley)
in ALEXANDRE DUMAS' PLAY
CAMILLE
Cast includes: Henry Miller as ARMAND, Margaret Anglin as CAMILLE, Bruce McRae, Arthur Elliott, Morton Selten, Walter Allen, Frank Willard, Alfred Fisher, Walter Hitchcock, Edward Thornton, Jeffreys Lewis, Beverly Sitgreaves, Martha Waldron, Claire Kulp, Grace Rainsworth, and 80 others.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST THREE WEEKS
5TH MONTH IN NEW YORK.
ELEANOR ROBSON
in I. Zangwill's Comedy,
MERELY MARY ANN.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 25.
ELIZABETH TYREE
in a New Comedy from the French,
Tit For Tat
With LEO DITRICHSTEIN.
SEAT SALE OPENS THURS., 9 A. M.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
200TH TIME MAY 10. SILVER SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN and GEO. EDWARDES present the farcical comedy, with music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
WITH SAM BERNARD.
16 SONG HITS, 5,000 LAUGHS "SUFFICIENCY." HEADQUARTERS OF HAPPINESS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr.
TO-MORROW, LONDON CAST.
"ONE COUNTRY, ONE FLAG ONE WIFE—AT A TIME."
The Musical Comedy Success of the Century.
LAST 10 NIGHTS
prior to its engagement at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers The Musical Comedy Sensation, THE
PRINCE OF PILSEN
hy Pixley and Luders,
with the now completed London cast:
John W. Ransone, Arthur Donaldson, Victor Morley, Albert Parr, Sherman Wade, Trixie Friganza, Madeline Beasley, Isobel Hall, Mattie Nichols, Eva Westcott, and the finest chorus in America.

42D STREET West of Broadway. NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger.....Managers "The House Beautiful."
CURTAIN UP PRECISELY AT 8:10. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
"The Best Example of a Perfectly Acted Drama New York has Ever Seen." Evening Mail.
ELABORATE REVIVAL OF DENNERY'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TWO ORPHANS
Under the Direction of A. M. PALMER.
Stage Direction of Mr. Seymour, with a Distinguished All-Star Cast, including
KYRLE BELLEW, JAMES O'NEILL, CHARLES WARNER, E. M. HOLLAND, JAMESON LEE FINNEY, FREDERICK PERRY, GRACE GEORGE, MARGARET ILLINGTON, CLARA MORRIS, ANNE IRISH, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, CLARA BLANDICK.
No Advance in Prices SEATS ON SALE FOR COMING THREE WEEKS.

NEW YORK THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT. PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. NEVER HIGHER.
LAST 2 WEEKS THE SEASON'S LAUGHING SUCCESS
RICHARD CARLE, IN THE
TENDERFOOT.
Opens Philadelphia May 2d.
Next Attraction: "THE WIZARD OF OZ."

LYRIC 42d St. west of Broadway. Telephone 703—38. Sam. S. & Lee Shubert, Mgrs
SUCCESS IS IN THE AIR FOR THIS.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVENING,
DeWOLF HOPPER
and a specially selected company in a Gorgeous Production of
WANG
By J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse, with
MISS MADGE LESSING
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6720—38. Sam. S. & Lee Shubert—Mgrs.
F. C. Whitney Presents the Musical Triumph,
PIFF PAFF POUF
BREAKING ALL CASINO RECORDS
Wednesday Matinees: Best Seats, $1.50. Good Seats, $1.00. Admission, 50c.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Telephone 2885 Madison. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
IN ITS NEW HOME.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVE.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
with WM. H. THOMPSON and the Famous Original Cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS Tuesday Eve., April 19th.
WM. H. CRANE CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS.
CRANE
in a Special Revival of
DAVID HARUM
THE ORIGINAL CO.
PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 & 50c.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS
with BILLY VAN, (the Assassin of Sorrow;) also Eddie Leonard and ½-a-100 others.
Next Week Andrew Mack—An Irish Gentleman.

TO-NIGHT. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. All Seats 25, 35, & 50c. (Will M. Cressy and Blanchs Dayne, Cliff Gordon, Mitchell & Moran, Jas. F. Murray, Bandy & Wilson, Elsie Bernard & 60 other star acts.

THE MYSTERIOUS
MAGIC KETTLE
Commencing To-morrow, Aft. and Eve.
EDEN MUSEE
THE WONDER OF THE AGE!!
WEST END THIS WEEK To-night—DOROTHY RUSSELL. 10 Other Acts. All seats, 25 & 50c. Alice Neilson's Production, THE FORTUNE TELLER. April 25th—"Shadows of a Great City."

CARNEGIE HALL
This Sunday Aft. at 3
FAREWELL PIANO RECITAL
Reisenauer
PROGRAMME:
Sonata (Moonlight,) Op. 27, No. 1.....Beethoven
Carneval, (by request,) Op. 9, No. 1.....Schumann
Impromptu, A flat major.....Schubert
Three Songs Without Words.....Mendelssohn
Variations on the Name: Abegg.....Schumann
Nocturne, C sharp minor.....
Waltz, A flat major.....
Mazourka, C major.....
Chant Polonais, (by request).....Chopin
Etude, G flat major.....
Rhapsodie, E major, (by request).....Liszt
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats, $1 to 50 cts., at Box Office.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.
This Afternoon and Evening,
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA
COMMENCING TO-MORROW,
THE MAGIC KETTLE,
A Mysterious and Wonderful Novelty.



Huber's 14th St. Museum
J. W. COFFEY, BARNUM'S ORIGINAL SKELETON DUDE,
MME. FLORENTINE'S TROUPE of Performing Lions, Leopards and Bears; Long-Haired Lady; Ivy, the School-Girl Magician. Everything New.
THEATRE—Messenger Boys' Trio, Sisters Remington, Rogers & Phillip, Allen & Mitchell; 10 other Big Acts. CONCERT SUNDAY.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 60th St.
Ladies' Matinee Daily.
Grand Concert To-night AT 8:15.
Henry Lee, Chas. R. Sweet, Eva Williams and Jac Tucker, Elfie Fay, Milly Capell, Sherman and De Forest, Ford and Wilson, Dolly Jordan, and the Vitagraph.
Week Commencing Monday, April 18:
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, Piccolo Midgets
ELEANOR FALK, SNYDER & BUCKLEY
Brown & Nevaro, Joe Flynn, May Evans, Vitagraph, The Manila Quartette.

CARNEGIE HALL, Fri. Evg., April 22, at 8:15, First performance in America of EDGAR'S
'KING OLAF'
ORATORIO SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
WALTER HENRY HALL.....Conductor
Seats 50 cts. to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office.

METROPOLIS Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KELCEY & SHANNON—SHERLOCK HOLMES.
142d St. & 3d Ave.
To-night—TREASURER'S BENEFIT—10 Big Acts

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.
DAVID BELASCO
presents by arrangement with
MAURICE CAMPBELL,
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In the New Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Written by DAVID BELASCO.
Founded on Egerton Castle's book, "The Bath Comedy."

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4th AV.
Devoted to B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
JOHN & EMMA RAY
COLE & JOHNSON
FALKE & SEMON
HAL STEPHENS
JENNIE YEAMANS
PHIL & NETTIE PETERS
C. W. LITTLEFIELD
Mario & Aldo
Hutchinson & Bainbridge
Geo. E. Austin
The La Jea's
Romani Trio
Conroy & Pearl
Theo. Morse Trio
Biograph
30 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2
FIFTH MONTH
THE VIRGINIAN
With DUSTIN FARNUM
PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, $1.50 & $1.00; 2d Balcony, 75c & 50c.

VICTORIA HAMMERSTEIN'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS 50c
Week Beginning To-morrow Matinee.
Russell Bros., Cole & Johnson, Musical Dale, Canfield & Carlton, Wormwood's Dogs & Monkeys, others.
The 4 Madcaps, 17 Hoosier Zouaves, Sherman & De Forrest, Tod Judge Family, George Felix & Lydia Barry, Howard & Bland, Ed. Latell, The 4 Casting Dunbars, Jack Norworth, The Jack Trio, The Brittons, New Vitagraphic Views.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 44th St., near 5th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2 sharp.
LAST WEEK of the great SUCCESS
Georg Bernard Shaw's CANDIDA
Notice: Mr. Daly announces that "THE MAN OF DESTINY" will be played with CANDIDA at the matinees, Thurs. & Sat'y. Curtain 2 sharp.
TO-MORROW, 125th Perf., SOUVENIRS.

Murray Hill The. Lex. Av. & 42St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evg. Prices, 25—35—50
MATINEE 25c EVERYBODY
Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
CHRISTOPHER, Jr.
By Madeline Lucette Ryley.
All the members of the Stock Co. in the cast, including Mr. Bramwell.
Apr. 25—The Maister of Woodbarrow

MAJESTIC
LAST 2 WEEKS
Wizard of Oz
With Montgomery & Stone.
Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.

HURTIG & SEAMONS West 125th St.
To-day-10 Star Acts
At 2:15. At 8:15.
TO-MORROW AND ALL WEEK,
FONA WALLACE HOPPER & CO.
MATINEE DAILY 25¢
FANNY RICE.
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Stanley & Wilson, Zeno, Cari & Zeno, Clifford & Burke, George H. Stuart etc.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, AT 8:15,
Olive Mead Quartet
Olive Mead, Elizabeth Houghton, assisted by Gladys North, Lillian Littlehales
Tickets, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

GRAND Henry W. Savage offers Geo. Ade's Musical Comedy
To-night PEGGY FROM PARIS
25c., 50c. Hit.
Genaro & Bailey, Fields & Ward, Raymond & Caverly, Madge Fox, Clifford & Burke, Frank O'Brien, etc.

Mendelssohn Hall, Thurs. Evg., Ap. 21, at 8:15.
Harp Recital
Edith Jones
assisted by De Vaux Royer, Henry E. Duncan and David Bispham.
Tickets $1.50 and $2, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

COMEDY B'way, cor. 65th. Vaudeville. Best in town Kinstograph. Ladies' Mats. Daily. Sunday Concerts. Amateurs Thursday.
3D AV. Mats. Mon., Thur. & Sat. HUMAN HEARTS.

Broadway Theatre
41st St. and Broadway.
Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
A. W. DINGWALL.....Manager
50C. TO $1.50. | SPECIAL PRICES WED. MATS. | 50C. TO $1.50.
NINTH WEEK 66TH TO 73RD TIME
THE JOURNAL SAYS: "IT IS THE BIGGEST SUCCESS IN TOWN."
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in the New Comic Opera, THE
Yankee Consul
Book and Lyrics hy Henry M. Blossom, Jr. Music by Alfred G. Robyn.
With a competent cast and "GIRLS SHAPELY, SPRIGHTLY, BEAUTIFUL, AND TUNEFUL," said the Herald.

KNICKERBOCKER
Broadway & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO., Proprietors.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Sat'y at 2.
When the stage splendors of "Ben-Hur" are recalled, "The Shepherd King" will be remembered in the same breath.—World.
Wright Lorimer
IN THE
Shepherd King
"Captivated the audience and won well-merited applause."—Herald.
SPECIAL MATINEE THURSDAY, Sisters St. John's Hospital.

ONE SWALLOW
does not make Spring—nor one fine day—but Henry W. Savage's offering of George W. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE
COUNTY CHAIRMAN
makes enough laughs to swallow up your care—It's a well-spring of pleasure.
"Funniest Play in town." 181st to 188th time.
WALLACK'S
30th St. and B'way.
Evgs. 8:20.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
125th St., near 7th Ave.
ONE WEEK BEG. TO-MORROW EVG.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
VIRGINIA HARNED
Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat. Evg. & Sat. Mat.
CAMILLE HER FIRST APPEARANCE HERE IN DUMAS' GREAT PLAY.
Thursday and Friday Evenings
A. W. PINERO'S MASTERPIECE IRIS
TO-NIGHT 10 STAR ACTS. 1,000 ORCHESTRA SEATS, BIG CONCERT 50c. & 75c.
Apr. 25—Robert Edeson in Ranson's Folly.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
LAST PERFORMANCES
MATINEE CYCLE OF WAGNER'S DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.
To-morrow Aft., at 2:30, RHEINGOLD.—Fremstad, Walker, Homer, Weed, Seygard; Ralph, Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Reiss, Journet, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Aft., April 20, at 1:30, WALKUERE.—Ternina, Fremstad, Homer; Kraus, Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Mottl.
Fri. Aft., April 22, at 1:30, SIEGFRIED.—Gadski, Walker, Lemon; Kraus, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Mottl.
Sat. Morn., April 23, at 11:30, Special Matinee WAGNER'S FAREWELL.
Ternina, Jacohy; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz.
Mon. Aft., April 25, at 1:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.—Ternina, Weed, Homer, Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Boxes, Box Seats, and others are now on sale.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Evgs at 8:20.
Farewell Performances—Bonn & Christians, Mon. & Tues., Last 2 Times "Zapfenstreich" (TATTOO) Wed., "Nathan der Weise"; Thurs., Moser's Farce, "Krieg im Frieden"; Friday, "Der Pfarrer vom Kirchfeld"; Sat. Mat. & Evg., "Krieg im Frieden."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. and 107th St.
To-morrow Matinee, CHILD SLAVES OF NEW YORK.
To-night Big Sunday Concert 25c. 50c. ANNIE ABBOTT, HICKEY & NELSON & 15 OTHER ACTS.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av.
Nights, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
PRICES 25c. to $1.00; No Higher.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS 25 & 50c.
ONE WEEK ONLY, The Black Hand
The new melodrama,
NEXT MONDAY, April 25—The Beautiful Temperance Drama, The Volunteer Organist.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & Myrtle Ave.
To-Night—SUNDAY CONCERT.
Orchestra Reserved Seats, 50c.
Commencing Monday, April 18th.
Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. All seats 25c. and 50c.
Melville B

POLICE ARE LOOKING FOR BANKER ROTHSCHILD

District Attorney Is Interested in the Federal Bank's Loans.

RUG FINANCIER OUT OF TOWN

Deputy Sheriff Takes Possession of Globe Security Company in Which Rothschild Was Interested.

As a result of the examination of the books of the Federal Bank, at 590 Broadway, the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon asked Police Inspector McClusky to have his detectives look for the former President of the bank, David Rothschild. Up to a late hour last night Rothschild had not been found. He has not been heard from since Thursday, when he telephoned to this city from Lakewood, N. J.

The examination of the bank's books is said to have revealed the fact that some one connected with the bank had profited to the extent of $150,000 or $225,000 from "dummy loans." The method employed was simply to have a "dummy" go to the bank, be vouched for by a friend there, and obtain a "loan." Having obtained the money, it is alleged, the "dummy" immediately returned it to his friend at the bank. The bank man, according to those who have investigated, then deposited the money to his own account and withdrew it at his convenience.

How long these "dummy" loan transactions were carried on, and how many "dummies" there were, the examination of the books has not disclosed. This, it is understood, is because the examination has not yet got back to the foundation of the bank. It is said, however, that the amount is not entirely unearthed as yet by any means, and that the progress of the examination has not encouraged hopes that might have been entertained for the well-being of depositors.

One question that came up yesterday was why the bank's condition was not brought to light at an earlier date. The last statement of condition that the bank ever made, on March 9, shortly before the end of the Rothschild administration, did not balance; not only that, it showed a total of assets other than the loan account, amounting to but about $125,000 as against deposits of $575,000. The rug business was then known, as was something of the history of the Globe Security Company, with which the bank had interesting connections, but the Banking Department did not undertake to get at the cause of all this, according to a statement made by Examiner Judson yesterday, until the Banking Department was ready to make its regular annual inspection, three weeks after the advent of the Wood's administration and two weeks after that administration had itself begun to investigate.

The results of this delay are appreciated by depositors like "Sam" Buchner, who runs a cleaning and dyeing establishment on Grand Street, near Third Avenue, and had an account in the Grand Street branch. Buchner went to the bank at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning and deposited $714 in cash and a check on the Federal Bank for $400 which a friend had just given him in payment for a loan. Yesterday and the day before he sought vain comfort from the collection of notices posted up on the front of the bank's doors in Grand Street and in Broadway, and finally wound up at the office of the Globe Security Company at 150 Nassau Street, hoping that because it offered to cash its own checks on the Federal Bank it might cash one of his for the amount of his deposits—about $2,000.

Buchner, however, got small encouragement from the Globe Security Company, and it is doubtful if any one else would have received more. At noon, two hours before Buchner arrived, Deputy Sheriff Plunkett went there with an attachment for $3,202, obtained by the Michael Printing Company, and held possession until William Muirhead, the "hired man," as he styled himself, otherwise known as the President of the company, and formerly Secretary and Treasurer, himself went away and the place was locked until Monday.

This wind-up of the loan concern, whose fabulous wealth-making possibilities attracted so much of the attention of David Rothschild, from his banking and rug interests, is calculated to be of interest to the holders of various of the company's gold bonds, so extensively advertised and "securely backed," according to the company's statements. It also introduces the question as to where the assets of the Globe Security Company were when Muirhead had to "scrape around," as he said, to get cash enough to pay some $1,400 of checks on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. In connection with this one of the financial statements of the Globe Security Company was brought forth yesterday. It is dated Aug. 30, 1902, and showed assets of $880,000 made up as follows:

Bills discounted	$270,000
Loans on warehouse receipts	210,000
Loans on life policies	113,000
Cash	87,000
Mortgages and secured notes	200,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus	377,000
Gold bonds	55,000
Loans and discounts with banks	365,500
Certificates of deposit outstanding	32,000
Undivided profits	59,430

A year later, on the last statement of the company, the resources were stated to be $1,549,392.16, in which total there appeared an item of stocks and bonds amounting to $285,000 and cash on hand of $83,642.54. Between the two statements the capital had been increased to $600,000 and the surplus had mounted to $475,000, while the bonds outstanding were $255,343. In this statement the Globe Security Company referred to the Equitable National Bank, now in liquidation; the Federal Bank, and the Financial and Mercantile Agency, which was conducted by William C. Hickman. It was stated that "the capital stock is held principally by the Directors and officers; therefore it is for their interest that none but the safest loans be made. Funds for paying coupons (on the bonds) are in the banks when they are payable several days before they become due."

Muirhead was away all yesterday afternoon; and did not see callers in the morning.

E. J. Rieser got judgment against Rothschild yesterday for $499.

MAYOR BRUEN TO THE RESCUE.

East Orange Man Willing to Head the Globe Security.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 16.—Mayor Edward Everett Bruen of East Orange announced to-day that he would serve as President of the Globe Security Company if that concern is allowed to continued in operation. The Mayor says that the position was offered to him two weeks ago, when, he says, William Muirhead, the President, announced that something was "going to drop." Mr. Bruen declares that he did not really want the job, but it was represented to him that the salvation of the bondholders was depedent on his becoming President, so he "sank his individual desires" in the task of helping out the bondholders.

Mr. Bruen was very emphatic in declaring that several East Orange people who had invested in the company could not possibly lose, as the Board of Trustees would protect them, and besides there was a surplus of $140,000. Several of the Mayor's friends in East Orange hold bonds of the Globe company, and altogether it is believed that there is East Orange capital to the extent of at least $50,000 invested in it. The Mayor says that the East Orangeites went into it of their own accord, but he admits that some of them came to him for "advice" about the investment, and that he "advised" them. The Mayor appears not to relish the notoriety he has secured in connection with the case. He says he stands ready to be "investigated" at any time and can show a perfectly clean slate.

MR. HARDWICKE DISTURBED.

Author-Lawyer Takes Issue with Judge and Mr. Jerome.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Henry Hardwicke, author of "How to Try a Case," entered Judge Cowing's court in General Sessions yesterday to defend a client, looked about in apparent amazement, and announced that none of his witnesses was present. The court asked him if they had been properly summoned, and he said that they had, adding:

"I gave a bunch of subpoenas to the Sheriff, and it must be that he did not properly serve them."

Judge Cowing asked him how he happened to think that the Sheriff was the proper person to serve summonses on people. Mr. Hardwicke replied that the law required any peace officer to serve summons, and that the Sheriff had been most careless in not summoning his witnesses. He said further that he could hand the papers to the Judge himself, who must serve them or see that they were served. Judge Cowing said that the proposition was absurd. During the argument District Attorney Jerome entered the court and remarked that the Judge must be right. This angered Mr. Hardwicke, who said:

"The District Attorney has publicly and gratuitously insulted me. I worked hard for him, when he was running for his present office, but now I find that he is secretly hostile to me."

The jury found Mr. Hardwicke's client guilty of burglary.

RICE ESTATE WORTH $4,481,565

Bulk of Murdered Man's Property Goes to the Texas Institute.

William M. Rice, for whose murder Albert T. Patrick is still in Sing Sing, under sentence of death, left a fortune which is estimated by the executors, in a report just prepared, at $4,481,565. This report will be submitted for the approval of the Surrogate, so that the estate may be distributed and Mr. Rice's will, which provided for the creation and maintenance of the William M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, carried out.

Two of several wills were offered for probate. One, dated Sept. 26, 1896, made bequests to several members of the family and left the bulk of the testator's fortune to the Rice Institute. The other, dated June 30, 1900, a few months before his death, left but a small part of the estate to the institute and the larger part to Albert T. Patrick. The second will was thrown out by Surrogate Fitzgerald as a forgery, and this ruling was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

The Rice Institute, which will be established at Houston, Texas, will receive probably between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000.

DOG YELPED "FIRE."

In His Own Way "Mike" Raised an Alarm and Will Be Rewarded.

Mike, a bull terrier, summoned the firemen yesterday, and then hurried to inform his masters that their cigar store, 289 Bleecker Street, was on fire. Mike was locked in the store during the night, and early yesterday morning discovered fire. As near as he could pronounce the word, Mike yelped "fire." He was so vociferous that he attracted the attention of Patrolmen Doran and Powers.

They turned in an alarm. When the firemen broke in the place the dog broke out and rushed to the home of the Disch brothers, his masters. They were abed when the dog reached the house, but he got them up by his loud barking. Realizing that there must be something the matter with the store, the men hurriedly dressed and, led by the dog, ran to their place of business, finding it in the hands of the firemen. The damage to the stock and building was $1,000.

Mike is to have a new collar, in token of his good sense.

HER MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Court Has Declared Miss Wickes's Husband to be a Scamp.

A decree annuling the marriage of Miss Eliza Herriman Wickes to "Nelson M. Foster," who said he was a rich railroad man of California, but who proved to be A. N. Freeland of North Carolina, was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Truax.

Mrs. Freeland met her husband on a transatlantic liner. He told her he was Foster and induced here to become his wife. The marriage took place in Grace Church on Oct. 16, 1902. Among those present were ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck and Augustus A. Van Wyck, relatives of Miss Wickes.

There was a previous trial, and Justice MacLean, in his memorandum, spoke of Freeland as an impostor, a scamp, and a hypocrite, but said he had failed to find sufficient ground for an annulment decree.

AUTO ACCIDENT FATAL.

W. B. Carroll, Whose Skull Was Fractured, Dies in Hospital.

William B. Carroll, thirty-five years old, of 1,741 Broadway, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning of a fractured skull. Early Thursday morning Carroll, with three other men—Frank Freeman of 328 East Fifty-fifth Street, and George Wass and Louis P. Smith, employes of the Mobile Storage and Repair Company—were speeding in an automobile at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The machine became unmanageable and crashed into a lamp post, throwing out the occupants. Carroll struck on his head. Freeman, who was operating the automobile, was arrested on a technical charge of assault.

TROUT SEASON OPEN.

But Freezing Weather Chills Enthusiasm of Anglers.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 16.—The trout season opened to-day, and while many anglers were on hand early this morning to take advantage of the first day's fishing, they were not nearly as numerous as in former years. The extreme cold of the past Winter killed thousands of trout in the Catskill Mountain streams, but there are still enough left to afford good fishing until the close of the season in August.

The cold weather now prevailing is accountable for the comparative scarcity of season openers among the fishermen. With the thermometer going several degrees below the freezing point every night, the prospect of whipping the stream is far from pleasant.

BRYAN STILL EXECUTOR.

Probate Court Denies Application to Remove Him in Bennett Will Case.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16.—A decision denying in effect the application for the removal of William J. Bryan as executor of the estate of Philo S. Bennett was rendered to-day by Judge Cleaveland in the Probate Court.

The application was brought by counsel for Mrs. Grace Imogene Bennett, the widow, and other residuary legatees on the ground that Mr. Bryan was acting contrary to the interests of the estate. The decision sustains a demurrer filed by Mr. Bryan's counsel and practically denies the application, as far as the Probate Court is concerned. The matter will now go to the higher court on appeal.

The claim of the residuary legatees that Mr. Bryan was acting contrary to the best interests of the estate was based on the fact that he appealed as an individual and as a trustee from the decree of the Probate Court refusing to incorporate as a part of the will the sealed letter by which Mr. Bennett expressed a wish that Mr. Bryan should have $50,000.

In his decision Judge Cleaveland finds that "there is nothing to indicate that it was Mr. Bryan's duty to resign as executor and thus desert the trust conferred upon him by Mr. Bennett, and it cannot be the law that his duties as executor involve the waiver of his right to have his claim as legatee passed upon by the Court of Last Resort in this State."

Horner's Furniture.

Summer Furniture Needs

can nowhere be supplied with the same promptness and satisfaction as at our establishment by reason of our unequaled assortments in all lines, combined with our well-known moderate prices for Furniture distinctive in style, tone, and quality.

Special exhibit of White Enameled Bedroom Suites—Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany—Brass Bedsteads in exclusive patterns—Enameled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings—Dining Room Suites in the Colonial and other fashionable styles—Entire department devoted to Mission, Weathered Oak and Flemish Furniture, in Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Hall Seats, &c.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

MAYOR URGED TO VETO GAS "GRAB"

He Hears Arguments For and Against the East River Bill.

THE LEGISLATURE ATTACKED

E. B. Whitney Says a Veto Would Be a Turning Point in the History of the City.

After devoting nearly three hours yesterday to hearing arguments for and against the Remsen East River Gas bill, Mayor McClellan called for briefs from all who cared to file them with him to-morrow. No action will be taken by the Mayor until the middle or latter part of the week, and in the meantime he will go over all of the points on which the friends and foes of the measure disagree.

This is the bill which, it is charged, was passed by the Legislature as a "grab" in the interests of the Consolidated Gas Company, which is said to be using it for the purpose of extending to Long Island City the privileges which the company already has in Manhattan and the Bronx. On the other hand the friends of the measure say the bill is designed to permit of improvements, which include the removal of all unsightly gas tanks from Manhattan to Astoria, the construction of a pipe service under the East River, and to clear up suspected or possible flaws in the franchises of the various companies which now are part and parcel of the Consolidated Company.

Upward of 100 attorneys and representatives of commercial and political bodies were present at the hearing, which was held in the old Council Chamber, and the hearing was by long odds the most important which has been held by the Mayor since he took office. During the hearing the Mayor made several notes of the various points at issue, and he also had the benefit of the attendance of Corporation Counsel Delany, who sat on his right, and of Assistant Corporation Counsel Breckenridge, the Mayor's special counsel, who sat at his left. Assistant Corporation Counsel Guy, who represented the city interests at Albany during the legislative session now closed, also sat with the Mayor.

E. B. Whitney, who represented the West Side Taxpayers' Association and other organizations, was decided upon by the opponents of the bill to make the first speech to present their side of the case, the Mayor having called for the opposition first, and allowing forty-five minutes to the side.

Mr. Whitney opened his argument by attacking the good faith of the gas companies in their promise to remove fourteen gas tanks from Manhattan to Queens in the event of the bill being signed by both Mayor and Governor. He said he did not know to what extent the gas company would be benefited by removing its tanks to Long Island City, but he declared the company is not using its tunnel under the East River, and that the object of the bill was to convert what is merely a license into an irrevocable franchise. He also declared that the act of 1871, under which the first rights were given to the company in Long Island City, was unconstitutional.

"The organizations which I represent," said Mr. Whitney, "ask you to interpose a veto that will be a turning point in the history of the city. They ask it upon the broad ground that the twenty-five-year franchise limitation in our charter should be respected by the Legislature as well as by the local authorities; that Albany should not give away property without our consent, and particularly that Albany should not give away the most valuable property which we have—the right in perpetuity to our own interests."

Julius Henry Cohen of the Citizens' Union spoke very briefly in support of Mr. Whitney's argument, and announced the policy of the union to be against perpetual franchises.

J. Aspinwall Hodge of the Constitutional Home Rule Committee attacked the honesty of the gas companies, saying that they had never acted fairly by the city. George E. Morse filed a formal protest against the bill in behalf of the Merchants' Association. Other speakers against the bill were Lucian Knapp of the United Civic Association of Queens, Edward Sheehan of the Allied Boards of Trade of Brooklyn, and Herman G. Herman of the South Bronx Taxpayers' Association.

John A. Garver, counsel for the East River Gas Company, made the principal argument in behalf of the measure. With him, in behalf of the Consolidated Company, was John M. Bowers. F. B. Thurber, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also appeared in favor of the measure. Mr. Garver began his address by ridiculing the statement that the act of 1871 was unconstitutional. He declared that Corporation Counsel Rives while in office did everything he could to find flaws in the charters of the gas companies, and said that Mr. Rives never had thought there was anything wrong in the act of 1871. He also declared that if the act were invalid it would not have taken thirty-three years to find it out.

"Tell me," asked the Mayor, "what will be your position in case of a veto of this bill."

"It is possible," Mr. Garver replied, "that the adjudication of the Supreme Court last year was not conclusive as to our rights, and it might be that every time we wanted a permit for anything we should be hauled to court to prove our title. A very solid reason for going to the Legislature is found in the fact that all the rights the company owns were conferred by the Legislature, and that seemed the place to get them confirmed. It also seemed proper to take away any possibilities of an attack on our rights in the improvement which we contemplate at a cost of $30,000,000."

Mr. Bowers declared the existence of the Consolidated Gas Company to be essential to the wellbeing of the City of New York. Last year the company, he said, paid one-fifty-fourth of the entire amount realized by the city by taxation, and this year the company is assessed for taxation at $33,000,000.

Mr. Thurber followed, and three citizens of Long Island City said property values had advanced since the Remsen bill was passed, and Dr. Lederle, ex-Commissioner of Health, sent a written communication saying that the removal of the gas-making plants from Manhattan would be a good thing for the city at large.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Special Offering of Women's

Tailored Walking Suits

of Plain and Changeable Taffeta Silks Blouse Coat and Pleated Skirt, Real Value $45.00 — $32.50

of Fancy and Plain Canvas, Blouse Coat and New Model Skirt, entire suit lined with taffeta, Real Value $40.00 — $25.00

Sale of 13,000 Yards

Colored Taffeta Silks

in all the leading colors, including white and ivory. Regular Price 75c yd. — 50c

Exceptional Offering of

Cotton Dress Fabrics

6,300 Yds. { VOILES IN THE NEW BOUCLE WEAVE, in plain colors, cream, blue, champagne, reseda, royal, brown, white and black, — 17c

3,000 Yds. { EMBROIDERED SWISS MULLS, in Printed Floral Effects, — 21c

2,500 Yds. { PRINTED SILK MOUSSELINES, in a large variety of exclusive designs, — 32c

Former price 50c yd.

Women's Domestic Underwear

Exclusive Styles. Including Copies of the Most Desirable Paris Garments, From Their Own Workrooms, in

NIGHT ROBES, CHEMISES, CORSET COVERS AND DRAWERS of Nainsook, Lawn, Cambric, Crystalline and China Silk.

WALKING PETTICOATS of Taffetas, Pongee and China Silk, Lawns, Madras and Cambrics.

DRESSING SACQUES AND KIMONOS of Silk, Albatross, Nainsook, Lawn and Dotted Swiss.

Also, To-morrow

Special Inducements in the best class of

Undergarments

Much Below Their Actual Values

Unusual Reductions of Prices

in their

Lace Departments

For Monday, April 18th

A large collection of Ecru Venise, Lierre and Fancy Net Laces, Galloons, Insertions and All-Overs to match, 2 to 10 in. wide, — 35c, 48, 75, 98, 1.25 yd.

Former Prices 75c to $3.50

Black Chantilly and Escurial Laces, Galloons and Insertions, 2 to 12 in. wide, — 25c, 32, 45, 58c yd.

Former Prices 45c to $2.25

Also Decided Reductions in High Cost

Imported Lace Robes

of Crepe de Chine, Voile, Chiffon, Lierre and Hand-Embroidered Batiste with Lace Effects,

at $15.00, 25.00, 35.50, 47.50, 65.00

Former prices $25.00 to 95.00

Misses' & Girls' Dresses

Complete Lines for Dinner, Party, Reception and Evening Wear.

Exceptional Values, To-morrow

MISSES' SUITS, Neat Mixtures and Plain Cheviots. Jacket, Eton and Blouse Models. Also Junior Suits. Value $24.50 to 29.00 — $19.75

MISSES' JACKETS, Silk Blouse and Covert Box, Norfolk and Hip lengths. 14 and 16 years. Value $12.95 — $9.95

GIRLS' RUSSIAN DRESSES, Fancy Light Wool Mixtures, turnover collar and cuffs, leather belt, also Regulation Sailor Suits, 6 to 14 years, Value $5.95 — $3.95

MISSES' COTTON WAISTS, spot & plain Lawns, Piques, Embr'd Linen, Madras & Silk Chambray, — 98c. 1.35, 1.98

SILK WAISTS, Peau de Sole, China Silk, Stripes and Checks, — $2.50, 2.95

West Twenty-third Street

FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL.

Joseph J. Nagle of Boston Expires Suddenly in His Room.

Joseph J. Nagle, twenty-six years old, of Boston, Mass., was found dead in his room in the Herald Square Hotel, in West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Death was due, according to the hotel physician, Dr. J. T. Westermann of 6 East Thirty-second Street, to some sort of a fit, apoplectic, he thought.

Nagle had been ill and was returning to Boston from Pinehurst, N. C., where he had gone for his health. He had often stayed at the Herald Square before, and was well known to Dr. Westermann and to Hotel Detective Leibers, with whom he was chatting in the café of the house early yesterday morning when he was last seen alive.

I. A. SINGER LEFT $1,643,949.

Fortune Goes to Widow, and After Her Death to Children.

The official appraisal of the estate of Isaac A. Singer of Atlantic City, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office here, shows that Mr. Singer held personal property worth $1,643,949 at the time of his death, Sept. 25, 1902. There are deductions of $388,153, leaving the net personal estate $1,255,796. Of this only $136,554 was in New York State and liable to the transfer tax here.

The deductions include $236,466 due W. S. Lawson & Co., brokers, who held stocks on margin for Mr. Singer; $79,417 due R. Chambers & Co.; demand note of the deceased to M. M. Singer, $24,000, and commissions of executors, $33,239.

By the provisions of his will, Mr. Singer left his fortune to his widow, Sarah Jane Singer, directing that upon her death it go to their four children, Charles A. Singer, Sadie V. Brady, Josephine B. Singer, and Mortimer M. Singer, for life. The executors are the widow, who resides at Atlantic City, and the son, Charles A. Singer of Larchmont, N. Y.

SAY BONDS WERE CONVERTED.

Tintern Manor Water Company Officials Want Lawyer Arrested.

Application was made yesterday morning to Magistrate Whitman in Jefferson Market Court by J. Campbell Thompson, a lawyer, of 63 Wall Street, for a warrant for the arrest of Cecil Campbell Higgins, also a lawyer of the same address, for alleged grand larceny. It was alleged that Higgins had hypothecated fourteen thousand-dollar bonds of the Tintern Manor Water Company of Long Branch, N. J.

Mr. Thompson was accompanied in court by Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton, Penn., Vice President of the company, and who is well known in this city as the owner of prize-winning horse show stock; Joseph J. Jermyn, also of Scranton, Treasurer of the company, who is a millionaire, and Wellington La Monte, Secretary of the company.

In 1900 Higgins was Secretary and Dr. Wentz Treasurer of the company. In that year Dr. Wentz sent to Higgins, it was alleged in court, an order for 100 bonds of $1,000 value each, but that later the order was changed by Dr. Wentz to 90 bonds. It was declared that Higgins issued the original number and converted ten of the bonds to his own use. The conversion of four other bonds, it was alleged, was made similarly.

Higgins is also in the city. Robert C. MacCormick, a lawyer, who was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, said he represented Higgins. He asserted that his client did not know why he had been wanted in court. He asked that no warrant be issued, as it only would involve extradition if served.

He assured the complainants that his client would be here on April 25, and Magistrate Whitman gave notice that if Mr. Higgins did not appear in court on that day the warrant would be issued.

Rufus Blodgett, formerly United States Senator of New Jersey, is President of the Tintern Manor Water Company, which is capitalized at $2,000,000, and, through subsidiary companies, supplies water for practically all of the Long Branch, Seabright, Red Bank, and Asbury Park region.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

The attractions offered this week will prove decidedly interesting, and the prices illustrate the fact that we will not be undersold.

Ladies' Suit Dep't.

Short Taffeta Silk Coats—collarless effect, with double capes over shoulders, at.....$13.50 each

Three-quarter length, Taffeta Silk Coats—shirred over shoulders, at.....$20.00 each

Voile Dress Skirts—trimmed with taffeta, in a variety of styles, unlined, at.....$6.25, $6.75 & $10.00 each

Several of our Tailored Dress Suits—handsomely trimmed, all silk lined, taken from regular stock and reduced to $25.00 & $30.00 each

Wash Shirt Waist Suits. (2d Floor.)

Just placed on sale, a large assortment of exclusive models, in plain or figured lawn, linen, chambry and percale. All colors, trimmed with lace, embroidery or Persian effects, at.....$2.98, $3.98, $4.25, $4.50 up to $11.50 each

This Season's Newest Silks at Cut Prices.

1,200 yards Black Guaranteed Taffeta Silk, 19 inches wide, liable to slight manufacturer's imperfections; will not affect the wear; price should be 65c., at.....45c. yard

500 yards fine twill Black Peau de Gant, 20 inches wide, for entire costumes, excellent wearing quality; price should be 75c., at.....45c. yard

800 yards Black Peau de Soie, suitable for coats, skirts or dress purposes; price should be $1.10, at.....79c. yard

2,000 yards Lyons Silk Crepe de Chine, in shades of white, ivory, cream, pink, ciel, champagne, gray, lilac, brown, navy and black; extraordinary values; price should be 79c., at.....55c. yard

500 yards Shantung Pongee, the most desirable fabric of to-day; will wash and wear well; price should be 79c., at.....58c. yard

Dress Goods.

You are missing the opportunity, if you do not visit our Dress Goods Department, where the newest and latest productions in both Wool and Cotton Dress Goods are being shown, at prices lower than quoted elsewhere.

All-Wool Voiles, new Spring shades, 75c. values for....55c. yard

Cotton Nub Voiles, plain colors, light and dark shades, 15c. values, for.....12½c. yard

800 pieces of Figured Dress Lawns, fast colors, 15c. values, for.....12½c. yard

200 pieces of Melange Voiles, combination shadings, 25c. values, for.....20c. yard

MAIL ORDERS FILLED DAY RECEIVED.

Extraordinary values on "Special Tables" Tuesdays and Fridays.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Monday, April 18th.

Silk Petticoat Department.

Walking Length Petticoats,

(37 and 39 inches) in black and colored taffeta (best quality), in a variety of styles,

at $5.85, $6.75, $8.75.

Wash Shirt Waist Department.

Wash Shirt Waists.

In Figured Poplin, Madras, Cheviot and Mummie Cloth, at $1.25, $1.45, $1.65, value $2.00 to $3.25.

Lawn, with fagotted yoke.....$1.95

Lawn Embroidery and Lace Trimmed.....$2.50

Dotted Swiss, lace trimmed.....$2.95

Value $2.95 to $4.50.

Wrappers and Kimonos.

Wrappers.

In Figured Lawn.....$1.95

In Figured Dimity.....$2.75

White and Figured Dimity, lace or embroidery trimmed, at $3.95, value $6.75.

Kimonos.

Long, in Figured Lawn and Dimity.....$1.75

Long, in Plain and Dotted Crépon.....$1.85 & $2.75

Long, in Swivel Crépe.....$5.45

Short, in Lawn and Crépon.....98c

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

MRS. BATER'S CHASE ENDS.

Her Newly Wed Daughter Refuses to Go Back to England.

Michael Fitzgerald, the vaudeville performer who arrived here on Friday with his wife and his sister-in-law, who are the daughters of Mrs. Catherine Bater, took good care not to meet his mother-in-law yesterday when she arrived on the steamship Campania to try to get possession of the two young women. The mother went to Ellis Island, where her daughters were held, and there she made a frantic appeal to the immigration authorities. The appeal resulted in the discharge of the elder daughter, who is Fitzgerald's wife, and the holding for deportation of the younger daughter. She will be sent back to England on the Cedric this week, and her mother will accompany her.

According to the Campania's second-cabin passengers, the only wish in the mind of Mrs. Bater on the way over was to get her hands upon Fitzgerald. Immigration Inspectors tried to tell her that she could do nothing to the man, as the Campania was coming up the bay, but she would not listen to them.

"Just wait until I get my hands on him," she said, "and I won't leave enough of him to appear on the stage as a freak. The wretch! I'm out for him, and I'll get him good!"

"Didn't you know that your daughter was married to him?" was asked.

"Yes," she replied, "but that doesn't make a bit of difference. He has made me spend all kinds of money in chasing across the ocean after him, and he has to pay for it."

Neither of the girls at Ellis Island seemed very happy to meet their mother. Before the Board of Special Inquiry to which Mrs. Bater made her plea, the girls made counter-pleas, asking to be allowed to remain here. The older showed her wedding certificate, and was at once discharged. Mrs. Bater then begged her to return to her home, but the girl left the room and went in search of Fitzgerald, who was said to be waiting for her in a distant room.

119-123 E. 18. CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 558 E. COE & BRANDT. Tel. 1

BANK CLERK'S QUEER ACT.

Handled No Cash, but Goes Away Leaving Accounts Awry.

Officials of the Chemical National Bank yesterday said that no information had been received of the whereabouts of Edwin P. Hoyt, the clerk whose disappearance since April 2 became known yesterday. His accounts are out of proof to the extent of $22,538.97. The loss has been charged up to the profit and loss account of the bank, the company with which Hoyt was bonded has been notified and the incident will be considered closed by the bank officials until news comes from Hoyt.

The case is somewhat unusual, as no cash or securities passed through Hoyt's hands. He was in the check department, receiving checks as they came in, verifying them and entering them on the day books. The bank officials admit that they are unaware of the method that was employed in the abstractions, as there are no stubs missing in spite of the difference of over $22,000 in the books. There are twenty-five or thirty clerks in the department who examine and compare the checks and it is considered a remarkable thing that one could have made way with checks to a considerable amount without detection.

Hoyt lived at 227 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He left for home on Saturday, April 2, saying that he was ill. Subsequently his wife asked the bank authorities where he was and the examination was started which revealed the discrepancy in accounts.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
April 17, 1904.

HOW THE

BUILDING INSPECTOR

DOES HIS

DAY'S WORK.

A Trip with One of Them Through the Worst District—His Views on the City's Low Salaries and the "Graft" Question.

LESS noise, boys! Jimmy, stop that talking! Say, Fred, if you're through, get out on your district. The strike's off, and all of you will be busy to-day. Go on—out with you, now!"

Chief John O'Connor, head of the Bureau of Building Inspectors, a little, nervous man with a surprising amount of energy marking his every action, stood on his tiptoes and shouted out his orders to the roomful of the hundred Inspectors seated at their school desks on the sixth floor of the department building at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street one morning last week.

Visitors to this floor of the building are few and far between. The public stop at the second floor and get further only after their business is fully known by the office boy, the stenographers, the Assistant Superintendents, and Commissioner Hopper himself. As the Inspectors are the motive power for the whole department, and since such information as might be wished withheld must come from the men who go out and discover it, the policy of the department always has been to guard this particular floor most zealously.

But once past these barriers and seated beside Chief O'Connor the actual working of the municipal department about which less is really known and which is perhaps most maligned is brought to one's attention with remarkable directness.

And however warranted may be some of the accusations of "graft" or of incompetency, there is no doubt that the Inspectors of the Building Department do a vast work—a work as interesting as it is important to the city and the public—and that much of it is done very well.

Informality Reigns.

Formality is a word unknown to the Inspectors. Good fellowship and perfect equality earmark every man.

"Say, John," says a well-fed, young son of Erin to the chief as he steps up to his superior, his cap on his head and a good-natured grin on his face, "shall I poke up the old man on Thirty-third Street again to-day? He's going to do the department out of that $25.25 if he can."

"Sure, Jack. Keep at the old rascal till you make him come down here and settle up."

O'Connor has been in the department for twenty years, having held his position under nine different administrations. With the responsibility for the safety of every structure on Manhattan Island on his shoulders, his equanimity and patience under the burden are made the more incredible when his vast knowledge of the details of the office is considered. And of not the least importance is the fact that every one of his subordinates has only good to say of him.

In its recent condemnation of Inspector French because of the Darlington disaster, solely in the lack of numbers and not in the inferiority of the force. That an Inspector in the Building Department to-day must have the qualifications to enable him to pass a civil service examination little less rigorous than those submitted to civil engineers is shown by the examinations themselves, which, it may be added, have proved the despair of not a few graduates of technical schools who have tried to pass them.

The present salary, $1,200 a year, means a little less than $3.29 a day for every day and it certainly is bad enough. But until last Summer it covered twice as much territory—and, presumably, was twice as bad. To ascertain what the day of a Building Inspector includes, the writer accompanied one of the district construction men on his rounds a few days ago.

As the district is the worst, the Inspector covering it bears the reputation of being the best of the forty-four.

"I want you to get a good idea of what we're up against," the Chief had whispered as we were starting, "and naturally you six months of probation, and so only one of the original 102 applicants received an Inspectorship.

The Inspection Tour Begins.

Our arrival at the beginning of his district caused the Inspector to stop talking suddenly, and from now on he was the stern "custodian of the city's interests," as he explained in apologizing for his strange non-communicativeness.

The first stop was made before an old three-story brick building, whose front was disfigured by three enormous cracks running from the top of the rickety showcase window of the little store on the ground floor to the roof itself. The stone window ledges were but of plumb anywhere from six inches to a foot, and to the layman there seemed no good reason why the shack did not fall out into the street at once.

"Good morning, Mr. Inspector," and an overdressed east side real estate owner bowed obsequiously to "Billy" with a smile that would have melted a heart of adamant.

"Who's going to pay for that survey on this building?" the Inspector sternly demanded, overlooking the salutation.

Then followed a dialogue impossible to reproduce on paper, the owner of the new tenements abutting on the old house gesticulating and almost weeping in declaring his freedom from all responsibility as regarded remedy the violation filed by the Construction Inspector. If the board upholds the Inspector's report, the owner is compelled by an order from the Supreme Court to rectify the fault. The department pays the institute $25 for the privilege of calling one of its architects to act on the board. This amount, besides 25 cents for the registering of the complaint in the County Clerk's office, is supposed to be met by the owner. In fact the law reads that he cannot begin the necessary repairs to remove the violation until the payment has been made.

"In this particular case," the Inspector explained, "that $25 has been the cause for the house to hang by its eyelids for the last six months. Rather than pay it, the owner would let the thing cave in on every one that happened to be around. When the accident happens—well, it's up to me!"

"Billy" entered on the average a dozen buildings in each block, jotting down the exact time of entrance and departure in each case, and also stating whatever he found out of the ordinary on the premises. After having traversed Eighth Street to the river front, he turned down into Seventh Street and started to work back toward Avenue A again.

The "Kids" Made Trouble.

"Some of the kids in the neighborhood," the Inspector began, stopping before an owner and I got the things propped up against the wall of the building, and finally I managed to stop up the pipe, getting half drowned in the process. The owner couldn't get a plumber, as it was after hours, and the plumbers didn't like the sound of the job anyway.

"When I got home that night I was one of the wettest things that ever escaped unhung, and the next day I had one of the best imitations of a fog horn for a voice you ever heard. But pneumonia and the other diseases don't frighten me much; so I reported for work as usual and came down here to see the emergency wagon putting up the shores as you see them now."

A Technical Violation.

Around on Sixth Street "Billy's" sharp eyes discovered a light express wagon with a load of floor boards standing in front of one of a row of typical "old law" tenements. He gave scant attention to the looks of alarm that overspread the countenances of the small mob of dirty children and mothers jammed together on the doorstep. With a "Come on" to his companion, he plunged into the dark hallway.

Up one flight of stairs he found a pale-faced Italian on a scaffolding knocking out a partition in the hallway, aided in his work by a single flickering gas jet. Without a word he rapped on the walls, entered an apartment, and measured the width of the window casing. Then he went down the stairs again ont into the back yard.

Here he pulled a long ruler out of his hip pocket and began to measure the depth of the lot from the fence out through the hall to the stoop, where again the appearin such a bad condition a year ago that he couldn't get anybody to stay in it, except the storekeeper on the ground floor. This fellow had a lease for a year—good till May 1, this year. The owner wanted to tear down the old building and put up three tenements all at once. But the storekeeper wouldn't give up his lease for less than $2,000. The owner would give him $1,000, and there they stuck.

"Neither would give in a cent's worth, and the result—come inside and you'll see what it was."

A window opening off the half-completed stairway of the new tenement gave a view upon a complete wreck of a building. The entire side wall of the old house had fallen out, the different floors were hanging down, their support being gone, and the big spruce timbers shoring them up seemed hardly strong enough to hear the tremendous load.

"Of course," Billy continued, "the rent from the store didn't pay the owner for carrying a piece of property that was otherwise not paying. He couldn't evict the tenant, and—so the wall fell out. But the strangest thing of it all is that now he is as had off as ever. Naturally the storekeeper had to get out when the building caved in on top of him, hut now the owner can't clear the wreckage and put up the tenement.

"The thing happened at 9 o'clock at night, when I was at home in hed. Nohody wast hurt, and so the Coroner wasn't called. In fact, it was not reported until the next morning, when I got back in this hallway and discovered it. The emergency wagon hraced it up that day, and the next the Board of Survey ordered the owner to take it down altogether.

"But the charges for the shoring and the hoard amounted to $120.25, and that stopped the owner. He wants the thing to come down the worst way. He can't touch it until he's settled his bill with the department, and he says he'll never do that.

An "Assisted Accident."

"Of course I don't know anything ahont it, hut when a wall falls out of itself, the plaster isn't lying on the flooring behind it. The plaster and the wall generally fall together. In this case, though, the plaster looked from its position as if it had been dug off the walls first, and, sizing the thing up, it comes under a head I've invented for such things. I call them 'assisted accidents.'"

It was dinner time. Billy discussed many things, including "honesty."

"I could go out to-morrow and at the present scale of wages step into a job that would pay me $2,000 a year," he said. "Do you think I'm going to be overcareful ahont a job that only pays me $1,200?

"Why don't I go out and take the other one? That's not the question. Why doesn't the city enahle a man to put a value on his position and make him mighty sure that he won't lose it? If they want hnildings inspected as they should be, let the authorities get enough men to do it, in the first place, and then give them enough money—so that they can laugh at any man with a cigar ready to hand out.

The Inspector's Side of It.

"I was taught from childhood that ignorance is no defense in the eyes of the law. And yet because the iron contractors on a job like the Darlington are too ignorant to appreciate the responsibility of their work the Grand Jury exonerates them. And what happens to the Inspector under the same conditions? If a building in my district collapses at any hour of the day or nigbt it's long odds and sure money that it's up the river for mine. The man who can't read, but who can skin the depart-

AFTER THE DEPARTMENT DISCOVERED IT— INTERIOR SHORING.

INSPECTING PILE DRIVING FOR THE FOUNDATIONS OF A BIG TENEMENT AT THIRD STREET AND EAST RIVER.

Bloodcurdling Adventures of Divers in Near-by Waters

A VETERAN TELLS OF GHASTLY EXPERIENCES IN THE COLD DEPTHS OF NEW YORK HARBOR

AMONG the veterans in the diving and wrecking headquarters scattered along West and South Streets few casualties caused such a sensation as the frightful death of William Hoar, who became hopelessly pinned in the suction of a four-foot outlet pipe, sixty-five feet under the surface of the new reservoir at Boonton, N. J., and whose almost titanic strength gave way only after twenty-two hours of what must have been excruciating mental and physical agony. Hoar was known throughout his profession as an experienced diver and as a man of extraordinary endurance.

"I've heard of a good many bloodcurdling scares and fatal accidents and squeaks that would turn you hair gray, and I've had several narrow shaves myself, but poor Bill's scrape discounts them all," said Capt. Andrews, a veteran diver employed by one of New York's best-known wrecking companies.

"One of the toughest accidents on record happened a diver who met Hoar's fate about six years ago down in a fifty-foot mill dam at Holyoke, Mass. The dam had sprung a leak near the bottom of the lake, and a cataract of water as big around as a beer keg shot through the masonry and threatened every moment to enlarge the aperture and take the whole wall with it. The only hope to save the dam was to stop the leak by means of bags of Portland cement, and a diver was sent below to make a preliminary survey.

"He never as much as signaled. No sooner had he touched bottom than there came a quick, vicious tug that almost hurled the tender into the water; then all was still save the air bubbles which rose to the surface showing where the escape valve in the helmet was doing duty in releasing the used-up air pumped down through the hose to the man below.

"In vain the tender signaled again and again, inquiring whether all was well. There came no answering tug on the line, and when the combined strength of three men failed to budge the fellow underneath, another diver was sent to investigate. He found his mate doubled up, chin and knees together, hopelessly wedged six feet deep into the aperture.

"Not a sign of life was left in the unfortunate man, nor was it possible to budge the body, which afterward was simply entombed by cementing up the hole.

Narrow Shaves in Our Harbor.

"Right here in New York Harbor we have about as many narrow shaves as come to men in most parts of the country. A brig, the Chatfield Taylor, had 'touched' one day on her way into port. According to the laws of underwriters, she had to be inspected before going back to sea.

"The vessel was anchored over in the mud flats off Communipaw, and I put off one of the coal docks, intending to walk out the hundred feet or so and examine her bottom. Everything seemed in perfect working order as I started. I could hear the regular, everlasting 'click-click-click' of the triple-barreled air pump, and felt each gust of air as it came in through the goose neck at the back of the helmet.

"Suddenly I started. The clicks had ceased abruptly. Something bad gone wrong. For an instant I stood stock still, scarcely able to believe my ears. I felt a thrill shoot through me from heels to hair. It was my first serious accident, and in a moment I had lost my head and was all excitement. I forgot even to signal to be hoisted by the life line. I dared not stand up in the current, which would have swept me off my feet, and so I crawled back on hands and knees, following the line and the hose, all the time feeling the air growing rarer and rarer and the pressure of water increasing as the air escaped out of the helmet.

Saved by a Hair's Breadth.

"My hands and legs and trunk seemed to be grasped as if in a vise, and blood was being pressed to my head until my nose began to bleed and I grew giddy and weak under the strain of fear and the scarcity of air. What might have happened is not hard to tell. But just as I was ready to give up I felt a pull at the life line and felt myself dragged swiftly upward.

"I was unconscious when pulled out and bleeding at the mouth and nose and ears. My eyes had begun to start from their sockets. For a month I lay in a hospital, my face black with clots of blood that had been driven up through the pores, and the whites of my eyes looking like burned holes in a woolen blanket.

"What had gone wrong? The hose I used had been repaired and during the process some cement inside the tube had rolled itself into a ball, along with dust and other foreign matter from the shops. When the air was started everything worked well, but after a time this ball was driven forward to the next coupling, where it lodged and stuffed the hose, cutting off all air. If the pumpers had not noticed that the air was forcing harder and harder and that the air gauge showed an excess of the required amount I would not have been pulled out in time.

"As it was, for more than a year I could pinch my face, cheeks, chin, or forehead, and pull tiny bits of congested blood out of the skin.

"A brave fight for life was put up by a poor fellow named Woods, who was drowned while working for the Baxter Wrecking Company on a three-master sunk off West Thirty-eighth Street. In some way Woods's hose and lifeline became entangled, so he could not signal. It was found afterward that both strands were wound about the fluke of an anchor. What happens to so many divers when in serious trouble, happened to Woods. He lost his head. Had he remained perfectly still the chances are that repeatedly unanswered signals from above would have brought help, and he might have been freed of his predicament.

Lost His Head; Cut Tube.

"But in his fright he tried to cut himself free, severing the lifeline in the hope of being able to untangle the hose. Not succeeding he did the most foolish thing he could do under the circumstances—he drew a jack knife out of his overalls and began to slash at his hose.

"On shore or in daylight he would have had little trouble cutting through the rubber in three or four successive slashes. But down in the darkness of the river bottom he could not keep his blade in the same place for two successive jabs, and he simply punctured the hose in half a dozen places, rendering it useless and cutting off his supply of air. Later he was brought up by his own brother, and his face and head were mutilated frightfully by the terrific pressure which had forced blood upward until his very eyes were driven out.

"Up in the Baxter Wrecking Company's offices they will show you that same piece of slashed hose to this day.

"What is the most disagreeable work a diver has to do? I suppose bringing up dead bodies is about as nasty a business as any of us want. It isn't so bad when you know you are going into a wreck to save bodies; then you are nerved or keyed up to the situation. But when one finds a dead body unexpectedly, it is sometimes enough to unnerve him.

"A dead body under water is light as a feather, and, like everything else, appears two or more times its actual size. Groping in darkness I have often grasped a shoe, knowing it to be attached to a dead body, and yet the entire weight did not seem more than that of the shoe itself. In finding dead bodies one needs to know where to look for them. During the first days after a wreck, especially in cold weather, bodies are apt to lie scattered about on floors, where they have fallen or where the tides or currents take them, but after three days and during warm weather they ascend as high as they can, and then we look for them floating under the ceilings of submerged compartments.

"Did I ever have any scares with ghosts? No, but I knew a diver named Christensen, now employed by the Dock Department, who had a remarkable experience. Christensen was hired to search for the body of a Cuban millionaire planter who had gone down with some sixty others in the Spanish passenger ship Viscaya, sunk some years ago off Barnegat.

Amid the Dead Under Water.

"About this wreck, as in most places of the Sound, it was possible to see from fifteen to twenty feet under water, something out of all question in the mud-bottomed, sewer-polluted waters of the Hudson and the East Rivers. Christensen was the first diver on the spot and the first man to go down. On his way he passed dozens of bodies lying scattered about the deck of the vessel in all sorts of positions. One after another he examined the unfortunate things, trying to identify his man and becoming more and more impressed, as even the most hardened man will, with the gruesome spectacle about him.

"One place after another the diver searched, and at last he decided to look in the smoking room. As he was walking aft he heard a dull 'boom, boo-oom,' like some one beating against the side of the ship with a muffled sledge—it is quite possible, you know, for a diver to hear sounds under water. The noise proved to be merely an open stateroom door, which was swinging first one way and then another with the current and eddies about the deck.

"Christensen proceeded, found the smoking room, opened the door, gave one look inside, and stood as if paralyzed. There in front of him, distinct in outline but hazy as to features, stood a huge man gazing directly at him. Christensen often told me he felt the blood freeze in his veins at the sight. How a man could live in that ship sunk for three days under sixty feet of water was what stunned him. He felt his strength leaving.

Not a Ghost After All.

"But in a few minutes his eyes became used to the light in the compartment, and he made out a tall, brown frame—he was gazing at himself under water in a mirror. It was three days before he recovered from the fright sufficiently to go back to work.

"The most remarkable escape a diver ever had as far as I know was that of Frank Dwyer, who went down in the battleship Maine under the orders of Admiral Sampson and the board of inquiry. But it wasn't on the Maine where Dwyer had his escape. It was during the time he was working on the Cunarder Oregon, sunk off Fire Island about twenty years ago. That, incidentally, included about the finest piece of deep-sea diving ever attempted. The men were down in 132 feet of water, under a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch, and it was not possible for them to work more than twenty minutes at a stretch.

"But, to return to Dwyer. He was on the main deck and had attached a draft and had given the signal for hoisting, when he was horrified to see that he had failed to clear his line and hose of the boxes, and that they were being dragged upward. Worse, both line and hose were wound around a stanchion so that the draft, in pulling upward, must sever them and cut him off, 132 feet on the ocean bottom.

"Up went the draft, the hose tautening until it snapped, the loose end wriggling through the clear waters onto the shoulders of the diver. Dwyer knew that for about five minutes he had air enough to keep him alive, and that no water could enter the suit, as there was a check valve in the rear of the helmet to forestall this emergency. He gazed at the life line, his last hope connecting him with the world above. By this time it was dangling five or six feet beyond the deck of the wreck. Looking at it, he wondered whether to try to jump for it in the hope of giving a signal. But that moment there came a violent tug at the main line, and the next instant he felt himself hauled up.

"What had happened was this: The draft had come to the surface, showing to the tenders and helpers the torn tube. Without awaiting signals, a dozen hands grasped the line and yanked the man out of his peril and back to daylight, where they tore his suit off him and threw him into a stinging hot bath to prevent paralysis. And that case, I always thought, until poor Hoar got into his scrape, was the most remarkable in the history of diving."

What Thackeray Thought of American Champagne Cocktails

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

NO letter of Thackeray has yet been brought to light which is devoid of interest, but the one printed below—and, it is believed, published for the first time—is particularly happy in its style and filled with those delightful little touches of humor which made him a correspondent to be prized. The letter shows, in his own amusing way, what a lasting impression the American champagne cocktails made upon the author of "Vanity Fair." In one place he drew a miniature gamecock to express the word.

The letter of John Ruskin, reprinted below, it is also believed, is published here for the first time. Both of these letters are to be sold in the sale of manuscripts and autographs, which include the Payne-Shelley correspondence and the sale of which has been arranged by Stan. V. Henkels at Davis & Harvey's, Philadelphia, early next month.

While these letters are particularly interesting in themselves, it should be explained that the Thackeray letter is addressed to Frederick S. Cozzens of New York, who, during the middle of the last century, was a popular contributor to the Knickerbocker and Putnam's Magazines. Cozzens is best known, perhaps, for his humorous sketches entitled "The Sparrowgrass Papers." It is this volume to which Thackeray refers in his letter. It had made its appearance in 1855, the year of the great English novelist's second visit to America.

There is no year mentioned in the letter, but the internal evidence is conclusive that it was written in 1857. It will be noticed that it was begun in February and finished about two months later. The Judge Daly mentioned was Judge Charles P. Daly of the Common Pleas Court of New York, who was the author of a history of the "Judicial Tribunals of New York," a legal work long considered authoritative. Bayard is, of course, Bayard Taylor; George Curtis is he who is best remembered as George William Curtis. The allusion to "Mr. Washington" will be better understood when it is known that at this time Thackeray was writing his novel "The Virginians." The allusion to Kane, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, who died Feb. 16, 1857, applies the year in which the letter was written.

Thackeray moved into Onslow Square just after his return from his first American trip, in 1853, and there his first works of importance were "The Newcomes," "The Virginians," and the "Four Georges." He delivered the latter lectures first in America, in 1858, on his second visit to the United States, and upon his return lectured in the British "provinces." Not long after the letter here printed was written he began his "campaign" for a seat in Parliament. He was the Liberal candidate for Oxford, but was defeated by 67 votes out of 2,100 cast. In November was printed the first monthly part of "The Virginians," in which he "praised Mr. Washington five times more than in the States." Here is the letter complete, except for the words bracketed, which Thackeray represented by rude drawings:

"36 Onslow Sq., London.

"Feb. 8.—('Tis a Sunday evening) and I am waiting for dinner, and that's how you came by an answer.

"My Dear Cozzens: Thank you for a sight of your handwriting, and the kindly reminiscences of those jolly Centurions whose hospitality and affectionateness this [heart] never intends to forget. What pleased me most in your letter is to have it under your own hand and seal that you are well. I should like to see those pretty little chicks again—that snug cottage—those rosy-tinted palisades—that dining-room cupboard, up which victuals came with clangor—that snug bedroom where the celebrated Thacker left the razor strap and could hear for hours Judge Daly talking, talking into the midnight. My dear old Judge—I haven't forgot what I owe him—I don't like to send it until I hear whether he is married or not; there was a hitch men told me—the course of true love didn't run smooth. Enlighten me some of you about this, and let me pay my debts to my kind host and friend. Where Bayard may be now the Loramussy only knows. We liked his pretty sister; we have brief glimpses of a jolly time together. We hope to meet in April or May, when I bragged about taking him into the fashionable world. But I hear that I am in disgrace with the fashionable world for speaking disrespectfully of the Georgy-porgies, and not to be invited myself, much more to be allowed to take others into polight Society. I writhe at the exclusion. The Georges are so astoundingly popular here that I go on month after month hauling in fine bags of sovereigns, wondering that the people are not tired and that the lecturer is not found out. To-morrow I am away for two months to the North. Have found a Barnum who pays me an awful sum for April and May, and let us hope June. Shall make £10,000 by my beloved monarchs one way or the other—and then and then and then, well, I don't know what is going to happen. If I had not to write 20 letters a day on business I would have written to George Curtis, and given him an old man's blessing in his marriage. But I can't write—no, only for business or for money can this pen bite this paper. As I am talking nonsense to you, all the fellows are present in my mind; I hear their laughter and talk, and taste that '44 Chateau Margaux—and that Champagne [cocktail.] Do you remember? And I say again I would like to see those pretty little chicks. So the Athenaeum assaulted you—lo you now! I never heard of the circumstance. The shot is fired, the report is over, the man not killed, the critic popgunning away at some other mark by this time. And you, I hope you are writing some more of those papers. Your book and Bayard Taylor's helped me over the voyage. How curious it is writing! I feel as if I was back again in New York and shaking hands with 100 of you—the heart becomes warm—God bless all good fellows say I. Shall I ever see you all again? Providebit Dominus. I forget whether you know Bancroft Davis—the folks here are hospitable to him. He has a pleasant time. Yesterday we elected him into the Garrick—and on my mantelpiece in the dining room is a bottle of Madeira which he gave it me and which I am going to hand out to some one worthier who are coming to dine. They have never tasted anything like it, that's the fact. As I go twaddling I feel I MUST come back and see you all. I praise Mr. Washington five times more than I did in the States—our people cheer—the fine folks look a little glum, but the celebrated Thacker does not care for that natural ill temper. Only 2 newspapers here have abused me. I have been quite on their side.

"April 5. To think this was written on February 8 and left in my portfolio! I went out of town the next day; only returned April 3. Have been killing and eating the Georges ever since. I do not know what this letter is about—I am not going to read so much MS. if I can help it—but I remember, when I wrote it, how I had a great desire to commune with my old chums at New York and hereby renew the kindest greetings to them. Tell me, Judge Daly, are you married and happy?. If so I will send you them books I owe you. Poor Kane! I grieved to thing of that hero carried so soon out of the world. There—I can no more—Good-by me dear Cozzens. I salute you my excellent Century—G. Curtis and Young Daly I am

"Yours always,
"WILL THACKERAY."

This letter of Ruskin's is little more than a note, but it will be found to contain a remarkable view of those who indulge their imaginations in picturing other worlds than ours. The note begins with a reference that cannot be easily explained:

When did you ever know Windus do—or think of doing—a graceful thing?

"Denmark Hills, 14th Feb., '68.

"Dear Mr. Coleridge:

"I enclose cheque with letter, and am obliged to you for notice of Tynemouth and Newman's poems.

"Touching the latter, I am working under so stern a law of search as to the facts of our relations to other worlds than this, that I as much fear, as wonder at, the possibility of men's indulging their imaginations in this gravest of all fields. Even Milton and Dante now produce on me the impression of schoolboys playing with a block of hellfire let through a blowpipe, and until I know something more than I do of the laws of this present life, I indulge in no dreams, however beautiful—of another.

"Every truly yours,
"J. RUSKIN.

"The Rev. EDWARD COLERIDGE."

THE YOUNGER PAINTERS.

The Society of Younger Painters opens its first exhibition at the Noé Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, with about thirty oils and water colors. One of the centres is held by the new President of the Art Students' League, Mr. L. D. Vallant, with a decorative "Summer and Autumn." Summer is a young woman seated with back turned, bare to the waist, having pink and lilac draperies over the lower figure. Autumn is a youth seated higher than his companion, facing the spectator. He is clad like a shepherd boy and holds a thyrsus crowned with grapes and fruits. He has red hair, a tanned complexion, and bare legs. The composition is good, and the foreshortening of the legs fairly achieved.

More attractive than these somewhat uninspired figure pieces are the landscapes by Jonas Lie, especially the snowscape "A Lone Bird," which takes its name from the flying bird on the right. Another good landscape shows a wedge of brown hills and a greenish sky, in which ranks of darkish cloud float very naturally. "The Quarry" is a dusky picture with blue carts, white horses, and red-shirted laborers on the plain, and the smoke from an explosion high up on the brownish steep—strong but a trifle out of scale.

Mr. Hugo Ballin shows water colors with figures that testify to his study of primitive Italian painters. "Music" sits enthroned before a niche enlivened with mosaics, playing her bow across the strings of a curious viol de gamba, no other than the old instrument preserved at Milan as the veritable 'cello from which Saint Cecilia drew heavenly sounds. A nude boy at her feet turns over the pages of a folio having pictures of birds. At the player's elbow is an open book with old-fashioned musical notations; behind it a candle.

The big landscape by Cimiotti, which is the first to greet one opposite the entrance, has fine tones, but is marred by the colossal scale of the six great trees ranked on the left of a road running directly back into the distance. It is an imposing but distorted landscape. Among the townscapes are tonal pictures of housetops by Charles Rosen and Duncan Smith; among the landscapes, a very pleasant little view of a slope with clearing and patches of snow, by Walter Manly Hardy, the background a forest of tall trunks.

SKETCHES BY ROBERT BLUM.

About one hundred pastel sketches, etchings, pencil drawings, water colors, and oils represent the artistic remains of Robert Frederick Blum. They are shown at the Knoedler Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, prior to being distributed among such museums and art organizations as a committee of artists appointed for the purpose may advise.

Robert Blum was in no sense a creative artist, nor a master who showed the way to others, but he had taste and a clever hand, and between the two he made pictures that were pleasing and salable without being original. His best work consists of small pictures etched, in pastel or in water color. They have a lightness of touch, a charm, one is almost tempted to say a style. The etchings prove how deep was the impression Whistler made on him a quarter of a century ago when Blum, at that time a somewhat crude product of the Middle West, first came under the spell of Venice and of Whistler. Far less successful were his nocturnes in water colors and pastel; such as "Blue Venice" and "Venetian Nocturne." Equal to the etchings, however, are the Japan water colors. Here Blum reproduced in a spirited and yet very finished style a number of street scenes, figures of geisha girls, and women of the people; also pictures more carefully set forth, such as "Japanese Woodcarvers" and "The Ameya," oil painting of an itinerant dollmaker in a Japanese street surrounded by Japanese girls and little mothers with their infants.

THE ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO SOUTH AMERICA

Plans of Different Countries Looking to the Construction of an Intercontinental Railway.

CHARLES M. PEPPER, whom the President appointed a commissioner to carry out the resolution with respect to the Pan-American Railway adopted by the second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico in the Winter of 1901-2, has submitted a report to Secretary Hay, in which every phase of the great project of constructing a continuous line of railroad that will join New York with the countries of Central and South America is intelligently presented. In making his investigation, Mr. Pepper visited Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay, and traveling as far as practicable over the route surveyed by the Intercontinental Railway Commission of 1900. In discussing the project with the representatives of the several countries visited, Mr. Pepper presented it on the ground of national and international polity, and the advantage to them of stimulating within their borders the construction of the links in the main Pan-American trunk line and branches which would form part of the proposed intercontinental system, and which would aid both in their internal development and in their external commerce.

Since the City of Mexico conference a number of favorable circumstances have combined to give substantial support to the intercontinental railway project, and show that genuine progress is being made. Mr. Pepper explains that among these events are:

First—Actual construction work on railroads in Mexico south to the border of Guatemala and from the terminus of the present system of railroads in the Argentine Republic north to the frontier of Bolivia and beyond, thus closing the sections which were open when the survey of the Intercontinental Railway Commission was made from the northern limit of Guatemala to the southern boundary of Bolivia.

Second—The marked advance among the various countries in determining disputed boundaries and settling other questions at issue, by this means eliminating causes of friction which retarded railway communication among them.

Third—The passage of the law by the Congress of Chile providing for the construction of the Transandean line, which will give the Atlantic and Pacific coasts through rail communication.

Fourth—The legislation proposed by several of the republics, and in some cases, as in Peru, already adopted, with the view of establishing guarantee funds and other elements of permanent railway policy.

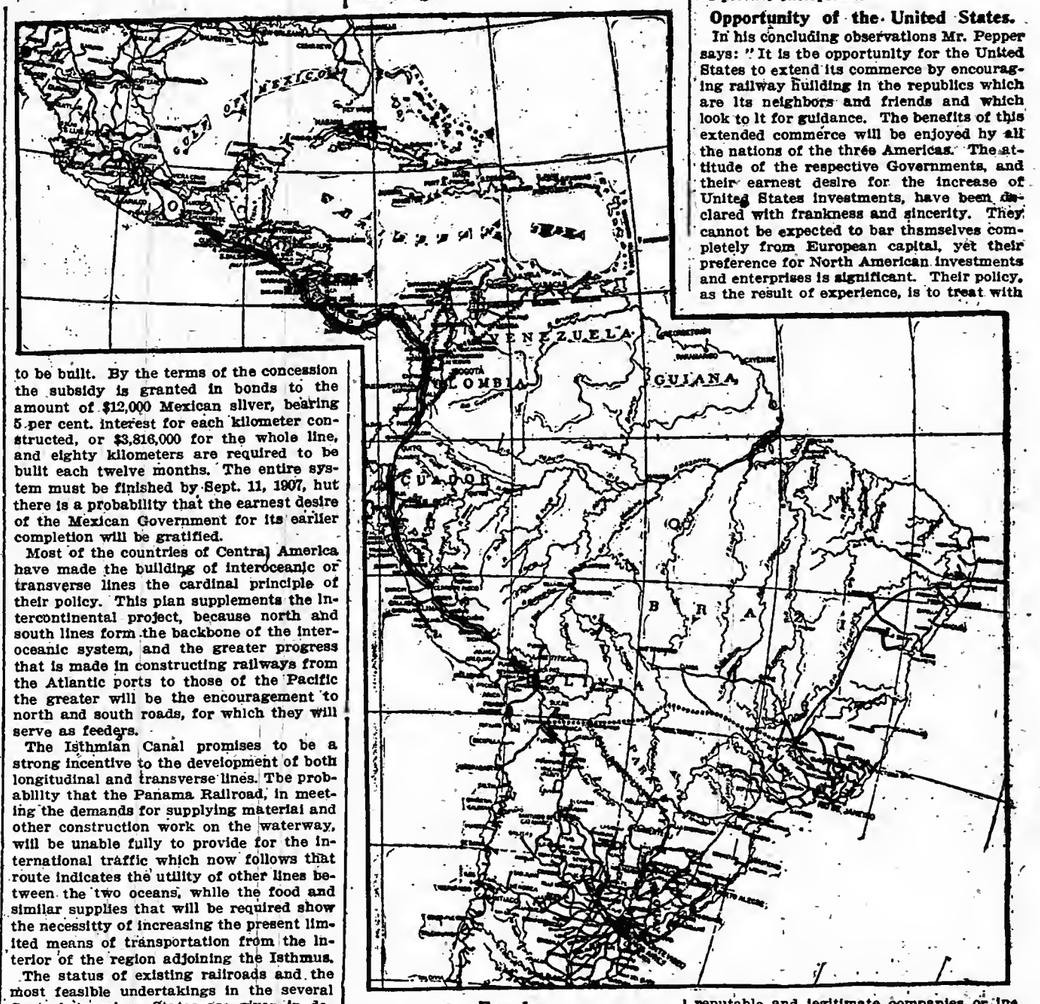
Fifth—The definite conclusion of the question of the Isthmian Canal and the measures which insure the early construction of the international waterway.

Mr. Pepper submits detailed information collected by him in the different countries and the conclusions drawn from that information, from which the following summary is made:

Mexico.

Mexico as the real junction point of the intercontinental extensions with the railway systems which are already connected with the United States, is of peculiar interest in view of the certainty of completing the section which will join that Republic to Central America, and, ultimately, to South America. The utility of this connection was recognized in the general railway law of 1899, which declared that it was of supreme importance to prolong the system toward the south in such manner that the Republic could be leagued with the Central American lines in the same way that it already was joined on its northern border with the railroads of the United States.

Under the authority of the general railway law the franchise was granted for the line known as the Pan-American Railway, which should start from a point on the National Tehuantepec Railroad and should continue through Tonala to the border of Guatemala. The point selected was San Geronimo, which is a few miles northeast of the town of Tehuantepec. The route surveyed to the border of Guatemala was 280 miles. On January 1, 1904, eighty-eight miles were constructed, leaving 172 miles to be built. By the terms of the concession the subsidy is granted in bonds to the amount of $12,000 Mexican silver, bearing 5 per cent. interest for each kilometer constructed, or $3,816,000 for the whole line, and eighty kilometers are required to be built each twelve months. The entire system must be finished by Sept. 11, 1907, but there is a probability that the earnest desire of the Mexican Government for its earlier completion will be gratified.



Most of the countries of Central America have made the building of interoceanic or transverse lines the cardinal principle of their policy. This plan supplements the intercontinental project, because north and south lines form the backbone of the interoceanic system, and the greater progress that is made in constructing railways from the Atlantic ports to those of the Pacific the greater will be the encouragement to north and south roads, for which they will serve as feeders.

The Isthmian Canal promises to be a strong incentive to the development of both longitudinal and transverse lines. The probability that the Panama Railroad, in meeting the demands for supplying material and other construction work on the waterway, will be unable fully to provide for the international traffic which now follows that route indicates the utility of other lines between the two oceans, while the food and similar supplies that will be required show the necessity of increasing the present limited means of transportation from the interior of the region adjoining the Isthmus.

The status of existing railroads and the most feasible undertakings in the several Central American States are given in detail by Mr. Pepper, from which it appears that the prospect for through rail connection between New York and the Isthmus of Panama is not remote.

The South American System.

For a better understanding of the general situation in South America, both as to the Pan-American system and the interoceanic railway connections, Mr. Pepper begins at the southern end of the continent and describes the conditions northward to the Isthmus of Panama. The relations of the railroad lines of Argentina to the Pan-American project on the south is what the Mexican system is on the north. With the lines of Argentina stretching northward the most essential element of further extension is assured. The present system of the Argentine Republic was prolonged to Jujuy, about 1,000 miles, from Buenos Ayres in 1890. In 1894 Argentina and Bolivia made a treaty under the terms of which the Central Northern Railroad was to be continued from Jujuy to Tupiza, or some other point in Bolivia to be agreed upon for the terminus. Under a treaty negotiated in December, 1902, the Argentine Government agreed to build the Bolivian section and operate until such time as that Government elects to acquire the property by paying the cost price. The Argentine Government has the line under the same condition as a private enterprise, and with due regard to the sovereignty of Bolivia. This treaty assures the building of the Pan-American link from Jujuy to Tupiza, a distance of 230 miles. Its importance goes far beyond the mere prolongation of the Argentine system, for when the line has reached Tupiza it is certain that the further extensions will be made through Bolivia, so that within a few years this section of the intercontinental route from the Argentine frontier on the south to Lake Titicaca and the border of Peru on the north will be completed.

Chile.

Railway construction has been a feature of the national policy of Chile from the time when William Wheelwright of Massachusetts proposed to connect the seaport of Valparaiso with Santiago, and after overcoming many obstacles succeeded in beginning the line. This was in the decade between 1840 and 1850. Within the last year measures have been adopted which insure the union of Valparaiso on the Pacific with Buenos Ayres on the Atlantic by a tunnel piercing the Andes, known as the route of the Uspallata Pass. This, in effect, is the extension of the original system. Its immediate bearing on the intercontinental route is that when Chile is united with the Argentine railways this country will have the benefit of through connection with the lines extending northward. This will be the first railroad to cross the continent of South America. The Argentine lines already have been extended west via Mendoza to the boundary limit of Chile at the cumbre, or summit, of the Cordilleras, passing through Puente del Inca to Las Cuevas. The Chilean lines have reached the lower heights of the Andes, but the summit has yet to be surmounted. The actual gap through the passes which is to be closed is not more than twenty-nine miles; but the engineering difficulties are numerous and varied. Scientific and engineering commissions studied the subject under the direction of the Chilean Government, and ultimately a comprehensive project was evolved for crossing the Cordilleras by means of a series of tunnels, the greatest of which will be a spiral one. At the cumbre the height is 12,800 feet. The location as surveyed for the railway crosses the summit by means of the tunnels below the highest elevation.

Bolivia.

The national railway policy of Bolivia is intimately identified with the intercontinental project. The sections which would be formed in this line are regarded as essential to the republic's development. The settlement of the controversy between Bolivia and Brazil over the Acre territory promotes Bolivia's ambition for wider railroad intercourse. This treaty provides for a cash payment within two years of $10,000,000 by Brazil to Bolivia, which sum is to be expended for railroad purposes. Bolivia has declared its purpose to apply this indemnity to constructing lines which will give a through system from the Argentine border on the south to the Peruvian boundary on the north, thus forming the great midway artery of through railway communication between Buenos Ayres and Lima, as well as enlarging the means of commercial intercourse with the Amazon region of Brazil.

Peru.

The most significant railway movement that has taken place in many years is now in progress in Peru. The railroad extension from Oroya, the terminus of the line built by Henry Meiggs for the Peruvian Government, has been carried on to Cerro de Pasco, and the line was opened for traffic in January of the present year. The length is eighty-three miles. The route followed is almost precisely the one designated in the intercontinental survey. This railroad was built to foster the development of the great copper deposits of the Cerro de Pasco region.

Ecuador.

Little progress has been made with railroads in Ecuador since the intercontinental survey was made. Since then, however, the project for connecting Quito with the coast of Guayaquil has been advanced, and the road is now in operation as far as Chimoto. There remain to be built 165 miles to connect with Quito.

Colombia.

Colombia has made little progress in actual railroad construction the past few years. A general railroad law has been passed, which is in sympathy with the intercontinental project, and the Pan-American surveys have been used as the basis of various projects. The Department of Cauca, bordering on the Pacific, is the one which would be traversed by the main trunk of the intercontinental line. The line in operation in this part of the country is a short spur of twelve miles, forming a section of the road projected and once partly built from Buenaventura to Cali, a distance of eighty miles. A franchise has been authorized for the rebuilding of this system, and its extension to Bogota in the near future is anticipated. The development of anthracite coal deposits in the Cali district is certain ultimately to secure the construction of railways, as a profitable traffic is assured from the outset.

Brazil.

The Republic of Brazil has a progressive railway policy, which looks forward to communication with the Andes when immigration and colonization have advanced sufficiently in that direction to insure the exploitation of those vast and rich tropical regions. The plans for reaching the slopes of the Cordilleras, which would insure a junction with the main transcontinental line, are well matured. One means will be by joining together links to give through communication for northern Brazil to the navigable streams. In the growth of Brazilian railways the policies of the nation and of the various States have been in harmony, which has helped toward closer union of the different systems, though in so enormous a country there is necessarily disconnection. At the beginning of 1904 Brazil had approximately 10,000 miles of railways in operation.

Uruguay.

The relation of Uruguay to the international project and the inter-South American system of railroads is apparent through its geographical position with reference to the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Paraguay. A law passed in 1884 established definitely the outlines of the Uruguayan systems. This law provided for four roads that should run from Montevideo toward the Uruguay river to join the Argentine lines, which would enable through communication to be established with Bolivia and Peru; a line to Asuncion, in Paraguay, and a junction with the intercontinental trunk line; lines which would shorten the time to Yaguaron and Lake Merin and to points in Brazil; a line from Colonia, opposite the city of Buenos Ayres, to San Luis, on the Brazilian border, which would form a section of the ultimate interoceanic line between Pernambuco and Valparaiso. In the network of Uruguayan and Argentine railways there is lacking only a section of twenty-two miles to connect Uruguay with the intercontinental system. When this section is built there will be direct communication from Montevideo to Jujuy, in northern Argentina. In proportion to population Uruguay has the largest railway mileage of any of the South American Republics.

Paraguay.

The midcontinent situation of Paraguay makes it especially desirable for that country to be connected with its neighbors. The only railway in operation is that from Asuncion to Villa Encarnacion, a distance of 217 miles. With the extension to Posadas completed, Central Paraguay will have quick communication between the Platte and the Paraguay rivers, and will add greatly to the internal development. This region will also be the location for a junction for the intercontinental trunk system and establishing communication between Uruguay, the southern States of Brazil, part of Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru.

Estimated Distances.

Concerning the intercontinental route, the estimate of Col. E. Z. Steever of the Fourth United States Cavalry, who was a member of the engineering corps that made the survey, was that in 1896 the distance over the general location from New York to Buenos Ayres was 10,471 miles. Of this he estimated that 6,702 miles were in operation, leaving an interval of 5,285 miles to be covered. From the time this report was made until the meeting of the City of Mexico Conference, in 1901-2, substantially no progress was made in closing up the links. But Mr. Pepper finds that something has been done to shorten the total distance. About 450 miles have been filled in on the main locations, leaving 4,825 miles to be constructed. If the route marked out by the intercontinental survey should not be varied. The probability of shortening the distance, to which the engineering corps called attention, seems to be verified by later surveys and locations in the interest of private enterprises.

Opportunity of the United States.

In his concluding observations Mr. Pepper says: "It is the opportunity for the United States to extend its commerce by encouraging railway building in the republics which are its neighbors and friends and which look to it for guidance. The benefits of this extended commerce will be enjoyed by all the nations of the three Americas. The attitude of the respective Governments, and their earnest desire for the increase of United States investments, have been declared with frankness and sincerity. They cannot be expected to bar themselves completely from European capital, yet their preference for North American investments and enterprises is significant. Their policy, as the result of experience, is to treat with reputable and legitimate companies or individuals. For capital of this character there is every encouragement not only in the growing stability of the Governments, but also in their ability to carry out their guarantees, and in their disposition to enact legislation which will meet reasonable requirements."

The general idea of an intercontinental railway receives weight among business men and practical railroaders through the support of men who are themselves practical. The identification of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia and of Andrew Carnegie with the subject has secured for it a good deal of serious attention. They have been warm supporters of the project from the time of the first Pan-American Conference, of which both were members.

J. M. C.

MOSAICS OF CORN.

Kansans have taught a new art in the construction of their pavilion in the Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It is the art of using products of the field as minerals are employed in mosaics, of inlaying with cereals just as gems are used in ornamentation.

The visitor learns that nature has tinted kernels of corn all the colors of the rainbow; that the husks can be woven and plaited like dainty fabrics; that stalks, when polished, take on more lustre than does the bamboo cane when similarly treated, and that poppy weeds can glisten like agates.

The central piece of the Kansas Pavilion consists of a platform thirty feet from the ground, supported on four square columns, and bearing a steer six feet tall and twelve feet long, made of corn, so true to life as to give the impression that the natural hide, hoofs, and horns have been preserved by the taxidermist's art.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Nationals Win Another Game from Brooklyn.

LOCAL AMERICANS DEFEATED

St. Louis Too Much for the Champion Pittsburgs and Cleveland Outplayed by Chicago.

From many of the important baseball cities throughout the country, even in the South, reports indicated that unusually cold weather prevailed and in several instances college games were canceled on account of snow.

All the clubs in the National and American Leagues were engaged in contests, and the three days' play shows the New Yorks to be the only club in the National League that has not lost a game, while in the American League both the Philadelphia and Detroit Clubs have a record of two victories and no defeat. The Pittsburg Club met with its first reverse at St. Louis, after receiving an opportunity in the ninth inning to take the lead and probably win the game.

Both of the New York clubs, the Nationals at Washington Park, in Brooklyn, and the Americans, in Manhattan, had large crowds to witness their playing, notwithstanding the cold weather.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Defeat Brooklyns for Third Time at Washington Park.

Another defeat was scored against the Brooklyn team yesterday at Washington Park, the nine from the Polo Grounds making it three straight. The game was essentially a pitcher's contest, only six singles, including one hit for two bases, being the extent of the batting record. It was a disappointing setback for Hanlon's men and for the manager himself, all of whom were anxious to win and believed they would succeed. Notwithstanding the cold and blustry weather and the fact that the Brooklyns had met two reverses, a crowd of between four and five thousand persons were kept in a state of excitement throughout the contest.

For five innings Brooklyn had scored the only run, Sheckard making the circuit of the bases in the first inning on a base hit. Lumley's sacrifice, Dobb's force out, and latter's attempt to reach second. The New Yorks tied the score in the sixth inning, when after Browne had been retired Devlin secured first on a fly ball that Lumley had in his hands, but was dropped because Dobbs ran into him. Devlin was enabled to reach second while the fielders were arguing, and he scored on McGann's hit to left field.

So effective had been the pitching of both Poole and Taylor that when the New Yorks came to the bat in the ninth inning the belief was general that an extra inning or two would have to be played. Devlin began by striking out, but McGann was sent to base on four poor balls. Then Mertes sent a long high ball to right field, and McGann scored. Mertes made the third run of the game for his team on McCormick's single, and the inning ended. Lumley gave slight encouragement to the Brooklyn "rooters" by hitting out a single, but could get no further than first base.

Taylor gave a wonderful display of pitching in the fifth inning, striking out the first two men at bat on six balls, and delivering only five balls to Poole when he was retired by the centre fielder.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Strang, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	0	3	1	Sheck'rd, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Lumley, rf.	0	1	0	1	1
Mertes, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
H.McC'k, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Babb, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1	M. McC'k, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Bowerman, c.	0	0	6	5	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	4	3	1
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Poole, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	4	27	12	2	Total	1	2	27	14	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Poole, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Poole, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Mertes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—1:35. Attendance, 5,000.

CHICAGO, 10; CINCINNATI, 7.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 16.—The Cincinnati players secured what seemed to be a winning lead over Chicago in the second and third innings to-day, but their hitting failed to hold out. Chicago passed them in the sixth inning and never afterward was headed. Peitz was put out of the game for criticising the umpire.

Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0 4 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—7	9	5
Chicago	1 1 0 1 2 3 2 0 0—10	12	4

Batteries—Elliott and Peitz and O'Neill; Lundgren and Kling. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—3,500.

ST. LOUIS, 7; PITTSBURG, 5.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—The St. Louis National League team defeated Pittsburg here to-day in the second game of the series, 7 to 5. In the ninth inning Pittsburg had three men on the bases, with two runs needed to tie, but Krueger, who batted for Miller, failed to get the necessary hit. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 0—7	10	2
Pittsburg	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2—5	12	2

Batteries—Nichols and Byers; Miller and Smith. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance, 7,000.

BOSTON, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 7.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—After having to-day's game practically won by superior hitting, the home club, through a combination of misplays and hits by Boston, allowed the visitors to win. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	0 0 0 0 2 5 0 1 0—8	8	1
Philadelphia	1 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 0—7	14	3

Batteries—Wilhelm and Moran Lush and Dorin. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Attendance—3,102.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	3	0	1.000	Cincinnati	1	2	.500
Boston	2	1	.667	Chicago	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500	Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Pittsburg	1	1	.500	Brooklyn	0	3	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston Wins Another Game from New York by Heavy Batting.

The Greater New York team was again beaten yesterday by the champions from Boston, the score being 12 to 6. Much of this result was brought about by the terrific batting of the Bostons for four innings, during which they amassed ten of their total of fourteen hits off Hughes, who was totally unable to place the ball where the visitors could not land on it. After that Hughes was relieved and Puttmann, he left-hander, took his place. This change affected the batting of the champions somewhat, and but four runs were made in the last five innings. With the exception of two errors by Elberfeld and one by Keeler, the New Yorks' fielding was excellent, and their nine single hits were of the run-getting kind.

In the second inning the Bostons began their onslaught on Hughes, and the six runs were the result of a series of hard and safe batting. The same state of affairs occurred in the fourth inning, when three additional runs were scored. Puttmann retired them without scoring in the fifth and sixth innings, but in the seventh, on Parent's triple, Lachance's double, and Puttmann's failure to gather Ferris's bunt two more men crossed the plate. The champions' last run was made in the eighth inning on Collins's double and Parent's single.

After two men were out in the fourth inning, Keeler dropped a high ball safely between left and centre fields, and Elberfeld's hit placed him on third. Williams sent Keeler home, and Anderson's sharp rap past short stop gave Elberfeld a run. Two more runs were scored in the fifth inning, on Beville's safe hit, Conroy's bunt, and, after being advanced a base, they were enabled to score on Keeler's fine hit over second. In the ninth inning Anderson made a home run, which also scored Williams, who reached first on an error.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
D'gh'ty, lf.	2	0	2	0	0	Conroy, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Collins, 3b.	2	1	2	1	0	Fultz, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Stahl, cf.	1	2	5	0	1	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	1
Fr'man, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Elberfeld, ss.	1	1	2	1	2
Parent, ss.	1	3	3	3	0	Will'ms, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Lachance, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0	Anders'n, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	14	2	0
Criger, c.	1	1	5	0	0	Beville, c.	0	1	1	3	1
Dineen, p.	1	2	0	3	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						Puttmann, p.	0	0	0	5	1
Total	12	14	27	9	1	Unglaub	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	6	9	27	17	4

*Batted for Puttmann in ninth inning.

Boston	0	6	0	3	0	0	2	1	0—12
New York	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2— 6

First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Puttmann, 1; off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Puttmann, 1; by Dineen, 4. Home run—Anderson. Three-base hits—Stahl, Parent, Ferris, Criger. Two-base hits—Collins, (2.) Stahl, Lachance. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Ferris. Stolen base—Lachance. Double plays—Dineen, Parent and Lachance; Ferris and Lachance. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

DETROIT, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—After twelve innings of fast baseball, the Detroit team defeated the St. Louis Americans to-day by a score of 4 to 3. A sensational catch by Barrett in the tenth inning probably saved the game for the visitors. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3	5	2
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1—4	10	3

Batteries—Petty and Sugden; Killian and Buelow. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 1,130.

PHILADELPHIA 12, WASHINGTON 2.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Philadelphians to-day defeated Washington by the score of 12 to 2. Waddell simply toyed with the opposing batsmen. The weather was very cold. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1 1 1 4 0 2 0 2 1—12	20	2
Washington	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	1

Batteries—Waddell and Schreck; Townsend and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—2,000.

CHICAGO, 10; CLEVELAND, 8.

CHICAGO, April 16.—On costly errors by Cleveland's outfield, and Hickey's wildness, the Chicagos won to-day, after the visitors had obtained a good lead by hard hitting. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Chicago	1 3 1 0 1 1 2 1 —10	10	3
Cleveland	0 4 2 0 2 0 0 0 0—8	10	4

Batteries—Altsack and Sullivan; Hickey and Bemis. Umpires—Messrs. King and O'Laughlin. Attendance, 4,450.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000	Chicago	1	1	.500
Detroit	2	0	1.000	New York	1	2	.333
Boston	2	1	.667	St. Louis	0	2	.000
Cleveland	1	1	.500	Washington	0	2	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Detroit at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Chicago.

SUNDAY BASEBALL DIFFICULTY.

Commissioner McAdoo Orders Law to be Enforced To-day in Brooklyn.

The question of playing baseball on Sunday, especially the proposed game to-day between the Boston and Brooklyn teams of the National League at Washington Park, Brooklyn, was brought before Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday. The Commissioner said that he had been in consultation with William S. Hubbell, General Secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, and Mr. Hubbell was strongly opposed to Sunday baseball. As for himself, he said he would enforce the law, and admitted that he had instructed the Brooklyn police to see that the law was not violated.

The Commissioner is evidently hampered as to just what to do by the numerous disagreements of the various courts. They appear to differ materially as to what constitutes the violation of the law on the subject. The Brooklyn Magistrates invariably discharge prisoners brought before them, holding that it is not a violation of the law unless an admission is charged. Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court has even gone further, and recently discharged a boy who was arrested for playing baseball where an admission was charged.

It is understood that the professional league players to-day will seek to escape the charge of violating the law by not charging admission, but charging 25 and 50 cents for the programme.

YALE, 19; ORANGE A. C., 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16.—The Yale baseball nine outplayed the Orange Athletic Club this afternoon by 19 runs to 0 in a game which at times was made laughable because of the errors of the visitors. A noticeable feature of the game was the batting of the entire Yale team, twenty clean hits being made off Deegan's delivery. Bowman, first baseman for Yale, led the hitting with a single, a triple, and a home run. Allen, who went into the box for Yale in the seventh, also made a home run, both of which were made with three men on bases. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Yale	1 1 4 0 4 6 2 ...	19	20	2
Orange A. C.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...	0	2	12

Batteries—For Yale, Jackson, Allen, and Winslow; for Orange A. C., Deegan and Freedburg.

PRINCETON, 13; FORDHAM, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 16.—The Princeton University nine defeated the Fordham College nine this afternoon by the score of 13 to 2. A high wind blew throughout the game. The home team found McLane's curves easy to solve. It was not until the sixth inning that Fordham got a man past third base. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Princeton	4 0 3 2 3 0 1 0 ...	13	14	5
Fordham	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2	6	9

Batteries—Doyle and Cooney; McLane and Plunkett. Umpire—Mr. Phelan.

DE LA SALLE, 5; COL. FRESHMEN, 2.

The De La Salle Institute team won a creditable victory from the Columbia University freshmen at South Field yesterday, Suarez keeping the hits of the 'Varsity boys down to 2 and striking out 14. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
De La Salle	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2—5	8	3
Col. Freshmen	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	2

Batteries—Suarez and Cella; Woodward and Vell. Struck out—Suarez, 14; Vell, 4. Umpire—Mr. Tabor.

GEORGETOWN, 6; HARVARD, 0.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Georgetown found no trouble to-day in defeating Harvard. Clarkson was wild, giving seven bases on balls and being charged with six wild pitches. Crumley held the visitors down to five hits and fielded his position in excellent style. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Georgetown	1 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 ...	6	7	0
Harvard	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	1

Batteries—Crumley and Hart; Clarkson and Stevenson.

Scores of Other Games.

At South Orange, N. J.—Columbia University, 15; Seton Hall College, 5.

At Governor's Island—Eighth Regular Infantry, 15; Alpha Field Club, 7.

At Ridgewood Park, L. I.—Yale, 1906, 10; Boys' High School of Brooklyn, 8.

At Hoboken, N. J.—Morris High School, 20; Stevens "Prep.," 4.

At Olympia Field—De Witt Clinton High School, 13; Webb Academy, 7.

At Central Islip, L. I.—Central Islip, 2; Amsterdam, Johnstown, and Gloversville, 2.

At Annapolis, Md.—Naval Cadets, 4; University of Virginia, 3.

At Morristown, N. J.—Morris Academy, 20; Irving School, 2.

At Ohio Field, N. Y.—N. Y. U., 15; Rensselaer "Poly," 9.

At Newark, N. J.—Albany, 7; Newark, 4.

At West Point, N. Y.—West Point, 1; Pennsylvania State College, 0.

FORDHAM COLLEGE GAMES.

Duffey Gives Speedy Exhibition in Fifty Yards Run.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LADS COMPETE

Twenty-second Regiment Wins Fast Relay Race in Eighth Regiment Armory —Many Spills in Bicycle Event.

Athletes of the Twenty-second Regiment, of the Public School Athletic League, and Arthur F. Duffey, the great sprinter, gave a splendid exhibition last night in the annual indoor meet of Fordham College. The events were run on the circular track in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, before a large and enthusiastic gathering. Duffey's first appearance on the track was the signal for an outburst of applause. He ran in the first heat of the sixty-yard handicap. From the scratch mark he made a grand effort, but was beaten to the tape by about four inches by George Hall of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. Later the world's record holder started in a special 50-yard scratch race with Frank Rickert, the New York Athletic Club sprinter; Knakal, the fast Columbia University runner, and Capt. John J. Fallon of the Fordham College track team. The quartet got a beautiful start, and held together evenly for forty yards. Then Duffey cut out his stride, and won by a scant yard over Rickert. Duffey's time was within a tenth of a second of the world's record for the distance.

Banks, of the Twenty-second Regiment relay team, distinguished himself in the regimental relay race. He was the last of the men to circle the track and he put an insurmountable gap between himself and Northridge, of the Twenty-third Regiment. In the special Athletic Club relay, Banks again proved himself able to make up lost ground. His speedy stride carried him to the front and the Twenty-second Regiment team won first honors.

Eleven public school teams competed in the half-mile relay race set apart for them. The little chaps put a lot of ginger into their work, and each runner ran to his limit. In the final heat, Public School No. 103 of Manhattan won. Its last man out was Gluckman, who developed surprising speed and came in a quarter of a lap ahead of Lawler of Public School No. 9 of the Bronx. It was somewhat of a surprise that Public School No. 89 was only able to get the third place in a close finish with Public School No. 129 of Brooklyn.

The two-mile bicycle race resulted in a number of spectacular tumbles. H. F. Cranston of the Forty-seventh Regiment won the final heat, with the second and third men only a few inches behind him. The summaries:

60-Yard Dash, Open Handicap.—Won by J. J. Fallon, Fordham College, (scratch;) T. Norton, Fordham College, (15 feet,) second; J. D. Sweeney, Fordham College, (14 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

60-Yard Dash, Closed, Handicap.—Won by C. L. Casassa, Fordham Prep., (11 feet;) J. J. Brannan, Fordham Prep., (8 feet,) second; M. Rodriguez, Fordham College, (11 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Relay Race for St. John's Hall, Half Mile.—Won by Fordham Grammar team: F. Kreiser, H. Hoyt, J. Galvin, and T. Cornwell; Loyola School team: W. E. Gannon, T. A. Ganna, L. V. McAnerney, and E. M. Wagner, second; St. Francis Xavier team: W. Clark, P. Cunningham, J. Roach, and A. Dixon, third. Time—1:54 3-5.

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by Homer Henderson, Uncas Club; William Callan, Twelfth Regiment A. A., second; G. E. Middleton, Brooklyn A. C., third. Time—0:59 4-5.

Public School Relay Race, Half-Mile.—Won by P. S. No. 103, D. Redd, E. Lamoreaux, A. Held, and E. Gluchman; P. S. No. 9, Bronx, second; P. S. No. 89, third. Time—1:52.

One-Mile Regimental Relay, Handicap.—Won by Company A, Twenty-second Regiment—C. J. Clark, D. Frank, L. Markheimer, and H. Banks, (48 yards;) Twenty-third Regiment A. A., second—C. T. Bacon, Jr., H. V. N. Valentine, H. A. Sedley, Jr., and S. C. Northridge, (scratch;) Twelfth Regiment A. A., third—William Stevenson, J. Maher, H. James, and W. Beckman, (80 yards.) Time—3:25.

Fifty-Yard Dash, Invitation.—Won by Arthur Duffey, Georgetown University; Frank Rickert, New York A. C., second; W. R. Knakal, Columbia University, third. Time—0:05 3-5.

Half-Mile, Handicap.—Won by H. Christophers, St. George's A. C., (22 yards;) John Sullivan, St. Bartholomew A. C., (50 yards,) second; T. MacMeekin, Twenty-third Regiment A. A., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:02 4-5.

Relay for Sodality Boys, Half Mile.—Won by St. Aloysius's Team—T. Sullivan, J. Quilty, V. Kiely, and T. Monaghan; St. Joseph team second—C. E. Ryan, E. Clark, W. Hubbard, and T. Hilbert. Time—2:15.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won by H. F. Cranston, Forty-seventh Regiment A. A., 100 yards; H. S. R. Smith, Company K, Eighth Regiment A. A., 100 yards, second; C. Webel, Twelfth Regiment A. A., 80 yards, third. Time—4:56 4-5.

Match Relay Race, Half Mile.—Won by Fordham College team—J. D. Sweeney, H. Gargan, T. Norton, and J. Fallon; St. Francis Xavier College team—J. Hafter, M. J. Tower, M. Kelsay, and N. Stanciiffe. Time—1:40.

One-Mile Relay Race for Athletic Clubs, Handicap.—Won by Twenty-second Regiment A. A. team—C. J. Clarke, D. Frank, L. Markheimer, and H. Banks, 40 yards; St. George A. C. team, second—J. Berger, W. Helnkel T. Newman, and J. Bonsdorff, 48 yards; New York A. C. team, third—H. Sedley, T. P. Pilgrim, H Valentine, and R. H. Pilgrim, scratch. Time—3:32 2-5.

300 Yards, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Cregan, Greater New York Irish A. A., 24 yards; H. James, unattached, 24 yards, second; D. Frank, New West Side A. C., 22 yards, third. Time—0:31 4-5.

Preparatory and High School Relay Race, One Mile.—Won by Pratt Institute team—A. Labrit, R. Chase, L. A. Messenger, and C. B. Deer; Fordham Preparatory School team, second—J. Hinchey, C. Casassa, E. O'Reilly, and J. Scannell; Adelphi Institute team, Brooklyn, third. Time—3:56 2-5.

Eighth Regiment Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by Maiolini Graham Co. (40 yards;) R. Brown, Co. B, (40 yards,) second; B. Rouse, Co. B, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:10 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by P. Soutar, Pastime A. C., (95 yards;) A. C. Crane, Knucl Club, (95 yards,) second; W. F. Bonsdorff, St. George A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:35 4-5.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The resignation of Cadet Theodore A. Resch, fourth class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

Major John S. Parke, jr., is transferred from the Twenty-second to the Fourteenth Infantry, and Major Charles W. Penrose from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-second Infantry. Major Penrose will join the Twenty-second Infantry in the Philippines.

First Lieut. Charles C. Todd, retired, is relieved from duty at the Arkansas Military Academy, Little Rock, to take effect June 2.

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surgeon F. D. Pease, to take effect upon his arrival at Missoula, Mont.

Capt. William E. Horton, Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of Quartermaster's construction work on Governors Island.

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Henry H. Rutherford, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. William R. Taylor, Third Cavalry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., vice First Lieut. Austin A. Parker, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The board appointed for the purpose of revising the small arms firing regulations is dissolved.

The Navy.

Lieut. M. S. Ellis is detached from the Bancroft and ordered to the Nevada.

Midshipman B. Y. Rhodes is detached from the Nevada and ordered to the Bancroft.

Midshipman L. B. Porter Field is detached from the Illinois and ordered to the Topeka.

Surgeon E. P. Stone is detached from the Mayflower and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Fryer is ordered to the Naval Hospital, Coasters' Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. E. Strite is appointed from April 18.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. C. Holcomb is detached from the Naval Hospital, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to the Mayflower.

Paymaster W. A. Merritt is commissioned from March 8.

The following Assistant Paymasters are ordered for instruction to the points designated, and will report April 25: E. M. Hacker, to Puget Sound; W. W. Lamar, Pensacola, Fla.; B. M. Dobson, Charleston, S. C.; W. D. Sharp and H. I. McCrea, Norfolk, Va.; F. W. Holt, San Francisco; R. B. Lupton and W. T. Sypher, League Island, Penn.

Boatswain W. Brooks is detached from League Island and ordered to the Brooklyn, sailing from New York April 28.

The following named marine officers recently promoted have been commissioned from March 3: First Lieuts. N. P. Vulte, H. T. Swayn, S. Williams, P. F. Archer, F. C. McConnell, W. A. Howard, R. O. Underwood, J. F. Dwyer, and C. F. Williams.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Petrel, at San Francisco; Mohican, at San Diego; Culgoa, at Colon; El Cano, at Shanghai.

Sailed: Vixen, from Guantanamo for Santiago. The Hartford has been transferred from the Atlantic training squadron to the coast squadron.

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Revived Interest in
WHEELING
is shown by the early demand for bicycles. Our wonderful mechanical devices, particularly
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and cushion frames and forks, as applied to 1904 machines, make
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Having purchased an automobile, sacrifice handsome road mare, Fanny W.; has trotted mile over Empire track, 2:19; warrant her sound and safe for ladies; elegant cushion-tired runabout; Stillings harness; month's trial responsible parties; price for all, $250.00. Ernest Hoffmaier, 1,624 Broadway.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

Lady's basket phaeton, rubber-tired, umbrella top, $100.00; wagonette, rubber-tired, $125.00; governess cart and pony harness, $100. Executor, 1,626 Broadway.

$100.00, entire doctor's turnout, good, serviceable horse, doctor's phaeton, rubber-tired, and harness; week's trial; sell separate. Dr. Barrettson, 1,624 Broadway.

All $150.—Gentle, stylish, young combination riding and driving cob, low-wheeled, rubber-tired runabout, and harness. Mrs. Stonington, 1,622 Broadway.

Serviceable turnout for children; pet pony; miniature cart and harness, $90. Davison, 1,626 Broadway.

For Sale.—Extension front coupe Rockaway; fine set double harness and blankets, all nearly new; a bargain. Inquire P. J. Ferrier, 531 7th Av.

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HONEST BICYCLES CHEAP
Fools and Bargain Hunters go together.
If you want High-Grade Bicycles, Tires, &c., you must expect to pay a fair price for them. We give most value for least money; we offer selection comprising thirty various, celebrated makes, as follows:
$15, $17.50, $20, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $30, $35.
Regular prices were $25—$15—1901 Models.
Big Stock 2d h'd Cycles $5 to $12.
5,000 Tires, all makes, 75c., $1, $1.25 to $3.
Six 2d h'd Motorcycles; will sell cheap.
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Launches from 30 to 70 feet, equipped with our new
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Speed 15 to 35 miles per hour.
Send 10-cent stamp for latest catalogue.
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For Sale—New deck scow, capacity 500 to 600 tons. Address Bilt, M 142 Times office.

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Queens Co. Jockey Club,
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TOMORROW, THE ARVERNE STAKES
and five other races beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M., regular. Also from Flatbush Ave., 11:02 A. M.; 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, 1:50 P. M., regular.

Rogers' Nickel Silver Tea Spoons, 3c. each.
We have been preparing a month for this sale. 10,000 sold in six hours last month. None C. O. D., no mail orders.
F. D. Matthews' Sons
BROOKLYN.
67 Years Compelling Low Prices.

Our Contract Department will gladly give bids for furnishing Hotel Supplies, etc.

Made, Laid and Lined Free.
This is our offer for one week, and you are offered the second installment of Carpets from one of the most celebrated Carpet Houses of New York City, which we announced two weeks ago as co-operating with us on a reciprocal basis. All new, bright, rich, beautiful Carpets at tremendous savings.

Winsome Cotton Weaves Wave Welcome
Here to-morrow in a multitude of dainty fashions. This, the greatest cotton goods store in the city, is proud to invite you to the feast. Here are just a few specials:
25c. Mercerized Chambray, 12½c. Yd
Fast colors, wonderfully like all silk.
Vast Volume of Voiles, 10c. Yd.
Plain Colors, also melange mixtures, warranted fast colors, good value at 15c
Yard wide printed Voiles, light and dark colorings, 25c. yard value, for 18c. yd
12½c. Value Corded Madras, 7½c. Yd
36 inches wide, suitable for shirt waists and men's shirts.
New Dimities, 5¾c. Yard.
Fast colors, neat stripes, dots and small figures.

Plain and Colored Pongee Silks, 29c. Yd.
Graceful 40c. Val. Printed Pongee Silks, 29c. Yd.
1 yard wide, $1.19 value black Taffeta.....88c. yd
1 yard wide, 79c. value Lining Taffeta.....69c. yd
20 inch black Taffeta.....29c. yd
75c value new fancy Silks.....59c. yd

5,000 Yards. 6c. Good Value Lawns for 3¾c. Yard.
8c. quality, 32 inches wide, India Linen.....5c
10c. quality, check Nainsooks.....6½c
20c. to 25c. quality Pique and Lawns, lace stripe.....10c
Sheer white corded lawns, worth double.....12½c
Imported Madras and Cheviots, sold up to recently for 40c. and 50c. a yard.....19c
75c. Value, All White Blankets, Liberal Size, 59c.
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Dear Wissner—As you know, my son, Kurt, is studying with Leschetizky at Vienna. He now requests me to send him one of your small Grand Pianos of like touch and tone quality as the one which for the past years I have been using at my home here. I want to add here that the fullness of tone and singing quality, as well as the wonderfully beautiful touch, of your Pianos are regarded as unsurpassed in piano making by the world of artists. With best greeting, I am,
Very sincerely yours,
EMIL PAUR,
Former Conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra,
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Women's SPRING SUITS.
Handsome Spring styles, made of rich broadcloth, voiles and cheviots, colors and black, every one new.
One hundred and twenty-five in

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

NEW LINEN EXPERIMENT

Andrew McLean of Passaic, N. J., Backing Wisconsin Attempt.

Former Experiments in This Direction Have Failed in the United States—Plant Raised Only for Seed.

Andrew McLean, owner of cotton mills at Passaic, N. J., and who has his New York office at 460 Broome Street, is backing an experiment lately begun at Albany, Wis., in making linen of American flax. Exaggerated reports have been sent out from the Western States of the efforts at Albany, some enthusiastic correspondents having written that this enterprise has at last solved the old problem of using the seed of the plant for oil and the fibre of the same plant for linen yarn.

With a record of numerous failures in attempts to build up a linen industry in the West, the subject nevertheless has a fascination for most men in the linen trade and for many in the cotton business, too, for any revival of American flax spinning would affect textiles generally. In some of the linen houses of this city are scrap books filled with accounts of ventures of this sort which have not been successful.

Mr. McLean, who does not claim to have any special familiarity with processes of linen manufacture, speaks modestly of his undertaking. In his office is a substantial looking rug made of cotton warp and linen filling. This is one of the first products of the mill since he assumed control of it.

Regarding the experiment, Mr. McLean said:

"There is no difficulty in turning out coarse union goods, that is partly cotton and partly linen, such as this rug. Here is some of the yarn we have made. It is pretty poor stuff, as you can see, the strands being coarse and rough because of the straw. Machinery is being installed which may more effectively clean the flax.

"It is too early to say whether or not we will meet with any greater success than others who have tried in the past. I was sufficiently interested in the plans, as presented to me, to lease for a year an old mill at Albany, and we have placed a few men there to work out the idea. In the West there is hope that the right combination of soil and other conditions will yet be found to produce flax exactly suitable for linen. I believe that the Government through the Agricultural Department is now preparing to grow flax in Oregon, where climatic conditions are supposed to approximate those in the flax-growing districts of Russia.

"Perhaps the most important factor in making doubtful any effort to revive linen manufacture in this country is the labor question. One hundred years ago more linen was made here than now. Families made their own linen, the work being done in the household, partly at night by the women and children. This is no longer done, as American labor finds more profitable fields. There has been a process of evolution in which cotton and other fabrics, because of their cheapness, have largely supplanted linen. In Europe labor conditions are still favorable to linen-making."

Mr. McLean said that no machine as yet offered is capable of stripping the seeds from the plant without injuring the fibre. This could be accomplished if the work were done by hand, but the high price of labor in the United States is the obstacle in that direction.

Since it became known that Mr. McLean had taken an interest in the Wisconsin mill he has received a deluge of letters from friends and strangers. Some advise him to have nothing to do with American linen. He has received offers from men who want to sell him abandoned linen mills. Other men offer him newly invented machinery. Many tell him that they individually are the only persons in the country who understand the intricacies of flax raising and linen manufacture.

Ralph W. Jackman of Madison, Wis., and M. D. Miller of St. Paul are taking an active part in the present enterprise. Mr. Jackman said a few days ago:

"Flax is raised now for the seed alone and the remainder is worthless. The operation of the linen mills will make the straw worth money, for we will use in our mills all we can get."

COTTON GOODS SITUATION.

Trade Somewhat Slow, but Prices Continue Firm — Looking for Settled Conditions.

Staple cotton and cotton goods have seldom cut a more important figure in the textile trade than at the present time, and although trading in either is somewhat stagnant, both markets are in a very healthy condition. There has been a steady decline in the price of cotton during the past week, and spots are to-day worth 14.40 cents, as compared with 15 cents one week ago. The gradual decline has been used by visiting dry goods buyers to hammer down the fabric market, but it cannot be ascertained that they have in the least degree succeeded in obtaining concessions from first sellers. The curtailment of production which has been going on for three months, and on a more extensive scale during the past week, is more than offsetting the decline in the staple, and manufacturers are as firm as at any time during the year.

The output of the mills is much less than last year at this time, and the consumption is fully as great, hence there is no danger of an accumulation of goods. It is claimed by the mill men that cotton will have to drop below 12 cents before the price of goods will be affected, and few believe that it will decline to this figure. Lately four-yard sheetings have shown weakness, owing to the little demand, and some sellers are willing to accept 5¾ cents for 56x60s and 6½ cents for 48x52s. The bleacheries are doing nothing at present, and gray cloth is having little or no demand at 4 cents for regulars. A seller of bleached cottons said yesterday that his business for the first three months of the present year was 25 per cent. in excess of that done during the corresponding time last year. Cotton yarn commission houses report their sales thus far larger in volume than those of last year, and look for a continuance of liberal buying. The representative of one of the large Fall River corporations said yesterday:

"Our aim now is to bring about settled conditions in the cotton market. We believe that print cloths can be sold at their intrinsic value, whatever that value may be, after it has been made certain that there will not be violent fluctuations immediately after consumers have placed their orders for cloth."

Exporters have not given up hope of continued operations on the part of the Chinese. It is confidently believed that had not a drop in the price of silver come just at the time when they were going to buy a substantial amounut of business would have been put through last week, but with a decline in the foreign exchange amounting to a full penny the Chinese could not proceed with safety. As it was, not more than 3,000 bales of drills were taken. These were sold on the basis of 6¼ cents for 3.50-yard drills and 6½ cents for 3.25 yards, with 1 and 2 off, respectively, and the business was confined to two houses.

NEW JOBBING METHODS.

Dry Goods Retailers Buying from Hand to Mouth—Changes in Trade.

The fine weather of the last week or two has had a beneficial effect on the dry goods jobbing trade, and the probability now is that the Spring season's trade will average up quite as well as in former years. There has been noticeable this year more than ever, however, the tendency toward "hand-to-mouth" buying, which has grown up of recent years, and the wholesale merchants believe that this system has come to stay, and are adjusting their business to it.

Under this syatem, instead of buying his season's supply of goods at one time and in one bill the retailer comes to town at the beginning of the season, looks over the market, and places a sample order. He then reorders frequently, weekly in some cases, and in the case of the big city storekeeper, often daily, as his first supply becomes exhausted. Often the out-of-town buyer makes two or three trips during a season to the market, and so keeps in touch with the latest novelties.

The effect of this system is, of course, good for the retailer. It compels the jobber or wholesaler to carry the stock, and assume the risk of bringing out unsalable goods, which was formerly assumed by the retailer. Now the retailer never "gets stuck" on anything but a very small sample order. If the goods do not prove to be popular he does not reorder, and the wholesaler has to bear the loss. His capital is active all the time, and he is not likely to be caught, even by a changing fashion.

One result of this system is that a larger capital is required by the wholesale dealer than formerly. Instead of disposing of his stock in a few weeks at the beginning of a season, and getting his money in thirty or sixty days, he has to spread his business over the entire retail selling season, and take his money in driblets as his goods are sold. The same condition applies to the small manufacturer who sells direct to the retailer as to the jobber and to the commission house, which to-day never hesitates to do business direct with the retailer.

For the benefit of those who are not financially strong enough to carry the stocks and accounts made necessary by this new mode of doing business, a new form of banking has grown up, which, while not subject to the banking laws and not recognized by the State as such, is really fulfilling the functions of a bank. Dozens of concerns have been organized which buy merchants' accounts—that is to say, they really discount their bills receivable, taking the risk of the debtor failing to pay, which under modern credit systems has been reduced to a minimum, and the merchant is thus enabled to get practically spot cash for his goods, and apply his money to the active conduct of his business.

Another result of the new method of doing business is the growth of the department system in the wholesale trade. There are half a dozen large firms in New York which to-day control scores of smaller ones, which, while doing business under their own names, are known as departments of the larger house. By this it is meant that the large house finances the small one, guarantees its accounts, and in some cases even defrays its clerical expenses, taking in return a percentage on the year's gross business. The "department" attends to the selling and importing or manufacturing, as the case may be.

SOUTHERN MILLS MAY CLOSE.

May Be Forced to Follow Fall River in Curtailment.

The recent curtailment at Fall River of cotton manufacturing operations is likely to be followed before very long by a more or less complete shut-down of the Southern mills, according to the reports received by the selling agents in New York. One of the largest of the selling agents said yesterday:

"The Southern mills will simply be forced to curtail before long. Those that have cotton, bought before the era of extreme high prices, will run for a time, if they don't have to sell their cotton, as some have done already, to mills that were in a bad hole and had to pay an exorbitant price. When that cotton runs out they will have to either stop or manufacture at a loss, for the trade has not yet consented to pay the price for goods which we must get on the basis of the present price of cotton. The best that is offered to-day for goods that cost 6¼ cents to make is 5¾ cents.

"It is not likely that there will be any material improvement in prices before next Fall at any rate. The whole trouble now is that the production has been temporarily greater than the demand. We have had an excellent Spring season. Jobbers and retailers have bought freely, and in some cases surfeited themselves with goods, in expectation of higher prices.

"They are digesting these goods now, and until the process of digestion is completed they will not come into the market again. The export trade is dead, too, and this adds to the lack of demand at the present time. Last week we exported 2,700 packages of cotton goods. During the corresponding week last year we exported 7,300 packages. These figures tell the story."

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

Precious Stones Among the Offerings—Dry Goods, Woolens, &c.

Auction sales of dry goods, woolens, clothing, lace curtains, millinery, notions, precious stones, boots, and shoes are scheduled for this week as follows:

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO., 427 Broadway—Tuesday—Fifty cases Japanese folding fans, Nottingham lace curtains, curtain nets, shams, housekeeping linens, hosiery and underwear, laces, men's and boys' hats, and without return, 300 dozen of white table cloths, 400 pieces of white fancy Jacquards, 500 pieces of imported grenadines, and miscellaneous dry goods and notions. Thursday—Carpets, mattings, rugs, and oil cloths.

E. BISSELL & CO., 12 Murray Street.—Thursday—Diamonds, sapphires, and emeralds, cut, uncut, and mounted; diamonds varying in weight from one-fourth to four carats.

BURLING & DOLE, 7 Green Street.—Tuesday—250 pieces of woolens, Spring suitings, worsteds, trouserings, coverts, rain cloths; 150 pieces of broadcloths, tweeds, worsteds, serges, cheviots; also a small merchant tailoring stock of woolens, trimmings, and linings. Friday—Woolens, dry goods, a fine line of men's, boys', and children's clothing.

TOWNSEND & MONTANT, 67 Leonard Street—Wednesday, wool suitings, dress goods, plain and fancy silks, cotton goods, linen suitings, laces, and embroidery.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 White Street.—Monday—Shoes. Tuesday—Millinery. Wednesday—Clothing. Thursday—General dry goods. Friday—Woolens.

HENRY LILLY, 79 Reade Street.—Wednesday and Friday—Shoes.

Textile Exposition in Holland.

A textile exposition is announced to take place in Haarlem, Holland, during July and Auguat next. The fact that the Dutch customs duties are being more than doubled may deter American manufacturers from exhibiting, but as the new duty will be only 12 per cent. it will not seriously impede such business as would be otherwise practicable. It is hoped that exhibitors will get into touch with the Dutch-Indian trade, which is centred in Holland.

FORMING A RICE TRUST

Growers Trying to Combine to Market the Cereal.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION SMALL.

High Price Is Blamed for Rice's Lack of Popularity—Hope to Cut Out the Middlemen's Profits.

The financing of the rice crop of Louisiana and Texas has developed into a serious question, and although the rice men who are at the head of the present movement to create a rice trust in the Gulf Coast country are working hard for its success there are still several questions to be settled before the project can be put on a firm footing.

At the meeting held at Beaumont, Texas, on April 4 $360,000 of the stock was subscribed for on the spot, with $150,000 in sight from many companies represented. A resolution was also adopted to the effect that 51 per cent. of the stock shall be subscribed for by the millers and rice companies, insuring the control of the company by the rice interests and not allowing the promoters to have control. Another meeting has been called for April 20 in the hope that the millmen may be in a less suspicious frame of mind at that time, and show more interest in the trust proposal.

A movement much like the present one was attempted a year or two ago without success, but then John W. Gates was not behind the attempt. He is now deeply interested in rice, and has proposed the formation of a corporation, with a capitalization of $1,500,000, to facilitate the handling of the crop, to curtail the expenses of marketing, to get rice to the consumer at the lowest figures, to increase general consumption, and in every way possible to give a stimulus to the industry.

There are about fifty mills in the States of Louisiana and Texas, and only about one-third of this number is now included tentatively in the combine, although among those who have ardently supported the scheme are some of the largest and most influential millers. The discordant element at present is the New Orleans brokers and a number of the mill men in that locality, who have banded together to fight the combine.

The proposition which has been made by John W. Gates is that he will put up $750,000 if the millers and canal men of Louisiana and Texas subscribe an equal amount to the capital stock of a company to be organized, each mill taking $10,000 or over and each canal $5,000 or over, thus making a total capitalization of $1,500,000 paid-up cash. This money is to be used by the company for selling, buying, distribution, and increasing the consumption of rice, with the understanding that the company shall be strictly a commission or selling company. Just what other plans are

The following is a portion of the circular letter which the Texas committee has sent out to the all rice interests in the two States:

We propose to establish two or more package factories and put up package rice in cartons, the rice to be distributed throughout the country from these package factories so as to reach the consumer at prices he can afford to pay for same. It will also be necessary to rent, lease or own storage warehouses at several points in the United States for distributing rice, and it may be necessary to charter a vessel to carry rice from the seaboard ports to Porto Rico, Cuba, and New York, at which points one of the general distributing points will be located. We also propose to advance money to the mill man to assist them in carrying over the farmer, and to make advances on rice to be shipped to their mills, they securing this company for what money they borrow and paying a reasonable rate of interest for same, thus having the parent company as a helping company to the mill men, and at the same time making a fair profit for the parent company in charging so much to sell each pocket of rice, and it being desired that each and every mill, canal owner, and rice grower to make a contract for five years for this company to handle the output of said mills, there being a time at the end of the year when the said company might be able to take over and place in its package factories all rice not sold and being on hand at the mills.

The average per capita consumption of rice in the United States is only about four pounds per annum. The great drawback to increasing consumption has been the fact that rice reaches the people at too great a cost. It is figured that the original cost of rice is doubled by the time it reaches the consumer, and it is the object of the proposed combination to cut down this middle expense. Instead of retailing rice at 6 to 10 cents a pound it is proposed to retail it at 4 to 6 cents a pound.

NEW COFFEE CONTRACT RULE.

Exchange to Vote Next Friday on Provision for Fire Disaster.

On Friday next a vote will be taken by the members of the New York Coffee Exchange upon an amendment to the by-laws which has been recommended by the Board of Managers.

The new section, which should prove of considerable importance to the local coffee trade, provides that whenever, through fire or other accident, one-quarter of the total amount of coffee stored in any warehouse licensed by the Coffee Exchange shall have been destroyed, rendered unmerchantable, or unavailable for delivery on contracts, the delivery on all contracts for the current and the next succeeding month may at the option of the seller be deferred for the current month for sixty days and for the month next succeeding for thirty days. If one-half of the coffee is rendered unavailable the delivery may be deferred ninety days for the current month and sixty days for the next succeeding month. The Adjudication Committee of the Exchange is to decide whether the seller's request for deferred delivery shall be granted, subject to an appeal to the Board of Managers.

The proposed amendment is aimed to provide for such an emergency as the recent Baltimore fire. Nearly 2,000,000 bags of coffee are now stored in warehouses along Brooklyn's water front from Fulton to Atlantic Ferries, and should any large conflagration reach that district the results might prove disastrous to the coffee trade, especially where deliveries on contracts were due and the seller at the time had no coffee in other warehouses with which to meet the demand.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Charles K. Oliver, President of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation of Baltimore, spent several days in the city last week looking after the corporation's business. Mr. Oliver says that the new legislation in Delaware in the interest of labor, making it necessary for employers to pay monthly before the 10th of the month, has greatly disarranged things.

Frank E. Devlin of Carson, Pirie & Scott of Chicago was in the city several days last week, calling on the fleeced underwear trade. Other buyers who called during the week on the underwear agents were: William Price of the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; George Halliday of the Hargardine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; Robert Wheeler of the Tootle Wheeler Mercantile Company, San José.

Thomas Bailey of the Bailey Knitting Mills, Fort Plain, N. Y., who was in the textile district early in the week, said that his mill had emerged from the recent flood and is again running, with ample orders ahead for this season.

Samples of fleeced underwear for next Spring's trade will be ready for the inspection of buyers about the middle of May.

Denzer, Goodhart & Schener, manufacturers of derby and straw hats, have strengthened their Southern staff by adding two salesmen of long experience, M. Hartman and M. M. Levy.

D. Jones & Sons, 502 Broadway, have sent out their salesmen with the Fall sample shirts and an assurance that if, by any chance, prices should be reduced before July 1, orders previously booked will have the benefit of the reduction.

Charles Waring of Gardiner & Waring, manufacturers of underwear at Amsterdam, N. Y., was in the local market last week. His mill makes only Spring-weight goods, and he says that there is on hand a fair amount of business.

J. A. Young, who is associated with the Durham Rubber Company of Bowmanville and Toronto, Canada, was in the city last week. Mr. Young said that he had come to New York to ascertain why a cargo of cotton duck which he had bought from the United States Cotton Duck Corporation more than two months ago had not reached its destination. His mills are compelled to run night and day to keep up with their orders for mechanical rubber goods, but principally for pneumatic tires for vehicles, and he said that the delay in the delivery of the cotton duck had handicapped the business considerably. He attributed the delay to the heavy fall of snow in the northern part of the State.

The Eureka Rubber Manufacturing Company of Trenton, N. J., has branched out into the manufacture of insulated wire, having already produced ten different kinds of braided and glazed telephone wire. The company is also making several grades of insulated wire for outdoor use.

Harding, Whitman & Co., dry goods commission merchants, 82 Leonard Street, expect to take possession of their new quarters in the new building corner of Broadway and Leonard Street about May 1. This house has occupied its present quarters for about half a century.

Buyers from the West who visited the market last week report the dry goods trade at a standstill, so far as the retailers are concerned, owing to the backwardness of the Spring season.

The funds which the fruit trade is contributing for the erection of a monument to the late Edward M. Brown have reached nearly $2,500. About $10,000 will be required. The matter is being agitated in all the larger cities of the United States and Canada, and heavier contributions are expected shortly.

Joseph Wild & Co., 78 Worth Street, have on exhibition the season's new patterns in inlaid wood effects, in linoleum, also plain and printed goods, all made by the American Linoleum Manufacturing Company.

A manufacturer of all-wool dress goods said that the Fall season has advanced sufficiently to indicate a preference for plain goods, except rain cloths, which must be made in fancy patterns in order to suit the popular taste.

In the carpet trade the opening of the Fall season is now being awaited with interest. Some manufacturers announce that the new samples will be ready for inspection about May 1.

R. R. Fogel of R. R. Fogel & Co., and Second Vice President of the Foreign Trade Association, returned last week from a business trip to Mexico.

William H. Hunter, general manager of the American Belting Company of Youngstown, Ohio, has been passing several days in the local market. Mr. Hunter reports business fairly satisfactory, so far as demand is concerned, but declares that the manufacturers of belting are compelled to figure exceedingly close in order to get business, so keen has competition become.

Albert Oppenheim of Oppenheim, Collins & Co., cloak manufacturers, will sail for Europe on April 26.

Bids will be opened on May 3 at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in Washington for 75,000 yards of navy blue cloth for the New York Navy Yard. The cloth must be fifty-four inches wide.

J. Hunt Smith has resigned the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Finishing Company, and has been succeeded by Franklin S. Jerome.

The Citta di Palermo is expected to arrive this week with 34,000 boxes of Palermo lemons.

Caesar Cone, President of the Proximity Cotton Mills of Greensboro, N. C., who has been in the New York market for the past month, has gone to Baltimore, and from there he will return to his home in Greensboro.

Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, of 477 Broome Street, announce among their season's novelties Persian brilliants, taffeta pliants, Korean and Frisson silks.

Water-proof taffetas have been largely imported of late in the expectation that they will be used more largely than ever in shirtwaist suits.

In view of the fact that only a difference of about 3 cents a pound now exists between the price for green coffee and roasted Brazil package coffee, as against an average margin during the last two years of nearly 4 cents a pound, an advance in package coffee is anticipated by the trade.

E. A. Richard of H. A. Caesar & Co., 20 Greene Street, will sail April 23 on the Hohenzollern for Europe.

An improved inquiry was noted last week for Congou tea for export to London. It is said that the sales were about 5,000 packages and the price about 10 cents a pound.

"We can turn out large quantities of cotton duck quite rapidly if the Japanese Government really needs supplies," said a representative of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation yesterday. He added that war-time orders may yet be booked, although heretofore inquiries have not resulted in business because immediate shipment was required and because of the high price of cotton there are no large stocks of these goods.

According to cable advices to the New York Coffee Exchange, the stock of coffee at Rio has been recounted and shows a decrease of about 27,000 bags. Previous advices had reported an anticipated decrease of 180,000 bags.

OPEN SHOP IN CLOTHING TRADE

Unions Regard Resolution at Philadelphia Convention as a Declaration of War—To Make Fight on Cancellation Evil and Keep Records of Employes.

Important and far reaching are expected to be the results of the convention of the National Association of Clothiers, held last week in Philadelphia, and especially so, it is expected, will be the change in policy decided upon there in dealing with the organizations of labor.

The declaration in favor of the open shop, while not intended to be by any means a declaration of war upon the unions, has been accepted by them as such, and, unless the counsels of the more conservative leaders prevail, it is not unlikely that a National strike or lockout will be precipitated.

The trouble will not come, however, unless it is forced by the unions, in the event of the employment of a non-union man by a member of the Clothiers' Association. If the unions order a strike against a member of the association under such circumstances, he will be supported by the entire membership of the association, to the extent of a National lockout if necessary. There is no question of wages or hours of labor involved in the change of attitude of the clothiers.

The majority of the employers in the clothing trades in all the principal markets are quite satisfied to continue the high wages and short hours of labor now prevailing, but what has led to their change of policy in regard to the open shop has been the distinct tendency lately to a curtailment of production, or at least toward the protection of men who are disposed to avoid giving a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

The open-shop resolutions adopted by the convention are as follows:

The clothing manufacturers of the United States, desiring to organize a labor bureau for the purpose of improving the conditions of manufacture, do declare the following principles as the basis and aim of their organization:

First—The closed shop is an un-American institution; the right of every man to sell his labor as he sees fit and the freedom of every employer to hire such labor are given by the laws of the land, and may not be affected by affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization whatever.

Second—The limiting of apprentices in skilled trades is not only harmful to industrial development, but deprives the intelligent American youth of a fair opportunity for advancement, and tends to reduce him to the level of an unskilled laborer.

Third—The arbitrary restriction of the output is economically wrong, and in morals dishonest. A contract of employment is a sale of the employe's labor for the employer's money, and intends an honest day's work on the one hand and a full day's pay on the other.

Fourth—According to the spirit of our institutions, the laws of the land are of general and equal application, and should be enforced without regard to class or condition.

Next in importance was the determination to put a stop to the growing evil of cancellation of orders in the clothing trade. So extensive has this evil become in the last season especially that a manufacturer never knew in many cases until the goods had been delivered and paid for whether the retailer's order was worth anything or not. It was decided at the convention to make test cases in the courts, and moreover to notify every member of the association when a retailer has developed into a "chronic canceller." After such a notice has been sent out the offender will find himself unable to secure goods from any of the members of the association.

A bureau of reference for foremen, salesmen, and designers is also to be established by the National association, where the records of all such employes will be kept and will be available for the use of members.

Another matter which was discussed was the extension of the credit co-operation system, now in such successful operation among the clothiers, to other trades, and the organization of a central bureau, or clearing house. While no definite action was taken it was understood that the members of the association will become missionaries of the idea in their home cities.

The officers elected were as follows: President—Marcus M. Marks, New York; First Vice President—Leo Wampold, Chicago; Second Vice President—Philip Hamburger, Baltimore; Treasurer—Sol Solomon, Rochester; Board of Directors—Isaiah Josephi, New York; Samuel Rosenthal, Baltimore; H. B. Blumenthal, Philadelphia; W. S. Peck, Syracuse; Abram Adler, Rochester; Herman Wile, Buffalo; Louis H. Kohn, Chicago; J. G. Gilmore, St. Louis; I. D. Adler, Milwaukee; Albert W. Schloss, Detroit; A. L. Sanford, Cincinnati; Secretary—Samuel Fleischman, New York.

The net result of the convention is highly satisfactory to the officers and members of the association. Twelve cities were represented by delegates, and by that was meant practically every clothing market in the United States. The delegates were enthusiastic, and were practically unanimous on all the propositions presented. They displayed special enthusiasm on the open shop issue.

LOSING THE LEMON TRADE

New York No Longer Monopolizes Importation of This Fruit.

Other Ports Also Getting a Share of the Trade in Sicilian Lemons—How the Business Is Handled.

Formerly New York monopolized the lemon business of the country, and as many as 2,500,000 boxes have been landed here in a single year. Now it is only one of a number of ports at which lemons are landed, and its importance as an importing point has decreased accordingly. Each season some of its prestige in this direction disappears, and now it seems to be in a fair way to lose a considerable proportion of what it has left.

Even though California is producing constantly increasing quantities of lemons, reaching substantially 9,000 cars this season, it influences the market east of the Mississippi little. West of that river California lemons are paramount, and excepting under extraordinary circumstances Sicilian lemons are practically unknown in that portion of the country. How little influence is exerted by California lemons upon the New York market is shown in the fact that only 2,594 boxes were received here in March.

Total receipts of Sicily lemons are about 1,750,000 boxes a year. The Sicily lemon grows entirely in Sicily and Italy, and a considerable proportion of the importers are native Italians or are descendants of Italians. Speaking generally, the trade is exclusively in the hands of Italians. Some large producers maintain branch houses here, which look after their own business. Others act merely through agents. Lemons come in boxes holding 300 or 360. Sometimes 500 are packed in a box, but this is comparatively rare. A fleet of moderate speed steamships is engaged in the transportation of lemons. These vessels touch at most of the Mediterranean ports, and in addition to lemons bring many other food products, the larger part of which are consumed by the foreign population.

Lemons are cut from the tree, leaving some of the stem on. If pulled off the stem end will discolor and decay before arrival. They are rather green when picked, but ripen on their long journey. Careful handling is essential to avoid bruising. A lemon is very tender, and a bruise would mean speedy decay. From the orchard they go direct to the packing houses, where women and children assort them into proper sizes and pack them in boxes. Each lemon is wrapped in a small square of paper bearing the name, address, and brand of the grower or packer. From the packing houses the lemons go to vessels, where they are stowed with as much care as is possible with reference to ventilation. None of the lemon steamships is equipped with cold storage plants, and ventilation is all that can be given them. If not too ripe when picked and the packing is properly done they arrive in good condition; otherwise they are frequently too poor to bring freight charges.

Lemons cost, laid down here, about $1.50 to $1.75 a box, exclusive of the 1 cent a pound duty, which is about 90 cents more. That is first cost. To that must be added the expense of trucking and repacking, substantially 20 cents a box, making a total of $2.50 to $2.75 a box actual cost. All sales are by auction. There has not been a private sale of lemons for years. After the auction sale the lemons bought by city jobbers are taken to their stores, where they are repacked. That is, they are taken from the boxes in which they arrive, all the decayed ones are thrown out, and the sound fruit is rewrapped and packed in another box. Brokers send the fruit direct to their principals without repacking. This process must be gone through with every lemon offered by retailers, and this is why good lemons always cost so much money.

The difficulties which confront the trade are increased by the distribution of shipments among other ports. Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans receive lemons during the entire year, and Montreal receives during the Summer season. With the entire territory west of the Mississippi monopolized by California, and with enough arriving at other ports to reduce the demand on New York stocks from the territory surrounding those ports, New York is limited to what may be termed local territory. The result has been disastrous to some interests. Within a few days an agreement has been signed in Italy by which steamship companies will not enter the speculative lemon field. It is also understood that cargoes destined for New York will henceforth be limited to 25,000 boxes. Previously they have sometimes run as high as 50,000 boxes, and there are cargoes now on the way here approaching 40,000 boxes. These modifications are expected to make a difference in the trade here and restore at least a portion of the profits.

GENERAL ORDER RATES

Committees Are at Work Preparing a New Schedule.

Charges for Cartage, Labor, and Storage on Unclaimed Imported Goods —Will Provide for 800 Articles.

Committees representing the leading mercantile organizations of New York, the warehouse interests, and the Customs Service are now at work preparing a new schedule of charges for cartage, labor, and storage on what are known to customs officials and importers as "general order good."

By this is meant goods which for any reason have not been claimed by the consignee within forty-eight hours of their arrival at this port, and which are sent to a bonded warehouse at the expense of the importer. This very frequently happens in the case of imported goods, for a variety of reasons, the most frequent of which probably is the non-arrival of the papers necessary to make the entry at the Custom House, without which the goods cannot be delivered to the importer.

A schedule of the charges for this service was made ten years ago and is still in effect, but it has given rise to much complaint of late. Many articles which are now imported are not provided for on the schedule at all. Some which are provided for are no longer imported, and some which are listed are not admitted to storage warehouses at all, under modern insurance rules and other conditions.

The result of this has been a constant series of complaints to Deputy Collector King, who has charge of the General Order Department of the Custom House. Merchants have complained of overcharge by warehousemen and truckmen, and the latter have complained that the rates on many articles were unprofitable to them. In order to remedy this condition Mr. King a few days ago induced the Collector to appoint the following committee to prepare a new schedule:

Representing the Chamber of Commerce—Silas D. Webb, William A. Parsons, George F. Vietor Lee Kohns, and Elias Spingarn.

Representing the Merchants' Association—Herman A. Metz, John C. Eames, and George L. Duval.

Representing the warehousemen of New York—Chester B. Lawrence, Francis S. Phraner, C. H. Clarke, F. B. Studwell, Henry E. Mitchie, and R. M. Goddard.

Representing the Customs Service—Deputy Collector Charles A. King, H. L. Sands, Benjamin Russell, Thomas J. Hess, Francis T. Leahy, and Hamilton Fulton.

Sub-committees have been appointed as follows: On cartage, Charles A. King, C. H. Clarke, and Herman A. Metz; on labor and storage, first section, W. H. Parsons, Benjamin Russell, and Francis S. Phraner; second section, George L. Duval, T. J. Skuse, and F. B. Studwell.

The subject of labor and storage has been divided on account of its magnitude, one committee taking the list of articles comprising the first half of the alphabet and the other the rest. There are about 550 articles provided for on the present schedule, and it is expected that the new schedule will cover at least 800 articles. It is expected that the new schedule will be ready in about a month. After it has passed the approval of the full committee and the Collector it must go to Washington to be approved by Secretary Shaw, after which it becomes effective.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Illinois State authorities have chartered the Inland Fire Insurance Company, with $25,000 capital and $5,000 surplus, which was organized by J. W. Wheaton & Co. of Chicago to write surplus lines only.

L. H. Gosline of Chicago has been appointed Western surplus line correspondent of the General European Fire Office, which is composed of a syndicate of French fire insurance companies.

Chicago advices state that Frank Holmes, Secretary of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, has succeeded in placing his insurance on the Cook County property in Chicago, in spite of the opposition of the great majority of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The complete success of his scheme depends upon whether the companies cancel their insurance or not. A special committee of the Chicago Underwriters' Association made every effort to prevent the delivery of the policies under the binder, even at the increased rates, as that would void Mr. Holmes's contract with the county and throw the insurance open for new bids or such other action as might be deemed desirable. The Insurance Press says there is much criticism of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents in that its Secretary should be mixed up in such an affair. It is claimed that the organization was started to promote good practices and prevent rebating, and it is held that the Cook County deal inevitably involved a rebate of $5,000 of Mr. Holmes's commission.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

SELLING REPRESENTATIVES wanted in all European countries for the KINSEY-BURT ENVELOPE SEALING MACHINE; if satisfactory arrangements can be made, we prefer to grant sole agency for Europe to one party; the machine seals properly 150 envelopes per minute. retail price, $25.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted also in every city of the United States. KINSEY-BURT COMPANY, 136 LIBERTY ST.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery leans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

$5,000 WILL BUY PART interest in established banking and brokerage business in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; salary, $50 per week, with interest; no experience necessary; exceptional opportunity to learn lucrative business; references. Address Broker, P. O. Box 321, New York City.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 to buy part interest in established banking and brokerage business in this city, which will guarantee good salary and income, with steady position; experience not necessary; references. Address Broker, P. O. Box 321, New York City.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.—A curb demand created for all good mining, oil, and industrial stocks and bonds. Address P. O. Box 863, New York.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery business; out of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old contines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Partner wanted with $800 to $1,000 in hardware manufacturing business; please investigate. Address W., Box 152 Times.

A salesman, headquarters Dallas, Texas, wants a line of goods for the wholesale drug and stationery trade. K., Box 121 Times.

Partner wanted with about $2,500; manufacturing business well established; exceptional chance to right party. Hayden, Box 133 Times.

For Sale.—Restaurant; well-established business; fine location. Address R., Box 18, 153 6th Av.

Old established card board, jobbing, and manufacturing business; price, $10,000.00. Owner, 25 East 14th St.

COMPLETE WOODWORKING PLANT, NOW RUNNING, FOR SALE. W. C. HAMILTON, KINGSTON, N. Y.

For Sale.—Well established stenographic agency; thorough investigation courted. De Witt, Box 113 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on Monday, April 18, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 12 Reade Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, sells property of the estate of Weld & Sturtevant, bankrupts, consisting of bookbinders' machinery. On same day, 12 o'clock noon, at 30 Lafayette Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, he sells one No. 5 Sheridan Arch Inker and Embosser, belonging to said estate. All sales for cash and subject to the rules of the Bankruptcy Court.
Dated New York, April 14, 1904.
CHARLES S. MILLIKEN, Receiver,
35 Wall Street, New York City.
JAMES S. LEHMAIER, Attorney for Receiver,
132 Nassau Street, New York City.

Auction Sale—Tuesday, April 26th, twenty and one-half valuable lots, 150th-151st St., 7th-8th Av., in parcels to suit, easy terms; natural soil bottom. N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 141 Broadway, 12 noon. Maps and particulars, L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

David Davis, Auctioneer, sells, daily, 8 and 8, Japanese goods, 62 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES. | **AUCTION SALES.**

GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER,

Will Sell on Saturday Afternoon,
April 23, at 2:30 o'Clock,
at the Ship Yards of the

DAIMLER MANUFACTURING CO.,

Foot of Steinway Av., Long Island City, N. Y.

The Entire Stock of

LAUNCHES

Now on Hand.

There is in the assortment everything from a SMALL OPEN LAUNCH TO A 60-FOOT FULL CABIN CRUISER. There are some smaller boats with full and half cabins, as well as open boats, some of which are fitted for immediate service. THE BOATS ARE ALL NEW, and are being offered for sale in this manner on account of the above-mentioned company retiring from the boatbuilding business. They will continue to manufacture motors, and stand back of these boats and the motors with their usual guarantee.

THESE BOATS REPRESENT THE ACME OF BOATBUILDING ART; the most painstaking care has been used in carrying out the builders' plans; in designing careful attention has been paid to comfort and seaworthiness; in finish no expense has been spared.

The Motors are the very highest grade that can be made, are thoroughly reliable, and most durable.

Boats will be demonstrated in the water, under their own power, during the day of the sale.

Works reached via 34th St. ferry to Long Island City, thence by trolley marked "Steinway" to yards; time from New York, 35 minutes.

Descriptive Catalogues to be had from New York office of Daimler Mfg. Co., 12 East 27th St., or office of Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TWO transactions—the trade between Henry Corn and the O. B. Potter Trust and the purchase of nearly an entire block by the New York Life Insurance Company—gave to last week's business distinguishing features, which were perhaps more impressive owing to the rarity of such deals in the great mass of recent small trading. This great mass of small trading is still present—indeed, shows signs of increasing. The upper east side and Harlem sections, while still prominent in this class of business, have no such monopoly of it as they did two or three months ago. The older types of flats on the west side, both north and south of Fifty-ninth Street, are figuring more and more in daily reports, and the announcement of one of the large realty companies that it desires to buy flats, with "above Forty-second Street" the only restriction as to location, gives some idea of the widespread character of this movement.

The deal by which the O. B. Potter Trust will take over the new mercantile structure on the former site of Chickering Hall, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, is significant chiefly as it reveals the high place which these lower Fifth Avenue business properties occupy in the minds of large investors. The history of this section in this particular is unique in the real estate annals of the last decade, for nowhere else is it possible to point to the successful marketing of any considerable number of properties of so great value. Yet these lower Fifth Avenue buildings, many of them worth over $1,000,000, have been steadily absorbed by estates and individuals, among them some of the city's most powerful and most conservative real estate interests. Henry O. Havemeyer bought the building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street in 1899; the holdings of the Hoffman estate in that immediate neighborhood would probably aggregate over $5,000,000 in value, and to this list the O. B. Potter Trust's purchase of the Eighteenth Street corner is a noteworthy addition.

The acquisition of nearly the entire block bounded by Elm and Centre, Worth and Leonard Streets, by the New York Life Insurance Company, is primarily a bit of real estate economy, growing out of the company's desire to increase its income from its main building by renting to outsiders the large amount of space now occupied by its own forces, which can be more comfortably quartered in the proposed "workshop" on the rear block. These purchases, however, while made for a specific purpose, serve to call attention to the possibilities of the region tributary to Elm and Centre Streets, south of Canal. The underground road on Elm Street, the extension of the Brooklyn Bridge terminal for some distance up Centre Street, the new Manhattan Bridge ending at Canal Street and the Bowery, the probable building of loops connecting the various bridges and of an elevated road clear across town on Canal Street—these improvements, all of them moderately certain of being carried out, ought to give a great impetus to the development of this territory.

The event of the week, which was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by a large number of operators and lending institutions, was the passage by the Legislature of Senator Mayer's bill making compulsory the recording of conditional contracts for the sale of building fixtures. This measure naturally will work to the protection of building loan operators, but for no other reason than that they are the ones most easily victimized under the existing state of affairs. It will, however, safeguard the interests of every purchaser of improved property, and will make impossible another variety of fraud, much of which has been of petty character so far as individual cases are concerned, but in the aggregate of large volume.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Charles P. Howland to Janpole & Werner the plot of six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 150 by 99.11. The purchasers will improve the property.

Sale of West 95th Street Apartments.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Abrabam Morgenroth, Matbilda Court, a seven-story apartment house, at 314 and 316 West Ninety-fifth Street, 75 by 100.8. The price was $190,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Amsterdam Investment Company to a client, for occupancy, the three-and-one-half-story dwelling 333 West Eighty-fourth Street, 18 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the estate of Israel Kaufman, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 116 West Eighteenth Street, 18 by 60 by 102.2.

Purchaees on 116th Street.

The Jefferson, a seven-story elevator apartment house, at 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, 37.16 by 100, has been purchased by Jacob Wolf from the Metropolitan Savings Bank.

Mrs. Mary Hirschfield is the purchaser of 243 and 245 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, sold recently through J. Scott.

Lots Sold by Syndicate.

The Green-Baer syndicate has sold, through William Darling, to Kuhn & Lawson a plot of about two and one-half lots on the east side of Macomb's Dam Road, about 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. The buyer will build flats at once.

Martin L. Sugarman has sold for M. S. Thompson the five-story double flat 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100.

L. Lilienthal sold to a client for the Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, 2,067 and 2,069 Seventh Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on a plot 40.11 by 105.

Upper Eighth Avenue Dealings.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Henrietta Kahn the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

D. H. Scully has resold the three four-story flats, with stores, 2,301, 2,303, and 2,305 Eighth Avenue, on a plot 75 by 75, to Ida C. Kraus and Rosenblatt Brothers.

S. Saxe sold for Nathnn B. Heyman and Seligman Gottlieb, to Jacob C. Harris, 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 100.

Plans for Hotel Addition.

Plans were filed yesterday for an eight-story annex to the Earle Hotel, at 103 Waverley Place, owned by Frederick D. Fricke, and leased by James Knott. The annex will cost $85,000. Henry A. Koelble is the architect.

Plans have also been filed for a three-story building, 20 feet front and 85 feet deep, on the lot at 1 West Twenty-second Street, owned by the estate of Benjamin Nathan. Architects Schickel & Ditmars estimate its cost at $15,000.

Building on Jones Street Sold.

Frank P. Norton bas sold to Abraham G. Abrnhamson and Bernard Engesser 9 Jones Street, a seven-story store and plot, building, 25 by 100.

Deal for Madison Avenue Corner.

Arthur E. Wood has sold for S. D. Seward to Dr. F. Ellsberg, the three-story brownstone dwelling at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street; also, to Nathan Lipman, the three-story frame dwelling 1,165 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Fenging & Co. have sold 334 and 336 East One Hundred and First Street, a seven-story tenement, 41.8 by 75, and 715 East Fifteenth Street, a six-story building, 25 by 96, for $38,000.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for E. N. Bollin 328 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100.5.

Louis Lese has bought, through Herzog & Cohen, 420 East Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 32 by 100.8.

Ames & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the dwelling 112 East Thirty-first Street. The buyer, H. C. Lakin, will occupy the house.

Lower East Side Transactions.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Adelstein & Avrutine the southeast corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, old buildings, 50 by 81; also, to Max Dunn 207 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, old building, 35 by 100.11; also, to Julius Weinstein, 236 East Seventy-seventh Street, old building, 25 by 102.2; also, to Silverson & London, 250 and 252 East Fifty-third Street, old dwellings, 40 by 100.5.

Max Kadisch and Daniel Fraad have purchased from Samuel Borowsky the seven-story building 53 Second Avenue. They have also bought the property 58 St. Mark's Place.

Herman Simon has sold to Anna Herschfeld 708 Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25.10 by 103.

H. Kronowit has sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach to E. Roblnousky 420 East Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, 21 by 100.5.

John Peters has sold for Mrs. C. Hauberl, to F. M. Horton, 332 East Fourteenth Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 102.2.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for the Minsker Renlty Company, the six-story tenement 41 East First Street, 25 by 79.

Leopold Porrino has sold for Austin Leake to a Catholic Institution, for occupancy, 8 and 10 Charlton Street, two and three story buildings, 44 by 85.

Middle West Side Dealings.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for P. Minzie the five-story, three-family flat 421 West Forty-third Street.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for Edward Striffler 548 West Forty-eighth Street, a four-story building, 20 by 100.5.

Charles E. Durosa has leased the stable property 449 West Twenty-seventh Street for H. H. Cammann to a client for ten years.

Lease in Warren Street.

Maurice J. Joyce has leased the first loft of 11 Warren Street for a term of years to the Bodger Brothers Manufacturing Company.

The Ruland & Whiting Company effected the sale of the Front and South Street plot, 50 by 140, with 125 feet of bulkhead, for Hiram Duryea and others to the John Simmons Company. The buyers own fifty feet of bulkhead adjoining thnt just purchased.

Resale on 136th Street.

Cohen & Glauber have resold 551 to 559 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, five four-story flats, 125 by 100.

J. Clarence Davies & Co., in conjunction with Lincoln Pierce, has sold for John B. Pine 725 Elton Avenue, a four-story flat, 25 by 100.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Joseph Gamache to L. Augner and Ferdinand Hebrank the two-family frame dwelling on the south side of Columbus Avenue, 75 feet north of Taylor Street, Van Nest.

Garfiel & Moll have sold, through H. Cohen, the five-story double flat 839 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bougbt from a Mr. Crawford two lots on the west side of Fourth Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 50 by 118; also, from C. Plock, one lot on the west side of Sixth Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street; 35 by 100.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to B. Marayno, M. Goldstein, and J. Katz two lots, situated on the east side of Fourth Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 54 by 140, and to the same buyers one lot, 25 by 100, on Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of Fourth Avenue, Bronx; also to G. N. Levingston and N. Turk two lots situated on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, east of White Plains Road, 50 by 114, and to the same buyers two lots, west side of Fourth Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 50 by 118, and to another client, 1,465 Washington Avenue, a three-family house and plot 18 by 145.

George J. Demlin, 386 Amsterdam Avenue, has sold for James Gillispie 9, 11, 13, and 15 St. Nicholas Avenue, for a client.

Duff & Conger have sold for a client to Jane M. Germond the two five-story tenements 431 and 433 East Sixty-fifth Street, on plot 54 by 102.2.

Pease & Elliman have leased 126 East Thirty-seventh Street for Victor I. Cumbeck, to Henry Bedlow; also 108 West Fifty-eighth Street for Dr. J. M. Kitchen to J. Parker Kirlin; also 71 East Fifty-fifth Street for W. C. Ivison and the estate of Thomas Goadby to E. I. Low; also 111 East Thirty-ninth Street for Mrs. F. A. Otis to John Ross Delafield; also 56 West Eleventh Street for Mrs. James H. Brookfield to Harry B. Hollins, Jr.; also 371 Lexington Avenue for E. Fales Coward to Dr. W. de Watteaill; also 33 West Forty-sixth Street for Mrs. Willard Humphreys to William Carpender; also 893 Park Avenue for H. H. Pease to Julius Becker; also 111 East Fortieth Street for W. E. Maynard to Hall Park McCullough; also 41 West Thirty-seventh Street for F. B. Esler to Francis E. Dodge, and 122 East Thirty-seventh Street for William C. Fargo to the Misses Gourlay.

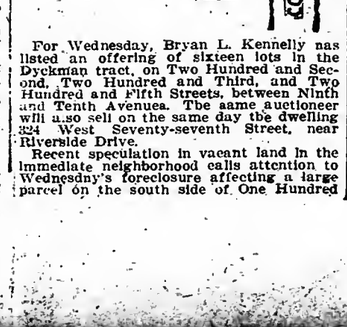
William H. Arnold reports the following sales of Brooklyn property: Southeast corner of DeKalb and Classon Avenues, a four-story brownstone double flat, for Rebecca Orion to Julia A. Peper; 426 DeKalb Avenue, a similar property, for the same owner to Jennie Abeloff; 455 DeKalb Avenue, a four-story double flat, for Jennie Hirshman to Isaac and Louis Schapiro; 318 Classon Avenue, a four-story single flat, for John A. Casey to M. A. Stenbuck; 283 Classon Avenue, a four-story double flat, for William Keegan to Francesco Graffagnino; a plot on the west side of Classon Avenue, 30 by 100, about 100 feet north of Lafayette Avenue, for the estate of George M. Eddy to the Rev. John J. Lockett. It is understood this plot is to be improved by the erection of a small church Mr. Arnold also sold a Queen Anne cottage and three lots on Bay Thirty-fourth Street, near Benson Avenue, for Walter E. Parfett to Rosie Felner; also, 252 Willoughby Avenue, a two-story brownstone dwelling, for C. W. Rose to Elizabeth Haggerty; also, the interior plot of ground, about 68 by 150, adjoining Public School No. 45, for Nathan Barnert to the city; also, the three-story frame dwelling 161 Hall Street, for Charles H. Oliver to Jennie Whiteley; also, the two-story frame dwelling 3 Union Place, for the estate of P. H. Goss to William Benson; also a two-story cottage on Bay Tenth Street, near Bath Avenue, for Arthur J. Hughes to Charles H. Oliver.

Leopold Porrino has sold for account of Mrs. Austin Leake, 8 and 10 Charlton Street, 44 by 85, to be occupied by a Catholic institution.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

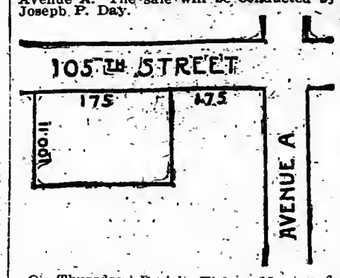
There continues to be an encouraging demand for small properties offered at auction. This is particularly true regarding flats and dwellings in the Bronx. An auctioneer, who had listed five such parcels last week, says that he never had a larger amount of inquiry previous to a sale of such properties, and, as it turned out, three of these houses were disposed of at private sale before the auction, while the remaining two found ready purchasers when they were put up. Offerings of tenement properties in Manhattan also fared well, with comparatively few withdrawals among the voluntary sales and several outside buyers among the foreclosures.

Prominent among this week's announcements is that made by L. J. Phillips & Co. for Tuesday, covering three west side parcels, owned by the estate of George C. Edgar. The flat at 76 West Ninety-fourth Street, originally included in the sale, has since been sold. The other properties, all of them dwellings, are 74 West Ninety-fourth Street, 126 West Ninety-fifth Street, and that shown in the following diagram.

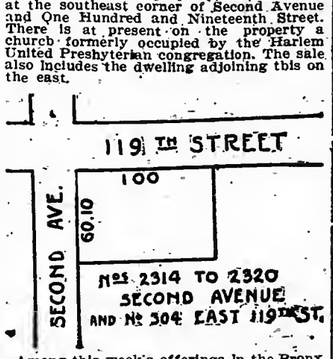


For Wednesday, Bryan L. Kennelly has listed an offering of sixteen lots in the Dyckman tract, on Two Hundred and Second, Two Hundred and Third, and Two Hundred and Fifth Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The same auctioneer will also sell on the same day the dwelling 324 West Seventy-second Street, near Riverside Drive.

Recent speculation in vacant land in the immediate neighborhood calls attention to Wednesday's foreclosure affecting a large parcel on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A. The sale will be conducted by Joseph P. Day.



On Thursday, Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. will put up the property, shown below, at the southeast corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. There is at present on the property a church formerly occupied by the Harlem United Presbyterian congregation. The sale also includes the dwelling adjoining this on the east.



Among this week's offerings in the Bronx are 2,044 Ryer Avenue; a parcel, 25 by 253, on Boston Avenue, near One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and the southeast corner of Crotona Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 69.3 by 108.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 441 mortgages for $8,622,122, of which 159, for $3,117,700, were at 5 per cent.; 202, for $3,217,472, were at more, and 80, for $2,206,950, were at less. In the correaponding week last year there were recorded 288 mortgages for $5,024,708, of which 75, for $830,531, were at 5 per cent.; 114, for $1,437,778, were at more, and 99, for $2,756,489, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 101 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.
Executors' Sale.

Seventy-seventh Street, 102 West, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, three-story dwelling, with extension.

Ninety-fourth Street, 74 West, south side, 125 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story dwelling, with extension.

Ninety-fifth Street, 126 West, soutb side, 280 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 15 by 100.8, three-story brick and brownstons dwelling.

By Peter E. Meyer.

Eightieth Street, 208 West, south side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee; due on judgment, $5,456; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Twenty-second Street, 409 West, north side, 66.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Molloy, referee; due on judgment, $15,064.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, 117 West, north side, 213 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, M. A. C. Levy, referee; due on judgment, $18,051.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
Public auction sale.

Two Hundred and Second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 99.11.

Two Hundred and Second Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 16 by 99.11 and irregular, vacant.

Two Hundred and Third Street, south side, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, seven lots, each 25 by 99.11.

Two Hundred and Third Street, north side, 375 feet west of Columbus Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 40.9 by 79.7 and irregular, vacant.

Two Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 99.11.

Fourth Street, Unionport, south side, 180 feet east of Union Avenue, 40 by 100, two-story frame double dwelling; executor's sale.

Seventy-seventh Street, 324 West, south side, 180.3 feet east of Riverside Drive, 22 by 102.2, three-and-a-half-story brick and stone dwelling, with extension; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Boston Avenue, west side, 149.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 258.9, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; partition sale, Rowland H. Clark, referee.

Ryer Avenue, 2,044, east side, 257.2 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 98.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edward A. Maher, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $3,835.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Avenue A, 175 by 100.11, frame buildings and vacant; partition sale; Randolph Hurry, referee.

Stanton Street, 262, north side, 24 feet west of Attorney Street, 26 by 65.6, six-story brick tenement, with store; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of Abraham I. Bleistift on March 27, 1903.

By D. Ingraham & Co.

Fifty-first Street, 244 West, north side, 190 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, Joseph F. Daly, referee.

By John N. Golding.

Madison Avenue, Westchester, northeast corner of Second Street, 50 by 100.1; foreclosure sale, John Lindley, referee; due on judgment, $3,843.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.
By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Second Avenue, 2,314 to 2,320, southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 90.10 by 100, two-story brick synagogue and a three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Alfred Steckler, referee; due on judgment, $36,187.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Washington Square West, 38, west side, 27.6 feet north of Fourth Street, 27.6 by 91.10, four-story brick front flat; foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee; due on judgment, $37,734.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ryer Avenue, west side, the block belween Field Place and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 197.4 by 75.2 by 196 by 52, three-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, Auguste M. Thiery, referee; due on judgment, $888; subject to other mortgages for $9,100.

Livingston Place, 17, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 53 by 120, seven-story brick apartment house; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Louis Cohn on Feb. 9, 1904.

By Herbert Swarbrick.

Eighty-second Street, 128 West, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee; due on judgment, $19,140.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.
By Philip A. Smyth.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 69.3 by 108.7 by 98.2 by 100, four-story brick tenement and a two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,841; subject to other mortgages for $55,400.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Forty-fifth Street, 146 West, south side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,191; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 526 and 528 East Twelfth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 90.3; S. Lenton of 40 East Ninety-eighth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 365, 366, and 367 West Fifth Street, for a one-story brick factory, 75 by 86.10; Clarkson estate of 127 Fifth Avenue, owner; P. H. Quimby of 11 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $7,500.

Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 50 by 85.5; P. Mercowitz of 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; Nsville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 1 West Twenty-second Street, for a three-story brick loft and store, 20 by 84.5; B. Nathan estate of 47 Wall Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 4 to 8 West One Hnndred and Twenty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 75 by 98.8; J. J. Schreimer of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owner; F. C. Browns of 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $88,300.

Nos. 520 and 522 East Fourteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 50 by 93; J. Snider and another of 233 Henry Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $30,000.

Avenue D, southeast corner of Seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 45.4 by 67.2; S. D. Davis of 199 Bowery, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 725 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 328 to 338 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, for four six-story brick flats, 87.6 by 87.11; M. Fine of 396 Broome Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $160,000.

No. 170 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 25 by 87.11; Romm Brothers of 368 Third Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $35,000.

Seventh Avenue, north side, 207.2 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 24, 25; William E. Golding, premises, owner; John T. Golding, premises, architect; cost, $350.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 343 feet north of Thwaites Place, to a two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 30 by 20; Joseph Hasg of 209 Broadway, owner; William C. Mapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

King's Bridge Avenue, west side, 330.7 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for a one-story brick public library, 82 by 59; city, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $18,000.

Bathgate Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 82 by 86; Michael Redmond of Jerome Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,025 Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

Jefferson Street, west side, 200 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 45; George Labmann of Unionport Road and Morris Park Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Burke Avenue, east side, 105 feet north of Jefferson Avenue, South Mount Vernon, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 57; Richard Walsh of Sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, Williamsbridge, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $3,800.

Alterations.

Nos. 517 to 521 West Fifty-ninth Street; to a six-story brick bakery and stable; L. Cushman, premises, owner; W. H. Birkmire of 896 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, northwest corner, 10.8 x, five-story brick tenement and store; S. Rouse, owner; F. Ebeling of 104 Bowery, architect; cost, $150.

No. 426 Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. G. Galbraith of 470 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 201 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, northeast corner, to a three-and-one-half-story frame hotel; B. Johnson estate of 39 Cortlandt Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 10 Union Square, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 63 Broadway, to five-story brick offices; American Express Company, premises, owner; J. M. Mossman, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 607 East Sixteenth Street and 606 East Seventeenth Street, to two five-story brick tenements and stable; E. W. Morcbe, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 30 and 32 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to two five-story brick tenements and store; Schulman Brothers of 65 Bleecker Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 122 Delancey Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; I. Hambls of 190 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, April 16.

HENRY ST, 148, s s, 20x78; Samuel Ellsberg to Zelik Sharfin, (mtg $15,000)..... 29,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 64 ft w of Goerck St, 17.10x68.9; Herman Hollander to Levi Rosenson, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PITT ST, 25, w s, 25x100; Isaac Nagel to Solomon Phillips, (mtgs $28,250,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE B, w s, 115.5 ft n of 2d St, 24.2x80; Louis H. Knopping to Morris Kronovet and another, (mtgs $24,500)..... Nom.

ARTHUR AV, 2,145; David Beers to Henrietta Gilbert, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100

BEACH AV, 189, w s, 25x96.8x26.1x110.5; Lewis Dortman to Josephine Klar and another, (mtgs $13,550,) other consideration and..... 100

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 60 ft n of 50th St, 20x75; Moses Adler to Alexander Spitzer, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CANAL ST, 401, n s, 21.7x71.10x irregular; Owners' Realty Company to Charles H. Kowskie, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CATHARINE ST, 79 and 79½, e s, 25.9x73; Edward G. Byrnes to Alfred B. Hall, trustee..... 1,500

CATHARINE ST, 79 and 79½, e s, 25.9x73; Alfred B. Hall, trustee, to Paul M. Sayford..... 9,500

CHERRY ST, 236, n s, 25.6x100; Louis Strongin to Isaak Goldberg, ½ part, (mtgs $33,000)..... 100

CHERRY ST, 234, n s, 25.6x100; Louis Strongin to Isaak Goldberg, ½ part, (mtgs $34,000)..... 100

CHERRY ST, 123 and 125, s s, 37.4x60.6x37.4x59.1; Morris Weinstein to Augustus Sbarboro, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 190, 190½, and 192, e s, 56.3x100; Harris Friedman to Barnet Feinberg and another, (mtg. $67,500,) other consideration and..... 100

CLINTON AV, 1,976, e s, 25x100; Susan J. Evans to Henry Weyhauser, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, 115, w s, 25x100; Louisa Braun to Joseph Isaac, other consideration and..... 100

EAGLE AV, s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 25x115; Louis Brandt and another to John Piccarillo..... Nom.

EDGECOMBE AV, 139, w s, 25.3x112.11x25x109.10; Mary Cordukes to Isidor Baer and another, (mtg $2,500, other consideration and..... 100

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitoh St, 50x104; George H. Hart, referee, to Jobn Comben..... 9,500

FOX ST, n w corner of 167th St, runs n 58.7x w 53x w 61.1x s 113.2x n 78.8; Campbell V. Schuyler to Samuel C. Thompson..... 100

FOX ST, n w corner of 167th St, runs n 88.7x w 53x w 61.1x s e 118.2x n e 78.8; Samuel C. Thompson to James C. Gaffney, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

FOX ST, s s, 261 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Bronx Realty Company to Anthony Wagner, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Hancock St, 25.10x100; Dionigi Guardincerri to David L. Katz and others, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and..... 100

JEFFERSON ST, 923 and 925, n s, runs n e 120x s e 16x s 42.3x s w 80.4x w 40; Frederick C. Winter to Annie Winter, quitclaim..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, 33, w s, 25x75; Joseph Trenbig to Max Rolinick, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 72d St, 102.2x30; Michael Levenson, individually and as executor, to Louis F. Braun, (mtg $70,000)..... 110,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 72d St, 102.2x30; Louis F. Braun to Michael Levenson, (mtg $70,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 1 and 2, map of 93 lots at South Mount Vernon, runs n 75.2x e 131.9x s 21x w 147.2; William D. Miller to William W. Penfield..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 282, s s, 25x100; Mendel Schulman to Isaac Blumenthal and another, (mtg $36,400,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 419, w s, 24.11x97; George Waas to Alvena Hagedorn, (mtg $15,000) Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 144th St, 24.11x97; William Murphy to Alvena Hagedorn, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 111th St, 83.9x50.11x75.8x106.5; James M. Gillespie to Louis Pierce, (mtg $50,000) Nom.

TIMPSON PL, e s, 180.9 ft s of 147th St, runs s 96.2x e 100x n 243.10x w 120.9; Louis Harris to Philip Simon..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Gore Lot 1, map 93 lots at South Mount Vernon, runs n 50.1x e 123.5x w 136.5; George McCauslan to William D. Miller..... 200

1ST AV, w s, 71.11 ft n of 116th St, 29x78; James P. Keim to Angiolina Parlato, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, e s, 26 ft s of 95th St, 24.11x75; Rosa Cunningham to Johanna E. Muhlker and another, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

2D AV, 2,232, e s, 20x75; Charles Wolinsky and another to Nathan Pinsker, (mtg $10,200)..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,234, e s, 20x75; Charles Wolinsky and another to Abraham Grunberg, (mtg $9,950)..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,946, e s, 25.11x100; 2d Av, 1,960, e s, 25.11x100; Hudson Realty Company to Abraham Schwartz, (mtgc $62,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 1,952 and 1,954, e s, 50x100; Alfred E. Hanson to Max J. Klein, (mtg $33,000,) other consideration and.. 210,000

2D AV, 1,948 to 1,954, e s, 100x100; Hudson Realty Company to Alfred E. Hanson, (mtg $63,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, 1,691, e s, 25.2x100; Meyer Oppenheimer to Samuel Wallach and another. Nom.

3D AV, 1,691, e s, 25.2x100; Margaret Meyer to Meyer Oppenbeimer, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

9TH AV, e s, 49.5 ft s of 41st St, 24.8x80; William Neely to Magnus Weiman, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and... 100

33D ST, s s, 249.8 ft w of 8th Av, 0.4x98.9; 8th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 31st St, 0.1x100; Theodosia M. Dexter to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad, quitclaim..... Nom.

40TH ST, 138 East, 22.6x75; Ida McDowell and another to H. A. Pomroy, other consideration and..... 100

43D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas McGovern to Frank Platzer, quitclaim..... Nom.

54TH ST, s s, 137.6 ft s of 7th Av, 18.6x100.5; Kate J. Elwood to Louise Cutler, (mtg $15,500)..... 21,000

61ST ST, 348 East, 23x100.5; Hannah Arnstein to Solomon Wittken, (mtg $11,000). Nom.

73D ST, 422 East, 25x102.2; Emma Fica to Joseph Follbecht, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

86TH ST, 430 and 432 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach to Izrael Berkowitz, (mtgs $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

86TH ST, 422 and 424 East, 50x102.2; 86th St, 430 and 432 East, 50x102.2; 86th St, s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Karl M. Wallach, quitclaim..... Nom.

86TH ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Louis Bamngarten and another to Isaac Goldovitz, (mtg $29,300,) other consideration and..... 100

89TH ST, 115 West, 25x100.8; Charles Maginess to John H. Wohltmann and another, (mtg $19,900,) other consideration and..... 100

101ST ST, 137 and 139 West, 50x100.11; Alfred B. Price to Minnie Cohen, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; De Etta M. Reese to Thomas Reese, Jr., (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

114TH ST, 231 East, 25x100.11; Gottlieb Ruerz to Abraham Levy, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Albert London to Isaac Levy and another, (mtg $117,000,) other consideration and, Bernstein & Bernstein & Bernstein of 725 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $55,000. 100

118TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.11; Edward De Neyelles to Philibert Combier, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

119TH ST, 238 East, 20x100.11; Catharine Hagmayer to Annie Geary, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100

129TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Margaret E. Smith and others to Henry Ahrens..... Nom.

129TH ST, 107 East, 25x99.11; Henry E. Jones to Marie L. Stimpson, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

135TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Marie Steindler to Sarah Rahlnowitz, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Francis Swift to Alois Palm, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

139TH ST, s s, 950 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Leo Cohn to James W. Furman, (mtg $4,150,) other consideration and.. 100

141ST ST, 309 West, 25x99.11; Emma Heyman to Herman Hellberg, (mtg $20,500)..... Nom.

149TH ST, s w corner of Convent Av, 100.11; Eugene C. Gilroy to Thomas F. Gilroy..... Nom.

153D ST, 525 and 527 West, 50x99.11; John F. Lemon to Dionisio Costa..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 189 and 191; Henry Tishman to Isidor Rieger and another, 5 years..... 6,700

AVENUE B, 215 and 217, s e corner of 13th St; Morris Kronovet and another to Isaack Hirschkowitz, 3 years..... 5,284

BOWERY, 113 and 115½, all; Boehm & Coon to David Ellowich, 5 years..... 5,500

CHESTER ST, n e corner of Forsyth St; Pincus Rongimsky to Samuel Abramowitz, 3 years..... 2,250

ORCHARD ST, 106; Abraham Schwartz to Sigmund Than, 1 3-12 years..... 480

RUTGERS, ST, 57; Urry Goodman to Max Cohen, 5 years..... 480

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

will sell at auction

Tuesday, April 26, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 161 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners,

65 CHOICE PARCELS

INCLUDING DWELLINGS, FLATS, LOTS, PLOTS, AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND BULKHEAD PROPERTIES.

2,708 Broadway,

70.9½ FEET SOUTH OF 104TH ST., five-story brick apartment, size of lot 31x124.

220 to 230 West 104th St.,

Four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, size of lots 15.11 and 16.8x70.2 each, and one plot 31.10x70.2.

212 to 218 West 104th St.,

four five-story brownstone flats, size of lots 19.6 and 18.9x100.11 each.

Southeast Corner 143d St. and Lenox Av.,

five choice lots, 25x85 each.

Northeast Corner 143d St. and Lenox Av.,

ten choice lots, size 25x85 and 99.11 each.

South Side 144th St.

160 FEET EAST OF LENOX AV., 15 choice lots, size of each, 25x99.11.

North Side 144th St.

375 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., nine choice lots, size 25x99.11 each.

South Side 145th St.,

475 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., three choice lots, 25x74 each.

West Side Exterior St.,

BETWEEN 144TH AND 145TH STS., seven choice lots, 28.11x152.6 each.

Southwest Corner Hillside St. and 11th Av.,

three plots, 371x264.1, 150x278.9, and 102.7½x282.2½ each.

Southeast Corner E. 149th St. & Harlem River,

choice plot, containing about 233,000 square feet, with bulkhead on river of 463.87 feet and slip, known as the Wilson Adams & Co. property.

Bookmaps and full particulars at Comptroller's office, 280 Broadway, or Auctioneer's, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'n'r

will sell at auction

Wednesday, April 27, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

To Close the Estate of Aaron Kreielsheimer, Dec'd,

306 East 59th St.,

five-story brick storage warehouse, with brick extension, with 15 stalls, size of lot 25x100.5.

420 and 422 East 59th St.,

four-story brick tenement, with frame extension and 2 stores, size of lot 37.11½x100.5.

424 East 59th St.,

four-story brick factory and tenement, size of lot 25x100. NORTHEAST CORNER

Morris Ave. and 164th St.,

the 2½-story frame double dwelling, with stable, size of plot 100x105.

Messrs. STRALEY & HASBROUCK, Attorneys for Estate, 256 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

Est. of John W. Serdon, dec'd.

733, 735 Greenwich St.

AND

113, 115, 117 Perry St.

Northeast Corner,

the five 2, 2½, and 3 story brick and 2-story frame buildings, size of plot, 50 feet in Greenwich St. and 130 feet in Perry St.; within 40 feet of Hudson St. and running parallel with same 70.2 feet.

WILL LEAVE 4 PER CENT. MORTGAGE.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

16 CHOICE AND VALUABLE 12th WARD LOTS & PLOTS

Situated on

202nd, 203rd AND 205th STS., Between Amsterdam & Columbus Aves.

Size of lots, 25x99.11.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

324 West 77th St.

Residence of the late James H. Snow.

The handsome three and one-half-story, basement and cellar, bay window front, brick and stone, well built dwelling, with two-story extension. Handsomely decorated, new exposed plumbing, elaborate bathroom, gas fixtures, andirons, etc.; in good order; size of lot, 25x102.2. Excellent street and rear. Messrs. PARKER & AARON, Attys., 52 B'way.

Maps, etc., with attys. or at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

EXECUTRIX SALE.

Estate of Maria Louise Lebagh, dec'd,

5 AND 6 FOURTH ST.

Near Union Av., UNIONPORT, 24TH WARD.

The two-story frame double dwelling, size of plot, 40x100.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

Wednesday, April 27, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

4 New Bowery,

running through to

396 Pearl St.,

Five-story brick apartment, with store; size of lot 24x70.3x irreg.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

258 Broadway, New York City,

will sell at Public Auction,

NO. 76 IRVING PLACE

six-story and basement brick building,

TUESDAY, MAY 3D, 1904,

at twelve o'clock noon, at the NEW YORK REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.

The above premises adjoin the s. e. cor. 19th St. & Irving Pl. Elevated Station, 18th St. & 3d Av.; Subway Station 1st 18th St. & 4th Av. Gramercy Park, one block north.

FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys, 147 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

ALBERT I. SIRE, Referee.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 258 Broadway.

will sell at public auction, Supreme Court Partition Sale, PLOT situate, S. S. 106TH ST., between AVENUE A & FIRST AVENUE, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN T. SACKETT, Attorney, 99 Nassau St. RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.

AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, May 17th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y., SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, under the direction of PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee,

The following property, belonging to the ESTATE OF GEORGE KEMP, deceased. TO BE SOLD IN THREE PARCELS.

PARCEL NUMBER ONE, comprising

5TH AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS., BEING

Nos. 611, 613, 615, 619 and 621 5th Avenue, Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 East 50th St., and Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 East 49th St.

known as

The Buckingham Hotel, The Belgravia Apartment House

and

No. 613 5th Ave. and No. 615 5th Ave.,

158 FT. 10 IN. ON 5TH AVENUE, 200 FT. ON 49TH ST., AND 208 FT. ON 50TH ST.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO, comprising

Nos. 720 and 722 5th Avenue, northwest corner 56th St.

50.5 ON 5TH AV., 100 FT. ON STREET; TWO 4-STORY PRIVATE HOUSES.

PARCEL NUMBER THREE, comprising

Nos. 576 and 578 5th Avenue, southwest corner 47th St.

50.5 ON 5TH AVENUE; 100 FT. ON STREET; 3 AND 4 STORY BUILDINGS.

Maps and information at the office of Evarts, Tracy & Sherman, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 52 Wall St.; John Larkin, attorney for Arthur Tracy & Kemp and others, 44 Wall St.; Emmet & Robinson, attorneys for New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., Trustee, 52 Wall St.; the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St. and 532 Fifth Av., and the Referee, No. 68 William St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, Wednesday, April 27, noon.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

to close estate of Susan A. Valentine, Dec'd.

35 CHOICE LOTS,

Bainbridge and Briggs Aves. and 194th St. NEAR RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS,

FORDHAM,

BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.

Lots ready for profitable improvement. Assessments for opening, grading, sewering Bainbridge Av. and 194th St. paid. Location very desirable.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST.

TERMS LIBERAL, SALE POSITIVE.

Send for maps and particulars to Salter and Steinkamp, Attorneys for Executors, 140 Nassau St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, MONDAY, APRIL 25, noon,

7 LOTS, 183d ST.,

north side, 100 feet west of Jerome Ave., on grade, ripe for improvement.

TERMS LIBERAL. TITLE GUARANTEED.

Get maps and particulars from Stephen H. Kourse, attorney, 32 Nassau Street; or the auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

VOLUNTARY PARTITION SALE

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 B'way,

78-80 EAST 92nd STREET,

2 4-story and basement private dwellings, each on plot 16.8x67.7. Immediate possession.

ALSO

EXECUTORS' SALE,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway.

By order of Executors of Est. of M. Gutman, Dec'd.

879 THIRD AVENUE.

A 4-story tenement on lot 25.5x100 irreg.

For maps and particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

R. E. Simon, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,

will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon,

to close the estate of George C. Edgar, Dec'd,

102 West 77th Street,

4-story dwelling with ext., on lot 18x102.2.

74 West 94th Street,

3-story dwelling, with ext., on lot 17x100.8½.

126 West 95th Street,

3-story dwelling on lot 15x100.8½.

For maps and particulars apply to Daniel Seymour, Att'y, 29 Wall St., or the Auctioneers, 158 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cort.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auct.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Wednesday, May 4th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

by order of Bradish Johnson, Franklin B. Lawrence, and Walter Johnson, executors of the estate of Isaac A. Lawrence, deceased,

The Sherman Square Hotel

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY & 71ST STREET.

Seven-story brick and stone building, 100.5x115. The elevators, dynamos, engines, and fixtures are included in the sale. 70% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. C., attorneys for executors, or to the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street and 541 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,

OFFICE 451 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

Executors' Auction Sale of valuable Jamaica Business Property to close the estate of WILLIAM A. McLAUGHLIN, deceased, on Monday, April 25th, 1904, at 2 P. M., on the premises, Twombly Place, Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y.

PARCEL NO. 1—

Consists of plot about 108x100, bounded by Twombly Place and Fleet St., on which there is a 2-story dwelling, with 14 rooms. The property is only 200 ft. from Fulton St. and near L. I. R. R. Station, and brick pavement front.

PARCEL NO. 2—

Consists of plot about 32x100, on which there is a 2-family dwelling.

PARCEL NO. 3—

Consists of a vacant plot, 32x100. This would make a good business stand.

For maps and particulars address the Auctioneer or Executors at Jamaica, N. Y.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

ELIZABETH McLAUGHLIN MATHEWS, WILLIAM A. McLAUGHLIN, Executors.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904

At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

4 VALUABLE LOTS

Southwest Corner AMSTERDAM AVE. & 122d St.

Also 4 choice lots, North Side

Central Park West, or 110th St.

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 155 B'way.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE!

389, 391, 393, 395 Av. A,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 24TH ST.

Plot 98.9x81.5, with old buildings, will be sold at auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

Wednesday, April 27, at 12

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, 163 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Auction sales of real estate were never better than at present.

Why not try yours at auction?

For special rates apply to

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

141 Broadway. Telephone, 3083 Cor

AT AUCTION.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., LTD.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Thursday, April 28, 1904,

AT 11 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.,

183-191 MONTAGUE ST.

To close the estates of Michael and Catharine Kelly, deceased, and for others, by order of Joseph F. Curren, Esq., Executor.

The fine detached dwelling, with stable attached,

179 Lenox Road,

Plot 100x200 feet; the lot 27.4x115 feet.

1069 Washington Av.,

Near Malbone St., Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars address D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., Ltd., 207 Montague St.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,

319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.

Phone 2536 Plaza.

It Takes Time

to succeed as a Mortgage Loan Broker as in any other calling. Fifteen years' successful experience has taught us much of value to our customers.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES, 128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT FOR SALE OR LEASE.

At 134th St., 263 feet along bulkhead, running back to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; about 102 lots, together or in blocks to suit. Apply to S. GOLDSTICKER, 163 Broadway, or CHARLES S. GREGOR, 35 Nassau St.

ROOFS

Metal or tar and gravel. Tin roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed. Grafton & Son, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis. Large Second Mortgages Negotiated. Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

A FEW CHOICE DWELLINGS.

$10,000, 3-story, open plumbing, 14 feet.
$12,000, " " 16 ft.
$13,500, " " good order, 20 feet.
$11,500, " modern, Washington Heights.

Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th St.

$8,500, mortgage to suit, will buy cheap home worth $12,000; three-story brownstone; will be wanted for business; near 125th St.

SWARTWOUT & CO., corner 125th St. and Park Av.

7-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT.

Price, $190,000; mortgage, $135,000; rents $18,100; every apartment rented, all on yearly leases. Owner will exchange.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

21st St., Near Broadway.—Two 7-story loft buildings (new) for cash, or will exchange for free and clear property available for improvements. Nitsch & Co., 1,878 Lexington Av., City.

Attorney.—Young, able, experienced; takes charge any kind of property; renting, collecting; saves you money in every way; lowest rates; honest work; references. Income, Box W 102 Times.

20s—Apartment house, leased one tenant, thoroughly responsible; nets 8½ per cent. on equity $40,000; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Rent, $3,396; price, $31,000; fine Harlem flat; permanent light. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Five-story triple; rents, $2,900; price, $26,000; five-story double, cold water; price, $18,500. Duggan & Wall, 691 East 155th St.

Below 23d, two five-story and basement improved triple flats; price, $28,000 each; real bargains. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Have cash purchaser for 5-story two or three family flats, east or west sides. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

For Sale.—A large private house, Harlem, at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Responsible tenants for 10-year leases of apartments and tenements. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Elegant new apartment house, 6-story, 42 feet wide; rental, $8,000; price, $76,000; choice investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Below 23d, six-story, 12-room, fireproof tenement; rental, $2,057; price, $25,000; easy terms; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 21.10x100; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine tenement, in wide street in Yorkville; right price. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Bargain!—$6,000 cash buys good paying double in Harlem. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Builders! Attention!—45-foot front, lower east side; bargain. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Choice dwellings at low figures this month. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Snap for small investor; 15% on money; Harlem bargain. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Triple flat; rent, $3,500; price, $30,000; vicinity Broadway, 125th. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East Side.

Third Av., Harlem Section.—5-story tenement, two stores, 2 basements; rental, $2,900; price, $27,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Five-story, 3-family flat, 100th St., near Madison Av.; price $28,000; rents $3,042. Richtmyer, A. Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

First Avenue, (eighties.)—Corner tenement, only $42,000; rare opportunity. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

24th, Near First Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $23,500; rents $2,560. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

First Av., vicinity 59th, 5-story tenement, 2 stores; 12 rooms; price, $22,000; $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Yorkville, (eighties, near Lexington.)—Modern double flat, $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

8d Av. lot; near Harlem River, $3,500. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Small 9th Ward houses for sale from $7,000 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Five-story tenements in the 100's; rents, $3,100; price, $28,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Rent, $4,352; price, $41,000; 4-family flat, with store. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Double flat, old, rent, $3,800; price, $34,000; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Extra wide double flat; rent, $5,100; price, $47,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$10,000 cash buys 43.3-foot apartment, renting nearly $6,000. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Rent $3,200; price $23,500; fine Harlem 22-family flat. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

East 122d St., double flat; rent $2,700; price $25,000; terms. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Look!—Best-located factory site in city, cheap. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Plot below East 23d St., 49x98.9, $9,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East 93d.—14-room flat; rent, $2,500; $22,500; suitable terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Two lots, East 125th St., $24,000; suitable terms; possession. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Plot near East 116th St., 67x100, $32,500; suitable terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flat near 118th St. and 5th Av., $24,500. Chas. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

14-room flat house, neat, Mt. Morris Park, $22,000; terms. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Near 5th Av., 116th.—2 double flats; rent $6,100, $56,000. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

15th St., Near "A."—Five-story tenement, $20,000; rents $2,322. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway

78th, near 1st Av.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Upper Fifth Avenue store property, 50x110. Cheap! Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th St.

East 72d.—Five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 663 East 72d St.

Av. "A," near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

East Side.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

HANDSOME PRIVATE DWELLING

—FOR SALE—

No. 38 East 75th St., near Madison Ave., 4 stories and basement, 20x85x100, with extension; handsomely decorated; parquet flooring throughout; electric lighting; finest cabinet work; 3 bathrooms and all open plumbing. Can be seen daily from 11 to 3.

5 apartments on each floor, 6-story new apartment house; well located; price, $115,000; cash —; mortgage, $70,000 at 4½ per cent.; actual rentals, $13,850, all on yearly leases; not a vacancy; call and see us.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

$3,000 cash buys well paying Second Av. corner, (near 104th St.;) $3,000 cash buys fine rented St. Nicholas Av. single flat, (near 118th St.;) two fine properties. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Eight city lots, with stable; seven in 18th St., 100 feet east of Avenue E, and one lot in 17th St.; $7,500 each; mortgage to suit. Inquire Sobel & Kean, 68 Edgecombe Av.

An Investment at a Speculator's Price.—54th St., east of 2d Av.; 5-story double flat; rent over $2,000; price, $18,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Chance for a Quick Turn.—10th St., east of 3d Av., 2 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

17th St., near Av. A. 2 5-story flats; 5 rooms and bath; each 48x92; goods terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Lexington Av. Corner, near 110th St. 5-story; 2 fam. on floor; stores; price, $32,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Bargain plot, 38x100.11; 114th, near Lexington Av.; asking $18,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Thirteenth, near Avenue "B"; two tenements, 50x108.8, $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 103d St.—two 5-story tenements and stores; 4 families on floor; $25,500 each; rent, $2,800. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av., City.

24th St., near Broadway.—5,200 square feet; apartment or loft building opportunity; price, $130,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

118th St., near Second—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine corner on Upper Madison Av.; equity, $30,000; rent, $7,500; exchange for smaller property and cash. Nitsch & Co., 1,878 Lexington Av.

First Av., Near 19th.—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Upper Madison Avenue property, 27.9 front, at bargain. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Avenue A, below 13th St., full lot, 4-story front and rear, $23,750; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

A Positive Investment.—Two 3-story apartment houses, vicinity Madison Square, $175,000; great future. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 9th St.—5-story double improved tenement; rental $1,900; price $30,000; only $7,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two 5-story tenements, with stores; price $26,000 for both; easy terms; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 14th St.—Elegant 5-story 8-room house; price, $12,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Attention!—Vicinity Avenue A and Tompkins Square Park; elegant 5-story 8-room house; $25,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Macdougal St., Near Spring.—Fourteen-room tenement, $35,000; rents $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

THIS CERTAINLY IS A BARGAIN.

Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Avenue; corner plot, 50x100; price, $16,500; won't be in the market long. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A—A.—6th Av., few blocks above 42d St.; 3 stories; store and basement; rented to one tenant; immediate possession; bargain to quick purchaser; no brokers. Address Widow, Box 104, 617 6th Av.

Owner leaving town will sell cheap a model dwelling, 71st St., east of Columbus Av.; 20x½ block; 4-story and basement; price, $35,000; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

WEST 140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV. FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 25x100; RENT PER ANNUM, $3,300; PRICE LOW. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Bargain.

21-foot private house near Park in Eighties; 4 story; call, write, or telephone.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

$2,500 cash buys 521 West 27th; five-story flat with stores; price $17,750; balance on mortgage at 5 terms to suit; rents $2,256; title guaranteed. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

$9,000 at 4 and $5,000 at 5; these liberal terms for $16,000 dwelling near Morningside Park; house in excellent condition; owner leaving town. Claude Lasher, 140 Nassau St.

John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., offers the following bargains; 5-story tenement, with store, West 42d St., $21,000; West 89th, 5-story, 6-room flats, $26,500.

Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling, west side; price $22,500; only $2,500 cash required. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

A plot 75x200, ripe for improvements, suitable for stable, factory, or loft; west of 10th Av.; price low

MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD. 20-foot Dwelling in 50th St., cheap. LOUIS A. RIPLEY, Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Ave., (46th,) 2d Fl.

7-story apartment hotel, west side; all rented; $15,540 guaranteed; price, $130,000; bargain for quick purchaser. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

5-story building on 16th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, free and clear; price, $67,500; will take back mortgage. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 135th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Comer, 571 5th Av.

Lenox Av., near 136th St. 5-story; 10 families; 2 stores; price, $26,500; mtg. $10,000 at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

35th St., near 9th Av. 5-story; 20 families; 2 stores; good rentier; pr. $24,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

West 90th St.—Five-story double flat; six rooms, bath, halls heated, 27x100; price $30,000; mortgage $18,000; 4½. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

St. Nicholas Av.—Two five-story double flats; price, $95,000; mortgage, $80,000, held by trust company. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

26th St., west of 10th Av., south side, 25 by 98.9, four-story tenement, all rented; price, $10,250. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

24th St., near 6th Av.—7,600 square feet; opportunity for loft building; price, $80,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Two five-story double flats in a private house block, west side; no steam or hot water. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 100th St.—Five-story 20-family flat, 25x100; ranges, boilers; $27,000; mortgage $18,000; 4½. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

6th Av. building; in the Forties; 20x75; fully rented; price, $53,000; principals only. Address Bargain, Box 106, 617 6th Av.

Residences.—Washington Square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Seven-story elevator apartment, near Grant's Tomb; nets 11%. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Snap on 7th Av.—5-story double flat, with stores, for less than $30,000; act quick; it's a bargain. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $28,000; rents $4,150. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $40,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $4,476. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Tenement vicinity 6th Avenue, 23d.—Rent, $4,500; price, $44,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Avenue, (Harlem;) modern flat, hardwood, $36,000; very choice. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Owner sacrifices elegant West End dwelling before May 1st. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Amsterdam Avenue, (nineties.)—Double flat, no heat, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

134th, Near 7th Av.—Five-story flat, $24,750; rents $2,664. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two fine triples, near subway station; decided bargain. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

West 84th St.—Elegant double at right price. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Flat near 59th St., 60x100; rents, $5,000; price, $53,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Adjoining 14th St.—Plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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West Side.

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FOUR STORY DWELLING,

West 77th St.,

Near Riverside Drive,

ASKING $30,000;

want an offer.

F. ATTEL, 266 COLUMBUS AV.

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186th Street near Amsterdam Ave.

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M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 LIBERTY.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.

105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100.
313 W. 75th St., 5-story American base, 20x100.
120 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 14 rooms, MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

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Plot of over 12 lots, south of 163th Street, Price asked, $55,000.

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A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price, $10,000. For particulars apply to

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Desirable—Business—Property,

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Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

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One of the finest located corners on 7th Av., above Central Park, for improvement or investment; 100x150; paying now 1½% net on asking price. Terms to suit. Entire Broadway front (16 lots) below 122d St. at attractive prices; easy terms.

J. HAMILTON HUNT CO., 'Phone, 2106-J, Riverside. 2768 Broadway.

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We will sell 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue for the best offer; act promptly; five-story flats, 25x90x100; rents never raised; $7,200 per year, should be $8,000; no vacancies; mortgaged $51,000 to run.

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Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section. 5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.

LEVY BROS., 116 West 135th Street, New York.

118th St., Near Lenox Av.—8-story and basement private house, 16.6x60.11x50; hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $12,000; call for particulars.

Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Apartment Hotel, Near Central Park West, Price, $275,000.

Leased for 21 years at $18,000 net.

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A.—WEST 84TH ST. FLAT, 10 FAMILIES; ACTUAL RENT $3,600; PRICE $36,000; MORTGAGE, $20,000, AT 4 PER CENT. DANIEL C. WHEARTY, 53 WEST 33D ST.

A Big Snap.—Five-story modern triple flat, with large store, Amsterdam Av., best section Washington Heights. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Plot 46x98.9, near 7th Av. and 30th; price, $41,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

7th Av. 25-foot flat, rent $3,000, $29,500; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

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Two fine triples, west side; small amount cash buys. Maxwell Branner, 103 East 125th.

Washington Heights.

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Indiana blue stone; swell front; up to date; hard wood, cabinet trim; two baths; wired for lighting and burglar alarms; cedar closets; best value for price on the HEIGHTS; can now be had for ¼ less than present cost to build; title guaranteed; two blocks from Subway station; three blocks from 155th St. "L" station; express trains. **Will rent if not sold.**

70% mortgage if desired. Inspection invited.

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KING'S BRIDGE AV., NEAR 234TH ST. Two-story and attic, on plot 50x100. Price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500, 5 per cent. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

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Marble Hill, upper part Manhattan Island.—Queen Anne cottage; large lot; price, $6,000; easy terms; open Sunday. E. Osborne Smith & Co., 221st St. and Broadway.

Elegant corner triple flat, 44 feet front by 101 on avenue; rental, $5,712; price, $53,500; mortgage, $4,200. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

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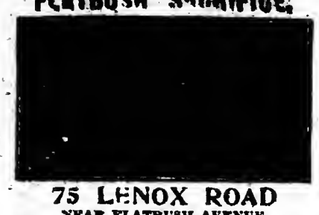
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Fine residence, overlooking Sound; station, ½ mile; 2-3 acre; "uptodateness" throughout; quick sale, $8,500. Cooley & West White Plains.

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Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; lot 50x100; garden, lawn; near trolley; price, $9,500; terms to suit. For particulars apply to
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Sacrifice to Close Estate.—Finest residential section in town, plot 135x420, fine large house, all improvements, stable, &c.; bargain for immediate cash, purchaser. Ernest E. Carpentier, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

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Select neighborhood; attractive residence; all improvements; convenient to station; only $7,000. Speak quick. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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Desirable furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON, 28 minutes from 42d St.—Access by West Side Elevated. Attractive new house, hardwood trim, all latest modern appointments, near station; $9,500; terms, $1,000 cash. Also 12-room modern house, half acre, and stable; rent, $900 year; sale, $15,000. A great bargain in one-acre place, 14-room house, stables, &c., big trees; $24,000; terms, $5,000 cash. Also 14-room house, two bathrooms; $1,000 year. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

At Yonkers, Glenwood, Ludlow, Lowerre, and Park Hill; 30 minutes from New York; houses for sale, $6,500 up; rent, $40 up; easy terms; finest residence section; beautiful scenery and river views. Thomas Thomson, 80 Main St., Yonkers.

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MINEOLA—40 acres, high level land, fronting on two macadamized roads, ¾ mile from two depots; fine for subdivision; $600 PER ACRE.

NEAR HUNTINGTON—40 acres of exceedingly high land, with unequalled view of the Bay, Sound, and Connecticut. Could be subdivided into four plots to advantage; ½ mile to water, with right of way to same.

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A new one-family house, on plot 50x100 feet; finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location

Forest Parkway,

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6 acres—23 acres—10 acres,
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Complete list of farms, shore fronts, acreage, village houses, and furnished cottages.
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For Sale.—Attractively situated house and grounds at Babylon, L. I., (formerly Westminster Kennel Club;) adapted for charming country residence; modern fifteen-room dwelling, open fireplaces, furnaces, &c.; bailiff's cottage, stables, sheds, kennels; 65 acres, picturesquely wooded, overlooking fine fresh-water lake; low price to immediate purchaser. Address
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A handsome residence of 22 rooms, completely furnished, gas and all improvements; large stables; bailiff's cottage; farm buildings; 100 acres land; large stream stocked with trout; excellent full mile track for training trotters; for sale or rent at reasonable price.
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Sound Frontage—3,500 feet, fine bluff, beautiful view; land heavily timbered; 200 acres, at Wading River; also farms, dwellings, water fronts, near Port Jefferson. William West, Port Jefferson.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; best transit; cottages to rent; country seats and farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 220—Babylon.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—In the Berkshire Hills, one of the finest farms of 180 acres, with large 2-story house and 2 large barns, besides stable, hennery, icehouse, (filled,) 2 large orchards of the choicest fruit; 25 acres of good timber land; smooth and rich; fine springs of water on the farm; view from house grand; house sets back from the road on an elevation. Price way down; terms easy. H. C. Woodin, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

A little farm of 8 acres for sale; 15 minutes drive from Gt. Barrington; good, strong land; new 9-room house; furnace in cellar, large stable; in fine condition; all kinds fruit; splendid view in every direction from house; large trout stream on one side of farm. Price less than the house cost; terms easy. H. C. Woodin, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

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29 EAST 20TH ST.
FURNISHED HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS,
White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Greenwich
and along Hudson and Sound.

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Buy—and you'll make a splendid investment.
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GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(Opposite Grant's Tomb.)

Presents unusual attractions to home seekers. 270 ft. above the River insures a beautiful view of the Hudson and New York City, and a healthy climate. Rents $25 to $35 monthly, or houses can be purchased on rental basis.

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Phone 1847 Mad.—Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co.,—1133 B'way.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
Ala., Pell City, good house and lot.
Col., San Joaquin Co., 624 A. tillable land.
Col., Larimer Co., stocked ranch and resort, 1283 A. deeded, 640 A. leased land.
Conn., Litchfield Co., 112 A. and impts.
Fla., Daytona, store and flat bldg.
Ill., Hamilton Co., 80 A. and impts.
Ill., Chicago, Western Springs, two good lots.
Iowa, Osceola County, 160 A. fine farm land.
Md., nr. Mt. Airy, 70 A. and impts.
Minn., Murray Co., 80 A. land.
Minn., Morrison Co., 320 A. and impts.
N. H., Grafton Co., 200 A. and impts.
N. H., Rockingham Co., 70 A. and impts.
N. J., Camden, good bldg., Hayes Av.
N. Y., Brooklyn, modern cottage, E. 15th St.
N. Y., 95 A. farm, bet. Rochester & Pittsford; valuable mineral spring; fine sanitarium site.
N. D., Stark Co., 160 A. and impts.
N. D., Benson Co., 339 A. and impts.
Ohio, Lake Co., 54½ A. and impts.
Pa., Susquehanna Co., 92 A., equpd. farm.
R. I., nr. Watch Hill, 70 fine cottage lots.
Vt., Orange Co., good 160 A. farm.
Wash., Cheballs Co., 800 A. rich bottom land.
Wis., Jackson Co., 240 A. grazing land.
Wanted—Silent partner to invest $3,000 in hotel bus. in thriving Minn. town.
Stock groceries, crockery, etc., Roseburg, Ore.
Furnished hotel, Richwood, W. Va., $3,800.
Printing office and outfit, Mechanicville, N. Y.
W. M. OSTRANDER, N. A. BLDG., PHILA.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Unfurnished and furnished Staten Island modern houses to let. Cornelius Koiff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Deposit, N. Y.
A beautiful house, fully furnished excepting table linen and towels; this is a very large house, with a wide piazza running round it; every room large; Deposit is on the Erie Railroad. In the Catskills, 177 miles from New York; elevation of 1,800 feet; no mosquitos, no malarin, pure water, and healthiest place in this State; located in the heart of the village; only four miles from the renowned Quaga Lake; beautiful drives; churches of all denominations; house contains seven bedrooms, two parlors, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, and lighted by the Deposit plant; best of references required; rent from May 1 to Nov. 1, or season, $500. Address Mrs. A. G. Loomis, Loomis House, Deposit, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT, AT MILTON-ON-THE-HUDSON.
One mile from the village, steamboat landing and railroad station; four miles distant from Poughkeepsie; finely located estate; situation high, commanding beautiful views up and down the river; for years has been a popular Summer resort; the property comprises about 11 acres, well stocked with fruit; house of 17 rooms, carriage house, fruit house, and barn; it will pay to investigate. For particulars address Milton, Room 631, New York Life Building, New York City.

Deposit, N. Y.—A beautifully furnished house, with a wide piazza on the east side; house contains four sleeping rooms, bath, &c.; two parlors, dining room, and all the up-to-date improvements; completely furnished, including piano, excepting table linen and towels; located in the best neighborhood of Deposit; will rent to responsible parties, to adults only, from May 1st to October 1st, or season, for $400; exceptional references required. Address Mrs. J. P. Dean, Loomis House, Deposit, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS
FOR SALE OR RENT.
For full particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

House, in Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 45 minutes from 42d St.; 12 rooms, all improvements; high ground; fine lawn; fruit trees, artesian well; tennis court, &c.; cost over $8,000; will sell for cash, $5,000; four minutes from depot. L. Solomon, owner, 310 6th Av., New York City.

For Rent.—At Catskill Mountains, R. R. station Tannersville, at Elka Park, large cottage; parlor, dining room, 5 bedrooms, fully furnished; gas, hot and cold water, sanitary plumbing, and fine cultivated grounds; lawn, garden, and fruit trees. Inquire 127 Fulton St., New York.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.
35 acres; beautiful house; stables, kennels; drives, woods, fishing; near Hudson, N. Y.; cost $150,000; price, $45,000; liberal terms. Call and see plans, etc. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

TIMBER.—Twenty million acres choice tracts, all sizes and locations; complete lists, 10 cents; also Western New York stock, fruit, and grain farms. Shipman, 99 Elm St., Buffalo.

All-year country residence or farm, nearly new buildings, large quantity assorted fruits, at half its cost; price, $7,500; terms; might exchange. W. Kuntz, Spring Valley, N. Y.

100 Acres.—Dairy farm; 45 miles out; new $8,000 buildings; springs; beautiful view; only $9,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Alexandria Bay.—1½-acre island; modern furnished residence; season, $600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lady has large house in Sullivan Co.; would rent half or take 3 or 4 boarders for season. Inquire 899 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—For rent, furnished house; five bedrooms; within 10 minutes' walk of station, churches, golf links; moderate rent. Address 137 Bellevue Av.

Ridgewood.—Health resort of New Jersey; new nine-room house; every improvement; $5,500; easy terms; would rent. H. C. Smith, Ridgewood, N. J.

For Sale.—At Passaic, elegant new 10-room house; all improvements; steam heated; gas and electric light; plot 55x150; $5,500. A. M. Taylor Co., Passaic, N. J.

Jersey City.—Sacrifice; 3-family house, lot 25x100; 30 minutes from New York City Hall; price, $3,500; terms easy. Wuytask, 233 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New Brunswick, pretty suburban, fully furnished residence, 15 rooms, 3 baths, garden, lawn; rent for season, $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY,
NEWARK AV., NEAR COURT HOUSE.
PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $720.
STEINBERGER & HOOS, 571 NEWARK AV.

$100 cash buys two-family house, East Orange; four minutes station; eleven rooms and two bathrooms; price, $3,200; terms, $100 down, $17 monthly. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

At Orange, N. J.; Sale or Rent.—Handsome country residence; stable, old trees, &c.; four minutes from depot. For particulars apply to E. M. Andrews, 53 Worth St.

Plainfield residence, corner plot; house eleven rooms; all improvements; fine order; convenient depot; owner must sell; decided bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Fine large house with modern improvements on Shrewsbury River; one acre well shaded; 115-ft. water front. Address "Bargain," Red Bank, N. J.

Long Branch, Facing Ocean.—Large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, 571 5th Av.

Sacrifice.—Prevent foreclosure; Summit mansion, cost, $25,000; incumbrances, $14,200; $250 buys deed. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

One-family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; lot 52x100; highest residential section of Passaic. Address Brown, Offord St., Passaic, N. J.

Long Branch.—Ocean Av.; large, handsome residence, stable; price, $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Ksyport.—Bargain; modern Summer home, facing Raritan Bay; price, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Old Short Hills, Millburn, N. J.—House, rent; improvements; 11 acres; finely situated. H. M. Isaacs.

Valuable properties, one hour from City! New York and Jersey! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

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Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
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Ocean Grove, N. J.—Furnished cottages and boarding houses to rent for season; send for booklet. E. N. Woolston, Agency, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages; lists. Morehouse, 130 Broadway, New York.

Fine building, cost $15,000 to build; will sell with 3 lots for $9,000; bargain. John Weltzel, 42 Webster Avenue, Jersey City.

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12 minutes from the ferry, 5c. fare; two-family house, 5 rooms and bath on each floor; all improvements; $200 down, $15 a month, buys one of them. Just built.
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Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
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To Builders: I have the best 2 plots 70x100 each in Harlem, to exchange for flat or apartment property, value $100,000. F. Ficher, 226 E. 69th St

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 318 Broadway.

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JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

American Roofing and Paint Co. roofs repaired, painted; guaranteed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

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An irresistibly convincing argument in favor of the suburban life, with hundreds of practical illustrations. JUST OUT.
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A MODERN, ARTISTIC HOUSE, WEST NUTLEY, N. J.,

ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM N. Y.,
located on a hilltop near station, affording a grand view of surrounding country; contains 9 rooms and tiled bathroom, exposed plumbing, modern heating, gas, electric light; hard wood trim; artistically decorated; spacious verandas; ready for occupancy; price $5,500; worth $7,000; large plot; easy terms; refined surroundings. Particulars,
NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
99 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

A fine suburban home, fronting the Hackensack River at Bogota, 20 minutes from City Hall, New York; two minutes from station of New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, five minutes from station of West Shore Railroad, and three minutes from Hudson River Trolley line to 125th St.; 9-room house; two bathrooms; all modern improvements; barns and outhouses; about three acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees; will lease to good party. For further particulars apply on premises to F. W. Cane, Sbors Road, Bogota, N. J., or Room 1,904, Park Row Building, New York City.

Flemington, N. J.—Beautiful; high altitude; healthful, fertile; little over hour to New York; splendid train service; the acme of sane living; the environment and air redolent with elements destructive to the insomnia germ; after a good night's rest income will be increased; write for particulars about a 110-acre farm; no illness for over thirty years; fine 12-room Colonial house; made new; price, $8,000; this might be the opportunity for a new lease of life, new hopes, new ambitions, new endeavors. Ira L. La Rue, Flemington, N. J.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location; ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas, and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochers; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 30 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone, No. 6005 J Cortlandt.

Bargain!—Desirable country home for sale, furnished, 16 miles out, 47 minutes; 50 acres; 17 rooms, two bathrooms, wide piazzas; gardener's cottage, large barn, hennery, outbuildings; perfect condition; half mile station; abundance shade, fruit trees, garden; fishing, boating, bathing; high, healthful location; near country club; $12,500; easy terms. Kelly, 206 Broadway.

AVON BY THE SEA,
NEW JERSEY.
The most desirable seaside resort; attractive modern cottages for rent. Office near station. Write for list and map or call.
C. D. SNYDER.

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AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Value $12,000, free and clear. Will exchange for west side flat.
Richtmeyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

FOREST HILL, N. J.
Highest and healthiest suburb within 10 miles of New York, adjoining 300 acre public park; all city improvements, with country surroundings; write for prices of houses and lots. Forest Hill Association, Newark, N. J.

Bargain!—Dumont, 12 miles West Shore, 30 minutes; dwelling, barn; six acres; station one block; best location; land valuable; ready for subdivision into lots; $7,500; easy terms; 25 acres adjacent, $7,500. Warren Leslie, 206 Broadway.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., New York.

Shrewsbury River.—Locust, N. J., ten minutes from Stone Church Station; to let, 12-room cottage, furnished; open plumbing, furnace, gas, stable, rowboats; 4 acres lawn; high ground; near golf links. A. H. Mathewa, 82 Nassau St.

AMSTERDAM AV.; THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
William R. Ware,
461 Columbus Av.

Manhattan single flat for sale or exchange for Hoboken property; fine suburban residence at Rutherford for sale, $9,000; Hoboken factory sites a specialty. C. A. Burhorn's Agency, Hoboken, N. J.

Suffern.—Completely and handsomely furnished house to let for the Summer; high and healthful location; plenty of shade and verandas; six bedrooms; all improvements; one hour out. Erie, Box 129 Times.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—Attractively furnished ten-room modern house to let June, July, and August, to small family of adults; four minutes from Erie Station. Address E. W. Sparks, 383 Upper Mountain Av.

Arlington, N. J.—9-room house, Laurel Av., west of Kearny Av., $4,500; 9-room house, Beech St., north of Columbia Av., $4,500; best location; restricted; all improvements; terms easy; full particulars, Elisheimius, 265 B'way.

Englewood and Vicinity.—Houses for sale, $4,000 to $25,000; for rent, $30 to $125 month; furnished houses, $150 to $300 month. H. Weatherby & Co., Agents, Englewood, N. J., and 271 Broadway, N. Y.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., THE HANDIEST AND BEST SUBURB; FINE NEW HOUSE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; GOOD LOT; FINE LOCATION; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $2,750; $500 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT. ADDISON ELY.

Grantwood-on-Hudson—One of the most elegant and desirable homes on the Palisades, delightfully situated overlooking Hudson, Riverside Drive, Manhattan; will sell at cost. Eastwood, 122 Fourth St., Weehawken, N. J.

For Sale or Rent—Sixteen-room house, furnished; perfect condition; overlooking the ocean; beautiful location; good water supply; five and a half acres. Apply to Mrs. Stuart Robson, Highlands, N. J.

For Sale.—11-room house and two lots of ground, Jersey City Heights; good order, $4,500; also factory site in Hoboken.
GEO. W. WRIGHT,
57 Newark St., Hoboken.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Summit, N. J.—Furnished house, 14 rooms, all improvements; large plot of beautiful grounds, with grove of natural trees; will rent for the Summer season. Address W Box 150 Times.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Rent During the Summer.—Attractive and substantial residence at Portland, Maine; in the centre of the Western Promenade, the finest location in the city; fifteen rooms, fully furnished; steam heat; stable; lawns, shade trees; large lot; magnificent view; rent very moderate to desirable tenant. E. M. Adams, 15 Thomas St., Portland, Me.

IDEAL SUMMER HOMES—AT SEABURY, YORK HARBOR, ME.—FROM SEVEN TO SIXTEEN ROOMS, ALL FURNISHED; FINE OCEAN VIEW; THREE MINUTES FROM STEAM AND ELECTRIC CARS; 5 MINUTES FROM GOLF LINKS. C. H. YOUNG, YORK CORNER, ME.

For Sale—Water Front, Westport, Conn.; elegant house, 29 rooms, partly furnished; electric lights, bath, pure water, carriage barn, box stalls; hennery; fruit, shade; 2¼ acres; launch float; one hour from New York; five minutes from depot. Owner RUFUS WAKEMAN, Saugatuck, Conn.

Money-making farms in New England; illustrated lists of productive farms with comfortable buildings, $500 to $10,000, with reliable information of soils, crops, market, climate, &c., mailed free by Dept. 7, The E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

To Rent—For Summer, comfortably furnished farmhouse in Berkshire Hills, 2½ hours from Grand Central Station; two bathrooms, pantry, &c.; supplied with spring water; small barn, cow. L. E. Francis, 44 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

Five acres, shade; house twelve rooms; plazzas; barn; near depot, golf links, and water; water in kitchen; desirable; price $5,500. W. Dauchy, Darien, Conn., Box 123.

Cottage to let for the season 1904, at Sunset, Deer Isle, Me.; 8 rooms; 10 minutes' walk from shore; furnished; $100 for season. Address P. S. Knowlton, Deer Isle, Me.

At Riverside, Conn.—Attractive residence; conveniences; large, shady lawn, garden, fruit; near depot, yacht club; $7,000. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty St.

Wilton, Conn.—House, barn, fifteen-acre fruit farm, $2,000; two houses, barns, ninety acres, dairy farm, $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Wilton, Conn.—Residence, stable, 24 acres; fine view; asking $3,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OUT OF TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

Special lists will be sent on application if requirements are stated.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Sure profit; better and safer than any savings bank; only eight lots remaining unsold; you can have them at $90 each; nice location in Wisconsin; good street, flag sidewalk; assessments and taxes all paid; increasing in value; has big future; don't miss this chance; title perfect. Address Opportunity, Box 51 Times Office.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
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To Owners and Operators in Real Estate
Real estate of all kinds is bringing more satisfactory prices at auction than it has done in years.
Why not try yours at auction?
For special rates apply to
PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
141 Broadway. Telephone, 3083 Cort.

Wanted.—Manhattan and Bronx flats and tenements; also Bronx 1, 2, and 3 family houses; large number of cash buyers waiting.
SHARROTT & THORN,
115 Broadway. 3,855 Third Ave.

Wanted.
Three or four family flat, worth $50,000 to $75,000; will exchange 50x100, free and clear, in Fortiss, worth $30,000.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Colmbus Ave.

Have funds to invest in flats or tenements, Manhattan or Bronx, Harlem, east or west side preferred; full particulars will receive prompt attention. Trustee, Box 380 Yonkers, N. Y.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners, send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Harlem and Bronx flats wanted for cash buyers; send all particulars, Coulter, 335 Broadway, or 179th St., near 3d Av., afternoons.

Manhattan.—Send particulars of tenements or private dwellings offered at bargain prices. T. J. M. Murray, 119 Nassau Street.

Wanted.—Houses, either for sale or rent; good locations; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Have a number of buyers for flats and tenements; submit full particulars.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Have $9,000 in guaranteed second mortgages and $3,000 cash

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:21	Sun sets	6:40	Moon sets	8:33

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:25	Gov. Isl'd	8:40	H. Gate	10:36
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:47	Gov. Isl'd	9:00	H. Gate	10:56

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville. ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Citta di Torino, Italy... 8:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam... 5:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
..... *10:30 A. M. .....

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Capri, Barbados and Brazil ..... 3:30 A. M. 6:00 A. M.
Cedric, Liverpool, via Queenstown ..... 4:30 A. M. 8:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Antigua and Martinique ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique, St. Lucia, &c..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Lampases, Galveston... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Manzanillo, Guantanamo and Santiago.... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantique steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 A. M., (the conecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30, P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 26, inclusive, for dispatch per transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hnwaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 17.

City of Memphis, Savannah, April 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 14.
Consuelo, Hull, April 3.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 31.
Island, Christiansand, April 1.
Mariston, Gibraltar, April 3.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Comus, New Orleans, April 18.
El Norte, Galveston, April 12.
Havana, Havana, April 16.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand, April 8.
Minneapolis, London, April 9.
Noordam, Rotterdam, April 9.
Victorian, Liverpool, April 8.
Zeeland, Antwerp, April 9.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, April 12.
Maracaibo, Curacao, April 11.
Mongolian, Glasgow, April 9.
San Jacinto, Galveston, April 13.
Sardegna, Naples, April 6.

Arrived.

Flandria, Savanilla.
Calabria, Naples, March 31.
Capri, Cienfuegos, April 9.
Burgundia, St. Pierre, April 5.
Hawaiian, Philadelphia, April 15.
Philadelphia, Southampton, April 9.
Atlas, Port Arthur, Texas, April 6.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 7.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 13.
Jefferson, Norfolk, April 15.
Campania, Liverpool, April 9.
Columbia, Naples, April 3.
Albano, Hamburg, March 31.
Massilia, Marseilles, March 26.
Pretoria, Hamburg, April 2.

Sailed.

El Valle, for New Orleans.
Burgundia, for Hamburg.
Navahoe, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
Lowther Castle, for Manila.
Curityba, for Matanzas.
City of Augusta, for Savannah.
Pocasset, for Algiers.
Denver, for Galveston.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
Marakolb, for Pensacola.
Umbria, for Liverpool.
Minnehaha, for London.
St. Paul, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
Kronpriand, for Antwerp.
Numidian, for Glasgow.
Furnessia, for Glasgow.
Victorian, for Norfolk.
George Farwell, for Norfolk.
Potomac, for Avonmouth.
Goldshoro, for Philadelphia.
Gordon Castle, for Port Natal and Delagoa Bay.
British Monarch, for Cape Town.
Cumbal, for Valparaiso, &c.
Tripoli, for Philadelphia.
Pretoria, for Bermuda.
Tropic, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
Philadelphia, for San Juan, Curacao, &c.
Athos, for Cape Haitien.
Morro Castle, for Havana.
Alleghany, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
Maraval, for Grenada, &c.
Roman Prince, for Pernambuco, Santoe, &c.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 16, 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Armenian, at Liverpool, April 15.
Claverly, at Hongkong, April 16.
Satsuma, at Hongkong, April 16.
Tiberius, at Yokohama, April 16.
Comeric, at Port Said, April 16.
Liguria, at Naples, April 12.
Norge, at Copenhagen, April 14.
Powhatan, at Fiume, April 15.
Manuel Calvo, at Cadiz, April 16.
Lucania, at Queenstown, April 16.

Sailed.

St. Louis, from Southampton, April 16.
Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, April 16.
Finland, from Antwerp, April 16.
Korona, from Matanzas, April 16.
Fontabelle, from Matanzas, April 15.
Trinidad, from Bermuda, April 16.
Sailor Prince, from Barbados, April 14.
Cella, from Shields, April 15.
Barbarossa, from Bremen, April 16.
Mesaba, from London, April 16.
Cevic, from Liverpool, April 16.
Citta di Palermo, from Bona, April 9.
Napolitan Prince, from Palermo, April 10.
Citta di Genoa, from Naples, April 11.
Lombardia, from Naples, April 13.
Patria, from Lemxoes, April 11.
Elixir, from Aiglers, April 13.
Hekla, from Copenhagen, April 13.
La Savoie, from Havre, April 16.
Aral, from Queenstown, April 16.

Passed.

Bordeaux, the Lizard, for Havre, April 16.
Citta di Genoa, for New York, Gibraltar, April 15.
Picqua, from New York, the Lizard, April 16.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Cottage Wanted (Unfurnished.)—Small, with ground; must be located on high grounds, away from water, near school; also within easy reach of New York; walking distance of station; rent about $20 month. Address all particulars to C. L., 1,369 3d Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

No. 728 Fifth Avenue.

Extra wide dwelling; will be altered into first-class American basement; all modern improvements, including elevator, &c. For plans and particulars apply to

Whitehouse & Porter, Sole Agents,
573 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 47TH ST.)

108 WEST 133D ST.,

Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling; rent, $40 per month.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 115 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
Send for list.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

A.—61 WEST 97TH ST.
Four-story high stoop dwelling, $1,100; possession. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

44th St., B'way and 6th Ave.
3-story residence $1,600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

239 West 137th Street.—5-sty. and basement dwelling, 19x100; rent, $1,500 per annum; possession now. Keye with Bleiman, 699 Broadway.

To Rent—From May 1st for Summer months or by year, handsomely furnished house. Apply 33 East 77th.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-story house, Park Av., near 36th; latest improvements; $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

48th St., 169 West.—4-story brownstone, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500; very desirably located. Rastus S. Ransom, 123 Broadway.

Attractive residence ready for occupancy.—Caretaker shows 167 West 93d. TREACY, Agent, 1,929 Broadway.

West 70th St.—Three-story and basement; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story butler's pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FINEST OFFICE IN WALL STREET DISTRICT; 3 WINDOWS OVERLOOKING HARBOR; LIGHT, COOL, AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED; FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IF DESIRED; POSSESSION MAY 1ST. ADDRESS "L," BOX 275 TIMES DOWN TOWN.

BROADWAY OFFICE FLOOR.
Suitable; large corner; 6,000 feet at 60 cents; fine building; accessible location; light, desirable; whole or part. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 25th St.

132 WEST 34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Desirable store; large show window; very reasonable. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

26 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

6 WEST 29TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
Light floor, 25x70; new building; steam heat; elevator; $1,000. Ames, 26 West 31st St.

132 WEST 34TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
OFFICES AND STUDIOS, $10, $20.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st.

11 EAST 22D, NEAR BROADWAY.
Store and basement, 25x90; new building; elevator; reasonable. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; rents, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory building, Greenwich and West 10th St.; strong, light, large power plant, elevators; let whole or part. Buchsbaum, 729 9th Av.

Broadway, prominent corner, Herald Square, $7,000. 2 entire buildings, 5th Av.; 21-year lease given. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Wanted—Corner stores and good business properties, all locations. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Corner stores to let, west side, $240 per year up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat; light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Stores and lofts near this office; long lease. Edward D. Farrell, 164 West 125th.

A private office or deekroom to sub-let. Room 211 Central Bank Bldg., 320 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

LOFT BUILDING

7-story and finished basement to let.

1,317 THIRD AVENUE,

Near 76th Street "L" Station.

Suitable for department store or manufacturing purposes; rent, $250 per month; three stories have plate-glass show windows, visible from both sides of "L" stations. Inquire of

SOBEL & KEAN
68 Edgecombe Avenue.

$8,000 SQUARE FEET, Heavy construction, woodwork, excellent light, power plant, under 20c.
10,000 SQUARE FEET, Power plant, concrete floors, model building.
4,500 SQUARE FEET, Excellent light, large elevator, storage.
7,500 SQUARE FEET, Top floor, power, strong building, unmatchable.
FACTORIES AND SITES, WATER FRONT AND RAIL, IN OR OUT OF CITY.

T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
140 Nassau Street, New York.

OFFICES TO LET
TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman Street,
119 to 129 Nassau Street.
RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent,
ON PREMISES.

Wool Exchange Building
260-266 West Broadway

Desirable Offices,
Single and En Suite

BEEKMAN BUILDING,
101 Beekman St.

Light Offices, large and small, at low rates; freight and passenger elevators; dry basement storage space in light; dry basement
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St.

58,000 SQUARE FEET.
300 pounds to the square foot; cannot be matched for light in the city; most prominent location for shipping and securing help; receiving and shipping elevator, 250 horse power engine, 300 horse power boilers; invite inspection.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
140 Nassau St., New York.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

27 EAST 22d ST.
SHOW ROOM,
OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
RENTS $20 AND UP.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th.) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x60; large show window, separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,200; three offices or rooms, $50, $40, $25; suitable any business; studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40.

300 COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Large store, 32x90; extra high ceilings.
FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best part of avenue and leased to HIGH GRADE BUSINESS on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

6th Ave. Buildings and Stores.
Large corner plot to lease; long term.
Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

FACTORY BUILDING,
West 32d St., 75x98.9, for a term of years; $3,000 per annum and taxes.
MOORE BROTHERS,
1,904 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 2,122 Columbus.

N. E. Cor. 34th St. and Lexington Av.—Corner store on parlor floor; large show windows; suitable for ladies' tailor or kindred business; also store facing on 34th St.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

SLATER STUDIO BUILDINGS.
To Let { One office. / One skylight studio.
SEVEN WEST FORTY-SECOND ST.

CONSPICUOUS CORNER.
278 AND 280 FINE LIGHT;
WEST BROADWAY. LOW RENT.
MORRIS B. BAER, 15 CORTLANDT ST.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,
near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

5th Avv., 127, next to Lord & Taylor's.—Store and basement; $2,000 a year; entire 3d floor, $900; possession May 1. Inquire next door. Bittenham.

OFFICES; GOOD LIGHT.
Offices, $240, $320 yearly; also Suites, 1,000, 3,000 feet, twelve stories; moderate rents; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty St.

A five-story loft building, 317 West 64th, now occupied by Buckley's Hod Elevators, to rent at $1,200; good light. See P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway, near 64th.

78 West 46th St., cor. 6th Av.
3 floors over store,
suitable for light business, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

William, 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the handsome new building; elevator, steam; splendid light; reasonable rent; also basement.

326 Canal Street.—Store and basement; will decorate to suit. For terms apply to Elliott & Jaffray, 68 William Street.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

403-7 East 23d—Fine loft to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner on premises.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

STORE, 281 10TH AV.,
with large show window, $40.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Store, suitable for any business, from $25 to $80 per month. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Established dental office, fine practice; furnished or unfurnished; cause, death. 101 W. 91st.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS
TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS,
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the **Southern Pacific**
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.

Columbia	Apr. 30, 9 AM	Anchoria	May 14, Noon
Astoria	May 7, Noon	Furnessia	May 21, Noon

First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $36 & up; third class, $26 & up.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

*Ryndam	Apr. 19	Rotterdam	May 17
Noordam	Apr. 26	Rotterdam	May 24
Potsdam	May 10	Noordam	May 31

*Will call at Plymouth.
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, hook, "Sea Trips."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. Round the World $652.70. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904.
Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 20 this season. $216 to $1045. All expenses included.
Programmes, THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 849 Madison Av., N. Y.



AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

Philadelphia	April 23	Germanic	May 7
St. Louis	April 30	St. Paul	May 14

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.

MINNEAPOLIS	Apr. 23, Noon	MESABA	Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA	May 7, 11:30 A. M.	MINNEHAHA	May 14, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Zeeland	April 23	Vaderland	May 7
Finland	April 30	Kroonland	May 14

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Cedric, Apr. 20, 9 AM		Oceanic, May 4, 9 AM	
Majestic, Apr. 27, 10 AM		Teutonic, May 11, 10 AM	
Arabic, Apr. 29, 5 PM		Celtic, May 13, 4 PM	

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, 1 and 73 Broadway.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser	Apl. 26, 10 AM	Kronprinz	May 31, 7 AM
Kronprinz	May 3, 8 AM	K. Wm. II	June 14, 6 AM
K. Wm. II	May 17, 7 AM	Kaiser	June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser	May 24, 10 AM	Kronprinz	June 28, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen	Apr. 23, 10 AM	Neckar	May 14, 10 AM
*Rhein	Apr. 28, 10 AM	Friedrich	May 19, Noon
Barbarossa	May 5, 10 AM	Bremen	May 26, 9 AM
Alice	May 10, 1 PM	Kurfuerst	June 2, Noon

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luise	Apr. 23, 11 AM	Hohenz'n	June 4, 11 AM
Irene	May 7, 11 AM	Irene	June 11, 11 AM
Albert	May 21, 11 AM	Albert	June 25, 11 AM
Luise	May 28, 11 AM	Luise	July 2, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 35 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52 North River.

Campania	Ap. 23, 10 AM	Umbria	May 14, Noon
Etruria	Apr. 30, 6 AM	Campania	May 21, 10 AM
Lucania	May 7, 10 A M	Etruria	May 28, Noon

Tuesday Service.

Aurania	May 3, 9 A M	Mauretania	May 17, 9 AM

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
New (1904) Twin-Screw SLAVONIA, 10,805 Tons, will sail April 26, Noon, for
Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.

Ultonia	May 24, Noon	Pannonia	June 21, Noon
Slavonia	June 7, Noon	Ultonia	July 5, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Torino ..... April 19
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Peoples Line


DAILY STEAMERS, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
$2.50 Round Trip.
STRS. ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND
NEW STEAMER C. W. MORSE IN SERVICE IN MAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS, FINE CUISINE, BEST SERVICE.
Sailing from pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M.
Through tickets on sale at principal ticket offices and tourist agencies for all points North, East and West.
Telephone, 5900—Spring.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 35, N. R., (near Market St.,) week days only. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11:00 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3:00 P. M. (East 31st St. 3:30.)

JOY LINE.
PROVIDENCE, $1.50 EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON DIRECT. $2.50
From Pier 35, East River. 'Phone 890 Orchard.

TROY LINE, "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
leave Pier 43, N. R., week days, 6 P. M.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN RACER.
S. S. Deutschland
656½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.

Columbia	Apr. 21, 10 AM	*Moltke	May 5, 10 AM
Pretoria	Apr. 23, 1 AM	Hamburg	May 7, 11 AM
*Bluecher	Ap. 28, 10 AM	*Deutsch'd	May 12, 3 PM
Waldersee	Ap. 30, 5 AM	Pennsylv	May 14, 4 PM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Adalb't	May 12, 2 PM	Pr. Oskar	July 19, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar	May 31, Noon	Pr. Adalb't	Aug. 16, 9 AM
Pr. Adalb't	June 25, 9 AM	Prinz Oskar	Sept. 6, 2 PM

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward, According to Steamer.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES
DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST
TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY, and the principal
SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE
By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of China			May 2d
Empress of India			May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian			June 6th
Empress of Japan			June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar			June 27th
Empress of China			July 4

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Aorangi	Apr. 29th	Miowera	May 27th

For rates and information apply to 468 and 1 Broadway.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, *9:40 A. M., ‡1:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, ‡5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‡‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡‡1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:00 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡8:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖‖1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brklyn; 350 B'way, Williamsburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington	† 8:25 AM	† 8:30 AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	*10:25 AM	*10:30 AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	*12:55 PM	* 1:00 PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:55 PM	* 3:40 PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 4:55 PM	* 5:00 PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	* 6:55 PM	* 7:00 PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55 pm.	* 1:00 pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 3:55 pm.	* 3:40 pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55 pm.	* 7:00 pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10 nt.	*12:15 nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25 am.	*10:30 am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55 pm.	* 7:00 pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55 pm.	† 1:00 pm.	Diner

*Da

TO SELL PHILADELPHIA HOUSE.

Tefft-Weller Company Will Dispose of Its Interest in C. M. Allen Company.

The Tefft-Weller Company has decided to dispose of its interest in the C. M. Allen Company of Philadelphia. Several offers have been made by capitalists of that city, and negotiations for the disposal of the business are now under way.

C. M. Allen, head of the Philadelphia concern and also Treasurer of the Tefft-Weller Company, said yesterday that the withdrawal would take place some time before Jan. 1, 1905. When asked as to why the move had been made, Mr. Allen said:

"The business of the Tefft-Weller Company has increased to such an extent that it has been deemed advisable to turn the entire attention of the company to the business in this city. This does not mean that the C. M. Allen Company intends to close out its business, or that there will be any material change in the present organization. From negotiations which are now under way there is every reason to believe that the Tefft-Weller Company's interest will be taken over by Philadelphia parties and the business will be continued without interruption of any sort."

COTTON CLOTH FIRM FAILS.

Liabilities of the English-Greene Company Are $62,620; Assets $40,954.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the English-Greene Company, commission dealers in cotton cloth, yarns, &c., at 43 Leonard Street, show liabilities $62,620, of which $22,707 are secured, and nominal assets $40,954.

The assets consist of yarn held by Knauth, Nachod, & Kuhne, $3,400; other yarn at Providence, $140; accounts pledged to Knauth, Nachod, & Kuhne, $33,474; other accounts, $111; notes, $425; machines at Providence, $2,575; office furniture, $750; and cash, $72. Among the creditors are Knauth, Nachod, & Kuhne, $22,707, secured; United National Bank of Providence, $9,500; Fifth Avenue Bank, $3,000; Hazlehurst Cotton Mills, $2,242; Kinston Cotton Mills of Kinston, N. C., $5,765, and the Edgefield Manufacturing Company of Edgefield, N. C., $3,385.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—William Cook, Glasgow; K. Loesmann, Amsterdam, Holland.

IMPERIAL—Tatsuza Kosugi, Kobe, Japan.

GILSEY—C. S. Nesbett, Philadelphia; Julian Story, Paris.

SAVOY—Ernest Pitman, Bath, England.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. S. E. Tilman, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—J. A. Greenshields, Montreal.

WOLCOTT—A. B. Sumner, Johannesburg, South Africa; Capt. George F. Baring, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—William Forman Smith, London; F. G. Lucas, London; D. W. Lovell, London; M. Villanova, L. Guzman, and Armado S. Aspiaza, Spain.

VICTORIA—Capt. G. C. Reiter, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Conor O'Kelly, M. P., Ireland.

ALBEMARLE—G. Weddell, London; A. G. Barr, Glasgow; A. G. Grice, Dundee.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Commercial Engineering Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—E. G. C. Bleakly, Charles Budge, and U. M. Wilson.

The Frank B. Stevens Company, Jersey City; name changed to the George B. Van Cleve Company.

The Ball-Bearing Horse Shoe Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—G. S. Howell, W. A. Jennings, George Schisler, C. W. Clifford, and E. C. Long.

The Warranty Real Estate Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Harry H. P. Breban, F. E. Swoke, Jr., and Clifton T. Mitchell.

Lawrence Farrell & Sons' Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Lawrence Farrell, Peter Farrell, Joseph Farrell, James Farrell, and May L. Allen.

The General Industrial Company of Santo Domingo, Newark; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Greene, Paul Mnnter, and Joseph Gerrardt.

The Mystic Watchcase Company, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Ella M. Ward, Henry G. Plich, and Sylvester M. Cooley.

Adam & Koch, (brewers,) Newark; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Edwin Adam, William Koch, and Harry Campton.

The Stone-Wooley Company, (hardware and lumber,) Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frederick Stone, George H. Wooley, Henry Stone, and Henry Jerolomon.

The Metal Votilization Company, Camden; capital increased from $10,000 to $100,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LEE WOLFF.—Schedules in the assignment of Lee Wolff, coffee broker, of 112 Wall Street, show liabilities of $56,950, nominal assets of $49,425, and actual assets of $27,-025.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MEYER RABINOWITZ.—Meyer Rabinowitz, residing at 106 Monroe Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $875 and no assets.

ANTHONY TUVO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Robert A. Inch receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Anthony Tuvo, who kept a restaurant at 147 Third Avenue.

NATHAN PEYSER.—Nathan Peyser, tailor, of 413 East Fifty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,011 and no assets. The largest credtor is the State Bank, $988 on two notes which he indorsed.

NORTH AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Archibald Douglas receiver of the assets of the North American Rubber Company of 171 Broadway, with a factory in Jersey City, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on April 1 on the application of ex-Assemblyman Moses of Ryttenberg, attorney for Robert S. Masterton, Treasurer of the Universal Trust Company. Hays & Hershfeld, attorneys for the company, joined in the application for a receiver so that some one might be in possession of the assets until a plan of reorganization has been perfected. That is now being arranged. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is the largest creditor, his claim being, it is said, $25,000. The plant and machinery at the factory are valued at $10,000.

LOORYA & ARONSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Loorya and Hyman J. Aronson, who compose the firm of Loorya & Aronson, dealers in barbers' supplies, cutlery, and crockery at 112 Canal Street, Manhattan, and 154 Sands Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Julius Levy, $192; Nichtbauser & Levy, $163; Jack Busch, $78, and L. Heuman & Sons, $75. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments of $500 to creditors, and have transferred merchandise and accounts amounting to $500. They have been in business since 1890, and in February, 1903, said they were worth $24,000. They opened a branch store at 398 Grand Street, Manhattan, in February, 1903, and closed it up recently. In August last they bought the crockery and housefurnishing goods store at 134 Sands Street, it is said, for $3,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLUMENTHAL, Sigfried—W. Cranston and another 72
BABCOCK, Jennette L.—E. Hamilton.... $337
BOYD, Alexander D., and Edward H. Coles—R. Hill 98
COLES, Edward H.—R. Hill 388
CHAFFEE, Herbert B.—O. D. Thees and another 116
DOWNIE, Walter A.—S. O. Howe 167
HALSTEAD, Joseph, Jr., and Isaac W. Head—C. Smith 233
HOFFMAN, George—E. Hamilton 224
HARRIS, Charles D.—J. Beck and another 108
HALL, William K.—M. E. Royle 64
HOWE, Miles S.—B. W. Howe, costs.... 74
HADFIELD, John H.—C. L. Cammann and another 97
CREDIT ADJUSTMENT COMPANY—V. E. Engelbach 454
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Langan 1,643
HARBOR AND SUBURBAN BUILDING and Savings Association—C. F. Tautphoeus 1,050
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Burchill 1,723
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —H. M. Moore 224
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —E. W. B. Brown 274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —W. L. Caldwell 274
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —J. A. Quinn 274
MUTUAL INCANDESCENT LIGHT COMpany—E. Feldman 1,145
NATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY—F. H. Kimball 7,437
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Williams and another 1,388
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York—E. Wesp 300
FOWLER, Edward S., trustee—S. Manheimer, costs 109
GIBSON, A. Stanly and Henry W.—R. R. James 601
GARVIN, Edward D.—H. T. Darling.... 196
GRIFFITHS, William J.—Guaranty Trust Company of New York 6,257
GREENBERG, Isaac—M. Weinhandler.... 167
KAUFHOLD, Jacob W.—L. Spear 121
KRAUTMAN, Elias—S. Mayer 86
LESLIE, M. Leon—Adams & Grace Company 479
LAUDERMAN, Mprris—F. Peletiere 84
LA ROCCA, Joseph, and Joseph Poalontonio—J. Brummer, costs 111
LYNCH, Edward M.—D. B. Tracey 693
MORGAN, William—A. J. Patterson..... 118
MARKS, David E.—D. Bussel 49
O'RAFFERTY, Michael J.—Hall & Grant Construction Company, costs 108
ROTHSCHILD, David—E. J. Rieser..... 499
SCHWARTZ, Hyman—F. W. Adams..... 135
SCHROEDER, L. G.—E. P. Van Alstyne, Jr. 1,980
SIMON, Ben—B. Fechter 431
SAMPTER, Otto—O. D. Thees and another 162
STEIN, Charles A.—T. Schneider..... 342
SIMON, Miny—B. Simon 372
TRIPP, Dwight K.—F. Barnard and another 150
TOLMACH, Bernard—W. Allison..... 108
WALKER, Frank B., and Florence B.—Hobart Estate Company 356
WILSON, James—W. F. Chrystie and another 949
WIRTH, Jacob H.—S. A. Maxwell and another 731
WALKER, James, and Philip H. Wagner —Hallwood Cash Register Company..... 384

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and data when judgment was filed.

HAUR, Jennie—People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company, Oct. 30, 1901..... 102
LEASON, Jane F.—J. Preussen, March 25, 1904 150
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Mendoza, March 18, 1904 291
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. O'Brien, by guardian, March 17, 1904 121
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—E. F. Goodchild, Jan. 30, 1904 1,763
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—R. Lewis, March 3, 1904..... 298
MANDEL, Max—R. Jacoby, April 13, 1904 983
FEERLINE, Jacob—Reynolds Plumbers' Supply Company 1,727
SUPREME COMMANDERY, UNITED Order of the Golden Cross of the World—M. Robinson, Feb. 2, 1904..... 113
SUPREME COMMANDERY, UNITED Order of the Golden Cross of the World—M. Robinson, Dec. 16, 1902..... 107
SUPREME COMMANDERY, UNITED Order of the Golden Cross of the World—M. Robinson, May 28, 1902..... 2,663
FINN, Daniel E.—T. L. Park, Oct. 5, 1903 383
MANNING, Alfred J.—N. L. McCready, March 9, 1903..... 2,175
BOERNSEN, Theodore A. M.—M. F. Von Dohren, Jan. 15, 1904..... 1,272
ASHNER, Morris, and Charles Van Buren —V. Kolar and another, Aug. 13, 1903... 75

Judgments Canceled.

HELLMAN, Louis—B. H. Lage, May 14, 1900 578
BROWN, George—J. H. Scully, Oct. 25, 1899 ..... $172

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.06@$1.09
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .54
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .43½
Flour, Minnesota patents..... 5.40
Cotton, middling 14.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .07½
Sugar, granulated 4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .37
Beef, family 11.00
Beef hams 21.25
Tallow, prime ..... .04⅝
Pork, mess..... 13.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .07¼
Lard, prime 7.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 15.50
Butter, Western creamery..... .22

CHICAGO, April 16.—Flour, Winter patents, $4.70@$4.80; straights, $4.40@$4.60; Spring patents, $4.40@$4.70; straights, $4@$4.20; bakers, $2.75@$3.40; No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@96c; No. 3, 86@96c; No. 2 red, 96@97¾c; No. 2 corn, 52½@52¾c; No. 2 yellow, 52¼@52¾c; No. 2 oats, 37½@38c; No. 3 white, 41@43c; No. 2 rye, 70c; good feeding barley, 32@35c; fair to choice malting, 44@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.45@$6.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.12½@6.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.75; wbisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clovsr, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Saturday's cotton market was a narrow affair as far as speculative interest was concerned, the total transactions being estimated as not exceeding 100,000 bales. Considering the light business, fluctuations were comparatively broad, and the general undertone was nervous and excited. Disappointing English cables, and a hearish visible supply statement, together with rather larger port receipts, were offset to some extent by reports of very cool weather in Texas and the small interior movement, while the large port movement was partially due to export clearances at Pensacola. Exports for the day were about 10,500 bales for Great Britain from Galveston and the outport mentioned. At the opening there was considerable selling, seemingly for the account of room operators who had gone long on yesterday's advance, hoping, perhaps, for a firm set of cables this morning. Later tbe market was rallied partially by the demand for tha later positions arising from the cold weather in the belt, but toward the close tha profit taking of room longs again eased prices off, with the market finishing the session only a few points above the lowest for the day. On tba cables local prices should have started about 15 to 20 points net lower. They opened net 16 to 17 points lower on the old crop and 9 points lower to 1 point higher on the new crop months. New Orleans at first showed relative weakness, but soon began to rally on buying influenced by the cold weather. The local market joined in tha advance, and for a time showed a very good undertone, with July selling up to within 3 points of Friday's close, while new-crop months were net higher. But under tha close they again eased off, and were finally quiet at a net declina of 12 to 16 points on the old-crop months, with the later position 1 point higher to 2 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	14.02@14.04
May	14.03	14.20	14.07	14.08@14.09
June	..	..	..	14.22@14.26
July	14.29	14.43	14.26	14.32@14.33
August	13.72	13.86	13.72	13.76@13.77
Septtember ..	12.39	12.50	12.37	12.40@12.42
October	11.79	11.92	11.77	11.84@11.85
November	11.60	11.76	11.60	11.70@11.72
December	11.62	11.75	11.62	11.69@11.70
January	11.70	11.75	11.70	11.71@11.73

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Cotton—Spot in limited demand; prices 8 points lower; American middling, fair, 8.32; good middling, 8.16; middling, 8.06, and low middling, 7.98; good ordinary, 7.86; ordinary, 7.66. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export, and included 3,200 bales American; receipts, 2,000 bales; no American. Futures opened and closed quiet: American middling, good ordinary, April, 7.78; April and May, 7.12; May and June, 7.69; June and July, 7.66; July and August, 7.62; August and September, 7.36; September and October, 6.61; October and November, 6.31; November and December, 6.22; December and January, 6.20; January and February, 6.19.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—The cold wave which occupied the entire Western country on Saturday found little or no response in speculative wheat markets. To the surprise of many prices instead of advancing, as many thought they would, actually ruled weak most of the session and at the regular close stood ¼@½c down from the previous night, with very little change subsequently on the curb. May at 1 o'clock being 94½c, July 91c, and September 85c. No. 2 red closed $1.05, elevator, and $1.06@$1.09, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.00¾, free on board afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16.—Wheat—May, 93¼c; July, 93¾c; September, 82¾c; on track No. 1 hard, 95¾c; No. 1 Northern, 94¾c; No. 2 Northern, 92¼c. Flour—First patents, $5.10@$5.20; second patents, $5@$5.10; first clears, $3.70@$3.80; second clears, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, in bulk, $14.50@$15.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 Northern, 97c; old July, 87¾c asked. Rye—No. 1, 73@73½c. Barley—No. 2, 62c; sample, 40@62c. Oats—September, 43@43¼c. Corn—No. 3, 49@50c; July, 49¾@49¾c bid.

DULUTH, April 16.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 93½c; No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Northern, 89½c; May, 92c; July, 92¼c; September, 82¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.20@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.95@$5.15; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.10@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.30@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $4.20@$4.40; choice to fancy, $4.50@$4.75. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.15, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.08@$1.12. Feed—Western Spring, $19, May shipment; standard middling, $20, May shipment; city bran, $23@$23.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $23@$23.50; red dog, $25@$25.50; hominy chop, $19.50, bulk; $20.75, sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	95	95	94¾	94½
July	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾
September	85¾	85¾	84⅞	84⅞
December	85½	85½	85⅛	85⅛
Corn—				
May	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
July	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	92½	92¾	92	92
July	88¼	88½	87¾	87⅝
September	83¾	84	82 13-16	83¼
Corn—				
May	52½	52½	51¼	51⅝
July	50½	50 5-16	49 9-16	49⅜
September	49¼	49½	49	49
Oats—				
May	38¼	38¼	37⅞	37¼
July	38¼	38¼	37⅜	37½
September	32¼	32¼	31½	31⅜
Lard—				
May	$6.55	$6.55	$6.47½	$6.47½
July	6.70	6.72½	6.65	6.65
Ribs—				
May	6.35	6.35	6.25	6.25
July	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.42½
Pork—				
May	12.15	12.15	12.00	12.02½
July	12.35	12.35	12.20	12.20

COFFEE.—The coffee market was moderately active and generally firmer on covering. The market opened steady at an advance of 5@10 points on a light demand that may have been encouraged by rather steady European advices. Buying was restricted to some extent hy the larger primary receipts and a decline in tba Rio market, making it look as though the heavier

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(near Coblenz,)
GERMANY.
Famous International Health Resort on the River Lahn.
Alkaline thermal springs with carbonic acid gas and chloride of sodium 82° to 122° F.
SEASON FROM MAY 1 TO OCTOBER 15.
Waters and Baths Throughout the Year.
Prescriptions obtained through the Kur-Kommission and terms through the Royal Administration of Baths and Springs give special information.
Amusements: Rooms for Reading, Conversation and Games. Theatre. Concerts three times a day by the Philharmonic Orchestra from Hamburg; 50 musicians conducted by Julius Laube. Balls, Boat races, Shooting, Fishing. Lawn Tennis. Croquet. Shady walks in beautiful Woods. Cable car up to the Hohen-Malberg, (1,000 feet above Ems.)
Export of Ems waters, Salts, and Pastilles. Waters from the famous Kraenchenbrunnen, from the Kaiserbrunnen, Kaiserbrunnen, and Victoriabrunnen; Ems Pastilles fabricated under supervision of the Government; Natural Salt from the Springs (fluid and solid) to be had at the Chemist's, Druggist's, and Mineral Water Shops, also through the Royal Administration of the Springs and Baths.

EMS HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE
The favorite resort of Americans.
Opposite Baths and Park.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

The Wentworth
New Castle, R. R. STATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
1½ hours from Boston on NORTH SHORE, accommodations for 400. Large orchestra. Splendid golf links, grand drives, boating, bathing, swimming pool, fishing. Centre for automobiling. Address
HARVEY & WOOD,
New Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
Representativa 3 Park Placa, 11 to 1 daily.

Rhode Island.

The MATHEWSON
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
A SUPERB HOTEL, DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT. HOTEL ORCHESTRA.
Opens June 25. Send for booklet.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., MANAGER.
New York office, The Touraine, 9 East 39th St.

NEW YORK STATE.

Lake George.

Lake George.—Handsomely furnished cottage; fins lawn, stable, ice, dock; magnificent views; moderate rent. Stockwell, 131 West 47th St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WHERE YOU CAN CATCH TROUT.
THE NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Most attractively located hotel in Pocono Mountains; strictly modern; entirely new; steam heat; private baths; seven splendid trout streams; booklet. W. J. & M. D. Price, Proprietors, P. O. Canadensis, Pa. Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R., 2¼ hours from New York.

THE GRANGE, Swarthmore, Penn. Tha present management take pleasure in announcing the opening of their third season of above house, May 10. Suites, with or without private bath, may now be engaged. For terms, &c., apply or address as above. Phone 14, Swarthmore.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE GAINSBOROUGH,
HUBBARD'S COVE,
NEAR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
First class; bath room; $7 to $9 per week; special rates for June. For circular address
A. W. SHATFORD, Proprietor.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 consecutive days, $1.05; 30 consecutive days, $4.00; 30 t., c. o. d., $4.50.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

Norwood Park,
Long Branch, N. J.
West End and Hollywood Stations.
(Built by the late Norman L. Munro at a cost of a million dollars.)
Within about one hour of New York. Is beyond a doubt an ideal location for families who prefer cottage life to that of a hotel.
All cottages offered for rent have been thoroughly refurnished this spring by John Wanamaker.
Rents Are Very Reasonable.
SIXTY TRAINS DAILY FURNISH THE BEST SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE IN THE WORLD. VIA PENNSYLVANIA R. R. AND CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY, OR SANDY HOOK BOATS; TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE.
GOLF LINKS, TENNIS COURTS, CROQUET GROUNDS, PONY TRACK FOR CHILDREN, CASINO, &c., WITHIN THREE MINUTES OF EVERY HOUSE.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AT THEIR OFFICE, ON PREMISES,
OR 284 COLUMBUS AV., NEW YORK CITY.

Lakewood. Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE
Season from October to June.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Season from November to May.

Both Houses Under the Management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. MURPHY, Ass't Mgr. Laurel House.
F. F. SHUTE, Ass't Mgr. Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Write to Laurel House for a free copy of the beautifully illustrated souvenir magazine 'Laurel Leaves from Lakewood," giving all information.

Spring Lake.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW BRICK
MONMOUTH
At Spring Lake, N. J.
Will open about June 25th, under the general management of David B. Plumer, with Frank F. Shute, Resident Manager. Address Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, N. J., until May 15th.

Long Branch.

Hollywood Hotel
AND COTTAGES,
West End, N. J.
ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
Will positively remain open until Sept. 10.
COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON, $1,750.
Booking Office, 5905 Broadway, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, 5041 SPRING.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Near ocean and lakes. Thoroughly modernized. Sun parlors. Light, airy rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private baths. Descriptive booklet. A. M. SEXTON.

Atlantic City.

Tha Worthington.—Mo. Ava. and Pacific, near Reading R. R. and beach; special Spring rates; send for booklet. J. B. Worthington.

NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.

TROUT FISHING
IN THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
The trout season opens April 16th, and continues to August 31st, inclusive. A little book issued by
THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R. CO.
giving information as to the trout streams in this locality will be sent free on receipt of two cents postage.
N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
Kingston (Rondout Sta.), N. Y.

Adirondacks.

THE STEVENS HOUSE
ADIRONDACKS
27th SEASON.
Some very Desirable Camps and Cottages For Rent.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Proprietors,
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
Long Beach Hotel
AND COTTAGES,
NEW YORK'S POPULAR FAMILY RESORT.
Improved railroad accommodations and through trains; 45 minutes from E. 34th St., N. Y.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
Also proprietor HOTEL GRENOBLE, 7th Av. and 56th St., N. Y. City, where rooms may be engaged.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
An attractive and reserved country Resort for HEALTH and COMFORT.
Quiet and homslika; good air; excellent table; open wood fires
Telephone 25 Millbrook.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

Shelter Island.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Will open for the reception of guests Saturday, June 25th. HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING. See Long Island R. R. Time Table. Special rates for the season.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., N. Y.

Lake Mahopac.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.—A select family house. Golf and all outdoor sports; superior accommodations; excellent cuisine; one hour from city via Harlem or Putnam R. R.; telephone; illustrated booklet. Emerson Clark, Prop.

DEAN HOUSE.
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 1, 1896.
Plans shown and information given upon application to the owner and proprietor.
A. H. DEAN.

EXCURSIONS.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition
AT ST. LOUIS,
APRIL 30TH TO DECEMBER 1ST.
Tickets provida for every traveling and hotel expense for the entire tour, including accommodations at tha JEFFERSON, which is fire-proof and the most luxurious hotel in St. Louis.
Send for illustrated circular.

CALIFORNIA.
A magnificent tour, April 26, including the Grand Canyon, the Yosemite Valley, hotel accomm

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture, subject: "The Use of Prayer."

CIRCLE DIVINE MINISTRY, 34 WEST 20TH.—Sunday, 3:30, Mrs. John Vance Cheny. Thursday, 8 P. M., Ursula Gestefeld, "Death and Afterward."

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, West 11th St. and Waverley Place.—Sunday, 8 P. M., Special Celebration of St. George's Day by the Sons of St. George. Sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, M. A. All Englishmen cordially invited.

ST. AGNES'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH, 92D St. and Columbus Av., the Rev. Wm. T. Manning, D. D., Vicar.—Services at the usual hours; the vicar will preach at 11 and 4.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D St., Sunday, 11:15, Dr. Silverman on "The Achievements of Scepticism and Religion." All welcome.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Sunday night, 26th St., female fox terrier; one side of head black, black spot on back; name Trixie; reward. Schmidt, 229 East 26th St.

Lost.—Lady's gold watch and chain fob, open face; monogram "S. O. S." Reward, no questions asked. Room 146, 38 Park Row.

Lost—Turtoiseshell comb in cab, Central Park West to 14th St.; reward. Stevens, 154-156 West 27th St., sixth floor.

Lost—Pearl cluster pin. Liberal reward for return to Oliver T. Johnson, Sellegman & Co., Mills Building.

Lost.—8th Av. car, gold watch chain, 13th., afternoon; reward. Monnet, 463 West Broadway.

Lost—April 11, lady's gold watch; mark "A. S."; liberal reward. Mrs. Mairs, 163 Madison Av.

Lost—Brindle white and hull, screw tail; ears cut; $5 reward. 225 Lexington Av.

Lost.—Fox terrier pup; black spots; $5 reward. 58 West 35th St.

REWARDS.

$50 Reward—For diamoond brooch, flying bird, lost April 9. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th St., 116 East.—Large front room; private bath; exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av.—The Madison; under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone, transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts; private baths.

22d St., 16 East.—(Central.) large, handsoma room, (2d.) private bath; good accommodations; references; board.

22d St., 41 East.—Central location; select board; desirable rooms; moderate prices; references; table boarders.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; location and table excellent; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

25th St., 104 East.—Very nice, large sunny room; first floor; good table and service; references.

35th, 71 West.—Handsome large and small rooms with bath; table board; references exchanged.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone, 5608—38th.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms; reference.

58th St., 50 East.—Very desirable second floor front ballroom, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter large rooms; refined people only; reference.

Room and Board Directory.—56th, near 5th Av.; appointments first-class. Blakely, 1,564 Broadway.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful room; superior table; references given and required.

80th St., 141 West.—Large, nicely furnished front room; excellent table; reasonable rates; reference.

93d St., 122 Wsst.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; good board; references.

94th St., 65 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent home table; private family; table guests; references.

104th, 61 West.—Excellent accommodations recently vacated; comfort; superior table board; gentlemen preferred; references.

122d St., 223 West.—Large front room, with board, in private family; gentleman or couple.

Madison Av., 432—Pleasant third floor corner room, with board; Summer prices; reference.

Room and Board Directory.—West 72d; table first-class. All particulars Blakely, 1,564 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Beautiful rooms; every comfort; $2 to $8.

11th Street, 242 West.—Hall room, all improvements, with private American family; gentlemen only.

12th St., 38 West.—Large, sunny room, neatly furnished, near bath; ample closets; references.

17th St., 32 West.—Elegant parlors; also large and small rooms; moderate prices.

55th St., 133 East.—Front parlor, comfortably furnished; desirable neighborhood.

72d St., 114 West.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; connected or single.

74th St., 125 East.—One large, one small furnished room; porcelain bath; private family.

81st St., 138 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; near "L" station; Doctor's office—waiting room.

116th St., 55 West.—Light, pretty room, one or two refined persons, with refined couple; elevator apartments. Mrs. Fay.

220 West 34th St.—Room for gentlemen only; private family.

Fifth Av., 61.—Two beautiful rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen. Mrs. Christian.

Lexington Av., 73.—Very desirable large front room, with alcove, bath; rent reasonable.

Magnificent newly furnished parlor suit; other rooms; running water, bath; first-class house. 159 West 36th St.

Room and Board Directory.—Unusual opportunity; sumptuously furnished rooms; West 73d. Blakely, 1,564 Broadway.

Room and Board Directory, West 88th.—Strictly private family; board optional. Blakely, 1,564 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

A gentleman and wife, occupying their own brownstone house, having no children or boarders, would let a handsomely furnished alcove room. A party seeking a clean, handsomely appointed home, apply at 398 Vanderbilt Av., between Greene and Gates Avs.; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—A beautiful second floor of three rooms, besides double extension room and private bath, or part of same, would be let unfurnished, on reasonable terms, to reliable party only; house 25 ft. wide; newly decorated; on 91st St. West; would let to Oct. 1st or by the year; references exchanged. Address Refinement, Box 151, 1,364 Broadway.

Room and Board Directory.—East 43d, opposite Manhattan; appointments first-class. Blakely, 1,564 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cashiers.—The 14th St. Store requires a large number of experienced cashiers. Applications can be sent in by mail in confidence, or you may apply on Tuesday, after 9 A. M., at office of General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Cashiers.—Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of several bright young women as cashiers; experience not necessary. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Gloves.—We require a few refined, intelligent young women, experienced in selling gloves. Apply to John Daniell, Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Good Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business about twice a week, usually Tuesday and Friday, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work in order to earn money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address "Special Sales," Box 15 Madison Sq. P. O.

Ladies paid good salaries doing needlework for us home; beautiful medallion and particulars free for addressed envelope. Teneriffe Lace Co., New York.

Linen room—By refined middle-aged woman; good mender and darner, or linen room of hotel; city or country. Box 26, 1,515 3d Av.

HELP WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Parcel Wrappers.—The 14th St. Store requires experienced parcel wrappers for all departments. Apply Wednesday, after 9 A. M., at office of General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Pianist.—Siegel Cooper Co. requires the services of a young lady pianist; must be good sight reader; permanent position. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require an experienced stenographer; one accustomed to office work preferred. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co. require experienced saleswomen for their white goods, domestic, and wash goods. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of young lady as office assistant; some knowledge of bookkeeping essential; permanent position. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced parcel wrappers; those having department store experience preferred. Apply at Supt.'s office before 9 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of experienced sewers on awnings and slip covers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require first-class waist trimmers, sleeve, waist, and skirt makers, also skirt and waist hands, in their alteration department. Apply at 23 West 22d St. before 10 A. M.

The 14th St. Store requires competent saleswomen for the following departments: Bottled goods, tea and coffee, canned meats, cereals, creamery. Girls experienced in labeling groceries, sundries, &c. 35 experienced half-time waitresses for the restaurant. Those residing at home preferred. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St., 8th floor.

The 14th St. store requires competent saleswomen and stock clerks for their shoe department. Apply Tuesday at office of General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

The 14th St. Store requires competent saleswomen for all departments. Applications can be sent in by mail, stating the departments you are experienced in, and also salary desired. Address in absolute confidence, Mr. L. Wiss, General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Waitresses.—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced waitresses (half-time.) Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—B. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced waist and skirt hands in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer, who understands bookkeeping for railroad work in the Virginias; state age, references, salary expected, and denomination. Address J. J. Corell, Roanoke, Va.

Wanted—Several women solicitors familiar with house-to-house canvassing; state experience, reference, and compensation expected. Address E. T. Z., Box 118, Times.

Wanted—Graduate nurses at once for a private pavilion of a large New York hospital; compensation liberal. Address Hospital, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Stenographer, (beginner,) with some knowledge of bookkeeping; good penman; apply by letter only. 241 Broadway, 6th floor.

Wanted—Stenographer; refined young lady, who can operate the Smith machine; for broker's office; salary, $8. 150 Nassau, Office 1,737.

Wanted—Experienced skirt draper, sleeve hands, workers on neckwear, and an errand girl Katharine Breen & Co., 1 East 40th St.

Wanted—Young woman take care of baby; neat sewer; best references required. Apply Monday and Tuesday morning, 120 East 22d St.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 528 West 28th St.

Wanted—Young girls as improvers and apprentices at dressmaking; apprentices paid while learning. 568 5th Av.

Wanted—Young lady as bookkeeper and general office worker. J. Oliver, 508 Broadway.

Males.

Aitken, Son & Co. require neat boys as messengers; good places for good boys; bring health certificate. Broadway and 18th St.

Forty Salesmen for Dress Goods.—Only those who have had experience in this line of goods and can furnish exceptional references need apply to Superintendent at rear 10th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Packers.—The 14th St. Store requires thoroughly experienced packers for the following: House furnishing goods, china, bric-a-brac, upholstery, pictures, silverware. Apply Tuesday in person, or by mail in confidence, to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Rothenberg & Co., W. 14th St., require an experienced salesman for their sporting goods department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., W. 14th St., have a vacancy for an A1 furniture salesman. Apply Superintendent's office.

Siegel Cooper Co. require the services of an experienced salesman for Victor talking machines. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

The 14th St. Store requires competent salesmen for all departments. Applications can be sent in by mail, stating the departments you are experienced in, and also salary desired. Address, in absolute confidence, Mr. L. Wise, General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer, who understands bookkeeping for railroad work in the Virginias; state age, references, salary expected, and denomination. Address John J. Corell, Roanoke, Va.

Wanted—Salesmen; 2 smart, live men, to take orders for the best selling article on the market; experience not necessary; salary or commission. Apply before 10 A. M., F. P. Thompson, 833 Broadway.

Wanted—A young man between the ages of 25 and 35 to devote two or three evenings each week to elevating work, through which he can double his income. Wenath, 203 East 43th St.

Wanted—Bright lad, by down-town importing and exporting house, as office and errand boy; must be quick and of neat appearance. Apply, in own handwriting, W., Box 109 Times.

Wanted.—Bright boy for office work; salary to start, $3; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, A. Z., Box 1,234 Times, Harlem Office.

Wanted—A salesman to sell druggists' glassware and sundries; must have had experience with retail drug trade of Brooklyn. Write, stating references, to P. O. Box 1,744 Manhattan.

Wanted—Experienced window dresser for men's clothing store. Apply, after 10 Monday morning, Brill Brothers, 279 Broadway.

Wanted—Caretaker; man and wife to take charge of several private houses in the Bronx. Address, with reference, Dwellings, Box 127 Times.

Wanted—Canvassers; 3 good sewing-machine men at once; A1 contract to workers. Apply before 10 A. M., F. P. Thompson, 833 Broadway.

Wanted — Experienced messenger boys for down-town district. Apply Postal Telegraph, Broadway and Murray.

Wanted—Experienced manager for credit clothing store in Pennsylvania; excellent opportunity. Call personally, Room 705, 640 Broadway.

Wanted—Boy in large law office. Apply Room 1,501, 25 Broad St., April 18 or 19, between 5 and 6 P. M.

Wanted—Stenographer familiar with graphophone; good position to right party. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Wanted—A strong, active boy, about 16 years. Apply to Box 1,334, General Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Governess.—By a North German teacher as governess; English branches, piano; best city references. Instructor, 142 East 60th St.

Housekeeper.—Long experience; Summer hotel; highest reference. M. B., 141 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Housework.—By young girl, just landed from Ireland, general housework; small family. Apply to Mrs. Flaherty, 303 East 101st St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

Lady's Maid.—Lady would recommend French Parisienne lady's maid and good seamstress; like position with lady living in hotel and travel any country; good packer; good references. Mlle. R. H., 250 West 54th St.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress by the day; private family. Roberts bell, 212 East 96th St.

Maid or Attendant.—By North German; as maid or attendant; good traveler; references. Bentey, 317 West 58th St.; inquire janitress.

Nurse.—By German girl as nurse; understands kindergarten work. E. H. F., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Nursery Governess.—Lady wishes position for her nursery governess, or as companion. Miss Flindall, Clinton Av., New Brigbton, S. I.

Premiere Modiste.—Late with Dunstan; magnificent fitter; gowns for all occasions, chic blouses, negligees, wrap coats, unique designs; out by day; home preferred. Emilia Glaumé, 406 West 57th St., apartment 2, one stairs up.

Respectable woman would like care of private house for Summer; good reference. Friday, 328 West 49th St.

Shorthand and Typewriter.—19; intelligent country girl; willing to work; recent graduate. Eastmanite, Box 124 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By an intelligent beginner; willing; good writer and speller; will work hard to turn out neat and careful work. Rynd, Box 147 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Rapid and good speller; willing to hustle; understands simple bookkeeping, mimeographing; wages moderate. Harris, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer—Office assistant; secretary; cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, insurance; general commercial experience. M. E., Box 276 Times.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience with firm where good work was essential; attends strictly to business; references. Hancock, Box 154 Times Office.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Bright young woman; neat, rapid, accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12-$15. Integrity, Box 204 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Businesslike, Box 104 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12-$15. Energetic, Box 106 Times.

Stenographer.—(19;) passed State Regents' bookkeeping; recent graduate Poughkeepsis High School, with honors; Eastman College, high percentage; moderate. Superior, Box 121 Times.

Stenographer.—Accurate Remington or Smith operator; refined young woman; quick comprehension; two years' experience; $8. Grace, Box 101 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; lives with parents; excellent speller; no agencies. Competent, 149 Times.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; good speller; best references; $8. Accurate, Box 103 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Integrity, ability; four years' experience; would consider position including board, or not; $10 to $18. W., 103 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer and typewriter, experienced; well recommended. Doyle, 40 West 65th St.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; refined appearance; good education; references. Neat, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good speller; assist office work. Box, 102 Times Office.

Typewriter.—Knowledge of stenography; accurate, educated; references. Miss B., 510 West 57th St.

Males.

A.—A.—A.—An able American, college graduate, three years' business experience, (library and real estate,) wishes position in banker's, real estate, broker's, publisher's, or railroad agent's office; best of references, social, educational, and business, given. Maurice A. C. Henriques, 102 East 90th St.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant will open, post, examine, or balance books; prepare statements; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 160 Times.

A competent young man desires position with publishing house; experience; best of references. L. S. H., Dramatic News, 144 Broadway.

Bookkeeper.—Double entry; fine general officeman; well educated; married; owing to partly defective hearing, out of employment; some remunerative work; day or night. Suspense, Times, Harlem.

Bookkeeper will take charge of a set of books requiring few hours work daily, weekly, or occasionally. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Butler or Valet.—Dane, 27; speaks English and German; good city references; wages, $40. 8 State St., N. Y.

Caretaker.—By caretaker to take care of private house for Summer months or longer; good reference. E. Ledwith, 1,072 3d Av.

Caretakers.—Protestant couple to care city private residence during absence of family for Summer months. Hall, 442 West 47th St.

Cretaker.—Swede, as caretaker of gentleman's place; references. Aug. Borg, 20 Greenwich St., City.

Coachman.—By coachman; married; no incumbrance; sober, careful, experienced, and reliable in taking care of gentleman's fine horses, &c.; is a first-class rider; best reference, written and personal; city or country. R. R. F., care Lederer, 158 East 92d St.

Coachman, Single; thoroughly experienced; unquestionable personal recommendations prominent families; stylish driver; smart appearance; temperate, obliging. Graham, 1,620 Broadway; Telephone 2155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly understanding duties; superior personal recommendations; careful driver; natty appearance; temperate, industrious, trustworthy; anywhere. S. L., 1,303 3d Av., (Coles.)

Coachman.—Single; unsurpassed personal recommendations prominent city families; thoroughly competent, stylish driver; sober, honest, energetic, obliging; anywhere. Lally, 301 East 70th St.

Coachman.—Gentleman highly recommends his thoroughly experienced, temperate, respectful, obliging, painstaking, trustworthy, smart appearing English coachman; skillful driver. 33 East 67th St.

Coachman.—Single, 30; sober, experienced, competent man; Protestant; position in country; willing to be useful; last employer can be seen; wages, $30. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 40th St.

Coachman.—Singic; country preferred; understands care of horses; careful driver; written and personal references; wages, $30 to $35. Daniel Montague, Box 132, Harrison, N. Y.

Coachman.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman; has been 10 years with family; good driver; willing, obliging. Coachman, 4 West 40th St.

Coachman.—English; 33; married; one child; in country or city; good reference. Stable, 331 West 15th St., rear.

Coachman.—English, married, no children; 15 years in last place; city or country. H. L., 119 West 40th St.

Collector.—Reliable man wishes position as collector for bank, real estate, or gas company; security given. Address E. D. B., L. B. 57, Greenwich, Conn.

Couple, middle-aged, to do the work of small private family; wife good seamstress, asalst cooking; city references. Welton, 642 East 167th.

Druggist.—28; speaks German, French, Italian fluently; many years' international experience; good references. Neumann, 225 E. Houston St.

Elevator Man.—Thoroughly experianced; age 22; good references. W., Box 116 Times.

First-class egg candler, (23;) 8 years' reference; can furnish the best references from the largest egg houses; speaks and writes English and German. Nathan Offen, 106½ Lewis St.

Groom.—A family going to Europe would like to find a place for carriage groom, who will be disengaged in about three weeks. For personal references call at 609 5th Av., from 9 to 10 A. M. or 1 to 3 P. M.

Manager—Twenty-five years' experience in the wine and liquor business; thoroughly up-to-date in all its branches; desires position by May 1; fully capable to take entire charge, to look after books, salesmen, and other help. S. S., Room 621 Park Row Building.

Respectable colored man wishes position as valet in bachelor apartment or clubhouse; A1 references. Charles E. Taylor, 209 West 26th St.

Salesman.—A1 reputation; will thoroughly work Mexico with a specialty, Sonora to Yucatan, all principal cities and towns; would carry side line for a thoroughly reliable house. Hustler, Box 124 Times.

Secretary.—By gentleman, 24, as secretary; first-class correspondent; also understands stenography and typewriting; highest references. W Box 139 Times.

Stenographer.—Not a "know it all," but willing worker; give entire satisfaction; credentials; $8. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

Tat," a French farce, at the Savoy Theatre one week from to-morrow. Leo Ditrichstein, who adapted the play from the French, is the leading supporter of Miss Tyree.

***

The Majestic Theatre definitely announces "The Man from China" for May 2. Charles A. Bigelow, who recently appeared at the Casino in "An English Daisy," will be the star. He will interpret the character of Peter Pudge, an itinerant musician known as the "human band." Rosemary Glosz has just been added to the company.

***

This week brings the farewell performance of Manager Conried's two stars, Ferdinand Bonn and Rudolph Christians, at the Irving Place Theatre. They will appear jointly in "Zapfenstreich" to-morrow and Tuesday evenings. Wednesday Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" will be the attraction. "Krieg im Frieden" will be given Thursday night and repeated at the two performances Saturday. "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld" will be played Friday night. Rudolf Christians will terminate his engagement in New York with "Dis Judin von Toledo," Monday, April 25.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE ORPHEUM.

Camille Darville, the prima donna, will have first place on the vaudeville bill at the Orpheum Theatre this week. Another feature is the first presentation on any stage of "Looping the Gap." It will be performed by "Darodevil" Castellane. Mlle. Capelli, the equestrienne and animal trainer, will introduce her Arabian steeds and her troupe of hunting dogs. Others on the bill are Billy B. Van Cressy and Dayns, Musical Dale, Trovolo, Gus Williams, and the Everett Trio.

"ARIZONA" AT THE BROADWAY.

Augustus Thomas's play, "Arizona," which has been running continuously for three or four years, will be at the New Broadway Theatre this week.

SUDERMANN AT THE AMPHION.

Sydney Rosenfeld's Century Players will present Sudermann's "The Battle of the Butterflies" at the Amphion Theatre this week. This play was to have been put on at the Princess Theatre, but the Century Players' season there came to a sudden end, which prevented the presentation of any more plays.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal features of this Sunday's concerts at the various playhouses are as follows:

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Fields and Ward, Raymond and Caverly, Madge Fox, Irene Franklin, Keline and Clifton, and Genaro and Bailey.

NEW STAR—Annie Abbott, Hulsey and Nelson, Ford and Wilson, and Rice and Prevost.

VICTORIA—Russell brothers, Cole and Johnson, Mary Linton and Lawrence sisters, the Toozoonin Troupe of Arabs, and the Two Tanhas.

AMERICAN—Elsie Bernard, Mitchell and Marron, Reata Winfield, Bandy and Wilson, and Marie Laurent.

WEST END—Dorothy Russell.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Frank Bush, Tannehill Comedy Company, Waterbury brothers and Tenney, Tenny and Louis Simon.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Robert Lorrains and company, the Quaker City Four, and Four Nelson Comiques.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Yorke and Adams, Lorimer Johnson and company, and Anna Caldwell.

PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE—The Sully Family, the Reed Birds, Jones and Walton, and Van Sicien and West.

HUBER'S MUSEUM—The Byron sisters, James Roberts, Charles Emerson, Cole and Clemons, Meehan and McCarthy, and Perry and Allicia.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S AND HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Clayton White and Marie Stuart, Bellman and Moore, Aurie Dagwell, Dooley and Fowley, and Misses Delmore.

EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax and moving pictures.

THEATRICALS IN LONDON.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—Long theatrical runs seem much more common in London than in New York. "A Chinese Honeymoon" has just completed its one thousandth performance at the Strand Theatre. It is said to have yielded profits amounting to £60,000. One of the plays which is touring the provinces in England has been played some 3,100 times in one company.

And yet, for all that, Sydney Lee said in a lecture recently that London is nowhere nearly so enthusiastic about the theatre now as it was in Shakespeare's time. He computes that there are now 140,000 people in London to each theatre, while in Shakespeare's time there were 20,000. Consequently, if modern London is to rival the London of Queen Elizabeth, it must increase the number of its theatres from forty-six to three hundred and twenty.

London is to get a chance to see a goodly number of American plays and players this year. Charles Frohman will lead a veritable American theatrical invasion in the Spring, and it has also been arranged for London to have a theatre devoted to American musical comedy.

George Musgrove will produce Henry Savage's musical comedies at the Shaftesbury Theatre as soon as it is out of the hands of the builders. The first piece will be "The Prince of Pilsen." A company of 129 people, with the conductor for the orchestra, will be imported from America. In explanation of this Mr. Muagoave says:

"It might seem strange why I should go to the expense of bringing over a complete company of Americans, but the English actors and actresses do not possess, and aeem unable to cultivate, that American 'go' which is noticeable in New York, Boston, Chicago, and elsewhere. They cannot get what I may call the 'atmosphere,' which is so necessary for the correct preaentation of an American piece." Mr. Musgrove holds in reserve "The American Consul" and "Peggy from Paris" in case "The Prince of Pilsen" fails to take with the Londoners.

There is always a pilgrimage of Americans to Stratford-on-Avon in the Spring to visit Shakeapeare's home and to witness the commemoration theatrical ssason which takes place at his birthday time. F. R. Benson will this year give the series of performances at the end of April and beginning of May, and one feature of the commemoration season will be the production of the "Orestean Trilogy" of Aeschylus. It is said that, with the exception of a performance at Vienna some time ago, the whole trilogy has not been given for 2,000 years.

On returning from his flight four in America recently Sir Henry Irving denied a number of rumors that have been afloat about him lately. He says that he has no intention of leasing a new theatre in London and that his proposed visit to Australia is also a myth. He also denies that Ellen Terry is to rejoin his company. He starts on a tour of the provincea immediately with "Becket," and will not he seen in London until next year. Sir Henry aeemed much pleased with the results of his last American tour, but says that the American playgoers did not appreciate "Dante" because "they know little or nothing of Dante, the poet and man."

Stage Hand Takes Curtain Call.

It isn't often the luck of a stage hand to be included in the curtain calls, but once in a while these muts hut potent aids to dramatic realism get what is coming to them. At the end of the second act of "The Pit" at the Lyric last night the curtain, as usual, was raised to allow Wilton Lackaye to bow his acknowledgments. Then there was a momentary lull, and when the tardy curtain again arose a boy in overalls was seen beating a hasty retreat from the scene. With a quick bound Mr. Lackaye caught him hy the hand and dragged him to the centre of the stage. The boy evidently caught the spirit of the moment, for he bowed with the airs and graces of an old professional. But when the curtain again arose he was nowhere in sight.

EACH GUEST GOT A DIAMOND.

Birthday Dinner Sets Atlantic City Talking—Mr. Wanamaker Gives Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 16.—While there ars not as many people at the shore as last week, the aftermath of the Easter season is such as to cause no complaint from the proprietors of the hig beach-front hotels, and there is certainly no dearth in the whirl of social doings. This is especially true at the Hotel Rudolf, where a series of dances and card parties have enhanced the visit of sojournsrs.

There was a dinner—a natal day celebration at ths Hotel Rudolf the past week—that eclipsed anything of its kind ever given in the city. One-carat diamonds were distributed to seventeen guests as mementos of the occasion.

The birthday dinner was given hy Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Well of New York in honor of their daughter, Miss Daisy Well, who is nineteen years old. The celebration took place in the large ocean dining room of the Rudolf, and a large birthday cake was made especially for the occasion. It rested on a bed of American Beauty roses, while around it were banked other cut roses.

Into the glass reserved for the champagne a tiny one-carat diamond was dropped. Over each gem a little rosebud was placed, while the wine was poured into the glass. Not until the last toast had been drunk were the little diamonds lifted from the glasses.

Some good advice was given those at the banquet in honor of the Hon. John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General, of Philadelphia, at the Hotel Dennis this week. The object of the dinner was to have Mr. Wanamaker brought in closer relations with the business men of the city, and, if possible, to get him interested in the proposed erection of the new Y. M. C. A. hulidng. Mr. Wanamaker stated that such a structure should be one of the features of the resort, and should he erected on the ocean front. After giving his views in this matter, Mr. Wanamaker commented on Atlantic City's advantages, its growing popularity, and said that there should be a double-decked boardwaik to accommodate the great crowds.

Still the rumors of improvements at the Inlet are heard. This time the story is that a big Philadelphia hrewing company has taken title to the old Fisher Hotel property facing the ocean at the Inlet, and will tear it down, putting up in its place a handsome road house equipped with all the latest facilities.

The Huntley-Moore Stock Company have opened their new theatre in the heart of the Boardwalk district and have one of the most cosy and attractive playhouses in the city. Miss Moore, the leading woman, has been forced to take a brief rest. She was in the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago, and though she escaped without injury, she has not entirely recovered from the horrors of that catastrophe.

The warm weather the past week has increased the desire for yachting, and the respectivs skippers at the Inlet have already got their many trim craft in shape for the Summsr patronage.

Discussion on bathing in general, and especially as to men and women bathing together, has been rather warm here ths past week. Indeed, were the temperature as warm as the discussion, bathing would be in vogue. Mrs. Margaret Pierce, an "earnest worker" in the ranks of the W. C. T. U. at Newark, stated that she had been greatly shocked at the antics of the men and women in bathing here during the "good old Summer time."

Now the Rev. Dr. C. D. Sinkinson of this city, who bas held a pastorate here for nine years, comes out in the papers, laughs at the protest of Mrs. Pierce, and tells her that she is mistaken.

The engageemnt of Signor Vesselia, handmaster of the Royal Italian Band at the Steel Pier, to the wealthy Miss May Egan of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been announced, the wedding to taks place at the home of the hride on May 4.

OCEAN GROVE'S SUMMER.

Elaborate Programme of Musical and Religious Events Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., April 16.—Ocean Grove's official programme for the Summer of 1904 has just been completed. A feature of the new programme is the prominence given musical events. Thess includs "Walk and Talk" concerts, ths cantata, "The Rose Maiden," and the oratorios "Stahat Mater," "Fall of Bahylon," "Elijah," "The Holy City," "Ths Creation," and "The Messiah."

These oratorios will he rendered by the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus, assisted hy musical organizations from New York and Philadelphia. The festival orchestra will consist of sixty-five experienced players, and these musicians will also take part in the Sunday services in the Auditorium. The Children's Chorus will, as usual, he composd of 1,000 voices. The Boys' Rough Rider Brigade, the Mikado Mandolin Club of fifty performers, and the Royal Gypsy Chorus of 100 voices will assist ths children in their musical festival.

The Young Peoples' Meetings will be held daily in the Temple at 9 A. M. under the leadership of the Rev. Charles H. Yatman. At this service the Misses Anna and Georgia Park will he the cornet soloists, and Ray FitzGerald, the hlind son of Bishop FitzGerald, will he the violin soloist. The holiness meetings in the Tabernacle, at the same hour, will be in charge of the Devotional Committee of the Camp Meeting Association. The Sunday afternoon Bible class will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. L. R. Munhall of Germantown, Penn. All the musical events will he in charge of Tali Esen Morgan of New York City.

The camp meeting will hegin Aug. 20 and continue daily until Aug. 29. The "camp" will he in charge of Bishop FitzGerald, who will he assisted hy noted evangelists and preachers of world-wide reputation. Whiis this great religious feast is in progress ten services will be heid daily.

The season's programme of special religious and musical eventa is as follows:

Saturday evening, June 25—Opening concert.
Sunday, June 26—Opening Sunday.
Saturday evening, July 2—Patriotic concert.
Monday, July 4—Independence Day celebration in the Auditorium.
July 5-15—Sunday School Assembly, in charge of tha Rev. Dr. Charles L. Mead of Hoboken, N. J.
Saturday evening, July 9—Rossini's "Stabat Mater."
Sunday, July 10—Sabbath Union Day.
Monday avening, July 11—Musical reception.
Saturday evening, July 16—Cowen's "The Rosa Malden."
Sunday, July 17—Hospital Day.
July 19-20—Illustrated songs.
July 20-21—Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey, in charga of Mrs. Emma K. Bourne of Newark.
July 22-24—The National Temperance Society, in charge of the Rev. Dr. John B. Dunn of New York City.
Saturday evening, July 23—"The Fall of Babylon."
Sunday, July 24—Temperance Day.
July 26-28—Bible Conference, in charge of the Rev. Dr. L. R. Munhall of Germantown, Penn.
Wednesday evening, July 27—"Elijah."
Saturday evening, July 30—"The Holy City."
Sunday, July 31—Children's Day, in charge of the Rev. Charles Yatman and Tali Esen Morgan.
Sunday afternoon, July 31—Memorial services.
Monday evening, Aug. 1—Illustrated lecture, "Battle of Gettysburg," by ths Rev. Dr. O. L. Severaon.
Wednesday evening, Aug. 3—Repetition of "The Rose Malden."
Aug. 2-4—Woman's Home Missionary Society; Deaconess' Day, Aug. 4.
Aug. 5-7—Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
Saturday evening, Aug. 6—Haydn's "Ths Creation."
Aug. 8-18—Summer School of Theology, in charge of Bishop FitzGerald.
Wednesday evening, Aug. 10—Children's festival concert.
Aug. 15-17—Spiritual Culture Society.
Thursday evening, Aug. 18—"The Messiah."
Aug. 20-29—Annual camp meeting.
Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21—"The Holy City."
Tuesday evening, Aug. 30—Musical Jubilee.
Sept. 2-3—Moving pictures.
Monday evening, Sept. 5—Firemen's Night.
Sunday, Sept. 11—Closing services.

F. A. Gruber to Appear in Opera.

Frank A. Gruher, the stepaon of Col. Abraham Gruher, has returned to New York, after completing five years of musical study under Italian masters, and will he heard next Winter in concert and opera. He probahly will appear as a member of the company at the Metropolitan. Mr. Gruber is twenty-six years old and went abroad to study on the advice of Anton Seidl and Marianna Brandt, who declared him to be a tenor of exceptional ability. In Milan he studied under Blasco, Sahatini, Guarino, and Goula. His heat work has been in "La Tosca," "Faust," "La Boheme," and "Fedora." Mr. Gruber's grandfather was one of the first singers to appear in Wagnerian operas.

SPRING TOUCHES LAKEWOOD.

Polo,

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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WHEN Daniel Sully, the "Cotton King" of a few weeks, was walking down Fifth Avenue the other afternoon he was accosted by a business acquaintance with the remark:

"Well, Sully how goes things by this time?"

"Oh, I'm on my feet again," answered Sully, cheerfully.

"What! So soon?" replied his friend, incrediulously.

"Yes; I've sold my horses," replied Sully.

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SPEAKING of cool 'call downs,'" said Charles Hawtrey a few nights ago, "I think the hardest that ever an actor got occurred to a well-known Englishman who once called to see Lewis Waller. The actor is well known, hut for obvious reasons it's just as well not to mention his name. He had written to Waller, asking for an appointment to talk over a part which he hoped to play in a coming production.

"'And now,' remarked Waller, after the preliminaries had heen discussed, 'what salary will you expect?'

"'Well, I couldn't think of playing for less than fifty pounds a week,' was the answer.

"Mr. Waller suddenly became engrossed in a manuscript on his desk.

"'Please close the door as you go out, Mr. Blank,' was all he said.

"Needless to say, Mr. Blank sought another engagement."

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SENATOR DOLLIVER of Iowa tells this story on himself: "I reached a certain small town during a campaign," said he, "and found that the proprietor of the hotel where I usually stopped was in jail. He had gone there of his own accord, rather than pay a judgment which he considered unjust. He asked the Sheriff please to let him out for two hours to hear his old friend Dolliver speak. The Sheriff agreed, and sent an order for the release of the prisoner for two hours for that purpose.



"Then he considerately added at the end of the order, 'The rest of your punishment is remitted.'"

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IRVING BACHELLER, novelist and after-dinner speaker, says that the flattery hurled at him during recent years has been as nothing compared to the dose he received from an old farmer on the day of his graduation from college. On that occasion Mr. Bachelier was one of the senior class's commencement orators. After the usual fashion of college speakers, he got rid of many high-sounding words and wound himself up into varied flourishing gestures. When it was all over, the old farmer approached:

"Wal," said he to the young graduate, 'you sure did make the finest speech I ever heard. Great! You jes' riz right up in the air, and no durned fool in that thar crowd could understand a word you wuz talkin' about."

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JOHN O'BRIEN, private Secretary to Mayor McClellan, is generally regarded as a wise young man. At any rate, the Mayor thinks that he is, so O'Brien cares not what others may think. An incident illustrating why the Mayor has such a high regard for his Secretary:

The Mayor was signing a hunch of Aldermanic resolutions the other day with a fancy gold pen that he valued greatly. O'Brien, standing behind him, was aware of the Mayor's attachment to that pen. Along came a resolution which was not of much import, but in which a body of good citizens were greatly interested. The Mayor was about to sign that resolution with his much-beloved gold pen when Mr. O'Brien reached over his shoulder, took the gold pen out of his hand, tendered him an every-day, six-cent pen, and said:

"Pardon me, sire."

"Pourquoi?" asked the astonished Mayor.

Secretary O'Brien, not feazed by this foreign-phrased query, bowed and said:

"Because I have promised to give away the pen with which you sign that resolution and I would like to keep my word without robbing your Honor."

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AT the Lambs Club the other night a group of actors were telling stories about Dan Daly, the comedian, who died recently. All of these stories went to show that while Daly was a most eccentric and impracticable sort of a person, yet, as one of the company expressed it, "he had the love of God in his heart."

"Why, boys," said the speaker, "I was with Dan a few days before he died. He was feeling pretty bad then. He told me so, and said he did not think he was long for this world, hut he said it with one of those Dan Daly smiles. I laughed at him, told him that the world had used him pretty well, and was going to use him better. He smiled again, picked up a volume of Kipling's poems, found the page he wanted and, turning toward me, read:

Gawd, bless this world. Whatever she 'th done,
Excep' when awful long—I've found it good.
So write, before I dies: "'E liked it all."

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"A CERTAIN friend of mine," remarked Irving Bacheller the other day, "was entertaining some bachelor friends at his home one evening. The host's wife did not appear at the party, which was entirely a stag affair. After the high balls had held sway for an hour or so, the topic of matrimony fell under discussion. Many views were expressed. The host when his turn came, pounded his fist on the table, and said:

"'Boys, when you get married, follow my example, and be a Julius Caesar in your own home!'"

"Just then there came a voice from upstairs:

"'Julius Caesar, come to bed—immediately!'

"And he went."

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MORE than two years ago a friend of George B. McClellan made a wager of a dinner for a dozen friends that he could write the name of the next Mayor of New York on a slip of paper. He wrote the name of Mr. McClellan, put the paper in a safe, and won his het. Mayor McClellan and this grand guesser were recalling the remarkable feat in political prediction the other day. The Mayor said:

"Take another peep into the dim and distant future, old man, and tell me what new honor is in store for me."

"Can't do it, Mr. Mayor," was the reply. "Mr. Murphy has not taken me into his confidence this time."

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THE woman reporter was interviewing Senator Arthur P. Gorman about suffrage. The astute politician answered with a story:

"Now, young woman, what would happen to men if women entered politics? Why, they are keener than we are, even in their Sunday schools, and we wouldn't stand any chance with them.

"In one of the few Sunday school classes I ever addressed I was nonplused hy a miss of six Summers. I was telling the girls the story of the seven wise and seven foolish virgins, and I asked what we might learn from the beautiful story, when a little blossom in blue replied:

"'That's easy enough; learn to keep our eyes peeled for a bridegroom!'"

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EXACTLY how old are you, anyway?" asked a friend of Lillian Russell.

"I have a friend," replied the actress with apparent irrelevance, "who was born in mid-ocean on an ocean steamer. After she and her mother had landed, the steamer, on its return trip, blew up. So practically she has no hirthplace. My age is like that," she added after a pause.

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CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH T. ROBINSON of Arkansas tells of an old negro who was charged with having stolen a hog. The facts were all against him. He had no counsel, and when the Judge asked him if he wanted a lawyer assigned to defend him, he declared that he did not.

"But you are entitled to a lawyer," the court explained, "and you might as well have the benefit of his services."

"Yoah Honor would jes gimme some cheap white trash lawyer," the old darky replied, "and he wouldn't do me no good. If it's jes de same to yoah Honor, I'd ruther depen' on de ign'rance ob de court."

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JOHN DREW, so the chronicle sayeth, recently visited a barber's shop in Cincinnati presided over by the familiar species of loquacious artist. The Beau Brummel of the American stage has a fine head of silky hair, but as it is frequently cut and is usually worn quite short, it appears thin when still uncombed.



As Mr. Drew took his place in response to the open sesame "Next!" the man of shears and razor remarked:

"Why, you are quite bald, Sir. Have you ever tried our special tonic?"

"Oh, yes," replied the actor, "but that wasn't what made my hair fall out."

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IN a recent discussion hetween the Rev. Dr. W. I. Haven of this city and Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass., in which Dr. Moxom criticised sharply the management of the Methodist Book Concern, Dr. Haven replied to Dr. Moxom's complaint that the books of the society were not open, with:

"Our books are as wide open as is New York under a Democratic administration, and when I say that I say everything."

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ANDREW MACK was illustrating the danger of giving advice, and he told of a theatrical manager who adopted the line, "Go where the crowds go" as a sort of trademark and used it on all his literature and posters.

"The scheme worked pretty well," said Mr. Mack, "until the theatrical man struck a town at the same time a circus was there. Then the suggestion, 'Go where the crowds go' proved a hoomerang, for the crowds were going to the circus, and the theatrical man went broke."

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COL. HENRY HIGGINSON has a residence in Cambridge not far from Harvard University to which he has given so much both of effort and money, nnd for a next-door neighbor has the priest of a large Catholic parish. It is related that last Summer the family cow of the priest's establishment broke loose, wandered over into the Higginson garden, and made a meal of whatever green stuff attracted her attention.

The priest came over to apologize. Col. Higginson heard him, then remarked:

"That's all right, Father. I don't mind a Catholic cow, but please do not let the Papal bull get loose."

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PADEREWSKI stood festooned over the back of a carved oak chair at an evening reception with the purring of much femininity around him. One insignificant woman, after alienating all her friends hy snatching a three-minute talk with him, prepared to move away.



"I beg that you will stay, madam," said Paderewski, with the melancholy of Poland's snows and his own personal ennui patent in his voice. "You are the only lady in the room to-night who has not asked me how I feel when I play."

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SECRETARY of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw told this story the other day apropos of a discussion as to the propriety of extending clemency to violators of the customs law who furnish evidence against their associates.

It was at a school in Mr. Shaw's native State of Iowa, and one of the boys in a class had committed some grave infraction of discipline. The teacher announced that he would thrash the whole class if some one did not tell him who had committed the offense. All were silent, and he began with the first boy and thrashed every one in the class until finally he reached the last one. Then he said:

"Now, if you will tell me who did this, I won't thrash you."

"All right, Sir. I did it," was the reply.

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IT IS astonishing how stupid some men are," said Col. 'Abe' Gruber to a party of friends. "My doctor told me to-day of a very stout patient who came to him for advice about reducing his weight. The doctor drew up a careful dietary, consisting of dry toast, hoiled beef, &c.



"At the end of a month the patient called and was so fat he could scarcely walk. The physician was amazed, and asked the man what he had been eating.

"'Just what you prescribed, doctor.'

"'Anything else?' demanded the physician.

'Why, of course; I ate my regular meals, too. You didn't tell me to omit them.'"

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JAMES N. ROSENBERG, counsel for the Merchants' Protective Association, was examining a bankrupt the other day, when he elicited the information that a few days before his failure he had paid a debt of $5,000 with 9 per cent. interest for a month's loan.

The creditor, a woman, was immediately put on the stand and examined. She testified that she had known the bankrupt all her life, and had lent him the $5,000 "out of friendship."

"Was it out of friendship that you charged him 9 per cent. for the money?" Mr. Rosenberg asked.

"Oh, no. That was business," was the reply.

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APROPOS of the controversy about restoring corporal punishment in the public schools," said Andrew Carnegie recently, "I remember a teacher I had in Scotland when I was a boy who was much given to that kind of correction. He punished the slightest offense with merciless severity. When he died, one of his pupils remarked that it was well the cherubs who conveyed him to Heaven had only heads and wings."

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CLYDE FITCH was showing a friend from New York the country about Cos Cob, where he lives. The friend was a lover of New York who seldom for any reason departs from the beloved section between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

"I think," mused Mr. Fitch, "that the feverish unrest of the great bustling city is bad for the nerves. You become more satisfied with your lot out here in the country."

"Yes," assented the New Yorker, his eyes on the greenswards, terminating in the gold and amethyst strip of the Sound outlined against the turquois of the sky, "I think I should myself—if it were a lot in the cemetery."

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WHILE walking along Sixth Avenue the other afternoon," said Kyrle Bellew, "I saw an actor who used to play in my company, but who has had bad luck lately. He was standing outside a pawnshop, evidently having an argument with a policeman. Drawing near, I overheard the bluecoat say:



"'Come, young fellow, get a move on you.'

"'Oh, I don't know,' retorted the actor. 'I think I've got a right to look into my own clothes-box.'"

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MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE was walking down Fifth Avenue with a friend when they met an individual to whose sweeping bow the lady returned merely a glassy stare.

"I thought you knew Blank," remarked her friend.

"I do," replied Miss Barrymore emphatically; "I know him well enough to cut him."

"JOHN THE BAPTIST OF JAMAICA" GOES ELIJAH DOWIE ONE BETTER

For Three Cents a Pint the Negro Prophet of the West Indies Will Sell You Blessed Water from the Mona River.

IT IS said that when publicity is given to anything, the thing becomes popular and ceases to be unique. It is said, also, that when a mosquito dies, it gives birth to a thousand little mosquitos.

The world-wide publicity given to the doings of the "late" John Alexander Dowie of Zion City has brought about a state of religious chaos in many parts of the world and turned the limclight on a thousand little Dowies.

But only one of these fanatic evangelists is worthy of more than passing notice. He has risen in a few short weeks from the religious obscurity of an ordinary black West Indian preacher, clad in rags, to a "John the Baptist" of even greater power than that of the J. A. Elijah III. Dowie.

The name of this sudden meteor is Charles Bedward, and he still sticks, in spite of his prosperity, to sackcloth and ashes, for he is only a humble "voice" in the hurricane-devastated "wilderness," and, like the original prophet, he eats locusts and rum molasses.

The history of the sect at the head of which Charles Bedward is the self-appointed prophet is as strange as the denomination itself. What the denomination is no one exactly knows, except that every Sunday morning "John the Baptist" he knighted himself "Sir Joshua Higgins, E. L." ("Emizari of de Lawd").

This successfully accomplished, Sir Josh. borrowed an old Rosinante and sallied forth upon the streets of astonished Kingston, waving his sword in the air and calling upon all believers to follow him. In less than an hour there were about six hundred black loafers in his train, and in less than three hours there was a riot in Kingston, Jamaica.

Higgins, E. L., spent that night in jail, along with fifty or sixty disciples, while Rosinante landed in the Pound.

But this modern Don Quixote got out of jail within twenty-four hours, and for weeks the tropic night was hideous with the wails, howls, yells, and groans of the revivalists under Sir Joshua Higgins. The emissary of the Lord spent nearly every night in jail, but he always got out in some mysterious fashion, just in time to pop up—sword, gold lace, Rosinante, and all—at the nightly "revive." Unlike Bedward, the present religious prophet, Higgins and his followers used rum as a "reviver" instead of the waters of the sacred Mona River.

"I'm John," He Yelled.

It was at one of those revival meetings that Charles Bedward, the one and only prophet, appeared.

The night was Saturday, and the moon was hidden behind a cloud of rum fumes, when the great religious meteor arose.

Higgins was speaking, waving his sword, after the manner of Cyrus Townsend Brady when dictating fiction, when, without warning, one of the revivalists uttered a scream and jumped to his feet.

"I am John the Baptist!" he shrieked, bounding right into the flames of the campfire.

That weird salamander was Charles Bedward!

Instantly there was a free fight. Some of the revivalists stuck to Higgins, but the majority, carried away by the dramatic appearance of John the Baptist in a wreath of smoke, sided with the new prophet, and the two factions immediately got mixed up. Two moons, it is alleged, were plainly visible in the sky at that hour.

That night Sir Joshua Higgins, E. L., again occupied a prison cell; but Bedward escaped to benefit by the temporary incarceration of the dethroned prophet. It was in "the cold, gray dawn of the morning after" that the Emissary of the Lord awoke to hear a weird chant floating through the barred window of his cell on the stilly air of Sunday. "John the Baptist" had triumphed completely, and the hosts of Bedward were marching past to the following strange war song:

Oh, Missa Bedward, dip dem!
Dip 'em in de healin' stream!
Dey come from de South an' dey come from de North,
An' he dip 'em in de healin' stream!

CHORUS.

Dip dem! Dip dem!
Dip 'em in de healin' streams!

Some come from town in a long white gown!
Some ride 'pon mule, dem favor fool;
Some ride 'pon ass, dem cyan't buy pass;
An' he dip 'em in de healin' stream!

There could not have been less than 2,000 negroes in that procession, at the head of which strode the victorious prophet, Charles Bedward, the self-appointed "John the Baptist," shod in wooden sandals and with a nightshirt over his customary rags.

Pajama Banners and Nightshirts.

That nocturnal garment, by the way, was not the only article of its kind in the crowd. The hosts bore all sorts and conditions of banners, mainly dress shirts, bed sheets, pajamas, and counterpanes, tied to sticks and waved aloft. Household linen was missing from nearly every residence in Kingston, as were the black Abigails from the Creole kitchens. It was the crisis of the servant question, for "John the Baptist" was in the land.

It was one of the worst Sundays in the history of Kingston, Jamaica. The police shrank back before the hosts of Bedward, and the route of the procession was lined with sightseers for miles. After the hosts had left the outskirts of the city the crowd was swelled by 2,000 or 3,000 "sensible" people, who followed to see the fun.

The vast procession moved northward until the River Mona was reached. Here Bedward called a halt, and, mounting to the top of a huge rock in the middle of the river, he once more announced himself the one and only prophet.

He said that he had come to cleanse the people, (admitting that the order of the bath was requisite and necessary,) and declared an angel had whispered to him that the Mona was the Jordan. A wild yell greeted his remarks.

Shortly after that, just when the prophet had blessed the waters of the Mona and started to baptize his followers, it was discovered that a number of cows from a Mona sugar estate were busy sanctifying themselves about half a mile up the river. It is said that those cows were sold to the butcher a week later and that the sanctified beef was bought up eagerly by the Bedwardites at more than the usual market price.

"John the Baptist" soon found that he could not "personally conduct" from two to three thousand baptisms a day, so he issued an order that the hosts bathe in the water and wash their clothes in it also. This the Bedwardites did with marvelous results, it is said. The blind said that he saw, the dumb squeaked corroboration, and the lame man picked up another man's bed and walked. It was a great victory for the prophet Bedward, and great was the fall of Sir Josh Higgins, E. L.

Higgins After a Wife.

While "John the Baptist" was selling Mona water in rum bottles at 3 cents a pint, Higgins was languishing in a prison cell, charged with being drunk and disorderly.

But the astute brain of the man who had "done" the maiden lady out of much of the staff of life, was busy planning the downfall of the new religious Caesar. The morning issue of the principal newspaper in Kingston came out with the following strange story:

WANTED—A WIFE.

Any Lady Oblige Higgins?

We have received an extraordinary communication from Higgins, the preacher.

He bogins by saying that he is leaving Jamaica this year, and will travel through Scotland, England, Wales, and South Africa. He wants a wife to accompany him.

He was married once in London to an English Lady, "but she died sudden from heart disease," leaving him "a son of about eight years old."

He claims that they lived happily, but he wants a change this time, and is going to "have a trial" of one of his own race.

Here is the offer in Higgins's own words:

"Any young lady who would desire to be a wife of the warrior and mishunary for the Gospil cause can enter the circle of coresponding, no letters will be received unstamped or will be taken notice off without full name and address. Person who desire to commune with me on any matters can come to my office, 1 Spanish Town Road, from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

"The lady must be after this stile, as follows:

"(1.) One who are willing to leave all family for the sake of the Gospil.

"(2.) She must be one who can reade and wright up to my marks.

"(3.) She mnst be of a good built, tall, but not clumbsy, with a chorming head of hairs, also good front teeth.

"(4.) She must haved nice feets, without any corns or bunions, for when we are strolling true the streets of London I don't want no hip and skip.

"(5.) She must not be any lighter than a Sambo. She can not be too black. No Lady can be expected unless references from parents, etc.

This story created a sensation among the white people of the West Indies, particularly when it was learned that Sir Josh had been married to a white woman—probably the old maiden lady—in England.

The Triumphant John.

But Bedward's triumph was complete. With wonderful insight into political diplomacy Higgins had aimed at getting the women on his side, but Bedward threatened "death in fearful agony" to any woman who applied for the position of better half to Sir Joshua Higgins, E. L. In spite of the fact that the offer of marriage was open to women who could not "be too black," no marriage took place.



"JOHN THE BAPTIST"



BY THE JORDAN



THE HOSTS ON THE MARCH

Higgins, however, managed to get together about 200 retainers who were still true to the sword, the gold lace, and Rosinante. The warrior marched upon the stronghold of the prophet "John the Baptist," hut again he sustained ignominious defeat and ended the day in jail, while Bedward, with his usual luck, continued to sell Mona water at 3 cents a pint.

Soon after Higgins died of a broken heart, and the picturesque, sword-buckled figure in gold lace, mounted upon the angular Rosinante, is no longer to be seen in the land.

But Bedward is very much in evidence; the voice of "John the Baptist" is heard all over the West Indian wilderness.

"Ye must be washed!" he croaks as the tithes come tumbling into his coffers. If the natives don't want to be washed, they must bring him a fowl, a yam, and a bottle of rum, or else they cannot enter the kingdom come.

Of course, Bedward is a fakir; hut it must be said in his behalf that he is just as clever as "Elijah III." of Zion City. The cry of Dowie is: "We must have more tithes!" But Bedward says if you don't have the money, he will take it in kind.

Unlike Dowie, however, "John the Baptist" does not dislike the press. Nothing pleases him better than publicity and to have his picture "took." He was so grateful to the visitor who took the photos here reproduced that he invited him to disrobe and "be anninted in de healin' stream—de blessed balm of Jordan." The photographer declined, however, assuring the prophet that he already had taken his morning dip and was clean in the sight of heaven and earth.

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WATER-STORING CACTUS.

F. V. COVILLE, in The National Geographic Magazine for April, gives an interesting account of how the Indians of the desert obtain drinking water from the barrel cactus. It was among the desert hills west of Torres, Mexico. The Indian cut the top from a plant about five feet high and with a hlunt stake of palo verde pounded to a pulp the upper six or eight inches of white flesh in the standing trunk. From this, handful by handful, he squeezed the water into the bowl he had made in the top of the trunk, throwing the discarded pulp on the ground. By this process he secured two or three quarts of clear water, slightly salty and slightly bitter to the taste, but of far better quality than some of the water a desert traveler is occasionally compelled to use. The Papago, dipping this water up in his hands, drank it with evident pleasure and said that his people were accustomed, not only to secure their drinking water in this way in times of extreme drought, but that they used it also to mix their meal preparatory to cooking it into bread.

Where Children Are Chosen For Positions On the Stage

Interesting Scenes at the Exchange When Managers Put the Youngsters Through Their Paces — Some Creditable Graduates.

AS FOR every other commodity, there must be a market for the child actor. The little ones with stage ambitions cannot walk up and down the Rialto in search of engagements. If they did, their nurses would have to go with them.

Naturally, since there must be one, the largest market for youthful Thespians is in New York. It is not large in respect to rooms, floors, and halls; it is about the smallest, most unpretentious, and most rural-looking little building in Fortieth Street. Here, though, you can find any sort of child actor you want. If it is a Little Lord Fauntleroy with musical voice and yellow-brown curls, or a country boy who must go barefoot and wear a dirty straw hat, or a spoiled, lisping damsel, or a precocious Boston infant—you can get him or her right here.

This market of histrionic talent is owned and conducted by Mrs. Anna Taliaferro, a woman who has spent years doing nothing else but providing children for theatrical managers. She herself has two young daughters on the stage. One of them, Mabel Taliaferro, has almost left the child class now, and has the leading part of "Lovey Mary in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." The other, Edith, is in Clyde Fitch's "The Girl With the Green Eyes."

Besides her two daughters, Mrs. Taliaferro has placed on the stage fourteen nieces and nephews. Evidently she has the courage of her calling. Her daughters, nieces, and nephews are witnesses to the fact that she is not trying to get other children into a trade where she would not have her own. Mabel and Edith Taliaferro have both proved so successful in their parts that they have undertaken that managers now have a prejudice in favor of any child that is kin to the mistress of the actor market.

On the top floor of the little wooden building—it could almost be called a shanty—at 125 West Fortieth Street are two diminutive rooms which many a star of the future may recall as the place "where I got my start." Sometimes, when the news has gone abroad that a production with many children's parts is to be floated on Broadway, the mob of boys and girls at Mrs. Taliaferro's is so thick that you can hardly push your way through the sea of eager, upturned faces.

All sorts of youngsters are there—tall and short, boy and girl, from five to fifteen years old. Within them is burning the fierce ambition to be in the glare of the footlights and to hear the ecstatic clapping of hands as they reappear before the fallen curtain.

Seeking an Infant Prodigy.

When an ambitious manager has figured out just how many dollars will flow into his pocket through the appeal of a child or so to the mothers and the motherly inclined, he is "up against" the proposition of finding some infant prodigy who will live up to the billboard promises. This is when Mrs. Taliaferro steps into the breach. He tells her just what sort of "kid" he wants, how old he or she must be, of what stature, &c. Usually she can name right away a half dozen or more children who "might do," for her mind is a catalogue of nearly all the young actors and actresses in New York. Some time in the past she has either dealt with them in a business way or has heard of their peculiar abilities. She knows which ones are "already engaged," and which ones are at home quietly waiting their chance.

To a lover of children there could be no more delightful sight than the flock which occasionally gathers in Mrs. Taliaferro's cozy rooms, where they have come at her bidding to pass in review before a theatrical manager or his deputy. The mistress of the establishment has made it known several days before that she would "receive" at a certain hour on a certain day. Long before the appointed time they begin to pour in. If she has announced that she wants to see only those between the ages of ten and thirteen you may be sure that every age from five to fifteen is represented. They come with their mothers, older sisters, guardians—and not a few are boldly alone, with no escort but their supreme confidence, which is usually all-sufficient. Every one believes that he or she "just suits"—and the mothers believe so, too.

A Large and Motley Crowd.

It was an unusually large and motley crowd of youngsters that got together at the actor market when the children for "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" were being selected. There were four or five places to be filled, and consequently so much the more chance for every applicant. There were enough little boys and girls to make a dozen each of Europena, Asia, Australia, and Tommy. And of all these hopeful aspirants only four could be chosen! The rejected showed their disappointment without attempt at concealment. Not yet old enough to wish to hide their feelings, some of them wept freely when they found they were not wanted. This one was too lean, the other too fat, some too tall, others too short, others too old or too young.

The theatrical manager looked them over with a critical but not unkindly eye, and asked each one some commonplace question to find out his "points." The one unpardonable fault in this examination was to answer in a low or hesitating voice. For if a child were frightened here in a ten-by-twelve room with Mrs. Taliaferro's hand resting on its shoulder, what an awful state of mind it would be in on a real stage before a cold, cynical New York audience. No; there's "nothin' doin'" for the bashful at the child actor market. Here too much modesty is the great sin. It's either speak up or pass on.

Primed With Prepared Wit.

Dozens of little ones come primed up with bright, witty sayings, which they have rehearsed over and over again in the presence of doting mothers, who are set on their progeny's making a good impression. But Tommy or Nellie or Donald is just as apt as not to get his answers mixed up when the crucial moment comes, and give the wrong one at the wrong time. Their questioner laughs knowingly, for he is on to the wiles of mothers. He keeps on with his questions until the stock of prepared answers has run out and then he gets to the child's own personality.

To infantile stage applicants the Gerry Society is a great ogre, lurking in wait to pounce upon and devour them. They do not know just what it is except that it is awful. They have heard their mothers mention the Gerry Society as a fearful something that might put an abrupt end to their ambitions. They refer to it in baled breath; in the dark they do not mention it at all. If any one told them that this society was meant to do them good, they would think he was a lunatic. Most of them refer to the society as "The Gerries."

A spectator at one of Mrs. Taliaferro's gatherings once remarked that he would have thought from the way they said the word that "The Gerries" was some sort of contagious disease.

"Ten for the Gerries."

At the actor market there is one story they will always tell you, apropos of the Gerry society. A very small child was being questioned by a manager.

"How old are you?" he asked.

"Five for the street car conductor, seven for mamma, and ten for 'the Gerries,'" replied the youngster, promptly.

The large business done by the actor market is a direct result of the growing demand for children on the stage. Where there was one youngster acting ten years ago there are fifteen or twenty to-day. The idea seems to have taken hold on the public. Whether it is permanent or not, nobody can tell. If it is only a fad it's a very powerful fad.

If a dramatist in these days gives the theatregoing public a play without "writing in" a child's part, this same public, consisting mostly of women, think he is behind the times. Not only this, but with the child's part there they insist that it be filled not by an artificial creation, an adult dressed to fit, but by a real boy or girl. And, like most things the public wants—if it wants them hard enough—the children, warranted genuine, are forthcoming.

It has been said that Clyde Fitch knows better what the people want, and seeks more religiously to give it to them than any other dramatist. In "Her Own Way," his latest success, he saw fit to make one of the most important scenes a children's frolic. Undoubtedly, Mr. Fitch, when he planned the scene, dreamed of rows of pleased motherly faces smiling across the footlights at "the little darlings," and afterward telling their friends in ecstatic superlatives of what a delightful play they had seen. The playwright dreamed true, for many's the evening that just such a gathering was seen at "Her Own Way," charmed enough by Miss Maxine Elliott, but fairly gurgling with joy at the naturalness and childlike capers of young Donald Gallaher and Beryl Morse.

In "The County Chairman," one of the most successful plays that has been on Broadway this season, there are a dozen or two youngsters. Fred Santley, though he is fast "getting grown," may still be classed as a juvenile. He plays the part of "Chub" Tolliver, the typical country village boy, with his dirty, faded straw hat, bare feet, and his ambition to be a "railroad man." The popular play would not be what it is but for the characteristic, boyish sallies of the ubiquitous "Chub." True to life, he is "right there" when the two lovers are kissing, and, also true to life, he wants to "monkey" with the bicycle that has just made its first appearance in town. In fact, "Chub" is a good substitute for a breath of fresh air from the country village which so many New Yorkers call "home."

Nothing could be more natural than the scramble of all the children to get first drink at the pump in front of the combination store-Post Office. It seems that George Ade, too, has sized up the public's fondness for stage youngsters, and has done his best to satisfy it. Counting "Chub," who is dignified under the name of a "principal," there are eighteen little ones in "The County Chairman." They come on the scene whenever there is any good reason for it, and don't leave until the exigencies of the political situation compel them to. Who can tell how many dollars the box office of Wallack's Theatre owes to the eighteen "kids" in "The County Chairman"?

The Success of the Play.

One of the most popular comedies now in New York has for its pivot the existence of a five-year-old boy. In "The Secret of Polichinelle" Master Charles Barriscale is a big item. In his case it's a question of something else than merely looking "cute." He must talk. His lines are long and hard. In fact, if he were not a good actor the play would be a failure, despite the excellence of Thompson and Ferguson. For the child himself "plays the title rôle." He is "The Secret of Polichinelle."

To the children the short stage life every evening is one continual delight, undisturbed by the little troubles and jealousies that beset the older members of the profession. Escorted to the theatre by mother or aunt and too young to resent the lack of liberty, cared for like a delicate flower, the joy of the audience and the pet of the company, why should not the little actor or actress be happy?

It is only natural that with so many children on the stage there should be instances of exceptional talent. The range of merit is about the same in young and old. Yet the managers do say that "kids" seem to take to their parts more easily and quickly, presumably because they are full of imagination and have not encountered the hard realities of life. With the youngsters as with the grown-ups there are good actors and bad actors.

For example, there is little Donald Gallaher, who is now on tour in "Her Own Way." During the rehearsals, when Clyde Fitch was making suggestions to the star and correcting the leading man, Donald seemed to catch the spirit of his rôle immediately—and it is not an easy one. After the very first rehearsal only one or two directions had to be given him and Mr. Fitch used to look at him as if to say: "Would there were more such!" The knowing ones say that Gallaher is a young genius and "has a future before him." Time alone can settle that, though.

Why They Go On.

Very different are the motives which prompt parents to let their children go on the stage. In many cases it is a question of money; a seven-year-old son, if he has talent, can make more money than his workingman father. Sometimes doting parents want to see their progeny "show off," and thereby reflect glory on both father and mother. Or it may be that the child himself is so set on acting that he is finally allowed to have his way and "make a try at it."

Mrs. Taliaferro can name a dozen or more young actors and actresses who are the main support of their fathers and mothers. The contract is never made with the child itself, but with some one responsible for it. Indeed it would be absurd to have business dealings with a girl only seven or eight years old. To a youngster of that age the week's salary would seem such a huge pile of money that his mind couldn't grasp it at all.

Some of them get excellent pay. Fifty dollars a week for a child actor is not very rare, though many a man makes less and thinks he is living well. Thirty-five or forty dollars a week to a youngster seven or eight years old is even common now that the demand for stage children is so great. The manager of a play does not think such a wage exorbitant if he gets what he is looking for.

Some Pathetic Sights.

It is pathetic to see some of the mothers who bring their little ones to Mrs. Taliaferro's rooms. They are often ill-clad women, whose poverty makes them look for every chance to increase their small incomes.

Nothing could better show the simplicity and ignorance of some of the parents whose children go on the stage than an incident which happened not long ago at the actor market. Just after the children had been selected for "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" there was a knock at the door, and in came the mother of the girl who had been chosen for the part of Europena.

"She can't go, the little one can't go," she said in a dull voice.

"Why?" asked Mrs. Taliaferro curiously.

"I look at sign. It say 'Europena $3 a day.' It's too much. Can't pay it."

The poor woman in walking by a hotel had seen a sign reading, "European, $3 a day." She had immediately remembered the name she had heard them assign to her daughter and thought the two must be connected somehow.

But it's fairly common for children of well-to-do parents to try their luck on the stage. It is not necessary for their histrionic duties to interfere with their education. In truth, ambition usually fires even the very young actors and actresses to harder work, for they know from their mothers and managers that the more they learn the better "parts" they will be able to fill. One of the children in "Her Own Way" is the daughter of a prosperous lawyer. The little girl is through with her theatrical work and in bed before 10 o'clock every night. In the daytime she has the same exercise, tutoring, and recreation given to every child whose parents are "comfortably off."

It is really remarkable what a string of "engagements" a diminutive miss can have behind her. Many a one hardly 4 feet in height or a dozen years old has a repertoire which one of the uninitiated would think long enough for an actress thirty years of age.

"Well, my little girl," said a visitor at Wallack's to one of the children in "The County Chairman," "what have you been in before this?"

"Oh, I was with Mr. Jefferson in 'Rip Van Winkle,'" she replied in a mature, precise voice, "and then I was in 'The Sunken Bell.' The next season I had a small part in 'All on Account of Eliza.' After that I was in 'Blue Beard'—"

Her questioner was beginning to show signs of dizziness, but the tiny actress went on:

"Next season I went on the road with 'The Little Princess.' Then I was in 'Up York State.' Season before last I was in Chauncey Olcott's company, and last season in the Proctor Stock Company. And now," she concluded, "I am in 'The County Chairman.'"

By the time the list was finished the man who had requested the information was on the verge of collapse.

"And how old are you, anyway?" he managed to gasp.

"Twelve years old."

It seemed wonderful that a twelve-year-old, could have had all that experience. But there are many other little girls and boys who have had quite as long a stage career at the same age.

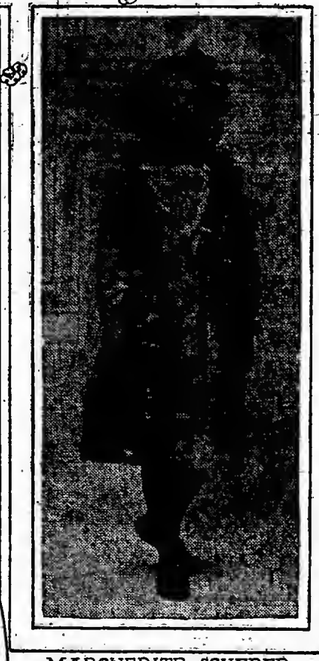


GROUP OF CHILDREN IN "MRS WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH"



ON THE WAY HOME FROM THE ACTOR MARKET

CHARLES BARRISCALE IN "SECRET OF POLICHINELLE"



MARGUERITE SCHERER IN "THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN"

THE RELIABLE WOMAN SHOPPER AND OTHERS

DEEPLY imbedded in the masculine breast are certain delusions concerning the woman shopper. The magic words "special sale" and "bargains" are an open sesame for time-honored jokes and anecdotes anent the woman who does what is termed window shopping and the bargain-struck female who neglects home, children, and kin while she haggles over last season's shirtwaist.

Comic papers never will forget to fill up odd corners with the moth-eaten story of the woman who buys a paper of pins and has it sent C. O. D. to Morristown, or some other far Jersey town.

A certain well-known department store in Lower Broadway, noted for its decorative attractions as well as its lines of special articles, was chosen as a vantage point for the observer to find out just how much truth there was in all these idle tales floating around without any visible means of support. The day chosen was a day on which a special line of embroideries was exhibited in one of the centre aisles.

It is the season for embroideries, and the certain timeliness about offering them at wholesale prices now appealed even to the observer who, being feminine and a bargain chaser herself, occupied a spare moment or two while she waited for the typical bargain hunter to—look them over and conclude to wait another day, when they might be cheaper. Thus does newspaper work develop the critical spirit.

Out of the Suburbs She Came.

The first woman who offered herself as a target for criticism had all the marks of the suburban shopper. She had her hat on one side, and, though it was early in the day, already her arms held various sized and shaped packets against her sides. Added to these troubles, she had a bag of openwork cording slipped over her arm, ready for more purchases.

She wore spectacles, and knew exactly what she wanted; she pushed the outer door open with her elbow and strode in, her eyes fixed in a glassy stare at the counter where men's hose were marked down—half size and half price.

She had almost passed the embroidery counter when she became aware of it, suddenly and intuitively, as women do at these times. She stopped short, wheeled about, and began to turn over the pieces in feverish haste.

She measured the various pieces by holding them out at arms' length from the tip of her nose sideways, the distance from the tip of the nose to a certain point at arms' length being, it is presumed, a yard. This is said to be a New England method of measuring. Once in a while she found one that did not live up to its tagged length. Then she spoke sharply about it to the "contingent," who said she would speak to the floorwalker—and thoughtfully forgot it.

The suburbanite laid four pieces aside, after having gone through the entire stock. She then gazed in a horror-struck way at the big clock at the end of the store, said to the girl that she would have to hurry to catch her dentist at the appointed hour, and asked if the goods could be sent C. O. D. to some unknown place in New Jersey as she was afraid that she would not have enough money to do all her shopping otherwise.

The girl said, without expression either of regret or contempt, that they did not send goods from the special sales out of town, and reluctantly the woman shopper laid them back on the counter to be pawed over by another woman who had had her eye on them all the time the conversation was going on.

At length the observer believed that she had found the type that she had read and heard about all her life. It was with distinct regret that she saw her return five minutes later, go all over the same process, and end by buying four pieces of embroidery, apparently relegating her teeth appointment to some other day, also the purchase of her husband's socks.

Hair-Pulling Averted.

Meanwhile the counter had been surrounded by a row of women three deep ever since the observer began her espionage. While there seemed to be a carelessness of each other's prerogatives and hats, there was in reality a concerted principle like that which actuates an army, and, though it occasionally happened that two women got hold of the same piece of embroidery and tugged in different directions with fire in their eyes and invective on their tongues, it was sufficient for the Machiavellian saleswoman to say, "Here is another piece just like it," to avert disaster and hair pulling.

The special sale had begun at 8:30. By 11 it was over—not a shred of the thousands of pieces of embroidery was left.

The observer had by this time added the Superintendent to her train, and was asking him all sorts of questions about this feminine shopper and the special sales—supposed to work such havoc in happy families.

"I'll show you a type if you'll watch 'em a little while," said the Superintendent; "then when you get tired you come back and talk to me again.

"Oh, you'll get tired of 'em pretty soon," he explained. "We all are, but they come in thousands, and there's no way that I know of getting rid of 'em."

The type he pointed out consisted of four happy females of assorted ages, who met by appointment within the vestibule, fell literally on each other's necks in an ecstasy of greeting, and looked prosperous enough to buy out a good portion of the shop.

"I haven't got a thing to do until 2," said one. "Then I'm going to a matinée. We can have luncheon here."

"Oh, no," said a second; "there's a lot cheaper place around the corner, where you can get two chicken croquettes for 15 cents, and they're just as good as they are here."

"Let's look about," said the third; "I want to see if they've got any bargains."

There to Copy Hats.

No. 4 added her quota by remarking that she wanted to go to the hat department and see if she could find anything worth copying.

"I've got the cutest milliner," she went on, "that you ever saw—just the cutest. She'll go anywhere I tell her and copy a hat. It looks just as good as the original, and don't cost more than half as much."

"I do that with my seamstress," said another; "send her down here every once in a while to copy a gown."

"I should think stores like this," said one, "would lose a lot in that way."

"They can afford it," responded another one of the quartet.

It was quite evident from the foregoing conversation why the thousands of women represented by this party were unpopular with department store officials. A woman who drops a paper of pins into her pocket without paying for it is apt to get "run in" for her dishonesty, but costly ideas may be copied, goods handled indiscriminately without any adequate punishment or return.

The observer followed in train, determined to see if they really were as futile in their results as seemed likely from their conversation.

They rambled slowly along, stopping now and then to call the attention of each other to some bit of jewelry, laces, lingerie, or special article largely advertised. The comments were usually unfavorable.

At the book and magazine counters they looked at the illustrations of the newest books, read an article or two in their favorite magazines, and discussed them across intervening counters. They were quite surprised to learn that a certain book was not in stock.

"I had no intention of buying it," whispered one to another, "but you know Betty White's cousin wrote it, and I thought I'd help her along by asking for it. It's a good idea at these stores to make them think there's a big call for it. Poor Betty, they said she had to buy the copies she sent to her friends. I borrowed one from Dick. It isn't bad, but of course it's not the kind of a book you'd care to buy."

"Let's go up stairs," was the next exclamation after they had yawned half an hour away over the books. "There's a representation of one of the big hotels at Palm Beach there, and I hear you can get all sorts of ideas for gowns—twenty figures on the balcony."

Collecting Culture.

Later, after a short chat with the Superintendent, the same crowd was encountered in the picture gallery where they were strolling about getting culture. Later still they were seen ambling along toward the orchestral concert given in another part of the gallery.

Up to that point they had not expended one penny, and at luncheon time they departed to look up a cheaper place.

Said the Superintendent:

"Oh, no; it isn't the poor people that do this sort of thing. According to their means, poor people are usually generous and have a better sense of give and take, a proper self-respect, you might call it. It's the class of women like that who are simply born savers, stingy as they can be; if they live in the country they borrow of their neighbors and forget to pay; if they live in the city, they get their amusements as well as their ideas by borrowing, too, only in this sort of way instead of the other."

The Superintendent gave some rather interesting information regarding special sales.

"There is an erroneous impression about special sales in the minds of a great many people," said he. "I know that the majority of men who find fault with their wives for spending so much time at them have the idea that special sales are simply traps on the part of department stores to get rid of old stock. While that is so in a great many cases, the special sale in reputable establishments is really what it purports to be.

"When a big manufactory has an overplus of stock, it is sold to a department store at a very low figure. The store, in turn, retails it; if the stock is too large to handle alone, it is divided among the branch stores, or perhaps sold in turn to some other store, which disposes of it at a low figure. Buying in this way, it is, of course, possible to make considerable profit and yet really sell the goods to the retailer at a ridiculously low figure. Sometimes it happens that certain articles are sold at a special sale at a price for which the department store simply could not dispose of them at regular sales, and the woman who gets her pick of them saves money, notwithstanding the protests of those who do not know.

What the Store Boss Thinks.

"I want to say this right here," he continued, "about women shoppers. The majority of them are pretty long headed; they know what they want, and they know, too, exactly the prices they ought to give for everything. Particularly is this true of New York women. They are the best shoppers in the world. In Philadelphia, in Chicago, in plenty of other cities the woman shopper is more or less at the mercy of the salesgirl, who usually can persuade her to buy in spite of herself, but you can't do that with the New York woman, who resents interference and knows just as much about fashions and values as the girl does.

"The special sales represent, too, the stock that we wish to dispose of at the time when the stock is turned over, as we call it. Some stocks are turned over but twice a year, midwinter and midsummer. Others are turned over three, four, and five times, and at each time there is a special sale of the surplus, or what we want to get rid of to make room for the new orders. Some of the stores have regular bargain days, usually Monday and Friday, for there is the impression in department stores that those are the worst days, just as in theatres Monday night is usually the night 'complimentaries' are given away.

"Even so slight a thing as the place in which a special sale is made is of great importance. The middle aisles are considered the best places for these sales, and it makes about 50 per cent. difference in the receipts. I have known a special sale to be put on a side counter, and perhaps during the day it would not amount to $30. The next day it would be placed in the middle aisle of the department, and at night $300 would have been taken in on the same article.

"It is rarely that we sell an article for less than it costs the establishment, but it does happen sometimes for a number of reasons—to make room for new goods or just as a means of advertising. The special sale, is a great advertiser; it brings women to the store just as the orchestra does, and the pictures and the other attractions. When they get there they will buy or will come again from force of habit when they want to buy.

Lunchroom Pays for Itself.

"The lunchroom at the present time pays for itself. It was put in here in the first place as a convenience to the woman shopper, and would be maintained at a slight loss if necessary, but a woman likes to lunch at a department store; it gives her time to take things leisurely. Some women come in with a list of purchases to be made, go around to the different counters, keep a list again, and return after luncheon for their change and packages, thus saving their own time and the wear and tear on the salesgirls' nerves from the repeated question, 'Hasn't my change come back yet?'

"The girls who take charge of these special sales are called 'contingents'; they number in an establishment like ours about fifty or sixty, and come every morning to be placed wherever they may be needed. They are usually better equipped than the average girl by experience in different departments. Their wages are about the same. Sometimes there will be a rush in certain places, and then a contingent will be hastily sent for, and one of the force will go there, perhaps for an hour or two, until the rush is over, when she will be sent to some other post. The girls like this, for it gives them a change.

"The mere fact that most of the special sales are of timely articles should disprove the prevailing idea in some minds that nothing good is to be bought at them—that they simply represent left-overs. Look at this sale of embroideries. To-morrow we have one of shirtwaists, next week of stocks—all articles that women need at present for the Summer campaign. None of these sales is of articles left from last year; they are all new. One is the result of the failure of a large manufacturing firm, and another the result of an overplus stock of another manufactory which wants to clear it out and has sold to us at a low figure.

"The woman who gets up early and comes down and has her pick of these sales saves her husband's money.

"The woman is the consumer of the world; the man is merely the producer. It is surely sensible that a woman should buy what she consumes at the lowest possible figure, and this idea that the normal woman is a visionary shopper, unreliable and all that, is nonsense. She is an executive being in her shopping as in running her house. The unreliable shopper—the borrower—is the exception; she is not the rule."

FRANCES HEMPSTEAD.

Colombia a Law Unto Herself

Strange Statutes Hold Sway on the Isthmus, Where There Is No Death Penalty, but Where Imprisonment Is Worse.

A CITIZEN of Bogota once told an American visitor that the civil code of the United States of Colombia was in every way the equal of the historic "Code Napoleon." Be this as it may, Colombian law in practice infrequently varies considerably from Colombian law in theory.

To cite an instance: A short time ago a man was shot in one of the hotels beyond the market place of Bogota. The matter was turned over to the police, who rested, literally speaking, on the case. At last it was reported that an Italian who had done the shooting was in hiding in a cañon some miles from the city. A body of police, armed with Remingtons, was dispatched to capture him. From an eminence they saw him busied about the brushwood shack he had built himself. Without a word they opened fire, and the man fell, riddled with bullets. A rope was fastened to the heels of the corpse, and it was dragged over the rough road for half a mile, until the procession reached a spot where a cart could be obtained for its transportation.

The body was cast into a hole in the pauper cemetery, and then the trial began. The chief witness against the dead defendant was the man who had been hit, and who was up and about the day after the shooting.

Shooting Women Commendable.

Another case in point is that of a soldier who, while on guard duty over the unfortunates of the chain gang, was annoyed by the ridicule of a number of women. He finally raised his rifle and fired at the most persistent of his persecutors. The bullet went through her forehead, killing her instantly; struck another woman in the line of fire, and shattered the leg of a third. Both of these women subsequently died. The soldier was promoted to a Sergeancy for his vigilance.

Some years ago a keg containing $50,000 in American gold reached the Isthmus. While in charge of the Panama Railroad the keg disappeared. As a result a number of Americans, seven all told, were arrested and thrown into prison. No formal charge ever was made against them, but for months they were confined in a damp, noisome vault, whose only means of ventilation was a narrow slit looking seaward. Through this the sight of Old Glory flying at the masthead of the ships in the harbor was to be had, adding another misery to their confinement. Ultimately they were put "in liberty," but never received any indemnity for their sufferings.

The facts in the case were these: The money, sent to the Isthmus, to be transferred to the pay department of an American man-of-war, was missed between a Saturday night and Tuesday morning. It is said that on the Monday, which was a holiday, a half-caste gambler embarked in a California-bound steamer. He carried a bulky package, of which he seemed extremely solicitous, never letting it out of his sight for a moment. The following morning the money was missed. Investigation disclosed certain incidents in the missing man's career. Back history pointed to him as a thief. In those days there was no telegraphic communication between the outside world and Panama, and neither the money nor the missing gambler was ever heard of again.

No Capital Punishment.

There is no capital punishment in Colombia. Ten years is the maximum imprisonment, even for the slayer of a dozen men. The only men who ever get the maximum penalty, however, are foreigners.

Only a short time ago the "o'er smart" Captain of a Yankee trading schooner was accused of having "out-generaled" a Barranquilla merchant out of some seven or eight hundred dollars. He was sentenced to a fate worse than death—three years in the Bogota prison—by the same Judge who, a few days before, had acquitted a man charged with killing his wife in cold blood.

Every effort was made by the Consul to obtain a diminution of the sentence, but nothing came of it. In less than half the period of his sentence the Captain, originally a robust, healthy man, was dead. The case of Capt. Harwood is a celebrated one on the Isthmus.

The funerals of Colombian prisoners are, as may be imagined, frequent. They are always conducted at dead of night. The interment takes place in some desolate, weed-grown spot. The coffin is carried by the dead man's cell mates, preceded by a man with a lantern. An armed guard brings up the rear.

The Colombian marriage laws are peculiar to the country. The following extracts may prove interesting:

"Article 34—Marriage contracted according to the rites of the Catholic religion of itself annuls (ipso jure) a purely civil marriage previously entered into by the contracting parties with other persons."

"Article 36.—The man who, having married civilly, marries subsequently another woman, according to the rites of the Catholic religion, is obliged to provide maintenance for the first wife and her children so long as she does not marry according to Catholic rite."

It was the passage of these enactments in 1888 that caused the rebellion of the Liberal Party and showed the strength of the Church of Rome in Colombia.

Under the laws of Colombia the press is theoretically at full liberty to discuss any subject, but recent laws inflict severe penalties on the publishing of any article reflecting on the Church.

To be a Free Mason in Colombia means social ostracism. The body of a Free Mason cannot be buried in consecrated ground. It is the constant conflict of the Conservative, or Church, forces with the Liberal Party that is largely responsible for Colombia's unsettled condition.

LAST BIT OF BOHEMIA IN NEW YORK.

There Is but One Place Left Where You May Grow "Frabjus" Quaffing the Great Something Which Cannot Be Described.

IF YOU are out of an evening, doing the town with those who know how to do it, as it gets near to dinner time you may hear one of the party say to another:

"Shall we go Fantee?"

You may think this a suggestion to paint the town a beautiful crimson. You may, or you may not, have misgivings about any such reprehensible procedure; but whatever you feel, be careful what you say and do. Pretend you know the meaning of the mysterious question and answer. "Yes." You will not regret the little affirmative, but if you plead ignorance, if you demand explanations, then you are obviously not one of the elect, and you will not see Bohemia and the bohemians—the last lone relic of the once flourishing, imported Quartier Latin in New York.

An unwritten and unspoken code of honor forbids the naming of the bohemian rendezvous or its locality. Even if you were to be told where it is, you wouldn't be able to find it, for a labyrinth of devious alleys beginning at an unpretentious side-door forms a baffling obstruction to the person who would "butt in" uninvited or without introduction.

But if you are so very anxious about the matter and can't die happy until you have eaten the spaghetti and breathed the crazy atmosphere of this relic of Paris, go to West Twenty-third Street and turn north on Seventh Avenue, keeping a sharp eye fixed upon the smallest signboards. As you pass Twenty-fifth Street keep repeating to yourself the mystic "open sesame."

"I will go Fantee."

There is a chance that a little, dimly illumined signboard will confront you with a diabolical echo of these words. Eureka! You have found it, and just where it should be—right in the heart of New York's French colony.

When you have managed to penetrate the devious alleys aforesaid, no smooth-faced, oily-tongued waitar will advance to greet you with the assurance that there will be "a table vacant presently" and to assist you with your hat and cane.

Ceremony to the Winds.

No, Sir! If you can't find a nail on which to hang your superfluous garments just throw them on the billiard-table (where the bohemians play a funny French game and drink absinthe half the day.) If you can't find a table right away in the long, low-ceiled room, take things philosophically. Do as your predecessors did. Sit on the billiard table and reflect that this is the Quartier Latin and that when you do get a table you won't let it go in a hurry. Incidentally, if you should happen to catch the eye of the indifferent waiter and make sundry salaams and lowly prostrations, he may bring you a sherry and angostura appetizer—first time he happens to be coming along your way.

Anyhow, it doesn't matter. The waiter, garçon, muchacho, khitmutgar, or whatever they call him, doesn't think it matters, and neither should you. Remember, Sir—this is the bohemian quarter. You came like a shadow; you will depart like an Arab and, anyhow, to-morrow we all are to die. This is the atmosphere of the place.

Should you be an artist, an actor, a musician, a newspaper man, or any other "outsider," in all probability you will see some one there whom you knew in the dreary, unromantic world outside, smiling at you with a sort of "so-you've-discovered-it" kind of grin.

"Why didn't you tell me about this place before?" you ask.

The answer probably will be a truly French, Italian, bohemian shrug, meaning everything and nothing in particular. Your friends will promise you the use of their table—when they are through. But they are in no hurry. While you smoke volumes over the billiard table, you have a chance to look around to the bewitching accompaniment of music à la Quartier Latin.

The Passionate Antonio.

A man with a violin has found his way into the place. He often goes there. The bohemians call him The Passionate Antonio. When he plays "Il Trovatore" his mouth twitches, his great poetic eyes roll, and his cheek caresses the violin. With him is a Neapolitan Youth with a guitar. In the middle of The Passionate Antonio's performance the latter strums his guitar in an offhand way, opens his mouth, yawns once or twice, then sings a little song about a Parisian artist of the Latin Quarter, who bade farewell to his overcoat because "needs musted and the devil drove." The Neapolitan youth's rendering of the popular bohemian story is an odd mixture of the original "La Bohème" and a gem for original composition. And all this time The Passionata Antonio is rolling his eyes in a fine frenzy.

Talking about the violin, there is a little disciple of New York bohemianism who dines in the furthest and darkest corner of the room. The other habitues of the place knew him as The Third Violin, because he has a slight stoop, acquired, no doubt, from a frequent bending over his music in the dim alcove under the footlights. The Third Violin tells great stories about life in the real Quartier Latin of Paris, and when narrating them he looks like a sketch by Du Maurier, or a pen-picture by Henri Murger.

At the table next to him there sits every Saturday night a quartet known as The McIntyres. There is a Big Man like Sherlock Holmes, a Little Man known as the Bughouse Bard, a young lawyer, sedate and spectacled, who is minus his sobriety and spectacles before he leaves, and last, but not least, a well-dressed woman who is continually making eyes at the Neapolitan Youth with the guitar.

A Seat at Last.

When your friends allow you to use their table you sit down, of course, ready to do justice to whatever is laid before you. On Tuesdays and Thursdays you get soup as an extra; on other days you get the finest spaghetti ever made.

When you don't get soup, you start off with sauerkraut and sardines—when the garçon or muchacho happens to bring it along. The sauerkraut gives you an unquenchable thirst, which has been foreseen; else why that long, black bottle to your right?

That bottle deserves a paragraph, which should be something more than the eulogies of an inebriate over the kind he just happens to be drinking. In that bottle there is real Italian chianti, just drawn from the cask. It contains divers oranga groves, numerous mañanas, for any quatrains from Omar Khayyam, and A Great Something Which Cannot Be Described. If there is in you the germ of greatness, you will discover it the moment you drink that red balm.

It is in this mysterious place where people "go Fantee" that this article is being written; hence the eccentricity of diction. The spaghetti is coming on as soon as the muchacho has discovered that we have eaten all the sauerkraut and drunk all the orange groves, the mañanas and The Great Something Which Cannot Be Described. As a matter of fact, everybody is beginning to feel rather "frabjus," as Lewis Carroll says. Presently "the lid is off." Everybody is singing, or reciting, or talking at the same time.

There is nothing objectionable about the excitement. It is all the froth of good nature and the natural exhilaration that comes with pay day, a good dinner and a bottle of wine for him that is sad at heart.

The Third Violin in the corner is spouting French verses rather loudly. Nobody reprimands; it is nobody's business and everybody's amusement. The once-sedate lawyer has lost his spectacles and is joining in the chorus of The McIntyres. It is some weird chant they sing to the tune of "Funiculi, Funicula," but the only intelligible line is:

For every glass is loaded up with a liquefied delight.

The swarthy war correspondent at the next table is whispering so that everybody can hear him) to his friends:

"I tell you the people of Ven'zuela are so spasmodic and volatile, the defences so weak, and Government so occasional and incidental that any fool with nerve enough and five hundred crack shots could be Emperor or President to-morrow."

By to-morrow, no doubt, the war correspondent will have forgotten his wild scheme to dethrone Castro. And while he is talking the Neapolitan youth is throwing out his soul to the Queen of the McIntyres:

"Marghari'! e perso a salvatore.
Marghari'! ma l'omm e cacciatore.
Marghari'! non c'sie cetpa tu.
Cello che e fatto e fatto. Ne parlammo cchiu."

Which means:

"I know he has jilted you, Marguerite McIntyre, but I wouldn't worry about a little thing like that."

There is a long-haired magazine writer near the billiard table reading a passage from Matthew Arnold. His two companions are not listening. One, who is a poet, is spouting an effusion after this style:

What do we care if our poverty flat
Is furnished with nothing or second-hand lots?
What do we care if we never change plates
At the dinner we cook in two handle-less pots?
Why should we care? We've love and we've health,
A keen Sense of Humor—an Appetite, too!
But Gluttony's evil; so we'll be as gods,
And—

"I don't remember th' lasht line anyway, but here's the chorus:

What do we care? What do we fear?
Why should we borrow from Sorrow?
There's the Devil to pay, but we've nothing To-day,
So we'll ask him to call in To-morr'—blc.

The audience applauds. The Passionate Antonio is off again. Here's our spaghetti coming. No, it isn't for us. Anyhow it doesn't matter, as Shakespeare says. Pass the Great Something Which Cannot Be Described.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

THREE THOUSAND GODS FOR THE LITTLE BROWN MEN

It is Hard for the Reverent Jap to Keep Track of All His Dead Ancestors and His Luck Deities.

IMAGINE trying to keep track of and pay homage to more than 3,000 gods, to offend one of whom might bring down the direst disaster on the offender's head! This is the task the brown little people of Japan have set before them, and a busy time they must have of it.

One of the most picturesque features of the landscape of inner Japan is the multitude of quaint temples peeping out from the shrubs and grotesque trees on the tops of green hills or tucked beside dusty roadways. The two great religions of the country are Buddhism and ancient Shintoism, each with its peculiar ceremonies and beliefs, those of Shintoism consisting largely of the worship of dead ancestors. There are small villages made up almost entirely of tiny temples, with gay, peaked roofs glistening brightly in the clear Japanese sunlight amid beautiful gardens.

In his book on Japan Lafcadio Hearn describes the temple of the great Lord of the Dead, King of the Shadows, Emma-O, surrounded by quaintly clipped trees and bright beds of flowers. Within its shadows, almost hiden by dark draperies, glaring in all its hideousness, is the image of the god, whose face is so terrible that when the Japanese wish to describe a person of horrible appearance they say: "His face is as the face of Emma."

The figure towers ahova all other humble images in tha temple. From tha wide open, wrathful mouth flows a bright red beard over a vermilion robe. On his head is a three-lobed crown of black and gold, and in his hands he holds a sceptra.

According to a legened about this image, there was once a noted image-maker who died and visited the land of souls, where he found the Lord, Emma-O, his terrible face distorted with rage because the dead man never in his life had carved his statue. His frown was so frightful to behold that the poor shrinking soul expected instant annihilation. Great was his relief, however, when the outraged deity pronounced his sentence in the following words:

"Living you made no image of me. Go back to earth and make one, now that thou has looked upon me."

Suddenly the image-maker found himself alive again, and the horrible statue of wrath in the temple was his remembrance of the Lord of Shadows. Indeed it resembles more than anything else the product of a well-developed nightmare.

All Sorts of Gods.

In the Shinto religion there are multitudes of divinities. More than 3,000 are thought to dwell in different parts of the empire enshrined in 2,060 temples.

Among these the Japanese seem to lean toward gods of misfortune. Thus they worship Bimbogami, the God of Poverty. It is said he is black and always accompanies the god of good luck, who is white. Rather a pretty idea, poverty being called by them tha shadow of good luck, as tha shadow is the absence of light, and poverty certainly is as opposite to opulence as darkness from light.

Smallpox, which often devastates whole sections of tha country, also has its god, whose votive offerings consist of a combination of cooked rice and red beans, placed on small straw mats, which are either suspended from trees or set to float slowly down some neighboring stream.

The devotee of the God of Winds and Hard Colds has a harder experience in propitiating his deity, since the victims of his anger are forced to make the pilgrimage to his templa without any sort of clothing save a cloth about the loins, whatever may be the weather. Tha temple reached the suppliant lays his offering at the feet of the god, and then stands by while the ministering priests, clad in loose garments as invalids, drink decoctions of certain herbs and roll on the floor before the image as a penace for the pilgrim's sins.

These offerings, if from men, consist of gohie, or small strips of paper attached to a piece of rope and supposed to be peculiarly pleasing to the god. In the case of women the gifts are small metal mirrors. One would suppose that the last state of the pilgrim would be worse than the first from exposure, but as they run all the way to the temple, even when their bare bodies have to press through deep snow, they usually arrive at the shrine in a state of profuse perspiration, and immediately warm garments are provided by the priests. So the peasants, being naturally sturdy, rarely suffer in consequence.

Kishibojin, Mother of Demons.

A goddess who is particularly revered by women is Kishibojin, Mother of Demons. The legend is that on account of some sin committed in a previous existence this woman was born a demon, who devoured her own children, but, being saved by tha teachings of Buddha, she became divine and was set apart as the goddess to protect young children.

She is represented as a fair-faced woman, holding in her right hand a lotus blossom, while at her breast, in tha folds of her robe, is an unclad baby. Her temples are filled with bamboo poles, from which are stretched ropes suspending tiny kimonds of exquisite workmanship, brought as offerings by the brown mothers of the empire to win the good graces of Kishibojin for their beloved little ones.

One comes often upon small shrines with slight bamboo roofs by the side of the highways. In these are weather-beaten images of a god at one time quite popular in Japan—the God of Roads, Koshin. But the neglected condition of the shrines indicates that he has ceased to be highly regarded, for gradually the ancient worship is changing, and time sees the dying out of the old customs before the advancing sweep of Western civilization.

The Three Mystic Apes.

Perhaps the most interesting of the multifarious gods are the Three Mystic Apes. One of these is represented with its hands over its eyes, another with hands at its ears, and the third holding its little paw over its closed lips, signifying that they see no bad thing, hear no bad thing, and speak no bad thing.

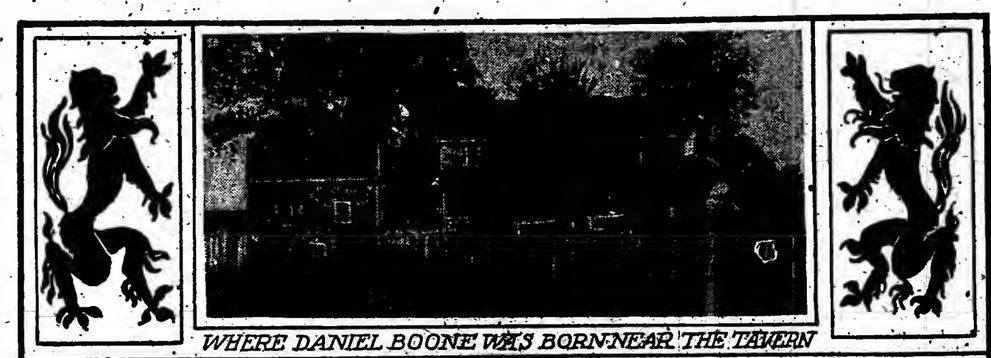
Japanese mothers take their little children to the temple of tha Mystic Apes and there teach tham to avoid listening to gossip or prying into things that do not concern them, and to refrain from speaking evil of their neighbors, a custom which we Westerners might well emulate in the bringing up of Young America.

While the Spring buds are beginning to bloom on the squatty little trees in Japanese dooryards the prudent housewife completes her housecleaning by a curious ceremony known as the casting out of devils, Oni-yari. In this she is assisted by a professional, who wanders about the streets after dark rattling his staff. Upon the staff is carved the image of a god, calling his weird cry, "Oni wa soto," which means "Devils out."

For a small fee he performs the ceremony of reciting a few Buddhist prayers and throwing dried peas about the house in four directions. The devils, hating dried peas, are supposed to flee, leaving the housa free from their threatening presence. Afterward the peas are swept up carefully and preserved until the first clap of Spring thunder, when they are cooked and eaten, and the ceremony is completed by the hanging over the doors and windows of small charms made of holly leaves or tha return of the unwelcome visitors.

JANET HAY.

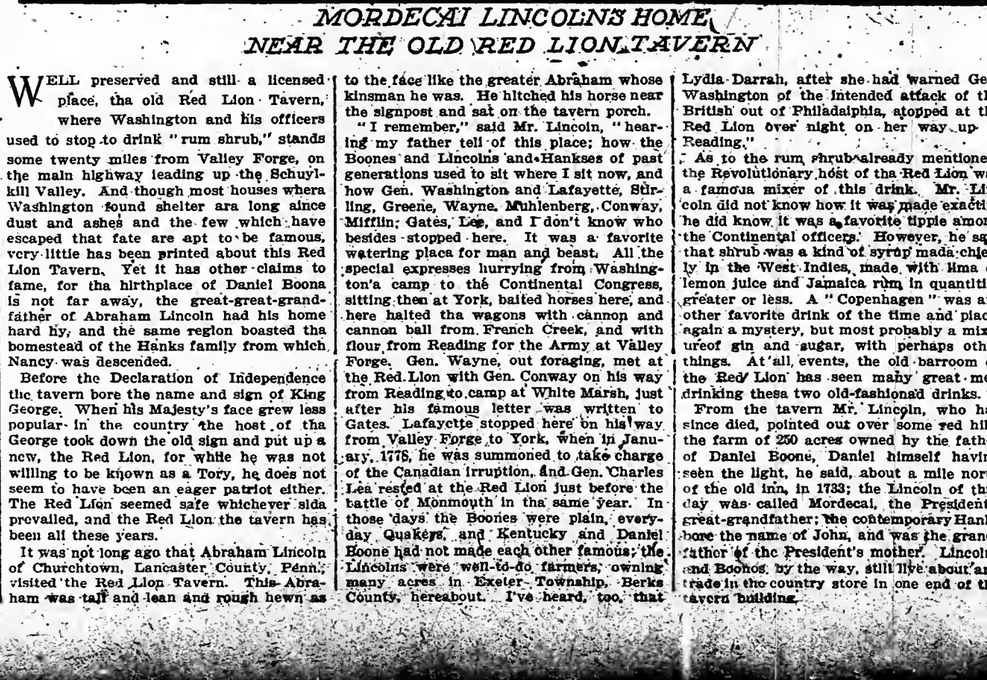
THE FAMOUS RED LION TAVERN.



WHERE DANIEL BOONE WAS BORN NEAR THE TAVERN



RED LION TAVERN BUILT IN 1750



MORDECAI LINCOLN'S HOME NEAR THE OLD RED LION TAVERN

WELL preserved and still a licensed place, tha old Red Lion Tavern, where Washington and his officers used to stop to drink "rum shrub," stands some twenty miles from Valley Forge, on the main highway leading up the Schuylkill Valley. And though most houses whera Washington found shelter ara long since dust and ashes and the few which have escaped that fate are apt to be famous, very little has been printed about this Red Lion Tavern. Yet it has other claims to fame, for tha birthplace of Daniel Boona is not far away, the great-great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln had his home hard by, and the same region boasted tha bomestead of the Hanks family from which Nancy was descended.

Before the Declaration of Independence the tavern bore the name and sign of King George. When his Majesty's face grew less popular in the country the host of tha George took down the old sign and put up a new, the Red Lion, for while he was not willing to be known as a Tory, he does not seem to have been an eager patriot either. The Red Lion seemed safe whichever sida prevailed, and the Red Lion the tavern has been all these years.

It was not long ago that Abraham Lincoln of Churchtown, Lancaster County, Penn., visited the Red Lion Tavern. This Abraham was tall and lean and rough hewn as to the face like the greater Abraham whose kinsman he was. He hitched his horse near the signpost and sat on the tavern porch.

"I remember," said Mr. Lincoln, "hearing my father tell of this place; how the Boones and Lincolns and Hankses of past generations used to sit where I sit now, and how Gen. Washington and Lafayette, Stirling, Greene, Wayne, Muhlenberg, Conway, Mifflin, Gates, Lee, and I don't know who besides stopped here. It was a favorite watering place for man and beast. All the special expresses hurrying from Washington's camp to the Continental Congress, sitting then at York, baited horses here, and here halted tha wagons with cannon and cannon ball from French Creek, and with flour from Reading for the Army at Valley Forge. Gen. Wayne, out foraging, met at the Red Lion with Gen. Conway on his way from Reading to camp at White Marsh, just after his famous letter was written to Gates. Lafayette stopped here on his way from Valley Forge to York, when in January, 1778, he was summoned to take charge of the Canadian irruption, and Gen. Charles Lea rested at the Red Lion just before the battle of Monmouth in tha same year. In those days the Boones were plain, everyday Quakers, and Kentucky and Daniel Boone had not made each other famous; the Lincolns were well-to-do farmers, owning many acres in Exeter Township, Berks County, hereabout. I've heard, too, that Lydia Darrah, after she had warned Gen. Washington of the intended attack of the British out of Philadaiphia, atopped at tha Red Lion over night on her way up to Reading."

As to the rum shrub already mentioned, the Revolutionary host of tha Red Lion was a famous mixer of this drink. Mr. Lincoln did not know how it was made exactly, he did know it was a favorite tipple among the Continental officers. However, he said that shrub was a kind of syrup made chiefly in the West Indies, made with lima or lemon juice and Jamaica rum in quantities greater or less. A "Copenhagen" was another favorite drink of the time and place, again a mystery, but most probably a mixture of gin and sugar, with perhaps other things. At all events, the old barroom of the Red Lion has seen many great men drinking these two old-fashioned drinks.

From the tavern Mr. Lincoln, who has since died, pointed out over some red hills the farm of 250 acres owned by the father of Daniel Boone, Daniel himself having seen the light, he said, about a mile north of the old inn, in 1733; the Lincoln of that day was called Mordecai, the President's great-grandfather; the contemporary Hanks bore the name of John, and was the grandfather of the President's mother. Lincolns and Boones, by the way, still live about and trade in the country store in one end of the tavern building.

FLEET LITTLE BROOMTAILS, WILD HORSES OF THE BREAKS

It is Great Sport to Catch Them, but They Are Clever Brutes —Too Clever, Sometimes.

PERHAPS the wildest horses in North America are the "hroomtails," as tha nondescript little ponies ranging the four corners of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah are called. This section is known as the Yellowjacket Breaks and consists for the most part of a high, rolling mesa, intersected by a network of deep box canyons. Like Mancos Canyon, famous for its cliff dweller palace and distant only seventy or eighty miles, the region onca was densely peopled by the prehistoric cliff dweller race.

Into such a rough country one would think no horseman would venture; yet the whirr of the lariat is sometimes heard in all but the deepest gorges. The broomtail pony is there, and, nowadays, a horse is a horse, though the hroomtail is perhaps the meanest specimen of the genus broncho.

The wit of any broncho is enough to dazzle a tenderfoot, hut the hroomtail's peculiar tactics make him the wonder of the range.

It is related that one of the old mares once had hidden her sickly colt near the upper Yellowjacket Spring, whilé she grazed under the rimrock. A horse hunter suddenly dashed into the glade, and as Madame Broomtail neither could desert her haby nor carry it away with her, she quickly conceived a bit of strategy.

At the first alarm she uttered a shrill snort, which plainly meant, "Keep still, little one!" Then she trotted ahout, tamely sniffing at the intruder until he made a dash at her; whereupon, instead of bounding away with head erect, an easy mark for the lasso, she stopped short with her head between her knees, and kicked earnestly and hard, as only a hroomtail can. No expedient could make her lift her head to a roping position, and she studiously avoided the spot where her colt was concealed.

A Dash at the Broomtails.

After a while the cowboy attempted to rope her by the feet, hut she made a cunning pass with her heels and lamed his mount. She seemed to realize at once that even a sick hroomtail might defy a lame pursuer, and neighed triumphantly to her bahy. Together they disappeared in the timher, and the discomfited horse hunter walked to the nearest camp.

A party of relic hunters recently went on an exploring tour to the Yellow Jacket cliff dwellings, and incidentally had some sport with a band of hroomtails ranging near the West Cañon. The discernment of the wild pony enables him to distinguish hetween horsehnnters and the harmless excursionists at a glance, but he cannot tell when the latter will play a trick on him. He has mastered a few artifices himself, however, and in this case he came out away ahead of second best.

From the expedition camp, perched on the vantage point of a desolate headland, tha little horses were often visible as they browsed in a near-by draw. One afternoon three young men, moved hy that quality which impels a chase, organized a raid on the wild ponies. The horses they could muster had seen more service on a farm than in the Breaks, and the men could neither ride nor throw a rope; but, of course, there would be sport in seeing the wild ponies run.

The amateur horse wranglers made a spirited sweep to windward. That must have pleased the ponies, since, when they have scented the foe at a safe distance, the race is always theirs. But a broomtail's devious nature will not permit him to run straight away, and thus relieve his pursuer of tha trouble of a bootless race. The bronchos skillfully manoeuvred to keep the enemy in view, while they kept out of sight in the brush. They would run down a draw and cross over to the next one, which they ascended to a point from which tha enemy was in sight.

They kept up the game of hide and seek until they had satisfied their curiosity as to the intruders, and then boldly dashed across a ridge in plain view of the men. Tha horsemen gave chase at once. Tha course was over the hroken country that divides the West Cañon from the main Yellow Jacket, and the ponies had the best of it from the start. After four or five miles of hard running the men found themselves in a place they hardly knew how to get out of, and the ponies had disappeared as if by magic.

When the men reached camp, worn out and sore from the scratches they had received in riding through the brush, they glanced over toward the draw, and there were the identical wild ponies that had disappeared so mysteriously—quietly feeding within a mile of camp!

Best Racer from the Breaks.

Nearly every great horse range in the Western States has had its associated tales of wonderful racers that eluded all pursuers, and the Yellow Jacket country is no exception to the rule. One of the most successful of the hunters tells of a hlue-black horse that he has attempted repeatedly to capture, hut which ha believes can run a mile in 2:05 over a course that is far from being an ideal race track.

His judgment may be wide of the mark, but the significant fact that many nimble mares have strayed from the Johuson ranch, where famous Jim Douglas and King Faro once held court, lends color to the tales of fleet racers free in the fastness of the Breaks. The gorges may yet give a record-wrecker to the turf.

Several enterprising young fellows are engaged actively in the hroomtail industry, and each owns quite respectable herds of the littla horses, but they do not often attempt the captura of grown ponies.

The method of the horse hunters is to ride singly or in twos during the hranding season. Such colts as are captured are branded with a "swipe on the shoulder" and released. Later the hunters hand and drive the colts to a more accessible range, where they are close herded until weaned from the Breaks, divided among their captors, and become domesticated—or as nearly so as a hronco will ever he.

Origin of the Broomtails.

It is commonly understood that the broomtails are descended from American horses that escaped from the settlements; but the large number of pintos, (spotted ponies,) found in the herds would seem to indicate a strong infusion of Spanish, (mustang,) blood. Indeed, the Navajo Indians assert that wild horses hava ranged the region of the Breaks since the days of the "Men-who-built-the-high-houses," (cliff dwellers.) And they ought to know how long their supply of horse steak has been available—but, of ccurse they don't.

Perhaps the ponies are the degenerate offspring of horses that escaped from early explorers, mixed at a later date with American strays. At the present time it is thought that the stock is improving, as a result of the constant infusion of new blood. Their average weight is 700 pounds; but they vary from the most diminutive scrubs to good-sized saddle horses, and a few of them carried tha soldiers of Britain in their struggle with the Boers.

Victims of the Conjure Box and the Specie-Piece

Superstitions of Southern Negroes Sometimes Lead to the Murder of Innocent Persons.

SOUTHERN negroes still believe in "conjure doctors," especially in the rural districts. The "Jack," the "conjure bag," the "conjure bottle," and the "conjure box" work many wonders.

The doctor with the "yerbs," the "jack," and the "conjure rod" is held in great awe by his fellow-men and those who know him to be a conjure trickster give him a wide berth. No negro would dare cross him. Many tragedies in negro communities are directly traceable to the deeds of some hoodoo doctor. He throws spells on his victims by the use of the bottle, the bag, or the box. The jack is used in diagnosing cases. It is nothing more than a piece of silver or copper coin, capable of a very high polish.

The doctor calls it his "specie-piece." The jack will not work for nothing. Money makes it move. If a negro has queer feelings and has cause to think some one has thrown a spell over him, he goes to a hoodoo doctor for advice. The doctor consults his jack to ascertain the trouble and the cause of the same. After hearing tha patient's story of the malady that has fallen upon his body the doctor takes his jack from his pocket and retires to some secret place for a consultation with that dreadful and all-powerful instrument. Soon tha doctor returns and tells the conjured person to look in the jack and behold the image of the one who worked the spell, and at the same time suggests the name of the person he thinks guilty. Sometimes the spell can be removed by medicine, but unless the cause is removed also tha spell will return.

To cast a spell the conjure bag, hottle, or box must be left on the premises of tha person sought. Whichever one of the instruments is usad may be left under the steps of the house, on the mantelpiece, in the dining room, or about the barnyard. It is a matter of preference with the doctor as to whether he uses the bag, tha nottle, or the box. The person caught is not always the one sought. The spell may fall on some member of his family, on soma of his live stock, on his house, and causa it to hurn, or on his lands and cause them not to bring forth crops.

Some Curious Ingredients.

Tha instrument used, whether bag, bottle, or hox, contains a supply of curious ingredients, such as a pinch of red dist taken from the grava of soma ancestor, who was a noted conjure doctor in his or her day; a small piece of hurnt rod, an inch or more long, known as the "conjure rod"; a stick of silk weed, and a bit of Sampson's snake root. In addition to these, a very clever practitioner often has a hawk's foot, a toad's eye, and a lizard's tongue. When once the instrument of devilment is placed for a person it is bad luck to move it before tho spell has fallen on tha right one. The hoodoo doctor can give any person power to use the instrument provided the jack is satisfied. To aatisfy the jack money must come. The doctor looks tho jack in the face until the necessary amount has been handed over and the directions for the use of the bag, box, or bottle are given. By the use of tha instrument and the aid of tho doctor any negro can rid himself of a troublesome rival in business or in love by throwing a fatal spell on him. However, if the case is taken in time another conjure doctor of ability can remove the spell.

In York County, South Carolina, on Junc 13 last a horrible and bloodcurdling murder was committed by two negroes, Amzi Dunivant and Frank Castles. They killed an old negro by the name of Ben Goore. They had been told that Goore was trying to catch them with his conjure trick. Tha murder came about in this way. Some time early in last April the child of Amzi Dunivant sickened and died. When the child first showed signs of being afflicted Dunivant went to old Nellie Wagoner, a woman who bears the reputation of being a gifted conjure doctor.

At first she told Dunivant that the signs were not right for her to practice, and asked him to come again soon. He did so. When he went the second time the woman heard his story and triad her jack. Drawing the piece of silver coin from her pocket, she walked around tha house rubbing it on her dress. Soon sha returned with the jack in her hand and said to Dunivant, who had waited for her at the front door: "Look in thera and see if you don't see the picture of old Ban Goore. Ha is the man that tricked your child, and he was after you." Dunivant looked and saw the picture. It seemed to him that it was plainly written there. Nellia then prescribed for the child, but under protest, declaring that it was a wasta of medicine to try to save the child whila old Ben Goore's conjure bag was set for Dunivant.

How to Take It.

The medicine she gave was to be distributed about the house in the following manner; some put under the ateps, some up the chimney, and a little about the dining room. The child was to taka a dose from a spoon, gripping the spoon in its teeth to make the medicine effective. What was left in the hottle was to be kept on the left side of the hearth. The medicine was a murky looking liquid. A bunch of herbs went with it. But, with it all, the child died. Dunivant became alarmed and feared Goore. It was only a question of time until the spell would fall on him and death would be certain.

Ahout tha time Dunivant's child died, Frank Castles, a friend of his, had a fine milch cow go dry without apparent cause. A conjurer of no mean reputation told Castles that Ben Goore had placed a trick for him, but had caught his cow instead. Dunivant and Castles consulted with each other and decided to do away with old Ben. But they feared his power and knew not how to kill him. Nevertheless, on the night of June 13, at 11:30 o'clock, Frank and Amzi, accompanied by Angless Castles, a negro boy of fourteen years, went to the homa of Ben Goore, called him out, threw him to the ground, tied a rope around his neck and choked him to death. While his body still jerked and writhed in tha agonies of the awful death, his feet were tied to his hands with a strong twine.

Then his slayers left him and searched the pockets of his clothes, an old trunk, and a closet in the house for his medicines and herbs. But they found nothing. They then ran a fence rail under the ropes and bore tho body to an old unused well a quarter of a mile away, and threw it into the depths below. His body was covered with heavy atones rolled in from the surface by the murderers. For several weeks the crime was known to none except Amzi, Frank, and Angless. Goore was accustomed to going off for weeks at a time, and even his wife claimed that she was not uneasy about him. But the boy Angless gave the whole thing away and caused the arrest of Frank and Amzi. At the November term of York County Court they were tried and convicted of murder. On Jan. 6 they were hanged. It is the opinion of many that Dunivant and Castles were honestly afraid of Ben Goore and killed him to keep from being killed by his conjure tricks.

DRAMA AND PROPAGANDA

W. B. Yeats and His Second Volume of "Plays for An Irish Theatre."

No dream is dearer to the soul of microbic man, who, like skippers in an Edam cheese, infests the world and decays it with his tillage, than the dream of subverting the earth. "Give me wherewith to pry," said Archimedes when he invented the crowbar, "and I will overturn the world." But nobody gave him the fulcrum, and not even Archimedes could think of a way for the world to lift itself by its own bootstraps. Mr. James Huneker, glorified burglar's Jimmy, prying into the future, has written a story of the coming composer who foments and brings off a revolution by means of ultra-modern music. Was he thinking of Richard Strauss? If so, he must be vastly disappointed to find that the poet of the Heroic Life has declined into the Domestic Symphony of Papa Strauss and his pipe, Mamma Strauss and her tatting, to say nothing of the noctambulations of both with the ululant Baby Strauss. At any rate, Mr. Huneker begged his own questionings by lumping his revolutionary writer of symphonies with other obvious meiomaniacs. With regard to Mr. W. B. Yeats, however, no such dubiety exists. He stands before us as the leader of a movement to overturn the world, at least the British world, and his lever is the "Plays for an Irish Theatre," which are performed from time to time, both in London and New York, and two volumes of which have been published by the Macmillans. The simplicity, sincerity, and poetic quality of these plays leave no doubt that Mr. Yeats, like Archimedes, has got a crowbar. But what about the fulcrum?

The Asbestos Curtain and the Promethean Warming Pan.

At the recent performance of Irish plays at the Royalty Theatre, London, if friendly accounts are to be trusted, Mr. Yeats tried to make a prop to his crowbar. The major part of the audience was made up of brutal Saxons, headed by no less a coercer than the Irish Secretary, Mr. George Wyndham, and they applauded vociferously. The asbestos curtain had been lowered on "The King's Threshold," but alas! fire-proof is not poet-proof, however glowing the poet may be with the embers of the Promethean warming pan. Mr. Yeats pentrated the asbestos and declared: "We always know when we are among our own people." His words, William Archer avers, were the only inartistic words spoken on the stage that day. "Must one be Irish to thrill to lines like these upon which the curtain fell?

O silver trumpets, be you lifted up
And cry to the great race that is to come.
Long-throated swans among the waves of time
Sing loudly, for beyond the wall of the world
It waits, and it may hear and come to us.

"If Mr. Yeats aspires to purely party triumphs he must cease to write such verses as these; and if it be one of the tenets of his party that the English language is effete, they had better put him to silence altogether."

That little episode at the Royalty of Mr. Yeats and the Asbestos Curtain is the fit and perfect symbol (Mr. Yeats writes in symbols, so why should not his critics?) of what is more than likely to happen when the playwright gets his Irish up. Mr. Bernard Shaw falls as a dramatist, Mr. A. B. Walkley has said, because he is always "trying to prove something," and this is an understatement rather than an overstatement. At least it has always seemed to me that Mr. Shaw arms himself not with the Q. E. D. of dialectical triumph, but with the shillalah of Celtic aggression to rap the heads of Donnybrook Fair. Mr. Yeats falls, as it seems, because (remember, I venture this as a critical symbol for an Irish theatre,) he will pop out in front of the asbestos curtain. Not content with his crowbar, he insists upon making believe that his audience is the fulcrum and he the subverter of this great world.

Drama and Propaganda.

In the olden time the stock commonplace of dramatic criticism was that the playwright should be self-effacing—that his personal beliefs have no place on the stage. Shakespeare was a good playwright because he hid himself, the weaver, behind the web and the woof of his characters and their deeds. Byron was a bad playwright because he would protrude his petted forelock and rolling Man-Freddy collar on the stage, and, to speak anachronistically as well as symbolically, before the asbestos curtain. Nowadays, thanks to M. Brunetière, we phrase the matter more analytically, though the basic idea remains much the same. The essence of drama, we have learned to say, is a struggle of evenly balanced forces eventuating as they characteristically eventuate in life. True drama always seeks the lines of greatest resistance. If the playwright orders everything in accordance with his personal beliefs rather than in accordance with the great vital conflicts of the world of progress, (or, to speak more accurately, if he lets us see that he is doing this,) he may be an admirable propagandist, but dramatist he is not.

Mr. Yeats, as it happens, is at his most characteristic, if not at his best, where he is most obviously a propagandist. When the first volume of the "Plays for an Irish Theatre" appeared I remarked that "Where There Is Nothing" is a play with a thesis, namely, that where there is nothing there is God, and that that thesis is essentially anarchistic. Paul's ceaseless and changeless warfare is waged against what he and William Blake call Law and Number—in other words, organic civilization. At that time Mr. James Platt White, who is so ardent a champion of the drama of revolt, sent a copy of the Irish national organ in which Mr. Yeats, in a letter to the editor, objected to having the ideas of his plays attributed to him personally. Now, whether or not Mr. Yeats is an Anarchist has plainly nothing to do with the question of whether his play is a play with a thesis, and whether that thesis is anarchical.

The Drama of Anarchy and Superstition.

Occasion subsequently offering, I interrogated Mr. Yeats on these points. He admitted the thesis, and that it is anarchical. He also admitted the anarchistic tendency of the new Irish school. Mr. George Moore, he said, was obsessed with the idea that he was a bomb, and was always rolling himself into positions where he could explode with damage to things British. Mr. Yeats would not admit he was an Anarchist. In fact, he insisted, as if to exculpate himself, that it would be equally possible to make a drama in which the protagonist was a disciple of Law and Number. I suggested a new play, the thesis of which should be: "Where there is Nothing, there is the Devil to Pay." But he did not seem to have a mind to it.

The signal fact here is that in the play actually written, while glorifying the spirit of anarchy, he has given no adequate expression to the doctrine of Law and Number. In the opening scene Paul is shown in the act of caricaturing his order-loving relatives by clipping grotesque images; hens and the like, in the hedge, and his relatives act throughout in the manner of barnyard creatures. Quite as clearly as at that recent matinée Mr. Yeats steps before the asbestos curtain to cry up with the Irish. Mr. Yeats's difficulty as a dramatist wrs, of course, that if he had represented Law and Number with anything approaching his sympathy for the gospel of Nothingness, Paul's death would not have been so much tragic and glorious as foolish and wretchedly pitiful. Even as the play stands, there are moments in which he seems not so much a martyr as a subject for the alienist.

In "The Hour Glass," which is the title play of the new volume, and which was presented here at a Garrick matinée some ten days ago, drama is similarly subordinated to propaganda. It is a miracle play, written on the model of "Everyman," the hero, called Wise Man, symbolizing the sin of the lust after science, even as "Everyman" represented the sin of the lust of life; and the salvation of Wise Man is the faith of a vagrant, beggarman Fool, who thus plays the rôle of the symbols of mediaeval theology in "Everyman."

An angel appears in the doorway and tells Wise Man that unless he can find one believing heart before the hour glass runs out his soul is doomed to burn in the place of all deniers. This is an all but hopeless task, as Wise Man has by his logic perverted his wife and children and all the countryside from their simple faith. The denouement is found in the Fool, whose faith has been too simple to be perverted.

The theatric possibilities of the search for a faithful soul while the sands are running is obvious, and Mr. Yeats has treated it with sincere tragic feeling, sincere humor. But of dramatic struggle proper there is none. Having seen the angel, he believes in a momsht, and is cast into a torture of terror. There is not a moment of conflict between the old reliance on science and the new need of the spirit, no suggestion of the throes out of which alone a human soul is born. Has not Mr. Yeats been misled by too literally following his great mediaeval model? One may or may not believe in the personal God, the angels, and the symbolic figures of "Everyman," but to all human beings, of whatever creed or of none, Death is the one reality, and must always remain so. As for the angels, one suspects that even Mr. Yeats does not so much believe in them as he believes in believing in them; and where it is a question between science—the great god of the present world—and a figure in an ember colored robe standing in the limelight, a modern audience, even of Irishmen, is not likely to choose with Mr. Yeats. Wise Man's instant capitulation destroys all really dramatic interest in him as a protagonist, just as Paul's paranoia renders the thesis of "Where There Is Nothing" unimpressive. If Wise Man had stood out a little more resolutely for his creed of denial he might have had for us something of the interest of Milton's Satan, the splendid tenacity of whose struggle has enabled him to usurp from Godhead itself the leading place in the epic. And his final capitulation would have had a power to convince far beyond that of the play as written. Mr. William Archer had something of this kind in mind perhaps when he lately wrote: "The Irish drama possesses a true and—why should we shrink the word—a great poet in Mr. Yeats; but as yet it has given us only dramatic sketches—no thought-out picture with composition and depth in it. * * * The characters stand on one plane, as it were on the shallow stage, always in a more or less irregular row, never in an elaborated group. The incidents succeed one another in careful and logical gradation, but have no complexity of interrelation. They form a series, not a system."

The True Irish Propagandists.

It is not only as drama that this weakness in the motiving of the plays is felt, but as factors in the Irish propaganda. To embody the primal forces of life in the theatre, to point out the lives of greatest resistance which alone lead to progress, is to clarify and direct the hearts and souls of men. But the art that does this is the art that conceals its crowbar, recognizing the law that forbids the true Promethean fire to penetrate the asbestos curtain.

As yet Mr. Yeats is far more convincing in his less ambitious plays. In the present volume it is the two dramatic sketches that live most distinctly in the memory. "Kathleen in Hoolihan" is a little idyllic allegory of consummate simplicity, full of the spirit of Irish patriotism and abnegation. "The Pot of Broth" is a peasant droll of authentic mirth. In neither of them does one ever think of Mr. Yeats or his ideas, good or evil. Properly acted, these must have uncommon charm. Mr. Yeats, it is said, though leader in a movemsnt to restore the ancient Irish tongue, has not yet mastered it. But one of his spectators, on seeing these pieces performed, cried with as much gallantry as satire: "We swore to study Gaelic, so as to be able to pronounce correctly the names of two charming actresses, set down in the playbill as Maire Nic Shiubhlaigh and Maire Ni Gharbhaigh." Is it not enough for Mr. Yeats to be a poet? In Ireland the only successful propagandists are the colleens.

JOHN CORBIN.

Ibsen and the American Stage

It is not my purpose to enter upon an essay on Ibsen, or, worse still, a defense. It is rather to suggest to some of the people who ought to know better that before they go further in treating Ibsen either as subject of joke or a cult of the long-haired they should, according to their lights and disposition to be fair, make some investigation of the object of their criticism.

There is a large space between the doctrinaires and extravagant poseurs who read all kinds of impossibilities between the lines of our author and the people who merely sneer at him without knowing anything about the subject. It is on this ground that I invite those who pretend to have any interest at all in dramatic art to take their stand. Of course, I exclude those who are too lazy or incompetent to like anything different from the fare to which they are accustomed.

That there are some of his plays for which an audience drawn at random from the street would be unprepared I do not deny, but that it is only a matter of a few years, when many of them will be as familiar in repertoire as any of the present classics is likely.

Old Fashioned in a Decade.

That they will live so long I do not assert, for they will undoubtedly be old-fashioned in a decade, when the common ideas of honesty and the stage shall have been readjusted. In other words, by the time we have caught up with him we shall probably begin to speak of him as old-fashioned. Men of open mind will admit a true pioneer of the stage. Indeed we may even find that some of the critics who now condemn his plays as disgusting, in terms nastier than any stage would tolerate, may merit the cynical definition of the "Green Carnation."

"The critic is a man who runs at the end of the procession yelling, 'Come on.'" The influence of Ibsen upon composition for the stage has undoubtedly been enormous. It needs no acuteness to detect the Ibsen manner in the plays of Pinero, Maeterlinck, and D'Annunzio. Among our own countrymen, in a smaller way, a lot of writers for the stage have fallen into the procession without knowing very well why or whither they were going.

A common error is the belief that he did not apply the conventional rules of construction because he was ignorant of them. Nothing could be further from the truth.

You will notice that the greatest lawyers of the country are retained on the side of corporations which wish to know how to evade the laws without punishment.

It is a trite saying that you can driva a coach and four through any act of Parliament, hut to be abis to do so it may require as great an intelligence as that of the man who created the act.

Advice to Actors.

Similarly, Ibsen did not begin to avoid the conventions of stage treatment until long after he had been well saturated with the methods than in vogue. You may remember that the pioneer of modernity in acting in this country, Mr. James A. Herne, (himself a great admirer of Ibsen,) was a stage manager who had learned by heart the devices of the old school before rejecting them.

So I would suggest to actors, especially who speak of Ibsen with a sneer, if they will follow his works chronologically they will see how he improved in construction with each play; how one hy one he rejected the familiar devices of the craft as he found it, and substituted suhtler methods which increased the dramatic value while rejecting the purely theatric. There is no doubt that Ibsen has found many times when he could say from his heart, "Deliver me from my disciples."

There are people who search for strange and uncanny meanings beyond the text, but to the sane student of Ibsen there is



HENRIK IBSEN

WILTON LACKAYE

sufficient occupation in the marvelous mechanism of his plots and the wonderful way in which he builds most poetic symbolism out of situations and dialogue in itself sufficiently commonplace, or rather, I should say, natural. His types of character, his examples of selfishness, foolishness, and vanity are not villains of the stage, but men we see about us every day, honored—lots of them—and respected.

American Types in Ibsen.

Had the "Pillars of Society" been written by an American at the present time, with an American setting, it might render the managers and producers subject to prosecution for libel, so nearly do the types and conditions fit the actual types and conditions in America to-day. The blasphemy of Berwick is nothing but the blasphemy of Baer; they alike seize upon common property and break laws in the name of God. Of course I am referring now entirely to his later naturalistic plays.

Artists and Morality.

Of his more fantastic poetic plays I do not treat. Nor do I wish to discuss his morality. With that the artist, as an artist, has nothing to do. If he proves that adherence to conventions is capable of results as terrible and tragic as violations of them he is immoral or a creator of new ideals, according to the point of view. He is a decadent or freak, according to the mindsight of the man in front.

At any rate, he is not more immoral than is the exaltation of Rip Van Winkle, the drunken vagabond, who neglects his family, or Zasa or Camille, whose vicious lives are made lovable by the sophistical art of the dramatist.

The role of the philanthropic producer of plays which the public has not learned to like is an ungrateful one. The timidity of managers and the poverty of actors has restricted the performances of Ibsen to schools-of-acting benefits or other places where audiences may be found made to hand, I can recall only two serious professional performances of his work.

And yet he is the most difficult of all modern authors to play. No actor can suggest "repose" on the stage unless you feel that beneath his calm of manner the "torrent and whirlwind of passion" is possible. And as repression is the last thing acquired on the stage, the extra naturalness which this author demands is impossible except to the actor who has endured without embracing melodrama. In other words, it demands an intelligent "past." So I fear some of the attitude of the public is due to the fact that in many instances the performances have not been directed by artists of experience.

Call Ignorance Reverence.

It requires something more than sympathy to interpret an author. It requires technique, and in Ibsen's case it requires the immense courage to lay aside the whole bag of tricks which are always effective and to construct a new technique which shall be worthy of the advanced art of the dramatist. In most cases the sympathy has been keen, but the performance amateur. It is simply dodging to present a play in the raw without illuminating "business," and justify ignorance by calling it reverence.

My own observation in rehearsing the "Pillars of Society" has been that rehearsals usually are such a grind, a horrible necessity, often as interesting as five-finger exercises, have been a continual delight, not only to the principals, but to the smallest member of the cast. As one subtle meaning after another unfolded itself—as the exquisite art of the dramatist became patent—there came a glow on the faces of the artists which established that they had found a labor of love—a compensation for giving up the bright sunshine of Spring days to toil in a dark theatre.

In New York, which in a few years has seen Wagner grow from a fantastic cult to appreciation from every one who has any part in the progress of culture, there is surely hope that this master will come to his own. And this in spite of habit, vested interest, prejudice, laziness, and ignorance.

The dramatist who laughs now will imitate to-morrow. The auditor who yawns now will go back to his former dramatic love to find that "pie is no longer as mother used to make it." The manager who bemoans the lack of plays will find these at his hand.

And tha actor will discard the iron jacket which he thought the only wear and be in action what Ibsen has been in thought—free and natural and true as men are, not as other actors were.

Wilton Lackaye

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY.

JAMES McNEIL WHISTLER had a French poodle of which he was extravagantly fond. This poodle was seized with an affection of the throat, and Whistler had the sudacity to send for the great throat specialist, Mackenzie.

Sir Morell, whep he saw that he had been called in to treat a dog, didn't like it much, it was plain. But he said nothing. He prescribed, pocketed a big fee, and drove away.

The next day he sent post hasta for Whistler. And Whistler, thinking he was summoned on some matter connected with his beloved dog, dropped his work and rushed like the wind to Mackenzie's.

On his arrival, Sir Morell said gravely: "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."—Collier's Weekly.

Why Do All Actresses Wish to Portray Camille?

Virginia Harned and Margaret Anglin Answer the Question—Their Views are Opposites.

What the North Pole is to the intrepid explorer seeking for fame Camille is to the actress. It is the undiscovered country, always alluring, always fascinating. No other rôle—unless it be possibly that of Juliet—holds such potent attractiveness for the ambitious woman player.

Every embryonic mime wants to play Hamlet. Even after he has ceased to be an amateur and has acquired some measure of professional experience, the actor of ambition is likely to look forward to a day when circumstances will be such as to enable him to appear in the rôle of the melancholy Dane. Nor is the desire confined to those who by reason of their talents have attained to success in tragedy. Comedians who have moved thousands to mirth by their humorous antics, if their stories are to be believed, weep salt tears in the privacy of their own apartments because a cruel fate has denied them the opportunity to shine in the chief rôle of Shakespeare's immortal tragedy.

But for the women of the stage the Lady of the Camelias is the perennial attraction. True, the rôle divides honors in a measure with that of Juliet, hut there is this distinction. It is the youthful actress who, as a rule, most seeks to pine for Romeo. And novices sigh to enact it. Not that youthful actresses do not want to play Camille, too. But few professionals are willing to essay this part until their experience is more or less matured.

There are in the acting drama plenty of other parts which might tax their abilities to as great an extent. The explanation of why all actresses want to play Camille, as of why all actors want to play Hamlet, lies perhaps in the fact that all great players of the past have attempted these rôles. Mention the names of the famous Camilles of the stage and you mention the names of the foremost actresses of all times. The rôle has come to be considered the ultimate test of the actress's right to her title.

Players are essentially beings of an imitative turn of mind. What others have done they want to do. An actress might appear in a dozen modern rôles—were they available—presenting all the complexities of Camille, but she still would feel unsatisfied did she not have at least one chance to challenge comparison as the lachrymose heroine of the Dumas drama.

When newcomers arise to contest the laurels of those who have gone, it is always interesting to inquire into the mental state which inspires their attempt.

Two new Camilles will be seen in New York to-morrow night. Both actresses have played the rôle a few times before. Margaret Anglin about a year ago first essayed the rôle in San Francisco, and her efforts were met with florid eulogy from the colorful pens of Far Western raviewers of things dramatic. Virginia Harned has played Camille nearer home—in Brooklyn Borough. But she will face now for the first time a New York verdict in this highly exacting part.

Some Camille Interrogations.

To both actresses thesa questions were put:

"Why does every actress want to play Camille?"

"What phase of Camille's character appeals especially to the actress?"

"Since first playing the part, have your ideas of its portrayal changed materially?"

"What are the ohief difficulties encountered in such a rôle?"

"When you play a part of this sort, do you for the time being lose your own identity and become the character?"

Feels She Is Camille.

Virginia Harned answered:

"Because, as in other professions, she wishes to excel in the most difficult."

"Possibly it appeals differently to each individual. Camille's self-sacrifice and her love for Armand, of course, joined, appeal to every human mind."

"Yes, in minor details. For instance, I do not think it necessary to cough violently in the last act to show that Camille is mortally ill. To my mind, it should be shown in other ways."

"Physical strength first of all, as it is a very long and exacting part; even if all the other equipments necessary—which is rare in one person—the endurance is absolutely necessary to make a telling Camille."

"At times, yes—that is, there are moments I feel as if I were really Camille."

Is Always Herself.

These were Miss Anglin's views:

"I am not aware that every actress wishes to play Camille. Personally I had no wish to do so, and I simply studied it at the dictation of my manager."

"The regeneration of the woman through the influence of love."

"Not materially changed, only a development in expression consequent upon continued practice."

"The physical strain due to such a long and exacting emotional part."

"Not for a moment."

Here, then, will be an opportunity to judge of at least one knotty question of dramatic art. Miss Anglin distinctly avows that she never loses her own identity and becomes the part she is playing. Miss Harned, however, says that she does.



MARGARET ANGLIN.



VIRGINIA HARNED.

THE EVOLUTION OF MANHATTAN

III.

Parks as Social Antiseptics.

We have already seen how, after holding its property for a century as a "church farm" and receiving from it only the income of agricultural land, Trinity Church, a hundred years ago, by a stroke of far-sighted enterprise not only brought its land into the market, hut mada it tha social centre of Manhattan, to the enormous profit of the corporation. In 1830 Mrs. Trollope found "Hudson Square and its neighborhood" "the most fashionable part of the town." Dr. Francis declared that nowhere in the world was there such a variety of fine specimens of forest trees as in St. John's Park. The park continued to show by far the finest collection of old shade trees, at least on Manhattan Island, until it was handed over to Commodare Vanderbilt to be devastated. That transfer and demolition undid at one stroke all the prosperity that had come to Trinity from another. The goose was killed that had laid the golden eggs. The respectable residents of the square and its neighborhood migrated as rapidly as they could, the only notable exception being Capt. Ericsson, who lived on in Beach Street until he died. Within a few years after the sale of the park, what had been a wilderness before the park was laid out relapsed into the worse condition of a slum, which a great part of the old church farm remains. There could scarcely be a more impressiva illustration of the civic function of a park as a social antiseptic. Not that St. John's Park could have remained the social centre of Manhattan. That sceptre had passed some decades before the destruction was ordained, first a mile north to Washington Square, which had baan converted from one Potter's Field, and then a mile north again to Madison Square, which had been converted from another. In 1857 "Miss Flora McFlimsey" had to be "of Madison Square" to denote that she was in tha centre of fashion. Now her residence would front "tha" Park. But it is always "a" park that has designated "the most fashionable part of the town," from tha Battery and Bowling Green to Central Park.

Washington Square.

The first flitting northward from St. John's Park was northeastward, and nearly a mile to Washington Square, first a Potter's Field, than a parade ground, and finally a residential square. It was late in the twenties that it was opened as a square, and proceeded to hid against St. John's Park for the position of tha social centre of Manhattan. The devslopment of tha squara was rather slow. It was not until toward 1840 that it and its dapendencies—Bond Street and Great Jones and Waverley Place and Washington Placa and the rest—took their places as the most fashionable part of the town. The present writer remembers a lady who was an old lady in his youth, and who lived in those days on the south side of Washington Square, and who recounted how, when her family moved from the neighborhood of St. John's Park, they were considered by all their acquaintances to be moving out of the world. And yet that migration must have occurred during the late thirties. Tha architecture of the square, to people who know the progress of architectural evolution in Manhattan, would attest the slowness of the development. The south side was built up first, and was in the style of St. John's Park, which was really a delightful local variant of the Colonial. Mrs. Trollope says, very justly, that the main defect of this style was its monotony, and that one fashionable house, in 1830, was just like any other. That is Washington Square South. Washington Square North is in tha manner of the "Greek revival," which did not take good hold in New York until tha thirties, and which was by no means, in domestic work, so attractive as the style it superseded. At any rate, the building on the south side of the squara represents, generally speaking, the Colonial feeling. The building of the north side represents tha Greek revival. Tha roof in this latter is dropped out of sight, tha jambs, in the older style cunningly carved in wood, are left plain and unmolded in white marble.

But only just see what influence that old open space, Potter's Field, parade ground, and park, has had upon the development of its neighborhood. It was the centre of fashion; than it was left behind; then it was repopulated. When that estimable citizen, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, moved down town to the north side of Washington Square, some twenty years ago, bought two of the old houses, and knocked them into one, it was commonly recognized that he had acquired precisely the most eligible place of residence on Manhattan Island. He was followed, or possibly preceded, hy others, including Bishop Potter, and at least two eminent architects, who knew a good thing when they saw it. What a lesson this is! Does it not indicate that if Trinity were even now to buy back from the Hudson River Railroad "Hudson Park," which is so much less valuable to the railroad now than it was in 1809, it might rehabilitate the slum into which that frightful blunder caused all its estate to lapse? Might there not now be, on the old "church farm" an "artistic colony," such as is now compelled to establish itself on tha other side of the East River or the North River or the Harlem? Might there not be here a suggestion for the wise men who manage the temporalities of Trinity, and whose wisdom has reduced that great estate to paying less income per acre than any other parcel of land of equal natural eligibility on ths Island of Manhattan?

Chelsea Square.

Turn we now to what has been done by provident private owners in the way of preserving and disinfecting their holdings. Of these, Trinity, the Trinity of a hundred years ago, was easily the most farsighted. Verily it had its reward. Also, it had its "comeuppance" when its wisdom departed, and it sold its birthright for a mess of pottage. In tha year 1816 died Bishop Benjamin Moore, Bishop of thie diocese. The good Bishop had acquired, or inherited, a farm on tha North River, out of town, which was somehow called "Chalsea," and which he bequeathed to his heir, Clement C. Moora, best remembsred as tha author of "The Night Befora Christmas." Clement C. was a pious son. To carry out the wishes of his father he mada over to tha Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese what is now Chelsea Square, hut was then nothing but farm land. This was in 1818, only two years after the good Bishop's death. But presently thereafter the good Clement C. was much annoyed hy hoys and adolescent hoodlums, who came out from "the city" to depredate his vines and fig-trees. The annoyance became intolerable, insomuch that he started one day into "town" determined to rid himself of the annoyance by dispossessing himself of the estate. Actually, in the early twenties, he started "into town" one day to offer the farm for sale. And ho meant to offer it for $40,000. Let us explain that tha "farm" was bounded by Ninth Avenue, (some say Eighth,) Twentieth Street, Twenty-fourth Street, and the North River. On his way to consummate this suicidal transaction tha good, unworldly man met an acquaintance of his, a carpenter named Wells, and confided to him his intention. Nay, said the well-counseled Wells. Do not part with the farm. Lay it out in streets and city lots corresponding to the "system," (the Street Commissioners of 1807 had already got in their deadly work,) and invite settlers.



A—Chelsea Square.
B—Madison Square.
C—Gramercy Park.
D—Union Square.
E—Stuyvesant Square.
F—Washington Square.

Moora was struck by the justice of the suggestion, laid out Chelsea, employed Wells as his agent, and the result was that in a few years his annual income from the property must have exceeded the whola price he had been about to ask for the fee simple. And all thesa eighty years the whole tract has been kept from ralapsing into a slum hy virtue of the oasis of Chelsea Square. If one were to "hint a fault or hesitate dislike" about those beautiful huildings of the Theological Seminary, which of themselves constituta such an oasis in the desert of that part of tha west side, it would be that hy building the north front up solidly the seminary has shut off the owners on Twenty-first Street of their accustomed and rightful easements of air and light and view. But, all the same, nobody can now go about Chelsea without seeing that Chelsea Square has been the making and the saving of that delightful neighborhood, which without that open space would long ago have degenerated into a slum, like that of the Trinity estate.

Gramercy Park.

Here is another oasis, preserved hy the foresight of a single man, and that man Samuel B. Ruggles, who showed foresight most conspicuously in his advocacy of the largest possible utility of the canal system of the State of New York, of course intending mainly the Erie Canal. The old man's providence was illustrated, according to Dr. Francis, hy his rescuing Union Square from the grasp of tho "system" of 1807. At any rate, one can understand that those singularly Procrustean men who "regularly laid out" New York would have been especially inappreciativa of the opportunity offered by Union Square, the junction of the Bloomingdale Road with the old Boston Post Road, as they were of all other architectural and civic opportunities. It seems that we owa to Samuel B. the present layout of Union Square, in which its opportunities are very judiciously taken advantage of. And it is quite certain that wa owe to him tha present layout of Gramercy Park. Gramercy Park, as wa know it, was simply part of his Gramercy Farm. In tha year 1835, as an inscription now on tha park fence commemorates, he deeded this park to tha use of the riparian owners, to be hy them kept up, and to be hy them exclusively enjoyed, or as exclusively as any set of people can enjoy a little greenery in a great city. The results have amply justified Samuel B.

Stuyvesant Square.

Here is another instance, Gramercy Park is a private park, to ha sure, maintained by the riparian owners. Stuyvesant Square is a public park, maintained hy the city. It was, of course, a part of tha old "Stuyvesant Bouwerie," old Petrus's farm. In the early part of tha nineteenth century the Stuyvesants and Rutherfurds became so mixed up that there is no use in trying to separate them. It was well along in the thirties before it occurred to tha owners of the Stuyvesant estate that a small park in a great estate was a good real estata investment. It was in 1835 or 1836 that it occurred to the owners of what was still a great estate that it would be a good thing to devolve upon tha city tha care of the park, which was tha antiseptic of the estate. Accordingly it was in ona of these years that the estate made over to the city what is now Stuyvesant Square, with Rutherfurd Place along its western boundary. Tha only condition named in the deed was that the city should keep up the fence.

Stenographers and Typewriters A Drug on the Labor Market

From Which Condition Has Grown the Free Employment Bureau, Where Hundreds of Men and Women Seek Positions.

NEVER in the last twenty years have so many stenographers and typewriters been out of work as at the present time, and never have their demands upon employment agencies been so urgent. This situation has been created largely by the immense increase during the past Winter in the number of schools and colleges where shorthand and typewriting are taught, there being to-day between 200 and 300 of these places of instruction in New York City alone.

In the metropolis—the great centre of stenographic activity in the United States—hundreds of young men and women graduates in "pothooks" are daily seeking positions, and their persistent appeals have led to the establishment within the past month of by far the largest and most impressive employment hureau for people of their craft in the world—a place where no fee whatever is exacted from employer or employed for the service rendered. While this bureau supplants a smaller one of similar purpose, it is in itself a new institution, occupying the entire third floor of one of the large business houses on Broadway within a few minutes' walk of the General Post Office. It constitutes a department of a typewriter concern, through whose offices in different parts of the country positions have been found for from 10,000 to 25,000 stenographers and typewriters annually in the last ten years.

200 Applicants Daily.

To obtain an idea of the appearance of this bureau, picture a room 100 feet deep and 40 feet wide filled with young people of both sexes, with ahout five women to one man, some operating typewriters and others sitting about smiling and conversing light-heartedly on a variety of topics. On weekdays, hetween the hours of 9:30 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, this place is visited regularly hy upward of 200 persons claiming familiarity with the twin arts in scarch of work. To each applicant, when his or her wants are made known to the manager or one of his assistants, is given a seat in a certain part of the room, which is suhdivided into sections to accommodate all classes and degrees of efficiency. Young women who desire positions paying a minimum salary of $12 a week are assigned to Section A. Section B is for women willing to accept less than $12, while Section C is for males exclusively.

Fully one-third of the large room is given over to a so-called practice department. Here may he found twenty-five up-to-date writing machines thoroughly equipped and adjusted for practicing. Free access to these typewriters may be had hy any applicant, except during the period of examination—for no one who is not able to demonstrate the qualifications of an amanuensis deemed necessary by the hureau is considered eligible for a place.

The Regular Examination.

The regular examination consists of taking in shorthand three business letters dictated at the rate of eighty, ninety, and one hundred words per minute, respectively, and transcribing them on the machine in less than fifteen minutes. Tbese letters are selected with great care and are free from all technicalities, and it is insisted that they shall be written practically free from errors.

The manager of this unique institution, who has the bearing of one laden with a multitude of professional secrets never to be divulged, explained the other day the inside workings of his establishment and the conditions which brought it about:

"Some people think," he said, "that the day of the office stenographer has gone by. They read the scores of advertisements which appear daily in the newspapers of shorthand writers wanting positions and conclude that those skilled in the winged art are no longer in demand. This is a great mistake. Never in the last twenty years were so many stenographers and typewriters employed as there are at present, and never has the demand for them been as keen. But don't misunderstand me. In saying this I would not create the impression that the salaries which the craft can command to-day are in excess of those paid heretofore. Quite the contrary. I do say, however, that competent and trustworthy amanuenses are sought more eagerly now than at any time in the past, and in proof of this let me give you a few figures showing the number of positions which we filled last year. In New York we placed 7,795 applicants; in Chicago, 6,124; in St. Louis, 2,033; in Philadelphia, 1,586; in Boston, 1,450; in Kansas City, 1,270; in San Francisco, 1,136; in Pittsburg, 1,128; in St. Paul, 687; in Buffalo, 604; in Cleveland, 590, and in Baltimore, 487.

"Aged Thirty—Plus."

"About 80 per cent. of those who seek our assistance are women between the ages of fifteen years and thirty plus—yes, thirty plus. That's the way many of our women state their age on the blanks. We ask what the 'plus' means, and they say, 'Oh, never mind, just thirty plus,' and we let it go at that, giving them the benefit of the doubt. About one woman in five who applies to us succeeds in having her name placed on our list. The others are simply not competent, and show that they are woefully in need of practice, and we suggest that they devote all the time possible to study—for, say, a month or six weeks—and then come back for another test.

"Scores of girls come here who are utterly unable to read their notes taken at the rate of eighty words a minute—the lowest average rate of speed with which any stenographer can hope to get along in a business house. The notes are all there, after a fashion, but they are as illegible to their authors as Greek or Sanskrit. I find, also, that many of our female applicants have no definite idea of the proper arrangement of a business letter, for instance, and that they spell badly and are all at sea on punctuation. I am surprised that punctuation is not more thoroughly taught in the public schools than it seems to be. It ought to be hammered into every student from the day he enters schools until he leaves it.

Men Stenographers Scarce.

"There is a growing scarcity of male stenographers, and this includes typewriters as well, because the two arts are almost invariably combined. In view of this scarcity, we have made strenuous efforts to persuade the schools to offer extra inducements to hring young men into them. It pays a bright, active young fellow to study shorthand. If he enters a business house as a common clerk he receives from $4 to $7 per week. We can place all the competent male stenographers we can get at salaries ranging from $8 to $12 a week without any trouhle, and it therefore behooves a yonng man to spend six or eight months more time at a husiness college and acquire shorthand, if only to secure this additional salary from the beginning. But a knowledge of shorthand is also exceedingly valuahle as a stepping stone to better things, for the stenographer comes in direct contact with the head of the house for which he works.

Not Jobs Enough.

"How do we find positions for all these people? We don't find them. They find us," and the manager cast a glance at the telephone by his side. "Every day we have from twenty-five to fifty calls for assistants over that 'phone. The employers state briefly the qualifications they require, and we endeavor to meet them. If we fail to do so the first time, we try again, and generally succeed in the end. Then we receive personal applications for help, and others hy letter and telegraph, frequently from men outside of the city. Not long ago we sent a young man stenographer to Cuba, one to Colombia, and one more to another South American republic. It is not at all unusual for us to fill positions in New Jersey and remote parts of New York State.

Accuracy Rather Than Speed.

"On the whole, pupils in the hranches in question are being taught more thoroughly now than they used to be. Parents have begun to see the fallacy of sending their children to unreliable short-term instructors, and so the latter are doing a poor business. The best teachers have rigorously subordinated the word 'speed' to the word 'accuracy.' Formerly it was the pupils' hahit to spend most of their time trying to get up speed in shorthand, regardless of the formation of their notes. The one who could put down the greatest numher of shorthand characters in a given time was looked upon as the ablest student. Now accuracy is the watchword in every school that produces efficient gradnates."

Insults Her Employers.

Here the speaker was interrupted hy the unceremonious appeal of a young woman who wanted to know why she could not have another position. "You know," ehe began, "that I am competent and need the work, and—"

"I am sorry, Miss ——," the manager hroke in, "but I can do nothing further for you. I have already endured in you more than I should have. You will have to look elsewhere."

"Give me another trial and I will promise—"

But the manager's sympathy had been overtaxed by previous experiences with the same woman, and he declined to listen.

A Mania for Insults.

"There's an exaggerated case of freak femininity," he explained, after the woman had disappeared. "She is a tiptop amanuensis, and her work is satisfactory wherever she goes, hut she has a mania for openly insulting people. For example, I may havo a dosen men here, representing several nationalities, waiting to secure assistants, and turn to her as an available candidate for a place in the office of a Jewish or German employer. Without asking any questions, she starts in to berate the Jews and the Dutch, declaring she won't work for them under any consideration. Such conduct is unpleasant, to say the least, and does nobody good, and having put up with it for a long time I am forced to take heroic measnres.

Give No Trouble.

"Most of the young women who come here are models of good behavior and give us no trouhle. I find that one of their most serious shortcomings is an inadequate understanding of the importance of punctuality. When it comes to being at their desks promptly at the hour named, the young men have the fair sex beaten to a standstill. The women begin with the best of intentions, hut are apt to feel, after they have heen in one place for several months, that they should enjoy the same privilege as their bosses, who may arrive at 10, 11, or 12 o'clock, as the case may be. So far as concerns expertness on the typewriter, however, the girls, as a rule, excel their brothers, so that, summing matters up, the question for an employer to ask himself is simply whether he wants a male or a female notetaker, and then make his requisition.

"Because the same people, in many instances, come here every day and perhaps two or three times a day, it should not he inferred that this hureau is in any sense a club. The unemployed who have passed our examination are at liberty to drop in as often as they like, and then there are a number of girls who do temporary work or odd jobs, whom we are glad to have around. These girls may be away only a couple of hours at a time. We have one whose specialty is literary reporting. She is invariably called upon to report sermons, lectures, and so on, and her work is wellnigh faultless. Another is skilled in legal reporting and is reserved for handling briefs, references, and such matters, while another is conversant with medical phraseology and has the call when physicians or medical terms are involved. Of course, very few of our young people are all-around verbatim reporters, able to grapple with anything that comes along. Quite often a stenographer whom we send out as a substitute or to help do a special job 'catches on,' as we say, and becomes a fixture in the office.

The Loose-Leaf System.

"Advanced office methods which are rapidly coming into vogue promise to open up for stenographers and typewriters a much broader field than they have enjoyed in the past, by which I mean that many modern husiness houses have adopted what is called the 'loose leaf system' in keeping their books. The chief clerk dictates to his stenographer matter for the day book, ledger, or consignment account which it has been customary hitherto to enter with a pen, and the stenographer typewrites his notes on sheets of paper of suitable size to be secured in the book for which they are intended. Another way is to place in the stenographer's hands in manuscript form data to he recorded, and allow him to enter them where they helong. This system is praiseworthy for many reasons. It obviates the necessity of employing a big staff of entry clerks, insures a neat, indelible, and legible copy, and gives the office stenographer enough to do to occupy most of his time. And this, it is easy to see, makes for an increase in the latter's wages. Stenographers in these days are also intrusted with billing, issuing certificates of stock, and so on—something whioh they never have done in the past.

"Do our girls ever marry their employers? Well, now, perhaps I ought not to tell of their love ventures; but it is not a rare thing for a boss who is paying his female amanuensis $25 or $30 a week to make her his wife and then hire another girl for half that pay to do her work. In more cases than one, though, the new bride is as shrewd as her husband, and contrives still to find something for herself to do at the office, so that she may keep an eye on the old man."

WON'T TAKE HIS OWN MEDICINE.

"I HAVE as much faith in my infallibility as a compounding chemist as most men in the business," said a Columbus Avenue druggist, "but you couldn't hire me to take a dose of my own medicine about which there had been a complaint. Most druggists do, I know. They consider it the ethics of the trade to prove by example that what won't kill them can't kill anybody else. But I won't do it, and I'll tell you why.

"While I was serving my apprenticeship as a druggist in Texas under Lafe Warren, who owned the only drug store in the place, I put up most of the medicine, hut Warren was always willing to lend a hand in husy times. He happened to be helping me one night when a man named Light came with a prescription to be filled. Light's little girl was sick with some kind of fever, and he wanted the medicine as quickly as possible.

"After receiving it he went home and gave the child a dose. An hour after taking it she died. Light was frantic. He claimed that the medicine had been compounded improperly. Strangely enough, the majority of the townspeople upheld him. Warren was astonished and angry, but he held out stuhhornly against the storm of criticism.

"'I'll take an oath,' he said, 'that the medicine is all right. I put it up myself. I will take a dose of it.'

"Some one suggested that the wiser plan would be to submit the medicine to an expert chemist for analysis, but Warren's blood was up. Light went home and got the hottle, and Warren, in the presence of Light, myself, and a dozen other witnesses, took a dose. Within an hour he was dead. He did not appear sick. He went about his work as usual, but when his time came he just keeled over, without a word, and that was the end of him.

"Then the expert chemist was called from Galveston. His analysis vindicated Warren's abilities as a druggist. The medicine, he decided, had been put up according to directions, and was in nowise responsible for either the child's death or Warren's. The little girl, he thought, had suffered a sudden turn in her disease, and Warren's end was due to heart trouble which happended to attack him at that particular time."

TUNNELING BOSTON HARBOR.

IT is expected that by the middle of June cars will be running through the new East Boston tunnel under Boston Harbor, and another long etep will have been taken in the solution of the rapid-transit problem in that city.

Boston is rapidly developing one of the most intricate and elaborate underground systems of traneportation of any city in the world. The new tunnel under the harbor is only a segment of the through line which, when completed, will inclnde a new suhway under Washington Street, and make it possible to run cars from Roxbury and the western suhurbs underneath the great, throbbing arteries of travel, and finally underneath the harbor itself to the East Boston terminal.

It will be two years more before the Washington Street subway, with its many perplexing engineering problems, will be completed. When the work is finally accomplished, the elevated trains which now run into the subway, will be removed from the underground tracks, and travel in the suhway will be somewhat less complicated. Boston will then have three systems of rapid transit—the elevated road, the surface cars, and the underground trolley system. Electricity is the sole motive power used, the third rail being employed on the elevated road.

The new tunnel was begun on Aug. 13, 1900, and has cost $2,123,607. It is 7,500 feet long, and the present terminus in Boston proper is Scollay Square, whera it will connect with the subway. Two thousand six hundred feet are under the water and the rest under the streets, buildings, and wharves of the city. There will be a large station at the historic old State House. A large amount of work in bracing up this ancient structure has been necessary, on account of the amount of earth removed to make room for this station, which will be entirely under gronnd. Several alterations have been made in doors and windows, but the appearance of the historic old building has not been changed to any great extent.

The tunnel proper has already been completed, and the work now in progress is upon the underground stations. As a matter of fact, cara might be put into operation at once, hut the railway company has decreed that the tunnel shall not be opened to public travel until the stations are completed.

BEWARE OF THE CHAFING DISH!

NOW, to reward you for coming to see me this rainy night," ehe said, "I'm going to make you something in my chafing dish. I got a new receipt book for Christmas, and I'm going right through it alphabetically. I've gotten as far as 'D' already."

He hastily disclaimed any desire for refreshment. He had played the "dog" to experiments on that particular chafing dish before. He had gone as far as "D" himself, when on one occasion she had mistaken the red pepper for cinnamon.

"Oh, do!" she urged. "See, now—you may choose! Don't these sound inviting: 'Damson Sauce, Devonshire Dumplings, Deviled Crabs'—"

"I—er—that is, the doctor has forhidden me to eat anything commencing with 'D'," he interrupted.

Her face fell. "I'm awfully sorry, because I couldn't skip, you know. It would mix me all up; I'd forget where I left off."

"Oh, no—it would never do to skip," he agreed.

"Well, then, at least let me give you a cup of cocoa," she said, hospitably.

As cocoa sounded comparatively innocuous, he accepted the offer, but without enthusiasm.

She lit the light under the kettle, measured a brown powder from a tin box marked "cocoa," mixed it with condensed milk, and when the kettle had boiled, filled the cup with hoiling water. Then, with a flourish, she set the steaming beverage before him.

Just as she was about to replace the cover on the tin, she gave a start. Something in the color of the powder had aroused her suspicions. She sniffed at it, then tasted it.

"Wait a minute," she exclaimed, hastily. Oh, you haven't drunk it, have you?"

"Yes," he answered in a hollow voice, seeing his doom written in her horrified expression. It had come at last. He had always known he would die a victim to her culinary experiments.

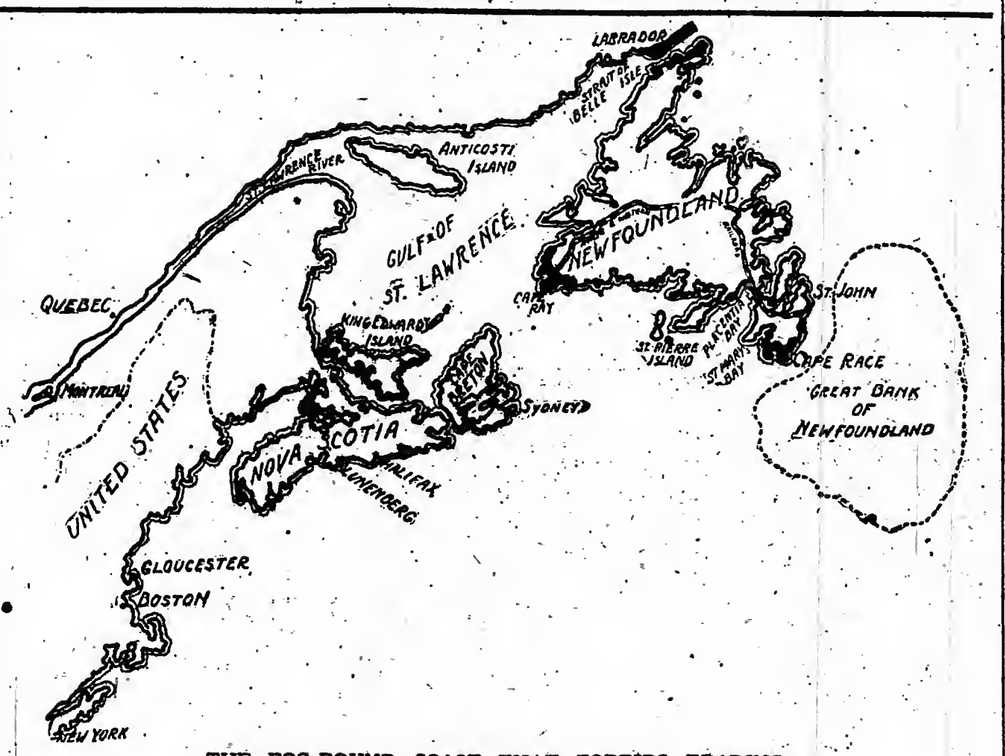
"But—didn't it taste—queer?"

"No; no queerer than—I mean, I drank it so quickly that I didn't notice."

"Well, it isn't fatal—necessarily," she said, reassuringly. "I'm awfully sorry—I forgot I had put it in the cocoa tin—but it's only the brick dust we use for cleaning the knives."

PASSENGERS FEW, FOGS MANY.

WHY CANADA CANNOT STEAL OUR FAST SHIPPING TRADE.



THE FOG-BOUND COAST THAT FORBIDS TRADING.

IN view of the rivalry between Montreal and the Atlantic seaports of the United States—Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—the efforts of Canada to establish a fast Atlantic steamship service capable of competing with the lines o ocean greyhounds plying to New York and Boston, attract considerable attention from students of the problem of navigating successfully the North Atlantic. Canada's latest step toward this goal is the perfecting of an arrangement with the Allan Steamship Company to inaugurate a new service in July next, with two splendid boats, driven hy turhines and making seventeen knots, so that they will be able to compass the voyage from Liverpool to Montreal in six days. This, in the opinion of the shrewdest observers, is the nearest to a "fast" line that Canada will ever get, or that it is desirahle, in her own interests, for her to get.

Consider the Fogs.

The first drawhack to Canada's operating successfully a "fast" service is the ice, fog, and currents about the Newfoundland coast, which cause so many shipping disasters there. Indeed, it is Newfoundland, rather than Canada, which is the determining factor in this connection, for until the danger zones about the three points of the triangle Newfoundland makes at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—Cape Race, Cape Ray, and Belle Isle—are properly safeguarded, no sane man will run ocean fliers there, and a "fast" Atlantic service will remain a dream.

Canada really has to face two considerations. Should she aim at "greyhounds" or ships of moderate speed, what port and route should be chosen? In weighing these two matters she must take into account that her population is less than 6,000,000 her wealthy class limited in proportion, and her traveling public inadequate to fill the saloon accommodations of an up-to-date New York liner. To provide boats to compete with these would mean a passenger service only, for the "greyhound" carries little or no freight, and makes her profit out of the heavy berth rates charged, while ships of 17 knots can give over to cargo the space she has to use for coal, and can reach port within a day of their speedier rival, cahin fares being also suited to people of moderate means. This would appear to be the service most likely to be productive of the greatest good to Canada.

Question of Route.

The matter of route and terminal hinges mainly on the same principle. The St. Lawrence is Canada's natural sea road, and by a judicious expenditure can be made moderately safe for the seven months nature allows it to remain open. Its grievous defects can be remedied like those of Liverpool or Glasgow, Boston or New York. More lighthousee, fog slarms, and bell buoys are necessary; so are hydrographic surveys and a clearer determination of the currents that eddy around the three promontories of Newfoundland which cause most of the disasters that have won the St. Lawrence route its evil notoriety. The pilotage system of the inner waters is Canada's greatest defect to-day, and its remedying would do away with the cause of most of the lesser mishaps to shipping on the St. Lawrence route.

These facts granted, the logical Summer terminus should be Montreal, with Quebec as the passenger hase. Halifax or Sydney, N. S., as an all-the-year terminal, is absurd. For instance, Montreal, despite its tortuous channel, attracts many times the shipping that Quebec does, even with its easier approaches. St. John gets the freight in Winter, while the passengers embark at Halifax, the idea being to save rail haulon freights. Thus the immutable laws of business competition will send ships to Montreal during the period of open water, as it involves the shortest railway or canal carriage for freight to tidewater. Halifax, in the same way, should be the Winter terminal for passengers and mails; St. John for freights. Sydney, which is advocated as a rival, is frozen up every Winter or the ice floes off the south coast of Newfoundland make access to it almost impossible for ocean boats. In addition, Sydney is separated from the mainland by Canso Strait, and until this is bridged or tunneled the port is further seriously handicapped. Halifax, on the other hand, is never blocked by ice, is accessible at all times, and is in direct communication with the whole continent. Sydney has but one advantage; in the event of the Canadian steamers plying through Cabot Strait, to the south of Newfoundland, they could touch there to take on or put off passengers and mails for all points in Eastern Canada, as this would effect a great saving in time as compared with Montreal.

False Analogy of Railways.

The average ambitious Canadian argues that, as his country is competing successfully with the United States in railways, she can also do the same in ocean steamships. But there is a very marked difference. The railway development was necessary to open up the boundless West and bring out millions of hushels of wheat for freighters to transport across the ocean, hut her progress along commercial lines, amazing though it has been, is yet not the progress that calls for a service of transatlantic "fliers" as an accessory. To make these effective against American rivals, the ships would have to be their counterparts, and would have to be run more frequently than once a week, because there is virtually a daily service via New York now. The busy man would not wait a week for a Canadian boat when the train would land him in New York next morning to take a boat from there. The leisured man, on the contrary, who can afford to wait a week, is not so keenly concerned about having the fastest ship afloat ferry him across the herring pond. Moreover, Canadian liners do not average more than 100 first-class passengers a trip, and carry large freights to help pay their way, whereas New York liners average 350 passengers at far higher rates, and comprehend eight or ten different fleets, against Canada's one.

Another difference between railways and steamboats is that with the former rolling stock and roadbed may be improved hy slow degrees, but the ocean flier, once completed, must be accepted as she is, faulty or faultless. And, in running her, as much coal must be used to generate a full head of steam when she carries only thirty passengers as when she carries three hundred, and her coal hill forms one of the largest items in her outlay. Thus, as neither the railway nor steamship company is in husiness save to make money, it follows necessarily that to guard against such contingencies enormous subsidies would he demanded; and it is difficult to see wherein the profit is to accrue to Canada for paying $1,000,000 annually, (as one concern asks,) that her mails may be transported across the ocean a few hours more quickly than at present and her leisured class enabled to travel with greater comfort.

St. Lawrence Deeper Now.

The policy of contenting herself with a service of 17-knot boats and applying her energies to developing her resources and enlarging her exports would hring more assurance of beneficial results to her than speculative competition with American steamship lines. To realize this it is only needful to study how the size and capacity of ships in the Montreal trade have grown with Canada's commercial needs. The St. Lawrence River has been deepened and the channel widened, straightened, and sentineled, until to-day ships of 10,000 tons are plying fearlessly where twenty years ago craft of half that tonnage could not float. Last year more ships visited Montreal than ever before, and the imports and exports were the largest in Canada's history. But the passenger traffic, save in the matter of immigrants, showed no proportionate expansion.

Last the geographical disadvantages from which Canada's Atlantic seaboard suffers make it very doubtful if the service would ever be a really fast one, in the sense in which that phrase is usually understood. The New York greyhounds have scarcely anything to obstruct them, for the whole ocean trip being able to run at full speed until they near the land on either side. But the Canadian linar must slow down when she reaches the ice and fog-infested areas or else she will hatter herself against a floe or the rocky coast of Newfoundland. Thus, while theoretically the Montreal liner would gain a day on her New York rival, she would really make no faster passage, on an average, for she is plying in congested and danger strewn waters for one-third of the whole voyage—the stretch between Montreal and the Grand Banks, and only in the finest weather can she make her best speed. The prospects, therefore, of a fast Canadian line are not very encouraging.

Understudies of the Cabinet

Small Pay and Hard Work, with Possibilities of Future Greatness, Fall to the Lot of These Very Important Government Officials.

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THE understudies of the Presidential Cabinet—the Assistant Secretaries of the Government departments and their equivalents, such as the Assistant Postmasters General and the Assistant Attorneys General—have lately been claiming a good share of attention from the public, and with good reason. In the unearthing of the Post Office Department scandals and all the merry muddle of charges and countercharges which followed; in the prosecution of the Northern Securities case, and in the Panama negotiations and the investigation of the Santo Domingo situation it has been the first lieutenants of the Cabinet members who have played a more prominent, or, at least, as prominent a part as the members of the President's official household themselves.

The position of secondary head of one of the great governmental departments at Washington—perhaps with branches in every part of the country—is one which has greatly increased in importance during the past few years and bids fair to continue to grow in significance. As the responsibilities of the Government increase and the scope of the departments is broadened to keep pace with them, it hecomes more and more impracticable for the average Cabinet official to give any attention to the detail of administration. He must concern himself solely with mapping out general policies and with the by no means paltry task of acting as one of the President's confidential counselors and advisers. This has been the Assistant Secretary's opportunity, and he has seized it.

Not only does the ambitious Assistant Secretary make it his business to know more about his department than his chief, hut he makes it a point to so keep in touch with general conditions that he can serve satisfactorily at any time as Acting Secretary, and just here it may be noted that of late years "Acting Secretaries" have been more of a factor in Government affairs and for more protracted periods than ever before. There have even been instances in which an Assistant Secretary was the real power behind the throne, notably during the time the late John Sherman held the portfolio of Secretary of State and when the post of Assistant Secretary was occupied by Judge Day, now of the United States Supreme Court.

Almost all of the Assistant Secretaries and other Cabinet understudies are comparatively young men, and they take up the work from radically different motives from those which actnate the average Cabinet member. A majority of the men who accept Cahinet positions are impelled by one of three considerations. Either they believe that service in the Cabinet will he of future use to them in Presidential conventions or Senatorial elections, or else they have wives who have social ambitions, or, finally, they may undertake the work for the personal pleasures, the privileges and honors the position bestows.

An occasional Assistant Secretary, on the other hand, may he drawn hy the last mentioned magnet, hut in nine cases out of ten the man who seeks the rôle of Cabinet understudy desires it as a stepping stone to something hetter, either in business or public life.

That such a position does constitute an admirahle avenue of advancement for the right sort of a man there can be no douht. To be sure, the Nation has had on its pay roll as Assistant Secretaries at one time or another a number of men who have never been heard of afterward, but there is a suspicion that these men would not have made their mark under any circumstances. At any rate, the opportunities of Uncle Sam's Assistant Secretaryships can scarcely he scoffed at, since President Roosevelt, not so very many years ago, occupied one of these self-same positions.

From the standpoint of ultimate material rewards the Assistant Secretaryships of the Treasury Department are perhaps the choicest plums in the Governmental fruit hasket. They have long been recognized as carrying legacies to desirable positions in the financial world. Recent evidence in support of this contention is found in the action of Frank A. Vanderlip and Milton E. Ailes in successively stepping direct from the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to responsible and high-salaried berths in the hanking field.

Few if any of the men who of late years have held positions as Assistant Secretaries of any of the various branches of Uncle Sam's machinery of government have heen attracted by the salary connected with such a post. Indeed, the small salaries constitute the most serious drawback to such places. Our Cahinet undcrstudies receive stipends ranging from $3,500 to $7,000 a year, but not only is such a salary invariably incommensurate with the responsibilities and the work, but it is hopelessly out of keeping with the social requirements of the job.

If the Cabinet member who receives $6,000 a year is to be pitied because of the drain made upon his pocketbook hy social demands, how much worse off is the Assistant Secretary, who must make nearly as much of a showing on a smaller income? Probahly there has not been a single member of the Cabinet in recent years who has spent less than $10,000 or $12,000 a year to maintain his social position in Washington; $20,000 a year would be nearer the average; and some members of recent Cahinets have spent from $30,000 to $150,000 a year. To be snre, there is less expected in a social way of an Assistant Secretary than of his chief, hut for all that the demands of the place are pretty nearly as much out of proportion to the pay as in the case of the Cahinet positions.

Moreover, there is no prospect of immediate relief to attract men to these secondary positions. It will likely be many a long day ere the salaries of the Cahinet understudies are materially increased. In some instances, to shove up the pay of an Assistant Secretary would either bring it to the level of that of the Cabinet member most directly concerned or so near it that the relative importance of the two positions would not be properly reflected by the remunerations.

Thus the dawn of an era of hetter times for the understudies is dependent upon the Cabinet members themselves receiving a raise in salary, and any person who has any appreciation of the deadly social feud between the members of the Cahinet and the members of the Senate, or rather hetween the women of these respective social circles, realizes how remote is the chance that Congress will increase the salaries of the members of the President's official family.

There might have been a chance of it years ago, when the wives of the Senators had the best of the social argument, hut the passage of the Presidential succession act, placing the Cabinet in line for succession to the Presidency in the event of death, and thus assisting the Cahinet women to the higher round on the social ladder, sounded the death knell of any such concession, for the time being at least.

For all that, things are as they are, few occupants of Assistant Secretaryships in recent years have been men of wealth—men who, like some of those who are serving or have served in the Cabinet, have gone into the thing for the fnn and the glory. There are men like Assistant Secretary Loomis of the State Department, who married an Ohio heiress, who are able to extend a rather lavish hospitality, and many men, who, like Gen. Shaw of the War Department, and Keep of the Treasury, are accounted "well-fixed," hut great fortunes are rare, and on the other hand there are men who have risen too rapidly to gather much financial moss, as, for instance, Assistant Secretary Armstrong of the Treasury, who, ten years ago, was a printer's "devil" at a salary of $8 per month.

The position of understudy is devoid of many of the little junkets and other pleasures which are meted out to the Cabinet members. To be sure, Assistant Secretary Peirce of the State Department does go ahroad at frequent intervals to "inspect" our European Consulates, and Assistant Secretary Darling of the Navy Department occasionally enjoys a tour of inspection in Uncle Sam'a private yacht, but such boons are rather offset by the necessity of doing double duty during the hot Summer months, when the Cahinet members are wont to indulge in prolonged vacations.

In conclusion, it might be noted that there are a number of officials in the departments who, while not carrying the title of an Assistant Secretary, or its equivalent, really rank as such in power and influence. Among these officials are the President's close personal friend, James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Col. Clarence Edwards of the War Department, who has so developed the Bureau of Insular Affairs that it may one day be made a separate department of the Government. WALDON FAWCETT.

WHEN WILLIE GOES A-FISHING

ANGLERS who hail Pennsylvania's brooks as their Mecca are ready for casting line in the trout pools along the Big and Little Bushkill, Saw, Paradise, and Marshall's Creeks, and the Tohyhanna and Tunkhannock Rivers. Rods, reels, and lines are being overhauled and tested. The streams are full to the banks, hut the snows have melted, and the surplus volume of water has almost disappeared.

Dark flies on No. 10 hooks will be used. "Killers," like the Gray Drake and Brown Hackle, and sometimes a lighter fly like the Coachman or Professor will be a good lure. The necessary tackle is not expensive. Three dollars will purchase rod, reel, line, and leader, and a dozen flies that may, in skilled hands, do far better work than expensive outfits. Indeed, the small boy with his can of earth worms and cane pole, who lives in the cabin on the banks of the stream, and who feels that he has a personal acquaintance with most of the trout, is apt to secure his full share of the fish.

He knows where the trout lurk and how to approach them. His guidance and tutorship are often revelations to even skilled trout fishermen. The writer has fished from British Columbia to Newfoundland for brook trout, yet up here one of these urchins, already harefooted, and happy under his old straw hat, has shown him haunts for the fish that experts would have passed. Stripped of its dialect, here is how that hoy talked along the lower reaches of Saw Creek one day last week:

"Careful, Mister! Sneak up and put your head to where you can look through these openings in the brush. See that long, slow ripple and the four brown spots hardly visible through the swift water? They are hig trout! Have tried to get one of them for three years; they will not take worms or fly. Small fish when I first got acquainted with them; now they are whoppers! And around this bend I'll show you one higger yet. Watch me throw this angleworm over the hushes into the hig hole. There, did you see him come up and grah it? He knows no hook is inside it and no line attached to it. I have tried that trout with white hutterflies and humblebees and live mice, but he's too wise and sly for me.

"Now notice the white places out there among the rocks. See how the water, as it comes down over the ledges, makes little boiling places where the current turns on itself? The trout love to lie in those little hasins.

"Watch the waves. Did you ever notice that waves in a stream are stationary. When you fish here, cast your flies in the waves. That is always a good place.

"And see here along the bank, under the edge of the turf, where the water has worn the earth away, and there is an overhanging shelf. Over there the water is curving around the far side of a bend, and is deep. Lots of tront in there, but sly! Now if you should wade down stream in your rubher hoots, the least mnd or driftwood or dead leaves coming down stream would be noticed by every one of the fish. You advertise yourself when you don't want to. That's why it pays to move slowly. Lots of men walk right over the trout, and don't know it. I most always fish up stream, for the fish lie with their tails down stream, breasting the current; and they can't see you nearly as well. Besides, when you come from behind, all the mud and sticks that you stir up go down and away from the fish then instead of around and over them. So when I have to fish down stream I always get out on the bank and sly up behind clumps of hushes, and then I don't roll the water; for be sure that the trout knows every unnatural thing that is taking place over and in the stream.

"Fun up here, lots of it! Crocus and adder-tongues and violets pretty soon!"

And so this wise youngster entertains hour after hour as the little mountain stream brawls in silvery wilfulness, and we long for a legal chance to cast our flies.

This ideal place is reached by the little Delaware Valley Railroad, ten miles out from Stroudsburg. Two miles from here Saw Creek and the Big Bushkill join. Both are very fine trout streams. Others are reached from Cresco, and Canadensis, the Spruce, Brodhead, Buckhill, and Paradise Crecks. At Henryville are two or three more, and so on, over Mount Pocono to Tohyhanna Mills, north of which is some of the best trout fishing in the State.

Only fifty trout can be legally taken by one angler in a day. They must not be sold nor caught hy hired guides, and any trout less than six inches long must be returned to the water at once. These legal restrictions are to be rigidly enforced. All the streams mentioned may be reached from New York or Philadelphia after noon, the angler arriving at the stream in time to have a full night's sleep beside it. Over 60,000 trout fingerlings were placed in these Pocono streams last Autumn by the United States Fish Commission.

SOCIETY

AT HOME AND ABROAD



THE season is over. Can one exclaim, "Long live the season!"? It was very short and, besides the weddings, contained only a few dates of belated dancing class meetings. To-morrow evening the last of all these will take place. It is the University Cotillion for the younger fashionable set, and will be held at Sherry's. It promises to be a very enjoyable dance.

From now on there is little on the programme. There are several weddings this week, and others follow until April 30, when Miss Katherine Griswold Pratt and Lyenrgus Winchester are to be married at Grace Church. Then plans for the Summer season will be timely.

There seems to be quite a boom stirring at Newport. Each year the cottagers go there earlier, and although there are no formal functions, those having houses manage to enjoy life comfortably. The New England Spring is certainly delightful, and there are few more charming spots than Newport in early May. In June it is apt to be a bit damp, as there are heavy sea fogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells are to open their cottage within a fortnight. The last announcement of Mrs. Vanderbilt is that she will he abroad only a little over a month, and that there will be some entertaining at the Breakers this Summer. Those who were at the Burden-Twombly wedding on Tuesday were made aware that Miss Gladys Vanderbilt has become a very charming young girl, and, that in standing where Tennyson has placed the traditional maiden, made a most delightful picture.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has lightened her mourning. She now affects all white or white and black combinations. She always dressed exquisitely, but her daughter will follow the custom of the young Vanderbilt women, and will be very simply attired. One of their great attractions has been that they are thoroughly "jeunes fillss."

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For the few weddings which remain to be celebrated during this month there will be large and fashionable congregations, according to the sets in which the contracting parties move. On Tuesday, April 19, Miss Elizabeth Cooke Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, will marry Harold Webster Ostby at Providence. Miss Fitch belongs to several of the up-town dancing classes. The wedding will take place at the residence of her parents, 16 East Eightieth Street. Miss Elsie Chalmers and Robert Duncan Elder, Jr., will be married on the same day in one of the up-town churches.

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The wedding of Miss Isabel W. Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, to Francis F. Palmer will take place on Wednesday. Mr. Palmer was one of the three bachelors who gave farewell dinners last night at Delmonico's. The ceremony will be at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. To-morrow evening, by the way, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler will give a dinner for the bridal party at the annex of the Metropolitan Club. At the ceremony on Wednesday Miss Ruth Fowler will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids the Misses Kate Fowler, Edith Talcott, Ruth Stewart, Frances Ramsdell, Mary de la Vergne, and Aurelia Roe. The best man is to be George Quintard Palmer, and the ushers Thomas B. Peck, Jr., Irving Livingston Roe, James Lockman, Frederick Palmer, and James Wellman.

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Wednesday, which—to use a very trite expression—will be a field day for weddings, will be the date of that of Miss Cornelia Griswold Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Peabody, to Thomas King of Albany. This ceremony will take place at St. Thomas's Church. Thomas King is the second of the trio who gave his farewell dinner at Delmonico's last evening. Miss Edith Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Taft, is to marry Egisto F. Chauncey at Grace Church, and Miss Jessie Campbell Moore will become the bride of Colby M. Chester at St. Bartholomew's.

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On Thursday Miss Fanny Hoagland, daughter of the late Joseph C. Hoagland, will marry Edwin Drexel Godfrey. The ceremony will take place at St. Bartholomew's, and there will be a reception following at the Hoagland residence. On Saturday John Grenville Bates will marry Miss Anita Boulton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton, at Calvary Church. Mr. Boulton also gave his bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. Among his guests were his ushers—Tower Bates, Howard Boulton, Jr., William Boulton, Jr., Russell Auchincloss, John Arthur Gardner, Edward L. Tinker, Barent Lefferts, Joseph Thomas, Jr., James R. Knapp, and Bruce Falconer. Mr. King's guests included his ushers—Rufus King, R. Maxwell Ingham, Macdonald Mason, Stephen Peabody, Jr., Bertram Cruger, Henry S. Ferguson, James T. Soulter, Morgan Goetchius, and George Morgan. The last is the nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan and the husband of the little Japanese woman who has created such a sensation in New York during the Winter.

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To-morrow the coaching begins. The Pioneer will run from the Holland House to Ardsley and return, and probably Center Hitchcock will be the whip on the first day. Coaching weather is proverbially bad, and what with a snow flurry last week, New Yorkers hardly know what to expect on these supposed balmy Spring days.

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Charity will centre in Stony Wold this week. There is to be a meeting at Miss Leary's to-morrow afternoon in aid of one of the many branches of this charity. The Washington Square Committee will be in charge, and there will be addresses and music. Miss Leary is to move in May, so that this may be the last of the entertainments in the little house near the square. There is to be a concert also, and recitations in aid of No. VI. at Sherry's on Monday afternoon.

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Mrs. Stephen Peabody will give a bridesmaids' dinner at the Annex of the Metropolitan Club for the party that is to attend the wedding of Mr. King and Miss Peabody. These dinners sometimes supplement the farewell bachelor affairs, which have been a little out of vogue this Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Mrs. Elliott Shepard were among those who sailed last Thursday for Europe. They went over on the same ship with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden are to sail this week, it is said, and the Gerrys also are to go shortly. The John Jacob Astors seem to be postponing their departure. They are, however, due in Europe in May.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have taken Lady Herbert to sail with them in the North Star, and they were in Constantinople recently. On Thursday they entertained the Kaiser on their yacht, which was then anchored off Syracuse at the island of Sicily. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have gone to Scotland via London and have taken Mrs. Ogden Goelet with them. Young Robert Walton Goelet is one of the E. Harriman party, which has met with several motor mishaps since it started from New York last week.

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It is only a fortnight before the opening of Morris Park, and the Vanderbilt-Gerry coach will be put in commission—if such a term may be applied to a four-in-hand—on that day. The coaching parade is fixed for the 7th. One may well say after that—the deluge! May is not a very popular month for weddings, and among the few to be solemnized during the month will be that of young John Brisben Walker and Miss Julia Worthington at the Worthington country seat on the Hudson. There are constant rumors of more engagements, and among the number may be announced soon that of one of the handsomest men in the Aiken and Meadow Brook and Newport set to a very celebrated beauty, who is wealthy and a divorcée. Among the engagements announced during the past week have been those of Miss Morris, sister of Munson Morris and niece of the late Judge Alonzo Munson, to Nelson Beardsley Burr, and of Miss Gladys Crosby to Clyde Hopkins of this city. Miss Crosby has been living with her parents at Colorado Springs, from where came the news. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crosby. The latter was one of the beautiful Sutton girls, an aunt of Mrs. Clara Bloodgood Laimbeer, and a sister of the late Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall. An elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Miss Nina Crosby, recently married James Eustis, a son of the late Ambassador to France.

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In this divorce line, that of Mrs. Dodge was no surprise. She is the youngest daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow and a sister of Poultney Bigelow, who has also had a divorce experience. Mrs. Dodge has two children, a boy and a girl, and the latter is to come out in society next Winter. Mrs. Dodge is very handsome, and a great friend of Miss Daisy Leiter. There have been some rumors concerning her plans of marrying Lionel Guest, a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough.

WAITRESSES FROM "SOCIETY" FOR COUNTESS CASSINI'S FETE

A Wonderful Entertainment Will Be the Fair Planned by the Russian Ambassador's Niece to Aid the Red Cross.

THREE weeks ago to-morrow Countess Marguerite Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador, decided to hold a fair or bazaar in aid of the Russian Red Cross Society—not, as she very frankly says, to aid only the Russian soldiers, but to help all the wounded of the cruel war now disturbing her beloved country and far-away Japan. The fête was conceived in the interest of humanity, and in the name of humanity the Countess is asking the aid of her American friends.

With Countess Cassini to think is to act, and on March 27 she started the cables to St. Petersburg and to Paris. A day later she called on her friends in Washington to explain the scope and object of her intended enterprise. As a result she has to-day $9,000 to her account in a Washington bank and has assured the Washington people that on Tuesday, April 26, they will see a lawn fête of such interest and proportion as to make it one of the historical entertainments of the American capital, where charity and fashion already have produced some magnificent results in this particular form.

The great ally of the young Countess is quite naturally Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, who will be in charge of the largest booth at the fair, and will have as her assistants a score or more of the most prominent belles of official and resident society.

The Red Cross being a universal organization and working under its own flag, participation in the fête is not regarded as a violation of the recent order of President Roosevelt that all Government officials should observe strict neutrality and refrain from any expression of sympathy or opinion, and consequently it is to be no breach of neutrality.

Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, heads the list of patronesses, with Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, as another zealous promoter. Other American women of official life who have given their names and patronage to the affair are Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Elkins, and Mrs. Hale, all wives of Senators; Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral of the Navy, and Mrs. Loomis, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State. Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, also has consented to act as a patroness, but is to take no active part in the afternoon festivities.

What the Countess Has Done.

Days before the date or place of the fête was decided upon, Countess Cassini had ordered from Paris, Vienna, and London various choice wares, including hats and bonnets, parasols, ornaments, dainty dress patterns in lace and embroidered muslin, and innumerable fascinating articles which will be put on sale for the afternoon.

As in the case of a very successful fête given last year in aid of the National Junior Republic, when the bachelors of the British Embassy made themselves responsible for a consignment of gold caps, stockings, whips, and other desirable and salable products of the British Isles, these importations will come in the embassy bags—which will insure their being offered at a figure to tempt the bargain-loving soul of the American woman, whether possessed of moderate or ample fortune.

The scene of the fête will be Belmont, the large, parklike inclosure about the Washington home of A. L. Barber of New York. These are, many times over, the largest private grounds in Washington, covering two city blocks on upper Fourteenth Street, with trolley cars passing the gates. And, be it remembered, the Countess Cassini asks the patronage of the man and woman on the car as well as of "those who ride in chaises." As she says:

"It is for everybody; and everybody who comes will be doing a work of humanity—which is what America stands for."

Restaurant and Raffles.

There will be a restaurant, with meals served at all hours and a table d'hôte dinner at $5 a plate in the evening. There will be a band playing all day and a vaudeville performance, with the artists brought from New York. There will be the Post Office, curiously enough under the direction of Mrs. Louise Jones, niece of Postmaster General Payne, who declares there will be no investigation in her department, for the reason that none will be needed.

There will be any number of raffles, and in addition to the sale of the above-mentioned goods of the Countess's own importation, many beautiful and valuable articles contributed by friends and well-wishers of the cause in Washington and in other cities will be sold. Miss Alice Roosevelt is expected to assist, as are the Misses Hitchcock, daughters of the Secretary of the Interior; Miss Robeson, daughter of a former Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., daughter of the Secretary of State, and nearly all Countess Cassini's friends and associates from resident society.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, who made such a success of the German Garden at a recent charity festival, where she had Representatives Nicholas Longworth and Butler Ames and Secretary Wauters of the Belgian Legation as waiters, will be in charge of the dining hall. All the waiters and waitresses will come from the ranks of society—which may not add to the service, but certainly will prove an attraction.



A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts.
GRAY AND WHITE HAIR.
My stock is rich in all those beautiful rare shades of silver grays and pure whites. No matter what shade your hair is, I can supply a coil, a coiffure, or any of those modish front pieces and can always guarantee a perfect match.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by artists of great ability. My method of shampooing, singeing, clipping, and hair coloring to any desired shade assures you entire satisfaction.

HOW TO JUG A HARE

SEASONABLE DISHES OF THE POST-LENTEN MARKET AND SOME WAYS TO PREPARE THEM.

YET in the game market are European hares, Canadian hares—white rabbits—and our own "cotton tail." Each, well cooked, is of superior table merit. The fasting season is over and the next table for fauna will not be due until the Fall, so that hints as to the kitchen treatment of these small deer may not come amiss.

A jugged hare is by no means to be despised. The market man should only take its jacket off. Then the condition of the meat as to "highness" can be determined without error. It should be ripe, not gamy. In the kitchen it should be wiped, not washed, and drawn. In drawing look out for the gall bladder in the liver. If it is broken the hare is lost. This eradicated, save the liver and the blood in the cavity of "poor puss."

Cut the carcass into pieces and have a care to make four pieces of the backbone from the thighs to the shoulders. This is the rable, the tidbit. Don't wash these joints and pieces, but fry them in butter quickly until they are browned with a bunch of scallions, two cloves of garlic, and a seasoning of pepper, salt, and paprika.

Apart make a gravy of one and a half pounds of round or other juicy steak, two cupfuls. Have an earthen jar of a capacity to contain two cut up hares and a saucepan into which this jar will sit with at least two inches between it and the side of the saucepan. Into this jar put the half cooked hare; the gravy, liver, and blood, an onion with four cloves stuck in it, a lemon peeled and cut into quarters—the peel rejected of course—and half a tumbler of any good Rhine wine.

Put the jar into a saucepan and fill the latter with cold water so that its level will be above the contents of the jar. Cover the jar so as to almost seal it hermetically. Bring the water—the Bain-Marié—to a boil, and keep it boiling for four hours, adding water as it reduces.

Then take out the jugged hare, put it in a stewpan and cook for a couple of minutes over a brisk fire, adding a tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, two glasses of port wine, a piece of butter the size of a walnut rolled in flour and fried forcemeat balls. Serve hot.

Fresh mushrooms may be put in the "jug" at the beginning. Half a truffle grated added just before serving will create a dish a la Périgourdine. Currant jelly is served with jugged hare. A Canadian hare may be treated in the same way.

European hare, white rabbit, and cotton-tail in civet. Each, in pieces with the liver and blood, should first be twenty-four hours in a glazed jar seasoned with pepper, salt, paprika, two or three chopped onions, parsley, scallions, two or three cloves of garlic, a bay leaf, two cloves, and from a tumbler to a tumbler and a half of claret or claret and white wine mixed and a cup of water.

After this marinade put the civet in a saucepan with some slices of soft pork fried brown in butter, and enough stock to all but cover the meat. Cook over a moderate fire until the flesh is tender, stirring with a wooden spoon to avoid burning. Stir in a tablespoonful of good whisky. Serve hot. Fine baked potatoes or potato balls suit a civet.

A very economical and very palatable dish is a beefsteak pudding. The essentials are the crust or paste, and the knack of sealing it so that when cooking water will not get into the meat. The paste is made from a pound of flour and six ounces of beef suet—for three persons. Chop the suet, after removing every particle of skin, as fine as millet seed. Rub it into the flour, mixing with a knife, and make a paste with a cupful of water. Have a smooth paste, and roll it for use. If not expert enough to boil a pudding without a basin use one.

Butter it, roll the paste half an inch thick, and line the basin so as to leave a flap to cover in with. Have one pound of tender beef and a beef kidney, or half a kidney, and three sheep's kidneys cut into dice; season with salt and pepper, and if the purse permits, add half a dozen mushrooms cut into quarters or a tablespoonful of mushroom catsup. Put the meat, &c., into the basin on the paste, and add half a cupful of water or stock, close the flap deftly, tie the basin in a pudding cloth well floured, and boil in water that will cover the cloth for two hours, adding boiling water, as that in the pot reduces.

Why not a Spanish omelette, with eggs so good and cheap and new tomatoes in such superb condition? The egg side of the omelette is simply of parsley and ciboules. The rest is complicated until understood. The needs are very finely chopped ham or bacon of good quality, cooked to an appreciating brown, boiled potatoes fried to a pale golden color, tomatoes stewed to a pulp but not watery and three cloves of garlic for each person fried brown and crushed. Each should be in a separate saucer or dish and kept hot.

Season the tomatoes sparingly with salt and as liberally as palates will endure with paprika. The omelette should be on the basis of two eggs for each person who is to eat it. When it is cooked on one side and slid so that a flap is on the side of the pan, rapidly range the tomatoes in the centre, in a line with the garlic on top, and flank them with the ham or bacon and the potatoes. Then as quickly turn the flap over them and at once throw over or turn the omelette, cook a few seconds, serving hot when the inside of the omelette is yet in custard condition and not "hard boiled."

North River shad have reported for table duty about a fortnight behind time. None has been in the general market for fish. As usual there are rival claims as to the first catch of this anadromous delicacy. Some maintain that Staten Island nsta had this honor, but they meet the contention that the North River ends at Pier 1 North River.

A claim of first catch that is substantiated is that of the Claremont, whose nets are under the bluff at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Its fishermen on Tuesday boated eight roes and five bucks, all of fair size and in perfect condition.

Other claimants are the takers of the first dozen shad from Lou Ennis's at Edgewater, Fort Lee, and the Stony Point fishermen.

Owing to the glut of shad from the South up, specialists have asked but from 75 cents to $1 for North River roe shad. So far they have been small. Fine coast shad roes sell from 60 cents to 75 cents. When the North Rivers come in shoals they will come with a rush, and 25 cents for the best is predicted.

The fish market is a shade cheaper, with variety and excellence as characteristics. The demand for brook trout has been unprecedented. The Fulton Market fleet is supplying local cod, superb mackerel, and fine fresh bluefish. The dearest item in the market is soft shell crabs from North Carolina. They are 3 inches broad and cost $2 a dozen.

Live lobsters at 20 cents a pound are within the purse limits of the prudent. The first live bullfrogs are on the stands. They are boomers from Virginia and sell at 30 cents each. Southern Spanish mackerel cost 30 cents a pound. Chicken halibut 25 cents, boiling striped bass 30 cents, flounders 10 cents, small red snapper 18 cents, cucumber smelts 20 to 30 cents, and large white perch 20 cents.

The meat, poultry, and dairy markets are practically unchanged. Spring lamb is of the best quality and so large as to be comparatively cheap. The carcass of the best costs $8 to $9, and hindquarters $2.50. Sweetbreads are in full season and were never better. Roasting chickens, prime, are still 28 cents a pound. Local game is limited to snipe, $3.50 a dozen, and plover, $4. European golden plover, the best, are $4 to $6. Squabs are at their best, and "royals" cost $6 a dozen.

Eggs hold their own at 21 cents, 27 cents, and 30 cents—the latter price for gilt-edged white Leghorns.

Asparagus is the feature of the vegetable market. It is of exceptional quality and size, but not yet cheap for choice Charleston. "Colossal" costs from 50 cents to 60 cents a bunch. Minor qualities are from 15 cents to 40 cents. Strawberries have been better at this season, but within the last few days there have been consignments of berries of the quality that permits of eating them dipped in sugar.

First choice Charleston berries command 25 cents to 30 cents a quart. Cooking and shortcake berries are from 10 cents to 20 cents. Mushrooms, many of them of broiling size, cost 60 cents a pound. Lima beans from Cuba are prime and succulent. Egg plants are 15 cents each, and European and Western artichokes are 20 cents.

One of the treats of the season is the new potatoes from Florida. They are of large size and of good quality. Whites cost 80 cents a small measure and reds 90 cents. There is an abundance of the ordinary run of garden staples at reasonable prices.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRIES.

A RATHER curious and very beautiful fruit has been introduced into this country recently from Japan. It is called the strawberry-raspberry—not because it is a cross between those two species of berries, says Collier's Weekly, but on account of its appearance, which suggests a likeness to both. The fruit, it is said, is not remarkably palatable in a fresh state, but is convertible into delicious jams and preserves.

The plant seems to be well adapted for cultivation in this country, growing well almost anywhere in the Northern States; in fact, when once it gets a start it is with difficulty eradicated. Patches of it, with brilliant scarlet fruit standing out conspicuously against its glossy green foliage, are highly ornamental in gardens and on lawns. Being not fastidious as to soil, it serves admirably for covering banks and barren places, spreading rapidly and holding on like grim death wherever it gets a foothold. Its white flowers are very decorative, about two inches in diameter, and quite fragrant. The scarlet fruit is half an inch in diameter and is hollow when ripe.

The Cards Are Out.

Miss Hunter—Weren't you surprised when you heard about my horse running away with me?

Mr. Jollier—Not very. I'd do the same thing myself if I got the chance.

CORRECT MATILDA.

Matilda Prim was so correct
In language and in mien
That up and down in all the town
Her equal ne'er was seen.
Her hair was always smoothly brushed;
She never tore her clothes;
She was the pink of neatness from
Her forehead to her toes.

She never used improper nouns,
Or verbs irregular;
Odd numbers she'd avoid, lest they
Her even speech should mar.
Unto the question, "Who is there?"
When other folk would cry
"It's me," the mild Matilda's tones
Would answer, "It is I."

Her teachers and her parents fond
This wondrous child adored,
But by her small companions she
Was fervently abhorred.
When visitors at school appesred
It made the children scoff
To see the teacher's eager haste
To show Matilda off.

One day a grave committeeman,
On his inspection stunt,
Walked in, and straight this model child
Was summoned to the front;
But, oh, with what embarrassment
She heard the teacher's words
Which confidently bade her add
Four-sevenths and two-thirds.

Before the board she hushing stood,
The children dumb were struck;
They nearly died of their delight
To see Matilda stuck.
"Oh, teacher, dear, I can't!" she cried—
With tears her eyes were dim—
"For fractions are so vulgar," said
Correct Matilda Prim.

—Jennie Betts Hartwick in the Saturday Evening Post.

Countess Waldersee's Romance.

London Truth tells how the Countess of Waldersee first met her first husband, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg and so forth, in 1864 at one of those amusing dances of the Empress Eugénie. The Empress got them up to be able to invite Secessionist beauties, who at them would be in no danger of running against Northerners. She and the Slidells, Masons, and McGruders found a society godmother in a New Orleans lady of considerable standing at Court, the Marquise de Chasseloup-Laubat, whose husband held the Marine Portfolio. Prince Frederick, who had come to Paris to explain to the Emperor the Schleswig-Holstein tangle, received an invitation to one of the dances, and felt so dazzled at the show of youth, beauty, innocence, and free yet maidenly manners that he forgot all about his mission. He at first fell in love with all the Southern belles, but as France is not Turkey, he had to make a choice, and he chose Miss Esther Lee, as it seemed to him, the flower of the bevy, proposed to her, and had the happiness after some delay to be accepted. She had attained the "sensible" age of twenty-seven. Prince Frederick laid his case of a love-stricken elderly Prince before the Emperor Francis Joseph, and stated that his imperial Majesty would greatly facilitate his suit, if he promised to confer on Miss Lee, in the event of her accepting him, the title of Princess of Noer, Noer being a village in Schleswig. Francis Joseph sympathized with Frederick, as he has since done with divers members of his own family under like circumstances. The courtship began in the early Spring of 1864, and the wedding took place in Paris on Nov. 3 of the same year. Prince Frederick died at Baireuth in 1865, and the widow, still beautiful and interesting, married Count Waldersee at Lauterbach in Wurtemberg on April 14, 1874.

Flattering.

Jack—That's a fine dog you have, Jim. Do you want to sell him?

Jim—I'll sell him for $10.

Jack—Is he intelligent?

Jim, (with emphasis)—Intelligent? Why, that dog knows as much as I do.

Jack—You don't say so? Well, I'll give you half a dollar for him, Jim.—The New Yorker.

TOLD IN THE CLUB CAFÉ

SO far this year there has been such a revolution in wedding customs that nothing now seems odd or strange. At some of the weddings no best men, at others no bachelor dinners, and at others again the bride was not given away. But there still is another innovation. The professional usher seems to have lost his grip. For years no fashionable wedding could be conducted without certain members of the Knickerbocker Club being asked to act as ushers, and the gifts in all cases from the bridegroom were tie pins. William Cutting was said to have possessed nearly 500 of these, many, but not all, of which had been given to him at various weddings and at cotillions. Center Hitchcock, Craig Wadsworth, Worthington Whitehouse, Lispenard Stewart, and, in the younger set, Phoenix Ingraham and Monson Morris, were favorite ushers. Of these only Monson Morris has been at all in evidence this year. Craig Wadsworth is abroad, but the rest have been here nearly the entire Winter. The Burden boys have been somewhat in request, and also the Goelets and the Iselins, but they have not pulled the market. In fact, honors have been quite evenly divided. The married usher also has gone out of fashion. The usher is a very modern institution, and these days everything is plain sailing for him. He is assigned to his aisle, and a typewritten list of guests is furnished to him, with the order of their seating. He cannot be cajoled, as in other days, by some pretty woman or some popular hostess to be placed in a better seat than is her due. It is a great relief to him, because he was wont to make a few enemies if he was at all firm in his refusal. Ushers are now chosen not only because they are personal friends of the bridegroom, but because they know the different members of the family and know who shall go beyond the ribbon.

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The death of William Kernochan in Paris last week calls to mind how few of the old Kernochan family are now surviving. William Kernochan was an uncle of the late James P. Kernochan, and had lived so many years abroad that he had been almost forgotten. The late Frank Kernochan, who married Miss Learned, left one son, Edward Learned Kernochan. Of Frank Kernochan's brothers, who were among the fashionable men about town twenty-five years ago, only Frederick survives. He married Miss Whitney, and has two sons, who are unmarried, and two daughters, also unmarried. John Kernochan was married twice and died about fifteen years ago. Only one son by his first wife survives—Joseph Kernochan, who is unmarried—and one by his second wife, who was a Miss Marshall—Marshall Kernochan, who passed his majority only a few years ago. After the death of John Kernochan, his widow married William Pollock. She was very wealthy, and Marshall Kernochan today is one of the richest young men in New York. He goes out a great deal in society, and is very fond of music, being an excellent pianist. He is a member of the Union Club. James L. Kernochan, who died last Autumn, was the only son of James P. Kernochan. His mother was a Miss Lorillard. There was also a daughter, who is Mrs. Herbert Pell. Henry Kernochan, another brother, died at Albany a year or more ago. He was at one time a sugar planter in Louisiana and Collector of the Port of New Orleans. He left one son, Henry Kernochan, and a daughter, Mrs. Babcock. Mrs. Augustus Montgomery of Trenton, N. J., was also a Miss Kernochan, a sister of James P. Kernochan.

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In the denominational churches the old form of Episcopal wedding service is modified or added to or arranged so as to make it a little impromptu. Those who were accustomed to the word-for-word ceremonial from the Prayer Book were somewhat startled, perhaps, by the bridegroom, John S. Tanner, who married Miss Eleanor Milbank Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham A. Anderson, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church on April 7. He said: "With my heart's best love I thee endow," instead of referring to his "worldly goods." This would seem a great deal more sensible, as the regulation old-fashioned marriage settlements do not take place in this country, and there is practically no endowing with worldly goods. The marriage service is not orthodox, and one may change it when he pleases. The clergyman, when pronouncing the bridegroom and bride man and wife, wound up his allocution with two or three verses which added much to the solemnity and beauty of the occasion. One must remember, however, that the "worldly goods" came from the King James régime, and that it is still a very delicate question in England. There, as in France, marriage settlements always are made, and lawyers draw up the papers before the wedding. And yet, with all these provisions, the recent decision in England allowing a man absolute possession of his wife's jewels, which he may sell or pawn if he chooses, has brought consternation to some of the American heiresses. It is said that Marlborough can dispose of the famous Vanderbilt pearls, and Roxburghe, if he wishes, can pledge the gifts presented to his bride, and Craven can take for his own all the wedding gifts presented by the Bradley Martin contingent to his Countess. This provision has been overlooked, even in England, and has given rise to much discussion recently.

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Again the notice of the daily trips of the Pioneer is hung up at the door at the main entrance of the Holland House, and tomorrow the coaching season will begin. It is later by a week than in previous years. There is some curiosity as to whether Alfred Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry will wait until their coach is put on the road before handling the ribbons. It is pretty safe to say that Mr. Vanderbilt will be in his accustomed place on the box of the Pioneer during the coming week. James H. Hyde sailed for Europe on Thursday aboard La Savoie, with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, and consequently there will be no rival coach, as there was last year, to Lakewood. Nor can he take part in the regular coaching. The drivers this year will be Center Hitchcock, Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Rives, and Robert L. Gerry. James Henry Smith and Goadby Loew have their own coaches.

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The Vanderbilt brides and bridegrooms usually pass their honeymoon, or the first days of it, in one of the many Vanderbilt houses. It generally has been the custom to go to Biltmore. Cornelius Vanderbilt's sons were the only ones who did not regard this tradition. Cornelius, when he married Miss Wilson, went to Saratoga. Alfred and Reginald brought their brides to Boston and the North. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., took his bride to Idle Hour, his father's place, where the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough also passed their honeymoon. The young William K. Vanderbilts met with disaster the first week of their marriage by the burning up of Idle Hour while they were there. W. A. M. Burden and his bride, the most recent couple, are said to have gone to Florham, the beautiful home of the Twomblys, near Madison, N. J., but young couples are elusive. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin started out by going directly north from the Iselin residence, and it was supposed that they would stop at New Rochelle, but they went to Washington instead, and remained there until the day before their sailing.

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Joseph B. Thomas, who was elected last week to be President of St. Andrew's Golf Club, is a member of the University, New York Yacht, and other clubs. He has a Summer place at Jamestown, R. I. He married Miss Hill. His son is a graduate of Yale, class of 1903.

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Lord Arthur Hill, as the second son of the Marquis of Downshire is known, is one of the men dress reformers in England. He does not agree with Lord Ronald Gower, the kinsman of the present Duke of Sutherland, who wishes to abolish the top hat, but he has some very original ideas. At the Irish sale in Grosvenor House on St. Patrick's Day he wore light check trousers, a black cutaway coat, and a heavy woolen crimson waistcoat, twice crossed by a substantial watch chain. An enormous puff tie of black and white was fastened by a tie pin of turquois and diamonds. He also had a boutonnière of pale blue and red ribbon and a bunch of shamrocks. On two fingers of each hand were plain gold rings, and around the left wrist was a gold bangle.

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Now is the season for the college glee clubs to make visits to town and give concerts. Yale and Harvard and Princeton are to be heard, and on Tuesday, in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Amherst Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs will give their concert under the auspices of the Amherst Association of New York. After the concert there will be a reception and perhaps a dance. This is something of an innovation for the Amherst Association, as its annual entertainments hitherto have been in the form of stag smokers.

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E. H. Harriman gives about two expeditions every year to his properties in the West. Some years ago the annual trip was to Alaska, and the scientific and geographical results of these journeys have been given in various volumes. Last Autumn he took out a party of young men, and one of them, Peter Gerry, became very ill with typhoid fever and had to be left in a Western city, where his parents joined him. This time, according to telegraphic reports, Robert Goelet nearly lost his life in an automobile accident. With the party is W. K. Thorn, who is a well-known clubman on both sides of the Atlantic. He is an excellent polo player and passes a part of the Winter at Pau and at Biarritz. He has been more identified with Paris than with New York of late years and belongs only to the Metropolitan and Meadow Brook Clubs in this country. He is related to half a dozen of the prominent New York families and is a bachelor.

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One of the last public dinners of the season will be held at the Union League Club of Brooklyn in honor of the birthday of Gen. Grant. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will preside, and among the speakers will be John W. Griggs, ex-United States Attorney General and ex-Governor of New Jersey; Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Gen. Thomas Hubbard, and Borough President Martin W. Littleton. President David T. Thornton will receive the guests. Brooklyn clubs are, as a rule, with one or two notable exceptions, family symposiums. During the entire Winter there have been receptions and art exhibitions and "ladies' days" and other entertainments. The last was given on Thursday of Easter week, when Mr. and Mrs. David T. Thornton; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall T. Davidson, and Mr. and Mrs. Owen E. Houghton received the members.

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Lyle Evans Mahan, who won the championship of the Badminton Club last Saturday and who has been the winner for three years in succession, is the son of Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Mahan. Capt. Mahan, of course, needs no word of introduction. He is one of the greatest authorities on naval and war matters in this country, or indeed, in the world. Lyle is quite young, and so far he belongs only to the Fencers' Club. His mother was Miss Ellen Lyle Evans. The last reception of the Badminton Club for this season took place yesterday.

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The abandonment of Hawxhurst by Judge and Mrs. Clinton Gray comes as a blow to Newport. The villa, or cottage, was extremely pretty and picturesque. It was not in the very fashionable Bellevue Avenue quarter, but at the corner of Kay Street and Cranston Avenue, where it and the grounds occupied nearly a block. The name was perhaps a little far fetched, as hawks were never known to be in that vicinity, but the nomenclature of Newport cottages always is absurd in the extreme. It was at Hawxhurst that only a few years ago there was a merry party of boys and girls forming a little Newport set among themselves. Elsie French, Lillie Oelrichs, and Miss Whiting were among the girls, while the boys were Alfred Vanderbilt, the Gray boys, and the Whitehouses. This little set had its four-in-hand, its entertainments, and its amusements of various kinds. Judge Gray was twice married. His first wife was Miss Gunther, a sister of Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood. She was the mother of the Misses Gray and the Gray boys. The present Mrs. Gray was married three times. Her first husband was a Mr. Smith. She inherited from a son, who was lost at sea, and from her first husband, a large fortune. Her second husband was Mr. Turnbull, one of the principals in the famous Loubat-Turnbull affair. She was divorced from him, and married Judge Gray about twelve years ago. Her son by Mr. Turnbull has taken the name of Gray. The Grays have been for so many years fixtures in Newport society that their departure will be much felt.

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A death in the Irving family last week calls to mind the few remaining members of the family to which Washington Irving, the writer, belonged. Washington Irving himself never married. Alexander Duer Irving, who occupies Sunnyside, is a nephew. A brother of the author married Miss Schermerhorn, sister of Mrs. William Astor, and thus it happened that Washington Irving, who was a friend of the Astors, wrote some of his books at the Astor Summer home. Among them was "Astoria." Mrs. Nathaniel P. Willis, who was the adopted daughter of Mr. Grinnell of New Bedford, Mass., died a fortnight ago, almost forgotten. Donald Grant Mitchell, "Ik Marvel," still lives—quite an elderly man—at his farm at Edgewood, New Haven, Conn. The "Reveries of a Bachelor" were written in 1850. "The Lorgnette," a collection of newspaper letters, is sometimes found in old book shops. In the first volume "Ik Marvel" gives a short summary of the fashionable writers of that time, over a half century ago. There was De Trobriand, who started a French revisw with "society" articles. He was the father of Mrs. Charles Post of this city, and married Miss Jonss. She still survives in Paris as the Countsss de Trobriand. Astor Bristed was the father of the present Charles Astor Bristed. His books are perfect reproductions of the fashionable life of the time after Philip Hone and Miss Fannie Kemble, both of whom wrote of New York. Then there was Tuckerman, whose descendants are well known here. But with Curtis and Richard Grant White and a few other great lights of those days snuffed out, the present generation has almost forgotten the very names of the writers of 1850.

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Charles Sands, who was defeated last week in the championship of the Racquet and Tennis Club by Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, is one of the brothers of Miss Anna Sands and of Robert Cornell Sands, the foundsr of the Strollers Club. He was graduated from Columbia in the same year as his brother, in 1887, and is, like Robert, a member of the Knickerbocker Club. Robert's tastes go to art and the drama, and he is not much of an athlete, while his brother and his sistera have been proficient in outdoor sports. Charles, who is a bachelor, is as well known on the other side of the water as in New York. He has spent much time at Biarritz, Pau, and other settlements where there are large American colonies. He sailed recently for Europe.

Where Horses Are Cheap.

From $6 to $10 a head is the ruling price for broncbos in New Mexico. It costs about $10 per head additional to round them up and to have them halter broke.

APRIL GOWNS AND WRAPS

THE weddings that follow Easter are bringing out beautiful frocks, not only those of the brides, but their attendants, but also of the guests, many of whom are showing soms of the newest and prettiest gowns. In a bride's gown little of originality is expected, but when it is in evidence it is always admired.

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Mrs. George R. D. Schieffelin, who was Miss Louise Scribner, was one of the first and also one of the youngest of the Easter brides, and her gown was exquisitely girlish and graceful. She is slight, with brown hair, and looked as though moving in a mist as she walked up the nave at St. Bartholomew's. Her long veil—one long square end drooping over the face and the other floating to the end of her train—was of point d'Alencon, and the gown itself was of the same filmy lace over accordion-plaited chiffon, which, in turn, was supported by a soft satin foundation. The plaitings of chiffon gave a peculiarly airy effect to the lace. The train was very long. The skirt hung in straight lines from the deep girdle and flared in full flounce effect over under flounces and ruchings of white chiffon. The body of the skirt, as well as of the bodice, was of the fine net, embroidered in small dots, and the flounced edges were done in lace applique. The elbow sleeves were flounces of lace over chiffon, and the deep girdle was formed of whits satin folds lower at the front than at the back, and fastening at the latter place under small satin bows. The girdle was fully seven inches deep in the back hy, say, three at the froni, with the pointed part turned up, as the bride has an unusually long waist line. A long spray of orange blossoms was fastened at the left front of the corsage, and the orange blossoms holding her veil in place departed from the conventional coronet and were arranged in a cap effect resembling the pearl net seen on the stage Juliet. One spray of blossoms went around the front, another around the back, and ths two, meeting, outlined the head, while another was laid carelessly and in a slanting direction across the top from side to side. The veil had its centre of the embroidered net and its border of applique.

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The bridesmaids' frocks at this Schieffelin-Scribner wedding were among the smartest of the modified 1830 effects yet in evidence. The gowns were of rose pink taffeta trimmed with fine, pressed, knife plaitings, each plaiting edged with fine white lace, also plaited and pressed in. Each frock had a stock and V-shaped vest of lace, and a surplice effect was obtained hy the three rows of knife-blade plaitings that started from the back, where they formed a series of Vs and were brought over the sholders and down the sides. They crossed near the hottom, and were fastened a little to one side. The outer plaiting came to the shoulder edge and drooped a little over the full elbow sleeves, each of which was formed of five of the plaitings the same width as those on the waist—about two inches wide. These plaitings, including those on the bodice and skirt, were each a half inch or so from that preceding it. The bodies of the bodices were drawn closely across the hack, and appeared to bs gathered crosswise into the under arm seams. This gave a full horizontal gathered effect across the hack, and the full skirts, which were gathered full across the back, but only slightly at sides and front, were set on to the bodices without belts or girdle effects. Thess skirts swept the floor all around, and opened in the front over pink petticoats that hung in soft, full gathers. At the waist line on each the open space narrowed to about four inches, hut at the hottom was fully half a yard wide. Five of the knife plaitings extended around the bottom of the skirt and curved up at the side fronts three-fourths of the way to ths waist, with the full pink petticoat spreading from underneath. Thesc petticoats were shirred twice in ruching effects from side to side, the upper line aboul twelve inches from the top and the lower on a line with the knees. The plaitings ended so as to form a slanting point effect at each side. The hats were largs, round white tulle affairs, with cord ruching effects at the upper edges of the crowns and on the brim. Four clusters of pink rosebuds squared each crown, and, starting from the forward cluster at the left side, a large white ostrich plume followed the hrim and drooped at the back. Each girl carried a loose cluster of half-opened hrilliant pink roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Schieffelin, Ethel Rockefeller, Annie R. Tinker, Louisine Peters, Adeline Havemeyer, and Louise Van Buren.

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Miss Pauline Whittier, daughter of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Whittier and a sister of the Princess Belosselsky, now Mrs. Ernest Iselin, wore a wedding gown which, though of satin and lace, was a decided contrast to that mentioned above in that the sleeves, instead of clinging to the arms, flared from the shoulders to a great width at the elbows, the width being given hy the full puffs of white chiffon, over which the heavy Brussels iace flowed. Her veil, instead of being long and filmy, was short and heavy, evidently a three-cornered shawl, and was also of old Brussels poinis. It fell below the waist line for a short distance only, and was fastened back of the pompadour of the coiffure with plain, coronet-shaped spray of orange blossoms. The bodice was of point lace over chiffon and had an oval plastron of heavy white satin in the centre. Oddly curved pieces of white satin—two on each side—were placed over the shoulders, one near the stock and the other near the armhole. These pieces were embroidered in an orange-blossom puttern. The trailing satin skirt had a brocaded train effect, and the sides and iront were flounced with Brussels point nearly a foot wide. Double sprays of orange blossoms were caught in upward turning sprays at regular intervals along the flounce.

The maid of honor was Miss Alice Babcock. Her large openwork cream-white hat had a slightly rolling hrim, and was trimmed hy a long sash or scarf of apple-green liberty satin ribbon six inches wide. This was wound around the crown and knotted at the left of the hack, the long ends swinging off the back of the hat far helow the waist line. She carried a large houquet of maidenhair ferns and green orchids tied with ribhons. Her gown was of shimmering white satin crepe, with lengthwise insertions in Grecian key designs in what looked liked silver cloth, hut which the dressmakers termed Sappho silk. However, the effect was cloth of silver, and very heautiful it was.

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Miss Eleanor Anderson, now Mrs. John Stewart Tanner, and a daughter of A. A. Anderson, the artist, and of the Mrs. Anderson who gave a fortune to Columbia University, had a simple wedding gown of white satin crepe de chine in princesse effect. The material was stitched at the waist line and for some distance both above and helow in inch-wide, underlying hox plaits, whose release gave the necessary fulness about ths hips and hust. A flounce of point lace finished the hem of the gown and formed a square bertha frill to the hodice. A long point lace veil was worn.

Miss Jean Clark, maid of honor, wore a white chiffon gown, the skirt of which was gathered full across the back and fell in straight folds. A wide band of lace finished the hottom and ran up the sides to ths waist, while another hand ran across the front, and a similar band finished the bottom. The gathered hodice also had wide lace across it.

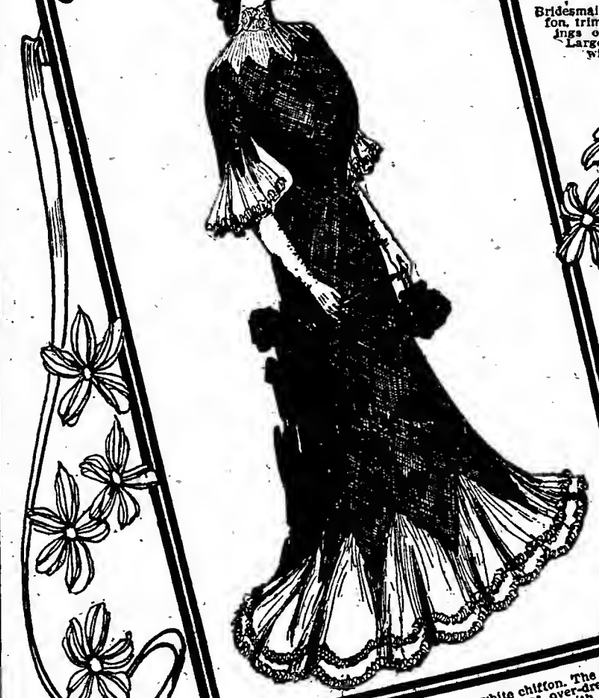
The bridesmaids—Misses Edith Root, daughter of ex-Secretary Root; Wilhelmina Claflin, Elsie M. Schefer, and Jane Anderson—wore white liberty satin and lace gowns elaborately trimmed with curved cords or tucks in the satin. Their large, all-white hats were trimmed with ostrich plumes.

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In light-colored frocks grays led other colors at the various weddings, but the day of the pastel-tinted gown for so-called "dressy" wear has long since passed.



Bridesmaid's gown of pink taffeta and chiffon, trimmed with fine knife-blade plaitings of the silk edged with lace. Large white tulle hat trimmed with pink roses and white ostrich plume.



Dinner gown of green net over white chiffon. The chiffon is accordion plaited and the green net over-dress is appliqued with green velvet ivy leaves veined with green jets.



Evening gown apricot-colored silk trimmed with lace and gold and silver flowers.

Mrs. Ogden Mills is wearing, with a rich deep brown costume, a boat-shaped brown hat having several light apple-green ostrich tips at the left and back. Her younger daughter, Miss Beatrice Mills, has a rich deep blue chapeau in a shade hinting of purple. This is trimmed with mauve-colored wings shading into blue tones. The hats were worn at the Iselin-Whittier nuptials.

At the same affair Miss Eleanor Jay wore a white taffeta frock, with big puffed sleeves and a pronounced 1830 effect, topped by a big and rather flaring white hat.

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Ruchings are a feature of the wraps, and oftentimes the ruchings showing about the edges of a garment are a decided contrast to the body of the wrap or to its trimmings. One very handsome wrap is made of pale gray pongee. The shirred yoke is trimmed with chous of shaded crepe, and long crepe streamers ending in knotted fringe fall from ths round neck to the hem of the long wrap. Huge medallions of gray lace are inserted so as to form a border to the wrap, and are also used at the bottom of the immense sleeves. These sleeves are gathered into the huge armholes and fall in straight folds to the wrists, where they measure fully three-quarters of a yard across.

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In the trousseau of one of the Easter brides is a heautiful apricot-colored evening frock trimmed with cloth of gold and cloth of silver, and with buds and flowers of silver and gold. The apricot material is a soft, lustrous silk. The bodice has a square neck, and an inch or so from each side of the open square there is a graceful line of the silver and gold raised flowers and leaves, the gold of the cloth almost shading into the gleaming, yellowish silk. The sleeves, which barely reach the elbow, are formed of several narrow hut full ruffles of ecru lace on a net foundation. The bodice is flat at the back and a bit full at the front, and a deep girdle is formed of smooth, overlapping half-inch folds of the gold cloth, having at the top a single fold of silver cloth between the cloth of gold and the silk. The skirt is gathered at the waistline and has two lace ruffles, perhaps eight inches deep. Garlanded around the skirt are shallow curves of wide scallop effect. Above each ruffle of lace there is a loose, graceful fold of the silk, with a sort of loop effect at the highest point of each curve. One of these flounces is about eighteen inches helow the waist, and the other is a few inches above the deep hem of the full skirt.

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Another gown in the trousseau is a white satin foulard with large polka dots nearly an inch across in a soft red, broken hy fine white crossing lines. Around each dot there is a ring of white, with threads of red, and last of all is an outer rim of red threaded with white. This gown also has the full skirt, being shirred at the waist line and having several rows of shirring going around the skirt. These rows, of which there are three, are arranged in groups of three, and each shirring is a double one. The corded lines are four inches apart, and between them are bouillonees or scant puffs of white lace. The full, shirred bodice has a wide girdle, and the sleeves have full flounces and puffs from below the curves of the shoulders to the elbows.

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Heavy silk crepe is heing made up into coats and loose wraps. It is a material that lends itself with especial grace to shirring, puffing and ruching, and falls in soft and graceful folds. Open canvas, etamine, and voile are also made up over silk or chiffon in loose coats and wraps, hut are not nearly so clinging and graceful as the crepes and soft silks. Pongees and shantungs come in all shades of brown, and in soft faded reds, for coats and their trimmings; the red heing effective in pipings and hindings. Many of these pongee coats are most elaborate, having puffings and shirrings galore, to which are added heavy lace insertion flounces. The coats, however, are usually quite plain and have pipings and buttons as their sole ornaments, the loose wraps being the much-trimmed garments. A smart touch is givsn hy carrying with one's pongee coat or wrap a parasol matching the pipings of the overgarment.

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With the drooping shoulder effect now at its height—or should one say at its lowest?—comes the indication that broader, higher shoulder effects are to push them out. With this change will come closer fitting garments and simpler styles. The presnt shirred, puffed, and over-trimmed costumes present but one advantage—that defects of cut or fit may be concealed easily. It is in simply made costumes or garments that the work of a first-class tailor or modiste shows.

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Many of the shirred pongee wraps have the sleeves shirred at the inside seam. This gives a rich full effect, hut also adds greatly to their warmth. When the huge sleeves have cuffs, they are very wide, hut not deep, while many show flounces of lace, double-puffed flounces of chiffon or crepe, and a few have princess over chiffon.

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One of the most fashionable fabrics for Summer wear in suits for traveling or hackabout use are the mohairs, hrilliantines, or Sicilliennes, all variations of the same material. Of course mohair is not new, hut neither is voile, and mohair holds the same place in the style costumes already named as does voile in the more elaborate visiting and dressy costumes.

The mohairs are shown in shepherd's plaids, in black and in white, and many of the new weaves show raised cords, stripes, dots, pepper-and-salt effects, and also the bouclé or knotted designs. Blues and blue-and-white lead, and these are followed by hlack. There are herring-hone and hasket patterns, also Oxfords. In the plain mohairs there comes a sort so soft and smooth as closely to resemble taffeta.

The heavier, coarser weaves are termed Sicilienne, while hrilliantines are midway between these Sicilliennes and the fine mohairs. The hrilliantines, however, have a much duller finish than in previous years.

The leading fashion for mohair costumes is the Eton coat and skirt, which may be quite elaborate, with hraid or strappings, and may have a long skirt. But the costumes made with Norfolk jackets are short and to he worn in traveling or in the country, and these are as plain and severe as may be.

Of course these materials make the best possihle dust and traveling coats, and for them the striped as well as the plain materials are used. One of the best models for a traveling coat is three-quarter length, with a collarless yoke, having kimono sleeves and the hody of the coat set in shallow box plaits on the yoke.

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In foulards, hrowns and blues are the leading colors, and the white figures vary in size from pinhead dots to inch-wide polka dots. Others have ring designs, and both rings and dots are shown combined. There are also bowknot designs and sprays, hut the large polka dots lead. Some of the hrown foulards show designs in light mauve or lavender as well as white, while the old-time green-and-white and red-and-white designs on hlue grounds are also with us.

Many of the silk shirtwaist costumes, especially the pongees, show lace yoke or stocks with small V-shaped extensions down the blouse. Lace and embroidered sleeve flounces, chemisettes, cuffs, and other adjuncts are used in quantities on the more elahorate pongee shirtwaist costumes, all, of course, being washable and durable.

The louisins silks are among the most popular, for they are soft, wear well, and hang more gracefully than the taffetas. In check and solid effects they are particularly good for traveling and hackabout gowns, owing to their durahility, while they are also quite as effective in the more elaborate gowns.

MARIE WELDON.



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HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, SCALP TREATMENT, HAIR COLORING.



Young girl's frock of white silk mull with insertions of narrow cream-colored lace. Shirred white lace hat trimmed with yellow rosebuds and foliage.

Between Sips of Tea

NO bride has ventured thus far to depart from the traditional white in her bridal bouquet. The modest lily of the valley is more carried than any other flower, and this without regard to the bride's preferences. Now and then, however, a girl has the originality to carry her favorite flower, no matter what the fashion of the moment may be. Miss Louisa Beales, a granddaughter of the late Eugene Kelly, carried a mass of her favorite flowers, white carnations, and had them used in profusion in the house decorations. She also betrayed a further bit of sentiment—none too common in this practical age—by being married beneath a portrait of her mother. Miss Grace Henop, who married Robert de Peyster Titus about a year ago, carried honeysuckle blossoms because of a romantic incident connected with that flower and the man she was marrying. Miss Josephine Drexel, the bride of Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, had half hidden in her bridal bouquet a spray of edelweis, because her grandfather Drexel had soms from the Tyfol, and she also wore a spray of her bridegroom's national emblem, the shamrock, in the lace of her corsage.

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Women who contemplate buying furs now at reduced rates for the Winter season ought to know that the sahle furs, so called, coming from Canada, are not sahle of any sort, hut are from the American marten. Even genuine sables, when light in color, are subjected to a process called "topping," or dyeing, by which they are darkened skillfully to the proper hue. Marmot sahle, mink sahle, marten and musquash sahles are all names for cheaper furs, dyed and doctored to resemhle as closely as they may the real and only sable—the rare Russian variety. Many fox furs are dyed and treated. As for smoke and hlue fox, they are imperfect white fox skins dyed. The genuine hlue fox is one of the rarest and most expensive of furs, and is seen very seldom. The silver fox, which is the black fox with white hairs sprinkled through it, is still more valuahle, and it is on record that last season a single silver fox skin was sold for $2,400. The imitation silver fox is produced artfully by inserting by means of a fine needle the white hairs from a hadger; this is done through the skin itself, and is most difficult to detect. A cheaper and more common method is to stick the hairs to the skin with some strong adhesive. Rare skins are used for foxaline, which largely takes the place of the expensive arctic fox, and rabbit skins are used in quantities to make the fur termed "electric seal." The skins are combed electrically, the teeth being set for the coarse hairs only; and after the skin has been stretched and the pile raised it is sheared and dyed. It does not wear long. The skin of the muskrat or musquash makes a much more durahle and richer looking fur and from it imitation Alaska sahle coats frequently are made. Rahhit skins also are used after a complicated treatment in the manufacture of imitation chinchilla. No wonder there is such a difference in the chinchilla furs.

The furs least liahle to imitation, and whose prices vary according to quality, are Tibet, which is the natural white sheep skin; Krimmer, which is Crimean lamh, and is usually gray, although there is also hlack; Persian paw, which is from the legs of Persian lambs; Astrachan, the skin of the newly horn Astrachan lamh, and Virginian fox, which is the ordinary gray fox. Caracul fur has no connection whatever with the caracul, which is an animal of the cat species. The name originated in Paris. It is a china kid skin. The skins are imported, ready dressed from Leipsic, and vary in color from cream and pure white to various shades of gray.

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The pains and care the late William C. Whitney took in carrying out details was shown in many ways, and one instance was his purchasing in Ohio a certain variety of oaks (not in the market) for his cottage at Wheatley Hills, L. I., where his racing stahles were situated. At each end of the cottage is a deep porch, and the one at the southern and western end is built so that it may be inclosed with glass in cold weather. It was for this porch that Mr. Whitney procured the special oak and had it cut and finished. No stain of any kind was applied to these timhers, which support the roof. They were hewn out, joined hy wooden pins, and left for time to darken. The house itself is a three-story, rough hrick affair of the long gabled type. The main dining room is one of the most original and attractive of the rooms. The ceiling was modeled hy prominent artists, and the large mahogany panels that form its walls are beautiful specimens. The room has a huge fireplace of red Numidian marhle. A short distance from the cottage and on the crest of a hill there stands a water tower surmounted hy a windmill. This tower marks the highest point on that part of Long Island. With the hill on which it stands it attains a height of more than 300 feet. Looking from it to the south, if the day is clear, one can see the Atlantic, while at the north the waters of the Sound seem close at hand, although they are nearly four miles distant.

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She was an English gentlewoman in reduced circumstances living in a small east side apartment. He was an Italian boy, with the Latin's innate desire to be agreeable, hut with a scanty knowledge of the English language. Although compelled to arrange many small economies, she indulged her love for an open grate fire in the evening when her work outside was completed. As her cooking was confined to getting her own breakfast in the morning over a gas stove, she needed coal for no other purpose than the grate, and for that only in small quantities. Room in the little apartment was limited, and, as no laundry work was done in the place, she made use of the stationary tuhs as a convenient coal bin. The first time she ordered coal from the Italian basement vendor he sent his young son with the hag. He carefully followed the buyer's instructions, put the coal on the dumb waiter, hauled it up, and then carried it into the kitchen and put it carefully away. So pleased was the Englishwoman with his painstaking efforts to do exactly as he was told and to avoid getting dirt on her spotless floors that she presented him as a reward and also as an encouragement to equal care in the future, a ten-cent piece. The urchin appeared to be quite overcome hy her generosity, hut managed to ejaculate:

"Tanka, tanka mam."

Her astonishment, however, may be imagined when as he stepped out into the hall he grabbed off his dirty little cap and with a curious little bow, added:

"An' damma yoos, mam; damma yoos to 'ell!"

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Miss Lena Jackson, who married Mr. Warren in New Orleans in Easter week, arranged some very original effects for a large home wedding. She is a wealthy young woman, very handsome, and well known in New York. She is here every Fall with her sister, Mrs. McConico. She had no bridesmaids, but her way to the improvised altar was through a ribboned lane, held by a number of young children—her nephews and nieces and some of the youngsters of her friends who had married within the last few years. At the reception which followed the bride was assisted in receiving the guests by eight young matrons, who had been her girlhood friends. Mrs. Warren is still young. She was, possihly, the last of a small set of debutantes of a certain year in New Orleans to be married. She has seen a great belle.

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Miss Edith Lockwood Taft of Brooklyn, who is to marry the Rev. Egisto F. Chauncey, this week, is a sister of Theodore Munger Taft. Mr. Taft married Miss Eleanor Jay Schieffelin, a granddaughter of the venerable Mrs. John Jay of Stuyvesant Square. The wedding of Miss Schieffelin and Mr. Taft was solemnized in a quiet way last Spring. No one but the immediate family was informed of the event in advance. Although Miss Taft's fiancé has been for some time a curate at St. George's Church, he has just accepted the office of assistant to the Rev. J. Howard Melish, the new rector of Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn. Mr. Chauncey, who is a son of Mrs. Frederick Chauncey, is related to the Cryders, his mother having been Miss Esther Cryder. Although hoth Miss Taft's present and future home is in Brooklyn—she is a daughter of Mrs. Enos Nelson Taft of St. James's Place—the wedding will take place in Grace Church Chantry, this horough, and the Rev. Dr. Huntington is to tie the knot. Mr. Chauncey is to have a "smoker" and reception given for him two days after his wedding by a well-known Brooklyn man. It has been left to Brooklyn ingenuity to devise such an entertainment after a wedding.

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In search of new amussments, society has gone to the marionettes. The two little marionette theatres in the slums are too stuffy and dirty to visit, so the marionettes are brought to private houses for entertainments. The proprietors of these dolls have a great idea of the value of their entertainment, and have been asking exorbitant prices. They charge $100 for a matinée, and if there is some extra scenery employed it is $150. So far the performances have been confined to a few houses, and have all the charm of novelty.

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A great deal of the property owned by Lady William Beresford in this city is in the shape of flats and apartment houses. At one time the De Witts, who also have managed the Goelet estate, and who are the lawyers therefor, looked after the interests of the former Mrs. Hammersley. Among the properties were several apartment houses far up town. They were almost the pioneers of that species of dwelling in this city. Each time Lady Beresford pays a short visit to New York there is a sale. She has been here three times since she was Mrs. Hammersley—once as Duchess of Marlborough, once as the widow of the Duke of Marlborough, and now as the widow of Lord William Beresford.

Although it was said that she was in bad health, she looks very well. She was present at the Burden-Twombly wedding last week, and her arrival created some sensation. She sticks to her courtesy title of Duchess of Marlborough.

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The venerable, white-haired old gentleman who receives pew rent at St. Thomas's Church tells the story of an English woman who was in New York at ths time when Consuelo Vanderbilt became the Duchess of Marlborough. Those who havs seen the couple will remember that the Duke is an under-sized, smooth-shaven individual, and that the Duchess is more than six feet in height.

It was a day or two before the wedding, which took place in St. Thomas's, that the sexton was accosted hy the English woman. She asked if he could admit her to the church the day of the wedding, explaining that she was from Jamaica on a visit. Being a stranger to the Vanderhilts, she had received no invitation.

The sexton told her that it was impossible for him to admit her—that it was a matter for the bride's mother to decide, hut that as she was an English subject and a person of some importance in the Island of Jamaica, he had no doubt if she would write to Mrs. Vanderbilt, explaining the circumstances, she would receive a card admitting her to the wedding.

"But," replied the woman, "I don't care anything about the wedding itself. I simply want to get a good look at the Duke of Marlborough."

"Oh, if that's all you want, it's yours already," promptly responded the sexton, who had seen her at church service seated in the pew back of that occupied by the Duke and his fiancée. "You sat directly back of him yesterday."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the surprised Britisher. "Was that the Duke? Why, I supposed it was the young lady's little brother."

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Old-fashioned earrings, which have been the rage in London and Paris, are beginning to be seen in New York this Spring. In fact, all sorts of earrings have been much worn this Winter. Miss Evelyn Burden and the Misses Gerry have large pearls, which they keep in their ears for all changes of costumes. Mrs. De Lancey Kane and Miss Julia Chester Wells have worn pearl earrings for a few seasons, whether it was or was not the mode of the moment, and they always have been referred to as possessing very heautiful gems of this kind. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Haggin have wonderful pearls, hut the latter, as a rule, has not worn the pearl earring until this Winter. Mrs. Neilson now and then wears a pearl in one ear, and a sapphire in another. The Belmont pearls are famous, and Mrs. Perry Belmont always keeps up the custom of fashionahle women ahroad, seldom being seen without her pearls. It is an old legend that pearls can become ill, and, if so, must he subjected to treatment, and that they will lose a certain lustre if they are put away in jewel hoxes. In London great clusters of diamonds and ruhles are among the new departures in earrings and pendants, such as were in vogue in the palmy days of the last French Empire.

"Going, Going, Gone" as a Fine Art.

COL. CAREY M. JONES of Davenport, Iowa, a well-known live stock auctioneer, in association with a number of other prominent auctioneers will open in July in this city the National School of Auctioneering and Oratory, says The Chicago Record-Herald. The aim of the school will be to develop auctioneers capable of rolling off talk by the yard. There will be courses in oratory, grammar, and other hranches, and a competent specialist in charge of each department. Col. Jones conducted sales of fancy cattle in seventeen States of the Union last year.

HARD ON THE DOCTOR.

"WEEL, Tam, are ye gaun hame wi' your work?" was the invariable greeting of a doctor to a tailor of his acquaintance when he met him carrying a bundle. Once the tailor saw the doctor walking in a funeral procession. "Weel, doctor, are ye gaun hame wi' your work?" he asked.—From "Reminiscences," by Sir Archibald Geikie.

FATHERS AND SONS.

DESCANTING on the changes in life and work brought about by time, a farmer said:

"When I was young I used to think my father had no muckle sense, but my sons look on mysel' as a born sediot."—From "Reminiscences," by Sir Archibald Geikie.

BIGGEST GOWN FACTORY HAS NO FASHION PLATES

The Salvation Army's Unique Dressmaking Shop.

Col. Catherine Higgins Rules the Greatest Establishment of Its Kind in the World—Two Thousand Gowns Every Year.

IN the heart of the shopping district of New York there is a dressmaking establishment from which upward of 2,000 women's gowns are sent out every year, and where the cutters and fitters never see a fashion plate. The latest costly "creations" from London and Paris as displayed in the Broadway shop windows are unknown to them.

In the same building and under the same management is a millinery shop where 1,000 new bonnets a year are sold, and nearly as many are "made over," but where the trimmers never handle a bird's feather, a flower, a leaf, or any artificial decoration whatever. All the gowns are cut on the same pattern, and all the hats are of the same style and design. The only difference is in the grade of goods and the prices.

Furthermore, this establishment has branches in sixteen cities in all parts of the United States, and one in Honolulu. It is the greatest co-operative dressmaking and millinery concern in the world. It can afford to ignore the capricious demands of fashion, and yet give complete satisfaction to its customers. The main office, with its various branches, has an absolute monopoly of the custom of at least 13,000 women. The models for the gowns and bonnets they wear were designed by a humble-minded and enthusiastic little woman in London a score of years ago, and have been adhered to ever since. Nobody who wears that costume wishes to change it. They could not if they would, while the husband of the dead woman who designed the gown and bonnet survives her.

One energetic and ambitious woman dominates the management of the New York dressmaking and millinery establishment and all of its branches. Customers from as far West as San Francisco prefer, sometimes, to patronize the main office in New York. It is by no means necessary for them to come here to do this. The gown is a seven-gore plain skirt with no dip. Sometimes there is a little ornamentation on the skirt waist or jacket, but that is a matter of detail usually left to the head dressmaker and not chosen from a fashion book.

Ordering Gowns on a Blank.

A woman who wishes to order a gown by mail fills out a fixed blank, which may be obtained at any Salvation Army post in the United States. She has three qualities of serge to select from, or she may choose brilliantine. The finest waterproof serge costs $6.50 for the skirt and $5 for the jacket, or $11.50 for the suit. The second quality costs $5.75 for the skirt and $4.50 for the jacket, or $10.25 for the suit. The third quality costs $4.75 for the skirt and $4 for the jacket, or $8.75 for the suit. The skirt waist is a separate order; they cost all the way from $3.50 for cashmere or serge to $1 for a cotton wash waist. The colors are limited to red and blue—no fancy patterns.

A diagram is furnished with instructions to mark from an outline model of a woman measurements for sleeves, hips, bust, waist, and size of collar. If a woman has any peculiarity of figure, such as round, sloping or unusually square shoulders, or a hollow chest, she must specify it in appropriate places on the diagram. She must also give her height, weight, and age. Then she drops her diagram in the Post Office, addressed to 122 West Fourteenth Street, New York.

Col. Catharine Higgins, a woman of high power and influence in the Salvation Army, does the rest.

An order for a gown from Denver, for instance, is filled in less than three weeks. There is only one difference in the orders, except the price. Platform officers want their skirts long enough to touch the floor—almost. Women who conduct services in the streets, or in the slums, like them cut just below the ankle.

In the millinery department the routine is even more simple. The bonnets are an amplification of the old-fashioned Quaker bonnet. They are all made of the best and hardest black Milan straw, able to withstand an occasional soaking in the rain. No trimming is allowed except ribbon and silk strings of navy blue, and the scarlet band with Salvation Army on it, printed in gilt letters.

Style of Bonnets Changes Not.

The bonnets are made in five sizes. With proper care ons is supposed to last four years. If they are sent in for repairs after the third year to be re-blocked, and thousands of them are, they can be made to look as good as new, and will last five years. The fashions don't change as they do with the headgear of women who are at the mercy of milliners.

The offices and instruction rooms of Col. Higgins are in the National offices of the Salvation Army, in West Fourteenth Street. But she has room there for only a staff of skilled dressmakers and a dozen or more pupils. Orders for gowns and bonnets are received at headquarters every day from all parts of the United States, but only a small proportion of the actual cutting and sewing is done there. It is transferred to the Rescue Home of the Army in East Fifteenth Street, where the work is carried on under the charge of Staff Captains.

When beginners under instructions at headquarters become proficient they are sent to one of the Rescue Homes. This immense dressmaking and millinery business, founded by Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who was killed in a railway accident last Fall, is based upon the necessity of finding employment for girls brought into the Army through the Rescue Mission.

To keep them in idleness was out of the question. Most of them positively refused to go into domestic service. Besides, the majority of them were girls, who were rescued by the Army before they went altogether to the bad. The Army has a way of finding out about such cases and looking them up.

It is the rule of the army never to allow a girl willingly to go out for domestic service to enter a family without explaining to the person who employs her how she came to join the army. In many cases employment is refused under these circumstances, and the girl is taught dressmaking. Yet in many instances the woman who wants a servant, upon being assured of the girl's conversion, is willing to give her another chance.

A large number of applications for domestics are made to the employment bureau of the Salvation Army. Lieut. Col. Charles Miles, who is the National Field Secretary for the army, says that in not one instance where a Salvation Army lassie has gotten a new start in a good home has she failed to give satisfaction, and if her services were dispensed with, she always would come back to headquarters with a good letter of recommendation for employment elsewhere.

Col. Higgins's Big Job.

In a number of cases new recruits to the army do not want to remain in New York. Its associations are too painful to them. So, after they have been taught millinery or dressmaking under Col. Higgins, they are sent to one of the branch institutions to work. From her office in New York Col. Higgins directs the work in branch shops at Brooklyn, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Buffalo, Grand Rapids, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Des Moines, Philadelphia, (two branches,) Portland, Me.; Detroit, Pittsburg, Los Angeles, and Honolulu.



Col. Catharine Higgins, Who Directs the Greatest Dressmaking and Millinery Co-Operative Establishment in the United States.

AIMÉ DUPONT PHOTO.

Neither in New York nor at the branch establishments are the Salvation Army dressmakers kept busy entirely with the work of the army. They do plain sewing and make plain gowns for women who sympathize with the work of the army, and who can contribute to its support in no other way than by having such work done there. Not that they can get it done any cheaper than by outside dressmakers, for in many outside shops they could have it done for even lower rates.

It is the policy of the army, in its dressmaking and millinery departments, as in all others, to make friends, not enemies. They buy all their materials right here in New York, getting only the usual discount rates that large purchasers get from the manufacturer. They will not make dresses or bonnets to undersell prices charged by outside dressmakers and milliners who work for customers who cannot afford to pay exorbitant prices. All the printers, pressmen, and binders in their employ are union men. Aside from the immense business done in the home office, here are the receipts from the principal branch departments of millinery and dressmaking for the year 1903:

Cleveland	$798.76	Des Moines	1,191.04
Boston	1,603.37	Philadelphia	1,170.46
Chicago	628.12	Portland, Me.	313.85
Buffalo	1,441.04	Detroit	741.36
Grand Rapids	304.13	Brooklyn	325.95
St. Louis	586.67	Pittsburg	443.75
St. Paul	1,000.80	Los Angeles	732.64
Omaha	891.35	Honolulu	162.70

"When the army was first established in New York," said Col. Higgins, "our uniforms were sent to us from England. The costume was designed by the late wife of Gen. Booth. It is as simple, serviceable, and inexpensive as any that could be found for our work. All Salvation Army workers, no matter whether in the ranks or officers, have to buy their own uniforms. They could not afford anything expensive.

Turbans, Not Bonnets, in India.

"All the world over, except in India, the women in our ranks wear the same uniform. In the latter country the regulation garments would be uncomfortable. Besides, we like to conform as much as possible to native customs. The army women in India wear turbans instead of bonnets, red jackets of light material, and a light skirt made up in the fashion of the country. The colors there, as everywhere else, are limited to red, white, and blue. Russia is today the only nation from which the Salvation Army is excluded.

"There is more or less profit in our millinery and dressmaking business, as there is in the laundry and other branches of what we call 'home industry.' But all the profits are applied for the good of the cause. As we make more money we can increase the number of our posts and broaden our general usefulness. Gen. Booth has the idea of establishing a Salvation Army settlement on the university plan in or near New York some day, and it will take money to do it.

"The accounts of a bank are not kept more carefully than the accounts of the army. We know to a penny what each industrial department costs. The industrial part of the army's work has developed much faster in the United States than it has anywhere else in the world. But the ranks are numerically stronger in England."

"SMELLY-STICK" SECRETS.

SHE sat in a tissue-paper pagoda in the middle of a big church bazaar up town, making perfumed umbrellas. Her name is Yuhl-wa, meaning "Little Finger Ring," and she hails from Osaka.

"You please buy one kasa—I mean smelly-umbrella?" she said. "I sell these for the church ladies. They send money to Japan Red Cross. Very good, these American ladies. They teach me what I know in mission school, Osaka."

All her umbrella sticks were perfumed or seasoned, but no amount of coaxing would drag the secret of how it was done from her. Very likely the seasoned ones were steeped in strong oils and a little bulb held at the end of what she called the smelly-parasols no doubt sent cologne water through the hollow in the sticks.

"My great, great, and father back grandfather make these smelly-sticks and my people never tell how. It's our business to keep that knowledge in the family. We get rice by it."

The umbrellas, though not likely to be seen on Broadway, are sure to be used at Newport and Bar Harbor this Summer. They are of fawn, white, or olive silk or crepe, exquisitely embroidered and painted. As for the patterns, these are as varying as the animal and floral kingdoms. Dainty swallows, spiders, and humming birds perch on flower branches, butterflies wing in and out of cherry and wistaria buds, lilies float down crystal streams.

NEW HOME FOR A HERO

Man Who Saved Federal Warships to Move from Naval Academy Grounds.

IT WAS generally believed that when Mrs. John C. Kealy was induced to leave her former home in the latest addition to the Naval Academy grounds that the last private citizen had departed from that area and that the United States Government had full swing to carry on its improvements. This, however, is not the case, for a little hovel inside the academy walls is still occupied by another Annapolis notable, John Jackson, although arrangements have been completed by which he will move to other quarters within a few days.

The man, John Jackson, who is still a tenant by sufferance on the grounds of the academy, although not reduced by the lowest depths of poverty, was a United States sailor during the civil war, and performed a feat of splendid daring and courage, which was recognized by the Government and a medal commemorative of it bestowed upon him.

The feat took place during the blockads of Charleston, S. C., by the Federal fleet. Some United States vessels, the largest of which was the Miantonomoh, upon which Jackson was a sailor, had crossed the bar into the harbor, and could only retrace their course by the same narrow channel by which they had come. The Confederates in the shore batteries discovered this, and as the tide was at a flood they launched three torpedoes chained together, so as to float down on the Federal ships and destroy them. The torpedoes were the kind which exploded on contact with some object. Jackson volunteered to swim toward the torpedoes and unscrew the cap which was intended to explode them. This feat he accomplished, though with the greatest danger of meeting his death from a premature explosion or from the shots of the Confederates. To accomplish it he was forced to dive and do a part of the work under water.

Jackson is a fisherman, but not a prosperous or thrifty one, and his is now entirely without resources. When the order came for the removal of the families in the district annexed to the academy he took possession of a small shed which was in the yard of the home of Mr. John Frank, and has been there ever since. He has not attempted to defy the authorities, but has simply remained because he has had no place to go to, and the authorities, knowing his history, have not had the heart to compel him to go. Now, however, it is imperatively necessary that the ground be cleared, so that the work can progress, and other arrangements have been made for Jackson.

Through the generosity of a number of naval officers, among whom are Commandant of Midshipmen Charles J. Badger and Chaplain H. H. Clark, a sum has been subscribed sufficient to build a small but comfortable home for Jackson, which will be placed at the foot of South Street and turned over to him for his lifetime. The permit has been issued for this building and the work of construction has begun.

"OLD SARGE" POPULAR COWARD.

THIS is a picture of "Old Sarge," one of the most famous mascots in the United States Army. He is a mongrel Filipino-American, and is now on his way to this country with the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry.

"Old Sarge" is the son of 'Bagley,' the mascot of the gunboat Bennington, and it was from his sire that army men say he inherited most of the ability to do and understand things. So great has been his achievements that his name is almost a household word throughout the Philippine Archipelago. His mother was an everyday tramp who lounged about the streets of Naga, a town of Cebu.

When a puppy, "Old Sarge," who was originally known as "Little Cebu," was adopted by the Eighth Infantry, at that time garrisoning on Cebu. As he grew into full doghood, his new name was given him by Private John Slattery of the Eighth.



Early "Old Sarge" formed an attachment for the mounted squads, and whenever an expedition went out, whether to forage or to subdue an uprising, the dog was sure to be barking at the heels of the foremost horses. On these expeditions he was the happiest dog ever, so long as the squad refrained from exercising the privileges of civilized warfare.

Here it must be said, however, that unlike his illustrious father, "Old Sarge" is a coward when it comes to the smell of gunpowder. He always watches the Krag-Jorgensen in the hand of the soldier. The minute that weapon is brought to the shoulder, that very moment "Old Sarge" is scheduled to beat a hasty retreat, and if it turns out that the firing is general, then it is a safe bet that this timid warrior dog will strike a trail for peaceful territory without a moment's delay.

When the Eighth Infantry was ordered back to the United States, the soldiers of the Twenty-ninth begged that "Old Sarge" be left with them, and after a lot of dickering the original owners agreed to his transfer. He is due to arrive in San Francisco at an early date, and, according to his friends on Governors Island, he eventually will be found doing duty at some post in the Department of the East.

KAISER CHOOSES THE GOWNS.

IT has remained for Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau to make known a new side of the many sided German Emperor—that of a dictator of fashion. His whole conversation with the wife of the former French Premier was devoted to dress.

"Would I be indiscreet, madam, in asking you the address of your dressmaker?"

Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau gave him the information.

"But tell me, madam, "lowering his voice, "does M. Waldeck-Rousseau ever occupy himself with your toilettes?"

"Oh, no, never!" cried Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, laughing.

"Ah!" said the Emperor gravely. "I occupy myself a great deal with my wife's gowns. I choose the materials. I advise this or that model. The form of dress that pleases me exceedingly is the Princess gown."

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

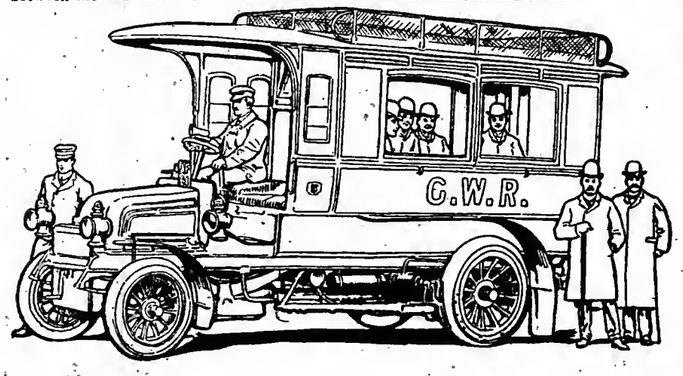
FEEDING RAILROADS WITH MOTOR CARS.

ENGLISH railways are beginning to introduce large motor cars as feeders for their lines in lieu of the more expensive branch lines or tramways. The autos are used where traffic is large enough to be worth while, but is not sufficient to warrant any heavy expenditure.

One of the first railroads to make use of motor cars is the Great Western Railway. Between Slough Station and Beaconsfield it has placed in service recently a number of heavy cars, such as is seen in the accompanying picture.

The cars carry from fourteen to sixteen passengers, besides having plenty of accommodations for parcels and baggage and even bicycles. They are of the regulation omnibus type, and the motive power is petrol. With stops, it takes about one hour to make the distance of eight miles between the end stations, but it is expected that this time will be reduced considerably. The cars have to climb some pretty steep hills, but as the engines are twenty-horse-power four-cylinder machines, they have proved themselves equal to this task, although one of the hills has a grade of one in six.

The trip each way is made three times a day—morning, noon, and evening—and there are connections with fast trains rather than with locals. The fare for this eight-mile trip is 25 cents, but the lowest fare is 4 cents for a short distance. Twenty-four-ride tickets are sold for $5. If the undertaking should prove as advantageous as now seems probable, the service will be increased, and perhaps extended. Besides this motor car line, the Great Western also operates a similar line between Halston and the Lizard, while others are in contemplation.



UTAH HAS ANCIENT MUMMIES.

IF the plan turns out well," said a New York antiquarian, "there will be some unique displays in the Utah exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition, including mummies recently found in the caves of the Blue Mountains. They were first thought by scientists to be the bodies of cliff dwellers, but investigation proved that they were types of cave men existing before the time of the cliff people. They are said to show true evidences of pure Caucasian descent, and to have dead black hair, instead of the auburn associated with cliff dwellers.

"Most of the bodies were buried in the sitting position of the Mongolians. Their first covering evidently was prepared clay. Next was added a layer of feathers, and thirdly one of woven straw with colored symbols. Household relics were found near the mummies, and had been preserved in the same manner as the bodies. These included water pouches, kitchen utensils, drinking mugs, an onyx pipe, flint arrowheads, bowls, and saucers, earthen and wooden vessels, and curious images of animals. The mummies are of two men, two women, and a boy."

A MIRACLE TO ORDER.

IN the days of his youth M. Coquelin was ambitious, and the parts he loved best to play were those in which he died, in full view of an appreciative audience, for his art. He had one of these rôles one evening at the Boulogne Theatre, and played it splendidly, getting a ringing round of applause as he fell dead upon the stage. Then his troubles started.

The audience's applause woke up a mosquito, which applied itself to M. Coquelin with so much assiduity that the corpse felt it must either scream or scratch. Another actor, who played a General in the corps of which the dead M. Coquelin was a young ensign, was standing near the body, and had to say: "See, then, how sad a thing is war! But now this youth was living. Now he is dead—motionless for all time! Nothing, save a miracle, can give him life again."

But M. Coquelin could hold out no longer. The mosquito was still biting hustly, and Coquelin had to sit up and slap his leg. "The miracle has happened," cried the General, while the audience laughed until it cried at this too lively corpse.

SACRED CACTUS HERE.

THE chief Sabbath attraction in an uptown church recently was a pyramid cactus. It held the most conspicuous place on the altar, and scores of strangers visited the church to see it.

"It was given to our home missionary," said one of the members, "by an Indian convert in New Mexico. The cactus grows only in caverns, and is found in the Gaudalupe Mountains. The beautiful vase-shaped maroon blooms develop to over two inches in diameter, and there are as many as 120 on a mature plant. In early times the faithful Indians used the caverns as churches, and beautiful places of worship they must have made, with majestic walls of variegated limestone wreathed in flowering juniper and mountain laurel. They marched over the mountain trails in Spring chanting seasonal songs to their gods. When they reached the mouth of the cavern the chiefs were decorated with the pyramid cacti, and a dance was performed.

"Then chanting, dancing, and the sacrifice of animals took place in the cave. Often the redskins, worn out with their exertions, fell asleep and stayed through the day and night of devotion within the mysterious walls. To sleep near the sacred cactus plants was the same to the aborigines as a visit to Mecca is to the Mohammedan. The touching of its leaves was a purification in itself. From some mysterious part of the plant a liquid was extracted to serve for medicine, and the flower petals were placed upon a babe's forehead at christenings.

NOT ENOUGH "MICROBIN'."

AFTER all, the men do not have all the best things in life. A few nights ago a young woman in the retiring room of a theatre was asked if she thought the play on view would attract large audiences. She replied in the negative. Whereupon the table attendant, evidently impressed with the absence of the love interest, volunteered this information:

"Dah! Dat's jes' what Ah said. De trouble wid dis piece is dat dey aint nuff microbin' in it."

WRITTEN BY A PENCIL OF LIGHT.

GERMANY, it is said, has the most lightning-fingered telegraph apparatus in the world in operation between Berlin and Frankfort. The system, the invention of the late Josef Virag and Antol Pollak, requires a loop or double line of copper wire. Some of the statements of the rapidity attained by the new transmitter are quite incredible, but a conservative and not too definite claim is one hundred words in the time it takes to count ten. The mechanism is rather elaborate. In the first place the message is perforated upon a ribbon by a perforating machine. This ribbon, being fed into the electrical transmitter at the other end of the line, sends over the loop to the further end an ingenious and to the laity quite inexplicable complication of electrical pulse-beats, as it were. These affect a diaphragm not unlike the one in a telephone receiver. The infinitesimal vibrations of the diaphragm are magnified and reflected by means of a mirror and a little beam of light from a miniature incandescent lamp within the dark chamber of the receiver. The beam of light acts as a pencil, and writes the message out in long hand upon a roll of sensitized paper, which then passes automatically into a developing tank, whence it comes out almost dry and ready to deliver. The perforator, by the way, is a very important part of the mechanism. The symbols are not unlike those of the Morse alphabet, and the machine is operated like a typewriter, so that great speed upon it may in a very short time be acquired by any one expert upon the ordinary writing machine. A rate of five or six letters a second is attainable, and a newspaper or a business house with its own perforator can, of course, prepare the messages in its own office and send them in that form to the telegraph operator. He has only to feed them into his transmitter, the limit of the speed of transmission being controlled of course by the speed at which the pencil of light at the other end can move and still represent accurately the transmitted vibrations, not at all upon the time required to perforate the original slip.

PLAYING FOOTBALL IN A BALLROOM.



IN Paris they have a new waltz, a sort of combination dance and football game. Having been produced first as a feature in a musical sketch, the dance has been seen many times at private parties. Goals are scored, just as in ordinary football, and the waltzing couples obey well-defined rules.

A PLOW 250 YEARS OLD.

THEODORE PIDCOCK, a farmer of Washington township, N. J., has just come into possession of what he says is the oldest plow in America. He is negotiating to place it on exhibition at the World's Fair in St. Louis. According to tradition the plow is 250 years old, having been brought over by the Dutch to New Amsterdam in 1654. It remained in one family, that of the Terriberrys of Schooley's Mountain, for over 200 years, and then was purchased at an auction sale by Jonathan Pidcock, father of the present owner.

This, they say, is the plow which was used in breaking the ground for the famous Hackettstown-German Valley Turnpike, over which the Revolutionary forces drew their cannon after the battle of Trenton, and when they were on their way to the defense of the famous Jockey Hollow Road. It is built on the same principal as plows of to-day, except it was a wooden moldboard and a wrought iron share. All the nuts have tail burrs on them for tightening and loosening with a hammer, for in the old days there were no wrenches. There is but one handle, which is to be held with the left hand, the right hand guiding the horse.

CUFF BRACELETS.

THE "barbaric" reigns supreme in the jewelry world, says The London Express. The Cleopatra cuff bracelet is one of the novelties. It is a deep band of gold, wider at the top than at the hand, and shows a gorgeous arrangement of translucent enamel, separated by chased and pierced bits of gold.

The bracelet resembles a cuff in shape and design, and for that reason has been called the cuff or gauntlet bracelet.

Small pearls, with colored stones, are also used, with the enamel work to further enhance the beauty of the dull silver or gold foundation.

Some of these novelties resemble delicate and rare meshes of lace, finished at the top with Vandyke points, richly studded with pearls and brilliants.

Lessons in Rice Eating.

Rice growers believe that there are hundreds of thousands of people in this country who do not eat rice because they know so little about the various ways of preparing it as a food. So they are going to have a $16,000 kitchen at the St. Louis Exposition, in which the cereal will be served in scores of forms, just as potatoes are now commonly served, for which they claim rice is an excellent substitute.

'TIS A FILIPINO MULE.

ON the island of Cebu, in the Philippines, the animal that performs the duties of our mule is a species of the water buffalo. In the picture are shown a Filipino and his family getting the soil ready for the Spring crop. The animal is guided by a stout rope fastened in the nose. One pull of the rope is a command for the beast to turn to the right, while two jerks order to the left.

Should the animal refuse to obey the signals the children on his back take clubs and sticks, which they beat him with until he sees fit to obey the command of the plowman. The plow is a very ancient affair, and the attitude of the Filipinos in the picture indicates that they have not yet acquired that thrift which the Philippine Commissioners are attempting to instill into the inhabitants of the archipelago.



WHY JAPANESE IS STUDIED.

"I'VE opened this little atelier," said a pretty Japanese student, "just to sell Japaness dictionaries and teach the language."

"But do you find people enough to buy dictionaries?" was asked.

"Do I?" She shrugged her narrow shoulders. "The only trouble is I haven't enough hooks."

"Are these pupils young or old, men or women?"

"All kinds. Some are learning Japanese for business purposes and others for culture. The war has aroused great interest in my country. Of course all those who come are not in earnest. I have some pretty girls who want just a few phrases at their tongues' end, like: Give my regards to them all, mina san ni yoroshiku; good morning, ohayo; good bye, sayonara; are they all well at home? ouchi de wa mina san gokigen yo gozarimas ka? And how to count ten: One, hitotsu; two, futatsu; three, mitsu; four, yottsu; five, itsutsu; six, mutsu; seven, nanatsu; eight, yattsu; nine, kokonotsu; ten, to.

"One very funny but dainty little lady called to see me. She lives near by, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"'I'll give you $10,' said she, 'if you'll teach me how to call a Russian I know an old farmer.'

"At first I didn't quite understand, then I said: 'Why, of course, just say: "Ano hito-wa hyakusho-de gozarimas."'"

FOR THOSE WHO LIKE THEM.



ALTHOUGH the cockchafer is an insect long known to science, it has remained for a sect of epicures in France to decide that the brand of bug shown in this picture is a fine thing to eat. When properly prepared, they say, it is a tidbit fit for a King. The fad, if such it may be called, has not spread to New York.

CEMETERIES FOR PICNICS.

NORTHERNERS, and New Yorkers in particular, like to criticise people below Mason and Dixon's line for their barbarities," said a Southern clergyman, attending a conference in New York, "but yet they have right in their metropolis some things that are as heathen as the Chinese. When I left the cars at the Grand Central Station one of the first things handed me was this card:

CEMETERY PICNICS!
SPECIALLY CONDUCTED PARTIES
to
GREENWOOD AND CYPRESS HILLS.

"I could hardly believe my eyes, but after some questioning I found that numbers of people were in the habit of making merry in the famous graveyards. Bottles of beer, wine, and other beverages are opened near famous tombs, and sandwiches, cakes, and pies make a feast by the memorial shafts of the good and great. Small wonder that surprise is unknown when the Chinese spread funeral feasts before their dead in Cypress Hills! They, poor, benighted brethren, leave their dippers of wine for the souls to contemplate, and do not partake of it themselves within the sacred precincts, though it is understood the beverages are not always left for the soul's delight, but sometimes warm up alien bodies.

"A stranger to the greater city is told that the best picnics are to be had in the two cemeteries. 'You ought to visit them, Sir,' said the tourist-guide to me. 'Now, there's Greenwood; it's on high ground, and just the walks around it give yer an appetite. Why, there's eight lakes in it, and I'm sure there's hardly such another resort in the vicinity. Up at Cypress Hills we have a regular international Necropolis, with Chinese, Hebrews, Newspapermen, Syrians, and all kinds laid to rest side by side. You may be sure of a good time if you make the trip with us.'"

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The problem proposed to observers of the market by the events of 1903 was why prices constantly drooped, despite many excellent conditions. The problem of the moment is why prices do not decline despite much disturbing intelligence. The answers—when that for 1904 is certainly known—will probably contrast as strongly as the problem. Regarding 1903 we now know that prices fell because of necessitous selling, rather than for lack of intrinsic value. Many had to get money, and to get it they sold persistently, with the natural result that many prices went too low. Business was active; bank clearings were large; railway traffic unprecedented; the world was at peace; crops were abundant—in short there was every usual reason why stocks should rise, and they fell steadily.

Now those conditions are reversed, and we are still to experience in addition the depression of a Presidential year. Yet prices do not fall as they might be expected to. In fact not a few have thought they detected signs of a rising market, and have not been backward with prophecies and advice to intending buyers to start early before the rush. But the fact is that the portentous stability of the market is its most striking characteristic. Assuredly it is a portent when nothing suffices to raise or depress the market beyond narrow limits. No one who reads these lines needs to have recapitulated the unusually striking events of this disturbed year, and yet the entire range of industrials for nearly four months has been four points, and for railways eight points. There have been two rises—the foolish January boom, whose sequel left prices lower than it found them, and the rise following the Northern Securities decision, which at the moment promises to have a similar finale. There is need of a theory to explain the phenomena, and the only presently apparent working hypothesis is that the market does not fall because there are improtant interests which cannot afford to have it fall.

An experienced operator being asked one day last week what the market looked like to him replied that it reminded him of a man being resuscitated from drowning. It was so nearly dead that the pulse showed only 70,000 shares a day, and the experts decided that something desperate must be done or all hope of activity be abandoned until after election and the harvest. So one group of life-savers worked one arm, another the other arm, third and fourth groups manipulated the legs, and they mutually congratulated each other that the result of their joint efforts was something like real life. But none know so well as they that the least cessation of their efforts is followed by inanimation so promptly that only great industry and skill prevent first aid to the injured from passing into last offices for the dying. Just now the patient is in something like stupor—as is natural enough when in court and out, on the Stock Exchange and off it, little is discussed but the dissection and reorganization of such an important portion of the railway system as Northern Securities. Nobody believes Mr. Hill when he talks of retiring, but the situation assuredly is serious when a man of his rugged personality even conceives such an idea. He has better information and foresight than most, and an outlook which is simply obscure to outsiders seems to him threatening. There is nothing for which investors or speculators have less use than a lawsuit. Nobody can tell when the decision will come, or what it will be, and if its terms are known its market effect is almost certain to be disconcerting. This is the outlook regarding the subject which dominates all others to such an extent that the market cannot cut loose from its influence.

The money market is the subject likeliest to divide attention with the Northern Securities matter. What could be more satisfactory than a surplus reserve seldom surpassed, and money abnormally cheap? If those conditions were now supplemented with the recent optimism there would be a boom as soon as the borrowers could take up the credits the loaning institutions would grant with all speed. But instability is written all over a situation in which lenders will only lend cheaply upon their own terms, and when borrowers are not tempted to assume speculative risks by so great a margin as the present between the cost of credit and the yield on securities.

It is a reversal of recent conditions. Then there was a surplus of confidence and a deficit of cash. Now there is a surplus of cash and a deficit of confidence. Money is congesting in the banks because there is so little for it to do outside of the banks. That does not bespeak conditions such as make speculative investments attractive to users of borrowed money. It is pleasant when a rising market is constantly adding to the margin on a fat loan, which is earning one or two per cent. more than you are paying. But when margins are running off several times as fast as the earnings accumulate, and when there is also a doubt that the earnings will continue undiminished, then borrowers and lenders, investors and speculators, are in something like the present deadlock. So great a portion of the bank deposits are earmarked for immediate use—the Panama payment, for instance, will absorb the present surplus twice over—that the banks are only generous with call money. Few care to operate on call money in a sluggish and declining market. Many hardened about being short of stocks are tender about being short of money, there being little to choose between a compulsory sale of securities to meet a called loan, and a compulsory purchase of stocks which cannot be borrowed. The time money market is quoted comparatively as cheap as call money, but the curious thing is that there is no rush of small, general borrowers, but a never ending demand for large loans by corporations which are making reports and declaring dividends which would seem to make them independent of borrowed funds. More than $40,000,000 were taken this week, and $145,000,000 of this unfunded debt has been incurred in four months of 1904. In the twelvemonth 1892-3 similar floating liabilities reached only $124,000,000. Ahsit omen. Certainly, the present situation is better, despite the larger present total. On it all interest runs upward from 5 per cent., or higher than the run of the market, yet the bankers who make such loans quote them at a premium forthwith. Why does not some of this money liven up the market for old favorite bonds quoted to make a similar yield? Apparently the reason is a preference for obligations maturing in a year or two. It is an encouraging sign. Mr. Hankey said that banking was perfectly simple for any one who could tell a mortage from a promissory note—meaning that liquidity is indispensible in a bank's assets. There is no need to insist upon this in any quarter just now. We all see it about a couple of years tardily. But it is a parlous state of things when average investors act as cautiously as though they were bankers. Whoever doubts that confidence is disturbed may explain the fact.

A chief reason for the fact lies at the bottom of one of the leading incidents of the week—the repeated approach of Pennsylvania to 120, and the frequent falling away from that the issue price, at which figure everybody knew round amounts were for sale. This made the stock a safe short sale, for the loss was limited, and there are still uncovered bears who sold above the present level and who hope to cover below par. But not everybody was familiar with the reason assigned for the large orders to sell at 120. They—or many of them—were not speculative orders at all. They were not "stop loss" or "take profit" orders, but real orders to sell real stock by those who had taken the issue at that price. They had expected to stand by their bargain through good and bad times, with the splendid loyalty which led Pennsylvania's shareholders to take $90,000,000 worth to the surprise of the whole Street, which had no suspicion that so much money was available for that purpose at that time. They had not been disturbed by its fall from higher prices, and they did not care much for further vicissitudes of the market. They had confidence in the road and its officers and were satisfied with their statement of the reasons why the money was wanted and of the prospects of its expenditure being profitable. But as issue has followed issue their confidence has dwindled. For the last three years Pennsylvania has averaged $100,000,000 issue of new capital annually, and ahead of the last issue of stock are $70,000,000 of bonds and notes. A day or two ago Mr. Schiff told us from Germany that the $50,000,000 notes were to be exchanged for stock. Naturally, those who took the $90,000,000 stock feel that it has become a different proposition. No criticism is made of prodigality, no doubt expressed of the ultimate success of pending improvements, but they feel differently about the stock at $120. They were willing to take it and hold it through good and ill, but they were not willing to have other issues of bonds, notes, and guarantees placed ahead of their takings. So large sums are for sale at the issue price by people who do not follow the market very closely, but who do follow what they consider factors of value, and are as glad to get their money back as they were willing to part with it.

The incident is mentioned here because it is representative rather than singular. There are few properties on the list which are not in the same case with Pennsylvania. The loan market is proof of it. Industrials and railways have borrowed until they can borrow no more except on terms damaging to their credit. Five to seven per cent. borrowings in a 4 per cent. money market tell their own tale, despite the explanations and excuses which have been made nowhere more elaborately than in THE TIMES. It is customarily spoken of as a vagary of the money market. It is rather a corrective of an artificial quotation market. Running down the list we see the prices at which powerful interests would like to see stocks sell, or even possibly to sell some themselves. But in the money market we have another sort of appraisal of the value of the stock, or of the equity over the borrowings. It is a harder thing to manipulate than the stock list, for the standard is set by bankers for themselves. Their money is available at a price, and upon terms. It is impossible even for them to say that accommodation is dear because money is scarce; it is dear because credit is stretched to the breaking point. Borrowings above the money market rate denote necessities, and depreciate the equities above the borrowings in the eyes of those who have other standards of value than the list of the day, which they are accustomed to see move, or perhaps to move themselves, in either direction. It has been said that this is a new era, and that old statistics do not count. Assuredly there is no fair comparison between old prices of stocks and present prices with so many millions of fresh obligations placed ahead. Floating debts must be reduced; permanent debts must become seasoned, and earning power in relation to increased fixed charges must be demonstrated before the present scale of prices can be said to have the same authority as before the era of expansion. Pennsylvania is taken for an example because no property can withstand such an examination better. For daring and probably for judgment its royal expenditures are the world's record. At 120 Pennsylvania looks cheap or dear according to how far back you look for a comparison, and the answer must be given according to the volume of burdens to be defrayed before the stock has a look in. Those who expect the market to go very much higher right away (either for Pennsylvania or for less sound undertakings) find a lot to think about in the quantity for sale as prices rise. Much ciphering must be done before present and past values can be compared in connection with the new scales of fixed charges.

However, these somber vaticinations apply only to passing clouds, and to the quotations of the moment. It is cheering to reflect and believe that this aftermath of excessive optimism will soon pass by. It is equally un-American and unreasonable to think that our national progress is checked. There are few among us who do not know that their personal fortunes are improving. This cannot be true individually and untrue collectively. Our savings are accumulating at an unprecedented rate, and nothing can stop them except disaster on a scale compared with which there is nothing discoverable. The common sense which leads investors not to lend will soon teach borrowers not to borrow, but to live within their earnings as becomes honest and prudent men and corporations. When borrowers and lenders reach an understanding upon that basis there will be no more trouble about the investment and money markets. Momentum carried the boom along after it had passed its crest; momentum is now carrying reaction along into possibly excessive conservatism; but when stability is reached it will be on a higher level and for a longer period than ever before. The condition of the account between stale bulls and overloaded bears is not a proper measures of the real state of our welfare.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

STIFFLING COMPETITION.

Renewed Charge That the Steel Trust Prevented Rehabilitation of Consolidated Lake Superior Co.

The accusation against the United States Steel Corporation that it purposely hindered the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, and in fact prevented the company securing a loan for which it had already arranged, has been repeated within the past few days in a form giving it more weight than the original rumors which contained the suggestion that the Steel Trust was seeking to overthrow its Canadian competitor. The charge against the Steel Corporation was reiterated last Wednesday in the Canadian Legislature at Toronto during the discussion of the proposed loan by the Government to the Algoma Central Railway Company, one of the subsidiary companies of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company. The charge was made by Mr. Smith of Sault Ste. Maris, one of those who favored the proposed loan. The Globe of Toronto describes as follows the portion of the discussion before the Legislature, in which reference was made to the opposition of the United States Steel Corporation.

"Mr. Smith, having described the development of the 'Soo,' attributed the failure to raise more money at a critical momsnt to the opposition of the United States Steel Trust. The Canadian railway influence was also hostile, because the moment the steel rail mill was in operation the Government was empowered to put a duty of $4 per ton on the rails. This would not increase the cost of a railway $1,000 per mile, but nevertheless the Canadian railways did what they could to block the completion of the works. The real influence, however, which rendered fruitless the endeavors of Mr. Clergue and associates to raise more money was the United States Steel Trust. He had positive information that during October last a certain financial corporation of New York was ready to advance $3,000,000 to rehabilitate those industries. At 10 o'clock one night the agreement was practically closed, and all that remained was to sign the documents and receive the money. But before 10 o'clock the following morning certain magnates of the United States Steel octopus appeared in person before the Directors of that financial corporation and influenced them against advancing the money, for the reason that the rehabilitation of the companies would create a dangerous competitor to the United States Steel Corporation."

Mr. Smith is further reported as saying that, while he was not at liberty at the moment to divulge the name of his informant, he might do so at a later date. Wall Street would be much interested in hearing more details of the affair. At the time the accusation against the Steel Trust was first made it was ridiculed by interests which were familiar with the affairs of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company and who at the same time were in no way closely identified with the United States Steel Corporation.

THE MAJOR'S INCIDENT.

Old Feud Between the New Orleans and New York Cotton Exchanges.

The tempest which was aroused last week by the reports that Thomas J. Majors, the New Orleans cotton merchant, had been blackballed by the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange might be amusing if it were not for the fact that it is only another indication of the bad blood which exists between the New York and the New Orleans Cotton Exchanges, and which is a source of constant danger to the cotton trade. New Orleans has always been jealous of New York's Cotton Exchange and has openly and secretly fought it for years. New Orleans has often declared that the New York Exchange was run by foreigners in the interest of foreign mill owners, and that New Orleans was the only champion of the Southern cotton producers. When therefore the report got out that Mr. Majors had not been admitted because he was a cotton bull, it gave the New Orleans leaders a chance to make themselves heard.

While it is true that many members of the New York Cotton Exchange are of English or German extraction, it is not true that they are all bears. If it were the Exchange could not exist. It is true, however, that the strenuous times of the last few months have exhausted the members of the local Exchange physically, while Daniel J. Sully's failure has crippled many of them financially by tying up funds which are needed to carry on their business. This may not excuse the action of the Board of Managers, which was taken at the very time when the Sully failure looked more serious than it has since turned out to be, but it explains the mental attitude which prompted the refusal to entertain his application at least at that time. Now that the excitement of the failure and its attending circumstances have passed away it will not be surprising if the board should reconsider its action. After all, the refusal to elect Mr. Majors can not keep him from speculating on the Exchange through a broker if he should wish to do so. The only effect it would have would be to force him to pay full commissions.

The New York Exchange has never made any formal announcement regarding the action of the board on the application of Mr. Majors. It has often happened that weeks have elapsed before action was taken. One case of a prominent Southern speculator is on record where several months elapsed before he was elected. Furthermore, the Exchange has refused admission to many well-known men for apparently no other reason than that it did not care to have them as members.

So far as the attitude of the New Orleans Exchange is concerned, that is said to be due to the influence of one man who "runs" that Exchange. That man is Col. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Exchange. Mr. Hester, according to some cotton brokers, is always walking around "with a chip on his shoulder," and his jealousy of the New York Exchange is said to have led to many of the quarrels between the two bodies.

LOANS BY BANKS FOR OTHER BANKS.

An Item in the Last Bank Statement Not Likely to Appear in the Next.

In the call for statements from the National banks for March 28 the Controller of the Currency added the item "loans for account of correspondents." One of the New York banks had published a report under this head previous to this and possibly this suggested official action. Some of the banks who serve their interior bank customers in this way have refused to report. These institutions protest that they assume no liability either contingent or direct from this class of their operations. Not being vitally concerned, the statement of the banks cannot be affected in any way. This view has not been disputed by the department, and it is possible that hereafter the item "loans for account of correspondents" will be omitted from the official blanks.

The number of banks which make loans of this kind cannot be large. Possibly a dozen of the greater banks serve in this capacity, though not very willingly. It is of course an advantage to the country banker to have his city correspondent negotiate loans for his account. The balance which he has on deposit in the city bank yields but 2 per cent. Therefore when the general rate for money is much higher he is tempted to use some portion of that balance. But being far away from the money market, he is naturally disinclined to undertake to negotiate directly. So he asks his city correspondent to act as his agent. Competition for country bank accounts has brought these peculiar operations into practice. As a rule the banks do not like the fact published that they serve in this way. When it is done it is because some good customer has insisted upon it under the stimulus of the offer of some bank that employs it as a weapon of competition.

RECENT IRON PRICES POINT TO IMPROVEMENT

Stocks of Iron Have Begun to Decrease and Prices to Advance.

UPWARD MOVEMENT INDICATED

Great Similarity Between Movement of 1899 and That of 1902—Prices Highest When Stocks Were Lowest—Graphic Declineation of the Movement.

Slight premiums for the immediate delivery of pig iron orders have been paid to some of the Southern furnaces during the past week, and it is announced that some of the largest of the Southern producers of iron have put in blast nearly all their furnaces and are sold for some time ahead. In these facts there is evidence of improvement in iron trade conditions, at least so far as the Birmingham section is concerned, and, while the recent advances in the price of iron have not been of such importance as to materially alter the situation, it has been sufficiently marked to lead to the belief that there is a fair probability of a substantial recovery in the near future. In Northern markets some improvement has been noted also, although from some sections there is complaint that business is still being conducted on a small scale. The purchase recently of a large quantity of Bessemer pig iron by the United States Steel Corporation at a slight advance over previously prevailing figures was hailed as a sign of better times, and, although the refusal of the Stsel Corporation to exercise its option on a considerable further quantity of iron put something of a damper on the hopes of those who had been led to expect much from the purchase of pig iron by the trust from the independents, it is still thought that actual improvement in the situation has taken place.

Latest trade reports are to the effect that production of pig iron is returning to a normal level, and this, in conjunction with the reduction in stocks, seems to offer conclusive proof of actual improvement, at least so far as consumption is concerned. Unless the condition is a purely temporary one, it must needs before long have material effect upon pig iron prices and coincidently upon the profits of pig iron producing companies. Already the recovery from the low prices of last Winter has amounted to at least $1 a ton, and the fact that with higher prices business is brisker than it was at the lowel level, is an indication that the advance is a legitimate outcome of prevailing conditions, and therefore more likely to prove lasting. Southern foundry No. 2, which sold as low as $9, is now firmly quoted at $10.25, and sales for immediate delivery are reported at $10.50. Taking the prices in the North, it is seen that there has been a corresponding though somewhat smaller advance in quotations. No. 1 anthracits at Philadelphia is now quoted at $15.75, as compared with an average price of $15.48 for the quarter ended with the month of March last.

While in some quarters current predictions of further immediate advances in pig iron prices are received with some skepticism, there are too many indications of improvement to be passed over lightly, even by those who are inclinsd to douht that the iron trade has already felt the full force of the reaction which came as a necessary sequel to the conditions which prevailed during the hoom period of 1901 and 1902. Reaction, however, has been in progress for more than a year, and it may well be that although this period is a somewhat short one, the sharpness of ths reaction may have been sufficient to counterbalance the excesses of the previous upward movement. As a possible source of enlightenment as to the probable future course of the iron market, the position of which is of so great importance to trade generally, it is interesting to note the course of the iron market in recent years. Pig iron prices taken in conjunction with the stocks at merchant furnaces present an interesting record.

In the accompanying chart are given the fluctuations of the average prices of No. 1 anthracite foundry pig iron at Philadelphia for each quarter since the beginning of 1897, and also the furnace stocks, not including the holdings of steel works manufacturing their own pig iron, at the end of each quarter. The stocks are given according to the figures presented in the special monthly reports in The Iron Age and the prices are compiled from reports of the American Iron and Steel Association, excepting the current quotations, which are taken from The Iron Age market reports.

The most striking feature of the record of pig iron prices and stocks during the period under consideration is the fact that twice during the past seven years there have been extraordinary advances in prices with corresponding depletions of stocks, and the one movement has been practically identical in extent, though not in duration, with the other. The upward movement in hig iron prices, which followed the depressions of 1897, culminated in the Fall of 1899. For the quarter ended with the month of December, 1899, the average price was $24.58 a ton, an advance of more than $13 a ton over the low prics of 1898. The reaction which followed the high prices of 1899 reached its maximum in the third quarter of 1901, during which period the average price was $15.62. The temporary depression in ths iron trade of 1900 soon gave way to a renewal of prosperous conditions, and, on the second movement, although the period was somewhat longer than that of the earlier advance, the market rose to practically the same point before reaching its culmination. It was again in the last quarter of the year, this time in 1902, that the top prices were reached. For this quarter the average price was $24.54, or practically the same average as during the last quarter of the preceding upward movement. A glance at the chart will show that the reaction which at least temporarily has been checked by the recovery which has already been referred to was confined practically to the same limits as the previous reaction had been. Ths average price for the first quarter of this year was $15.48, as compared with $15.62, the average price of the final quarter of the previous period of depression.

The interesting point in this comparison is that we have just passed the point which in the previous movement proved to be the culmination of the decline, and, as stocks are now showing reductions similar to those which occurred at the close of 1901, there is reason to believe so far as statistics point to the future that a recovery of some importance has already begun. Taken by quarterly averages there wsre during the two preceding movements no recoveries that might he called temporary. The market steadily declined, showing each quarter lower prices than the previous quarter, until the actual recovery was hegun. Similarly on ths advance the movement was continuous and not interrupted by temporary reactions.

Furthsr examination of the chart shows striking symmetry between the lines representing the movement of 1899 and that of 1902. It will he noticed that the small irregular quadrangle at D formsd by the crossing of the line representing stocks and that representing prices is very similar to the quadrangle at G. If the record is repeated the broken line will continue down and the price line will rise until they cross as a preliminary to the recovery which is expected by some and hoped for by all. So completely do the two previous movements correspond with each other and so closely did the second movement, as shown by the chart, follow the lines of the previous movement, that there seems to he a strong likelihood of ths lines being continued in accordane with these two previous movements. Ths larger quadrangle at G hears interesting proportion to the 1902 movement just as the figure at D does to the movement of three years before. The chart shows clearly that although the second movement covered a longer period than the first, the proportions were maintained throughout. Is it more than reasonable to expect that the record of the next few months will prove a reptition of previous experience?

The relations existing bstween pig iron prices and furnace stocks are clearly shown hy the chart. It will be seen that the high prices have been coincident with very small stocks, and, conversely, price depression has been found in conjunction with a very considerable increase in the stocks of pig iron. Possibly this fact may be a coincidsnce, rather than a result ons of the othsr, hut the fact remains that reductions in stocks and advances in prices, as wsll as the contrary movements, have gone on hand in hand. Under other market conditions than those which prevail in this country large stocks might be handled without depressing the market unduly, but this is a question which in the concrets does not materially affect the consideration of statistics and the inferences that may bs drawn from them as to the probabic future course of the market. The necessity of handling large stocks of pig iron in a way to avoid violent fluctuations in the price of the metal as a preliminary step to the establishment of a relatively stable iron market is the basis for the movement to establish the pig iron warrant system in this country on lines similar to those now employed in Great Britain, and, in this connection, it is interesting to note that the movement which for a ong time met with much opposition is receiving larger support in the iron trade than at any time in the past.

NEW GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES.

One of the new German locomotives which are to be sent to the St. Louis Exposition was tested the other day in a train consisting of six corridor carriages on the Zossen Military Railway, and gave great satisfaction. Quite by accident the Dresden train, which runs parallel to the Military Railway for part of the distance, passed during the time of the trial trip. The new locomotive ran over the six kilometers of parallel roadway in just over five minutes, while the express train took seven and a half minutes to cover the same distance.—London Standard.

PERENNIAL REPORTS OF CROP DAMAGES

What They Are and What They Used to Be.

No Longer of Supreme Importance in the Speculative Stock Market.

Wall Street's oldest bugaboo, bad crop news, has again made its appearance. Through the snow flurries and cold winds and killing frosts of the Street, it has been wailing about with a pitiful cry and foretelling entire failure of the Winter whsat crop, grave damage to the cotton crop, certain loss in the corn crop, and all-round general disaster for all the farmers and those who depend on the product of the soil, i. e., the entire population of the United States. Fortunately, perhaps, the market was in such a state of general debility that the cries of the Banshee were not sufficient to inspire it with any fear of financial death, and the first important scare of the crop year passed off without much market influence.

While it is not here intended to discredit ths crop reports of the Agricultural Department, yet it is a fact that many people attach, or profess to attach, entirely too much importance to the reports of damage to crops, especially to those which are circulated early in the year. "Bumper" crops are not such a necessity for speculative campaigns as they were twenty years ago. Of course, no one delights in poor crops, except perhaps the market speculator, who can use them to put up wheat or corn or cotton to corner prices. At the same time it is not to bs doubted that an average fair crop is much to be preferred to the so-called "bumper" crop, for the moment that the crop exceeds the average fair size as determined by the demand, then the price sinks to such a level that the benefit is nearly lost, at least to the farmer. In fact, when the farmer has sufficient funds accumulated to make it unnecessary for him to sell his grain almost before it has been harvested an average crop is really a greater benefit to him than a large one. So, for instance, the present short cotton crop has up to the close of March showed an increase of $49,066,702 in the export value, although there was a decrease of nearly 11 per cent. in the number of bales taken out of the country. The average price of the short crop of corn in 1901 to the farmers was 60.5 cents, and the average price of the "bumper" crop of 1902 was only 40.3 cents, so that although the 1902 crop was 66 per cent. greater than the one of 1901 the returns for the larger crop to the farmers exceeded the income from the smaller crop by only about 10 per cent.

But entirely aside from the actual return to the farmer it has been demonstrated during ths last few years that the comparative failure of one crop is no longer a market or general calamity of the importance it was in the early days. The Winter wheat crop of 1899 was short, but the following year was decidedly a hull year. The corn-crop failure of 1901 was followed by a year of extraordinary growth, not only in the stock market, but in every branch of business. In former years it was different. At that time the population was much smaller, especially in the West, where the country had only just been settled, and the tonnage of the railroads depended to a much greater extent on agricultural products. The stock market operators of those days based their speculative ventures almost entirely on the prospects of the crops. C. F. Woerishoffer, Addison Cammack, Jay Gould, and other speculators always made extensive use of bad harvests to sell the market, because poor crops meant decreases in the earnings of almost every speculative and investment property.

As to what constitutes an average good crop yield it can only be said that the records for the last ten years, allowing for increased consumption, would indicate a yield of about 600,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,900,000,000 bushels of corn as an average fair crop. Since 1894 the corn crop has fallen below the 1,900,000,000 mark only twice. During the same ten years the wheat crop has shown a tendency to increase, and since 1896 has never fallen below the 500,000,000 bushel mark, with an average of about 600,000,000.

But whatever the final crop return may prove to be, the crops are killed nearly every year by the speculative interests, glowing accounts of crop prospects in the early part of the season being a very unusual occurrence. This is due to various reasons. First, the farmer is not generally an enthusiast so far as his crops are concerned until they are harvested. The weather is to him never what it should he. Either there are killing frosts or none at all. It rains in floods, washing away the ssed or otherwise bringing ruin, or there is not enough rain to lay the dust. The sun is either too hot or it does not shine at all.

Another reason why crop reports are generally pessimistic is that they are a resource of the professional and semi-professional speculator, who finds it more agreeahle to hear the stock market and manipulate corners in wheat or corn than to hull stocks or to sell commodities short—in other words, who helieves that percentages are in favor of accidents to crops, and that there is something very misty about that "bull luck" which is necessary to successfully boom the stock market.

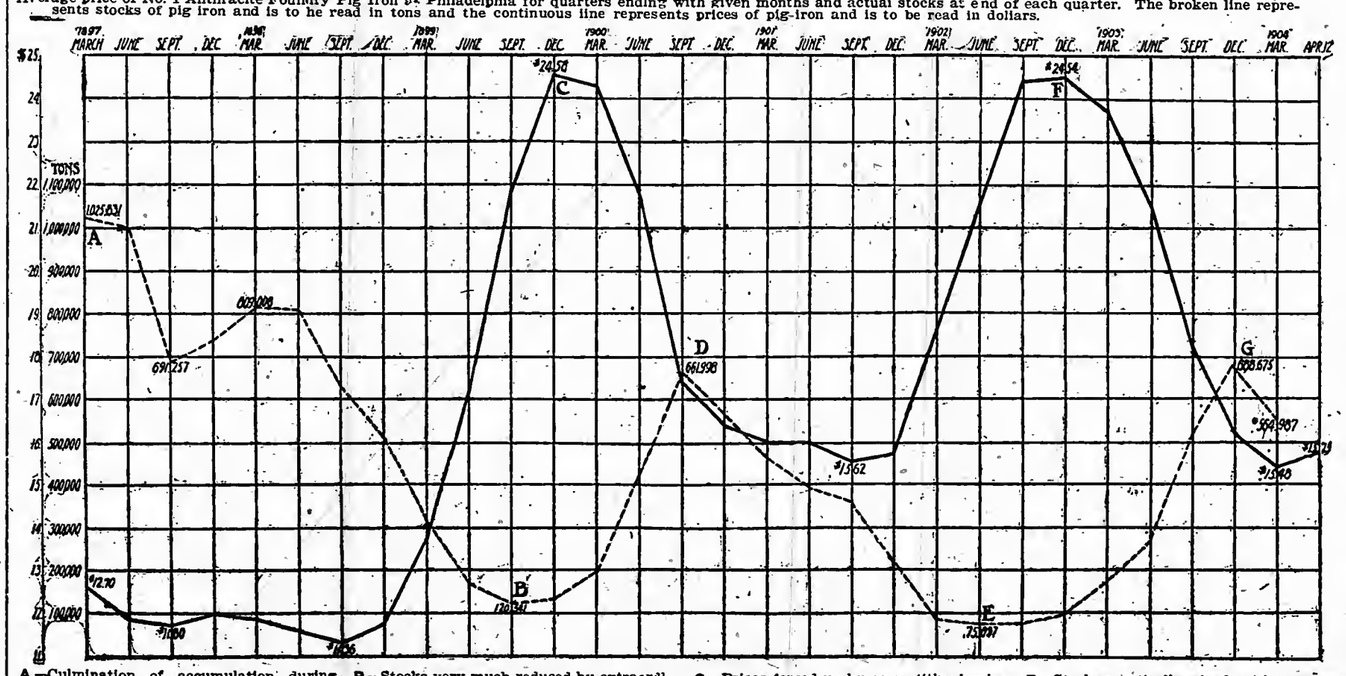
Crop predictions should, therefore, he received with caution, especially at this time of the year, and perhaps it would not be a had idea to confront the bad crop prophets with some of the old proverbs of the agricultural communities, according to one of which "March snow makes the crop grow." Snow flurries in April may not have the same effect, but we have had them almost every year for the last decade.

OVERPRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN FRANCE.

At the present time the cultivation of sugar in France has reached such a stage, owing to overproduction, that it is stated that the only course left to save the situation is for France, Austria, and Germany to reduce their production 50 per cent. At present sugar sells for less in France than the cost of the cultivation of the beet root. As a result of the Brussels conference, as far as France is concerned, the situation grows gradually worse. The report that Germany and Austria have not diminished the acreage planted in beet root seriously affects the market. Cultivators are offered the ridiculous price of $3.28 and $3.47 a ton for beet roots—less even than that for potatoes. The high price of alcohol also has its effect. It appears that instead of the course advocated of reducing the production by one-half of the three countries concerned the opposite course is being pursued by Austria and Germany. New uses for sugar are also being sought for, such as its employment for brewing, feed for animals, &c. In France the acreage for the coming harvest will be greatly reduced in an effort to stem, at least partially, the tide which appears to be sweeping over the country owing to this overproduction.

PRICES AND STOCKS OF PIG IRON IN UNITED STATES 1897—1904.

Average price of No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Pig Iron at Philadelphia for quarters ending with given months and actual stocks at end of each quarter. The broken line represents stocks of pig iron and is to he read in tons and the continuous line represents prices of pig-iron and is to be read in dollars.



A.—Culmination of accumulation during business depression accompanying free silver agitation.

B.—Stocks very much reduced by extraordinary demand due to low prices of 1897 and return of confidence following affirmation of gold standard.

C.—Prices forced up by competitive buying. Producers overcrowded with orders.

D.—Consumption checked by high prices at close of 1899.

E.—Stocks practically wiped out by renewed demand following fall in price.

F.—Competitive buying resumed. Repetition of conditions at close of 1899.

G.—Consumption again retarded by previous high prices and by difficulties encountered in financing construction operations.

*Information as to stocks of charcoal pig iron at end of March not being available it is assumed for comparison that they were the same as at the end of February

CLAIM SHARE OF PROFITS

International Paper Dividend Policy Criticised.

Large Earnings Diverted to Capital Accounts—Dissatisfied Stockholders Say Returns Warrant Dividend on Common Stock.

Because of its policy of using surplus earnings for improvements to the exclusion of dividends on the common stock, the management of the International Paper Company is incurring the displeasure of some of the common stockholders and informal protests have been made against the continuance of the policy. The irritated if not irate common stockholders who are claiming some return on their investment point out that despite liberal allowances for repairs and improvements included in operating expenses, the company since its organization early in 1898 has earned a yearly average of 6 per cent. on the common stock, but has paid nothing on the junior shares, except 3 per cent. distributed during the company's first fiscal year. The claim is made that owing to the continued good earnings the common stockholders are fairly entitled to some share in the profits of the business. It is perhaps captious to argue against the desirability of the charges against earnings that have been made by the management of the International Paper Company for the purpose of maintaining the plants and increasing their capacity, but even admitting this, the dissatisfied owners of the common stock claim that the happy medium has been exceeded, and that more than need he has been taken from the earnings and put back in the plants.

The compilation of the annual reports of the International Paper Company since its organization accompanying this article shows what the earnings of the company have been and to what extent these earnings have heen employed in betterments. It is seen that if the $1,000,000 or more that has heen expended annually for repairs and betterments had not been charged to operating expenses the earnings on the common stock instead of amounting to 30 per cent. for the five years would amount to 54.79 per cent., a yearly average of practically 11 per cent. It is claimed that the amounts charged into operating expenses was all that was required, and that the common stockholders wsre entitled, or ars now entitled, to the balance of the yearly surplus earnings, or at least to a fairly large proportion of them.

Ths statement of assets and liabilities shows that the surplus st the dats of the last annual report was $5,259,173, having increased from $870,828 in 1898, and was practically equivalent to the total of the five years' earnings over and above the preferred stock dividends. Out of the surplus earnings the working capital has been increased $520,865, from $5,761,101 to $6,281,966, and tho value of the plants and the company's holdings of woodlands considerably increased. Meanwhile, owing to ths constant expenditures, the cash on hand has increased relatively little, being $848,605 in 1903, as compared with $501,228 in 1899.

The question asked hy some of the stockholders is whether the additions to plants and tho improvements charged to operating expenses and those specially provided for represent solid betterments or ths buying out of competitive companies in a manner not likely to be entirely satisfactory to the common stockholders. The suggestion has heen made that the management of the International Paper Company, and the managements of industrial companies generally, should be required to make itemized statements of expenditures for additions and improvements so that the stockholders could themselves judge of the propriety or desirability of the expenditures incurred for such purposes.

Interesting in connection with the International Paper Company's policy is the effect this policy has had upon the price of the company's stock, including both common and preferred. With the exception of a temporary recovery in the stocks in 1901, both issues have steadily declined, the high price of each year being below the high price of the previous year. The preferred stock, which in 1899 sold as high as 95, is now in the neighborhood of 67, and the common, which sold as high as 68½, sold last at 11½. The decline in the common is perhaps fully explained by the long suspension of dividends. The declins in the preferred can be attributed only in part to the general decline in the market, for ths reason that with the exception of 1901, already noted, the course of the stock has been downward, and this despite the fact that some of the intervening years other than 1901 were marked by decided strength in the general market. Some explanation of the declins in the stock, and some information as to the probability of the common stock being given in the near future, a share in the company's earnings are what the dissatisfied stockholders are seeking.

Compilation of Annual Reports of the International Paper Company as Published in The Financial Chronicle.

	Year Ended June 30— 1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Total, Five Years.
Gross income	$15,063,568	$18,707,635	$20,711,902	$19,719,420	$20,142,771	$94,345,296
Cost raw material, manuf., &c.	12,218,533	15,581,759	16,760,245	16,818,225	16,526,310	77,398,072
Amounts spent for repairs and improvements and included each year in expenses	.....	1,000,000	1,100,000	1,223,000	1,000,000	4,323,000
Net earnings	$2,845,035	$3,125,876	$3,961,657	$2,901,195	$3,613,461	$16,447,224
Interest, taxes, and insurance.	596,595	842,302	907,267	1,003,740	1,062,927	4,432,831
Balance	$2,248,440	$2,283,574	$3,054,390	$1,897,455	$2,530,534	$12,014,393
Dividends—Pref. 6 per kent...	1,344,402	1,344,402	1,344,402	1,344,402	1,344,402	6,722,010
Com. 3 per cent...	441,804	.....	.....	.....	.....	441,804
Surplus for year	$462,234	$939,172	$1,709,988	$553,053	$1,186,132	$4,850,579
Previous surplus	408,594	870,825	1,810,000	3,519,987	4,073,046	408,594
Total surplus	$870,825	$1,810,000	$3,519,988	$4,073,041	$5,259,173	$5,259,173
Earnings on common stock...	904,038	939,172	1,709,988	553,053	1,186,132	5,292,383
Percentage on common stock..	*5.18	5.20	9.80	3.10	6.80	30.00
Amount earned on common if betterments had not been charged to expenses	$904,038	$1,939,172	$2,869,988	$1,776,053	$2,186,132	$9,615,383
Percentage earned on common.	5.18	11.11	16.00	10.00	12.50	54.79
New construction and improvements charged to "capital" account in addition to amounts spent for betterments and charged each year to operating expenses	.....	.....	$1,200,000	$500,000	$675,000	$2,475,000
ASSETS.						
Mills, plants, &c.	$39,706,757	$40,188,339	$41,586,965	$41,251,235	$41,925,446	
Woodlands	3,906,909	4,403,173	4,101,723	3,980,433	4,015,044	
Securities and various comp's.	4,264,793	4,462,456	4,810,163	5,477,523	5,621,487	
Land rights, water, &c.	185,894	97,448	100,493	104,502	104,727	
Patents	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
Furniture, &c.	35,461	45,845	41,028	39,340	37,003	
Sinking funds	.....	19,500	39,000	.....	.....	
(A) Cash	501,228	214,176	448,030	566,107	848,605	
(A) Accounts and notes receivable	3,904,947	3,209,584	3,031,388	3,316,588	4,492,611	
(A) Inventories, mdse. on hand.	3,417,493	3,223,244	4,560,371	3,752,751	3,696,955	
Total	$55,929,452	$55,864,805	$58,731,162	$58,500,482	$60,753,878	
LIABILITIES.						
Common stock	$17,442,850	$17,442,800	$17,442,800	$17,442,800	$17,442,800	
Preferred stock	22,406,585	22,406,700	22,406,700	22,406,700	22,406,700	
†First mortgage bonds	9,865,122	9,865,617	9,866,000	9,866,000	9,866,000	
Divisional bonds	3,291,500	3,236,500	3,191,500	3,087,500	3,023,000	
(B) Accounts & notes payable.	1,683,411	697,209	1,848,788	1,256,426	2,405,637	
(B) Interest, taxes, rents, &c.	379,156	405,898	455,386	368,015	350,568	
Surplus	870,828	1,809,999	3,519,988	4,073,041	5,259,173	
Total	$55,929,452	$55,864,805	$58,731,162	$58,500,482	$60,753,878	
RECAPITULATION.						
Current assets. (A)	7,823,668	$8,647,004	$8,039,789	$7,635,446	$9,038,171	
Current liabilities, (B)	2,062,567	1,103,107	2,304,174	1,624,441	2,756,205	
Working capital, or excess of current assets	$5,761,101	$5,542,897	$5,735,615	$6,011,005	$6,281,966	

QUOTATIONS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	1899. High	Low.	1900. High	Low.	1901. High	Low.	1902. High	Low.	1903. High	Low.	1904. High	Low
Preferred	95	42½	73	58	81½	69	77½	70	74½	60	67⅝	64½
Common	68½	17	26⅞	14½	28	18½	23⅝	16½	19⅞	9	14⅝	10¾

*Including 3 per cent. paid. †Require sinking fund of $150,000 a year, beginning in 1905.

WEEK'S GOLD EXPORTS SMALL.

Increasing Ease in Discount Rates Abroad—Foreign Exchange Firm.

Despite conditions which in a general way seemed to require a considerable outflow of gold from this city to Europe, the shipments of the precious metal to Paris during the past week amounted to only $1,500,000. Sterling exchange was firm, but at no time during the week sold above the previous high point of 4.8745. The maintenahee of sterling exchange here at practically the rate prevailing for some time back offered no offset to the advance in the Paris rate for sterling exchange, which at one time was selling at 2 centimes above the low point of the previous week, and the relative position of the two rates offered an effective bar to a large movement of gold to the Continent. The scarcity of commercial hills in this market was explained by the statement of exports for March, which showed that the value of exports was $4,800,000 less than during the previous month, which in turn had been $24,000,000 less than the total for January. It is possible that to some extent the deficit in the way of commercial bills may oe made up by bills drawn against the sales of American securities abroad, but it does not seem likely that the volume of such sales will he sufficiently great to materially increase the supply of bills. In the case of several of the note issues of the past week a certain proportion of them were sold in Europe, but so far as the foreign demand for American stocks and bonds are concerned, it is practically at a standstill.

The reduction in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. was in keeping with the recent movements in discount rates at all the European financial centres, the open rates of discount having fallen in Berlin and Paris as well as in London. The reduction indicated clearly the expectation of a continuance of ease in the foreign money markets, and to some extent was a favorable factor in this market. At the same time the demands upon the money market abroad as well as here are likely to be numerous, and it may he that the present extreme case will to some extent soon disappear. The London Council loan was many times oversubscribed, and was soon selling at a premium of as much as 1⅝ per cent., the situation in this respect being very similar to that which existed here in regard to the several note issuee. This premium upon the London Council loan was thought here to be at least partly responsible for the advance in the Paris rats for sterling exchange. It was pointed out that just as the rate in Paris had been depressed by preparations for the Paris Municipal loan, subscriptions for which were received at the close of the week, so the London loan attracted money from Paris and resulted in a somewhat sharp recovery in the sterling rate in that city.

Foreign Railway Notes.

The North Eastern Railway of England has opened to the public an electric train service on thirty-seven miles of euburhan lines in the neighhorhood of Newcastle. Further lines ars to electrified until thers will be eighty-two miles of single track under electric operation.

The London and Northwestern Railway has now in service the largest passenger locomotive ever used in England for express trains. The engine weights 59 tons 15 hundredweight.

According to the report of the British Board of Trade there wers only thirty-four passengers killed on all the railroads of the United Kingdom last year. The number of injured was 769. Of the killed all but nine lost their lives in one accidant. Of 516,000 employes 23 were killed and 506 injured.

The Midland Railway of England is introducing some high capacity wagons, thus recognizing the correctness of the American theory of increasing the net car and train load and reducing the dead weight to be hauled by the engines. It is difficult to force the introduction of thess freight cars because in England even more than in this country many of the mining and other concerns own the freight cars used to transport the products of their enterprises.

The state controlled railways of Sweden last year earned £2,578,000 gross on a mileage of 2,432 miles. This compares with gross earnings of £2,470,850 which the private Swedish railroads earned on a mileage of 5,037 miles.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN GERMANY IN 1903.

The production of pig iron during the year 1903 was unexcelled in the history of the iron trade in Germany, according to the statistics of the Society of German Iron and Steel Producers, the production being 10,085,634 long tons, as against 8,402,660 tons in 1902, 7,880,081 tons in 1901, and 8,520,540 tons in 1900. As compared with the former record year—1900—the increass in 1903 amounts to 18.37 per cent., and 20 per cent. as compared with the output of ths year 1902. Ths total production of pig iron is made up chiefly of the following: Foundry pig, 1,340,461 tons; Bessemer pig, 446,701 tons; basic pig, 6,277,777 tons; steel and spiegel pig, 703,130 tons, and puddle pig, 859,253 tons.

BANKS HAVE MILLIONS IN HIDDEN RESERVES

New York Institutions' Great Resources Not Appearing in Published Statements.

An Insurance to Stockholders Against Great and Sudden Losses Through Defalcation or Other Misfortune—How Accumulated.

How many millions are represented by the hidden reserve funds of New York banks is a question that could only he answered through access to the unpublished figures of the Controller of the Currency, but it is a question, nevertheless, of recurrent interest to both stockholders and depositors, particularly to the former at such times as the present, when the business of receiving and paying interest on deposits at 2 per cent. or over represents an actual loss on more than a few accounts.

The branch of the banking business just now unprofitable is hut one of ssveral that are bound to have their ups and downs in the year's course or in the passing of many years. And since a bank is presumed to he an institution of pretty permanent order, these variations must necessarily be provided for through some definite part of the institution's machinery. More than this, the hank has always to contemplate the possibility of an extraordinary misfortune, such as is brought about by a failure of the first magnitude, a great disaster, or a large defalcation, like that of Alvord, the one-time teller of ths First National Bank, a few years ago.

In the eimpleet case, quite hypothetical so far as the great majority of New York banks are concerned, such a misfortune would be handled by charging the lose off the current earnings and thus would be reflected in a reduction of dividend or else in a decreased contribution to the surplus account for the year in question. And if sufficiently great, the loss might demand the withdrawal of funds from the surplus and undivided profits, or evsn a reduction of capital as in the case of the Trust Company of the Republic after its unfortunate experimentation with ths securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company. But the experience of New York banks in meeting contingencies of various kinds has not shown such stringent measures to be necessary, and in practically all cases the loss, whatever it may have been, has not appeared in the published statements at all.

The Alvord case is a good exampis in point. There the defalcation was in the neighborhood of $700,000, an amount not larger than was required in the Warner defalcation to wreck an institution in Northampton, Mass., about the eame time. But when the next statement of the First National appeared there was absolutely nothing on it to indicate that a defalcation had occurred. The hank had charged off its loss from its secret reserve and even the impairment of that item was known only to itself and to the Controller of the Currency. It may reasonably be expected that the same misfortune could happen to any one of a dozen or more great banks in New York without producing any different result.

Such cases as that of Alvord furnish, of course, an almost negligible minority of the total of cases in which hidden reserves are called into use. The normal employment of these reserves is contingent upon developments in the regular course of business, such as the depreciation of securities, and, it may hs supposed, a situation like the presnt, in which the extrems lowness of the money rate makes the payment of even 2 per cent. interest on deposits a positive burden. Losses on individual paper taken as security for loans are generally met from the same source, and unless such losses were of enormous size, as in the unlikely case in which an institution allowed itself to become tied up in some particular direction heyond what the dictates of conservative banking allowed, they would show not at all on published statements, appearing only, as has been said, in the confidential reports to the Controller.

A numher of English institutions have presented an interesting example of the cherishing of hidden or inner reserves during the past year, in which British hanks have marked their holdings of consols down to 85 on account of the severe declines beginning at the time of the Boer war. In a number of instances there has been no corresponding reduction in the published total of the assets of hanks which did this, indicating that the depreciation was charged off the hidden reserve instead of being taken from the year's contribution to surplus or met through special measure.

The case of ths Lloyds Bank, however, presente an interesting contrast. The bank had security holdings aggregating £9,786,790, of which £5,576,351 consisted of consols. The consols had been written down to 85 during the year and the other securities "down to or below" their market value at the time of the meeting. In the case of the consols the decline was met hy an appropriation of £100,000 from the current earnings and of £200,000 from the proceeds of a stock issue of £800,000, primarily intended for the acquisition of two other institutions. In explanation of the course that had been followed the Chairman said:

"I need not tell you that the £200,000 is squally in your business whether it is applied to writing consols down to 85 or whether it appears to the credit of your reserve. The only difference it can make is that your shop window is not quite so ornately dressed in the one case as in the other. We could very easily have provided for this depreciation out of our internal reserve, and still left a very substantial sum to its credit. In fact, our principal auditor advocated the course to myself, but we have always preferred to be stronger than we look and not to look stronger than we are. We have from time to time added to our internal reserve, and our policy is to keep that reserve so strong that if any unforeseen calamity should befall us or any great fraud be perpetrated upon us it will neither affect our dividend nor should we have to have recourse to our external reserve in order to meet it."

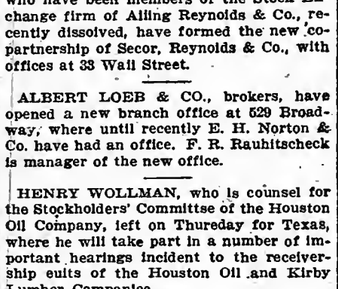
The methods of accumulating these internal reserves are varied. In fact it can hardly he said that there is any definite method employed by banks in New York other than running a contingent account as a part of the undivided profits and feeding such account with a portion of what may be called the extraordinary receipts of the bank, unexpected profits from underwritings, "windfalls," &c. The quarter in which the larger part of New York hidden reserve lies, however, is in the difference hetwesn the hook and-market value of security holdings of various kinds.

It is hardly probable that there has been any very large marking down of securities held by National hanks here because of the declinss during the year or more past, as has been the case with trust companies in New York City, and one reason may possibly lie in the fact that securities held by National banks were more readily salable when declines bscame apparent than many of the securities with which certain trust companies have heen loaded up. This theory is horne out in a measure at least hy the decreases in the holdings of securities by New York National hanks, which have been generally attributed to sales rather than to admission of depreciation. In the case of many of the oidsr institutions, a third class of hidden reserve consists in the difference hetween the actual value of the real estate that the hank occupies and the value at which it is carried, which in most instances is far less than it would sell for under present conditions.

A single example will serve to illustrate the working of the internal reserve in time of emergency, and how its employment may not appear on the published statements of the hank. It may he supposed, for instance, that a bank has sustained a loss of $500,000, which it is proposed to meet from the internal reserve. First, in such a cass, the contingent account is called upon to make good the immediate shortage. This, if allowed to stand, would be noticeable in ths next published statement of the bank as a decrease of undivided profits. The proposition is, then, to replenish ths contingent account without having that procees attract attention, and to this end it may be supposed that securities are sold whose book value is sufficiently under their market to make the difference equal to the charge against the contingent account. If other securities are then purchased representing what was the book valus of those sold, the holdings of securities are made again intact, the contingsnt account replenished, and the loss wiped out without leaving any apparent record in the statement of ths bank, much less a division of current earnings, or reduction of surplus.

The hidden reserve, then, may be considered as a sort of insurance to which the stockholders consent, and which is exercised on hehalf of depositors hy the bank's management againet either a depletion of assets that would endanger deposits or of current earnings that would threaten dividends. Between the depositor and loss there stand many other things—the known surplus and undivided profits, the capital of ths bank, and, under the National banking systsm in this country, ths abeolute protection of the Federal Government. But with the etockholder whoss investment may not only be rendered unproductive but may even become liable to assessment in case disaster overtakes his bank the hidden reserve has a very real function. If it is not a necessary protection directly and as a matter of dollars and cents, it at least becomes such indirectly, by way of preventing any statement reflecting upon the stability of the institution. The average stockholder is as well as position will probably agree with the Chairman of the Lloyds Bank that "we would rathsr be stronger than we look and look stronger than we are." It is the wisdom of this saying that prompts the keeping of hidden or internal reserves.

Told 'Round the Ticker.



HENRY H. ROGERS, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company, has at last begun to make preparation for his long-deferred trip to Montana to inepect the properties of the company at Butte. He will be accompanied by Benjamin Thayer, who is general manager of the properties at Butte, and the trip is regarded with a good deal of interest by copper men as bearing on the price situation in copper.

SAMUEL BETTLE, who resigned recently from the International Mercantile Marine, has accepted the Vice Presidency and Chairmanship of the Board of Directors in the United Engineering and Contracting Company. Mr. Bettle is now en route for Europe for a vacation trip, and he will take up his new duties on his return.

JOHN T. TERRY, JOHN T. TERRY, Jr., and CHARLES E. ORVIS are among New York financial men in the recently incorporated Canadian Improvement Company, which is to take over the properties of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company if the difficulties of that corporation in ths Canadian Parliament are straightened out.

GEORGE W. DOUGHERTY of the Stock Exchange house of George W. Dougherty & Co. sailed on Thursday for a six weeks' cruise in the Mediterranean.

THOMAS F. RYAN, LEVI P. MORTON, and the party with which they were traveling in Cuba, have returned to New York. Sir William Van Horne, Chairman of ths Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific and President of the Cuba Company, wae a member of the party.

SIDNEY C. BORG of ths banking house of Simon Borg & Co. has been made a member of the protective committee of certificate holders of the Kirby Lumber Company.

ELIPHALET N. POTTER has been posted for membership in the Stock Exchange, to take the seat of the estats of William M. Harriman. Mr. Potter is proposed by Philip L. Smith and D. B. Van Emhurgh.

GEORGE F. SECOR, THEODORE F. REYNOLDS, and THOMAS M. DALY, who have been members of the Stock Exchange firm of Ailing Reynolds & Co., recently dissoived, have formed the new copartnership of Secor, Reynolds & Co., with offices at 33 Wall Street.

ALBERT LOEB & CO., brokers, have opened a new branch office at 529 Broadway, where until recently E. H. Norton & Co. have had an office. F. R. Rauhitscheck is manager of the new office.

HENRY WOLLMAN, who is counsel for the Stockholders' Committse of the Houston Oil Company, left on Thureday for Texas, where he will take part in a number of important hearings incident to the receivership euits of the Houston Oil and Kirby Lumber Companiee.

CHARLES MINZESHEIMER & CO. are among the many Stock Exchange houses who are heing attracted to offices in the several buildings which have recently been erected in the financial district by private banking houses. They will shortly remove from the Mills Building to the Blair Building, just across Broad Street.

E. R. CHAPMAN, head of the Stock Exchange and head of the house of E. R. Chapman & Co., has returned to New York from a trip to the Southwest and Mexico which extended over a period of several weeks. Mr. Chapman was very much pleased with the conditions prevailing in the copper-mining section of Mexico.

JOHN MARSHALL of McIntyre & Marshall is posted for admission to the New York Cotton Exchange. Nathaniel L. Carpenter of Atwood, Violett & Co., Charles Fraser of Latham, Alexander & Co., August Schierenherg, and F. A. Johnson have been elected to membership in the Exchange.

JOHN McFADDEN of George H. McFadden & Brother is in Paris.

JOHN H. GARRISON, who suspended the day after the Sully firm, has been reinstated to full membership, having settled all his obligations in full.

HERMAN HAGEDORN, a prominent cotton merchant, will sail for Europe early in May.

HERMAN SIELCKEN has heen elected Vice President of the Kansas City Southern, succeeding George J. Gould.

VICE PRESIDENT MORSE of the Grand Trunk system is visiting Pittsburg and the lake cities in the interest of his road.

HORACE G. BURT, formerly President of the Union Pacific, is now on his way to the Far East. According to his friends, he will visit Japan, the Philippine Islands, and China, and will then rsturn to this country by way of India, Egypt, and Europe. His friends say that he will not undsrtake the commission from the Russian Government which was said to have been offered to him.

ALBRECHT PAGENSTECKER, Director of the International Paper Company and of many companies with German affiliations, left last week with his family on an extended tour through the Wsst and to the Pacific Coast.

STUYVESANT FISH, Preeident of the Illinois Central, has returned from an extended trip through the South and over the lines of his road.

JAMES R. KEENE is about to start on a trip to the West. He is going partly for recreation and partly, it is said, to inspect certain properties in which he is interested.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Federal Bank Closed Too Late to Save Depositors.

CONDITION KNOWN FOR MONTHS

Connection of Its Former President with Loan-Shark-Ring Business Should Have Made Somebody Suspicious.

From the point of view of the depositor in that or any other bank, it would appear a little unnecessary that the assete of an inetitution nominally under the supervision of the State Banking Department should be reduced to the point reached by those of the Federal Bank last Thursday morning, before its function of accepting people's money over its counter was stopped officially. The statement can be made without directing blame in any direction save at the former management, upon whom the State Bank Examiner has already laid the weight of responeibility for the absolute wiping out of the Federal Bank.

Ths history of thie case is familiar from ths repeated newspaper etories connecting its former Preeident with the loan-shark operations that have recently been taken up by the office of the District Attorney, and the rug sales in which the use of the name of ths Federal Bank gave its institution its wideet advertising. Just what proportion of the ultimats result was due to the help lent to money-lending propositions like the Globe Security Company, and just what proportion to rug salss or other private snterprises of David Rothschild whtie officiating as President, does not enter into the prssent question, for the fact remains that in spite of these etories the Federal National was allowed to operate as it wished until ths change of management, and subsequently to receive depoeits for three weeks until the real state of things wae discovered.

For creating that stats the management that succeeded Rothschild's is in no way to blame. The State Banking Department appsars to have been called into the case as soon as the inveetigation undertaken after ths changs in régime went into effect showed definite results. But this does not alter the fact that deposits wers received over the counter of the Federal Bank up to noon on Thursday, when the institution was then, and had for some time been, hopelssely insolvent. Technically, this was unavoidable so far as Thursday morning was concerned, for the bank could not be closed until the order to close it was received from Albany; nor could it be expected that ths managemsnt ehould close it whils the Bank Examiners were at work, as they had been for a week, if the officials themselves had issued no order in the meantime.

But all the above doee not alter the case of the depositor who went to the bank last Thursday morning, or on any morning during the weeks of virtual insolvency that preceded the crash. It may be supposed that such a depositor valued his money juet as dearly and had just ae keen an expectation of being able to withdraw it after 12 o'clock Thursday noon as any dspositor of any bank in the city. He may or msy not have read in the daily prints of the exploits of David Rothschild, and the change in administration may have given him renewed assurance or incrsased his fears for the Federal Bank. In a word, the state of mind that euch a depositor was in and the conclusion that he entertained about the bank's condition, whether well founded or mistaken, does not modify the fact that he and others like him during a number of weeks past had been allowed to pass their money in over ths counter of a bank from which they had no chance whatever of withdrawing more than a small amount of it, unless within a few days or hours, according to the time when the deposit was made.

Just how bad was the condition of the Federal Bank is apparent when it is said that against a supposed capital of $250,000, surplus of $50,000, and depoeits of $850,000 there was, at the opening of business Thureday morning, eome $52,000 in cash on hand and on deposit and a "loan" account of $800,000. The quotations are ueed advisedly, for evidence is yet to be discovered with respect to the majority of the "loans" that will ehow that they differed in any matsrial respect from free and unincumbered gifts to Rothschild, his family, and numerous "friende," the namse of most of whom do not appear in the City Directory at all. Of the capital, Rothschild owned $150,000, the etock still being in his name on the books, although placed in escrow pending eale by the management that succeeded hie. The remaining $100,000, which may be suppoeed to have rspresented about all that was ever paid in on the capitalization since David Rothschild and his brother founded the bank, is scattered with the four winds, a good bit of it having found its way into the poseession of small store keepers and inveetors on the east side. The "surplus," of course, is problematical, and presumahly alwaye wae eo.

It ie seen, thersfore, that as against known liabilities of at least $450,000—if one charges off the total liabilities the Rothschild stock and eurplus of the bank—there was $52,000 tangihle aseets and the small portion of the loane upon which eomething might be realized. The balance had gone, and had been gone ever since Rothechild went; to say that it accompanied him in his departure from the bank or had accompanied him in his goings out prior to that time is for the District Attorney's office, and the interest that the department has shown in the case is significant of its opinion. At all events the dissipation of the assets of the Federal Bank by the Rothschild management was a matter of months and was practically accomplished when the management of the bank changed in March.

In view of the abovs it is pertinent to inquire where the responsibility lay for finding out the condition of the Federal Bank and whether it was possible to determine its condition in advance of the day when there was small condition left to determine except for ths purposes of a criminal prosecution. The newspapers certainly did their share, taking up the rumors current six months ago that the President of a State bank in the mercantile district was deeply involved in the loan shark business, following the trail until Rothschild's name was mentioned, getting his denial, then proving that falee hy positive evidence that he was using the bank in the interests of the Globe Security Company, and finally smoking him out in his connection with the business of selling immoral rugs in the name of the Federal. These things were published from time to time as suggestive bits of evidence were obtained, until finally, and a number of weeks ago, before the change in management, Rothschild was exposed virtually in his entire connection with the loan shark-rug business and needed only the uncovering of his loan account to make the denouement complete.

After the newspapers, one turns naturally to the State Department of Banking, which now has fastened the door of the cage when the bird has flown—and physically as well as figuratively, if all accounts may be trusted. It does not appear just how much authority the department has in matters of this kind, but its powers are hroad in other respects, and it at least has the right to step into any institution doing business by its authorization and make an investigation with a view to determining solvency. Of course the sale of rugs as a department of banking business does not indicate insolvency, and the profits of the money loaning business may be supposed to be great enough to make a connection with such an institution a sure asset for a bank. But neither is an indication of sound banking, nor, it may be said, of a banker whose moral principles are an uplift in the community.

It becomss therefore more or less a question of the suspiciousness with which the State Department of Banking regards such indications of personal and business character as the above and the means it takes of confirming or refuting them once aroused. Perhaps ths advertisement, Did you ever buy rugs of a bank?"—which led directly to the richly furnished offices of the Fedsral at 590 Broadway—did not arouse theee suspicions, but if eo the publication of a statement on March 9, which showed not only that a top-heavy loan account was the only important asset, but in addition to this, did not balance, might reasonably have been expected to stir at least one doubt into life. For the amusement of those who are interested in bank statements, the one referred to which was sworn to by David Rothschild ae President, is given herewith:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$729,981.13
Overdrafts	1,713.24
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	38,721.18
Dus from approved remission agents.	77,670.80
Stocks and bonds	1,149.00
Specie	5,781.65
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	15,280.00
Other items carried as cash assets not includsd as above, furniture, and fixtures	19,460.63
	$894,962.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital etock paid in in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus	90,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	7,813.25
Due depositors	574,233.20
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	12,891.25
Unpaid dividends	25.00

The statement does not strike any balance.

This statement certainly came to the attention of the State Banking Department, if nons of the newspaper stories and none of the rug advertisements came, and if, having such a statement, the department did not have the power to act, it would seem that the Legislature adjourned leaving at leaet one important duty unperformed.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

It ie etated that with the opening of Spring the Illinois Central will resume work with several hundred men along the line of the road for a distance of fifty miles east and west of Iowa Falls, Iowa, and continue the heavy work, interrupted last Autumn by cold weather, of reducing grades. Between Fort Dodge and Waterloo the company le spending hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The gross earnings of February of the Ssaboard Air Line show an increase of 10 per cent. over those of 1903. For the same period, however, the net earnings increased but 2 per cent., owing to the 15 per cent. increase in taxes and expenses causd by the improvemente made at Portsmouth and Richmond, Va., which were not charged to capital account.

Within a short time ths Burlington and Alton Railroads will open a short line route between St. Louis and Kansas City, to be used by them, and perhaps by the Rock Island, for the traffic due to the World's Fair. The first-named roade both have Kansas City-St. Louis lines, hut they are not what are deeired for the Exposition business.

It is understood that the Chicago and Northwestern ie perfecting plans to build a line across Wyoming from Casper, Wyoming, to Ogden, Utah. It is to be constructed by the Chicsgo and Pacific, which is controlled by the Northweetern. The completion of this lins will give the Northwestern a short line route to Ogden from ths Black Hills through Casper, its present terminus. Owing to its close traffic relations with the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways, it is not the intention of the company to become a transcontinental line by building to the Pacific Coast.

According to an official of the Pullman Company, that company has its full complement of men at work and are finishing plement of men at work and is finishing The ordere on hand for freight cars are efficiently large for three months' work. A large number of inquiries have come from railroade, and as the Winter has been exceedingly severe on equipment, a liberal amount of orders ie expected. Indications point to a normal year, and though freight car orders are light there is no indication that this year is an off one, as thees orders are very frequently placed in a hurry.

The Lackawanna Steel Company will, it is stated, have its new open hearth and structural steel plants in operation during June. By July it is expected that the merchant steel mills will be ready. Construction work has been delayed by the bad weather of ths past six weeks, and ths plants that were to have been ready in May will not begin turning out material until June. The rail mills of the company are still going full capacity, according to the latest reports. Although new orders for raile are slow in coming in, the general improvements in other lines is marked. The Lackawanna Company expects to share largely in the expanding business of the West, as its location gives it quite an advantage in shipping either east or west.

Regarding the notice accompanying the call for the annual meeting of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company to ths effect that a plan would be presented for the consolidation of the company with eome other copper companies considerahle speculation has been indulged in as to the identity of these companies. Owing to the difficulties accompanying the attempt to consolidate the intereets of several of the leading properties in British Columbia which occurred recently the persons in the management of the Montreal and Boston who are endeavoring to effect the present consolidation are maintaining the greatest secrecy as to the names of the companies concerned, and the only one that rumor has noised ahout is the Dominion Copper. According to these same persons the plan ie now certain of accomplishment that will units the Montreal and Boeton with some of the hest properties in the British Northwsst.

The Directors and Trustees of the Brooklyn Academy of Music at a special meeting held on Friday declared a dividend of 100 per cent., the par being $50 per share, to be paid out of the funds now in possession of the corporation which is in process of liquidation. The dividend is payable April 25 to stockholders of record April 15.

Ths Seaboard Air Line has ordered 500 box cars of 80,000 pounds capacity from the American Car and Foundry Company.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has received orders for 280 freight cars.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is said to be about to let contracts for 1,000 box cars.

The executive and financial offices of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be moved to the ninth floor of the Empire Building on May 2 next.

The stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation will hold their third annual meeting to-morrow at noon at the offices of ths company in Hoboken. The proxy committee has received enough votes to assure the preeent management of continuation in office.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has made a contract with a large milk company to carry the milk over its lines to the different supply stations. The company is also hauling beer to Coney Island.

The Norfolk and Southern, a small road operating also some electric street lines, a steamship company, and an amusement company, has been purchased by a Pittsburg syndicate.

MONEYED OR NON-MONEYED MUCH A MATTER OF NAME

Reincorporation of Corporation Trust Raises Some Interesting Questions.

Further Legislation Probably Required—Present Situation May Lead to Much Interesting but Expensive Litigation.

The reincorporation of the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, as a "moneyed" institution, with $100,000 capital and a Board of Directore who cannot by any manner of meane come under the historic accusation of being "dummies," promises to open an interesting question or two hinging in the corporation and banking system of ths State of New York. Before the new Corporation Trust Company, which it may be assumed will take over the functions of both the New York and New Jersey companies of former times, since the alliance was made unworkable by recent legislation, there appears to be no immediate obstacle. Gov. Odell has been satisfied by the elimination of "dummies" on the board and advent of well-known financiers and lawyers, and Superintendent Kilburn has, so it is said, consented to grant a certificate allowing the new company to do business.

Such business, however, will not be of a general banking character, as ons of the new Directors stated a few days ago to THE TIMES. It will be of the same kind as that of the old company. In other words, the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey in New York will exist as did the Corporation Trust Companies of New York and New Jersey under the former régime, mainly for the purpose of acting as registrar and transfer agents of corporations. The legal phase of the case is important, and it is this which appears likely to develop questions of interest to which reference has been made.

The change in being of the Corporation Trust Company wss necessitated by Senate bills 505, 506, and 507, just paesed, the first two amendments to the banking law, and the third an amendment to the general corporation law. Senate bill 505 prevents corporations not organized in New York and not moneyed corporations from advertising themselves in this State as money corporations, and forhids domestic corporations not moneyed, organized in New York prior to 1902, to use a moneyed corporation title without the explanatory words, "not a moneyed corporation." Senate bill 506 makes it a part of the business of trust companies organized under New York lawe to act as registrar and transfer agents of corporations and to do a general business of this character; also prohibiting any "foreign corporation not a National bank or monsyed corporation" from doing in this Stats "any business directly or indirectly of the nature above specified." Senate bill 507 prohibits the Secretary of State from issuing under the general corporation law a certificats to do business to any foreign corporation using the words "trust" or "bank" as a part of its name.

It is unnecessary here to enter the intsresting discussion that these bills elicited when in the course of passage. Indeed, as all of them passed the Legislature, that discussion may well be considered as closed, for the present at least. The question of present importance is with the result. That is manifested very promptly by the reincorporation of the Corporation Trust Company as a moneyed institution in New Jersey, but with a capital of $100,000 as against $500,000, which is required of a New York trust company proposing to do business in a borough of Greater New York having 1,000,000 population. The explanation is obvious—that the Corporation Trust Company, while organized as a moneyed corporation, does not propose to do a business of accepting deposits or otherwise of a banking character, and that, simply for

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Nominal, 1 1-2.

Consolidated Gas Dealings the Day's Feature—A Remarkable Bank Statement.

Yesterday's business upon the Stock Exchange reached only 100,000 shares, and of the properties contributing individually 1,000 none moved a point except the gas properties. Brooklyn Union advanced 5 and Consolidated Gas retained 1¾ of a larger advance. No other price changes were notable.

The bank statement was memorable. To appreciate the making of new high records in reserves, loans, and deposits it is necessary to add that clearings show a decrease. In other words, the only excuse for record-breaking, legitimate business is lacking. The surplus reserve record is not broken, and that simple fact marks a deterioration in the position compared with previous corresponding weeks when the surplus was larger. It is useful to bring the figures together:

	Surplus Reserve.	Total Reserve.	Loans.
1904....	$27,304,900	$301,584,200	$1,043,254,100
1903....	37,346,075	203,225,900	580,085,400
1897....	46,966,900	189,181,700	503,988,200
1894....	80,831,000	221,707,600	456,939,400

Doubtless it will be admitted that the surplus will either increase or decrease. It can only increase by the return of conditions similar to the nineties, through progressive dullness of trade and loss of confidence. On the other hand, the decrease of surplus through giving its head to a runaway loan account will not be tolerated by banking sentiment, or if so a check will be applied in the stock market. The prediction is based on the actual effect of recent borrowings on the quotations of properties whose undoubted worth has not prevented their serious depreciation, which could not proceed much further without unhappy results. A leading property permitted it to be intimated yesterday that it would pass its dividend instead of borrowing. It is a pity, but it is a praiseworthy example. It ought to strengthen confidence in the management, and whatever the value of the property it is larger, not smaller, through refusal to keep up appearances by contracting debts. As this matter works out there will be opportunity to observe whether the chief strength of the stock market lies in the banking and monetary situation, as some have counseled.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	3	Rock Island pf.	½
Brklyn Union Gas	5	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	United Fruit	½
Consol. Gas	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar pf.	½	N. Y. Dock	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Rubber Goods	½
Detroit City Gas	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Nat. Lead	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
N. Y. Air Brake	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1	D. & Rio G. imp. 5s	1¼
t. r.	1½	Erie Pa. col. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Seab. Air Line 4s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 16	95,599
To date this year	37,622,267
Corresponding date last year	50,027,001

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 16	$881,500
To date this year	$196,436,700
Corresponding date last year	$213,588,700

TO SELL MINING STOCK.

Greene Consolidated Gold Company Will Offer Shares.

The persons interested in the Greene Consolidated Copper Company intend to put upon the market a certain part of the capital stock of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, organized under the laws of West Virginia with a capital of $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of $10.

Of the 500,000 shares of stock in this company 400,000 have been accepted by the former owners, which include Col. W. C. Greene in payment for the property and the development done so far, which will leave 100,000 shares in the treasury. Of these shares in the treasury 50,000 shares are to be offered to the public at par, $10 per share, to procure capital for the installation of the plant under contemplation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days; indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $197,471,230; balances, $12,328,123; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,414,952.

Money on call in London 1@2 per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¾; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87¾. Commercial bills, $4.84@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@95 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½@; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @ 10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Very Dull—Consolidated Gas Decidedly Strong — Note Retirement as Market Influence.

Were it not for the continued rise in Consolidated Gas and a sharp break in Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred, yesterday's trading in the stock market would have been without incidents of interest. Transactions in the first hour were only about 40,000 shares, and those in the second were not much larger, making a total for the day of 95,599 shares, or just about half the total of the previous Saturday. Only one stock, Consolidated Gas, passed the 10,000-share mark, and the changes in the list in general were in keeping with the limited character of the business. Barring the stocks with 100-share totals, a majority of the changes were declines, but the movement was too small to be significant. The bank statement was favorable in a sense at least, but it was scarcely a market factor.

Progress of a Monopoly.

Trading in Consolidated Gas amounted to 18,000 shares, or about three times the next largest total of the day. The stock was strong as well as active, selling at one time as high as 206¾, and closing at 205¼, with a net gain of 1¾ points. The advance was coincident with the progress of the hearing before the Mayor on the Remsen bill, but whether the connection between the two was more than nominal may be doubted.

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Paying Back Temporary Loans.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical declined a point and the preferred 6% points on transactions which in the two stocks together amounted to only 3,000 shares, divided in inverse proportion with the declines, 2,800 in the common and 200 in the preferred. The reason assigned for the selling of the stocks was the proposed issue of preferred stock to take up the temporary loan secured by the company some time ago. Within the past few days there has been much discussion of the probable issue of stock by various companies to replace at maturity the loans running for a year or two which have been made in such large volume, especially by the railroads. The case of Pennsylvania is a particularly prominent one, and the stock has been sold for the past few days on the statement that stock would eventually be issued to take up the $50,000,000 of notes which were sold early in the present year and paid for at the beginning of this month. It was scarcely to be supposed that the $50,000,000 of notes were to have been paid off out of the earnings of the next eighteen months, and it therefore need scarcely be a matter of surprise that the intention is to issue stock when the time comes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, April 16, 1904.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
49½	49⅝	3,900	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	49⅝	49⅞	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	19⅜	200	Am. Car & Foundry Co	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
71	72	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	72	72	72	72	...
29½	30	100	Amer. Cotton Oil	29⅝	29¾	29¾	29¾	...
7⅞	7¼	100	*American Ice Co	7	7	7	7	— ¼
27¼	28½	26	*American Ice Co. pf	28¼	28¼	27½	27½	...
21	21¼	10	*Amer. Locomotive Co	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	...
47⅞	48¾	200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	48½	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅝
92⅝	93¾	150	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
127½	127¾	100	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ¼
125½	126	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	125½	125⅞	125½	125½	— ¼
125½	127	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	126	126	126	126	+3
74	77	10	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
73⅜	73½	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	73⅜	73⅝	73½	73⅜	— ⅛
93	93½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93⅛	...
79½	79¾	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅜
90¼	90⅝	40	Baltimore & Ohio pf	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	...
46¼	46⅜	3,150	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ¼
205	210	700	Brooklyn Union Gas	202½	205	202½	205	+5
116⅜	117	580	Canadian Pacific	116¼	116⅞	116¼	116⅜	+ ⅜
32⅝	33	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
103⅛	103¾	100	Chi. Great Western	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
28½	29	100	Chi. Great West. pf. B	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
85	90	100	Chi. Great West. deb	80½	86½	86½	86½	...
144⅜	144⅝	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	145⅛	145¼	144¼	144¼	— ⅝
169	171	100	Chi. & Northwestern	171	171	171	171	+1
5⅜	6	100	Chi. Union Traction	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
32	32⅜	125	Col. Fuel & Iron	32½	32½	32½	32½	+1¼
17	17½	65	Colorado & Southern	17	17	17	17	...
145	175	10	Commercial Cable	165	165	165	165	...
205¼	205½	18,675	Consolidated Gas	203¾	206¾	203⅝	205¼	+1¾
64	75	100	Consolidated Coal	66	66	66	66	...
108½	109½	100	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
21½	22	100	Denver & Rio Grande	21½	21⅞	21½	21½	...
70	71¼	10	Denver & Rio G. pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅜	...
		200	Detroit City Gas	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ½
26⅝	26⅞	6,070	Erie	27⅜	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
65⅜	65⅝	1,324	Erie 1st pf	65¾	66	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
42¼	42½	400	Erie 2d pf	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42½	...
164	165	200	General Electric	164	164½	164	164½	— ½
130¼	131	154	Illinois Central	130⅜	130⅝	130⅜	130⅜	+ ¼
108¾	108¾	400	Louisville & Nashville	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	...
142	142¼	950	Manhattan Elevated	142	142⅜	142	142¼	— ¼
113½	114	400	Met. Street Railway	114	114¼	113⅜	113⅝	— ¼
7½	7¾	600	Mexican Central		7¾	7½	7½	+ ¼
62	62¼	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	+ ½
17½	17⅞	15	Mo., Kansas & Texas	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
38½	39	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
93	93¼	500	Missouri Pacific	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	— ¼
17½	18	1,000	*Nat. Lead Co	17⅜	18	17½	17⅝	— ½
133½	140	300	*New York Air Brake	134½	134½	133½	133½	...
116½	116¾	200	New York Central	117¼	117¼	117	117¼	+ ¼
40	...	100	New York Dock pf	40	40	40	40	— ¼
58	58½	100	Norfolk & Western	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
117¾	117¾	7,100	Pennsylvania Railroad	118¼	118⅛	117⅝	117⅞	— ⅛
96¾	97	130	People's Gas, Chicago	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
29	30	150	Pressed Steel Car	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
70½	72	20	Pressed Steel Car pf	72	72	72	72	...
72	74½	10	*Railway Steel Sp. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	...
44⅞	45	400	Reading	45¼	45⅝	45	45	...
63	63½	500	Reading 2d pf	65½	65½	63½	65½	...
7½	7⅝	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
23⅞	23½	1,400	Rock Island Co	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
63½	64	100	Rock Island Co. pf	64	64	64	64	+ ½
15½	15⅝	1,100	*Ruh. Goods Mfg. Co	16	16	15½	15½	— ½
76	76½	100	*St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
46⅜	47½	100	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf	47	47	47	47	— ½
35	35½	400	St. Louis Southwest. pf	35¼	35¼	35	35	— ¼
49¼	49¼	3,900	Southern Pacific	49⅜	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ¼
21⅞	22	200	South. R'way extended	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	...
38⅜	39¼	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ½
24¼	24⅝	410	*Texas & Pacific	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
25¾	26	100	Tol., St. Louis & West	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
37½	38¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	38	38¼	38	38¼	+ ⅛
85½	86¾	6,400	Union Pacific	86¼	86⅝	85⅛	85½	— ⅛
...	...	100	United Fruit Co	101	101	101	101	+ ½
7⅛	7⅜	3,520	*U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
79½	80	1,000	*U. S. Leather pf	79½	80	79½	79⅝	+ ⅛
61	62	400	U. S. Realty & Con	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
54⅝	54¾	400	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
57½	58	300	U. S. Rubber pf	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	11⅞	3,210	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
60¾	60¾	6,215	U. S. Steel pf	60⅝	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	3,840	Va.-Caro. Chemical	25½	25½	23½	24⅝	—1
96	96½	240	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	—6⅝
18½	19¼	900	Wabash	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	...
38½	39	4,020	Wabash pf	39¼	39¼	38¼	38⅞	— ⅛
18¾	18½	200	Wisconsin Central	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	...
Sales.....		96,599						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little activity developed in the curb market yesterday, and the principal changes of importance were in the bonds. Of these, the American Writing Paper 5s were the most active, and very easily rose to 73, with a later reaction to 72, a net gain of ⅝. A few of the Cuban Revolutionary bonds sold at 97½, as compared with the sale on the previous day at 96. Among the stocks the principal advance was that of Tonopah Mining of Nevada, which reached 9¼, which is a very high figure when it is recalled that the par value of the stock is only $1. The report that the company is about to retire the preferred stock and put the common on a dividend-paying basis is given as the reason for the rise.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, April 16, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,760	Am. Can	*4½	4½	4¼	— ⅛
1,020	Am. Can pf	*87	35¼	35½	—1⅝
1	Am. Chicle	93	93	93	...
57	Am. L. & Trac.	49¼	49	49¼	+2¼
18	Am. L. & T. pf.	92	92	92	...
25	Am. S. Found. pf.	31	31	31	+1
520	Am. W. Paper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
300	Am. W. P. pf.	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
3,600	Bay State Gas	¼	¼	¼	—1-32
1,700	B. Colum. Cop.	2	*1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
200	Brooklyn Ferry	6	6	6	— ⅛
25	Claflin, H. B., 2d pf.	90	90	90	...
100	Con. Foundry pf.	7½	7½	7½	...
1,100	Con. L. Superior	1	13-16	15-16	+1-16
100	Con. L. S. pf.	4	4	4	+ ½
1,170	C. Refrigerating	4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
25	Con. Tob.	252	252	252	+2
400	Cot. O. & F. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
300	Electric Boat pf.	*80	58	59	+1
300	Electric Vehicle	*7	6¼	6¼	—1⅛
150	Elec. Vehicle pf.	*10½	10	10	...
30	Electro-Pneu.	3-16	3-16	3-16	...
11,220	Gold Hill Cop.	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
40,600	G. Con. Cop.	1⅝	13½	14⅜	— ⅜
100	Granby Con.	3	3	3	...
400	Gr. N. pf., w. rel.	175	174½	175	+ ½
190	Hack. Meadows	30	*19⅞	20	+ ½
200	Havana Tob.	30	30	30	— ½
350	Havana T. pf.	40	*39½	40	+ ½
100	Houston Oil	1¾	1¾	1⅝	...
230	Int. R.	*103¾	*107⅜	*107⅜	—1½
712	Int. M. Mar.	5⅛	6	5⅛	— ⅜
150	Int. Mer. M. pf.	*17⅞	*17⅝	*17⅞	—1⅛
980	Int. Salt	11	10½	11	...
100	Kitchener Min'g	3-16	3-16	3-16	...
1,738	L. E. & P. W. Va.	34½	32	34⅞	+1⅞
300	Mackey Co.'s	20	20	20	+2
1,200	Manhattan Tr	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
7,300	M. & B. Cop.	13-16	⅝	11-16	— 1-16
8,112	Nor. Securities	99½	97¾	98½	— ¼
1	N. Y. Secur. stubs.	212½	212½	212½	—25
105	Otis Elev. pf.	*90	89½	89½	—1½
10	Pope Mfg.	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
220	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	*28¼	26	26	—1½
100	R. Bak'g Pow.	116	116	116	...
105	R. Ekg. pf.	*102¼	102	102	...
4	S. Car H. & L.	185	185	185	+5
2,414	S. Air Line	9½	9	9	— ⅝
1,156	S. Air L. pf.	18	17	17	—1
100	Standard Milling	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1	Standard M. pf.	84	84	84	—1
65	Standard Oil	635	630	630	...
500	Ton. M. of Nev.	9¼	8	9¼	+1¼
1,800	Union Copper	15-16	13-16	⅞	—1-16
200	Univ. F. Ext'g'r	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
1,350	W. Knob Cop.	8⅞	8	8¼	...

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$33,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	73	70¼	72	+1⅝
2,000	Brook. Ferry 5s	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
11,000	B.U.G. deb. 6s.	172	171	172	+1
20,000	Cen. Foundry 6s.	54	52	52	—1
21,000	Cub. 6s of 1896	97¼	96	97¼	— ¼
55,000	Nassau Elec. 4s	79¼	78½	79	— ¼
29,000	S. A. L. 1-yr. 5s, w. i.	88	85	87⅜	+2⅜
15,000	Va.-Car. Ch. 6s	93¾	93½	93½	— ⅜
3,000	W. Ry. & E. 4s	75	75	75	+ ⅞

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Bay State Gas	9-32	¼	¼
100	Central Foundry pf.	7½	7½	7½
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Electric Boat pf.	*60	*58	59
600	Gold Hill Copper	¾	11-16	¾
1,100	Greene Con. Copper	15½	14¾	14¾
100	Hackensack Meadows	20	20	20
100	Kitchener Mining	3-16	3-16	3-16
200	Light, Fuel & Power	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Mackey Company	20	20	20
1,600	Montreal & Boston	11-16	11-16	11-16
162	Northern Securities	98¼	*98	98¼
5	Otis Elevator pf.	90	90	90
100	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	102	102	102
100	Seaboard Air Line	9	9	9
15	Standard Oil	630	630	630
100	Tonopah Min. of Nev.	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$21,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	73	71⅝	72
6,000	Brook. U. G. deb. 6s	172	171	172
7,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	97¼	97⅛	97½
1,000	Nassau Electric 4s	75	75	75
5,000	Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	93½	93½	93½

†Sell flat.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended April 16	2,048,003
Same week last year	4,828,477
To date this year	37,622,267
Corresponding date last year	50,027,001

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$14,304,000
Same date last year	$14,381,000
To date this year	$196,436,700
Corresponding date last year	$213,588,700

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Apr. 18, '03.	Apr. 16, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	3,451,827	1,576,398	1,888,429
Industrials	876,650	471,605	405,045
Banks	322	127	195

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Apr. 18, '03.	Apr. 16, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$12,035,500	$8,588,000	$3,447,500
Industrials	2,314,500	5,704,000	*3,389,500
Government	31,000	2,000	29,000
State	.....	10,000	*10,000

*Increase.

***

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, April 16, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,950	Am. Copper	49⅝	49¾	49⅜	49½
10	Am. Ice	7	7	7	7
10	Am. Smelting	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
40	Am. Sugar	127½	127½	127½	127½
1,020	A., T. & S. F.	73⅝	73⅝	73½	73⅝
1,610	Balt. & Ohio	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½
2,170	Brooklyn R. T.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¼
20	Can. Pacific	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
110	Chi. Great W.	16¾	17	16¾	16¾
2,620	C., M. & St. P.	145	145½	144⅝	144⅞
50	Col. Fuel & I.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½
110	Con. Gas Co.	205¾	206¾	205¾	205¼
1,380	Erie	27¼	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞
40	Erie 1st pf.	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
20	Ill. Central	130¾	130⅝	130½	130⅝
100	Met. Street	113¾	114¼	113⅝	114
540	Mex. Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
210	Mo. Pacific	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93¼
60	National Lead	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	N. Y. Central	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
1,380	Pennsylvania	118¼	118¼	117¾	117¾
300	Reading	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
90	Rock Island	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
370	Southern Pac.	49½	49¾	49½	49½
20	Southern Ry.	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
70	Soul. & I.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
20	Texas & Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½
2,920	Union Pacific	86¼	86⅝	85½	85½
420	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20	U. S. Leather pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½
50	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
2,120	U. S. Steel pf.	60¾	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
40	Va.-Car. Chem.	25½	25½	25⅞	25⅞
10	Wabash	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
250	Wabash pf	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
20,250					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	71½	71¾	71½	71½
6,000	Con. Tob. 4s	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
$10,000					

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 16.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	25½	25½	25½
85	Brewing pf.	45	45	45
50	Consolidated Ice	7	5½	7
10	Crucible	5½	5½	5½
995	Crucible pf.	36½	36	36½
100	Firsproof	9¾	9¾	9¾
565	Mfg. & H.	30¼	30	30
20	Ohio Fuel	38	38	38
74	People's Pipe	19½	19½	19½
510	Pittsburg Coal pf.	59	58¾	58¾
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	119	119	119
65	River Coal pf.	26	25¾	25¾
115	U. S. Steel pf.	60¾	60¼	60¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Duq. Trac. 5s	114		
2,000	P., M. & C. 5s	95		

Mallett & Wyckoff to Dissolve.

The firm of Mallett & Wyckoff will be dissolved on Saturday next, and the accounts of all customers will be transferred to the New York Stock Exchange firm of Alley, Conger & Co.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Important Change for the Better, with Large Transactions.

PUBLIC AGAIN TAKING A HAND

All-Round Favorable Effect of the Anglo-French Treaty — American Railroads Alone Dull.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, April 16.—The settlement this week disclosed an important change for the better in the stock market. There was a much larger volume of transactions arranged for than at any previous settlement, and as a rule prices were on a much higher level. The buoyancy continued throughout the week, a large amount of business was transacted, and the public showed an interest in the market that was very gratifying to the brokers.

The publication of the Anglo-French agreement added to the abundance and cheapness of money and favorably affected consols, which made a handsome gain for the week. Other home and Colonial Government securities were strong.

Of chief interest in the foreign department was the advance of Egyptian stocks under the influence of the Anglo-French agreement. Another notable development was strength in Turkish, Bulgarian, Greek, and Servian loans, reflecting the belief that the Macedonian trouble is in the way of settlement.

Japanese 4s were up 1 or 2 points, and notwithstanding the naval disasters at Port Arthur several Russian loans were higher.

Home railways were active and strong on account of the ease in the money market and the conviction on the part of investors that prices have about touched bottom. Several of these stocks advanced from 4 to 5 per cent.

American railways were the one dull spot, most of them showing declines for the week due to a variety of causes, including uncertainty as to Northern Securities and the exports of gold from New York.

Mines continued strong and good buying took place, both here and on the Continent.

Money was in abundant supply until a temporary squeeze took place on account of the large amounts required in connection with the enormously heavy applications for the London County loan. The stringency is recognized as shortlived, so that discount rates are steadily falling. The reduction in the bank rate added substantially to the growing feeling of confidence in the market.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 16.—Money was in light demand in the market to-day, the pressure having been relieved since the closing of the applications for the County Council loan, which is a phenomenal success, reviving the prospect of other big loans, including the immediate issue of the long-expected twenty-five-million-dollar balance of the Transvaal loan. These rumors were chiefly responsible for the reaction in consols.

On the Stock Exchange trading was quiet and irregular on profit taking, the feature being a demand for Japan

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	June 1	May 12	June 2
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	$1.75	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	2	May 2	April 16	May 3
Chi., Mil. & St. P. com. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	April 22	Holders of record	Mar. 24
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 9	April 23	May 10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 20	April 9	April 21
Del., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¾	April 20	April 4	April 20
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1½	April 25	April 18	April 26
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1½	May 1	April 22	April 25
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	May 2	April 16	May 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 2	April 16	May 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 2	April 16	May 2
Reading 2d pf.	2	May 10	April 22	May 11
Rock Island pf. (quarter)	1	May 2	April 15	April 18
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. (quar.)	1¼	May 16	April 30	May 17
Southern Railway pf.	2½	April 18	Mar. 26	April 18

STREET RAILWAYS.

Central Traction (Pitts.)	1½	April 30	Holders of record	April 20
Columbus Railway pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 2	Holders of record	April 15
Consol. Trac. pf. (Pitts.) (semi-ann.)	2	May 2	Holders of record	April 20
Detroit United Railway (quar.)	1	May 2	April 16	May 3
Duquesne Traction (Pitts.)	2	April 30	Holders of record	April 20
Grand Rapids Railway pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record	April 18
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light pf. (quar.)	1½	May 2	April 20	May 3
Phil. Co. of Pitts. com. (quar.)	1½	May 1	Holders of record	April 1
Pittsburg Traction	3½	April 30	Holders of record	April 20
Twin City Rapid Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	May 16	April 30	.....
United Traction Co. (Albany) (quar.)	1¼	May 1	April 20	May 2

TRUST COMPANY.

Federal (Boston)	$2.50	May 2	Holders of record	April 23

BANK STOCK.

Mt. Morris	4	May 2	April 21	May 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Chicle com.	1	April 20	April 15	April 21
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1	1904 May 16	June 2
American Glue com. (semi-annual)	2	May 2	Holders of record	April 22
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 21	Mar. 31	April 21
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	April 20	April 5	April 21
Amer. Steel Foundries pf. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 15	May 2
American Tobacco com. (quar.)	3	May 1	April 15	May 2
American Tobacco pf. (quar.)	2	May 1	April 15	May 2
Central Oil	25c	May 2	Holders of record	April 22
Consol. Ice Co. pf. (Pitts.) (quar.)	1½	April 19	April 10	April 20
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	April 26	April 5	April 27
Dupont International Powder Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	April 20	Holders of record	April 9
Edison El. Ill., Boston, (quar.)	2½	May 2	Holders of record	April 6
Edison El. Ill. of Brockton	$2.50	May 2	April 18	May 3
Harbison-Walker Refract. pf. (quar.)	1¼	April 20	Holders of record	April 11
H. R. Worthington pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	May 2	April 20	May 3
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	April 25	April 20	.....
Houghton County Electric Light	3	May 2	Holders of record	April 18
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical com. (quarter)	¾	April 20	Holders of record	Mar. 31
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical pf. (semi-annual)	$2	May 16	Holders of record	April 30
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1½	May 2	April 20	May 3
James Olwell & Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	Holders of record	April 20
Lowell Electric Light	$4	May 2	April 18	May 3
Manufacturers' L't & Heat (quar.)	1½	April 20	Holders of record	April 1
Montana Ore Purchasing	$2	April 30	April 4	April 30
Montana Ore Purchasing (extra)	2	April 30	April 4	April 30
National Fireproofing pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 25	Holders of record	April 20
National Steel & Wire pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 4	April 22	May 4
New England Teleph. & Telegraph (quarter)	$1.50	May 16	Holders of record	April 2
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	1	April 23	.....	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	3½	May 2	April 15	April 21
Phill. Warehousing & Cold Storage	$3	May 2	Holders of record	April 21
Phil. Warehousing & Cold Storage (extra)	$2	May 2	Holders of record	April 21
Rogers Locomotive Works pf.	1½	May 2	April 21	May 2
Street's West. Stable Car Line com.	50c	April 25	April 12	April 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	May 2	April 12	May 4
United Electric Securities Co. (semi-annual)	$3.50	May 2	*Holders of record	April 20
United Copper pf. (semi-annual)	3	May 2	April 14	May 2
U. S. Steel preferred (quartcr)	1¾	May 16	April 19	May 17

*Books do not close.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended April 16 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$619,800.00	$19,300.00	$25,500	$35,500.00	$87,600.00	$633,600.00
Colonial	100,000	2,165,200.00	58,800.00	203,200	378,500.00	713,700.00	3,068,400.00
Columbia	300,000	3,304,000.00	184,000.00	107,000	222,000.00	5,500.00	3,436,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	741,210.00	10,029.00	44,624	51,956.00	.....	714,894.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,570,100.00	83,500.00	104,900	476,500.00	100,000.00	2,168,800.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,764,381.00	10,288.00	94,703	155,907.00	82,620.00	1,993,388.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,784,500.00	153,800.00	81,800	154,900.00	225,000.00	2,159,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,001,300.00	81,600.00	85,100	205,300.00	53,100.00	2,012,700.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,317,100.00	142,600.00	85,200	330,100.00	54,900.00	2,995,100.00
Mutual	200,000	2,600,820.00	20,395.00	221,846	200,016.00	1,189.00	2,670,373.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,337,252.00	25,522.00	134,203	239,876.00	364,103.00	1,807,683.00
Plaza	100,000	3,017,900.00	147,000.00	132,000	440,000.00	.....	3,420,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,090,048.00	15,310.00	77,168	75,220.00	209,739.00	1,305,178.00
State	100,000	7,237,000.00	468,000.00	209,000	99,000.00	727,000.00	8,380,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,588,000.00	62,000.00	208,000	140,000.00	0,200.00	2,062,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,263,500.00	49,400.00	142,900	148,300.00	174,100.00	1,681,200.00
United National	1,000,000	2,034,300.00	261,200.00	59,900	82,500.00	.....	1,325,300.00
Washington Heights	100,000	598,009.00	11,187.00	26,287	62,392.00	.....	475,492.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,924,400.00	31,800.00	202,400	408,900.00	1,800.00	2,260,900.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,559,400.00	21,809.00	117,000	122,500.00	60,100.00	1,682,400.00
Broadway	150,000	2,057,321.00	20,393.00	162,997	408,275.00	.....	2,296,902.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,542,900.00	106,500.00	57,300	317,200.00	25,700.00	1,757,500.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,078,300.00	283,100.00	145,700	721,200.00	50,700.00	3,860,400.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,232,000.00	210,900.00	534,800	1,099,900.00	60,000.00	7,974,200.00
Merchants'	200,000	1,015,623.00	14,500.00	63,433	113,306.00	10,000.00	1,118,864.00
Nassau National	300,000	5,340,000.00	200,000.00	350,000	754,000.00	27,000.00	5,433,000.00
National City	300,000	3,260,000.00	139,000.00	370,000	692,000.00	225,000.00	4,133,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,034,424.00	14,147.10	67,681	84,422.75	253,361.77	1,138,749.81
People's	100,000	1,243,600.00	40,200.00	149,400	220,000.00	103,100.00	1,559,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	610,383.00	6,500.00	34,821	64,288.00	78,400.00	667,422.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,131,000.00	98,000.00	25,000	228,000.00	50,000.00	1,170,000.00
Union	200,000	1,160,000.00	44,200.00	83,400	112,356.00	375,000.00	1,470,000.00
Wallabout	100,000	752,500.00	52,600.00	45,000	47,200.00	72,100.00	791,530.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	743,300.00	56,800.00	10,000	131,600.00	.....	741,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,755,800.00	161,100.00	304,600	1,686,100.00	984,300.00	5,780,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,097,742.00	79,283.00	67,855	404,052.00	157,941.00	2,090,912.00
Second National	200,000	1,017,700.00	56,500.00	13,000	222,900.00	14,700.00	1,107,200.00
Third National	200,000	1,209,694.41	55,370.00	80,270	738,123.43	4,858.85	1,868,470.46
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,329,500.00	154,100.00	26,500	120,300.00	240,700.00	2,359,700.00
Second National	125,000	1,053,887.00	36,888.00	37,600	84,500.00	177,300.00	1,223,506.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,562,818.00	19,133.00	108,694	76,029.00	99,946.00	1,752,623.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, April 16, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation
$2,000,000	$2,536,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,911,000	$3,411,000	$1,487,000	$18,528,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,393,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,500,000	8,479,000	2,190,000	27,768,000	.....
1,450,000	1,415,900	Merchants' National	14,981,800	3,017,900	1,355,200	16,343,700	.....
2,000,000	2,812,400	Mechanics' National	13,843,000	2,173,000	1,780,000	14,334,000	.....
1,500,000	3,562,400	Bank of America	21,473,900	3,409,900	2,108,300	22,760,300	.....
1,000,000	270,200	Phenix National	3,981,000	857,000	195,000	3,762,000	49,500
25,000,000	17,675,900	National City	172,603,000	37,898,000	7,561,800	174,712,300	1,970,000
1,000,000	7,565,100	Chemical National	24,037,500	6,321,100	1,800,100	24,741,100	.....
600,000	301,400	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	5,359,000	833,900	561,600	5,679,800	178,300
1,000,000	2,223,900	Gallatin National	7,944,500	840,100	516,900	5,674,400	989,100
300,000	117,500	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,044,800	581,200	39,100	2,354,500	45,200
700,000	240,900	Mechanics & Traders'	4,340,000	532,000	560,000	4,020,000	.....
500,000	537,700	Greenwich	4,230,100	549,100	407,300	2,164,100	.....
600,000	919,900	Leath. Manufact. Nat.	4,772,500	1,342,600	180,800	4,915,400	484,300
5,000,000	4,127,100	Am. Exch. National	31,492,000	4,073,000	1,784,000	24,430,000	4,398,000
25,000,000	11,860,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce	165,276,200	27,938,000	11,333,100	150,314,600	11,337,000
3,000,000	4,424,300	Mercantile National	25,152,800	4,067,100	1,201,400	22,339,900	1,775,200
422,700	600,500	Pacific	2,892,900	503,000	430,000	3,787,000	.....
450,000	1,091,800	Chatham National	6,003,200	637,800	870,400	5,963,400	40,200
200,000	396,000	People's	2,112,300	145,300	538,500	2,645,900	.....
2,000,000	2,079,100	Nat. Bank of N. A.	16,465,000	2,763,600	1,577,400	15,959,600	840,000
3,000,000	6,409,900	Hanover National	47,512,200	13,055,900	3,997,700	59,759,900	250,000
1,000,000	1,047,200	Irving National	6,290,000	971,700	630,100	5,723,000	244,900
2,550,000	541,700	Citizens' Central Nat.	16,379,800	3,090,500	1,385,200	19,715,800	644,500
500,000	313,400	Nassau	2,536,000	426,000	352,000	3,151,000	.....
1,000,000	1,273,900	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,057,200	964,400	633,400	6,619,000	44,100
1,000,000	397,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,173,000	2,023,000	306,000	8,580,000	99,800
2,000,000	3,291,300	Corn Exchange	23,099,000	6,022,000	2,870,000	35,396,000	.....
750,000	1,042,000	Oriental	7,172,000	1,347,700	349,100	7,071,400	.....
1,500,000	6,681,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,610,000	4,175,000	1,351,000	22,120,000	45,800
3,000,000	7,009,100	National Park	67,286,000	18,134,000	4,535,000	79,370,000	2,879,300
250,000	141,800	East River National	1,343,200	136,000	170,100	1,289,400	49,700
3,000,000	3,017,400	Fourth National	20,821,700	3,548,100	2,650,600	23,421,600	50,000
300,000	1,380,400	Second National	8,752,000	1,118,000	1,422,000	9,737,000	228,000
10,000,000	13,714,000	First National	82,793,500	27,212,400	1,932,500	84,770,000	4,977,000
1,000,000	893,200	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,488,600	1,320,700	486,300	6,835,500	616,600
250,000	175,900	Bowery	2,884,000	440,000	276,000	3,270,000	.....
200,000	660,700	N. Y. County National	4,543,400	909,600	484,800	5,700,300	50,000
750,000	513,300	German-American	3,508,100	628,400	214,500	3,369,200	.....
1,000,000	3,955,500	Chase National	39,616,300	14,173,700	1,623,400	50,344,700	50,000
100,000	1,745,500	Fifth Avenue	9,085,200	2,376,100	225,200	9,937,000	.....
200,000	665,500	German Exchange	5,995,000	1,180,000	175,000	3,254,900	.....
200,000	882,700	Germania	3,202,400	425,100	761,400	5,101,100	82½
300,000	1,320,500	Lincoln National	9,985,100	733,800	1,605,100	10,011,900	247,000
1,000,000	1,274,100	Garfield National	7,356,100	1,649,000	307,100	7,538,400	49,700
250,000	1,415,600	Fifth National	2,431,100	493,000	146,200	2,068,600	244,400
1,000,000	1,470,700	Bank of the Metropolis	8,808,500	1,602,400	917,200	10,129,000	.....
200,000	539,200	West Side Bank	3,144,000	704,000	324,000	3,972,000	.....
500,000	1,418,000	Seaboard National	14,272,000	3,104,000	1,539,000	17,003,000	50,000
300,000	635,100	First National, B'klyn.	4,243,000	614,000	718,000	4,570,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,939,800	Liberty National	12,180,000	2,490,300	940,000	10,294,200	795,000
1,000,000	592,100	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	5,046,500	825,500	330,100	5,150,100	.....
500,000	561,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,520,400	829,200	790,300	6,439,000	100,000
350,000	546,600	Astor National	4,839,000	1,032,000	256,000	4,910,000	350,000
103,250,000	114,686,900	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	10,502,700	Total, State banks.					
115,572,700	134,279,000	Total	1043 254 100	228 746 000	72 838 200	1097 118 400	35 314 200

*As per official reports: 37 National banks, March 28, 1904; 17 State banks, March 5, 1904.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—To-day's market calls for no comment beyond the mere statemcnt that business was intensely dull with prices at a standstill. Total sales 3,348 shares; $49,500 bonds. The transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cement	7 16	7 16	7 5-16
24	Cambria Iron	46	46	46
140	Cambria Steel	20¼	20	20¼
500	Erie	27⅝	27	27
25	General Asphalt pf.	35	34½	35
20	Ins. Co. N. America	24	24	24
107	Lehigh Navigation	68	68	68
14	Minehill	62	62	62
583	Pennsylvania R. R.	59½	58 13-16	58 13-16
47	Penna. Salt warrants	9	8½	9
100	Phila. Company	38¼	38½	38½
6	Phila. Traction	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
630	Reading	22½	22 7-16	22 7-10
3	United Co.'s of N. J.	263½	263½	263½
19	United Gas Imp.	83¾	83¾	83¾
100	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	U. S. Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼
500	U. S. Steel pf.	60¾	60½	60½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Trading at the Baltimore Stock Exchange was featureless and very small in volume to-day. The sales of stock amounted to only 132 shares, and the bond transactions aggregated $23,000. The transactions were:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	87½	87½	87½
7,000	Seaboard 4s	88¾	88½	88¾
5,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
5,000	United Rye. 4s	90	90	90
2,000	United Ry. inc.	51½	51½	51½

STOCKS.

100	Seaboard com.	9	9	9
10	Seaboard pf.	17	17	17
2	Northern Central	91	91	91
5	United Ry. com.	7½	7¼	7½
5	U. S. Fidelity	109	109	109
10	Maryland Casualty	46	46	46

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—The money market shows no change. The supply of funds is large and rates are reasonable, but there is scarcely any demand.

Call loans were at 2½@3 per cent to-day; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 10@15c discount. Clearings, $22,954,865; balances, $1,844,302; Sub-Treasury credit, $22,855.

For the week: Clearings, $130,638,148; balances, $9,193,971.

The foreign exchange market is dull and steady, with rates unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¼	.....
Sterling	4.87⅝	$4.85¼
Commercial	.....	4.84½
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅜
Reichsmarks	.95½	.95
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅛

The stock market was absolutely without feature to-day. Commission orders were practically "nil," and traders showed little disposition to make new commitments. In view of the dullness the tone was fairly firm.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atchison	73⅝	73⅛	73⅜
58	Boston & Maine	165	165	165
4	Boston & Maine pf.	166	166	166
70	Boston Elevated	140	140	140
20	C. J. R. & S. Y.	138	138	138
16	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	119	119	119
80	Fitchburg pf.	140¾	140¾	140¾
11	Manchester & Lawrence	246	245½	246
86	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189¾	189½	189¾
2	Old Colony	205¼	205¼	205¼
30	Ore Marquette	77	77	77
65	Union Pacific	86¼	86	86¼
3	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
3	West End	92¾	92¼	92¾
4	West End pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾

TELEPHONES.

397	American	128½	128	128¼
84	New England	127	125½	127
15	Western pf.	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	American Pneu. Serv.	5	4⅞	5
140	American Pneu. Serv. pf.	20	19½	19½
29	American Sugar pf.	126	125¼	125¼
17	American Woolen pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	Edison	237½	237½	237½
100	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	37¾	37¾	37¾
125	Massachusetts Gas	40¼	40	40¼
20	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80	80	80
10	Mergenthaler	175	175	175
60	Pullman	210½	210½	210½
40	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¼	100¾
50	Union Land & Cop. Co.	2½	2½	2½
62	United Fruit	100½	100½	100½
10	United Shoe Machine	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞
80	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
45	United States Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
150	United States Steel pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾

MINING.

67	Allouez	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
770	Amalgamated	49⅞	49¾	49⅝
100	Arcadian	45c.	45c.	45c.
8	Calumet & Hecla	489	488	489
10	Centennial	20	20	20
580	Consolidated Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.
45	Copper Range	42½	42	42¼
629	Daly-West	22¾	22	22½
25	Dominion Coal	63	63	63
300	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
45	Franklin	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,550	Granby	3½	3¼	3⅜
110	Mass	4¼	4 1-16	4 1-16
110	Mohawk	4½	4⅜	4⅜
75	Old Dominion	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
20	Osceola	57⅝	57½	57½
105	Parrot	24	24	24
25	Phenix	2	2	2
35	Shannon	8½	8¼	8¼
185	Trinity	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	United States Coal & Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
250	United States	20½	20½	20⅝
177	Utah	33⅜	33⅛	33¼
125	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3¼
903	Winona	6⅝	6½	6⅝
25	Wolverine	72¼	72¼	72¼

*First installment paid.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Shares.		Prices.	Previous Quotations.
16	Amory	124⅛@126	123¼
6	Amoskeag	1,800@1,820	1,801½
..	Androscoggin	130	130
..	Appleton	116¼	116¼
100	Arlington Mills	125	126¼
..	Atlantic	172	49
..	Bates	.....	170⅜
..	Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	.....	102½
7	Bigelow Carpet	103¼	103
..	Boott	.....	250
..	Boston, (New)	.....	100
..	Boston Belting	.....	205
..	Boston Duck	.....	1,175
..	Cabot	.....	65
..	Chicopee	.....	41¼
..	Cocheco	.....	215
..	Columbian	.....	1,012½
..	Continental	.....	40
..	Dwight	.....	1,002½
..	Edwards	.....	175
5	Everett	110	108
..	Franklin	.....	99¼
..	Great Falls	.....	152
..	Hamilton Cotton	.....	675
..	Hamilton Woolen	.....	50
..	Hill	.....	55
..	Hillsborough Mills, (woolen)	.....	25
..	Jackson	.....	610
..	Lancaster, (new)	.....	68
..	Lawrence	.....	110½
..	Lockwood	.....	93½
..	Lowell	.....	632½
..	Lowell Bleachery, (new)	.....	100
..	Lowell Machine Shop	.....	500
..	Lyman Mills	.....	64
1	Manchester Mills	70	70
..	Massachusetts	.....	80
20	Mass. Cotton of Georgia	098¾	97½
10	Merrimack	61	57¼
..	Middlesex	.....	60
..	Monadnock	.....	850
10	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	49¾	48
5	Nashua Mfg. Co.	602½	602½
..	Newmarket Mfg. Co.	.....	71½
..	Otis	.....	1,850
3	Pacific	2,016¼@2,015	2,011¼
1	Pepperell	250	252
..	Plymouth Cordage	.....	231
..	Queen City Cotton	.....	100
..	Salmon Falls Mfg.	.....	105⅝
..	Stafford	.....	107½
..	Stark	.....	990
..	Swift	.....	1,062½
..	Thorndyke	.....	90¾
..	Tremont & Suffolk	.....	80
..	Waltham Bleach. & Dry Works	.....	117
..	Wamsutta	.....	129
..	Washington	.....	855
..	York	.....	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 16.—New York exchange was 30 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4½ to 5%. A drop to 22 by Pneumatic Tool stock to wlthin a point of low record and sales of Tool bonds at 48½ were matters of some small interest in the dull week-end trading on the local exchange. Union traction issues were taken in small amount at slightly firmer prices. West Chicago sold at 41½ and Swifts eased off slightly. Biscuit common was steady. Other business was inconsequential. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	American Can pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
10	Chicago Brewing	1	1	1
150	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	23	22	22
50	Chicago Title & Trust	88½	88¼	88¼
300	Chicago Un. Traction	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Chicago Un. Trac. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
20	Diamond Matcb	130¼	130½	130¼
100	Nat. Biscuit	42½	42½	42½
150	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
20	U. S. Steel pf.	60¼	60¼	60¼
85	West Chicago	41½	41½	41½

FALL RIVER COTTON STOCKS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 16.—G. M. Hafford & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen	95	97	.....
Border City Mfg. Co.	100	103½	101½
Chace Mills	97	100	.....
Davol Mille	..	92½	.....
Flint Mills	..	100	.....
Granite Mills	..	125	.....
King Philip Mills	122	..	.....
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	.....
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	82½	.....
Narragansett Mills	98	..	.....
Osborn Mills	..	86	.....
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	116	..	.....
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	123	.....
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	..	100	.....
Stafford Mills	..	82½	.....
Tecumseh Mills	115	120	117
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	125	127½	.....
Weetamoe Mills	56	60	.....

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Incorporated to-day:

The

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1904.

APRIL 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Apr. 16, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. Higb.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, April 16. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended April 16, 2,048,003.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended April 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 16, '04.
235	220	225 Jan. 6.	224¾ Apr. 16.	224	226	— ¾	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Ex Q	224¾	234½	224¾	224¾	225¼	100
75⅞	33⅝	52¼ Apr. 8.	43⅛ Feb. 8.	49½	49⅝	— 2	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 29, '04.	½	Q	52	52⅛	48⅞	49⅝	63¾	108,210
25⅜	12	14½ Jan. 13.	13 Mar. 16.	....	....	— 1	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	17,215,600	....	..	..	13	13	13	13	....	300
41¼	17¼	21⅜ Jan. 27.	17¾ Jan. 6.	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	20	20	19¼	19⅝	30½	2,700
93	60½	74⅜ Apr. 7.	67 Jan. 6.	71	72	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	72	72	72	72	90¾	720
46¼	25¼	32⅞ Jan. 25.	28½ Jan. 7.	29¾	30	— ¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	30½	30½	29¾	29¾	41¼	900
88	82	90 Feb. 9.	89 Jan. 22.	88	90	....	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '03.	3	SA	90	90	90	90	96½	200
235	171	195 Jan. 29.	188 Mar. 30.	185	195	....	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '04.	14	SA	194¾	194¾	194¾	194¾	209	20
20⅜	6	8½ Feb. 15.	5½ Jan. 19.	6¾	7½	+ ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¾	..	6¼	6¾	6	6¼	18	320
11⅞	2¼	5¼ Jan. 27.	2⅝ Jan. 5.	4	4½	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	7¾	100
37⅞	10	18¾ Apr. 8.	11 Jan. 5.	16¾	18½	..	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,900	....	..	..	18½	19½	18½	19½	31	200
11⅞	4	9¼ Jan. 2.	6¼ Mar. 24.	7⅞	7¾	— ½	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7	7⅞	7	7	8⅜	720
42½	16½	36⅛ Jan. 4.	24½ Mar. 24.	27¼	28½	..	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	28¼	28⅝	27¼	28	32⅞	1,205
19⅜	5	12 Jan. 22.	8½ Mar. 16.	8¾	8¾	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	....	..	..	8½	8¾	8½	8½	16	110
46⅞	23½	30 Mar. 21.	28 Jan. 19.	28	31	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	38	100
31⅝	10½	23⅜ Feb. 16.	16¼ Jan. 6.	21	21¼	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	....	..	..	21¼	21¾	21	21	27⅜	1,870
95⅜	67½	83 Mar. 22.	75½ Jan. 6.	81	83	— 1⅛	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '04.	1¾	Q	82¾	82¾	82¼	82⅜	93½	695
24½	14½	22 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 7.	17	19	— 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '03.	1¾	..	18	18	18	18	19	400
52⅞	36¾	51½ Jan. 23.	46 Feb. 25.	47½	48¾	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1½	Q	48¾	49	48	48⅝	51	1,710
99½	80¼	94½ Jan. 28.	88¾ Jan. 6.	92⅜	93⅜	+ ⅝	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	93¼	93¾	93	93⅜	99¾	1,971
96⅜	80	91 Jan. 13.	85 Jan. 6.	90¼	95	+ ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	91	91	90¾	90¾	95	285
134⅝	107¼	131½ Jan. 25.	122¼ Mar. 7.	127¼	127¾	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	127¼	129	126⅝	127¼	125¼	29,550
123	116	126¾ Jan. 30.	123 Jan. 4.	125½	126	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	126	126	125¼	125½	119	600
80	77½	86¾ Jan. 18.	82 Jan. 6.	86	88	+ 2	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	....	150
169	111¼	130 Jan. 25.	121 Feb. 10.	125½	127	+ 3	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	127,061,900	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	Q	126	126	126	126	154	150
146	131	135 Jan. 14.	130¼ Feb. 11.	130	140	....	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	140	140	140	140	....	68
80	65	75½ Apr. 11.	69 Jan. 25.	74	77	— 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	75½	75¼	75	75	77⅜	210
125½	58	80⅛ Apr. 12.	61 Feb. 20.	72	74	— 4	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 16, '03.	50c	SA	72½	80⅜	72	74	110	5,009
69	54½	54 Jan. 21.	53 Mar. 28.	52	56	....	Ann Arbor, pf.	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	52	52	52	52	....	75
89⅞	64	75¼ Apr. 11.	64 Feb. 24.	73⅜	73½	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	75	75¼	73	73⅜	81¾	176,345
103½	84⅜	94⅛ Apr. 8.	87⅝ Jan. 6.	93	93½	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '04.	2½	SA	94½	94⅝	93¼	93¼	97½	3,860
104	71⅝	85⅞ Jan. 27.	72⅞ Mar. 14.	79⅜	79½	— 1⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	81½	81¾	79¼	79⅝	92⅜	36,372
96¾	82¾	92 Jan. 28.	87⅜ Feb. 19.	90¼	90⅝	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,363,900	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	90¼	91	90⅛	90⅝	92⅜	1,247
71⅛	29¼	52¼ Jan. 2.	38 Feb. 24.	46¼	46⅝	+ ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	....	..	..	46½	48⅝	45⅝	46¼	66½	135,845
225	170	209¾ Jan. 15.	185 Mar. 16.	205	210	+ 2½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Q	200	205	200	205	206	1,000
15¾	5	7 Jan. 29.	5¾ Mar. 1.	6	7	— ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	6	6¼	6	6	12¼	500
55	40	49⅞ Mar. 7.	47⅞ Feb. 19.	48½	50	— ⅝	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	49	49	49	49	....	425
138¾	115⅝	121¼ Jan. 22.	109¼ Mar. 12.	116⅜	117	+ ⅝	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,560,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	116⅞	117⅝	116⅜	116⅜	120¾	8,330
100	95	*103½ Apr. 11.	*103½ Apr. 11.	103	104	....	Central & South American Tel.	100	7,917,600	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	103½	103½	103½	103½	....	25
53⅝	27¼	36 Jan. 28.	28¾ Mar. 14.	32⅜	33	— ¼	Cbesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,733,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	33	33⅜	32⅜	32⅝	44⅞	3,575
37½	18½	40 Feb. 6.	33 Jan. 15.	37½	37¾	— ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	....	..	..	38	38	37¼	37¾	39	500
75½	49	83¼ Jan. 30.	75 Jan. 2.	80½	81	....	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	80½	80½	80¼	80¾	69¾	33
29⅝	13	17⅜ Jan. 22.	14 Feb. 24.	16⅝	16¾	....	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,921,000	....	..	..	17¼	17⅜	16½	16⅝	22½	9,300
85½	63	71 Jan. 30.	65 Feb. 25.	68	70	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	SA	70	70⅞	70	70	78	100
40⅝	24	31 Jan. 21.	25⅝ Mar. 21.	28¼	29	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,489,100	....	..	..	29¼	29⅞	27⅜	28¼	38	1,200
96⅝	83	86½ Apr. 12.	83½ Feb. 5.	85	90	+ 3	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	21,557,000	Jan. 15, '04.	..	SA	86½	86⅞	86½	86½	88	200
183¼	133¼	148¾ Jan. 22.	137¼ Feb. 24.	144⅜	144⅝	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,181,900	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	145	146⅛	144	144¼	162	92,245
194¼	168	180 Apr. 12.	172 Mar. 4.	173	180	+ 4	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,864,400	Oct. 27, '03.	3½	SA	178	180	178	180	183¾	933
224¼	170	172¾ Mar. 29.	161¼ Mar. 14.	160	171	— ¼	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,235,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	171¼	172	170	171	182¾	1,703
250	190	214½ Jan. 23.	201 Feb. 8.	....	....	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,895,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	Q	214	214	214	214	220	200
19⅞	8	12⅜ Jan. 15.	8¼ Feb. 24.	9	10	— 1⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	17	250
36	15	20½ Jan. 15.	18 Jan. 2.	19¾	21	....	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	21	21	20¾	20¾	28¾	1,050
17½	3	7⅞ Jan. 4.	4½ Feb. 20.	5¾	6	— ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	8¾	1,710
50¾	20	33⅝ Jan. 18.	29¼ Feb. 23.	31½	32	+ ½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1½	..	30½	30½	30½	30½	40	700
139	112	110½ Mar. 14.	100 Feb. 8.	106	120	....	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1½	Q	105	105	105	105	....	10
97	67¼	77 Apr. 13.	70 Apr. 13.	75	80	+ ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '98.	1½	..	79	79	79	79	....	100
82½	24	34½ Jan. 27.	25¾ Mar. 12.	32	32¾	....	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,632,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	33	33⅝	31¼	32¼	63⅝	5,325
31⅝	10	19 Jan. 12.	14¼ Feb. 23.	17	17½	— ⅞	Colorado Southern.	100	30,935,000	....	..	..	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	24⅝	1,035
72	44½	58¼ Jan. 25.	50 Feb. 23.	54	55	....	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	56	56¾	55½	55¾	65	453
48	17	28⅝ Jan. 22.	22 Feb. 23.	23	24	— 1¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	..	..	25	25	23½	24	36	400
28⅛	9½	16¾ Jan. 26.	11⅝ Feb. 27.	12	13½	+ ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	..	13½	13½	13	13½	20	700
176	149¾	163 Feb. 16.	168 Jan. 8.	165	175	....	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	165	165	165	165	....	10
222	164	206¾ Apr. 16.	185 Feb. 8.	204½	205½	+ 4⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '04.	2	Q	201	206¾	197	205	205½	37,554
80	80	66 Apr. 16.	66 Apr. 16.	64	75	....	Consolidated Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	4	A	66	66	66	66	....	100
119	94⅝	111 Apr. 6.	101½ Jan. 4.	108½	109½	— 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Apr. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	108¾	108½	108¼	108½	....	534
35	15¼	22⅜ Jan. 23.	12¼ Mar. 15.	15½	16	— ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	½	Q	12⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	33¾	1,680
85⅛	60	74⅜ Jan. 23.	63 Mar. 9.	70⅞	71½	+ 1¼	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	47,380,700	Apr. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	70½	71	70¼	71	81	465
183¼	140	168½ Jan. 22.	149 Mar. 12.	153½	154¼	+ 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,110,700	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	153⅜	155⅝	153	154	166¼	8,250
276½	230	275⅝ Apr. 7.	250½ Feb. 23.	263½	274	— ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	273½	275½	268	268	250½	200
43	18	23⅝ Jan. 22.	18 Mar. 14.	21½	22	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	§38,000,000	....	..	..	22	22¾	21½	21½	35⅝	900
90½	62	74⅞ Jan. 22.	64½ Feb. 24.	70	71¼	....	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	§44,345,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	71½	72⅜	71½	71½	86¼	1,435
10	10	2¼ Jan. 18.	1 Jan. 16.	....	....	— 1⅛	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	1	1	1	1	....	100
10	10	3¼ Jan. 21.	2 Jan. 12.	....	....	....	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	2	2	2	2	....	100
75⅜	70	76½ Jan. 23.	72¾ Apr. 16.	....	....	— ½	Detroit City Gas.	50	4,825,500	Nov. 1, '03.	2½	..	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	....	200
20⅝	7¾	14¾ Jan. 23.	8¾ Apr. 13.	9½	....	— 1⅜	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	....	..	..	10	10	8⅝	8⅝	15¼	2,520
39¾	14	23¼ Jan. 23.	16¾ Apr. 14.	17	19	— 2	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	....	..	..	19	19	16¾	17	28½	1,670
34¾	20	28½ Jan. 21.	21¼ Apr. 8.	22½	23	+ ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	10	28,064,300	Jan. 26, '04.	1	Q	23¼	23	22¼	22¼	28½	780
19½	7	10¾ Jan. 22.	7⅛ Apr. 14.	7⅞	8	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	14⅜	410
28⅝	10	17¼ Jan. 22.	11⅛ Feb. 20.	12	14½	....	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	13	13	13	13	22	100
42⅜	23	29½ Jan. 2.	22 Feb. 26.	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	27	27⅝	26¼	26⅝	33⅜	89,190
74	62⅛	69¾ Jan. 27.	61⅛ Feb. 29.	65⅞	65¾	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,832,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	65½	66¾	64⅝	65⅜	65½	12,398
64⅞	44	50½ Jan. 2.	37¼ Feb. 20.	42¼	42½	+ ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	42¾	43½	41½	42½	52	4,785
204	136	179½ Jan. 23.	156½ Feb. 24.	164	165	+ ⅞	**General Electric Co.**	100	43,944,700	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	164	165	163¾	164½	190½	1,020
*98	*98	*95 Apr. 14.	*95 Apr. 14.	....	....	....	**H.B. Claflin Co.** 2d pf.	100	12,570,600	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	95	95	95	95	....	16
106½	65	77⅛ Jan. 22.	70 Feb. 11.	65	74	— ⅝	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 13, '04.	1½	SA	71	71	71	71	93¼	100
99¼	77	85 Jan. 7.	77 Mar. 12.	80½	81	+ ⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 13, '04.	3	SA	80½	81	80¾	80¾	94¾	925
64	51	50¼ Jan. 13.	50¼ Jan. 13.	49½	52	....	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,849,000	Mar. 25, '04.	25c	M	50	50	50	50	....	30
151	125¼	134¾ Jan. 28.	125¾ Feb. 24.	130½	131	....	**Illinois Central.**	100	195,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	130¾	131	130⅜	130⅜	136¼	2,993
19⅞	9	14⅜ Jan. 25.	10¾ Jan. 6.	11	12	— 1⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	12	12	11	11	16	435
74½	57½	67⅜ Apr. 5.	64⅛ Feb. 9.	66	67	..	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	67¼	67¼	66½	67	71	900
46¼	28	40 Apr. 7.	31 Jan. 2.	35¾	40	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,382,500	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	39	39¾	39	39	45¼	120
89½	70	78 Apr. 7.	71½ Feb. 9.	75	80	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,550,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	80¼	80¼	80	80	82½	20
48	16	22⅞ Jan. 8.	17 Feb. 18.	18½	19¼	— ⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	....	..	..	19½	19½	19	19	34	200
47½	25½	29 Jan. 2.	25 Mar. 23.	24	29	....	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000	....	..	..	25	25	25	25	....	100
82⅜	62¼	70½ Apr. 12.	63 Feb. 8.	67¼	68½	+ ¼	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	67¼	70½	67¼	67¼	78	4,225
38½	16½	21 Jan. 21.	16½ Feb. 24.	18½	19	+ ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	....	..	..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	30	100
61¼	29	38⅜ Jan. 19.	31 Feb. 20.	35½	36	....	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	..	..	37	37	35½	35½	52½	1,320
47½	10	19⅜ Apr. 12.	10¾ Jan. 4.	11½	13½	+ 3¾	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	....	..	..	15	15	13⅝	13⅝	37½	6,340
48	48	52 Apr. 12.	43½ Apr. 7.	48	53½	+ 2	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	Nov. 16, '03.	2	..	52	52	51	52	....	400
53	23½	30½ Jan. 25.	26 Mar. 11.	26	27	— 1½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,340,000	....	..	..	27	27	26½	26¾	41½	250
83	40	55½ Jan. 2.	49 Mar. 24.	48	52	....	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '00.	1	..	51	51	49	49	72	400
130⅝	95	111½ Jan. 22.	101 Feb. 23.	108¼	108¾	— 1	Louisville & Nashville.	100	160,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	110	110	108¼	108½	117¼	13,050
155¼	120¼	146¼ Jan. 22.	130¾ Mar. 12.	142	142¼	— 1	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2½	Q	143⅞	143⅞	142	142¼	139	6,110
128¼	70½	92 Jan. 21.	72¾ Mnr. 14.	78	80	— 3⅜	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	....	..	..	82½	82⅝	78	78	108	2,809
142⅞	99⅞	124 Jan. 2.	104⅝ Mar. 14.	113½	114	— 3¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	117¼	117¼	113	113⅝	132	19,100
20	8½	14½ Jan. 11.	7 Apr. 13.	7¼	7½	— ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,033,100	....	..	..	9⅞	9⅞	7	7½	26	27,845
63½	42	67 Jan. 20.	55 Apr. 13.	61	62¼	....	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	61	62¼	60¾	62	67¼	2,490
132¼	106½	126¾ Jan. 28.	117 Feb. 25.	117	119	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	119	119	118	118	124⅜	225
30¾	15½	19 Jan. 21.	14⅜ Feb. 24.	17½	17⅝	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	....	..	..	18	18	17½	17½	25⅜	850
85¼	33	42¼ Jan. 22.	35 Feb. 23.	38¼	38½	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	39⅜	40	38½	38⅝	54	1,540
115⅞	85⅝	95⅞ Jan. 22.	87 Feb. 24.	93	93¼	— ½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '04.	2½	SA	94¼	95	92⅝	93⅝	108½	37,345
133¼	85	124¾ Jan. 11.	101¼ Feb. 24.	109	112	— 6½	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	117	117	110	110	105	750
47⅜	32	45 Mar. 23.	36 Jan. 4.	42¼	42⅝	— ⅜	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1	Q	43¼	43¼	42¼	42⅝	43¾	1,000
106⅞	94	105¼ Apr. 13.	100¼ Jan. 16.	101	103¼	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,894,500	Feb. 29, '04.	1¾	Q	104¾	105¼	104¾	105¼	105½	510
20½	10½	19⅝ Apr. 14.	14¼ Feb. 25.	17½	18	+ 2⅜	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	15⅜	19⅝	15⅝	17⅝	25¾	22,170
95	75	91 Apr. 14.	80¼ Jan. 26.	89	91	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	87	91	87	91	90	1,180
47¾	34⅛	41 Jan. 11.	34⅞ Feb. 25.	38¼	38½	+ 1⅛	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,983,000	....	..	..	38½	40	38	38¼	37¾	2,250
28½	17	21¾ Jan. 8.	17¾ Feb. 25.	17½	19	+ ¾	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,846,400	....	..	..	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	....	100
177	105	139¾ Jan. 22.	120 Feb. 25.	133¾	140	+ ¼	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	131	136½	133¾	168¾	3,800
142	119¾	121½ Jan. 23.	112¾ Mar. 12.	116¾	116⅞	....	New York Central.	100	152,250,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	117¼	118¾	116⅝	117¼	131¼	4,856
57	40	41 Feb. 23.	40 Apr. 16.	40	....	— 1	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1	SA	40	40	40	40	....	100
225½	187½	186 Jan. 22.	180 Mar. 26.	189¾	189½	....	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	78,902,000	Mar. 31, '04.	2	Q	189	189	189	189	205	180
35¼	19	24½ Jan. 25.	19⅝ Mar. 14.	21¼	21⅝	....	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	....	..	..	21¾	22¼	21¼	21⅝	29	10,243
70¼	53⅛	62¾ Jan. 28.	53⅝ Mar. 15.	58	58¾	— ⅞	Norfolk & Western.	100	160,000,000	Dec. 18, '03.	1½	SA	58¼	59⅝	57⅞	58¼	71¼	6,375
93½	85	90 Apr. 12.	89½ Feb. 23.	88	89¾	— 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	123,000,000	Feb. 19, '04.	2	..	90	90	88¾	88¾	93¼	200
124½	68	90 Jan. 22.	80 Mar. 12.	83	86	— 1⅝	North American.	100	17,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	84¾	85¾	83	83	99	810
72	39¾	56½ Jan. 22.	51 Feb. 24.	52	55	— 1	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,800,800	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	53	53	53	53	62	500
42¾	17	33½ Jan. 18.	24 Feb

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Apr. 16, 1904.—Continued

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, April 16. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended April 16. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 16, '04.
84½	60	79⅝ Jan. 23.	74⅜ Jan. 15.	76	76½	— 2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	6,851,600	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	79	79	76½	76½	79	810
78	39	49¼ Jan. 23.	38¼ Jan. 6.	46⅝	47½	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	47½	48⅝	47	47	68½	2,700
170	148⅝	167 Jan. 23.	150 Jan. 9.	157½	159	+ 2	St. L. & San Fg. C. & R. L. stock ctfs.	100	7,040,200	Jan. 2, '04.	6	SA	157	157	157	157	....	200
130	120	123½ Jan. 23.	122 Feb. 4.	100	123½	+ ¾	St. L. & S. F. C. & R. L. stck ctfs pf.	100	4,191,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	123¼	123½	123¼	123¼	....	100
30	12	16⅛ Jan. 22.	12⅝ Mar. 9.	14	14⅜	..	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	15,500,000	.....	..	..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	33½	615
65	24	36⅜ Jan. 21.	29½ Feb. 24.	35	35¼	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	35½	36	34⅝	35	52	8,010
72	22½	41⅜ Apr. 12.	31½ Jan. 7.	40	41	— ⅜	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	41½	41⅜	40⅜	40½	56½	525
65⅝	39⅝	52½ Jan. 22.	41½ Mar. 14.	49¼	49¼	— 1	Southern Pacific.	100	197,822,100	.....	..	..	50⅜	50⅞	49¼	49¼	56⅝	112,955
26⅞	16⅛	25⅝ Jan. 27.	15¼ Feb. 24.	21½	22	— ⅜	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,200,000	.....	..	..	22⅜	22⅝	21⅜	21⅝	30¾	11,220
96	69½	86¼ Jan. 22.	77½ Jan. 6.	84¼	85½	— ⅛	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,900,000	Oct. 19, '03.	2½	SA	85½	85⅝	85	85	92	2,400
69⅜	25⅞	41⅛ Apr. 7.	34½ Feb. 24.	38⅝	39½	— ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,583,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	40¾	42	38½	39¼	65⅝	5,583
43⅝	20½	27⅝ Jan. 23.	23¼ Feb. 23.	24½	24⅝	..	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	24½	25	24½	24⅝	34⅝	2,910
128⅞	100	124½ Jan. 12.	115 Mar. 14.	120	121	..	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Nov. 28, '03.	1¼	..	121	121	120½	120½	118½	300
37⅜	17¾	22 Jan. 21.	20 Feb. 23.	20½	23¼	+ ½	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	30	100
31⅜	15	29⅛ Jan. 23.	22 Feb. 20.	23½	26	+ ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,996,600	.....	..	..	23½	26	23½	25	25⅝	2,750
48	24	39¾ Jan. 13.	32 Feb. 24.	37⅝	38½	+ 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	36½	38⅝	36½	38½	43⅝	2,518
122¼	79	93⅝ Jan. 21.	87½ Feb. 23.	92	93	— ⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Feb. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	93¼	93⅝	91⅝	92	111⅝	893
15	4½	5¼ Jan. 20.	4 Mar. 22.	....	....	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,609,000	.....	..	..	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	11¾	200
79⅝	57½	58¾ Jan. 4.	45 Feb. 24.	....	....	..	Union Bag & Paper Co pf.	100	11,608,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	Q	53	53	53	53	74	30
104⅝	65½	90 Apr. 8.	71 Mar. 14.	85½	85⅝	— 1⅜	Union Pacific.	100	103,772,900	Nov. 28, '03.	2	SA	88	89⅝	85⅝	85½	90½	198,640
95⅝	85½	94¼ Apr. 8.	94¼ Feb. 25.	92⅝	93	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,662,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	92½	93	92½	92⅞	89½	1,990
110¾	94	101½ Mar. 29.	96 Feb. 5.	....	....	..	United Fruit Co.	100	12,875,500	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	Q	100½	101	100½	101	103⅝	200
64½	30	47⅜ Jan. 22.	43 Apr. 5.	....	43	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	SA	43½	43⅝	43	43	53½	452
15	6	8¾ Jan. 21.	6⅝ Apr. 8.	....	....	— ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	7⅝	7	6¾	7	13⅞	200
35	33	46 Jan. 22.	40 Mar. 24.	....	....	+ 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	43½	44	41½	41½	52⅝	213
15¼	6	8¼ Jan. 23.	6⅝ Feb. 23.	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,269,800	.....	..	..	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	14	5,470
96⅜	71½	80 Apr. 16.	76¾ Jan. 4.	79½	80	+ 1½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,269,800	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	78⅞	80	78½	79⅝	94	2,645
28¾	4	9⅜ Jan. 21.	6¼ Jan. 15.	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,198,600	.....	..	..	7	7¼	6¾	7⅛	14	5,479
73	30¼	57⅝ Feb. 3.	40 Jan. 4.	54⅝	54⅞	— 1⅜	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July 1, '03.	1½	..	56	57	54⅝	54⅝	67¼	5,080
19½	7	14⅝ Jan. 27.	10¾ Feb. 6.	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,886,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	15	1,200
58	30¼	59⅜ Apr. 11.	41 Jan. 4.	57½	58	— 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	50¼	59⅜	57	57¾	50	2,800
33½	19	29⅝ Jan. 2.	24¾ Jan. 4.	31½	31⅝	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,498,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	Q	31⅛	31⅝	31½	31⅝	35¼	23,676
85¾	49⅜	62½ Apr. 7.	54¼ Feb. 1.	60⅞	60⅝	— 1⅜	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	63½	63⅝	60⅞	60⅝	86⅝	151,301
66⅝	17½	34⅜ Jan. 28.	23¼ Apr. 16.	24¼	24½	— 4½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,994,400	June 1, '02.	1¾	..	29	29	23½	24⅜	61½	6,625
123½	80	106½ Jan. 26.	97⅜ Apr. 16.	98	98½	— 6⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	....	266
32⅜	16⅝	21⅜ Jan. 27.	17 Feb. 24.	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅜	Wabash.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	19½	19⅝	18⅜	18⅝	27½	4,400
55¼	27½	41 Jan. 23.	32⅜ Feb. 24.	38⅝	39	+ ⅞	Wabash pf.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	39¼	37⅜	38⅝	46⅞	44,730
240¾	195	205 Mar. 26.	205 Mar. 26.	208	208	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	9,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	4	SA	205	205	204	204	....	70
93	80¼	89⅝ Mar. 17.	86 Jan. 6.	88⅞	89	— ½	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	89	89¼	88⅜	88⅝	85	1,398
221	130	173⅞ Jan. 21.	154 Feb. 23.	159½	162	— 1½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,473,200	Apr. 11, '03.	2½	Q	162	162	161	161	193½	306
27½	12	19¼ Jan. 22.	14½ Feb. 23.	17	17⅜	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅜	17⅞	17½	17⅜	22	556
38½	20	29⅜ Jan. 22.	22 Feb. 24.	25⅜	28	— 1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,982,500	.....	..	..	25½	25½	25½	25½	33	100
29½	14½	21¾ Jan. 20.	16½ Jan. 4.	18⅞	18¾	— ¾	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800	.....	..	..	19	19	18	18¾	24½	1,800
55½	33	47⅞ Jan. 27.	38 Jan. 4.	40⅜	41	— 1	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	41½	41⅞	40½	40⅝	47¼	1,685

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Cable.....2	Kee. & Des M. pf..2
Am. Tel. & Tel.....3	Nat. Lead.....2⅝
Bklyn. Union Gas.....2¼	Nat. Lead pf.....4
Chi. Gt. West. deb...3	Penn Marquette.....1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf 4	Reading 2d pf.....5
Chi. & Northw. pf..1	St. L. & S. F., C. & R. L. ctfs.....2
Clev., Lor. & W. pf..4	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.1¼
Consol. Gas.....4⅝	United Fruit.....1
Corn Products pf.....1½	U. S. Pipe pf.....1½
Del. & Hudson.....1½	U. S. Leather pf.....1½
Keokuk & Des M.....3⅛	

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....2	Mo., K. & Tex. pf..1½
Am. Ag. Chem.....1	Nash., C. & St. L.....6½
Am. Malting pf.....1½	N. Y. Dock.....1
Am. Woolen pf.....1	Norf. & West. pf...1
Anaconda Copper...4	North American.....1½
At., Top. & S. Fe....1	Pacific Coast.....1
Balt. & Ohio.....1¾	Pacific Mail.....1
Chi. Term. Trans...1½	Pennsylvania.....1⅝
Col. South. 2d pf...1¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.....2
Coast. Tob. pf.....2	Rubber Goods.....4
Del., Lack. & W...7	Rubber Goods pf...2½
Den. & Southwn....1½	Southern Pacific....1
Detroit Southern...1½	Union Pacific.....1⅝
Det. Southern pf...2	U. S. Realty pf....1⅝
Int. Paper.....1½	U. S. Rubber pf....1⅝
Kan. City So. pf...1½	U. S. Steel pf.....1⅝
Lake E. & West....1½	Va.-Car. Chem.....4½
Louis. & Nash.....1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf..6⅝
Manhattan.....1	Westinghouse El. Mfg..1½
Met. Securities....3⅝	W., St. L. & P. pf...1⅝
Met. Street Ry....3½	Wis. Central pf.....1
Mex. Central.....2½	
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....1½	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alabama Mid. 1st...3	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.1
Am. Cot. Oil 4½s..1½	Den. & R. G. imp. 5s.1½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.....1	Erie, Penn., col. 4s..1½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped...1	Gal., H. & S. A. 2d.1½
B. R. T. conv. 4s...1½	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951...1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.2	Int. of G. Nor. 2d...1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.....1½	Mob. & O. gen. 4s..1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.....2⅜	Mob. & O., St. L. & C. 4s.....1
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.1	N. Y., S. & W. 2d.....2
Chi., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s, reg.....1¼	St. L. S. W. 1st....1½
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s.....1	San A. & A. P. 4s.1¼
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s.....1⅞	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.....2	Stland. R. & T. 6s...2
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933.....1¾	Third Avenue 5s....2
	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.2¼
	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.1
	Ulster & Del. con. 5s.1½
	Wabash 2d.....2
	Wab., Om. Div. 3½s.1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Chi., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s, reg.....1½	Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s.....1
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s.....1¼	Consol. Tob. 4s.....1¼
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s.....1	Tol. & I. R. 5s.....2
	Green Bay deb. B...1
	Mex. Cent. 2d inc...1
	Mil. Gas 4s.....1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 18.

American Bridge Co.—Annual meeting.
Edison Electric Co. of Brockton—Books close.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway—Books close.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable May 1 to holders of record this date.
Houghton County Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable May 2 to holders of record this date.
James Olwell Co.—Annual meeting.
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis—Special meeting.
Lowell Electric Light Corporation—Books close.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.—Annual meeting.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Steel Corporation—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, April 19.

Atlantic Avenue Elevated Railroad—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Safe Deposit Co.—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Ice Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
The Bearley School, Limited—Annual meeting.
United States Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Utah Consolidated Mining Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 20.

American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants—Annual meeting.
Brooklyn Ferry Co.—Annual meeting.
Central Traction Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable April 30 to holders of record this date.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Traction Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable May 2 to holders of record this date.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Dupont International Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Duquesne Traction Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable April 30 to holders of record this date.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
H. R. Worthington Co.—Books close.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on common.
International Steam Pump Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Fire-Proofing Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pittsburg Traction Co.—Dividend payable April 30 to holders of record this date.
United Electric Securities Co.—Dividend payable May 2 to holders of record this date.
United Traction Co. of Albany—Books close.

Thursday, April 21.

American Locomotive Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Harvester Co.—Annual meeting.
Mount Morris Bank—Books close.
Northern Securities Co.—Special meeting.
Philadelphia Warehouse & Cold Storage Co.—Dividend payable May 2 to holders of record this date.
Rogers Locomotive Works—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, April 22.

American Blue Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Central Oil Co.—Dividend payable May 2 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Steel and Wire Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Reading Co.—Books close for dividend on second preferred.

Saturday, April 23.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Detroit City Gas Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Dunlap & Co.—Annual meeting.
Federal Trust Co., Boston—Dividend payable.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,941,875	$10,183,950	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,810,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	28,414,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	25,178,050	27,580,475	26,621,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,575	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,378,225	15,329,675	13,560,950
Feb. 20	27,506,600	9,041,675	12,456,050
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,981,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,943,350	666,975	3,958,425
March 12	29,537,075	1,024,000	3,112,900
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,468,875	6,280,900	3,965,575
April 2	27,755,050	2,730,625	2,649,525
April 9	29,916,400	2,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,000	6,007,650	6,578,050

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
April 18	$6,007,650	$6,578,050	$14,022,100
April 25	10,988,475	9,461,050	18,750,775
May 2	7,730,225	7,484,000	10,890,100
May 9	10,020,825	3,461,000	8,127,675
May 16	8,962,625	8,346,525	13,230,925
May 23	9,222,725	14,301,450	21,398,975
May 30	9,645,150	11,829,000	21,253,050
June 6	9,778,600	11,285,375	13,341,600
June 13	9,477,175	13,302,200	8,782,125
June 20	10,999,575	12,156,250	6,611,300
June 27	12,922,850	12,978,250	8,484,200
July 3	8,377,675	10,084,725	5,311,625
July 11	6,606,475	12,236,900	12,809,575
July 18	13,278,475	16,709,275	21,029,575
July 25	14,915,400	19,952,400	22,135,575
Aug. 1	24,899,075	12,738,125	22,163,250
Aug. 8	21,567,075	9,631,250	20,262,350
Aug. 15	21,583,575	7,128,900	18,421,900
Aug. 22	21,683,300	6,743,350	16,146,100
Aug. 29	20,677,925	5,742,775	11,919,225
Sept. 5	17,586,975	4,097,050	9,915,575
Sept. 12	18,572,300	718,075	7,110,550
Sept. 19	14,173,625	*1,642,950	13,264,225
Sept. 26	14,586,300	3,238,525	16,286,625
Oct. 3	13,937,925	1,819,300	15,550,025
Oct. 10	16,977,125	1,827,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,438,200	5,698,250	18,468,175
Oct. 24	17,944,400	27,781,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	16,254,150	24,289,150	10,432,850
Nov. 7	11,394,225	17,952,350	6,688,925
Nov. 14	6,138,425	12,238,350	10,102,825
Nov. 21	3,911,350	10,629,975	14,488,925
Nov. 28	6,725,300	15,726,250	13,414,975
Dec. 5	6,305,300	9,973,750	6,007,975
Dec. 12	8,077,975	8,336,950	5,433,025
Dec. 19	14,085,300	8,026,600	5,785,725
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,949,200	7,801,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$27,304,600	1896	$18,139,350
1903	6,007,650	1895	19,984,975
1902	6,578,050	1894	30,351,900
1901	14,022,100	1893	11,072,550
1900	10,350,275	1892	15,738,506
1899	19,471,525	1891	4,319,350
1898	37,346,075	1890	1,324,450
1897	46,968,800		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,023,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,950, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,066,000	$908,570,500	$936,173,900
Jan. 9	241,115,300	915,952,200	935,713,300
Jan. 16	258,498,900	936,390,600	941,268,000
Jan. 23	272,048,500	965,064,900	986,903,300
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,023,941,800
Feb. 6	268,631,900	998,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,988,300	999,569,900	1,026,357,800
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,028,025,000
Feb. 27	286,130,300	980,200,100	1,027,020,400
March 5	280,091,500	993,518,400	1,040,593,800
March 12	280,254,200	997,300,000	1,037,288,900
March 19	276,564,000	998,918,900	1,037,017,700
March 26	280,686,000	1,007,662,700	1,048,668,500
April 2	284,294,800	1,038,913,600	1,068,912,800
April 9	291,584,200	1,048,254,100	1,077,118,400
April 16	301,584,200	1,043,234,100	1,077,118,400

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
April 11	$224,949,000	$902,779,500	$894,530,900
April 18	227,830,200	905,207,300	887,200,200
April 25	232,896,300	900,629,100	887,603,300
May 2	237,621,000	914,079,600	905,780,200
May 9	238,988,500	922,080,200	915,854,700
May 16	239,201,800	926,938,200	920,535,300
May 23	237,676,500	925,468,100	914,611,100
May 30	237,915,800	922,975,900	913,681,800
June 6	239,457,900	918,138,100	898,625,000
June 13	241,154,600	903,352,000	888,885,700
June 20	232,544,400	904,821,100	889,779,300
June 27	238,853,800	913,746,900	903,719,500
July 3	234,360,300	917,444,200	901,852,000
July 11	231,044,300	909,529,000	892,142,300
July 18	237,980,500	907,015,500	895,296,100
July 25	244,529,600	907,826,700	892,576,800
Aug. 1	251,524,500	905,894,300	889,857,700
Aug. 8	249,053,200	912,897,100	912,272,800
Aug. 15	247,397,400	906,345,900	903,535,300
Aug. 22	249,505,800	917,944,800	913,782,000
Aug. 29	250,708,900	923,111,500	920,132,900
Sept. 5	246,682,800	924,415,200	918,131,300
Sept. 12	244,821,100	926,592,800	918,195,400
Sept. 19	240,544,200	922,065,800	909,482,300
Sept. 26	239,905,600	917,047,100	901,346,200
Oct. 3	235,241,150	912,943,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,500	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	909,268,200	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,372,100	907,099,600	889,714,600
Oct. 31	231,678,300	911,506,500	885,616,800
Nov. 7	222,405,400	920,095,500	888,644,700
Nov. 14	219,492,200	899,855,000	853,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,234,300	847,353,400
Nov. 28	216,813,200	880,897,700	841,972,000
Dec. 5	217,930,400	882,002,300	842,900,400
Dec. 12	218,701,800	880,893,800	842,855,700
Dec. 19	228,486,500	878,740,200	848,224,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	92,282,800	885,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,007,118,400, April 16, 1903; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,033,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,043,234,100 April 16, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $301,584,200 April 16, 1904.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 16	$1,142,253,106	$66,583,128
April 9	1,155,994,121	53,536,733
April 2	1,064,278,638	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,068,277	52,154,359
March 19	1,111,119,902	56,789,430
March 12	994,162,662	52,399,134
March 5	1,075,786,496	58,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,349,718	48,844,219
Feb. 20	1,092,265,410	57,504,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,267,958
Feb. 6	1,251,363,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,225,928	66,218,225
Jan. 23	1,299,178,041	74,196,584
Jan. 16	1,311,240,347	72,711,580
Jan. 9	1,402,185,144	77,230,200
*Jan. 2	1,243,217,797	63,889,511
*Dec. 26	1,006,581,989	45,564,609
Dec. 19	1,191,007,987	51,979,155
Dec. 12	1,328,922,423	53,731,038
Dec. 5	1,308,392,624	54,092,326
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,792,581
Nov. 21	1,161,603,034	52,172,064
Nov. 14	1,202,441,384	52,152,287
*Nov. 7	1,071,800,164	45,922,434
Oct. 31	1,113,913,497	56,801,650
Oct. 24	1,136,232,216	61,977,513
Oct. 17	1,129,459,133	55,961,049
Oct. 10	1,116,738,448	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,227,945,721	62,021,524
Sept. 26	1,089,834,434	50,544,909
Sept. 19	1,022,457,271	47,476,783
*Sept. 12	974,685,681	40,827,451
Sept. 5	974,730,325	53,802,429
Aug. 29	950,814,347	43,724,854
Aug. 22	1,106,338,428	37,190,281
Aug. 15	1,145,184,584	50,827,440
Aug. 8	1,249,424,161	65,223,469
Aug. 1	1,240,925,362	65,061,492
July 25	1,253,588,603	61,634,110
July 18	1,422,327,742	66,872,178
July 11	1,311,052,983	63,944,049
*July 5	1,379,947,599	95,488,193
June 27	1,181,285,101	72,901,390
June 20	1,272,385,537	61,210,900
June 13	1,412,702,128	65,187,161
June 6	1,516,822,685	67,578,934
*May 30	1,068,788,934	44,950,002
May 23	1,388,294,886	66,567,877
May 16	1,281,142,954	69,078,133
May 9	1,280,852,544	62,602,697
May 2	1,378,981,506	77,512,310
April 25	1,311,282,986	70,953,040
April 18	1,463,074,113	62,518,139

*Five days.

The Otter's Fate.

An otter skin, five feet long, was recently purchased by a Niles dealer. The animal whose hide was thus bartered for $10 was a representative of a fast-receding race of valuable fur animals. It is probable that within the next quarter of a century the last of the otters in Michigan will have yielded his skin to the hunter. The otter selects a high bank on the edge of a stream and converts it into a slide. Whether from fear, business, on pleasure bent, or to avoid danger, down the slide he goes into the water, "kerplunk." The crafty hunter having learned this, plants a treacherous trap just below the surface of the water. On plunges the otter, like the speculator of the grain pit or Cotton Exchange. He may miss the trap a few times, but in the end he is in it.—Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	105½	Jan. 15	106	Apr. 2
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	106⅞	Mar. 28	105½	Jan. 15	106¼	Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	108¾	Apr. 11	108¾	Mar. 1	108¼	Apr. 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	108⅜	Jan. 6	107	Feb. 13	108	Mar. 15
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	....	....	....	....	133⅜	Nov. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New High Records for Cash, Loans, and Deposits.

Last week's receipts of gold from Japan and of currency from the interior, although not fully appearing in the bank statement, made a new high record for cash of $301,-584,200.

Each of the three preceding weeks in succession had made high records for loans and deposits, and in both these items there were new records made by the last week's additions.

The increase in loans was smaller than had been looked for as a result of railroad borrowing, and was nearly all accounted for by the National City Bank's increase of $4,472,700. There were thirty-one banks with expansions in loans, four of them in excess of $500,000, and twenty-three banks gave evidence of some liquidation, only three of them exceeding $500,000.

Possibly the loans are reported on rising averages, most of the railroad borrowing having been announced in the latter part of the week. If so, the actual increase will appear in next week's statement.

There were fifteen banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve—five National and ten State. This compares with fifteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-one in the week ending April 18, 1903, and twenty-seven in the corresponding week of 1902. The total deficit of these fifteen banks was $1,253,-125, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus would be $22,563,725 instead of $27,304,900.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1¼@1¾ per cent., averaging 1½ per cent. Time money was quoted at 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five months, 3¾ per cent. for six months, 4 per cent. for seven months and 4@4½ per cent. for eight and nine months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper at 4@4½ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8730@4.8735 to 4.8740@4.8745, closing steady at the higher rate. Gold exports for the week were $1,519,000 in bars to Paris.

In the corresponding week of 1903, call money loaned at 2½@6 per cent., averaging 5 per cent. Time money was quoted at 5 per cent. for all periods from sixty days to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 5 per cent. for indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8665@4.8675 to 4.8690@4.87, closing strong at the higher rate.

The items in last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of April 18, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1904	Increase.	1903.
Capital.	$115,572,700	..	$108,822,700
Net profits.	134,279,000	.....	127,686,500
Deposits.	1,097,118,400	$11,605,600	867,290,200
Circulation.	35,314,200	*308,600	43,495,600
Total.	$1,382,284,300	$11,297,000	$1,167,274,400
ASSETS.			
Loans.	$1,043,254,100	$4,721,100	$905,207,300
Specie.	228,749,000	5,644,000	160,972,500
Leg. tender	72,838,200	1,645,000	66,857,700
Total.	$1,344,838,300	$12,010,700	$1,133,837,500
Res. held.	301,584,200	7,289,600	227,830,200
Res. req'd.	274,279,000	2,981,400	221,822,550
Surplus.	$27,304,900	$4,388,200	$6,007,650
U.S. depos.	56,191,700	70,300	37,254,400

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $6,578,650; in 1901, $14,922,400; in 1900, $14,694,350; in 1899, $24,-175,900; in 1898, $37,846,075; in 1897, $46,966,900.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ending April 15.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Silver Coin—		
Konig Albert	Bremen	$80
Foreign Gold Coin—		
City of Washington	Colon	75
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Seguranca	Colon	2,000
Oranje Nassau	Port au Prince	1,000
Gold Bullion—		
Alleghany	Puerto Colombia	18,273
Alleghany	Baranquilla	2,030
Allegbany	Cartagena	774
City of Washington	Colon	3,263
Kr. Wm. II	Bremen	16
Total		$27,511

Exports, New York, April 11 to 16.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
April 12	Alice	Banes, S. C. (U. S.)	$250
April 12	Alice	Banes, G. C. (Fr.)	1,803
April 12	City of Wash.	Colon, G. C. (Fr.)	50,000
April 12	La Lorraine	Havre, G. B.	510,000
April 12	Teutonic	London, S. B.	185,000
April 15	Umbria	London, S. B.	186,000
April 15	St. Paul	London, S. B.	113,300
April 15	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	673
Total			$1,047,026

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

April 8	Lucania	London, S. B.	$61,415
April 9	Zulia	Maracaibo, G. C. (U. S.)	25
April 11	Sicilia	Genoa, S. B.	407
April 11	Kr. Wm. II	Cherbourg, G. B.	1,010,000
Grand total			$2,118,520

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 15, 1904	$11,281,238
Week ended April 17, 1903	11,424,387
From Jan. 1, 1904	162,954,981
From Jan. 1, 1903	187,572,534

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 12, 1904	$9,329,836
Week ended April 14, 1903	9,182,113
From Jan. 1, 1904	187,551,546
From Jan. 1, 1903	142,947,514

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 16, 1904	$24,487
Week ended April 17, 1903	19,450
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,896,682
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,291,584

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 16, 1904	$1,571,823
Week ended April 17, 1903	47,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	7,517,708
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,479,715

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 16, 1904	$1,547,337
Week ended April 17, 1903	26,550
From Jan. 1, 1904	2,621,026
From Jan. 1, 1903	88,141

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Apr. 16. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	Albany & Sus	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1904	4½				*288	Mar. 4, 1903
148	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 2,	1904	3					
7	8¾	Ailis-Chalmers	20,000,000				*150	Mar. 30	*150	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
40	45	Ailis-Chalmers pf	10,250,000				15	Feb. 13	6	Mar. 30	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,152,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1¾	64¾	Feb. 13	6	Mar. 22	7⅛ Apr. 8, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	3	75½	Jan. 19	30½	Mar. 25	43 Apr. 5, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000				72	Apr. 8	72	Apr. 8	72 Apr. 8, 1904
150	210	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21 Mar. 9, 1904
28	28	American District Telegraph	3,945,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	73 Oct. 24, 1903
3	4	American Malting	14,500,000	Nov. 15,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	188 Dec. 30, 1903
112	120	American Snuff	11,001,700	Apr. 1,	1904	2½	25	Jan. 15	23	Mar. 21	24 Mar. 23, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg	27,983,300				4¾	Mar. 22	3	Jan. 8	3¾ Mar. 23, 1904
10¼	11	American Woolen	39,501,000				120	Feb. 29	110	Jan. 21	117 Apr. 5, 1904
24	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000				12¾	Jan. 11	10	Jan. 4	2½ Dec. 18, 1901
..	..	Asso. Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1¼	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	11¼ Apr. 7, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	27 Jan. 22, 1904
100	..	Atlantic Coast Line	33,650,000	Jan. 10,	1904	2½	110¼	Jan. 29	104½	Feb. 18	90 Sep. 28, 1903
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1896
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,428,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	109 Apr. 9, 1904
120½	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	9,000,080	Feb. 15,	1904	3	127	Jan. 12	118¼	Mar. 2	*104 Jun. 25, 1902
132	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
65	65½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	68¼	Jan. 2	64½	Mar. 23	122 Apr. 7, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	140 Dec. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	65⅝ Mar. 30, 1904
156	158	Central of New Jersey	27,418,800	Feb. 1,	1904	2	163¾	Jan. 19	154½	Feb. 20	135¾ Jan. 7, 1903
180	200	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	*182¾	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
121	130	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	6,830,700	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11	159¾ Apr. 6, 1904
..	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 29,	1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*181 Jan. 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,847,100	Apr. 6,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	124 Mar. 14, 1904
135	140	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,405,300	Feb. 20,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	80 Sep. 5, 1902
165	175	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1904	3½	145	Jan. 21	135	Mar. 22	*144¾ Dec. 23, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	133 Mar. 22, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	176 Jan. 6, 1904
75	76½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 2,	1904	1⅛	80¾	Jan. 22	74	Mar. 1	102½ May 22, 1901
59	60	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	120 Jun. 4, 1898
178	..	Clevsland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,343,700	Apr. 15,	1902	1¾	181	Mar. 21	181	Mar. 21	76½ Apr. 6, 1904
..	64	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1904	4	65	Jan. 27	63	Apr. 5	68 Dec. 21, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	181 Mar. 21, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	63 Apr. 5, 1904
20	25	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge**	4,283,100				24⅝	Jan. 22	19½	Jan. 7	122⅝ Jan. 20, 1902
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1,	1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	64 Sep. 18, 1903
63	65	Detroit United Ry	12,500,000	Jan. 4,	1904	1	67¼	Jan. 22	61	Feb. 25	21 Apr. 4, 1904
129	132	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 12,	1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	64¼ Apr. 9, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539				3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	128 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,522,491	Apr. 15,	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Apr.,	1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	38 Dec. 29, 1903
38	41	Electric Storage Battery	15,785,700	Apr. 1,	1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
58	63	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901	1½	66½	Jan. 27	62	Jan. 11	65 Jan. 18, 1893
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	65 Feb. 2, 1904
40⅛	..	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1904	4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	72 Feb. 23, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000				..	.....	..	.....	52½ Feb. 4, 1904
44	48	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1,	1903	1¾	53¾	Jan. 14	48	Mar. 1	29 Jan. 9, 1902
94	96	General Chemical pf	10,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	86	Mar. 17	84	Feb. 23	45 Mar. 25, 1904
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Apr.,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	96 Mar. 17, 1904
173	180	Great Northern pf	124,109,200	Feb. 1,	1904	1¾	186	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	180 Apr. 8, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Apr. 15,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*76 Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,300	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
103	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1,	1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	*85 Nov. 27, 1903
29½	29¾	International Power	6,400,080	May 20,	1902	2½	28	Mar. 12	28	Mar. 1	104½ Apr. 6, 1904
35	37	Iowa Central pf	5,673,100	Mar. 1,	1900	1½	42	Jan. 14	32	Feb. 25	27 Mar. 18, 1904
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	36¾ Apr. 7, 1904
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Mar. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000				..	.....	..	.....	*269 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr.,	1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	12 May 21, 1902
5	10	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan.	1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
56	66	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1902	3	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9 Jan. 29, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15,	1904	2	55	Mar. 5	43½	Jan. 5	55 Mar. 5, 1904
90	95	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15,	1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	89¼ Mar. 14, 1903
90	100	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	73 Apr. 2, 1904
250	275	Lake Shore	48,466,500	Jan. 29,	1904	3½	95	Feb. 23	95	Feb. 23	98 Feb. 23, 1904
..	..						*271¾	Feb. 24	*271⅜	Feb. 24	*271¾ Feb. 24, 1904
7	10	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000				7	Mar. 25	6½	Mar. 21	7 Mar. 25, 1904
100	125	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31,	1903	5	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110 Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 3,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188 July 10, 1903
14	17	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700				17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16 Jan. 15, 1904
44	48	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903	1½	46	Mar. 18	45	Mar. 9	46 Mar. 18, 1904
125	135	Michigan Central	18,733,800	Jan. 29,	1904	2	133	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22	138 Feb. 26, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
47	55	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	67⅜	Jan. 18	61	Feb. 18	61 Feb. 18, 1904
85	93	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾ Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan.,	1904	3½	185	Jan. 25	182½	Apr. 7	182½ Apr. 7, 1904
18	19½	**National Enameling**	15,591,800	Apr. 1,	1904	1	21	Jan. 22	17	Jan. 5	18 Apr. 9, 1904
78	85	National Enameling pf	8,546,600	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	82½ Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	3½ June, 1901
42	48	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45 Feb. 2, 1904
26	29	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000				32¼	Jan. 23	25½	Mar. 7	28½ Mar. 18, 1904
100	110	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	108	Jan. 21	108	Jan. 21	108 Jan. 21, 1904
60	65	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	3	69	Jan. 26	63	Jan. 19	63 Mar. 16, 1904
16	20	New York Dock	7,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	20 Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*335 Dec. 30, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 2,	1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	*295 Oct. 6, 1901
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131 Feb. 1, 1904
141	143½	New York & New Jersey Tel	12,500,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1½	*150	Jan. 14	*140	Feb. 5	*145 Mar. 18, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,300	Jan. 15,	1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	190 Aug. 25, 1903
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Sil. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1,	1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
4¼	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19	4½ Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,312,460	July 2,	1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	Jan. 2,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
85	100	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Feb. 1,	1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	80 July 30, 1903
63	66	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Feb. 1,	1904	1¼	67¾	Jan. 22	61¼	Jan. 12	64 Mar. 31, 1904
17	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				23¾	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 16	19 Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,612,200	Feb. 19,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*74 Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	38¼ Jan. 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	117 May 16, 1899
61	62½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,780,300	Feb. 15,	1904	1¼	66¾	Jan. 22	60	Mar. 9	60 Mar. 30, 1904
178½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	10,714,200	Apr. 5,	1904	1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	*180 Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Youghi. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan.,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140 Sep. 12, 1902
..	1	**Quicksilver**	5,706,700				..	.....	..	.....	1¾ Aug. 18, 1903
4	6	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8,	1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	4½	Feb. 16	4½ Feb. 16, 1904
86	91	**Railroad Sec. Ill. Cent. cfs**	8,080,000	Jan. 2,	1904	2	90½	Feb. 17	85	Feb. 11	90½ Mar. 3, 1904
200	210	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	204 July 15, 1903
130	135	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131 Jan. 29, 1904
..	..	Rutland pf	6,057,600	Jan. 15,	1903	1	38½	Feb. 9	36½	Feb. 6	37 Feb. 16, 1904
10	12	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000				14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15	9 Mar. 15, 1904
38	41	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15,	1902	2½	45	Jan. 19	36	Feb. 9	40 Apr. 7, 1904
18	20	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000				20½	Jan. 19	16	Jan. 8	17 Feb. 10, 1904
60	75	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1	*70	Jan. 28	*61	Mar. 1	*62 Mar. 16, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 3,	1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs					..	.....	..	.....	55 May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200 Mar. 10, 1899
82	86	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf	6,700,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	84	Apr. 6	77	Jan. 5	84 Apr. 6, 1904
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,525	Jan.,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
91	92½	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs	5,632,600	Apr. 1,	1904	2	92	Jan. 28	90	Feb. 25	91 Mar. 18, 1904
⅞	1¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				1⅞	Feb. 24	⅝	Mar. 4	1 Apr. 8, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40 Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15,	1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
27	29½	Texas & Pacific Land Trust	7,858,500				29	Jan. 22	27	Feb. 9	28⅝ Apr. 5, 1904
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900				..	.....	..	.....	*18 May 20, 1903
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	150 Jun. 12, 1903
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.**	21,240,400	Apr. 11,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	275 Aug. 13, 1903
9	10½	United Rys. Investment	10,000,000				12	Jan. 15	9	Feb. 17	9⅝ Mar. 23, 1904
107	110	U. S. Express	10,000,000	Nov. 16,	1903	2	110	Jan. 8	100	Feb. 24	103 Mar. 18, 1904
..	..	U. S Reduction & Refining	3,915,800	July 1,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10½ Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	3,845,300	Oct. 1,	1903	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	48 Jun. 10, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,192,000	Mar. 30,	1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175 Oct. 15, 1903
20	24	**Va. Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,641,600				..	.....	..	.....	18 Nov. 18, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	5½ Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Nov. 20,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	70 Sep. 14, 1903
..	..	**West Chicago Street**	13,138,000	Nov. 15,	1903	¾	..	.....	..	.....	120 Aug. 3, 1899
175	200	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf ($50)	3,808,300	Apr. 11,	1904	2½	194	Jan. 18	192	Jan. 8	194 Jan. 19, 1904
35	47	Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf	4,998,800				52¾	Feb. 24	42	Feb. 24	46 Apr. 8, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 16, 1904	$2,680
Week ended April 17, 1903	30,450
From Jan. 1, 1904	267,940
From Jan. 1, 1903	863,825

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 16, 1904	$510,823
Week ended April 17, 1903	212,741
From Jan. 1, 1904	14,481,229
From Jan. 1, 1903	11,240,051

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 16, 1904	$542,143
Week ended April 17, 1903	542,195
From Jan. 1, 1904	14,144,768
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,376,904

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 16, 1904	$27,511
Week ended April 17, 1903	49,900
From Jan. 1, 1904	4,845,733
From Jan. 1, 1903	2,154,990

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 16, 1904	$2,118,250
Week ended April 17, 1903	259,745
From Jan. 1, 1904	21,998,193
From Jan. 1, 1903	12,729,256

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 15, 1904	$2,090,738
Week ended April 17, 1903	176,195
From Jan. 1, 1904	17,152,460
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,953,147

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended April 16, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s. July, 1995	QJ	93½ Jan 23	92 Jan 13	92 Apr 14	.. 92½
Atl., Ton. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1996	AO	101¼ Mar 28	98¾ Jan 6	99¾ Apr 16	99¾ 99½
Do registered	AO	101¼ Mar 30	99¼ Jan 27	99¾ Apr 6	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	Apr 14	97¼ Feb 10	97¾ Apr 15	91 91½
Do do registered	Nov.	92½ Jan 28	92½ Jan 28	82¾ Jan 28	.. ..
Do do registered	..	91 Apr 14	87¼ Jan 8	87 Apr 16	84¾ 91
Do stamped	..	100 Jan 22	98 Feb 1	87 Au 22, 01	86¾ ..
Do, deb. 4s, Series D, 1988	•FA	.. ..	.. ..	92½ No 10, 02	.. 96
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1014	•FA	.. ..	.. ..	102 De 21, 03	92 ..
Do East. Dis. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	•MS	.. ..	.. ..	102 Oc 6, 02	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD•	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	94¼ Feb 15	91 Mar 1	93¾ Apr 16	93¾ 93
Do registered	..	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	.. ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	•AO	.. ..	.. ..	122½ No 30, 03	122 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	•AO	112¾ Jan 28	112¾ Jan 28	112¾ Jan 28	110½ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g., 5s, 1928	MN•	112 Apr 13	109 Mar 9	112 Apr 13	93¾ ..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	87 Au 22, 01	93¾ ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ•	.. ..	.. ..	91½ Oc 20, 03	91½ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ•	95¾ Jan 21	92¾ Feb 23	94¼ Apr 16	94¼ 94¾
Do do registered	JJ•	93¾ Apr 8	92¾ Mar 15	93¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102¾ Mar 26	100¾ Feb 25	100¾ Apr 16	100¾ 100¾
Do do registered	..	101¾ Feb 17	101¾ Feb 17	101¾ Feb 17	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	•MS	.. ..	.. ..	94 No 23, 03	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	MN•	89¾ Jan '22	87¼ Jan 8	89 Apr 11	80 ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN•	97 Feb '22	92¾ Feb 24	93 Apr 15	94½ ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MN•	97 Feb '22	92¾ Feb 24	93 Apr 16	94½ ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	•JJ	89¾ Apr 14	87¼ Feb 11	89¾ Apr 16	89¾ 89¾
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	90¼ Jy 10, 02	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	FA	105½ Mar 11	105½ Mar 11	105¾ Mar 11	106½ ..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	.. ..	.. ..	106¾ Oc 28, 03	106¾ 110
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO•	122 Jan 12	119½ Mar 7	119¾ Mar 7	117 ..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ•	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 1, 03	.. ..
Do N. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	.. ..	.. ..	100¼ Fe 13, 03	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS•	117 Jan '22	113½ Mar 7	114 Mar 17	114½ ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14, 97	102 ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	•FA	121½ Mar 2	121½ Mar 2	121½ Mar 2	121 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD•	122½ Mar 2	121½ Feb 27	122½ Mar 18	124 ..
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	99 Jan 4	97½ Mar 7	97½ Apr 8	.. ..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	•JJ	104 Apr 14	102¾ Jan 5	104 Apr 16	103¾ 104¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913	•MS	107½ Jan 21	104¾ Mar 25	106 Apr 11	105 107
Do do registered	•MS	.. ..	.. ..	107 Au 14, 03	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	•JD	92¾ Jan 11	90 Mar 8	91¾ Mar 14	.. 92
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	•MN	107 Mar 8	106¾ Apr 8	106¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	118 Jan 7	116¾ Feb 24	116¾ Mar 4	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN•	109 Apr 16	103¾ Jan 4	109 Apr 16	100 ..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN•	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	71¾ Jan 25	65¾ Mar 15	70¾ Apr 16	70½ ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	32 Jan 23	28 Mar 2	31 Apr 16	30 32
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	20½ Jan 23	18 Mar 17	20 Apr 15	19½ ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	JD	.. ..	.. ..	92 Au 21, 02	.. ..
Do. M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	•JJ	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 19	103½ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 27, 99	102¾ ..
Do Mon. Div. gen. g. 5s, 1946	JJ•	.. ..	.. ..	103 Jy 2, 03	104¾ ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ•	131½ Jan 26	128 Mar 3	129½ Apr 15	129¾ ..
Do do registered	QJ	140 Jan 25	127½ Apr 7	129½ Apr 15	128 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. g. 5s, 1921	JJ	111¾ Jan 21	111¾ Jan 19	112 Mar 21	111¼ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	102 Apr 16	102 Apr 16	102 Apr 16	.. 104½
Do con. 5s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102 Jan 4	101 Apr 14	101 Apr 14	101¼ 101½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Sec. A, July, 1908	AO	109¾ Mar 29	108¼ Feb 3	109¾ Mar 29	109¼ 103
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111 Jan 21	110½ Apr 15	110½ Apr 15	109½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	•MN	117¾ Apr 16	114¾ Jan 6	117¾ Apr 16	117¼ 117¾
Do do registered	•MN	115¼ Apr 5	113 Mar 1	115¾ Apr 5	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	•MS	104 Jan 22	100½ Mar 1	102¾ Apr 16	102½ 102¾
Do do registered	•MS	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 18, 01	.. ..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ•	.. ..	.. ..	112 My 14, 03	104 ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	•JJ	101½ Feb 5	99¾ Jan 4	101¾ Apr 15	100½ 101½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	•JJ	94¾ Mar 25	94½ Jan 27	94¾ Mar 25	.. 96½
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	•MS	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oc 29, 02	105¾ ..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO•	.. ..	.. ..	90¾ De 30, 03	84 ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO•	84¼ Mar 28	81½ Jan 5	83 Apr 15	82½ 83½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ•	77¾ Mar 28	74½ Jan 6	76¾ Apr 15	76 76¼
Do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	83¾ Ap 16, 02	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	•FA	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11, 00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	•FA	101½ Jan 15	99 Feb 3	99 Mar 1	99¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ•	94 Jan 4	91 Feb 23	92¾ Apr 16	91½ 92½
Do do registered	..	91¾ Mar 11	90½ Apr 16	90½ Apr 16	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO•	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ De 23, 03	106½ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO•	102¾ Mar 31	100¾ Apr 12	100¾ Apr 12	100 ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	•MN	106 Jan 18	104¾ Mar 28	105¾ Apr 12	103¼ 105¾
Do do registered	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	100 De. 2, 03	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS•	100¾ Feb 8	100 Jan 2	100¾ Feb 8	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	•MN	107 Mar 15	106¾ Jan 4	106¾ Apr 8	106¾ ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	•MS	115 Feb 1	111½ Jan 16	115 Feb 27	112¾ 114
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD•	108 Apr 12	106¼ Jan 6	108 Apr 12	108¾ ..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1934	•JJ	128 Apr 12	123 Apr 4	128 Apr 12	128¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN•	116¾ Feb 9	113¾ Jan 8	116 Feb 25	117¼ ..
Do do registered	MN•	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Ap 13, 03	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s, 1936	JJ	113 Jan 16	112¼ Jan 4	113 Apr 13	114¾ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ•	129 Apr 13	126½ Feb 11	129 Apr 13	.. ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ•	.. ..	.. ..	108 Jy 24, 03	.. ..
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ•	109 Mar 7	108 Jan 18	109 Mar 7	109¼ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	•JJ	173 Mar 19	169 Mar 14	173 Mar 19	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ•	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	100¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	109 Jan. 25	107¼ Mar 25	108¾ Apr 16	108¾ ..
Do do registered	QJ	.. ..	.. ..	111 De 8, 02	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¾ Jan 15	97¼ Mar 28	97¼ Mar 28	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ•	.. ..	.. ..	116¾ Ap 29, 03	113½ 115¼
Do 1st s. f. 5s, Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ•	119 Jan 28	115¾ Mar 21	116 Apr 15	115¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	•JJ	111 Jan 14	106¾ Jan 7	110¾ Feb 23	111½ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	•JJ	116 Jan 30	114¾ Jan 19	115 Apr 4	115¼ 117
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	•JJ	110 Mar 31	109¾ Mar 28	110 Mar 31	109¼ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	137¼ Jy 18, 99	127½ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	•JJ	118½ Feb 4	116¾ Jan 29	118 Feb 16	116¼ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	•JJ	106 Jan 15	106 Mar 25	106 Mar 25	106¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	•JJ	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	109 Mar 14	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	JJ•	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Oc 28, 03	112¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ•	107 Mar 16	107 Mar 16	107 Mar 16	106¾ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	•JJ	111½ Apr 14	110¾ Jan 28	111¾ Apr 14	111¾ 112
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ•	109¾ Feb 2	109¾ Feb 2	109¾ Feb 2	110 ..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ•	114¾ Jan 15	114 Mar 17	114 Mar 17	113¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	113 Oc 27, 03	111½ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	•JD	114¾ Mar 11	114¼ Mar 11	114¾ Mar 11	115¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129¾ Feb 4	129¾ Feb 4	129¾ Feb 4	129¾ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	103 Apr 7	102¾ Apr 13	102¾ Apr 13	102 ..
Do do registered	FA15	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oc 9, 02	.. 102
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN•	99¾ Apr 8	97½ Mar 28	99¾ Apr 8	.. 100
Do do registered	QF	.. ..	.. ..	106 Nov 10, 98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO•	111¼ Apr 7	111¼ Apr 7	111¼ Apr 7	111 ..
Do do registered	AO•	.. ..	.. ..	111½ De 11, 03	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO•	110½ Mar 24	109½ Jan 15	110¾ Mar 28	108 110½
Do do registered	AO•	108¼ Apr 8	106 Mar 28	108¼ Apr 8	106 ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN•	106 Feb 9	104½ Feb 24	106 Mar 24	106 100
Do do registered	MN•	104¼ Jan 21	104 Mar 3	104 Mar 3	104½ ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108¾ Jan 22	108¼ Mar 3	108¾ Mar 12	107½ ..
Do do registered	AO15	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	105¾ ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	•MN	118 Apr 12	117½ Feb 10	118 Apr 12	118 ..
Do do registered	•MN	116 Apr 13	116 Apr 13	116 Apr 13	113¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS•	.. ..	.. ..	106 No 5, 02	101 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	•MS	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oc 9, 02	105¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	•MS	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 17, 03	104½ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN•	112¾ Apr 5	112¾ Apr 5	112¾ Apr 5	112 ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	•MN	125 Jan 26	120¾ Feb 29	125 Apr 12	125¾ 129½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	•FA	118¾ Mar 25	117¼ Mar 14	117¾ Mar 26	118 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	•MS	.. ..	.. ..	142¾ Fe 10, 02	125½ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	131¾ Do 5, 03	125¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	•FA	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103½ ..
Do incomes, 1911	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	108 Se 9, 03	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	122¾ Apr 11	121¾ Apr 11	122¾ Apr 11	122¾ 123
Do registered	JJ•	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 17	121¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	•JJ	104 Jan 21	101 Jan 7	103¾ Apr 15	103 103¾
Do do registered	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	107 Ja 16, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1917	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	98 Au 18, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1906	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Jy 2, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. D, 1910	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	99½ Je 30, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1913	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	99¾ Jy 10, 02	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	89¾ Je 28, 02	.. ..
Do do. tr. serial 5s, Ser. P, 1918	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	87 Au 7, 03	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	•JD	103¾ Apr 11	101¾ Jan 2	103¾ Apr 18	103½ 103½
Do registered	..	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	•AO	117 Jan 19	117 Jan 19	117 Mar 21	115¼ ..
Do do registered	•AO	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ Mr 16, 03	.. ..
C. R. I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO•	.. ..	.. ..	118 Ja 27, 01	107¼ ..
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN•	74¾ Jan 22	69½ Jan 7	74¾ Apr 16	71½ 72
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	68¾ Ja 7, 03	.. ..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1918	MS•	85 Jan 20	73 Jan 6	80 Apr 16	79¾ 80
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104¾ Jan 26	103¾ Jan 4	104¾ Jan 26	103 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	95¾ Oc 1, 03	96 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	90 Oc 1, 03	91½ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	•JJ	96 Jan 13	95½ Jan 4	98 Jan 13	96 ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO•	106 Mar 3	106 Mar 3	106 Mar 3	102 ..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO•	.. ..	.. ..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	•JJ	133 Apr 7	130½ Jan 7	133 Apr 7	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	132½ Apr 8	132½ 133
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	93 De 19, 03	.. ..
C., St. P. & Min. 1st g. 6s, 1918	•MN	131 Jan 25	120½ Jan 9	131 Feb 26	131 ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	•JJ	128¾ Mar 3	123¾ Mar 3	128¾ Mar 3	128 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	•AO	125¾ Mar 9	120 Apr 2	122 Apr 2	122 ..
Chi. Terminal Transfer g. 4s, 1947	JJ•	82¾ Jan 27	78¾ Jan 6	82¾ Apr 14	80 80¾
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	111¼ Apr 8	110 Mar 3	111¼ Apr 8	110½ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD•	.. ..	.. ..	109 Ap 28, 02	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO•	.. ..	.. ..	104½ De 2, 03	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	112½ Oc 10, 00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	113 De 22, 03	112¾ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	•JD	101¼ Apr 14	99¾ Jan 8	101¼ Apr 14	100¾ 101
Do do registered	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	97 No 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	•JJ	101¼ Apr 12	100¾ Apr 12	101¼ Apr 12	.. ..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ•	98 Feb 2	98 Feb 2	98 Feb 2	99 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN•	102¾ Apr 15	102¾ Feb 29	102¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do do registered	MN•	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	.. 101
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS•	.. ..	.. ..	102 De 9, 02	91 100
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ•	.. ..	.. ..	94½ Au 31, 03	93 ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	•MN	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	105 Jan 22	104 110
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101½ Mar 11	100¾ Mar 24	101½ Mar 31	.. 103
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st 6s, 1928	•JJ	110½ Mar 15	110½ Mar 15	110½ Mar 15	111¼ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	120 Jy 28, 03	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ	128 Mar 16	123 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	127 ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	•AO	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 18, 01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	•AO	98 Jan 26	95 Apr 6	96 Apr 12	95½ 96
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	65 Mar 16	59 Apr 6	59 Apr 8	.. ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	•AO	112½ Feb 9	111¾ Feb 9	112¾ Feb 9	110 ..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	•JJ	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	115½ ..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	•JJ	13¾ Jan 19	9¾ Jan 5	9¾ Apr 11	.. 62
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	FA	89½ Jan 26	84 Mar 7	85¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	•AO	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 03	.. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid As'd.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS•	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	112¾ Jan 25	110¾ 111
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	•MN	126¾ Jan 27	125¾ Feb 11	129¾ Feb 11	129 ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	•JD	131¼ Mar 23	130¾ Feb 16	131¾ Mar 23	131 ..
Do do registered	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	104 Oc 26, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	•JJ	129¾ Mar 30	127 Jan 5	129¾ Mar 26	127¾ ..
Do registered	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	125¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA•	114¾ Jan 28	111¾ Feb 6	112¾ Apr 2	113¾ 114½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	•MN	100¾ Jan 28	100¾ Jan 28	100¾ Jan 27	101¾ ..
Eyr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO•	106¾ Feb 8	106¾ Feb 8	106¾ Feb 8	107 ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gu. g. 3½s, 2000	FA•	.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 2, 03	.. ..
Del. & Hud. 1st Pens. Div. 7s, 1917	MS•	137¼ Jan 12	135¾ Mar 30	135¾ Mar 30	134½ ..
Do registered	MS•	.. ..	.. ..	142 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	106 Jan 11	105¾ Apr 6	105¾ Apr 6	105¾ ..
Do registered	•AO	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 6, 02	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1929	•AO	104 Mar 11	106 Mar 11	106 Mar 11	103½ ..
Do do registered	•AO	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 11	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	143¾ No 10, 02	141¼ ..
Do registered	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	147¾ Je 18, 02	140 ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	JJ	96¼ Jan 28	96¼ Mar 1	106¾ Apr 11	96¼ 99
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	•JJ	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ My 22, 03	107 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	•JD	106 Apr 16	106 Jan 6	106 Apr 16	106 108
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JD	97 Jan 22	94 Jan 6	96¾ Apr 13	96¼ 96
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	•AO	85½ Jan 23	83¼ Jan 22	85 Mar 30	87 86
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	97 ..	.. ..	97 Ja 3, 02	.. ..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD•	55 Jan 4	55 Jan '21	55 Jan '21	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN•	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 28, 01	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 4, 03	94½ ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	•JD	94 Jan 2	93¾ Mar 10	94 Apr 2	93¾ 95
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	75¼ Au 25, 03	.. ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	AO•	84 Feb 26	79 Apr 13	84 Apr 13	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO•	112¾ Mar 30	110 Apr 13	110 Apr 13	105¾ 110¼
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	•JJ	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	109½ ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	•MN	115 Jan 13	114¼ Apr 5	114¼ Apr 6	114¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	114 My 25, 03	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS•	112¾ Mar 24	112¾ Apr 4	112¾ Apr 4	112¾ 115
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	•MS	111 Jan 14	106¾ Apr 8	108¾ Apr 9	107 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO•	114¼ Jan 18	111¼ Mar 24	114 Mar 24	110 115
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	•JD	.. ..	.. ..	101¾ Je 26, 03	100 ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS•	135¾ Jan 27	131¼ Mar 23	131¾ Apr 5	131¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 5s, 1920	MS•	.. ..	.. ..	126 Au 7, 03	125 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	•JJ	98¼ Jan 21	96¼ Feb 19	98¾ Apr 15	97¾ 98¼
Do registered	JJ	98¾ Jan 21	96¼ Jan 21	98¾ Jan 21	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	JJ	86¾ Jan 26	84 Jan 5	86¾ Apr 15	84¾ 86¾
Do do registered	..	85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	•FA	93¼ Jan 27	88¾ Feb 24	91 Apr 16	90¼ 91
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	JD•	.. ..	.. ..	122¾ Je 17, 03	122¾ ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	•MN	118¾ Jan 20	117¼ Jan 18	118 Apr 16	118¼ 118¾
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	.. ..	.. ..	108 An 5, 02	99½ ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO•	132 Mar 3	130 Apr 8	132 Apr 13	129 ..
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & H. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	•MN	118 Apr 7	113¼ Jan 12	118 Apr 7	117¼ ..
Do D. & J. 1st c. 6s, 1913	•MN	.. ..	.. ..	113¼ Oc 25, 03	112¾ ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	•MN	108½ Jan 6	108½ Jan 6	108½ Jan 6	105 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	•AO	111¾ Mar 17	111 Jan 4	111¾ Mar 17	108¾ ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	•JJ	110¼ Mar 16	109¼ Jan 7	110¼ Mar 17	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	FA•	101¾ Apr 15	101¾ Apr 15	101¾ Apr 15	98½ ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA•	104 Jan 19	103¾ Jan 7	104 Jan 22	100 102¼
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	•MN	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ Jan 8	113¾ ..
**

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Range for Year 1904. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 23	91	Feb 25	..	..
Do do small		..	....	..	....	90	Fe 4, 03	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g., 6s, 1927	JD*	..	....	..	....	123¾	De 21, 03	126	..
Do 1st ext. g., 6s, July, 1927	QJ	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	120	Jan 11	119	..
Do gen. g., 4s, 1938	MS*	94	Jan 19	90	Apr 11	93½	Apr 15	93	94
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 18	111½	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	JJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	101½	Je 30, 02
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	91	Apr 11	88½	Mar *6	90	Apr 13	89	91
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	123¾	Mar 26	120	Jan 22	122¾	Apr 13	122¾	123
Do 1st con. g., 5s, 1928	AO	115	Mar 9	112	Jan 6	115	Mar 16	110	112½
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	JJ	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM. M. W. & Alb.	JJ	..	....	..	....	116	Jy 31, 02	..	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	JJ	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 99	..	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	JJ	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101	Feb 24	100	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	76¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 19	73½	Apr 14	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	..	....	..	....	103½	Aug., 04	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	98¼	Apr 4	96¾	Feb 19	98¾	Apr 14	98½	98¾
Do do registered	JJ*	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 6	98	Jan 27	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	MS*	102¾	Jan 26	100	Mar 3	100¾	Apr 13	100¾	..
Do do registered	MS*	100¾	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Apr 6	100¾	..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1888-1904	MS*	100½	Mar 31	100½	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	JD	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 2	101	..
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	MN	101¼	Apr 8	100½	Mar 10	101¼	Apr 8	101¼	..
Do do registered	MN	..	....	..	....	101¾	No 6, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	FA	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 19	89¾	Apr 16	89	89½
Do do registered	FA	83¾	Apr 12	86	Jan 20	88¾	Apr 12	87	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	FA	90	Apr 4	83¼	Mar 14	88	Apr 7	87	89
Do do registered	FA	..	....	..	....	91	Ja 17, 03	84½	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ	103¾	Mar 29	101	Jan 5	103¾	Mar 29	103¾	106½
Do registered	JJ	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	100	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s, S.A.1940	JJ	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s 1991	MS	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	FA	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO	..	....	..	....	103½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	JJ	109	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 4	107	Apr 15	107¾	108
Do registered	JJ	106¾	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 9	106¾	Apr 16	..	..
Laks Shore g. 3½s, 1907	JD	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	99¾	Apr 14	99	..
Do g. registered	JD	98	Apr 13	98	Mar 10	98	Apr 13	98	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	99½	Mar 30	98½	Mar 1	99½	Apr 14	98¾	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	..	....	..	....	121	No 21, 03	118	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	..	....	..	....	139	Ja 21, 03	125½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 18	109½	..
Do 5s, 1931	JJ	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	119½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	QM	..	....	..	....	127	Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	JJ	105½	Apr 13	105½	Apr 13	105½	Apr 13	103½	..
Do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	MN*	97	Mar 12	97	Mar 12	97	Apr 11	..	97¼
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cen. 100-year	MN	..	....	..	....	100	Se 24, 03	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	115¾	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	AO	117½	Feb 23	116½	Apr 7	116½	Apr 7	115	..
Or. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	FA	..	....	..	....	113¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & S. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ	104½	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104½	Apr 5	104½	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	104¾	Mar 29	103¾	Apr 8	103¾	Apr 15	103	..
Do registered	AO*	101	Mar 29	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	..	....	..	....	..	....	131¾	Ap 20, 03
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	125¼	Fe 6, 97
N. Y. C. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1903	JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	101	Se 8, 03
Do 6s, 1905	JJ	..	....	..	....	..	....	106¼	My 14, 03
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	103½	Feb 17	100¾	Mar 16	101	Apr 15	100¾	101
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	..	....	..	....	100	Dc 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	MN	112¾	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112¼	Apr 12	..	112¾
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	MN	..	....	..	....	127	Ap 20, 03	127	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	FA	..	....	..	....	127	No 28, 03	125¾	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	AO	129	Mar 31	125¾	Apr 5	128¾	Apr 12	..	126¼
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	99	Mar 21	96¾	Jan 4	97¾	Apr 16	97¼	97¾
Do registered		..	....	..	....	96¾	Se 22, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	JD	90¾	Jan 22	87½	Feb 25	90¾	Apr 16	90¾	90¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	JJ	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 1, 01	104	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN	101¼	Apr 13	99¾	Feb 26	101	Apr 15	101	101½
N. P. Ry. pr. in. ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	103¾	Jan 6	103¾	Apr 16	103	Apr 16	103	103¾
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	73	Jan 22	70¼	Feb 29	73¾	Apr 16	72¼	73¼
Do do registered	QF	70¾	Feb 10	69	Jan 8	70¼	Feb 10	69	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¼	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, G.		94¼	Apr 12	90¼	Jan 8	94	Apr 16	94	94¼
B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ	93¼	Feb 2	90	Jan 8	92¾	Apr 15	..	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	..	....	93	Feb 2, 00
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	FA	122¾	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	121½	..
Do registered certificates	FA	..	....	..	....	133	Ja 26, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	FA	..	....	..	....	112¼	Jy 21, 03	106¼	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO	106¾	Jan 29	105¾	Apr 11	105¾	Apr 11	105¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	AO	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	..	....	..	....	94½	Fe 19, 02	95	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 6	112½	Mar 29	112¾	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	JD	..	....	..	....	114½	My 4, 03	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 9, 02	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD	106¼	Apr 5	105	Jan 16	106¼	Apr 6	106¼	..
Panama 1sts. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	AO	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 21, 03	100	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ	109	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	109¼	Apr 9	107½	108¾
Do registered, 1921	JJ	108¾	Mar 31	106¼	Mar 1	107½	Apr 12	105	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	87	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S. B. 1941	FA	..	....	..	....	92¼	De 28, 03	..	..
Do 3½s, tr. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN	96	Feb 8	95¾	Mar 25	95¾	Mar 25	97¼	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO	..	....	..	....	118	De 21, 03	115¾	118
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	JJ	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 21, 03	113¼	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C.	JJ*	93¾	Apr 4	93¾	Apr 4	93¾	Apr 4	..	..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. 4½s, A. 1940	AO*	110	Mar 5	109¼	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	110
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	AO	111½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	..	110
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN	..	....	..	....	116½	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN	101½	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	101½	Jan 22	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA	92	Feb 13	92	Feb 4	92	Feb 13	89¼	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ	..	....	..	....	127½	Oc 21, 02	120½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. sst. g. 4s, 1923	MN	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105	Mar 26	105¼	106
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS	..	....	..	....	114	De 15, 03	113	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	MN	..	....	..	....	108	Au 28, 03	106	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN	97	Feb 5	94½	Feb 23	97	Apr 16	96½	97
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	MS	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	100⅞	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	MN	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	..	....	..	....	111	De 10, 03	105¼	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	MS	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	109½	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	122½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	121½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	..	....	..	....	95	Je 16, 03	92	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	118¾	Mar 18	116	Apr 9	118	Apr 13	117	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	MN	106¾	Feb 13	107¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 9	108½	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	AO	110½	Feb 19	109¾	Jan 16	110½	Feb 19	108	109
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	118¾	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	AO	..	....	..	....	112½	De 13, 02	106	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 8, 02	115	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	JJ	97⅛	Apr 15	94⅝	Jan 7	97¼	Apr 16	97⅜	97¾
Do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	96½	Jul 2, 03	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g., 1951	AO	94¼	Mar 28	91⅝	Jan 4	92¼	Apr 15	92	..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	JD	119¾	Mar 7	119¾	Apr 2	119¾	Apr 2	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	..	....	..	....	..	....	105	110
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	63½	Mar 29	63½	Mar 29	63½	Mar 29	64½	67
Do guaranteed	JJ*	..	....	..	....	92	Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	JJ	..	....	..	....	87	De 21, 03	83	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	105	Feb 1	104¼	Jan 6	105	Feb 6	105¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 11, 03	105¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	124¼	Jan 29	122¾	Mar 14	122¾	Mar 14	124	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	111	Jan 2	110	Jan 13	111	Apr 11	110½	111½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	96	Apr 14	96	Apr 14	96	Apr 14	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	84	Jan 12	79½	Feb 24	82	Apr 16	82¾	85¼
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	MN	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	118½	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	80¾	Jan 29	78	Jan 7	78¼	Apr 15	78¼	78¾
Do do registered		78½	Jan 14	77½	Jan 13	78½	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	96	Apr 14	92¾	Jan 6	96	Apr 16	96¼	96
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	78¼	Mar 25	72¾	Jan 18	78	Apr 11	78	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	JD*	74½	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	73¾	Apr 16	73¾	73¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	110½	Feb 26	107¾	Apr 11	107¾	Apr 11	108	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	132	Mar 10	130	Jan 5	131	Mar 26	130¾	..
Do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	106¾	Jan 29	107¼	Jan 4	108¾	Apr 12	106¾	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	116½	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	111	Mar 25	110¾	Mar 30	110¾	Mar 30	111¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	JD	101¾	Apr 15	100	Jan 4	101¾	Apr 16	101¾	..
Do do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	106	My 8, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	..	....	..	....	104	Au 15, 03	101¼	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	123¼	Apr 14	133	Apr 14	133	Apr 14	122¾	124
Do registered	JJ*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	114½	Mar 16	114½	Mar 16	114½	Mar 16	114½	..
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	JD	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	..	..
Do registered	JD	..	....	..	....	118	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
S. F. & N. R. 1st g. 6s, 1919	JJ	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 11, 01	102¼	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	AO*	70¼	Jan 4	66	Jan 6	67¾	Apr 16	67	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	MN	99	Apr 15	96	Jan 18	99	Apr 15	96	99
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 7, 03	80¼	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 6, 00	103	..
Do do 1943	JJ	..	....	..	....	106¾	Fe 24, 02	102	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	106¼	Mar 28	102	Jan 15	108	Apr 16	102¾	105
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	105¾	Feb 25	105¾	Feb 25	105¾	Feb 25	107¾	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	JJ	..	....	..	....	111¾	My 7, 03	105	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 20, 03	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 4-5 year col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	JD	101	Apr 12	97¼	Jan 8	100¾	Apr 16	100¾	101
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	JD	90	Jan 26	87¾	Feb 24	89	Apr 15	89¾	90
Do do registered	JD	87¾	Jan 15	85¾	Jan 11	87	Jan 20	..	..
Aug. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1941	JD	98	Mar 10	97	Feb 26	98	Mar 10	95	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	FA	101¾	Mar 30	97¼	Mar 11	97¾	Apr 15	96¼	100
Do registered	FA	..	....	..	....	96	Mr 8, 04	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1938	JD	109¾	Jan 27	107	Jan 6	107	Apr 13	107½	..
Cal., Haz. & S. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA*	..	....	..	....	110¾	Fe 27, 03	106	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Range for Year 1904. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid	Ask'd.
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	JD	103¾	Apr 12	100	Jan 26	103¾	Apr 12	103	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	MN	107	Jan 21	105¾	Mar 9	105¾	Mar 9	108	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	MN*	105½	Jan 27	105	Jan 19	103¼	Feb 1	104	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 6s, 1933	MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	105	De 18, 03
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	MN	..	....	..	....	..	....	102½	De 1, 02
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	JJ*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112	Apr 14	..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	AO*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	113	Mar 21	110	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	AO	93½	Apr 5	90½	Jan 5	93½	Apr 11	91	93½
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	MN	..	....	..	....	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	JJ*	..	....	..	....	130	No 19, 02	119½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	AO	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130	Mar 29	127	130
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 30, 03	106¾	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	AO*	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 4, 01	101	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	101¾	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	JJ	80¾	Jan 23	78	Jan 4	80	Apr 16	79½	80
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	JJ	105¼	Mar 2	105	Jan 18	106¾	Mar 2	105¾	..
Do do March, 1910	JJ	107½	Mar 1	106	Jan 15	107½	Mar 2	106¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	AO	..	....	..	....	107¾	De 15, 03	100¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905		..	....	..	....	102	Oc 22, 03	101	..
Do do Series C. and D, 1906		102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	AO	..	....	..	....	108	Mr 2, 03	114	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	MN	119½	Mar 28	107	Jan 6	100½	Apr 6	109½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	JJ	108¾	Feb 15	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	FA*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	100½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	MS*	..	....	..	....	111½	Oc 30, 02	101	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	101	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	JJ*	111	Jan 21	110	Jan 25	112	Apr 18	113¼	113½
Do registered	JJ	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	95¼	Feb 2	93	Jan 6	93	Apr 14	..	95
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	JJ	..	....	..	....	113	De 14, 03	111	114½
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	JJ	95	Feb 2	93½	Mar 17	98¾	Apr 16	93¾	94
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ*	115	Apr 12	115	Apr 12	115	Apr 12	114½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	92	Feb 1	91¼	Feb 24	91¾	Mar 16	..	91½
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	JJ	..	....	..	....	116	Oc 20, 03	114½	..
E. T. Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	JJ*	113¼	Jan 28	113	Mar 15	113	Mar 15	113	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	MN*	118¾	Apr 7	117½	Jan 5	118¾	Apr 9	119	120
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	MS	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 29	110¼	Feb 29	108	111
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ	122	Mar 15	118¾	Jan 29	122	Mar 15	118¾	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	120	Jan 7	121	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	JJ	115	Mar 8	114	Mar 16	115	Apr 14	114½	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	AO	..	....	..	....	108½	De 28, 03	106¾	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948	MN	..	....	..	....	92	Se 9, 02	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	105¼	Mar 30	103¾	Jan 5	105¼	Mar 30	105¾	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	MN	112¼	Apr 8	110	Jan 18	112¾	Apr 8	111¼	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	MN	110¾	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 16	110¾	Mar 16	..	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	MS	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103¼	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	MS	..	....	..	....	..	....	112½	Jan 6, 03
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	MS	..	....	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 8, 02
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	MS	..	....	..	....	..	....	112	Fe 18, 03
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	MS	..	....	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 6, 03
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	MS	..	....	..	....	..	....	106	No 9, 03
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	FA	..	....	..	....	..	....	93	De 31, 03
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	JJ	114½	Jan 7	112½	Feb 19	113	Mar 4	114	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	JJ	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	JD	..	....	..	....	104½	Se 7, 02	94	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	AO*	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 21, 03
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	FA*	115¾	Jan 13	112¼	Feb 27	112½	Feb 27	114½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended April 16, 1904.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	107¾ Mar 7	106¾ Jan 22	107¼ Mar 23	107	108¾
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J J*	109¾ Mar 16	104 Mar 5	106¼ Mar 14	106½	107
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	J J*	101¾ Feb 2	101 Mar 5	101 Mar 5	..	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	M N*	105 Mar 30	105 Mar 30	105 Mar 30	..	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	108 Fe 8, 01	105½	..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Ja 16, 01	..	..
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.						
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	Q F	98 Apr 11	95 Mar 14	96¼ Apr 15	98	100
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S*	84½ Jan 28	70 Jan 4	77 Apr 16	..	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S*	88 Jan 6	82 Mar 15	82 Mar 15	84½	85½
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*J J	75¾ Apr 14	74 Jan 18	73½ Apr 14	72	80
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	F A*	61¾ Jan 23	53¾ Feb 8	58 Apr 16	58	58½
Do registered		57¾ Mar 16	57¾ Mar 16	57¾ Mar 16	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g. 1927	*A O	68½ Jan 22	63 Jan 5	65¼ Apr 14	64½	65½
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	90 Se 16, 03	98	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1919	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	90 Ja 17, 90	90	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	92 Feb 23	90	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	106¾ Jan 8	105¼ Mar 16	106¼ Apr 7	106	..
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*J J	101½ Apr 0	97 Feb 8	101½ Apr 6	102	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	93 Fe 24, 03	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*A O	96¼ Mar 19	92¾ Apr 4	93½ Apr 13	94	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	88 Apr 4	88 Apr 4	88 Apr 4	88	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J*	66 Feb 28	65¼ Feb 29	66 Feb 29	..	65
Stand. Rope & T. 1st c. 6s, 1946	F A*	47 Jan 25	35 Jan 4	42 Apr 11	..	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	....	4¼ Jan 23	1¾ Jan 5	3 Apr 8	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	110¾ Mar 15	107¾ Jan 7	110¾ Mar 15	111½	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	79 Au 12, 03	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	M N	79¾ Apr 12	68¾ Jan 7	78¼ Apr 16	78¾	78½
Do registered		79 Apr 7	68¾ Jan 7	78¼ Apr 16	..	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	95 Jan 12	91¾ Mar 11	95 Apr 14	95	100
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. 5s, 1911	F A*	79 Feb 4	69 Jan 5	71 Apr 8	..	..
Do do Trust Co. ctfs.	....	73½ Jan 27	70 Mar 8	72¼ Apr 16	72	78
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	103 Feb 29	105 Feb 29	105 Mar 9	105	..
Grand River C. & I. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ja 23, 02	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22, 97	102¾	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Oc 27, 03	102½	..
R. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 6s, 1951	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	91 Jy 31, 03	..	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	104 Mar 23	102 Mar 7	104 Mar 23	100	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J*	103 Jan 8	101½ Jan 12	101¾ Jan 12	108	..
Caluba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	1000 De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1926	*F A	105 Apr. 7	100¾ Jan 6	105 Apr. 7	103½	104
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 6s, 5 p. c. 50-year g. 1949	*M S	73 Feb. 29	67½ Feb 9	72 Apr 8	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	93½ Ap 29, 03	94¾	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Ap 2, 03	94	96½
Do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ De 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	J*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ No 19, 03	112	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Jul 2, 03	107¼	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	103½ Apr 14	105 Feb 8	103¾ Apr 14	107½	100
Do ref. and s. e. 4½s, 1950	*M N	104½ Apr 4	101¼ Jan 2	104 Apr 13	103½	104¼
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Ja 22, 03	103½	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Je 23, 03	..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*J J	102¾ Apr 2	101¾ Apr 2	103¾ Apr 2	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest months indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 16, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended April 16, $14,304,000

Week ended April 16, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	16½
Alabama Central 6s	115	115	115	115	3
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	6
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	103	103	103	103	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s	98	98	96½	96⅝	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	77	77	77	77	27
American Thread 4s	77½	78¼	77½	78¼	9
Ann Arbor 4s	92½	92½	92	92	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99½	100	99⅝	99⅝	333
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	90½	91	90½	91	16
Atchison, Top. & S. F. sdj. 4s, stamped	90½	91	90½	91	36½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93	93⅝	93	93¼	111
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94	94½	93½	94½	116½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	186½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	89¼	89⅝	89½	89½	62
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	95	95	94⅝	95	17
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	5½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64½	64½	64⅜	64⅜	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	100½	102½	100½	101	18
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	74¼	76⅜	74⅜	75⅜	223
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	102	102¼	102	102⅜	46
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114	114	114	6
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	59
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Central Branch Railway 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	1
Central of Georgia con. 5s	107¼	100	107¼	105	28
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	69½	70½	69	70½	42
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	29⅜	31	29½	31	159
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	20	20	20	20	40
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	129½	129½	129½	129½	16
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	128½	128⅞	128½	128⅞	10
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100	100	98⅝	98⅝	9
Central Pacific 3½s	84½	84½	84½	84½	11½
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅝	54
Ches. & Ohio Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	76⅝	76⅞	76	76½	32
Chicago & Alton 3s	83	83	83	83	20
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	299
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	93	93	92¼	93⅜	109
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	6
Chi., Bur. & Qnincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91⅜	92⅛	91⅜	92⅛	37
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s reg	90½	90½	90¼	90½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska Div. 4s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	129	129	129	129	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	117½	118	117½	118	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118	118¼	118	118¼	9
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. ref. 6s	129	129	129	129	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	108⅝	108⅝	106⅝	106⅝	6
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	111¼	111⅓	111½	111½	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb 5s, 1933	118	118	118	118	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933, reg.	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	129½	129½	129½	129½	10
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	81	81⅝	79	80	213
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103	103⅜	102½	103½	62
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	72½	73	71¼	71½	424
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	7
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	101¼	100⅝	101⅜	18
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	102¼	102⅜	102½	102⅜	30
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	20
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s tr. rects.	71½	72½	71	72½	52
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	98	98	97½	98	7
Colorado Midland 4s	60	60½	60	60½	30
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	86	86	85½	85⅝	37
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	7
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	59¼	59½	57⅝	58	773
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	17½
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	16
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	79	79	79	79	1
Distillers Securities Corporation 5s	64½	65¾	64	65¼	231
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98½	98	98⅝	56
Erie 1st general 4s	89½	89⅝	89½	89½	105
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	89¾	91	89⅝	91	22
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	106	106	105½	105½	12
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	72½	73¼	72½	73½	4
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 2d 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	103	103	102¼	103	10
Green Bay debenture B	13¾	14	13⅜	14	45
Hocking Valley 4½s	106	106½	106	106¼	7
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	4
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	115	115	115	115	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	41
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	78½	79½	78½	79½	91
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	69½	68¾	69¾	10
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	25
Kings Co. El. Light & Power 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s	92½	93¼	92¼	93¼	35
Laclede Gas 5s	106¾	107	106¾	107	20
Lake Shore debenture 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	15
Lake Shore gen. 3½s reg	98	98	96	98	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	107¼	107½	107½	107½	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal con. 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	101	101½	101	101	4
Long Dock 6s	131¼	132	131¼	132	13
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¾	99¼	99¼	99½	24
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96¾	10
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	91¼	91½	91¾	91½	25
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	14
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	109¾	16
Metropolitan Street Railway refs. 4s	89	89⅞	89	89⅞	2
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	11
Mexican Central con. 4s	64¼	66	64½	66	40
Mexican Central 4½s	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	21
Mexican Central 1st income	13	13⅝	12¾	13	167
Mexican Central 2d income	7	7	6¾	6¾	60
Michigan Central 3½s	97	97	97	97	1

BONDS.

Week ended April 16, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Michigan Central 4s	105½	105½	105⅝	105⅛	10
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	89	89	89	89	3
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	129	129	129	129	4
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	89¼	89⅝	89½	89⅝	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	74½	75⅝	74½	75⅝	27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100⅜	102⅜	100⅜	100⅜	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	102	102½	102	102⅜	40
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	15
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	1
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	104	106	105⅝	106	3
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	90	93½	90	90¼	9
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	2
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	73½	73½	73⅜	73¼	1
New York Central gen. 3½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	12
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	3
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	89½	89½	89	89⅝	31
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg	88	88½	88	88¾	5
New York Central deb. 5s, 1384	100¾	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103¼	103½	103⅛	103⅛	11
New York Dock 4s	91	91	91	91	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107¾	107½	107½	107½	95
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur mon. 4s	90¾	91	90⅝	91	39
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101	101	100⅝	101	18
New York, Susquehanna & Western 2d 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	112½	112½	112	112	17
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	123⅝	126⅝	123⅝	125¼	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97½	97½	97¼	97⅝	37½
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅝	59
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¾	81
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103½	103	103¼	61
Northern Pacific, prior lien 4s reg	102	102	102	102	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	10
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	95½	95⅝	95	95	154
Oregon Short Line 4s reg	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	10
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114⅝	115	114⅝	114⅝	7
Oregon Short Line 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	102¼	8
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96⅜	97	96⅜	97	19
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	5
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 2d 7s	119	119	119	119	1
Reading general 4s	97¼	97¼	97	97½	107
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	92½	92¾	92½	92½	9
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	3
Richmond & Danville gen. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis & Cairo 4s	91	91	90	90	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112⅝	113	112½	113	49
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	85¾	85¾	85	85⅛	49
St. Louis, Iron Mt., Riv. & Gulf Div. 4s	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	3
St. Louis & San Francisco cons. 4s	96	96	96	96	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82¾	83¼	82	83	161
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	111	111	111	111	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95½	96	95¾	96	57
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	73¾	73¾	73	73⅝	177
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	78	78	78	78	3
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
St. Paul, M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	55
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s, red. to 4½s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. Cent. 6s	133¼	133¼	133	133	7
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	80	79¼	80	12
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	68	68½	68	68½	11
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	98	99	98	99	4
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101	6
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series C & D	102	102	102	102	4
Southern Pacific 4s	89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅞	35½
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	72
Southern Railway 5s	113⅝	113½	113¼	113⅜	58
Southern Railway, Mob. & Ohio col. 4s	94	94	93	93	13
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	9
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	40	42	40	42	15
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	117½	118	117½	117½	178
Third Avenue 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	36
Third Avenue 5s	118	118	118	118	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	87⅞	88¾	87¾	88¾	9
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	68	69½	68	69½	15
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	83½	84	83½	84	11
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103¾	104	103⅝	104	141¼
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	99⅜	100½	99	99½	1,092
United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s	81	81	81	81	1
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	77½	77½	77¼	77½	23
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	78½	79⅝	78⅝	79⅛	4,272
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	78½	78⅝	78½	78½	2
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	71½	72	71½	72	10
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117½	117	117½	45
Wabash debenture, Series B	62	63½	61½	62½	920
Wabash 2d 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	81½	81½	81¾	81¾	4
West Shore 4s	107½	108	107⅝	107⅝	27
West Shore 4s reg	106½	106½	106½	106½	3½
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	104¼	104½	104	104	16
Western Union col. tr. 5s	108¼	108½	108	108½	15
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	87¼	88¾	87½	88⅝	23
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106¾	108½	106¾	108¾	22
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89⅜	89⅝	89½	89⅝	33
Total sales					$14,282,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s reg. 1907	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
United States 2s, coupon	107½	107½	107	107	1
Total sales					$2,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	7½	7½	7½	7¼	10
Grand total					$14,304,000

APRIL

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 16, 1904. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 16, 1904. Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	220	225
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	340	375
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	320	335
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	..	..	.....	165	169
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	265	270
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	205	210
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	340	350
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	365	425
First National	10,000,000	20	Q	Mar 30, 04	580	600
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	230	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 0, 04	390	400
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	500	..
Germ. Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	260	275
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	510	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	530	560
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	210	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	143	147
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	18	S	Jan. 2, 04	270	285
Liberty National	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	500	530
Lincoln National	1,000,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 04	1000	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	235
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	195	215
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	180	190
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	S	Apr. 1, 04	425	500
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	285
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	1600
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	195	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	118	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	207	212
Oriental ($25)	750,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	235
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	285	..
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	435	470
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	295
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	95	105
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	250	290
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	125
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
Stete	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	160	165
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 04	157	163
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	325	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb 15, 04	340	355
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	198	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	390	410
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 04	1925	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	265	275
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	300	315
Commonwealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 04	1625½	1650
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	675	700
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	20	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Mar 31, 04	525	560
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Guaranty	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	320	330
Guardian Trust	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 04	610	640
Hamilton	500,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Kings County	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	295	310
Knickerbocker	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Lawyers' Mtg. Co.	1,000,000	17	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawyers' Title In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	165	175
Lincoln	3,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	250	275
Long Island	500,000	..	..	.....	325	350
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	285	300
McVickar Realty	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	475	500
Mercantile	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Merchants'	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 04	975	1025
Metropolitan	500,000	..	..	.....	225	240
Morton	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	560	610
Mutual Alliance	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 04	895	905
Nassau	500,000	..	..	.....	200	220
National Surety	500,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	290	295
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	120	125
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 03	1000	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	125
N. Y. Security & T.	3,000,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	610	620
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	Dec 31, 03	245	252
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Apr. 1, 04	390	350
Real Estate	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	330	340
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30, 03	315	340
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 04	425	435
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	135½
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	225	230
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 03	395	405
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1475	1500
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	195	198
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 04	330	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 04	225	240
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	170
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	.....	48½	49½
Do preferred	8,572,800	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	92
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	600,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	400,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4½
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	61	65
Cons. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	100½	100
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	105
††Con. Gas of N.Y. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	88	92
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	102	103
Dentzel G. & H.	2,000,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	31½	33
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1930	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	72	75
Do pf. 1-4s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	99½	100½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 5s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	60	65
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1913	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	103
Hudson Co. Gas	10,000,000	1	S	Dec., 1903	60½	61½
Metropolitan	2,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	95	100
1st 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	104	105
Mut. Nat. & Lt.						
1st 6s, 1925	600,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	44	50
Nassau	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	..	100
N. Y.	1,000,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	90	95

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotation Apr. 16, 1904. Bid.	Quotation Apr. 16, 1904. Asked.
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	50
Madison (Wis.) deb scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1922	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 15, 04	269	290
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	103½	106½
N. Y. & N. H. 1st 5s, 1954	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	100½	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	102½	104
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,840,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	50
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	702,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93½	95
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	90	92
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1940	1,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	75	77½
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	95½	97
PERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
††Do 5s	6,580,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	63½	66
N. Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	70	73½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	94
N. Y. & Hob. 1st 6s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	108	110
Nor. Side 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	106	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	92	97
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	31	33
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	92
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1904	780	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	..	95
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	165	175
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	35	S	Jan., 1904	480	500
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	330	350
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	30	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	116	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	315	325
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	150	..
Pacific ($25)	300,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	105	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	130,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	225	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	50	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	350	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	540	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 04	75	90
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,000,000	1	Q	Mar 31, 04	52½	54
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4½	4⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	35½	35¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Apr 20, 04	90	93
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	77½	81
Am. Do F. Wireless ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	.....	..	5
††Amer. Malt 6s, 1930	3,365,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	100	102
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 04	25	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 04	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	12½	13
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	72	73½
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 1, 04	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	108	112
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	140	152½
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	117¾	118½
Do pf. ex div.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 04	109	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Buff. & Sus. R. R. pf.	3,000,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 04	..	87
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	3½	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb 10, 04	50	65
Celluloid	2,225,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	114	116
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug 10, 03	15	18
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	55	60
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7½	8½
††Do 5s	3,887,000	2	S	Nov. 2, 03	50	53
Cen. & S. Am. Tel	7,725,000	1½	Q	Apr. 7, 04	102½	104
††Chesap'ke Tran. 5s, 1922	600,000	2½	S	Jen., 1904	95	..
Cheesbrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Apr 15, 04	420	440
Claflin, H. B., 1st pf	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	86	92
Do 2d pf.	2,570,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	86	91
Compressed Air	476,228	..	..	.....	¾	4½
††Cons'k Tun. 4s	2,780,000	..	..	.....	¾	½
Con. Lake Sup.	14,070,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Do preferred	28,432,400	2½	..	Sep. 15, 02	2½	1
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Do preferred	1,166,600	1½	..	Dec., 1900	¾	1¼
††Do deb. 4s	2,950,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	1	2
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	11	13½
Cotton Oil & Fiber pf. ($25)	476,228	..	..	.....	101¾	102½
Crampe' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 25, 02	*4	4½
††Cuban 6s of 1906	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	50	..
Det. & Mackinac	4,000,000	..	..	.....	96½	97½
Do preferred	950,000	..	..	.....	62½	70
Deutsche Bk. Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Steel	4,000,000	..	..	.....	22½	28
Do preferred	2,043,600	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	60	..
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	2
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	6	6½
Do preferred	8,125,000	7	..	Apr., 1892	9	10
El.-Proulx ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	5-16
Empire Steel	2,261,400	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	30	42
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	85	87
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*11-16	¾
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	7,250,000	..	..	May 23, 03	*1¼	1⅝
Guggenheim Exp.	13,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 5, 04	85	100
Do warrants	13,000,000	..	..	.....	112½	116
Hackley-Sedgwick	3,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do Knick. Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
††Do 4½s	700,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	20	..
Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	95	95
Havana Tobacco	20,000,000	..	..	.....	29½	30
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	39	40
Hing-Hall-Mc'vin	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Do 1st pref'd	500,000	..	..	.....	2½	5
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2½
Do preferred	7,000,000	3	S	Feb 20, 03	14½	15½
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 04	115	120
Hudson River Tel.	3,612,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	100
Ingersoll, R. T.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	106½	109
Int. Steam. Scr.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	17½	18
††Do 6s	2,500,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	80	90
Internat. Salt	12,750,000	..	..	.....	10	12
††Do 1st 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 02	30½	41
Internat. Silver	8,345,700	..	..	.....	10	20
Do preferred	6,667,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 04	40	50
Do scrip	1,333,400	..	..	.....	..	3
Do 1st 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	98	100
††Do deb. 6s	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	35
Iron Steamboat	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Jewett Refrig.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kings Co. Elec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Kings Co. Light	2,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	¾
Knickerbocker Ice	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Lackawanna Coal	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	75
Lanston Monotype	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Lawyers' Mtg. Co.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Lawyers' Title Ins.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	50,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	125	126
Lehigh Valley	50,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	144	145
Long Island	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	120	125
Lorillard, P.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	115	120
Do preferred	3,000,000	..	..	.....	115	120
Madison Square Garden	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Manhattan Beach	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Manhattan Ry.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	135	136
Manhattan Trans.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Marconi W. T. of America	6,050,000	..	..	.....	42	..
Do trco. rct ($5)	.....	..	..	.....	*..	3½
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 04	174½	175½
Mexican Gov. 5s	122,780,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1904	100½	101¾
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf. $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7¼
Mon. & Bos ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*11-16	¾
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	100	102
N.Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	35	42
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	68	71
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	5½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3¼
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	98	98½
Otis Elevator	6,250,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	28	31
Do preferred	5,439,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 04	89	91
Pac. Mac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Peo., Dec & Ev.	5,400,000	..	..	.....	1½	¾
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 04	332	338
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 04	195	200
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	6	..	1902	115	118
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	101	102
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,840,000	13	Q	Apr. 1, 04	182	186
Seaboard Air L.	29,000,000	..	..	.....	8¾	9½
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	16⅞	17¼
Do 5s	$5,000,000	..	..	.....	87	88
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Simpson-Crawf'd	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	30
††Do 1st 6s	2,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30, 04	395	400
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Mar 31, 04	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 03	110	125
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Do pf., ex div.	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	21	24
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 2, 03	72	74
Stand. Oil, ex d.	97,500,000	16	Q	Mar 15, 04	625	630
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅛
Swift & Co.	25,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 11, 04	100	101
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99½	101
Do rights	.....	..	..	.....	5	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	S	Jan 20, 04	*30	32
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3½	6
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*9	10
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	10	13
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 25, 04	80	85
Do deb 4s	650,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	74
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	⅞
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	82	85
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	104	106
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	104	106
Unit. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	2	2¼
Do preferred	11

APRIL 1904

SOME THOUGHTS ON RAILROAD EARNINGS

Gross Returns Beginning to Fall Below Those for 1902.

Reductions in Operating Expenses Desirable—To Test Policy of Costly Improvements.

When March upset the old traditions by both coming in and going out as a lion, with no demonstration of his lambike qualities between times, be also upset the promises of many railroad traffic managers and others that the beginning of Spring would show a picking up of earnings. While as yet no detailed reports for the first of the Spring months from any of the railroads are at hand, the reports of general results in gross earnings do not indicate such an increase as to warrant an expectation that net earnings will be larger than they were last year or the year before, or even that they will be up to the parity of those years, for it cannot be overlooked that in many cases gross earnings have not only failed to keep up with those of last year, but have actually fallen behind those of 1902. This falling off is particularly noticeable in the case of some of the Western lines, a fact which is not exactly in accord with the rosy reports of conditions in that section of the country which some railroad Presidents who have recently passed through that territory on inspection trips have brought back with them.

Among the roads showing decreases from 1902 are the Denver and Rio Grande, a Gould property, the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis and St. Louis, of which Edwin Hawley is President, the Soo Line, belonging to the Canadian Pacific, and several other roads.

Some of the railroads show increases in gross earnings, but these are in some instances accompanied by increases in mileage, as, for instance, with the Great Northern, of which James J. Hill is President, which shows an increase in gross of $320,000 over 1902, but also an increase of 700 miles operated. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with 400 miles more under operation, shows an increase in earnings over 1902 of only $150,000. The Père Marquette, with an increase of 300 miles operated, shows only $70,000 increase in earnings over 1902, and a decrease from last year.

Taking the earnings for February, which are now practically reported in full, it appears that during that month earnings of ninety railroads show increases in gross of 3.2 per cent., increases in expenses of 7.9 per cent., and decreases in net earnings of 9.5 per cent. These decreases in net earnings are shown by the railroads in every section of the country except in the South and Southwest. Decreases in gross earnings are shown by the roads in the East and in trunk line territory, while the Southern, Southwestern, and Northwestern lines show gross increases for that month. The Southern and Southwestern railroads undoubtedly owe their continued prosperity to the higher prices for cotton, although the decrease in the cotton movement is beginning to make itself felt.

The reports of gross earnings for the first week in April do not sustain the idea that the losses in earnings during the last few months can be ascribed entirely to the severity of the Winter. When gross earnings begin to fall off, even though weather conditions are no longer absolutely unfavorable, it means only one thing, and that is that there is less traffic to be had. That this is true is admitted by many of the officials whose opinions on traffic conditions are telegraphed to the financial centre from various parts of the country from time to time. But while these men naturally attempt to detract from the importance of these admissions by optimistic prophecies in more or less general terms as to the improvements to be expected in the near future they only echo what some of the biggest traffic authorities have been saying and foreseeing for six months.

Traffic cannot be forced like a delicate plant in a hothouse. When it is not there the only thing to do is to wait until it gets ready to move. In the meantime it is up to the operating department to see what it can do to help net earnings. Former experiences have shown that when a road is well equipped, well graded, and in good physical condition it is possible to so reduce expenses as to make up to some extent losses incurred in gross earnings. Other experiences have shown that when a railroad is not so equipped it is still possible to so reduce expenses as to let net earnings appear sufficiently large to warrant the continued payment of dividends. In the first case no harm results. In the second case the physical conditions of equipment and roadbed have often been permitted to suffer so as to ultimately impair the earning capacity of the road to such an extent that receivers had to be appointed.

The occasion when railroads will be required to show into which category they belong may be approaching again. If the enormous expenditures of the last few years for improvements and betterments are to be justified, the railroads will have to show some decided decreases in operating expenses within the next few months. When the last excuses of a severe Winter shall have passed away, such increases in operating expenses as shown by the Rock Island, Alton, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and other railroads for the month of February will have to be eliminated in order to maintain the confidence of the investing public in the judgment, wisdom, and integrity of the railroad administrations of the last few years.

THE WORLD'S TARIFFS.

An English Return of the Changes Made Within a Recent Period.

In consequence of the international sugar convention signed at Brussels March 5, 1902, the following countries have considerably reduced the import duties on raw and refined sugars, namely, Germany, Belgium, France, and Austria-Hungary. A large number of alterations have been made in the customs duties of Japan in respect of those articles of import into the empire the rates on which are not fixed by commercial treaties concluded by Japan with the United Kingdom and other powers. The new rates come into force on April 1, 1903.

Other alterations of some importance have been made in the import tariffs of France, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, and Greece. As regards France, the duties on salt beef and pork, hams, and bacon have been increased. As regards Belgium, new and for the most part higher duties have been introduced for brandy and other spirits, while the duty on roasted coffee was reduced and that on raw coffee abolished from Jan. 1, 1904. A new classification for confectionery, &c., went into effect on Feb. 1, 1904. In Sweden the duties on brandies and spirits in casks or other receptacles have been increased, and emery paper, which was formerly free, has now been subjected to duty. As regards Norway, in addition to certain minor alterations, the duties on cement, wire nails, watches, and pianos have been increased, and a duty has been imposed on tools, &c., not specially enumerated in the tariff and on certain classes of machinery which were previously free. In Greece the classification of furniture has been entered and the duties considerably increased, and duties have been imposed on lithographs, labels, and certain felts for hats, which were formerly exempt, while those on other felts for hats have been increased. On the other hand, the duty on cotton flannel in the piece has been reduced.

In addition to the above changes in import duties proper, the Roumanian Government has abolished the octroi duties and substituted excise duties on certain articles, which duties are also chargeable on similar articles imported from abroad. Coke and coal, mineral oils, beer, cocoa, coffee, and chicory, mineral water, rice, sugar, tea, and yeast are the principal articles subject to these duties.

China now appears in the return for the first time. The new Chinese imperial tariff, which went into force Oct. 31, 1902, was the outcome of negotiations during that year between the Chinese Government and his Majesty's Special Commissioner for commercial negotiations in China, together with representatives of various foreign powers—Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland—with reference to the new customs tariffs recently framed; these tariffs are not yet in operation, and consequently the duties contained therein are not to be found in the present return. No date has yet been fixed on which any portion of these tariffs is to come into force; and as regards goods on which the rates of import duties are "conventional"—that is, are fixed by existing commercial treaties between any of these countries and other powers—no alterations in the present rates can be made until those treaties expire, unless special arrangements are effected with the powers concerned.—From The British Trade Journal.

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THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended April 16, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$944,731,875	$1,213,563,501	—22.1
Boston	107,683,283	122,563,639	—12.9
Philadelphia ...	90,862,393	104,517,053	—13.1
Baltimore	10,448,967	20,448,302	— 4.0
Chicago	141,400,164	145,109,582	— 4.6
St. Louis	47,205,756	52,398,500	— 9.9
New Orleans ...	13,325,436	13,541,712	— 1.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,364,657,876	$1,676,132,361	—18.6
Other cities, 5 days	280,109,941	298,474,976	— 6.2
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,644,767,817	$1,974,607,337	—16.7
All cities, 1 day.	331,642,287	380,865,173	—12.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,976,410,104	$2,355,472,510	—16.1

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Apr. 16.	$1,976,410,104	$2,355,472,510	$2,576,305,891
Apr. 9..	1,968,722,516	1,966,278,291	2,329,894,982
Apr. 2..	1,822,990,935	2,448,900,099	2,321,786,837
Mch. 26	1,902,295,221	1,985,259,224	1,856,392,218
Mch. 19.	1,910,942,214	2,125,105,480	2,160,014,256
Mch. 12.	1,756,675,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,821
Mch. 5..	1,937,625,120	2,405,190,323	2,152,192,857
Feb. 27..	1,986,681,726	1,966,672,530	2,107,274,027
Feb. 20..	1,875,078,901	2,154,189,983	1,777,359,985
Feb. 13..	1,816,429,824	2,032,765,276	2,026,498,853
Feb. 6..	2,122,944,360	2,419,958,975	2,256,827,105
Jan. 30..	2,078,456,978	2,090,056,536	2,130,032,364
Jan. 23.	2,169,119,916	2,252,601,558	2,212,698,537
Jan. 16..	2,225,201,578	2,787,618,506	2,387,124,960
Jan. 9..	2,410,047,737	2,733,823,992	2,582,793,805
Jan. 2....	1,945,647,690	2,274,809,619	2,448,428,671
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 26.	1,686,260,208	1,905,699,766	1,876,050,987
Dec. 19.	2,071,491,622	2,359,140,757	2,247,063,733
Dec. 12.	2,191,595,106	2,298,461,501	2,508,081,769
Dec. 5..	2,231,572,194	2,375,470,731	2,435,833,782
Nov. 28.	1,744,767,383	2,093,393,725	2,020,676,703
Nov. 21.	2,065,545,622	2,058,995,733	2,322,864,783
Nov. 14.	2,094,721,498	2,486,708,125	2,562,618,317
Nov. 7..	1,975,000,150	2,264,650,532	2,134,847,964
Oct. 31..	1,940,838,438	2,231,227,060	2,153,054,545
Oct. 24..	2,014,850,556	2,454,342,982	2,087,470,556
Oct. 17..	2,025,776,069	2,002,894,532	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10..	1,878,097,539	2,556,617,291	2,068,916,084
Oct. 8..	2,229,006,679	2,672,966,004	2,098,547,083
Sept. 26..	1,563,109,462	2,357,653,024	2,076,111,581
Sept. 19..	1,862,434,384	2,251,782,240	1,882,662,281
Sept. 12.	1,449,952,306	2,433,019,520	2,089,419,157
Sept. 5.	1,730,332,504	2,085,258,504	1,988,869,609
Aug. 29.	1,541,994,612	2,047,977,189	1,767,936,014
Aug. 22.	1,866,814,548	2,090,742,238	1,652,342,978
Aug. 15.	1,924,534,022	2,097,769,941	1,715,928,221
Aug. 8.	2,050,431,729	1,916,127,325	1,814,287,107
Aug. 1.	2,003,763,172	2,242,876,439	1,874,270,275
July 25.	2,071,408,533	2,275,719,424	1,928,325,032
July 18.	2,307,265,811	2,180,738,121	2,382,943,270
July 11.	2,191,090,581	2,226,511,087	2,268,224,931
July 4.	2,135,790,060	2,134,685,162	1,837,623,607
June 27.	1,948,188,400	1,960,595,578	2,225,116,951
June 20.	2,139,589,274	2,031,349,794	2,403,024,468
June 13.	2,251,655,424	1,859,197,071	2,310,780,887
June 6.	2,227,053,211	2,103,266,283	2,745,267,716
May 30..	1,746,901,433	1,674,101,010	1,817,619,361
May 23..	2,244,007,707	2,131,392,382	2,218,517,031
May 16..	2,138,544,314	2,346,166,863	2,256,155,841
May 9..	2,135,134,101	2,642,479,355	3,680,967,392
May 2..	2,228,745,747	2,610,200,649	2,314,494,708
April 25.	2,132,746,028	2,711,823,164	2,949,092,135
April 18.	2,353,953,699	2,576,305,891	2,876,788,139

The following table gives the total clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1904.....	$1,976,410,104	1900.....	$1,710,516,203
1903.....	2,355,472,510	1899.....	2,070,137,716
1902.....	2,576,305,891	1899.....	2,070,137,716
1901.....	2,052,461,921		

Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ending January 9; smallest, $1,756,673,020, in the week ending March 12. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262, in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,449,952,306, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,392.

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VOL. LIII...NO. 16,938. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

MURPHY APPEALED TO PARKER AGAINST HILL

Tammany Men Say Judge Waived Matter of Instructions.

BITTER FIGHT LIKELYTO-DAY

Hill Will Be Charged With Sacrificing Harmony for the Sake of Controlling State Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—On the eve of the Democratic State Convention which is to name delegates to the National Convention in St. Louis for Judge Parker for President peace between ex-Senator David B. Hill and Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall apparently is as far off as at any time since Tammany started its fight against instructions. As a result, to-morrow's convention promises to be one of the liveliest in an even ten years. An hour's conference between ex-Senator Hill and Mr. Murphy this afternoon at the Ten Eyck Hotel was without result. When the leaders parted they were as far from an amicable settlement as ever.

Tammany men, embittered by the refusal of Mr. Hill to make them any concessions other than upon the condition that all Parker opposition cease, are indulging in ugly talk to-night. William J. Connors of Buffalo suggested to the Tammany leaders the advisability of a bolt from to-morrow's convention, saying that with their 105 delegates and the additional delegates they could secure from up-State contesting delegations, they would be enabled to make a showing that would be approximately equal to that of Mr. Hill.

Remembering how badly they were fooled by taking Mr. Connors's advice in connection with the meeting of the State Committee last month, the Tammany leaders were not inclined to give any very serious consideration to his suggestion. At the same time, however, it was freely said that the proposed action of Mr. Hill in riding roughshod over Tammany would not benefit the candidacy of Judge Parker.

PARKER'S ALLEGED CONCESSION.

Failing to induce Hill to show them any consideration, the Tammany men appealed from him to Judge Parker at Esopus. Some of Mr. Murphy's chief lieutenants are authority for the statement that Judge Parker has declared his willingness that the question of instruction should be waived and a resolution of indorsement adopted if Tammany would pledge itself to urge no other candidate at St. Louis.

"It is a question now of whether Parker or Hill is the bigger man," said one of Mr. Murphy's chief lieutenants in commenting on the situation at the close of the conference between Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy. "If Judge Parker's advice is taken, there will be no trouble in the convention, but if it is ignored there will be a fight to a finish."

The Hill men, on the other hand, repudiate the statement that Judge Parker had declared to the Tammany leaders his willingness that the convention should not instruct, provided the pledge of Tammany loyalty was given. If Tammany intended to be loyal, they said, there was absolutely no sense in objecting to instructions.

Realizing that they will be open to the charge of inconsistency if they oppose instructions for Judge Parker at the same time they profess to have no enmity toward his candidacy, the Tammany men have decided to make the burden of their complaint in the convention the unfair plan which they declare Mr. Hill has in contemplation to give him complete control of the Democratic organization in the State.

Their understanding is that Mr. Hill intends to seat contesting delegations in every Assembly district where by so doing he will have a chance to gain a State Committeeman, regardless of the merits of the contest.

The Tammany men say that Hill could play absolutely fair so far as the contests are concerned, and still have a clear majority of delegates who would be in favor of instructions for Judge Parker. But the fact that Mr. Hill intends to seat his men wherever he can gain a committeeman by so doing, the Tammany men assert, indicates clearly that Mr. Hill thinks more of securing the control of the State organization than he does of bringing about harmony on Judge Parker's candidacy.

WHAT HILL OFFERED MURPHY.

At the conference between Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy this afternoon the former offered to allow Mr. Murphy to name one of the delegates at large to St. Louis provided that Tammany should cease all further opposition to Parker instructions. The Tammany leader declined the tender, and then Mr. Hill announced to him that the fourth delegate would be August Belmont. The other three delegates-at-large, already agreed upon, are ex-Senator Hill, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, and James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn.

In view of the fact that Senator McCarren is practically assured of selection as National Committeeman to succeed Norman E. Mack, the friends of Mr. Mack thought that he ought to be named one of the "Big Four" as a recognition to Erie County. The Brooklynites, however, were unwilling to make any such concession. Mr. Mack can be named as one of the alternates at large if he desires it, but he announced to-night that he would not take it. Speaking of his conference with Mr. Murphy, ex-Senator Hill said this evening:

"I cannot disclose anything that took place between us, but our interview was entirely pleasant."

"Will Mr. Belmont be one of the delegates at large?" he was asked.

"That will be determined to-morrow," replied Mr. Hill.

"How many Hearst delegates will be seated?" was asked.

"That is the best joke I have heard to-

Continued on Page 2.

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RAN AUTO OVER EMBANKMENT.

Dr. G. C. Eighme of Bridgeport Injured, and May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 17.—Dr. George C. Eighme of this city met with a probably fatal accident on the Fairfield Road this afternoon while riding in an automobile with his wife and mother.

Dr. Eighme and his party had been to Westport on a new machine, and were on the way home when, just west of Fairfield, the tire of the front right wheel punctured and went flat. Dr. Eighme had had little previous expetience in automobiling and found difficulty in steering the machine. His wife and mother got out and took a trolley car home, leaving the doctor to work the auto home at bis leisure.

For awhile tbe doctor managed his car under slow speed, but when a trolley car rang for him to get out of the way he steered wild and went over an embankment four feet bigh. When he was picked up he was suffering from two fractured ribs on the left side. Onc of the fractured ribs had pierced his lung. He was taken to his bome in an ambulance and is not expected to live. The machine was only slightly injured.

FIRE PANIC IN HOSPITAL.

Woman Killed, Five Persons Injured at Indianapolis—Hotel Burned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.—While the city Fire Department, reinforced by companies from the suburbs, was being taxed to its utmost fighting a fire in the Occidental Hotel this morning an alarm was turned in from St. Vincent's Hospital.

When the first fire company arrived Harriet Leahy had been killed by jumping from a window, and the following had been injured:

Miss Kate Beach, believed to be fatally injured by falling from the third floor while trying to escape by means of a rope made of bed clothing; Sister Superior Stella, seriously injured by shock following a surgical operation; Sister Nordica, seriously injured by shock; William Schneider, a patient, who at the time of the fire was undergoing an operation, and Henry Nicholas, just operated upon for appendicitis, ran down stairs.

Several other nurses and attendants were more or less bruised in the panic and wild rush to escape. Many of the patients who had recently undergone operations became frantic and made violent efforts to escape. The attendant physicians are fearful that fatalities may result to those whose wounds from operations had not yet healed.

The fire was quickly extinguished.

The Occidental Hotel was damaged to the extent of $75,000. The house was filled with guests, and there were many narrow escapes, the inmates being compelled to leave the building clad only in their nightrobes.

BLOWS IN TROY COUNCIL.

President Dougherty Badly Beaten—Mayor Took a Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, April 17.—President Dougherty of the Common Council of Troy was struck in the face with a billy and badly injured at a meeting of the Council Saturday night as a result of ill-feeling which has existed between him and Mayor Hogan for some time past. The assault on Dougherty was participated in by the Mayor, who, it is charged, was assisted by his brother, ths Chief of Police, and his cousin, Police Captain Trainer.

The assault occurred during a mesting called to give a hearing on the Municipal Commission bill, which was passed by the Legislature Wednesday. President Dougherty insisted upon calling the meeting to order. He bad an opinion from Attorney General Cuneen, he said, that he had the power to do tbis, but when be attempted to do so, he was restrained by force by Mayor Hogan, Capt. Trainer, and Chief of Police Hogan. Some one drew a billy and struck the President.

Instantly there was intense excitement in the chamber, which was packed with people who came to listen to the speeches at the hearing. Chief Hogan, who had anticipated trouble, had a number of policemen stationed in different parts of the chamber, and this force was quickly increased by calling out the reserves, making about thirty-five policemen in the room.

Superintendent of Prisons Collins threw himself into the midst of the fight, which the policemen with drawn clubs quickly joined. The friends of President Dougherty finally rescued him from those who attacked him, and he was removed from the room and was put under a doctor's care. The bill which caused the dissension takes away the power from the present Municipal Improvement Commission and adds to that commission Mayor Hogan and the Corporation Counsel, John T. Norton, thus giving the Republicans the control of that body. In addition to this, the Republicans get control of the appropriation of $900,000 for waterworks extension.

CANDY POISONS CHILDREN.

Hoboken Boy Is Dead and His Sister Cannot Live.

Nine-year-old Cornelius Jore of 106 Ferry Street, Hoboken, died early Saturday morning in St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, and his sister Jennie, six years of age, was early yesterday morning dying in the same institution. The children are supposed to have been poisoned by something in candy that they ate.

Their mother died a couple of weeks ago, and on Friday the two visited an aunt living on Clinton Street, Hoboken. She gave them some pennies and they bought candy at a small store near by. That evening they were taken violently ill. The little girl cannot recover. Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Hayes took possession of the stock of the candy store at which the suspected candy is said to have been purchased.

USED BABY AS A SHIELD.

Wife's Act Saved Her Life After Husband Had Shot Parents.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 17.—Frank Parks, twenty-four years old, a miner of Crooksville, near here, this afternoon shot and, it is believed, fatally wounded his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Crooks.

Parks has been out of work for some time. He had quarreled with his wife, who had gone to live with her parents. Parks called there, the quarrel was renewed, and he began firing.

After wounding Mr. and Mrs. Crooks Parks turned the weapon upon his wife, but she held their seventeen-months-old child in front of her, and the father dared not fire. An attempt to commit suicide was frustrated by his wife, who appealed to him not to do so.

Parks left the house, and has not been overtaken.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamer Vigilancia, (Knight,) Vera Cruz April 7, Progreso April 10, and Havana April 14, to James E. Ward & Co., with passengers, mails, and merchandise, arrived off the Scotland Lightship at 12:27 o'clock this morning.

ROTHSCHILD CAUGHT ON FRAUD WARRANT

Ex-President of Federal Bank Weeps When Arrested.

FAILS TO OBTAIN BAIL

Is Charged With Having Obtained $200,000 from Institution by Means of "Dummy Notes."

David Rothschild, ex-President of the insolvent Federal Bank, who is accused of having converted about $200,000 of the funds of the institution to his own use by means of "dummy loans," thus in a great measure causing the failure, was arrsted last night near Forty-second Street and Broadway by Detectives McConville and Clark.

The detectives and the prisoner did not agree on the precise spot where the arrest was made, Rothscbild insisting that he was at the Murray Hill baths when the detectives tapped bim on the shoulder, and the detectives insisting that they discovered him making a "bee line" for the Grand Central Station.

Tbe detectives said they had been following Rothschild ever since the difficulty of the bank became known. A friend spoke to Rothschild a moment before the police arrsted him. Tbe detectives lost no time in getting their prisoner to Police Headquarters, where Rothschild broke down and wept. The friend went with him to Police Headquarters, and gave his name as Mendel. He was not placed under arrest, however.

Rothschild's arrest created a great deal of stir at Police Headquarters, and soon after the prisoner's arrival there cabs began to pull up before the Mulberry Street door. Among the first to arrive was Isaac Bell Brennan of Leventritt & Brennan, who had been engaged as counsel for the accused. He was accompanied by Augustus Docharty, at one time secretary to Fire Commissioner Scannel.

Brennan was allowed to see Rothschild in his cell, and there was immediately some talk of bail. The police asserted that, considering the sum he was accused of embezzling, Rothschild would have to furnish at least $50,000 bonds, and that was so large a sum that the prisoner himself saw the futility of an attempt to get that sum last night. He advised bis lawyer to give up the effort.

The prisoner when he was registered gave the Ansonia as his place of residence. Further inquiry concerning this address elicited the fact that he has been living at that place with his wife in apartments for which, according to his own statements, be haa been paying $4,500 a year. The accused man is short and stockily built and quite bald. He is forty-six years old.

Another cab aoon arrived after Rothschild had been placed under lock and key, containing Rothschild's brother, Louis, for whom the prisoner had sent. He, too, made some show of trying to get bail, and a woman was talked of to go on the bond, but when it was estimated that it would take at least until midnight to find her, and that then a Magistrate would still have to be secured, his scheme, too, fell through.

A little later Assistant District Attorney Kresel arrived. Mr. Kresel has had charge of the case from the beginning, and he also had a talk with the prisoner. Rothschild talked freely to the Assistant District Attorney. According to Mr. Kresel the accused admitted to him that he had involved himself with the bank by means of accommodation notes, which, after they had been made out in his favor by some friend, he would have discounted in his own bank. Mr. Kresel in the end asked him what he had done with the money, to which, according to the Assistant District Attorney's story, he replied:

"You tell me and I'll tell you."

Mr. Kresel explained further that he had asked the prisoner whether he had gambled, to which he replied that he had not. He gave Mr. Kresel to understand also that none of the money which he had obtained on the notes had remained with him, but how it had all been spent he still could not tell.

In his talk with Mr. Kresel the prisoner seemed to think that hs was accused of misappropriating $250,000, though the affidavit mentiones a sum less than that by $50,000.

Rothschild will be arraigned in tbe Tombs Court this morning, when bail will bs fixed by the Magistrate.

Rothschild's arrest was asked for after the investigation of the books of the bank on Saturday. Immediately the detectives began to watch the steamboat piers and railroad stations.

BLUEJACKETS IN CHAINS.

Armed Marines Prevent Further Bloodshed at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 17.—No more rioting here by bluejackets has occurred since last night, when one artilleryman from Fort Barancas was killed and four or five bluejackets wounded, but it was due solely to the presence of three detachments of marines, heavily armed, that trouble of the most serious nature was averted, as the bluejackets made efforts to purchase arms and ammunition during the night.

The detachments of marinea were relieved from duty early this morning. During the time they were ashore many bluejackets were arrested and sent to the ships in chains.

At the inquest to-day the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Private Banks came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound, and that the weapon waa in the hands of a person unknown.

CHILD MURDERS BY INDIANS.

Infants Buried Alive During Dance Rites Near Nome.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 17.—Stories of child murdera come from Golovin Bay, near Nome, where Indians in February held a series of Winter dances. Disliking female children and apparently moved by strange superstitions, the savages revived their old custom of burying their daughters alive when one week old. Two were buried in this way.

The miners were informed of the tragedies by a young Indian who had been partly educated by missionaries. Deputy Marshal Pate hurried to Golovin and exhumed two children from newly made graves. They had already been suffocated. He arrested the fathers and mothers, taking them to Council for trial.

REMEMBER!
Usher's Scotch is the best.—Adv.

BANKER IN A COLLISION.

H. C. Pierce's Victoria Runs Into Mrs. Layman's Carriage.

H. Clay Pierce, the banker of 23 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon was in a victoria driven by James Buckley of 443 East Fifty-first Street, when it was in collision with a carriage occupied by Mrs. John Grant Layman of 117 West Fifty-seventh Street. The accident took place in Central Park, at Eighty-sixth Street and the East Drive. The carriage was damaged, but Mrs. Layman refused to maks a complaint. She was driven to her home. The victoria was not damaged.

Louis Lepkowitz, nineteen years old, a bookkseper of 220 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was arrested on the East Drive near Eighty-second Street, on a charge of recklessly driving an automobile. It hit a Park Department truck, not damaging it much, but a policeman arrested him. He furnished bail.

CHINESE PRINCE AT 'FRISCO.

Pu-Lun, the Emperor's Nephew, on His Way to St. Louis.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Prince Pu-Lun, nephew of the Emperor of China, arrived here to-night on the Gaelic.

The Prince, who is to represent the Chinese Government at the St. Louis Fair, is accompanied by a large retinue. He was met at the wharf by a large delegation of local Chinese, who with much formality welcomed him and escorted him to bis hotel.

Great preparations have been made by the Chinese colony to entertain the Prince during his stay in this city, and a series of elaborate dinners and receptions has been arranged. The Chinese quarter of the city is gaily decorated with yellow bunting and Chinese and American flags, and the Prince's visit is being made the occasion of a holiday.

GIVES $10,000 TO EMPLOYES.

"Golden Rule" Bounty of Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 17.—Mayor S. M. Jones, at a meeting of his employes in the Golden Rule Trust yesterday, said:

"I bave had the Treasurer make out a certificate of 100 shares ($10,000) of our stock to your Trustees. You may do with it exactly as you will. I only hope that you will keep the fund intact and use the income in the spirit of golden rule, but there are no strings to it."

The men have not decided what to do with the funds. Some favor a distribution, some advocate a system of old age pensions, a few desire to use the money to advance the causes of unionism. Others think the income should be applied in cases of need "in" and "out" of the S. M. Jones plant. It is believed the donation is a feeler in the direction of making the plant co-operative.

DEATH IN SCRATCH OF CAT.

Man Hurt Three Months Ago Dies in Agony.

Carlo Graviano of 177 Villa Avenue, the Bronx, a laborer employed on the Jerome Park Reservoir, was scratched by a cat on the middle finger of the left hand three months ago. He paid no attention to the injury until Thursday last, when his left arm began to pain him. On Friday he was forced to leave his work and his arm had swelled up to about twice its normal size.

Graviano on Saturday went to the Fordham Hospital, where he complained of feeling very ill, and was admitted. The doctors found him to be suffering from blood poisoning. The man's whole body was swelling at the time, and he died in agony at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night. Before he died he told the story of the cat scratch to one of the physicians. Coroner Berry is making an investigation.

AUTOMOBILES IN COLLISION.

Bus Runs Into Private Car and Injures a Woman.

An automobile 'bus owned by the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, in charge of George Shottke of 418 West Forty-seventh Street, was going north in Broadway last night, when at Leonard Street one of the wheels ran into a hole in the pavement near the car track. The controller was jerked from Shottke's hand and the machine swerved to the left, running into a big gasoline automobile going south in Broadway, owned and driven by Dr. V. F. Parker of 124 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Parker's wife was in the machine with him, and she jumped, falling to the roadway and slightly injuring her left wrist. The gasoline machine was struck in the middle and the mechanism was so badly wrenched that the machine could not be sent along under its own power.

Dr. Parker refused to make a complaint against Shottke. After sending Mrs. Parker home in a cab he had the automobile towed to an up-town garage.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY HITCH.

Newfoundland Objects to Clause in French Shore Arrangement.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 17.—The text of the Anglo-French Colonial treaty has not yet been published here. A serious defect has been found in it which the Colonial Govsrnment is trying to have corrected.

The second clause of the French shore arrangement obliges French and British fishermen to terminate their operations by Oct. 20 each year. This clause, if enforced, would make the condition of the Newfoundland fishermen worse than before, because they would be prevented from fishing during six months of the year. Especially would it debar their prosecution of the Winter herring fishery at Bay of Islands and Bonne Bay, to which United States and Canadian vessels resort for herring cargoes.

It would also cause trouble between Great Britain and the United States, inasmuch as the fishermen of the latter country were granted fishing rights there by the treaty of 1818.

It is underatood that the Newfoundland Government will not guarantee the ratification of the treaty unless this defect be remedied.

OBSERVES NEW COMET AGAIN.

Latest Discovery of Prof. Brooks Has Stellar Nucleus and Short Tail.

GENEVA, N. Y., April 17.—Prof. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, secured a second observation of his new comet in Hercules to-night. Its position to-night was right ascension 16 hours, 55 minutes, 5 seconds; declination north 44 degrees, 48 minutes. This gives a daily motion of about three-quarters of a degree northwest. This comet has a stellar nucleus and a short tail. It is the twenty-fourth comet discovered by Dr. Brooks.

At All Cafes and Clubs.
Usher's Glenlivet Scotch.—Adv.

CZAR'S OTHER SHIPS BARELY MADE PORT

Shot Their Way to Safety Through Japanese Mines.

WERE FLEEING FROM TOGO

When Makaroff Sank They Guessed the Japanese Trap.

TIMES'S WIRELESS REPORT

Supplemented by the Story of an Observer on Shore—The Russians, Lured Out, Had Turned Tail When Lifting Mist Showed Foe Closing In.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.
By De Forest's Wireless Telegraphy to Wei-hai-Wei.

ON BOARD THE TIMES'S STEAMSHIP HAIMUN, April 17.—I now send further details of Admiral Togo's eighth attack on Port Arthur, which I reported briefly from the actual scene of the fighting last Wednesday.

Discovering from various sources that the entrance to Port Arthur was still practicable, Admiral Togo determined to try a new manoeuvre in order to effect the destruction of the Russian fleet. The scheme was as follows:

He determined to mine the mouth of the harbor and place a weak squadron outside the port in order to entice the Russians out, while he himself, taking advantage of the fogs on the coast, lay off and prepared to pounce in and catch the Russians at sea if they succeeded in evading the mines. How successful the ruse proved is unfolded in the following narrative.

During the night of the 12th inst. two divisions of destroyers and one torpedo flotilla, escorting the Korio Maru, a mining vessel, arrived off Port Arthur. The destroyer flotillas protected both flanks, and the Korio Maru went boldly in.

Mining Ship Untouched.

The action of this vessel was typical of the reckless daring of the Japanese. Although the concentrated beams of four searchlights showed up every spar and rail of the Korio Maru, and although a merciless fire swept around her, she accomplished her object and came out again undamaged and without the Russians discovering her designs.

Supporting the enterprise was a squadron consisting of two first-class and four second-class cruisers, and at daybreak interest centred in them.

Meantime the destroyers were having an action by themselves, which I will describe later.

The day broke with the usual mist over the land, though out at sea it was fairly clear. South of Port Arthur it was quite clear, but it was thick in the direction of Talien-Wan. The Russians were all alert owing to the firing in the night.

Makaroff Falls Into Trap.

Admiral Makaroff at 8 A. M., seeing only a weak squadron menacing the port, put to sea with the following force: The battleships Petropavlovsk, Poltava, and Pobieda, and the cruisers Diana, Askoid, and Novik. These were joined outside by the cruiser Bayan, which had been engaged with the destroyers in the night.

The cruiser squadron, seeing that the Russians had cleared the mines, steamed out to sea, with the Russians at full steam after them. The Russians opened fire at long range, the Japanese replying at intervals.

When the Japanese had drawn the Russians out some fifteen miles, they communicated the situation to Admiral Togo by wireless telegraphy. Admiral Togo was unfortunately thirty miles away, lurking under cover of the mist and rain squalls. Immediately on receipt of the message he signaled to the Kasuga and Nisshin to join the battleship squadron, and went forward at full steam.

Bad Luck for Japanese.

By a piece of bad luck the wind freshened at that moment, dispelling the mist, and the Russian Admiral, descrying smoke, guessed the ruse and put about at full steam for Port Arthur, all the Japanese ships pursuing.

This pursuit, the Japanese ships going at their utmost speed, was a magnificent spectacle, but the Russians had not been enticed far enough and had steamed under the protection of the forts before Admiral Togo arrived within effective range.

The Petropavlovsk Sunk.

Then a most extraordinary contretemps happened. The Russian leading ship, believed to be the Petropavlovsk because she was covered with signal flags, listed heavily, and, in an incredibly short time, sank.

Admiral Togo's design had been successful. The Russian ship had struck one of the Korio Maru's mines.

In a moment this fearful catastrophe threw the whole Russian line into confusion, and the vessels could be seen firing indiscriminately into the water in their immediate front in order to destroy others of these terrible engines of maritime warfare. This was at just about 10:30 A. M.

The Russian vessels, having cleared their front, steamed independently into the harbor, covered by the fire of the forts on Golden Hill. They were favored by the mist which still hung about the approaches to the port, and gained the inside by noon.

Destroyer Sent to Bottom.

I must now return to the night attack. The second division of destroyers covering the mining enterprise lay off Swainson Point, and toward morning discovered a Russian destroyer, evidently making for Port Arthur from Dalny. As soon as they discovered her the Japanese went in pursuit, cut the Russian vessel off, and destroyed her in ten minutes with their six-pounders.

When they were attempting to save the unfortunate crew they made out in the dim light the great shadow of a four-funneled cruiser, the Bayan, bearing down on them, and also another Russian destroyer. This destroyer escaped, as it was now light, and it was impossible to tackle the Bayan's quick-firers.

The Bayan then proceeded in the direction of Port Arthur, and was the first to encounter the Japanese cruiser squadron, which she engaged single-handed until she was able to join Admiral Makaroff's line of battle as he emerged into the open sea.

The only casualties reported on the Japanese fleet are two men wounded by a splinter on board a destroyer.

Shortly after noon Admiral Togo withdrew his whole force, which retired in different directions, and, concentrating in the evening, anchored at sea within striking distance of Port Arthur.

The following morning a torpedo flotilla and the second-class cruisers were again off Port Arthur, and further attempts were made to draw the Russian fleet out, but all was silent, and Admiral Togo's vessels were not even molested by the shore batteries.

Port Arthur Bombarded.

On the 15th inst., therefore, Admiral Togo again took his battle fleet up to the port and made a demonstration. This time he sent the Kasuga and the Nisshin round to Pigeon Bay to direct high-angle fire against the inner harbor. This resulted in drawing return fire from both forts and ships, but it was ineffective. The two new ships, however, demonstrated their fighting quality. As soon aa they rejoined the fleet the whole force returned to the main rendezvous.

Thus ended a three days' engagement which in the opinion of most people has destroyed any faint hope which may have existed that the Russians would be able again to equalize the balance of naval power in these seas.

SAW FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

Correspondent Describes Encounter Between the Opposing Torpedo Craft.

LIAO-YANG, April 17.—Your correspondent, believing that the Japanese would repeat the attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur with fireships on Easter Eve, went from Liao-Yang to Port Arthur a week ago yesterday.

For four nights I watched with the sentries on Golden Hill. Three nights passed quietly.

Tuesday night, April 12, Vice Admiral Makaroff took to sea with his entire squadron, including fourteen torpedo boats. The next night, April 13, in the teeth of a gale, eight torpedo boats were sent out to reconnoitre from Golden Hill, on which I was standing, through ths entrance of the harbor.

At 11 o'clock on tbe fourth night I heard firing at sea and counted seven shots, but could see nothing. At daybreak I made out through the light haze to the southward about five miles from shore six torpedo boats strung out in line, all firing. In the lead and outstripping the others was a boat heading at full speed.

The last in line was beclouded in steam and lagging. She had evidently been hit. It was difficult to distinguish our boats, but finally through my glasses I saw that the leader and the laggard were Russian and that the four others were Japanese.

The flash of the guns and the splash of the projectiles as they struck the water showed the intensity of the conflict.

The torpedo boat from which the steam was escaping, was firing viciously. The four centre craft drew together, concentrating their fire upon her, but the crippled destroyer poured out her fire and was successfully keeping off her assailants.

The signal station flashed the news to the men of the batteries that the vessel was the Strashni.

The unequal combat waa observed with breathless interest, but the net drew close around the doomed boat. The four Japanese vessels formed a semi-circle and poured in a deadly fire. The steam from the Strashni grew denser, covering her like a white pall. Still she fought, like a desperately wounded animal brought to bay.

Running straight for the advsrsary barring hsr way to safety, ahe passed the Japancse astern and fired at them.

At this stage Vice Admiral Makaroff, who had been observing the progress of the conflict through a telescope, signalled the cruiser Bayan, lying in the inner harbor, to weigh anchor and go out to the rescue.

The Japanese destroyers clung to their victim like hounds in a chase. They had become separated, but again resumed close formation. Small jets of flame and smoke were spurting from the light rapid-firers, varied by denser clouds as torpedoes were discharged against the Strashni.

It was the end. The stricken boat loosed a final round, but it was as if a volley had been fired over her own grave, for she disappeared beneath the waves, only a little cloud of steam marking the place where she went down.

Satisfied with what they had accomplsbed the Japanese torpedo boats turned, and made off at full speed followsd by the Bayan. To their support came six of the enemy's cruisers.

Still the Bayan went on, seemingly inviting certain destruction. She aoon ported her helm to bring a broadside to bear upon the foe, which was advancing in line of battle.

She opened upon them, and then turned quickly and stood on into the hail of the enemy's broadsides. The Japanese steamed at a slight angle, enabling all their guns to bear, and projectiles rained around the Bayan, raising columns of water as they burst, but none struck home.

To the eastward suddenly appeared five more of our torpedo boats returning to the harbor under forced draught. Two of the Japancse cruisers were immediately detached to cut them off, but the Bayan, noticing the movement, checkmated it by turning a hot fire upon them. The movement was effective. The Japanese cruisers slowed down and the torpedo boats slipped through into the harbor.

Meantime, in accordance with Vice Admiral Makaroff's order, the battleships and cruisers in the inner harbor slipped anchor. Majestically the Petropavlovsk, flying the Admiral's flag, steamed through the entrance. On her appearance the more formidable enemy of Japanese cruisers turned and fled. The Admiral signaled the Bayan to return. Then a stream of vari-colored signal flags fluttered out "Bravo! Bayan."

By this time the entire Russian squadron was in the outer harbor. Besidea the Petropaviovsk, I saw the battleships Peresviet, Poltava, Pobieda, and Sevastopol, the cruisers Novik, Diana, and Askold, and the torpedo boats. Tbe flags announcing the Admiral's approbation of the Bayan were hauled down and replaced by another signal.

Immediately the torpedo boats dashed ahead and the heavier ships began to spread out.

Seeing the flight of the Japanese cruisers, the Petropaviovsk opened fire with her great guns, but the enemy was out of range and soon disappeared.

Our squadron continued the chase, finally fading from view.

I waited anxiously for its reappearance, and in about an hour it came in sight. Far beyond it the number of points from which smoke arose announced the presence of the enemy. Nearer and nearer came the vessels, and at last I made out behind our squadron a fleet of fourteen, of which six were battleships and the remainder armored and unarmored cruisers.

Unable to get within effective range of Vice Admiral Makaroff's ships, the enemy stopped eighteen versts from shore.

Our squadron, with the Petropaviovsk leading, arrived at the entrance to the harbor and drew up in line of battle. Another signal was floated from the flagship, and the torpedo boats, at once preceeded through the entrance into the inner harbor. Vice Admiral Makaroff was evidently unwilling to risk his vulnerable craft to the heavy projectiles of the enemy's armored ships.

I watched the Petropaviovsk closely as she steamed toward Electric Cliff. The frowning marine monster, whose guns were ever turning toward the enemy, was prepared to send huge messengers of death against him.

All was quiet. It was the hush before a battle—the hush when every nerve is strained to get into impending danger.

I looked for the Japanese ships, but they were without movement, save that caused by the heaving sea.

My glance returned to our squadron. The Petropaviovsk was almoat without headway, when suddenly I saw her tremble. She seemed to rise out of the water. A tremendous explosion rent the air, then a second, and then a third. Fragments flew in all directions, and wreckage and men were mixed up in a terrible mass.

I was hardly able to realize the horror of it when the ship began to list. In a moment the sea seemed to open and the water rushed over her. The Petropaviovsk had disappeared.

The floating woodwork and the few men struggling in the water were all that was left to recall the splendid fighting machine which a few hours before had sailed out of the harbor.

The same shock experienced by the observers on Golden Hill paralyzed for a moment the men on the ships, but when it

passed, torpedo boats and small boats hastened to the rescue of the survivors.

HOW MAKAROFF DIED.

Survivor of the Petropavlovsk Tells Graphic Story of Sinking of Vessel.

PORT ARTHUR, April 15.—A survivor of the Petropavlovsk has given the following account of the disaster:

"We were returning to the harbor, the Petropavlovsk leading. Some of our cruisers which had remained in the harbor came out and steamed toward the enemy, firing sixteen shots at him with their bow guns. They then retired. The enemy numbered fourteen heavy ships, nearly all armored, while ours were nine. Against their armored cruisers we had only the Bayan.

"I stood in the wheelhouse on the bridge of the Petropavlovsk looking up the signal book. The Admiral's last signal had been for the torpedo boats to enter the harbor.

"The Petropavlovsk slowed speed and almost stood still. Suddenly the ship shook violently. I heard a fearful explosion, immediately followed by another, and then another. They seemed to me to be directly under the bridge. I rushed to the door of the wheelhouse, where I met an officer, probably a helmsman. I couldn't(pase him and I sprang to the window and jumped out. The ship was listing and I feared that every moment she would turn over.

"On the bridge I saw an officer weltering in blood—it was our Admiral—Makaroff. He lay face downward. I sprang to him, grasped him by the shoulder, and attempted to raise him.

"The ship seemed to be falling somewhere. From all sides flew fragments. I heard the deafening screech and the frightful din. The smoke rose in dense clouds and the flames seemed to leap toward the bridge where I was standing beside the Admiral. I jumped on the rail and was washed off, but succeeded in grabbing something.

"On our ship was an old man with a beautiful white beard, who had been good to our men. He had a book in his hand and seemed to be writing—perhaps sketching. He was Verestchagin, the painter.

JAPANESE EULOGIZE MAKAROFF.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 17.—The Japanese press writes in a most sympathetic tone about the late Admiral Makaroff, whom all the papers eulogize.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 17.—Expressions of regret at the death of Admiral Makaroff are general here. Speaking for the Naval Staff, Commander Ogasawara has published a lengthy statement, in which he laments the death of the Russian Vice Admiral, and pronounces it to be a loss to the navies of the world.

Commander Ogasawara reviews the life, professional career, and personal attributes of Admiral Makaroff, and declares that he is entitled to be classed with the best Admirals of the world.

CAPT. CROWN AMONG THE DEAD.

Officer Who Commanded the Mandjur Lost on the Petropavlovsk.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—Capt. Crown, who went down with the Petropavlovsk, joined that ship on the previous day, having succeeded in getting through from Shanghai, where he left his vessel, the gunboat Mandjur.

Capt. Crown was a descendant of a Scotchman who fought with Russia in the war with Sweden, when he captured the first Retvizan.

NOT TO QUIT PORT ARTHUR.

Fleet Must Stay in Harbor—Another Bombardment Reported.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 17.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is reported that Viceroy Alexieff has received formal orders that the fleet must not leave Port Arthur before the arrival of its new commander, Admiral Skrydloff.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, April 16.—A report has been received here that Port Arthur was bombarded all day yesterday, Friday, and that the action is being continued to-day.

CHE-FOO, April 17.—A letter from Port Arthur, dated April 8, says:

"I would like to tell you of conditions here, but the censorship is too severe."

JAPANESE LOSSES ALLEGED.

Cruiser Said to Have Struck a Mine Outside Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—A dispatch from Port Arthur says several eye-witnesses assert that a Japanese cruiser was lost outside Port Arthur on April 12 by striking one of its own floating mines.

TIEN-TSIN, April 16.—It is asserted here that one Japanese torpedo boat was sunk in last Wednesday's engagement, but this statement lacks confirmation.

GERMAN MONEY FOR RUSSIA?

She May Be Able to Get It If Negotiations in Paris Fail.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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VIENNA, April 17.—It is rumored that in case the negotiations proceeding between Russia and a group of French financiers should fail to lead to the desired result the German financial houses which recently intervened to check the fall of Russian securities on the Berlin Boerse will be willing to negotiate a loan of two or three hundred million rubles, ($100,000,000 or $150,000,000.)

In view of the evident anxiety of Germany to ingratiate herself with Russia the rumor is not regarded as improbable, though the inflated condition of the Berlin Boerse justifies some skepticism.

The rumor may have been started by Russian agents in Vienna in the hope of putting indirect pressure on the French financiers.

LANDING NEAR NIU-CHWANG?

Rumors That Japanese Transports Were Seen Approaching Yin-Kow.

PORT ARTHUR, April 17.—Rumors are current here that twenty Japanese transports conveying troops have been sighted steaming in the direction of Yin-Kow.

The rumors cannot be confirmed.

The Russians impatiently await a Japanese landing.

Spider's Bite Poisons Woman.

BABYLON, L. I., April 17.—Mrs. Edward C. Reiss, a well-known resident of this place, is seriously ill at her home as the result of a bite of a black spider on her arm about a week ago. Mrs. Reiss believes she was asleep when the spider bit her. She has suffered terrible pains, but it is believed that she will recover.

LONDON TIMES REPLIES TO RUSSIA'S THREAT

Says Ban Against Wireless News Outruns All Reason.

NO OBJECTION TO CENSORSHIP

Points Out, However, That a Correspondent Could Not Enter Port Arthur to Submit Dispatches.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 18.—The Times, in discussing editorially the Russian ban on the use of wireless telegraphy by war correspondents, says:

"The right of belligerents to exercise full control over news transmitted from the seat of war is one which neither we nor, we imagine, our readers desire to call into question. In time of war military considerations must take precedence over the legitimate claim of the public at large to be informed at the earliest possible moment of the progress of events, and a Government is fully justified in taking all reasonable measures to insure the secrecy necessary to the development of its plans.

"The Russian Government, however, proposes to carry these measures to a length which outruns all reason. We learn from New York that Count Cassini has informed Mr. Hay that 'in the case neutral vessels having on board correspondents who may communicate news to the enemy by means of improved apparatus not yet provided for by existing conventions should be arrested off Kwang-Tung or within the zone of operations of the Russian fleet such correspondents will be regarded as spies and the vessels provided with such apparatus will be seized as lawful prizes.'

Got the News from America.

"It may be presumed that similar communications have been addressed to other Governments, and as an example of the difference between British and American methods it is worth noting that in a matter affecting primarily British interests we received the first news of Russia's intentions in a telegram from New York on Friday night.

"The revised text of Count Cassini's note, which we publish this morning, does not explicitly state that correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be shot, but every one knows that the shrift of a spy is short even in armies less inclined to rough-and-ready measures than the Russian.

"At present it appears that the only installation of wireless telegraphy for the purpose of newspaper correspondence is that on The Times's steamer Haimun. Our special correspondent has for some time been cruising in the Yellow Sea, communicating from a British ship with British territory at Wei-hai-Wei by means of which the ownership is British and the patent American. He has been in frequent contact with Japanese vessels, and Admiral Togo could at any time have exercised the strictest supervision over his correspondence.

Russians Inspect Steamship.

"Not only has the correspondent performed his duties without objection raised by the Japanese authorities, who indeed permitted the steamer to be fitted out in and to sail from a Japanese port, but on April 6 he was overhauled and boarded by the Russian cruiser Bayan, flying the flag of the Russian Admiral. The officer in command of the Bayan sent two Lieutenants aboard the Haimun, who politely examined the papers, log, crew, wireless telegraphy plant, and our correspondent's messages. The officers only detained the Haimun long enough to satisfy themselves of her mission, and then permitted her to hold on her course.

"The Russian Government has now made the sudden discovery that an enterprise which had been carried on for some weeks with the full knowledge of both belligerents is of so dangerous a character that it must be suppressed by the most violent means.

"It is a little doubtful whether, in the present condition of their fleet, the Russians will be in a position to carry out their threat, but if chance delivered the Haimun into their hands they could attain their end without perpetrating what in the eyes of all civilized people would be an outrage. There are other ways of preventing the transmission of news besides summarily disposing of a responsible newspaper correspondent as a spy. Neither we nor the correspondent would raise objection to the most rigorous censorship exercised in accordance with the principles recognized in modern warfare.

Would Submit to Censorship.

"We make no doubt that the Japanese, if they had considered it necessary, would have exercised their right of censorship long ago. The Russians may argue that they have not similar opportunities for controlling the Haimun, but a war correspondent not possessing an astral body has to confine his activities to the seas or the terrain occupied by one of the belligerents. Admiral Alexieff surely could not expect the correspondent to put in periodically at Port Arthur to submit his messages to the Russian censor.

"What perplexes and annoys the Russians is, as Count Caesini's note shows, that they have to deal with improved apparatus not yet provided for by existing conventions. Instead of trying to devise means to meet this new situation and ineldentally to turn it to their own advantage, they propose to employ the method of brutal repression, which is certain in the long run to defeat their own purpose.

"They will find that the application of scientific discoveries to modern requirements cannot be checked by means which may be effective within the region where the Russian bureaucracy is still supreme.

"The arbitrary expulsion of our correspondent from St. Petersburg last May has hardly been, from the Russian point of view, so fruitful of good results as to encourage the Russian Government to persist in a course which would place them in opposition to the progress of science, and, as this morning's dispatch from our New York correspondent shows, with the public opinion demanding that no unreasonable obstacles should bar this progress."

SARTORIS JEWELS RETURNED.

Man Found Them on Street Where Mrs. Sartoris Lost Them.

The jewelry, valued at several thousand dollars, which was lost by Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of the late Gen. Grant, on Saturday afternoon, was returned to her yesterday morning at the Holland House, all except one or two small pieces of minor importance. The man who returned the gems explained that he had found them on West Twenty-third Street at about the time when Mrs. Sartoris was shopping there.

It was Mrs. Sartoris's custom to carry her jewelry, when it was not in use, in a package securely fastened within her waist. She thought that she had taken the precaution to put it there as usual before leaving the hotel on Saturday, but apparently she neglected to secure it properly. She is confident that it was not stolen. The package contained:

A diamond fleur-de-lis brooch.
A black bar enameled brooch, in which two diamonds were set.
A black bar enameled brooch, with six diamonds.
A pair of solitaire diamond earrings.
A heart set with diamonds.
A ring with two emeralds and several small diamonds.
A necklace of sapphires and pearls.

Immediately upon returning from her shopping trip and finding that the package had disappeared, Mrs. Sartoris told her story to Detective Williams of the hotel. The detective at once set out to cover the course she had taken in the dry goods district, as nearly as he could ascertain it. At the same time Mrs. Sartoris, her daughter and maid searched every nook and corner of their apartments at the Holland House in an attempt to recover the jewels. At a late hour on Saturday night, all efforts to find the package having proved fruitless, an advertisement was inserted in the Sunday newspapers describing the missing articles and offering a liberal reward for their return.

The name of the finder of the jewels was not made public.

MAYOR REPROVES BALTIMORE.

Denounces "Mose-Backism" and Urges Rich Men to Give Sons a Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 17.—Mayor McLane is becoming weary of the objectors who have been delaying improvements and the work of rebuilding the vast burned business district of Baltimore. He urges that wealthy fathers give their sons a chance in the work of rehabilitation.

"Baltimore is infected with too much mosshackism," he said to a newspaper man. "I had hoped that the fire which swept away the business heart of our city had also swept away this mosebackism. I had hoped that a new set of men would come to the front and that the men content to make a fortune of $100,000 and then quit would disappear. But they still seem to be with us. There seems to be a spirit abroad that digs into every suggestion of public progress and pulls out reasons to show a thing should not be done.

"This is not the time to take a negative view of a proposition, or the shadowy view, or the gloomy view. It is the time to consider the favorable view, the view that impels a fellow to go ahead. We want men who will dare and do. This is why I say give the young man a chance. We need the sons of our well-to-do men who would build on the sites owned by their fathers."

MOUNT VERNON IN DARKNESS.

Gas Fails, and Church Bells Are Rung to Alarm Residents.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 17.—The bursting of a large gas main here this evening has left the city in entire darkness, owing to the reduction of the pressure. The fire alarms and the church bells are being sounded to awaken everyone to reduce the danger of anyone being suffocated by gas entering their homes through burners that were lighted but which were extinguished by the reduction of the pressure.

The firemen have turned out and are making a house to house canvass, and the police and citizens are aiding in the work.

The families of H. W. Martens and Albert Buckly have already been found overcome, but are recovering under treatment.

There is great excitement and the streets are crowded this evening with those awakened, and who are rushing about seeking more excitement.

All sorts of rumors are in circulation. Great fears are entertained for families living on the outskirts, where the people will not be so easily reached. To add to the trouble the shutting off of the gas has crippled the telephone service.

PRESS BI-CENTENNIAL.

First Newspaper in America Appeared in Boston April, 1704.

BOSTON, April 17.—The present week marks the two hundredth anniversary of The American Press, and the bi-centennial will be commented upon generally by tomorrow's papers, the first American newspaper having been published in this city.

The first newspaper to establish itself in the colonies was The Boston News Letter, which issued its first number in the week of April 17-24, 1704. It consisted of a sheet 7 by 10½ inches, printed on both sides, two columns to the page. Its editor was John Campbell, Postmaster of Boston. For fifteen years The News Letter was the only newspaper in the colonies of Great Britain in America. Philadelphia was the second American city to establish a newspaper, in 1719, and New York third, in 1725. At the present time there are more than 21,000 newspapers in the United States.

BISHOP CUSACK'S CONSECRATION.

Will Take Place at St. Patrick's Cathedral on April 25.

Auxiliary Bishop-elect Thomas F. Cusack, rector of St. Stephen's Church, will be consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, April 25. Archbishop Farley will perform the service of consecration, the newly-elected dignitary having the title of Bishop of Themiscyra in the Province of Hellespont. Bishop Cusack's former pastor at Yorkers, the Rev. Charles R. Corley, has presented him with a handsome pectoral cross and chain and the members of St. Teresa's parish have given him a beautiful crozier which was made for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition.

A gift from the Pope, which was brought to this country by Archbishop Farley, is a costly and richly decorated casket, containing three medals, gold, silver, and bronze, similar to those given by his Holiness to ex-Mayor Low.

The Auxiliary Bishop will celebrate a solemn Pontifical mass on May 8 at St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street and City Hall Place, of which Father Luke T. Evers is the pastor. This will be the new Bishop's second Pontifical mass, and it will celebrate the third anniversary of the establishment in St. Andrew's Church of the early morning mass for night workers.

Diver William Hoar's Funeral.

The funeral of William Hoar, the diver who lost his life last week when caught at the bottom of the Jersey City reservoir at Boonton, N. J., was held yesterday from the home of his sister, Mrs. James Greene, at 16 Franklin Street, Astoria, and the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Greene, the husband of Hoar's sister, is also a diver. There was a large attendance at the church.

The utmost care is taken to exclude undesirable announcements of every description from The New York Times. We will, therefore, esteem it a great service if readers will promptly inform us of any attempt that may be made to use the columns of The New York Times for improper advertising. The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

RUSSIANS REINVADE NORTHEASTERN KOREA

Cossacks Reach Song-ching, Whence Japanese Withdraw.

SAY 5,000 MORE WILL FOLLOW

But the Threat Is Not Believed—Story of a Big Russian Victory on the Yalu Discredited.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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TOKIO, April 17.—A small force of Russians has again made an incursion into Northeast Korea. Thirty Cossacks have reached Kil-ju and are threatening Song-ching, whence the Japanese residents have withdrawn.

The movement is not regarded as important.

PARIS, April 17.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the military General Staff discredits the story that the Russians attacked 12,000 Japanese at the moment of their landing at Yon-gam-pho and drove them back to their ships.

No affair of that sort has been reported by Gen. Kuropatkin.

A letter, dated Harbin, March 20, gives the views touching the war of the Austrian and German Attachés at the Russian headquarters.

They agreed that it was probable there would be no great battles before August, and expressed the belief that the Military Attachés would get home by the new year.

The Attachés said that since leaving St. Petersburg they had heard that after the first Russian victories it was expected that France and England would intervene with the object of putting an end to the war without further bloodshed. This, of course, was merely a rumor that had reached their ears.

Both Attachés professed to consider the Russian troops far superior to the Japanese, and predicted that the Russians would triumph easily. The German Attaché said Russian victories would certainly cool the ardor of the Japanese and bring the war to a speedy close.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, April 17.—The Governor of the Province of Ham-byung, in Northeastern Korea, on the strength of a Prefect's report, wired last week to the Japanese Consuls at Song-ching and Gen-san that forty Cossacks had appeared at Kyong-beung, on the Tumen River, and threatened that 5,000 more were to follow.

The Consul at Song-ching wired to the Japanese Minister here, M. Hayashi, for a vessel to carry away the Japanese residents. A steamer sent from Gen-san arrived at Song-ching on April 15, and the Japanese Consul and residents left on it for Gen-san the following day.

Thirty-three Russians occupied Song-ching last night.

The rumor that 5,000 Russians are following the advance with the intention of diverting the Japanese from the Yalu River is not credited, owing to the possibility of the Japanese landing and cutting them off.

There is no information here as to whether two English missionaries left Song-ching, but there is no fear for their safety.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—Rumors were in circulation here to-day of a fresh engagement on the Yalu River, which resulted favorably to the Russians, but a dispatch received by the General Staff to-night says that the situation is unchanged, and that all is quiet on the Yalu.

CZAR BLAMES ALEXIEFF.

Says He Brings Russia Nothing But Ill-Luck.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 17.—A story is circulating among the entourage of the Court that on hearing of the Petropavlovsk catastrophe the Emperor wept and, referring to Viceroy Alexieff, exclaimed: "That man brings us nothing but ill-luck."

It is also alleged that the Emperor was with difficulty dissuaded from removing the Viceroy from his post.

RUSSIAN ROUTE NEVER VARIED.

Japanese Observed Enemy's Ships' Course and Laid Mines Accordingly.

TOKIO, April 17.—The Japanese are elated over the successes they have won at Port Arthur. They are also proud of the achievements of Vice Admiral Togo, particularly of his newest strategy of counterminding the enemy's harbor and decoying him across this field of mines to an equally dangerous flank attack.

The success of the system of placing deadly countermines is due largely to a series of careful observations made by the Japanese during their previous attacks on Port Arthur. The Japanese saw the Russian fleet leave the harbor and return to it several times, and they discovered that the Russian warships followed an identical course every time they came out or went in, evidently for the purpose of avoiding their own mines. The Japanese took hearings on this course. When the destroyer divisions of the Japanese torpedo flotilla laid the countermines, during the night of April 12-13, they placed them along it. The laying of these mines was exceedingly perilous, because if any Japanese boat with mines on board had been struck by a lucky Russian shot she would have been annihilated.

The weather of the night of April 12-13 favored the work. There was a heavy rain, the night was dark and cloudy, and the Russian searchlights playing over the channel failed to reveal the presence of the Japanese destroyers.

Rear Admiral Dewa was in command of the Japanese squadron which decoyed the Russian ships over the field of mines. His squadron consisted of the cruisers Chitose, Yoshino, Kasagi, and Takasago, all unarmored vessels which presented a tempting bait for the heavier Russian ships.

Admiral Togo directed the flank attack. He had the battleships Hatsuse, Mikasa, Asahi, Shikishima, Yashima, and Fuji. He waited thirty miles out at sea until Admiral Dewa signaled him by wireless telegraphy to come in. His vessels then dashed at full speed toward the entrance of the harbor.

All the battleships under Vice Admiral Togo are capable of a speed of eighteen knots, and they quickly covered the distance. It is not clear what warned the Russians that they had been trapped, but they probably discerned the battleship squadron on the horizon and retreated precipitately to the harbor. Admiral Togo did not succeed in preventing the Russians from entering, but did force them to a disastrous retreat, which ended in the destruction of the Petropavlovsk and the disabling of the Pobieda.

After these occurrences the cruisers Nishin and Kasuga were used to bombard Port Arthur. They possess the highest-angled guns in Togo's fleet, capable of throwing shells to the elevated Russian land works, which are beyond reach of the average naval weapon.

The Kotio Maru, which participated in the latest attack on Port Arthur, is a torpedo depot ship, under command of Commander Ueda. Ueda is a mine expert, and the success of the Japanese countermining operations was due largely to his ingenuity and bravery.

The Japanese report that the wreck of the Petropavlovsk lies southeast of Golden Hill, one mile outside the entrance to the harbor.

MURPHY APPEALED TO PARKER AGAINST HILL

Continued from Page 1.

night," was the response. "I don't believe there is a single Hearst delegate here. I haven't heard of any."

"Will the new State Committee be selected by the State Convention to-morrow?"

"It will," he said.

"Who will be the new State Chairman?"

"The new committee will have to decide that," said the Senator.

When asked about the selection of National Committeemen, Mr. Hill said that matter would not be decided until the delegation got to St. Louis.

"But," he added, "we will talk that matter over to-morrow and maybe some agreement as to who the man will be will be reached."

Mr. Murphy was not any more disposed to go into the details of his conference with Senator Hill than was the latter, but he said very plainly that nothing had happened to change his position in the slightest degree.

MUST FIGHT, SAYS MUHPRY.

"Mr. Hill and I went over several matters concerning the convention," he said, "but did not come to any agreement on any of them. My position has not changed in the slightest degree from what it has been right along. Tammany Hall is opposed to an instructed delegation, and will be opposed to passing instructions in the convention. Mr. Hill seems to be intent on adopting instructions, and I do not see any other course left but to fight that out on the floor of the convention."

Friends of Mr. Murphy declared that the Tammany leader had emphatically rejected all offers made by Mr. Hill to allow Tammany to name a delegate-at-large in return for dropping its anti-instruction attitude, and said that the only thing that could bring Mr. Murphy around to coming to an agreement on that score would be a direct promise from Judge Parker that Tammany would not be militated against in the Federal appointments which would be made in the event of his being elected President. They also would at the same time have to be assured that Mr. Hill would not resort to unfair means in seating paper delegations where contests are made for the sole purpose of controlling the State Committee to humiliate Tammany.

That no such promise could be secured by the Tammany people is openly admitted, hence the bitter determination to fight Hill to a finish and go down to defeat on that issue. In such an event the Tammany men make it plain that the fight will not be ended in the State Convention, but will be carried to St. Louis, although at the National Convention the Tammany delegates would be bound by the instructions to vote for Parker as the candidate, even though they might let it be known that they did not regard him as the strongest candidate who could be named.

If the Hill men carry out their present intentions they will meet the Tammany opposition with absolute silence. It is understood to be their plan to have none of their orators make any reply whatsoever to the fulminations of Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Senator Towne, Senators Dowling and Grady, or any of the others who will speak for Tammany.

"When they get through talking," said one of Mr. Hill's chief lieutenants to-night, "our answer will be to demand a roll call."

THE PLATFORM.

Senator McCarren is to be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions will be short, and there will be nothing startling or radical in them.

They will begin by declaring Judge Alton B. Parker to be the choice of the Democrats of New York for the Democratic nomination for President, and will instruct the delegates who will be sent to St. Louis to vote for him and use all of the means within their power to bring about his nomination.

There will be no financial plank in the platform, the view of the platform makers being that the currency question should be regarded as a closed issue. The question of expansion will also be treated as a closed issue. Nothing will be said about it.

There will be something said about the Panama Canal, but the subject will be handled delicately. The fact that the South is strongly in favor of having work on the canal commenced without unnecessary delay, and for that reason has not been disposed to criticise the methods employed by the Roosevelt Administration to bring about the desired result has led those in control of the organization to believe that it would be the part of wisdom for the convention not to go too deeply into this subject. The understanding is that the convention will declare it favors the digging of the canal and believes the Democratic Party should pledge itself to do all in its power to hasten the commencement of the work. There the subject will be dropped.

A strong plank will be inserted condemning the corruption which has marked the Republican Administration of National affairs during the past few years and declaring the necessity of a return to Democratic Administration in order that the full extent of Republican iniquity may become known and complete reform instituted in all departments of the Government.

There will also be a strong plank on the tariff. The extent to which the principle of protection has been carried by the Republican Party will be held to explain the venality which has been shown to impregnate the public service.

The trusts will be denounced, but it will be pointed out that the most efficacious and proper way of preventing extortion and discrimination by monopoly is to reform the tariff.

The partisanship, extravagance, and alleged corruption which it will be charged have marked the State administration will be severely characterized.

As the unit rule will be adopted by the convention, the instructions will not be merely for the four delegates at large, as was the case at the Republican Convention, but for the district delegates as well.

JEROME FOR GOVERNOR.

Although the convention which meets to-morrow has nothing whatever to do with the Gubernatorial situation, it is an interesting fact that a great number of the up-State delegates who arrived here to-night are talking favorably of the candidacy of District Attorney Jerome.

The convention of the Third District of Onondaga, which was carried by the anti-organization men, passed resolutions indorsing Mayor McClellan of New York for Governor, and the contesting delegation from the First District of Onondaga also were named by a convention which indorsed Mayor McClellan. So far as can be learned there were none of the conventions which passed resolutions in favor of Mr. Jerome, but much more is being heard here to-night about his candidacy than about McClellan's.

Norman E. Mack in commenting to-night on the general talk of Mr. Jerome's candidacy for Governor, said:

"Nearly every rural delegate with whom I have conversed has declared his preference for Mr. Jerome as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The record which he made in connection with the anti-gambling bill seems to have endeared him to the up-State Democrats."

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials is to be Frederick C. Schraub of Lowville, former State Commissioner of Agriculture. One of the most important fights which will come before the Committee on Credentials during the recess to-morrow afternoon will be over the Westchester County delegations. The Westchester contest involves the election of a State Committeeman to succeed ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers, who is a pronounced Murphy man, working in harmony with Tammany Hall. There are three Assembly Districts in the county, each with three delegates, and Walsh has the sitting delegates.

He heads his own delegation from the First District, including Yonkers and Mount Vernon, and his associates are ex-Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon and a Mr. Fleming. This delegation is uncontested, but contests have been lodged by the Hill people from both the Second and Third Districts. The Second District delegation is headed by Thomas O'Neill, the Tammany leader of the annexed district, which is a part of the Second District of Westchester. Dr. Sheehan of Sing Sing heads the Third District delegation.

It is the openly declared intention of Hill to have the Committee on Credentials seat the paper delegation from the Second and Third Districts, throwing out O'Neill and Sheehan and their associates. This will not only serve as a humiliation to Tammany, but also will give Hill six of the nine delegates who have the naming of the State Committeeman from the Twenty-second Senate District, which the three Assembly districts compose. In this way Hill will gain the committeeman.

As the 9 votes of Westchester are the only ones which Murphy controls aside from the 105 of New York, the 9 from Queens and the 3 from Richmond, the move on the part of Hill also will reduce the anti-instruction vote to 120. The 3 Walsh votes in the First District will still be with Murphy, and ex-Mayor Walsh declared he will not take them into any caucus which would tie them by the unit rule.

Walsh went into Hill's room to-night to discuss the Westchester situation with him. Before he had uttered scarcely a word, Hill blurted out loud enough to be heard by every one around:

"No, no. I don't want to talk with you. You Westchester fellows sold me out twice."

The interest which is being shown in the convention is made plainly apparent by the fact that many Republican members of the Legislature have remained in the city since Friday's adjournment for the purpose of watching the Democratic Convention. Senator John Raines, the Republican Senate leader, is one of the principal ones who remained.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The programme of to-morrow's proceedings, as outlined to-night, is as follows:

9 A. M.—Meeting of the State Committee at State Headquarters.

10:30 A. M.—Senatorial district delegations meet to select members of the State Committee from the several Senate districts. Also Tammany caucus on delegates and Electors.

11:30 A. M.—Meetings of Congressional district delegations to select candidates for Presidential Electors and district delegates to the National Convention.

1 P. M.—Albany Democratic Club forms at its quarters and proceeds to the Ten Eyck Hotel, whence, at

1:30 P. M.—It will escort the delegates to Harmanus Bleecker Hall, where the convention is to be held.

2 P. M.—Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee will call the convention to order.

2:05 P. M.—Speech as temporary Chairman of former Senator George Raines of Rochester.

2:30 P. M.—Appointment of convention committees on Resolutions, Credentials, and Contests, Permanent Organization, National Delegates, and Electors.

Then the convention will take a recess until 8 P. M. The several committees will meet at 4 P. M.

HEARST ATTACK ON HILL.

"Will This Peanutter Be Allowed to Pose Longer," Is Asked.

ALBANY, April 17.—A pamphlet circulated to-night in the interest of W. R. Hearst's candidacy contains a bitter attack upon Senator Hill as State leader, citing the great Republican gains in important counties of the State in 1902 as proof of the discrediting of Mr. Hill's leadership. The pamphlet says:

"Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight was the year when Hill and his highbinders made the attempt to defeat the party even before its candidates were named. He and his friends were noisy, very noisy, at the Syracuse convention of that year. They cried Tammany domination, even though the candidate for Governor was a Kings County jurist. And after the convention they voted and worked for the Prohibition Party candidates. The Democracy was beaten then as now. Will this peanutter be allowed to pose longer to our party's injury?"

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATES.

Activity Began with Appearance of Leader Murphy Yesterday Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Democratic leaders from all parts of the State are gathered about the corridors and rooms of the Hotel Ten Eyck to-night discussing to-morrow's convention. With the arrival of Charles F. Murphy and the Tammany contingent from New York this afternoon the conference stage of the preliminaries began, and this evening there is a conference of greater or lesser importance in about every room and corner and around every pillar in the big hotel.

With Mr. Murphy came his close friends in Tammany. These included Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, J. Sergeant Cram, the Chairman of the Tammany General Committee; Philip F. Donahue, Treasurer of Tammany; Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the organization; Alderman James F. Gaffney, Senator Victor J. Dowling, Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, Water Commissioner John T. Oakley, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, George F. Scannell, Water Register Joseph W. Savage, Assistant Corporation Counsel Breckenridge, who is Mayor McClellan's personal counsel, and Speedway Superintendent John S. Caldwell.

All of the Tammany contingent are quartered at the Ten Eyck. Ex-Senator D. B. Hill is conducting the heavy work of the Parker campaign from his quarters on the ground floor of the same hotel. Murphy had to go six stories into the air. The up-State leaders have been flitting from the Hill quarters to the Murphy quarters all evening, and back again, all intent on effecting some settlement of the existing troubles, but without any apparent result.

The Kings County headquarters are located in the banquet hall of the Ten Eyck, and Senator McCarren is spending much of his time arranging convention details with ex-Senator Hill. His followers from Kings County will not arrive until to-morrow at noon, at about the same time the two Tammany special trains get here.

John B. Stanchfield, the defeated candidate for Governor in 1900, and the man who is out again for the nomination this year, is here to-night with Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee and Russell Stuart of Syracuse. Perry Belmont, who heads the delegation of three from Suffolk County, reached here this afternoon with Mrs. Belmont. Jacob A. Cantor of New York, who is with the Hill-Parker forces; ex-Mayor Molloy of Troy, ex-Mayor Conway, ex-Senator Michael F. Collins, and Edward Murphy, 2d, of Troy also are here, actively working for Senator Hill.

One of the interesting features here is the Hearst headquarters on the main floor of the Ten Eyck. At an expense of $500 a day, the Hearst boomers, in charge of Thomas Gilleran, engaged the ladies' café, which is an immense room. They have placarded the windows with Hearst pictures and have covered the walls with flags and potted plants and palms. Mr. Gilleran and three or four clerks, with an occasional reporter from Mr. Hearst's New York paper, are to be found there at all times. The rest of the crowd, however, seems to avoid the place like the plague.

It has been suggested that the Hearst delegates may have been delayed by the severe snowstorms which raged about the Adirondack regions during the last two days. None certainly has shown up as yet.

Both Corporation Counsel Delany and Thomas Hassett, Mayor McClellan's Chief Clerk, ridicule the report that they had been up the State working for delegates for Hearst. They say they were up trying to secure some delegates against instruction for Parker. As far as favoring Hearst is concerned, there is not a single man of any importance in the Tammany organization who, when questioned, does not laugh at the Hearst movement and declare himself unalterably opposed to it. Mr. Delany and Mr. Hassett authorize the strongest denial of any story connecting their names with any Hearst movement in any way.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall and a score of his closest advisers started for the scene of the Democratic State Convention at Albany, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Asked whether he had anything to say with reference to the attitude of Tammany Hall to be taken at the convention to-day the Tammany chief contented himself with the remark that the work of the convention would be the best expression of his opinions.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith, assisted by Philip Donohue, a Murphy lieutenant in the Eighteenth District, had charge of the Tammany party. Senator G. W. Plunkitt, who made all the arrangements with reference to the transportation of the Tammany men to Albany, remained over in the city until to-day in order to take charge of one of the two special trains that will start this morning for Albany loaded with Tammany delegates.

Attached to the train was the private car of William H. Vanderbilt, Jr., who started on an extended trip in the West. A special car was attached to the 12:50 train, which bore newspaper men and some of the Tammany leaders.

Ulster Men to Hold a Parker Parade.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 17.—Eight hundred Ulster County Democrats will go to Albany by special train to-morrow to attend the Democratic State Convention. They will parade and make a demonstration for Judge Parker, who expects to remain with members of his family at Rosemont, his home at Esopus.

Beautiful illustrations are one of the principal features of modern publishing. The GILL Engraving Company has set the half-tone standard for the world.

140 Fifth Avenue

"Hammocks."
A SUPERB LINE
MEXICAN, ALGERIAN AND DOMESTIC.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.



"Mahogany Brown"—the new suiting! The very proper shade for the very proper man. A rich, warm, deep tone of brown (three shades) illuminated with just a tinge of red, blindly patterned in the fabric—wrought into a smart sack ("single" or "double" way) To measure—$25.

If your eye delights in the lighter things of life, there's the new "Gun Metal Gray," a spring shade that won't wend its way to the ready-to-wear shops till next season. In suit or topcoat—$20. Both are eminently "de rigeur." If the garment isn't right, we'll keep it here.

Send for samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.



Don't Lose Time
in having your kitchen provided with a
GAS RANGE
It will save you money, time and labor, and you will do the
Best Cooking.
$3.00 a year rents one.
If your gas burners are unsatisfactory, send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

CARPET CLEANSING
FOR 41 YEARS. ESTABLISHED 1863
Methods up-to-date. Compressed Air Used. Work done promptly and when promised. Redding, Sewing & Relaying.
Telephones 633 & 634 CHELSEA.
326 7TH AV. NEAR 28th ST.
T. M. STEWART.

A SHORT COURSE IN MATHEMATICS
LESSON ONE
A POSTAL CARD containing an announcement sent to 100,000 persons would cost one thousand dollars, ($1,000) in addition to about $200 for the expense of addressing and printing.
The price of an advertisement occupying this space, 70 agate lines singe column, (at the general advertising rate, thirty cents per agate line,) inserted in
THE NEW YORK TIMES
which enters the best homes in New York, and whose circulation is far in excess of 100,000 copies daily, is Twenty-one dollars, (21.00).
A postal card is glanced at and thrown away. A newspaper is a thing of interest, indispensable to every man and woman, and its advertising value is definite and permanent.
100,000 Postal Cards cost . . $1,200.00
Advertisement in The New York Times costs, ... 21.00
Amount Saved, ... $1,179.00
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FATHER'S AMBITIONS END IN SON'S SUICIDE

Young Rosenbaum, Set to "Make a Man of Himself," Fails.

AGED MAN'S SELF-REPROACHES

Had Sent the Lad Out Into the World in the Hope That He Would Lift Himself.

Despairing of being able to meet his father's wishes by "making a man of himself," and discouraged by his first failure when set to shift for himself, Joseph Rosenhaum, eighteen years old, yesterday killed himself.

Until about a month ago the young man lived with his parents at 226 East Second Street. He was earning $7 a week working in a laundry. He was a quiet, steady boy, but without any "push," so his elders thought.

They told him that he ought to do better, that his wages were not in proportion to his years. They urged him to get a better place, but the boy was sickly, and he didn't show the energy they looked for. It was decided finally that as long as he had a warm home and plenty to eat, with some spending money, he would never make an effort to improve his condition.

That was the occasion of Joseph's leaving home. He found a small furnished room in the house of David Hauptman, at 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, as the first step in shifting for himself. He soon discovered that his $7 did not go far in his new manner of life. So he demanded an increase in his pay, but his employer, instead, dispensed with his services altogether. That was a week previous to Saturday night.

Hauptman, Rosenbaum's landlord, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning noticed the smell of gas. He looked about to see what caused it, and when he opened the door of his lodger's room he was almost overpowered by the rush of gas. He ran to the windows and opened them, and then closed a gas cock intended to supply a small heating stove in the youth's room.

Rosenbaum had prepared carefully for the suicide. He had stuffed the cracks in the doors and windows, and had then seated himself on a chair directly underneath the large gas cock, which opened downward, first putting a pillow on the chair back so that he would be comfortable. Then, putting his feet on the bed, and pulling the comforter over him, he turned on the gas.

Hauptman called up Police Headquarters on the nearest telephone. An ambulance was hurried over from Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Reinfarth said the young man had been dead for several hours.

Rosenbaum had written a letter, sealed in an envelope addressed in English "To My Dear Mother and My Dear Father, J. Rosenhaum, 226 East Second Street." There also were some sentences on both sides of a sheet of paper, which he left open on the table. They were to the effect that his death was all his own fault, and nobody's else; that he had tried always to do right, and nohody could say anything to the contrary.

These messages were turned over by the police to the Coroner. The boy's father was notified of the death at the address given on the letter. The aged man went at once to the boy's room. There, alone with the body, in broken speech he told the story of his attempt to make a man of the boy. Those outside heard him cry to his dead son that he had not done right, though he had meant all for the best.

HEARS BRIDEGROOM IS THIEF.

Young Wife Begins Suit for Annulment of Marriage.

Because Julius Hecht, the man to whom she was married three weeks ago, has a police record as a pickpocket, Mrs. Mollie Lindenbaum Hecht has brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the marriage annulled.

Hecht is now in the Tombs, and will he arraigned this morning on a charge of picking the pocket of a man at the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge two weeks ago. Saturday Hecht was served in his cell with the papers in the annulment suit.

Mrs. Hecht, who lives with her parents at 144 Forsyth Street, became acquainted with her husband only a few weeks ago, and on March 27 they were married. After a brief wedding trip the couple returned to New York and went to visit a friend of the bride in Brooklyn. On their way back they stopped in a store. While Mrs. Hecht was looking over the goods a strange man approached, and a moment later the husband was under arrest, accused of attempting to pick a woman's pocket. Hecht denied the charge, and his bride induced her father to go on his bail. Then the young couple came over the bridge, and Hecht had not been in Manhattan half an hour before he was arrested again by Detective Sergeant Donohue.

Mrs. Hecht was certain that her husband was being persecuted by the police, and went to Police Headquarters to make a complaint to Commissioner McAdoo. At Headquarters she was escorted into the Detective Bureau, and there saw her husband's picture in the Rogues' Gallery. She was told that her husband was an accomplice of Isaac Reiman, now in the penitentiary serving a two years' sentence for his part in the offense for which Hecht had been arrested.

Mrs. Hecht was prostrated by the revelation. The only evidence that will be offered in the annulment suit will be in records on file in the Court of General Sessions.

INCREASE IN AUTO FINES.

Magistrate Makes It $25 to Emphasize the Rights of Pedestrians.

Magistrate Crane has raised the fine limit on automobile drivers arraigned before him in the Yorkville Court. Yesterday morning he fined three prisoners $25 each, and in assessing the fine, said:

"I am determined if possible to put a stop to the recklessness of chauffeurs and other automobilists, and if the fine of $25 is not sufficient to make them careful, I will make the fine $50. Automobilists must learn that pedestrians have some rights, and they must learn to stop when a pedestrian is in danger, instead of simply blowing and tooting the horn."

The men upon whom the fines of $25 were assessed were Dr. Ulysses Kahn, 855 Seventh Avenue; Charles Thomas, 235 West Fifty-first Street, and Mortimer H. Foster, 171 West Seventy-first Street. The arrests were made by Mounted Policemen Murphy and Brace, who were stationed along the East Drive Saturday afternoon.

James F. D. Lanier, a banker, of 123 East Thirty-fifth Street, was fined $5 by Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Court yesterday on a charge of violating the automobile speed law. Policeman Kunfrian of the Tremont Station said the banker was driving south in Washington Avenue, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Mr. Lanier admitted that he was going "pretty fast."

Alderdice Is Discharged.

James S. Alderdice, the lawyer who had been arrested in connection with the disposal of the property of the late Mary J. Oliver, the aged recluse of 2,293 Second Avenue, and who was taken in the Oliver house on Saturday night with Samuel Le Boye of 2,308 Second Avenue as "suspicious persons," was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and was discharged. They said that they were merely looking over the house, which Le Boye says he has rented from Mary A. Alderdice.

2,500 cotton bed sheets 58c.

DO you know what they're worth to-day according to the price of cotton?—75c. It's so unusual to buy them for less than that price that you can judge for yourself the stir this sale 58c will create. Don't fail to secure all you want at 58c. 58c They're strong and serviceable sheets—2¼ x2½ yards, for double beds—certainly an exceptional offering.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Important opening announcement.

TO-DAY we open our new cleaning and dyeing department, fully prepared to do dry cleaning or dyeing of men's, women's and children's garments and household goods.

Our charges will at all times be the very lowest possible to quote for the very best work possible to modern methods. Send postal, we will call for goods and quote prices on same. Main Floor.

Our Semi-Annual Sale of Muslin Underwear

This semi-annual sale of muslin underwear is so thoroughly well known and the saving advantages so firmly established that this announcement will come as welcome bargain news to all who have been anxiously awaiting this half-yearly occasion. Sale takes place on the second floor. Extra salespeople to wait on you promptly. Second Floor.

WE desire to remind you that every garment in this sale is of the recognized Simpson Crawford standard, which in itself is an important feature—the materials and trimmings are of the very best, and every garment is made under the very strictest sanitary conditions, insuring a grade of muslin underwear that is not to be associated with the ordinary "sweat shop" or factory made productions, that are generally dear at any price. Every seam and button has passed the scrutiny of our expert, and it is just the sort of muslin underwear particular people demand and desire.

Special display in the French room of trousseau sets and made lingerie At exceptionally low prices. Our own Importation.

THIS great sale is organized on a broader basis than any sale that has ever gone before. The generous patronage of all former sales warranted us in making extraordinary preparations, and how well we merit your patronage is exemplified in every item quoted below.

Our showing of French Lingerie is now at its best, and we are fully prepared to furnish trousseaux at prices only possible where goods are bought direct and all importers' profits are eliminated. You are invited to visit our French Room, on the second floor, and view these dainty creations from Paris. Second Floor.

12c for 25c. muslin drawers, full cambric ruffle, with hemstitched hem.

15c for 30c cambric drawers, open and closed, hemstitched hem and cluster tucks.

29c for 40c muslin drawers, open and closed, full width, full lawn ruffle, cluster tucks and hemstitched hem.

50c for 75c. drawers of fine cambric, nainsook and muslin, full lawn ruffles, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

39c for 50c. drawers of fine cambric, full lawn ruffle, tucked, full widths.

$2.95 for $4.50 petticoats of black taffeta, full flare ruffle, also dust ruffle of percaline; excellent values while they last. None sent C. O. D., and no mail or telephone orders filled.

98c for $1.50 petticoats, of fine cambric, with deep full ruffle of fine embroidery and cluster tucks—also one with four insertions and ruffle of Val. lace, in the bow-knot pattern—dust ruffle.

69c for 98c. drawers of fine cambric and nainsook, trimmed with full ruffle of fine open embroidery, also lace trimmed ruffles.

39c for 50c. muslin gowns, surplice neck, yoke with cluster hemstitched tucks, full ruffle on neck and sleeves; full width.

50c for 75c. muslin gowns; three styles to select from; good quality muslin; high and surplice neck; trimmed with fine embroidery insertion.

69c for 98c. cambric and nainsook gowns; round and square neck effects; trimmed with lace and lawn hemstitched ruffle.

98c for $1.50 nainsook and cambric gowns; several good styles, square and round chemise effects, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace and hemstitching; all of the best quality; full lengths and widths.

$1.50 for $2 nainsook gowns; several styles in square and chemise styles, elbow sleeves, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery—others at $1.95 and $2.95.

$1.50 for $2 petticoats, of fine cambric, with deep umbrella ruffle, trimmed with full ruffle of fine open pattern embroidery and cluster tucks in ruffle.

12c for 25c. corset covers, of fine cambric, high and V shape necks, trimmed with embroidery and lace.

25c for 40c. corset covers, of fine cambric, French shape, low round neck and trimmed with insertion and edge of lace; all made with draw string around waist.

39c for 50c. corset covers, of fine nainsook and cambric, French shape, low round neck, trimmed with lace insertion and edge on neck and arm.

69c for 98c. corset covers, of fine soft finished cambric, French shape, round, low neck, trimmed with insertions of fine lace and edge, also ribbon beading.

98c for $1.50 corset covers, of fine nainsook, all French styles, embroidery, lace insertions, ribbon beading, draw string.

50c for 75c. corset covers, of fine cambric, French shape, low round neck, trimmed with fine lace and ribbon beading around neck and arm. Others at $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.50, $3.95.

98c for $1.50 chemise, skirt trimmed, fine nainsook, French fitted back, trimmed with fine lace and ribbon beading. Others at $1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.50, $3.95, $4.50.

An immense purchase of dress goods on sale to-day at a price that will create a positive sensation---you'll recognize many as being priced elsewhere at $3---at 69c.

IF WE did not have an ironclad rule here that makes it imperative that we must sell as we buy, asking at all times only our regular narrow margin of profits, we'd feel warranted in asking two or three times the price for these dress goods that they will be sold at to-day, because you, or any one else, would be only too willing to buy at even half their actual worth, and when we offer every yard at 69c. it's a positive sensation. Main Floor.

This has been a very unfavorable Spring for manufacturers of high class tailor made gowns, semi-tailor made gowns and costumes, and one of New York's representative makers of women's fine garments offered us his entire stock of cut pieces at a sacrifice. We did not want the stock, had a large stock ourselves, but he pleaded for an offer and we made what we considered a ridiculous offer. Friday we were notified the goods were ours. Hence this extraordinary low price Dressmakers and manufacturers will find this an exceptional opportunity to add to their stock.

We cannot begin to give you a complete idea of all the goods—merely mention a few names. Not all Spring goods—some Fall goods.

69c. Regular $1.25 to $4.00 Dress Goods.

Button Plaids, Stripe Zibeline, Boucle Stripes, Basket Weaves, Canvas Cloth, New Cheviots, Fine Cheviots, Scotch Cheviots, Mixed Poplins, Spot Coverts, German Mixtures, German Fancies, Golf Suitings, Homespuns, New Granites, Stylish Armures, Hair Spots, Knicker Broches

Something Extraordinary

Paris Dress Patterns; no two alike; exclusive novelties, imported to sell at $20, $25, $30 and $35; we've just one hundred; some advance fall styles, some spring designs and a few high priced Zibelines; while they last, per pattern..... **$8.25**

Embroidered Cheviots, New Tweeds, Swell Voiles, English Etamines, French Voiles, Mexican Checks, Figured Coverts, Polka Dots, Silk Mixtures, London Cords, French Novelties, English Suitings, Melton Suitings, Serge Suitings, French Worsteds, London Checks

69c. Regular $1.25 to $4.00 Dress Goods.

Wash goods

ALL those dainty weaves which New York's smartest dressers are choosing for their summer gowns are here at special prices to-day. Main Floor.

Batiste, Voiles and Knicker Suitings are fashion's favorite fabrics this Spring. We're headquarters for these excellent materials.

Fine printed batiste that usually sells for 19c., on white with handsome colored floral designs, dots and stripes, at..... 12½c

Cotton Voiles that usually sell for 25c., in all leading colors, also printed effects, at. 17c

Knicker suiting that usually sells for 25c. A handsome material for shirt waist suits, light colors with various styles of dashes, also plain mixed effects, at..... 19c

Sale of lining

Percaline that usually sells for 18c., full beetle finish, black and colors, at..... 11c

Silk finish percaline that usually sells for 25c., all the leading shades, also black, at..... 18c

Silk lining that usually sells for 39c., 19 inch, black and all desirable shades, at..... 29c

A colossal sale of men's & women's hose: amazing values

THIS sale cannot be judged by any similar event that has gone before because no hose sale of such a far-reaching character or of such tremendous bargain importance has ever been inaugurated that would compare with this colossal event—a sale that involves more hosiery than a great many houses sell in half a year—an event that will bring thousands of well posted buyers here to-day and for days to come because the mere quotations of such low prices will serve to impress any one who reads this announcement with the extraordinary bargain character of this unparalleled hose selling occasion. Main Floor.



14c For women's 25c. hose—9,600 pairs fine black hosiery, light weight Richelieu ribbed, real maco yarn, Hermsdorf dye—also medium weight plain black real maco cotton, double soles, heels and toes, elastic, strong and durable, all 25c. values, at 14c.

18c For women's 25c. and 35c. hose—6 pairs for $1.00—fast black, imported, split foot cotton hose, double soles, heels and toes, also full length open lace lisle threads and plain black gauze lisle thread —values 25c. and 35c., at 18c.—6 pairs for $1.00.

25c For women's 50c. hose—the finest imported numbers in plain gauze lisles, plain double selvage gauze cottons, lace boot, imported lisle and full length allover lace lisles in new designs and patterns of the sheer qualities; 500 doz. in the lot.

11c For women's hose—only 600 dozen at this price—guaranteed fast black—real maco yarn cotton hose, fine gauge—pliable and elastic, medium weight, double soles—11c. the pair—1 doz. in a box at $1.25—would be a bargain at 14c.

35c for women's 50c. to $1.25 Hose—3 for $1.00. This lot comprises the finest numbers of fancy silk and lisle mixed French novelty hose, vertical patterns, also cobweb weight double selvage blacks, extra and regular sizes, also drop stitch and embroidered lace lisles and the finest grades of allover sheer imported lace lisles, 35c; 3 for $1.00.

69c for women's $1.25 and $1.50 lisle hose—finest sheer gauze black lisle hose, with long black lace inserted insteys, also extra wide trunk and opera length sheer allover lace lisle threads—values 1.25 and 1.50, at 69c.

89c for women's $1.50 Silk Hose—imported black pure and spun silk hose, plain sheer quality, drop stitch, full length, lace boot and drop stitch uppers, perfect quality, $1.50 goods, 89c.

$1.95 for women's $3.50 Silk hose—extra quality, pure bright Italian silk hose, full length, sheer lace openwork and plain with neat hand embroidered insteps.

12½c for men's 19c. half hose—fast black, seamless, double soles, spliced heels and toes, perfect quality—value 19c., at 12½c.

19c for men's 25c. hose—fine imported black cotton half hose, full fashioned, regular made—25c. numbers at 19c.

25c for men's 45c. hose—100 dozen finest quality sheer cobweb black lisle thread hose, made of the finest Sea Island lisle thread, extra double soles, heels and toes.

35c for men's 50c. half hose—3 for $1.00; 400 dozen extra fine sheer quality cobweb weight black lisle hose, woven with a very soft Sea Island cotton crow foot, also drop stitch ingrain white heel and toe, black lisle—35c. pr., 3 for $1.00.

39c for men's 50c. half hose—sheer quality lace lisle thread and drop stitch lisle thread, imported hose, insteps all hand embroidered in neat silk designs.

Fine Specials in Silks For To-day.

EACH item represents a silk value that will be instantly recognized by well posted buyers as possible only at Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. Main Floor.

Imported black Peau de Cygne; this offering represents the manufacturer's entire stock of this quality: they are pure silk and worth 75c. per yard; for this sale..... 50c

Natural pongee silk, 24 inches wide, a superior quality, one of the most desirable silks for the coming season; real value 75c., at..... 58c

Black crepe de Chine, double width, 7 yards sufficient for entire dress; the last we shall have to offer at.. $1.25

Jasper pongee, 24 in. wide; excellent quality; real value 75c., at. 58c

$5 & $6 silk waists $3.50.

CERTAINLY the best waist news you ever heard, for if you are an early shopper to-day you'll secure a bona fide $6 Silk Waist for $3.50. Nearly 100 of the $6 values are included in this unusual sale. The rest are all $5 Waists and so stylish and pretty! Your selection may be made from these beautiful materials:—

Crepe
Peau de Soie
Peau de Cygne
Louisine
China Silks

Every color is present, with generous number in black. Dame Fashion's latest fancies are exemplified in the faultless tailoring. We have but 250—just about enough for one day's selling. They're from a leading manufacturer—purchased at a remarkable concession. Second Floor.

10,000 yds. of laces priced at less than half.

ANOTHER great purchase—at a tremendous sacrifice on the part of the importer—10,000 yards of the richest laces of the season to be sold, beginning to-day, at less than half their actual value.

25c for 50c and 75c laces **48c** for $1 and $1.50 laces **95c** for $2, $2.50 and $3 laces **$1.45** for $3 to $5 laces

When we refer to them as the richest laces of the season we speak of those wondrously beautiful new conceits from St. Gall, Plauen and France—surplus lots from the leading importers. Main Floor.

They include Net Top in great variety in the correct widths and tints—St. Gall Bandings and Garnons—hand-made French Novelties—black silk net top and black silk chantilly.

Wonderful values: 1,200 yards of $8, $10 and $12 laces at $3.90

$3.90 This marvelous collection of $8, $10 and $12 allover laces at $3.90 includes the most charming of the imported creations in new designs more beautiful than were ever shown before—hand-made silk cluny allovers in black, white and ecru—500 yards of 42-inch hand-run black silk Flouncings, black silk Marquise Skirtings—just enough to last to-day—yd. $3.90. **$3.90**

55c DOZEN FOR FRENCH VAL. LACES. We have another great lot for to-day's sale. Come; you will not be disappointed. It is as big in variety as last Monday's offering; the values are as good; all the newest kinds. You never bought fine French Val. Laces and Insertions like them at less than 95c. to $1.50 a dozen, and many are worth $2.00 a dozen.

25c YARD FOR 50c., 60c. and 75c. Embroideries. We have 3,500 yards for to-day's sale, and they are the best values in New York. Are in nainsook, Swiss and cambric, and in width from 8 to 15 inches. The kinds that are wanted now for corset covers, skirts, dress flounces and children's wear; newest effects. Sample pieces; 50c., 60c. and 75c. values, 25c. yard.

750 pairs women's shoes and oxfords, $1.75.

HERE'S a positive fact—the lowest bona fide value in this great lot of fashionable shoes and oxfords for women's Spring wear is $3—a price that will create lively interest in our enlarged shoe department to-day. And there are plenty of $3.50 and $4 values for early choosers, too. Second Floor.

They're shoes in which the best workmanship is represented. It's the widest diversity of styles ever offered in a sale of this kind. Every new and charming shape is here at the remarkably low price of $1.75.

Women's $3 footwear, $1.75

We've grouped all the remaining pairs from numerous style collections. Separately the lots would be only broken sizes—combined they form a vast gathering with ever size included as well as every new and fashionable shape. The best workmanship is represented by these shoes and oxfords. You may choose either in patent leather or kid-skin at $1.75.

$1.75 **$1.75**



The S. C. S. shoe at $3.50

The S. C. S. shows the masterful attainment in the shoe designer's art. It's the daintiest footwear for women. Shoes and Oxfords, too, in those charming shades of champagne, golden and brown kidskin. Forty-six new styles—every one a popular departure from any shape previously shown in fashionable footwear.

$3.50 **$3.50**

Dinner set, 100 pieces, to-day, $8.95.

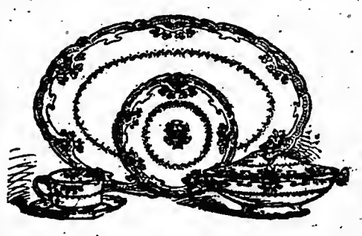
We've just sold before to-day they go on sale at $8.95. This is a dinner set you've never seen for less than $12.50, but we acquired a few at a special price concession. Porcelain dinner sets in neat floral spray decoration—every piece of gold lined—not seconds, but regular sets—at $8.95.

$8.95 **$8.95**

Sale cut Glass

$2.90 for $3.45 finish cut glass bowls. Some houses quote these bowls as being worth $6, but as we never priced them above $3.45, we give that price as their value. Rich, deep cutting—special at $2.90.

Cut glass water pitchers—just 100—reduced from $8.50 to **$5** Cut glass handle bon bons, reduced from $2.00 to $1.40



39c for 75c and $1 cups and saucers—one lot of fine decorated cups and saucers in assorted, decorated and shapes—the remainder of that great special sale, when we offered these cups at 50c, Monday—just to clean the lot up at..... **39c**

Splendid chiffonier, $4.50

TO-DAY we're going to establish a new precedent in the selling of cottage chiffoniers and dressers by offering them at prices that are positively the lowest ever quoted for such qualities as these. The chiffonier at $4.50 gives you a hint of the importance of this sale. 6th Floor.

It's an event embracing about 100 pieces of furniture, and the specials are all so greatly out of the ordinary that it will take you but a moment to make up your mind to take advantage. Just like all the rest of Simpson Crawford Co. furniture built to last a lifetime.

$6.50 for $10—Our special cottage dresser in solid oak, French bevel plate mirror, 2 smooth running perfect fitting long drawers and 2 small drawers, thoroughly seasoned and guaranteed construction.

$4.50 for $7.00 chiffonier—Our special cottage chiffonier in solid oak, 5 large smooth running and perfect fitting drawers, high polish finish and guaranteed construction.

$14.75 for $18.50 cottage Princess dresser in solid oak, with large full length cheval mirror, French bevel plate, one smooth running and perfect fitting long drawer and 2 small drawers, an ideal piece for the dressing room.

$7.00 for $9.75 cottage chiffonier in solid oak, 5 large smooth running and perfect fitting drawers, fitted with French bevel plate mirror, square or oval shaped, high polish finish and best construction.

$12.50 covert jackets $8.50.

IF WE had 1,000 of these handsome $12.50 jackets to sell to-day at $8.50 instead of only 200 we'd make this announcement so bold that every one would be taken during the day, for it's a bargain no woman who desires a stylish Spring coat can resist.

$8.50

We bought this small lot at one-third less than the regular cost and priced them accordingly. Don't delay in selecting yours, for it's a price that means they'll go quickly.

Just a word of description concerning this charming style—made of high grade covert cloth—tight fitting—length 21 inches—lining of self colored satin—the illustration shows one style.



The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Men's SACK SUITS To Order

The kind you need not worry about.

Strange how the little feeling of unrest that comes from a doubt as to the appearance of his clothes can interfere with even a sensible man's work. And we all "put on a better front" when we're sure that we look right.

The sack suits we make to order from new, specially selected fabrics, will give you that complacency. They have a tone of distinction. They fit. And because of the splendid materials and faultless workmanship, they wear long and well:

Black and blue rough-faced cheviots, made into single or double-breasted Sack Suits, at $25 each.

Black and blue unfinished worsteds, made into double or single-breasted Sack Suits, at $30 each.

Rough-faced cheviots, splendid quality, very stylish, made into double or single-breasted Sack Suits, at $35.

Any of the above fabrics made into the new English Walking Suits for $2.50 more. Second floor, 4th ave.

Custom-Made SHIRTS

Where Fastidious Men Have Them Made

"At the Sign of the Best Shirt" in our Men's Furnishing Store, well-pleased, well-dressed men leave their orders year after year.

They have learned that the fabrics we show them are exclusive to us, made for our use only, by the best of those manufacturers who sell at Glasgow and Paris. They have learned that the patterns are new and stylish always; and especially that our expert force, headed by a designer and cutter who has no superior, make shirts that fit perfectly, and are exquisitely finished.

Come here to be measured, and see samples; or write or telephone to us to send a man to you at your convenience.

Shirts made-to-measure, of madras, $3.50 and $4.50 each. Of cheviot, $3.50. Of lightweight zephyr, $5. With plaited bosoms, 50c extra on every shirt. At the Sign of the Best Shirt. Broadway and Ninth street.

The Ultimate DERBY

Stetson's Clear Nutria Derby, $6.

There's considerable difference between making a Derby to sell for $6, as any hatter can do; and making the best Derby that can be made and finding it to be worth $6, as Stetson did.

Stetson had only himself to surpass—his $5 Derbies were best in the world until the Clear Nutria was produced.

The $6 Derby is made of unusually fine, long-napped fur. The care that is put into every detail of its construction shows in the superior tone and elegance of the hat. It is comfortable, and keeps its shape and style.

It looks its worth.

Five models—blocks that are becoming to men of various types and ages.

Second floor, Ninth street.

BOYS' BLUE SUITS That Are Not Rob Roys

The good Bailie Jarvie said of Rob Roy, the outlaw, that he was an honest man—*after a sort.* And that's a mental reservation the public has to make after a good deal of superlative advertising.

Not here. When we say these Blue Serge Suits are the best possible, these are the only facts you need keep in mind: The serge is all-wool of hard-twisted yarns, thoroughly shrunk, strong and *cool.* The color is excellent; dyes successfully tested. The workmanship is perfect. Suits sewn with silk threads throughout. If they're "after a sort," it's the best sort.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, with knee trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years, at $6, $8 and $10.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years, at $6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $10.

Three-piece Suits, with knee trousers; sizes 10 to 16 years, at $6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $10. Second floor, Ninth st.

We've Done Wonders With Women's COATS

The last four weeks have brought the largest selling in garments for women that we ever knew. Manufacturers tell us that while we were most urgent to get prompt deliveries of goods ordered by us, other stores were holding off deliveries, or cancelling orders entirely. We laid our plans far ahead, and we accomplished some remarkable things, in bringing out special lines of coats this Spring; and the public appreciation has been most enthusiastic.

Today we have the best assorted stock of Women's Coats that you'll find in New York City. Every garment is right up to the minute in style; and the prices are the lowest, and in some cases very much the lowest, to be found anywhere. Judge by our $10, $12.50 and $18 Covert Cloth Jackets, of which we have received new supplies for this morning. Other beautiful styles, up to $30.

Same fullness in Black Cloth Coats.

Same fullness in Black Silk Coats.

Second floor, Broadway.

An Unusual Collection of DRESSES at $15

We secured the larger part of this offering from the manufacturers; and then we added suits from our own stocks, until we have this morning a group of about a hundred and twenty-five Tailor-made Suits, worth from $18 to $30, to present for your selection at Fifteen Dollars each. The suits are of cheviot, tweed, canvas and other cloths; with Eton and 26-inch jackets, trimmed in various smart styles. Skirts are unlined.

Some very handsome Dress Skirts are made of sharkskin; seven-gored; inverted plaits, with four rows of plaits down each gore; finished with taffeta silk and stitching. Unlined. Price, $8.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Five Very Special Groups of SILKS

About twenty thousand yards of desirable plain and fancy silks, of the kinds most in demand at the present moment, compose this offering. Some are entirely new silks. Some are from lots that are marked at lower prices today. And others make news good enough when we simply tell you that they are still here in ample quantities for another day or two of selling. Here are descriptions:

Corded Japanese Silks, at 35c yd., worth 45c
Over five thousand yards of fine quality, corded-stripe Japanese Silks, in a very great variety of styles and colorings, including solid colors and black.

Printed Foulards, at 50c yard, worth 75c
About five thousand yards of excellent quality 23-inch printed Summer Silks, in small designs; mostly in navy blue-and-white and black-and-white effects.

Plain Black Foulard, at 50c yard, worth 85c
A splendid Summer Silk, of excellent wearing qualities; 23 inches wide; light weight, but very durable.

Colored Taffetas, at 60c yard, worth $1
Dollar Dress Taffeta, in these good colorings: Ivory, cream, light blue, pink, Nile green, rose, maize, lilac, reseda, porcelain, beige, myrtle, navy blue, cardinal, heliotrope, and brown. As the quantity is now very small—about four thousand yards—and they will soon be gone.

Black Broche Liberty Satin, at 60c a yard, worth $1
24-inch black Liberty Satins, of fine and desirable quality, with neat dots of self-colors.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

Two Hundred Styles of Pretty COTTON VOILES

As the woolen voiles are the rage at the present moment, cotton voiles promise to be for the Summer. To make sure of their universal popularity, the manufacturers have produced a multitude of most beautiful effects. The open voile mesh has been woven or printed in dainty patterns that can scarcely be distinguished from wool—except, perhaps, for the cool freshness, and crisp daintiness that wool cannot rival.

The groups are too many and too varied for individual description. Prices are 12½c, 18c and 25c a yard, with a multitude of styles and colorings at each price.

Fourth avenue.

A Sale of RIBBONS

Every woman and girl wants plenty of Summer dress ribbons, now or shortly; and most popular of all ribbons are the Liberty Satins.

We have had specially woven for us about sixty-five hundred yards of Liberty Satin Ribbons, of excellent quality and very high lustre, in all the most desirable colorings, according to our own selections—plenty of whites, blues and pinks—full 3½ inches wide, and worth 35c a yard. Today at **Eighteen Cents** a yard.

Tenth street aisle, Main floor.

Much-Wanted WHITE GOODS Under-Price

It seems strange that such beautiful, and very staple White Goods should be offered at the reductions told of below. But a large operator is as anxious to get rid of odd lots of full pieces, as we are to sell odd lengths and remnants.

First is a group of beautiful Mercerized White Goods, made of fine Egyptian yarns, with lustrous figures and broad stripes—exactly the styles that have been admired previously on our counters at 37½c and 40c. And we have three thousand yards to offer **at 25c a yard.**

Plain white Persian Lawns, that sell regularly for 8c and 10c a yard, today offered by the full piece of 24 yards, **at 4c a yard.**

Plain white Persian Lawns, 32 inches wide, in book-fold, in qualities selling regularly at 20c, 25c and 30c; now **at 12½c a yard.**

Fine Indian Lawn, 40 inches wide, regularly at 15c and 18c; now **at 12½c a yard.**

Broadway.

Spring UNDERWEAR For Men and Women

You'll find that your comfort, as well as feeling of being properly appareled, will be enhanced more effectually by having the right sort of underwear, than by any efforts that may be made to secure cool and good fitting outer garments. All of the Underwear made for our selling is woven and otherwise made for fullest comfort and long service.

Here are hints of particularly good Spring and Summer sorts:

Men's Knit Underwear

Medium and Summer weights, in Shirts, Drawers or Union Suits. Prices range from 25c to $8 a garment.

Gauze Shirts and Drawers—
English balbriggan, $2.50 each.
English lisle thread, $1 and $1.75 each.
English white merino, $1.30 to $3.40, according to size and quality.
English unshrinkable wool, $1.80 to $3.05, according to size.
French balbriggan, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2 each.
French merino, $1 each.
Original Linen Mesh—
Summer-weight Shirts, $2.50 and $3.25 each.
Summer-weight Shirts and Drawers, $3 each.
Medium-weight Shirts and Drawers, $3 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Ribbed Underwear

12½c to $8 a garment. A complete assortment of Corset Covers, Vests, Drawers, Tights and Union Suits. Lace-trimmed garments are in greater demand than ever, particularly drawers and union suits.

Fancy Vests from 25c to $7 each.

Lace-trimmed Drawers, with or without bands, at 25c to $8 each.

Lace-trimmed Union Suits, at 50c to $5 each.

There are many pretty designs in lace-trimmed effects at the various prices. The lisle Union Suits at $2, $2.50, $3 and $5 are handsomely trimmed at the neck and knees.

We have, of course, all the staple sorts of Underwear in cotton, lisle, silk, merino and wool, in their various styles. Broadway.

New Summer Waists From Paris

The little French Salon on the Second floor, holds a very inviting collection of these dainty and exquisite hand-made waists, that have just recently come over from Paris.

There are fluffy waists of accordion-plaited chiffon, quite stylish and dressy. There are soft, shrinking waists of crepe de Chine, Louisine and China silks, trimmed by hand, unlined, and as thin and cool as silks can be. There are lingerie waists, some hand-embroidered, some finely hand-plaited; others beautifullly decorated with Mexican drawn-work.

The Lingerie Waists are $5, $10, $12 up to $45.

China Silk Waists, white or black, at $12 to $30.

Crepe de Chine Waists, at $16.50, $18.50, up to $42.

Waists of Chiffon and Louisine, at $35 and $39.

All from Paris.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Cool and Dainty Dressing Sacques

As airy as lawn and lace can make them, are these pretty Dressing Sacques that we show today. Some are tight-fitting, and most effective; others are in the loose style you are most familiar with. All are trimmed with pretty lace edging and insertion—some might be said to be of insertion trimmed with lawn, for they are practically made of lace.

Prices range from neat Sacques of lawn, trimmed with lace, at $1 (those with lawn ruffles only, are 75c) up to very beautiful garments at $7.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Pretty Dresses For Children

At Specially Low Prices

These are crisp, fresh white lawn dresses, such as every mother is interested in at the present moment. All are spic-span-new, in the latest styles, prettily made; and yet they are thirty-five to fifty cents underprice. This saving is gratifying chiefly because no prettier dresses can be bought for the extra half dollar.

At $1 and $1.25, worth $1.35 and $1.75
Children's Dresses of white lawn: French waists with circular yoke of fine plaits; large ruffle, with embroidered edge or embroidery and insertions. Others in Russian effect, with colored embroidery. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At $1.75, worth $2.25
Children's Dresses of lawn and pique: Russian and guimpe styles with bertha; trimmed with lace, two hemstitched ruffles; French waists with lace and embroidery insertions; some with trimmed skirts; others duchess waists; plain or with ruffle around yokes; all have extra wide skirts. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

Still finer dresses similarly reduced in price. Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Cretonnes and Slip Covers

As soon as the dust begins to fly, you'll want the covers on your furniture. But you'll need to start the work promptly, if you intend to start the season with the covers on.

We're prepared to do this work for you, in handsome style.

We have a fine collection of Cretonnes, Linens and other fabrics, that are as tasteful and bright as they are protective.

Imported Cretonnes and Linen Taffetas. In many pleasing designs and beautiful colorings. Reversible Prints in light and dark colorings, and cream and white grounds; small and large patterns at 45c to 60c a yard.

Heavy-weight Cretonnes, especially adapted for hangings and furniture coverings; 50 in. wide, at 90c to $2.75 a yard.

Reversible Prints, in two-tone effects: in pink, blues and greens, at 35c a yard.

SLIP COVERINGS—
Heavy German Linen, 66 in. wide, 55c a yard; 50 in., 38c a yard.
Imitation Linen, domestic, 50 in. wide, at 28c a yard.
Cotton Damasks, 31 in. wide, at 20c, 25c and 30c a yard.
Swansdown, 31 in. wide, at 25c to 45c a yard.
Dimities, 32 in. wide, at 15c to 35c a yard. Third floor.

ANGELUS RECORD TODAY:

7,603,080 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
652,800 *Inflations Saturday*
8,255,880 *Inflations Since Starting*



We Provide Both the PIANO And the Ability to Play It

Perhaps you would like to buy a piano, but do not have anyone in the family who plays it; and do not wish to spend the time to learn to play it.

Then you want to buy an ANGELUS also. For the Angelus gives you the ability of a virtuoso, from the first day that you play it.

You may have thought of this combination; but hesitated because of the cost of the two instruments, when purchased at the same time.

The FREDERICK DOLL Piano is one of the best pianos on the market, at a popular price. The ANGELUS is the first and greatest of all piano players.

We will sell both of these instruments—the Frederick Doll and the Angelus

For $30 Cash, and Payments of $15 a Month

And you will not only have an excellent piano; but you will have the ability to play it, from the very first day you possess it.

You may select the J. C. Campbell Piano, on the same terms; and you may select from any of our other fine pianos, at a not very large increase in the payments.

Come in, and see the pianos, and the Angelus; and talk the matter over. If you can't come, write for further information. Piano Store, Fifth floor.

ART WARES Fine China and Cut Glass For Wedding Gifts

The selection of artistic and characteristic Wedding Gifts is an art. Many people find it a tiresome task, to find a gift that meets their wishes, as to individuality and artistic merit. At this season of the year, in particular, we assemble here the most elaborate collection of beautiful, and exclusive wares, that meet these peculiar requirements most admirably. Now we extend the invitation, to all who have wedding gifts to buy, to come and look through our Art Wares Salon, and among the beautiful Chinaware and fine Glassware, with the assurance that the search for appropriate and distinctive wedding gifts will be most pleasantly facilitated. Here are brief suggestions:

Bric-a-Brac

A new importation of Teplitz Pieces just opened, consisting of Busts, Figures and Card Trays, at $2.50, $4, $6, $15, $22.50, up to $42.50 each.

Royal Vienna Pieces. An assortment of Vases in a number of shapes and rich decorations. Dark green and red backgrounds, with bust and figure designs, at $7.50, $9, $11, $18, $22.50, $30, $48, up to $300 each.

Chocolate Cups and Saucers, $10 each.

After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, $10 each.

Royal Bonn. All new shapes and decorations; both light and dark backgrounds, with floral and figure designs, at $4, $7, $11.50, $14, $17.50, $25 and $35 each.

French Mounted Vases in light green and light blue backgrounds, with lustre effects:

Vases, 6 in. high, $3.50 each; 8 in. high, $6 each; 11 in. high, $9 each; 13 in. high, $15 each; 15½ in. high, $21 each; 18 in. high, $30 each; up to $185, from $250.

Limoges and Ivory Miniatures. Mostly heads of the court beauties. $1.50, $2.50, $4.50, $6, $7.50, $10, $12, $20, up to $40 each.

French Bronzes in figures, groups and busts, at $8.50, $13.50, $17.50, $25, $30, $40, $62.50, up to $225 each. Art Room, Basement.

Cut Glass

The newest shapes and richest cuttings.

Comports, 10 in. high, at $8.50 each; 12 in. high, $13.50; 14 in. high, $18.

Ice cream Trays, oval and round, at $7.50, $18, $20, $22.50, $27.50 each.

Water Jugs at $5, $6, $10, $12, up to $25 each.

Berry Bowls at $5, $6.50, $8, $10, $12 and $15 each.

Cut Glass

Salad Bowls at $3.50, $6, $7, $8 and $12 each.

Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $3.50, $5.50, $6.50 and $10 set.

Spoon Holders at $3.75, $4, $5 and $5.50 each.

Bonbon Dishes, on foot, at $4 and $8 each.

Flower Vases at $2.25, $3.50, $6, $7.50, up to $35 each.

Flower Center-pieces, $7, $10.50, $15 and $16 ea.

Claret Jugs at $9, $10, $12, $15, up to 25 each.

Ice Tubs at $10, $12, $20 and $25 each.

Punch Bowls at $30, $45, $50, $60, $70 each.

Water Tumblers at $6, $8.50, $10, up to $24 dozen.

Water Carafes at $3.50, $6, $7, $8.50 each.

Fancy China

We show many things which are very suitable for presents, being very decorative and, at the same time, useful. All in the highest grade of French china, and in the richest of decorations:

French China Punch Bowls, on stand, $6, $12, $13.50 and $15 each. Without foot, $8, $10.50, $12 and $15 each.

Ice-Cream Sets, $4.50, $6.50, $15, up to $25 set.

Chocolate Sets, $7.50, $8.50, $9.50 to $18 set.

Chocolate Pots, $3, $3.50, $4.25, $4.75 each.

Tete-a-tete Sets, $3, $6.50, $12, $13.50 set.

Russian Tea Sets, $7, $8 and $10 set.

Pudding Sets, $3.50, $6.50, $7 and $10 set.

Salad or Berry Bowls, $1, $1.25, $2, $2.50, $3, up to $7.50 each.

Sugar and Cream Sets, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, up to $7.50 set.

Also a very full line of richly decorated Plates, $6, $8.40, $12, $15, $18, up to $60 a dozen.

Richly decorated English China Plates, at $21, $24, $37, $45, $100, $120, up to $375 a dozen.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STRONG MAN FIGHTS AN ELEVATED FIRE PANIC

Fuse Set Rubbish Ablaze on Second Avenue Line.

PASSENGERS BREAK WINDOWS

Try to Rush Out Doors, but Big Man Stops Them—Helps to Save Woman and Baby.

There was a panic on a Second Avenue elevated car last night that might have been attended with loss of life had it not been for the coolness and strength of one of the passengers. As a five-car train, leaving the First Street station, turned into Allen Street, a fuse blew out under the second car. The flash set fire to paper and waste on the track, and the blaze was soon a block long. At this part of the elevated road the houses come close to the structure. It has been the habit of the people living in the tenements to throw out on the track anything they want to get rid of, and the tracks were particularly dirty last night. The moving cars spread the blaze rapidly.

When the fuse blew out the passengers jumped to their feet, and, seeing the flames on either side of them, rushed for the door away from the end where the flames started. The cars are of the non-combustible kind that are to be used in the subway, and have sliding doors at the ends instead of the usual iron gates. A guard threw one of these open, when a big man braced himself there to keep the frightened people from pushing those ahead of them.

The car filled rapidly with smoke. Men tried to open the windows, which in the subway cars let down from the top, and falling, they broke the panes. Before they could throw themselves out, however, the car had come to a stop at the Rivington Street station.

Immediately ahead of the big man, and holding her baby in her arms, was Mrs. George Heaney, with her husband. The two men managed to hold back the crowd until the car came to a stop. Then the woman fell forward on the platform with her baby. The two men fought back the other passengers until they were able to drag Mrs. Heaney and her baby out of the way. In the meantime many passengers had crawled out of the broken windows to the platform.

The passengers hurried to the street, where they had to fight their way through a crowd that had quickly gathered. Mrs. Heaney was quickly revived in a drug store. Her first cry was for the baby, which was handed to her unhurt, but very much amazed at the proceedings. Several of the passengers who had their hands cut in breaking windows had their wounds bandaged. When Mr. Heaney looked for the big man who had helped him save his wife he had disappeared with the others.

At the first sight of the flames an alarm was turned in, three engines and a hook and ladder company responding. The ladders were run up to the structure, but Battalion Chief Larkin saw to it first that the electric current in the third rail was turned off before the men went to work. It did not take them long to put out the blaze, which, though spectacular, did little or no damage to the woodwork. The metal subway cars were not hurt, except for the broken windows. Traffic was delayed on the Second Avenue line from 7:30 to 8:15 o'clock.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. EXTENSION

Unnamed Donor Gives $10,000 for Mexico City Building.

A man who refused to have his name made public has given $10,000 toward a railroad Young Men's Christian Association building in the City of Mexico. This association is undertaking to build a seventy-thousand-dollar clubhouse. It was organized two years ago, and now has 500 members, 171 of whom are native Mexicans. It was backed by the Mexican Central and Mexican National Railroads. The new building will provide not only for native Mexicans, but for the very large number of English-speaking young men who are engaged in the business of that city and very largely in the railroad interests.

The State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New York has just received from William W. Smith of Poughkeepsie a gift of $10,000 toward its endowment fund. The donor stipulates that the interest only shall be used for the running expenses of the committee. This is the largest subscription made toward the endowment fund of the State Committee.

The associations in the Southwest among railroad men have been raising money for some time to provide for the sending out to India of a Secretary to organize associations among the railroad men of that country. F. J. Michel, who is at present Railroad Secretary for the State of Kentucky, is the man selected to represent the International Committee in that field. He goes out at the invitation of the National Council of the Indian Young Men's Christian Associations.

The companies controlling the street railways in Richmond, Va., and its vicinity have expended $5,000 in equipping a building for a street railway association department for its men. The Gould family is financially interested in the street railways of Richmond, and Miss Helen Miller Gould, who was a large contributor to the movement, will attend the opening of the building on April 23.

THREAT BY CLOTHING UNIONS.

Strikes Will Follow Any Attempt to Introduce the Open Shop.

The unions in the clothing trades in this city, it was said yesterday, are prepared to resist the open shop if it is introduced in accordance with the resolutions passed at the annual convention of the National Association of Clothiers held last week. So far the open shop has not reached this city to any great extent, though it has made headway in some Western cities. E. Kaufman, delegate of the Clothing Cutters' Union, said yesterday that if an attempt was made to make it a system in New York it would be followed by strikes.

"It is not true," he said, "that we are trying to run the shops of the employers, or that we are curtailing production. The clothing cutters themselves made some sacrifices to gain the eight-hour workday, and as far as anything of a monetary advantage was concerned, it meant nothing to them. If men are discharged for cause, or because trade is bad, the unions do not interfere, but they do interfere if they are discharged because they belong to a union. We are in harmony with the employers, but if unions of tailors had a fight on to preserve their unions we would be drawn into it."

An English Lutheran Church's Birthday

In the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, Williamsburg, which was the first church society of its kind organized in Brooklyn, the tenth anniversary was held yesterday. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, who is one of the most active members of the church and who was instrumental in establishing several other English Lutheran churches in Brooklyn, was present. The Rev. S. G. Welskotten and the Rev. William Backer spoke.

Suicide to Avoid Arrest for Drinking.

Thomas L. Coles, a widower, thirty-four years old, who lived at the home of his father-in-law, Mrs. Helen E. Coles, at 143 East Forty-fifth Street, killed himself early yesterday morning by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. According to Coroner Goldenkranz, who investigated the death, relatives of the man said that they had secured a warrant for his arrest on account of his drinking habits, and that he had probably got an inkling of their intentions.

PREACHER'S GREEK JARS GIRL.

Bishop Potter Illustrates Change in Relation of Pastor and Flock.

Bishop Potter officiated at the services yesterday in the Church of the Holy Communion, ordained two new priests, and accepted forty-one youthful candidates for confirmation. He was assisted by the Archdeacon of the diocese, Dr. Nelson; the Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the church, and eight other priests.

The newly ordained ministers are W. Weir Gillies, who assisted the Rev. Dr. Paddock in the Stanton Street parish during the vice crusade in which Bishop Potter appealed to Mayor Van Wyck against the police authorities, and Homer F. Taylor, who for the last eleven years has been helping Dr. Mottet.

In his talk to the candidates for ordination Bishop Potter told them that the duties of the minister are very different today from those of two hundred years ago.

"In those days," Bishop Potter said, "the minister was as a rule far above his congregation in education, and was in a measure a teacher as much as a confidant and adviser. Times have changed, and only last week I saw a young girl in a pew shudder because the preacher had used a false quantity in his pronunciation of a Greek name."

The minister of to-day, the Bishop said, does his duty best who ministers to the individual as stewards not only of the mysteries of Christ and the sacraments, but of the powers of Christ's love.

Bishop Potter told of a visit he made to an Italian tenement. In the room of an old woman he saw, between the pictures of the Virgin and of the Crucifixion, a portrait of Col. Waring. He asked the woman if she prayed to Col. Waring.

"No," she replied, "but every time I pray to God I thank him for the man who made the streets clean and safe for my children."

"That is your mission and your duty," the Bishop went on, addressing the candidates; "make the whole world clean and safe to the children of God. The Bible tells of the shepherd, the faithful shepherd ready to give his life for his sheep. I doubt if that is the highest form of heroism. In most of the houses of this great city you will find instances of heroic lives. It seems to me that the sensitive man who lives all his life with a scolding wife, or a wife of refinement who puts up with a drunken husband, exhibits higher heroism than the man who throws himself before a train to save the life of a child."

CIRCUS FOLK HEAR SERMON.

Barnum & Bailey Chaplain Preaches to Freaks and Performers.

The midget, the giant, the bearded lady, the missing link, the dog-faced boy, the sword-swallower, and many of the circus folk who can earn their living not because they are freaks, but because they are very nearly perfect physically, attended services yesterday morning in the freaks' room at the Madison Square Garden.

The odd congregation listened reverently to a sermon of some length. These circus people, who risk their lives daily, are as a rule devout, and this is particularly true of the human curiosities, who lead a life apart from their fellow-creatures. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. A. Sheak, who on weekdays is the lecturer on the various wild animals.

The preacher chose for his text John, xxv., 11: "I am the Resurrection and the Life." His sermon dealt with the promise of the future life and the reality of a hell as well as a heaven. It was most probable, he said, that those who went to hell would be more comfortable than they would be in heaven. They would be with their own friends. Men who could not be dragged to a church would not be content in a place of perpetual prayer meetings.

At the end of his sermon Mr. Sheak prayed for the safety of the company on its long journeyings, its preservation from railroad disasters and accidents in the ring. Before pronouncing the benediction he said that he did not see why circus people should not be just as good Christians as anybody else, and asked that they be regular in their attendance at worship. When he came down from the platform several of the circus people crowded about him just as other people do in church when they are pleased with their minister, shook his hand, thanked him, and said they wished to be considered as members of his congregation.

CROWDS HEAR LONDONER.

The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse Preaches Twice in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse of London officiated yesterday at the services of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, at Hanson Place and St. Felix Street, Brooklyn. At both the morning and the evening services the church was taxed to its capacity. Mr. Pearse is en route to the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, which will be held at Los Angeles, Cal. He is the fraternal delegate from England. For eleven years he was the head of the West London Mission, the largest of its kind that is maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is twenty years since he was last in this country, and then his preaching drew many thousands of people to his meetings.

"If friendship means anything," he said in his sermon yesterday, "it means true love. In all of John's letters we find nothing written except love for Christ. In other words his writings are all messages of love. Love is a peculiar thing. We cannot send it through the Post Office with a pen and paper. It has to be brought, and Jesus Christ brings it himself. He sits down and sups with us, and that is love.

"Sometimes kinsmen are visited by others whom they have to entertain. They feel obliged to receive their relatives well, because they are relatives. It should not be so. The feeling ought to go deeper. It should reach the heart, and then it would mean something.

"There are a great many members of the Church who are not in the Church at all. They go and hear of God, but they do not know him. It is when a man is hungry and goes to his home where his wife says to him: 'You are tired and hungry; here is food that I have prepared for you, and I will make a place for you to rest.' Then he knows God and is satisfied.

"This world of ours is dying for a little love. Nineteen years ago during a big London meeting I shook the hand of a poor unfortunate, and it gave him such hope that he reformed, and to-day he is one of the best-known business men of England. The little bit of love I showed for him then was able to do more than all the oratory we speakers could put forth.

"Our system of reformatories is all wrong. I have known of many cases where inmates of asylums have been given sympathy, and it has done those inmates not one bit of good, while I have known other cases where a little love has been shown and has worked wonders in reclaiming the unfortunates."

Mr. Pearse is over 6 feet tall, with broad shoulders. His face is of ruddy hue, smooth shaven, the only hair about his head being a light fringe of curly white covering the back part. His voice is deep and resonant.

FRENCH "STUMPED" RAIDERS.

Detectives Cohen, Reich, and O'Brien Foiled in Gambling Swoop.

The nine prisoners taken in the Tenderloin police raid on an alleged gambling house on West Twenty-sixth Street on Saturday night were all discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Detectives Cohen, Reich, and O'Brien testified that the men were "drawing cards from a box" and that there was money on the table, but, as the men were all talking in French, the police could not swear that they were gambling.

One of the prisoners said that he was Eduardo King, a Spanish bullfighter.

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The best thought of the world is transferred each week from the periodicals of all lands and languages into the pages of one great weekly for busy people—the

Literary Digest

Reading it, you may know in an hour what all the world is thinking and doing. All sides of all questions—political, religious, industrial, scientific—are presented fully and without prejudice. All topics of the day—the war, the Presidential campaign art, literature, etc.—are here ready for convenient reading.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

Contains the following articles (and as many more on other topics):

Dissolving and Reappearing Mergers
American Views of the British Tibet Expedition
New Testimony to Russia's Friendship
Chicago's Vote for Public Ownership
The Mormon Anti-Polygamy Edict
Light on the Coal Trust Contracts
A Chapter in the Shelley Love Affairs
Matthew Arnold's Message to the Modern World
Hopes and Ideals for American Sculpture
The "Most Pathetic Story of American Music"
Results of Modern Plant Breeding
Relation of Fatigue and Pleasure to Work
How a Wireless Message Travels
The Money Value of Soft Water
The Church War on Divorce
Suspected Plot of the Peking Mandarins
Table: Six Months' War Bill of Russia and Japan
American Influence Upon Japanese Naval Affairs

30 to 64 Pages Weekly. Illustrated.

AT ALL NEWSSTANDS. 10 Cents

SAY FATHER PLANNED TO POISON FIVE CHILDREN

Paris Green Believed to Have Been Put in Their Coffee.

FORCED TWO TO DRINK IT

Daughters Summon Help and Save Others—Man Crazed by Poverty and Death of Wife.

Crazed by the death of his wife and the prospect of being dispossessed, James Grubb, forty years old, of 1,642 Amsterdam Avenue, is said to have attempted to kill himself and his five children yesterday by poisoning their coffee with paris green. It was due to the prompt action of the two eldest daughters, Rosie, thirteen, and Edith, twelve years old, that the entire family was saved, as they gave the alarm, and antidotes were administered in time. The father was taken in custody by the police.

For several months Grubb lived at 1,642 Amsterdam Avenue with his wife, Mary, and his five children, Guy, three; Maud, six; Lennox, nine; Edith, twelve, and Rosie, thirteen. He was employed by the owner as janitor, and did other odd jobs about the neighborhood. On April 1 his wife died suddenly from heart disease, and Grubb found it difficult to raise money to bury her, but was finally assisted by relatives and friends.

After the funeral the man became moody and would not speak to the children for days. What little money he got he spent on liquor. The oldest girl played the part of the little mother bravely and well. After pleading in vain with her father she went out to work herself and earned enough to feed her brothers and sisters by washing dishes and doing errands at the home of Dr. A. J. Hecker of 477 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street. Grubb was informed by his landlord several days ago that he would have to quit the premises by Monday or he would be dispossessed. He had no money with which to move his few belongings, no place to go, and in his despair he wrote the following letter to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Lohr of 534 West Fifty-fourth Street:

April 14.

By the time you receive this I hope we shall be out of your reach, but I would like you to do one more sarckerytice and have us cremated and throw our ashes to the wind. I have pulled and dragged with your daughter for fourteen years, and see nothing but the same with her children which I love, so I merely give up. JAMES GRUBB.

P. S.—You did not want to help to keep us. I owe Mr. Meyer's brothers $15. They were good friends to me. And now good-bye, good-bye. May the good God bless you all. I don't believe him.

The letter was received by Miss Lohr early yesterday morning. Knowing that Dr. Hecken had befriended the man and his children Mrs. Lohr rushed to the doctor's, fearing that Grubb had carried out his threat. Dr. Hecker made an investigation, found the entire family alive and well, and then told Mrs. Lohr that he would have to deal with Grubb, and use the letter as a means of keeping him sober by threatening to expose him. Grubb, however, kept out of the doctor's way.

Rosie went to a store about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. On her return Edith called her aside and told her not to drink any of the coffee, as she had seen her father put something in it, and then after forcing her and the other children to drink some had taken a cup himself.

By that time Lennox and Edith had become ill, and suspecting that her father had poisoned the coffee, Edith ran across the hall to a neighbor, Mrs. Stanley, while Rosie went to the home of Dr. Hecker and told him what had occurred. He at once notified Police Headquartera by telephone, and Policemen Creeden and McKenzie were sent to the house.

In the meantime the neighbors had come in, and Grubb assisted in administering antidotes of mustard, soap and water, &c., taking a large dose himself. When the two policemen arrived Grubb attempted to jump from the rear window of his flat, which is on the fifth floor. He was caught, but fought desperately, slashing at McKenzie with a razor.

The whole family was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station in the patrol wagon, where the father and children were pronounced out of danger by an ambulance surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

The children said that their father had been acting queerly for days, and that they were afraid of him. Edith told Capt. McGlynn that she believed her father had attempted to kill them all last Friday night, as she awoke and found the room filled with gas and all the doors and windows stuffed with paper. The gas jets were turned on full.

Grubb was sent to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity, and the children were given over to the care of the Gerry Society. A quantity of the coffee and the green sediment in the bottom of the cups were preserved for analysis.

Rectorship for Father Chidwick.

The Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the battleship Maine at the time that vessel was blown up in Havana Harbor, has been appointed to the rectorship of St. Ambrose's Church, in West Fifty-fourth Street. He succeeds the Rev. Father Morgan J. O'Connell, who is at present incapacitated by illness.

Spring's Silverware Surprises.

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This Is Readily the Foremost Sale of Silverware of the Spring Season.

Table Silverware for every purpose. Plenty of it: enough for crowds if they pour in all week long. Everything is new, bright and exceptionally beautiful, being of high luster and exquisite design.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 to 12 o'clock—Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Persons contemplating furnishing Summer homes, cottages, hotels, boarding houses, pleasure craft or intending to give wedding gifts will find this sale overflowing with opportune suggestions. Some of the leading specials for to-day follow:

Lot 1.

Rogers A 1 flat ware; silver plate on nickel silver, many handsome designs in fancy and beaded edge patterns; every piece warranted.

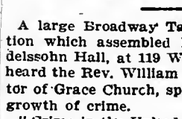
TEA SPOONS, set of 6	38c and 50c
TABLE SPOONS or FORKS, set of 6,	75c and 1.00
DINNER KNIVES, set of 6	1.15
COFFEE SPOONS, set of 6,	75c
OYSTER FORKS, set of 6,	98c
BUTTER SPREADERS, set of 6,	1.25
SOUP LADLES, each,	1.50
GRAVY LADLES each	45c
COLD MEAT FORKS, each,	45c
BERRY SPOONS, each,	65c
BUTTER KNIVES or SUGAR SHELLS, ea.,	19c

Lot 2.

FLOWER POTS, quadruple plated, beautiful pierced design in bright finish, 50c

BABY CUPS, satin finished hand engraved, gold lined, 50c

Lot 3.



Quadruple plated on white metal, choice of polished Butler finish, or satin engraved, BUTTER DISHES, FRUIT DISHES, CRACKER JARS, NUT BOWLS, MUSTARD POTS, BABY CUPS, CANDLESTICKS, SPOON HOLDERS, CRUMB SETS, SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, and CONDENSED MILK CANS, 98c

Lot 4.

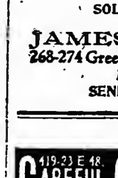
Quadruple plated on white metal, handsome designs, all finishes; BREAD TRAYS, TEA POTS, COFFEE POTS, BUTTER DISHES, CREAM PITCHERS, CANDLESTICKS, SPOON HOLDERS, FERN DISHES, CHOCOLATE POTS, CRUMB SETS, INDIVIDUAL TEA POTS; 2-BOTTLE CASTERS, SUGAR BOWLS, CONDENSED MILK HOLDERS, FRUIT DISHES, with Rose bowl, 1.25

Lot 5.



Choice of handsome quadruple plated FRUIT BOWLS, CRUMB SETS, COFFEE POTS, SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, 14-IN. TRAYS, REFLECTORS, BREAD TRAYS, WATER PITCHERS, CANDLESTICKS, JARDINIERES, BUTTER DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, SYRUP PITCHERS, TEA POTS and FRUIT DISHES, 1.95

Lot 6.

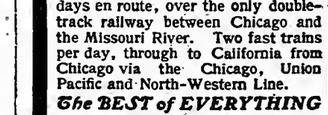


Quadruple plated on white metal, burnished, Butler finish, satin engraved TEA POTS, CAKE BASKETS, BREAD TRAYS, COMPORTS, CHOCOLATE POTS, CRACKER JARS, BAKING DISHES, WATER PITCHERS, COFFEE POTS, 3-light CANDELABRA, 4-light CANDELABRA, 2.25

CLARET or CIDER PITCHERS, fine imitation cut glass with fancy quadruple plate top, 50c



COMBINATION SUGAR BOWLS and Spoon Holder, quadruple plate with 6 Rogers A1 tea spoons, complete, 1.25



3-PIECE DESSERT SETS, consisting of sugar bowl, spoon holder and cream pitcher, quadruple plate, Butler finish, 2.95

TEA SETS: 4 pieces, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl cream pitcher and spoon holder, quadruple plate, highly polished, 3.95



TEA SETS, 4 pieces—Tea pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, spoon holder, highly polished; beaded design, 5.00

AFTER-DINNER COFFEE SETS: 4 pieces consisting of coffee pot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher and tray, quadruple plated, Butler finish, 6.00

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There is a reason, but it does not concern the hats—they are without fault or flaw. Derbies in black, brown or covert; Soft Hats in black, pearl, brown or tan, Alpine, Golf, or Telescope styles. The newest and most authoritative models, both extreme and conservative.

The Sale Begins This Morning.

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Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

MINISTERS PLEAD FOR SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Dr. Huntington Fears Not Desecration but Loss of Day Itself.

CRIME ON INCREASE, HE SAYS

The Rev. Mr. Hubbell, Speaking with Him, Points to the Sunday Baseball Games and Concerts.

A large Broadway Tabernacle congregation which assembled last night in Mendelssohn Hall, at 119 West Fortieth Street, heard the Rev. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, speak strongly on the growth of crime.

"Crime in the United States," he said, in the course of his remarks, "is on the increase, and lawlessness in general is spreading wildly. Moreover, statistics show, and show correctly, according to the United States Commissioner of Immigration, that this increase in crime is not among the immigrants, but among the native born."

The subject under discussion was "Present Aspects of the Sunday Question," on which addresses were also made by the Rev. William R. Richards of the Brick Presbyterian Church and the Rev. W. S. Hubbell, General Secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee.

"The old question, How Shall we keep Sunday?" Dr. Huntington said, "is taking on a new meaning. It used to mean, How shall we observe the day? It still means that, but it is also coming to mean, How shall we save the institution? How shall we keep Sunday? used to be equivalent to saying, How shall we avoid the desecration of it? The question now is, How shall we guard against the loss of it?

"The perils are great. A great many think that there is a drifting away from Sunday observation and, in consequence, they follow the drift, being without resolution of their own. The kind of resolution that men need is that which impelled the Captain of the Missouri, who, when it was suggested that his ship be beached, went out to investigate matters for himself and saved the Missouri.

"A stronge condition has been brought about by modern progress. We are living in a very mechanical age—especially those who dwell in the great cities. We are tied and bound to the wheels of the marvelous mechanism that compasses us round about, and it really looks sometimes as if it would be impossible to stop this great machine one day in seven. This is something which must be reckoned with seriously.

"We need some very powerful arguments with which to meet these conditions, and I think we have them. I should base the argument for Sunday observation on these points: First, that it is an inestimable franchise; second, it is an invariable bond, and, third, that it is an exceedingly valuable reminder.

"It is even said that labor unions have hissed the name of the Church. I wonder if the members realize that to the labors of the Christian Church, covering a period of 300 years, the workingmen owe it to-day that they have a periodic rest? Only by the most strenuous effort has Christianity maintained that privilege.

"It is a solemn thought that there are but two strong bonds that are holding together the scattered members of the Church of Christ. One of them is the Holy Bible, which we hold in common; while the other is the Lord's Day, which we respect in common. When times were hard a few years ago some people whispered under their breath that there was danger of a strife between the East and the West. We must not be too aure that there will be no struggle of the sort indicated in the future. We need all of the ties we can have in preparation for such an emergency.

"I fear we are in great danger of making the mistake of defending Sunday on too secular grounds. It is not enough to make it out that Sunday is a good thing for the workingman. It is not enough to say it is a wise precaution against political disruption. We must make our chiefest argument an appeal to Almighty God."

The Rev. Dr. Hubbell told of his appeal to Police Commissioner McAdoo to stop the baseball game between the Boston and Brooklyn teams yesterday, and declared it was the first instance he had ever known of advertising a professional ball game for Sunday.

The law prohibiting such games was, he said, as plain as daylight, and he cited several judicial decisions in support of his assertion. He stated that Col. Partridge helped him to stop fifteen baseball games, while Chief Devery had also exerted his power in a similar direction.

"There are," he added, "twenty-eight theatres open to-night in this city, where it is claimed sacred concerts are going on, whereas, in reality, those concerts are vaudeville shows or something worse."

THE SEVENTH AT CHURCH.

After Divine Service at St. George's Regiment Marches Up Town.

The Seventh Regiment yesterday afternoon attended special divine service at St. George's Church. The service was conducted by the Rev. William E. McCord, who is the Chaplain of the command as well as the assistant rector of the church.

Members of the regiment in full regimentals, assembled at their armory, and when the march was begun to the elevated trains there were 783 officers and men in line. Col. Daniel Appleton was greatly pleased with the showing. All of the officers, including Lieut. Col. William H. Kip, Major Charles C. Lydecker, Major Willard C. Fisk, and Adjt. De Witt C. Falls, as well as the battalion and company officers, were on hand.

The regiment rode down on Third Avenue elevated trains from Sixty-seventh Street to Eighteenth. Then the men marched over to the church and up the centre aisle, two by two, preceded by the drum corps and the colors. Each pair parted at the altar, filling the pews from front to back. The pews along either wall were filled by the veterans of the command. "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung as a processional while the work of seating the men was going on.

Chaplain McCord prefaced his address by expressing his regret at the enforced absence of the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, the pastor of the church, and the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, Chaplain of the veteran body. He talked to the regiment of self-sacrifice as a Christian trait, saying that the military man embodied the idea to a notable degree. Soldiers were not blood thirsty. They were of the type of men who were ready to lay down their lives for love of right and country.

After the service the regiment marched in double columns of four to Fifth Avenue, up the avenue to Sixty-seventh Street, and thence to their armory, where it was dismissed. The entire route was lined with apectatora. Many who saw the Seventh marching said that it had never appeared to better advantage.

Church of St. Aloysius Dedicated.

The new edifice of the Church of St. Aloysius, 217 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, was dedicated yesterday morning at a solemn high mass by Archbishop Farley. The Archbishop was assisted by the Rev. John J. McKenna, the pastor of the church; the Rev. Henry J. Gordon, and the Rev. William L. Penny, ministers to the Archbishop. The Rev. James W. Power acted as celebrant, the Rev. Thomas J. Keenan as Deacon, and the Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor as Sub-Deacon. The Rev. James V. Lewis and the Rev. Francis J. Prunty were the masters of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. James Dougherty, D. D., rector of St. Gabriel's Church. The musical programme was elaborate.

RECITAL AT EARLY SERVICE.

Large Attendance of Nightworkers at St. Paul's Chapel.

In St. Paul's Chapel, Vesey Street and Broadway, yesterday morning's services for those employed at night were unusually well attended. The Rev. W. Montague Geer, vicar of the chapel, preached an eloquent sermon.

Interest was added to the services by an organ recital by George Hoskins and singing by Harley W. Hesson, soloist of the Church of the Ascension, Jersey City.

The Coward Good Sense Shoe

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.



Our Bunion Shoe.

The only one giving the enlarged joint the needed room, yet fitting the foot all over.

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THE YOUNG MISSIONARIES.

The Movement Will Have Three Conferences This Summer.

Three conferences will be held by the Young People's Missionary Movement this Summer at Silver Bay, on Lake George, June 17 to 26; at Winona Lake, Ind., June 17 to 26, and at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., July 1 to 10. These Summer conferences are arranged for the training of young people for missionary work in the home churches. Beside biblical and spiritual study, the young people will devote themselves to recreation, for which there are exceptional facilities.

Among those who are expected to address the conference at Silver Bay are the Hon. Samuel B. Capen, President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; President John F. Goucher of the Woman's College, Baltimore; Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Willis R. Hotchkiss of Africa, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsy, and the Rev. A. L. Phillips.

Changes in St. Peter's Church.

The interior of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street, the oldest Roman Catholic Church in the city, is to be entirely renovated in a short time. A new main altar and two side altars, all of large dimensions and of costly marble, a new reredos, with marbleized columns, and frescoes and paintings on ceiling and walls will be introduced. A friend of St. Peter's, whose name is withheld, is furnishing the funds for decorating and making modern the old building. It is said that the work will cost in the neighborhood of $60,000.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

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Overland Limited

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Send 2c stamp for itinerary of special train for Los Angeles which leaves Chicago April 26th.

D. W. Aldridge, Gen'l East'n Ag't C. & N. W. Ry. — UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND LIMITED — 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DR. PARKHURST FOR TIBET.

Col. Younghusband Unspeakable, He Says—Attacks Filipino Policy.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst yesterday preached on "Sinlessness, a Positive, Not a Negative Quality." Incidentally, Dr. Parkhurst took occasion to pass judgment on Col. Younghusband, the British officer, who recently figured in the battle against the Tibetans, and upon the American Government for its Philippine policy. The preacher characterized Col. Younghusband as "unspeakable."

Of America's Philippine policy he said: "Our own Government has put an amount of enthusiasm into subjugating the Filipinos that it has never displayed in the work of civilizing our own negroes."

Odd Fellows' Memorial in Baltimore.

On the site of the old Seven Stars Tavern, in Baltimore, where the Order of Odd Fellows was founded on April 26, 1819, a memorial building will be erected by the society to take the place of the building destroyed by the great fire of Feb. 8. Members of Washington Lodge No. 1, the mother lodge of the order, have started the movement for a new building, and for this end have purchased all the bricks of the Seven Stars left unconsumed by the Baltimore fire. They will give a brick to each lodge throughout the country which subscribes toward the memorial building.

REMOVAL SALE

All street obstructions corner of 14th Street and Union Square, caused by the building of the Underground Rapid Transit having been removed, we have decided to reunite our Retail Piano Departments at our old headquarters at Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th Street, and on May 1 we shall therefore vacate our branch warerooms at the Windsor Arcade, corner of 46th Street and 5th Ave., maintained only temporarily for the convenience of our patrons. In order to facilitate this removal the public is offered an exceptional opportunity during this month to purchase at the Windsor Arcade new Steinway pianos and other makes at

Special Prices

New Steinway Pianos from $500 Upwards.
New Other Makes from $225 Upwards.

This is the greatest chance in years for intending purchasers to obtain a Steinway piano at lowest rates, and not only will full market values be allowed for used pianos offered in exchange but time payments can also be arranged if it is not convenient to pay all cash.

STEINWAY & SONS

GROSVENOR "SPEECH" WRITTEN BY ROOSEVELT?

Campaign Biography Believed to be an Autobiography.

FAMILIAR LITERARY STYLE

Document Published in Congressional Record Lauds the President as Labor's Particular Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The gossip that Gen. Grosvenor's campaign biography of President Roosevelt, recently published in The Congressional Record, emanated from the President himself, has been common about the corridors of the Capitol ever since the article appeared. Representative Patterson, in the House yesterday, however, was the first to give voice to the general belief when he said it was suspected to be not a biography, but an autobiography.

Though printed as a speech, no such speech was ever delivered. Gen. Grosvenor published it under the "leave to print" privilege. It gives Mr. Roosevelt's record on labor questions from the time he entered public life in New York as an Assemblyman. It shows that from his youth up he has been an ardent friend of the laboring man. It begins by pointing out that in his first message to Congress the President declared the social or labor question to be the most vital with which the country had to deal.

Next comes over a column of The Record, devoted to a list of the labor bills for which he voted in the New York Legislature, the labor bills he approved as Governor, and the labor bills he approved as President. Among the bills for which Assemblyman Roosevelt voted, according to this biography, or autobiography, were bills restricting child labor, regulating wage rates of laborers employed by municipalities, prescribing the lien rights of working women, and creating a commission to inquire into the convict labor system.

As Governor he approved bills creating a Tenement House Commission, making the eight-hour law effective, &c. As President his signature of the Chinese Exclusion act, of the bill for protection of coal miners, and of many others are cited. Then comes a paragraph in a literary style so utterly foreign to Gen. Grosvenor's as to seem incongruous in a speech of his:

> While the labor problem in a very broad sense is as old as the human race itself, its modern form is a creation of steam and machinery, which have replaced local production within the home for family needs with factory production for a general market. In the course of this evolution the ownership of the tools and other means of production passed from their actual users to those who understood the needs of the market and possessed the ability to assemble materials, organize the workers, and dispose of the product where it was wanted.
>
> Formerly each worker was both capitalist and laborer, and therefore himself controlled the conditions under which he worked. But when the worker lost the ownership of his tools he could no longer control the conditions of employment, and it is his struggle to regain such control and to gain a larger share of the joint product of capital and labor that constitutes the modern labor problem.
>
> This is the problem that President Roosevelt, in his first message to Congress, described as the most vital problem with which the country has to deal. Few statesmen of this or any other country have grasped that problem as firmly as has Mr. Roosevelt.

The writer then tells of Assemblyman Roosevelt's service on the committee to investigate tenement house cigar making, and quotes from his speech advocating its abolition. It also quotes from the Cigarmakers' Official Journal, "published by the Cigarmakers' International Union," an editorial in February, 1883, saying that "the working classes owe a debt of gratitude to Roosevelt."

Several columns are devoted to a full exposition of Mr. Roosevelt's labor record at Albany, with quotations from his speeches and messages. It says the bill to enforce the eight-hour law was passed at his instance and "conformably to the wishes of the Executive." The law increasing the number of Factory Inspectors is also attributed to the influence of Gov. Roosevelt, as is the act to enforce the scaffolding law. There is a separate chapter on the amendments to the factory act approved by Gov. Roosevelt.

The discussion of the creation of the Tenement House Commission, which is also attributed entirely to Gov. Roosevelt's insistence, shows a very close and intimate knowledge of New York City conditions. Over a column is devoted to this subject, on which Gen. Grosvenor has never hitherto appeared very well-posted.

The change in Gen. Grosvenor's literary style continues to be noticeable throughout the paper. It is full of sentences which have a strangely familiar ring, but do not sound a bit like Grosvenor; as, for example, the following:

> Personal effort and the homely, old-fashioned virtues are the first requisites of order and progress in every community.

Over three pages are devoted to the settlement of the coal strike, which the author calls "President Roosevelt's most widely known and generally appreciated contribution toward the improvement of industrial relations." It points out that he succeeded "when the efforts of all other peacemakers had come to naught and the coal famine remained unbroken at the near approach of Winter." It also calls attention to the fact that the President's commission "vindicated the principles of unionism."

One striking sentence of the article is this:

> In his recognition of unsocial and illegal action through cunning, President Roosevelt differs from those critics of workingmen who see crime in every act of intimidation or physical violence that occurs in the course of a strike or lockout, but fail to recognize the lawlessness of the men who obtain special privileges from Legislatures and Municipal Councils or evade the payment of their just taxes.

In summing up Mr. Roosevelt's labor record and after mentioning that the President is "the special friend of labor and laboring men," the writer says: "I point with great pleasure to the record of Theodore Roosevelt in this behalf. I challenge criticism. I challenge disapproval. I call for approval by the American people."

HEAVY TAX ON NAVY OFFICERS.

Secretary Moody Says They Have to Bear Expense of Entertaining.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—During the recent meeting of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, at which Secretary Moody was heard relative to a naval rendezvous at the Jamestown Exposition, it developed that officers on board American war vessels have to bear the expense of entertaining on board ship.

"I always, on occasions like this, point out a great hardship the American naval officer has to bear when performing the social functions which must be discharged in a way befitting the navy," he said. "The expense of these entertainments must be borne by the officers themselves, even down to the laundering of the table linen. And it is a hardship. Unlike the navies of other lands, our officers come from the good red blood of the common people and have not the large incomes of officers of other navies, and consequently entertaining comes as a hardship on them.

"Even with the President there is no exception to the rule that the expense of entertaining aboard ship must be paid by those doing the entertaining. When the President goes aboard the Mayflower he must pay for it, even down to the laundering of the linen on the tables."

DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

Ex-Commissioner Foulke Reviews His Civil Service Record.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Chairman Gillett of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform recently wrote W. D. Foulke, ex-Civil Service Commissioner, calling his attention to recent Congressional and other criticisms of President Roosevelt "on the ground that he has made a larger number of irregular appointments to the classified service than any of his predecessors," and, in view of the fact that the period covered was while Mr. Foulke was Commissioner, asking his opinion as to the charges. In reply Mr. Foulke wrote:

"The fact is exactly the other way. There have been fewer appointments without competitive examination under President Roosevelt than under any other President, and there has been no administration since the passage of the Civil Service act in which the competitive system has advanced with greater rapidity and certainty.

"It has been necessary for every President to permit certain positions to be filled without examination. The number has been reduced from time to time, and the range of the competitive system extended. This process has gone on faster under President Roosevelt than under any other President.

"Of the sixty cases of suspensions of the rules during his Administration only thirty-three are of persons who were allowed to enter the service without examination.

"In other words, out of over 70,000 appointments to the competitive service since Mr. Roosevelt became President it was deemed unnecessary in these 33 cases to require competitive examination. These cases form less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the appointments.

"The statement of Representative Hay that during the Administrations of Presidents Cleveland and Harrison there were no suspensions of the rules, and only three during the Administration of McKinley, while in Roosevelt's Administration there have been sixty, leads to a most erroneous inference.

"Under previous Administrations exceptions were not usually made by means of suspensions of the rules, but by means of changes in the rules, thus excepting certain classes of positions from competitive examination.

"From time to time Presidents Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley excepted from competition hundreds of positions which had been competitive. On one occasion alone (May 29, 1896,) 8,047 such places were excepted. But these exceptions were not in the main in the form of 'suspensions of the rules,' (which was the only matter called for by the House resolution.) President Roosevelt, however, made them in the form of such suspensions for the express purpose of limiting their number.

"During the last year 4,688 more appointments were made through competitive examination than in the previous year and 3,007 more appointments were made in that year than in the year before. Under President Roosevelt about 30,000 positions have been added to the classified service."

REGRETS MARRIAGE PROMISE.

Condition of Nomination for Office Worries Mr. Burst of Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—There is a young man in Sycamore, Ill., thirty-two years old, who does want to marry, has no fiancée in view, yet has agreed to take a wife within two years. He is E. M. Burst, nominee for State's Attorney on the Republican ticket, good looking, tall, affable, with a pair of dreamy brown eyes, an aquiline nose, and a smile that is "fetching." A pair of generous ears attest to a generous soul.

When Mr. Burst was nominated it was upon the above-mentioned condition, and from the time he realized what this meant he has known no peace. He looked as if he wished the earth would swallow him or his questioner when seen to-day and asked for the several hundredth time regarding his prospective love affair.

"This promise is the only pitfall of the campaign," he said, "and I've yet got the reckoning day coming with the fellow that induced me to give it."

NEGRO A WORLD FACTOR.

So Said Booker T. Washington, Speaking in Brooklyn.

Booker T. Washington addressed the congregation of the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, last night, telling of the work done by the Tuskegee Institute and pleaded for co-operation in his effort to uplift the negroes. He said, in part:

"Through education during the last forty years the negro in the South has so far advanced that he is rapidly becoming a factor in the world. In many foreign countries the masses are not nearly so well advanced in education as the Southern ntgro. According to statistics, in several of the Southern States there were last year but 44 per cent. of the negroes uneducated. There is no nation or people that has made such progress, and there is no race ahead of the negro except the American, and when we catch up to him—well, then there'll be none ahead of the negro.

"Despite all that has been done in the South for the education of the negro there is much yet to be done. Only one-quarter of the children in Louisiana are attending school. Each child cost the State last year $1.99. In New York the cost of the education of the sons and daughters of the white man is $20. It will only be natural that when these figures are compared in later years it will not look well for the white child."

STICK TO YOUR PARTY.

That Is Good Service as a Citizen, Says President Butler.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University spoke on "Political Responsibility" last evening in Dr. Henry A. Stimson's Manhattan Congregational Church, at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It is best for every citizen to choose the party to which he will belong, and to stick to it even though at times he may not approve of some particular policy, because, on the whole, the agreements with his desires and opinions are far more numerous than the disagreements. There is always use for a small body of independents, who, as a matter of fact, exert great influence as critics, but the critical role is a bad one as a permanent course, and should not divert a man from the work he can do more effectively within his own party if he is in earnest."

LOOKED FOR BRIDGE JUMPER.

Brooklyn Man Who Saw Crowd on Pier Got Police Excited.

The body of a woman about thirty-five years of age was found floating in the East River, near Pier 30, yesterday afternoon. It was not identified, and was taken to the Morgue. Its appearance indicated that it had been in the water for a month.

The crowd which gathered about the body when it was pulled from the water gave a Brooklyn man, who was crossing the bridge at the time, the impression that some one had jumped from the structure, and on reaching the Manhattan terminal he so informed Policeman Harry Smith.

Smith telephoned Capt. Murtha, and that officer rushed toward the New York tower expecting to arrest a bridge jumper. He arrived in time to see the body of the woman lifted from the river and to superintend its removal.

FOUND DEAD IN MEADOW.

Thomas Sprague Thought to Have Become Ill on Way Home.

The body of Thomas Sprague, seventy years old, of Hewletts, Nassau County, was found in the meadows back of Inwood yesterday morning. On Tuesday last Mr. Sprague left home to visit his wife, who is in Dr. Kilmer's sanitarium in Jamaica. He left there to go home in the afternoon. Friends who saw him on the car say he acted as if ill, and he left the car at McNeill and Lincoln Avenues at Inwood, instead of continuing to a point nearer his home.

His son, a wealthy lumber dealer, notified the authorities on Saturday of the absence of his father. Yesterday morning a searching party was organized, and after a couple of hours' search found the body.

CONGRESS IN 1ST SESSION SPENT $700,000,000

Representative Pierce Says Final Total Will Exceed a Billion.

EXPENSES FOR ARMY AND NAVY

Have Been More Than Trebled Since the Cleveland Administration Went Out of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Representative Rice Pierce of Tennessee, the second ranking minority member of the House Committee on Appropriations, says the aggregate regular appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, now about to close, will be in the neighborhood of $700,000,000.

"The total amounts carried by the bills as reported to the House," said Mr. Pierce to-day, "were $597,802,824. To this should be added the sum of $84,071,820 for permanent appropriations and interest on the public debt, not including the sinking fund. This makes the total $682,774,144. The Senate additions to the House bills, which have already been made and those which may reasonably be expected will, with incidental expenses, easily bring this amount to $700,000,000 and may exceed this sum.

"This enormous total represents the best efforts the Republicans of Congress could put forward to keep the expenses of the Government down to the minimum. Early in the session the Republicans announced that 'economy' was to be the watchword; such bills as the Rivers and Harbors and Public Buildings and Grounds were not to be considered, and wherever the opportunity presented estimates were to be cut.

"The estimates of expenditures for the year aggregated $727,317,923, while the estimated revenues of the Government were $704,472,061. It will thus be seen that the majority party is proceeding to spend every cent in the Treasury, and will soon be borrowing. There is hardly a doubt that the next session, with its Rivers and Harbors and Public Buildings and Grounds bills, not to mention the reported intention of the Republicans to pass a Ship Subsidy bill, will bring the total of the next session to $1,000,000,000, and open the way to a total for the Fifty-eighth Congress even in excess of last Congress, which carried appropriations aggregating $1,850,000,000.

"Not the least important expenditures of the present session have been for the army, navy, and fortifications. They have contributed largely in swelling the total to its present gigantic figure, and are interesting in rounding out the last of the four years of the present Administration and comparing it with that of the second Administration of President Cleveland.

"The expenses of the navy under the second Cleveland Administration were $107,410,094. The naval expenses under the four years of the present régime will be $335,172,935. The expenses of the army under Cleveland were $94,349,535. The Roosevelt appropriations for the army will be $360,442,896. Under Cleveland $13,919,505 was spent for fortifications, while under Roosevelt they cost $28,982,574. Under Roosevelt the expenses of running the Government in these branches has more than trebled, and it is the same way throughout.

"In view of these great expenditures of the people's money it seems to me that the Democratic Party can and should lay particular stress in the approaching campaign upon the issue of economy in the administration of the Government. The present Administration has squandered the people's money in every conceivable way, and ought to be held to strict account. I believe these reckless expenditures will be an important factor in determining the result of the election next November."

PLAY FOR MISSOURI VICTIMS.

Countess Cassini and Austrian Ambassadress to Take Part.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has taken a box for the society play which will be given tomorrow afternoon for the benefit of the families of the victims of the Missouri disaster.

Although the Russian Nation is in mourning for the Port Arthur disaster, the Ambassador has consented to permit his niece, the Countess Cassini, to take part in the play. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassadress also will be in the cast, and practically every embassy and legation in Washington will be represented at the play.

PLEADS FOR THE CONVICTS.

Mrs. Booth Tells of Her Success Among Prisoners.

Before an audience that crowded the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, last evening Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth made a plea for help in the work she is doing among the convicts in the State prisons in this country. The plea was made after she had described her work in Sing Sing, Joliet, and Charlestown, and the response on the part of the great audience was general, although the amount pledged was not given out.

"The work I am doing in the State prisons of this country," said Mrs. Booth, "has so worked itself into my soul that I only wish I had a hundred lives to dedicate to the giving of hope to the hopeless. When first I went out to do this work, I little realized the vastness of its scope. There are in this great country of ours 84,000 men in the State prisons alone, and I did not at first realize how utterly hopeless so many of them had become from the feeling that they had been cast out of society; that they had fallen into the chasm, and that they would never be known again as men who were honest and who had a right to be respected.

"I was told that I was going into a work doomed to failure. Thank God, all this has proved untrue, and to-day, after eight years in the work, I can say that I have greater confidence and am more hopeful of the outcome than I was ever before.

"The more this question is discussed the better will the public understand it. It is not the law that is unjust, but when that law has demanded and received its punishment for crime, I ask you why is it that when the man comes back into the world he is punished again. We must make these men realize that there is a great fight ahead of them and that, while we will stand up for them, yet it is for them to make the fight that will give them the mastery over themselves and pull them through a victor despite their handicap.

"Since the day that we organized our work at Sing Sing we have enrolled under the white banner over 10,000 men, and have sent out into the world several thousand men who are to-day leading honest upright lives. They have lived down the past, and those that know them know that they are sincere in their effort to do right."

Mrs. Booth asked those present to help her in her work, saying that in order to carry it on she had been compelled to go on the lecture platform to make the money necessary. She hopes to get the work endowed, she said, and she emphasized what she said with the remark that neither she nor her husband received a cent of salary for their work in the Volunteers of America.

PORTABLE HOSPITAL READY.

Bellevue Ready to Try Open-Air Consumption Treatment.

To relieve the congestion which has prevailed for many weeks in the wards of Bellevue Hospital, but more especially to test in a systematic manner the effect of the "open air" treatment of consumptive cases, the authorities of Bellevue and its allied hospitals have just erected on the grounds of Bellevue a new pavilion which will be devoted exclusively to the use of the tuberculosis patients in that institution.

The new pavilion is portable, and is sixteen feet six inches by thirty-three feet in its dimensions, having accommodations for twelve patients. The building is constructed of interchangeable sections, covered four feet from the foundation with clapboards, and arranged with adjustable awnings and with sliding windows to admit the sunlight and air. The roof is made of canvas, having adjustable ventilating traps, which are operated from the floor. Over the roof is placed a canvas fly, leaving a space of about eighteen inches. By this arrangement a free circulation of air is readily obtained. The building can be taken down at any time and be re-erected on another site in a short space of time.

BULLDOG HER JAILER.

Story Told by Young Girl Who Escapes from House.

On the story of Rose Frank, eighteen years old, the daughter of a New London, Conn., farmer that she had been forced to remain for four weeks in a house in Mott Street guarded by a bulldog till yesterday, when she escaped, Detective Sergt. Sullivan of the Mulberry Street Station last night arrested William De Marco of 191 Mott Street on a charge of abduction. He was locked up. The police are looking for the man who she says enticed her to the house.

The girl says that she stayed awake until the bulldog went to sleep and then ran out of the house.

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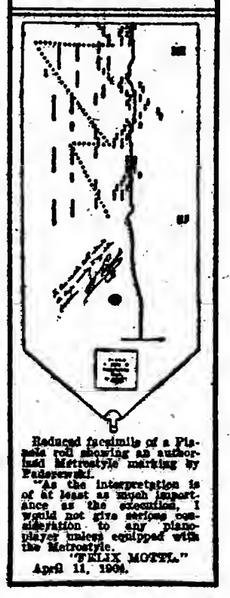
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LADIES' COATS, of tan covert or black broadcloth, collarless or fly front, lapped or strapped seams, taffeta or satin lining, value $16.00, Monday..... 9.95

DRESS AND PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS, of broadcloth, cheviot, Panama cloth or fancy mixtures, 7, 9 and 15 gored, plaited or full flare, some with straps and tailor stitchings; value $7.75 and $9.95, for Monday..... 5.95

Ladies' Shirt Waists

LADIES' WAISTS, of white lawn, front with buttonhole embroidery and tucks, fancy collars and cuffs, also of white linen, plaited front and back, laundered collars and cuffs; value $2.00, for Monday..... 1.55

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French Chiffon Voiles. Second Floor.

3,000 YARDS FRENCH CHIFFON VOILES, all wool, the newest Spring fabric, all colors, including black, white and cream, 45 inches wide; reg. 75c. per yard, for Monday and Tuesday..... 49c

Laces, Veilings, Neckwear.

NET TOP LACES, white or butter color, 5 to 10 in. wide, values 45c. to 65c. yd., Monday and Tuesday..... 35c

SILK CHIFFON, all colors, 45 inches wide, value 59c. yd., Monday and Tuesday..... 39c

CHANTILLY NET, all silk, black or cream, 18 inches wide, value 98c., for Monday and Tuesday..... 69c

FANCY MESH VEILINGS, plain or dotted value 20c. yd., for Monday and Tuesday..... 9c

VENISE LACE COLLARS, ecru or butter color, value $1.45, for Monday and Tuesday..... 89c

WHITE LACE YOKES, of Val. insertion and lace, value $1.39, for Monday and Tuesday..... 89c

White Goods—At a Sacrifice.

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SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES, scroll stitching, covered with fine figured silkoline in dainty colorings, both sides alike; reg. $1.98, for Monday..... 1.39

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STUDEBAKER, Broadway and 7th Ave. at 48th street, New York. We make Gasoline and Electric Automobiles.

BROOKLYN CROWD SEES BASEBALL ON SUNDAY

Nearly 12,000 "Buy Programmes" at Washington Park.

POLICE DO NOT INTERFERE

Puzzled as to Their Duty Under the Circumstances and Orderly Throng Gives No Cause for Complaint.

Sunday baseball in Greater New York, played by professional League teams, was started yesterday afternoon at Washington Park, Brooklyn, when the Brooklyns and Bostons of the National League met before a crowd of 12,000 persons and played a full nine-inning game without interference from the police or interruption of any kind.

The game was practically a test of the question of whether the authorities so constructed the law that they would feel warranted in stepping in and stopping the sport. That they did not interfere was taken by the promoters of the game to mean that professional baseball in this city on the Sabbath was an assured and certain thing. There were those interested, however, who ventured to suggest that on Sunday game did not mean a season of Sunday games, any more than that one swallow made a Summer. Whether Sunday baseball is to continue will depend, it is believed, upon what course the police finally determine upon.

It is probable that to-day, or within a few days, the matter of Sunday professional baseball in the city will be submitted to the Corporation Counsel for opinion and advice. Then ncertainty felt by the police is due to the conflicting decisions given by various Magistrates and Justices who have passed upon alleged violations of the Sunday law affecting baseball.

Several Brooklyn Police Magistrates, including Magistrate Furlong, as well as Magistrate Connorton of Long Island City, have held that the law is not violated where no admission fee to the grounds is charged. Supreme Court Justice Gaynor has gone further by ordering the discharge of a boy arrested playing the game on Sunday where there was a charge for admission to the grounds. Other Magistrates have rendered materially different opinions as to what constitutes a violation of the law.

Inspector Wiegand, who was detailed to Washington Park yesterday, was advised by his superiors that he could safely assume that if any direct charge was made for admission to the grme the law was being violated, and he bad warrant to interfere. The question of whether score card or programme selling, in lieu of admission ticket selling, was a subterfuge or evasion of the law was not determined for him and he left it undetermined.

The Inspector went to the park with Capt. White and fourteen men from the Bergen Street Station. The main entrance at Third Street and Fourth Avenue and the gate to the "bleacherles" at First Street and Fourth Avenue were opened at 2 o'clock, and as the crowd began to pass in Inspector Wiegand and Capt. White, with some of their men, took up positions near the ticket booths to see if any tickets were sold.

The booths, however, were closed, and no money was taken or tickets passed out at the gates. Every man who came along was permitted to enter the grounds, and go to whateyer part of them he desired, without being held up or interfered with in any way.

Stationed at the entrances to the grand stand; the field stand, and the "bleacherles" were men with huge piles of score cards or programmes. The cards at the grand stand were offered for sale at 75 cents, those at the field stand for 50 cents, and those at the "bleacherles" for 25 cents. These are the prices charged on week days for admission to these stands. Nearly every person who passed into the stands bought a card. Those who did not buy, however, were permitted to pass in and sit through the game, the same as those who had purchased cards.

There were comparatively few who took advantage of the situation to witness the game as "deadheads," and the management was elated over the way the baseball public had "come to the front," as they expressed it. President Ebbetts said that probably not more than two or three hundred people had availed themselves of the chance to see the game for nothing.

The police did not interfere with the card selling, and id nothing at all, in fact, but see that he crowd remained orderly. In this connection they had an easy time. The 12,000 people in the grounds were as orderly and well-behaved a gathering as had ever assembled to witness a game there.

"I have never in all my experience seen a better-behaved crowd at a baseball game," said Mr. Ebbets. "Everything was orderly here to-day, and there was absolutely nothing that any one could reaeonlably object to. We are not testing the law; there is nothing to be tested. The public is admitted to the park free, and no one is under any compulsion to buy a programme or anything else in order to remain on the grounds. We are respecting the law and do not expect any trouble."

HEMPSTEAD VICTIM'S FUNERAL.

It Will Be Held To-day at Anonymous Friend's Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 17.—The body of the unknown young woman which was found a week ago near Fleetwood, L. I., will be buried to-morrow in Greenfield Cemetery. The burial expenses will be defrayed from the hundred-dollar bill sent anonymously for that purpose.

Justice Wallace was besieged with requests to-day for pormission to view the body. James O. Birch of 119 Henry Street, Hempstead, after seeing the body, said that on April 6 or 7 the woman stopped him near his home and asked the way to Freeport. The woman, Mr. Birch said, seemed much depressed.

The chemical test to determine whether the woman committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid has not been finished yet.

"I TOOK POISON; SAVE ME."

Woman Who Swallowed Acid Soon Asks for Help.

A well-dressed woman about thirty years old walked into Riker's drug store, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, late yesterday afternoon and told one of the clerks that she had swallowed some carbolic acid, but was sorry she had done so, and would be grateful if he would call an ambulance. The clerk detected the odor of the acid, and saw her lips were burned, so he summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital and notified the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. At the same time he gave the woman an emetic, but it failed to work.

When Dr. Erksine arrived in the ambulance he also failed to remove the acid from the woman's stomach. She was then taken to the hospital, subjected to further treatment, and was held a prisoner charged with attempted suicide. She said that she was Mrs. Maria Alberst of 134 West Sixteenth Street, and that she was the widow of Herman Alberst of Kentucky, who died about three years ago.

Mrs. Lowe, who keeps a boarding house at the Sixteenth Street address, said that Mrs. Alberst had boarded there about four weeks, and that she understood that she was engaged in litigation over her husband's estate. She could tell nothing of her antecedents. The woman will recover. She said at the hospital that she put the acid in a glass of milk at Shanley's Twenty-third Street restaurant.

Queens Indorsement for Parker.

At a meeting of the Queens County Democracy yesterday in Flushing, the organization voted to indorso the candidacy of Judge Parker. Resolutions to that effect were offered by J. E. Cronin. This body is the anti-Tammany organization of Queens Borough, and among its leaders are John E. Cronin, J. J. Conway, J. J. Sullivan, D. J. Harte, B. J. Lyman, and J. J. Halloran. The organization credits itself with the control of 4,000 votes.

1.s medicinal properties and purity are singular to itself and have given it a world-wide reputation.

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

Strongly recommended in cases of Rheumatism and Gout.
An effective antidote for the grippe.
The Doctor's Spirit.

CLERGYMAN ATTACKS NEW PENSION ORDER

The Rev. Newman Smyth Is Himself a Veteran.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE CHEERS

Charles Sprague Smith Says That Pensions Are Relics of Barbarism—We Are Uncivilized, He Thinks.

Speaking on the subject "One Law for All the People," the Rev. Newman Smyth of New Haven, Conn., took exception last night, before a meeting of the People's Institute at Cooper Union, to the executive order by which veterans of the civil war over sixty-two years of age are given pensions. The large audience room was crowded, and his remarks were received with approving applause. In part, he said:

"The operation of the pension law has been carried beyond the original intention of those who passed it. In a year or two I might be able to receive a pension, as I am a veteran, although in that time I might be perfectly capable of playing a lively game of golf or of coming here and addressing you. But if ever I receive a pension I want to receive it lawfully and not as a pensioner of any political party. On the honor of a soldier I would scorn a pension if I had reason to suspect that it was offered to me by Congress itself with the intention of affecting my vote. I would scorn it as any honest man would as an attempt to bribe me."

The speaker then stated dangers arising from the attempt of individuals and corporations to pass class legislation. He said:

"The danger coming from the evasion of law by powerful interests is the plunder of the public. All corporations are not thieves; all corporation lawyers are not pursuing questionable methods. I open the vials of my wraht against those powerful interests which seek not to promote out interests, not to create wealth, but simply to take wealth from the pocket of the people and put it into their pockets.

Referring to reform by means of legislation, he spoke as follows:

"Never yet has an appeal been made squarely and honestly to the people that it has failed. Sunday legislation, liquor legislation, all legislation with a moral aim has a tendency to become overlegislation. There is a legitimate use for such laws, but beware ofoverlegislation. There is another kind of legislation to be avoided—legislation that cannot be enforced and that is thrown out as a political sop. The supremacy of law in this country is threatened also with class legislation."

At the end of the address the meeting was thrown open for questions. One man wanted all workers in factories pensioned when they reached an age when they were unable to work any longer. Another objected to pensioning soldiers when workingmen went unpensioned, which caused President Charles Sprague Smith to say:

"We are uncivilized. Until we come to believe in the solidarity of society, and until we are agreed on that point, we shall not attain to a good civilization. When we get that point of view, such things as exist to-day cannot exist any more. I believe the pensioning of warriors is a relic of barbarism. The worst kind of thing a man can do is to offer himself as cannon food. But I suppose we sometimes need men to defend our country."

BUCHANAN ON SHIRKERS.

Ironworkers' President Urges Fair Day's Work for Fair Day's Pay.

An official address by President Frank Buchanan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in which he reviews the events of the last year, was in the hands of the members of the local unions yeeterday. He goes over the familiar ground of the fight for the arbitration agreement by the Building Traders Employers' Association, and the reorganization of the old Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union into four branches after it had settled its strike with the Iron League.

Mr. Buchanan refrains from criticising the arbitration agreement, but says that from information gained by him he believes that the reorganization will result in good to the structural ironworkers in this city and its vicinity and that the organization here would be better and stronger than ever before. Regarding the experiences of the housesmiths when Parks was rulr, he says:

"I am hopeful that the members of the International Association will be benefited by their costly experience in New York, and be more watchful to see that the union dictates to the business agents instead of permitting a few individuals to dictats to the union. Cut out good fellowship and personal friendship, and select men on their merits."

"Our association should keep agreements inviolate," he continues. "A fair agreement means a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The men who are trying to use the union to hold their jobs when they are unable or unwilling to do a fair day's work in a workmanlike way are enemies to the principles that trades unionism is fonuded upon, and an organization that will permit its strength to be used for such purposes will come to grief in the end."

FIRE SERVICE EXTENSION.

New Battalion in the Bronx and Two New Companies.

Fire Commissioner Hayes has established a new Fire Department battalion in the Borough of the Bronx, to be known as the Seventeenth. It will include Engine Companies 46, 50, 68, 71, and 75, together with a new company now being organized; also Hook and Ladder Company 27 when organized.

Engine Company 76 was placed in service yesterday. It consists of two steam fire enginos and two hose wagons. Its house is at 103 West One Hundred and Second Street, a distrlct that for a long time has been lacking in fire protection. The new company is part of the Eleventh Battalion.

Celebration at Grace Church, Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 17.—The congregation of Grace Episcopal Church of Orange to-day celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the church, and special services of an impressive character were conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, who preached a sermon from the same text which the late Dr. Anthony Schuyler selected for his twenty-fifth anniversary sermon in the same church on July 2, 1893. Dr. Schuyler was the rector for thirty-two years. The parish is one of the largest and richest in the diocese and its roll of membership contains the names of many of the leading families of the Oranges. The first rector was the Rev. James S. Bush, who served from 1855 to 1867. Dr. Schuyler followed, and when he died in 1900 Dr. Mann was advanced to the full charge of the parish.

W. & J. SLOANE.

FOR the balance of this month, and in order to reduce our stock, we offer

CURTAINS

Lace Muslin — Crete Net

also a splendid assortment of Muslins, Syrian Laces and Fancy Novelty Nets by the yard

AT 25 to 33⅓% OFF

the regular prices.

All these goods are of the highest grade and were especially selected for our best retail trade.

Broadway & 19th Street.

NEW HORSES ON SPEEDWAY

Fresh Comers on the Road Gave Stimulus to the Day's Sport.

SPRING SEASON WAS OPENED

Pleasant Weather Brought Out Road Drivers in Force and a Record Crowd of Spectators.

With a record-breaking crowd out on both road and roadside, the Spring season of the Harlem River Speedway had its official opening yesterday. Good as was the sport and close as were the finishes between the well-known Speedway horses, however, the most interesting feature of the day was the introduction of a great number of fast horses new to the great driveway, for horsemen and spectators alike found their greatest pleasure in estimating the possibilities of what the recruits might do in deciding the season's championships.

There was plenty of high-class sport in the meantime, for it was the first really pleasant Sunday, with good footing, that light harness horsemen have enjoyed this year, and judging by the number on the road, they turned out one and all to take full advantage of it.

A feature of the day's sport was a half-mile go between Swift, 2:07¾, the winner of the New York Driving Club's 1903 trotting championship, and the gray trotter Jeannette, owned and driven by D. A. Loughman. Although the gray mare's mark is 2:25¼, she is said to have covered a mile in 2:12. Col. John F. Cockerill handled the reins over Swift.

The pair went away head and head. In the first quarter Swift gained a half length with perfect ease and looked a sure winner until the stretch was entered, when a nod and a touch of the whip caused the gray mare to show a remarkable burst of speed. Inside of a hundred feet she closed the gap that separated her from Swift and had just reached even terms as the post was passed.

The old pacing favorite Bicycle Girl, (2:20¾) driven by Samuel Bloch, proved that she had wintered well and lost none of her speed, in a head-and-head trial with Andrew Kane's new mare, Una T., who lacked finishing quality. Fred Noble's Grand Circuit pacer Cinch, (2:08¼) was having things pretty much his own way until he was turned to a good start with Swift, who beat him by a half length.

J. L. Dodge, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, drove his new trotter Khaki several winning heats, but was finally beaten out after an exciting half-mile tilt with Nathan Ely's bag gelding Fred Proctor, 2:24¼.

The three trotters, Belfry Chimes, driven by Andrew Crawford Khaki, and Red George, driven by George Huber, finished just heads apart in the order named. Louis Kahn's black stallion Bonnie Kirkland (2:23¾) paced home an open length in front of Byron Boy, (2:18¾) driven by E. J. Seymour. Michael Reid gave the black trotter Pet Raven (2:17¼) some sharp work. A. B. Gwathmey drove a new trotter, but had a friend beside him and was only a spectator.

Among the many others who participated in the sport were Capt. C. H. McDonald, with the trotter Mary Steels, 2:20¾. George A. Coleman, with Kingwood, 2:17¾; George Leveen, with Sunbeam; Thomas F. Russell, behind the show ring trotter Princess Sprague; Melville C. Boynton, driving the pacer Tony M., 2:11¼; Alfred C. Jennings, driving Flossie, 2:20¾, and Luke A. Burke, driving West Wilkes and mate, to the pole. W. A. Northrup driving Kalassa by Kremlin, 2:07¾; P. F. Drew driving the bay pacing gelding Hugh Mack, 2:16¾; E. J. La Place driving Index, 2:21¼; Andrew Cone driving Alice Drake, 2:14¼; C. M. Boynton driving Night Hawk, 2:23¾; M. H. Pariman driving Maggie Alencon, 2:20¾; David Goodman driving Freeland, 2:17¾; Thomas B. Leahy driving Santos, 2:21¼.

Thomas Grenbaum, driving Isaac Davenport; Louis Norton, driving a team of black trotters; Walter F. Klipatrick, driving Royal Rene, 2:20; Alexander Newburger, driving Belton Luck; Dr. H. D. Gill, driving a new bay trotter, and George Newcomb, driving Austin, 2:20.

SCHEDULE OF STEEPLECHASES.

Cross-Country Races Announced by Brookline Country Club.

The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., has issued a schedule of the principal cross-country events for the season of 1904, with approximate values of the races, and the dates on which they are to be run, as follows:

At Morris Park.—The Meadow Brook Hunters' Trial Steeplechase, $1,500, May 5; New York Steeplechase, $2,000, May 7; International Steeplechase, $2,500, May 14; Grand National Steeplechase, $7,500, May 21, and Meadow Brook Hunters' Steeplechase, $1,500, May 24.

At Gravesend.—Empire State Steeplechase, $5,000, May 30; Greater New York Steeplechase, $3,000, June 4, and Kensington Steeplechase, $2,500, June 11.

At the Country Club of Brookline.—The Duke's Cup Steeplechase, $2,000, and Challenge Cup Steeplechase, $1,000, June 14; St. Botolph Steeplechase, $1,500, June 15; Country Club Grand Annual Steeplechase, $5,250, and National Hunt Cup, $1,250, June 17.

At Speedhead Bay.—The Inaugural Steeplechase, $2,000, June 21; Rockaway Cup Steeplechaee, $2,500, June 23; Beacon Steeplechase, $5,000, June 25, and Independence Steeplechase, $5,000, July 4.

At Brighton Beach.—The Puncheetown Steeplechase, $2,700, July 9; Carragh Steeplechase, $2,600, July 16; Brighton Steeplschase, $5,000, July 23, and Aintree Steeplechase, $2,800, July 30.

At Saratoga.—The Ballston Cup Steeplechase, $2,000, Aug. 1; Beverwyck Steeplechase, $2,500, Aug. 6; Shilleiah Steeplechase, $4,500, Aug. 13, and North American Steeplechase, $5,000, Aug. 30.

CHANGES IN FOOTBALL RULES.

Coach Yost Makes Suggestions for the Rules Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—When the football Rules Committee meets next week to act on possible changes in the rules for next season it will receive suggestions from F. H. Yost, who has coached the University of Michigan with such remarkable success. Mr. Yost said to-day that his suggestions for changes in the rules were as follows:

"The most important legislation to be considered by the Rules Committee is in regard to Rule 18, which governs the disposition of the men. This rule should permit the use of either six or seven men on the line of scrimmage between the twenty-five-yard lines. If this rule read about as follows, it would make a much better game for both spectators and players:

"Six men, at least, must be on the line of scrimmage at all times, but if seven men are on the line of scrimmage between the twenty-five-yard lines, then the first man receiving the ball from the centre, or snapper back, may carry it beyond the line provided he goes outside the second man on the line from the man who put the ball in play.

"This rule as it is now did not produce the result that many claimed it would. It did not make a more open game, yet this feature of permitting the first man to carry the ball forward should remain, as it will add that much to the uncertainyt of the style of attack. Under the rule requiring seven men in the line, it is impossible to have the variety and number of plays that can be had when five men are permitted to be behind the lins, so many more formations can be had from five men than from four, it is this uncertainty as to what play will come next that adds much interest to the contest. The more varied the attack the more interesting it is to the spectator and the more beneficial to the player. This is an important rule because it affects almost every play between the two 25-yard lines, and most all the game is played in this territory. Permitting the man to cross the line outside the second man on the line would make that play more effective than to require him to go out five yards. It would also take away the uncertainty of this play, as it is often hard to tell whether he went five yards or not. If the rule requiring him to go out five yards is to remain, then the width of the field should be increased five feet so there would be an even number of five-yard lines.

"The rule requiring seven men in the line did not result in more end runs, but forced a line attack on account of insufficient interference for end running. It is plain that the fewer men there are in the back field before the ball is put in play the less chance there is to circle a good end. Men cannot be brought out of the line and be made to interfere for good fast backs as they should on end runs. This is impossible from the positions of the men. If the end cannot be circled with this extra man in the interference how can it be done without him? There is no team or coach who would not rather run an end for ten yards than buck the line for three yards, and there was certainly less end running last season than there has been for the past few years. With it possible to use either style of game between the twenty-five-yard lines I believe a more open game would result and much interest would be adde for both player and spectator.

Rule 25, C, reads: The holder of the ball and no other player in any place kick may be off side or out of bounds without vitiating the kick.

"This rule does not permit a place kick to be made from a scrimmage play from the play. It should be changed so that it would permit a place kick from a scrimmago play.

"The value of a field goal should count four points. It is not fair that a side which has made a touch down should be tied by a team making a field goal, yet a team that has made two field goals should win over one that has scored but one touchdown. This might not be true if field goal was to count three points. I do not believe that it will lessen the tries at goal from field to reduce the value of the field goal. A team rarely tries for field goal except on third down. The rule stating that if a team attempt a goal from field on first down inside the twenty-five-yard line the opponents must kick out from behind the ten-yard line was made to encourage goal kicking, but it never did, as a team will always try to make its distance if possible when approaching its opponent's goal."

FUTURE ODDS ON HANDICAPS.

Latest Quotations of Western Layers Against Horses in Big Events.

The latest announcement of odds in the future betting on the great Spring handicaps, revised to the close of last week, has been issued by the Chicago bookmakers who are taking advance wagers on those races. For the Brooklyn Handicap, scheduled to be run on May 26 at Gravesend, McChesney and Africander are quoted as equal favorites at 8 to 1 each, with Irish Lad the next choice at 10 to 1. Following in the quotations, at 12 to 1 each, are Hermis and Claude, while at 15 to 1 each The Picket and Hamburg Belle are in the next group. From 20 to 1 up to 200 to 1 are offered against others.

For the Suburban Handicap, to be run at Sheepshead Bay on June 16, Waterboy and McChesney are equal favorites at 10 to 1 each, with Hermis and Africander next at 12 to 1 each, and Irish Lad, The Picket, and Claude, at 15 to 1 each, the closest up of the others. Against the outsiders the other prices range from 20 to 1 up to 300 to 1. In the betting on the World's Fair Handicap, at St. Louis, to be run about June 25, Dick Welles is favorite at 6 to 1, with Wittul, Injunction, Bernays, and McChesney equal second choices at 12 to 1 each.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Preakness	116	Lady Mirthful	101
Loricate	116	Harbor	101
The Bowery	112	Moorhen	100
Belle of Wakefield	111	Tom Kiley	99
Singing Master	106	Wreath of Ivy	96
Julia M.	107	Belle of Belle Meade	96
Neptunas	106	Totness	96
John F. Ahearn	103	Blue Pennant	96
Lady Six Waiter	103	Esperance	96
Fair Order	101	Esher Leaf	96

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two-year-olds; four furlongs.

Revel	108	Marjory Rice	108
Auction	108	Noralight	108
Itaeka	108	Peggy	108
Diamond Flush	108	Dance Music	108
Estella J.	108	Long Days	108
Brush Up	108	Madrigal	108
Pink Garter	108	Jade	108
Chrystitis	108		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

Masterman	120	The Don	108
Paul Clifford	112	Tronville	105
Cincinnatus	111	Daisy Green	105
Foxy Kane	110	McGrathiana Prince	105
Miladi Love	106	Silver Days	101
Arachne	106	Monadnock	98
Belle of Milford	108	Tol San	93
Nic Longworth	106		

FOURTH RACE.—The Arverne Stakes for three-year-olds; seven furlongs.

Spring	112	Auf Wiedersehen	105
Andrew Mack	103	Monet	105
Peter Paul	105	Briarthorpe	102
Mohican	105	Tom Cod	102

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; four furlongs.

Red Reynard	108	Asterisk	108
Panamanian	108	Sylvanite	108
Bill Cozier	108	Iron Heart	105
Pendragon	108	Tramotor	105
Trajan	108	Homebred	100
Aqueduct	108	Lily Brook	100
Bert Osra	108		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Astarita	126	Lord Badge	118
San Nicholas	123	Himself	114
Rosetint	120	Sais	105
All Gold	120		

Old Liquors for Roosevelt Dinners.

Robert B. Roosevelt will give a dinner to the House Committee of the Democratic Club and a few friends at the clubhouse to-morrow evening. It has been the aim of the members of the House Committee to introduce new ideas with reference to what shall appear upon the table. One will superintend the preparation of a Virginia ham. Mr. Roosevelt himself will provide a bottle of Madeira wine, vintage of 1813, from his father's estate, some wine, both white and red, a gift from Admiral Kaznakoff, who commanded the Russian ships at the naval review held in New York Harbor in 1893, and brandy of 1830.

Harlem Oarsmen Active.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club, whose house on the Harlem River burned on Saturday morning, was offered the use of several other clubhouses, and accepted the hospitality of the Wyanoke Boat Club. The Metropolitan oarsmen will start to build a new house in a few days. The Metropolitan intermediate eight, composed of: Bow, Chicherial; No. 2, Handy; 3, Holder; 4, Corbett; 5, Magnolia; 6, Emerson; 7, Jewett; stroke, Eiler, and coxswain, Johnson, was out in a borrowed boat for a short row.

An Atalanta eight, boated as follows, was out: Bow, Massey; No. 2, Grignard; 3, Miller; 4, Koch; 5, F. Bamman; 6, C. Bamman; 7, Fest; stroke, Smith; coxswain, Varley.

Blagden Wins Squash Tournament.

The special squash court tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club was brought to a close yesterday. W. G. Blagden and R. Fincke, both of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, playing in the final round. Blagden, the champion, proved the victor in three straight games, two of which were very close and interesting. Scores:

Blagden—					
0	0	0	5	2	0
Fincke—					
0	2	1	0	1	0

0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	—17				
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	—14
1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	—15						
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4						
1	1	1	6	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	1—15						
1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	1		—13						

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Butler's Celebrated Teas.

From the tea shrub direct to your table. That's why we can sell the finest teas at half the usual price.

Special Trading Stamp Offer for 3 More Days.

30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of Unxld Tea Our New Importation 1 lb.50c
30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of Ceylon Tea Butler's Choicest Golden Tips.. 1 lb.50c
20 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of Butler's Choice No. 1 Tea 1 lb.30c
10 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of Butler's Choice No. 2 Tea 1 lb.25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

We Are Holding the Lid Down

as usual, on high prices for choice groceries and household supplies. This has been our regular practice for twenty years and the habit is confirmed. Buying always in the largest quantities from the producer or manufacturer for spot cash, we retail direct to our customers. They enjoy getting all the middle profits, and the volume of our business steadily increases. For the next three days, outside of the Extra Specials with Teas and Coffees, we will again give

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

to everybody on everything except C. O. D.'s, where the purchase amounts to 10 cents or more, for the first three days of this week—MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

At All of Our 124 Retail Grocery Stores.

Trade at the one most convenient.

A Snap for the Laundress

Gloss Starch

Best White Gloss Laundry Starch..... 4c

Tomatoes—Choice quality ripe, red fruit, solid packed, in large cans; 3 cans for..... 25c
String Beans—Tender and fresh; 3 cans for..... 25c
Baked Beans—"Housekeeper's" brand, plain or in tomato sauce; a can..... 10c
Premium Chocolate—No. 1 quality, the best for cooking; ½ lb. cake..... 17c
Triumph Chocolate—Sweet vanilla, ¼ lb. cake..... 5c
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Let THEM do the work for you.

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Most appetizing and daintiest of all snaps; a revelation in pasteboard barrels; each only..... 19c

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Makes smoothest finish and ironing a pleasure. With handle attached, 4 for..... 5c

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW RUSSIAN DOCTRINE.

The announced purpose of "the Lieutenant of his Imperial Majesty in the Far East" to seize as prizes of war steamers furnished with wireless telegraph apparatus and to treat newspaper correspondents on board them as spies does not stand examination at all in the light of reason and of international law and practice. It may be explained, but certainly not justified, by the exasperation of the Russian commander at his continued defeats and losses. We are entirely confident, at least, that no attempt will be made to carry into actual effect the novel and amazing principle laid down in the note communicated to Secretary HAY by Ambassador CASSINI.

Newspaper correspondents within the zone of military operations have a status which is defined in Article XIII. of "The Regulations, the Laws, and Customs of War on Land" adopted by The Hague Tribunal, Russia being one of the signatory Powers. That article reads as follows:

> Individuals who follow an army without directly belonging to it, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers, contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands, and whom the latter think fit to detain, have a right to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they can produce a certificate from the military authorities of the army they were accompanying.

Correspondents or reporters accompanying the army of one of the belligerents would be provided with a certificate of the nature indicated. In most cases they would not be detained even as prisoners of war. By no civilized nation have newspaper correspondents ever been treated as "spies," and no civilized nation ever will so treat them.

The essence of the character of the spy is clearly indicated in Article XXIX. of The Hague Laws and Customs of War:

> An individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains or seeks to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

This description in no way fits the newspaper correspondents of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES aboard the wireless telegraph steamer Haimun in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li. In fact, in many ways it expressly excludes them from the category of spies, and by treating them as such Russia would wantonly violate The Hague agreement, to which she is a party. Worse than that, she would put herself in a position to be called to account for an outrageous affront by the neutral Powers whose nationals she should seize on board the steamer. The citizens or subjects of neutral Powers under a neutral flag on the high seas may not be molested, much less captured, by one of the belligerents merely because in the conduct of their lawful business they "might communicate war news to the enemy by means of perfected apparatus not being yet foreseen by existing conventions." The spy character could be established only if it appeared that by deception and in disguise the correspondent had obtained information which it was his principal or his exclusive purpose to transmit to the Japanese commander.

The fact is that the correspondents aboard the Haimun go openly about their business, and that they send their dispatches to the wireless telegraph receiving station in Wei-hai-Wei, in a neutral country; that they are there transmitted to London and New York. If it happens that any part of this information finds its way back to Tokio, that is a casual and incidental circumstance not chargeable to the intent of the correspondents; nor is it a circumstance of which it can with any show of reason be affirmed that it injuriously affects Russian interests, since the events reported by the correspondents aboard the Haimun are not at all those of Russian plans and preparations inside the harbor, but of Japanese manoeuvres and assaults outside, of which the Japanese of course have first-hand information. The situation is in no respect to be compared to that of wireless telegraph correspondents attached to the headquarters of a General commanding a land force.

The Russian position, though, is characteristic. The Lieutenant of his Imperial Majesty in the Far East does not permit even the journals of St. Petersburg to be fully and truthfully informed as to what is going on. He imagines that the intereste of his imperial master will prosper by the suppreseion of truths and thrive upon ignorance. He makes also an assumption which must be at once disputed. He assumes that even upon the waters of the sea the interests of neutrals must give way altogether in order that the belligerents may accomplish their work. That is not the modern idea. The tendency is more and more to restrict the operations of war, to diminish interference with the rights of neutrals, and to estabish and observe regulations which will permit war to he carried on with a minimum disturhance of the world's business. One of the rights of neutrals is to be informed of the progress of the war. How are the neutral nations of the Western World to he informed of events in the neighborhood of Port Arthur if the correspondents of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES are to be seized as spies? Tokio givea out only the most meagre information; St. Petereburg gives out only such information as seems good to Russian ideas, and modified to suit the requirements of Russian policy. The interests of civilization demand that this barbarous new doctrine shall be stamped out at the moment of its invention.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee made a witty and brilliant speech against Mr. ROOSEVELT on Saturday, pointing out his inconsistencies and citing passages from his historical writings to give effect to severe criticism. But we think that the leaders of the Democratic Party are seriously in error if they imagine that they can induce a majority of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S countrymen to vote against him on the notion that he is an insincere man. Our own conviction is that his capability sincerely to entertain and act on inconsistent ideas constitutes one of the most dangerous elements of his complex character and threatens the country, should he be elected, with the most considerable inconveniences and embarrassments.

In estimating the qualities of Mr. ROOSEVELT and their probable consequences, it must, of course, be borne in mind that he is extremely ambitious, very determined in his general aims, highly intelligent, and has a native and acquired knowledge of men and ability to deal with them of a rare order. It is related that the late President MCKINLEY remarked to a visitor who commented on the "wild" energy of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S demeanor and speech at the time of the approach of the Spanish war, that the young Assistant Secretary of the Navy was "one of the shrewdest politicians in the country." The story may be without foundation, but it is unquestionably "well found." Though relatively young still, he has had a much wider range of experience in public life than any save three or four of our Presidents at the time of their election, and he has made an attentive and intense study of politics all his life. Nor is he really as young as we are in the habit of thinking. He is forty-six, as JEFFERSON was when he became Vice President. GRANT was but one year older, CLEVELAND but two, and GARFIELD but three years older when elected President. Mr. ROOSEVELT has had three years in the Presidency at a time when events of great and novel importance have succeeded each other pretty rapidly. The experience has developed him necessarily. It has confirmed some and checked others of his tendencies; it has not made him less of a politician nor has it abated his purpose to use his skill for the advancement of his plans and the attainment of his ideals.

"Ideals" he has. They are high, and they are cherished with fervor and tenacity. It would be unfair, and, in his opponents, it would certainly be unsafe, to ignore that fact. They lend to his course the sustained force of something like fanaticism, strengthened, not repressed, by the capacity for political combination. One trait runs through most of his public career. It is the depth and constancy of his conviction that the attainment of his ideals, the accomplishment of his hopes for his country, the guidance of his Nation toward a great future are intimately connected with, if not dependent on, his own leadership. That is a feeling strong and efficient men have often entertained. Few have been so puzzlingly candid in its manifestation. Not many have been so persistent and on the whole so successful in gathering a following of men who practically share the conviction. For it must be acknowledged that by the side of the large number of active politicians in the various States whom he has attached to his fortunes through persuading or forcing them to see that their own fortunes are linked with his, Mr. ROOSEVELT has also a considerable number of personal supporters, many of them of pronounced ability from different walks of life, who believe with the utmost sincerity and enthusiasm in the essential soundness of the man and in the real elevation of his aims and his motives. One of his most earnest political opponents recently declared of him that the only way to be able to hate the man or greatly to distrust him was to keep away from him.

Undoubtedly his career has been marked, especially since his entry upon the Presidency, by grave inconsistencies. That is a fact which the voters ought to consider, and it will have its weight in their verdict. Should he be opposed by a safe and honorable candidate on a rational platform, it is quite possible that it may make the verdict adverse. But it would not be expedient, as, we think, it would clearly be unjuet, to eeek to present him to the country as dishonest and unscrupulous, pursuing selfieh ends by the insincere advocacy of conflicting policies as these seem most likely to catch the popular favor. That sort of campaign would arouse into formidable activity the popular sentiment of admiration and affection for the man which undoubtedly does exist independent of the sober estimate of the political leader and aspirant. As we have already intimated, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S curious capacity for sincerity in directions which it is not easy to reconcile is a real element of riek to the country from his continuance in the Presidency. It would be more sensible as well as more honorable to recognize it than to mieinterpret and pervert it.

BANKING AND OTHER THINGS.

The story of the little bank in the heart of the mercantile district, with a branch on the east side, which is disclosed by the action of the State Banking Department, is a curious revelation as to the credulity of human nature.

The condition of the institution, so far as it has been revealed, seems to be the result of operations not usually connected with banking and wholly opposed to the principles that make banking safe, to say nothing of its being honorable. Almost inevitably the risk from theee departures from sound business methods and purposes falls on the depositors, and in a case like that under discussion the depositors are likely to be of a clase whose members cannot readily protect themselves. The bank is a convenience and aid to them. It takes the custody of their money and it lends them funds proportionate to their assets and credit as the bank officers measure these. In a large bank with numerous strong and experienced customers, the business is subjected to much more and more intelligent vigilance and criticism than in a small bank with relatively few depositors accustomed to large affairs. The smaller bank, especially when it has depositors among the small tradesmen, requires, therefore, a closer and more searching and constant supervision by the authoritlee.

This task is, as a rule, well performed by the State department within the range of its authority and means. But the occurrence and recurrence of cases such as the one now under investigation are indications that there is a substantial defect in the system. This particular case is eo extreme and impressive, there is evidence of practices so contrary to any decent banking principles, that it is to be hoped that it will be very thoroughly exposed and that whatever lesson it contains as to the strengthening of the system will be carefully heeded.

SENATOR LODGE TO THE RESCUE.

It was not very difficult for Senator LODGE to stem the current of opinion in the Massachusetts Republican Convention in favor of reciprocity. The very considerable number of Massachusetts business men who have been Republicans in the past and who are disgusted with the extreme and narrow tariff policy of the party are not likely to be represented in the conventions of the party.

For the past eight years they have been voting the Republican ticket under protest, and solely because the Democrats, by surrender to the Bryan ideas regarding the currency, have made it impoeeible to vote any other. When rational business men get a candidate and a platform that make them feel safe as to matters infinitely more important to them than the tariff ever can be they will desert the Republican Party altogether. In the meantime the truculent suppression by Mr. LODGE and his fellows of even a mild attempt at modification and mitigation of tariff oppression will render the revolt, when it becomes practicable, more certain and more decisive.

THE MENACE OF EPIDEMIC.

The annual report of the State Health Commissioner of New York to the Governor makes the startling but not eurprising statement that a great many cities and towns are menaced by epidemics of typhoid fever such as have prevalled within the past year or two at Ithaca, West Seneca, Watertown, and other places. Of the economic aspects of this situation the Commissioner says:

> If the monetary value of a human life is assumed to be $5,000, the deaths from but five of the preventable diseases during 1903 in this State represent a loss of $94,060,000. These figures seem appalling, and yet millions upon millions can properly be added to this aum, in loss of wages, expense of the care of the sick, and many other expenses incidental to the management of these epidemic and infectious diseases.

The five preventahle diseases referred to and the deaths due to each last year are: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 13,173; diphtheria, 3,056; typhoid fever, 1,665; scarlet fever, 1,057; smallpox, 41, a total of 18,992.

It is probably true that the conclusion to be drawn from these gloomy statistice is that the State should make more ample provision for the work of the State Board of Health, but this is not the only one to which they point, nor is it the most important. The State Board cannot safeguard life or health in centres of population where the people are so indifferent to the dangere which menace them that—as at Ithaca, for example—they are content with a weak and inefficient local sanitary administration and deliberately close their eyee to the clearest and most specific warnings of danger to conserve the petty interests of local trade. Whatever is done to protect communities against epidemics must be done where the danger exists. When an epidemic breake out and reachee proportions which defy concealment, the State Board renders an excellent service in eending an expert to stimulate the local Board of Health to intelligent and efficient activity in dealing with dangerous conditions. To encourage communities to feel that they may safely rely upon the State Board to maintain the vigilance against the consequences of their own negligence which is the price of safety would be to increase the danger which now menaces them. Cities, towns, and villages must be made to appreciate the fact that they must look after their own health, and that unless they do this under good advice and wise guidance and spend the sums needed to clean their neglected placee, purify their water supplies, and guard against secondary infection, a calamity may overtake them which will involve the expenditure of thousands to accomplieh a small part of what might have been done for as many hundreds if done in time. The inspiration to intelligent activity in such matters must come from public-spirited citizene who are willing to be counted the enemies of local prosperity until such time as their work is appreciated. A revival of the local spirit which found expreesion in the New England town improvement society movement is much needed, and the missionary who shall preach it effectively will be a public benefactor.

THE TELEPHONE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The announcement of Lord STANLEY, Postmaster General, in the House of Commons that the Post Office Department is in negotiation with the National Telephone Company for the purchase of that undertaking is interesting and important. There seeme to be a general opinion in Parliament that the telephone people are a very clever lot of business men and quite capahle of getting the better of the functionaries of the Post Office Department in any deal of this character. This led the Postmaster General to consent to the appointment of a select committee to see that the interests of the Government are not put in jeopardy by the superior business intelligence of the vendors in that transaction. The telephone experience of the department seems to have been quite satisfactory. The system it now operates has cost £4,300,000 and a further investment of £3,000,000 has been authorized for extensions in London and the provinces. The London telephone service is contracted for by at least 90 per cent. of the users on the basis of a fixed charge of £5 per year and a penny for each call, with 30s. as a minimum. The average charge to users is under £8 per annum for all the service they require, and it will gratify the New York eubscriber to learn that at this rate the system is remunerative. Lord STANLEY says it will show a considerable net profit next year and a very large profit the year after.

It may aleo gratify him to learn that the representative Londoner is not even yet quite happy in his advantagee. One of these, writing to The London Times, presents a formidable indictment of the management of the telephone service under the Post Office Department and concludes as follows:

> If we had a telephone service in London such as they have in New York or in any of the other cities of America, I venture to say there would, without question, be an enormous saving of time, temper, and money; but so long as people are willing to tolerate the execrable service with which we in London are at present afflicted, so long will the authorities take no steps to improve the service.

If London had euch a service as we have in New York and as may be found in most American cities, he might find that there still remained certain things to be desired which are among the conditions precedent to perfect happiness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even more notable than the declaration in favor of the "open shop" principle, adopted at the recent meeting in Philadelphia by the National Clothiers' Association, was a speech delivered at the banquet of the delegates by Judge MAYER SULZBERGER of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas. With an earnestness rarely displayed by the orators of such occasions, the Judge warned his hearers that their organization, with all its good qualities and beneficent work, was only a step toward somcthing very different, and that they would have accomplished nothing permanent in the way of meeting the great industrial and social problems of the age so long as they, as employing capitalists, stood banded together in opposition to the demands and aggressions of banded labor. "You are going in the right direction," he said, "but I bid you reflect that you have not reached the right goal. It may take, for all I know, a century to reach the right goal; hut it is always worth while to know whither you are heading. The organization of manufacturers alone can at the best be but a temporary one. There can be no valid, permanent organizations which hreed rival organizations, the only method of solution of difficult social questions between which is war." And with emphasis Judge SULZBERGER declared that in a free State it was alike intolerable that labor unions should by violence and the infliction of harm to the hodies and properties of citizens carry points resolved in one-sided convention and that aggregations of capitalists should do the same thing. He foresaw industrial peace only when all the members of the existing classes recognize the basic rights of humanity and that each man stands for man, whether he he rich or poor. In the Civic Federation the Judge saw the beginning of a true solution of our difficulties, and, curiously enough, as will be thought hy some to whom the rest of the speech will be highly acceptable, he praised without qualification the interference of President ROOSEVELT in the coal strike, calling it an epoch-making act that had made desperately needed amendments in laws and Constitutions. Because of what was done then, the Judge predicted, "nevermore will it be possible for great combinations of capital and labor to hring this Nation to the verge of a civil war without the final interference of the whole people of the United States by adequate legislation, whether in State bodies or in National Convention." And President ROOSEVELT the Judge called "that great citizen whom shallow thinkers consider to be impetuous and ehort-sighted, because they cannot look along his range of vision." All this the assemhled manufacturers heard with occasional startled glances at each other, but they applauded the speech unanimously and called it great.

—In considering Ruseia's determination —which ehe will never, never, never carry out—to treat as spies any war correspondents whom she catches using wireless telegraphy in their work, it muet be remembered that military commanders long ago gave up the suppression of what has already happened. Often they would like to do this, just as they often did it in the past for weeks and months at a time, but the right of the nations directly and indirectly —it's much the eame—interested in the progress of a war has long since come to be asserted and recognized everywhere, and even Russia does not dare to forbid the ordinary work of war reporting. She does, however, pretend to draw the line at wireless telegraphy. No reason can be imagined for doing so, and no excuse except the very absurd one that wireless telegraphy is new. In so far as it is different from the old methods, it is less rather than more dangerous to the General planning a campaign and depending for success upon the concealment of his intentions from the enemy. The conditions of the new reporting are favorable for the quick communication of observed facts, but they are unfavorable for the establishment of intimate relations with a large number of informants, and it is in the latter way that plana are learned before their execution and prematurely revealed. Russia's dislike for the wireless men is based solely on the promptness with which they are reporting her humiliating defeats and her appalling accidents. Of course this is unpleasant, but it cannot be helped, and poor old Russia only thinks she thinks she is going to hang war correspondents who stick to the open sea and report what they ohaerve there and thence.

—A dispatch of ours that told about a hen "sitting" in a treetop, and in several lines used the word "sit" where "set" is employed hy some, has brought us a brief hut indignant letter, which reads:

> *To the Editor of The New York Times:*
>
> How long since your reporters parsed the verbs "to sit" and "to set," and recognized the difference in meaning?
>
> Tell them to go back to primmer days.
>
> G. J. M.
>
> Hudson Heights, N. J., April 15, 1904.

Ah, well! such things must be, even in these days, and no doubt it will be many a year hefore everyhody ceases to say that heus "set" and to spell "primer" with two "m's." Neither crime is particularly heinous. As a matter of fact, "to set" did come perilously near to acquiring the significance of "to incubate," but it never did it except among the illit—we mean among the people capable of spelling "primer" with two "m's."

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A well-known citizen of convivial habits recently emerged from a condition of prolonged indulgence with a black eye. He was still wearing this souvenir of his halcyon period when he encountered John Sharp Williams, whom he knew very well.

"Where did you get that black eye?" inquired Mr. Williams, after greetings had been exchanged.

The convivial one had already answered that question several hundred times, and his answer rolled trippingly from his tongue.

"Why," he said, "I was walking into the Post Office with my arms full of parcels, hundles, letters, postal cards, and one thing or another, and I had just arrived at the revolving door when one of the parcels slipped from my overloaded arms and fell upon the floor. I stooped to pick it up, atill holding the other hundles in my arms. As I did so, the door revolved and struck me in the eye, thus creating the disfigurement which you have noticed."

Mr. Williams listened to this explanation with gravity.

"But why didn't you hit the man back?" he inquired.

ABSENCE OF STREET SIGNS.

Hopes Present Administration Will Make Much-Needed Improvements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The absence of street signs in cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and the larger cities is inexcusable, for these cities have sufficient funds at their command to mark their streets and keep a system of marking in thorough repair. But they, with the smaller cities, are negligent in this regard. This defect arises more from negligence on the part of city officials than from lack of means. There are plenty of durable and legible signs manufactured and at a reasonable price.

There can be no excuse for the lack and shortcomings of street-corner signs. Nothing is more obvious than that the signs should be uniform in design and in place, so that people will know instinctively where to look for them and what they will look like when seen. The signs which seem to have filled the longfelt want can be seen on Riverside Drive and on Central Park West. They are modest, artistic, and legible, the letters being of a uniform size, and answer the purpose for which they are intended.

Let us hope that the present administration will not let the unmarked corners go unsigned for an indefinite period, as the former administration made the question of street signs a campaign issue, and now it is up to this administration to continue without any loss of time to erect signs where wanted or to improve if possible on the signs already erected. C. J. C.

New York, April 16, 1904.

Plea for Seaside Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem that the city authorities are more than ready to do their share in the matter. Borough President Ahearn, it seems, has suggested, namely, that "the establishment of seaside parks would work wonders in uplifting the morals and health of the great masses. As soon as possible the city should appoint a commission to examine into the merits of such sites as may be presented for consideration." Charles B. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, is reported as saying: "The matter of the selection hy the city of seaside park sites, where multitudes of the young may go and indulge in innocent amusements and recreations, free from all corrupting influences, has been in my mind for years." I have heard that many organizations and many prominent citizens are deeply interested in this seaside park movement, and it would seem that the time is most propitious for THE TIMES to use its great influence to forward a scheme promising such heneficial results.

New York, April 16, 1904. A. P. S.

Seeks Cure for Stuttering.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the medium of your paper, may I ask that some of your readere will give me the address of a specialist on stammering and stuttering. Being a stranger in New York, and of limited means, unahle to spend mouey needlessly in doctors' fees, I should consider it a favor to receive a letter in your care from a patient who has received permanent benefit for this nervous trouble. L.

New York, April 15, 1904.

His Disability.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Tho lawyer was examining him concerning his qualifications as a juror.

"Have you ever served on a jury?" he asked.

"No, Sir," answered the man. "I've been drawn a good many times, but I was always too smart to get caught on a jury."

"What's that, Sir?" interrupted the Judge, sternly. "Do you boast of your smartness in escaping jury duty?"

"No, your Honor," said the man. "Not at all. When I said I was too smart I meant that I was always excused because the lawyers thought I wasn't ignorant enough."

Married a Couple in Two Languages.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

Because the bride could not understand English and the groom could not understand German, County Judge G. W. Murray of Springfield, Ill., found it necessary the other day to perform a wedding in the two languages.

The couple gave their names as Louis Maudra and Miss Wyite Wetti, the former twenty-six and the latter nineteen years of age. The ceremony was first said in English, the groom giving the responses, and then in German, to which the bride made replies.

DUAL ROLES IN POLITICS.

Sees a Merry War in Prospect in the Coming Contest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A question has been raised in the minds of some of your readers on the "Ethics of Gov. Odell's position, in accepting the Chairmanahip of the Republican State Committee while occupying the eminent position he holds as Governor." In assuming this dual rôle does he simply become Governor of Republican interests and director of a partisan campaign? It is puzzling.

If proper for Gov. Odell to handle this double-harreled gun in the coming political struggle, why should it be considered improper for Judge Parker to give his views on the political issues while holding his judicial position? Is the line so finely drawn that what is right for a Governor is wrong for a Judge?

Following Chairman and Gov. Odell's lead, will it be the correct thing for the President to take the Chairmanship left vacant by the death of Senator Hanna and run his own campaign? If not, why not? Where is this precedent to lead to anyhow? Let us come further along the line and suppose a possible, but improbable, alliance between Mayor McClellan and Senator McCarren to dethrone Charles F. Murphy, and have the Mayor take the leadership of Tammany Hall while holding the Mayoralty. Imagine the howl in such a contingency. While two wrongs don't make a right, where would be the difference in the Mayor taking this position and the one held by the Governor? The difference lies in the mental make-up of the two men. While there's no imaginable combination of circumstances wherein the Mayor ean be sized up in the attitude of turning on the man who has been a prime factor in his political fortunes, like Mr. Murphy has been, the same cannot he said of the Governor in his treatment of Senator Platt.

The rôle of Jekyll and Hyde is a difficult one when played on the mimic stage by an artist like Mansfield. The publicist that plays the part in the coming political struggle is liahle to find himself in the undesirable predicament of the Russian Admiral a few days ago, when he run on a submarine mine of his own planting. He is likely to come out of the contest like a crushed tragedian.

Senatorial Togas may take the direction of the stage and manipulate the curtain. They have an easy way of confounding their enemies, and bobbing up serenely at the right time. What a merry war the coming contest will be with the odds so far in favor of the Democratic dark horse.

QUERIST.

New York, April 15, 1904.

AS TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Takes Exception to Judge Pitney's Remarks About Those Who Oppose It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable interest in your issue of the 12th inst. the remarks which Judge Mahlon Pitney of Hackensack, N. J., addressed to two talesmen who had been called to serve as jurors in a murder case. It appears that when they were questioned if they had any scruples touching the infliction of capital punishment, they both replied in the affirmative, and were, of course, rejected by the prosecution on that account. Whereupon the learned Judge is reported to have said that "men who objected to doing jury duty in a murder case because they had scruples about capital punishment appeared to him to take the same view of the law as do Anarchists!"

Now, the writer has the pleasure of the acquaintance of a good many humane and intelligent men, who are about as far removed from being Anarchists as Judge Pitney himself, but whose repugnance to the infliction of the death penalty for any offense is one of the deepest of their religioua emotions. Would Judge Pitney have these gentlemen conceal their views if summoned for jury duty in a capital case for fear of getting a sharp lecture from the Presiding Judge, and being held up to their neighbors as cranks and Anarchists? But there is another view of the case which seemed to have escaped the learned gentleman.

Why is this question put to a talesman in a trial for murder? Is it not because a knowledge of human nature convinces any counsel for the prosecution that a man having a conscientious scruple of this kind would enter the jury box with a bias in favor of the criminal? The counsel for the defendant would no doubt in the majority of cases very gladly accept such a juror, for he knows that the highly sensitive conscience of such a man would give undue weight to the evidence in favor of the prisoner, and disregard the strong points in the logical chain woven against him. If the punishment attaching to conviction for such a crime were imprisonment for life this scrupulous juror might not hesitate to bring in a verdict of guilty, hut no power in the world could make him send a fellow-heing to the scaffold if there was the most infinitesimal doubt in his mind of the prisoner's guilt! No, depend on it, there are worse evils in the world to rail against than the one that excited Judge Pitney's ire last Monday, and more dangerous "Anarchists" to get rid of, than the humane men who would like to see capital punishment entirely abolished. T. G.

Brooklyn, April 16, 1904.

Care of Shade Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to last Wednesday's letter in your paper on the protection of shade trees, it seems to me the only way to insure any protection for them is to have them surrounded by boxes, iron standards, or wires. A great deal of money has certainly been spent in planting trees in this city, and I believe very little in taking care of them. Now that they are all under the charge of the Park Commission, we are told there is no money to inclose them, and it would require more men than could be supplied to follow up the injuries inflicted on them. Therefore, the only thing to he done at present seems to be to interest individuals. And when a sufficient number care for trees, public opinion will be strong enough to compel their proper treatment. L. P.

New York, April 15, 1904.

The Crow and the Ping-Pong Ball.

From The Boston Watchman.

During a piazza game of ping-pong one of the balls was sent quite a distance out over the lawn, where a crow seized it and bore it off in triumph, evidently thinking it was an egg. After much pecking, from all of which the frolicsome little ball bounced away unbroken, the crow had an excited consultation with several of his fellows, and then deliberately carried the ball to the top of a high tree and let it drop. Again the assembly of black-feathered experimenters gatbered around in amazement. Was there ever such a remarkable egg? It had fallen from a height that played havoc with their eggs and their little ones as well and yet survived intact! Then one after another tremped on it, cawing loudly all the while.

At last, in sheer exhaustion and disgust, they all gave it up, flew to the top of their favorite tree, and, still cawing loudly, watched one of the ping-pong players come out from the house and carry off this invincible egg that had baffled their boldest attecks.

Worth It.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

In a divorce petition at Iola the husband sets up that he had to pay his wife regular wages in order to get her to "cook and wash the dishes." And there isn't a wife in Kansas who will not cheerfully agree to the proposition that it is worth wages to cook and wash the dishes, particularly if the dishes are tough and hard to cook.

WOMEN AND CITIZENSHIP.

Case of Forfeiture Upon Marriage with an Alien.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A curious misapprehension seems to prevail as to the exact status of the women of this country. Are they citizens of the United States, or are they not? Recently a man prominent in public affairs announced in a speech that "women are not citizens, and therefore do not count." This false impression as to their citizenship seems to prevail even among persons who should know better.

As a matter of fact, women are, and always have been, citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declared that "All persons horn or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States." This made women citizens beyond any peradventure, and this right has heen acknowledged in many ways. Native-born women desiring to travel in foreign lands are given passports as "citizens of the United States." Women of alien hirth who become naturalized are given papers declaring that they have become citizens of the "United States," and women who pre-empt land in new regions receive from the Government title deeds which declare that they are "citizens of the United States."

It would seem that the status of women as citizens of the United States was therefore impregnahle, and yet in many cases a woman who has contracted marriage with an alien has been held by this act to have forfeited her rights as a citizen of the United States. Where such marriage brings to the bride great wealth and high rank in some other land there may be compensation for such loss, but there are many cases in which such forfeiture of citizenship is productive only of harm. In many of the Western States no alien may hold any land, and instances might be cited in which a woman who hae tolifully labored to pre-empt her portion of land has found herself deprived of it because she had wedded some attractive young foreigner.

The National Legislative League has been striving to secure some public action which shall forever settle this vexed question. As a result a hill was drafted by Senator HOAR which providea that a woman who contracts an alien marriage may at her option remain a citizen of the United States. In the case of Mrs. Florence Holbrook Mayhrick, released from her long imprisonment for the alleged murder of her husband, the question was referred to Commissioner General Sargeant, who, after approval by the Attorney General, returned a reply to the effect that Mrs. Mayhrick was not a British subject, but an American citizen.

A most sensible and just decision. It is certainly time that our Government should take the stand that native-born Americans are citizens of the United States, whether women or men, and are forever entitled to the protection of the Repuhlic.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE,
President National Legislative League.

New York, April 16, 1904.

DEFENDS LABOR UNIONS.

Cites Figures to Prove That They Are Philanthropic in Effect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your iseue of April 13 is published an attack on labor unions hy Mr. Kirby: As he most seriously reflects on "unions as an alien growth," and I represent one of the strongest financial organizations of that class, I would like to state for the benefit of my fellow-citizens and colleagues in the trade union movement that, despite this attack of Mr. Kirby's, the evidence is to the contrary, and in favor of the alien system of "trades unions," so far as it affects the "Amalgamated Society of Engineers." We have been established in the United States and Canada for nearly a half century, and have hranches all over the world. Prof. Commons said that trade unions were not philanthropic societies. The following figures come very close to philanthropy, expended by way of benefits:

To unemployed and travelers	$435,148.00
Sending members to situations	1,500.00
Sick benefit and beds	250,985.00
Contingent (extra benefits)	10,616.00
Superannuation benefit, (old age)	478,535.00
Funeral benefits	69,155.00
Benevolent grants, (distressed members)	14,730.00
Rents, rates, taxes, insurance, and sundries	17,460.00
Trade and Lahor Council	5,205.00
Accidents and loss of tools by fire	11,250.00
Parliamentary funds	1,125.00
Federations of trades	82,350.00
Total	$1,330,488.00

Our expenditures for all purposes that have heen distributed between 95,000 members during 1902 total approximately $1,497,000. These facts, with many more, may be brought forth to confute Mr. Kirby's imputations against unions of alien growth. Were it not for these multiplied agencies of the trades unions, it is at least reasonable to suppose the State would directly be compelled to foot the hill.

WILLIAM DELAHAY,
Secretary A. & C. C.

New York, April 16, 1904.

The Dollar as the Cabby Knew It.

From The Philadelphia Press.

An old gray-bearded, well-to-do farmer from up the State on a visit to this city had a queer opinion of the English language before he was here an hour. Arriving at Broad Street Station, he accosted a cabman and inquired what it would cost for a trip to League Island and back.

"Two plunks," repiled the cabby.

"Two what?"

"Plunks—bones—cases—can't you understand?"

"I asked you what it would cost for the trip, and I'm not here to be made a fool of," replied the farmer with some heat.

"That's what I am trying to tell you. Two daddies. See?"

"Excuse me, but I don't seem to catch what you mean."

"Well, haven't I tried to tell you five or six times already? Two bucks, two cartwheels."

It was then the up-the-State man seemed to grasp the meaning of what the cabby was trying to tell him, and he said in the meekest of voices: "You don't mean two dollars?"

"Yep, that's what I have told yon about a half a dozen times."

At that the farmer climbed aboard and the cabby mounted the box and drove in the direction named.

THE APPEAL TO PARKER.

Ie there no trick or ruse
The which the world may use
Whereby to get your views?
Put hy the law, Sir,
If you had in your hand
Three aces, would you etand
Pat, or would you demand
Two in the draw, Sir?
Silent and Sphinxlike man,
Tell us, pray, if you can,
Tell us, how old is Ann?
Sir, you will rue it
Till your last day is done
If you don't tell some one
Who struck Bill Patterson.
Why did he do it?
What sort of breakfast food
Do you use? Is it good?
Have you tried shredded wood?
If not, why don't you?
Have you seen "Parsifal"?
Did you sit through it all?
Look like an early Fall?
Answer us, won't you?

—J. W. F.

NOMINATION OF FOLK NOW SEEMS ASSURED

Thirty More Delegates for Missouri's Anti-Boodle Candidate.

THE MACHINE IS DOOMED

Bitter Fight for Gubernatorial Nomination the Outcome of Exposure of Corruption in Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk, running for Governor of Missouri on an anti-hoodle ticket, carried six more counties in primaries and conventions yesterday. Thereby he so strengthened his candidacy that his nomination as the Democratic candidate next July seems assured.

Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City, the State's machine candidate, hoped to carry Johnson, Cass, and Nodaway Counties, or at least to send the delegations from those counties to the State Convention uninstructed for any one for Governor. Mr. Folk carried all three of these counties with ease. In Ripley, Douglas, and Andrew Counties Mr. Folk was practically without opposition. Six more counties will declare themselves this week, and it is conceded that Mr. Folk will carry them all.

By winning yesterday Mr. Folk secured thirty more delegates, giving him a total of 138, or more than Harry B. Hawes, who has 111, and Mr. Reed, who has 33, together. None of the other opponents of Mr. Folk have any delegates.

The withdrawal of Mayor Reed from the race is now expected at any time. Mr. Hawes has announced quite positively that he will not withdraw, and this is credited by reason of the fact that Hawes delegates to the State Convention, all secured in St. Louis, are believed to be controlled by Ed. Butler, rather than by Hawes.

DOOM OF THE MACHINE.

The doom of the Democratic State machine is written in letters so black and bold that he who runs may read. On the rock of corruption the stalwart bark, which has weathered the gales and storms of thirty-two years, has broken her bows and sprung a thousand leaks. She is fast going to pieces.

Mr. Folk, who is only thirty-two years old, and six years ago was practically unknown in politics, is responsible for the wreck. He it was who exposed the corruption in the State machine. He is the man who secured the indictment and conviction of nineteen St. Louis Councilmen and Aldermen for betraying the public trust, and to him is given the lion's share of the credit for the exposure of corruption as it existed in Jefferson City.

Mr. Folk was elected Circuit Attorney of St. Louis three years ago on a "reform ticket" put up by the Democratic Party to oust the odious Ziegenhein administration from power. Mr. Folk did not want to be Circuit Attorney. He had a splendid law practice and did not wish to abandon it. The Silk Stockings and the Jefferson Club urged him to stand for the election as a duty to his party. Even Col. Ed. Butler, the "Czar" of the boss of the party, waxed eloquent in persuasion.

"Very well, gentlemen," finally assented the young lawyer, "I will be your candidate, but, remember, if I am elected, I will be the Circuit Attorney of St. Louis."

"Certainly, certainly," murmured the gratified campaign managers, little understanding the significance of Mr. Folk's words or foreseeing what his quiet warning meant.

FOLK'S FIRST INDICTMENTS.

Mr. Folk was elected and he became the Circuit Attorney of St. Louis. He indicted Col. Butler and nineteen of Col. Butler's henchmen, members of the Municipal Assembly, who were paid by him to award franchises and privileges to corporations and others who retained Butler to secure these benefits for them; he indicted James L. Blair, Ellis Wainwright, Henry Nicholaus, Philip Snyder, and other silk stockings and friends of silk stockings, and he not only indicted one of Harry B. Hawes's police Captains and several of his patrolmen and ward workers, but he told Mr. Hawes in courteous but unmistakable language to "mind his own business."

Mr. Folk's fame became national. He enlisted the Secretary of State and the President, even the United States Senate, in the work of punishing hoodlers. Small wonder that his name was among the first to be mentioned as an available man for Governor of Missouri. That Lieut. Gov. John A. Lee and Secretary of State Sam B. Cook, the two most prominent machine candidates for the Democratic nomination, had been smirched by the hoodle investigation he had waged so relentlessly "without fear or favor" was merely an incident of the crusade. No one who knows Mr. Folk will credit the assertion of Mr. Folk's enemies that he used his office to remove from his path those who blocked the march of his political aspirations.

The Folk boom started slowly, but grew by leaps and bounds as soon as the Supreme Court began reversing the hoodle cases. First one after another of these cases was reversed and remanded—and all of them on technicalities. Col. Butler, whom a country jury had convicted on an indictment charging him with offering a bribe of $2,500 to a member of the Board of Health to award the contract for garbage reduction to Butler's garbage company, was turned scot loose by the Supreme Court in a remarkable decision, holding that the Board of Health had no legal right to let the garbage contract; therefore Col. Butler could not have attemped to bribe a member of the Board of Health to do something the Board of Health could not legally do. This decision reversed half a dozen decisions by the Supreme Court, holding that the Board of Health could let a valid contract for garbage disposal.

Following closely on the heels of the Butler decision came what was known as the "Bonner decision," holding that information filed by prosecuting attorneys must be sworn to or accompanied by the affidavits of witnesses. This opinion acted as a "hanket" decision, reversing all the boodle cases not already reversed on technicalities.

All the boodle opinions were written by Judge Gantt, who was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Gantt is an ex-Confederate soldier and was strong throughout the State. But in his opening campaign speech he declared that there was no hoodling in Missouri, and that men like Joe Folk who slandered their State and their party by asserting the contrary should be run out of the State. Judge Gantt's boom collapsed. His own county of Henry declared for Folk.

The next candidate to announce himself for Governor was Mayor James A. Reed of Kansas City. Mayor Reed began stumping the State in vigorous fashion. Profiting by the sad experience of Judge Gantt, he did not make so vicious an attack on Mr. Folk, but he criticised him for laying the responsibility for boodling in Missouri at the door of the Democratic Party, and he reiterated that boodling is not an issue in the State.

Harry B. Hawes of St. Louis, member of the Board of Police Commissioners and President of the Jefferson Club, the Democratic city machine, next announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination. Hawes began a bold and hitter campaign against Folk. Like Reed, he declared boodling was not an issue in Missouri.

BUSINESS MEN BACK FOLK.

Meanwhile Nelson B. McLeod, a wealthy and prominent lumberman of St. Louis, started a campaign fund for Folk and enlisted the support of a dozen or more of the leading business men of St. Louis to boom him for Governor. Mr. Folk began a campaign of education. He boldly asserted that boodling was an issue in Missouri and that it was the duty of the Democratic Party in the State to eradicate boodling from the legisaitive halls of Missouri.

Folk's boom flourished in proportion as the machine fought it. Then the State Democratic Central Committee refused to call county primaries in all counties to select delegates to the State nominating convention. It was conceded that county primaries would help Folk and would hurt the machine. St. Louis County, the first to take action, called township conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to a County Convention where the county's eight delegates to the State Convention were to be chosen. Clayton, the county seat, was the scene of a disgraceful riot on the day set for the County Convention. The Chairman of the convention, who was a Folk supporter, the members of the County Committee, and many of the Folk delegates from the various townships were assaulted and thrown out of the convention hall.

But the rowdy tactics gave the Folk boom the higest boom it had yet received. The Folk delegates from the various townships in St. Louis County held another convention and elected Folk delegates to the State Convention.

The campaign grew more bitter daily as the date set for the St. Louis primaries grew closer. Under a ruling of the City Counselor, those Democrats who had not voted at the charter amendment election a year ago and had since changed their residence were debarred from registering. This was a severe blow to Folk, as hundreds of his warmest supporters were men who as a general thing do not go into primaries and were therefore not qualified to register for the Gubernatorial primary. Mr. Folk received a most disappointing vote. He carried only three wards. Hawes carried every other ward in the city, thus securing 111 delegates to the State Convention.

Under the ruling of the City Counselor it is probable that Mr. Hawes carried all these wards honestly but one. That one was the Twenty-eighth, the home of many of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the city. John J. Lavin, the Jefferson Club's ward boss in the Twenty-eighth, imported "Indians" from the river wards to the polling places in the Twenty-eighth. These assaulted respectable voters, threw them out of line, drove them from the polling places, and carried the ward for Hawes.

BOOMERANG FOR HAWES.

Hawes carried the ward, but in so doing he assured Joseph W. Folk of the Democratic nomination for Governor. An indignation meeting attended by 1,500 prominent citizens was held and denounced the Hawes methods. The Folk managers took up the election frauds as their battle cry, and it proved most powerful. The Grand Jury indicted Lavin, some of the "Indians," and a dozen policemen.

Following the St. Louis primary the counties began to act rapidly. County after county held primaries or township conventions and instructed its delegates for Folk. The Folk boom became a tidal wave. Vernon County, one of the largest of the Southwestern Missouri counties, home of Senator "Bill" Stone, and a machine stronghold, went for Folk by a big majority. Then Cole County, containing Jefferson City, the State capital and home of the machine, went for Folk. Throughout the State the County Committees fell over one another to get into the Folk band wagon. The machine was utterly disconcerted, dismayed, frightened. "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone, United States Senator, and one of the big four who control the machine, came back to St. Louis from Washington for a few days and announced his admiration for Mr. Folk and his inability to see any reason why Folk should not have the united support of the party. It culminated, which, coming from the "Gum Shoe" one, was equivalent to an indorsement of the Folk candidacy.

WILLIE SAVED THE CAT.

Climbed Aloft on a Sign and the Crowd Applauded.

Willie Hymile, called "Mussy" by his associates in the business of selling newspapers in the vicinity of Brooklyn Borough Hall, is in training to become a fireman.

He began his course yesterday evening by valorously rescuing a starving cat who had been imprisoned on a ledge above the fourth story of the building at 15 Myrtle Avenue, in that borough.

The piteous mewing of the imprisoned animal attracted hundreds of people who stood around offering advice to each other and the cat. Willie appeared with a group of his chums, and looking up sized up the possibilities of a sign hanging down from the roof of the building to just over the first floor. Quickly shinning up the awning post, he grasped the sign and made his way up with the rapidity of a monkey. Reaching the place where the cat crouched, the boy stretched out his arm, and the animal jumped to his shoulder.

At this the now greatly augmented crowd gave vent to a cheer, and the cat, terrorized, ran back to her eyrie.

"Aw, wat's de matter wid youse fellers?" shouted Willie.

Then he made another attempt, amid breathless silence of the crowd. He grasped the feline by the scruff of the neck, and, putting it back on his shoulders, made his trip back. When he reached the ground he received an ovation, while the rescued animal scampered off.

"Ye're a hero, all right," said a policeman, as he clapped the boy on the back.

"Ah, g'wan; nuttyer kiddin'," answered Willie. "I'm goin' to be a fireman."

A NOODLE TRUST?

Uniform Price for the Delicacy Intended by Manufacturers.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—A meeting of noodle manufacturers of the United States has been called to meet at the Lincoln Hotel, Pittsburg, Tuesday, April 19, at 10 A. M., for the purpose, it is said, of amalgamating the interests and making a uniform price.

Several manufacturers of that article have responded to letters of invitation and will be present.

"TIM" IS "THROWN DOWN."

Police, Under Low, Gave Him Candy, but Now, Alas!

While Mayor Low and Police Commissioner Greene were reviewing the police parade a year ago seven-year-old "Tim" Dugan, who lives with his aunt, Mrs. Christina Mussinger, at 322 Third Avenue, climbed up on the grand stand and sat under the railing, close to the Mayor. A policeman discovered the boy and ordered him down from the stand, but the Mayor, appreciating the boy's daring, allowed him to remain where he was.

"Tim" got into print the following morning and became famous in the neighborhood. Several times since that he has appeared on the police record, sometimes as a "lost boy", and at others in accidents. The police say they have a strong suspicion that the boy is looking for further notoriety.

Last night Mrs. Robert Sedgwick of 129 East Twenty-sixth Street was driving down Third Avenue in her carriage when she saw "Tim" crying in the street. She stopped the carriage and questioned the boy. He said that he was lost. Mrs. Sedgwick drove with him to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. There he was recognized by Sergt. Morgan and told where he lived. The Sergeant scolded him and then sent for the boy's aunt.

"My pull with the cops ain't no good no more since Mayor Low went away," said the boy. "Last year the cops bought candy fer me. Nothin' doin' now."

"CABBY" IN EVENING DRESS.

Man Who Said He Was Belasco's Secretary Has an Adventure.

Policeman Murphy of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was standing at Third Avenue and Sixty-third Street yesterday when he saw a cab being driven recklessly north on the avenue. The driver was very unsteady on the box, and Murphy placed him under arrest. The man was unable to give his name at the time, the police say. When he was searched the police were astonished to find that he wore evening clothes under his regular uniform coat. Sergt. Bell suspected at once that the man did not drive the cab regularly.

A friend called at the station house late in the afternoon and furnished bail. He said the prisoner was Joseph Mack of 202 West Thirty-ninth Street, secretary to David Belasco.

About an hour after he left the station the cab was claimed by Thomas P. Dolan, a liveryman of 462 Seventh Avenue. Dolan said that Mack had hired the cab the night before. He thinks the driver got drunk, for he has not made an appearance at the stable. Mr. Dolan says that Mack probably exchanged coats with the driver and started to drive the cab himself.

DEDUCING A "PEDIGREE."

Could Even Sherlock Holmes Find More Than Staten Island in a Sigh?

"He's been in the vinegar vat," remarked Policeman Berkweld last night as he hung his limp prisoner over the rail in the East Fifth Street Station, and from that remark the Desk Sergeant inferred that the captive was "pickled" beyond that stage where an intelligible record of name, address, and nativity could be obtained for the record. As he was about to send the man unregistered to a cell there was a sign of animation, the prisoner straightened up, and bestowed upon the Sergeant, the policeman, and the doorman a labored and comprehensive wink, designed to convey to them his appreciation of the fact that they were good fellows, and an assurance that he was in the same class.

"Wacher name?" demanded the Sergeant, ignoring the prisoner's evident desire to display a friendly spirit.

The man smiled slowly, and with the air of one who felt that smiling was a duty. Then he said:

"'My name is Norval; on the Grampion hills
My father feeds his flocks; a frugal swain,
Whose constant cares were to increase his store
And keep his only son, myself, at home.'"

Then he chuckled and the hothered Sergeant, vainly trying to extract some sense from the answer, demanded:

"Where is that home he wantsd to keep you at?"

The prisoner balanced himself, and assumed an air of wisdom. Then he answered:

"A home on the rolling deep,
Where the scattered waters rave and the winds their revels keep."

"Are you a sailor or was your father a sailor?" demanded the now indignant Sergeant. But the captive only hiccoughed and shook his bead, while his standing position was seriously imperilled by his effort to adapt his legs to the rolling motion with which the deep-sea fancy had invested the station house floor. The doorman chuckled and the policeman who had made the arrest grew red with suppressed emotion.

"Where were you born?" said the Sergeant so fiercely that the hobo straightened up with a snap that threatened serious consequences to his spine. But he recovered himself, and became tearful as he declaimed:

"I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn.
It never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too a long a day;
But now I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away."

At this the queer prisoner sighed, and with such force as to disarrange the papers on the Sergeant's desk.

"I don't wonder that any one with a breath as alcoholic as that would want it taken away," declared the Sergeant. Then to the doorman: "Take him back," and the prisoner was led out. At the door he paused and inquired:

"Shall I, like a hermit, dwell
On a rock or in a cell!"

"Cell to-night; rocks to-morrow," said the Sergeant, the spirit of prophecy being strong upon him. "Anyway, we got something out of him," and he entered this upon the blotter:

"NAME: Norval —. ADDRESS: Grampion Hills, S. I.

IN THE SHOPS.

Genuine tartan plaids come for hat braids, though it is doubtful if a large assortment of them could be found. They are made up with a few braids of some plain color, a cream, perhaps, or a dark blue.

⁂

Also, one's old belts can be used for hat trimming. Belts have been seen on hats for some time now. One of the last seen was a large white straw hat, low crown, and straight wide brim. This brim is turned up over the crown in the back, and a broad leather belt of black is put around the hat from back to front, bolding the brim in place and forming the only trimming. The buckle, which is a large but simple one of gilt, is on the top of the hat at the back.

⁂

A pretty black hat with a rim turning up on all sides has around the crown and filling in the rim a round boa of ostrich feathers in white. On the outside of the rim is appliqued a heavy lace, though one is doubtful whether to call it embroidery or lace. The design is of wheat in a deep cream color, and looking at a distance almost like the real wheat.

⁂

A dark green hat has the outer part of the rim covered with a thin lace edge dyed the exact shade of the hat.

⁂

A pretty hat trimming is the dandelion blossom, a few of the flowers in their natural condition looking like the first blossoms of the Summer. With these are more blossoms gone to seed, pretty white fluff, which is charming on a hat.

⁂

An attractive spray for a hat has poppies in the soft deep rose pink seen in natural blossoms sometimes, and with them different kinds of grasses in red shades.

⁂

Fine silk nets are embroidered with paillettes for pattern evening gowns. These come in delightful colors and combinations. A pale green net is embroidered with the paillettes in the same shade, a brown net has applied leaves of a dark brown velvet and brown gold paillettes, and one of the most elaborate gowns is of white net embroidered with paillettes of the fish scale variety, with the opalescent tones. With these are fine fringes of the paillettes.

⁂

Of the separate undersleeves that are sold, many have ruffles falling over the lower part, which fits the arm. There will be a long, close-fitting cuff, and this may or may not be finished with ruffles around the wrist. From the top, falling to the top of the cuff, are deep ruffles, made of different materials to agree with the character of the sleeve. One of these sleeves has a deep lace frill, with another of chiffon under it at the top. Many are elbow sleeves, and the top ruffles fall from the elbow or just above it when they are on. There are always deep ruffles, double and triple, for the sleeves of gowns, and there are soft puffed sleeves of chiffon, mousseline, or lace, with no ruffles.

⁂

In the short ostrich boas to be seen this year a pretty one is a deep cream. Deep cream or pale tan is seen in many ways this year, in embroidery in white or entire garments made of it, and the cream ostrich boa matches costumes better than the plain white as well as being prettier and more becoming.

⁂

Another short boa which is more of the stole order, being flat, is made of innumerable close-set ruffles edged with a cream lace, which gives a fluffy cream surface.

⁂

Pretty stocks of lawn and lace are finished with deep cream embroidery. There is cream on white, on pale pink, and cream on the cream. There is a narrow plaited front piece to these stocks, finished around the edge with "val" lace.

⁂

Cool-looking dotted swissee have a cream ground. These come with hair-line stripes of white, some a half and others a quarter of an inch apart. The muslins are embroidered with fine dots of black, and also of white.

⁂

White horsehair braids come ready to make up into hats in white, with dots of cream straw, with lace designs of the cream and black horsehair braids, showing similar designs.

PLATT IN WASHINGTON WHOLLY WITHOUT "PULL"

A Mere Unconsidered Member of the Senate Rank and File.

NO ONE EVER CONSULTS HIM

Boss Emeritus Grasps Pathetically at Elusive Straws of Prestige—That Odell "Compromise."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The boss emeritus of the New York Republican Party, the one pathetic figure of last Tuesday's State Convention, is spending in Washington the days of his isolation, as some of the dethronsd Roman Emperors spent their declining days in dignified idleness on estates or in humble labor far from the scene of their glories. In Washington, too, much of the time when he was active and dominant was spent; here he has served one Senatorial term and parts of two others; and yet, with all that has been written about him as boss, little has been said of him as Senator; as New Yorker he has lived in the calcium as Washingtonian in the shade.

Here, for five years longer, is his safe and comfortable retreat, whatever storms may beat upon the broken wreck of the Platt machine in New York. It may reasonably be expected that long before those five years are out the last plank of the wrecked ship will have disappeared beneath the waves and that Platt will be, in Washington, that strange figure in the modern Senate—a Senator with no machine and no influence behind him, with nothing but the memory of a boss-ship that is history.

Because there is somewhat of the pathetic in the violent wresting of power from an old man by a young one, it may seem unkind to set forth the truth about Platt's service of the State of New York in the National capital. The truth about it cannot be entirely kind; and yet "nothing but good of the dead" is a principle which can hardly govern in the case of a man who is dead as a boss, but alive as a Senator, the chosen representative of the Empire State in the upper house of Congress.

HIS POSITION IN THE SENATE.

Platt's position in Washington does not seem to be very thoroughly understood in his own State, perhaps because so little has been written about it. When he was seen to be the slated successor of David B. Hill in the Senate in 1897 there was a protest by independent Republicans, who rallied around Joseph H. Choate, and one of their most cogent arguments against Mr. Platt was that he had been in the Senate before, and had not made a single speech.

Speechmaking is no final test, standing by itself, of a Senator's usefulness. There are sometimes Senators who never talk, but who are as influential as any in the Chamber. This does not happen often, but it is quite enstomary for a Senator who makes but few speeches to be a man of weight. Mr. Aldrich, for instance, is not a very frequent talker, and yet he comes as near running the Senate as any man.

The painful truth is that so far as Mr. Platt is concerned New York is not represented at all in the Senate; her voice is unheard, except in purely local matters. When any public question comes up in the Senate no one seeks Mr. Platt. The great affairs of this country are transacted without him.

No Senator ever goes up to New York's senior representative and asks what he thinks of any pending measure. No Senator ever tells him that this or that measure is under contemplation. No Senator seeks him in the cloakroom to obtain New York's opinion, and no Senator finds the way to his committee room to inform him of what is going on.

He is simply one of the rank and file. The great leaders of the Senate make up their programmes without him, and he learns of the thing projected when his vote is needed. When the bill comes up he votes with the rest of the rank and file; he offers no amendments and he never speaks. Reporters, seeking to know what is contemplated by the Republican leaders, often go to other Senators who are not leaders, thinking that these men may have gleaned something of the leaders' plans. But they never go to Platt.

He has a committee, of course; nearly every Senator has a committee. He has one so that he can have a comfortable room for an office. Many of the committees transact no business and never were meant to transact any, but every committee has a room, and it is the Senate's way of giving a member a place where he can sit down and write his letters. When a new State is created the Senate will create two new committees, so that each of the new Senators can have an office.

When that frank and cynical person, Matthew Stanley Quay, came back to the Senate they gave him a room hearing the imposing if mysterious title, "Committee on Organization, Conduct and Expenditures of the Executive Departments." Mr. Quay despises humbug. His enemies call him a political pirate, but if they are right he is an engagingly frank pirate. He ignored the pretense and hung over his door the legend, "Senator Quay." Later this candid practice was followed by others.

Mr. Platt's committee is that on Printing, a harmless and innocuous committee, which at intervals submits resolutions providing that 500 copies of some document about hydraulic rams or boll weevils be printed. It is needless to say that the influence of this committee on the world's progress is not radical.

He is not often in his seat in the Senate, but this is because of his bodily infirmities. He goes to his committee room every day—not, of course, to transact committee business, but to use his office. And this is the sum total of the work of the senior Senator from New York, so far as general legislation is concerned.

AS TO NEW YORK MATTERS.

As to New York matters, he introduces many bills and resolutions. There he is active. He undertakes to see that New York gets her fair share of the appropriations, just as the other Senators do for their respective States. Here he is a much more influential and active Senator than Depew.

Mainly his activities centre around New York politics and patronage. Here he is the whole thing; Depew simply trails in after him. But, as Federal patronage is a small part of a boss's duties, his activities here are concerned mainly with what goes on in New York and not in Washington. This, at least, has been the rule in the past, but so closely has the strong young boss who has dsthroned him clipped and sheared him that hereafter Federal patronage will be the only thing to give occupation to the old man's declining years.

Even on New York matters his ascendancy has been due to the fact that other Senators have concurred in it. The time-honored rule of "Senatorial courtesy" would not prevent them from doing as they pleased, for all Platt could do to defend himself. This was shown in the case of the nomination of William H. Plimley to be Assistant Treasurer at New York.

Platt secured the assent of a majority of the Finance Committee, and Plimley's nomination was reported. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Chairman of the committeee, who spends more time in New York than he does in Rhode Island or Washington, was in New York that day. He came back and moved that the nomination be recommitted so that he could have a look at it. Platt and Depew unsuspiciously agreed, thinking it was a formal affair, whereupon charges against Plimley were filed, and the President withdrew Plimley's name. The crafty Aldrich, of course, knew that the charges would be filed when he made the motion. It was a most suggestive incident, and one of the things it suggested was that even on New York matters Nelson W. Aldrich of New York and Rhode Island was "the Senator from New York."

It is a strange old age that Platt is passing, and will pass in Washington; hardly a Senator, hardly more than a member of a club of ninety members. Even of this club life of the Senate, if it can be called that, he does not get the full enjoyment. He is not and never has been a member of Washington "society."

The man's whole life was in his boss hip, and with that gone he is a more melancholy and pathetic figure than even those imagine who see the pathos of an old man's fall at the hands of the Governor he made.

For there is nothing left. Had Foraker wrested Mark Hanna's machine away from him there would have been plenty left in life for Hanna, and he would still have been a Senator in the full sense of the word. The tearing away of Aldrich's strength in Rhode Island would not impair one whit his domination of the Senate. But Platt had nothing else; that gone, all is gone.

This lends new pathos to a scene that has been enacting itself in Washington for two years—Platt's tragic struggle to keep the people here from seeing his coming fall. He knew, of course, that it was coming, long ago. Odell's inroads grew more and more patent, and as each new citadel was wrested from him the declining boss made an effort so eager that it was almost frantic to keep the significance of it all away from the people here, who looked up to him as New York's chief. It seemed pathetic then; it is additionally pathetic now, when the issue of Odell's remorseless march is plain to all.

He clung desperately to the last shred of his only title to Washington's admiration. Once, for example, Odell announced that a bill would be dragooned through the Legislature. It was a bill which Platt had always opposed, and at Albany Odell's announcement was accepted as the beginning of the end. A newspaper man went to Platt's lonely committee room and asked him about it. It was fairly pitiful to see the frenzy with which the old man insisted that he had himself urged Odell to put the bill through.

"But," said the reporter, "John Raines, your lieutenant, says you knew nothing about it, and that it is in opposition to your wishes."

The old boss became frantic. "John Raines doesn't know anything about it; he doesn't know anything about it!" he cried.

And thus, at each new stage of the decline, each time when Odell brutally and remorselessly tore away the veil with with which the old man was feebly and nervously trying to hide his mortal wound, Platt pathetically persisted that the act was his own.

ODELL'S DECISIVE COUP.

So it went until the night at the White House, when in President Roosevelt's presence the strong new boss struck his predecessor down and announced that there should be no more pretense. The demeanor of the two men as they left the White House after that four-honr talk was worthy the brush of a historical painter. Platt, bowed, broken, utterly crushed, tottered to his carriage, refusing to say a word except to refer all questioners to the man who had conquered him; Odell, flushed, triumphant, strode away with the light of battle still in his eyes and an air upon him so militant and victorious that had there been passersby in those deserted streets his look might have told the veriest stranger all.

Some time ago there was a sad and melancholy farce in New York, when some of Mr. Platt's friends, headed by Depew, went to Odell after a conference and extorted a "compromise." By this "compromise" Platt was to remain nominal leader and Odell was to run the State campaign. It may interest those who read with open mouths of this happy settlement and compact to know that this is precisely the thing for which Odell contended at the White House the night he wrested the Republican standard from the old flag bearer's hands.

By the trembling, nervous efforts Platt is still making to cover his nakedness with some rag of authority, one can see that he has drunk deep of humiliation; but he has not yet drunk to the dregs. That will be done when Odell either comes to the Senate himself in Depew's place, or sends some representative of the new knock-down-and-drag-out system of leadership which has replaced the "Easy Boss."

Then will be seen the spectacle of the wreck of a Senator, the ghost of a boss, sitting unregarded, impotent, and useless in his Senatorial place, while over his head his new colleague cracks the whip of party rule, and while his old acquaintances crowd around the new man to learn New York's desires. When that takes place, this tragedy of politics will reach its climax; it will be time for the curtain to fall.

LITERARY BOY RUNAWAY.

Philadelphia Lad's Favorite Book Is "Vanity Fair."

Two boys who said they were Earl Raymond Fetterolf, thirteen years old, and Harry Whistler Moore, eleven years old, both of 1,727 North Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia, slept in the rooms of the Children's Society last night after a brief adventure in trying to seek employment in New York. The boys approached Policeman Brennan at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue about 8 o'clock last night and Fetterolf said:

"Officer, we have run away from our homes in Philadelphia, and we are hungry. If you will assist us to get something to eat and a place to sleep we will see that you are repaid." Brennan took the boys to the station house and Capt. Aloncle took them into his office.

"Let me be the spokesman," said Fetterolf to Capt. Aloncle. "His mother kept a boarding house, he said, but he wanted more money and decided to come here with his friend. At Jersey City their money gave out, but Chief Murphy, he said, gave them 25 cents to get over the ferry.

Capt. Aloncle sent out for a substantial meal for the boys. After they had eaten it he asked Fetterolf:

"Do you read dime novels?"

"No Sir," answered the boy, "only standard fiction: 'Vanity Fair' is my favorite book."

The boys then sang for the policemen.

KAISER MAY MEET LOUBET.

Said to Have Expressed Wish to Do So —Dines with Mrs. Robert Goelet.

ROME, April 17.—Emperor William is credited with having indicated that he would be ready to meet President Loubet should the occasion arise before the end of his Mediterranean cruise.

Judging from the information which it has received, the Italian Government considers groundless the report that a plot was hatched at Marseilles to kill President Loubet in the course of his coming visit to Italy.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, April 17.—Emperor William, accompanied by fifteen members of his suite, dined to-day with Mrs. Robert Goelet on board the latter's steam yacht Nahma.

The Emperor expressed himself as delighted with the event and said he wished the Empress were with him to share his pleasure.

WOMAN HIT GAILLARD, WHO SOUGHT HIS DOG

Trust Company Official Had Lively Time Recovering Animal.

BROTHER, TOO, WAS BEATEN

Stopped Stylishly Dressed Trio with Missing Mascot, and Then Followed Them Home.

Shortly before last midnight a man who said he was W. E. G. Gaillard, Vice President of the McVickar Realty Trust Company, recently absorbed by the Empire Trust Company, accompanied by his younger brother, walked into the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Both exhibited much-battered countenances to the Sergeant. Mr. Gaillard, whose nose was bleeding, said that he had been struck by a woman, and that his brother had been beaten a short time before by a man who accompanied the woman.

Mr. Gaillard explained that on Nov. 27 a Boston terrier, to which he was much attached, disappeared. Last night his brother, walking up Broadway at Fifty-fourth Street, thought he saw the dog held in leash by a fashionably dressed man, who was accompanied by two stylish looking women. The brother of the owner walked up to the man and said: "I beg your pardon, Sir, but you have my brother's dog there, and I would like to have it."

A fight ensued without more ado, in which the man, with the assistance of the two women, gave young Gaillard a severe drubbing. They finally released him, and he followed them to 218 West Fifty-third Street, saw them enter, and then went to the Windsor apartments and told his brother. Together they went to the Fifty-third Street house. The elder Gaillard mounted the steps and rang the bell. The door was opened and he asked to be allowed to see the dog. By way of reply, he says, the young woman who opened the door struck him on the nose.

The brothers retreated in haste and went to the station. Mr. Gaillard did not care to prosecute any one, he said, for the assault, but he was anxious to get possession of the dog, and he was afraid that unless he got it at once he would never get it at all.

Mr. Gaillard, his brother, reinforced by a policeman, went back to the Fifty-third Street address, and when both brothers positively identified the dog as the one that had been lost, the animal was surrendered to them. The woman who struck Mr. Gaillard in the face refused to say where she had procured the dog, except that she had paid $25 for it.

Mr. Gaillard said that the dog had been the mascot of the Naval Militia football team for several years, and had never failed to attend a game in which it played, attired in a uniform similar to that of the players. The dog was a great pet with the entire battalion of the Naval Militia, and was sorely missed by all the members when it disappeared.

BIG CORSETS MAKE TROUBLE.

Friendly Relations Are Cramped Even in a 48-Inch Pair.

A pair of 48-inch corsets, which an expert on the subject says are the biggest she ever had to do with, made trouble yesterday between Mrs. Sophie Meyers, a corset manufacturer of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Ernest Kupfer of 330 West Fifteenth Street, who says that he is an artist's model.

Whenever Mrs. Meyers gets more orders than she can handle she sublets the contract to others, and frequently has employed Kupfer's wife to make all such corsets for $5. At least Mrs. Meyers says that is the contract price.

A few days ago she received an order from Hoboken for the big corset, and she turned the order over to Mrs. Kupfer. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Kupfer took the completed corset to Mrs. Meyers, but said that on account of the unusual size his wife wanted $7.50 instead of the usual $5. When she refused to pay it Kupfer threw the five-dollar bill which she had given him back at her, and, snatching up the corset, ran down the ten flights of stairs, closely pursued by her, and disappeared.

Yesterday afternoon she told her troubles to Capt. Cottrell, and a policeman was sent for Kupfer. In a short while he was arraigned before the Sergeant's desk, accompanied by his wife. Mrs. Meyers was also in the station. The two women talked the matter over and concluded that it would be too bad to sever their friendly relations over so small a matter. Mrs. Kupfer accepted the $5 in full payment, and her husband was released.

CAR BUMPS A DWARF.

A Taller Man Might Not Have Escaped So Easily.

Charles H. Gilmore, the dwarf, had a close call last night for his life by coming in contact with a Third Avenue surface car in Chatham Square. Gilmore is about three feet high, but has enough breadth for a man of six feet.

He was trying to cross the square when the car knocked him down. He rolled about twenty feet before the motorman could stop, and it was at first thought that Gilmore had been killed, but he was almost unhurt when he was pulled out half an hour later and taken in hand by Surgeon Wells of Hudson Street Hospital, who dressed a few bruises on the dwarf's head and hands. Then Gilmore walked away to his room at a Park Row lodging house.

Obituary Notes.

Judge ANDREW HARRISON WARD died at Cynthiana, Ky., yesterday, aged ninety years. He represented that district in Congress immediately after the war, being then recognized as the foremost lawer of the State.

WESLEY F. SMITH, head of the firm of George Oliver & Co., West Washington Market, produce commission merchants, died in Hackensack, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Smith was a member of the Produce Exchange. He also was an active member of Company C, Seventh Regiment. The funeral services will be held at the Central Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

Mrs. ELEANOR GIFFORD died at her home, 569 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from heart disease. She was the widow of George Gifford, a prominent patent lawyer of New York, who died in 1861. Mrs. Gifford was born near what is now Great Jones Street, New York, on Oct. 21, 1822. She was the daughter of Cornelius Van Ranst, a wealthy merchant and landowner of that period.

CURTIS THOMPSON died of pneumonia yesterday at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., aged sixty-nine years. He was a lawyer and was engaged in many important will cases. He also held numerous local offices. His wife and two children survive him.

HENRY SMITH, ex-Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, and a recognized authority on parliamentary practice, died in Savannah, Ga., yesterday, where he had gone to seek a warmer climate. The body will be taken to Washington for interment. He leaves a wife and son.

Gov. Jelks of Alabama Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., April 17.—Gov. W. D. Jelks of Alabama, under the care of Dr. Mangum, arrived here last night. He has been suffering from rheumatism, and was threatened with nervous collapse from worry and overwork when his physicians insisted that he drop all responsibility and come to New Mexico. The Lieutenant Governor is in London, and the Secretary of State in Washington. Until the latter reaches Alabama to-morrow the State will be without any one capable of exercising executive powers.

Mrs. Lang Is Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Mrs. Rosa Lang, who the police of New York and Philadelphia thought might be the woman who was found dead at Hempstead, L. I., walked into the Chicago Avenue Police Station to-day. She said that she had left her husband, Martin B. Lang. She was surprised to learn of the cry and hunt after her. She declared that she would not go back.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

I. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

CLASHES WITH GRANGERS.

American Society of Equity Organizing in New York State.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 17.—War is on, it is said, between the Grangers and the American Society of Equity. The Grangers are very strong in this State, while the Society of Equity is strongest in the West. The first branch of the latter order in New York State has just been organized at Circleville, Orange County.

The objects of the two orders differ in that the Grangers try to control the prices of everything the farmer has to buy, while the Society of Equity only tries to control the prices of the products farmers have to sell and believe that they can stand the prices of articles they purchase if they get enough for their own products.

Ex-Supt. Murray's Condition Better.

At his home, 434 West Twentieth Street, it was said last night that the condition of ex-Superintendent of Police Murray was greatly improved. Drs. Jones and Loomis think that he has a good chance for recovery.

Mr. Tillotson Improving.

At the Waldorf-Astoria last night it was said that W. E. Tillotson of Pittsfield, Mass., who has been ill there for several days, was progressing very favorably.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The area of high pressure that covered the central valleys Saturday has moved rapidly eastward and is passing off the middle Atlantic Coast to-night. Fair, warmer weather is indicated for to-morrow and Tuesday generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except on the South Atlantic Coast and in Northern Florida.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be mostly westerly and light to fresh.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvenis, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, fair and

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Nearly 100,000 Persons Saw Seven Major League Games.

GREAT CROWD IN ST. LOUIS

Both of the New York Clubs Win, but National Leaguers Have Hard Time at Newark.

Nearly 100,000 persons witnessed seven baseball games in which teams of the National and American Leagues took part yesterday. The largest attendance was at the contest between the champion Pittsburgs and the St. Louis team of the National League at St. Louis, 23,350, while 17,000 saw the Clevelands play at Chicago, and nearly the same number attended the Cincinnati-Chicago game at Cincinnati.

Another feature of the playing yesterday was the fact that for the first time in the history of the National League a championship game was played at Brooklyn. Twelve thousand persons were present, and notwithstanding the law prohibiting professional baseball playing on Sunday no effort was made to stop the contest.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyns Shut Out the Boston Team at Washington Park.

The first Sunday baseball game in Brooklyn was a complete overthrow for the Bostons. Pitcher Jones had the visitors at his mercy, four hits being their total for the game. The four players credited with hits, and a base on balls, one by being hit by pitcher, and two force outs, were the only ones to reach first during the game. On the other hand, Willis was hit freely, and Fisher, his successor, was wild, and in some instances their support was poor: Raymer and Moran, however, were two exceptions, the former giving a rather brilliant exhibition at second base.

Barring McCormick at third base, the Brooklyn fielding was without a flaw. Capt. "Jack" Doyle's stop with one hand of a hard-hit ball by Cooley in the fourth inning and throwing him out at first was one of the features of the game. The Brooklyns began scoring in the third inning, and before the last man was out four runs had been collected. After Bergen had been retired Jones hit safely, Strang got first on called balls, Sheckard enthused the crowd with a hard hit for two bases to centre field, which scored Jones. Lumley's hot drive to left field was good for one base, but Stanley allowed the ball to pass him, and Strang and Sheckard tallied. Lumley made the fourth run on Dobbs's out from second to first. Two two-base hits, two singles, a base on balls and a force-out were responsible for four more runs in the fifth inning, and three hases on balls and a balk by Fisher, aided by a single, produced the ninth run for the Brooklyn in the eighth inning.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Connell, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Geier, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Delhity, 3b.	0	0	2	0	2
Cooley, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
Ab'thio, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Raymer, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0
Stanley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Moran, c.	0	0	6	3	1
Willis, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Fisher, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	4	24	10	4

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 2b.	2	2	5	1	0
Sh'kard, lf.	2	1	2	0	0
Lumley, rf.	2	2	3	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	3	2	0	0
Bebb, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	0	10	4	0
M'Cor'k, 3b.	0	1	0	4	2
Bergen, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Jones, p.	1	2	3	2	0
Total.	9	13	27	14	2

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	—9

First base by errors—Boston, 2. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Fisher, 4; off Jones, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Fisher, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Base hits—Off Willis in five innings, 10; off Fisher in three innings, 3. Two-base hits—Strang, Sheckard, Lumley, Doyle. Double play—Strang, (unassisted.) Hit by pitched ball—By Jones, 1. Balk—By Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—12,000.

ST. LOUIS, 6; PITTSBURG, 5.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The St. Louis National League team won this afternoon from Pittsburg by 6 to 5, giving the home nine the odd game of the series. Lee started to pitch for Pittsburg, but after hitting two batters and giving three bases on balls he gave way to Scanlan. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0	5	9	1
St. Louis	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 —	6	6	2

Batteries—Lee, Scanlon, and Phelps; McFarland and Grady. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—23,250.

CINCINNATI, 12; CHICAGO, 3.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Cincinnati had no trouble in solving the delivery of Brown, and, aided by Chicago's errors, won a comparatively easy victory to-day. Evers was put out of the grounds for disputing a decision. Chance retired in favor of Corridon in the eighth inning, after making a home run. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 0 3 0 0 5 2 2 —	12	13	1
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 —	3	6	7

Batteries—Harper and Peltz; Brown and Kling. Umpire—Mr. Jonstone. Attendance—16,849.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	3	0	1.000	Pittsburg	1	2	.333
St. Louis	2	1	.667	Chicago	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	2	1	.667	Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Boston	2	2	.500	Brooklyn	1	3	.250

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Scores All the Runs in a Game with Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 17.—An immense crowd turned out to see Cleveland shut out Chicago to-day. The local team could not hit Donahue at critical times, and the visitors were able to bunch their hits to advantage. Both teams put up a fine fielding game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 —	5	7	2
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	0	13	1

Batteries—Donahue and Bemis; White and Sullivan. Umpires—O'Loughlin and King. Attendance, 17,500.

AUTOMOBILES.

HONEST BICYCLES CHEAP

Fools and Bargain Hunters go together. If you want High-Grade Bicycles, Tires, &c., you must expect to pay a fair price for them. We give most value for least money; we offer selection comprising thirty various, celebrated makes, as follows:
$15, $17.50, $20, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $30, $35.
Regular prices were $25-$75—1903 Models.
Big Stock 2d h'd Cycles $5 to $12.
5,000 Tires, all makes, 75, $1, $1.25 to $3.
Six 2d h'd Motorcycles; will sell cheap.
E. J. WILLISCO., 8 Park Place & 23 Park Row.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No Noise: DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
No. 27, 132 East 10th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 133-140 East 25th St.

THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
TO-DAY, THE ARVERNE STAKES
and five other races beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M., regular. Also from Flatbush Av., 11:02 A. M.; 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, 1:50 P. M., regular.

YOU have heard a good deal about the United Cigar Stores! Well, there's always a lot of talk about good cigars. Did you ever know the man who didn't like to tell about "the good cigar he had just discovered." That has been one of the factors in our big success. Smokers are quick to discover *real merit* and when it is coupled with such unusually low prices, this great business is not to be wondered at.

It was all brought about by *our own plan* of buying and selling. We save the in-between profits and expenses and YOU get the saving. If there is any merit at all in our plan; if it means anything to YOU, and we know it does, it must show in the quality of the cigar we are going to tell you about now. The



Exact Shape and Size

Palma de Cuba
(Bouquet)
5c each $5.00 per 100

Made exclusively of the best grade Cuban-grown tobacco—the pick of the plantation. Strictly hand made. Guaranteed uniform in quality year in and year out. It is almost a Puritano in size. Stands right out as worth a dime.

UNITED CIGAR STORES
The Largest Cigar Retailers in the World.

THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
These prices hold good anywhere in the United States. We prepay express or postage on orders of 100 cigars or over. Send cash, check or money order to the Flatiron Building, New York. Mention shade of cigar preferred.

STORES ALL OVER ONE ALWAYS IN SIGHT

GREATER NEW YORKS WIN.

American League Team Scores 17 Runs to 4 for Brooklyn F. C.

The counter attraction at Washington Park lessened the attendance somewhat at the game between the Greater New York team of the American League and the Brooklyn Field Club at Ridgewood Park yesterday, yet the official figures showed that there were 6,000 persons present. There was a preliminary contest between the Ridgewood team and the Cuhan X Giants, and during the play the arrest of two men for selling tickets of admission to the field stands caused some commotion. The men were charged with violating the Sunday law. They were later paroled by Magistrate Connerton to appear in the Long Island City Court on Wednesday.

The New Yorks had no difficulty in defeating the Field Club nine, every man on the American League, with the exception of Ganzel, having one or more base hits, and their fielding was excellent. Bliss struck out nine of the Field Club players, and allowed them to hit the ball only four times.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Worthly, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1
Titus, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0
Bechtold, ss.	0	0	2	1	2
Tooker, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Clemons, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Diehl, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Ward, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Fl'sch'n, c.	2	1	2	0	2
Langton, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	4	4	24	10	6

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	3	2	0	1	0
Ungiaub, cf.	3	3	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Elberfeld, ss.	1	1	2	1	0
Williams, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Anders'n, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Clement, 1b.	2	0	12	1	0
Beville, c.	1	1	2	9	1
Bliss, p.	2	2	0	1	0
Total	17	15	27	9	1

Brooklyn F. C.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4
New York	1	4	6	0	1	1	4	0	.	—17

Two-base hits—Conroy, Ungiaub (2,) Beville. Three-base hits—Elberfeld, Fleischman. Home runs—Ungiaub, Titus. First base on balls—Off Langton, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Langton, 1. Struck out—By Bliss, 9. Left on bases—New York, 4. Umpire—J. Motter. Time of game—1:30. Attendence—6,000.

ST. LOUIS, 13; DETROIT, 2.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The St. Louis American League team easily defeated the Detroits to-day. Stovall was hatted hard, seventeen hits being made off his delivery, out of which the locals managed to score thirteen runs. Sugden made two three-base hits. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 —	2	4	4
St. Louis	0 4 0 0 0 7 1 1 . —	13	17	0

Batteries—Stovell and Buelow; Sudhoff and Sugden. Umpire—Sheriden. Attendance, 3,000.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000	New York	1	2	.333
Cleveland	2	1	.667	Chicago	1	2	.333
Detroit	2	1	.667	St. Louis	1	2	.333
Boston	2	1	.667	Washington	0	2	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NEW YORK'S CLOSE VICTORY.

New Yorks Win from Newark Team in Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—For eight innings to-day the New York National League team and the Newark nine played an even game in the presence of 10,000 enthusiastic "rooters." When the New Yorks went to the hat in the ninth inning the score stood one run each. Few hits had been made owing to effective pitching, and the fielding as a rule was excellent.

McCormick, the first man at the bat in the ninth inning, sent the ball to Pitcher Hestefer, who made a bad fumble. "Jack" Dunn hit safely to centre field. Manager McGraw, who took the place of Gilbert at second base, forced Dunn out at second base, but McCormick reached third. After McGraw had stolen second Bowerman hit to Cockman, who should have thrown the runner out with ease, but he placed the ball in the "bleachers," and McCormick and McGraw scored. Bowerman was left on third as Ames was retired on a fly. The Newarks were unable to score.

Newark's only run was made in the eighth inning. Dillard got to first on balls, and Mitchell's sacrifice sent him to second. Stafford then hit a hard one to Devlin at third, who made a good stop, but was too late to catch the runner at first. Gatins was sent to first on called balls, making three men on bases. Wagner scored Dillard on a safe hit to left, and then Lynch and Hesterfer struck out. The score:

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	1	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
M'Corkick, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Dunn, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
McGraw, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0
Bowmer'n, c.	0	0	10	1	0
Milligan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	27	10	1

NEWARK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bannon, lf.	0	0	0	0	1
Cockm'n, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Dillard, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Stafford, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Gatins, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Wagner, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0
Lynch, c.	0	1	7	1	0
Moriarty, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Hesterfer, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	0	27	16	4

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Stolen bases—Bannon, Stafford, Browne, McGraw. Sacrifice hits—Mitchell, Hesterfer, Mertes, Bowerman. Innings pitched—Moriarty, 4; Hesterfer, 5; Milligan, 5; Ames, 4. Hits—Off Moriarty, 3; off Hesterfer, 2; off Milligan, 3; off Ames, 3. Bases on balls—Off Moriarty, 2; off Milligan, 2; off Ames, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Hesterfer, 1. Struck out—By Moriarty, 3; by Hesterfer, 1; by Milligan, 3; by Ames, 4. Wild pitch—Moriarty. Passed ball—Bowerman. First base on errors—New York, 4; Newark, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Newark, 11. Double play—Gatins and Cockman. Umpire—Mr. Day. Time of game—1:45. Attendance—10,000.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M., Amer. League Park. N. Y. Americans vs Philadelphia.—Adv.

KRAMER WON A FAST RACE

Though Aided, Victorious Cycler Had to Ride His Best.

GOOD SPORT AT VAILSBURG

Amateur Events Produced Hard-Fought Finishes and Resulted in Surprises —Winners of $1 Prizes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—Forced to his best efforts, in spite of the aid of team work in overcoming opposition rFank Kramer, the East Orange, N. J., bicycle rider, fell just behind record time in his winning race for the half-mile handicap for professionais at the Vailsburg bicycle track, here to-day. By doing his very best, in what was termed a drop from the clouds at the finish, Kramer managed to get to the tape in 0:56 1-5, after a sensational sprint at the finish. Fenn was Kramer's team mate, and raced well forward on the last lap. Then, coming into the stretch, where he was leading, swung wide, but in so doing forced Kramer far to the side, Hadfield taking the lead. Within fifty yards of the tape, however, Kramer shot out past Hadfield and won by a length.

The combination of Fenn and Kramer worked well in the five-mile scratch event. Twenty-two riders faced the starter, and there was a prize of $1 for the winner of each lap. Fenn held back and let Dorlon and Galvin get out and do most of the pacing, the two getting the money for five laps. Kramer got one other dollar as he led his partner for the last lap, the pair coming into the stretch together, Kramer leading Fenn until about 100 yards from the finish, when he swung out and let Fenn win.

Menus Bedell finished second, with E. R. Root third.

"Teddy" Billington won the half-mile open amateur event, after a hard struggle, coming into the stretch with Schlee, the former winning by about a wheel. In the one-mile amateur event the scratch men were never in the race, as the long-marked riders got all the prizes. Edward Rupprecht, with 160 yards, and C. A. Sherwood, with 120 yards, finished as named. W. Gehiard of Brooklyn graduated out of the novice class.

Summaries:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by W. Gebbard, Brooklyn; C. F. Hensen, Jersey City, second; J. Cox, Arlington, third. Time—0:33 2-5.

Half-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Teddy Billington, Vailsburg; Charles Schlee, Newark, second; H. E. Chase, Little Falls, N. J., third; John Hartigan, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—1:10 2-5.

One-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Edward Rupprecht, Newark, (160 yards;) C. A. Sherwood, New York, (120 yards,) second; Frank Mackay, Newark, (100 yards,) third; Paul Bichette, New York, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—2:07 3-5.

Half-Mile Professional, Handicap.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, (scratch;) Charles Hadfield, Newark, (40 yards,) second; Oliver Dorlon, Coney Island, (40 yards,) third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—0:56 1-5.

Five-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn.; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, second; E. F. Root, Boston, third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, fourth; John Bedell, Lynbrook, fifth. Time—11:48 3-5. Lap prize winners: Galvin, 5; Dorlon, 5; Newkirk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Fogler, 1; Schreiber, 1; Root, 1; Beyerman, 1; Achorn, 1; Kramer, 1.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Scores of Principal Matches on Local and New Jersey Courts.

The handball players, as usual, were very busy yesterday, and many games were played on the local courts, as well as those in New Jersey. M. O'Rourke and J. Fitzpatrick of Cashman's court are anxious to get a match with any two policemen in Greater New York or Jersey. The scores on the principal courts were as follows:

Brooklyn Handball Club.—James O'Donnell beat J. Reilly, 21—12, 18—21, 21—19; M. McEroy beat L. A. Proudfoot, 21—5, 21—0, 19—21, 21—0, 12—21, 21—14; Jerry McMahon and T. O'Donnell beat H. Regan and T. Corbett, 21—19, 20—21, 21—18; John Hurley beat W. Stater, 21—14, 21—16, 19—21; W. Slater and R. Ladley against John Donnelly and M. Lemon, 16—21, 21—20, 21—12, 21—17; A. Schlee and C. Dunne, Jr., 21—16, 21—12, 18—21; Joseph Mahoney beat Patrick Hogen, 21—12, 21—16, 12—21.

Jersey City Handball Club.—J. Flaherty and W. O'Keefe beat G. Nesse and J. Dobbins, 21—16, 21—19, 21—20; P. Dolan beat P. Tuite, 18—21, 21—16, 21—15; T. McCabe and G. Barber beat J. Dunn and J. Flaherty, 21—18, 18—21, 21—20; J. Flaherty beat M. Dunn, 21—19, 18—21, 21—20; N. Leary and H. Weisman beat J. McCunnie and T. Waters, 21—19, 18—21, 21—20; A. Martin and W. Devlin beat J. Hosey and C. Kilday, 21—18, 17—21, 21—16; P. Scott and E. Field beat J. Flaherty and M. O'Keefe, 21—8, 11—21, 21—17, 21—15, 21—8; W. Gould and H. Meehan beat P. Dowling and L. Coutey, 19—21, 21—19, 21—17.

New Jersey Handball Club.—Joseph Pelkington and P. Fitz beat W. Fitz and S. Shannon, 21—16, 18—21, 21—18, 19—21, 21—15; P. Walton and C. Sweeney beat W. O'Mara and E. Duffy, 21—14, 18—21, 21—17; M. O'Keefe and J. Flaherty beat Samuel Tarrant and T. O'Keefe, 19—21, 21—18, 21—14; W. Lillis and T. Clynes beat J. Murphy and T. Hogan, 21—17, 18—21, 21—14; P. McCabe and T. Hanley beat H. Habenstein and D. Craney, 21—14, 21—17, 21—12.

Central Handball Court.—J. Brettman and J. Brennan beat J. Johnson and P. Durkin, 21—18, 19—21, 21—19; J. Maddock and J. Kealy beat J. Lyon and J. Nolan, 21—19, 18—21, 21—17; E. Graden and J. Quinn beat D. Clery and P. McCauliffe, 21—19, 21—20; T. Kelly and S. Halsey beat P. Hogan and L. Meehan, 21—19, 18—21 21—16; R. Gill and P. Cass beat J. Kennedy and M. Foley, 21—19, 15—21, 21—20; P. Walsh and T. Brazil beat D. Lawlor and T. Lyman, 21—18, 12—21, 21—18; Dunn and Gleason beat Harrigan and Loreile, 21—15, 21—19, 18—21.

Cashman's Manhattan Court.—J. Boyle and M. May beat J. Bresnan and C. Callaban, 21—18, 21—20, 11—21; M. May and J. Middleton beat T. Cunningham and P. Durkin, 21—16, 18—21, 21—20; C. Callahan and John Tynon beat J. Tynon and J. Bresnan, 21—13, 12—21, 21—16; C. Cashman and C. O'Leary against J. Fitzpatrick and T. O'Connell, 19—21, 17—21, 21—18, 21—16; W. O'Leary and C. O'Leary beat J. Donnelly and T. O'Connell, 18—21, 21—19, 21—19; J. Carroll and H. Hadgrove beat E. Shields and J. Lenihan, 21—4, 21—3, 21—7.

Sheehan's Handball Court.—D. Carver and J. Foley beat J. Durkin and C. Kuhnley, 14—21, 21—7, 21—16; J. Foley and P. Tracy beat C. Kuhnley and J. Durkin, 21—19, 17—21, 21—14; M. Cooke and W. Foley beat J. McCoy and J. Carroll, 21—17, 19—21, 21—20; L. Garrick and P. Cashman beat J. McMahon and P. Murphy, 21—14, 21—17, 9—21; M. Dunn and F. Shanahan beat P. Cruger and B. Barrett, 21—14, 21—17, 21—19; E. Lynch and P. Hennessy beat T. Hurley and E. Lawler, 21—17, 21—14, 19—21; S. Foley and M. Lawler beat J. Bell and J. Ryan, 21—14, 20—21, 21—4.

New Opera by Victor Herbert.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—A comic oera entitled "The Enchanted Isle" has just been completed by Victor Herbert. It will be introduced in the East next season. The scene is laid in an imaginary country and has given the composer an opportunity of gratifying his wildest fancies in music. He has also composed a romanza which will first be played by his new orchestra which he is organizing.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE OF SALE.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT DORNER and AUREL DORNER, co-partners, etc., bankrupts.—Notice to the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

The assets of the above-named Albert Dorner and Aurel Dorner, formerly doing business as co-partners under the name of Dorner Brothers at No. 212 East 86th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, consisting of butchers' fixtures, namely, counters, tables, marble slabs, safe, desks, fine stationary engine and boiler, belting, shafting, and Enterprise Meat Cutter, No. 62, a sausage stuffer, meat presser, ice box, and other personal chattels and fixtures pertaining to a butchsr shop, now in the said store and engine room at No. 212 East 86th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, will be sold by the undersigned, as receiver of said bankrupts, under the order of this court, as follows:

Sealed bids for the entire assets as they stand upon the aforesaid premises will be received by the undersigned receiver at his office, No. 11-13 William Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, until noon, Thursday, April 21st, 1904, at which time and place said bids will be opened by said receiver.

Ten (10%) per cent. of the bid must accompany the same in form of certified check or cash.

All bids are to be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Bid for Dorner Brothers' Assets."

The premises of the bankrupts, 212 East 86th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, will be open on every business day excepting Saturday, from April 16th to April 21st, 1904, between the hours of eleven (11) A. M. and four (4) P. M., where the property above set forth may be examined and inspected.

The said receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted, pursuant to the aforesaid notice. Successful bidder must agree to remove goods on or before April 25, 1904, and make final payment to receiver at noon April 22, 1904, before removing any goods.

If the receivsr shall reject all bids, the said property shall then be sold at public auction at 219 East 86th Street, New York City, on April 25th, 1904, at eleven (11) A. M., by Charles Shongood, Esq., United States Auctioneer.

Dated April 15th, 1904.
By order of ARTHUR W. OPP, Receiver, 11-13 William Street, New York City.
SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Attorney for receiver, 15 William Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of AARON LEVY to have himself and the firm of LEVY BROTHERS adjudicated bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 6,616.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the affidavit of Frederick W. Sperling, verified April 7th, 1904, that a petition was filed in this court on the 4th day of January, 1904, praying that the above-named Aaron Levy and the firm of Levy Brothers, composed of the said Aaron Levy and Adolph Levy, be adjudged bankrupts, and that a subpoena directed to said Adolph Levy was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve the same on said Adolph Levy, and that the said Adolph Levy is not within this district so that personal service cannot be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have been since made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said Adolph Levy, and that it has been impossible to ascertain his whereabouts; it is

On motion of Blumenthal, Moss & Fsiner, attorneys for the bankrupt Aaron Levy,

Ordersd, that said Adolph Levy appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 29th day of April, 1904, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 4th day of January, 1904, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published at New York City, in said district, once a week for two consecutivs weeks, said publication to commence not later than 10th day of April, 1904, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said Adolph Levy at his last known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated, New York, April 8th, 1904.
GEO. C. HOLT, J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE SYREN & SHIPPING, (AMERICA,) LIMITED, Bankrupt.—No. 6,854.

To the creditors of The Syren & Shipping, (America,) Limited, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1904, the said The Syren & Shipping, (America,) Limited, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, April 12, 1904.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 6,914.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE SAUER, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Sauer & Betz, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Sauer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said George Sauer, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Sauer & Betz, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 18, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGIANNA LONG, formerly Georgianna Hyslop, Georgianna Schanck, and Georgianna Searle, Bankrupt.—No. 6,892.

To the creditors of Georgianna Long, formerly Georgianna Hyelop, Georgianna Schanck, and Georgianna Searls, of the City, County and State of New York and said district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Georgianna Long, formerly Georgianna Hyslop, Georgianna Schanck, and Georgianna Searls, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 15th, 1904.

NO. 6,930.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL FRAME AND MIRROR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of National Frame and Mirror Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1904, the said National Frame and Mirror Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 15th, 1904.

NO. 6,830.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL FRAME AND MIRROR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of National Frame and Mirror Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1904, the said National Frame and Mirror Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 15th, 1904.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN EICHNER, bankrupt.

Please take notice that the undersigned, receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the bankrupt above named, will sell all his right, title, and interest as such receiver in and to certain property formerly owned by the bankrupt, consisting of furniture, vases, carpets, curtains, rugs, crockery, &c., contained in the bankrupt's former place of business, 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, over and above a certain alleged mortgage of the sum of $8,000, claimed to be a lien upon the said property. Said property may be inspected at the bankrupt's former place of business on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of April, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day. The undersigned will receive bids for the said property on or before April 18th, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at his office, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. A check for 10% of the amount of the bid must accompany each bid. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids received by him, and in the event that all bids received by him are rejected, the undersigned will sell all his right, title, and interest in said property as aforesaid at public auction at the bankrupt's former place of business, 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on the 20th day of April, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., by Charles Shongood, official auctioneer of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Dated New York, April 13, 1904.
CHARLES H. TREADWELL, RICHARDS, Receiver.
MORRIS J. HIRSCH, Attorney for Receiver, 62 William Street, New York, N. Y.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FREDERICK W. WORLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Fredsrick W. Worley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 11th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Resume of the Week Affords Interesting Contrasts.

The Majority of Stocks Decline, but the Bond Market Improves Somewhat —Individual Movements.

The stock market last week was reactionary, as is generally known, but a retrospect of the week's business in the bond market discloses an unsuspected improvement. Only 65 stocks moved a point or more, showing an artificial concentration of business, but there were 44 advances among the 65. Only 41 bonds altered a point or upward, but of these 32 advanced. The concentration of the business in stocks is reflected in the fact that a dozen properties comprised 1,242,147 shares, in a total of 2,048,188. In other words, about three-fifths of the week's business was in a dozen stocks, leaving two-fifths for the rest of the list. The case is even worse in the bond market, for three descriptions—Union Pacific 4s, Steel 5s, and Wabash Bs—furnished about half of the total $14,000,000 sold. The other active issues were of such character as Consolidated Tobacco 4s, Rock Island 4s, and others scarcely distinguishable from stocks in speculative qualities. Inasmuch as the volume of bond business fell below the previous week, or the corresponding week in several years, the favorable inference regarding the growth of investment business is subject to reserve.

Among the leading dozen properties Union Pacific was the most active, with a decline of 1¾. The greatest decline of the eight among the twelve was 2 for Amalgamated Copper. The largest among the four advances was 4¾ for Consolidated Gas, which seldom gets into such select company. The ground of the advance was expectation that the Mayor would approve the Legislature's action in amending its shaky charter, confirming its expiring franchises for nothing. Pennsylvania and Virginia-Carolina Chemical declined sharply upon intimations that their recent floating obligations would be repaid by stock issues, but American Telephone, although also a liberal borrower during the week, but without such forecasts of stock issue, advanced.

In the outside market the feature was the dullness in the Northern Securities group, which is in strong contrast with the movement in affiliated properties on the Exchange and the dominating interest of the liquidation litigation in the present situation and outlook.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Edison Electric Co. of Brooklyn.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway.
Grand Rapids Railway preferred stock.
Houghton County Electric Light Co.
Lowell Electric Light Corporation.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Southern Railway preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Bridge Co.
James Olwell Co.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.
United States Steel Corporation.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 17.—Generally speaking, the conditions surrounding business in the cloth market during the past week were not alleviated. Despite milder variations in cotton, buyers hesitated to operate freely. Still, though a hardening of the price of cotton toward the end of the week put a check to transactions, there was a moderate turnover, chiefly in lightweight goods.

The demand from India was disappointing, but the outlook is a shade more hopeful. China operated in fancies and specialties to a small extent. A considerable number of small lots was negotiated for South America. Fancies and sateens are sold well ahead.

Yarns in the latter part of the week improved somewhat, spinners of American crops being willing sellers at current prices. The demand, however, was inactive and the turnover disappointing.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 17.—The money market already anticipates a still further reduction of the bank rate, large shipments of gold being expected in the near future from various quarters to London.

The upward movement of prices on the Stock Exchange was fairly maintained during the past week, but it was rather less marked in the American than in other markets.

The disaster to the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur put Russians down, and had a temporarily depressing effect in the foreign section of the Exchange, but almost all sections showed substantial advances during the week, which resulted yesterday in a disposition to take profits, and this for the moment put an end to the advance. The indications are, however, that the buoyancy will continue. German operators having recommenced to buy largely, especially in South African mines.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	224	226
Albany & Susquehanna	225	..
Allegheny & West	14*	..
Allis-Chalmers	7	8¼
Allis-Chalmers pf	40	45
Amalgamated Copper	49½	49⅝
Am. Car & Foundry	19¼	19⅝
Am. Car & Foundry pf	71	72
American Coal	180	210
Am. Cotton Oil	29⅛	30
Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	90
Am. Dist. Telegraph	23	28
Am. Express	185	195
Am. Grass Twine	6¼	7½
Am. Hide & Leather	4	4½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	16¾	18½
Am. Ice Co	7½	7¾
Am. Ice Co. pf	27½	29½
Am. Linseed Co	8¼	8¾
Am. Linseed Co. pf	28	31
Am. Locomotive	21	21¼
Am. Locomotive pf	81	83
Am. Malting Co	3	4
Am. Malting Co. pf	17	20
Am. Smelt. & Ref	47½	48¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	92⅝	93⅝
Am. Snuff	120	129
American Snuff pf	90¼	95
American Sugar Ref	127⅛	127¼
American Sugar Ref. pf	125½	126
American Tel. & Cable	86	88
Amer. Teleg. & Telephone	125½	127
American Tobacco pf	130	140
American Woolen Co	10¼	11
American Woolen Co. pf	74	77
Anaconda Copper Mining	72	74
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann Arbor pf	52	56
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe	73⅜	73½
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe pf	93	93½
Atlantic Coast Line	100	..
Balt. & Ohio	70¾	70½
Balt. & Ohio pf	90⅜	90⅝
Boston & Maine	104	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	46¼	46⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	205	210
Brunswick City	6	7
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	120½	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	132	..
Burlerh Co	48½	50
Canada Southern	65	65½
Canadian Pacific	116¾	117
Central R. R. of N. J	156	158
Central & S. A. Tel	103	104
Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅝	33
Chicago & Alton	37½	37¾
Chicago & Alton pf	80½	83
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	180	200
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	121	130
Chicago Great Western	16⅝	16¾
Chicago Great Western pf. A	68	70
Chicago Great Western pf. B	28½	29
Chicago Great Western deb	85	90
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	..	90
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	144⅝	144⅝
Chi., M. & St. Paul pf	175	180
Chi. & Northwestern	169	171
Chi., St. P., M. & Om	135	140
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	165	175
Chi. Terminal & Trans	9	10
Chi. Terminal & Trans. pf	19½	21
Chi. Union Traction	5¾	6
Chi. Union Traction pf	31½	32
C., C., C. & St. L	75	76½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	106	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	69	60
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	75	80
Cleveland, Pittsburg	178	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	32	32½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	..	64
Col. Southern	17	17½
Col. Southern 1st pf	54	55
Col. Southern 2d pf	23	24
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	12	13½
Commercial Cable	165	175
Consolidated Coal	64	70
Consolidated Gas	203½	203½
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	108½	109½
Corn Products Company	13½	13⅝
Corn Products Company pf	70⅝	71½
Delaware & Hudson	153½	154¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	269½	274
Denver & Rio Grande	21½	22
Denver & Rio Grande pf	70	71¼
Denver & Southwestern	1	..
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20	25
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf	100	..
Detroit Southern	8½	9½
Detroit Southern pf	17	19
Detroit United Railway	63	65
Diamond Match	129	132
Distillers' Securities	22½	23
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	7¼	8
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	12	14½
Erie	39⅝	39¾
Erie 1st pf	65¾	65½
Erie 2d pf	42½	42½
Evansville & Terre Haute	58	63
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	70	75
Fort Worth & Denver City	40½	..
General Chemical Co	44	48
General Chemical Co. pf	94	98
General Electric	164	165
Gold & Stock Tel	110	120
Great Northern pf	173	180
Hocking Valley	65	74
Hocking Valley pf	80½	81
Homestake	49½	52
Illinois Central	130½	131
Illinois Central leased lines	103	..
International Paper Co	11	12
International Paper Co. pf	66	67
International Power	28½	28¾
International Steam Pump	38½	40
International Steam Pump pf	75	80
Iowa Central	18½	19½
Iowa Central pf	35	37
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kanawha & Michigan	24	29
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Mem. pf	67½	68¾
Kansas City Southern	18½	19
Kansas City Southern pf	35½	36
Keokuk & Des Moines	17½	18½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	48	53½
Kn. Ice, Chicago	5	10
Kn. Ice, Chicago, pf	56	66
Laclede Gas pf	80	95
L. E. & W	26	27
L. E. & W. pf	90	100
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	48	52
Louisville & Nashville	106¾	108¼
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Manhattan Elevated	142	142¼
Maryland Coal pf	100	125
Met. Securities Co	78	80
Met. Street Railway	113½	114
Met. W. S. Elevated, Chi	14	17
Met. W. S. Elevated, Chi., pf	44	48
Mexican Central	7¼	7½
Michigan Central	125	135
Minn. & St. Louis	47	55
Minn. & St. Louis pf	85	93
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	62	62¼
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M pf	117	119
Mo, Kansas & Texas	17½	17⅝
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	38¼	39
Missouri Pacific	93	93¾
N., C. & St. Louis	109	112
Nat. Biscuit	42½	42⅝
Nat. Biscuit pf	104	105¼
Nat. Enamelling	18	19½
Nat. Enameling pf	78	85
Nat. Lead	17½	18
Nat. Lead pf	89	91
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf	33½	39½
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	17½	19
New Central Coal	42	48
N. Y. Air Brake	133¾	140
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf	95	110
New York Central	136½	136¾
New York & New Haven	189½	189¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	26	29
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	60	65
New York Dock Company	18	20
New York Dock Co. pf	40	..
New York & New Jersey Telephone	141	143½
New York, Ontario & Western	21½	21⅝
Norfolk & Western	58	58½
Norfolk & Western pf	88	89¾
North American	83	86
Ontario Mining	4¼	5
Pacific Coast	52	55
Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	100*
Pacific Coast 2d pf	63	66
Pacific Mail	26	28
Pennsylvania Railroad	117¾	117¾
People's Gas, Chicago	96¾	97
Peoria & Eastern	17	20
Pere Marquette	75½	78
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	111	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	93½
Pitts., Fort Worth & C	178½	..
Pitts., Fort Worth & C. sp	175	..
Pressed Steel Car	29	30
Pressed Steel Car pf	70½	72
Pullman Company	209	211
Quicksilver	1	1
Quicksilver pf	4	6
R. R. Sec. 1ii. Cent. stock ctfs	86	91
Railway Steel Spring	19¾	20½
Railway Steel Spring pf	72	74½
Reading	44⅞	45
Reading 1st pf	78½	79
Reading 2d pf	65	65½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel	7⅛	7⅝
Republic Iron & Steel pf	46½	46½
Rock Island	23¾	23½
Rock Island pf	63½	64
Rome, W. & O	130	135
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	15½	15¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	76	76½
St. Jo. & Grand Island	10	12
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	38	41
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	18	20
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	60	75
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I	46¾	47½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cts	157½	159
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cts.	100	123
St. Louis S. W	14	14¾
St. Louis S. W. pf	35	35¼
Sloss-Sh. S. & I	49½	49¾
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf	82	88
So. Pacific	49½	49¾
Southern Railway	21¾	22
Southern Railway pf	84¾	85½
So. Ry., Mo. & Ohio ctfs	90	92¾
Stand. R. & T	..	1¼
Tenn. C. & I	38¾	39¼
Texas Pacific	24¼	24⅝
T. P. Land Tr	27	28½
Third Avenue	126	121
Tol., Peoria & West	17	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	20½	23¾
Tol., St. Louis & Western	25¾	26
Tol., St. L. & W. pf	37¾	38½
Twin City Rap. T	92	93
Union Pacific	85½	85⅝
Union Pacific pf	92¾	93
Union Railways Investment	9	10¼
Union Railways Investment pf	..	43
United States Express	107	110
United States Leather	7¾	7⅜
United States Leather pf	79½	80
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	64	64¾
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	54*	54⅝
United States Rubber	12¾	12⅞
United States Rubber pf	57½	58
United States Steel	11¼	11⅜
United States Steel pf	90⅝	90¾
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	24¼	24⅞
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	95	95½
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	20	24
Wabash	16¾	17¼
Wabash pf	38⅞	39
Wells-Fargo Express	203	208
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	89
Westinghouse assenting	169½	162
Westinghouse 1st pf	175	209
Wheel. & L. E	17	17⅜
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	45	47
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	25¾	28
Wisconsin Central	18¼	18½
Wisconsin Central pf	40¾	41

A HISTORICAL CATALOGUE.

A catalogue of a remarkable kind is at the moment being completed in London. It is an index of the manuscripts, referring to the period of the American Revolution, which are in the archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain.

For about thirty years its compilation occupied the late Mr. Benjamin Franklin Stevens, who was so well known as Dispatch Agent here for the American Government. It was the pet task of his life as well as of his leisure hours, and he left it almost finished—thanks to the considerable staff which he had working on it. There is, and there never can be another catalogue just like it, and its inevitable destiny would seem to be the Library of Congress at Washington.

The period covered dates from 1763, when the rumblings of the American Revolution began, to 1783, when the tremendous chapter for which it stood in the world's history could be summed up. If it was a time of the sword it was also a time of the pen, as Mr. Stevens's catalogue index proves.

In it there are entered no fewer than 161,000 documents, compiled in three divisions. First, there is a catalogue, in fifty volumes of beautifully written manuscript, of these documents, as indicated by short titles. Then comes a chronological index in 100 volumes, with a description of each document and its contents. Finally an alphabetical index, arranged according to the writers and recipients of papers—in the absence of names, the subjects—runs to thirty volumes—in all, 180 volumes of manuscript.

At one time a proposal for a grant in aid of Mr. Stevens's undertaking was made in Congress, but it did not come to anything. This was not for want of appreciation of the catalogue, but because it is always hard to get a big Parliament to attend to a small measure. The index has been valued at £20,000, but being unique it may be said to be "without money and without price."—London Chronicle.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:20 A. M.—97 Spring Street; Cooper & Goldman and others; damage, $4,000.

1:20 A. M.—169 Mercer Street; Mayer & Singer; damage, $5,500.

1:20 A. M.—7 East Twenty-fifth Street; Morris Ely; damage, $500.

1:40 P. M.—Lincoln Avenue and Harlem River; Department of Street Cleaning; damage trifling.

1:55 A. M.—337 East Twenty-fourth Street; Hugh O'Connor; damage, $25.

3:41 A. M.—327 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:15 A. M.—1 and 3 Mercer Street; H. G. Vogel; damage trifling.

6:15 A. M.—Ninety-sixth Street and North River; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; damage, $800.

8:45 P. M.—44 Forsyth Street; Jacob Freedman; damage trifling.

10:41 P. M.—259 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12:45 P. M.—359 West Street; Newman, Livingston & Newman; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—356 East Thirteenth Street; Aaron Goodman; damage, $1,500.

1:15 P. M.—259 West Eighty-second Street; Mrs. Patten; damage trifling.

2:00 P. M.—Westchester Avenue and Watson Lane; John C. Rogers; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—771 Second Avenue; J. Corbin; damage, $35.

4:30 P. M.—221 East Twenty-third Street; Simon Merrell; damage, $75.

4:50 P. M.—79 Stanton Street; Abraham Goodman; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—Foot of West Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

7:15 P. M.—150 Ridge Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—Houston and Allen Streets; Second Avenue elevated road; damage trifling.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 16th day of April, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$460,829,869	Gold certificates outstanding	$479,333,869
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	18,504,000
			$460,829,869
Silver dollars	473,537,000	Silver certificates outstanding	473,537,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,224,335		
Silver bullion of 1890	5,987,665	Treasury notes outstanding	14,212,000
Total	$948,578,869	Total	$948,578,869

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$91,041,089.92
Standard silver dollars	10,682,558.00
Silver certificates	5,875,407.00
Silver bullion	1,833,914.85
United States notes	5,498,179.00
Treasury notes of 1890	117,477.00
National banknotes	11,536,353.00
Subsidiary silver coin	11,777,533.68
Fructional currency	93.38
Minor coin	896,327.43
Total	$139,258,995.26
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$154,852,503.23
To credit of disbursing officsrs	8,398,490.44
Total	$163,250,993.67
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	2,544,521.58
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	2,583,212.21
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	775,987.14
	169,154,714.00
Total	$308,413,709.86
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$16,526,817.37
Outstanding checks and warrants	1,392,735.16
Disbursing officers' balances	12,869,274.14
Post Office Department account	6,384,470.65
Miscellaneous items	1,352,583.13
	86,725,030.47
Available cash balance	$221,687,779.39

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$509,212.70	$11,320,457.00	$210,815,903.72
Internal revenue	687,920.56	9,429,280.27	185,050,488.62
Miscellaneous	33,806.24	1,650,455.25	36,616,549.16
Total receipts	$1,230,945.50	$22,400,192.61	$432,482,941.50
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	330,000.00	6,640,000.00	111,011,627.68
War	300,000.00	4,460,000.00	92,520,168.35
Navy	310,000.00	4,040,000.00	79,940,187.54
Indians	40,000.00	200,000.00	8,319,943.03
Pensions	300,000.00	7,750,000.00	116,210,808.18
Interest	200,000.00	2,500,000.00	20,630,799.29
Total expenditures	$1,480,000.00	$26,490,000.00	$428,633,334.07
Excess of expenditures over receipts	249,054.50	4,089,807.39	*3,849,607.43
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,217,049.50	12,400,531.73	231,835,788.86
Internal revenue	628,254.61	9,643,966.66	181,855,950.86
Miscellaneous	37,061.84	1,143,234.77	32,789,414.35
Total receipts	$1,882,365.95	$23,187,733.16	$446,281,134.07
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	520,000.00	6,240,000.00	103,036,105.39
War	480,000.00	3,970,000.00	96,616,651.46
Navy	520,000.00	3,730,000.00	64,450,072.26
Indians	..	340,000.00	10,703,872.90
Pensions	450,000.00	7,980,000.00	113,693,842.91
Interest	..	2,300,000.00	25,314,832.10
Total expenditures	$1,970,000.00	$24,560,000.00	$413,824,177.02
Excess of expenditures over receipts	87,634.05	1,372,266.84	*32,456,957.05
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	..	2,280,800.00	23,094,495.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14 1890	83,480.00	1,549,300.00	23,726,916.50
Notes received for current redemption	933,656.00	11,978,750.00	196,006,240.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1880.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Exchange for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$74,431,058.00	$6,572,298.00	$81,003,356.00
This fiscal year	8,377,662.00	395,771.00	8,773,433.00
This month	433,062.00	11,585.00	473,250.00
This day	75,360.00	2,500.00	77,860.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

RUSSIA'S BIG RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Distance from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur, 5,913 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The total distance from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur by the Russian Trans-Siberian Railway and the Russian lines in Manchuria is 5,913 miles, or practically twice the distance from New York to San Francisco. This is one of the numerous interesting facts about Russia and her railway and commercial systems presented in a monograph just issued by the Bureau of Statistics, entitled "Commercial Russia in 1904."

The present state of the Russian railways, according to the recently published returns of the ministry of communications, is given as follows:

At the beginning of 1902 the total length of all Russian railways (exclusive of railways in Finland) was 35,187 miles, of which 28,982 miles were in European Russia, 5,138 represented the length of railways in Asia, (exclusive of the Manchurian Railway,) and 1,067 were secondary railways of local character. Of this total of over 35,187 miles 23,557 miles, or over 67 per cent., were owned and operated by the Government.

The value of this system, exclusive of the local secondary roads, is given as 5,149,390,000 rubles, or about 99,000 rubles per verst. Of this grand total expended in the construction of railways the Government's share is 4,914,805,000 rubles, or about 95 per cent. This amount includes the value of all corporate securities, both stocks and bonds, the income from which was guaranteed by the Government, those of the bonds amounting to 2,920,428,000 rubles, which are held by the Treasury, and the total amount of subsidies granted for the construction of railways.

For Jan. 1 last the length of the entire Russian railway system, exclusive of 1,944 miles of railroads in Finland and 1,535 miles of the Eastern Chinese road, is officially stated as 36,673 miles. Of this total 31,493 miles were in Europe and 5,180 miles in Asia. Of the European railways the Government operates 19,256 miles, while 10,954 miles of railways of general interest and 1,312 miles of railways of local interest were operated by private corporations. The total length of double-track roads was 6,830 miles. The length of roads opened for operation during the year 1903 was 446 miles. The total number of miles under construction was 3,931.

QUICK DEATH TO BOLL WEEVIL.

Commissioner Marston Says Paris Green Will Utterly Destroy It.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 17.—R. W. Marston, Boll Weevil Commissioner for the State of Louisiana, who has been in Texas for several weeks investigating the cotton boll weevil pest, claims to have discovered that all the weevils can be quickly killed by sprinkling the plants with paris green.

"Under my plan," he said to-day, "any negro can make a duster in five minutes out of a hoe handle and a piece of towel at a cost of 5 cents, and if all the cotton growers in Texas will turn out they can poison the entire Texas crop in two hours at a cost of not over 10 cents per acre. I have repeatedly poisoned my entire crop of cotton, 2,000 acres, in two hours, and have poisoned caterpillar and boll weevil in my cotton.

"If the young cotton and volunteer cotton is poisoned before it takes on squares every boll weevil in Texas can be destroyed before the weevils just out of hibernation begin to lay their eggs and reproduce themselves 100,000,000 times."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, United States Navy; Frederic Cook, Rochester; Senor Don Auguste F. Pulido, Washington; ex-Gov. Crane, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND—Justice D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Macdonald Bird, London; Dr. Karl Rnmpf, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany.

MURRAY HILL—W. H. Bryce, Montreal; Capt. P. R. Ward, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Mme. Gadski, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Judge D. Rider Cady, Hudson; Col. R. French, United States Army; Regis H. Post, San Juan.

GRENOBLE—Carl Schlecter, Vienna; Victor Tiets, Carlsbad; D. Jacoski, Paris; N. Tichman, Genoa; Dr. Lachor, Berlin; George Marce, Vienna.

SAVOY—Mms. Milka Ternina and Mme. Jurovia, Dresden; Major Suormondt, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. H. Cain, Honolulu; Henry Fox, London.

VICTORIA—A. Wynter, London; T. B. Taylor, Oldham, England.

WESTMINSTER—Tufik Gbibroel, Barranquilla, S. A.

UNION SQUARE—Edwardo Ronmaine, Haitian Commissioner.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. Gilhooly, notions, laces, and ribbons; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing, hats, and traveling goods; Grand Hotel.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Lockhart, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Weitzelben, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Vaughn, L. H., Company, Roanoke, Va.; E. L. Stone, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Samuels, J. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. D. Samuels, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Mansure, E. L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Mansure, upholstery goods; 41 Union Square.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Freeman, boys' clothing; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Netherland.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibeo, cloaks and suits; 12 Astor Place; Hotel Savoy.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Fogarty, clothing; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. T. A. McKae, fancy goods; Miss S. Sterling, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Keating, suits; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. R. O'Brien, cloaks, suits, ladies' underwear, and carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, jewelry and sporting goods; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Purnell, J. Hurst, Baltimore, Md.; piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Woldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. J. Woldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Rosenbloom, dry goods; Miss Van Boolen, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Pringle Brothers, Charleston, S. C.; W. Pringle, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Washington, D. C.; I. Kaufman, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, M., & Brother, Wilmington, N. C.; S. Bear, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Cohen, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Lewis Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; W. C. Lewis, cloaks, suits, waists, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; J. W. Thayer, furnishing goods, 111 Fifth Avenue; Herald Square Hotel.

Bronner & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. Bronner, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; I. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, and waists; 235 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Present Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. Present, woolens; Hotel Navarre.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; I. Marks, furnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Stone, Fisher & Lane, Seattle, Washington; A. G. Lane, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. A. Katz, clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Lsith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..5:19	Sun sets...6:41	Moon sets..9:33

High Water—This Day.

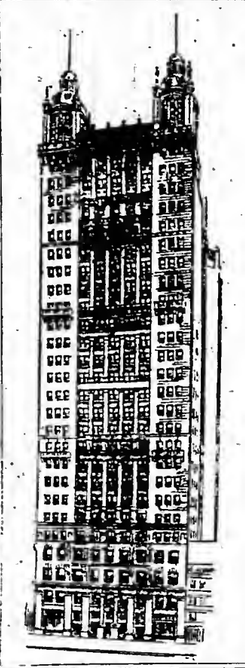
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:05	Gov. Isl'd...9:18	H. Gate..11:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:26	Gov. Isl'd...9:42	H. Gate..11:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 19.		
Citta di Torino, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacooches, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana and

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Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St. All offices have light on two sides.

OFFICES TO LET

TEMPLE COURT

2 to 9 Beekman Street.
119 to 129 Nassau Street.

RULAND & WAITING CO., Agent,

ON PREMISES.

TO RENT.

Desirable offices of two rooms in Union Trust Building, 80 Broadway. Inquire of

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,

141 Broadway, or superintendent of building.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

---

27 EAST 22d ST.

SHOW ROOM,
OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
RENTS $20 AND UP.

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's. 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x60; large show window separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,200; three offices or rooms, $50, $40, $35; suitable any business; studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40.

309 COLUMBUS AVENUE.

Large store, 22x90; extra high ceilings. FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best part of avenue and leased to HIGH GRADE BUSINESS on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

CONSPICUOUS CORNER.
278 AND 280 BROADWAY. FINE LIGHT; LOW RENT.
MORRIS B. BAER, 15 CORTLANDT ST.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,

near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

5th Av., 127, next to Lord & Taylor's.—Store and basement; $2,000 a year; entire 3d floor, $900; possession May 1. Inquire next door. Sittenham.

OFFICES; GOOD LIGHT.

Offices, $240, $330, $420 yearly; also Suites, 1,000, 5,000 feet, twelve stories; moderate rents; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty St.

A five-story loft building, 317 West 60th, now occupied by Buckley's Hod Elevators, to rent at $1,200; good light. Sec P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway, near 64th.

William, 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the handsome new building; elevator, steam; splendid light; reasonable rent; also basement.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose station, (162d St.) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. WM. E. DILLER, Owner, 571 5th Av.

403-7 East 23d—Fine loft to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner on premises.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Durossi, 155 West 14th St.

STORE, 281 10TH AV.,
with large show window, $40.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

---

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x190. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Store, suitable for any business, from $25 to $80 per month. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Attractive corner office, $35 Broadway; north light, elevator; rents, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, prominent corner, Herald Square, $7,000. 2 entire buildings, 5th Av.; 21-year lease given. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Wanted—Corner stores and good business properties, all locations. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Offices, skylight studios, 121 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Corner stores to let, west side, $240 per year up. Durossi, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

A private office or deskroom to sub-let. Room 211 Central Bank Bldg., 320 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

One of the finest camps on Upper Saranac Lake; 110 acres of land; 1,000 feet water front; several buildings containing every modern requisite. Fine spring water; 30-foot launch, boathouse, &c. Beautiful outlook and superb surroundings; rent, $3,500.
Plans and all particulars at office of

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,

19 West 42d St., New York.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS
FOR SALE OR RENT.

For full particulars apply to

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

For Rent.—At Catskill Mountains, R. R. station Tannersville, at Elka Park, large cottage; parlor, dining room, 5 bedrooms, fully furnished; gas, hot and cold water, sanitary plumbing, and fine cultivated grounds; lawn, garden, and fruit trees. Inquire 127 Fulton St., New York.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool, Summer residence for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply F. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.

35 acres; beautiful house; stables, kennels; drives, woods, fishing; near Hudson, N. Y.; cost $150,000; price, $45,000; liberal terms. Call and see plans, etc. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

TIMBER.—Twenty million acres choice tracts, all sizes and kinds; complete lists, 10 cents; also Western New York stock, fruit, and grain farms. Shipman, 99 Elm St., Buffalo.

Alexandria Bay.—1½-acre island; modern furnished residence; season, $600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lady has large house in Sullivan Co.; would rent half or take 3 or 4 boarders for season. Inquire 899 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

FACTORY BUILDING,
West 32d St., 75x98.9, for a term of years; $3,000 per annum and taxes.
MOORE BROTHERS,
1,904 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 2,122 Columbus.

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ERIE SUBURBAN HOME DISTRICT

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J. F. DACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1159 Broadway, New York.

Flemington, N. J.—Beautiful; high altitude; healthful, fertile; little over hour to New York; splendid train service; the acme of sane living; the environment and air redolent with elements destructive to the insomnia germ; after a good night's rest incomes could be increased; writs for particulars about a 110-acre farm; no illness for over thirty years; fine 12-room Colonial house; made new; price, $8,000; this might be the opportunity for a new lease of life, new hopes, new ambitions, new endeavors. Ira L. La Rue, Flemington, N. J.

Notice.—Mulligan & Brazo, Long Branch, N. J., are prepared to make estimates for painting, decorating, paper hanging, and other work in that line, for which they have acquired a reputation as being competent and reliable during the 25 years past. Only union workmen are employed and they now have, or can be furnished with, plenty of workmen to complete any work in their charge in the specified time promised. By order of Local 400, Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location; ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas, and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone, No. 6005 J Cortlandt.

Bargain!—Desirable country home for sale, furnished, 16 miles out, 40 minutes; 50 acres; 17 rooms, two bathrooms, wide piazzas; gardener's cottage, lot, with greenery, outbuildings; perfect condition; half mile station; abundance shade, fruit trees, garden; fishing, boating, bathing; high, healthful location; near country club; $12,500; easy terms. Kelly, 206 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE

AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Value $12,000, free and clear. Will exchange for west side flat.
Richtmeyer & Irving, 2,640 Broadway, 101st St.

Bargain!—Dumont, 12 miles West Shore, 30 minutes; dwelling, barn; six acres; station one block; best location; land valuable; ready for subdivision into lots; $7,500; easy terms; 25 acres adjacent, $7,500. Warren Leslie, 206 Broadway.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 Pine St., New York.

Shrewsbury River.—Locust, N. J., ten minutes from Stone Church Station; to let, 12-room cottage, newly painted; open plumbing, furnace, gas, stable, rowboats; 4 acres lawn; high ground; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St.

Suffern.—Completely and handsomely furnished house to let for the Summer; high and healthful location; plenty of shade and verandas; six bedrooms; all improvements; one hour out. Erie, Box 129 Times.

Englewood and Vicinity.—Houses for sale, $4,000 to $25,000; for rent, $30 to $125 month; furnished houses, $100 to $300 month. H. Wetherby & Co., Agents, Englewood, N. J., and 271 Broadway, N. Y.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., THE HANDIEST AND BEST SUBURB; FINE NEW HOUSE; SIX ROOMS AND BATH; GOOD LOT; FINE LOCATION; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; $2,750; $500 DOWN, BALANCE TO SUIT. ADDISON ELY.

Grantwood-on-Hudson—One of the most elegant and desirable homes on the Palisades, delightfully situated overlooking Hudson, Riverside Drive, Manhattan; will sell at cost. Eastwood, 122 Fourth St., Weehawken, N. J.

For Sale.—11-room house and two lots of ground, Jersey City Heights; good order, $4,300; also factory site in Hoboken.

GEO. W. WRIGHT,
57 Newark St., Hoboken.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Ridgewood.—Health resort of New Jersey; new nine-room house; every improvement; $5,500; easy terms; would rent. H. C. Smith, Ridgewood, N. J.

For Sale.—At Passaic, elegant new 10-room house; all improvements; steam heated; gas and electric light; plot 55x150; $5,500. A. M. Taylor Co., Passaic, N. J.

Jersey City.—Sacrifice; 3-family house, lot 25x100; 30 minutes from New York City Hall; price, $3,500; terms easy. Wuytask, 233 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New Brunswick, pretty suburban, fully furnished residence, 15 rooms, 3 baths, garden, lawn; rent for season, $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY,
NEWARK AV., NEAR COURT HOUSE.
PRICE, $6,500. RENT, $720.
STEINBERGER & HOOS, 571 NEWARK AV.

$100 cash buys two-family house, East Orange; four minutes station; eleven rooms and two bathrooms; price, $3,200; terms, $100 down, $17 monthly. Shipman, 3 Malden Lane.

Long Brsnch, Facing Ocean.—Large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, 571 5th Av.

Sacrifice.—Prevent foreclosure; Summit mansion, cost, $25,000; incumbrances, $14,200; $250 buys deed. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

One-family house, 9 rooms, all improvements; lot 52x100; highest residential section of Passaic. Address Brown, Offord St., Passaic, N. J.

Keyport.—Bargain; modern Summer home, facing Raritan Bay; price, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Old Short Hills, Millburn, N. J.—House, rent; improvements; 11 acres; finely situated. H. M. Isaacs.

Valuable properties, one hour from City! New York and Jersey! Cheap! Bode, 308 East 89th St.

OWNERS CAN GET QUICK RESULTS BY LISTING PROPERTIES FOR SALE WITH ELSTON M. FRENCH, 141 BROADWAY.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.
Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600.
C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Ocean Grove, N. J.—Furnished cottages and boarding houses to rent for season; send for booklet. E. N. Woolston, Agency, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages; lists. Morehouse, 130 Broadway, New York.

Fine building, cost $15,000 to build; will sell with 3 lots for $9,000; bargain. John Weltzel, 62 Webster Avenue, Jersey City.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

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4% MONEY TO LOAN.

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Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

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ATTENTION! BUILDERS OR INVESTORS.
One of the finest located corners on 7th Av., above Central Park, for improvement or investment; 100x150; paying now 4½% net on asking price. Terms to suit. Entire Broadway front (16 lots) below 122d St. at attractive prices; easy terms.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
'Phone, 2106-J, Riverside. 2768 Broadway.

20% INVESTMENT.
We will sell 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue for the best offer; act promptly; two five-story flats, 25x90x100; rents never raised; $7,200 per year, should be $8,000; no vacancies; mortgaged $51,000 to run.
WORTHINGTON SCOTT & CO., Flatiron Bldg.

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5 apartments on each floor, 6-story new apartment house; well located; price, $115,000; cash —; mortgage, $70,000 at 4½ per cent.; actual rentals, $13,350, all on yearly leases; not a vacancy; call and see us.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section.
5-story donbles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.0x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,600; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars.
Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Apartment Hotel.
Near Central Park West.
Price, $275,000.
Leased for 21 years at $18,000 net.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

7-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Price, $190,000; mortgage, $135,000; rents $18,100; every apartment rented all on yearly leases.
Owner will exchange.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

THIS CERTAINLY IS A BARGAIN.
Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Avenue; corner plot, 50x100; price, $10,500; won't be in this market long. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Owner leaving town will sell cheap a model dwelling, 71st St., east of Columbus Av.; 20x½ block; 4-story and basement; price, $35,000; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Attorney.—Young, able, experienced; takes charge any kind of property; renting, collecting; saves you money in every way; lowest rates; honest work; references. Income, Box W 102 Times.

An Investment at a Speculator's Price.—54th St., east of 2d Av.; 5-story double flat; rent over $2,000; price, $18,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Chance for a Quick Turn.—10th St., east of 3d Av., 2 4-story buildings; 23 feet front; price, $28,000. John R. & Oscar L. Folsy, 149 Broadway.

20s—Apartment house, leased one tenant, thoroughly responsible; nets 8½ per cent. on equity $40,000; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

WEST 140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 25x100;
RENT PER ANNUM, $3,300; PRICE LOW.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Bargain.
21-foot private house near Park in Eighties; 4 story; call, write, or telephone.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling, west side; price $25,500; only $2,500 cash required. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

A plot 75x200, ripe for improvements, suitable for stable, factory, or loft; west of 10th Av.; price low.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD.
20-foot Dwelling in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Ave., (46th,) 2d Fl.

7-story apartment hotel, west side; all rented; $15,640 guaranteed; price, $130,000; bargain for quick purchaser.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

6-story building on 16th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, free and clear; price, $67,500; will take back mortgage.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

Investment.—Two fully rented five-story, 25-foot flats, with stores, on 7th Av. Boulevard, below 125th St. For particulars address Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Have cash purchaser for 5-story two or three family flats, east or west sides.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

For Sale.—A large private house, Harlem, at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Responsible tenants for 10-year leases of apartments and tenements. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Five-story, 3-family flat, 100th St., near Madison Av.; price $28,000; rents $3,042. Richtmyer, A. Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

First Avenue, (eighties.)—Corner tenement, only $42,000; rare opportunity. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

24th, Near First Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $23,500; rents $2,560. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, (eighties, near Lexington.)—Modern double flat, $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., near Av. A.	2 5-story flats; 5 rooms and bath; each 43x02; goods terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
Lexington Av. Corner, near 110th St.	5-story; 2 fam. on floor; stores; price, $22,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

A Big Snap.—Five-story modern triple flat, with large store. Amsterdam Av.; best section Washington Heights. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

24th St., near Broadway.—5,200 squars feet; apartment or loft building opportunity; price, $130,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

First Av., Near 19th.—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Macdougal St., Near Spring.—Fourteen-room tenement, $35,000; rents $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 130th St.	5-story; 10 families; 2 stores; price, $26,500; mtg. $19,000 at 4½; E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
35th St., near 9th Av.	5-story; 20 families; 2 stores; good renter; pr., $24,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

26th St., west of 10th Av., south side, 25 by 98.9, four-story tenement, all rented; price, $10,250.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

24th St., near 6th Av.—7,600 square feet; opportunity for loft building; price, $80,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Snap on 7th Av.—5-story double flat, with stores; for less than $30,000; act quick; it's a bargain. Robert Levers, 354 West 110th St.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $38,000; rents $4,150. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $40,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $4,470. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Tenement vicinity 6th Avenue, 23d.—Rent, $4,500; price, $44,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Avenue, (Harlem;) modern flat, hardwood, $36,000; very choice. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue, (nineties.)—Double flat, no beat, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Flat near 59th St., 60x100; rents, $5,660; price, $53,000. Durossi, 155 West 14th St.

Adjoining 14th St.—Plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Durossi, 155 West 14th St.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small 9th Ward houses for sale from $7,000 up. Durossi, 155 West 14th St.

Five-story tenements in the 100's; rents, $3,100; price, $28,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Double flat, old, rent, $3,800; price, $34,000; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Plot below East 23d St., 40x98.9, $9,000; easy terms. Durossi, 155 West 14th St.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

78th, near 1st Av.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 72d—Five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Av. "A," near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,288. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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FOUR STORY DWELLING,
West 77th St.,
Near Riverside Drive,
ASKING $30,000;
want an offer.
F. ZITTEL, 206 COLUMBUS AV.

Safe and Profitable Real Estate Investments.

Duane St., near West St.	5-story business building, electric elevator, leased to one tenant; price, $16,000.
2nd Av., near 81st St.	Building covers entire lot, 25x104; leased to one tenant; price, $22,000.
124th St., near Lex. Av.	Private house, 3-sty. and basement, brownstone; price, $8,250; mtg., $7,000, 3 yrs.
2nd Av. Corners	and others, cold water flats; 106th St. to 112th St., at bargain prices.

Any of the above and many others on very easy terms.
Owners' Realty Co., 1,287 Broadway.

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CONVINCE YOURSELF OF A BARGAIN.

Three-story-and-basement brick and stone private houses, with all modern improvemsnts. For rent at $50; caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 LIBERTY.

Attractive Bargains.

$29,250	Triple near 59th-Columbus Ave.
31,000	14-room triple flat, rent $3,500.
45,000	Double flat, 34 front, rent $5,100.
38,000	Double flat, 32 front, rent $4,150.
18,500	5-story with stores on Madison Ave.
44,000	5-story 53.4, Manhattan Ave., rent $4,800
40,000	Avenue double flat, 50 front, rent $4,500

Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE

residence for sale; No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d St., or your own broker.

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Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street.
Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
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A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price, $10,000. For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
William R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av.

Exceptional Chance.—Vicinity 135th St., Madison Av., 5-story double flat, 25x100; 5 rooms, bath; A1 condition; price, $19,500. M. Sugaman, 404 Lenox Av.

A Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive elevator apartment; 8th Avenue apartment, price $26,000, rents $2,880. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

Great Opportunity.—33d St., near Lenox, 25x100 each, 2 5-story double flats; 5 rooms, bath; $22,500 each. M. Sugaman, 404 Lenox Av.

Five-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water; open plumbing; rents, $2,550; price, $24,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Seventh Av.—Two five-story double flats, with stores; ranges, boilers; good condition; rents, $5,232; price, $52,000. Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

Plot 46x98.9, near 7th Av. and 30th; price, $41,000. Durossi, 155 West 14th St.

7th Av. 25-foot flat, rent $3,000, $29,500; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Washington Heights.

KING'S BRIDGE AV., NEAR 234TH ST.
Two-story and attic, on plot 50x100.
Price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500, 5 per cent.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Best Part on Heights.—3-5 story extra fine triple flats, built on four lots; actual rental, $14,280; price, $130,000; mortgage, $99,000, 3 years. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Elegant corner triple flat, 44 feet front by 101 on avenue; rental, $5,412; price, $53,500; mortgage, $4,200. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

BRONX.

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Great Bargain.—A magnificent plot of eight acres, with large frontage on Westchester Creek; eleven greenhouses, dwelling, outbuildings, windmill; splendid site for institution, florists, or other business purposss; will divide to suit purchaser; all for $35,000; accommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

For Sale.—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Avenue corner, 6-story, 4 stores, $37,500.
5-story avenue triple, opposite Park, $24,500.
5-story double 5-room flat, $19,500.
4-story double flat, Willis Av., $4,800.
2-family dwelling, 25x100, improvements, $3,500.
7-room dwelling, 25x120; price, $2,100.
ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av., near 147th St.

BUILDERS.—All the best plots on Boston Road for sale, 164th to 170th Sts.; also Prospect, Union, Franklin Avs., and Southern Boulevard; some bargains. Rule, Boston Road, corner of 169th St.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangement most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BUILDERS, CALL AND EXAMINE!
Fine assortment of corners, ripe for improvement; close to transit.
R. I. BROWN'S SONS,
3,428 3d Av., near 167th St.

Salt meadows and hammock at East Chester Creek; free and clear; about 21 acres land on Hutchinson River; will sell or trade for Manhattan or Bronx properties; might add cash.
STRICKER, 3,050 3D AV., 156TH ST.

Bargains in 1, 2, 3 family houses; good investment properties; chances for builders in fres and clear lots. Call, write or telephone M. A. Power, 990 Westchester Av., Bronx.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargains in one, two, and three-family houses in the Bronx, from $3,500 up; $500 down, balance like rent. Rolph & Rolph, 184th St., near 3d Av., Bronx.

$500 CASH AND UPWARD; 1, 2, 3 FAMILY HOUSES; NEAR ELEVATED. SCHOOLS. WEBER, 633 EAST 149TH ST., WEST OF 3D AV.

Detached 2-family house; 3-story, 15 rooms; full lot; must be seen to appreciate; 8 minutes to 169th St. L.; 3 to rapid transit. Ownsr, 1,354 Prospect Av.

Special Offer.—Bargain; very desirable corner plot for immediate improvement; all assessments paid; location first-class; investigats. Francis Haff, Fordham, N. Y.

HOME SEEKERS, WE HAVE
1, 2, AND 3 FAMILY HOUSES,
all locations and prices—easy paymsnts.
SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 3d Av.

Bargain!—18-family flat, 40x90x100; near 133d "L" station; fully rented; $3,100; no steam; commission; price, $27,500. J. L. Van Sant, 156 Broadway.

For Rent.—House 14 rooms, bath, furnace, stable, close to rapid transit, adjoining Bronx Park; rent, $55. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Franklin Av., Near 166th St.—2-story and basement brick dwelling, with brick stable, rear of lot; size, 33x169; price, $9,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

WHY PAY RENT?
1 and 2 family houses, near rapid transit station, $500 cash, balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Bargain.—Two handsome 4-story double flats, 5 rooms and bath, 27 foot front; price, $15,500; mortgage, $11,000 at 4½; rent, $1,650. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Bargain.—5-story double flat, 25x65x75; price, $16,000; mortgage, $7,000; rent, $1,500. E. M. Phelps, 321 Willis Av., 11ith St.

Sacrifice detached 2-family house, all improvements, full lot, $3,400. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Bargain.—House and lot, 50x100, 174th, near Washington, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Plot 100x100, corner Concord Av. and 144th St.; must be sold at once; owner going abroad. Worth, Belvedere Hotel, City.

Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $22,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A plot, 25x130, with small dwelling; price, $3,500; owner must sell.
JOHN R. ROSS, Fordham Sqnare.

Four-family flat, store, two full lots; city; improved; Cypress and Willow Avs., 964 and 968 East 133d St. Owner, 531 East 117th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av. lots, 99x93, $10,000; 66x121, $15,000; 120x110, $25,000; corner, 99x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Houses to rent at $30, $35, $37.50, $40, $45, $50. Woodall, 717 Tremont Av., city.

Corner lot, Bronx, $5,000; excavated; little cash. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (208th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 53d St.

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Gas and Electric Lights, Good Hotels; Steamboats to Fire Island and Point O'Woods.

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30 MINUTES by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

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Sacrifice to Close Estate.—Finest residential section in town, plot 136x120, fine large house, all improvements, stable, &c.; bargain for immediate cash purchaser. Ernest E. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

Port Chester, N. Y., Near Rye.—To rent, furnished house, cottage, and stabling; $1,000 May to November; smaller house, same rental. William M. P., 154 Grace Church St.

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Attractive cottage, stable, grounds, Pelham, N. Y., $9,500; less ground

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The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Rentals daily, warerooms, 125 5th Av., near 19th St.

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Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
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$10 cash, $5 monthly; elegant upright piano; extra large; brilliant tone; every improvement; first-class condition; Steinway upright, great sacrifice; squares $10; rents $3. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

Piano-player, fit any piano, little used, and choice of $50 new music; bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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Reliable Connor Pianos and piano players; easy terms; renting, exchanging, repairing. 4 East 42d St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS. 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,939.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD DUFFY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bernard Duffy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Bernard Duffy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 16th, 1904.

NO. 6,940.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLARD R. DEMING, doing business under the name of DEMING & CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Willard Deming of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Willard Deming was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 16th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY LANDWEHR, Bankrupt.—No. 6,931.

To the creditors of Henry Landwehr of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Henry Landwehr was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 15, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS LEVIN and MORRIS WATERS, individually and as copartners of the firm of Levin & Waters, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Levin and Morris Waters, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 17th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their individual and copartnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before one of the Honorable United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, April 25th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 16th, 1904.

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Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

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For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 59th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located; comfortably furnished apartment to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

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On Murray Hill, a very desirable, medium-sized American basement dwelling, fully furnished; modern throughout; immediate possession.

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48th St., 109 West.—4-story brownstone, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500; very desirably located. Rastus S. Ransom, 128 Broadway.

Attractive residence ready for occupancy.—Carleton house, 107 West 93d. TREACY, Agent, 1,929 Broadway.

West 70th St.—Three-story and bssement; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Superior butler's pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 195 East 9th St.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

Wanted—St. Louis World's Fair; men in palmistry studio; $20 weekly; experience unnecessary; illustrated instructive palmistry book free. Write Frederick, 213 West 125th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STIEFEL, JACOB K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JACOB K. STIEFEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benedict S. Wise, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of August, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of January, 1904. JENNIE J. STIEFEL, Executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob K. Stiefel, deceased. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New York City. fl-law6mM&aul

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ROHE, THEKLA.—In pursuance of an ordar of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEKLA ROHE, sometimes called Theckla Rohs or T. Rohs, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Banerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904. Dated New York, this second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-law6mM

WALTON, LUIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS P. WALTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1903. LUCY G. MOONEY, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d23-law6mM

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1904.
CHARLES M. NEWCOMBE, Executor.
HERBERT J. LYALL, Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
ap18-law-6mM

ROMMELSBACHER, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline Rommelsbacher, formerly of the City of New York County and lately of Stuttgart, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1903
HEREERT A. HEYN, Executor. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

MIDDLETON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. MIDDLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1904, next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1904. MARGARET E. MIDDLETON, Administratrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. FANCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1904.
FREDERIC E. GUNNISON, Executor.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh21-law6mM

EULER, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAULINE EULER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, Richard L. White, counsellor at law, No. 150 Nassau Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next. Dated New York, this eleventh day of April, 1904.
LILLIAN GITZ, Executrix.
RICHARD I. WHITE, Attorney for Executrix, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap11-law6mM

NEWCOMBE, ANNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Annie E. Newcombe, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert J. Lyall, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1904.
CHARLES M. NEWCOMBE, Executor.
HERBERT J. LYALL, Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS, $60 TO $80.

61=69 East 86th St.
near Madison Av.

All night Elevator service.
Superintendent on premises.
References required.



BERKELEY ARMS.
No. 330 West 95th Street.
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms. Telephone in each apartment. Rent $600 per annum and up. Can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone 4174 River.

The **ROBERTS** *and* **MAILLARD**
14 to 22 West 107th St.,
Bet. Manhattan Av. and Central Park West.
NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES,
Overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.
Many new improvements and innovations not found in other houses. Accessible to every mode of travel. Uniformed hall attendance.
Suites of 4, 5 & 6 Rooms; shower bath; 2 toilets.
RENTS $480 TO $1,200.
R. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

Washington Square,
82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE,
BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

THE BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW AND DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3455—RIVERSIDE.

THE GARDEN COURTS.
118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.
Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

KENDAL COURT,
517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of
4, 5 AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 TO $70 MONTHLY. Sup't. on premises.

TWO CHANCES.
100 Convent Av., corner of 146th St., handsome apartment, 7 rooms and bath, every improvement; $50.

2,337 Broadway, near 85th St., 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements; rent $40.

Agents, POCHER & CO.,
Telephone, 0140—38. 40 West 34th St.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
New elevator apartment house, 4, 5, 6 & 7 rooms and tiled baths, with showers; electric lights; telephone in each apartment; mail chuts; all-night elevator service; moderate rents.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $800 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

ST. CHARLES,
24-0 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

"MOUNT MORRIS COURT,"
COR. MT. MORRIS PARK WEST & 122D
Elegantly located seven and eight room apartments; all modern improvements; night elevator service; telephones; opposite Park; southern exposure. Superintendent.

Fishers Island.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house; 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $60. Superintendent.

A.—Two corner apartments of six large rooms. One apartment of seven in adjoining house, in Schermerhorn Block, 68th St. and 3d Av.
Steam heat and all other improvements.
Rent, $30 to $35.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

HANKINSON.
CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST. 'PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

ELSINORE APTS.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Six large, all light rooms.....$40
Seven large, all light rooms.....$50, $55
Elevator; hall service; telephone and electric light.
504 West 161st Street. Tel. 1109 Morningside.

THE CONCORD APARTMENTS.
Six very large rooms, first floor.....$50
Seven, eight rooms, other floors.....$40-$55
Elevator, hall service; all modern improvements.
102 West 91st St. Tel. 1446 Columbus.

---

508 Manhattan Av., Corner of 121st St.—Second flat, 7 nice rooms, all light, steam boat, hot-water supply, hall boy service; rent, $42 month; also an inside flat, 7 rooms, $38. Apply janitor.

SEVEN ROOMS $40.00 AND $47.50. **ANDERSON,** 45 WEST 125TH ST.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

A.—333 East 17th St., Stuyvesant Square. Entire first or parlor floor apartment; six large rooms and storeroom; rent $50. FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY ST.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.—2-3-5 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; also good physician's office.

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100 West 119th St.—To sublet at low rental, exceptionally cheerful apartment; 6 rooms; 1 alcove room, bath; all bright; all-night elevator.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; latest improvements; cheap. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

Apartment, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, modern improvements, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Rutherford apartments; elevator; hall service; 'phone; four large rooms, bath. 208 East 17th, janitor.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 *consecutive days*, $1.05; 30 *consecutive days*, $4.00; 30 t., e. o. d., $4.50.

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NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
IN
THREE HOURS VIA **NEW JERSEY CENTRAL**

Passing Through Lakewood.

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet, Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9.40 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. daily; Sundays 9.40 A. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Capacity 600. Open all the year.
Claims distinction for its central location, (with a whole block on the Ocean and open Park and space on each side,) its substantial construction, architectural beauty, interior elegance and conveniences, and its carefully selected class of patronage.
High-class music every day in the year, running icewater, and long-distance telephones in the rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Pure artesian well water. Golf privileges.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS,
Proprietors and Managers.

GRAND ATLANTIC.
Virginia Avenue and Beach, Atlantic City.
New Management; improved cuisine; capacity 600; sea water baths; orchestra; cafe; $12.00, $15.00 and up weekly; booklet.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Proprietors.
D. P. RAHTER, Manager.

NEW BRICK BOSCOBEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Every known hotel appointment, with exceptional luxury, cuisine and service unexcelled; elegantly furnished throughout. Rooms single and en suite, with large, luxurious baths. Write for illustrated literature. Elevator to street level. Running water in bedrooms. Terms, $12 per week and upward. A. E. MARION.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent bureau of information at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th St., where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel; Hotel Raleigh, Royal Palace Hotel,

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THE FRONTENAC.
A new hotel as good as the best, Kentucky Av., 100 yds. from the beach; direct southern exposure; will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 and $15 per week; 2 acres of large, pleasant ocean-view rooms with excellent table and service; contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort; spacious sun parlors, heated; overlook Boardwalk and ocean; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in rooms. High-class music. Sea water in all baths. Golf privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres.
New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains open throughout the year. Bell telephone in rooms. High-class music. Sea water in all baths. Golf privileges.
N. Y. booking representative,
GEO. S. FELL, 289 4th Av., near 23d St.
Daily, 11 to 3. NEWLIN HAINES.
Telephone, 6,246—Gramercy.

THE DUNLOP,
BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AV.
European plan. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Ocean view from every room. Restaurant of superior excellence. Sea foode a specialty.
R. T. DUNLOP.

THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the Beach.
Running water in all rooms. Rooms en suite with artesian and salt water baths. Moderate rates for Spring and Summer season. Personal representative, 3 Park Place, New York.
S. M. HANLEY.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
Ocean end South Carolina ave.
Very convenient to Boardwalk piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; sun parlor; elevator from street; special rates for Spring; booklet.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS,

SCARBOROUGH Beach Front of Mississippi and Mississippi Aves.
Writs now for ocean-front rooms.
Special Rates. WALTER R. DAVIS, Mgr.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open all year, American and European plan. Ocean front.
HOTEL PONCE DE LEON,
Virginia Av., 2nd house from Beach.
Capacity, 350; cuisine unexcelled.
Special Spring rates.
S. E. SWEENY, Manager and Prop.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Kentucky Av., Near Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street; baths; $8 to $12.50 weekly.
CHAS. BUHRE.

NEW YORK STATE.

Shelter Island.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Will open for the reception of guests Saturday, June 25th. HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING. See Long Island R. R. Time Table. Special rates for the season.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., N. Y.

White Lake.

THE KENMORE, WHITE LAKE, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Modern. Now Open.
Special rates until July 1st.
Send for circular. E. M. Van Orden.

Fishers Island.

Mo-No-Not-to Inn, Opens June 15. Fishing, bathing, sailing, golf. Accessible; always cool. G. L. MOFFES, Bethlehem, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
Opens June 1st. Send for Booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 *time*, 10c.; 7 *times*, 56c.; 30 *times*, $1.80.

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Privats family spending the Summer in tbsir own house inland in New Jersey, 30 miles from New York, would take three or four ladies to board; quiet, attractive; home comforts; references furnished and desired. For personal interview address Box W, 126 Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—PARK HOUSE, opposite Park; bar; all improvements; adults only; rates, $6 to $14.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests desired in handsome private home; fine ground; golf, tennis; references. Box 43.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Cologne o-R.
(Germany).
"Belgischer Hof."
Hotel, Restaurant.
Situated next the Station and the Cathedral. Every modern comfort. Best recommended House. Moderate prices.
Proprietor, P. J. THELEN.

THE HARGRAVE,
112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED.
Special Rates for Summer months.
C. W. FERRIS, Manager.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR.
84TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

21ST ST. 17, 19, 21 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.,
THE SAVAGE.
Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 *consecutive days*, $1.05; 30 *consecutive days*, $4.00; 30 t., e. o. d., $4.50.

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NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

Hollywood Hotel
AND COTTAGES,
West End, N. J.
ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
Will positively remain open until Sept. 10.
COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON, $1,750.
Booking Office, 596 Broadway, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, 5041 SPRING.

Old Dominion Line



SPRING IS HERE
After a hard winter take
A SHORT SEA TRIP
to
OldPointComfort
NORFOLK,
VIRGINIABEACH,
RICHMOND, VA.,
and
WASHINGTON D.C.
Round trip tickets, including meals & stateroom berth, $13 and upwards.
Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Tel. 1580 Franklin

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OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting Richmond, Petersburg, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,
S. S. Deutschland
686¼ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.
Columbia..Apr. 21, 10 AM | **Moltke..May 5, 10 AM
Pretoria..Apr. 23, 11 AM | Bulgaria..May 7, 11 AM
**Blucher..Ap. 28, 10 AM | *Deutschl'd..May 12, 2 PM
Waldersee..Ap. 30, 5 AM | Pennsylv..May 14, 4 PM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr. Adalb't..May 12, 2 PM | Pr. Oskar..July 19, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar..May 31, Noon | Pr. Adalb't..Aug. 16, 9 AM
Pr. Adalb't..June 25, 9 AM | Prinz Oskar..Sept. 6, 2 PM
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward, according to Steamship.

SELECT SUMMER CRUISES
DURING JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST
TO NORWAY AND SPITZBERGEN, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND GERMANY, and the principal
SEASIDE RESORTS OF EUROPE
By palatial Twin-Screw Steamers.
Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM | Kronprinz..May 31, 7 AM
Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM | K. Wm. II..June 14, 6 AM
K. Wm. II..May 17, 7 AM | Kaiser..June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM | Kronprinz..June 28, 6 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM | *Neckar..May 14, 10 AM
*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM | Friedrich..May 19, Noon
Barbarossa..May 5, 10 AM | Bremen..May 26, 9 AM
Alice....May 10, 1 PM | Kurfuerst..June 2, Noon
*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Apr. 23, 11 AM | Hohenz'n..June 4, 11 AM
Irene...May 7, 11 AM | Irene..June 11, 11 AM
Albert..May 21, 2 PM | Albert..June 25, 1 PM
Luise...May 28, 11 AM | Luise..July 2, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia....April 23 | Germanic.....May 7
St. Louis.....April 30 | St. Paul.....May 14

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 23, Noon
MESABA.....Apr. 30, 2 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....May 7, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....May 14, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....April 23 | Vaderland.....May 7
Finland.....April 30 | Kroonland.....May 14

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric, Apr. 20, 8 AM | Oceanic | May 4, 9 AM
Majestic, Apr. 27, 10 AM | Teutonic, May 11,

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Sunday night, 26th St., female fox terrier; one side of head black, black spot on back; name Trixie; reward. Schmidt, 229 East 26th St.

Lost.—Lady's gold watch and chain fob, open face; monogram "S. O. S." Reward, no questions asked. Room 146, 38 Park Row.

Lost—Turtleshell comb in cab, Central Park West to 14th St.; reward. Stevens, 154-156 West 27th St., sixth floor.

Lost—Pearl cluster pin. Liberal reward for return to Oliver T. Johnson, Spiegman & Co., Mills Building.

Lost.—8th Av. car, gold watch chain, 13th., afternoon; reward. Monnet, 463 West Broadway.

Lost—April 11, lady's gold watch; mark "A. S."; liberal reward. Mrs. Mairs, 163 Madison Av.

Lost—Brindle white and bull, screw tail; ears cut; $5 reward. 225 Lexington Av.

Lost.—Fox terrier pup; black spots; $5 reward, 58 West 35th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av.—The Madison; under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone, transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts; private baths.

22d St., 16 East.—(Central) large, handsome room, (2d); private bath; good accommodations; references; board.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; location and table excellent; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

55th, 71 West.—Handsome large and small rooms with bath; table board; references exchanged.

58th St., 50 East.—Very desirable second floor front ballroom, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter large rooms; refined people only; reference.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful room; superior table; references given and required.

80th St., 141 West.—Large, nicely furnished front room; excellent table; reasonable rates; reference.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; southern exposure; good board; references.

94th St., 65 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent home table; private family; table guests; references.

Madison Av., 132—Pleasant third floor corner room, with board; Summer prices; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th St., 32 West.—Elegant parlors; also large and small rooms; moderate prices.

23d St., 469 West.—Nice hall room in private house.

55th St., 128 East.—Front parlor, comfortably furnished; desirable neighborhood.

72d St., 114 West.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; connected or single.

81st St., 138 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; near "L" station; Doctor's office—waiting room.

Lexington Av., 73.—Very desirable large front room, with alcove, bath; rent reasonable.

HELP WANTED.

5c. line—3 times. 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Wanted—Graduate nurses at once for a private pavilion of a large New York hospital; compensation liberal. Address Hospital, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Office assistant, stenographer, typewriter; must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 West 28th St.

Males.

Wanted—Men capable of earning $1,000 to $5,000 a year; traveling salesman, clerk, merchant; no matter what your business; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience necessary. Address George T. Dexter, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Bright boy for office work; salary to start, $3; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, A. Z., Box 1,234 Times, Harlem Office.

Wanted.—Man and wife; man as butler or useful man in house and about place, woman as laundress or assistant in up stairs work. Apply 9 and 4 o'clock at 40 East 30th St.

Wanted—Stenographer familiar with graphophone; good position to right party. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times. 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Children's dressmaker; first-class work guaranteed; from 3-16 years. Bodine, 101 West 91st.

Companion.—Protestant young woman desires position as useful companion to an invalid; two years' reference from former employer. L. L., 1,364 Broadway.

Cook, Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

Cook.—In private family; first-class cook; wages, $40 to $45 month; where kitchen maid is kept; reference present employer; city, country. Address B. P., 37 West 46th.

Cook.—A competent cook, German, to American family; no washing. 100 West 83d St. Groening.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; finest work, perfect fit; take orders customer's residence. 25 West 104th St.

Housekeeper.—Long experience; Summer hotel; highest reference. M. B., 141 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Infants' Nurse.—Competent, trustworthy infants' nurse; personal and doctors' references. 204 W. 81st. Telephone 1078 Riverside.

Lady's Maid.—Lady would recommend French Parisienne lady's maid and good seamstress; like position with lady living in hotel and travel any country; good packer; good references. Mlle. R. H., 250 West 54th St.

Shorthand and Typewriter.—19; intelligent country girl; willing to work; recent graduate. Eastmanite, Box 124 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Eight years' experience newspaper, lumber, and general mercantile lines; university education; excellent mathematician; capable taking charge correspondence independent of dictation. Heathcoat, P. O. Box 778, City.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By an intelligent beginner; willing; good writer and speller; will work hard to turn out neat and careful work. Rynd, Box 147 Times.

Stenographer—Office assistant; secretary; cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, insurance; general commercial experience. M. E., Box 276 Times.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience with firm where good work was essential; attends strictly to business; references. Hancock, Box 154 Times Office.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Bright young woman; neat, rapid, accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12-$15. Integrity. Box 204 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Businesslike. Box 104 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12-$15. Energetic. Box 106 Times.

Stenographer.—Accurate Remington or Smith operator; refined young woman; quick comprehension; two years' experience; $8. Grace, Box 101 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Seven1 years' experience in law office; rapid, accurate; excellent education; best references; $15-$18. American, Box 123 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; lives with parents; excellent speller; no agencies. Competent, 149 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7-$8. Active. Box 108 Times Office.

Stenographer; thorough double-entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; credentials. Trustworthy, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer.—Well-educated Christian girl; one year's experience; moderate salary. Randolph, 198 West 134th St.

Stenographer.—Not a "know it all," but willing worker; give entire satisfaction; credentials; $8. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; good speller; best references; $8. Accurate. Box 103 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Integrity, ability; four years' experience; would consider position including board, or not; $10 to $18. W., 163 Times.

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Stenographer.—(19;) passed State Regents' bookkeeping; recent graduate Poughkeepsie High School, with honors; Eastman College, high percentage; moderate. Superior, Box 121 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Rapid and good speller; willing to hustle; understands simple bookkeeping, mimeographing; wages moderate. Harris, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good speller; assist office work. Dnnn, Box 162 Times Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; refined appearance; good education; references. Neat, Box 160 Times Office.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; hooks written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A competent young man desires position with publishing house; experience; best of references. L. S. H., Dramatic News, 144 Broadway.

Bookkeeper.—Double entry; fine general officeman; well educated; married; owing to partly defective hearing, out of employment; some remunerative work; day or night. Suspense, Times, Harlem.

Bookkeeper will take charge of a set of books requiring few hours week daily, weekly, or occasionally. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Caretaker.—Swede, as caretaker of gentleman's place; references. Aug. Borg, 20 Greenwich St., City.

Coachman.—Single, 30; sober, experienced, competent man; Protestant; position in country; willing to be useful; last employer can be seen; wages, $30. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 40th St.

Coachman.—English, married, no children; 15 years in last place; city or country. H. L., 119 West 40th St.

First-class egg candler, (23;) 8 years' reference; can furnish the best references from the largest egg houses; speaks and writes English and German. Nathan Offen, 105½ Lewis St.

Secretary.—By gentleman, 24, as secretary; first-class correspondent; also understands stenography and typewriting; highest references. W Box 139 Times.

Stenographer—Very expert, neat, and correct in every detail; several years' law and corporation experience; competent reporting references and minutes of meetings; fair salary to commence. A. E. L., Box 120 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience; university graduate; capable handling high-class work; experienced law, trust company work; A1 references. West, Box 122 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Young man, (23,) practical stenographer, typewriter; speaks French and German fluently; desires to use the above most advantageously. K, F., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Well-educated Christian; year experience; moderate salary while demonstrating ability. Martin, 208 Times.

Stenographer.—Sturdy country youth; up to date; recent Eastman graduate; credentials. Competent, Box 117 Times.

Steward, Chef.—Japanese; experienced; recommended; on yacht. Ringo, 104 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Tutor of much experience wishes responsible position where good moral influence would be valued as well as thoroughness in teaching; highest references. Address Thorough, Box 151 Times.

Young man, 22, three years' experience with contractors and engineers; good draughtsman and computer; acquainted with office work. Box W, 137, Times office.

Young man, stenographer, has legal education, desires position in real estate firm. Regular, Box 131 Times.

Young man, good appearance, at leisure after 5 P. M., desires occupation. S. S., 128 Times.

UP BRONX PARK WAY.

Cheerless, Spiteful, Lingering Winter Fails to Discourage Life There.

The police who guide visitors in the Bronx Park are thinking of avoiding some of their troubles by making every visitor submit to a preliminary examination in forest lore and the woodsman's arts before admitting him to the park. This applies especially to adult visitors.

Sergt. Quinn, who became an expert on lost people while he was a "sparrow cop" in Central Park, says that although a lost adult need not be taken to the police station to await the arrival of a parent, he makes other trouble of a serious nature. For example, he says, the average grown-up, when directed to turn to the left from "the oak struck by lightning," almost invariably mistakes a cedar or a maple for the oak, and then becomes confused and forgets which way to turn. Then, he says, the lost grown-up stands still, looks silly, and wears a look that confesses shame to ask more questions.

"A kid will cry when he is lost," said the Sergeant, "but a grown-up, if a man, will look silly, and, if a woman, will tell the officer that he is stupid. The trouble is that the city crowds don't know a maple from a chestnut tree, and the difference between a hemlock and a poplar is beyond them. They don't know nature's landmarks, and are easily lost.

"We may have to station policemen at the various turning points, and give them megaphones to shout, 'This way out!'"

***

The ornithological experts at the New York Zoological Garden say that, paradoxical as it sounds, the stork is going to arrive at the eagles' quarters at the Garden. Some of the small boys who visit the Park have made it their custom to throw stones at the noble birds of freedom. The guards chased the boys away, until the other day, when they noticed that the eagles were using the missiles to build nests. "Therefore," say the experts, "let it go at that."

***

Seemingly all the automobiles in New York headed for Bronk Park yesterday, and the cynical visitor declared that the smell of the gasoline machines drowned out all the perfume of the flowers and shrubs. A good many automobiles were unable to climb the hills under their own power, but the driver invariably found a crowd willing to push him to the summit of his difficulty. A few who had lady companions took zig-zag routes like mountain wagons climbing the Nevada peaks, but it was always with an ultimate loss of temper.

ELECTRIC CAR KILLS BOY.

Two Motormen, One "Green," Were on Platform at the Time.

Five-year-old Solomon Drucker of 631 East Twelfth Street was run over and instantly killed by a Second Avenue electric car yesterday afternoon in front of the house of a relative at 1,427 Second Avenue. There were two motormen on the car at the time, Amos Robinson, an experienced motorman, and Frederick Crisp, who was learning. Crisp was running the car at the time of the accident.

Both motormen were arrested, but were later bailed out by an Inspector of the railway company. The body of the boy was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

McMANUS'S $3 ARGUMENT.

Interceded for Arrested Friends and Was Fined Himself.

Thomas J. McManus was fined $3 by Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday for creating a disturbance in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Detectives Summers and Conhoy had arrested Thomas Purcell and Arthur Bennett, two young men, for creating a disturbance while attempting to enter an alleged poolroom that the detectives were watching.

McManus went to the station house and asked the Sergeant if the men could be bailed out. He was told they would be released on a thousand-dollar bond. McManus asked if that amount covered both prisoners, and he was told that it meant $1,000 for each man. He objected so strenuously to the amount that the Sergeant ordered him arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. The other men were released in court.

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CENTRAL UNION HOLDS BACK IN RENT FIGHT

By One Vote Radical Resolutions Are Defeated.

PLANS OF WARFARE DISCUSSED

Suggestion Made That Tenants Camp Out—Woodworker Charges Extortion from Employers.

The Central Federated Union, at its meeting yesterday, rejected by one vote a resolution passed by the miscellaneous section last week, urging the formation of an anti-high rent union, and requesting the wage workers to refuse to pay any rents to landlords unless a demand for a 25 per cent. reduction was complied with. The action of the Central Federated Union was not dictated by lack of any feeling in favor of the anti-high rent agitation, which it indorsed, but because of the radical nature of the resolution itself.

When the resolution was read a motion was made to place it on file for future reference. Delegate Levenson of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 declared that the resolution ought to be acted on at once. This brought Herman Robinson, Financial Secretary, to his feet.

"Of course we are all in favor of a reduction of rents," he said, "but I don't believe in this organization advising people to repudiate contracts that they legitimately entered into."

Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13 said that the only remedy was to get a law pushed through limiting the rents. He was in favor of regulating the rents by legislation.

"Whom are we going to get to pass such a law?" said Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. "Will the Democrats or the Republicans do it? I don't think they will, and I don't see how we are to get the Legislature to regulate the profits of capitalists. As far as refusing to pay rents is concerned, if we refuse to pay them, we will be put out on the street. If we sleep in the parks we are liable to be arrested as vagrants. An anti-high rent league is all right on paper, but it is impracticable."

Several propositions were made, one of which was that if the landlords would not reduce the rents they could be brought to terms by the tenants getting out of the houses during the Summer and camping out. Another suggestion was that residents should get out of the tenements a block at a time and go to other parts of the city. Delegate Robinson then spoke again.

"I certainly would not be in favor of anything which makes this body ridiculous," he said. "This talk about refusing to pay rents is absolute rot. There are sensible ways of doing things, and if any sensible resolution is brought to this body to bring about lower rents, no one would favor it more than I would. Of course, I know that rents are high and that the workingmen get the worst end of it, but that does not justify us in making fools of ourselves."

The motion to indorse the resolution was finally put to the meeting and lost by a single vote.

M. B. Dolphin of the committee of three appointed to try to settle the strike of the asphalt workers said that one conference had been held with Park Commissioner John J. Pallas in Mr. Pallas's office, and he asked that Mr. Pallas, who was present, be given the privilege of the floor to explain matters.

Mr. Pallas excused himself, and then Mr. Dolphin undertook to explain what had been done. He said that it had been proposed, after several conferences with representatives of asphalt companies, that a permanent committee of three be appointed from the Central Federated Union and another committee of three should be appointed by the asphalt companies as a Board of Arbitration to regulate future disputes on lines similar to the arrangement between the Central Federated Union and the rapid transit contractors.

Both sides, he said, appeared favorable to this plan, if the present differences could be settled. Another conference, he said, would be held with the representatives of the asphalt companies to-day. It was decided to continue the committee and to do nothing until after the meeting to-morrow.

The committee appointed to confer with the Social Democratic Party with regard to a May Day eight-hour parade reported that there seemed to be very little enthusiasm at the conference. There was no indication that the demonstration would be a success.

Delegate Morton of the Amalgamated Wood Workers stated that his organization had decided to assess all its members 25 cents a month for a strike fund, so as to be ready for emergencies.

National Organizer Miller of the Amalgamated Wood Workers said that he had been through New York and its vicinity and found matters in a bad way. The Brotherhood of Carpenters, he said, was dominating everything, and its quarrel with the Amalgamated Wood Workers was doing great harm. He asserted that the old style of doing business by means of extortion from contractors and manufacturers was still in existence. He said that he went to see a large employer in Brooklyn, who told him that his attorney had advised him to "fix it up" with representatives of unions. Miller said he refused to "fix it up."

Delegates of the telegraphers and train dispatchers on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad for a new wage scale of $2.50 a day for telegraphers for twelve hours and $90 a month for train dispatchers for twelve hours was indorsed.

STRIKE AGAINST LANDLORDS.

That Is Plan of the Seceding Rent Protective Association.

Delegates of building, loan, and mutual benefit societies and labor unions met last night at the Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, with members of the New York Rent Protective Association in adopting resolutions for a fight against east side landlords. Samuel Katz, Secretary of the association, was in the chair. The meeting was secret, but Secretary Katz told the reporters what happened.

He said that a resolution was passed which brought the organization into union with the Federation of Labor, so that they would act in harmony. A resolution which was passed unanimously was that the members should make a demand at once through the organization for a 25 per cent. reduction in rents, with the alternative of having a strike declared against the landlords. The resolutions declare that if the landlords do not given in the strikers will keep their houses until legally ejected, and will make the fight as costly as possible for the landlords.

Asked where the tenants would live in the meantime, Mr. Katz said that the organization would provide houses for the women and children and that the men could live in tents until the strike was settled. Mr. Katz said that there would be no difficulty in finding a place for putting up the tents.

The New York Rent Protective Association is made up of former members of the East Side Rent Protective Association which seceded from that organization last week, taking with them $200 that had been contributed by William R. Hearst. They asserted in seceding that the original organization was not waging the fight against increased rents properly, being in no sense radical.

Alleged Purse Stealer Discharged.

The woman who was arrested in the waiting room of the Sixth Avenue elevated station at Thirty-third Street on Saturday afternoon, charged with stealing a purse from Mrs. J. C. Moore in a department store, and who says that she is Mrs. Mary Russell of Buffalo, was discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Moore did not appear to press the charge.



We pare off the price because we can't pare off the edges.

Some 350 pairs of button calf and patent leather shoes, of a model of which we sold literally thousands of pairs at $5.

$3.50 a pair for what's left, because the soles extend a trifle further than the latest style sanctions.

Sizes from 5 to 10, but pretty well broken up.

$3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FUNERAL PARTY'S ROW ATTRACTS A BIG CROWD

Two Now in Bellevue, and Probably Will Die.

POLICE RESERVES CALLED OUT

Damaged Hack Made Stable Owner Angry and Fierce Fight Results—Four Under Arrest.

Two men are in Bellevue Hospital suffering from wounds from which they are not expected to recover, and two men are locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station charged with assault, the result of a fight which occurred last evening in the livery stable of Matthew Smith at 245 East Twentieth Street. So big a crowd collected that Capt. Gallagher sent the East Twenty-second Street Station reserves to disperse it.

Smith had in his employ Joseph McCue, a driver living at 419 East Seventeenth Street, and yesterday the driver was ordered to take four men to a funeral at Greenpoint. After leaving the cemetery the party, including the driver, visited numerous saloons on the way to Manhattan. At Fifteenth Street the hack collided with a car and the pole of the hack was broken. The horses were badly cut and McCue was thrown from his seat. The occupants told him that they would settle matters with his employer and all were driven to the stable.

When Smith saw the condition of his hack and horses he ordered all the men from the stable. The men returned within half an hour and demanded that Smith allow them to enter the stable. When he refused, he says that they broke open the door and one of the men fired a pistol at him five times. He rushed into his office and seized a baseball bat and went after the men.

The first man whom Smith met was John Masterson, who had been in the hack, and Smith, it is charged, hit him on the head with the bat, fracturing his skull. The man fell to the floor unconscious, and then Smith went after Patrick Egan, another of the funeral party, who tried to hit him with an iron bar. Smith hit Egan several times in the side, fracturing several ribs, and the man also received several cuts over the head. The other two men ran away immediately after the shots were fired.

Four detectives of the East Twenty-second Street Station heard the pistol shots and ran to the scene. They picked up the injured men and carried them to the Post Graduate Hospital, where Drs. Marks and Stevens attended them. They were later removed to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the prison ward charged with felonious assault. The doctors say that Masterson will not live, and little hopes are entertained for Egan.

Smith was locked up charged with felonious assault. McCue was also arrested charged with being a suspicious person. He will be held also as a witness.

RAZORS AND CLUBS IN MELEE.

Two Skulls Broken and Woman's Arm Almost Severed.

Two men in Bellevue Hospital with broken skulls, one woman in Roosevelt Hospital with her right arm almost severed, and two razor-slashed men in jail are the results of a negro row which took place about 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The row started in a saloon near by, and a woman was the cause of it. The bartender ordered the gang out of the place. As soon as the sidewalk was reached active hostilities began, and soon there was a storm of yells, flashing razors, and whirling clubs. Patrolman Frank Brady of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station heard the rumpus and rushed to the scene. He rapped for assistance, and Patrolman John Gerhardt came to his aid. Together they awed the combatants.

A hurry call had been sent to Roosevelt Hospital, and the four men and one woman who were participants in the melee were sent there under the escort of the police.

The two in jail accuse the two men in Bellevue of cutting them with razors, while the latter say that the prisoners beat them with a bar of iron. The two prisoners were held without bail to await the injuries of those in the hospital.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Young Man Kills Himself Near "Indians' Cave."

A young man, well dressed, committed suicide by shooting himself twice in the heart yesterday morning on the steps leading to the "Indian's Cave" in Central Park, near Seventy-seventh Street.

Park Policeman Michael E. Dolan was near the place, and, hearing the two shots, ran and found the young man. The flames from the pistol had set fire to the suicide's clothing. The policeman put them out, and then sent a hurry call for an ambulance.

The body was that of a man between twenty-five and thirty years old. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, slender, and weighed about 130 pounds. He had a high sloping forehead, with dark brown hair and dark eyes, and smooth face, and sallow complexion. The suicide was dressed in a neat black suit, with black derby hat, and black low shoes. He wore a turn-down collar and a colored shirt, with a steel-blue pattern, and a four-in-hand tie of about the same color.

The only things found upon the body were two empty cigarette boxes, and a piece of paper upon which was written, "My name is Boy. No relatives in this country." The body was sent to the Morgue.

FFF Founded 1840. FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

OFFICE FURNISHINGS.

The same artists who design our finest furniture are available for special work on office furnishings, and in this way our patrons may derive the advantage of exclusive and unusual designs.

We are now making an especially interesting display of roll-top desks, tables, and chairs, which may be had both in mahogany and oak, the latter in any color from light oak to to the black or Flemish colors.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

West 23d St., at 5th Ave.

STERN BROTHERS

Furs and Fur-Lined Garments Stored

in accordance with the most modern and improved methods, and insured against damage by moths and fire, at moderate charges.

Remodeling and Altering

executed during the Spring and Summer at much lower rates than in the regular season.

Articles called for on request.

West Twenty-third Street

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Will offer April 18

Embroidered Rayure Lace Curtains at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50 per pair

Sash Curtains to match at $3.00, $4.00 and $4.50 per pair

Especially suitable for Country Homes.

Lace Curtains cleaned at moderate prices.



Here are topcoats that the discerning man will admire for their grace of line and perfect fit. The picture pretty nearly tells the story—those shoulders, the long, snug-fitting collar and lapels, the straight hanging coat fronts are characteristic of a Vogel Brothers' topcoat.

A tailor would build you one to order for $40. We offer a special lot of them in tan and olive coverts, silk lined, at $25.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Wallach's Togs

$30, 322 Columbus Av. 228, 240, 242 Bowery. 840 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 124. 245 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

SOME people call 'em Waistcoats. VESTS is correct. Moreover—every Vest we have is correct in Style, Color and Goods. Vests that hold color and shape after washing. There's a good deal in that. Prices run as high as $5. They begin at 98c

Soft and Stiff hats in light Colors.

CARPETS

Our Spring Styles Now Complete In all the various grades.

SPECIAL SALE OF AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, New Weaves, from 50c. a yard. From 95c per yard up.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

RUSH OF CONTRACT LABORERS.

Immigration Authorities Kept Busy with That Class of Offenders.

During the last few weeks, since the immigration figures have reached the great height at which they now are, immigration officials and Secret Service agents have been hard at work looking for violations of the contract labor laws, and their investigations have taken them over many parts of the country. Cases have been found in many localities, and although the employers of the contract laborers are making efforts not to have their men deported, many of these immigrants are now reaching Ellis Island to await return shipment to Europe.

One of the most recent cases of violation of the law was that of four men who were returned to Ellis Island yesterday by Inspector Muller, who brought them from Camillus, N. Y., near Syracuse, where they were employed in a cutlery factory. All of them are expert German workmen, and they will be sent back to Europe in a few days.

Two of the men arrived here last month on the steamship Zeeland. The immigration authorities were suspicious of them, and they were taken before the Board of Special Inquiry. What was learned at the examination proved to the board that the men were contract laborers, and that there were others where these two men were going. The two were released, however, after their names and destinations had been learned, and the case was given to Inspector Muller.

Muller went to Camillus, and there he found many men who had been brought here under contract. He obtained warrants for the arrest of the immigrants, but the fact somehow become known, and before the warrants were ready most of the men had fled. Muller was able to arrest four, including the two who came here on the Zeeland.

When the prisoners were arrested their employer at once went before Justice McClelland of the New York Supreme Court, and obtained writs of habeas corpus, which were dismissed, however as soon as the Justice learned that the men had been held on Federal warrants.

It is the opinion of the immigration authorities that hundreds of contract laborers are being imported every month. Many laborers have been ordered deported, but in almost half of the cases appeals have been taken.

ITALIAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

Mgr. Falconio at Exercises at Church of Most Precious Blood.

Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate from the Vatican to the United States, occupied the throne yesterday morning at the dedication of the Church of The Most Precious Blood, at 115 Baxter Street. Dr. Gherard Ferrante, Foreign Secretary to Archbishop Farley, preached the dedication sermon, taking as his subject "Christ's Charity." After the sermon Father Bernard Polizzi, pastor of the church, made a short address, congratulating his congregation on the completion of their church, one of the very few churches in New York City built wholly by the efforts of Italian people.

Mgr. John Edwards and the Rev. Dennis MacMahon, both of St. Patrick's Cathedral, occupied the throne with Mgr. Falconio. Among the visiting clergy at the morning services were Mgr. Lavelle and Mgr. Karney. The Italian Rifle Guards and the Alpine Mutual Benefit Societies, together with four other civic and religious societies, were present.

The Church of the Most Precious Blood, which was started about fourteen years ago in a small store in Mulberry Street, was afterward taken in hand by a secular priest who built the basement of the present church. Afterward the church passed into the hands of the Franciscan Fathers, who immediately started a movement that resulted in the building of a new church. Archbishop Corrigan laid the cornerstone on July 7, 1901.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 5TH MONTH. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. LAST TWO WEEKS THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way&6thAv. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday. FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT. HENRY MILLER in Dumas' Play, MARGARET ANGLIN (By arrangement with F. L. Perley.) CAMILLE

HERALD SQ THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. MAY 16th, 200th TIME—Silver Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST THREE WEEKS. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY and his Comedy Co. in F. C. Burnand's farce, SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8 Matinees Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT, THE LONDON CAST. PRINCE OF PILSEN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. LAST WEEK LAST CHANCES OF SEEING THE GREATEST SHOW UNTIL NEXT SPRING. Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue. Magnificent Representation of THE GORGEOUS DELHI DURBAR, ANCILOTTI, THE MODERN ARIEL, LOOPING THE GAP. VOLO, THE WIZARD VOLITANT, Arching the Aerial Abyss. SOLO and CHICO, the Marvelous Unicyclists. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents (26th and 27th Street doors). Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50 (Madison Avenue side.) Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50. Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. for advance sale of seats. No 25, 50 and 75 cent seats sold in advance. No seats reserved by telephone. Beware of speculators and bogus tickets. Buy at

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,939. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

CZAR SUSPENDS BAN ON TIMES'S WIRELESS

War Correspondent Protests Against Russia's Threat.

RESENTS HINT OF ESPIONAGE

Explains His Methods to the World at Large—British Government View of Issues Raised.

LONDON, April 18.—The Foreign Office has received a communication from the Russian Government relative to the use of wireless telegraphy by war correspondents. It is identical with the note received by the Government at Washington, and says Russia does not contemplate any immediate action in the matter.

The pronouncement, according to the Foreign Office, raises such a number of new issues that it requires the most careful consideration.

CAPT. JAMES'S PROTEST.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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WEI-HAI-WEI, April 18.—Information has been conveyed to me that Russia threatens to treat correspondents using wireless telegraphy at sea as spies. As The Times is the only journal which employs this means of communication this is a direct threat upon the ship system directed by me.

It behooves me therefore to inform the world at large of the course I am pursuing and call upon the several Governments interested to protect their citizens who are in the employment of The Times.

The definition of a spy in international law is one who disguises his true identity and insinuates himself within hostile territory for the purpose of communicating with the enemy.

If I had insinuated myself into Russian waters and had communicated with the Japanese I might come within this category, but am guilty of neither of these insinuations.

I possess a system of wireless telegraphy which even if messages were not veiled by cipher neither Japanese nor Russian instruments could record. Messages go to a neutral cable office, and thence to London, no one having access to them.

I have never yet sailed in Russian waters. All my messages have been sent from the high seas and neutral waters. I would point out that all fighting on shore witnessed could have been placed with neutral cables after five hours' steaming.

No power ever dreamed of interfering with neutral cable offices, and the wireless system is only a means of accelerating the dispatch of messages. I trust the Governments interested will insist that the Russians confine their threats to Russian waters.

The above protest was sent by Capt. James, correspondent of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES on board the steamship Haimun, whose activity in sending immediate and faithful accounts of the operations of the rival fleets at Port Arthur incensed the Russian Government. The wireless telegraph station which receives his messages from the sea, sometimes at a distance of 150 miles, is situated at Wei-hai-Wei, his headquarters, whence they are sent on over the cable.

LONDON PAPER'S COMMENT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—The St. James's Gazette, referring to the Russian ban on wireless telegraphy, says: "By this course it is evident that the Russians in sudden panic have rushed at the bull without much premeditation, but have not really succeeded in catching it by the horns. Success in a duel with specials will be as dubious as was the advantage they gained in ejecting The Times's correspondent from St. Petersburg a year ago.

"Their threat does not strike terror on board the Haimun. We need not fear being deprived of the news The Times now receives over its De Forest wire. No doubt a war correspondent with, so to speak, a wireless special wire may prove a thorn in a commander's flesh, and it is generally agreed that it is the duty of a capable commander so to manage war correspondents, without necessarily hanging them, as not to allow the risk which may be run by his own strategy being enhanced from other sources.

"It seems to us the difficulty is one that properly might be made the subject of a new international convention. Meanwhile sympathy may be extended to The Times correspondent, who, after all, runs small danger at present, and to the Russian Government, which, goodness knows, is harassed enough already."

MERE BLUFF, DE FOREST SAYS.

Thinks Russia Might as Well Claim Dominion Over the Seven Seas.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—Dr. Lee De Forest, the inventor of the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy, was in this city to-day on his way to St. Louis. He was

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AGAIN DEFIES COURT.

Colorado's Governor Refuses to Surrender Union President.

DENVER, April 18.—After conferring with Attorney General Miller, Attorney John L. Waldron, and Gen. Sherman Bell, Gov. Peabody to-day decided that he would not produce Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, before the Supreme Court on Thursday as commanded by a writ of habeas corpus issued last Friday.

Mr. Waldron will appear before the supreme tribunal and ask that the court issue a modified order. He will argue that under the present circumstances it is unsafe to produce the petitioner, and will ask the court to proceed with the case as if the petitioner were in court.

This stand was taken because of representations made by Gen. Bell, who told the Governor that he was satisfied that a plan had been formed by union men whereby Mr. Moyer would be rescued from the custody of the few soldiers who would be sent in charge of him.

The reply to the Supreme Court's writ by the State officers will maintain that the power of the Governor is supreme in such cases. It will be urged that he has the authority to arrest and imprison at will for the good of the State, and that it is necessary to keep Mr. Moyer in custody for some time yet, as it will be impossible to bring about peace in San Miguel County unless he is continued in confinement.

The case instituted against William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, for alleged desecration of the American flag was continued to April 28 by Justice Hynes to-day.

Gov. Peabody on April 14 said that the habeas corpus order of the court would be complied with and that no effort would be made to prevent the execution of the writ. He declared that he was anxious to get an opinion of the Supreme Court on the vexed question involved.

The writ stated that Mr. Moyers was imprisoned by the militia under unbearable conditions, that he was subjected to insult and injury for the purpose of goading him into some trivial resistance that some excuse might be found for slaying him, and that his arrest was brought about by "a certain organization known as the Citizens' Alliance, composed of certain individuals engaged in the business of merchandizing, banking, gambling, and liquor selling."

Previously Gen. Bell defied the District Court, and when the court declared him in contempt and ordered the Sheriff to arrest him, declared that if he were arrested it would be over the dead bodies of every soldier under his command.

GOMPERS DEPLORES VIOLENCE.

Says Force Would be the Doom of Union Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 18.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is here to attend the meeting of the Executive Council, said to-day:

"Force and violence would be the doom of union labor—union labor cannot win by force. It must be a campaign of education and business methods must be used in dealing with business men.

"Violence will not bring about the right result. It is not the true American spirit to go in and demand that a wrong be made right at the point of a gun or by a display of force."

Mr. Gompers declared that crime and tyranny were the causes of Chicago's labor evils and that many of the labor outrages there were committed by non-union men.

HARVARD NINE SEE PRESIDENT.

He Keeps Senators Waiting, Saying He Will "See the Boys First."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There was a jolly time at the White House this morning when the Harvard baseball nine called to pay their respects as they were passing through the city.

Capt. Walter Clarkson headed the party and presented each man to the President. There were twenty-six in all, and the President shook each by the hand and had a merry word for every one.

There were many Senators, Representatives, and others waiting in the Cabinet room to see the President, but he remarked that he would "see the boys first." While they were in the President's room, Capt. Loefler came in with a card of a prominent Senator.

"Yes, I know," said the President, "the anteroom is full of Senators and Representatives; but," laughing, "they must be taught their place when a Harvard delegation is about."

Then the President made a brief little speech to the boys, exhorting them to put on a few more pounds of force when at the bat and carry the old college to the front and keep her there.

"I want you to win every game from now to the end of the season, and I expect you to do it," were the President's last words to the boys.

PRIZE DOG BURNED TO DEATH.

W. R. Lowe's Valuable Setter Lost—Four Other Dogs Saved.

Jerome's Dashing Gem, a prize-winning English setter owned by William R. Lowe, a real estate agent at 221 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was suffocated in a fire in the kennel at Mr. Lowe's home, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Davidson Avenue, early yesterday morning. Four other dogs, which, like Gem, had won ribbons at the Madison Square Garden and Atlantic City shows, narrowly escaped being burned to death.

The dogs have been exhibited by and are the especial pets of Mrs. Lowe, who is a member of the New York Kennel Club. Her mother, Mrs. Douglas, who is seventy years old and who lives with her, is an equally ardent dog fancier, and joins with her daughter in mourning the loss.

The fire was discovered by the family soon after breakfast. At that time the kennel, a large and comfortable structure, about 20 by 10 feet, was on fire at one end. The door was locked. The imprisoned dogs' howls could be heard from the inside. At risk from the flames, Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Lowe broke open the door and four of the five dogs, Bronx Belle, Harlem Boy, Manhattan Boy, and Primrose rushed out. The other, Jerome's Dashing Gem, had already been overcome by the smoke, and could not be taken out in time to save his life. He was valued at about $500.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted. —Adv.

AMERICA MAY SEIZE DOMINICAN CUSTOMS

Minister Powell Gives Warning of Plan of Intervention.

STRONG HAND IS TO BE USED

If European Governments Threaten United States Will Act—Extension of Our Policy in View.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 18.—United States Minister Powell informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day that in the event of any foreign power attempting to force a settlement of the claims of its citizens, thus excluding the claims of other nationalities, he would in the name of his Government take immediate charge of all the Custom Houses of the Government, place in each a military guard, and protect the same in the interest of United States creditors, basing his action upon the recent decisions of The Hague Tribunal.

The energetic and decided action of Minister Powell has greatly relieved the present grave situation, and meets with approval. By such action all foreign claimants will stand upon an equal footing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Minister Powell's energetic attitude in behalf of the United States claimants against Santo Domingo meets the cordial approval of the officials of the Administration here.

Officials of the State Department are very reticent about the nature of the instructions that have been given to Mr. Powell. It is well understood here, however, that the United States intends to take a strong hand in Santo Domingo.

How far and to what extent that policy has been developed is carefully guarded. It is considered doubtful if the policy will be fully developed until after the Presidential election.

There is always a possibility that the Government's hand may be forced, and that the policy which is believed to have been fully matured may have to be made known before it is expected. This, if it happens, will come about through action taken by other Governments.

An attempt made by some foreign power to secure collection of debts, in ignorance of the intentions of the United States, would develop the American position, election or no election. The Government has, of course, foreseen this possibility, and Minister Powell knows what will happen in such a case.

It is to be observed that the State Department will not deny the possibility of some future action of the nature mentioned in the dispatch. It does deny that matters have gone as far as that yet. It manifestly has complete confidence in Minister Powell's going no further than present exigencies demand without additional instructions.

Ever since American marines were landed in Santo Domingo and engaged in battle with an armed force there has been much curiosity on the part of foreign diplomats about the extent to which this country was prepared to go. An effort to bring out the American position, if made by threats to collect debts without regard to American interests, would certainly result in action by this Government.

Whether this is the forerunner of action by the United States in South American countries, in cases similar to that of Venezuela, is a matter of pure speculation. As the Administration will not reveal its plans in Santo Domingo, it is of course impossible to do more than guess at what action it may take in future cases based on the Santo Domingo case.

As such actions always constitute precedents, however, the proceedings of the United States in Santo Domingo are certain to develop a line of policy. It is already evident that whatever is done in that island will mark a step in advance of this Government's line of action in the past.

There are a number of claims of United States citizens against Santo Domingo, notably that against the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, which are awaiting settlement, and this Government is anxious that they should be satisfied. The Minister's action, it is believed here, was precipitated by recent publications indicating it to be the intention of the Italian Government to force a settlement of the claims of its citizens against Santo Domingo.

Not only the Italian Government, but the British, French, and German Governments have large claims against Santo Domingo, and it has been known for some time here that all four countries were losing their patience in the effort to come to an agreement with the Dominican Government.

SAILORS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Party from the Detroit at Memorial Service for Dominican Generals.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, April 18.—The Provisional President of Santo Domingo, Gen. Morales, arrived here yesterday.

The members of the Government this morning attended a memorial service for the Generals killed during the revolution of March 23, 1903, and for those killed during the present revolution. All the business houses were closed. The church was richly decorated. The United States cruiser Detroit landed a number of officers and 150 men, who were present at the service, carrying American and Dominican flags.

Later the Americans visited the grave of J. C. Johnson, (the machinist of the American cruiser Yankee, who was killed by insurgents Feb. 2 of the present year,) on which they placed a floral wreath. The Dominicans also placed a wreath on the grave.

The political situation is better, although some towns are still in the hands of the rebels. Business is improving. Produce is entering this city freely. The country surrounding Santo Domingo is quiet.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—United States Minister Powell cables the State Department from Santo Domingo that the Government of that country has just issued a decree reaffirming the tariff of 1898, which will go into effect on the 20th inst. An export duty of 22 cents per 100 pounds is placed on sugar.

BRITISH WARSHIP'S MISSION.

Trip to Bluefields Explained to the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—To prevent any possible misunderstanding, the British Government, through its Ambassador here, has explained fully to the State Department the object of the dispatch of the British warship Retribution from Jamaica to the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua, and this explanation is said to be satisfactory.

The British Government is anxious to have the Nicaraguan Government protect the Mosquito Indians, formerly under a British protectorate, and also to inquire into the claims of the Captains of certain small turtle-fishing vessels now detained at Bluefields that they have been wrongfully arrested.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 18.—News has been received here that the Imperial Government will demand, through the Captain of the British cruiser Retribution, a heavy indemnity from the Nicaraguan Government for the illegal seizure of the Cayman turtle fishermen, ten miles beyond the limit, and also for the destruction of the fishermen's nets and other fishing gear, and the brutal treatment of the crews, whom the Nicaraguan soldiers assaulted and then tied, leaving them for hours exposed to a broiling sun.

PIGMY HUNTER MAY BE LOST.

Nothing Heard from the Rev. Mr. Vernre for Two Months.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Officials of the Anthropological Department of the World's Fair express great anxiety over the welfare of the Rev. S. T. Vernre, head of the school for negroes at Tuskaloosa, Ala., who left St. Louis last December to visit the Congo Free State, Africa, for the purpose of securing as exhibits at the fair members of the savage tribe of Pigmies discovered by Explorer Henry M. Stanley.

He has not been heard from for two months, and it is feared he may have met his death. His last letter was written on Feb. 2, just after reaching Africa. He expected to be in the interior a month, and to have returned to St. Louis by this time.

PRESIDENT AYRES DEPOSED.

Directors Act Against Head of University of Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Some months ago Dr. Howard Ayres, President of the University of Cincinnati for several years past, was notified by the Board of Directors of the university that his term of service would end with this school year on July 1. His successor was appointed in the person of Dr. Charles Dabney of Knoxville, Tenn., who will take charge next September.

To-day at a sensational meeting of the Directors it was moved by Director O'Connell that President Ayres be relieved at once of his duties as President, and that Dr. Harry, Professor of Greek, be placed in charge of the university. The motion was carried. Dr. Ayres made a rather violent speech denouncing the board for its action.

No formal charges were made against President Ayres, but it is said that his administration had become careless since his coming retirement was announced.

DIED AS BROTHER WAS BURIED.

Mrs. Fenn of New Haven Survived Russell Sargent But Two Days.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Sargent Fenn, wife of Bruce Fenn and eldest daughter of ex-Mayor Joseph B. Sargent, a prominent manufacturer, occurred to-day a few hours before the body of her brother, Russell Sargent, who died in Boston last Saturday, was borne to the grave.

Mrs. Fenn was fifty-five years old. Her husband, who is Secretary of the Sargent Company, and a young son survive her. The funeral of Russell Sargent was held here this afternoon. Several members of the Yale Faculty and other leading citizens acted as pall bearers.

FAVORS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Ohio Judge Holds Law Excluding Practitioners to be Unconstitutional.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, April 18.—In Common Pleas Court here this afternoon Judge Reed ruled that the Ohio State medical registration and examination law is unconstitutional, because it limits the right to practice the healing art without the use of drugs or medicines to osteopaths, and by the rule of exclusion Christian Scientists are prohibited from practicing such pursuits.

He said it should be amended so as to allow for a reasonable examination for Christian Scientists, and for their registration.

The ruling was made in the case of Oliver W. Marble of Sandusky, who was convicted some months ago and fined on a charge of practicing medicine without a license.

MINISTER'S LEGACY $500,000.

Wealthy Florida Woman Leaves Fortune to Bar Harbor Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 18.—The Rev. Angus McDonald, pastor of the Congregational Church of Bar Harbor, Me., has inherited a fortune of $500,000 by the will of Mrs. Abbie R. Dodge of Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. McDonald, who was named by Mrs. Dodge as the executor of her will, is now in Jacksonville settling up the estate. He is thirty-six years old, and was graduated from the Bath High School in 1886 and from Bowdoin in 1890. Three years later he was graduated from Andover Seminary.

Mr. McDonald's first pastorate was at the Union Congregational Church in Jacksonville. He won many friends there, and among them was Mrs. Dodge, a widow. Mr. McDonald married Miss Annie McLeod of Boston in 1897.

PASTOR A SUICIDE.

Shot Himself While Montreal Congregation Waited for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 18.—While the congregation at Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church waited reverently in their pews last evening for the services to begin a tragic scene was being enacted in the pastor's bedroom in the house where he boarded near by.

A pistol report was heard, and when one of the household rushed to the room the minister, the Rev. Colin Dugald, a young Scotchman, was found mortally wounded by a bullet in the head. The minister was not quite dead, but he expired within a few minutes without making a statement. It was clearly a case of suicide.

NEW YORK PLATFORM DROPS RADICALISM

Parker Convention Revives Spirit of the Old-Time Democracy.

WOULD HALT THE EXECUTIVE

No Usurpation, No Peace-Disturbing Policies that Check Commercial Growth—Tariff Reform and Control of Corporations.

ALBANY, April 18.—The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention to-night is as follows:

"The Democrats of New York, in renewing their pledge of fidelity to the essential principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, as repeatedly enunciated in our National and State platforms, make these further declarations upon the National issues of the hour, reserving an expression upon State issues until the Fall Convention, when State candidates are to be nominated.

"1. This is a Government of laws, not of men; one law for Presidents, Cabinets, and people; no usurpation; no executive encroachment upon the legislative or judicial department.

"2. We must keep inviolate the pledges of our treaties; we must renew and reinvigorate within ourselves that respect for law and that love of liberty and of peace which the spirit of military domination tends inevitably to weaken and destroy.

"3. Unsteady National policies and a restless spirit of adventure engender alarms that check our commercial growth; let us have peace, to the end that business confidence may be restored, and that our people may again in tranquillity enjoy the gains of their toil.

"4. Corporations chartered by the State must be subject to just regulation by the State in the interest of the people; taxation for public purposes only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies.

"5. Opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition.

"6. A check upon extravagance in public expenditures; that the burden of the people's taxes may be lightened.

"7. Reasonable revision of the tariff; needless duties upon imported raw materials weigh heavily upon the manufacturer, are a menace to the American wage-earner, and by increasing the cost of production shut out our products from the foreign markets.

"8. The maintenance of State rights and home rule; no centralization.

"9. Honesty in the public service; vigilance in the prevention of fraud, and firmness in the punishment of guilt when detected.

"10. The impartial maintenance of the rights of labor and of capital; no unequal discrimination; no abuse of the powers of law for favoritism or oppression.

"The Democracy of New York favors the nomination for President of the United States of that distinguished Democrat and eminent jurist of our own State—Alton Brooks Parker, and the delegates selected by this convention are hereby instructed to present and support such nomination at the approaching National Convention.

"That the said delegates are hereby further instructed to act and vote as a unit in all matters pertaining to said convention, in accordance with the will of the majority of the said delegates; and the said delegates are further authorized to fill any vacancies which may arise from any cause in said delegation, in case of the absence of both the delegate and alternate."

QUICK DECISION ON VOYAGE.

Artist Walden Crosses the Ocean on a "Farewell" Invitation.

Lionel Walden, the American artist, whose marine pictures have attracted attention, arrived here yesterday on the steamship La Bretagne from Havre. The day before the vessel sailed from the other side Mr. Walden went to a railway station in Paris with a friend, who was leaving to attend his brother's wedding here. As the train was about to start for Havre the friend asked Mr. Walden "Why don't you come along? You haven't seen America for a long time."

"Think I will," answered the artist.

Both boarded the train, and at Havre Mr. Walden secured enough clothes to carry him through the voyage. He will remain here until after the wedding, two weeks hence, and then will return to Paris.

Mr. Walden lately completed "Cardiff Rocks," which was purchased by the French Government for the Luxemburg. Another of his works, a fishing scene, is to be hung at St. Louis. He is a son of the Rev. Treadwell Walden, for many years rector of St. Paul's in Boston. He went to Paris eighteen years ago to study art.

PROFESSOR'S SON MISSING.

Karl R. Kipp, Bookkeeper in a Saratoga Springs Bank, and $6,428 Gone.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 18.—Detectives are understood to be on the track of Karl R. Kipp, twenty-three years old, the son of Prof. Oliver B. Kipp of the Saratoga Grammar School. A warrant will be to-day issued for the arrest of the young man, who, as alleged, by forgery and embezzlement, obtained possession of $6,428.

He left on Jan. 14 on his annual vacation of thirty days and has not since been seen here, but was last heard from at the New Orleans races.

From August, 1902, up to Jan. 14, 1904, he was employed as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, and is said to have operated under the fictitious name of "C. M. Robbins, executor," since September, 1903.

RIOTERS USE DYNAMITE.

Strikers in Maryland Mines Assault Men and Shatter Three Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 18.—A riot took place at Garrett in the Meyersdale region to-day as a result of the strike now prevailing. Three houses, said to be occupied by strike-breakers, were dynamited and badly shattered.

Previous to the dynamiting several Italians who had taken the place of strikers in the mines of the Garrett Coal Company were viciously assaulted on the street.

Superintendent F. B. Black of the Garrett Coal Company, who is working about one hundred men in his mines, has asked the court for protection.

OMINOUS MOVE IN CHINA.

Society That Promoted the Boxer Rising Spreading Rapidly.

LONDON, April 19.—The Daily Telegraph's Tien-Tsin correspondent, in reporting the alarming spread there, at Peking, and in districts outside the Great Wall, of the Tsaieli, the anti-Christian society which prompted the Boxer rising, says:

"This seems to be no idle scare."

BULGARIANS FIGHT TURKS.

Many Killed on Both Sides in Battle Near Salonica.

SALONICA, European Turkey, April 18.—Serious fighting has taken place between Turks and Bulgarians at Lipa, near Demir Kapu, (a valley of the Vardar, sixty-two miles from Salonica.)

Many were killed on both sides.

GOV. ODELL'S FATHER HURT.

Rib Broken and Knee Bruised by Fall on Sidewalk.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 18.—Former Mayor Benjamin B. Odell, father of Gov. Odell, tripped on a board on the sidewalk to-day, breaking a rib and bruising his knee. He was taken to his home in a carriage.

Mr. Odell is seventy-nine years old, but is strong and active.

HELEN GOULD'S ILLNESS.

It Will Interfere with Her Social Engagements at St. Louis Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—Miss Lavina Egan, Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, to-day received from Miss Helen Gould a letter announcing that she would be unable, because of ill-health, to participate personally in the social functions planned for the Board of Lady Managers' building.

Miss Gould also writes that she is leaving New York on an extended Southern trip and will not be able to arrive in St. Louis on April 30, the opening day of the fair.

Miss Gould expects to remain in St. Louis for some time. Her guests, in addition to her two secretaries, Misses Coates and Hainen, will be Mrs. Frank K. Haine, Miss Hattie Simmington, Miss Elizabeth Detweiler, Miss Anna Talen, and Miss May Clark.

MME. VERESTCHAGIN ILL.

Widow of Painter Lost on the Petropovlovsk Not Told of His Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—Mme. Verestchagin, widow of the Russian painter who went down with the Petropavlovsk, is in such a nervous condition that the family dare not inform her of the official confirmation of her husband's death. Even the children are not aware that the news is true.

The last doubt in the minds of his relatives concerning the fate of the painter was dissipated by a dispatch received from a nephew of the widow, dated from Liao-Yang, saying that his uncle left there to join the Petropavlovsk.

DUG THROUGH SNOW 15 MILES.

Wyoming Ranchmen Do Herculean Work to Rescue Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

KEMMERER, Wyo., April 18.—Ranchmen near Daniel have just completed the stupendous task of digging a road by hand for fifteen miles through snowdrifts several feet deep.

Mrs. James Roy, a woman rancher, was cut off from the outside world by the storms of the last Winter and only succeeded in getting word to Daniel when she was out of provisions and her cattle were dying.

The snow was too deep for horses to break ground and the work of digging a path to the ranch through fifteen miles of snow was commenced ten days ago and has just been completed. Mrs. Roy was ill when found and nearly all of her cattle were dead.

LINER'S RECORD WITH MAILS.

Letters by the Kaiser Wilhelm Reached London in 5 Days 23 Hours 39 Minutes.

LONDON, April 18.—The time of the mails brought by the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. from New York to London was 5 days 23 hours and 39 minutes. This constitutes a record by the Winter route.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived at Plymouth at 2:25 P. M. to-day, and a special train left Plymouth at 4:21 P. M., stopping only at Bristol and reaching London at 8:34 P. M. This is the record for the distance with only a single stop.

MR. PAYNE SUFFERS COLLAPSE.

Postmaster General Has Turn for Worse at Galveston, but Is Not In Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 18.—Postmaster General Payne suffered a collapse just as the cutter Onondaga was leaving the harbor yesterday. It was first suggested that the return voyage be postponed for a day or two, but as all arrangements had been perfected it was decided to go on, especially in view of the opinion of the Postmaster General's physician, Dr. Grayson, who said the sea air would be beneficial for his patient.

Dr. Grayson did not view Mr. Payne's condition as alarming when the vessel left port, attributing the change for the worse to overexertion while in Galveston. The matter was kept very quiet, and the news leaked out only to-night, when it was learned that two Galveston physicians had been called on board for consultation.

The Onondaga is en route to Baltimore, with the Galveston in tow for repairs at that port, and will touch at Key West.

Police Guard Negroes in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 18.—Race feeling in Kansas City apparently has died out. When the High School opened today a squad of policemen drawn up in line at the main entrance saw that the eighty colored pupils were not molested by the 700 whites. The trouble grew out of the murder of a white boy by a negro last week.

In many cases of asthma Piso's Cure gives relief that is almost equal to a cure. 25c. —Adv.

PARKER THE CHOICE; HE AIDS TAMMANY

Democratic State Convention Instructs for Chief Judge.

EHRET MADE A DELEGATE

Murphy Recognized After Judge Parker Telephones Hill.

FIGHT ON INSTRUCTIONS

Believed McCarren Will Be State Chairman—Mack Probably to Remain National Committeeman—Hill Heads "Big Four."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—By a vote of 301 to 149 the Democratic State Convention to-night voted down a resolution introduced by Senator Thomas F. Grady, acting as the representative of Tammany and its allies, merely indorsing Judge Parker for President, and then by a viva voce vote adopted the resolution presented by Senator McCarren, representing the majority of the committee, in favor of instructions for the Judge. When Tammany was voted down on the adoption of the minority resolution no formal motion was made to make the resolution of the majority unanimous, but a roll call was not demanded. There were, however, some shouts of "No!" when the question on the adoption of the majority resolution was put by Chairman Raines.

The delegates, alternates, and Electors at large selected by the convention were as follows:

Delegates at Large—David B. Hill of Albany, Edward Murphy, Jr., of Rensselaer, George Ehret of New York, and James W. Ridgway of Kings.

Alternates at Large—Charles N. Bulger—Oswego; W. Caryl Ely, Niagara; Cornelius H. Ackerman of Broome and Francis Burton Harrison of New York.

Electors at Large—James T. Woodward of New York and Harry Payne Whitney of New York.

A Shift in the Slate.

The shift in the slate by which August Belmont was taken off as delegate at large and Mr. Ehret, Representative Harrison, alternate, and Mr. Whitney were placed as delegate, alternate, and Elector, respectively, was brought about as a harmony move by Judge Parker himself, in which he was greatly aided by the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. Belmont.

Messrs. Ehret, Harrison, and Whitney were named to these places on the recommendation of Tammany Hall, and are to be regarded as concessions which Judge Parker compelled Mr. Hill to make for harmony's sake.

This action was taken by the Judge in response to the appeals made the day before by Tammany, and also because Judge Parker was displeased with the high-handed manner in which Hill was running things. The close friends of Judge Parker did not hesitate to declare that Mr. Hill was seeking to take advantage of the Parker movement to clinch his hold on the machinery of the party in the State.

In the early part of the day there was no indication that the appeal to Judge Parker would be fruitful of results, or that any good would come from the visit of the Tammany committee, headed by Senator Dowling, to Mr. Hill on Sunday night with the demand that one each of the delegates, alternates, and electors-at-large be given as usual to Tammany. During the afternoon, however, Mr. Belmont was actively engaged in his efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the bitter feeling that existed among Tammany men over the treatment that Mr. Hill had accorded them.

Parker Secured Compromise.

Mr. Belmont spent some time with Mr. Hill and with Mr. Murphy, and freely offered to give up the place on the "Big Four" for which he was slated, but Mr. Hill steadfastly refused to allow the change in the slate to be made.

After the afternoon session had been completed, and while the Tammany delegation was in caucus to determine upon a definite course of action, Mr. Hill was on the telephone talking to Judge Parker at Esopus. It was during this conversation that Judge Parker made known definitely his views on the subject of the way Mr. Hill was running things, and on the kind of peace in the party that would result.

Immediately after this telephonic conversation Mr. Hill sent word to the Tammany leader that he was willing to open negotiations to allow Tammany to name their men to each of the three places in dispute, and that he would not demand as a condition that the New York County organization cease its opposition to instructions.

At the same time Mr. Belmont let it be definitely known that he would not allow his name to go on the ticket as a delegate at large, thus creating the vacancy which could be given to Tammany to name. Mr. Hill wished to have Charles F. Murphy go as a delegate at large, and take the place made vacant on the slate by Mr. Belmont's action, but Mr. Murphy sent back word that he preferred to go as a district delegate from New York.

Negotiations for Peace.

The negotiations were continued for an hour and a half during the time the Committee on Credentials was out fighting over the contested seat cases. Between the delays in the committee and the negotiations between Mr. Hill and Mr. Murphy the convention was kept waiting at its night session from 7 o'clock, the time to which adjournment was taken, until 9 o'clock, when the night session actually was called to order.

As a result of the overtures made by Hill, the Tammany leader sent in the names of Mr. Ehret, of Congressman Harrison, and of Mr. Whitney to fill the places at his disposal, but with the distinct understanding that Tammany should not

change its attitude against instructing the State delegation.

W. Bourke Cockran and Senator Grady were the orators selected by Tammany to present its case to the convention. Senator Hill's purpose to belittle Tammany's position was illustrated by the fact that instead of selecting any of his big guns to reply to the Tammany orators he sent to the platform ex-Assemblyman Cook of Albany, a boy orator, who really made a very excellent showing against Tammany's specialists.

The fact that Tammany, even up to the time of the convention to-day, had not abandoned the idea that Mayor McClellan might become the nominee of the Democratic Convention as St. Louis was indicated by Mr. Cockran in his address.

When Mr. Cockran asserted that it was the plan of the Democrats this year to nominate a Southerner for Vice President, he stated that this intention on the part of the National leaders of the Democracy made it more necessary that care should be taken that the man to be nominated for the head of the ticket should be a man of whose ability to win with a Southerner in second place, there could be no question. When Mr. Cockran made this statement there were general whispers around the hall, "That means McClellan, the son of a Union soldier."

Mack May Stick.

Second only to the instructions for Judge Parker is a decision which David B. Hill is understood to have arrived at to-night with regard to the National Chairmanship and the Chairmanship of the State Committee.

It has been known for some time past that Senator McCarren was anxious to be named as National Committeeman from New York to succeed Norman E. Mack. Yesterday, however, Norman E. Mack and his friends started out to convince Mr. Hill and the up-State delegates that Mr. Mack ought to be continued as National Chairman. To-night Mr. Mack and his friends stated that it was all fixed for him to remain. They stated that Senator McCarren was to be consoled by being made State Chairman.

The argument made by Mr. Mack was that his re-election as National Committeeman would help to conciliate the Bryan faction, and that McCarren could do much better work for Judge Parker pitted against Gov. Odell as State Chairman than he could accomplish as National Committeeman.

When Senator McCarren was asked what truth there was in the report of the shift, he said:

"There is nothing in it as yet. I do not care to be State Chairman."

Mr. Hill was seen just as the convention adjourned and asked what truth there was in the report that Mack was to remain National Committeeman and McCarren was to be State Chairman. He did not deny it. All he would say was:

"I don't care to talk about it."

TAMMANY STRUGGLES IN VAIN.

McCarren Blocks Grady Amid Storm of Cheers and Hisses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—Although the convention adjourned in the afternoon to reassemble at 7 o'clock in the evening, it was nearly 9 o'clock when Chairman Rainee called it to order. The delegates and spectators had assembled at 7 o'clock and their patience was sorely tried by the long wait. Two bands did their best to keep the crowd in good humor, and they were assisted by a bagpipe player.

It was understood by the politicians that the long delay was caused by the fights before the Committee on Contests, but the spectators were in the dark as to the cause, and at the end of an hour and a half expressed their disapproval in various ways.

David B. Hill, Senator McCarren, and Chairman Raines entered the hall at 8:50, and were greeted with an outburst of applause, but the welcome to Hill did not come up to expectations, which was due doubtless, to some extent, to the fact that there was a general disgust over the long wait.

Chairman Terhune of the Committee on Contests was first recognized, and presented his report. When he announced the warring factions from Clinton County had gotten together in the interest of harmony and the contest had been withdrawn there was loud cheering.

Senator McCarren, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was next recognized, and read the platform. There was no applause worthy of mention when the platform proper was read, but the declaration in favor of Judge Parker and the instructions for him brought forth a tumultous demonstration lasting thirty seconds.

Tammany's Proposal.

When Senator McCarren finished and asked that the resolutions be adopted, Senator Grady asked for and obtained recognition, saying: "On behalf of the minority of the Committee on Resolutions I present the following substitute, there being no objection on the part of the minority of the committee to the adoption of the unit rule." The minority resolution was as follows:

"The Democracy of New York believes that the result of the Presidential election now pending involves the very existence of constitutional government in this country, and in such a grave crisis it has no favor to ask of the party in the Nation except the privilege of serving it. That this service may be most effective the delegation here elected is left free to take such action at St. Louis as a majority thereof may consider most likely to insure the success of the candidates selected by the National Convention.

"Realizing, however, that the Electoral votes of New York are absolutely essential to Democratic success, we submit to our brethren throughout the country that Alton B. Parker, a Democrat in the prime of life, has been elected by a majority of over 60,000 to the chief position in the judicial system of this State, and during the last six years has discharged the duties of his high office with such unvarying dignity, shining ability, and scrupulous fidelity, that if his term were to expire this year he would undoubtedly be chosen to succeed himself by the concurring votes of all his fellow-citizens."

Senator Grady's Plea.

Senator Grady went on to argue in favor of his amendment. "I take it," said he, "that the only purpose of this convention is to assure that New York shall make its contribution to National success." This was received with vociferous applause.

"We ask to meet the question next July," he said. "We all have in memory times when conditions changed between April and July. Moreover, we believe this will comport better with the dignity of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. An instructed delegation is never a very edifying sight. It usually carries very little weight to go in and favor a candidate because you were ordered to do so. How much better to act upon the basis of mature and conscientious judgment?

McCarren Beards Grady.

Senator McCarren, in reply, said the smallest boy in the gallery did not believe what Grady had said. This was greeted by a mixed storm of hisses and applause.

"No true friend of Democracy will let it go out to-night that we have failed to instruct for Parker," he said. "Nothing can happen between April and July to weaken the candidacy of Judge Parker, as Senator Grady has suggested, for no other candidate is before the people who could be elected on the Democratic ticket, and I move the adoption of the resolutions."

W. Bourke Cockran then arose and said: "Senator McCarren seems to have addressed himself to the smallest boy in the gallery. [Laughter.] I'll address myself to the largest man in the hall, and will leave you to imagine who that may be.

"The majority report from the Resolutions Committee gives no reasons why Judge Parker should be nominated. The minority report gives strong reasons why the nomination should be made. The majority asks the nomination as a favor; the minority asks it on Judge Parker's record.

"The resolutions of the minority are sincere. They place Judge Parker on his record. The majority plants him on the wishes of a certain statesman. The majority wants to hang the fortunes of a certain statesman around the neck of Judge Parker, whether as a decoration or as a burden let the recollection of the last ten years decide. [Long laughter and applause.]

"The man who makes the best Judge may not make the best President. This is reason to take a stand for indorsement instead of instructions. We don't want to take advantage of the party for Judge Parker, but want to present him as an advantage to the party at St. Louis."

Mr. Cockran advocated the nomination of a Southern man for Vice President, saying reconstruction would never be perfect until a Southern man was nominated and elected either President or Vice President. He also declared this reconstruction would have to come from the Democratic Party.

"Yet you now want to shackle your delegates with instructions when you don't know what grave matters will be before you. Can't you trust the unit rule? Can't you trust the men, three-quarters of whom are elected by the majority of this convention? Can't you trust your own men?"

Voice from the gallery: "No."

"Well," said Mr. Cockran, "I have a better opinion of the majority, although I don't know them so well as their friend in the gallery." [Laughter.]

"Is this a Parker convention or a Democratic convention? Do you want to help or mar your candidate? The minority resolutions will aid him, the majority resolutions will stamp him as one man's choice."

William D. Cook of Albany was recognized when Mr. Cockran concluded. He said:

"The question before you is how you are best going to represent the constituency which sent you here to do its bidding, not how you are going to have the breach between the North and the South made greater.

"Can any man believe that the only reason why the minority opposes instructions is because it believes conditions will change between now and July? Why should we not instruct for Judge Parker when the Democracy of the country has its eyes turned to him as the most available candidate?"

"If the minority have any good reason why we should not instruct, are we not entitled to know it? If they have any candidate in mind likely to prove stronger than Judge Parker should we not be informed of his identity? Let us announce to the Democrats of the country that we are naming a man who can win."

When Mr. Cook finished Senator Grady demanded a roll call on the substitute resolution and, on Mr. Hill's request, allowed it to be by counties.

On the roll call many delegates broke from Hill and voted for the Tammany substitute, which, however, was lost by a vote of 301 to 149.

Charles F. Murphy voted the 105 votes of New York solid and was aided by 9 votes from Westchester, 9 from Queens, 3 from Putnam, 3 from Richmond, 3 from Onondaga, 3 from Franklin, 1 from Dutchess, 3 from Clinton, 3 from Chenango, 3 from the first district of Chautauqua, 1 from Broome, and 3 from the Ninth Brooklyn District, which refused to go into Senator McCarren's caucus.

There was a hot discussion when the Onondaga delegation was called. W. F. Rafferty of the Fourth District declaring that the delegates were bound by the unit rule. This William B. Kirk denied.

"That is not true," ehouted Mr. Rafferty, who was promptly called to order, and then 9 votes were cast against the substitute and 3 for it, and the result announced by the Chairman.

The majority report was then declared adopted by a viva voce vote, but was not made unanimous by Tammany.

Senator Dowling offered a resolution empowering the State Committee to fill all vacancies and this was voted.

Chairman Roche of the Committee on National Delegates and Presidential Electors, then made his report, and on motion of David B. Hill the Convention adjourned.

COLLAPSE OF HEARST BOOM.

Grand Parade Dwindled to Fifty and the Babies Got the Banners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—There was something pathetic as well as ridiculous in the collapse of the Hearst boom. The small results which were achieved, notwithstanding the evidently lavish expenditure of money by Mr. Hearst's boomers, excited sympathetic comments even from the Tammany men.

When the jam in the lobby of the Ten Eyck Hotel and in the Tammany headquarters became so great as to cause decided discomfort those who objected to being jostled sought relief in the Hearst headquarters, where there was always an abundance of room.

The Hearst parade, which was to overwhelm the Hill and Tammany men with the strength of the Hearst movement among the "common people," was about as utter a failure as could be imagined. The parade was formed at a tavern on Washington Avenue. It was headed by two mounted policemen and a band, and consisted of about fifty men and boys, carrying blue pennants with the word "Hearst!" inscribed thereon in white letters.

The supply of pennants provided so far exceeded the number of those willing to march with them that a general distribution of them was made along the avenue. The air to-day being balmy, there were a large number of nurses out with their infant charges on the avenue, and every nurse got a pennant for herself and one for her infant charge. The eight of the many babies with Hearst pennants led "Tom" Dunn to remark to his companions:

"This Hearst boom will be a winner in 1930—mark my words."

The Hearst banners contained such inscriptions as the following:

"Who hit the Coal Trust? Ask Baer."

"The only man who can win is William R. Hearst. Fall in line."

The Hearst men had a long-distance telephone in the convention hall, and all through Chairman Raines's speech the attention of the delegates and spectators was distracted by the calls for the office of Mr. Hearst's newspaper in New York.

The Hearst men this afternoon started a charge that money was being used against their candidate, but they were soon laughed into silence.

PARKER'S NEIGHBORS HURRAH.

Special Trainload of Them Went to Albany and Whooped Things Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—At 11 o'clock this morning a special train of eight cars arrived over the West Shore from Ulster County. It brought to the convention city 600 neighbors and friends of Judge Alton B. Parker, without respect to politics.

More than a sixth of the large delegation were Republicans, and many more were men who had never been associated with politics in any way other than the casting of their votes. It was in no sense a political body, but it had the real enthusiasm of a body of men earnestly in accord with their mission.

After leaving the train the men divided into two divisions, each preceded by a band, marched down Broadway to State Street, and so to the Ten Eyck, where a stop was made and rousing cheers given for Judge Parker, for D. B. Hill, and for Supreme Court Justice Betts, who was at the Ten Eyck to greet them. Justice Betts is a native of the Hudson Valley and a neighbor of the Ulster men. From the Ten Eyck the party went over to the Democratic headquarters, where the cheers for their favorite neighbor and for Senator Hill were repeated with great goodwill.

After dinner the line was again formed and the delegation marched to the convention hall. It was an enthusiastic crowd, and with their music and cheers woke up the town to the fact that it was convention day, and that Albany was the favored city of the Democracy of the State.

Until their arrival the streets were rather quiet, considering the fact that such big doings were on foot. Until after 11 o'clock there was little excitement about the streets. A noticeable fact was the lack of decoration to greet the visitors. With the exception of the new Kenmore and the Ten Eyck Hotels, the decorations were few.

NEW YORKERS HURRY BACK.

Special Trains Bring Tammany and Kings Men Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—Immediately after adjournment of the convention there was a general scurrying of Tammany and of Kings County men for the special trains that had brought them to town shortly after noon.

The two sections of the Tammany special started from New York after midnight, running fifteen minutes apart. The Kinga County train followed the last Tammany special. All three trains were made up of Pullman sleepers, and will not reach Grand Central Station until between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

Charles F. Murphy and his friends who came up together Sunday afternoon will return early in the morning.

CONVENTION ORGANIZED AFTER WILD SCRAMBLE

Hall Too Small, No Heat, and Delegates Rush the Place.

RAINES SOUNDS THE KEYNOTES

Chairman in Speech Attacks Trusts, Carnegie in Particular, Odell, and Roosevelt—Leaders Get Greetings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—In the crush to get into Harmanus Bleecker Hall for the afternoon session of the convention, coats were torn, hats were broken, faces scratched, feet trampled, and tempers badly ruffled. The seating capacity of the hall was totally inadequate to accommodate those who wanted to get in or even those who held tickets, and the police arrangements were execrable.

The doors were not opened even to ticket holders until a few minutes before the hour set for the commencement of proceedings, with the usual result that everybody tried to get in at once.

A large number of people who only had admission tickets got into the seats of the delegates, which had not been marked off, and when the delegates arrived there was confusion. It took the police some time to get the intruders out.

There was but little decoration of the hall. Looped flags hung from the proscenium arch, and the railing of the steps to the stage was festooned, but otherwise there was no attempt at decoration.

Among those who occupied boxes were Mrs. Hall, daughter of Judge Alton B. Parker; Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals and the Misses O'Brien; former United Statee Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, and party; Norman E. Mack and Elliot F. Danforth and party, Attorney General John Cunneen and Anthony N. Brady of Albany, and ex-Mayor Manning of Albany.

In one of the upper boxes sat Senator John Raines, the majority leader of the Senate. He was later joined by Assemblyman Rogers of Broome, the leader of the majority in the Assembly. Senator George W. Malby was another prominent Republican who was present.

Raines Against Raines.

Senator John Raines is a brother of George Raines, who was the temporary and permanent Chairman of the convention, and when Chairman Raines in his speech referred sarcastically to the recent reconciliation between Senator Brackett and his brother there was general laughter, and the attention of the whole convention was fixed on Senator Raines, who seemed to be not a little embarrassed.

Harry Payne Whitney, Charles A. Towne, and James W. Gerard were among the first of the Tammany delegates to arrive. They were greeted with applause.

The tickets for admission to the convention hall were not issued until this morning, the explanation given being that the Hill managers were afraid that the Hearst men would counterfeit them and pack the hall with Hearst rooters. But despite the precautions taken by the Hill men to prevent any undue Hearst demonstration, a number of the Hearst men did gain entrance to the gallery of the hall with great bunches of Hearst literature concealed beneath their coats. They cast these out over the auditorium to fall like huge snowflakes on those seated on the floor below.

The National interest which was taken in the convention was indicated by the character of the crowd on the platform. Daniel Campau, National Committeeman from Michigan, Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, and other more or less notable politicians from other sections, and correspondents of leading papers from all over the Union were among those holding platform seats.

Senator McCarren entered the hall without attracting the least attention. The first big demonstration of the convention was made over Charles F. Murphy. As the Tammany leader walked down the aisle the Tammany men arose and shouted, and the whole convention joined the uproar.

Greeting to Murphy.

The demonstration over Leader Murphy lasted probably half a minute, and politicians at once began to surmise as to whether the demonstration for David B. Hill would exceed in enthusiasm that given to the Tammany chieftain.

They were not afforded the opportunity for a fair comparison, because Mr. Hill remained away from the afternoon session of the convention. When Mr. Hill's name was called on the roll call, however, the applause which greeted it was nearly, if not fully, equal to that which greeted Leader Murphy on his entrance.

While the delegates were gathering, the discomfort of the spectators, due to the fact that there was no heat in the hall, was added to by photographers taking flashlight pictures and causing large volumes of smoke to ascend into the galleries.

It was 3 o'clock when State Chairman Frank Campbell called the convention to order and announced that the State Committee had selected George Raines for temporary Chairman. Mr. Campbell appointed Senator Thomas F. Grady, John L. Shea of Brooklyn, and Robert A. Maxwell of Genesee a committee of three to escort Mr. Rainee to the chair. Mr. Raines spoke in part as follows:

Chairman Raines's Speech.

"Mr. Depew has been once more before the footlights of a convention, and, with no lack of confidence in the promise of a Carnegie, Laird of Skibo Castle, to contribute a million if needed, has assured his party and the country of unbounded prosperity. The walls of Carnegie Hall echoed with Skibo rhetoric and applause.

"The artful Governor of our State has seemed not to be acquainted with traditions of liberty-loving peoples who were ever jealous of invasion of their control of their affairs except in matters affecting the Commonwealth. He has absorbed power of local administration until the Executive is swollen with privileges, duties, and powers once deemed the badges of distinction of free institutions because towns and cities had them.

"It is not wonderful, therefore, that this ambitious chief of the era of centralization, as he sees that the times are not auspicious for submitting by his own candidacy his work to the people for approval, and yet unwilling to lose the fruit of his labor, has accepted the Chairmanship of his party committee. In the presence of the people, with the same audacity which has marked the creation by law of the Governmental machine, he now unites the functions of control as the Governor of the State with the functions of the party manager in control of its committee's organization.

"We observe that the Nation has not been able since the civil war to pay off more than half the debt created by it. But the Laird of Skibo from an infant industry in the same period has saved as much as the Nation has reduced its debt.

Rap at Carnegie.

"Would it not be well to take a census of the savings of the numerous little Lairds of Skibo who nestle under the tariff and see what other infant industries have created billionaires who are not foolish enough to go about the country 'buying a penny-worth of paradise' by endowing seminaries and libraries?

"But the decadence of the House of Representatives is a conspicuous fact of evil omen in the National Administration. The brilliant member from New York, Mr. Cockran, has well outlined the charge which all recognize and none other had the courage and ability to formulate at this critical period. He has rendered a distinct service to the Nation. Who does not know that the patronage of the Executive holds the Congress cringing and subservient to his will and that it is boldly used to secure legislation?

New York's Attitude.

"The Democracy of New York desires to enter upon this campaign with no narrow sectional or obsolete issues, but upon the ever-living and dominant issues of the time which touch the present and future interests of the people and upon which every man who is or has been a Democrat can unite. We wish those issues to be such as appeal to the patriotism of conservative as well as radical opponents of Republican misrule.

"The colonial doctrines of the Republican Party threaten us with evils a hundred fold greater than we sought to remedy by the war with Spain. We desire no wars, no permanent colonies at the ends of the earth, and no alien and subject peoplee to coerce into peace and to civilize with arms.

When Mr. Raines referred to Bourke Cockran as "the brilliant member from New York" the hand struck up "We won't go home until morning." In view of the fact that it was generally understood that Mr. Cockran was to be Tammany's principal orator at the night session, the humor in the band's selection appealed to the audience mightily.

When he characterized President Roosevelt as "vociferous, spectacular, and adventurous," there was laughter, which broke out with renewed force when the speaker said that what was wanted was a candidate "who would not get on the nerves of the country."

The Digs at Roosevelt.

When the roll of the delegates was called and Kings County was reached, John J. Welsh was substituted for Hugh McLaughlin as a delegate from the Second District.

When Senator McCarren's name was called there was a demonstration which must have compensated him for the utter lack of attention he received on his entrance to the hall. It was long and hearty.

"Give him a tiger!" shouted a gallery enthusiast.

Charles F. Murphy received another greeting when he answered to his name. Henry W. Unger was substituted for Robert A. Van Wyck.

When the calling of the roll had been concluded the usual resolutions with regard to permanent organization and resolutions and other details of the convention were adopted.

There was considerable surprise when Tammany made no opposition to a resolution, offered by Judge Bulger, providing that the new State Committee should be elected by the convention. This was one of the principal complaints which Tammany had been urging against the Hill programme. At 4 o'clock the convention took a recess until 7 o'clock.

NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

Selected Yesterday and Will Meet Next Week for Organization.

ALBANY, April 18.—The new State Committee was selected to-day, as follows:

1—John J. Kenney.	26—Elliot Danforth.
2—Joseph Cassidy.	27—James H. Brown.
3—M. J. Cummings.	28—James E. Galvin.
4—John W. Webber.	29—Patrick E. McCabe.
5—William A. Doyle.	30—Francis J. Malloy.
6—James Shevlin.	31—George R. Finch.
7—F. H. McCarren.	32—George Hall.
8—John Shea.	33—Clinton Beckwith.
9—Conrad Hasenpflug.	34—J. H. Flanigan.
10—Daniel E. Finn.	35—John N. Carlisle.
41—Timothy D. Sullivan.	36—M. Z. Haven.
12—John T. Oakley.	37—Charles N. Bulger.
13—Patrick H. Keahon.	38—Henry G. Jackson.
14—Charles F. Murphy.	39—Charles F. Rattigan.
15—F. Burton Harrison.	40—Daniel Sheehan.
16—William Dalton.	41—Frank Campbell.
17—Daniel F. McMahon.	42—Charles A. Lux.
18—Thomas J. Dunn.	43—William F. Balkam.
19—Harry C. Hart.	44—Jacob Gerling.
20—Thomas McAvoy.	45—George W. Batten.
21—Louis F. Haffen.	46—Frank W. Brown.
22—Michael J. Walsh.	47—John J. Kennedy.
23—Arthur J. McLean.	48—Matthew G. Mertig.
24—James Purcell.	49—Henry P. Burgard.
25—Ira M. Black.	50—James O. Bennett.

The committee will organize next week.

LIE PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

Grady Says Committeeman Dowd of Allegany Tried to Bribe a Man.

ALBANY, April 18.—The first political event of the day was the meeting of the State Committee at 10 o'clock. W. F. Balkam of Rochester presented the name of George Raines of that city as the candidate for temporary Chairman and it was unanimously adopted.

When the roll of delegates was about to be called Senator Grady moved that all the contests be noted. He said that it was due the committee that they should know that the roll to be called was not perfect and that there were contests. Said he: "I call attention to the case of Committeeman Dowd of Allegany, who went over into Cattaraugus and made himself the Secretary of a convention to which he was not a delegate. Then later he certified to the list of delegates."

Mr. Dowd said: "The Senator misstates. No such thing was done. I don't know of any contest."

"Why, you offered last night to pay a contesting delegate's fare back home if he would leave," said Senator Grady. Amidst a roar of laughter Mr. Dowd tried to protest, but Senator Grady insisted that it was a fact.

Finally the chair ruled that contests would only be noted when filed with the committee, saying: "Why, Senator Grady, you don't think that you have the right to notice contests in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua?"

"Certainly I have," answered Senator Grady, "when fraud is being done."

Later when Cattaraugus was reached Senator Grady called "contest," and Mr. Dowd retallated by noting a contest in Senator Grady's district. Grady jumped to his feet and putting his ringer in Dowd's face shouted: "Don't lie here like you lie to your own constituents at home."

"I am not lying. I have as much right to protest as you have," answered Mr. Dowd.

"You do lie, and last night you tried to bribe a man to leave here and go home, afraid he would expose you," said Grady.

The Chair ruled again that contests not filed would not be recognized, but the turmoil broke out again when the Onondaga delegates were called. State Committeeman Dunfee declared that the names he had handed in were not on the list, and accused the officere of the committee of playing false.

Mr. Dunfee spoke in heated terms, calling his opponents "liars, thieves, and sneaks."

The Chair finally ruled that Mr. Dunfee's delegates must go on the roll.

WESTCHESTER ANTI-HILL.

Contestants Are Not Recognized and Walsh Men Get the Seats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—One of the liveliest incidents of the convention occurred when the Committee on Credentials met this afternoon in the Kenmore Hotel to hear the contests from half a score of districts, chief among which was that in Westchester County. In Westchester contests were brought in the Second and Third Districts against the sitting delegates who are controlled by ex-Mayor Michael Walsh of Yonkers. This was with a view to control the delegation from the Twenty-second Senate District, so that a Hill man could be named as committeeman against Walsh.

The Weetchester contest was the last heard by the committee, which held its sessions behind closed doors, and for more than an hour the members of the committee switched back and forth on the vote, waiting for missing members to be brought in. On the first motion to seat the conteeting delegates, the vote was 21 to 19 against, and the Walsh men were left in.

The Tammany men then moved to sustain the sitting members, but this was lost by a vote of 21 to 20. When the committee reported it held that the result of the first ballot should be considered as sustaining the Walsh men, and this was approved in the convention without dissent.

In the other districts the outcome differed. The Dunfee men in Onondaga County, who are anti-Hill, were thrown out by a vote of 29 to 16, the Tammany men voting against the contestants. In Chautauqua and Cayuga Counties the contestants were disregarded and the sitting members sustained, this being a Hill move. In Clinton County the anti-Hill contest was withdrawn, while in Cattaraugus County the contestants were voted down.

MURPHY FIGHTING FOR HIS POLITICAL LIFE

Secret of Tammany's Obstinate Opposition to Parker.

HIS VAIN APPEAL TO HILL

With Parker President, Murphy Feels That Hill and McCarren Might Compass His Downfall—All Tammany Behind the Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—"What is the meaning of Tammany's fight against instructions for Judge Parker?"

That is the question which is heard on every side here to-day. There were few to whom the question was put who were able to offer any explanation, especially when it became perfectly apparent to everybody that Tammany would be utterly powerless to prevent instructions for Judge Parker and Murphy still continued his opposition without advancing any reason for his course.

That Tammany would invite an ignominious defeat by David B. Hill for no purpose was incredible, and yet to most politicians it seems that that was just what Mr. Murpby was doing, for it is generally conceded now that, whatever chance there may have been for the nomination of either Grover Cleveland or Mayor McClellan at St. Louis that chance has been completely dissipated by the force of the Parker sentiment both in New York and in the other States of the country.

The conference between Hill and Murphy last night developed the real reason which underlies the esemingly strange course which Mr. Murphy has pursued.

Mr. Murphy, having abandoned all notion that there was a possibility of the nomination of Mayor McClellan at St. Louis would be perfectly willing to throw the support of Tammany to Judge Parker were it not for the menace to the power of Tammany, which he sees in the Hill-McCarren alliance.

If Parker should be nominated and elected President without a definite pledge to Tammany that the Federal patronage would not be used to build up Hill and McCarren to the detriment of Tammany, Mr. Murphy feels that he would be largely at the mercy of Hill and McCarren. It is that situation which he is fighting to prevent. His only object in having Tammany oppose instructions for Judge Parker has been to compel a pledge from Parker that Tammany would be treated "fairly." This pledge he has been unable to get. Hence the Tammany fury to-day.

Judge Parker and those of his friends who are antagonistic to Hill do not relish the existing contests, but the Judge is understood to feel powerless to remedy them without showing disloyalty to McCarren, who has been his steadfast friend throughout.

Murphy is bent on the destruction of McCarren. He and all of his lieutenants feel that with Parker President and McCarren National Committeeman or State Chairman, McCarren will plot with Timothy D. Sullivan and other Tammany leaders below Fourteenth Street to bring about the overthrow of Murphy in the next City Convention and not unlikely also his deposition as the leader of Tammany.

Murphy and his friends feel that they are fighting for their political lives.

"Do you think," said Mr. Hill to the Tammany chieftain, "that the friends of Judge Parker, being in a large majority in the convention, are going to give to those who are opposed to Judge Parker a delegate at large who would be able to address the St. Louis Convention with some show of authority in opposition to the Judge's candidacy. What sort of politics would that be?"

Mr. Murphy then made an appeal for the delegatione of the State Committeemen who had stood by him at the State Committee meeting in which he first measured arms with Mr. Hill.

Mr. Hill heard him out, and is then said to have remarked somewhat sarcastically:

"When indeed has Tammany shown that consideration and magnanimity for which you now plead? Was it when at Tammany's request I threw William S. Devery out of the Saratoga convention? Or was it when Tammany at the City Convention took Grout and Fornes off the Fusion ticket and made them Democratic nominees over the protest of the Brooklyn organization?"

At a caucus of the Tammany delegation, held this afternoon behind closed doors in the Ten Eyck Hotel, Charles F. Murphy was empowered to cast the 105 votes from New York County as a unit on all questions, and to cast them as his own judgment may direct.

The delegates got together at 5 o'clock, with Corporation Counsel Delany in the chair. Mr. Delany laid before the delegates the conference that had been held between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill yesterday afternoon, and after he had told them that there was nothing to expect from Hill in the way of concessions or compromise, it was decided without a dissenting voice that the delegates should back up Mr. Murphy in any fight that might develop at the evening session.

Close friends of Mr. Murphy declared after the caucus that Mr. Murphy had been anxious to effect a compromise whereby some recognition should be given to New York befitting to the vote cast in that county, but that Mr. Hill was determined on humiliating Tammany and on throwing out all delegations elected by his enemies, no matter what section of the State they came from.

Without accident or incident, the special trains bearing the rank and file of Tammany reached Albany soon after noon today, with more than 250 braves in each section. Senator Plunkitt was in charge of the first section and Senator Bernard F. Martin in charge of the second. Ten minutes after the arrival of the second Tammany train the Kings County delegates arrived in a special, with some 300 men, under the charge of Judge O'Reilly of Brooklyn.

KILLED IN POSSE'S FIGHT.

Two Men Shot When Officers Try to Arrest Negroes.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 18.—As a result of a pitched battle Sunday night between officers and railroad men on the line of the Knoxville, Lafollette and Jellico branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, forty miles north of here, Sam Harlan, a negro laborer, is dead, and William Wade, a posse man, is fatally wounded.

Two Deputy Sheriffs had warrants for five negro laborers on trivial charges and summoned Wade to help them. The negroes fired on the officers and the shots were returned.

Guard Home of the Late Mrs. Oliver.

Two men walk up and down in front of the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Oliver, 2,293 Second Avenue. They are employed by different people to see that no one enters the house. James S. Alderdyce was arrested last Friday for going into the place, but was discharged in the Harlem Police Court. He then engaged a guard. Another man was sent by another contestant to the will of Mrs. Campbell, she having left her property to James Alderdyce, the father of James S. Alderdyce, who died on the same day as Mrs. Oliver. The policeman on the beat overheard a wager that the two guards will exchange tobacco and divide watching the house before a long time.

Real Estate Dealer Dies on Street.

Mordecai Simon Kauffman of 136 East Ninety-second Street, who had been in the real estate business here for twenty-seven years, dropped dead of heart trouble yesterday afternoon on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue. Mr. Kauffman was forty-nine years old. He was born in Russia, came here when a boy, and made a small fortune in dealings in general merchandise in the Pennsylvania mine regions. He leaves a widow, one son, and one daughter.

Dog Is Perishable Merchandise.

Announcement was made yesterday that two cases of chestnuts and one small dog will be sold at auction in the seizure room at the Appraiser's Stores next Friday morning, under the law governing the sale of "perishable unclaimed merchandise." The breed and pedigree of the dog were not announced.

Col. Symons Sworn In.

ALBANY, April 18.—Col. T. W. Symons, United States Engineer Corps, who received authority last week from Congress to accept the position tendered him by Gov. Odell as a member of the expert canal engineers' Advisory Board, came to Albany to-day and took the oath of office.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Shortest World's Fair Line

Three Perfectly-Equipped Trains Every Day to St. Louis

The ST. LOUIS LIMITED is a DUPLICATE of the FAMOUS PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED—No Extra Fare.

PARKER MEN WIN FIRST SKIRMISH OF THE DAY

Resolutions Committee Votes to Instruct for the Judge.

TAMMANY FIGHTS IN VAIN

Grady and Cockran Argue, but Committee, Under McCarren's Eye, Snows Them Under.

ALBANY, April 18.—The early feature of the day was naturally the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions in the afternoon, presided over by Senator P. H. McCarren as Chairman. It developed into a heated controversy over the proposed adoption of a plank in the platform instructing the delegation to vote for Judge Parker as the nominee for President.

Senator Thomas F. Grady, Representative W. Bourke Cockran, and ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, all of Tammany, opposed that section. Senator McCarren read a set of resolutione outlining the platform of the convention, which covered these points:

Corporations chartered by the State to be subjected to the regulations of the State; objection to trusts and combinations in opposition to healthy industrial competition; check upon public expenditures so that the burden of the taxpayers be reduced; the maintenance of State rights and the home rule policy; equal rights of labor and corporations; delegates to St. Louis to be instructed for Alton B. Parker, to vote as a unit, and to fill any vacancies that may occur in the delegation.

W. Bourke Cockran offered an amendment to the resolution regarding the instruction of the delegates for Parker by proposing that they be sent uninstructed, and to take counsel at St. Louis with the other delegates from the different States, the delegates then to state their choice as Judge Parker if he should be found to be the choice of the other States.

Mr. McCarren spoke at length in favor of having the delegates instructed for Judge Parker, declaring that they would then be showing to the other States of the Union that the people of New York were solid for the Judge.

Senator Grady said that he had never been and hoped he would never be instructed by a convention, and that he believed it would be to the detriment of the Democratic Party to send delegates instructed for Parker or any other man, for the reason that between now and next July things might arise that would affect the party policy most gravely and tend to change its opinion.

James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn spoke in favor of the delegates going instructed for Parker. He said that if they were uninstructed it would give the people of the Union the impression that the people of the State of New York, or rather the Democracy of the State of New York, had no choice.

Mr. Cockran again addressed the committee in support of his amendment, saying that the platform was a matter for the delegates at St. Louis to determine and construct without previous instructions, and that the candidate should likewise be selected by the National Convention.

Mr. Cockran's amendment to send the delegates uninstructed was lost by a vote of 27 to 12. A vote was then taken on the original resolution of Mr. McCarren, and resulted as follows:

Ayes, 28; nays, 11; absentees, 11. The absentees were mostly from the New York districts. It was further resolved that the resolution as presented by Chairman McCarren be adopted as a whole.

MINT'S TREMENDOUS OUTPUT.

Forty-two Tons of Gold Made Into Coins in One Week.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The enormous output of gold coinage at the Philadelphia Mint continues at a rate which surpasses all previous records. Since Feb. 6 up to April 16, there has been coined $80,180,390 in $20 gold pieces.

The coinage during the week beginning Monday, April 11, and ended on Saturday, April 16, inclusive, aggregated $11,802,800 in gold, an average of nearly $2,000,000 per day. On the last day of this record-breaking week the coinage was $2,500,000, also a record breaker. The weight of the gold to produce this one week's coinage was over forty-two tons.

This vast coinage of gold in so short a time, it was announced at the Mint, has never been equaled by the mints of any other nation, nor by any mint in this country.

Ends Kansas Congressional Contests.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 18.—The State Election Board to-day decided contests in the First and Second Kansas Congressional Districts in favor of Congressman Charles Curtis over D. R. Anthony, Jr., and Congressman J. D. Bowerstock over Henry J. Allen.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

3:15 A. M.—781 Columbus Avenue; Jamee Cleary; damage, $25.

4:20 A. M.—63½ Worth Street; J. Huhn; damage trifling.

6:20 A. M.—Forty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue; the O'Rourke Engineering Company; damage, $1,000.

8:50 A. M.—510 East Twelfth Street; Abraham Silverman; damage, $200.

9 A. M.—883 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Burke; damage, $50.

10:16 A. M.—Nineteenth Avenue and King's Bridge Road; Y. J. Reiley; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—12 Avenue A; Samuel Efenfield; damage, $50.

1:55 P. M.—82 Sheriff Street; Morris Lilon; damage trifling.

2:16 P. M.—227 West Twenty-seventh Street; Frank Stein; damage, $50.

2:40 P. M.—221 Seventh Avenue; owner nnknown; damage trifling.

3:05 P. M.—1,856 Avenue A; S. Wager; damage, $50.

4:15 P. M.—26 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Annie Schmidt; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and East River; Consolidated Gas Company; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—21 Park Row; Syndicate Building Company; damage, $200.

6:45 P. M.—331 East Tenth Street; Carnegie Library; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—2,507 Eighth Avenue; Richard Bowers; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—225 Fourth Avenue; Mutual Life Company; damage, $50.

8:55 P. M.—801 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Millie Ferb; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—1,430 to 1,440 Bryant Street; Otto Siegel and others; damage, $10,000.

9:45 P. M.—1,104 First Avenue; John Hynes; damage, $15.

9:45 P. M.—1,246 Second Avenue; Timothy Dwyer; damage, $5.

9:50 P. M.—21 Bowery; Louis Saltowitz; damage trifling.

JAPANESE ARMY MENACES PORT ARTHUR

May Land On Liao-Tung Peninsula as Yalu Is Crossed.

RUSSIAN COUP IN KOREA

Big Force Marching Down the East Coast—One Attempt to Disembark Frustrated—Outposts at River 100 Yards Apart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Japanese are preparing to effect a landing on the Bay of Korea. It is believed the object is to cut off one portion of the peninsula from the other and simultaneously to cross the Yalu.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, April 18.—The Commissioner of Customs at Won-san, on the east coast, reports that a strong Russian force, the number of which is not known is advancing on the great south road, following the Inland coast of the Province of South Hamgyung.

The Russians passed to the rear of Sungjin, which was occupied by a scouting party. The main body occupied Peukchyong, eighty miles north of Won-san on the 17th inst. The flanks and rear were exposed with the evident intention of drawing a Japanese attack from the Yalu.

By The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, April 18.—From several sources reports have been received here saying that a Japanese fleet of over seventy transports is heading for Kin-Chau, north of Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—The Russian outposts are now on islands of the Yalu River 100 yards from the Japanese outposts, which are preparing to retire.

A detachment of Russian troops which left Southern Ussuri has reached Maoer-Shan (on the west bank of the Yalu River, 175 miles north of Ping-Yang) without having encountered any of the enemy. The detachment has occupied a mountain pass between Manchuria and Korea which it is fortifying with mountain batteries.

St. Petersburg is flooded with rumors from all directions regarding the plans of the Japanese now that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is unable longer to menace their troop transports. These can safely pass through the Straits of Pe-chi-Li, and attempt to land at the head of the Gulf of Liao-Tung under the guns of the warships, as did Gen. Shafter's army at Dal Quiri, Cuba. If this should succeed, the Japanese will be in an excellent position to execute a flank movement on Liao-Yang or cut off Port Arthur.

Gen. Kuropatkin recently inspected Niu-Chwang. He is familiar with the strategic position there and disposed a strong force to contest a Japanese move at that point, and if such move is made it is believed he will be able to check it.

An attempted landing by Japanese troops on the shores of Morea Bay, between Port Arthur and the Yalu River, on April 12, was frustrated by the Russians.

A Japanese torpedo-boat flotilla scouted the shores of the bay, but was received with such a heavy fire from land batteries at Taku-Shan, Ching-Tai-Tse, Tchanhe, and Bedzino that it retired.

Vice Admiral Togo's flagship then recalled nine transports which were on the way to land troops. A squadron of ten warships protecting the transports withdrew with them.

The Russians have twenty thousand concentrated at Taku-Shan.

A force landing between Taku-Shan and Ching-Tai-Tse would have been in a position to isolate the defenders of Port Arthur and cut their line of communication. Taku-Shan is in Manchuria, about fifty miles to the westward of the estuary of the Yalu River, and Ching-Tai-Tse is about twenty-five miles west of Taku-Shan, or about 150 miles from Port Arthur. The other towns mentioned are smaller places on the coast in this vicinity.

The St. Petershurg correspondent of The London Standard reported last Saturday a rumor to the effect that Vice Admiral Togo's fleet escorted a Japanese landing of troops to the westward of the Yalu River. When 12,000 men had been landed, according to the rumor, the Russian troops, from ambush, suddenly attacked the Japanese, driving them back to their ships with heavy losses in men and guns.

MAN WHO LAID THE MINES.

Capt. Oda Inventor of Deadly Process —The Rival Fleets.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 18.—The Korio Maru, which laid the mines in front of Port Arthur on the night of April 12, is a new torpedo transport of 2,700 tons. Capt. Oda, who directed the operations of laying the mines, was decorated recently for the invention of a process which, it is said, greatly increases the efficiency of such instruments.

The Japanese squadron off Port Arthur on April 13 consisted of six battleships, two first-class cruisers, and four second-class cruisers. The Russians had five battleships, two first-class cruisers, and one second-class cruiser. The disparity in force, therefore, was by no means so great as Russian accounts indicate, and certainly did not warrant the Russians' precipitate retreat.

CZAR SPARES TERRORISTS.

Death Sentence on Dr. Guershovnia and Accomplices Commuted.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—The Emperor has extended imperial clemency to Dr. Guershovnia and two accomplices who were in the Terrorist plot which resulted in the assassinations of M. Bogoliepoff, the Minister of Instruction, who was killed by Karpovich three years ago; M. Siplaguine, the Minister of the Interior, who was shot by Bulschnneff two years ago, and Gov. Bogdanovitch of Oufa, who was killed last yenr.

Guershovnia and his accomplices were sentenced by a court-martial to be hanged, hut the Emperor disapproved of the sentence, which was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. Guershovnia is considered to have been the chief of the plotters and to be the most dangerous of the Russian Terrorists.

War Dispatches Carried by Motorcycles.

VIENNA, April 18.—Experiments in the carrying of war dispatches by means of motor-cycles were conducted by the War Minister yesterday. The route selected was over rough ground, and the distance was 190 miles, with four relays. The shortest time made was 8 hours and 28 minutes. It is estimated that cavalry relays would take twenty hours.

CZAR SUSPENDS BAN ON TIMES'S WIRELESS

Continued from Page 1.

asked what he thought about Russia's note to the United States, stating that wireless operators sending war news will be treated as spies and their outfits and boats confiscated.

"It's nothing but a Russian bluff," said Dr. De Forest. "Russia's claims that the Japs might be benefited is absolutely groundless. The Japs use the coherer and tape system of receiving, and can take only about six words a minute. Our correspondents use the telephone receiver, and take twenty or thirty words a minute. If the Japanese tried to take what the correspondents send they would get nothing but a streak of ink on the strip of tape.

"The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES are the only papers getting wireless war news. The Russians say that they will kill our correspondents, for to treat as spies means to kill. The receiving station, however, is on British territory, and it cannot be touched. So long as the Haimun keeps three miles from Russian land it is in neutral waters, and if Russia should seize our boat it would be an act of war against Great Britain and the United States—against Great Britain because the Haimun is an English boat operated for a London paper and having Englishmen on board, and against America because the sender, H. J. Brown of New York is an American.

"It is preposterous for Russia to claim that she has dominion over the land-locked sea there. She might as well claim dominion over the seven seas. She is just bluffing, and wireless news will continue to be printed as heretofore in THE NEW YORK TIMES and The London Times."

MANY PERISHED IN PANIC.

Suffering at Manchuria Station After First Bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 18.—A letter dated Harhin, March 15, says that during the panic at Port Arthur caused by the first Japanese homhardment the obstruction of the railway frontier station in Manchuria was more terrible in its effects than was at first reported.

In consequence of the lack of rolling stock 2,500 women and children had to remain in railway carriages and sheds for three days. During this time many children died from hunger and cold.

RUSSIAN LOAN NOT EXPECTED.

Berlin Discredits Reports of an Issue of Bonds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 18.—Reports have been current that Russia is about to issue a large quantity of 5 per cent. bonds. These rumors exercised some effect on the money market here to-day, hut are regarded hy well-informed persons as unfounded.

A new Russian loan is not yet believed to be urgent, and it is even suggested that if Russia intends to borrow money she can afford to wait until she achieves some military success which might enable her to borrow on more favorable terms than are at present practicable.

TAFT BOWS TO THE HOUSE.

Withdraws Support of Chaffee on the Military Camp Site Dispute.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary of War Taft removed one of the prime causes of friction between Congress and the executive department. He wrote to the Senate Military Affairs Committee withdrawing his support of the opposition made by Lieut. Gen. Chaffee to the military camp sites chosen by the House. In his letter he says:

"The Chief of Staff pointed out objections to the method of purchase, and certain criticisms upon some of the camp sites selected. I concurred in this memorandum and forwarded it to Senator Quarles.

"I have since sending that communication had a good many conferences with members of Congress and of the military committees of the House and Senate. After what I hope is due reconsideration, I have reached the conclusion that it will be greatly to the public interest if a bill like that reported hy the House committee, to wit, 9662, should pass hoth houses at this session.

"I was not aware at the time of my concurrence in the criticisms of the Chief of Staff how much investigation had been made into the question of the camp sites and how far my predecessor had gone in his conclusions as to the wisdom of huying as recommended by the House committee. I have consulted with Mr. Root, my predecessor, and find that he is strongly in favor of buying the sites as recommended by the House committee."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

St. Petersburg Paper Suggests Lines of an Agreement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—The Russ cordially welcomes the Anglo-French agreement and is ready to believe an agreement of a simliar nature hetween Great Britain and Russia is not beyond the bounds of possihility. The newspaper even makes an attempt to sketch the lines such an agreement would follow:

"Taking as a model the Anglo-French agreement and applying its fundamental principle to the relations between Russia and England," says the writer, "we find that along the line from Lhasa to the Bosphorus it is indisputably important that England should ohtain a guarantee of security for India, and Russia is equally in need of outlets to the southern seas. To secure safety in India the English will demand certain guarantees on its northern and western frontiers.

"It is particularly important to England to have assurance that we will not interfere with Afghanistan. We for our part have no immediate interest in India, which for us is a means, not an end. Our tasks do not lie in the direction of expansion, hut we are hound to secure ourselves an outlet on the seas. For the English, however, their policy of refusing us admission to these seas is not so much a direct end as a means of guarding against any danger our presence might constitute to their communications with India."

The Russ considers the idea of an agreement along these lines by no means too daring once the principle of frank recognition of the predominating interests of the negotiating parties is allowed to operate freely.

Czarina Suffering from Influenza.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—The Empress is suffering from influenza, which is almost epidemic here.

County Medical Association Election.

At the annual election of the New York County Medical Association last night at the Academy of Medicine, Dr. Francis J. Quinland was elected President, Dr. H. A. Dodin First Vice President, Dr. S. Busby Allen Second Vice President, Dr. W. R. Stone Secretary, Dr. I. J. Nutt Corresponding Secretary, and Dr. Charles E. Denison, Treasurer. Dr. Alexander Lambert was elected to the Executive Committee.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SENT TO THE FRONT

Two Battleships Said to Have Been Bought in Germany.

MAY ABANDON PORT ARTHUR

St. Petersburg Paper Says Step Would Not Affect Result of Campaign—Col. Agapeieff Alive.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—The first of five new submarine boats building at St. Petershurg and forty wagonloads of ammunition were dispatched to-day to the theatre of war. The suhmarine hoat, which was sent off in sections, is elliptical in shape and fitted with an improved electrical apparatus for firing torpedoes, which it is claimed experiments have shown enormously increases the offensive power of torpedoes.

In all, there are fourteen suhmarine boats planned or in course of construction at the Neva Works here, and it is expected that all will be ready for dispatch to the Far East about the middle of July.

It is asserted with great positiveness that Russia has purchased two battleships at Schichau and Elbing.

A special telegram from Port Arthur says the cruiser Bayan exceeded her trial speed when she went out to the rescue of the torpedo boat destroyer Strashni.

The same dispatch reports that a Japanese cruiser was sunk, adding that the cause is unknown.

The Russ discusses the suggestion of the retirement of the Russians from Port Arthur, recalling the abandonment of Moscow in 1812, and pointing out that Gen. Koutouroff, who recommended it, was first thought to be mad, yet it proved in the end to be the undoing of Napoleon, and also Admiral Nachimoff's advice, which was not followed, for a desperate sortie from Sebastopol with the wooden ships against the allies in 1854. The Russ comes to the conclusion that no matter what the fate of Port Arthur may he, it will have no decisive hearing on the ultimate result of the campaign.

As a result of the Petropavlovsk disaster the Admiralty has given orders that the Baltic and Black Sea warships be fitted with longitudinal bulkheads and that the latter be pierced so as to permit of communication between the watertight compartments on either side of the vessels.

It is learned that a fortnight ago Vice Admiral Makaroff telegraphed to the Emperor that he had searched a number of suspicious looking Chinese junks which were hovering about the entrance of the harbor and found them loaded with vegetables, but in the stern of one of them was a contact mine. This piece of information strengthens the Japanese mine version.

Members of the Naval Staff frankly admit that they do not know the cause of the disaster, but some of them already are inclined to admit the probability that the enemy's avowal is true. The reason the Naval Staff was disinclined at first to accept the possibility of Togo's claim was because if true the mines were laid not only without discovery, but without even arousing the faintest suspicion.

Some of the papers which insist upon the submarine boat theory lay great stress upon the alleged statement made by one of the Cramps of Philadelphia, who is quoted as saying the Japanese had submarine boats, obtained from Great Britain.

A requiem mass was celebrated yesterday for the repose of the soul of Col. Agapeieff, who was officially reported to have lost his life at the time of the Petropavlovsk disaster. During the night his wife received a telegram saying he was alive, but seriously injured.

A pension of $10,000 a year has been granted Vice Admiral Makaroff's widow.

Vice Admiral Skrydloff (the successor of Vice Admiral Makaroff as commander of the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur) arrives here Tuesday night. A big popular demonstration is being arranged in his honor.

Capts. Stetenko and Cladot have heen appointed flag officers to Admiral Skrydloff.

JAPAN'S DEBT TO MAKAROFF.

Mr. Uchida Says Russian Admiral Gave Lessons in Naval Warfare.

About 300 members and guests of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution who assemhled last night for the annual banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria were told by Japanese Consul General Uchida some of the reasons why Japan is now fighting Russia.

"We are struggling," declared the Consul General, "for the maintenance of the same principles and the same cause as did your ancestors over 100 years ago—those of liberty and independence.

"Only a few days ago a Russian warship was sunk off Port Arthur and Admiral Makaroff went down with his ship. Ever since then Russia has been getting letters of condolence from different countries of the world. We admired Admiral Makaroff as one of the most distinguished Admirals of the whole Russian Navy. He supplied many naval books to the world, and from these hooks Japan learned much about how to destroy the enemy's ships. We regret his death because he can't write any more books for our guidance in naval warfare. To say that his battleship was destroyed by one of our mines is no glory for him, and to say that his battleship was destroyed by one of his own mines is a disgrace to his memory."

Walter S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society, presided. Among those with him at the guests' table were Robert B. Roosevelt, Cyrus Adler of the Jewish Historical Society, Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen; Cornelius A. Pugsley, Vice President of the Empire State Society; Henry M. Leipziger, Justice Charles H. Truax, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and John De Witt Warner of the Municipal Art Society.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was expected, but found it impossible to come. He sent a letter in which he commended the purposes of the society.

In introducing the speakers, Chairman Logan said: "Whether the next President of the United States shall be a relative of this grand old man [pointing to Robert B. Roosevelt, the uncle of Theodore Roosevelt, who sat by his side] or shall come from the banks of the Hudson, we shall have a patriotic President and a patriotic United States." [Loud applause.]

POSTUM.

DIDN'T LIKE IT

Soon Found Why.

Coffee has a terrible hold on some people.

"Ahout eight years ago I was a great sufferer from stomach trouhle; my liver was all out of fix and a wise doctor forbid tea and coffee. At that time I was so weak I could hardly walk, absolutely poisoned.

"One day I noticed Postum in the store, and having read about it I hought a package and made some. I did not like it, but tried it again and followed directions carefully. It was not long before I liked it better than any other drink and it has brought me out of all the old coffee troubles, too.

"I can now eat what I want, am strong and healthy, and the effects of Postum on me were so good all our family soon drank it.

"In Summer when the weather is hot I do not have that 'all gone' feeling now, for when I drink a cup of Postum it refreshes and strengthens, but never has the bad after-effect like coffee.

"Postum is like everything else—it needs to be made right, and there is no better way than the directions on the package." Name given hy Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

NEGROES AT WHITE HOUSE.

President Tells Colored Clergy They Deserve Equal Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—With the venerable Bishop Lee at their head the one hundred and twenty colored clergymen constituting the Baltimore Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, marched to the White House this afternoon and were presented to the President. The conference in its morning session had adopted resolutions asking the President to intercede to gain permission for the negroes of the country to have a special exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, and also urging on the Senate the confirmation of Dr. Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston.

The Rev. J. H. Scott, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, one of the largest colored churches in the world, presented the members of the party, and in a few words stated their desire to pay their respects. The President in replying said:

"Gentlemen, I am glad to greet you here, and especially to hear the kindly sentiments which you express concerning my administration. You deserve equal rights with all other men, irrespective of color or previous condition. You should have nothing less, and as far as I am able I shall strive as in the past to secure to you the rights that are yours."

There were no further ceremonies or speeches, and each member of the party received a hearty handshake from the President as the party filed past him.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON DEAD.

Noted English Surgeon Was Also an Author and Artist.

LONDON, April 18.—Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., the distinguished surgeon, died to-night. He was born in August, 1820. He is succeeded in the haronetcy by his son, Henry Francis Herbert Thompson.

Sir Henry Thompson was created a haronet in 1899. He was surgeon extraordinary to the King of the Belgians, consulting surgeon to the University College Hospital, London, and Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgeons.

Sir Henry was born in Framlingham, Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1820. He was graduated in medicine at the University College, London, where he won honors. He was the author of numerous papers on scientific and surgical subjects which are generally accepted as authoritative, and also wrote two novels, "Charley Kingston's Aunt" and "All But." He was known also as a painter of ability and a deep student of astronomy.

ROYAL TRAIN IN ACCIDENT.

Britain's King and Queen Escape Injury in Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 18.—The Nyborg-Fuenen train, conveying King Edward and Queen Alexandra from Copenhagen on their way to London, was derailed this afternoon when passing to the steam ferry running from the island of Zealand to the Island of Fuenen.

The last carriage hut one left the rails. Their Majesties were in the last carriage and were uninjured, the mishap only resulting in a slight delay.

LONDON, April 18.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their suite, started this morning for Vienna, where they will visit the Emperor Francis Joseph.

WRECKED SUBMARINE RAISED.

British Warships Escort Bodies of Victims to Port.

LONDON, April 18.—The submarine boat "A 1," which was run down by the Donald Currie Line steamer Berwick Castle March 18, near the Nab Lightship, off the Isls of Wight, resulting in the loss of her crew, numbering eleven officers and men, was raised this morning and towed to her dock in Portsmouth shortly after 8 o'clock to-night.

Thousands of persons gathered to watch the melancholy procession of war vessels preceding and following the dockyard lighter, under the keel of which the "A 1," containing the bodies of her officers and crew, was slung by hawsers.

As the salvagers passed into the dock, all the ships in the harbor lowered their ensigns. Soon thereafter caskets were brought, in readiness to receive the dead.

The operation of the removal of the hodies was carefully screened from the public. They will he interred to-morrow afternoon with imposing ceremony.

COL. MARCHAND ARRESTED.

Thirty Days' Confinement for Criticising Military Authorities.

PARIS, April 18.—Col. Marchand, the hero of the Fashoda affair, who in an open letter concerning his tender of resignation from the army declared that he had been slandered and was suffering from military ostracism, was placed under arrest to-night. He will be confined for thirty days.

His letter of resignation will not he considered until his punishment has expired.

MATINEE FOR THE MISSOURI VICTIMS

President and Other Government Officials Attend Benefit.

SOCIETY FOLK IN THE CAST

Meanwhile the Bodies of Two of Those Who Lost Their Lives on the Battleship Are Buried.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Albert Clifford Barney scored another triumph this afternoon and the widow's and orphans of the seamen lately killed aboard the United States hattleship Missouri gained many additional dollars by the large house which greeted the matinee performance of the "Dream of Queen Elizaheth" at Lafayette Square.

In acknowledgment of the object for which the play was given the entire first floor and tier of hoxes forming the horseshoe were draped in hunting and flags, with the President's flag and that of the Navy Department introduced at several points to further emphasize the sympathy of the distinguished promoters of the matinée.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Carew and the Secretary of the Navy occupied a box to the left of the stage with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a white cloth gown with white feather boa and large white straw hat trimmed in hlack. The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey occupied the stage hox to the right of the theatre, Mrs. Dewey wearing one of the very chic toilets for which she is noted, a gray panne velvet with toque to match. The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay were also among the boxholders, as were the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Russian Ambassador, the Peruvian Minister, the Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. Rixey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Richardson Clover, and Gen. and Mrs. Bates.

The cast was the same as seen in the initial performance last week, with Mrs. John C. Fremont in the title rôle. Miss Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador, and Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, took the parts of Marchioness of Cobham and Viscountess of Shrewsbury. Little Miss Pauline Sullivan, as court singer, was an addition to the original cast, while in the series of tableaux of fair women distinct acquisitions were the Baroness Hengelmuller as Salome and Countess Marguerite Cassini as Judith. Miss Morgan of New York, as Psyche, took the part last week filled by Miss Sally Tyler.

The court ladies, mistresses of the robes, and a large company of gallants included forty young people from the ranks of official and resident society.

The great financial success of both performances is in a large measure due to the Executive Committee, consisting of Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill.

DANBURY, Conn., April 18.—There was a general suspension of business in this city this afternoon during the hour of the funeral service over the body of Lieut. Ernest A. Weichert, U. S. N., who was one of the victims of the explosion on hoard the battleship Missouri off Pensacola, Fla.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18.—The funeral of Lieut. William C. Davidson, U. S. N., one of the victims of the Missouri disaster, took place here to-day. Twelve sailors and a bugler from the Mayflower, in command of Lieut. Woods, met the funeral cortége near the gate leading to the cemetery.

Lieut. Davidson was in command of the turret on the Missouri when the explosion occurred last Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Rear Admiral Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, who, while at Pensacola, made an investigation of the damages to the Missouri, has made a verbal report to the Secretary of the Navy which indicates that the damage to the vessel as a result of the recent explosion is confined almost wholly to the electric motors in the vicinity of the explosion. It is estimated that the cost of repairs will be about $10,000.

PROFANITY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Nelson Explains: "Sometimes Adjectives Come from the Heart."

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senatorial dignity received a shock this afternoon when Senator Nelson used a profane word on the floor of the august Senate.

Mr. Nelson was pleading for an appropriation for roads in Alaska. He told of the Territory's resources, the hardships to which the settlers are subjected, and the little that has been done for the people. At last, completely forgetting himself, he exclaimed:

"All this they have done, Mr. President, and in return we have not done a d—d thing for them."

There seldom has been as spontaneous an outburst of laughter in the Senate as the exclamation provoked. Mr. Nelson joined in the merriment, though with many evidences of embarrassment. His only apology was the remark that "sometimes adjectives came from the heart," and with that he closed his speech.

HANNA MEN FIGHT ROOSEVELT.

Angered by Allotment of Plums to Foraker Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The old Hanna faction in Ohio, now headed hy Senator Dick, received another setback to-day from President Roosevelt and intends to fight Mr. Roosevelt's latest Foraker appointee to the end, and prevent his confirmation at this session of the Senate.

The President's action in appointing Foraker men to places held by Hanna men at Lima and Napoleonville had already irritated the Hanna men, but they were hopeful that he merely intended to divide the patronage, and that they would get the next slice. Not only were their hopes dashed to-day hy the nomination of Charles A. Judson to be Collector of Customs and James E. Melville to be Postmaster at Sandusky, but the way in which the appointments were made has infuriated them.

Senator Dick has answered the President's action hy introducing a hill to abolish the collection district of Sandusky and thus throw Judson out, and there is every sign that war is on between the President and the Hanna men.

C. A. Leher was Postmaster at Sandusky, and he was a Forsker man, while Edward Zurhorst, the Collector, was a Hanna man. About a year ago Zurhorst filed charges against Leher. They were investigated, and the postal officials recommended Leher's removal, but owing to the ticklish condition of Ohio politics the charges were allowed to sleep.

Senator Dick learned that the President intended to put a man in Zurhorst's place, and he feared, from the action taken in the Lima and Napoleon cases that it might be a Foraker man. He therefors revived the old charges against Leher and brought them to the President's attention. He argued that Leher ought to be removed. The President looked into the charges and agrced with him.

Dick, if not happy, was at least content, thinking that even if Foraker got the Collectorship he would even things hy getting the Postmastership. Instead of that the President has nominated Judson and Melville, both of whom are Foraker men.

The Hanna men take this as evidence that they are to receive no recognition at all from the Administration, coming, as it does, on the heels of the Lima and Napoleonville appointments. Mr. Dick says he will not allow Judson to be confirmed at this session. This, however, will do him no good, for the session will come to an end in a couple of weeks at latest, and the President will give Judson a recess appointment.

It is said that in consequence of this action the Hanna men will make a fight to keep Foraker from being elected a delegate at large to the National Convention, and will reopen the fight at every point.

FIRE EMPTIES BRONX HOUSES.

Tenants Cover the Hillsides with Their Furniture and Effects.

Damage amounting to $5,000 and serious discomfort and alarm to several families were caused last evening hy a fire which totally destroyed two three-story unfinished dwellings at 1,434 and 1,436 Bryant Street, near the Southern Boulevard, in the Bronx. The flames threatened to spread to other dwellings adjoining and across the street, and the families occupying them were kept busy for an hour in saving their homes.

Fearing that their efforts would be in vain, these families removed their furniture and effects when the danger threatened, and after the blaze was over the hillsides near the houses were fairly covered with household goods of every description.

The three engines which went to the fire from Tremont and West Farms were more than half an hour in covering the distance owing to the steep and rough roads. When they arrived the two empty buildings were practically destroyed and the adjoining houses were in great danger. Several tenants helped save these houses by using garden hose and buckets.

LINER BULGARIA FLOATED.

Hamburg-American Steamship Resumes Trip to New York.

HAMBURG, April 18.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bulgaria, which went aground at Schulau, on Saturday last while hound from this port for New York, has been floated without damage.

She proceeded to-day for her destination.

Seek to Save Woman from Hanging.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 18.—A movement has heen started to have the death sentence of Mrs. Anna Valentina commuted to imprisonment for life by the Court of Pardons, which convenes on Wednesday. Mrs. Valentina, who is in the Bergen County Jail, at this place, was sentenced on Saturday to he hanged on May 10. If she is executed she will be the first woman hanged in New Jersey in twenty years. Mrs. Valentina, jealous of Rosa Selsa, stabbed her seven times, while she was holding an infant in her arms.

Hunt After Mad Mullah Abandoned.

LONDON, April 18.—The British operations against the Mad Mullah of Somaliland ended with the Mullah's escape into Italian territory recently. In the House of Commons this afternoon War Secretary Arnold-Forster said the Mullah had suffered very severe losses in men and animals, and that his forces were routed and driven out of the protectorate. The Mullah is now practically without any following, and therefore it had been decided to discontinue military operations.

HOUSE PROVIDES FUND FOR SERVICE PENSION

The President's Order, However, Is Not Made a Law.

A LONG, STORMY SESSION

Speaker Cannon Waits While Clerks Scurry for a Quorum—Roll Called Three Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The House today passed the last of the supply hills of the Government, the general deficiency appropriation measure, after a stormy session which lasted till 8:15 in the evening. The contest was a party one over the deficiency appropriation for pensions which the Democrats tried ineffectively to amend by incorporating as a law the recent Executive age disability pension order.

An effort was made by Mr. Moon of Tennessee to secure a yea and nay vote on his amendment as to the age disability order, hut the Speaker refused to recognize him for this purpose. On a pro forma motion to recommit the hill, the Democrats, angered by the Speaker's refusal to recognize Mr. Moon, secured a roll call.

The absence of a quorum developed on the second roll call, whereupon Speaker Cannon, in order, as he frankly said, to gain time and secure the attendance of absent members for whom clerks were scurrying, had the roll call read a third time regardless of the rule limiting the reading to twice. Finally the quorum was obtained, the motion to recommit defeated, and the bill was passed.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Hitt offered his Chinese Exclusion bill, introduced Saturday, as an amendment to the General Deficiency bill, and it was accepted without objection. Several bills were passed early in the day under suspension of the rules.

When the committee took up the deficiency appropriation of $4,000,000 for pensions, embracing $1,500,000 to carry out the provisions of the President's recent order regarding age disability, Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment reducing the total appropriation to $2,500,000. The last of several amendments to this amendment was one offered by Mr. Moon, providing that persons who served ninety days or more in the service of the United States during the civil war shall, when they reach the age of sixty-two years, receive $6 a month, after sixty-five years $8 a month, after sixty-eight years $10 a month, after seventy years $12 a month.

It developed that this last amendment was a sharp move by the Democrats. Mr. Hemenway made a point of order against it because he said it changed existing law. Mr. Underwood promptly stated that it followed word for word the President's order, and inquired if the President was more entitled to violate existing law than the House.

Mr. Hemenway declared that in the confusion he did not get the drift of the amendment, and in defending the appropriation as provided by the hill, said the Democrats had been wandering around for ten months for an issue in the coming campaign, and they thought they had it now, hut, he said, the Republicans would meet them on that issue. He charged that hy the several amendments, the Democrats were simply trying to play politics at the expense of the old soldiers.

Mr. Moon indignantly denied that he offered his amendment for political effect. It was offered, he said, solely that there may be no doubt of what the soldiers are entitled to, because he believed the order a wise and sensible one if enacted into law in pursuance of the Constitution.

The point of order against the Moon amendment was sustained amid derisive laughter from the Democratic side.

All amendments were rejected, and the bill was reported to the House. Mr. Moon was recognized for a parliamentary inquiry, but moved to recommit the bill with instructions to incorporate the Executive order in the hill.

"The gentleman was not recognized for that purpose," the Speaker interrupted with some irritation.

In the meantime, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to recommit the bill.

"The Speaker of the House cannot refuse to entertain the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee," Mr. Williams broke in.
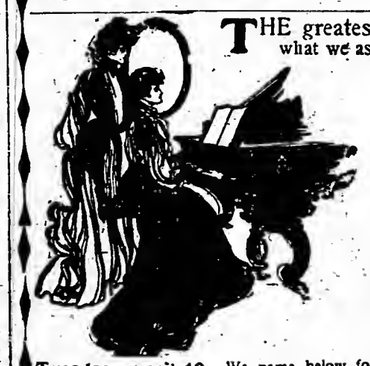
With some warmth, the Speaker replied: "The Speaker did refuse." Then the roll was called thrice, and the bill passed.

Colombia and Venezuela Friends.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—From Colomhian and Venezuelan sources, the State Department is advised by cable that the Governments at Caracas and Bogota have agreed to resume friendly relations and are about to appoint Consuls. The relations between the two countries were interrupted about two years ago, when, during the course of a revolution in Venezuela, a large force of Colombians gathered on the western and northern frontier.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Great sale of 54 used pianos.



THE greatest piano buying opportunity of the year—every instrument a bargain and worth many times what we ask. Our piano business has been so large, and we have taken so many instruments in exchange, that we are obliged to sacrifice in order to make room for new pianos. Fourth Floor.

You need only see and examine these instruments to assure yourself that never before have such values been offered, and we agree to take any of them in exchange as part payment toward any new piano or player in our warerooms—within one year from date—allowing all that you may have paid within that time.

Unusual offer, isn't it, when you consider that we are the selling agents for such pianos as

Knabe—Gabler—Hazelton—Hobert M. Cable—Packard—Price & Teeple—Radle

and ten other makes. Don't let the fact that you may not have the ready money deter you from taking advantage of this sale. We make special monthly terms of payment to any one who so desires—a small cash payment only being required. Read this list of bargains:

Think of buying a Chickering Square for..... 5.00
A Steinway Grand for..... 150.00
An Upright piano for..... 35.00
A Mason & Hamlin organ for..... 10.00

Tuesday, April 19—We name below four specials for this day:

1 Chickering square..... $5.00
(You must come early for this.)
1 Sohmer upright..... $175.00
(One of the greatest bargains ever offered).
1 Mason & Hamlin organ..... $10.00
(Small size, good tone.)
1 New England upright..... $85.00
1 Self-playing organ..... $5.00
Five other bargains equally low on this date.

Wednesday, April 20—We name below four specials:

1 Steinway grand..... $150.00
(Large size, fine tone and condition—will be taken quickly at this price.)
1 Steinway square..... $55.00
(Carved legs, excellent tone—just the thing for beginners.)
1 Herz upright..... $50.00
(A great bargain, in splendid repair; come early.)
1 Fischer upright..... $95.00
(A good musical and financial investment.)
1 Firth square..... $5.00
Also six other pianos in both square and upright.

Thursday, April 21—
1 Dunham square..... $5.00
(Carved legs; fair condition.)
1 Schmidt upright..... $65.00
(Easily worth $100; good tone.)
1 Horace Waters upright..... $165.00
(Fine tone and condition; great bargain.)
1 Raven & Co. grand..... $85.00
(Think of buying a grand for this amount; it's worth double.)
Six fine bargains accompany these on this date.

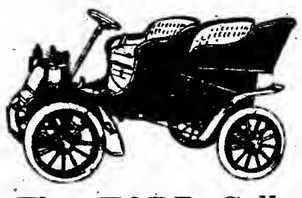
Friday, April 22—
1 Horace Waters square..... $15.00
(Carved legs; great bargain.)
1 Gelb & Walker upright..... $35.00
(Think of getting an upright for $35.00; of course the tone isn't anything extra, but it is in playable condition.)
1 Hazelton upright..... $185.00
(One of the finest toned pianos in our warerooms; worth $100 more than we ask.)
1 Knabe grand..... $325.00
(Beautiful tone; fine condition.)
1 Grovestein square..... $5.00

Saturday, April 23—Mostly piano-players on this day—although we shall offer some very fine piano bargains.

1 Hallet & Davis square (a good one)..... $15.00
1 Angelus Piano Player..... $100.00
(This is in fine shape; has organ attachment and originally cost $275.)
1 Pianola, 1 Angelus, 1 Apollo | All three as good as new—your choice | $135.00
1 Cecilian (the greatest player of them all.) (Only slightly used.) $215.00
1 Steinway square..... $100.00
(Tone and case like new.)
1 Buttikoter upright..... $65.00
(Great bargain.)
1 Fischer square..... $10.00
Also six other bargains.
Fifty-four splendid offers.

We cannot fill mail orders during this sale, and no instrument will be sold except on day specified in our advertisement.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store



The FORD Sells On Its Merits

One scarcely expects the man who has some other automobiles to sell, to say anything good of the Ford; and yet, many other dealers do acknowledge that it is a good machine. If you want the truth, in unbiased form, find a friend of yours who knows all about automobiles, and bring him with you, to examine the FORD. Then we'll put both of you in a car, and let you see how smoothly it runs.

That's the test that tells.

If your friend advises you to buy the Ford, you'll feel safe. We have nothing to hide. There is nothing to deceive you about. The more you know about automobile construction, the better you'll like the Ford.

You want your car right away, now, of course. Ford Motor Cars are ready for immediate delivery.

Runabout, $800. With Tonneau, $900.

Salesroom in Main Store, and at Garage, 138-140 East Fifty-seventh street.

Men's Spring Overcoats
For Rain or Shine

It's an injustice to call these smart, handsomely tailored garments "Raincoats." The fact that they have been rain-proofed does not limit their usefulness to rainy days. That is simply an added virtue, to their fair day and every night qualities.

The raincoats that we sell are made by the same people as our other smart overcoats. The shoulders are broad and good fitting; backs are full, hanging gracefully from the shoulders. Then we show a great many different styles and colorings. Oxford mixtures take the lead — although we show almost every good style that's made—these in various grades, from $15 to $35.

Tan covert cloth Topcoats, in large sizes only. $15 kinds at $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Oxford Shoes for Women

These are the shoes that every woman has in mind at the moment. Naturally our stocks are splendidly ready, with Oxford Shoes in every last and style that good form has suggested for Spring and Summer wear.

Among the special offerings now being made, most interesting are these

$2 and $2.50 Trade-Mark Oxfords at $1.50

They are in patent and enamel leather and kidskin, in about a dozen different styles; and you can be fitted in nearly all of them. Excellent shoes at the little price.

Then, we have full and complete lines of the following:

At $2—Kidskin Oxford Ties, round or Potay toes; welted or turned soles.

At $2.60—Ideal kidskin Oxford and Blucher Ties; welted and stitched soles; military or Cuban heels.

At $3—Kidskin Oxfords; turned and welted soles; thirteen styles. Patent leather Oxfords, six styles. Tan and black calf and Russia leather, six styles.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Trimmed Hats
$5, $6 and $8

Sure to please. They are copies of imported models that *have* pleased. Pretty close copies, too; though, of course, with some difference in quality. And, by the same token, no two are alike.

The point is that here are hats of excellent materials, carefully trimmed in the latest mode as to style and color, and, in a sense, exclusive. $5, $6 and $8 each.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Four COATS and a Furore

About two weeks ago, we announced the arrival of four new models in women's silk and cloth coats, which had been specially made up to our order. It wasn't a mere bargain of the day. We thought our order was large enough to have them in stock awhile, even though the value was most extraordinary.

But we had mis-measured the public enthusiasm. The coats were all taken in a single day. We immediately duplicated our order. Today the coats are ready again, in all four styles.

The design is a most popular one, and one that had never before been made up in any but far more expensive coats. While there is a definite saving of twelve dollars on the real value of the coats as they are, equal style and character in a coat had previously cost considerably more than thirty dollars.

These Are Eighteen Dollars Each

Made of voile, taffeta, peau de soie and broadcloth—all in black. The coat is half-fitted and in the collarless effect, so becoming and so much worn this season. 27 inches long; beautifully trimmed with braid and taffeta bands; full sleeves, plaited to the elbow with fancy cuffs. Mostly lined with white, some with black taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Groups of WOMEN'S DRESSES
Attractively Priced Today

These are handsome new tailor-made dresses, in walking or dress lengths. In smart, new styles—just made up; and yet, one group saves you twelve dollars on the price. The offering is simply a continuation of the policy that has made this store famous this season, not only for the latest and most exclusive styles in garments for women; but also for values that are neither matched nor approached anywhere. These two groups today:

Voile Dresses worth $32.50, at $23.50

Just seventy-five dresses; of black and navy blue voile, with Eton Jackets; and with blouse jackets, in champagne, gray and brown. Both styles of jackets are prettily trimmed, and silk lined. Skirts are in both dress and walking lengths.

Silk Dresses worth $42, at $30

These suits are made with blouse jackets; sleeves and bodies of waists being made with successive rows of shirring, in yoke style and trimmed with braid. Skirts are also shirred from the waist to below the knee; forming flounce effect. The suits are exceptionally stylish.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fancy LINEN SUITINGS
At Favorable Price-Changes Today

No need to tell well-informed women how popular Fancy Linens are to be this season. They dominate our stocks, as they monopolize public favor. Today we offer a large collection of these beautiful fabrics, many of which are in the exceptionally desirable open-mesh weaves; many neatly figured by the nubs of heavy threads, in contrasting colors.

To buy such handsome and popular goods, right at the beginning of the season, at the prices we name below, is rare good luck that women will be prompt to profit by.

Here are hints of the kinds and prices:

At 37½c a yard, from 50c

Fancy Checked Linen Suitings, in attractive mixtures of light blue, navy blue, reseda and black, with white.

At 37½c a yard, from 50c

Fancy Mottled Linen Suitings, in cadet and navy blue with white mottled figures.

At 75c a yard, from $1

Fancy Linen Suiting, in fancy colored mixed grounds with dashes of color in contrast, forming undecided checks.

At 75c a yard, from $1

Fancy Bourette Linen Suiting, in cardinal, and black bourette on white, and white bourette on cadet blue and black.

At $1 a yard, from $1.50

Fancy Striped Linen Suiting, in ground mixtures of natural color linen and black, with narrow stripes of cardinal-and-white, black-and-white and green-and-white.

At $1 a yard, from $1.25

Embroidered Linen Suiting, in grounds of white, cream, gray, cadet blue and cardinal, embroidered in ring-dots of white with circles of the color of the ground they are embroidered on.

At $1.50 a yard, from $2

Embroidered Linen Etamine, in grounds of white and natural color, embroidered in coin-size polka-dots in light blue and black.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Girls' Sailor Suits
At $8.75, worth $15

That heading is spur enough to mothers who know the conservative descriptions and superlative worth that attend our clothing for girls.

But there's special reason to hurry; for only about thirty of the suits are here.

Regulation Sailor Suits—the girlish, always-becoming style—made of fine serge, most carefully sewn and finished. Hand-embroidered chevrons and shields; silk ties. Skirts plaited or plain. Good, stylish shades of navy blue, brown and red. Sizes 14 to 18 years. $8.75 each, worth $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Little-Costing Corsets

P. N. Corsets, new and graceful models, came to be ours at less-than-usual cost. A fortunate trade chance—the kind we keep alert for. Comfortable, pretty shapes; reliable in every way. And this difference between present and normal prices:

At 65c, worth $1—Bias cut, long dip hips, made of fine batiste, bound with satin ribbon.

At $1, worth $1.50—Beautiful model for medium figures; bias cut, long over hips and abdomen.

At $1.50, worth $2—Straight front; handsomely finished; cork clasp protectors; double supporters attached.

At $1.50, worth $2—Full-gored, bias cut, graceful and durable; unusually light; front and side supporters.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Every-Day PETTICOATS
At Once-in-a-long-time Prices

The worthy, liberally-cut, well-made petticoats that are designed for steady wear and realize their responsibilities. The gingham and madras ones have no fear of the laundry. There's a moral for the thrifty in these prices:

At 75c, worth $1—Of gingham, with two gathered ruffles at bottom, finished with stitched straps.

At $1, worth $1.50—Of madras, in stripes or figures; deep umbrella flounce, plaited, with gathered ruffle at bottom.

At $1.50, worth $2.25—Of black sateen, with circular flounce; gathered ruffle at bottom and stitched straps.

Of black or gray mohair, with deep umbrella or accordion-plaited flounce: some with gathered ruffles of silk, in long or walking length; others with cluster-plaited ruffle with stitched straps. At $2.50, $2.75, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50 and $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Pretty Photo Frames
For a Dollar

These are metal frames for cabinet size photographs. They are in the new violet and green relief finish, in Art Nouveau designs—artistic and beautiful. They were made to sell for $2.25. We secured this special lot to sell for $1 each.

Broadway.

RUGS
Oriental and French, Much Reduced

Those beginning housekeeping could not have a better windfall, as those more experienced will tell them.

The French Rugs are of a durable, rich fabric, in the light Aubusson effects that give to a room so deep an air of elegance.

Price-reductions, thus to your advantage:

10 x 13 feet, at $75, from $135.
8 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 6 in., at $55, from $90.
6 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft. 10 in., at $40, from $65.

The Oriental Rugs are Kazuk and Shirvan, in handsome designs and clear, effective colors. About one hundred of them. Size 3 feet x 5 feet, at $10 and $12; regularly $15 and $18.

Some fine *SMYRNA RUGS*, too, are offered today. Plain centers with French borders, red, blue, green and pink. $20 rugs, reduced to $15 each.

Third floor.

Steamer Rugs

We've added many fine Rugs recently to our stock, which is always broad and complete. The best American Rugs get a showing beside the finest that come from abroad. Most attractive are the double-faced rugs, in dark blues, greens, browns, Oxford and black on the outside, with neat and bright plaids on the reverse.

Prices—American Rugs, $5, $6.50 and $7.50. Imported Rugs, $10, $12, $13.50, up to $35.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Summer Upholsteries.

A very important part of the housekeeper's effort at this season, is the preparation of suitable draperies for the Summer home. A visit to our Upholstery Store will suggest a world of good ideas, and give the best possible aid in carrying them out.

First that comes to mind for appropriate suggestion here, is the fine collection of rich and colorful Oriental stuffs, of which, this word:

Oriental Furnishings

Antique and Modern Embroidered Phulkaries, in sizes suitable for portieres and draperies. Also splendid pieces to add to your cosy corner. A special group of fine pieces in large variety of colors, at $2 and $3 each, formerly $4 to $6.

Antique Bulgarian Embroidered Strips on linen ground. The style used a great deal for trimming fancy dresses. At $1 each, instead of $2.

Embroidered Remnants, 24 in. square; excellent for pillow coverings, etc., at 35c each, instead of 75c.

Pillows made up in coverings of embroidery and silk; filled with pure down, at $2.50 each, regularly $3 to $5.

Portieres

A group of Armures and Repps, figured on solid ground, of all the popular shades. Tapestry and damask borders are appliqued on front edge and bottom, which makes a neat finish. At $4.15, from $8.25; at $4.25, from $8.50; $4.50, from $9; $4.75, from $7.25; $5, from $10; $5.35, from $10.75; $5.75, from $8.75; $6, from $9; $6.50, from $13; $7.75, from $11.75; $9 a pair, from $13.50.

Lace Curtains

Nottingham Lace Curtains at 75c, from $1; 85c, from $1.25; $1.15, from $1.65; $1.25, from $1.85; $1.75, from $2.50; $2, from $3; $2.50, from $3.50; $2.75, from $4; $3.25, from $5; $4 a pair, from $6.

Renaissance Lace Curtains at $5, from $7; $7, from $9.50; $8, from $11; $9, from $12; $9.50, from $13.50; $10, from $14.75; $11.50, from $16; $13.50, from $18; $16 a pair, from $21.

Third floor.

Table LINENS
Not Affected by Price Rises

The good old low prices on Table Linens will soon be a thing most gratifying to look back to, by housekeepers who profited by them. But it will be a matter of chagrin to others who neglect to provide new supplies before it is too late.

Here are hints of most attractive Linens, very pleasantly priced:

Table Cloths

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths, unhemmed, 66 in. wide, 66 in. long, $1.75 each; 86 in. long, $2.25 each; 104 in. long, $2.75 each.

Table Linen by the Yard

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 in. wide, at 60c a yard. Same make, finer and heavier, at 75c a yard.

Napkins

Bleached Scotch Napkins, 22 inches square, at $2.50 at dozen.

Bleached Dinner Napkins, double damask, 24 inches square, at $2.95 a dozen, regularly $3.50.

Towels

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, washed, ready for use; hemmed ends; 17 x 35 in., at 12½c each.

Crash

Bleached Scotch Crash, 17 in. wide; regularly sold at 12½c, at 10c a yard.

Third floor.

Black Plaited Silk Belts, 50c

These Belts are made of neatly plaited black silk, mounted with steel clasps, in pretty designs; also back ornaments to match. The regular values were 75c and $1. Now 50c each.

Broadway.

Angelus Record Today:

8,255,800 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
652,800 *Inflations Yesterday*
8,908,680 *Inflations Since Starting*

The *Angelus* has splendidly proven its superior construction and indestructibility. It has done ever so much more, to those who have heard it, in demonstrating its marvelous powers in playing the piano, with thoroughly artistic effects.

There is no longer any reason for a home to possess a dead piano. The life and soul of music are in the possession of the owner of an ANGELUS.

Demonstration in Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Embroidered ROBES
A Beautiful New Fashion.

The popularity of embroidered summer waists gives rise to a still lovelier fashion—to the vogue of the embroidered suit or robe.

Robe patterns, these are, strictly speaking But they are so nearly complete—skirts all but "made up," and collars, cuffs, waist-trimmings, sometimes sleeves, so ready for use, that they are virtually dresses.

Rich linen walking suits, elaborately embroidered. Graceful, inexpensive frocks of batiste. And, for garden parties, for summer evenings, for graduation and bridesmaids-gowns, robes of fine imported batiste, graceful and delicate; and priced far below their value and beauty.

More definitely:

Embroidered Linen Robes

Five brand-new styles; nine embroidered panels in skirt; waist, collar and cuffs embroidered to match. At $15 and $16.50 each. Other styles, $12.50 to $22.50.

Embroidered Batiste Robes

Charming shades of ecru, light blue, lavender, gun-metal or jasper, at $8.50, $10.50 and $12.50 each.

Embroidered All-White Batiste Robes

Imported: very full skirt; embroidered all over, beautifully trimmed with 16-inch graduating flounce; hemstitched dust ruffle; ample trimming and motifs for waist. Prices, except for our fortunate and early purchase, would be one-third more. $27.50, $30, $32.50 and $35. Other styles, at $20 to $38—some in ecru.

Broadway.

A BIBLE for Teachers
At a Remarkably Low Price

International Self-Pronouncing Teachers' Bible, bound in French morocco, divinity circuit; round corners; redunder-gold edges, extra grained lining to the edge. Long primer type; size 5½ x 8½ inches.

Contains, in addition to the Bible proper, 16 pages of maps, 16 plates and 410 pages of convenient Aids. Part I—On the Study of the Bible; Part II—The Construction and History of the Bible; Part III—The Books of the Bible and the Apocrypha; Part IV—The Chronology and History of the Bible and Its Related Periods; Part V—Special Topics; Part VI—The Bible and the Ancient Monuments; Part VII—The Land and the Bible; Part VIII—The Famous "International Word Book:" Part IX—Maps and Plans of Herod's Temple, from Recent Surveys. These Aids are divided into nine parts as shown above, each part containing from four to eleven Topics by such men as Rev. James Stalker, Rev. John H. Vincent, LL. D.; Rev. Philip Schaff, D.D., LL. D.; Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, D.D.; Rev. Alfred Plummer, M. A., D.D.; William R. Harper, Ph. D.; Rev. J. P. Leadis, D.D., Ph. D.; Rev. Hugh MacMillan, D D., LL. D.; Rev. A. B. Davidson, D.D., LL. D., and a host of others, throwing light on the History and Study of the Scriptures.

These 410 pages of Helps to a proper understanding of the Bible, if bound alone, would be worth more than the price. We ask with a fine Bible bound with it—

Eighty-five Cents Each

Postage, 29c extra.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Tools for the Garden.

Whether your garden consists of a few rose bushes, or whether you have an acre of flowers and vegetables is only a question of degree; but you are forlorn, indeed, if you do not have a few growing plants to care for and enjoy. It is an almost universal instinct for mankind to be a horticulturist, or an agriculturist, in Springtime, at least.

If you have such a hobby, here are the tools to help you properly enjoy the grubbing.

Grass Shears, 15c to 75c.
Iron Rakes, 25c.
Wire Rakes, 40c and 45c.
Garden Sets, 15 to 65c.
Lawn Sprinklers, 25c to 95c.
Pruning Shears, 15c and 20c.
Hose Nozzles, 30c.
Wood Rakes, 50c.
Hose Washers, 10c dozen.
Garden Hose, 12c, 13c, 16c, 20c a foot.
Wood Hose Reels, 50c and 85c.
Iron Hose Reels, $1.85 and $3.
Steel Rakes, 35c to 45c.
Steel Hose, 35c.
Grass Hooks, 50c.
Border Trimmers, 45c.
Garden Weeders, 6c.
Spading Forks, 90c.
Hose Menders, 25c set.
Scythe Stones, 10c.
Wanamaker Low-wheel Lawn Mowers, $2.75 to $3.75 high-wheel, $4.75 to $6.75.
Wanamaker Low-wheel Ball-bearing Mowers, $3.50 to $4.75; high-wheel, $5.50 to $7.50.
Green Flower Sticks, 8c to 12c.
Garden Wheel-barrows, $3 and $4.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROTHSCHILD'S NAME DREW IN GEN. TRACY

Was Globe Company's Counsel on Strength of Banker's Connection.

RUG FINANCIER'S BAIL, $25,000.

Receiver Is Appointed for the Securities Concern, and Subpoena Server Seeks Muirhead.

While David Rothschild, formerly President of the wrecked Federal Bank, was languishing in the Tombs yesterday afternoon with scant hope of obtaining a bondsman able to put up $25,000, it became known that among those who had been drawn into relations with the "rug financier" was Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and once a candidate for Mayor of New York.

When it had been spread abroad that he once acted as counsel for the Globe Security Company of 150 Nassau Street, and that his name was used on one of its circulars asking patronage from investors throughout the West, the General was asked how it had happened. He said:

"About a year and a half ago John W. Wooten, lawyer for the Globe Security Company, an attorney I had known for some years, came to me and asked if I would accept a moderate fee to act as advisory counsel for the corporation. He said he wanted to come in here and consult me occasionally. I continued to be his adviser until about six week ago, when I read a published statement accusing the company of usury. Then I immediately severed my connection, and since then I have known nothing about the company."

The General was asked what investigation he made of the company's standing when he became its advisory counsel.

"When Mr. Wooten came to me," he replied, "I assumed that the facts he set forth were correct. I undertook the work for a corporation duly organized. I did not consider it my duty to make a detailed inquiry into its methods. I assumed that they were proper. In more than fifty years of law practice I have learned that there are commissions on loans, and I assumed in this case that there were such commissions.

"I was told that the Globe Security Company made loans on life insurance policies and on personal property. I assumed that the rates of interest were legal. took for granted that the company d business in a way that was legal in New York. As soon as I discovered that there were suspicions to the contrary I withdrew at once.

KNEW OF ROTHSCHILD.

"I knew nothing of David Rothschild except that he was President and largely owner of the Federal Bank. They told me he was largely interested in the Globe Security Company. That assured me, as much as anything could, of the latter concern's reliability. No, I don't care to say what I have learned lately about the two concerns."

Gen. Tracy said he knew his name was used on the circular of the Globe Security Company—the first one it ever issued. He gave his consent to its use. It never entered his head, he said, that anything was wrong. In one litigation, the exact nature of which he did not recall, the General had appeared for the company, and incidentally he had met John Muirhead, Rothschild's factotum at the Globe Security Company's offices in the American Tract Society's Building. He never had seen Rothschild.

A receiver was appointed yesterday for the security concern. John Muirhead disappeared early in the afternoon, as far as the Federal authorities could tell, and the office of the Globe became occupied by a Deputy Sheriff, who had an attachment to serve, and by the remnants of a large corps of women stenographers. United States Marshal Henkel, unable to find Muirhead, went back to his office.

The petition in bankruptcy against the Globe Security Company of 150 Nassau Street, was filed by Myer & Goldson for the following creditors: James S. O'Neale, $5,000 on a note dated March 14, 1903, payable five days after demand; Ascher Osterman, $1,500, on a note dated Jan. 7, 1904, payable six months after demand, and Samuel Sewell, $700, on a note of $1,000, dated Dec. 11, 1903, payable six months after demand, on which $700 is due.

It was alleged that the company is insolvent, has made payments of $25,000 to certain creditors upon antecedent indebtedness, has transferred merchandise, accounts, and dues receivable to the amount of $25,000, to various persons, firms, and corporations upon antecedent indebtedness, and removed a large part of its property. The company has no rating in Bradstreet's.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James McKeen receiver of the assets, with a bond of $25,000. The liabilities are estimated at $750,000 and assets $50,000. In the application for the receiver it was stated that in the last thirty days the company made large payments to certain parties and firms, thereby preferring them; that the payments were made with the knowledge of its insolvency, and that it could not go on in business; that such payments have been made to David Rotbschild, Louis Rothschild, and others connected with the company holding large amounts of its stock, and liable contingently, and directly for a large amount of its indebtedness; that Muirhead recently stated that he could not state how long the corporation could continue in business, but that if any creditors took any proceedings it would undoubtedly result in the dissolution of the corporation.

BANKER'S PICTURE TAKEN.

One of the earliest callers at Headquarters yesterday morning to see Rotbschild was Assistant District Attorney Kresel, who has charge of the bank investigation. Mr. Kresel, after a short conversation with the prisoner, talked with Inspector McClusky. Then Rothschild was taken to the Tombs Court, for arraignment. Before leaving Headquarters his photograph was taken by the official photographer.

It was stated at Police Headquarters that Rothschild had been stopping at the Murray Hill Baths and was on his way to the Grand Central Station when arrested, having registered at the baths as "S. Levy." His lawyers denied this, insisting that he had been at home, in the Ansonia. When arrested, Rothschild carried a suit case, on which it could be seen that the initials "D. R." had been changed to "S. L."

In court Rothschild met his attorney, George M. Leventritt of Brennan & Leventritt. After a conversation the former was taken to the chambers of Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions and arraigned before him, the Justice saying that he had taken up the case as a committing Magistrate at the request of Magistrate Cornell. There was a short wait while Assistant District Attorney Kresel was drawing up a brief affidavit and then Rothschild was arraigned. The examination was set for to-morrow at 3 o'clock. Mr. Kresel asked that the bail be fixed at $50,000.

"The Assistant District Attorney," cried Mr. Leventritt, "says that the larceny amounts to $200,000. He might as well say $800,000. Fifty thousand dollars bail is prohibitory. My client has no intention of running away, and was going to surrender himself this morning."

Justice Wyatt reduced the amount to $35,000, and in response to further objections from Mr. Leventritt made a further reduction to $25,000, saying that was the lowest he would make it. The papers were then signed and Rothschild was taken to the Tombs, his attorney stating that he expected to furnish bail later in the day. The bail, however, was not forthcoming.

The short affidavit in the case is signed by Detective McConville, who alleges that Rothschild while President of the Federal Bank misappropriated $200,000 on or about March 9. Mr. Leventritt said this was impossible, as Rothschild was not in the bank after March 8. Henry J. Goldsmith was in court, but took no part in the proceedings. He is counsel for some creditors who have claims of $70,000 against the bank.

Post Office Inspector Ashe, who has been investigating the connection between the Globe Security Company and the United States mails, said:

"We have been looking for Mr. Muirhead, but he seems to have disappeared. The Marshal is looking for him simply to serve a subpoena in the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings."

James McKeen, lawyer of 40 Wall Street, who was named as receiver for the Globe Company, was seen at his office. He said: "I have qualified, putting up a $25,000 bond, but the petitioning creditors have not filed their bonds, and so I shall not take possession until to-morrow. Up to date I am entirely unfamiliar with the affairs of the concern."

Mr. Kresel, after visiting the Federal Bank, where the examiners are busy at work, said last night that the investigation of the Banking Department would not be over until Saturday. He found, he said, that many notes of the security company, after having been paid, had been filed in the Federal Bank as cash by Rothschild. As to further action against Rothschild, Mr. Kresel said he could not tell as yet. More witnesses would be looked up, and the ex-banker would be prosecuted to the limit.

STORY OF A DISCOUNTED NOTE.

Mr. Kresel said he found among the effects of the bank a note for $10,000 of which I. Frank, a Broadway ticket agent, was the maker, and which had been discounted by Mr. Rothschild. The note was dated April 15, 1903, and was discounted in September of the same year. Mr. Frank explained to the District Attorney that when the note was made he had just gone into another business venture, that the note was given as security to a third party and deposited in the bank for safekeeping, but that Mr. Rothschild was not authorized to discount it, and if it was discounted he never knew it.

Mr. Kresel said that since the bank suspended about $200,000 worth of notes had fallen due, and that only $200 had been paid. This, he thought, was a fair indication of the business methods employed in the conduct of the bank.

The accounts of the bank, Mr. Kresel continued, show that the Globe Security Company owed the bank $95,000, principally on small notes given to the company when it made loans on salaries. On most of these there has been enough interest paid to liquidate the indebtedness of the makers.

Mr. Kresel had a talk with a prominent banker who believes that the depositors can expect to receive about 10 per cent. The bank held no United States bonds, no mortgages, and no stock of other banks.

William M. Woods, President of the Federal Bank, in behalf of the new management, last night said:

"The proposition to purchase the controlling interest in the bank was first presented to us early in March. We had no opportunity of critically examining into the condition or value of the bank's assets further than as shown by the sworn statement of March 9.

"It was not until March 10 that we were at all in a position to begin a careful examination of the property. From that day to the very hour that the department took possession of the institution that examination was in progress. On March 21 the examination had proceeded sufficiently to disclose a number of bills receivable, which, though represented to us as collectible, were, in our opinion, open to criticism. This amount was not, however, so large as to cause us extraordinary concern, for we had in our possession sufficient of the stock of the bank (which had been placed in escrow) to make good such undesirable paper.

"Nevertheless, to feel perfectly at ease on the subject, we exacted of the former officials a personal guarantee of all the bills receivable, loans and discounts owned by the bank on March 9. In addition to this guarantee they agreed to deliver to the bank collateral securities amounting to upward of $150,000 and also $376,000 of the capital stock of a corporation of which they are known to be large holders.

"In this position, protected, as we thought, against any unknown possibility of loss, we had until the very last a firm belief in the strength of the institution and its ability to meet all its demands and obligations."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18.—Cincinnati bankers to-day explained at least in part the reasons for the success of the Rothschilds in business in New York. When the Rothschilds failed in this city some years ago they left a long line of creditors, and several banks were among the heaviest losers at the time. One day all of the Cincinnati creditors received notice that they would be paid in full, principal and interest. All of the creditors received their money, and they all wrote letters to the Rothschilds highly praising these men for their honest methods of doing business.

The Rothschilds kept these letters, of which there were probably forty or fifty, and when they went into the banking business in New York exhibited them conspicuously.

MURDERER TRIED SUICIDE.

Car Barn Bandit Will Hang Friday If He Lives Till Then.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Peter Niedermeyer, the leader of the car-barn bandits condemned to die on the gallows next Friday, made two desperate attempts at suicide today, and his condition is so critical that it is feared he will not survive. Should he still be alive on Friday he will be carried to the gallows and executed.

Niedermeyer planned his attempted suicide carefully. First he chewed and swallowed the heads of seventy-five or a hundred sulphur matches. Then he sawed at the radial artery of his left wrist with a sharp-pointed lead pencil. Striking a bone in the wrist, he gave up trying to sever the artery and turned his weapon to the large veins on the outer side of his left forearm, and lacerated the flesh and muscles of the arm and tore open the veins, making a large wound, through which the blood gushed in streams.

The convict's second attempt came after the wound had been dressed by the county physician. Niedermeyer was lying apparently unconscious in the hospital under a guard's care. His right arm and hand were hidden by the bedclothing, and with hardly a perceptible motion he slipped the bandages off his left arm, and with his finger nails tore away the stitches in the wound. When an involuntary groan escaped him and warned the nurses, Niedermeyer exclaimed:

"Let me die, doc! Go away and let me die! You were almost too late the first time. Now, why do you try to save my life?"

For the last two weeks Niedermeyer has been saving all the matches he was able to filch and beg. He even gave up smoking so that he could hoard them.

A letter written by Niedermeyer prior to the attempt at suicide was found concealed in his cot. In it he expresses repentance for his career, but chiefly the letter is a morbid glorification of the writer's courage and his loyalty to his kind in contrast to his associate, Gustav Marx.

GOV. ODELL STARTS SOUTH.

Refuses to Talk on Legislative Bills Awaiting His Action.

Politics was something that Gov. Odell did not desire to discuss or hear anything about when he arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon en route for Old Point Comfort, where he said he intended to pass the next week or ten days in company with Mrs. Odell and Miss Odell.

"I have been very busy right up to the last minute of leaving Albany," he said, "and I desire to get away now for a rest."

The Governor would say practically nothing with relation to pending bills or appointments, or anything that was of a political nature.

He was about the rooms of the State Committee some time and occupied the chair which belongs to the Chairman of the State Committee—again his own. The Governor left for the South at 8 o'clock.

AUTOMOBILE FINES RAISED

Magistrate Crane Ready to Double Penalty for Speeding.

"If this fast automobiling is not stopped and the rights of pedestrians given more consideration, I shall go the limit in the matter of fines," said Magistrate Crane in Yorkville Court yesterday, when he heard the complaints against William Logan of 101 West Thirty-first Street and Harry A. Parsons of 166 West Sixty-fourth Street, each of whom was accused by Park Patrolman Brace of running an automobile at the rate of eighteen miles an hour yesterday in Central Park.

"If necessary," continued the Magistrate, in fining the automobilists $25 each, "the highest fine—$50—will be imposed."

A rose might smell as sweet by any other name, but no gentleman's apparel is complete without a perfect fitting

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Agencies in all principle cities of the world.

POLICE RAID ON PARTY STIRS UP LIVELY RIOT

Bluecoats Had to Club Way Through "Smoky Row" Gang.

SEVERAL ON LIST OF WOUNDED

Two Young Men Had a Revolver Duel Over Two Girls at Party—Both Are Wounded.

The West Forty-seventh Street police started out last night to stop a fight and ran into a riot of unusual proportions, with what the police say is "the Smoky Row gang."

The fight started at a "party" of young people in the tenement at 555 West Forty-second Street. It is said that all those present—and two were girls—were drinking freely. Two of the men, Patrick Murphy and William Tucker, got into a quarrel about the two girls, who were present, and Tucker was put out. He left the house, but returned in a few minutes with a revolver, and attempted to re-enter the flat, which he had just left. Murphy warned him that if he did so he would shoot him.

Both men drew their revolvers and several shots were fired. Tucker was shot in the head and in the left breast, and Murphy was shot in the head. Several other bullets went into the walls. The shooting attracted Policemen Hayes, Crawford, and Lynch, and they mounted the stairs and tried to get into the flat. The young people barricaded the doors, however, and it was several minutes before the police succeeded in breaking down the doors and arresting the party.

When the police reached the street with the prisoners they found themselves surrounded by a howling mob of at least 500 persons, who did everything in their power to rescue the prisoners. The crowd surged about the three policemen and also Policeman James of the Park Squad, who had gone to their assistance, and tried to drag the prisoners from the grasp of the officers. The police used their clubs freely, and left many sore heads as mementos.

The West Forty-seventh Street Station was notified, and twenty-five reserves were hurried to the spot with a patrol wagon. Even with the assistance of the reserves it was nearly a half hour before the prisoners could be put into the wagon.

Those arrested were Patrick Murphy, William Tucker, Thomas and Frank McHugh, twin brothers; their mother, Elizabeth McHugh; Edward Smith, William Brown, Mamie Slevin, and Annie Moore. Murphy and Tucker were charged with felonious assault and were sent to Roosevelt Hospital to have their wounds attended to. Thomas McHugh, according to the police, got Policeman Crawford's finger in his mouth and nearly bit it off. Crawford went to Roosevelt Hospital to have his hand dressed.

WOMAN'S BURIAL HELD UP.

Nassau District Attorney Adds Mystery to the Freeport Case.

FREEPORT, L. I., April 18.—Instructions were received here this morning to postpone the burial of the woman whose body was found in the woods near the Greenfield Cemetery on Monday last.

District Attorney James P. Niemann of Nassau County by telephone ordered C. Peasell, the undertaker who has charge of the body, not to bury it until he received further instructions. It had been arranged to have the burial to-day. The District Attorney did not give his reason for the postponement.

JAPANESE ART WORKS.

The Deakin Collection of Oriental Porcelains and Color Prints.

Another large collection of Oriental objects of the applied arts is installed in the galleries of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street. It will be sold on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, five afternoons, from April 21 to April 26 inclusive, and in addition on the evening of Monday, 25th.

Old Korean and Japanese pottery and porcelain will be the first sold, together with the admirable porcelains by a living potter, Makudzu Kozan, whose red glazes and Sang de Boeuf pieces are worth seeing, not to speak of his decorated porcelains. Mr. Deakin of Chicago seems to have used the occasion of the Columbian World's Fair to acquire a large part of the complete output of this remarkable artist. Another Japanese workman of the first rank who died in 1893, the potter Takemoto, is represented by many beautiful single color porcelains, mottled and splash pieces, &c. Among the antique pieces are some delightful bronzes with old cloissoné enamel very well applied in low tones. Chinese white porcelains are here in fine array, while the reign of the white and blue, once so exclusive of other colors, is seen to be over by the comparatively small contingent. Snuff bottles, carvings in ivory, netsukes, rock crystals, enamels, silver objects, and other small cabinet pieces are not wanting, neither is there lack of brocades and triumphs of Chinese and Japanese looms. All is not from Furthest East; here are old iridescent glass objects from Syria and Greece, and old embroideries and textiles from Spain and Italy.

The color prints are many and curious, some of them full of the beauties of composition, line, and color that make the prints after designs by Utamaro, Yelabi, Kunisada, and other masters perennial delights. The modern water colors by Japanese only show through comparison with the old prints how far the living are from the style of the old artists of Nippon. Among these color prints and the old Kakemonos, among the old Chinese and Japanese porcelains, there is a wealth of beautiful objects that may well confuse intending buyers.

HIS CHECKS CAUSED TROUBLE.

Man in Apartment House Said to Have Borrowed from Servants.

Edward Bryant, thirty-five years old, of Wilmoe Court, 321 St. Nicholas Avenue, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night on complaint of Samuel Silverman, a dealer in newspapers at 375 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth treet. Silverman says that Bryant has been buying papers from him for several months.

Mr. Bryant gave him a check for $10 on the McVickar Realty Trust Company, but the check, he says, was returned marked "no funds." He informed the police, and Bryant was arrested at his home last night by Policeman McCarthy.

William Giles, a negro elevator boy at the Wilmore, was in the station when Bryant was brought in. He said that Bryant borrowed $5 from him and gave him a check which was also returned marked "no funds." Samuel Bernstein, one of the hallboys, had a similar experience. All three men say that they will appear in the Harlem Court this morning to prosecute Bryant, who says that he was merely temporarily embarrassed, and that he would have an abundance of money in a few days.

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For sale by all responsible dealers.

SAY "WHISKY TRUST" WRECKED COMPANIES

Trial of the Action Brought by Stockholders for an Accounting.

WOULD SET ASIDE TRANSFERS

Funds Said to Have Been Wrongfully Diverted and Directors to Have Taken Improper Salaries.

The "Whisky Trust," as the American Spirits Manufacturing Company is commonly known, is on trial before Justice Davis in the Supreme Court for the alleged wrongful diversion of funds of the company belonging to certain stockholders, who are the plaintiffs in the suit. It is asserted in the complaint that the Directors of the concern acquired and then wrecked subsidiary companies, and, electing themselves officers of all of them, reaped a rich harvest in the way of salaries to which they were not entitled. Ex-Justice A. J. Dittenhoefer told Justice Davis that the "Whisky Trust" was almost like the Shipyards Trust.

Moritz L. Ernst and Carl Ernst, bankers and brokers of this city, have brought the suit for themselves and other stockholders similarly situated. They are represented by Mr. Dittenhoefer and David McClure. The defendants are the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, the Spirits Distributing Company, the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, the Distilling Company of America, and Samuel Rice, Theodore H. Wentworth, Jules S. Bache, Howard J. M. Cardeza, Edson Bradley, Rudd C. Rann, Richard B. Hartshorn, and P. Lewis Henderson, Directors of the "Trust." They are represented by Alexander & Green.

The suit is for an accounting, for the return of property and assets alleged to have been wrongfully diverted, for an explanation by the Directors of the management of the concern, and to set aside the transfers of more than a dozen of the largest whisky plants in the country. It is alleged that these plants, worth many hundred thousand dollars, were transferred to the trust for a consideration of $5. The suit has been before the courts in many ways for a long time.

After the opening arguments yesterday Carl Ernst, one of the plaintiffs, and Thomas H. Wentworth, one of the defendants, were examined. Mr. Ernst testified that he owned 4,700 shares of stock of the company, of which 3,690 are owned and controlled by the firm of Ernst Brothers. The par value of this stock, he said, was $100, but recently, at an auction sale, he said he bought stock of the company as low as $3.25 per share. Stockholders represented by his firm, he said, at a recent meeting voted to ratify some of the acts of the Directors which it was not suspected were invalid and dishonest.

Mr. Ernst said that fifty shares—one certificate of stock—had been transferred to Frederick G. Reeves of New Jersey to qualify him as a shareholder in New Jersey. It is alleged by the defendants that Reeves is a steward in a New Jersey club, and is merely a stockholder of record to permit him to figure as plaintiff residing in another State, and thus enable the plaintiffs to sue in the Federal courts as well as in the State courts.

Questions were asked Mr. Wentworth to elicit information on this subject of the officering of the various companies controlled by the trust. The witness said that he resided at 83 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. The offices of the Spirits Manufacturing Company, he said, were at 27 William Street, as were also the offices of many of the subsidiary companies. He said that he had occupied several different positions, and that his salary had fluctuated according to the profits earned. He came into the company from the position of Secretary of the reorganization committee, and was a holder of record of five shares of stock to qualify him as an officer. Since then, he said, he had bought 600 additional shares of stock.

The bonded indebtedness of the trust, he said, was $1,749,000, which was secured by mortgage on the property. The trial will be resumed to-day, and it is likely that it will continue for a week.

PLEA TO SEE HIS CHILDREN.

Convict Was Cheered in Prison by Prospect of Seeing Them.

After spending three years in prison upon conviction of stealing $43,000 from mail pouches about five years ago while he was Superintendent of Mail Transportation at the branch Post Office at the Grand Central Station, Joseph A. Conlin, who is twenty-eight years old, returned to New York three weeks ago. He then found that his wife had obtained a divorce from him, and that she denied him permission to see his two little girls, four and six years old, respectively. After following his wife several times vainly importuning her to let him visit his children, he slipped a letter into her hand, explaining his wishes. His former wife then caused his arrest for annoying her, and the pair appeared yesterday in the Yorkville Court.

When Mrs. Conlin obtained her divorce she resumed her maiden name, Jennie O'Rell, and went with her two children, whose custody was awarded to her, to the home of her mother at 315 East Forty-third Street. She told Magistrate Crane in the court yesterday that Conlin had followed her on the street and that he had threatened her with bodily harm. She told him, she said, that she expected soon to marry another man and that she wished Conlin to remain away from her.

"I want this man kept away from me," she said.

"I love her," said Conlin, "and I love my little girls, whom I have not seen since I went away. It is because I wanted to see them that I followed her. I did not know until I left prison that she had obtained a divorce from me. I only crave permission to see my little ones.

"Many a long night in my prison cell I found cheer in the prospect of release, when I should have atoned for the past, and when I once more should be permitted to gain my family and to have the arms of my little girls around my neck. It was the hope that gave me strength, and it was hard when I got here to find that my wife was divorced from me and that I should not be permitted to see my babies."

Magistrate Crane told Conlin that inasmuch as his wife had obtained a divorce and the custody of the children, he had no right to molest her, and that he must not loiter with her in any manner. The Magistrate added that it was hard to separate a father from his children. Then he consulted with the woman and persuaded her to promise to permit Conlin to visit the children every Sunday at the home of [illegible]

Conlin, who lives at 240 East Thirty-first Street, then offered to give $3 a week in support of the children. He was [illegible]

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The steady advance in Linens will shortly make these goods very much higher in price.

Pure Linen Sheets. Per pair,

Single Bed Size, $4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00
Double Bed Size, $4.75, 6.00, 7.50, 8.00 and 9.00



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22½x36 inches, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00 *Registered Trade Mark.*

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Other Negligee Shirts, $1.00 and upward.

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AGREE ON ARBITRATION PLAN.

All Organizations ... pt Asphalt Workers', to be recognized.

A plan of arbitration by which all strikes and lock-outs will be avoided in future in paving or asphalting work was reached yesterday by a committee representing the Central Federated Union and representatives of the asphalt companies, subject to the approval of the unions involved. The agreement was reached after a conference lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The agreement covers the question of wages, hours of labor, and general conditions. It recognizes the unions of roller engineers, stone setters, bluestone cutters, pavers, rammers, helpers, safety engineers, and other paving trades. The asphalt workers will not be recognized as a union, though they will be provided for in the arbitration plan. The employers concede that the tampers and rakers require more or less skill, but not enough they say to come under the head of skilled trades. The other workers are the smoothers, shoyelers, and general laborers.

FIGHT ON FOR RACING NEWS.

Poolroom Men and Telegraph Company at Odds at Aqueduct.

The first hostilities in a fight between the poolroom men of New York who claim the right to independent service of racing news by telephone, and the Racing Bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company, lessee of the privilege of distributing turf news from New York tracks, took place at the Aqueduct race course yesterday, when several encounters between employes of the opposing forces and efforts to prevent the stringing of wires served to amuse the race-going crowds. The managers of the track took no part beyond seeing that the telegraph company had every aid in exercising the privilege to which it has exclusive rights.

Through the latter part of the afternoon the activities of the poolroom men were confined to making connections and putting up telephones on premises outside the track inclosure in preparation for establishing a news service to-day. The trouble grew out of the objections by the poolroom proprietors to the rates charged for the Racing Bureau information by the telegraph company.

Manufacturers' Association Election.

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York in their rooms on Montague Strset, Brooklyn, last night: President, George T. Moon; First Vice President, Henry J. Vogel; Second Vice President, James F. Bendernagel; Directors to serve for three years: Charles N. Chadwick, Martin H. Day, T. B. Ackerson, Frank Harvey Field, William H. Miller, George T. Moon, and Charles L. Rowland.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Major Frank S. Harlow, Artillery, is assigned to the Coast Artillery and will remain on the duty to which he is now assigned until further orders.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are assigned to the Coast Artillery and will remain unassigned to companies and available for staff or other duty until further orders: Capt. Arthur F. Cassels and First Lieuts. F. B. Hennessy, F. L. Perry, H. R. Casey, and M. R. Ross.

Capt. S. P. Wilbur, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. W. J. Hawkins, Artillery Corps, now attached to the Fifty-third Company, Coast Artillery, is assigned to that company.

Orders detailing Capt. Edgar Ridenour, Sixteenth Infantry, for special duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are revoked.

First Lieut. M. C. Richards, retired, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., to take effect May 15.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, will report to the commanding officer, Presidio, of San Francisco, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. K. C. Masteller, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the unassigned list to the Thirtieth Company Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

First Lieut. William H. Burt, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Thirtieth Company Coast Artillery to the unassigned list.

Major Henry A. Shaw, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Grehle upon duty specified in instructions from the War Department.

Navy.

Paymaster W. B. Isard is detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and ordered to the navy yard, New York, April 20 for duty as assistant storekeeper of that yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Topeka, at Boston; Iroquois, at Honolulu; Nashville and Lawrence, at Memphis; New Orleans, at Shanghai; Isla de Cuba, at Suez.

Sailed: Concord, from Acajutla for Acapulco; New York, Bennington, and Marblehead, from Panama for Acapulco; Hartford, from Galveston for Havana; Mohican, from San Diego for San Francisco; Des Moines, from Boston for Tompkinsville; Minneapolis, from Galveston for Tompkinsville, via Hampton Roads; Worden, from Galveston for Pensacola.

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ELEGANT NEW YORK RESIDENCE.
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By order of the administratrix of a large estate,
A Few Very Choice Additional Pieces.
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THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
APRIL 21, 22, AND 23, AT
2:30 Each Afternoon.

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OIL PAINTINGS,
PERTAINING TO SEVERAL PROMINENT NEW YORK FAMILIES.
TO BE SOLD FRIDAY EVENING,
APRIL 22, AT 8:30.
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Half a Glass on arising gives prompt relief.

MISS ANGLIN'S "CAMILLE"

A Simple and Sincere but Unmodulated Performance.

HENRY MILLER AS ARMAND

Great Enthusiasm at the Hudson Theatre at Revival of the Dumas Romance.

Armand Duval.....Henry Miller
Mons. Duval.....Arthur Elliott
Count de Varville.....Bruce McRae
Saint Gaudens.....Morton Selten
Gaston Rieux.....Walter Allen
M. Gustave.....Walter Hitchcock
Dr. Latour.....Alfred Fisher
M. Arthur.....Frank Willard
Servant.....Leon de Hennin
Messenger.....David Wilmot
Mme. Prudence.....Jeffreys Lewis
Mlle. Olympe.....Beverly Sitgreaves
Mlle. Adele.....Grace Rauworth
Nichette.....Claire Kuip
Nanine.....Martha Waldron
Marguerite Gautier.....Margaret Anglin

It is a portentous array of memories that hover about any actress who undertakes to play "Camille," not only in the magniloquent pathos of Bernhardt and the sheer emotional simplicity of Duse, but in a petty horde of details as well, from the frills and crinolines of costume reproductions down to the emotional blowing of the Nethersole nose. Such things are embarrassing alike to the artist and her critic, for both of whom the mirror of simple truth is shattered by a multitude of irrelevant reflection.

It was to be expected that Miss Margaret Anglin's Marguerite Gautier, which was revealed last night at the Hudson, Henry Miller playing Armand, would not climb to the heights of sublimity; and it was equally certain that it would not fall to the depths of the crude and banal. But in spite of the puffs preliminary that have come across the continent from the Pacific Slope, one was not prepared to see her take a metropolitan audience quite so completely by storm.

Judged by idcal standards it was not a deeply interesting performance. "Fine, elegant, nervous gayety; cozy abandon; melancholy allure; devotion, passion, resignation, sadness, ecstacy, serenity . . . éclat, beauty, brio"—these are some of the qualities that Dumas himself conceded to Duche, the first of a long line of Marguerites; and most of them must be at the command of any actress who would be a great Camille.

How many of them can be transferred to Miss Anglin? Only a few. Her features do not suggest in their characteristic irregularity the commanding beauty of the courtesan. Her emotional range is not great, and not employed with any particular command of gradations. Added to this she wore last night, together with a straight-front bodice and a skirt in the latest mode, a black wig parted in the middle in mid-century fashion, so out of keeping with herself and the part as to be worthy of framing in a gallery of April foolishness along with Wilton Lackaye's beard in "Pillars of Society." Was it meant to reproduce the hair and coiffure of Alphonsine Plessis, called Marie Duplessis, the woman whom Dumas describes as the original of Marguerite? If so, they must have been over-susceptible in that Paris of the late forties.

But within her limitations of nature and of make-up, Miss Anglin deployed rare gifts. Intelligent she always is—simple, fine, and sincere, with a single emotional note of authentic power. In the great scene in the third act with Armand's father, by far the most varied and momentous in the piece, she played, if not with delicate shading of values, yet with continuous heartfelt force and sincerity, and with a grip on the audience that brought bursts after burst of applause. Grant, as one must, the essential untruth of the character and the romanticism of the self-sacrifice of the situation, there was something about it all, as Miss Anglin played it, which would not let the heart be cold. Or is it true of "Camille," as it is false of "Hamlet," that none fail in it?

Mr. Miller was not at his best as Armand. In many moments he was tame, and at the climax of the fourth act, when he overwhelms Marguerite with the money won at gambling, he was absurdly melodramatic, quite ruining the finer values of a scene none too fine.

In a cast of some general merit Jeffreys Lewis, Beverley Sitgraves, Bruce McRae, and Morton Selten may be named for excellence. The production was simple and handsome.

Virginia Harned's Camille.

After "The Two Orphans" the two Camilles! Virginia Harned and her company opened last night at the Harlem Opera House in the same play in which Miss Anglin was appearing at the Hudson. Her performance will be reviewed later in the week.

"DAS RHEINGOLD" GIVEN.

First of the Matinee Cycle of Wagner's "Nibelung" Trilogy at the Opera House.

After a tour which has reached as far as Chicago to the west and Boston to the east, the company of the Metropolitan Opera House returns to New York, and gives a final short series of performances before its members take ship for Europe. The matinée cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was begun yesterday afternoon with a representation of "Das Rheingold." "Cycles" of the Nibelungen dramas have in recent years been counted upon to arouse widespread interest on the part of the public, but the audience at yesterday's performance was rather small. It was perhaps a doubtful experiment to attempt to revive interest in a "supplementary season," even though heard here. And it is a noble performance, authoritative, full of imposing and tranquil power. Mr. Burgstaller's Loge cannot be accounted a satisfactory one, though it has the advantage of a good delivery of the vocal part. Mr. Burgstaller was in excellent voice yesterday. But he has not the personal qualifications that would best fit him for the character. He has not the elusiveness, the versatility, the expeditiousness of action that belong to Wagner's sardonic trickster. He still postures and poses a good deal. He must learn to escape from the Baireuth influences that have given him these affectations. It was thought that he would do so when he came in contact with dramatic singers of a wider cultivation, and his native intelligence may doubtless be relied on to help him toward it. But it is time he was about it.

Mr. Goritz's Alberich is one of the best of his impersonations. The suggestion of baleful wickedness is conveyed through all he does in it. His delivery of the curse of the ring is most effective. Of Mr. Reiss's Mime, all the praise that has been expended upon it in the past may be repeated. It is deliciously characteristic. Miss Fremstad's Fricka is one of the most satisfactory that we have had. The Rhine Daughters—among whom Mme. Homer was not to be discerned, though her name was put down upon the programme in the trio—were not distinguished by beautiful singing. The scenery was manipulated with somewhat better success than at the previous performance, though there were still amazing and inexcusable defects, as at the transformation to the caverns of Nibelheim, when the representation of rocky clefts and dim recesses seemed uncertain whether to go up or down, and compromised by doing both in succession. The picture of the glimmering depths of the Rhine is of striking beauty and illusiveness, and the scenes of Nibelheim and of Walhalla are admirable. Mr. Hertz conducted with great force and energy, reaching some climaxes of almost terrifying power. There was not much finish or subtlety in the performance, and there was occasionally some disagreeable false intonation in the orchestra; but there was a dramatic accent throughout and plenty of high color, and it all pulsated with life.

Edna Wallace Hopper in Vaudeville.

Edna Wallace Hopper made her appearance in vaudeville at Hurtig & Seamon's last night. She proved to be what press agents call a "strong attraction." The sketch in which Miss Hopper took the leading part gave her ample opportunity to display her versatility. She and her supporters met with great applause from an unusually large audience. Others on the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's are Fanny Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, and Stanley and Wilson.

"WANG" BURLESQUES PARSIFAL

De Wolf Hopper Revives Familiar Operetta at the Lyric Theatre.

Wang.....De Wolf Hopper
Colonel Robert Fracasse.....William Pruette
Pepat.....Frank Casey
Lieutenant Jean Boucher.....Donald MacLaren
Papinta.....Augustus Coletti
Chow Sury.....George Williams
Panopim.....Frank Hill
Mataya.....Madge Lessing
Le Veuve Frimousse.....Marion Singer
Marie.....Nella Bergen
Gillette.....Julia Sanderson
Nanette.....Helen Mooney

The most amusing moment in the revival of "Wang" at the Lyric Theatre last night occurred in the course of the first act, when De Wolf Hopper, as the Regent of Siam, and Nella Bergen, as Marie, introduced a duet showing the various ways of making love. To this old specialty new zest was added when Mr. Hopper, in his most guttural tones, announced "Parsifal Love." Thereupon he made a quick exit, returning soon in a towsled blonde wig and a somewhat moth-eaten beard of yellow horsehair. Miss Bergen meanwhile had thrown a wreath of flowers over her gown, and the duet proceeded, with due emphasis upon the "achs" and "lichs" of Teutonic suggestion.

Of course, all the old familiar features of "Wang" were received with vociferous approval, and the songs that delighted New York years ago were encored again and again.

Madge Lessing is the Mataya of the present production, and though she sang "A Pretty Girl" very pleasantly, but for an occasional tendency toward flatting, she cannot be said to have effaced memories of Della Fox. No doubt her performance will please; it has a good deal of charm, but the old-time daintiness is lacking.

Miss Lessing in that respect suffered somewhat by comparison with Julia Sanderson, a comparative new-comer, who as Gillette revealed an extremely winsome personality.

Of the others in the cast William Pruette and Donald MacLaren—who until recently has been engaged in more legitimate dramatics—are worthy of mention.

And though the names of those who compose his huge hulk are not down on the programme, one must not overlook the Royal Elephant. He can still drain his schooner without a wink to the delight of the admiring multitude.

Mr. Hopper made one of his characteristic speeches in response to the demands at the end of the first act. It was rambling, beginning nowhere, ending any place, but, as always, funny.

To say anything more about "Wang" at this late day would be superfluous.

THE "NIBELUNGEN" CYCLE.

The cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," will be continued to-morrow afternoon with "Die Walküre," beginning at 1:30 o'clock, with Mme. Ternina as Brünnhilde, Miss Olive Fremstad as Sieglinde, and Mme. Louise Homer as Fricka; the eight Walküren will be Mmes. Louise Homer, Marguerite Lemon, Jacoby, Paula Ralph, Heidelbach, Bouton, Van Dresser, and Poehlmann. Mr. Krauss is to be Siegmund, Mr. Van Rooy Wotan, and Mr. Blass Hunding. Conductor: Mr. Felix Mottl.

"Siegfried" is promised for Friday afternoon. Mme. Gadski is announced for the part of Brünnhilde, Miss Edyth Walker will be the Erda, and Miss Marguerite Lemon will sing the music of the wood bird. The Siegfried will be Mr. Kraus, and Mr. Van Rooy Der Wanderer. Messrs. Goritz, Reiss, and Journet will complete the cast. Conductor: Mr. Felix Mottl.

Between the third and fourth parts of the "Ring" will, on Saturday morning, April 23, at 11:30, come the last performance this season of "Parsifal." On this occasion the music drama will be interpreted as when it was first given here, with Mme. Ternina as Kundry, Mr. Burgstaller as Parsifal, Mr. Van Rooy as Amfortas, Mr. Blass as Gurnemanz, Mr. Goritz as Klingsor, and Mr. Journet as Titurel. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

With the performance of "Götterdämmerung" on Monday afternoon, April 25, the season will be brought to a conclusion. The artists announced to interpret this fourth and last part of the Tetralogy include Mme. Ternina as Brünnhilde, Miss Marion Weed as Gutrune, Mme. Louise Homer as Waltraute and Flosshilde, Mme. Camilla Seygard as Woglinde, and Miss Paula Ralph as Wellgunde. The mature Siegfried will be Mr. Kraus, while Mr. Blass and Mr. Mühlmann will be heard respectively as Hagen and Gunther. Conductor: Mr. Hertz.

For Sunday evening, April 24, Mr. Conried announces a popular concert under the direction of Mr. Felix Mottl. The soloists promised are Mme. Aino Ackté, Miss Olive Fremstad, Mr. Burgstaller, Mr. Pol Plançon, and Mr. Campanari.

CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Church Choral Society, under the direction of Richard Henry Warren, will give its second performance this week, the evening presentation on Thursday, the afternoon presentation on Friday. The chorus numbers 150 voices. The soloists will be Miss Margaret Fry, soprano; Mrs. R. H. Warren, contralto; Dr. Franklin Lawson, tenor; Mr. Frederick Wheeler, bass, and Dr. Horatio Parker, organist.

The programme is as follows:

Concerto for Organ and Orchestra.....Horatio W. Parker
The Composer at the Organ.
(First Presentation in New York.)
Cantata, "God Is a Sun and Shield".....J. S. Bach
Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.
Chorale, "Now Thank We All Our God".....J. Cruger
Congregation, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.
Psalm XIII.....F. Liszt
Tenor Solo, Chorus, Orchestra.
Te Deum Laudamus.....A. Dvorak
Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.
Toccata in F.....J. S. Bach
Orchestra and Organ.

MUSICAL NOTES.

A concert will be given in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on April 25 at 3 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants. Some prominent and highly admired musicians are to take part.

Tor Van Pyk, the Swedish tenor, will give a song recital at the Astor Gallery this evening, assisted by Miss Martina Johnstone, violinist, and Carl Dienstback, pianist.

The Misses Ottyle and Juliette Sondheim, ensemble pianists, will give a recital of pieces for two pianos at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 23 at 3:30 P. M. They will have the assistance of Mr. Hardy, the tenor.

A song recital will be given by Miss Hildegard Hoffmann, soprano, and Miss Babetta Huss, alto, assisted by Henry Holden Huss, pianist, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at Sherry's. The programme includes a number of Mr. Huss's own compositions, piano pieces, and songs.

Dr. Richard Strauss is to make his farewell American appearance in Washington on the 20th. Astonishing things are reported to be in prospect on this occasion. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt are to receive Dr. and Mrs. Strauss at the White House; then the doctor is to be "welcomed on the floor" of the House and of the Senate at the Capitol. At 4:30 o'clock, if they still have the strength necessary, the pair will give a recital, one of the minor incidents of their visit. They will then hasten to a reception at 6 o'clock, to which "the most prominent people in Washington have been invited." They will thereafter dress for dinner, given in their honor at 8 P. M. by Senator Elkins. The day bids fair to be, as predicted by an authoritative and disinterested statement in type writing, one of the most remarkable in the annals of the musical history of our country.

"Secret of Polichinelle" Moves.

After three or four weeks at the Madison Square and twice as many at the Garden, "The Secret of Polichinelle" has taken another move and settled down in the Princess Theatre for an indefinite run. It was presented there last night for the first time. The attendance was better than it has been for several weeks, and it looks as if the comedy will fare much better on Broadway than it did on Madison Avenue. Before the Spring is over Mr. Hackett may place his success still further up toward Forty-second Street.

Miss Gompers to Go on the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Miss Sadie Julia Gompers, daughter of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, is to go on the concert stage. Her first appearance will be made at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York at a concert in the near future, and after that she will make a tour of the Middle Western States. She is twenty years old.

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SAVAGE MAY SIGN GADSKI.

Prima Donna Considers Offer for "Parsifal" in English.

It is likely that Mme. Gadski will sign a contract with Henry W. Savage before this week is over, agreeing to sing the rôle of Kundry in the English "Parsifal" next Fall. Except for the fact that she would be expected to sing this exacting rôle four times every week for something like five months, Mme. Gadski would certainly accept Mr. Savage's offer. Mr. Tauscher, husband of the prima donna, said for her last night:

"Mme. Gadski and I will decide before she sails next Tuesday, April 26, whether she will sing Kundry next season for Mr. Savage. It is not so much the question of remuneration over which she hesitates, as the thought of singing the same rôle four times a week for several months. She doesn't like that idea.

"Mme. Gadski will not sing at the Metropolitan next season. Mr. Conried made a three years' contract with her, and deliberately broke it. But the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company is not at all necessary to either Mme. Gadski or myself. We are entirely independent of any money that my wife may get from singing."

Mme. Gadski to Sing.

Mme. Gadski will sing in concert this afternoon at Aeolian Hall, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Novelties and Revivals at the Various Playhouses.

"The Taming of the Shrew" was presented at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday. Hale and Francis are at the head of the vaudeville bill.

Yorke and Adams are first in importance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Others are Sydney Grant, the Harvey Comedy Company, and the Reed Birds.

"Audrey" is the attraction at Proctor's Harlem house. Marie Brackman, a contralto, leads the vaudeville bill.

Lottie Williams in "Only a Shop Girl" is at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

The bill at the Comedy Theatre includes the two Fennells, Cliff Farrell, and Annie Bernard.

The "mystic kettle," a new form of entertainment, was added to the Eden Musée's attractions last night. It proved a success. In the World in Wax the latest group shows a child being rescued from an eagle's talons.

Keith's bill this week contains Cole and Johnson, Hale Stephens, Phil and Nettie Petere, Jennie Yeamans, C. W. Littlefield, Falke and Semon, and John and Emma Ray.

The Four Madcaps are the headliners at the Victoria. Others on the long bill are the Hoosier Zouavee, Sherman and De Forrest, Howard and Bland, Felix and Barry, and the Brittons.

J. W. Coffey, the "skeleton dude," is the feature of Huber's Museum.

At the Circle are the "Great Lafayette," Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Picolo Midgets, Snyder and Buckley, Eleanor Falk, Brown and Nevaro, the Manila Quartet, and May Evans.

Camille d'Arville is the feature of the show at the Orpheum in Brooklyn this week. Others on the bill are Cressy and Dayne, Milly Capell, the Everett Trio, and Vann and Beaumont.

"Arizona" was presented at the Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

Haverly's Minstrels came to the American Theatre last night. In the company are Billy Van, "the assasein of sorrow," and Eddie Leonard.

Kelcey and Shannon are at the Metropolis this week in "Sherlock Holmes."

"Christopher, Jr.," is at the Murray Hill Theatre.

The New Star's attraction this week is "Child Slaves of New York."

"Peggy from Paris" came to the Grand Opera House last night. This is its first New York presentation since its long run at Wallack's.

"Human Hearts" is at the Third Avenue.

Alice Nielson's production of "The Fortune Teller" was presented at the West End Theatre last night.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Peter F. Dailey has signed a contract with Klaw & Erlanger, whereby he agrees to play under their management for a term of years. In the Summer he will appear on the roof of the New Amsterdam with Fay Templeton and other amusers whom Klaw & Erlanger are getting together. Next season he will go on the road in "The Billionaire."

Grant Stewart, who has been playing the part of the minister, last night replacing Arthur Elliott as the Judge in "The Girl from Kay's." The two hundredth performance of this musical comedy will be given Tuesday, May 10.

The performance of "David Harum" last night brought to a close the fourth year of that successful play. Souvenirs are to be distributed at the Academy to-night.

For Thursday and Saturday afternoons Arnold Daly announces a double bill: "Candida" and "The Man of Destiny," at the Vaudeville Theatre.

SNOW GIRLS IN COMPETITION.

For Beauty, Grace, and Style Winner Gets "Prince of Pilsen" Job.

Col. John Jacob Astor and Harry Lehr, according to the assertions of Mr. Savage's press agent, backed out at the last moment from acting as judges in the beauty-and-grace contest to determine who should be the "typical New York girl" in "The Prince of Pilsen" company that soon is to sail for London.

There were many damsels, more or less good looking, at Daly's, prepared to parade before the select few present. But it was up to the perpetrator of the scheme to procure some judges. He called for volunteers, and finally fastened upon four casual spectators, who were placed in the front row to incur the enmity of forty-eight of the forty-nine contestants.

Every sort of woman was there—from the slender strawberry blonde who winked at the abashed judges, to the statuesque damsel who evidently held all the world in supreme contempt. They walked across the stage tilted at every angle. The contest soon was narrowed down to two, and finally the laurels were placed on the head of Miss Camille Clifford. She has been acting the part of Miss Knickerbocker at Daly's for the last two weeks.

FRED R. HAMLIN MARRIED.

Theatrical Manager's Bride Was Mrs. Mary Burton Cadow.

Fred R. Hamlin, the theatrical manager, yesterday married Mrs. Mary Burton Cadow, widow of a rich Chicago broker. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John R. Paxton at 51 West Forty-sixth Street. Among those who witnessed the marriage were Rear Admiral Stewart and Vincent Serrano, the actor.

Mr. Hamlin and his bride had intended their wedding to take place next month or in June, and their engagement had not been announced save to intimate friends. But as her sister and some of her relatives are to leave for Europe to-morrow she and Mr. Hamlin decided to have the ceremony when all the family could be present.

Mr. Hamlin has become especially well known of late on account of the success of "The Wizard of Oz" and "Babes in Toyland." He and Julian Mitchell own both these musical extravaganzas. They are also proprietors of the Grand Opera House in Chicago.

PREPARES FOR OWN FUNERAL.

Jersey City Veteran Is to Undergo a Serious Operation.

John Creech, a clerk in the office of City Collector Fry of Jersey City, made provisional preparations for his own funeral and burial yesterday. Then he went to Christ Hospital and made the final arrangements for an operation to be performed on him there to-morrow for cancer of the tongue.

Mr. Creech is sixty-five years old and a veteran of the civil war. A wound which he received in the second Bull Run battle necessitated the amputation of one foot ten years ago. A false foot has enabled him to walk with the aid of a cane.

Mr. Creech has arranged that if he does not survive the operation his body is to be cremated and his ashes scattered in a grave in the Jersey City Cemetery. He said good-bye to his fellow-clerks at the City Hall last Saturday.

HARD LINES ON THE VILLAIN.

He of "The Black Hand" Is Hanged, to the Playgoers' Joy.

Never was villainy more completely crushed than in "The Black Hand," a melodrama presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. Gabe Stetson, leader of a creepy and mysterious organization called "The Black Hand," was the target during the entire evening for hisses and whispered execrations from the galleries. The only thing he did to please the audience was to be hanged at the end of the story.

The theme on which "The Black Hand" was built was a feud, one of the old-time Kentucky feuds. Col. Clayton, who had been blinded for life by a Marcum, planned his son to kill Case Marcum, the hereditary disposed hero, son of the Colonel's old enemy. But young Clayton was himself stabbed to death in the second act, before he had time to wreak vengeance.

In his heart is found the blade of a knife belonging to Case Marcum, who is, of course, accused of the assassination. Before the last curtain falls this young man, who happens to be an oculist, too, manages to restore his old enemy's sight, prove that Gabe Stetson was the real murderer, and marry Belle Clayton, a "true daughter of the South." The last part was taken by Miss Cora Goodale.

The comedy element was furnished by Mrs. Clancy, a "widdy" who is anxious to change her name; Herman Hockstein, a German with an eye to the main chance; Dink Botts, a mountaineer with a green flowered waistcoat, and Wash, a "coon."

Civil Engineer Dies at Hospital.

A man of middle age, who said he was B. Frank Richardson, fifty-two years old, a civil engineer, of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Broadway, and who was received at Bellevue Hospital on April 8, died there yesterday. He was suffering from heart trouble. He said that his wife was Mrs. Mamie Richardson of 2217 Federal Street, Philadelphia.

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SUNDAY BASEBALL HERE

President Brush in Favor of Playing at Polo Grounds.

AT AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK, TOO

Police Commissioner McAdoo Considering Subject and Will Give Decision Before Close of Week.

Unless the police authorities interfere it is quite likely that Sunday baseball playing will soon be seen at the Polo Grounds and American League Park. The Greater New York club started the idea among the big leagues at Ridgewood Park, the Brooklyn followed suit on last Sunday. John T. Brush, President of the New York National League club, announced yesterday that he favored Sunday ball, while an official of the Greater New York club expressed the belief that playing on the Sabbath at American League Park would not be objectionable to the owners of the ground, notwithstanding a clause in the lease that prohibits it.

But the whole matter of permitting Sunday baseball lies with the police authorities, and Commissioner McAdoo now has it under consideration. The Commissioner said yesterday in regard to the game at Washington Park on Sunday that Capt. White had reported to him that there was no violation of the law. The Commissioner was asked whether the fact of charging 25, 50, and 75 cents for programmes, when they can usually be bought for 5 cents, was not a subterfuge, and his reply was that he had not looked into the matter.

Commissioner McAdoo further said that he had no hesitation in declaring that if Sunday baseball could be played in Brooklyn it could also go on in Manhattan or anywhere else that is within the jurisdiction of the Police Department. "I propose," said the Commissioner, "to examine the whole subject very carefully, and may be in a position to announce before next Sunday what action the Police Department will take on playing baseball on the Sabbath."

The Commissioner had no comment to make on the game played at Ridgewood Park on last Sunday between the Greater New Yorks and the Brooklyn Field Club. All he said was that he had received the report of Capt. O'Brien, and was told that two arrests had been made.

Although John T. Brush announced yesterday that he was in favor of Sunday baseball, and that it might be played on the Polo Grounds, he would not say whether it was the intention to make a start on next Sunday. "Yesterday," he said, "the authorities did not interfere with the game at Washington Park, and we take this to mean they will not interfere with Sunday games where no admission fee is charged. The contests at the Polo Grounds will be league affairs, but the schedule must be arranged before announcement is made."

President Pulliam of the National League also takes the stand that if it is not a violation of the law he cannot see any objection to playing baseball on Sunday. It will not interfere with the schedule, as playing on Sunday will only occasion a lay-off on a weekday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphians Outplay New Yorks and Win by 5 Runs to 1.

Pitcher Chesbro was quite erratic in his delivery yesterday against Connie Mack's Philadelphia team, and when playing ceased the visitors had scored five runs to one. Errors did not cut much of a figure in determining the result, for outside of the mistakes of the pitchers Anderson's dropped fly was the only thing of a damaging character. The victory of the Philadelphians was chiefly due to their hard and timely batting.

Davis made the first run of the game on a base on balls, a clean steal of second, and Seybold's hit to right field. Another run was scored in the second on Bender's force out of "Monte" Cross at third, after the latter had made a two-base hit, and Hartsel's fine drive for three bases to centre field. Chesbro had been somewhat unsteady up to this time, but in the third inning he settled down to the extent of striking two men out and disposing of the third at first base. He kept up this good work until the seventh inning, when after two men had been retired three runs were scored.

Schreck opened the seventh with a single to right field. Bender made a good sacrifice, but Hartsel's centre-field hit was caught by Fultz. Then Pickering sent the ball to the rocks in right field, the bases scoring Schreck, and Davis immediately afterward hit to left field for two bases. "Lave" Cross sent out an easy fly to Anderson, but the latter surprisingly dropped the ball and the third man crossed the plate. This ended the run getting for the Philadelphians.

The New York's run in the ninth inning was scored by Ganzel, who reached first base by being hit by pitcher. McGuire batted out a single, and each man was advanced a base on Chesbro's out by Bender to Davis. Conroy relieved the suspense of the spectators by putting the ball out to centre field for a single, and Ganzel rallied. Fultz, however, closed the inning and game by being thrown out by first baseman to pitcher.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	2	0	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Pickering, cf	1	3	2	0	0	Fultz, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, 1b	2	2	14	1	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Elberfeld, ss	0	1	5	3	0
Seybold, rf	0	2	4	0	1	Williams, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	Anderson, lf	0	0	3	0	1
M. Cross, ss	0	2	0	0	1	Ganzel, 1b	1	0	5	0	0
Schreck, c	1	1	1	0	1	McGuire, c	0	1	6	2	0
Bender, p	1	0	2	4	0	Chesbro, p	0	2	1	3	0
Total	5	12	27	13	3	Total	1	7	27	11	1

Philadelphia ..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—5
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

First base by errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Bendsr, 2; off Chesbro, 2. Struck ont—By Chesbro, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; New York, 10. Three-base hits—Hartsel, Pickering. Two-base hits—M. Cross, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Bender. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Attendance—3,172.

BOSTON, 5; WASHINGTON, 0.

BOSTON, April 18.—The world's baseball champions inaugurated their home season to-day by easily defeating Washington. Before the game both clubs formed in line and, headed by a band, marched down the grounds to the flagstaff in centre field, where two flags, emblematic of the American League and world's championships, respectively, were raised by Capt. Collins. The world's championship flag was the gift of Gen. Arthur Dixwell of this city.

Tannehill was easily master at all stages of to-day's game, holding the visitors to two hits and giving but two passes. The infielding of Boston was good, Parent in particular, making a number of brilliant stops.

For the visitors, Cassidy and G. Stahl excelled in the fielding. Freeman carried off the batting honors with a two-base hit and a three-bagger. Attendance, 10,685. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Boston	2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 —5	10	0
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	1

Batteries—Tannehill and Farrell; Wilson and Kittredge.

CHICAGO, 9; DETROIT, 2.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Flaherty was in great form to-day, holding the visitors to a brace of runs and two hits, all being scored in the first inning. Chicago, on the other hand, hit Mullin freely and bunched their hits to advantage. Both Davis and Tannehill put up a pretty fielding game, and Holmes and Donahue carried off the batting honors. Attendance, 1,700. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Chicago	2 0 0 0 5 1 1 0 —9	14	2
Detroit	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	2	3

Batteries—Flaherty and Sullivan; Mullin and Buelow.

CLEVELAND, 10; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—Cleveland had very little difficulty in finding the ball today, and defeated St. Louis 10 to 4. Wright was forced to retire in the fifth in favor of Morgan after ten hits, including a triple and two doubles, had been made off his delivery. A feature was Lajoie's terrific hitting. Attendance, 1,000. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0—	4	12	0
Cleveland	2 0 1 3 2 1 1 0 0—10	19	1

Batteries—Morgan and Sugden; Barnard and Abbott.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	3	0	1.000	Chicago	2	2	.500
Cleveland	3	1	.750	New York	1	3	.250
Boston	3	1	.750	St. Louis	1	3	.250
Detroit	2	2	.500	Washington	0	3	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Profited by Philadelphia's Errors and Won by a Run.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Errors by Hulswitt and Titus in the ninth inning gave New York a victory in the first game of the series with Philadelphia by the score of 7 to 6. It was a hard-fought game from start to finish. Batting honors were equally divided, but New York bunched its hits in the latter part of the game and turned apparent defeat into victory.

Mathewson did not prove an enigma to the local players. He was hit for ten hits, one a double and another a triple, but a bad muff of a fly ball by Mertes and a wild pitch aided the Phillies in scoring. Mitchell pitched for the home team until after McGann drove the ball over the right-field fence, when he gave way to Duggleby. The latter retired the side without further scoring, but a single and a double with two errors tallied the runs necessary to win the game in the ninth.

McGinnity pitched the ninth inning and the Phillies were unable to reach first. Running catches by Thomas and Mertes were the fielding features. Attendance, 2,711. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I/B	P/O	A	E
Brown, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, c	1	3	6	0	0
Devlin, 3b	2	2	1	2	0	Gleason, 2b	1	3	3	3	1
McGann, 1b	1	3	13	2	0	Wolv't'n, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	3	0	1	Titus, rf	1	1	1	0	1
McG'n'k, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Barry, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	0	3	0	Hall, 1b	0	2	10	2	0
McGraw, 2b	0	1	3	7	0	Hulswitt, ss	0	0	3	5	1
Warner, c	0	1	4	4	0	Doolin, c	0	2	5	2	0
Math'son, p	0	0	2	2	0	Mitchell, p	0	1	0	3	0
McG'n'ty, p	0	0	0	0	0	Duggleby, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Donlin	0	0	0	0	0	†Fleming	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	10	27	20	1	Total	6	10	27	16	3

*Batted for Mathewson in ninth.
†Batted for Duggleby in ninth.

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2—7
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 2 0 0 3 0 0—6

Earned runs—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—McGann, McCormick, Dahlen, Warner, Wolverton. Three-base hit—Titus. Home run—McGann. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, McGraw. Stolen bases—Hulswitt. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Mitchell, 3; off Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Mitchell, 1. Balk—Mitchell. Wild pitches—Mathewson, 2. Innings pitched—Mathewson, 8; McGinnity, 1; Mitchell, 8; Duggleby, 1. Hits—Off Mathewson, 10; off Mitchell, 7; off Duggleby, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Zimmer.

PITTSBURG, 6; CINCINNATI, 5.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 18.—For a time in the game to-day, the Cincinnatis looked safe. Then Pittsburg turned loose a succession of hits and tied the score. Later a triple that Donlin misjudged with a single at either end gave the Pittsburgs enough runs to win. The locals scored a run in the ninth, two men being left on bases. Attendance, 5,000. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5	9	2
Pittsburg	1 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0—6	10	3

Batteries—Suthoff and Peltz; Phelster and Smith.

CHICAGO, 7; ST. LOUIS, 6.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—St. Louis lost to Chicago to-day, 7 to 6, in a ninth-inning finish. The game was slow and marked by bad fielding. Corbett was erratic, and while he struck out ten men he was hit freely. Briggs pitched a fair game for Chicago. Attendance, 2,800. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 3 0 2 0 0—6	9	3
Chicago	2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2—7	11	4

Batteries—Corbett and Byers; Briggs and Chance.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000	St. Louis	2	2	.500
Boston	2	2	.500	Chicago	2	2	.500
Pittsburg	2	2	.500	Brooklyn	1	3	.250
Cincinnati	2	2	.500	Philadelphia	1	3	.250

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

WINTON ENTERS BIG RACE.

Will Try for Gordon Bennett Cup with Same Car as Last Year.

Alexander Winton made his formal entry yesterday to the Automobile Club of America of his fast car, known as Bullet No. 2, for the international Gordon Bennett race, to be held in Germany in June. This is the same machine that Mr. Winton entered for the contest last year, when it was driven by Percy Owen in Ireland. It broke down after doing a short distance. It is said that the machine has been materially strengthened since that time, and it has shown ability to develop high speed. Barney Oldfield made a track record of 0:55 with it last Fall, and in the Ormond Beach races in January he made a mile straightaway in 0:43, which, however, was several seconds more than W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., made with his German machine.

It is expected that Harry Owesney, the professional chauffeur, recently engaged by Alexander Winton to ride the Winton machines, will drive the car in the international race. Barney Oldfield was formerly the Winton chauffeur.

Winton's entry completes the full list of three machines that may be sent from America. The car designed by Louis P. Mooers for the race has just been finished in Cleveland, and is entered for the hill-climbing contest in Boston to-day. It will be brought to this city after that event. The latter has a four-cylinder engine, capable of developing from 50 to 80 horse power. Winton's Bullet No. 2 has an eight-cylinder engine, and can develop from 80 to 120 horse power.

The third car entered for the race, designed by Peter Cooper Hewitt, is said to be nearly finished. All of the cars must appear before the officials of the Automobile Club of America for inspection by May 1.

Baseball to-day, 3:30 P. M., Amsr. League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia.—Adv.

NEW MODELS.
30-35 H. P. Touring Car, $4,000.
12-14 H. P. Light Tonneau, $1,750.
Light Electric Runabout, $850.
The horsepower of Columbia's cars honestly rated.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE CO.,
134-136-138 West 39th St.
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

CYCLIST FRANK A RUNNER

Gets Third Place in Mile Race After Winning on a Bicycle.

BUFFALO BEATS LOCAL TEAM

Company A Captures the Point Trophy in Twenty-second Regiment Games —Big Programme of Events.

W. G. Frank, the indoor bicycle champion, created the greatest athletic sensation last night in the annual Spring games of the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, held in the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. Although beaten in the one-mile bicycle race, Frank, starting from scratch in the two-mile event, set a hot pace, and finally got the lead. Everett Ott, from the 40-yard mark, pushed the veteran rider hotly, and at no time was there scarcely open space between the wheels. Frank won by less than half a wheel's length. Immediately after this race Frank went into the one-mile run, and although given a handicap of 80 yards, he ran an excellent race, and to the amazement of his friends got third place.

Company A won the point trophy again, scoring 49 points, more than twice as much as Company F, which got second. Walter Grady of Company A won both the mile handicap and regimental mile championship, while M. M. Marks of Company H won the 70-yard handicap and the half-mile run.

The liveliest enthusiasm was centred in the inter-city half-mile relay race between the Buffalo lads from the Seventy-fourth Regiment and the teams of engineers from the Twenty-second Regiment, this city. A bad accident, however, marred the event before the first lap was finished. C. J. Clark of the local team ran full tilt into C. E. Peabody, one of his own team, as the latter was running across the track with his hand upraised to the judges in the act of making a protest for alleged interference with Clark as the latter was turning the track. Clark fell to the floor with fearful force, rolling over the track and half way under the press table. For a second Clark lay as stiff as a log, perfectly unconscious. The race was at once stopped, but the up-State athletes asked that another man be substituted and the race started again. Buffalo was allowed twenty-five yards handicap, and held the lead throughout, winning by about twelve yards. Late in the evening Clark came out on the floor and ran in the O'Brien tropby relay race as a member of the winning team from Company A.

Summaries:

Seventy-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. M. Marks, Co. H, 16 feet; O. F. Luders, Co. F, 8 feet, second; A. C. McCutcheon, Co. C, 16 feet, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by William Flood, Co. F; C. McDonald, Co. A, second; T. C. White, Co. A, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

One-Mile Championship.—Won by Walter Grady, Co. A.; Alexander Mackenzie, Jr., Co. A., second; J. F. Smith, Co. B, third. Time—4:36 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Won by H. Van Nesti, Co. E; Robert Bourgugomon, Co. 1; Frank J. Kline, Co. 1, third. Time—2:51 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by A. Schroeder, Co. F, 10 yards; J. McLaughlin, Co. F, 6 yards, second; O. F. Luders, Co. F, scratch, third. Time—0:28 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Charles M. Nutley, Co. B; O. Poggenburg, Co. C, second; J. A. Joel, Co. G, third. Time—2:13 4-5.

Inter-City Relay Race, Handicap, Half Mile.—Won by Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, S. Stewart, W. C. McClellan, A. J. Amm, D. H. Meyer, 25 yards; Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers, O. F. Luders, C. E. Peabody, Frank Richert, W. R. Knokal, second. Time—1:33 4-5.

70-Yard Three-Legged Race, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Boston, Company F, and J. J. Snyder, Company H, (15 feet;) M. I. Wheeler and W. F. Daly, Company A, (7 feet,) second; R. G. Schaefer and J. J. McLaughlin, Company F, (8 feet,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

One-Mile, Bicycle Handicap.—Won by Everett Ott, Company H, (30 yards;) F. Eliot Adams, Company 1, (60 yards,) second; W. G. Frank, Company A, (scratch,) third. Total, 2:29 4-5.

Sixteen-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by C. H. Kitchen, Co. A, (9 feet,) actual put 32 feet 5 inches; W. F. McLaughlin, Co. 1, (9 feet,) actual put 29 feet 6 inches; Ralph Kitchen, Co. A, (7 feet,) actual put 31 feet 5 inches.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. M. Marks, Co. H, (30 yards;) J. Bromilow, Co. 1, (8 yards,) second; Walter Kohn, Co. A, (scratch.) Time—2:01 2-5.

Sack Race, Handicap, 175 Yards.—Won by F. M. Pearson, Co. C, (scratch;) M. J. Wheeler, Co. A, (2 yards,) second; E. F. E. Legon, Co. F, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Tug of War.—Won by Company A; John Colton, C. H. Kitchen, Ralph Kitchen, and A. J. Mayell pulled Company B, F. D. Gilmore, H. W. Kimber, L. C. Manner, and G. R. Spannent, 8 inches.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. M. Banks, Company A, (20 yards;) A. McCutcheon, Company C, (21 yards,) second; G. F. Smith, Company B, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:52 1-5.

Wall-Scaling Contest.—Won by Twelfth Regiment first team, 0:46; Twelfth Regiment second team, second, 0:48 4-5.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. G. Frank, Company A, (scratch;) Everett Ott, Company H, (40 yards,) second; F. Eliot Adams, Company 1, (80 yards,) third. Time—5:05 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Open to members of Military Athletic League.—Won by D. H. Meyer, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Buffalo, (12 yards;) S. C. Nordridge, Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, (14 yards,) second; H. J. Valentine, Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:50 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Walter Grady, Co. A, scratch; C. H. Dawson, Co. G, 30 yards, second; W. G. Frank, Co. A, 80 yards, third. Time—4:37 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, for school boys.—Won by C. Freidlander, P. S., 65; P. Davis, P. S., 188, second; J. Takamine, P. S., 89, third. Time—0:27.

One-Mile Relay Race for O'Brien Trophy, handicap.—Won by Co. A: W. R. Knakal, M. J. Wheeler, C. J. Clarke, H. M. Banks; and Walter Kohn; Co. 1 second: Co. F third. Time—3:19 2-5.

Tennis League Championship Dates.

An elaborate lawn tennis schedule was officially adopted yesterday afternoon for the championship of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League, composed of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Englewood Field Club of Englewood, N. J.; the Kings County Tennis Club of Brooklyn, the West Side Tennis Club of Manhattan, the Montclair Athletic Club of Montclair, N. J.; the New York Athletic Club of Manhattan, and the New York Lawn Tennis Club of Manhattan. The dates are as follows:

May 28—Crescent Athletic Club, at Englewood Field Club; Kings County Tennis Club, at West Side Tennis Club; Montclair Athletic Club, at New York Lawn Tennis Club.

June 4—West Side Tennis Club, at Crescent Athletic Club; Englewood Field Club, at Kings County Tennis Club; New York Athletic Club, at Montclair Athletic Club.

June 11—Crescent Athletic Club, at Kings County Tennis Club; Englewood Field Club, at West Side Tennis Club; New York Lawn Tennis Club, at New York Athletic Club.

June 18—Montclair Athletic Club, at Crescent Athletic Club; West Side Tennis Club, at New York Lawn Tennis Club; New York Athletic Club at Englewood Field Club.

June 25—Crescent Athletic Club, at New York Lawn Tennis Club; Englewood Field Club, at Montclair Athletic Club; Kings County Tennis Club, at New York Athletic Club.

July 2—New York Athletic Club, at Crescent Athletic Club; Montclair Athletic Club, at West Side Tennis Club; New York Lawn Tennis Club, at Kings County Tennis Club.

July 9—New York Lawn Tennis Club, at Englewood Field Club; West Side Tennis Club, at New York Athletic Club; Kings County Tennis Club, at Montclair Athletic Club.

July 16—Englewood Field Club, at Crescent Athletic Club; West Side Tennis Club, at Kings County Tennis Club; New York Athletic Club, at Kings County Tennis Club; New York Lawn Tennis Club, at Montclair Athletic Club.

July 23—Crescent Athletic Club, at West Side Tennis Club; Kings County Tennis Club, at Englewood Field Club; Montclair Athletic Club, at New York Athletic Club.

July 30—Kings County Tennis Club, at Crescent Athletic Club; West Side Tennis Club, at Englewood Field Club; New York Athletic Club, at New York Lawn Tennis Club.

Aug. 6—Crescent Athletic Club, at Montclair Athletic Club; New York Lawn Tennis Club, at West Side Tennis Club; Englewood Field Club, at New York Athletic Club.

Aug. 13.—New York Lawn Tennis Club, at Crescent Athletic Club; Montclair Athletic Club, at Englewood Field Club; New York Athletic Club, at Kings County Tennis Club.

Aug. 20.—Crescent Athletic Club, at New York Athletic Club; West Side Tennis Club, at Montclair Athletic Club; Kings County Tennis Club, at New York Lawn Tennis Club.

Aug. 27—Englewood Field Club, at New York Lawn Tennis Club; New York Athletic Club, at West Side Tennis Club; Montclair Athletic Club, at Kings County Tennis Club.

Baseball to-day, 3:30 P. M., Amsr. League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia.—Adv.

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Offices and Main Depot, 134-136 Grand St., New York

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS

Sole Importers for the United States of the Celebrated J. S. MURIAS brand of Havana Cigars. Twenty million cigars of this brand were sold in England in 1903—the largest output of any cigar factory in Cuba.

PAGET YOUNGSTERS WON

Brush Up and Tramotor Captured Races at Aqueduct Track.

SPRING TOOK THE ARVERNE

Atheling Colt, at Good Odds, Was First in Stake Event, Beating Peter Paul and Graziallo.

Two victories for two-year-olds from the stable of Sydney Paget at the Aqueduct race track yesterday, following a similar double triumph by youngsters of the Paget establishment on Friday, the opening day of the New York racing season, have served to give to that stablo a very unusual prominence as regards the younger horses that will carry the Paget colors through the early season racing. Six races for two-year-olds have been run so far at Aqueduct, and four of these have been won by Mr. Paget's entries, with the result that already betting racegoers show a disposition to "follow the stable luck" and back any and all horses that may carry the Paget jacket.

The faith of the public in the excellence of the Paget horses was shaken a bit by the defeat of the three-year-old half brother to Kinley Mack's Singing Master, who was widely tipped and heavily backed in the opening race. Confidence was restored when Brush Up, with the Paget jacket, worn by H. Callahan, cleverly captured the first of the two races for youngsters, and when Tramator, another Paget entry, went to the post for the second race for two-year-olds he started at odds on and won to auch a chorus of applause that seemingly every visitor to the course was backing him. Callahan also had the mount on Tramotor, making his record of wins the best of the afternoon.

Aside from the Paget success in the two-year-old races, the feature of a thoroughly interesting afternoon's sport was the race for the Arverne Stakes, seven furlongs, for three-year-olds, fourth on the programme. In this four added starters brought the number of runners up to nine, after four of the horses originally named were withdrawn, Peter Paul, ridden by Wonderly, starting favorite at even money, while Graziallo, one of the added horses, was a strong second choice. Peter Paul, well away, raced out in front, made a gallant effort to stay there under pressure at the finish, but had not the speed to withstand the challenge of the Goughacres Stable's Atheling colt Spring, who was drawing away at the end, and won cleverly by a length and a half. Peter Paul was eased up in the last few strides and Graziallo got second place, a length and a half before Jacquin, another added horse.

The weather was cool and cloudy, but the track was at its best of the meeting and the attendance was large. Only two post favorites, and these two the Paget two-year-olds, were returned winners. In other races the 50 to 1 chance Belle of Belle Meade and Homebread fought out with the winners and just failed to earn brackets. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Neptunus, 106, O'Neill, 6-1, 3-1	1	1	1
Belle of Belle Mead, 96, Brunner, 40-1, 15-1	11	9	2
Wreath of Ivy, 96, Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	10	10	3
Julia M., 107, J. Martin, 7-2, 7-5	6	4	4
Moorhen, 100, Cormack, 30-1, 12-1	15	11	5
Singing Master, 109, H. Callahan, 5-2, 6-5	5	6	6
Esher Leaf, 96, Oliver, 100-1, 40-1	8	5	7
Belle of Wakefield, 111, Hildebrand, 40-1, 15-1	2	2	8
Esperence, 96, C. Smith, 10-1, 4-1	9	12	9
Tom Kiley, 98, A. Brennan, 20-1, 8-1	16	16	10
Fair Order, 101, Springer, 100-1, 40-1	3	3	11
J. F. Abearn, 106, T. Burns, 15-1, 6-1	4	8	12
Harbor, 101, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	7	7	13
Totness, 96, Crimmins, 50-1, 20-1	14	13	14
The Bowery, 112, McCue, 20-1, 8-1	13	15	15
Lady Mirthful, 101, Oliphant, 100-1, 40-1	12	14	16

Time—1:16 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a head; three lengths between second and third. Winner b. c. by Topgallant-Glene, owned and trained by John Hynes.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights; half a mile.

	S.	Sth.	F.
*Brush Up, 108, H. Callahan, 3-1, even	2	1	1
Chrysitis, 108, O'Neill, 4-1, 7-5	4	3	2
Peggy, 108, Wonderly, 11-1, 6-1	1	2	3
Jade, 108, T. Burns, 7-2, 7-5	6	5	4
Long Days, 108, Byer, 6-1, 2-1	3	7	5
Ituska, 108, Fuller, 8-1, 3-1	5	4	6
Marjory Rice, 108, Curd, 30-1, 12-1	12	10	7
Revel, 108, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2	9	8	8
Dance Music, 108, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	11	13	9
Diamond Flush, 108, McCue, 25-1, 8-1	7	9	10
†Pink Garter, 108, Boisen, 3-1, even	8	11	11
Madrigal, 108, Creamer, 15-1, 6-1	13	6	12
Estella T., 108, Forehand, 30-1, 12-1	14	12	13
Nitalight, 108, Phelan, 100-1, 40-1	10	14	14
Auction, 108, J. Martin, 100-1, 40-1	15	15	15

*Coupled in betting as S. Paget's entry.

Time—0:48 2-5. Won ridden out by half a length; a neck between second and third. Winner b. f. by Ben Brush-Miss Landeman, owned by S. Paget, and trained by A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Silver Days, 101, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1	3	1	1
Walter Milford, 105, T. Burns, 4-1, 8-5	9	4	2
Cincinnatus, 111, De Souza, 10-1, 4-1	6	9	3
Wreath, Prince, 106, C.Smith, 10-1, 4-1	2	3	4
Miss Kane, 110, Travers, 3-1, even	5	2	5
Tony Green, 105, Higgins, 8-1, 3-1	8	5	6
Easterman, 120, Oliphant, 4-1, 7-5	13	11	7
Joe San, 93, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 20-1	4	8	8
Rudi Love, 109, Pickering, 20-1, 8-1	8	7	9
Trouville, 105, H. Michaels, 50-1, 15-1	1	6	10
Anechue, 108, McCafferty, 50-1, 20-1	12	10	11
The Longworth, 106, Carr, 100-1, 40-1	11	12	12
Monadnock, 96, Robertson, 8-1, 3-1	10	13	13

Time—1:28. Won handily by three parts of a length, two lengths between second and third. Winner b. c. 3 years, by Montana-Golden Gate, owned by F. B. Docter and trained by G. Cassell.

FOURTH RACE.—The Arverne Stakes, for three-year-olds, special weights, with [illegible] seven furlongs.

	St.	F.
[illegible] 105, McCafferty, 12-1, 5-1	4	1
[illegible], 106, Cormack, 7-2, even	1	2
[illegible] 108, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	2	3
[illegible] 106, Hildebrand, 7-1, 2-1	3	4
[illegible] 105, Wonderly, even, 2-5	5	5

[illegible] Time—1:28 3-5. Won [illegible] by a length and a half; [illegible] second and third. Winner b. c. by Imp. Sir Modred-Lady Reel, owned by W. C. Whitney and trained by J. Rowell.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; one-half mile.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Tramotor, 105, H. Callahan, 4-5, out	1	1	1
Homebred, 100, Travers, 50-1, 10-1	6	4	2
Bert Osra, 108, T. Burns, 30-1, 8-1	3	2	3
Panamanian, 108, Fuller, 5-1, 8-5	5	6	4
Trajan, 108, J. Martin, 20-1, 6-1	2	3	5
Asterisk, 108, O'Neil, 5-1, 7-5	1	5	6
Aqueduct, 108, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	7	7	7
Red Reynard, 108, Treuble, 40-1, 12-1	8	8	8
Bill Cozier, 108, D. O'Conner, 100-1, 40-1	9	9	9
Lily Brook, 100, Crimmins, 12-1, 4-1	10	10	10
Iron Heart, 105, T. Dean, 100-1, 40-1	11	11	11

Time—0:49. Won, ridden out, by a half length, a length between second and third. Winner b. g., 2 years, by Indio-Trolley, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
San Nicholas, 123, Travers, 7-2, 9-10	1	1	1
Sais, 105, Wonderly, 7-2, 9-10	2	2	2
All Gold, 120, McCue, even, 1-3	3	3	3
Himself, 114, Creamer, 7-1, 7-5	4	4	4

Time—1:13 4-5. Won cleverly by three parts of a length, a length and a half between second and third. Winner blk. h., 5 years, by Reggie-Virginia Dare, owned and trained by H. E. Rowell.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; five furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Charles Elwood	126	Major Pelham 107
Astarita	122	Elsie L. 102
The Musketeer	112	Tom Payne 102
Peter Paul	113	Fickle 90
Ascension	113	Florizel 90
All Gold	111	Turnpike 88
Lord Badge	109	

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs; selling; for maidens, two years old.

Hawtrey	116	Blus Print	99
Matamora	108	Anona	98
Workman	107	Miss Ball	97
Sandy Andy	103	Race Queen	94
Migrate	102	Danseuse	94
Old Hal	102	Jerusha	94
St. Resolute	102	Marfil	94
Maid of Timbuctoo	99	Lerida	94
Bedella	99		

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; for mares, three-year

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

FOR PRESIDENT, JUDGE PARKER.

The Democrats of New York designate Judge ALTON B. PARKER as their candidate for President, and commend him to the Democracy of the Union. The instructions voted in the Democratic Convention at Albany last night may be considered practically as a determination in advance of the choice of the St. Louis Convention, so clearly has the acceptability of Judge PARKER been manifested, even thus early, all over the country. Three months ago the name of Judge PARKER was only one of several names of Democrats of distinction continually mentioned wherever the Democratic nomination for the Chief Magistracy was under discussion. Of late the name of Judge PARKER has stood alone in the consideration of Democrats seriously taking thought about the course their party should pursue and the nomination it should make. During all this time Judge PARKER'S character and qualities and political strength have been diligently inquired into by leading Democrats in every State in the Union. The result of these inquiries has been in a high degree satisfactory, not merely in respect to Judge PARKER, as to whose fitness for the great office of President of the United States those who know him have entertained no doubt, but as to the condition of the Democratic Party, as to its recantation of past errors, its disposition to repudiate false leaders, and its return to the sound and safe principles that guided it through a century of active existence.

Judge PARKER is worthy of the trust implied in the resolve of the New York Democrats to present his name in the St. Louis Convention. Of his loyalty to Democratic principles there is no doubt, and, what is no less important in this campaign, there can be no question of the soundness, the sobriety, the maturity of his mind and judgment. He is not a creature of impulse. He is not in danger of being swept off his feet by gusts of enthusiasm. He posesses trained powers of reasoning, and uses them. He is practiced in the forming of opinions on public affairs, and has that wide and real knowledge of the larger matters of National and popular interest which is one of the essential elements of an equipment for the Presidency. Democrats in many States of the Union have been waiting to hear the voice of New York. New York has spoken, and present indications werrant the belief that delegates instructed for Judge PARKER, or favoring him, will now be named in such numbers that his nomination at St. Louis will become a practical certainty long before the assembling of the convention.

The platform adopted by the Convention is one eminently well-calculated to regain for the party the confidence of the people, forfeited in recent years by the pursuit of dangerous policies under alien leedership. These resolutions hreathe the spirit of old-time Democracy. They set the feet of the party upon the rock of the Constitution. They commit it to principles fashioned out of common sense, profitable human experience, and the judgments of right-thinking men. From beginning to end there is no comfort in this platform for wild men; there is no paltering with folly; there is no compliance with unreason or the lawless spirit: There are no words of comfort even for well-meaning doctrinaires. There is no note of insincerity—every plank of this brief platform embodies a declaration to which the party may in the campaign unreservedly commit itself, and which a Democratic Administration may in good faith to the extent of its powers put in practice. It is a short platform, which is a good thing—it will be read. It will disappoint Republican critics and factional seekers after flaws. There has been much talk about radical utterances, about the engrafting of Kansas City principles, and about appeals to the labor vote or some other vote. There is nothing of the kind in the platform. It puts in the forefront the issues which every observing man sees will be the chief subjects of strife in the campaign; the questions, that is, which have heen brought conspicuously into the view of the people by the conduct of President ROOSEVELT. There is no undignified criticism of Executive acts, hut the arraignment of the President in this platform is nevertheless severe. The usurpation of power, the overriding of law, the violation of the pledged faith of the Nation, the undue prominence of the military spirit, and the unsteadiness of policy that spreads alarm in business circles and engenders distrust, these are matters of grave moment. No utterance of the platform will be more warmly welcomed, we think, than that which invokes the return of peace and quiet "to the end that business confidence may be restored and that our people may again in tranquility enjoy the gains of their toil." The planks relating to corporations and trusts are sane and sensible. The demand for a "reasonahle revision of the tariff," specifying those needlese duties on raw materials which impose a burden upon American manufacturers, will be approved far heyond the limits of the Democratic Party.

The Democrats of New York present a conservative candidate upon a conservative platform. To use the time-honored phrase, they have sounded a "keynote" for the campaign which will hs heard with satisfaction wherever genuine Democracy exists and the well-tried principles of the party are held in respect.

WAR NEWS.

We helieve it has not happened before in history that a war hattle has heen so fully known in all ite details, from both sides, within so short a time, as the hattle in which MAKAROFF and his flagship were lost wes reported for the information of the readers of yesterday's TIMES. What tremendous conquests over time and space does such an achievement involve. In the first place, the conflict as it appeared to an ohserver at sea, in the service of The London and THE NEW YORK TIMES, was fully described in dispatches flashed from far out in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li over the sea to a station on shore, and then flashed across two of the great continents and under one of the great oceans of the world to the millions of waiting readers on this side of the Atlantic. Then an account of the same conflict, as it appeared to an observer in the Russian stronghold on shore, this time an observer in the service of The American Associated Press, and to survivors of the wrecked Russian flagship, followed that from the Japanese side over the land and under the sea. Supplementary dispatches from the Russian capital, the Japanese oapital, and even the capital of the "Hermit Kingdom" of Korea, all of the date of the day before, hrought American readers more fully up to date concerning the progress of the war than a Manchurian farmer twenty miles inland of Port Arthur could possihly have heen hrought in the absence from those parts of the wonderful modern appliances which have thus brought the whole civilized world within speaking distance of every part of it.

We already know authentically, heyond dispute, and from both sides, just what it was that happened. The Japanese Admiral had set a trap for his foe and baited it with a Japanese squadron of torpedo boats and other small fry, while he himself lay with his great fighting ships out of sight, hut not out of reach, to come up as soon as the Russians had left the shelter of their forts on shore, and surround them with an overwhelming force. Even the hait was "loaded," for the torpedo hoats convoyed a mine ship to lay explosives in the only path hy which the Russian ships could emerge. If they succeeded in coming out it was planned that they should never he ahle to go hack. And this plan would have worked if a sudden lifting of the usual morning mist had not betrayed the waiting Japanese monsters to the watchful Russian commander. In that case there would have been a sea fight which we have every reason to believe would have cleared the ocean of the Russian navy. But as it was, and with the decisive hattle avoided hy the wariness of the Russien Admiral, the successful execution of a suhordinate and alternative part of the plan sufficed to wipe the Russian flagship and her officers and crew from the list of the Russian fighting force and to aggravate a superiority already so crushing and intolerahle to the weaker party that the Russian Admiral had no choice hut to decline a general hattle.

All this the world already knows, thanks to modern appliances for communication and thanks to modern commercial enterprise for taking advantage of them. Before the smoke has fairly cleared away from a brilliant naval victory which may prove to he one of the decisive battles of the world, we already have occasion to repeat that the victories of peace are "no less renowned than war."

MR. FOLK OF MISSOURI.

Our dispatches indicate that the people of Missouri are determined to have JOSEPH W. FOLK of St. Louis as their next Governor. At the present time the wiles of the corrupt State machine seem to be baffled, and Mr. FOLK'S nomination and election by the ordinary process of party action seem to be insured. It is a striking proof of what an American community will do when it wakes up.

Mr. FOLK'S claim to the confidence of the people lies in the fact that he secured the indictment and conviction for hrihery and the taking of bribes of Col. BUTLER, the boss of his party's machine, and nineteen Councilmen, and that he did a like service for the State machine at Jefferson City. The task was difficult and dangerous. The men he attacked were powerful and had lots of money at their command. The corruption of which they had been guilty was undertaken in the interest of a number of wealthy corporations owned and run hy wealthy and influential citizens. Pressure of many sorts was brought to bear against the young Prosecuting Attorney, who is but thirty-two years of age. Political extinction, business ruin, social ostracism, defamation, personal violence were held up to him as the penalties of his persistence. All the resources of men trained in evil, without scruple and in desperate straits, were exhausted to check, to frighten, or to defeat him. His courage, his fidelity, and his ahility withstood everything.

Then the corruptionists resorted to the courts to undo what he had done. They succeeded in securing the release of all the men he had convicted, some on one plea, some on another, always purely technical and having no relation to the guilt of the convicts, which was hardly denied. Popular indignation was aroused. A movement to make Mr. FOLK Governor started almost spontaneously. The machine fought it. Openly the leaders used the old-fashioned tactics. They accused Mr. FOLK of defiling the reputation of his party and his State to secure notoriety and advance his own ambition. Secretly they organized every corrupt device against him, intimidation, hribery, repeating at the primaries, cheating, legal technicalities, rioting—the whole accursed list with which nearly every party in our country has at times been afflicted. Apparently they have failed. The people had learned too much, and were too deeply moved hy what they learned. As the situation now is, Mr. FOLK will receive the nomination, which is equivalent to an election. It is a striking demonstration of the familiar, long-established, usually forgotten lesson of democratic inetitutions, that in the long run the voters get ahout what they really wish, and sooner or later they really wish the right thing.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

Nothing more civilized has occurred in modern warfare than the hehavior of the Japanese concerning the death of Admiral MAKAROFF. It is true that it was preceded hy the announcement that the Russians had given a military funeral with all the honors to the Japanese naval officer who gave up his life in a gallant and desperate attempt to do them harm in the harhor of Port Arthur. This courtesy was acknowledged at once from Tokio. And the courtesy itself proves that the spirit of the whole Russian service is not hy any means that expressed in the brutal proclamations of Admiral ALEXIEFF. It also gives us good hope that the rumor that the Russians have heen ordered to give no quarter in Korea is as false as it is defamatory.

The height of hostile politeness has been reeched in the "lengthy statement" reviewing the life and lamenting the death of the Ruesian Admiral which has heen issued in Tokio hy Commander OGASAWARA, "speaking for the Naval Staff," and which thus takes on an official character. Of course, it seems odd to praise a man whom you have just heen doing your hest to kill and have succeeded in killing. But there is no real inconsistency. This is very different from that mythical anecdote of the hattle of Fontenoy: "Gentlemen of the Guards, fire first!" which CARLYLE, in demolishing it, describes ae the acme of the "high sniffing" politeness of the eighteenth century. The officer who should have given such a command would have deserved to he court-martialed and shot for sacrificing his own men. But it is quite possihle to do your hest to remove a formidahle public enemy, and when you have succeeded both to regret the necessity and to pay trihute to his character, without incurring any imputation of insincerity. That is what the Japanese have done in the case of the Russian Admiral, and it is one of the acts that tend to reduce to their irreducihle minimum the horrors of war.

THE RULING PASSION.

If we are to accept, from a survivor of the Petropavlovsk, the account of the death of VERESTCHAGIN, which comes on precisely the same authority as that of the death of MAKAROFF, the pictorial reporter of a battle may be quite as deeply engrossed in his work as the commander of it in his.

The account of "the old man with a note book" making sketches from the deck of a ship sinking under him may seem apocryphai. But it is hy no means without precedent. RUSKIN tells of how TURNER, being in a storm at sea, which nobody on board expected to survive, the painter had himself lashed to the mast and there made memoranda which he afterward worked up into a picture. "I did not expect to escape," said the painter, "but I felt bound to record it if I did." When his picture was finished and shown he was complimented on it by a visitor, who explained that his mother had heen at sea in a like storm, and was struck with the vividness with which the painter had rendered what she remembered. "Was your mother a painter?" "No." "Then she ought to have been thinking of something else."

Of course, the improhability in this story is the improhahility that any picture of TURNER'S should ever have recalled anything in nature, not that the artist should have pursued his business in the face of death. This latter experience has heen attested in too many instances and too many hustnesses to he lightly dismissed as incredihle.

TWO BILLIONS.

Some half dozen years ago the country wes astonished at the fact that one Congress in its two sessions had appropriated nearly a hillion of dollars. At the two sessions of the last Congress the amount reached $1,850,000,000. With every effort of the Republican leaders to restrain the extravagance of their followers, with no River and Harbor bill, and the public buildings appropriations kept down as much as possible, the amount for the present session will be $700,000,000. When the dam erected in view of the approaching Presidential election is hroken, as it is likely to be if the Repuhlicans secure another lease of power, with new plans for improvements and the reappearance of the defeated scheme for ship subsidies, it will not be at all surprising should the appropriations for the entire Congress attain the enormous amount of $2,000,000,000, or twice the total which so recently awak-

[illegible] popular amusement. Whether it does or not we shall undoubtedly face the plain fact of the expenditures of the Government douhling within the span of two Presidential terms.

And the peculiarity in connection with it is that, so far as we are ahle to judge, this increase will attract relatively little attention and will have relatively little effect on the minds of voters, unless there should be such a degree of trade reverse or stagnation as need not now he expected. People generally know very little about the meaning of figures in connection with National expenditures. They expect them to increase, as it is indeed inevitahle that they should. The extent of unnecessary increase, the degree of actual extravagance, does not impress the public mind except when its consequences are considerahle, obvious, and seriously inconvenient. When that moment comes, when deficiencies in the National revenue are coincident with deficiencies in private income, when taxes or loans are looming in the future, and, especially, as happened after the Republican orgy of extravagance under President HARRISON, when the gold reserve is weakened to the danger point; then the people sit up and take notice. They then are likely to act with promptness and thoroughness. It is the part of sane party leaders to remember this possibility and to provide against it.

LABOR'S SENSITIVENESS TO COMPETITION.

The persistent efforts of organized labor to create a public sentiment against the employment of prisoners in any useful productive industry, on the ground that it takes hread from the mouth of the honest workingman and his dependents, have been generally successful. What has resulted in the penal institutions thus converted into temples of idleness is very well set forth in the report of the Workhouse Board of Allegheny County, Penn. The Superintendent says:

> There is a daily average of more than 300 men in the prison who have nothing to do. An hour of exercise in the courtyard in the morning, another in the afternoon, constitute their only employment. These are able-bodied men, ahle and willing to work, who ought to he earning their living instead of being compulsory wards living at public expense. The results ere obvious. Ill-health, mental depression, morhid brooding over troubles, hahits of idleness acquired, irritable chafing over real or imaginsd wrongs, occupy ths solitary houre of ths narrow cells. In such a condition there is no response to either mental or morel teaching, and retrogrede rather than progressive results follow a term of imprisonment under these conditions. Under the present restricted law, it is impossihls to devise any employment which will givs work to all ths prisoners. A realization of the results of such an unfortunate condition will certainly show how deplorable such a system is and how far-reaohing in its effect.

Having in this way aided in safeguarding the sacred rights of honest labor, the leaders of labor are turning their attention to the outrage perpetrated hy the Federal Government in requiring of soldiers any other service than that of drill and guard duty. The California State Federation of Labor has adopted the following preamhle and resolutions:

> Whereas, Of late years ths Quartermaster's Department of ths United States Army is working enlisted soldisrs in competition with civilian mechanics on transports and all veseels suhject to army regulations, and on Government reservations throughout the United States and ite possessions; and,
>
> Whereas, The snlisted soldisr is only paid an advance of 50 cents per day over his pay of $15 per month, while ths wages of ths civilian mechanics employed at such work are $3.50 to $6 per dey,
>
> Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled most earnestly protests against the action of the military authorities in employing enlisted men at 50 cents psr day to compete with civilian mechanics.
>
> Resolved, That at the close of this convention the Secretary is instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and memhers of the House of Representatives from the State of California.

A copy of this remarkahie protest has been sent to the President, the Senators, the Representatives, and every Cahinet officer with a letter of transmittal from which the following is quoted:

> You are earnestly requested to use your utmost influence to prevent soldiers and others in service of the United States Government being furthsr employed to the detriment of civilian mschanics and against the interests of trade and industry as sst forth in the resolutions herewith suhmittsd.

Poor, unhappy workingman! Between the prisoner in stripes and the soldier in uniform he is ground as between the upper and nether millstones. What chance has he to earn a living?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Complaint is made by The Electrical World and Engineer that our patent system, though perhaps as good as that of any country, yet has, among other serious defects, that of failing to make the life of patents depend upon their practical utilization by the owners. As a result of this, it says, "an attempt to work up the state of the art in almost any line discloses large numbers of more or less conflicting patents running back over a long term of years. Of these very few are fundamental in their bearing upon the art. Most of them are interlinked with their predecessors in a more or less complicated fashion and belong in the category of improvements. But of the whole mass of patents, primary and secondary, only a very small percentage has any record of practical usefulness. The vast majority is composed of patents unsuccessful and entirely unworked, or of patents taken out for purely defensive purposes and never seriously intended to be worked. The result is that the inventor honestly striving to produce an article of industrial importance continually finds his way blocked by prior patents touching his invention, more or less remotely, but still sufficiently in the way to hinder material improvements or to control them if made." The Electrical World and Engineer admits the difficulties in the way of remedying this evil, but it makes for consideration the suggestion that patents be issued for a primary term of only seven years; that a petition for a similar term be considered on proof that the invention is actually manufactured and sold on the [illegible] and in quantities [illegible]

—It's queer that we get a vast number of letters about the absence of street name signs, for which the whole city, or nobody in particular, is to blame, but the closely related evil of house and store numbers, where the responsihility is easily fixed and strictly limited, does not provoke a single howl. And yet the failure to put up these numbers where and as they ought to be causes a vast amount of sntirely unnscessery inconvenience. Trouble from this cause is particularly common in the downtown region, where the owners of the great buildings seem to think it hensath their dignity to mark structures so magnificent with the means of identification customary with humbler huildings. Ths result is that a stranger to the city or to the locality often walks a block or more without seeing even a single number from which he can figure out the position of the plecs he is looking for. And any passerby can tell an inquirer the name of a street, while a house number is a different metter and much harder to ascertain quickly. Of courss thie annoyance, too, is in a wey the result of official negligence in enforcing the ordinance relating thereto, hut ths individual owners are primerily to blame, and they should at once repent and reform, putting up a number wherever a number ought to go, and putting up numbers that can easily be read hy day or night from the sidewalk or from a street car.

—As the war in the East progresses there is developing a curious likeness on the one hand hetween Russia and Spain in her declins, and, on ths other, hetween Japen and the nations, perticularly Great Britain and France at first, and leter the United Statss, that won heck half the world from its haughty cleimant. It was not superior valor thet accomplished this, for there never was a time when Spaniards could not and did not sustain their ancient reputation for deuntless courage. But, somshow or othsr, ths Spaniards, after their decline began, only fought till they died, while their enemies always fought till thsy won. What mede the diffsrence it would he hard to teli, unless it was an expectation of victory contsnding with an expectation of defeat. In the case of the Russians, it certainly cannot be said thet they undertook the contest with Japan in a spirit of despair, hut the "fortune of war" has heen against them steadily from the heginning. In defensive operations they have risked their lives as readily as the Jepanese have theirs in offensive ones, and alweys the end has heen the seme—a victory for the attacking side. All the accidents havs been injurioue to ths Russians, end when accidents are thus unequally distrihuted it is evidsnce that they ere not eccidents at all, hut the result of underlying conditions, physical and moral. Ths Jepanese, it will be noticed, are not saying a word derogatory to the military ehility of their enemies. MAKAROFF they preise as a great Admiral and mourn his death as a loss to the navies of the world. That, however, is only a tactful form of boasting, for heneath these magnanimons trihutes to a dead enemy is the clear consciousness that this man, great as he was, and ahle as he was, fell with pathetic quickness before the abler and greater men whom Japan sent against him. Austrien and German experts are said to he confident that with a first defeat the Japansse will go to pieces. Thet is as may he, hut at presant this confidence seems to hs based upon nothing more substantial than hops and ths knowledge that ths Russians can hear up under reverses somsthing more than feirly well. Hitherto the Russiens have credited the Japanese with nothing better than "craftinsss"—a moet mistaken policy, since it makes defeet ridiculous and rohs victory of glory.

—Despite some excellent edvice from soms of its own miembers, bassd upon a strong presentation of unquestionahls facts, the Central Federated Union defeated by only a single vote a resolution to eppreve and support a refusal to pay any rents at all until ths landlords consent to a reduction of 25 per cent. from the existing rates. That was a dengerously narrow escape from meking a misteke even more ahsurd than hopeless, for, obviously, unless the complaining tenants are prepared for armed resistance to all the forces of government, a strike against paying rent cannot be successful. They can, of course, move from their preeent places of residence to any others they can find where the cost is less, and they can utilize all the delays the law accords them hefore they move, hut there their powers end—this side of revolution, at ell events. And how strange it wes that at a meeting of unionists it should heve heen gravely suggested to secure the pessage of a law restricting rents! When that law is passsd there will undoubtedly be passed with it laws establishing a maximum wags in every trade, and the justice of the one will not he a hit better than the justice of the others.

Does a Hen Sit or Set?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ienguage of the Hennery is rether complex, come to think of it. You do set a hen, after which, if she is well heheved and tends to her husiness, she hecomes a sitting hen. Another visw of the case, outside the hennery, however, is that of the old woman and her "rheumatiz"; she couldn't, for its infliction, either set or lay—some one suggested to try roosting.

J. Y. C.

New York, April 17, 1904.

Would Do All He Could to Oblige.

From The Washington Post.

Representative Adameon of Georgia recently told a story which illustrated true good fellowship. He had been campaigning in Georgia on foot and was twenty-five miles from home. It became neceeeary for him to go home and he tried to secure a conveyance, but all the teams were busy on the farms. Finally he went to a man whom he knew very well and said:

"Bill, I have to get home, and I want a rig to take me. You've got to get me one."

"Adamson," he replied, "we are five months behind with our work here, and it le next to impossible to get a horse thet can be spared, but there isn't anything I won't do for you. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll walk home with you."

Absurd to Think Of.

From The Washington Star.

"No," said Col. Stillwell, "these new flying machine devices, however interesting in theory, will never be of practical use."

"Why not?"

"How is a man going to think of words like aerodrome and tetrahedral kite when he wants to get home from the club after midnight? What civilization will continue to demand is something simple and incisive, like 'cab.'"

The Venturesome Win.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"There are some men," said the pessimist, whom good fortune seems to follow always." "I think you are wrong," replied the optimist. "If you were to examine into the matter you'd find it invariably meets them."

THE TIMES' WIRELESS SERVICE

American Press Opinion Condemns the Czar's Futile Edict.

LIKELY TO BE RESENTED.

From The Albany Argus.

It is believed that Russie's attempt to establish and enforce a new principle of international law will lead to trouhls with the neutral nations.

NEUTRALS' RIGHTS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

From The Boston Post.

It is safe to say that no ection of the sort indicated in thie proclametion will be taken. Ths use of the high seas for peaceful and legitimate purposes does not depend upon ths will of the authorities at St. Petersburg. But it is very unlikely that Russia will add to the other troubles upon hsr hands just now hy arraying the powers of the civilized world against her.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT'S STATUS.

From The Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The value of a correspondent will to a certain extent, of course, always depend upon his own personality. But the fect that his occupation is a legitimate one ought not to depend for recognition upon the caprice of individual officers of suhordinats rank. The notion thet a war correspondent is commissioned to pry out end puhlish hroadcast facts that the military authorities wieh to conceal is wrong. The right kind of correspondsnt will nevsr attempt that sort of work. And the right kind of correspondent is entitled to heve his status as clearly defined es that, say, of a military attaché of a foreign Government. If our own gensral staff of ths army is, as is generally believsd, giving its attention to this important metter, its efforts should he welcomed as promising heneficent and useful results.

A BRUTUM FULMEN.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

As there can be no censorship of wireless dispatchee, which undouhtedly might he used to give information to ths enemy, no ons would question the right of the Russien commendsr to exclude this correspondent and his apparatus, or to punish him if he were contumacious. All this has nothing to do with a neutral vessel remaining outsids ths military jurisdiction and gathering news hy simply obssrving events as they occur. Nor can a helligerent extend his jurisdiction indefinitely hy mere proclamation. Like a hlockade, it must be made effective, and Alsxieff is not at present in a position to order the Haimun off the Yellow See.

MAKE ENEMIES FOR RUSSIA.

From The Washington Times.

Russia's anonunncement that newspaper correspondents using the wireless telegraph will, if caught, he treated as spies, is not likely to make other countries feel very sweet towerd her, inasmuch as most of ths reports which come from the East are now gained by this means. In short, ths order will deepen the impression, already general, thet Russia uses in her Govsrnment various star chamber methods which have hsen ahandoned hy other countriss.

THE CORRESPONDENTS NOT SPIES.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The subject is new, wireless telegraphy never hefore having heen a factor in warfers, and, of course, no sxact precedents exist. The Viceroy is unquelifledly wrong, however, in characterizing as spies newspaper correspondents who send wireless dispetches. They are most assuredly not spies, end to treat them as such would involve Russia in serious complications.

ALEXIEFF WOULD HARDLY DARE.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Wirelees dispatch boats are the least of the evils which worry ths Muscovite. The promise that captured correspondents will be "looked upon" as spies may mean much or little. A spy is usually shot or hanged. But Alsxieff does not state that he intends to inflict the death penalty. We hardly think he would dere inflict it.

COMMUNICATION WITH DIVERS.

Modern Science Called On to Find Adequate Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem proper that the awful catastrophe ending in the death of Hoar, ths diver, should call ettention to ths scant end inadequate provision mads for communication between divers end their attendants during the pursuit of their occupation. It is almost incredihle that, in this dey of advanced science, communication between men working above and helow perilous depths of weter should be limited to such a primitive and unreliable medium as the tug of a rope—a rope thet mey hecome entangled or severed at eny time. Is there any scientific obstacle to ths use of the telephone in connection with suhmarine work? If Hoar could have spoken from helow water he could havs explained exactly his situation and condition, and most liksly have given directions ebout his release; yet there he was, held by suction, as was supposed, for ninety-six hours, during which faithful essistants were pumping down air long after death has ensued, and without any knowledge of the man's condition. Actual communication would seem necessary under ordinary circumstances, surely mors in such extremities as call for prompt action.

In these deys of boasted science, when ships a hundred miles apart at sea interchenge conversation, it seems awful that a man only a few fathoms away, helow water, should be cut off from all human intercourse and left to expire in darkness and douht and solitude. The hare knowledge itssif that strenuous effort was being made for his rescus would havs heen lifesustaining, end no evidence appears that he was suffering from external hurt. Can't science do somcthing here?

JOHN TROLAND.

Norwich, Conn., April 15, 1904.

How He Got a Straight Tip.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A prominent New York broker telle the following etory at the expense of a Philadelphian: Some time ego Mr. W. gave a dinner, and at it were several Wall Street operetors. W. is always on the lookout for market tips. As a rule he is rather cautious in hie habits, but that night he dined a bit too freely and awoke the next morning in a rather muddled condition. But he was perfectly clear on one thing.

Somebody had given him a tip to buy corn. Who gave him the information W. could not recall. He knew nothing of corn, or any other grain. But he went ahead and operated in corn with a vengeance, bought 200,000 bushels, and the price began to climb. Then he bought more. The shorts got scared, ran to cover, and on the final jump W. covered and cleaned up $80,000.

That night he hnnted np his guests and tried to find the man who had given him such valuable advice, but in vain. W. was becoming worried. His coachman drove him home, and as he stepped from his carriage his man said: "Excuse me, eir, but did you order corn? Last night you promised to buy forty bushels. We're clean out, Sir."

He gave the fellow a $1,000 bill, saying: "Buy the corn and keep the change."

Two Men.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"That fellow yonder—"

"What of him?"

"Just rich enough to be miserable. Bnt the fellow standing near him is—"

"What?"

"Just poor enough to be resigned!"

MR. CARNEGIE'S LATEST GIFT.

Heroes of Peace Deserving of the Recognition He Offers Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In commenting upon Mr. Carnegie's unparalled charities some people have questioned his wisdom, hut few, if any, the goodness of his intentions. But I can hardly think that any critic of his generous bounty can find any fault with his latest gift of ths magnificent sum of $10,000,000 to estahlish a fund to reward heroes end thoee dependent on them, who have distinguished themselves by heroic efforts in striving to save human life. In a militant ege great pecuniary rewards and unlimited fame are frequently bestowed on those whose skill and bravery are shown in destroying the lives of the enemy and devastating their land! But how seldom hae it occurred that men of perhaps superior nerve and daring who have displayed self-sacrifice for others, even unto death, in the performance of peaceful duty have gained more than an obscure notice of the heroic deed in a corner of a daily newspaper? The churches generally ignore them utterly, although they have illustrated in a brilliant manner the basic principles of Christian ethics!

Not the leaet of the meny evidences of Mr. Carnegie's genuine philenthropy is his pronounced hostility to war. Hs is never weary denouncing its hrutality end cruelty whenever an opportunity offers. He sees clearly that the martial spirit is the foe of any nohle civilization, and recede the development of whatever is sweet and heeutiful in human neture. He favors the close political and commercial alliance of America and England, principally because he believes it would contribute by its strength and enlightenment to the peace of the world. But although Mr. Carnegie abhors war, with its mournful attendants of tears and hloodshed, he has shown by his magnificent gift to "the heroes' fund" that he hes an unstinted admiration of the heroic quelity in human nature wherever it is displayed. He delights in the exhibition of physical strength and courage, and is rsady to shout hurrah whenever he sees the hlaze of reckless bravery in a hero's eye! He appears to be a genuine democrat, too, and evidently loves "the common people" with as much warmth as did Ahraham Lincoln, who said "God seemed to like them best, because He made the greetest number of them." Mr. Carnegie is one of the very few people whom great riches have not afflicted with spiritual hlindnss and whose heart is not seared hy worldly success and fame. Long life to him!

T. G.

Brooklyn, April 16, 1904.

A CORRECTION FROM C. S. SMITH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly correct the report of the address of last evening at the People's Institute? I am quoted as saying that I considered the pensioning of warriors as a relic of harbarism. What I said was that the limitation of pensions to this class of services was a part of thet glamour which still attaches to war, which was to my mind a relic of barberism. Ths remark was called forth hy a question from the audience as to whether industrial service in the case of the superannuated and needy did not also merit consideration from the State.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH.

Director of ths People's Institute.

New York, April 18, 1904.

Verestchagin's Claim to Fame.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent eulogistic estimate of the artist Verestchagin, reported to have gone down with ths ill-fated Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur, does not mention his greatest service to mankind, which future generations with higher notions of civilization likely will recognize and honor. As a mere craftsman, using pencil and pigments, he does not rank above the thousands who choose the same msens of expression, hut if originality and creetive ahility constitute the real artist, future art critics may assign to Verestchagin in the field of art the same relative eminence as his fellow-countryman Tolstoy occupies in literature.

In his restless versatility Verestchagin tried himself in various hranches, hut his claim to fame will rest chisfly on his paintings of hattle scenes. With these he tried to convey a distinct message. Unlike all other painters who tried to depict a battle scene, hut showed only its flemboyant side in jingo-glory-ta-ra-bum-de-a fashion, he endeavored to impress with all due aesthetic restraint the utter hideousness and ghastly spectacle of murderous warfere. On canvas he embodied with masterly force that classical dictum of Gen. Sherman that "War is hell."

GEORGE BRUNSWICK.

New York, April 17, 1904.

THE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Uninstructed South Carolinians.

From The Charleston (S. C.) Post.

The trend is strongly toward Parker among the political leaders in this State, we think, and if the New York jurist is presented to the convention by his own state it is very probable that he will get the support of South Carolina. But all that is uncertain for the present, and it will be as well if we choose a strong and well-balanced delegation to the convention and leave it to our representativee to determine, after they get upon the ground, what attitude of theirs will best serve the party in the Nation.

Judge Parker's Qualifications.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

Well, as to what Judge Parker knows, it is to be assmned that he knows a great deal, judging by the responsible position he acceptably fills—Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals. As snch he is bound to be versed in the law and in the sound principles of government.

Parker and Williams.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Wouldn't Alton B. Parker and John [illegible] Williams make a strong and winning [illegible]

Probable Course of the Middle West.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press.

It is probable that New York will send a Parker delegation to the National Convention. When this probability becomes a certainty Democrats of the Middle West are not likely to hesitath long in declaring themselves for Parker. They are tolerably tired of their exile in the wilderness. They are ahout ready for a united party.

The Charm of Spring.

From The Boston Transcript.

Frampus—So yon like Spring, do you?

Smiley—Yes; it keeps one all the time expecting better weather, you see.

Superuncontradistinguishabilitiveness.

A person who hasn't the power
To distinguish the sweet from the sour,
Nor is ahle the sun from the shower
To easily guess,
Or one who's unable to tell
A rose from a cheese hy the smell—
He has superuncontradistinguishabilitiveness.

Not to know at the critical time
The ridiculous from the sublime,
Not to know a Canadian dime
When it you possess,
Not to know that cold weather will freeze,
Or that hot weather won't—all of these
Show superuncontradistinguishabilitiveness.

This superuncontradistinguishabilitiveness is a thing
That's likely disaster to hring
Or remorse and distress;
In short, if you haven't the sense
To discover this poem's immense,
You have superuncontradistinguishabilitiveness. —DAVID H. DOD

NOISE AT MT. VERNON SAVES ITS CITIZENS

Firemen and Police Arouse Citizens to Peril of Gas.

COMMUTERS' COLD BREAKFASTS

Accident to Main Threatens People with Asphyxiation, but Strenuous Measures Drive People Out of Doors.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, April 18.—After its night of wild alarms Mount Vernon arose this morning to cold breakfast and a census-taking. It didn't wake up, for it hadn't been asleep. Its fire engines, which had spent the hours of darkness charging about the streets, whistles blowing and gongs clanging, and its police, whose clubs had known no rest, had seen to that. It didn't boil coffee nor did it cook eggs. Its gas wasn't turned on. It counted noses, found nobody had been asphyxiated, ate what it could, and rendered thanks.

"I guess nohody has any kick coming, even if there wasn't any gas to get breakfast with," said Gilbert Angevine, Chief of the Fire Department and head deputy of the Street Commissioner's office. "Mount Vernon is a neighboriy place. Everyhody in town had rather be kept awake all night than to know that a human life had been lost to guarantee their rest.

"It was about 10 o'clock last night when I heard that the gas had gone out all over town as the result of an accident to the main on Eighth Avenue, and I knew right away that something ougbt to be done. I saw Mayor Brush and he agreed with me.

"Vice President Stratton of the gas company rang up the police station, which is next door to Police Headquarters, just as soon as he learned of the accident, and said that he had roused all his employes and had told them to go from house to house and wake up everybody so that they could protect themselves. Mayor Brush had a talk with Sergt. Grant, who was in charge at the police station, and the Sergeant put all his men at work along the same line.

"Mount Vernon has 25,000 inhabitants, and there are nearly 5,000 houses in the city limits. Of course the gas company's employes and the policemen couldn't wake up the whole town. It seemed to me that the best thing to do was to call out the Fire Department. Every company was given a district, and the men were instructed to see to it that the inmates of every house in the territory assigned were all wakened and made to understand just what danger they were in. The department has a siren whistle, which works by compressed air and can be heard for miles. I had the whistle turned loose.

"Then I put every engine on the street, with instructions to keep the gongs going and the whistles blowing, and not to pass a single house until somebody came out to see what the trouhle was. By 10:45 o'clock the town was seemingly awake, but we kept the noise up until 2 o'clock.

"There were some families which were waked up two or three times. Naturally they felt pretty sore. First a policeman would come along and rap on the front door with his night stick uptil he got an answer. The head of the house would thank the policeman, chase around and see that the gas was off, and just about the time he was getting back to sleep, a volunteer would dash up to his front door. A fire engine, with its steam whistle going and its gong clanging, would happen along and supply a concert until he appeared for a third time. We were not taking any chances."

Sergt. Grant's policemen had a lively time. Their orders were, when they reached a house which was dark, and could not arouse the people within, to force an entrance. Patrolman Lynch, a fearless officer, broke in through a rear window of a dark house on Elm Street. Up stairs, sleeping peacefully, was a three-year-old haby boy. There was not another soul in the house. Lynch is a bachelor. When the haby commenced to cry he was frantic. At last he solved his predicament by taking the youngster to the family next door, who tended it until its parents returned.

Half a dozen houses in all were forcibly entered by the police. In most cases it was found, Chief of Police Foley said, that there was no trouble from gas fumes, but that the inmates were simply sound sleepers. Only two families, those of J. H. Martens and Charles Buckley, both on Westchester Avenue, suffered any ill-effects. There were narrow escapes from asphyxiation in these households, but yesterday morning all ill-effects had disappeared.

The gas was not turned on until noon today. The Westchester Lighting Company, which supplies Mount Vernon, also furnishes light for Pelham and Pelham Manor. In these towns scenes similar to those enacted in Mount Vernon were witnessed. The Fire Departments and police forces were called out and every familiy aroused and warned.

Vice President Stratton said this afternoon that the trouble with the main had been repaired, and that the gas supply was all right once more. The company could have turned on the gas within a few hours after the accident last night, but it preferred to wait until daylight rather than run the risk of causing the loss of a single life.

MRS. STRANAHAN LOSES SUIT.

Vice Chancellor Decides That Her Nephew Has Not Defrauded Her.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday handed down his decision in the suit brought by Mrs. Ciara T. Stranahan of Brooklyn against her nephew, Addison Ely of Rutherford, N. J., to recover $65,000, she had loaned him, and for an accounting as to $417,000 she had intrusted to him for investment. Incidentally, it was alleged that Mr. Ely had converted to his own use $6,000 worth of bonds of the American Writing Paper Company, which Mrs. Stranahan had given to him to deposit in bank.

Upon these allegations Paul E. Jones, counsel for Mrs. Stranahan, asked that a receiver be appointed for the Baldwin Land and Improvement Company, and the Dover, Rockaway and Port Oram Gas Company, in which complainant and defendant were jointly interested.

The Vice Chancellor said that there was absolutely no proof to show fraud on the part of the defendant. It was shown that complainant had loaned defendant money on notes, and that the funds of both had been placed with the Baldwin Land Company, which had invested the money in the gas plant. The proceeds of the sale of the honds of the Writing Paper Company had been similarly invested. There was no proof of mismanagement, and in the abaence of such proof he must refuse to appoint a receiver.

Mr. Jones then asked for an injunction to prevent Mr. Ely from taking any part in the management of the gas company's plant or the Baidwin Land Company.

The Vice Chancellor said he could see no present reason for an injunction. He advised the lawyers to hold a conference and endeavor to formulate a plan that would adjust their differencs and protect the interests of compiainant and defendant. To enable them to do this he adjourned the case for one week.

NAVAL OFFICER LAUDS PRIEST.

Cowles Tells of Father Gleeson's Heroism in Missouri Disaster.

The following telegram from Pensacola, Fla., has been received by Archbishop Farley from Capt. Cowles of the battlesbip Missouri:

"It gives me great pleasure to let you know of the splendid conduct of Father Gleeson at the time of the explosion on board this vessel on April 13. His duty was nobly done not only aa Chaplain and priest, but as man."

VOLCANO IN BROADWAY.

That Is, He Was, Until He Erupted and Was Arrested.

There was a scuffling sound outside the Tenderloin Station last night.

"Man having trouble with a prisoner!" shouted Sergt. Place. "Go help him, Jim."

The doorman hastened to the rescue. More scuffling. Then the door was flung open and Policeman Wickman and Jim the doorman—both perspiring—dragged in the prisoner.

"Holy smoke!" cried Place before he remembered that the expression lacked the refinement desired in that precinct. "What's that, anyway?"

The prisoner was three feet high and sturdily huilt. The little fellow, who was quite unruffled, and carried a hundle of newspapers under his right arm, stuck his hands in his side pockets and defiantly planted his feet wide apart. Wickman and the doorman breathed heavily, while Place peered in amazement over the top of his spectacles.

"Wha-at's your name?" asked the Sergeant.

"Voicano!" snorted the youthful terror. "Is your second name Pelée or Soufriere?"

The boy glared defiance by way of answer.

"He looks like a Dago," said Jim the doorman. "Mebbe it's Vesuvius."

The hoy maintalned sullen silence until asked his age, when he proudly announced that he was "Seven—goin' on eight." That was all he condescended to say, except that he lived on Thirty-second Street. East or west didn't matter, anyhow; neither did the number.

"He's a volcano of some sort, all rigbt," said the Sergeant. "Where'd you get him and what's the charge?"

Policeman Wickman explained:

"It was up at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street. Him and another boy was havin' a fight on the sidewalk. Tbis—this—Voicano had the other fellow down, and the crowd was layin' bets on the little fellow—that's this one, Sarge—tbe Voicano."

"What was the fight about?"

"This little fellow took the other one's badge—they're both newsboys. The other boy objected and— and—

"The Voicano erupted," supplemented Sergt. Place.

"Sure thing!" said the policeman, wiping the dirt from his helmet and coat. "I had no end of a time bringing him in."

The newsboy badge found in the boy's pocket gave the name, "Frank Volcano."

"Dat's me big brudder!" announced the little Voicano.

"Gee! that must be a warm family!" remarked Wickman.

Two larger Volcanos called later in the evening and took the eruption home.

"Handle him with care," said Place to the brothers. "Don't let him out on Broadway again. He's too explosive."

FIRE IN PARK ROW BUILDING.

Slight Blaze on the Sixth Floor of Tall Structure.

A defective flue caused a slight fire last evening in the law office of James O'Connell, on the sixth floor of the twenty-nine-story Park Row Building.

The blaze was discovered by a scrubwoman. She notified one of the porters and an alarm was turned in from the box at Broadway and Vesey Street. Frightened, the scruhwomen and belated tenants of the building rushed to the elevators. The elevator men made quick trips, not knowing how serious the fire was, and soon had the building cleared. When the firemen arrived they found a brisk blaze under the sink in the outer room. A hose was attached to the standpipe of the building and connected at the sixth floor. The blaze was easily extinguished.

Deputy Chief Kruger saya he found the wall rear where the fire occurred very warm. Looking further he says he discovered that a "sleeper" had heen laid so close to the flue that when the flue became overheated it ignited the beam, which is about four by four inches. The fire from the beam was communicated to the flooring. Chief Kruger estimated the damage at $200.

POLICE MEDAL WINNERS.

Patrolmen Coyne, O'Brien, and McNierney the Year's Heroes.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday announced the names of the three policemen who will receive this year's bravery medals on May 7, the day of the police parade. They are: Patroiman Michael J. Coyne of the Delancey Street Station, who will get the Rhinelander medal for valor; Patrolman Christopher C. O'Brien of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, to whom is awarded the Isaac Bell medal for bravery, and Patroiman Joseph M. McNierney, who will receive the Peter F. Meyer medal for bravery. The merits of the various applicants were passed upon by a committee consisting of Chief Clerk Kip, Chief Inspector Cortright, and the two Deputy Police Commissioners.

Coyne owes his success to the rescue of John Harkness from the North River, at the foot of Corlears Street, on Feb. 27 of last year. Rescuer and rescued were carried in the dark nearly to the navy yard.

O'Brien receives the Bell medal for an exhibition of bravery on the night of the Fourth of July last, when he was severely burned while saving Charles Anderson, an employe of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, from under a blazing car at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

McNierney, the third medal winner, on May 22 last rescued a little boy, Max Albert, from drowning in the East River. He brought the lad ashore and then ran all the way from the foot of East Sixty-fifth Street to the Flower Hospital with him. The surgeons said that had McNierney waited for an ambulance the boy would have died.

VETERAN GENERAL'S RETURN.

Gen. Osterhaus Coming from Germany to See Civil War Companions.

Major Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus, whose friends say that he participated in more successful campaigns during the civil war than any other Union commander, will arrive in America on Monday after an absence of about thirty-six years. Gen. Osterhaus comes at the invitation of his old comrades in St. Louis to visit the Exposition. On the committee are Gen. Les Rassieur and Emil Praetorius, as well as a number of prominent Eastern German-American veterans, including Carl Schurz.

On his arrival at New York on the Red Star liner Finland next Monday Gen. Osterhaus will be met by a committee and will be extensively entertained during his stay in this city. Leaving New York on Wednesday he will proceed to St. Louis, making short stops at Philadelphia and Washington, where he will greet many of his old comrades.

Gen. Osterhaus was born in Germany eighty-one years ago. After serving in the Prussian Army he came to America in 1850. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private, but soon rose in rank until he commanded a division. After the war he served for several years as United States Consul at Lyons, France, and then became Vice Consul at Mannheim, Germany, holding that piace until 1900.

Gas Suit Argument Postponed.

The argument on the temporary injunction granted to August Kemmerle, restraining Commissioner Oakley and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from granting a contract to the Consolidated Gas Company for lighting the streets of the city, yesterday, was adjourned to April 25, a stipulation being entered into that Justice Blanchard's injunction should stand until the day of adjournment.

MACKAY CONTROLS CABLE CO.'S HOLDINGS

Buys Out All of Jefferson M. Levy's Building Interest.

REAL ESTATE WAR MAY END

Purchase of the Diminutive Havemeyer Parcel Is Likely to Stop the Long-Standing Light Dispute.

It became known yesterday that ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy had sold out his interest in the Commercial Cable Building Company to Clarence H. Mackay, leaving Mr. Mackay practically in sole control. The company owns the Commercial Cable Building at 20 Broad Street, running through to New Street, adjoining the Stock Exchange.

Just what was the extent of Mr. Levy's ownership in the property is not known, but he is generally understood to have held about a one-half interest, having been the former owner of the site upon which the building was erected. The structure is twenty stories in height and covers a plot of about three city lots, although the company's holdings were increased two years ago by the purchase of adjoining property on New Street and Exchange Place.

The site of the present building was transferred to the Commercial Cable Building Company on Aug. 22, 1895, for an expressed consideration of $1,126,300. The value of tbe property to-day, ground and building, is believed to be in the neighborbood of $3,000,000. It is assessed for taxation tbis year at $1,850,000.

It was also learned yesterday that, through the purchase by the Commercial Cable Building Company of the diminutive lot at the northeast corner of Exchange Place and New Street, owned by William F. Havemeyer, what had promised to be a long-drawn-out real estate war at that point bids fair to be ended. Mr. Havemeyer's parcel measures 34.5 by 26.10 feet and is now covered by a little, old three-story building. The sale was negotiated through Broker John N. Golding.

Adjoining the Havemeyer parcel on Exchange Place is another of about the same dimensions, owned by Frank W. Savin. This has not been bought by the Commercial Cable Building Company, according to a statement made yesterday by one of its officers.

Tbe squabble over these properties on the southerly end of the Stock Exchange block dates back to the year 1894, at the time when Blair & Co. and the Commercial Cable Building Company bought jointly the holdings of the Adee estate. These formed a very irregular parcel. Blair & Co. took the Broad Street portion of the plot and made it part of the site of their new building at Broad Street and Exchange Place, while the rest of the Adee parcel was turned over to the Commercial Cable Company, whose building it adjoined on the New Street side.

Tbe Blair Building was to adjoin the Commercial Cable Building on Broad Street. According to gossip at the time it was projected, it would not be built over the entire plot, but would be arranged as to its courts and light shafts, so as to cut off little of the Commercial Cable Building's light. Whether there was any such agreement or not, the Blair Building went up smug against the harbor, enclosing up five or six windows on every floor.

The Commercial Cable people then announced that they would build on their part of the Adee plot, across the rear of the Blair Building, thus damaging the light of the latter considerably. At this juncture Messrs. Havemeyer and Savin, which about half a dozen years ago had been theirs, said that if the Commercial Cable addition went up, they in turn would build so as to blanket it.

There the matter has stood for over a year. The sale of the Havemeyer lot apparently gives the Commercial Cable Building Company the whip hand, and it will probably go ahead now with the building of its addition. It seems likely that the Savin lot will be taken in sooner or later, since it is neither large enough to build upon nor so situated that it can be used to harass its neighbors.

GOV. HUNT HERE ON TRIP.

Enthusiastic for Porto Rico—Not Expecting a Judgeship.

Gov. Hunt of Porto Rico arrived here yesterday on the steamship Ponce, on a business trip of two weeks in the interests of the island. When he was asked concerning the report of his appointment as a Judge of the United States District Court of Montana and Wyoming, he replied that he had not heard of any such appointment, and that he was not seeking it. He gave a glowing account of affairs in Porto Rico. "The island has better prospects for a brighter future than it has at this time," he said. "The value of exports for this year will probably exceed the value of imports hy over $1,000,000. Trade is picking up all around, and the industries of the island are flourishing and growing fast. The report of lack of employment and of a state approaching famine are all incorrect."

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Chinese Prince to be Received Monday —The Countess Cassini's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Tbe first of the many dignitaries to be entertained in Washington during the time of the St. Louis Exposition will be Prince Pulon of China, who is now en route from San Francisco, and will reach Wasbington next Sunday. The royal visitor, who is a cousin of the Emperor, will be accompanied by a suite of ten Chinese dignitaries, all of whom will be received by the President on Monday afternoon. The Chinese Minister will give a large dinner party in honor of the Prince, and Mrs. John W. Foster is to give a reception. It is also expected that the Eastern dignitaries will be guests at the musicale to be given at the White House next Monday evening.

The Countess Marguerite Cassini to-day issued pretty circulars announcing the Red Cross Fair, which is to be given under her management on April 26 at Belmont, the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber of this city and New York. Some of the attractions enumerated are a vaudeville performance and a sale of especially imported novelties from Paris and Russia. A piano, a silver toilet service, and a hundred bottles of champagne will be raffled.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 18.—Miss Bishop, daughter of Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, is here looking for a cottage for the Summer. The Bishops last Summer occupied the John W. Ellis Villa Stonaire, which has been sold to Edward R. Thomas.

A. S. Murray of Baltimore has rented for the coming season the Tefft cottage at Jamestown, which they have occupied for several Summers.

Mrs. D. T. Elliott of Philadelphia has rented the Anthony cottage, Jamestown, for the Summer.

Mrs. Thomas Dunn and Mrs. Francis C. Van Horne have returned from New York.

Mrs. Burke-Roche's show horses which were exhibited at the Durland Show in New York have been returned and will be quartered at Hayward Farm in Middletown which Mrs. Roche has leased.

College Musicians at Waldorf.

The Manhattan College Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs will give a concert in the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow evening. After the concert there will be a dance. Tickets are $2 each.

Japanese Envoy at Stock Exchange.

Baron Kaneko, the special envoy of the Japanese Government at the St. Louis Exposition, was a visitor in the financial district yesterday as the guest of John Hone and Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The party visited the Stock Exchange and met President Ransom H. Thomas of that board. With him they went to the members' gallery on the New Street side of the building and were received by three cheers from the brokers on the floor. Baron Kemeko was taken to the Chamber of Commerce from the Stock Exchange.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The present week, with its dances and many weddings, will be a busy one, and the opening of the coaching season adds still further to the gayety.

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The Pioneer, spick and span, with red and white paint and with red and white rosettes in the ears of the horses, left the Holland House yesterday, on the first trip of the season. Luncheon was served at Ardsley, and the return was made to the Holland House promptly on the stroke of six. The party was given by Center Hitchcock, who always charters the coach for the first run of the season. Reginald Rives was the whip. On the box seat with him going out was Mrs. Philip Schuyler, and among the other guests were Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Pheips Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Hamilton Cary, Philip Schuyler, Henry Eldredge, and Arthur Kemp.

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Mrs. Charlea Tatham of 465 West Twenty-third Street will give this afternoon a tea for the members of the Ladies' Class of the Fencers' Club. She will be assisted by several young women, including Miss Roe, Miss Rees, and Miss Wilson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews gave a dinner last evening for the Baron Kentaro Kaneko of Japan. There were twenty covers, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston also entertained at dinner.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones and her daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, have been spending some days at the Hotel Belvidere, in Baltimore.

***

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from a short trip South and drove down Fifth Avenue yesterday morning in an old-fashioned barouche, at the same time that the coach was starting out from the Holland House. Col. and Mrs. Astor have postponed their contemplated trip abroad several times.

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Miss Lota Robinson will go abroad the beginning of June. She is to pass some time with Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., in Paris. Miss Isabel May also goes abroad. She will be the guest of Lord and Lady Bagot in England.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Peabody gave a dinner of twenty-four covers, with music, in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club last evening for their daughter, Miss Cornelia Peabody, and her fiancé, Thomas King of Albany. The guests included the young women and men who are to be attendants at the King-Peahody wedding tomorrow and Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Jr., Miss Oakman, Messrs. Gray, Mason, and several others. The decorations were white and green.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Peahody gave a, reception Sunday afternoon to the intimate friends of Miss Peabody, at which the wedding gifts were shown. Tea was served. Mrs. Peabody and Miss Peabody were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Borland and Miss Katharine Oakman. The presents include a great variety of silver and sets of china, mirrors, quaint clocks, and jewels. Mr. Haven, the bride's grandfather, gave her a check for a large amount. One of her most interesting presents was the half of her great-grandmother's silver, including a tea set of a quantity of small silver. One of her attendants gave a complete set of solid silver toilet articles engraved with her monogram.

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Mrs. Charles Albert Smyile of 140 West Fifty-eighth Street, who, with her children, has been on a tour through the South, and who is now in Augusta, Ga., will return to New York within the week.

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Tbe Easter dance of the University Cotillions was held last night at Sherry's, and was led from cotillon by Chalmers Wood, Jr., dancing with Miss Josephine Crosby, and from the other by Sheldon Whitehouse. The favors for the girls were hatpins with white and gold heads, bearing the combined monogram of the four colleges—Yale, Princeton, Columbia, and Harvard—shoulder sashes in the ribbons of the college colors, and American Beauty roses. The men received colored leather picture frames stamped with the college monogram, and pocket editions of Omar Khayyam, Browning, and Stevenson's Essays—a volume to each man. The members and guests were received by Mrs. de Rham, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. F. B. Jennings, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. F. B. Lord, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. Dollard Spencer, and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris. Among the guests last night were:

Margaret Dix,	Ruth Ashmore,
Lydia Jones,	Elizabeth Auchincloss,
Violet Gruger,	Elizabeth Hoyt,
Muriel Robbins,	Alice Vernam,
Eunice Burrall,	Adeline Havemeyer,
Sylvia Parsons,	Alice de Goicouria,
Dorothy Rand,	Emily Mayer,
Louiee Vanderhoef,	Edith Ellis,
Nathalie Vanderhoef,	Grace Fargo,
Ruth Bacon,	Dorothy Roosevelt,
Mabel Bacon,	Florence Macy,
DorothyManson,	Helen Macy,
Gertrude Peil,	Lily Potter,
Louise Thacher,	Elizabeth Beriand,
Edith Kane,	Katherine de F. Prentice,
Dorothy Kane,	Louiaine Peters,
Beatrice Crosby,	Ione Page,
Constance Pratt,	Susan Drake,
Beatrice Pratt,	Lilian Morrison,
Cornelia Harriman,	Louise Schroeder,
Jessie Sloane,	Laura Barnum,
Margaret Robinson,	Ellen M. Atterbury,
The Misses Hubbell,	Arietta Prentice,
Edith Colford,	Augusta Munn.
Stephanie de Neufville,	

The men members of these dances include among others:

Arthur Weekes,	Buel Hollister,
August Belmont, Jr.,	Morgan Goetchius,
Harry T. Ashmore,	Lydig Hoyt,
Donald Vaughan,	M. C. Hasell,
L. B. Garrettson,	M. D. Ferris,
J. F. Byers,	John Hoyt,
Ray Morris,	Howard Peck,
C. D. Rafferty,	Lorillard Spencer, Jr.,
Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, Jr.	de Rham,
Elliot Cross,	G. P. Snow,
Roger Poor,	Seth L. Pierpont,
J. D. Peabody,	Shyers Campbell,
Orson Munn,	F. Roosevelt,
S. Sloane, Jr.,	William Moore,
G. P. R. Peabody,	Payson Merrill,
Warren Delano,	Howard Dickenson,
M. McBurney,	C. J. Watson,
	Riemon Duval.

The committee in charge of the dance was composed of:

A. J. Akin,	Percy H. Jennings,
J. H. Auerbach,	A. D. B. Pratt,
AugustBelmont, Jr.,	E. P. Rogers,
H. C. de Rham,	John Sloane, Jr.,
Alfred Ely, Jr.,	T. D. Thacher,
R. Dusne Hmphreys,	Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.,
W. Gedney Nellis.	Chalmers Wood, Jr.,

The patronesses of the series are:

Mrs. J. S. Auerbach,	Mrs. H. L. Morris,
Mrs. R. H. Derby,	Mrs. H. F. Osborn,
Mrs. Alfred Ely,	Mrs. C. A. Peabody,
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer,	Mrs. D. B. Pratt,
Mrs. E. W. Humphreys,	Mrs. C. de Rham, Jr.,
Mrs. F. B. Jennings,	Mrs. Douglas Robinson,
Mrs. Bradish Johnson,	Mrs. Archibald Rogers,
Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan,	Mrs. John Sloane,
Mrs. H. W. Landon,	Mrs. Lorillard Spencer,
Mrs. Franklin B. Lord,	Mrs. Thomas Thacher,
Mrs. Howard Mansfield,	Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff,
	Mrs. Chalmers Wood.

The dances are to be continued next year and the first of the series will take place on Dec. 28.

There was a meeting of the Washington Square Auxiliary of Stony Wold at Miss Leary's yesterday afternoon, at which there was a large attendance. The Rev. Thomas Slicer made an address and Edward Markham read selections from his poems.

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The Cotillion of Eighty had its Spring dance at Delmonico's last night. The cotillion was led by James C. McGuire, who had Miss Wolfe as his partner. Among the patronesses, most of whom received last evening, are Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Charles S. Lea, Mrs. Lewis H. Hyde, Mrs. H. W. Warner, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. W. R. Barr, and Mrs. Christopher Wolfe.

The Governors are W. M. Aiken, Gano S. Dunn, James C. McGuire, George H. Sullivan, and Evan Shelby.

Among the guests asked last night were:

Miss Honor Barr,	Converse,
Miss Florence Barker,	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barry,
Miss Julia Calhoun,	Dr. G. H. Bell,
Miss Elizabeth Hurry,	Arthur L. Duremus,
Miss Eleanor Scott,	Walter C. Woykoff,
Miss Margaret Scott,	Otto H. Von Nordeu,
Miss Marjorie Pegram,	Rutgers Hurry,
Miss Mary Hoyt,	Henry A. Wise,
Miss Harriet Hoyt,	Thomas Gaylord,
Miss Vera Schermerhorn,	A. F. Schermerhorn,
Miss Ruth Paton,	Capt. C. R. Wheat.
Mr. and Mrs. James C.	

The wedding of Miss A. Virginia Boyd and William W. Shaw will be celebrated on April 27 at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Boyd, 24 East Seventy-eighth Street. Miss Beatrice Hoyt is to be the maid of honor, and Irving M. Shaw will be his brother's best man.

EDWARD A. NEWELL DIES AT REPUBLICAN CLUB

Is Stricken in Grillroom at the Side of His Son.

WAS AN OLD CLUB MEMBER

Served as House Committee's Chairman Fourteen Years—Was Active in Movement for New House.

Edward A. Newell, who had been identified with the Republican Club for twenty-two years and who, as Chairman of the House Committee, had worked hard for fourteen years to develop the club, died yesterday in the club's grillroom. He had just sat down to eat when he was stricken.

Although few of his club friends knew of it, Mr. Newell had been a sufferer from heart disease for many years. For that reason a member of his family, for a long time, had always accompanied him when he went out for any considerable distance. His son, Charles B. Newell, who was associated with him in the men's outfitting business at Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, generally went out with him during the day.

Since bis retirement as Chairman of the House Committee on Jan. 1, Mr. Newell had made it a practice to go to the club for luncheon, generally walking there for tbe exercise. His heart troubled him so much that he was frequently compelled to stop on the way several times to catch his breath. Yesterday was an exception in this respect. He scemed to experience less trouble in breathing and was more cheerful than usual. At the door of the clubhouse, on Fortieth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Mr. Newell stopped for a moment to talk to one of his friends. His son went directly to the grillroom and began to select the dishes for their meal. His father had hardly joined him when he lost consciousness and collapsed in his chair.

The grillroom was quite well filled with club members, and several went to Mr. Newell's aid. He was carried into an adjoining room. Dr. Janeway was immediately sent for, but he was unable to render any service, because Mr. Newell had died at the table.

The death of the veteran club member caused considerable sorrow in the clubhouse, particularly because the complimentary dinner which was tendered by seventy-five members of the club on Thursday, April 7, was still fresh in the minds of most of them. Charles H. Treat acted as toastmaster upon that occasion, and among the speakers were ex-Speaker David B. Henderson, ex-Judge W. K. Olcott, Dr. Eugene Hoffman Porter, R. N. Kenyon, and Alexander Cauldwell. At that dinner a handsome album, containing the signatures of the diners, was presented to Mr. Newell in recognition of what he bad done for the advancement of the club. He was palpably affected by this token of esteem.

Mr. Newell was born at Cheshire, Conn., sixty-six years ago. He came to this city when he was nineteen years of age. He entered the employ, as salesman, of Brooks Brotbers in this city, and after five years of service for them, started in business for himself. His store was for fifteen years under the New York Hotel on Broadway, and then he moved to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He was for many years Director and Treasurer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and for a time a member of the Broadway Tabernacle. Lately, however, he had not been connected as member with any church. He was a Director of the Retail Dealers' Protective Association, Trustee of the North River Savings Bank, and a member of the Lotos and Twilight Clubs, and the New England Society. As a member of the Republican Club Mr. Newell was active in the movement to establish the new clubhouse.

He lived with his family at 301 West One Hundred and Ninth Street. Mr. Newell is survived by his wife and four sons—Edward J., William H., Charles A., and Frank B. Newell.

The regular meeting of the Republican Club was adjourned last evening out of respect to the memory of Mr. Newell. A committee of fifty was appointed to represent the club at the funeral.

FRANK W. SANGER DEAD.

Manager Associated with Many Plays Succumbs to Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Frank W. Sanger, general manager of the Madison Squire Theatre company, died yesterday afternoon at his apartments, 40 West Forty-fifth Street. Five days ago he was attacked by pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Sanger was born in New Haven in 1849. When fifteen years old he entered the Union Army with other pupils of the State College, Bellefontaine, Penn.

In 1872 J. K. Mortimer induced him to take the small part of Roberts in "The Streets of New York." Afterward he appeared in "The Horizon" at the old Olympic Theatre, and with Frank Mayo in "Davy Crockett." He was later in the Daly traveling company, and for two years played juvenile parts at the Cbestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, and at the New York Park Theatre. The following season saw him leading man for Adelaide Neilson.

He entered the managerial field as a partner with Willie Edouin, their first venture being "Dreams; or, Fun in a Photograph Gallery." This piece, which was a popular success, was followed by "A Bunch of Keys." Next he became associated as partner with T. Henry French, the firm exploiting "Hoodman Blind," "The Harbor Lights," "The Skating Rink," "Mr. Barnes of New York," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and "Mr. Potter of Texas."

The two partners built the Broadway Theatre, in which Elliott Zborowski also had an interest, and Mr. Sanger was its first manager. He was elected President of the company, a position which he held until 1892, when he sold his stock in the company. In that year he formed a new partnership with "Al" Hayman, and built the Empire Theatre.

The following year he was chosen as manager of the Madison Square Garden Company, and gradually dropped nearly all of his other interests, devoting himself to his new work.

MR. SPEYER BACK FROM MEXICO.

Banker Made Railroad Inspection on a Special Train.

James Speyer, the banker, who has been away for a month traveling in old Mexico over the lines of the various railroads in which he is interested, returned to this city Sunday night, and was at his desk in the office of his banking firm yesterday.

Mr. Speyer said that the country through which he passed was apparently very prosperous, and that he was more than ever convinced of the great future of Mexico. Asked about the reports that he had met H. Clay Pierce while he was in Mexico, and that there would be a consolidation of the Mexican National and the Mexican Central, Mr. Speyer said that he would prefer not to talk about business matters.

Mr. Speyer traveled in a special train, which made several new speed records so far as Mexican railroads are concerned.

Hermann Separation Case Goes Over.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18.—The suit of Mrs. Carlotta Hermann of Yonkers for a separation from her husband, George Hermann, a wealthy lumber dealer of New York City, came up before Supreme Court Judge Marean to-day, but was put over to May 2, when it will be tried in Brooklyn. Judge Marean came here today to try the case, but when he went on the bench he was informed by F. Brennan, counsel for the plaintiff, that Mrs. Hermann was too ill to appear. Former Judge Goodridge, for the defendant, agreed to a postponement. Judge Marean said that the case must be tried on May 2.

William E. Tillotson May Recover.

William E. Tillotson, the Pittsfield, Mass., real estate operator, who has been seriously ill with paralysis at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the past few days, and was at one time expected to die, was reported last evening as so much improved that it is now hoped that he may recover.

MAYOR'S DAY OF DELEGATIONS.

Visited by Father's Electors, Chess Masters, and D. A. R. Committee.

Mayor McClellan received three delegations yesterday. The first presented to him a photograph of the ballot which bore the name and likeness of Gen. McClellan and the Democratic Electors of 1864. Edward Scbeu, whose father was one of the Electors named on the ballot, acted as Chairman of the visiting delegation. Tbe elder Scheu was Mayor of Buffalo. Among others whose names appeared on the old ballot as Electors were Oswald Ottendorfer, August Belmont, William Marshall, M. Y. Tilden, and Chauncey Vibbard.

Herman Ridder headed the second delegation, consisting of the chess masters, most of them foreign, who will take part in the international tournament to be heid at Cambridge Springs, Penn. Among the noted disciples of rook and pawn present were Tschigorin, Lasker, Janowski, Schlechter, Teichmann, Marco, Lawrence, and Rice.

The third delegation, however, introduced a subject which speedily brought his Honor back to municipal problems. This third delegation was one of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This committee desired the Mayor to order that their organization be put in full possession of the Jumel Mansion, over which the Daughters and the Dames of the Revolution have been bickering for months. Mayor McClellan referred the committee to Commissioner of Parks Pallas.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. J. P. Appleton.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 18.—The Rev. John Perrine Appleton, for many years Secretary of the Diocese of Newark, and the eighth in age of the clergymen in the diocese in order of canonical residence, died to-day at his residence, 341 William Street, East Orange.

He was born in Illinois in 1841, and was graduated from the General Theological Seminary. He was rector at Port Jervis, and had the charge of a mission in College Point, and thirty years ago went to Boonton, where he was rector for many years. His last church was in Nutley. He was one of the examining chaplains of the Newark Diocese at the time of his death. His wife, a son, and four daughters survive him. The funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Orange, Thursday morning, and will be conducted by the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Stevens Lines, Bishop of Newark.

Capt. Albert Spencer.

Capt. Albert Spencer died at his home, 127 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1829, and when fourteen years old shipped as cabin boy on the Westminster, a packet vessel, plying between New York and London. Later he became third officer of the ship Northumberland, and when twenty-five years old was made Captain of the Robert Griswold. In 1858 he secured an interest in the Cornelius Grinnell, and sailed this ship for eleven years. In 1870 he became Surveyor of this port for the Bureau Veritas, and was made Chief Inspector thirteen years later. He retired four years ago. Capt. Spencer was for some years President of the New York Marine Society and a Trustee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. KATHARINE BLODGETT PLATNER, the wife of Charles Platner, who for many years has been connected with the Hoffman House, died on Sunday at her home, 17 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Dr. JOHN A. PEARSALL, one of the most prominent homeopathists in the State, died at his home in Saratoga yesterday, aged fifty-three years. He was a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

JOHN F. BEGGS, a prominent distiller of Indiana, and for several years the Vice President of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, died in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Beggs's home was in Shelbyville, Ind. He was seventy-four years old.

IN THE SHOPS.

Animals are still to the fore in parasol handles, but they vary from those seen in other seasons. One parasol in a smart shop is of green silk of a bright shade, and

RECEIVER FOR HOTEL.

Creditors Trying to Foreclose on the Royal Arms.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Lee Phillips receiver of rents of the property at 206 and 208 West Forty-third Street, known as the Royal Arms Hotel, an eleven-story apartment hotel, in a suit brought against the Bates Realty Company and others by the Atlantic Dock Company to foreclose three mortgages aggregating $150,000. It was stated that the liens and judgments upon the property aggregate $24,000.

Two judgments for $5,200 were obtained against the company a few weeks ago by F. J. Swartz. The Bates Realty Company was incorporated on May 15, 1900, with a capital stock of $125,000, and built the hotel. Charles Austin Bates was President.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06@$1.09
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.44½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Cotton, middling	14.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molassee, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hame	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	6.90
Iron, Northern, No. I foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, April 18.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 88@97c; No. 3, 85@95c; No. 2 red, 94½@97¼c; No. 2 corn, 52¾@53c; No. 2 yellow, 52½@53c; No. 2 oats, 39@39¼c; No. 3 white, 41@41½c; No. 3 white, 38@42½c; No. 2 rye, 69@70c; good feeding barley, 32@36c; fair to choice malting, 44@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.15; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.95@$12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.45@$6.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.12½@$6.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Cotton apparently had no friends in yesterday's market. The opening was even worse than was warranted by a disappointing set of cables, and the market during the best part of the session showed pronounced weakness. An interview was circulated, ascribed to one of the heaviest of recent sellers, a spot house with New England connections, predicting a decline of a full cent a pound, and the weather over Sunday proved less cold than expected. Killing frost was reported in one or two sections, but temperatures on Monday morning were more seasonable and receipts seemed to be running a little heavier. People who had bought toward the close of last week on expectations of less favorable weather seemed disgusted with the way things were shaping, and in spite of the large exports reported on Saturday, threw over the long cotton. The opening was weak at a decline of 7 to 84 points. Immediately following the call there was a slight rally on covering, but very soon the declining tendency again became apparent and almost without interruption continued until in the middle of the afternoon May was down 13.87 and July 13.79, with the general list showing net declines of from 20 to 68 points. The close was steady, net 19 to 41 points lower. Sales were estimated at 400,000 bales. The local market for spot cotton closed dull at 40 points decline to the basis of 14c for middling upland and 14.25c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 2,950 bales—156 to spinners and 2,800 delivered on contract.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
May	6.06	6.05	5.90	5.90@5.95
June	....	....	....	6.00@6.05
July	6.30	6.30	6.15	6.10@6.25
August	6.35	6.35	6.25	6.30@6.40
September	6.55	6.55	6.45	6.45@6.50
October	..	..	..	6.55@6.60
November	....	....	....	6.65@6.70
December	6.85	6.85	6.75	6.75@6.80
January	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.90
February	....	....	....	6.95@7.00
March	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00@7.05

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; consolidated, 7,900. Futures opened quiet, unchanged on near and 5 points higher on distant positions. Closed easy, net 1@2c points lower on old and 4@6 lower on new. April, 7.58; April-May, 7.53; May-June, 7.50; June-July, 7.47; July-August, 7.43; August-September, 7.19; September-October, 6.55; October-November, 6.26; November-December, 6.18; December-January, 6.16; January-February, 6.15. Manchester yarns quiet, irregular.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market had the usual amount of conflicting crop news to work on yesterday, but preferred to reflect, at least during the session, the technical situation, which, in respect to weekly figures at least, was rather more bearish than otherwise. Accordingly prices lost about ¼@¾c on May and July, while holding steady to firm on September. After early crop weather and export outlook again became the dominating influence, and prices had a rally which left the close only ⅛ to ¾c lower on May and July and about ⅝c up on September. No. 2 red closed at $1.05 nominal in elevator and $1.06 to $1.09 asked for export. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.00¾, free on board, afloat, all these quotations being nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18.—Wheat, May, 93¼@93¾c; July, 93⅝@93¾c; September, 82¾@82⅞c. On track, No. 1 hard, 95¼c; No. 1 Northern, 94¼c; No. 2 Northern, 92c. Five mills resumed grinding to-day. First patents, $5.05@$5.15; second patents, $4.95@$5.05; first clears, $3.65@$3.75; second clears, $2.45@$2.55. Brand in bulk, $4.50@$4.75.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 96⅞c; May, 90⅞c; July, 83c; No. 2 hard, 91@93c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 48c; May, 48¼c; July, 48⅜c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 41c; May, 39c; July, 37c; No. 2 white, 45@45½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 98c; No. 2 Northern, 96c; old July, 88½c. Rye, No. 1, 72¼@73c. Barley, No. 3, 63c; sample, 38@60c. Corn, No. 3, 49@51c; July, 50¾c.

DULUTH, April 18.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 Northern, 91½c; No. 2 Northern, 89c; May, 91½c; July, 92½c; September, 82⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.20@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.90@$5.15; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.10@$4.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.30@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.30@$3.65. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $4.20@$4.40; choice to fancy, $4.50@$4.75. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.15, in sacks. Bran—Spring, $19 per ton. Middlings, $20. Hay shipment: city bran, $23@$23.50, bulk and sacks; middling, $23@$23.50; red dog, $25@$25.50; hominy chop, $19.50 bulk, $20.75 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	94½	94¾	93¾	94
July	90¾ 11-10	90¾	90¼	90¾
September	85	85⅝	85	85⅞
Corn—				
May	55⅜	55⅝	55¼	55⅜
July	..	..	..	54⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	92¼	92¼	91 9-16	92⅛
July	87½	88⅛	87¼	88¼
September	83⅝	83⅞	83⅛	83¾
Corn—				
May	51¾	52¼	51¼	52
July	49¾	50¾	49⅝	50⅛
September	49	49½	48⅞	49¼
Oats—				
May	37⅝	38⅛	37⅛	38
July	37⅜	37 11-16	36⅞	37⅜
September	31½	31⅞	31⅝	31¾
Lard—				
May	$6.42½	$6.47½	$6.42½	$6.47½
July	6.57½	6.65	6.57½	6.65
Ribs—				
May	6.17½	6.27½	6.17½	6.27½
July	6.35	6.45	6.35	6.45
Pork—				
May	11.92	12.00	11.90	12.00
July	12.07½	12.20	12.07½	12.17½

COFFEE.—A number of influences seemed to be operating against yesterday's coffee market. Cables were about steady, but primary receipts are running heavier, the improvement recently noted in spot demand does not appear to be showing any staying power, and there was a feeling that speculative demands had been so well filled as to appreciably diminish the buying power. The market opened steady at a decline of 5 to 10 points and closed quiet at a net loss of 15 to 20 points. Sales were reported of 43,000 bags. The spot market was steady but quiet, with quotations on the basis of 7⅝c. for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	13.62	13.62	13.62	13.02@13.64
May	13.74	13.86	13.57	13.67@13.69
June	13.75	13.84	13.75	13.85@13.87
July	14.03	14.10	13.79	13.92@13.93
August	13.50	13.55	13.30	13.46@13.47
September	12.31	12.33	12.16	12.20@12.22
October	11.76	11.80	11.60	11.62@11.63
November	11.53	11.53	11.33	11.51@11.53
December	11.62	11.62	11.48	11.48@11.49
January	11.60	11.60	11.50	11.50@11.51

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.50@$14.25; family, $14.50; short clear, $14@$15.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10.10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 140 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7⅝@7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 6¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝c; country, 4⅝@4¾c. LARD—$6.90; city lard, 6¼c; refined lard, South America, $7.50; Continent, $7; Brazil, kegs, $8.50; compound, 5½@5¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 6c; city lard stearine, 7c.

METALS.—TIN—Tin was easier in London, closing 12s 6d lower at £127 7s 6d for spot, and at a decline of 10s to £127 5s for futures. The local market was a shade lower in sympathy, with business quiet. Spot closed at $27.87½@$28.12½. COPPER—Copper was unchanged in both markets. London quoted spot at £56 2s 6d and futures at £57 17s 6d. Locally, lake is held at 13.25c@13.62½, electrolytic at 13.12½@13.25, and casting at $12.87½@13.12½. LEAD—Lead declined 1s 3d to £12 6s 3d in London, but remained firm here at $4.60@4.65. SPELTER—Was easier in London, closing 2s 6d lower at £25 5s. Locally, it was unchanged at 5.85c. IRON—Iron closed at 52s 4d in London, a decline of 1s, at 44s 10½d in Middlesboro. Locally, iron was unchanged at recent prices. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $15.25@$15.75; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14.75@$15.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern soft, at $14.25@$14.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine—Oil and machine barrels, 58@58½c. Tar—Pine barrels, $2.85; oil barrels, $5@$5.25. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.85@$2.90; E, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $2.95; H, $3.10; I, $3.35; K, $3.70; M, $3.90@$4; N, $4.05@$4.10; W G, $4.15; W W, $4.25@$4.35.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniatnre Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises..5:17|Sun sets..6:42|Moon sets.10:32

High Water—This Day.

A. M. A. M.
S. Hook..9:49|Gov. Isl'd..10:02|H. Gate.11:58
P. M. P. M.
S. Hook..10:12|Gov. Isl'd..10:27|H. Gate.12:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Citta di Torino, Italy	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Rio, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Capri, Barbados and Brazil	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Cedric, Liverpool, via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Antigua and Martinique	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Martinique, St. Lucia, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Manzanillo, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	5:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Caribbee, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hydaspes, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 10:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 5:30 P. M. Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, closs at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (conneeting mail closes here Monday at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M. Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closse here Tuesdays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 8:30 A. M. Wednesday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Colombia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for Australia or New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 8 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 19.

Alliance, Colon, April 13.
Exeter City, Swansea, March 31.
Havana, Havana, April 15.
Island, Christiansand, April 1.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, April 12.
Mariston, Gibraltar, April 3.
Maracaibo, Curacao, April 11.
Mongolian, Glasgow, April 9.
Noordam, Rotterdam, April 9.
San Jacinto, Galveston, April 13.
Sardegna, Naples, April 6.
Victorian, Liverpool, April 8.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Kansas City, Savannah, April 18.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 13.
Slavonia, Gibraltar, April 8.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 9.
Rhein, Bremen, April 9.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Alamo, Galveston, April 14.
City of Macon, Savannah, April 20.
La Savoie, Havre, April 18.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, April 8.

Arrived.

Agnes, Curaçoa. Passed Sandy Hook at 10:47 P. M.
Caribbee, Bermuda, April 15.
Vigilancia, Havana, April 14.
La Bretagne, Havre, April 9.
Yumuri, Tampico, April 10.
Ponce, Ponce, April 5.
Comus, New Orleans, April 13.
City of Memphis, Savannah, April 16.
El Norte, Galveston, April 12.
Vimeira, Segua, April 3.
Florida, Port Arthur, (Texas,) April 9.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April 16.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand, April 8. Passed Nantucket at 11:45 A. M. April 18.
Zeeland, Antwerp, April 9. Passed Nantucket at 9 A. M. April 18.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, south of Fire Island at 10:07 P. M.
Minneapolis, London, in communication with Nantucket Lightship at 5:30 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp, off Fire Island at 8:37 P. M.

Sailed.

Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Bethania, for Boston.
Bound Brook, for Norfolk.
Hudson, for Shanghai.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Nubia, for Singapore, Manilla, &c.
Schaefels, for Madras.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 18, 9:30 P. M., eonth, moderate breeze; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Prinzess Alice, at Bremen, April 17.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Plymouth, April 18.
Tintoretto, at Montevideo, April 15.
British Princess, at Antwerp, April 16.
American, at Antwerp, April 17.
Palatia, at Naples, April 18.
Vaderland, at Southampton, April 19.
Corby Castle, at Rotterdam, April 16.
Durbar, at South Africa Port, April 18.
Saltwell, at Kingston, April 13.
Hardanger, at St. Michaels, April 13.
Bostonian, at Liverpool, April 18.

Sailed.

Miemac, from Shields, April 16.
Bulgaria, from Hamburg, April 18.
Citta di Palermo, from Malaga, April 12.
Pallanza, from Hamburg, April 15.
William Broadley, from Montevideo, March 24.
Parima, from Demarara, April 16.

Passed.

Kentucky, Butt of Lewis, for Copenhagen, April 16.
Barharossa, Dover, for New York, April 17.
Miguel Galiart, Gibraltar, for Havana, April 17.
Astrakhan, Lizard, for Dover, April 18.
Konig Albert, Porta Ferraria, for Gibraltar, April 18.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

FOR SALE.

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Philadelphia.....April 23|Germanic.....May 7
St. Louis.....April 30|St. Paul.....May 14

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Apr. 23, Noon
MESABA.....Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....May 7, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....May 14, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....April 23|Vaderland.....May 7
Finland.....April 30|Kroonland.....May 14

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Majestic, Apr. 27, 10 AM|Teutonic, May 11, 10 AM
Arabic, Apr. 29, 7 PM|Celtic.....May 13, 4 PM
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Kronprinz.May 3, 8 AM|K.Wm.II.June 14, 6 AM
K.Wm.II.May 10, 10 AM|Kaiser..June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM|Kronprinz.June 28, 6 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
Bremen..Apr. 21, 10 AM|*Neckar.May 14, 10 AM
Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM|Friedrich.May 19, Noon
Barbarossa.May 5, 10 AM|Bremen..May 26, 9 AM
Alice..May 10, 1 PM|Kurfuerst.June 2, Noon
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Irene..May 11, 11 AM|Irene..June 11, 11 AM
Albert.May 21, 11 AM|Albert.June 25, 11 AM
Luise..May 28, 11 AM|Luise..July 2, 11 AM
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Etruria, Apr. 30, 5 AM|Campania.May 21, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 10 A M|Etruria...May 28, Noon
Tuesday Service.
Aurania, May 3, 9 A M|Carpathia, May 17, 9 AM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
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Astoria.....May 7, Noon|Furnessia, May 21, Noon
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Noordam.....Apr. 26|Ryndam.....May 24
Potsdam.....May 10|Noordam.....May 31
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Empress of India.....May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....June 6th
Empress of Japan.....June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar.....June 27th
Empress of China.....July 4
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi.....Apr. 29th|Miowera.....May 27th
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Pretoria.Apr. 23, 11 AM|Bulgaria.May 7, 11 AM
*†Bluecher.Ap. 28, 10 AM|*Deutsch'd.May 12, 3 PM
Waldersee.Ap. 30, 5 AM|Pennsylv.May 14, 4 PM
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READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, ‡7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 ‖A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 8:40 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, *9:40 A. M., ‡1:30, ‡3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, ‡5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡‡4:00 A. M., ‡‡1:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) ‡4:25, ‡7:00, ‡8:00, *9:00, ‖10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., ‖12:00, ‡1:20, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, ‡5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, ‡9:00, ‖10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, ‡8:30, ‡10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, ‡5:00, ‡7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., ‡12:15 mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‡4:00, 24:25, ‡8:00, ‖10:00, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖1:20, 12:00 P. M., Re

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Trained Bears Are Implements of Trade —Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by W. F. Winschmann against the action of Collector Stranahan in assessing 20 per cent. duty on four performing bears under the clause providing for live animals.

Winschmann, who is an animal trainer, contended that they were free of duty under the clause providing for "professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment in the actual possession at the time of persons emigrating to the United States."

Judge Somerville in his opinion declares that while it is clearly established by court decisions that the bears are implements of trade, Winschmann had offered no evidence that he intended to make his permanent residence in the United States.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the board overruled a protest by the American Electrical Novelty and Manufacturing Company against the assessment of 60 per cent. as articles of glass cut and silvered, on ground and polished glass stands, with a tubular column, silvered on the inside, to serve as supports for incandescent electric light bulbs. The importers asserted that they were dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of glass.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Brodersen & Day, L. M. Crane & Co., the Stone & Downer Company, the Scandinavian Importing Company, and Pitt & Scott, Boston. Protests partially sustained were by Wedeles Brothers, Charles D. Stone & Co., and Crump Brothers, Chicago.

ORIENTAL SILKS SCARCE.

Increasing Demand and Prices Are Ten Per Cent. Higher.

Oriental Sbantung cloths are not in as large supply this season as the trade would like. Prices are estimated to be 10 per cent. higher than they were a year ago. Silk manufacturers in Paterson and at other points are trying to supplement the importations by eqnally acceptable domestic fabrics.

Regarding the foreign silk situation a member of the firm of H. Mendelson & Co., piece silk importers at 27 Green Street, said:

"The war is not so much responsible for the scarcity in high-class foreign silks as the fact that the demand has increased. There is another contributory cause. When the Orientals found their goods growing in favor they became careless and sent us any kind of goods, under the impression that buyers must take them. In consequence the finer grades of piece silk are more difficult to get than nsual."

Another silk dealer said:

"The domestic manufacturers are at a disadvantage in trying to make fine Shantungs which the Orientals weave on hand looms. Our people do better in making the coarser tussab buriaps and similar fabrics."

SHELLAC AGAIN ADVANCING.

Price Up to 51 Cents Now, and May Go Higher.

Shellac, which had been going up in price for some months until December, when a decline came which lasted until recently, is again advancing. It is quoted now at 51 cents a ponnd. The highest price was 52 cents, in December. In February eales were made at 45 cents. The iowest in late years was 18 cents, in August, 1891. A representative of the New York Shellac Company, 229 Pearl Street, said:

"The present advance is in no sense speculative. Stocks are light ae a result of a drought in India two years ago. The seed crop waa largely drawn upon to make up the shortage, and it will take several years to recover from the effect.

"Stocks everywhere are small. In London and New York there are 30,000 cases. The consumption is 12,000 cases a month."

CLOTHIERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Vote to Join National Labor Bureau and Indorse the Open Shop.

The New York Clothiers' Association met yesterday afternoon in the Lafayette-Brevoort, and re-elected the following officers: President—Marcus N. Marke; Vice President—Frank R. Chambers; Treasurer—William Naumberg; Secretary—Samuel Fleischman. The following Directors were elected: Isaiah Josephl, Isaac N. Heidelberg, Morris Golland, Harry Lippman, Hj D. Kohn, Ferdinand Kuhn, William Goldman, Sol. Heller, and Arthur C. Levi.

"The association adopted by a unanimous vote the by-laws of the National Clothiers' Association labor bureau, which carried with it an indorsement of the open shop idea. The association also voted to join the labor bureau and elected delegates to it.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 800 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Holiahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warron St., N. Y.

A manufacturing concern (established 1841) requires $150,000 increase of capital to take full advantage of opportunities and facilities. Correspondence with principals only. No agents. Best references required and given. Address "J. G. H.," Box 167 Times.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.—A curb demand created for all good mining, oil, and industrial stocks and bonds. Address P. O. Box 863, New York.

On account of sickness will sell established music, sporting goods, and stationery business; out of N. Y. City; price $3,500; exceptional chance. M Box 132 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for sale; loaned give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassan St.

$6,000 needed to complete developed mine; large returns; salaried position for competent engineer or business man; investigation courted. Geo. B. Russell, Atty., 140 Nassau St.

A salesman, headquarters Dallas, Texas, wants a line of goods for the wholesale drug and stationery trade. K., Box 121 Times.

Old established card board, jobbing, and manufacturing business; price, $10,000.00. Owner, 25 East 14th St.

AUCTION SALES.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells this day, April 19, 1904, 9:30 A. M., at No. 2,060 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, chattels and fixtures of a saloon.
Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. A. KINSTLER, AUCTIONEER,
sells domestic and imported cigars entire week, daily and evenings, 2,242 3d Av.

Sam Voraimer, auctioneer, sells bric-a-brac evenings 7:30, 2,245 Third Av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
150 and 152 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 26th St.

CORDIAL CASES DECIDED.

Government Must Refund $250,000 to the Importers.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has announced its decision in the French cordial cases. They were argued a few weeks ago by Albert Comstock and Prof. Keener for the importers, and A. L. Washburn and D. Frank Lloyd for the Government.

The court's decision is in favor of the importere. The titles of the cases are the United States against Neil and the United States against Luyties.

If the cases are not carried to the Supreme Court the Board of General Appraisers will be able to decide 1,400 suspended proteste on this issne, and the Government will have to refund about $250,000 in duties.

The issue involved in the cases is whether the clause of the reciprocity agreement with France admitting "spirits" at a duty of $1.75 a gallon instead of $2.25 applies to liquors and cordials. The Government has contended that as these articles were provided for in the tariff law in a separate paragranh from epirits they should not be included in the general term in the agreement with France.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Elhert A. Brinkerhoff, Jr., will sail on April 23 on the Atlantic Traneport liner Minneapolis to take charge of the London office of the J. Spencer Turner Company, selling agents for the American Cotton Duck Corporation. Mr. Turner has just heen succeeded as Treasurer of the company by Herbert Lehman.

***

Bawo & Dotter, 26 Barclay Street, are making a feature in their clock department of new hall clocks which strike the hour in one set of chimes and repeat the same number of strokes in a different chime at the half hour.

***

T. E. Kitchelt, carpet wool broker at 17 South William Street, said yesterday that waehed comhings have advanced 10 to 12 cents a pound in a year, and filling wools 3 to 5 cents. Prices now are the highest in many years. He attributes this to the war and an increase in consumption, while production has not increased.

***

The Warnor Brothers Company, corset manufacturers, 632 Broadway, wblch recently bought a whalehone plant in Boston, has moved it to Bridgeport, Conn., whcre its corset factory is located.

***

Application has been made for membership to the New York Coffee Exchange by Myer Lemann of New Orleans.

***

According to cahle advices received from Curacao, the steamer Maracaibo is expected to arrive at this port on April 19 with 8,400 bags of coffee.

***

Additional supplies of new crop foreign groccry grades of molasses are expected during this week. So far this eeason receipts of fancy Ponce have been small. The price for low-grade molasses remains very firm, with no supplies available at New Orleans except at about 9½ to 11 cents.

***

F. B. Caswell, for several years manager of the spice department of F. B. Leggett & Co., has gone into the spice brokerage business on his own account, having opened offices at 90 to 96 Wall Street.

***

David Wallace of the Wallace Brothere Company, Statsville, N. C., was in this city for several days laet week buying dry goods. In addition to this business his house is largely engaged in buying and selling hems for medicinal purposes. Mr. Wallace says that Statsville is now the largest market centre in the world for many kinds of herhs raised in the mountains of North Carolina.

***

The Postal Typewriter Company will move its factory on May 1 from 45 Cliff Street to Norwaik, Conn.

***

At a meeting held yesterday by the Nominating Committee of the New York Fruit Exchange, West and Beach Streets, nominations were made for a new Board of Trustees, to be chosen at the Exchange's monthly meeting on the first Monday of May. A conteet for control is expected.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB ELSON.—Jacob Elson, ehoe dealer at 89 Bowery, made an assignment yesterday to Louis S. Harris. He has been in business about a year.

HOFFMAN-HINSDALE COMPANY.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against the Hoffman-Hinsdale Company for $20,965, in favor of Horatio W. Lewis.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

OXFORD SUIT AND CLOAK COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Tobias & Reisner, who did business as the Oxford Suit and Cloak Company at 133 Mercer Street, show liahilities $9,429 and nominal assets $10,200, consisting of stock taken by the receiver or replevening creditors, $4,000, and accounts, $6,200, of which $5,000 have heen assigned. The Van Norden Trust Company is a secured creditor for $3,930. Mr. Toblas has individual liabilitres $646 and Mr. Reisner $327.

CEREMEDO & CAMUCINE.—Rudolph Ceremedo and Carlos Camucine, who compose the firm of Ceremedo & Camucine, proprietors of the Hotel Monticello at 35 and 37 West Sixty-fourth Street, have filed a petition in hankruptcy with liahilities $10,862 and assets $2,575, consisting of wines and provisions, $300; accounte, $1,463; cash in bank, $761, and insurance rebate, $45. They also have a claim for $30,000 damages against Paul B. Pugh & Co. The principal creditors are John Wanamaker, $2,000, secured; Paul B. Pugh & Co., $1,740, secured, and Ida M. Camucine, $3,750, secured. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Joseph J. Myers received of the assets. They opened this apartment hotel on Nov. 15 last, leasing the huilding for twenty-one years at $15,000 a year and taxes. They also have had a restaurant on Twenty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue, since Jan. 1, 1902.

CASTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hart T. Pincus, Bertbold Salzherger, and Albert Bernstein, doing business as the Castic Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of women's waists and underwear at 596 Broadway, by the following creditors: Charles Kohlman & Co., Incorporated, $1,704; Horace M. Walker, $500, and Edwin S. Bayer, $1,000. It was alleged that they admitted in writing on April 16 their inahility to pay their debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Samuel Strasburger receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $5,000. The stock, fixtures, and materiale were estimated worth $10,000, and tbey also have some outstanding accounts. They had no rating at Bradstreet's. The business has been established about six years, and in October, 1902, it was annonnced to the trade that Leopold Cahn, uncle of Albert Bernstein, had loaned $10,000 to the latter for use in the business at the risk of the business.

IDA J. WALKER.—A petition in hankruptcy has heen filed against Ida J. Walker, residing at Tarrytown, by the following creditors: James McNiece, $665; Thomas Balley, $425, and Thomas Morris, $162. It was alleged that she is insolvent, suffered two judgments to be entered against her—one for $1,020 in favor of Blanch Loomis, and the other for $1,470 in favor of Henry Nohle—and has not vacated such preference on $9,034 cash in the hands of the New York City Chamberlain from surplus money after the sale of her property under foreclosure of a mortgage. She is the wife of John Walker, a huilder of this city, who built a six-story apartment house 304 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street in her name. The property was sold under foreclosure on Feb. 11 last, and the hearing on the distribution of the surplus was set down before a referee for yesterday. The petitioning creditors obtained an order from Judge Holt of the United States District Court restraining the City Chamberlain from paying out the surplus money, which amounts to $9,034.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Edward E. Hurlburt, Treasurer of the Schuyler Hotel Company of 7 West Forty-fifth Street, whose liabilities were $70,127.

John C. Raymond, real estate broker, of 215 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, liabilities $58,927.

Achille Marx, formerly a clothing dealer at 8 Washington Place; liabilities $26,160.

Joseph Clukow, formerly a liquor dealer at 297 Broome Street; liabilities $6,817.

Joseph Roth, grocer, of 1,230 Third Avenue; liabilities $4,597.

William Ulinef of 118 East Tenth Street, formerly a manufacturer of flowers and feathers, who went through bankruptcy once before; liabilities $1,449.

Raffaelo Larusso and Maria Principe of 45½ Oak Street.

Attachment Granted.

Deputy Sheriff Barnes has received an attachment for $7,650 against Ida G. Lyman in favor of the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn. It was granted hy Judge Maddox of Kings County on the ground of non-residence. It is said that she resides in New Jersey. The attachment was served on her attorncy in thle city.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Fred G.—H. Roddick	$614
ALEXIS, Jean E.—H. E. Bicknell & Co.	66
ANTHONY, Clarence W.—Suburban Realty Company	104
BERKOWITZ, Joseph—N. S. Cohen	137
BROZEN, Isaac—J. C. Brown and another	454
BRADY, Matthew I.—C. E. Van Zandt and another	114
BLOOM, the Rev. Abraham—La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	165
BALL, Ernest H.—E. L. Peddle	2,891
BROWN, Charlee A.—W. R. Wilder and another	831
BEZOLD, John—W. Gellert	60
BOEHM, Alexander, and Michael Levine—J. Lcrser and another	1,896
BENEDICT, Albert T., and Byram R. Bacon—D. T. Cohahan	305
CANFIELD, Mary—S. Katz	80
COZZENS, Leonard—W. Ayres	163
COFFEY, Thomas J., and John Graham—Lion Brewery of New York City	194
COOK, George F., and Thomas J. Ryley—F. P. Mitchell, household furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.	39
CARTER, Edward—J. M. Silsbie, costs	116
CARPENTER, Robert B.—F. Tsbeffe	61
DAVIS, John F.—Z. L. Leonard	141
DYKEMAN, Joseph C., and Samuel Korman, and Morris Zins—H. Shulof and another	690
FARR, William J.—L. Auerbach	79
FARR, William J.—J. Wertheimer and another, linens, hosiery, and gloves; 22 Washington Place; Hotel Vendome.	65
FISK, Almira G., and Henry B. Kinghorn, administrator—C. C. Flagg, administrator, costs	99
FAHEY, Joseph—New York Edison Company, costs	114
FRELINGHUYSEN, Joseph H., and Edwin C. Jameson—J. S. Fuller, trustee	236
GAULT, Katherine W.—A. J. Crawford Company	383
GERATY, Frank—J. Fennell	227
GAMBLICHER, William—United Electric Light and Power Company	52
GRIFFITH, George W.—New Jersey Foundry and Machine Company	737
GOLDBERG, Jeanette, and Harry Newman—G. Lanser	30
HAFT, Alexander—T. Milligan and another	1,336
EXCELSIOR CONSUMERS' CIGAR COMPANY—J. Marquesee	519
THOMPSON, Edith—SUN & Co.—United Electric Light and Power Company	1
CITY OF NEW YORK—M. R. Menzles	3,729
CITY OF NEW YORK—R. W. Menzles	1,248
CASE LAW COMPANY—A. H. Blerwirth	60
NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY—B. W. B. Brown	274
NEW YORK RAILWAY COMPANY—J. A. Quinn	274
NESBITT PAINTING AND DECORATING Company—Kimble & Hasenbeck Company	382
ROSS & CO.—T. R. Matlack, executor	111
NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL COMPANY—G. Rossell	328
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT—H. G. Hunter, costs	89
NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY—T. F. Carney	123
THE HOFFMAN-TINSDALE COMPANY—H. W. Lewis	20,905
THOMPSON, SON & CO.—A. L. Broughan	615
NAUGHTON COMPANY—N. Fitzpatrick	10,651
NEWMAN, William H.—J. H. Hageler	1
KIRCHNER, Mary A.—F. Stevens, Jr.	2,046
KOPETZKY, Josepb E.—A. C. Larney	5,340
KERWIN, Thomas P.—National Cash Register Company	143
LIPSMAN, Louis—Jacobs	516
LYNCH, Francis—J. Wanamaker	188
LOCKWOOD, Henry B., Frank H. Hurd, and Frank M. Kelley—H. A. Wolff	5,692
MURRAY, John—G. Herzberger	44
MILLER, Elizabth J.—H. Standfast	191
MONIHEN, Joy G.—Jessup & Moore Paper Company	848
McELWEE, Alexander—New York and New Jersey Telephone Company	59
McCLELLAN, Johanna—New Jersey and Hudson River Railway and Ferry Company, costs	26
PALTISER, Letitia, executrix, and Jeremiah J. Richardson—C. F. Ayer	19,919
PICKARD, Eugene A.—Architectural Record Association	181
PARMALEE, Minnie L.—J. L. Priston	129
PERSON, George W., and Evert J. Wingert—Robert Graves Company	37
ROBB, Samuel W.—W. Gedding	264
RICHARDSON, Edward L.—W. H. Meyer	266
RILEY, Herbert J.—H. A. Sackett and another	626
REISSING, George J.—P. C. Hollister	266
RIHAM, Fares—J. Wanamaker	353
SLOTINKOW, Louis—W. H. De Forest	186
SIRE, Benjamin—G. Grange and another	73
SIRE, Benjamin—G. Grange and another, costs	5
SERNBACH, Walter M., William Lyman, Owen Costilio, and Emil Velth—P. H. Feeney and another	265
SARELARIDIS, Peter—P. W. Cullman, Admin.	600
SHAPIRO, Abraham—C. A. Boudouine and another	216
STERLING, Warner—B. G. Hughes	24
STERLING, Marie L.—M. Putallaz	142
STEPHENS, Charles A.—J. Wanamaker	192
WARSAWSKI Benjamin—L. Davie	495
WARD, Charles M.—International Silver Company	20
WALLING, Theresa A., administratrix—R. W. Astman	420
ZALKIND, Samnel—P. Pincovitz	64

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

CHARLES D. SIBLEY COMPANY—Consolidated Gas Company of New York, April 4, 1904	$158
DWYER, Philip J.—D. Gideon, Feb. 21, 1898	15,744
GUTMAN, Fannie—Oneida Cabinet Manufacturing Company—June 20, 1898	3,153
MUETZLER, Morris—F. Koob, Oct. 21, 1901	102
MOORE, William L.—B. Hayes, April 13, 1904	109
MISHKIN, Alter—H. Goldberg and another, March 18, 1897	199
SCHULZ, Eugene—G. Pfister, Aug. 22, 1903	201
SHEPARD, MORSE LUMBER COMPANY—G. A. Stearns, May 20, 1903	1,738
SHEPARD, MORSE LUMBER COMPANY—G. A. Stearns, Feb. 18, 1904	101
THE ESTATE OF ANNIE BRIGGS—M. A. Savage, June 19, 1901	113
TUCKER, Charles—The Meyer-Sniffen Company, Limited, Jan. 28, 1903	122
WEIL, Joseph—B. Becker, Oct. 9, 1902	68

Judgments Canceled.

SCHWAB, Gabriel—Meriden Brittania Company—Feb. 1, 1893	105
SCHWAB, Gabriel, Nathan, Leo L., and Abraham—F. Baehr, May 16, 1891	361
GAFFNEY, Patrick J.—M. D. Breslin and another, Aug 23, 1893	500
BROWN, James—New England Brown Stone Company, Dec. 8, 1894	$453

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Judge W. K. Townsend, New Haven; Samuel Appleton, Boston; Joy Morton, Chicago; George P. Oliver, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND.—H. M. Peyton, Duinth; W. C. McMillar, Detroit; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; J. T. Morrow, Cananea, Mexico; F. T. Hanbury, London; W. B. Rommel, London; Louis C. Payn, Chatham.

MANHATTAN.—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

SAVOY.—Prof. G. Stengel Semhrich, Dresden; J. H. Vogel, Mexico.

NETHERLAND.—C. H. Venner, Boston.

MURRAY HILL.—Edward Carpenter, United States Army.

VICTORIA.—Capt. G. C. Reller, United States Navy; T. Lindsay Oliver, Glasgow; the Rev. H. F. Auld, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN.—S. T. Morgan, Richmond.

ALBEMARLE.—C. P. W. Patterson, Liverpool.

EVERETT.—William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico.

ASTOR.—William Scott, Cnha; Frank M. Baker, Owego, N. Y.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gould, D. P., Bangor, Me.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Woolfstein, S., Cincinnati, Ohio; leather goods; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Ryan, Silver and umbrellas; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Hunter, prints; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spondauer, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Hotel York.

Green, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Green, millinery; Hotel York.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Fellman, L., New Orleans, La.; L. Feifelman, notions, laces, and ribbons; 55 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Sigrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Glaser, notions, trimmings, and hosiery; 468 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sidley, M. H., Providence, R. I.; cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Holmes, D. S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; E. Bonsett, books and stationery; 102 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks, waists, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions, trimmings, jewelry, and house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; A. M. Blanchard, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Cohn, R., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Denhoim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street, Herald Square Hotel.

Sasl, J. R., Petersburg, Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial; W. L. Mahony, dress goods, silks, and cloths; Westminster Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. E. Patton, linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods; W. J. Boyle, silks; W. T. Mitchell, household furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths and colored dress goods; 104 Wooster Street; Hotel Normandie.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Slattery, dress goods, silks, and linings; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanoga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, linens, hosiery, and gloves; 22 Washington Place; Hotel Vendome.

Ridley, Ragan & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sutton, dress goods, 72 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hahn Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. C. Graves, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Parie Dry Goods Company, San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Brake, dress goods, 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterhury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks, 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Chalmers, draperies, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Blum Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Blum, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; N. S. Solomon, clothing, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Eisinger, Dessauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods, 22 East Fourteenth Street; Belvedere House.

Well, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; B. M. Joseph, glassware, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Chicago Novelty Cloak Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. Hannan, cloaks, 115 Worth Street.

Friend Brothers Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wiss.; J. E. Friend, woolens, 52 Franklin Street.

Fries & Schuele, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Myers, notions, gloves, laces, jewelry, corsets, muslin underwear, and ribbons; C. Fries, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. Monlo, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Breese, millinery; 57 White Street.

Booth, W., New London, Conn.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Robinson, J. M., Notion Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods and manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. E. Spielman, waists, furnishing goods, laces, and ribbons; 258 Chnrch Street; Hotel Albert.

Max Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Moyer, domestice and linens; 4 Washington Place.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Wood, black dress goods; M. J. Toohil, colored dress goods; 75 Spring Street.

Strouss, B. J., & Somist, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Stronss, dry goods; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kominski, S., St. Louis, Mo.; cloake; Hoffman House.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. E. Snellenberg, clothing; Holland House.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Now, notions and trimmings; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Thanhauser, linens and shirtwaists; 396 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Wool Exchange Building
260-266 West Broadway
Desirable Offices,
Single and En Suite

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel Irving,
26 GRAMERCY PARK,
has vacant a few beautifully furnished Suites of two rooms and bath for $35 week up, including meals for two.
TRANSIENT RATE $3 PER DAY AND UP, EACH, Including Board.
JAMES KNOTT, Prop. & Mgr.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transient accommodated. Telephone, 5606-38th.

BANCROFT HOUSE, Broadway, cor. 21st.—Renovated throughout; rooms, 75c. $1 daily; all Broadway cars pass hotel; gentlemen exclusively. WM. RENN, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR
34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 consecutive days, $1.05; 30 consecutive days, $4.00; 30 t., c. o. d., $4.50.

Southern Pacific
"Sunset Limited."
Through Daily Service to
Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.
Connections at San Francisco for Hawaii, China, Japan, Philippines
AND AROUND THE WORLD.
349 Broadway, New York.
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NEW YORK STATE.
Adirondacks.
THE STEVENS HOUSE
ADIRONDACKS
27th SEASON.
Some very Desirable Camps and Cottages For Rent.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Proprietors, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Dutchess County, N. Y.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
An attractive and reserved country Resort for HEALTH and COMFORT.
Quiet and homelike; good air; excellent table; open wood fires
Telephone 25 Millbrook.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

Lake Mahopac.
THOMPSON'S HOTEL
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.—A select family house. Golf and all outdoor sports; superior accommodations; excellent cuisine; one hour from city via Harlem or Putnam R. R.; telephone; illustrated booklet. Emerson Clark, Prop.

DEAN HOUSE.
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 1, 1896.
Plans shown and information given upon application to the owner and proprietor.
A. H. DEAN.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 consecutive days, $1.05; 30 consecutive days, $4.00; 30 t., c. o. d., $4.50.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEW JERSEY,
Atlantic City.
Atlantic City
IN THREE HOURS VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9.40 A. M. and 2.40 P. M. daily; Sundays 9.40 A. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
Capacity 600. Open all the year.
Claims distinction for its central location, (with a whole block on the Ocean and open Park and space on each side,) its substantial construction, architectural beauty, interior elegance and conveniences, and its carefully selected class of patronage.
High-class music every day in the year, running icewater, and long-distance telephone in the house. Hot and fresh water in all baths. Pure artesian well water. Golf privileges.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS,
Proprietors and Managers.

GRAND ATLANTIC.
Virginia Avenue and Beach, Atlantic City.
New Management; improved cuisine; capacity 600; sea water baths; orchestra; café; $12.00, $15.00 and up weekly; booklet.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Proprietors.
D. P. RAHTER, Manager.

NEW BRICK BOSCOBEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Every known hotel appointment, with exceptional luxury; cuisine and service unexcelled; elegantly furnished throughout. Rooms single and en suite, with large, luxurious baths. Write for illustrated literature. Elevator to street level. Running water in bedrooms. Terms, $12 per week and upward. A. E. MARION.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent bureau of information at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th St., where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Yonng's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel; Hotel Raleigh, Royal Palace Hotel.

THE FRONTENAC.
A new hotel as good as the best. Kentucky Av., 100 yds. from the beach; direct southern exposure; will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 weekly; $2 daily. Now open for large, pleasant ocean-view rooms with excellent table and service; contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort; spacious sun parlors, heated; overlook Boardwalk and ocean; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres. New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

THE ST. CHARLES,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains open throughout the year. Bell telephone in rooms. High-class music. Sea water in all baths. Golf privileges.
N. Y. booking representative,
GEO. S. FELL, 289 4th Av., near 23d St.
Daily, 11 to 3. NEWLIN HAINES.
Telephone, 6,246—Gramercy.

BERKSHIRE INN,
Ocean End Virginia Av.,
100 yds. from New Steel Pier.
$2 to $3 daily; $8, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 weekly for large sunny, steam-heated rooms; capacity 300. Unobstructed view. Excellent table and service. Private baths. Elevator to street level. Booklet. Osteopathy. J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

HADDON HALL.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom. Golf links. Write for illustrated literature. N. Y. office, Town and Country, 289 Fourth Av. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE DUNLOP,
BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AV.
European plan. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Ocean view from every room. Restaurant of superior excellence. Sea foods a specialty.
R. T. DUNLOP.

THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the Beach.
Running water in all rooms. Rooms en suite with private and salt water baths. Moderate rates for Spring and Summer season. Personal repreeentative, 3 Park Place, New York.
S. M. HANLEY.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
Ocean end South Carolina Ave.
Very convenient to Boardwalk piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; sun parlor; elevator from street; special rates for Spring; booklet.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach Front of Maryland Ave.
Write now for ocean-front r

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4@1 1-2.

The Market Was Yielding in Tone and Narrow in Range, Without Any Important Newe.

Not one stock active enough to get into the 1,000-share class altered lte price by so much as a point ln yesterday's business upon the Exchange nor was there any reason in the day's develoPments why any such stocks should do so. Of price-making news there was none. The Northern Securities intervention decision dld not come, and is not expected until toward the week end. The New Jersey injunction argument doubtless has legal merits, but the proceedlng itself has not been taken seriously, and hence its effect upon the stock market ls not large as yet. After the close it was known that the application was dismissed. The extent to which this topic dominates the market appears from the fact that upon these inconclusive considerations Union Pacific had the largest activity of the day and a range between 84⅜ and 86. Pennsylvania was practically motionless, although next in activity. Steel acted similarly.

The star of the day was Consolidated Gas. It had a range of 2½, upon unusual activity for it, and closed ¼ up.

This is not the place to argue the merits or demerits of legislation, but its stock market effect is apropos. If the Remsen bill were to he signed the effect would be to make the property more valuable, giving it a charter lnstead of a franchise, and a legal basis for the water on water which comprises lts capital. With this luscious outlook the proper stockjohbing scheme on the theory of signature would be to predict a veto, depress the market, and ahsorh the stock, to be kept on merit or unloaded at leisure. On the theory of a veto at either the City Hall or Capitol the market rlg would be to predict signature, fill the market with shorts, and cover on the fall. But prophecy is gratultous at this late hour, when it only remains to observe the effect of the signature or veto. The tip has been that a veto was certain, and it seems as though there were more money in the market by a veto than otherwlse. Certainly an industrial with the defects advertised in this Remsen bill husiness can scarcely be pushed above a 4 per cent. yield. It would he better business to buy 4 per cent. honds, getting equal yield and greater security. However depressing as a study in legislation, as an example in stockjobbing nothing is left to be desired of piquancy and interest.

The hond market was smaller in volume than even on the previous Monday, hut the business was hetter distrihuted, and if prices were not buoyant at least they were harder than for stocks. Weak produce markets reflect either an overbought condition or some incredulity of crop damage reports; hut there can he little doubt that weak cotton markets reflect lack of demand and a falling goods market, on which news lt is hard to hull the staple. Gold is cheaper in London, but eterling le no weaker here. Railway earnings reported were mlxed. Missouri Pacific had an increase of $136,025 in February net, but Missouri, Kansas and Texas reported a decrease of $29,268 for the eecond week of April. Decreases which cannot be explalned by Wintry weather are unwelcome.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. Union Traction..	½	Pere Marquette	1
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel pf	½
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅞
N. Y. Air Brake	2¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L.	½	Kan. City South. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Mexican Central	¾
Am. Sugar	½	Mo. St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo. K. & T. pf.	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf	2
Chi. & N. W.	1⅛	N. Y. Central	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rock Island pf	½
Com. Cable	1	Southern Pacific	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Detroit Union Ry.	2	Third Avenue	1½
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Tol. Rys. & L.	½
General Electric	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Gt. Northern pf.	7	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅞
Hocking Valley	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kan. & Mich. 4s	1	St. P., M. & M., M.	
Roch. & P. con. 6s	1½	Cent. 6s	1
		Wheel. & L. E. 1st	2

Bonds Declined.

Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1	Nassau El. 4s	2
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d inc.	1
		Wh. & L. E. 4s	1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 18	266,326
To date this year	37,888,593
Corresponding date last year	50,680,664

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 18	$1,471,500
To date this year	$197,908,200
Corresponding date last year	$216,105,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cleveland and Pittshurg Railroad.
United States Steel Corporation preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Consolidated Ice Co. of Pittshurg.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Atlantic Avenue Elevated Railroad.
Atlantic Safe Deposit Co.
The Brearley School, Limited.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.

Marconi Directors Elected.

At a meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, held in Jersey City yesterday, James W. Pike, J. P. Cotton, and G. Marconi were elected Directors to aerve terms of five years, and H. H. McClure to serve until 1907. Several addresses were made hy the President of the company. One of the Directors outlined the work accomplished and the rapid strides with which the work of wireless telegraphy is heing carried to a successful issue.

Dixon Crucible Company Meeting.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company of Jersey City held its annual meeting yesterday. These Directors were elected: E. F. C. Young, John A. Walker, George T. Smith, Edward L. Young, William Murray, Joseph D. Bedle, and George C. Long. The Directors subsequently elected Edward L. Young President, John A. Walker Vice President, and George C. Long Secretary and Treasurer.

Coal and Coke Company Incorporates.

TRENTON, N. J., April 18.—The New River Coal and Coke Company, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated to-day to carry on the business of mining and selling coal and coke. The incorporators are L. B. Dailey, Jersey City; S. H. Wagganer, and J. E. Ruston, New York.

MERGED BANKS DO BUSINESS.

G. W. McGarrah to be Elected President of Mechanics' National To-day.

The officers' room of the Mechanics' National Bank, at 33 Wall Street, was made to resemble an indoor flower garden yesterday by a profusion of roses, violets, and marguerites sent there to bid welcome to Gates W. McGarrah, who will be chosen the bank's new President when the Directors meet to-day to organize. The formal merger of the Mechanics' National and the Leather Manufacturers' National Banks became effective on Saturday, and the combined institutions hegan business in the quarters of the Mechanics' National yesterday.

Other officers to be elected to-day are: First Vice President—Alexander E. Orr; Second Vice President—Nicholas F. Palmer; Third Vice President—Andrew A. Kowles; Caehler—Frank O. Roe; Assistant Cashier—Robert U. Graff. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard and Clarence H. Kelsey yesterday were elected additional members of the Board of Directors, which is composed of the joint boards of the two banks.

J. C. McKEON ASSUMES DUTIES.

New Vice President of National Park Bank at Work.

John C. McKeon, who was recently elected Vice President of the National Park Bank of New York, assumed the dutles of his position yesterday.

Mr. McKeon was horn in Illinois in 1858. In 1882 he became the close friend of James H. Eckels, who, as Controler of the Currency, appointed him National Bank Examiner for Chicago in 1893. Three years later he became receiver of the National Bank of Illinois. Upon the reorganization of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago in 1898 Mr. McKeon was invited to become its First Vice President under Mr. Eckels, and in that capacity he had charge of the loans of the Institution.

The National Park Bank, of which Richard Delafield is President, on March 28 last, according to its report to the Controller of the Currency, had resources amounting to $104,591,322.36. Its deposits represented $84,072,595.76, while its capital, surplus, and undivided profits aggregated over $10,000,000.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

It is said that the cotton mills of the South will follow the action of manufacturers at Fall River hy curtailing production.

The Empire plant of the South Sharon tin works resumed operations in full yesterday for the first time in eight months.

Calumet (Mich.) dispatches state that the Lake Superior and Pittsburg Development Company, which owns the mines eouth of the Calumet and Arizona and Copper Queen, is to be reorganized as the Lake Superior and Pittshurg Mining Company, capital $3,000,000.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says that right of way is heing secured for a short line from Kansas City, with a terminus on the Gulf.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week were the lightest of the year—225,888 head, a decrease of 5,395 from the previous week, but an increase of 1,121 over last year.

The Fox River Light, Heat and Power Company of Elgin, Ill., lt is stated, has purchased the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Power Company from the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railway.

Deliveriee of all kinde of grain at Chicago during the past week amounted to 2,393,509 bushels, a decrease of 554,227 hushele ae compared with the previous week, hut an increase of 92,775 bushels over the same week a year ago.

According to Austin (Texas) dispatches the $10,000,000 Pacific Steel Company, which is to build plants at San Diego, Cal., has hought eeveral thousand acres of iron ore land in the State of Michoacan, Mexico.

The Massachusetts Savings Bank Commissloners have issued a call for the condition of trust companies at the close of business on April 15.

The nominal rate for sixty days sterling exchange was advanced half a cent yeeterday, to $4.86.

The stockholders of the Laclede Gas Company voted yesterday to increase the common stock from $8,500,000 to $17,000,000 and the bonded debt from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

East-bound shipmente of leading commodities from Chicago last week make the following showing as compared with the previous week and the corresponding week last year: Wheat, 1,706,000 bushels, as against 1,997,000 and 1,793,000 bushels; provisions, 25,749 tons, as against 23,177 and 22,885 tons; flour, 171,933 harrels, as against 199,003 and 82,238 harrels.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Speciol to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—New York exchange was 30c premium; time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. There was a liberal offering of Pneumatic Tool bonds on the local Exchange to-day, and on sales aggregating $23,000 hefore noon the price was pushed down to 47. Elsewhere trading was desultory and in some cases at price concessions. Metropolitan Elevated common sold off over a point to 15, and the bonds went at 93½. Box Board preferred sold at 13½. Match went at 30 and Can preferred was about steady. Biscuit common held fairly firm.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	American Can pf	35½	35¼	35¼
50	Canal & Dock	57	57	57
100	Chi. Title & Trust	88¾	88½	88½
187	Diamond Match	130¾	130	130¾
50	Lake St. Elev. rets	3½	3½	3½
50	Metropolitan L.	15	15	15
400	National Biscuit	42½	42¼	42½
5	National Biscuit pf	104½	104½	104½
10	National Carbon	30	30	30
200	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Ohio Fuel	38½	38¼	38¼
100	Philadelphia Co	38½	38½	38¼
50	Pittsburg Coal	16¼	16¼	16¼
470	Pittsburg Coal pf	59	58¾	58¾
130	Plate Glass	120	119	120
190	River Coal pf	26	25¾	26
100	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
212	U. S. Steel pf	61	60¼	61
75	Air Brake	134½	133¾	134½
20	West. Elec. 2s	80½	80¼	80½

BANK STOCKS.

7	Col. Trust	326	326	326
15	Iron C. Trust	114	112	114
12	Lin. N. B.	240	240	240

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Speciol to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 18.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Childsworth Company, (restaurant,) Mineola; capital, $500,000. Directors—Harry Balfe, New York; and W. Smith and George Thorp, Bernardsville, N. J.

Ohio Land and Improvement Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. O. Moore, C. V. McKowne, and E. P. Zimmerman, Buffalo.

The Prince Iron Works, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. K. Prince and J. T. Booth, New York, and K. N. Prince, Buckfield, Me.

Federal Varnish Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. M. Sharkey, G. F. Sharkey, and W. P. Gerz, New York.

The Empire Square Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. L. Miller, C. E. Miller, and J. L. Miuer, Jr., New York.

S. Valentine & Sons, New York, (flour and grain;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Stephen Valentine, P. C. Smith, and E. P. Lyon, New York.

A. Schwoerer & Sons, New York, (roofing;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Anthony Schwoerer, Sr., Anthony Schwoerer, Jr., and George Baum, New York.

Jamee White Company, Brooklyn (roofing;) capital, $20,000. Directors—E. V. Schenck, O. M. Robinson, and G. R. Stursberg, Brooklyn.

M. & J. Schmidt Company, New York, (liquors;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Max Schmidt, Jean Schmidt, and J. J. Bunte, New York.

Kuepper & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Herman Kuepper, Nathan Barher, and W. H. Ross, New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The proposed reduction in hrokere' commissiona in the metropolitan district will come before the New York Fire Insurance Exchange for action at a special meeting to be held April 26.

Local fire underwriters have been advised that a rate war threatene the fire insurance interests in the entire State of Texas becauae the hig companies have been influenced hy non-board practices, including excess commission payments, by the Commonwealth Insurance Company of Dallas, whose largest line on any one risk is limited to $2,500.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City, for week ending Saturday, April 16th, averaged .0093 per lb.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Postponement of Northern Securities Decision Restricts Trading.

Position of Consolidated Gas Unattractive to Those Who Would Sell It Short—Missouri Pacific Not Helped by Good Earnings.

Even the traders were disinclined to commit themselves in yesterday's market, and as there was relatively little business from outside aources, the market drifted along and to some extent downward, but with so little show of life that the session wae one of the least interesting that the market has had in many days. The transactions all told amounted to 266,326 shares, and during the afternoon the trading for an hour amounted to lese than 25,000 shares. A few of the day's net changes were on the side of advances, but in moet cases closing prices were somewhat below thoae of Saturday. In either direction, however, the movement was a very limited one, none of the stocks entitled to be called active showing a change of as much as a point. The absence of outside interest in the market led many traders to take a bearish view of the situation, and this attitude on their part was emphasized later in the day by the further postponement of the decision in the Northern Securities case before the Circuit Court at St. Paul.

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Postponement Deters Buyers.

Union Pacific was the most active stock of the session, and the one upon which there seemed to be the greatest selling pressure, the actual liquidation in the stock heing reinforced by the eelling of traders who found it relatively easy to force the price down. From 86 the stock reacted to 84⅜, and, though it recovered half a point on the afternoon's upward movement, it closed with a net loss of five-eighths of a point. It was hoped that the decision on the Harriman intervention petition would be announced during the day, but dispatchea from St. Paul announced that the decieion would probahly not come until Wednesday or possibly Thureday. The putting off of the decision had the effect of leaving traders and others in doubt and was a damper on stock market operations.

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Virginia Chemical's Refinancing.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical received some support yesterday, mostly, it was thought, from the shorts, who possihly were led to cover hy tbe rather favorahle effect produced hy the official circular which was received yesterday by the local stockholders of the company. The circular points out that the issue of $6,000,000 of preferred stock will vastly facilitate the operation of the company and will do away with the necessity of borrowing large sums at relatively high rates of interest. The circular points out that the proposed issue will pay off the loans made at a time of emergency in August last. The statement is made that the money was secured from other than usual aources, at a high rate of interest and upon unfavorahle terms. In the Street it is said that the company, for at least part of the money borrowed last Summer, paid aa much as 18 per cent. The special meeting to act on the proposed increase in stock is to be held May 18, and the books of the company close for the purpose on April 29.

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Consolidated Unattractive to Bears.

After eelling as high as 207½, Consolidated Gas fell off 2 points, and at the end of the day showed a gain of only a quarter of a point. The Street was much interested in the probable fate of the Remsen hill and indulged in some speculation as to whether or not the Mayor would sign the bill. Even those with definite opinions on the subject, however, were deterred from embarking upon the rather erratic market in the stock hy the knowledge that the stock was so well in the hands of the insiders. It was not thought safe to sell the stock even on the assumption that the Mayor would refuse to approve the bill.

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Declined on Increased Earnings.

Missouri Pacific henefited, or was in a position to henefit, by one of the day's items of good news, but despite this fact it showed a net loss on the day's trading, which was limited to about 2,000 shares. The road ehowed an increase of $136,024 in net earnings for the month of February, covering a period for which a number of roads had shown declines, but the favorable comparison had scant effect on the stock. Wabash Issues were moderately strong.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The stock market was very dull and of an easier tone. An exception was Seahoard Air Line stock, common and preferred, which was fractionally stronger. The transactions amounted to 693 shares of stock and $37,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
500	At. C. L. 4s con. ctfs.	90	90	90
2,000	Seaboard Air Line 4s	68½	68⅛	68½
12,000	Ga., Carolina & Nor. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼
4,000	United Railways 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
7,000	United Railways inc.	51½	51	51
1,000	Charle. Con. Elec. 5s	84	84	84
7,500	Brewing Co. 4s	47½	47½	47½

STOCKS.

300	Seaboard common	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Seaboard pf	17⅜	17¼	17¼
100	Atlantic Coast Line	108	107½	107½
18	Citizens' Nat. Bank	26½	26½	26½
15	Northern Central	91	91	91

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 18.—The transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,040	Crucible Steel	6	5⅝	5⅝
4,145	Crucible Steel pf	45	36⅞	40
50	Fireproof	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
200	Fireproof pf	30½	30½	30½
22	H. W. R. pf	52½	52½	52½
207	M. L. & H.	30¾	30	30¾
200	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
20	Ohio Fuel	38½	38¼	38¼
100	Philadelphia Co	38½	38⅜	38⅜
50	Pittsburg Coal	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Pittsburg Coal pf	59	58¾	58¾
190	Plate Glass	120	119	120
190	River Coal pf	26	25¾	26
100	U. S. Steel	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
212	U. S. Steel pf	61	60¼	61
75	Air Brake	134½	133¾	134½
20	West. Elec. 2s	80½	80¼	80½

BANK STOCKS.

7	Col. Trust	326	326	326
15	Iron C. Trust	114	112	114
12	Lin. N. B.	240	240	240

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption shows:

Available cash balance	$222,195,863
Gold	104,623,388
Silver	18,902,483
United States notes	5,045,191
Treasury notes of 1890	101,910
National banknotes	11,419,353
Total receipts this day	2,057,904
Total receipts this month	24,458,097
Total receipts this year	434,540,846
Total expenditures this day	2,200,000
Total expenditures this month	28,690,000
Total expenditures this year	430,833,324
Deposits in national banks	169,065,291

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$464,143,849
Silver dollars	473,458,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,394,335
Silver bullion of 1890	5,809,655
Total	$951,805,849

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding less $16,102,020 gold certificates in Treasury	464,143,849
Silver certificates, outstanding	473,458,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,204,000
Total	$951,805,849

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,521,368
Silver coin and bullion	12,761,472
Silver certificates	6,141,011
United States notes	5,654,191
Other assets	24,333,759
Total in Treasury	137,402,801
Deposits in national banks	166,065,291
Total	$306,468,092
Current liabilities	84,272,229
Available cash balance	$222,195,863

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivahle, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing Houae exchanges were $139,557,337; balances, $11,918,728; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $695,386.

Money on call in London 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Foreign e.change was firm. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅝; cahles, $4.87¾. Commercial hills, $4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@95 and 95 5-16 less 1-32; gulders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domeatic centrea: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premlum. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; eelling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 18.—The supply of money was superahundant in the market to-day, and the rates were easier. The demands are likely to be light throughout the week, apart from repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were weak.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quietly steady, the strength displayed by Japanese securities heing the feature of the transactions. Consols were well supported.

Americans opened dull, remained apathetic, and closed firmer.

Grand Trunk weakened, owing to the traffic returns being disappointing.

Foreigners generally were easier. Ruelans were notably depressed. Kafirs were lower, on profit taking and lack of Continental support.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88⅛; consols, for the account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 75⅝; Atchison preferred, 96¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 81⅜; Canadian Pacific, 120; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33½; Chicago Great Western, 17¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 145¼; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 22; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73¼; Erie, 27⅝; Erie first preferred, 67¼; Erie eecond preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 134; Loulsville and Nashville, 111½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 119¾; Norfolk & Western, 59⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 80⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 23; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading eecond preferred, 33; Southern Railway, 22⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 50⅜; Union Pacific, 88¼; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 11¾; United States Steel preferred, 61¼; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 40; Spanish 4s, 82¼.

Bar silver firm at 24¾d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for ehort hills, 2⅝@2 3-16 per cent.; for three months' hills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

The amount of hullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £106,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 18.—Prices on the Bouree to-day were dull. Internationals, including Russians, had a better tone. Rumors were current of the intention of Russia to ralse a new loan. The market closed feehle. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 92.47.

Three per cent. rentee, 97f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 18.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and had a waiting tendency, in anticipation of important war news. The Reichsbank continues offering Treasury bills for rediscount.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Speciol to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—A duller market than that of to-day has been experienced here hefore, hut it is douhtful if there has ever heen one with so little feature. The tone was heavy, and there was evidence that attempts were being made to sell stocks that had been bought in anticipation of a Spring rise. Recession of small fractions followed such attempts. Money continues piling up at this centre, the surplus reserve having increased the past week $3,382,500, hringing the total to $14,662,500, which is the highest at this period in recent years. Total sales, 7,008 shares; $87,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
14	Atchison	44¼	44¼	44¼
5	Atchison pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
10	Bell Telephone	51	51	51
18	Cambria Steel	20¼	20	20
Am. W. Co.		10¼	11	Nat. Beef pf.	79	85
A. W. Co. pf.		74	76	Nat. Enam.	18	19½
Ann Arbor		24	27	Nat. En. pf.	79	85
Ann A. pf.		52	57	N. R. R. of
Atl. C. Lins.		100	..	N. Cent. C.	42	48
B. A. L. pf.		104	..	N. Y., B. &
Bruns. City		6	7	Man. B. pf.	95	110
B., P. & P.		120½	..	N. Y. C. &
B., R. & P.		..	..	St. L.	29
pf.		132	..	N. Y. C. &
Butterick Co.		48½	50	St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Canada So.		65	65½	N. Y. C. &
C. R. R. of
N. J.		156	159	N. Y. D. Co.
C. & S. A.
Tel.		103	104	N. Y. & N.
Chi. & Alt.		37½	38¼	J. Tel.	141	143½
C. & A. pf.		80½	83	N. & W. pf.	88	89
C., B. & Q.		180	200	Ont. Mining.	4¼	5
C. & E. Ill.				Pac. Coast.	52	55
pf.		121	130	P. C. 1st pf.	85	100
C. G. W. pf.		68	70	P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
A.				Pac. Mail.	36½	38
C. G. W. pf.				Peo. & East.	17	20
A.		28¼	29	P. C. C. &
C. G. W. 4s		85	90	St. L.	61	62½
C., I. & L.				P. Ft. W. &
pf.		90	..	C.	178½	..
C., M. & St.				P. Ft. W. &
Paul pf.		174½	178	C. sp.	175	..
C. St. P., M.				Pr. St. Car.	29	20½
& Om.		135	140	P. C. C. pf.	71½	72
C. St. P., M.				Quicksilver	1	..
& Om. pf.		165	175	Quicksil'r pf.	4	6½
C. T. & T.				R. R. Sec.,
pf.		19⅝	20¼	Ill. Cent. st.
C. U. T. pf.		31	32	ctfs.	86	91
C. C. C. &
St. L.		75	76½	Ry. St. Sp.	19¾	20½
C. C. C. &
St. L. pf.		105	120	Rens. & Sar.	200	210
C., L. & W.		59	60	R. W. & O.	130	..
C., L. & W.
pf.		75	80	St. L. & S. F.
Clave. & P.				1st pf.	38	41
C. & E. I.
pf.		64	72	St. J. & G. I.
Col. South.		17	17½	1st pf.	38	41
C. & H. C.
& Iron.		12	13½	St. J. & G.
Consol. C.		64	80	I. 2d pf.	18	20
Del. & Hud.		153	154	St. L. & S.
D., L. & W.		269½	274	F. 1st pf.	60	72
D. & R. G.		21¼	21¾	St. L. & S.
D. & R. G.
pf.		..	..	W. 1st pf.	45	47
D. S. S. &
A.		7½	8	St. L. & S.
Ev. & T. H.		58	63	W. 1st pf.	175	200
pf.		70	78	W. & L. E.	17	17½
Ft. W. & D.
City		40¼	..	W. & L. E.
Gen. Ch. Co.		44	48	1st pf.	45	47
Gen. Ch. Co.
pf.		94	96	2d pf.	25¾	28

$6,830	BONDS.			
Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	C., R.1. & P. 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½
10,000	Con. Tob. 4s	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
5,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼

$22,000					
Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	C., R.1. & P. 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½
10,000	Con. Tob. 4s	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
5,000	U. S. Steel 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼

Brazilian Duty on American Goods.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—According to official telegraphic advices, a decree was signed yeaterday hy the President of Brazil granting the following preferential duty rates on American products: Upon flour in barrels, 32 per cent.; upon flour in sacks, manufactures of rubber, paints, varniehes, condeneed milk, clocks, and watches, 20 per cent.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	April 16, 1904.	Increase for Week.
Loans	$172,451,000	$1,366,000
Circulation	7,238,000	*17,000
Deposits	186,893,000	4,441,000
Due banks	66,583,000	1,117,000
U. S. deposits	5,072,000	6,000
Due from agents	41,740,000	4,375,000
Exchanges	12,588,000	*500,000
Due from others	18,115,000	1,340,000
Per cent. fund	364,500	6,750
Legals	5,246,000	318,000
Specie	17,385,000	1,270,000
Reserve excess	4,120,286	1,542,857
New York excess	23,229,286	4,329,857

*Decrease.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 18.—The money market is extremely easy and monotonously dull. Except for a little borrowing hy corporate interests, no business worthy of note is being transacted. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $17,751,700; balance, $1,255,916; Sub-Treasury debit, $47,141. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85¼
Commercial	..	4.84¾
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅛
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.95
Gulders	.40⅜	.40⅛

Interest in the stock market flattened out almost completely. There were long intervals of silence on the part of the ticker, and few brokers showed enough interest to appear on the floor. A little wae done in Amalgamated Copper, Daly-West, and one or two other mining ehares, but the total of the business was decidedly small. Prices when made were eteady, and the undertone continued good. Dominion Coal eased 1⅛, to 61⅛. There will be no session of the Boston Stock Exchange to-morrow, Patriots' Day.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
710	Atchison	73½	73	73
105	Boston Elevated	140¼	140¼	140¼
50	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
125	C., J. R. & S. Y.	137¾	138	137¾
31	Fitchburg pf.	141	140¾	141
1	Mains Central	174	174	174
50	Massachusetts Electric	19½	19½	19½
50	Massachusetts Electric pf	74½	74½	74½
50	Mexican Central	7½	7½	7½
52	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189⅝	189½	189⅝
2	Old Colony	205¼	205¼	205¼
1,620	Union Pacific	85⅜	84½	84½
1	West End	92¾	92¾	92¾
10	West End pf	112¼	122¼	112¼

TELEPHONES.

118	American	126½	126	126½
100	Mexican	1½	1½	1½
48	New England	126	126	126

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Amer. Ag. Chemical pf.	71½	71¼	71½
50	American Sugar	127	127	127
48	American Sugar pf	126	125¼	125¾
225	American Woolen pf	75½	75	75
10	*Edison	235½	235¼	235½
15	General Electric	165	165

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was only moderately active, and the number of issues traded in was small. A few changes of very large proportions were recorded, and of the total number of differences for the day the larger number were on the side of gains. The most important decline was that of the five-point drop in Great Northern preferred, which went off to 170. Northern Securities was quite inactive, and closed ½ point down, with the final sale the lowest. Standard Oil was another of the important stocks to decline, with a loss of 3 points. Of the stocks which advanced, the chief was Electric Boat, common and preferred, the former gaining 6 points, with a similar gain in the preferred, which subsequently went off 5 points on a second sale of 100 shares. In the bond list, the only changes to be noted were gains in Central Foundry 6s and Nassau 4s.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON.—The names of the companies in the proposed merger of the Montreal and Boston Copper and British Columbia mining interests include the Dominion Copper Company, which controls about a dozen properties in the Boundary District, the Athelstan and Jackpot Mines, the Morrison Mines, and the Emma properties. Should the proposed merger be effected, the new company will be known as the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

***

The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Am. Writ. Paper pf	23¾	23¾	23¾
3,000	Bay State Gas	5-16	9-32	9-32
100	Central Foundry	1½	1½	1½
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Electric Boat	26	26	26
200	Electric Boat pf	65	60	60
100	Electric Lead Reduc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,700	Gold Hill Copper	11-16	⅞	⅞
200	Gt. Nor. pf., w. rcleas	169	169	169
1,585	Greene Con. Copper	14½	14½	14½
40	Hackensack Meadows	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	Interb. Rap. Transit	108¾	108¼	108¼
100	International Salt	11	11	11
300	Light, Fuel & Power	35¼	35¼	35¾
94	Mackey Companies	19¾	19	19
100	Mackey Companies pf	69½	69½	69½
1,200	Mon. & Boston	11-16	11-16	11-16
200	New Orleans Rys. pf	28½	28½	28½
1,210	Northern Securities	98¼	97¾	97¾
100	Pope Mfg. 2d pf	25	25	25
200	Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9	9¼
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	17½	17½
500	Seminole Mining	⅞	⅞	⅞
9	Standard Oil	631	627	627
100	Tono. Mining of Nev	9½	9½	9½
800	Union Copper	13-16	¾	¾
60	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9¼	9¼	9¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	72	72	72
5,000	Central Foundry 6s	53	53	53
5,000	Cuban 6s of 1896	97¼	97¼	97¼
50,000	Cuban Central Electric 5s	70¼	70¼	70¼
10,000	N. Jersey St. Ry. 4s	70	70	70

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

	April 18. Bid.	Asked.	April 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52¼	54	52½	54
American Can	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
American Can pf	35	35½	35½	35¾
American Chicle ex div	90	93	90	93
Am. Cigar 4½ notes	88¾	90	88¾	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting	101	103¾	100	102
Am. Steel Foundries	3	5	4½	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf	25	36	30	35
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	84	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12	13	12½	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	71½	72¼	72	72½
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118¼
Borden Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	1¾	2	1⅞	2
California Copper			⅛	⅜
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Colonial Fuel	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
Central Foundry pf	8	9	7	8½
Central Foundry 6s	50	53	50	53
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95		95	
Compressed Air	½	⅝	½	⅝
Con. Lake Superior	¾	⅞	¾	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	4	5	4	5
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Cop. Rubber Tire 4s	11	13½	11	13½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3⅝	4¼	4	4½
Cuba Company		50,000		50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	70		30	
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896	97	98½	96½	97½
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	25	28	22½	28
Electric Boat pf	39	62	60	62
Electric Lead Reduction	½	¾	¾	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf		2		2
Electric Vehicle	6	6½	6	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	9	10	9	10
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	11-16	¾	11-16	¾
Gt. North. pf., when rel	167	170	169	175
Greene Con. Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	112½	116	112¼	116
Mackenzie & Mackaye	19	20	19	20
Hack. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29¼	30	29¾	30
Havana Tobacco pf	38	40	30	40
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	86	91	86	91
Houston Oil	1		1¼	2½
Honston Oil pf	14½		14¼	15½
Inter. Rapid Transit	108¾	109	107½	109
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17⅝	18	17¼	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	80	50	80
International Salt	10¾	12	10	12
International Salt 5s	39½	41	39½	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int	100	102	98	100
Intermat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
International Silver		10		10
International Silver pf		50		50
Iron Steamboat new		2		2
Kirby Timber ctfs	68		68	
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65		65	
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8¾	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	35¼	35¾	35	35¾
Mackay Companies	20	18	20	18
Mackay Companies pf	67	72	60	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	0	7½	6	7½
Mo. Pacific 4% notes	99⅞	100¾	99⅞	100¾
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	11-16	¾	¾
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	68	71	68	71
N. Y. Transportation	5	6½	5	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	133	133	134
Northern Securities	97⅝	98	98	98¼
Northern Securities stub	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Otis Elevator	28	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	89	91	89	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav	1	3	1	3
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	½	⅝	½	⅝
Pope Mfg.	6	7	6¼	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78¼	78¾	78	79
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	23	27½	24	28
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	115	118
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	102	101	102
Safety Car Heat	182	186	182	186
Seaboard Air Line	9	9¼	8⅞	9¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	17	17¾	16⅞	17¾
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	87	88	87	88
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	21	24	21	24
Standard Milling 5s	72	74	72	74
Standard Oil	625	630	625	630
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	9½	9¾	9	10
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	11-16	¾	¾	⅞
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100⅝	100¾	100¼	101
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104	106	104	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104	106	104	106
United Box Board	2	2¼	2	2½
United Box Board pf	13½	14½	13	15
United Copper	5	6½	3	6½
United Copper pf	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s		50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2¾	4¼	2¾	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	100	98¼	100
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	6	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	50	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s	25	26	24	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A				
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B	104⅝	105¼	104½	105¼
U. S. Steel 5s, Series D, F	103⅝	104¼	104½	105
Universal Tobacco	¾	1	¾	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Uni. Fire Extinguisher	9	9¼	8	9¼
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, ex coup	93¼	93¾	93½	93¾
Virginia & Southwestern 5s	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7¾	8¾	8	8¾
Worthington Pump pf	111½	115	111	115

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City R. R	231	232	231	232
Central Park, N. & E. R	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J	64	66	64	66
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Interc. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	68½	69½	67	69
Nassau Electric 4s	70	73½	70	73½
New Orleans Railways	9½	10¾	9½	11
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	29½	28	30
New Orleans 4½s	74	80	74	77
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	40¼	40½	40	40½
St. Louis Transit	11½	12½	12	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R	174		174	
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116		115	
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec., of N. J. 4s	64½	64¾	64¼	64¾
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	54½	53	54½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11		11	
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	47½		47½	
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	75½	76¾	75½	75¾

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48½	49¼	48½	49¼
Am. Light & Traction pf	90	93	90	93
Bay State Gas	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
Bkiyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	170	173	171	
Buffalo Gas	3¾	4½	4	4⅜
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾		12¾	
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup	63	66	61	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas, of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (C. C.) bds	100	103	100	102
Denver Gas	31½	33	31½	33
Denver Gas 5s	72	75	72	75
Denver Gas 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Hudson County Gas	61½	62½	60½	61½
Hudson County Gas 5s	104	104½	103¾	104¼
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	260	280	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 6s	106¾	109¾	105½	106¼
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	105½	111	102½	111
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con. 5s	100	108	100	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34		34	
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	5	4	6
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95	93½	95
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95½	97	95½	97

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	66	63½	66
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106	110	106	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	31	33	31	33
Union Ferry 5s	90	92	90	92

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
2d week April	$32,708	$36,107	$36,016
From July 1	1,519,347	1,585,903	1,500,647
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	500	472	472
2d week April	130,469	142,648	95,339
From July 1	5,876,022	5,753,189	4,898,708
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
2d week April	51,200	43,500	.....
From July 1	2,424,500	1,695,150	.....
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week April	35,203	33,549	27,813
From July 1	1,414,331	1,362,557	1,138,568
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week April	81,053	120,482	103,862
From July 1	3,930,870	3,922,643	4,058,471
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,933	2,612	2,504
2d week April	271,611	300,879	299,900
From July 1	14,407,863	13,878,915	13,234,000
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,201	1,195	1,195
2d week April	186,799	177,334	156,886
From July 1	7,918,343	7,334,155	6,203,758
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,108	2,060	.....
1st 2 weeks Apr.	421,734	421,877	.....
From Jan. 1	8,848,869	8,629,715	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	430	436	436
2d week April	40,732	63,386	51,397
From July 1	2,944,376	2,512,109	2,163,401
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
4th week March	21,572	14,991	13,175
Month	64,093	47,246	41,118
From July 1	460,026	367,960	364,755
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,436	2,484	2,367
2d week April	405,618	397,672	348,631
From July 1	18,117,107	16,521,030	14,622,437
DETROIT UNITED for March—			
Gross earnings	330,155	327,626	303,140
Exp. and taxes	224,396	195,326	174,673
Net earnings	105,759	132,300	128,467
Total income	109,910	137,354	135,342
Charges	90,315	82,534	76,627
Surplus	19,495	52,808	54,152
Gross, 3 months	922,741	823,644	845,634
Exp. and taxes	646,428	568,339	498,854
Net, 3 months	286,313	355,275	350,290
Total income	277,565	369,126	357,656
Surp., 3 months	9,869	124,388	130,553
MISSOURI PACIFIC for February—			
Gross earnings	3,521,229	3,090,146	2,520,390
Op. expenses	2,539,741	2,244,682	2,048,682
Net earnings	981,488	845,464	471,708
Gross, 2 months	7,053,793	6,594,053	5,424,241
Op. expenses	5,202,091	4,606,814	4,353,760
Net, 2 months	1,853,095	2,077,269	1,080,484
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT for March—			
Gross	138,065	127,012	111,174
Exp. and taxes	77,858	65,452	53,151
Net	60,807	61,560	58,023
Charges	41,971	40,715	37,863
Surplus	18,836	20,845	20,190
Gross, 3 months	400,320	367,654	325,238
Exp. and taxes	223,767	188,964	163,442
Net, 3 months	176,553	178,690	161,796
Charges	124,574	119,738	113,404
Sur., 3 months	51,579	58,952	48,302

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Chief Justice announced that the call of the docket will be suspended on April 29 and that the court will take a recess from Monday, May 2, to Monday, May 16 next. The Chief Justice also announced the following orders:

240—The Delaware Indians, residing in Chrokee Nation, appellants, vs. the Cherokee Nation.—In this cause it is ordered that the decree entered at this term of the court be so modified as to insert before the terms "registered Delawares" when used therein, the word "living," so that the same shall read "living registered Delawares."

546—Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James L. Carson.—In error to the Supreme Court of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

203—St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. Thomas Callahan.—In error to the Supreme Court of Missouri. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

216—Margaret Brewster et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. J. D. Cahill et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

622—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary W. Lennan, ae executrix.—In error to the Court of Appeals of New York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

627—Harry P. Booth, surviving partner, &c., petitioner, vs. the Norwegian bark Eliza Lines, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit granted.

642—The Atlantic Lumber Company, petitioner, vs. the L. Buckl & Son Lumber Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

10, original.—Ex parte—In the matter of the United States, petitioner.—Submitted on return to rule to show cause by Solicitor General Hoyit for the petitioner.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of the Republic of Honduras, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted for petitioner.

14, Original—State of Georgia, complainant, vs. State of Tennessee et al.—Motion for leave to file amended bill herein for leave to dismiss as to the defendant the State of Tennessee and for leave to file stipulation as to further proceedings submitted for the complainant.

234—William A. Wright, Controller General, petitioner, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company et al.—Continued on motion of counsel for the petitioner.

048—The Board of Trade of Chicago, petitioner, vs. Christie Grain and Stock Company and C. C. Christie.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United Statee Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted for the petitioner and for the respondents.

642—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Frank B. Aihrook, executor, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted for the petitioner and for the respondent.

649—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. the West Coast Naval Stores Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted for the petitioner.

236—Nora Armstrong, plaintiff, vs. the Board of Control of the State Public Schools et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

519—The Crede and Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company, petitioner, vs. The Uinta Tunnel, Mining and Transportation Company.—Argument commenced for the petitioner. Leave granted to counsel on both sides to file additional briefs within one week.

220—William S. Elder, as administrator, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Horseshoe Mining Company et al.—Submitted for the plaintiffs in error and for the defendants in error.

224—The Public Clearing House, appellant, vs. F. E. Coyne as Postmaster at Chicago.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

227—The National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. G. R. Farnham, executor.—Submitted for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error.

228—Loren M. Hawitt, as trustee, &c., appellant, vs. The Berlin Machine Works.—Argument commenced for the appellant and continued for the appellee, and concluded for the appellant.

229—Martha Raphael, administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Spencer Trask et al.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

The day call for Tuesday, April 19, will be: 229, 233, 235, 238, 239, 241 (and 243,) 306, 348, 24 (and 583 and 584,) 246, and 247.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Preferred cause.

201—Brill vs Peckham Mfg Co
General calendar.
172—Rumford Chemical Works vs N Y Baking Powder Co
210—Marvel Co vs Pearl
102—U S vs Bartram
103—Sams vs Howell

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury cases.

Preferred causes
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
133—Costello ve C R R of N J
396—Hannigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
399—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
402—Seamans ve Montanye
421—McAdoo vs Union Trust Co of Md
428—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
27—Carlas vs Armour & Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

96—Heidt ve Tug Joseph Peene

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

116—Flannery vs Tug Thomas Tracy

95—Chalmers vs Met St Ry Co
117—Germann vs same
441—Stone vs Malloy
4—Crews vs Kessler
49—Francis vs Am Ice Co
86—Hollander vs Kittenplan
119—Ga Nun vs N Y C & H R R R Co
120—Same vs same
322—U S vs Tiffany & Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

75—Hoike vs Spielman
71—Holmes vs Hengen.
2—People, &c, vs Burslem
74—Cleveland vs City Forge, &c, Co vs Stern
60—Mut Loan Assn vs Lessen
61—Same vs same
6—Schauwecker vs Greene

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated Motions.

1—Rothschild vs Goldenberg
1½—Same vs same
2—In re W 191st St
2½—Same
3—Gallagher vs Bronx Bath Co
5—Same vs Gumbleton
6—Chrisolm vs Hamersley
7—Bell vs Hoffman
8—In re McGuire
9—Emig Bank vs McMahon
10—Erlweln vs Kerner
11—Chapman vs Jackson
12—Hese vs Citron
13—Pringle vs Haff
14—Chien vs Empire Life Ins Co
14½—Sama vs sama
15—Zebley ve Althaus
16—In re Greenberg
17—Grobholz vs Millaney
18—Wunderlich vs Wunderlich
19—Rothschild vs Goldenberg
20—Gutman vs Gutman
21—McKeeney vs Wolf
22—Findley vs Stodder Fire Co
23—Cavanagh vs Hall
24—McGill vs Brady
25—Fowler vs Carhart
26—Floersheim vs Mutual Courier Co
27—Rafter vs Rafter
28—Gotshal ve N Y City Ins Co
29—In re People's Co-op B & L Assn
30—Ketcham ve Ketcham
31—Smith vs Wilson
32—In re Greenberg
33—Pell ve Palmer
34—Sheehan vs Martin
35—Emerson vs Bristor
36—People, &c, vs Bundl
37—Bohm vs Kronberg
38—Wilmot vs Wilmot
39—In re Parr
40—Kutner vs Aetna Indemnity Co
41—Blake ve Walker
42—Swartz vs Bates Realty Co
43—In re O'Brien
44—Zebley vs Althaus
45—Bowles vs Davidson
46—Huntington vs Title Guar & Trust Co
47—Van vs Stratton
48—Stein vs Stein
49—Luther vs Luther
50—Bolles Bros Sash Co vs Bohart
51—Pache vs Oppenheim
52—Cong. &c. ve Brown
53—Lindblad & Co vs Higley
53½—Same vs same
54—Mullen vs Morgan
55—Leszynsky ve Rose
56—Welder ve Bernheim
57—In re Haverly

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.

325—Morris vs Merrill
Preferred causes
4797—Radley ve Brogan Con Co
4922—Valadier vs Valadier
4687—Van Slyck ve Smith
4491—Bloomingdale vs Wells
General calendar.
3323—Booth & Co vs Seibold
4057—Moran vs Salomon
8456—Hubener vs Shells
8841—Leichtag vs Cohen
4250—Baedecker vs Pastorfield
4300—Sinid vs Sinid
7524—Kellermann vs Welgle
2963—Bolce vs Jones
2734—Bellando vs Gazzolo
2579—Lowenthal vs Surety, &c, Co
4276—Cavanaugh vs Thorn
2412—Hamilton ve Hamilton
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4588.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens in 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Leave grant.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Morris Faitlk
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
15237—Kushner vs 14356—Uhlfelder vs Hart
M. Zimmerman Co
16211—Frey vs Ruland 13786—Bowman vs Clark

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

4449—Ray vs Singer
5358—Serrell vs Sachs
3787—Glenn va Met St Ry Co
14752—Silas ve Fong
5485—Shoreen ve Met St Ry
5522—Winch ve sama
5623—Tyrrell ve sama
5630—Keaworthy vs same
5678—Wormeer ve same
5683—Zimmer vs same
5702—Bayly vs same
4564—Tanenbaum vs Lipman
5710—Eppens, Smith & Co vs Welmann Co
Hart Fire Ins Co
5774—Steiner ve Wilkins
5779—Jansen vs Mock
5789—Same vs same
5793—Bachman ve Bauman
5808—Long ve Rosenthal
4771—Charliss vs Smith
3507—Hopkins vs Nat Surety Co
3508—Velbinger vs same
4726—Ezza vs Anglo-Swiss Cond Milk
3974—Weehawken

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Amsterdam Av. corner, near 89th; five-story double; store; price $60,000; mortgage $35,000.

Amsterdam Av., near 96th; five-story triple; stores; price $44,000; mortgage $25,000; rent $5,550.

Amsterdam Av., near 87th; two five-story double; stores; $77,000; mortgage $50,000; rent, $3,176.

Columbus Av., near 87th St.; five-story triple and store; price $45,000; mortgage $30,000.

Manhattan Av., above 116th; five-story double; price $45,000; mortgage $28,000; rent $4,728.

Morningside Av., near 116th St.; five-story double; price $40,000; mortgage $33,000; rent $4,500.

Lenox Av., near 132d; five-story double; stores; price $32,000; mortgage $20,000; rent $3,336.

64th St., near Columbus; double flat; extra wide; price $47,500; mortgage $27,500; rent $4,950.

84th St. near Columbus; five-story double; price $40,000; mortgage $25,500; rent $4,368.

91st St., near Amsterdam Av.; five-story double; price $37,000; mortgage $12,000; rent $3,950.

97th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story triple; price $45,000; mortgage $23,000; rent $3,640.

98th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $24,000; mortgage $17,000; rent $2,730.

99th St., near Central Park; five-story triple; price $35,500; mortgage $27,000; rent $4,156.

99th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $27,500; rent $2,832.

102d St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $25,000; mortgage $15,000; rent $2,640.

105th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $38,000; mortgage $23,000; rent $2,904.

112th St., near 8th Av.; five-story double; 33x100; price $47,000; mortgage $36,000; rent $5,200.

117th St., near 7th Av.; three modern double flats; price $93,000; mortgages $75,000; rent $10,500; excellent investment.

118th St.; near 8th Av.; five-story double; price $24,000; mortgage $18,000; rent $2,448.

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	Price.
42d, near 2d, 5 stories, 28x105	$25,500
49th, near 2d, 3 stories, 19x100, only	7,500
52d, near 2d, 4 stories, (superior)	12,500
58th, near 2d, 5 stories, (elegant,) only	18,000
63d, near 3d, superior double flat, 28x100	24,500
64th, near 3d, 4 stories, 25x102	15,500
75th, near Park, 5 stories, 27x100, only	30,000
75th, near 3d, 4-story double flat	13,000
82d, near Lexington, 5-story double, 26x102	27,500
86th, near Park, 4 stories, (inspect)	17,000
88th, near Park, 5 stories, triple, 26x100	23,500
89th, near Park, 5 stories, 26x100	27,500
101st, near 5th, 5 stories, 25x100	29,000
112th, near 3d, 5 stories, 26x100	24,500
113th, near 5th, 5 stories, 25x100	28,500
118th, near Park, 4 stories, (cheap)	12,500
120th, near Park, 4 stories, (bargain)	10,000
121st, near Madison, 4 stories, (inspect)	15,500
122d, near Madison, 5 stories, 27x100	26,500
123d, near Madison, 4 stories, 19x100, only	12,500
120th, near Madison, 5 stories, (elegant)	18,000
2d Av., near 42d, 4 stories, stores	14,500
Elizabeth St., 6-story tenement, 25x100	29,000
Madison St., near Market, 5 stories, 25x100	39,500
St. Mark's Place, near 3d, 5 stories, 26x120	65,000
22d, near 2d, 5-story triple, 25x100	27,500

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20% INVESTMENT.
We will sell 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue for the best offer; act promptly; two five-story flats, 25x90x100; rents never raised; $7,200 per year, should be $8,000; no vacancies; mortgaged $51,000 to run.
WORTHINGTON SCOTT & CO., Flatiron Bldg.

5 apartments on each floor, 6-story new apartment house; well located; price, $115,000; cash, $35,000; mortgage, $70,000 at 4½ per cent.; actual rentals, $13,350, all on yearly leases; not a vacancy; call and see us.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

BARGAINS IN DWELLINGS!

	Price.
19th, near Irving Place, 3 stories	$20,000
51st, near 3d Av., 3 stories, 19x100	11,500
75th, adjacent Lexington, 3 stories, 19x102	12,500
83d, near Park, 3 stories, 18x102	15,000
46th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100	13,000
123d, adjacent Madison, 3 stories, 20x100	12,500
Lexington, near 72d, 4 stories, (elegant)	18,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

CHEAPEST CORNERS!

	Price.
Chrystie St. corner, 6 stories, 26x75	$80,000
Eldridge St. corner, 5 stories, 20x75	30,000
2d Av. corner, 26x100, only	30,000
3d Av. corner, 5 stories, 26x90	36,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargain! 19th St., near Irving Place, 5-story elegant flat, 25x95; guaranteed rental $4,300; price $37,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

First Avenue, (eighties.)—Corner tenement, only $42,000; rare opportunity. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

24th, Near First Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $23,500; rents $2,560. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, (eighties, near Lexington.)—Modern double flat, $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., near 2d Av. — 2 5-story flats; 5 rooms and bath; each 43x92; goods terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Lexington Av. Corner, 5-story; 2 fam. on floor; stores; price, $22,000; bargain. near 110th St. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

A Big Snap.—Five-story modern triple flat, with large store, Amsterdam Av.; best section Washington Heights. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Five-story, 3-family flat, 100th St., near Madison Av.; price $28,000; rents $3,042. Richtmyer, & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

105th, Near Amsterdam.—Beautiful double; 30x100; rental, $4,100; $36,000. Louis Kempner, 231 West 116th.

48th, Near 8th.—50x100; two improved tenements; rentals, $7,200; $32,000 each. Kempner, 231 West 116th.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

24th St., near Broadway.—5,200 square feet; apartment or loft building opportunity; price, $139,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Choice location; handsome modern double; unraised rental $3,144; $20,000. Louis Kempner, 231 West 116th St.

First Av., Near 19th.—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Macdougal St., Near Spring.—Fourteen-room tenement, $35,000; rents $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 5-story; 10 families; 2 stores; price, $26,500; mtg. $19,000 at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

35th St., near 9th Av. 5-story; 20 families; 2 stores; good renter; pr., $24,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

26th St., west of 10th Av., south side, 25 by 98.9, four-story tenement, nil rented; price, $10,250. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

24th St., near 6th Av.—7,600 square feet; opportunity for loft building; price, $80,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Snap on 7th Av.—5-story double flat, with stores, for less than $30,000; act quick; it's a bargain. Robert Levers, 254 West 116th St.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $38,000; rents $4,150. Call, write, or telephone. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $40,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $4,476. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Tenement vicinity 6th Avenue, 23d.—Rent, $4,560; price, $44,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Avenue, (Harlem;) modern flat, hardwood, $36,000; very choice. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue, (nineties.)—Double flat, no heat, $25,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Flat near 59th St., 60x100; rents, $5,660; price, $52,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Adjoining 14th St.—Plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Cloth, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement; $14,500; rents $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small 9th Ward houses for sale from $7,000 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Five-story tenements in the 100's; rents, $3,100; price, $28,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Donhie flat, old, rent, $3,800; price, $34,000; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Plot below East 23d St., 49x98.9, $9,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Opportunity
FOUR STORY DWELLING,
West 77th St.,
Near Riverside Drive,
ASKING $30,000;
WANT BEST OFFER.
F. ZITTEL, 206 COLUMBUS AV.

Safe and Profitable Real Estate Investments.
Duane St., near West St. — 6-story business building, electric elevator, leased to one tenant; price, $16,000.
2nd Av., near 81st St. — Building covers entire lot, 25x104; leased to one tenant; price, $22,000.
124th St., near Lex. Av. — Private house, 3-sty. and basement, brownstone; price, $8,250; mtg., $7,000, 3 yrs.
2nd Av. and others, cold water flats; 106th St. Corners to 112th St., at bargain prices.
Any of the above and many others on very easy terms.
Owners' Realty Co., 1,287 Broadway.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.
186th Street near Amsterdam Ave.
CONVINCE YOURSELF OF A BARGAIN.
Three-story-and-basement brick and stone private houses, with all modern improvements. For rent at $50; caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 LIBERTY.

Attractive Bargains.
$29,250 Triple near 59th-Columbus Ave.
31,000 14-room triple flat, rent $3,500.
45,000 Double flat, 34 front, rent $5,100.
38,000 Double flat, 32 front, rent $4,150.
18,500 5-story with stores on Madison Ave.
44,000 5-story 33.4, Manhattan Ave., rent $4,800
40,000 Avenue double flat, 30 front, rent $4,500
Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

BROADWAY LOTS.
Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street.
Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.
A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price, $10,000. For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

A BEAUTIFUL WEST SIDE
residence for sale, No. 623 West 113th St., overlooking river and Riverside Drive. Last of row of five; built by day's work. Always open. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 W. 125th St., or your own broker.

ANXIOUS TO SELL
four-story 20 ft. dwelling in 80th St., near Columbus Av.; open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout; a bargain.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th.) 2d fl.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
WILLIAM R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section. 5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars.
Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Apartment Hotel,
Near Central Park West.
Price, $275,000.
Leased for 21 years at $18,000 net.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

7-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Price, $190,000; mortgage, $135,000; rents $18,100; every apartment rented, all on yearly leases. Owner will exchange.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

THIS CERTAINLY IS A BARGAIN.
Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Avenue; corner plot, 50x100; price, $10,500; won't be in the market long. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Owner leaving town will sell cheap a model dwelling, 71st St., east of Columbus Av.; 20x½ block; 4-story and basement; price, $35,000; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; 30 minutes Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Attorney.—Young, able, experienced; takes charge any kind of property; renting, collecting; saves you money in every way; lowest rates; honest work; references. Income, Box W 102 Times.

An Investment at a Speculator's Price.—54th St., east of 2d Av.; 5-story double flat; rent over $2,000; price, $18,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Chance for a Quick Turn.—10th St., east of 3d Av., 2 4-story buildings: 28 feet front; price, $28,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

20s—Apartment house, leased one tenant, thoroughly responsible; nets 5½ per cent. on equity $40,000; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

WEST 140TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
FIVE-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, 25x100;
RENT PER ANNUM, $3,300; PRICE LOW.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Bargain.
21-foot private house near Park in Eighties; 4 story; call, write, or telephone.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

Exceptional Chance.—Vicinity 125th St., Madison Av., 5-story double flat, 25x100; 5 rooms, bath; A1 condition; price, $19,500. M. Sugaman, 404 Lenox Av.

Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling, west side; price $22,500; only $2,500 cash required. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

A plot 75x200, ripe for improvements, suitable for stable, factory, or loft; west of 10th Av.; price low.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD.
20-foot Dwelling in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Ave., (46th,) 2d Fl.

7-story apartment hotel, west side; all rented; $15,540 guaranteed; price, $130,000; bargain for quick purchaser.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

5-story building on 16th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, fine and clear; price, $67,500; will take back mortgage.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

A Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive elevator apartment; 8th Avenue apartment, price $26,000, rents $2,880. Stookdals & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

Three-story brownstone house, 247 West 128th St.; modern improvements; four best lots in Rugby; sacrifice. W. O. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

Have cash purchaser for 5-story two or three family flats, east or west sides.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

19th St., Near 9th Av.—Cold-water flat; rents $1,600, price $14,500. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av. 'Phone 333—Morningside.

West 111th St., Near 8th Av.—33-foot 5-story tenement; rents $4,800, price $45,000. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

121st St., Near 8th Av.—5-story double, 27-foot front; price $28,000, rents over $3,200. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

West 40th St., Near 9th Av.—Double flat, 25-foot front; price $14,000, rents $1,600. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

$50,000 to loan on mortgages, Washington Heights property. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., near 142d St. 'Phone 333 Morningside.

For Sale.—A large private house, Harlem, at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Great Opportunity.—133d St., near Lenox, 25x100 each, 2 5-story double flats; 5 rooms, bath; $22,500 each. M. Sugaman, 404 Lenox Av.

Responsible tenants for 10-year leases of apartments and tenements. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

78th, near 1st Av.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 72d—Five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Av. "A," near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

Five-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water; open plumbing; rents, $2,550; price, $24,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Seventh Av.—Two five-story double flats, with stores; ranges, boilers; good condition; rents, $5,232; price, $52,000. Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

Plot 46x98.9, near 7th Av. and 30th; price, $41,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

7th Av. 25-foot flat, rent $3,000, $29,500; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Washington Heights.

DON'T WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investments. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 50 Pine St.

KING'S BRIDGE AV., NEAR 234TH ST.
Two-story and attic, on plot 50x100.
Price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500, 5 per cent.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Best Part on Heights.—3-5 story extra fine triple flats, built on four lots; actual rental, $14,280; price, $130,000; mortgage, $99,000, 3 years. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Elegant corner triple flat, 44 feet front by 101 on avenue; rental, $5,712; price, $53,500; mortgage, $4,200. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Tuesday, May 17th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
under the direction of PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee,
The following property, belonging to the ESTATE OF GEORGE KEMP, deceased.
TO BE SOLD IN THREE PARCELS.

PARCEL NUMBER ONE, comprising
5TH AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS., BEING
Nos. 641, 643, 645, 649 and 651 5th Avenue.
Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 East 50th St., and
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 East 49th St.
known as
The Buckingham Hotel,
The Belgravia Apartment House
and
No. 643 5th Ave. and No. 645 5th Ave.,
158 FT. 10 IN. ON 5TH AVENUE, 200 FT. ON 49TH ST., AND 208 FT. ON 50TH ST.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO, comprising
Nos. 720 and 722 5th Avenue, northwest corner 56th St.
50.5 ON 5TH AV., 100 FT. ON STREET; TWO 4-STORY PRIVATE HOUSES.

PARCEL NUMBER THREE, comprising
Nos. 576 and 578 5th Avenue, southwest corner 47th St,
50.5 ON 5TH AVENUE; 100 FT. ON STREET; 3 AND 4 STORY BUILDINGS.
Maps and information at the office of Evarts, Tracy & Sherman, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 52 Wall St.; John Larkin, attorney for Arthur Tryon Kemp and others, 44 Wall St.; Emmet & Robinson, attorneys for New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., Trustee, 52 Wall St.; the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and 532 Fifth Av., and the Referee, No. 68 William St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, Wednesday, April 27, noon.
EXECUTORS' SALE,
to close estate of Susan A. Valentine, Dec'd.
50 CHOICE LOTS,
Bainbridge and Briggs Aves. and 194th St.
NEAR RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS,
FORDHAM,
BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.
Lots ready for profitable improvement. Assessments for opening, grading, sewering Bainbridge Av. and 194th St. paid. Location very desirable.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST.
TERMS LIBERAL. SALE POSITIVE.
Send for maps and particulars to Salter and Steinkamp, Attorneys for Executors, 140 Nassau St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
will sell at auction at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, MONDAY, APRIL 25, noon.
7 LOTS, 183d ST.,
north side, 100 feet west of Jerome Ave., on grade, ripe for improvement.
TERMS LIBERAL. TITLE GUARANTEED.
Get maps and particulars from Stephen H. Keating, Attorney, 32 Nassau Street; or the auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
R. E. Simon, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell at public auction at 161 Broadway,
TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon,
to close the estate of George C. Edgar, Dec'd,
102 West 77th Street,
4-story dwelling with ext., on lot 18x102.2.
74 West 94th Street,
3-story dwelling, with ext., on lot 17x100.8½.
126 West 95th Street,
3-story dwelling on lot 15x100.8½.
For maps and particulars apply to Daniel Seymour, Att'y, 29 Wall St., or the Auctioneers, 158 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cort.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1904
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
4 VALUABLE LOTS
Southwest Corner
AMSTERDAM AVE. & 122d St
Also 4 choice lots, North Side
Central Park West, or 110th St
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 155 B'way.

Auction Sale—Tuesday, April 26th, twenty and one-half valuable lots, 150th-151st St., 7th-8th Av., in parcels to suit, easy terms; natural soil bottom. N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, 12 noon. Maps and particulars, L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Lawyers Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $4,000,000
The policy of the Company contains NO EXCEPTIONS AS TO LOSS FROM FIRE, EXPLOSION, RIOT, WAR, TORNADO, EARTHQUAKE, DEFECTS IN TITLE, OR ANY CAUSE WHATEVER.
This is the ONLY MORTGAGE COMPANY issuing such a policy.
47 LIBERTY STREET

TO PROPERTY OWNERS!
RUBERINE ROOF PAINT
FOR METAL ROOFS.
Standard for 13 years. Contains no tar, oils, or resin. Will not melt or crack. Fills up holes and crevices. Easily applied cold. We will apply it if desired. The best weather resistant made.
CONTRACTING DEPT.,
THE STANDARD COMPANY,
100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 318 Broadway.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT MORTGAGES: MANHATTAN-BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

American Roofing and Paint Co. roofs repaired, painted; guaranteed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

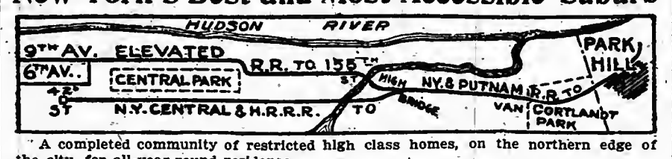
For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

A SUPERBLY FURNISHED floor for bachelor in elegant private residence; four doors west of Plaza Hotel. M. P. C., 1,364 Broadway.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located; comfortably furnished apartment to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PARK HILL
New York's Best and Most Accessible Suburb



A completed community of restricted high class homes, on the northern edge of the city, for all-year-round residence.
Situated on high ground, 325 feet above the Hudson, commanding a view of the river and Palisades for twenty miles. Sewers, water, gas, electricity throughout.
Better railroad and trolley service to Park Hill than to any other suburb about New York. Frequent trains during the day and every hour all night. Only half hour from 42d Street, 15 minutes from 155th Street. Low commutation rates.
No delays or accidents because of ice, fog, ferry, or bridge crush.
Building plots from $1,500 up. For book of 100 views, maps, and full information, call on
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 290 BROADWAY
Uptown Office, 503 Fifth Av., cor. 42d St. Park Hill Office, opp. Railroad Station

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
Building Lots For Sale
ON EASY TERMS.
No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR
27 Pine Street, New York.
or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tele., 2026—John, and 101—Larchmont.
Office on the property always open, Sundays and Holidays included.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.
Immediately, in the grounds of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, a fully furnished country seat, containing 20 rooms and 2 baths. Stable, with 10 stalls, six of them box stalls; 5 acres of land; coachman's cottage, containing range, bath, &c. Reached by either the Harlem River or the Putnam Railroads.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

S. EMBERSON
315 MADISON AVENUE
Offers for sale 20 acres fronting on the Hudson within the city limits, with riparian rights, at the greatest bargain ever before offered. Ons of 30 acres, with two houses and dock, 30 minutes out. All along the Hudson, elegant residences, beautiful cottages, sale and rent; farms, business property, building and factory sites, very cheap. Established 1860.

ANYWHERE
IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Farms, country seats, acreage; write stating your requirements, we can do the rest; we have a New York office, but ALSO OUR OWN Country offices; consequently can present properties direct to you with complete information better than any other real estate concern.
Cooley & West, Inc., Main Offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains, N. Y.

BIG BARGAINS.
Solidly built, eight-roomed new house, hardwood trim, half an hour out on Harlem Road; $5,500; worth $7,000. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

THE TREND IS NORTHWARD.
No ferries, comfortable rapid transit by Harlem Railway—if you want to procure a GOOD home, cash or easy terms, we can fix you. Let us try. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

MAMARONECK
LOTS $100
$5.00 MONTHLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. City improvements. Warranty Realty Co., 115 B'way

PORT CHESTER.
FORTY MINUTES OUT.
Fine residence, overlooking Sound; station, ½ mile; 2-3 acre; "uptodateness" throughout; quick sale, $8,500. Cootey & West White Plains.

MARBLE HILL, KING'S BRIDGE.
Dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; lot 50x100; garden, lawn; near trolley; price, $9,500; terms to suit. For particulars apply to ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Sacrifice to Close Estate.—Finest residential section in town, plot 135x420, fine large house, all improvements, stable, &c.; bargain for immediate cash purchaser. Ernest E. Carpenter, 2 Grand St., White Plains, N. Y.

Port Chester, N. Y., Near Rye.—To rent, furnished house, cottage, and stabling; $1,000 May to November; smaller house, same rental. William M. P., 154 Grace Church St.

At Larchmont.—For Rent—3-story cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths; fully furnished; stable and grounds, with fruit and shrubbery; corner Circle and Magnolia Av. Apply on premises.

City Island.—$300 season; magnificently located house, stable; will sell. W. H. Bard, 1 South 3d Av., Mt. Vernon.

10-room house, all improvements; lot 50x100; fine location; worth $7,000, take $4,750. W. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av., Mt. Vernon.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

MISFORTUNE COMPELS OWNER TO SACRIFICE.
HANDSOMELY APPOINTED HOME IN FLATBUSH. FEW AS MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED. BUILT BY DAYS WORK. ON FINE PLOT OF LAND.
DOORS, ALL VENEERED. ELEGANT FLOORS.
Fine work throughout. All guaranteed.
PRICE $9,250. WOULD COST $10,500 FOR A BUILDER TO BUILD.
TERMS, $1,000 CASH. REST MORTGAGE.
FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Adjoining Houses Costing $10,000 to $30,000. Near Schools, Churches, Stores. "L" Road and Trolleys. 20 minutes to the Bridge.
Detached. Frame and Stone. Containing Large Piazza. WIDE Hall. Library in Golden Oak, with Expensive Artistic Book Cases. BROAD Elegant Stair Landing. Large Sunny Dining Room to Antique Oak, Plate Shelf. Large Parlor. Six Bed Rooms. Tiled Bath. Parquet Floors. Rich Expensive Decorations. Steam Heat and many attractive appointments.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AVE.
Flatbush Av. car at Bridge. Sunday or any day.

ONLY 2 LEFT.
ORIGINALLY THERE WERE 70.
3-STORY & BASEMENT DWELLINGS,
Beautiful new brick and stone houses, containing all improvements known to the building trade, situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.;
21 MINUTES TO PARK ROW
by ths elevated; convenient to all bridges and ferries; property restricted to privats dwellings. Apply
W. A. A. BROWN, BUILDER.
542 FLATBUSH AV., OR ON PREMISES.

FLATBUSH—SACRIFICE.
75 Lenox Road, near Flatbush Av., one of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 4 horses; house cost about $30,000, land worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 309 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BARGAIN IN FLATBUSH HOME.
$5,500.
Near Flatbush Av. and L road.
FINE GROUNDS AND GARDEN.
Eight fine rooms and bath; front and back stairs; quartered oak trim; newly and handsomely decorated.
MUST BE SOLD THIS MONTH.
CAN BE SEEN ANY TIME; KEYS WITH C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

Eight four-story double brick, cold water flats, in A1 condition; one block from "L" station; 15 minutes from New York City Hall; water, tubs, toilet, and gas for each family; rents, $1,128 each; price, $10,000 each; 1st mortgage $6,000 each, 2d mortgage $1,000 each, both at 6% interest. Might exchange. STOKES & KNOWLES,
78 BROADWAY - - BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS $200.
Few higher; closing estate; quarter their value; all improvements; 4 cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

At Bay Ridge, 86th St., near 2d Av., Brooklyn, A modern house, containing 14 rooms, two bathrooms, in perfect sanitary condition; stable, with accommodation for man. Apply Archibald Montgomery, 59 East 9th St., Manhattan.

Just what you're looking for; beautiful 2-family stone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; newly and handsomely decorated; price, $6,750; don't delay; rare chance. KETCHAM BROTHERS, 129 Ralph Av.

BOROUGH PARK.
Three lots on an A1 thoroughfare at a sacrifice for almost half their value. F. H., Box 1,084 Times.

$750 cash; price $6,250—Splendid 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling; excellent condition; near Prospect Park. 9-7
THOMAS ROSECRANS, 315 SEVENTH AV.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE



Buy or Rent a GRANTWOOD HOME as you please.
Buy—and you'll make a splendid investment.
Rent—and it won't be long before you buy.
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(Opposite Grant's Tomb.)
Presents unusual attractions to home seekers. 270 ft. above the River insures a beautiful view of the Hudson and New York City, and a healthy climate. Rents $25 to $35 monthly, or houses can be purchased on rental basis.
Free transportation via Franklin, 42nd and 130th St. Ferries and Trolleys. Also illustrated booklet sent on request.
Phone 1847 Mad.—Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co.,—1133 B'way.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BARGAINS
FOR PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS
IN BRONX REAL ESTATE.
Five story corner triple flat, 26x98, 14 rooms; price, $34,000; $8,000 cash, balance on mortgage; rents $3,900.
Five story double flat, ten rooms; price, $22,000; mortgage, $15,000; $4,000 cash, balances on two mortgages; rents $2,360.
Four story, brick flat, on good avenue, 24x80x100; eight rooms on floor; price, $15,000; mortgage $10,000; can exchange for small property.
Five three-family frame house, near Rapid Transit station and Prospect Av.; price, each, $7,800; mortgage $5,000.
Two-family brick, modern house, fine location; price $3,500; mortgage $6,500; very easy terms.
Two-family frame house; price $5,500; mortgage $3,000; can sell at $600 cash, balance on very easy terms.
W. F. A. KURZ.
608 East 156th St., near Courtlandt Av.

Great Bargain.—A magnificent plot of eight acres, with large frontage on Westchester Creek; eleven greenhouses, dwelling, outbuildings, windmill; splendid site for institution, florists, or other business purposes; will divide to suit purchaser; all for $35,000; accommodating terms. N. Frank Vought Co., 112 West 42d St.

Avenue corner, 6-story, 4 stores, $37,500.
5-story avenue triple, opposite Park, $24,500.
5-story double 5-room flat, $19,500.
4-story double flat, Willis Av., $4,800.
2-family dwelling, 25x100, improvements, $3,500.
7-room dwelling, 25x120; price, $2,100.
ULLMAN, 502 Willis

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS, $60 TO $80.

61-69 East 86th St.
near Madison Av.

All night Elevator service. Superintendent on premises. References required.

BERKELEY ARMS,
No. 330 West 95th Street.
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms. Telephone in each apartment. Rent $600 per annum and up. Can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone 4174 River.

THE MESTANIQUE,
688 EAST 138TH ST.,
is across the river, but it is nearer the City Hall than much of Harlem. Less than a block from elevated station. The conveniences and luxuries of a west side apartment at
2-3 THE RENTS.
Steam heat; day and night elevator service; private telephone in every apartment; gas ranges; special features insure safety in case of fire.
4 rooms and bath.....$22, $23, $24
6 rooms and bath.....$28, $30, $32
8 rooms and 2 baths.....$38 and $40
Manager on premises.

The ROBERT and MILLARD
14 to 22 West 107th St.,
Bet. Manhattan Av. and Central Park West.
NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.
Overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.
Many new improvements and innovations not found in other houses. Accessible to every mode of travel. Uniformed hall attendance.
Suites of 4, 5 & 8 Rooms; shower bath; 2 toilets.
RENTS $480 TO $1,200.
R. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

Washington Square,
82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE,
BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

THE BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one to three baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3455—RIVERSIDE.

DE PEYSTER
AND
THE MUMFORD,
529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

THE GARDEN COURTS,
118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.
Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements, desirable and convenient to locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

KENDAL COURT,
517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 TO $70 MONTHLY. Sup't. on premises.

HAROLD,
NORTHWEST COR. MANHATTAN AVE. AND 113TH ST.
Modern 7-story fireproof building; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; marble bath; day and night elevator service; uniformed attendants; long-distance telephone in apartments; all latest improvements; rents, $38 to $40.
TWO CHANCES.
100 Convent Av., corner of 146th St., handsome apartment, 7 rooms and bath, every improvement; $50.
2,337 Broadway, near 85th St., 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements; rent $40.
Agents, POCHER & CO.,
Telephone, 0140—38. 40 West 34th St.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
New elevator apartment house, 4, 5, 6 & 7 rooms and tiled baths, with showers; electric lights; telephone in each apartment; mail chute; all-night elevator service; moderate rents.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $800 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

"TREVILLYAN"
136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lights; telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

ST. CHARLES,
24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

"MOUNT MORRIS COURT,"
COR. MT. MORRIS PARK WEST & 122D
Elegantly located seven and eight room apartments; all modern improvements; night elevator service; telephones; opposite Park; southern exposure. Superintendent.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $60. Superintendent.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

HANKINSON,
CARPET CLEANSING,
520 EAST 134TH ST. 'PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

ELSINORE APTS.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Six large, all light rooms.....$40
Seven large, all light rooms.....$50, $55
Elevator, hall service, telephone and electric light.
504 West 151st Street. Tel. 1109 Morningside.

THE CONCORD APARTMENTS.
Six very large rooms, first floor.....$50
Seven, eight rooms, other floors.....$45-$55
Elevator, hall service; all modern improvements.
102 West 61st St. Tel. 1446 Columbus.

SEVEN ROOMS $40.00 AND $47.50.
ANDERSON,
45 WEST 125TH ST.

39-43 27th St., East.—Fireproof apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath, equipped with up-to-date improvements for comfort and convenience; private telephones; all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

LARGE LIGHT OFFICES
ALSO SMALL OFFICES, STORES AND LOFTS
OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
READY MAY 1.
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES
Also small offices, store, and lofts.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
32 UNION SQUARE, NEAR 16TH ST.
READY MAY 1.
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or G. H. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

OFFICES TO LET
TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman Street,
119 to 129 Nassau Street.
RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent,
ON PREMISES.

OFFICES & STUDIOS.
New absolutely fireproof building,
24 & 26 EAST 21ST STREET,
near Broadway.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail-chute, and all modern improvements. Ready for occupancy May 1st. Apply on premises.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL.
RENTS REASONABLE.
NEW BUILDINGS.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

27 EAST 22d ST.
SHOW ROOM,
OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
RENTS $20 AND UP.

STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT, 25 x 92;
NEW BUILDING.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

ELEGANT LIGHT STORE,
24 East 21st Street, near Broadway.
Absolutely fireproof office building, large basement, reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

BROADWAY ARCADE,
Broadway, corner 65th St.
FLOORS, ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT,
STUDIOS and ELECTRIC LIGHT;
OFFICES: MODERATE RENTS.
Transfer point of all car lines.
"L" station and new subway.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x60; large show window; separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,200; three offices or rooms, $50, $40, $35; suitable any business; studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40.

On West 23d St., Nos. 240-242, large extra light double STORE in the office building of J. W. Cushman & Co.; open plumbing, steam heat, electric elevators in building; front is handsomely finished with solid mahogany and plate glass; will be vacant May 1; rent $5,000. J. W. Cushman & Co., on premises.

309 COLUMBUS AVENUE.
Large store, 32x90; extra high ceilings.
FINE SHOW WINDOWS.
Best of location; newly and leased to
HIGH GRADE BUSINESS
on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

N. E. Cor. 34th St. and Lexington Av.—Corner store on parlor floor; large show windows; suitable for ladies' tailor or kindred business; also store facing on 34th St.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

FACTORY BUILDING,
West 32d St., 75x98.9, for a term of years;
$3,000 per annum and taxes.
MOORE BROTHERS,
1,904 Broadway, near 63d St. Tel. 2,122 Columbus.

Offices to let;
52-54 New St., close to Stock, Consolidated, and Produce Exchanges;
steam heat; rents, $80 up.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,
near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR TEATCRAFT & CO., 10 West 42d St.

5th Av., 127, next to Lord & Taylor's.—Store and basement; $2,000 a year; entire 3d floor, $900; possession May 1. Inquire next door. Sittenham.

OFFICES; GOOD LIGHT.
Offices, $240, $330, $420 yearly; also Suites, 1,000, 3,000 feet, twelve stories; moderate rents; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty St.

78 West 46th St., cor. 6th Av.
3 floors over store,
suitable for light business, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

A five-story loft building, 317 West 64th, now occupied by Buckley's Hod Elevators, to rent at $1,200; good light. See P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway, near 64th.

William, 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the handsome new building; elevator, steam; splendid light; reasonable rent; also basement.

403-7 East 23d—Fine loft to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner on premises.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

STORE, 281 10TH AV.,
with large show window, $40.
MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Store, suitable for any business, from $25 to $80 per month. MOORE BROS., 1,904 Broadway, near 63d St.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; rents, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, prominent corner, Herald Square, 34, 36, 38, 2 entire buildings, 5th Av.; 21-year lease given. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Wanted—Corner stores and good business properties, all locations. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Corner stores to let, West side, $240 per year up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

A private office or deskroom to sub-let. Room 211 Central Bank Bldg., 320 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

At a Reduced Rental.
On Murray Hill, a very desirable, medium-sized American basement dwelling, fully furnished; modern throughout; immediate possession.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 47TH ST.)

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

235 West 137th St.—A five-story American basement dwelling, 16 rooms, two baths; absolutely new; will decorate to suit tenant; $1,500 per year; bargain. Gordon S. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

44th St., B'way and 6th Ave.
3-story residence $1,600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

48th St., 169 West.—4-story brownstone, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500; very desirably located. Rastus S. Ransom, 128 Broadway.

Attractive residence ready for occupancy.—Carefully shown 167 West 93d. TREACY, Agent, 1,929 Broadway.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 70th St.—Three-story and basement; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story butler's pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St. 2-3-4-5 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; also good physician's office.

100 West 119th St.—To sublet at low rental, exceptionally cheerful apartment; 6 rooms; 1 alcove room, bath; all bright; all-night elevator.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; latest improvements; cheap. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

Apartment, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, modern improvements, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Rutherford apartments; elevator; hall service; phone; four large rooms, bath. 208 East 17th, janitor.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

52d St., 110 East.—Flats of 4 rooms and bath; rents $21 and $22.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Isaac H. Clothier Takes Twenty-third Street Building in Another Big Trade—Fifth Avenue Corner Sold—Dyckman Tract Plots Change Hands—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia has bought from Louis and Samuel Sachs, through Brokere Charles E. Schuyler & Co. and H. J. Sachs, the Jefferson Building, a twelve-story office and loft structure at 119 and 121 West Twenty-third Street, running through to 112 and 114 West Twenty-fourth Street, on a plot 50 by 197.6. Mr. Clothier gives in part payment the vacant block front on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, 191.10 by 200, and the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, extending through from Broadway to Wadsworth Avenue. The latter plot has frontages of 78 feet on Broadway, 75 feet on Wadeworth Avenue, and 41.6 feet on the street. The aggregate value of the properties involved in the trade is said to he $1,250,000. This le the third large transaction of this sort in which Mr. Clothier has engaged within the last two months, in each instance giving some of his vacant holdings in exchange for improved property. The aggregate value of the three parcels thus acquired by Mr. Clothier is over $2,000,000—the two other properties being the Euclid Hall apartment houee, at Broadway, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, and the twelve-story building 198 Broadway. Charles E. Schuyler & Co., who were interested as brokers in the trade closed yeeterday, also put through the deal for 198 Broadway.

Sale of Fifth Avenue Corner.

Archibald D. Russell and Percy R. Pyne have sold the building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, diagonally opposite the Union League Club. The building is seven etories in height and stands on a plot 49.5 by 100. Nothing definite as to the identity of the buyer could be learned yesterday. With the exception of the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, the rest of this block front on the west aide of Fifth Avenue is owned by F. V. and J. H. Burton, who, however, are believed to have no connection with the present transaction. It was intimated the purchaeers are Black, Starr & Froet, who are the tenants of the lower part of the building, but the moat that could be gathered relative to this possibility was a statement from Mr. Frost that he knew nothing about it. The lease held by Blaok, Starr & Froet has several years yet to run.

New Building on 25th Street.

The Benoit Realty Company will erect a ten-story loft building at 137 and 139 East Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 138 East Twenty-sixth Street, a plot which it has just purchased from Frank and Charlotte Lugar.

Deals in the Dyckman Tract.

Dowd & Masten have sold the northeast corner of Tenth Avenne and Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 by 99.11.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Ormiston & McCormack to John Laue the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100 by 100.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co. have sold to Henry W. Smith 53 St. Nicholas Place, a four-story dwelling, 17 by 74.8.

Max Marx has sold through Samuel Bloch, to Caroline Weber, 364 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story flat, 20.2 by 85; also, to Clarence A. Parsons, 415 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, 21 by 99.11.

H. S. Taylor has sold for Norton & Dalton to Herman Hohne 444 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 99.8. This completes the sale of a row of housee built by Norton & Dalton.

Bank Property Transferred.

The property 29 Wall Street, together with an interior lot, was traneferred yeeterday by the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank to the Mechanics' National Bank. The conveyance is incidental to the recent consolidation of these two institutions. At the Mechanics' National Bank it was said yeeterday that there is as yet no plan for erecting a new building at No. 29, although eome connection between the two structures may be eetablished.

Operators Sell on 109th Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Friedman & Feinberg the plot on the north eide of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 100.11; also, to Abraham L. Beckhardt, 220 and 222 West Thirteenth Street, old buildings, 40 by 89 and irregular.

Levy Brothers have sold for Carinue F. Bogart 106 and 108 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 99.11.

Grossman & Passon have sold to Isaac Rubin the apartment houee 43 and 45 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, which they bought recently from the Harriet estate.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold through Arnold & Byrne this five-story apartment house 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, on lot 33 by 100, to Albert Cannatti.

Arnold Kaiser has sold 2,852 and 2,854 Eighth Avenue, northeaet corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, two five-story flats, 49.11 by 100.

West Street Corner Changes Hands.

The northeast corner of West and Jane Streets, a plot 65.7 by 135 by 65.2 by 130, with old buildings, now used ae a coal-yard, has been eold. Title to the property stands in the name of M. H. Wench, who acquired it in 1868.

Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

S. H. Raphael of the firm of J. Pawel & Co. has sold for Charlee and William Laue the eouthwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 50 by 100, to a builder, who will erect a six-story apartment house on the property.

J. Chankin hae sold for Cohen & Glauber to Dr. S. Silberg the five-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Isaac Dreyfus has sold to Schuyler Hamilton, through F. T. Barry, 736 Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 75.

H. Salzman has sold to E. Weise the seven-story tenement 321 East One Hundred and First Street, on lot 28.6 by 100.

Lenz & Randon have sold for a client to John A. Baumann the four-story double flat 330 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Laurence M. D. McGuire has sold 230 East Fifty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling.

Deal for Avenue B Corner.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Stoloff & Kronovat 215 and 217 Avenue B and 603 East Thirteenth Street, being the northeast corner, three five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 98.

Sturtz & Gibbons have sold for George Williams and G. M. Sardi reapectively 16 and 18 King Street, two three-story dwellings, 42 by 75.

Sforza & Kiernan have sold for Bullowa & Bullowa 100 Mott Street, five-story and rear tenemente, on lot 25 by 100.

West Twenty-third Street Lease.

Louis Schrag has leased the five-story business building 156 Weet Twenty-third Street for the Yard estate to Benedict & Macfarland.

Bronx Deal on Third Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for G. Julia Ashwell the southwest corner of Third Avenue and St. Paul's Place, 22 by 134.

Simon Fine has sold for Marcus Nathan 2,021 Fulton Avenne, a two-story building, 18 by 88.

Gustave Galleki has bought through Herzog & Cohen 660 and 664 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, two five-story flats, each 27 by 100.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for Albert Lum to a Mrs. Boyle 682 East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, a two-family house.

Purchase in Brownsville.

Aaron Morgenstern has bought from Max Greenfeld the three-story flat and store 347 Watkin Street, Brownsville.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

Buyer for 45th Street House.

J. B. Theiss sold for Charles S. Faulkner to James J. Doyle 137 East Forty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling. The buyer will occupy the house after alterations have been made.

Thomas Capek & Co. have sold for John Wynne 307 East Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100. The same firm also represented the Bohemian American Real Estate Association, recent buyers of the four five-story double flats 527 to 533 East Seventy-second Street.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for William W. Penfield the three-story dwelling 89 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

C. Arthur Arnstein, as attorney, has sold the five-story flat 302 Weat One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The property sold by Duff & Conger to Jane M. Germond is 341 and 343 East Sixty-fifth Street, not 431 and 433, as previously reported.

S. H. Frankenheimer and L. Harris have sold for S. Holoher to S. Levenson the five-story flat 97½ Seventh Street, 19 by 98.

E. T. Kingsley of the office of Charles E. Durose has sold for Louis S. Barnard, to Hyman B. Goldberg, 202, 204, 206, and 208 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, four three-story brownstone private houses, each on lot 16.8 by 100.11.

Levy Brothers have sold 106 and 108 Weet One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story triple tenement. 56.6 by 99.11, for a client.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Seventy-seventh Street, 102 West, south side, 25 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, three-story dwelling, with extension.

Ninety-fourth Street, 74 West, south side, 125 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story dwelling, with extension.

Ninety-fifth Street, 128 West, south side, 286 feet west of Columbus Avenne, 15 by 100.8, three-story brick and brownstone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer.

Eighteth Street, 208 West, south side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale. David R. Daly, referee; due on judgment, $5,456; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Twenty-second Street, 409 West, north side, 66.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Moy, referee; due on judgment, $15,064.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 117 West, north side, 213 feet west of Lenox Avenne, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, M. A. C. Levy, referee; due on judgment, $18,051.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 331 and 333 East One Hundred and Second Street, for a one-story brick storage building and stable, $5,000; Herman Brothers of Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owners; O. Reissmann of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 302 West One Hnndred and Twentieth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 25 by 98.3; J. Butler of 230 West Seventy-second Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 94 and 96 Bayard Street, and 71½ Mulberry Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 22 by 5.6; J. Lippman of 8 Chrystie Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $500.

Clay Avenue, west side, 789 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 52.6; Joseph L. Davis of 524 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; Gustave Schwarzler of 564 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $4,700.

Alterations.

No. 132 West Eighty-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. G. Keeley of 113 West Eighty-third Street, owner; J. A. Davidson of 46 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 353 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; M. Lorrits, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $1,250.

No. 366 Sixth Avenne, to four-story brick offices and store; J. L. Pons, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 368 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; H. Harris of 138 Fourth Avenue, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 460 and 462 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel and stores; L. Buehler, premises, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 532 Water Street, to a five-story brick shop and stores; L. Smith of 338 Madison Street, owner; Jas. Brown, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 103 Waverley Place, to an eight and nine story brick hotel; F. D. Fricke of 108 West Twelfth Street, owner; H. A. Koelbie of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 41 West Ninety-seventh Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Mrs. A. A. Murray, premises, owner; C. James & Co. of 2,440 Broadway, architects; cost, $285.

Nos. 546 and 548 West Twenty-eighth Street, to two three-story brick offices and workshop; J. McDonald, premises, owner; J. Hooper of 462 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 119 East Seventieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. T. Kelly of 34 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; G. E. Gage of 8 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,000.

East 24th Street, south side, 244 feet north of Boston Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame shop and dwelling, 20 by 28; Mrs. Allen A. Crowley, premises, owner; Louis C. Dennis of 15 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, April 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 121st St, 100.11x100; J. A. Townsend to Elias Rosenthal (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 121st St, 100.11x100; Elias Rosenthal to Harry Shwitzer, (mtgs $61,000,) other consideration and 100
ATTORNEY ST, 155 and 157, w s, 50x100; George Hornberger to John Brown and another, (mtg $42,000) ..... Nom.
AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 168th St, 25x95; Terrence F. Carroll to Lizzie D. Gerleit, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100
AVENUE B, s w s, 130.6 ft s w of Cliff St, runs s w 100 x s e 19.8 x s 100 x n w 18; Avenue B, w s, 130.0 ft s w of Cliff St, runs e — x s 19.6 x w — x n 19.6; Aunie M. Knobloch and another to Mary J Milks, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100
AVENUE B, n e corner of 10th St, 33x105, Unionport; Frederick Doerr to Anne Doerr, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.
AVENUE D, s e, 21x82; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Simon Steingut, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
BROOK AV, s w corner of 147th St, 25x90; Lena Hussen to Alex J. Silverman, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
BROOK AV, s e corner of 134th St, 100x24.11; Hermann Junker to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100
CANNON ST, s e, 150 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; William Bachrach and another to Frank Hillman and another, (mtgs $34,575.10) 100
CONVENT AV, w s, 18.11 ft n of 146th St, 16x75; William S. Hess to Charles H. Van Deventer, trustee, (mtg $6,000) 15,500
CROTONA PARK NORTH, n e corner of 175th St, 17.7x99.3x17.7x101.8; Lottie G. Greene to Emma N. Polak, (mtg $6,250,) other consideration and 100
DELANCEY ST, 122, n s, 25x100; Max Goldberg and another to Isaac Rauben, (mtg $23,800,) other consideration and 100
EDGECOMBE AV, 201, w s, 16.8x100; William Hoegg to Mary A. Nally, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.
FORSYTH ST, e s, 150 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Edward Swann to Mary Weiser, quitclaim ..... Nom.
FRANKLIN ST, 84, n s, 25x100.5x26x100.4; Caroline C. Barnes and others to Fidelity Trust Company, trustees, trust deed ..... Nom.
GRAND ST, 430 and 432, n s, 35.5x90; Emma L. Holly to Henry H. Holly and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.
LAFAYETTE AV, n e corner of Hunt's Point Road, 139.9x100x156.4x101.4; Hunt's Point Road, e s, 102.9 ft n of Lafayette Av, 51.4x122.1x50x110.4; James G. Dunn to Marie T. Dunn, (mtg $7,000) 100
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, runs n 100.11 x e 99 x s 19.11 x w 37.4 x s 81 x w 61.8; Fulton McMahon to Joseph Dorf and another, (mtg $78,000,) other consideration and 100
LEXINGTON AV, 366, w s, 19.9x68; Elizabeth Bowne to Clara Charlesworth, other consideration and 100
LOT 112, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, Van Nest; Clara Grumbacher to Frank A. Bogen 450
LOT 282, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary Cannon ..... Nom.
LOT 542, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Winifred V. Nunaver ..... Nom.
LOT 37, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Giuseppe Papa ..... Nom.
LOT 36, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Carmine Ianaro ..... Nom.
LOTS 109 and 110, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to Lorenzo Rinaldi ..... Nom.
MADISON AV, s w corner of 100th St, 50x100; William Laue to Hyman Rosensohn, (mtg $41,000) ..... Nom.
OGDEN AV, w s, 180 ft s of 164th St, 25x100; Joseph H. Jones to Ann M. Milner (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100
OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 130th St, runs s 100 x s 14.8 x s w 13.8 x w 93.11 x n 31.9; William R. Peters to Henry F. Smith ..... Nom.
PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 90x25; Newman Dube to Samuel Sunkin and another, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and 100
PARK AV, n w corner of Ittner Place, 102x90; Victoria D. Andre to Philipp Holing, correction deed ..... Nom.
PARK AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.10x100; Louis Lese to E. Baer and another, ½ part, all title, (mtgs $46,000) ..... Nom.
PRINCE ST, 49 and 51, n s, 50x30x44.8x80; Tiffany & Co. to David Kidansky and another ..... Nom.
PRINCE ST, 49 and 51, n s, 50x30x44.8x80; David Kidansky and another to Pasquale Lauria and others, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.
ROCK ST, n s, 75 ft e of Cornell Place, 25x100; Robert T. While to Joseph Clark ..... Nom.
RUTGERS PLACE, 14, e s, 25.7x126.6x25.7x127; Samuel Harris and another to Benjamin Levy, (mtg $43,000,) other consideration and 100
RUTGERS PLACE, 22, e s, 257.3 ft e of Jefferson St, 25.10x124.10; Samuel Harris to Julius Solomon, ½ part, all title, (mtg $43,000) 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 126th St, 68.4x105x111x100; Peter T. Barlow to William E. Callender, (mtg $185,000) ..... Nom.
WALL ST, 29, s w s, runs w 81x s w 57.9 x s e 19.8x s w 17.6x s e 11.4x n e 71.10; interior 10, 57.9 ft s w of Wall St, in rear of above, runs s w 9.1x s e 17.6x n e 3.1x n w 16.10; the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank to the Mechanics' National Bank, other consideration and 100
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 29.5x98.11x43.8x100; Henry Korn and another to Jacob Leitner, (mtgs $42,000,) other consideration and 100
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Wendover Av, 29.5x98.11x43.8x100; Jacob Leitner to Heyman Harris, (mtgs $42,000,) other consideration and 100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 140 ft s of 171st St, 100x140.6x100x140.6; Marie A. O'Brien to August Jacob, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 65.2 ft n of 184th St, 80.1x83.1x30x85.5; Harlem Savings Bank to Jeremiah Mliman, other consideration and 100
WEST END AV, 588, w s, 16x100; Celia Meinhard to Alice C. Bradley, (mtg $13,000) 100
WILLOW LANE, s e corner of street, (43 ft wide,) 25x50, Westchester; Peter Doelger to Clara Miller and another ..... Nom.
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 181st St, 25x141; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Victor E. Block, (mtg $2,000) 1,569
1ST AV, s w corner 2d St, 50x100; Eva Wortmann to Bernard Heller and another, all title ..... Nom.
1ST AV, s w corner of 2d St, 50x100; Bernard Heller and another to Engel-Heller Company, (mtg $70,000) ..... Nom.
1ST AV, s w corner of 2d St, 50x100; Engel-Heller Company to Herman Fiebter (mtg $74,000), other consideration and 100
2D ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 50x100, Westchester; Matthew Colford to Frank Gass, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.
5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 49.11x100; Leopold Barth and another to Henry Winslburgh, (mtg $54,000) ..... Nom.
8TH AV, w s, 2,881.6 ft s of 25x84; Maria W. Alexander to Casper Levy, (mtgs $34,000,) other consideration and 100
8TH AV, s e corner of 153d St, 99.11x100; Mary Maloney to Annie Case, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
8TH AV, n w corner of 142d St, 49.11x100; Isaac Helfer to Charles J. Kroehle, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.
12TH ST, 626 East, 16x103.3; Elias Kempner to David B. Cohen, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.
21ST ST, 120 West, 23x½ block; Frederike Newman, individually and as executor, to Sophie Mayer, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
26TH ST, 138 East, runs s 197.6x w 46x n 78.9x e 21x n 118.9x e 25; Frank Lugar to Benoit Realty Company (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.
34TH ST, 3 East, 25x98.9; Allen W. Evarts, trustee, to Wallingford Realty Company 500
43D ST, 127, 129, 131, and 135 West, 103.8x100.5; Robert H. Spalding to B. B. Hannis, 1-10 part ..... Nom.
43D ST, 127, 129, 131, and 135 West, 103.8x100.5; Robert H. Spalding to Frank K. Spalding, 1-10 part ..... Nom.
45TH ST, 329 East, 25x100.5; Rose T. Levison to Isaac Nagel, (mtg $12,750) other consideration and 100
45TH ST, s s, 325.6 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6x100.5; Charles Stumpf to Robert W. B. Elliott, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
46TH ST, n s, 333.4 ft w of 5th Av, 20.10x100.5; John D. Prince to Mary Humphreys ..... Nom.
47TH ST, 440 to 444 West, 75x100.5; Morris Steinbock to William N. Hencke, other consideration and 100
47TH ST,

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Sunday night, 28th St., female fox terrier; one side of head black, black spot on back; name Trixie; reward. Schmidt, 229 East 26th St.

Lost.—Lady's gold watch and chain foh, open face; monogram "S. O. S." Reward, no questions asked, Room 140, 38 Park Row.

Lost.—Silver watch, Monday, April 11; $5 reward. Address Lost and Found Dept., Teachers College, West 120th St.

Lost—Pearl cluster pin. Liberal reward for return to Oliver T. Johnson, Seligman & Co., Mills Building.

Lost.—Certificates No. 53,289—100 shares, and 90,062—50 shares, common stock C., M. & St. Paul R. R.

Lost.—8th Av. car, gold watch chain, 13th., afternoon; reward. Monnet, 463 West Broadway.

Lost.—Saturday A. M., lady's gold watch; monogram "H. L. B.;" reward. 107 East 24th St.

Lost—April 11, lady's gold watch; mark "A. S.;" liberal reward. Mrs. Mairs, 163 Madison Av.

Lost—Brindle white and bull, screw tail; ears cut; $5 reward. 225 Lexington Av.

Watch and Chain, with Masonic emblem, on 4th Av. car, between 14th, 34th Sts., about 8 P. M., Saturday; no questions asked. Return to F. H. Brandt, 108 University Place.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readere in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisemente. All information will be treated confidentially.

21st St., 5 West, Near 5th Av.—The Madison; under new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone, transients and table boarders accommodated; homs comforts; private baths.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 16 East.—(Central,) large, handsome room, (2d;) private bath; good accommodations; references; board.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; location and table excellent; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

55th, 71 West.—Handsome large and small rooms with bath; table board; references exchanged.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone, 568S—38th.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

58th St., 50 East.—Very desirable second floor front hallroom, with board; also ready to make arrangements for Fall and Winter large rooms; refined people only; reference.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful room; superior table; references given and required.

80th St., 141 West.—Large, nicely furnished front room; excellent table; reasonable rates; reference.

122d St., 223 West.—Large front room, with board; in private family; gentleman or couple.

Madison Av., 122—Pleasant third floor corner room, with board; Summer prices; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th St., 32 West.—Elegant parlors; also large and small rooms; moderate prices.

55th St., 138 East.—Comfortably furnished large parlor; porcelain bath.

81st St., 138 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; near "L" station; Doctor's office—waiting room.

Lexington Av., 73.—Very desirable large front room, with alcove, bath; rent reasonable.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Stenographer.—Must be experienced and competent and able to translate Spanish; also German stenographer understanding bookkeeping. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Graduate nurses at once for a private pavilion of a large New York hospital; compensation liberal. Address Hospital, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Awning operators and bladers at Wanamaker's. Apply 760 Broadway, 3d floor, between 9 and 11 A. M.

Wanted—At once, good sewers and operators; come prepared for work. Wanamaker's French Dressmaking Salons, 5th floor.

Males.

Boy Wanted.—Bright boy about 14 or 15 years old in the office of a large manufacturing company. Address, stating age, P. O. Box 2,132, N. Y.

Packers.—Siegel-Cooper Co. require experienced express and freight packers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel-Cooper Co. require the services of young men for clerical work in their mail order department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Three young men (college graduates preferred) are offered class instruction gratis in the business of life assurance by one of the largest institutions; a rare opportunity for those desiring to enter the business. Apply, between 12 and 1, to George W. Johnston, 258 Broadway.

Wanted—Head trimmer for men's clothing by a leading clothing house making high-grade goods; only first-class men need apply, who have had similar positions and can show best of references; must be able to reorganize and systematize department. Apply, by letter only, giving full details. Address in confidence, Trimmer, Box 148 Times.

Wanted—Private secretary; skilled stenographer and typewriter, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and business affairs; neat appearance; good education. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, U., Box 157 Times.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Bright boy for office work; salary to start, $3; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, A. Z., Box 1,234 Times, Harlem Office.

Wanted.—Man and wife; man as butler or useful man in house and about place, woman as laundress or assistant in up stairs work. Apply 9 and 6 o'clock af 40 East 36th St.

Wanted—Insurance men, who can give satisfaction, can secure excellent contract with drawing account. Germania Life, home office, 20 Nassau St.

Wanted—Switchmen.—Steam railroad; ten or twelve wanted for points away from New York; permanent employment. Switch, Box 156 Times.

Wanted—Salesman and window trimmer; experienced; refer to former position. Address Outfitter, 153 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Companion.—Protestant young woman desires position as useful companion to an invalid; two years' reference from former employer. L. L., 1,364 Broadway.

Companion, &c.—American; useful companion and seamstress; experienced in nursing; refined Christian family. E. H., 390 Amsterdam Av.

Cook, Baker.—Middle-aged woman; first class; private family; country only; no washing or general housework; reference. Alviene, 269 8th Av., near 23d St.

Cook.—By thoroughly competent French cook in private family; refercinces; wages, $40. L. J., 37 East 28th St.

Cook.—By respectable girl as cook; wages $25 to $30. 723 8th Av., one flight up.

Day's Work.—Woman to do washing, ironing, or cleaning, out by day. Mrs. Niffin, 130 Edgecombe Av., care Vescot.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; finest work, perfect fit; take orders customer's residence, 25 West 104th St.

Housekeeper, &c.—As working housekeeper; good nurse and good reader. M. L., 347 3d Av., Dennerse bell.

Housekeeper.—Long experience; Summer hotel; highest reference. M. B., 141 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Laundress.—First-class laundress by the day; private families. 212 East 95th St., Roberts' bell.

Maid.—Trustworthy German Protestant as maid to lady; general abilities; willing and obliging; references. M. R. S., 1,364 Broadway.

Nurse.—Competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; personal and doctor's references. Telephone 1078 Riverside. 204 West 81st St.

Office Assistant.—Well educated Christian girl; address envelopes, &c. Box K, 113 Times.

Shorthand and Typewriter.—19; intelligent country girl; willing to work; recent graduate. Eastmanite, Box 124 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Bright young woman; neat, rapid, accurate; five years' experience; excellent references; $12-$15. Integrity, Box 204 Times.

CITY MAY TEAR UP TRACKS.

Supreme Court Declines to Restrain Action in Amsterdam Avenue.

The fight of the residents along Amsterdam Avenue for the removal of the old tracks of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company in that thoroughfare, which was so vigorous a couple of years ago, but which was interrupted when the company obtained a court order restraining Borough President Cantor from carrying out his threat to tear up the tracks, was ended yesterday unless the company appeals from a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Amend.

In his decision the Justice says that it is clear from the evidence that that portion of the plaintiff's road which is in Amsterdam Avenue has been practically abandoned, and that the company therefore has no relief in a court of equity. As to the tracks on Manhattan Street the railroad company's position is a different one. The defendants, he says, have not established any act on the part of the plaintiff which would justify the removal of or interference with its tracks on that Street.

Therefore the application of the company to prevent the tearing up of its tracks in Amsterdam Avenue is denied, but it is granted with reference to the tracks in Manhattan Street.

PALMER OWES $152,994.

Theatrical Manager Claims No Assets—Mme. Janauschek a Creditor.

Albert M. Palmer, the theatrical manager, now with the Herald Square Theatre, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which he gives his liabilities at $152,994.44 and says he has no assets. According to the schedules, many of Mr. Palmer's debts date back to 1888, and were contracted in this city, Brooklyn, Stamford, and Chicago.

His highest creditors are Mrs. L. A. Palmer, 201 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, $32,500; Marshall H. Mallory, 47 Lafayette Place, $10,000; Tyson & Co., 195 Fifth Avenue, $25,000; Madison Square Garden Company, $12,153.53; the late Theodore Moss, $27,643.68; Henry W. Palmer, 27 William Street, $8,394.28; Wolf Dazian and Henry Dazian, 26 Union Square, $4,184.05; Francesca R. M. Janauschek, (action pending,) $4,873, and Frank V. Strauss, 20 Broad Street, $6,835. The claims against Mr. Palmer are all unsecured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Eight years' experience newspaper, lumber, and general mercantile lines; university education; excellent mathematician; capable taking charge correspondence independent of dictation. Heathcoat, P. O. Box 778, City.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By an intelligent beginner; willing; good writer and speller; will work hard to turn out neat and careful work. Rynd, Box 147 Times.

Stenographer—Office assistant; secretary; cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, insurance; general commercial experience. M. E., Box 276 Times.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience with firm where good work was essential; attends strictly to business; references. Hancock, Box 154 Times Office.

Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Businesslike, Box 104 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12-$15. Energetic, Box 106 Times.

Stenographer.—Accurate Remington or Smith operator; refined young woman; quick comprehension; two years' experience; $8. Grace, Box 161 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience in law office; rapid, accurate; excellent education; best references; $15-$18. American, Box 123 Times Office.

Stenographer.—(19;) passed State Regents' bookkeeping; recent graduate Pougbkeepsie High School, with honors; Eastman College, high percentage; moderate. Superior, Box 121 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Rapid and good speller; willing to hustle; understands simple bookkeeping, mimeographing; wages moderate. Harris, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good speller; assist office work. Dunn, Box 162 Times Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; refined appearance; good education; references. Neat, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; lives with parents; excellent speller; no agencies. Competent, 149 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7-$8. Active, Box 108 Times Office.

Stenographer; thorough double-entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; credentials. Trustworthy, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer.—Well-educated Christian girl; one year's experience; moderate salary. Randolph, 198 West 134th St.

Stenographer.—Not a "know it all," but willing worker; give entire satisfaction; credentials; $8. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; good speller; best references; $8. Accurate. Box 103 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Integrity, ability; four years' experience; would consider position including board, or not; $10 to $18. W., 163 Times.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A competent young man desires position with publishing house; experience; best of references. L. S. H., Dramatic News, 144 Broadway.

A young man (25), ambitious, conscientious worker desires position that will offer opportunity for advancement; eight years' business experience as to the payment of 3 per cent. of gross receipts to the City of New York. I am of opinion that the interests of the public would be promoted by the amendment becoming law."

Carter, Ledyard & Milburn writes that they have carefully studied Mr. Peckham's opinion and agree with him that the amending act is entirely free from legal objections, and the public interests will be promoted by its becoming a law."

John E. Pareons also asserts that "no additional territorial rights or franchises are conferred by the act"; that "the right of the company, by assignment from the Empire Gaslight Company, to lay pipes in Long Ieland City has been established by the Supreme Court," and that the object of the East River Gae Company is "to obtain legislative recognition or approval, in its name, of the rights which the Supreme Court has decided that it possesses by assignment." In conclueion be says:

"I bave examined the legieiation leading up to tbe act of 1892, the present act, and the decision of the Supreme Court, which was not appealed from, and am eatiefied that, so far from there being any objection to the present act, it is in the public interest and that there is every reason why it should become a law."

AGAINST THE CABMEN.

Right to Stand in Front of Private Property Denied.

That public cabmen bave no right to crowd upon a street in front of premises owned by private individuals or corporations was held in a decision banded down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the First Department in a case between some public cahmen and the managers of Rector's restaurants on Broadway. The decision reversed one rendered by Supreme Court Juetice Alfred Steckler that the city had authority to establish a public hack stand in front of private residences.

The Rector interests sold the cab privileges to a private liveryman, who obtained from the city a special license to do the work at Rector's. The license expired before the action was tried out; therefore the point remaining was as to the right of an abutting owner to say who shall and who shall not hold forth in front of bis premises to eolicit business. The text of the decision follows:

We think, however, that it was an error to dismiss the complaint, with costs, as against Rector's. The street immediately in front of this hotel, we hold, was not part of the public hack stand, and using it for such purposes and to the injury and annoyance of Rector's and its guests was an invasion of its rights as the owner of the premises in the use of the street. Our former determination, therefore, from which, upon examination we find no reason to depart, favors the view that as against the acts of the defendants complained of (public hackmen) Rector's was entitled to relief.

GIRL PLUNGES INTO RIVER TO ESCAPE DOG

Big Newfoundland Spreads Terror Among Harlem Children.

LIFE SAVER ADDS TO RECORD

P. F. Connolly, with Five Medals, One of Them from Congress, Swims to Safety with Little One.

A large Newfoundland dog, which appeared to be rabid, frightened several small girls yesterday afternoon and nearly caused the death of one of the children by drowning.

Every pleasant day a large number of children play in the Central Bridge Park, a small strip of land lying between Macomb's Dam Lane and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street on Seventh Avenue. The children were there at noon yesterday, among them Segred Carlson, six years old, of 2,735 Eighth Avenue, and her cousin, Mildred Peterson, seven years old, who lives at 2,526 Seventh Avenue. These two, with a few of their playmates, were playing "tag" when a large Newfoundland dog ran among them, frightening the children and causing them to run out of the park, all going in different directions.

Segred ran down One Hundred and Fifty-third Street toward the Harlem River, and did not stop until she had jumped into the water, the child being so frightened that she did not realize where she was going.

Several persons set up a cry as they saw the child in the water and going down stream with the tide. Among these was Peter F. Connolly, the bridge tender of the Central Bridge. Connolly, without removing any of his clothing, jumped into the water and, after some difficulty, succeeded in reaching the child. Holding her head above water, Connolly swam with the child to the float of the Atalanta Boat Club, at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, where he was assisted out of the water by Morris Ellison.

By that time a large crowd had assembled on the float, among them Policeman Charles Francis. He sent in a call for an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and then, with Connolly and Ellison, started to revive the child. They had brought the little girl back to semi-consciousness when Dr. Wrenn arrived. He proposed taking the child home.

"Oh, don't take me home," she pleaded with the physician.

"Why?" was asked.

"My mother has plenty of trouble. My brother is sick with the scarlet fever, and she has all she can do. Take me to my cousin's home at 2,526 Seventh Avenue."

The child's request was complied with, and she was taken to the home of Mildred Peterson.

Connolly, who rescued the child, is thirty-one years old, and lives with his wife and three children at 1,731 Amsterdam Avenue. He has already received four medals from the Volunteer Life Saving Corps and one medal from Congress for brave rescues.

The dog that was the cause of all the trouble disappeared, and was not seen again.

THE EAST RIVER GAS BILL.

Defended as Just and in the Public Interest.

The East River Gas Company of Long Island City gives out opinions, which it says have been volunteered by prominent lawyers, regarding the merits of the Remeen Gas bill. Wheeler H. Peckham asserts that "the only effect of the amendment of this year is to enable the East River Gas Company of Long Island City to exercise in the part of the Borough of Queens formerly included in Long Island City the rights, powers, and privileges granted by the act of 1892, to be exercised in the old City of New York," which did not then include Long Island City. He then points out that the words "successors and assigns" in the new act bave been interpreted "to give something which would not be given if they were omitted," and expresses the opinion that this is not the case, although the words are not found in the act of 1892. In addition, the East River Gas Company is, he says, already in possession of the rights, powers, and privileges granted by the amendment by virtue of assignment from the Empire Gaslight Company, which received its authorization to build and maintain gas works in Long Island City in 1871. Continuing he says:

"It will be noted that in the act of 1871 the grant to the Empire Gaslight Company did not contain the words "sncceseors and assigns," and yet by mandamus the courts enforced the right in favor of the assignees. The East River Gas Company, &c., desires this legislation to the end that they may be free from the possible, and in some cases probable, necessity of continually applying for mandamus as cases may arise. In my judgment no greater territorial rights are conferred hy the proposed amendment and no franchises are by it given to the East River" Company than it now possesses.

"The grant to the Empire Gaslight Company in 1871 was in the broadest possible terms; indeed, much hroader than tbose used in the proposed amendment, for in the proposed amendment are certain restrictione as to the manner of laying of pipe and provisions as to the payment of 3 per cent. of gross receipts to the City of New York. I am of opinion that the interests of the public would be promoted by the amendment becoming law."

Carter, Ledyard & Milburn writes that they have carefully studied Mr. Peckham's opinion and agree with him that "the amending act is entirely free from legal objections, and the public interests will be promoted by its becoming a law."

John E. Pareons also asserts that "no additional territorial rights or franchises are conferred by the act"; that "the right of the company, by assignment from the Empire Gaslight Company, to lay pipes in Long Ieland City has been established by the Supreme Court," and that the object of the East River Gae Company is "to obtain legislative recognition or approval, in its name, of the rights which the Supreme Court has decided that it possesses hy assignment." In conclueion be says:

"I bave examined the legieiation leading up to tbe act of 1892, the present act, and the decision of the Supreme Court, which was not appealed from, and am eatiefied that, so far from there being any objection to the present act, it is in the public interest and that there is every reason why it should become a law."

MAJOR McBRIDE RECRUITING.

Irish Fighter Hopes to Invade England with His Army.

John McBride, the Irish Major who served with the Boer forces during the war in South Africa, and who married Miss Maud Gonne, the Irish "Joan of Arc," reached here yesterday on the French steamship La Bretagne, from Havre. He said that the English had promised to hang him if they caught him, so he traveled on the French vessel. His purpose in coming here is to learn the sentiment of the people of this country on Irish relations with England.

"I know I dare not go back to Ireland now," he said. "It is many years since I was there, but some day I hope to go back at the bead of an army that will give Ireland ber freedom. My wife is there now with our little son, Seagan, who, I think, will be the first President of the Irish republic.

"I regret that we cannot start our campaign now. But it shall not be long before our army is ready, and after doing away with the oppression of the Irish, it will establish that Government toward which we have looked so long."



Some friendly critics warned us solemnly that after advertising our $3 Derby for years, as a hat that will give as much service as any $5 hat sold, we were substituting paste for that jewel consistency, in adding a $4 Derby to our stock.

Now we've a $6 Derby as well—for there is all the time an increasing number of men in New York who want the finest things that can be made.

A frieze overcoat at $20 will give as much or more service than a $60 Montagnac — but lots of men want the Montagnac just the same.

That's the whole difference between $3 and $6 Derbies; the $4 hat is as fine as most men want.

Uncomfortable quarter-hours are escaped by quarter-size collars, in which you can get a real fit.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

DECLINES TO ENJOIN NORTHERN SECURITIES

Vice Chancellor Will Not Stop Distribution of Holdings.

CALLS PLAN PERFECTLY FAIR

Argument Heard on Plea of the Continental Securities Company, Which Has 500 Shares of Merger Stock.

Vice Chancellor Bergen, in Jersey City yesterday, dismissed the application of the Continental Securities Company for an injunction to prevent the Northern Securities Company from holding its annual meeting in Hoboken on April 21 and voting on the plan of distributing the company's holdings in Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad stocks and reducing the capital stock about 90 per cent.

Thomas Thacher, who represented two women whose names were not given, made a brief argument against the granting of the order, on the ground that the Northern Securities Company is a legally constituted body. By permission of the Vice Chancellor he submitted a brief.

Robert H. McCarter, of counsel for defendants, read an affidavit hy a stockholder named Cortright, who said that holders of 2,800,000 shares were ready to assent to the plan of reorganization recently announced by the Northern Securities Company.

Charles D. Thompson, counsel for complainant, offered an affidavit made by Charles H. Venner, but John W. Griggs of counsel for defendants, objected that it was not in rebuttal and contained new matter. The objection was sustained.

Mr. Thompson contended that under the decision of the United States District Court in Minnesota the company ehould return to the original stockbolders the stock they put in.

An affidavit was filed from E. T. Nichole, Secretary and Treasurer of the Northern Securities Company, showing that the Continental Securities Company became a stockholder of record of 500 shares on March 28, six days after the distribution of stock bad been decided upon.

Mr. Griggs asked that the rule be discharged. He said there was nothing in the case to warrant an application of the Sherman act. He was followed by Mr. McCarter, who held that the distribution should be in kind and not in casb.

Charles C. Corbin, also of counsel for defendants, said there was no proof of any illegality. The only restraint imposed by the decision of the Supreme Court was on the voting power. It did not affect the property rights of the company. The only equitable division that could be made was that every one should ehare equally. Should the complainant secure the injunction asked for he will then be possessed of a marketable commodity.

Mr. Thompson said the defendants' counsel had offered no proof as to when his client's stocks had been transferred. Mr. Griggs said that was not necessary, as the date wae given in the complainant's bill.

The final argument was made by Mr. Thompson. He said it made no difference as to how his client had acquired stock. It had been bought under the terms of the Supreme Court decree and it was bis right to have that decree enforced.

The Vice Chancellor said he had a well-settled conviction in the matter. He tbought the stockholders had an obvious right to decrease the stock. He did not agree with counsel for complainant that the decree of the Supreme Court should act as an order in the present case, or that the Supreme Court had any such intention. He could see no reason for granting an injunction against stockholders representing nearly $400,000,000 upon the application of a complainant who held only 500 sharee.

"The proposed division seems perfectly fair," he added, "and I will at once dismiee the rule to ebow cause. I will sign the order later."



"It's a good thing—push it along."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av., Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STEEL TRUST MEETING DEFEATS INQUIRY PLAN

Stockholders' Resolution for Permanent Committee Is Beaten.

ACTS OF DIRECTORS APPROVED

Old Board Is Re-elected—Speakers Criticise the Management of the Corporation.

The third annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation was held yesterday in the Hoboken office of the company. The meeting was attended by about 100 persons, most of whom were individual stockholdere, repreeentatives of the company, clerks, or reportere. The company was represented by E. H. Gary, Cbairman of the board; Francis Lynde Stetson, general counsel; Richard Trimble, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. J. Filbert, Controller of the corporation. No member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was at the meeting, nor was there any representative of the Standard Oil interests in attendance.

The total amount of stock necessary to constitute a quorum for the holding of a meeting being one-third, the Proxy Committee announced that it represented more than 54 per cent. of the stock, as it had proxiee for 2,023,490 sbares of preferred and 2,656,714 shares of common stock. The individual stockholders present represented 10,040 ehares of preferred and 40,541 shares of common stock.

While the majority for the management was overwhelming, the meeting was not exactly a harmonious one. Several common stockholders ebowed a disposition to make inquiries, especially in regard to the reeolution indorsing the acts of the Directors during the year. Tbis opposition finally crystallized in the person of Joseph B. Allee of 400 Broadway. Mr. Allee, who represented the estate of W. H. Allee, as executor, offered a resolution for the appointment of a permanent committee of stockholdere for the purpose of investigating to such an extent as may be deemed advisable the business metbods of the present management, and for the purpose of taking measures to secure adequate representation in the Board of Directors of the corporation of stockholders who may favor a change in the policies of the management of this corporation.

The committee was to have authority to add to their number to an extent bringing tbe membersbip of the committee to the number of fifteen.

Mr. Allee earlier in the meeting had offered a resolution that all peraons not interested as stockholders should be forced to retire. Tbis resolution elicited the etatement from Chairman Gary to the effect that there was no necessity for secrecy, as the corporation had nothing to conceal. Then Mr. Allee replied that he only wanted to prevent the officers from monopolizing the discueeion. To this some one answered that all the officers were enthusiastic stockholders.

"Yes, and they are the only ones with any enthusiasm left," said a voice in the rear of the hall.

Regarding his eecond resolution for the appointment of a committee, Mr. Allee said:

"Those of the stockholders who are unfortunate enough to hold common stock bave lost 40 per cent. of their investment, and while it is belleved in Wall Street that ultimately the stock will become valuable once more, it probably will be many years before this will happen. The question then arises, is the present value of the stock due to the methods of those conducting the affairs of the company during the last three years?"

Mr. Allee added that he thought that the stock conversion plan, which involved the payment of large commissions, should be investigated, in order to find out whether the commissions had been earned or not.

Mr. Stetson replied that the plan had been fully investigated and discussed at previous stockholders' meetings, and asked for a vote on the resolution. The vote was not taken, however, until several of the stockholders had expreesed their views on the management. Most of those who spoke were inclined to criticise the management, but there were a few who said they were satisfied with the present state of affairs. Among the latter was a man who gave his name as L. Schepp, holding 20,000 shares, and whom a voice in the crowd designated as the "Cocoanut King." The motion of Mr. Allee was finally put to a vote, and was lost.

The acts of the Directors during the last year were then ratified, and the following were re-elected Directors of the corporation: J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry H. Rogers, E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins, Charles M. Schwab, Henry Phipps, E. C. Converse, and James Gayley.

Ex-Superintendent Murray Improves.

At the bome of his son-in-law, John L. Jordan, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings, 434 West Twentieth Street, it was said last night that the condition of ex-Superintendent of Police William Murray if anything was a little improved.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Founded 1840.

SUMMER RUGS FROM THE EAST.

The Japanese and Chinese, through centuries of experiment, have developed the correct floor coverings for Summer use.

Our importations of these mattings have arrived and are now ready for inspection.

Reed furniture upholstered in Eastern goods in most artistic and serviceable designs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

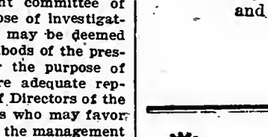
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

West 23d St., at 5th Ave.

THE fancy mixed goods and over plaid effects which are so popular in the belted tourists overcoats are now being Cravenetted and used in our Raincoats. The process in no way alters the appearance of these splendid garments, and the patterns have caught the fancy of automobilists and other outdoorists who prefer something gay in stormy weather. $15 to $35

Tailored to win the approval of those who war against the commonplace, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



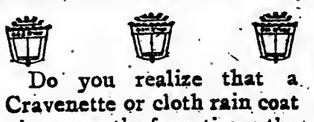
Sale of Lace Curtains.

On Tuesday, April 19th we will offer 280 pairs White Irish Point Curtains at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 pair, reduced from $5.50, $7.00, $8.50 pair.

And 160 pairs Linen Color Arabine Curtains at $5.00 & $9.50 pair, reduced from $6.50 & $12.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.



Do you realize that a Cravenette or cloth rain coat gives exactly four times the service that most other coats do?

It is correct in:
Sun
Rain
Day
Night

What other coat is?

We have a great variety at $18, and so on. You ought to have one.

Smart short covert coats working up from $15.

Dignified black or oxford vicuna overcoats, silk lined and silk faced, $28.

Spring and Summer Shirts ready in unusually clever color schemes.

As good a hat as you want at $3—perhaps $2.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

DRIVES HIS CUSTOMERS AWAY.

Tailor Stricken with Madness Held by Employe Until Help Comes.

After acting queerly for several days, Andrew Donohue, forty-four years old, a tailor living at 202 West Fortieth Street, became violent in bis tailoring establisbment, 128 West Fortieth Street, one door from Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and created a panic among his employes and cuetomers. Before policemen could be called to the store Donohne had destroyed about $100 worth of cloth and had chased bis customers and clerks from the place. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital and Dr. Reed said that Donohue was demented. He was taken to Bellevue, where he was placed in the psycopathic ward for observation.

Donohue, according to his employes, began to sbow signs of mental derangement several days ago. He entered his establishment one morning and compelled his workmen to get on their knees and pray with him for about fifteen minutes. He tried to force customers to pray with him, but they would leave in alarm. His actions caused bis workmen to fear him, and they were constantly on the watch for an outbreak. Donohue was waiting on an old customer and appeared to be perfectly rational when he suddenly picked up a pair of shears and cut a new coat that had been made for the customer into strips. The customer protested, and Donohue, brandishing the shears, chased the man from the store. Then the tailor began to yell wildly and dance about the store. The customers and employes fled, all but a little tailor named Lloyd. Crowds were attracted from Broadway to the scene. Lloyd had his employer down on the floor when the policemen and the ambulance surgeon arrived.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 141ST TIME—LAST TWO WEEKS. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday. HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE

HERALD SQ THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:10 Mat. Sat. MAY 10th, 200th TIME—Silver Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 3 WEEKS IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY and his Comedy Co. in F. C. Burnand's farce, SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8 Matinees Wed. & Sat. GOODBYE; SOON TO LONDON. PRINCE OF PILSEN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. LAST PERFORMANCES. MATINEE CYCLE OF WAGNER'S DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. To-morrow Afternoon, at 1:30, WALKUERE.—Ternina, Fremstad, Homer, Schneler; Kraus, Van Rooy, Blass, Conductor, Mottl. Fri. Aft., April 22, at 1:30, SIEGFRIED.—Gadski, Walker, Lemon; Kraus, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Journet, Conductor, Mottl. Sat. Morn., April 23, at 11:30, Special Matinee WAGNER'S "PARSIFAL." Ternina, Jacoby; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet, Reiss, Muhlmann, Cond., Hertz. Mon. Aft., April 25, at 1:30, GOETTER-DAEMMERUNG. — Ternina, Weed, Homer, Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann, Conductor, Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—To-Night LAST TIME, "ZAPFENSTREICH," (TATTOO.) Wed. Evening., Lessing's "Nathan der Weise."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. LAST WEEK OF THE GREATEST CIRCUS EVER SEEN. Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50. Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Elaborate Revival THE TWO ORPHANS With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 4 Weeks.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. LAST 15 TIMES RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 703—38 Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

PRINCESS B'way & 29 St. Tel. 2885 Mad. Matinees Tburs. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE With Wm. H. Thompson and Great Cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. W. H. CRANE | DAVID HARUM. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

BROADWAY 41st and B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN THE NEW COMIC OPERA—THE YANKEE CONSUL.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. 25c. 50c. 23d Yorke & Adams Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Ex. Sts. $1 St. 30 Others. 5th "Taming the Shrew" 58th Lottie Williams St. "SHOP GIRL" 125th St. "AUDREY."

VAUDEVILLE Theatre. W. 44 St. Eve. 8:30. LAST WEEK | CANDIDA. At Last Mats., Thurs. & Sat., Double Bill, CANDIDA and MAN OF DESTINY, 2 sharp.

WALLACK'S. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. COUNTY CHAIRMAN 182d to 188th time. HENRY E. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

MURRAY HILL, Lex. Av., 42d St. Ev'gs. 25c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. CHRISTOPHER, JR. MATINEE DAILY 25c EVERYDAY

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. THE GREAT LAFAYETTE, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, Piccolo Midgets, Eleanor Falk, Snyder & Buckley, others.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; diminishing northwest winds.

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PARKER AND PLATFORM WARMLY APPROVED

Work of New York Convention Pleases Washington.

PREDICT A REUNITED PARTY.

Senator Carmack Calls It a Get-Together Platform—Gorman, Morgan, McCreary and Others Express Their Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The clean-cut declaration of principles by the New York Democratic Convention received enthusiastic approval to-day from the Democratic Senators. The instructions to the New York delegates stirred the enthusiasm of most of those who discussed the results of the convention. On the House side nearly everybody was full of joy at the instructions for Parker.

A Get-Together Platform.—Carmack.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee was enthusiastic: "I have said all along that if New York would bring out Parker the South would be content. Tennessee will indorse and instruct for him, probably. The New York platform is what Parker and his friends want, and the rest of the country will be willing to take it as a fair, conservative, and safe declaration of principles. It is easily remembered and understood, and it embraces the common ground that can offend no true Democrat nor drive away any who once have marched with the party. If we are ever to get together, this is a get-together platform. It is all right and Parker is all right."

Wholesome Doctrine.—Gorman.

Senator Gorman said he did not wish to be quoted, but he was willing to say that Judge Parker's candidacy started out most auspiciously, and that to his mind the platform was distinctly wholesome Democratic doctrine.

The Good Old-Time Ring.—McCreary.

Senator McCreary of Kentucky has been a consistent supporter of Gorman, and he will remain with his candidate as long as necessary. But he is not unfriendly to Parker, and he was enthusiastic in praise of the platform.

"It has the good, clear ring of the old-time platforms and it is short and to the point. If they would put through such a platform at St. Louis as that, no matter who may be nominated, we should make a glorious fight. That is doctrine that will bring the party into a mighty alignment from one end of the country to the other. Everybody can understand it, and we should have no explanations to make. The things that would alienate Democrats are left out and the essential matters on which the country expects us to stand are there. I think the New York platform is one that would give us good government with any candidate. It is strong, clear, and Democratic."

What the Country Needs.—Morgan.

"I want to say emphatically," said the venerable Senator Morgan, "that I like the New York platform. It is plain and clear. No one can fail to understand what it means. It is concise and it goes back to old-time ideas, which is especially pleasing to me. I would not put anything into a National platform if I could help it but the old principles which made the party great before the war. There is great danger in the framing of party platforms with the intense desire of mere politicians to catch every element of opinion, and the result is too often a catch-all composition which in actual trial fails to command any confidence or to give the party coherence and organic strength. Let's go back to the platforms before the war for our principles, and then stand hy them bravely and faithfully. That is what the country needs just now."

A Model for St. Louis.—Simmons.

"The declaration against official corruption," said Senator Simmons, "in the New York platform is good. The other planks are for the most part what the party everywhere will be willing to take up. There will be differences about the tariff, hut you must have revision sooner or later, and when that comes the whole question of the tariff will be fought out. The party at St. Louis migbt well model its utterances on the lines of the Albany convention. The prospect is now clear for the progress of Judge Parker in other States, and the platform that his friends and he himself advance will naturally be accepted by his party if he is to be the National candidate."

Clear and Able Political Code.—Bacon.

"I am well satisfied with the New York platform," said Senator Bacon of Georgia. "It is brief and assembles all the essential doctrines of the party at large. The St. Louis Convention could do worse than to take it up in effect and make it the National platform. The Democrats of Georgia will no doubt take up the nomination of Parker, and the New York platform will, I believe, appeal to them as a clear, well-defined, and able political code for the approaching campaign. There is nothing in it from which any good Democrat can dissent, and it will give us a common ground on which to stand and ask the confidence of the country. It is a great deal better platform than we had reason to expect. How it will be received by all elements of the party can only be conjectured, but I am inclined to think that it will be precisely what was needed to hring both wings of the party together."

A Good, Straight Utterance.—Bate.

"It is a good, straight utterance," said Senator Bate of Tennessee "I am mightily pleased with it In Tennessee you can look to see practically the sams ideas embodied in our platform. That is doctrins enough for the party, and if thsy will take the New York platform at St Louis and not put in all sorts of isms and side issues we shall he in good shape for the campaign. Parker is all right. The platform is safs and wise in its statement of policy, and we can afford, all of us of every way of thinking, to agree to it and stand by it."

Bring Democrats Together.—Dubois.

"The New York platform has the virtus of clearness and brevity," said Senator Dubois. "I think it will prove a helpful factor in shaping sentiment in the party before the National Convention, and in substance much that is emhraced in it will be put in the National platform. That it will be acceptable to ths West is to be expected. If that is the platform to bring all parts of the Democratic Party together it will servs a good purposs and it will be approved everywhere. I am inclined to expect such a result."

Parker, Yes; Platform, No.—Culberson.

Senator Culherson of Texas took a different view of the matter. He said:

"The plank on revision of the tariff is meaningless. Revision is the manufacturer's plea. We want clear, strong utterances on the tariff. The platform, to my mind, is a bunch of meaningless sounds. The nomination of Parker is good, and it will be taken up by the party elsewhere, and if the platform suits his friends all right, but I think the platform at St. Louis will be a declaration of principles that will stand for something and will sound the note of victory for the party at large. It will not be a business man's narrow idea nor the special plea of the manufacturer. It will be a platform for all the people, and it will he thoroughly Democratic."

Some House Opinions.

"I like the platform," said Representative William Richardson of Alabama, "and it may afford valuable suggestions to the National Convention. The National platform should speak emphatically for a rsvision of the tariff that is not radical, should speak out against the trusts, and should especially denounce the frauds and rottenness of thess executive departments. But the best suggestion for a platform the New York Democrats have given us is the instruction for Judge Parker. He is a platform. His conservative character and great ahility will not only solidify the Democrats, but will draw to us men who have not been with us heretofore. He is the platform we need. The declaration of principles at St. Louis should fit the man, and it will."

"The New York Democrats," said Representative George S. Gilbert of Kentucky, "very properly left the formulation of issues to the National Convention, and simply declared themselves in general terms, avolding controverted points. If it had been a State Convention in an off year I would have said they were trying to dodge the issues and to please everybody and offend nobody. But as this is a State Convention, preceding a National Convention, that critkism doesn't apply. It was quite right for them to leave the formulation of a National platform to the National Convention. It would have been unseemly for them to attempt to dictate to the National Convention what it should do, and they did well to merely generalize."

"State platforms have no influence on National Conventions," said Representative Allen L. McDermott of New Jersey. "When the Democrats of the Union meet to adopt a platform they don't take a State Convention's declaration, but choose one for themselves. But I am extremely glad the New York convention instructed for Judge Parker. I believe it insures victory."

BOY HANGED BY HIS SHIRT.

Vineland Councilman Finds Son's Dead Body in Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., April 19.—Curtis Becker, the four-year-old son of City Councilman Cuno Becker, while climbing a tree here this morning, fell and caught his shirt on the end of a limb in such a way that a noose was formed, and he was strangled to death.

The lad had been playing about the yard and was not discovered hanging in the tree until nearly an hour afterward when his father returned from a drive and saw the little body directly over his head. Men working near the tree where the boy met his death say that he never uttered a sound.

WHAT! HEARST IN THE HOUSE?

Sure Enough He Was—Came for Statehood, but Dinner Was More Potent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A strange thing occurred in the House of Representatives to-day. Representative William R. Hearst came in.

A sensation was promptly created in the galleries, and for some time little attention was paid by the spectators to the debate. Speculation was busy with the question, What could have impelled Mr. Hearst to visit the Capitol? At first the opinion prevailed that Mr. Hearst had at last decided to pay some attention to the proceedings of Congress, and radical thinkers even took the view that hereafter during the remaining ten days or so of the session Mr. Hearst would make it his business to attend.

Then it was remembered that the Statehood bill was up and that most of the delegates who are expected to vote for Mr. Hearst at St. Louis will come from the Territories. Investigation developed the fact that Mr. Hearst had torn himself away from his other duties and pleasures to come to the Capitol on a windy day so that he might be able to vote for his friends in that section of the Union. His newspapers have been insisting upon Statehood in season and out of season, and it has been one of the strongest planks in the Hearst platform.

Mr. Hearst gallantly stuck to his place for an hour or more. Then he began to study his watch. He whiled away a few minutes in conversation with Mr. Sulzer, who leaned back in his chair with a somewhat lordly air.

At last even the delights of Mr. Sulzer's company palled on Mr. Hearst. He looked at his watch and compared it with the House clock. It was getting late, and his automobile waited outside. Mr. Hearst had been told that the bill would be voted upon at 4:30 o'clock, but it wasn't, and when the roll call came on the bill Mr. Hearst, as usual, was not present. His enthusiasm for Statehood had battled gallantly with his desire for dinner, but had been ingloriously defeated.

Latest Shipping News.

Mexico, Havana, April 16. Off Scotland Lightship at 11:45 P. M.

Teutonic, passed Brow Head for Liverpool at 2:30 A. M. April 20.

$10,000,000 FIRE LOSS IN TORONTO

Flames Rage for Hours in Wholesale Business District.

WHOLE BLOCKS WIPED OUT

Other Cities Send Aid—Fire Chief Leaps Six Stories and Escapes With Broken Leg.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 19.—Fire swept through a section of Toronto's wholesale business district to-night, causing a loss which at midnight was estimated at $10,000,000.

The fire started in a factory in Wellington Street about 9 o'clock. In less than an hour the flames had spread from building to building on both sides of the street until the whole block was a mass of flames and the fire was utterly beyond control of the local department. The entire lower portion of Bay Street to the lake front seems doomed.

Appeals were sent to every surrounding city where fire-fighting apparatus could be obtained, asking for assistance. Montreal, London, Hamilton, and Buffalo at once responded, but it will he hours hefors they can be of assistance.

It was believed at 11 o'clock that ths fire was under control, but a sudden shift in ths wind again fanned the flames into a roar, and clouds of sparks and burning brands were carried down side streets, until three entire blocks were doomed.

Ths firemsn were making a gallant fight amid the falling buildings and a mass of tangled wires, but their efforts at midnight seemed to be fruitless.

Chief Thompson of the Fire Department and George Dowkes of Montreal wers cut off by the flames while directing the work of firemen from a roof. Thompson jumped six stories to the ground and miraculously escaped with a broken leg. A mass of tangled wires broke his fall near the ground. Dowkes has not been seen since, and it is believed that he perished.

Up to midnight the following places had been destroyed:

Wild, Darling & Co., wholesale house.
Gordon, McKay & Co., wholesale house.
Gillespie, Ansley & Co., hats and furs.
Dignum & Moneypenny, importers.
Comfort Soap Works.
Davis & Henderson, wholesale stationers.
Jessop Steel Company's building, occupied by R. B. Hutchinson & Co., wholesale woolens.
Alcott, Sargent & Westwood, fishing tackle.
Dodds Medicine Company.
Western Steamship Company.
Richard L. Baker Company, agents.
E. T. Corset Company.
C. H. Westwood & Co., fishing tackle.
Garland Manufacturing Company.
F. H. Cragg, agent.
Rothschild Brothers & Co., manufacturers.
C. W. Bangard & Co., brokers.
Ritchie & Ramsay Company, paper manufacturers.
Thomas Hoskin, manufacturers' agent.
Kinleith Paper Company.
Andrew Muirhead, wholesale paints.
E. W. Gilmour & Brother, silverware.
W. H. Payne & Co., commission agents.
R. M. Slater & Co., wholesale dry goods.
International Brokers, Limited.
Gale Manufacturing Company.
Whiteman & Brown Brothers, wholesale stationers.
Ralph Smith & Co., lithographers.
George H. Hess Son & Co., window shades.
Menzies Manufacturing Company, window shades.
H. F. Sharp & Co., photograph supplies.
Crown Hotel.
Office Specialty Company.

A few minutes after the fire began sparks started a blaze on the roof of the Queen's Hotel, two hlocks away. A part of the department turned that way, and in a short time had the fire there extinguished. Thereafter that hotel was in imminent danger, and a large force of firemen fought to save it.

In the meantime the fire was spreading rapidly in the neighborhood in which it originated. At 9:20 the premises of Ansley & Co., hats and caps, and the Comfort Soap Works were totally destroyed and the warehouses of Brown Brothers, paper manufacturers, on the opposite side of the street, had become ignited.

Flames next appsared in E. & S. Currie's neckwear house and the building adjoining, occupied by Pugsley Dingman, soap manufacturer, and several other wholesale firms, and these wers wiped out.

The fire then extended east from Wellington to Bay Street, and the wholesale premises of Alcock & Westwood, fishing tackle; Davis & Henderson, stationery, and Andrew Muirhead, paints, were destroyed. The Evening Telegram building then caught fire, but the blaze was extinguished. The wholesale house of Brock & Co. was also hadly damaged.

The Fire Department was almost overwhelmed, so rapid was the spread of the flames, fanned aa thsy were by the wind, and finding ready fuel in the big wholesale houses and their inflammable stores. They hardly knew where to use their water, being driven back again and again from the stands they endeavored to hold.

The tremendous heat prevented them, in many instances, from taking positions near enough to the burning buildings to nse their apparatus effectively, and walls fell with loud crashes and heavy rumbling, making their work extremely perilous.

Portable Telephone Kills Conductor.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 19.—Herman E. Wilson, a conductor on the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Interurban Railroad, was instantly killed to-day by an electric shock received while attempting to use the portable telephone carried on the car.

DISCOVERY IN ROMAN FORUM.

Altar to Marcus Curtius Confirms Supposed Mythical Event.

ROME, April 19.—Signor Giacomo Boni, the famous archaeologist, who is directing the excavations of the Roman Forum, made to-day what is considered the greatest discovery of many years.

He came upon a place where there was an altar dedicated to Marcus Curtius, a patriotic Roman youth who in 362 B. C., to placate the gods, jumped, completely armed and on horseback, into a chasm which had opened in the Forum and which the soothsayers declared could not be filled except hy the sacrifics of ths chief wealth or strength of the Roman people. After Curtius's sacrifice, tradition says, the chasm immediately closed up.

The orifice of ths chasm found by Signor Boni is formed by twelve large stones roughly sculptured. Ths archaeologist also found a hols which contained sacrifices made in later years on ths altar to young Curtius.

Ths great importance of the discovery lies in the fact that it confirme an event which many historiane looked upon ae mythical.

BROKER'S YACHT NEARLY SANK.

Wilson Marshall's Atlantic Almost Foundered in Gale Off Hatteras.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 19.—Wilson Marshall's sailing yacht Atlantic put into Old Point Comfort to-day after being buffeted about by stormy weather on a trip from the Cuban Coast, where Mr. Marshall, who is a member of the New York Yacht Club, has been spending the Winter.

The Atlantic came very near foundering in a terrific gale off Cape Hatteras. Her sails were badly torn and her rigging injured in the blow. Nothing but good seamanship pulled her out of her dangerous predicament.

A HERO FOR CARNEGIE MEDAL.

Watchman Risks Life to Save St. Louis Capitalist's Family from Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Thomas A. Shanahan, a private watchman, who to-night risked his life to help several persons escape from a burning house, is the first man to be proposed as a candidate for ons of Andrew Carnegie's heroism medals.

The fire was in the palatial homs of John Scullin, the St. Louis street-car capitalist, and Mrs. Scullin, her nephsw, Henry Scullin, a New York youth, who is visiting her, and her maid, Maggie Riley, would have lost their lives had not Shanahan taken prompt and fearless action.

Shortly after midnight Shanahan saw smoke coming from the house. Opening the basement door with his key he ran through the kitchen, which was rapidly filling with smoke and flame, and up the staircase leading to ths pantry. A fresh burst of flame met him as he plunged into the pantry, but he dashed for the stairway leading to the second floor and hurried to awaken Mrs. Scullin, whose room is immediatsly over the dining room.

He knocked loudly at the door and Mrs. Scullin arose. Shanahan then started to the third floor to call the maid. Mrs. Scullin hurried to the guest chamber and aroused her nephew. The maid gathered up Mrs. Scullin's jewels, valued at $100,000, and then started for the veranda. As they reached it they heard Shanahan struggling with the door.

Between them they battered out the panels, making a hole just big enough to allow of their exit. Mr. Scullin is in New York.

SHOT DEAD IN ELECTION ROW.

An ex-Sheriff Killed in Fight at Louisiana Polls.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The quadrennial State election in Louisiana to-day resulted in a tragedy at Gonzales, in Ascension Parish, where the "Lily Whites" and Democrats are closely divided.

A hig fight is in progress there over the local offices, and Capt. Samuel Moore, formerly Sheriff under the Democrats, who was leading the "Lily White" faction, became involved in a dispute at the polls and was instantly killed by Deputy Sheriff Edward Smith.

Moore was attempting to post pictures of negro office holders under the Democratic administration. Smith interfered with him on the ground that the pictures would breed trouhle at the polls. Moors resented the interference and attempted to draw a pistol, when Smith shot and killed him.

There are two tickets in the field. For Governor ex-Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court heads the ticket of the Democrats and Gen. W. J. K. Behan, an ex-Confederate soldier, is the candidate of the "Lily White" Republicans. The old line Republicans have no ticket. A full Legislature, which will elsct a United States Senator, is heing voted for. Senator Murphy J. Foster was nominated in the primary and will be chosen as his own successor.

WILD RIDE THROUGH FLAMES.

Hemmed In by Forest Fire, Jersey Man Barely Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, N. J., April 19.—With his hair and eyebrows badly singed, Albert Channell of thie place is telling of his wild ride to escape flames which surrounded him in the woods yesterday.

Channell was driving homeward through a piece of dense wood growth near Ziontown, and became hemmed in between fires. Leaping from his carriage, he bound a blanket about his horse, wrapped another about himself, and made a dash through the flamee. Channell had to trust to his horse to guide the way through the smoke. Stifling, choking, he dashed flecks of flame from his face and madly fought innumerable sparks which caught his blanket.

After what seemed an eternity Channell came out of the fiery furnace. His horse was burned hadly, while Channell himself was severely scorched.

Died in the Act of Prayer.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 19.—Samuel F. Woodworth, aged sixty-five years, a prominent farmer of Cohocton, attended the meeting of the Steuben County Presbytery at Cohocton to-day as a delegate, and during prayer bowed his head on the seat and died in the act of supplication. His death was not discovered until the close of the services.

REMEMBER!
Usher's Scotch is the best.—Adv.

BATTLE REPORTED AT PORT ARTHUR

St. Petersburg Without News of Vladivostock Squadron.

THE TOWN IN DIRE STRAITS

Scarcity of Food and Money Driving the Population Out—Half the Houses Abandoned.

PARIS, April 20.—Ths Journal prints a dispatch from its correspondent at Yin-Kow, dated yesterday at 5 P. M., which says it is affirmed that a fresh battle is raging at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Capt. Reitzenstein, who commanded ths Vladivostok naval squadron, has arrived at Port Arthur and has hoisted his pennant on hoard the cruiser Askold, as commander of the cruiser division. He is succeeded at Vladivostok by Capt. Kensin.

Thers are mysterious rumors about ths Vladivostok squadron, concerning which no information has heen received for over ten days.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The population of Vladivostok is in want of the most necessary kinds of provisions, and in consequencs of flooded rivers, which interrupt communications, it is impossibis to furnish thsm with supplies.

There is also a scarcity of money. Many inhabitants, particularly the women and children, are leaving the city, abandoning their property, which they are unabls to sell.

Half the houses in Vladivostok are empty, and the civilian population is already reduced to 5,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, April 19.—A St. Petersburg dispatch saye that Prince Khilkoff, Ministsr of Waya and Communication, who departed yesterday for the seat of war, will cross Lake Baikal and proceed to Vladivostok as far as possibls by water in order to ascertain to what extent waterwaya can be used. The Czar wishes him to manage the trans-Siberian route from Vladivostok.

CHARLES F. ADAMS RUN OVER.

Lawyer Knocked Down by Automobile Near Broadway.

Charles Fred Adams, lawyer, of 306 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, with offices at 71 Broadway, was knocked down and run over by an automobile last night in West Thirty-first Street, near Broadway. He received a scalp wound, but after being cared for by an ambulance surgeon went home. He was on his way to keep a dinner engagement.

During the excitement the driver of ths automobile, after first getting out to inquire as to the condition of his victim, climbed back into his machine and drove hurriedly away. Who owned or drove the machine the polics did not learn.

TOWERMEN FEARED HOLD-UP.

Special Engine Carried Police to Railroad Men Who Asked for Help.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., April 19.—Two young men in charge of the interlocking switch tower on the Lackawanna Railroad between Millhurn and Wyoming were badly frightened last night, and a squad of policemen from South Orange were rushed to the tower in a special engine to avert a threatened hold-up. The men who it was thought were going to do violence escaped before the arrival of the engine.

It was about midnight when the two switchmen, who were in the telegraph operating room of the tower, heard some men prowling about on the first floor. They shouted down to the intruders asking what they were doing, and received a threatening reply. The ewitchmen harricaded the door and telsgraphed to Hohoken for help. The train dispatcher at Hoboken promptly telegraphed to the South Orange police, and ordered out a special engine. The reinforcements arrived in about fifteen minutes, but the supposed robbers had fled to ths near-hy woods.

CLUE TO FREEPORT MYSTERY.

Cousin of Mark Twain Is Said to Have Found "O. M."

William H. Clemens, cousin of Mark Twain, who has been working on the Freeport mystery, says he knows the identity of a man whose initials, "O. M.," are engraved on the gold hande of the fountain pen found beside the young woman's body in the woods near Greenfield Cemetery.

"O. M." is said to be wealthy, which will account for the $100 inclosed in the letter to Dr. Denton requesting decent hurial for the dead woman. Her identity, it is expected, will be revealed within a day or two.

District Attorney James P. Niemann, when seen last evening at his home at Lynhrook, stated that no warrant had been issued, and that, so far as he knows, no detective has lighted upon the trail of any suspect. Mr. Niemann still clings to his theory that the woman committed suicide.

The woman was buried yesterday under the name of Martha Laimbeer, in accordance with ths request contained in the "hundred-dollar letter." Justice Wallace yesterday received a lstter signed "A. Malle, a thug," dated at Freeport, hut mailed from Manhattan. It read as follows:

This mystery you are working on is not what you think. This crime was committed by a gang of thugs of Freeport at a late hour of the night, and they want to see what the polics of Freeport are like in running down criminals of a bad sort. The gang's name is Sam Nies. Nies is the first four letters.

Would Not Hold Office with Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 19.—W. E. Howell, Internal Revenue Collector here, formally tendered his resignation of that office to President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt appointed a negro Deputy Revenue Collector in his office, and he refused to occupy the same office with the negro.

AVALANCHE KILLS THIRTEEN.

Swiss Hamlet Wiped Out While Inhabitants Slept.

BRIEG, Switzerland, April 19.—An avalanchs from ths Spitzhorn at 2 o'clock this morning swept the hamlet of Muehlback.

Ths inhabitants were asleep at the time, and thirteen were killed.

READY TO TRANSFER CANAL.

Ratification by Panama Company Stockholders Expected Saturday.

PARIS, April 19.—Important action relative to the Panama Canal was taken hers to-day for the conclusion of all formalities for the transfer to the Unitsd States of the concession held by the Panama Canal Company. It is expected ths final transfer of the concession will be ratified next Saturday.

MOB BOWED TO PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Demanded Protection for Italians—Gov. Heard Called On Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—In responee to suggestions made to Gov. Heard of Louisiana by President Rooseveit, who demanded that ths Italiane of the town of Independence he protected from a proposed war of extermination, Mayor Mannard of that place induced the mob that had formed, to suppress what they belisved to be an organized Mafia society, to dishand.

The Mayor informed the moh that Gov. Heard had ordered ths State militia held in readiness to proceed to Independence, and the Italian Consul at New Orleans had called upon ths President to afford Italian subjects full protection.

The Independence people were enraged by the report that the Mafia existed thare and that its members had threatsned to assassinate a prominent Independence citizen for insulting an Italian.

EDITH BRICONT A SUICIDE.

New York Girl Shoots Herself After Visit to Fiance's Grave.

BERLIN, April 19.—Miss Edith Bricont of New York committed suicids with a revolver here to-night.

According to ths Lokal Anzeiger, Miss Bricont became engaged to a German engineer who went to New York for the purpose of studying engineering conditions in ths United States. The engineer, whoss name is not given, returned to Berlin recently, and was immediately taken sick and died.

Miss Bricont, who came here with her parents, arrived after the engineer's death and the day after the burial; her parents went to Wiesbaden. She remained in the house of her fiancé's brother, promising to meet her parents at Hamburg.

To-night, however, before the time set for her departure she visitsd ths grave. She returned home overcome with grief and ended her lifs. The bullet pierced the heart.

Miss Bricont was twenty-three years old. Her father is said to be a manufacturer.

STEAM FILLS NEWARK STATION.

Pennsylvania Passengers Flee When Boiler Cap Blows Off.

NEWARK, N. J., April 19.—A cap hlew off the hoiler used for heating purposes at the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, thle city, and filled the structure with steam, causing the persons waiting for the midnight trains to flee to the street.

Lee Griggs of 129 Union Street, the engineer in charge of the boiler, was badly scalded and is at St. Michael's Hospital.

LIQUOR MEN'S $700,000 FUND.

State Association Going to Fight the Raines Law with It.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—In a statement given out to-night by George W. Mullen, President of the Buffalo Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association, it is flatly announced that a campaign fund of three-quarters of a million dollars is being raised in the Stats to bring about a repeal of the Raines Liquor Law.

The statement was given out hecauss of recent articles in the local press implying that the fund was for the corruption of city officials.

MISS ROOSEVELT, BRIDESMAID.

President's Daughter to Take Part in the Goelet-Whelen Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, will he one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Elsie Whelen and Robert Goelet, which will take place Saturday, June 11, in St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church at Devon. Miss Whelen and Miss Roosevelt were close friends at Newport last Summer and were often seen there together.

Mrs. Craig Biddle, a sister of Miss Whelen, will be matron of honor, and among the bridesmaids will be Miss Iselin of New York, Miss Pauline Biddle, Miss Jean Struhers and Miss Esther White Harrison, whose engagement to Edward Rowland was announced only a few days ago.

NEW CUNARDER IN.

22 Stowaways Celebrate Slavonia's First Trip from Mediterranean.

The Cunard Line steamship Slavonia arrived last night from Trieste, Fiume, and Palermo, on her maiden voyage. Ths Slavonia was built by the Wallsend Shipway and Engineering Company, Limited, at Newcastle, England, in 1903, and was purchased by the Cunard Line especially for their Mediterranean service.

The Slavonia's gross tonnage is 10,605, and her net tonnage, 5,635. Her lsngth is 510 feet, her breadth 59 feet, and her depth 34 feet. The engines are triple expansion of approximately 6,000 horse power, and are capahle of sustaining a speed of 14 knots an hour. She can carry 140 first cabin passengers, 800 second cabin, and 1,970 steerage. On this trip she carried 88 cabin and 930 steerage passengers, besides 22 stowaways.

Dowieite Run Out of Indianola.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 19.—The Rev. James Gentry, an alleged disciple of John Alexander Dowie's church, has been chased out of Indianola, Miss., by angry residents because he attempted to establish what he called another Zion City.

ALEXIEFF RESIGNS AS CZAR'S VICEROY

His Recall Said To Have Been Demanded by Skrydloff.

LONG SNUBBED BY RULER

Blamed for Disasters and for Plunging the Country Into War.

DIVESTED OF ALL POWER

Had Been Relieved Without Ceremony of Control of Army and Navy, Whose Commanders Ignored Him.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Viceroy Alexieff has applied hy telegraph to the Emperor to be relieved of his position of Viceroy in the Far East.

It is expected that ths request will be immediatsly granted.

Whils no official announcement has yet heen made there is reason to belisvs that the above statement is correct. Ths immediate cause of the Viceroy's application is reported to bs the appointment of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, one of Admiral Alexieff's strongest enemies and sharpest critics, as successor to ths late Vice Admiral Makaroff in command of the Russian Navy in the Far East.

Vice Admiral Skrydloff had an intervisw with ths Emperor to-day, and discussed with his Majesty tho position of Viceroy Alexieff, and what his relations would be with that officer.

Viceroy Out of Favor.

The relief of Viceroy Alexieff would not surprise Intelligent observers of the Far Eastern situation who are familiar with the gradual change in ths Emperor's attitude toward the Viceroy and M. Besobrazoff, who represented ths militant or advanced element which was anxious that Russia should remain in Manchuria.

It was these two men for whom the Anglo-Japanese entente first lost its terrors. They believed that Great Britain would not go to war, and that Japan could not do so. To the indignation of Japan, they succeeded in turning the policy of the Empire from carrying out the treaty for the entire evacuation of Manchuria, pending further demands on China.

On Aug. 12 last, after Japan had submitted an inquiry as to whether Russia was disposed to reopen the negotiations respecting Manchuria and Korea, a Viceroyalty in the Far East, a Special Secretary of State, and an Advisory Committee were created, Alexieff heing appointed Viceroy and Bezobrazoff Secretary of State. Seventeen days after these appointments were made, M. Witts, who had been opposed to the policy of Alexieff and Bezobrazoff, was relieved of his portfolio as Minister of Finance.

It was through his new official advisers that the Emperor conducted negotiations with Japan, and it is claimed that they misjudged the temper and purpose of ths Japanese and left the Emperor in ignorance of the preparations for war which Japan was making and the rising war spirit of that empire.

The enemies of Alexieff have persistently asserted that as the man on the spot he should have kept the Emperor informed concerning these vital points.

On the eve of the war Alexieff apparently still had the confidence of the Czar, hut the lack of preparedness of the Port Arthur fleet, as shown in the casea of the battleships Retzivan and Czarevitch, called the attention of the Emperor to ths slackness of the naval administration in the Far East.

The anti-Alexieff party in St. Petersburg held that Vice Admiral Stark, who was the Viceroy's representative, waa responsible under him for the first reverse at Port Arthur. Viceroy Alexieff recommended the appointment of either Vice Admiral Doubassoff or Vice Admiral Makaroff to command the fleet in auccession to Vice Admiral Stark. The Emperor selected Makaroff and at the sams time issued a special ukase making him absolutely independent.

This was the first hlow publicly given to Alexieff. The second was the appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin as commander In chief of the army in Manchuria. Kuropatkin sided with Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, and M. ds Witte against the policy of Manchurian annexation, and stated to the Chinese Minister to Russia, Mr. Hoo-Wei-Teh, that the whole trouble originated with Alexieff.

That there might be no douht of Kuropatkin's exact jurisdiction, the Emperor issued another ukase defining it, and gave the former Minister of War complete control of military operations in the Far East.

Officials in St. Petersburg aay it must then have been evident to Alexieff that his star had waned: He had neither the army nor the navy under his control, being charged merely with the civil administration, but in time of war there is no civil administration, or at least very little.

Ignored by Commanders.

At first the Viceroy received the official dispatches from Makaroff and Kuropatkin, hut even this last shred of his dignity was removed when the two commanders communicated directly with the Emperor.

When the Petropavlovsk was sunk Alexieff started from Mukden for Port Arthur, telegraphing to the Emperor on his arrival there that he had hoisted his flag on the battleship Sevastopol and would direct the operations of the fleet until a new commander was sent out. It is said that no answer to this was sent by his Majesty. Without consulting Alexieff's wishes and without considering Vice Admiral Doubassoff, whom he had originally recommended, the Emperor telexraphed Vice Admiral Skrydioff to proceed to Port Arthur, via St. Petershurg, and assume command of the fleet. It is said that not even this fact was officially communicated to Alexieff, and he was allowed to learn of it through the press dispatches.

Alexieff considered the matter for three

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days, at the end of which he is said to have resched a decision to spply for leave.

Enmity of Skrydleff.

The cause of the enmity between Alexieff and Skrydloff it is impossible to learn to-night. It is believed to be deeper thsn a mere difference of opinion as to the policy to be pnrsued in the Far East.

Skrydloff has not besitated in talking to his friends to charge Alexieff with responsibility for tbe disasters to the Pscific squadron by his division of the fleet, which segregated four armored cruisers at Vladivostok and stationed the Variag and Korietz at Che-mul-pho.

It is said that Vice Admiral Skrydloff in his interview to-day let his Majesty understand that he did not care to assume command of the fleet until Alexieff had withdrawn. Therefore the two men will not meet at Port Arthur.

Viceroy Alexieff is expected to come directly to St. Petersburg, and his friends hope that he will be elevsted to the Council of the Empire. By his withdrawal from the Far East be will not only lose the dignified position of direct representative of the Emperor, but the salary of $56,000 and an allowance of $25,000 per annum.

When Alexieff severs bis connection with the Far Eastern question none of the men responsible for the policy pursued before tbe war will be in power, Mr. Bezobrazeff having already lost the confidence of his Majesty, and the Advisory Committee's duties at present being purely perfunctory.

It is not expected that a successor to Viceroy Alexieff will be appointed, as the importance of the post of Viceroy has disappeared owing to the result of the war.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg dated April 17 stated that a story was circulating among the entourage of tbe Court that on bearing of the disaster to the Petropavlovsk the Emperor wept and, referring to Viceroy Alexieff, exclaimed:

"That man brings us notbing but ill luck." It was also alleged that the Emperor was with difficulty dissuaded from removing the Viceroy from his post tben and there.

FRENCH ATTACK ON RUSSIANS.

Catholic Organ Says Muscovite Priests' Hate French Missionaries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, April 19.—The Catholic periodical les Paroles Françaises says:

"The only result of the Russo-Japanese war as yet certain is the ruin of the French Catholic missions. If the Russians turn out to be the victors in the struggle the sympathy which hinds France to the empire of the north will not save priests who propagate the Roman Catholic faith from the violent hatred that always has existed between the Russian Popes and the fathers of the French missions.

"The scandalous scenes which are of daily occurrence between members of the Orthodox and Roman Catholic faiths in Jerusalem are the exact model of the scenes illustrating the history of Christianity in Japan. The example of fraternity is not given in tbe Far East hy the mystical envoys of the Russian Church. These orthodox missionaries are intelligent, immoral, keen traders, ready for every kind of brutality and every kind of dishonesty toward other Europeans. On the other hand, they are easygoing in matters concerning religion, and all they ask the Japanese is the right to molest the French missionaries.

"If Russia is victorious she will endeavor to extend her political influence tbrough the ministers of her national religion, and she will do so to the great prejudice of the religous protégés of France."

SKIRMISHING ON THE YALU.

Several Japanese Soldiers Killed by Russian Scouts.

LIAO-YANG, April 19.—A number of skirmisbes are reported along the Yalu River. Six Japanese soldiers were killed by Russian scouts on April 16. Firing was heard on April 18, but the result of the engagement is unknown.

The outposts on the Island of Yalu, between Anju and Wiju, have been engaged in continual skirmishes for several days. Some Japanese are reported to have been killed. At night, when the Japanese retire, they disguise tbemselves in the straw closks of Koreans. They are making bags witb bark matting, which they fill with earth and use in building tbeir defensive works.

MAKAROFF'S BODY FOUND?

Recognized by Fragments of Uniform, Report Says.

PARIS, April 20.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien, a dispatch received from Port Arthur says that many mutilated corpses have been cast ashore. It is affirmed that fragments of uniform enabled the autborities to identify one of the bodies as that of Vice Admiral Makaroff.

RUSSIAN ARMY 300,000 STRONG.

Dispatch of Troops to the Far East Said to Have Been Suspended.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—It was claimed by the General Staff to-day that Gen. Kuropatkin now has 300,000 men at the theatre of war, sufficient for present requirements. A prominent officer of the staff informed tbe correspondent of Tbe Associated Press that the dispatch of troops to the Fsr East had been suspended for the present.

Gen. Baron Stakelberg has received command of the First East Siberian Corps, to which belong the advance forces, Gen. Ksshtalinsky being in command of the Third Division, at the Yalu River. He is fifty-three years old, fought during the Turkestan campaign and Russo-Turkish war, and was a corps commander during the suppression of the Boxer uprising. He has never been wounded. Stakelberg succeeds Gen. Vladimir Sakharoff, brotber of the War Minister. Sakharoff becomes Gen. Kuropatkin's Chief of Staff.

The reports that there are 5,000 Cossacks in the neighborhood of Gen-San (Won-San, on the northeast coast of Korea) are denied. The Russian cavalry is scouting along the east coast of Korea, but not so far down ss Gen-San.

Lack of transportation facilities, according to the Russian advices, are delsying the Japanese. Both in Japan and in Korea the roads are in a dreadful state. The Japanese horses are dying by the hundreds, it will be impossible tot bring up regular field artillery, and they will have to rely on mountain guns.

GERMAN LINER FOR RUSSIA.

Reported Sale of Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Due Here Within a Week.

BERLIN, April 20.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger at Genoa says that the North German Lloyd stesmship Kaiserin Maria Theresia hss been sold to Russia, snd that the tonrists and crew will continue the cruise on snother vessel.

The Kaiserin Maria Theresia le due at New York within the next week, completing a tour of several months to the Mediterraneau. She has about 300 passengers abroad. Gustav H. Schwab, the head of the North German Lloyd in this country, said last night that he had heard nothing of the vessel's sale to Russia, but thst it might taken place without bis knowledge.

The steamship is of steel, 528 feet long, and was built at Stettin in 1890. She is of twin-screw type of 3,002 tons.

SKRYDLOFF PLANS TO UNITE SQUADRONS

Talks of Cruising Between Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

YOUNG MEN FOR HIS STAFF

Expects to Accomplish Results That Will Render Presence of the Baikan Fleet Needless.

PARIS, April 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, who is an old scquaintance of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, was present at a smsll dinner given the Admiral by a Director of tbe Nevsky Yards, and succeeded in gaining his confidences. He reports tbe Admiral ae saying to bim:

"I shsll arrive at Port Arthur without a definite plan, leaving circumstances to dictate the activity of the squadron I ehall command. I sball begin by minutely inspecting the warships which we still have and which we must keep at all costs. I am determined to surround myself witb young men. That is why I have taken as my Chief of Staff a mere Commander, Stetenko, and have not heeded tbe tradition of selecting a Rear Admiral."

Lster Vice Admiral Skrydloff said to the correspondent:

"After the terrible disaster to the Petropavlovsk, our squadron at Port Arthur le greatly reduced, and I must first confine my efforts to getting everything in order. I sball make no sorties. I might add another glorious page to Japanese bistory by sending out my few ships to be sunk, but I shall not give them that pleasure. I intend to jealously preserve my ships for a great occasion. I doubt whether the Baltic squadron will be at Port Arthur in time, for I think when it is ready to start events will already bave been accomplsbed which will render its presence useless."

Asked whetber he did not fear that the Japanese would surround Port Arthur, Vice Admiral Skrydloff said:

"If the Japanese try to disembark troops and cut the land communications, so much the better. Gen. Kuropatkin has foreseen that possibility snd will be able to dislodge them. We want nothing better than landing en masse, so thst the battles will be the more decisive.

"I have put on my visiting cards both Port Arthur and Vladivostok, for you shall see the two squadrons united and going backward and forward between the two places."

Vice Admiral Skrydloff intends to seek tbe blessing of St. Sergius before starting for the Far East.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who arrived bere to-day on his way to the Far East, got an enthusiastic reception from the people who thronged the streets.

Tbe vast Znamienskaia Square, opposite tbe Nicholas Railroad Station, was black with people, and tbe police gusrding tbe platform were quite unable to cope with the crowds, who broke through the cordon and rushed toward the train. The Admiral married a Jewess, and tbe number of prominent Jews on hand to greet him wss especially noticeable.

There were repeated outbreaks of enthusiastic cbeers as tbe Admiral left the car, and from the bare-headed throng a peasant stepped out and presented him witb a copy of a picture entitled "The Holy Virgin of Joy to the Afflicted," which is reputed to have miraculous power. The peasant also presented the Admiral witb consecrated bread, telling Skrydloff that be saluted him in the name of the masses of the Russian people, all of whose hopes depended on him as the hero of the Russo-Turkish war.

The Admiral, who wae visibly affected, took the picture, declaring tbat be accepted it as a bappy presage, and adding that he would not part with it throughout the campaign, and thst he would put all his faith in God.

A representative of the middle claeses presented the Admiral with a picture of St. Theodosius, the miracle worker of Czerniakoff.

The Admiral then entered a carriage and drove off, followed by deafening sbouts of "Long live Skrydloff."

He wss accompsnied by Lieut. Shishlo, wbose brotber wss lost on board the Petropavlovsk, and wbo begged for tbe privilege of taking his brother's place.

VILLAGERS GO WHALE HUNTING.

Bag Two of Them, Too—One Was 24 Feet Long.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., April 19.—Washington County is mucb worked up over the arrival of a great school of whales off tbat part of the Maine coast. The Sunday quiet of Addison and Columbia Falls was disturbed hy the presence of a school of nine leviathans in Pleasant River.

All the inhabitants in that part of the county forgot about church, and turned out with rifles and all sorts of tackle to bag a few of the monsters. For a few hours the air was filled with rope and smoke, and after things had cleared a bit it waa found that two whales had been captured. One of them, the largest, wss twenty-four feet in length and measured fifteen feet around. Tbe head wss filled with sixty lead pellets.

The usual tranquillity hasn't settled down on tbat particular portion of the State yet, and everybody is keeping an eye seaward.

CABINET DISCUSSES WIRELESS

Government May Exercise Supervision of American Coast Stations.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At tbe meeting of the Cabinet to-day the control by the Government of wireless telegraphy was discussed. The subject was broached by Secretary Hay in connection with the communication received by this Government from Russia through Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador.

The discussion finally drifted to tbe expression of an opinion tbat it would be desirable, if not, indeed, absolutely necessary, for this Government to control, at least in a supervisory way, the operation of wireless telegraphy, particularly along the coast. Stations for the receipt of wireless messsges are springing up at vsrious pladea along both the Atlantic and Pacific Cossts.

The discussion to-day was tentative, in a messure, snd no definite decision wss reacbed. It is likely, however, that in the nesr future some action will be taken that will provide for a proper Government supervision of tbe wirelese system of telegrapby.

It was pointed out that in the event of a war with a foreign nation it might be necessary in defense of the Nation for officers of the United States to have charge of these stations as a means of assurance to the Government that no communication was estabished with vessels of the enemy's fleet and that the system was not employed to the detriment of United States interests.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The Foreign Office explains that the notice served by Russia regarding newspaper correspondents employing wireless telegraphy is a natural measure of self-protection against possible communication with the enemy.

It would be possible from land or sea for correspondents using wireless telegraphy to communicate with the enemy. If an actual case should arise, however, it will be judged on its merits.

CZAR HURRIES BALTIC FLEET.

Wants It to be Ready to Sail for Far East in July.

Soecial Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, April 19.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says the Czar yesterday expressed to Grand Duke Alexis the desire that tbe Baltic equadron be ready to sail for the Far East on July 15. Orders were immediately issued by the Minister of Marine to hasten the work of preparing the fleet for service.

It will probably be under the command of Admiral Rozhdestvensky, Chief of the General Staff.

"HANG," SAID ST. PETERSBURG.

Prisoners' Relation to Japanese Imperial Family Made No Difference.

PARIS, April 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien saye that when it was asserted that one of the two Japanese caught in an attempt to blow up the railway near the Mongolian frontier belonged to the imperial family, instructions were asked from St. Petersburg.

The reply, according to the correspondent, was "Hang," and the order was promptly carried out.

COULD NOT SAVE RUSSIAN TARS.

Japanese Officers Unable to Aid the Petropavlovsk's Crew.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 19.—Japanese naval officers express profound regret at their inability to save the lives of those drowned on the Petropavlovsk.

They explain that there was a strong southerly wind which would have rendered it impossible for boats to rejoin the squadron had they gone to the assistance of the Russians. They consider it probable that the Petropavlovsk struck more than one mine, otherwise her rapid sinking is inexplicable.

The gun practice of the Nisshin and Kasugu on April 15 is highly applauded. The guns of the two Italian-built cruisers are fitted with a peculiarly effective laying apparatus. Japanese experts say the experience of this war, together with that of the war against China, amply demonstrates the value of high-angle fire.

EIGHT DEAD, 35 INJURED.

Passenger Train Wrecked on the Mexican Central Road.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—A north-bound passenger train on the Mexican Central jumped the track near Zacatecas to-day.

Eight persons were killed and thirty-five injured.

TAX FOR BRITISH DEFICIT.

Commons Agrees to Increase Duties on Tea and Tobacco.

LONDON, April 19.—The widespread interest in the presentation of the budget to-day was evidenced by the crowded state of the Houee of Commons. Long before tho new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, rose to make his statement, every part of tbe House was filled. Josepb Chamberlain was present to hear his son, as was Mrs. Chamberlain. The ex-Colonial Secretary, wbose first public appearance it was since his return from abroad, met with a great reception from tbe occupants of the Ministerial benches, while tbe Nationalists invited him to sing "Rule Britannia," and greeted him with shouts of "Pig tail!"

Austin Chamberlain said the revenue for 1903-1904 was $13,620,000 below the estimate, while tbe expenditure exceeded tbe estimate by $15,035,000. The repeal of the duty on wheat had been more costly than anticipated, without affording the consumer the relief expected. The net total deficit for the financial year was $27,075,000.

Mr. Cbamberlain estimated the expenditure for 1904-1905 at $714,400,000, and the revenue, on the basis of the existing taxation, at $695,300,000, leaving a deficit of $19,100,000 to be made up. He proposed, therefore, to increase the income tax by 2 cents, and the imposition of an additional tax of 4 cents per pound on tea. He further proposed a readjustment of the tobacco duties, imposing a duty of 81 cents on tobacco stripped before imported, an additional duty of 12 cents on cigars and an additionsl 25 cents on foreign cigarettes. Also to raise the moisture limit to 32 per cent., and introduce three or four different rates in the drawbacks, which he hoped would increase Great Britain's tobacco export trade, especially to the colonies.

The House, after considerable discussion, adopted the increased tea and tobacco duties by majorities of 72 and 94 respectively.

THEIR VERY FIRST QUARREL.

That Is What the Waistless Young Woman Said After the Chase.

With her blonde hair streaming in the wind and in slippered feet, but without a waist, a young woman dashed out of the four-story brownstone house at 14 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in close pursuit of a well-dressed man. "Police! Stop thief!" yelled the woman aa she ran. Quickly a crowd joined the chase, but none passed ber. Terror lent wings to the man's feet, and be gained as they sped down Fifth Avenue into Mount Morris Park.

There the covey doubled on his tracks and suddenly bounded on a south-bound Madison Avenue car. Police whistlee and the shouts of the crowd made the motorman stop. The half-dressed woman and Policemen Brennan and Haggerty of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were the first to leap aboard. The bluecoats bore down upon a man who most closely resembled the runner.

"That isn't the man. That isn't the one we were chasing," said the woman. Later they said that maybe the right man had jumped off the front platform.

The woman said that sbe was Alice Spiehler, and that the fugitive was Martin M. Spiebler, ber husband since November. She said that in their very first quarrel he had drawn a revolver and threatened to shoot her. Then she screamed and he ran, with herself after. After completing her toilette sbe went to Harlem Court, and from Magistrate Baker obtained a warrant for her husband's arrest. Later in the evening she denied herself to a number of callers who would have helped her to find Spiehler if publicity would do.

ADOPTS OXFORD SYSTEM.

Chicago University Plans for Scheme of Colleges—May Cost $3,000,000.

CHICAGO, April 19.—It is announced that the University of Chicago will in a short time adopt the Oxford system of instruction and will abandon the "university" system. Plans for a complete system of colleges, both for men and women, involving the erection of two entire blocks of buildings, have been announced in the report of the University Building Commission.

It is said that the change will be made at an expense of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

COUNTRY SHOPKEEPER CAUGHT MURDER SUSPECT

Traced Connecticut Farmer Accused of Killing Hired Man.

BEAT THE NEW YORK SLEUTHS

Located Marks in a Broome Street Tenement, Then Called in Policemen and Caused the Arrest.

Joeph Msrks, seventy years old, the Colchester (Conn.) farmer who is charged with hsving murdered John Pavil, bis farm hand, and who disappeared on April 9, was found yesterday at 190 Broome Street. He was living there under an assumed name and had disguised himself. He was arrested by Policemen Brown and Halpin of the Delancey Street Station, and locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of homicide. It was due to the clever detective work of Michael Levine, the general storekeeper of Colchester, Conn., that the alleged murderer was apprehended.

Levine had worked on the case in Colchester with Sheriff Jackson and was spurred on to some extent by the offer of $1,000 reward offered by the State of Connecticut for the capture of Marks. Knowing that Weiss, a former partner of Marks, had moved with his family to Paterson, N. J., Levine went there on Friday last and learned from Mrs. Weise that her husband and Marks had gone to visit Morris Jaffe at 190 Broome Street, Mrs. Jaffe being the daughter of Weiss.

Levine came to New York on Saturday, and spent Sunday and Monday around the Broome Street address, looking for Marks. He finally learned that Marks was tbere, but with a much different exterior than he had sbown at Colcheeter, tbe farmer having shaved his long and beavy beard. Levine became convinced yesterday afternoon that he had located the msn, and going to Policeman Brown, he showed him circulars deecribing the crime and the rewards for the arrest of the fugitive. Brown called Policeman Halpin and the trio went up to the fourth floor rear of the Broome Street house and knocked at the door of the Jaffe flat.

"Is Mr. Marks here?" asked Levine.

On hearing his name Marks dashed through the flat to the windows overlooking Broome Street. Levine, who caught a good glimpse of tbe farmer, shouted:

"That's him; that's him! Don't let him get away!"

Brown and Halpin seized the man and took him to the Delancey Street Station, and from there he was removed to Police Headquarters hy two Central Office detectives who had been summoned.

State Superintendent of Police T. F. Egan of Connecticut came down from Colchester to this city Monday at the request of Sheriff Jackson of Colchester to hunt for Marks, and saw Inspector McClusky about the case. Detective Sergeants Mahoney and Murphy were assigned to assist him, but Superintendent Egan did not have a chance to take a hand in the arrest of Marks owing to Levine's quick work.

The finding of the body of John Pavil, Marks's hired man, partially buried in tbe cellar of the old farmer's bome, with the arms and legs hacked off, led to the search for the employer. Sheriff Jackson and a posse of farmers armed with pitchforks, guns, and clubs searched for Marks, but while the Sheriff was going into a deserted farm house by the front door, Marks is said to have escaped by the rear.

On Friday night Marks turned up at the home of Abraham Weiss, his former partner, in Colchester. He told Weiss that he was on his way to London, but that he was visiting some of his old-time friends before making the trip. When Weiss started to go to New York to see his married daughter, Mrs. Morris Jaffe, Marks wanted to accompany him, as be said be had known Mrs. Jaffe as a little girl in Colchester. Weiss agreed to tbis and psid Marks's fare to this city.

When tbe old farmer wanted to be called "Mr. Goldstein," Weiss declares that be thought Marks was "not quite right." Weiss returned Saturday night from New York, but Marks persuaded the Jaffes to let him stay in a spare bedroom in their flat, saying that he wanted to remain there until some money he expected would reach him from Colchester.

WOMAN ARRESTED SIX-FOOTER.

Probation Officer Weighed Hardly 100 Pounds, but Got Her Man.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 19.—Miss Mary Philbrook, the Essex County probation officer, who weighs scarcel 100 pounds, made a prisoner of Philip Schnitzer, a six footer, who was wanted for violating his parole, on Market Street this afternoon.

Schnitzer, who is twenty-six years old, was fined in July last for breaking windows in a saloon and was paroled in the custody of the probation officer. Schnitzer paid installments on his fine for a short while, but his visits to Miss Philbrook ceased last Fall, and she has since been on the lookout for him. To-day she met the man, and, going up to him, said:

"You are my prisoner; come with me to the Court House."

Schnitzer stared in amazement at the little woman, but without aaying a word accompanied her to the Sheriff's office.

When asked if she was afraid, Miss Philbrook said:

"Not a bit. In fact, I didn't think about anything except that the man was wanted, and, as probation officer, it was my duty to arrest him."

The prisoner will be sentenced April 25 on the original charge.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY MEETS.

Robert C. Ogden Re-elected President at Annual Gathering.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society was held last evening in the Hotel Savoy. In the absence of President Robert C. Ogden, First Vice President Allan C. Bakewell presided. Preceding the meeting, a dinner was given the Chairmen of the various County Committees which have been established. The dinner wae attended hy representatives from Allegheny, Berks, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Erie, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Lehigh, Philadelphia, Pike, and York Counties.

At the annual election of officers, President Ogden was unanimously chosen to succeed himself. The other officers chosen were: First Vice President—James M. Beck; Second Vice President—C. C. Cuyler; Third Vice President—William A. Clark; Fourth Vice President—David McNeely Stauffer; Chaplain—the Rev. Reese F. Alcop, D. D.; Secretary—Barr Ferree; Treasurer—John A. Hiltner; Members of the Council—William Harrison Brown, Richard Theodore Davies, and Henry F. Shoemaker.

Vice-President Bakewell addressed the members of the society after the election had been held. He reminded his hearers that the day was the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, a fit occasion for the meeting of a patriotic organization. The Pennsylvania Society, he said, stood for all that was good and true in Pennsylvania. It was growing fast, and its growth would still further increase.

Other speakers were George A. Post, the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Rudolph Blankenburg, and the Rev. Charles E. Bruger. Mr. Blankenburg, who is a man of prominence in Philadelphia affairs, took occasion to compliment New York on the fairness of its elections, saying that in Philadelphia the bosses counted ballots to suit themselves. The other speakers talked in lighter vein. Mr. Post poked good-natured fun at the officers of the society. The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady wanted everybody to understand that Philadelphia, William Penn, and the Quakers did not make the entire State of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Bruger told all about the genealogy of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Dr. Bruger amused himself with the New York Dutch, decrying their claims of superior birth and tracing their origin in humorous style.

GERMANY FEARS AMERICA.

Reichstag Approves Plan for Experts to Advise Consuls.

BERLIN, April 19.—The questions of improving the German Consular Service through the addition of expert commercial advisers and the promotion and organization of German Chambers of Commerce abroad came up in the Reichstag to-day.

Herr Muench-Ferber (Nationsl Liberal) offered a resolution, which was adopted by a large majority, asking for an appropriation for a so-called Advisory Council of Experts from the German commercial classes, to be attached permanently to the more important of the German Consulates. He argued that Germany must improve her sources of information abroad because her two chief competitors, the United States and Great Britain, were doing so.

"An American Chamber of Commerce exists in Berlin, which works excellently," he continued. "Moreover, the United States has a Commercial Museum at Philadelphia with an army of correspondents over the whole world. Half the United States exports consist of manufactured articles. American business houses, like shoe stores and others, are springing up in our cities like mushrooms. Our merchants can already begin a tale of woe similar to that of the agriculturists about American competition.

"Our business people will soon have nothing to do but emigrate to America and utilize their intelligence there to the detriment of their own countrymen. A beginning hse already been made in the textile industry. Germany must in all friendliness and amiability toward the United States, shape tariff laws on the American pattern."

Foreign Secretary von Richthofen said he was not disposed to underestimate the services the American Consuls rendered their country, but the German Consuls remained on an average longer at their posts thsn the American. Ths American press itself had repeatedly pointed to the German Consular system as a model for the American. The Secretary quoted a French newspaper as attributing the expansion of German trade to the activity of the Consuls of Germany.

QUIT PRACTICE TO DIE INSANE.

Diagnosed His Own Case and Retired to Await the End.

Dr. Lorenzo J. Kohnstamm, after an illness lasting four years, died in tbe Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane Monday morning. Dr. Kohnstamm was forty-two years of age, and until two years ago had an office at 710 Madison Avenue. His name was well known to the profession, and be had a practice that was estimated at about $12,000 a year.

In 1900 the friends of Dr. Kohnstamm were greatly surprised when suddenly he relinquished his large practice, sold a valuable art collection, and moved to a part of the city where living was not so expensive. He made no explanation of this move, and it was not until two years later that the secret leaked out. That was when Dr. Kohnstamm appeared at Bellevue and offered himself as a patient.

Two years previous, he explained, he had noticed symptoms of paresis, and without informing any one he began a study of his case. When be had confirmed his suspicions, he relinquished bis practice and sold his art collection to provide funds for the support of himself and family, and then, as the fight became hopeless, settled his affairs, and came to the boepital.

At the hospital it was said that Dr. Kohnstamm died of a general paralysis, ending in insanity. For months his mind had been clouded, and he had not recognized any of his friends or attendants. Dr. Kohnstamm was educated in this country and Europe, and was a member of the medical societies of Paris, Vienna, Brussels, and Berlin. It is said that in trusting "tips" given him by patients Dr. Kohnstamm had in recent years, before he went to the hospital, lost over $80,000 in Wall Street.

HEIR MAY BE IN CHICAGO.

Police There Investigating Eighteen George William Millers.

CHICAGO, April 19.—In the hope that one of the eighteen of the George William Millers named in the Chicago City Directory may turn out to be the missing aon of the late Charles Miller of Brooklyn, who left an estate of $500,000, Chief O'Neill of the Chicago police to-day detailed men to investigate.

Cbief O'Neill's action was prompted by a letter from attorneys of the Miller estato.

Every effort on the part of the law firm of Moffat & Kramer, executors of the estate of Charles Miller, a rich wholesale grocer, formerly a member of the firm of Miller & Gaus, at Broadway and Park Avenue, Williamsburg, to locate his son, George William Miller, who has been missing for four years, has failed. Mr. Miller died at his home, 685 Willoughby Avenue, about four weeks ago, leaving an estate of more than $500,000.

Tbe son lived a wild life, and four years sgo his father cut off his allowance snd told him to go forth and earn his own living.

REMSEN GAS BILL HANGS FIRE.

If the Mayor Approves, Odell May Veto the Measure.

Mayor McClellan has until Friday only to act for or against the Remsen East River Gas bill, which is now in his hands before going to Gov. Odell for action. The Mayor said yesterday that no action hsd been taken on the measure, and he did not indicate when a decision would be announced.

If Msyor McClellan should veto the bill it would be dead, as there le no Legislature in session to repass it. If he approves it, it then will go to Gov. Odell for action. Mayor McClellan's attitude is entirely in doubt as yet, but there are rumors to the effect that if he approves the measure it will be vetoed by Gov. Odell for political reasons.

Patrolman Gilligan Freed.

Patrolman John J. Gilligan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who on the night of March 26 shot and killed James Millaney of 550 West Fiftieth Street for interfering witb him in making an arreet, and who was exonerated by a Coroner's jury Monday, was arraigned yesterday afternoon in the West Side Court on a charge of homicide for tbe same case, and discharged by Magistrate Breen. Gilligan stated that be was arresting a man named Wister on the night in question, when Millaney interfered and assaulted him. He said that Millaney was the leader of a gang, and that he had to fight for his life against the crowd.

Derry Gets Fat Appointment.

Mayor McClellan has announced the appointment of Patrick Derry to be Superintendent of Weights and Measures, at $2,500 a year salary. Derry is one of the lieutenants of Patrick H. Keahon, the Tammany leader in the Seventh Assembly District.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—22 Bond Street; F. Werts; damage unknown.

4:25 A. M.—3 East Third Street; Louis Kichner; damage, $25.

10:12 A. M.—68 Beekman Street; L. D. Horsford; damage, $800.

10:15 A. M.—709 Tenth Avenue; Astor estate; damage, $100.

10:35 A. M.—183 First Avenue; Joseph Dono; damage, $10.

1:10 P. M.—418 First Avenue; George Spimbie; damage, $100.

1:45 P. M.—665 Third Avenue; John Kelly; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—100 Beekman Street; H. Spinall; damage, $700.

7:40 P. M.—2,015 Third Avenue; Adolph Krebs; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—536 to 542 Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:31 P. M.—884 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:50 P. M.—3 Lafayette Place; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:05 P. M.—22 East Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—58 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; David Scott; damage, $50.

BROOKLYN.

11:50 A. M.—Surf Avenue and West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island; Anoil Cohn; damage, $200.

Founded 1795

OTARD DUPUY & CO
BRANDIES
Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced.
For Sale by leading dealers.

THE "HOLLY'S"
Success is largely due to the personal attention given to all those little details so frequently neglected by the larger establishments.
Inexpensive and elaborately trimmed Linen, Brilliantine, Taffeta, Louisine, Crepe de Chine, Etamine, Voile,
GOWNS 10.00 to 150.00
WAISTS Net, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta, Lace, Linen.
3.00 to 50.00
"Fifth avenue style and quality at half Fifth avenue prices."
THE HOLLY CO.,
10 West 22d St.

FARO SYSTEM FAILED, SAYS ROBBERY FOLLOWED

New York Gambler Accuses Philadelphia Merchant.

SAYS HIRED THUGS BOUND HIM

A Queer Story of Violence and Theft Told in a Quaker City Police Court.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Edward S. Armstrong, a produce commission merchant, with offices at 18 Spruce Street, this city, to-day faced charges of robbery preferred by J. B. Coover McKee, who said he was a professional gambler in New York. According to the prosecutor, McKee was robbed of $1,200 and jewelry valued at $5,000 in Armstrong's place of business by hired ruffians, who worked at the latter's suggestion, and even threatened death if resistance were offered.

Magistrate Koebersperger refused bail, but Armstrong's counsel later induced the Common Pleas Court to accept $1,500 bail for his client. As soon as Armstrong was released McKee caused his re-arrest on a cbarge of conspiracy. On this be was held for a hearing to-morrow.

According to McKee, he and the defendant entered into a scheme to win money from a New York faro bank hy a system which he (McKee) had devised. Each put up $3,000 for the purpose and lost the whole amount. Several weeks later, on April 5, McKee says, he waa lured to Armstrong's place of business and robbed. McKee says he hesitated to give the matter publicity because be feared that a womsn who figures in the case would be exposed.

In telling of the occurrences at Armstrong's place, where he says he was bound and gagged by thugs, McKee testified:

"I was met by Armstrong, who said, 'Hello, Mac,' and extended his hand, which I took. As I did so two arms sbot over my shoulder and pinioned mine. I thougbt it was a prank of some friend, but just then two more men rusbed at me.

"One of them caught me by the throat while the other tide my ankles. Then they bound my wrists and I fell to the floor. One of the men rammed a handkerchief into my mouth, threatening to break my teeth if I did not part them. Armstrong stood over me and ordered the men to throw me upon a platform elevator.

"They took me to a room on the third floor. Armetrong then sent the men down atairs and stood over me with a revolver in one hand and a candle in the other. He esid: 'I want $3,000 from you. You will remain in that condition without food until you agree to give me tbat amount of money.'

"I told him I did not have $3,000 with me. He then sent for one of the men and ordered him to tske off my ruby and diamond ring. Then he took a stud containing eight diamonds and a black pearl from my acarf. From my trousers pocket the man took $180, and he then tore open my vest and took a roll of bills containing $1,100. Next he took my cuff buttons and my watch and chain."

LADY CONSTANCE MARRIED.

Athletic Englishwoman, Known in This Country, Weds Sir Edward Richardson.

LONDON, April 19.—Lady Constance Mackenzie, niece of the Duke of Sutherland, and well known in the United States, was married to Sir Edward Austin Richardson, Bart.; at Pitfour, Perthshire, this afternoon.

Lady Constance Mackenzie, who is twenty-two years old, is the second daughter of tbe second Earl of Cromartie. She is the heir of her sister, Lady Cromartie, and is a second heir of tbe Duke of Sutherland. She is noted for her athletic accomplisbments, being regarded as the champion young woman swimmer of England, as well as a remarkably fine shot.

Lady Constance has twice visited the United Statee. her first visit having been four years ago. At that time ehe was the guest of Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge, formerly Miss Bigelow. She accompanied Mrs. Dodge to Aiken as the guest of Mr. Whitney, and then proceeded to Palm Beach, where her athletic capabilities attracted much attention.

Her second trip to this country was during the past Winter, when she went to the Rocky Mountains to shoot grizzlies and afterward to the plains of Texas among the cowboys. She returned to England about two months ago.

Sir Edward Austin Richardson was born in 1872. He is a member of the famous Black Watch.

SEVENTH MAKES MERRY.

Regiment's Active Members and Veterans of '61 Celebrate at Sherry's.

Four hundred and fifty veterans and active members of the Seventh Regiment eetablished headquarters about long tables in the grand ballroom at Sherry's last night in commemoration of the forty-third anniversary of the regiment's leaving New York City for the front at the beginning of the civil war. Each table was presided over by a Captain of a company of the Seventh.

When a vaudeville programme was finished Thomas Diamond, the President of the Veterans' Association of the regiment, and Col. Daniel Appleton addressed the diners.

Among the large number present there were forty-five men who went to the front from 1861 to 1865. All are now white-haired, and most of them wear decorations for valiant services rendered to the country.

A Big Clothing Deal
For Spot Cash.
TURNER, WECHLER & CO. STOCK
At Half Off T. & W. Prices



MEN'S SPRING SUITS.
Men's Fancy All-Wool suits, in Oxford gray stripes and plaids, $10.00; now..... 5.00
Men's All-Wool Suits, black, blue, Oxford stripes, pin checks, &c., $15.00; now..... 7.50
Men's All-Wool Worsted Suits, spring and medium, all up to date; the latest black, Oxford, plaid stripes, fancy; some satin lined, $20.00; now 10.00
Englisb Serge Suits, single and double breasted, color and wear guaranteed, full satin lined, $20.00; now..... 10.00
MEN'S OVERCOATS.
Men's All-Wool Top Coats, in tan and Oxford gray, $10.00; now..... 5.00
Men's tan and gray Top Coats, in covert, whipcord and vicuna, some satin lined, $15.00; now..... 7.50
Men's long and short Overcoats, in tan, olive, black, also Oxford, full sstin lined, $20.00; now..... 10.00
Open Saturday Until 10 P. M.
The Harris Store
235 BROADWAY,
Opp. Post Office.

RENT FIGHT IN HARLEM.

Meeting Denounces Raising of Rates for Speculative Purposes.

The protest against the increase of rent which took its inception in the east side found voice in Harlem last night at a mass meeting held at 210 West One Hundred and Fourtb Street, under the auspices of tbe New York Rent Payers' Protective Association and the East Side Rent Payers' Association.

Tbe meeting was presided over by J. Arnopol. Jobn Panken said, in part:

"The extraordinary increase in rent in the lsst few months was not due to the question of supply and demand, but to speculation. The landlord's object in raising the rent was to increase the value of his property, to secure a better price for it at sale. If the rentpayers organize, they will stop speculation in real estate."

West Side Republican Committees.

Committees for the ensuing year were announced by the West Side Republican Club last night at the clubbouse, 2,307 Broadway. The Committee on Political Affairs is composed of W. M. K. Olcott, M. Linn Bruce, Henry A. Wise, W. H. Douglas, Martin Saxe, Armitage Matbewa, and Willis Flimley. Ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet was appointed Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

W. E. Tillotson Better.

W. E. Tillotson, the Pittsfield, Mass., real estate millionaire, who has been suffering from a paralytic stroke for a week past at tbe Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was sald last night to be showing continued improvement.

Woke Up
Found it was
Himself
always thought it was the

HARRIMAN LOSES IN THE SECURITIES CASE

United States Circuit Court Approves Distribution Plan.

NOT VIOLATIVE OF DECREE

Stock of the Railway Companies Not in Court's Custody—Intervention Unnecessary to Protect Petitioners' Interests.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 19.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judges Sanborn, Thayer, Van Devanter, and Hook unanimously denied the application of E. H. Harriman and W. S. Pierce and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company for leave to intervene in the case of the United States against the Northern Securities Company on the following grounds:

First—The plan of the Directors of the Northern Securities Company for the distribution of the stock of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies is not violative of the decree in the Northern Securities case.

Second—No one but the United States can successfully appeal to the court to enjoin the execution of that plan on the ground that it is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, and the United States expresses satisfaction with the present decree.

Third—The stock of the two railway companies is not in the custody of the court.

Fourth—An intervention is not necessary to enable the petitioners to protect any pecuniary interest or equity they have.

The formal entry of the court is as follows:

The application of Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company for leave to intervene in this case was heard before this court on April 12 and 13, 1904, and after due consideration it is hereby ordered that the said application be and the same is hereby denied.

WALTER H. SANBORN,
AMOS H. THAYER,
WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,
WILLIAM C. HOOK,
Circuit Judges.

The court, in discussing the reasons for the decree, after reciting the grounds put forth by Harriman and Pierce for leave to intervene, says:

"Applications for leave to intervene in a case after the entry of a final decree are very unusual. They are never granted as a matter of course, and, owing to the tendency of such applications to occasion delay and prolong the existing litigation, they ought not to be granted unless it is necessary to do so to preserve some right which cannot otherwise be protected or to avoid some complication that is liable to arise.

"The principal ground, as it seems, on which the petitioners, Harriman and Pierce, base their application to intervene, is that it is necessary to the due enforcement of the decree that they should be admitted into the cause as parties and be allowed to raise further issues and obtain further orders.

"It is undoubtedly true that a supplemental bill may be filed in a case after a final decree, for the purpose of fully executing it, when, after the decree is entered, some action has been taken or unforeseen events have occurred which will prevent its enforcement unless some further orders or directions are given. But we fail to perceive that further orders are necessary in the case in hand to insure the due execution of the decree according to its terms. The decree was wholly prohibitory. It enjoined the doing of certain threatened acts, and so long as these acts are not done it enforces itself, and no further action looking to its enforcement is deemed essential.

RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF STOCK.

"When the decree was entered it was assumed by the court that when the stock was thus rendered valueless in the hands of the securities company the stockholders of that company would be able and likewise disposed to make some disposition of the stock which, under all the circumstances of the case, would be fair and just and would restore it to the markets of the world, where it would have some value, instead of being a worthless commodity.

"It was thought that the duty of thus disposing of it could be safely left to the stockholders of the securities company, and that if any controversy arose in the discharge of this function, in view of the situation that had been created by the decree, it would be a controversy that would properly form the subject matter of an independent suit between the parties immediately interested.

"It was said in argument that one purpose of the intervention is to have that clause of the decree which is now merely permissive made mandatory. But this would be to modify the provisions of a decree which has now become final by affirmance and make an order which we expressly and on full consideration declined to make when the decree was entered. This we must decline to do."

In speaking of the contentions of Harriman and Pierce that the proposed plan of disposing of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies would result in leaving the control of the two roads in the hands of the persons who co-operated in forming the securities company, the court says:

"The issues suggested are disputed and debatable questions of fact which the parties would be entitled to litigate with witnesses and evidence after leave to intervene had been granted, and we decline to consider them or the affidavits or excerpts which present them upon this motion. According to well established rules the petitioner cannot intrude into this litigation merely to protect the public interest so long as the Government is present by its Attorney General and expresses its disapproval of such intrusion. The petitioners can intervene only for the protection of their own individual interests, and for that purpose only. In the event that they can obtain adequate protection no other way.

STANDS ON THE DECREE.

"The United States stands on the decree as affirmed and submits that the court is only concerned to see that it is faithfully observed by the defendants according to its terms. In view of this declaration on the part of the United States, it is to be presumed that the Government is disposed to permit the stockholders of the Securities Company to formulate some plan for the equitable disposition of the stock of the two railway companies, if they can do so, which will not be in violation of law, feeling confident of its ability to dissolve any future combination in restraint of inter-State commerce should one in fact result from any scheme that may be devised for the disposition of the stock of the two companies, and preferring to challenge the validity of any such combination by an independent bill rather than by further proceedings in this case."

The court, in referring to the statement of the attorneys for Harriman that the stock of the Securities Company was in the custody of the court, says:

"It may be conceded that so long as property remains actually in judicial custody, any one asserting a right thereto or interest therein may intervene, although the case in virtue of which judicial custody was acquired has passed to a final decree.

"This court, however, has never assumed the custody of the stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Companies, but has studiously refrained from so doing. It did not assume to direct what should be done with the stock in question when it enjoined the Securities Company from voting it and the railway companies from paying dividends thereon to the Securities Company. Nor was the bill which was filed by the Government, one that placed the stock in judicial custody when it was filed. The intervention cannot be allowed on the ground last stated.

"Our conclusion is that the petitioners should not intervene and import into the case new issues to be tried. The due enforcement of the decree does not necessitate such action, and if it so happens that the decree of this court in favor of the Government creates a situation which shall give rise to controversies between stockholders of the Securities Company as to how the holdings of that company in the two railway companies ought to be distributed or what should be done with such holdings, these are questions which can be settled among the stockholders themselves who are more immediately concerned in these questions, and according to those principles of law and equity which any court having general common law and equity powers is competent to enforce.

"Leave to intervene is denied."

WILL DISTRIBUTE STOCK.

Northern Securities Stockholders Plan to Act To-morrow.

It was stated yesterday on behalf of the Northern Securities Company that it already had sufficient proxies to assure the success of the plan for the distribution of stock announced by it and that it would be carried out at the meeting to be held in Jersey City to-morrow unless the company should be restrained by a court order there. One of the counsel for the company said that the decision merely threw the application for an injunction out of court, and any appeal would not carry with it a stay of proceedings, because if it did so such a stay would practically grant the injunction.

News of the decision was received in this city by several Stock Exchange firms at the same time. It caused a slight decline in Union Pacific, and on the curb brought about a rise in Northern Securities stock.

According to statements made by representatives of the Union Pacific, the decision was not unexpected, in view of the statement made by the Attorney General that he opposed any intervention in the Government case. Later in the day, when the full wording of the decision had been received by telegraph, the Union Pacific interests said that the decision had not touched on the merits of the case at all, but that it rather intimated that if there were dissensions among the shareholders regarding the method of distribution the proper courts should be asked to decide the questions at issue.

James J. Hill, who had returned to this city from St. Paul, said that the decision of the United States court was what he had expected and that he thought their position would be sustained in other courts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.—E. H. Harriman is in the Southwest on a tour of inspection. He is believed to have passed through Arizona last night, and is expected to arrive at Los Angeles some time to-day.

SUSPECT CLERICAL "RAFFLES."

Harlem Wedding Invaded and $100 Captured—The Handsome Stranger.

There was a wedding last evening in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, which those who attended it are not likely soon to forget. Some of them believe that it marked the public appearance of "Raffles" in a new and entirely unique rôle, that of a clergyman. At least two of the guests were relieved of their personal possessions, one having lost $100 in cash and another a pocketbook, whose contents are unknown.

The wedding took place at 8 o'clock. The contracting parties were Robert Duncan Elder, Jr., and Miss Elsie Chalmers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Chalmers, of 211 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The maid of honor was Miss Adelaide Gould and Harold Malcolm Searles was best man.

Admission was by card only, and the church was crowded while the ceremony was going on. When it was over and the bridal party were proceeding down the main aisle an excited crowd gathered about the entrance to the building. One of the guests, whose name could not be ascertained, rushed up to Mr. Chalmers and whispered that he had been robbed.

"Robbed!" exclaimed Mr. Chalmers. "Who robbed you?"

The guest couldn't say. A moment later a woman who had come out of the church explained to Mr. Chalmers that some one had taken her purse. Mr. Chalmers went to the rectory next door and telephoned the facts to Police Headquarters and a detective was sent around.

While the ceremony was in progress several of the guests noticed in the throng a man of rather prepossessing appearance who was attracting much attention. He was apparently about thirty-two years old, of dark complexion, black eyes and hair, and was dressed in clerical garments.

After the knot was tied it was found that the mysterious "clergyman" had emerged from the church without waiting to see the bridal party off in their carriage.

HELEN GOULD AT WHITE HOUSE

With Several Friends She Takes Luncheon with the President.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Miss Helen Gould and a party of New York friends, including the Misses Orton, Wildes, Montgomery, and Edwards, and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Miller, were received by the President to-day.

Miss Gould took luncheon with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House, the other luncheon guests being Secretary Moody and Messrs. Owen Wister and Stewart Edward White, the authors.

PLANT ESTATE TRANSFERRED.

Over $16,000,000 Brought Under the Jurisdiction of the New York Courts.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—The petition of the heirs of the late Henry B. Plant, asking that the balance of his estate, amounting to over $16,500,000, be transferred from Connecticut to the jurisdiction of New York courts, was to-day granted by Judge Cleaveland of the Probate Court.

HELD IN KNOCK-OUT CASE.

Martolis Accused of Killing "Boston" Frank with Opium Mixture.

A variation on the use of chloral for "knock-out" purposes was disclosed yesterday in the inquest before Coroner Goldenkranz into the death of "Boston" Frank. The man died in a saloon at 149 Attorney Street on April 9 from narcotic poisoning. It was stated in the Coroner's court that "Boston" Frank, Joseph Janish, and Stephen Martolis on April 8 visited the house 135 East Thirteenth Street, where Peter Davis and Anna Kraitzke lived.

Davis, it was alleged, went to a Chinese restaurant on Third Avenue, and bought 25 cents' worth of opium pills, which he diluted in a small bottle of water. Martolis was said to have taken the solution and poured it into two glasses of beer, which Frank and Janish drank. They were both taken ill, and Frank died the next day. The Coroner's jury held Martolis in $5,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of homicide, and Janish was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

BOY HIT BY BRICK DIES.

Playmate Held, Pending Inquest, on Homicide Charge.

Gustave Matz, twenty years old, of 555 Brook Avenue, died yesterday afternoon as the result of a blow on the back of his head from a stone thrown by a playmate Monday afternoon. William Fisher, thirteen years old, of 722 Westchester Avenue, is held on a charge of homicide pending the inquest.

Young Matz was playing in the street at Westchester and Brook Avenues Monday afternoon, when a half brick struck him on the head. He recovered in a few minutes and was able to go home. After supper he became ill.

The autopsy performed yesterday by Coroner's Physician Riegelman showed only a slight abrasion on the scalp, and when the skull was opened it was found that there had been no internal hemorrhage. Dr. Riegelman decided that the boy's death was due to congestion of the brain.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
First Coach Excursion
MAY 10, 1904.
Round-Trip **$20** FROM NEW YORK
Proportionate rates from other points.
SPECIAL TRAIN
of standard day coaches
WILL LEAVE NEW YORK (West 23rd St.) 8:25 A. M.,
stopping at Philadelphia,
Altoona, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute for meals.
Tickets will be good going only on special train and returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

ROTHSCHILD CREDITORS TO SEARCH FOR ASSETS

Federal Bank and Globe Security Losers Organizing.

THEY WANT TO TRACE $900,000

Prominent Men Said to be Involved in Double Crash—Federal Courts Invoked.

Creditors of the wrecked Federal Bank, whose former President, David Rothschild, is a prisoner in the Tombs charged with having misappropriated $200,000 of its funds, got together yesterday and started a movement to find out what became of this money, and also of the $700,000 that marks the deficit of Rothschild's Globe Securities Company, which passed into a receiver's hands on Monday.

This has been one of the deepest mysteries in connection with the wrecking of the bank and of the Globe Securities Company. Rothschild has never been known as a man of particularly expensive habits. Aside from his $4,500 suite at the Ansonia and a carriage for which he paid $250 a month, a careful investigation of his mode of life by the District Attorney's office and the police, as well as by others interested in the matter, has failed to show that he indulged in any costly luxuries which would account for the disappearance of such a large sum of money as is involved in the two failures.

In this connection it was rumored about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday that any line of action of this nature would be likely to lead to disclosures unpleasantly involving men whose standing and reputation in the financial world up to the present time has passed without question. Rothschild, it was said, if he would divulge the name of his financial backers in the various ventures of which he ostensibly was the principal promoter, would cause a great sensation.

Some fifty depositors, representing claims said to aggregate in the neighborhood of $100,000, are involved in the movement set on foot to trace the missing funds of the Federal Bank. The association of creditors has already held two meetings and will hold another within twenty-four hours. The members are thoroughly aroused, for, it is said that it has come to their knowledge since the failure of the bank that during the last week it did business, "tips as straight as a tip on the races," as one expressed it, were sent to some favored depositors, who as a result withdrew their deposits and saved themselves to the detriment of those who were caught in the collapse.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court yesterday, issued subpoenas for John H. Russell and for Henry L. Swords, Chief United States Deputy Collector of Customs at this port, who figure as Trustees of the collateral put up by the Globe Securities Company to secure its issue of gold mortgage bonds which Rothschild's agents hawked about the country with considerable success. Messrs. Russell and Swords have been cited to appear as witnesses in the proceedings which will begin before Commissioner Alexander to-morrow on the petition in bankruptcy filed against the Globe Securities Company by Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for some of the creditors. Another witness wanted for these proceedings is William Muirhead, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, who is also wanted at the same time as defendant on a usury charge. He is out under $10,000 bail, but has not been seen in this city since last Saturday. United States Marshal Henkel and Post Office Inspectors who want to ask him some questions regarding the use of the mails by the Globe Securities Company kept up an unsuccessful hunt for him all day yesterday.

The two Trustees will be closely questioned at the proceedings on Friday regarding the character of the collateral in their possession. Both the character of and whereabouts of this collateral up to the present time has been a mystery, but some information on both these points was obtained yesterday. The securities, it was said, were rushed by somebody over to New Jersey and stowed away in a safe deposit vault on Saturday, subsequent to the Sheriff's attachment of the Globe Company's property.

John H. Russell, one of the Trustees, is President of the Highland Mills Improvement Company, and at present makes his home at Highland Mills. Last year he was a claim agent of the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, a concern, now in the hands of a receiver, which has an office at 135 Broadway. The receiver is George Perkins, who was a National Bank Examiner during the Cleveland administration.

"I know Mr. Russell well," said Mr. Perkins when seen there yesterday afternoon. "He is a man of the highest calibre and of exceptionally fine character, and it is a shame that he should be dragged into anything like this. I have gone over these collaterals myself only a short time ago. There was then something like $487,000, almost double the value of the amount of mortgage bonds issued. And it is not all chattel mortgages and notes, but there are among this collateral some very fine securities among other things seats on the Stock Exchange which were assigned by some fellows in Wall Street in return for loans when they were hard up. There will be some big surprises when the names of some of the people who took loans from the Globe Company become known."

"Where are these collaterals now?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"On Saturday, when we heard an attachment had been issued, and that the Sheriff had taken charge, I was asked to take the stuff over to New Jersey. It is in a safe deposit vault there now. The bondholders will find that they are fully secured."

Assistant District Attorney Kresel yesterday examined a half dozen witnesses, all of them connected with the Federal Bank, either in the capacity of employes or as depositors. He would not be interviewed regarding the nature of the information they had given him, but said that when Rothschild is arraigned this afternoon, before Justice Wyatt, two complaints will be lodged against him. One of these is for alleged larceny of the ten-thousand-dollar check made by I. Frank, the Broadway ticket scalper. The nature of the other complaint Mr. Kresel declined to divulge. Rothschild remained a prisoner in the Tombs yesterday, in default of the $25,000 bail that is demanded for his release.

Oscar L. Richard, President of the State Bank, on Grand Street, has, at the solicitation of a number of the depositors of the Federal Bank, expressed his willingness to accept the receivership of that institution.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day appointed Charles C. Black of Jersey City receiver of the Globe Securities Company of New York. The company dealt in bonds and securities. Henry L. Swards, the complainant, places the company's liabilities at $968,804 and the assets at $512,440.

A TINY FILIPINO BABY.

A Three-Pound Daughter Born to Parents Four Feet Tall.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—To Chief Fayas and his wife, members of the Negrito tribe, which will form part of the Philippine exhibit at the World's Fair, a three-pound baby has been born.

The mother and father are not more than four feet tall, and the baby is considered large for a Negrito. It has been named Louisa Francis Eihinang. The last name is its mother's, which, according to the Negrito custom, is assumed by children.

A CAROLINA RACE TRAGEDY.

White Man and Two Negroes Killed After Words Over an Account.

BARTON, S. C., April 19.—Information of a race tragedy in which three lives were lost has been received here from Barnwell County.

John Criner, a bookkeeper, had words with Clay Dickinson, a negro, on Saturday, about his account at the store. Last evening Criner and another young white man named Stone went to the house occupied by Dickinson and a negro named Bristow Gardiner, and, it is said, forced open the door of Dickinson's room and shot him to death. In another room they found Gardner, and, according to the story, attacked him with knives. Gardner had a 22-calibre pistol, with which, after being fatally stabbed, he shot Stone dead and wounded Criner seriously.

EMPLOYERS' LEAGUE ORGANIZES

Plan of Action Decided Upon at Waldorf-Astoria Meeting.

Representatives of the various employers' associations in the building and miscellaneous trades met last night in the Waldorf-Astoria and organized as the Employers' League.

Among the organizations of employers represented were the Building Trades Employers' Association, the Lithographers' Association East, and employers' associations in the printing, clothing, metal, and shipbuilding trades.

The league is organized, it was said, without any reference to unionism or non-unionism, but there was not necessarily any antagonism to unions.

GOV. ODELL AT NEWPORT NEWS.

He Seeks Rest and Recreation—Will Remain in Virginia Some Time.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 19.—Gov. Odell of New York arrived here to-day, to remain some time. He is not in bad health, but seeks rest and recreation.

Accompanying Gov. Odell are Mrs. Odell, Miss Estelle Odell, and Mrs. Kelly.

REMOVAL SALE

All street obstructions corner of 14th Street and Union Square, caused by the building of the Underground Rapid Transit having been removed, we have decided to reunite our Retail Piano Departments at our old headquarters at Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th Street, and on May 1 we shall therefore vacate our branch warerooms at the Windsor Arcade, corner of 46th Street and 5th Ave., maintained only temporarily for the convenience of our patrons. In order to facilitate this removal the public is offered an exceptional opportunity during this month to purchase at the Windsor Arcade new Steinway pianos and other makes at

Special Prices

New Steinway Pianos from $500 Upwards.
New Other Makes from $225 Upwards.

This is the greatest chance in years for intending purchasers to obtain a Steinway piano at lowest rates, and not only will full market values be allowed for used pianos offered in exchange but time payments can also be arranged if it is not convenient to pay all cash.

STEINWAY & SONS

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

The new chambray batiste for those handsome costumes like illustration.



THAT'S the new thing for fashionable Summer costumes—those exclusive ideas that are instantly recognized as being out of the ordinary, and for that very reason a gown made of this new material produces distinctive attractiveness which no other fabric could give. If you want one of the daintiest and most exclusive gowns that will be worn this season—choose this fabric.

As usual they are shown first by the Simpson Crawford Co., whose wash goods section is the standard by which all other similar departments are measured. If you want to see the smart reigning fabrics of the year, you must come here, as our assortment is acknowledged to be the largest in New York.

A very sheer fabric, in plain colors, and bordered material to match, for flounces, sleeve, waist and trimmings, a handsome material for Summer gowns, in the following shades: light blue, cadet, green, pink, gun metal, oxblood, lavender, champagne. Just imagine a summer dress made of this fabric—what a dainty desirable creation it would be? When you think of the price, it makes a very inexpensive gown at..... 19c

Fine Dotted Swisses at 30c.

St. Gall Swisses, in white with black dots, various sizes, usually sells at 58c. to 75c. a yard; 31 inches wide; make pretty Summer gowns.

Main Floor.

Greatest values in mattings and rugs

NOT only are the values greatest in New York, but the patterns are newest—those handsome, exclusive designs found only at Simpson Crawford Co.'s store.

Third Floor.

37c for 60c. ingrain carpet—new Spring patterns.

29c for 50c. extra quality oilcloth, in new effects.

42c sq. yd. for 65c. imported cork linoleum—2 yds. wide.

China and Japanese mattings.
Prices per roll of 40 yards.

China Special.	Reg. price.	Jap. Special.	Reg. price.
$4.45	$6.00	$7.75	$9.50
5.25	7.50	8.75	10.50
7.25	9.00	9.50	12.50
8.50	11.50	10.75	14.00
9.25	12.75	12.00	16.50
10.50	14.00	14.50	18.00
12.00	16.00	19.50	22.00



Wool Smyrna rugs,
Oriental and domestic designs.

Special.	Reg. price.	Sizes.
64c	85c	16 x 34 in.
93c	$1.35	3 x 45 in.
$1.45	1.85	26 x 54 in.
1.65	2.25	30 x 60 in.
2.65	3.25	3 x 6 ft.
4.30	5.25	4 x 7 ft.
10.65	12.50	6 x 9 ft.
14.65	18.50	7.6x10.6ft.
18.25	23.00	9 x 12 ft.

Special: 100 chiffoniers and dressers.

THIRTY dollar dressers at $19.50, and $28 chiffoniers at $18.50 will make this the most active furniture department in New York to-day. We've 50 of each at these special prices—just about enough to last throughout the day.

Fifth Floor.

Then there's a genuine $70 Parlor Suit at $35, and other bargains in Parlor Furniture that will heighten interest here to-day.

$30 dressers, $19.50 **$28 chiffoniers, $18.50**

They're in beautiful selected golden oak, curly birch and genuine mahogany; superior rubbed polished finish; smooth running and perfect fitting drawers; best quality brass trimmings; unusually art stic, having full swell fronts and shapely French legs; all are fitted with large French bevel plate mirrors; pattern shaped; **Dressers** have 2 large swell drawers, 2 half drawers; **Chiffoniers** have 4 large swell front drawers and 2 half drawers; dust proof, mechanical—designs exceedingly tasteful.

$19.50 **$18.50**

Parlor furniture as low as half price.

Our Spring exhibit of artistic parlor furniture is now in full swing. We have more than equalled all former efforts in this most interesting department—our acknowledged superiority for highest quality and designs, best workmanship and finish insures to every purchaser perfect satisfaction.

3-piece suites.
$27.50 for $42.00 suites.
$40.00 for $52.50 suites.
$51.00 for $78.00 suites.

5-piece suites.
$35.00 for $70.00 suites.
$40.00 for $76.00 suites.
$59.00 for $99.00 suites.

Sale of refrigerators and house needs

HAVE you noticed the marked difference between the prices we ask for housefurnishings, of superior grade, and those you'd pay elsewhere? Our prices are so much lower you'll at once see the importance of buying your refrigerator and Spring housefurnishings here.

The Star refrigerator stands for perfection; made by the Alaska Refrigerator Co., and we are sole agents; made of kiln-dried hardwood, golden oak finish; lined inside with heavy sheet zinc; removable waste pipe; just the time you ought to select yours; priced according to ice capacity:

65 lbs.	85	110	150
$9.75	$12.75	$15.75	$17.75

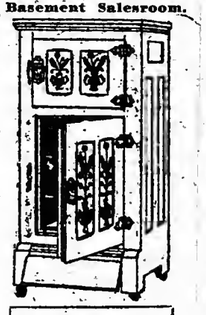
Ice cream freezers—the famous "Peerless"—three-minute freezer; gives greatest satisfaction:

2 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.	6 qt.
$1.79	$2.19	$2.95	$3.25

Auto spin freezer—The 20th century freezer,—so simple a child can operate it—see demonstration.

2 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.	5 qt.
$2.35	$2.70	$3.00	$3.35

Basement Salesroom.



A refrigerator like this, holding 65 pounds of ice, to-day **$9.75**

Oil stoves, gas ranges and ovens.

THE "PERFECTION" blue flame, which is wickless, smokeless and odorless, made and guaranteed by the Standard Oil Co., comes in three sizes. Prices as follows:

1 burner, $2.45 2 burners, $4.95 3 burners, $7.45.

The Standard single burner oil stove with two 3½ wicks, special at 85c.

The Standard double burner oil stove with four 3½ wicks, special at $1.35.

$5.25 for $8.50 "Cort" gas cooker with oven attached, 3 burners on top and extra broiling burner pan and rack.

$12.75 for $18 "Steel Favorite" gas range, 2 large size ovens for baking and broiling, asbestos lined throughout, 4 drilled burners on top, and can be taken apart to clean without any trouble.

$1.15 for $1.65 two-burner all-nickel gas hot plate.

$1.10 for $1.75 heavy sheet iron ovens, for oil or gas.

75c for the "Saviq" Ice pad, prevents ice from melting too rapidly.

Important Spring pure food sale.

A SALE that saves thousands of dollars to economical persons who desire pure foods is certainly worth your while. That's what this one did Tuesday. Come to-day.

SUGAR CURED BACON—Armour or Swift's, lean, mid strips; lb.....11½c

FRESH BUTTER, Meadowbrook fancy creamery; 5 lb. pail or crock.....$1.25

SUGAR CURED HAM—Royal Stuart, extra quality, mild English cured, or ARMOUR'S STAR. These Hams cost a trifle more than ordinary grades, but they are worth the difference in price; 10 lbs. to 12 lbs., family size, the lb...13c

MACKEREL—Large, fat fish, no heads or tails; 5 lb. pail.....65c

CHEESE—Herkimer Co. full cream, the rich buttery kind; lb., 16c.; 3 lb. cut.....45c

CAROLINA RICE—Fancy whole head, lb., 8c.; 10 lbs. for.....50c

NAVY BEANS—Fancy hand picked, lb., 5c.; 6 lbs.....25c

CORN STARCH—Cameron Fine Quality, 1 lb. package.....5c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Perfectly roasted and blended in the right proportions, producing a most desirable cup; the lb., 18c.; 6 lbs. for.....$1.00

NEW TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and all our regular 70c. varieties, including India, Ceylon; lb., 55c.; 5 lbs. in lead foil tea caddy.....$2.65

INDIA CEYLON TEAS and all our regular 55c. varieties, lb., 45c.; 2¼ lbs.....$1.00

MIXED TEAS and all our regular 45c. varieties, lb., 35c.; 3 lbs.....$1.00

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—A perfect blend of fine old coffees; lb., 33c.; 3¼ lbs., ...$1.00

PATENT FLOUR—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., best XXXX bbl. in wood, $5.75; ¼ lb. sack.....72c

SUGAR CORN—Valley brand; State packed, tender and creamy; 2 lb. can, 11c.; doz.....$1.30

MANDEHELING JAVA COFFEE or Private Growth Java and Mocha Coffee, the richest and smoothest coffee imported; lb., 38c.; 2¾ lbs.....$1.00

MILD MARACAIBO COFFEE or Golden Santos Coffee, favorite blend, lb., 15c.; 7 lbs., ...$1.00

EVAPORATED APRICOTS—Large bright halves; another carload just arrived from California; while they last, lb., 10c.; 5½ lbs.....50c

BOSTON BAKED BEANS—Army and Navy or Belle of Boston, plain or with tomato sauce; dozen, 80c.; 3 lb. can.....7c

PEAS—Royal Stuart, extra sifted; 2 lb. can, 10c.; dozen.....$1.05

JORDAN ALMONDS, extra selected; lb., 35c

GOLD DUST—Large 4 lb. package, 15c.; 3 packages to a customer.....25c

PEACHES—California Lemon Cling; Marigold Brand; 2½ lb. can, 15c.; doz.....$1.10

Sixth Floor.

PINEAPPLE—Chunks; extra Singapore fruit; 1 ½ lb. flat can, 15c.; doz.....$1.70

ROLLED OATMEAL—Large, white flakes, freshly milled; the regular 5c. quality, 5 lbs. 15c.; 10 lbs. 28c.

SWEET PRUNES—Large meaty Santa Clara Valley fruit; lb. 5c.; 10 lbs.....45c

SEEDED RAISINS or Recleaned Currants; Royal Stuart; 1 lb can, ton.....10c

IMPERIAL PRUNES, the largest grown in Santa Clara Valley; lb., 18c.; 3 lbs.....50c

JORDAN ALMONDS, extra selected; lb., 35c

GOLD DUST—Large 4 lb. package, 15c.; 3 packages to a customer.

LAUNDRY SOAP—Royal Stuart, best family full lb. bar, 5c.; ten bars 35c.; box 60 bars.....$2.85

GLOSS STARCH—Best, large lump, 5 lbs. for.....18c

SCOURINE SOAP—Simpson Crawford Co.'s best cleaner, bar, 5c.; dozen.....50c

NAPHTHA SOAP—Miliar's finest; 5 bars 22c.; 10 bars.....42c

Beverages.

NIERSTEINER, Q. F. Eckart, Kloster Marienberg, Erbacher, Marcobrunner, Steinberger, Hochheimer, Liebfraumilch, Rudesheimer, Johannisberger, Forster, Deidesheimer, Niersteiner, Laubenheimer, Piesporter, Graacher, Wehlener, Zeltinger, Berncastler, Scharzhofberger, Ockfener, Ockfener Bockstein, Ockfener Herrenberg, Ockfener Bockstein Auslese, Ockfener Herrenberg Auslese, Scharzhofberger Auslese, Wehlener Auslese, Graacher Auslese, Piesporter Auslese, Berncastler Auslese, Deidesheimer Auslese, Forster Auslese, Rudesheimer Auslese, Johannisberger Auslese, Hochheimer Auslese, Steinberger Auslese, Erbacher Auslese, Marcobrunner Auslese, Laubenheimer Auslese, Niersteiner Auslese, Liebfraumilch Auslese

What Five Dollars Puts Into SHOES

Speaking of WANAMAKER Five Dollar Shoes, that price puts in about everything that a good shoe can require—it puts in a full dollar's worth more than you'll find in other five dollar shoes. In fact, one of the very popular and very good five dollar lines of men's shoes, sold in many good shoe stores throughout the country, is sold regularly by us for $3.90.

Five dollars, in WANAMAKER Shoes, buys a very great deal of skillful hand-work, with shoe intelligence and experience. It assures both men and women, of the best leathers, the most stylish and comfortable lasts, beautiful finish. There is broadest variety of styles; and the range of sizes is complete.

Among the many styles of *Men's Five Dollar Shoes*, which we show, these three are probably the most wanted right now:

Tan Russia Calfskin Blucher Oxfords, with narrow toes; on a straight last.

Patent Calfskin in Blucher or Oxford Tie styles; proper for dress wear.

Kidskin; soft, cool and durable; the best shoes for any, except hardest wear.

These attractive styles in Women's Shoes at $5:

Many women prefer the pumps—really only slippers—and at $5 you get fine work as well as the best materials.

Oxford Ties and Low Shoes, of tan Russia and patent calfskin.

Christy Ties; made on a dip toe last that is odd-looking but comfortable.

Oxford and Blucher Ties in tan and black calfskin, as well as patent leather; on a very desirable last.

Priscilla Pumps in tan and black calf and patent leather; the kinds that fit well, and are really swell.

Button and Lace Boots; for walking or carriage wear; of various weights of patent leather, Ideal kid, calfskin and chrome kid; welted soles of different substance; turned soles, light and easy. Character in every style, even the most conservative. Fourth Ave.

HATS for All Men

A quarter of an inch in the crown, an eighth of an inch in the brim, will make all the difference between the hat that suits a man, and one that he can't wear at all. We have the necessary variety, in all the different grades of hats we show, to suit a man exactly, no matter what price he wishes to pay. And as to price, we meet the wishes of every man who wants a good hat.

Derby Hats, $2, $3, $3.50, $5 and $6.

Soft Hats, $2, $3, $3.50, $5, $6, $7, $8, $12, $15.

The most comfortable Derby Hats, for Summer wear, are the Stetson feather-weight and self-conforming, at $3.50 and $5. Men's Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's White Negligee SHIRTS For a Dollar

These Shirts are beautifully made, of fine white striped madras. Some have plain fronts, some are in broad plaits, and some are in close, narrow plaits. Those with fine plaits have either attached or detached cuffs; the others have detached cuffs. The shirts are made in the best manner, and handsomely laundered. You'll not find their equals anywhere else at the price—$1 each. Sizes 13½ to 17. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Spring Overcoats

Men who have delayed buying their Spring Overcoats have the opportunity to secure them today at a very nice saving on their cost, if the right sizes are here. There can't be any disappointments on that score, unless they come too late;—for we tell exactly what sizes are in the lot, and how many we have to sell.

The special lot is composed of Tan Covert Top Coats, silk-lined throughout; made 34 inches long, with full backs and broad shoulders. Sold previously for $20 and $22; today at $15 each. In these sizes:

	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44
STOUT	...	1	2	1	6	4	5	1
REGULAR	1	6	7	3	1	4	4	...
LONG	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Also about thirty Oxford and black unfinished worsted Overcoats; formerly $12; now $10 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SUITS for Manly Boys

Here are Suits that you might well think had come from a custom tailor's shop, so smart and handsome and well-made are they. If clothes can make little men, they do it; and they give the boy of sixteen a well-dressed air, that will please both him and those interested in him.

Boys' Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and knee trousers—made of smart, new fancy cheviots; in sizes for boys of 10 to 16 years; at $5, $6.50, $7.50 and $8.50.

Same style Suits, of plain navy blue serges and cheviots, at $5 to $10.50.

Knee Trousers, made of short pieces of cloths; in sizes for 4 to 16 years; worth $1, at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Attractive Chinaware for Summer Homes



It is pleasant to select from a broad stock, composed of wares specially selected for their intended purpose. We have gathered abundantly of the Dinner Sets and the Chamber Toilet Sets that are most suitable for use in Summer homes. There is wide variety in artistic and attractive sets that are quite inexpensive. Again, there are designs among the finer wares, that are distinctly Summery in their decorations. There are, too, ample stocks of the neat designs that many housekeepers wish for both city and country houses.

We meet all wishes, both in style and character of the wares, and in the prices that are to be paid. There are also quite a number of special prices told about.

Dinner Sets

At $6.50, worth $8—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two neat underglaze decorations; complete for 12 persons.

At $8 worth $10.50—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters; underglaze decoration.

At $12, from $15—English porcelain Dinner Sets, in two shapes and flower decorations; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $16, worth $20—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces; two fine underglaze decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $15, worth $20—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $25, worth $35—French china Dinner Sets, in a variety of shapes and flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $32.50, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in spray decoration and all pieces gold-stippled.

At $30, from $45—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; border decoration of pink flowers; all pieces gold-stippled.

At $42.50, worth $55—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; wreath of rose design and all pieces heavily gilt.

At $67.50, worth $85—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 114 pieces; green border decoration and heavily gilt.

At $100, from $140—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 114 pieces; bands and flower border decoration, heavily gilt with gold center.

Chamber Toilet Sets

The sets named below are all very suitable for cottage or hotel use.

At $2.50, worth $3.50—Seven-piece Toilet Sets, including an uncovered slop-jar, in underglaze decorations.

At $3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece Toilet Sets, including covered slop-jar, in underglaze decorations.

At $5.50, worth $8.50—Eleven-piece Toilet Sets, including covered slop-jar, in flower decorations, and gold-stippled.

At $7, worth $10—Eleven-piece Toilet Sets, including covered slop-jar, in flower decorations on tinted grounds, all gilt.

Basement.

SILK COATS For Women

The Silk Coat is smart, stylish, handsome, and not necessarily expensive. It is dressy, serviceable, and wonderfully effective, at small cost. That it is so universally popular, is most natural. We have gathered all the choice styles that we could find, and we have had many other models after our own ideas. Then our ideas as to prices have been distinctively our own—WANAMAKER values in Silk Coats have been simply unmatchable, in several notable instances.

We have pretty silk Eton blouses at $9, that you'll not match anywhere. Another silk Eton is elaborately shirred, and trimmed with braid; and though fully worth $27.50, the price is only $18. Other Eton jackets of silk, up to $60.

The popular accordion-plaited Silk Coats, at $12.50 to $30.

Hip and Three-quarter length Silk Coats, from $10 to $135.

Long Coats of taffeta silk—splendid for Summer travel—at $14.50, $18, up to $72.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handsome SUITS for Women At $25

Smart Tailor-made Dresses, with skirts in both dress and walking lengths, compose this little-priced group, that we offer today. The materials are cheviot, covert cloth, etamine and broadcloth. Jackets are in Eton and blouse styles, and very prettily trimmed. Some of the dress-length skirts are lined with silk; the others are unlined. The suits have previously sold at $35 to $42. Now they are offered at $25 a suit.

Some splendid dresses for those who get first pick; and good fortune for even the last of all. Second floor, Broadway.

WAISTS Fine and Superfine

Silk and crepe de Chine. Some very simple models, soft and full, as the season demands; some of the new arrangements of silk with intricate lace motifs, and some stylish tailor-made waists that look tailor-made.

Whatever your preference may be, there is, somewhere in this collection, the waist that will make you exclaim, "That's it!"

They are all in the newest fashion, all in the best of taste.

At $2.50—Of white China silk; plaited yoke, trimming of point de Paris lace.

At $3.75—Of white or black China silk; front of box plaits, with insertion between, or plain tailored plaits.

At $5—Of white or black China silk, trimmed with lace; buttoned in front or back. Others of dotted foulard, tailored.

At $6.50—Of crepe de Chine, in white or black; tailor-made, with stitched plaits; silk-lined.

At $10—Of crepe de Chine, in all the new colors; round yoke of faggoting, with shirring below; buttoned in back, and silk-lined.

At $12—Of crepe de Chine; yoke of Valenciennes lace, with hand-stitching; silk-lined.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroideries Under-Price

Fresh, new and perfect Embroideries, chiefly in ten to fifteen-inch widths, and suitable for children's dresses, corset covers, and petticoat ruffles. Good patterns, and sold in whatever quantities you wish.

35c to 50c Embroideries at 25c a yard.

60c to 75c Embroideries at 35c a yard.

$1 Embroideries at 50c a yard.

$1.50 Embroideries at 75c a yard. Broadway.

More of That Remarkable CHALLIS

Just about a month ago we received the first shipment, of thirty thousand yards of this popular fabric; and the selling was most enthusiastic. The fifteen thousand yards that have just arrived are the last we expect to have.

These goods sell regularly for 37½c, and this should be the very time for them to be selling at full price. Instead, they are a quarter less—

Twenty-eight Cents a Yard

The colorings are the most perfect shades of cream, light blue, light gray, Nile green, champagne, reseda, cardinal, royal blue, brown, navy blue, cadet blue, and black.

Rotunda.

All-Wool CREPE ETAMINE 37½c, Worth 65c

Think of securing a most desirable fabric, worth almost double, for this popular price. And scarcely anything in dress goods is better suited to the making of stylish Summer gowns. While the regular value of this fabric is sixty-five cents, the materials will make up almost as effectively as similar weaves costing a dollar and more.

In black and several dark blue shades. 45 inches wide. 37½c a yard, instead of 65c.

Rotunda.

Fancy Yokes For the Making of Pretty Waists

These dainty lace yokes are a wonderful help, for the making of waists and dresses; and women are most enthusiastic over them. Most of them are pure white—a few are in colors; some are all lace; others are of lace and lawn, lace and embroidery, and embroidery and briar-stitch effects. They furnish the entire beauty-work of the waist, and the rest is quickly and easily done. They are light, airy and dressy—and, judging by our own stock of them, their name, as to variety, is legion. Prices 50c to $6.

Broadway.

Stamped LINENS At Low Prices

These are prettily stamped doilies and center pieces, of pure linen, hemstitched, all ready for use, as soon as the art-work is done. The designs are artistic, but easy to work. All are worth a full half more than today's prices.

10c to 20c Doilies at 6c, 8c and 10c each.

25c Center Pieces at 15c each. Tenth street.

Good Music 6¢ a Copy

Here's a little rhapsody for the musical! Works of Chaminade, de Koven, Nevin, Hawley and other leading modern composers, correctly and clearly printed, published to be sold at 50c to $1; generally found here at 30c to 50c—now 6c a copy. The key-note is "Be Prompt."

More recent popular music, in lighter vein, on a separate counter. 8c a copy, usually 18c to 25c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Chocolate-Covered Bliss

Light, fresh, delectable, creamy nougat and marshmallows in chocolate casings. High favorites here always; candy lovers know why. As pure and wholesome as they are delicious. 30c a pound, usually. But today, in boxes, ready for quick buying, 20c a pound.

Candy Counters on Main floor and Basement.

Angelus Record Today:

8,908,680 *Inflations Previously Recorded*

378,400 *Inflations Yesterday*

9,287,080 *Inflations Since Starting*

Folding SCREENS Diminished Prices

Every room has just the corner that a pretty screen will improve. And the screens in this assemblage are of so many good kinds that, whatever may be the color and style of your room, the screen that it needs is almost surely among them.

First group at *half price*. They've been handled a bit; and if you look very closely you may notice it. The marks are slight and casual; practically the screens have nothing to hide.

At $2.50, were $5—Three-fold frames of mahogany and golden oak; top panels pyro-etched; lower panels of plain colored burlaps.

At $6 from $12—The same, in weathered oak frames.

At $3.75, from $7.50—Three-fold leatherette screens; oak and mahogany frames.

At $15, from $30—Three-fold screens; covered all over in tapestries.

The second group have not even such slight blemishes to excuse these radical price-changes:

At $9, were $13.50—High-class screens, in excellent condition; weathered oak frames; pyro-etched top panels; lower panels of plain colored burlap.

At $16, were $24—Mission screens of weathered oak frames.

At $18.50, were $28.75—Dutch style screens; panels of tile.

At $26.50, were $39.50—Of illuminated leather; decorated top panels and heavy weathered oak frames.

Upholstery Store, Third floor.



UMBRELLAS Put Down

April's a good month for Umbrellas. So are the eleven others, for buying and using these excellent sorts. But such low prices as these do not occur many times in a year.

Reliable, well-made comely Umbrellas for men and for women. Steadfast friends in rain or shine.

The victims of a trade-wind that blows you good. Thus:

At $1, worth $1.25

26 and 28-inch Umbrellas, of good, serviceable piece-dyed taffeta, with natural wood or fancy handles.

At $1.75, worth $2.50

Women's extra-quality Union taffeta Umbrellas, with more elaborate fancy handles.

Broadway.

At $2.90, worth $3.75

26 and 28-inch extra-quality all-silk Umbrellas. Handles of women's umbrellas are gun-metal, silver, silver-and-pearl and natural wood; of the men's, natural wood and natural wood silver-trimmed.

At $2 to $3 Each

The Magic Frame Umbrellas, with handles that may be slipped out and folded to fit in a dress suit case.

For Comfort

For economy, too, as the prices show. And for usefulness and beauty — they're that kind. Couch covers and sofa pillows that you will like to own.

COUCH COVERS in original designs and beautiful color-combinations; made to be useful on either side; 50 x 108 inches; fringed all around; were $7.25 each; now $5 each.

SOFA PILLOWS, down-filled; covering of fine tapestries and damasks, from our own stock; and made up to sell for $3 and $3.25 each; today at $2 each. Upholstery Store, Third floor.

Clear the Road

Velocipedes, tricycles, express wagons—here comes the little folks' world awheel. The Spring brings them forth like tulips and kites, and they keep things moving all Summer.

It's well to have the steeds and chariots trustworthy and strong, for the parents' peace; docile and swift, for the drivers'.

Here are the very best kinds we know, at prices as modest as can be:

Boys' Velocipedes

3 to 5-year sizes, with plain wheels, $1.50; with rubber tired wheels, $3.75.

4 to 6-year sizes, with plain wheels, $2; with rubber tired wheels, $4.25.

5 to 8-year sizes, with plain wheels, $2.50; with rubber tired wheels, $5.

7 to 12-year sizes, with plain wheels, $3; with rubber tired wheels, $6.

Girls' Tricycles.

2 to 4-year sizes, with plain wheels, $3.25; with rubber tired wheels, $5.50.

4 to 6-year sizes, with plain wheels, $4.50; with rubber tired wheels, $6.50.

5 to 8-year sizes, with plain wheels, $5; with rubber tired wheels, $7.50.

Girls' Tricycles

7 to 12-year sizes, with plain wheels, $6; with rubber tired wheels, $9.50.

Boys' Ball-bearing Velocipedes

Frames made of bicycle tubing; enameled maroon; handle-bar, saddle-post and spokes nickel-plated; saddle adjustable; 1-inch cushion tires.

3 to 5-year sizes, $10.50.

5 to 8-year sizes, $12.75.

7 to 12-year sizes, $15.

Children's Express Wagons.

The best made hardwood; nicely painted; all parts thoroughly put together; $1 to $7.

Children's Wheel-barrows

At 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

Basement—Fourth avenue side.

MIRRORS at Little

Hand-mirrors, standing mirrors, triplicate mirrors, all good, clear reflectors, in pleasing frames. Odd lots. Some of them have insignificant scratches on glass or frame, but the greater number are perfect. They lack part of their price, though,—*a third to a half less than usual:*

HAND MIRRORS

At 50c—Of beveled glass; ebony, fox or olive backs; some with sterling mounts. Worth 75c to $1.

At 50c—Imported; fancy backs. Formerly $1.

At 75c—Of beveled glass, 4 to 6 inches round, with ebony backs; ring and straight handles. Worth $1.25 and $1.50.

STAND MIRRORS

At $1—Imported; with gilt frames. Formerly $1.50 and $2.

TRIPLICATE MIRRORS

At $2 and $2.75 each, formerly $3 and $4.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES WILL GO UNINSTRUCTED

Unit Rule Adopted and Parker Sentiment Is Strong.

THE PLATFORM CONSERVATIVE

Condemns Roosevelt's "Autocratic Assumption of Power" and Attributes Trust Evils to Excessive Tariff.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 19.—The Democratic State Convention, held here today, refused to instruct the National delegates from Pennsylvania to vote for the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker of New York for President. The delegates will go to St. Louis uninstructed, and will be bound by the unit rule.

An attempt was made at the meeting of the resolutions committee to amend the platform by substituting for the unit rule plank a parsgraph instructing the delegates for Judge Parker. It failed, and the platform as adopted by the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Justice Samuel Gustine Thompson of Philadelphia was nominated by acclamation for Supreme Court Justice to succeed himself for the full term of twenty-one years. He is at present a member of the Supreme Court by appointment of Gov. Pennypacker, and his commission expires next January.

The delegates at large to the National Convention are James L. Guffey, State Chairman J. K. P. Hall, ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, and Rohert E. Wright.

Though the delegation was not instructed, the leaders concede that there is a strong sentiment among the State delegates in favor of Judge Parker.

The platform declares that "the thoughtful sentiment of the country has become distrustful of his (Roosevelt's) administration and fearful of the consequences of his extraordinary, erratic, and autocratic assumption and exercise of power." Tho document continues:

"Safe, dignified administration has given way to strenuous, spectacular partisanship, National and international problems of vast import bave become the sport of personal ambition, and have been fashioned and molded as stepping stones to the Presidential succession.

"To-day the country finds in Theodore Roosevelt a standing menace to Constitutional Government, to international peace and to business stability and prosperity.

"We declare our adherence to the fundamental principles which Democracy bas taugbt from the foundation of our Government, and wbich are essential to the preservation of our constitutional system.

"We stand for a strict construction of all grants of power that militate against the liberty of the citizen and for a liberal construction of all reservations of his rights—for bome rule and local self-government and against centralization of power—and for the largest liberty to the individual consistent with law and order, with protection of person and property, and the maintenance of Government.

"We believe tbat a majority of the unlawful trusts now in existence are the direct and natural result of excessive Republican tariff duties which destroy competition, and inevitably breed combinations for monopoly. To remedy this evil should be one of the first purposes of tariff revision."

TO SEW UP HEARST BOOMERS.

Massachusetts Democratic State Committee Takes Unusual Precautions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 19.—To guard against a possible attempt by Hearst men to rush the convention Thursday the Democratic State Committee has taken extraordinary precautions.

The Boston delegation, 239 strong, and all for Olney, will sit directly in front of the platform and will be ready to head off any attempt of the Hearst men to stampede the delegates. The Middlesex County delegation will be seated directly behind, and has a majority of Olney men in the group, so that the Hearst men will not be anywhere near the platform.

As an additional precaution, there will he only forty newspaper men admitted, and they will be shunted into the gallery. Everything on the convention floor is to be nailed down except the delegates, and all movable furniture will he out of reach.

To prevent undue influence being used to obtain credentials of delegates to the State Convention, several private detectives are now at work in certain parts of the State watching the movements of political promoters.

There are about sixty towns which held no caucuses, and these will not be allowed seats in the convention.

E. C. BENEDICT A DELEGATE.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention Expected to Favor Judge Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, April 19.—E. C. Benedict was chosen at a Democratic caucus held here to-night to head a delegation to attend the State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. His associates are James McCutcheon, the New York linen merchant; Luke A. Lockwood, a New York lawyer; John Dayton, a close friend of William Rockefeller, and Thomas F. Howley, Secretary of the Town Democratic Committee.

Mr. Benedict always headed the delegation when his personal friend, Grover Cleveland, was in the field. The State Committee is understood to favor Judge Parker.

A few Hearst Democrats were at tonight's meeting, but took no part when they saw the majority was with Mr. Benedict.

Hearst Men Defeated in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 19.—The Hearst organization and supporters in Texas, led by ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg, have lost the fight which they made to have the State Democratic Executive Committee fix an early date for holding the State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention. At a meeting of the committee held here last night, June 21 was selected by unanimous vote as the date for the convention. The Hearst people wanted it held early in May. The convention will be held at San Antonio.

Tammany Society Elections.

Sachems and officers have been elected by the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, for the coming year, and next month the Sacheme will meet and elect a Grand Sachem. Justice James A. O'Gorman of the Supreme Court, the present Grand Sachem, will probably be re-elected. The Sachems and officers just elected are John F. Ahearn, Thomas J. Dunn, Victor J. Dowling, John Fox, Randolph Guggenheimer, Asa Bird Gardiner, Louis F. Haffen, Patrick Keenan, Charles F. Murphy, Daniel F. McMahon, Timothy D. Sullivan, and John J. Scannell; Sachems; Thomas F. Smith, Secretary; Peter F. Meyer, Treasurer; James W. Boyle, Wiskinkie, and Bryan Henry, Sagamore.

Perry Belmont a St. Louis Delegate.

Perry Belmont has succeeded John J. Kenny as member of the Democratic State Committee from the First District. Mr. Belmont was also chosen a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis.

Oregon's Delegates Uninstructed.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 19.—The State Democratic Convention which met here today to nominate delegates to the National Convention refused by a large vote to send an instructed delegation.

RAT WORE DIAMOND COLLAR.

Cat Recovered Lost Ring by Catching Gem-Decked Rodent.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 19.—A cat belonging to Uriah J. Allen of New Gretna this morning killed a rat under the barn floor and dragged it out. Mr. Allen's son picked up the dead animal to hurl it away, when something bright in the fur attracted his attention. Investigation showed there was a diamond ring about the neck.

The rat's head was cut off and the ring taken off. It proved to be one lost about two years ago by Miss Margaret Adams, to whom the ring was returned this afternoon. It apparently got around the rat's neck when the rodent was young, and as the neck enlarged the circlet caused a malformation into which the ring fitted.

STATEHOOD BILL PASSED.

House Party Vote Puts Measure Through Under Democratic Fire.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After a debate extending through the entire session, the House to-day passed the bill providing for joint Statehood of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, under the name Oklahoma, and of Arizona and New Mexico under the name of Arizona. The vote was on strict party lines and was 147 to 104.

In discussing the rule which had been reported by the committee on rules, providing for immediate consideration of the bill, Mr. Williams, the minority leader, declared that no Republican had any idea that the hill would become law at this session. Delegate Wilson of Arizona opposed the bill, which was favored by Delegates Rodey of New Mexico and McGuire of Oklahoma.

INVESTIGATING BEEF TRUST.

Commissioner Garfield Hears That "Competition" Doesn't Amount to Much.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Corporation Commissioner James R. Garfield, just returned from an inspection of the Chicago packing houses, is preparing schedules of questions to be sent to the trusts, under the law creating the bureau. The Beef Trust is to come under the searchlight first, for the reason that the House of Representatives adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Martin of South Dakota, requesting the Department of Commerce to investigate this corporation.

Mr. Martin charged that a combination now exists, the purpose of which is to maintain the present high price of beef to the consuming public, while the trust pays less than ever to the cattle raisers.

While in Chicago Mr. Garfield was told by the packers that there was nearly as much competition now ae there ever had heen in the selling prices of cattle on the hoof, and that the raisers and dealers were getting nearly as good prices as before the formation of any combinations.

The competition that seems to be going on in the Chicago market was found by Mr. Garfield to be artificial, according to information which was given by a competitor of the trust, who said that the representatives of the packers had daily meetings at which the top prices for the day were arranged. They then went into the open market, he said, and made their bids, being careful not to overbid the price set at the meeting.

BURNED HIMSELF IN HIS HUT.

Murderer Thought to Have Committed Suicide to Escape Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 19.—A log driver named Kelly was murdered at St. Alexandre, Canada, and Joseph Lambert, who committed the crime, is thought to have ended his life by burning his house down and perishing in the flames.

A gang of seven log drivers stopped at Lambert's hut, and Kelly and Lambert quarreled. In a fit of passion Lambert dealt Kelly a blow across the face with an axe, killing him instantly. Lambert then attacked Kelly's comrades with the axe and seriouly wounded several of them.

One of the party went on ahead and notified the Sheriff, and when his men reached Lambert's hut the latter said:

"If you have come to arrest me you had better get out."

Lambert seized the axe and hit one of the men, injuring him slightly. The officers left the hut and went in search of help. Upon their return the shanty was found to have been destroyed by fire. It is surmised that Lambert, seeing the position he was in, set fire to the place and committed suicide.

TRANSIT BILLS UNOPPOSED.

No Appearance Against Commission's Measures—Other Hearings Before Mayor.

Much to the surprise of Mayor McClellan, no one appeared to oppose the approval of the two rapid transit bills which were on for a public hearing yesterday afternoon. The Mayor called the hearing for the Council Chamber, believing that there would be a large attendance, but only one man appeared to urge the bills, and, with no opposition, the Mayor expressed himself as greatly pleased with the situation.

The two bills were those urged by the Rapid Transit Commission, one of them striking out the present $50,000,000 limit on the total amount of contracts which can be entered into by the commission, and the other extending the supervision of the commission over bridges and permitting the laying out of new rapid transit routes over any of them. In addition to the rapid transit measures, which will be approved and forwarded to Albany this week, the Mayor heard Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley in opposition to a bill making exceptions in favor of a few doormen of the Police Department in regard to eligibility for promotion. Deputy Commissioner Lindsley said that Commissioner McAdoo opposed the measure on the ground that it was "class legislation."

A fourth bill also was taken up for a hearing, the one to raise the pay of some municipal court clerks who went to Albany and had a hill passed giving the Board of Estimate the power to make the grants. In the amendment the Mayor was left out of consideration, and he questioned closely the only man who appeared for the bill, indicating that he believed the legislation unnecessary.

PORT CHESTER CASE UP AGAIN.

Futile Effort to Drag It from Aldermanic Committee.

Alderman Goodman, the Republican leader, renewed his attempts to compel the Board of Aldermen to take action on the Port Chester Railroad application, when the board met yesterday. He offered a resolution somewbat different from that of the previous week, to get the application from the Railroad Committee into the Board of Estimate so that terms to be paid by the company to the city for the privilege of crossing streets in the Bronx could be fixed. His efforts were defeated, however, by a vote of 43 to 8, and the application still slumbers in the Railroad Committee, while that of the rival Westchester Company is progressing.

When Alderman Goodman offered his resolution a point of order was raised by Alderman Doull that the resolution was the same one that the board had passed upon adversely the week before, and therefore that it could not be considered. Vice Chairman Sullivan ruled the point of order well taken, and from this ruling Alderman Goodman appealed, the above adverse vote being recorded on this appeal. Alderman Wafer, on the roll call, said that Alderman Goodman's resolution was "all buncombe, advanced by the Alderman that he might hear bimself talk."

Ex-Police Supt. Murray Improving.

At the home of ex-Police Superintendent William Murray, 434 West Twentieth Street, it was said last night that he was greatly improved. Drs. Loomis and Jones now have great hopes of his recovery.

VIRGINIA HARNED'S VERSION OF CAMILLE

She Deprives the Dumas Heroine of Stage Property.

THE COUGH AND THE COFFIN

Neglecting Character Values, the Part Is Played as a Very Emotional Role.

Armand Duval.....William Courtenay
George Duval.....J. Hartley Manners
Count de Varville.....Henry Jewett
Gaston Rieux.....Stanley Dark
Gustave Berton.....Sidney Rice
Baron Corvillier.....Sumner Card
M. Hubert.....Arthur Bowers
M. Arthur.....Harry Lewis
Louis, a servant.....Hugh Chatham
Footman.....Laurance Eddinger
Madame Prudence.....Fanny Addison Pitt
Olympe.....Ethel Winthrop
Annabel.....Elizabeth Goodall
Nichette.....Mabel Snider
Nanine.....Eleanor Sanford
Marguerite Gautier, (Camille)..Virginia Harned
Guests—Amy Meers, Estelle Solone, Frederick Burt, Thomas Gregory, &c.

Whereas Miss Margaret Anglin, at the Hudson Theatre, has deprived Camille of her cough, Miss Virginia Harned, at the Harlem Opera House, has deprived her of her hedstead to boot. Nothing more terrible bas happened to a lady visiting the metropolis since the anecdotal auntie from the hinterland lost her God at a Bob Ingersoll lecture one evening.

The maiden relative from the hinterland packed up and fled on the instant. Camille from Paris may prove harder to dislodge, for, in spite of all Mise Anglin's repressions and depressions, she has one note of simple emotional sincerity that bids fair to sop small handkerchiefs for some time to come. But if Camille from Paris does make a hasty exit, it will be for the lack of that cough and that bedstead. A really great Camille, no doubt, could do without either, though it must be added that a really great actress would not venture on such a step, for both are called for by the author and by decades of intelligent tradition.

But the success of these Camilles that bloom in the Spring has always rested, and must always rest, on the sheer power of Dumas's youthful debauch in romance to tear matinée hearts into point lace tatters.

It is the cough
That carries them off.

And if, to say nothing of the cough, there is no bedstead—

It is the coffin
They carry 'em off in.

Miss Harned's Camille, to speak sad brow and true maid, is a portentous thing for a veracious deponent to describe. In the character as a character she bas next to no feeling—its infinite moods of playfulness and patbos; its manner of the grand world, contrasting with its bourgeois simplicity of beart; its change of external atmosphere, corresponding to the inner and spiritual change; its gradations even in despair. In the obviously light passages to be sure, she drops into a playful vein; but it is Miss Harned's playfulness, not that of a Parisian courtesan, and it has even a tonch of the Rrogue that Lies on Woman's Tongue.

What Miss Harned sees in the part is a license to wide-open emotional barnstorming. It is the mistake she makes in "Iris" emphasized; and to any one who values the half-tones as well as the higb lights of a theatric portrait the result is quite the reverse of that intended. Camille may not have a cough, but the audience gets a chill. Camille may not have a bed, but at least one of her auditors last night went to bylow without waiting for the bedless Dumas. (A hint for Ben Greet apropoe of his scenoless Sh..kespeare!)

So much for what David Belasco has called the digging up of the theatrical graveyard to eke out a bad season. "Two Orphans; or, 'Twas Thirty Years Ago," was bad enough, but at least it was confined to one night and Forty-second Street. "Two Camilles; or, From Hell to Harlem," is the limit, or we hope it is.

THREE CIRCUS ACCIDENTS.

Afternoon Spectators Feel That They Get Their Money's Worth.

Ancilotti, who "loops the gap" twice every day at Barnum & Bailey's Circus, had bis second fall of the season yesterday, and, as before, came out uninjured It was in the afternoon that the accident occurred. The wheel of his bicycle seemed to catch in some way on the incline after the man bad already passed through the loop.

Shortly afterward, in the four-horse tandem race, the two lines of horses became mixed, the drivers lost control of the steeds, and both men and beasts were in a tangle. Then, just to prove that accidents never come singly, the horses drawing the huge chariots in the next race got tangled in their barness and one of them fell. He was dragged fifty yards by his three companions. All these accidents put the onlookedrs into a great state of excitement. Everybody left the Garden feeling that he had got his full money's worth.

YALE MEN ON THE STAGE.

College Dramatic Association Gives "New Men and Old Acres."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—The Yale Dramatic Association gave as its fifth annual play to-night, "New Men and Old Acres," a comedy written by Tom Taylor and Augustus Dubourg in 1869. The performance was given in the Hyperion before a large and interested audience.

The cast was composed of sixteen undergraduates, who had been drilled by John Malone, an actor of experience. There were five female parts, all of them taken by young men. Despite the handicap of strange garments they helped rather than hindered the performance and got much hearty applause.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

This week brings the farewell performances of Rudolf Christians, one of Manager Heinrich Conried's stars at the Irving Place Theatre. To-night Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" will be presented, with Ferdinand Bonn in the title rôle and Christians in the rôle of Der Tempelherr. To-morrow evening "Krieg im Frieden" will he given, with Herr Christians as Reif-Reiflingen. This comedy will be repeated at both performances Saturday. Friday night "Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld" will be the offering, the part of Pastor Hell being taken by Rudolf Christians. His final performance takes place next Monday night, when he will be seen in "Die Judin von Toledo."

***

Felice Morris, daughter of the late Felix Morris, once a famous character comedian, will make her stage début in "Tit for Tat," at the Savoy Theatre, April 25. Miss Morris is only eighteen years old.

***

"The Other Girl" will be moved to the Lyceum Theatre May 2. Miss Julia Marlowe will go into the Empire Theatre on the same night, probably appearing in "When Knighthood Was in Flower." She obtained a promise from Charles Frohman last January that he would turn the Empire over to her for her last engagement before she appeared as a co-star with E. H. Sothern next Fall.

***

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Actors' Fund has been called for to-morrow to pass resolutions of sympathy on the death of Frank W. Sanger.

***

David Belasco and Maurice Campbell are arranging a gala celegration for Thursday, May 12, when Miss Crosman will give the one hundred and seventy-fifth performance of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." There will be a special matinée on that day, and souvenirs will be given to all the women who attend either matinée or evening performance. Seats for both performances will be on sale Monday.

***

John T. Brush, President of the National League, has invited De Wolf Hopper and the "Wang" company to attend the baseball game between New York and Philadelphia at the Polo Grounds to-morrow. Mr. Hopper, who is known as a baseball enthusiast, and his supporters have accepted the invitation with eagerness.

Kent's Rotary
KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES
100,000 in use in European hotels and families.
LEWIS & CONGER
Sole Agents,
130 & 132 West 42d St., and 135 West 41st St., New York.



ARMED STRIKERS HOLD MINING TOWN

Outbreak Is Expected Hourly at Garrett, Penn.

HOUSE BURNED, SIX KILLED

Strikers Accuse Italian Strike Breakers, but Some Townspeople Believe Former Caused the Horror.

SOMERSET, Penn., April 19.—All day the striking miners at Garrett have been parading the streets openly armed, and an outbreak even more disastrous than the riot at Boswell last January is expected hourly. The bringing in of a large number of Italians to occupy houses recently hullt hy the Garrett Coal Company and to take the place of the strikers, has worked the latter up to a high etate of excitement and resentment, and the town is a veritable mine of indignation, which might easily be exploded.

A horror which it is believed wae connected with the strike was the burning to death of two women and four children in their home on a bluff just outside the borough. Hundreds of people rushed to the scene, but were helpless to rescue the victims.

The house was occupied by Jerry Meyers, a miner, who has been out of employment for several weeks. It was a one-and-a-half story log building, and the women and children were sleeping in the upper story. Mr. Meyers and Jonas Sullivan, a boarder, were asleep on the first floor. They were awakened by the smoke and the noise made by the fire, and had barely time to save their lives by rushing from the building. The victims—Mrs. Meyers, her two daughters, her son, and her two grandchildren—in the upper story perished.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The strikers lay it to a number of Italian strike breakers and say that their going armed is to prevent the Italians from leaving the community before the Coroner's inquiry has been completed.

The idea that the Italians committed the crime bas taken hold of the people of Garrett pretty generally, and the feeling against them is running bigb, bnt there are those who look upon the charge against the Italians as a move on the part of the strikers to get rid of the foreigners who have taken their places in the mines.

The Sheriff has placed two suspected Italians in the borough lock-up, and tonight has a strong guard to prevent any attack upon them.

The Coroner empanelled a jury to-day, but he has postponed his investigation indefinitely, thinking that the puhlic mind is not in a proper condition for an impartial inquiry at this time.

During last night many shots were fired, but no fatalities resulted.

Garrett is a mining town situated at the intersection of the Berlin Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, two miles west of Meyersdale. The town bas a population of about 1,000.

WALKED HERE FROM NEBRASKA

Young New Yorker Gets Home and Is Helped by Police.

A young man walked into the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last night and told the Sergeant that he was starving to death, that he could find no work, and he would like to be committed as a vagrant.

The man had nothing of the appearance of a vagrant, and the Sergeant questioned him. He said that his name was Lucien De Young, and that his father was at one time a wealthy real estate dealer in Fourteenth Street. He said that he took his inheritance several years ago and went to the far West. He concluded to return to New York, and left Ogallala, Nebraska, on Dec. 5, walking all the way to New York City, arriving here four days ago.

The Sergeant sent out for some sandwiches and coffee, which the man ate ravenously. A policeman who entered the station just then said that he had heard a restaurant keeper in Sixth Avenue say that he wanted a man to go to work this morning, and he took De Young to him. The restaurant keeper said he would gladly employ the young man, who will start to work this morning.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTHWEST.

President Rouse of the M., K. and T. Believes They Are Favorable.

Henry C. Rouse, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway system, who returned yesterday from an extended trip in the Southwest, says that at present there is considerable shrinkage in revenue resulting from speculative inflation of prices for cotton and grain, and from a temporarily diminished demand for coal. Mr. Rouse says, however, that he found the business community in the Southwestern States in a highly satisfactory condition, and that a greatly increased acreage in cotton had been planted in Texas and Oklahoma.

While Mr. Rouse was there timely and abundant rains of from two to four inches fell over all parts of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas lines. He looks for a heavy freight traffic in the early Autumn, and in the meanwhile the opening of the World's Fair next month is expected to materially stimulate passenger travel from the South.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Rulers of Kings
By GERTRUDE ATHERTON
Author of "The Conqueror," "The Aristocrats"
A romance of the twentieth century, portraying the conflict between the two greatest forces in the world—wealth in America and royalty in Europe. A daring and original departure from the conventional novel, brilliantly done.
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

AN IMPORTANT NOVEL
Nami-Ko
BY
KENJIRO-TORUTOMI
THE FIRST TRANSLATION FROM MODERN JAPANESE.
39 TIMES REPRINTED IN JAPAN.
Nami-Ko is the strongest protest against Orientalism ever known in Japanese literature. It shows the mighty battle between old Japanism and the modern spirit which is raging and will rage for years to come. The book is a human document, throbbing with life. It shows the existing social conditions, the mental attitude of the people, their manners and customs as no European or American writer is able to show them. *The Philadelphia Record* says: "A tale has been woven that is decidedly interesting, genuinely pathetic, and evidently truthful. It is entirely without poetical extravagance, although certain passages as terse graphic prose are admirable."
12mo. Decorative binding, $1.50 Postpaid.
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Dignity.
Talent has its value, not in itself, but in the manner of its application. If you would learn the full value of tailoring talent, our single and double breasted suits of Blue or Black Thibet, Serge or Worsted will teach you. They are invested with a measure of dignity and impressiveness which none but a master of the craft could ever hope to infuse. We have suits of black or blue cloth as low as $12.50; at $15 we offer quite an extensive variety of models; at $18 to $35 there are more than forty distinctive styles from which you may select, be your proportions what they may.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FARMER-PHILOSOPHER'S JOB.

Edwin Beekman Will Manage Harriman Estate at $8,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 19.—Edwin Beekman, "The Farmer Philosopher of Middletown," has just received the appointment of General Superintendent of Edward H. Harriman's great estate at Arden at a salary of $8,000 a year.

He will have absolute charge of all the work in all the divisions of labor on the farm and he will select the heads of the various departments. In addition to the salary Mr. Beekman will have a house provided for him, with horses and wagons and whatever else is necessary to his comfort and suitable to his position.

Mr. Harriman was first attracted to Mr. Beekman by reports of his abilities to unite philosophy and farm work, and finding him a good business man he made the proposition to leave his Middletown farm and go to Arden. After considerable hesitation Mr. Beekman accepted the offer.

ACCUSE HENRY PHIPPS, JR.

Charges of Real Estate Fraud Made Against ex-Partner in Carnegie Co.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Charles L. Strobel, an ex-general agent of the Carnegie Company of Pittsburg, has commenced suit against Henry Phipps, Jr., of New York, an ex-partner in the Carnegie Company, asking that Phipps be compelled to account for and divide the proceeds of real estate deals in Chicago which the men have managed at various times during the last ten years.

John Walker of Allegheny, also a partner in the Carnegie Company at the same time with Phipps, was a party to the deals, and in a cross-bill which he files, he makes the same allegations against Phipps as are made by Strobel.

It is asserted in Strobel's bill that the amount at stake in the case is about $500,000. Walker says that after demands had been made upon Phipps for a division of the assets of the syndicate, Phipps secretly caused deeds to be executed to a portion of the property in dispute, and had the deeds, which Walker alleges are false, recorded in this State.

Third Member of Vogt Bros. Arrested.

John Vogt, the third member of the engraving and printing firm of Vogt Brothers to be arrested, was taken into custody yeeterday at his residence, 16 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, charged with having violated the trade-mark law in having engraved plates for the purpose of counterfeiting whisky labels. He was held by Magistrate Zeller in the Tombs Police Court in $500 bail. Charles and Gustav Vogt, the other members of the firm, and brothers of John Vogt, were arrested on Saturday.

MISS FLYNT'S DECISION.

Wavered Between Two Faiths, Then Married—Didn't Tell Her Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 19.—A sensation has been created here by the runaway marriage of Miss Leonora Le Grange Flynt, a well-known choir singer. After singing at the First Baptist Church on Sunday night, Miss Flynt joined Alphonsus John Birney of Washington, D. C., and left on the 10:30 train for that city. This morning a notice of her wedding at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Washington, reached here. Miss Flynt had known Birney for several years, and her parents objected to his attentions because of his religious faith.

Last Summer she was instructed at a Catholic Church at Camden and was about to embrace that faith when she changed her mind and came back to the First Baptist Church. She made a statement at a church meeting and it was voted that all of her acts be undone and that she retain her membership in the Baptist Church.

As marriages of Protestants and Catholics are not performed in Catholic churches, it is presumed that the bride has united with the Catholic Church, of which her husband is a member.

GOV. MURPHY GOING ABROAD.

New Jersey Executive Seeks Health in Sea Voyage.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—Gov. Murphy will sail for Europe next Saturday. The Governor has been in poor health since the death of his wife, and his physician suggested a sea voyage and absolute change and rest as the best means of restoring him to health.

He will sail from New York Saturday, if he can secure paesage in time, and will be gone until the last week in May. He intends to be back in time to attend the National Republican Convention in June. The Governor will be absent during the State Convention.

While the Governor is abroad Senator Edmund W. Wakelee of Bergen County, as President of the Senate, will be the Acting Governor of the State.

Carl W. Toboldt Is Convicted.

Carl W. Toboldt, who is well known in art circles as an art auctioneer and salesman, with an office at 38 Liberty Street, was convicted of larceny in the first degree yesterday before Judge Foster in General Sessions. The maximum penalty for Toboldt's crime is ten years. Toboldt was found guilty on a charge of having secured eight paintings from Sol Johnson of 239 Fifth Avenue, valued at $2,625, which he sold without returning the proceeds as he had agreed to do.

THE NATURAL CURE FOR CONSTIPATION
DRINK ON ARISING HALF A GLASS OF THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER
Hunyadi János

Square Whiskey in a Square Bottle



Mount Vernon Pure Rye
MOUNT VERNON PURE RYE differs from most whiskies, in that it is *All Whiskey*, without sweetening, coloring matter or other ingredients.
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WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE.
You may use Welchs Grape Juice with safety, knowing just what you are drinking. It is the pure unfermented juice of choicest Concord grapes without addition. Welchs contains no alcohol, antiseptic, chemicals, or water.
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Sold hy druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

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FRIDAY EVENING,
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SILK BURGLAR FIGHTS CAPTOR IN BIG STORE

Truell Had Gathered Up $900 Worth of Booty.

DETECTIVE POUNCES ON HIM

Thief Had Twenty Waists and Many Petticoats — Desperate Tussle Near Second-Story Window.

In the arrest yesterday of a young man who called himself John Truell the police and owners of a big Sixth Avenue department store believe that they have stopped the theft of valuable goods from their silk department which, it is asserted, has been going on for nearly a month, during which time thousands of dollars' worth of goods have been taken. Truell was arrested, after a desperate fight, by Daniel B. Kash, a private detective employed by the department store, and later taken into charge by Detective Sergeants Becker and Rein and locked up at Police Headquarters.

Truell, who, it is said, formerly was a sailor, was once an employe of the firm. Six months ago he was discharged. About a month ago valuable pieces of silk were missed often from the counters in the silk department. Every effort was made by Detective Kash and his corps of assistants, but the thefts continued.

For two weeks Kash has remained all night in the store watching. On Monday night, he says, Truell entered the store a short time before closing. He made his way to the top floor, and, being familiar with the place, climbed a narrow iron stairway and went out onto the roof. There he secreted himself until the staff of night workers went at midnight to their luncheon in the store restaurant. Then, Kash says, Truell descended from the roof, and, walking in his stocking feet, made his way down stairs into the silk department, on the second floor.

There, said the detective, he went from counter to counter, gathering up a great bundle, in which were twenty shirtwaists worth $300, a number of silk petticoats worth $320, eight bolts of silk worth $327, and four silk handkerchiefs, worth $3, the whole having a value of over $900. Then he went to a rear window, which opens into a yard. Kash says that Truell carried a stout piece of rope, which he had coiled about his waist; a revolver, a pocket electric lamp, a "jimmy," and other paraphernalia.

When he reached the window Kash sprang from his hiding place behind a counter and grappled with Truell. The two men fell to the floor, and there they fought for several minutes, each trying to get the best of the other. Kash says that Truell drew his revolver and shoved it under his nose, but that he knocked it from his hand, at the same time striking Truell a heavy blow in the face. They fought for some time, but Kash, who is considerably heavier than Truell, was finally victorious.

Detective Sergeants Becker and Rein, who were in the vicinity of the store, were summoned by one of the night employes and took Truell in charge.

ONE MORE BELATED BLIZZARD.

Snow on the Wings of a Gale Hits Central New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 19.—Another blizzard struck Syracuse and Central New York to-night. The wind is blowing a gale and the snow is drifting badly. Several inches of snow have fallen, and if the cold weather continues to-morrow there will be good sleighing.

A dispatch from Syracuse says that there was a lively snowstorm there to-day, covering the ground where the snow from the blizzard of last week had disappeared. With the snow there was a mixture of rain and hail that inconvenienced street railway traffic somewhat.

TOTS WATCH MOTHER BURN.

Mrs. Meyer's Clothes Catch Fire and She Dies Later in Hospital.

Mrs. Louisa Meyer was cooking her husband's supper last evening at their home, 2,374 Second Avenue, when her dress caught fire from the stove. She shrieked in agony, and her two children, Mildred and Beatrice, one four years old and the other two, terror stricken, watched her burn. The twenty-six families in the house, greatly excited by the smoke, rushed out into the street.

The children were in another room, and when their mother screamed they toddled in and cried as they stood watching their mother writhing on the floor. The woman cried in agony, and Mrs. Hoeffler, living on the other side of the hall, ran in. She threw several buckets of water on the burning woman, whose hair had been burned off by this time, and several other neighbors who had run in pulled off the burning clothing and threw water on the woman till the flames were quenched. Mrs. Meyer, frightfully burned about the head and body, was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where she died soon afterward. Neighbors took charge of the children.

When Meyer got home about fifteen minutes after his wife had been taken away he was almost distracted when he heard what had happened. He ran out of the house bareheaded and to the hospital to see her. He was there when she died.

WHISKY TRUST SALARIES.

Secretary Testifies That Some Officials Drew Several.

Theodore H. Wentworth, Secretary of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company—the "Whisky Trust"—was on the witness stand all day yesterday at the trial in the Supreme Court of the suit brought by certain stockholders against the Directors of the company. The stockholders allege that the trust wrecked some of the subsidiary companies and conducted the affairs by illegal methods. They seek an accounting for assets and earnings of which they say they were deprived.

Mr. Wentworth's testimony dealt largely with the acquisition by the trust of certain smaller companies and with the interchangability of offices of the various concerns. It appeared from this that Samuel M. Rice, President of the "trust"; R. B. Hartshorne, Jules S. Bache, and others held offices in several of the companies and drew salaries from each.

When the American Spirits Manufacturing Company took over the Distributing Company, the witness said, Mr. Rice was President of both. As President of the "trust" Mr. Rice's salary was $7,500 a year and as President of the Distributing Company during the same period he received $625 a month. The trial will go on to-day.

EUROPEAN BISON ON SHOW.

Pair of Almost Extinct Species to be Seen in Bronx "Zoo."

The first pair of European bison ever brought to this country are on exhibition in the New York Zoological Park. These animals, among the most rare in captivity, arrived on Monday, and were part of the big cargo of wild beasts, reptiles, and birds that were brought from Hamburg on the Hamburg-American liner Bethania. The foreign species is a near relative of the American bison, but is clearly distinguished from that animal by its long bushy tail and the great length of its legs in proportion to its body.

The animals now in the Bronx "Zoo" were purchased from the Prince of Pless, and came from his [illegible] in southeastern Germany. The purchase price was $2,500. [illegible] a few days in the [illegible] of the [illegible] and they inhabit the [illegible] where they are carefully protected.

LEFT CAR TO CHASE THIEF.

Driver, Robbed Sunday, Caught Assailant in West Broadway.

From Sunday morning until yesterday Giuseppe Curto, a driver for the Metropolitan Street Railroad, mourned the loss of his pocketbook and the $405 roll it contained, which two strangers posing as Italian immigrants had snatched from him on Canal Street, having previously persuaded Curto to display his wealth on a bet that he had less money than his newly made acquaintances.

While Curto was driving down West Broadway yesterday afternoon he recognized his two assailants, jumped from his car, and gave chase. At Barclay Street Officer Klantz of the Church Street Station mixed into the excitement by tripping up one of the fleeing men. The prisoner, who said he was Alfonco Tasare of 45 Baxter Street, was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Zeller for examination. But Curto still mourns his lost pocketbook and roll.

MORMON RAILWAY IN MEXICO.

Son of Brigham Young Secures Concession with Promise of Subsidy.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 19.—J. W. Young of Salt Lake City, Utah, son of Brigham Young, has obtained a concession from the Mexican Government for the construction and operation of a railroad from the City of Juarez, situated on the Texas border, to a point on the Pacific Coast of Mexico near the port of Topolobampo, and thence southeast down the coast to the City of Culiacan, and thence to Ameca, where it will connect with the Mexican Central Railroad.

The total length of the proposed road is about 1,500 miles, and it traverses a number of rich mining camps and the productive agricultural region which borders on the Pacific Coast.

A number of Mormon capitalists are associated with Mr. Young in the enterprises, and it is stated that the Mexican Government will grant the road a liberal subsidy.

STOLE BEDLOE SIGNET RING.

Burglar Gets an Heirloom in Robbing J. H. Small's Apartment.

During the temporary absence of the family of J. H. Small from their home on the second floor of the apartment house at 150 Manhattan Avenue yesterday a thief forced the dining room door and stole jewelry valued at $500. Mrs. Small is a grandniece of Bedloe, the former owner of the island where the Statue of Liberty now stands, and his signet ring, prized as an heirloom, was among the property taken.

Mrs. Small discovered the place ransacked on returning from a shopping tour. A woman on the third floor reported that at about 1 o'clock she saw a man leaving the Small apartments, and told the janitor, but the man disappeared before the police could be summoned. The description of the burglar furnished by this woman tallied exactly with that of the robber who entered the apartment of Mrs. Ella Wilson at 9 West One Hundred and Seventh Street Monday afternoon. The police chased him into a brewery at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, and there lost track of him.

WOMEN KNEEL FOR MERCY.

Mother and Sister Make Successful Plea for Boy in Court.

When sixteen-year-old William Jones of 76 Calyer Street, Brooklyn, was convicted yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions at Jamaica, L. I., on a charge of larceny his mother and sister, said to be an actress, rushed forward and on their knees begged the court to be merciful.

William had been arrested on complaint of his employer, Stephen Briggs, a cooper, of 16 Purvis Avenue, Long Island City, who charged the boy with having stolen $8. Justice Courtney was pronouncing sentence and a big policeman had stepped toward the lad, when Mrs. Jones threw her arms about her son as if to shield him.

"For God's sake don't send my boy away," screamed the mother. "If he is taken from me I'll die of a broken heart!"

"Oh, this is awful—awful. I'll pay back the money Willie is accused of having stolen," pleaded Miss Jones in a hysterical voice, getting down upon her knees. The mother followed her example.

"Sentence suspended," said Justice Courtney after a consultation with his associate Judges.

LIVELY BESSEMER ORE MEETING

Members of the Association May Have Received Steel Trust Ultimatum.

The long-expected meeting of the Bessemer Ore Association was held yesterday in the office of the President of the United States Steel Corporation, at 71 Broadway. The meeting convened at 11 o'clock in the morning, and did not adjourn until shortly before 6 o'clock. It was then announced that no agreement had been reached, and that an adjournment had been taken until this morning.

From the few statements made by those who were present it was apparent that the meeting had been a lively one. Indications were said to point to an ultimate adjournment without any agreement which would mean the disruption of the association. Should the association be disrupted the market would be wide open, with no restriction on the output.

The difference of opinion is between the United States Steel Corporation and the Independents. The latter are in favor of the price as high as possible, in order that restricting the output and reducing the price of ore, the Steel Corporation, which mines its own ore, wants the production unrestricted, so that it will not have to buy in the market. Besides it wants the price of finished products may not be reduced.

Vice President Gayley left the meeting earlier than the others, and as he represents the interests of the Steel Corporation, it is surmised that he gave the independents an ultimatum and then retired.

RANCH OWNER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Lawrence Clark, Found Unconscious in Hotel, Dies in Bellevue.

Lawrence Clark, who owned several ranches in the West and was a brother of Lester W. Clark, a lawyer at 19 William Street, was found unconscious in his room at the Ashland House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died without rallying. His brother was notified and said that Mr. Clark, who was forty-five years old, was returning from a visit to his former home in Boston to his Western properties, and had been at the hotel since Sunday.

Lawrence Clark, he said, during the war with Spain had suffered a sunstroke while serving with an infantry regiment, and to alleviate the resultant suffering had become addicted to morphine. Mr. Clark said that his brother was in comfortable circumstances, and he was satisfied that he had had no suicidal intent, though his mind was at times affected. An autopsy will be held.

Guide for Summer Home Seekers.

"Mountain and Lake Resorts" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the passenger department of the Lackawanna Railroad. The book is intended to give readable and reliable information about vacation places along that road, and its 128 pages are filled with suggestions for those seeking Summer homes. In addition there are two large maps of the territory reached by the Lackawanna, showing the principal roads, streams, lakes, and other topographical features on a large scale. These maps are in colors and especially designed for this edition. More than 100 half tones add to the interest of the book, and a brightly written love story, entitled "A Chance Courtship," completes its contents.

I announced last week that I make *Fine Clothes* for men at *Moderate prices.*

As a special inducement I will offer this week SPRING OVERCOATS, made to order, silk lined throughout, for $35. Value $50.

R. E. WIESNER
IMPORTING TAILOR,
227 BROADWAY, Cor. Barclay St.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

McGraw's Men and Philadelphia Play Fifteen Innings and a Tie.

NEW YORK AMERICANS WIN

Champion Pittsburgs Overwhelmed by Cincinnati Team—Washingtons Lose Two Games at Boston.

Fifteen innings and a tie between the New York and Philadelphia teams of the National League was the conspicuous feature of the baseball games in the two major Leagues yesterday. In the American League the Philadelphia nine lost its first game of the season and dropped back to second place by reason of the Bostons winning two games from Washington. It was Patriots' Day at Boston, and over 26,000 persons witnessed the game. At Cincinnati the defeat of the champion Puttsburg team by a score of 18 to 4 produced a decided sensation. The result could not have been avoided under the circumstances, as Manager Kelley's men were in their best batting form, and no delivery appeared to be too difficult for them.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York and Philadelphia Play Long Non-Decisive Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—One of the greatest baseball games ever witnessed in this city took place between the Philadelphia and New York National League teams here this afternoon. Almost blinded by the clouds of dust that blew across the field and shivering from the chilly wind, players, umpires, and spectators were thankful when darkness made it imperative that play cease, after fifteen sharp, nerve-racking, and often brilliant innings had been completed. A single run each was the limit of scoring. Time after time the run that would have determined the contest seemed imminent, but a brilliant fielding feat or exceptional pitching prolonged the battle until darkness called a halt. Opportunities to score were wasted with a wanton prodigality. But in throwing them away each side was only paying tribute to the splendid skill of the conquering curve.

For five innings each side was blanked with the regularity of the swinging of a pendulum. Up to this time only one man on each side had reached third base, and both had suffered retirement at the plate on daring attempts to score. Then came the sixth, which Doolin opened with a beautiful hit to right centre for two bases. Hall's neat sacrifice placed him on third base. Thomas filed to Dahlen. Gleason hit to the same player, who touched out Hall, who had been granted a renewed life when McGraw dropped McGann's throw of his hunt, Doolin crossing the plate on the play.

The game quickly progressed to the ninth inning. After the third inning up to the ninth New York had failed to get a man beyond first base, and only four had been on the initial bag, two on hits, one on an error, and one on balls. Victory for the Phillies seemed certain. McCormick was passed to first on balls. On Dahlen's out, Wolverton to Hall, the fleet ex-Bucknell outfielder reached second. On McGraw's line drive to right field McCormick scored the run that prolonged the game to fifteen innings.

The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth innings were played under a tension of nerve that was relieved at the end of each innings by a quick, spontaneous shout from the small crowd present. The Phillies made only one hit after the ninth inning, while New York was credited with two. Still, the Quakers had three chances to score during the extra-inning play to the visitors' one. In the eleventh, thirteenth, and fifteenth innings New York was retired quickly in regular order, while the Phillies only went out in one-two-three procession in the thirteenth. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Thomas, cf	0	0	7	0	0		
Devlin, 3b	0	0	2	0	1			Gleason, 2b	0	2	5	4	0		
Seaman, lb	0	1	2	0	0			Wolv'rton, lb	0	2	2	0	1		
Mertes, lf	0	0	2	0	0			Titus, rf	0	0	3	0	1		
McC'm'k, cf	1	1	5	0	0			Barry, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	1	7	6	3			Hall, lb	1	0	14	0	1		
McGraw, 2b	0	2	5	1	0			Hulswitt, ss	0	0	3	2	0		
Warner, c	0	2	6	5	0			Doolin, c	1	1	10	4	0		
McG'n'ty, p	0	0	0	10	0			McPh'son, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	1	8	45	27	4			Total	1	5	45	19	3		

N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Phila.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Doolin, Wolverton. Sacrifice hits—Brown, Warner, Gleason, Barry, (2,) McPherson. Stolen bases—Gleason, Wolverton, Hall. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 12. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 3; off McPherson, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Titus. Struck out—By McGinnity, 7; by McPherson, 4. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Moran. Attendance, 1,084.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS BOSTON.

Hanlon's Team Plays Uphill Game and Wins by One Run.

For seven innings yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn, the Boston team held what was generally considered to be a winning lead over the Brooklyns, the score being 4 to 1. Capt. Tenney's men had placed their hits to a good account, while Carney's pitching was puzzling to the Brooklyns. In the eighth inning, however, Carney was batted freely, and before the last Brooklynite was put out three runs had been scored, and the two teams were even up. In the ninth inning the Brooklyns scored the winning run on Sheckard's single, Lumley's safe hit to right, which placed Sheckard on third, and Dohbs's hit, which tallied Sheckard. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shang, 2b	0	1	2	3	0			Geier, rf	0	2	1	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	1	2	2	0	0			Tenney, 1b	1	2	9	1	0		
Lumley, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Dolely, 3b	1	0	4	0	2		
Dobbs, cf	1	3	1	1	0			Cooley, lf	0	2	1	0	0		
Babb, ss	1	2	1	1	2			Ab'tachio, ss	0	1	0	3	0		
Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	0	0			Raymer, 2b	0	0	4	5	0		
McC'm'k, 3b	0	0	1	0	0			Connell, c	0	1	0	2	0		
Bergen, c	0	0	6	1	1			Moran, c	0	1	1	3	0		
Cronin, p	0	0	0	0	5			Carney, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	5	11	24	12	3			Total	4	9*	24	9	2		

*No one out when winning run was made.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 3; off Carney, 3. Struck out—By Cronin, 5; by Carney, 2. Two-base hits—Shang, Babb, Geier, Abbatachio. Stolen bases—Delahanty, Abbatachio. Sacrifice hit—Raymer. Double plays—McCormick, (unassisted;) Abbatachio, Raymer and Tenney. Hit by pitcher—By Carney, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 1,500.

CINCINNATI, 18; PITTSBURG, 4.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The fiercest bombardment given to any pitchers in the National League this season was suffered by Phillippi and Moran to-day. Phillippi retired in the fourth inning, after eight runs and six hits had been made off his delivery. Moran, who succeeded him, could not stop the Cincinnatis. Attendance, 1,946. Score by innings:

										R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	1	9	0	2	2	2	0—	18	19	3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0—	4	10	2

Batteries—Kelium and Peltz; Moran, Phillippi, and Carisch.

ST. LOUIS, 9; CHICAGO, 3.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Pitcher "Jack" Taylor to-day defeated his former teammates, the Chicago Nationals, by a score of 9 to 3. The St. Louis team played fast ball, and only for a home run by Jones would probably have shut out the visitors, as Taylor let down a little after the tally. Attendance, 1,800. Score by innings:

										R	H	E.
St. Louis	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	—9	10	1	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—	3	6	2

Batteries—Taylor and Byers; Lundgren and Stanton.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000	Boston	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	3	2	.600	Pittsburg	2	3	.400
St. Louis	3	2	.600	Chicago	2	3	.400
Brooklyn	2	3	.400	Philadelphia	1	3	.250

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Manage to Beat Philadelphia by Score of 5 to 4.

Under the most unpleasant weather conditions of the season, with a cold, penetrating wind blowing across the grounds and the thermometer verging on to the freezing point, the Greater New York baseball team was enabled to turn the tables on "Connie" Mack's Philadelphia players, the score being 5 to 4. Both pitchers were unsteady early in the contest, Plank being responsible for three runs scored by the New Yorks in the first inning on two consecutive bases on balls and a wild pitch. The Philadelphians also made their first run on four called balls, aided by Catcher McGuire's poor throw to second base. Second Baseman Murphy missed a fly and fumbled a ground hit, the batsman in each instance getting first base. Pickering also gave a base on a muffed fly at centre field. Stealing bases was a difficult matter, several of the New York players being thrown out at second base by the accurate throwing of Powers. The first-base playing of Ganzel and Davis and "Monte" Cross's display at shortstop were the prominent features of the fielding.

Hartsel, the first man at the bat, reached first on balls; Pickering struck out, but Davis sent a single to right field, upon which Hartsel got to third. A wild throw by McGuire in attempting to stop Davis from stealing second allowed Hartsel to score. Fultz caught L. Cross's high fly, and, throwing the ball quickly to Elberfeld, who was covering second, caught Davis off the base, and thus completed a double play.

Conroy opened for New York with a safe hit to left field, and was placed on second by Fultz's sacrifice. Keeler and Elberfeld waited patiently, and were sent to first on called balls. With three on bases, Conroy tallied on a wild pitch, and each of the others moved up a base. Williams's good single scored Keeler, and Elberfeld subsequently crossed the plate on Anderson's single to left, and on which Williams was run down between the bases. Anderson ended the inning by being thrown out easily at second.

After two men had been put out in the third inning Hartsel hunted in front of the plate and beat McGuire's throw to first. Pickering sent him to second on a single, and on Davis's drive to centre field, which was fumbled by Fultz, Hartsel ran home. The Philadelphians made their third run and tied the score in the seventh inning. M. Cross hit to right field, reached second on Powers's high ball back of first base; then Plank hunted, and all the bases were filled, with no one out. Hartsel put out a long fly to left field, and M. Cross got home. The other men were left, however, as Pickering was retired by Ganzel on a bounding hit to first, and Davis's foul fly was secured by the same player. With two men out, the New Yorks scored a run, making them one ahead. Hughes hit to left, and Conroy's two-baser to centre field sent Hughes, by fast running, across the plate.

In the eighth inning the visitors tied the score again, but it proved to be their last run of the game. After L. Cross had been thrown out by Hughes to Ganzel, Seyhold drove a ball to deep centre field for three bases and scored on Murphy's single. The New Yorks scored the winning run on Murphy's miss of Keeler's fly, Elberfeld's sacrifice, and Williams's solid hit to centre field.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	2	1	2	2	0			Conroy, 3b	1	3	2	1	0		
Pickering, cf	0	1	1	1	1			Fultz, cf	0	0	2	1	1		
Davis, 1b	0	2	10	0	0			Keeler, rf	2	0	1	0	0		
L. Cross, 3b	0	0	1	2	0			Elberfeld, ss	1	0	2	2	0		
Seybold, rf	1	2	2	0	0			Williams, 2b	0	1	0	3	0		
Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	2	2			Anderson, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
M. Cross, ss	1	1	4	3	0			Ganzel, 1b	0	2	10	1	0		
Powers, c	0	1	2	4	0			McGuire, c	0	0	7	0	1		
Plank, p	0	1	1	1	0			Hughes, p	1	1	1	2	0		
Total	4	11	24	13	3			Total	5	9	27	10	2		

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—	5

First base by errors—New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Plank, 3; off Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Plank, 3; by Hughes, 7. Three-base hits—Conroy, Seybold. Two-base hits—M. Cross, Conroy. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 4. Wild pitch—Plank. Double plays—Fultz and Elberfeld; Ganzel and Elberfeld; Murphy and Davis. Sacrifice hits—Fultz, Elberfeld, McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—2:05.

ST. LOUIS, 4; CLEVELAND, 2.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—By timely hitting the St. Louis Americans defeated Cleveland to-day in a rather listless game by a score of 4 to 2. Cleveland found Sievers for ten hits, but was unable to hat safely at critical times. Attendance, 800. Score by innings:

										R	H	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—4	10	1	
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—	2	10	0

Batteries—Sievers and Kahoe; Rhoades and Abbott.

DETROIT, 5; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, April 19.—With the temperature hovering around the freezing point, the Detroits won to-day's game from Chicago by bunching their hits and Chicago's errors. O'Leary's fielding was the only bright spot of the game. Score by innings:

										R	H	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	2
Detroit	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—	5	7	0

Batteries—Owen and Sullivan; Donovan and Buelow. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King. Attendance, 1,000.

BOSTON, 1; WASHINGTON, 0.

BOSTON, April 19.—Two games were played to-day by the Boston and Washington American League teams, in each of which Boston was a winner. The first game, in the morning, was a pitchers' contest, and the only run scored was by the Bostons in the fourth inning.

Score by innings:

										R	H	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	0
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	6	1	

Batteries—Dunkle and Drill; Winter and Doran. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and Carpenter. Attendance, 3,237.

BOSTON, 3; WASHINGTON, 2.

BOSTON, April 19.—The afternoon game between Boston and Washington was won by Boston by the bunching of hits in the first and third innings. Score by innings:

										R	H	E.
Washington	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	6	0
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	6	1	

Batteries—Patten and Kittredge; Young and Criger. Attendance, 18,000.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	5	1	.833	New York	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	Chicago	2	3	.400
Cleveland	3	2	.600	St. Louis	2	3	.400
Detroit	3	2	.600	Washington	0	5	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

Kilbreth Must Keep Apartment.

Judge Murray of the Tenth Municipal Court decided in favor of the plaintiff yesterday afternoon in the case of Chisholm vs. Kilbreth, in which Mary A. Chisholm, the owner of the Inverness apartment house, at 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, sued James T. Kilbreth, a lawyer, for breaking his lease of the premises and moving because of the alleged discordant noises made in an adjoining apartment, were Mrs. Eames, the mother of Mrs. Emma Story, the prima donna, kept a singing school. The Judge gave as his principal reason for deciding against the lawyer the fact that the latter knew of the singing school, and having failed in having it suppressed, renewed his lease and afterward broke it.

THE BEST INSURANCE against catching cold during the period of fickle spring weather is a suit of

Kneipp Linen-Mesh Underwear

Be sure you get Kneipp—it's pure linen. It is the pure flax fibre that protects you from colds.

FOR SALE BY
Leading Haberdashers and Dry-Goods Stores. Write to "Kneipp" Publicity Dep't, 66 Leonard St., N. Y., for instructive booklet.

An
Important Sale
of
Used Pianos

The Pease Piano Co. announce for this week a special sale of 50 used pianos such as has never been held before in this City:

The prices are the lowest yet recorded for RELIABLE pianos.

THE REASON: A stock of used pianos that overtaxes our storage facilities accumulated from sources that give positive assurance of their high quality. The Pease Pianos offered are nearly all from our rental stock, and we can tell you to a day the use each one has had. The pianos of other makes come to us mostly from exchanges taken on our new small grand pianos from those who were NOT dissatisfied with their pianos, but wished to exchange an upright for a Grand.

THE RESULT: An offering of 50 excellent pianos at prices that have never before been heard of for like quality. THERE IS NOT AN UNWORTHY piano in the lot. The following is a partial list of makes and prices offered:

		Was.	Now.			Was.	Now.
1 New England Upright		$375	$90	1	Chickering Upright	$450	175.00
1 Knabe	"	600	180	1	Kranich & Bach "	325	125.00
1 Pease Style M	"	400	325	1	Pease Style L "	350	190.00
1 Steck	"	400	135	1	Stuyvesant Co. "	250	142.00
1 Pease Style I	"	325	175	1	Wilbur "	350	250.50
1 Wilbur	"	225	194	1	Lyon & Healy "	275	90.00
1 Pease Style F	"	325	168	1	W. W. Kimball "	300	95.00
1 Mason & Hamlin	"	400	145	1	Wilbur "	250	175.00
1 Pease Style C	"	450	335				

Also 32 other uprights and 10 squares and 5 organs.

Every piano is in excellent order and has been thoroughly renovated both inside and out.

Pianos are all marked at the cash prices, but if desired partial payments from $5 per month up (according to the piano) can be had for just the interest upon unpaid balances extra.

Every piano delivered free within 50 miles of New York with stool and cover to match and kept in tune one year free. The standing of the Pease Co. and their reputation for fair dealing should sell the 50 pianos within 24 hours: We invite your inspection.

Pease Piano Co
128 West 42d St., Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.

KINSEY'S

Fifth Avenue Linen Store

Schoenhern ORIGINAL Linen Mesh Underwear

is the pioneer linen mesh underwear in which every hygienic point is solved as you would wish. Men, women and children should be sure that there is perfect hygienic value in underwear before it is purchased.

Complete assortment in spring and summer weights. Special orders executed.

Shirt Waist Patterns at ½ Price.

Very finest French hand embroidered on white, pink or blue ground, were imported to sell at $15 each, now $7.50.

Linens for yachts are always selected from the Kinsey stock, where quality is best and prices lowest.

Monograms and crests done by expert workers in our own work-rooms.

Wm. S. Kinsey & Co.,
BELOW 28TH STREET 240 FIFTH AVENUE

PIANOLA RECITAL.

To-day at 3 P. M.
(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)
SOLOISTS:
Mr. PURDON ROBINSON, Barytone.
Mr. ERNEST HUNTER at the Pianola.

NOTABLE among the features of this program is an Etude by Moszkowski which will be played according to a specially authorized interpretation by the composer himself. It is interesting to know that, although Moszkowski has never been in this country, a New York audience will be able to hear one of his compositions played exactly as he intended—to the very lightest and most subtle shading and nuance.

The means by which such a remarkable result is attained is the Metrostyle—the latest and most important development of the Pianola. The music roll has been marked by Moszkowski with a continuous line which, as it progresses, indicates in all its angles and curves the expression details desired by the composer—the ritardando, the accelerando, or any of the various dynamic contrasts of music.

The Metrostyle is the only means by which such a result can be accomplished. In speaking of this wonderful invention, the *Musical Courier* says:

"This is such a stupendous innovation on everything that has taken place in music so far that it stuns the intelligence. * * * We are completely at the mercy of an entirely new thought in musical development."

PROGRAM:
Novelette in E minor, Op. 19, No. 2.....Rimsky-Korsakow
Valse.....W. Sapellnikoff
Pianola.
Vision fugitive—from Herodiade.....J. Massenet
Mr. Robinson
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
A Mignonne, Op. 55, No. 1.....E. Schuett
Schattentanz.....E. A. McDowell
Etude, Op. 67, No. 2.....Moszkowski
Pianola.
I'll sing thee songs of Araby.....F. Clay
Yeoman's wedding song.....Poniatowski
Mr. Robinson
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
(THE WEBER PIANO USED.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street.




TRADE

GOLD TEN WON THE ROSE

Lakeland Filly Took Stake Feature in Record Time at Aqueduct.

TWO FAVORITES WERE FIRST

Major Pelham, from the West, and Gay Lothario Were Successful Long Chances.

Results were mixed somewhat at the Aqueduct race track yesterday, and, though post favorites were successful in two of the six events, the general public fared ill, as private rather than public form established at least one of the winning favorites as post choices.

It was not a day for Paget horses, and so a goodly part of the crowd departed for home doubting the efficacy of systems as a whole, but ready to seize on any new plan that circumstances may suggest in the near future. Aside from the depressing effects of loss in betting operations, the crowd, numbering about 6,000, put in a thoroughly disagreeable afternoon, as the weather was dismal from first to last. The course was damp on the surface, but proved very fast, the time of one race, the Rose Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, a half mile down the straightaway, won in 0:46 2-5 by Gold Ten, being so exceedingly fast as to arouse skepticism. This time, of course, became a track record, as the figures were announced officially by the regular timers, but as the filly, one of W. Lakeland's own breeding, had something in hand, with 109 pounds up, and was ridden by an apprentice, the performance looked too good to be true. The half-mile record is 0:46, made by the great mare Geraldine down the hill at Morris Park, and if the timing was accurate, Gold Ten yesterday ran the fastest half mile recorded on any track other than the drop down the grade of the Westchester course. Regardless of any question as to her claim to a record performance, Gold Ten showed to be a really smart filly, and one worthy of her ancestry, for she came from behind, and with something left at the end was eased up, by a half length from Teacress.

In the five-furlong handicap, first on the card, the betting men were treated to something of a surprise, when the well-backed Western three-year-old Major Pelham, carrying the colors of W. M. Scheftel, showed in front through the fog that then hung over the course, and in a big gallop at the end won by five lengths from the outsider, Tim Payne, while Charles Elwood just managed to get third place. Major Pelham is a stable mate of the noted colt Highball, and the victory was the first earned by the Scheftel stable in the East this season. In the six furlongs for mares, Astarita showed a return of her old speed that was dazzling in her race of two days before, and galloped in winner in easy style at a short price. Dixieline, patched up for a new campaign, proved a trifle the best of the lot in the fifth race, one mile, and, ridden out, just managed to get to the winning post a head before Midshipman, in the creditable time for the track and season of 1:40 4-5. For the last race, J. R. Keene's Kohinoor, post favorite at a short price, was away badly, and, though he closed a lot of ground, only managed to finish third, Gay Lothario, in front most of the distance, winning cleverly by a length from Billy Roche, a 30 to 1 chance, who was second.

Shaw was the only jockey to ride two winners in the course of the afternoon, his mounts including Gay Lothario, at 10 to 1, and Dixieline, who was post favorite. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs.

	St.	Sh.	Fin.
Major Pelham, 107, H. Phillips, 8-1	3-1	1	1
Tim Payne, 102, H. Cochran, 12-1	4-1	3	2
Charles Elwood, 126, O'Neill, 3-1	6-5	5	3
Lord Badge, 109, McCue, 30-1	10-1	6	4
Ascension, 112, T. Burns, 11-5	4-5	4	5
Florizel, 90, Hildebrand, 60-1	20-1	2	6
The Musketeer, 120, Shaw, 7-2	7-5	8	7
Elsie L., 102, Redfern, 10-1	3-1	7	8
Turnpike, 88, Hennessy, 100-1	40-1	9	9

Time—1:00 1-5. Won easily by five lengths, a neck between second and third. Winner h. c., 3 years, by G. W. Johnson-Strathmald, owned by W. M. Scheftel and trained by J. W. May.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances; one-half mile.

	St.	Sh.	Fin.
Workman, 107, Treuble, 4-1	2-1	1	1
Danseuse, 94, A. Brennan, 6-1	5-2	2	2
Sandy Andy, 103, H. Callahan, 7-2	7-5	5	3
Maid of Timbuctoo, 99, Desouza, 15-1	6-1	9	4
Blue Flint, 93, Creamer, 30-1	10-1	3	5
Redella, 99, O'Connor, 100-1	40-1	11	6
Blackball, 97, Robertson, 25-1	10-1	8	7
Anona, 98, Gormack, 7-1	5-2	10	8
Mardi, 94, Crimmins, 25-1	8-1	7	9
Rare Queen, 94, Taylor, 15-1	6-1	12	10
Old Hal, 102, O'Brien, 30-1	10-1	13	11
Migrate, 102, H. Cochran, 30-1	12-1	4	12
Lerida, 98, Travers, 8-1	5-2	14	13
Hawtrey, 116, Cummings, 50-1	12-1	6	14
Jerusha, 94, R. Fisher, 20-1	8-1	15	15
St. Resolute, 102, T. Burns, 20-1	8-1	16	16

Time—0:47. Won, ridden out, by a head; two lengths between second and third. Winner, blk. c., by Fatherless-Network, owned by C. F. Dwyer and trained by R. Miller.

THIRD RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sh.	Fin.
Astarita, 122, O'Neil, 4-5	1-2	3	1
Naughty Lady, 99, Hildebrand, 4-1	1-1	6	2
Gwanongue, 96, Cormack, 10-1	5-2	2	3
Palette, 99, H. Phillips, 5-1	2-1	4	4
Dancing Belle, 87, Hennessy, 100-1	40-1	7	5
Alpaca, 114, McCafferty, 30-1	6-1	5	6
Mutiny, 106, H. Callahan, 100-1	30-1	1	7

Time—1:14. Won easily by a length, three lengths between second and third. Winner b. f., 4 years, by Bathampton-Lola A., owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlew.

FOURTH RACE.—The Rose Stakes, for fillies, two years old, special weights, with allowances; one-half mile.

	St.	Sh.	Fin.
Gold Ten, 109, Forehand, 5-1	2-1	7	2	1
Tea Cress, 109, T. Burns, 3-5	1-1	1	1	2
Lady Frances, 106, Cormack, 15-1	6-1	4	3	3
Cotillion, 109, Redfern, 8-1	2-1	5	5	4
Suzanne Rocomora, 100, Hildebrand, 7-2	8-5	2	6	5
Sweet Pepper, 109, Shaw, 15-1	6-1	3	7	6
Gold Rose, 109, O'Neil, 5-1	2-1	6	7	7
Fire Ruby, 109, H. Callahan, 13-5	1-1	8	8	8
Euchre, 109, E. Walsh, 30-1	12-1	9	9	9
Viperine, 114, H. Phillips, 10-1	4-1	10	10	10
Black-Cat, 109, H. Cochran, 20-1	8-1	11	11	11
Playmate, 109, Romanelli, 40-1	15-1	Left.		

Time—0:40 2-5. Won cleverly by a half length, three lengths between second and third. Winner br. f., by Gold Crest-Miss Tenny, owned and trained by W. Lakeland. Gold Ten and Gold Rose coupled as Lakeland's entry and Tea Cross and Fire Ruby coupled as Paget's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

	St.	Sh.	F.
Dixieline, 120, Shaw, 11-5	1-1	3	1	1
Midshipman, 85, Crimmins, 6-1	2-1	8	2	2
Keynote, 107, Higgins, 15-1	6-1	10	7	3
Ethics, 112, H. Cochran, 5-1	2-1	1	5	4
Bessie McCarthy, 102, Cormack, 10-1	4-1	7	4	5
The Don, 106, Travers, 5-1	2-1	4	3	6
Sarah Maxim, 103, H. Phillips, 10-1	4-1	2	6	7
Nine Spot, 108, Neely, 6-1	5-2	5	9	8
Locket, 107, O'Brien, 40-1	15-1	9	8	9

Time—1:40 4-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck; four lengths between second and third. Winner b. h., 5 years, by St. Maxim-Miss Dixie, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs.

	St.	Sh.	Fin.
Gay Lotharlo, 106, 10-1, 4-1	3-1	1	1
Billy Roche, 103, Hildebrand, 30-1, 12-1	6-1	5	2
Kohinoor, 106, Redfern, 3-2, 3-5	1-5	10	4	3
Mart Mullen, 112, O'Brien, 10-1, 4-1	2-1	9	3	4
Ned Moore, 106, E. Walsh, 7-1, 5-2	2-1	2	5	5
Waterford, 103, H. Callahan, 15-1, 6-1	1-6	16	7	6
The Cnb, 112, 5-1, 2-1	8-5	8	8	7
Northern Light, 109, Cormack, 100-1, 40-1	15-1	7	9	8
Patagonian, 106, Desouza, 20-1, 8-1	3-1	11	11	9
Killilea, 103, H. Michaels, 8-1, 3-1	1-1	5	6	10
Southampton, 106, Frasch, 60-1, 20-1	8-1	14	10	11
Jesielyn, 107, O'Neil, 12-1, 5-1	2-1	4	12	12
Isabute, 101, Smithson, 50-1, 20-1	8-1	12	13	13
King B., 112, Dangman, 50-1, 20-1	8-1	13	14	14
Rapport, 106, H. Cochran, 40-1, 11-1	3-1	1	15	15
Hill, 106, R. Fisher, 50-1, 20-1	8-1	17	17	16
Matamoras, 103, Romanelli, 100-1, 40-1	15-1	15	16	17

Time—1:15. Won cleverly by a length, a neck between second and third. Winner h. c., 3, by Esher-Palmetto, owned by A. W. Byand and trained by W. Honse.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling; for two-year-old fillies and geldings.

*Sufferance 106	Pygmalion 95
Salad Days 105	*Muozon 92
Pink Garter 99	*Glendivere 90
Filla 85	

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward.

Eugenia Burch 126	Shrine 110
Mackey Dwyer 121	Bardolph 109
Red Knight 118	Sweet Alice 106
Jack Ratlin 118	Illyria 104
All Gold 113	Knobhampton 100
Ahumada 113	Somona Belle 100
Lord Badge 111	Gold Doms 97

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling; for three-year-olds and upward.

Saddúcee 122	Dr. Loder 103
Durazzo 122	*Tom O'Day 101
Burning Glass 120	*Preakness 101
Neither One 120	*St. Juvenal 98
Tugal Boy 120	*Rob Roy 98
*Petit Bleu 113	*Tol San 96
The Bowery 106	*Clear the Arena 96

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—Peconic Handicap; seven furlongs; for three-year-olds.

Dick Bernard 121	Fort Plain 108
Ostrich 114	Jacquin 108
Witchcraft 111	Briarthorpe 106
F. E. Shaw 110	Tomcod 105
Spring 110	Monet 105
Conkling 110	Fernrock 97

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling; for three-year-olde and upward.

Alsck 116	*Candidate 107
Morokanta 115	*Ben Battle 107
Pretorlns 115	*Stepaway 105
Nick Longworth 113	*Lem Reed 105
Miner 112	*Cherry Song 103
Ben Cottis 112	Singing Master 101
Mary Worth 110	*Fair Order 101
Tenagra 110	Longspur 97
Merry Honrs 110	*High Heels 86
Pinson 108	*Trossacbs 86

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds.

Pasadena 112	Anstin Allen 107
Mon Amour 109	Amber Jack 107
Pilgrim 109	Limerick 107
St. Bellane 109	Blandy 107
Tommy Waddell 107	Tarpon 107
Right Royal 107	R. L. Johnston 107
Khrasan 107	

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Mars Cassidy Recommended for Starter at Jamaica Race Track.

At a meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club, held yesterday at the Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, James R. Keene presiding, August Belmont, James R. Keene, and Frank R. Hitchcock were appointed stewards for the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. Mars Cassidy was recommended to the officials of the Metropolitan Jockey Club as starter at its Spring meeting at Jamaica, L. I.

The licensc granted to Trainer Joseph Thomas was withdrawn. Licenses were granted to the following jockeys:

Charles Bell, John J. Bullman, Walter Curd, John L. Callahan, Fred Cummings, William Dangman, George Frasch, Edward Furman, W. Huston, Jr., W. Knapp, John Martin, Bertram Miller, Andrew Newman, C. M. Roberts, Charles Reinbelmer, Fred Thompson, William Smithson, and L. Wedderstrand.

The stewards at the meeting besides President Keene were J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller.

Elba Won Great Metropolitan.

LONDON, April 19.—Elha won the Great Metropolitan Stakes (handicap, of 1,000 sovereigns, for three-year-oids and npward, about two miles and a quarter,) at the Epsom Spring meeting to-day. Mark Time was second, and Lovat came in third. Thirteen horses ran.

Oldfield Case Still in Doubt.

The Racing Board of the American Automobile Association of which A. R. Pardington is Chairman, met yesterday in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, to consider the Barney Oldfield case. Since the latter was suspended by the committee over a week ago, he has applied to have the case reopened, and the ban of suspension as a race participant removed. The discussion was a long one, but Mr. Pardington refused to state what decision, if any, had been reached. There are a few other matters that need to be considered by him and the committee before announcing whether they will grant Oldfield's request or not.

Bowling Club Suspended.

The New York Bowling Association at its meeting Monday night at the Hotel Victoria, suspended the Broadway Club for playing one of its members under a fictitious name in a game against the Rosedales in the Manhattan Borough tournament. The players affected by the suspension are O. L. Arps, J. P. Taylor, J. Klumpp, and E. Ferber.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Capt. Arthur Thayer, Commissary, Third Cavalry, is detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and will proceed to St. Louis and report to Col. H. P. Kingsbury, Eighth Cavalry, in command of the Jefferson Guard at the Exposition, for duty as Assistant Commandant for four months, from May 1.

The following-named officers will report to Lieut. Col. G. H. Torney, Deputy Surgeon General, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination: First Lieuts. Samuel Waterhouse and Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., Assistant Surgeons.

The assignment of Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, from April 15, vice Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, relieved.

Major Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will make during the month of April two visits to Haskell and one to Parlin, N. J., on official business having to do with the inspection of powders in process of manufacture.

Major Beecher B. Ray, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in New York City, to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Paymaster, and will then proceed to Chicago, take station in that city, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for duty.

Navy.

Capt. H. Knox is detached from command of the Brooklyn and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington, for treatment.

Capt. J. M. Hawley is ordered to command the Brooklyn April 21.

Lieut. Commander H. T. Mayo is ordered to the navy yard, Boston, for duty as assistant equipment officer.

Ensign H. C. Cooke is detached from the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Cleveland.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. B. Colby is ordered to the Chesapeake April 26.

W. T. Hoadley, R. R. Hogan, H. F. Wiregman, E. P. Larned, A. Stokes, A. M. Watson, E. B. Cole, E. P. Moon, J. Newton, Jr., W. I. Burchfield, J. H. White, J. H. Thompson, and F. A. Barker are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps from April 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hannibal, at Newport News; Des Moines, at Tompkinsville; Whipple and Worden, at Pensacola; Tacoma and Mohican, at San Juan; Gloucester, at San Juan.

Sailed—Nina, from Pensacola for New York; Isla de Cuba, from Port Said for Malta; Albany, from Cavite for Nimrod Sound.

Baseball to-day, 3:00 P. M., Amer. League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia.—Adv.

Pope-Toledo Touring Cars

Excell all others in greater horse power for weight, ease of control, quietness of engines, speed.

Winner of the New York to Pittsburg endurance contest last October.

Two-cylinder, $2,000.
4-cylinder, $3,500.

Catalogue upon request.

POPE MFG. CO.,
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YOU NEED THE EXERCISE

Improved frames—spring forks—Two Speed Gears—and spring saddles have made 1904 BICYCLES the best form of exercise known. COLUMBIA, CLEVELAND and TRIBUNE are the Top Notches. All in stock. Catalogue for 2c. stamp.

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AUTOMOBILES.

HONEST BICYCLES CHEAP

Fools and Bargain Hunters go together. If you want High-Grade Bicycles, Tires, &c., you must expect to pay a fair price for them. We give most value for least money; we offer selection comprising thirty various, celebrated makes, as follows:
$15, $17.50, $20, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $30, $35.
Regular prices were $25-$75—1904 Models.
Big Stock 2d h'd Cycles $5 to $12.
5,000 Tires, all makes, 75, $1, $1.25 to $3.
Six 2d h'd Motorcycles; will sell cheap.
E. J. WILLISCO., 8 Park Place & 23 Park Row.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No Noise; DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
E. J. WILLIS CO. 8 Park Place, n'r B'way. SOLE AGENTS.

THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club,

AQUEDUCT L. I.

TO-DAY, THE PECONIC STAKES

and five other races beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M. regular. Also from Flatbush Av., 11:02 A. M.; 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, 1:50 P. M., regular.

SPRING'S MARATHON RUN

New York Athlete Leads Big Field in Annual Race.

MELLOR'S WORK A FEATURE.

Ex-Champion Held Lead for 22 Miles—Local Runners Obtain Four of First Eight Places.

BOSTON, April 19.—Michael Spring of the Pastime Athletic Club of New York won the Marathon road race of twenty-five miles to-day, covering the distance in 2:38:04 2-5, the second fastest time since the race was inaugurated, and 9 minutes behind the record, which was made in 1901 by J. J. Caffrey of Hamilton, Ont. T. J. Hicks of Cambridge was second, his time being 2:39:34 1-5, and E. F. Cook of South Boston, third, in 2:42:35. The remaining five prize winners were the following, who finished in the order named: William Schlobohm, Mohawk Athletic Club, New York, 2:43:48 3-5; Frederick Lorz, Mobawk Atbletic Club, New York, 2:44:00 4-5; S. A. Mellor, Mobawk Athletic Club, New York, 2:44:43 2-5; J. Easley, Camhridge, 2:46:30 4-5; D. Bennett, Hamilton, Ont., 2:50:35 3-5.

A feature of the event was the work of S. A. Mellor, Jr., of the Mohawk Athletic Club of New York, who won the race two years ago. Mellor took the lead at the start and maintained it until within three miles of the finisb, when he was seized with eevere pains in tbe etomach whicb caused bim to drop to a walk, and Spring tben led to the finish. Spring was fourth last year, his time then being 2:53:00. Four of the eight prizes were won by New York runners.

The start was made at Ashland Bridge at 12:05 P. M. All conditions were favorable, and 63 of the 96 entrants lined up for the start. After the first rush following the pistol shot, Mellor quickly went to the front, and at the first mile he was leading S. A. Fitkebiey of the Village Athletic Club of South Boston by about ten feet. Following them were Charles J. C. Riley of Arlington, J. Hobmann of the Mettapanic Club, and twenty or more runners well bunched.

At South Framingham, Mellor still led. He was followed by Michael Spring of the Pastime Athletic Club of New York, 30 seconds behind, and D. Bennett of Hamilton, Ont., was close behind Spring. Five seconds later Frederick Lorz of the Mohawk Athletic Club, New York; J. H. Neary of Natick, and H. Goldberg of the St. Bartholomew Club of New York, passed with a large group of runners following.

Three miles from the finish Mellor was forced to slacken his pace and yield first place to Spring, Hicks coming up into second place. The race was interesting throughout, and it was viewed at different points along the route from Ashland to this city by 100,000 people.

Previous winners of the event since its institution in 1897 with their times are as follows:

Year.	Name and Residence.	H.M.S.
1897.	J. J. McDarmott, New York	2:55:10
1898.	R. J. McDonald, Cambridge	2:42:00
1899.	L. J. Brignolf, Cambridge	2:54:38
1900.	J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2:39:44 2-5
1901.	J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	2:39:22 3-5
1902.	S. W. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y.	2:43:00
1903.	J. C. Larden, Cambridge	2:41:29 4-5

SULTAN'S FINE YACHT READY.

New Craft Combines Eastern Splendor and Western Utility.

LONDON, April 19.—The steam yacht which Sir William Armstrong & Co. have built at Tynside for the Sultan of Turkey is now ready to sail for Constantinople. It is a harmonious and practical combination of Western utility and Eastern magnificence. The same firm bas built other yachts for European royalty, but in none have the decorative features been so rich as in this yacht for the Sultan, which is yet to be named.

To satisfy the Oriental love of warmth and color, richly grained woods have been used, and this has produced the desired effect more impressively and quite as gorgeously as the usual expedient of carved ornament. Eighteenth century Renaissance is the prevailing style of the interior furnishings, and the eighteenth century furniture, in making which the best models have been employed, conduces greatly to ease and comfort.

The imperial entrance and the imperial saloon are on the upper deck. Both are panelled, the entrance with finely inlaid Italian walnut and the saloon with oak enriched by gilt moldings. The silk and velvet hangings, the seats and the carpets are all in crimson. The drawing room is of mahogany inlaid with gilt and the skylights are stained glass. The hangings in this room and the dcnsoe velvet seats are also in crimson. The piano, armchairs, and tables are in the old English style, richly inlaid with gilt moldings.

The Sultan's dining saloon, bedroom, and sndy are on the main deck. The dining room is in finely inlaid mahogany with margins of amboyna. The sideboards are also of inlaid mahogany decorated with the imperial cipher. Tbe carpets and hangings are green, and the metal work, including the electric fittings, are gilt. The furniture in the imperial bedroom is very nice, being of inlaid satinwood, with parquetry in panels of the same wood. The bathroom adjoining is in white and marbie, with a marble floor.

The imperial study is done in cedar wood with purple wood inlays relieved in gold, and the bookcases, writing tables, and chairs are of purple wood. The quarters for the Princes consist of a dining saloon in oak, with cabins finished in light maple wood and inlaid oak, with ligbt carpets and hangings.

N. Y. U.'S ANNUAL GAMES.

Class of 1906 Won the Greatest Number of Points.

The severe weather conditions prevented anything approaching record performances in the annual Spring games of the New York University, held yesterday.

The meet was productive in bringing out some promising material from the freshman class. Meachem and Hyatt, both freshmen, ran pretty races in the two-mile and mile events. Bandermann outclassed his fields in both of these events and won with comparative ease.

Capt. Siebenmann and Cragin fought out a good race in the half-mile event. The men ran shoulder to shoulder until within 100 yards of the finish, when Siebenmann sprinted a bit faster and got to the tape first.

Points—1906, 58; 1905, 27; 1907, 25; 1904, 15.

NOSE BROKEN IN WRESTLING.

Accident to Young Plening in National Athletic Club—Pardello Loses.

Three wrestling competitions were held last night in the National Athletic Club, Brooklyn. The chief event was a meeting between Andy Staab of the National Athletic Club and Leo Pardello, the Italian champion. The latter agreed to throw Staab twice in one hour, but it took 54½ minutes for him to make the first throw. A ten-minute interval was to intervene, and Staab therefore won the bout.

There were two preliminary bouts. In the first young Plening agreed to throw Frank Dunn twice in one hour, but after a hard tussle of fifteen minutes Plening had his nose broken, and the match was stopped. In the otber event Jake Weber and Charles Waermester were opponents. Weber was to throw the latter in fifteen minutes, but he failed.

WORLD'S FAIR ATHLETICS.

James E. Sullivan Ready to Start the Big Sporting Programme.

James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture of the World's Fair, arrived home from St. Louis yesterday and reports that everything is in readiness for the opening of the fair April 30. Work on the Stadium is now being rapidly pushed, and everything will be in fine shape for the opening of the athletic portion of the programme. The important feature of the month of May will be the college Olympic championship that will be held in the Stadium May 12 and 13, open to the college gymnasts of the world. These events and those that follow are the preliminaries for the big events that are scheduled for the 2d, 3d, and 4th of June. The track and the Stadium will be completed in about a week.

Anyone who tries this famous old Whiskey will never be satisfied with anything else.

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star **Irish Whiskey**

Made for those who must have the best and are willing to pay for it.

OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

Opportunity for Foreign Players to Meet Star Teams.

WILL BE AT VAN CORTLANDT

National Association Delegates Give Club and Junior Championships to Point Judith.

Polo championships will be plentiful during the coming year, for besides the regular club and junior events held by the Polo Association, the delegates at the annual meeting last night at the Metropolitan Club voted to hold this year an open championship. In this event, teams may enter without the nccessity of being indorsed by established clubs. In other words, any pick-up team can enter. The club and junior championships were awarded to the Point Judith Country Club to be played between Aug. 1 and 13, while the open championship was awarded to Van Cortlandt Park, which is really an honor conferred upon Squadron A, as the local troopers use the public field as their polo headquarters. The dates set were Sept. 16 to 20. There were several applications for tbe club championships, Squadron A being among them.

In this open championship there is a possibility that some of the visiting polo players who are expected to take part in the World's Fair contests at St. Louis may compete. The subject of inviting foreign players to enter for this new event was not taken up, as nothing definite is yet known regarding the actual visit of foreign teams. There is a possibility, however, tbat teams from England, Hamburg, Germany, and Honolulu may be here.

The regular polo eeaeon will open at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club this season instead of at Lakewood, the Meadow Brook tournament coming from May 16 to 28. Counting the championship events, there will be seventeen tournamente held under the Polo Aesociation's auspices during the year. The last one echeduled is at Staten Island Oct. 10 to 15. The complete list of events is:

Meadow Brook, May 16-28; Westchester County, May 30-June 10; Devon, Penn., June 3-10; Philadelphia Country, June 11-21; Bryn Mawr, June 22-July 2; Rockaway, July 4-16; Great Neck, July 18-23; Rumson, N. J., July 25-30; Point Judith, club and junior championsbip, Aug. 1-13; Newport, Aug. 15-27; Saratoga, Aug. 24-31; Myopia, Mass., Sept. 1-7; Dedham, Mass., Sept. 9-14; Van Cortlandt, open championship, Sept. 16-20; Squadron A, Sept. 21-30; Rnmford, R. I., Oct. 3-8; Staten Island, Oct. 10-15.

H. L. Herbert was re-elected Chairman of the association, and William A. Hazard was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. The other members of the Executive Committee are R. L. Agassiz, Boston; George J. Gould, Lakewood; John C. Groome, Philadelphia; Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook, and the following three, who were added by vote of the delegates to enlarge the committee: Charles Wheeler, Philadelphia; Joshua Crane, Jr., Boston, and Sidney C. Love, Chicago.

One new club, the New Haven Polo Club, was elected to membership.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises..5:16	Sun sets..6:43	Moon sets..11:28

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook..10:37	Gov. Isl'd..10:50	H. Gate..12:46
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook..11:02	Gov. Isl'd..11:16	H. Gate..1:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	3:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Cedric, Liverpool, via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eiruna, Antigua and Martinique	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampassa, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manzanillo, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem 11., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Caribbee, Bermnda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hydaspes, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Korona, West Indies	.....	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sihiria, Fortuno island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, nniess specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office on Monday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April ‡21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April ‡22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

The Evening Post promptly recognizes that the declaration of principles by the Democratic Convention at Albany is the basis for the creation of a real and effective opposition. That is a consummation for which sensible and patriotic men have been devoutly wishing for a long while.

It is not too much to say that for the past twenty-eight years the Republicans, when they have had possession of the National Government, have secured it largely through the infidelity of the Democratic Party to its essential principles or through the treachery of faction. In 1874, at the Congressional election following the crushing defeat of 1872, the popular vote was strongly in favor of the Democratic Party. In 1876 it is practically certain that Mr. TILDEN would have been elected beyond all possibility of contest had he not, at the last moment, consented to stand on a platform demanding the repeal of the specie resumption law. In 1884 the Democratic candidate and party commanded the confidence of the business men of the country in regard to finance and won. At the next election defection in New York cost the party the victory that belonged to it. In 1892 the party won again, and in 1896 it went off on the wild rainbow chasing of Bryanism and was beaten, as it was again in 1900. For the past eight years there has been no Opposition to which men could rally who distrusted the policy and tendencies of the party in power, but who put the maintenance of sound money and the National honor above all else.

Such an Opposition is offered by the Albany platform, and, as the candidate is likely to be taken from this State, that platform becomes interesting and significant as foresbadowing the declarations of the National Convention. It is especially noteworthy for what it does not contain, for its treatment of certain once-vexed issues as settled and no longer demanding any statement from the party. This is particularly true of the currency question. The will of the people as overwhelmingly declared in two successive Presidential elections in regard to this question has been enacted into legislation; the gold standard has been finally adopted; the principle that every dollar issued by the Government shall be maintained at par with every other dollar and all at par with the best has been incorporated in law, and ample means have been provided to establish and secure the perpetuation of that principle. The Democrats of New York accept the fact, as the Democrats of the Union must if the party is to gain the confidence of the people.

The issue of so-called imperialism is treated in the same practical spirit. The acquisition of the extra-continental possessions of the United States is an accomplished fact. So far as it was possible to contest it in a National election it was contested in 1900, and was settled. It cannot now be disturbed. Opinions may differ as to the details or even the general direction of the administration of these possessions, but what difference there is exists among members of each party; it is not a sign or an element of party differentiation. The matter is not and can not be made a National issue. It can play no important part in a National contest.

With these confusing and irrelevant questions out of the way the positive issues of the hour are open for discussion and action, and on these the Albany platform points toward a vigorous campaign that will embrace all and reject none of the chances of honorable victory.

THE MERGER SETTLEMENT.

In denying the Harriman-Pierce application for leave to intervene in the settlement of the affaire of the Northern Securities Company the United States Circuit Court goes to the unexpected length of saying that if the court is satisfied with the execution of its own decree it is not open to private petitioners to interfere on any grounds. The decree in respect to the Northern Securities Company, says the court, was wholly prohibitory. So long as the company does not attempt to do the things prohibited the court holds that no further action in the matter is required. The United States, represented by its Attorney General, says it is content with the manner in which the company has set about obeying the decree. A private petitioner, therefore, cannot be permitted to set up protection of the public interests as the ground of interference.

The court intimates that if the petitioners are aggrieved it is open to them to seek a remedy through a suit in equity. An action of that nature would naturally be brought in the State of New Jersey, and doubt is expressed whether the decision of the Chancery Court in the Venner case, in which substantially the same points were involved, does not close even this avenue of litigation to the petitioners.

In the financial and business community the decision of the Circuit Court will be both welcome and unwelcome. It will be welcome because it denies an application which the petitioners were severely censured for making, and, on the other hand, it will be received with no little apprehension because of disturbing doubts as to what the powerful group represented by these petitioners will do next. The struggle for control of the Northern Pacific which began when Mr. HILL acquired his interest in the Burlington system three years ago is not ended, and Wall Street hates the very name of it. The Attorney General's suit against the merger served merely to bring about an armistice. That being decided, the fight is "on" again.

Mr. HILL told the other day how during the last four years the traffic at many towns and local centres on his railroad lines had increased from 200 to 400 per cent. That is the kind of restraint of trade which the Attorney General's suit has put an end to by obtaining the decree of dissolution. In the wake of his suit we see passion, strife, fear, disturbance, and depression. The restraint of trade due to apprehensions awakened by the renewal of the struggle for control is far greater than any that had been caused or was likely to be caused by the unlawful merger. At present it is a restraint effective mainly in checking speculation. If the struggle should become a violent one it would quickly spread to trade and industrial circles. That would not be a piece of unmixed good fortune for Mr. ROOSEVELT in the midst of his Presidential campaign, but we do not see how he can mend the matter. He was exceedingly joyful over his victory in the courts. If trouble should come of it, trouble that affects him, it will be pleasant to remember his former joy.

THE STUBBORNNESS OF MURPHY.

Like Senator PLATT, Mr. HILL knows how to be an "easy boss." According to the gossip of the convention hall and the Albany hotel lobbies, the ex-Senator was a harsh and unyielding despot. This view was reflected in the press dispatches from the State capital. Mr. HILL was pictured as a boss carrying out to the letter almost in the minutest detail his prearranged designs, listening to no advice, consenting to no compromises, and pressing his full weight upon the foot which he had set upon the neck of the prostrate MURPHY. The picture is not a truthful likeness, and rumor, as usual, misrepresented fact.

Mr. HILL was not tyrannical. For him he was rather unusually mellow and acquiescent. He turned an attentive ear to the appeals of reason and to the counsels of prudence. He was not at all harsh with Mr. MURPHY. On the contrary, considering the behavior of the Tammany chieftain during the last three months and taking into account his helplessness and impotence in the convention, he was treated with distinguished consideration by ex-Senator HILL. He got generous recognition in the list of Delegates at Large and in that of Presidential Electors. He ought personally to have moved unanimity for the resolution of instructions.

He did not, he stubbornly kept up his opposition to the end, and permitted foolish talk about carrying the fight to St. Louis to go uncontradicted. Yet we should not feel warranted in saying that Mr. MURPHY had made a mistake in all this. Before that could be said we should want to know the purposes and intentions of Mr. MURPHY. If he is loyal to the Democratic Party, if he seeks to promote party unity, if he intends that his organization shall do whatever lies in its power to bring about the success of the party in the contest upon which it is now so hopefully entering, then he certainly did make a mistake at Albany. If he seeks even to raise the Tammany organization to a position of greater strength and influence he undoubtedly made a mistake, for he is pursuing the path of weakness and disorganization. Tammany is strong only when it is in relations of loyal regularity with the Democracy.

But if Mr. MURPHY is actuated only by motives of personal pride, by a desire to be rigidly consistent in a foolish course, and by ambition to go to the bottom with colors flying, then we should say he pursued the right and proper course in the convention. It depends on what Mr. MURPHY wants. So far in this campaign year he has failed in everything he has undertaken. We do not know what the Wigwam thinks of that sort of leadership.

SANTO DOMINGO.

When the decision of The Hague Tribunal was rendered, two months ago, that national creditors should be preferred in the order of their readiness to use forces and their swiftness to shed blood, the decision was to Americans surprising and even shocking. It was so because the decision was so clearly in contravention of the very purpose for which The Hague Tribunal was established, to wit, the settlement of international controversies by peaceful, rather than by warlike means. It seemed as unjudicial, for that court, as the stump speech which the Russian member of the court took that occasion to make against Japan, which was, as much as Russia, a signatory of the convention by which the tribunal was established.

THE TIMES took that occasion to say: "This award will incline us to take serious thought about the measures by which we may best prevent the raising of international questions relating to South American republics of a nature likely to involve a reference to The Hague." The notification delivered by our Minister at Santo Domingo to the Dominican Foreign Office shows that our State Department has taken such serious thought. The notification is the outcome of it. We notify Dominica that, in case any foreign Power attempts to enforce a settlement of claims against that republic, exclusive of or in preference to the claims of other nations, we shall at once fulfill the requirement for preference laid down by The Hague Tribunal by ourselves taking possession of the Dominican Custom Houses.

Of course that is a brutal and barbarous way of proceeding. Nobody knows that better than Secretary HAY, who has let it be known that, if he had his way, he would prohibit altogether the employment of force in collecting debts due by the one nation to another, or by the "nationals" of one to the nationals of another. But The Hague Tribunal has left us no choice. It has put a premium on this brutality and this barbarity, in a case to which the United States were necessarily and notoriously a party in interest, though they could not be a party of record. We did not like the coercion of Venezuela. We were afraid of the consequences of it. Neither did we like the proceedings of a creditor nation against Dominica, when a real man-of-war of the creditor nation sank an absurd and trifling craft which purported to be a Dominican man-of-war, nor yet did we enjoy the message, "Well done, Panther," which that feat of arms evoked from the capital of the creditor nation. We have simply been taking measures to prevent the raising of any questions, referable to The Hague Tribunal, relating to Dominica and her foreign creditors. We were really forced to do so. And it appeare that our measures are likely to be effective.

OHIO FIGHTING.

The accounts which come to us from Ohio of the relations between Senator DICK and the Administration are not pleasant reading. We do not pretend to any special sympathy with either party to the squabble that is going on in that State. The late Senator HANNA and his successor on the one side and Senator FORAKER on the other have never appealed to us. The factions they respectively represent might fight to mutual extinction without arousing in our mind either pride or pity.

But we do regret that the President of the United States should get tangled up in so ignoble an affair. At the present moment the burning question in Ohio is whether the President was justified in replacing one of FORAKER'S followers, whom it was found necessary to turn out on charges from the Post Office at Sandusky, by another of FORAKER'S followers. So far as we can make out, the bad character of the man kicked out does not count, except as a piece of ill-luck for the Senator. Nor does any one seem to complain as to the man succeeding him. The excitement, which is running high, is all over the alleged fact that the President is not dividing the spoils fairly between the two Senatore.

It will be seen that the old-fashioned notion that appointments are to be made solely for the good of the service and the equal promotion of the interests of all the people is quite ignored. The officee are treated like so much loot, and the question of division is argued in much the spirit that would prevail in a bandit's camp. While FORAKER and DICK are raging against each other, the psople, helpless victims of the looting process, are not even considered. It is pretty poor business for a candidate for the Presidency who is already tenant of the White House to be mixed in.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

It appears that the Commissioner of Pensions knew perfectly what he was about when he grossly usurped the functions of the Legislature by assuming to bestow service pensions by executive order. He rightly relied upon the cowardice of Congress not to resent such a usurpation, when the usurpation was made in the interest of the veterans. He did not reckon without his host, the host or "old soldiers" in question. It appears that we have now reached the limit. Every Belisarius has got his obolus, or will very soon be getting it. The only thing to be apprehended now from those whom the late Col. WARING described as "pension bummers" is a demand for two or more oboli. If enough Belisarii demand the additional oboli they will probably get it, and get it on the order of the Commissioner of Pensions, who has quite as much right to donble the gratuity he hae assumed to give every vsteran who is not too proud to take it as he had to give the original gratuity, which it seems is eetimated to cost the country a million and a half this next year.

Mr. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH, in a letter we printed yesterday, said that he regarded the granting of pensions exclusively to public servants in the fighting business as a relic of barbarism. No wonder he should say so, in the present condition of things. Nevertheless, we think the saying involves mental confusion on his part. The ground for paying pensions to soldisrs or sailors is that they have lost in the service of their country soms part of their ability to earn thsir livings in some way. They run the risk of losing lives or limbs. The country owes it to them to make provision, in the former case, for their surviving dependents, in the latter to give them compensation in proportion to the extent of the disability they have incurred in the public service. Nobody grudges that, if the estimations are only fair and the disability real and incident to their military service. Here and now these conditions are, in a large proportion of cases, notoriously not fulfilled. But what those whom we may justly describe as the dead beats among the old soldiers have for years been working for, and what they have now got, is not compensation, but mere and sheer gratuity. Men whom their service did not in the least disable, but who for forty years have had the same opportunitiss for earning their livings as their neighbors, have begged for this gratuity with such persistence that they have at last got it. They have been what the old law called "valiant," meaning able-bodied, beggars, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves. The more we honor Cincinnatus the more tired we become of Belisarius.

LEFT-EAREDNESS AND THE TELEPHONE.

An announcement is made which, if true, is an interesting illustration of the minor differentiation of the characteristics due to environmental conditions, so to speak. We are told that the telephone is giving us a race of left-eared people—that is, of people who hear better with the left than with the right ear. The American Telephone Journal says on this subject:

> Nine out of every ten who use a telephone hold the receiver to that ear, and many find it impossibis to hear over a telephone through their right ear. The fact that the majority of men and women are right-handed and that the constructors of the first tslephones took dne notice of this is responsible for this new condition of left-eared people. Watch a telephone for half a day, and it will be seen that almost every person that uses that instrument will place the receiver to the left ear. Or, even if the instrument is resting on a table, the left ear will be ths one used. When the new instruments were constructsd the receivers were allowsd to remain on the left sids, as the users had become accustomed to this. All this has created a race of left-eared people, for, having become accustomed to using the receiver at the left ear, it was found that the hsaring in that ear was better and more sensitive. Every telephons girl in the exchanges has the receiver on her left ear, and the man who uses his right ear is unusual.
>
> The observations above recorded agree with average experience. It is trus that a great majority of the people who use the telephone hold the receiver to the left ear, but it would not rsquire a very violent stretch of the imagination to assume that this is because the receiver hangs on the left sids of the instrument, and that it was put on the left side so that the user might have his right hand free to make notes of names, addresses, and other facts communicated in messages received. That the effect of holding the receiver habitually to the left ear is to make that ear more sensitive than the other is a new view of the matter and one which does not find confirmation in average experience. The constant buzz of the system, the frequent small explosions which sound like pistol shots, and the variety of odd sounds which the wire brings to one who obeys the injunction to "hold" it subject to the convenience of another, cause the average person to leave the instrument with the unalterable conviction that his hearing on the left side has been permanently impaired. It is sometimes an hour before the disagreeable sensation of rifle practice inside one's head passes. We venture the assertion that if the telephone is having any effect upon the hearing of those who use it that effect is to make them right-eared and establishing an inequality in hearing power to the permanent disadvantage of the left ear.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As if we were not all giving already vastly more time than most of us can afford to worriment about microbes and the means of avoiding them, American Medicine of Philadelphia sounds one of the too familiar notes of warning on ths subject of—shoes! It begins—just for the saks of catching masculins attention, no doubt—with a reference to the innumerable denunciatione of trailing skirts as carriers of assorted horrors, and then affects a keen surprise that so few people have suspected the similar rôle playsd by ths footgear of both sexes. "Of course," it says, "one cannot walk in our dejecta-strewn streets and filthy roads without bringing home upon boote millions of bacteria. Not seldom ths cleansing of the boots is dons in the kitchens or near them. Ths methods of cleansing, moreover, are such as to scatter every germ through the air of the house. No one seems to hays ever given a moment's thougbt as to a less offensive and dangerous method of cleansing, blacking, and polishing hoots and shoes. They are certainly never purified on the inside from ths first to ths last day thsy aro worn." Safety—from this particular danger—seems to lis in our instant adoption of the Oriental custom of taking off the shoes worn ahrad before entering our own houses or those of other people, and the medicine man more than hints that this habit is practiced throughout the East, not merely as a sign of respect or to prevent injury to delicate mats and carpets, hut from a knowledge or a suspicion that the spread of disease is thus avoided. Judging from ths general regard for sanitation among the Orientals, our own opinion is that the addition to the common explanatione of "putting off the shoes" is more than a little fanciful, and yet the Eastern folk havs somehow or othsr learned to do a lot of things which for ons reason or another are approved by modern science, and perhaps in this matter of shoes they are wiser than has been supposed. But what a nuisance it is to have a new dread! Of course, we're not going to paddie about in our stocking feet every time we cross a threshold, hut, now that the peril has been mentioned, we're going to think ws ought to do so, and therefore acquire a new anxiety.

—New York is no place for a discussion of tbe question wbether hsns "set" or "sit," since, important as it is for New Yorkers that they should do one or the other, and do it well, we cannot influence either the hens or their owners, and would ps equally content whether they decide upon the one verb or the other for the designation of the interesting process to which we owe so much. The problem, however, seems to have caught the notice of our correspondents, and, indeed, it is not without academic interest, even in the metropolis. That hsns "sit" is the unanimous verdict of all the lexicographers and grammarians with whose works we have or have had any acquaintance, but we have grave doubts if any of these learned persons had the slightest practical knowledge of hens, or had as foundation for thsir opinion anything more than a general liking for verbal regularity and a strong inclination to confuse what is said with what eugbt to bs said. Beyond any question at all, of the people who own hens and assist or permit tbe creatures to follow out their manifest destiny, only a suburban amateur or two ever dreams of saying that hens "sit" or that a certain hen is "sitting." For all the innumerable others "set" and "setting" are quite good enough, and that purist who could use the other words when engaged in an actual hen trade with a real raiser of real hens would be hardened indeed if hs could do it without hlushing for his pedantry. That, however, does not change the fact that "sit" is right and "set" wrong, according to all the accepted rules of ths game. In other words, all ths authority is on one side and almost all the usage on the other. The best that can be said for "set," perhaps, is that it is as good as a multitnde of teohnical and trade terms to which nobody objects, though they do violate the ordinary rules of language in either form or meaning.

—"Christian Science" sesms to have won out in Ohio a "triumph" of the sort that so delights the Eddyots. A Common Pleas Judge in Sandusky has decided that the State medical registration and examination law is unconstitutional because it refuses to the practitioners of Eddyocy, ths rights and privileges that are accorded under it to another set of quacks, to wit, the osteopathists. Well, we cannot ourselves see any sense in such a discriminatfon, and if Ohio sees fit to license charlatanism of one brand tbere is no reason in the world why it should not take all the fences down and permit a general slaughter. That way is perhaps as good as any other of promptiy getting rid of the least valuabls part of a State's population. To be sure, a few thousand people who would havs been well worth saving are likely to catch infectious diseases from ths neglected dupes of ignorant and fanatical "healers," but there is no great gain without some small loss, if provsrbs are to be believed, and if Ohio likes this msthod of decreasing hsr stock of imbeciles and maniacs it need give no especial concern elsewhere. We have, however, had a good deal of experience with thess "triumphs" of quacks in court, and we have learned not to be too mnch disturbed by the first reports. Almost always later information proves that the decision was not at all sensational in its effects, and that common sense is still the guiding star for Judges everywhere. Presumably the Sandueky man has merely made a necessary interpretation of the law as it is—which not infrsquently, by calling attention to a weakness or an absurdity in the law, leads to its amendment. The Eddyots have been iying very iow of iate, at least in this part of the country, and sane people are in danger of forgetting that thsy remain what tbey always have been, a pnblic danger of considerahle magnitude, endured simply because the peril from them in individual cases is so small that nobody fsels promptsd to undertaks their suppression. There will be no difficulty in doing it when the time comes.

—With the fine raised to $25 for spseding automobiles faster than the law allows, there is some chance that at least a few of the soorchers will hegin to realizs the enormity of their offense. Five or ten dollars is mereiy an incident in an exciting ride, but evsn the peopls who own automobiss are not really fond of paying out $25 for nothing at all, and if, ae threatened, the fine imposed is raised to the maximum of $50 for every violation, a good many of them will think twice befors they indulge in this form of amusement. Ths really effective penalty, of course, would bs imprisonment, not of hired chauffeurs, either, but of the responsible passengers to whose incitement, tacit or expiicit, the law-hreaking is due so often that ths exceptions hardly need to be counted.

THE NEW TENEMENT HOUSE LAW

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a statement in the Sunday issue of various New York papers that Gov. Odell has signed Senator White's bill amending the Tenement House law, permitting ths construction of seven-story, non-fireproof tenement houses. This is incorrect. The bill permitting the construction of seven-story, non-fireproof tenement houses failed of passage in the Senate.

Senator White's bill which was signed by Gov. Odell eimply refers to a very small matter, namely, the height of ths ceilar ceilings in new tenement housee ahove the curh, in cases where there is an excessive grade to a street.

As the statement that has occurred recently in the papers in regard to this matter may cause misunderstanding among builders and architects, I send you this line for the information of the public.

LAWRENCE VEILLER.

City Club, New York, April 18, 1904.

When Shad Are "Just Right."

From The Philadelphia Press.

With the advent of the real Delaware shad well-smoked planks are hauled out in many a kitchen and thousands get ready to enjoy their share of a delicious fish diet. But it is doubtful if even a small percentage of the consumers know the absolute perfection in shad. It is commonly believed that a fish just ont of the water is the proper thing. Now all old shad fishermen will tell a different story. They know that to have the fish just right it is necessary to bleed and open it as soon as it leavee the water and then to let it cool for several hours with the cut surface well sprinkled with salt. This care taken, the meat of the shad is as white as the proverbial chalk, besides being absolutely firm.

Voracity and Veracity.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

While cleaning a large pike Mrs. John Harris of Seaford, Del., was surprised to find when she cut it open another pike of ordinary size in its stomach. After finishing cleaning and salting the first pike she started to clean the second, and was still further amazed when she discovered another pike in the second one's stomach. She proceeded to cut open the third one, and was still more astonished to find a minnow in its stomach with a small hook in its month. Shs called her husband to look at the four fish, and he declared he had never seen or heard tell of so many fish being in the stomach of one fish. The pike was caught in Hearn's mill pond, near Seaford, a place noted for large pike.

Big Family Comes to a Ranchman.

From The Tucson (Arizona) Citizen.

FORT WORTH, April 14.—Mrs. May Bradley, wife of a ranchman living between Kiowa and Alex, Indian Territory, gave birth to five children yesterday, each weighing seven pounds. All the children are living and apparently in good health.

THE RATTLED RHYMESTER.

In the Spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to—two ahead!
In the Spring—say, who's a-pitching?
Lightly turns to—got him dead.

In the Spring—another bagger!
In the Spring—they've knocked him out!
In the Spring the young man's fancy—
Oh, just hear the bleachers shout!

In the Spring—he must have got it.
Croesus, what an awful roar!
In the Spring the young man's—wow, wow!
'Nother hit! It's five to four!

In the Spring—the—crowd's a-howling!
Lightly turns to—that's a shame!
In the Spring—oh, jam his fancy!
I must go and watch the game!

T. L. M.

TIMES'S WIRELESS UPHELD.

General Denunciation of the Czar's Edict Against It.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Currant.

As a matter of fact only one correspondent is using this system. This is Capt. Lionel James of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES, and he is working on a little steamer in the seaways around Port Arthur, and is not on the land at all. He is using the wireless system of the De Forest Company, an American corporation; and his news is sent and received by two young Americans who were formerly Western Union operators. One of these is H. E. Athearn of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the othsr is H. J. Brown of Manhattan. Tbe little steamer Haimun is a British veesel, sailing under tbs Britisb flag, and the mssages are received at Wei-hai-Wei. If by a most improbable chance any one of this outfit should be caught by tbe Russo-Armenian Viceroy Alexieff or his agents, and should be banged or shot as a spy, it requires no prophet to foretell that Russia will be very sorry for her hrutal injustice before she is half way through with the business. That sort of an exercise of arbitrary military power has been made hy the Ruesians to go down rather often among the Asiatic people, but it would he a very unhealthy operation to apply to those who belong in Western jurisdictions.

A Legitimate Business.

From The Baltimore Sun.

After all, the vital principle involved is the right of Russia to prevent neutrals engaging in a legitimate husiness on the high seas. Is news contrahand of war? Has an American of an Englishman no right to charter a ship, go to the scene of a naval engagement not in Russian or Japanese waters, and send dispatches hy wireless telegraphy without ths consent and revision of a Russian or Japanese censor?

Civilized World at Their Back.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Globe.

Tbe world is entitled to know what is doing at the seat of war, and tbs enterpriss whicb has led tbs correspondents to tbis dangerous post of duty appeals to the civilized world, that will stand at the backs of the men wbo ars commissioned to tell the truth about what is going on.

Must First Catch Them.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Regarding the Russian threat to treat as spies war correspondents using the wireless telegraph, the comment is suggested that Russia will have to catch them first. And so far she has not been ahle to catch anything on the water. She is big enough, and so is a cow big enough to catch a mouse, but ehe can't do it.

Should Take a Sober Second Thought.

From The Philadelphia North American.

It is emphatically up to the St. Petersburg Government to have recourse to the sober second thougbt. Having officially promulgated the remarkahle declaration that it proposes to regard newspaper correspondents who make uss of wireless telegraphy as spies, and to treat them as such, it would do well to rescind that declaration as officially as it was made and as epesdily as possible.

The Rights of the Press.

From The Washington Star.

Russia will think twice before she executes any newspaper correspondent taken while in the discharge of his duty. Tbere is a new and a nice qusstion raised in this matter of wireless telegraphy, but that and all other questions must be decided with due regard to the rights of the press. The truth is, as ws all know, tbat if war commanders could have their way the newspapere would be shut out altogsther during the time of action. As this is impossible, the next thing is to hamper the correspondents as much as possible. But they are in no danger of bsing treatsd as spies.

Characteristically Russian.

From The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

The order is characteristically Russian in its arbitrariness. A neutral vessel on the high seas is neutral territory, and dispatches sent from her by an American or English correspondent would be the same as if sent from American or English spil. The Russian order is a gross violation of neutral rights on tbe high seas.

Dangers of Fast Motoring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very evident that the small fines now and then imposed on the reckless drivers of automobiles do not in tbe least prevent the danger to life and limh, or lessen the number of so-called accidents. It is hegging tbe question whether or not an automohile is exceeding the lawful limit of speed, which is always contested and a matter of doubt. Because autos can go fast is no reason why they should be allowed to go dashing around corners and over crossings wbere pedestrians are passing to and fro, regardiese of reeults. Yesterday I saw one driven rapidly and diagonally over the surface car tracks hetween Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets on Sixth Avenue and Broadway, passing behind two cars, ons going each way. A person trying to cross the street in tbe opposite direction could not have seen the automobile under the circumstances, and facing it must bave been instantly crusbed under it. Something mors than a light fine is needed to prevent accidents and check those who handle such a terrihle power.

JAMES ANDERSON.

New York, April 19, 1904.

Use of Should or Would.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Mr. G. F. Morton's argument of the uses of "should and would" or "shall and will," in this morning's issue, I would liks to express an opinion. If the speaker controls the action and is the subject of the verh, it is for him to say "I will" or "I would," as it is entirely in his power to carry out the action designated by that verb or not, as he pleases. On the other hand, he may still have to carry out the action of the verh and yet be compelled to do so by some outside force, and in that case he would say "I shall" or "I should." In short, we use "shall or should" when the action is compulsory or our duty to perform, and "will or would" when our own will or pleasure alone is consulted.

G. F. H.

New York, April 13, 1904.

Judge Parker Declines a Reception.

From The Buffalo Express.

The proposed reception to Judge Alton B. Parker, which the Democratic Cinh hoped to give upon the occasion of his visit here this week, is off. Judge Parker sends word that his time will be taken up while in Buffalo, and that anything in the nature of a public reception in his honor is out of the question. Henry C. Zeller, President of the Democratic Club, said:

"We expect Judge Parker here on Friday afternoon. Some of the members of the club, undoubtedly, will meet him. They intend to see him, anyway, but nothing in the nature of a demonstration will be attempted. In fact, anything like that would be decidedly in bad taste."

First He Wooed and Then He Wouldn't.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

There is a queer case of mixed feelings. Mrs. Sarah E. Ritchie of Rushville, Ind., obtained a divorce from her husband a year ago, since which time the two became affectionate again and contracted a new courtship. Now she is suing him for breach of promise of marriage.

Still Big.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

APPEAL FOR MORE CANALS.

How the Coalfields of Pennsylvania Could Be Opened by Waterways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the greatest errors ever made by the people of this State was the abandonment of the lateral canals which in connection with the Pennsylvania waterways led to the coal mines, oil fields, and salt deposits of this and the Keystone States, but thsir destruction was sngineered by the railroad canal enemy to destroy these low transportation protecters between producers and consumers. But among the most disastrous canal abandonment acts was the destruction of the magnificent Delaware and Hudson Canal running from Kingston, N. Y., on the Hudson River, to Honesdale, Psnn., a distance of 108 miles, or to within a point of sixtsen miles of the coal mines of Carhondale, Penn. The annihilation of ths Delaware and Hudson Canal was the destruction of the last public waterway between the coal fields and Nsw York, as well as the connecting link between the said fields and the great Western inland lakes.

Whsn I say it was the last public waterway (although nominally under the control of railroad corporations) comes from the fact that this waterway was originally constructed from loans made from the Treasury of ths State of New York. The projectors of ths canal freely admitted before Gov. De Witt Clinton that it was an utter impossibility for them to raise the funds to construct the said canal without such aid, and if it was not forthcoming, thsn ths canal project must be abandoned and their public franchise must therefore lapse. It should be here understood that the provisions of the aforesaid charter were secured only through ths explicit agreement on the part of its projectors that it was to be kept open for use "forever."

This was in 1823. It is safe to say had it been known that their franchise was to run only to 1899, when this waterway was abandoned, that the grant to a private corporation and the loan of $800,000 to construct this canal would have been withheld, and the same would have been constructed by the State like the Eris and other canals which are now to be improved at an expense to the State of $101,000,000 to a one-thousand-ton barge capacity, and thereafter to be maintained as fres to trads and commercs ae the great lakes, the Hudson River, or the Atlantic Ocean. The canal was most unwisely put to death by hostile railroad managers, the result of which has devastated the valleys through which it passed, which had been transformed from a howling wilderness by canal construction to one of the most prosperous sections of not only the State of New York but the State of Pennsylvania as well.

To-day everything from Kingston, N. Y., to Honesdale, Penn., is as dead as a door nail through canal ahandonment, propert being rendered practically worthless alon the entire route. Nor is this all. Ths great producer of heat and power, coa, which has been stored up by nature mountains high and deep down in the bowels of the earth, is now placed wholly at the mercy of the coal conspirators of State and Nation.

In view of the facts above stated there is but a single wise way out of thie dilemma That is to restore to navigation not only the Delaware and Hudson Canal to an enlarged capacity, but to again reopen to commerce the Chenango Canal and the extension thereof, the Chemung and Branch Canals, the Crooked Lake Canal, and the Geneses Valley Canal to tbe Pennsylvania line, and thereby again provide a system of free State canals and by the State of Pennsylvania reopening their connecting canal to the anthracite coal mines of said State.

CAPT. W. C. CLARK.

New York, April 18, 1904.

A Chance to Match Pennies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. an extract from The Baltimore Sun describes a New Jersey cent of 1787 found by a Mr. Leib on a farm in York County, Penn. The description of the cent tallied with that of one I have had in my possession for thirty years. I hunted it up and found that it answered the description in every particular except the dats, which is 1788. Mr Leib and I might match penniee to see who gets both.

WESTCHESTER.

Westchester, N. Y., April 19, 1904.

CAMPAIGN UTTERANCES.

The National Platform.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

If the St. Louis Convention is to be dominated by the conservative element, as many are led to believe, it should demonstrate the fact and manifest its conservatism in a stalwart militant way. Let ne write a platform that the people will read and can understand, and express in it Jeffersonian Democracy.

A Strong Force in South Carolina.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

If Judge Parker is nominated we shall do all we can to promote his election.

The Parker Idea.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

It is plain that there are issnes to spare, which stand for the further advance of the Nation along lines which it is clear the Republican Party either dare not or is too timid to proceed. The Parker movement represents thie idea, and therein lies its strength. It appeals to the sober leaders of the party, who will not be scared by threats of mutiny.

Platform Should Be Brief and Plain.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The Savannah News argues that "a platform of 1,000 words would be read by ten times as many voters as one of 10,000 words," and we think that a correct view to take. There will be no need for the Democrats at St. Louis to put forth a long political essay. It would not be read or understood. The platform should be both brief and plain.

A Great Example.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Judge Parker is furnishing some howling derelahes of politics a great example of the power of silence and reserved force.

THE AGE OF SPECIALTY.

The gentle lassie at the pan
Of dishes wipes her fingers clean,
Then pauses in her work to scan
The "Serving Ladies' Magazine."
The tired lad at eventide
With plastered locks, smooth oiled and wet,
Peruses with eyes wonder-wide
The "Chorehoys' Twice-a-week Gazette."

The busy farmer closely scans
The "Farmers' Digest" at the plow,
While buxom, mid crocks and pans,
Reads the "Tri-Weekly Dairy Cow."
Curled up a tight knot Johnny sits
In some sequestered chimney-nook,
Nor till he has devoured it quits
The "Schoolboys' Weekly Storybook."

Priscilla cons the "Golfers' Guide,"
While Uncle scans the "Sportsman's News,"
And Prudence, tall and dreamy-eyed,
Is deep in "Weekly Art Reviews."
Sapphira, sre the fruit is canned,
Vibratee in interest between
The "Monthly Fruit Preserver" and
The "Complete Kitchen Magazine."

A simple reader who would glean
The fields of prose and poetry,
Had there is no magazine
At all that is designed for me,
While faddist folk may find some book
Or magazine to suit—Alack!
I'm driven in despair to look
Into the old-fashioned almanac!

J. W. FOLEY.

PRESIDENT'S UNCLE VIES WITH LUCULLUS

Unique Viands Prepared by Democratic Club Governors.

ALL TAKE A HAND AT COOKING

Virginia Ham and Wines of Ancient Vintage Play Their Part in the Epicurean Evening.

Acting as his own chef, Robert B. Roosevelt, the uncle of the President, was the host last night at a unique dinner held in the Democratic Club. Seven of his fellow-members of the Board of Governors were the guests, and pretty nearly every one of them took a hand either at cooking a special dish for the occasion or at opening one of the bottles of wine of ancient vintage which Mr. Roosevelt long had been treasuring for a feast with his chosen companions.

The dinner was held in an upper room of the club, with ex-Mayor Smith Ely, ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-Senator John Fox, Eugene L. Bushe, Edward Whittaker, and Judge Warren W. Foster at the table with Mr. Roosevelt. No such things as music or decorations marred the solemnity of the occasion, as chafing dishes and like accessories were brought in by the white-aproned attendants for the use of the self-appointed cooks. Mr. Roosevelt and ex-Senator Fox, who were old-time political opponents in the lower section of the city, where they had the habit of running for Congress, could not at first agree whether the old Virginia ham should be cooked first or whether the mushroom sauce, Colonial style, with Madeira of 1813, should have the call.

"It's the Virginia bam that should come first, of course," insisted Fox, who wanted Mr. Guggenheimer to make good his boast thet he could cook the ham better than any one else in the gathering. "Surely the ham comes first, and then comes the sauce to go on it."

"You're wrong, John," insisted Mr. Roosevelt. "The sauce should be started first, because I meke it. Why, John, you remember the old days when we were boys togetber in Cortlandt Street, end we used to go courting down in State Street—"

"Yes, Robert," declared Mr Fox, "but that don't go with the Virginia ham, and Randolph must get busy with it if we ere to eat to-night."

"But, John, for the seke of the fight we had one day in John Street—"

Mr. Roosevelt could get no further, for then Mr. Guggenheimer started with the ham and got things running smoothly before Mr. Roosevelt had got his reminiscensee working further north than Broome Street. The ham was a success, and hy the time it was finished the mushroom sauce, Colonial style, with Madeira of 1813, wes ready.

"Is this reelly 1813 wine, Robert?" asked Mr. Fox, looking skeptically at the cobwehs, which hed been pointed out laboriously by Mr. Roosevelt. "It looks like some that might have been purchased on Sixth Avenue of the vintage of 1903."

"John," said Mr. Roosevelt, with great seriousness, "that is 1813 Madeira, and I'll stake my life on it every time. Why, I have tenderly watched that bottle myself during almost all the time it has been growing old. But here I have something even older."

At this Mr. Roosevelt looked affectionately at another hottle, which he announced contained Admiral Kischiensff white burgundy, vintage of 1706. This he had Mr. Bushe open and serve.

"Do you guarantee the age of this aleo, Robert?" inquired Mr. Fox. "Did you guard this also from the time it was bottled?"

"Now, John, this is not a subject for levity," said Mr. Roosevelt. "That bottle has been in the family long, and its age is not a subject for doubt. But I have still something older; for instance, this bottle of red burgundy, which we will have later. In that we will drink to your health in remembrance of those old days in Cortlandt Street, John, when you and I—"

But at this moment ex-Mayor Van Wyck, who wanted to do something in the line of cooking or serving, opened the red burgundy of 1705 and prepared for the Fox toast.

"This is the reel thing every time," said Mr. Roosevelt, smacking his lips in anticipation. "In this we will drink to my oldeet and dearest friend, John Fox."

He raised the glass with the others and tasted. Then a look of supreme disgust spread over his fece, and he also looked ready to weep.

"It's sour," he said finally, while the others were trying to determine whether or not the taste was right, and were prepared to look happy over it whatever it was. "And to think that thet has been kept 200 years, when maybe it hes been sour for more than half the time!"

In the piece of the wine that had been soured the guests, however, were treated to a hottie of Old Rose sherry of 1827, which completed the reperjoire of the Roosevelt wine closet.

"And I believe he bottled them all himself," said Senator Fox afterward.

Only one speech was mede, that hy Mr. Roosevelt, and it was purely informal. He predicted that inside of twenty-five years after his death his country would be either a kindom or a monerchy.

"But," seid Mr. Van Wyck, "he did not tell us when they twenty-five year count would hegin."

KNEW "NOTHIN' BUT HOSSES."

And So Black John Henry Declined to be Sent Home.

John Henry Seals, black as a jump of shiny coal, and twelve years old, who says he is an "exercise" boy for "Tony" Aste, the bootblack horse owner, was a much surprised and disgusted prisoner yesterday in the Children's Court. John Henry's surprise was hecause he had not before realised that he was under arrest, and his disgust was at the threatening danger of being sent back to his home, which he said was at 731 Ann Street, Newport, "Kaintucky, Sah."

John Henry told Justice Olmsted that his one ambition was to become a jockey and to ride in a "real race." He said he did not want to go hack home because "thar hain't no hosses runnin' down thar now, and Ah shorely would be lost if Ah wa'nt foolin' 'round er hoss."

According to the story toid the court, John Henry hae worked around various Southern race tracks for the past two years. At New Orleans "Tony" Aste found him last Winter, and took him on as an exercise boy. John Henry went with the Aste stable to Benning, and was shipped with it from there to the Aqueduct track last week. On Monday he got permission to come up to New York and see the circus. He had $5.40. He found the circue all right, hut on leaving he got lost and wandered about town, fairly well pleased with himself and it, until about 2 o'clock in the morning. Then he got frightened and confided in a policeman. John Henry epent that night in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, hut in the morning was eent to the rooms of the Children's Society.

"Ah doan' want ter go ter no institution," said John Henry to Justice Olmsted yesterday. "Ah doan' like dis yer one wher' they kep' me las' night. Ah doan' know nothin' hut hosses; but 'deed, Jedge, yo' Honor, Ah knows all 'bout 'em. Mistah Aste is shore good to me, and he say he like me and hav' agreed to gib me er chance soon ter ride in a 'real race.' That's my 'bition, Jedge. Ah jee' wants to' ter be a jockey."

Asked whom he knew in Newport, the boy named Henry Martin, who kept a "hrewery."

"A hrewery, you say?" queried Justice Olmsted. "Do they call them hreweries down there?"

"Well, no, Jedge, yo' Honor, they don't. They calle 'em 'stilleries, but 'round hy'ar they calls 'em jee' hreweries."

John Henry was remanded to the care of the Children's Society until Friday. Then "Tony" Aste will probably be in court.

ANTICS OF AN AUTOMOBILE.

Nothing Was Checked In This Yarn but the Chauffeur's Suit.

It was proved to tbe eatisfaction of a large crowd at the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway last night that an automobile will balk and behave as sulkily es any mule thet has gone out "with ite hends in its pockets," as Kipling says.

It was what is known as an opera "bubbie," and it was bound for tbe Lyric Theatre. There were four occnpants, three women, who evidently held box seets, and a chauffeur, who wore a new suit. That suit, according to the consensue of opinion, was tbe cause of all the trouble.

The chauffeur admitted tbat the mschine hadn't been hebaving well ever since he took it from the stables. The suit was English cut end checked like a tennis lawn. The automobile ohviously had never played tennis, for at Forty-second Street it halked on the "set" for the Lyric and started of its own accord for the East River at a speed of "forty" without "love."

"Déuce it!" said the chauffeur in the English check suit. He endeavored to oheck the mechine, but that seemingly enraged the automobile. Suddenly there was an explosive sound and every wheel bulged out. Then the helky-"" buhhle" lay down, much to the dismay of the occupants.

"Something's happened!" said the chauffeur in the check suit.

"Well, I—should—say!" chorused the holders of the box seats, who immediately got out and walked to the tbeatre.

Tbe chauffeur tried all he knew to coax the balky automobile onto its legs again, hut the machine only grunted, as much as to say:

"Not till you check that check!"

Finally the chauffeur procured a harnessed animel to drag it back to its stable in East Sixty-second Street. And the worst irony of it was tbat the harnessed animal was a mule.

MAD TRAMP STEALS A BATH.

Summit Folk See Evidence of Insanity in a Soap Robbery.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 19.—A tidy tramp is being sought by the local videcqs, and if he is found he will be locked up. Whether he will be accused of burglary or whether he will be detained merely to have his sanity determined has not been decided. For he stole a cake of soap and a dishpan, went to a nearby patch of woods, and performed bis toilette.

All suspiciously clean strangers are being held up. Constahle Cole Hork thought he hed the right man this afternoon in the mein road near Harris Perkins's barn. The hobo's face, from a line running north and soutb two degrees from his ears was at least eight shades lighter than the ad joining strip of property, both real and personal. Another incriminating circumstance was that his whiskers looked damp.

"Have you taken a bath?" demanded Constable Hork.

"No; is there one mission?" responded the stranger in tones of apprehension.

The significance of the question was explained, and the man proved an alibi. A gardener down the road had turned a hose on him, and he had done nothing more culpahle then wipe the water out of his eyes.

It was at the residence of H. K. Fowler that the mad burgiary was committed. The kitchen door was broken, and the tramp—there were evidences left of the marauder's station in life that the local sleutbs recognized at once—took the soap and dishpan from the sink. The trail to the woods was followed, hut there all trace of the thief was lost.

NEW SMOKING CAR RULES.

Passengers May Puff Only on Those Bearing Special Sign.

A man who had been away from New York for a week jumped on a Broadway car opposite the Post Office just after luncheon yesterday and stood on the rear platform to enjoy his ciger, as he had been in the habit of doing unmolested during the last year. The conductor, with an eye single to the interests of the company, acquired the passenger's nickel before announcing in a tone that admitted of no argument: "No smoking."

The man wished to reach his destination as rapidly as Broadway transit permitted, but he also wished to finish his smoke, and believing thet the old rule was being called into force simply because that particular conductor was "grouchy," he sacrificed the fare he had paid, jumped off the car, and waited for the next one.

When again estahlished in a corner of a pietform he hegan puffing before handing over hie nickel, seeking to ohtain a tacit recognition of the privilege through the conductor's silence. But he wes disappointed. The men in uniform pointed to the sign overhead, and in authoritive tones said: "No smoking."

"Well, you didn't get my nickel, anyhow," said the passenger as he hopped off. This time he decided to take no chances. He stood on the corner a few minutes, and presently an open car came along. To his relief he saw that the last two seats were not filled. In one of them he established himself, and puffed away with the serene enjoyment of a men who is sure of his right. He handed over his 5-cent piece and settled hack for a pleasant ride. That made the blow the harder when it fell.

"No smoking!" yelled the conductor in his ear.

"But this is an open car, and I'm in the last seat," protested the victim of corporation whims.

"Can't help it," said the conductor. "New rule. Get on an open car that has the sign 'Smoking car.' You can smoke anywhere in that one."

The passenger alighted, and so filled with rage was he that he anathematized all street railway corporations, and rode the remainder of his journey in a cah, paying $2 for a $1 trip without a protest.

While the "no platform smoking" rule applies to all the surface roads, the interpretation varies greatly on the various lines. On Broadway, in the last week, it has been enforced rigidly, but in Third Avenue it seeme to rest largely with the degree of amiability possessed hy the conductor. On all the cross-town lines the passenger is at liherty to smoke unrehuked, and the conductors of those ancient marvels, the horse cars, welcome the presence of a emoker ae one who coming from the world of progress, will hring light into the mediaeval atmosphere of their lives.

The smoking cars on the Third Avenue elevated are not heing operated yet, but it is expected that hy next Sunday they will be available for tobacco-loving travelers.

CRY OF "WUXTRY" IN MIDSEA.

Umbria Flashes Zeeland News of Russian Disaster—Purser's Feat.

For the first time on record a newepaper extra was issued at sea on the Red Star liner Zeeland on Sunday. On that day there appeared on board an unlooked-for edition of The Transatlantic Bulletin bearing a ecare head, under which were recorded the facts of the sinking of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk and the loss of Admiral Makaroff.

Ordinarily on a voyage but one issue of the paper is printed. When a vessel is nearing either eide she receives the latest news by wirelese from the first ehore station with which she comes in communication. On Sunday, while the Zeeland was still in midocean, she picked up the Cunarder Umhria. This vessel had been in communication with Nantucket, and was able to furnish the Zeeland with the newe.

As soon as the dispatch concerning the Russian vessel was received the purser rushed to the printing office on hoard and ordered the extra edition put out. Transatlantic bulletins usually are very quiet as to type, but this extra, with its big display type, is the yellowest yet in marine journalism.

R. C. OGDEN EDUCATORS START FOR THE SOUTH

Will Continue Crusade for Uplifting the Negro.

CONVENTION AT BIRMINGHAM.

Hampton-Birmingham Party, as It Is Called, Will Visit Many Negre Educational Institutions.

A special train left Jersey City last night over the Pennsylvania Railroad filled with the guests of Robert C. Ogden, bound for a trip through the South in the interest of education there. The travelers are known as the Hampton-Birmingham party, and will visit the various large educational institutions that are working for the uplifting of the negro along the lines advocated by Booker T. Washington. There will be additions to the party from Philedelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and along with those leaving New York last night was a delegation from Boston.

The first stop will he at Fort Monroe, where there will he exercises at the Hampton Institute. The party on April 22 will arrive at Rock Hill, S. C., where they will visit Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, a college for South Carolina women. On the following day they will arrive at Tuskegee. The next piece of interest will be the State Normal College at Troy. Sunday will be spent at Calhoun, a settlement in the open country, where the negroes are taught farming. The University of Alahama, at Tuscalooss, will be visited on Monday.

At Birmingham, Ala., a committee of citizens will entertain the party, and there the Conference for Education in the South will convene for its seventh annuel meeting on the evening of Tuesday, April 26. It is planned that the parties will return to New York on the morning of April 30.

The roster of the Hampton-Birmingham party is as follows:

NEW YORK TO BIRMINGHAM.—Mrs. Robert Abbe, New York; Prof. George Pierce Baker, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Stephen Baker, New York; Mrs. Baker. John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Brooks. Roscoe C. E. Brown, Mrs. Brown. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Secretary General Education Board, New York; Mrs. Buttrick. Joseph Edgar Chamberlin. Frank R. Chambers, New York; Mrs. Chambers. The Rev. L. Mason Clarke, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Clarke. The Rev. J. W. Cooper, D. D., New York; Arthur F. J. Crandall. Mrs. George W. Crary, New York. The Rev. Edward Cummings, D. D., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Cummings. Miss Natalie Curtis, New York. The Rev. G. S. Dickerman, D. D., New Haven, Conn. F. T. Gates, New York; Mrs. Gates. Mrs. Charles B. Hewitt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Hewitt; Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Higginson. The Rev. William De Witt Hyde, D. D., Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. Mrs. C. W. Ide, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Rose Lamb, Boston, Mass. The Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D. Cambridge, Mass. Herr Lient. Maag, Ulm, Germany. Dr. William MacDonald, Brown University, Providence, R. I. The Rev. W. D. Mowry, D. D., Providence, R. I. Miss E. F. Mason, Boston, Mass. The Rev. Edwin Knox Mitchell, D. D., Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. B. B. Munford, Richmond, Va. Edgar Gardner Murphy, Executive Secretary Southern Education Board, Montgomery, Ala. Starr J. Murphy, New York; Mrs. Murphy. The Rev. H. P. Nichols, rector Holy Trinity Church, New York. Robert C. Ogden, New York. R. M. Ogden, New York. Dr. George A. Phenix, State Normal Training School, Willimantic, Conn. George A. Plimpton, New York. Dr. James E. Russell, Teachers College, New York; Mrs. Russell. Miss Mary D. Safford, New York. Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, New York; Mrs. Schieffelin. The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., New York; Mrs. Smith. W. W. Stetson, Augusta, Me. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Stokes. J. G. Thorp, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Thorp.

PHILADELPHIA TO BIRMINGHAM.—Miss Sarah Lowrie, Philadelphia. Dr. John Meigs, the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.; Mrs. Meigs. Mrs. John Markoe, Philadelphia. Dr. L. S. Rowe, Philadelphia. Dr. Talcott Williams, Philadelphia. Mrs. Williams. Mrs. William Potter Wilson, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK TO HAMPTON, VA.—Miss Louise T. Caldwell, New York. A. S. Frissell, New York; Miss Lavinia B. Frissell. Arthur Curtiss James, New York. Mrs. Robert C. Ogden, New York. Miss George Foster Peabody, New York. Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, New York.

PHILADELPHIA TO HAMPTON, VA.—Miss Marie Blanchard, Philadelphia. Mrs. George E. Tilge, Philadelphia.

HAMPTON, RICHMOND, &c., TO BIRMINGHAM.—Dr. C. W. Dabney, Knoxville, Tenn. The Hon. Hugh H. Hanna, Indianapolis, Ind. The Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D., Hampton, Va. Dr. Charles D. McIver, Greensborough, N. C.; Mrs. McIver. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, Richmond, Va. The Hon. A. J. Montague, Richmond, Va. Mrs. Montague and Miss Helen Montague. Alexander Purves, Hampton, Va.; Mrs. Purves. B. B. Valentine, Richmond; Mrs. Valentine.

WASHINGTON TO BIRMINGHAM.—W. N. Armstrong, Washington, D. C. Col. Archibald Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND TO HAMPTON, VA.—Judge L. L. Lewis, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Lewis. B. B. Munford, Richmond, Va.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ware—Davidson.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 19.—Miss Margaret Newcomb Davidson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, of 754 Selem Avenue, thie city, and Leonard Everett Ware of Boston, were married in Trinity Episcopal Church here this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John R. Atkinson, rector of the church, and the attendants were Miss Elizabeth Hibben of Princeton, as maid of honor, and Stokes P. Ware of Boston, brother of the hridegroom, as hest man. The bridesmaids were Miss Martha Jackson of Newerk, Miss Ada Merrill of New York, Mise Helen Brooks of Boston, Miss Louise Bayliss of Englewood, Miss Caroln Winslow of Buffalo, and Miss Florence Stillman of Elizabeth, and the ushers were J. G. Averill of Rochester, Malcolm D. Whitman, R. H. Carleton, and George L. Wrenn of New York. E. N. Fenno, Jr., of Boston, and William Davidson of Elizabeth, a brother of the bride.

Ostby—Fitch.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Cooke Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, to Harold Webster Ostby of Providence, R. I., took place yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 16 East Eightieth Street. The Rev. Abbot E. Kittredge officiated. The hride wore white lace over white satin, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her matron of honor was Mre. Henri G. Chatain, her sister. Her maid of honor was Miss Doris Fitch, and her bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Warner Bailey and Miss Helen Ostby. The best man was Erling C. Ostby, and the ushers were Ralph Ostby, Raymond E. Ostby, Howard H. Wilkinson, and Morton P. Chatain, Jr., of Providence, and Morton C. Fitch and Littleton Fitch, brothere of the hride.

Elder—Chalmers.

Miss Eleie Cbalmers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Chalmers, was married yesterday evening to Robert Duncan Elder at the Collegiate Reform Church. Mies Adelaide Gould was maid of honor, and the Misses Catherine Fletcher, Florence Graham, Abby Crowell, and Nettie Miller were bridesmaids. Harold Malcolm Searles was best man, and Frederick E. Donaldson, William A. Young, P. Lester Searles, and Fletcher Gavan Chalmere were ushers.

Rawle—Peckham.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—A wedding of marked simplicity took place thie afternoon at All Seints' Cathedral, when Bishop William Croswell Doane married Mrs. Harriet Corning Peckham of thie city and Francis W. Rawle of Philadelphia. The bride was given away by her brother, Parker Corning, and was unattended, but the bridegroom had as his best man Charles E. McCain of Baltimore. The wedding guests were entertained at breakfast by Mre. John V. L. Pruyn.

National Theatre Society Dinner.

There will be a dinner at Delmonico's on Tuesday to celebrate the first anniversary of the National Art Theatre Society. It is expected that fully 300 persons will attend. A feature of the dinner will be the presence of the lady members. There will be speeches by several men prominent in public life—authors, managers, actors, and others who sympathise with the idea of establishing an endowed theatre in this city.

MANNANA-HASTA LA MANANA.

A New England Fishing Village in All Weathers.

Mr. George Wharton Edwards, relieved of the drudgery as art director of Collier's Weekly, hied him to one of the little fishing villages of Mains instead of to Holland, where he usually disports himself in Summer, and proceeded to do up Mannana in water colors with a thoroughnese that leaves nothing te be desired. Desde mañana hasta la mañana—from morn te morn he seems to have loafed and invited his soul; but loafed to some purpose, for two dozen large views of this remote fishing hamlet, lying between gray rooks and the far from barren sea testify to his intervals of work. They are in the Clausen Gallery, 381 Fifth Avenue, and will be visible for the rest of this month.

Mannana from the eastward in the morning, Mannana from the westward in the mist, Mannana of an afternoon from the grassy lane that leads to the church; the village at dawn and sunset, the mouth of the little port whsre the reefs are like the teeth of Ginungagap, foaming and alert to destroy, but lacking just in one spot where the two-masted "pinkies" slip during a southwester through a emother of spray into the land-locked harhor. Here is a view of the hamlet from the hill, with mauve shadows on the opposite headland and a sheen of gold on the little bay wherever no shadows, no reflection of the headland fall. In ene view the poppy garden on the right balancee with its vivid colors the fish-heuee, with its stranded boat-shaped fish-crate and piles of lobster pots; in another a mase of Indian cress forms the floral accompaniment to similar surroundings, with the tall spindle on the outer reef as the strong accent of the view.

The most attractive picture of all is "Red House—Drifting Fog," a plunging view near the village; taking in outlying islands, with a red dwelling the notable bit of color in the scheme. Hardly less pleasing is "Gull Head, Looking South"—the fishing boats dotting the ocean beyond a headland where the surf makes a fringe of white and the seabirds rise in swarms. Solitary bits are "Noonday, Stony Lonesome," and "On Nothen's Ledge," a marine full of the crash of big Atlantic billows. A study in lilacs, mauves, buffs, reds, pale bluee, and greens is the morning view of the ridge near Mannana, and similar delicate tones are registered in "White Head, in a Shower." Sometimes Mr. Edwards brings his buildings a trifle too much forward, as in "Sime's Fortune" and the view of the fish-house with the poppy garden.

Mr. Edwards is an artist in words as well as colors; his is a decorative talent of a remarkahle sort, as clever in pen-and-ink illustrations and book plates as in pictures from Holland and the coast of New England. His marines in oils are often seen at the annual exhihitions. Whatever he attempts, he does well. This little special exhibit of water colors should not be overlooked.

IN THE SHOPS.

This is the time of the yeer when the heart of every one who has a plot of ground, no matter how small, turns to plants and shrubs. They have quantities of them in the shops, and the prices are low enough for every one who has a bit of a back yard to invest. There is the hydrangea, first of all, the variety Pinicultate grandiflora to be particularly mentioned, a big bush reedy to put forth buds and which will bloom this year. This is the hydrangea which has blossoms slightly green at first, bleaching perfectly white and then turning red. In buehee this oosts only 20 cents, and in the standard plant, which has been trained with a central stalk, tree shaped, 35 cents. The tree form is the best for a plant which is to occupy a central place by itself, and the bushes make delightful hedges. They are hardy plants imported from Holland.

Magnolias have already bloomed, and one sees the blossoms on the hushes. Tbere are several varieties of plants—the Alexandrina, the Speciosa, the real tulip magnolia, and the Soulangeana; the variety which makes such a beautiful showing in Grace Church yard, on Broadway, each year. Magnolias, which will make tall, shrubby plants or trees, are fully four feet high in the bush, ready for eale, and cost 85 cents each.

It is always good to see the lilac. Almost every one has some pleasant country association with lilacs, and they are a delight wherever they are to be found. Those that they sell in the ehops are pot grown, the white and old-fashioned purple variety. In the bush form they cost 45 cents and in the standard or tree form 60 cents. The hot air of the shops forces ths lilacs, and they, too, are in blossom.

The clematis comes in roote only—strong, healthy-looking roots—these also grown in Holland, where the dyking and system of irrigation produces such succeseful reeults in flowers. There is the white and the purple. They will form vines this year, though, like the best of most things, it takes time to produce a large vine, and the clematis growe slowly. It is worth waiting for, and costs 50 cente a root.

Rhododendrons cost the same—50 cents. In these there is the white, purple, pink, red, and crimson. Rhododendrons, people who do not know their lawn decorations must be told, are evergreen and always hold their leaves.

A charming little shrub in what one thinks of ae a genuine evergreen, a variety of the cedar, is the Cedoria deodora, a graceful, drooping little tree which never grows higher than four feet. This is in condition from the first, in full beauty if not full eize, not having to develop its foliage like the leaf plants, and it costs 85 cents.

There ie a shade of tan or brown in most things this year, and it is to be eeen in the traveling bags women are buying. Both in bage and in suit cases this is shown. In the first olass, eubstantial trsveling bags, which are popular, the walrus holds a prominent poeition both in brown and black, though just now the former is in most demand.

A man who knows bags and the bag business from A to Z says that women should never carry suit cases. As a matter of taste, he considers them too masculine in appearance, and as a matter of weight too heavy for the woman who does not make a business of lifting heavy weights in a circus. The light-weight aluminium bag frames have never given satisfaotion, he says. They are too light for the leather, and sise. Whenever a suit case comes in from the manufacturer that is in any way less heavy than the others it is immediately dubbed a woman's suit case, in the hope of lightening the labors of the woman traveler. But the steel frame still continues to be used, it is still heavy, and the woman who carries it gets a sideways curve of the spine that is unbeautiful, to say nothing of being uncomfortable.

A funny thing in a child's toy is an evolution of the Jack-in-the-box. There are two Jacke in this box, which hae a long handle to be inserted at will. The box is drawn around the floor like a cart, and while driving the Jacks pop up their heads in a way fascinating to behold. All thie for 50 cents.

Dewitt C. Bolton Dead.

PATERSON, N. J., April 19.—Dewitt C. Bolton, a leading Republican politician of Passaic County, died at his home, 15 Cliff Street, to-night. His death was rather unexpected, as he was taken ill but yesterday from what appeared to be tonsilitis, but complications developed which caused his death. Mr. Bolton was born in Rahway in 1843 and come to Paterson in 1852. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1885 and again in 1886. For the last ten years he was counsel for the Passaic County Board of Freeholders. He was a member of the Republican County Committee and was a former Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

REPUBLICANS MAY LOSE COURT PATRONAGE

Worried Lest Democrats Hold Up Commission Jobs.

MAY DEFER APPOINTMENTS

Judges of the Appellate Division May Refuse to Agree on Names for New Places.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Apprehension is being expreseed by some of the Republican leaders that the Republican organization may be deprived of the fat patronage of the Elsberg Supreme Court Commissioners bill.

The bill provides for the appointment of twenty Commissioners, who are to serve for ten years and receive a salary of $10,000 a year and traveling expenses. The appointments are to be made by the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, and are eubject to the approval of the Governor.

It is further provided that all appointments shall be made by a concurrence of at least five of the Justices of the Appellate Divisione which have seven Justices, and three of the Justicee of the Appellate Divisions which have five Justices.

The fear of some of the Republican politiciane in Manhattan who are intereeted in the appointments is that the Democratic Judges on the Appellate Division in the First Department may refuse to agree on the names put forward by the organization and defer the appointments until after the election in the Fall, with the expectation that there would be a change in the administration at Albany which would give all of the appointments to Tammany Hall.

Tammany men still here say, however, that Justicss Hatch, McLaughlin, Laughlin, Ingraham, and Patterson have an understanding about the matter, and that they and Gov. Odell would be found acting in accord concerning the appointments. It was said that all of the men te get the appointments had practically been agreed upon in advance.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be one of weddings. Miss Isabel Fowler, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pewell Fowler, and Francis F. Palmer will be married in St. James's Church; Miss Cornelia Griswold Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, and Thomas King of Albany will be married in St. Thomas's Church; Miss Edith Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Taft, will become the bride of the Rev. Egisto F. Chauncey in Grace Church, and Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, and Colby M. Chester, Jr., will be married in St. Bartholomew's Church. To-morrow the wedding day will be that of Miss Fanny Hoagland, daughter of the late Joseph C. Hoagland, to Edwin Drexel Godfrey in St. Bartholomew's Church.

Tbe Pioneer goee out each day with a merry party. Yesterday it was tooled by Reginald Rives. Mr. and Mrs. Gage Tarbell had it. To-day Alfred G. Vanderbilt is scheduled for the post of whip.

Mies Leary had the last of her musicales yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance. She will move to her up-town residence in May. Miss Leary has not adopted the title of Countess conferred by the Pope. Her cards read "Miss Leary," and bear a coronet.

Mrs. William Osborn Baker has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson. Mrs. Jackson has given several dinners in her daughter's honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Annie Kountze will sail for Europe on June 15 to join Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kountze.

Mrs. Burke Roche and Miss Roche will open their Newport cottage early in May.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is in town on a short visit. She will be with her sister, Mrs. Bacon, for some time. Mrs. Cruger has closed her Washington house for the season.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons gave a small theatre party last night. The play seen was "The Dictator." The supper that followed was given at the Metropolitan Club, as the Parsonees have dismantled their house, being booked to sail for England on April 26. They will take a house in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren have been thrown into mourning by the death of their first cousin, Michael Van Beuren Davis. Mise Mary Spingler Van Beuren is to be married to William Vinton King at the Church of the Ascension on April 26. The cards have been out several days. There may be some change in the arrangements for the reception. The death of Mrs. Livingston Beeckman places in mourning R. Livingston Beeckman, Miss Beeckman, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, and a large family connection.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-dey on the White Star liner Cedric are Joseph Pulitzer and party, consisting of E. H. Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. McLane Van Ingen, Dr. G. W. Homer, and Alfred Butes; Mr. and Mrs. William Laffan, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Edna Goodrich, Walter Boden, Leonard Boyne, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Budd, H. S. Demarest, Mrs. W. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Macklin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Orth, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, United States Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Townsend.

Mise Elene Foster and Miss Margaret Huston this afternoon will give a recital of dialect poems, monologuee, and chansonnettes, in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 3:30 o'clock under the patronage of Miss Chanler, Mrs. Leroy Emmet, Mrs. Lion Gardiner, Mrs. Edward Leverich, Mrs. John E. Parsons, and others.

Vanderbilt Yacht Off to Girgenti.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, April 19.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht North Star has sailed from here for Girgenti, Sicily.

PASTOR PLAYS FIRST BASE.

Jersey City Preacher Also Will Captain His Church's Nine.

The Rev. Jasper S. Hogan, pastor of the Lafayette Reformed Church of Jersey City, has been elected Captain of his church's baseball club. He will play first base.

Mr. Hogan played on the Rutgers College team in his student days, and he believes in the game. He is thirty-five years old. A practice game will be played next Saturday afternoon by applicants for positions on the nine. The players must be members of the congregation.

Henry Rutgers McMurray Dead.

SHEFFIELD, Mass., April 19.—Henry Rutgers McMurray, aged 77, died here today after a three days' illness. He is survived by a wife and two daughters—Mrs. Gertrude McMasters of Staten Island, and Mrs. Walter Dickinson of New York City.

Mr. McMurray was born in New York City, and was a son of the Rev. William McMurray of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was engaged in the storage warehouse business in New York, and was a prominent member of the Old Guard. His brother, William McMurray, was a member of the New York Police Commission from 1880 to 1870.

Glasgow University Honors Mr. Choate.

GLASGOW, April 19.—The University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on United States Ambassador Choate to-day. Mr. Choate came back from his holiday on the Continent to receive the degree and returned to the Continent immediately after the ceremony.

HIS FAITHFUL FALSE TOOTH.

Saved Its Owner's Life—Now It Is the Household Pet.

A false teeth saved the life of Dr. Orville Westall of 359 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. But for the almost human intelligence displayed by the porcelain incisor in breaking off and dropping down his throat just at the right moment the doctor would, he believes, have been asphyxiated by gas.

Dr. Westall makes his home with Mrs. William Edwards at the Eighth Street address. The doctor returned from a professional call late on Monday night and, going to his room, attempted to light the gas at a lamp on the table. There was no flow of gas. After trying vainly to light the lamp it occurred to the doctor that the meter in the house was one of the "quarter-in-the-slot" kind and that the last 25 cents' worth of gas had run out. The doctor went to bed in the dark and soon was fast asleep.

Some time later Dr. Westall was taken suddenly ill and Mrs. Edwards got up to attend to him. Finding that there was no gas, she took a twenty-five-cent coin and, descending to the meter, dropped it in.

Now, it appears that Dr. Westall, upon retiring, had failed to close the jet of the lamp on his table, and the gas began flowing into the room. The doctor was being slowly asphyxiated in his sleep when the intelligent false tooth which he wore grasped the situation and got to work to save its owner's life. With admirable presence of mind the tooth proceeded to break itself off from the plate and dropped down the sleeping doctor's throat. Choking, he awoke, expelled the heroic tooth, and found that the room was filled with gas. He managed to get to a window, which he threw open. Reviving, he went into the hall and aroused the other people in the house.

The intelligent porcelain tooth is now the pet and pride of the household.

MRS. LEWIS NIXON BUYS HOUSE.

Park Avenue Property Exchanged for Madison Avenue Residence.

Lewis Nixon has abandoned his plan to erect a new residence at the northwest corner of Sixty-first Street and Park Avenue. Announcement was made yeeterdey thet Mrs. Nixon had bought the new five-story American basement dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, giving the Park Avenue corner, a plot 57.8 by 100, in exchange. Tbe deal wae effected through brokers Henry D. Winans and May.

The Madison Avenue dwelling was built by Gilbert C. Brown and is said to have cost, with the lot, about $225,000. It has frontages of 28 reet on Fifty-third Street and 100.5 feet on the avenue. At the rear, on the Msdison Avenue side, there is a small extension, tbe lower part of which is fitted up as a storage pisce for automobiles.

Mrs. Nixon bought the Park Avenue corner something over a year ago when the influence of the New York Central's announcement of its improved terminal plans was being felt in that neighborhood.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Michael Van Beuren Davis.

Micbael Van Beuren Davis, the son of the late John W. Davis and Mary Louise Van Beuren, died yesterday at the picturesque Van Beuren mansion and homestead, 21 West Fourteenth Street. Mr. Davis was about thirty-eight years of age and a twin brother of John W. Davis. Both were members of the Union Club. There were few men in olub life in New York who were more popular or who have had more friends than the Davis twins. Michael Van Beuren Davis, although he has heen more or less of an invalid this past year, has always been the same genial, kindly man, of whom no hetter epitaph could be written than, "He was a gentleman."

He was one of the three surviving children of Mrs. John W. Davis, who was Miss Marie Louise Van Beuren, and who was the heiress to the great Spingler estate. He was not engaged in any active profession. Of late years he took great interest in the turf, and was a frequent visitor at Morris Park, at the Coney Island Jockey Club, and other places where he had holdings in stables. One of the characteristics of the Davis twins has been their devotion to each other, and they have always, no matter how far away they were from each other, made it a point to celebrate the anniversaries of their birth together. In addition to the Union, Mr. Davis belonged to the Morristown and Country Clubs, to the St. Nicholas Society, and other organizations. He leaves in the direct line his brother, John W. Davis, and a sister, the wife of Alfred Huidekoper Bond.

The Rev. W. F. Wood Dead.

A cable dispatch received at Stapleton yesterday from London announced the death there on Sunday of the

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—282—Edward W. Anderson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Baxter Morton.—Continued per stipulation on motion of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

229—Martha Raphael, administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Spencer Trask et al.—Argument continued for the appellant.

233—Elmira Knepper vs. John A. Sands.—Argued and submitted for Knepper.

235—Andrew J. Davis vs. El R. Mills et al.—Argument commenced for Davis and continued for Mills et al.

Day call for Wednesday: 235, 238, 239, 241, (and 242.) 243, (and 306 and 343,) 244, (and 583 and 584,) 246, 247, 249, and 250.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

210—Marvel Co vs Pearl
213—Estes vs Withers
181—Dodge vs U S
185—Werckmeister vs Am Litho Co
193—Am Sales Book Co vs Carter Crume Co
196—Balfour vs SS Tintania
107—In re Spitzer
202—In re Gilman
205—Haebler vs Rogers
209—Mechanics' Bank's Co vs Cargo of SS Afton

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury cases.

Preferred calendar.
126—Alvia vs Man Ry
235—Hsnnigan vs N Y, N H & H R R
239—McCabe vs N Y, N H & H R R
421—McAdoo ve Union Trust Co of Md
426—Hill vs N Y, N H & H R R
27—Carliss vs Armour & Co
95—Chalmers vs Met St Ry Co
117—Germann vs sams
441—Stons vs Malloy
4—Crews vs Kessler
49—Francis vs Am Ice Co
86—Hollander vs Kittenplan
115—Ga Nun vs N Y C & H R R R Co
120—Same vs sams
322—U S vs Tiffany & Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

75—Tinnenbaum va Neuberger
51—In re Muller
95—Barney vs Pike

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hecla Iron Works vs Corn
1½—Same vs sams
2—In re Deering
3—Kneeland vs Arnold
4—Ettl vs Excelsior Terra Cotta Co
5—In re Hastings
6—Kirkland vs Gardiner
7—Preston vs Parsons
8—Thompson vs Smith
9—Goldsmith vvs Solidarity Watch Case Co
11—Elec Boat Co vs Bowery
12—Loughlin vs Loughlin
13—Ginnino vs Pittelli
14—United Realty & Improvance Co vs Stoffregen
15—Same vs same
16—Acritelli vs Grout
17—Hall vs Gerkens
18—Garretson vs Garretson
19—Unly Talk Mach Co vs Woodruff
20—Same vs Morse
21—In re Universal Talk Mach Co
22—Braymer vs Brewster
23—Gerard vs Early
24—Williams vs General Building & Con Co
25—In re McKenna
26—Merriman vs Merriman
27—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Hauxhurst)
28—Same, (in re Fiscella) vs
29—Same, (in re Blanck)
30—Same, (in re Reine)
31—City of New York vs Nellis
32—Silverman vs Silverman
33—Scharff vs Supreme Lodge K H.
34—In re Schlep
35—Stettheimer vs Bettman
36—Moran vs Merrill
37—Con Bank of Com vs Erlanger
38—Bridgeport Trust Co vs White
39—Caporals vs Bensdetto
40—Ketcham vs Ketchum
41—Bowles vs Davidson
42—Goldstein vs Michelson
43—In re E. 149th St.
44—Friedman vs Shimks
45—Sheldon vs Sire
46—Lewis vs Ely
47—City of New York vs Sheppard Knapp & Co
48—Perret vs Perret
49—Cox vs Des
50—Parker vs Du Ford
51—Castagne vs Green
52—Mason vs Mason
53—Winch vs Met St Ry Co
54—Herrick vs Friedberger
55—Peterson vs Adams
56—Beling vs Minnerly
57—Pell vs Pell
58—Hellman vs Tratner

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrer.

4998—Schwandtner vs Schwandtner
4999—Wright vs Wright
5001—Sass vs Cass
5002—Moseson vs Moseson
5003—Kamhalz vs Kamhalz
5004—Friedman vs Friedman
5005—Alm ve Alm
5006—Lersch vs Lersch
5007—Middlestadt vs Middlestadt
5008—Turner vs Turner
5009—Reichenbach vs Reichenbach
5010—Zinnel vs Zinnel
5011—Wachter, vs Wachter
5012—Rosenzweig vs Rosenzweig
5013—Kaphan vs Kaphan
5014—Thompson vs Thompson
5015—Hamilton vs Hamilton
5016—Nydrie vs Nydrie
5017—Dorgan vs Dorgan
5018—Bennett ve Bennett
5019—Cullen vs Cullen
5020—Meinel vs Meinel
5021—Mapes vs Mapes
5022—Noble vs Nobis
5023—Habedank vs Habedank
5024—Bruchie vs Brucbie
5025—Barbarlo vs Barbarie
5026—Popkin ve Popkin
5027—Brown vs Brown
5028—Demisch vs Demisch
5029—Harris vs Harrie
5030—Carroll vs Carroll
5031—Haines vs Haines
5032—Ehrlich vs Ehrlich
5033—Bandy ve Bandy
5034—Morrieon vs Morrison
5035—Acamoro vs Acamoro
5036—Bastien vs Bastien
5037—Stillick ve Stillick
5038—McCollester ve McCollester
5039—Sichel vs Sichel
5040—Lang ve Lang
5041—Windisch vs Windisch
5042—Sullivan vs Sullivan
5043—Schumacher ve Schumacher
5044—Biddle ve Biddis
5045—Brown vs Brown
5046—Wurtemberger vs Wurtemberger
5047—Massey vs Massey
5048—Matthews vs Matthews
5049—Hochman vs Hochman
5050—Port vs Port
5051—Sirtoll vs Sirtoll
5054—Groseman vs Templer
3665—Danzi vs Danzi

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4588.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for this term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneye Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Morris Failik
To fix a day for trial.
2—Thomas E Moran
I—Giovanno Reggione

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

15105—Searles vs Jayne
15302—Smith vs Smith
15262—Cohn vs Wendell
15227—Price vs Beacon Hill R E Co
13964—Mullally ve Mullally
15252—Ely vs Thomas
15253—Carter vs same
15254—Ware vs same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest—4768—Hill vs Lee
5358—Serrell vs Sachs
5522—Winch vs Met St Ry Co
5883—Zimmer vs same
4564—Tanenbaum vs Lipman
5710—Eppens, Smith & Weimann Co vs Hart Fire Ins Co
5774—Steiner vs Wilkins
5779—Jansen vs Mock
5780—Sams vs same
5785—Bachman vs Bauman
4771—Charles vs Smith
3507—Hopkins vs Nat Surety Co
3508—Velbinger vs sams
4726—Ezza vs Anglo-Swiss Cond Milk
3974—Weehawken Wharf Co vs Int Elev Co
3975—Same vs Cornell
4008—Same vs Douglass
4009—Sama vs Shortland Bros & Co
4010—Same vs Ramsey
4011—Same vs McCaldin Bros Co
4067—Same vs Kuper
4772—Same vs Savilla
4272—Sheridan vs Int R T Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6101½.

3927—Behrens vs Mst St Ry Co
4886—O'Brien vs same
5493—Brumke vs same
3280—Metzler ve same
5075—Lorenz va Huey
5225—Fisch vs Met St Ry Co
5454—Mattlage vs London & Lancashire Fire Ins Co
5462—Same vs Royal Ins Co of L
5464—Same ve Fire Association of Phila
4340—O'Neill vs Met St Ry Co
5438—Reilly ve same
748—Goddard vs Texilia Pub Co
4010½—White ve Koppleman
5346—Holzman vs Met St Ry Co
5362—Hoelster vs same
5278—Leonard vs Clyde S S Co
5418—Wood vs Met St Ry Co
5272—Garvey vs Doepfner
5308—Thompson ve Met St Ry Co
4585—Montana Ore Purchasing Co vs Morse

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Tsrm—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial.

Inquest, 5724—Esposito vs Eppleheimer
5544—Covell vs Hallahan
3760—Slattery vs Lyster
5328—Bloom vs McAdams
5342—Nevins vs Hutkoff
1427½—Eager vs Dry D., &c, R R Co
5614—Ryan vs Mulry
5729—Connelly vs Union Ry Co
5730—Connelly vs same
5748—Mehrhof vs Hayes Dental Association
582—Grant vs Pratt & Lamb
1432—Wells vs Celluloid Co
5008—Reith vs Union Ry Co
5116—McLoughlin vs Consol Gas Co
5186—Stromzer vs Frankowitz
5752—Cormick vs Scaich
5102—Dougherty vs No Pacific Ry Co
2626—Rouse vs Int St Ry
2643—Ronse vs sams
2645—Pullman vs sama
2645½—Valley vs Met St Ry Co
2649—Karsay vs Int St Ry Co
2650—Daria vs Bock
2652—Schleslnger vs Pfice
2655—Purcell vs Duvinney
2656—Beck vs Int St Ry Co
2657—Ferry vs Mooney
2658—Cohen vs Met St Ry Co
2659—Nathan, jr, vs sams
2661—Schwartz vs McLarnon
2662—Markum vs Goodman
2663—Searing vs Union Ry Co
2737—Cavanagh vs Int St Ry Co
2742—Dooley vs Degnon-McLean Co
2703—Foley vs Cooke Heathg, &c, Co
2704—Levi ve Smederberg
1007—Williamson vs Press Pub Co
5709—Gluck vs Firemen's Ins Co of N Y
2796—Hart vs Stachelhager
2864½—Eckee vs Stetler
5116—McLoughlin vs Consol Gas Co
5186—Stromzer vs Frankowitz
5752—Cormick vs Scaich
5102—Dougherty vs No Pacific Ry Co
2626—Rouse vs Int St Ry
2643—Ronse vs sams
2645—Pullman vs sama
2645½—Valley vs Met St Ry Co
2649—Karsay vs Int St Ry Co
2650—Daria vs Bock
2652—Schleslnger vs Pfice
2655—Purcell vs Duvinney
2656—Beck vs Int St Ry Co
2657—Ferry vs Mooney
2658—Cohen vs Met St Ry Co
2659—Nathan, jr, vs sams
2661—Schwartz vs McLarnon
2662—Markum vs Goodman
2663—Searing vs Union Ry Co
2737—Cavanagh vs Int St Ry Co
2742—Dooley vs Degnon-McLean Co
2703—Foley vs Cooke Heathg, &c, Co
2704—Levi ve Smederberg
1007—Williamson vs Press Pub Co
5709—Gluck vs Firemen's Ins Co of N Y
2796—Hart vs Stachelhager
2864½—Eckee vs Stetler
5116—McLoughlin vs Consol Gas Co
5186—Stromzer vs Frankowitz
5752—Cormick vs Scaich
5102—Dougherty vs No Pacific Ry Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to hs sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case to he sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probats at 10 A. M.

Matter of Jas. H Moore, Rosa Moss
At 10:30 A. M.
Elizabeth S Colwell, William H Biggs, Thomas L Greene,
Wlajda Isabella Ritchie, Martin Larkin
At 11 A. M.
Katerina Schur
At 2:30 P. M.
James Hay Robertson

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Floor.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2708—Arakealean vs Int St Ry Co
1930—Marks vs Elliott
2616—Keith vs McGrath
2695—Schenck vs Hawes
2700—Foley vs Y M C A
2701—Mordente vs Slattery
2710—McDonald vs Met St Ry Co
1556—Dressner vs Littauer
2823—Stein vs Dovetsky
1805—Stecker vs Ind Order F S J
2717—Munzel vs Sicilian Asphalt Co
2718—Bloch vs Haberg
2716—Munzer vs Int St Ry Co
2738—Ruffert ve same
2733—Di Pasquale vs Rotoli
2744—Ross vs Meran
2750—Usiander vs Frank
2799—Cohen va Blauner
2802—Narinsky vs Fidelity & Surety Co
2818—Untermeyer vs Maybaum
Bradley
Nicholas vs Int St R R
Pure vs same
Holbrook
Hendricks
Fleischauer
Hogan vs N Y Edison Co
Miller ve Int St Ry
Curry vs Met St Ry
Schnepp ve Man Ry
Tekulsky vs So Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 2898.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Golda Friedman
2—Harris Friedman
3—Alfred Mazziotti
4—Imrs Csevs
5—George Riggs
6—Sam Schneider
7—Irving Hicks
8—Harry C Kederick
9—William Morgan
10—Guordo Cressnoil
11—Thomas Ford
12—Albert Vites
James S O'Brien
13—Frank Wilson
14—James Flynn
15—William Shipsey
16—Angelo Landiero
17—Gilbert Hamilton
18—Christopher Wallace
Pleadings.
1—Josie Kuhn
2—Edward Solomon
3—Paul Blackstone
4—Joseph Cashmlin
5—Joseph Rice
6—Serafina Mastrangelo
7—Charles Leonard
8—Isidore Kemp
Matthew Leddish
Patrick Daly
9—Thomas Morgan
10—William Dexter
John Bickley
John Dunlay
Robert Ward
11—Harry M Wheeler
12—Patrick Roche
13—Ira F Cohen
14—Ralph Hecker
15—Isaac Kaplan
16—Harry Rogers
17—Harris Cohen

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Smart for the People.

1—Isaac J Gsary
2—Henry Knlee
3—Dominico Ceraso
4—James F McGuirs
5—Thomas Ruppel
6—Ambrose Stolzenberger
7—Herman Banman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Willstt and Smart for the People.

1—Edward Kelly
Albert Mallery
2—John Hickey
Andrew McClellan
3—James N Abeel
4—John Smith

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—Samuel Stedeker
2—Henry Stedeker
3—Leon Stedeker
Percy A Levein
4—Leon Stedeker
Samuel Stedeker
5—Leon Stedeker
Georgs Murray
Samuel Stedeker
6—Samuel Simon
7—Tiensisca Messe
8—Thomas J Bannon
9—Nathan Taylor
10—Andrew Miller
11—James Ready
12—Charlee Tinneran
13—Joseph Nester
14—Fred Conger
15—John J Jones
16—William A Burt
17—David Greenfield
18—Lewis P Hass
19—John Eifert
20—Thomae B. Donlon
21—James Murphy
22—Thomas Copley
23—John Breslin
24—David Stahlelmer
Arcbie Stevens
25—Michael Blake
26—John E Wallace
George Martin
27—Squillance Salvators
Frank Sauer
30—George Williams
Lincoln Bell
31—Sigmund Engel

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Mott va. Barry—John H. Rogan, Moore vs. Emslie—Richard H. Clarke, Green vs. Goldsmith—Harvey Watterson. Sims vs. Rickard—Edward B. La Fetra. Herb ve. Streifler—Francis H. Griffin. In re Deering—Thomas P. Wickes. Jager vs. Jager—Albert Ritchie. In re Stadler & Falk—F. G. Weiman. Rolf vs. Monaghan—Eugene H. Pomeroy. North Kansas City Manufacturing Company vs. Brewer—Peter J. Everett.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hoffman vs. Hoffman—Edward B. La Fetra. In re Gavin-Warren Leslie. Bloomingdale vs. Rice—Sol Kohn. Schattman vs. Stouler—David L. Weil. Alexander vs. Teichman—Robert L. Harrison. Stone, Jr., vs. Walker—Charles C. Peters. English vs. Walker—John H. Rogan. Stone vs. Walker—Moses Feitenstein.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

239—McKenna vs B U E R R
16—Jones vs Kreder Co
252—Driscoll vs B U E R R
191—Reilly vs B H R R
217—Fleming vs B H RR
232—Harty vs Queens Co R R
242—Dorff vs B H R R

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Keliy, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Cochrane, J.; Part V., Kelloge, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5160—Farley vs City of New York
6037—Hogetter vs Howbray
6042—Bruno ve Burke
6313—Gumpert vs Uvalde Asphalt Co
6366—Jones vs B H R R
2919—McDonald vs Hoffbrook-Cabot-Daly Co
6348—Falcone vs Dennis
5762—Henderson vs Doll
4800—Appolonia vs Langley
5611—Leffler Co vs De Waitoff
8142—Habenicht vs Jonss et al
4261—Consumers' Brewery vs Braitsch
7063—King vs King
3811—Dauney vs Lowe
4556—Kuhnen vs White
4278—Goldman vs Amer Snrety Co
4634—Nelson vs Inter St R R
5286—Di Carlo vs B H R R
5287—Bermpohl vs same
5288—West vs sams
5283 to 5326—Donnelly et al vs City of N Y
7031—Brown vs Royal Metal Furniture Co
4083—Maloney vs N Y & N J Tel Co.
4097—Lynn vs N Y Dispatch Co
5340 to 5347—Peper vs same
5350—Maguire vs City of New York
5351—Greenstein vs Int St R R
5352—McDonald ve Cassidy

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

5454—Horowitz vs Int St R R
5456—McLoud vs B H R R
5459—O'Rourke vs same
5460—Odenwald vs same
5461, 5462—Goldstein vs same
3855—Holmes vs same
8102—Seifter vs Feinberg
4755—Dennison vs Hendricks
2867—Flynn vs Gerdes
5465—Mendal vs B H R R
5466, 5472—Oberndorfer vs Cross Town R R of Buffalo
5475—McMullkin vs Wlajda
5477—Beecher va Barron
5478—Conway vs Met St R R
5479—Davison vs Int St R R
5480—Salomita vs B H R R
5481—Carli vs same
5482—Matthews vs O'Malley
5483—Radgers vs City of New York
5486—Kneuper vs B H R R
5490—Benjamin vs O'Kun
5492—McGauley ve City of New York
5493—Betts ve same
5494—Bird vs Int St R R
5495—Hart vs Welsh
5496—Casearo vs Jonas
5497—Eintracht vs Int St R R
5498—Bauer vs Keidelberger
5499—Bender vs Farrell
5502—Burroughs vs City of New York
5503—O'Connor vs Myers Education Co
5504—Concamron vs B H R R
5505—Shelly vs B'klyn Gas Co
5506, 5507—Tuffey vs same
5508, 5509—Flood vs same
5510—Svenson ve Tuttle & Bailey Co
5511—Lustig vs Walton
5513—France vs Fisher
5514—Segal vs B H R R
5515—Damiana vs Int St R R
5516—Ehlers vs Dike
5519—Carroll vs City of New York et al
5521—Warnecke et al (10 cases) vs Hart & Nassau R R
5522—Velten vs Nichols
5523—Nicholas vs Int St R R
5528—Mityarello vs United Engineering Co
5531 to 5539—Madison vs Met St R R
5532—Jos Ebling Brewing Co vs Dietrich
5536—Naplea vs Hogan & Sons
5537—Pure vs same
5541—Hopkins vs Stevenson

Highest number reached on regular call, 5643.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

1054—Rice vs Beal
1094—Doscher vs Dick
1036—Comordella vs Anderson
609—Schiff vs Tamor
1199—Connell vs Coombs
734—Keyes vs Lowrey
1115—Rhodee va Rhodes

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People va Brown
Same vs Fluns
Same vs Popisi

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

992—Hassell vs B H R R Co
717—Adelstein vs Zinn
827—Brazzell vs B H R R
1095—Eagle Brew Co vs Boughton
1057—Rourke vs Brady
1113—Peak vs Kings Co Elev R
925½—Modeste ve B, Q Co & Sub R R
1213—O'Connor vs same
20—Snediker vs Nassau El Co
853—Bradshaw vs McDougall

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

268—Certright vs. City of Mount Vernon
8—Maher vs Otis Elevator Co
102—Woodhill vs Int St Ry Co
104—Gillam vs sams
291—Carroll vs McCabe
208—Hagadorn vs Int St Ry Co
220—Hunter vs West Trust Co
44—Clark vs Broderick
170—Synagogue of Bros in Israel vs Mt Vernon
172—Collins vs City of Mt Vernon
173—Pickington vs sama
174—Kling vs sams
175—Reynolds vs sams
184—Riggio vs West Elec Ry Co
411—Stiles vs Union Ry Co of N Y

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causs will be set down for a day upon the call.

106—Reilly vs City of Yonkers
272—Mosher vs Sweeny
276—Brooks vs City of Mt Vernon
280—Read vs West Elec Ry Co
25—Lawrence vs Wilson
94—Smith vs Yonkers R R Co
145—Stout vs McCaba
365—Purdy vs Town of Greensburgh
4—Baur vs Smith & Sons Carpet Co
391—Lyon vs Martin
193—Vaughan vs Int St Ry Co
222—Reilly vs same
224—Bratton vs same
422—Keiler vs Moritz
28—Sidehotham vs Yonkers Light & P Co

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Wednesday, April 20.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

254—O'Connor vs Wesci Mfg Co
122—Wolff vs Paginica
426—Tingley vs L I R R Co
792—Mittasch vs Hilfreich
92—Kellum vs Mission of the Immaculate
803—Fay, by guardian, vs McCoon et al
810—Hicks vs McKeever
813—McDonald, admr, vs Taylor
814—Turnier, admr, vs N Y & Co Ry Co
815—White vs same
816—Landeman vs same
820—Wesp vs Curry
822—Kilzpatrick ve L I R R Co

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

824—McCall vs Browne
830—Lucas vs Williams
832—Herzig vs N Y Cold Storage Co
837—Munson vs Int St Ry Co
840—Dempke vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
852—Archer vs Stevenson
842—Lewis va N Y & Q Co Ry Co
843—L I R R Co vs Corn Exchange Bank
845—Brady vs City of New York
846—Kroder vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
847—Wallenfels vs same
848—Coulter vs Norton
849—Oswald, admr, vs L I R R Co
851—McDermott vs Int St Ry Co
856—Vissichella, admr, vs Casselberry et al

Highest number reached on regular call, 927.

Balance of calendar will regularly appear from day to day.

LOANS.

LOANS NEGOTIATED
on Stocks, Bonds, Life Insurance. Incomes, Rents, Mortgages, Legacies, Notes, or any good collateral.
PACKARD & CO.,
Private Bankers and Brokers.
Phone 5113—John. Suite 802, 116 Nassau St.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
POPULAR PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
SPRING OUTINGS
OLD POINT COMFORT
RICHMOND, WASHINGTON
April 23 and May 7, 1904. Rate, $36 from New York. All expenses. Corresponding rates from other points.
OLD POINT COMFORT only, $17 from New York.
WASHINGTON
Three-day trips. April 28, May 12, 1904.
Rate from New York $12.00 and $14.50, according to hotel selected.
For detailed itineraries and full information, apply to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents, or
GEO. W. BOYD,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Broad St. Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. R. WOOD,
Pass. Traf. Mgr.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE OF SALE.—United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT DORNER and AUREL DORNER, co-partners, etc., bankrupts.—Notice to the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

The assets of the above-named Albert Dorner and Aurel Dorner, formerly doing business as co-partners under the name of Dorner Brothers at No. 212 East 86th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, consisting of butchers' fixtnres, namely, counters, tables, marble slabs, safe, desks, fine stationary engine and boiler, belting, shafting, and Enterprise meat cutter, No. 6, sausage stuffer, meat presser, ice box, and other personal chattels and fixtures pertaining to a butcher shop, now in the said store and engine room at No. 212 East 86th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, will be sold by the undersigned, as receiver of said bankrupts, under the order of this court, as follows:

Sealed bids for the entire assets as they stand at the aforesaid premises will be received by the undersigned receiver at his office, No. 11-13 William Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, until noon, Thursday, April 21st, 1904, when and at which place said bids will be opened by said receiver.

Ten (10%) per cent. of the bid must accompany the same in form of certified check or cash.

Such bids are to be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Bid for Dorner Brothers' Assets."

The premises of the bankrupts, 212 East 86th Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough, will be open on every business day excepting Saturday, from April 16th to April 21st, 1904, between the hours of eleven (11) A. M. and four (4) P. M., where the property above set forth may be examined and inspected.

The said receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be submitted, pursuant to the aforesaid notice. Successful bidder must agree to remove goods on or before April 21st, 1904, and make final payment to receiver at noon April 22, 1904, before removing any goods.

If the receiver shall reject all bids, the said property shall then be sold at public auction at 212 East 86th Street, New York City, on April 25th, 1904, at eleven (11) A. M., by Charles Shongood, Esq., United States Auctioneer.

Dated April 15th, 1904.
By order of ARTHUR W. OPP, Receiver, 11-13 William Street, New York City.
SUTHERLAND D. SMITH, Attorney for receiver, 15 William Street, New York City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS CARPENTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Carpenter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 29, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 2, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL NELSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Nelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 21, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 2, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—OVID O. REW, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ovid O. Rew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 31, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 2, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 12, 1904.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN FISCHELL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 20, 1904, at 11:30 A. M., at 72 Hester Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of dry and fancy goods, fixtures, &c. Order of

A. GORDON MURRAY, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB BERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 20, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 149 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock of ladies' shirtwaists, lawn, one of the finest plants ever offered for sale. Order of

JEROME H. KOEHLER, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania, Ap.23, 10 AM|Umbria....May 14, Noon
Etruria, Apr. 30, 6 A M|Campania..May21,10AM
Lucania, May 7, 10 A M|Etruria...May 28, Noon
Tuesday Service.
Aurania, May 3, 9 A M|Carpathia, May 17,9 AM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
New (1904) Twin-Screw SLAVONIA, 10,605 Tons, will sail April 26, Noon, for
Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.
Ultonia, May 24, Noon|Pannonia, Juns 21, Noon
Slavonia, June 7, Noon|Ultonia....July 5, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

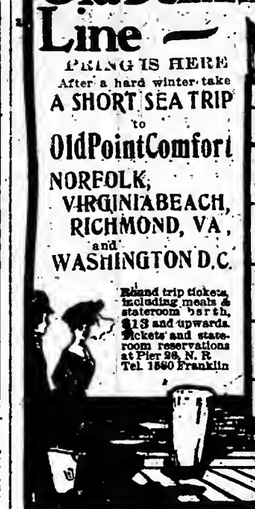
"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America.....May 10
Cabin,$55& up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER
Elegant New Passenger Steamships of the
Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI, Round the World. $432.78. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 20 this season. $210 to $1040. All expenses included. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 645 Madison Av., N. Y.

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SPRING IS HERE
After a hard winter take
A SHORT SEA TRIP
to
Old Point Comfort
NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA BEACH,
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WASHINGTON D.C.

Round trip tickets, including meals & stateroom berth, $13 and upwards. Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Tel. 1560 Franklin.
OLD DOMINION LINE.
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Finner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM|Kronprinz..May31,7

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on Pile Striped Upholstery Fabrics—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Marion De Vries, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained protests by W. & J. Sloane and Leon Rhelms of New York against the assessment of duty at $1.50 a pound as pile fabrics on upholstering fabrics of silk and cotton, silk chief value, with a pile stripe running through them. The importers claimed that they were dutiable at 45 per cent. as manufactures of silk, not specially provided for.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Worthington, Smith & Co., Emil Levi, (2,) Lehn & Fink, (2,) the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, Park & Tilford and others, (2,) Harris & Nixon, the Apex Color Works and others, R. F. Downing & Co., Merck & Co., Goldberg & Co., F. C. Vandergrift & Co., (2,) Job Meyer, and the Kisch Manufacturing Company, New York; Joseph Lazarus & Co., Cincinnati; J. N. Adams & Co., Buffalo, and Charles Humburg, Denver.

Protests partially sustained were by Sullivan, Drew & Co. and others, Goldberg & Co., F. C. Cassel, G. Hirsch's Sons, the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company and C. J. Bonnet, Kobbe & Co., New York; Salvatore La Buono, St. Louis, Rothschild, Sons & Co., Chicago; Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis.

To Appeal Ornament Decision.

The Treasury Department has instructed Collector Stranahan to appeal from the decision recently made by General Appraiser T. S. Sharretts, by which the duty on metal belts and ornaments is fixed at 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal or glass, instead of at 60 per cent., as jewelry, which has been the rate at which they have been assessed. This appeal will tie up about 8,000 suspended protests, and if the Government succeeds in upsetting the Sharretts decision, it will save about $1,000,000 in refund duties.

Seeks $100,000 Commissions.

Deputy Sheriff Porges received an attachment for $100,000 yesterday against George Mitchell of Los Angeles, Cal., in favor of Robert Biel on a claim for commissions for obtaining an option on the Gladhough or Eliamna mine, on Prince William Sound, Alaska, owned by John L. Welsh and others of Philadelphia. The sale price was $1,000,000. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence, and was served on a bank.

Camphor at 74 Cents.

Camphor, which reached the high price of 93 cents last month, and has since been declining, fell off this week from 79 to 74 cents. In some quarters it is predicted that the price will go still closer to what it was before the Japanese embargo at the opening of the war, when sales were made below 60 cents. H. J. Braker and E. J. Baker & Co., camphor brokers at 100 William Street, said that moderate supplies are on the way here.

China Wants American Drills.

Cables were received yesterday from China indicating a need of additional quantities of American drills. It could not be ascertained just what quantity was moved, but it was generally understood that from 500 to 1,000 bales of 3.25-yard goods were sold at 6½ cents per yard, 2 off.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 50 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE HIGH-GRADE JEWELERS' FIXTURES AT CONSIDERABLY BELOW COST; 64 FEET OF SOLID BLACK WALNUT WALL CASES, 16 8-FOOT PLATE GLASS SHOW CASES AND BLACK WALNUT TABLES, CHANDELIERS, ETC. THEODORE A. KOHN & SON, JEWELERS, 56 WEST 23D ST.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 12 years' lease; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and 3 over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A manufacturing concern (established 1841) requires $150,000 increase of capital to take full advantage of opportunities and facilities. Correspondence with principals only. No agents. Best references required and given. Address "J. G. H.," Box 167 Times.

A 2 HORSE POWER ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE CHEAP; IN PERFECT CONDITION. THEODORE A. KOHN & SON, JEWELERS, 56 WEST 23D ST.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.—A curb demend created for all good mining, oil, and industriel stocks and bonds. Address P. O. Box 863, New York.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

$6,000 needed to complete developed mine; large returns; seleried position for competent engineer or business man; investigation courted. Geo. R. Russell, Atty., 140 Nassau St.

$400.—Roadhouse near Jamaica race track, well stocked; must be sold; license $150; rent low. C. Grent, 352 Fulton St., Jamaica.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE E. SHAW, Auctioneer.
will sell on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 23,
at 2:30 o'clock, at the Ship Yards of the
DAIMLER MANUFACTURING CO.,
foot of Steinway Av., Long Island City, N. Y.,
The Entire Stock of Launches Now on Hand.

There is in the assortment everything from a SMALL OPEN LAUNCH to a 60-FOOT FULL CABIN CRUISER. There are some smaller boats with full and half cabins, as well as open boats, some of which are fitted for immediate service. THE BOATS ARE ALL NEW, and are being offered for sale in this manner, on account of the above-mentioned company retiring from the boat-building business. They will continue to manufacture motors, and stand back of these boats and the motors with their usual guarantee.

These boats represent the acme of boat-building art; the most painstaking care has been used in carrying out the builders' plans; in designing, careful attention has been paid to comfort and seaworthiness, in finish no expense has been spared.

The Motors are the very highest grade that can be made, are thoroughly reliable, and most durable.

Boats will be demonstrated, in the water, under their own power, during the day of the sale.

Works reached via 34th St. Ferry to Long Island City, thence by trolley marked "Steinway" to yards; time from New York, 35 minutes. Descriptive catalogues to be had from New York office of Daimler Mfg. Co., 12 East 27th St., or office of Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St.

GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER,
19 Liberty St.,
Will sell on Thureday, April 21st,
on premises,
110 to 120 Beekman St.,
Machinery contained in the plant of
J. H. BUNNELL & CO.
Full details and description
of sale in papers on Thursday.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART.
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 511 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

PREFERENTIAL RATE WAR.

Manufacturers' Association to be Represented at Hearing.

The Manufacturers' Association of New York announced yesterday that it will send a committee of three to submit a protest at the hearing of the Inter-State Commerce Committee in this city May 18. The committee will argue that the commission, having in a previous decision placed itself on record in favor of preferential freight rates, is a prejudiced body, and therefore should not attempt to pass upon the questions that have been raised by various commercial bodies.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOB J. OESTREICHER.—A judgment for $20,019 was entered yesterday against Jacob J. Oestreicher, women's and men's tailor at 467 and 469 Sixth Avenue, in favor of Samuel Kraus, on thirty notes dated Dec. 22, 1899; Jan. 16, 1900, and Oct. 18, 1901, for money loaned. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Altman, who went to the store and made a levy. He carried a large stock, which at certain seasons has amounted, it is said, to $30,000. A few months ago he made extensive alterations to the store, at a cost, it is said, of over $5,000. He has been in business since 1870, and stood well in the trade.

BOULAY SPECTACULAR ART COMPANY.—A judgment for $28,983 was entered yesterday against the Boulay Spectacular Art Company in favor of Edward G. Cleary, on thirteen notes made at various dates between Aug. 5 and Jan. 5 last, payable on demand to H. A. Lozier, Jr., executor. Payment was demanded on March 28, but no part was paid. The summons was served on Charles Lozier, the Treasurer. The compsny was incorporated in October, 1902, with a capital stock of $110,000. Henry A. Lozier, the President, died on Aug. 25, 1903, and was succeeded by Henry A. Lozier, Jr.

Out of Town.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Judge Bradford of the United States District Court has appointed the Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company of Wilmington receiver for the Alaska Tin Mining Company of Providence, R. I.

CHICAGO.—Upon petition of creditors, Judge Kohlsaat of the United States District Court has appointed the Chicago Title and Trust Company receiver for the Weare Commission Company. The petition represents that the Weare Company has no visible assets, but that the company has a set of books which it will be necessary for a receiver to have in order to learn where assets are located.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CATHARINE BOLLINGER.—Catharine Bollinger, milliner at 140 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,715 and assets of $2,264, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $1,000, subject to a chattel mortgage of $200; accounts, $235; three lots at Hilgwood, N. J., $27, and cash, $2. The largest creditors are E. A. McAlpin, trustee, $1,217, and Alexander Barclay, $901. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Sutherland D. Smith, receiver of the assets. She started in business in 1884.

HENRY ZELTNER BREWING COMPANY.—George N. Reinhardt, trustee for the creditors of the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, has been authorized by Judge Holt of the United States District Court to borrow $26,000 by an issue of trustee certificates to pay the liquor tax license fees of their customers, which are to be paid on May 1 next. Pasicus & Cohn, attorneys for the trustee and many creditors, said yesterday that the order was out of the usual run, but was necessary in order to protect the customers and keep the trade. Some of the large creditors have agreed to raise the $26,000 on the trustee certificates, which will bear 6 per cent. interest, are to be repaid on or before Aug. 20 next, and are a lien on the property. The money is to be loaned to the customers. Negotiations are under way for a sale of the brewery, and it is expected that it will be sold by June 1 next.

ALBERT E. MCMULKIN.—Albert E. McMulkin, wholesale dealer in poultry and produce at 27 Lawton Avenue, West Washington Market, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $26,234, and assets $11,332, consisting of outstanding accounts $11,303, and cash $29. He also has 200 barrels or packages of poultry and meat in cold storage warehouses; value not given. Mr. McMulkin has been in this business since 1891, when he became a partner in the firm of Francis McMulkin & Co., which was dissolved by the death of his father, Francis, in January, 1901. The business was started in 1861 by Hilliard & McMulkin, both of whom are now dead. Among the creditors are: George Doerr, $2,850; C. Dackerman & Son, $4,810; Merchants' Refrigerating Company, $2,500, for cold storage; Terminal Refrigerating Company, $1,500 for cold storage; Kerns Commission Company of Jersey City, $2,700; and T. J. Gilson & Co., Mexico, Mo., $6,300, for poultry.

ISAAC BROZIN.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Isaac Brozin, fur manufacturer at 116 University Place. The first one was by the following creditors: Solomon Schneir, $102; J. Baller & Co., $80, and Isaac Hyman, $725. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has removed a large part of his property, and transferred merchandise and accounts. The second one was by the following creditors: A. M. Eisenberg & Co., $521; A. Susskind & Brothers, $68, and Gross, Engel & Co., $120. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made payments of $2,000 to certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed William F. Allen receiver of the assets, which were reported to consist of merchandise, machines, and fixtures, $1,000; outstanding accounts, $3,000. He has been in business nine years. For several years he had a retail store at 115 East Broadway, where he was robbed in November, 1902, of $2,500 worth of furs by burglars. He was also interested in a retail store on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, April 19, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRIGG, E. A.—J. B. Martin	$68
BENOIT, Adolphue H., Samuel Kremer, and Nachman Reichman—M. Breitbart	170
BROWN, Edward—M. J. Silvermen	168
BOLLINGER, Catherine—J. Mobrmann	25
BLOCK, Ada—A. G. Bloomingdale	232
BOCK, Martin J.—R. A. Inch, Trustee	21
BREEN, Thomas F.—G. I. Hull, Jr., and another	112
BROWN, E. A.—W. J. Cox	69
BARRONE, Angelo—H. Schloseer	401
BLUMBERG, John—W. H. Hickerson	265
BLUMENSTEIL, Alexander, Morris J. Elrsch, Emanuel Blumenstiel, and Thomas J. Dunne—B. Tekulsky	292
COHEN, Louis, and Rosa—E. L. Spellman and another	248
COHEN, Louis—E. L. Spellman and another	157
CARY, Nellie—J. J. Gibbons	960
CLEARY, E. F., and Cecelia M.—D. Woode	445
CLASON, Augustus—Philip Cary Manufacturing Company	292
DEL PAPA, Dante—J. Singer	97
DEAN, Casper W.—E. C. Ring	2,870
ELY, Helen A., Catherine Abbott, Martin A. Rose, and Benjamin B. Davenport—F. B. Rose, Trustee, costs	618
FOX, William F.—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, costs	119
HAHN, John M.—E. J. Gillies and another	79
HEYMAN, Joseph—B. Cohn	138
HERMAN, Israel—N. W. Rothenberg	216
HUBBARD, Charles W.—M. Hirshfield and another	338
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. E. Snitzer	3,407
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. J. Ward	1,190
AMERICAN WOOD COLUMN COMPANY —Michael Printing Company	725
SOMMER & SAMUELS AMUSEMENT Company—New York Belting and Packing Company, Limited	121
SHIPMAN BROTHERS—D. Frohman	2,451
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Lovelace	100
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY —H. Weixelbanm, administratrix	1,439
CITY OF NEW YORK—W. J. MacSweeney	1,211
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Bopp	848
BOULAY SPECTACULAR ART COMPANY—E. G. Cleary	28,983
JARVIS, Robert M.—T. J. Johnson	400
KONICK, William—1. Fox	33
KALBFLEISCH, Edward L., Jr.—Geigy Aniline and Extract Company	341
LANE, Lawson S., and George W. Yeandle —C. Burkelman	344
LEVY, David—A. J. Thomas	7,683
LACK, Michael—M. Hammer and another	90
LENNARD, Chatfield, receiver, and David McGown—C. A. Barnum and another, executrix, and another, costs	133
LOGAN, William—W. S. Weser, administrator	16
LA RUE, John B.—Hencken & Willenbrock Company	73
LEWIS, Frances E. H.—F. Abbott, costs	85
LANIGAN, William—W. R. Ostrander & Co	125
LIGON, Julis—C. Collmar	65
MAYSER, Catharine—J. Homer	91
MCNALLY, William H.—C. De H. Brower	38
MARSHALL, Aquille—R. J. Williams	390
MARTIN, Anita H.—H. L. Greenhaum	25
MCCUTCHEON, Robert H.—United States Trust Company of New York	10,448
NEILSON, Emil—New York and Brooklyn Paper Company	61
NEWMAN, Walter G.—A. V. Blewitt	42
OESTREICHER, Jacob J.—S. Kraus	20,019
ORD, George J.—Gansevoort Bank	5,675
O'REILLY, Thomas J., Jr.—F. Vettel, Jr.	453
PEARLSTEIN, Ida—M. Meyers	121
PARKS, Hollis J.—D. H. Darron Company	100
POMERANZ, Israel—S. Jass	203
PETIGOR, Morris H., Juda Krulewitch, and Benjamin Spurn—I. Bogart	224
RAINEY, John L.—Quaker City Cab Company	74
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—W. H. S. Lloyd Company and another	1,080
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—W. Bode	12
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—W. Gamp	8
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—F. D. Diller	11
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—G. Bender	3
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—J. Ommer	10
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—O. Engelmann	7
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—W. H. S. Lloyd Company	105
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—William Zinsser Company	73
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—F. R. Beck & Co	19
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—Alfred Peets & Co	20
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—Decorators' Wall Paper Company	96
SOLOMON, Joseph B.—Robert B. Graves Company	37
SILSBE, Edward—A. Greenbaum	112
STINER, Max—J. G. Houghton, trustee, costs	106
STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith —A. Schwoerer	307
STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith—A. Schwoerer	438
STEINER, Louis H.—S. Hoffman	69
SCHUMACHER, Nicholas—P. Limbach	249
THOMPSON, George R., and Francis H. Kimball—A. Mackintosh	2,115
TOPOLSKY, Stanislaus—General Incandescent Arc Light Company, costs	128
VAN HORNE, Hermann E.—E. S. Green	143
WISH, Jacob, and Bernhard Weiss—D. E. Adams	68
WHETTLING, Charles F.—W. Fink	136
WAGNER, Charles F.—W. H. Hankinson	100
WARREN, William E.—H. Carpenter	442
YEANDLE, George W., and Payson S. Lane—C. Burkelman	344

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, and the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

COLE, Eugenie H. and Eugene—H. Bennett, Dec. 4, 1895	226
DOWLING, William, and Mary E.—McGuire—T. Beer, March 31, 1904	514
DENNINGTON, Frederick C.—New York Printing Company, Nov. 3, 1898	31
FARRINGTON, Ira B.—D. Farrington, March 19, 1885	547
GOODSTEIN, David and Henry—M. M. O'Brien and another, Dec. 13, 1898	389
HAGEN, Ewald and Augusta E.—A. G. Hupfel, July 28, 1902	623
LAMBERT-SCHMIDT TELEPHONE Manufacturing Company—Thompson, Son & Co., March 3, 1904	160
MOORE, William L.—B. Hayes, Nov. 19, 1903	2,674
NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company—C. Zander, April 13, 1904	116
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RASMUSSEN, Carl—M. D. Dick, Jan. 15, 1904	78
THALMAN, Ernst, and Richard Lumberger—S. Ranger, April 9, 1904	195
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THERUSH, Henry—E. W. Hance, March 2, 1904	203

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GARFUNKEL, Morris—J. Feltelberg, April 14, 1904	1,020

Judgments Reversed.

HUNTER, William C.—W. M. Jermyn, Dec. 23, 1903	480
VANDEVEER, John K.—City of New York, Feb. 17, 1903	217
HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—A. Ferguson, Oct. 31, 1903	413

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BROWN, Annie, and Aron Aneen—People of the State of New York, March 30, 1904	500
BLUMBERG, Bernard—Otto E. Reimer Company, Dec. 26, 1899	116

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06@$1.09
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Cotton, middling	14.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	18.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	7 1-16
Lard, prime	6.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, April 19.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 87@96c; No. 3, 85@95c; No. 2 red, 95½@97c; No. 2 corn, 50¼@53c; No. 2 yellow, 51@53c; No. 2 oats, 37⅝@38¾c; No. 3 white, 39½@42c; No. 2 rye, 66c; good feeding barley, 32@36c; fair to choice malting, 44@55c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.14; prime timothy seed, $2.80@$2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.47½@$6.50; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market of yesterday was a very nervous and irregular affair. Sentiment seemed rather favorable to a partial recovery, and privately advices from New Orleans indicated the possibility of bullish developments in the market. One of the leaders in last Summer's bull campaign was said to be offering to buy 50,000 bales of May against the sale of the same amount of July, at a difference of 47 points, thus reassuring to some extent fears of depression from May noticee in the Southern market, and it was also reported that New Orleans stocks would lose about 100,000 bales for export between now and the end of May. Fair sales of spot cotton were reported during the day from that market, and this also had a tendency to exert a bullish effect on local sentiment. The market opened barely steady at an advance of 2@13 points on the old crop years, an advance of 3 points to a decline of 4 points on the new crop months. Before noon the general list had advanced to a net gain of about 6@17 points. Then the report was read. It proved as bullish as had been generally expected, but was followed by an attempt to take profits that broke the market about 10 to 12 points on the active months. In the afternoon the ruling was very irregular, but the old-crop options showed an advancing tendency in the main, closing steady at a net gain of 5@11 points. The new crop was very mixed and depressed to some extent by reports of more favorable weather, closing at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 3 points. Sales were estimated at 400,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	13.65	13.69	13.65	13.72@13.76
May	13.90	13.83	13.68	13.78@13.79
June	13.92	13.93	13.92	13.99@13.97
July	14.10	14.09	13.90	14.03@14.04
August	13.48	13.57	13.45	13.52@13.53
September	12.18	12.21	12.13	12.18@12.20
October	11.65	11.68	11.60	11.64@11.65
November	11.53	11.53	11.53	11.54@11.55
December	11.48	11.54	11.47	11.51@11.52
January	11.46	11.52	11.46	11.52@11.54

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 28,000 bales; American, 26,000 bales. Middling upland, 7.92d. Futures opened steady, 5 points lower on near and 3 points lower on distant positions and closed steady, net 2@3 points higher on old and 1@2 points lower on new; April, 7.61d; April-May, 7.56d; May-June, 7.53d; June-July, 7.50d; July-August, 7.46d; August-September, 7.21d; September-October, 6.54d; October-November, 6.24d; November-December, 6.16d; December-January, 6.14d; January-February, 6.13d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—In its actions yesterday the wheat market once again reflected what a majority of the trade evidently believes to be a much better crop position than was anticipated some days ago. The July option broke through 90c, the May delivery was exceptionally weak, and the whole market closed ⅝@1⅛c down for the day. The break in May, whereby its premium over July was narrowed to 2¾c against 3½c the previous night, was explained by heavy sales by people who were taking July, influenced by recent liberal arrivals, assumed to be for the purpose of delivery on May contracts. Interior receipts were about 100,000 bushels smaller than last year, and seaboard clearances amounted to very little. It was reported that a new rail rate from Buffalo to New York would go into effect on April 30. The new rate on wheat will be 4c, corn 3½c, oats 3c, and barley 3½c. No. 2 red closed $1.05 elevator and $1.06@$1.09, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1, free on board afloat. SEEDS AND SEEDLAC.—Timothy, $2.60@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.85@$5.15; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.10@$4.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.80@$4; extra, No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.55. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $4.20@$4.40; choice to fancy, $4.50@$4.75. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.15, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.06@$1.12. Feed—Western Spring, $19, May shipment; standard middling, $20, May shipment; city bran, $23@$23.50; bulk and sacks; middling, $23@$23.50; red dog, $25@$25.50; hominy chop, $20 bulk, $21.25 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

COFFEE.—The coffee market was fairly active, chiefly as a result of switching from the near to the late positions. It looked as though smaller longs were attempting to avoid May deliveries by liquidating their near-by holdings, while the existing differences appeared to be attracting trade interests, so that there was plenty of demand for the near months, while the same parties sold the late positions. The market opened steady at a decline of 5 points under scattering liquidation, following lower European cables and large primary receipts, but ruled fairly steady at the decline with the near positions in demand from the trade interests referred to, showing at one time a recovery from the initial loss. The narrowing of the differences, however, checked the demand, and later the market lost the partial recovery, and closed steady at a decline of 10 points on February, and 5 points on all other months. Sales were reported of 70,000 bags. The local market for spot supplies is nulet, with quotations on the basis of 7¾c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low:	Close.
April	5.90	5.96	5.90	5.90@5.95
May	5.90	5.96	5.90	5.90@5.96
June				6.00@6.05
July	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20
August				6.25@6.30
September	6.40	6.45	6.40	6.40@6.45
October	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.50@6.55
November				6.60@6.65

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MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.
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Knabe Upright, good order, fine tone, 7 1-3 octaves; an opportunity, $180. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont; William Blise, Boston; Col. R. J. Lowry, Atlanta; J. B. Sped, Louisville.

HOLLAND—C. J. Phillips, London; George E. Thaw and S. H. de Groot, Holland.

GILSEY—Capt. J. Rowley, London; E. B. Andrewe, Lincoln.

VICTORIA—State Senator George E. Greene, Binghamton; H. H. Whitney, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Gen. F. D. Grant, United Statee Army; Prof. Josiah Royce, Harvard; Col. J. H. Wetherill, Newport.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.

EARLINGTON—C. L. Loop, Chattanooga.

ST. DENIS—Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, United States Army, (retired.)

WESTMINSTER—Jose J. Jaramillo, Colombia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. J. Mitchell, domestics, hosiery, underwear, and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Condon, millinery; 56 Church Street; Hotel York.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Hazat, carpets; A. L. Shaw, hosiery; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. R. Fling, furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenthal & Strouss, Boston, Mass.; J. R. Morse, dry goods; W. M. Morse, dry goods; A. Gabriel, dry goods; F. F. Jordan, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. 1. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; L. L. Seligman, shoes and rubbers; Hotel Marlborough.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; E. Kreitmeyer, manufacturing department; Hotel York.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; G. Anderson, dress goods; 75 Spring Street; Union Square Hotel.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general buyer; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Allred cloaks and suits; 31 Grand St; Hotel Spalding.

Mark, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, millinery, ribbons, lacee, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Mashington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, dress goods and elike; W. Coleman, housefurnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Forbes & Wallece, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Leary, fency goods; 530 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Moore, William R., Dry Goode Company, Memphis, Tenn.; F. L. Lang, notione, hoslery, suits, and waists; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. C. Strachley, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufman, dry goods; D. Kaufman, silks; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Herdesty, notions, laces, white goods, ribbons, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Auhuchon, hoelery and glovee; P. J. Lawlor, npholestery goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. K. C. Boyle, corsets; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Burnham, domestics and manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Reevee, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Hotsl Earlington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Pelletier Dry Goode Company, Sioux City, Iowa; F. M. Pelletier, dry goods, 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Gerber, John, Company, Memphie, Tenn.; J. Gerber, dry goods, 495 Broome Street; Hotel Earlington.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks, 72 Leonard Street.

Shuman, H. O., Company, Bangor, Me.; H. O. Staples, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrien, ladies' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; W. J. Mayhew, notions and furnishing goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Hoosier Manufacturing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; J. P. Evans, overalls; Broadway Central Hotel.

Western Stores Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. M. Sbelley, notions and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway.

Co-operative Association of America, Lewiston, Me.; L. L. Peck, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Holmes, D. S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; D. M. Spencer, furnishing goods and hosiery; 192 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Tronkis, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. M. Gunz, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Snellenberg, N

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4@1 1-2.

A General Decline in Prices Without Any Specially Depressing Intelligence—The Northern Securities Decisions.

The Stock Exchange yesterday had two Northern Securities decisions to think over, and it liked them not a little bit, as is usually the way of speculators with lawsuits. They give surprises, even when they are precisely according to expectation, and there never is any finality about them. "To be continued in our next" is writ large all over them. A decree of the Federal Supreme Court might be thought the acme of finality. Yet the refusal to permit such a decree to be disturbed is merely the opening of a chapter in the Northern Securities business, although the St. Paul and New Jersey decisions so supplement one another that together they seem to prejudge the merits of the case raised by the Harriman party. The Federal court says, as anticipated, that it is only concerned with execution of the Federal laws, and that otherwise the defendants may go in peace. The would-be interveners are not allowed to "intrude" in business which is the especial charge of the Attorney General, but the pro rata distribution does not seem to their Honors violative of their decree. In the New Jersey case the opinion is expressed that the proposed distribution is not obnoxious to the New Jersey laws. The holding company is declared to be owner, not custodian, of the merger stocks. The company is not ordered to dissolve, and it may distribute its assets as it pleases. As the promoters of the plan have a majority of stock there seems no reason why this obstacle to the general peace of mind might not be removed on Thursday, except the fact that it involves an income of a round million, as counsel alleged, not to mention more important questions of ownership and policy. Accordingly it is not assumed that the protestants will acquiesce without a trial upon the merits, when they may hope to establish conditions different from those appearing on the face of the injunction proceedings now dismissed.

If this news was not favorable at least it added nothing to the debit budget as it was understood before the facts were published. And other developments were rather encouraging. The Iowa coal strike was settled in favor of lower wages and cheaper fuel. The disputed lake grain differential question was temporarily settled in favor of New York's contention, pending the Inter-State Commission inquiry, by abolishing the differential and placing rates only slightly below the antcbellum basis. The English Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he would cover his deficit without imposing any burden upon our exports, as had been intimated. There was talk of gold exports, but $2,811,560 of Japanese gold was actually received. The produce markets by their continued decline threw added douht upon crop damage stories, and Canadian Pacific reported an increase of earnings for the second week of April by $52,000.

Altogether it cannot be contended that the balance of the day's news was surprising on the side of depression. Yet prices gave way generally. The Northern Securities group upheld the construction of the decisions given above by yielding rather less than some others. Steel preferred was exceptionally weak, possibly by contrast between its report and more favorable reports by independents, possibly upon statements that it was about to assume further fixed charges in connection with the acquisition of the Clairton Company. The tractions were the weakest section, following down Metropolitan. It was explained that large sales of it were made upon account of an estate in settlement, and the explanation was both good and true. Nevertheless Metropolitan closed at 111¼, above the lowest, but at a concession on the day of 2½. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Manhattan were sympathetically weak. Other declines were smaller, but there was not one advance among any of the active list. The increased activity in the bond market was less prejudicial to prices, but the tone was not firm generally speaking.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	Pere Marquette	½
Consol. Gas	¾	Third Avenue	1½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1	Westinghouse	1
Man. Beach	1		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	⅞	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Tel. & Cable	¾	N. Y. Central	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	Penn. R. R.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Reading	½
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Rock Island	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¼	Southern Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Distillers' Sec.	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie	½	Un. Rys. inv. pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Met. Securities	1	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	2½	Wabash pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 8s	3½	Tenn. C. & I., R. 6s.	2½
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	Tenn. R. R. Assn.,	
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2	St. L. con. 5s	2½
Nat. Starch 6s	2	W. & L. E. con. 4s	1¼
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 6s	7½		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel conv. 5s, t. r.	1¼	Norf. & W., New R. 6s	1
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	1½	Texas Pac. 2d	5
L. E. & W. 1st	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 19	427,461
To date this year	38,316,054
Corresponding date last year	51,429,625

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 19	$3,251,000
To date this year	$201,159,200
Corresponding date last year	$219,201,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Traction Co., Pittshurg.
Consolidated Traction Co., Pittshurg.
Duquesne Traction Co., Pittsburg.
H. R. Worthington Co.
Homestake Mining Co.
International Steam Pump Co. preferred stock.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. preferred stock.
National Fireproofing Co. preferred stock.
Pittshurg Traction Co.
United Electric Securities Co.
United Traction Co. of Albany.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. common stock.
American Smelting and Refining Co. preferred stock.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad preferred stock.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Dupont International Powder Co. on preferred stock.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. on preferred stock.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co. on common stock.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Associated Merchants.
Brooklyn Ferry Co.
New York Central Railroad.

PANAMA PAYMENT EXPECTED.

Report That Transfer of Money Will Be Made by End of Month—Exchange Strong.

A sharp upward movement occurred yesterday in the foreign exchange market accompanied hy reports that the Panama payment would be made much sooner than had been expected, and might be completed by the first of the coming month. Demand exchange which on Monday ruled at 4.8740 closed last night at about 4.8760. This movement in sterling exchange here makes it highly probahle that the ontward flow of gold which had been temporarily interrupted will shortly be resumed and will assume relatively large proportions. It was said in some quarters that gold would soon be shipped to England direct instead of to Paris, as was done in the case of the first few shipments. Concerning the Panama payment it was said hy some that all the arrangements for the transfer of the money to Paris had been definitely settled, and that nothing remained to he done but to issue the formal announcement that the payment was about to be made.

In addition to the probahle approach of the canal payment another factor in the exchange situation was the arrival here of a further large amount of Japanese gold, against which it was thought remittances would have to be made to Europe, thus serving to increase the demand for exchange. The Suh-Treasury yesterday paid out $2,811,560 for Japanese gold deposited at San Francisco, which came hy the steamer which arrived at that port on Monday. The large receipts of Japanese of gold, amounting up to the present time to probahly $25,000,000, which practically is in transit to Europe, coming in conjunction with preparations for the Panama Canal payments, add two special conditions to the usual exchange situation at this time of the year, and serve to increase the demand for exchange to such an extent that it can he satisfied only hy the export of a considerahle amount of the precious metal.

OFFER FOR CLAIRTON STEEL.

G. W. Perkins Confirms Story of Bid by the Trust.

The Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation has made a proposition to the Crucihle Steel Company, with a view of taking over the plant of the Clairton Steel Company, which is owned hy the Crucihle Steel Company. George W. Perkins admitted this to be a fact yesterday. The story of a purchase of the plant hy the Steel Corporation has bobbed up every month for the last year and a half and it was as often denied. In the stock market the preferred stock of the Steel Corporation was weak and was sold on the theory that the trust could hardly afford to huy any competing plants, especially when these plants were not earning their fixed charges, the Clairton having been in the hands of receivers since January.

The terms on which the Steel Corporation is willing to take over the Clairton plant are that the Steel Corporation will guarantee the interest on the honds of the Clairton Steel Company, the principal of which amounts to $10,250,000, of which $500,000 will fall due on July 1 next, as well as $500,000 in interest. The Crucihle Steel Company will have to take care of the floating debt of the Clairton Company, amounting to $5,000,000, secured hy short term notes. The Steel Corporation is to get over one-half of the Clairton stock, the remainder being held by the Crucihle and the Oliver and Snyder interests. The Crucihle is to get $1,000,000 of the Steel Corporation's sinking fund honds and will agree to take a certain amount of hillets from the Steel Corporation every year.

Whether the plan will be accepted depends entirely on the Crucihle interests. President Parks of that company has been in New York since last Saturday.

CORN MARKET BREAKS.

Armour a Seller and Brokers Think His Deal Is Over.

CHICAGO, April 19.—May corn had a savage break of 2¼c on 'Change to-day, with Armour an open seller. The general impression was that the hig line held by that honse had been quietly liquidated dnring the last two weeks and that the deal was practically over.

The Armour selling to-day began shortly hefore noon, and for an hour the pit was in a turmoil, anxious longs dumping their lines, fighting to get rid of their corn hefore the bottom went out of the market. One representative of the Armour Company sold personally fully 500,000 hushels of May and made no effort either at concealment or support when the hreak got under way.

The Armour line was originally generally estimated as high as 15,000,000 hushels. The closing trade in May was 49¾, just 2¼c under the final figures of yesterday.

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GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Chicago dispatches state that the International Harvester Company has made large sales to Brazil and shipped 2,000 cars to Russia during the past two months.

According to Chicopee, Mass., dispatches the Chicopee and Dwight corporations, cotton manufacturers, employing 3,000 hands, have reduced their working time to four and one-half days a week.

The Père Marquette's new line into Buffalo, it is said, will be formally opened for freight and passenger traffic on May 1.

The time for depositing Lake Street Elevated stock and paying the assessments expires to-day. It is believed that the reorganization has been practically completed and that only a few formalities remain to he settled.

According to Connellsville, Penn., dispatches coke shipments last week were 235,561 tons, a slight decrease from the previous week. Complaint is still made of an insufficient supply of cars.

Seattle dispatches state that construction will hegin promptly on the proposed Port Angeles and Eastern Railroad from Port Angeles toward Seattle.

Advices from Chicago state that the mill of the Mount Vernon Straw Board Company is rapidly nearing completion, and machinery is being placed so that operation may hegin ahout the first week in June.

It is stated in Appleton, Wis., dispatches that the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company has purchased the entire interests of the Kaukauna Water Power Company.

According to Pittshurg dispatches the Westinghouse Air Brake Company's plant, employing 4,500 men, has resumed operations in full. Only a small part of the works had heen operated for many months.

Cumberland, Md., dispatches state that the George's Creek Bald Knoh Coal Company has heen incorporated in Pennsylvania to develop coal holdings near Wellersburg, ahout one mile north of Mount Savage, Allegheny County.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $1,101,447, as compared with the previous week, and $637,462, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

According to Chicago dispatches papers have been sent to Springfield for the incorporation of the Harris & Scotten Company, with a capital of $500,000, to operate the business of J. F. Harris & Co. and the elevators recently taken over from Richardson & Co.

It is stated in Fall River dispatches that the Barnsby Manufacturing Company has issued a circular to stockholders stating that at the annual meeting, to be held there April 25, the Directors will submit a reorganization plan providing for the reduction of the capital stock from $500,000 to $100,000, and also for a subsequent increase of the capital to $350,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Sharp Decline Follows a Dull Morning.

Denial of Harriman Petition and Weakness of Metropolitan Unfavorable Factors—Many Stop Orders Uncovered.

Yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange drifted along very much as it had the previous day up till 1 o'clock, when there was a sudden increase in activity, accompanied hy a rather sharp decline, which included most of the active issues. Owing to the increase of trading during the afternoon, the total for the day was considerably larger than that of Monday, amounting all told to about 425,000 shares. While all the active issues and many of the inactive ones as well shared in the day's decline, the losses, except in a few cases, were confined to fractions. Except for the selling of a certain amount of stock hy tired holders, the day's husiness showed little increase in outside transactions, and selling is not what is wanted from the puhlic. It is probahle that much of the afternoon's decline was due to the uncovering of stop orders, the execution of which accelerated the decline beyond the limits which the direct liquidation would have brought about. Many of those who have purchased stock recently have protected themselves hy stop loss orders, and there is said to have been very many orders of this kind underlying the market, making it easier than it would otherwise be for traders to force prices down.

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Causes of Afternoon's Selling.

Some of the causes which induced the selling in the afternoon were the declines in Metropolitan Street Railway and United States Steel preferred while the rest of the market was relatively strong, and the announcement that the Harriman petition before the Circuit Court at St. Paul had been denied. While in many quarters the opinion was expressed that the Harriman case would he allowed to drop with the St. Paul decision, it was positively asserted hy others that this merely cleared the way for further action that would have some positive outcome. The uncertainty surrounding the affairs of the Northern Securities Company remained an unfavorable factor, and doubtless was responsihle for the morning's dulness. Traders are inclined to be cautious until the Northern Securities matter is finally settled, inesmuch as it is difficult to predict precisely what developments might come from further litigation between the Harriman and Hill interests.

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Metropolitan's Decline Hurts Market.

Metropolitan Street Railway showed unwonted activity, and at the same time was very weak. The decline in the stock was one of the unfavorahle elements which induced the afternoon's selling in other parts of the market. From 114¼ the price declined with considerable rapidity to 110½, and after a rally of three-quarters of a point closed with a net loss of 2½ points. The principal transaction in the stock was the sale of 5,500 shares at 113½ hy F. S. Smithers & Co. to W. H. Burger & Co. It was said that this sale represented the adjustment of an acconnt, and this was to some extent supported by the fact that the firm which bought the stock is frequently supposed to represent the firm that was the seller. One report was that the stock was held by a former member of the firm of F. S. Smithers & Co., who died recently. After the sale of this large hlock of stock traders seized the opportunity to sell the stock down, and succeeded so well, with the help of stop orders which were uncovered, that the price declined 3 full points. Metropolitan Securities showed a sympathetic decline to the extent of a point on trading that amounted to ahout 2,000 shares.

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Foreign Trading.

London's operations were somewhat larger than for several days past, and were variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000 shares, most of which represented purchases. The London market itself, according to the day's cables, was heavy under the influence of expected new loan issues and an increase in the income tax, which was announced later in the day.

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Sharp Decline in Steel.

United States Steel was sold rather freely, with the result that instead of regaining any part of its dividend of 1¾ per cent. which came off yesterday, the price declined ahout 1¼ points more, and showed at the close a net loss of 1 point. There were those who had bought the stock in anticipation of the dividend being regained, and the disappointment felt at the stock's failure to do so served only to hasten the decline. Some of the selling was attributed to the reported resumption of negotiations for the purchase of the Clairton Steel Company. The inference was that the time was not thought appropriate for the frnrther acquisition of independent companies hy the Steel Trust.

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J. C. Osgood Not in New Firm.

Thomas A. McIntyre of the Stock Exchange firm of McIntyre & Marshall, which is to dissolve on May 1, yesterday contradicted the current report that J. C. Osgood was to be associated with him in his new firm, which will have offices in the Empire Building at 71 Broadway.

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President of Steel Foundries.

Gen. Charles Miller was elected President of the American Steel Foundries Company yesterday at a meeting of the Directors held in this city.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,028,323
Gold	103,113,352
Silver	19,165,927
United States notes	5,737,216
Treasury notes of 1890	87,186
National banknotes	11,572,163
Total receipts this day	1,211,886
Total receipts this month	25,569,983
Total receipts this year	435,652,732
Total expenditures this day	1,450,000
Total expenditures this month	30,140,000
Total expenditures this year	462,283,334
Deposits in National banks	169,376,635

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issus and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$465,834,929
Silver dollars	473,511,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,419,335
Silver hullion of 1890	5,741,665
Total	$953,506,929

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding less $16,150,940 gold certificates in Treasury	465,834,929
Silver certificates outstanding	473,511,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,161,000
Total	$953,506,929

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$98,962,339
Silver coin and bullion	12,731,661
Silver certificates	6,434,239
United States notes	5,737,213
Other assets	24,488,453
Total in Treasury	$188,353,962
Deposits in National banks	169,376,635
Total	$303,730,617
Current liabilities	84,702,296
Available cash balance	$221,028,323

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed hills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $184,248,392; halances, $9,075,454; United States Sub-Treasury debit halance, $730,475.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short hills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' hills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual husiness closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87¾. Commercial hills, $4.84¼@$4.85. Continental hills were quoted as follows: France, 5.15 less 1-16 and 5.15¾ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94¾@95 and 95¾ guilders, 40½ and 40 5-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Holiday. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial—25@50c discount; hank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 19.—The plethora of money continued in the market to-day, and advances were ohtainahle almost at the horrower's own terms. Discounts were steady, the French demand for gold and the report that the Russian Government soon would seek to place a large loan on the Continent being hardening influences.

Color was given to this rumor hy the rapidity with which the Russian gold halances abroad have heen reduced. Early in February they stood at $85,625,000, while at the beginning of April they amounted to $37,250,000.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet. In some sections the opening was easier, investors awaiting the introduction of the budget in Parliament to-day. Consols were fairly steady, though there was some anxiety regarding the maintenance of the Sinking Fund. They closed firmer, at 88 3-16 for money and 88⅛ for the account.

Americans opened heavy, recovered to a fraction above parity, then hecame inactive, and closed with a hetter tone.

Foreigners at first reflected the dulness of the Paris market, hut rallied later.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88; consols for account, 88 1-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 75⅛; Atchison preferred, 95¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 82⅛; Canadian Pacific, 120½; Chesapeake & Ohio, 33; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148¼; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 22; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 27½; Erie 1st preferred, 66¾; Erie 2d preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 133½; Louisville & Nashville, 111¼; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 17⅜; New York Central, 119½; Norfolk & Western, 59⅝; Norfolk & Western preferred, 90½; Ontario & Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 22⅞; Reading 1st preferred, 40; Reading 2d preferred, 33; Southern Railway, 22⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 87½; Southern Pacific, 50½; Union Pacific, 97⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 11⅝; United States Steel preferred, 60¾; Wabash, 20; Wahash preferred, 40¼; Spanish fours, 82⅛.

Bar silver steady, 24¾d. per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short hills is 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months hills is 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows—Madrid, 38.95; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm. The persistence of the rumor of a Russian loan further depressed Russian securities and internationals generally. Trading became dull, hut the market closed with a hetter tone. Russian imperial fours closed at 91.80. The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 50c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for checks.

BERLIN, April 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat firmer.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, April 19, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,150	Amal. Copper	49¾	50	49	49¾
160	Am. Ice pf	27½	27½	26¾	27¼
200	Am. Locomotive	21	21	20¾	20¾
1,620	Am. Sugar	127	127½	126¼	126½
11,970	A., T. & S. F.	73½	73⅝	72¼	72¾
10,120	Balt. & Ohio	79½	79⅞	78¾	79⅛
14,900	Brook. Rap. Tr.	46¾	46¾	44⅞	44⅞
240	Canadian Pac.	117	117½	117	117
140	Chi. Gt. West.	18½	18⅝	16¼	18¼
26,580	C., M. & St. P.	144¼	144¾	143½	143⅝
20	Col. Fuel & Iron	31½	31½	31½	31½
30	Col. Southern	17	17	17	17
2,170	Erie	26¾	27	26¼	26¾
50	Erie 2d pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
190	Louis. & Nash.	108	108¾	107⅞	107⅞
200	Manhattan	142	142	141¾	141¾
5,320	Metropolitan St.	114⅝	114⅝	110¾	111¼
8,200	Mexican Cent.	6⅜	6⅝	5⅝	8
20	Mo., K. & T.	17	17	17	17
4,570	Mo. Pacific	92¾	93¾	92⅜	92⅝
20	National Lead	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	N. Y. Central	116	116	116	116
9,710	Pennsylvania	117⅜	117⅜	116⅜	117
20	People's Gas	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
4,580	Reading	44⅝	44⅞	44	44½
10	Rep. Steel	7½	7½	7½	7½
20	Rep. Steel pf.	45¾	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
2,410	Rock Island	23¼	23¾	22¾	23
20	Rock Island pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
5,050	Southern Pac.	48¾	49	47⅝	48
250	Southern Ry.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
10	Southern Ry. pf.	85¼	85¼	85½	85½
570	Tenn. C. & I.	38¾	38¾	38⅛	38¼
10	Texas Pac.	24	24	24	24
20,860	Union Pacific	84⅞	85½	83¾	84½
80	U. S. Leather	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼
110	U. S. Leather pf.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼
560	U. S. Steel	11	11	10⅞	11
21,560	U. S. Steel pf.	59¾	59¾	57⅝	58
10	Va.-Caro. Chem.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
10	Wabash	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
3,240	Wabash pf.	39¼	39⅝	38¾	38⅝

159,035

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,128,543, compared with $9,229,990 in the preceding week and $8,765,912 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $145,680,386, against $157,712,726 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Incorporated to-day:

Lord & Taylor, New York, department store; capital, $5,500,000. Directors—Edward P. Hatch, Walter L. Titus, New York; Howard P. Bell, Arlington, N. J.

Frontier Engineering Company, Lockport; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. L. Sheldon, Jr., H. M. Nicholls, Lockport; G. R. Sheldon, Middleport.

Elmira Heater Company, Elmira; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. E. Frost, Watkins; Frederick Levalley, J. D. McCann, Elmira.

Equine Remedy Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. O. Van Derkar, Troy; C. M. Moseman, New York; E. W. Kendall, Boston.

Schrade Cutlery Company, Walden; capital, $25,000. Directors—George Schrade, J. L. Schrade, A. V. Schrade, New York.

Land and Petroleum Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. R. Osmer, Franklin, Penn.; W. J. Knapp, Warren, Penn.; B. H. Phillips, Buffalo.

St. John Ruhher Tire Company, New York; capital, $9,000. Directors—Benjamin Moore, E. W. Morrow, New York; H. N. St. John, Brooklyn.

Burns-Mills Company, New York, furnishings; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. A. P. Burns, M. F. Mills, F. M. Thompson, New York.

James F. Meehan Company, New York, real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. S. Prince, A. J. Hamilton, Jr., John McGrath, New York.

Manhattan Legal Aid Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—F. Bell Fenwick, James McCool, A. W. Hadden, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The New River Coal and Coke Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Frank H. Weggoner, John E. Ruston.

The Cape May Improvement Company, Camden; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Sulliham A. Wells, John J. Kromer, Byron H. Bodle.

Western Pennsylvania Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. C. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell, B. Stafford Mantz, Harry W. New.

American Window Screen Company, Camden; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Harvey Ellis, W. M. McCormick, Henry C. Riley, Jonathan Jenks, Robert P. Snowden.

The Dealers Stamp Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. C. Coughlan, Joseph M. Mitchell.

The Bichel Chemical Works, Jersey City; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Jens C. Norman, William Reisherr, George K. M. Nuta.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—There was not much animation to the local trading to-day. The liquidation that was in evidence yesterday was again apparent, especially in Philadelphia Electric stock and honds, United States Steel preferred, and Pennsylvania Railroad. Prices drooped, the weakness in Steels having an unsettling effect. Price changes, however, were fractional. Pennsylvania Steel Company reported a net income of $2,701,410 for 1903, a decrease of $592,000, hut there was less deducted for depreciation than in 1902, so that the net profit of operating was $2,189,097, a decrease of $284,000.

First National Bank Directors issued a statement denying that a plan is being considered for its consolidation with any other institution. Total sales, 13,402 shares; $80,000 honds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	American Can	4¼	4⅛	4¼
10	American Radiator pf.	117	117	117
22	Chicago Title & Trust	88½	88½	88½
50	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	Chicago Un. Trac., com.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Chicago Telephone	115	115	115
100	Diamond Match	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	47	47	47
110	Mil. & Chi. Brew.	21	20½	21
288	National Biscuit	42¾	42½	42½
9	National Biscuit pf.	105	104½	105
5	Quaker Oats	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Quaker Oats pf.	79	79	79
10	South Side Elevated	91	91	91
50	Street's Stable Car	88½	88½	88½
50	United Box Board pf.	13⅜	18⅜	13⅜
50	West Chicago	41	41	41

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—The transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	Pittshurg Brewing	25½	25½	25½
25	Consolidated Ice	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,515	Crucible Steel	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,945	Crucible Steel pf.	43¼	40	40½
235	Fire Proofing	10	9¾	10
30	Fire Proofing pf.	30½	30½	30½
112	Lustre Mining	12	11	11
137	M. L. & H.	30¾	30¼	30¼
8	Mon. Water	34½	34½	34½
25	Ohio Fuel	38½	38½	38½
25	Pittshurg Coal	16	16	16
632	Pittshurg Coal pf.	59	58½	59
20	Plate Glass	120	120	120
15	River Coal	8	8	8
205	River Coal pf.	26	26	26
26	United States Steel	12	11	11
410	United States Steel pf.	59	57½	57¾
40	Westing. Air	135	135	135
250	West. Electric 2ds.	81½	80¼	80½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 19.—New York exchange was 25 cents premium to-day; time and call loans, 4½@5½ per cent. Local trading hnng fire most of the session, and price changes were small. Light sales in West Chicago and South Side Elevated brought fractional price concessions. Biscuit common showed no revival of its recent fairly broad market. Union Traction went in small lots, and Telephone shares held at 115.

The talk of a possihle reduction of the amount of the outstanding capital stock of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, because of the helief that the company has more capital than it can use advantageously, hrought no market demonstrations in the shares of this company. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	American Can	4¼	4⅛	4¼
10	American Radiator pf.	117	117	117
22	Chicago Title & Trust	88½	88½	88½
50	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	Chicago Un. Trac., com.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Chicago Telephone	115	115	115
100	Diamond Match	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	47	47	47
110	Mil. & Chi. Brew.	21	20½	21
288	National Biscuit	42¾	42½	42½
9	National Biscuit pf.	105	104½	105
5	Quaker Oats	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Quaker Oats pf.	79	79	79
10	South Side Elevated	91	91	91
50	Street's Stable Car	88½	88½	88½
50	United Box Board pf.	13⅜	18⅜	13⅜
50	West Chicago	41	41	41

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,044	7,590	7,590
2d week April	$961,000	$909,000	$704,000
From July 1	35,685,949	33,845,405	29,235,380
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week April	145,667	137,560	137,559
From July 1	8,634,156	8,098,485	6,098,487
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
2d week April	83,872	102,233	92,885
From July 1	4,654,452	4,810,827	4,347,524
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,390
2d week April	285,400	298,300	299,900
From July 1	12,806,400	13,507,300	13,234,000
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	381
2d week April	22,687	28,286	20,156
From July 1	1,243,923	1,213,049	985,871
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAYS—			
2d week April	74,046	74,917	65,016
From Jan. 1	1,074,906	1,070,995	979,333
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
1st week April	36,751	40,701	.....
From July 1	1,424,242	1,304,066	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week April	81,053	120,452	103,802
From July 1	5,594,785	4,527,242	4,058,471
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading yesterday in the outside market was dull the greater part of the day, and with the exceptions of Seaboard Air Line and Northern Securities very little activity was shown. The last-named stocks had shown decided strength when the rumor that J. P. Morgan had died was spread, and an immediate drop occurred, which was confined, however, to less than a point. All the copper stocks were heavy with the leader, Greene Consolidated, showing an unchanged quotation for the day, with sales in 1,400 shares. Interborough Rapid Transit was weak, and went off to 107½, a decline of ¾. New Orleans Railways were moderately active, with sales in the common up to 10, in the preferred at 29, and about $20,000 of the bonds sold from 78 up to 76¾. The bond list showed greater diversity than the stock list, and about $100,000 of bonds sold, distributed among eight issues.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES opened ½ point up, and upon the decision refusing Messrs. Harriman and Pierce the right to intervene in the suit the stock rose quickly to 99½ on active trading. At this figure profit taking caused a drop of something over ½, and when the rumor of J. P. Morgan's death was heard a further drop to 98 took place. The final sale was fractionally higher, at a net advance of ½.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE issues vied with Northern Securities for the leadership of the market, and owing to the strength displayed took first place in importance. The principal activity was in the preferred, in which 4,400 shares sold on the rise to 19¼, as compared with the previous day's close of 17¼. The common scored a much smaller advance on few transactions, with the final sale ¼ up. The same cause that brought about the drop in Northern Securities was responsible for the reaction in the Seaboards, and the preferred closed with a ¾ advance.

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The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250..	American Can	4½	4½	4½
368..	American Can pf	35¾	35¾	35¾
700..	Bay State Gas	¼	¼	¼
200..	British Columbia Cop.	2	1⅞	2
200..	Con. Lake Superior		⅞	⅞
325..	Con. Refrigerating	*4	3½	3½
150..	Con. Tobacco	250	250	250
200..	Electric Lead Reduc	*⅞	⅞	⅞
150..	Electro-Pneumatic	¾	¾	¾
100..	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,400..	Greene Con. Copper	14⅞	14⅞	14½
100..	Gt. North. pf., w. l.	169	169	169
200..	Interb. Rap. Tran	*108	107½	107½
100..	Internat. Mer. Mar	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
500..	Light, Fuel & Power	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
300..	Mon. & Boston	11-16	⅝	11-16
400..	New Orleans Rys.	10	9½	10
200..	New Orleans Rys. pf	29	29	29
4,300..	Northern Securities	99½	98	98¼
2..	Otis Elevator pf	80	80	80
53..	Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78¾	78½	78¾
700..	Seaboard Air Line	0⅝	0½	0½
4,350..	Seaboard Air Line pf	19¼	17¼	18¾
200..	Unloo Copper	¾	11-16	¾
100..	Univ. Fire Extiug	9¼	9¼	9¼
225..	White Knob Copper	*8	7¾	7¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000..	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	72½	72½	72½
10,000..	Con. Rubber Tire 4s	12	12	12
10,000..	Cuban 6s of 1896	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4,000..	John R. Ferrier 4½s	30	30	30
1,000..	New Amster. Gas 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾
20,000..	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	76¾	76	76¾
1,000..	Standard Milling 5s	73½	73½	73½
45,000..	Va. Car. Chem. 5s	93¾	93½	93¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

	April 19. Bid.	Asked.	April 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	52½	54	52½	54
American Can	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
American Can pf	35	35¼	35	35½
American Chicle	90	93	90	93
Am. Cigar 4½ notes	88¾	90	88¾	90
American De Forest		5		5
American Malting 6s	101¼	102	101	101¾
Am. Steel Foundries		5		5
Am. Steel Foundries pf	25	36	25	36
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	84	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	2½		2⅝	2¾
Am., Writing Paper pf	12	13	12	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72½	73	71½	72¼
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1¾	2
California Cemper		½		½
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Electric	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	7½	8½	8	9
Central Foundry 5s	50	51	50	53
Chi. R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	05		95	
Compressed Air	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Lake Superior	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Con. Lake Superior pf	4	5	4	5
Con. Refrigerating	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	4
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11	12	11	13½
Cotton Oil and Fibre pf		4	3⅝	4½
Cuba Company		$50,000		$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf		30		30
Cuba R. R. 5s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896	97	99	97	98½
Detroit & Mackinac	69	72½	70	72½
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	24	28	25	28
Electric Boat pf	60	65	59	62
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	¾
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	2	3		2½
Electric Vehicle	5¾	6¼	6	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	9	10	9	10
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	5-16
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Eric Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	11-16	⅝	11-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel	167	169	167	170
Greene Con. Copper	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Guggenh'm Ex. 6% paid	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	112¼	116	112½	116
Hackensack Meadows	19	20	19	20
Hack. Mead., Knickerbocker, Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	29½	30	29½	30
Havana Tobacco pf	38	40	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s		90		90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	86	91	86	91
Houston Oil	1½	3	1	
Houston Oil pf	15	18	14½	
Inter. Rapid Transit	107½	109	108¼	109
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17⅝	18	17⅝	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	80	50	80
International Salt	10¾	12	10¾	12
International Salt 5s	40	41	39½	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int	100	102	100	102
Internat. Silver deb. 6s		88		88
International Silver		10		10
International Silver pf		50		50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	63		68	
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65		65	
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	35¾	36	35½	35¾
Mackay Companies	18	20	18	20
Mackay Companies pf	67	72	67	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Mains Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	6	7½	6	7½
Mo. Pacific 4% notes	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	68	71	68	71
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5½	5	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3½	2	3½
Nor. Pac., when rcleased	132	135	132	138
Northern Securities	98½	98¾	97⅝	98
Northern Securities stub	2	2½	2	2⅜
Otis Elevator	28	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	89	90	89	91
Pacific Pack. & Nav		1		1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	6	7	6	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	77	79	78½	78¾
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	23	26	23	27½
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	118	118
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	102	101	102
Safety Car Heat	182	186	182	186
Seaboard Air Line	0⅞	9⅝	9	9½
Seaboard Air Line pf	17½	18½	17	17⅞
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w.	87	88	87	88
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 5s		60		60
Standard Coupler		25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf		110	125	110	125
Standard Milling		5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf		20	25	21	24
Standard Milling 5s		73½	74½	72	74
Standard Oil		625	630	625	630
Storage Power		⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper		30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev		9⅞		9½	9¾
Trenton Potteries		10	13	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf		80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb		70	74	70	74
Union Copper		11-16	13-16	11-16	⅝
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes		100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
Union Typewriter		82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf		104	106	104	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf		104	106	104	106
United Box Board		1¾	2¼	2	2¼
United Box Board pf		13	14	13½	14½
United Copper		5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf		45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s			50		50
U. S. Cotton Duck		2⅞	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes		98½	100	98½	100
U. S. Ship., new, w. l		5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. l		40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, recte		23	26	24	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A		104⅝	105½	104⅝	105¼
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B		104⅝	105½	104⅝	105¼
D. F.					

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	April 19. Bid.	Asked.	April 18. Bid.	Asked.
Universal Tobacco	¼	1	¼	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1⅞	3	1⅞	3
Uni. Fire Extinguisher	9	9¼	9	9¼
Va.-C. Chem. 5s, ex coup.	93½	94	93¾	93¾
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7¾	8	7¾	8¾
Worthington Pump pf	111½	115	111½	115

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City R. R	231	232	231	232
Central Park, N. & E. R	206	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J	64	65½	64	65½
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	70	70½	69½	69½
Nassau Electric 4s	73¼	73½	70	73½
New Orleans Railways	10	10½	9½	10½
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	30	28	29½
New Orleans 4½s	75	78	74	80
Ninth Avenue R. R	186	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	70	71	69¾	70¼
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	40¼	41	40¼	40½
St. Louis Transit	11¾	12½	12	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R	174	..	174	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	64½	65	64½	64¾
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	54½	53	54½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11	13	11	..
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	49	50	47½	..
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	76	76½	75½	75¾

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48½	49½	48½	49½
Am. Light & Traction pf	90	93	90	93
Bay State Gas	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	170	173	170	173
Buffalo Gas	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Buffalo Gas pf	12⅝	..	12⅝	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	63	66	63	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas. of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	31½	33	31½	33
Denver Gas 5s	70	72	72	75
Denver Gas 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Hudson County Gas	61½	62½	61½	62½
Hudson County Gas 5s	104	104½	103¾	104¼
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	105½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95	93½	95
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95½	97	95½	97

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	66
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	66	63½	66
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	103	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106	110	106	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	30	33	31	33
Union Ferry 5s	91	92	90	92

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105½	106
2s, c., 1930	105¾	106
3s, r., 1918	106¼	107
3s, c., 1918	107	108
3s, 1915, sm.	105¼	..
4s, r., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, c., 1907	107¾	108¼
4s, r., 1925	132⅝	133⅝
4s, c., 1925	133⅝	134⅛
D. C. 3-65s	110	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
Adams Exp	224	226
Alh. Sus	225	..
Alle. & W	148	..
Allis-C. pf	40	45
A. A. C. pf	..	72
A. C. & F. pf	71½	72
Am. Coal	180	210
A. C. O. pf	88	90
Am. Tel	27	28
Am. Exp	185	192
Am. Gr. Tw	6¼	7½
A. H. & L	3¾	4½
Am. Loc. ph	81	82½
Am. M. Co	4	8
A. M. Co. pf	17	19
Am. Snuff	112	120
Am. Sn. pf	90½	92½
A. S. R. pf	125½	126
Am. Tob. pf	130	140
Am. W. Co	10¼	11
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann A. pf	52	56
Atl. C. Line	100	..
B. & O. pf	90	90½
B. A. L. pf	104	..
B., R. & P	120½	..
B., R. & P. pf	132	..
Butterick Co	48½	50
Canada. So	65	65½
C. R. R. of N. J	156	160
C. C. C. & St. L. pf	..	90
C., M. & St. Paul pf	174⅞	178
C. & N. W	163½	170½
C., P., M. & Om	135	140
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf	169	175
C. T. & T	8¼	9¼
C. T. & T. pf	19⅝	20
C. U. T. pf	30½	32
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	105	120
C., L. & W	59	60
C., L. & W. pf	75	80
Cleve. & P	178	..
C. F. & I. pf	..	64
C. S. 1st pf	54	54½
C. S. 2d pf	23½	24
C. & Ft. C	..	..
C. & Iron	11	13
Com. Cabls	170	185
Consol. Coal	65	..
C. P. Co. pf	70½	71½
D. & R. G	21½	21¾
D. & S. W. 1	..	..
D. & S. W. pf	1	3
D. M. & Ft. D	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	..
Det. South	8½	9½
Det. U. Ry	19	..
Det. U. Ry	62	63
Dia. Matcb	129	132
D., S. S. & A	7⅛	8
D., S., S. & A. pf	11½	13½
Ev. & T. H. pf	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	40½	..
Gen. Ch. Co	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf	94	96
Gen. Elect	163½	164
Gold & Stock Tel	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf	170	180
Hock. Val	65	70
Hock. V. pf	80½	81
Homestake	49½	52
Ill. C.	140	..
Int. P. Co	11	12
Int. Power	26½	28¼
Int. S. P	38½	40
I. S. P. pf	75	80

	Bid.	Asked.
Iowa Cent	18½	19½
Iowa. C. pf	35	37
Jol. & Chi	175	..
Kan. & M	23	29
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	67¾	68½
Kan. C. So	18½	19½
K. & D. M	17	18½
K. & D. M. pf	48	53½
Kn. Ice, Chi	5	10
K. I., C. pf	56	66
Lacl. G. pf	80	95
L. E. & W	26½	27½
L. E. & W. pf	90	100
Lake Shore	260	275
Md. C. pf	100	125
M. W. S. El., Chi	14	16
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf	45	48
Mich. Cent	125	135
M. & St. L	47	55
M. & St. L. pf	85	95
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	117	119
Nat. Bis	42½	42¾
Nat. B. pf	104	105
Nat. Enam	18	19½
Nat. Enam. pf	79	82
Nat. L. pf	89½	92
N. R. R. of M. pf	38¼	39¼
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf	18	19
N. Cent. C	42	48
N. Y. B. & M	95	110
N. Y. & N. H	189	189½
N. Y., C. & St. L	26	29
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	60	65
N. Y. D. Co	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf	40	45
N. & W. pf	88	89¾
North Am	81	85
Ont. Mining	4⅛	5
Pac. Coast	52	55
P. C. 1st pf	85	100
P. C. 2d pf	62	65
Pac. Mail	26¼	27
Peo. & East	17	20
P., C., C. & St. L	..	62½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	93½
P. Ft. W. & I	178½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf	175	..
Pullman Co	209	211
Quicksilver	..	1
Quicksil'r pf	4½	5¼
R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. st. ctfs	85	87
Ry. St. Sp	19¾	20½
R. S. S. pf	72¼	75
Rdg. 1st pf	78¼	78¾
Rens. & Sar	200	210
R., W. & O	130	..
R. G. M. Co	15½	16
R. G. M. Co. pf	76¾	78
St. J. & G. I	9	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	37	41
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	17	20
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	60	75
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs	155	157
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	100	123
St. L. & W	14	14¾
S.-S. S. & I. pf	82	85½
So. R., M. & O. ctfs	90	91
S. R. & T	¾	1¼
T. P. L. Tr	27	28½
T. P. & W	17	20½
T. R. & L	20	21
Un. Frult	101	103
U. Rys. Inv	8	10
U. S. Exp	107	110
U. L. C. & C	20	24
W.-F. Exp	204	206
Westinghouse 1st pf	175	200
W. & L. E	17	17½
W. & L. E. 1st pf	45	47
W. & L. E. 2d pf	26	26½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—While trading at the Stock Exchange was in somewhat large volume, the market was dull to-day. Seaboard Air Line stock was an exception, and both the common and preferred showed net gains. The transactions amounted to 758 shares of stock and $49,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000..	Atlantic C. L. 4s	93½	93½	93½
2,000..	Seaboard 3-year 5s	87½	87½	87½
5,000..	Col. & Greenville 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1,000..	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼
7,000..	United Ry. 4s	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
15,000..	United Ry. Inc	51	50⅝	50⅝
1,000..	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	107	107	107
2,000..	Macon Ry. & Light 5s	91½	91½	91½
7,000..	Brewing Co. 4s	47⅞	47½	47⅞
2,000..	Maryland Telephone 5s	80½	80½	80½

STOCKS.

110..	Atlantic Coast Line	107½	107¼	107½
17..	Consolidated Gas	73	73	73
400..	Seaboard common	9¾	9½	9½
104..	Seaboard pf	19	18½	18½
100..	United Ry. common	7	7	7
20..	Fidelity & Deposit	130	130	130
7..	U. S. Fidelity	109	109	109

FINANCIAL.

Mechanics' National Bank Warrants for New Stock

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Lincoln, Caswell & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange,
18 WALL ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

MECHANICS NAT. BANK

STOCK AND RIGHTS

HALLOWELL & HENRY,

15 WILLIAM STREET.

Tel. 4997 Broad.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$37,000,000

New York City 3½ Per Cent. Tax Exempt Gold Bonds.

To be sold Tuesday, May 3d, 1904,

AS FOLLOWS:

$32,000,000 Corporate Stock Payable in 50 years.
5,000,000 Refunding Assessment Bonds Payable in 10 years.

OFFERED DIRECT TO INVESTORS.

These securities are a legal investment for Trust Funds and exempt from taxation except for State purposes, and will be issued in coupon or registered form.

Chapter 274 of the Laws of 1904, which applies to the sale of Bonds of the City of New York, provides that "all or none" bids cannot be considered by the Comptroller unless the bidder offering to purchase "all or none" of the Bonds offered for sale shall also offer to purchase "all or any part" thereof.

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in an addressed envelope. A DEPOSIT OF TWO PER CENT. OF THE PAR VALUE OF BONDS BID FOR MUST ACCOMPANY BIDS. Such deposit must be in money or certified check upon a solvent Banking Corporation.

For further information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York.

Consult any Bank or Trust Company, or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York,
280 Broadway, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds

and other

Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — "The Rookery," CHICAGO.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St. — NEW YORK

Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.

486 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Issues 6% certified Collateral Trust Notes for periods to suit investors, secured by Manufacturers' guaranteed accounts—receivable, deposited with, and made payable to Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Houston Oil Company of Texas.

REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of Preferred and Common stock of the **HOUSTON OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS**, have consented to act as a committee to protect their interests, and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

Holders of Preferred stock and of Common Stock of that Company are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY**, 20 Wall Street, New York, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors.

In view of the suit already begun, and the appointment of receivers of the Houston Oil Company of Texas and the Kirby Lumber Company, it is important that deposits of Preferred and Common stock be made at once.

New York, April 16th, 1904.

LUTHER KOUNTZE, New York;
JOHN I. WATERBURY, New York;
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston, Committee.

Counsel:
DILLON & HUBBARD, New York.
COKE & COKE, Dallas, Texas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,
Hoboken, N. J., March 22, 1904.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company has been called by the Board of Directors for Tuesday, April 21st, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to take action upon a resolution adopted this day by the said Board, declaring advisable and necessary an amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company making a reduction of its capital stock and providing for the distribution of a portion of its assets ratably among the stockholders of the Company; and also to take action upon such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

For the purposes of this meeting the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, April 18th, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
**THE LAKE S

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Solid Investments.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near 89th; five-story donble; store; price $80,000; mortgage $35,000.

Amsterdam Av., near 86th; five-story triple; stores; price $44,000; mortgage $25,000; rent $4,560.

Amsterdam Av., near 87th; two five-story double; stores; $77,000; mortgage, $50,000; rent, $8,176.

Columbus Av., near 87th St.; five-story triple and store; price $45,000; mortgage $30,000.

Manhattan Av., above 119th; five-story double; price $45,000; mortgage $28,000; rent $4,728.

Morningside Av., near 116th St.; five-story double; price $40,000; mortgage $35,000; rent $4,500.

Lenox Av., near 132d; five-story double; stores; price $32,000; mortgage $20,000; rent $3,336.

64th St., near Columbus; double flat; extra wide; price $47,500; mortgage $27,500; rent $4,950.

84th St. near Columbus; five-story double; price $40,000; mortgage $28,500; rent $4,368.

91st St., near Amsterdam Av.; five-story double; price $37,000; mortgage $12,000; rent $3,950.

97th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story triple; price $35,000; mortgage $23,000; rent $3,640.

98th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $24,000; mortgage $17,000; rent $2,730.

99th St., near Central Park; five-story triple; price $35,500; mortgage $27,000; rent $4,156.

99th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $27,500; rent $2,832.

102d St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $25,000; mortgage $15,000; rent $2,640.

105th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $38,000; mortgage $26,000; rent $4,104.

112th St., near 8th Av.; five-story double; 33x100; price $47,000; mortgage $36,000; rent $5,200.

117th St., near 7th Av.; three modern double flats; price $93,000; mortgages $75,000; rent $10,500; excellent investment.

118th St., near 8th Av.; five-story double; price $24,000; mortgage $18,000; rent $2,448.

Kramer, Acritelli & Co.
135 BROADWAY. Tel., 4900—Cortlandt.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER.
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2836 Plaza.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis. Large Second Mortgages Negotiated. Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN DWELLINGS!	Price.
19th, near Irving Place; 3 stories	$20,000
51st, near 3d Av., 3 stories, 19x100	11,500
78th, adjacent Lexington, 3 stories, 19x102	12,500
85th, near Park, 3 stories, 18x102	15,500
94th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100	13,000
123d, adjacent Madison, 3 stories, 20x100	12,500
Lexington, near 72d, 4 stories, (elegant)	18,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

20% INVESTMENT.

We will sell 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue for the best offer; act promptly; two five-story flats, 25x90x100; rents never raised; $7,200 per year; should be $8,000; no vacancies; mortgaged $51,000 to run.
WORTHINGTON SCOTT & CO., Flatiron Bldg.

5 apartments on each floor, 6-story new apartment house; well located; price, $115,000; cash —; mortgage, $70,000 at 4½ per cent.; actual rentals, $13,350, all on yearly leases; not a vacancy; call and see us.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

CHEAPEST CORNERS!	Price.
Chrystic St. corner, 6 stories, 26x75	$80,000
Eldridge St. corner, 5 stories, 29x75	50,000
2d Av. corner, 26x100, only	30,000
3d Av. corner, 5 stories, 26x90	36,000

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Near 104th St. "L" Station.—30-foot cold water flat; mortgage, $22,500 at 5 per cent.; price, $31,500. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Bargain! 10th St., near Irving Place, 5-story elegant flat, 25x95; guaranteed rental $4,800; price $37,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

First Avenue, (eighties.)—Corner tenement, only $12,000; rare opportunity. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

24th, Near First Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $23,500; rents $2,560. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, (eighties, near Lexington.)—Modern double flat, $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., near Av. A. — 2 5-story flats; 5 rooms and bath; each 43x92; goods terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Lexington Av. Corner, near 110th St. — 5-story; 2 fam. on floor; stores; price, $22,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Five-story, 3-family flat, 100th St., near Madison Av.; price $28,000; rents $3,042. Richtmyer, & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

7th Av.—Single flat near 130th St.; price, $20,000; mortgage at 4 per cent. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

165th, Near Amsterdam.—Beautiful double; 30x100; rental, $4,100; $36,000. Louis Kempner, 231 West 116th.

48th, Near 8th.—50x100; two improved tenements; rentals, $7,200; $32,000 each. Kempner, 231 West 116th.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Choice location; handsome modern double; unraised rental $3,144; $23,000. Louis Kempner, 231 West 116th St.

First Av., Near 19th.—Five-story tenement, $10,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Macdougal St., Near Spring.—Fourteen-room tenement, $35,000; rents $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 130th St. — 5-story: 10 families; 2 stores; price, $26,500; mtg., $19,000 at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

35th St., near 9th Av. — 5-story; 20 families; 2 stores; good renter; pr., $24,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Snap on 7th Av.—5-story double flat, with stores, for less than $30,000; act quickly; it's a bargain. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $38,000; rents $4,150. Call, write, or telephone. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

For Sale.—A large private house, Harlem, at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Great Opportunity.—133d St., near Lenox, 25x100 each, 2 5-story double flats; 5 rooms, bath; $22,500 each. M. Sugaman, 404 Lenox Av.

Five-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water; open plumbing; rents, $2,550; price, $24,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Seventh Av.—Two five-story double flats, with stores; ranges, boilers; good condition; rents, $5,232; price, $52,000. Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

Responsible tenants for 10-year leases of apartments and tenements: Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

5th Av. corner, Harlem; price, $55,000; mortgages, $40,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

8th Av. corner below 140th St., $45,000; mortgage, $25,000 at 4 per cent. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $40,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $4,470. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Tenement vicinity 6th Avenue. 23d.—Rent, $4,500; price, $44,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Avenue, (Harlem:) modern flat, hardwood, $36,000; very choice. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue, (nineties.)—Double flat, no heat, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Flat near 59th St., 60x100; rents, $5,660; price, $53,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Adjoining 14th St.—Plot 75x103.8; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Oraham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenemsnt, $14,500; rents $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small 9th Ward houses for sale from $7,000 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flat, old, rent, $3,800; price, $34,000; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Plot below East 23d St., 49x98.9, $1,900; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

78th, near 1st Av.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 72d—Five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Av. "A," near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

Plot 46x98.9, near 7th Av. and 30th; price, $41,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHEAPEST FLATS AND TENEMENTS!

	Price.
43d, near 2d, 5 stories, 28x105	$25,500
49th, near 2d, 3 stories, 19x100, only	7,500
52d, near 2d, 4 stories, (superior)	12,500
58th, near 2d, 5 stories, (elegant,) only	18,000
69th, near 3d, superior double flat, 28x100	24,500
74th, near 3d, 4 stories, 25x102	15,500
75th, near Park, 5 stories, 27x100, only	13,000
75th, near 3d, 4-story double flat	13,000
82d, near Lexington, 5-story double, 28x102	27,500
87th, near Park, 4 stories, (inspect)	17,000
88th, near Park, 5 stories, triple, 26x100	23,500
89th, near Park, 5 stories, 26x100	27,500
101st, near 5th, 5 stories, 25x100	29,000
113th, near 3d, 5 stories, 26x100	24,500
113th, near Lexington, 5 stories, 25x100	28,500
118th, near Park, 4 stories, (cheap)	12,500
120th, near Park, 4 stories, (bargain)	10,000
127st, near Madison, 4 stories, (inspect)	15,500
122d, near Madison, 5 stories, 27x100	26,500
123d, near Madison, 4 stories, 19x100, only	13,500
120th, near Madison, 5 stories, (elegant)	18,000
2d Av., near 42d, 4 stories, stores	14,500
Elizabeth St., 6-story tenement, 25x100	29,000
Madison St., near Market, 5 stories, 25x100	38,500
St. Mark's Place, near 3d, 5 stories, 26x120	55,000
22d, near 3d, 5-story triple, 25x100	27,500

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Safe and Profitable Real Estate Investments.

Duane St., near West St. — 5-story business building, electric elevator, leased to one tenant; price, $16,000.

2nd Av., near 81st St. — Building covere entire lot, 23x104; leased tu one tenant; price, $22,000.

124th St., near Lex. Av. — Private house, 3-sty. and basement, brownstone; price, $8,250; mtg., $7,000, 3 yrs.

2nd Av. and 106th St. Cornere — others, cold water flats; to 112th St., at bargain prices.

Any of the above and many otbers on very easy terms.

Owners' Realty Co., 1,287 Broadway.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.

186th Street near Amsterdam Ave.

CONVINCE YOURSELF OF A BARGAIN.

Three-story-and-basement brick and stone private houses, with all modern improvements. For rent at $50; caretaker No. 10.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 LIBERTY.

Opportunity
FOUR STORY DWELLING.
West 77th St.,
Near Riverside Drive,
ASKING $30,000;
want an offer
F. ZITTEL, 206 COLUMBUS AV.

Attractive Bargains.

$29,250	Triple near 59th-Columbus Ave.
31,000	14-room triple flat, rent $3,500.
45,000	Double flat, 34 front, rent $5,100.
38,000	Double flat, 32 front, rent $4,150.
16,500	5-story with stores on Madison Avs.
44,000	5-story 33.4, Manhattan Ave., rent $4,800
40,000	Avenue donble flat, 30 front, rent $4,500

Welsberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

BROADWAY LOTS.
Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street. Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.
A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price, $10,000. For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
William K. Ware,
451 Columbus Av.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section. 5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars.
Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Apartment Hotel,
Near Central Park West.
Price, $275,000.
Leased for 21 years at $18,000 net.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

7-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Price, $190,000; mortgage, $135,000; rents $18,400; every apartment rented, all on yearly leases.
Owner will exchange.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

THIS CERTAINLY IS A BARGAIN.
Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Avenue; corner plot, 50x100; price, $16,500; won't be in the market long. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Owner leaving town will sell cheap a model dwelling, 71st St., east of Columbus Av.; 20x½ block; 4-story and basement; price, $35,000; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

10 Fulton St.—Entire Building to let; excellent location, well lighted, low rent; possession May 1st.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

LIGHT STORE AND BASEMENT,
131-135 Prince St. Owner, W. H. Buffett, 5 East 42d St. Telephone 4572—38th.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Attorney.—Young, able, experienced; takes charge any kind of property; renting, collecting; saves you money in every way; lowest rates; honest work; references. Income, Box W 102 Times.

An Investment at a Speculator's Price.—54th St., east of 2d Av.; 5-story double flat; rent over $2,000; price, $18,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Chance for a Quick Turn.—10th St., east of 3d Av., 2 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

20s—Apartment house, leased one tenant, thoroughly responsible; nets 5¼ per cent. on equity $40,000; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Exceptional Chance.—Vicinity 135th St., Madison Av., 5-story double flat, 25x100; 9 rooms, bath; A1 condition; price, $19,500. M. Sugaman, 404 Lenox Av.

Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling, west side; price $22,500; only $2,500 cash required. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD.
20-foot Dwelling in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Ave., (46th.) 2d Fl.

7-story apartment hotel, west side; all rented; $15,540 guaranteed; price, $130,000; bargain for quick purchaser.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

5-story building on 16th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, free and clear; price, $67,500; will take back mortgage.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

A Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive elevator apartment; 6th Avenue apartment, price $26,000, rents $2,880. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Ave.

Have cash purchaser for 5-story two or three family flats, east or west side.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

19th St., Near 9th Av.—Cold-water flat; rents $1,600, price $14,500. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av. 'Phone 333—Morningside.

West 111th St., Near 8th Av.—33-foot 5-story tenement; rents $4,800, price $45,000. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

121st St., Near 8th Av.—5-story doubls, 27-foot front; price $28,000, hents over $3,200. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

West 40th St., Near 9th Av.—Double flat, 25-foot front; price $14,000, rents $1,600. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

7th Av. 25-foot flat, rent $3,000, $29,500; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Washington Heights.

DONT WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investments. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 50 Pine St.

Elegant corner triple flat, 44 feet front by 101 on avenue; rental, $5,712; price, $53,500; mortgage, $42,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A Safe and Sure Investment Proposition.—Vicinity Waldorf-Astoria; 10-story business building; all rented to first-class tenants; equity, $110,000; worth quick investigation. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

$3,500—Equity in Bronx corner plot 101x105; macadamized streets; level ground; no rock; exchange for any fair double tenement Bronx or Brooklyn; commission to brokers. Wm. Dank, 46 Gonverneur St., city.

Equity in five-story and basement business building, near Mercantile Exchange, for nearby country place or farm.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

West 72d Street.
4-story, 20-foot private house.
Will exchange for cheaper house.
Frank L. Fishsr Co., 440 Columbus Av.

An avenus block of improved building lots, on the Palisades, 15 minutes from New York, to exchange for N. Y. income property. Jersey, Store, 760 8th Av.

Will exchange East River water front for property worth $40,000 on which owner will loan back $25,000; speculative future great. P., Box 218 Times.

To Exchange.—Equity $10,000 in new 5-story American basement dwelling, Harlem, for investment property. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BAY SHORE
Long Island, New York
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY

THE POPULAR
SOUTH SIDE RESORT

Only 40 Miles from New York City. 24 trains daily. Opposite Fire Island Inlet. The Bay is 7 miles wide here. No such roads for driving anywhere. Very beautiful and exceptionally healthy town. The soil drains like a sieve.

BEST YACHTING BEST FISHING

Gas and Electric Lights, Good Hotels; Steamboats to Fire Island and Point O'Woods.

THERE IS NO MALARIA

Has finest Opera House on Long Island. Churches of all denominations. Fine Markets and Milk Dairies. Purest Water. Finest Oysters, Clams and Fish to be found anywhere. A hundred beautiful Cottages, villas and country seats, furnished and unfurnished, for sale and to lease . . . . . .

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Bargain corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $22,000, Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, size of lots 15.11 and 16.8x70.2 each, and one plot 31.10x70.2.

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143d St. and Lenox Av.,

five choice lots, 25x85 each.

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143d St. and Lenox Av.,

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160 FEET EAST OF LENOX AV., 15 choice lots, size of each, 25x99.11.

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choice plot, containing about 233,000 square feet, with bulkhead on river of 337 feet and slip, known as the Wilson Adams & Co. property.

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The handsome three and one-half-story, basement and cellar, bay window front, brick and stone, well built, dwelling, with two-story extension. Handsomely decorated, and improved plumbing, elaborate bathroom, gas fixtures, andirons, etc., in good order; size of lot, 22x102.2. Excellent street and rear. Messrs. PARKER & ANDERSON, Attys., 57 Broadway.

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L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

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By order Executors of Est. M. Gutman, dec'd,

879 THIRD AVENUE.

A 4-story tenement on lot 25.5x100 irreg.

For maps and particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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LAWYERS.

GEORGE ROBINSON, LAWYER 99 NASSAU ST., N. Y. (Day.) 1370 B'WAY, 37th St. (Night.)

L. D. Meyes, 245 Broadway, procures patents, practices in all courts. Federal and State, takes accident cases and probates wills. The settlement of estates especially solicited; consultation free.

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MORRIS, 177 B'WAY.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Many Sections Represented in Small Vacant Property Deals—Continued Activity in Flats and Tenements—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The purchase of the dwelling 22 East Fifty-third Street by Mrs. Lewis Nixon is referred to in more detail in another column.

Larkin, Donovan & Co. have sold to an operator the plot, 50 by 90.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, directly opposite the large plot which recently figured in the Clothier-Sacks trade.

Margaretta Ritter and J. Reinhardt have sold to Hogenauer & Wesslau the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, 50 by 99.11.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have resold for Charles M. Rosenthal to Leonard Weill the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 485 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

Jacob Weinstein has sold to Morris Kolpas the plot on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 75.9 by 100. The buyer will erect a six-story flat.

Rankin Brothers have sold for William Rankin, to Michael Fay, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 245 feet east of First Avenue.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Thomas Nelson four lots on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet west of First Avenue.

Lenox Avenue Corner Sold.

Solo Cohn has bought the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, the Franklin, a five-story apartment house, 35 by 100, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Charles S. Kobler & Brother have sold for Mrs. Jessie M. Proctor 138 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a five-story flat, 22.8 by 100.11 and irregular.

Max Marx has sold to Frank Gulick 802 West One Hundred and Third Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.11.

Kempner & Kempner have sold for Hellner & Wolf, to a Mr. Lowenthal, 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Upper Columbus Avenue Purchase.

Louis S. Barnard has sold to Charles B. Gumb 1,287 Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, a five-story double flat, on lot 24.6 by 88.

D. H. Scully has sold for Mrs. Alfa Byrne, to the Hudson Realty Company, 163 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 99.11.

Arthur F. Du Cret has negotiated the following sales: 137 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story brownstone apartment house, 20 by 100, for Annie R. Kirkaldy; also, 2,140 La Fontaine Avenue, a two-family dwelling, 20 by 100, to E. F. Garnsey; also, 445 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, to H. S. Hulyer.

George W. Korn has sold, through M. Schweitzer, to a Mr. Golding, 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a six-story flat, 50 by 100.11.

Sale of Columbia Leasehold.

J. B. Englisb bas sold for E. C. Potter, to W. S. Sutpbin, 55 West Forty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 21.8 by 100.5. Columbia College leasehold.

Edwin Booth Estate Sells.

Thomas & Son have sold for the Central Trust Company, as executor of the estate of Edwin Booth, the actor, the property 1,470 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

The same brokers also report the following leases of Washington Heights dwellings: 407 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for Edward Murphy, to Jesse I. Momtross; 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for the Central Trust Company, to Mrs. M. Plusch; 588 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for James M. Varnum, to Thomas C. Blake; 22 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, to Dr. Samuel Barshell; 404 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for Louis Ettlinger, to John A. Weaver, and 414 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for Franklin C. Elder, to Charles C. Springborn.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for Frederick and John Meyers, 305 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 99.11.

West 59th Street Flats Sold.

Theodore Rogers Brill has sold for the James P. West estate, 344 and 346 West Fifty-ninth Street, two five-story brownstone triple flats, 50 by 100.5.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Ruth A. Wallace 306 to 312 West Fifty-second Street, four stables on plot 100 by 100.5; also, from Charles Anders, the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 81.

Crist & Herrick have sold for John and Henry Blankenhorn, 214 West Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 25 by 83.

Alexander Wilson has sold 635 Eleventh Avenue, a four-story building, 25 by 100.

East 100th Street Purchase.

M. D. Katz bas sold for S. Lankofsky to M. Lewis the two four-story brick flats 227 and 229 East One Hundredth Street, each 25 by 100.

Reich & Rottenberg have bought from E. Reich 321 East One Hundred and First Street, a seven-story tenement.

Otto Bathen has sold for M. Baudenbelmer to M. Isaacs 337 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a four-story flat, 20 by 100.

J. Osona has sold for Benjamin Harris to David Steckler and S. Levi 16 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

The Owners' Realty Company bas sold for Jackson & Stern 2,149 Second Avenue; also, to Jullus Krakauer, for occupancy, the dwelling 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; also, to J. W. Furman, two lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near St. Ann's Avenue; also, to Charles Rensselaer Kewkie, 401 Canal Street, William Wolff's Son has sold for Julius Stich to Mrs. Catherine C. Moninger 313 East Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story flat, 20 by 102.2. Mr. Stich bought the parcel at auction recently for $16,140.

Nevins & Perelman have resold to Marx & Goldstein 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, four buildings, 41 by 100.11.

Operators Sell on 109th Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Morris Felenstein 117 to 123 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, four four-story tenements, 75 by 100.11.

Louis S. Barnard has sold to H. Messner 128 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11. David S. Neumark was the broker.

Abram Bachrach has sold 106 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a four-story flat, 25.6 by 50.

Wolf & Abrahams have bought from Elias Jackson and others 222 and 224 East Eighty-ninth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.8.

Goldberg & Greenberg have sold to Abraham S. Levy 235 and 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, two four-story flats, 50 by 100.11.

H. Salzman has sold to E. Weiss 321 East One Hundred and First Street, a six-story tenement, 28.6 by 100.11.

Sale of Fourth Street Tenements.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz have sold for Golding & Hillman to I. Leipsig and A. Finkelstein the two six-story tenements at 280 to 286 East Fourth Street, on plot 96 by 96.3. The price is reported at $175,000.

Sturts & Gibbons have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager and E. A. Cohen, respectively, 131 and 133 Rivington Street, southeast corner of Norfolk Street, old buildings, 50 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Polstein Brothers to Cleo Lopinto and Nicola Sarconi the property 76 East Houston Street, corner of Elizabeth Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $22,000.

Flat Sold Before Completion.

William Sugarman reports the sale of 777 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 80 feet west of Third Avenue, one of a row of three five-story flats now in course of construction. The sellers are Charles Ast and Charles Berg.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eckwort to Felix Milhomme a new frame dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, near Hughes Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies bas sold to Robert Grames the lot on the north side of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 221 feet west of Webster Avenue, 25 by 100.

Emanuel Stern has sold 735 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Kempner & Kempner have sold for Hellner & Wolf the five-story double flat 229 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Thomas J. Quinn has sold another of the row of nine two-family houses that he is erecting in Forest Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Samuel Benjamin bas sold to Nathan Greenberg 2,021 Fulton Avenue, on a lot 18 by 89.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for M. Sobloss, to Diamond & Dube, the four-story double flat 1,632 Bathgate Avenue, 25 by 95.

S. H. Frankenbeim & Co. have sold for M. Kronevet, the five-story tenement 531 East Twelfth Street, 75.9 by 100. The buyer will erect a six-story flat.

Rankin Brothers have sold for William Rankin, to Michael Fay, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 245 feet east of First Avenue.

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Flat Sold Before Completion.

William Sugarman reports the sale of 777 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, April 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,485 to 1,499, e s, 150.8x100; the Louis Weber Building Company to Eloise Stein. (mtge $132,000)..$183,500

BEACH AV, 187, w s, 24.10x100; Lewis Dorfman to Frederick M. Hecht, (mtg $12,100)..... Nom.

BRIGGS AV, n s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x110; Henry Breadhead to Thomas D. Stuyvesant..... 8,000

BROOK AV, n w s, at n s of North 3d Av, 88.3x75.3x56.6x46.8; Arthur Sandys to Leopold Nurgas..... 100

BROOME ST, 371 and 373, s w corner of Mott St, 50.8x116.5x50.10x112.6; Alfred R. Conkling and others, trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 75,000

BROOME ST, 371 and 373, s w corner of Mott St, 50.8x116.5x50.10x112.6; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Selig Falk and another, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 191.10 x w 250 x s 100.11 x e 50 x s 90.11 x e 200; Central Building, Improvement and Investment Company to Charles M. Rosenthal and another, other considerations and..... 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 201.2 ft s of Jefferson Place, 84.1x100; George N. Reinhardt and another to Martha Graham, other consideration and..... 100

COLLEGE AV, 380, e s, 25x100; Sarah E. Weberg to Ann E. Wimpress, quitclaim. Nom.

COLLEGE AV, 380, e s, 25x100; Ann E. Wimpress to John A. Soderberg and another, other consideration and..... 100

COMMERCE ST, 15; Ida C. Lautenhach to Magdalena Neusch and another..... 600

DAWSON ST, 106, n w s, 25x100; Catherine Grady to Jennie C. Donnelly, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

EAST END AV, 60, e s, 25.6x100; Rudolph Stellmacher to Fredericka Levy and another, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

FULTON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 96.11x93.8x—x90.1; Lawrence Davies to George F. Moody, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 154, 154½ and 156 East, 50.3x77.5x50.5x77.5; Samuel Wachs to Barnett Levy, (mtg $88,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LEWIS ST, 117, w s, 21x100; Jacob Cohen to Berry S. Simons and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 85 to 88, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Annie F. Mackenzie..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 13 and 15, w s, 47.7x88.9; Samuel Aronson and others to Harry Fischel, (mtg $32,500)..... Nom.

MACDOUGAL ST, 52, e s, 25x100; Maria Nohls to Robert Henke, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 402, e s, 22x100; Israel Woichok to Sarah Goldstein, (mtgs $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MARION AV, n e corner of Oliver St, 25.3x80.5; Marion Av e s, 25 ft n of Oliver St, 50.7x71.10x50x64; Henrietta Katz to Solomon Katz..... Nom.

MULBERRY ST, 219 and 221, w s, 44.2x74.2x44.3x74.5; Joseph Polstein and another to Michele Volini, (mtg $45,000,) quitclaim..... Nom.

MULBERRY ST, 219 and 221, w s, 44.2x74.2x44.3x74.5; Joseph Polstein and another to Michele Volini, (mtg $45,000)..... Nom.

OAKES PL, e s, 250 ft s of Jeffery Av, runs e 200x s 25x w 200 n 26; Edenwald Land Company B of Edenwald to Joseph Fraser..... Nom.

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 130th St, runs s 101x e 14.8x s 14.8x w 13.8x w 93.11x n 31.9; Henry F. Smith to Henry B. Wesselman, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, 106, e s, 56.6 ft n e of 158th St, 23.8x118x25x126.8; Joseph T. Watson to Minnie K. Weber, (mtg $5,000) Nom.

PLEASANT AV, e s, 54.6 ft n of 116th St, 26.6x73; Hannah Wolf to Wolf Kletzky, (mtgs $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 50 ft n of 183d St, 50x114x50.1x117.9; William Weisbman to Annie Weisbman, ½ part, all title, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n w corner of Norfolk St, 47.5x68.9x47.6x68.8; Louis Rieger to Jacob Rieger, (mtg $85,000)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 23.5 ft n of 120th St, 26.8x58.3x30.11x60.8; Samuel Adler to Joseph Hyman and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 126th St, 98.4x100x111.3x100; Williamsbridge Realty to the Douglas Realty Company, (mtgs $190,000)..... Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 95.6 ft n of Prince St, 24x100; Henry Meyer to Isaac Grossman and another, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TENTH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100.11; Leo Wolff to Harris Elias, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

103D ST, n s, 181 ft e of Columbus Av, 27x100; Elizabeth Burke to Jacob H. Haffner and another, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

107TH ST, 203 East, 25x100.11; Ignats Bleich and another to Ike Buss and another, (mtg $18,500)..... Nom.

106TH ST, s s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x50; John P. Dannefelser to Carrie Pionsky, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 315.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; George W. Crossman and another, trustees, to George H. Emerson, trustee..... Nom.

112TH ST, 134 West, 16.8x98.9; Jacob Moreland Company of 1,910 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $175. 100

No. 2,271 Third Avenue, s e sign; L. Levi, grantee, to Hopkins of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $100. 100

No. 98 Canal Street, to five-story brick lofts; estate of S. D. Lubak of 82 Liberty Street, owner; Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000. 100

No. 188 Grand Street, to four-story brick lofts and store; F. R. Stabile of 189 Grand Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,500. 100

Nos. 2,209 and 2,231 Third Avenue, to 2 one, three and four story brick store; W. J. Nauss, owner; R. & J. Wagner, architects; cost, $50. 100

No. 240 East 72d and 239 Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick flat and store; P. Martin, owner; W. Somerville of 317 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $350. 100

No. 37 West Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Columbia College, owner; F. Smith of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000. 100

Columbus Avenue, west side, 175 feet west of Bear Swamp Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50; Mary Kelleher of 226 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $8,000. 100

Thirdof Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of McGraw Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 38.6; Thomas Gallagher of 29 McGraw Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000. 100

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Clocks.—$20 reward and no questions for two gilt clocks; $10 for pawnticketa. Hays & Co., 12 Cortlandt St.

Lost.—Taken from chair car train, leaving Providence 2:40 Sunday afternoon, arriving 7, New York, scrapbook containing letters, photographs, clippings relative Spanish war; of value only to owner; suitable reward, no questions asked. William J. Hammer, 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

Lost, on Madison Av., between 59th and 60th Sts., 1 carat diamond ring, gent's setting. Suitable reward for return to Mrs. T. Allen, 110 West 39th St., Apartment A.

Lost—Sunday night, 26th St., female fox terrier; one side of head black, black spot on back; name Trixie; reward. Schmidt, 229 East 26th St.

Lost.—Lady's gold watch and chain fob, open face; monogram "S. O. S." Reward, no questions asked. Room 146, 38 Park Row.

Lost—Saturday, 125th St. or 8th Av., lady's gold watch, initials "E. G.;" reward. Miss Gennett, 368 Broadway.

Lost—Pearl cluster pin. Liberal reward for return to Oliver T. Johnson, Seligman & Co., Mills Building.

Lost—Friday, 15th, gold lorgnette; reward if returned. Ranney, Kenesaw Hotel, 103d St. and Amsterdam Av.

Lost.—8th Av. car, gold watch chain, 13th, afternoon; reward. Monnet, 463 West Broadway.

Lost.—Saturday A. M., lady's gold watch; monogram "H. L. B.;" reward. 107 East 24th St.

Lost—April 11, lady's gold watch; mark "A. S.;" liberal reward. Mrs. Mairs, 163 Madison Av.

Lost—Brindle white and hull, screw tail; ears cut; $5 reward. 225 Lexington Av.

REWARDS.

$30 reward for lady's open-face gold watch, Tiffany & Co. make, No. 77,231, with monogram P. L. S. on case and large green leather pocketbook; lost April 17 above West 55th St. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

30c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

17th, 116 East.—Handsome square room; private bath; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

21st St., 5 West. Near 5th Av.—The Madison; nnder new management; desirable rooms; gentlemen, ladies, married couple; superior Southern cooking; references; telephone, transients and table boarders accommodated; home comforts; private baths.

22d St., 16 East.—(Central.) large, handsoms room, (2d.); privats bath; good accommodations; references; board.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; location and table excellent; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirahle rooms, with board; table board; references.

55th, 71 West.—Handsome large and small rooms with bath; table board; references exchanged.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; incinding meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone, 5608—38th.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautifnl room; superior table; references given and required.

104th St., 61 West.—Excellent accommodations; recently vacated; homelike; snperior table; gentlemen; references.

122d St., 223 West.—Large front room, with board, in private family; gentleman or couple.

For an elderly lady of refined family; neighborhood 101st St. West. Address "Kensington," 173 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

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12th St., 39 West.—Large double rooms, running water; well-kept house; references.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms; gentlemen; references.

55th St., 138 East.—Comfortably furnished large parlor; porcelain bath.

81st St., 188 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; near "L" station; Doctor's office—waiting room.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 80th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

HELP WANTED.

5c. line—3 times. 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Boys Wanted—Good salary; steady position. Apply Brill Brothers, 211 6th Av.

Three yonng men (college gradnates preferred) are offered class instruction in the business of life assurance hy one of the largest institutions; a rare opportnnity for those desiring to enter the business. Apply, hetween 12 and 1, to George W. Johnston, 268 Broadway.

Wanted—Men capable of earning $1,000 to $5,000 a year; travsling salesman, clerk, merchant; no matter what your business; yon can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience necessary. Address George T. Dexter, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, the Mutual Life Insnrance Company of New York, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

Wanted—Head trimmer for men's clothing by a leading clothing house making high-grade goods; only first-class men need apply, who have had similar positions and can show best of references; must he able to reorganize and systematize department. Apply, by letter only, giving full details. Address in confidence, Trimmer, Box 148 Times.

Wanted—Private secretary; skilled stenographer and typewriter, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and business affairs; neat appearance; good education. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, U., Box 137 Times.

Wanted—A gentleman familiar with American travel, speaking English, French, and German, to take charge of tourist parties visiting the St. Louis Exposition, the St. Lawrence, etc. Address A. B., Box 213 Times Office.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and typewriter; over 30 preferred; liberal salary to competent person; references required; state particulars. President, Box 216 Times.

Wanted.—Bright boy for office work; salary to start, $3; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, A. Z., Box 1,324 Times, Harlem Office.

Wanted—Insurance men, who can give satisfaction, can secure excellent contract with drawing account. Germania Life, home office, 20 Nassau St.

Wanted—Switchmen.—Steam railroad; ten or twelve wanted for points away from New York; permanent employment. Switch, Box 156 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times. 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Chambermaid, &c.—By colored girl as chambermaid or wait on ladies; good references. 262 West 40th St.

Cook.—By a very superior young cook; appetizers, soups, fish, entrées, meats, desserts; excellent baker; fine pastry; first-class references; wages, $50; only private need answer. Address Lucy, 400 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Cook, &c.—Lady wishes to place excellent plain cook, willing to assist with washing; would take place as caretaker and to cook for gentleman during Summer. Mrs. F., 1,018 Lexington Av.

Cook.—First-class German cook; best references. 863 Park Av., 77th St.

Dressmaking, &c.—Competent fitter of strictly high-class dressmaking, house gowns, dressy waists, linen dresses; embroidery; garments altered; out or at home; moderate charges. 167 West 13th St.

Lady's Maid.—Twenty-eight years; speaks English, French, German; good dressmaker; diploma; hairdresser, packer, traveler; excellent references. Brunner, 161 East 99th St.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress out by the day; washing or cleaning. Fitzpatrick, 227 East 76th St.

Maid.—Trustworthy German Protestant as maid to lady; general abilities; willing and obliging; references. M. R. S., 1,364 Broadway.

REPORT OF MORGAN'S ILLNESS.

Market Drops a Point Before the Rumor Is Denied.

Wall Street was concerned yesterday afternoon by circumstantial reports about a serious illness of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is now in England. The reports seemed to start up in various quarters at the same time, and they spread rapidly to other Exchanges, for inquiries came from Boston and Philadelphia about Mr. Morgan's health.

The Exchange had scarcely time to consider the news when reports came that Mr. Morgan's illness had been followed by his sudden death. At once messengers were sent out to inquire about the truth of the reports, and the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. was beleaged by inquirers, so the firm issued an announcement that Mr. Morgan was in excellent health, and that they had received several cablegrams from him during the day, the last one being timed at 2 o'clock New York time.

These denials dispelled anxiety, but not until quotations had suffered to the extent of a point, which is considerable these days, when half a point constitutes a market movement.

New Polar Mate for "Rosie."

A male polar bear that arrived on Monday on the Bulgaria with the Hagenbeck collection was added yesterday to the Central Park "Zoo," being placed in the pen with "Rosie," the female polar bear, who has been a widow for a long time. The late arrival is somewhat smaller than "Rosie," and is somewhat emaciated and travel-worn because of its long ocean voyage. "Rosie" did not treat him with disdain, and Keeper Snyder expressed the opinion that the pair will dwell in peace.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times. 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Norwegian lady's maid and seamstress; embroiderer, hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage. Hamilton, 167 West 13th St.

Nurse.—A professional nurse; engagements by week or month; nine years' experience in medical, maternal, and nervous cases; good traveler; highest reference from doctors and patients. Box 20, 1,515 3d Av.

Office Assistant.—Well educated Christian girl; address envelopes, &c. B. K., 113 Times.

Shorthand and Typewriter.—19; intelligent country girl; willing to work; recent graduate. Eastmanite, Box 124 Times.

Shorthand and Typewriting.—Done home or out by day. Steno, 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Eight years' experience newspaper, lumber, and general mercantile lines; university education; excellent mathematician; capable taking charge correspondence independent of dictation. Heathcoat, P. O. Box 778, City.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience newspaper, lumber, and general mercantile lines; university education; excellent mathematician; capable taking charge correspondence. Credentials, Box 214 Times Office.

Stenographer.—(19;) passed State Regents' bookkeeping; recent graduate Poughkeepsie High School, with honors; Eastman College, high percentage; moderate. Superior, Box 121 Times.

Stenographer.—Saveral years' experience with firm where good work was essential; attends strictly to business; references. Hancock, Box 154 Times Office.

Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Businesslike, Box 104 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years', experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12-$15. Energetic, Box 106 Times.

Stenographer.—Accurate Remington or Smith operator; refined yonng woman; qnick comprehension; two years' experisnce; $8. Grace, Box 161 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience in law office; rapid, accurate; exeellent education; best references; $15-$18. American, Box 123 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; good speller; assist office work. Dunn, Box 162 Times Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; refined appearance; good education; references. Neat, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Five years' experience, 3 in publishing house; similar position; salary, $12; references. Active, Box 220 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7-$8. Active, Box 108 Times Office.

Stenographer; thorongh doubls-entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; credentials. Trustworthy, Box 110 Times.

Stenographer.—Thorough double-entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; credentials. Trustworthy, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer.—Intelligent, up-to-date American girl; accurate; reference. Competent, Box 215 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Well-educated Christian girl; one year's experience; moderate salary. Randolph, 108 West 134th St.

Stenographer.—Not a "know it all," but willing worker; give entire satisfaction; credentials; $8. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

Stenographer and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; good speller; best references; $8. Accurate, Box 103 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Integrity, ahility; four years' experience; would consider position including board, or not; $10 to $18. W., 163 Times.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A young man (25), ambitious, conscientious worker desires position that will offer opportunity for advancement; eight years' business experience; furnish references; moderate salary. A Box 193, Times.

Bookkeeper will take charge of a set of books requiring few hours work daily, weekly, or occasionally. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bookkeeper.—An experienced double entry bookkeeper, understanding opening and closing set of hooks, desiree position. B. F., 263 West 125th St.

Bookkeeper.—25, competent and experienced; single or double entry; best references. Bookkeeper, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—By thoroughly competent single young man, strictly sober; three years with last employer, who can be seen personally; country preferred. F. K., 218 East 30th St., Mrs. Casey.

Coachman.—Single, 30; soher, experienced, competent man; Protestant; position in country; willing to be useful; last employer can be seen; wages, $30. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 46th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; willing; city or country; best references; last employer can be seen. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. K., 59 Warren St.

Coachman.—Coachman, single; thoroughly understands his business; reference. Address Coachman, 157 East 125th St.

Honseworker.—By Japanese, just from Japan, as houseworker in private family; city or country. Ishi, 147 Cherry St.

Stenographer.—(26;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, Box 103 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Expert, accurate, painstaking, willing, obliging; eight years' experience; railroad, commercial; moderate salary. Bonn, 668 East 156th St.

Stenographer—Sturdy country youth; up to date; recent Eastman graduate; credentials. Competent, Box 117 Times.

Steward, Chef.—Japanese; experienced; recommended; on yacht. Ringo, 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Tutor.—By a university man, Ph. D., appointment as resident tntor; the advertiser is an experienced teacher and qualified to take charge of entire training of boys; he is open for an engagement from 1st of May or June, and has excellent city references hoth as to attainments and character. Apply in first instance "Educator," Post Office Station W.

Tutor of much experience wishes responsible position where good moral influence would be valued as well as thoroughness in teaching; highest references. Address Thorough, Box 151 Times.

Typewriter.—Young man, six years' experience in last place; willing to make himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. R. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

Walter.—By young man, (colored,) experienced, as waiter in boarding house, family, or hotel. George Adair, care of Morris, 68 W. 42d St.

Young man, 22, three years' experience with contractors and engineers; good draughtsman and computer; acquainted with office work. Box W, 137 Times office.

"MONK" EASTMAN AND COAN GET LAW'S LIMIT

East Side and West Side "Gang" Leaders Sentenced to Ten Years.

VICTIM OF ONE IS DEAD

Recorder Goff Says That Coan Should Have Been Placed on Trial for Murder Instead of Assault.

"Monk" Eastman, the leader of the band of roughs which hae terrorized the east side, and George Coan, the leader of a west side "gang," were sentenced hy Recorder Goff, in General Sessions Court, yeterday, to ten years' imprisonment each in State prison—the maximum punishment. Eastman and Coan both were convicted of aesault in the first degree.

Eastman, also known as William Delaney, was charged with attempting to kill George E. Bryan, a Pinkerton detective. Bryan was following a young man named Wetmore in Forty-second Street on Dec. 3, when Eastman and his followere attempted to rob Wetmore. Bryan interfered and was wounded in the ehooting that followed. Eastman was arrested and was identified by the detective ae having shot him.

George W. Hurlbut, counsel for Eastman, addressing the Recorder before eentence was imposed, said:

"Since this verdict, I have ordered the defendant to serve whatever sentence your Honor may impose as a warning to others. Thie trial has eerved a good purpose in this city. I believe that it will have a deterrent effect upon others. The defendant Eastman is not a well man. The life he has led has undermined his health, but I hope he will be able to serve his sentence, and when he comes out he will be a better man."

In passing eentence, Recorder Goff praised Mr. Hurlbut for his conduct of the case, but etated that, owing to the circumstances in the case and the need of conserving the public interests and deterring others of Eastman's stamp, he would sentence him to ten years' imprisonment.

Recorder Goff epoke in etrong disapproval of the fact that Coan had been tried for assault, and not murder. It was brought out at the trial that Coan, who is an exconvict and leader of a desperate band of thieves on the west side, had beaten William Bowles at his residence, 542 West Twenty-seventh Street, on Sept. 4 last, so severely with a club that the victim died in January.

According to the police, the Coan gang broke into a warehouse opposite Bowles's house, and Coan went to Bowles to intimidate him, so that he would not inform the police. Coan beat Bowles, breaking three ribs. Policeman Bliioffer of the West Twentieth Street Police Station was sent to arrest Coan ten days after the assault, and was beaten into insensibility by Coan's followers. Mrs. Kate Bowles, widow of the victim, testified to the assault.

Policeman Billoffer received at the etation houee an anonymous letter, saying:

"If George Coan goes to jail your head will be hlown off."

In his address, Recorder Goff said:

"If a proper investigation had been made, this man would have been on trial here for murder instead of assault. It ie clearly a case of murder, and I want to eay now to his friende and to himself that any threats to kill will have no effect on the disposition of the case."

KNOCK-OUT DROPS KILL MINER.

Bubrowsky, Starting for Europe, Dies in Police Station—Waiter Arrested.

Jen Siguri Bubrowsky, a Slavic miner who hails from Everett, Minn., and who was about to sail for Europe, died yesterday morning in the East Fifth Street Police Station, and Benno Lentz, a Hungarian waiter, was locked up and charged with his murder. Bubrowsky's death was caueed by knock-out drops. Bruno Roland, janitor of the house in which Lentz rooms, chargee the waiter with having adminietered the drug.

Lentz and Roland were arreeted about 6 o'clock in an areaway on Twelfth Street, near Second Avenue, for fighting. Roland was hanging on to Lentz, who was trying to wrench himself free, when the police appeared on the scene. At the station house Roland told this story:

"Benno Lentz has a room in the house of which I am janitor, 221 East Eleventh Street. This morning I saw Lentz going out of the house about 5 o'clock with a big silver watch in his hand. Lentz told me that he had done a 'good job,' and would pay me if I'd get a man out of his room who was asleep on his bed. I thought eomething wae wrong, and made him go to his room with me. There I found a man unconscious, and grabbed Lentz. He threw the watch on the bed and tried to get away. I followed him and every time I got near him he fought. I was still after him when the police got us. The man must be in Lentz's room yet, and he may be dying."

Sergt. Kelly sent officers to the East Eleventh Street houee, where Bubroweky wae found. At the etation house Bubrowsky revived somewhat, and said that Lentz had treated him to two glaseee of white wine, and had poured something into one of the drinkn. Bubrowsky died shortly after making his statement. Lentz was locked up on a charge of homicide.

OFFER INSULAR CERTIFICATES.

The $3,000,000 Philippine Issue to be Disposed Of at 102.20.

The issue of $3,000,000 Philippine temporary certificates, which was snapped up by C. S. Jobes, President of the American National Bank of Kansas City in the face of an offer hy a syndicate of New York bankers last week, have been sold by Mr. Jobes to Blair & Co. of 24 Broad Street, and will be offered at public subscription at 102.20. The certificatee can be used in substitution for certificates maturing May 1, 1904, or in subetitntion for municipal bonds deposited with the Treasury Department as security for Government deposits, or in eubstitution for Government bonds, but Government bonds so withdrawn are to be used as security for circulation at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Jobes's bid for the iseue was 101.181. N. W. Harris & Co. bid 101.043 and a National City Bank syndicate 101.030. The eucessful bidder spent part of the day yesterday in the financial district. He said in regard to his purchase:

"It speaks pretty well for the prosperity of the country when a Missouri bank eteps in and takes an issue of Government eecurities in competition with New York bankers, and our people would be abundantly able to take care of the issue if your bankers here did not want to take it off our hands."

COLLAPSE OF A GAYNOR BOOM.

"For President," Cries Admirer in Court —A Sidewalk Reflection.

That judicial officers are popular candidates for the Preeidential nomination in Brooklyn as well as in other parts of the State was made evident yesterday afternoon, when an enthusiastic gentleman in the rear of Part I. of the Supreme Court, that borough, loudly announced that Justice Gaynor, who was presiding at the trials there, was the ideal, the only candidate who could lead the Democratic Party to victory.

The trial of a suit had just been finished and the clerk was preparing to announce adjournment, when a tall man, who evidently was somewhat excited, arose from his seat among the spectators and declared:

"I William J. Gaynor for the next President of the United States! He is the friend of the people and I am for Gaynor, first, last, and all the time."

Justice Gaynor wheeled in his chair and gazed fixedly out of the window. Officer McKnight of the court squad went up to the man and admonished him to remain silent.

"No, I won't!" vigorously responded the boomer. "I'm for Gaynor for President, and I don't care who knows it."

Just at this moment some one came from behind and silently propelled him into the hall.

"That's a nice way to treat the friend of the friend of the people," he sighed on the sidewalk.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

(On the Third Floor)

A large and choice assortment of the

Latest Imported Models

from which they are prepared to make copies at very reasonable prices.

Special attention given to

Riding Habits

for which they will take orders

of Cloth, 62.00 and upward of Linen, 35.00 and upward

West Twenty-third Street

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Will Offer April 20

Several Beautiful Effects in

Colored Madras,

50 Inches Wide, at

50c. and 65c. per yard.

"The ideal Window Drapery for Summer Homes."

Window Shades made to order at lowest prices.

WE make RIDING BREECHES of all kinds that are strictly up to date—Here are 50 pair that in some unimportant details are not quite what we are making now. There are Men's and Boys' sizes, 26-42 waist, and every one was made to sell at $12 or $14. No better materiale, workmanship or fit to be had. Reduced to $7.

Every man who rides or drives uses a Paddock or Top Coat. As ours are setting the pace, don't you think you had better take a look at one?

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Come, my love."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Fiathush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CITY INVITES BIDS ON $37,000,000 IN BONDS

Largest Single Issue Ever Made by New York.

FIRST SALE UNDER NEW LAW

Record Heretofore Has Been $16,000,000; Issued by Ashbel P. Fitch—$4,700,000 for Subway.

Advertisements are published to-day in the City Record and elsewhere calling for bids for the largest single issue of municipal bonds ever put out by the City of New York. The total amount of bonds for all purpoeee aggregates $37,000,000, and the record to the present time for any single issue is $16,000,000, which amount was put out during the Controllerehip of Ashbel P. Fitch. In addition to the eize of the coming issue it will be the first time any bonds will be eold under the new law, now Chapter 274 of the laws of 1904, permitting "all or none" bids on the condition that the biddere aleo present alternative bids for "all or part" of the issue.

Controller Grout'e call for bids states that they must be submitted by Tuesday, May 3, and that all bids muet be accompanied by a certified check for 2 per cent. of the total par value of the amount for which hids are entered. Of the total issue of $37,000,000, the larger portion, $32,000,000, is of corporate stock to run fifty years, on which 3½ per cent. interest will be paid. The other $5,000,000 consists of assessment refunding bonds, which will mature in ten years.

Controller Grout and the other officials of the Finance Department believe that under the alternative proposition of "all or none" and "all or part" bids, considerably better prices can be secured than has been the case under the recent sales, where all the bids had to be for "all or part." Under the new syetem the bond syndicates, hanks, and financial institutions are expected to make their "all or none" bids considerably higher than their "all or part bids," because where "all or none" can be secured, the purchaser would control the bond market for that issue but would be paying into the city treasury for the privilege.

"The general improvement in market conditions for these securitiee since the last sale," said the Controller yesterday, "has encouraged us to seek to provide now for cash requirements for public improvements for the rest of the calendar year. I have taken the coures, however, only after full consultation with the houeee which deal in city honds and with representative financiers, as well as with my associates in the Board of Estimato and Apportionment."

The issues of stock included in the total amount cover $4,700,000 for the rapid transit subway work; $3,150,000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries to cover State Island ferry work; $5,600,000 for school houses and sites; $3,700,000 for the Williamsburg Bridge; $500,000 for work on the Manhattan Bridge; $750,000 for the Blackwell's Island Bridge; $200,000 for the Harlem River Bridge at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; $150,000 for the Harlem River Bridge at Willis Avenue; $100,000 for damages awarded in the grading of streets for the approach to the Harlem River Bridge at Third Avenue; $3,150,000 for the repaving of streets; $200,000 for the new Harlem Hospital; $100,000 for Gouverneur Hospital; $50,000 for the Richmond Borough Building; $100,000 for new public comfort etations in Manhattan; $200,000 for Charities Department Buildings; $200,000 for Health Department Buildings; $700,000 for the new Hall of Records; $250,000 for the Fire Department; $250,000 for Carnegie Library sites; $100,000 for the Brooklyn Atlantic Avenue improvements; $100,000 for new Brooklyn eewers; $200,000 for the Brooklyn etable of the Department of Street Cleaning; $750,000 for the Riverside Drive extension; $600,000 to replenish the fund for street and park openings; $350,000 for interior public baths; $1,500,000 for the auxiliary water supply for fire fighting; $800,000 for parks and drive improvements; $1,000,000 for the payment of assessments imposed by the Consolidation act; $200,000 for the Police Department; $250,000 for armories and sites, and $1,000,000 for the new aqueduct. There are also many smaller issues to cover minor appropriations.

CHINAMAN WINS FELLOWSHIP.

Chin Yung Yen of Tien-Tsin Is Learned on Constitutional Law.

The Columbia University Council, at a meeting held yesterday, made award of the various fellowships of the institution. The first fellowship ever granted by Columbia to a Chinaman was awarded to Chin Yung Yen of Tien-Tsin. Mr. Yen's speciality is constitutional law. He was a student at the Imperial Tien-tsin University from 1898-1901, and received a bachelor's degree from the Government in 1901.

The Barnard Research Fellowship was reawarded to William Campbell. Mr. Campbell recently received a grant of $1,500 from the Carnegie Institute. The awards were made as follows:

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.

Le Roy Abrams, Stanford University, California, botany.
Enoch Marvin Banks, Grantville, Ga., finance.
Alexander Otto Bechert, Brooklyn, N. Y., Germanic languages.
Charles Collins, Kirkwood, Mo., romance languages.
Chris Andrew Hartnagel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., geology.
Vivian Allen Charles Henmon, Lindsborg, Kan., psychology.
Louis Joseph Mercier, Chicago, Ill., romance languages.
Charles Edward Morrison, New York City, civil engineering.
Max Morse, Columbus, Ohio, zoology.
Arthur Huntington Nason, Augusta, Me., English.
Charles William Ramsdell, Austin, Texas, American history.
Roemer Rex Renshaw, Eugene, Oregon, chemistry.
Wallace Bates Shield, Kansas City, Mo., international law.
Philip Hyatt Tarr, Mount Vernon, Ohio, philosophy.
Everett Lynn Thorndike, New York City, European history.
Joseph Harding Underwood, Iowa City, Iowa, sociology.
Norman Richard Wilson, Winnipeg, Canada, mathematics.
Chin Yung Yen, Tien-Tsin, China, constitutional law.

ALTERNATES.

(Under the Faculty of Political Science.)
Oliver Morton Dickerson, Champaign, Ill., American history.
William Morris Houghton, Brunswick, Me., economics.
David Leslie Patterson, Jr., New York City, European history.
(Under the Faculty of Pure Science.)
Thomas Thornton Read, Laramie, Wyoming, mining.
Jules Catherinet, New York City, geology.
George Wilber Hartwell, Albion, Mich., mathematics.

HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS.

Allen Barber Eaton, Beloit, Wis., sociology.

ENDOWED FELLOWSHIPS.

(Barnard Fellowship.)
William Campbell, New York City.
(George William Curtis Fellowship.)
Charles Grove Haines, Collegeville, Penn.
(Mosenthal Fellowship.)
Benjamin Lombard, New York City.
(Proudfit Fellowship in Letters.)
Stanley Kidder Wilson, New York City.
(Proudfit Fellowship in Medicine.)
Linsley Rudd Williams, New York City.
(Schiff Fellowship.)
Norris Arthur Brisco, Spokane, Washington.

TEACHERS COLLEGE FELLOWSHIPS.

(Fellowships in Education.)
Jesse Harliaman Coursault, Columbus, Ohio.
Walter Fenno Dearborn, Middletown, Conn.
George Drayton Strayer, Baltimore, Md.
(Teaching Fellowships.)
Benjamin Richard Andrews, New York City.
Edward Charles Elliott, Falls Creek, Idaho.
Fletcher Harper Swift, New York City.
(Honorary Fellowship.)
Ellwood P. Cubberley, Stanford University, California.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE HERE.

Distinguished Belgian Educator Arrives —A 400-Foot Iceberg.

Among those who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Zeeland from Antwerp were Cyrue van Overbergh, General Director of Higher Edncation, of Science and Letters in Brussels, and one of Belgium's Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition. While in this city Mr. van Overbergh will look into our public school system and will visit Columbia University. He was accompanied by Georgee de Klen and Julian Hillaert, who also are Commissioners to St. Louis.

On the Minneapolis, which arrived yesterday from London, was the Duke of Newcastle, a brother of Lord Francis Hope, May Yohe's ex-hueband. He comes here every year at this season and remains for a month. F. R. Burnham, the American scout who was with Lord Roberts in his campaign in India, and who was called from his home, at Pasadena, Cal., to assist the British in the Boer war, was also a passenger.

The steamship Exeter City, which arrived from Bristol, reported that while off the Grand Banks she sighted several large icebergs and a quantity of floe ice, which extended over a ten-mile field. One of the icebergs sighted was about 400 feet high.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK 18TH STREET



Gentlemen! If you should happen to see this advertisement before you have read any other clothing announcement in this paper KINDLY READ THE OTHERS FIRST. With few exceptions all others make claims that you will readily doubt.

Your Choice To-Day

Single or Double Breasted Sack Suits of Quality. Fabrics comprising: Worsteds, Cheviots and Cassimeres—newest mixtures, stripes and overplaids; sizes for every build.

3-Button Cutaway Frock Suits. Fabrics: Black Diagonals of pure Worsteds—Serge lined; all sizes. Black Thibet Sack Suits. The price for selection, Ten Dollars.

The Men's Store, Direct Entrance, 18th Street, near 5th Ave.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

It's as easy to manufacture *bad* clothes that *look good* as to smile and look pleasant.

But we think bad clothes are sure to be found out.

You *can't* find out something bad where there is *nothing bad.*

Therefore, as a matter of business policy, we make *the best clothes we know how.*

Look at our Smart Sack Suits at, say, $15, $18 and $20.
Or our Rain Coats at $15.
Or our Cravenettes at $18.
Or our Top Coats at $15.

Low prices, these. But the garments "make good" at sight, and *stay* good a long time.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 842 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Wallach's Hats

850, 852 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery 840 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 22d 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

THIS Spring has seen a great revival of the Light Colored Hat. Not all hatters knew it was coming; we didn't Know it—but we Believed it strongly enough to make up the fullest line in town. We have Havana—Java—all the good shades; in all right Shapes, $1.90 $2.90, $2.40, Proper and Popular shades in gloves.



Unless money's no object, no young man objects to getting for $10 a Spring overcoat that was anywhere from $14 to $25.

We've about 200 such coats, sizes 32, 33 and 34 chest; and the lot includes both tan coverts and medium length blacks and Oxfords.

$10.

At the same time, most any young man of the same size can pick out a Springsuit to his fancy—the stock's complete.

$12 to $25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Bissert Wants Reinstatement.

George Bissert, who as a wardman was convicted on Aug. 1 for accepting a bribe from the keeper of an alleged disorderly house, appeared yesterday with his counsel, Emanuel Friend, before Police Commissioner McAdoo to plead for reinstatement. He claimed that the reversal of his conviction by higher courts restored him to the force. He also demands $4,200 back pay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 143d TIME—LAST TWO WEEKS. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday. HENRY MILLER AND MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. MAY 10th, 200th TIME—Silver Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With RAM. BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER In Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST 3 WEEKS IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY and his Comedy Co. in F. C. Bnrnand's farce, SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. GOODBYE; SOON TO LONDON. TO-DAY AT 2, PRINCE OF PILSEN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. LAST PERFORMANCES. MATINEE CYCLE OF WAGNER'S DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. THIS Afternoon, at 1:30, WALKUERE.—Ternina, Fremstad, Homer, Schueler; Kraus, Van Rooy; Blass, Conductor, Mottl. Fri. Aft., April 22, at 1:30, SIEGFRIED.—Gadski, Walker, Lemon; Kraus, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Journet, Conductor, Mottl. Sat. Morn., April 23, at 11:30, Special Matinee WAGNER'S "PARSIFAL." Ternina, Jacoby; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet; Reiss, Muhlmann, Cond. Herts. Sun. Eve., Apr. 24th, at 8:30, Pop. Prices, GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT. Soloists: Mmes. Calve, Ackte; MM. Burgstaller, Plancon, Campanari. Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Mottl. Mon. Aft., April 25, at 1:30, GOETTER-DAEMMERUNG.—Ternina, Weed, Homer, Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann; Condnctor, Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Bonn & Christians in Lessing's "Nathan der Weise." Thurs. Eve., "Krieg im Frieden."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. LAST WEEK OF THE GREATEST CIRCUS EVER SEEN. Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50. Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

NEW AMSTERDAM

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; fresh northwest winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,941. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALBANY WAS WARNED ABOUT ROTHSCHILD

State Banking Men Heard of Federal Examiners' Findings.

HOW HE WAS "ADVISED OUT"

Rothschild In Equitable National The "Tip"—Banker Is Held for the Grand Jury.

That the operations of David Rothschild, late President of the wrecked Federal Bank and backer of the Globe Security Company, should have been carried on for so long a time without moving some one in authority to exercise thet authority in the neighborhood of the "financier," has become a topic much discussed in Wall Street in view of knowledge that prominent bank officials have had of what was going on for nearly two years past.

Yesterday the official of a large downtown bank said thet a representative of the State Banking Department had been warned against Rothschild when the Federal Bank was organized in the Summer of 1902 and was told to watcb for just such a line of "banking" procedure as bas been disclosed now. The information given the State Banking Department over eighteen months ago was that Rothschild had "tried his geme" once and migbt reasonably be expected to try it again.

It was the early experience of the Equitable National Bank, recently gone under, that gave the clue. The National banking laws require that witbin fifty days of the organization of a new National bank there shall be an examination by the National Bank Examiners, and this was what disclosed Rothschild's operations in the Equitable National. He began early in that case, for when the examination was made, less than fifty days after organization, it revealed among the bank's loans $75,000 in notes that were secured by chattel mortgages drawn up without specification as to the nature and location of the property pledged. This and other developments of the examination led the Bank Examiners, it is said, to advise Mr. Rothschild that he had better take out the $75,000 of paper and then retire from the Equitable National.

RETIREMENT ON "ADVICE."

Rothschild took the advice and made an arrangement with James M. Bell, who was President of the Equitable National from the Fall of 1902 until shortly before its liquidation, for the sale of his holdings of stock to new interests. This arrangement, as far as can be learned, was very much like that made with the Woods management when Rothschild retired from the Federal in March, and gave the new-comers control of the bank pending the sale of Rothschild's stock. It had one difference, however, and that was that in the case of the Equitable the Rothschild days were so short that the bank recovered from its brief experience at his hands, only to pass into the virtual executive control of John Carraway. Carraway remained in the bank until Carl R. Schultz, taking the Presidency, made his vain attempt to forestall the inevitable. Then Carraway went out altogether, and now is supposed to have returned to his home at Biloxi, Miss.

After Rothschild had been "advised" out of the Equitable National Bank he sought what might be done further. Here his attorney, Wooten, was of assistance, and incorporated the Federal Bank as a State institution. Then, under a State Banking Superintendent, Rothschild undertook to repeat the process which he had attempted before. All this was brought to the attention of the State Banking Department at the time, including the history of the Equitable National case, but nothing was done, not even when the annual inspection of the Federal Bank was made in accordance with law a year ago this Spring.

After a preliminary examination before Special Sessions Justice Wyatt yesterday afternoon. Rothschild was held for the Grand Jury on two grand larceny charges growing out of tbe failure of th bank After the examination Mr. Rothschild was recommitted to the Tombs in default of $25,000 bail, the amount fixed by Justice Wyatt.

George M. Brennan, Rothschild's counsel, put in no defense whatever, and Assistant District Attorney Kresel, who has charge of the prosecution, said after the proceedings that he was credibly informed that Rothschild intended to put up no fight, but would plead guilty to tbe charges. In this connection it was also said that if an opportunity was held out to him Rothschild migbt divulge the names of persons who had been behind him in bis venture.

Who these were was partly intimated yesterday by Samuel J. Goldsmith, counsel for the creditors, by whom the bankruptcy proceedings in the case of the Globe Securities Company were begun. Mr. Goldsmith mentioned the name of a prominent Standard Oil man and the President of a National bank in this city as having been sponsors for Rothschild, and having assisted him in obtaining a standing in financial circles in this city.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Goldsmith, "that both these men acted in good faitb in the matter, but there is not the slightest doubt that it was chiefly through the fact that they took him round and introduced him that he succeeded in launching his various enterprises."

There was a crowd in the courtroom when Rothschild, casting uneasy glancee about him, was brought in from tbe Tombs by

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WANT TO BE A NATION.

People of Counany, South America, Send an Envoy to Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 20.—A Paris morning paper playe the rôle of introducer of the new Ambassador of the still nebulous State of Counany, which is endeavoring to attain a separate and independent existence among the South American republics.

The fate of the vague territory known as Coünany was settled, every one supposed, by the arbitral eentence of the Swiss tribunal, by which the region, with which France and Brazil had played diplomatic battledore and shuttlecock for more than 175 years, was finally handed over to the latter power.

Brazil has never taken effective possession of Counany, and the population, whose flag, if ethnographic differences were to be symbolized, ought to be a sort of Joseph's coat of many colors, are now apparently once more appealing to the civilized world to aid them to secure a separate existence.

What recently occurred on the Isthmus of Panama, when a new State sprang full-fledged into being, would seem to have been an object-lesson acting automatically on the nerves of these Indians, whites, negroes, and half-castes, welding them into a compact whole and giving them self-consciousnees.

Craving European sanction, hypnotized by Panama, and, maybe, counting upon the eventual support of one of the Continental powers which has already shown the world that Brazilian affairs are not beyond the range of its diplomatic vigilance, Counany steps once more to the fore.

The Ambassador is a certain M. Brezet, who comes to France, in spite of the sentence of the arbitral tribunal, as President of a State which is described by all competent authoritiee as a peeudo-republic summarily wiped off the map ae an independent State.

POSTMAN HERO AT FIRE.

Frary, with a Child in His Arms, Jumps Twenty Feet.

Randolph Frary, a letter carrier attached to the Wsst Brighton Post Office, proved himself a hero yesterday afternoon in rescuing a servant and a child at a fire which broke out in a handsome three-story frame building on Castleton Avenue, Livingston, S. I., owned and occupied by Gsorge Lawrence and family,

While delivering letters on Castleton Avenue shortly after 3 o'clock and while passing the Lawrence residence Frary heard the screams of a woman coming from the second floor of the house. Throwing his bag aside, he ran ovsr to the stoop and into the house. On reaching the second floor the room in the rear was ablaze. An oil stove had exploded and set the room on fire. In the room were Mrs. Frederick Cozzen and her infant. They were guests at the house.

Frary picked up the oil stove in his hands and attempted to carry it out of the building. He got as far as the staircase with it when he was compelled to drop it. The stairway immediately caught fire from it, and that exit by which to escape was cut off.

Frary picked up the child in bis arms, and getting out on the sill of a rear window jumped to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Mrs. Cozzens wes assisted out by some of the citizens who congregated about the scene.

Frary knew that the servant was still in the house, and after a search found her standing at the window in her room on the second floor about to jump out. Taking hold of her in his arms, he repeated the risk of jumping with her and they safely landed on the ground, uninjured.

In accomplishing the rescues the postman was badly burned about the head, face, and hands.

ALL HUNGARY TIED UP.

Strike on Railways Paralyzes the Country—Wholesale Arrests.

BUDAPEST, April 20.—Tbe strike of railwaymen which began yesterday on the Hungarian Western Railway has become general, and on all the Hungarian State railways to-day traffic is at a complete standstill. The Southern Railway, which is not owned by the Government, alone managed to start trains out of Budapest.

The men declare that they are willing to return to work if their demands for increased pay, which, they claim, was promised them by Premier Tisza, are granted and the strike leaders reinstated.

All the freight depots are loaded with perishable product, such as poultry, eggs, and dairy products, and the prices of provisions have already risen. Mails can only be dispatched by the Danube steamers. In fact, the strike has caused such wholesale inconvenience that it is considered doubtful if the Government will be able to force the men into submission. Moreover, tbe Opposition Party in Perliament is espousing the cause of the strikers.

It was announced to-night that negotiations had already been opened between the railwey administration and the strikers with a view to a peaceful eettlement of the trouble, although earlier in the day, after the matter had been discussed by the Ministers and Deputies, Premier Tisza declared the Government could not negotiate with the strikers, had ordered troops to be summoned to assist in the re-establishment of order, and had instructed the Railroad and Telegraph Regiment to operate the railroads, adding that an example must be made of the ringleaders of the strike.

The railroad etations are guarded by troops, and a number of strikers' delegates arriving bere to attend a meeting, and a batch of 500 railroad men from Fiume, bent on a eimilar mission, have been arrested.

The men in the workshops of the Western Railroad bave joined the strikers. The latter have disconnected the telegraph instruments at various points, severing communication.

A band of 750 railroad men seized a train at Bia-Torbagy, brought it to Budapeet, and reported themselves to the police, who have instituted criminal proceedinge against them.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamer Brilliant, (Germen,) Keller, Rotterdam April 1, and Shields April 4, to Philip Ruprecht, in ballast. Anchored at Quarantine at 9:40 P. M. last night.

BELLEVUE DOCTORS INFECTED BY PATIENTS

Two Stricken With Tuberculosis—One May Die.

DR. MABON'S EXPLANATION.

Little Hope for Recovery of Dr. MacDonald, the House Surgeon —Dr. Whitbeck Sent to Adirondacks.

Several of the physiciens of Bellevue Hospital are ill and incapacitated as a result of overwork end etrain attendant on the recent crowded condition of the hospital, and Dr. Robert S. Macdonald, the houee surgeon, is so critically ill in the Townsend Cottage at the institution that there is small hope expressed for his recovery. The sweep of the malady, which, according to Superintendent Mabon, is tuberculosis, also has affected Dr. Raymond H. Whitbeck.

Dr. Macdonald was the house surgeon in cherge of the Fourth Surgical Division, having charge of Wards, 12, 30, 5, and 11, and he worked day and night to keep abreast with the work he hed confronting him when every bed in the house was occupied. Since first he became ill Dr. Macdonald recovered eo far that he went about his work as usual, when a reaction set in. Dr. Macdonald is about thirty years of age and a graduate of Cornell Medical College, 1902.

Dr. Whitbeck was suffering from bemorrhages of the lungs, and has been taken to the Adirondacks. Dr. A. W. Moore was quite ill, but he is convalescent. Dr. H. Pearson had an attack of appendicitis, from which he is recovering. Miss Delano, Superintendent of the nurses at Bellevue, reports that few of the women nurses were taken ill, although they have worked very hard.

Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of Bellevue and allied hospitals, admitted last night that Dr. Macdonald and Dr. Whitbeck are suffering from tuberculosis.

"I do not think that the physicians acquired the disease directly from the patients under their charge," said he, "but in this way: The patients in the tuberculosis wards are required to expectorate to eject the germs of tuberculosis. Some of them, regerdless of the necessity of the provisions for their own and others' safety, expectorate carelessly on the floors.

"The germs are very tenacious of life, fly about in tbe dust and the physicians are of course compelled to breathe the air thus tainted with them. Contagion in this way has been especially liable to happen in the case of some of our physicians who have been overworked during the past six months, when the hospital has been so overcrowded, as a person in a tired or run-down condition is much more apt to contract tuberculosis in this way than one in perfect health."

Dr. Mabon declared that physicians suffering from incipient tuberculoiie, as Drs. Whitbeck and McDonald and others were for some time before they had to give up their work, would not be a source of danger to the patients under their care. "Their knowledge of the disease," he said, "and their practice of methods to limit contagion as far as possible, would prevent their condition from being a menace to their patients."

Another of the Bellevue staff who has broken down under the strain of the past few months is Dr. Benjamin Searing. His condition became such lately that he had given up his work and gone to his home, in New Brunswick, N. J., to recuperate.

All the doctors at Bellevue have long been complaining of the conditions to which they are subjected in their work in the present building and are hoping for the early construction of the proposed new hospital. One of the conditions which they especially dislike is the lack of sleeping accommodations for themselves. As it is now three and sometimes four or five physicians are compelled to sleep in one room. In an effort, partly to overcome these conditions they are forming baseball and cricket clubs, and in spite of the backwardness of the season are spending a large part of their leisure on the athletic grounds of the institution.

COL. ASTOR'S PURCHASE.

West Side Real Estate Transaction Officially Revealed at Last.

Tbe purchase of a large plot running through from Tbirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, by Col. John Jacob Astor—a transaction that hae been a matter of common report in reel estate circles for over a year—was officially revealed by yesterday's conveyances. The properties involved are 225 to 241 West Thirty-fourth Street, with a frontage of 154 feet, running tbrough to Thirty-fifth Street, where the frontage is 75 feet.

The actual buying of the properties for Col. Astor was done fully two years ago, before the full scope of the Pennsylvania Railroad's terminal plans on the blocks just to the south, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, had become known. The nominal buyer at that time was the City Real Estate Company, which performs among other functions that of acting as "dummy" for clients of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Yesterday's transfer was made by the City Real Estate Company to Col. Astor. The properties carry mortgages aggregating $237,000.

As far as is known, Col. Astor has no immediate plans for the site, but will probably hold it until euch time as the development of the neighborhood as the result of the Pennsylvania enterprise warrants its improvement.

CUBAN EDITOR ARRESTED.

Caught on Steamship as He Sought to Escape to Spain.

HAVANA, April 20.—Pedro Sotolongo, editor of El Liberal, for whom a warrant was issued on the charge of leading the disturbances in the House of Representatives on April 4, was arrested to-day on board the Spanish steamer Alfonso XII., on which he was attempting to escape to Spain.

Ramoh Garcia, a nineteen-year-old Spaniard, suspected of the murder of his employer, a Havana grocer, was also captured while trying to escape on the same steamer.

When Tired Out
Hosford's Acid Phosphate vitalizes the nerves, aids digestion, invigorates the body.—Adv.

THE KAISER CLIMBS ETNA.

Mules Await His Party, but He Declines to Use Them.

CATANIA, Sicily, April 20.—Driving amid the greateet enthusiasm and the throwing of flowers on the part of the populace, Emperor William to-day made the ascent of Mount Etna.

When the Emperor and hie perty arrived at Monte Roea, where the road ends, they found thirteen mules awaiting them, on which it was expected they would continue the ascent, bnt the Emperor declined the uss of the mules, saying that the invigorating air invited a walk. The Emperor led the climbers. At the crater of the volcano a lunch brought from Catania was eaten.

His Majesty said the view was one of undreamed-of magnificence.

On his return to Catania the Emperor sent a wreath of flowers to the tomb of Vincenzo Bellini, the Italian composer, with the inscription, "From the Emperor of the Land of Wagner to Bellini."

His Majesty, in inviting the authorities to dinner on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to-night, included in his invitations Deputy de Felice, an Advanced Socialist, who is also Mayor of Catania, but who was out of town. Whethsr the Mayor's absence was due to the Emperor's visit is not known.

CHICAGO FRANCHISE PROBLEM.

Street Railway Company's Rights to a Line Expire To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—At midnight to-morrow ths franchisee of the Chicago Passenger Railway in Adams Street, west of Clark, will expire. No one contends that the ninety-nine-year act gives any protection to this line or denies that the right of the company to operate will end with the day. The road is an important link in the Union Traction eystem, and carries with it the right to the Adams and Harrison Street bridges and the Washington Street tunnel.

To avoid any trouble, Corporation Counsel Tolman has arranged formally to notify the company during the day of its expiring rights, and then let it operate until the Council can take up a pending ordinance. The notice le to prevent the company from setting up a claim on the ground that it has been allowed to operate after its rigbts bave ended.

The settlement by the Council is likely to be complicated by a move that the advocates of immediate municipal ownership will make at the meeting Monday evening. They expect to adopt a resolution demanding that the city proceed at once to acquire the property and operate it.

DISCHARGE WOMAN MAIL CLERK

Miss Maud Robertson Accused of Opening Letters in Mount Holly Office.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 20.—Postmaster Cowperthwait of the local Post Office, under instructions from the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., this morning, discharged Miss Maud Robertson, who hae been mailing clerk in the Post Office here for eight years.

Miss Robertson's dismissal is the result of an investigation on the part of Post Office Inspectors Malone and Stone, who had been working on the case since Dec. 19, when charges were made by citizens to the department at Washington that letters had been opened in the Post Office and their contents divulged.

Suspicion was directed to Miss Robertson, and she was watched, with the result that when the Inspectors returned to Washington they recommended her dismissal, charging her with opening the mail and revealing the contents of the lettere.

GRACE GREENWOOD DEAD.

Authoress in Private Life Was Mrs. Sara Jane Lippincott.

Grace Greenwood, the authoress and correspondent, who in private life was Mrs. Sara Jane Lippincott, died yesterday at her home in New Rochelle, N. Y., where she had been living in quiet retirement, largely due to ill-health, for she hed been a martyr to paroxysms of asthma for many years. Grace Greenwood enjoyed the distinction of being the first woman journalist in the Washington field, where she is well remembered, as well as the first woman to have lectured before college lyceums, and also of having edited the earliest juvenile periodical in America.

She was born in Pompey, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1823, being the daughter of Dr. Thaddeus Clarke. Her family moved frequently about the State, but she obtained the most of her schoiastic training at the Rochester High School, and her writings first attracted wide attention in 1843, when her home was in New Brighton, Penn. Her contributione appeared frequently in The New York Mirror, at that time under the control of George P. Morris and N. P. Willis, and brought her the friendship of Whittier and other eminent literary men of the time.

She went to Europe in 1852, and spent fifteen months in England and on the Continent gathering material for future works, and in October, 1853, she became the editress of The Little Pilgrim, a juvenile montbly magazine for children, published by Leander K. Lippincott, whom ehe married during the same year. The publication, after prospering greatly, failed with many other similar enterprises during the civil war.

She worked for many years as a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapere in this city, Chicago, and California. Some of her best-known works are "Greenwood Leaves," "Poems," "Recollections of My Childhood," "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe," and "Victoria, Queen of England," the last named enjoying great popularity in England and winning for the writer an encomium from the sovereign with whom it deait.

Hearst Asked to Explain His Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The curiosity about whether or not Representative Hearst can make a epeech has risen to euch a height that the Judiciary Committee of the House at its meeting to-day adopted a heroic measure to solve the problem. It invited Mr. Hearst in writing to appear before it and explain one of his anti-trust bills.

As it is rumored that Mr. Hearst did not write this bill himself, the request that he appear and explain it will, if accepted, eettle many questione.

Miss Helen Gould at Old Point Comfort.

NEWPORT NEWS, April 20.—Miss Helen Gould and party, who are making a Southern tour, arrived at Old Point Comfort today. They attended the exercises at the Hampton Normal School, and later witnessed a special drill at Fort Monroe. Miss Gould will speak to an audience of sailors at the Y. M. C. A. in Norfolk this week.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

HARRIMAN GETS A RESTRAINING ORDER

Sues Again to Prevent Distribution of Northern Securities.

SUIT BEGUN IN NEW JERSEY

Continental Securities Company, Which Lost in New Jersey, Now Sues Harriman in New York.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—Suit has been begun in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey against the Northern Securities Company by Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, and the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee under the Oregon Short Line participating mortgage, to restrain the Northern Securities Company from carrying out the plan adopted by its Directors for the distribution of the stocks of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies held in the treasury of the defendant company.

The facts in the case, as recited in the bill of complaint, cover substantially the same ground upon which wae based the Intervention suit in tbe United States Circuit Court for the District of Minnsota, wbich was decided on Tuesday adversely to the Harriman interests.

Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick to-day iseued a temporary order restraining the carrying out of the plan of distribution. The court has fixed next Monday, April 25, at 11 A. M., in Trenton, for the hearing of tbs motion to make the injunction permanent.

It is stated that this injunction will operate to prevent the proposed meeting of stockholders of the Northern Securities Company called for to-morrow at Hoboken to vote upon the Northern Securities Directors' plan of distribution of the treasury stock.

The Continental Securities Company, which brought suit in the New Jersey courts last week to enjoin the distribution of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway stocks held by the Northern Securities Company under the Hill plan and lost the suit, yesterday obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, returnable to-day, directing E. H. Harriman and the Union Pacific Railway to show cause why they should not refuse to accept the stock to be distributed to them under the Hill plan.

Copies of the order were served upon the counsel for E. H. Harriman, and also upon the officers of the Northern Securities Company, who must also show cause.

The Continental Securities Company brings this action as a holder of Oregon Short Line bonds issued with Northern Securities stock as collateral. C. H. Venner is back of the suit.

In a circular to stockholders made public on March 22 and signed by James J. Hill, as President, and Edward T. Nichols, as Secretary, the scheme was announced of continuing the existence of tbe Northern Securities Company with its capital stock reduced by 99 per cent., leaving only enough stock to represent the assete of the company whicb have no connection with either the Northern Pacific or Great Northern, and which, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, consists of other securities.

Under the plan each holder of one sbare of Northern Securitiee will get $39.27 par value of Northern Pacific and $80.15 par value of Great Northern stock. Figured at a value of 180 for Great Northern and 115 for Northern Pacific, each share of Northern Securities will get $45.16 in Northern Pacific and $54.27 in Great Northern, a total of $99.43, end of every hundred shares ninety-nine are to be so exchanged, the remaining share representing the interest in the remaining assets, or about $157.

ACTRESS'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Loretta Young Does Not Survive Long-Deferred Operation.

Miss Loretta Young, twenty years old, an actress, died suddenly yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Anna Walsh, 58 West Ninety-ninth Street, while undergoing an operation. The woman did not rally from chloroform administered to her by Dr. Charles M. Tobynne of 58 West Ninety-sixth Street, and a nurse named Mary Kelly of the same address.

According to Mre. Walsh, Miss Young and her sister, Elizabeth Young, also an actress, were Christian Scientists. Miss Loretta was taken ill several months ago, but refused medical attention until yesterday, when she broke down completely and consented to have Dr. Tobynne attend her. She worked at the Majestic Theatre Tuesday night, and wae so weak after the performance that she had to be eent home in a cab.

When Dr. Tobynne examined Miss Young he declared that only an operation would save her life. She consented to have him perform it.

Detective Sergt. Scheffler, attached to the West One Hundredth Street Station, investigated tbe deatb and reported that everything wae regular. Coroner Goldenkranz gave permission to an undertaker to prepare the body for burial.

GAS OVERCOMES FOUR.

Kills One of Flat's Occupants—Others Barely Saved.

James Ledwith of 1,096 Third Avenue was leaving his flat about 10 o'clock last night, when, as he passed down the etairs, he detected the odor of gas coming from the flat occupied by Mrs. Margaret Stanley. He knocked at the door, but, getting no response, broke the door in. He had some difficulty in arousing Mrs. Stanley and two German bakers who occupied rooms there, but finally succeeded in doing so.

In a back room they found a man lying on the bed with the gas escaping from the jet in his room. He was fully dressed. Mrs. Stanley did not know who he was, as he rented the room only yesterday afternoon. He had been dead for eeveral hours.

A general alarm was eent out yesterday from Brooklyn for a man named John W. Beckard, fifty-two years old, with gray hair and mustache, and weighing between 250 and 300 pounds, who was missing. The dead man's deecription tallies with Beckard's.

Actors and singers must prevent sore throats. They have used Piso's Cure 40 years. 25c.—Adv.

TIBETAN FORT BLOWN UP.

British Discovered a Room Containing Scores of Heads in It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GYANG-TSE, April 20.—The fort was finally emptied and partially blown up to-day.

Among the strange discoveries in the fort was a room containing scores of heads, some recently cut off. This is unusual, in view of the Buddhist prohibition against taking life.

The Tibetans were supposed to avoid literal infraction of the commandment by allowing victims to starve to death, but this discovery points to regular executions in Gyang-tse.

Such articles, valuable and curious, found in the fort as are not immediately connected with religious worship will be handed to the Indian Government for distribution to British and Indian museums.

TROLLEY CAR ROOF TORN OFF.

Collision with a Water Tower Gives Passengers a Scare.

While Fire Tower No. 3 was going to a fire yesterday afternoon the tower crashed into a south-bound Seventh Avenue car on Seventh Avenue at Thirty-third Street, tearing off the roof of the car. Several passengers on the car narrowly escaped being injured.

The tower turned into Seventh Avenue from Thirty-third Street, and as the full turn was being made the brass nozzle of the tower caught the roof of the car, which was in charge of Motorman George McEnroe, and before the horees attached to the tower could be pulled up, the roof of the car was dislodged and ripped from its fastenings. The passengers got a big scare, but that was all.

George Hubletz was the driver of the fire apparatus. The fire to which he was going was on the fourth floor of the five-etory brick building at 56 West Twenty-first Street, where a cigarette carelessly dropped in the parlor of the boarding house of Mrs. Catherine Carroll ignited the lace curtain. The fire was extinguished with trifling loss.

SAVED SIXTEEN LIVES.

Huitgren's Record at Third Avenue Bridge—Asbury Hero, Too.

Ernest L. Hultgren of 453 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, an electrician employed on the Third Avenue Bridge, has eaved sixteen lives during the eix years that he has been employed on the bridge. He made a rescue yesterday.

Hultgren was in a rowboat with Cornelius Twig, an engineer employed on the same bridge. When they were opposite Madison Avenue they heard calls for help. It was almost dark, but without a moment's delay Hultgren jumped from the boat and swam about fifty feet to where the drowning man had been seen. Hultgren dived for him, grasped his collar, and pulled him to the surface. Twig then rowed to the men and pulled them into the boat. The man gave hie name as William Henshall, twenty-five years old, of 363 East Sixty-ninth Street, but he offered no explanation as to how he happened to fall into the water.

Hultgren was for eeveral years a life-saver at Asbury Park, where he saved a number of lives.

REPRIEVE FOR WOMAN.

More Time for Mrs. Valentina, Sentenced to be Hanged.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—The Board of Pardons to-day granted a reprieve of sixty days in the case of Mrs. Anna Valentina to permit the woman's counsel, Milton Demarest, to produce further evidence bearing on the application for the commutation of life sentence. Mr. Demarest asked that his client have a hearing, and that she be pardoned or her sentence of death by hanging be commuted to life imprisonment. The board decided to give the case further consideration.

Mrs. Valentina was sentenced to be hanged in Hackensack on May 19 next for the murder of her rival, Rosa Saiza of Lodi on March 10. The murdered woman wae stabbed seventeen times.

COMMODORE'S $30 CRUISE.

New Yorker and His Fleet Captain Awaiting the Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 20.—Returning to-day from a joyful three-day cruise from here to Beach Haven, a New Yorker calling himself Commodore Lewis Evane, was unable to settle the thirty-dollar bill presented to him by Capt. Samuel Mills.

Mille pleaded and then threatened, and then the New Yorker wired to New York and to friends in Barnegat for funds. When no answer came, Mills caused his arrest and Evane wae held by Justice De Hart in $100 bail for a hearing to-morrow. He declaree be le daily expecting a large remittance from New York.

Ex-Congressman Ewart Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 20.—The Republicans of the Tenth North Carolina District to-day nominated H. G. Ewart for Congress. This is the district in which Asheville is situated, and one of two in the State which Republicans felt hopeful of carrying, the other being the Eighth, in which ex-Congressman E. Spencer Blackburn was nominated. Ewart has represented this mountain district before, and was the first Republican after reconstruction to do so.

Found Death in Refrigerator.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—Adolph Grauert, forty years old, was found dead in the refrigerator of his saloon at 97 Sixteenth Avenue this morning. Grauert had been missing since yesterday. His body was discovered by a brewery driver while he was putting beer into the ice box. Death was due to suffocation, and the police believe the case was suicide, as there was a blanket wrapped around Grauert.

Says His Father Was Ambassador.

BOSTON, April 20.—A young man giving the name of Forbes Thott, but declaring that he is the son of a Danish Count and one-time Ambassador to this country, and that he was disinherited about a year ago, was to-day held for the Grand Jury in $4,000 bonds on eight counts of larceny in Back Bay boarding houses in this city.

JAPAN'S TRANSPORTS WEST OF THE YALU

Long-Expected Flanking Movement May Be Begun.

RUSSIANS CANNOT STOP IT.

Admit That They Will Be Unable to Prevent Landing in the Vicinity of Taku-shan.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—Gen. Kuropatkin has eent the following telegram to the Emperor:

"Gen. Kashtalinsky reports as follows on April 19:

"'Cossack sentinels have observed the lights of Japanese transports neer Chingtai-Tse, opposite the villege of Potinsa, twenty-five versts west of Tatung-kao. The vessels were anchored at a distance of fifty versts from the ehore.

"'According to diepatches from Gen. Mistchenko, Japanese ships were also seen near Sou-Chow.

"'All is quiet on the Yalu. The Japanese are throwing entrenchments opposite Goiutsy and further to the north.

"'Tbe numbers of Japanese troops are increasing. They are concentrating at Wi-ju and spreading toward the north along the Yalu.'"

What may turn out to be the anticipated flanking movement of the Japanese troops is the appearance of a number of Japanese ships off Potinea, as reported by Gen. Kuropatkin.

Military experts here have long regarded that vicinity as ths probable point of disembarkation of the second Japaneee expedition. It is twelve miles west of Taku-shan, (or about eixty miles weet of the mouth of the Yalu River,) and connects by road with Port Arthur (150 miles to the southwest) and Feng-wang-Cheng, (fifty miles to the northwest,) where the Russians will make their first obstinate resistance.

Though the Japanese are building entrenchments on the Yalu, it is believed that they will advance soon. The arrangements for a turning movement are complete, and experts say that such a movement could properly begin at Taku-shan, as Feng-Wang-Chen lies in one angle of an equilateral triangle, with Taku-shan and the Yalu as the base.

The Japanese disembarkation will undoubtedly be covered by warshipe, and the Russians recognize that it will be impossible to prevent it.

"We will strike after they have landed," grimly said a member of the General Staff.

Gen. Kuropatkin is aware of the strategic importance of the vicinity of Taku-shan, and it is understood that he has made his arrangements accordingly.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says it is reported that a Japaneee force has landed near Niu-Chwang.

RUSSIANS TO FIGHT ON YALU.

It Is Now Said That They Will Make a Determined Stand There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 20.—All accounte indicate that the Russians are prepared to make a determined stand on the Yalu, where 50,000 men are massed on the line from Chin-lieng-Cheng to Ta-tung-Kao. Their up-stream extension is indefinite, but it reaches at least to the Poshin-Ho, a tributary of the Yalu.

There have been frequent exchanges of shots over the stream in the vicinity of Sun-chin.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, April 20.—The Japanese authorities here admit that constant ekirmishing is occurring between the opposing armies on the Yalu River, but they claim that no decieive action hae taken place up to date, though news of such an engagement is expected at any moment.

It is eetimated that the Russians now have 50,000 men on the Yalu River.

The wildeet rumors are afloat, largely from Korean sources, which are absolutely unreliable.

PARIS, April 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says a friend of Gen. Kuropatkin hae received a letter from him in which the General saye he intende to await the arrival of another 100,000 men before risking a battle with the Japanese.

RUSSIA'S FLANKING MOVEMENT.

Military Expert Does Not Expect It Will Prove Formidable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 21.—The Times's military correspondent says

"So far as one can judge by the telegrams from the seat of war the Russians mean to make a stand at the Yalu, and if this is the case they will speedily require all their skill and resolution to maintain such a dangerously advanced position.

"The Russian calculation is that the Japanese transports only allow of the landing of 48,000 men each trip, and that a fortnight must intervene before a second contingent reaches the scene of action. It is thought that if the Japanese land in the north of Liao-tung Gulf Gen. Kuropatkin has sufficient men to fall

upon the Japanese first landed and overwhelm them before the steamers can bring up reinforcements, and as regards intervention by the army under Gen. Kuroki they consider that he will take a month to cover the distance between the Yalu and the Liao-tung Gulf.

"They therefore feel confident that from his central position at Liao-Yang Gen. Kuropatkin will be able to act in either direction with the weight of his whole field army against the separated fragments of the Japanese.

"It may perhaps occur to some Russians that most things obvious to them are not less obvious to the Japanese, and that the chances are that their enemy will accept all the advantages but refuse all the risks that the situation offers.

"The Russians still talk of finishing the campaign in September, and their favorite plan for the attainment of this end is to march from Vladivostok upon Gen-san, (on the east coast of Korea.) It is considered that during the Summer a large army can be collected between Harbin and Vladivostok and that no insuperable difficulties will intervene to prevent the march proposed.

"The defeat of the Japanese, the occupation of Söul, and the humble acceptance of peace by Japan are all discounted in advance. It is a model of that essential trait in a strategical plan, rarissima simplicitas.

"The appearance of Cossacks at Songchen will certainly serve as a reminder that Gen. Kuroki's right flank is to some degree vulnerable unless the necessary measures are taken to protect it, but it is very doubtful if any serious danger threatens from this side at present.

"We have, it is true, lost sight of Gen. Mistchenko and his Cossacks for the best part of three weeks, and after his departure from the lower Yalu we were informed that he was about to do something to make our flesh creep. A raid upon Northern Korea from the northeast and an endeavor to strike in upon the line of communications between Pingyang and Söul were evidently the only action that lay open to the Russians, and we should judge that the reported advance of Cossacks by Song-chen and Puk-chen marks the opening of this new phase of operations.

"If the Japanese have taken the precaution to run a chain of forts and stout blockhouses across the narrow part of the Korean Peninsula and have quartered there a second line of troops these raiders should do no serious injury, since the Japanese on the Yalu ought by this time to have shifted their base and have made themselves independent of the land line of communications."

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 20.—Russian troops to the number of one thousand are reported to be in occupation of Yong-gan in Northeastern Korea.

A detachment of forty Cossacks has appeared for a second time at Song-chen, where they burned the Japanese settlement and took possession of the post and the telegraph offices. There were no Japanese troops present. The Korean officials at Song-chen were friendly to the Russians.

Another detachment of seventy-five Russian soldiers has advanced as far south as Puk-chen, about seventy-five miles down the coast from Song-chen.

WANTS GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

Novoe Vremya Thinks It Would Be Better Than That of England.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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LONDON, April 21.—The Times's Russian correspondents say the discussion now being carried on in the Russian press in regard to the possibility of a rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia is complicated by the question of Russia's relationship with Germany.

The Novoe Vremya frankly repudiates the idea of an Anglo-Saxon agreement in favor of an attempt to cultivate more cordial relations with Germany. At the same time it endeavors to prove that the real rivals of Great Britain in Asia are not Russia, but Germany, the United States, and Japan.

ALEXIEFF MAY STAY.

Trouble Will Perhaps Be Smoothed Over to Save Appearances.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—So far as can be learned, no action has been taken in regard to Viceroy Alexieff's application to be relieved of his duties. Indeed, it is not officially admitted that such an application has been received.

Rumors of the Viceroy's approaching return have gained wide circulation, but further than admitting the existence of unfriendly relations between the two men, the official world did all in its power to discourage the idea that Admiral Skrydloff's appointment to command the Russian fleet at Port Arthur could lead Admiral Alexieff to take a hasty step.

Skrydloff himself has had a long interview with the Emperor and it is considered quite probable, now that the situation is the subject of public discussion, that a way may be found to smooth matters over for the present in order to preserve appearances.

PARIS, April 21.—The correspondent of the Echo De Paris at St. Petersburg says that in the course of the audience between the Emperor and Admiral Skrydloff his Majesty conferred upon the Admiral full powers to act at Port Arthur in accordance with the necessities of the moment.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS IN PORT.

Squadron's Commander Tells Russians to Place Trust in the Lord.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 20.—Capt. Essen, (of the cruiser Novik,) commander of the squadron here, has issued an order of the day referring to the death of Vice Admiral Makaroff, in which he attributes the loss of the Petropaviovsk to the battleship having touched a mine, adding:

"The ways of the Almighty are inscrutable. Every war demands such sacrifices as this, which has deprived the fleet of an experienced fighting commander, his whole staff, the crew of the Petropaviovsk, and the battleship itself. But such is the will of God.

"Everlasting honor to those who were lost! They fell as heroes, but the war will raise up heroes who will take their places. Let us have fortitude and place our trust in the Lord, and we shall never be confounded."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—The dispatch received by The Associated Press from Vladivostok to-night was the first absolutely authentic information in regard to the whereabouts of the Russian cruiser squadron for over a fortnight.

POLISH SYMPATHY FOR JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 20.—Some Polish students of Lemberg have addressed a letter of warm sympathy to the students at Tokio.

RUSSIANS SUPPRESS UNFAVORABLE NEWS

Ban on Wireless Messages Part of Organized Silence.

HEARS OF A FIERCE BATTLE

Correspondent Says Events of Extreme Gravity Are Going on in the Neighborhood of Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 20.—It would seem that the stringent measures which the Russian authorities contemplate with regard to wireless telegraphy are merely one of the consequences of a general decision to conceal as far as possible particulars of all unfavorable events.

In a telegram from Yin-Kow a correspondent of the Journal says:

"I have tried repeatedly to ascertain the historical truth in regard to the extent and results of recent disasters, and have failed to do so in the presence of the perfectly organized silence.

"You will therefore be obliged in France to be satisfied until further notice with official accounts or semi-official telegrams sent to Europe from Mukden and Harbin. Those towns are situated at an immense distance from the scene of action. I am close to Port Arthur and might give the true version of many mere conjectures, but the Russians strictly forbid all communications either by land or sea.

"Events of extreme gravity are certainly going on in the peninsula. At the moment of sending this message I am told that another battle is being fiercely carried on in the neighborhood of Port Arthur."

PHOTOGRAPHED WHILE SINKING.

Picture of the Petropavlovsk Was Obtained—Few Bodies Recovered.

PORT ARTHUR, April 20.—An instantaneous photograph which was taken of the Petropavlovsk disaster may subsequently prove to be valuable in determining the controverted questions concerning it.

Further details of the disaster show that the eye witnesses were surprised at the absence of a formidable report. An enormous column of fire burst from the middle of the battleship as the vessel sank. The minor detonations heard were presumably caused by the explosion of the magazines.

The Grand Duke Cyril, who was on the upper bridge, was blown some distance by the force of the explosion. Owing to his skill as a swimmer the Grand Duke was able to remain a long time above water, refusing to be rescued till the weaker were saved.

A majority of the survivors were burned.

Capt. Jakovieff, the commander, sustained a number of wounds and had several ribs broken. He has regained consciousness and there is hope that he may live.

The remains which were recovered were buried on April 15 with full military honors. They included only the bodies of Commander Vasilieff, Lieuts. Kronova, Bourchek, and Akimoff, Dr. Dolkovich, and twelve sailors.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—The Academy of Fine Arts proposes to create a free scholarship in memory of Verestchagin, the painter, who lost his life on the Petropavlovsk.

Reports from Liao-Yang say the Grand Duke Cyril is progressing favorably, but that the doctors will not allow him to start on his long journey to St. Petersburg for several days. This apparently puts at rest the circumstantial interview printed yesterday morning in London. It was alleged to have been obtained on Tuesday at Harbin with Grand Duke Cyril, who was said to be en route to St. Petersburg.

NAGASAKI, April 20.—Contact mines have been found floating seaward forty miles from Cape Shang-Tung, near Wei-hai-Wei.

Three of them were discovered and destroyed by the Japanese fleet.

ITO ON AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Letter Accompanying Contribution to Perry Memorial Relief Fund.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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TOKIO, April 20.—The Marquis Ito, in presenting 1,500 yen ($750) to the Perry Memorial Relief Fund, expresses warm sympathy with the work, which, he says, will not only perpetuate the name of the great Commodore, but will carry home to every Japanese the traditional friendship of America toward Japan.

Such an enterprise, the Marquis Ito says, is interpreted as an endeavor on the part of those who first introduced Western ideas in Japan to lead her further in the universal community of humanitarian principles, before which national boundaries vanish.

At a meeting of Americans and Japanese held in Tokio on March 31, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the conclusion of the Perry treaty, an American war charity called the "Perry Memorial Relief Fund" was organized. Seventy-five thousand yen was immediately subscribed by prominent Americans and Japanese, and it was decided to form committees in large American towns. The money will be devoted to aiding the destitute families of soldiers and sailors.

Bishop McKim, who suggested the organization of the charity, said the memorial would be graved not on pillars of stone, but on the hearts of two great peoples.

RUSSIA PRESSES TURKEY.

Payment of $4,000,000 Arrears of the War Indemnity Is Demanded.

PARIS, April 20.—The correspondent of the Temps at Constantinople says that on the occasion of the last audience which the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, had of the Sultan he insisted on the payment of $4,000,000 long due to Russia for arrears of the Turco-Russian war indemnity.

Such a demand at such a moment, the dispatch adds, leads to the belief that Russian diplomacy is preparing the way for other demands.

SUNKEN HULKS BRITISH?

Russians Say They Recognized Vessels Used by Japanese.

PARIS, April 20.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says that, previous to the last attempt made by the Japanese to close the harbor of Port Arthur, the Russian fleet, while making a reconnaissance, sighted four ships off the Miao-Tao Islands, between Port Arthur and Teng-Chow, Shan-Tung Peninsula, flying the British flag.

After the attempt, when the fire of the warships and forts had sunk the vessels used by the Japanese, the Russians recognized the sunken hulks as the British ships they had previously seen off the islands.

ALBANY WAS WARNED ABOUT ROTHSCHILD

Continued from Page 1.

Detective Sergt. McConville. He seemed decidedly nervous, and sat at the table of his counsel, biting his finger nails while the proceedings were in progress.

The first complaint against Rothschild was based on an accommodation note of $5,350, which Rotbschild obtained from Benjamin S. Wise, an auctioneer, of 117 West Eighty-seventh Street, and which he is alleged to have discounted through the Federal Bank, appropriating the proceeds. The other complaint was based on a similar note made by Thomas C. Aspland of 201 West Eigbty-first Street, a dealer in hygienic goods, and Isaac Frank, a Broadway ticket scalper, and left in escrow with Rothschild to bind an agreement between them. Wise's note was left as security for a loan, but in each case, according to the testimony, Rothschild had agreed to hold the notes without discounting them, and as a result of this agreement the amount of the two notes, both of which are among the assets of the bank, cannot be recovered from the principals. Rothschild, according to the testimony, after having the notes discounted, had the amount credited on his personal account with the bank, the balance on which at the time the bank closed was only $7.75.

Mr. Leventritt, Rothschild's counsel, when the question of fixing bail came up, asked Justice Wyatt to reduce the amount in view of the fact that only $15,000 was involved in the charges laid before the court. Mr. Kresel made vigorous objection against any such reduction.

"We should take the time of the court for six months," he said, "if we presented all the complaints we might present against this defendant. The District Attorney has not said that the complaints are limited to the $15,000 involved in these two charges."

Assistant District Attorney Kresel said after the examination that he had learned for a positive fact that Rothschild was not the only man who had benefitted through the wrecking of the Federal Bank, but declined to divulge any further information he might have on the subject.

THE DEAL WITH WOODS.

Mr. Kresel also told of Rothschild's dealings with William M. Woods, the present head of the bank. In March, he said, Rothschild learned that Woods, who had just left the Central National Bank, was trying to get into another bank, and Rothschild, assuring Woods that the Federal Bank was a good money maker, offered to sell. Mr. Kresel says that Rothschild said that his reason for getting out was the newspaper notoriety which he had received from his connection with the Globe Securities Company. According to Mr. Kresel, Woods and Cashier Doolittle of the bank agreed to buy the 1,633 bank shares owned by Rothschild and his brother, Louis, at the rate of $120 a share, in monthly installments of $10,000, but paid nothing because they found in the bank $225,000 of worthless paper that had been discounted in Rotbschild's name. Rothschild, Mr. Kresel says, then offered to put up collateral, but put up only Globe Security shares. Mr. Woods and Cashier Doolittle paid their $10,000 into the bank and not to Rothschild.

Mr. Kresel also said that the $225,000 missing from the Federal Bank represents about fifty different cases on which grand larceny charges might be brought against David Rothschild. The biggest amount involved in any of these cases is $17,000.

Rothschild possibly may not be the only one to suffer for the wrecking of the bank. State Bank Examiner Judson, who at present is in charge of the Federal Bank, said yesterday that on March 3 a sworn statement was made to the State Banking Department showing the affairs of the institution as being in a flourishing condition. An investigation will be set on foot by Mr. Kresel immediately, for the purpose of getting at any person besides Mr. Rothschild who may have had something to do with this statement.

Samuel J. Goldsmith, the counsel in the bankruptcy proceedings, said yesterday that Rotbschild speculated in Wall Street and had lost considerable money during the recent slump in stocks. Rothschild, it was said, did his business through the firm of Hallé & Stieglitz, which has an up-town branch at 621 Broadway, near the Federal Bank. Mr. Goldsmith has obtained a subpoena for M. J. Rosenberg, who is in charge of this branch, and the latter will be a witness at the bankruptcy proceedings before Commissioner Alexander on Saturday. Rothschild's account, it was said, was not in his own name, but in the name of another official of the Federal Bank.

Mr. Goldsmith's detectives yesterday succeeded in finding William Muirhead, Treasurer and Secretary of the Globe Securities Company, who has not been seen since last Saturday. They also served subpoenas on Carrie Adams and May Adams, two young women who are supposed to know a great deal about the affairs of David Rothschild, his brother Louis, and the Globe Securities Company. George C. Perkins, receiver of the Union Guaranty and Surety Company, has also been subpoenaed. Rothschild himself will be a witness, Mr. Goldsmith having secured a writ of habeas corpus to have him produced at the hearing.

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett is still in joint possession with Receiver McKeen of the offices and effects of the Globe Company, in the Tract Society Building. The Sheriff's attachment has really been superseded by the receivership, and the Depnty Sheriff is ready to get out, but not until he has got his "poundage," as the attachment fee is termed in antiquated Shrievalty parlance. The only thing in the way of ready money available at the offices of the concern, however, are some Confederate bills framed and mounted on pasteboard.

Receiver McKeen said last night that not only the collateral on the bond issue had been taken over to New Jersey, as told yesterday in THE TIMES, but that books and some other papers of the concern had gone the same way. United States District Judge Holt yesterday issued an order directing the receiver appointed in New Jersey to bring back all assets of the Globe Company in his district in time for the hearing on Saturday.

ALBANY, April 20.—State Bank Superintendent Kilburn is not in town. His confidential secretary, Mr. Seaver, declines to say anything about the warning to the State authorities about Rothschild.

REFUSED TO PAY $10,000 CHECK

Executor of Benedict Will Sued by Nurse of Dead Millionaire.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—In the Supreme Court here to-day a jury was taken in the action of Harris Moak against Ezra H. Stevens as executor of the will of Ezra G. Benedict, a millionaire lumber merchant, who died Sept. 20, 1902.

Benedict was in failing health for a number of years before his death, and Moak was employed by him in the capacity of nurse and masseur. Moak alleges that on Sept. 5, 1901, Benedict gave him a check for $10,000 on the Chase National Bank of New York City. About ten days after Mr. Benedict died, or fourteen months after the check is alleged to have been given, Moak presented the check at the bank, but payment was refused.

When the will was probated Moak presented the check to the executor, Mr. Stevens, and payment was again refused, it being alleged that the check was void and fraudulent. Moak then began the action to recover the money.

TORONTO'S FIRE LOSS TOTALS $12,000,000

Flames Devastated an Area of Fourteen Acres.

ONE LIFE LOST, FIREMAN HURT

One Hundred and Fourteen Buildings Destroyed—Fire Engines Sent from Buffalo and Other Cities.

TORONTO, Ont., April 20.—The fire that raged throughout the night and up to an early hour to-day in Toronto's wholesale and retail business district was the most disastrous in the history of the city.

The principal warehouses of the city were reduced to ashes and the total loss is estimated at $12,000,000, with $7,000,000 insurance. One hundred and fourteen buildings were destroyed, 250 firms were put out of business, and about 7,000 people thrown out of employment.

The area covered by the fire embraced fourteen acres. Every building on Bay Street from Melinda Street southward to the Esplanade at the water front was wiped out, and the fire spread on Wellington and Front Streets and the Esplanade, along the water front, from their intersection with Bay Street for distances of a few hundred feet to a whole block.

Early last evening when the fire assumed, alarming proportions appeals for assistance were sent to London, Hamilton, Montreal, and Buffalo. Special trains were at once started from these points, but it was long after midnight before the first of them began to arrive, and in the meantime the local firemen were having the fight of their lives.

From the time the fire started on the north side of Wellington Street, a short distance east of Bay Street in the E. & S. Currie Neckwear Manufacturing plant until it burned itself out at daybreak, there was not a moment when a shift of the wind to the north would not have resulted in the destruction of the greater part of the city.

Despite the crashing of walls and the confusion only one life was lost and only one serious accident occurred. At an early stage of the fire Chief Thompson got trapped by the flames and was forced to jump from the top of a building. A network of wires broke his fall and saved his life. He escaped with a broken leg. When the Chief made the leap for his life a traveler from Montreal was on the roof with him and no trace of him has since been seen. It is probable that he perished in the flames.

The work of tearing down the dangerous remnants of walls that stand commenced this afternoon.

The City Council placed all public buildings and the exhibition grounds at the disposal of the sufferers, amended the fire regulations to allow of the erection of temporary structures, and appointed a committee to wait on the Legislature and secure an act ordering all wires underground.

A meeting of the Bankers' Association was held this evening to discuss the situation. It was decided that no danger of financial panic existed and that no action to avert such a contingency would be necessary. A number of firms have already secured temporary premises and the work of rebuilding will be begun as soon as the material is available.

PEACE-BREATHING CHICAGO.

Policeman "Mackerel" Thought Remark Fishy and Grabbed Miss Herring.

A rather well-dressed woman, who later gave her name to the police as "Miss Stuyvesant Herring of Chicago, Ill.," stopped at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway last night and made an address to a large crowd. In her speech she drew a strange comparison between the refinement of Chicago and that of New York—the Tenderloin in particular.

"Chicago," she said, "is a domestic city—a city of homes—a city where the atmosphere breathes peace and calm to the weary.

"But New York!" And the woman's voice arose to a pitch that threatened much malediction; "New York was born bad! The very atmosphere is intoxicating! Look at me. I arrived—"

So did Policeman Macron, who took the woman in charge.

"Your name, please?" inquired the woman unlidly.

"Macron," replied the policeman modestly.

"Pleased to meet you, Mr. Mackerel. Mine's Herring. Miss Stuyvesant Herring of Chicago Ill."

At the station the woman refused her real name and address on the ground, she said, that she was "temporarily incapable" of being discreet.

"It is the atmosphere of New York," she informed the matron as she was being led to a cell.

STOLEN CLOCK BETRAYED HIM.

Alarm Went Off Just as It Does in Comic Opera Cases of This Kind.

William Seier of 141 East Ninety-seventh Street was locked up in the Thirtieth Street Station last night.

Seier went into a big dry goods store on Sixth Avenue in the afternoon and admired some clocks. A store detective while walking past the man heard a suspicious ticking sound issuing from the man's overcoat.

Geier leisurely walked out, followed by the detective, who felt sure the man had stolen a clock. At Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue Geier suddenly got a fright and the detective a surprise. A loud and continuous alarm vibrated through the overcoat. The detective felt he had enough evidence to justify an arrest.

At the station Geier denied having stolen the alarm clock.

"What were you doing in the store, then?" asked Sergt. Place.

"Oh, just passing the time away," was the calm reply.

"If you don't watch out," said Place, "you'll do a great deal more time than you took."

PIPE-SMOKING WOMAN BURNED.

Loses Her Life in Attempt to Light Her Pipe.

Mrs. Margaret Deal, who was forty-five years old, and lived at 451 West Thirty-seventh Street, was burned to death last night by setting fire to her dress with the match which she had used to light her pipe. The match [illegible] finger, and she was forced to drop it. It fell on her dress, igniting it. She ran from the room screaming for help, and her flight only fanned the flames.

Robert Kelly and Patrick Griffen, who live on the floor below Mrs. Deal's rooms, ran to her assistance and smothered the flames with a blanket, but she was badly burned. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Vincent in a critical condition, and died at about midnight.

HURT IN PANIC; GETS $13,500.

Verdict Awarded to Woman Injured in Ferryboat Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—A jury in the United States Court late to-night found a verdict of $13,500 damages for Jane Meegan of Jersey City, who was injured in the ferryboat New Jersey, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Feb. 28, 1902. The New Jersey collided with the ferryboat Passaic in a fog. There was a panic on board the New Jersey, and the testimony showed that Miss Meegan was thrown down and trampled on.

While she has recovered from her superficial injuries there has developed a bad case of St. Vitus's dance, from which it is alleged she will always suffer. She is wheeled around in a chair. During the trial she required as much attention as a baby.

"This is the Fork"

Do You Know that Figs have character just the same as people?

"This is the Fork"

CRESCA FIGS

"More than a little better."

CRESCA FIGS have a DISTINCT individuality.

By carefully selecting the richest, ripe fruit, and then skillfully curing it, we have reproduced in the CRESCA FIGS, the true flavor of figs in Figland.

"A fork with each basket of Cresca Figs."

For sale by all leading dealers

REISS & BRADY,
340-351 Greenwich Street, New York.

CANAL FEASIBLE SAYS COMMISSIONER PARSONS

Engineer Returns from Inspection of Work on the Isthmus.

HEALTH CONDITIONS FAIR

Steps Being Taken to Give Colon and Panama a Supply of Good Water.

William Barclay Parsons of the Panama Canal Commission arrived yesterday from Colon on the Panama Line steamship Allianca, after an inspection of the work already done on the Isthmus and a preliminary study of the work that is to be done there. After the members of the commission were presented to the President of the new Republic they began their work, traveling in boats through such portions of the canal as were navigable.

"The commission," said Mr. Parsons yesterday, "examined at great length the celebrated Emperador and Culebra cuts, which form the most serious obstacle to construction, traversed the Charges River for some miles above the line of the canal so as to study the details of construction necessary to control this stream, which at times of flood carries an enormous amount of water.

"The commission also examined the various sites selected for locks, the site of a dam which has been proposed to be constructed at a place called Bohio, which would convert the central portion of the canal route into a large artificial lake, and also examined sites for other dams as alternate schemes to the Bohio dam. In all these examinations the engineers of the French Company rendered valuable assistance, with the information, maps, and plans that they had prepared.

"The net result of these investigations is that, in my judgment, the construction of the canal is perfectly feasible, and when constructed the canal can be successfully operated. I had never been on the Isthmus before, but from all accounts had expected that the climate would be exceedingly disagreeable, and with health conditions that could be improved only at great expense. In both these respects I was agreeably disappointed.

"I am confidsnt that with a supply of good water furnished both to Colon and Panama, and with a complete system of sewers, supported by proper sanitary regulations vigorously enforced, both of these cities can be made healthful places of residence. Steps were taken before I left Panama to begin investigations for the selection of a propet supply of water for both Colon and Panama.

"I left the commission in good health. In a few weeks the commission will return to Washington and organize the necessary engineer corps."

Rev. F. S. Smithers, Jr., Accepts Call.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 20.—The Rev. Francis S. Smithers, Jr., assistant rector of Holy Trinity Church, New York City, has accepted the call to Grace Episcopal Church in this city, to take the place of the Rev. David J. Evans, the rector, who recently removed to San Francisco, Cal.

STRIKE MENACE FOR CHICAGO.

Prospects That the Truck Drivers Will Go Out.

CHICAGO, April 20.—This city is menaced by a strike of greater magnitude than any since the disturbance of 1894. After negotiations extending ever several weeks, the Truck Drivers' Union and the Chicago Team Owners' Association are in dead-lock, and the drivers have asked for an increase of wages amounting to nearly 10 per cent and a twelve-hour day.

The employers, 98 per cent. of whom are represented by the owners' organization, have refused to make any concessions. Merchants and shippers in almost every line have promised support to the team owners if a strike is ordered.

BURIED BY AN AVALANCHE.

One Hundred Miners Entombed Near Pragelato, Italy.

TURIN, April 20.—About one hundred miners have been buried by an immense avalanche near the village of Pragelato.

A violent storm is sweeping over that locality, and it is feared that other avalanches may fall, but the whole population of the village and a detachment of forty soldiers have gone to the scene of the disaster, hoping to save some of the buried miners.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PATERSON, N. J., April 20.—The plant of the East Side Silk Company, on Twenty-third Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2 A. M.—819 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Santo Reda; damage trifling.
8:20 A. M.—1,363 Avenue A; Joseph Krivance; damage, $100.
9:25 A. M.—145-147 Chrystie Street; Mollie Lerner; damage, $100.
10:10 A. M.—35-37 Rutgers Street; Morris Silverstein; damage, $10.
11 A. M.—56 West Twenty-first Street; George Chisholm; damage trifling.
11:33 A. M.—376 Seventh Avenue; John Knode; damage trifling.
12 noon—157 Mott Street; M. Demetrio; damage, $10.
12:40 P. M.—704 Broadway; owner unknown; no damage.
1:10 P. M.—409 West Fifty-sixth Street; Mrs. Whalen; damage slight.
1:15 P. M.—2,255 First Avenue; F. Merlo; damage trifling.
4:30 P. M.—213 Willis Avenue; William Kruss; damage trifling.
5:05 P. M.—39 Division Street; Samuel Siegel; damage trifling.
5:10 P. M.—102 Lewis Street; George G. Hollack; damage trifling.
5:15 P. M.—2,110 Amsterdam Avenue; William Davis; damage, $100.
5:40 P. M.—247 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; George Helfrich; damage, $25.
5:55 P. M.—294 Broome Street; Daniel Kanner; damage, $50.
7 P. M.—505 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; Mrs. Hempwert; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—581 Grand Street; Daniel Kelly; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—201 Franklin Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—480 West Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
8:10 P. M.—203 Front Street; Bernard Steinhardt; damage, $1,000.

BROOKLYN.

12:10 A. M.—Bedford and Vernon Avenues; Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; damage, $2,000.
1 A. M.—7 Tompkins Avenue; Gertrude Bohnson; damage, $325.

EVERY TABLE
(with rare exception)
at Harvard and Yale
carries
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason," experience proves.

1st. This food is toothsome and delicious.

2nd. It is wonderfully easy of digestion, the starchy part having been predigested in the process of manufacture.

3rd. Predigested Grape-Nuts supplies body with the carbo-hydrates in such form that the blood quickly assimilates and deposits these elements in the tissues all over the body, there to lie dormant until exertion releases the kinetic energy.

That energy is there if Grape-Nuts has been the food.

4th. This food contains delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained in natural form from field grains.

This element, thus highly triturated by Mother Nature, has an affinity for and will unite with albumen and water in the human body.

This combination produces the soft gray matter, filling the Brain and Nerve Cells all over the body. That keeps the

Thinker Healthy.

Yale and Harvard men know these things and they are a "husky lot," both mentally and physically.

"There's a Reason" for

GRAPE-NUTS.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

"A wealth of Beautiful Objects."—TIMES.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
At Absolute Public Sale
This Afternoon
At 2:30 O'CLOCK
At 2:30 O'CLOCK
Continuing TO-MORROW, FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS of this week, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS of next week at 2:30 o'clock, and on the Evening of MONDAY next, April 25, at 8:30 o'clock.

The Valuable Collection
OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS,
Many from the Celebrated BRINCKLEY COLLECTION.
Extraordinary specimens by the Famous Japanese Potters, Takemoto, Kozan, and Seifu. Fine old Bronzes. Rare Corean Pottery, Enamels, Extraordinary Objects in Silver, Ivory Carvings, Greek and Roman Glass,
OLD JAPANESE Color Prints
Modern Water Colors, Japanese, Chinese, and European Textiles, Antique and Modern Jewelry, and other valuable objects
Belonging to
Mr. H. Deakin
CHICAGO
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIKBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

You can rent a complete Gas Range for only $3.00 a year.

GAS
SECURE IT NOW
for the most comfort and convenience in your Summer Cooking.
GAS
If your Gas Burners are unsatisfactory, send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."

America's Favorite
F.P. Corsets
The Corset that fits you.
Send 4c. in stamps for set of beautiful Paper Dolls.
BIRDSEY & SOMERS, Makers,
349 Broadway, N. Y.

SOZODONT Tooth Powder
"Good for Bad Teeth. Not Bad for Good Teeth."
Gives the Teeth a Pearly Lustre.
BIG BOX NEW TOP 25c

ON page 5 of a little booklet, free to you, we print a word about washing gloves.
We sell washable gloves that are made of the very best kid. Why not buy the gloves and get the book?
10 years on Broadway.
CENTEMERI,
911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
30 years' experience. Telephone 878-38 St.
Broadway, cor. 46th St., New York.
Ewie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

MAYOR OUTLINES HIS VIEWS ON PARTISANSHIP

Consider the Party Before the Election, Then the People.

HE AROUSES A DISCUSSION

Fails to Convince Gen. Woodford at Brooklyn League Dinner, but Mr. Littleton Becomes Enthusiastic.

Mayor McClellan, as the guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Brooklyn League, held last night in the Assembly Building, on Pierrepont Street, rendered an accounting to the citizens across the bridge and stated his policies on matters particularly pertaining to their welfare. He was enthusiastically greeted. Introduced by the Hon. J. Hampden Dougherty, the Chairman of the league, the Mayor got right down to business.

"I have been asked," the Mayor said, "to address you in reference to the policy of the city administration regarding the Borough of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn League, as I understand its aims, was founded for the development of the best interests of Brooklyn. The policy of the league and the policy of the administration over which I have the honor to preside are synonymous.

"I am, as you all know, a believer in partisan Government. I may go further and say I am a believer in Democratic partisan Government. But the moment that a partisan administration gains power, it is its duty to forget politics in serving the interests of the entire community. I am one of those who hold that pledges made before election should be kept after election. If any of you have ever been the Mayor of a city of 4,000,000 population, however, you will realize that there are some obstacles in the way of keeping all promises. It is only possible for us to do our best.

"I promised before my election to do all in my power to solve the problem of the bridge crush. There is but one solution—a loop connecting the terminals of the bridges, and thus distributing the crowds. Business and financial difficulties have delayed the solution which I would reach. I can promise you, however, that by July 1 cars will be running over the Williamsburg Bridge, and that by the 1st of September all six tracks will be in use. A plan for enlarging the Manhattan terminus of the old Brooklyn Bridge will assist in relieving the situation.

"I promised before election that I would provide a full day's schooling every school day for every school child in Greater New York. Unfortunately the Mayor proposes and the Legislature disposes. I had mapped out an emergency plan, but the Legislature intervened. I now believe that the only way to solve the school question is to erect enough permanent school buildings to take care of the school population."

When Mayor McClellan brought his address to a conclusion, the 200 members of the league went wild. For several minutes the cheering was continuous, the diners standing on their feet, waving handkerchiefs and napkins in the air.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, however, who followed the Mayor, was not inclined to let that official's indorsement of partisan government go unchallenged.

"For my part," said Gen. Woodford, "I fail to see wherein National politics can affect the conduct of municipal affairs. A city government should be run as a business corporation. As a matter of fact, despite the Mayor's championship of partisan government, his administration furnishes the very best argument against it. We have clean streets, but if I recollect correctly they are being kept clean by a 'holdover.' The affairs of the Health Department are not in the hands of a partisan. If 'the lid' has been put on, and kept on partially, it is principally due to the statesmanlike wit of the Mayor, who selected a Police Commissioner without regard to his party affiliations. It is possible that even the Mayor will admit that the Commissioner chosen is fulfilling the duties of his position almost as well as a district leader of Tammany Hall could. The best guarantee of local good government is to put the responsibility for its conduct on the people without regard to whether they are Democrats or Republicans."

Gen. Woodruff was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. When he had taken his seat, Borough President Littleton was introduced.

"I have listened carefully," said Mr. Littleton, "to what Mayor McClellan and Gen. Woodford have had to say, and I think you will agree with me that the fact seems to be that the Mayor believes in a Democratic administration which is non-partisan after election, while the General argues for a Fusion administration which is non-partisan before election. I don't know just exactly where I belong when the matter of partisanship is under discussion, but I want to go on record to-night as paying tribute to Mayor McClellan for a sturdy, stalwart, earnest, and industrious worker for the whole city."

Other speakers were Mr. Thomas P. Peters, the Rev. John Howard Mellish, the new pastor of Trinity Church, and Col. James D. Bell, corporation counsel of the Borough of Brooklyn. Police Commissioner McAdoo was expected, but did not appear.

"SUSPENDER JACK" ARGUES.

Dismissed Policeman Wants Mayor to Sign Bill That Might Reinstate Him.

Several additional public hearings were given by Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon on bills which had been received from the Legislature. The principal measure under consideration was one making two amendments to the charter giving the Police and Fire Commissioners power, with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to restore policemen or firemen who may have been dismissed or who resigned from either department. There is no limit to either amendment, and the Commissioners could restore men who had been out of the department for years.

Samuel H. Ordway, counsel to the Civil Service Reform Association, appeared to oppose the bills, declaring them unsound and vicious in principle. He declared that all men dismissed had had fair trials, and all had had recourse to the courts which in all cases had given the men the benefits of all doubts. He said that men who had resigned to avoid dismissal were not worthy of consideration, and that the enactment of the bill in question would dishearten all decent men in the departments.

John H. McGee, known as "Suspender Jack," favored the measure. He is an expoliceman, and figured in the litigation between Mrs. Katheryn Poillon and W. Gould Brokaw some time ago. He declared that the amendment would give him and others dismissed a chance to prove they had not had fair trials. Decision was reserved by the Mayor.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN FIGHT.

Dutch Stockholders Oppose Harriman-Gould Control.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—The changes made in the Directorate of the Kansas City Southern Railway it is believed portend an attempt on the part of the Holland stockholders to wrest the control of the property from the Harriman-Gould interests, now in control.

It is expected that the Holland stockholders at the next annual meeting will try to carry out a plan to combine the Kansas City Southern and Chicago Great Western Roads. It is said that A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western, suggested this to the Dutch stockholders, who have aided him in the development of the Great Western system. The combination of the Great Western and the Kansas City Southern would give a system of nearly 3,000 miles. It would be almost an air line from St. Paul to Port Arthur on the Gulf of Mexico.

It is intimated that the Holland stockholders are being backed by the Chicago Great Western Railway.

New York Central Board Re-elected.

ALBANY, April 20.—The annual meeting of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's stockholders was held here to-day, and resulted in the re-election of the old Board of Directors. The stock voted aggregated $89,838,900 of the total capital of $132,000,000.

JAMES C. KENNEDY DEAD.

Well-Known Sporting Man Expires Suddenly on Brighton Beach Train.

James C. Kennedy, the well-known sporting man and manager of the six-day bicycle events in Madison Square Garden, died suddenly last night at about 9 o'clock in a Brighton Beach train. When between Grand and Franklin Avenues the guard noticed that one of the passengers had lurched forward in his seat, and upon investigating he discovered that the man was dead. At Franklin Avenue the body was removed from the train and an ambulance summoned from the Cumberland Street Hospital. The doctor pronounced the man dead, and the body was removed to the Grand Avenue Police Station.

James C. Kennedy was born in this city thirty-seven years ago. He attended St. Mary's Parochial School, in Pitt Street, and after graduation young Kennedy entered newspaper work, beginning as an office boy in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and later filling various positions in the sporting department. In 1888 he edited, with P. J. Donohue, The Sporting Times, of which John B. Day of the New York Baseball Club was the proprietor.

After learning newspaper work about eleven years ago he became one of the leading promoters of big sporting events in this country. His first venture was as manager of the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, where many notable boxing matches took place. He also acted as manager of several prominent boxers, including Frank Erne, ex-lightweight champion; Al Weinig, the Buffalo middleweight, and others.

Kennedy then formed a partnership with Patrick T. Powers and William A. Brady, and together they promoted the six-day bicycle races in Madison Square Garden, besides other professional athletic attractions. Brady withdrew a few years ago, and the partnership of Kennedy & Powers was retained. Kennedy first brought "Jimmy" Michael, the diminutive Welsh cyclist, to this country, which marked the annual invasion of foreign cyclists to America.

JUDGE ADMITS ERROR.

"We All Make Mistakes at Times," Says Cowing.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the attorney, threatened yesterday to have a client withdraw his plea of "guilty" to a grand larceny charge in Part I. of General Sessions. Judge Cowing thereupon informed the lawyer that if he did so the court would put the prisoner on trial for robbery in the first degree, and if found guilty would sentence him to prison for twenty years. After consulting with his client, Mr. Chanler decided that it was best to let the original plea stand.

The case was that of William Morgan, twenty-seven years old, of 304 East Eighth Street, who assisted in the robbery of Warren T. Smith, sixteen years old, a collector for Sargent & Co. of 151 Leonard Street. Smith was carrying $1,380 from the bank for his employers on April 4, 1903, when Morgan and two other men seized him, dragged him into a vacant store, at 60 Centre Street, near the Tombs Prison, and robbed him.

William Cohen, one of the three men, was arrested at the time, and later on his plea of guilty was sent to the Elmira State Reformatory. Morgan escaped, but was afterward caught in Philadelphia, and indicted for robbery in the first degree. After Morgan had pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the first degree yesterday and was remanded for sentence, Lawyer Chanler requested that the prisoner be sent to Elmira.

"No," said Judge Cowing, "if restitution had been made I would have considered that."

"You sent the co-defendant to Elmira," urged Mr. Chanler; "why not this defendant?"

"We all make mistakes at times," the court said, "and I think I made a mistake in that case. I am as obstinate as a mule in this case, however, and will not send this defendant to Elmira."

HOPPER STOPS WORK.

Building Department Enforces Compliance with Approved Plans.

Superintendent Hopper of the Bureau of Buildings has ordered that work be stopped on two large buildings now in progress of erection on the ground that the plans as approved by the bureau were not being followed.

One structure is a thirteen-story brick office building that is being erected at 36 and 38 Pine Street, 68 feet front by 65 feet deep. The Hanover Fire Insurance Company is the owner.

The engineers in charge of the work called at the office of the bureau yesterday and explained to Mr. Hopper that they were really putting in better work than the plans called for. This explanation was not accepted, and Mr. Hopper declared that the plans must be followed unless the alterations were officially approved of. The engineers finally promised not only to obey these orders, but to tear down what had already been put in in violation of the law.

The other building is to be a twelve-story apartment hotel, at the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, 100 feet front by 95 feet deep. The Manhattan Realty Company is the owner.

A. CASS CANFIELD'S WILL.

Estate, Believed to be Worth $20,000,000, Left to Family.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 20.—The will of A. Cass Canfield of Rosiyn, who died in Aiken, S. C., last month, was offered for probate in Surrogate Seabury's court to-day. The estate is supposed to be worth $20,000,000, but the value is not mentioned in the documents filed.

The testator leaves a widow, Josephine Houghtaling Canfield; two daughters, Laura H., and Mary C. Canfield, and a son, A. Cass Canfield, Jr. The children are minors.

To the United States Trust Company all the stock of the Cass Farm Company, Limited, of Detroit, is left in trust to divide in equal parts, one part to each child as surviving, to hold such parts for and during the life of their mother. When the children reach the age of twenty-onethey are to receive their shares of the stock with the accumulated dividends.

Mrs. Canfield is made sole executrix. The will was made three years ago in New York.

A SUNDAY MORNING SALOON.

"Impossible," Said Recorder, When He Heard of One Open at 5 A. M.

While the trial of John Smith, who is also known as David Clark of 153 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for robbing Edward Braf, "the champion wrestler of Sweden," was going on before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday, Braf testified that a saloon at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the scene of the robbery, was open Sunday morning at 5 o'clock on March 27.

"What's that?" exclaimed the Recorder. "Open at 5 A. M. in New York City on Sunday! Impossible! I didn't think such a thing possible in this city. That saloon should have been closed."

Smith was acquitted by a jury.

Dr. Conrad Gets a Stay.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad, who was convicted of malpractice after a trial before Recorder Goff and a jury, in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced to two years and six months in prison, obtained a stay from Justice Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday, pending an appeal. The stay was granted on a certificate of reasonable doubt. Dr. Conrad's bail was fixed at $12,000. The bail was furnished by Mrs. M. E. Teffins, owner of the houses at 123 and 127 West Forty-seventh Street, in one of which Dr. Conrad lived. She also was on the defendant's bond of $10,000 prior to his conviction.

Steamship Officer Died at Colon.

The Panama Railroad steamship Allianca, from Colon, which arrived here to-day, reports that W. F. Decker, third assistant engineer, died at Colon April 5 and was buried at that port. He leaves a wife at New York.

The cool of the sea,
The blush of the rose,
The black of the night,
The white of the snow.

So wide
is the shading
of

Lansdowne

Genuine perforated every 2 yards on the selvedge

WM. F. READ

For sale at all good stores

"JUST ADD BOILING WATER, STIR AND SERVE"



Huyler's

"Ready to Serve"

CHOCOLATE POWDER

Made from PURE COCOA, SUGAR and CREAM.

QUALITY & PURITY UNEXCELLED.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

DOUBT ELIGIBILITY OF DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

National Bank Directors as Electoral Candidates.

WOODWARD, WHITNEY, STRAUS

Murphy Orders Silence in Tammany Ranks About His St. Louis Convention Plans.

Leader Charles F. Murphy has passed the word along to the delegates selected by the Tammany organization to go to the St. Louis Convention that they must be close-mouthed as to Tammany's intentions. Leader Murphy did not go to the Wigwam yesterday, but the information as to his establishment of the ban of talking was obtained from several of the Tammany delegates who were approached.

There was a little flurry caused among the Tammany leaders yesterday by the circulation of a report that James T. Woodward and Harry Payne Whitney were not eligible as Democratic Presidential electors at large because of the prohibition contained in Article II. of Section 1 of the Federal Constitution, which says:

"But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

Mr. Woodward is President of the Hanover National Bank, and is a Director of the First National Bank of Baltimore. Harry Payne Whitney was elected a Director of the National Bank of Commerce on April 7.

The provision of the Constitution quoted, it is held, would also render ineligible Isidor Strauss, who was named as a Presidential Elector from the Ninth District.

When the matter was called to the attention of some of the Tammany leaders at the Wigwam they said they did not know whether a National bank Director would be held to be "a person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States," but, if so, the question was one for David B. Hill to worry over. As the State Committeee had been empowered to fill all vacancies on the ticket which might occur, no serious complication, they said, could arise, even if it should be decided that Messrs. Whitney, Woodward, and Straus could not remain on the ticket.

William Haipin of the Republican County Committee and Luther Little of the Republican State Committee both said that they had been advised that National bank Directors would not be eligible to serve as Presidential electors, and Mr. Haipin stated that care had been taken that no man who was a National bank Director should be selected by the Republicans.

Mr. Little said that William Brookfield was named by the Republicans as a Presidential elector by the Republicans in 1892 when he was a Director of the Fulton and Market National Bank. He resigned his Directorship. There was also trouble in the Republican organization four years ago over the fact that Gen. Wiley of Catskill had been named as a Presidential elector when a Director of a National Bank.

Lawyers who were consulted on the subject said that Messrs. Woodward, Whitney, and Straus could resign their places as National bank Directors the day before the election and render themselves eligible.

Norman E. Mack was at the Hoffman House last night. Mr. Mack is still absolutely confident that he is to be re-elected National Committeeman Controller Grout called to see Mr. Mack, but failed to find him in.

It was pointed out by Democratic politicians at the Hoffman House last night that it was not necessary for a man to be a member of the National Committee in order to be elected its Chairman. Senator James K. Jones was not a member of the Democratic National Committee when he was made Chairman, and when Senator Hanna became Chairman of the Republican National Committee his place as the Ohio member of the committee was filled by election.

Some of the up-State politicians said they had heard more mention of Senator McCarren's name in connection with the National Chairmanship than that of any other man. They said they thought he would stand a good show of selection if Judge Parker should be nominated.

The naming of ex-Controller Bird S. Coler as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the Tenth Congress District, has been construed as indicating that Lester Murphy is determined to undermine McCarren's leadership in Brooklyn. In fact, no secret is made by Tammany men of the purpose of the Wigwam leaders to destroy McCarren politically. McCarren is relying for assistance from the up-State organization. His friends believe that if Judge Parker does not choose him for National Chairman, at least he will help him in some way to maintain the autonomy of the Brooklyn organization.

Hummel Gets McArthur Jewelry.

A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a verdict that Thomas J. McArtbur shall return to A. H. Hummel, the lawyer, jewelry and other things worth $982.50, which Mr. Hummel contended had been given to him by Mr. McArthur's brother, the late John McArthur. Mr. Hummel was the only one of the three executors of the estate of John McArthur who qualified.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

5,000 jaunty trimmed hats: Values are unprecedented.





TO-DAY we place on sale 5,000 jaunty trimmed hats at prices which we have no hesitancy in saying make the values unprecedented. Of course we realize, and so do you, that a hat bargain price doesn't make the real value—it's the style you want—that indescribable touch of fashionable smartness—and that's just what this sale offers.

Our millinery department, as you know, is always crowded. It's the style individuality that brings the particular women here.

This is an out of the ordinary sale that gives you the opportunity to buy hats with all the Simpson Crawford Co.'s style attributes at a great saving.

















Hat No. 1, at $4.50	Hat No. 4, at $4.50	Hat No. 7, at $3.75
Hat No. 2, at $4.50	Hat No. 5, at $4.50	Hat No. 8, at $3.95
Hat No. 3, at $4.50	Hat No. 6, at $2.98	Hat No. 9, at $1.75

500 pedestrienne skirts $4.50

IF YOU'RE looking for something unusual let us hold up before your eyes one of these handsome pedestrienne skirts at $4.50 to-day and you'll marvel at our ability to offer such a fashionable creation in canvas etamine at so small a price. It's one of those unusualities you seldom encounter.



Thursday is positively the only time you can buy this excellent quality pedestrienne skirt of canvas etamine, at $4.50—seven gored—wide flaring—trimmed with half-inch bands of taffeta rom top to bottom on each gore—habit back. $4.50

The only place where you can secure this quality and style at $4.50 is at Simpson Crawford Co.'s.

Third Floor.

$10 jackets $7.75

Women's jackets of black worsted cheviot, 21 inches long, collarless, tight-fitting, neatly stitched, trimmed with black silk hercules braid and gun metal buttons, lined with good quality satin, a good $10 value at..... $7.75

The liveliest sale of hosiery.

SEEMS like people simply can't get enough of this superior quality hosiery at the extraordinarily low prices quoted for this sale. Even after increasing our selling space three times, the aisles and counters were thronged with eager purchasers Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Main Floor.

There'll be no let up to the activity to-day. We want you to help increase the concourse and share in the greatest bargain event of the season.



14c. for women's 25c. hose.
18c. for women's 25c. and 35c. hose.
25c. for women's 50c. hose.
35c. for women's 50c. to 1.25 hose.
69c. for women's 1.25 to 1.50 hose.
89c. for women's 1.50 silk hose.
1.95 for women's 3.50 silk hose.

12½c. for Men's 19c. Half Hose.

19c. for men's 25c. hose.
25c. for men's 45c. hose.
35c. for men's 50c. half hose.
39c. for men's 50c. half hose.

Vast crowds buy $3 dress goods at 69c.

WE FEEL positive that you do not want to miss the greatest dress goods treat of the season, so we want to urge you to come to-day. Here's something to emphasize this warning—the vast crowds that are buying. We couldn't stop them if we wanted to; there's but one alternative for you—come quickly.

Main Floor.

It's a sale that involves the purchase of thousands of yards of the finest new Spring materials, that never sell for less than $1.25 per yard, and from that price the values run $2, $2.50, $3 and up to $4 per yard—prices at which they are sold elsewhere.

69c

Button Plaids	Embr'd Cheviots	Boucle Stripes	French Novelties	German Fancies	New Tweeds
German Mixtures	Swell Voiles	Golf Suitings	French Voiles	Canvas Cloth	English Etamines
Basket Weaves	English Suitings	New Cheviots	Serge Suitings	New Granites	Melton Suitings
Homespuns	Mexican Checks	Stylish Armures	Polka Dots	Scotch Cheviots	Figured Coverts
Fine Cheviots	French Worsteds	Silk Mixtures	Strips Zibeline	Knicker Broches	London Checks
Hair Spots	Spot Coverts				

69c

10,000 yds. of laces priced at less than half price.

ANOTHER great purchase—at a tremendous sacrifice on the part of the importer—10,000 yards of the richest laces of the season to be sold at less than half their actual value. An unequalled lace selling occasion.

Main Floor.

25c for 50c and 75c laces **48c** for $1 and $1.50 laces **95c** for $2, $2.50 and $3 laces **$1.45** for $3 to $5 laces

When we refer to them as the richest laces of the season we speak of those wondrously beautiful new conceits from St. Gall, Plauen and France—surplus lots from the leading importers. They include Net Top in great variety in the correct widths and tints—St. Gall Bandings and Galloons—hand-made French Novelties—black silk Net Top and black silk Chantilly.

That extraordinary sale of 200,000 good books.

Second Floor.

Library of famous autnors! Third to half below value.

Printed on fine wove paper from new plates, with large, clear type. Library cloth binding.

	Value.	Sale Price.
Dickens, 15 vols.	6.50	3.90
Thackeray, 10 vols.	4.75	2.75
Eliot, 6 vols.	2.75	1.65
Scott, 12 vols.	8.50	4.90
Irving, 8 vols.	3.75	2.25
Guizot's France, 8 vols.	7.00	3.95
Hume's History of England, 6 vols.	4.50	1.95
Carlyle, 10 vols.		3.90
Rawlinson, 4 vols.	2.75	1.85
Bronte, 6 vols.	6.75	3.95
Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols.	6.00	3.90
Cooper, 16 vols.	11.00	5.75

$2.50 U. S. History at $1.00

Household edition of the United States, by E. Eggleston, the most standard and authentic of all popular United States histories. Complete in one large volume, with hundreds of illustrations, portraits, maps, &c.; $2.50 edition for $1.00.

75c. Scribner copyright novels, 19c.

Titles such as "The Lauton Girl," by Harold Frederic; "An Echo of Passion," by G. P. Lathrop, selected by Chas. Scribner's Sons from their most popular $1.50 fiction.

Irving library of famous books. 12½c

A clean-cut edition in linen cloth binding of the most famous works of English Literature.

When you see this book you will confess at once it would be good value for 25 cents. It was printed and bound to be a regular 25c. line. Right in the middle we cut this price. And in doing so we feel we are offering to our customers one of the most wonderful book values that ever they have seen. Among the titles are:

Little Minister.	English Orphans.	Adam Bede.
Ishmael.	First Violin.	Alice.
Self-Raised.	Inez.	Ernest Maltravers.
Black Beauty.	Scottish Chiefs.	Scarlet Letter.
Count of Monte Cristo.	Robinson Crusoe.	Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Deemster.	Master of Ballantrae.	Old Curiosity Shop.
East Lynne.	Gold Elsie.	Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Samantha at Saratoga.	Thelma.	Last Days of Pompeii.
Romance of Two Worlds.	Ivanhoe.	Last of the Mobicans.
Tom Brown's Schooldays.	Vanity Fair.	Lorna Doone.
Tom Brown at Oxford.	Jane Eyre.	Mill on the Floss.
Tale of Two Cities.	John Halifax.	With Wolfe in Canada.
Under Two Flags.	Lamplighter.	With Lee in Virginia.
Elsie Venner.	Kenilworth.	Bravest of the Brave.
	Wormwood.	Tempest and Sunshine.

Handy library of world's best books. 8c

Handsomely bound in linen cloth, printed from new plates on good paper. Nearly 200 titles.

Hiawatba.	Old Mam'selle's Secret.	Emerson's Essays.	Tennyson's Poems.	Cbildren of the Abbey.
Child's Garden of Verse.	Poe's Poems.	Vanity Fair.	Daniel Deronda.	Last of the Barons.
Evangeline.	Rubaiyat.	Uncle Tom's Cabin.	Mill on the Floss.	Last Days of Pompeii.
John Halifax.	Black Rock.	Wonder Book.	Vanity Fair.	Royal Edinburgh.
Longfellow's Poems.	Sketch Book.	Tales from Shakespeare, 2 vols.	Egyptian Princess.	Pickwick Papers.
Lowell's Poems.	Ten Nights in a Barroom.	Wide, Wide World, 2 vols.	Rutledge.	Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Camille.	Treasure Island.	Reveries of a Bachelor.	Age of Fable.	Jane Eyre.
Inez.	Willy Reilly.	Rob and His Friends.	Pendennis.	
Jane Eyre.	Romola. 2 vols.		Ivanhoe.	
Light of Asia.	Lalla Rookh.			

25c. Henty Library, 15c.

A superior cloth edition, with large type and fully illustrated. Among the long list of titles are:

By Right of Conquest.	True to the Old Flag.
Bravest of the Brave.	With Clive in India.
Captain Bayley's Heir.	Under Drake's Flag.
Bonnie Prince Charlie.	Lion of the North, &c.

50c. Right or Way	39c
75c. David Harum	39c
65c. Temple Shakespeare, in limp leather, 40 vols., each	39c

$1.08 Recent Fiction, 49c.

This is a sensational offer of Popular Recent Fiction, selling everywhere at $1.08, at 49c. each.

Over 50 fine titles to select from.

Hawthorne Library, 19c.

Paper, type, binding, and appearance fully worthy of a 50c. book. Among the titles are:

Cbildren of the Abbey.	Tennyson's Poems.
Last of the Barons.	Daniel Deronda.
Last Days of Pompeii.	Mill on the Floss.
Royal Edinburgh.	Vanity Fair.
Pickwick Papers.	Egyptian Princess.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.	Rutledge.
Jane Eyre.	Pendennis.
	Ivanhoe.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Some Beautiful Dresses
That Fifty Dollars Will Buy

This is a collection of about fifty charming costumes for women, a number of which would sell regularly for a hundred and twenty-five dollars each; and the most modest value in the group would have been priced at not less than sixty-seven dollars and a half. They are the carefully made, and carefully shown models of one of our leading manufacturers. Now that he is through with them, he allows us to share a remarkable opportunity with you.

The dresses are of crepe de Chine, foulard and taffeta silk, voile, net and chiffon cloth—artistically made, and beautifully trimmed. A few have low neck waists. All are silk-lined throughout.

$67.50 to $125 Costumes, at $50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

New White Goods
That Will Go Quickly

Plain and fancy piques, mercerized figured and striped madras, fancy weaves with mercerized Jacquard figures that look like silk—these, and more, compose a collection of about eight thousand yards most desirable white goods which we secured at about half price, or a little more; and which we offer to you today, on the same terms.

It is quite unusual to find the staple cords in 20c and 25c Piques selling for 12½c; yet that is today's price.

And there are many other kinds of 20c and 25c White Goods, also at 12½c.

Finer Piques and Fancy White Goods that have been selling for 30c and 35c, are now 16c a yard.

Very handsome 40c and 50c Fancy White Goods are now 25c a yard. Broadway.

We also have to offer today, another fine collection of Embroidered Linen Waist Patterns. The cloth is a semi-sheer linen embroidered with mercerized yarns that look like silk. Embroidered collar and cuffs with each waist. Three yards of material.

$4 and $4.50 Patterns at $3
$5 to $6 Patterns at $4
$6.50 to $7.50 Patterns at $5

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Women's Coats
Of Special Interest

Two exceptionally attractive groups of Women's Coats are marked at newly lowered prices today; and they represent some of the smartest styles in our stocks.

First is a collection of very handsome Covert Jackets, tailored in the finest manner; and in styles as choice as any we have to offer. They are worth $27.50 and $30. Today's price, $20 each.

The other offering presents two styles of half-fitted Taffeta Silk Coats; both are collarless; one style is handsomely trimmed with braid, the other with taffeta bands; both are lined with white silk. $18 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

For That Boy of Yours

He wants the smartest. You want the most practical. We have both in every one of these boys' garments. The trim, stylish cut, the sound, sponged, shrunk, hard-twisted-thread materials, the careful sewing with silk throughout promise pleasure to him and satisfaction to you. In a degree, too, unmatchable elsewhere at prices at all comparable.

We are proud to have you critical of these:

Regulation Sailor Suits; on the model of those worn in the navy; lanyard and whistle; chevron on sleeve; with short trousers; sizes for 4 to 12 years. $5 and $6.50.

With regulation long trousers; sizes for 4 to 10 years. $7.50 and $9.75.

Regulation blue serge Reefers; chevron on sleeve; sizes for 7 to 12 years. $5 to $7.50. Second floor, Ninth st.

Silk Waists
And Muslin Underwear

Several interestingly-priced groups of garments for women offer special attraction today. These:

$5 SILK WAISTS at $3.75
Of good taffeta silk, in neat stripes, light colors, cluster-plaited and piped with solid colors.

$1.50 and $1.75 NIGHTGOWNS at $1
Of cambric or nainsook, four styles; V, round or high neck, trimmed with embroidery or point de Paris lace.

85c to $1 CHEMISES at 50c
Of nainsook, with round neck, trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace.

$1.75 CHEMISES at $1
Of nainsook, with round neck trimmed with point de Paris lace; skirt trimmed. Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Corsets
At Large Savings

This word concerns five groups of our own splendid Lillian Corsets—the best corsets from Paris. But they are numbers that we shall not reorder; and, in order to close these small lots out quickly, we make these very radical changes in price.

They are made of the best possible materials. They are shapely, beautifully designed, and the workmanship is of the very highest character. It brings a chance to secure corset elegance, at half price, or near it.

Not all sizes in each style, of course; but all sizes somewhere in the collection.

At $5, from $9.50 and $12.50—Of white imported cloth; low bust, medium long below waist, front and side garters.

At $6, from $12.50—Of fancy batiste, white and blue; long waist, novel abdominal supporters attached.

At $8, from $16—Of cream satin; extremely long below waist, medium bust, beautifully trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $10, from $15—Of pretty novelty effects in fancy broche; low bust, very long over abdomen and hips; suitable for stout figures.

At $15, from $25—Two handsome styles in silk moire ribbon and embroidered silk bastiste, for slender figures.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Straw Hats
New and Jaunty

Sailor hats, but with more individuality than that term alone implies. They are broad-brimmed, flat-crowned, of pretty two-toned straw in the bright, right colors. Red, blue and brown shades, trimmed with straw bows and velvet, or rosettes of ribbon and quills. $1.50 and $2 each.

Millinery Salon.

Ruby-and-Black Table Lamps

This is a chance to save more than a third of the value on these attractive and serviceable lamps. They have ruby enameled bodies, with dull black trimmings. Complete with ruby etched globes in floral or dragon designs.

$6 Lamps for $3.50
$8 Lamps for $5

Lamp Store, Basement.

A Stir-Up in Men's and Women's Gloves

You probably know how jealous we are of the freshness and rightness of our gloves for men and women. When lines are to be changed, we hurry them out promptly, while they are still useful to those who may buy them. In following up this policy, we offer today a large and varied collection of fine gloves, many of which you would probably buy at regular prices, if this chance did not come, together with others that, while you might not want them at their regular prices, you will be glad to secure at the little prices that are asked today.

Few men, and fewer women, will want to fail to have a look over the collection, at least.

These are the items:

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Slip-On Gloves—having no buttons
2-clasp Pique Glace Gloves
2-clasp Overseam Glace Gloves
Hooked Kid Gloves
3-clasp Suede Gloves
All selling previously at One Dollar
Now at 65c a Pair

Women's Turnover Cuff Gloves, formerly $1.50.

Van Dyke point Gloves, in colors, black and white, formerly $1.50.

2-clasp Pique Suede Gloves, in mode and gray, formerly $2.25.

2-clasp Cape Gloves, with pocket, formerly $2.25.

Hooked Gloves, in colors and black, formerly $1.50.

Pique Kid Gloves, with one or two large pearl buttons in colors, black and white, formerly $2.

1-clasp P. X. M. Cape Gloves, in colors and white, formerly $2.

Strap Wrist Gloves, for driving, formerly $2.25.

Now all at $1 a Pair
Tenth street.

MEN'S GLOVES

Gray Golf Gloves
Tan Auto Gauntlets
Mocha Gloves, gray
Pearl Kid Gloves
Pearl Suede Gloves.
Formerly $1 and $1.50—
Now at 50c a Pair

Auto Gauntlets, in tan cape, formerly $1.50 and $3.50; and gray, formerly $4.

Cape Gloves, with pocket, formerly $2.50.

White Cape Gloves, formerly $1.50 and $2.

Saxe Wrist Gloves, formerly $2.50.

Now all at $1 a Pair

Also Strap Wrist Driving Gloves, formerly $2.75;

Now at $1.50 a Pair

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Three-Dollar Derby Hats at $1.85

The bodies for these hats are of fine fur felt; and were secured from the manufacturers of our regular lines. Then we had them specially made up in a factory whose entire product we use, on unusually favorable terms. They are made on blocks taken from the finest hats we sell; trimmed with heavy silk bands and binding of the finest quality used on three-dollar hats. All are black; and the color and wear are both guaranteed.

Three-dollar Derbies for $1.85.

Men's Hat Store—Second floor, Ninth street.

All-Linen Etamine
35c a Yard, Instead of 50c

It is evident to us that Linen Etamine is to be the favorite fabric for Spring and Summer.

We knew it would be so; but the importer who sold us this handsome weave was not so good a prophet.

That's why, in the face of a great and growing demand, we are able to give you this good news: Fine All-linen Etamine, in white and beautiful shadings of champagne, reseda and cadet blue (three tones) at 35c yd, instead of 50c. 27 inches wide.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Girls' Suits
$7.50, Worth $12.50

About forty very smartly tailored Suits for girls. Made of fancy mixed cheviots, with jaunty belted coats, collarless effect, with trimming of broadcloth and braid; full sleeves. Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

Regular $12.50 suits; today at $7.50. Second floor, 9th st.

Liberty Satin Ribbon, 18c Yard

35c a yard is its worth. Yes, it's more of the sort you took so briskly on Monday. There were many thousand yards of it, woven especially for us; but it won't last long at the rate it's going. Of the best-liked colors, at brilliant lustre. 37½ inches wide. 18c a yard, worth 35c.

COLORS—white light blue, rose, Nile green, cardinal and black. Main floor, Tenth street side.

Angelus Record Today:

9,287,080 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
378,400 *Inflations Yesterday*
9,665,480 *Inflations Since Starting*

Lightening the Cost of Summer Underwear and Hosiery

The presenting of such attractive offerings as are told of below, right at the very beginning—almost before the beginning of the large Spring demand—is an accomplishment that is possible only after unusual efforts, in connection with the unusual influences we have with the largest foreign and American manufacturers.

All of the garments in the collection are new and perfect, with the sole exception of one lot of low-priced, and rarely under-priced underwear, which we tell about. It is a splendid occasion to save money on well made, serviceable and pleasing Underwear and Hosiery.

Women's Stockings
18c a Pair, 3 Pairs, 50c;
Worth 25c a Pair

Of imported cotton; all black, black with split feet; double soles, heels and toes.

25c a Pair, worth 38c

Of fast black cotton, with side clocks or embroidered fronts. Also with white stripes.

Black ribbed lisle thread, with white stripes; or with black boots and colored striped tops.

Imported fast black lisle thread, with openwork side clocks, openwork ankles and allover openwork.

35c a Pair, 3 Pairs, $1;
Were 50c and 75c a Pair

Black lisle thread; various pretty patterns of allover openwork or openwork ankles. Main aisle.

Women's Stockings
50c a Pair; usually 75c

Lisle thread; black with black-and-white silk side clocks.

Black, openwork clocks embroidered.

Black, plain, with white or colored embroidered fronts.

Black, with self and colored flower designs.

Black, openwork ankles, white floral designs. Broadway.

Children's Stockings
12½c a Pair

Of fast black cotton, narrow ribbed with narrowed ankles. These stockings are full in length and width, are made of strong, serviceable yarn [illegible] both durable and elastic. Main aisle.

Men's Hose
25c a Pair

Cotton. Black; eleven styles of embroidered fronts; white or colored.

Lisle thread. Fine gage; black, tan, cadet or navy blue or gray, with openwork side clocks.

Men's Half Hose
37½c a Pair

Lisle thread. Forty-eight color combinations, consisting of various pretty side clocks, embroidered fronts, vertical effects and openwork side clocks, silk embroidered. Some in colored grounds; mostly black.

Ninth street.

Women's Underwear
15c Each; Seconds of 25c Qualities

Vests of extra fine lisle thread in white, pink or sky blue: low neck, sleeveless; some in Richelieu ribbed fronts or drop effects all around. Also white ribbed mercerized cotton Vests: low neck, sleeveless; in a pretty drop stitch effect. Also plain ribbed.

Main aisle.

25c each; worth 38c

Swiss ribbed white lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless; silk ribbon at neck and armholes; light in weight.

37½c each; worth 50c

Vests of white ribbed lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless; trimmed with lace; or lace insertion. Very pretty designs. Broadway.

Fine Bedroom Furniture
Exceptionally Desirable in Style and Price

You'll admire the character of this furniture, as much as you appreciate the savings that are offered on the prices. The group is not large; but it is sufficient for discriminating choice. The furniture is of the best make, thoroughly constructed and finished. The woods are selected stock, finely figured. Hardwood is of the best quality, and the drawer-work of the finest. Best quality mirrors, in pattern plates, with beveled edges. A word of the styles and prices:

At $14, from $19—Eleven mahogany Washstands; enclosed pattern; three drawers and center closet, top 34x20 inches; splasher back, drawers have glass knob pulls; highly polished.

At $20, from $27—Two quartered golden oak Dressing Tables, Colonial design; top 34x20 inches, one long drawer; French pattern plate mirror, 20x24 inches; highly polished.

At $32, from $43—Four mahogany Cheval Glasses; French pattern plate mirror, 18 x 48 inches, shaped standards, four legs, inlaid lines on frame.

At $32, from $43—Two quartered golden oak Chiffoniers; top 34 x 20 inches, three large and two small drawers, moulded edges; pattern plate mirror, 22 x 18 inches; selected quartered oak.

At $35, from $48—Six quartered golden oak Dressers, Colonial design; two large and two small drawers, cast brass drawer-pulls; top 48 x 22 inches, French plate mirror, 34 x 28 inches; fine construction and finish.

At $37.50, from $50—Eight mahogany Chiffoniers; top 34 x 20 inches, three large and two small drawers, glass knob drawer-pulls; French pattern plate mirror, 24 x 18 inches.

At $37.50, from $50—Six quartered golden oak Dressers; top 48 x 22 inches, four drawers, French pattern plate mirror, 34 x 28 inches; inlaid white holly lines, fine finish, selected quartered oak.

At $42, from $57—Five mahogany Bureaus, Colonial design; top 48 x 22 inches, two large and two small drawers; French plate mirror, 36x28 inches, inlaid lines on case and standard.

At $45, from $60—Four mahogany Bureaus, Colonial design; top 48x22 inches, two large and two small drawers; French pattern plate mirror, 34 x 30 inches.

At $72, from $97—Mahogany Bedroom Suite; full-size double bedstead, paneled head and foot-boards; bureau has two large and two small drawers, top 48 x 22 inches, French pattern plate mirror, 36 x 30 inches; highly polished.

At $78, from $105—Eight mahogany Bedroom Suites, Colonial design; full-size double bedstead, shaped head and foot-boards and panel; dresser has four drawers, top 48 x 22 inches, pattern plate mirror, 34 x 30 inches; fine construction and finish.

Fourth floor.

Pleasing News from The China Store

Dinner Sets, Fancy China, Cut Glass and Art Wares combine this morning in an announcement that will be enthusiastically read by many tasteful and thrifty housekeepers. The groups are all limited to the quantities that are being closed out; but there should be enough for a reasonable day's selling, of most of the items, at least.

Dinner Sets

Just twenty Dinner Sets in all, at these concessions:

Seven Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, in three decorations; all pieces gilt. These are regular $50 sets which we have been selling for $35, now $25.

Five Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; two decorations; all pieces gold-stippled. These are good $55 values, we have sold a number at $42.50, now $25.

Eight Austrian china Dinner Sets; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters; flower decoration and all handles gilt; worth $20. We have sold some at $15, never for less; today $12.50.

Basement.

Cut Glass

Just two items, but most desirable ones:

8-inch Bowls, our regular $6 kind, and well worth $8. *Twenty-four* of these—today for $3.25 each.

Bonbon Dishes, with handles, 6 in.; our regular $2.25 dishes, and worth $3.75. *Sixty* of these—today for $1.40 each.

Art Wares

Teplitz Vases, in a variety of shapes and two decorations.
At 25c, were 50c.
At 50c, were 75c, $1, $1.50, $1.75.
At $1, were $3.
At $2, were $4.50, $5 and $6.

French china Fern Dishes, with linings, complete; fine flower decoration and gilt; with feet and without. These are our regular $2.75 fern dishes—today *twenty*, at $1 each.

Beautiful Shrubs

And other flowers, for yard and garden, are assembled here for the selection of those who love to have growing things to care for, and blooming plants to enjoy, a little later on. The bulbs and plants have been carefully selected; and the flower seeds are of most reliable sorts.

Lilacs, standard, 50c; bush, 45c.
Hydrangeas (*Paniculata Grandiflora*).
Tree Form, 35c each.
Bush, 20c each.
Azaleas (*mollis*), 35c each.
Magnolias, 35c each.
Rhododendrons, 50c each.
Hardy Lilies, 10c. each; 3 for 25c.
Bleeding Hearts, 15c each; 2 for 25c.
Clematis, large flowering, 50c each.
Dahlias, 5c each.
Begonias, 5c and 8c each.
Elephant Ears, 6c and 10c each.
Gladiolus, 10c and 25c dozen.
Tuberoses, 10c dozen.
Grass Seed, 15c quart; 2 quarts, 25c; 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 75c.
Clover Seed, 5c ounce.
Sweet Peas, 25c and 40c lb.
Flower Seeds—popular sorts—3c. package; 2 for 5c; 25c dozen.
Vegetable Seeds, in variety, 5c package; 50c dozen. Basement.

Dependable Shoes At Low Prices

You can depend upon the last, it is new; upon the fit, it is true and comfortable; upon the quality, for the shoes are well made, of good leather. They will wear. Stylish and shapely; and your feet will feel at home in them.

A matter secondary, perhaps, but important—the prices are far below worth.

See these:

Women's SHOES at $1.90

Button and Lace Boots, of kid and patent leather; Oxford Ties, of kid; Lace Shoes, of box calf; all made from leathers of known quality, by skillful workers, during the dull season, when all work is well done, and when all the extra-fine shoes are cut out. All sizes and widths.

Women's SHOES at $2.60

Of kidskin, extra fine; lace and button; made on lasts of differing shapes with tips of kid or patent leather. Soles are of scoured oak-tanned leather, that is both durable and pliable, and are fastened by the Goodyear welt process. Shoes that equal the usual $3.50 quality.

Men's SHOES at $1.90

Stylish, honest, comfortable; kid, and box and velour calfskin, and patent and enamel leather, as broad a choice and practically as good shoes as you find at at a dollar more.

Fourth avenue.

Japanese Umbrella Jars

A Heavy price-surrender.

The decisive victory is to you. Japanese Umbrella Jars—and they do these things well in Japan—in odd and artistic decorations. Some wicker-covered; some pottery; some china. Colored grounds wistaria-covered; and plain colors in Awadji, Satsuma and other handsome sorts.

A broadside of price-reductions:

Wicker-covered Jars, $3 each, from $5.
Fancy Awata and Awadji Jars, $6 each, from $8 and $8.50.
Others, at $5, from $7.50 to $15.

Japanese Store, Third floor, Tenth st.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HEARST MEN BEATEN IN WEST VIRGINIA

Fail in Their Attempt to Stampede Convention.

GORMAN FIRST; PARKER NEXT

Demonstration Follows Mention of Maryland Senator's Name—Platform Conservative—Attacks the President.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 20.—The largest and stormiest Democratic Convention ever known in this State was held here to-day. Many Democrats took advantage of the occasion to vent their spleen.

The Hearst boomers were on hand in force and tried to stampede the convention for their candidate, but met with a signal defeat in the passage of the resolution by Gen. J. W. St. Clair that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, the purpose being to head off any attempt to stampede the convention for Hearst.

While there were no instructions the four delegates at large and all the district delegates, except the two from the Fourth District, are for Gorman for President first and Parker second. Henry G. Davis, who is a cousin of Senator Gormnn, was forced to respond with a speech to a repeated and urgent call. When Mr. Davis mentioned the name of Gorman the delegates gave a remarkable ovation, and hats and canes were tossed in the air.

When the convention met the feeling between the Hearst and anti-Hearst men was very strong.

Warren Hays, who was selected as a district delegate, and who is a supporter of W. R. Hearst for the Presidency, while making a speech from a box in the theatre where the convention was held, scored ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden as a boiter in the past, and with emphasis gave the lie to a delegate, who an hour before had been selected as an alternate to St. Louis, because the alternate had branded Hays in the convention as a greenbacker.

The alternate, Col. McCoy of Tyler County, leaped upon a chair in the convention hall and responded in strong tone that Hays was similar. Senator Camden and the organizers were otherwise fiercely attacked by "regulars," but they had many warm supporters, many of whom were Bryan Democrats.

Notwithstanding the stormy scenes, the convention ended in perfect harmony and amid enthusiasm. In fact, many candidates who had been placed in nomination for delegates at large withdrew their names, and nominations for delegates at large were made by acclamation. They were Owen S. McKinney of Fairmount, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of Elkins, ex-Governor William A. McCorkle of Charleston, and ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden of Parkersburg. The alternates are Joseph Murphy of Parkersburg, Berry G. Alford of Lewis County, Alexander F. Matthews of Green Brier, and Senator Robert F. Kidd of Gilmer.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock by State Chairman James H. Miller, who called as temporary Chairman C. Wood Dailey of Elkins, and named W. E. R. Byrne of Charleston as temporary Secretary. Mr. Dailey was received with uproarious applause.

The resolutions adopted say:

"We renew our pledge of fidelity to the essential principles of Democracy as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson upon the National issues now before the country, reserving for the State Convention the duty to make the declarations of the party upon State issues.

"We condemn the usurpation of legislative power by the President and declare for a Government of law, binding alike upon Presidents, Cabinets, Legislatures, courts, and people, and especially restraining encroachments by the Executive upon the Legislative and Judicial Departments of Government.

"We condemn the spirit of military domination which has led to the disregard of our treaty obligations and to the oppression of weaker peoples, all of which tends to lessen within ourselves due respect for law and love of liberty and peace. There must be a return to conservative principles of Government. In no other way can business confidence be fully restored. Unsteady National policies and a restless spirit of adventure create alarm, check our commercial growth, and render it impossible for our people to enjoy in tranquility and confidence the gains of their industry.

"We oppose those trusts and combinations which oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition.

"We condemn the failure of the present Administration, by reason of its political connections and designs, to enforce freely the civil and criminal provisions of the laws regulating combinations. The laws against these trusts must be enforced to give us industrial peace.

"We demand that a check be placed upon extravagance in public expenditures.

"We demand a reasonable revision of the tariff to be laid under the Constitution for revenue adjusted in such manner as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people.

"We favor the maintenance of State rights and home rule, and are opposed to centralization.

"We demand strict honesty in the public service, vigilance in the prevention of fraud, and diligent, determined efforts to detect and punish the guilty regardless of his office or station.

"We demand that the mutual rights of labor and of capital be impartially maintained, with no unequal discrimination nor abuse of the power of law for favoritism or oppression.

"We hereby approve and confirm the election of delegates and alternates to the St. Louis Convention this day appointed by the five Democratic Congressional District Conventions."

NEBRASKA BRYANITES SCARED.

Issue Appeal to the Faithful to Stand by Their Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—The Loyal League, composed of most prominent Bryan Democrats of the State, to-day issued a warning to the "faithful" in Nebraska, calling attention to the strong fight which the reorganizers are putting up, and urging them to stand up for true Democracy. The appeal shows that the Bryan men now recognize their danger and are badly frightened. The call reads in part as follows:

"Certain men in Nebraska, who have heretofore been more or less conspicuous in Democratic councils of this State, have undertaken to elect to the Democratic State Convention delegates who would be willing to co-operate in an effort to discredit Mr. Bryan in his own State. The purpose of these men is to cripple Mr. Bryan's influence at the St. Louis Convention, making it appear that a considerable portion of Nebraska Democracy has deserted him, and that he no longer enjoys the confidence of his Democratic neighbors.

"The leaders of the anti-Bryan movement in Nebraska, well knowing that they cannot prevent Mr. Bryan from going as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, say that their purpose is to send him as one of the delegates at large, and that statement they use in the hope of making it appear that they are not disloyal to Nebraska's distinguished Democrat.

"The truth is, the leaders of the movement referred to are bitterly hostile to Mr. Bryan, and are serving the purpose of men who bolted the Democratic National ticket during the last two campaigns. We insist that the organizers in this convention shall not be permitted to pose as Mr. Bryan's friends when in truth they are his enemies, nor conceal the fact that their real purpose is to defeat him in his efforts to secure the adoption of a platform at St. Louis that will be genuinely Democratic."

Nevada Democrats and Silverites Unite.

RENO, Nev., April 20.—The State Central Committees of the Democratic and Silver Parties in joint meeting have selected delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. It was decided not to hold a convention, and the following delegates were unanimously selected by the committee: J. R. Ryan, George R. Russell, Peter Weber, James M. Sweeney, Francis G. Newlands, Meinhold Carter, and W. R. Sharon.

HEARST MEN WIN A POINT.

Massachusetts Committee Strikes Unit Rule Clause from Convention Call.

BOSTON, April 20.—A spirit of concession to the supporters of William R. Hearst was manifest at to-night's meeting of the Democratic State Committee called to perfect arrangements for to-morrow's State Convention at which four delegates at large and four alternates to the National Convention will be chosen. The friends of Richard Olney contend, however, that the convention will advocate Mr. Olney's nomination for the Presidency by selecting delegates pledged for him.

The Hearst men, headed by George Fred Williams, won what they consider an important concession from the State Committee when that body voted against the embodiment of the unit rule in the call for the convention. Mr. Williams asserted that this clause had been inserted illegally by ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of this city.

Although the Hearst men won their point before the committee, there is nothing to prevent Olney delegates from presenting resolutions to-morrow committing the convention to the unit rule. Mr. Williams said to-night, however, that if such resolutions were passed they would be illegal, and any attempt to bind the district delegates would be laugbed at in St. Louis.

The State Committee refused to allow the protest of the Hearst supporters that three caucuses in Lowell which elected Olney delegates were illegal, but granted credentials to two Hearst delegates in Chelsea, where Olney delegates had been selected.

PARKER SENTIMENT IN TEXAS.

Gov. Lanham Approves New York Democratic Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 20.—Gov. Lanham to-day was asked for an expression on the New York Democratic platform. He stated that it met with his approval in every respect. This was all the Governor cared to say.

Texas is solidly for Parker and will favor any platform on which he is nominated. The Hearst sentiment which recently sprang into existence in this State has completely died out.

FAVOR PARKER IN KENTUCKY.

State Officials and Democrats Generally Approve His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 20.—The State officials who have expressed opinions, with one exception, have declared in favor of Parker and old-line principles for a platform. Ex-Chief Justice Pryor, for twenty-five years Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, voices the sentiment of the great majority of Kentucky Democrats when he says:

"Kentucky will cast her vote for Parker in the St. Louis Convention. David R. Francis, an ex-Kentuckian, should be placed on the ticket for Vice President. A platform after the old lines of Jeffersonian Democracy will be adopted and the ticket will win."

J. G. CARLISLE FOR PARKER.

He Says Democrats of New York City Approve of His Indorsement.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle of New York says the indorsement of Judge Alton B. Parker is generally satisfactory to the Democrats of New York City, and that, in their opinion, it substantially insures the nomination of Judge Parker by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis.

"I know Judge Parker personally," said Mr. Carlisle to-night. "He is an honest, conservative, and able man, and will, if elected, make a good President."

GOV. GARVIN'S REGRET.

New York Democratic Platform Not Sufficently Explicit.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 20.—Gov. Lucius F. C. Garvin of Rhode Island to-day expressed his view of the New York Democratic platform as follows:

"I regret that the platform of the convention was not more explicit and emphatic. However, Judge Parker, now that he is an avowed candidate, doubtless will define his views upon the live political issues."

Bryan Will Declare Himself Saturday.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 20.—William J. Bryan announces that he will deliver a political address at the Princess Rink, in Chicago, Saturday night on "The New York Platform," the platform referred to being the one adopted by the New York Democratic State Convention Monday last. There will be reserved seats for ministers and newspaper men, otherwise seats will be free. Mr. Bryan says he will pay the hall rent and all expenses. This will be his declaration as to platform and a Presidential candidate.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Adele Barker replaced Mattie Earle as Mrs. Hewle in "The Virginian" last night. Miss Barker will remain in the part for the rest of the season.

It was almost necessary to turn the audience out of Daly's yesterday afternoon, because Madeline Besley, who is the Nellie of "The Prince of Pilsen," was in court trying to get back salary money out of some delinquent manager. She didn't turn up, and after the curtain had been held ten minutes Essie Engel, a youngster and newcomer, offered to try the rôle. She has been with the "Prince of Pilsen" only seven weeks, and her volunteering to sing the rôle was a great surprise to the company. She got through with it creditably.

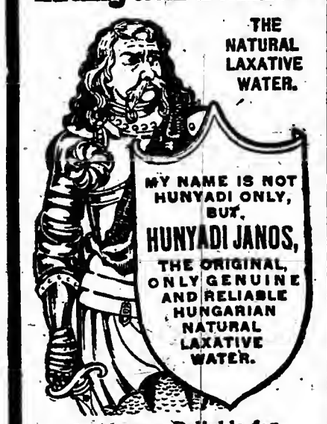
Joseph Kilgour has been engaged to play the part of the excitable French lover in the English version of "Heureuse" to ha presented at the Savoy Theatre next Monday. Mr. Kilgour's last appearance on Broadway was as George Washington in "Captain Barrington." Others of the cast are Elizabeth Emmet, John Flood, W. J. Constantine, John Emerson, Robert Ober, and Deronda Mayo.

Vladimir de Pachman, the Russian pianist, will come to America next Fall. He has not played in this country for four years, chiefly because the ocean voyage disagrees with him. His tour in this country will take him to the Pacific Coast.

Gen. Lew Wallace's novel, "The Princa of India," is to be dramatized. Klaw & Erlanger have bought all stage rights from the author, and have intrusted the dramatization of the book to J. I. C. Clarke, who has already begun work on it. The play will be at the New Amsterdam Theatre next Fall.

Hunyadi János

THE NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.



Is Always Reliable for

CONSTIPATION

VERMONT INSTRUCTS FOR ROOSEVELT

Republican Convention Indorses His Administration.

SENATOR FORAKER TALKS

Declares the Party Will "Stand Pat" on All of the Fundamental Policies.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 20.—The Republicans of Vermont, through their State Convention held in this city to-day, elected four delegates to tha National Convention at Chicago and instructed them to vote for the nomination of President Roosevelt. The National delegates are United States Senator W. P. Dillingham, Dr. W. Seward Webb of Shelburne, H. N. Turner of St. Johnsbury, and H. S. Bingham of Bennington.

The orator of the day was Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio. He raviewed the leading issues, and said that tha party would continue "to stand pat" on all the fundamental policies.

The platform adopted strongly indorses the Administration of President Roosevelt. It declares that tha Republicans of Vermont stand for the following principles and policies:

"Efficiency and honesty in our public service, fostered hy the merit system of selection.

"The greatest economy in our National expenditures consistent with our wisest National progress.

"Protection of American markets, supplementsd by reciprocity with non-competitors, for the joint benefit of American labor and American capital.

"The guarding of the people against the extortion of unlawful monopolies.

"Promotion of mutual recognition of the interests and rights of the wage-earner and the wage-payer.

"Our Nation's fitting recognition of the services of those who fought our Nation's battles.

"The preservation inviolate of the equal rights of suffrage guaranteed hy our National Constitution, and of the purity of the ballot.

"Maintenance of our enviable National credit through the gold standard of currency.

"An expanding American commerce, carried in American ships and safeguarded hy an efficient American navy.

"A more effective reatriction of undesirable immigration.

"The carrying out of such National, insular, and international policies as will continua to make the American flag recognized throughout the world as the emblem of civil and religious liberty, the uplifting of humanity, and the promotion of universal peace."

"DIE WALKUERE" AT THE OPERA

The Second Performance in the Cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

Thera was again a comparatively languid public interest manifestsd yesterday in the cycle of tha "Nibelung" trilogy, with which Mr. Conried is closing his season at the Matropolitan Opera House. "Die Walkúra" was presented before an audience not much larger than that which heard "Das Rheingold" last Monday; yet "Dia Walküre" passes for the most widely popular drama of the trilogy. It was a better performance than that which was given it in tha "Nibelungen cycle" at the close of the regular season six weeks ago, and which suffered from an accumulation of difficulties. And although it was evident that all the factors that make for a satisfactory representation of Wagner's lyric drama were not wholly and perfectly working to that end, there were enough to put it on a level with some of the best performances that were heard during the Winter just past.

First and foremost was the fact that Mme. Ternina was restored to tha part of Brünnhilde, of which she is one of the most distinguished representatives now to be seen, and her participation was potent, as it has so often been before, in instilling a spirit of zeal and imparting the impulse of dramatic life to tha picture upon the stage. She displayed in her impersonation that subtle mingling of nobility, tenderness, and impulsiveness characteristic of the goddess and of the woman that has many times profoundly impressed and moved this public. Beauty and distinction characterize it from beginning to end, and there is in it the indefinable touch of genius that seizes and holds captive the listener. She has sung in better voice than she did yesterday, and yet, if there was something, of circumspection in the more vehement passages that fail to her lot, there was much poignant beauty of dramatic coloring in her tones in many others, as at her appearance to Siegmund in the second act, and her scene with Wotan in the last.

Miss Fremstad was the Sieglinde, as she has been throughout the season's representations of "Die Walküre"—one of her most successful achievements, certainly the one in which she approaches most nearly to an ideal of Wagner's heroine, one of the most beautiful and satisfying intsrpretations of the part that has been seen here in a long time. It compelled admiration yesterday, as it has before. Mr. Kraus waa at his best in the first act as Siegmund, when his voice sounded much better than it did at his last apparances here—hetter in quality and in style; but he did not quite keep in the second act the promise that he held forth in this. Mr. Van Rooy was in more need of tha printed slip of apology that was put in the programme of "Das Rhsingold" on Monday than ha was on that occasion, for his voice was more lacking in resonance, especially in its lower tones, and he sang with evidences of caution and restraint. His impersonation was otherwise cast in the mold that he has made familiar. Mr. Blass was admirable as Hunding.

Mr. Motti's conducting made the music eloquent, drawn as it was on largs and broad lines; it is essentially dramatic, essentially an exposition of the movement and the emotional significance of all that is enacted upon the stage, and in its unfolding of detail never loses sight of the larger sweep and symmetry of the drama. Tha orchestra has played with more technical finish than it did yesterday; but the vitality and ths potency of the reading were thera.

KNOX HAT

The evolution of the hat to its high state of perfection as found in the Knox product is one of the distinct signs of civilization. To be in the swim wear a Knox.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

"NATHAN DER WEISE" GIVEN.

Ferdinand Bonn in Lessing's Play at the Irving Place Theatre.

Boccaccio's tale of ths threa rings, so familiar to tha New York public in "The Merchant of Venice," reappeared last night at the Irving Place Theatre in Lessing's "Nathan der Weise." The change in the world's civilization is strikingly exemplified by the difference in the treatment of the central character, the Jew.

Shylock, the hutt of his associates, the personification of ruthless vengeance, is almost a huffoon at times, even when played hy Henry Irving. But Nathan threatened hy almost the same troubles, remains a dignified and noble character to the joyful end.

Ferdinand Bonn's Nathan was in every way worthy of the enthusiastic reception given him. The Knight Templar of Rudolf Christians was a virile young "German bear." Beside these two visitors the lay brother, as portrayed hy Max Hanselcr, received especial recognition. Elizabeth Ariaans was a truly human Daja.

C. T. Yerkes's New Art Gallery.

Plans hava been filed at the Building Department for tha remodeling of the four-story dwelling at 860 Fifth Avenue into a picture gallery annex to the present residence of Charles T. Yerkes, at 864 Fifth Avenue. The house will be convarted into a one-story huilding, 40 feet front, 100 feet deep, and 41½ faet high, with a facade of carved brownstone and hrick. Tha interior is to be finishcd in carved marhle, decorated with ornamental columns to harmonize with the Winter garden which it will adjoin. It is to have ornamental doorways opening into the present picture gallery. The improvements ara to cost $20,000, according to the estimate of Architect Henry Ivea Cobb.

Tenets

Change with time—principles, with the people of it. But a generation since, the average man's attitude toward the ready-for-service garment was indifference; a tailor's complaisant toleration. Things have changed. Both now realize that a garment can be fashioned ready-for-service with all the character, distinctiveness and individuality of those made to measure. Perhaps the best demonstration of this will be found in our Top Coats. They are as nearly perfect in fit and form as the tailor's craft can produce, be the method what it may. Yet the prices are very modest.

Box Models, 5 models in 38 styles of fabrics	-	$12.50 to $35
Paletots, 2 models in 8 styles of fabrics	-	$25 to $40
Surtouts and Paddocks, 5 models in 10 styles	-	$20 to $40
Tourist Coats, 2 models in 8 styles of fabrics	-	$20 to $35
Rain Coats, 4 models in 39 styles of fabrics	-	$15 to $33

Silk Lined Spring Overcoats at $15.00.

38 and 40 inches long, of Oxford or black cheviot or vicuna, silk lined or silk lined and faced to lapels; thoroughly well tailored.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

ONLY 18 NEW JUDGES.

Discovery That New York Won't Get 20 Supreme Court Commissioners.

William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, made the discovery yesterday that New York County will be entitled to two less Supreme Court Trial Commissioners under the Elsberg bill than had been figured on by the organization.

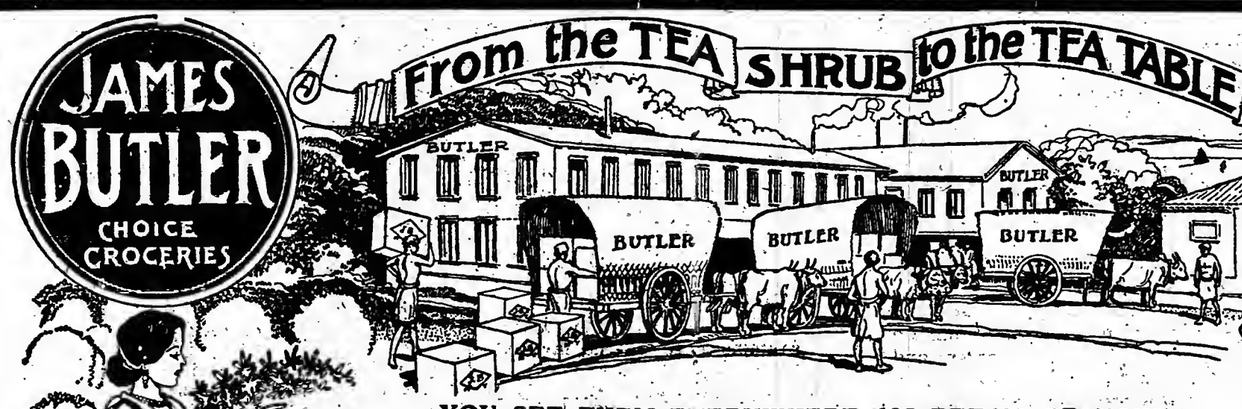
The Elsberg bill provides that in each department containing a county having a population of 700,000 or more, according to the last preceding State census, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shall appoint Supreme Court Commissioners to the number of not to exceed one Commissioner for each 100,000 or fraction thereof over 40,000.

Heretofore the figuring of the leaders of the organization has been on the basis of the Federal census of 1900, which gave New York over 2,000,000 inhahitants. On that hasis New York County would have heen entitled to twenty Trial Commissioners. The last State enumeration, however, was taken in 1892, and according to that enumeration New York County had at that time hut 1,801,639. Figured on that basis, which is the basis which must be used according to the language of the bill, New York County will be entitled to no more than eighteen Commissioners.

On the hasis of the State enumeration of 1892 Brooklyn will be entitled to ten Commissioners.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

From the TEA SHRUB to the TEA TABLE



JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES





YOU SEE THEM EVERYWHERE—125 RETAIL BRANCHES.

Continuous Growth

of business is positive evidence of sound principles and popular approval. For twenty years our energies have been focused on one object—to furnish families with pure food and the best household supplies for the least money. The women of Greater New York who believe in economy and quality were with us from the start. They are still with us in ever-increasing numbers. Our business keeps growing all the time. To-day we are pleased to announce the opening of the 125th retail branch at

Main Street, Westchester,

opposite Westchester avenue. The store will open on Saturday, April 23d. This makes seven new branches for the year, growing at the rate of two a month. The more stores, the larger our volume of sales, and the task of keeping prices down is all the easier. Every customer benefits from the expansion.

The illustration of how we conduct our large and important Tea trade applies with equal force to our handling of Coffees, and every other part of the business. Our method brings the goods to the household, direct from the producer. All the old-time extra profits remain in our customers' pockets, where they belong.

The Extra Trading Stamps Specials are continued for the next few days with

Butler's Famous Teas and Coffees.

30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Unxld Tea** Cholcest Oolong, Indian and English Braakfast..... 1 lb., 50c.
30 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Ceylon Tea** Butler's Cholcest Golden Tips..... 1 lb., 50c.
20 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Butler's Choice No. 1 Tea, 1 lb., 35c.**
10 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Butler's Choice No. 2 Tea, 1 lb., 25c.**
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Best Mocha and Java Coffee, 1 lb., 25c.**
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Best Maracaibo Coffee - - 1 lb., 20c.**
5 S. & H. Green Stamps with Every Pound of **Best Santos Coffee - - 1 lb., 17c.**

Coffees fresh roasted daily and ground while you wait, if desired.

Baker's Cocoa. Sold everywhere for 20c.; our price is only..... 16c

Tomatoes. Solid-packed, large, ripe red, selected fruit, a can..... 7c

Cream Cheese. Best quality, full cream New York State, a lb. only... 13c



FLOUR—"Pride of St. Louis"—milled from the best wheat, unequalled for its baking qualities; manufactured specially for our trade; 7 lbs. for..... 25c

Corned Beef—2-lh. can, 25c.; 1-lh. can	13c	Potted Tongue—½-lh. can, 9c.; ¼-lh. can	5c
Roast Beef—2-lb. can, 25c.; 1-lh. can	13c	Extract of Beef—"East View," full strength, unexcelled quality; a jar	25c
Potted Beef—Famous Franco-American; ½-lh. can	10c	Macaroni and Spaghetti—Imported; per package, 12c. and 6c.; domestic, a package, 10c. and	5c
Potted Ham—½-lh. can, 9c.; ¼-lb. can	5c	Noodles—Finest quality; a package, 10c. and	5c
		Vermicelli—Best made; a package	10c
		Granulated Tapioca—The best; in 1-lb. cartons	7c
		Hominy—Kiln dried selected Southern corn; in 5-lb. cartons	15c
		Succotash—Fancy New York State, prize medal brand, 2 cans for	25c
		Baked Beans—"Triumph," 3-lb. can, 13c.; Housekeeper's 3-lb. can, plain or in tomato sauce; 2-lb. can	10c.; 5c
		Lemon and Vanilla Extracts—"Peerless," a bottle, 15c.; "Our Own," 10c.; Eagle brand, bottle	5c
		Root Beer Extract—Thirst-quenching beverage, a bottle	10c
		Liberty Ketchup—Excellent table relish, pints, 10c.; half pints	5c
		Campbell's Salad Dressing—Highly popular, a hottle	9c
		My Wife's Salad Dressing—Has no equal, a bottle	14c
		Olive Oil—Morteo & Co.'s best Lucca, pints, 35c.; half pints	21c
		French Peas—Moyen's imported, sweet and tender, 2 cans for	25c
		Sardines—French imported, packed in pure olive oil, 3 cans for	25c

Yellow Meal—From best Indian maize; 3-lb. linen bag	10c	Canada Cream Cheese—Delicious for lunch, tin foil pkge	10c
Entire Wheat—Sure cure for dyspepsia; 3-lb. linen bag	10c	McLaren's Cream Cheese—Rich, fine flavored, a jar	10c
Rye Flour—Tones and strengthens; 3-lb. linen bag	12c	Butter Thins / Social Teas—Dainty crackers for light luncheon, a package	8c
Celery Salt—Cures nervousness; large bottle	10c	Tomatoes—"East View" brand—the old reliable, always good, 3 cans for	25c
Blue Ribbon Salt—Free running; in moisture-proof carton	5c	Tomatoes—"Esaia" brand—the best grown, 2 cans for	25c
Fairy Soap, in oval cakes, each	4c	Salad Oil—Highest grade domestic, quart, 17c.; pint, 10c.; half pints	5c
Jams—"Blue Ribbon," choicest domestic pure fruits, all kinds; a jar	15c	French Peas—Extra "fins," nothing finer, a can	20c
		Asparagus—Fancy California, tender speara, 25c.; choice quality, 1-lh. can	23c
		Beets—Fancy "Strawberry" variety, solid packed, 3-lh. cans	12c
		French Mushrooms—"Choix," large cans, 21c.; fine grade	19c

Vinegar—A quart bottle	7c	Blue Ribbon Gloss Starch—Guaranteed to be the whitest, glossiest and strongest starch made; 1-lh. cartons	7c
Jelly—Pure fruits, all flavors; a glass jar	10c	Triumph Metal Polish—The household polisher; a box	5c
Jams—Millar's celebrated Irish jams, large assortmant of pure imported fruits; a jar	19c	Tiffany's Silver Polish—For gold, silver, bronze and cut glass; a box	10c
Preserves—"Liberty," fine fruits; in 3-lh. stone crocks; each	25c	**Pickles.** Fancy mixed, Gherkins and Chow Chow; quart bottle...	25c
Preserves—"Johnson's" home-made, choica varieties of best fruits; 5-lb. stone crock	49c	French Mushrooms—Special culture, first "choix," large cans, 25c.; small cans	15c
Evaporated Apricots—Fancy California shipment; 1-lb. cartons	15c	Mushroom Ketchup—Crosse & Blackwell's celebrated sauce, a bottle	18c
		Jelly Powder—"Blue Ribbon," all kinds, wine and fruit flavors; makes the most delicious desserts; a package	10c
		Evaporated Peaches—Very fancy lot from Southern California; 1-lh. cartons	13c
		Evaporated Apples—Choice Northern fruit; 1-lh. cartons	10c
		Pepper—Black or white, full strength; ¼-lh. tin	10c
		Butler's Best English Mustard—Pure and strong; a tin	10c
		French Mustard—Best quality; in bottles, 10c. and	5c
		Lazenby's Small Onions—most appetizing, a hottle	15c
		Cocoanut—Shredded, "Peerless" brand, in packages, 10c. and	5c
		Oranges—Fancy California and Florida navels, a doz., 35c., 30c., 25c. and	20c
		Lemons—Large, bright, juicy, a dozen	13c
		Baking Powder—"Blue Ribbon," made from pure cream of tartar; has no equal in purity or healthfulneaa, 1 lb., 35c.; ½ lm., 18c.; ¼ lh.	10c
		Prunes—Fancy Santa Clara Valley fruit, 3 lbs. for	25c
		Egg Plums—Popular Park brand; 2 cans for	25c

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Best rolled White Northern Oats.

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JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

WANTED JUDGE TO DECIDE ELECTION CASES "RIGHT"

Prof. Wurts Says Attorney General Miller Named Conditions.

HE REFUSED FLORIDA POST

Swayne Then Was Appointed—Witness Says Swayne Allowed Juries to be Packed with Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee listened to-day to a most sensational account from Prof. John Wurts, a law professor at Yale, of the circumstances under which Judge Swayne was appointed a Federal Judge in the Florida district. The committee knew that Wurts had practiced law in Florida, and was himself a candidate for the Judgeship at the time Swayne was appointed, and they summoned him before them. He did not come voluntarily.

Prof. Wurts testified that when he was a candidate for the Judgeship he came to Washington and saw Attorney General Miller, who told him he would appoint him. Wurts said that in a few weeks he again came to Washington and saw Miller, who the second time told him he would appoint him.

In the same conversation, Wurts testified, the Attorney General told him that they wanted a Judge down there who would decide the election cases "right." To this Wurts said that it was his conception of the matter that the Judge should hold up the law to the jury and that the jury would decide on the facts in election cases as in all other causes. To this Mr. Miller said that this was not enough, and cited a recent case in Tennessee where the Judge had dealt rigorously with Democrats in an election case.

Wurts then remarked that he thought he did not possess the qualifications that the Attorney General was looking for and withdrew from the contest. Swayne then was appointed.

Prof. Wurts, who was then practicing law in Jacksonville, testified about an election case over which Swayne presided. When the array of talesmen was presented it was seen that they were all Republicans. The Democrats pleaded that the jury was packed, and that it had been improperly drawn. They contended that when five more jurymen were required in a second venire five Republicans of notoriously bad character were drawn. Judge Swayne, sweeping all objections aside, put them on the jury.

Prof. Wurts was cross-examined by ex-Senator Higgins of Delaware. When asked to name the persons who held the impression that Judge Swayne was susceptible of being influenced by considerations outside the law and evidence in cases pending before him Prof. Wurts named C. E. Reinhart, President of the Jacksonville Bar Association; Judge W. P. Young of the Circuit Court of Florida, and Samuel C. Vance, connected with the National Bank of Jacksonville.

He had been told by D. U. Fletcher, who was Mayor of Jacksonville, that Judge Swayne had rented a house from H. M. Flagler at St. Augustine for one-half the nominal rental. He did not know of any litigation ever had by Mr. Flagler before Judge Swayne. Mr. Fletcher also had told him that Judge Swayne had accepted a proposition from J. C. L'Engle, President of a Jacksonville bank, to borrow money at one-half the regular interest rates.

PRIEST MULCTED FOR ASSAULT.

Another Priest Sued Him for $10,000 for Blow on Eye.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20.—The Rev. Carmine Falconi was to-night mulcted in $325 damages in an action brought against him by the Rev. Clemens Cordarelli, another Italian Roman Catholic priest, who accused him of having struck him in the eye while he was wearing glasses, the eye being so badly cut that Father Cordarelli was in St. Michael's Hospital for two weeks. He sued for $10,000, and the case was tried before Chief Justice Gummere and a jury.

Father Cordarelli also named as defendants the Rev. Gerardi Muzzo and the Rev. Felix Morelli, who were exempted from the jury's verdict. The alleged assault occurred at the orphan asylum at Kearny, when Father Cordarelli called to deliver a letter to Father Falconi. Father Cordarelli said that Father Morelli told him that if he said anything about what had happened he would have him killed, and alleged that Father Muzzo sided with the others. Father Falconi admitted striking Father Cordarelli, but said he was enraged because of an anonymous letter which he suspected Father Cordarelli had written.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR ROESKI.

Life of Last of the Chicago Car Barn Bandits Saved by One Juror.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The jury in the case of Emil Roeski, the last of the car barn bandits, to-day found him guilty of killing Otto Bander during the robbery of a saloon on the night of July 9. The penalty fixed is penitentiary for life.

The guilt of Roeski was established upon the first ballot, but hours of argument among the jurors ensued before the punishment was determined upon. The first ballot is said to have resulted in a vote of eleven for death and one for life imprisonment. From that time until the verdict was reached the juror who stood alone argued the case and won the men to his belief one by one. The prisoner's youth—he is but nineteen years old—is said to have influenced the jurors in fixing the penalty.

Roeski's brothers, Otto and Herman, were arraigned immediately following the announcing of the verdict for conspiracy to aid the convicted man to escape from the jail. Both pleaded guilty, and upon recommendation of the State's Prosecutor, Otto was released. Herman, however, was sentenced by Judge Kersten to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary.

CHICAGO REJECTS NEW YORKER

Court Holds That Charles B. Ball is Ineligible for Public Service There.

CHICAGO, April 20.—In a sweeping opinion as to the eligibility of non-residents to become public officials in this city, Judge Elbridge Hanecy, in the Superior Court, to-day decided against the certification of Charles B. Ball of New York, who was appointed Chief Sanitary Inspector of this city by the Chicago Civil Service Commission. Instead, Perry L. Hedrick of Chicago is ordered to be certified to the office.

Judge Hanecy declares it to be "against the fundamental laws and the common sense and common policy of the people of Chicago, with its population of over 2,000,000, abundantly able to supply competent help for any office, to say that some department or any department should be permitted to go to New York or any other place to get employes to perform services to be paid for by the taxpayers of Chicago."

FILIPINO PLOTTERS SENTENCED.

Vicente Lucban and His Brother to Go to Prison for Ten Years.

PRESIDENT SOLE RULER.

Absolute Powers Over Panama Strip by the House Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day took up the Senate's carefully prepared scheme of government for the Panama Canal zone, struck out all after the enacting clause, and substituted for it a measure which makes the President the sole ruler of the new territory, practically with the power of life and death.

The measure is an exact duplicate of the one which provided for the government of the Louisiana Purchase, and which was passed in 1803 and signed by President Jefferson. The names and dates are changed, but that is all. In this way the Republicans expect to disarm Democratic criticism.

A prominent Republican member of the committee is authority for the statement that the action thus taken was at the instance of the President, who "did not wish to be hampered in the government of the territory."

The bill does not prevent the adoption of the Senate's plan, if the President thinks proper. It leaves the whole matter to him absolutely, and he can either adopt the Senate's plan or set up any other form of government he chooses, democratic, vice-regal, or oligarchical.

The bill is as follows: "That until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Panama by the terms of the treaty ratified on the 26th day of February, 1904, be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the existing Government of the territory granted under the terms of the said same treaty to the United States, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for the government of said territory, and maintaining and protecting the inhabitants thereof in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

The act is to last until the end of the Fifty-eighth Congress. That Congress will come to an end in 1905. The President's absolutism in the canal territory is thus fixed at about one year, and may of course be extended if this is thought wise.

PROVES MEN EAT TOO MUCH.

Scientist's "Subjects" Healthy on Half the Average Man's Food.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The chief paper read before the National Academy of Sciences to-day was a description of a series of experiments recently conducted by the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale to determine if the average human being is not eating too much.

Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, the director of the school, who conducted the experiments, and who read the paper, made the statement that the average healthy man eats from two to three times as much as he needs to keep him in perfect physical and mental health and vigor.

Prof. Chittenden said three classes of men were experimented on, several professors at the school, including Prof. Chittenden himself, several students, and a squad of United States soldiers. There was a gradual reduction of meat and other proteid foods, with little if any increase in starch and other foods in nearly all the tests. No fixed regimen was required in any case, the endeavor being to satisfy the appetite of each subject. In only one case was meat entirely eliminated from the diet.

At the end of the experiments, which lasted from six months until nearly a year and were concluded only a few days ago, the entire lot of men who had been Prof. Chittenden's subjects were in the best of health. Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun and in some slightly lower. Their bodily vigor was greater and their strength was much greater, partially owing to their regular physical exercises during the experiments and partially owing, Prof. Chittenden believes, to the smaller amount of food eaten.

The daily consumption of food at the close of the experiments was much less than the recognized standard and from a third to a half as much as the average man eats.

FELL NINE STORIES.

H. R. R. Hertzberg, a Dramatic Critic, Fatally Hurt at the Press Club.

After a night spent at billiards at the New York Press Club, in the Morton Building, 116 Nassau Street, H. R. R. Hertzberg, dramatic critic for The Evening Journal, was found dying in the basement, and is supposed to have fallen over the balustrade on the ninth floor, where the club has its quarters.

Mr. Hertzberg was thirty-five years old, and unmarried. He came quite recently from New Orleans, and had been living at the Astor House. It was nearly 5 o'clock in the morning when Hertzberg and Andrew Colvin, a member of the club, with whom he had been playing, left the billiard room. Colvin went into another room expecting to join his friend later at the head of the stairs. Supposing he had preceded him, Colvin went down and discovered him lying unconscious. Hertzberg was still breathing, and he was hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been crushed and that many other bones were broken.

CAPT. BENNECKE DEAD.

Contracted Cold at Dinner Given to Him by His Friends.

Capt. Herman Bennecke, formerly a member of the Twentieth New York Volunteers and an instructor of the First Cadet Corps of New York City, died yesterday at his home, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-first Street, of pneumonia which resulted from a cold he contracted last Saturday night at a complimentary dinner given him at Turn Hall by 300 of his friends.

Capt. Bennecke was born in Brunswick, Germany, seventy-three years ago, and came to this country when he was seventeen years old. He was a writer and poet in his native language. For many years he was President of the New York Turn Verein. He will be buried with military honors to-morrow or Saturday.

MISS VAUGHN'S ESCAPE.

Knocked Down and Dragged by Broadway Car.

While crossing Broadway at Thirtieth Street, last evening, Miss Lottie Vaughn of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was knocked down by a north-bound trolley car and had a narrow escape from death. She rolled far enough ahead to escape the front wheels, although her skirt caught in the fender and she was dragged half a dozen feet before the motorman could stop.

When the motorman stopped his car it was found that it had to be hacked for half its length before the woman could be released. Aside from the shock and the damage to her clothing, her only injury was a scalp wound over her left eye.

POLICEMAN STRICKEN ON POST.

William Donahue Suffers Hemorrhage in Park Avenue—Dies in Hospital.

Patrolman William J. Donahue, who for some time past has been attached to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, was taken ill while on post on Park Avenue

ROBERTS REFUSES TO TELL MORMON SECRETS

Shows Church's Absolute Power Over Candidates for Congress.

SECRET MARRIAGE TO WIFE NO. 3

At Smoot Inquiry He Admits His Other Wives Were Kept in Ignorance of the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon who was elected a Representative in Congress by the Democrats in 1898, but as the result of a protest from one end of the country to the other was not allowed to take his seat, was to-day a witness before the Senate Committee on Elections on the Smoot inquiry.

The examination was conducted by ex-Representative Tayler of Ohio, who was Chairman of the House Elections Committee that had charge of the case against Roberts four years ago. He devoted considerable time in attempts to draw from Roberts the character of the oaths which are said to be necessary for a Mormon to take in order to have support of the Church for political office. It was shown by Mr. Roberts's testimony that without consent of the Mormon Church he failed of election to a seat in Congress, and later with Church recognition of his candidacy he was elected. In relation to the Endowment House obligation he was extremely reticent. In answer to questions concerning his three wives he disclosed the story of his secret marriage with Mrs. Carrie Shipp, the divorced wife of a Mormon, for which, in 1889, he was convicted of the crime of polygamy.

Mr. Van Cott of Smoot's counsel asked in regard to the rule which permits the officials of the Church to enter politics and the witness said he regarded it merely a "leave of absence from Church official duties during incumbency of political offices." He said he did not regard such permission as an indorsement by the Mormon Church.

Senator Bailey called attention to the Church rule which forbids an official to accept an office without the consent of the Church unless he resigns his office in the Church, or is "reduced to the ranks."

"In the event of such a crisis," said the witness, "I think one would have to rely on the individual's patriotism."

Q.—But patriotism and religion in such a case would be in conflict. At one time you defied the Church, did you not? A.—I did.

Q.—And you were defeated? A.—Yes.

Q.—Because you refused to submit to the orders of the Church? A.—I think I was enlightened by the Church.

Q.—And when you were enlightened and did submit to these orders, you were elected? A.—I was.

Mr. Roberts said that both he and Apostle Thatcher had stood out against the Church rule, and that he had withdrawn his opposition to the rule and was elected to office. Senator Dubois brought out the fact that Thatcher did not submit to the Church at that time and was defeated.

Senator Bailey asked the witness if it was not true that the political support of the Mormon Church in Utah was sought by political parties the same as the Irish, German, or Italian vote was sought in other communities.

"I believe not," answered Mr. Roberts. "There may be individuals who trim their sails that way, but not the Church."

Quoting from the record of the testimony of E. B. Critchlow, Mr. Van Cott asked Mr. Roberts if he ever had stated to Mr. Critchlow that he had a vision of his dead ancestors, which induced him to change his attitude toward the rule pertaining to permission to run for office.

Mr. Roberts said he never had made such a statement. He also said he never stated that he had seen his ancestors in perdition, and that they could not go through the temple and be baptized unless he conformed to the wishes of the Church. The witness said he had been through the Endowment House, that the Endowment House oath or ceremony was now performed in the temple.

"Can you tell us in regard to this ceremony?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"I cannot. I do not feel at liberty to do so. I consider myself in trust and not at liberty to disclose what takes place."

Mr. Roberts said that the obligations were secret, and he thought them not unlike the oaths of the Masonic order or other secret societies.

Q.—What would happen if you did reveal what took place within the Temple? A.—I would lose caste and be regarded as betraying a trust. If I keep faith I cannot disclose what takes place.

Q.—Then any person who takes the Endowment House obligation is under oath not to reveal its nature? A.—I think so.

Q.—And Senator Smoot could not reveal his oath of this character? A.—No.

Questions were asked respecting Mr. Roberts's views regarding the manifesto of 1890 against plural marriages and living in polygamous cohabitation, and the witness said he regarded the manifesto as an administrative act of the Church and of binding force upon all members. He admitted that to disobey any of those laws would subject the member to liability to Church discipline. The witness was asked then in regard to the polygamous cohabitation, and said that he and many others were living in polygamy at the time the rule was made against such cohabitation, and that they still considered themselves under moral obligation to live with all the wives they had married.

Senator Overman inquired of Mr. Roberts whether his first wife and his second wife had consented to his third wife.

"No, Sir," said Mr. Roberts. Continuing, he said they did not learn of the marriage for three or four years.

Q.—How was that? Do you mean to say that the marriage was not known to any one? A.—It was known to some of my friends, but not to my wives.

Q.—Why was this marriage concealed from them? A.—Because I did not want to embarrass them.

Q.—How embarrass them? A.—Well, we knew the marriage was illegal and it might be embarrassing to them if they should for any reason be called on to testify.

Mr. Roberts said his third wife was the divorced wife of Dr. Shipp, and in regard to his courtship he said he always had met her at the house of mutual friends, and had never called on her at her home. He also said that she continued to live in her home, but that he never had called on her there until she removed to rooms on Main Street, Salt Lake.

Mr. Roberts said he was not aware of that fact.

Asked why he thought it incumbent upon him to take plural wives, he replied:

"From boyhood I had been taught the rightfulness of plural marriage, and I believed this practice to be the law of God. I knew that this practice was contrary to the mandates of Congress, but believed that the law of God was the highest rule, and I felt impelled to obey it."

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Dubois introduced and the Senate passed without comment a resolution instructing the Postmaster General "to ascertain as far as possible and report to the Senate what, if any, Postmasters in Idaho are living in polygamy."

MARX DENIES MURDER.

Says He Paid Farmer $20 to Get Rid of Pavli.

Joseph Marx, the aged farmer of Colchester, Conn., who is charged with murdering John Pavli, his farmhand, was held in the Tombs Court yesterday by Magistrate Baker without bail to await extradition papers from Connecticut.

Marx was arrested at the home of Morris Jaffe, 190 Broome Street, on Tuesday night

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HOUSE DEMOCRATS CATCH REPUBLICANS NAPPING

Two of the Minority's Anti-Trust Resolutions Reported Out.

PUTS MAJORITY IN DILEMMA

Republicans Must Either Vote for These Measures or Take Defensive on Trust Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Republicans were caught napping to-day, and the Democrats seized the opportunity to land two solar plexus blows. There were only three Republicans present at the meeting of the House Judiciary Committee, and the Democrats ran things and reported out two of Leader Williams's resolutions on the trust question. They are now before the House, and will have to be voted on. Not only that, but the Republicans will have to vote for them or take a defensive position on the trust question.

In consequence the House majority leaders are very angry. Their forebodings of what would happen if the slump in Republican attendance continued have been justified. They have had already several narrow escapes, and for days have been frantically imploring the absent Republicans to return. The Democrats are nearly always all on hand, ready to seize every opportunity.

The resolutions reported are two which Mr. Williams designed to expose the Administration's alleged unwillingness to use the merger decision for the prosecution of trusts. One of them asks the Attorney General whether any investigation had been made of the anthracite coal carrying roads, to find out if they constituted a trust. The other calls on the Attorney General to say whether or not he had instituted any criminal proceedings against corporations which under the merger decision were evidently violating the law.

The Republicans had planned to let these resolutions sleep. The Attorney General has not instituted any such investigations or proceedings.

There are eleven Republicans and only six Democrats on the committee. When it convened to-day all the six Democrats—De Armond of Missouri, Smith of Kentucky, Clayton of Alabama, Henry of Texas, Little of Arkansas, and Brantly of Georgia—were present. All of them had a hungry look and a twinkle in their eyes.

On the Republican side, three lone Republicans—Jenkins of Wisconsin, Palmer of Pennsylvania, and Gillett of California—looked apprehensively at the solid array of Democrats.

"I would suggest," said Chairman Jenkins suavely, "that as the attendance is so small it would be well to adjourn, the consent of the House having been given to sit during the session."

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will be a foremost subject of review, comment and discussion in this week's number of the

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published Saturday. Joseph O'Connor contributes an admirable article on Spencer's Autobiography, while the relation of his literary opinions to his philosophy is the subject of one of those symposia of readers which add so much to the interest and value of the

BOOK REVIEW

from week to week. Other topics are intelligently and brightly discussed, including

GHOST STORIES

in which there has been lately a marked revival of interest. Arthur C. Benson's new biography of the great pre-Raphaelite

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TOO COLD FOR BASEBALL

Snow and Freezing Weather Prevail in Cities of Major Leagues.

ALL BUT 2 GAMES POSTPONED

Chicago Defeats Detroit and Cincinnati Beats Pittsburg—College Men Keep Engagements.

Baseball postponements on account of the weather other than rain are of an unusual occurrence, especially in this city; in fact, men who have been identified with the game for years could not recall an instance when a contest was postponed in New York because of freezing weather and a gale of wind, such as prevailed yesterday. All the clubs in the National and American Leagues were scheduled to play, but only two, an American League game at Chicago and a National League contest at Cincinnati, were decided. The weather was intensely cold at both places, but the records show that the players were not much affected either in batting or fielding. The cold was as severe at Philadelphia as in this city, and Managers McGraw and Duffy had no differences in deciding that it would be hurtful to the players if the New York and Philadelphia National League teams were to play the last game of the series. At Boston the baseball park had a liberal sprinkling of snow on the ground, and the management of the Boston and Washington clubs declared the game off early in the day.

While the professionals were unable to play, the same could not be said of the collegians. Under the same weather conditions as prevailed in the major league city, Yale and Brown contested at New Haven, the Fordham College boys filled the engagement on the home grounds, Princeton and Pennsylvania State College players shivered in the cold at Princeton, West Point Cadets were in the field, but the Harvard-Naval Cadets game was postponed for other reasons. No games are scheduled for the American League to-day, but all of the National League clubs will play if the weather will permit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Lucky in Bunching Hits and Wins from Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Although the Pittsburgs outbatted Cincinnati and also played a better game in the field to-day, they did not reap the benefit of their efforts. The locals were able to bunch their hits and were assisted materially by the wild throws of Leach and Wagner. Manager Kelley was ordered off the grounds for disputing a decision at the plate that deprived Cincinnati of a run. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	6	10	4
Pittsburg	4	12	2

Batteries—Walker and Peitz; Miller and Phelps. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—2,000.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000	Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	4	2	.667	Boston	2	3	.400
St. Louis	3	2	.600	Pittsburg	2	4	.333
Chicago	3	3	.500	Philadelphia	1	3	.250

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Defeats Detroit by One Run in Freezing Weather.

CHICAGO, April 20.—With the thermometer still hugging the freezing point, Chicago to-day defeated Detroit by 4 to 3. Altrock was in good form, holding the visitors down to four scattered singles, and would have shut them out but for two wild throws at critical times. O'Leary and Tannehill carried off the fielding honors. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	10	4
Detroit	3	4	2

Batteries—Altrock and Sullivan; Killian and Buelow. Umpires—Messrs. King and O'Loughlin. Attendance—650.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	5	1	.833	Chicago	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	1	.750	New York	2	3	.400
Cleveland	3	2	.600	St. Louis	2	3	.400
Detroit	3	3	.500	Washington	0	5	.000

Claude Won Feature Race at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 20.—A cold rain and sloppy track signalized the closing day at Montgomery Park. The Peabody Hotel Handicap at a mile and an eighth, the chief attraction, had six horses, with Claude and Potheen as the shortest priced ones, 3 to 1. The Daly horse got off in front, and led all the way, but the finish was in a terrible drive between Claude and Little Scout, the former winning by a nose. Lurahlighter was third, several lengths behind.

Victory for Lakewood Shooters.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 20.—Lakewood defeated the Nassau Country Club team in a sweepstakes shoot at the Country Club traps this afternoon. P. K. Hudson of the Lakewood team made a straight run of 21 and then missed 4 in succession.

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THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club,

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

TO-DAY, THE OZONE STAKES

and five other races beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M., regular. Also from Flatbush Av., 11:02 A. M.; 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, 1:50 P. M., regular.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Opening Nat'l League Baseball championship, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M., Phila. vs. New York. Music by 7th Regt. Band. Adm., 50c.

OPENING OF POLO GROUNDS.

Elaborate Preparations for First Championship Game with Philadelphia.

If the weather is as cold to-day as it was yesterday the opening championship game on the Polo Grounds between the New York and Philadelphia teams will be postponed. This was what President Brush of the New York Club said yesterday in reply to an inquiry regarding the matter. Only freezing weather or rain, however, will stop the teams in engaging in a contest for which elaborate preparations have been made. The new clubhouse, through which all visitors will pass on entering the grounds, is finished, and is conceded to be the handsomest and most complete building on any baseball ground in the country. There are twelve entrances, which will accommodate any concourse of people, no matter how large, and enable it to be handled as rapidly as it may approach the entrance and without the confusion which has existed in the past. The spectators are thus distributed with facility to the particular part of the field to which they may desire to go.

The seating capacity of the grounds has been increased by the addition of several thousand new seats in right field, and the old twenty-five-cent stand has been abandoned. In its place a new one of much larger capacity has been erected in centre field, just back of the ropes.

The clubhouse, grand stand, and all other conspicuous places on the grounds will be gorgeously decorated to-day with flags and bunting, outdoing previous years in this respect. A musical programme of twelve pieces has been arranged, and the music will be furnished by the Seventh Regiment Band. Gates will be thrown open at 1 o'clock, but play will not begin until 4. The first ball will be thrown from the grand stand by Mrs. De Wolf Hopper whose husband has been for years one of the deep-seated "rooters" for the National Leaguers.

PENN STATE, 8; PRINCETON, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N.J., April 20.—The Princeton University nine was defeated this afternoon by the Pennsylvania State College nine by the score of 8 to 1.

Because of numerous and costly errors, the Tigers came near being shut out entirely. The weather was very raw, and bothered both sides equally. Princeton had an off day at the bat, making but two hits up to the seventh inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Princeton	1	5	6
Penn. State	8	7	7

Batteries—Doyle, Stevens, and Reid; McIlvan and Kilimer.

WEST POINT, 8; WILLIAMS, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 20.—The cadets defeated the Williams College baseball nine here to-day by a score of 8 to 3. A cold wind swept the diamond, making good baseball out of the question. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
West Point	8	7	7
Williams	3	8	3

Batteries—Albright and Hackett; Westervelt and McCarty.

YALE, 19; BROWN, 1.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—The Yale baseball nine defeated Brown easily to-day in a loosely played seven-inning game by the score of 19 to 1. The local collegians batted out 17 hits, finding both Belding and Hopkins often. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Yale	19	17	2
Brown	1	4	7

Batteries—Jackson, Allen, and Winslow; Hopkins, Belding, and Smith.

FORDHAM, 6; U. OF MARYLAND, 3.

Fordham's baseball team was victorious yesterday in the game against University of Maryland, principally through the work of H. Hartman, whose fielding and batting were the real features of the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Fordham	6	8	2
Univ. of Mary'd	3	4	3

Batteries—For Fordham, Murray and Plunkett; for Maryland, Frock and Ament.

COLUMBIA, 4; WESLEYAN, 3.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 20.—Despite cold weather Columbia and Wesleyan played a good game of ball here this afternoon, the former winning by the score of 4 to 3. The fielding of both teams was good and the work of the two pitchers was also creditable. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Wesleyan	3	6	3
Columbia	4	6	2

Batteries—Munroe and Hanlon; Tilt and Frambach. Umpire—Mr Kelley.

AUTOMOBILE PARADE PLANS.

Route Will Be Through Central Park and Up Riverside Drive.

Although the detailed programme for the automobile parade to be held on May 7, under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America, is not yet completed, the general plan, as just outlined by the committee, shows that the parade will be conducted on very ambitious lines. There will be nothing petty about it, neither will there be anything suggestive of country club gymkhana events. No floral decorations will be allowed on the machines, nor will any business signs be permitted on the vehicles that manufacturers or business firms may enter.

The automobile parade will follow, in the main, the customary route of the Coaching Club. The vehicles will fall in line along Fifth Avenue, from Fiftieth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, and proceed up the east drive through Central Park to One Hundred and Tenth Street, turning from the latter point down the west drive and going as far as the Seventy-second Street entrance. The parade will leave the Park at that point, and go through Seventy-second Street to Riverside Drive, continuing up the Drive to Grant's Tomb, where the homeward turn will be made. After entering Central Park again at the Seventy-second Street entrance, the automobiles will complete their circuit of the Park by continuing down the West Drive, emerging into Fifth Avenue at the Plaza Circle, where the parade will be disbanded.

COMPANY G CHAMPIONS.

Win Officer's Trophy at Games of Fourth Regiment of New Jersey.

Company G of ths Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., won the regimental championship at the annual games of that organization, held at the armory, Bergen Avenue and Mercer Street, Jersey City, last night, with a score of 44 points. Company D was second with 30 points, and Company A was third with 8 points. Company C scored 5 points and Company H 3 points. The Board of Officers' silver trophy was awarded to the successful company.

Summary:

50-Yard Run, Individual Championship.—Won by J. Payne, Company G; W. G. Edgar, Company G, second; O. F. Langan, Company D, third. Time—0:06.

440-Yard Run, Individual Championship.—Won by W. G. Edgar, Company G; J. Payne, Company G, second; O. F. Langan, Company D, third. Time—0:56 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. W. Bowen, Company G, (42 yards); W. Edgar, Company G, (scratch,) second; W. C. Geiger, Company G, (34 yards,) third. Time—2:07 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. Outwater, Company C, (8 yards;) C. Turner, Company D, (scratch,) second; C. A. Williams, Company D, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:30 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. E. Pearson, Company A, (17 yards;) A. Nicoll, Company A, (24 yards,) second; E. E. Williams, Company D, (22 yards,) third. Time—0:57 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Individual Championship.—Won by T. J. Vogellus, Co. D; C. W. Bowen, Co. G, second; W. G. Edgar, Co. G, third. Time—4:55.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by T. J. Vogellus, Co. D, (scratch;) J. E. Sahrbach, Co. H, (75 yards,) second; A. B. Branigan, Co. G, (150 yards,) third. Time—10:14 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by O. F. Langan, Co. D, (3 yards;) W. C. Geiger, Co. G, (14 yards,) second; J. Payne, Co. G, (scratch,) third. Time—0:27.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by G. L. Openshaw, Co. D, (3 feet,) with 28 feet 8 inches; A. Clements, Co. G, (2 feet,) with 29 feet 5 inches, second; C. W. Bowen, Co. G, (8 inches,) with 30 feet 4 inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. W. Bowen, Co. G, (scratch,) with 5 feet 2 inches; M. J. Hynes, Co. D, (3 inches,) second, with 4 feet 11 inches; J. Payne, Co. G, (scratch,) third, with 5 feet 1 inch.

NO POLO AT WEST POINT

Cadets Unable to Meet Squadron A Team This Season.

WHIPPANY CLUB'S NEW FIELD

Benjamin Nicoll Arranging a Number of Invitation Matches—Polo Pony Races Also for Morristown.

There will be no polo game this Spring at Van Cortlandt Park between the West Point cadets and Squadron A. Col. Treat of the Military Academy, who has charge of all the polo activity there, sent word to Capt. Herbert Barry, Chairman of the squadron polo committee, last week that it would be impossible to get a team together this Spring at West Point. The new polo ponies that were expected to arrive at West Point early this year have not yet reached headquarters, and, owing to work on one side of the polo field it will be impossible to do much practicing for the next two or three months, even if there were proper ponies to use in the game.

It is hoped that a higher grade of polo ponies than the cadets have previously had will be available next Fall, and Col. Treat hopes to resume the dual polo games with the squadron at that time. On account of an attack of the glanders last Fall nearly all of the ponies at West Point had to be killed, and the polo match, which was to have been played at Van Cortlandt Park at that time, was abandoned. In the three matches that have already been played between Squadron A and the military cadets the local troopers have won every match, but the cadets have shown steady improvement, and the organization last season of an army polo club has been of real benefit in stimulating polo interest not only at West Point, but in many army posts throughout the country.

Capt. Barry expects to begin polo practice at Van Cortlandt by the 1st of May. There will be many new players from the squadron in the game this year, and the plan adopted last year of picking several teams in accordance with the ability of the individual players will be adhered to this season.

Polo, pony races, and an open air horse show will probably be the big features this year at the Whippany Country Club, near Morristown, N. J. This club is the latest of the big country clubs to be organized near New York, but it starts out with everything thoroughly equipped for both open and indoor sports. The buildings and grounds formed the country place of Eugene Higgins, but the latter lived there only a short time, for his magnificent house burned down somewhat over a year ago. The organizers of the Whippany Country Club then leased the grounds and they have an option to purchase the property. In the building used as the club house is one of the best racquet and tennis courts in the country, while a number of lawn tennis courts are being laid out for the coming season.

Benjamin Nicoll, President of the Club and its delegates to the Polo Association, stated yesterday that it was not the intention of the club to give a regular open polo tournament this year. The plan adopted by the Lakewood Polo Club will be followed to a large extent and invitation matches will be held with local clubs. It is expected that the Bernardsville polo players will make the Whippany Club field their chief playing headquarters, as the Bernardsville polo field has never given satisfaction. Matches between the Bernardsville and Whippany Club teams will be a feature of the season, but no attempt is likely to be made this Spring to enter a Whippany polo team in any of the outside club events.

CORNELL CREW ON STRIKE.

Oarsmen Dissatisfied with the Food—Upheld by Courtney.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 20.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew men have gone on strike, and will do no more hard training until better food is provided for them. Last night sixteen members of the 'Varsity squad left the training table, protesting that they could not row twelve miles and live on the knicknacks that were provided them in the place of good substantial food. Coach Courtney upholds the men in the position they have taken, and will not insist upon their doing any work until some more satisfactory boarding place is provided for them.

The trouble arises from the effort on the part of the athletic management to economize. When the table was started a month ago it was transferred from the boarding house where the men had eaten for years to a new place, where the price had been reduced. From the beginning the men complained, and soon they began to get ill. At the present time more than half of the squad are out of condition on account of stomach trouble.

Coach Courtney says that unless better food is provided Cornell may as well withdraw from the races in which she is entered. The student body is greatly wrought up over the matter, and the Athletic Council is being severely scored by the college puns for jeopardizing Cornell's chances of victory.

CRESCENT SHOOTERS WIN.

High Scores for Stephenson, Southworth and Vanderveer.

F. Stephenson of the Crescent Athletic Club won the trophy yesterday offered by his club at the shoot held on the grounds of the Brooklyn Gun Club. He also won a fifteen-target match with a score of 13. Southworth of the Crescent Athletic Club defeated G. Schneider of the Brooklyn Gun Club in three straight matches. E. Vanderveer of the Crescent Athletic Club won the prize in the ten-target match.

Match, 15 Targets, for Trophy.—F. Stephenson, Crescent, 13; E. Lott, Crescent, 12; J. Southworth, Crescent, 12; H. B. Vanderveer, Crescent, 11; G. Schneider, Brooklyn, 9.

Match, 10 Targets, for Trophy.—E. Lott, Crescent, 8; H. B. Vanderveer, Crescent, 8; J. Southworth, Crescent, 8; F. Stephenson, Crescent, 6. In shoot-off Vanderveer won.

Match, 15 Targets.—E. Lott, Crescent, 11; F. Stephenson, Crescent, 11; H. B. Vanderveer, Crescent, 10; G. Schneider, Brooklyn, 10; J. Southworth, Crescent, 7; J. S. Wright, Brooklyn, 7. Stephenson won the shoot-off.

Match, 10 Targets.—F. Stephenson, Crescent, 9; J. Southworth, Crescent, 8; H. B. Vanderveer, Crescent, 7; E. Lott, Crescent, 6; G. Schneider, Brooklyn, 6; J. S. Wright, Crescent, 4.

Match, 25 Targets.—F. Stephenson, Crescent, 22; J. Southworth, Crescent, 22; G. Schneider, Brooklyn, 20; E. Lott, Crescent, 17; H. B. Vanderveer, Crescent, 14; J. S. Wright, Brooklyn, 10. In the shoot-off Southworth won.

MOTOR BOAT CLUB RACES.

New Chairman of Automobile Club's Committee Planning Events.

Peter Cooper Hewitt, having been unable to accept the Chairmanship of the Motor Boat Committee of the Automobile Club of America, J. Herbert Carpenter has been appointed Chairman of the committee. He has just accepted the position, a few new members will be added, and a plan of events will be arranged for the season. Considerable depends upon the location of the club for its Summer quarters in respect to motor boat activity by the club this season.

The Country Club committee has several places in view both on Long Island and in Westchester County on the Sound, definite selection is expected to be made soon.

Lakewood Golfers Beat Nassau.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 20.—Lakewood defeated Nassau in a team golf match on the links of the Country Club of Lakewood to-day. Findlay S. Douglas was Captain of the Nassau players and scored two of the three points made by that team. George T. Brokaw was Captain of the Lakewood team and his side scored 12 points.

City and Suburban Handicap Run.

LONDON, April 20.—The race to-day for the City and Suburban Handicap (of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward, about one mile and a quarter) was won by Robert le Diable, Dean Swift was second, and Cerisier was third. An enormous crowd was on Epsom Downs. The roads and railroads running out of London resulted Derby Day scenes. King Edward was present. Twenty-one horses went to the post.

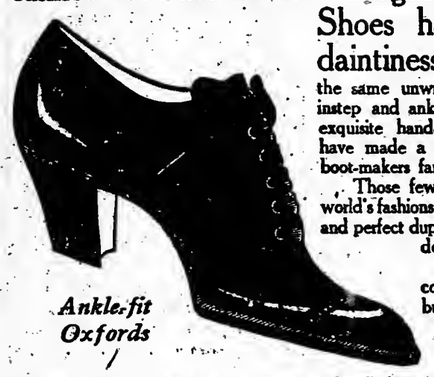
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Every manufacturer copies the same models, but it takes most of them at least six months to place their shoes on sale, and by that time they have been "adapted" and "improved" till they are pretty badly garbled. The Regal duplicates are *perfect* duplicates, and they are on sale in Regal Women's Stores—at $3.50—almost before the originals have been described in the fashion journals.

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507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
166 West 125th St., cor. Seventh Ave.
2290 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.

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SCHOONER INGOMAR OFF

Morton F. Plant's Yacht Sails for Foreign Waters.

CAPT. BARR IS IN COMMAND

Fast Vessel Will Try to Break Endymion's Transatlantic Record—To Race for Kaiser's Cup.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 20.—The racing schooner yacht Ingomar, designed by Capt. Nat Herreshoff, and owned by Commodore Morton F. Plant of the Larchmont Yacht Club, sailed to-day for Southampton, where she will be put in shape for a trial of speed in various regattas against ths fastest British and German yachts.

In command of the Ingomar is Capt. Charles Barr, whose work on the cup defender Reliance last Summer made him secure in his position at the head of the world's racing skippers. To better the chances abroad, the champion skipper has shipped with him aboard the Ingomar 25 of the smartest men that sailed on the Reliance. Capt. Barr will try to make a record trip across the Atlantic, and to lower the figures of the speedy schooner Endymion, owned by George Lauder, Jr., the new Commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The Ingomar started down Narragansett Bay with shortened spars, and she was given a rousing reception both when she left Bristol and as she passed Newport.

Off Brenton's Reef topsail, mainsail, and jib were broken out. The wind was blowing 35 miles an hour from the southeast, and the sea was very heavy, but the champion schooner held up well and went through the water in a very clean and businesslike manner.

At Southampton she will be met by C. L. F. Robinson, ex-Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. He will sail aboard her during her races abroad. The chief event in which the Ingomar will participate is the Kiel regatta in August, in which the German Emperor's yacht Meteor III., designed by A. Cary Smith and built at Shooter Island, will compete. The Emperor has offered a cup for the event.

The Ingomar is Herreshoff's first schooner creation. She made her debut last July during the New York Yacht Club cruise. The new schooner made a remarkable impression by her looks and speed, which she further emphasized by easily winning the Atlantic Yacht Club's long ocean race.

She has been thoroughly refitted at the Bristol shops of the Herreshoffs, and her advent in foreign racing is looked forward to with much interest and considerable trepidation by foreign yachtsmen. Capt. Barr will again meet his old adversary, Capt. Wringe, who sailed Shamrock III., and who this season will command a new British racer.

The Ingomar was built to the new rule of the New York Yacht Club, and yachtsmen are interested to know how she will figure up under the foreign rules. She is 118 feet long over all, 87 feet on the water line, 24 feet beam, and 14 feet draught.

Swarthmore Won at Lacrosse.

Swarthmore won from Columbia's lacrosse twelve in a game played yesterday on South Field by a score of 3 goals to 0. The Pennsylvanians made all their tallies in the first half and held the local players safe throughout the second period. Swarthmore's third tally was scored after the whistle had blown for the end of the half, but was allowed, as the referee had not heard the whistle. The line-up:

Swarthmore.	Position.	Columbia.
Mowery	Goal	Saqui
Jackson	Point	Benedict
Bower	Cover point	Rogers
F. Griest	First defense	Baum
M. Grlest	Second defense	Temple
Turner	Third defense	Hays
Lamb	Centre	Stewart
Linton	Third attack	Solow
Hoopes	Second attack	Gutsgell
Baldridge	First attack	Ray
Crowell	Outside home	Reid
Price	Inside home	Van Buren

Goals—Crowell, 2; Price. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. Rugge, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association.

Yale's Football Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—The Yale football schedule of eleven games for next season was made public to-night by Manager Spaulding. Yale will play all but three of the games at Yale Field, the three exceptions being the games with West Point, Columbia, and Princeton. The Princeton game will, as usual, precede that with Harvard by only one week. The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 28, Wesleyan at New Haven.
Oct. 1, Trinity at New Haven; 5, Holy Cross at New Haven; 8, Pennsylvania State College at New Haven; 12, Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training School at New Haven; 15, Syracuse University at New Haven; 22, West Point Military Academy at West Point; 29, Columbia at New York.
Nov. 1, Brown University at New Haven; 12, Princeton at Princeton; 19, Harvard at New Haven.
The game with Brown is the first in five years.

Xaviers Win Basket Ball Honors.

The Xavier Athletic Association team won the metropolitan basket ball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union by defeating the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association team by the score of 26 points to 22, at the National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, last night. The Xavier boys played the best game of the tournament.

Golf Notes of Interest.

James G. Thorp, one of the leading golfers in the Boston locality and who was runner-up for the National amateur championship in 1896 at Shinnecock, when H. J. Whigham won the honor for the first time, is a member of Robert C. Ogden's educational party now on its way to Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Thorp has taken deep interest for many years in social and educational matters, but he has never lost his enthusiasm for golf and is a prominent competitor in nearly all of the leading contests around Boston.

Willie Dunn, who will be greenskeeper at the public links in Forest Park, Brooklyn, this Summer, has nearly finished laying out the new nine holes, and early in May the entire eighteen-hole course will be thrown open for play. The greens have been considerably improved, and the Brooklyn Golf Club, which has quarters on the links, is planning to hold a number of handicaps for both men and women this season.

A series of monthly handicaps has been prepared by ths committee of the Richmond Hill Golf Club to be held through November. The course has just been opened for this season, and a number of trophies have been offered for handicaps and bogey competitions. A special cup will be given each month to the member making the lowest gross score for that period. Team matches are being arranged with neighboring clubs.

G. W. Dorland is Captain of ths New York Golf Club this season, and he is arranging a number of team matches to be played on the public course at Van Cortlandt Park. Monthly handicaps will be held for the members through November, and thsre will be many contests for women during the year. The Greens Committee consists of W. R. Moon, H. L. Curry, Lloyd Roberts, A. B. Lawyer, and W. W. Lee. The Handicap Committee is J. P. Hicks, E. F. Hunt, and W. R. Moon. James R. Turner is the new President of the club.

Reduced rates to California
March 1 to April 30

That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.

March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points

Proportionate reductions from other points.

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THE RUSSIAN "SYSTEM."

The brief tale of Viceroy ALEXIEFF's rise and fall in the Far East throws light on a point in Russian experience which has puzzled more than one friendly writer—the curious reputation of the Czar's Government for astuteness on the one hand and untrustworthiness on the other. As a matter of fact, it is extremely improbable that the men whom the Russian system draws to the direction of affairs differ materially in their essential characteristics from the active men of other powerful European nations. Their course is, however, very greatly affected by the system under which they work.

Take the recent career of ALEXIEFF for example. He reached his remarkable degree of influence and authority partly through native energy and determination and largely through his skill in intrigue. The field in which he finally was installed, Northeastern Asia, offered imposing and tempting opportunities, nothing less than the opening to Russia of access to and control of the vast littoral of the Pacific, including the Liao-tung Peninsula, Korea, and, ultimately, the island empire of Japan. He and the Russian statesmen and soldiers associated with him and following him determined to achieve this end at all costs and as rapidly as possible. They counted on the conflict of interests among European Powers in that quarter of the globe to prevent definite or substantial resistance and upon the weakness of the Chinese Imperial Government to aid them, and they counted correctly up to an advanced stage of their plans. Control of Manchuria was secured, Port Arthur was taken and fortified, Mukden and Harbin were made military and strategic centres of great strength, and an elaborate military and naval scheme of advance over the coveted territory and coasts was put in initial operation. The "glacial" theory of Russian progress was again illustrated, and Europe stood puzzled and mostly helpless at its apparently resistless development.

Meanwhile certain of the Czar's advisers, especially M. WITTE, realized the tremendous extent and the probable perils of such a scheme. The distrust with which they partially inspired the Emperor and the opposition of the Witte party in the Court, stimulated by the attitude of the Powers, resulted from time to time in promises of modification and even abandonment of the scheme. Hence the successive engagements to evacuate Manchuria and the offers to afford the open door so long as the occupation should continue, engagements and offers the fulfillment of which was deferred as often as the time for such fulfillment came about. The Russian reputation for untrustworthiness grew pari passu with the impression of the "glacial" persistence of Russian purposes. But what seemed a relentless pursuit of definite ends through a policy of evasion and deceit may very likely have been the progress of a contest within the Russian Government between the aggressive military party, inspired by ALEXIEFF, and acting through his great powers in Asia, and the conservative party led by WITTE, the Czar vacillating under alternating pressure.

The crisis came when ALEXIEFF and his associates succeeded in imparting to St. Petersburg their own fatally mistaken notion that the Japanese would not fight, or, if they did, would not be able to withstand the mighty Russian force. What appeared the hopeless duplicity of the Russian course in the negotiations with Japan, and what Japan finally accepted as duplicity so hopeless that it could be met with arms only, is certainly not capable of justification. But it is open to the probable explanation that it was the result, on a more definite field and with more immediate consequences, of the contest going on about the unfortunate Emperor. There is ground for the belief that the Emperor himself was sadly deceived. Had he known, what ALEXIEFF was in duty bound to know and to tell him, that Japan had the will and the prepared means for prompt and terrible response to the aggression of Russia if it was pushed too far, it is certain that the Emperor would have drawn back from aggression. Had he known, as ALEXIEFF was bound to tell him, that the Russian force in Asia was neither in amount nor disposition equal to meeting a swift Japanese attack, it is certain that the Emperor would have yielded to the advice of the more peaceful party among his advisers.

These considerations point to a view of Russian policy and of Russian character which, of course, cannot be completely established, but is more intelligible than the notion of a vast, mysterious, consistent, relentless organization, guided by a clear purpose pursued with almost superhuman determination by unscrupulous and deceitful methods. In form and theory an autocracy, the Russian Government is really carried on by a somewhat confused bureaucracy, a rather loosely organized official class, open to the force and cunning of the strongest men from nearly every stratum of Russian society. Such men are bound to work for their own ends in whatever place they may attain. Each in his own degree, as he succeeds, fixes the policy of the empire, as ALEXIEFF did. When he fails or is overthrown, as is the case of ALEXIEFF, that policy may be put in the way of modification. It is, therefore, an interesting question whether the reputation of Russia is not due more to its system of Government, and especially to its Viceroys in distant regions of the empire, than to singularities in the character of the race.

THINGS OMITTED.

Massachusetts has not chosen Democratic Presidential Electors within the memory of man. We do not concur, therefore, in the opinion of our neighbor The World that it was a mistake to omit the Kansas City protest against the acquisition of the Philippines from the platform adopted by the Democrats at Albany on Monday. There are more anti-imperialists in Massachusetts than in all the other States of the Union, probably, and yet there are not very many of them in Massachusetts. The acquisition of the Philippines is not only not an issue in this campaign, it is not a subject at present occupying the minds of men outside the relatively small number who shut their eyes to new light and adhere firmly to opinions formed upon scant information four or five years ago. Since Gov. TAFT made his calm, candid, convincing speech at the dinner of the Ohio Society it has not been possible even to make a respectable argument on the anti-imperialist side. Duty, humanity, mercy, law, and honor constrain us to do the best that lies in our power to promote the welfare and elevate the condition of the people of the Philippines, as we are now doing; they equally command us to refrain from treating the Filipinos as the anti-imperialists would have us at once treat them, as a people already fit for self-government. That would be a hideous crime. The New York Democrats were well-advised when they refrained from pledging their support to such a dreadful policy.

Our neighbor The World is also displeased at the omission from the platform of "a declaration in favor of the historic Democratic principle of sound money." It fears that the failure to adopt such a plank would be construed as "dodging," as an indication that the party is still tainted with the heresies and the delusions of the two Bryan campaigns. We had thought, on the contrary, that when the Democrats at Albany omitted all mention of free silver and the currency they demonstrated in the most conclusive manner that the 16 to 1 issue is buried a thousand fathoms deep. There was not a word said about it in the convention. If free coinage had been in the minds of the delegates at all surely some mention of it would have cropped out. A platform declaration that the Democracy is no longer a Bryan party would have been as gratuitous and as foolish as a resolution declaring that the Democrats of New York regarded the question of an indissoluble Union to have been forever settled by the civil war.

The best evidence that the New York Democrats have acted wisely in sending a delegation instructed for Judge PARKER and in adopting a platform which has, as The World says, "not the slightest streak of Populism in it," is afforded by the fact that Mr. BRYAN is openly and vociferously dissatisfied. He has hired a rink in Chicago for Saturday night and is going to make a speech on the subject of "The New York Platform." He is opposed to it, he thinks it is an attempt at "bunko-steering," and in general talks like a man whose disgust and disappointment have put him in a boiling humor. If Mr. BRYAN should bolt, the Democratic Party would lose some support in Republican States like Nebraska and Kansas. No political circumstance or stroke of good fortune upon which the party could count would more surely increase its strength and confirm its title to public confidence in the great Democratic and doubtful States east of the Mississippi River, which it must carry to elect its candidate. That would indeed be full proof that the party had recanted its errors and turned again to sound principles.

WHITE HOUSE GOVERNMENT.

The Presidential prerogative is to be exercised over the canal strip, after all. Mr. ROOSEVELT, it appears, will brook no Congressional interference with the Executive purpose to govern that part of the Isthmus transferred to our care by the Panama treaty.

This is the original plan. It was given out in Washington during the first two months of the session that the President desired no legislation for the government of the canal strip; he would take the territory under his personal care and direction. Then doubts arose as to the advisability of this course. There was talk about an undue eagerness on the part of the President to increase his official powers. The Kittredge bill with amendments was reported and a system of government was about to be created by Congressional enactment, it appeared. The Democratic side of the House and Senate being rather quiet about the matter, the Republican leaders have boldly returned to the original plan. The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce yesterday amended the Kittredge bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting as the whole body of the bill a clause providing that until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress all the military, civil, and judicial powers of the canal strip should be vested "in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for the government of said territory."

There is craft and cunning in the adoption of this clause. It is substantially the second section of the act drawn by THOMAS JEFFERSON and enacted in 1803 for the government of the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase. Republicans will reply to Democratic attack by flaunting the great name of JEFFERSON in the face of their critics. The difference in the two cases is world-wide, however. The Louisiana Purchase was a great territory, about a great part of which not much was known. It was clearly destined to be assimilated with the existing States of the Union. Time was required to determine the best method for its government. The consequences of mistakes and of haste would have been serious. It was too big a problem to be solved off-hand. About the canal strip Congress has abundant information, and it has had plenty of time to enact a bill creating some system of government for it. Half a dozen bills have been introduced. But Congress is in a hurry to adjourn. The President is eager to keep the power in his own hands. The House of Representatives will probably be found so little jealous of its legislative privilege that it will be glad to oblige the President by leaving him in control—at least until after the election is over. The action of the committee probably means that this conclusion has been reached by the Republican leaders.

Will the Democratic Representatives acquiesce in this decision to let the canal strip be governed from the White House?

SKRYDLOFF VS. SKRYDLOFF.

The Russian commanders in the Far East seem to labor under some fatal necessity of saying foolish things as soon as they attain the very unenviable eminence of becoming responsible for the military or naval operations of their country against the Japanese. That fine old Russian gentleman the late Admiral ALEXIEFF talked after his kind before and at the outbreak of hostilities. But Gen. KUROPATKIN, who has a very high reputation for good sense and discretion, permitted himself to indulge in the most hombastic and absurd brag, even after the initial successes of the Japanese had shown that that was no way to talk. The lamented Admiral MAKAROFF was the exception. He did his best and said nothing.

As for Admiral SKRYDLOFF, after beginning the interview that was expected to hearten up Russia with the sensible statement that he would not expose his few remaining warships to the superior Japanese force, he wound it up by avowing that he meant to put both Port Arthur and Vladivostok on his visiting cards, and to spend his time in cruising with his united squadrons between the two ports.

This declaration is evidently inconsistent with the other. Moreover, it is absurd in itself. To unite his squadrons he must send one of them to the port of the other or start them both out to meet at sea. In either case he would expose his ships before reuniting them to a superior force of Japanese and do precisely the thing he had already said he would not do. The contradiction does not speak well for the balance of the Admiral's judgment.

And, indeed, it is questionable whether he does his judgment much credit by saying that "the warships we still have we must keep at all costs." Doubtless it would be a great blow to Russian pride to abandon those ships. But it is the opinion of some Russian military men who know the situation that the sacrifice should be made. Gen. DRAGOMIROFF is one of the most respected of Russian soldiers and military writers. He has a mind to speak and he speaks his mind. And he has given public utterance to his opinion that the Russian campaign would be greatly strengthened by the abandonment of Port Arthur, including the ships, and by the withdrawal of the troops and the sailors to the interior. According to him, Port Arthur is so advanced and so exposed that it is simply a burden upon the Russian strength rather than an addition to it, and that it were better it should be abandoned, destroying the ships and guns that cannot be moved, than that it should be left for the enemy to capture. If this advice were adopted, to be sure the question would arise for what the Russians were fighting. With the entire littoral of the Sea of Japan, the Korean Gulf, and the Gulf of Liao-tung abandoned to the Japanese, what more should the Japanese want, or, having got these things, why should they pursue the Russians to their fastnesses in Northern Manchuria and in Siberia?

SAFETY IN ELECTRIC CARS.

Two slight and unimportant accidents were included in one day's news budget this week, which had interest and value as showing how foolish are the panics which follow any unusual display of electrical phenomena in or under public vehicles.

On the Second Avenue elevated railroad a train moving between First and Rivington Streets picked up a tin can or other obstruction on the track and established a short circuit. During the display of fireworks which followed the safest place in the neighborhood was probably in the copper-sheathed subway cars which were in service in the train. The sparks set fire to the ties, and for a few minutes there was a lively blaze, but the cars suffered no injury. As usual, however, the passengers hurt one another in their scramble from absolute safety into the comparative danger of the elevated track. Meanwhile, after a detention of just four minutes, the train proceeded on its way, and those who kept their seats, if any did, had only the loss of these four minutes to complain of. The car under which the fire began was not injured in the least, and not even a fuse was blown out.

A somewhat similar accident occurred on the Third Avenue surface road. There was a loud report like an explosion in the conduit and flashes of light followed in quick succession. Of course there was a wild scramble for the doors, to the detriment of the persons and clothing of those who took part in it. As the cause was difficult to reach through the narrow slot of the conduit, traffic was interrupted for some two hours, which gave plenty of time for passengers to alight, and a hurried exit was quite unnecessary. The only damage to the car was in its mechanism for picking up the current from the conductor, and so far as the passengers were concerned the flashes and reports were merely "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The population of New York has enjoyed a reputation for facility in adapting itself to changed conditions. That it adapts itself with so much apparent difficulty to the conditions of electric transportation is surprising. If those who travel on our electrically moved street vehicles, on, above, or under ground, will allow themselves to be impressed with the fact that when anything unusual happens the safest place is in the car until the conductor extends his usual courteous invitation to take the one behind many more or less serious casualties will be averted.

SEASIDE PARKS.

A correspondent whose letter we have published has asked us to forward a scheme "which Borough President AHEARN, it seems, has suggested" for the establishment of seaside parks. Apparently neither our correspondent nor President AHEARN is aware that the scheme has already been not only "suggested" but worked out; that THE TIMES has already approved it, and that it now awaits only the favorable action of the Board of Estimate, having been "put up" to that body by a special report of Mr. WILLCOX, late Park Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond, in a report dated Nov. 19, 1903.

In that report Mr. WILLCOX called attention to and deplored the want of any great seaside park in the immediate neighborhood of New York. He called attention also to the special facilities furnished for such a park by Staten Island, the whole of which may almost seem, indeed, designed by nature as a suburban park for New York. He went so far as to count the cost of such a park, computing that the four thousand acres or less which would be required for the purpose could be had for $500 an acre, and that thus the expense of taking what was needed would be less than two millions. The project was thus officially before the Board of Estimate for nearly two months before Mr. AHEARN took office. It should, we think, engage the early and favorable attention of that body.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is something queer about the word "aleatory." While not exactly in common usage, its employment is far from rare, and even when one comes across the word the first time its meaning is instantly evident if one has any knowledge at all of Latin. Yet, whenever "aleatory" appears in our columns, as it does once a year or so, a most remarkable amount of excitement is always created. Readers send in letters of indignant inquiry by the dozen, and papers in the hinterland make the word a topic of grave disquisition in obvious confidence that they are conveying valuable information in large chunks and of a kind very hard to get. We have become rather tired of printing the indignant letters, but the out-of-town distributors of dictionary definitions still interest us by the amusing kindliness with which they perform their not very difficult task. There is especial flavor in the latest explanation of an "aleatory" used by us, which appears in The Brooklyn Eagle—an out-of-town paper only in a way. It begins by calling the word a "law term," which it is only in the sense that lawyers, as well as lots of other people, find it occasionally convenient, and then our neighbor presents a curious illustration of the word's meaning. "If our correspondent," The Eagle says, "made a wager that THE NEW YORK TIMES would support the candidate of the Democratic Party for President, in case the platform of that party called for free silver and indorsed Bryanism, the mere fact that THE TIMES supported the candidate would not determine the wager, unless free silver and the indorsement of Bryanism were set forth in the platform, and the acceptance of the platform by the candidate was also shown by him." If that helps The Eagle's correspondent to a clearer comprehension of the word we are quite content, but we know that it wouldn't help us, if we needed helping. The Eagle, however, very properly reproves the misguided folks who, instead of being grateful, take offense when anybody uses a word that sends them to the dictionary. That, when done for legitimate reasons, is really a great favor, and why so many people resent it is most mysterious. And, by the way, people who go to the Standard Dictionary for information about this word "aleatory" will find that the only example of its use given there is taken from THE TIMES, exactly as if we had invented it. That glory, however, we must humbly decline. We really have invented words in our day, but not that one.

—We notice, with an emotion somewhere between grief and rage, that The Waterbury American makes public reproof of the means we took to teach modesty to one much in need of a lesson on that beautiful virtue. That person, in a topical criticism of what happened to be, though he didn't know it, the entirely correct use by us of the verb "to sit," gave further illustration of his incompetency for the task he had undertaken by putting two "m's" in the word "primer," and The American, after rehearsing the incident, adds: "THE TIMES is small enough to point out this critic's orthographical error in an attempt to throw doubt on its capacity to decide between verbs." What is the matter with the Nutmegger? We had no de-

luded notion that it is a grave crime to spell "primer" with two "m's"; indeed, in our heart we regard the second "m" as an improvement on the orthodox spelling, and would use it ourselves if we had the courage of our convictions as to the correct relation between the pronunciation and spelling of words; but a call to revolutionise and reform the innumerable absurdities and atrocities of English spelling has not come either to our critic or to us, and we can see no reason why a small tool should not have been used for doing a small job. Altogether too many people think that in writing to a newspaper they can ignore or violate the common courtesies of human intercourse. They seem to think that their communications are read by machines, not by men or women with the usual dislike for insolence or impertinence, and they continue in this evil way chiefly because they are so rarely forced to realize the indignation they excite. We have innumerable correspondents who write as they would be written to, and the communications of such, whether they approve of our opinions or attack them, we value highly as the best means we have of keeping in close touch with public sentiment on the questions of the day. We should never dream of calling attention to any evidence these letters may contain that the authors are not professional writers, and we do not even let their errors appear in print. Sometimes, however, it is well to do both, and on every fit occasion we purpose to do it, even if the practice does seem "small" in some Connecticut eyes.

—According to report from Washington, the passage by the House of the bill admitting four Territories as the two States of Oklahoma and Arizona is very far from insuring the enactment of the bill into law at the present session of Congress. But even if the Representatives were merely wasting their time for reasons best known to themselves and only suspected by other people, it is well that they should know that they have done precisely right in sticking to and abandoning just the names they did. It would be a public calamity of some magnitude if "Oklahoma" or "Arizona" were lost from our maps, or if "New Mexico" were to remain on them for all time. "Indian Territory" did well enough for temporary use while it meant something, but of course that will have to go as a matter of course. The danger has been that mistaken local pride would perpetuate "New Mexico," which has been meaningless for years and years, and belongs to the class which includes our very worst place-names. "New York" is an illustration of that dreadful mistake, and all New Yorkers who have thought about the matter are desperately sorry that it is now too late to give their city a real name of its own—one that fits and has a worthy sound and significance. "Arizona" and "Oklahoma" are both admirable, as we have insisted many times before, and we rejoice at every indication that, whatever else may happen, they are to be preserved as a precious treasure for ourselves and our successors in this pleasant land.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Stanley of Kentucky and Representative Pou of North Carolina look so much alike that they are continually being mistaken for each other. Mr. Stanley is now thinking about writing a sequel to Edward Everett Hale's "My Double, and How He Undid Me."

Gen. Grosvenor was making a speech a few days ago, when Mr. Pou begged leave to ask him a question. The General likes nothing so much as savagely turning down a Congressman who is either new or not famous, and he snubbed Pou in a way that aroused gasps of sympathy and murmurs of "What a shame!" from the feminine contingent in the gallery.

"I decline to be interrupted by the gentleman," said Grosvenor, in his most ferocious manner. "I understand this game very well. I decline to let a man who cannot by any possibility get his own speech circulated achieve celebrity by getting his name into the report of a speech that will be circulated."

Mr. Pou retired, squelched. The House stenographer duly recorded this sad and painful occurrence as having happened to Stanley, and it so appears in The Congressional Record. The worst of it was that several persons in the gallery, misled by Pou's resemblance to his Doppelganger, reported the incident to Kentucky newspaper correspondents, and it has been circulated broadcast in his district.

Stanley has succeeded in growing a beard, but is afraid the same idea might simultaneously occur to Pou.

***

Representative Sulzer has been battling valiantly for the Seneca Indians of New York, and in particular has been defending them against the Vreeland bill, which, he charges, is designed to take their lands and give them to the Standard Oil Company. In the course of the debate on the bill to-day, Mr. Sulzer had the clerk read a letter from a friend of the Indians congratulating the Congressman on his good work.

"So pleased are they," said the letter, "that they have conferred upon you the title of "Our-Friend-Who-Wields-the-Tomahawk-in-Congress."

The House roared with laughter, and Mr. Sulzer smiled grimly. Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, who followed him, persistently referred to him, not as "the gentleman from New York," but as "the Tomahawk of Congress." The name bids fair to stick to him.

***

"Politics is a cold-blooded proposition in New York," said Col. "Bill" Sterrett of Texas, who has been attending the New York State Democratic Convention. "One fellow meets another and says to him, 'How many votes have you got?' 'Fourteen.' 'Well, I've got fifteen.' 'I don't think you have.' 'Well, we'll see when the vote comes, and if I've got fifteen and you fourteen, off goes your head.' And it does go, too. No sentiment about it, Sir. Just business.

"Now, at this convention that I attended over there, Bourke Cockran and Grady made speeches—nothing to do with the issue, you understand, which was the instruction of delegates, but just speeches—Irish speeches. All Irish speeches are alike; you don't get too close to the issue, but you just sail and soar around.

"And when they got through, up got this fellow McCarren. Ever see him? He reminded me of one of those phantoms you see in the circus—ten feet high, I should calculate, and hot-blooded as a day in January. They hissed him. He waited for the hissing to subside, and then called Grady a liar with no more emotion than a mackerel. No sentiment about it whatever, Sir. You really can't conceive what an unsentimental affair it all was.

"Then they let loose a boy, a sort of Cesarewitch boy, one of those 'you'd-scarce-expect-one-of-his-age' speakers, and they let him talk, not because it was going to make any difference, but just to give him a chance to let his wings grow. They tell me he had just been blown in from a new nest at Wolfert's Roost. And, Sir, that crowd obviously listened to him, not to hear what he had to say, but to wait till he got through.

"When he got through they went to work, in a businesslike and unemotional way at the hog killin'. You've seen hog killin's, and, as you're aware, there is very little sentiment manifested at such functions. They simply heat the water, get the tools ready, and proceed to work. No poetry about its none whatever. Yes, Sir; these New Yorkers are surely a very entertainin' people."

VALUE OF THE CANALS.

Another Reader Laments the Abandonment of These Waterways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with exceeding interest the letter in to-day's issue of THE TIMES from Capt. W. C. Clark on the plea for more canals. The thoughtful mind will discover that invention, like reasoning, goes in circles. This is the case with the water wheel, most ancient means of power. To-day it reappears in the turbine engine. Sir Humphry Davy predicted that the steam engine would be on every highway as the means of propulsion. Every one thought the railroad would accomplish this, and laughed at Sir Humphry's dream. But to-day the automobile is exactly realizing this, and we are coming back to the wagons of patriarchal and Egyptian times, and the macadam road will be a greater factor in transportation than the railroad, even for long hauls.

Not least among modern engineering feats which are bringing us back to early conditions is the waterway communications. The State of New York is taking the lead as it has always done in this matter. I voted for the $9,000,000 appropriation some years ago, and for the $101,000,000 now appropriated for our State canals, and think them the best appropriations of any made by the State.

I would sound one note of warning. If inter-State waterways or canals are to be improved let the States jointly affected jointly control the whole thing, and do not invite that forty-five-headed hydra with headquarters in Washington to spoil the whole business.

We are becoming like poor France, centralized and bureaucratized to death.

The Representatives from Maine and Michigan, excellent people in their way, know little and care less of the needs of the Empire State or Pennsylvania. This was most forcibly and pathetically illustrated recently when this aggregation refused the great City of New York the right to extend her great steamship piers far enough out to accommodate the leviathans of the transatlantic service, even although twenty years before the Legislature of the State of New York had in its far-seeing policy granted this right to the city for even a greater distance.

Again, when the North River Bridge was possible, and an enormous span from pierhead to pierhead across the Hudson was planned, and which was an engineering and commercial possibility, this same oligarchy steps in and compels them to go from bulkhead to bulkhead. They might as well have asked them to begin at City Hall Park and go across the Hackensack in one span.

The fact is the railroads own the Federal Government, (let me speak with all respect of them,) and the canals will do a service and be a double boon to the sovereign people if they combat this unholy alliance.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Staten Island, April 24, 1904.

THE CZAR'S FUTILE EDICT.

Russia Would Best Go Slow.

From The Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

The power that is at war has a perfect right to make every legitimate effort to preserve the secrecy of its movements. It may establish censors and guard its frontiers and watch the mails and refuse access to its telegraph lines. It may deny correspondents permission to follow its armies, and subject them to many harassments and annoyances. But it had best halt there. It had best not attempt to control the open seas and the air of heaven. The newspaper man has some rights. And when, on the broad bosom of the ocean, that belongs to God alone, he uses his own instruments and his own powers to feed the omnivorous presses, he is acting strictly in the line of his duty and within the limits of his rights. Russia would best go slow about shooting these newspaper men, of even about threatening to shoot them.

Russian Zone a Fiction.

From The Buffalo News.

Newspaper correspondents using the wireless within the "zone" of the Russian Navy are to be treated as spies. When it is remembered that the Russian "zone" is a fiction, the rule may not be a hard ons after all.

Only a Big Bluff.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

The wireless dispatches continue to be printed with as much regularity as if they had not been prohibited on pain of death. It is to be taken as a big bluff on the part of Russia, for if she were able to overhaul a wireless correspondent it is not likely that she would care to go to extremes with him, and thus provoke his Government to interfere. There is not the remotest chance that the Haimun will be caught by a Russian cruiser, and she will probably continue to pursue the even tenor of her way.

Could Not Enforce the Decree.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is to some extent satisfactory, but not at all surprising, to learn that the Russian authorities are not intending the immediate enforcement of their decree upon the use of wireless telegraphy by war correspondents. Under the existing circumstances they could not enforce it if they so desired, because they do not possess the command of the sea, which would be necessary for that purpose; but the information which they have now communicated may be accepted as an indication that they have not quite taken leave of their senses.

Russia's Presumption.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

The adoption of wireless telegraphy in press service will doubtless result in some revision of the present rules, but Russia cannot presume to settle the question offhand by the peculiarly drastic measures that happen to suit her immediate convenience.

The Times's War News.

From The Winona (Minn.) Republican Herald.

It has been the commendable claim of THE NEW YORK TIMES for years that "all the news fit to print," is found in THE TIMES. Its readers have accepted this statement as true and have never been disappointed. Now THE TIMES is making a specialty of reliable war news. It has exclusive control in this country of the dispatches of The London Times, considered by many the authoritative newspaper of the world. The London Times has long been noted for its war news, its correspondents are masters of their profession, and its service is probably unsurpassed by that of any other newspaper. THE NEW YORK TIMES is therefore very fortunate in being able to secure such excellent service, and its readers are equally fortunate in having the privilege of enjoying it.

Queen Wilhelmina's Shoes Were Tight.

From The Philadelphia Press.

According to the opinion expressed by a Philadelphia traveler, Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland—one may no longer write it "Little Wilhelmina"—is said to be growing "very plain," but none has yet denied her a large share of very "human" qualities. In proof of this this same traveler tells a story which presents her in a pleasing light. It seems that a certain famous London photographer had been sent for to take the Queen's picture. It was the second such commission he had received from Amsterdam. When the sitting was over and the plates had been developed, Wilhelmina said delightedly:

"Why, this is a much better picture of me than you took before. I wonder why that is?"

"Your Majesty has now a more cheerful expression," ventured this artist. "Perhaps that is what makes the difference."

"And I know why that should have been so," added the Queen, instantly. "The last time you were here, I remember I had on very tight boots. How can any one look cheerful when her feet are being pinched?"

A Clean and Honest Newspaper.

From The American Advertiser.

THE NEW YORK TIMES enjoys a very large patronage in the line of bank reports. We fancy this is due to the fact that it is a clean and honest newspaper. Its well-known motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," is well followed.

A DEFENSE OF THE VETERANS.

Defends the Right of the President to Issue Service Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest your editorial on "The Old Soldiers," and I must confess that it is most unpatriotic and unworthy of THE TIMES, which is conceded by every one to be the best-edited paper in the United States. You state that the Commissioner of Pensions, in bestowing service pensions on all Union soldiers by executive order, "rightly relied upon the cowardice of Congress not to resent such a usurpation, which this usurpation was made in the interest of the veteran." I do not intend to defend the action of the Commissioner of Pensions, but I do state that the President had the legal right to issue the executive order for service pensions to all Union soldiers, and such right was given to him by Congress.

It is a disgrace and an insult to call a man who has fought the battles and suffered the hardships of war in defense of his country a "Pension Bummer." Do they call him that name when the country is called to arms in defense of its existence? All Governments that are in existence to-day have been established through the force of arms, and every Government will stand or fall through the efficiency or inefficiency of its army and patriotic citizens, but in time of peace are the soldiers and patriotic citizens who defended the liberty, homes, and families of those that stayed at home in time of war to be branded as "Pension Bummers" because they ask in their old age a pittance of a bounty from a Government which would not be in existence to-day if it were not for them?

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, April 20, 1904.

THE NEW YORK PLATFORM.

Commendable in Every Way.

From The Rochester Herald.

The declaration of Democratic purposes in regard to National issues, as set forth in the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Albany, is commendable for its soundness, its terse lucidity, and its broad appeal not only for the indorsement of all Democrats, but also for the thoughtful consideration of all men who place good citizenship above party fealty and recognize in the National welfare a desideratum paramount to any question of mere party domination.

Appeals to True Democrats.

From The Pittsburg Post.

The New York Democrats have in a most unmistakable manner indicated their Presidential preference, and also their views as to the issues upon which the coming National campaign should be fought, and their attitude upon both subjects is deserving of and will certainly receive the most respectful and careful consideration of all the Democrats in the Nation who are sincerely desirous for the success of their party and of Jeffersonian principles at the coming election.

All Patriotic Citizens May Stand on It.

From The Rochester Union.

It states the position of the Democratic Party on the questions of the day without evasion, and makes promises plain and true. Usurpation of power by the Executive, that disgraceful policy to which the Republican Party stands committed, is denounced; and centralization, it declares, it will not abide. In these two planks alone honest and patriotic citizens of the United States may find enough to cause them to support the Democratic platform and ticket at the coming election.

The Highest Ideals.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The platform and candidate represent the highest ideals and best traditions of the Democratic Party.

Fit for the National Convention.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The platform adopted by the New York Democratic Convention might well be adopted by the National Convention. On its negative side it omits all dead issues. On its positive side it is a brief statement of sound Democratic principles, carefully, we may believe judicially, expressed.

The Safe Policy.

From The New Haven (Conn.) Register.

The policy of the New York Democracy manifestly is to deal with present emergencies and demands, according to a sane interpretation of the Constitution and the needs of the country. The rejection of that policy by the National Convention would mean ruin. Its indorsement will regain for the Democracy public respect and make it a power for good government in the land.

The Specific Policy of the Party.

From The Buffalo Courier.

The Democratic platform outlines the specific policy of the party on important public questions, a position which, it is understood, was taken at the earnest desire of Judge Parker himself. The tariff declaration is perhaps the most significant, as much as it reaffirms the Democratic principles upon that issue and invites the assault which Republicans promise to make on this feature of our party faith. The trusts are also dealt with in a vigorous and straightforward spirit, in striking contrast to the ambiguous and meaningless reference to Roosevelt's merger prosecution in the Republican platform.

Comprehensive and the Best.

From The Saratoga Sun.

For comprehensiveness, combined with brevity and clearness, it is probably the best political platform ever written.

A Present-Day Platform.

From The Erie (Penn.) Herald.

It is a present-day platform, dealing only with those issues which will concern the voter in the approaching campaign; and it is a platform upon the Jeffersonian Democracy of which every honest Democrat may stand. That it offers no inducement to Populism will make it all the stronger in the view of those Democrats who date the great party's decadence from its first truckling to Populistic theories.

CANDIDATE FOR HERO'S MEDAL.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There's a medal for the fellow who is told to fire the cook
When his timid wife succumbs before that domestic's savage look.
There's a medal for the hero who gives up his cosy seat
To the woman in the trolley car who tramples on his feet.
There's a medal for the man who never gives you free advice;
There's a medal for the iceman who gives full weight in ice.
There's a medal for the man who really loves his mother-in-law;
There'e a medal for the actor who admits he doesn't draw.
There's a medal for the poet who refrains from odes to Spring;
There's a medal for the voiceless girl who knows she cannot sing.
There's a medal for the father of his papa's pride and joy,
Who doesn't stop us on the street to tell about the boy.
In fact, there is a medal free for every hero found,
And I don't see how there's going to be enough to go around.

BLUSTERING DECEMBER SUFFERED A RELAPSE

Snow Fell and Mercury Dropped Below Freezing.

CHILL WIND SWEPT THE CITY

This April the Worst Ever, Although on May 6, 1891, Snowflakes Flurried in the Air.

From the appearance of the city yesterday when snowflakes filled the air and the thermometer was down below the freezing point, it seemed that December had slipped a cog. Summer is due on the afternoon of June 21, at 3:47 o'clock, but judging from the present outlook it will be somewhat behind time.

Those New Yorkers who have good memories will recall no Spring since 1888 so wintry as the present one. Even in that year, although there was snow flying through the air on April 21, the weather moderated during the last nine days of the month, and there followed a fine Spring. This year, however, there seems to be no prospect of a repetition of that phenomenon.

So wicked a day as yesterday, for the time of year, has not before been recorded by the Weather Bureau. On Tuesday night the thermometer stood at the freezing point. From that time on, even after the sun was up the mercury continued to fall, one degree each hour, until at 7 o'clock it reached its lowest point of the day and for the month, 25 degrees. Added to the low temperature, a cold northwest wind, which has been blowing for several days, freshened up and made the air seem colder than it really was. During the morning this wind blew thirty-five miles an hour, rising at 1:30 in the afternoon to a velocity of fifty miles.

The snow, which started in flurries shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning, did not amount to much, and was put down as only a trace on the records of the Weather Bureau. Between 9 o'clock and 11 o'clock, however, there seemed to be a large-sized Winter storm raging, for the snow blew across the city with almost blinding fury. From 11 o'clock until late in the afternoon the air never was entirely clear of flakes, though there were no more heavy flurries. As the afternoon wore on the thermometer again began to rise, and at 3 o'clock had reached its highest point for the day, 36 degrees. Then it started down, and after dark fell once more below the freezing point.

In the cold of the early morning the lights which go with the Winter were seen again. People looking on their doorsteps for their milk noticed that the white liquid had expanded and was projecting from the neck of the bottle in a frozen mass. On the bay the waters were lashed by the wind into a heavy foam which made the entire surface white.

Throughout the city an epidemic of pneumonia prevails, which is filling the hospitals and keeping the doctors busy. One medical man said yesterday that all of the sickness in the city is not the result of negligence. He expressed it as his opinion that the human body is required to endure its Winter's cold without harmful results, but that when the cold season is protracted the body cannot stand it. He said that should the present weather continue for another two weeks the number of new cases of pneumonia would be appalling.

Because of the cold the Winter resorts are still keeping large numbers beyond their usual time of staying. The Bermudas, the West Indies, and resorts along the Southern coast are doing a greater Spring business than ever before. Several of the large Southern coast hotels which usually begin to empty at the approach of April are now so filled that no more accommodations can be had at them.

Forecaster Emery seems to think that under the same conditions as now prevail even May might be cold. He accounted for yesterday's storm by saying that a very moist area had come in from the sea, which had met the cold wave from the west, condensing the moisture and causing a precipitation.

"While snow is not expected in April," he said, "it is not rare. Twice before our records show that we had flurries later than to-day, once on April 21, 1888, and again on May 6, 1891. Once, on April 5, 1809, we had a fall of two and one-half inches of snow. The first fourteen days of the month were 3 degrees below the normal in temperature, the normal for April being 49. Last year the average for the month was 52, and one year ago today was clear and warm, the highest temperature having been 62 and the lowest 48."

WEATHER GOODS LOST.

New York Gets Full-Length Shipment Meant for West of Ireland.

Peace to the artist whose ingenious thought
Devised the weather-house.
—COWPER.

The artist who has charge of the weather house entered his office yesterday afternoon with a worried look on his face. He had been receiving complaints all day from New York City and its vicinity with regard to the unsatisfactory state of the weather samples for Spring forwarded from the bureau. The main tenor of the complaints received in the last few days was that the weather clerk considered New York a dumping ground for damaged goods. All other sections of the United States were provided with an exclusive climate, while to all appearances it seemed that Manhattan received nothing but a heterogeneous mass of remnants. This must cease, and in the meantime would the weather kindly favor New York with an explanation?

The "artist whose ingenious thought devised the weather house" took down his Webster with a groan and tried to find explanations that would cover his recent shipments of weather samples. He looked up "climate."

Climate.—The condition of a place in relation to various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, &c.

"Various phenomena," mused the "ingenious artist." "That's it," he shouted, suddenly. "New York is suffering from various phenomena."

But that wasn't the point after all. New Yorkers evidently knew only too well that they had been suffering considerably from various phenomena."

The weather man studied Webster some more. Presently he uttered a shriek of joy and closed the dictionary with a conclusive slap. Then he sat down and penned the following explanation to indignant New Yorkers:

"In distributing samples of Spring fashions in weather for 1904, I inadvertently slipped into the New York shipment a full length of goods intended for the west of Ireland. I refer to climatography, defined by Webster as 'a description of climates.' I have therefore the honor to report that New York has recently been suffering from 'climatography, accompanied by various phenomena.' I beg to assure you that the error will shortly be remedied when I execute your hurry order for a line of goods in sap and sunshine."

Snow Even at Asheville, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 20.—Snow has been falling in Asheville, N. C., all day, and the ground is covered to a depth of two inches.

The New North Presbyterian Church.

The new edifice of the North Presbyterian Church to be built on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue, will cost $135,000. The structure will have a façade of ornamental pressed brick and will be surmounted by a Gothic tower 110 feet high. Adjoining the church will be a three-story building for the use of the Sunday school. This congregation's former house of worship stood at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, one of the properties taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad for its station site. The new edifice has been designed by Architects Bannister & Schell.

Jewey to Speak at the Founders' Dinner

At the annual meeting of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, held at the Hotel Manhattan last evening, it was announced that Admiral Dewey, who is to be elected Governor General of the Order on May 13, will be the guest of honor and speak at the banquet to be given by the society in the Waldorf-Astoria that evening. Robert B. Roosevelt will preside. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will speak on "The Panama Canal," Walter S. Logan on "The Spread of Anglo-Saxon Influence," and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, on "Oriental Development."

JAKE'S $12,000 COCKTAIL.

Filled Wunderlich's Cellar—Owner Took a Swim in It.

Shortly before noon yesterday "Jake" Wunderlich smelled gas issuing from the basement of his saloon at 464 Sixth Avenue. He went down to find the leak, tripped on the last stair, and presently found himself literally swimming in a pool of frothy liquid.

He appeared in the saloon a few minutes later and shouted:

"Gee whiz! The gas pipes is all leakin' an' the water main's bust!"

An alarm was immediately turned in to the Water Department, telling that bureau that if they didn't come quick there would be a hurry call for a Mount Ararat.

Just as Wunderlich was going to change his clothes somebody in the saloon sniffed and said:

"Whew! First time I've ever seen Jake soused!"

Wunderlich denied the assertion, and was going to throw his slanderer out of the place when Detectives Galligan and McGuire of the Tenderloin Station came in. To them "Jake" told his woes. The detectives sniffed also and exchanged glances.

"Let's go down and see this place where you bad your swim," said McGuire.

The party got a lamp and explored the basement, which was flooded and full of gas. McGuire bent down and scooped up some of the deluge in his right hand and tasted it.

"Beer!" he chuckled.

"What?" said Galligan, scooping up a double handful and swallowing it. "Naw—it's Scotch!"

When the Water Department men arrived some pronounced the deluge in the basement gin, some wine, while one connoisseur detected a dash of angostura and creme de menthe in it. They finally agreed that the flood was an immense cocktail.

At that moment "Jake" Wunderlich uttered a groan of inexpressible woe.

"Cocktail!" he echoed in dismay. "Well, that cocktail—if it is one—is worth $12,000, and all I've got out of it is a swim."

And it was even so. The department men found that, not only had some one unscrewed the caps from the gas pipes, but removed the spiggots and bungs from scores of barrels and kegs that had contained every kind of halm known to bibulous science.

"O-o-oh!" groaned Wunderlich, melodramatically. "Fool that I was! Now I see it all. This is the wor-r-k of that scoundr-rel Angelo di Gianni! This—this!—is his diabolical r-revenge!"

"Revenge!" whispered Detective McGuire to his side partner. "Revenge and Angelo di Gianni! Aha! There is a woman in the case, mark me. The Italian has sworn a vendetta."

But, alas! for the romantic possibilities of the affair, Angelo turned out to be an humble bootblack instead of a handsome, fire-eyed Italian Count. He was arrested, however, on the suspicion of having caused the premature shaking of the mammoth twelve-thousand-dollar cocktail.

The suspicion is based on the fact that di Gianni was ordered to remove his bootblack stand from Wunderlich's saloon and was seeking revenge for the slight.

The cocktail evaporated in various ways, and to-day there is a dark-brown atmosphere over the Tenderloin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding to-day at St. Bartholomew's of Miss Hoagland and Edwin Drexel Godfrey will be the principal fashionable event. There will be the usual ceaching and a few dinners and other festivities of that kind. The incoming ships which are due about the end of the week will bring large passenger lists of those returning from Europe.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer have arrived from the South. After a short sojourn in the country, at their residence, on the Hudson, they will go abroad.

***

There will be a meet of the Meadow Brook Club this afternoon, with Foxball Keene as M. F. H., and another on Saturday. The meets will stop soon after May 1.

***

Mrs. Burke-Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche have gone to Newport to look after their cottage. They will also go on to Boston to the horse show there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lady Herbert, who have been cruising in the Mediterranean, have gone with the North Star to Sicily. They are expected to return to New York the beginning of May.

***

Miss Adeline Robinson's dancing classes had their final meetings at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. The younger children did an Indian dance. There was a small wigwam at each corner of the ballroom and artificial trees and bushes. The children were in Indian costume, and the boys were headed by a leader in Indian chief costume. There was also a very pretty cotillion with favors in the way of immense silk flowers on sticks, and other pretty trifles.

***

Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb went to Philadelphia on Tuesday and is the guest there of Mrs. Frederick Thurston Mason. Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman gave a luncheon for her yesterday.

***

The wedding of Robert Goelet and Miss Elsie Whelen is to be celebrated on June 11 at the Whelen country place at Devon, as announced when THE NEW YORK TIMES published their engagement. A special train will take the New York guests to the wedding.

***

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has gone to San Francisco by train via Chicago, to join her husband, who is going to the same city by the Southern Route.

***

Mrs. Spotswood Schenck and the members of her party, except her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charlee Glen Collins, have arrived in town from California, where they went about a month ago.

***

Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch will give a reception and tea for the benefit of the library of the Society of Mayflower descendants in the State of New York, at her residence, 16 East Eightieth Street, on Thursday afternoon, April 28, from 4 to 7. Each member is allowed the privilege of taking one guest to the tea.

***

The marriage of Dr. Faneuil Suydam Weisse and Miss Margaret Young is to take place on June 1 at Morristown, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Young.

***

Among those who are booked on the steamship Columbia, sailing to-day, are Poultney Bigelow and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch.

***

The wedding of Miss Mary Springler Van Beuren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren, and William Vinton King will take place on April 26, as announced, but owing to the death of Michael Van Beuren Davis will be entirely private.

***

The senior class of the Columbia School of Applied Science will give a dance in the university gymnasium on the evening of Friday, April 29. The dancing will begin at 10 o'clock, and at midnight supper will be served.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 20.—Mrs. Edward King and Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg arrived to-day at their villas for the season.

F. K. Sturgis is here for a brief visit, having apartments at the Muenchinger King cottage. Mr. Sturgis's new house on the cliffs is nearly ready for occupancy.

Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Mead gave a reception this afternoon at the naval training station in honor of Chaplain W. G. Cassard, who is soon to leave for the Philippines.

Col. De Lancey A. Kane and Mrs. Frederick Pearson have been here to inspect their villas.

Mrs. J. Neilson Howard has rented the Travers cottage on Rhode Island Avenue for the Summer.

R. C. OGDEN'S PARTY AT HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Northern Educators Visit Virginia's Famous Negro Institution.

GOV. MONTAGUE LAUDS WORK

He Indorses Efforts of Educators, and Says the Colored People Have Their Greatest Opportunity Here.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 20.—This was a red-letter day at Hampton Institute, Virginia's famous school for the negro, which was the first stopping place of Robert C. Ogden's party of educators, who are touring the South. It was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the institute, which also celebrated Virginia Day to-day.

The Robert C. Ogden special train arrived here almost to the scheduled minute this morning, although when it crossed the Virginia line it was an hour behind time. The engineer, a Virginian, was aware that it was Virginia Day at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and managed to make up most of the lost time to prove to the Northerners in the heavy coaches behind that Virginia is up to date.

Breakfast was served in the two dining cars, so that everybody was ready for the special train of trolleys waiting to take them to the institute. The first place was the Whittier School, a model school, where the graduates of Hampton have their first chance at teaching. The scholars are the children of the neighborhood. They sang plantation songs for the visitors and then went about their usual occupations. In the kindergarten they were taught in a way that made the learning play, a trim young colored woman telling them stories illustrated with objects, much as is done in New York.

The Whittier School is a miniature Hampton, the little people have their gardens and their carpenter's tools like their big brothers of the main institution. There Mr. Ogden had his guests guided through the classrooms and the busy workshops in small groups so that everybody might see the girls with their basket work and the boys busy in the shops, learning with hammer, saw, and measuring rule to put into shape what they had previously planned in blue print drawings. Later, with their excellent brass band, they paraded before the visitors of Mr. Ogden's party, who were largely augmented by a trainload of the white people of Richmond, who had come with Gov. Montague and his little daughter, sponsor of the battleship Virginia, to do honor to Virginia Day at Hampton. Previous to the luncheon in Cleveland Hall the visitors were shown into the students' dining hall. Others here to-day were Gov. B. B. Odell of New York, Miss Helen Gould, and A. C. Braxton.

In the early afternoon the Trustees and visitors gathered before the house of Principal Frissell, the old mansion of the late Gen. Armstrong, founder of the institution, where they reviewed the paraders. Then they marched to the gymnasium for the public exercises. Principal Frissell first called upon the 700 students present for one of their plantation melodies.

Mr. Ogden, the first speaker, and the President of the Board of Trustees, received an ovation. It was some time before there was quiet so that he might begin his address. His statement that he thought of resigning because he was always called upon for a speech was received with cries of "No, No! You mustn't!"

Continuing, Mr. Ogden said that many great minds were working for the education of the common people. It was a high honor to Hampton that this Governor should come to their exercises, particularly when there was a company of ignorant New Yorkers present, ignorant in the sense that they lived in so great and busy a city that they were prone to be provincial in not taking interest in their fellows elsewhere. He said that there had never been an interruption of the harmonious relation between the State and its other institutions. It was seen to represent order, friendship between the races, and all that was best and noblest in the American character.

Gov. Montague's address, in which he gave his most hearty indorsement to the work of Hampton Institute, saying that the white man of the South owed to himself as well as to the black man, was the feature of the exercise. His declaration that no nation or State could survive where one race was barbarous in its treatment of another was applauded to the echo by the distinguished and representative company of Southern whites present.

Gov. Montague began by saying that Hampton was to be congratulated on its record of good work. Its administration was to be congratulated, he said, and Virginia, too, must be congratulated. Continuing, the Governor said:

"This school is to be congratulated that it has so efficient a character to aid it as Robert C. Ogden, the man of high altruistic purpose. On the old soil of Virginia we welcome you in the old National spirit. There is but one great steady north star of government, and that is justice between man and man. Bloodshed, burnings, massacres, hatred, mean ruin. I believe in the American principle of human justice, and I believe that it will ultimately triumph in the solution of every question before the American people.

"A government of universal suffrage and without universal education is impossible. There is a fatal idea that every boy must believe he may be President. We can teach him that to be a good farmer is as necessary as to be a good President. I would not shut out the door of hope, but I would teach that we should begin on a sound basis. It may take generations, and Americans expect to solve questions in a day.

"The colored people should not be a hopeless people. Your race has a greater opportunity in America than anywhere else. It is well worth while that every black man should gain the good-will of the white men, and that every white man should want the good-will of the black man."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The atmospheric disturbance central over New England last evening has advanced scarcely 100 miles in the last twenty-four hours. Severe weather has prevailed in Western New York, where the temperatures this morning were 10 to 12 degrees below the freezing point, with a very considerable fall of snow.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds to-morrow will be fresh northwest; on the Gulf Coast, mostly southeasterly to south, and on Lake Michigan, fresh northeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY:

Eastern New York, clearing in early morning, followed by fair and warmer to-day; Friday fair and warmer, fresh northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair and warmer to-day; Friday fair, fresh northwest winds.

New England, fair, preceded by snow in early morning in north and central portions to-day; Friday fair and warmer, diminishing northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1903.	1904.	1903.
3 A. M.	51	28	51
6 A. M.	48	26	31
9 A. M.	50	28	44
12 M.	59	32	48
3 P. M.	62	35	41
6 P. M.	58	34	39
9 P. M.	54	34	38
12 P. M.	53	34	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 225 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35½
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1903	54
Corresponding date for last 25 years	50

The thermometer registered 28 degrees at 3 A. M. and 34 degrees at 9 P. M. yesterday; the maximum temperature being 34 degrees at 9 P. M. and the minimum 26 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 42 per cent. at 3 P. M.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Palmer—Fowler.

The wedding of Francis F. Palmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Palmer, and Miss Isabel W. Fowler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, by Bishop Talbot and the Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Smith, rector emeritus. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and flowers, and there was a full choral service.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, was in a soft white satin gown, trimmed with quantities of point lace; her veil was of tulle, and her flowers were lilies of the valley. She wore a large diamond brooch and pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth Fowler and the bridesmaids were the Misses Kate Fowler, sister of the bride, and Miss Ruth Stuart, Miss Marie De La Vergne, Miss Aurelia Roe, and Miss Frances Ramsdell, who were in lavender chiffon frocks over rose-colored liberty satin, wore lavender lace picture hats trimmed with flowers, and carried purple lilacs.

The church ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 East Sixty-eighth Street. Among the guests asked were:

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Isabelle Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cannon, The Right Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Courtney, The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, The Right Rev. and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons.

King—Peabody.

Thomas King, a son of the late Rufus King of Albany, and Miss Cornelia Griswold Peabody, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, were married at St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Ernest Stires, rector of the church. It was a large and fashionable affair, and was followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the Peabody residence, 30 East Fifty-fourth Street. The church was decorated with a profusion of white flowers and greens, and down the nave palms and flowers were so arranged on each pew as to tower above the heads of the guests as they walked up the aisle.

There was a full choral service, and the choir came down the nave and returned again to their places before the bridal procession started. The procession was led by the ushers, who were Stephen Peabody, Jr., George Morgan, James Soutter, Morgan Goetchius, R. Maxwell Ingham, Bertram Cruger, Henry S. Ferguson, and McDonald Mason.

The little flower girls, in white mull frocks and white chiffon hats, and who carried pink roses, were the bride's little sister Priscilla, and Katharine Oakman. The bridesmaids, in white lace gowns and tulle hats trimmed with buds and pink ribbons, were the Misses Helen Oakman, Rosalind Fish, Hortense Howland, Louisine Peters, Irene King, Marjorie Motley, Blanche Shoemaker, and Stella Elkins. They carried muffs of pink sweet peas and valley lilies. Miss Marian Haven, in white crepe de chine and lace topped by a large pink and white plumed hat, was the maid of honor.

The bride, escorted to the chancel and given away by her father, was in a white satin robe embroidered in white roses and trimmed with point lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. Rufus S. King was his brother's best man.

The guests included the Frelinghuysens, Griswolds, Lorillards, the Peabodys of Chicago, the Frothinghams of Princeton, the Havens, Haddens, Borlands, Oakmans, Kings, de Peysters, Pruyns, Bettses, Morrises, Townsends, McCargs, Van Rensselaers, Pynes, Birds, Iselins, Kanes, Vanderbilts, Gerrys, Kernochans, and others of New York, Albany, and Hempstead.

McCann—Woolworth.

Charles Edward Francis McCann, a nephew of Richard Croker, yesterday afternoon married Miss Helena Maude Woolworth, daughter of Col. Franklyn Winfield Woolworth, President of the Guardian Trust Company. The Rev. Father Van Rensselaer of St. Francis Xavier's Church officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Edna Woolworth, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Woolworth, Miss Clara Wagner, Miss Emma Gillig, Miss Jean Buckley, Miss Millie Wagner, and Miss Louderback. Mrs. William Torge and Mrs. William Embree were matrons of honor. The best man was Richard Croker, Jr., and the ushers were Frank Croker, Edwin Conley, John S. Martin, Jr., Anton Hunfel, Norman de Morlac, and Carman H. Barrett.

Chester—Moore.

Miss Jessie Campbell Moore, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore, and Colby M. Chester of this city, son of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, United States Navy, were married yesterday at St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. McConnell, rector of All Souls', officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin. Her veil was of tulle, held by orange blossoms. Miss Mary Elsie Moore was the maid of honor. She was in pink chiffon, with a hat of white lace and pink roses. The bridesmaids wore white gauze with girdles embroidered in shaded roses, and large hats of white with pink roses. They were the Misses Mary C. Maxwell, Louise Vanderhoef, Louise Lee, Grace Knowlton, Helen Judson, Louise Carhart, Frances Williams, and Elizabeth Newell. Luther G. Billings, Jr., was best man.

Palmenberg—Von Ramdohr.

The wedding of Miss Elsa Stohlmann von Ramdohr, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. A. von Ramdohr, and Mr. Oscar Walter Palmenberg, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Palmenberg, took place last night at the St. James Lutheran Church. The Rev. Armand Miller, pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, officiated. Mr. Palmenberg is chemist to the Manhattan Railway Company. The bridegroom's brother, Edward Palmenberg, acted as best man, and Ernest Muench, Carl Killian, Oscar Riedel, and Raymond Palmenberg were the ushers. Miss Clara Kaufmann of Brooklyn was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lulu von Ramdohr, sister of the bride, and Miss Marie de Montaloo of Lakewood. After the ceremony there was a reception at the bride's residence, 45 Irving Place.

Chauncey—Taft.

The wedding of Miss Edith Lockwood Taft, the daughter of Mrs. Enos Nelson Taft of 134 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, to the Rev. Egisto F. Chauncey, son of Mrs. Frederick Chauncey, took place yesterday at Grace Church Chantry. The bride being in deep mourning, only relatives and intimate friends were present. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton, Mass. The bride was unattended. The bridegroom's best man was his brother, Frederick Chauncey.

Groff—Wadsworth.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Miss Lillian Wadsworth was married at her parents' home in Madison Avenue to-day to William Morgan Groff of Germantown, Penn. The bride is the daughter of Paul Wadsworth, General Freight Agent of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

The Rev. Dr. David O. Mears officiated. Miss Margaret E. Wadsworth, sister of the bride, was maid of honor; Miss Dorothy Groff of Philadelphia was flower girl, and Miss Alice Wadsworth, a cousin; Miss Gertrude Holmes of Pittsburg, Miss Emily T. Tebbutt, and Miss Elizabeth Wellington of Bronxville, Miss Maisie Hurlburt of New York City, and Miss Gertrude W. Fowinkle of Hollidaysburg, Penn., were ribbon bearers. Charles W. Treadly of Philadelphia was best man, and Harold F. Hinman of Albany and Russell McIntosh of New York City were ushers.

The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, Mrs. Charles Treadly of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles L. Taylor of Pittsburg, Mrs. W. B. Conklin, Glen Ridge; Mrs. A. G. Holmes, Pittsburg, and Mrs. Mary Hewitt, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Groff left after the ceremony for Boston, and will sail on Saturday for Europe to spend several months abroad.

Mitchell—Webb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The marriage of Miss Eliza Hutchinson Webb and Dr. James Fernandis Mitchell of Baltimore at St. John's Church at noon to-day attracted the largest fashionable company of the Spring season.

The floral decoration was a beautiful scheme in white and green, the chancel being encircled by a wall of Easter lilies on a background of palms, with lilies on the altar and huge clusters of the flowers marking the pews reserved for the immediate relatives.

For half an hour before the ceremony the ushers were kept busy seating the guests, who represented the entire resident circle of Washington society, with about 100 visitors from the bridegroom's former home.

The bride was most attractive in a superb gown of chiffon cloth on a foundation of white satin, with the high hodice and front of the long-trained skirt, covered in rose point. Her tulle veil was fastened by natural orange blossoms, and her bouquet was a cluster of white gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Dr. Mitchell, with his best man, William S. Hilles of Baltimore, met the bride at the chancel rail. The Rev. William L. Deveries of St. Mark's Church read the marriage service.

Meade—Reynolds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The marriage of Miss Mary Elizabeth Reynolds, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George B. Reynolds, to Charles Watson Meade, city editor of The New York Tribune, took place here this evening. Both bride and groom are of distinguished Virginia ancestry; the bride being a descendant of King Carter of Colonial fame, and the bridegroom a great-grandson of the late Bishop Meade of Virginia.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with bertha of old lace, and pearl ornaments inherited from the wife of King Carter.

The maid of honor was Miss Ada Dudley Meade of New York, sister of the bridegroom. Miss Julia Anne Carter Reynolds, sister of the bride, was flower girl. Henry Nelson Meade of New York was best man. The ushers were John Parke Gilbert and Albert E. Thomas of New York, Alfred Randolph James, Virginia; Clarence Mason Morfit, Washington, and De C. V. Matthews and Stanley Meade Reynolds, Baltimore.

Decker—Lasell.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 20.—Miss Ethel Lasell, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth King Lasell of 221 Park Avenue, Orange, was married to-night at the home of her mother to Guy Decker of Orange, a member of the grocery firm of Charles M. Decker & Co., by the Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. The wedding was largely attended. The bride was given away by her mother. Miss Maude Pearsor of Wenonah, N. J., was the maid of honor. There were four ribbon bearers—Misses Mary Lasell and Ruth Decker and Masters Leland Rounds and Donald Geary, all of Orange. The best man was Edward Decker of Orange, and the ushers were Dr. Harry Rogers of Orange and Arthur Decker of Morristown.

Bull—Horton.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 20.—The wedding of Irving Crawford Bull and Miss Mabel Dorothy Horton took place this evening at the Horton home on Highland Avenue. The Rev. Charles Howland Cookman of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church performed the ceremony in the presence of 150 guests.

The Misses Edna and Florence Davidge, Miss Mary Wallace, and Miss Florence Decker were bridesmaids. Harry Reade of Bridgeport, Conn., was best man. Miss Charlotte Holden of Syracuse was maid of honor.

Mrs. Bull is a daughter of James Horton, ex-President of the United States Leather Company. Mr. Bull is a son of the late Albert Bull. He is an analytical chemist and has an office in New York.

Irish—Lancaster.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 20.—At Bethesda Episcopal Church at noon to-day Miss Madelaine Lancaster of Saratoga and New York was married to Clifford Irish of Lake George. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, officiated. W. P. Harris of New York acted as best man and Miss Fanny Burtis as maid of honor.

The bride is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles H. Lancaster, for many years rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Caldwell. She is a niece of President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, New York, who, with Mrs. Simmons, was among those present.

Johnston—Dobbins.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., April 20.—The Rev. Clarence Maitland Johnston, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at South Lakewood, was married to-day to Miss Mae E. Dobbins of Ashury Park. The Rev. Mr. Johnston, who is the youngest clergyman in the New Jersey Methodist Conference, is a son of Mrs. L. L. Johnston of Red Bank. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Anna M. Dobbins. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. John B. Haines, Presiding Elder of the New Brunswick District. Miss Grace D. Johnston of New York, a sister of the bridegroom, was bridesmaid and Thomas Lewis of Red Bank was groomsman.

Rezzemini—Montignani.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—The marriage of Miss Joan Isabelle Montignani, daughter of Mrs. H. G. Montignani of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Louis Rezzemini took place to-day at the residence of the bride's brother, John F. Montignani. The Rev. Dr. J. J. Lawrence performed the ceremony.

Miss Annie Montignani, a sister of the bride, who came from Scotland for the purpose, acted as maid of honor, and Carl Schmidt was best man.

Goodrich—Boardman.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Mass., April 20.—The wedding of Miss Madeleine Boardman, daughter of T. Dennie Boardman of West Manchester, and Wallace Goodrich, the well-known organist and choir director, attracted a large assemblage to Emmanuel Church to-day. The Rev. John McGraw Foster of Boston officiated.

Musical selections were played by a quartet of Mr. Goodrich's personal friends, members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Black—Vanderhilt.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., April 20.—William T. Black, who is connected with the New York Custom House, and Miss Mary Price Vanderhilt, daughter of Isaac Vanderhilt of Red Bank, were married here to-day. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Alfred Wass, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

Hint for the Street Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Park Avenue is torn open and many of the street crossings and bridges are closed. Wouldn't it be right to post people, who for instance want to go across Fifty-fifth Street from Madison Avenue to Lexington Avenue or the reverse, by means of signs on Madison and Lexington Avenues, and save them about four to six blocks walk at night as well as at day?

O. NEWMAN.

New York, April 20.

POMMERY

The Standard for Champagne

QUALITY

The World Over

AT IMPORTANT DINNERS, WHERE NOTHING BUT THE BEST IN VIANDS AND WINE WILL DO, YOU ARE SURE TO FIND POMMERY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The funniest of biographies—



The Memoirs of a Baby

By JOSEPHINE DASKAM

With sixty very funny pictures by F. Y. Cory.

"The memoirs are comical all the way through, but there are parts that are positively irresistible."—*Baltimore Herald.*

"One reads the tale to laugh at its pervasive humor, delight in its choice sketches of human nature, and fall in love with the baby."
—*Washington Times.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

IN THE SHOPS.

Germans are buying pretty pottery, with German sentences upon it, that is quite new. There is not a large collection, but what there is is charming. It has a deep, cream ground, and the decorations, something in art nouveau designs, are in green, black, and a deep crimson. A big bread and cake plate is one of the pieces, and this might be used for the platter for a Thanksgiving dinner, for, aside from the art nouveau decorations, in the centre is a turkey. The motto for this plate is: "Was Gott bescheert das nährt und mehrt." It costs $1.

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So does one size of the pitchers, which have upon them a little blackbird and the words: "Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde." It is probably intended for the pitcher which goes early to the well for water.

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Pretty little ramikins are other pieces, these costing only 25 cents each, and bearing the words: "Brät man's, verrät man's." For serving a special ramkin course at a dinner, these pretty little things would be delightful.

***

Ramikins that are a little different from the ordinary are in blue Doulton ware, pretty little designs in scenery. The feature of these is the shape. They are square-cornered, longer than they are wide, with the ramikin part oval and sunken from the flat surface of the edge. There are also round ramikins in the blue a little larger than those ordinarily seen. These cost from 50 to 75 cents.

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Little white-handled ramikins are 40 cents, and with covers and saucere 50 cents.

***

Individual broth dishes are pretty things, and can be used for serving small quantities of vegetables. They are low, round, flat dishes with covers, but not inexpensive. They are in fine china in pretty designs, and cost from $1.25 up.

***

Has any one ever heard of a water candlestick? That is the way an Englishwoman recently described one of not unfamiliar shape in the shops. It is of green pottery of a dark shade, tall, rising high from a rather small saucer, with a handle at one side. At the top, rising a little above the opening into which the candle fits, is a three-cornered, cup-shaped top. This top is filled with cold water after the candle is in, the Englishwoman explained, perhaps to catch the drippings of the candle, perhaps to keep the candle cool and prevent its burning rapidly. The candlestick itself is a picturesque thing, and costs from $1.50 to $2.50.

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Other candlesticks which are popular are pillar candlesticks in white and gold pottery, and cost $2.25.

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A new ware which resembles the Doulton in the heavy, solid tones is called Torquay, and comes from the Isle of Wight. One piece is a puzzle jug, which costs $1.75, a much lower price than the same thing in the Doulton. The lettering on the outside invites whoever may to

Come try your skill

SPRING WON ALL THE WAY

Atheling Colt Had an Easy Victory for Peconic Handicap.

BURNING GLASS AT LONG ODDS

Youngsters from S. Paget's Stable Captured Both of Aqueduct's Two-Year-Old Races.

Only "regulars" attended the races at the Aqueduct track yesterday, but they were 5,000 strong, and in spite of Winter weather rose to the occasion when three post favorites managed to get to the winning post first. In the course of the afternoon, and especially after the 40-to-1 chance, Burning Glass, beat the only odds-on favorite of the day, Rob Roy, the cold, damp wind found the vulnerable point of even the most hardened veterans, and compelled comparison of the existing conditions with old days at the Winter tracks.

In spite of the snowstorm of the morning, and a wind that at one time blew half a gale, the track remained fast, and in both of the races out of the chute the track record was broken, new figures established in the first sprint for two-year-olds standing only until the last event for youngsters was run. These results were the more satisfactory to the betting crowd because both winners came from the triumphant stable of Sydney Paget, making the record of that establishment six winners in the eight races for two-year-olds that have been run at Aqueduct so far in the meeting. It broke into the betting plan of a considerable number of the visitors who have attached themselves as followers of the Paget stable "luck" that one of the winners was transferred before the race and carried a new owner's colors, but the Paget establishment was credited with the double triumph, the third for the stable at the meeting, nevertheless, and with such results achieved it has become customary for the layers of odds to make any horse that may start from the Paget barn favorite at the opening of the betting. Well-backed horses won where the favorites failed in all except the third race, where backers were treated to a genuine surprise when Burning Glass, trained by ex-Jockey W. Midgeley for his brother, and ridden by Pickering, who recently returned to America after a season on Austrian and Russian tracks, won in a head finish from another long chance, Neither One, at 50 to 1, with Rob Roy only a head further back, third.

The start aided in making the result of the one stake event of the afternoon, the Peconic Handicap, seven furlongs, for three-year-olds, for Spring, the post favorite, ridden by McCue, got off flying, and took such a lead in the first furlong that he had only to gallop the remainder of the distance to win as he pleased. Spring broke with such speed that he made the send-off look even worse than it actually was, and from the manner in which he ran seems to be a horse who is equally at home in either standing or walking starts. Jacquin, away badly, ran through the crowd, and in a fight with Monet at the end got second place, but there never was a time when he really was dangerous to the winner.

The great filly Eugenia-Burch made her first appearance of the season in the second race, and with 126 pounds up showed a lot of speed, and was a contender at the end, though her stable considered her far from ready for a hard race. Red Knight, the post favorite, winning this event from behind after a sharp struggle with All Gold and Eugenia Burch.

St. Bellane, entered in the last race in the name of S. Paget, was sold with Nimblick before the race to E. R. Thomas, and ran in the colors of the new owner, with Redfern up. St. Bellane was heavily backed by both old and new owner, and started favorite at a short price, but justified the betting by winning in stout-hearted style after a smart finish with Right Royal, who made most of the pace. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and geldings two years old, selling allowances; four and one-half furlongs.

	St.	Sth	F.
Pink Garter, 105, H. Callahan, 4-1, 8-5	3	1	1
Muonzon, 94, W. Hennessy, 10-1, 4-1	1	2	2
Fygmalion, 95, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	5	4	3
Filia, 99, Commack, 3-2, 4-5	2	3	4
Sufferance, 106, Collins, 20-1, 5-1	7	6	5
Glendivere, 90, Curd, 40-1, 12-1	6	5	6
Salad Days, 105, O'Neill, 5-2, 4-5	4	7	7

Time—0:54 2-5. Won easily by three lengths, a head between second and third. Winner b. f., by Golden Garter—Pink Cottage, owned by S. Paget and trained by J. Schlasser.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth	F.
Red Knight, 118, Odom, 3-1, 6-5	3	2	1
All Gold, 113, McCue, 5-1, 2-1	5	1	2
Eugenia Burch, 126, Shaw, 5-1, 2-1	8	5	3
Shrine, 110, Cormack, 10-1, 4-1	6	2	4
Mackey Dwyer, 121, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	7	6	5
Bardolph, 100, Fuller, 3-1, 3-1	9	7	6
Gold Dome, 97, E. Walsh, 25-1, 10-1	2	4	7
Knobhampton, 100, H. Callahan, 12-1, 4-1	1	3	8
Illyria, 104, Wonderly, 20-1, 8-1	4	6	9
Sweet Alice, 106, O'Neill, 5-1, 2-1	7	8	10

Time—1:14 3-5. Won ridden out by a head, a head between second and third. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Belle Davis, owned by R. S. P. Randolph and trained by M. Byrnes.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	Fin.
Burning Glass, 120, Pickering, 40-1, 12-1	8	3	1
Neither One, 120, Rominelli, 50-1, 20-1	5	5	2
Rob Roy, 98, R. Fisher, 9-10, 2-5	1	2	3
The Bowery, 106, D. O'Connor, 15-1, 6-1	3	4	4
Sadducee, 122, McCafferty, 20-1, 8-1	9	2	5
Clear the Arena, 96, W. Hennessy, 10-1, 4-1	2	8	6
Durazzo, 120, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	7	7	7
St. Juvenal, 100, Cormack, 6-1, 2-1	1	9	8
Tom O'Day, 101, Ogilvie, 100-1, 40-1	6	6	9
Tol San, 95, O'Brien, 30-1, 8-1	12	10	10
Peakiness, 101, W. Hennessy, 10-1, 5-1	11	11	11
Dr. Loder, 105, J. Martin, 40-1, 15-1	4	12	12

Time—1:16. Won, ridden out, by a head, a head between second and third. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Reobnrn-Affiatus, owned by F. Midgeley and trained by W. Midgeley.

FOURTH RACE.—The Peconic Handicap, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs.

	St.	Sth	F.
Spring, 110, McCue, 9-5, 1-2	1	1	1
Jacquin, 105, Martin, 7-2, 1-1	7	2	2
Monet, 105, Travers, 40-1, 12-1	6	5	3
Briarthorpe, 106, O'Neill, 12-1, 7-2	3	3	4
Fort Plain, 108, Hildebrand, 20-1, 5-1	4	4	5
Ostrich, 114, Fuller, 7-2, 6-5	2	6	6
Conkling, 110, Shaw, 3-1, 2-1	5	7	7

Time—1:27 2-5. Won easily by two lengths, a half length between second and third. Winner br. c. by Atheling-Gala, owned by the Goughacres Stable, and trained by W. F. Presgrave.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1903 or 1904, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

	St.	Sth	F.
Phnon, 108, R. Fisher, 6-1, 2-1	4	3	1
Morokanta, 115, J. Martin, 30-1, 12-1	6	7	2
Mary Worth, 110, Higgins, 15-1, 6-1	1	2	3
Nic Longworth, 113, O'Neill, 20-1, 8-1	3	10	4
High Heels, 86, A. Brennan, 50-1, 20-1	9	9	5
Longspur, 97, Cormack, 10-1, 4-1	12	8	6
Trossachs, 86, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	2	5	7
Item Reed, 105, W. Hennessy, 40-1, 15-1	5	6	8
Singing Master, 103, H. Callahan, 5-2, 1-1	8	1	9
Pretorius, 115, Shaw, 16-5, 6-5	14	11	10
Mixer, 112, McCue, 3-1, 1-2	11	12	11
Penearra, 110, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	19	4	12
Cherry Song, 103, Hennessy, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	13
Ben Cotta, 112, Curd, 200-1, 80-1	5	15	14
Alack, 115, Hicks, 30-1, 20-1	7	14	15
Merry Hours, 110, Romanelli, 100-1, 40-1	18	16	16
Fair Order, 97, Springer, 20-1, 8-1	17	17	17
Candidate, 107, Travers, 15-1, 6-1	10	Fell	
Stepaway, 105, Miller, 20-1, 8-1	11	Fell	

Time—1:28 2-5. Won ridden out by a length and a half, a head between second and third. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Fonso-Lillian Beatrice, owned by the Oneck Stable and trained by W. Karrick.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, allowances; four and a half furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
St. Bellane, 109, Redfern, 8-5, 3-5	5	3	1
Right Royal, 107, O'Neill, 4-1, 8-5	2	1	2
Amberjack, 107, Odom, 11-5, 4-5	1	2	3
Pasadena, 112, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	4	4	4
Austin Allen, 107, Travers, 50-1, 20-1	3	5	5
Mon Ami, 109, Wonderly, 100-1, 40-1	8	6	6
Fillgree, 109, Cormack, 40-1, 15-1	10	8	7
Tarpon, 107, Shaw, 20-1, 8-1	7	9	8
Limerick, 107, Treuble, 15-1, 6-1	9	10	9
Tommy Waddell, 107, Martin, 30-1, 12-1	6	11	10
Khorasan, 107, Higgins, 30-1, 12-1	11	12	11

Time—0:54. Won, ridden out, by a head, three lengthe between second and third. Winner ch. g. by St. Gatlen-Bellane, owned by E. R. Thomas, and trained to this race by J. Schlaeger.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Ninespot	112	Tugal Bey 106
Daly	111	*Daisy Green 105
Silver Heels	110	Cranesville 104
Miladi Lova	108	Ella Snyder 104
Widow's Mite	106	*Queen Elizabeth 103
Bella of Milford	106	*Marlin 100
Pass Book	106	Hydrangea 97
Arachus	106	

*Apprentice allowance.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; four and a half furlongs.

Bill Cozier	108	Voladay	108
Only One	108	Cederstrom	108
Combustion	108	Esther Goodrich	106
Trajan	108	Norallght	105
Flat	108	Bavarian	105
Blandy	108	Madrigal	105
Enzio	108		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Rostand	113	Lord Badge	105
Tribes Hill	112	Sals	100
Rosetint	111	Go Between	98
Wotan	110	Early Eve	95
Hello	108	Lord Advocate	90
Colonsay	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozone Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds; four furlongs.

Dazzle	106	*Autohood	102
Sweet Pepper	105	Delaval	102
Waterside	104	Hawtrey	102
Matador	104	*Gold Ten	100
Teacress	104	Filigree	99
Only One	102	Jads	99
Bob Mckeon	102	*Peggy	97
Ike S	102	*Incense	94

*Apprentice allowance.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Pompano	108	Willigasse	97
Mohican	102	*Julia M	96
*Loricate	101	*Hands Up	94
Fiorizel	99	*Esher Leaf	92
Fallow Finch	99	*Mimon	92

*Apprentice allowance.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

Buttons	114	Venator	104
Athel	112	Wotan	100
Mamie Worth	105	For Luck	95
John F.	105	Sals	95
Lord of the Valley	105	Tomcod	95

ATHLETES COMING TO OLD PENN

Australians Expect to Lose Three Men of Their World's Fair Team.

Latest advices from Australia are to the effect that three prominent amateur athletes who participated in the Australasian championships will very soon become students at the University of Pennsylvania. They are H. H. Hunter of Victoria, the 100-yard champion; L. M. Macpherson of Victoria, hurdler and jumper, and A. St. C. Dawson of Queensland, sprinter. These men would undoubtedly have been members of the Australian team that will take part in the Olympic games at the World's Fair in St. Louis, and their loss, it is feared, will handicap the team. Australia is already represented at the University of Pennsylvania in E. D. Dewhurst, a lawn tennis player of repute who hails from Sydney, New South Wales. He may be asked to uphold his country's colors in the lawn tennis tournament at St. Louis.

Athletics such as are scheduled at A. A. U. championships, swimming and lawn tennis will be the only sports in which the Australians will be contestants at the Olympic games. They will not appear in baseball, football, cricket, cycling, rowing, lacrosse, golf, fencing, or any other athletic exercise scheduled to take place between May 14 and Nov. 24.

Unusual preparations are in progress to make the Amateur Athletic Union Championships at the World's Fair in June the most successful meeting affair ever held in the world. James E. Sullivan Chief of the Physical Culture Department at the Fair, says that for the first time in the history of the A. A. U. every club or association connected with the organization will be represented by a team.

Interscholastic Championship Games.

The twenty-sixth annual championship track and field meeting of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association will be held at the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, on Saturday, May 7. The events will be as follows: 100-yard run, junior; 220-yard run, junior; 100-yard run, senior; 220-yard run, senior; 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, 120-yard hurdle race, 220-yard hurdle race, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, throwing the discus, putting the 12-pound shot, throwing the 12-pound hammer, one-third mile bicycle race, and one-mile bicycle race.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.05@$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....53¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....41½
Flour, Minnesota patents.....5.40
Cotton, middling.....14.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....07⅛
Sugar, granulated.....4.70
Molassee, O. K., prime.....37
Beef, family.....10.50
Beef hams.....21.25
Tallow, prime.....04⅝
Pork, mess.....13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....07⅛
Lard, prime.....7.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....15.50
Butter, Western creamsry.....22

CHICAGO, April 20.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 84@95c; No. 2 red, 99½@$1.02; No. 2 corn, 49¼@50c; No. 2 yellow, 49¼@50c; No. 2 oats, 37⅝@37¾c; No. 3 white, 39@41c; No. 2 rye, 66c; good feeding barley, 32@34c; fair to choice malting, 44@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.06; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.11½; prime timothy seed, $2.00; mess pork, per bbl, $11.87½@12; lard, per 100 lb, $6.47½@6.60; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.12½@6.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—There was another very nervous and irregular day in cotton yesterday, but in a general way the market seemed a little firmer as to undertone, with the bears plainly less aggressive, perhaps anticipating a partial recovery that would be more or less natural after the recent declines. The upward tendency was encouraged by some more legitimate developments, however. Exports for the day were very heavy, amounting to over 20,000 bales; a fair spot business was reported at New Orleans, 4,300 bales being sold at an advance of 3-16c, and the local spot market was 5 points higher, with sales of 83 bales to spinners, while a sale of 1,000 bales made late on the previous day was also reported. The market opened firm at an advance of 5 to 13 points. Later tbs galo was increased by the offering of 30,000 bales, and prices had been driven down to about the closing level of the previous night. This attracted covering, however, and while the market afterward showed considerable irregularity, the general tendency seemed to be upward, with the market floally firm at the best of the session, a net advance of 12@20 points. Sales were estimated at 300,000 bales. The local market for spot cotton closed dull at 5 points advance on the basis of 14.15c for middling upland and 14.40c for middling Gulf. The sales included 83 bales to spinners yesterday and 1,000 balee sold for export late Tuesday.

Contract prices ranged ae follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	13.83	13.88	13.83	13.91@13.95
May	13.86	13.76	13.76	13.95@13.96
June	13.98	13.78	13.94	14.08@14.12
July	14.10	14.19	13.98	14.19@14.19
August	13.04	13.74	13.48	13.72@13.74
September	12.25	12.38	12.19	12.37@12.38
October	11.70	11.80	11.53	11.77@11.78
November	11.58	11.62	11.58	11.66@11.70
December	11.55	11.65	11.53	11.65@11.66
January	11.60	11.62	11.56	11.65@11.67

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,900 American. Futures opened steady, 10 points higher on near and 6 points higher on distant positions; closed steady, net 4@7 points higher; April, 7.85d; April-May, 7.61d; May-June, 7.59d; June-July, 7.57d; July-August, 7.55d; August-September, 7.28d; September-October, 6.90d; October-November, 6.30d; November-December, 6.22d; December-January, 6.20d; January-February, 6.19d. Manchester—Yarns steady. Cloths quiet but steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Weakness of a pronounced character developed in all grain markets yesterday, led by May, which closed here 1¾c net lower, against ¾c decline in the July. The basis for this extreme heaviness lay chiefly in continued favorable crop conditions, according to current opinion, weakness abroad, and the apathy of outside speculatore. Offerings of May were also influenced to some extent by the prospects for rather liberal deliveries on the first-notice days. Buyers failed to share in the seaboard heaviness for a time after the opening, but were eventually forced into a sympathetic decline, which left the whole market situation a week one at the close. No. 2 red closed at $1.04, elevator, and $1.06@$1.08, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 99¼c, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 20.—Wheat—May, 91¼c; July, 81½@81¾c; September, 81½@81¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 93¾c; No. 1 Northern, 92¾c; No. 2 Northern, 89¾c. Flour—First patents, $4.05@$5.05; second patents, $4.85@$4.90; first clears, $3.55@$3.60; second clears, $2.35@$2.45. Bran, in bulk, $15@$15.50.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 97c; No. 2 Northern, 93c; old July, 86@86½c, bid. Rye—No. 1, 72c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 63c; sample, 38@60c. Oats—Standard, 43c. Corn—No. 3, 47@48c; July, 48¾c, asked.

DULUTH, April 20.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 91¼c; No. 1 Northern, 89¼c; No. 2 Northern, 87¾c; May, 86½c; July, 90¼c; September, 81½c.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 85¼c; May, 90c; July, 82@82½c; No. 2 hard, 91@93c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 47c; May, 47¼c; July, 47¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 41c; May, 38½c; July, 36¾c; No. 2 white, 45@45½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.15@$5.70; Winter straights, $4.90@$5.10; Winter patents, $5.10@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.10@$4.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.00@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.20@$4.40; choice to fancy, $4.50@$4.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.15, as to brand. BRAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.08@$1.12. FEED—Western Spring, $19, May shipment; standard milling, $20, May shipment; city bran, $23@$23.50—bulk and sacks; middling, $25@$25.50; red dog, $26@$26.50; hominy chop, $20 bulk, $21.25 sacks; oilmeal, $28.50.

FUTURES.

NEW-YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	92½	92½	90⅞	90⅞
July	90	90	89	89¼
September	85⅞	85¾	84 1-16	84⅝
Corn—				
May	54¼	54½	54⅛	54⅛
July	53⅞	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low:	Close.
Wheat—				
May	91⅞	91⅞	89	89¼
July	87	87⅛	85¾	86
Ssptember	82⅞	83¾	82⅛	82¼
Corn—				
May	49⅞	49⅞	48¾	48¾
July	49¾	49¾	48 11-16	48¾
September	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48½
Oats—				
May	37⅜	38	37	37⅛
July	37½	37 9-16	36¾	37
September	31¾	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
Lard—				
May	$6.55	$0.57	$6.50	$6.50
July	6.72½	6.75	6.65	6.67½
Ribs—				
May	6.35	6.37½	0.30	6.30
July	6.52½	6.52½	6.45	6.47½
Pork—				
May	12.05	12:17½	11.90	11.92½
July	12.35	12.37½	12.17½	12.17½

COFFEE.—The coffee market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points on a moderate demand that was seemingly aroused by the absence of further weakness abroad and rather smaller primary receipts. Following tha call the market sulsd quiet and showed little feature until just before the close, when a broker entered the ring with a fair-sized buying order, and with little coffee offering the market closed firm at a net gain of 10 points. Salee were estimated at 32,250 bags. The spot market is steady with quotations on the basis of 7⅛c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.90	5.95	5.90	6.00@6.05
May	5.95	6.00	5.90	6.00@6.05
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.25@6.30
Auguet	..	..	..	6.35@6.40
Septemher	6.45	0.50	6.45	6.50@6.55
October	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.60@6.65
November	..	..	..	6.70@6.75
December	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80@6.85
January	6.85	6.90	6.80	6.90@6.95
February	..	..	..	6.95@7.05
March	..	..	..	7.00@7.10

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $13.60@$14; family, $14.50; short clear, 14@$15.75. Beef—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. Beef Hame—$20.50@$22. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¼@7¾c. Cumberlands—Pickled bellies, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. Tallow—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@4¾c. Lard—$7; city lard, 6¼@6¾c; refined lard, South America, 7.50@$7.75; Brazil kegs, $8.50; compound, 6½@6¾c. Stearine—Oleo, 9c; city lard stearine, ——.

METALS.—Tin—Tin was firmer in London, closing at an advance of 12s 6d, to £127 2s 6d, for spot and to £126 18s for futures. Locally the market was influenced by the foreign gain and also hy a slightly improved demand, while available supplies are firmly held. Spot is quoted at $27.28½@$28.12½. Copper—Copper was a little higher in London. Spot closed at an advance of 1s 3d, to £57 18s 9d, and futuree gained 2s 6d, closing at £57 15s. Locally copper is steady at recent prices. Lake is quoted at $13.35@$13.62½; electrolytic at $13.12½@$13.25, and casting at $12.87½@$13.12½. Lead—Lead declining 2c 6d, to £12 2s 6d, in London, but unchanged locally at $4.00@$4.65. Spelter—Spelter was unchanged, at £22 7s 6d, in London, but trading here, closing 5 points lower, at $5.20@$5.25. Iron—Iron closed at 52s 3d in Glasgow and at 44s 7½d in Middlesborough. Locally iron is nominally unchanged. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $15.50@$15.75; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $15@$15.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, eoft, at $14.25@$14.75.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirite turpentine, oil and machine hhls, 57½@58¾c. Tar, pine bbls, $2.85; oil bbls, $2@$2.25. Resin, common to good strained, $2.80; F, $2.90; G, $2.95; H, $3.10; I, $3.35; K, $3.70; M, $3.90@$4; N, $4.05@$4.10; W G, $4.15, and W W, $4.25@$4.35.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves active; firm to 10c higher; all sold. Steers, $4.20@$5.75; bulls, $3.25@$4.50; cows, $1.60@$4.20. Dressed beef firm at 6½@8½c per native sides. Calves opened steady to 25c off; closed 50c lower; several lots unsold. Veals, $3.50@$6.25; choice and extra early, $6.50@$0.75; tops, $7; little calves, $2.75@$3. Dressed calves weak. City-dressed veals, 9½@9½c per lb; extra, 10c; country-dressed, 6@9c. Sheep firm; lambs, 10@15c higher. Wooled sheep, $4@$5.50; clipped do, $4.50@$5; unshorn lambs, $6.50@$7.50; clipped do, $6.12½@$6.50; spring lambs, $4.25@$7 each. Dressed mutton firm at 8@10c per lb; dressed lambs, 11@12c; country-dressed Spring lambs, $3@$6 per carcass. Hogs firm; good Stata hogs, $5.80; country-dressed hogs steady.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:14	Sun sets	6:44
		Moon sets	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:32	Gov. Isl'd	11:45
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd	
H. Gate	1:41	H. Gate	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 21.

	Malle Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bremen, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Frontier, Turk's Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Carlhbee, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hydaspes, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Korona, Mexico	.....	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	5:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sibirla, Fortuns Island, Jamalca, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saxonia, Naples	.....	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

GOALWISE MAILS.

Malls for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at the office daily, except Tburaday, at $5:30 A. M., (tbe connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Maile for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Malle for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, cloee at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting malls close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 5:30 P. M. Malla for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, by rail to this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Nassau, N. P., (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Malls for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April *21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai must be forwarded via Canada.) Malls for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carries the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch the mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Phillippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Phillippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following dates: Manila, March 16; Hongkong, March 19; Shanghai, March 21; Yokohama, March 30, and Honolulu, April 11, reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic and were dispatched East at 10, A. M. April 18. Due in New York to-morrow morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 21.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, April 9.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 18.
Mongolian, Glasgow, April 9.
Rhein, Bremen, April 9.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Alamo, Galveston, April 14.
City of Macon, Sayannah, April 20.
El Sigle, New Orleans, April 17.
La Savoie, Havre, April 18.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, April 8.
Sailor Prince, Barbados, April 14.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Arabic, Liverpool, April 15.
Bluecher, Hamburg, April 14.
British Empire, Antwerp, April 10.
Brooklyn, Swansea, April 9.
Columbia, Glasgow, April 15.
El Sud, Galveston, April 17.
Etruria, Liverpool, April 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

City of Augusta,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

SILK MILLS TO CLOSE BECAUSE OF POOR TRADE

A General Shut-Down Until September Is Expected.

VERY FEW FALL ORDERS IN

Business Conditions Said Not to Warrant Manufacturing for Stock—Curtailment Announced.

A general shut-down of the silk mills in Paterson and other parts of New Jersey and in Pennsylvania is threatened, as a result of the paucity of orders for the Fall trade. The manufacturers talk of closing their mills next month and not resuming operations until September unless business revives, a contingency which they now scarcely expect. No concerted action is to be taken, but it is said that the conditions are such that practically all the mills will be obliged either to curtail production much more than at present or shut down entirely.

Jacques Huber of Schwarzenbach, Huber, & Co., 472 Broome Street, who have mills in Paterson, N. J., and Allentown, Penn., said:

"The mills are now running to about 60 per cent. of their capacity. We are finishing up the Spring business and orders are nearly all in one line, fancies. The volume of business booked for Fall is so small that I do not believe it will pay manufacturers to keep their mills running much longer.

"Last year the demand was light, the mills were operated quite steadily through the Summer and the product went into stock. In the Fall there was a surplus of silk goods. After a year of such experience we are not likely to repeat it. No manufacturer likes to shut down, but I believe it will be necessary this year for most of the mills to close unless business improves very much and does so quickly. The orders on hand are not more than sufficient to keep the looms busy until some time next month, after which they may be idle until Fall."

Most of the silk men ascribe the dullness in trade to such causes as the Presidential election, unfavorable weather, and the reduction in demand for the higher priced fabrics because of financial conditions. Some have asserted that the capacity of the mills has outgrown the ordinary demand, but this proposition was combatted in the annual report issued last month by Secretary Franklin Allen of the Silk Association of America.

Manufacturers of fleeced underwear are talking of making a considerable curtailment on their production for next Fall and Winter, and in some instances many shut down for a time. One manufacturer said:

"If the mills shut down it won't be because of a lack of demand, because there is plenty of inquiry, but because some manufacturers, owing to the high price of cotton, are unable to make goods and sell them at the prices which buyers are now willing to pay. At the mills which bought cotton below the present level there is not likely to be much, if any, curtailment."

John & James Dobson of Philadelphia have closed one of their woolen mills. This is said to be the only woolen mill shut down because of the present dullness of trade.

A representative of a Fall River cotton print interest said yesterday that the restriction of the operation of many mills to five days a week is likely to continue for several weeks or months.

FINAL COTTON GINNING REPORT

Result of Reclaiming Process a Success —Boll Weevil's Ravages.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Census Bureau to-day issued the final detailed report on cotton ginning in the United States for the crop of 1903.

It shows for the first time that the reclaiming of cotton by thrashing unopened bolls whose vitality had been destroyed by frosts or insects effected a saving of this inferior cotton this season in Northern Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, estimated at 37,695 bales. Computed on the basis of three-fifths of the average price of strict middling, the value added to the crop by the cotton obtained from these unopened bolls is placed at $1,351,737.

Notwithstanding the destructive effects of the boll weevil and boll worm and early frosts, the Texas crop in 1903 shows a decrease of only 26,932 bales, or a little over 1 per cent. as compared with 1902. Careful inquiry regarding the boll weevil has developed the fact that this insect is now in 96 of the 178 cotton-producing counties of Texas and destroyed cotton of the crop of 1903 amonnting to 739,360 bales, which is the difference between an ample and a short crop for the country. Including the value of seed, the loss is equivalent to $49,272,989.

A conservative estimate of the loss resulting to Texas from the imperfect weather conditions which affected that section in common with the other cotton States is placed at 227,945 bales. The proportion of the Texas crop to the total crop increased from 23.5 per cent. in 1902 to 25.1 per cent. in 1903.

IMPORTING FIRM COMPLAINS.

Appeal on Advances on Invoice Values by Appraiser Whitehead.

A hearing was held yesterday by Gen. T. B. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers on appeals hy Krower & Tynberg, importers of St. Gall embroideries, against advances by Appraiser Whitehead on invoice values on more than twenty of their invoices. The advances range all the way from 2 to 11 per cent., and carry with them a penalty of 1 per cent. for each 1 per cent. of advance.

Mr. Tynberg complains hitterly that these advances have been going on for a year, in spite of the fact that his invoice values have been uniformly sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers on evidence furnished by Carl Kaufmann, the United States expert at St. Gall. He declares that the advances are due to the influence of the American Protective Tariff League. This is denied by Appraiser Whitehead, who declares that Krower & Tynberg's importations are being appraised in the same manner as those of any other importer.

TELEPHONE WAR TAXES.

Federal Court Rules Against Refunding the Government's Collections.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided yesterday that Spanish war taxes to the amount of $21,492, paid up on messages by the New York Telephone Company, are not to be refunded.

The company sued Internal Revenue Collector Treat for the recovery of the money, on the ground that the fees for messages, at 15 cents each, according to the contracts with subscribers, were really based on the cost of maintaining wires and other expenses. It was held that the Government, in taxing messages, should not have levied its tax upon the full amount which the company collected from subscribers.

The Court ruled that the company, hy altering the phraseology of its contracts, might have escaped the tax hut had not done so and was clearly liable.

WHEAT DROPS IN CHICAGO.

Decline of 2½ Cents in May Option—July Weak in Sympathy.

CHICAGO, April 20.—General desire to close up all deals in May wheat caused a drop of 2½ cents to-day in the price of that option.

From 91½ it declined to 89, carrying along in the downward course the more distant deliveries. There was some good huying of July, hut not enough to offset the selling caused by the slump in May. After touching 94⅞, July closed at 94⅞@85, a net loss of ⅞@⅞. May closed at 89¼.

Big Berkshire Cotton Mill.

The Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass., of which John A. McCall is President, announces that it will soon commence the erection of a very large cotton manufacturing plant in that village. The company already owns four cotton mills in Adams, and the new mill will make it the largest cotton plant in the world for the manufacture of fine cotton goods. The plant at present has 6,100 looms and 260,000 ring and mule spindles. More than 2,300 persons are employed.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

General Appraiser Charles P. McClelland started yesterday for the Pacific Coast. He will hear customs cases at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Port Townsend.

***

A sale of seized merchandise will be held in the seizure room at the Appraisers' Stores on April 28, as follows: One furlined overcoat, 8,850 cigars, 80,955 cigarettes, and 74 pounds of Sumatra leaf tobacco.

***

L. C. Briggs, President of the Fruit Auction Company, started on Tuesday for a vaction at Hot Springs, Va.

***

For failure to deliver coal, according to the terms of its contract, at the Tompkinsville Light House, the New York Central Coal Company is liahle for damages, according to a decision made yesterday hy the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

***

Diamonds nnd precious stones to the value of $50,000 are to be sold at auction today at the salesrooms of E. Bissell & Co., 12 Murray Street.

GRAIN BROKERS LOSE APPN.

Illinois Supreme Court Holds That Weare Company Ran Bucket Shop.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20.—The Supreme Court in the case of the Weare Commission Company of Chicago, appellant, vs. The People, to-day affirmed a decision of the Bureau County Circuit Court and the Appellate Court, holding that transactions in grain where actual delivery of the grain is not intended are illegal.

The Weare Company is a firm of brokers, and was fined on a charge of running a bucket shop. The company asserted that it operated through the Chicago Board of Trade. The Supreme Court holds that as the company has no place for storing grain, and that as actual delivery is not made, the company's offices must be held to be bucket shops.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN CARUCCI.—John Carucci, residing at 313 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,014 and no assets. He was formerly a liquor dealer.

ALBERT E. McMULKIN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Edwin C. Ward receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Albert E. McMulkin, wholesale dealer in poultry in West Washington Market, on the application of the Kerns Commission Company, a creditor for $2,500.

HUGO MENKE.—Hugo Menke, residing at 109 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liahilities $15,465 and no assets. He owes $537 to two creditors in this city for horrowed money, and the balance of the liabilities were contracted in Wiesbaden, Germany, in 1902, for borrowed money.

EMMA M. HARTUNG.—Emma M. Hartung, residing at 431 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liabilities $4,082 and no assets. The largest creditors are L. Kaufman & Co., $2,071, and the Lion Brewery, $500. The debts were contracted five years ago, at Bay Shore, L. I., where she kept a hotel.

PELTIN BROTHERS & GERSTENFELD.—A meeting of creditors of Peltin Brothers & Gerstenfeld, importers of millinery and rugs at 608 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street. Seventy-five claims were filed, and Ferdinand A. Hyt, Jr., was elected Trustee. The liahilities are $85,849 and assets $15,361.

SAMUEL KIBIEL.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has denied a discharge in hankruptcy to Samuel Kibiel, formerly a dealer in notions at 65 Forsyth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 19, 1902, with liahilities $1,280 and no assets. William H. Willis, referee in hankruptcy, reported that two hooks of account had been concealed, from which Kibiel's true condition could be ascertained.

JACOB PECHARSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacoh Pecharsky, dealer in clothing and hats at 2,145 Second Avenue, hy the following creditors: Simon Africk, $151; Harris & Cohen, $141; Ahraham Yagustow, $112, and Aaron Schoenfeld, $112. It was aleged that he in insolvent, made an assignment on April 11 to Benjamin F. Ferklin, and transferred a large part of his property to various creditors. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed George F. Darrell receiver of the assets. The store has been closed for ten days, most of the stock was removed by a Deputy Marshal, and there are only ahout $100 worth of goods left in the place.

JACOB J. OESTREICHER.—A petition in hankruptcy has been filed against Jacoh J. Oestreicher, women's tailor and dealer in cloaks and suits at 467 and 469 Sixth Avenue, by Myers & Goldsmith, for the following creditors: Jacohs & Sterzelbach, $371; Swartz-Jerkowski & Co., $200, and S. Bloom, $200. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments in the past four months aggregating $20,000 to certain creditors, has transferred merchandise and accounts to the extent of $20,000, and permitted a creditor to obtain a preference through legal proceedings. Judge Holt has entered a judgment against him on Tuesday for $20,019, on which the Sheriff took possession of the store. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Marshall S. Hagar receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $5,000. It was stated that the liahilities have upward of $4,830 and assets about $30,000. Mr. Hagar, the receiver, took possession yesterday and obtained an order from Judge Holt to continue the husiness for ten days, as there are many unfinished orders on hand for which a deposit has been made by the customers.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the dehtor:

BOWEN, Abner T., Samuel P. Busey, and Mary E. Busey—W. McWilliams	963
BERRY, Henry J.—Lyman D. Morse Advertising Agency	$163
BELLINGER, George—Julius Kessler & Co.	285
BERNDT, Ferdinand—O. W. Jeffery	102
BOWSKY, Max—H. Dittell	1,135
BLINN, Christian—A. Schwerer and another	435
BULL, Julia—J. Williams and another	76
CONNAUGHTON, George E.—S. Schwartzman	148
CLANCY, James E.—Harrison Supply Company	44
DIETZ, James E.—Herald Square Apothecary	359
DOOLING, Mary—Adams Dry Goods Company	158
EYRE, William A.—G. A. Haskett	140
FITCH, Eugene J. D. Sawdon	360
GORDON, Charles—G. Clarke and another	64
GORDON, Helen and Swayne—H. Seltzer	94
HESSE, Joseph C.—J. B. Well and another	264
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. R. Breen	760
JACKSON SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE Company—G. Harjes	147
NEW YORK STEAM FITTING COMPANY, Islington	504
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—R. L. Wells	275
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—R. L. Wells	120
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—R. L. Wells	65
FORD, CHINA COMPANY—F. M. Randall	1,562
MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—C. Scofield	3,050
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York and Sarah Segal—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,872
R. M. GILMOUR MANUFACTURING Company—W. J. O'Brien	53
WARNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Fleetwood Foundry and Machine Company	152
IVERSON, Denise—E. L. Sykes	31
JANE, Samuel F., and William H. Reed—A. C. Searles, executor	2,364
JESTER, Louis, or Goldberg—J. Goldberg	164
KENNEDY, Mark—Adams Dry Goods Company	250
KLAUSNER, Samuel, and Joseph Lidsky—L. Shapiro	211
KIVOVITZ, Louis, and Henry Aitman—E. Blumenfeld	478
KUGEL, Adolph—J. H. Tully, Commissioner	31
KUGEL, Adolph—H. Folk, Commissioner	11
LOGAN, James A.—C. D. Randall	63
LASHER, Lewis R.—C. R. Demarest	2,195
LEHRER, Maurice—R. Gruber and another	353
McCARTHY, Eugene—J. F. Tobin	362
MARQUETTE, Joseph R., Jr.—Z. M. Fickett	249
MENOUGH, Edgar S.—M. L. Reddy	69
McCAHEY, Eugene—J. F. Tobin	362
O'BRIEN, William—City of New York	264
RUBENS, Sacharo—J. H. Tully, Commissioner	40
RUBENS, Sacharo—J. H. Tully, Commissioner	30
ROSENTHAL, Samuel W.—B. Hopkins	131
RILEY, Herbert J.—A. H. Saunders	162
RAYMANN, Andrew A.—J. Jacobs	20
SPALDING, Robert—J. F. Erdmann	474
STERN, Solomon—S. Rayer	99
SCHUYLER, Charles E.—Atlantic Yacht Club	102
STORM, Harry F.—S. W. Johnson, President	38
SPALDING, Robert H.—W. & J. Sloane	3,218
SAYER, Anthony M.—M. Romm	118
SULLIVAN, Thomas J.—Henry Elias Brewing Company	516
SOUTHWICK, Oehorne M.—W. H. Rogers	121
SMITH, J. Stuart—Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation	133
SMITH, John R.—S. L. Youngentob	133
TUCKER, Mary A., Walter C., and Edwin, executors—M. Larkin and another	1,300
TERRY, Stanley D.—W. H. Underwood	747
WOODWARD, Robert G.—American Miniature and Decorative Lamp Company	296
WITTE, Frederick J.—A. Von Zuner	105
WRIDE, John F. and Emma—A. Quinlan	705

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ASHER, Mafy H.—New York Security and Trust Company, Jan. 11, 1900 $424

BUSH, John K.—City of New York, 1898	122
BECHER, Solomon—Excelsior Silk Waist Company, Sept. 30, 1899	113
BROWN, Everit, and Albert Comstock—Columbia Shade Cloth Company, March 29, 1904	309
CHEBRA ACHNOTOH ORCHUN—H. Levy, Aug. 21, 1899	317
CONSTABLE, Frederick, and Alfred L. Evans—E. Rosener, April 21, 1903	124
FRIEDLANDER, Clara—Mansen Manufacturing Company, Dec. 4, 1902	116
FOLSOM, William H.—S. A. Knight, Jan. 28, 1904	1,260
GORDON, Bernard—J. Kruger, Jan. 6, 1903	86
JONES, John W.—V. Fisk, Jr., Dec. 17, 1897	113
JERMYN, W. M.—E. S. Allison, Feb. 15, 1902	110
KRUPITSKY, Isaac—I. G. Schiff and another, Dec. 16, 1900	112
LEE, A. Rogers—R. J. Cullen, Dec. 31, 1900	72
LEWIS, Sylvan M.—D. Mayer, Jan. 11, 1895	438
MARTIN, Orello P.—J. S. Collins, Sept. 28, 1899	70
MEADER, John R.—W. H. Livingston, Dec. 7, 1903	46
PALEY, William—J. R. Sharp, July 17, 1893	71
PARSONS, Charles—Rosman & Bracken Company, March 26, 1904	1,700
SCHWAB, Gabriel—H. S. Mack, Dec. 29, 1899	185
THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York—R. McCarton, May 21, 1903	9,780

Judgment Vacated.

CLARK, Mary E.—E. Loughran and another, April 7, 1904 $596

Judgments Canceled.

KETCHUM, Samuel—H. H. Schwietering and another, June 22, 1894	548
KETCHUM, Samuel—G. D. Sweetser and another, July 5, 1895	354
KETCHUM, Samuel—L. Meyer and another, Dec. 4, 1893	1,257
KETCHUM, Samuel—G. F. Vietor and another, Dec. 4, 1893	1,078
KETCHUM, Samuel—H. E. Broesneck and another, Dec. 4, 1895	1,008
KETCHUM, Samuel—R. S. Greeley and another, Dec. 4, 1893	992
KETCHUM, Samuel—G. L. Whitman and another, Dec. 8, 1893	898
KETCHUM, Samuel—R. B. Ellison and another, Sept. 12, 1894	704
KETCHUM, Samuel—W. F. Iselin and another, Dec. 4, 1893	603
KETCHUM, Samuel—G. H. Hayes and another, Dec. 1, 1893	1,064
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Yellow Pine Company, Jan. 24, 1898	$2,270
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Standard Terra Cotta Company, Jan. 17, 1898	3,530

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Howard Elliott, St. Paul; A. G. Yates, Rochester; Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore; Angel Ugarte, Honduras.

IMPERIAL.—Emile Bucher, Jamaica, B. W. I; GILSEY.—R. d'Moutel, Milane.

MANHATTAN.—Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, Cambridge; N. B. Borden, Fall River; W. Lloyd, Calcutta.

PLAZA.—Judge Rowland C. Kellogg, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

SAVOY.—A. E. Capel, Paris; C. T. Lomax, Lancashire, England.

NETHERLAND.—Jules Cote, Ottawa.

CAMBRIDGE.—Dr. Kollman, Berlin; L. Baumann, Vienna.

MURRAY HILL.—Bishop Pinkham, Calgary, B. C.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ernest Eckert, Nuremburg; Otto Dick, Esslinger; E. W. Lak, Mindern, Germany; A. Courpiero, Paris; O. G. Dodge, United States Navy; T. Egerton Bracken, England.

VICTORIA.—R. Zalamea, Bogota, South America.

ALBEMARLE.—Lady Ross, Quehec; Spencer Ormorod, Yorks, England; Hugh J. McBirney, Chicago.

GREGORIAN.—G. B. Anderson, Gaudoloupe, W. I.

MARLBOROUGH.—Dr. E. Lehmann, Berlin.

ASTOR.—H. B. Stinson, Buenos Aires.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Hecht, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Earlington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; William H. Bennethum, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Laird, carpets; 404 Broome Street.

Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Clark, dry gods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods, silks, and linings; Hotel Earlington.

Konn, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Konn, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, notions, books, and jewelry; ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Powers, laces and handkerchiefs; Victoria Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; H. Clark, block goods and silks; R. H. Wickron, day goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Shillito, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Ould-Carter Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Ould, dry goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. B. Hartford, small wares and leather goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Dyott, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, ribbons, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Albemarle Hotel; H. Cowperthwaite, school stationery and pocket cutlery; Westminster Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. B. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Mann Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. A. Mann, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, watsts, and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Gerber, Joel, Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. B. Schloss, 465 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. S. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Corlis, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corlis, collars and cuffs; 29 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

Little-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; T. W. Long, dry goods; 192 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Brenan, P. J., Pottsville, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, cloths and boys' clothing; 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Kennedy & Macinnes, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. C. D. Wheeler, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Clarkson, R. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; Miss H. Clarke, corsets; Albemarle Hotel.

Smith, Neal & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; F. H. Neal, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rubens & Marble, Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Dickerson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Meidrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Clancey, notions and leather goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Sinclair House.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Delanty, skirts; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; W. Duff, hosiery and gloves; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers Dry Goods Company, Morristown, Tenn.; W. S. Myers, dry goods; J. F. Goodson, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. D. Duggan, millinery; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Montel, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. C. Winter, dress goods; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss McGourty, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meyer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D Mayer, cloaks and suits; 760 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Gross, laces; Hotel Normandie.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, dry goods; 438 Broadway.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

JOHNSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1904.

ELLEN JOHNSON, Executrix. BENEDICT & BENEDICT, Attys. for Executrix, 68 Wall St., New York City. fl8-law6mTh

NEVINS, JULIE F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIE F. H. NEVINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, their attorney, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1904.

JOHN NEUBCHELER, IDA MASON, Executors. CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-law6mTh

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment with private bath, $25 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone, 5068—38th.

MANCROFT HOUSE, Broadway, cor. 31st.—Renovated throughout; rooms, 75c., $1 daily; all Broadway cars pass hotel; gentlemen exclusively. WM. RENN, Proprietor.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 *consecutive days*, $1.05; 30 *consecutive days*, $4.00; 30 t., c. o. d., $4.50.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

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Lake Mahopac.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.—A select family house. Golf and all outdoor sports; superior accommodations; excellent cuisine; one hour from city via Harlem or Putnam R. R.; telephone; illustrated booklet. Emerson Clark, Prop.

DEAN HOUSE.
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 1, 1904.
Plans shown and information given upon application to the owner and proprietor.
A. H. DEAN.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,901.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES BARUSCH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Barusch of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Moses Barusch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in hankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 20, 1904.

NO. 6,927.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOTTCHALK COHN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Gottchalk Cohn of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Gottchalk Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 20, 1904.

NO. 6,856.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the ENGLISH-GREENE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the English-Greene Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said English-Greene Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 21, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. GARRISON, Bankrupt.—No. 6,513.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Garrison, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 4, 1904, praying for the confirming of a composition of 30% on all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 2d, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated April 20th, 1904.

NO. 6,881.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GLUCKSTERN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Gluckstern of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Louis Gluckstern was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 20, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SACHS & CO. and FANNY SACHS and MAX PERLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,706.

Notice is hereby given that Sachs & Co. and Fanny Sachs and Max Perle, bankrupts, have filed their petition, verified April 20, 1904, praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court; and that all creditors and other persons in interest are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 2, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

Dated New York, April 20, 1904.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB TAGER, Bankrupt.—No. 6,941.

To the creditors of Jacob Tager of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Jacob Tager was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1904.

NO. 6,696.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—C. J. TILLFORD & SON, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles J. Tillford and Charles W. Tillford and the firm of C. J. Tillford & Son, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 20, 1904, praying as a firm and both individually and as members of the firm of C. J. Tillford & Son for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 23, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, April 20, 1904.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 *consecutive days*, $1.05; 30 *consecutive days*, $4.00; 30 t., c. o. d., $4.50.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
IN THREE HOURS NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4@1 1-2.

Another Northern Securities Suit—Weakness in the Iron and Steel Group—Business Still Shrinking and Soft.

Only the stoutest hearted can refrain from sympathizing with Mr. Venner. So far as the public is aware he never made a good investment in his life, and he has advertised liberally his misadventures with Houston and Texas Central, Rock Island, Steel, Northern Securities, and doubtless others. Yesterday he turned up again undismayed by his New Jersey snubbing, and freshly disconsolate over his holdings of Oregon Short Line bonds, the same being secured by deposit of Northern Securities. In other words, his New Jersey suit is renewed in New York, altered in form rather than in substance. It is understood that Mr. Venner is aggrieved and thinks himself damaged by alleged collusion between Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman to evade the decree of dissolution of the merger of the properties which provide the basis of the security of his bonds or bonds sufficiently his to be the basis of his complaint. Obviously nobody can imagine collusion between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Venner, since Mr. Harriman would not put himself in position to be prejudiced by the defeats of Mr. Venner in the courts. It is no more like Mr. Hill to get somebody else to do his litigating, and hence the entire affair is wrapt in mystery. The facts were not known in time yesterday to allow them to be effective in the market, which may or may not be the reason why Union Pacific was rather strong, contrary to the market. The effect of this incident belongs rather to to-day than to yesterday.

The gas and iron stocks were yesterday's features. Consolidated Gas and Brooklyn Union were aggressively strong. The free selling of Consolidated at 210 was not necessarily profit taking by those who were alleged to have been assured that it would sell at that price if they helped to make it worth that figure. That implies that anything except notes or coin would be acceptable to those engaging in any such creation of values by statute. If the Mayor should sign the Remsen bill there would be the basis for another insinuation that he was included in the bargain for which the boom is the alleged consideration. This also is incredible in comparison with the theory that the Remsen bill was introduced as a sure moneymaker, on the rise if signed, and, if vetoed, equally on the fall and on the rise. No responsibility is accepted here for any theory, but the assortment is offered as interesting in association with sequels now due.

The weakness of the Steel group is probably more important, although lacking equal human interest. American Car and Foundry, American Locomotive, Pressed Steel Car, and Steel preferred were all weaker than the list. This assumes special significance in connection with less favorable accounts of the iron trade by its leading organ. The purchase of the Clairton property, however well thought of by the Steel executive, is differently esteemed by others less well informed, and affords reason for specific weakness, which is less disquieting than the association of apparently related facts.

The tractions lost their weakness of Tuesday and Delaware and Hudson also showed strength. Otherwise softness was the day's characteristic. The news was not stimulating. Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and Southwestern, were among railways making poor reports. Gold exports discussed on Tuesday were arranged yesterday. Russia's defeats are possibly less serious than her finances. She can stop her defeats when she pleases, at the loss of nothing worth mentioning which belongs to her except pride. But issues of paper money—the second, for $10,000,000, being made yesterday—will involve her in economic distress, and possibly involve with her the world's monetary centres, which might pass unscathed by her military or political reverses. Unfavorable crop weather associated with weak produce markets is so unnatural as to suggest the idea that speculative considerations suffice to obscure inferences from April snow and frost.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Norf. & West. pf	¾
B'klyn Un. Gas	4	People's Gas	½
Consol. Gas	3½	Reading 2d pf	½
Del. & Hudson	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	¼
Detroit South	1⅝	Union Pacific	½
Det. South. pf	1	United Fruit	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Manhattan	½	U. S. Rubber pf	1¼
Met. Securities	1	Va. Iron, C. & C.	2
Met. St. Ry.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F.	1½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Locomotive	2¼	Nat. R. of M. pf	½
Am. Locom. pf	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Anaconda Copper	2⅜	N. Y. Central	¼
Canadian Pacific	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Pr. C., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Pressed S. Car	2½
Cleveland & Pitts.	2	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. 1st pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. otfs	¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Distillers' Sec.	1	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Evansv. & T. H.	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	1½
Hocking Valley	1	Wabash	⅛
Int. Paper pf	⅛	Westinghouse	2½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Cent. 1st 6s	2½	L. & N., St. L Div. 6s	2
Chi. & St. P. con. 7s	2	N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	4⅝
E. Tenn. Reor. lien 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1
F. & P. M. con. 5s	2½	U. S. Leather 6s	1⅞
Ill. Cent. 3½s	2½		

There were no declines worth noting.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 20	350,372
To date this year	38,666,426
Corresponding date last year	51,429,625

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 20	$1,678,500
To date this year	$202,837,700
Corresponding date last year	$219,201,600

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

H. B. Claflin Co. first and second preferred stocks.
Mount Morris Bank.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Philadelphia Warehouse and Storage Co.
Rogers Locomotive Works preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

American Locomotive Co. on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

International Harvester Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Northern Securities Co.

BESSEMER ORE CUTS PRICE.

Reduction of $1 a Ton a Concession to the Independents.

The Bessemer Ore Association held another meeting yesterday at the office of the President of the United States Steel Corporation, and after a protracted session decided to adopt a price schedule of $3.50 a ton, which is a reduction of $1 a ton from the schedule for last year. This action means that the association will not be disrupted, as it was feared on Tuesday it would be, but that it will be continued for another year.

The reduction in the price is a concession to the independents, who insisted on this price and threatened to cut prices if their demand was not complied with. It is now believed that the Steel Corporation will be permitted to fix the amount of production, but this matter, as well as several smaller details, will be thrashed out at a meeting of the association, which is to be held in Cleveland.

The announcement of the reduction in the price of ore was not made until long after business hours, and therefore did not have its full effect on the price of the United States Steel shares.

On the whole, the action was considered a favorable one for the steel trade, as it was pointed out that the prices of finished products had already been reduced, and that this reduction in the price of ores was only just. It was said that it would not bring about any reduction in the prices of the finished products.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of conditions in the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

A slight feeling of hesitation has crept into the iron and steel markets during the past week. In those sections which draw upon the lake ranges chiefly for their ore the outcome of the meetings of the interests is awaited with some anxiety. So far as the large steel companies are concerned, being, as they are, largely self contained, any change in price has only incidental effect. It is the selling price of the finished iron and steel, and not the bookkeeping entry relating to ore prices, which determines the revenues. The smaller outside interests, which must purchase ores, would, of course, be the gainers by an open market.

The withdrawal of the Steel Corporation from the pig iron market, too, has had a chilling effect, since expectations of relief from that quarter ran rather high in some districts. It is understood, however, that the furnaces of the corporation are doing unexpectedly well, so that the prospect of any purchases for May delivery is decidedly slim.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$2,000 Southern Railway Company (St. Louis Division) first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1951, coupons January and July, 93¾.

$1,000 Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 15, 1905; 3 per cent. to Jan. 15, 1913, and 4 per cent. to 1935; coupons Jan. 15 and July 15, $100.

5 shares American Exchange National Bank, 227½.

10 shares United States Leather Company common, 6⅞.

10 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred, (ex dividend,) 98 ⅛ to 98 ¼.

2 shares United States Steel Corporation common, 11.

6 shares Gainsville Water Company of Texas, $2 the lot.

"Trustees' certificats, Series C, of bensficial interest in judgments obtained against the City of Austin, Texas, issued in lieu of $1,000 second mortgage bond City Water Company, $55 the lot.

"Trustees' certificate, Series A, of beneficial interest in judgments obtained against City of Austin, Texas, issued in place of receiver's certificates and bond assessments, represents $68.92 out of total of $107,704.09, and bears interest from Aug. 4, 1902, at 6 per cent., $6 the lot.

6,600 shares Columbian Mining and Milling Company, $1 the lot.

5 shares Sun Printing and Publishing Association, $2,000 per share.

100 shares Merchants' National Bank, 176½.

$5,000 General Gas, Electric and Power Company of Connersville, Ind., first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due August, 1932, interest February and August, $25 lot.

12 shares Williamsburg Trust Company, 247.

$40,000 American Cotton Company 6 per cent. debenture bonds, due April, 1905, 70.

21 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company preferred, 100¾.

50 shares National Bank of Cuba, 85.

$75,000 United States Shipbuilding Company first mortgage, "Series A," 5 per cent. gold sinking fund bonds, due 1932, July, 1903, coupons on, 25.

70 shares Journeay & Burnham, 36.

13 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, 265¼.

10 shares Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company preferred, 120.

3 shares Thirty-fourth Street National Bank, 209½.

50 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed, 178⅝.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The United Copper Company, it is stated, produced 3,200,000 pounds of copper in March, making above 10,000,000 pounds of copper produced for the first quarter of this calendar year.

Three hundred employes in the Pan Handle shops in Columbus are said to have been laid off and 200 in the shops at Dennison, Ohio, under retrenchment orders.

Chicago dispatches state that the Warner Starch Company expects to open the plant destroyed by fire last Winter by the explosion at Waukegan early in June. The capacity will be increased 10,000 bushels daily.

According to Chicago dispatches the exchange of Lake Street Elevated securities for new certificates will be made next Monday.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 10 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 200.

A syndicate is said to have bought the franchise of the Indiana (Penn.) Street Railway Company.

The Public Service Corporation is said to have completed arrangements to lease the Camden and Suburban Railway for ninety-nine years.

The net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month of March was 91,479 instruments, an increase of 45,371, as compared with the corresponding month last year. On March 31 there were outstanding 3,972,095 instruments as against 3,339,635 at the like date in 1903.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Incorporated to-day:

Winfield Scott Company, New York, (varnishes and paints;) capital, $100,000. Directors—M. H. Scott, J. F. Hart, and J. B. Sheehan, New York.

Louis J. Parr Company, New York, (advertising novelties:) capital, $25,000. Directors—August Schramsk, Brooklyn; J. P. Foland and John Corell, New York.

D. K. Bramble, Incorporated, New York, (horseshoers' supplies;) capital, $15,000. Directors—Mary L. Bramble, Brooklyn; S. D. Scudder and C. G. Galston, New York.

The William J. Wright Company, New York, (boiler supplies;) capital, $10,000. Directors—G. C. St. John, G. S. Reith, Jr., and W. J. Wright, New York.

The Bensel Art Bindery, New York, (bookbinding;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. L. Bensel and J. P. McGovern, New York; Joseph Bensel, Brooklyn.

New York Medical Service Company, Brooklyn; capital, $6,000. Directors—P. W. Rice, Ossining; F. H. Cornell and R. C. Kemmerer, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Commercial Credit Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—John Ryan, John Gibbons, and W. A. Farrell, New York.

The Hackstaff Advertising Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—R. C. Hackstaff and J. D. Hackstaff, Brooklyn; W. A. Woodbury, New York.

Jones Fan and Motor Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—C. D. Marsh, L. A. Landau, and James Jones, Jr., New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The United States Fuel Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—E. J. Morley, J. A. Shettle, S. F. Pierce, A. Z. Conrad, Louis B. Bailey.

The Fresco Chemical Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—William P. Hall, Richard F. Tully, F. E. Baker.

The Valdez and Northern Railroad, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, Alfred B. Iles, A. McCook Beard, Edward D. Freeman, Francis A. Huck.

The Arnold Sewing Machine Company, Newark; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Thomas W. Stephens, James A. Ryan, Paul Wilcox, Charles A. Brodsk, August L. Wheeler.

Santo Domingo Trading Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—J. F. Cottes, G. H. B. Martin, F. R. Hausell.

The Second-Hand Nswark Machinery Company, Newtal, capital, $50,000. Incorporators—E. P. Morris, J. L. Sommer, Thomas Hardine, Charles Montrick.

The D. J. Daley Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—D. J. Daley, Alan Corson, H. S. Burbank, Edward B. Duling.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Continued Selling of Steel Exerts Unfavorable Influence.

Consolidated Gas Above 210—Sharp Break in Pressed Steel—Union Pacific Relatively Strong—Shipment of $1,500,000 Gold to Europe.

Following the selling movement which depressed the stock market Tuesday afternoon, traders yesterday attempted to force prices still lower, but except in a limited number of issues the day's movement seemed to indicate that it was a relatively easy matter to hold prices even in the face of professional selling. This does not mean, however, that the day's developments were satisfactory for the reason that there was a well defined selling movement in most of the stocks in the steel group, which was particularly pronounced in United States Steel preferred. With marked weakness prevailing in these stocks the market was necessarily heavily handicapped, and efforts to put prices up could not be expected to meet with much success. Some traders, while admitting that they did not like the selling in Steel and a few other issues, thought that the market might easily break away from these particular issues and advance in spite of their weakness. Viewed as a whole the day's market was a very irregular one, the net result of which offered very little to encourage the belief that the market was showing any progress. Outside interests was still at a minimum, and the general public seems likely to be more impressed by the 1⅝ point loss in United States Steel preferred than by the 3½ point advance in Consolidated Gas.

Selling of Steel Called Good.

Trading in United States Steel preferred was much in excess of that in any other stock, and was as a matter of fact the principal feature of the day's market. The Street seemed much impressed with the character of the selling, which was said to be excellent, and the failure of the stock to rally materially on the decline was looked upon as an unpleasant indication of its weakness. It closed at the lowest of the day—56½. It was said that while at certain prices large blocks of the stock were bid for, at an eighth higher as much stock was being sold as the market would take, and the bids for the large blocks disappeared as soon as the price was reached. This bidding for blocks of the stock was done principally by Butler & Brother, and it was thought that they were acting for the real sellers, whoever they might be. By some it was thought that the sellers were affiliated with Standard Oil interests. As reasons for the weakness in the stock were given, the increase in fixed charges arising from the acquisition of the Clairton Steel Company and the failure to reach an agreement at the iron ore conference.

Bad Weather as Bull Arguments.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, a fact that was demonstrated by a net gain of 1¼ points in United States Rubber preferred. The Winter winds which yesterday usurped the traditional place of the Spring zephyrs called to somebody's attention the general inclemency of the season, and there immediately followed buying of United States Rubber preferred on the theory that the undue prolongation of Winter would increase the demand for the company's product. At least, such was the argument advanced in support of the upward movement in the stock.

Union Pacific Supported.

Union Pacific was stronger than the rest of the list. It sold as low as 88⅝, but at the close was a full point above this price, and it showed a net gain of half a point. The support given to Union Pacific was partly responsible for the covering movement on the part of the traders which followed their opening demonstration against the list. The stock was second in point of activity, and together with Steel preferred, supplied just about a third of the total day's business.

Consolidated Gas Crosses 210.

Consolidated Gas, and in its wake Brooklyn Union Gas, yesterday crossed 210, the figure which, according to current gossip, had been promised to those who for favors received were entitled to a chance to enter the stock market without the danger of loss which deters so many other less fortunate beings. Consolidated Gas showed a net gain of 3½ points after a reaction of three-quarters of a point from the high price of the day, 210½. The transactions amounted to about 17,000 shares. Probably there was some short selling of the stock on the theory that the crest of the movement had been reached, but for the most part traders are cautious about venturing in a market so easily controlled as that for Consolidated Gas.

Sharp Decline in Pressed Steel.

Pressed Steel Car supplied some diversion in the afternoon by selling off abruptly from 28 to 24¾, without any tangible explanation for the serious break. It rallied a little before the end of the day, and closed at 25½, with a net gain of 2¼ points. It was said that the decline was largely the result of a prearranged raid, of which the management of the company had been duly apprised, according to the precedent established during the various attacks on industrials that were so common last Fall. The question of the dividend on the stock comes up for discussion at a meeting to be held next Wednesday, and any suggestions as to the action of the Directors in anticipation of their meeting was said to be unwarranted.

Amalgamated Dividend Due To-day.

Amalgamated was not an active feature yesterday. It was moderately strong on a small volume of business, closing at 49½, with a net gain of a quarter of a point. It is expected that at their regular dividend meeting, which is scheduled for to-day, the Directors will declare the usual quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent.

Only one engagement of gold for export was made yesterday for to-day's steamer. Lazard Frères took $1,500,000, which is to go to Paris. Sterling exchange was slightly easier yesterday, closing at a decline of from 5 to 10 points, at 4.8750. The business in foreign exchange was small. The shipments of gold already arranged and the prospect of much more gold going in the near future left the local money market yesterday in the same state of ease as that which has prevailed for so long. Loans in considerable amount, running until next year, were reported at 4 per cent.

Dun's International Review.

Dun's International Review, published by the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., has just celebrated its first anniversary, and in the year of its existence has made a record unequaled in the annals of export journalism both as to the great foreign circulation obtained and in the amount of advertising carried. The capital of the companies and banks represented in the latter is in round numbers $800,000,000, and includes only concerns of unquestioned standing and responsibility. The aim of its publishers is to bring the buyers of the world into closer relations with the manufacturers, and through their numerous foreign branch offices and extensive business connections are well fitted for a work of this character, having the peculiar facilities necessary for collecting an exhaustive list of buyers and of keeping it thoroughly revised. The Review is printed in Spanish, French, and German, as well as in English, making it an almost universal trade medium.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days. Indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $188,807,668; balances, $16,100,386; United States Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $1,890,076.

Money loaned at 1@1½ per cent. in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25@50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @10c discount. St. Louis—40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 20.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day, owing to repayments to the Bank of England, and the supplies were abundant. Discounts were easy, a further reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of England being regarded as imminent.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were fairly steady. There was little of note in the transactions. Consols, at the opening, maintained yesterday's street prices. They eased later, but recovered at the close.

Americans opened weak, on prospects of further litigation in connection with Northern Securities. They subsequently rallied slightly, but business was light and prices often were nominal. The market closed steady.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88⅛; Consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 74½; Atchison preferred, 95¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 81½; Canadian Pacific, 119½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32⅜; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, 147¾; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 21⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 73; Erie, 27½; Erie first preferred, 66⅝; Erie second preferred, 42; Illinois Central, 133½; Louisville and Nashville, 110⅜; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 119½; Norfolk and Western, 59½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90¼; Ontario and Western, 21⅜; Pennsylvania, 60½; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 22⅜; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 33; Southern Railway, 22⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 87⅛; Southern Pacific, 49⅜; Union Pacific, 88⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 59½; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 38¾; Spanish Fours, 82¾.

Bar Silver uncertain, 24 13-16d. per ounce.

Money 1@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s. 9¾d. American eagles, 76s. 4¾d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened and remained feeble, due to the unfavorable impression caused by the British budget, and closed dull. Rio Tintos lost 14f. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 91.10.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 32½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 20.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and values were irregular and but slightly changed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, April 20, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,480	Amal. Copper	49⅜	49¾	49¼	49¼
250	Am. Car & F.	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝
70	Am. Ice pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
2,710	Am. Locomotive	20⅜	20⅝	18⅝	18⅝
130	Am. Smelting	48	48	48	48
100	Am. Sugar	126⅜	126⅜	126¼	126½
9,220	A., T. & S. F.	72½	72⅞	72¼	72½
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
8,130	Balt. & Ohio	79	79⅛	78⅞	79
8,660	Brook. R. T.	44⅞	45½	44⅜	45
140	Can. Pacific	116¾	116½	116¼	116¾
40	Chi. & Alton	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
270	Chi. Gt. West.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
18,370	C., M. & St. P.	143¾	144¾	143¾	143¾
70	Con. Gas	206½	210¼	206½	209¾
10	Del. & Hudson	155¾	155¾	155¾	155¾
1,040	Erie	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅞
10	Erie 1st pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
10	Ill. Central	131	131	131	131
300	Louis. & Nash.	107⅞	108	107⅞	108
5,220	Met. Street	111⅝	112⅜	111⅛	112¼
860	Mex. Central	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞	6
3,530	Mo. Pacific	92¾	92¾	92½	92¾
640	N. Y. Central	116	116⅝	115¾	116⅜
8,510	Pennsylvania	116⅞	117⅜	116⅜	116⅞
110	People's Gas	96⅜	97¼	96⅜	97¼
80	Press. Steel Car	28	28	24⅝	24⅝
3,550	Reading	44	44⅝	44	44⅜
20	Rep. Steel pf.	45	45	45	45
1,120	Rock Island	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	23
20	Rock Island pf.	63	63	63	63
10	St. L. & S. W. pf.	35	35	35	35
6,920	Southern Pac.	48	48⅞	47⅜	48¾
30	Southern Ry.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
710	Tenn. Coal & I.	38¼	38⅜	37¾	37¾
60	Texas Pac.	23¾	24	23¾	24
15,530	Union Pac.	84	84¼	83¾	84⅛
300	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
30	U. S. Realty pf.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
10	U. S. Rubber	13	13	13	13
1,430	U. S. Steel	11⅞	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝
39,870	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅞	57⅞	56½	56½
70	Wabash	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
2,170	Wabash pf.	38⅝	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝
140,580					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Con. Tob. 4s	58	58	58	58
5,000	U. S. Steel 5s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
17,000	Union Pac. conv.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
$37,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$218,663,338
Gold coin	104,941,153
Silver	18,706,242
United States notes	5,831,663
Treasury notes of 1890	93,302
National banknotes	11,128,872
Total receipts this day	1,542,507
Total receipts this month	27,132,490
Total receipts this year	457,195,238
Total expenditures this day	1,650,000
Total expenditures this month	21,790,000
Total expenditures this year	433,983,334
Deposits in National banks	168,158,777

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold certificates	$466,693,959
Silver certificates	473,202,000
Silver bullion at its coin value	3,422,355
Silver certificates of 1890	5,701,965
Total	$964,019,959

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding less $18,966,910 gold certificates in Treasury	$466,693,959
Silver certificates outstanding	473,202,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,124,000
Total	$964,019,959

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,980,049
Silver coin and bullion	18,085,099
Silver certificates	5,621,143
United States notes	5,831,663
Other assets	24,063,980
Total in Treasury	$184,581,934
Deposits in National banks	168,158,777
Total	$352,739,611
Current liabilities	34,074,473
Available cash balance	$218,663,338

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—Money continues easy under a large supply and a light demand. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $29,904,840; balances, $2,260,676. Sub-Treasury debit, $117,865. The foreign exchange market was a shade firmer. Long sterling bills advanced ¼ per cent. Quotations were as follows:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	$4.88¾	
Sterling	4.87¾	$4.85½
Commercial	..	4.84¼
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅜
Reichsmarks	95¼	95
Guilders	40⅝	40⅛

Trading was quiet in stocks. The coppers were very dull and the changes insignificant. Consolidated Mercur was freely offered by some one, and quickly fell below 40 cents. Telephone was firm and was little affected by the favorable statement as to the condition of the business of the company. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Atchison	72¾	72½	72½
21	Atchison pf.	95¾	95¾	95¾
65	Boston Elevated	140¼	140¼	140¼
128	Boston & Albany	250	249	250
5	Boston & Lowell	238	238	238
60	Boston & Maine	169	168	169
30	C. J. R. & S. Y.	139	138	139
20	Fitchburg pf.	140¾	140	140¾
20	Massachusetts Electric	20	20	20
27	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	75	74½	75
100	Mexican Central	6¼	6¼	6¼
250	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195½	189¾	189½
10	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
1	Pennsylvania	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
5	Rutland pf.	33	33	33
1,490	Union Pacific	84½	83½	84⅜
8	Union Pacific pf.	91½	91½	91½
22	West End	92½	92½	92½

TELEPHONES.

670	American	126⅜	126¼	126⅜
2	New England	125	125	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

63	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	71⅞	71½	71¾
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	19	19	19
50	American Sugar	127	126¾	126¾
13	American Sugar pf.	126	126	126
210	American Woolen	10¼	10¼	10¼
80	American Woolen pf.	75	74¼	74¾
10	Dominion Iron & Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼
64	Edison	237	236½	236½
603	Massachusetts Gas	39¾	39¾	40
232	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80½	80	80
21	Pullman	210½	210½	216¼
122	Reece Buttonhole	8½	8	8
150	Seattle Electric pf.	90	90	90
113	United Fruit	101¼	101¼	101¼
304	United Shoe Machine	48¾	48¾	48⅝
173	United Shoe Machine pf.	28¾	28½	28⅝
70	United States Rubber pf.	59	57½	59
360	United States Steel	11	10⅝	10⅝
2,618	United States Steel pf.	58½	56⅜	57¾
50	Westinghouse	80	80	80

MINING.

100	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Allouez	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,075	Amalgamated	49¾	49¼	49¾
140	Atlantic	8¼	8	8¼
450	Bingham	22	21½	22
150	Bonanza	40c.	40c.	40c.
4	Calumet & Hecla	400	..	..
234	Centennial	19¾	19½	19½
1,550	Con. Mercur	41c.	39c.	41c.
345	Copper Range	42¾	42	42¾
616	Daly-West	22	21½	22
50	Dominion Coal	81	81	81
11	Dominion Coal pf.	108	108	108
150	Elm River	2½	2¼	2½
125	Franklin	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,100	Granby	3¾	3¾	3¾
460	Guanajuato	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5	Isle Royale	7	7	7
360	Massachusetts	4¼	4	4 1-16
215	Michigan	5¼	5	5¼
165	Mohawk	42	41	41
5	New Idria	8¾	8¾	8¾
350	Old Colony	1¼	1	1⅛
125	Old Dominion	13	12⅝	12⅝
115	Osceola	57⅝	57¼	57⅜
25	Parrot	24¾	24	24¾
300	Phoenix	1⅝	1¾	1¾
419	Shannon	8¼	8	8¼
250	United States	20¼	20½	20⅝
435	Utah	33½	33½	33½
150	Victoria	3¾	3¾	3¼

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Sales in the outside market yesterday were not so well distributed throughout the list as on the previous day. The result of the trading showed irregularity of movement, with advances predominating. The bond list showed substantial gains in a number traded in, with a rise of 2¾ in Brooklyn Union Gas debenture 6s, in sympathy with the improvement of gas issues on the board. American Writing Paper 5s sold up ½ point to 73½, and reacted to 73. Central Foundry 6s were somewhat weak, and went off a point to 52. Of the stocks traded in Northern Securities was strong, and on few transactions rosa to 99½, a net gain of ⅞. Seaboard Air Line stocks showed very little activity compared with Tuesday's sales, and both issues closed about ¼ point down. Greene Consolidated was the only copper stock to move, and advanced on moderately heavy trading to 15¼, with the close ½ point higher than the previous day, at 15.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON.—At the annual meeting of the Montreal and Boston Copper held in Montreal yesterday the plan to form a consolidation with several copper properties was carried by a majority of the stockholders voting in favor of it. An agreement with the Knickerbocker Trust Company was submitted to be signed upon forwarding shares to be exchanged for those of the new company. Temporary interim certificates will be issued by the Trust Company pending the issue of the new stock. A syndicate is to turn the properties or control of the following companies: Dominion Copper Company, Limited, Morrison Mines, Limited, Athelstan and Jack Pot Gold Mining Company, three-quarters interest in the Emma Mine, and $150,000 in cash, for working capital and extensions. The capital stock of the new company, the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, will be $7,500,000, of which $1,000,000 will be retained in the Treasury for future needs, and $1,500,000 deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust for exchange with Montreal and Boston Copper stockholders at the ratio of two shares of the old stock for one of the new. The par value of the new stock has not as yet been stated. The $5,000,000 of stock left will be turned over to the syndicate for the purchase of the properties and the $150,000 cash to be provided by them.

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STANDARD MILLING 5s have shown decided strength the last few days, and advanced about 2 points to 74½ yesterday, with the previous sale on Tuesday of a lot of $1,666 at 72⅝.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
100...American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
25...American Can pf	35	35	35
10...American Chicle	90	90	90
25...Am. Light & Traction	49½	49¼	49¼
1,000...Bay State Gas	9-32	0-32	9-32
600...British Col. Copper	2	2	2
200...Camden Land	3-32	3-32	3-32
200...Con. Refrigerating	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500...Gold H. Cop., buyer 90	⅜	⅜	⅜
400...Gold Hill Copper	9-16	½	½
100...Great N. pf., w. rel.	169	169	169
3,600...Greene Con. Copper	15¼	14½	15
100...Hackensack Meadows	19½	19½	19½
100...Havana Tobacco	2¼	2¼	2¼
10...Inter. Rapid Transit	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
20...Inter. Mer. Marine	5	4⅞	4⅞
200...Light, Fuel & Power	36⅜	35⅞	36⅜
100...Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000...Montreal	11-16	9-16	11-16
1,300...Northern Securities	99¼	98¾	99¼
115...Otis Elevator pf	*89½	89	89
350...Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
500...Seaboard Air Line pf	18⅜	17¾	17¾
10...Standard Oil	625	625	625
500...Tinlic Company	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
300...Tonopah Min. of Nev	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
10...United Copper	6½	6½	6½
140...U. Fire Extinguisher	9	9	9
2...Wash. Ry. & E. pf	50	50	50

Bonds.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000...Am. Writ. Paper 5s	73½	73	73
11,000...Brkln U. G. deb. 6s	174¼	173½	174¼
30,000...Central Foundry 6s	52	52	52
6,000...†Standard Milling 5s	74½	74½	74½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

	April. 20. Bid.	Asked.	April 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	62½	54	62½
American Can	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf	35	35	35¼	35¼
American Chicle	90	93	90	93
American Chicle pf	77½	80	77½	80
American Cotton Oil	58¾	60	58¾	60
American De Forest	..	5	..	5
American Malting 6s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Am. Steel Foundries	3	5	3	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf	25	30	25	30
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	84	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	12½	13	12	13
Am. Writing Paper 5s	72½	74	72½	73
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5½	5	8½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	111	110	111
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper	..	⅛	..	⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-10	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf	1½	2½	1½	2½
Central Foundry 5s	51	53	50	51
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	..	95	..	..
Compressed Air	⅛	½	⅛	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Lake Superior pf	4	..	4	5
Con. Refrigerating	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1¼	½	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11	12	11	12
Cotton Oil & Fibrs pf	..	4	..	4
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 5s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	98	100	97	99
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	24	28	24	28
Electric Boat pf	60	65	60	65
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	5⅞	9¼	6¾	9¼
Electric Vehicle pf	9	10	9	10
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	¼	5-16
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Com. 4s	87	88	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	½	9-16	9-16	11-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	165	169	167	170
Greene Con. Copper	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝
Guggenh'm Ex. 90% paid	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	112¼	116	112½	116
Hackensack Meadows	19	19½	19	20
Hack. Mead., Knickerbocker Pr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	85	95	85	95
Havana Tobacco	20	30	29½	30
Havana Tobacco pf	38	40	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	86	91	86	91
Houston Oil	2	..	1½	3
Houston Oil pf	17	..	15	18
Inter. Rapid Transit	107¼	109	107½	109
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4½	5	4⅝	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	80	50	80
International Salt	11	11½	10⅝	12
International Salt 5s	40	41	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and Int.	100	102	100	102
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
International Silver	..	10	..	10
International Silver pf	..	50	..	50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber 6s	68	..	68	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65	..	65	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	36¼	36¾	35⅝	36
Mackay Companies	18	20	18	20
Mackay Companies pf	67	72	67	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	7½	9	7½	9
Mo. Pacific 4% notes	99⅞	100½	99⅞	100¼
Mont. & Boston Copper	11-16	¾	⅝	11-16
National Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	68	71	68	71
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	134	133	134
Northern Securities	99⅛	99½	98¾	99⅜
Northern Securities stub	2	2½	2	2½
Otis Elevator	28	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	88	90	89	90
Pacific Coast	..	1	..	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	6	..	6	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	77½	79	77	79
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	25½	28	23	28
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	115	118
Royal Baking Powder pf	100½	102	101	102
Safety Car Heat	180	182	180	182
Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
Seaboard Air Line pf	17¼	18	17⅛	18½
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. l.	87	88	87	88
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	..	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	21	24	21	24
Standard Milling 5s	74	78	73½	74½
Standard Oil	625	630	625	630
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev	9¼	9⅞	9⅞	..
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	12
Trenton Potteries pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	11-16	¾	11-16	13-16
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104	106	104	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104	106	104	106
United Box Board	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
United Box Board pf	13	14	13	14
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Coiton Duck	2¼	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	98½	100	98½	100
U. S. Ship., new, w. l.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. l.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects	23	28	23	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, E	104¾	105½	104¾	105½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	104¾	105½	104⅝	105½
Universal Tobacco	¼	1	¼	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Uni. Fire Extinguisher	0	9¼	9	9¼
Va.-C. Chemical 5s	93¾	94	93½	94
Virginia & Southwestern 5s	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8
Worth. Pump pf., ex div.	110	..	111½	115

Street Railways.				
Broadway & 7th Av	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City R. R	231	232	231	232
Central Park, N. & E. R	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J	94	96	94	85½
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105¾	106¼	105½	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	69¾	70	70	70½
Nassau Electric	79	79½	79½	79½
New Orleans Railway	8½	10⅝	10	10½
New Orleans Rys. pf	28¼	30	28	30
New Orleans 4½s	75	80	75	78
Ninth Avenue R. R	195	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	70¼	71	70	71
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	40½	41½	40½	41
St. Louis Transit	11¾	13	11¾	12½
St. Louis Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R	174	..	174	..
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	26	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	66	66½	65½	66
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	55	53	54½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11	13	11	13
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	48	50	49	50
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	76	76½	70	76½

Gas Companies.				
Am. Light & Traction	46½	49½	48½	49½
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	89½	92	90	93
Bay State Gas	⅜	5-16	⅜	5-16
Brklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	174¾	175	170	173
Buffalo Gas	4½	5	3¾	4½
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾	..	12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	63	66	63	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas, of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	31½	33	31½	33
Denver Gas 5s	72	75	72	75
Denver Gas 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Hudson County Gas	61	62	61½	62½
Hudson County Gas 5s	104	104½	104	104½
Indianapolis Gas	62	72	62	72
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	200	200	200	200
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	..	..	105¾	106¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	102¾	104	102¾	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93½	95	93½	95
St. Paul Gas	92	96	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95½	97	95½	97

Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72¼
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s	108	110	106	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	91	92	91	92

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 24 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 53⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43c.

On the Stock Exchange 2,300 shares of Phenix sold at .11.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Caledonia sold at .75, 1,000 Comstock at .09, 3,000 Comstock bond at .10½, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 300 Hale and Norcross at .60@.62, 100 Ophir at 5.60, 2,300 Phenix at .11@.10, 100 Portland at 1.70, 100 Potosi at .21, 300 Savage at .44.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6⅞	7	6¼	6¾
Anaconda	12½	13	11¾	12½
C., C. & N.	23	25	24	25
C. C. Consolidated	7⅞	8	7⅜	7⅞
Dante	4½	4¾	3¾	4
Doctor Jackpot	4⅞	4½	4¾	5½
Elkton	.07	.08	.06½	.06⅞
El Paso	80	80½	79¼	80
Gold Dollar	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
Golden Cycle	45	50	45	50
Gold Sovereign	6⅝	6⅞	6	6⅛
Isabella	29	29½	28	30
Jackpot	5	5	5	5
Keystone	4	5	3¾	4
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4½	4½	4½	4¾
Little Pittsburg	2¼	2½	2⅜	2½
Little Bessie	3	3½	3⅜	3½
Mollie Gibson	4½	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Mary Cashen	11	11½	11	11½
Moon Anchor	8¼	9½	7½	9
New Haven	3¾	4	3¾	4
Old Gold	10⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
Pharmacist	3¾	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Portland	169	175	170	180
Rose Maud	4½	4¾	4½	5
Rose Nicol	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Sunset Eclipse	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½
Vindicator	72	75	74	75
Work	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	556	547	546
2d week April	$100,630	$98,661	$90,578
From July 1	4,151,209	3,926,355	3,843,317
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
2d week April	29,208	34,085	32,274
From July 1	1,238,437	1,372,968	1,263,643
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
2d week April	28,657	28,707	20,926
From July 1	1,286,870	896,067	896,938
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,469	1,452	1,355
2d week April	252,627	250,568	104,499
From July 1	5,635,598	5,693,443	4,798,211
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,722	5,305	5,182
2d week April	642,000	712,000	605,000
From Jan. 1	11,408,036	11,254,737	9,432,801
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week April	27,000	27,000	18,000
From Jan. 1	400,227	357,121	163,822
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,293
2d week April	177,300	141,559	119,405
From July 1	6,255,420	5,890,730	5,873,745
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,767	1,707	1,710
2d week April	176,483	214,420	190,815
From July 1	3,433,235	3,370,992	3,189,703
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week April	24,545	23,184	21,189
From July 1	1,045,969	974,221	903,728

BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended March 31—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	100,404	91,725	8,681
Op. expenses	106,083	91,116	17,967
Deficit	8,677	†609	9,268
Other income	3,117	3,393	*196
Total deficit	5,560	†3,912	9,472
Charges	15,900	14,584	1,316
Deficit	21,460	10,672	10,788

*Decrease. †Surplus.

Brooklyn Ferry Meeting.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Ferry Company held in Brooklyn yesterday the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year. The officers elected were the same that held the offices last year. The annual report submitted at the meeting was published in these columns on April 3, 1903.

Another Oklahoma Bank Closed.

ENID, Okla., April 20.—The Citizens' Bank, one of the largest here, closed its doors to-day, and Paul F. Cooper of Guthrie, the Territorial Bank Commissioner, will take charge. William Kennedy, the President, said that he believed that every cent of liability would be paid in full. The failure was caused by slow collections and inability to raise ready money.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Capt. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Springfield Armory, Mass., and will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and report for duty as assistant at that arsenal.

Leave for four months to take effect on or about May 1 is granted Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, Commissary.

Post Quartermaster Sergt. John S. Cally, now at Fort Logan, Col., upon expiration of furlough will report to the commanding officer at Fort Logan for duty.

Pvt. Commissary Sergt. Edwin F. Ambrose, United States Army; Quartermaster Sergt. Amos Elliston, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, and Private (First Class) John Christ, Hospital Corps, United States Army, are placed on the retired list to take effect upon receipt of this order at the posts where they may be serving.

Contract Surgeon C. W. McMillan will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report at that post for temporary duty, and upon the completion of this duty will return to Fort Myer, Va.

Navy.

Lieut. Commandsr F. W. Kellogg and Lieut. P. Babin are detached from the Yankee and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. W. Henrigks is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. M. Cook is detached from the Nevada and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm is detached from the Topeka to home and wait orders.

Midshipman W. D. Puleston is transferred from the Kearsarge to the Nevada.

Midshipman W. R. Vanauken and H. Mc. Walker from the Massachusetts to the Yankee.

Midshipman L. R. Leahy from the Princeton to the Topeka.

Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Chesapeake.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vixen at Guantanamo, Nina at Key West, Mohican at Mare Island, Hartford at Havana, and Lebanon at Santo Domingo City.

Sailed—Lawrence, from Memphis for Cairo; Gloucester, from San Juan for Santo Domingo City.

The Mayflower has been attached to the North Atlantic fleet.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—241—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Ochoa Hermano, and 242—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Successors of M. Lomba & Co.—In error to the District Court for the District of Porto Rico.—Dismissed, with costs on the plaintiff.

254—C. Ewing Patterson et al., appellants, vs. John Y. Hewett et al.—Continued per stipulation.

255—Andrew J. Davis, vs. Hiram R. Mills et al.—Argument continued for Mills and concluded for Davis.

238—Solomon L. Swarts, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. L. P. Hammer, Jr. Collector, &c.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

239—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association vs. Charles William Edwards.—Argument continued for Edwards and concluded for The Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

The day call for Thursday will be: 243 (and 308 and 343,) 244 (and 583 and 584,) 246, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 255 (and 256.)

Calendars for Thursday, April 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

210—Marvel Co vs Pearl
173—U S vs Withers
181—Dodge vs U S
185—Werckmeister vs Am Litho Co
193—Am Sales Book Co vs Carter Cruma Co
196—Balfour vs SS Titania
197—In re Spitzer
202—In re Gilman
205—Haebler vs Rogers
209—Merchants' Bank vs Co vs Cargo of SS Afton

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

144—Hunter vs Pepper
160—Wilcox vs Kilpatrick
138—Western SS Co vs Vogeman
145—Hughes vs Tug Navigator
127—Dunn vs Tug Transfer No. 10
136—Green vs Haviland Lumber Co
Bankruptcy.
6873—In re Sully & Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, April 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Warner vs Wells
2—Hewlett vs Turrell
3—Doeme vs Doema
4—Mason vs Hogan
5—Feudleton vs Hallahan
6—Tannenbaum vs Lippmann
6½—Same vs same
7—Sprague vs Stabler
8—Stedman vs Market, &c, Nat Bank
9—Loughlin vs Loughlin
10—Met Trust Co vs Ward
11—In re Denham
12—Excelsior Sav Bank vs Levy
13—Byers vs Levy
14—In re De La Vergne Refrig Co
15—Warner vs Wells
16—Jerome vs Jerome
17—Same vs same
18—Marcus vs Marcus
19—Pinkus vs Schan
20—Lesser vs Flanders
21—Offenbsrg vs Aberdeen Land Co
22—Grunberg vs McClellan
23—Tantphosus vs Harbor, &c, B & S Association
24—Pringle vs Haff
25—In re Ellett
26—O'Connell vs Merchants' Refrig Co
27—Elting vs Gillatte Clipping Mach Co
28—In re Parr
29—Luther vs Luther
30—People, &c, vs Bundy
31—Deyo vs Roscoe
32—Cameron vs Pearne
33—Weis vs Boemley
34—In re Goodrich Lawton Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers.

461—Morse vs Hearst Preferred cases.
4383—U S Trust Co vs Schneider
4883—Holtz & Freystedt Co vs Wells
4879—Bauer & Black Co vs same
4880—Hitchings & Co vs same
General calendar.
4250—Baedecker vs Pastorfield
752½—Kellermann vs Weigle
2579—Lowenthal vs Surety, &c, Co
4276—Cavanaugh vs Thorn
2975—Schmitt vs Cons Adereth
3501—Hirsch vs Guttin
4519—Weed vs Sherwood
4548—Steeg vs Di Matteo
2090—Nicoll vs Blair
3137—Clark & Co vs Braker
4102—Hemmond vs Hammond
3983—Berrett Chemical Co vs Stern
4372—Bernstein vs Pearlstein
4502—Paley vs Goodman
4503—Richardson vs De Hart
4499—Johnson vs John son
3303—Welch vs Hilton
4551—Lassen vs Lassen
4570—Fed Tiling, &c, Co vs Schneider
4571—Koelsch vs Scully
1440—Lelbinger vs Fizzutiello
2550—Horowitz vs Jupe
2618—Freundlich vs Tannenbaum
85—Johnson vs Russell
2970—Jaeger vs Ames
Underwriters' Ag
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4585.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Morris Faillk

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

13233—Carter vs Thomas
15234—Ward vs same
15076—Hopper vs Egan
14286—Uhlfelder vs Palatina Ins Co
4008—Same vs Douglass
4009—Same vs Shortland Bros & Co
4010—Same vs Ramsey
4011—Same vs McCaldin Book Co
4057—Same v

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Solid Investments.

Amsterdam Av., corner, near 89th; five-story donbie; store; price $60,000; mortgage $35,000.

Amsterdam Av., near 86th; five-story triple; stores; price $44,000; mortgage $25,000; rent $4,550.

Amsterdam Av., near 87th; two five-story double; stores; $77,000; mortgage $50,000; rent, $8,176.

Columbus Av., near 87th St.; five-story triple and store; price $45,000; mortgage $30,000.

Manhattan Av., above 116th; five-story double; price $45,000; mortgage $28,000; rent $4,728.

Morningside Av., near 116th St.; five-story double; price $40,000; mortgage $33,000; rent $4,500.

Lenox Av., near 132d; five-story double; stores; price $32,000; mortgage $20,000; rent $3,336.

64th St., near Columbus; double flat; extra wide; price $47,500; mortgage $27,500; rent $4,350.

84th St. near Columbus; five-story double; price $40,000; mortgage $23,500; rent $4,368.

91st St., near Ameterdam Av.; five-story double; price $37,000; mortgage $12,000; rent $3,950.

97th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story triple; price $35,000; mortgage $23,000; rent $3,640.

98th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $24,000; mortgage $17,000; rent $2,730.

99th St., near Central Park; five-story triple; price $35,500; mortgage $27,000; rent $4,156.

99th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story donble; price $27,500; rent $2,832.

102d St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $25,000; mortgage $15,000; rent $2,640.

105th St., near Columbus Av.; five-story double; price $38,000; mortgage $28,000; rent $4,104.

112th St., near 8th Av.; five-story double; 33x100; price $47,000; mortgage $30,000; rent $5,200.

117th St., near 7th Av.; three modern double flats; price $93,000; mortgages $75,000; rent $10,500; excellent investment.

118th St., near 8th Av.; five-story double; price $24,000; mortgage $13,000; rent $2,448.

Kramer, Acritelli & Co.
135 BROADWAY. Tel., 4900—Cortlandt.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
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4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN DWELLINGS! Price.
19th, near Irving Place, 3 stories.....$20,000
51st, near 3d Av., 3 stories, 19x100..... 11,500
78th, adjacent Lexington, 3 stories, 19x102. 12,500
83d, near Park, 3 stories, 18x102..... 15,000
84th, near Lexington, 3 stories, 19x100.... 13,000
123d, adjacent Madison, 3 stories, 20x100.. 12,500
Lexington, near 72d, 4 stories, (elegant).. 18,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

20½ INVESTMENT.
We will sell 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue for the best offers; act promptly; two five-story flats, 25x90x100; rents never raised; $7,200 per year, should be $8,000; no vacancies; mortgaged $51,000 to run.
WORTHINGTON SCOTT & CO., Flatiron Bldg.

5 apartments on each floor, 6-story new apartment house; well located; price, $115,000; cash —; mortgage, $70,000 at 4½ per cent.; actual rentals, $13,350, all on yearly leases; not a vacancy; call and see us.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

CHEAPEST CORNERS! Price.
Chrystie St. corner, 6 stories, 20x75.....$80,000
Eldridge St. corner, 5 stories, 29x75..... 50,000
2d Av. corner, 20x100, 3 stories..... 30,000
3d Av. corner, 5 stories, 26x90..... 36,000
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Near 104th St. "L" Station.—30-foot cold water flat; mortgage, $22,500 at 5 per cent.; price, $31,500. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Bargain! 19th St., near Irving Place, 5-story elegant flat, 25x93; guaranteed rental $4,300; price $37,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

First Avenue, (eighties.)—Corner tenement, only $42,000; rare opportunity. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

24th, Near First Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $23,500; rents $2,560. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, (eighties, near Lexington.)—Modern double flat, $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., near Av. A. — 2 5-story flats: 5 rooms and bath; each 43x92; goods terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Lexington Av. Corner, near 110th St. — 5-story; 2 fam. on floor; stores; price, $22,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Five-story, 3-family flat, 100th St., near Madison Av.; price $28,000; rents $2,042. Richtmyer, & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

7th Av.—Single flat near 130th St.; price, $20,000; mortgage at 4 per cent. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

105th, Near Amsterdam.—Beautiful double; 30x100; rental, $4,100; $36,000. Louis Kempner, 231 West 116th.

48th, Near 8th.—50x100; two improved tenements; rentals, $7,200; $32,000 each. Kempner, 231 West 116th.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $78,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

First Av., Near 19th.—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Macdougal St., Near Spring.—Fourteen-room tenement, $35,000; rents $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 130th St. — 5-story; 10 families; 2 stores; price, $26,500; mtg., $19,000 at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

125th St., near 9th Av. — 5-story; 20 families; 2 stores; good renter; pr., $24,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Snap on 7th Av.—5-story double flat, with stores, for less than $30,000; act quick; it's a bargain. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $38,000; rents $4,150. Call, write, or telephone. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

For Sale.—A large private house, Harlem, at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

East 74th St.—4-story flat, $13,500; rents, $1,554; mortgage, $11,000. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Bargain, if sold at once, 96th St., East, 30x100, double flat, with little cash. Retzker, 16 West 99th St.

$500,000 for mortgage loans, Greater New York, suburban. James Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

Responsible tenants for 10-year leases of apartments and tenements. Clifford N. Sburman, 500 5th Av.

5th Av., corner, Harlem; price, $55,000; mortgages, $40,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

8th Av. corner below 140th St., $45,000; mortgage, $25,000 at 4 per cent. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $40,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $4,476. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

9TH WARD.—3-STORY DWELLING, 12 ROOMS, BATH; $9,000; PERFECT ORDER. JONES, 247 6TH AV.

Tenement vicinity 6th Avenue, 23d.—Rent, $4,500; price, $44,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

7-story elevator loft building, $48,000; rent, $5,200; power, elevator service. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Eighth Avenue, (Harlem;) modern flat, hardwood, $36,000; very choice. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue, (nineties.)—Double flat, no heat, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Flat near 59th St., 60x100; rents, $5,660; price, $52,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Adjoining 14th St.—Plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

12 West 136th St.—5-story flats, excellent location. $19,000. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents $1,572. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small 9th Ward houses for sala from $7,000 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flat, old, rent, $3,800; price, $34,000; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Plot below East 23d St., 49x98.9, $1,900; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

78th, near 1st Av.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 72d—Five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CHEAPEST FLATS AND TENEMENTS! Price.
43d, near 2d, 5 stories, 28x105.....$25,500
49th, near 2d, 3 stories, 19x100, only..... 7,500
52d, near 2d, 4 stories, (superior)..... 12,500
68th, near 2d, 5 stories, (elegant,) only.... 18,000
69th, near 3d, superior double flat, 28x100. 24,500
74th, near 3d, 4 stories, 25x102..... 15,500
75th, near Park, 5 stories, 27x100, only.... 30,000
75th, near 3d, 4-story double flat..... 13,000
82d, near Lexington, 5-story double, 26x102. 27,500
87th, near Park, 4 stories, (inspect)..... 17,000
88th, near Park, 5 stories, triple, 20x100... 23,500
89th, near Park, 5 stories, 26x100..... 27,500
101st, near 5th, 5 stories, 25x100..... 29,000
113th, near 3d, 5 stories, 26x100..... 24,500
113th, near Lexington, 5 stories, 25x100.. 28,500
118th, near Park, 4 stories, (cheap)..... 12,500
120th, near Park, 4 stories, (bargain)..... 10,000
121st, near Madison, 4 stories, (inspect)... 15,500
122d, near Madison, 5 stories, 27x100.... 26,500
123d, near Madison, 4 stories, 19x100, only. 13,500
120th, near Msdison, 5 stories, (elegant).. 18,000
2d Av., near 42d, 4 stories, stores..... 14,500
Elizabeth St., 4-story tenement, 25x100... 29,000
Madison St., near Market, 5 stories, 25x100 39,500
St. Mark's Place, near 3d, 5 stories, 26x120. 55,000
22d, near 3d, 5-story triple, 25x100..... 27,500
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Safe and Profitable Real Estate Investments.
Duane St., near West St. — 5-story business building, electric elevator, leased to ons tenant; price, $16,000.
2nd Av., near 81st St. — Building covers entire lot, 25x104; leased to one tenant; price, $22,000.
124th St., near Lex. Av. — Private house, 3-sty. and basement, brownstone; price, $8,250; mtg., $7,000, 3 yrs.
2nd Av. and others, cold water flats; 106th St. Cornere to 112th St., at bargain prices.
Any of the above and many otbers on very easy terms.
Owners' Realty Co., 1267 Broadway.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.
186th Street near Amsterdam Ave.
CONVINCE YOURSELF OF A BARGAIN.
Three-story-and-basement brick and stone private houses, with all modern improvements. For rent at $50; carstaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 LIBERTY.

Absolute Bargains.
$61,000—Two steam-heated triple flats; mortgage, $52,500, 5 per cent.; actual rents, $7,176.
Amsterdam Av.—Two stores properties, triple flats, steam-heated; price, $76,000; mortgage, $40,000, 4 per cent.; actual rents, $7,956.
114th Street, near 8th Av.—Two double flats, $55,000; rents, $6,000; mtg., $38,000.
Thomas C. Shannon, 950 Amsterdam Av.

BROADWAY LOTS.
Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street.
Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.
A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price, $10,000. For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

$9,000 CASH
Will buy a new modern four-story private house, subject to $22,000 mortgage; in 90s; investigate. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
William R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section. 5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on ths west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars.
Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Apartment Hotel,
Near Central Park West.
Price, $275,000.
Leased for 21 years at $18,000 net.
Frank L. Fleher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

7-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Price, $190,000; mortgage, $135,000; rents $18,100; every apartment rented, all on yearly leases.
Owner will exchange.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

THIS CERTAINLY IS A BARGAIN.
Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Avenue; corner plot, 50x100; price, $16,500; won't be in the market long. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Owner leaving town will sell cheap a model dwelling, 71st St., east of Columbus Av.; 20x½ block; 4-story and basement; price, $35,000; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Attorney.—Young, able, experienced; takes charge any kind of property; renting, collecting; saves you money in every way; lowest rates; honest work; references. Income, Box W 102 Times.

An Investment at a Speculator's Price.—54th St., east of 2d Av.; 5-story double flat; rent over $2,600; price, $15,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Fine investment.—Twenty-family improved apartment; rental, $3,054; extraordinary bargain; $27,000; mtge, $16,000, at 4%. Jones & Son, 423 9th Av.

Chance for a Quick Turn.—10th St., east of 3d Av., 2 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

20s—Apartment house, leased one tenant, thoroughly responsible; nets 8½ per cent. on equity $40,000; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Handsome three-story and bassement private dwelling, west side; price $22,500; only $2,500 cash required. Call, write, or telephone. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD.
20-foot Dwelling in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Ave., (46th,) 2d Fl.

7-story apartment hotel, west side; all rented; $15,540 guaranteed; price, $130,000; bargain for quick purchaser.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

5-story building on 16th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, free and clear; price, $67,500; will take back mortgage.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

A Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive elevator apartment; 8th Avenue apartment, price $26,000, rents $2,830. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Have cash purchaser for 5-story two or three family flats, east or west sides.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

19th St., Near 9th Av.—Cold-water flat; rents $1,000, price $14,500. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av. 'Phone 333—Morningside.

West 111th St., Near 8th Av.—33-foot 5-story tenement; rents $4,800, price $45,000. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

121st St., Near 8th Av.—5-story double, 27-foot front; price $28,000, rents over $3,200. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

Choice location; handsome modern double; unrailsed rental $3,144; $29,000. Louis Kempner, 231 West 116th St.

West 40th St., Near 9th Av.—Double flat, 25-foot front; price $14,000, rents $1,600. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

7th Av. 25-foot flat, rent $3,000, $29,500; bargain. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Av. "A," near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

Plot 46x98.9, near 7th Av. and 30th; price, $41,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Washington Heights.

DONT WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investments. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

Elegant corner triple flat, 44 feet front by 101 on avenue; rental, $5,712; price, $53,500; mortgage, $42,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Salt meadows and hammock at East Chester Creek; free and clear; about 21 acres land on Hutchinson River; will sell or trade for Manhattan or Bronx properties; might add cash.
STRICKER, 3,050 3D AV., 156TH ST.

A beautiful building lot at Armour Villa Park, on Harlem Road, 27 minutes from 42d St.; 5 minutes from depot; owner will sell for $200; terms, $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; commission to agents. Address Owner, 17 East 11th St.

Detached 2-family house; 3-story, 15 rooms; full lot; must be seen to appreciate; 8 minutes to 160th St. L.; 3 to rapid transit. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

HOME SEEKERS, WE HAVE
1, 2, AND 3 FAMILY HOUSES,
all locations and prices—easy payments.
SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 3d Av.

Franklin Av., Near 166th St.—2-story and basement brick dwelling, with brick stable, rear of lot; size, 33x169; price, $9,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

WHY PAY RENT?
1 and 2 family houses, near rapid transit station, $500 cash, balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Bargain.—Two handsome 4-story double flats, 5 rooms and bath, 27 foot front; price, $15,500; mortgage, $11,000 at 4½; rent, $1,660. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

HOUSE—8 rooms and bath, 25x125 lot, $5,000, free and clear, $1,000 cash, balance possession. David Lewis Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Three-family house, all clear; must be sold. 2,420 Belmont Av., 188th St.

AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, Wednesday, April 27, noon.

EXECUTORS' SALE,
to close estate of Susan A. Valentine, Dec'd.

50 CHOICE LOTS,
Bainbridge and Briggs Aves. and 194th St.
NEAR RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS,

FORDHAM,
BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.
Lots ready for profitable improvement. Assessments for opening, grading, sewering Bainbridge Av. and 194th St. paid. Location very desirable.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST.
TERMS LIBERAL, SALE POSITIVE.
Send for maps and particulars to Salter and Steinkamp, Attorneys for Executors, 140 Nassau St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction at 161 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, MONDAY, APRIL 25, noon,

7 LOTS, 183d ST.,
north side, 100 feet west of Jeroms Ave., on grade, ripe for improvement.
TERMS LIBERAL. TITLE GUARANTEED.
Get maps and particulars from Stephen H. Keating, Attorney, 32 Nassau Street; or tha auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., LTD.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Thursday, April 28, 1904,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE
Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.,
189-191 MONTAGUE ST.,
To close the estates of Michael and Catharine Kelly, deceased, by order of Joseph F. Curren, Esq., Executor,
The fine detached dwelling, with stable attached,

179 Lenox Road,
Plot 100x200 feet; asphalted street; double row of fine shade trees; large lawns and shrubbery; character of neighborhood is already established; 40 minutes from New York via Brighton Beach "L," Flatbush or Rogers Av. cars. Also desirable 27.4½x126.3½x25x115.4½, with frame house thereon, situated at

1069 Washington Av.,
East side, near Malbone St., Brooklyn, directly opposite proposed Plaza at Willinck entrance to Prospect Park; within four hundred feet of proposed underground Rapid Transit station at Malbone St.
For maps and particulars address
D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., Ltd.,
207 Montague St.

VOLUNTARY PARTITION SALE.
R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCTR'S,
will sell at public auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 B'way,
78 and 80 EAST 92nd STREET,
2 4-story and basement privats dwellings, each on Lot 16.8x67.7. Immediate possession. Sold separately.

Also EXECUTORS' SALE,
WEDNESDAY APRIL 27th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway,
By order Executors of Est. M. Gutman, dec'd.
879 THIRD AVENUE,
A 4-story tenement on lot 25.5x100 irreg.
For maps and particulars apply to
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Auction Sale—Tuesday, April 20th, twenty and one-half valuable lots, 150th-151st St., 7th-8th Av., on payments to suit easy terms; natural soil bottom. N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, 12 noon. Maps and particulars, L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED,
a most desirable cottage on the side of Storm King Mountain; 700 feet above the river; 1½ miles from station; 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms; large plazzas and good cellar; electric light, furnace, and fireplaces; hot and cold water on all floors; near golf links.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
31 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS
FOR SALE OR RENT.
For full particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

IDEAL SUMMER HOMES—AT SEABURY, YORK HARBOR, ME.—FROM SEVEN TO SIXTEEN ROOMS, ALL FURNISHED; FINE OCEAN VIEW; THREE MINUTES FROM STEAM AND ELECTRIC CARS; 5 MINUTES FROM GOLF LINKS. C. H. YOUNG, YORK CORNER, ME.

Modern country seat among mountains; near New York; four acres; very imposing, beautiful house; two baths; open fireplaces; everything modern; overlooking mountain and lake; only few minutes' walk to express station; for below cost, $9,000; photographs. Richards, 39 East 42d St.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful, cool, Summer residence for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply F. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.
35 acres; beautiful house; stables, kennels; drives, woods, fishing; near Hudson, N. Y.; cost $150,000; price, $65,000; liberal terms. Call and see plans, etc. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Hotel for sale, Summer resort, Sullivan Co.; open all year; must be sold to close an estate; price, $40,000; worth $60,000. Thos. E. Dempsey, 219 West 125th St.

Alexandria Bay.—1½-acre island; modern furnished residence; seaeon, $000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OUT OF TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Special lists will be sent on application if requirements are stated.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

A Rare Chance.—For sale, a dairy farm, 114 acres, healthy locality, Wayne Co., Pa.; owner, J. Muller, can be seen between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. at Fleckenstein's, 59-61 Park Place, or 821 Jackson Av., Bronx, between 7-10 P. M.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 83K Tribune Building, N.Y.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain.—Houee and lot, 50x100, 174th, near Washington, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-family flat, store, two full lots; city; improved; Cypress and Willow Avs., 964 and 968 East 133d St. Owner, 531 East 117th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av. lots, 69x93, $10,000; 66x121, $15,000; 120x110, $25,000; corner, 95x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Corner lot, Bronx, $5,000; excavated; little cash. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Sbatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A Safe and Sure Investment Proposition.—Vicinity Waldorf-Astoria; 10-story business building; all rented to first-class tenants; equity, $110,000; worth quick investigation. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

$3,500—Equity in Bronx corner plot 101x105; macadamized streets; level ground; no rock; exchange for any fair double tenement Bronx or Brooklyn; commission to brokers. Wm. Dank, 46 Gouvernour St., city.

Equity in five-story and basement business building, near Mercantils Exchange, for nearby country place or farm.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER.
Elegant corner house in Eighties; American basement; will exchange for smaller house.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 72d Street.
4-story, 20-foot private house.
Will exchange for cheaper house.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

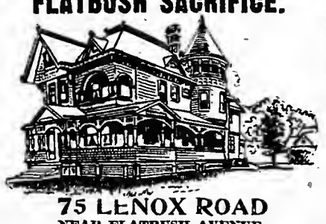
An avenue block of improved building lots, on the Palisades, 15 minutes from New York, to exchange for N. Y. income property. Jersey, Store, 760 8th Av.

To Exchange.—Equity $10,000 in new 5-story American basement dwelling, Harlem, for investment property. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
A GOOD HOUSE FOR LITTLE MONEY.
Handsome design in modified English; broad piazza; centre hall; tiled vestibula opening into large Reception Hall, coat closet off. Grand staircase to third floor. Reception room in cream enamel with walls in delicate green, separated from hall by leaded glass doors. Library with large open Dutch fireplace, with hood of old hammered iron; wide seats on either side; beamed ceiling with heavy brackets; woodwork in Flemish brown; sidewalls in red crash. Dining room with bay window, open fireplace, beamed ceiling and plate shelf. Parquet floors throughout first story. Kitchen has two rangee and separate gas hot water heater. Second floor has four large bedrooms, with ample closets, dressing rooms, lavatories, Cheval mirrors, open fireplaces, decorations in Morris band work and other exclusive designs; tiled bathroom furnished with porcelain fixtures, open nickel plumbing; medicine closet; walls decorated with English "swan" design. Third floor: large billiard room and stors room, two chambers, servants' room and bath. House steam heated throughout; electric bells and speaking tubes; gas and electric lights; King's holland shades at all windows, and every possible appurtenance for modern housekeeping. Asphalted street. Lot 75 feet front.
This houec is a work of art, and at the low price offered will he bought by the first discriminating buyer who looks at it.
Flatbush L. Park Row to Beverly Road, our office, in 22 minutes.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

FLATBUSH SACRIFICE.



75 LENOX ROAD
NEAR FLATBUSH AVENUE.
One of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from L and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees, ½ acre land; stable for horses; house and land cost $40,000; land alone worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for less than half of cost or will lease at reasonable figure. Open every day, including Sunday.

LEONARD MOODY R.E.CO., 300 Flatbush Av. 137 Montague St.

MISFORTUNE COMPELS OWNER TO SACRIFICE.
HANDSOMELY APPOINTED HOME IN FLATBUSH. FEW as MAGNIFICENTLY DESIGNED. BUILT BY DAYS WORK. ON FINE PLOT OF LAND.
DOORS ALL TIMBERED. ELEGANT FLOORS.
Fine work throughout. All guaranteed.
PRICE $9,250. WOULD COST $10,500
FOR A BUILDER TO BUILD.
TERMS, $1,000 CASH. REST MORTGAGE.
FINEST LOCATION HERE.
Adjoining Honees Costing $10,000 to $30,000. Near Schools, Churches, Stores, "L" Road and Trolleys. 20 minutes to the Bridge.
Detached. Frame and Stone. Containing Large Piazza. WIDE Hall. Library in Golden Oak, with Expensive Artistic Book Cases. BROAD Elegant Stair Landing. Largs Sunny Dining Room in Antique Oak, Plats Shelf. Largs Parlor. Six Bedrooms. Tiled Bath. Parquet Floors, Rich Expensive Decorations; Steam Heat and many attractive appointments.
A. W. FOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AVE.
Flatbush Av. car at Bridge. Sunday or any day.

ONLY 2 LEFT.
ORIGINALLY THERE WERE 70.
3-STORY & BASEMENT DWELLINGS.
Beautiful new brick and stone houses, containing all improvements known to the building trade, situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.;

21 MINUTES TO PARK ROW
by the elevated; convenient to all bridges and ferries; property restricted to privats dwellings. Apply
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542 FLATBUSH AV., OR ON PREMISES.

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75 Lenox Road, near Flatbush Av., one of the handsomest modern dwelling houses in Flatbush; beautiful location; block from "L" and trolley stations; large lawn, shade, and fruit trees; ½ acre land; stable for 2 horses; house cost about $30,000, land worth $10,000; will close property out immediately for $22,000, or will lease at reasonable figure.
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
189 Montague St., 309 Flatbnsh Av., Brooklyn.

Eight four-story double brick, cold water flats, in A1 condition; one block from "L" station; 15 minutes from New York City Hall; water, tubs, toilet, and gas for each family; rents, $1,128 each; price, $10,000 each; 1st mortgage $5,000 each, 2d mortgage $1,000 each, both at 5% interest. Might exchange.
STOKES & KNOWLES,
78 BROADWAY. - - BROOKLYN

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS $200.
Few higher; closing estate; quarter their value, all improvements; 4 cars; 20 minutes to bridges; very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for same as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Just what you're looking for; beautiful 2-family stone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; newly and handsomely decorated; price, $6,750; don't delay; rare chance. KETCHAM BROTHERS, 129 Ralph Av.

For sale, $2,200, equity in three-story house, Hancock St., Brooklyn; rented to good tenant; net income from rent well pay 7 per cent. interest. Owner, Box 205 Times Office.

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Three lots on an A1 thoroughfare at a sacrifice for almost half their value. F. H., Box 1,084 Times.

$750 cash; price $6,250—Splendid 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling; excellent condition; near Prospect Park. 9-7
THOMAS ROSECRANS, 316 SEVENTH AV.

Flatbush.—To let, flat, six rooms and bath; all light rooms; steam heat. 784 Flatbush Av., opp. Lenox Road.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

At Cost,
A new one-family house, on plot 50x100 feet; finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location

Forest Parkway,
on Jamaica Avenue (near Richmond Hill); paved streets, cement walks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner must sell.

A Fine Home
and a splendid investment.
Inquire WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., BROOKLYN, or on the property.

OWL'S HEAD,
SHORE ROAD, BAY RIDGE,
directly on New York Harbor, facing the Narrows, Summer residence of the late E. W. Bliss, For rent, fully furnished.
Very attractive large brick house, with all improvements; 30 acres; garden; large brick stable, lodge; separate bathing accessible to New York by club boat; also by elevated road; delightful country place; half hour from Wall St.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. and 532 5th Av., cor. 44th St.

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& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

For Sale—Bargain, 42½ acres, 36 under fine cultivation, 400 apple, 25 peach; also other fruit trees; house 8 rooms, stable, &c.; location at Middle Island, L. I.; price $2,000. STEPHEN YATES, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; cottages to rent; country seats and farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 220—Babylon.

For Sale.—First-class hotel, Port Jefferson, 19 rooms; all improvements; situated main street; furnished or unfurnished; also bottling establishment, beer and mineral; easy terms. Address Hennechel, Northport, L. I.

Twenty acres timber, $400; 30 acres cleared, $600; 60 young oak grove, $600; all the whole part, $775, if sold at once. C. J. Randall, Jamaica Av., cor. Benedict Av., Woodhaven.

To Let—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; barns, water fronts, splendid grounds, boating, bathing, fishing. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Manor Farm, 100 acres; 40 cultivated; 5-acre lake; large house, barn, $3,000; farm 25 acres; house, 6 rooms, barn, $1,200; other bargains, Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Keyport.—Bargain; modern Summer home, facing Raritan Bay; price, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Old Short Hills, Millburn, N. J.—House, rent; improvements; 11 acres; finely situated. H. M. Isaacs.

OWNERS CAN GET QUICK RESULTS BY LISTING PROPERTIES FOR SALE WITH ELSTON M. FRENCH, 141 BROADWAY.

Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, and Vicinity.—Furnished cottages; lists. Morehouse, 130 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE.

A Deed
in the chain of title to your real estate

May have been forged.
May have been made by a married man whose wife did not sign.
May have been made by an attorney in fact whose power was void.
May have been signed by a wife who was at the time a minor.
The title may have come through a foreclosure sale in which all parties in interest were not joined.

None of these things may happen in your title, but they are not only possible, but frequent in real estate titles. We may know no more than you regarding some of these things, but having found out all we are able to, we CAN and WILL guarantee you against what neither of us can find out.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $8,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS!

RUBERINE ROOF PAINT
FOR METAL ROOFS.
Standard for 13 years. Contains no tar, oils, or resin. Will not melt or crack. Fills up holes and crevices. Easily applied cold. We will apply it if desired. This best weather resistant made.
CONTRACTING DEPT.,
THE STANDARD COMPANY,
100 WIL

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

LARGE LIGHT OFFICES

ALSO SMALL OFFICES, STORES AND LOFTS

OPEN FOR INSPECTION,

38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

READY MAY 1.

RENTS REASONABLE.

Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.

All offices have light on two sides.

LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES

Also small offices, store, and lofts.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

32 UNION SQUARE, NEAR 16TH ST.

READY MAY 1.

RENTS REASONABLE.

Apply to your broker, or at the building, or G. H. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.

All offices have light on two sides.

LEONARD ST., NEAR CENTRE,

Store, basement and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, power; splendid light.

LEONARD AND BAXTER STS.,

FACING PARK.

BEST LIGHT, ETC.

SIMMONS REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO.

F. H. Simmons, Secretary, 110 Centre St.

ADJOINING BROADWAY,

24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

New Absolutely Fireproof Building.

Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL.

RENTS REASONABLE.

NEW BUILDINGS.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

27 EAST 22d ST.

SHOW ROOM,

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

RENTS $20 AND UP.

ELEGANT LIGHT STORE,

24 East 21st Street, near Broadway.

Absolutely fireproof office building; large basement; reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT, 25 x 92;

NEW BUILDING.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.

HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.

81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

BROADWAY ARCADE,

Broadway corner 65th St.

FLOORS, STUDIOS and OFFICES; ELEVATORS, STEAM HEAT, ELECTRIC LIGHT; MODERATE RENTS.

Transfer point of all car lines.

"L" station and new subway.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT AT 313-323 EAST 22D STREET.

WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.

INQUIRE OF ENGINEER IN CHARGE, OR CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,

TEL. 6420—38TH ST. 116-118 WEST 42D ST.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x60; large show window, separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,200; three offices or rooms, $50, $40, $35; suitable any business; studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40.

309 COLUMBUS AVENUE.

Large store, 22x90; extra high ceilings. FINE SHOW WINDOWS.

Best part of avenue and leased to HIGH GRADE BUSINESS.

on favorable terms. Apply on premises.

DUN BUILDING.

290 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST.,

a few choice suites and single offices to let; all modern conveniences; location central. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES,

Coronet Bldg., 58th St., Cor. 6th Av.

Suitable for professional business, Automobiles, banking, &c. The location is very advantageous. Apply Superintendent.

Vicinity of Holland House and Waldorf-Astoria, choice lofts; light on three sides; 21.6x85; modern building; all improvements; just east of 5th Av.; very reasonable. Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

440 AND 442 WEST 46TH STREET.

Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenants. Apply to JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

LIGHT STORE AND BASEMENT

131-135 Prince St. Owner, W. H. Buffett, 5 East 42d St. Telephone 4572—38th.

6TH AV., ABOVE 14TH.—FINE STORE, BASEMENT; GENTS' FURNISHINGS, CLOAKS, SUITS, MILLINERY; $6,000; LEASE. JOSHUA JONES, 247 6TH AV.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

25 vacant Buildings, 100 Floors with power; D. W. HAYNES, 265 AND 267 B'WAY.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,

near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

5th Av., 127, next to Lord & Taylor's.—Store and basement; $2,000 a year; entire 3d floor, $900; possession May 1. Inquire next door. Sittenham.

OFFICES; GOOD LIGHT.

Offices, $240, $330, $420 yearly; also Suites, 1,000, 3,000 feet, twelve stories; moderate rents; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty St.

No. 2,030 Bathgate Av., corner 179th St.; store and basement, 25x60, modern building; rent $600 per year. Apply on premises, or Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av., near 44th St.

William, 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the handsome new building; elevator, steam; splendid light; reasonable rent; also basement.

Shops to let, new building, Broome St., between West Broadway and Thompson; plenty light; rent $25 to $35. Faruolo, agent, on premises.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

503-7 East 23d—Fine lofts to let, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight. Owner on premises.

New building, Broome St., between West Broadway and Thompson; plenty light; rent $25 to $35. Faruolo, agent, on premises.

The brick building 486 Greenwich St., suitable for a workshop, storage, stable, &c. Robt. I. Brown, No. 20 Nassau St.

Elegant eight-room upper apartment, two-family house; steam heat, hot water. 1,043 Clay Av., block west of Park Av., (165th.)

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; rents, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, prominent corner, Herald Square, $7,000; 2 entire buildings, 5th Av., 21-year lease given. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Wanted—Corner stores and good business properties, all locations. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Corner stores to let, west side, $240 per year up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

A private office or deskroom to sub-let. Room 211 Central Bank Bldg., 320 Broadway.

301 East 29th St.—Desirable loft, 8 windows, next to corner 2d Av.; rent, $20.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA, Apartment Hotel.

117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.

Two apartments of four rooms and bath; also one room and bath; furnished or unfurnished; first-class references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located; comfortably furnished apartment to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished country seats, villas, cottages, bungalows, log cabins, camps, Newport, New Brunswick, New England, Long Island, Jersey coast, Saratoga, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Catskills, Sound, Hudson, Westchester County; season rentals, $5,000, $5,000, $4,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,800, to $300. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Vacant Property Dealing Shows Increased Volume—Buyer for Amsterdam Avenue Corner—Upper Second Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Sales by Brokers.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Charles T. Barney the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 90.11 by 100. This property was to have been sold at auction yesterday.

The same brokers have also sold for Patrick McCarthy 114 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story apartment house, 25 by 100.11, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

The Crulkshank Company has sold for George Mulligan, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

A. Hamel has resold for L. Friedenberg, to H. N. Susswein, the plot of seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 175 feet east of First Avenue. Mr. Friedenberg bought this property at auction yesterday for $29,450. The price in the resale is reported at $34,500.

Samuel Wacht has bought from Thomas Nelson the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 100.11 by 200. Mr. Wacht will resell the property in forty-foot plots to builders.

Dowd & Maslen have sold the plot running through from Tenth to Sherman Avenue, 107 feet south of the junction of those thoroughfares, 50 by 110.5 by 61 by 75.4.

Reported Sale on 34th Street.

It is reported that the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 53 East Thirty-fourth Street has been sold.

Buyer for 53d Street House.

W. S. Gray has bought from Wesley H. Tilford 39 West Fifty-third Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 22 by 100.5.

The purchase of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street by Jacob Dreicer is referred to in more detail in another column.

West End Avenue Dwelling Sold.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has resold to Mrs. Augusta Oberndorf 667 West End Avenue, a five-story American basement dwelling, 15 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Col. George C. Treadwell the three-story dwelling 173 West Ninety-third Street, 17 by 55 by 100.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for E. M. Heilbrun to Edmund Dwight 211 West Seventy-ninth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, 17 by 102.2. Mr. Heilbrun recently bought the property at auction for $21,100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Richard K. Owens to a client for occupancy 323 West Eighty-fourth Street, a brownstone dwelling, 18 by 100.

Company Buys 35th Street Block.

Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons, a corporation, has bought from the Skidmore estate the block front on the south side of Thirty-fifth Street, extending from First Avenue to the East River, with riparian rights. The plot is occupied as a coal yard, and measures 425 by 98.9.

Lower West Side Deals.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for the Jacobs estate 322 to 326 West Seventeenth Street, three five-story flats, 75 by 125.

Crist & Herrick have sold for John and Henry Brinckerhoff 214 West Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 25 by 83.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchases.

John Bezold has sold through P. A. Nebeling to M. Schuhman the five-story double flat with stores, 2,264 Eighth Avenue.

Elizabeth Wilcox has sold to the New Amsterdam Realty Company 2,752 Eighth Avenue, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100. The buyers have resold the property.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Lillie Lowenstein the five-story tenement, with stores, 444 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Frederick Hermann to Adolph Schelbel 305 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Lillian M. Austin has sold to Max Liebeskind 294 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 15.6 by 99.11.

William P. Mangam has sold 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 12.6 by 99.11.

Stephen McCormick has sold for Isaac Edelmuth to Thomas O'Reilly 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a dwelling, 15 by 85.

Myers & Aronson have bought from Samuel Meiers 318 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Estate Sells on Third Avenue.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with Peter Axelrad, have sold for the Mehrbach estate to S. and A. Wohlheim 1,681, 1,683, and 1,685 Third Avenue; three four-story flats, 75.6 by 105.

Henry Russell has bought from Morris Kollender and resold to Jacob Goldflam 117 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 16 by 100.11.

Myers & Aronson have bought 1,756 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, 38 by 85.

Bullowa & Bullowa have bought from Felice Graniere 232 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Oscar Nathan has sold for M. Baudenheimer to M. Isaacs 337 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a four-story flat, 20 by 100.11.

Second Avenue Block Front Sold.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for the Shappert estate 1,817 to 1,823 and 1,827 to 1,831 Second Avenue, seven five-story flats, with stores, each 25 by 100, the block front between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets with the exception of the property at 1,825 Second Avenue.

Ralph L. Sachs has sold for the Meinbach estate 1,888 and 1,890 Second Avenue, two four-story flats, each 25 by 100.

M. K. Wallach has sold to Jacob Jacobson 1,477 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street, a six-story double tenement, with stores, 25 by 100.

I. Cohen has sold for a Mr. Davis to Henry Strode 2,388 First Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, 25.2 by 100.

Weisberger & Heine have sold, in conjunction with A. J. Muhiker, 240 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, for John Seeger to a Mr. Shwitzer.

M. Kite has sold for the Frey estate to Abraham Gelber 221 East Seventieth Street, a five-story tenement.

E. Ellis was the seller of the seven-story tenement 321 East One Hundred and First Street, bought by Reich & Rottenberg.

The property bought by the Hudson Realty Company from Mrs. Alfa Byrne is 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, not West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, as was previously reported.

Sale of Stanton Street Corner.

A. C. Weingarten and Jacob Froelich have sold to Goldberg & Goldsteln the southwest corner of Stanton and Ludlow Streets.

Albemarle Apartments Leased.

Clifford N. Shurman has leased for David Greene the Albemarle apartment house, 361 and 363 West Twenty-seventh Street, on lot 43.6 by 100, to Herman Lobel of the Lobel-Andrews Company, for ten years from May 1.

Van Vilet & Place have closed the following leases: To George A. Cockfair the dwelling 44 Bank Street; to Mary Helms the dwelling 24 Eighth Avenue; to Mary Fickens the dwelling 778 Washington Street, and the entire top loft of 99 Vandam Street; to C. G. Reinardt.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Nicholas Schultz to Isaac Stanislawsky, for a term of years, the three five-story double flats, with stores, 168, 170, and 172 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, at an annual rental of $4,575.

Resale of 135th Street Flats.

Garfiel & Moll have resold, through Max Berger, the four double flats 835 to 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Adolph Stelner and Neueberger are the buyers of 835 and 837.

Otto J. Schwarzler has sold to Joseph Horowitz 1,016 and 1,018 Washington Avenue, two four-story tenements, 50 by 103.

Richard W. Elliott has sold for Mrs. Ellen Nevins 890 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Thomas J. Ford to a Mr. Aaronson the two-family frame house at the northwest corner of Crotona Avenue and Oakland Place; also the two lots adjoining, with John Katz for William R. Teller, 1,680 Bathgate Avenue, a four-story brick single flat.

Purchase of Country Place.

John R. and Oscar L. Foley have sold for William C. Clark the property known as Clark's Point, Leetes Island, Conn., on Long Island Sound, including 3½ acres of land, dwelling, and stables.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Valentine P. Snyder to a client for occupancy the three-and-a-half-story high-stoop dwelling 45 West Ninety-seventh Street, size 60 by 100.11, 120 feet deep.

Jackson & Sterp have bought of James B. Black and others 435 and 437 West Nineteenth Street, two three-story and basement houses, each 25 by 92, Broker P. T. Canavan, and have sold to Edward L. Sevens 232 West Thirty-seventh Street, a three-story building, on lot 18.9 by 98.9, brokers Charles H. Easton & Co.

Crist & Herrick have sold for the estate of William P. Bogert the three-story dwelling 66 Bank Street, lot 26.5 by 80, to Charles Dutweiller.

The Consolidated Estate Corporation has sold for Charles Faae 108 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 33.6 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fourth Street, Unionport, south side, 180 feet east of Union Avenue, 40x100, two-story frame double dwelling; executor's sale, to F. Cass..... $2,600

By Joseph P. Day.

Boston Avenue, west side, 149.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 25 by 258.9, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Richard Tietjen..... 8,000

Ryer Avenue, 2,044, east side, 257.2 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 25 by 98.11, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Thomas E. Summers..... 4,450

One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Avenue A, 175 by 100.11, frame buildings and vacant; partition sale, to P. Friedenberg..... 29,450

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Fifty-first Street, 241 West, north side, 190 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to P. A. Geogbegan..... 15,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Second Avenue, 2,314 to 2,320, southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 60.10 by 100, two-story brick synagogue and a three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Alfred Steckler, referee; due on judgment, $36,187.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Washington Square West, 38, west side, 27.6 feet north of Fourth Street, 27.6 by 91.10, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, Joseph F. McDonough, referee; due on judgment, $37,734.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ryer Avenue, west side, the block between Field Place and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 197.4 by 62, three-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, Auguste M. Thlery, referee; due on judgment, $838; subject to other mortgages for $9,700.

Livingston Place, 17, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 53 by 120, seven-story brick apartment house; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Louis Cohn on Feb. 9, 1904.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Eighty-second Street, 128 West, south side, 305 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee; due on judgment, $19,140.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted.

Three or four family flat, worth $50,000 to $75,000; will exchange 50x100, free and clear, in Forties, worth $30,000.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

Owners please send list of houses, apartments, and flats which you have for sale or to let; we have applicants every day. Wm. H. Van Alst & Co., 2,790 Broadway.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners, send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Want 5-story flats; reasonable price; Harlem, west side, preferred; cash buyers; send particulars or call. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Farm wanted in Sullivan Co. State full particulars and lowest cash price. Rural, Box 199 Times.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

At a Reduced Rental.

On Murray Hill, a very desirable, medium-sized American basement dwelling, fully furnished; modern throughout; immediate possession.

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

573 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 47TH ST.)

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

235 West 137th St.—A five-story American basement dwelling, 17 rooms, 2 baths; absolutely new; will decorate to suit tenant; $1,500 per year; hardwood. Gordon S. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St. Possession May 1st.

129th St., 104 West.—Nice three-story and basement private brownstone house; arranged for two families; suitable doctor or dentist; $75 per month; one to three years' lease.

A.—

61 West 97th St.

4-story high stoop dwelling, $1,200; possession. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., 81st.

Houses unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 70th St.—Three-story and basement; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story butler's pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

Bronx.

Morris Dock, on Cedar Av., modern two-story brick house; 8 rooms; rent, $40; also 9 Powell Place, two-story frame house; 7 rooms; rent, $27. Accessible by the Putnam Division of Cen. R. R. or Union trolley.

Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, April 20.

ALEXANDER AV, 263, w s, 100.75; Thomas Overington to Rosa Mayer (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

BECK ST, w s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Theresa Wolf, (mtg $8,000)..... 10,131

CONCORD AV, w s, 300 ft s of Lexington St, 25x100; Mary Egan to John F. Egan, other consideration and..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 66.5 ft n of 150th St, 26x100; Henry F. A. Wolf Company to Mary Podolak, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

DALY AV, w s, 853.8 ft s of 177th St, 50.6 x129x52.2x180.9; Antonio Vermazza, to Rosa Altieri, (mtg $1,400,) other consideration and..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 149, s e s, 21x87.6; Elias Resnek to Louis Bolinsky, ½ part, (mtg $25,000)..... Omitted

ESSEX ST, 39, w s, 25x87.6; Frank Hillman and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 615 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, runs s w 70 x s e 3 x n e 70 x n w 3; A. O. Salter, trustee, and others to Mary A. A. Cross, other consideration and..... 134

GRANT AV, n w corner of John St, 25x 100, Westchester; Nettie J. Jones to Peter F. Polchinski..... Nom.

GRANT AV, w s, 25 ft n of John St, 25x 100, Westchester; Nettie J. Jones to Edward F. O'Donnell..... 325

HENRY ST, 306, s s, 24x1½ block; Meyer Freeman to Frank Liss, (mtg $15,000)..

HEWITT PLACE, w s, at s w s of Leggett's Lane, runs s w 166.4 x e 19.10 x s e 140.11 x s 15.11; Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees, to Michael Meehan..... 23,000

HULL AV, w s, 407 ft s of Gun Hill Road, runs w 100x s 34.3 and 5.4x s 100x n 19.2 and 48.3; Peter Kieran and another to Harry Jackson, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

JOHN ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grant Av, 25x100, Westchester; Nettie J. Jones to Catharine F. Polchinski..... Nom.

LENOX AV, w s, 60 ft n of 127th St, 19.11 x100; Margaret A. Norris to Jacob Bhsant, (mtgs $20,000)..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 128th St, 99.11x30; John McGovern to John Hickey, (mtg $38,000)..... Nom.

LOT 2, map of Van Nest Park; Philip Isaacs to Max J. Adler, (mtg $255)..... Nom.

LOTS 301 and 302, map of 339 lots at Riverdale, property of F. P. and H. A. Forster; Judson A. Buddington to Louise C. Buddington..... Nom.

MACDOUGAL ST, 14, s e s, 25x100; Nicholas Podesta to Mary M. Arsicano and another, 1-3 part..... 9,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 116, e s, 25x100; Domnick Anate to Gaetano de Luca and others, (mtgs $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MAIN ST, s w corner of Scofield Av, 108.3 x100, City Island; John Welsh, executor, to Jacob Springer..... 6,250

MECHANIC ST, s s, adjoining land of John Rasberry, runs s w 137.x s 25x n e 137x n w 25; William Bloodgood to Wiegand Weber..... Nom.

MECHANIC ST, s s, adjoining land of William Hasler, runs s w 137 x n w 25.1 x n e 137 x s e 25.1; Timothy Callaghan to Wiegand Weber..... Nom.

OAK ST, 41 and 41½, s s, runs e 25 x e 7.8 x s 25.4 x e 1 x s 2.8 x e 12.8 x n —; Josephine A. Arnold, individually and as executor, to William H. Paulson, all title, (mtg $1,500)..... 700

PLOT lying n of 182th St, between Webster and Vanderbilt Avs, being Lot 1, tax map; plot lying s of 187th St, between Webster and Vanderbilt Avs, being Lot 35, tax map; Susan B. Tappan to John B. Haskin, all title, other consideration and..... 100

PLOT KNOWN AS LETTER A, map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, Yonkers; Jonathan Sweet to Archibald Douglas, quitclaim..... Nom.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 140, e s, 26.5x100; Arthur M. Richmond to Minnie D. Caldwell, (mtg $90,000)..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Orchard St, 25x75; Anna Goldstein to Isidor Singer, (mtg $48,300)..... 100

ROCKWOOD ST, n s, part of Lots 92, 93, and 100, map of Mount Eden; J. R. Brown to Joseph Schonleben..... 1,500

RYER AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 187th St, 25x59x25x57; Joseph Macnevin to Kate Macnevin..... Goft

TINTON AV, e s, 321.11 ft n of 152d St, 25x100x28x100; Tredwell Ketcham to Grace L. Koebel, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

UNION AV, w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 20.8x106.6; Lawrence Davies to George F. Moody, (mtg $4,800,)..... Nom.

VILLA AV, e s, 601.8 ft n of 200th St, 50x79.10x50x82.4; Adalbert Yoss to Raffaele Immediafs, (mtg $500)..... 1,500

WATTS ST, 95, s s, runs s 64.7 x w 12 x n 14.7 x w 8 x n 50 x e 20; Watts St, W. 11 x n 50; Albert W. Reynolds to Nelson A. Reynolds..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Signal Place, 75x100; Signal Place, n s, 125 ft e of Webster Av, runs e 87.8x e 33.11x s 13.1x n e 66.7x n 92.1x w 109; John B. McDonald to Bsnjamin A. Polhemus, other consideration and..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, at s w s of Kossuth Av, 44.2x122.7x42.8x111.4; Bertha Symeer to Charles Dannmeyer, (mtg $1,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 848, e s, 25x80; Abraham Coben and others to Max Rolinick, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 846, e s, 24.10x80; Abraham Coben and others to Max Rolinick, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 846 and 848, e s, 49.10x80; Jacob Aronson to Abraham Cohen and others, other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, w e, 75 ft s of 115th St, runs w 100x e 7.5x s — x e 87x n 25.11; Charles J. Kroehle to Jorck Vigorito, (mtg $16,200)..... 1,000

2D AV, 2,237, w s, 24.6x80; Charles J. Kroehle to Sabato Vigorito, (mtg $14,800)..... Nom.

8D AV, w s, 80.8 ft s of 152d St, 30.8x 112.1x28.6x123.9; Frohnhoefer and another to Charles Vollmer and another..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 77.11 ft s of 136th St, 51.11x 128.10x80x117.4; Henrietta Rotaling, executrix, to Nathan Bauman..... 27,500

8D AV, e s, 43.9 ft n of 102d St, 87x 105x irregular; Esther Blumenthal to David Kalischer, ½ part, (mtg $18,000). Nom.

7TH AV, 2,328 and 2,330, w s, 53.11x100; Clara Friedlander to Simon Friedberg, (mtgs $58,000)..... Nom.

7TH AV, 592, w s, 16.5x100; Thomas F. Fitzsimons to William E. Rozett, other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, 2,843 to 2,847, w s, 75x81; Isaac Woligemutb to Heinrich Weber and another, (mtgs $53,500,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, 2,496, e s, 24.11x100; Max Hahn to Morgan Jones, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

8TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 142d St, 25x 100; John E. Simons and another to Herman Heilberg..... Nom.

9TH ST, n s, being w ½ of Lot 638, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Molly Hines to Joseph Alperin and another, (mtg $725)..

11TH ST, 239 East, 25x100x irregular; August Ruff and another to Wolf Bornzen, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

12TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 381, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Patrick Donovan to Patrick Sheehan, other consideration and..... 100

18TH ST, 444, s s, 24.5x103.3; Robert Friedman to Cristoforo Zuccaro, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, 628 East, 23x103.3; Edwin H. Crampton to David B. Cohen, other consideration and..... 100

17TH ST, 450 West, 25x92; John Shea to Thomas Simpson, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

19TH ST, 365 West, 22x92; Margaret A. Valentine and others to Edward Loux, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100

33D ST, s s, 249.8 ft e of 9th Av, 0.4x 98.9; 8th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 31st St, 0.1x100; Esther B. Strong to the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

33D ST, s s, 249.8 ft e of 9th Av, 0.4x 98.9; 8th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 31st St, 0.1x100; Robert W. Strong and another to the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

34TH ST, 225 to 241 West, runs n 98.9x w 33.8 x n 98.9x w 75 x s 98.9x e 45.8x s 98.9x e 154; Wesley Thorn to John Jacob Astor, (mtgs $237,000,) other consideration and..... 100

34TH ST, 225 to 241 West, runs n 98.9x w 33.8 x n 98.9x w 75 x s 98.9x e 45.8x s 98.9x e 154; City Real Estate Company to Wesley Thorn, other consideration and..... 100

48TH ST, 540 West, 20x100.5; Edward C. Stiff (Mrs.) to Louis Stern..... Nom.

52D ST, 63 West, 20x100.5; John F. Erdmann to Hiram Tompkins, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and..... 500

52D ST, 313 East, 25x100.5; Newman Grossman to Joseph Steiner, (mtgs $24,000)..... Nom.

67TH ST, 214 West, 25x100.5; Samuel Dworkowitz to Joseph Levine, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

68TH ST, 16 East, 21.6x100.5; Cornelia J. Sanford to William E. Sanford, all title, quitclaim..... 100

68TH ST, 16 East, 21.6x100.5; William B. Hornblower to Lewis W. Hornblower and another, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

73D ST, 218 East, 25x102.2; William M. Kingsland, trustee, to Louis Gropp..... 14,500

73D ST, 5 West, 20x102.2; William W. Hall to Mary Luther to Louis Strasburger, other consideration and..... 100

76TH ST, 355 and 357 East, 49.4x102.2x 49.11x102.2; Meyer Goldberg to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Union Avenue, southeast corner of Fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Frederick F. Bavry of 255 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Arthur Dorling of 2,197 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,025 and 1,027 Third Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; M. Weill, premises, owner; A. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 864 Fifth Avenue, to a one-story brick art gallery; C. T. Yerkes, premises, owner; H. I. Cobb of 115 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 8 East Eighteenth Street, to three-story brick offices and stores; Lawrence & Paddock of 127 Fifth Avenue, owners; A. J. Garigan of 1,128 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 2,246 to 2,250 Third Avenue, to a two and three story brick store; Low Dutch Reformed Church of 142 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; C. F. Wilkelman of 1,133 Broadway, arcbitect; cost, $25,000.

No. 204 East Broadway, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Finbery, premises, owner; Benjamin & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $1,000.

Maple Avenue, northwest corner of Jerome Street, William's Bridge, to a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 50; Michael Belotti, White Plains Avenue and Jerome Street, William's Bridge, owner; William M. Rouzee of 80 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $156.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a one and two story brick Sundsy school room and church, 90.6 by 99.11; Trustees of the North Presbyterian Church, 625 Sixth Avenue, owners; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $130,000.

Bryant Street, east side, 350 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Emil Goldrick, 1,111 Dawson Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of Fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Frederick F. Bavry of 255 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Arthur Dorling of 2,197 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,025 and 1,027 Third Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; M. Weill, premises, owner; A. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

Over 70,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 60 years.

Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Bargains in used pianos, all makes, from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for 1904 catalogue and list of used pianos.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 128 5th Av., near 19th St.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS

Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.

21 East 14th Street.

$10 cash, $5 monthly; elegant upright

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Clocks.—$20 reward and no questions for two gilt clocks; $10 for pawntickets. Hays & Co., 12 Cortlandt St.

$50 Reward.

Lost, in 5th Av., between 46th and 53d Sts., Tuesday morning, blue enamelled chatelaine watch and pin, with crest in diamonds, inscribed inside cover: "To Julie from Eva, June 16, 1898." Return to 41 West 53d St.

Lost, on Madison Av., between 59th and 60th Sts., 1 carat diamond ring, gent's setting. Suitable reward for return to Mrs. T. Allen, 110 West 59th St., Apartment A.

Lost.—Lady's gold watch and chain foh, open face; monogram "S. O. S." Reward, no questions asked. Room 146, 38 Park Row.

Lost.—Brown leather wrist bag, containing money and railroad tickets. Liberal reward if returned to D. L. Youngs, 434 East 10th St.

Lost.—8th Av. car, gold watch chain, 13th., afternoon; reward. Monnet, 463 West Broadway.

Lost.—Saturday A. M., lady's gold watch; monogram "H. L. B.;" reward. 107 East 34th St.

REWARDS.

$30 reward for lady's open-face gold watch, Tiffany & Co. make, No. 77,231, with monogram P. L. S. on case and largs green leather pocketbook; lost April 17 above West 55th St. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; transients accommodated; reference.

17th, 116 East.—Handsome square room; private bath; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table gueats accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 16 East.—(Central,) large, handsome room, (2d;) private bath; good accommodations; references; board.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; location and table excellent; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

55th, 71 West.—Handsome large and small rooms with bath; table board; references exchanged.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $20 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone, 5008—38th.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; strictly first-class table board; doctor's office.

72d St., 208-210 West.—Beautiful room; superior table; references given and required.

122d St., 223 West.—Large front room, with board, in private family; gentleman or couple.

BOARD WANTED.

For an elderly lady of refined family; neighborhood 101st St. West. Address "Kensington," 173 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large double rooms, running water; well-kept house; references.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms; gentlemen; reference.

55th St., 138 East.—Comfortably furnished large parlor; porcelain bath.

81st St., 138 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; near "L" station; Doctor's office—waiting room.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 80th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 80th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 12c; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Wanted.—Sewers and helpers wanted at once; come prepared for work. Apply Wanamsker's French Dressmaking Salons, Fifth floor.

Males.

Three young men (college graduates preferred) are offered class instruction gratis in the business of life assurance by one of the largest institutions; a rare opportunity for those desiring to enter the business. Apply, between 12 and 1, to George W. Johnston, 258 Broadway.

Wanted—Private secretary; skilled stenographer and typewriter, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and business affairs; neat appearance; good education. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, U., Box 137 Times.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—A reliable, gentlemanly clerk for an apartment hotel; absolutely sober; must understand simple bookkeeping. Address, with references and salary expected, Hotel, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Male operator on the Remington machine; one able to correspond in English and German; bright and neat; salary $16. Apply third floor, 325 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted.—Bright boy for office work; salary to start, $3; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, A. Z., Box 1,234 Times, Harlem Office.

Wanted—A good male typewriter residing in Brooklyn; one writing good long hand; neat appearance; salary $8. Apply third floor, 325 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted—Boy; good reliable strong boy, able to carry 40 lbs.; salary $3.50 per week. Apply after 9 A. M. to A. J. Sheldon Co., 100 Front St., New York City.

Wanted—Boys, fourteen years and over; bring references and Board of Health certificate. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Wanted—Switchmen.—Steam railroad; ten or twelve wanted for points away from New York; permanent employment. Switch, Box 156 Times.

Wanted—Boilermakers and boilermaker helpers; good wages. Apply to J. H. Townsend, 140 Greenwich St., after 9 A. M.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c; 7t. 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Chambermaid and Waitress.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family in country. Call Thursday and Friday from 10 to 12 at present employer's, 122 East 62d St.

Cook.—By a very superior young cook; appetizers, soups, fish, entrées, meats, desserts; excellent baker; fine pastry; first-class references; wages, $50; only private need answer. Address Lucy, 408 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Cook.—By respectable Scotch Protestant cook; no objection to small washing; city, country short distance; city reference. 304 East 32d St., one flight up.

Cook.—First-class German cook; best reference. 863 Park Av., 77th St.

Bookkeeper.—An experienced double entry bookkeeper, understanding opening and closing set of books, desires position. B. F., 263 West 125th St.

Housekeeper.—Respectable German; 35; no incumbrance; good cook, sewer, &c.; city or country. M., care of D. Colvin, 311 East 93d St., New York.

Lady's Maid.—By Norwegian Protestant; trustworthy; no objection to traveling; good personal reference. Hamilton's hell, 167 West 13th St.

Maid.—Trustworthy German Protestant as maid to lady; general abilities; willing and obliging; references. M. R. S., 1,364 Broadway.

Nurse.—A professional nurse; engagements by week or month; nine years' experience in medical, maternal, and nervous cases; good traveler; highest reference from doctors and patients. Box 20, 1,515 3d Av.

Office Assistant.—Well educated Christian girl; address envelopes, &c. B. K., 118 Times.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

A young man (25), ambitious, conscientious worker desires position that will offer opportunity for advancement; eight years' business experience; furnish references; moderate salary. A Box 193, Times.

Attorney, confidential man, can sell goods also; present associated with prominent house. O., Box 210 Times.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Bookkeeper will take charge of a set of books requiring few hours work daily, weekly, or occasionally. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bookkeeper.—25, competent and experienced; single or double entry; best references. Bookkeeper, 1,364 Broadway.

Caretakers.—Trustworthy couple, no children, wish care of private residence; wife is cook; has no objection to preparing some meals; first-class reference. Krause, 209 East 35th St.

Caretakers.—By respectable couple desirous of taking care of furnished house or flat. Summer months or longer; highest credentials. O., Box 212 Times.

Coachman.—Married; no incumbrance; Church of England; sober, steady, reliable, and capable to take care of gentleman's fine horses, carriages, and harness; is a first-class rider; best reference; one last employer in city. R. F. R., care of Lederer, 158 East 92d St.

Coachman.—By thoroughly competent single young man, strictly sober; three years with last employer, who can be seen personally; country preferred. F. K., 218 East 30th St., Mrs. Casey.

Coachman.—Single, 30; sober, experienced, competent man; Protestant; position in country; willing to be useful; last employer can be seen; wages, $30. J. B. Roberts, 210 East 40th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. K., 59 Warren St.

Houseworker.—By Japanese, just from Japan, as houseworker in private family; city or country. Ishi, 147 Cherry St.

Painter and Paper-hanger.—Has his own tools; good reference. A. Dank, 71 East 105th St.

Stenographer.—(26;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, Box 103 Times.

Steward, Chef.—Japanese; experienced; recommended; on yacht. Ringo, 104 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Tutor.—By a university man, Ph. D., appointment as resident tutor; the advertiser is an experienced teacher and qualified to take charge of entire training of boys; he is open for an engagement from 1st of May or June, and has excellent city references both as to attainments and character. Apply in first instance "Educator," Post Office Station W.

Tutor of much experience wishes responsible position where good moral influence would be valued as well as thoroughness in teaching; highest references. Address Thorough, Box 151 Times.

Typewriter.—Young man, six years' experience in last place; willing to make himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. R. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

Waiter.—By young man, (colored,) experienced, as waiter in boarding house, family, or hotel. George Adair, care of Morris, 68 W. 43d St.

Wanted by a young man, charge of real estate, renting, collecting, and repairs. 263 West 125th St., Box 139.

Young man, 22, three years' experience with contractors and engineers; good draughtsman and computer; acquainted with office work. Box W. 137 Times office.

Young man, nineteen, in wholesale house; willing; references. Box O 213 Times.

MOSQUITO FIGHT ON.

Disregarding Cold, Dr. Darlington Declares War on Anopheles and Culex.

In view of the present state of the thermometer, it will be interesting to know that the Spring crusade against the mosquito has already been commenced. Special efforts, says Health Commissioner Darlington, will be made in the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, where the little pests breed with the greatest fecundity.

In the Commissioner's statement all the mist regarding the particular functions of the anopheles and the culex are cleared away, and he imparts the useful but disquieting information that "it has been proved beyond peradventure that cases of malaria are transmitted by means of the bite of the anopheles, and that while the bite of this particular clan or species is no more irritating than that of the culex, it is attended with much more danger.

"As a safeguard against malarial fever," he says, "it is interesting to know that the anopheles, unlike the culex, flies and bites only after sunset, or in extremely shady spots. For this reason, if houses are carefully screened there is little danger of being bitten by the pests even in a malarial community."

ABEEL ON TRIAL NOW ON FORGERY CHARGE

The Jury Is Selected Quickly—Case Will Go on To-day.

MISS ANDERSON IS IN COURT

Robert Goelet, Vice President Van Every of the Western Union, and She Will Be Witnesses.

Although, the trial of James N. Abeel, who is alleged to have posed as "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr.," was not called until 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, a jury was chosen before the usual time for adjournment. In an indictment on which he will be tried, Abeel is charged with forgery in the third degree in that he signed a letter introducing "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr.," to the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the name of J. B. Van Every, its Vice President. By means of this letter Abeel, it is alleged, won his way into the favor of Miss Eleanor Anderson, the daughter of a restaurant keeper.

The young man, accompanied by his father, Capt. James Abeel of Waco, Texas, and counsel, entered the courtroom in the morning, half an hour before the session began. He was apparently unconcerned. Miss Anderson sat in the rear of the room with two middle-aged women. She wore a veil and glanced nervously toward the door every time it was opened.

Additional interest was lent to the trial because of the fact that Miss Anderson recently obtained a judgment for $75,000 against Abeel in a civil suit. Abeel was brought here from Canada recently on extradition papers, and held in $5,000 cash bail for trial.

When Abeel's case was called he was seated with his counsel, Martin Lynch, John M. Parker, and Jesse Stears, at the table just inside the inclosed platform before the bench. Miss Anderson was not in the room.

The first talesman was not acceptable, but the second, Herman Hoops of 413 West Twenty-first Street, was, and he took his seat in the jury box. In quick succession the rest of the twelve men were chosen.

Assistant District Attorney Rand was very brief in his questions to the talesmen. Lawyer Lynch was more particular, and asked each talesman particularly whether he had formed an opinion on the case from reading the newspapers. Only seventeen talesmen were examined before the jury was selcted. The jurymen are:

Herman Hoops, liquors, of 413 West Twenty-first Street; Rudolph Stolie, clerk, of 155 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street; Charles G. Bartlett, Jr., agent, of 912 West End Avenue; Henry Haaker, coal, of 47 West Ninety-seventh Street; Edward Wyatt, cutter, of 183 Lexington Avenue; Paul J. Byck, clothing, of 154 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; William R. Cole, hoops, of St. Denis Hotel; Harry Lederman, butcher, of 350 East Fifty-first Street; Louis Sachs, auctioneer, 165 Avenue B; John L. Niver, clerk, of 51 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Sydney Loeb, salesman, of 32 East Sixty-fifth Street.

The trial will be continued to-day. Some of the witnesses during the trial will be Miss Anderson, Mr. Van Every, and Robert Goelet.

OFFICIAL COAL SCALES.

Measure to Prevent Short Weighting by the Dealers.

In order to prevent as far as possible the giving of short weight, the Coal Merchants' Association of this city has sent out circulars asking purchasers of coal to have the coal weighed before it is dumped into the bins.

This has been made possible by the action of Mayor McClellan in locating a large number of official scales where the coal can be weighed, in accordance with an ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen. Fourteen scales are on the west side and twenty-two on the east side.

The ordinance provides that every purchaser of coal has the legal right to send any load of coal so purchased to any of the scales to be weighed, provided the scales shall not be more than one-half mile distant from the place of loading or of delivery. After the loaded vehicle is weighed and the coal delivered, the driver must take the empty vehicle back to the scales to be weighed and the weighmaster will then send a certificate of the weight to the purchaser of the coal.

The association proposes to take legal steps against any dealer found giving short weight.

CHARLES W. MORSE BACK.

Name Not Down on Liner's List—Will Testify May 2.

Charles W. Morse, who sailed for Europe three weeks ago, returned yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. His name was not on the passenger lists, and it was said on board that he was known during the voyage as C. W. Mason. Mr. Morse refused to talk about the Morse-Dodge suit to any of the reporters who accosted him on his arrival, and left the pier as soon as he could get through the crowd. His valet, who remained behind to look after the baggage, ordered that it be sent to Lakewood, N. J.

Mr. Morse is under subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury on May 2 to testify in proceedings in which Mr. Dodge, the former husband of Mrs. Morse, and others, are charged with conspiracy.

FERRYBOAT IN COLLISION.

Tug Mary Ellen Carries Away Kingston's Steering Gear—No Panic.

As the ferryboat Kingston of the West Shore Railroad Ferry to Weehawken was leaving her pier at the foot of Franklin Street early yesterday afternoon, she had her steering gear carried away by a collision with the tugboat Mary Ellen. There were but few passengers aboard at the time, and no panic ensued. The tugboat was not damaged.

The ferryboat had just cleared her slip when the tug, carried along by the outgoing tide, came down the river, and the prow of the tug passed under the guard of the ferryboat, catching the rudder, and carrying it away. For a few minutes the ferryboat was helpless, but in that time a line had been passed from the tug, and she was towed back to her slip, where the passengers were placed on another boat.

PASCAL INSTITUTE BENEFIT.

Scholarship Fund Aided by Entertainment at Carnegie Lyceum.

An entertainment was given Tuesday evening to a full house at the Carnegie Lyceum for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Pascal Institute of 576 Lexington Avenue. Three pretty one-act plays were given by Miss Evangeline M. Lent, a patron of the institute, and her friends.

An interesting feature of the programme was the music. Mme. Eleanor Marx sang "Dein," by Carl Bohm, and "The Cross of Fire," ("Ave Maria,") by Max Bruch, and Mme. Marx and Thomas Boyd sang Mendelssohn's "I Would That My Love." Mr. Boyd sang "La Boheme" for a solo.

Boxes were taken by Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. B. Clinton Blair, Miss Ursula Morgan, Mrs. George H. Robinson, Mrs. M. W. Lent, and Miss Mary A. Dill. Balcony boxes were occupied by members of the Junior Auxiliary.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Founded 1840.

REED FURNITURE.

We have reproduced the leading articles in Summer furniture as seen at the foreign Watering Places. These artistic and useful articles are shown in great variety of design and color. Some upholstered with cretonne and silks to fill out decorative schemes.

Flint chain Swings add to the porch.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

West 23d St., at 5th Ave.

BACKWOODSMAN TRIED FOR COUNTERFEITING

Man Nearly Blind Said to be an Expert Photographer.

ACTS AS HIS OWN COUNSEL

Uncouth-Looking Farmer Accused of Making Spurious Money in His Mountain Home.

Dressed in the clothing peculiar to the wood choppers of Sullivan County and that section, partly blind in one eye, and the sight of the other totally gone, J. W. Steele, a farmer and woodsman of Sullivan County, sat yesterday in United States Commissioner Shields's courtroom and listened to Secret Service Operator Helm tell of his successful efforts in tracing down the source of a counterfeit five-dollar bill which had been passed about Sullivan County, and which the Government claims the backwoodsman made.

Although the prisoner denied to the Secret Service men that he knew anything of the art of photography, Mr. Helm testified that he had found photographic apparatus and chemicals in his mountain home. Gilbert Lutz, a photographic expert, also said that the uncouth-appearing woodsman, with his big red bands, bardened and seamed with years of exposure in the forest, was not only a photographer, but, judging from the specimens of his handicraft, was a clever one. To all this the accused listened without comment, save in some instances he asked Mr. Lutz if some of the chemicals shown could not have been used for purposes other than photography.

Seventeen years ago Steele was arrested charged with the making of spurious half dollars. A complete outfit of molds was found hidden in his house. He pleaded ignorance, saying that some enemy must have secreted the outfit, and on his appearance was discharged by the jury.

In the search for clues in the present case Helm found portions of partially burned photographic bills in the ashes of Steele's fireplace. A number of the bills, poorly made, had been passed in that section. Steele had no counsel, saying that he would look after his own interests.

Steele has been in trouble a number of times, and always defended himself successfully, in spite of the fact that clever lawyers were pitted against him.

When arrested in this case his nephew, Orville W. Hunt of Maspeth, was also taken into custody. Hunt is a photographer, and correspondence found is said to incriminate him. Hunt will be tried at Maspeth.

Adjournment was taken and Steele went back to the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail.

LITHOGRAPHERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Lockout Also Declared Off—10,000 People to Resume Work To-day.

The strike and lock-out of the lithographers, not only here but throughout the country, were officially declared off yesterday at a meeting in the office of the Civic Federation. The returns from all over the country showed a majority in favor of the arbitration agreement which was rejected in this city, but the New York unions will have to go by the general majority vote.

All the strikers are to return to work in this city at 9 A. M. to-day and will be employed where there are places for them. Those who signed the arbitration agreement during the strike and lock-out will be retained in employment. At least 10,000 people in all parts of the country will get their old positions back again.

The Employing Lithographers' Association, East, West, and Pacific, declared a general lock-out on March 15 to force the acceptance of an arbitration agreement by which all strikes and lock-outs would be avoided for one year. In this city the lock-out was anticipated by a general strike.

The settlement of the trouble came just in time to prevent orders representing many thousands of dollars for lithographic work from being sent to Europe.

$1,000,000 FOR AVENUE CORNER

Reported Price of Jacob Dreicer's Purchase for Children.

As an investment, made largely, it is said, in the interest of his four children, Jacob Dreicer has bought the property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, a seven-story building on plot 50 by 100, part of which is occupied by Black, Starr & Frost. It is said that Mr. Dreicer paid in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 for the parcel.

In order that the ownership of the property may be kept in his family, Mr. Dreicer is said to have arranged matters so that none of his children can dispose of a share in it without the consent of all the others.

Purely as a real estate transaction, this deal has aroused unusual interest, since at $1,000,000 the price would be the highest ever paid for Fifth Avenue property. This would be true even though the actual consideration was not quite up to that figure.

TO INSPECT YALE CADETS.

Col. Davis of Fort Wadsworth Appointed by Gen. Corbin.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding the Division of the Atlantic of the United States Army, yesterday appointed Col. James K. Davis, commanding at Fort Wadsworth, to inspect the cadet corps at Yale. The inspection will be made of equipment, arms, drill, and instruction. It is an annual inspection, and is made in all of the schools and colleges where regular army officers are detailed to instruct the students.

Other officers will be appointed from this time on to go to the various schools where army officers are retained. The inspection formerly was made under the direction of the War Department, but this year it has been placed under the direction of the various divisions of the army.

TIMES SQUARE VALUES GO UP.

Rossmore Hotel Another Example of Increase of Real Estate Prices.

Another very striking instance of the steady increase in real estate values in the neighborhood of Times Square has been afforded by the advancing of the asking price on the Rossmore Hotel property to $1,250,000.

When this property was put up at auction about three years ago it was bid in by representatives of the owners, the Mary J. Blair estate, for $585,000. Subsequently it was sold to a syndicate for about $700,000. In this syndicate Charles T. Barney and William F. Havemeyer were interested, but the control of it rested with John F. Carroll, ex-Mayor Van Wyck and capitalists identified with the New Amsterdam National Bank. The interests of Messrs. Barney and Havemeyer have since been bought out, and it has been generally understood that some day the New Amsterdam Bank might put up a new building on the site.

No decision to this end has yet been reached, and meanwhile the property continues to be a centre of speculative attention. One offer of $1,000,000 for it, made recently, was turned down, and since then, according to a member of the controlling syndicate, the figure at which the property shall be held for the present has been definitely fixed at $1,250,000.

The Rossmore site contains almost exactly four lots, or 10,000 square feet, so that this price is at the rate of $125 a square foot. Although the property has two frontages, it includes no corner—a fact which makes this figure even more remarkable. It is less than four years ago that property directly opposite, on the east side of Broadway between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, was sold at auction for $40 a square foot.

The tendency on the part of owners to advance values is general throughout the Times Square neighborhood. Only recently Jefferson M. Levy made public announcement to brokers that the price of his holdings at Seventh Avenue and Forty-first Street would be $400,000 instead of $350,000.

NEW ELEVATED POLICEMEN.

Guardians Employed by the Interborough Stationed at Several Points.

Men wearing blue uniforms that are easily distinguished from the regulation police suits made their appearance on several of the stations of the Third and Sixth Avenue elevated roads yesterday. They are the "elevated" specials which it was decided recently to place at the various points along the Interborough lines where the travel is heavy and the crush great, especially during the rush hours.

Incidentally the appearance of the men is also considered as an aid to the operation of the three-platoon system, which lessened by nearly one-third the number of policemen who are on active duty at one time. The Interborough Company engages and pays the "elevated" specials, though, as a matter of form, they are required to report once a month at Police Headquarters.

As a starter the new guardians of peace and public safety were stationed at these points: On the Third Avenue line, two at South Ferry and at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and one each at City Hall, Chatham Square, and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; on the Sixth Avenue line, one each at Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-third, Forty-second, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets.

It is hoped by Commissioner McAdoo that the Interborough Company will also appoint its own men at the subway stations.

CHESS MASTERS LEAVE.

European and American Crack Players Go to Cambridge Springs, Penn.

The party of foreign and American chess masters who have been in New York for the past few days departed yesterday evening for Cambridge Springs, Penn., the scene of the international tournament which will open there next Monday.

The masters who went were Dr. E. Lasker, M. I. Tschigorin, D. Janowski, C. Schlechter, G. Marco, R. Teichmann, and T. F. Lawrence, seven of the European competitors, and J. F. Barry, A. B. Hodges, W. E. Napier, F. J. Marshall, A. W. Fox, and H. Delmar, six of the Americans, of whom the last named was at the last moment substituted for J. Finn. Business interfered with Finn leaving New York at this time.

The eighth European, J. Mieses of Germany, due here to-day on the Graf Waldersee, will follow in a day or so. The two missing Americans are H. N. Pillsbury and J. W. Showalter. The former will go to Cambridge Springs from Chicago, and the latter telegraphed yesterday that he was still at Georgetown, Ky., and was preparing to leave soon.

To Speak on Corporations.

At the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, on Sunday evening Thomas Thacher will make an address on "Corporations as Affecting the Welfare of the People." This is one of a course of addresses by prominent men on public affairs which is creating great interest among the members of the congregation. District Attorney Jerome will speak on the excise question Sunday, May 1, and George H. Daniels will speak on "Railroads and the People" on Sunday, May 8. Addresses on other subjects are being arranged for.

Standard Gauge to Lake Placid.

Owing to the fact that the Chateaugay Railroad has been rebuilt on the standard gauge, the Delaware and Hudson Company will this season be able to operate a standard gauge service through to Lake Placid. It is the intention of the company to put on two extra trains each day of the best possible equipment.

Yale Evening on the East Side.

There will be a Yale evening on the east side on Saturday. This year's Yale quartet and Willard Howe, President of the Yale Dramatic Association for 1901, will combine to give an entertainment under the auspices of the united clubs of Christodora House. The affair will be held in the assembly hall of the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House, corner of Cannon and Rivington Streets.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.



The Men's Store,
Direct Entrance, 18th Street, near 5th Ave.

Top Coats?

Why, certainly; it is the most timely topic. April is the month for Top Coats; in fact, you should have a light-weight overgarment even in midsummer for the cool evenings.

Silk Lined, Oxford & Black, $10.

These are medium length Spring overgarments, lined throughout with romaine silk.

Tan Covert Coats, $10.

"Cravenette" Coats, Top Coats and Rain Coats that will appeal to particular dressers.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps mornings this week from 8:30 to 12 o'clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps until closing hour.



Just to suggest the Spring that may yet come—

Spring Derbies — comfortable even in snow squalls; spring styles have crowded out winter shapes, whatever winter's done to Spring; $3, $4 or $6.

Spring shoes—so many men wear Oxfords the winter through that the weather doesn't matter much when they're the proper thing for spring, tan Oxfords especially; $3.50 and $5. Plenty of high shoes if your ankles are shivery.

Winter overcoat weather yesterday left some of the young men's spring overcoats that were reduced to $10.

All sizes 32, 33 or 34.

Comfortable quarter size collars in change for a quarter, 2 for a quarter, or a quarter each.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

COCKFIGHT SPECTATORS ARE FINED $10 EACH

Animal Society's Counsel Thinks Amount Too Small.

"ALLAN BUDD" PAYS PROMPTLY

Justice Fleming Agrees with Society's Counsel—Principals Pay $100 Fines.

Despite the protest of Attorney George F. Elliott, who appeared for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions imposed fines of $10 each on twenty-nine of the thirty-three men who were arrested early in the morning of Sunday, April 10, and charged with engaging in a cockfight in the private stable of Robert Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, at 782 Union Street, Brooklyn. Two of the men arrested were out of town when the case was called yesterday, and Edward Pearsall, who appeared as counsel for those accused, asked for and obtained an adjournment until April 29. Two of the others were fined $100. All the fines were promptly paid.

When the case was called Mr. Pearsall had each of the men accused come before the bar and plead guilty. None of the names, most of them believed to be fictitious, had been changed in the papers since the preliminary hearing was had, and when "Allan Budd" was called to the bar there was a general craning of necks. Mr. "Budd," who is a fashionably dressed young man, seemed to be very nervous when he saw how much attention he had attracted, and looked relieved when he was permitted to return to his seat. He was among those who paid $10. When Justice Courtney announced, after conferring with Justices Forker and Fleming, that he thought the $10 would suffice, both Justice Fleming and Mr. Elliott protested. Mr. Elliott said that $10 was the minimum penalty fixed by the law for the offense charged, while $1,000 or one year's imprisonment was the maximum. "The punishment," he said, "should be such that Brooklyn need not be again in fear of being so disgraced."

Richard Wilson, accused of being one of the handlers of the birds, and John Smith, also accused of being in the ring and directing the fight, were each fined $100. Justice Fleming recorded his dissent to the $10 fines, and Justice Courtney dissented when the $100 fines were imposed, on the ground that they were excessive. The birds were given to the society, and it is said that their spurs will be cut off, thus destroying their usefulness to the sporting fraternity.

Brazilian Exhibits Arrive.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Byron from Brazil were Prof. F. Ramos, Dr. G. Conto, Dr. Costa Conto, Dr. José Americo do Lontoe, and Dr. Alves De Lima, Brazilian Commissioners to St. Louis. They brought a large quantity of exhibits.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 144TH TIME—LAST TWO WEEKS. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday. HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE

HERALD SQ THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. MAY 10th, 200th TIME—Silver Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 3 WEEKS IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

SAVOY NEXT MONDAY SEATS TO-DAY. ELIZABETH TYREE in "Tit For Tat."

NEW LYCEUM W. 45th St. & B'way. At 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY and his Comedy Co. in F. C. Burnand's farce, SAUCY SALLY

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. SEVEN TIMES—THEN LONDON. PRINCE OF PILSEN.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. LAST WEEK OF THE GREATEST CIRCUS EVER SEEN.

Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50. Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. LAST PERFORMANCES. MATINEE CYCLE OF WAGNER'S DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. To-morrow Afternoon at 1:30, SIEGFRIED—Gadski, Walker, Lemon; Kraus, Van Rooy, Reiss, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Mottl. Sat. Morn., April 23, at 11:30, Special Matinee WAGNER'S "PARSIFAL." Ternina, Jacoby; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet, Reiss. Muhlmann, Cond., Hertz. Sun. Eve., Apr. 24th, at 8:30, Pop. Prices, GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT. Soloists: Mmes. Calve, Ackte; MM. Burgstaller, Plancon, Campanari. Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Mottl. Mon. Aft., April 25, at 1:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. — Ternina, Weed, Homer, Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, 8:20, Christians in Moser's Farce, King im Frieden." Fri., "Der Bfarrer von Kirchfeld."

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Elaborate Revival THE TWO ORPHANS With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 3 Weeks.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. No Higher. LAST 12 TIMES. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 704—38. Only Mat. Saturday, 2:15. De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

PRINCESS B'way & 29 St. Tel. 2885 Mad. Matinees To-day & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE With Wm. H. Thompson and Great Cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

WALLACK'S. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. COUNTY CHAIRMAN 125th to 126th time. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy, THE "Funniest Play in Town."

BROADWAY 41st and B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK IN THE NEW COMIC OPERA—THE YANKEE CONSUL.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS 25c. to 75c. 23d St. Yorke & Adams 30 Others. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. Ex. Sts. $1. 58th St. Lottie Williams "SHOP GIRL" 5th Av. Cont. Vaudeville. 125th St. "AUDREY."

VAUDEVILLE Theatre. W. 44 St. Eve. 8:30. LAST WEEK CANDIDA At Last Mats. To-day & Sat., Double Bill, CANDIDA and MAN OF DESTINY, 2 sharp.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. VIRGINIA HARNED To-night & Fri. Eve., IRIS. Next wk—Robert Edeson in "Hanson's Folly." EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT GRAND CONCERT.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Matinees To-day & Sat. at 2. Wright Lorimer IN THE Shepherd King

AMERICAN. Eve. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 25 & 50c. HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS Next Sunday—TED MARKS' CONCERT. Next wk—Andrew Mack, An Irish Gentleman.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. THE GREAT LAFAYETTE. Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, Piccolo Midgets, Eleanor Falk, Snyder & Buckley, others.

MURRAY HILL, Lex. Av., 42d St. Ev'gs, 25c., 35c., 50c. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. CHRISTOPHER, JR. MATINEE 25c EVERYBODY

MAJES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; northwest to north winds, becoming easterly.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,942. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ABEEL IS GUILTY; MAY GET 5 YEARS

Jury Convicts "J. Ogden Goelet" in Half an Hour.

CASE WILL BE APPEALED

Miss Anderson, on Whom He Imposed by Means of Forged Letter, and Robert Goelet Are Witnesses.

James N. Abeel, who became engaged to be married to Miss Eleanor Anderson, a telegraph operator in the Grand Hotel, while posing as "J. Ogden Goelet," was found guilty of forgery in the third degree by a jury before Recorder Goff in Part III., General Sessions. Abeel was charged with forging a letter of introduction with the signature of Vice President John G. Van Every of the Western Union Telegraph Company. According to Miss Anderson's statements on the witness stand yesterday, it was mainly owing to this letter that she received the attentions of Abeel.

After the trial had been completed in the space of less than a court day and a half, the case was presented to the jury last night at 5 o'clock. Half an hour later the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The maximum penalty for the crime of which Abeel is convicted is five years. It was announced by Abeel's counsel that an appeal would be taken. Abeel, who was remanded to the Tombs, did not show any emotion at the verdict. Miss Anderson, who was accompanied in court by her sister, seemed mildly jubilant.

Robert Goelet, brother of the Duchess of Roxburghe, was the witness whose appearance was looked forward to with the most interest by the crowded courtroom. His testimony was quickly given and brought out the fact that because he objected to the public thinking, through Abeel's impersonation, that he had induced Miss Anderson to become engaged to him, that he had retained De Lancey Nicol to co-operate with the District Attorney in "bringing this party to justice."

Assistant District Attorney Lord, who was associated in the prosecution with Mr. Rand, opened the case for the people. Miss Anderson was called to the stand and identified Abeel as the man who had presented the letter of introduction purporting to be signed by Mr. Van Every. She stated that on Oct. 31, 1903, when the letter of introduction was given to her by Abeel, she was employed as telegraph operator in the Grand Hotel. Her first sight of Abeel, she said, was three days previous to that date.

He wrote a note to her, Miss Anderson continued, from the Waldorf-Astoria, asking that she forgive him for not obtaining an introduction before addressing her and saying that his motives were honorable. With the note he sent a box of flowers. She thanked him over the telephone for the flowers, but said she would not accept his attentions until he had been introduced.

The note which Abeel said had been given to him the night of Oct. 30 at the Hotel Manhattan, where he had dined, read as follows:

To any and all employes of the Western Union Company:
Any favors allowed to the bearer, Mr. J. O. Goelet, a personal friend of the management of the company, will be appreciated by this company. J. B. VAN EVERY, Vice President.

The letter was identified by the witness. After giving the letter to her, she declared that he wanted her to attend a Yale-Columbia football game, but she refused. He arranged to see her on Sunday near the Cathedral, which she attended.

"He wanted to meet me there," Miss Anderson said, "to see if my mother would allow him to call on me at the house. We met at the corner of Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue Sunday morning, and he spoke of his family relations, and about his sister, May Goelet, and of his travels abroad." That evening Abeel went to her house, 350 West Fifty-seventh Street, her mother having given her consent, Miss Anderson said.

"He came about 8 o'clock," the witness said, "and was in evening dress."

"While your mother and sister were there," asked Mr. Lord, "did he discourse about his family affairs?"

"Oh, yes; he talked about his sister May's marriage to the Duke of Roxburghe, and how he was a chum of 'Reggie' Vanderbilt, and had lost money a few nights before at Canfield's."

On Monday, the witness continued, Abeel had called and had induced her to take a drive with him, getting a substitute in her place at the hotel. He professed to love her, the witness said, and wanted her to become his wife. She saw him the next day and they talked about the marriage. Miss Anderson told of a $100,000 check that he gave to her on the Astor National Bank and bearing the signature of "J. Ogden Goelet." She added her signature, and then turned it over to him for safe-keeping, she declared.

Mr. Lord then asked Martin Lynch, Abeel's counsel, for the check, but he denied all knowledge of it. On Nov. 4 Abeel gave a diamond ring to Miss Anderson. They went the same day to see Father Laveile at the Cathedral about their marriage, which was set for the following Thursday. Abeel called to see her Thursday afternoon, and said that he was annoyed by the notoriety that had arisen over the coming marriage. He went away promising to return. She testified that she saw him again in Canada.

In cross-examining, Mr. Lynch asked:

"You would very much like to have him sent to State prison?"

The question was objected to by the Prosecutor, and the Recorder ruled it out.

"You are to some extent actuated by a desire for revenge?" was Mr. Lynch's next query, which was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Lynch asked the witness also if she thought she would have a better chance of collecting the $75,000 judgment she had obtained in the breach of promise suit against Abeel if she had him sent to State prison. She replied that she didn't know.

Mr. Van Every testified that he did not know Abeel, and had never seen him before the present time. He denied having written the letter of introduction used by Abeel or that he had authorized it.

Q.—(By Mr. Lynch)—Are you interested in the prosecution of this case at all? A.—I am not.
Q.—Have you any desire to have this defendant punished? A.—I am indifferent in the matter.
Q.—Are you named as plaintiff in the matter? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you take the initiative in bringing about this trial? A.—I did not.

Mr. Van Every said that he was subpoenaed, and denied that he had been injured by the forged introduction.

After some minor witnesses had been disposed of Robert Goelet was called. He was cross-examined by Mr. Lynch as to his family, and declared that to his knowledge there was no member of it named J. Ogden Goelet.

"You have been quite interested in this case," inquired Mr. Lynch, "since its inception?"

"No more than bringing the guilty party to justice."

"You are responsible for this prosecution?"

The question was objected to, and the Recorder decided against it. Mr. Lynch then asked Mr. Goelet if he did not know that he had paid money to detectives to hunt for Abeel, and that it had cost his estate $25,000. The witness made denial.

"Why did you hire a lawyer?" asked Mr. Lynch when Goelet told of consulting Mr. Nichol.

"I did not wish the public to believe that I had imposed on this young woman by offering to marry her."

In his address to the jury Mr. Lynch took the ground that the indictment did not cover the case, as it specified criminal intent to injure by means of the forged letter, and that it had not been shown that there was any such intent towsrd Mr. Van Every, whose name was specified.

10 HURT IN ELEVATED SMASH.

Motorman Missed Signal on the Third Avenue Line.

At least ten persons were injured in a rear-end collision on the Third Avenue elevated at the station at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two of them so badly that they had to be taken to the Harlem Hospital. The police took the names of only four of those who received cuts and bruises, although during the incidental excitement which ensued many others were noticed holding handkerchiefs to scratches inflicted on hands and faces by flying glass.

The most severely injured passenger was Mrs. Rose Hollander of 91 Goerck Street, who received severe bruises on the right side, with the possible fracture of several ribs, an injury to the right eye, and severe shock. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital. George Edson of 10 Spruce Street sustained an injury to his left arm and cuts on the face. He went home.

Edward Campbell of 210 Madison Street had his right leg crushed near the hip, and was taken to the Harlem Hospital. William J. Howard of 3,010 Third Avenue got a wound on the forehead and other bruises.

The accident was caused by one Bronx Park train bumping into the rear end of another. Both were six-car trains and were fairly well filled. The first train was standing at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station, and passengers were leaving and entering it. Between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street there is a curve in the tracks intended to make it easy for trains to pull up gently to the station platform.

There is a signal post at the entrance to this switch intended to notify motormen whether the track is clear or not. Either this signal was wrong, or the motorman failed to notice that it warned him that there was a train ahead. Certain it is that he passed it.

Owing to the curve in the tracks, he did not notice the train standing at the station until a switchman shouted:

"Look out, you'll hit the train ahead!"

The yell was heeded by the motorman, whose name was taken by the police as Hart, and he reversed his lever in an instant and put on the brake. The momentum of the train could not be checked quickly enough, however, and it struck with considerable force the rear car of the train standing at the station.

R. B. ROOSEVELT DECLINES.

Believes It Unbecoming to Serve as Democratic Presidential Elector.

Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of President Roosevelt, and who was named as a Democratic Presidential Elector from the Twelfth District, yesterday sent a letter to Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, declining to serve. Mr. Roosevelt's letter explaining the reasons for his action was as follows:

"I have just seen by the public press that I have been nominated as one of the Presidential Electors of the Democratic Party. I had no notice of the intention of the convention to make this nomination or I should have declined it, and I now decline the honor.

While I differ with the President and the party with which he is associated as to certain fundamental principles of public policy, I have the highest appreciation of him personally and of his unselfish and unquestioned devotion to the public good. I feel that while he is a candidate of that party for the highest position in official life, our family relations and the strong personal affection which I have for him would make it improper and unbecoming in me to take any part in the approaching National canvass.

I address this communication to you who are the head of our local organization, assured that you will appreciate my position, and with the request that you will favor me by forwarding it to the proper official, as I am unfamiliar with the usual method in such cases.

When Mr. Roosevelt was seen last night at his residence he was asked concerning his views of Judge Parker.

"Judge Parker is a fine man. I do not know much about his opinions, but I suppose we will learn more about them in due time. I understand, though, that the Judge voted for Bryan. That, if it be so, is an objection to him as a candidate, to my way of thinking. I do not believe any man ought to be nominated by the Democrats who gave any support to Mr. Bryan's views."

MANY POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 21.—Post Office burglars are on the rampage in Morris County and vicinity. Last night they broke into the office at Mendham, stole $10 in cash, ten or twelve dollars worth of stamps, and rifled 700 letters. Whether any money or checks were taken from the letters is not known.

There is no trace of the burglars. This makes the sixth Post Office robbery near here within a fortnight. The Post Office at Far Hills was broken into and robbed twice last week, and the Bernardsville office a few days before that. Three days ago the office at Ripley Corners was entered, and the night following the office at Ralston. Night before last they dynamited the office at Hackettstown.

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THE NEW SUBWAY WILL BE AN EAST SIDE ROUTE

Transit Committee Favors the Metropolitan's Plan.

WILL COST ABOUT $30,000,000

Belmont Company Will Bid, Too, from 138th Street to the Battery and Back on West Side to 34th Street.

When the rival Metropolitan and Belmont interests come to bid for the next rapid transit subway contract, which will be let in June, they will bid for the construction of what is substantially the east side route submitted by the Metropolitan several weeks ago. This was practically decided yesterday at the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The action of the committee was taken almost before the ink was dry on the two rapid transit bills which Mayor McClellan signed yesterday afternoon, less than an hour before the Commission met. All the Commissioners express confidence that Gov. Odell also will approve the two bills, one of which removes the $50,000,000 limit to subway building, and the other gives the Commission power to lay out new rapid transit routes over bridges and viaducts. On future contracts the Board of Estimate and Apportionment alone will have the power to limit the expenditures.

The meeting of the committee yesterday was in executive session, with President Alexander E. Orr, Controller Grout, and Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith present.

After going over the plans it was decided to have Mr. Parsons make some slight changes in the Metropolitan route, so that some of the main objects of the Belmont people would also be served by it as a whole, and then to consider the Parsons changes on Monday next, at which time the plan will be reported favorably to the full board at next Thursday's meeting.

By the changes which Mr. Parsons will make it is believed that both the Metropolitan and the Belmont people can be brought into the competition actively, and that excellent terms to the city will be the result. The Metropolitan route, as laid down in the communications sent in by Thomas F. Ryan for the company, will cost approximately $30,000,000, and will be essentially an east side route with, however, ample foundation for a second west side route up Eighth Avenue.

The original Metropolitan route proposition is to run down Lexington Avenue from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Gramercy Park, then under the park and Irving Place to Fifteenth Street, west through Fifteenth Street and under Union Square to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers Street, east to William, and down that street toward the Battery, where a curve will be made, the loop running back up Greenwich Street, West Broadway, Hudson Street, and Eighth Avenue, to and under the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal and on to Thirty-fourth Street, where a turn east will be made, running back to Lexington Avenue, at which point it will connect with the east side line.

The changes which Mr. Parsons will make in this plan are not likely to be more than to effect a connection under Forty-second Street from Lexington Avenue to Fourth Avenue, so as to join the present subway; to make another connection with the present subway at Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and to make a third connection at the Battery with the Brooklyn extension now building.

The Belmont route, which was considered along with the Metropolitan route, consisted mainly of spurs to the present subway. It provided for a spur over Forty-second Street from the present subway at Fourth Avenue to Lexington Avenue, and thence up Lexington Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. It provided for another spur from Broadway and Forty-second Street down Broadway to Fourteenth Street, over Fourteenth west to Fifth Avenue, down under Fifth Avenue to and under Washington Square, and down West Broadway and Greenwich Street to the Battery, where a connection would be made with the Brooklyn extension.

The Commissioners favored the Metropolitan plan because it extended further down the east side than Forty-second Street, because it avoided Broadway between TIMES Square and Union Square, and because it allowed for a future extension up Eighth Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to the Harlem River. The Commissioners believe that with the changes in the Metropolitan route which Mr. Parsons will make the Belmont people will be as ready and willing to bid for the construction of the line as will the Metropolitan people themselves.

The Metropolitan people already have declared their willingness to offer free transfers from the subway to any of their surface lines in the city if they are awarded the building of the subway.

In addition to the Manhattan work the Committee on Plan and Scope yesterday took up consideration of the Brooklyn subways which have been requested, and on Thursday next will probably report favorably on one of the two Brooklyn routes now being advocated. One of the proposed routes contemplates running from the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge over the bridge to Williamsburg, and thence through Broadway, Brooklyn, to East New York, a distance of about five miles. This subway system would cost approximately $10,000,000. The other route extends from the Flatbush Avenue terminal of the Brooklyn extension, now being constructed, and would run out Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, to Fort Hamilton, a distance of seven miles. This line could be built for $5,000,000, and it is this line that will in all probability be recommended by the committee.

The Commissioners yesterday received a petition from the Twenty-eighth Ward Board of Trade of Brooklyn, requesting that a tunnel be built from Union Square, in Manhattan, through East Fourteenth Street, under the East River, striking Brooklyn at North Seventh Street, running to North Second Street, to Union Avenue, to Broadway, to Jamaica. This is intended as a relief to the Eastern District population. A hearing will be granted on the proposition at an early date.

Cleveland Doctor Killed in Collision.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 21.—Dr. Ignatz Friedmann, a prominent physician of this city, was killed to-night as the result of a collision between his carriage and a street car. Dr. Friedmann was thrown under the car wheels. He was about fifty years old.

MITCHELL WOULD USE FORCE.

Bids Union Miners Arm Themselves at Garrett, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

GARRETT, Penn., April 21.—Howard Williams, President of the United Mine Workers' local, has ordered the union miners to arm themselves as protection against the non-union miners. Williams alleges he received instructions from John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, to have the strikers ready to defend themselves.

F. B. Black, manager of the Garrett Coal Company, says all the non-union workmen are armed, and but for the deputies in the town would have put the union pickets to rout. The managers of the mines want the deputies to remain, but the members of the Council have demanded that the deputies be taken away.

MARYLAND MAYOR INDICTED.

Warren C. White of Cumberland Is Charged with Malfeasance.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 21.—A sensation was caused here this evening by the announcement that the Grand Jury had indicted Mayor Warren C. White for malfeasance. The indictment grows out of an investigation urged by Judge Boyd.

The Mayor is charged with failure to report overdrafts of departments to the City Council as required by the code. A deficit exists in a number of departments.

It is common at almost every Council meeting to borrow from $5,000 to $10,000 to meet the monthly pay rolls. The city is heavily in debt, the amount now owing being about $70,000 representing money owing banks on notes. The city for the year has spent about $26,000 in excess of the levy.

Mayor White is a self-made man, and one of the wealthiest residents of Cumberland. The indictment is not considered a reflection on his honesty, and his friends say his offense, if any, is but technical.

AUTO AND CAR COLLIDE.

Both Are Badly Banged Up—Several Passengers Hurt.

A big black touring automobile, owned and driven by J. C. Bell, a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, collided with a southbound horse car at First Avenue and Thirty-third Street early last evening. The car was thrown clear over to the north-bound track, a great hole was smashed in its side, and every window in it broken. Although the car was filled with passengers, most of them women, all escaped serious injury. Several were cut by falling glass and some of the women fainted, but were soon revived.

The car driver, William Schulz, was thrown from his platform by the shock and landed on his side, a dozen feet away, but was only slightly bruised. The automobile was put out of commission, the front axle being twisted and the hood protecting the engine being smashed.

Bell was very indignant over the affair and blamed Schulz for the accident, saying that the driver should have pulled up his horses and allowed the automobile to pass ahead of him. Schulz declares that he had the right of way and that Bell, in trying to cut him off, made it impossible to avoid the accident. There were no arrests, and Bell, after sending his chauffeur, Edward Meyers, to get a truck to tow the damaged car to a repair shop, went to his hotel in a cab.

Bell and his chauffeur had been out on the Long Island roads all the afternoon.

A VOICE FROM THE CAGE.

It Was a Parrot That Made Trouble In This Car.

Passengers on a north-bound Sixth Avenue electric car got a scare at Thirtieth Street last night, when a voice like a woman's arose in wild protest from a seat near the front door:

"Stop! Stop it, you rubberneck! Stop pinching me!"

Instantly there was a panic among the women on the car. The conductor with a stern face rang the "stop" bell and shut the door with a decisive slam.

"What's the trouble?" asked Policeman Willemse, jumping on to the car. "Who's screaming?"

Before the conductor could answer, a man jumped swiftly from the front step of the car.

"There he is!" shouted the conductor.

"I'll pinch him," said Willemse, and he did. The man carried a big bundle under his arm.

"Was it you that was making trouble in that case?" asked Willemse.

For answer the man, who said that he was Harry Fischer, whipped the cloth off a big cage, disclosing a large green parrot.

"Stop pinchin' Polly, you rubberneck!" screamed the parrot.

"Gee!" said Fischer. "I'll be glad when I get this thing home, if I don't kill it first. Got it from a friend in Brooklyn, and it's been getting me into trouble all the way from Halsey Street."

RUSSIA'S EXCLUSION OF JEWS.

House Passes Resolution to Secure Uniform Treatment of Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The resolution by Representative Goldfogle of New York to secure the recognition of United States passports when presented by American citizens in Russia without regard to their religious faith was adopted by the House today without dissent, having been unanimously recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The aim of the resolution is to correct the usage at Russian ports by which no American citizen of the Jewish faith is permitted to enter the empire. Occasionally there are exceptions in the case of bankers, who are required to swear that they are on banking business exclusively, and who are permitted for a limited length of time to enter and travel in prescribed territory.

It is believed that the President and Secretary Hay will take up the matter with the Czar's Government and secure what is desired by the friends of the resolution.

TROLLEY HIT LITTLE GIRL.

Child Dodges One Car, but Another Struck Her—She May Die.

Ten-year-old Katie Musgrove of 695 First Avenue was run down by a cross-town car at Fortieth Street and First Avenue last night, receiving injuries that may result in her death.

The girl started to cross First Avenue, when she saw a south-bound car approaching. She stopped long enough to let it get by and then darted across the track. The north-bound car struck her, throwing her to the ground, and she was rolled about ten feet before the motorman, Charles Moore of 3,180 Broadway, brought the car to a stop.

The child was then within a few inches of the wheels. She was unconscious, and Dr. Bailey of Bellevue Hospital found that she had received a compound fracture of the skull. Policeman Anderson of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station placed Moore under arrest.

POLICE GET PAPERS AT ROTHSCHILD HOME

Take Large Bundle Late at Night from Clerk at the Ansonia.

BANKER'S COUNSEL IS ANGRY

State Bank Examiners Say They Complied with the Law—Do Not Deny Being Warned.

About 11 o'clock last night a young man who is said to be a clerk employed by counsel for Banker David Rothschild, entered the Rothschild apartments in the Ansonia, with keys that he had in his possession. Shortly after, he reappeared with a large bundle of letters and papers which are thought to be documents of importance in the bank case.

Three Central Office detectives, McConville, Price, and O'Rourke, who were on duty at the Ansonia in anticipation, it was said, of some attempt on the part of Rothschild's counsel to gain access to his apartments, pounced upon the young man as he was leaving the hotel.

They forced him to give up the bundle of papers, and after he remonstrated in vain the young man went away. The detectives later took the papers to Police Headquarters.

About an hour later a man who said he was of counsel for Rothschild, appeared at the hotel and seemed very indignant at the action of the detectives in forcing the youth to give up the bundle of documents. After he had created a scene in the hotel lobby he was asked by the hotel management to leave. He did so, and did not give his name.

At midnight Assistant District Attorney Kresel appeared at the hotel and when he learned what had been done by the detectives he arranged with the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to have a policeman stationed in front of the door of the Rothschild apartments. Patrolman Lawson was sent there in plain clothes. He has orders to allow no one to enter the rooms except Louis Rothschild, the banker's brother; Mrs. Rothschild, or her maid.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel was seen at his home in Harlem just before 2 o'clock this morning. He said that he and the three Central Office men had made a thorough search of the Rothschild apartment after the effort on the part of the young man to get away with a bundle of letters and papers. He said they searched through closets and found a mass of stuff.

They did not get through, he said, until 12:30 o'clock, and it was then too late to go through the stuff. He said that he was unable to state if it was of great importance or not. He said he would go through it to-day.

Facts tending to confirm the statement printed, by authority, in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that somebody in the State Banking Department had neglected to look after the Federal Bank came out yesterday.

State Bank Examiner Albert C. Judson of the Metropolitan District, now in charge at the Federal Bank, did not attempt to deny that the State Banking Department had been warned about Rothschild.

"I will say this, though," Mr. Judson said in reply to questions put by the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "that while it is impossible for our department to have a man stationed in any bank all the year round, we compiled, in this case as in all cases, with the law requiring that an examination of the affairs of a bank shall be made at least once every year. There was an examination on April 24, 1903, when the bank was found to be in good condition. There was another examination on April 5 of this year, which led to the closing of the bank, and one intermediary examination at the time the Grand Street branch was opened and the $50,000 surplus was created. The bad paper we found in the bank must have been dumped in within the last four months."

In connection with this a statement was made public yesterday. Mr. Judson said the statement had not been given out by him. No one was named as sponsor for the statement, but it is known to have emanated from a source close to Banking Superintendent Kilburn himself, and all the facts contained in it were pronounced correct by Mr. Judson. The statement shows that on the very first examination of the bank's affairs by the department there was found a deficit of $4,000, which Mr. Rothschild was compelled to make good. Again, when the Grand Street branch of the bank was to be opened, and the privilege was asked for, the statement says, Superintendent Kilburn came down and made an examination, following which he made it clear "that he did not like the crowd behind the bank." The Grand Street branch, however, was opened, and now that the bank has failed a great number of little shopkeepers on the east side who became depositors have been totally ruined.

Another part of the statement refers to the present examination. This was begun on April 4, and, according to the statement, "it at once became apparent that the bank was in a most dubious condition." Despite this fact the bank was permitted to accept depositors' money for fully ten days after the examination began. The bank was not closed until April 14, and half an hour before the doors were closed deposits were accepted.

Alexander Karst of 48 Wall Street, counsel for the protective association formed among creditors of the bank, knows of one case where an east side merchant deposited $3,000 within half an hour of the closing. Mr. Karst said in this connection that he would bring the matter to the attention of the District Attorney for the purpose of having those with whom the responsibility rests held to account.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel vigorously contests the contention of Bank Examiner Judson that all the bad collateral was put in the bank within the last four months. He says many cases of bad notes which have been with the bank for a year or more with frequent renewals have been brought to his attention.

Some charges against Rothschild will be laid before the Grand Jury to-day, and in this connection a bank President in this city, whose name Mr. Kresel declined to divulge, has been subpoenaed as a witness. Rothschild is still in the Tombs, having been unable to furnish bail.

Ice Closes Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., April 21.—Reports received here to-day say that the ice field at the head of Lake Superior extends fifty miles out from Duluth, a condition unprecedented at this time of the year. Last year navigation opened some time before this date.

PORT ARTHUR BLOCKED?

It Is Said at Tokio Events Are Culminating Around the Fortress.

LONDON, April 22.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that Port Arthur is undoubtedly effectually blocked and that events are culminating around the doomed fortress.

The correspondent of The Standard at Tien-Tsin says that Japanese troops are now embarking from Korea and are possibly being reinforced from the force on the Yalu River, from which the Russians have practically withdrawn.

ADMIRAL LUDLOW FIGHTS FIRE.

Forest Blaze Threatens Fine Estates of Wealthy Oakdale Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., April 21.—There was great excitement among the wealthy colonists at Oakdale to-day when a forest fire swept through the wooded estate of Capt. Frederick J. Bugber, United States Army, brother-in-law of Rear Admiral Ludlow. The flames burned fiercely within a few feet of Capt. Bugber's fine residence, recently built in woods which are not yet cleared of underbrush.

The coachman's cottage and barns and numerous outbuildings were also surrounded by flames, and for a time it seemed that all must be swept away. Capt. and Mrs. Bugber were in town, and the neighbors rushed to the rescue of his home. Admiral Ludlow, at the head of fire-fighting forces, though his own home was also threatened by flames, and employes from Commodore F. G. Bourne's estates, and others of the Oakdale residents' places rushed to the scene, and fought the flames under his command. The Admiral for a time forgot he was on the retired list, and battled with the flames until fully assured the buildings were saved.

CHICAGO RAILWAY'S PLIGHT.

Only Visible Assets Are Two Strips of Lightweight Rails.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The main franchise of the Chicago Passenger Railway expired to-night at midnight. There are outstanding $1,306,000 of its bonds, drawing 5 per cent., secured on the property and franchise of the road.

It has no franchises left now, and the only property on which a foreclosure could be had is real estate at Western Avenue. The latter would not sell for $8,000, and the rails probably are not worth taking up.

The road has no cars, those of the West Chicago Road having been run over it ever since the trolley was installed. It has no power house, using power of the same company. It has not a horse nor a mule; they have all been sold. The two strips of lightweight rails which were laid twenty years ago for horse cars are its sole visible assets.

The Union Traction Company has all along paid the interest on these bonds, but if it cannot get a new franchise it might quit and the holders would have to fall back on the rails.

These bonds are the result of some of Charles T. Yerkes's financiering. An issue of $2,000,000 was authorized in 1898 to run forty years, but $400,000 was reserved. Most of those issued were to the West Chicago Street Railway Company. The last sale of them was in June, 1900. They brought 105½.

THREW BAT AT AUTO PARTY.

Spoiled Hat of Broker's Mother and Hit His Friend in the Face.

Michael Donnelly, twelve years old, who wouldn't tell where he lived, was playing ball at Ninety-ninth Street and Central Park West yesterday afternoon, and was much annoyed by the number of automobiles that interrupted his game.

When a "devil wagon" came along with three people in it, Frederick W. Webster, a broker of 6 West One Hundredth Street, his mother, and E. C. Wing of 1 West Ninety-ninth Street, Michael was very angry and threw his bat at the machine, knocking off Mrs. Webster's hat and striking Mr. Wing in the face.

Mr. Webster stopped his machine and chased the boy. When he caught him he took him to the West One Hundredth Street Station and made a complaint of malicious mischief. The boy was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society for the night, and will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning.

SLIGHT FOR LORD CHARLES.

No Provision for British Officers at Demonstration for King Alfonso.

PALMA, Majorca, April 21.—An unpleasant incident occurred here to-day. Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Channel Squadron, with a number of British officers, landed for the purpose of accompanying King Alfonso, but they were unable to find seats with the royal suite.

Lord Charles and the other officers withdrew, much annoyed, and did not attend the reception given by his Majesty.

Premier Maura, hearing of the incident, sent the Prefect on board Lord Charles's flagship to apologize.

HORSE CAB CUT HIS LEG OFF.

Labor Leader Was Jolted Off Front Platform—His Condition Serious.

Hayward H. Depew, thirty-eight years old, of 797 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, President of the Linotype Workers' Branch of Typographical Union No. 6, had his leg cut off last night by a Madison Street horse car. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition.

Depew was standing on the front platform with a friend as the car crossed Broadway. At that point an excavation has been made and the south track is much lower than the north track. The car gave a lurch as it went down the decline and Depew was thrown off and the front wheels passed over one of his legs, severing it just below the knee.

Two policemen assisted the driver and conductor to lift the car off of Depew, and an ambulance was summoned. John Daly, the driver, was arrested and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

Divorce Order Against R. P. Lister.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—Vice Chancellor Emery has issued an order requiring Robert P. Lister of this city to show cause before him next Tuesday why he should not be attached for contempt of court in failing to pay $60 a month alimony to his wife, Emma K. Lister, who secured a decree of divorce from Mr. Lister on Dec. 9, 1902. Mr. Lister had carried the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, but the decree was affirmed.

RUSSIANS DROWN BY HUNDREDS IN YALU

Flee Before the Japanese Advance in Overcrowded Boats.

NEWSPAPER MEN GAGGED

Correspondents With Russian Forces Must Not Send News of Battles or Russian Losses.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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NIU-CHWANG, April 21.—A messenger from the Yalu reports Japanese outposts near the Russian intrenchments, with large bodies five miles distant.

The messenger states that the Russians, fleeing north across the river in overcrowded boats, are losing hundreds by drowning.

The messenger himself met only a few Japanese, but they were reported to have shown themselves in force on various occasions, afterward quickly disappearing.

The newspaper correspondents accredited to the Russian forces who left for Mukden yesterday bad to bind themselves not to divulge news respecting the results of engagements with the enemy, losses suffered by the Russians, or information which might awaken public uneasiness.

The Russians have issued placards in Chinese explaining away the Japanese advance, detailing Russian successes, magnifying Russia's strength, and prophesying victory for Russia.

The Chinese are not misled, but still believe the Japanese will conquer in Manchuria.

The Russians are denuding the territory west of the Yalu. They have sent out foraging parties of fifty Cossacks, each man being counted upon to capture one bullock daily. Thus thousands of cattle were driven into Mukden last month, for which neither receipt nor cash was given.

The Russians are also requisitioning cattle from the Tartar General and renewing their demand that the Chinese troops in Khin and Feng-Tien Provinces disarm and discard their uniforms.

LONDON, April 22.—According to reports in the Russian press, say The Times's Russian correspondents, Gen. Linevitch is keeping a strict watch on the behavior of the Chinese troops.

During a recent visit to Ying-Kang Gen. Linevitch met a representative of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li Province, and having heard from him that the concentration of troops under Gen. Ma was designed to secure the observance of neutrality on the part of the Chinese, as well as to protect the Sin-min-Tun Railway, Gen. Linevitch requested him to tell Yuan-Shi-Kai that it would be advisable to order Gen. Ma to withdraw the troops from the Sin-min-Tun Railway a distance of at least 300 or 400 versts.

Otherwise, it was declared, according to Viceroy Alexieff's order, Russian detachments would be sent to drive the Chinese soldiers back into the heart of their own country.

JAPANESE LANDING DELAYED.

It Is Believed Bad Weather Has Prevented Debarkation Near Taku-shan.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—All information in possession of the General Staff indicates that the Japanese are preparing to make a landing near Taku-shan.

The lights of Japanese ships have been observed there for several nights, and it is believed that the debarkation of the troops has been delayed by the bad weather which has prevailed, preventing the assembling of the junks and other small craft on which the troops must be carried across the long stretch of shallow water which extends several miles from the shore.

It is believed that the Japanese will experience great difficulty in debarking if their landing is resisted. A prominent naval attaché who is familiar with the coast says a battalion with rapid-firing and machine guns could keep off an army corps, as the warships would have to lie too far out effectively to protect a landing.

The Emperor has received the following telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin under today's date:

"All was quiet on the Yalu on the 19th and 20th, and there has been no change.

"On the night of the 19th opposite Cape Tower Hill, west of Kal-ju, a steamer was observed sending off boats, evidently for the purpose of taking soundings. The boats soon returned."

In order to harmonize the army and navy operations, Vice Admiral Skrydloff will stop at Liao-Yang on his way to Port Arthur to confer with Gen. Kuropatkin. The Admiral and the General are warm personal friends, and both are completely independent of the Viceroy.

In spite of the bad relations between Skrydloff and Alexieff, pressure is being brought to bear to prevent the Viceroy's immediate return to the Russian capital.

Marine Minister Avelian has received the following telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin:

"I mentally embrace you, dear Feodor Carlovitch, knowing the grief and anxiety you are suffering. The army finds consolation in the firm conviction that our

illustrious seamen will retrieve their loss at the expense of the Japanese fleet."

In reply Admiral Avellan telegraphed to Gen. Kuropatkin, thanking him for his message and saying:

"The conduct of your valiant army will nerve our sailors in the Pacific to give you strong support in the conviction that we will conquer and uphold the glory of the flag. I wish you all success, and have no doubt that the pages of war history will be embellished with new and brilliant actions by the army under your command as Chief leader."

CAPTURED JAPANESE ARE SHOT.

Kuropatkin Grants a Soldier's Death to Two Staff Officers.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—In a telegram to the Emperor, Gen. Kuropatkin says:

"I respectfully report to your Majesty that two Japanese officers, named Yukoka and Oki, were arrested near the station of Tur-chi-Kha. In their possession were found three cases of Bickford fuse, a French wrench, dynamite cartridges, tools for railway wrecking, cylinders containing one and one-half pounds of pyroxylin, good maps of Mongolia, Manchuria, and Northern Korea, and a number of notes.

"A court-martial held at Harbin April 20 found them guilty, while belonging to the Japanese Army operating against Russia, and in order to gain success for the army, of destroying or damaging telegraph and railway communications by means of pyroxylin and other accessories provided for that purpose, and of making their way secretly into Manchuria, where they were arrested by Russian patrols thirty versts southwest of the station of Tur-chi-Kha, on the Eastern Chinese Railway. The officers wore Mongolian dress to disguise their nationality.

"The officers were condemned to be deprived of their civil rights and to be executed by hanging.

"I confirmed the sentence, but, in view of the officers' rank, consented that they be shot instead of hanged, with the same loss of civil rights.

"I refused their prayer to spare their lives, and they were executed at 6 o'clock on the evening of April 21."

HARBIN, April 21.—The two officers of the Japanese General Staff, a Colonel and a Captain, who were arrested by the railroad guard eighteen miles from this place on April 16, were found guilty by a court-martial and sentenced to be hanged.

The officers listened quietly to the sentence of the court, but subsequently asked that their lives be spared. Gen. Kuropatkin confirmed the finding of the court, but, taking into consideration the fact that the accused are soldiers, he ordered that they be shot instead of hanged.

The sittings of the court-martial attracted a large attendance, including many women.

MUKDEN, April 21.—The operations of the Russians in Manchuria are greatly hampered by the immense number of spies. Major Gen. Kondratovitch, commanding the Ninth East Siberian Rifle Brigade, says the Japanese have taken advantage of the convenient location of Niu-Chwang, which is full of spies.

"In the guise of merchants, beggars, ragpickers, and lackeys," says the General, "these spies sniff everywhere. They have grown pigtails, showing that they have been preparing for their work for a long time, and that they are unwilling to trust entirely the information supplied by the Chinese. They are hard to get rid of.

"These insects as soon as they obtain information cross the river into Chinese territory, where they use the telegraph. Some of them have been caught, but the majority wander among the troops, and nothing can be done to prevent it."

A Chinese spy, who was caught several days ago, was sent to Liao-Yang, where he was shot. The Chinese manifested deep sympathy, following him along the streets after he had been captured.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE SUFFERS.

Business Circles Not Confident as to the Outcome of the War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, April 21.—The repeated disasters to the Russian fleet in the Far East are plainly producing a most depressing effect in Russian commercial circles. The bulk of the trading community would be glad to be out of the struggle to-morrow on any reasonable terms.

Business men point out that, even if beaten in Manchuria, Japan has Korea to fall back upon, from which country it would be no easy matter to dislodge her. They ask where Japan, if beaten in the long run, is to obtain the means to repay Russia for her financial and other losses. The prospect of relatively insignificant Japanese contributions, spread wide over a period covering generations, does not attract them.

Moreover, they do not share the confidence of military circles in regard to the final outcome of the operations in the field.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 21.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says the cost of the war up to April 5 in all branches of the service is officially estimated at $46,250,000. The cost by June will reach $100,000,000. The allotment for June is $15,000,000 for the army and $5,000,000 for the navy.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad, the dispatch adds, will show a deficiency of $22,500,000 for the year. If the war lasts eighteen months it is estimated that the total cost will be $400,000,000.

The Russian Government, it is further asserted, could meet all its obligations by having recourse to its gold reserve, but this is considered undesirable, politically and financially. An increase of the duties is also not desired, as it would add to the burden of the people. Therefore, if the need arises, the Government will have recourse to short-term loans.

DUE TO JAPANESE MINES.

Russians Now Admit Enemy Caused the Petropavlovsk Disaster.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—All doubt as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk and the damage to the battleship Pobieda at Port Arthur is dissipated by a report submitted by telegraph to the Emperor yesterday. In it Viceroy Alexieff states in a way that leaves the matter no longer an open question that mines were responsible for the disaster.

The admission that Japanese ships were off Port Arthur on the night preceding the going out of the Russian ships tends to establish Vice Admiral Togo's claim that his ships laid mines on which the Russian battleships struck.

The Viceroy's report was sent only after a thorough investigation, ordered by his Majesty, had been made. It was published this morning through the War Commission. It explicitly states that "under the starboard side of the Petropavlovsk there was an explosion," and specifically declares that a mine exploded under the Pobieda.

That the Russian ships did not run on to Russian mines is shown by the failure of the Viceroy to mention anything of the kind and by the positive statement of the Port Admiralty that Admiral Makaroff was familiar with the location of the torpedoes defending the port.

The Russian officials failed to understand the surprising blunder of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers in taking the Japanese torpedo boats for a Russian flotilla, which resulted in the loss of the Strashni.

WIRELESS BAN IS NOT ACCEPTED BY BRITAIN

Lord Lansdowne Thinks It Unjustifiable and Absurd.

AMERICA RESERVES RIGHTS

Acknowledges Receipt of Russia's Note, but May Take Action if Citizens Are Affected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 21.—The British Government is giving careful consideration to the Russian edict in reference to the use of wireless telegraphy by war correspondents in the Far East. Whether it has made any representations to Russia in the nature of a protest against her line of action it is impossible to state at this moment, but if such representations have not yet been made, it is quite likely that they will be made.

At any rate Lord Lansdowne is fully impressed with the view that the attitude Russia has assumed as to wireless telegraphy is unjustifiable and altogether absurd.

The only correspondent directly affected by the Russian note is the correspondent of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES. Lord Lansdowne, who fully understands the methods and status of this correspondent, unqualifiedly repudiates the Russian contention that he is in the same category as a spy, and condemns the purposes Russia entertains in respect to the correspondent, his chartered vessel, and his wireless telegraphy apparatus.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has been notified that the United States reserves all the rights she may have under international law in the event of any American citizen being affected by Russia's decision in the case of war correspondents using wireless telegraphy.

This notification does not involve a protest against Russia's course. It simply reserves whatever rights may exist in regard to the yet unadjudicated question of the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war.

All the powers were notified of Russia's order simultaneously with the United States, but the latter is the only Government that has made any reply. The action of the United States is accepted without criticism.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Announcement was made at the State Department to-day that the United States had acknowledged the receipt of the Russian Government's note defining the status of correspondents in the Far East using wireless telegraphy. In acknowledging the note this Government reserves the right to take any action which may be necessary if the interests of American citizens are affected.

Secretary Hay and Count Cassini to-day briefly discussed the wireless telegraphy question, and it is believed here that when the war is over Russia and the United States may take the lead in the calling of a world's congress to define once and for all the status of wireless telegraphy in international law.

SCANDINAVIAN NEUTRALITY.

Joint Declaration to be Made by Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 21.—According to a telegram from Stockholm the Aftenbladet announces that the negotiations with a view to a conjoint declaration of neutrality by Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have reached a satisfactory conclusion.

The terms of the agreement will be published toward the end of the month.

RUSSIA WISE TO RECONSIDER.

Astonishing That the Edict Against the Wireless Service Was Ever Issued.

From The Newark Daily Advertiser.

It is just as well that Russia has reconsidered its order that correspondents sending war news from Oriental waters by wireless telegraph will be treated as spies and shot, at least in so far as to announce that it is not to be enforced at once. In fact, it is astonishing that the pronunciamento was ever issued, for there are many reasons why it never would be carried out. The order was directed especially against the Haimun, the unarmed pressboat of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES, sailing under a neutral flag, from which have been sent the uncensored wireless dispatches of the fighting in the Far East.

In the first place the nations of the earth will not stand for so outrageous an attempt at violation of the laws of neutrality. Russia must know, and evidently does know, that if she seized an English or an American citizen engaged in this work and treated him as a spy there would have to be an instant reckoning which she cannot afford to risk. In the second place Russia has no recognized jurisdiction outside the three-mile limit of the coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and actually can exercise none at all even there, because Japan won't let her. Her warships have all they can do dodging Japanese shot and shell and torpedoes, and are doing it very unsuccessfully.

In fact, Russia's "zone of operations" on the sea is confined to the very narrow limits of the harbor of Port Arthur, and she couldn't catch the Haimun if she tried. The threat was in effect an idle one, which she is impotent to execute; consequently it was a foolish one. There is not the slightest danger of the wireless newspaper war dispatches being stopped on the high seas by any attempt of Russia to engraft this new and preposterous doctrine upon international law or usage.

No Sensible Reason for It.

From The Poughkeepsie News-Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES deserves the admiration of Americans for its enterprise in arranging for news of the war in the Far East by wireless telegraphic service. It seems to have drawn from the Russian Government a protest which will serve the world in the way of enlightening the nations as to the so-called shrewdness of Russian statesmen. Russia announces that if any man be caught sending news of the war by the wireless system that man is to be hanged as a spy. A nation at war as Russia is should hesitate, it seems to us, how it arrayed not only the press of the world against its brutal ignorance, but the readers of the news all over the world. In insisting upon its rights THE TIMES is sure to contribute not only to the liberty of the press, but the intelligence of the world. It seems impossible to find a sensible reason for Russia's position in this matter except it be found in the fear on the part of the superstitious Russians of the wireless system. In that case the reason for the apparent helplessness of the Russians in war with the little Japs is well explained.

TIDINGS OF BARON TOLL.

Relief Party Finds Document Dated on Bennett Island, Nov. 11, 1902.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The last document left by Baron Toll, the arctic explorer, from whom nothing has been heard directly since he left the yacht Zaria in 1902 and started for Bennett Island, and who is reported to have perished in the Arctic Ocean, has been found by Lieut. Kolchak. It is dated at Paul Keppan Bay, Bennett Island, Nov. 11, 1902, and is as follows:

"Accompanied by Astronomer Seeberg and two traders, I left the Winter quarters of the Zaria in Nimpich Bay on June 7. We proceeded by the northern shore of Kotelnyi and Thaddeus Islands to Cape Vysoki, and on July 13 we headed for Bennett Island. The ice was rather broken on July 25, and we prepared to take to two 'baydars,' native boats. Here we killed the last of our dogs.

"The ice floe on which we camped carried us in four and a half days forty-eight miles on our course, but, bearing off, we left it on July 31, crossing the remaining twenty-three miles to Bennett Island on the 'baydars,' landing on Aug. 3 at Cape Emma."

The document then describes the results of Astronomer Seeberg's survey of Bennett Island, by which it is shown to be an offshoot of the Central Asian plateau. It is composed of the oldest Cambrian strata, broken by outflows of basalt, which cover brown coal measures.

The remains of coniferous vegetation and the bones of mammoth and other quaternary animals bared by the action of the water were seen in the valleys. In addition to white bear and walrus, the party found a herd of thirty reindeer, on the flesh of which they lived and out of the skin of which they made garments and footgear for the wintry voyage back.

The document describes a number of species of gulls which were seen. Eagles, falcons, and flocks of geese were also observed. The document in conclusion says:

"Owing to a fog, we could not see the land whence the birds came, nor distinguish Sannikoff Land. We are leaving a number of recording photographic instruments and start to-day for the south, provisioned for from fourteen to twenty days. All are well.

"We are in 76 degrees 38 minutes north and 149 degrees 42 minutes east.

"BARON S. TOLL."

BOY TRIES SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

Said He Came East to Forget a Woman, Then Turned on the Gas.

Lying strapped fast to a cot in the Brooklyn Hospital last night in such a frenzy of delirium that the doctors feared he must die from heart failure before morning, was a youth who is believed to be Reed Harlow of 114 Tenth Street, Toledo, Ohio. He was found early yesterday morning in his room in the house of Mrs. Mary Shipman, 357 Jay Street, Brooklyn, unconscious from gas poisoning and made a prisoner on the charge of attempted suicide.

His identification was confirmed by a card stitched in his overcoat. Mrs. Shipman smelled the gas while preparing breakfast and traced it to his room. The door was burst in and he was found unconscious, nor has he since made a rational statement, but Mrs. Shipman believes he sought to die because of disappointment in a love affair. She says he engaged his room Monday night and had no baggage.

Tuesday evening, in talking with her, the young man intimated that he had come East in order to forget a woman. By his bed was found an open letter addressed to Mrs. Shipman. It read:

"As you see, I have committed suicide. You will do me a great favor if you will mail these letters which I leave to my father, so that he can take charge of my body."

One of the letters was addressed to Capt. W. J. Harlow, 70 Brownell Street, Cleveland, Ohio; another to Mrs. Catherine Harlow, 114 Tenth Street, Toledo, and another to a young woman in Cleveland. These were forwarded by Coroner Flaherty, who took charge of the case at the request of the police. The young man's condition is considered critical.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—Capt. W. J. Harlow to-day said that the would-be Brooklyn suicide was no doubt his son, Reed Harlow. He added that his son was only fifteen years of age, and he knew of no reason why he should wish to end his life. The boy left here several days ago without his father's knowledge.

CAPT. J. J. HEALY ARRESTED.

Man Indicted Here for Grand Larceny Found in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Capt. John J. Healy was arrested in this city to-day upon information from New York charging him with grand larceny. Healy was one of the organizers of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, and is widely known.

Capt. J. J. Langan of the New York Detective Bureau is the complainant against Healy. According to counsel for Healy, the arrest is the outcome of a contest with the Directors of the company.

TARS CHEER MISS GOULD.

She Helps Serve Refreshments at Banquet at Norfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 21.—Two thousand United States sailors to-night cheered Miss Helen Gould at the informal banquet tendered the jackies at the Christ Church parish house. Such a demonstration has not been seen here in years. Miss Gould helped to serve the refreshments to the bluejackets.

In the morning Miss Gould was the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Harrington of the navy yard, and for her special benefit 1,000 tars gave a drill. In the afternoon Miss Gould attended a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the local branch of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, which Miss Gould established. Miss Gould made an address, and later at the Cumberland Street Church she addressed the sailors, who accorded her a hearty reception.

To-morrow Miss Gould goes to Richmond to attend the opening of the new Young Men's Christian Association building, and Saturday night she will leave for New York.

PREHISTORIC HORSES FOUND.

Results of Whitney Gift Described to Scientists in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—At the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences to-day a description was given of researches made by exploring parties sent out by the American Museum of New York as a result of a gift of $15,000 made by the late William C. Whitney for the purpose of learning the prehistoric story of the horse on the American Continents. The paper was read by Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia University.

The explorations have been carried on for three years and have resulted in a number of discoveries of great interest and value to zoologists and paleontologists. One of the finds made was of the skeletons of a small herd consisting of a mare and colts of the Neohipparion. This type was named the "Neohipparion Whitney," in honor of Mr. Whitney. The find was made in 1902 in the upper Miocene formation of Nebraska.

Other finds were a specimen of the "Equus Scottl," or true lower Pleistocene horse, discovered in 1900 in Texas.

Prof. Osborn also read a paper advocating a reclassification of the reptilia, chiefly interesting to the lay mind because of the positive announcement that man as a mammal, with a single arch on the side of his skull, is unmistakably descended from that class of reptiles known as Lynapida, which has only one arch.

COLORADO MINER MEN TAKE MOYER TO COURT

Labor Leader Produced Under Habeas Corpus Writ.

FRIEND BEATEN BY GUARDS

Federation's Secretary Strikes Cavalry Officer and Narrowly Escapes Death at Hands of Angry Troopers.

DENVER, April 21.—President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, who arrived in Denver to-day in custody of State troops after several week's incarceration at Telluride, where martial law is in force in consequence of labor troubles, was taken before the State Supreme Court this afternoon under the writ of habeas corpus which had been issued in his case. At the Oxford Hotel he entered a hack with Gen. Sherman M. Bell and Capt. Bulkley Welles, the respondents to the writ, and the vehicle was driven rapidly to the State House, followed by thirty-two armed soldiers, who guarded the entrances to the cortroom while the habeas corpus proceedings were in progress.

Attorney General N. C. Miller and Attorney John M. Waldron appeared in court for the Governor and military authorities, and Attorney E. F. Richardson in behalf of Mr. Moyer. Chief Justice Gabbart and Justice Steele were on the bench, Justice Campbell being absent.

The return to the writ presented by Attorney General Miller set forth that the petitioner, Moyer, is lawfully restrained of his liberty under and pursuant to the express command of the Governor and Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State of Colorado as a military necessity in the course of the suppression of an existing state of insurrection and rebellion in the County of San Miguel.

Gen. Bell's answer, in which he represented that all acts of the other respondent, Capt. Welles, were performed under command of his superior officer, (Bell,) declared that Moyer was an active participant in fomenting and keeping alive the insurrection and rebellion in San Miguel County, and that it was necessary to restrain him for some time to come. Bell further represented that he has been ordered by the Governor not to release Moyer either upon writ of habeas corpus or otherwise until so commanded by the Governor.

The court heard arguments on a motion of the petitioner to be admitted to bail pending a decision on the question of the court's jurisdiction, and took the matter under advisement.

Mr. Moyer was then removed to the hotel in custody of the military.

Defying the detachment of cavalry which brought Moyer to appear before the Supreme Court, W. D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, attempted to hold a conversation with the prisoner while he was being taken from the train at the Union Depot this morning. Ordered to stand back by Capt. Bulkeley Welles, commanding the guard, he struck the officer in the face. In a second he was surrounded by a cordon of angry troopers, who struck at him with the butts of their carbines and beat him with six-shooters. That he was not killed by the excited soldiers is due to the action of Bert Givens, the orderly of Capt. Welles, who struck up the muzzle of a gun aimed at Haywood and rescued him from his position between two cars where the guardsmen had him cornered.

Placed under arrest, he was put in the middle of a hollow square of militiamen and marched to the Oxford Hotel, near the station. Here he again showed fight, and was beaten into submission. His injuries consist of a deep cut on the left side of the head and one on the right side of his head which almost severed the lower lobe of his right ear.

When a demand was made by Police Captain Frank Lee for the release of Haywood on the ground that the military rule did not extend to Denver, Gen. Bell replied that he intended to hold Haywood as a military prisoner, and would shoot any one who attempted to take him, but nevertheless, under orders from Gov. Peabody, Haywood was surrendered to Sheriff Armstrong and placed in the county jail this afternoon.

A telegram was sent to D. C. Copley, a member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, who is in Kansas, requesting him to come to Denver immediately and take charge at Federation Headquarters.

TO BRING BACK HERO'S BODY.

Daughters of Revolution Petition Congress Regarding John Paul Jones.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Most of to-day's session of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was devoted to reports from the State organizations. Some discussion was had regarding the movement to bring the body of John Paul Jones, the naval hero of the Revolution, from France to this country. Finally, a committee was appointed to urge upon Congress the passage of the resolution for bringing the body back.

Mrs. Fairbanks presented the report of the Committee on Continental Hall. Contributions to the hall fund were made by the various chapters. The local chapter of Indiana, to which Mrs. Fairbanks belongs, gave $1,000. Other large contributions were $2,329 from the chapters of Pennsylvania, $1,370 from the Illinois chapters, and $1,950 from the New York chapters.

Mrs. Eliza M. C. White of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Prison Ship Martyrs, reported generous contributions toward the fund for a monument to the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution. The society now has raised $25,000.

The State delegations have chosen regents and vice regents for their several organizations. Those for New York are Mrs. Charles H. Terry and Mrs. Henry L. Roberts; for New Jersey, Mrs. E. Gaylard Putnam and Miss Ellen Mecum; for Connecticut, Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney and Mrs. Tracy Bronson Warren.

CHESS CHAMPIONS ASSEMBLE.

International Congress in Session at Cambridge Springs, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Penn., April 21.—The train which brought the participants in the forthcoming international chess matches in this city this morning was fully two hours late. Fully a thousand people had assembled, and after a short delay carriages drew up and the procession, headed by a band, made a short tour of the town.

Pillsbury and Showalter, the two Americans, and Jacques Mieses have not yet arrived. The official welcome was given to the players in the theatre of the Hotel Rider in the evening, when Prof. Rice formally opened the congress.

The oration of the evening was delivered by Col. N. A. Flood of Meadville. He greeted the members of the congress felicitously, described chess as the game of science played by men of brains which has survived fashionable dictum since the period of remotest antiquity. He referred to bridge whist as that highly edifying game of fashion which challenges the feminine intellect, attracts wives and mothers from their own firesides, and serves as a stepping stone to divorce without alimony. It was an oration abounding in wit, and was frequently applauded.

The tournament will begin next Monday.

The portraits in "The World's Work" have caused much favorable comment. All these halftones are made by The GILL Engraving Company

1410 Fifth Avenue

TUCKER IN COURT FOR MURDER OF MABEL PAGE

Chief of Police Says Prisoner Admitted Owning Broken Knife.

STATE RESTS ITS CASE

Father of Murdered Girl Testifies That He Had Never Seen Tucker Until Arrest Was Made.

WALTHAM, Mass., April 21.—Charles L. Tucker, accused of the murder of Mabel Page at Weston on March 31, was brought here from Cambridge to-day for an adjourned hearing in the Police Court. When the doors were opened the room in which the proceedings were to be held and all approaches were choked by the assembled throng.

Edward Page, father of the dead woman, was the first witness. His direct testimony related chiefly to his finding of the body of his daughter on the day of her death. He said he had never seen Tucker until after his arrest in connection with this case.

Dr. Julian A. Mead, medical examiner, testified that at first he believed the case to be one of suicide, but the presence of the note and the cuts on the hand led to a careful investigation. An autopsy showed that a knife wound in the chest, which punctured the heart, caused death.

District Attorney Sanderson here produced three pieces of a knife which the witness believed, when whole, could have made the wounds on the woman's body. Dr. Mead reiterated a previous statement that he had no doubt that the knife was the one which made the wounds of Mabel Page.

Arthur J. Woodward, the driver of a fish wagon, related the circumstances attending a ride taken by Mabel Walker of Damariscotta, Me., and Tucker and Henry Bourne on his wagon on the day of Mabel Page's death, and said that at the end of about a quarter of a mile Tucker and Miss Walker left the team and went away in the direction of Weston. Afterward the witness found the sheath of a knife on the seat which Tucker had occupied. The sheath was produced in court and identified. During the cross-examination of Woodward a coat was shown to him, which he said was much like the one Tucker wore on March 31.

The prosecution then called Chief Joseph E. Shaw of the State police, to tell of the evidence upon which Tucker was arrested. The chief said that he decided to take action against Tucker after an interview which he had on April 9, in which Tucker admitted that the knife sheath found by Woodward belonged to him and that the knife which fitted it had been broken by Tucker in order that no suspicion might be directed against him in regard to the murder of Miss Page. The chief said that Tucker had admitted that there was blood on certain garments and explained how it came there. One reason given was that he had cut his hand while chopping wood. The chief said he saw a slight wound on Tucker's hand. Several questions asked by counsel for the defense regarding the knife were excluded by the court. Chief Shaw was the last witness presented by the prosecution, District Attorney Sanderson announcing that the State rested at the conclusion of his testimony.

For the defense Egbert J. Schayler and Amy Roberts were called before adjournment. Schayler told of being in the vicinity of the Page house between 11 and 12 o'clock on March 31 and of seeing no one near the place. Amy Roberts's evidence was interrupted by the adjournment.

TYPEWRITERS MAY ORGANIZE.

Second Meeting Held and a Labor Union Is Expected.

The trades-union movement has struck the typewriters and stenographers in this city who, though they have unions in other cities, never have been organized in New York.

Two preliminary meetings have taken place, the second being held last night at 12 St. Mark's Place. About fifty attended in all, one half of whom were men, as the sterner sex are to have a chance, though the movement emanated from Miss Elsie Diehl, a bright young typewriter, of 322 East Fifty-ninth Street, and a small circle of her women friends.

The meeting last night was addressed by Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The meeting was in favor of forming a union, but the question of paying for a charter to the American Federation of Labor had to be considered. That matter was left in abeyance for the time. Then the question of the name for the proposed union was discussed. Some were in favor of calling it the Phonographic Society, but nothing definite was done, and it was decided to have another meeting next week, when it is expected a union will be formed.

Wives at Bankruptcy Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—Referee in Bankruptcy Leonard heard testimony to-day in regard to the claims of Mrs. Angelina Spencer and Mrs. Anna M. Spencer, the wives of the proprietors of the Spencer Optical Company, a bankrupt corporation of this city. The claims amount to $15,900 and $20,493, respectively, and are said to be for money loaned to the husbands of the claimants, the salaries alleged to be due the husbands, and stock which the husbands assigned to their wives before the bankruptcy proceedings were brought. The claims are protested by the creditors.

Veterinarian Dies Suddenly.

Dr. Wells Baker, a veterinarian, of 153 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, who had many prominent horse owners among his clients, fell dead yesterday in Masterson's livery stable, 185 Edgecombe Avenue. Dr. Baker had just returned from a drive on the Speedway behind his own horse, Royal Prize, and was bandaging the animal's legs in a box stall when he was stricken, probably with heart disease. Dr. Baker was born in West Bloomfield, N. Y., sixty-seven years ago, and had lived in this city since 1876.

Toronto's Loss $13,000,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 21.—The total sum of Toronto's loss in Tuesday night's great fire increases rather than decreases, as experts reduce the figures to something like accurate amounts. To-night the loss is placed at $13,000,000 with an insurance of $10,000,000.

Fairbanks Indorsed in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 21.—Congressman William Alden Smith was unanimously renominated this afternoon by the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District. Delegates to the National Convention were elected, and instructed for President Roosevelt. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana was indorsed for Vice President.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' & Youths' Hats & Caps.



English Middy, various straw braids.....$1.25, $1.85 & $2.85
Sailors, wide brims, medium rough braids.....$1.00, $1.35, $1.65
Milan Straws, $1.00, $1.75, $2.50, $3.00
Turbans for "Baby Boys," Milan straw, with pompons or rosettes..$1.85 to $5.50
Special. Sailors, five-inch brims, large variety of braids and mixtures, trimmed with loop and streamers or bow at side.....$1.00



Tam o'Shanters, duck or pique, embroidered or plain..50c., 75c., $1.00 & $1.35
Sailors, duck, crash.....50c. & $1.00
Auto Caps, duck and brown linen.....$1.00, $1.35; white duck.....75c
Auto Caps of cloth or cheviot.....$1.35, $1.65, $2.00, $2.50
Tam o'Shanters, silk embroidered, blue cloth, serge or cheviot.....$1.00, $1.35, $1.65, $2.00, $2.75
Golf Caps, all wool mixtures.....50c., 69c. & 98c
Eton and College Caps.....75c
Alpines, Telescopes and Derbies.....$2.00 & $2.75

60-62 West 23d Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
OFFER
Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Mennen's Talcum Powder	11c	Beau Brummel Enamel	40c
Packer's Tar Soap	13c	Ongoline	39c
Fairy Soap (doz. 42c)	04c	Dr. Parker Pray's Rosaline	19c
Lyon's Tooth Powder	14c	" " Enamel	19c
Hand Sapolio	07c	Roger & Gallet's Paste	22c
Cuticura Soap	18c	Pumice Stone	10c
" Resolvent	39c	Emery Boards doz.	10c
" Ointment	39c	Dorin's Rouge	18c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream	36c	Allen's Foot Ease	17c
Pond's Extract	35c	Malvina Cream	39c
Witch Hazel	08c	" Lotion	49c
La Blanche Face Powder	35c	Michelsen's Bay Rum	52c
Saunder's "	29c	Bradley's	25c
Roger & Gallet's Powder	17c	Listerine, large	63c
Woodbury's "	17c	Pear's Soap	10c
" Soap	17c	Munyon's Soap	07c
" Cream	17c	Conti Castile Soap bar	50c
Sheffield's Dentifrice	14c	Pear's Shaving Stick	18c
Sozodont Tooth Paste	19c	William's "	14c
Colgate's "	14c	Colgate's "	15c
Calder's Tooth Powder	17c	Yankee Shaving Soap	08c
Colgate's "	15c	Moth Balls per lb.	03c
Sanitol "	19c	Crystalline Camphor box	09c
" Tooth Liquid	19c	Oriental "	15c
Harnisch's Nail Enamel	27c	Tar Paper (doz. sheets 45)	04c
		Moth Bags 33c 44c and	59c

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY OUT.

Defeated by Labor Party in the House and Will Resign.

MELBOURNE, April 21.—The Federal Government was defeated in the House of Representatives to-day on a Labor Party amendment making the bill providing for the arbitration of labor disputes applicable to State employes.

The Government opposed the inclusion of State employes, and will therefore resign.

DYING—ONLY DUMB BRUTES ABOUT

Goshen (N. Y.) Woman Denied Herself to Care for Cats and Dogs.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., April 21.—Mary Clark, an aged woman, was found last night in a dying condition in her home where she lived alone. Neighbors broke in the door and summoned two doctors, and the Rev. P. J. Mahoney, who administered the sacraments to the dying woman. Her death occurred a few hours later.

When the door of the house was broken open it was found that the woman had broken her hip by a fall. She was surrounded by a number of dogs which were pulling at her clothing.

Poormaster James Scott took charge of the premises and to-day killed sixteen dogs and nearly thirty cats, with which the place was overrun. Mrs. Clark denied herself the necessities of life to care for the animals.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.

3:15 A. M.—312 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:25 A. M.—1,162 Broadway; White's restaurant; damage, $500.
5:15 A. M.—355 First Avenue; M. G. Felgir; damage, $200.
8:40 A. M.—372 East Fourth Street; Aaron Reiner; damage, $100.
10:45 A. M.—104 West Sixty-third Street; Isidore Kahn; damage, $100.
11:45 A. M.—8 Cannon Street; Max Moskowitz; damage trifling.
11:55 A. M.—12 Bond Street; Weiss & Goodland; damage, $5.
12:15 P. M.—306 East Fifty-second Street; A. Levidoth; damage, $300.
12:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue; Van Buren & Co.; damage trifling.
12:50 P. M.—67 Bowery; Cluster Gaslight Company; damage, $15,000.
2:10 P. M.—20 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Herman Shapiro; damage, $100.
2:40 P. M.—352 Bowery; S. Clygher; damage, $800.
2:30 P. M.—54 Market Street; Mrs. Schiff; damage, $500.
3:15 P. M.—150 Avenue C; Morris Schwege; damage, $2,000.
3:50 P. M.—383 Hudson Street; M. Jacobson; damage trifling.
4:10 P. M.—5 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; James McCarthy; damage, $50.
5:11 P. M.—301 West Nineteenth Street; Richard Dunbar; damage, $100.
6:25 P. M.—713 Greenwich Street; Charles Thorsen; damage, $100.
6:30 P. M.—2,014 Third Avenue; Ignatz Rosenbaum; damage, $50.
6:45 P. M.—62 and 64 Greene Street; Susquehanna Silk Mills; damage, $50.
8 P. M.—38 East Tenth Street, Rosenblatt Brothers; damage, $500.
8:30 P. M.—340 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner unknown; damage trifling.
10:20 P. M.—45 Dey Street, J. C. Williams & Son; damage, $500.

BROOKLYN.

3:10 P. M.—676 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Sarah McGrath; damage, $475.
4:55 P. M.—782 Marcy Avenue; Robert E. Payne; damage, $20.
5 P. M.—706 Myrtle Avenue; John Buckley; damage, $75.

SOZODONT
Tooth Powder
"Good for Bad Teeth
Not Bad for Good Teeth."
Gives the Teeth a Pearly Lustre
BIG BOX NEW TOP 25c



BAR TO STEEL AGREEMENT.

British Firms Which Profit by "Dumping" May Prevent It.

LONDON, April 21.—Even the most sanguine do not expect immediate results from the exchange of views, now in progress here between representatives of the United States, Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, with the object of establishing among the steelmakers of the important exporting countries an agreement whereby export prices will be fixed and indiscriminate "dumping" be prevented.

The movement, which was initiated by the Germans, will, it is thought by many interested persons, find an insuperable bar in the attitude of an influential body of Britishers, who are equally interested as producers and consumers of steel in turning out the more highly finished class of goods, and who profit from the "dumping."

Inquiries made at the Morgan banking house elicited a statement that J. Pierpont Morgan had gone to Paris and had not taken any part in the steel conferences.

It's a Sign of Good Sense

to exercise care in the treatment of a cough or cold. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is an old reliable cure for these afflictions. Pleasant to take. Sold by all druggists. 25c., 50c., or $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

NORDICA SAYS DOEHME SAID HE'D KILL HER

Prima Donna Declares Husband Cost Her $300,000.

DENIES COLLUSION CHARGE

Prima Donna Wrote of Doehme's "Life of Infidelity"—Says She Supported Him Seven Years —Husband's Side of Case.

The marital troubles of Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, and her ex-husband, Zoltan Doehme, were aired in court yesterday morning, when argument was had before Justice MacLean on Mr. Doehme's motion to have the interlocutory decree of divorce recently awarded to Mme. Nordica set aside.

Mme. Nordica's defense was vigorous, and she said in her affidavit, submitted by James Russell Soley of Boardman, Platt & Soley, that since her marriage to Doehme in Indianapolis in May, 1896, he had cost her over $300,000. It was also stated in the affidavit that in his efforts to effect a reconciliation with Mme. Nordica Doehme had threatened to kill her should her suit for divorce be successful. After killing his wife it was his intention, the affidavit said he stated, to kill himself.

The grounds on which Doehme made his motion are collusion and the technical question of the jurisdiction of the court, Doehme alleging that he is a non-resident of this State.

George Gordon Hastings appeared for Doehme. Edward Lauterbach, his former counsel, was also in court and asked permission to file a statement of his connection with the case, it having been alleged that he had been a party to the alleged collusion. Justice MacLean denied the request.

CHARGES OF COLLUSION.

In presenting Doehme's case Mr. Hastings said that his client had been induced to make practically no defense to Mme. Nordica's suit, owing to collusion between the singer and Mr. Lauterbach, in consideration of which Mme. Nordica was to settle $45,000 on Mr. Doehme.

His client, he said, had first heard of Mme. Nordica's intention to get a divorce from him in Paris, the information being cabled to him by his brother. When he received this intelligence he immediately sailed for New York, and as soon as he stepped ashore he was served with the papers in the actions against him. These were four, they being for money that Doehme had as well as for divorce.

Mr. Hastings then referred to the charges of collusion, saying that the prima donna had offered her husband $20,000 if he would agree to let the divorce go undefended. It was also agreed that Mr. Lauterbach's fee was to be $5,000, $4,000 of which Mme. Nordica was to pay. Doehme agreed to the money arrangement, he said, but refused not to defend himself in the divorce action.

It was also stated that Mme. Nordica had promised Doehme to remarry him in England this Summer. It may be mentioned that Mme. Nordica denies specifically ever having made any such promise.

Mr. Soley then presented Mme. Nordica's side of the controversy. He told the court that Doehme had spent over $300,000 belonging to Mme. Nordica before she realized his ability to get hold of her money and keep it. She had often requested a statement of his expenditures, he said, but Doehme had not accommodated her.

Mr. Soley then read a letter that Mme. Nordica had sent to Mr. Doehme, under date of Nov. 20, 1903, in which she said:

SINGER'S LETTER TO HUSBAND.

"Zoltan: Since my return to America I have learned facts about your conduct during the past few years which have shocked and pained me inexpressibly. There is no need for me to go over these details. You know them well yourself, and you know that no excuses can be made to justify them. It is not of any single case of infidelity that I am speaking, but a whole life of infidelity; not only when I have been away from you, but when I have been with you and trusting implicitly in your protestations of affection.

"I have thought long and deeply over these matters and of our relations from the beginning, to see whether it was possible to find any common ground on which we could live, but I find none. During the seven years of our married life I have given you, as you know, all the affection and devotion of a true and loyal wife, without reserve and without exception. I have worked incessantly and hard at my profession, and have placed in your hands for investment all my earnings.

"During that time you have not chosen to do anything for your own support or mine, and I have paid for your entire maintenance. In the last two years, when I have been at home fulfilling my professional engagements, you have not given me your company and protection, but have remained abroad, living lavishly upon the money that was provided by my labor. In spite of all this, it has been gradually growing evident to me that you had no real affection or consideration for me.

"These things I have borne, and perhaps could have continued to bear, because I never quarrel, and a life of upbraiding and fault finding would be intolerable to my nature; but since my return here I have received so many proofs of your unfaithfulness under circumstances that show not merely weakness on your part, but a cruel and utter disregard of my feelings, that I am constrained to bring our relations to an end.

"I have not decided upon this step without very full and painful deliberation, but my resolution is now firmly fixed, and nothing can alter it. I shall therefore begin at once a suit for divorce.

WANTED HER MONEY BACK.

"As you have received all my earnings since 1896, amounting to over $300,000, with the understanding that the moneys were to be invested for me, and as these moneys and investments comprise my entire savings and my entire fortune, I call upon you to turn them over to me at once, for you know that, except for what I may earn in the future by my own efforts, I am entirely dependent upon these savings.

"I feel that I cannot undergo the strain of an interview with you, and I therefore ask you, if you have as a gentleman any consideration for my sufferings, that you will leave me in peace and not seek to disturb me in my present retirement. In spite of what has happened, however, I cannot, remembering the affection I once gave you, be wholly indifferent to your welfare and to your prospects, and I do not mean to leave you entirely without provision for your future. LILLIAN."

Mme. Nordica denied in her affidavit that she had ever entered into any collusive arrangement. She then goes on to tell about the interviews that took place between herself and Mr. Doehme. On both occasions she said he urged with great vehemence that she should withdraw the suit for divorce, and at the first interview had threatened to kill himself and her if she refused. The following pledge signed "Zoltan Doehme" was then shown:

DOEHME'S PLEDGE.

"New York, Jan. 9, 1904.

"I hereby give my word of honor that I will not molest or disturb Mme. Nordica in any way whatever, and that I will not seek to see her or speak to her.

"ZOLTAN DOEHME."

The affidavit also states that Doehme has never been in such ill-health as he claims. In support of this the affidavit of Dr. W. T. Bull is offered, in which Dr. Bull says that from his observation in his sanitarium Doehme appeared to be in the possession of his mental faculties at that time.

Just before the case was adjourned Justice MacLean asked Mr. Hastings "Exactly in what respect was Mr. Doehme the victim of a collusion?"

"In that he was induced when helpless to agree to let his guilt be accepted as true in the divorce suit," answered Mr. Hastings.

"What nationality is Mme. Nordica?" asked the court.

"She was born in America," answered Mr. Soley.

"Did she marry a Bavarian?"

"No, a Hungarian."

"Did she then become a Hungarian? Is that what counsel for the plaintiff argues?"

Justice MacLean also wanted to know if the laws of Austria made Herr Doehme the owner of the money that Mme. Nordica earned. Judge MacLean gave the counsel in the case until to-day at 1 o'clock to file additional memoranda in the case.

TO EVADE ANTI-REBATE LAW.

Standard Oil Company's Plan for Transcontinental Pipe System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—As a means of evading the anti-rebate law and of becoming further independent of the railroads, the Standard Oil Company has planned to lay a pipe line from Texas to New York, with branch lines radiating to the various oil fields. In this way the entire crude oil production of the United States is to be handled.

As an adjunct to this enterprise, refineries will be erected at convenient intervals, and a fleet of oil steamers is to be operated between Chicago and the eastern ports of the Great Lakes. By thus uniting all the oil districts of the country, the Standard Oil Company will be enabled to feed any refinery at will and develop new fields.

Chicago's old depot, Whiting, Ind., will be made the radiating point of the transportation system. From this point pipe lines will extend to all ports on the lakes. Through the possession of the world's largest refinery, the contemplated extension will make Whiting of much greater importance than it now is. The plant already there will be enlarged, and other plants made subsidiary to it.

The recent injunction against pumping oil from one State into another has not caused much anxiety to the promoters of the scheme. In order to avoid the anti-trust law the company is separately organized in every State. Legally there is no connection between the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and that of Illinois, but an officer in one of these departments is said to be able to hold the same position in any of the companies in the United States or abroad.

Six thousand miles of underground pipes have been already laid. A large refinery is being built in Kansas City, the equipment for which is now at Whiting ready for shipment.

Pipes will be laid connecting Whiting with the oil wells in Indian Territory, Texas, Ohio, and Kansas, while a network of pipes centring at Lima, Ohio, will connect with eastern stations. From the receiving tanks the oil is forced into pipes by pumps at a pressure of 600 to 800 pounds. These pumping stations will be located at intervals. The cost of pumping oil is said to be one-tenth that of shipping it by rail.

WOMEN AT A HEARST MEETING.

They Thought It Was a Benefit—Thirsty Laborer Departed.

There was some confusion at a Hearst meeting, held last night at Murphy's Hall, Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, when a number of women who had come to attend a benefit concert in the same place formed part of the Hearst audience before they were aware that they had made a mistake.

Dennis J. Harrington, an ex-Alderman, said, however, that he was glad to see that there were ten women in the audience, which totaled thirty. The women, he remarked, were most powerful factors in an election fight. The woman ruled the home and could no doubt rule—

"You're out of order!" interrupted a laborer in the audience. "My wheels is all right," retorted Harrington. "You're own clock's too fast."

This provoked an argument which ended in the laborer being invited to the chair, as he objected to Mr. Harrington's ruling. The laborer, however, said he was too thirsty to do any more talking or listen to any more "yappin'," and went down stairs for the benefit of his thirst.

Mr. Harrington then proceeded to address the women, urging them to "instruct" their husbands to "instruct" the Chair to indorse William Randolph Hearst. It was at the mention of Hearst's name that the women learned their mistake.

FORE RIVER STRIKERS FIRM.

Attempt Made to Settle Shipyard Labor Trouble Fails.

QUINCY, Mass., April 21.—An unsuccessful effort was made to-day to settle the strike of 3,000 men at the Fore River Ship and Engine Company's yards. The State Board of Arbitration heard both sides to the controversy, but nothing definite was accomplished.

Rear Admiral Bowles said after the conference that the company had offered to submit the matter to the State board, or to an independent board of one representative from each side, the two to choose a third, provided the men would go back to work on a fifty-five-hour-a-week basis. The strikers were willing to return to work on a fifty-four hour basis pending an investigation.

Notwithstanding this strike, arrangements are being made for the launching of the battleship Rhode Island April 30.

GOSLIN'S CLERK TESTIFIES.

How an Account of "William H. Spencer" Was Opened.

At the hearing in the American Finance and Mortgage Company bankruptcy proceedings yesterday, in the offices of John J. Townsend, Frederick W. Jobelman, who at an earlier hearing testified that Alfred R. Goslin was the mysterious "William H. Spencer," who is alleged to have received and deposited the company's funds, was cross-examined by Goslin's attorney, William J. Lippman.

Jobelman said he first knew Goslin in the Winter of 1902, when he was a clerk with the Snap Hook and Eye Company, a Goslin concern. He said he acted as Vice President and signed papers as such, but was not an officer in fact.

"When did you open the account with the Eastern Trust Company in the name of William H. Spencer?" the witness was asked.

"To the best of my recollection I did not use the name 'William H. Spencer' prior to the time I entered Goslin's employ, early in 1903," said Jobelman.

The hearing was adjourned to Thursday of next week.

UNDERWOOD NOT TO RETIRE.

Denial of the Report Concerning the Erie's President.

President Underwood of the Erie Road, who on Tuesday returned from Europe, has again taken up the direction of the road's affairs. In view of the recent reiteration of rumors of his early retirement, it is stated authoritativeiy that such stories are absoluteiy without foundation.

Mr. Underwood has no intention of relinquishing the Erie Presidency, and never had any. The largest interests in the property are well satisfied with Mr. Underwood's management of the road's affairs, and Mr. Underwood will continue to direct the company's affairs.

There is every reason to believe that the relations between Mr. Underwood and Mr. Harriman continue friendly.

Mayor Reviews Second Battery.

Mayor George B. McClellan reviewed the Second Battery N. G. S. N. Y., last night, in its armory at 1,891 Bathgate Avenue. A big crowd was present and afterward listened to brief but warm words of commendation from the Mayor. The manoeuvres included battery, sabre, and Gatling gun drills. A long service medal was presented to Capt. David Wilson, commander of the battery, who has seen thirty-five years of service.

Hurricane Dismasted British Ship.

The tank steamer Brilliant, which arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam, reports that on April 6, in latitude 58.30, longitude 9.45, she passed the British ship Milverton, from Leith for New York, which signaled the loss of sails and bowsprit and other damage as the result of a recent hurricane. No assistance was required.

BAY STATE FOR OLNEY BY THREE-TO-ONE VOTE

Hearst Men Beaten in the Massachusetts Convention.

THE UNIT RULE ADOPTED

Entire State Delegation to be Governed by It in All Matters—Uproar on the Convention Floor.

BOSTON, April 21.—By an overwhelming vote the Massachusetts Democratic Convention at Tremont Temple to-day elected and instructed four delegates at large and the twenty-eight delegates from the various Congressional districts of the State to support Richard Olney of this city for the Presidential nomination at the Democratic Convention in St. Louis next July.

The supporters of William R. Hearst of New York as the Presidential nominee were defeated by a vote of about 600 to 200. A resolution offered by Representative John A. Coulthurst of Boston, indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, was voted down by a very large majority. The delegates at large are William A. Gaston, Boston; Patrick A. Collins, Boston; William L. Douglas, Brockton, and John R. Thayer, Worcester.

The convention voted that the unit rule govern the action of the Massachusetts delegation, not only in matters pertaining to the candidate indorsed, but in all matters relative to the convention.

The platform adopted consisted only of the following plank indorsing Mr. Olney and instructing the delegates for him:

"The Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, herewith record their conviction that to achieve success in the coming National campaign our nominee for President should be some citizen not only acknowledged throughout the Union to be of pre-eminent ability and unquestionable integrity and patriotism, but also one whose proved attachment to the Constitution and laws of the United States is a sure pledge that he will obey their injunctions, submit to all their restrictions upon executive authority, and execute them personally.

"To this end we present to the Democrats of the United States the name of Richard Olney as one conspicuously qualified for the office of President. We present him as a citizen not only of Massachusetts alone, but of the United States, thoroughly acquainted with the needs of our country. Just and impartial toward all its needs; one who has respect for the law in letter and spirit, whose courage and vigor in maintaining our rights, National and international, at home and abroad, have been put to the test and demonstrated in high public office; one who vigorously enforced the traditional policies of our country by protecting a weak sister republic in South America from the encroachments of a strong European power; one in whom the spirit of justice and of scrupulous regard for the rights of the people, singly and collectively, is inborn.

"We hereby instruct the delegates and alternates chosen to attend the National Convention at St. Louis by this convention and by the Congressional district conventions to place in nomination the name of Richard Olney as the choice of Massachusetts for the Democratic nomination for President, and we further instruct said delegates and alternates to cast the vote of Massachusetts as a unit for him in the convention until the nomination shall be made or his name shall be withdrawn by authority.

The proceedings of the convention were marked at times by scones of the greatest turbulence, and Chairman Flaherty was able to restore order only with great difficulty.

The contest opened when the Hearst delegates opposed a motion for the appointment of a committee on resolutions, which provided that all resolutions should be referred to the committee without reading or debate. By a rising vote the motion was carried by about 5 to 1. This was the first test of the relative strength of the two factions.

It was during the reading of the resolutions favoring the candidacy of Mr. Olney and instructing the entire State delegation to vote for him that the convention reached the climax of its turbulence. There was an uproar when the unit rule was read.

Shouts of "No, No!" from the Hearst delegates rang through the hall, and cries of "It is an outrage!" could be distinguished in the general noise and confusion. Suddenly the Hearst delegates stood up on their seats and with great enthusiasm gave cheer after cheer for Hearst. The spirit seemed to infect the Olney men, for they, too, stood and cheered heartily for their choice.

When this demonstration, which lasted several minutes, had subsided, John A. Coulthurst read the minority report indorsing Mr. Hearst as the Democratic nominee. The reading of this report was the signal for another uproar. The question then came upon the substitution of the minority report of the committee for the majority report.

A heated debate followed. Delegate Cunningham of Somerville declared that if the Hearst delegates were not given a fair show they would form a new party. Delegate Donihue of Lowell referred to the majority report as an "infamous gag rule." During this debate cheers, hisses, and hand clapping continued.

A vote on the question of substitution resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Olney forces, the motion to substitute being lost by a three-to-one vote. The majority report was adopted by a similar vote.

After adjournment George Fred Williams issued a statement in which he said that the action of the convention in adopting the unit rule was rank absurdity from beginning to end, and that the district delegates would pay no attention to to-day's votes. "If they are instructed," he said, "by their own conventions they will act accordingly. If they are uninstructed they will vote according to their own will."

WOULD NOMINATE McCLELLAN.

Philadelphia Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's League for Him.

Circulars urging the Democrats of Pennsylvania to demand the nomination of Mayor George B. McClellan for President on the Democratic ticket are being distributed broadcast in that State by the Philadelphia headquarters of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League. Several of the circulars have been sent to this city by persons to whom they were addressed, and they caused much interest and comment in political circles yesterday.

At the top of the circulars, in big, black type, is the announcement that "George B. McClellan belongs to Pennsylvania. The Keystone Democracy have the same opportunity that it took advantage of in Cincinnati in 1880, when it presented the name of Hancock, 'the Superb.'" It is declared that Pennsylvania can name the next President, and then follows this statement:

"Mr. McClellan is the ideal candidate to oppose President Roosevelt. He has all the dash, fighting qualities, and other gifts of the President, but without Mr. Roosevelt's unsafe characteristics.

"He can carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Illinois. The cities of New York and Chicago will determine the result of the next election."

Copies of the pamphlet issued by THE NEW YORK TIMES, giving the reports of the National Banks at the close of business March 28th, 1904, may be obtained without charge at the publication office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, 41 Park Row, New York.—Adv.

A Most Important Sale of SPRING AND SUMMER Shirts for Men. FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Every phase of this offer contributes to its importance—the character of the shirts, which is of the highest, the designs and colors of the materials, which are the very newest, and the opportune season in which the offer is made.

Negligee Shirts of superior jacquarded Madras in neat designs of colored stripes and figures on dark or ligh grounds, plaited or plain bosom; attached or detached cuffs. All sizes.
Negligee Shirts of fine Cheviot in dark or light colored effects; plain bosom, with centre plait; attached cuffs. All sizes.
Value $2.00 to $2.50 At $1.10

Negligee Shirts of imported Madras or Percale in figured or striped designs, plain bosoms. For the most part detached cuffs; a few attached. All sizes.
Stiff Bosom Shirts of Percale, Damask or Madras in almost every conceivable design and color (including champagne), light or dark grounds, attached or detached cuffs. All sizes.
Value $1.00 to $1.25 At 65c

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

ANTI-CANAL MEN TO FIGHT GOV. ODELL'S CANDIDATE

Up-State Leaders Against Erastus C. Knight for Governor.

FEELING AGAINST THE CANAL

Buffalo Mayor's Record on That Subject Would Kill Him, Says Republican Politician—Fear for Local Traffic.

The Republicans in the anti-canal counties of the State are preparing to oppose the candidacy of Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo for the Republican nomination for Governor.

"His canal record will kill Knight. No canal man can be nominated by the Republicans this year," was the statement made last night by one of the most prominent Republican leaders in the State.

The candidacy of Mayor Knight has received considerable headway ever since Gov. Odell had him named as his alternate for Elector at Large, thereby heightening the impression already prevalent that Knight was his favorite of all the Gubernatorial candidates. It is now evident that the anti-canal men intend to take active steps not only to put a quietus on the Buffalo Mayor's boom, but to see to it that no man with canal sympathies is put to the front.

It is denied that the movement against Knight because of his canal views is in favor of Speaker Nixon, one of the foremost of Mr. Knight's rivals, whose influence in the Assembly was always against the canal proposition. All that is desired, it is stated, is that the man nominated shall be a man who did not support the $101,000,000 referendum.

The same Republican leader who told of the opposition to Mayor Knight among up-State Republicans in anti-canal counties said that the bitterness in these counties on the canal question could not be understood unless one went among the people and heard them express themselves on the subject.

"The vote which Senator George Green of Broome County cast in favor of the canal proposition," he said, "is causing him more worry than his indictment in connection with the Post Office frauds. He has lost more prestige with his constituents on that account than he has by reason of the pending charge against him of having bribed a Federal official."

The same intense feeling on the subject is said to exist in other anti-canal counties. Just what the anti-canal men hope to gain by having a man nominated for Governor whose ideas on the subject of the canal improvement accord with their own is not clear, but it is intimated that hope still exists that with such a man in the Governor's chair a way may yet be found in which the expenditure voted by the people for canal improvement may be curtailed.

One of the latest anti-canal arguments is that the canal will destroy all local traffic, which is now the principal business of the present canal. Local traffic, it is said, will not pay when a thousand-ton barge has to proceed under its own steam, and as the towpath will be destroyed it will not be possible for smaller craft to operate in the old way.

DISAPPROVES NIAGARA BILL.

Gov. Odell Intimates That He Will Veto the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 21.—Gov. Odell, chatting this morning at the Hotel Chamberlin, said that he would return to Albany Tuesday and consider the so-called "grab" bills.

He strongly intimated that he would veto the Niagara Falls bill. He said of this that it gave the company unlimited power to engage in almost any business it chose and to acquire the right of eminent domain all through the State. The Governor said that it gave in its charter greater powers than any other bill he could remember.

Of course, he said, further study of the bill might make it appear that it was not such a tremendous grant. He would give those interested in its becoming a law a hearing on his return to Albany.

Laughingly Gov. Odell said that in his dual capacity as Governor and Chairman of the Republican State Committee he would have to deal with the measures before him, but that he felt certain he would look at them from the view point of the people of the State.

"To return to the Niagara bill," he continued, "it grants the right to take water power from any stream in the State. When the State grants this power to electric companies the concession involves the duty, like that of common carrier, of selling light or power to any who wish to purchase. But they don't have to sell one volt above or one below 1,000 volts. I am not sure about the advantage of this to the people of the State.

"People have short memories. In my first term as Governor we took all the powers of the Ramapo away. There is a lot of talk about John Smith's bill. Some call it Ramapo. He did it in the interest of Wappinger's Creek. If that watershed were condemned it would ruin the industry of the manufacturing village and hurt severely both Poughkeepsie and Newburg. Smith came to me early in the session with a plan to save the village, but it embraced the whole State. I suggested that he confine his efforts to one district.

"Smith is too honest a man to engineer a 'grab.' It was Coler, of course, who saw Ramapo in the bill. Most of the grab bills were killed in the Legislature. The Remsen bill is before Mayor McClellan by my act."

TRAGEDY FOR KATE CLAXTON.

Son of Actress Kills Himself Because He Couldn't Make Friends.

Harold Stephenson, twenty-one years old, son of Kate Claxton, the actress, and her husband, C. A. Stephenson, committed suicide by shooting himself in his room, at 255 Fourth Avenue, at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The report and the fall of the body were heard by other occupants of the house, but they failed to recognize the significance of the sounds, and it was not until Martha Reeves, the housekeeper, went to Stephenson's room, half an hour later, that the body was found. An open note to Miss Claxton read:

Dear Mother: Good-bye; God bless you.

Stephenson was employed as a clerk down town, but had been sick for several days and unable to leave his room. Another letter to his mother, however, stated that he killed himself because he found it difficult to make friends, and that, as he must die some time, he chose an occasion when she was absent from the city.

Another letter was to Mrs. Josephine Cone of 74 West Sixty-eighth Street, sister-in-law of Miss Claxton. The body was removed to the home of S. A. Meredith, 339 West Seventieth Street.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Kate Claxton received word of her son's suicide just as she was to go on in her role in "The Two Orphans" at the matinee at Robinson's Opera House this afternoon. She immediately collapsed. Mary Stewart Cone, wife of Spencer H. Cone, a brother of Miss Claxton, and her manager, hastily assumed the part. The audience was not informed until the close of the play of Miss Claxton's bereavement.

Miss Claxton left here at 4:30 o'clock for New York, telegraphing her husband, Charles A. Stevenson, leading man for Mrs. Leslie Carter, who was at Utica, of her leaving. Miss Claxton said she could assign no reason for her son's act, unless it resulted from mental disorder following a recent severe attack of the grip. It is not expected that Miss Claxton will rejoin the company this season.

INSPECTOR GRANT BACK.

To Police Traffic—Is a Surplus, According to Charter.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was officially notified yesterday of the action of the courts in ordering the reinstatement of Inspector Donald Grant, and at once assigned him to take charge of street traffic, installing him in a commodious office on the third floor at Police Headquarters, adjoining that occupied by Inspector Brooks. A Roundsman, two patrolmen, and the necessary clerks were detailed to his service, which will be to make the streets safer both for pedestrians and those in vehicles; to guard against reckless automobilists, and to prevent the blocking of sidewalks by merchants and truckmen.

The charter provides for but fifteen Inspectors, and there were already fifteen working. Commissioner McAdoo has applied to Corporation Counsel Delany to extricate him from this quandary, and the impression at Headquarters is that if one of the older Inspectors does not speedily apply for retirement, Inspector Walsh, the latest to be promoted to an Inspectorship, may be reduced to a Captaincy in order that the law may be complied with. Commissioner McAdoo declined to express any opinion on the matter before hearing from Mr. Delany.

PASSERBY GOT THE BULLET.

Coachman Used Revolver in a Quarrel with Truckmen.

George Thomas, a negro coachman employed by Dr. I. S. Feinberg of 1,716 Madison Avenue, after having taken his master to the residence of a patient yesterday afternoon, drove up Madison Avenue to One Hundred and Sixth Street.

There his progress was blocked by a truck, on the front seat of which sat Arthur Rooney of 251 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Edward Bourdenay of 2,544 Marion Avenue.

"Get out of the way there!" yelled Thomas, and that started a wordy quarrel which attracted a crowd. Finally Thomas drew a revolver and began to blaze away. One bullet hit George Smith, a collector, of 1,262 Second Avenue, who happened to be passing at the time. The wound was slight.

Thomas whipped up his horses and drove to a stable in One Hundred and Sixth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. There he left his team at the door and, entering the stable, made directly for the roof of the building. The crowd pointed him out to two policemen from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station, and Thomas, descending from the roof, climbed a fence in the rear and was finally brought to bay with two policemen's revolvers pointing at him in the yard of 111 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

In the Harlem Court he was later held in $1,500 bail on the charge of attempted murder.

To Return to Business.

George Blumenthal, who retired from active business three years ago, on July 1 next will re-enter the firm of Lazard Frères.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S for MAY

is a most attractive Spring number, the text interesting and varied, and the illustrations numerous and beautiful. With one exception all the features are illustrated, and the pictures of the Yellowstone are most exquisite reproductions in full colors of the wonderful scenes of the National Park. It is one of the most successful color schemes ever printed in a magazine.

THE SOLDIER OF THE VALLEY.
By Nelson Lloyd. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. One of those refreshing pieces of literary work that herald a new figure of first importance in the field of fiction The scenes are laid in the Pennsylvania hills, the characters are the simple country folk of that region, and they are portrayed by Mr. Lloyd with sympathy and fine humor As might be expected, Mr. Frost's illustrations reflect delightfully the humor of the text.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.
By Arnold Hague Illustrated by Dwight L. Elmendorf. Mr. Hague's wide reputation as an authority on the National Park gives particular distinction to his article An element of great beauty is contributed by Mr. Elmendorf's pictures, which are reproduced, many of them in colors, from tele-photographs made during a special trip to the Yellowstone.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S "WAR OF 1812."
Illustrated by Carlton Chapman and H. Reuterdahl. This instalment of Captain Mahan's great historical work continues the War, with accounts of the exploits of Warren, Rodgers, Decatur, and Captain Jones.

ROBERT GRANT'S SERIAL NOVEL.
Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. "The Undercurrent" is called "the leading serial of the year." It is a modern American story of vital interest.

THE EAGLES OF THE HARBOR.
By Albert Bigelow Paine. Illustrated by E. B. Child. A graphic account of life on the river tugs of New York, written and illustrated from actual experience

G. W. CABLE ON AMERICAN GARDENS.
Mr Cable writes: "In the city of Northampton, Mass., there has been for some years an annual prize competition of amateur flower-gardens. In 1903 there were 235 gardens in this pretty contest, and I wish to tell something of it here in the notion that such contests may possibly have a certain tendency to help on flower-gardening in the country at large, and even to determine what American flower-gardening can best be."

FOR THE FAITH.
By H. G. Dwight. Illustrated by Sydney Adamson. A story of Arabic intrigue and conspiracy with which an English missionary at Stamboul becomes most innocently associated. It is told with great literary skill.

VARICK'S LADY O' DREAMS.
By Elizabeth Jordan. Illustrated by F. V. Dumond. A fanciful story of dream life, full of delicate romantic sentiment.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PINES.
By Frances R. Sterrett. Illustrated by C. Allan Gilbert. An amusing and clever little comedy of sentiment.

NOW READY. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York



WEALTH IS FORCED ON HIM.

Surrogate Obliges John Long to Take $15,000 of Wife's Estate.

Surrogate Church handed down a decision yesterday setting aside the will of a woman in spite of the fact that her husband, who was cut off from participation in the estate, did not object to the probate. Under the decision the husband will have a large portion of the estate, which amounts to $30,000, although he has manifested no desire to do so.

The will was that of Catharine Long, wife of John Long, a well-to-do Brooklyn contractor. Toward the end of her life Mrs. Long suffered from paranoia, imagining that her husband was an habitual drunkard. When she made her will she cut him off entirely. Mr. Long insisted on the probate of the will, saying that, even if the testator was insane, its provisions should be carried out if he did not object.

The contest was made by Moses J. Harris as special guardian for the infant heirs. Surrogate Church decided in his favor, thereby giving to Mr. Long the sum of $15,000, and setting aside completely the will, which gives to the St. Vincent de Paul Society a large sum of money.

Columbia Basket Ball Officers.

A mass meeting of Columbia students was held yesterday to elect officers of the University Basket Ball Association for the season of 1904-05. Chester W. Cuthel, '05, College, was elected manager; Edward Hess, '06, Science, was chosen assistant manager, and Frank L. O'Connell, '04, College; Augustus Rogers, '04, Science, and William F. Allen, '05, Law, were elected to the three vacant positions as graduate directors of the team. Charles L. Frambach, '05, Science, was elected President, and Duncan H. Brown, '05, College, Vice President of the association.

McADOO GOES OUT OF SEASON.

Like the Oyster, He Will Avoid Dinners in the R-less Months.

"I've gone out of season with the oyster," was the announcement made by Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday afternoon.

This somewhat startling declaration was made after the Commissioner had told the reporters how he had been besieged with invitations to dinners since he took office.

"I never knew until I took this position," he said, "how many societies there were in this city, and how fond they are of eating good dinners and listening to speeches. Hardly a day passes without my receiving one or more invitations to some social feast at which I'm expected to talk, and in most instances it is absolutely impossible for me to accept the invitations. So I've decided that, like the oyster, I will go out of season in months that have no 'r.'

"Brooklyn is a remarkable place in respect to dinners. It looks as if they were always giving dinners over there. They must be a very sociable lot. Even the Society for the Prevention of Ice Being Fed to Children, or some such organization, sent me a request not long ago to come to their dinner and make a speech."

SAMUEL STEDEKER FINED.

Court Disposes of Poolroom and Policy Cases.

It was policy and poolroom men's day in Part IV. of General Sessions yesterday. Judge Newburger fined eight men $25 each on the charge of conducting policy shops, three others received short prison sentences, and sentence was suspended in another case.

Samuel Stedeker was fined $100 on a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with conducting a poolroom on lower Broadway. On the recommendation of the District Attorney the Judge dismissed the cases against Leon Stedeker and Percy L. Levine, as Mr. Jerome thought the evidence insufficient.

WEBER PIANOS

AINO ACKTE, Prima Donna Soprano, Grand Opera, Paris, and member of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Co.; New York:

April 11, 1904.

"I wish to express to you the gratification I have had from the use of your really wonderful pianos. The exquisite delicacy and richness of their tone is most inspiring and has been a source of great pleasure to me. In my opinion an artist can find no finer instrument than the Weber piano. With best wishes for your continued success,

AINO ACKTE."

The WEBER PIANO CO., Acolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Stylish Spring Suits for Men

$12, Instead of $15 to $22

These are all good-looking, proper, well-made Suits, in Spring weights. Odd lots of recent purchases, and others that have been here longer. Made of fancy cheviots and worsteds, in medium and dark colors—about a hundred Suits in all; with plenty of sizes, in regular, tall and stout proportions.

Made to sell for $15 to $22; now at $12 a suit. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $2 and $2.50 SHIRTS At Eighty-five Cents

This announcement means most to men who are accustomed to wearing fine shirts. There is not a shirt in the collection that is not excellent value at two dollars, and many are worth a half dollar more.

First is a collection of twelve hundred Fancy Shirts, made of handsome imported madras, in a variety of the smartest of the new patterns. The shirts are beautifully made, and they have the style, fit and finish that usually distinguish custom-made shirts. They have open fronts and attached cuffs, and will compare favorably with any $2 and $2.50 shirts that you have seen. **85c Each.**

Then, we also offer about seven hundred and fifty White Dress Shirts, with bodies of English long cloth, and bosoms of 2100 linen; made by the maker of the best-finished and best-fitting shirts on the market. They are sold regularly at $2, and now offered at **85c Each.**

They are in sizes 14 to 17, various sleeve-lengths. A third of the lot have attached cuffs; the others are made to be worn with seperate cuffs. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Underwear And Half Hose

The kinds that Springtime demands, in the sorts that most men prefer; offered at these savings in prices because we planned six months ahead to present these fine values when you would most appreciate them:

Men's Half Hose

18c a Pair: 3 Pairs 50c: Worth 25c a Pair

Cotton; black with unbleached feet, or natural colored or unbleached soles; black with embroidered fronts, or white or colored vertical stripes.

Lisle Thread; black in various pretty openwork patterns.

25c a Pair: Worth 38c a Pair

Of imported Lisle Thread; two pretty patterns in striped effects; stripes of cardinal, brown or light blue.

Men's Underwear

25c Each: Worth 38c Each

Ecru Cotton Shirts or Drawers; fine gage.

Shirts in long or short sleeves, with collarette neck; sizes 34 to 44.

Drawers have double gussets, and are durably made; sizes 30 to 42.

37½c Each: Worth 50c Each

Shirts and Drawers, of balbriggan, light cream color, knit in the comfortable mesh style. Shirts have long or short sleeves.

Ecru balbriggan Shirts or Drawers; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers have long or short inseams.

75c Each: Worth $1 Each

Mercerized cotton Shirts or Drawers in delicate shades of sky blue and pink. Look like silk, wear better. A mill's retiring from business makes this low price possible.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Suits and Suited Boys

So many suited boys and mothers have learned the value of our suits—the superior quality of the materials, the unusual care of the workmanship, the consequent style and durability—that their inroads keep breaking up the completeness of sizes and lots.

Thus the suited boys work good to the boys yet-to-be-suited. For, just because all sizes are not in every kind, such reductions as these take place:

At $3.75 Each, from $5

About two hundred Norfolk Jacket and Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of plain blue cheviot. Sizes 9 to 16 years in all the kinds, though not in every kind.

At $3.75 Each, from $5 to $7.50

Sailor Suits, of blue serge, cheviots and fancy mixtures. Some have Eton collars. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Handsome Crushed Leather Belts

The crushed leather belt is as serviceable as it is smart and stylish. Two special models are interesting today.

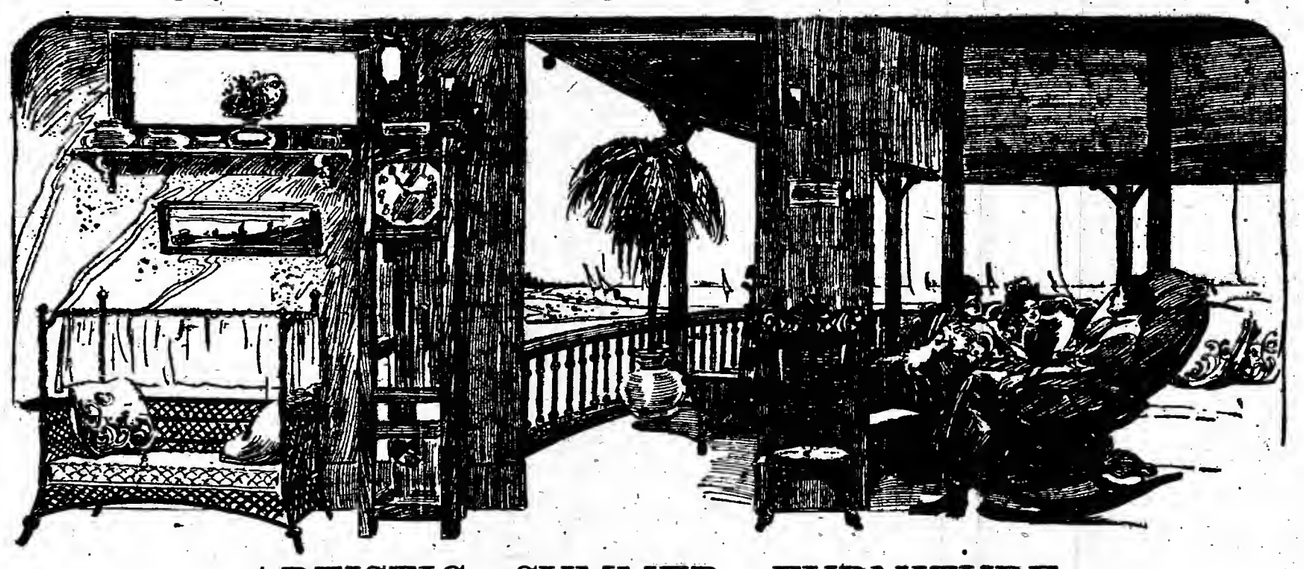
Crushed belts of fine calfskin, in black or white, lined with moire silk; buckles neatly covered with leather. Soft as a glove, and most effective. $1.

Crushed leather belts, in assorted colors, with plain or bodice backs, trimmed with three, four and six buttons, in gilt, nickel, or gun metal finish; broad or narrow buckles. Entirely new. $1.50. Cross aisle, Broadway.

NOW THOUGHTS ARE TURNING TO COUNTRY HOMES

We planned months ago to be ready when you were; and just yesterday the latest arrivals of beautiful Summer Furniture came on our floor. Today we are ready to serve you in most thorough manner, whether you simply want a porch chair, or have an entire cottage to furnish from top to bottom. We have a competent organization to take charge of the work as soon as the builders are through. We are prepared to show you designs and plans for the entire decoration and furnishing—wall paper, painting, frescoing, hardwood floors, carpets, rugs, draperies and hangings of all sorts, furniture, slip covers, linens, chinaware, silver, and all housefurnishings, window shades and awnings—we do it all thoroughly, artistically, satisfactorily, supplying original plans, or following yours. Write us about it; if not convenient to come and see us, we'll send a competent man to you.

The store's displays of these Summer Furnishings are now at their best, all ready for your viewing.



ARTISTIC SUMMER FURNITURE

As the horticulturist takes away the bulbs that have shown their blooms and faded, and brings in new flowers to charm the passer-by; so we have hurried away many lines of furniture, not so distinctly seasonable, to array before you the splendid assemblage of cool and comfortable pieces that come under the general heading of "Summer Furniture."

This season our display is rather more extensive than it has been heretofore. New ideas have appeared, and we have not passed by any that we thought our public should know about. Many of the reed, willow and rush pieces are prettily upholstered; and, though they are distinctly Summery, they will be brought back to make cozy and picturesque the living rooms of city homes, next Fall.

The fancy—even the elaborate pieces, are here; but no less fully are shown the simple, strong, weather-defying pieces that are wanted even in the woodman's cabin.

All on special display today.

Reed Furniture

Usually called wicker or rattan furniture. Made from reeds that grow in China; bleached to clean and whiten them; then varnished or shellaced or finished in various stains or enamels. Some of the pieces are handsomely upholstered with seat cushions or seat and back cushions. In various finishes. Prices range:

Chairs, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9.50, $10, $10.50, $12, $13, $13.50, $14.25 to $19.25.
Rockers, $9, $10, $10.50, $11.50, $12, $13, $14.
Settees, $14, $18, $18.50, $20, $32.75, $33.
Couches, $7.50, $15, $22.50.

Rush Furniture

Made from wild rushes that grow in Hungary, woven into braids in Germany, and manufactured into furniture in America. One of the very best of all the new kinds, finished in palm green of artistic effect:

Chairs, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9.50, $10, $10.50, $11.50, $13, $14, $15.
Settees, $13.50, $15, $17.

Prairie Grass Furniture

Made of a wild grass that grows abundantly in certain parts of the West. Manufactured into strands like twine, and then woven or braided and formed into many sorts of chairs, rockers, etc. A rich green color, both artistic and durable:

Chairs, $4, $6, $7, $8, $9, $9.25, $9.50, $10.50, $11, $11.50, $12, $12.50.
Rockers, $6.50, $6.75, $8.50, $9, $10, $11.25, $11.75, $12.50.

Fourth floor.

Porch Furniture

Chairs, rockers, settees, etc., with frames of maple, finished natural and polished, or frames of oak finished weathered or pale green. The maple pieces have seats and backs of closely woven split reed; and are very durable. The oak pieces have closely woven double cane seats and backs, also very durable. Shapes are large and comfortable:

Chairs, $1.90, $2.25, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4.75, $5, $6.25.
Rockers, $1.90, $2, $2.50, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4.75, $5, $5.50, $6.50, $6.75.

Grass Cloth Furniture

Frames of maple in imitation of bamboo; well built and finished; seats and backs in fine quality Japanese grass cloth, some with fancy figures. Pleasing in appearance and effective for indoor furnishing. Frames are finished natural or pale green:

Chairs, $5, $6.50, $8, $10. Rockers, $5, $6.50. Settees, $10, $12.

Fancy Rattan and Cane

Combination pieces of reed-and-cane in fancy colors, the foundation color being natural:

Chairs, $12.50, $15, $16, $19, $20.

Malacca Furniture

A combination of cane, reed and rush. It is new and pretty, strong and durable, effective for housefurnishing:

Chairs, $12, $12.50, $13.50, $15. Rockers, $12.50, $13.50. Settees, $20, $21.

Good Coverings for Cottage Floors

The Summer cottage is cool, refreshing and picturesque, according to the tact with which the floor coverings are selected. There are so many novel and distinctive effects possible nowadays, that there is little excuse for putting up with the stuffy and uninviting floor coverings that once were the best to be had.

We have an unusually broad variety of new and practical ideas to show you. Chiefest are these:

JAPANESE RUGS (Cotton)

In blues, greens and pinks with white. Cool, comfortable and effective. These rugs are scarce; no more can be obtained this season. At present we have all sizes from 26 x 54 inches at $1.85 to 12 x 15 feet at $30.

FIBRE RUGS

The daintiest and most attractive Summer fabric made in rugs. All desirable shadings. Sizes from 18 x 30 inches at 75c to 9 x 12 feet at $10.50.

HOURZOUK RUGS

Made in Belgium of cocoa fibre. Especially adapted for Summer uses—lawns, piazzas, halls, and also for offices. Most unique in designs and colorings. Very picturesque. Sizes from 3 x 6 feet at $3.50 to 10 x 14 feet at $26.25.

OTHER COTTON RUGS

In carpet effects. Clean, bright, fresh-looking goods, having the effect of a much finer fabric than they represent, and very much admired. Sizes from 6 x 9 feet at $6 to 12 x 18 feet at $24.

STRAW MATTINGS

Both Chinese and Japanese. Hundreds of patterns. Prices vary from $5 to $40 a roll. All our own importations.

RAG CARPETS

This style of Ye Olde Colonial time floor covering is becoming more and more in demand. We are glad to be able to present originals of the Martha Washington, Colonial Dames and kindred styles in these fabrics at from 40c to 75c a yard. Third floor.

Summer Curtains

The dainty muslin curtains, the colored curtains in soft, summery tints, the printed muslins and cretonnes for making curtains and draperies, the light-weight portieres—all are here in plentiful fullness. Artistic housekeepers will be delighted just to see them.

There is not room to tell the whole story today; but we must tell of a number of special offerings among the very curtains that are most wanted for Summer furnishing:

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS

Made of figured Swiss muslin, with ruffling of same material, at 85c a pair; usually $1.25.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS

With lace insertion and edge—
At $1.35 pair, from $1.65. At $2.40 pair, from $3.25.
At $1.60 pair, from $2. At $2.90 pair, from $4.

COLORED CROSS-STRIPE CURTAINS

At 90c pair, from $1.25. At $2 pair, from $2.75.
At $1.50 pair, from $2. At $2.25 pair, from $3.25.
At $1.75 pair, from $2.25.

PORTIERES

A special group of Curtains, mostly of mercerized tapestry; a few plain; new styles, popular colors, and most desirable in every way:

At $3.10 pair, from $6.25. At $6 pair, from $9.
At $4.50 pair, from $9. At $7.75 pair, from $11.75.
At $5 pair, from $10. At $9 pair, from $13.50.
At $5.35 pair, from $10.75.

Third floor.

Slip Covers For Furniture

For the furniture in the city home that is closed, or the city home that is used, and for the city furniture that you expect to use in the shore or country home, you need Slip Covers. It is now high time to have them made. They're as cool and pleasant, for Summer use, as they are protective to the furniture.

We have an unusually complete variety of fabrics for the making; and when the work is assigned to us, we do it particularly well. Here are suggestions of the fabrics and their prices:

Best heavy German Linen, 66 inches wide, at 55c a yard: 50 inches wide, at 38c a yard.
Irish Linen, 32 inches wide, at 35c a yard.
Cotton Damask, 31 inches wide, 20c and 30c a yard.
Swansdown, 31 inches wide, at 25c to 45c a yard.
Dimities, 32 inches wide, at 15c to 35c a yard.
Imported Cretonnes and Taffetas, in handsome designs and colorings. Third floor.

Easy-Working Awnings

We have a fine varitey of awningducks, not only to meet your ideas as to design, but also to associate harmoniously with all the surroundings. The materials used are the very best to be had; the frames and fittings are those that have proven to be most satisfactory in every particular.

Orders for the work should be placed immediately; the awnings will be delivered later on, if you are not ready for them now. Estimates given upon request. Third floor.

Window Shades

We are particularly well equipped to do this important work—do it well and promptly. We have all the favored materials of the highest class

King's Imported Scotch Holland
Lonsdale Holland
Domestic Holland
Hand-painted Oil Opaque Cloth
Hand-painted Cambric, or tint cloth.

Shades are mounted on best wood or tin spring rollers; and trimmed as desired. Estimates furnished upon request. Third floor.

Turkish Bath Cabinets, $1

A Bath Cabinet for the price of a Turkish bath!

If the general public knew more of the comforts, the healthfulness, the thorough cleanliness of the Turkish bath, there would be a bath cabinet in every home.

Today we are able to offer thoroughly good bath cabinets at the lowest price we ever quoted—$1, complete.

Framework is the best heavy steel rod, galvanized to prevent its rusting, insuring durability, strength and lightness. It consists of 4 sections, solidly connected by strong metal hinges: 8 galvanized steel uprights support it from top to bottom, making the Cabinet strong, rigid and firmly supported, and when opened a solid and substantial room.

Cabinet, complete with lamp, $1. Made to sell at $2.75. Basement.

Angelus Record Today:

9,665,480 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
378,400 *Inflations Yesterday*
10,043,880 *Inflations Since Starting*

An Exhibition of Exquisite Lace

Here is a gathering of fine Laces that will delight the lover of beauty for its own sake as much as the woman who is planning her Summer wardrobe.

The laces were selected with the rarest taste and care by our expert, after a long and busy sojourn in the lace markets of St. Gall, Plauen, Brussels, Calais, Dublin, Nottingham and Paris.

All that Parisian makers of fashion have approved, all that is most elegant and artistic, awaits the American woman here today.

Real Irish Crochet Laces, Insertions and Allovers.
Irish Crochet Laces, French make, Edges, Bandings and Motifs.
Lace and Embroidered Etamines combined, Edges, Bandings and Motifs.
Lace and Linen combined, Edges, Bandings, Motifs.
Lace and Embroidered Lawn combined, Flouncings, Bandings and Allovers.
Chantilly Model Matching Sets, Edges, Flouncings, Bandings and Allovers.
Maline Lace Model Matching Sets.
Net-ground Laces, Edges, Bandings, Allovers, in Repousse, Boule, Venise and Oriental effects.
French Valenciennes Matching Sets, Edges, Insertions and Allovers.

These and the new Lace Robes are shown in a Broadway window. The simple, everyday laces are here, too, in full and attractive assortment. Broadway.

More Charming COSTUMES

Upwards of fifty beautiful dresses came to us yesterday, with their uppish prices lowered by the compulsion of our previous offering. They add another day of remarkable opportunity to women who love fine gowns.

The costumes are of crepe de Chine, chiffon-voile, plain voile and silk; made in the latest and most artistic styles, prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout. They are dresses that should sell for $75 to $120. You may choose among them all, at $50 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Beautiful Hats At Half Prices

Some of the models that we showed in the early season to give the fairest suggestion of the new fashion-types.

Later additions have come so rapidly to claim their share of display-space, that these must give them room.

They are in present styles, the best present styles, made of rich materials, by our skilled milliners.

Picture Hats, Turbans and Bonnets, for dress or carriage wear, at

$10, from $20 $15, from $30
$12.50, from $25
About fifty in all

Millinery Salon, Broadway and Tenth st.

New Summer Fabrics Low-Priced

Fancy Cotton Voiles and Half-wool Crepe divide the honors. They are Summer substitutes for the popular all-wool voile and crepe de Paris. And they have much of the grace and beauty of these fabrics, with the lightness and coolness and crispness that the coming warm days demand.

The colors are clear, bright, full of charm and snap.

Fancy Cotton Voiles, 18c a Yard
Half-wool Crepe, 25c a Yard

The crepes are to be so favored—mills have orders now for six busy months ahead—that the chance of today may not be soon repeated. Colors: Cream, light gray, reseda, light blue, tans, blacks. 36 inches wide.

The voiles are in sheer, transparent grounds, with attractive irregular sized bourettes, arranged to form undecided plaids. Liberal quantities of the following combinations of colors: Light gray, tan, cadet blue, reseda, light heliotrope, navy blue, dark gray, black, with white bourettes: white and dark gray with black bourettes: white with reseda, cadet blue with blue. 27 inches wide. Fourth avenue.

Finely Tailored Suits for Girls

This is a collection of about thirty-five very handsome Tailor-made Suits, that sell regularly for $35 to $42.50—offered today at $25 a suit.

Just one or two of a kind, of broadcloth, cheviot or handsome mixed cloths, beautifully tailored; and with effective bright touches that make them desirable for girls of 14 to 18 years.

They are very remarkable suits to secure for $25. Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MORMON, UNDER PROTEST, SAYS HE HAS SIX WIVES

Patriarch Cannon Confesses After Promise of Immunity.

WITHHOLDS CHURCH PLEDGE

Endowment House Oath Too Sacred, He Says, to Proclaim to the World—Only Very Pure Men Take It, He Testifies.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Angus Cannon, seventy years old, patriarch in the Mormon Church and President of Salt Lake "stake" for twenty-eight years, gave sensational testimony in the Smoot case today. Mr. Cannon confessed that he had six wives, all living, and bad gone to prison rather than give them up.

Mr. Cannon said he has lived in Salt Lake since 1849, but had been blessed in the Mormon Church when he was five years old. He was designated patriarch in the Church by President Joseph F. Smith about two weeks ago. Patriarchs, the witness said, rank next to the twelve apostles in dignity.

The sensation of the hearing occurred when Mr. Tayler examined Mr. Cannon as regard to his various marriages. Mr. Tayler asked the witness when he was first married, and he answered: "On July 18, 1858."

"To whom?"

"Sarah Maria Mousley."

"Who next?"

Mr. Cannon stood up and his voice shook with great emotion as he said: "I beg an opportunity to explain and to ask a question of the Chairman before I proceed. Nineteen years ago I was brought into great trouble. I was prosecuted and sent to prison because I acknowledged the mothers of my children as my families. I was given the opportunity of deserting my families or going to prison—and I went to prison.

"I was sent to prison for eight months, and served six months, when the Supreme Court took up my case and I was released. While I was in prison I said to my associates who called to see me: 'You could not come here in honor; I could not stay out in honor.'

"For a long time I have lived within the law as far as it was possible to do so, in the face of obligations to my families. I have not paraded my families, but in honest pride I have nourished them.

"The press of the country has caricatured President Smith for the testimony he gave in regard to plural families, and if I am asked to make similar exhibitions of my family I appeal for protection from any consequences that may be the result of the testimony. I will answer all questions in regard to myself or the Church if I am assured that I will not be placed in peril by reason of the testimony."

Mr. Tayler said that he did not desire answers to any questions which related to marriages that were not fully exempted from prosecution under the Statute of Limitation, and on that statement Chairman Burrows directed that the question concerning the second marriage of Mr. Cannon should be answered.

Q.—To whom were you next married? A.—Anna Amanda Mousley.

Q.—When were you married to her? A.—At the same hour that I was married to Sarah Maria Mousley.

Q.—By the same ceremony? A.—Yes.

Q.—To whom were you next married? A.—Mrs. Clara C. Lason, in 1875.

The witness added that he was married to Martha Hughes in 1884, Maria Bannion in 1886, Johanna C. Donelson in 1888, and that he had not been married since that time. All his wives, he said, are living.

The witness was asked if he remembered a prosecution against him in 1886 for polygamous marriage of Hattie Hughes Cannon and he answered that he remembered the prosecution, but did not remember which wife was named. He said he was arrested, but had not testified in any hearing. When asked to describe the residence of his various wives, he said they all lived in Salt Lake County, but in separate houses; that he had families by five of his wives.

Q.—Do you live with all of your wives now? A.—I am sorry to say that I don't.

Q.—Why? Because you are now in Washington, and cannot be living with them? A.—No. Because of an agreement made by the Church which compels me to be as modest as I can.

Chairman Burrows asked in regard to this agreement, and the witness said he referred to the manifesto of 1890 declaring against a continuation of polygamous cohabitation.

Q.—What has been the effect of the manifesto upon you? A.—It has made me more modest, and I have been only as attentive as I felt common humanity required me to be.

Q.—What do you mean by that? A.—I mean that this church order has made me more cold in my treatment of them than I should be.

Chairman Burrows asked many questions concerning the attitude of the witness toward the laws of the land and the laws of God, both of which declared against polygamous marriage and his obligation to his families.

Mr. Cannon said he was meeting the situation to the best of his ability and trying as nearly as possible to equalize his loyalty to all of his obligations. He related the proceedings at the recent conference at Salt Lake at which President Smith had been supported for the testimony he had given in Washington. When asked if the people had censured the President of the Church for his testimony, he said he had heard of no criticism, but that they regretted the circumstances which made such disclosures necessary.

Chairman Burrows asked the witness how it was that the resolutions adopted at that conference had not declared against polygamous living and did declare against polygamy. The witness replied that the question of polygamous living had not been mentioned; that it was understood that those who had plural wives should not parade them offensively, but should care for them. Mr. Cannon said he had seconded the resolution that had been adopted.

Q.—Do you mean that you will go on living with your plural wives? A.—I will have to improve greatly if I don't. I follow the dictation of my conscience in the matter.

Mr. Cannon declined to reveal the oaths taken in the Endowment House, saying that they were sacred covenants entered into with their Maker. He said that only the very pure are permitted to enter the Endowment House.

"You mean such as yourself and President Smith?" asked Chairman Burrows.

Again and again the witness evaded questions relating to the character of the obligations taken in the Endowment House, and finally said that "God had made it known that the sacred covenants should not be spoken of to the world." He would not say that there was any penalty attached to such disclosures or whether promise was given that the questions should not be answered. Mr. Cannon said the twelve apostles had taken the Endowment House oath.

Concerning the character of the Endowment House marriage ceremonies little could be obtained from Mr. Cannon. When pressed too closely he answered that he could not remember.

AGE LIMIT BILL OPPOSED.

Congressmen Disapprove Measure to Oust Clerks 70 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Gillett bill to hold every office vacant in the classified service of the Government when the incumbent shall reach the age of seventy, and declaring vacant all positions where now the incumbent is seventy years old is arousing strong opposition.

It is said that Mr. Gillett did not intend to press his bill in earnest, but that he introduced it in order to make weight against the repeated demands of the clerks for pensions. The Massachusetts Representative, in common with hundreds of public men, holds that the Government clerk is well treated by the Government, that he performs no hazardous or extraordinary service to afford the ground for a claim for a pension, and that if he would moderately saving and judicious he would provide amply for old age.

It is considered extremely unlikely that any action will be taken on the matter now, as the session is so nearly at an end. Even should the subject come from the House to the Senate no action is anticipated.

CANAL ZONE BILL PASSED.

House Accepts Measure Giving the President Sole Power.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House today passed the bill providing a temporary government for the Panama Canal zone after it had been criticised roundly for the power it gives the President.

The subject for the Kittridge bill was considered. Messrs. Adamson, (Ga.,) Stevene, (Minn.,) and Richardson, (Ala.,) members of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, urged its passage, contending that it was word for word similar to what Jefferson had suggested and approved for the government of the territory of Louisiana.

The bill was vigorously opposed by Mr. Harrison, (N. Y.,) who characterized it as despotism run mad, because it gave the President authority greater than any sovereign in the world. He sarcastically remarked that members ought to be grateful that the President had consented to consult the House "instead of legislating from the White House, as he is accustoming to doing." He thought that on the eve of a Presidential election "this autocratic power" would throw open to him 600 or 700 offices.

Mr. Hepburn, (Iowa,) Chairman of the committee, got into a spirited colloquy with Mr. Gaines, (Tenn.,) who asserted that there already were statutes affecting the government of the canal zone, but that the President had ridden over them roughshod.

"I doubt if it is the idea of the best standards of citizenship," tartly replied Mr. Hepburn, "that a man shall stand as a brawler against the Chief Executive of his Nation."

"I always do that," answered Mr. Gaines, "when they don't obey the law, no matter who or where it is."

MR. PAYNE MUCH IMPROVED.

Postmaster General's Health Has Mended Steadily Since He Went to Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Private advices received here state that the published accounts of Postmaster General Payne's prostration by an excessively bad attack of his malady while in Galveston are wholly false.

Mr. Payne's health has improved steadily since he went to sea, as it always does. He is a good sailor. He is now at Key West, and has gained steadily, he says, ever since he left here.

The party will leave Key West for Old Point to-night, and Mr. Payne will reach Washington the last of the week. He plans to be at his desk next Tuesday, to take up his official work. In fact, the Postmaster General's health is so much improved that he is likely to continue steadily at his work until the time comes for the usual Summer vacation.

It is not improbable that he will take an active part in the approaching Summer's campaign.

AMEND SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Senator Aldrich Says It Does Not Mean Unlimited Purchase of Bullion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—An amendment made by the Senate to the Sundry Civil bill removes all limitation as to the amount of subsidiary silver coins that may be issued. The act of March 14, 1890, placed the limit at $100,000,000. This limitation was in a measure removed by the Sundry Civil act of 1903.

The Senate amendment to the pending bill positively removes the one-hundred-million limit. It is not understood how the Senate amendment will help the Treasury out of the dilemma into which it will be placed after all the bullion now held is converted into fractional coins. The limitation to the amount that may be outstanding is removed, but it makes no provision for supplying bullion to continue the coinage.

Some of the House members are of opinion that the amendment of the Senate would practically reopen the unlimited purchase of silver bullion and its conversion into fractional coins.

Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, on whose recommendation the amendment was made to the Sundry Civil bill, has no apprehension in that direction. He said the Secretary of the Treasury wanted authority to use silver dollars held in Treasury vaults for the coinage of fractional silver, and if that could not be secured, then he recommended the removal of the limitation as to the amount of subsidiary silver to be coined.

ALLEGES RAILWAY MERGER.

Gaines's Resolution Asks for Inquiry Into Pennsylvania and Other Roads.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative Gaines of West Virginia has introduced a resolution reciting that "it is a matter of common statement" that the Pennsylvania Railroad system, the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, and the Norfolk and Western Railway Company have plans designed to effect a "community of interest" by which common control or direction has been and is being applied to the operation and rates of the lines mentioned.

The resolution concludes with provision for an investigation of these allegations by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

POSTMASTERS.—New York—Anna V. T. Smith, Bronxville; Edward A. Cowles, Patchogue; Oliver H. Tuthill, Rockville Center.

BILLS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House passed the following bills to-day:

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across Newark Bay between Elizabeth and Bayonne, N. J.

Extending the time for the construction of the Akron, Sterling and Northern Railroad in Alaska.

Amending the law in reference to the reimbursement of Governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred in lending aid to the United States in organizing volunteers during the Spanish war.

A resolution was agreed to requesting the President to renew negotiations with Governments where discrimination is made against Jewish citizens of the United States, with the view of securing equal freedom of travel and sojourn with all other citizens.

BANK OFFICERS SENTENCED.

Pentientiary Terms for Men Who Wrecked Indiana National Bank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—James Broderick, President, and W. L. Collins, cashier, of the Indiana National Bank, at Elkhart, were to-day sentenced by Judge Anderson of the United States District Court, on pleas of guilty of violation of the banking laws, which resulted in the failure of the bank for $642,000.

Broderick received ten years and Collins six years in the penetentiary.

Walter Brown, Director of the bank, member of the Republican State Committee from the Tenth District, and member of the staff of Gov. Durbin, was sentenced to eight years in the Leavenworth Penitentiary by Judge Anderson for participation in the wrecking of the bank. He has been sick in bed from nervous collapse since he was found guilty.

ARRESTED AFTER WEDDING TRIP.

Sidney Sladden, Back from Europe with Bride, Arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, April 21.—Sidney Sladden was arrested here to-day, on his return from a European wedding trip, on board the steamship Canopic, which arrived from Mediterranean ports. He is charged with being a fugitive from justice in Kentucky, where it is said he is wanted for forgery while acting as general agent for the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, at Louisville.

He was married in Washington two months ago. The bride was overcome when the arrest was made, but later she was able to leave for Bridgeport, Conn., where she has friends.

$137,000,000 VOTED FOR PENSIONS BY SENATE

Messrs. Scott and McCumber Defend Service Pension Order.

MAY ADJOURN APRIL 28

Majority Will Decide on Programme Today—Democrats Not Averse to Ending Session on That Date.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—After a debate in which the service pension order was defended by Messrs. McCumber and Scott, the Senate to-day passed the Pension bill, carrying an appropriation of $137,000,000.

Mr. McCumber expressed the opinion that the time was approaching for the enactment of a general service pension law. Of the recent executive pension order, he said that it was in harmony with the laws making pensioners dependent upon physical disability.

He said that the fixing of sixty years as the age of half disability and of seventy-five years as the age of total disability had been the result of long and careful inquiry by the Pension Office, and that it had been found necessary to have a general and fixed rule to insure uniformity. Mr. McCumber said that the Secretary could not have fixed fifty-three years as the minimum age of disability, because to do so would not have been reasonable, although he would have the abstract right to fix such an age. He invited any Senator who thought the Secretary invaded the field of legislation to test the matter by seeking an injunction.

Mr. Scott expressed regret that Mr. McCumber had felt called on to defend the pension system. The man, who, like Senator Nelson or Senator Aldrich, had taken his knapsack on his back, deserved the gratitude of his country. "It makes no difference whether the deficiency is four millions or four hundred millions, I am for the soldier and his widow and children, and if I could do so by a vote of mine I would pay a pension of $25 a month to every soldier, whatever his term of service and whether he was rich or poor."

The Emergency River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which carries $3,000,000, also was paesed to-day, by leaving only the General Deficiency and the Military Academy bills of the supply measures still to be considered by the Senate.

With a demand that the Republicans say whether the minority party is to have an opportunity to press to a conclusion several of their pet measures, the Democrats held the Senate in executive session for more than an hour to-day. The long session provoked the majority to call a meeting of their steering committee for to-morrow to decide on a definite adjournment programme.

The Republicans are agreed that Congress should adjourn on April 28, but they have not been ready unalteraably to fix that date. They have in mind some special legislation tacked on appropriation bills which the Democrats compelled last session, and this year the Republican leaders have determined that appropriation bills shall be out of the way before bridges are burned.

The question of adjournment came up on an inquiry as to whether a vote was to be permitted on the nomination of William D. Crum to be Collector of the Port of Charleston. It was argued that this nomination would bring a great deal of debate, and it is now certain a vote cannot be had on it at this session. The discussion indicated that the Democratic Senators are not strongly opposed to the Republican policy of concluding the session on April 28.

SULLY DEMURRER OVERRULED.

Judge Holt Declines to Act Against Bankruptcy Petition.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday overruled the demurrer interposed by Daniel J. Sully & Co., the failed cotton firm, against the petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed against the firm by Stephen M. Weld & Co., Gwathmey & Co., and other creditors.

In his argument supporting the demurrer John R. Dos Passos maintained that the claims set forth by the petitioning creditors were not provable claims in bankruptcy, and that the firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co. was not responsible for this debt. He stated that Sully & Co. were not responsible for $2,000,000 of the alleged debts.

"This claim," he said, "does not amount to a legal claim under any law. The petitioners sold cotton to Daniel J. Sully & Co. for future delivery under the rules of the Cotton Exchange."

The Judge decided without hearing the other side.

The arguments on the temporary injunction obtained by Edwin Hawley and the argument on the disposal of $50,000 balance held for Sully & Co. by the Bank of North America will come up on Monday next.

The receivers of Daniel J. Sully & Co. yesterday announced that they had sold all except about 100 bales of the spot cotton held in warehouses for the bankrupt firm. Two thousand bales were sold Wednesday and 1,200 bales yesterday. About $230,000 have been realized by the sale.

Her Embarrassment Believed.

When she boarded Broadway Car No. 1,872 at Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon the painful newness of her attire impressed her fellow-passengers almost as much as it had filled her with a pleasant self-consciousness. Her dress rustled, her tan shoes squeaked, and her yellow gloves seemed on the point of bursting. Her broad, pleasant face was at the smiling point.

"Fare, please," said Conductor William Malone.

The girl put her hand into the mysterious recesses of the rustling garment, where a woman is supposed to keep her pocket, and a look of distress spread over her features.

"Oh, wurra!" she groaned audibly.

"Step lively, please," said Malone to some passengers who were just getting on the car. The girl thought the remark was addressed to her, and beads of perspiration broke out on her rotund countenance. She hastily opened the new hand-bag which she carried in her hand and explored the contents.

"Oh, wurra, wurra!" she muttered. "Bad ciss to me f'r a shtu-upid!"

"Fare, please," said Conductor Malone, pleasantly.

The girl looked around the car desperately. Clearly she was debating in her mind some question of a delicate nature, for she blushed.

Suddenly she wheeled around and, facing the seat, bent down and appeared to fumble with her shoelace. Just at that moment the car slowed up and stopped. Her position just then was not such as could stand much disturbance of the centre of gravity. She would have fallen had she not been caught in time by a benevolent elderly man, who said:

"Bless my soul, my girl, but there's no necessity for you to look further for that nickel. I'll pay."

He tendered the conductor a dime, and receiving a nickel change he offered it to his embarrassed fellow-passenger.

"You had better take it," said he, "and take a car back home and get your own money, which I suppose you forgot."

"Shure an' it's very kind yez are," said the girl. Then glancing at the nickel, which was evidently one of the shield issue of 1884, she exclaimed:

"Yer a rale gentleman, Sorr. Oi'll walk home now an' kape the rilic, for there, be jabers, on the back av it is t' harp thot wance through Tara's hall."

Beaming all over she left the car.

Chanler Contempt Case Adjourned.

The hearing of the argument upon the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari secured by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the lawyer, for the purpose of setting aside his commitment to the County Jail in default of paying a fine imposed upon him by Judge Newburger for contempt of court, was adjourned yesterday until Monday. Mr. Chanler said that he had retained John G. Milburn of Buffalo to appear for him.

BALL, DEFIED CHICAGO COURT, RESIGNS

Only Surrendered Office When Threatened with Contempt Proceedings.

CHICAGO, April 21.—For several hours to-day Chief Sanitary Inspector Charles B. Hall defied the Health Commissioner of Chicago and Judge Elbridge Hanecy of the Superior Court. Only when Judge Hanecy was on the point of taking summary action for contempt did the disposed official obey the court and surrender office.

When Inspector Ball arrived at his office to-day he found a letter from Health Commissioner Reynolds giving notice of a decision yesterday by Judge Hanecy that Ball could not remain Chief Sanitary Inspector of Chicago because, when taking the civil service examination for the position Ball was a citizen of New York. The letter concluded with a request to surrender his office. Ball, however, declined to surrender until confronted with the alternative of going to jail.

CARVING KNIFE FOR FATHER.

Maniac Said He Was Inspired to Sacrifice Him—Arrested After Hot Fight.

Adolph Ropere, a painter, of 249 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, awoke yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, convinced that he had been divinely called to offer up his father as a sacrifice. He slipped from bed, armed himself with a big carving knife, and, rousing his father, announced his purpose.

Ropers, Sr., told his son that there must be some mistake. The son said he could prove his call by the Bible. When he began to hunt for the sacred book his father took advantage of the opportunity to run from the house, shouting a warning to the only other inmate of the place, a brother. The brother didn't take time to dress, but followed the father into the street, leaving Adolph in full possession.

Ropers, Sr., called on Roundsman Brandt for help, saying that Adolph had been crazy for almost a year, and that he was very dangerous when violent. The Roundsman hurried to the house, and was met at the door by Adolph, who was by this time thoroughly infuriated.

Without a word of warning the maniac struck Brandt heavily in the face, and a struggle commenced which roused the neighborhood. A call was sent in for the patrol wagon, which brought three policemen. It required their united strength to handcuff Ropers. When they finally succeeded the furniture in the room in which the struggle had taken place was in splinters and the windows smashed. After being placed in the patrol wagon the painter succeeded in getting one hand free, and dealt Policeman Bookstaver a blow which broke his nose. Ropers was taken to the county jail, where he will be held for examination by the county physician.

HYDE LECTURER HERE.

Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Famous French Author, to Speak at Harvard.

Among the passengers arriving on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday was M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, who is to deliver the Hyde lectures at Harvard this year. He also will deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the Alliance Française in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu is a member of the French Institute and the author of a large number of works, many of which have been translated into English. He spent some time in Russia studying the political and social customs of that country, and his work, "The Empire of the Czare and the Russians," has been translated into many languages and is his most famous work. He is a brother of the political economist, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.

EX-GOV. TAFT UPHOLDS RULE OF PHILIPPINES

Denounces Talk of Selfishness in Administration of Island Affairs.

HAS NO FOUNDATION, HE SAYS

The War Secretary, After Address at Chamber of Commerce, Is Eulogized by Bishop Potter.

Secretary of War Taft was the guest of honor of the Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting yesterday and delivered an address on conditions in the Philippine Islands.

Introduced by President Morris K. Jesup as the one American who could speak with authority on the needs of the 7,000,000 of people on the islands, Secretary Taft began his address by saying that the problem of governing the Filipinos was an exceptionally interesting one. Study of the methods employed by Great Britain in the Straits Settlements, he said, rendered the problem of governing the Moros less difficult. The great problem, the Secretary said, was how to deal with the 7,000,000 of Christians on the islands. Secretary Taft also said:

"There has been talk in the United States of 'the baleful spirit of greed,' and of the tendency toward selfishness, which is apparent in the administration of affairs in the Philippines, but I challenge any of the self-styled anti-imperialists to give one single concrete instance of selfishness. Surely the gift of $3,000,000 to relieve distress in the islands cannot be so regarded.

"The general denunciation of our methode in the Philippines by the self-constituted champions of liberty is entirely without foundations. All Christians in the islands have every right of Christian citizens of the United States except the right of trial by jury and the right to carry arms. As for the latter, I think it might be considerably restricted in the United States without doing any great harm to the community. As regards trial by jury, the Filipinos can appeal from the judgment of the court of first instance, and, if necessary, may even carry the appeal clear to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"My experience, and that of others who had full opportunity to study conditions, convinced me and them that to have turned the islands over to self-government early in our occupation would have been to have turned them over to a number of violent and turbulent agitators. The only plan which can be followed to advantage is that which proposes by educational methods to prepare the people gradually for self-government."

Secretary Taft also discussed trade conditions, calling attention to the large production of Manila hemp and cocoanuts, and showing how sugar and tobacco were capable of being rendered much more valuable articles of export than they were at present. He thought that the beet sugar and tobacco interests in America would not suffer greatly if some concessions were made, but believed that the carrying should be in American vessels.

On motion of Alexander E. Orr, the Chamber voted thanks to Secretary Taft. Bishop Potter eulogized Mr. Taft's work as Governor of the Philippines. A luncheon followed the meeting.

THE PRESIDENT

By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS,

Author of "The Boss."

An Absorbing Story of Love, Outdoor Sport and Politics begins in the April 23d issue of

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS.

All Newsdealers. 10 Cents.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following officers, Corps of Engineers, will report at the Army Building, New York City, for examination for promotion: Capts. William L. Sibert, Henry C. Newcomer, Mason M. Patrick; First Lieuts. William D. Conner, F. W. Alstetter, Harley B. Ferguson, William P. Wooten, Lyttle Brown, and Earl I. Brown.

The following will report at St. Louis for examination for promotion: Capt. William E. Craighill, First Lieuts. John C. Oakes and S. A. Cheney, and Second Lieuts. C. H. Knight, N. E. Bower, William A. Mitchell, and Warren T. Hannum.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Winfield S. Overton, Artillery Corps.

The leave granted Contract Surgeon Ira A. Allen is extended one month.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Edward R. Schrener, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, will repair to this city on business pertaining to the settlement of two contracts made by the United States with the Midvale Steel Company.

First Lieut. Louis F. Buck, Artillery Corps, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Scranton, Penn., and relieve Second Lieut. Lee Hapgood, Artillery Corps, in that city.

Lieut. Hapgood, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Totten and report at the School of Submarine Defense.

Navy.

Capt. R. R. Ingersoll is ordered to additional duty in connection with the General Board, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Commander E. R. Freeman, retired, died at Holly Springs, Miss., April 20.

Lieut. W. B. Wells is detached from the Bancroft and ordered home and wait orders.

Midshipman P. H. Fretz is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Bancroft.

Paymaster E. F. Hall is detached as Commissary officer of the Hancock and will continue other duties.

Assistant Paymaster W. R. Bowne is ordered to the Hancock, navy yard, New York, as Commissary officer, April 30.

A cable from Rear Admiral Cooper announces the following changes in the Asiatic fleet:

Lieut. R. D. White, from the Raleigh to the Monadnock; Ensign H. B. Soule, from the Wisconsin to the Monadnock; Ensign M. Joyce, from the San Francisco to the Monterey; Midshipman C. W. Early, from the Monterey to the Raleigh; Ensigns J. M. Enochs and F. McCammon, from the Albany to the Cincinnati; Midshipman J. O. Richardson, from the Yokohama Hospital to the New Orleans; Midshipman T. L. Ozburn, from the Wisconsin to the Chauncey; Midshipmen E. C. S. Parker and K. B. Crittenden, from the Albany to the Oregon; Midshipman R. Wainwright, Jr., from the Chauncey to the Buffalo; Paymaster H. E. Biscoe, from the Oregon to the Albany; Paymaster W. A. Merritt, from the Cincinnati to the Oregon; Assistant Paymaster S. E. Barber, from the Albany to the Cincinnati; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. M. Devalin, from the Rainbow to the Albany; Assistant Surgeon J. P. Traynor, from the Albany to the Rainbow; Acting Carpenter H. T. Newman, from the Albany to the Cavite station; Carpenter O'Neill, from Cavite station to the Wisconsin; Carpenter L. S. Warford, from the Wisconsin to the Albany; Capt. R. M. Cutts, from Cavite station to Olongapo station; Capt. J. W. Broatch, to Cavite station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Arrived—Concord at Acapulco.

Sailed—Marietta, from Colon for San Juan; Tacoma, from San Francisco for Tacoma; Rainbow, from Hongkong for Cavite; Buffalo, from Cavite for Colombo.

"Coffee-Heart"

40,000 members of the Commercial Travellers Accident Association carry cards on which are printed "Medical and Surgical Helps," by the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Association, paragraph 4 of which says:

"FOR VERTIGO OR DIZZINESS—Please remember that Coffee often produces it; therefore when you have congestion of the head, skin is yellow, or you feel heavy about the heart,—stop using Coffee."

Insurance Companies now refuse policies for "Coffee-heart" just as they do for Consumption, Apoplexy or Morphine habit.

Because, with most people, Coffee weakens the Heart, inflames the Spinal Cord, and arrests the digestion of food.

"Postum" Food Coffee while correcting "Coffee-heart" rebuilds Brain and Nerve tissue up to their normal condition, causing them to feel as good all day as Coffee makes them feel for a few minutes in the day just after drinking it.

"Postum" is made from the outer coats of Wheat, which are rich in Phosphate of Potash, the readiest Brain and Nerve food that Nature has provided.

These outer coats (being sifted from Flour in the milling) cannot, in daily Bread, make good the ravages of Coffee.

But when, in Postum, they are boiled for 15 minutes, the Phosphates are freely extracted from the Wheat fibres, just as soup is extracted from tough meat or bone, ready for prompt assimilation.

It is easy to switch from Coffee, because "Postum" has the delicious flavor and rich aroma of fine old Government Java.

A ten days trial shows wonderful results.

Postum Food Coffee

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPERS MAGAZINE

for May

To be of value to many people a magazine must be above all things interesting—to be of value to the few who seek for articles to suit their own particular tastes, whatever it prints must be authoritative. The May number of Harpers Magazine combines these two characteristics.

Diplomacy.

John Bassett Moore, LL. D., formerly Assistant Secretary of State, and perhaps the first living authority on Diplomacy and International Law, writes of the development of "Our System of Neutrality"—an article involving many of the most interesting incidents of our history.

Our Greatest Illustrator.

Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., whose work can only be seen, in Harpers Magazine, has painted for this number four striking pictures illustrating Shakespeare's "Hamlet," and Theodore Watts-Dunton, the well-known English critic, writes of this great tragedy.

Archaeology.

Henry Smith Williams, LL.D., tells of the early history of bookmaking, of the first rude stone tablets, the revolving cylinders and the papyri of the ancients.

Travel.

Norman Duncan tells of the curious life of the Labrador fishermen, of their courage, their fatalism and their superstition.

There are other articles on many other subjects — Nature, Travel, Science, Literature and Art—all by famous writers.

Short Stories.

Here as well as in the more serious articles there is variety. E. S. Martin contributes one of his most charming stories of today. Warwick Deeping tells a tragic tale of England in the days of the crusades. Mary Tracy Earle's story is one of a curious psychological interest, and after that is an animal story by Ohiyesa, the Sioux Indian.

Elizabeth Jordan's story of a girls' boarding school is full of the most delightful humor. "The Tie of Partnership," by P. V. Mighels, tells of a dramatic struggle for life in a Far Western desert.

Robert W. Chambers contributes the longest story of the number—a charming little romance, full of fresh air and out-of-door interest. The last story is "The Man of Flesh and Blood"—story of a man who sacrificed personal ambition to help others.

Pictures in Color.

In addition to Mr. Abbey's pictures for "Hamlet," there are a number of beautiful cloud pictures reproduced in color.

165 Pages, Text and Pictures.

HARPERS MAGAZINE for MAY

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TELEPHONE 113—38TH.

NEW BELLEVUE PLANS TO FIGHT CONSUMPTION

Each of the Doctors Is to Have Plenty of Room.

DISEASE'S RAVAGES IN PAST

Twenty Internes Have Contracted Tuberculosis—New Hospital Designed to Prevent That from Happening Again.

Following the announcement that two Bellevue Hospital doctors had contracted tuberculosis as a result of their work in the institution, it became known last night that no less than twenty internes at the same hospital had fallen victims to the disease in the past. In no case, it appears, was the public allowed to become alarmed by hearing of the state of affairs.

Another fact that came to light yesterday despite the secrecy which had been maintained concerning the plans for the New Bellevue, was that the architects and physicians gave a large share of their attention to providing for the future safety of the hospital doctors. The plans for the new hospital, which is to be one of the finest in the world, will be made public this afternoon. All those concerned declined last night to disclose the details of the plans. From an unquestioned authority it was learned, however, that light, well-ventilated apartments will be provided in the new buildings for 125 doctors. The rooms will be so arranged that each doctor will have a bedchamber to himself, and there will be sittting rooms and places for exercise.

FIVE DOCTORS IN ONE ROOM.

The significance of this scheme is appreciated when it is known that the forty-three doctors now on duty at Bellevue occupy just sixteen rooms. In some cases there are four or five internes in a room together. Recently there was a night during which one doctor was called up fifteen times, each call disturbing the others in the room. Night before last, while the news that two doctors had become infected with tuberculosis, 72 out of 924 patients in the hospital were without beds—that is, they were accommodated on springs placed upon the floors.

Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of the hospital, admitted without reserve yesterday that present conditions in Bellevue forced such calamities as those which befell Drs. Robert S. Macdonald and Braynard H. Whitbeck. Dr. Macdonald now lies ill at the hospital, and the disease has got a grip upon his left lung. Dr. Whitbeck, who was once a substitute on the Harvard University boat crew, has been taken to the Adirondacks.

Dr. Brannan, who went into office with the present Board of Trustees in February, 1902, after which $10,000 was spent in improving the sanitary conditions of the hospital, said:

"Not long ago I received from Dr. Haven Emerson a letter offering to furnish a list of Bellevue doctors who had developed tuberculosis. He said there were at least twenty of them. Of course, any physician, like any other man, is liable to contract the disease under normal circumstances, but not to such an extent as that."

He was asked if the cases of Drs. Macdonald and Whitbeck were due to their weakened condition as a result of poor quarters and overwork.

"That certainly stands to reason," he replied. "If it is not so, their cases are remarkable. If you take the conditions of the hospital into consideration, you can see what a terrible strain the doctors are under.

"Take last night's record. In Ward 24 eight patients were on the floor—with springs under them. In Ward 25 four were without beds. In Ward 32—the alcoholic ward—there were thirty on the floor, but in that particular case the figures do not show much, as Ward 32 is always overcrowded. In about thirty of the wards in the surgical division there isn't any overcrowding, but that does not help us in regard to the medical wards.

"That is where Bellevue suffers in comparison with such institutions as the New York or St. Luke's. Those semi-private hospitals use Bellevue as a dumping ground. They do not have to keep the alcoholics and consumptives as we do. They send them down to us.

"Our tubercular patients are not received in the wards as such, but they are admitted for other causes. Their tuberculosis, though, is none the less dangerous, and the weakened interne, broken by long hours and lack of recreation and loss of sleep, naturally falls a victim. For years there have been no improvements in the doctors' quarters at Bellevue. Grow as the hospital might, it still was expected to get along with the same rooms for its internes. There might be increases in the number of the latter, but the additions to the force were simply packed in with the others."

Dr. Brannan drew from his desk a photograph of the recently completed outdoor pavilion for tubercular patients. It is a wooden structure, one story high, built near the river, and from its sides open so many windows that the interior is filled with air from outside.

"We do not keep tubercular patients in the wards any length of time," he explained. "We just hold them till the next morning in the large brick building. But our outdoor department has begun what might be called a course of instruction for consumptives. We treat them and send a nurse home with them to see that they obey our directions after reaching home. Some few have to be kept for a time, and it was for these that the little pavilion by the river was set up. It holds a dozen beds, and the windows, which form practically the entire sides, are open all the time. The patients are situated just as though they were out of doors, except that they are under a shelter.

NOT ENOUGH DOCTORS NOW.

"In their sixteen rooms the forty-three doctors cannot possibly keep in even fair condition. Only the two have tuberculosis, but within a few days two others have been down with other ailments. To each doctor is allowed a fortnight's vacation every six months, and it has been impossible in all cases to fill these temporary vacancies. We can fill them only with qualified doctors, and often these are not to be had. So, you see, there are times when even a smaller number than forty-three has to attend to the multitude of duties.

"The average number of new patients applying in a day is 250, and of these the average number accepted is 125. Besides, there are 125 who must go out every day—or on the average day. Every discharge has to be signed by the house physician and the attending physician. Then—but it would be endless to recount all the things a hospital doctor has to do. One thing is certain: The doctors at Bellevue have a tremendous strain upon them all the time.

"I don't know of any other hospital, if there is such, wherein such a variety of cases is treated or where there are so many acute cases requiring constant attention."

Included in the internes' duties, according to Dr. Brannan's description, are not only the caring for patients in thirty-two regular wards, but also service in the reception room, prison wards, and emergency lying-in pavilion, besides doing regular ambulance duty in turn. They have no sitting room in which they may assemble at times when they are not sleeping three, four, and five in a room.

Dr. Brannan is to deliver a lecture on the city hospitals this afternoon at 4:30 in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University. The occasion of the lecture has been selected for making public the new Bellevue plans, as well as those for Gouverneur, Fordham, and Harlem Hospitals. McKim, Mead & White, architects of the Bellevue plans, are said to have arranged for the most modern of all hospitals—one which will serve all the purposes of a city hospital for many years.

The sum of $75,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of drawing comprehensive plans. The present hospital and grounds extend from Twenty-eixth to Twenty-eighth Street, between First Avenue and the East River. The city has purchased already the block to the north, so that the new establishment will fill three whole blocks. In order to have a harmonious whole it was decided to have plans drawn for all the buildings eventually to be constructed, although it would take about eight years to put them up.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been asked for $762,000 for the first pavilion, but Controller Grout has urged that action be delayed until the sale of city bonds in May to see whether the price might advance a little. Of late the prices have been low.

It was said at Bellevue last night that hopes were entertained for the recovery of Dr. Macdonald. Nothing has been heard from Dr. Whitbeck recently, but it was thought he was doing well. Both the young men, it is said, plan to go to the Southwest to make their homes.

SETTLEMENT ATHLETICS.

First Open Air Meet at Columbia Oval on May 30—New Eligibility Rule.

Encouraged by the success of its two annual indoor athletic meets, both of which have been held in the Seventh Regiment Armory, the Inter-Settlement Athletic Association has just completed arrangements to give its first open-air athletic meet. This will be held on Decoration Day, May 30, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge. There will be twelve events for seniors and eight for juniors, and the following eligibility rule has been adopted by the association, which will govern the entries to these games:

Any man may compete in these games who has been a member of his house in good standing for the six consecutive months immediately preceding May 30, 1904, provided he has not represented any organization other than the Inter-Settlement Athletic Association since Oct. 1, 1903; and, further, provided he is registered with the Secretary of this association at least two weeks before May 30, 1904.

This eligibility rule bars schoolboys from competing in the settlement games; that is, if schoolboys who may be enrolled in settlement houses, compete in any of the meets held under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. This phase of the question has resulted in some controversy, as cases have occurred where entries have been rejected on this very point. Charles H. Warner, Chairman of the Games Committee, states that there is no intention to antagonize the work of any other athletic organization, but he believes the Settlements deal with a class of young men and boys that other organizations touch but very little.

"Boys, while in school," explained Mr. Warner, "are given ample opportunities for competition under the provisions of the recently formed Public Schools League and Dr. Luther H. Gulick is perfectly right in stipulating that schoolboys competing for other organizations will not be eligible for the Public School League meets. On the other hand, the larger athletic clubs provide opportunities for boys who are not in school and yet are anxious to appear in athletics. Between these two is a large field which the Settlement Houses are trying to cover. Many boys leave school at the age of fourteen or fifteen years to go to work. A number of these boys join the Settlement Houses, and from their ranks a large proportion of our athletic entries are derived. We also have many older boys, the young men who are not members of any athletic club, and whose only opportunity for recreation and amusement is found in the Settlements. From these the best of our senior athletes are derived. It must not be understood that the Settlement wishes to confine its athletic interest solely to this special field, for in our constitution we have recognized the benefits to be gained from the Amateur Athletic Union, and we are very glad to have our members register in the Amateur Athletic Union and compete in any open games as representing our association."

OLDFIELD REINSTATED.

Disqualification Revoked, but A. A. A. Imposes Fine of $100.

Barney Oldfield has made his peace with the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, and the decree of suspension from racing meets has been revoked. This decision of the committee was announced yesterday at the Automobile Club of America, but Oldfield is required to pay $100 to the board as a fine for competing in events which were not sanctioned by the association.

The meeting of the board, of which A. R. Pardington is Chairman, was held at the Automobile Club rooms Tuesday, but as there were some other small matters about which the committee wished more definite information, the decision was withheld until yesterday. Oldfield is now in Cleveland. He was notified by telegram that he may ride hereafter in races under American Automobile Association auspices, and it is considered certain that he will pay his fine at once.

Oldfield hopes to drive one of the American cars entered for the Gordon-Bennett international race to be held in Germany in June. It is said there is a good chance of his being selected to pilot the car just finished from designs of L. P. Moore, and as his disqualification has now been revoked the way is clear for him to be chosen and meet all the requirements of the American Automobile Association.

Oldfield admitted to the Racing Board that he had been careless in some of his Southern competitions, but claimed that the unsanctioned meets in which he did appear were only exhibition events.

NEW BOAT FOR COLUMBIA.

Ward to Build a Shell for Four-Oared Crew—Class Races Postponed.

Columbia's crew management yesterday made arrangements to purchase a new cedar shell which the 'Varsity four-oared crew will use at the annual intercollegiate regatta over the Poughkeepsie-Highland course on June 28. The new shell will be built by Ward, one of the best-known of the New York boat builders. Its cost will be approximately $400.

Ward built the eight-oared shell in which the 'Varsity crew rowed at Poughkeepsie last year, and as this boat is still in excellent condition, it has not been decided whether it will be necessary to construct a new eight-oared shell this season. Jasper T. Goodwin, the graduate rowing coach, left for Springfield, Mass., yesterday, to consult with Edward Shea, the boatbuilder, about the oars which are to be used by this year's 'Varsity and freshman crews. The sweeps last season were very unsatisfactory.

The class races which were scheduled to be held both yesterday and Wednesday had to be postponed because of the high wind and rough water. The contests will probably be held the early part of next week.

JOCKEY BERGEN RETURNS.

States That American Track Earnings Are Better Than Abroad.

Martin Bergen, the best American jockey of his day, which was a dozen years ago, appeared at the Aqueduct race track yesterday, after a season abroad, with the unique declaration that he had returned to America because he liked it better and thought he could do better here than on the Old World race tracks. Racing men who talked with Bergen gaped at his statements, so much at variance with what other American riders and trainers who have tried foreign engagements have reported of their experience. Bergen, who has ideas of his own and who sticks to them, refused to amend his statements just as he refused to change his style of riding when the new fashion of short stirrups came into vogue, and said flatly that there were no inducements to keep him in Europe, though he believed some of the American horsemen there were doing well.

In view of the earnings in the Derby and Grand Prize races that returned American riders have claimed to have made, and those reported by American trainers for their European stables, Bergen's statements caused lively interest because of their novelty, for horsemen have been wondering for some time how European jockey clubs manage to give enough Derby and Grand Prize races to go around among the American riders and trainers. Having met at rest some doubts about racing conditions abroad, Bergen said that he had come back to America expecting to make a contract as trainer for a prominent American owner. Though he could ride at 105 pounds without effort, he stated that he had no idea of returning to the saddle, as he had found that the work no longer suited him.

In France Bergen was associated for a time with Eugene Leigh, the most successful American trainer there. He also trained horses in England and Germany. Bergen rode for the Dwyer brothers back in the late eighties, and had the mount on Salvator in 1890, when that horse made the record against time for a mile that stands to this day.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Nationals and Americans Lose to Philadelphians.

BIG CROWD AT POLO GROUNDS

Record-Breaking Attendance Claimed on Opening Day—Mathewson Forced Out of Pitcher's Box.

Both New York clubs lost in the National and American League championship contests yesterday, the Nationals by 12 to 1 at the hands of the Philadelphia team and the Americans by one run after an exciting game of twelve innings with "Connie" Mack's ex-champions of the American League. It was termed the opening day of the season at the Polo Grounds, and the field was literally packed with people. Pittsburg was at home for the first time in this year's games, and by heavy hitting in the early part of the game scored a victory by one run.

Cold weather overtook the Boston and Brooklyn teams at Boston, and in a game in which only a total of nine base hits was made Boston won by a run. Chicago had no trouble in defeating St. Louis in the first National League game of the season at Chicago. The St. Louis and Cleveland teams were to have played at St. Louis, but wet grounds caused a postponement.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Big Crowd Sees Philadelphia Beat New York at Polo Grounds.

Probably the largest crowd that ever attended a baseball game in this city was present yesterday at the Polo Grounds to witness the first championship contest of the season played there between the New York and Philadelphia teams. No official figures were announced, but the management claimed it was a record-breaking crowd, which meant that the count would figure over 32,240, the record of the New York-Pittsburg game last June. It was an enthusiastic, but orderly assemblage, and when the seating capacity of the grounds, which is placed at 18,000, was fully tested, with rows of onlookers standing behind the ropes at centre field, a magnificent sight was presented. The clubhouse and stands bore a cheerful appearance with their decorations of flags and bunting, but the playing field, while smooth, will not assume its usual brightness until sodded or the young grass begins to appear.

Three hours before the time scheduled to begin, which was 4 o'clock, the gates were thrown open. The Seventh Regiment Band was stationed in the lower portion of the grand stand and regaled the crowd with selections of popular music. Occupants of the twenty-five-cent "bleachers," the open fifty-cent stand, and the grand stand entered the grounds by different gates.

By 3 o'clock more than two-thirds of the big assemblage was present, including quite a large number of women, and at that time the players of both teams aligned themselves in centre field and, preceded by the band, marched up the field with military precision amid cheers. The Philadelphians at once took the field for practice, and their excellent work produced a favorable impression. Manager "Hughey" Duffy came in for considerable praise in developing a team that promises to cut a prominent figure in determining the final result for the championship. The New Yorks also did well in their preliminary play, and with Mathewson as pitcher the loyal "rooters" were of the opinion that it was a foregone conclusion the New Yorks would win.

At 4 o'clock Umpire Emslie called play. Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, amid cheers, threw the ball into the field. The game resulted in one of the most humiliating defeats the home team ever sustained. Its reversal of form shown in the previous games this year was surprising. The team was without the services of Gilbert, the second baseman, but his presence could not have changed the result. Bresnahan resumed his place at third, but after making a couple of errors retired in the fifth inning, Devlin playing that position and "Jack" Dunn going to second.

The real cause for New York's overthrow was the snappy and accurate fielding of the Philadelphians and their strong and safe batting. Fraser, too, was in splendid pitching trim, as the total of five hits made off him would seem to indicate. Mathewson, however, lacked speed apparently, and after six hits off him in the fifth inning, which accumulated six runs, the spectators in the stands loudly called for his removal, which was done, and Wiltse was substituted.

Thomas, the first batsman of the game, hit the first ball pitched into right field, reached second on Gleason's sacrifice, and on a poor throw of Bresnahan, when Thomas was caught between the bases, the latter finally scored while Wolverton was being put out at second by McGann to Dahlen. In the second inning Hulswitt, Dooin, and Fraser went out in quick succession, and the third inning also was unproductive of runs for the visitors. In the fourth, after the first two at the bat had been retired, a fumble by Bresnahan gave Hulswitt a base, Dooin's safe hit sent him to second, but both were left on Fraser's high fly to right field.

The fifth inning was the turning point of the game for the Philadelphians. Thomas, Gleason, and Wolverton each bunted safely, and then Titus, with a hard hit for two bases to left field, scored two runs. Barry sent the third man across the plate with a hit to left field, and Hall's long fly to centre field was responsible for another run. Hulswitt, Dooin, and Fraser hit safely, which resulted in three more runs, but in the meantime Wiltse had been substituted for Mathewson. Fraser got to second on a poor throw by Wiltse to first, but he was left there, as Thomas and Gleason sent flies to left field, which were accepted by Menefee. In all eleven men batted during the inning, Thomas and Gleason having two chances.

Eight men went to the bat in the seventh inning for Philadelphia, and on three singles and a deep fly to centre field by Fraser three runs were scored. The visitors' last run came in the ninth inning. After Fraser had struck out, Thomas placed a ball into the stand in deep right field, which counted for a home run.

The New Yorks' only run was scored in the seventh inning by Dahlen. Getting first base on four called balls, he was sent to second on Devlin's hit and tallied on Bowerman's single.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	4	4	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0
Wolver't, s.3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Titus, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Barry, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Hall, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Hulswitt, ss.	2	2	1	2	0
Dooin, c.	2	3	6	2	0
Fraser, p.	0	1	0	6	0
Total	12	16	27	15	0

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	0	2	0	1
Bresnah'n, 3b	0	0	0	0	2
Dunn, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
McGann, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	4	0	1
McCorm'k, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
Devlin, 3b.	2b. 0	2	0	5	0
Bowerman, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Mathewson, p	0	0	1	1	0
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Total	1	5	27	14	5

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	1	—12
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Wiltse, 1; off Fraser, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Wiltse, 2; by Fraser, 4. Home run—Thomas. Two-base hits—Devlin, Titus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 8. First-base hits—Off Mathewson, 10; off Wiltse, 6. Double play—Dooin and Hall. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Browne. Stolen bases—Thomas, Wolverton, Titus. (2.) Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

BOSTON BEATS BROOKLYN.

Contest Between Pitchers in Which Few Hits Are Made.

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—Although the cold weather kept the attendance at the Boston-Brooklyn game to-day down to less than 2,000 persons, the contest was marked in many interesting plays. It was a match between Pitchers Pittenger and Poole, however, only four hits apiece being the battery record, with Lumley making the only extra base—a two-baser. Brooklyn scored in the first inning by Sheckard reaching first on called balls. He stole second, and on Dahlen's out scored. The second run for Hanlon's men came in the third inning, when Lumley hit for two bases to centre field and went to third on Dobbs's retirement at first. Babb's bunt ball was wildly thrown by Pittenger to first, and Lumley crossed the plate. Two bases on balls were primarily responsible for the runs by Boston in the third inning. The winning run of the home team was made by Cooley, who was hit by Poole, got second on a force out, and scored on Raymer's single to centre. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	14	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Cooley, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Abbatt'o, ss.	0	0	0	2	1
Raymer, 2b.	0	2	2	5	0
Connell, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Moran, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Pittenger, p.	0	0	0	5	1
Total	3	4	27	16	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
String, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Lumley, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
McCor'k, 3b.	0	0	0	0	2
Bergen, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Poole, p.	0	0	0	4	0
*Van Buren	0	1	0	0	0
†Jacklitsch	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	24	13	2

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3	
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	

*Batted for Bergen in ninth. †Batted for Poole in ninth.

Two-base hits—Lumley. Sacrifice hit—Connell. Stolen base—Sheckard. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 5; off Poole, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Moran. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Zimmer. Time of game—1:45. Attendance, 1,835.

PITTSBURG, 5; CINCINNATI, 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 21.—Pittsburg won the opening game at home to-day by hitting Hahn of the Cincinnatis for two triples and three singles in the third inning. Errors and slow playing gave the Cincinnatis all of their runs. Scanlon pitched a good game. Hahn was relieved by Elliott in the fourth inning, and Pittsburg failed to make a hit after that. Peitz and Smith were put out of the game for disputing the umpire's decisions.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—4	6	1	
Pittsburg .....0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 .—5	7	3	

Batteries—Hahn, Elliott, and O'Neil; Scanlon, Smith, and Phelps. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

CHICAGO, 4; ST. LOUIS, 1.

CHICAGO, April 21.—With a patched-up team the locals won the opening game from St. Louis to-day in a pitchers' contest. For seven innings neither side did anything against the good pitching. A single and a double in the eighth gave the visitors one run, Chicago scoring four in the same inning on two passes, an error, and three singles.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	5	1	
Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 .—4	7	2	

Batteries—O'Neil and Byers; Wicker and Casey. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—4,200.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	4	1	.800	Boston	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	4	3	.571	Pittsburg	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	3	.571	Philadelphia	2	3	.400
St. Louis	3	3	.500	Brooklyn	2	4	.333

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Wins Twelve-Inning Game from New York by One Run.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Seldom do opening championship baseball contests offer the sensational denouement that marked the game between the Philadelphia Athletics and New York team to-day, which the former won, 3 to 2, in a prolonged struggle of twelve innings. From the first ball which Waddell hurled across the plate for a strike until Davis's terrific drive over Anderson's head in the twelfth inning, scoring Hartsel from first base with the run that decided the game, the contest was nerve-racking in interest. Plays in three different crises in the battle aroused the most enthusiasm. These occurred in the fourth, ninth, and twelfth innings.

The first hit made by the home team was good for the first run in the fourth inning, when Davis drove the sphere high over the wire netting in right field. Previous to this New York had crossed the plate twice. The result remained unchanged inning after inning. Powell was pitching phenomenal ball, while Waddell was equally effective.

Then came the ninth inning. Conroy ran over to the left field fence and made a brilliant catch of Davis's foul hit, taking the ball right off the fence. "Lave" Cross placed a solid drive into right field, but Seybold caused a groan of disappointment when he lifted a fly to Keeler. Murphy was then at the bat, but the crowd was stolid and impassive. Suddenly there was a crack of bat and ball and Keeler backed up against the right-field fence. Cross sprinted around the bases as the ball struck the fence and rolled back toward the diamond. Before Keeler could field it in Cross had scored and Murphy reached third. The score was tied. Schreck's golden opportunity to win the game was lost by striking out.

Then the contest began anew. In the three successive innings only one more than the legal number of men came to bat for the New Yorks, this being in the twelfth, when Anderson singled to left and stole second after two men had been retired. Powell struck out, and the big outfielder was left on second. In the tenth the Philadelphians went out in one, two, three order, but in the succeeding inning the bases were filled, with two out, and Schreck at the bat again. Schreck played the waiting game to the limit, and struck out.

The next inning proved the final. Waddell flied to Ganzel. Hartsel made his first hit of the game, a single to right. Pickering flied to Williams. This brought Davis to the plate. The crowd heard the sharp contact of bat and ball, saw in a confused way Hartsel sprinting like mad around the bases, Davis tearing to first, and big Anderson with his face toward the left-field fence racing for a white ball speeding over his head. But the crowd did not forget to emit a shriek exultant of victory, for even while the black stands presented a medley of hysterical actions, Anderson was making frantic efforts to pick up the ball. But it was too late. Hartsel had scored the winning run of the opening game of the American League championship season in Philadelphia.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	1	0	4	3	0
Fultz, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Elberfeld, ss.	0	2	1	3	0
Williams, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Anderson, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Powell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3*3	4	13	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Pickering, cf.	0	0	1	2	0
Davis, 1b.	1	1	3	9	2
L. Cross, 3b.	1	2	0	2	1
Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	5	1	0
M. Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	3
Schreck, c.	0	0	13	0	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	3	0	0
Total	3	3	36	12	4

*Two out when winning run was scored; Davis out, hit by batted ball.

New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—Davis. Three-base hit—Murphy. Home run—Davis. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, Anderson, M. Cross. Double play—Murphy, (unassisted.) Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Base on balls—Off Powell, 6; off Waddell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Conroy. Struck out—By Powell, 5; by Waddell, 16. Wild pitch—Waddell. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Carpenter. Time of game—2:46.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	5	1	.833	Chicago	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	4	1	.800	St. Louis	2	3	.400
Cleveland	3	2	.600	New York	2	4	.333
Detroit	3	3	.500	Washington	0	5	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

English

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LAKEWOOD GOLFERS TIE

Douglas and Chandler Egan Lead Big Tournament Field.

FOX HILLS TEAM VICTORY

Good Scores in Opening Round of Country Club's Spring Competition—St. Bernard Dogs Douse a Player.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 21.—The season of open golf tournaments in the metropolitan district formally opened to-day with the Spring tournament of the Country Club of Lakewood. The representative golfers of the East met here, and eighty-four players drove off from the first tee. Pleasant, sunny weather favored the players and a large gallery of visitors followed the contestants. The feature of the day's competition was the tie match between Findlay S. Douglas, metropolitan champion, and H. Chandler Egan, the young Harvard player, for first place in the first sixteen. Each made the thirty-six holes in 165 strokes.

Gerrit Smith of Weeburn had a very annoying experience at the third hole. He was figuring out his approach to the hole when three big St. Bernard dogs who had been frolicking in the Metedeconk Creek near by came bounding up close to him and shook themselves so thoroughly that when they got through he was as wet as though he had been under a shower bath. It is needless to add that he lost the hole.

There was a team match, four players on a side, between Fox Hills, Country Club of Lakewood, Ekwanok, Garden City, Nassau Country, Oakmont, Atlantic City, and Great Island. The match was won by the Fox Hills team. The following are the summaries of the rounds for the first two cups:

COUNTRY CLUB CUP.

	Out.	In.	Total.
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau	82	83	165
H. Chandler Egan, Harvard	87	78	165
George T. Brokaw, Lakewood	84	83	167
L. L. Kellogg, Jr., Fox Hills	86	82	168
James G. Batterson, Lakewood	84	88	172
Walter E. Egan, Harvard	85	87	172
L. A. Hamilton, Englewood	88	85	173
C. B. Cory, Great Island	90	84	174
John Moller, Jr., Lakewood	84	92	176
W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont	86	91	177
C. B. Fownes, Oakmont	87	90	177
A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia	86	92	178
A. M. Robbins, Garden City	87	91	178
John M. Ward, Fox Hills	92	86	178
D. T. Dana, Lenox	88	91	179
J. B. Foot, Ekwanok	85	94	179
A. M. Reid, Ekwanok	94	85	179

METEDECONK CUP.

C. E. Longley, Westchester	91	91	182
F. S. Sherman, Atlantic City	91	91	182
C. T. Richardson, Lakewood	91	91	182
A. Havemeyer, Seabright	90	93	183
D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	87	96	183
W. E. Shackleford, Atl. City	94	90	184
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	89	95	184
S. K. Deforest, Shinnecock	94	91	185
Archie Graham, North Jersey	96	88	184
C. L. Tappen, Westbrook	92	93	185
H. C. Fownes, Oakmont	94	92	186
Paul Waterman, Englewood	93	93	186
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	90	96	186
Harry Suydam, Lakewood	93	93	186
Davison Lyons, Lakewood	88	89	187

PRINCETON, 13; PHILLIPS-EX'T'R, 6.

EXETER, N. H., April 21.—Princeton defeated Phillips-Exeter to-day by a score of 13 to 6. Exeter led for seven innings, when the visitors found Cook's delivery, and aided by several errors on the part of the Academy boys, scored five runs in the seventh inning and seven in the eighth inning, thus winning the game. The feature was the work of Underhill of Princeton in left field. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Princeton .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 7 .—13	12	4	
Phillips-Exeter ..0 1 0 2 3 0 0 0 0—6	12	7	

Batteries—Stevens, Underhill, and Reid; Cook and Jones.

HARVARD, 9; ANNAPOLIS, 2.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 21.—The Harvard baseball team defeated the naval cadets to-day by a score of 9 to 2. Loose fielding by the local team was the main cause of its defeat. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Harvard .....0 1 0 0 3 4 0 1 0—9	13	3	
Navy .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	3	13	

Batteries—Clarkson and Stevenson; Hughes and Symington.

Scores of Other Games.

At Crotona Park, N. Y.—Morris High School, 5; De La Salle Institute, 3.

At Hartford, Conn.—Hartford, 7; Trinity College, 6.

At Raleigh, N. C.—University of Virginia, 11; A. and M. College, 3.

At New Bedford, Mass.—Jersey City, 8; New Bedford, 5.

At Fall River, Mass.—Worcester, 15; Fall River, 3.

At Providence, R. I.—Providence, 5; Pawtucket, 1.

At Newark, N. J.—University of Maryland, 8; Seton Hall College, 4.

At Washington, D. C.—Washington and Lee University, 12; Columbian, 8.

New Rochelle Yachting Events.

The Regatta Committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club of New Rochelle, N. Y., has announced the following schedule of events for the coming season: May 28, Spring regatta; June 18, power boat race; July 2, annual regatta; July 30, club race; Aug. 6, ladies' race; Aug. 27, club race; Sept. 3 to 5, club cruise; Sept. 10, club race. The committee is making efforts to revive racing between club boats, and has been promised the support of many members who for the past few seasons have not raced.

REM

PASS BOOK GOT THE MONEY

Big Purse Taken by the Fessenden Crowd from the Bookmakers.

PEGGY TOOK OZONE STAKES

Blandy Made Another Track Record in an Eventful Afternoon on the Aqueduct Race Track.

Variety spiced the racing at the Aqueduct track yesterday to a degree that caused even weatherworn "regulars" to hlink and ecmment on possibilities. The crowd settled down and got ready to he surprised at nothing tbat might happen after W. C. Fessenden's horse Pass Book won tbe opening race, and in so doing pulled off the first great coup of the season in New York, but in spite of themselves the spectators were treated to quite a number of surprises, though none equaled the astonishment at Pass Book's victory.

Pass Book is a horse with a history, in that just before the New York season ended last Fall at the Jamaica track he was the medium of a sensational betting achievement by Fessenden and a few of the owner's associates, who cashed bets on him at prices ranging from 100 to 1 down. So many other ordinary horses were backed in yesterday's opening race that the ring paid no real attention to the support tbat Pass Book received until his number was displayed as that of tlie winner. W. C. Fessenden is a huge man with a hoarse voice and a hearty manner, once known widely as "Wally" Fessenden, the baseball umpire, but more recently identified with the pulling off of long chances on the race track. His reverberating "baw haw" first attracted attention to "Wally" when the horses finished, but it took an actual count of their assets by the layers before any idea of the damage done hy Pass Book was reached.

It was found that money wblch had drifted into the ring steadiiy on Pass Book, and had forced the hetting against him down from 40 to 1 at the opening until 12 to 1 was the average price laid at post time, had all come from the same source—Fessenden and one immediate friend. The greater part of the betting was done by Charles Graham, once the owner of a few fair horses, who had bet $6,000, divided straight, place, and third, on Pass Book. As the odds for the $2,000 bet to win ranged between 40 to 1 and 15 to 1 it was estimated that the Fessenden coup could not have taken less than $50,000 from the layers—a sum which exceeded considerably their winnings on other horses in the race. Belle of Milford was the favorite at 5 to 2.

Another disconcerting result for backers was that in the fourth event, the Ozone Stakes, for two-year-olds, in which the filly Gold Ten, who was credited with a record-breaking half mile in 0:46 2-5 only two days before, was made an odds-on favorite in a field of eleven. Gold Ten got away badly, however, and was beaten away off in much slower time than that of her earlier race, the 12-to-1 chance Peggy, from A. L. Aste's stable, winning in a smart finish.

One other winnner whose chances seemed to have been overlooked in the betting was Lord Badge, from W. L. Oliver's stable, who came on at the finish of the mile handicap and caught the favorite, Wotan, tiring at the end, and heat him out in clever fashion. In this race half a dozen horses ran that are looked on as likely to start for the Excelsior Handicap at Jamaica next Monday, and made about the most interesting contest of the day, the race also heing a fast and well-contested one, as the mile was run in 1:39 2-5.

The usual record breaking came with the running of the second event, four and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, which Blandy won in a fighting finish, after leading most of the distance, and getting to the winning post in time that was announced as 0:53 1-5, or four-fifths of a second hetter than the record of St. Bellane, which was but a day old. In the last race of the day the fast filly Mamie Worth made her first appearance of the season, and as favorite galloped in front all the way, and won in time that equaled the track record for six furlongs—1:12 4-5. Julia M. managed to get in first by a head, after a whipping finish with Loricate, in the fifth race. Only two post favorites were successful, these being Mamie Worth and Blandy. Jockeys Hilde and Cormack each rode two winners, Hildebrand achieving his successes on the outsiders Pass Book and Lord Badge. Jockey O'Neill had a single winner, but the day's results averaged badly for him, as he was fined $100 for riding at two and a half pounds undeclared overweight on the colt Waterside in the Ozone Stakes. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; selling allowances; seven furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Pass Book, 106, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	2	2	1
Ella Snyder, 104, T. Burns, 4-1, 8-5	4	1	2
Marlin, 101, Oliphant, 20-1, 8-1	9	7	3
Hydrangea, 87, Hennessy, 50-1, 20-1	8	8	4
Belle of Milford, 106, Wonderly, 5-2, 1-2	7	5	5
Queen Elizabeth, 103, Cormack, 5-1, 2-1	5	6	6
Miladi Love, 108, Pickering, 25-1, 10-1	6	4	7
Cranesville, 104, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	1	3	8
Daisy Green, 105, Higgins, 6-1, 2-1	11	11	9
Widdy's Mite, 106, H. Callehan, 50-1, 20-1	3	10	10
Silver Heels, 110, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1	10	9	11
Arachne, 106, McCafferty, 50-1, 20-1	12	12	12
Tugal Bey, 106, E. Welsh, 25-1, 10-1	13	13	13

Time—1:28 1-5. Won, by two lengths, a length between second and third. Winner b. g., 4, by Order-Utility, owned and trained by W. C. Fessenden.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two yeers old; special weights; four and a half furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Blandy, 108, O'Neill, 6-5, 1-2	1	1	1
Dazzle, 108, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	2	3	2
Only One, 108, E. Walsh, 50-1, 15-1	7	4	3
Volodyne, 108, H. Phillips, 5-1, 2-1	8	7	4
Combustion, 108, Wonderly, 40-1, 12-1	4	2	5
Cedarstrome, 108, McCue, 5-1, 2-1	4	2	6
Fiet, 108, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	6	6	7
Madrigal, 108, Creamer, 100-1, 30-1	12	9	8
Trojan, 108, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1	11	5	9
Bavarian, 108, H. Callahan, 8-1, 3-1	9	10	10
Bill Cozier, 108, D. O'Conner, 100-1, 30-1	10	11	11
Esther Goodrich, 105, T. Burns, 20-1, 8-1	1	12	12
Norolight, 105, Higgins, 40-1, 12-1	13	13	13

Time—0:53 1-5. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; three lengths between second and third. Winner ch. c. by Hastings-Belinda, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burleu.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Lord Badge, 105, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	1
Wotan, 110, Fuller, 2-1, 4-5	1	1	2
Rostand, 113, H. Phillips, 4-1, 8-5	3	5	3
Hello, 108, O'Neill, 7-2, 6-5	6	3	4
Rosetint, 111, Creamer, 12-1, 6-1	4	2	5
Go Between, 98, Thompson, 50-1, 20-1	8	9	6
Colonsay, 105, Redfern, 8-1, 3-1	9	7	7
Early Eve, 95, Neely, 100-1, 30-1	7	8	8
Tribes Hill, 112, Pickering, 10-1, 4-1	6	6	9

Time—1:39 2-5. Won ridden out by a length and a half, a neck between second and third. Winner b. g., by Badge-Mocking Bird, owned and trained by W. L. Oliver.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ozone Stakes for two-year-olds, selling allowances; half a mile.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Peggy, 97, Cormack, 12-1, 3-1	2	2	1
Incense, 94, Hennessy, 30-1, 10-1	8	3	2
Waterside, 104, O'Neill, 4-1, 6-5	1	1	3
Autohood, 102, Travers, 20-1, 15-1	4	7	4
Ike S., 102, Hildebrand, 30-1, 6-1	10	8	5
Matador, 104, J. Martin, 3-1, 8-5	7	5	6
Gold Ten, 100, Forehand, 4-5, 1-3	11	9	7
Hawtrey, 102, Wonderly, 30-1, 10-1	3	4	8
Delavel, 102, H. Phillips, 20-1, 6-1	9	6	9
Filigree, 102, McCafferty, 60-1, 20-1	5	10	10
Jeck McKeon, 102, E. Walsh, 50-1, 15-1	6	11	11

Time—0:47. Won ridden out by three parts of a length, two lengths between second and third. Winner, b. f. by Doctor McBride-Bohemian Girl, owned by A. L. Aste and trained by C. H. Diebold.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Julia M., 96, Cormeck, 4-1, 7-5	2	1	1
Loricate, 103, Higgins, 2-1, 4-5	8	2	2
Pompano, 108, Pickering, 15-1, 6-1	9	5	3
Minion, 92, Hennessy, 13-5, 1-1	4	4	4
Florizel, 99, Hildebrend, 16-5, 6-5	1	3	5
Esher Leaf, 92, Oliver, 100-1, 40-1	3	6	6
Fallow Finch, 99, H. Callehan, 30-1, 10-1	5	7	7
Mohican, 102, E. Walsh, 30-1, 10-1	7	9	8
Willigesse, 97, Treyers, 200-1, 60-1	6	8	9
Hands Up, 94, Brunner, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	10

Time—1:13 3-5. Won ridden out by a head, three lengths between second end third. Winner br. f. by Harvest-Brown Cectus, owned by Andrew Miller and trained by L. Tully.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Memie Worth, 112, T. Burns, 1-1, 1-3	1	1	1
Buttons, 114, H. Phillips, 7-2, 4-5	5	3	2
John F., 105, E. Welsh, 7-2, 1-1	2	2	3
Lord of the Valley, 105, Shaw, 10-1, 5-2	4	4	4
Tom Cod, 95, D. O'Conner, 20-1, 5-1	3	5	5

Time—1:12 4-5. Won, ridden out, by two lengths, two lengths between second and third. Winner, ch. f., 4, by St. George-Ethel Thomes, owned by Jacob Worth and trained by E. L. Graves.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $800; one-half mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Pendragon 107	Garrett Wilson	105
Niblick 104	Andveri	108
*Renault 102	*Warrior	102
Aqueduct 101	Bert Osra	100
Brush Up 101	Allen Avon	99
*Small Lady 98	Rolypoly	98
Race Queen 97	Bedella	97
*Suzanne Rocamara. 95	*Subtle	84
*Falbella 92	*Diamond Flush	92
*Nevada 92	*Blue Print	92
*Lady Greenwood ... 92		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Cherles Elwood 126	All Gold 114
Toscan 106	Tim Payne 100
Sonoma Belle 100	Monet 95

THIRD RACE.—The Flushing Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile.

Himself 113	All Gold 112
Masterman 110	Namtor 110
Akela 108	Dixieline 105
De Reszke 105	Stroller 103
*Silver Days 102	Courtmaid 101
Gaviota 101	Briarthorpe 94
Conkling 92	*The Lady Rhohesia. 87
*Palette 84	*Gold Dome 84

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old, with allowances; four end a half furlongs.

Lady Frances 107	Maid of Timbuctoo 102
Sufferance 102	Chrysitis 102
Royel Legend 102	Linda Rosa 102
Handseller 102	Gotawin 102
Long Days 102	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; beaten non-winners et the Aqueduct meeting; selling allowances; scale from $1,800 down to $800; seven furlongs.

Pretorius 115	Nevermore 113
Cincinnatus 113	Mixer 112
*Daisy Green 109	*The Don 108
Courtmaid 108	Geviota 108
Faranlass 107	John F. Ahern 104
*Petit Bleu 103	

*Apprentice allowence claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; seven furlongs.

Nic Longworth 108	Prince of Pleasure.. 108
Tom Lawson 108	Lem Reed 105
Sir Shep 105	Panther 105
Candidate 105	Lord of the Manor 105
Holoken 105	Trouville 100
Sandala 100	Half Holiday 100
Consideration 97	Billy Roche 97
Woodheart 97	Spanisb Lassie 95

VANDERBILT HORSES WIN.

Mrs. Elliott and Miss Deering Get Blue Ribbons in Boston Show.

BOSTON, April 21.—The feature of the horse sbow to-day was tbe clean sweep of Reginald Vanderhilt in the heavy barness class, in which he took every ribbon. Mr. Vanderhilt also defeated E. D. Jordan in the light harness class for ladies' pairs, his Fad and Fancy heing given the decision over Kitty Gray and The Baron.

E. T. Stoteshury was another successful exhibitor, getting a blue with Easter Bell and Rbea in the roadster pairs and another with Adnut in the trotting class.

Other winners were Mrs. W. S. Elliott of New York in the ladies' saddle class, with Lee Rogers; Miss May Deering of New York in the combination saddle and harness class, with Natalie; Everett B. Webster of this city in the four-in-hands, and E. D. Jordan in the championsbip hackney class.

Rainland Won Cumberland Derby.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21.—Rainland, son of Rainhow and Fable, just arrived from St. Louis, and an added starter, won the Cumberland Derby at Cumberland Park to-day in easy fashion. The stake was worth $3,145 to the first horse, which is owned hy Mrs. M. Goidhlatt. Jockey C. Gray rode the winner. Conditions favored the Goldblatt horse. Brances, the favorite, owned by William Gerst of Nashville, was heavily hacked, and it is helieved hy many that he would have won had he not stumhied and lost a iot of ground. Seven horses ran. The distance, one mile and a furlong, was run in 1:59¼.

Princeton Athletes for U. of P. Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 21.—Princeton's two-mile team cannot enter the Pennsylvania games on Saturday owing to the poor condition of Perry and Adsit. The following entries will he made: Four-mile relay team—A. L. Swan, 1906; J. L. Eisele, 1906; D. C. Chapin, 1906; R. E. Williams, 1906; with S. L. Root, 1904, as substitute. Hammer throw, shot put and discus—John De Witt, 1904. Pole vault—H. L. Moore, 1906. High jump—N. E. Tooker, 1906. Broad jump—J. L. Grimes, 1905. Hurdles—J. N. Carter, 1904.

Gans Gets Decision Over Bolen.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Joe Gans of this city, the light-weight champion, was given the decision over Sam Bolen of Philadelphia to-night before the Eureka Athletic Club in their fifteen-round hout. The men fought at catch-weights and Bolen was much heavier than the Baltimorean.

Gans floored the Philadelphian four times during the bout and the latter on each occasion took the count. Gans came out of the ring uninjured.

TAMMANY THEATRE PARTY.

Eminent Democrats Are Shown in New Moving Pictures.

An even 500 good Tammany Hall men and their wives, sweetbearts, or sisters, with Leader Charles F. Murphy, attended a special performance of "The Fortune Teller" at the West End Theatre last evening. The party was under the auspices of the Harlem Democratic Club, of which Isaac A. Hopper is President. Messrs. Stair & Wilbur, the proprietors of the theatre, gave to each man a satin programme as a souvenir and each woman received an American Beauty rose.

Among those in tbe audience were Mayor McClellan, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Fire Commissioner Hayes, and almost the entire board of City Magistrates. Between the first aud second acts new moving pictures were displayed showing Mayor McClellan busy at his desk. Mr. Hopper in his office as Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings, and David B. Hill conducting the present campaign.

After the show a collation was served at tbe Harlem Casino.

LONG SHOT FOR CURB BROKERS.

They Handle Real Money When Pass Book Wins.

Several curb brokers who got up a pool on a horse race a few days ago yesterday divided the winnings, having landed a thirty-to-one shot. The winnings were variously estimated at from $200 up to $80,000, hut one of the winners put it at $500.

"Pass Book" was tbe steed they laid their money on, one of them noting the connection hetween the hrokerage business and the pass book and the encouraging odds on the horse.

The fact that there was so much real money in the curb market soon spread, and the whole Street was talking about the happening last night.

AUTOMOBILES.

HONEST BICYCLES CHEAP

Fools and Bargain Hunters go together.

If you want High-Grade Bicycles, &c., you must expect to pay a fair price for them. We give most value for least money; we offer selection comprising thirty various, celebrated makes, as follows:

$15, $17.50, $20, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $30, $35.

Regular prices were $25-$75—1904 Models.

Big Stock 2d-h'd Cycles $5 to $12.

5,000 Tires, all makes, 75, $1, $1.25 to $3.

Six 2d h'd Motorcycles will sell cheap.

E. J. WILLISCO., 8 Park Place & 23 Park Row.

ORIENT  BUCKBOARDS $250 to $425

Two speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No Noise. DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.

E. J. WILLIS CO. 8 Park Place, near B'way. Uptown Agency, 220 W. 36th St., n'r 7th Av.

THE TURF.

Queens Co. Jockey Club,

AQUEDUCT, L. I.

TO-DAY, THE FLUSHING STAKES

and five other races beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 12:20, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M., regular. Also from Flatbush Av., 11:02 A. M.; 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, 1:50 P. M., regular.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.



Shirts for Best Dressers at 69c. each.

If these shirts were not worth a great deal more than they are selling for, we wouldn't advise them for best dressers. But best dressers will surely be attracted to $1.50, $2 and $2.50 shirts when they are sold as low as 69c. You'll find them priced as high as $2.50 in ultra shops. There's a reason why we can sell these shirts as low as 69c.; it won't interest you, but the shirts will. You may choose from 30 different patterns of stiff and plaited fronts, and plain negligees, cuffs attached or detached—some coat fronts, all sizes in every pattern. Among them are madras, chambray and pure linen shirts in light and dark effects and the new champagne color. All to go at 69c. the shirt.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway. Houston St.

"FAR SIDE" BEGINS SUNDAY.

Stopping System of the Metropolitan to be Changed to Old Style.

Passengers on the Metropolitan system are notified of the abandonment of the near-side ordinance in the following notice posted yesterday in the windows of all cars, in conspicuous type:

Notice is hereby given that, commencing Sunday, April 24, the cars of this company will stop only at the far corner of intersecting streets to discharge or receive passengers.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises..5:13	Sun sets...6:45	Moon sets..12:20

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..1:36	Gov. Isl'd..12:16	H. Gate..2:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..12:36	Gov. Isl'd..12:50	H. Gate..2:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hydaspes, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	3:30 A. M.	.....
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	.....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Korona, West Indies	.....	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
San Juan, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sibiria, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	9:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Porto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands of the following date: Manila, March 16; Hongkong, March 19; Shanghai, March 23; Yokohama, March 30, and Honolulu, April 11, reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic and were dispatched East at 10 A. M. April 18. Due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 22.

Alamo, Galveston, April 14.
City of Macon, Savannah, April 20.
La Savoie, Havre, April 18.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, April 8.
Sailor Prince, Barbados, April 14.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Arabic, Liverpool, April 15.
Bluecher, Hamburg, April 14.
British Empire, Antwerp, April 10.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 9.
Columbia, Glasgow, April 15.
El Sud, Galveston, April 17.
Etruria, Liverpool, April 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

City of Augusta, Savannah, April 22.
Equita, Naples, April 7.
Hubert, Para, April 12.
Italie, Naples, April 9.

Arrived.

Majestic, Liverpool, April 13.
Grenada, Trinidad, April 13.
Kennett, Santiago, April 14.
Jamestown, Norfolk, April 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 18.
El Siglo, New Orleans, April 17.
Brilliant, Rotterdam, April 1.
Nora, Sagua, April 15.
Rhein, Bremen, April 9. Passed Nantucket at 10 P. M.

Sailed.

Brooklire, for Banes.
Tymeric, for Valparaiso, Callao, &c.
Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Prins Willem II., for Port au Prince and St. Marc.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Bluefields, for Baltimore.
El Dorado, for Galveston.
Niagara, for Tampico.
Greatham, for Brunswick.
Columbia, for Hamburg.
Trinidad, for Bermuda.
Bremen, for Bremen.
La Bretagne, for Havre.
Umbria, for Naples and Genoa.
Havana, for Havana and Mexican ports.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
City of Memphis, for Savannah.
Cherokee, for Santo Domingo City, Sanches, &c., via Trinidad.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 21, 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Wells City, at Bristol, April 21.
Konig Albert, at Gibraltar, April 21.
La Lorraine, at Havre, April 21.
Tyrrhenic, at Liverpool, April 20.
Marquette, at London, April 21.
York Castle, at East London, April 18.

Sailed.

Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, April 19.
Perugia, from Naples, April 20.
Warksbeck, from Buenos Ayres, April 12.
Pretoria, from Bermuda, April 21.
Oceanic, from Queenstown, April 21.

Passed.

New York, (Dntch,) Scilly, for Rotterdam, April 21.
Roma, Gibraltar, for Naples, April 21.
Pawnee, Sagres, for Malta, April 20.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

LE ROY LITTLE CIGARS



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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of the City of New York, held at Chambers thereof, at the Court House, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1904. Present, Hon. John Henry McCarthy, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of WALTER ARCHER SPECHT, for leave to change his name to WALTER ARCHER.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Walter Archer Specht, and it appearing therefrom that the said petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the name proposed, it is

Ordered, That the petitioner, Walter Archer Specht, assume the name of Walter Archer on and after the 10th day of May, 1904, and it is further

Ordered, That this order, and the petition on which it is granted, be filed within ten days from date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, and it is further

Ordered, That within ten days of the entry thereof, a copy of this order shall be published on one occasion in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York.

Enter: JOHN HENRY McCARTHY, Justice.

MARGARET ROWLAND, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to 22 and 23 Victoria c. 35, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of MARGARET ROWLAND, late of Gellihaf-Road, Fleur-de-lis, in the Parish of Mynyddislwyn, in the County of Monmouth, spinster, deceased, who died on the 21st March, 1904, at the Llandaff District registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, are hereby required to send particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of July next, after which day the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice. —Dated this 8th day of April, 1904. J. H. WESTYT-EVANS, 17 Quay Street, Cardiff, Solicitor for the Administrator.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, April 22, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 92d Street and Madison Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large lot linen, tablecloths, spreads, imported wines, liquors, groceries, silverware, glassware, crockery, cutlery, bakers' utensils, refrigerators, steam tables, pictures, screens, awnings, tapestries, and everything pertaining to a first-class hotel. Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERTRAM ELDRIDGE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 25, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of plumbing material, desks, chairs, and office furniture. Order of S. MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD COHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, April 26, 1904, at 12 A. M., at 85 Hester Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of parlor sets, tables, bedsteads, chiffoniers, sideboards, ice boxes, carpet, rugs, mattresses, horses, wagons, &c. Order of GEORGE F. DARRELL, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEUSTADTER, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Neustadter, Sophia Landecker, Sigmund Feuchtwanger, Bertha Feuchtwanger, Herman Feuchtwanger, Amalia Priester, Nora Oestreicher, Dora Stein, Getty Welsengrund, Sigmund Burger, Isaac Burger, Nanny Hamburger, Jacob Neustadter, Leopold Neustadter, Joseph Neustadter,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CHURCH AND STATE IN UTAH.

One has to compliment the Mormon witnesses in the case of REED SMOOT, including that candidate himself, upon their apparent truthfulness and candor. They appear to be men of too much intelligence not to know the meaning and effect of the admissions they make about the connection of a theocratic oligarchy with the State of Utah. Nevertheless, they continue to make those damaging admissions in such wise as to sustain the position of those who hold that a Mormon Senator from Utah is the servant and agent, not of the people of a normal American Commonwealth, but of a secret and oath-bound organization which substitutes for American patriotism devotion to the Church of the Latter Day Saints. "In Democratic counties," once testified JAY GOULD, "I was a Democrat; in Republican counties a Republican; but always and everywhere I was an Erie man." Similarly the representatives of the Church in Utah are Democrats or Republicans according to the amount of gain they may realize among the Gentiles by making partisan professions. But they are always and first of all Mormons.

All this appears most clearly from the testimony of BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS, taken by the Committee of Privileges and Elections. The witness himself was duly, so far as legal forms went, elected to the House of Representatives, and a seat was refused to him upon the ground that he was a malefactor. His case was worse than that of SMOOT in the respect that he had married one of his wives after the Woodruff manifesto by which the Mormon Church pretended to accept the law of the land. This he now frankly avows, and also that he is now, in defiance of law, living connubially with three women. He was not only frank about that. But he made it perfectly clear that the obligations of a "good" Mormon to his Church are paramount to those which he owes to his country, and that the political action of Mormons, whether as voters or as candidates for office, and by consequence as office holders, is under the control and direction of the leaders of the Mormon Church.

Nothing more unrepublican, un-American, and dangerous can be imagined than such a relation of Church and State as exists in Utah. It has been made perfectly clear, during the course of the investigation into SMOOT'S case, that, in pretending to accept the Federal law, while Utah was a Territory, the Mormon leaders were simply playing a fraudulent trick upon the United States for the purpose of obtaining the greater independence of Statehood, with the full intention, when their trick had succeeded, of reverting to their former practices, if they had ever abandoned them, and to their former theories. The sending of SMOOT to Washington to represent ostensibly the State of Utah, but really the Mormon Church, is a step in the prosecution of a continuous conspiracy, dating back to the time of the Woodruff manifesto. His election to the Senate is vitiated by this initial fraud. It behooves the Senate, as a duty it owes to its own dignity, not to allow this conspiracy to succeed, nor the Mormon Church to reap the fruits of its fraud, no matter how republican in form may he the Government of Utah, nor how regular in form the credentials of the agents whom the Mormon Church may send to Washington as Senators or Representatives. The way of defeating the conspiracy and of baffling the conspirators is plainly indicated by the Constitutional provision that each house shall be the judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its members. There should be no hesitation in SMOOT'S case, nor in any like case, in taking advantage of this provision.

MR. BRYAN'S CANDIDATE.

"I don't intend to express a preference for any candidate," says Mr. BRYAN. "I have not in the past declared for any, and I shall not on Saturday night."

This merely defers a disagreeable decision. Before long Mr. BRYAN will have to speak up for or against a candidate. His Nebraska friends say that he "is not now and never has been for W. R. HEARST; that he realizes Mr. HEARST has no chance whatever." The fact that Mr. HEARST'S five or six hundred principles coincide in the main with Mr. BRYAN'S principles, and the further fact that Mr. BRYAN appears to have been upon the payroll of Mr. HEARST'S newspaper have not unnaturally given rise to the belief that he is even now covertly a supporter of Mr. HEARST, and will presently so declare himself.

If Mr. HEARST is not acceptable to BRYAN, who is—who can be? Here one name suggests itself; yes, forces itself upon the attention. It is the name of Mr. BRYAN himself. His own candidacy is doubtless the only one which would command his hearty acceptance and support. The trouble is that Mr. BRYAN is possibly the only man in the country capable of harboring the delusive phantom of this hope. The way the States one after another are answering the Democratic roll-call shows that nobody is any longer paying the least attention to Mr. BRYAN.

The probability of Judge PARKER'S nomination increases day by day. It is accepted as a practical certainty. What is Mr. BRYAN going to do about it? What becomes of Bryanism if he supports for the Presidency a sound Democrat of the old-fashioned sort like ALTON B. PARKER? Yet it will he distinctly worse if he bolts the nomination. Mr. BRYAN has for eight years made a good living as a professional candidate and factional leader. His lectures, his hook, his Commoner, have brought him in a good income. But his vogue and the vogue of his writing and his talking depend wholly upon his conspicuousness. Let him betake himself to a cave as a bolter, and he will be forgotten. Nobody will take the least interest in him thereafter. He will have to learn a trade and get work.

No wonder Mr. BRYAN defers his decision about a candidate. It is the most discouraging question upon which he has ever been obliged to make up his mind.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The hill relating to Chinese exclusion adopted by the House last Monday as a portion of the General Deficiency Appropriation act, without consideration even by any committee, marks the uttermost limits to which demagogic legislation can he carried. Under cover of merely continuing existing law radical changes in the law have been made. The constitutionality of the most vicious provision, that concerning determination by executive action of claims to American citizenship, is open to serious question. In 1894 Congress passed a law making the determination of executive officers as to the rights of aliens to enter or remain here final and conclusive, even on the courts; this law goes further and gives petty Immigration Inspectors power finally to determine even claims to American citizenship. In reaching such result the officers are required to deny their victim the right to have counsel present, during their examination or that of the witnesses, the proceedings being wholly by "star-chamber methods." Even if, under such conditions, conclusive uncontradicted proof of American citizenship be given, nevertheless decision to the effect that the subject of the investigation is an alien is conclusive. The right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is, in such a case, an empty formality, involving the determination of a question of fact only, which the Inspectors are supposed to be better able to determine. Under the act of 1894 Judge LACOMBE once accurately characterized this sort of legislation as applied to conceded aliens hy pointing out that even if the immigration officers should choose or hold that Lord ROTHSCHILD, concededly an alien, is likely to become a public charge, no court in the land could reverse their holding and relieve him from an order of deportation. The present proposed law carries this principle one step further and subjects every person, irrespective of race, color, or ancestry, to the drastic principles of the Chinese exclusion law procedure, at the whim of petty executive officers.

As an example of deliberate express violation of treaty faith this law is without precedent. In its first section it expressly strikes out of the existing act the words "so far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations," which were advisedly put there after long consideration of the decency of things by the Senate in 1902. This bold and public disregard of treaty obligations is resorted to, notwithstanding the fact that the Attorney General and the Cabinet, after careful consideration, have just correctly decided that China's recent notice terminating the treaty of 1904 does not repeal or supersede a single Chinese exclusion law on our statute books! In days when the Administration has evolved the principle that the non-ratification hy the Legislature of a foreign country of a treaty after its negotiation is a breach of national good faith, and almost a casus belli, such barefaced disregard of treaty obligations as the present act stands for is painful. Mr. Justice BREWER'S recent public utterances concerning such Chinese exclusion legislation, that we ought to send our missionaries to Congress instead of to the East, does not seem to have received much consideration.

While the great Powers of the world are busily engaged trying to get their share of the invaluable trade with China our country, by such legislation, is doing its best to discourage such trade in practice. All the changes made by thie bill are in the direction of excluding large classes of non-laboring persons. Instead of providing for the exclusion of all laborers merely, and defining this term satisfactorily and comprehensively, the new law provides that all persons of Chinese descent, not specifically authorized to enter, shall be deemed to be laborers, without right to enter or remain here. The result is that "traders," accountants, merchants' clerks, manufacturers, artists, actors, restaurant keepers, (under recent departmental rulings,) interpreters, ministers, doctors, and many other classes of pereons, whether desiring originally to enter the United States or returning, all are excluded. Merchants, even under the present law, are harassed and in many instances prevented from returning to this country after visiting their homes, by requiring them to prove their mercantile status by at least two non-Chinese witnesses, as also by the same testimony the fact that they were engaged in no manual labor whatsoever, outside of their mercantile business, for a year before departing for China, which is obviously almost impossible of proof by white testimony. The stupid provision excluding Chinese labor from our Philippine possessions, though all competent judges concede that their presence there is essential to economic progress, is continued by this law.

The act is made to take effect at once, notwithstanding the fact that the last treaty with China runs on until next December, when the notice terminating it takes effect. It is to be hoped that the Senate at least will carefully consider this measure before confirming the action of the House, violative as it is of the most important principles of our Bills of Rights, of sacred treaty obligations, and reason and common sense. It is only the circumstance that this bill has assumed the guise of one intended merely to exclude Chinese labor, and as such is supposed to be popular with the masses, that accounts for its passage without a hearing and without consideration.

THE INTERNATIONAL STEEL CONFERENCE.

The meeting in London to discuss an international agreement as to the export price of steel either means a great deal more than appears upon the surface or it is practically without significance. It is said to be a secret conference of the steelmakers of the world, to arrange for the reservation of home markets, the fixing of uniform export prices, and the prevention of what is known as "dumping." The movement is said to have originated in Germany, and the countries represented are Germany, the United States, Great Britain, Austria, and Belgium. The French manufacturers are said to he "sympathetic," but their exports are not large enough to make the results of the conference of much concern to them, one way or the other.

It would be instructive to know who represent the steel industry of the United States at this conference, and what they are authorized to promise. Also, what reason they have to believe or means of making others believe that if they enter into agreements they can cause them to he carried out. Perhaps the consumer will be found to have something to say on the question at issue, and if a serious effort is made to remove the check upon high prices in this country, which is found in the ability to buy ahroad lots of crude and manufactured steel on advantageous terms, the effort to sustain the present tariff barriers to international trade will become more difficult than it has thus far heen found. This snag has already been struck in England. A great many of those whose co-operation with such a movement as it is understood the conference proposes is essential to its success, have profited to a large extent from their ahility to buy crude steel in Germany to better advantage than they could buy it at home, and have no idea of surrendering this advantage, which might result in giving their Continental competitors the trade they now control in finished products. A world steel trust is not imminent.

FOOD AND FEEDING.

The paper read hy Prof. CRITTENDEN of Yale before the National Academy of Sciences at Washington was an effort to establish hy clinical records, or their equivalent, the thesis that the average human being eats too much. The professor's conclusion appears to have been that the average healthy man eats from two to three times as much food as he needs to keep him in perfect mental health and vigor. The records showed that three classes of men had been experimented on, including several professors, a number of students, and a squad of United States soldiers. There was a gradual reduction of the ration of meat and other proteid foods, with little if any increase in starchy and other foods. No fixed diet was insisted upon, and individual preferences were considered as far as the attainment of results of scientific value would allow. At the end of the experiments, which lasted from six to twelve months, all of the subjects were found to be in the best condition. But few had lost weight, and without exception the subjects were found to have gained in strength and vigor. Those who subjected themselves to these tests found themselves satisfied with from one-third to one-half less food than the normal average, and professed to like it.

We have no doubt that Prof. CRITTENDEN is perfectly conscientious in his experiments, and that he considers any conclusions he feels at liberty to draw from them well established by the data gathered. It is probably true that a healthy man can do very well on less food than he desires, and we have no doubt whatever that more persons are injured hy overfeeding than hy overdrinking. This, however, would appear to be chiefly true of those who are so situated that they can have all the food they want, and that their self-denial consists in cutting off the excess of their daily ration beyond what they can readily assimilate. If from experiments of this kind the conclusion should be drawn as a scientific deduction that a uniform scaling down of the available food supply per capita would make for the good of the human race, there is a great deal in experience to warrant hesitation in accepting it as a safe generalization. To cut down the average food supply is to lower the physical and mental standards of a race. Every phase of race development is retarded, dwarfed, or stunted as a result of crop failure is to cut down the daily average ration not uniformly, perhaps, but fairly so as regards the great mass of the people, the wage earners, for example. It has never been found to work for good. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine a worse misfortune which could befall a community than a curtailment of its general food supply, so that the average ration would have to be reduced one-third or one-half. If this is so, what would seem to be the net conclusion of Prof. CRITTENDEN must be accepted cautiously as establishing a law which applies only to selected subjects who lend themselves to experiments in economical living and is not necessarily one which admits of universal application.

A safe generalization on this subject is that those who can have all the food they desire are very apt to eat for the pleasure of eating, and commonly eat too much. This, however, is not true of most of those who have to earn their bread by daily industry in occupations which earn them the prevailing rate of wages. Very few of this class are overfed at any period of life, and that a more generous diet would be to their advantage is more likely to be true than that they need to be advised to eat less. Bad cooking and monotony in diet are much commoner evils. That which will sustain life in healthy selected subjects of experiments extending over six months or a year is probably not the kind of food best adapted to the upbuilding of a race. Never since the world hegan have the undefed nations heen those which set the pace or advanced the standards of civilization. They have uniformly heen the easy prey of stronger and better fed peoples. Overfeeding is not a race problem, and will not become so until the economists' dream of universal abundance is realized. It is the problem of the individual in comfortable circumstances, and as such it begins and ends.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We notice with an amusement which, while it is entirely sincere, is yet just a little haggard and wan, that one of our young men, in recording the arrival in this country of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, was moved to mark him for identification, as it were, hy describing him as "brother of Lord FRANCIS HOPE, MAY YOHE'S ex-husband." That was done, of course, with the best of intentions, and its accuracy is beyond question, but we ehould be reluctant even to try to imagine what emotions were excited in the Duke's mind if he eaw the line in which his claims upon American attention were thus summarized. For, in that pleasing work of deftly mingled fact and fancy, Burke's Peerage, two pages and a half of very fine print are devoted to a statement of what, we suppose, are held by several millions of more or less amiable and intelligent relatives of ours to be weighty reasons why the Duke of Newcastle far outranks the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen and should be treated with an awed respect. And though there is in that eonorous narrative one brief reference to the existence of Lord FRANCIS HOPE, and another to that of "MARY AUGUSTA, dau. of WILLIAM YORE," both borrow such glory as they have from the Duke, and are not credited with lending him anything whatever, even notoriety. Presumably anybody who could read those two and a half pages all through with care would learn a lot, some of it true, in explanation of the Duke's superiority to common men, and we have ourselves read enough of it to discover that tabs have been kept on eome of his forbears and the wearers of his title ever since the thirteenth century. Few of them did anything in particular, but they eeem to have had a pretty good time in one way or another, and to have asked for what they wanted when it was not given to them as a matter of course. Not one is mentioned, apparently, as the brother of a cadet who for a while was the husband of a person whose avocation was singing. It has remained for the seventh Duke to achieve that curious distinction, or, rather, to have it accorded to him willy-nilly, in order that irreverent Americans might recognize his eminence.

—According to The Memphis Scimitar, it is a deterioration of negro labor, not a scarcity of it, from which the industriee, and especially the agriculture, of the South are euffering. It deniee utterly that the lynching of negroee has had anything to do with their disinclination to work, claiming that moh activities in the black belt are directed entirely against criminals, and that therefore the mass of the race is not in any way terrorized. "The negroes," it declares, "know that. They have been accustomed to the application of summary justice ever since the war. They have never seen any man lynched who did not deserve it, and they have never eeen a white mob, even in the heat of uncontrollable paesion aroused by atrocious crime, turn its hand against inoffensive negroes who attended to their own business." The trouble with the modern negro, it eeems, is that he has learned from books things that unfit him for ordinary labor and send him into the towns, where he le no more eager for toil than in the country and drifts naturally into crime. And The Scimitar declares that this paper, without meaning any harm, is doing its part to demoralize the negroes—"is giving them the mistaken idea that they are in position to oppose force with force, is making them dissatisfied with their condition in life, the oondition to which they were horn and the only condition for which they are fitted." Now, if this paper has advised the negroes to oppose force with force, it was done not only unintentionally, but unknowingly, and despite the clearest of realizatione that anything like war between the hlacks and the whites can have only one end, and that immediate—extermination for the blacks. So sure are we that The Scimitar is mistaken about the tenor of our "preaching" that we are inclined to doubt the absolute accuracy of ite information on the matter of lynching, hut we are quite willing to admit its statement that the Southern white man is tolerant of the negro's failings, "understande his capacity and his limitations, and is only anxious to do that for him which will improve him as an industrial factor." Also that "the Southern white may not be inclined to wasto upon the cotton-field hand a classical education, but he is sincerely desirous of inculcating in him such instructions in morals and right living as will make him a really reliable laborer and mechanic and entitle him to that respect which he now clamors for without deserving it."

—In deciding that the appointment of a New Yorker to the position of Chief Sanitary Inspector in Chicago cannot stand, Judge ELBRIDGE HANECY of that city is quoted as declaring it to be "against the fundamental laws and the common sense and common policy of the people of Chicago" that any one not a resident of the city should be appointed to any office, to say that some department or any department should be permitted to go to New York or any other place to get employés to perform services to be paid for by the taxpayers of Chicago." That is strange doctrine. We haven't the slightest knowledge of or interest in the man selected for this Inspectorship by the Chicago Civil Service Commission, but we cannot believe that it is against any "fundamental lawe" whatever for a city that needs a servant with certain uncommon qualifications to employ a non-resident who has demonstrated his possession of them instead of trying one of its own residents after another until it finde what it wants. In the conduct of private business there is never a thought of applying any such rule, and the only excuse for applying it in municipal business is based on the evil theory that a public office is a "good thing" to be given to somebody for that somebody's advantage, not the hiring of a competent man to do work for the public's advantage. As between two candidates known to be of equal ability, it is human nature to prefer the fellow-townsman to the stranger, but to exclude the stranger from consideration merely on the assumption that among 2,000,000 there must be some as good as he is the height of absurdity. There may be, but it is by no means certain, and anyway the stranger is in a few days as much of a fellow-townsman as anybody around him, especially in a city like Chicago, where old inhahitants are scarce—fortunately or unfortunately, according to opinion—and fierce local pride can be developed in a week. It may be common policy there to bar outsiders from office, but certainly it isn't common senee, Judge HANECY to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A woman over in New Jersey has been convicted—on her own admissions, among other things—of having killed anothsr woman of whom she was jealous by sticking a knife into her eeventeen timee. The conviction was followed in due and regular course by eentence to death on the gallows, but the execution of the sentence has already been delayed, and the chances are that the murderess will never be hanged. The only reason for leniency, so far as we have heard, is that the murderess is not a murderer. In a country where women had only their rights, of course there would be no hesitation, but here some of women's rights are withheld, very cruelly, it is aeserted, and in compensation privileges are accorded to them. One of the privileges is the almost certain avoidance of capital punishment, however horrible may be the crimes they commit. Whether there is compensation in this or not is for the women to say. Speaking off-hand, they would he eure to deny it, but the question is worth careful consideration in all its hearings—which are many.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Daughters of the American Revolution, now in annual session here, were received by the President Thursday afternoon. Mise Mary C. Ryan of Elizabeth, N. J., at the meeting Wednesday, had entered a complaint because the President did not attend the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the memorial building to be erected in this city by the Daughters. When Miss Ryan approached the President at the reception, recurring to her inquiry of the previous day, she inquired:

"Mr. Presidsnt, why did you not come down to sée ue lay the cornerstone of the Memorial Hall yesterday?"

"It was impossible for me to come," said the President politely, with a smile.

"Why," continued Miss Ryan, "don't you know, Mr. President, that you would not have been here if it had not been for the heroee who fought and died to establish this Government, and in whose memory the hall is being erected?"

At this, Miss Ryan says, the President squeezed her hand and told her he wanted to present her to Mrs. Roosevelt. "Do you know," said Miss Ryan, gravely, "I believe he did that just to get out of answering my question?"

THE CHEERING OUTLOOK.

A Great Vantage Ground.

From The Troy Press.

Judge Parker's name will go into the convention with the solid delegation from the greatest State in the Union committed to its support. Truly, a great vantage ground, especially when we consider that New York more than any other is the pivotal State of the impending canvass.

Parker Still Growing in Favor.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Newe.

From many sources the information is gained that the Parker eentiment in this State is steadily increasing.

Will Be the Nominee.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

The action of the New York Democracy gives assurance that, as far as anything in politics can he certain, Judge Parker will be the nominee of the National Convention, and that a sound Democratic platform will be promulgated. It is a happy omen and inspires every Democrat with hope.

Real Friend of the Workingman.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

The more one reads of Judge Parker the more he is to be admired. Every utterance of his from the bench indicates what a lofty type of man he is. His decisions show that they come not only from a source familiar with the law, but from a high sense of justice and honest convictions. His decisions show that he is a friend of the workingman, that great body of American citizens who constitute to a very great degree the very foundations of the greatness of this country.

Judge Parker's Sincerity.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) News.

The true friend of the workingmen is not the man who indorses every position that is taken by them, right or wrong, as the Hearst papers, not Hearst himself, have done. He is the true friend that upholds them in the right and advises against the wrong. For only the right can win in the long run. And that is the kind of friend of the workingmen that Alton B. Parker is, now Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, soon to be the President of the United States.

A Happy Solution.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Times.

To Democrats everywhere, and especially in the South and Central West, wearied of factionalism and desirous only of victory on a sound, conservative platform and with a nominee whose personal life and public career are a guarantee of his fitness, Judge Parker will come as the happy solution of a seemingly hopeless problem.

Of Presidential Size.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Judge Parker is a man of Presidential size and a fit successor of the many eminent Democrats from the Empire State who have been nominated for the Presidency.

No "Jamming" in the Convention.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Two-thirds of the delegates in the New York Democratic Convention at Albany on Monday were earnestly in favor of instructing delegates to the St. Louis Convention to support Alton B. Parker. What nonsense, then, to assert that Hill "jammed" the programme of instructions through the convention, or that Tammany was unfairly dealt with.

No Hasty Impulse.

From The Albany Argus.

So it comes to pass that the message so long awaited, "New York instructs for Parker," goes to the country at large, accompanied by the knowledge that it was no hasty impulse; no caprice, or indifferent concession to a passing fancy, but the result of mature and earnest discussion by men who have the cause of Democracy at heart.

SHALL WILL, SHOULD, WOULD.

Further Light on the Correct Use of the Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to "G. F. B.'s" definition of the use of "shall" and "will," permit me a few words of dissent. He says: "We use 'shall or should' when the action is compulsory or our duty, to perform, and 'will or would' when our own will or pleasure alone is consulted."

Take this case: A man is invited to a reception to be held at Poughkeepsie, and another to be given in New York, both on the same day and at the same hour. Which one will he attend? The question, in this instance, let me say, is one of mere choice and pleasure. In reply to an inquiry whether he has decided, he replies: "Yes—I shall go to Poughkeepsie." Having given some thought to these potential verbs, my own opinion is that no sharp line of cleavage can be drawn but established usage. In some instances of "duty" or "compulsion" we say "shall." In other cases of mere preference, as above, we also use "shall."

M. H. B.

Tarrytown, N. Y., April 20, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In considering the use of "shall" and "will," a good rule to bear in mind is that "shall," in the first person, denotes mere futurity, while "will" denotes determination. In the second and third persons the case is exactly reversed. Thus, a person invited to a reception and expecting, as a matter of course, to be present, "should" say: "I shall be there," while if he is determined to overcome all obstacles in order to attend, he "should" say "I will be there."

A good memory help is the following: A drowning man to whom poesible rescuers were indifferent, "would," if he spoke grammatically, cry in despair: "No one will help me. I shall drown." But if he were determined to eommit suicide, he "should" (and "would" instinctively) cry out: "No one shall help me. I will drown." The most illiterate hearer "would" recognize the difference in the cry.

YANKEE.

New York, April 20, 1904.

AN AMENDE HONORABLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through your courtesy I have received from a gentleman of Princeton, N. J., a letter calling my attention to the fact that the soldiers and officers under arms in Colorado are militiamen and militia officers, and not United States regulars and "army officers." My critic writes: "Your strictures may be justifiable in the abstract, but it surely is not fair to transfer that criticism from the citizen-soldiers of Colorado to the regular establishment of the United States." I hasten to retract "this charge as against the regular army." I had in mind only the men and officers doing military duty under the orders of the Governor of Colorado. I did not know that the term "army officer" wae absolutely restricted to the officers of the regular army. I regret that I was inexact in my phraseology. I had reference only to the local militia. I am quite willing to admit that the "bellicose Bell" is of the "little tin soldier" type rather than of the regular army pattern.

Having made this frank apology for the loose use of military terms, I wish to repeat my protest against militarism and its defiance of the judiciary. I am an out-and-out Republican, but I cannot withhold my hearty indorsement of the second clause of the Democratic platform, just adopted, in which this weighty language occurs: "We muet renew and reinvigorate within ourselves that respect for law and that love of liberty and of peace which the spirit of military domination tends eventually to weaken and destroy."

As a conservative Republican, I would prefer a civilian candidate for the Presidency, and look forward with no little apprehension to the reseating of a militarist in the Presidential chair.

CIVIS AMERICANUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 19, 1904.

Nocturnal Movers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago the concern of which I am a repreeentative sold a manufacturing house a bill of goods and allowed them short dating on the bill. The bill matured on April 10, but was not paid. On the 14th the concern moved out by the light of the moon, after the elevator had stopped running, so that no trace of them was left.

Would it not be a good work to have a State law passsd whereby any person or concern leaving a building eurreptitiouely at night shall be amenable to punishment the eame as any other criminal whose intent is to defraud? Have a fixed bour made after which it may be oonsidered a criminal offense for a man to move his (nominally his) chattels without a permit from the proper authorities. E. S. NEAUFRE.

Jersey City, April 20, 1904.

The City's Debt to Mr. Murphy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are too unfair toward Mr. Murphy. What he has done toward giving your city a good Municipal Government is a matter too recent to be forgotten. And what has David B. Hill ever done that was of real benefit to his party? What does an instructed delegation amount to? The place to make the nomination is at the convention of delegates from all parts of the country, where they can all come together, and after due consideration do the best thing. In 1892 your State Convention unanimously instructed for David B. Hill. In your convention this year it was very far from being unanimous, as the counties which gave Judge Parker about 100,000 plurality voted against instructions. Judge Parker is all right, but will he enthuse?

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., April 20, 1904.

Bird Fights Fireman to Save Nest.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

A sparrow's nest and a painter's gasolene torch were contributing causes which set fire to the cornice of Sebastian Gunther's cottage Monday morning. The damage to the house did not exceed $5, but the fire destroyed the home of the mother bird and her four young offspring. When the No. 4 Engine Company reached the scene Pipeman Joseph Terrell mounted to the roof and began pulling the burning nest of twigs and straw to pieces. The sparrow mother hovered about him, striking him in the face, and piping shrilly. When the nest was finally destroyed the four young birds were found dead. The mother sat disconsolately on the housetop and poured forth her troubles to the world.

A Treasure of a Cook.

From The New York Weekly.

Mr. Newedd—What! No cook stove in the house! I gave you money to buy one."

Mrs. Newedd—Yes, my love, but I found I hadn't enough to buy a stove and hire a cook, too, so I let the stove go. But the cook is here, and she's a treasure. She has just gone out to get us some omekers and cheese.

Platform Brief and Pertinent.

From The Washington Post.

There will doubtless be no difficulty in inducing the Democrats of the country to nominate Judge Parker on a "He's all-right" platform.

HOW TO GET GOOD RESULTS.

Suggestions for Improving the Morale of the City's Civil Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your story of a day's experience with one of the Building Inspectors, which appeared in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, is most interesting, particularly as it deals frankly with the situation in the Bureau of Buildings from the standpoint of the rank and file employed therein.

But the remedy for inadequate inspection, "grafting," and kindred evils is not, as suggested by the Inspector, to be found in immediate raising of salaries for the bureau employes, though that could also be done with justice to them.

In my opinion, the simplest way to render an employe valuable to his employer is to show the former that his eervices are appreciated and to create in him an ambition to do his work well. Under the English civil service laws an employe is certain to receive at the end of three years' service, (provided that his record has been good during that period,) an increase in salary, and thereafter a triennial increase until the maximum salary for his grade has been reached. In our own Fire and Police Departmente a similar rule prevails, and has proved eminently satisfactory. There is no particular incentive in the New York civil service in general, for an employe to do otherwise than simply to "nurse his job," for he realizes that under the present system indifferent work will bring him precisely the same reward that honest activity receives—his monthly check.

In the event of the English system of assured promotion to a certain limit being adopted here, there would undoubtedly be a decided protest from the politicians, without whose aid not one man in fifty ever receives promotion under existing conditions; but the morale of the civil service would be raised and the utterly hopeless feeling which the civil employe groans under to-day would be changed to one of hopefulness and contentment.

The Bureau of Buildings is by no means alone in the matter of inadequate salaries. Nearly every public office in New York City suffers from the same inadequacy, or rather I should say inequality of salaries, but with the adoption of some such system as that in use in England the public interests would be enhanced and the public servant rendered self-respecting, ambitious, and decidedly more honest.

A CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYE.

New York, April 20, 1904.

TRIBUTE TO J. P. HAINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a subscriber to your paper, and as a resident for many years of New York City, I feel I am entitled to a "fair play" notice in your columns. I have read many spiteful and unfair statements made in regard to the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I can not refrain from making this statement. I have known Mr. John P. Haines personally for half a century, and from his earliest hoyhood have seen the development of his humane ideas maintained in every phase of hie life. His arduous duties as President of eo worthy a cause are not rewarded by compensation of money or salary; only the compensation and satisfaction which he has of doing his duty in an office which he has accepted with an untiring devotion of ten to twelve hours daily.

The beautiful building, of which any society would he well proud, is expected to enhance in value and be a great and lasting investment for the generations to come. I was in the office not long since, and I casually heard a gray-haired gentleman make this remark, "I wish to present my check for $100 for the benefit of this society to its President, whom I admire and respect." Many other generous gifts have been donated in the same kindly spirit, and I am thankful to truthfully say that the "dog in the manger" cannot be found in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is outside of it we hear his enapping and enarling, and why—because his pet schemes have been frustrated through the medium of the inexorable law.

FAIR PLAY.

New York, April 20, 1904.

RADIUM AS A PAIN KILLER.

Dr. Darier of Paris Applies It Successfully to Cancer of the Face.

Richard Guenther, the Consul General of the United States at Frankfort, Germany, has reported to the State Department that a case of cancer of the face had been rendered painless through application of radium by Dr. Darier of Paris. He also states that eimilar results have been obtained by other noted experts.

In certain diseases of the eye he says that Dr. Darier has also found quick and pain killing effecte of radium. This doctor considers the influence of radium upon the motor nerve centres of still greater importance. In two cases of nervous spasms, which occurred three or four times a week, weak radium preparations were applied to the templee for two or three daye, when the spasms ceased. In a case also of presumptive inability of motion, caused by nervous debility, radium effected a complete cure within three days—probably, however, through suggestion. In aoute facial paralyels of entirely new origin the same doctor states that a cure was effected hy radium in one day.

Voracity or Veracity?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article this morning under the heading of "Voracity and Veracity," reminds me of a story I once heard of a man who went shooting for ducks in a place where they were very plentiful and always found in large flocks. In order to save himself the trouble of tying them together he fastened a piece of string to the bullet and fired into the flock, thereby stringing some six or eeven at a time.

G. F. B.

New York, April 20.

Not Hungry at the Moment.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Did Alkali Ike make that tenderfoot eat his words?"

"No; the tenderfoot turned out to be one of those fellows who would rather fight than eat."

SAME RESULTS.

Lowell Otus Reese in San Francisco Bulletin.

When I was courtin' Emeline
And was so mortal shy
I couldn't muster pluck enough
To tell her of it; why
Fate kindly took the matter up;
And comin' home from church,
Fate made old Dobbin run away,
Made my old buggy lurch,
Rlled both of us out in the road—
My sweetheart in a swoon,
Me huggin' her with lovin' arms
Beneath the harvest moon.

And as old Dobbin disappeared
I blessed his timely faults,
While I revived my Emeline
With good old smelling salts.

But now, when the shy lover goes
A-courtin', why he rides
In a big automobile which
Like some ghost wagon glides;
But still old Fate gets in her work;
And often there's a smash
That throws two shy but yearnin' hearts
Together with a crash—
She, white an' still an' angel-like,
A-layin' in a swoon;
Him huggin' her with lovin' arms
Beneath the harvest moon.

No very great big difference,
So far as I have seen;
Where I revived with smellin' salts,
HE uses gasoline.

FROM JUDEA'S SANDS, ALONE, TO GET HER BOY

Mother's Plucky Journey Ends with Success on East Side.

AND SHE IS VERY HAPPY NOW

Many Strange Vehicles and Alarming Noises Greatly Terrified Cecnia Miller, but Did Not Deter Her.

Three days beyond Jerusalem by the camel route over the sun-baked desert is the village of Zimorin, which was the home of Cecnia Miller until she reached New York last week.

When Cecnia was a pretty girl of fifteen she married Chaim Miller, a handsome and penniless lad of the village. For fifteen years they were as happy as their lot allowed, but last May Chaim disappeared, taking with him little Isaac, who was more to Cecnia than life itself.

Cecnia heard from a friend that Chaim had gone to America to get gold, of which there was none in Zimorin. With a vague idea of what America was and no idea how to reach it, Cecnia decided to set out, not to get gold, but to find Isaac. For seven months she saved and skimped and starved, and then she started. Poor in the world's goods when she set out, and penniless before a quarter of her journey was over, but rich in the mother love that crosses seas and climbs mountains, she reached, after four months, the big city where Isaac was one in a million.

Yesterday afternoon she was walking along Columbia Street, down in the heart of the east side, and she met the runaway Chaim. An hour later Isaac was in Cecnia's arms, and none could tell which was the happier.

In the thirty-one years that Cecnia had lived in parched-up Zimorin she had never been an hour's ride beyond the edge of the village. When she packed up her shawls and her few clothes she joined a caravan that was traveling west, and after a two day's ride on a camel she came to Beirut. Her heart sank in terror when she saw the blue expanse of the Mediterranean spread out before her, for only then she began to realize the vastness of her undertaking.

Cecnia had never seen a ship, and when the sailing vessel which she boarded began to pitch and toss on the seas, while the wind chanted dirges through the rigging, she prayed in an agony of fear. At last she reached Trieste.

Railroad trains, shrieking engines, and clanging bells, all strange to her eyes and ears, terrified her more than the rolling ship, but, strengthened by the hope of finding her Isaac, and enduring her fears in the knowledge that she and he were getting nearer, she boarded one of the thundering trains and got to Budapest.

There her money gave out, but Providence found her a friend among the Jews who gave her enough to get to Vienna. There she was directed to one of the Hebrew charities, who got her passage to Rotterdam and letters that were powerful enough to keep her going on her journey.

With material aid her Vienna friends gave her some sound advice. They told her that if she went to New York and there was no one there to meet her, and if she did not know where Chaim was and had but little money, she would probably be sent back. Cecnia's hopes fell, but sharp ones who knew told her to go to Canada and then cross the border.

Buoyant again, Cecnia went from Rotterdam to London, and from London to Liverpool. At Liverpool she took passage in an Allan liner and went to Montreal. From Montreal she came to New York, and her baggage is still in the hands of the American Express Company at 65 Broadway because she hasn't $12.50, which she must pay before she can get her wardrobe and little treasures.

She found a friend in Mrs. Eldler, who lives at 86 Columbia Street, and as soon as Cecnia arrived last week she began to go about. She saw strange scenes, and trembled at the strange noises as she anxiously scanned the thousands of young faces. Yesterday afternoon she was walking slowly along the street, looking wistfully at the children playing, when she saw her lost Chaim.

Chaim saw her, too, and in the wonderful joy of the moment they embraced, and explanations were put off until their tears had dried. Unconventional Columbia Street stood still and looked on, sympathizing, without knowing why.

Cecnia does not know any English yet, but she told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, through an interpreter, how happy she was because she had found Isaac. Cecnia is pretty and she became prettier still when her eyes filled with tears when she mentioned her two little girls, Sindel and Chave, who are living with Chaim's father away back on the desert. She has no money and does not know how she can get them here.

Chaim is sorrowful, for Cecnia's anger against him for deserting her has not subsided. He works in a cloak factory at 89 Mercer Street, but has not yet the gold which he came to seek. He wants Cecnia to live with him again, but Cecnia will not until he promises never to run away from her. Chaim says that he won't, but, said Cecnia last night, he did once and might again.

"Isn't there some way by the wonderful law of this great land," she asked anxiously, "that I can make Chaim promise and keep his word?"

Then little lost and found Isaac, chubby and happy, ran into the room, and as she gathered him up in her arms, she murmured "good-bye," the only English words she knows.

VERDICT AGAINST E. R. THOMAS.

Actor Recovers $4,455 from the Backer of "The Mocking Bird."

The jury in the case of Edgar Atchison Hy, the actor, against Edward R. Thomas, the banker and turfman, for back salary due him as a member of the defunct musical comedy company that sang in "The Mocking Bird," yesterday rendered a verdict for $4,455.17 in favor of the plaintiff. The case was heard before Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court, and drew a large audience into the courtroom, many of whom were actors.

At the hearing it developed that Mr. Thomas had paid the Sires $6,000 for the piece, and had then started it on a Southern tour.

For the defense, Mr. Cohen said that Mr. Thomas bought "The Mocking Bird" for his friend Brady Greer. "That friendship cost him $18,000," added Mr. Cohen, with a sickly smile.

Mr. Cohen called as his first witness Mr. Greer, who said that Mr. Thomas had loaned him at different times about $18,000 and also that Mr. Thomas was not to have received any of the profits of the show had it turned out to be a money maker. Greer said that it was all news to him that Mr. Thomas had cabled from Europe to close the company.

Mr. Thomas then took the stand. He said that he never attended any of the rehearsals for the very good reason that during the month when they are said to have taken place he was at the race track every day.

The jury remained out a little more than an hour, and then brought in a verdict for the full amount asked by Mr. Ely.

SINGED WITH CELLULOID COMB.

Newcomer Deprived of Hair Feels Like Doing Something Uncivil.

He was young, wore a skull cap and trousers of the English cut, and he talked English, too—that is, the Whitechapel variety. He took his bulldog pipe from his mouth and his hat from a nearly bald head as he went up to the Sergeant at the Tenderloin Station last evening. He said:

"Sahgent, me name's Inglewood. 'Rived to-dye. Went into a bahbah shop on the avenoo right aback of this 'ouse. Asked the bahbah fellah to singe me 'air. 'E used a celluloid comb—tbe duffah! It caught fiah. Burned all me 'air off. Glad t'say didn't hurn me. What can I do with the silly cove. Will you arrest 'im or shall I punch 'is 'ead?"

"Not in this precinct," said the Sergeant. "Anyhow, it's a case for civil action."

"Ow!" said the Englishman. "Deuced funny country this. Civil action—hey! I feel like being really uncivil to that bahbah."

Then he went out, puffing the pipe.

CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY.

Three Choral Works and Prof. Parker's Organ Concerto at its Recital in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The second "recital" of the Church Choral Society, which has taken up a useful function this season after an interim of several years, was given last evening in St. Bartholomew's Church. It is devoted to the presentation of sacred music of the larger and more difficult sort by great masters that would otherwise have little chance of a hearing in New York, and its programmes in the past have included some highly interesting and important works. Last evening it added to its record by the performance of Bach's cantata, "The Lord Is a Sun and Shield," Liszt's setting of the Thirteenth Psalm, and Dvorak's of the Te Deum.

Theee were preceded by Prof. Parker's concerto for organ and orchestra, and followed by Bach's toccata in F. The cantata is one of the innumerable works of the sort that Bach composed for the services of the Leipzig churches on Sundays and festival days, as part of his duties during his long incumbency as musical director in the Saxon city. The choral portions are today the most valuable of these works, and so it is in this contata, which is made up of a magnificent contrapuntal chorus with orchestral accompaniment, a solo for alto voice and a duet for soprano and bass, the chorale "Nun danket alle Gott," with an elaborately figured accompaniment for orchestra, closing with the chorale especially appointed for the day, in a simpler form.

Liszt's church music is especially beloved by his admirers as being an especially characteristic outpouring of his genius, representing his loftiest ideals and embodying his finest inspiration. There is more sincerity in this setting of the psalm than there is in much of his music, and in many ways it is an impressive work. He has sought for the most poignant musical expression of the imploring cry of the Psalmist; a very personal expression, and one conceived in a dramatic and intensely modern vein, with many effective contrasts, as for instance in the long tenor solo at the opening, first suppliant in tone, then with an accent of passionate energy, and finally set over against the chorus.

There are tenderness and exaltation in the elaboration at the close. Dvorak, too, has departed as far as possible from the churchly style in his setting of the "Te Deum," a strange composition, singularly at variance with the text, relying much on noisy and highly colored orchestral effects in which the kettle drum plays a prominent part. There is constant repetition of melodic fragments by the orchestra that seem to have the smallest connection with the spirit of the words, and some of the choral themes are uncouth and positively trivial, as that to which the lines "Aeterna fac," &c., are sung. There are beautiful moments in this composition, but the impression it leaves is disjointed and incoherent, and it is not to be compared with the composer's earlier church music, such as the "Stahat Mater" and the Requiem Mass.

The zeal and enthusiasm with which Mr. Richard Henry Warren and his choristers have displayed in setting these difficult and little known works before their public is worthy of all appreciation. The results they attained in yesterday's performance were not altogether on a level with their ambitions, and greater certainty and precision and greater vitality in the work of the chorus were needed. Miss Margaret Fay, soprano; Mrs. Warren, contralto; Dr. Franklin Lawson, tenor, and Mr. Frederick Wheeler, bass, took the solo parts. Prof. Parker played his own concerto, which is a work of beauty and effectiveness, modern in spirit, and if not deep, amiable in mood, dignified and broad in the first movement without austerity, and graceful in the allegretto which constitutes the second movement. It is written with intimate knowledge of the native capacities and characteristics of the instrument, and was played as by a master.

CHRISTIANS IN FARCE.

Von Moser's "Krieg im Frieden" at the Irving Palace.

It is a far cry from the Templar in Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" to the foppish infantry Lieutenant, von Reif-Reiflingen, in von Moser and von Schoenthan's farce, "Krieg im Frieden"; and Herr Christians's voice, so to speak, did not carry quite the distance. He ogled his pocket glass and combed his upper lip assiduously; he emerged from his ducking comically and inhabited the Stadtrath's voluminous clothes with a delicate feeling for the grotesque, playing hide and seek behind the furniture to conceal his plight from Hedwig von Ostermann in a manner that raises a large audience to wild hilarity, but no one would have mistaken him for a born actor of farce.

Of course it was not intended that any one should mistake him. This ambition which the German actors have to display their many-sidedness is an amiable and useful ambition, and serves to remind them and their audiences that a large part of their art consists in impersonation. It is only in Broadway of the fixed stars that it can be regarded as anything but the most valuable practice. And so let us dismiss the matter with felicitations.

The farce showed its quarter of a century by being simple, genial, and theatrically absurd, instead of complex, boisterous, and plausible as is the more modern manner. It was well played by Herr Conried's company, which is always admirable in this sort of thing.

PROVIDENCE HEARS BIRD OPERA.

Henry W. Savage Produces Luders's New Piece "Woodland."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—A novelty in comic opera was given here to-night when "Woodland" was presented for the first time on any stage. Frank Pixley wrote the libretto, the music is by Gustave Luders, and the piece is produced by Henry W. Savage. The music is tuneful and the lyrics are of a high order.

The conception of the librettist is unique, the players representing various song birds. The principal parts were taken by the Misses Ida Brooks Hunt, Helen Hale, Olive North, and Messrs. Franklin Wallace, Alexander Clark, and Stanley H. Ford.

Mr. Luders conducted, and the opera pleased a large audience.

NEW PLAY FOR ANNIE RUSSELL.

To Appear at Garrick in "Brother Jacques," a French Comedy.

LONDON, April 21.—Charles Frohman has arranged for the appearance of his star, Miss Annie Russell, at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1 next. From Washington she will go to the Garrick Theatre, New York.

The play in which she will appear is entitled "Brother Jaques," a comedy from the Vaudeville, Paris.

Benefit for St. John's Hospital.

Under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Joseph a benefit to aid St. John's Hospital of Long Island City was given yesterday afternoon in the Knickerbocker Theatre. The play was "The Shepherd King," and the receipts from the tickets sold by the Sisters themselves aggregated nearly $5,000. Al. Hayman gave the use of the theatre free of charge.

AVERTED A TRAGEDY, BUT CAUSED A FLOOD

Driver of Fire Engine Tender Guided Team Against Hydrant.

WOULD HAVE STRUCK CROWD

Two Women and a Child Injured on Pavement—Streets and Cellars Filled by Water from Broken Pipe.

The east side in the vicinity of Avenue C and Second Street was flooded for several hours yesterday afternoon by thousands of gallons of water which issued from a break in the great ten-inch water main at the crossing of those streets. The asphalt sidewalk for many yards about the break was undermined, and adjacent cellars were flooded. The break was caused by the tender of Engine 11 running against a fire hydrant as the tender was responding to an alarm at Avenue C and Eighth Street. The horses of the tender were thrown upon the sidewalk, where they struck two women and a little girl, slightly injuring all of them.

The house of Engine No. 11 is in East Houston Street. The apparatus started out a short time after 3 o'clock ahead of the tender. It went through Second Street, sounding its whistle all the time, until it came to Avenue C, when it turned the corner and started up town.

The neighborhood in that vicinity is densely populated, and at that time in the afternoon the street was filled with small children and women. All made way for the engine, and when it had passed again blocked the street, not thinking of the tender coming behind. The driver of a delivery wagon added to the confusion by turning his wagon from Avenue C into Second Street just as the tender came along.

William Foley was in the driver's seat, and some of the men seeing the crowd ahead of the rushing horses, kept the bell ringing wildly. The crowd held, however, and Foley, to avoid running some of them down, and to keep clear of the wagon, gave up the attempt to turn the corner, and sent his horses plunging to the east side of Avenue C, where, before he could pull them up, the pole of the tender had struck the hydrant, almost knocking it over. On the sidewalk just back of the hydrant at the time were the women who were injured. They had no chance to get out of the way, and the horses, as they stood pinned to the hydrant, stood right over Mrs. Elizabeth Feller of 242 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and her five-year-old daughter. Otto Rauch of 5 St. Mark's Place crawled under the horses and dragged the woman and her child to safety. Both were greatly scared, but their injuries were slight.

The other injured woman was Rose Weis of 87 Second Street. She was struck by one of the horses, thrown to the pavement, and so hurt about the face and back that she had to be taken home in an ambulance. The tender and horses escaped without damage, and the men on it were saved from injury by clinging to the truck when the crash came. As soon as the tender was clear it went out into way to the fire.

All about the hydrant that was struck the earth was soft, so that the hydrant was pushed over. That caused the pipe leading to the main to be twisted off. Several minutes later passers-by noticed that the asphalt pavement was slowly rising. A moment later it broke, and a stream of water shot four feet high. Soon other breaks appeared, and within ten minutes there were a dozen holes in the pavement from which miniature geysers were pouring. Two sewer openings on the corners were unable to carry off the great amount of water that came out, and it began to flow down Second Street to the river in a great mill race. On Avenue C the water was above the curb, and soon it had worked its way into surrounding cellars.

The Water Department was notified as soon as possible and asked to shut the flow off at once. The reply came that nothing could be done for at least an hour. The crowd became so great that the reserves had to be sent from the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station to keep them back and out of danger.

The great quantity of water coming from the main, which is four feet below the street level, soon washed out everything under the asphalt, and the street seemed in danger of caving in. Traffic at that point was stopped. Finally a force of men from the Water Department appeared, and after cutting off the main, made repairs to the broken connection. Wagonloads of dirt were then dumped into the great hole made by the water. This filling went on until late in the night before the street was again made safe and traffic resumed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Godfrey—Hoagland.

One of the largest of the many April weddings was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church, when Miss Fanny M. Hoagland, a daughter of Mrs. Joseph C. Hoagland, became the bride of Edwin Drexel Godfrey, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer and the Rev. Leighton Park, rector of the church.

The bridesmaids and one of the little flower girls entered the church at the side and went down the nave to the entrance and, turning, preceded the bride to the chancel.

The church itself was effectively decorated with white flowers, tall standards of roses, and Easter lilies marking the aisles on each side.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Julia C. Ford, Grace W. Knowlton, Adele Carstensen, Elizabeth Achelis, Louise Toucey, Frances Williams, Mollie C. Maxwell, and Mary A. Low. The little flower girls were Katharine Hoagland and Doris Parker. Harry F. Godfrey was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Joseph C. Hoagland, a brother of the bride; Howard C. Dickinson, Wyllis Rossiter Betts, George A. Crocker, Jr., Stewart Walker, William Denison Hatch, Jr., Alexander J. Keogh, L. Reed Fuller, and W. A. Murdock.

The gowns were unusually elaborate and very handsome. The bride was in Venetian and point applique lace with a tulle veil. She wore a collar of pearls and diamonds and a string of pearls and carried a bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids were in white net gowns trimmed with valenciennes lace and green satin and their large white hats were trimmed with green plumes with white lace draperies at the back. They carried white lace muffs trimmed with green ostrich tips and green ribbons. The two flower girls were in white lace and mulle frocks and carried baskets of white flowers.

A reception at the residence of the bride's mother, 27 West Fifty-first Street, followed the ceremony. The house was decorated with roses. White roses and ferns formed a bower in the drawing room where the young couple received, and in the large entrance hall quantities of American Beauty and rambler roses were used.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, after their bridal trip, will spend the Summer at Seabright, where Mrs. Godfrey's Summer home is.

Cook—Colame.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 21.—Miss Alice Bertha Colame, daughter of Mrs. August Colame, and Frank Whiting Cook were married in the Fewsmith Memorial Church here last night. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by Miss Angel Colame of New York as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Ribard of Brooklyn and Miss Louise Hantz of this city. The Rev. John J. Bridges, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Inspector of Theatres Thain has denied the application for a permit to build a huge tank under the stage of the Academy of Music. His refusal to grant the permit was because the great size of the tank made necessary alterations which might endanger the safety of the building. He suggested a method by which a much smaller tank might serve the desired purpose. A new tank covering only half the surface of the stage will probably be built. It is for a rescue in "The Two Little Sailor Boys."

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"The Secret of Polichinelle" will reach its one hundredth performance to-morrow night. It has settled down at the Princess Theatre for the rest of this season.

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James K. Hackett will come to Daly's Theatre in "The Crown Prince" on Saturday, April 30. He has cancelled his entire Western tour.

FLED FROM ONE DOZEN EGGS.

"Dynamite," Cried Mrs. De Graaf, Because They Came in a Cartridge Box.

An expressman delivered a package to Mrs. W. M. De Graaf at 9 West Ninety-fifth Street late yesterday afternoon, placing the package on the door step and waiting for Mrs. De Graaf to sign his receipt. When she came to the door the first thing that attracted her attention was the name and business of a manufacturer of cartridges, which appeared on the package.

"It's dynamite," she cried; "keep away."

The expressman obeyed promptly. In point of fact, he mounted his wagon and drove away in the hottest kind of hot haste.

Mrs. De Graaf then telephoned to Police Headquarters that some one had sent her a box of dynamite. Sergt. Devery of the West One Hundredth Street Station sent Detectives Seiff and Hickey to remove the dangerous box. This they did with the utmost care and took it to the station house.

Superintendent Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles was sent for, and he opened the box with the utmost caution. He first removed a quantity of cotton, while the reserves stood ready to run at a moment's notice. The cotton removed, Superintendent Murray saw a dozen eggs on top of which was an engraved card bearing the name, "A. Linden," on which was written:

"I send you some of my plunder from North Carolina."

The eggs were sent to the Bureau of Combustibles to be destroyed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It will be very quiet in society to-day. To-morrow afternoon there will be the usual meet of the Meadow Brook drag hunt and departures for house parties, including those at Tuxedo and on Long Island. The Boston Horse Show has attracted many of those who are exhibitors and who "follow the horses" in the sense that they are present at the principal exhibitions of that kind in New York and neighboring cities. Among those who are in Boston are Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Roche, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The event of to-morrow will be the wedding of Miss Boutlon and Mr. Bates. The concert for the Yale 'Varsity crew, which will take place this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, will bring out many of the younger people.

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The wedding of Miss Ruth Eden and Morgan H. Grace will be celebrated on Wednesday next at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Eden, 16 West Forty-sixth Street. Mrs. R. T. Rokeby will be her sister's matron of honor, and Miss Carlotta Prentice will be one of her bridesmaids. Joseph Grace will be his cousin's best man, and the ushers are to be Russell Grace and Mr. Holloway. No one but relatives will be asked to the wedding, but a large reception will follow.

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It is ladies' day at the Players' Club, in Gramercy Park. This annual entertainment, a celebration of the birthday of Shakespeare, is the occasion of a meeting of many of the artistic and literary sets with some of those who care more for society.

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The younger set will also be represented this evening at the dance which will be given by Mrs. John Ellis Roosevelt, in the annex of the Metropolitan Club. A similar entertainment will be given next Saturday by Mrs. Frank Witherbee at the same place.

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The death at Florence, Italy, of Miss Cicely Stafford Northcote was announced yesterday. Miss Northcote was only nineteen years old. She was the niece of Hamilton and Stuyvesant Fish. Her mother was Miss Edith Fish. She married the late Hugh Stafford Northcote about twenty-two years ago. Both she and her husband are dead, and Miss Northcote was with relatives of her father. Mrs. Northcote, as Miss Edith Fish, was a great belle and a general favorite in New York society. The old Hamilton Fish house was torn down two years ago, it was on the corner of Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

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Mrs. Gilbert Jones entertained the members of the Evolution Club last evening at her residence, 222 Madison Avenue. Dr. Anspacher gave a short lecture on "The Evolution of the Drama," which was followed by a debate, and later there were music and refreshments. This club is a small one and is composed of about thirty members. Mrs. Jones is about to close her residence and will go to Boston for a lengthy visit.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who returned from their trip to and through Mexico on Sunday evening, had with them as their guests on their special car Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mr. and Mrs. N. Everett Macy, Count de Hochberg, Frederick D. R. Baldwin, Charles Robinson, Stuart MacKie, and Mr. Scheuster.

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Mr. and Mrs. Speyer are not going abroad this Summer, but will wait until the Autumn. They will have a cottage at Bar Harbor for a part at least of the Summer season there.

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The Drawing Room Club met last night at the Hotel Manhattan, where the members were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee. William Ordway Partridge made a short address, and a musical programme was rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. W. A. Grant, and Messrs. Heedy and Holman.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice are booked to sail for Europe to-morrow. They are to be absent the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have closed their town house and have gone to Madison, N. J., until they sail for Europe in the latter part of May.

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The wedding of Everett P. Wheeler and Miss Alice Gilman, daughter of President Gilman of the Carnegie Institute, will be celebrated in Washington on Tuesday next. Mr. Wheeler left New York yesterday for Washington.

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Mrs. and Miss Leiter, who have been stopping with Lady Curzon, have sailed from Europe. They are to go to Bar Harbor this Summer.

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Alfred Vanderbilt gave a stag party on the Pioneer yesterday. He and Reginald Rives alternated in driving. Among the guests were W. Goadby Loew and D. B. Burnham.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell (May Dwight Foote) and their son arrived yesterday on the Koenigen Luise from Nice, where they have been passing the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Wendell will open their country place at Cazenovia, N. Y., this month.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 21.—Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Nathalie Wells arrived to-day at their villa, Chetwold, on Bellevue Avenue, for the season.

Mrs. C. L. Best and her daughter have arrived at their cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mr. William M. Roelker has purchased of Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray their cottage on Kay Street. Mr. and Mrs. Roelker will occupy the house the coming Summer.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has returned from Boston, where she attended the horse show as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. She left this afternoon for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Potter and Miss Dorothea Potter have arrived at their cottage on Catherine Street.

Col. Addison Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, who are in Switzerland, will sail on La Lorraine April 30, and after spending a week in New York will come to Newport to occupy their cottage on Rhode Island Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, who have been spending a week here superintending the final work on their new villa on Narragansett Avenue, will return to New York to-morrow, coming to Newport the latter part of May.

Miss Emily La Farge has returned from a visit to New York.

RECORDS TELL WHAT HAMPTON DID FOR THEM

Robert C. Ogden's Party Presented to Institute's Graduating Class.

CARPENTER-PREACHER'S STORY

Member of Class of '86 Describes His Work of Upbuilding Stricken Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., April 21.—The educators from various States who make up the company traveling through the South in Robert C. Ogden's special train were presented to-day to the class that will be graduated in June from Hampton Institute.

This was the foundation anniversary. The students sang their negro melodies, and several of them, including graduates, told of their experiences and of what Hampton had done for them. They told their stories in the picturesque, imaginative way of their race, winning the unstinted applause of the distinguished company of visitors.

The Rev. H. H. Harris of Newport News, Va., class of '86, told of the Hampton idea, narrating his own experiences. Mr. Harris is a carpenter by trade and a Baptist preacher by profession. By his trade he had made money enough to study for the ministry. He was given the pastorate of a flourishing church in Indianapolis. While there he heard that Zion Church in Cincinnati was demoralized and bankrupt. The mortgage was to be foreclosed in sixty days. He was told that the members, through bad faith, had earned an evil name for the church.

He meant to give it a good name, and went to Cincinnati, abandoning his successful church. With the Hampton idea of courage, he inspired the members, raised enough cash to save the church from the Sheriff, and after several years left for Newport News to aid another stricken church. He left in Cincinnati a big congregation without a debt and with money in bank.

Mrs. Sarah Collins Fernandez, a graduate, told how she and her husband had established a Settlement home in Washington's worst negro district, the "blood field," and how by example and aid the people were learning cleanliness and better living. She told the story of their work and trials in a simple way that won the hearty applause of the men and women present.

Miss Natelle Curtis, the niece of the late George William Curtis, who has taken the greatest interest in the Indians and has lived among them, made an address in which she pleaded that those who are working for the good of the Indians should aid in the preservation of their ancient arts, their poetry, and music. She sang charmingly several Indian songs, first giving English translations showing the imagery and fancy of the Indian poets.

She urged the Indians, when they are graduated and go back to their homes, to preserve and record as much of their literature and music as they should hear as a legacy for their children and for the American Nation, of which they were members.

In conclusion Miss Curtis said:

"We must preserve the Indian art for our own sake. We can not but assimilate some of its purity, power, originality, and singular beauty to weave into our literature strands of color and not a monotone."

Dr. Alexander McKenzie said that there was no more a Southern question than a Northern one. Indeed, the Northern one with the many races was the more serious. There were several other short addresses, and when the Robert C. Ogden special started south in the early evening after a delightful two days at Hampton.

IN THE SHOPS.

For the collector of beer steins there are new ones in animal shapes. Mr. Dog, standing on his hind legs, with the word "Prosit" at his feet, is one that costs $1.50. An elephant stein costs $1.75.

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In other steins there is the rotund monk, who is frequently seen, costing $1.75. Really quaint steins are those representing towns, the buildings rising irregularly in relief from the top of the cover and the design carried out on the sides of the beer mug. One of these, which costs $4.50, has upon it the words: "Wartburg du soilst mir einen hurg werden." Different trades and sports are represented upon other steins, and show the implements of the blacksmith, the tailor, the carpenter, the sportsman, &c.

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Now that the regular dinner set is a thing of the past, small sets are sold for a special part of the dinner service. For instance, there will be the roast set, with a dozen plates, a gravy dish with cover, and two low, covered vegetable dishes. One pretty Haviland roast set which is selling at a special price is of an effective rose design, and the nineteen pieces cost $20.

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A chop set is always useful, and one of these, with a dozen plates and the round, deep dish or plate for the chops, costs only $4. This has a design of forget-me-nots, with style given the design by conventional figures in red and gold set at intervals around the edge of the dish.

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There are pretty things in inexpensive Bohemian glass vases. These come in all sizes and in various tones, the opalescent, amber, and green, and are tall in proportion to their diameters, some of them more or less bell shaped. They vary in size and in price, costing from 30 cents to $2.75.

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Cocktails seem such an integral part of American life that one can't get away from them even in the shops. Not the real thing! Perish the thought! But cocktail dishes of all kinds are to be found everywhere. Here is something that really seems new, and it is pretty and useful for a number of things. It is a combined cocktail glass and ice dish. The glass is in the nature of a tumbler, a little out of the ordinary in shape, and it sets into the ice dish, which is not unlike a low finger bowl. When a cocktail is served the outer bowl is properly filled with ice, but at other times the bowl answers for a finger bowl, the glass for an ice or individual dessert dish, and the two dishes together can be used for flowers. The glasses cost $3 a dozen.

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There are makeshifts for the woman who cannot afford cut-glass candelabra, and they are very pretty things, too. These are the glass candlesticks with pendants. The candlestick is of the pressed glass, and the prisms are so cut that there may be brilliant effects in reflections. A handsome one, eighteen inches tall, will cost about $3.50.

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A handsome candlestick without pendants is in a very clear, fine glass, but pressed, the column, base, and top square. There is a simplicity about this which is charming.

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In the Colonial glass pieces, one which is good to look upon and useful is called an orange bowl. This is very large for a bowl of glass, and will serve for a small punch or lemonade bowl. It is much more attractive with the standard, and costs only $1.50. Without the standard it costs $1. The bowl may be bought without the foot, but not the foot without the bowl. There are regular punchbowls made in the same style, but larger, and these, too, are sold without the feet. There is nothing prettier for holding liquids than glass.

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Tall, slender, 3½-foot vases in this Colonial glass cost $4.50.

BARGAIN HUNTERS IN COURT.

Experts at the Counters Testify in Miss Alexander's Suit.

The rushing and tackling at the bargain counters in the Brooklyn department stores was tame and gentle yesterday afternoon, many of the most expert tackles and rushers being absent. They were at the Bedford Avenue Municipal Court, where Justice Van Wart was getting kinks in his thinking apparatus trying to settle a case of "far-reaching importance" in the bargain-hunting world.

The action was one brought by Miss Dora Alexander of 730 Washington Avenue against a local dry goods house. She alleged that last November she bought fifteen yards of satin foulard at a "special sale" in the firm's store, the salesman representing to her that the goods had been "marked down from a dollar to 59 cents" a yard. Miss Alexander had the material made into a dress. After wearing the dress once, she alleged, it frayed at the seams and around the bottom. She sought to recover from the firm on the ground that the quality of the material was not as represented.

The defendant called several experts to testify that the "value" of the goods was the "best in the market," while several women, veteran and experienced bargain hunters, appeared for the plaintiff.

"Why, selling that satin foulard at 59 cents was like giving it away," declared one of the defendant's experts.

"I know a store where they were selling the same thing for 48 cents last week," asserted an expert for the plaintiff.

"My sister-in-law's mother," declared another expert, "bought twelve yards of exactly the same stuff at Cambric & Gingham's three months ago last Friday for 51 cents and it has worn fine ever since. She had the waist made just too lovely for anything. It had a round yoke effect, with hemstitching, and a plaited girdle, and—"

Justice Van Wart brought his gavel down with a bang.

"I'll reserve decision," he broke in hurriedly, reaching for a glass of ice water.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA AT NOON.

English-born Cotton Brokers Can Go by Liverpool Time.

The English-born members of the New York Cotton Exchange, whose numbers are not inconsiderable, have introduced a new wrinkle into the daily social routine of the Exchange. Several days ago a new clock was put upon the walls of the Exchange hall, which was designed to show the Liverpool time. Just why that was necessary nobody seems to know, except that it was supposed to be a convenience to those members who cared to indulge in the profitable intricacies of the arbitrage business. Now, however, it is whispered around that the uses to which the clock was destined to be put were mainly those of a social character.

When the Liverpool clock strikes 5 it is only 12 o'clock here, but the enthusiastic Englishmen, it is asserted, now take their tea at that time. When 6 o'clock comes around they are sorely tempted to get into their evening togs, but they have so far managed to restrain their enthusiasm.

The suggestion is made that the present weather map, which shows the weather in the cotton belt, be removed and that a map showing the weather in Liverpool or "Lunnon" be put in its place. The present map, it is pointed out, is of no use anyhow, as every one is bearish, no matter what the weather may be. But a good weather map of England would enable loyal subjects to turn their trousers up or down exactly in accord with the meteorological conditions on the other side.

POPE'S CROSS FOR MRS. RYAN.

She Is Decorated for Her Many Good Works for the Church.

Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan, wife of the New York financier, received an unusual honor yesterday at her home, 60 Fifth Avenue, in the decoration of the cross "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" of the first class granted her by the Pope as a reward for her many good works for the Church. Mrs. Ryan received word some time ago from the Apostolic Delegate at Washington that she was to receive the cross, and it was sent to Bishop Van De Vyver of Richmond to deliver.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan were originally Virginia people, and one of the many churches which Mrs. Ryan has built, or assisted in building, is the cathedral at Richmond. Bishop Van De Vyver came on from Richmond, reaching New York yesterday morning, and will return this morning.

The cross which he presented to Mrs. Ryan is Maltese in form, of silver, with a red ribbon, with bands of yellow on either edge, in the ring at the top. In the centre of the face of the cross are the insignia of the Pope, the mitre and keys of St. Peter, and around the edge the name of the order, "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice," with the the date, 1888. In the centre of the reverse side is the head of Pope Leo, and around the edge, "Leo XIII.—S. M.—ANN.—X." The diploma which accompanied the cross is in Latin, a printed form, signed by the Cardinal Secretary of State. Translated into English it reads:

"The Holy Father is truly pleased to grant the cross, 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice,' of the first class to Mme. Ida M. Ryan in attestation and approbation of her devotion and loyalty shown to the Church and its supreme head. The Cardinal Secretary of State has the pleasure of transmitting to Mrs. Ryan the diploma and said cross, the latter to be worn upon the breast in the customary manner of such decorations.

"Dated Rome, the 29th of March, 1904."

The cross is one which may be worn at all times, every day, if its owner so desires.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. J. M. Carey.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 21.—Dr. Joshua M. Carey, a veteran of the civil war and at one time a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died to-night at the home of his daughter, in this city.

Dr. Carey was born at Minnisink, Orange County, N. Y., in 1834, and was graduated from the Institute of Medicine and Surgery of Cincinnati. When the civil war broke out Dr. Carey enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and served throughout the entire war. In 1865 he was mustered out with the rank of Captain. For many years he practiced medicine in New York City. He is survived by a brother, Judge Henry E. Carey of City Island; a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

W. H. H. Wise.

William Henry Harrison Wise, father of Charles C. Wise, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices, died suddenly in the Carnegie Library Building in Syracuse Wednesday morning. Mr. Wise was born in Syracuse in 1840, and was educated in that city. He was a veteran of the civil war, and although he lost an eye in one of the battles of Bull Run he refused to accept a pension from the Government. Both before and after the war Mr. Wise was connected with the furniture concern of Heywood Brothers. At the time of his death he was their Eastern representative. He leaves a wife, three sons, and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

PETER E. JACOBUS dropped dead at his home at Caldwell, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Jacobus, who was over 75 years old, at the recent election in the borough was elected on the Republican ticket as Commissioner of Appeals in cases of taxation. During the civil war he served in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment, and later in the Thirteenth Regiment.

VETERAN ACTOR DEAD.

John Coleman, Who Played with Macready, Dies in London.

LONDON, April 21.—The veteran actor and playwright, John Coleman, died to-day. He played with Macready and collaborated with the novelist Charles Reade.

The Scholastikoi Annual "Spread."

The Scholastikoi are to give their annual educational "spread" to-morrow night at the Savoy. The speakers will include Andrew McLean, Congressman Goulden, and President Darlington of the Board of Health. Mayor McClellan will be present.

BROADWAY BEAU BRUMMEL DEAD.

Col. Coleman Dies Poor—Once Boasted Never Wore Same Suit Twice.

Col. Francis Coleman, fifty years old, who for many years was a familiar figure on the Rialto, died last night at Bellevue Hospital of pneumonia. Col. Coleman in his pal

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Charles P. Sherman of Philadelphia and Lucius H. Beers and Charles J. Dodd of New York City were admitted to practice.

306 and 343—Lydia A. Bradley, plaintiff, in error, and appellant, vs. H. W. Lightcap.—Advanced and assigned for argument with No. 243 as one case.

250—The St. Louis Mining and Milling Company et al., appellants, vs. the Montana Mining Company, Limited.—Submitted.

251—Charles Weil et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee, &c., et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

248, 306, and 343—Lydia Bradley, plaintiff in error, vs. H. W. Lightcap.—Argument continued for the defendant and appellee and concluded for the plaintiff and appellant.

244—Thomas S. Kepner, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States; 583—Fred. L. Dorr et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States, and 534—Secundino Mendezona y Mendezona, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in No. 244.

Day call for Friday: 244 (and 583 and 684), 246, 247, 249, 252, 253, 255 (and 256), 258, 259, and 61..

Calendars for Friday, April 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

185—Werckmeister vs Am Litho Co
193—Am Stamp Book Co vs Carter Crume Co
196—Balfour vs SS Tintania
197—In re Spitzer
202—In re Gilman

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 100, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Hinkle vs Post
3—Farlow vs Griffith
4—Martel vs Greenbaum
5—Lehe vs Bishop
6—Leonard vs Simplex, &c., Co
7—Burke vs Morning Journal Association
8—Gaylord Manufacturing Co vs U S Directory Co
9—Marsh vs Corell
10—Welsbach Light Co vs M Schaffer Co
11—Same vs same
205—Haebler vs Rogers
209—Merchants' Bank vs Cuyo Cargo of SS Afton
211—Burns vs Burns
179—Stone vs SS Yuma
180—Wilson, Transit Co vs The M B Grover

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 100, Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

12—Goldsmith vs Koopman
13—Morehead vs Striker
14—Permanent Mfg Co vs Permanent Cons Co
15—Weston Co vs Mailboux
16—Abousselman vs Kroon
17—Martin vs New Trinidad Co
18—Ruhino vs Tracy
19—Reigenstein vs Koopman
20—Bruns vs Bruns
21—Bowne vs Bowne
22—Peter J Smith vs Peter J Smith
23—John Howe vs John Howe
24—Mary S Miller vs Mary S Miller
25—Jesusa G Hoyo vs Jesusa G Hoyo
26—S Kate Hasbrouck vs Catharine Webster
28—Katharine H Dickinson vs Julia Ksne
29—Julia Ksne vs Wills for probate
At 10:30 A M
Susan Dyckman vs Jennie Newton
Thomas Bradburn vs Solomon Oppenbelmer
George Wernhsm vs Frank Raff
Eliza M Cohen vs Julia E Huntington

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial.

14274—Eagle vs Dry D., &c., R R Co
1432—Wells vs Celluloid Co
5709—Gluck vs Firemen's Ins Co of N Y
2864½—Eckes vs Stettler
5138—Stromzer vs Frankowitz
5752—Cormick vs Seaich
5102—Dougherty vs No Pacific Ry Co
5267—Sullivan vs Lenting
5277—Ssrasohn vs Isaac Goldman Co
5352—Amer Comp Food Co vs Stellingwerf
5405—Hsckett vs North
5466—Hackett vs same
3901—Sibley vs Smith
5167—Holden vs Gallagher
14785—Hsyes vs Conron Bros Co
384—Gale vs 3d Av R R Co
14273—Shanahsn vs 42d St, &c. R R
5358—Gallo vs Herter
3696—Hover vs Wolf
3697—Chapman vs same
3698—Frank vs same
4388—Goodchild vs Union Ry
5543—Nost vs Flock & Murray Co
5766—Lipschitz vs City of N sw York
15142—Quigg vs sams
15263—Carlile vs Whymper
15124—Gormisy vs Platt
14977—City of N Y vs Winans
15022—Same vs Armsen
15028—Same vs Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co
15035—Same vs Bklyn Const Co
15037—Same ve Quimby
15080—Same vs Levy
3852½—Passarett vs McDonald
13941—Cullinan vs Schneider
13943—Same vs Prang
5434—O'Keefe vs Union Ry Co
4429—Lovelace vs City of New York
5644—Drislane vs Lithauer
5047—Terwilliger vs Angevine
5879—Becker vs Tilley
6015—Hulss vs Milliken
5312—Nichols vs McIntyre
5587—Dean vs Condit
8889—Laux vs City of New York

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Greenbaum J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Willism S Williams
2—Albert Frank
3—George C Allen
4—Harris Ablowich
5—Louis T Hoyt
6—Samuel Willismson
7—Isabella Holly
8—Isabella Holly
9—Samuel Constant
10—Susan Madden
11—Cordelia Jewell
12—Samuel L Hiller
13—Hannah C Wibirt
14—Annie E Turley
15—Thomas Walsh
16—Benjamin Wright
17—Winfield Esty
18—Ethma F Keller
19—Sigmund Weigner
20—John C Work

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnsble at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers A. M. Cass on.

2648—Valicly vs Met St Ry Co
2656—Beck vs Int St Ry Co
2657—Ferry vs Mooney
2658—Cohen vs Met St Ry Co
2659—Nathan vs same
2661—Schwartz vs McLarnon
2662—Markum vs Goodman
2663—Searing vs Union Ry Co
2737—Cavanagh vs Int St Ry Co
2742—Dooley vs Degnon-McLean Co
2793—Foley vs Cooke Heating, &c, Co
2798—Arakeelean vs Int St Ry Co
1930—Marks vs Elliott
2616—Keith vs McGrath
2695—Schenck vs Hawes
2696—Rollickson vs Int St Ry Co
39—In re Parr
40—In re Denham
41—Wilbaum vs Heaney
42—Irwin vs Hynes
43—Yedlin vs Yedlin
44—Marcus vs Senfeld
45—Scharff vs Suprems Lodge
46—Robinson vs N Y E R R Co
47—Veniero vs Pernicciaro
48—Ayer vs Ten Associates
49—Lederer vs Lederer
50—Friedman vs Swift & Co
51—Harr vs Goodrich
52—Wilson vs Equitable Life Assur Society
53—Helene vs Corn Exch Bank
54—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Shiels)
55—Same, (in re Grand Av)
56—Spindler vs Gibson

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gilgerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parts business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions: Demurrers.

461—Morse vs Hearst
Preferred causes.
4281—Baldwin vs Rice
4884—Metzger & Co vs Wells
4876—Pacific Press Pub Co vs Wells
4962—Janpole vs Edelman
4978—Mix vs Helecke
General calendar.
752½—Kellermann vs Welgle
4276—Cavanaugh vs Thorn
3137—Clark & Co vs Walker
4102—Hammond vs Hammond
3983—Barrett Chemical Co vs Stern
4372—Bernstein vs Pearlsteln
4502—Paley vs Goodman
4503—Richardson vs Hart
4499—Johnson vs Johnson
3303—Welch vs Hilton
4551—Lassen vs Lassen
4570—Ford Tilling, &c, Co vs Schneider
4571—Koelsch vs Scully
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4568.
1440—Leibinger vs Pezzutisllo
2550—Horowitz vs Jups
2018—Freundlich vs Tannenbaum
65—Johnson vs Russell
3796—Fitzgerald vs Myers
589—Stursberg vs Ablowich
600—Coog vs same
4406—Mut Milk, &c, Co vs Michaelson
2720—Edmonds vs Stern
3833—Cong Sons of Israel vs Maryash
4539—Richardson vs Bellinger
4515—Sintef vs Sintef
4518—Bellinger vs Levy
4537—Simon vs Simon
3396—Ringa vs Viasto
3562—Travers vs Travers
2551—Meyers vs Meyers
1481—Hahn vs Hahn
3141—Solomon vs Solomon
3825—Schlesinger vs Weber
2010½—Mayer vs Mayer
3443—Clements vs Dunn
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Morris Fallik
2—Thomas E Moran
3—George E Murray
4—Samuel W Smith

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

10359—Harrison vs Wilson
15176—Greenberg vs Minsky
15110—Ring vs Berry

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5525—Winch vs Met St Ry Co
5170—Jansen vs Mock
5780—Same vs same
5793—Bachman vs Bauman
3975—Weehawken Wht Co vs Cornell
4008—Sams vs Douglass
4009—Sams vs Shortland Bros & Co
4010—Same vs Ramsey
4011—Same vs McCaldin Bros Co
4057—Same ve Kuper
4772—Same ve Saville
14272—Sheridan vs Int R T Co
3280—Metzler ve Met St Ry
5075—Lorenz vs Huey
5454—Mattiage ve London & Lancashire Fire Ins Co
5463—Same vs Royal Ins Co of L
5464—Same ve Fire Association of Phila
4340—O'Neill vs Met St Ry Co
5438—Reilly vs same
4910½—White vs Koppleman
5362—Hoclster vs Met St Ry
5278—Leonard vs Clyde S S Co
5272—Gsrvey vs Doepfner
5305—Thompson vs Met St Ry Co
1758—Zelmar vs same
5507—O'Neill vs same
6208—Lecomere vs same
5508—O'Neill vs same
3086—Goldberg vs same
5612—Brill vs same
2951—Schrank vs Shrank
2950—Mildenberger vs same
5630—Kenworthy vs Met St Ry
2831—Friedlander vs Fleischmauer
2839—Hogan vs N Y Edison Co
2852—Miller vs Int St Ry
2466—Curry vs Met St Ry
2290—Schnepp vs Man Ry
2008—Tekulsky vs So Ry
2631—Male vs Met St Ry
2685—Calanduono vs Ubriace
Highest number reached on regular call, 2898.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Angelo Landierro
2—William Shipsey
3—John Kenny
4—Sophia Brown
5—Thomas Barton
6—Max Orliner
7—Ira F Cohen
8—John C Campbell, Elias P Perrins
9—Elizabeth Mallon
10—Patrick Roche
11—Harry M Wheeler
12—Ralph Hecker
13—Thomas Morgan
14—Frank Buerverno
15—Florence Bresco
16—John S Thomas
17—Henry Johnson, William McMahon
18—Harris Friedman
19—Golda Friedman Pleadings.
1—Seraphina Mastrengelo
2—Edward Soloman
3—Harrie Cohen
4—Harry Rogers
5—Charles Powers
6—Alfred Potnaud
7—Edward A Schultze
8—Peter Hoey
9—William B Davies
10—Martin Wiltner
11—John Nskola
12—William Ginsberg
13—Gustav Schlossberg
14—Nathan Friedman, Jacob Kronenberg
15—Edward Crows
16—Morris Masolsky

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.

1—George Thoma
2—Charles Gass
3—George White
4—Alexander Hill
5—John Weber
6—Amhrose Stotzenberger
7—Milton N Sekeson
8—Herman Bauman
To fix a day for trial.
1—Meyer Yonslow, Frank Lubell
2—James W Goodman
3—Vincenzo Candido
4—David J Widrevitz

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Giovanni B Telesca
2—Edward Kelly, Albert Mallery
3—John Hickey, Albert Mallery
4—Peter Herder
5—Felix Pirkner

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newhurger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Issiln, and Lord for the People.

1—Tully Somma
2—Martin Morris, Edward Lillis
3—George Martin
4—Frank Sauer
5—Joseph Benjamin
6—Joseph Rice
7—Paul Blackstone
8—Blanche Camp, Matthew Leddish, Patrick Daly
9—William Dexter, John Buckley, John Dunlay, Robert Ward
10—Joseph Doyle
11—William A Burke
12—Charles Schewerich
13—Benedetto Romero
14—James Reilly
15—Thomas Ruppell
16—Jacob Cohen

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Louis Abrams vs. Isidore Weinberg—Louis Abrams.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Cox vs. Dean—William F. MacRae.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Strauch vs. Ehret—Maxwell Davidson.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—In re Hahn—John F. Cowan. Industrial Federation of America vs. American Surety Company—W. Russell Osborn.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Municipal day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

82—Doscber vs Ramsay
89—Levino vs Harnischeger
Moore Co
32—Makel ve Hancock Ins Co
Deinbardt
58—Harre vs Feinberg
68—Schmidt vs Resnick
78—Ferris vs Int St Ry
79—Batterman vs Butcher
84—Tenrenbaum vs Dachs
86—Rabin vs Rismicoff
Bookar vs Heffner
Richards vs Bermel vs
Martin vs Fegan
Conviscor vs
Trott vs Westch
Cornell ve Fox
Putter vs Berger
Weed vs Clark
Winters vs Hughes
Dooley vs Healey
Murray ve Werner

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Friday, April 22.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

738—Riggs, an infant, vs N Y & Q Co Ry
791—Petroski ve same
241—Graves, an infant, vs B H Ry
803—Pay, by guardian, vs McCson et al
809—Terhune vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
813—McDonald, admr, vs Taylor
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
840—Dorpke vs N Y & Q Co Ry
643—Wexsi vs Geiser
742—Knight vs B H Ry
841—Casey vs Penn Steel Co
843—L I R R Co vs Corn Exchange Bank
845—Brady vs City of New York
846—Kroder vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
847—Wallenfels vs same
848—Cockery vs Norton
849—Oswald, admr, vs L I R R Co
Balance of calendar will regularly appear from day to day.
Highest number reached on general call, 927.

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Friday, April 22.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

411—Stiles vs Union Ry Co
25—Lawrence ve Wilcox
208—Hagadorn ve Int St Ry Co
44—Clark vs Brodericit
170—The Synagogue is Israel vs City of Mt Vernon
172—Collins vs same
This following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will bs set down for a day upon the call.
208—Cortright vs. City of Mount Vernon
8—Maher va Otis Elevator Co
9—Collins vs City of Yonkers
5—Gould vs Hammerslough
39—Grace ve Green
298—Mailing vs Grove
283—Muir vs City of Yonkers
173—Pickington vs same
174—King vs same
175—Reynolds vs same
176—Brooke vs same
200—Reade ve Westch Elec Ry Co
96—Smith vs Yonkers R R Co
273—Hoar ve Sweeny
146—Stout vs McCabe
4—Baner ve Smith & Sone Carpet Co
201—Lyon vs Martin
196—Vaughan ve Int St Ry Co
225—Kelly vs same
224—Bratton vs same
58—Sidebotham vs Yonkere Light & Co
33—Easton vs Seacord
114—Vinton vs Int St Ry

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After a hard winter take A SHORT SEA TRIP to Old Point Comfort NORFOLK, VIRGINIA BEACH, RICHMOND, VA., and WASHINGTON, D.C.



Round trip tickets, including meals & stateroom berth, $13 and upwards
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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
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Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.
S. S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.
Pretoria Apr. 23, 11 AM | Bulgaria May 7, 11 AM
*Blucher Ap. 28, 10 AM | *Deutsch'd May 12, 3PM
Waldersee Apr. 30, 3 PM | Hannsylv May 14, 4 PM
†Moltke May 5, 10 AM | A. Victoria May 19, 10 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr. Adalb't. May 12, 2 PM | Pr. Oskar. July 19, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar. May 31, Noon | Pr. Adalb't. Aug. 16, 9 AM
Pr. Adalb't. Juns 25, 9 AM | Prinz Oskar. Sept. 6, 2 PM
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Steamer.

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Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Apl. 28, 10 AM | Kronprinz. May 31, 7 AM
Kronprinz. May 3, 8 AM | K. Wm. II. June 14, 6 AM
Werra. May 10, 1 PM | Kaiser. June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser. May 24, 10 AM | Kronprinz. June 28, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
*Rhein. Apr. 28, 10 AM | Friedrich. May 19, Noon
Barbarossa. May 5, 10 AM | Bremen. May 26, 9 AM
Alice. May 10, 1 PM | Kurfuerst. June 2, Noon
*Neckar. May 14, 10 AM | Alice. June 7, 11 AM
*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise. Apr. 23, 11 AM | Irene. June 11, 11 AM
Irene. May 7, 11 AM | Albert. June 25, 11 AM
Albert. May 21, 11 AM | Luise. July 2, 11 AM
Luise. May 28, 11 AM | Irene. July 16, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers. 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia. April 9 | Germanic. May 7
St. Louis. April 30 | Philadelphia. May 14

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Fast first-class passengers carried.
MINNEAPOLIS. Apr. 23, Noon
MESABA. Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA. May 7, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA. May 14, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland. April 23 | Vaderland. May 7
Kroonland. April 30 | Zeeland. May 14

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic, Apr. 27, 10 AM | Antonic, May 11, 10 AM
Arabic, Apr. 29, 5 PM | Celtic. May 13, 4 PM
Oceanic, May 4, 9 AM | Cedric. May 18, 7 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway. Freight Offices, 1 Broadway, & Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania, Ap. 23, 10 AM | Umbria. May 14, Noon
Etruria, Apr. 30, 6 A M | Campania. May 21, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 10 A M | Etruria. May 28, Noon
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia. May 17. | Kaiser Wm. May 31, 9 AM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
New (1904) Twin-Screw SLAVONIA, 10,695 Tons, Will sail April 23, Noon, for Gibraltar, Naples, Venice and Fiume.
Ultonia, May 24, Noon | Pannonia, June 21, Noon
Slavonia, June 7, Noon | Ultonia. July 5, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of China. May 2d
Empress of India. May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian. June 6th
Empress of Japan. Juns 13th
R. M. S. Tartar. Juns 27th
Empress of China. July 4
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi. Apr. 29th | Miowera. May 27th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia. Apr. 30, 9 AM | Anchoria. May 14, Noon
Astoria. May 7, Noon | Furnessia. May 21, Noon
First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Noordam. Apr. 26 | Ryndam. May 24
Potsdam. May 10 | Noordam. May 31
Rotterdam. May 17 | Statendam. Juns 7
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America. May 10
Cabin, $55 up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. Round the World, $632.70. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 30 this season. $210 to $1040. All expenses included. Programmes, THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 640 Madison Av., N. Y.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904. Twenty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 136th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
FIERZ, KATHARINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE R. FIERZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, ths 23d day of March, 1904. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. FREEMAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh25-law6mF

ST. JOHN, BESSIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hersby given to all persons having claims against BESSIE B. ST. JOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24 day of December, 1903. FRANK L. ST. JOHN, Administrator, CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 258 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
d11-law6mF

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00, (7:16 Easton only.) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 12 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 25:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL.) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., 12:00, 21:00, 21:30, 2:00, 23:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †9:30, ‖10:30 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:23, 8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, 2*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 29:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖21:00, ‖21:20, 12:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, *4:00, *5:00 P. M.

From Liberty Street only. ✓Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. ±Except Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 360 Fway, W'msburg, N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington.	† 8:20 AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	*10:25 AM	† 10:30 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*11:25 AM	*11:45 AM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	*12:55 PM	† 1:00 PM Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:55 PM	† 3:40 PM Diner
Balto.-Washington.	* 4:55 PM	† 5:00 PM Dinsr
Balto.-Washington.	* 6:55 PM	† 7:00 PM Buffet
Balto.-Washington.	12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus.	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....	* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm. Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm. Buffet
Norfolk	*12:55pm.	† 1:00pm. Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follow:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:80 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30	A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.
11:30	A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.
2:45	P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30	P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40	P. M.—*ALBANY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00	P. M.—*MOHAWK LIMITED EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30	—P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C. 33 hours by L. S.
11:30	P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 261, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 255 Union Sq. W., 2,078 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 128 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. D

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

COAL-CARRYING CRAFT ADVANCE THEIR RATES

Ship Owners and Brokers Combine to Enforce New Rules.

INCREASE OF TEN PER CENT.

Time for Loading and Unloading Vessels Is Also Limited by New Combination—Shippers and Miners Complain.

Owners of coastwise vessels and brokers acting for them have formed an association to regulate soms practices associated with the coal-carrying trade. The organization has hcen perfected in the last two or three weeks, and only within a few days has its existence become known to the coal shippers.

The chief subjects to which ths new association pays attention, it is understood, are freight rates and the limitation of the tims during which a cargo must he loaded and discharged. Rates are said to have advanced already 10 or 15 cents a ton as a result of the vessel owners acting in harmony. The rates from Philadelphia, as quoted yesterday, were: Boston, Salem, Portland, and Portsmouth, 90 cents a ton and cost of discharge; Providence, New Bedford, and the Sound, 65 cents; Lynn, New Bedford, Gardiner, and Bangor, $1; Saco, $1.10. From Norfolk and Newport News the rates are ahout the same as from Philadelphia.

Most of the shippers are said to havs acquiesced in the demand for higher rates, although in some quarters there is said to be a disposition to seek charters from owners outside the association.

The second feature of the association's work thus far is a refusal upon the part of members to issue charters except to shippers who will guarantee that the loading and discharging will be done inside of ten, twelve, or fourteen days, according to the size of the vessel. This condition is meeting with much more opposition than the advance in rates. Some shippers say that it is impossible to load and discharge in the time proposed except when the unloading is at private wharves.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An opportunity is offered for the investment of a few thousand dollars in a manufacturing business in New York, in association with a prominent merchant, and well-known banker, on the same terms that they invested. One of these gentlemen personally manages the company. The product is in urgent demand from jobbers and manufacturers, and although the business was recently established the volume of trade now current renders it desirable to increase the capital. The business is already on a profitable basis with large prospects for the future. A suitable plant was obtained at a rental, so there are no dead assets in the investment. Cassius M. Paine, 25 Broad St.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, the sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE HIGH-GRADE JEWELERS' FIXTURES AT CONSIDERABLY BELOW COST: 94 FEET OF SOLID BLACK WALNUT WALL CASES, 16 8-FOOT PLATE GLASS SHOWCASES AND BLACK WALNUT TABLES, CHANDELIERS, ETC. THEODORE A. KOHN & SON, JEWELERS, 56 WEST 23D ST.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

Exceptional opportunity for person willing to invest $150 monthly in established wholesale and retail concern; profit very large. Address Box O 95 Times.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.—A curb demand created for all good mining, oil and industrial stocks and bonds. Address P. O. Box 863, New York.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Brick factory and good business property. R. G. Bull, Corona, L. I.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE E. SHAW, Auctioneer.

will sell on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 23,
at 2:30 o'clock, at the Ship Yards of the

DAIMLER MANUFACTURING CO.,

foot of Steinway Av., Long Island City, N. Y.,

The Entire Stock of Launches Now on Hand.

There is in the assortment everything from a SMART OPEN LAUNCH to a 60-FOOT FULL CABIN CRUISER. There are some smaller boats with full and half cabins, as well as open boats, some of which are fitted for immediate service. THE BOATS ARE ALL NEW, and are being offered for sale in this manner on account of the above-mentioned company retiring from the boat-building business. They will continue to manufacture motors, and stand back of these boats and the motors with their usual guarantee.

These boats represent the acme of boat-building art; the most painstaking care has been used in carving out the builders' plans; in designing, careful attention has been paid to comfort and seaworthiness; in finish no expense has been spared.

The Motors are the very highest grade that can be made, are thoroughly reliable, and most durable.

Boats will be demonstrated, in the water, under their own power, during the day of the sale.

Works reached via 34th St. Ferry to Long Island City, thence by trolley marked "Steinway" to yards; time from New York, 35 minutes. Descriptive catalogues to be had from New York office of Daimler Mfg. Co., 12 East 27th St., or office of Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St.

SUPREME COURT RECEIVER'S SALE.

George E. Shaw, Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St.,

will sell on premises, 81 Water St.,

on THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, at 11 A. M.,

Machinery contained in factory of Fred. C. Stelmann & Co., consisting of
forges, anvils, benches, vices,
die cutters, felt wheel cutters,
sand paper cutters,
pulleys, shafting hangers,
belting, tools, etc.

EDWARD G. RIGGS, Esq.,
Receiver, 102 Fulton St.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on April 22, 1904, 9 o'clock, at Lion Brewery of New York City, Columbus Av. and 109th St., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Core, auctioneer, will sell on April 23, 1904, at 9 o'clock, at 175 Avenue B, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon.
By order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on April 23, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 19 Cherry St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner and holder of mortgage.

Old-established cardboard, jobbing, and manufacturing business. Owner retiring. Janes, Box 114 Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues are up morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 834 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Elk and Moose Horns Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest hy G. C. Gunther & Son against the action of the Collector at Plattsburg, N. Y., in assessing 10 per cent. duty as non-enumeratsd raw or unmanufactured articles on elk and moose horns from Canada. The horns were attached to ths skull, from which the scalp and flesh had heen removed. Mr. Hay ruled that they ought to be admitted free, under the provision for horns or parts of horns.

In a decision written hy General Appraiser Lunt the hoard overruled a protest hy Wood & Selick of New York against the assessment of 25 per cent. on orange flower water as a non-alcoholic medicinal preparation. The importers claimed that it was dutiable at 10 per cent.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Solinger & Co., Rump & Cattus, and others; I. T. Williams & Sons, R. F. Downing & Co., B. Altman & Co., and J. Stroheim's Sons and others, New York; F. B. Vandegrift & Co. and O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia. Protests sustained were hy Zadek Brothers, New York, and the Rics Stix Dry Goods Company and ths Meyer Brothsrs Drug Company, St. Louis.

ORIENTAL GOODS ADVANCED.

Heavy Increases on Invoice Values by General Appraisers.

Heavy advances in invoice values of Chinese and Japanese goods wers announced yesterday hy the Board of United States General Appraisers. Gen. T. S. Sharretts advanced ths following goods from Soy On Chong, of Hongkong, and entered at Philadelphia: Ten pairs vase and stand, entered at 30 and advanced to 55 cents Mexican a pair; 5 dozen plates from $1.60 to $3 Mexican a dozen; 15 pairs vase and stand from 20 to 35 cents Mexican a pair; 5 dozen tea cups from $2 to $3.50 Mexican a dozen, and 20 dozen from $20 to $35 Mexican; 5 dozen plates from $2 to $3.50 Mexican, and 30 sets teapot and hasket from 40 to 170 yen a set.

Board No. 2 sustained the following advances on goods from Kaitsu Gornei Kwaisha, Yokohama, and entered at Philadelphia: 1 picce Satsuma plate from 4 to 6 yen, one carved wood tahle from 18 to 27 yen, one old hronze vase from 1.50 to 2.25 yen, and one Satsuma teapot from 2 to 3 yen.

DROP IN PRINT CLOTHS.

Regulars Privately Quoted at 3¾ Cents—Open Price, 3 11-16.

Up to ten days ago the open quotation for print cloth regulars was 4 cents per yard, hut this was nominal only. Business has been done on private terms, now known to he 3¾ cents per yard two weeks prior to that. Trade journals are now quoting the price at 3 11-16 cents, hut within the past two days Fall River mills are reported to have sold at 3½ cents. Whether such business has actually heen done or not, it is a fact that they can to-day he bought at 3½ cents. Print cloth regulars are 28 inches wide and count 64 picks to the square inch. Cloths narrower than that and of varying counts are known in the trade as "narrow odds"; wider cloths, also varying in count, are known as wide odds. These cloths show a decline corresponding to the decline in "regulars."

It is significant that the greater part of the decline has occurred since the Fall River mills entered into an agreement to curtail production by adopting a "short-time" policy, which has now been in force two weeks.

Rubber Manufacturers Dine.

Manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods in all parts of the country had a supper last night at the Savoy Hotel. The members of the committee having the dinner in charge were William Hillman, President of the New York Revers Ruhher Company; J. J. Voorhees, President of the Voorhees Rubber Company, and A. F. Townsend, President of the Manhattan Ruhher Manufacturing Company.

To Appeal Liquor Case.

The Board of United States General Appraisers was notified yesterday that the Treasury Department had decided to carry the French liquor cases, lately decided against the Government hy the Circuit Court of Appeals, to the Supreme Court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BOYD COMPANY.—Florence C. Boyd and Charles E. Watt, doing business as the Boyd Company, dealers in cloaks and suits, at 489 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to James T. Roberts. They hegan business on Sept. 1, 1903, and in January last their statement showed assets $9,780 and liahilities $1,400. Later in the day a petition in hankruptcy was filed against them hy Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for Paley & Rindskopf, creditors for $672. It was alleged that they are insolvent, made payments of $2,500 to certain creditors, transferred merchandise and accounts of $2,500, and made an assignment. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed John K. Creevey receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $5,000, with liahilities of $10,000. It is stated that they have a hranch store at 70 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Sheriff also received an execution against them for $727 in favor of H. Samuels & Co.

Out of Town.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 21.—J. A. Knadler was appointed receiver of the Homestead Baking Company to-day of Homestead, Penn., to keep the creditors from shutting down the husiness. Knadler will operate the hakery. The company is capitalized at $100,000, of which $89,000 is paid in.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The Somerville Woolen Mills yesterday made a general assignment to James L. Griggs of Somerville. James Brown, Jr., the Treasurer and general manager of the company, some weeks ago underwent an operation for appendicitis, from which he has not fully recovered, and the doctors have told him that he must give up business for the present. The Board of Directors have thought hest to make a general assignment for the henefit of the creditors and the protection of the stockholders. The assets are largely in excess of the indebtedness, and consist of the large plant in Somerville, which is one of the hest equipped of its kind in the country, also the mill at Pluckamin. The plant has cost over $300,000. There is a mortgage of $75,000 on it. All other indebtedness is about $95,000. Outside of the plant the merchandise on hand amounts to about $100,000, hesides accounts receivable, &c. The assignee will proceed under the direction of the court to operate the mill and clothing department to work up the stock and dispose of it to pay the debts of the company

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Vice Chancellor Bergen filed an order in the Court of Chancery yesterday appointing Armstrong Mumford of Plainfield receiver of the Ideal Cash Register Company of East Bound Brook, a million-dollar corporation. The application was made by Ray V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., who alleges he is the owner of $738,500 of stock. The complainant sets up insolvency, declaring the liahilities of the corporation are on notes exceeding $360,000, all part due with no funds to meet them. He declares the corporation has no real estate assete, and the further prosecution of business would tend to a sacrifice of the stockholders' interests. Of the notes due $156,521.71 are due to the complainant. In an affidavit attached to the complaint it is alleged the assets of the company will not exceed $1,000. It is also alleged that, owing to the strong competition in the cash register trade, the Ideal concern practically closed in August, 1903. An order to show cause, returnable at Newark on May 3 why the appointment of the receiver should not be permanent, was also granted.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PETER REISS.—Peter Reiss, a druggist, of 210 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liahilities of $927 and no assets.

LOUIS H. LIVINGSTON.—Louis H. Livingston, a traveling saissmnn, residing at 200 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liahilities of $958 and no assets.

JAMES CONLAN.—James Conlan, bartender at 534 Ninth Avenue, has filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liahilities of $5,261 and no assets. He was formerly of Conlan Brothers, liquor dealers at 524 Ninth Avenue.

LOORYA & ARONSON.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed John C. F. Gardner receiver in hankruptcy of the assets of Loorya & Aronson, dealers in cutlery, crockery, &c., at 42 Canal Street, Manhattan, and 134 Sands Street, Brooklyn. It was stated that they owe over $5,000, most of thsir stock has heen removed, and have $1,000 in outstanding accounts.

MAJESTIC CIGAR FACTORY.—A petition in hankruptcy has been filed against Max Kleinfeld and Pauline Saifman as the Majestic Cigar Factory, at 517 East Fifteenth Street, hy the following creditors: Elias Bunzelman, $116; William F. MacDonald, $200, and John H. Palide, $295. It was alleged that on April 20 they transferred their property to a Mr. Miller, and also transferred accounts to creditors to prefer them. Mr. Kleinfeld started the business in July last.

D. H. MCBRIDE & CO., CORPORATION.—Schedules in hankruptcy of D. H. McBride & Co., Corporation, publishers of school books for Catholic parochial schools, at 31 Barclay Street, show liahilities of $55,261 and assets of $11,452 in stock, accounts, &c. Among the creditors are the Coal and Iron National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, $25,505, partly secured; Akron Savings Bank of Akron, Ohio, $8,282; Edwin Ives & Son, $1,642, secured, and Mayer & Philippean, $1,750, secured.

WILLIAM BEVERLEY HARRISON.—Schedules in hankruptcy of William Beverley Harrison, publisher of school hooks at 65 East Fifty-ninth Street, show liahilities of $14,111 and assets of $11,980, consisting of books, $5,000, covered hy a chattel mortgage of $4,000; copyrights, plates, &c., $5,040; notes, $535; accounts, $947; claims, $168; fixtures, $250, and cash, $40. Among the creditors are Arthur Guiterman, $4,566; Bank of Discount, $625, and the Acme Security Company, $481.

MAX BAER.—Max Baer, residing at 1,112 Park Avenue, has filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liahilities of $5,680 and no assets. Of the liahilities $3,168 are an omnihus judgment obtained against him on May 28, 1900, hy ten fur merchants, and $2,512 are a claim of John Menke and the National Association of Dressers' Bank based on payments to Mr. Baer hy the firm of Baer & Schwartz, manufacturers of furs, who made an assignment on Dec. 28, 1897, which assignment was afterward set aside.

BIOGEN COMPANY.—A petition in hankruptcy has been filed against ths Biogen Company, manufacturer of chemicals at 90 William Street, hy the following creditors: John W. Cox, $7,337; Lawrence J. Heilhrun, $3,288, and Eldridge J. Moore, $100, for money lent to the company. It was alleged that the corporation is insoivent, and on April 20 admitted in writing its inahility to pay its dehts. The company was incorporated under New York laws in May, 1902, with a capital stock of $50,000, and Mr. Heilhrun was the President.

JOHN F. WRIDE & CO.—John F. Wride and Emma Wride, who compose the firm of John F. Wride & Co., dealers in decorated glassware, at 83 Murray Street, have filed a petition in hankruptcy, with liahilities of $2,534 and assets of $3,677, consisting of stock, $2,600; fixtures, $150; accounts, $910, and cash, $17. Ths petition was precipitated hy a judgment for $705 entered against them on Wednesday hy Agnes Quinlan, from whom they purchased the husiness in July last, paying, it was said, $4,900, of which $2,700 was cash and $2,200 in notes. The husiness was established many years ago hy the late Jeremiah Quinlan. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed John K. Creevey receiver of the assets on the application of Mr. Wride in order to protect the assets against the judgment obtained by Mrs. Quinlan.

WEINBERG & FREED.—A petition in hankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Weinherg and William J. Freed, who compose the firm of Weinherg & Freed, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 143 Prince Strset, by the following creditors: H. Handman & Brother, $202; Kremer & Kremer, $212, and A. Orently & Co., $278. It was alleged that they are insolvent; have made payments of $1,000 to creditors to prefer them, have transferred merchandise and accounts, $1,500, and removed a large part of their property. Their place of business was cleaned out ahout a week ago. Their liahilities are reported to be $15,000. The business was started three ysars ago, and Mr. Freed had a retail store on Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. Judge Holt appointed Philip L. Wilson receiver of the assets on the application of Julius C. Kremer. It was stated that two van loads of goods wsre removed from their place of husiness on April 14 to a storage warehouse, most of the accounts have heen assigned, and ahout $800 in accounts, it is helieved, have not yet been transferred.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the dehtor:

BUXBAUM, Jacob—M. Lubetkin 186
BRADSHAW, Frank M.—T. G. Roebuck and another 421
BRADLEY, Charles S.—H. C. Fisher 925
BOYD, Florence C., and Charles E. Watt —H. Samuels and another 727
BAYER, Adolf—United Wine and Trading Company 22
BARCHER, Charles A.—G. B. Leonard ... 162
COHEN, Meyer, and Max Hutt—S. Diamond 367
CLARK, Frederick J.—W. G. Willmann ... 38
CAMPBELL, Maurice — Burrelles Press Clipping Bureau 59
CODY, Joseph W.—F. Milici 1,127
CRANSTON, Thomas F.—Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company 90
COLLETT, Joseph—City of New York ... 49
CAMERON, Hugh M.—City of New York. 111
CHARTERS, Margaret—City of New York. 295
CRANDALL, Harlan—City of New York. 49
CORRIGAN, John H.—City of New York. 299
DONNELLY, James A.—City of New York 80
DINA, Francesca—B. Coll 166
DOE, John, and Simon Ottenberg—Globe Storage and Carpet Cleaning Company.. 271
EGGERS, Charles—J. Seeman and another 719
FRISHMAN, Herman—C. Schefer and another 405
FEUERSTEIN, Henry—Weiss & Klau Company and another, costs 640
HEYLMAN, Harriet A.—H. G. Silleck, Jr. 195
HADFIELD, John H.—A. B. Gwathmey and another 146
HEMMING, Harry G.—O. H. Kainer 374
HIGGINS, Anthony—City of New York.. 51
HENSER, William M.—City of New York. 111
HYMES, Cornelius—W. L. Frank 113
GORHAM, John M.—International College of Languages 40
GREENE, Francis V., Commissioner—D. Grant 545
GOLDBERG, Louis A.—A. Rusch and another 1,812
GARNER, William—S. J. Bloom and another 43
GWYNN, St. Charles B.—Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland 1,014
GREENBERG, Hyman—City of New York 39
GORTON, Mason—City of New York..... 51
GARVIN, Edward D.—S. B. Balcom..... 259
GREY, William E.—W. L. Frank..... 141
HARRIS, Samuel—J. M. Saulpaugh..... 210
HOLLISTER, Douglas—E. B. Lienan..... 589
HOLLISTER, Douglas—E. B. Lienan..... 284
THE STANDARD HOTEL COMPANY—M. Bloch and another 2,044
THE NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—E. B. Herrick 275
THE NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—E. B. Herrick 120
THE NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—E. B. Herrick 120
THE NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—C. S. Lascell 275
THE NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY—H. M. Davis 120
ALKE-MOSS GLASS COMPANY—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company 367
AMERICAN FASHION COMPANY—M. Levenson 164
PHOTO-METALLIC ART COMPANY—City of New York 67
GERMAN-AMERICAN BAKERS AND Confectioners' Publishing Company—City of New York 86
ELSASSER COMPANY—City of New York. 835
SUBURBAN EQUIPMENT Company—City of New York 268
SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY—City of New York 268
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF New York and Israel Pomeranz—City of New York 177
COUSINS & EVANS COMPANY—City of New York 280
ELWIN PIPER COMPANY—City of New York 131
PEERLESS GASLIGHT COMPANY—City of New York 74
SOCIETA MARIA S. S. DELL ADDORAta—V. Abbati 75
THE SOUTH AMBOY TERRA COTTA Company of South Amboy, N. J.—G. Orr and another 1,161
HACKETT-HANKINSON BUILDING Construction Company—J. D. McBrien.. 273
HACKETT-HANKINSON BUILDING Construction Company—J. D. McBrien.. 519
HACKETT-HANKINSON BUILDING Construction Company—J. D. McBrien.. 272
HACKETT-HANKINSON BUILDING Construction Company—J. D. McBrien.. 275
NEW YORK ELEVATOR SUPPLY AND Repair Company—Crocker-Wheeler Company 460
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—B. F. Brown 5,676
JULIUS, George—C. Millany 85
JESCHKE, Wicenty—L. Frey 71
JONES, John J.—J. Hyman 108
KLINKE, Horatio C.—H. Hellwig 126
KADISH, Joseph—J. H. Meyer and another 207
KOBBE, Gustav—W. L. Frank 104
LASHER, Lewis P.—C. F. Fischer 445
LEHRER, Charles—C. Friedman and another 180
LINK, Gottlieb F.—Swift & Co. 520
LOFTUS, Thomas J.—J. E. Meyer, costs. 344
LEONARD, William H.—H. G. Mollner. 86
MORGAN, Theresa R.—Simpson Crawford Company 666
MACKENZIE, William, Newell J. Lewis, and William Ironsides—Howell & Lawrence 124
MULLALY, Edmond J.—W. J. Mullaly.. 4,950
MEYER, Adolph—J. Hecker 17
NEWTON, Jeanette and Michael—E. S. Chalmers 215

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

CHRISTMAN, John—J. F. Banks, April 14, 1904 256
GILL, Hannah, executrix—E. Lauby, executrix, May 13, 1903 2,590
GOODSTEIN, David — Department of Health, City of New York, Feh. 23, 1894 200
JENKELSON, Samuel, Louis Newland, and Barnet Newland—B. Rauth, March 10, 1904 117
LE ROY, Albert—B. M. Farley, Oct. 17, 1892 376
MINRATH, George—B. G. Amend, Feh. 17, 1892 985
POMERANZ, Israel—S. Jaas, April 19, 1904 203
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SURMAN, Theodore G.—J. M. Jarvis and another, March 24, 1904..... 119
SURMAN, Theodore G.—J. M. Jarvis and another, April 24, 1903..... 142

Judgments Released.

WEISS, Theodore—The Allen Lane Company, March 5, 1897..... 291
WEISS, Theodore—Bacon & Co., Feh. 20, 1896 307

Judgment Reversed.

MEYER, Maurice—R. Seifert, March 24, 1904 2,115

Judgments Vacated.

TIETJEN, John D., President—B. Verein and another, Dec. 11, 1902..... 520
HOFFERER, Edward—Manhattan Photo Engraving Company, Feb. 15, 1904..... 192

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; Congressman J. C. Sibley, Pennsylvania; Judge Miller Outcault, Cincinnati; Senator J. R. Forker, Ohio; Judge W. W. Gurley, Chicago; S. R. Moller, Pittsburg; D'Arcy H. McMahon, Ottawa.

HOLLAND—H. A. Sidney Wilson, London.

IMPERIAL—Fernando Fernandez, Mexico City.

MANHATTAN—R. Nichols, Australia; F. L. James, London.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. Ivan E. Amidon, Philadelphia; R. H. Rycroft, Bradford, England.

NETHERLAND—W. Foldery, London.

NORMANDIE—T. Hassano, Tokio.

BELVEDERE—A. L. Frenkenthal, Berne, Switzerland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Vanderpyl, hosiery and furnishing goods; 25 Spring Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Birkett, silks; 104 Worth Street.
Wall, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. D. Davis, toys; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. H. James, toilet goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss N. M. Fernald, leather goods; 8 Greene Street; Holland House.
Roberts, J. A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Rush, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Hanson, ladies' and infants' wear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, handkerchiefs and embroideries; Henway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Kaufman, S., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. C. Kaufman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. Carranny, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. F. Hogan, upholstery goods; Hotel Earlington.
Bernhelmer & Longini, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Langner, William, & Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. J. Donovan, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Wells & Coverly, Troy, N. Y.; W. S. Wells, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; H. B. Eastman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Newman, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Jardins, ribbons; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Goshorn, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Gregorian Hotel.
Erie Dry Goods Company, Erie, Penn.; E. H. Mack, notions and furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. B. Dickinson, china; 377 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Shaw, notions and trimmings; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Dallett, J., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

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Trustworthy lawyer; quietly, quickly settles troubles, private matters, injuries, or "any" claim; consultation free. MORRIS, 177 B'WAY.

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For Sale—Genuine Stainer violin. Address James A. Allen, 35 Wall St.

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Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; latest style; perfect fit; charming effects; tailor costumes. 25 West 104th St.
Dressmaking and millinery taught; our coat, suit, shirtwaist, and skirt patterns make your dressmaking easy. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

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Old gold, silver, and platinum in any shape purchased; market value given. Wm. Lewis, Refiner, 11 Chambers St., near Centre.
Cash paid for pawnticksts, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Klainman, 260 8th Av.
Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK SEARS, individually and as a member of the firm of Sears, Humbert & Company, bankrupt.—No. 4,235.
Notice is hereby given that Frank Sears, individually and as a member of the firm of Sears, Humbert & Company, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 12th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his dabts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 2d, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL B. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 22d, 1904.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.
1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 consecutive days, $1.05; 30 consecutive days, $4.00; 30 t., e. o. d., $4.50.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The Delightful Weather prevalent in Atlantic City during the Spring Season between Easter and the commencement of Summer has developed a business during this period almost as busy as the Summer influx itself.

APRIL and MAY is becoming the New Yorkers' period of rest in Atlantic City before they depart for their regular Summer homes.

The Golf Links are in superb condition; while driving, riding, automobiling, yachting, promenades along the Ocean Boulevard, social life in the hotels, at the Casino and on the piers are at their height.

PERMANENT BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION IS OPEN DAILY at 1364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th Sts., where illustrated booklets and all information concerning Atlantic City and its hotels can be secured. Telephone 5567—38th.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Atlantic City is but three hours from New York, Via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Two vestibule trains, with Pullman parlor cars and coaches, every weekday from New York to Atlantic City leave West 23d Street Station at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sundays with parlor car, dining car and coaches, leave West 23d Street Station 7:55 A. M., Cortland and Desbrosses Sts., 8:00 A. M. Via CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, two three-hour vestibule trains, with Pullman cars and coaches, every weekday from New York, leaving Liberty Street 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M., South Ferry, 9:35 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., passing Lakewood.

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Chas. B. Prettyman, Owner and Propr

YOUNG'S HOTEL
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Open all the Year. S. S. Phoebus.

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Open all the Year. Walter J. Busby.

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Open all the Year. F. W. Hemsley & Son.

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Open all the Year. Leeds & Lippincott.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES
Open all the Year. Newlin Haines.

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Open all the Year. F. P. Cook & Son.

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AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS.
Open all the Year. Rep. 3 Park Place.
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THE CHALFONTE
Will Open Fireproof Hotel July 2, 1904. The Leeds Company.

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Open all the Year. Josiah White & Sons.
Write, wire or phone direct to hotel.

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Open all the Year. Robert T. Dunlop.

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Open all the Year. C. C. Shinn.

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Open all the Year. Traymore Hotel Co.

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Open all the Year. Rep. 8 Park Place, Fairbairn & Williams.

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Open all the Year. F. L. Young, Mgr.

THE ISLESWORTH
Now open.
OSBORNE & PAINTER.

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White service throughout. W. L. Finch.

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1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 consecutive days, $1.05; 30 consecutive days, $4.00; 30 t., e. o. d., $4.50.

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High-class music every day in the year; water. Golf privileges on the beach; sea water in all baths. Pure artesian well water in all baths. Sea and fresh running ice water—and long-distance telephones in the rooms.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS
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Delaware Water Gap.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
May to November. Mrs. Theo. Hauser & Son.

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Most convenient location for families and transient guests. Newly renovated, decorated and fireproofed.
NOTE.—Attractive Rooms for commercial men at very reasonable r

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4.

A General Improvement in Prices Without Much Change in Conditions—The Northern Securities Litigation.

Business upon the Stock Exchange was more cheerful yesterday. Consolidated Gas is the chief and almost the sole exception to the rule of better prices among active properties. As this highly flavored specialty was unable to communicate its own strength to a market otherwise weak, so yesterday it was unable to communicate its weakness to a market resolved to improve. Profit-taking and nervousness regarding the Mayor's action are sufficient explanations of some yielding. It will be interesting to remark whether it goes higher upon the Mayor's signature, or whether it falls far upon his veto. The day's largest improvement was made in such specialties as Central of New Jersey, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, Realty preferred, and Rubber preferred. It may be doubted whether judicious bulls will peruse this list with that satisfaction which would follow an equal number of properties of a different class. The anthracite properties are as well entitled to sell higher as anything, but they are so inactive and so closely held that they can be marked up without taking much stock. The rises in Realty and Rubber are not a good foundation for any general boom. Realty's outlook has improved, and it might sell higher without affording any argument from its improved hut specific condition and prospects to more general market improvement. As for Rubber, its rise of tbrice its new dividend denotes the artificiality of the movement. The money would be better devoted to defraying maturing obligations for which no known preparation has been made.

The day took its character from the more moderate improvement in such properties as Steel, Union Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, and Metropolitan. Union Pacific was assisted hy the dismissal of the meddiesome Venner suit, and the institution of the Harriman suit in New Jersey. It is not to he presumed that the court will decree injustice. Even the Harriman party may bow to its judgment gracefully, and would have difficulty in maintaining their contention against judicial opinion. Yesterday's contribution to knowledge of their position does not strengthen it. They set up that the Northern Securities is a custodian, not owner, of Northern Pacific shares deposited by them, but there is judicial opinion to the contrary. They argue that it is possihle to trace the shares through all successive ownerships, and that each depositor should have hack his own. It would be easy to suggest difficulties in doing this perfectly, and to argue that unless done perfectly it should not he done at all. It is a better answer to cite the judicial opinion that every Northern Securities shareholder is as much entitled to a share in the more valuable assets as the claimants, who are not entitled to withdraw Northern Pacific exclusively in injustice to the others who acquired vested rights in that which the claimants freely deposited for fair consideration. The claimants allege prejudice to their interests in the manner of the proposed distribution, and so far carry sympathy with them. But they neglect to mention that they receive their distributable share of the common property, and retain valuable interests in the unliquidated portion of the Northern Securities assets. The gist of the matter is that the Harriman party surrendered the control of Northern Pacific, which they are seeking to regain for a minority interest in Northern Securities, and must abide by their bargain. Their case has talking points, and if the court sustains them, so will public opinion. But if either side, contrary to judicial opinion, should seek to revive the conditions which caused the formation of Northern Securities, the sanction of condemnatory public opinion would be compelling even on such masterful men.

The Bank of England reduced its discount rate to 3 per cent., but sterling was no weaker here than is expained by offerings of some hills against gold shipments. Their continuance is expected. The produce markets, which were weak when weather conditions called for strength, yesterday were strong when the weather showed improvement. The trade is reported as puzzled; but the unfavorahle crop conditions are a continuing factor, and are not altered hy daily speculative fluctuations. In other words, the conditions are persistent, only appreciation of them altering with every telegram from the fields. The same remark is applicable to the strength of Steel—it does not at all alter the character of the Clairton hargain. Its character remains open to criticism, even though Steel did reverse its action upon the announcement. It was a cheerful day yesterday, but it altered no conditions, nor any opinions about conditions, at least among those who have convictions independent of price vagaries.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	1¼	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Locomotive	1	Nor. & West	½
Am. Sugar	½	Pacific Mail	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	1	Penn. R. R.	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	P. C. C. & St. L.	5
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Pullman	2
B'klyn R. T.	1¼	Reading	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1	Reading 2d pf	½
Cent. of N. J.	3	Rock Island	¾
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Rock Island pf	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅛	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Third Avenue	½
Del., L. & W.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	3¾	Union Pacific	⅝
Del., L. & W.	4	United Fruit	1½
Distillers' Sec.	½	U. S. Leather pf	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	U. S. Realty	½
Lake E. & W.	1½	U. S. Realty pf	2½
Met. Securities	1½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Met. St. Ry.	1	U. S. Rubber pf	4⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf	1
Missouri Pacific	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	2
Nat. Enameling	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf	1
Col. Southern	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Rep. Steel pf	⅞
Den. & R. G.	½	Tel. Rys. & L.	1
General Electric	½	Westinghouse	1
Int. Paper pf	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2
Int. Power	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1	Mid. of N. J. 1st	2½
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Mil. & Nor. con. 6s	3½
Lac. Steel 5s	1½	Pac. of Mo. 2d	2
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	3

There were no declines worth noting.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 21	322,814
To date this year	38,989,240
Corresponding date last year	51,959,054

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 21	$1,608,500
To date this year	$204,446,200
Corresponding date last year	$222,006,100

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Glue Co. common stock.
Central Oil Co.
Keokuk and Des Moines preferred stock.
National Steel and Wire Co. preferred stock.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Père Marquette Railroad.
Reading Co. second preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American District Telegraph of New Jersey on preferred.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway on common and preferred.

STREET RAILWAY ISSUES.

The General Condition of the Country's Electric Transportation Systems.

The weakness of the Metropolitan Street Railway shares has by contrast called renewed attention to the electric railway issues in the stock markets of the country. The growing importance of electric railways, either as means of transportation in cities or of communication between rural communities and smaller towns, or as suburban lines cannot be overestimated, especially at this time when several railroads are either considering the advisability of changing the motive power of their suburban lines to electricity or are acquiring suburban electric railways as feeders of their systems, or to do away with their competition.

The market for street railway issues has broadened considerably during the last few years, which is probably due in the first instance to the realization of the possibilities which lie in properties of this kind. The earnings of street railways have been affected in but a very slight degree by business depressions. The population which must use the conveniences offered by them is constantly growing, and this growth has been mainly responsible for increased earnings.

The development of electricity as a motive power may properly be said to have been a matter of the last ten years. In 1890 there were but few electric railroads outside of the cities and larger towns. Today the suburban and interurban lines running through more or less densely populated districts are one of the most important means of transportation. In 1890 the single track mileage operated by electricity was something over 8,000 miles. In 1902 there were under operation 22,500 miles, an increase of 178 per cent. The number of paying passengers during that time increased approximately from 2,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 a year, or 138 per cent. The number of companies operating such properties now is 817.

According to compilations published by Graham & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, which is one of the centres for many traction interests, the total capital stock and funded debt of street railways amounted to $2,308,282,099. Only 799 companies, however, gave detailed information of earnings. These roads showed $247,553,999 in gross earnings, or slightly over 9 per cent. Out of this amount there was spent for operating expenses $142,312,597, leaving net earnings at $105,241,402. This shows that the percentage of operating expenses to grose earnings averaged 57.5 per cent., as compared with 68.4 per cent. in 1890, which is a good showing. Taxes and rentals consumed $39,509,142. Interest on the funded debts amounted to $38,085,911, or about 4 per cent., which left for distribution as dividends $30,596,977. Of this amount there was paid 5 per cent. on a total issue of $562,700,281 of common stock and 5 per cent. on $84,994,281 of preferred stock. The total amount of common stock issued was $1,187,642,781 and of preferred $127,930,179, so that on $624,942,500 of common and $42,936,124 of preferred stock apparently no dividends were paid. According to The Financial Chronicle, the gross earnings for the year 1903 show an increase of 10 per cent. over 1902, but the detailed figures are not yet at hand.

Considering the great hoom which street railways underwent in the last ten years, it is agreeable to reflect that so few of these undertakings had to undergo a financial reorganization, for, although many of tbem have not yet become regular dividend payers, they have been able to earn the interest on their funded debt in most cases. Perhaps the most prominent disaster in street railway enterprises was the failure of the Everett-Moore syndicate, which operated a large system of roads in and around Cleveland. This collapse was not, however, due to any inherent inahility of the properties to earn fixed charges. In respect to the loss of capital because of reorganizations there has been a great difference between the history of steam railroads and street railways. Steam roads to a large extent were built to develop new country. Street railways were constructed mainly where more densely populated districts seemed ready to give sufficient revenue to sustain the investments.

As the development of even the most densely populated districts of this country is not anywhere near complete, there is reason to expect that the growth of existing street railways and the construction of new roads will continue along the same lines, provided the roads are not used for speculative manipulation of the stock market. During the past year the most serious declines in street railway values occurred in those issues which were suffering from just such manipulative tendency among their owners.

RUBBER TRUST DIVIDEND.

Distribution of 1½ Per Cent. Declared by Directors—First Since January, 1901.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon the Directore of the United States Rubber Company declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, being the first dividend that has been paid since January, 1901. The dividend was not for any stated period, but was declared out of the earnings of the year ended Marcb 31 last. During the day it had been rumored that the dividend would he 2 per cent., and the stock, apparently aided by manipulation, advanced from 59½ to 64½, following a smaller advance the previous day. From 1893 to 1900 dividends of 8 per cent. a year were paid on the company's preferred stock with the exception of 1897, when 6 per cent. was paid. In January, 1901, the quarterly dividend was reduced from 2 to 1 per cent., and in the following quarter it was passed altogether.

It was reported yesterday tbat there had been some disagreement in the Board of Directors ahout the advisahility of declaring a dividend at this time, but this was denied by one of the Directors who attended the meeting. The reason given for the rumored opposition of some of the Directors to the dividend was that in view of the fact that the company has outstanding $10,000,000 of funding notes which fall due in Marcb, 1905, it would be wise to postpone the resumption of dividends. In regard to these notes, part of which are held in the company's treasury, it was said that the company was fully prepared to meet them at maturity, and that there was in its no reason why a share of the earnings should not be given to the stockholders. As there is outstanding $23,525,500 of preferred stock, the 1½ per cent. dividend declared yesterday will require $352,882. The surplus earnings of the company for the year ended March 31, 1903, were $1,342,448. The earnings of the past year, it was said yesterday, would not be given out until the annual meeting which is held in May.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Traders Bid Up Prices, Thinking Market Oversold.

Western Element Prominent—Many Sharp Advances in Inactive Stocks—Business Shows Further Falling Off.

Trading in the stock market contracted still further yesterday, but prices advanced despite this fact, and at the close practically every active stock and many of the inactive ones, too, showed net gains varying from large fractions to several points. It was not on any important favorable news that the change in the market was brought about, but rather by the belief among the speculative element that the market bad been oversold, and could therefore more easily be advanced than forced further down. Stocks seemed rather scarce to the belated borrowers who sought them yesterday for the day's delivery, and this helped to make others still short of the market cover their contracts. In addition to this there was considerable manipulation of certain specialities, and withal the list was given an appearance of strength that was out of keeping with the volume of business, and certainly out of keeping with the public interest in the market. The trading all told amounted to 322,814 shares, of which the two Steel stocks, Union Pacific, and Atchison supplied about 125,000 shares. The only prominent stock that showed a decline of any importance was Consolidated Gas, which lost 1¼ points net.

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Westerners Turn Bulls.

The Western contingent was credited with much of the early buying, representing partly short covering and partly huying, to sell back to those shorts who might defer their covering operations. Some of the houses associated with the Westerners advised their customers before the opening that an upward movement was in order, and as it turned out the advice was sound. It was on the technical position of the market, however, that the advance was predicted and not on any consideration of values. "The sentiment up town last night was very hearish, so we are inclined to look for a rally. It nearly always comes when the boys all get one way on the market." This was the way in which the situation was summarized hy one of the most prominent of the Western houses.

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New Litigation Helps Union Pacific.

Union Pacific did more than any other stock to help the advance in the morning. After selling at 84⅝ it moved up very quickly to 86 and carried many other stocks up with it. It kept about half of its advance, closing at 85¼, with a net gain of five-eighths of a point. The inauguration of new restraining proceedings by the Harriman interests was looked upon as a bull argument on Union Pacific on the ground that the plan of distribution of Northern Securities assets advocated by the Harriman interests would be more advantageous for Union Pacific than the plan that was yesterday approved by the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company. One of the reports current during the day was that Mr. Harriman, at the suggestion of friends, was about to abandon litigation and accept the plan of distribution already decided on hy the Northern Securities stockholders.

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Hard Coalers Put Up.

A concerted movement in the hard-coal stocks brought about advances of several points in several of these stocks. While generally regarded as investment issues traders occasionally take these shares in hand, profiting by the fact that they are very easily put up to favorably affect the rest of the list. It was thought by some that yesterday's movement in Delaware and Hudson and the other stocks of the group was largely due to other than investment buying, but was recognized that the business of the roads had been good, but it was argued that there was nothing new in the situation to cause the sharp advance that occurred yesterday. Delaware and Hudson showed a net gain of 3¾ points, and was dealt in to the extent of 11,000 shares. The other stocks were much less active. Lackawanna made a net gain of 4 points and Jersey Central of 3 points.

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London Sells on Advance.

London was a seller on a small scale of several of the active railroad issues which hy reason of their sharp advance offered a profit on purchases made during the recent decline. Among the stocks which were sold for foreign account were Atchison and Union Pacific. The advance in Atchison following that in Union Pacific was one of the features of the morning. It sold as high as 74, and at the end of the day showed a net gain of an even point, having reacted half a point from the highest.

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Large Gains in Specialties.

A number of large advances were recorded in the specialties. Realty preferred sold up to 56⅞ and sbowed a net gain of 2¾ points. Virginia-Carolina Chemical rose 2 points and the preferred 1¾. United States Rubber preferred, in anticipation of the resumption of dividends, advanced more than 5 points, to 64½. Rock Island preferred, on the purcbase of only 500 shares, made a net gain of 2¼ points.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Montreal dispatches, the delayed annual meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will probably be held about the middle of June.

Tbe Arlington Corporation at Lawrence, Mass., it is said, will curtail its production to four daye a week.

It is stated in North Adams (Mass.) dispatches tbat the Berkshire Cotton Company of Adams, wbicb now has four mills, is to build a fifth, which will be the largest in the world for the clase of goods it will manufacture.

Montreal dispatches state that the Grand Trunk Railway is laying off many of its employes in Ontario.

Ninety-seven shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 206.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended April 16, it is stated, were 883,957 tons, making the total of the year to date 11,525,834 tons, against 12,179,468 tons last year.

Gross earnings of the Boston, Revere Beacb and Lynn Railroad for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1903, were the largest for a like period in the history of the road.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 21.—Incorporated to-day:

Hanover Theatre Company, Brooklyn; capital, $250,000. Directors—Frank Bailey, Percy G. Williams, W. H. Reynolds, Brooklyn.

The International Refrigerating Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. F. McCarton, K. L. Franklin, J. J. Lordan, New York.

Sonora Smelting and Ore Purchasing Company, Buffalo. Directors—Bernard Granville, New York; G. H. Frost, Buffalo; D. G. Gibson, St. Louis; J. B. Smith, Cincinnati.

Real Estate Directory and Information Bureau, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. T. Goodwin, E. E. Thorpe, Lyda H. Gardner, New York.

Oceanic Amusement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. H. Whyte, W. C. Edwards, H. J. Worcester, Brooklyn.

The Pond Commission Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. T. Pond, Jersey City; C. W. Young, Richard Wolf, Brooklyn.

Clason Point Automobile Company, Clason Point, N. Y.; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. F. Tausch, David Landon, Jesse Yockers, New York.

Deutocos Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. E. Wells, W. H. McBrien, E. F. Clark, New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $216,981,961; balances, $12,365,239; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $964,-991.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 3-16 per cent.; three months' hills, 2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was a trifle easier. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85¼; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.85½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—5c discount. St. Louis—45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 21.—Supplies of money in the market to-day were plethoric, notwithstanding the fact that repayments to the Bank of England reduced the supplies. Discounts were weak.

Trading on the Stock Exchange approached letbargy, the decrease in the Bank of England's rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. affording little stimulus to business, though it had a steadying effect against the downward tendency.

Consols eased a fraction at first, but recovered. Home rails were irregular, but hardened.

Americans opened irregular, rallied, and closed at about the best quotations of the day.

Kafirs were unsettled hy the Paris weakness and became inactive, owing to the nearness of the carryover. They improved somewhat on the decrease in the Bank rate.

The negotiations between the British and Chinese Governments on the subject of Chinese labor in the Transvaal have been satisfactorily concluded, and the conventions are awaiting the signatures, which will, it is expected, be affixed in a day or two. Kafirs, consequently, closed firmer.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 3-16; consols for account, 88¼; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 74⅜; Atchison preferred, 95½; Baltimore and Ohio, 81¼; Canadian Pacific, 119⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32¾; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 147⅜; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72¾; Erie, 27½; Erie first preferred, 66½; Erie second preferred, 42¾; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 110¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 119; Norfolk and Western, 59½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 60¼; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 22¾; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 33; Southern Railway, 22¼; Southern Railway preferred, 77⅛; Southern Pacific, 70¾; Union Pacific, 85; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 58¼; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish Fours, 82½.

Bar silver steady at 24 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2¼@2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.95; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 21.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were very irregular, owing to numerous rumors of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese and of approaching trouble in the Balkans. Later the tone improved, and stocks closed firm. Russian imperial 4s closed at 91.25.

The private rate of discount was 2¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 21.—Business on the Boerse to-day was dull at first, but improved later, on the lower discount rate in London.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' hills, 2⅞ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Rate of Discount Is Further Reduced to 3 Per Cent.

LONDON, April 21.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. to-day.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England sbows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £718,000, circulation decreased £237,000, hullion increased £481,605, other securities increased £3,542,000, other deposits increased £1,804,000, public deposits decreased £195,000, notes reserve increased £727,000, Government securities decreased £2,600,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.70 per cent. Last week it was 46.78 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, April 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 42,800,000f, Treasury accounts current increaeed 62,023,000f, gold in hand increased 35,725,000f, bills discounted increased 4,300,000f, and silver in hand increased 4,900,000f.

Deposits of Houston Oil Stock.

The stockholders' committee of the Houston Oil Company of Texas announces that a large amount of stock has been deposited with its various depositories. They have limited the time for deposits to May 1, after which date stock will only be accepted upon such especial terms as the committee may impose. The Morton Trust Company is the depository for the committee in New York.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Armsnia Insurance	80	80	80
270	Brewing	25	24⅝	24⅝
100	Brewing pf.	45	45	45
120	Citizens' Traction	65	65	65
1,483	Crucible pf.	38	36	37½
205	Monon. Light & Heat	30½	30⅛	30⅜
200	Marsden	3	3	3
10	Philadelphia Company	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
100	Pittsburg Coal	15⅛	15¼	15¼
900	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56¾	56	56¾
20	Pittsburg Plate Glass	119	119	119
45	River Coal	25¾	25¾	25¾
110	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅝	57	57⅛
40	West. Air Brake	135	135	135
273	West. Electric	79¼	79	79

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	P., M. & C. 5s	96	..	..

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Standard Temperature Regulation Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John L. Reid, J. C. Hutchinson, and James T. Reid.

The Ayars Canning Company, Bridgeton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—A. D. Ayars, A. C. Mulford, Arthur Mead, Lucy Harris Ayars.

The Commercial Acetylene Company, Jersey City; capital increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The Absecon Realty Company, Absecon; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—F. F. Doughty, E. A. Wilson, and J. T. Townsend.

Samuel I. Acken, Jr., & Co., Dumont; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—S. I. Acken, Jr., W. T. Hall, and George A. Acken.

The United Press Company, Jersey City; to furnish news matter to publishers; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Walter P. Phillips, W. C. Davis, and George R. Beach.

Quackenhush & Co., clothiers, Paterson; capital, $200,000; filed certificate of payment of capital stock.

The United States Fuel Saving Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—E. J. Morisy, J. A. Shettle, S. S. Gwynn, A. Z. Conrad, and L. B. Dailey.

The Breege Motor Manufacturing Company, (to manufacture automobile engines,) Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—George A. Breege, Hugo Stummel, and Joseph V. Weber.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

Of the outlook for the cotton crop Dun's Review to-morrow will say:

Dispatches to Dun's Review from branch offices of R. G. Dun & Co., located in the cotton belt, show exceptional unanimity regarding the outlook for the new crop. Almost all the reports agree that the acreage has been increased fully 10 per cent.; the few variations being in an upward direction, some placing the gain over last year at 25 per cent. This expansion is most noticeable at points where new ground has been broken for the first time, although more often the additional cotton area was formerly cultivated for other agricultural products. Density and quality of the cotton crop will also be improved in so far as may be done hy larger use of fertilizers, some sections having received consignments for the first time on record, while total sales of fertilizers are much heavier than last year. At most points the crop was planted several weeks earlier than usual, but it is difficult to judge how far this promptness will prove beneficial, for late frosts killed more or less of the young crop, necessitating replanting in many cases. There is no evidence that the final yield will be curtailed hy this injury, for dispatches are unanimous in stating that the seed was, or is being, restored as rapidly as possible. This extra work, and some difficulty about securing supplemental supplies of seed, suggests an enhanced cost of production, and the scarcity of labor is also a factor of importance in determining plantation expenses. The labor element will be of still greater moment when the cotton is ready to he picked, for delay at that end of the season may cause heavy loss. At present, however, there is little uneasiness, and the splendid returns of the last crop have put planters on a better financial footing than ever before.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 21.—Tbe local money market remains very easy, and business is still light. Money between banks was quoted one-half of 1 per cent. lower, but failed to stimulate any demand.

Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 8@5c discount. Clearings, $20,963,965; balances, $2,208,330; Sub-Treasury debit, $108,-707.

The foreign exchange market is slightly easier in tone. Posted rates, however, are unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85½
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16¾
Reichsmarks	95½	95
Guilders	40⅝	40⅛

The investment demand from people who want to have non-taxable securities for May 1 has begun, and Boston Elevated and other dividend-paying stocks advanced today. Fruit went up to 103½. Telephone rallied and Rubber preferred was bought. The Coppers were rather quiet. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy joint 4s were quite active, and the demand for bonds in general was distinctly better than it has been. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
830	Atchison	73⅞	72½	73½
1	Atchison pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼
472	Boston Elevated	141¼	140½	141¼
36	Boston & Albany	250½	250	250½
30	Boston & Lowell	239	238	239
100	Boston & Maine	169	169	169
1	Boston & Providence	300½	300½	300½
30	C. J. R. & S. Y.	139	138	138
82	Fitchburg pf.	140½	140	140½
35	Massachusetts Electric	20	20	20
46	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	75	74	74½
120	Mexican Central	6¼	6⅛	6¼
423	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	189⅜	189⅝
10	Nor. & Worcester pf.	232	232	232
55	Old Colony	207	206½	207
26	Pere Marquette pf.	69	69	69
65	Rutland pf.	35	35	35
670	Union Pacific	85½	85⅜	85⅝
42	Union Pacific pf.	92¾	92¼	92¼
1	Vermont & Mass.	168	168	168
50	West End	92¼	92¼	92¼
6	West End pf.	112½	112	112½

TELEPHONES.

1,898	American	127¼	126¾	127
50	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
19	New England	126	125	126
25	Western	8½	8½	8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chemical	13¼	13	13
4	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾
211	American Sugar	127⅜	127	127
86	American Sugar pf.	126	125½	126
150	American Woolen	11	10¼	10¼
141	American Woolen pf.	75	74⅝	74⅞
60	Dom. Iron & Steel	10	9¾	9¾
200	Edison	238	236½	238
88	Massachusetts Gas	40½	40	40
64	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80½	79¾	79¾
184	Pullman	212	210½	211⅞
1	Seattle Elec. pf.	90	90	90
9	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100	100
837	United Fruit	103½	101½	103¼
70	United Shoe Machine	48¾	48½	48½
168	United Shoe Mach. pf.	29	28½	28¾
700	U. S. Rubber	14½	13¾	14½
600	U. S. Rubber pf.	61½	60	61¼
35	U. S. Steel	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
605	U. S. Steel pf.	57⅜	56⅝	57¼

MINING.

200	Allouez	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
720	Amalgamated	49¾	49½	49¾
50	American Zinc	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
50	Arnold	25c.	25c.	25c.
100	Bingham	21¾	21¼	21¼
850	Bonanza	40c.	40c.	40c.
300	Centennial	19¾	19½	19¾
2,995	Con. Mercur	45c.	35c.	35c.
20	Continental Zinc	11¾	11¾	11¾
604	Copper Range	42¼	42	42¼
345	Daly West	22½	22	22½
50	Dominion Coal	63	63	63
200	Elm River	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
48	Franklin	8	7⅞	7⅞
850	Guanajuato	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Mass	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
80	Mayflower	60c.	50c.	60c.
190	Michigan	5¼	5	5¼
315	Mohawk	41¼	41	41
400	Old Colony	1¼	1⅛	1¼
90	Oscela	57⅝	57	57¼
10	Quincy	82	82	82
125	Santa Fé	1⅝	1½	1⅝
10	Shannon	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
45	Trinity	4	4	4
1,150	United States	20½	20⅛	20⅛
491	Utah	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
292	Victoria	3¼	3	3¼
10	Wolverine	72	72	72
400	Wyandotte	60c.	60c.	60c.

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—There was a further curtailment in local trading to-day in bonds as well as in stocks. Reading was alone active and there was reported some good local buying in it. Lehigh Valley was fractionally higher, and Lehigh Navigation continued to be picked up by an interest close to Lehigh Valley interests. An odd lot of General Asphalt preferred sold at 33, 1¾ points below the last previous sale. Huntington and Broad Top preferred was up 2½, International Smokeless Powder 1⅜, and United Traction of Pittsburg preferred ½, but only odd lots were dealt in. Total sales, 12,608 shares, 338,900 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Cement	75	75	75
500	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	46	45¾	46
1	Cambria Steel	20¼	20¼	20¼
50	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	De Long Hook & Eye	8½	8½	8½
10	Diamond Steel pf.	½	½	½
70	Elec. Storage Battery	58	58	58
200	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾
50	General Asphalt pf.	33	32	33
50	Hesonville Pass. pf.	71½	71½	71½
12	Huntingdon & B. Top pf.	53½	53½	53½
4	Intern'l Smokeless P.	13½	13½	13½
50	Lehigh Val. R. R.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
100	Lehigh Navigation	89	89	89
205	Marsden	3¼	3 1-16	3 1-16
10	North Penna. R. R.	104	104	104
274	Penna. R. R.	58⅝	58⅝	58 11-16
298	Penna. Salt warrants	9¼	9¼	9¼
133	Phila. Traction	96	96	96
825	Phila. Electric	5 7-16	5 5-16	5⅜
200	Phila. Company	38½	38½	38½
7,505	Reading	22 9-16	22¼	22¼
35	Reading 1st pf.	39 11-16	39½	39 11-16
200	Reading 2d pf.	22 13-16	22¾	22¾
100	Rock Island	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Southern Pacific	48⅝

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There were a few more issues traded in on the curb yesterday than on the other days of the week, and a slight increase in activity, particularly in the bond department, was shown. In the stocks which sold, higher prices were the rule, but in most cases they were confined to fractions. Northern Securities sold to the extent of 2,400 shares, advancing to 90⅝, but later went off to 90¾ on profit taking, with a recovery to 90½, an unchanged quotation. Mackay Companies common rose to 21, which is a decided gain over the figures prevailing on the earlier days of this week. Otis Elevator preferred and Standard Oil continued to decline, with a three-point drop in the latter.

***

MONTREAL AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED "when issued" was quoted yesterday at 1¼ bid, with the offering at 1⅞. As plans for the formation of this company, which is to take over Montreal and Boston and three or four other copper companies, have not been definitely decided upon, it is not known as yet what the par of the new stock will be. The above quotation for the new stock was merely based upon the present selling price of Montreal and Boston, without taking into consideration any value which may accrue owing to the consolidation.

***

NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA stock was exchanged yesterday at 84¾ for an odd lot, which is a fraction below the previous sale.

***

PACIFIC PACKING AND NAVIGATION.—The receivers for this company make the following report for the year which it has been in their hands. As of Dec. 31, 1903, the report shows excess of liquid assets over current liabilities of $797,900. The liabilities are: Receivers' certificates sold during the year at par, $1,250,000; accrued interest, $20,208, and accounts payable, $94,057. The liquid assets amount to $2,162,165, of which $573,029 are cash, $857,105 value of canned salmon on hand at selling price, and $520,272 supplies and materials on hand. Collateral loans have been reduced to $630,627 and accounts payable to $28,909.

***

BONDS.—Yesterday the bond department showed activity, with sales of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s up to 94¼, a fractional gain, and American Writing Paper 5s, which netted an advance of 2 points, all of which was maintained. The balance of the sales were scattered and without special changes in prices.

***

The principal transaction in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
310	American Can pf	35	35	35
150	American Chicle	91	91	91
600	American Writing Pap.	3	2⅞	3
400	American Writ. P. pf.	13⅝	12¾	13⅜
1,000	Bay State Gas	9-32	9-32	9-32
1,408	British Columbia Cop.	2	⅞	1⅞
75	Electric Boat pf.	60	60	60
500	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	9-16	⅝
1,900	Greene Cons. Copper	15¾	15¼	15¼
100	Gt. N. pf. when rel.	170	170	170
500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	17½	17⅜	17⅜
100	International Selt.	11	11	11
400	Light, Fuel & Power	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
200	Mackay Companies	21	20½	21
50	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68
100	Manhattan Transit	1½	1½	1½
510	Montreal & Boston	¾	11-16	¾
100	North. P., when rel.	133	133	133
2,400	Northern Securities	90⅜	90¾	90⅛
100	Otis Elevator pf.	89½	89½	89½
12	Seaboard Air Line	9½	9½	9½
700	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18¼	18	18¼
200	Standard Milling pf.	23	23	23
20	Standard Oil	622	622	622
120	Tenopah M. of Nev.	*10¾	10	10
300	Union Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Univ. Fire Ex.	9¾	9¼	9⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	73½	72½	73
2,000	B. U. Gas deb. 6s	174	173¾	174
230	B. U. G. deb. 6s, scrip	173	172¾	172¾
6,000	G. North. of C. 1st 5s	58½	58½	58½
67,000	Va.-Carolina Ch. 5s	94¼	94	94

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

	April 21. Bid.	Asked.	April 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Benknote	62½	64	62½	64
American Can	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf	34⅜	35¼	35	35½
American Chicle	91	93	90	93
American Chicle pf	77½	80	77½	80
Am. Cigar 4½ notes	88¾	90	88¾	90
American Ice Secur.	20	20½	20	20½
American Malting 6s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Am. Steel Foundries	3	5	3	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf	25	36	25	36
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
American Typefounders pf	84	88	84	89
Am. Writing Paper	2⅞	3	2½	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	13	14½	12½	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	75	75¾	72½	74
Antemetic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Banberger De Lamar	5	5½	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Catorria Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Camden Land	1-16	⅞	1-16	⅞
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	65	50	65
Central Fireworks	13	18	12	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1½	1½	1½
Central Foundry pf	7½	9	7½	9
Central Foundry 6s	51	53	51	53
Chi. R. I. & P. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	½	⅝	½	⅝
Con. Lake Superior	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	3½	4¼	4	..
Con. Refrigerating	3½	3⅞	3½	3⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	3	1	3
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11	12½	11	12
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	..	4	..	4
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	97	100	98	100
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	149	160	140	160
Electric Boat	24	28	24	28
Electric Boat pf	60	65	60	65
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	2	3	2	3
Electric Vehicle	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	9	10	9	10
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	6-16
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	9-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	165	174	165	169
Greene Cons. Copper	15½	15¾	15	15½
Guggenheim Ex. 80% paid	87	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	110	116	112½	116
Hackensack Meadows	15	19½	19	20
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	60	..	60	..
Havana Tobacco	20	30	29	30
Havana Tobacco pf	..	..	..	..
Havana Tobacco 5s	30	..	30	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	86	91	86	91
Houston Oil	2	..	2	..
Houston Oil pf	16	..	17	..
Inter. Rapid Transit	107½	109	107½	109
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4½	5	4½	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	80	50	80
International Salt	10	12	11	11½
International Selt 5s	40	41	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	100	102	100	102
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
International Silver	..	10	..	10
International Silver pf	..	50	..	50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	68	..	68	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65	..	65	..
Lanston Monotype	5½	9¼	5½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	36½	37	36¾	36¾
Mackay Companies	21¼	22	18	20
Mackay Companies pf	68	69¾	67	72
Maine Steamship	25	35	30	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	..	70	..
Manhattan Transit	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off	6	7½	6	7½
Mo. Pacific 4½ notes	99¾	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
Mont. & Boston Copper	¾	11-16	¾	11-16
Montreal & Bos. Con., w.i.	1¼	..	..	..
National Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. B. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. B. L. & P. pf	68	71	68	71
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3½	2	3½
Nor. Pac. when released	132	134	132	134
Northern Securities	90⅛	90½	90⅛	90¼
Northern Securities stub	2¼	2½	2	2½
Otis Elevator	23	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	87	89	88	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	..	1	..	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Pope Mfg.	6	7	6	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	77½	78¾	77½	78¾
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	22	26	23	25½
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	113	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf	100½	102	100½	102
Safety Car Heat	182	186	182	186
Seaboard Air Line	9	9½	9⅛	9½
Seaboard Air Line pf	18¼	18½	17¾	18
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	85	88	87	88
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	103	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	..	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	8	5	8
Standard Milling pf	22	25	21	24
Standard Milling 5s	74	78	74	78
Standard Oil	620	625	625	650
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	10	9¾	9¾

EXCHANGE SEAT FOR $67,000.

J. C. Kilbreth Transfers Membership to Thomas A. Gardiner.

The membership of J. C. Kilbreth was posted yesterday at the Stock Exchange for transfer to Thomas A. Gardiner. The price of the seat is said to have been $67,000.

Kilbreth was suspended from the Exchange last year, the circumstances being that he had failed to make good an account with a brokerage house with which he was not connected, but through which he had been speculating in Steel. He was a member of the firm of Kilbreth & Farr. The firm he owed the money to notified the Stock Exchange after failing to get what was due them, and the Stock Exchange called upon the firm of Kilbreth & Farr for an explanation. This was the first that Farr knew of the transaction.

Mr. Farr after vainly trying to get in touch with Kilbreth sent a notice to the Exchange directing that if Kilbreth did not settle up by a certain time named the dissolution of the firm was to be announced. The dissolution of the firm and the suspension by the Exchange were announced together. Kilbreth was later reinstated.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—New York exchange was 25 cents premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent.

There was a small revival of activity in the bond department of the local Exchange to-day, which overshadowed the listless trading in local stocks. The feature of the morning session was brisk bidding for Pneumatic Tool 5 per cents resulting in $30,000 being absorbed at 48@49½. Rock Island 5s sold up to 80, and Strawboard 6s went at par. Commonwealth also was marketed.

Conversely, there was weakness in Tool stock, a small lot going in the morning at 21, the low-record price. Biscuit shares were also weak, Metropolitan Elevated shares eased a trifle, but Carbon preferred and Radiator were firm. Masonic Temple stock went at 47½. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	American Can com	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
290	American Can pf	35¼	35¼	35¼
20	American Radiator com	45	45	45
90	American Shipbldg com	24	24	24
100	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	21	21	21
10	Chicago Title & Trust	383½	383½	383½
150	Diamond Match	130¾	130¾	130¾
269	Lake St. Elevated rects	3¼	3⅛	3¼
50	Illinois Brick com	4	4	4
187	Masonic Temple	47½	47	47½
15	Metropolitan Elevated	15¾	15	15¾
30	Metropolitan Elevated pf	42¾	42½	42¾
862	National Biscuit	42⅞	42½	42⅞
21	National Biscuit pf	104⅝	104½	104½
100	National Carbon	29	29	29
265	National Carbon pf	100	101	102
195	Swift & Co	100	99⅞	99⅞
100	United Box Board com	2	2	2
25	West Chicago	40½	40⅜	40½

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, April 21, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,880	Amal. Copper	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾
130	Am. Car & Fdy.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10	Am. C. & F. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
20	Am. Ice	7	7	7	7
20	Am. Ice pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½
2,000	Am. Locomotive	18¼	19	18¼	19⅛
650	Am. Sugar	127⅞	127½	127	127¾
5,770	Am. T. & T.	133⅞	134	133⅞	133⅞
1,280	Balt. & Ohio	79¾	79¾	79½	79½
12,680	Brook. Rap. Tr.	45¾	46	45¼	46⅛
20	Can. Pacific	116¾	117	116¾	117¼
190	Chi. Gt. West.	16¾	17	16¼	16¾
14,470	C., M. & St. P.	144¼	144¾	144	144½
40	Col. Fuel	81	81½	81	81¼
40	Consol. Gas	206¾	206¾	206¾	209
50	Del. & Hudson	166¾	166¾	166¾	168¾
470	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
30	Erie 1st pf	64½	65	64½	65
19	Ill. Central	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
50	Manhattan	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
510	Met. Street	111¾	114	111½	113½
240	Mex. Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,410	Mo., K. & T.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38¾	37⅝	38¾	38¾
2,710	Mo. Pacific	92¾	93¼	92⅝	93
160	N. Y. Central	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
4,310	Pennsylvania	117	117⅜	117	117⅜
130	Pres'd Steel Car	25¼	25½	24¾	25½
19,440	Reading	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	44⅝
10	Republic Steel	..	..	7	7
80	Rep. Steel pf.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½
1,410	Rock Island	23	23⅝	23	23½
10	Rock Isl. pf.	65	65	65	65
20	St. L. S. W. pf.	35½	35¾	35¼	35¾
6,190	Southern Pac.	49	49	48¾	48¾
80	Southern Ry.	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
440	Tenn. Coal & I.	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38¼
10	Texas Pac.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
20	Tol., St. L. & W.	27	27	27	27
11,670	Union Pacific	84¾	86	84¾	85¾
210	U. S. Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
20	U. S. Realty	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
40	U. S. Realty pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
80	U. S. Rubber	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
150	U. S. Rubber pf.	59½	60¼	59½	60¼
720	U. S. Steel	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
25,590	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅞	57⅛	56½	57⅜
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
10	Wabash	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
250	Wabash pf.	38¾	39½	38¾	39⅜

106,090

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	C., R. I. & P. 4s	72½	72½	72½	72½
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾

$11,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
2d week April	$44,797	$47,962	.....
From July 1	2,623,386	2,185,180	.....
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
2d week April	11,352	10,388	.....
From July 1	455,030	424,087	.....
MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for March—			
Gross	124,858	171,902	165,876
Expenses	143,077	118,977	106,846
Net	36,782	53,325	58,030
Charges	19,909	18,432	16,176
Surplus	16,873	34,793	38,854
Six months, gross	1,122,680	1,017,493	922,790
Expenses	766,334	653,056	595,907
Six months, net	356,346	365,435	326,113
Charges	105,598	100,138	90,387
Six months, eur.	250,748	265,297	238,726
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week April	61,335	52,662	47,145
From July 1	2,577,969	2,514,960	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week April	77,994	74,635	59,523
From Jan. 1	1,135,683	1,058,473	913,243
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for March—			
Gross	343,302	$319,856	$279,383
Expenses	194,407	153,804	127,960
Net	148,895	166,252	151,423
Charges	90,275	78,400	76,017
Surplus	58,620	87,852	75,406
Three mos., gross	968,072	910,936	776,022
Three mos., net	430,661	442,328	380,651
Three mos., net	507,412	471,667	415,671
Charges	267,493	235,200	228,050
Three mos., surp.	239,919	236,467	187,621

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05@$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.44½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Cotton, middling	14.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	7.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	13.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, April 21.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 86@95c; No. 3, 84@92c; No. 2 red, 93@94½c; No. 2 corn, 44½@50¾c; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 2 oats, 37½@37¾c; No. 3 white, 39½@42c; No. 2 rye, 67@68c; good feeding barley, 33@35c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.09; prime timothy seed, $2.95@3.15; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.55@$6.57½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@$6.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market shows an increasing tendency toward narrowness, both in respect to the volume of transactions and fluctuations. Yesterday's sales were estimated at 200,000 bales, and the extreme range of prices was only a matter of 13 to 15 points, a very fair fluctuation, as judged from the markets of two or three years ago, but hardly in line with the more recent sensational price changes. Weather reports from the South yesterday were generally favorable, there seemed to be no indication of any improvement in spot demand; exports for the day were lighter; there were disquieting rumors regarding the possible delivery on May contracts of about 25,000 bales of cotton to be shipped here from Fall River, and while the report was later denied, the general run of trade sentiment seemed favorable to the bearish side of the proposition. At any rate the market closed at the bottom. It opened steady at a decline of 5@7 points. There was a little demand for May, believed to be for the account of spot interests, and prices soon after the call were rallied to a net advance of 2@6 points. At this level bear pressure became evident. A prominent Wall Street interest was believed to be selling. The demand from trade interests subsided, and prices slowly yielded. After declining to a net loss of about 5@15 points there was a slight rally on room covering, but the gains amounted to only about 4 or 5 points, and in the late trading the market again eased off, closing quiet at a net decline of 7@13 points. The local market for spot cotton closed quiet at unchanged prices on the basis of 14.15c for middling upland and 14.40c for middling gulf. Sales to spinners were 100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	13.84	13.84	13.84	13.79@13.83
May	13.88	13.98	13.83	13.83@13.84
June	..	..	..	13.95@13.96
July	14.12	14.20	14.05	14.05@14.06
August	13.66	13.75	13.59	13.62@13.63
September	12.30	12.45	12.27	12.27@12.28
October	11.72	11.83	11.70	11.70@11.71
November	11.74	11.74	11.72	11.58@11.60
December	11.59	11.70	11.56	11.56@11.57
January	11.66	11.66	11.56	11.56@11.58

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 25,000 bales; American, 23,000 bales. Middling upland, 7.96d. Futures opened quiet and steady, 1@2 points higher; closed quiet, at 4@5 points higher; April, 7.69d; April-May, 7.65d; May-June, 7.63d; June-July, 7.61d; July-August, 7.57d; August-September, 7.33d; September-October, 6.65d; October-November, 6.36d; November-December, 6.27d; December-January, 6.25d; January-February, 6.24d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet but steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Speculative attention being directed once more toward weather and crop conditions, the wheat market had a sharp advance yesterday, especially in the Northwest. The local market closed ½@⅝c net higher, and was comparatively free from selling pressure throughout the day, while some of the commission houses had fairly good orders, based on the idea that crop conditions were not so satisfactory as expected. No. 2 red closed at $1.04, elevator, and $1.05@$1.06 afloat on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99½c free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 21.—Close: Wheat, May, 92¼@92½c; July, 92¾@92¼c; September, 82½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 94¾c; No. 1 Northern, 93⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 91¼c. Flour, first patents, $4.80@$5.05; second patents, $4.65@4.90; first clears, $3.65@$3.80; second clears, $2.35@$2.40. Bran in bulk, $15@$15.50.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 98c; No. 2 Northern, 96c; old, July, 86½c bid. Rye, No. 1, 72c. Barley, No. 2, 63c; sample, 40@61c. Corn, No. 3, 50@52c; July, 48¾c bid.

DULUTH, April 21.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, 92¾c; No. 1 Northern, 91c; No. 2 Northern, 88½c; May, 91c; July, 91½c; September, 82¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.15@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.90@$5.10; Winter patents, $5.10@$5.50; Spring clears, $4@$4.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$3.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.50. OATMEAL—Fair to good, $4.20@$4.40; choice to fancy, $4.50@$4.75. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.08@$1.12. FEED—Western Spring, $19.75. May shipment; standard middling, $21. May shipment; flour, do, $23.50@$24; city bran, $23.50@$24; bulk and sacks middling, $23.50@$24; red dog, $26.50; Hominy chop, $20 bulk, $21.25 sacks. Oilmeal, $25.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	90½	91¾	90¾	91
July	89 7-16	90 1-16	89 3-16	89⅝
September	84¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅞
December	85	85	85	85
Corn—				
May	55	55	55	55
July	53½	54½	53½	53⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	89¾	90⅝	89¾	90⅛
July	86¼	87	86 1-16	86½
September	82¾	83	82¼	82⅝
Corn—				
May	49	50¼	48 7-16	48⅝
July	48⅞	49¼	48 7-16	48⅝
September	48⅝	49 1-16	48¼	48⅝
Oats—				
May	37½	37 9-16	37	37
July	36⅞	37 3-16	36½	36½
September	31½	31 9-16	30½	30⅝
Lard—				
May	$6.47	$6.60	$6.47½	$6.57½
July	6.65	6.75	6.65	6.75
Ribs—				
May	6.27½	6.37½	6.27½	6.37½
July	6.45	6.55	6.45	6.55
Pork—				
May	11.90	12.10	11.85	12.10
July	12.15	12.32½	12.12	12.32½

COFFEE.—The coffee market opened steady at a decline of 5 to 10 points under moderate liquidation following rather disappointing European markets and full Brazilian receipts. There seemed to be a fair demand at the decline, however, with trade interests buying the near positions, and while liquidation continued prices were held around the opening, closing steady at a net decline of 5 to 10 points. Sales were reported of 56,000 bags, including about 10,000 bags switched from near to the late positions. The Street market for spot supplies is quiet but steady with quotations on the basis of 7¾c for Rio No. 7.

Centract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
May	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.10
June	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
July	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
August	..	..	..	6.25@6.35
September	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.40@6.45
October	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.50@6.55
November	..	..	..	6.60@6.65
December	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75
January	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85
February	..	..	..	6.85@6.95
March	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.50@$14; family, $14.50; short clear, $14@$15.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS, $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 7¼c; 150 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 140 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7½@7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled hellies, 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@4¾c; lard, $7; city lard, 5¼@5½c; refined lard, for South America, $7.50; Continent, $7.10; Brazil kegs, $8.60; compound, 6¼@6¾c; steerine, oleo, 5¼@6c; city lard stearine, 7c.

METALS.—TIN—The London tin market was 5s higher for spot, that position closing at £127 7s 6d, while futures were unchanged at £126 15s. Locally tin was quiet and unchanged at $27.87½@$28.12½. COPPER—Copper remained steady and unchanged in the New York market, with lake quoted at $13.25@$13.62½; electrolytic at $13.12½@$13.25, and casting at $12.87½@$13.12½. In London the market was lower. Spot declined 1s 3d, to £57 17s 6d, and futures were 2s 6d lower, at £57 12s 6d. LEAD—Lead was quiet locally at $4.60@$4.65, but declined 2s 6d in London, where it closed at £12 1s. SPELTER—Speiter was unchanged in both markets. In New York it closed at $5.20@$5.25, and at £22 7s 6d in the London market. IRON—Iron closed at 52s 3d in Glasgow, and at 44s 3d in Middlesbrough. Locally iron is unchanged. No. 1 foundry Northern is quoted at $15.25@$15.75; No. 2 foundry Northern at $14.75@$15.25; No. 1 foundry Southern and No. 1 foundry Southern soft at $14.25@$14.75.

NAVAL STORES.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Oil and machine barrels, 57½@58½c. TAR—Pine barrels, $2.85; oil barrels, $3@$3.25; RESIN—Common to good, strained, $2.90; E, $2.85; F, $2.90; G, $2.85; H, $3.10; I, $3.35; K, $3.70; M, $3.90@$4.10, and N, $4.00@$4.10; W G, $4.15, and W W, $4.25@$4.35.

LIVE ST OCK.—No trading in live cattle; dressed beef in good demand at 6½@6¾c per lb for native sides. Calves slow and barely steady; common to prime veals sold at $3.50@$6 per 100 lb; choice do, $6.45@$6.50; little calves at $3; city-dressed veals slow at 6¼@9¼c per lb; few extra at 10c. Sheep steady; common unshorn s

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Safe and Profitable Real Estate Investments.

Duane St., near West St. — 5-story business building, electric elevator, leased to one tenant; price, $16,000.

2nd Av., near 81st St. — Building covers entire lot, 25x104; leased to one tenant; price, $22,000.

124th St., near Lex. Av. — Private house, 3-sty. and basement, brownstone; price, $8,250; mtg., $7,000, 3 yrs.

2nd Av. and others. Corners to 112th St., at bargain prices. — cold water flats; 106th St. and others. Any of the above and meny others on very easy terms.

Owners' Realty Co., 1267 Broadway.

WASHINGTON TERRACE.
186th Street near Amsterdam Ave.
CONVINCE YOURSELF OF A BARGAIN.

Three-story-and-basement brick and stone private houses, with all modern improvements. For rent at $50; caretaker No. 10.

M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 LIBERTY.

Absolute Bargains.

$61,000—Two steam-heated triple flats; mortgage, $52,500, 5 per cent.; actual rents, $7,176.

Amsterdam Av.—Two store properties, triple flats, steam-heated; price, $76,000; mortgage, $40,000, 4 per cent.; actual rents, $7,955.

114th Street, near 8th Av.—Two double flats, $35,000; rents, $6,000; mtg., $38,000.

Thomas C. Shannon, 950 Amsterdam Av.

BROADWAY LOTS.

Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street. Price asked, $55,000. For particulars apply to

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.

A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price, $10,000. For particulars apply to

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4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis. Large Second Mortgages Negotiated. Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

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A.—READ THIS LIST:

Plot of six lots	$75,000
Two tenements	22,000
One tenement	14,000
Corner, with 4 modern apartment houses	165,000
One tenement	5,000
Plot of three lots	33,000

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20% INVESTMENT.

We will sell 237 and 239 Ninth Avenue for the best offer; act promptly; two five-story flats, 25x90x100; rents never raised; $7,200 per year, should be $8,000; no vacancies; mortgaged $51,000 to run.

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DON'T WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investments. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

5 apartments on each floor, 6-story new apartment house; well located; price, $115,000; cash —; mortgage, $70,000 at 4½ per cent.; actual rentals, $13,350, all on yearly leases; not a vacancy; call and see us.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

Three-story brownstone house, modern improvements; 128th St., near 7th Av.; bargain; other properties, city and elsewhere. W. O. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

5-story double flat, in 102d; $25,500; rent, $2,644; 5-story double flat, West 137th, near 7th Av.; $26,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 445 Willis Av., near 145th St.

Near 104th St. "L" Station.—30-foot cold water flat; mortgage, $22,500 at 5 per cent.; price, $31,500. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

First Avenue, (eighties.)—Corner tenement, only $42,000; rare opportunity. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

24th, Near First Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $23,500; rents $2,560. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Yorkville, (eighties, near Lexington.)—Modern double flat, $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., near Av. A. — 2 5-story flats; 5 rooms and bath; each 42x92; goods terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Lexington Av. Corner, near 110th St. — 5-story; 2 fam. on floor; stores; price, $22,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Five-story, 3-family flat, 100th St., near Madison Av.; price $28,000; rents $3,042. Richtmyer, & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

7th Av.—Single flat near 130th St.; price, $20,000; mortgage at 4 per cent. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Columbus Av. Bargain. Near 108th St.—Five-story triple flat; cold water; rents, $3,700; price, $35,000. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Park Row, 143 and 145, for sale or to let. Apply Dr. R. F. Weir, 11 East 54th St., before 11 A. M., or Woodburn & Son, 55 Liberty St.

First Av., Near 19th.—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Macdougal St., Near Spring.—Fourteen-room tenement, $35,000; rents $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 130th St. — 5-story; 10 families; 2 stores; price, $26,500; mtg., $19,000 at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

35th St., near 9th Av. — 5-story; 20 families; 2 stores; good renter; pr., $24,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Snap on 7th Av.—5-story double flat, with stores, for less than $20,000; act quick; it's a bargain. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Harlem triple, near Madison Av., 30x100.11; rent, $3,856; price, $35,000. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $38,000; rents $4,150. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

For Sale.—A large private house, Harlem, at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

East 74th St.—4-story flat, $13,500; rents, $1,550; mortgage, $11,000. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Bargain, if sold at once, 96th St., East, 30x100, double flat, with little cash. Retzker, 16 West 99th St.

$500,000 for mortgage loans, Greater New York, suburban. James Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

5th Av. corner, Harlem; price, $55,000; mortgages, $40,000. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

8th Av. corner below 140th St., $45,000; mortgage, $25,000 at 4 per cent. Edward C. Williams, 31 Nassau St., 1,910 7th Av.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $40,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $4,476. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Tenement vicinity 6th Avenue, 23d.—Rent, $4,500; price, $44,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

7-story elevator loft building, $48,000; rent, $5,250; power, elevator service. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Eighth Avenue, (Harlem;) modern flat, hardwood, $36,000; very choice. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue, (nineties,)—Double flat, no heat, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Flat near 59th St., 60x100; rents, $5,600; price, $53,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Adjoining 14th St.—Plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory; $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

12 West 136th St.—5-story flats, excellent location. $19,000. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small 9th Ward houses for sale from $7,000 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flat, old, rent, $3,800; price, $34,000; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Plot below East 23d St., 49x98.9, $1,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

78th, near 1st Av.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 72d—Five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Av. "A," near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

Plot 46x98.9, near 7th Av. and 30th; price, $41,000 Duross, 155 West 14th St.

$100,000 to loan on Manhatttan real estate. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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Invest in Corner Property

BROADWAY, CORNER, apartment building; 7 stories, all rented; paying well; 1st mtge at 4%; sell low or exchange for smaller property.

WEST END AVENUE, corner apartment building; 7 story, 58x90x100; 3 large apt's each floor; always rented; location A1; mtga at 4½%; pays 10% net. Bought at a bargain; might exchange.

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$9,000 CASH

Will buy a new modern four-story private house, subject to $22,000 mortgage; in 90s; investigate.

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AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; sids light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.

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Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section. 5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on ths west sids, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgage, $11,000; call for particulars.

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Apartment Hotel.
Near Central Park West.
Price, $275,000.
Leased for 21 years at $18,000 net.
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7-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Price, $190,000; mortgage, $135,000; rents $18,100; every apartment rented, all on yearly leases.
Owner will exchange.
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THIS CERTAINLY IS A BARGAIN.
Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Avenue; corner plot, 50x100; price, $16,500; won't be in the market long. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Owner leaving town will sell cheap a model dwelling, 71st St., east of Columbus Av.; 20x½ block; 4-story and basement; price, $35,000; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvamants, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

An Investment at a Speculator's Price.—54th St., east of 2d Av.; 5-story double flat; rent over $2,000; price, $18,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Chance for a Quick Turn.—10th St., east of 3d Av., 2 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Handsoma three-story and basement private dwelling, west side; price $22,500; only $2,500 cash required. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD.
20-foot Dwelling in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Ave., (46th.) 2d Fl.

7-story apartment hotel, west side; all rented; $15,540 guaranteed; price, $130,000; bargain for quick purchaser.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

5-story huildlng on 16th St., batween 6th Av. and Broadway, free and clear; price, $67,500; will take back mortgage.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

A Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive elsvator apartment; 8th Avenue apartment, price $26,000, rents $2,880. Stockdalo & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Have cash purchaser for 5-story two or three family flats, east or west sides.
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Washington Heights.

Elegant corner triple flat, 44 feet front by 101 on avenue; rental, $5,712; price, $53,500; mortgage, $42,000. Louis Frankel, 166 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathroome, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

HOUSE, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot, 50 x100; $5,000; others, $2,300 and upward; easy terms; bargains in lots, $500 upward; low assessments; fine location. Huntress & Co., Woodlawn, city.

Two of the finest lots on Washington Av., suitable for a fine apartment house; great opportunity for a live builder; for terms, &c., call on Bronx Land, Mortgage, and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th Street, 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Salt meadows and hammock at East Chester Creek; free and clear; about 21 acres land on Hutchinson River; will sell or trade for Manhattan or Bronx properties; might add cash.

STRICKER, 3,050 3D AV., 156TH ST.

HOME SEEKERS, WE HAVE
1, 2, AND 3 FAMILY HOUSES,
all locations and prices—easy payments.
SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 3d Av.

Franklin Av., Near 168th St.—2-story and basement brick dwelling, with brick stable, rear of lot; size, 33x169; price, $9,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

WHY PAY RENT?
1 and 2 family houses, near rapid transit station, $500 cash, balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Bargain.—Two handsome 4-story double flats, 9 rooms and bath, 27 foot front; price, $15,500; mortgage, $11,000 at 4½; rent, $1,650. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

TEN-ROOM HOUSE; DETACHED; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; SPLENDID ORDER; EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD. GARRABRANT, TREMONT AND HUGHES AVS.

Big Bargain, Bergen Av.—Three double flats, 27.6 wide; cold water; bargain, $35,000; rents $5,400. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

HOUSE—8 rooms and bath, 25x125, lot, $5,000, free and clear, $1,000 cash, balance 6%; possession. Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Buy a Home.—7 rooms, all improvements, lot 25x100, $4,000. Burton, Webster Av., (236th St.)

Bargain.—House and lot, 50x100, 174th, near Washington, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-family flat, store, two full lots; city; improved; Cypress and Willow Avs., 964 and 968 East 132d St. Owner, 531 East 117th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av. lots, 69x93, $10,000; 80x121, $15,000; 120x110, $25,000; corner, 95x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO LOAN?
I have first-class first mortgage applications.
H. J. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Investment.—2-3 story buildings; stores and 2 floors; full lots on main avenue; price, $5,500 each; bargain. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Three-family house, all clear; must be sold. 2,420 Belmont Av., 183th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A Safe and Sure Investment Proposition.—Vicinity Waldorf-Astoria; 10-story business building; all rented to first-class tenants; equity, $110,000; worth quick investigation. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Equity in five-story and basement business building, near Mercantile Exchange, for nearby country place or farm.

JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER.
Elegant corner house in Eighties; American basement; will exchange for smaller house.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 72d Street,
4-story, 20-foot private house.
Will exchange for cheaper house.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

An avenue block of improved building lots, on the Palisades, 15 minutes from New York, to exchange for N. Y. incoms property. Jersey, Store, 760 8th Av.

To Exchange.—Equity $10,000 in new 5-story American basement dwelling, Harlem, for investment property. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted,
Three or four family flat, worth $50,000 to $75,000; will exchange 50x100, free and clear, in Forties, worth $30,000.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

$55,000 in equities in three pieces of improved city property; want in trade one nice apartment house; also $100,000 in equities in five-story flats; want elevator apartment house. ERNEST TRIBELHORN, 42 Broadway.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners, send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Went 5-story flats; reasonable price; Harlem, west side, preferred; cash buyers; send particulars or call. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Want immediately, two or three family house between 6th and 9th Avs., 35th and 125th St.; $8,000 to $10,000. Business, Box 141 Times.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

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Only 40 Miles from New York City. 24 trains daily. Opposite Fire Island Inlet. The Bay is 7 miles wide here. No such roads for driving anywhere. Very beautiful and exceptionally healthy town. The soil drains like a sieve.

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$29.00 A LOT

We don't want any more; others do.

The lots we offer at this price are better than lots in other localities at twice the price. See this property first; the others af erward. WE GUARANTEE OUR PROPERTY A MILE NEARER TO THE GREAT SOUTH BAY THAN THE PROPERTIES OFFERED BY OTHER REAL ESTATE OPERATORS AT ANY TOWN ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND. We also guarantee every lot we have to be high, dry, and level, and located near the fast-developing and bustling, bustling spot

BAY SHORE

6,000 people now there; 100 stores, several churches, an opera house, and many hotels.

Twenty-four trains a day, and only ONE HOUR OUT BY EXPRESS TRAIN; a place where you can commute to New York for 12½ cents each way.

NOTE THE TERMS.

$2.00 Down - Then - $1.00 Monthly

Each lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep. But few desire one lot; the majority of people want a large plot of land for vegetable raising or chicken raising, just enough for a yard or garden of flowers, with croquet grounds or tennis courts.

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A 4-story tenement on lot 25.5x100 irreg.
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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Shops to let, new building, Broome St., between West Broadway and Thompson; plenty light; rent $25 to $35. Faruolo, agent, on premises.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

The brick building 486 Greenwich St., suitable for a workshop, storage, stable, &c. Robt. I. Brown, No. 20 Nassau St.

135th St., 516 East.—Double store, improvements; suitable any business. Janitor, or Rosenbluth, 1,440 Lexington.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; rents, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wanted—Corner stores and good business properties, all locations. Clifford N. Shurman, 500 5th Av.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Corner stores to let, west side, $240 per year up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

A private office or deskroom to sub-let. Room 211 Central Bank Bldg., 320 Broadway.

301 East 129th St.—Desirable loft, 8 windows, next to corner 2d Av.; rent, $20.

Building, 4-story, 53 Front St., $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Desk room, all facilities, to let. 57-59 William St., Room 19.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

SEVEN ROOMS } $40.00 AND $47.50.
ANDERSON,
45 WEST 125TH ST.

FERNLEIGH HALL,

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
One elegant six-room apartment, all light; elevator, etc.; rent, $45.

508 Manhattan Av., cor. 121st, second flat, 7 nice large rooms; all light, steam heat and hot-water supply; hallboy service; rent, $38 and $42 month. Apply janitor.

New building, corner 7th Av, drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 59th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

Handsome furnished apartment, Central Park West; six rooms and bath; light and airy. Apply, write, E. G. Willard, 418 Central Park West.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located; comfortably furnished apartment to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Unfinished Apartment House on Upper Amsterdam Avenue—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Charles T. Barney has sold to James G. Wallace the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a partially erected building, on plot 100 by 100. This property was bought by Harry Chaffee in 1899. The apartment house planned for the site was carried up to the first tier of beams, when the operation was cut short by foreclosure. Mr. Wallace will complete the structure. The price paid for the property is said to be about $75,000.

Deals in Harlem Lots.

E. D. McMannus and Remsen Darling have sold the three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 310 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to the Realty Operating Company. It is reported that the buyers will improve the property.

M. Glass reports that he has sold for a client the plot, 100 hy 100, on One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to a builder, who will erect thereon two elevator apartment houses.

Company Sells 135th Street Flats.

The Hudson Realty Company has purchased from Samuel L. Hyman the three-five-story flats 40, 42, and 44 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Christian Bolz & Son have sold for A. Liebhoff the five-story flat 223 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 hy 100.11.

W. A. Kaufman has sold for P. Kalmus to a client, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 85 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 18 by 100.

Charles Galewski purchased for a client, from the Frank Williamson estate of Moravia, N. Y., 416 Lenox Avenue, a five-story double flat on lot 25 hy 85.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold to D. Sylvan Crakow, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 102 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Sale on West 27th Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for H. E. Stevens the five-story tenement 152 West Twenty-seventh Street, 22.6 by 90 hy 100.

East 113th Street Purchase.

David Cohen has sold to Max Bilsnikoff and Max Levine, 4 to 10 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, four five-story flats, 100 hy 100.11.

George R. Read & Co. have sold to Jacob Fish 135 to 143 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, five three-story frame dwellings, 89.3 by 100.11. Joseph Levy & Son represented the sellers of 139 to 143.

Adrian Segesman & Co. have sold for E. A. Grinnell 1,760 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25.3 hy 100.

Estate Sells First Avenue Corner.

The estate of William Austin has sold 2,269 to 2,277 First Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, one-story buildings, on plot 100.11 hy 70.

N. Brigham Hall & Son, in conjunction with David Pfeiffer, have resold for Joseph J. Broughton, 348 East Ninety-second Street, a five-story brick store and tenement, 23 hy 50.8, adjoining the southwest corner of First Avenue, to Nathan Mayer. Mr. Broughton bought the property recently from the Kingsland estate.

William Wolff's Son has sold for M. Kite 431 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25 hy 102.2.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Jacob Bernard a five-story tenement 335 East Seventieth Street, 25 hy 100.

Operator Buys on Chrystie Street.

David Cohen has bought from Alfred Conkling and Peter Ronalds, Jr., trustees, 196 Chrystie Street, and from Well & Mayer the adjoining property 194 Chrystie Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets. The two parcels together make a plot 37.6 by 100. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. were the brokers.

Joseph Berliant reports that he has bought the six-story tenement 232 Chrystie Street, for $42,000; also, 228 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, for $36,000.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 313 and 315 Rivington Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.

The Eggers estate has sold to M. Eschwege 703 East Ninth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 hy 58.

Steingut & Co. have sold for John Stuchmann 238 East Tenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

John Peters has resold for Jacob Weinstein to Joseph Disalvo 419 East Nineteenth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 20 by 92.

To Build on Bronx Plot.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Charlotte L. Bell to John O'Leary the property on the north side of Home Street, between Stebbins and Prospect Avenues, having a frontage on Home Street of 220 feet. The buyer will erect five-story flats on the plot.

E. Eichelberg has sold for E. Lawlnson 952 Washington Avenue, a double flat, 25 by 81.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Mary Peters to August Schroeder the two-family dwelling on the east side of Hancock Street, 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue; also, for Charles Knauf to Andrew Kollar, a two-family dwelling on the west side of Taylor Street, 100 feet north of Columbus Avenue.

Samuel Altschul has bought from J. Leitner and another 787 Prospect Avenue, 50 hy 100 and irregular.

Sales of Brooklyn Properties.

G. P. Truslow has sold for the estate of Robert Shaw the three-story brownstone dwelling 241 Penn Street, Brooklyn.

Maurice J. Joyce sold to Samuel Kaufman the flat 321 Sheffield Avenue, corner of Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn.

W. L. Varian has sold for a Mr. Soukup to a Mr. Frissele a two-story dwelling, with two lots of ground, at Pleasantville, Westchester County.

James A. Horne has sold for Louis Rosenzweig to Morris Neuman the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat, on plot 38 hy 100.11.

Garfiel & Moll have resold to M. Mayer the two five-story double flats 839 and 841 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

N. Brigham Hall & Son, with David Pfeiffer, have resold for Joseph J. Broughton 348 East Ninety-second Street, a five-story brick store and tenement, 25 by 50.8, to Nathan Mayer.

H. L. Sonand has sold for Adolph Schenholz the five-story flat 72 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to S. Schenholz.

Samuel Ganz has sold for F. Doll to Henry Fox 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

M. Stolewitz has sold for M. Lurie 59 East One Hundredth Street, 30 hy 100, a triple flat.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Charles Blum 751 and 753 Amsterdam Avenue, 32 by 100 each, five-story apartment houses, with stores, for about $85,000.

A. C. Weingarten and Paul Chopak have sold the southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street and Second Avenue to Nathan Schenkopf.

J. G. Goldsmith has purchased, for about $30,000, the estate on the river road at Piermont-on-the-Hudson, formerly owned by E. Schalk, through T. S. Boyd.

Shawson & Hobbs have sold for W. B. Haight to a client for occupancy the three-story and basement dwelling 302 West Eighty-fifth Street, 18 by 70.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Second Avenue, 2,314 to 2,320, southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 60.10 hy 100, two-story brick synagogue and three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William Rosenzweig $37,509

By Philip A. Smyth.

Washington Square West, 38, west side, 27.6 feet north of Fourth Street, 27.6 by 91.10, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffe, Ernest Ehrmann and others 36,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Eighty-second Street, 128 West, south side, 305 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Anna K. Daniels 27,650

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 69.3 by 108.7 by 48.3 by 100, four-story brick tenement and a two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,841; subject to other mortgages for $55,400.

By Parish, Fisher, Moonsy & Co.

Forty-fifth Street, 148 West, south side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, five-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,191; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, southeast corner, for three five-story brick tenements, 40 by 90; L. Kramer or I. West or Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 1,733 to 1,737, for a four-story brick storage building, 17.4 by 100.6; Manhattan Island Corporation of 137 Broadway, owner; J. H. Duncan of 208 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Grant Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of John Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Richard O'Donnell of 304 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Charles R. Baxter, Middletown Road, Westchester, architect; cost, $2,200.

Main Street, southeast corner of Orchard Street, City Island, for two two-story frame stores and dwellings, 18.9 by 39; Henry Hunnecke, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Crotona Park East, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Main Street, east side, 34 feet south of Orchard Street, City Island, for three two-story frame stores and dwellings, 19 by 40; Henry Hunnecke, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Crotona Park East, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jeroms Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Hoe Street, west side, 183 feet north of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.2 by 25.2; Axel Hingeburg of 1,285 Hoe Street, owner; Wells Toelcorp, Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

No. 55 Duane Street, to a seven-story brick office and powsr house; New York Edison Company, premises, owner and architect; cost, $1,400.

Vandewater and Greenwich Streets, southeast corner, to a five-story brick power house; New York Edison Company, owner and architect; cost, $800.

No. 57 West Ninety-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; G. Lauber & Cohen of 35 Nassau Street, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 74 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Solomon of 691 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 108 and 110 Duane Street, to five-story brick lofts and store; estate of J. H. Hervy of 47 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; W. Crear of 23 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 127 East Tenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; New York City Mission and Tract Society of 105 East Twenty-second Street, owner; E. B. Brush of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 146 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Sesky of 443 Sixth Avenue, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner, to a seven-story brick flat; C. Golden of 79 East Eighty-third Street, owner; Turner & Killian of 9 Maiden Lane, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 200 West Eighty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; A. E. Crombie of 69 East Sixty-first Street, owner; J. E. Ware & Son, of 1,170 Broadway, architects; cost, $750.

No. 116 Mott Street, to a five-story brick hotel and stors; J. Fegelis, premises, owner; J. J. Gavigan of 156 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 4 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a one-story brick store; W. H. Scott of 52 William Street, owner; A. Seckand of 2,101 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

No. 116 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick factory; H. Maillard of 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; W. J. Fryer of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 124 West Fourteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; J. J. Astor, owner; L. Maurer of 601 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $900.

Eighth Avenue, 74 and 76, to two three-story brick dwellings and stores; J. J. Astor, owner; L. Maurer, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, April 21.

BEACH AV, e s, 870.11 ft n of Kelly St, 24x100.2x22x100; Thomas C. Carroll to Olive I. Wandell ..... Nom.

BEACH AV, e s, 870.11 ft n of Kelly St, 24x100.2x22x100; Olive I. Wandell to Thomas C. Carroll and another ..... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, 252 to 258, n w corner of Le Roy St, 65x75; Nicholas G. Geraty to Ida Geraty and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Gift

BOSTON ROAD, e, 137.7 ft n of 168th St, 50x196; Edward A. Rawlings to Daniel D. Lawson, other consideration and 100

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 187 ft n of 168th St, 50x155; Edward A. Rawlings to Ethelinda M. Shera, other consideration and 100

BROAD ST, 100 and 111, e s; Anna Callfano to Andrew J. Larkin ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 83d St, 61.4x82.11x61.2x83.3, 83d St, n s, 83.6 ft e of Broadway, 31x102.2; Christian H. Kruse and another, executor, to Anna M. Muller and another 161,250

BROOK AV, e s, corner of St. Paul's Place, 27.5x83.11x37.11x86.4, (mtg $18,000;) Brook Av, w s, 275 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 28x37.11x irregular; Adolph Hollander to Henry Dreyer ..... Nom.

CASTLE HILL AV, 175, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, 25x—; Hudson P. Rose to Felix De Cann ..... Nom.

CEDAR AV, e s, 259.7 ft n of lands of Fordham Manor Reformed Church; Gabrielle T. Stewart, referee, to Margaret E. Crosby and another, executors 5,000

COLLEGE AV, w e, 112 ft n of 163d St, 38x100; Abraham Luhs to Bertha Spangenberg ..... Nom.

ESSEX ST, e s, 100 ft s of Brooms St, 50x100; Pincus Lowsnfeld and another to Hyman German, (mtg $44,500) ..... Nom.

FORSYTH ST, w s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Fanny Gruen to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $33,000,) ..... Nom.

FORSYTH ST, w s, 75 ft e of Rivington St, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Leopold Jacobowitz, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, north ½ of Plot 68, map of King's Bridge, land of William O. Giles, 25x—x27x186.7; James J. Ryan to Alice Smith ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 25 ft n of 198th St, 25x87.6; Agnes A. Blackburne and another to Maria T. Corsa, (mtg $2,500) .. Nom.

HUNT AV, Lots 81 and 82, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest; Sarah Goldberger to Edward Mandel, (mtg $575) ..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, 1,061, w s, 17.7x87.6; Lucy J. Yule to Mary J. Milks, (mtg $4,600) .. Nom.

JOHN ST, 97, 31x83.4x31x70.9; John St, 99 and 101, n e s, 84.6 ft w of Cliff St, runs n e 91.2 x n w 100.8 x e w 21.5 x s e 31.10 x s w 77.10 x e e 40.5; John St, 103, s s, runs e 51.8 x s 21.3 x w 45.8 x n 20; Cliff St, 11, n s, 22.7x103x22.7x100.4; Cliff St, 13, n s, 24x103x24x105.9; Cliff St, 19 and 21, n w s, runs n w 59.2 x n e 11.1 x n w 32.11 x n e 13.7 x n w 58.5 x s w 63.5 x n 73.2 x s w 23.7 x s e 102 w 3 x s 105.9 x e 59.11; Cleveland H. Dodge and others to Golden Hill Corporation, ½ part 300,000

JOHN ST, 97, 31x83.4x31x76.9; John St, 99 and 101, n e s, at n w cor of Cliff St, runs n e 91.2 x n w 100.8 x s w 21.5 x s e 31.10 x s w 77.10 x e e 40.5; John St, 103, s s, runs e 51.8 x s 21.3 x w 45.8 x n 20; Cliff St, 11, n s, 22.7x103x22.7x100.4; Cliff St, 13, n s, 24x103x24x105.9; Cliff St, 19 and 21, n w s, runs n w 59.2 x n e 11.1 x n w 32.11 x n e 13.7 x n w 58.5 x s w 63.5 x n 73.2 x s w 23.7 x s e 102 w 3 x s 105.9 x e 59.11; Cleveland H. Dodge and others to Golden Hill Corporation, ½ part 300,000

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, n ½ of Lot 126, map of land in Monterey, West Farms, 25x100; John R. Peterson to John H. Cahill, (mtg $1,200,) other consideration and 100

LOT 38, map of 120 lots, Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Antonio Coscia ..... Nom.

LOT 39, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; Sarah F. Cahill to Henry Sandfort, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100

LOT 77, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Edwin A. Textor; other consisdration and 100

MADISON AV, e s, corner of 120th St, 17.9 x83; Sophia Seward to Samuel Ellsberg, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, w e, in rear, Lot 314, map of New York City privats park, being 26.7 on n s, 30 on w s, 46.5 on e s, and 28.10 on a curve; William S. Opdyke and another to Elizabeth Rnppert, quitclaim. 225

MULBERRY ST, 38, e e, runs n 20.1x e 27.3x57.4x s 11.7x w 0.8x s 8.8x w 84.6; Benedetto Ginocchio to Angelo Raffaele. 12,000

OLIVER ST, 77, w s, 24.6x101.3x24.6x 101.2; Martin Garone to Cornelia R. Nash, other consideration and 100

ORCHARD ST, 35, and part of 33, w s, 30.6x100; Samuel Mandel to Morris H. Bernstein, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100

PLOT, begins 194 ft from s e e of Fulton Av, adjoining Lot 24, runs s e 47x s w 25x n w 47x n e 25, being part of Lot 88, map of Morrisania; Albert Schnbert to Pauline Geiger ..... Nom.

PRINCE ST, 64, s s, 20x54.9; Jennie A. V. Umbach and others to Rebecca Rosenbaum and another, 5-24 part 3,750

PROSPECT AV, e e corner of 185th St, 4.5x95.11; Albert E. Robbins to Joseph Thall 200

VALENTINE AV, e e, in rear of Lots 321 and 322, map of City, private park, 52.4 ft on n and e e and 30 ft on e and w e; William S. Opdyke and another to Frank Koch, quitclaim 225

VILLA AV, e s, 271.6 ft e of Van Cortlandt Av, 25x124.6x25x124.1; Adalbert Voss to Julie Voss ..... Nom.

VILLA AV, e s, 528.8 ft n of 200th St, 50x88.8x50x86.3; Adalbert Voss to Julie Voss ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 148.4 ft e of 167th St, runs w—x n 0.2x w—x e 27.4x e 100x n 26.7; Albert F. Bruguan to Max Marx, other consideration and 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 150 ft n of Scott Av, 25x100; Webster Av, w s, 200 ft n of Scott Av, 25x112.6; Adalbert Voss to Julie Voss ..... Nom.

WEST ST, e s, 117.8 ft n of Battery Place, 22x170.7; Robert M. G. Livingston and another to Battery Place Realty Company, other consideration and 100

1ST AV, s w corner of 45th St, 21.8x70; Herman Grabedunkel to Katherine Schnabel, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,061, w s, 20x75; Charles Caldwell to Nelson Smith, Jr., 1-6 part 1,050

2D AV, s w corner of 9th St, 46.8x74.10; Samuel Barkin to Isaac Schneiderman, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 100

2D AV, 1,477, w s, 25x100; M. E. Wallach to Jacob Jacobowitz, (mtg $48,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, n e corner of 59th St, 20.11x80; Patrick J. Lynch to Bernard Lynch, quitclaim, other consideration and 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 134th St, 24.11x 110; Paul Mayer to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and ... 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 24.11x 110; Louis Bernstein to David Steckler, ½ part, (mtg $44,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, 21x85; Henry G. D. de Meli to George Harris, other consisdration and 100

8TH AV, s e, Lot 641, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Thomas Corrigan to Margaret N. Gannon, all title under 1,000-year tax lease, quitclaim ..... Nom.

8TH AV, s s, Lot 641, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Daniel Cash to Margaret N. Gannon, quitclaim ..... Nom.

8TH AV, s s, Lot 641, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Emil Goldmark, rsferee, to Martin J. F. Scurry 1,775

8TH ST, being w ½ of Lot 641, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Martin J. F. Scurry to Mary Duncan ..... Nom.

9TH AV, n w corner of 38th St, 22.5x75; Michael J. Quinn to James E. Carpenter

9TH AV, n w corner of 38th St, 25.5x75; James E. Carpenter to Matilda J. Quinn Nom.

10TH ST, s s, part of Lot 227, map of Unionport; Charles Knauf to Katharine P. Hooks, rerecorded, (mtgs $1,800,) other consideration, and 100

10TH ST, s s, part of Lot 227, map of Unionport; Abram C. Neefus to Annie E. Walsh, (mtg $2,800) ..... Nom.

12TH ST, s s, 276.6 ft w of 5th Av, 26.6x 87.9x irregular; Abby B. Blodgett to Eleanor E. Blodgett ..... Gift

18TH ST, e w s, 337 ft n w of 2d Av, 25x 92; Stuyvesant Fish to Stuyvesant Fish, Jr. ..... Nom.

22D ST,

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Clocks.—$20 reward and no questions for two gilt clocks; $10 for pawntickets. Hays & Co., 12 Cortlandt St.

Lost—Last Tuesday evening at either the Criterion Restaurant or the Herald Square Theatre, a small huckle-shaped clasp pin composed of blue stones and brilliants. Finder will kindly return to elevator man at the Brunswick, Madison Av. and 30th St., city.

$50 Reward.
Lost, in 5th Av., between 46th and 53d Sts., Tuesday morning, blue enamelled chatelains watch and pin, with crest in diamonds, inscribed inside cover: "To Julie from Eva, June 16, 1898." Return to 41 West 53d St.

Lost.—20 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, Certificate No. 1,327, in name of Theodore E. Allen. Notify T. C. Allen, 547 Manhattan Av., New York City. All parties cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost, on Madison Av., between 59th and 60th Sts., 1 carat diamond ring, gent's setting. Suitable reward for return to Mrs. T. Allen, 110 West 39th St., Apartment A.

Lost.—Blue enamel watch, Monday noon, Broadway, 30th. Liberal reward if returned to E. F. Brown, care Mrs. Dow, Briarcliff, N. Y.

Lost—Sunday afternoon, dark green wallet, silver edges, initials "H. W. B." business cards inclosed. Reward, 67 East 9th St.

Lost—Platinum fob charm, with crab holding two diamonds in claw. $10 reward if returned to 507 5th Av.

Lost—An order book, black cover, 9x13 inches. Rewnrd for return to Dale, 710 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

13th St., 119 West.—Large and small rooms, with good board; reasonable.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, plessant room, with board; transients accommodated; reference.

17th, 116 East.—Handsome square room; private bath; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; references.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separats tables.

22d St., 16 East.—(Central,) large, handsome room, (2d;) privats bath; good accommodations; references; board.

22d St., 30 East.—Large and small rooms; location and table excellent; Summer rates.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

46th St., 70 West, Gallatin Hotel.—An elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, $15 weekly for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; transients accommodated. Telephone, 5608—38th.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny room; every convenience; good board; references.

122d St., 223 West.—Large front room, with board, in private family; gentleman or couple.

Board and rooms.
143 West 21st St., City.

Lexington Av., 972.—Newly renovated throughout; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large double rooms, running water; well-kept house; references.

16th St., Near 6th Av.—Room for gentleman in flat with use of apartment, occupied by man alone; references. 198 N Times.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms; gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Sunny second-story room; nicely furnished.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

Jackson Av., 1,098.—Large front and back parlor neatly furnished; piano use; tiled bath; 3 blocks 166th St. "L" station; 35 minutes to Grand St.; $5 week. Caswell.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer for up-town office; Jewess preferred, not essential; Saturday off in Summer; salary, $8. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Typewriters.—Three or four young ladies; only quick, experienced, high-grade girls wanted; good pay; work for three or four months. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

Carpenters Wanted—Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Plasterers Wanted—Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Stenographer.—Competent, accurate, $8-$12; beginner might do. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Three young men (college graduates preferred) are offered class instruction gratis in the business of life assurance by ons of the largest institutions; a rare opportunity for those desiring to enter the business. Apply between 12 and 1, to George W. Johnston, 258 Broadway.

Wanted—Men capable of earning $1,000 to $5,000 a year; traveling salesman, clerk, merchant; no matter what your business; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience necessary. Address George T. Dexter, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Good, reliable, strong boy to deliver packages; resident of Brooklyn preferred; salary, $3.50 per week. Apply after 9 A. M. to A. J. Sheldon Co., 100 Front St., New York City.

Wanted—Male operator on the Remington machine; one able to correspond in English and German; bright and neat; salary $10. Apply third floor, 325 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted.—Bright boy for office work; salary to start, $3; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, A. Z., Box 1,224 Times, Harlem Office.

Wanted—A good male typewriter residing in Brooklyn; one writing good long hand; neat appearance; salary $8. Apply third floor, 325 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted—Insurance men, who can give satisfaction, can secure excellent contract with drawing account. Germania Life, home office, 20 Nassau St.

Wanted—Boys, fourteen yenrs and over; bring references and Board of Health certificate. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Wanted—Stenographer, A1, good habits; insurance experience preferred; liberal salary; also law stenographer. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—An energetic, bright boy as general office assistant; excellent chance for advancement. Box O 194 Times.

Wanted—Young man by banking house; must be able to operate Remington typewriter; salary, $8. C., Box 215 Times.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Wanted—Boy, bright, Christian, for office work; $4-$6. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Chambermaid.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family; 5 years' references. Advertiser, 109 East 53d St.; no cards.

Housekeeper.—Respectable German; 35; no incumbrance; good cook, sewer, &c.; city or country. M., care of D. Colvin, 311 East 93d St., New York.

Lady's Maid.—By Norwegian Protestant; trustworthy; no objection to traveling; good personal refersnce. Hamilton's bell, 167 West 13th St.

DR. MORTON'S WIDOW DEAD.

Wife of the Discoverer of Anesthesia Passes Away in This City.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morton, the widow of Dr. W. T. G. Morton, discoverer of anesthesia, died yesterday noon at the Hotel Martha Washington of pneumonia, following an illness of more than a year. Mrs. Morton's maiden name was Elizabeth Whitman. She was a daughter of Edward Whitman and Aimira Olmstead, and was born in 1826 in Farmington, Conn. Mrs. Morton was married in 1844 to Dr. Morton of Boston, Mass. A year of quiet married life had scarcely elapsed when her husband began that series of experiments upon lower animals, upon himself, and, finally, upon patients, which culminated in the final public demonstration that painless surgery by the inhalation of ether vapor was safe and practicable.

No recognition of any sort from the American Government ever came to his widow, although the reports of six Congressional committees during her husband's lifetime had recommended an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars be made in compensation for the Government's use of ether anesthesia during the civil war.

Five children survive Mrs. Morton. The eldest son, Dr. William James Morton, is a practicing physician in this city; the second son, Edward Whitman Morton, lives in Cape Colony, South Africa, while a third, Dr. Bowditch Morton, is also a practitioner of medicine in Monterey, Cal. Two married daughters, Mrs. Francis Keeling, and Mrs. E. Morton Young, reside in New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Proofreader.—Several years' experience; accustomed to edit copy. O., Box 211 Times Office.

Shorthand and Typewriting.—Done home or out by day. Steno, 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Intelligent; quick; rapid on machine; beginner; know my place is at the bottom; ambitious; can earn $6 or doesn't want it; one year High School; agencies ignored. Miss Moors, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a good beginner; neat, rapid, and good speller; had two months' office practics in school; am dependent upon what I earn; live with parents; no agencies. Hustler, Box 183 Times.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience newspaper, lumber, and general mercantile lines; university education; excellent mathematician; capable taking charge correspondence. Credentials, Box 214 Times Office.

Stenographer, &c.—Competent stenographer and typewriter anxious for position; three years' experience in insurance and hardware lines; salary $12. Miss M. E. Eldridge, 162 East 115th St.

Stenographer.—(19;) passed State Regents' bookkeeping; recent graduate Poughkeepsie High School, with honors; Eastman College, high percentage; moderate. Superior, Box 121 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Businesslike, Box 104 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12-$15. Energetic, Box 106 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Law stenographer and typewriter; three years' experience; competent and neat. Miss G. M. Spricksrhoff, 88 16th Av., L. I. City.

Stenographer, &c.—Expert stenographer and typewriter, with several years' experience in law; salary $18. Miss Agnes Coombs, 490 Ninth St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Five years' experience, 3 in publishing house; similar position; salary, $12; references. Active, Box 220 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7-$8. Active, Box 108 Times Office.

Stenographer.—By young lady, (18;) two years' experience; rapid, accurate; good speller, grammarian; $8-$9. Remington Box 196 Times.

Stenographer; thorough double-entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; credentials. Trustworthy, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer.—Six months' experisnce; willing, painstaking, indnstrious. M. Smith, 77 Barrow St., New York City.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; accurate; salary $10. Miss E. Wolf, 96 East 4th St.

Stenographer.—Thoroogh double-entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; credentials. Trustworthy, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer.—Intelligent, up-to-date American girl; accurate; reference. Competsnt, Box 215 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Not a "know it all," but willing worker; give entire satisfaction; credentials; $8. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience in law and other work. H. G., Box 200 Times.

Stewardess, &c.—A capable and reliable person, highly recommended, is desirous of a situation as private stewardess or traveling maid; fres after May 12. Apply at present employer's, 62 East 25th St.

Typewriting.—Neat, quick, reasonable; legal work; Mss. copied, circular letters written, wills; also take dictation. Miss Mills, 29 East 9th St.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Attorney, confidential man, can sell goods also; present associated with prominent house. O., Box 210 Times.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Bookkeeper will take charge of a set of books requiring few hours work daily, weekly, or occasionally. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bookkeeper.—25, competent and experisnced; single or double entry; best references. Bookkeeper, 1,364 Broadway.

Boy, 17, wishes position at anything; trads preferred. William Garvey, 60 Leroy St.

Butler.—Colored, experienced, in private or boarding houss. Fitzgerald, 165 Lenox Av.

Caretakers.—By respectable couple desirous of taking care furnished house or flat. Summer months or longer; highest credentials. O., Box 212 Times.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; all branches; several years' city reference; late employer can be interviewed. K., 59 Warren St.

Doorman, porter, shipping clerk, (35 years old;) 12 years last employer. Steady, 177 Times.

Man and wife, middle age, to do the work of small private family between them, or caretaker; first-class city reference. Walden, 642 East 157th St.

Stenographer.—(26;) expert; A1 office manager; nine years' experience; able correspondent; thorough knowledge of law; Columbia graduate; possessing executive ability; seeks responsible position; excellent references. Adaptability, Box 103 Times.

Stenographer, bookkeeper, office man, 33, married, nine years' experience, recently had charge of office, desires permanent position; good correspondent; accurate at figures. Competent, Box 197 Times.

Steward, Chef.—Japanese; experienced; recommended; on yacht. Ringo, 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Tutor.—By a university man, Ph. D., appointment as resident tutor; the advertiser is an experienced teacher and qualified to take charge of entire training of boys; he is open for an engagement from 1st of May or June, and has excellent city references both as to attainments and character. Apply in first instance "Educator," Post Office Station W.

Tutor of much experience wishes responsible position where good moral influence would be valued as well as thoroughness in teaching; highest references. Address Thorough, Box 191 Times.

Typewriter.—Young man, six years' experience in last place; willing to make himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. R. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

Upholsterer.—Inside or outside hand; distance no object. 212 St. Nicholas Av., care of Thomas.

Waiter.—By young man, (colored,) experisnced, as waiter in boarding house, family, or hotel. George Adair, care of Morris, 68 W. 43d St.

Youog man, 26, desires position any kind; accurate at figures; conscientious worker; good appearance; moderate salary. Reliable, care North Side News, Bronx.

Young man, 22, three years' experience with contractors and engineers; good draughtsman and computer; acquainted with office work. Box W. 137 Times office.

Young man, 19, educated, business experience, wants opportunity to start in advertising business. Address Advertising, 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, nineteen, in wholesale house; willing; references. Box O 213 Times.

MERGER HOLDERS VOTE FOR HILL-MORGAN PLAN

Harriman Interests Protest at Northern Securities Meeting.

NO VOTE IN OPPOSITION

Resolution Provides for $39.27 Northern Pacific and $30.17 Great Northern for Each Share.

The special meeting of the Northern Securities Company's stockholders to vote on the method of distributing the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock against which Northern Securities stock had been issued was held at the offices of the company, in Hoboken, yesterday morning.

The result of the meeting, which lasted only a little over thirty minutes, was that the Hill-Morgan plan for a pro rata distribution was adopted. This was done by a vote on a motion by Col. William P. Clough that the action of the Executive Committee and of the Directors be approved. Col. Clough then moved the adoption of a resolution for the amendment to the by-laws providing that the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company be reduced from 3,954,000 shares now outstanding to 39,540 shares, being a reduction of 99 per cent. The 99 per cent. of the present outstanding shares is to be called in for surrender and cancellation. For each share of the stock so surrendered, there will be delivered $39.27 stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, $30.17 stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, and proportionate amounts therefor for each fraction of a share of stock of the Northern Securities Company surrendered.

James J. Hill himself voted 2,944,640 shares, and G. L. Richards of Washington, D. C., voted 100 shares, out of a total of 3,954,000 shares. This was 308,740 shares more than the two-thirds vote required by the laws of New Jersey. No opposition vote was recorded.

The representatives of the Harriman interests did not vote, but contented themselves with filing a protest against the action. This protest was read by Winslow S. Pierce, general counsel for the Union Pacific, and was as follows:

Notice is hereby given to the special meeting of stockholders of the Northern Securities Company that the undersigned claim that the shares of the capital stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company delivered by Edward H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce to the Northern Securities Company on or about Nov. 18, 1901, and consisting of $37,023,000 par value of the common stock of said railway and $41,085,000 par value of the preferred stock of said railway company and the common stock into which said preferred stock has been converted, belong to the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, as the legal and equitable owner thereof; that the Northern Securities Company is not now and never became the owner thereof, but is simply a trustee, and that the undersigned are entitled to the return and delivery to them of certificates for said stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company upon the surrender by them of $82,491,671 par value of the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company and the payment of $8,915,629 in cash received by them on such delivery of said Northern Pacific stock to the Northern Securities Company as aforesaid.

Notice is further given that the said Northern Securities Company has no right to distribute the said Northern Pacific stock pro rata among the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company, or otherwise dispose of the same, except to return the same to the undersigned.

Notice is further given that the undersigned have instituted a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey to have it adjudged that they are entitled to the return of said Northern Pacific stock to them, and that in said suit a restraining order has been granted by the Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, United States Judge, restraining the Northern Securities Company until the hearing and decision of the application of the undersigned for a preliminary writ of injunction, from parting with, disposing of, assigning, transferring, or distributing said stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company so received from said Harriman and Pierce, or the certificates which now represent the same, and that a copy of said restraining order and of the bill of complaint, exhibit, and affidavits on said motion for a preliminary injunction have been duly served on the officers of the Northern Securities Company.

After the reading of this notice Mr. Pierce and Judge Lovett, who was with him, held an animated but friendly conversation with Mr. Hill, during which the business of the meeting came to a temporary standstill.

The only other interruption to the progress of the meeting occurred when Mr. Richards, the solitary stockholder present, asked how the percentage figures under which the distribution was to be made were reached. It was explained that it was done by dividing the total number of shares of Northern Pacific and Great Northern by the number of shares of the Northern Securities Company.

The suit brought by the Harriman interests in the United States Court in Trenton is intended to prevent the distribution of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern shares held in the Northern Securities Company under the plan ratified yesterday by the stockholders. It is brought on the same grounds as those of the petition to intervene which was denied in St. Paul last Tuesday. The allegations are the same, but there are a few new statements made in an affidavit filed by Alexander Millar, Secretary of the Union Pacific Railway Company, which is to the effect that the identity of the successive holders of particular shares of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern could be easily traced back through the transfer books of the Northern Securities Company.

The application of C. H. Venner & Co. and James Poillitz to restrain the Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, the Northern Securities Company, Robert Bacon, George F. Baker, George C. Clark, William P. Clough, Edward H. Harriman, James J. Hill, D. Willis James, Daniel S. Lamont, John S. Kennedy, Edward T. Nichols, George W. Perkins, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, Nicholas Terhune, Samuel Thorne, and Winslow S. Pierce from carrying out the proposed plan of the distribution of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks in substitution for the present underlying Northern Securities stock, of which the Equitable Trust Company is trustee, was dismissed at the request of the plaintiff by Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday.

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—E. H. Harriman to-day refused to discuss in any way the distribution of the Northern Securities Company's stock.

"As regards my personal relations with James J. Hill," said Mr. Harriman, "they have always been of the most pleasant character, are so at the present time, and I hope will be."

As proof of his cordial relations with Mr. Hill, Mr. Harriman called attention to the fact that the former's son, James N. Hill, is one of his guests on the railroad inspection trip.

PARTNERS AT ODDS.

Federal Bank Depositor Charged with Raising Firm's Paid Checks.

Judge Davis of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis Ahrams receiver of the assets of the firm of Weinberg & Ahrams, clothing manufacturers, of 126 Bleecker Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Ahrams against Isidore Weinberg, his partner, for a dissolution of the firm, which was formed on Nov. 4, 1903. They were depositors in the Federal Bank.

Ahrams contributed $3,000 to the business and Weinberg $2,000. Aorams stated that the liabilities are $5,000 and assets $7,200. Weinberg, who had charge of the books, said the liabilities are $6,162 and assets $9,553.

Two weeks ago when Ahrams applied for an injunction to restrain Weinberg from disposing of the asseta of the firm, he alleged that three checks of the firm, which were drawn in March on the Federal Bank and which had been given to creditors of the firm in payment of their bills, had been raised after they had been paid by the bank and returned to the firm. Abrams stated that after the passbook had been balanced, when ho examined on April 1 the vouchera returned by the bank and the stubs of the checkbook, he found that, after the checks had been returned from the bank, Weinberg had raised them and had likewise raised the amount on the stub of the checkbook.

Weinberg in his answer admitted overdrawing his account $275. Gustavus A. Rogers is the attorney for Abrams.

FIRE TIES UP THE ELEVATED.

Bowery Blaze Stalls Trains Half an Hour—Girls Rush to Safety.

Though the net results of a fire at 67 Bowery yesterday were confined to fifty narrow escapes and damages aggregating $15,000, the blaze caused inconvenience to thousands of people scattered along the east side from the City Hall to Harlem, and the immediate neighborhood was thrown into a state of wild excitement.

Three alarms were turned in within fifteen minutes, and all elevated trains and Third Avenue surface cars were stalled for thirty-five minutes.

The first alarm was sounded at 12:45 o'clock, after Benjamin Levy, manager of the Cluster Gaslight Company, had discovered the fire in some waste paper stored on the ground floor of the five-story building. To the south is the Summit, a Raines law hotel, and to the north the Mascot, a cheap lodging house.

From the ground floor the flames rapidly spread through the four other floors, three of which were occupied by the Lyon Box factory.

Fifty girls working in the box factory first learned of their danger when a huge wave of smoke surrounded them. There was a rush for the back stairway and fire escapes, and amid much screaming all hands made good their exit by these rear avenues.

Meanwhile the Deputy Chief had arrived and sent in two more alarms. The electricity in the elevated railroad's third rail was ordered turned off. A water tower began to pour its streams over the adjoining elevated station at Canal Steeet and the Bowery, driving down in confused flight a score of would-be passengers who had gathered there.

All elevated stations from the City Hall to the Bronx were placarded with notices saying that traffic on the Third Avenue line was at an end for the time being, and the crowds on the stations angrily sought surface routes down town. It was 1:35 when Deputy Chief Kruger regained his control over the third rail. The reserves of six precincts were called out to handle the crowds.

GRANDFATHER HIS BEST MAN.

Centenarian to Attend at Salvation Wedding—Grandmother with Bride.

The town of Belford, N. J., is billed with handbills and placarded with placards announcing the wedding on Monday next of Frederic M. Morris, ensign in the Salvation Army, commanding in Belford, and Miss Annie C. Maxey, a cadet of the Salvation Army, now living with her parents in New Bedford, Mass. Whether the young people had their training in the Salvation Army's special "classes in courtship and marriage for officers only" is not revealed, but the two will be made one matrimonially according to "the ritual of the army." Major Joseph Shepherd, S. A., of Newark, officiating. Drums and colors will lend a martial air.

The bridegroom's best man will be his paternal grandfather, Deacon Joseph Morris, who upon the wedding night completes his hundredth year, and the matron of honor to the bride will be the bridegroom's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Henrietta De Grote, whose age is seventy-five years. The deacon is a valued member of the New Monmouth Baptist Church. He has been his grandson's chum since the young man began to coo. Very early in life the boy declared he would never marry till his grandfather was a hundred years old. So the wedding day of one is the centennial birthday of the other. The bridegroom is twenty-five years old, and is a grocer's clerk as well as a Salvation Army officer. In the latter capacity he commands six men; in the former he commands a wage of $18 a month.

The handbills set forth that this venerably attended wedding will take place in the Belford Methodist Episcopal Church. "No invitations issued. No reserved seats. But a hearty welcome to all. Admission. 10 cents."

The accumulated dimes of friends and the curious are to go to defray the cost of new seats in the Salvation Army Hall at Belford, where after the ceremony a reception will be held. Three days after the wedding the centenarian grandfather-groomsman will take part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the New Monmouth Baptist Church.

VETOES REINSTATEMENT BILLS.

Mayor Disappoints "Suspender Jack" McGee—Gas Measure Action To-day.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he had returned with his vetoes the legislative amendments to the city charter giving the Police and Fire Commissioners the power to restore, with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, any member of either department who had resigned or who had been dismissed. These were the bills which Samuel H. Ordway, for the Civil Service Reform Association, had opposed, and which ex-Policeman "Suspender Jack" McGee had urged.

"I vetoed the bills on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the two departments," said the Mayor, "for I believe both measures to be vicious."

The Mayor said yesterday that he had not reached any decision in regard to the Remsen East River Gas bill, and that he was waiting for some opinions from the Corporation Counsel's office before acting. The decision will be announced to-day, however, as this is the last day the Mayor will have under the law to act. The Mayor was asked yesterday if the action of the Consolidated Gas Company in the past, in opposing remedial legislation and making overcharges for bad gas, would be considered in reaching a decision on the pending bill.

"I expect to consider this bill, as well as all others, on its merits alone," said the Mayor.

WORK ON HOTEL CONTINUED.

Owner Says There Is no Faulty Work in It Now.

The work of erecting the big twelve-story hotel at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street was continued yesterday in spite of the order issued by the Supreme Court on Tuesday that all work be stopped until the violations found by the Building Department be remedied. According to Inspector Whiskerman of the Building Department, who first reported the violation, the columns used on the Columbus Avenue front of the structure are of cast iron, are of defective construction, and are rendered faulty by reason of an eccentricity of loading upon them.

It was recommended that the columns be removed and heavier columns substituted. The Supreme Court upheld the Building Department.

Henry C. Felt, President of the Manhattan Square Realty Company, which owns the building, said yesterday that the matter was "purely technical" and had been settled satisfactorily "by the engineers." There was nothing to remedy, he said. It was officially stated, however, that the Building Department would allow the builders two more days to remedy the alleged violation.

URGE 59TH STREET WIDENING.

Petition from the Murray Hill District Local Improvement Board.

A petition to bring up again the question of widening Fifty-ninth Street so as to provide a proper approach for the new Blackwell's Island Bridge was received by Borough President John F. Ahearn yesterday. The petition was sent to Mr. Ahearn as Chairman of the Board of Local Improvements for the Murray Hill district, and was signed by John D. Crimmins, Alexander Crawford Chenoweth, Ashbel P. Fitch, Alfred M. Rau, Slawson & Hobbs, the Schaefer Company, and the Empire City Realty Company, among many. This is the matter which was long considered during the Low administration.

The petitioners desire to have twenty feet added to the width of the street from Fifth to Second Avenues, taking it from the north side of the street. This would cost the city approximately $4,200,000, and would require the tearing down of the Hotel Netherland.

DEAR Reader: Are you one of those disgruntled individuals who for the last six weeks has been wishing for a chance to discard the heavy Winter Suit?

For those who want something bright and DIFFERENT to put on at once and yet not catch cold, we made up a goodly quantity of Cheltenham Frock Suits and Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits for early Spring FULL-LINED.

There are plain colors as well as new mixed effects, and they are tailored for people of fastidious taste. $15 to $30.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Why hesitate?"

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Wallach's Togs

339, 822 Columbus Av. 228, 240, 242 Bowery. 640 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 122d. 246 West 125th St. Open Evenings.

There's something about the Cut of our Shirts around the Neck that makes your collar sit as it should—not easy in Soft Shirts—but we've struck it. This is the tired season—when a soft shirt is particularly grateful. Every cent of a hundred and fifty cents value—our Own Price, 98c

Underwear that's just the weight for to-day.

MAY BOMBARD BLUEFIELDS.

British Cruiser Going There to Demand Release of Fishermen.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 21.—The British cruiser Retribution, which, under instructions from the Imperial Government, sailed from Kingston April 11 for a Nicaraguan port in connection with the seizure of six Cayman turtle schooners and the arrest of their crews by Nicaraguan officials, returned to Port Royal from the Nicaraguan coast to-day, after ascertaining that the vessels and crews had been sent to Bluefields.

The Captain of the Retribution accused the Nicaraguan commandant, under whose orders the schooners were seized, of piracy. There is consternation among the Nicaraguan officials over the affair.

It was necessary for the Retribution to return to Port Royal to coal, but the cruiser will sail for Bluefields next Saturday, to demand the release of the prisoners and the boats, and also immediate compensation for their illegal seizure and detention.

It is rumored that should it be found necessary the Retribution will bombard the Port of Bluefields.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 21.—The fishing schooners captured recently while in Nicaraguan waters and taken to Bluefields had hoisted the British flag on one of the small islands off Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Nicaragua.

The fishermen claim they were encouraged to do so by British colonial employes.

BOY'S GRIP SAVED HIS LIFE.

Dragged a Block by Trolley Fender, He Still Escapes the Wheels.

Edward Le Vlshy, six years old, of 317 East One Hundred and First Street, will not steal any more rides on the trolley cars near his home for a long time.

The boy had been chasing the cars up and down Second Avenue all last evening, as was his wont. After he had ridden two blocks on a north-bound car he dropped off and started across the south-hound track at One Hundred and Third Street. At that moment along came a car on that track at high speed. The boy grabbed the fender, and, although he made his hold good, he was dragged a block, with his head and heels striking the pavement. Dr. Schnepel of Harlem Hospital, who took him home, said that the lad had escaped with nothing but severe bruises.

WIFE SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

Missing Expressman Had $700 and Jewelry and Showed His Money.

Louis Maier, forty-nine years old, of 161 East Ninety-second Street, proprietor of an express business, with offices at that address and also at 138 Croshy Street, has been missing from his home since Sunday evening, and his wife has asked the police to send out a general alarm for him.

Maier went for a walk after his dinner on Sunday, and did not return. He had in his clothes at the time about $700 in cash, as well as a gold watch, a diamond ring, and a pearl scarfpin. Mrs. Maier says that a clerk employed by her husband told her that he saw him in "the House of Lords," a Raines law hotel at Houston and Croshy Streets, Sunday afternoon; drinking with a friend. Maier, according to this clerk, displayed his money in the sight of others in the room. Mrs. Maier suspects foul play.

AUNT RAN AWAY WITH CHILD.

Chicago Man Coming Here to Regain Possession of His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A distracted father will leave to-morrow for New York to recover his eleven-year-old daughter, declared to have been carried away last Wednesday by her aunt, Mrs. Leon Pitzele.

The missing girl is Rachael Birndorff, daughter of Edward Birndorff, 10,636 Torrence Avenue, South Chicago, and the aunt is said to have declared: "I love her so I cannot live without her."

The child, said to be one of the prettiest in the neighborhood, was last seen when the aunt, a guest of the family, was taking her to a theatre. The father says he will not cause the arrest of the New York woman if she restores Rachel.

PHYSICIAN IS ARRESTED.

Dr. Tobynne is Said to Have Treated Loretta Young.

Coroners' Physician O'Hnnlon performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of Miss Loretta Young, an actress, who died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Anna Waish, 58 West Ninety-sixth Street, on Wednesday. Dr. O'Hanlon announced that the case called for police action, so Dr. Charles M. Tobynne of 58 West Ninety-sixth Street, said to have performed an operation, and Mary Kelly, the nurse, were at once arrested. Coroner Scholer, at the West One Hundredth Street Station, held the surgeon under $5,000 bail pending the inquest, while the nurse was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

Miss Young was engaged to be married next month to Earl Dewey, who, like herself, was a member of the chorus of the Majestic Theatre. No action was taken against him, but a subpoena was issued for Mrs. Vienna Gano of La Rivera Apartmenta, 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, a Christian Scientist, to whom Miss Young had applied for treatment, but who, according to Detective Short, stated that she had abandoned Miss Young's case because the actress lacked faith.

Every man says he's "hard to fit."

We're fitting men who are "hard to fit" every day.

Even our lower priced suits—$15, $18, and $20—suit critical men.

Our better ones, at say, $25, $30, $35, etc., suit hypercritical men. (Silk linings in the higher prices.)

Honest, substantial tailoring in all our clothing.

Attractive patterns and materials.

A large line of Spring shirtings.

The Ralston Health Shoe $4.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Horner's Furniture

Summer Furniture Needs

Can nowhere be supplied with the same promptness and satisfaction as at our establishment by reason of our unequalled assortments in all lines, combined with our well-known moderate prices for Furniture distinctive in style, tone and quality.

Special exhibit of White Enamelled Bedroom Suites.

One entire department devoted to Mission, Weathered Oak and Flemish Furniture, in Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Hall Seats, &c.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61,63,65 West 23d Street.



Bait for boys.

Several hundred dozenmore of the good long stockings that we occasionally sell under price.

Fast black; seamless.

Sizes 6 to 10.

2 pairs for 25 cents.

Boys in long trousers are in it too—also small footed men.

Half hose of fancy patterns, sorts usually sold at 35, 50 and 75 cents.

Sizes 9, 9½, 10.

25 cents a pair.

While you're here you can get anything else man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

J. J. HILL SWEARS OFF TAXES.

Wipes Off $1,000,000 Assessment—Russell Sage Has Not Appeared Yet.

Unless Russell Sage appears at the Tax Department to-day, or else has somebody go for him and secure a further extension for a personal appearance, he will have to pay taxes this year on an assessment of $2,000,000 for personal property. Mr. Sage first secured an extension, through his physician, from April 1 to April 15, and then had it further extended until to-day. As he still is ill, the officials of the department believe that a further extension will be asked to-day, and President O'Donnell is understood to be willing to allow the aged financier to appear any time before May 1. On that date, however, the present assessment will be made permanent, unless proper affidavits for a reduction are submitted.

Attorneys for James J. Hill had his personal assessment for $1,000,000 wiped off yesterday, on the ground of non-residence. Mr. Hill lives in St. Paul. Another personal assessment that was wiped off yesterday was that of Mrs. Margaret J. Graves, the widow of Henry B. Plant. Her assessment for personalty was $340,000.

PASTOR SUES FOR LIBEL.

Danbury Clergyman Says Member of Church Called Him Thief and Liar.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 21.—The Rev. S. Edmund Breen, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, haa aued Arthur M. Patchen, a member of the church, for libel, claiming the defendant publicly called him a liar, a thief, a crook, and other names, besides saying that he preached more like Satan than a Christian.

He also claims that Patchen waa instrumental in reducing his salary. He haa attached Patchen's property for $5,000, the amount for which he sues.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 145TH TIME—LAST TWO WEEKS. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday. HENRY MILLER AND MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE

HERALD SQ THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. MAY 10th, 200th TIME—

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer: light to fresh south winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,943. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.---16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT. In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

UNITED STATES NOW OWNS PANAMA CANAL

Contract Finally Signed and Delivered in Paris.

AN UNINCUMBERED TITLE

Transfer Will Be Ratified at the Meeting of the Company's Stockholders To-day.

PARIS, April 22.—The Associated Press is authorized to announce that the contract by which the ownership of the Panama Canal passes to the United States is signed, sealed, delivered and complete.

The document by which this transaction is consummated bears the signatures of President Bo and Director Richman of the Panama Canal Company, who signed for the company as its responsible officials.

This result has been accomplished most unexpectedly, as the public had been given to understand that the contract would not be executed until after the meeting of the stockholders of the Panama Canal Company to-morrow, at which the question of ratification would be presented. As a matter of fact, however, when the meeting takes place to-morrow President Bo will announce that the sale has been completed, and instead of asking for authority to execute a future contract it will only remain to ratify the contract of sale which the officers of the company have already formally completed.

Only a few of the highest officers of the company are now aware of the secret, which will not be known, except by this announcement in the United States, up to the time of the meeting.

It is confidently believed that the completion of the sale before the meeting will increase the vote for ratification, as it will be recognized that nothing more remains but to acquiesce in the action taken by the highest officers of the company.

When W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the United States Assistant Attorneys General, who are in Paris to assist in the transfer of the property, were seen to-night, they admitted that the transfer had been consummated, and in order to avoid misunderstandings regarding a transaction of this magnitude, they furnished the following official statement in writing:

"The papers transferring its rights and property by the new Panama Canal Company to the United States have already been executed and delivered. They will be ratified to-morrow afternoon by the stockholders' meeting.

"The arrangement includes a general conveyance and provisions for deeds and registration in the Republic of Panama and in the canal zone now under the jurisdiction of the United States, in which zone the civil law continues in force by reason of the cession of the zone from a civil law sovereignty. All formalities of the local law on the Isthmus have been arranged for and secured to the United States.

"The property will shortly be delivered on the Isthmus, and upon that being done the purchase price will be immediately paid.

"The full text of the principal document will be made public to-morrow night.

"The United States gets an unencumbered title."

The main figures in the transfer have been Messrs. Bo and Richman, for the company; Messrs. Day and Russell, for the United States, and Consuls General John K. Gowdy and Roberto Lewis, for the United States and Panama, respectively, the two consular representatives joining in affixing the seals and attesting the signatures.

SENATOR MORGAN SNUBBED.

Was Not Appointed a Conferree on Panama Canal Zone Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—An unusual incident took place in the Senate to-day. The usages and "courtesies" of the Senate are regarded with as great reverence as the Constitution, and infraction of either creates a sensation. To-day both were violated.

When the bill for the temporary government of the Panama Canal zone was laid before the Senate to consider House amendments, Senator Kittredge, who had charge of the measure, asked that a committee of conference be appointed. President Frye appointed Senators Kittredge, Hopkins, and Gorman the conferrees.

Senator Gorman asked that he be excused on the ground that the usage was to select the senior member of the minority of the committee, who in this case was Senator Morgan. Thereupon Senator Morgan rose and created a sensation by declining to accept service with evidences of deep resentment. Said he:

"I respectfully decline to serve on that conference committee. I bow with deep humility to the breach of the rule, and accept the discourtesy shown to me, I trust with proper humility, and I certainly will not consent to serve on the conference committee under the circumstances."

Mr. Frye explained that personally the presiding officer had nothing to do with the selection of conferrees, the names always being selected by those in charge of measures on which there are disagreeing votes. This did not, however, mollify the Alabama Senator, and the matter went over.

BIG BET AGAINST McCLELLAN.

It was reported at the eDmocratic Club last night that Dr. A. F. Coxe had bet with John Hall McKay $10,000 to $5,000 that Mayor McClellan would not be the nominee of the Democratic National Convention of St. Louis.

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If Tired, Restless, Nervous, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It strengthens the nerves, restores appetite, and insures refreshing sleep.—Adv.

TO EXCAVATE HERCULANEUM.

Italy and Other Countries May Cooperate in the Work.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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ROME, April 22.—An archaeological undertaking of a most important character is about to be set on foot, namely, the complete excavation of Herculaneum.

It is proposed that this vast work be carried out by the co-operation of Italy with all the civilized countries, and that there be a central managing committee at Rome with national committees elsewhere.

The scheme, I have reason to believe, meets with the full support of the Italian Government.

LONDON, April 23.—The Times publishes an article by Edouard Naville and H. R. Hall, in which they announce the discovery, through the excavations on behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund, of the most ancient shrine yet uncovered at Thebes.

It is the mortuary chapel of King Menthutep Nebkherura of the Eleventh Dynasty, B. C. 2500. It is in an unexpectedly good state of preservation.

It is not doubted that a great deal will be learned through this discovery of the history and art of the Eleventh Dynasty.

GIRL GAVE LIFE FOR DOG.

Elsa Endrich Struck by Trolley Car—Her Legs Cut Off.

Fearing that a north-bound trolley car would run over her big black dog, Elsa Endrich, ten years old, of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, while playing in front of her home last night, ran in front of the car and grasped her pet about the neck.

Before she could rescue the dog the car struck the child, throwing her to the ground and running over her. The dog was tossed to one side and was not injured, but both of the child's legs were nearly severed just above the knee, and she received internal injuries, from which she died fifteen minutes later at the Lebanon Hospital.

Rheinhardt Basler of Bryant Street, the Bronx, the motorman of the car, was arrested, but was paroled later by Coroner O'Gorman.

Little Elsa and several companions had been playing in the street with the dog, and the animal, with a two-foot stick in his mouth, would run a gantlet formed by the children, and they would endeavor to catch him by grabbing the stick. The play had been going on for half an hour, when the dog stood on the north-bound track seemingly oblivious of the fact that a trolley car was close behind him. Elsa shouted to the animal, but he stood where he was.

With a sudden bound, the girl leaped to the middle of the track, seized the dog about the neck and swung him around so that her back was to the car when it struck her. She was thrown flat on her face, and the dog was hurled on his back to one side.

Basler says he did not see the child until he was less than ten feet away. He tried hard to stop the car, but did not succeed until the wheels had passed over Elsa's legs.

Patrolman Glck of the Alexander Avenue Station, who witnessed the accident, pulled the child from under the car and sent in a hurry call for an ambulance. Dr. Kommal responded from the Lebanon Hospital, but the child was unconscious and dying as she was hurried to the hospital. She died five minutes after arriving there.

According to Patrolman Glck, the motorman made every effort possible to stop the car. The Coroner set May 2 for the inquest.

RACE HORSE BIT JOCKEY.

All Gold Tore Apprentice Rider from Saddle and Broke His Leg.

Dragged from the saddle by a savage racing stallion, Alex Ogilvie, an apprentice jockey, riding in a race at the Aqueduct race track yesterday, suffered a serious fracture of the bones of the ankle, from the force with which the horse's jaws closed on his leg, and was otherwise bruised and injured under the feet of horses entangled at the post while the starter was trying to send away a field of eleven fractious horses.

Ogilvie, sixteen years old and weighing eighty pounds, is apprenticed to Trainer Fred Lightfoot, and is employed in the racing stable of G. L. Richards, the Boston publisher, who races under the name of Boston Stable. The lad rode Mr. Richards's entry Palette, in the race for the Flushing Stakes, his employers deeming him entirely competent, as he frequently exercised the filly. Palette joined the horses at the post and took her place, which under the allottment of positions was just beside W. L. Oliver's aged horse All Gold, a stallion who has grown savage and sour tempered after a long career of racing. All Gold, who is described by stable hands as a "man eater," wheeled at the first opportunity and made a grab at the boy on Palette, catching his foot and ankle between his teeth, and jerking him at once from his saddle. Ogilvie swung head down for a second or two before All Gold's hold relaxed, as Patrick McCue, who rode the stallion, beat him over the head with his whip. When the stallion let go, Ogilvie fell beneath the feet of the horses crowding together for the start and was rescued by the starters' helpers after he had been trampled under the hoofs of several of the field. Another rider was put up on Palette and Ogilvie was at once removed to the jockey's room below the clubhouse, where a surgeon found that the bones of his foot and ankle had been broken and the flesh badly lacerated by the horse's teeth. The force with which All Gold's teeth closed over the lad's foot also bent and twisted the light metal stirrup. Trainer Lightfoot took charge of the boy, and caused his removal to a hospital in Long Island City.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Orizaba, from Cienfuegos, Santiago, and Nassau, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:07 o'clock last night.

The steamship Hermine, from Trieste, Venice, Girgenti, Mesaina, Palermo, and Algiers, passed in Sandy Hook at 12:29 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, April 23.—The steamship Umbria, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here and proceeded at 3:46 o'clock this morning.

MAYOR APPROVES THE EAST RIVER GAS BILL

Declares It Contains No Danger to the City's Rights.

GOV. ODELL MAY NOW VETO IT

Mr. McClellan Says Measure Gives Company No Privileges Which It Does Not Now Possess.

With the announcement yesterday afternoon that he had approved the Remsen East River Gas bill, Mayor McClellan filed a memorandum in which he explained his reasons for approving the measure, after showing unmistakable signs of hostility to it a week before when it came into his hands.

The bill now goes to Gov. Odell, whose friends have said that if the Mayor signed the measure he would veto it, with a memorandum out of which he would make political capital at the expense of the Mayor.

"Before this measure came into my hands I shared the opinion of many persons," said the Mayor in his memorandum, "that it was in some way contrary to public interests, but after hearing arguments for and against it, and carefully examining its provisions, I am convinced that this opinion was unwarranted.

"It was suggested on the argument that there might be concealed in the bill some danger to the city's rights, but no one pointed out such a danger, and I have been unable to find ground for the suspicion. More specific and substantial objection, therefore, must be advanced to justify rejection of the bill.

"It has been urged that the measure is improper because it makes no provision for compensation to the city, but this suggestion presupposed that it confers upon the company rights or privileges which it does not now possess. This I find is not the case, and the bill has no other purpose or effect than to confirm rights which were validly conferred by the Legislatures of 1871 and 1892. Since the city yields nothing, no payment may be justly exacted for my approval.

"Nor does it offend against the theory of home rule that the Legislature, instead of the local authorities, has acted in the matter. The rights were created originally by the Legislature, and the Legislature is the only power which can confirm them.

"However opinions may differ as to the wisdom of granting the rights conveyed in 1871 and 1892, they are now vested, and I find no reason to disagree with the opinions of the Corporation Counsel and the eminent legal experts, John E. Parsons, James C. Carter, and Wheeler H. Peckham, that this is but a confirmation of the rights, nor can I discern that the effect of the measure is more extensive than its language discloses.

"Under these conditions the city parts with no interest by this bill, but it is promised that in the event of its becoming a law the manufacture of gas will gradually be discontinued in Manhattan, and the several plants now operated here transferred to Queens. Apart from removing a serious menace to public health in several congested centres of population, such action would leave many extensive pieces of land which could be acquired for needed public improvement, or devoted to wholesome dwellings, now so much in demand.

"A somewhat similar bill was passed last year, but failed of approval by my predecessor, primarily because it attempted to confer on the company electrical franchises not a part of the original rights, but the present measure expressly removes such an objection by declaring 'that no electrical franchises are by this section conferred upon the said company.'

"The bill retains the provision which requires annually the payment to the city of 3 per cent. of its gross receipts in the territory formerly comprised in Long Island City.

"I cannot see how I can do otherwise than approve this bill. The opposition to the bill, it seems to me, is based upon a misapprehension as to the facts. While such opposition is a most wholesome and desirable thing, evidencing, as it does, a jealous care for the welfare of the local community, it must of course be limited to statements of fact where an infringement of the rights of the local community are threatened."

H. ISELIN ARRESTED IN PARIS.

American Embassy Is Trying Hard to Secure His Release.

PARIS, April 22.—The United States Embassy is making urgent representations to secure the release of Henry Iselin, a prominent American living here and highly connected in New York.

Mr. Iselin is Director of a financial institution called the Société Générale de Banque. He is detained pending an investigation into the alleged relations of his bank with the defunct Banque Centrale du Credit Mobilier et Industriel. The recent failure of the latter institution and the flight of its director, Le Polre, agitated local financial circles.

The French authorities arrested a number of officers of the failed bank, and took possession of its books. They maintain that the books showed it had relations with the Société Générale de Banque. Judge Berr therefore ordered the detention of Mr. Iselin. Friends of the latter claim that his detention, in the absence of specific charges, is an outrage.

Mr. Iselin's detention has been accompanied by much harshness.

A number of cable messages have been received from New York, asking for the intervention of the Embassy. Accordingly, strong representations have been made to Foreign Minister Delcassé, and this afternoon to the Procureur General of the Republic.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin have a town residence and a house in the country.

LOST ON BIBLE CLASS "TIP."

So Said Doutney, Who Fails in Suit Against Brokers.

The action brought by George Doutney against Sidney C. Love & Co., stock brokers, to recover moneys which he said they wrongfully obtained from him, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Kellogg in Part V. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Doutney alleged that a "tip" to purchase Wabash preferred stock was given to him by one of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Sunday school class. He said that the brokers did not keep their agreement with him.

A counterclaim, offered by the brokerage firm, was given to the jury for settlement, and they returned a verdict in favor of the defendants for the sum of $1,511.48.

TURNED HOSE ON YALE BOYS.

They Barred Theatre Entrance—Wanted to Hear Calve in "Carmen."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—In their desire to see and hear the performance of "Carmen" by Herr Conried's company to-night, a crowd of several hundred Yale students surrounded the stage door so persistently that a hose stream was required to disperse them. They filled the narrow alley which leads to the stage entrance of the Hyperion Theatre, and boxholders and players alike found the way to the theatre barred.

The crowd increased momentarily, and when the two policemen on duty at the theatre found their efforts to clear a passage useless, the stream was resorted to. This had an immediate effect.

It was said that the students had heard that a large number of supers were needed for the production and that they were anxious to give their services in that capacity.

Mme. Emma Calve's carriage drove to the door of the theatre just as the hose stream was put into action. The carriage was liberally sprinkled, but the occupants escaped a wetting.

HEROINE IN BOAT SAVES MEN.

Rochester Woman Rows Against Gale to Rescue a Yachting Party.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 22.—With the wind blowing a gale and wave after wave threatening to sink her frail craft, Mrs. May Heifer, in a rowboat, rescued a yachting party of three men.

Hotelkeeper George Dodson, accompanied by his son and another young man, started out last night to try the newly purchased sloop yacht Echo. It capsized, and they clung to the overturned craft and shouted for help. Mrs. Heifer, heeding neither rough water nor darkness, put off in her husband's fishing boat to the rescue.

The boat was tossed around like a chip by the waves, but Mrs. Heifer only bent to her work the harder, and, after half an hour's rowing, reached the wreck. She arrived just in the nick of time, as young Dodson, chilled through by his long exposure, had lost consciousness, and was being supported by his father, whose strength was rapidly leaving him.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIRL CADDIES.

Boy Caddies Didn't Do Duty by Enthusiastic Player.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, April 22.—John D. Rockefeller has introduced a novelty in the way of caddies—not collie dogs, such as they use down in Philadelphia, but little girls. Mr. Rockefeller always has a plenty of caddies, and for a time after his return from the South he employed four boys, two to carry his large assortment of clubs and two to chase the balls.

The boys failed to perform their duty properly. Hence the girls. Mr. Rockefeller is as enthusiastic as ever over the game, and his friends whom he invites to play with him spend a delightful day.

FORGETS WHERE HE LIVED.

Predicament of a Man Who Is Used to Numbers.

A man who told the police that he was Hugo C. Ruffini, an accountant in the Tax Department, asked the police last night to aid him in finding his former boarding place. Ruffini said he now lives at 414 West Forty-third Street.

About a week ago, he said, while he was going down stairs in his former boarding house he tripped and fell. Thirty-six hours later, he said, he recovered consciousness, and found that he was wandering about another section of the city. He wishes to recover his valise and some personal property which he left in his old room. The police promised to help him.

GEORGIA FOR PARKER.

Delegates Chosen to State Convention Overwhelmingly Favor Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—Advices from every part of the State show that the delegates chosen to the State Convention will be overwhelmingly for Parker. Delegates were chosen by the local candidates successful in Wednesday's primary.

No issue was drawn in the primary, but the complexion of the delegation chosen indicates a walk-over for Parker. Twenty counties have instructed for him, while only one county has instructed for Hearst. Numbers of counties will send uninstructed delegations, but more than 75 per cent. of the delegates chosen are outspoken for Parker, while virtually none are avowedly for any other candidate.

EXPLOSION AT A BALL.

Wall Blown Out and Dancers Covered with Plaster.

NEW ROCHELLE, April 22.—During a cotillion given last evening by the Siwaney Tennis Club in the ballroom of the New Rochelle Opera House, an odor of gas was detected and a waiter went about with a lighted match testing the gas fixtures. The flame of the match caused an explosion. The gas had been escaping into a section of the wall between two uprights, and some of it was entering the room, probably near the baseboard. When the flame reached the gas the wall for a space of nine feet high and three feet wide was blown out. Some of the plastering was scattered over the dancers close by, but no one was injured. The report was not a loud one, and there was no panic, many of the guests mistaking the sound for a noise in another part of the building.

The bandmaster saw what had occurred and kept the dance going beyond the usual period in order to allow the excitement to die out.

HONDURAS PLOTTERS GUILTY.

Ex-President Policarpo Bonilla Involved in Murder Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 22.—Dr. F. A. Matute, former surgeon for the Republic of Honduras, at Celba, has been informed that ex-President Policarpo Bonilla, a former member of the Chamber of Deputies, and six members of that branch of the Government, have been tried and found guilty of being implicated in a plot to assassinate President Manuel Bonilla. They have not been sentenced, but advices stating that they have started to serve their respective sentences are expected to reach Dr. Matute in a few days.

Policarpo Bonilla, Mariar Carias, Miguel A. Nevano, Miguel Bustillo, Jesus M. Alvarado, Salvador Zelaya, Manuel F. Barahona, Ricardo Pineda, and Jacinto Rivas, members of the Chamber of Deputies, were arrested in the early part of last February. Investigations following their arrest showed conclusively that they had entered into the plot.

SOMEBODY TAPPING HARLEM MAIL POUCHES?

Woman Club Treasurer's Complaints Against Station J.

CHECKS FOR HUNDREDS LOST

Some Cash Disappeared, Too—Postal Officials Think the Fault Lies Outside the Station.

Allegations that many pieces of mail addressed to her, which contained either checks, money orders, or express receipts, had never been received, and that several pieces containing checks which had been sent out by her had never reached their desination, were made yesterday by Miss M. Helen E. Montfort of 307 Lenox Avenue. She stated that after her complaints against the postal service of Station J, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, she had followed the directions given by the postal authorities, in the hope that some light might be thrown on the situation, but up to yesterday afternoon without any result.

Miss Montfort said that the loss of so much mail had not only worked great injury to her business, but had also put her in an unfortunate light before the two organizations of which she is Treasurer—the National League of Mineral Painters and the Clio Club. The first is an organization of 2,000 members, residing in various States; the other is composed of prominent women of this city, most of whom live in Harlem.

The culmination of these difficulties came this week, when a check for $270, drawn by Mrs. David Banks Sickels of 49 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street on the Twenty-third Ward Bank and mailed Sunday night at a box on Lenox Avenue near One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, did not arrive. When Wednesday came and nothing had been heard from Mrs. Sickels, Miss Montfort investigated, when it developed that the check had certainly been mailed Sunday.

The bank was at once notified to refuse payment if the check was presented. Another check for $270 was mailed by Mrs. Sickels Wednesday night from the same box, and the envelope and check contained therein also failed to reach Miss Montfort.

Great inconvenience resulted because of the delay, as the money was to pay bills accruing from a luncheon held by the Clio Club at the Hotel Savoy a short time ago.

Miss Montfort said that losses of mail by wholesale began Dec. 23. The steady disappearance of mail continued until the first week in March, when complaint was made to the Post Office authorities. Up to that time checks and money orders aggregating $300 and more had disappeared.

Since the investigation began, Miss Montfort says, the first week in March, some $400 has also disappeared, which was contained in envelopes addressed to her. Most of them were in checks. A small percentage was in currency.

"In many instances," she said, "I had no knowledge that mail addressed to me had disappeared until, when I had written to members that they were in arrears in dues, I would receive a letter declaring that they had sent me a check or money order weeks before. I have one here so stating, which declares that such a letter was mailed Sept. 3 at Wilkesbarre. It further says that the Postmaster at Wilkesbarre declares the money order has never been cashed. Where it has gone is a mystery.

"Most of the members of the Clio Club whose mail to me disappeared, mailed their letters from above One Hundred and Tenth Street, and, as near as I can make out, most of the trouble has occurred in the territory north of that thoroughfare.

"I made complaint at Station J the first week in March. A clerk was sent from there, who took a list of the articles or pieces of mail which I had reason to believe were missing, and that was all I ever heard of it.

"I then went to the General Post Office, and stated the case in the office of the Assistant Postmaster. About the only thing I have heard with reference to the latest investigations was summed up on a printed form to the effect that investigation having been duly made, the authorities can find no trace of the missing mail.

"I called the attention of the officials at Station J to the fact that much of my mail was not marked at all with reference to the time it was received at Station J.

"I should say that 70 per cent. of my incoming mail has been affected, and 30 per cent. of the outgoing.

"I have information of two checks for $50 each which were mailed in this postal district to certain parties and which were never received. Investigation has demonstrated that the checks were held up somewhere, the indorsements forged, and the money paid thereon by the bank on which they were drawn."

Miss Montfort said that those who investigated were pretty certain that a mail clerk had robbed the mail of the checks in question, that they were turned over to a go-between, and then to the person who forged the indorsement. She said that the investigators were practically satisfied that a woman recently sentenced to prison for forgery had done the actual work of forging in these two instances.

The Assistant Superintendent of Station J said last night that numerous complaints had been received from Miss Montfort. He believed, however, that the fault lay outside the station.

WHISKY 13 CENTS A GALLON.

Cost of Manufacturing It as Estimated by a Witness.

At the hearing of the suit brought by Moritz L. Ernst and Carl Ernst, composing the firm of Ernst Brothers, bankers and brokers, of this city, against the American Spirits Manufacturing Company for an accounting of the profits of that concern and its subsidiary companies, Theodore H. Wentworth, the Secretary of the manufacturing company, yesterday testified that the cost of manufacturing a gallon of whisky varied from 11 to 13 cents.

Mr. Wentworth submitted a number of documents in connection with agreements between the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and its subsidiary companies in evidence, and an adjournment was taken until Monday next.

Anarchist MacQueen Goes to Jail.

PATERSON, N. J., April 22.—William MacQueen, the convicted Anarchist, was taken to Trenton from the jail here at noon to-day to serve out his term of five years at hard labor for inciting the silk mill riots. MacQueen seemed reconciled to his fate, and when asked what he intended to do while in prison, said he would study the criminals there with a view of writing a book when he came out.

MINE SINKS RUSSIAN LAUNCH.

Lieutenant and Twenty Men Killed in Another Accident.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff, bearing to-day's date:

"I respectfully report to your Majesty that to-day, during the placing of mines by some steam launches, Lieut. Pell and twenty men were killed through a mine exploding prematurely under the stern of one of the launches."

This announcement has added to the gloom which has prevailed since the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

"We are paying the price of carelessness," said a member of the Admiralty, "and previous disasters seem to teach nothing."

The War Commission suppressed the part of the Viceroy's dispatch which showed where the mines were being laid. It is believed that, as launches were employed, they were mining the entrance to the Harbor of Port Arthur, in order to prevent the Japanese from forcing an entrance and attempting to destroy the remaining ships.

It is evident from the closing of the entrance that Viceroy Alexieff has no intention of letting his ships go to sea again, even against an inferior force, though this may not be the policy of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who will determine on a plan of operations when he assumes command.

TREE 1,000 FT. UNDER GROUND.

Discovery by Oil Drillers in Texas—Wood Perfectly Preserved.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 22.—A report from Crockett, in Houston County, states that drillers in the T. F. Driskill oil well, when they reached a depth of 1,000 feet, encountered the trunk of a tree.

Large pieces of bark and wood of clear grain have been brought to the surface in a perfect state of preservation. The wood is very hard and the tree measured, as near as could be estimated, between two and three feet in diameter.

GENERAL'S WIFE MURDERED.

Robbery the Motive of a Brutal Crime in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The wife of Gen. Strandman, who lived in a handsome residence adjoining the Winter Palace, was brutally murdered to-day in broad daylight. She was found in her room with her head cut open by an axe. A valet was also murdered.

The motive of the crime was robbery. Thousands of rubles' worth of bonds and securities were taken by the perpetrator of the crime.

HOTEL ON CUBAN PRISON SITE.

Sir William Van Horne to Erect $1,000,000 Structure Opposite Morro Castle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 22.—Through the influence of President Palma of Cuba, Sir William Van Horne, head of the Canadian Pacific and President of the Havana and Santiago Railroad, is about to close a deal for the purchase of the old Vlebac Penitentiary, located opposite Morro Castle, at the entrance of Havana Harbor, for the erection of a hotel that will cost $1,000,000.

It will be the most sumptuous and modern hotel structure in the world, and will be equipped especially for Winter tourists. The penitentiary is famous for the part it took in harboring prisoners condemned during the administration of Governor General Weyler of Cuba.

Another penitentiary is being built at Puerto Principe.

POLICEMAN STECK'S SPRINT.

Boy's Size Wheel Takes 200-Pound Patrolman to a Fire Alarm.

Victor Volence's cellar at 745 Forest Avenue caught fire last night, and Policeman Robert Steck of the Morrisania Station saw the smoke. Just then a small boy on a boy's size wheel came scorching along.

"Here, kid, gimme that wheel, quick," said Steck.

Steck, when he is ready to go in swimming, weighs 200 pounds, but he mounted the small wheel, which creaked in protest, and pedaled ten blocks to the nearest fire engine house, where he turned in a still alarm. Then he rode back to the fire. Quite a crowd gathered, to look at big Steck and the little wheel, thinking that a circus act was out rehearsing itself.

LYNCHES DOCTOR'S SLAYER.

Alabama Mob Whips Negro Until He Confesses, Then Hangs Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 22.—News has been received from Bay Minette, near here, that Sheriff Armstrong has returned from Little River, the scene of the killing of Dr. C. D. Cole Monday night by negroes.

The Sheriff says that at about 11 o'clock Monday night the mob, which had caught four negroes, determined that all were innocent except Rueben Sims. He was whipped three times when he made a confession. Thereupon he was hanged to a limb of a tree and his body riddled with bullets.

E. G. SNOW, JR., REMARRIED?

Obtains License in Philadelphia to Wed Mrs. Mary A. Hoppe.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Both divorced within three days, Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., and Marie Antoinette Hoppe, both of New York, obtained a marriage license in this city to-day. It is believed that they were married soon afterward, as they had announced their intention of being united within twenty-four hours after securing the right to do so.

Mrs. Hoppe's decree, divorcing Oscar Hoppe, became absolute on Wednesday, while that obtained by Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow was granted on the preceding day.

Illinois Barmaids Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

STERLING, Ill., April 22.—Sixty-seven saloon keepers of Bureau County have been indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of keeping their places open on Sunday. Of this number fifteen were women bartenders.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

JAPANESE OCCUPY ISLAND IN THE YALU

Indications that They Will Soon Try to Cross River.

CONCERTED MOVES LIKELY

Russians Lose in Two Skirmishes—Rumors of Important Battles.

LIAO-YANG, April 22.—Gen. Kuropatkin expects that the Japanese will soon attempt to cross the Yalu.

The concentration of the enemy's forces at Wi-ju has progressed steadily. Information brought by scouts and others shows that there is more than one division there and that pontoons are being brought up.

There was a skirmish yesterday on an island opposite Wi-ju which the Japanese occupied in order to pave the way for the laying of pontoons.

A Russian troop in boats was attacked and driven back. Capt. Snelzin, commanding the troops, was wounded by four bullets.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—The following telegram from Viceroy Alexeff has been received by the Emperor:

"Quite a series of reconnaissances carried out on the Yalu have shown that the Japanese are concentrating in considerable force. It is believed that they have about one division to the north of Wi-ju. They are also beginning to concentrate troops in Wi-ju, from which place they have moved the Korean population.

"Information has reached me that quantities of material, apparently parts of pontoon bridges, are being collected opposite the Island of Matikhe.

"Our scouts have killed two Japanese scouts, one of whom appeared to be an officer."

"On our right flank our scouts executed daring reconnoissances, extending over several days, on the left bank of the Yalu, as the result of which it has been ascertained that there are only a few troops south of the River Pomakua, but that the Japanese there are occupied in preparing boats.

"A Russian detachment of two officers and thirty-two men proceeded thither in three boats. The detachment was, however, discovered by the enemy and shots were exchanged, three of our riflemen being killed. Staff Capt. Smslain and eleven riflemen were severely wounded, and Lieut. Pushkin, and four men slightly wounded.

"The detachment returned to our bank of the river under the cover of two of our guns."

SEOUL, April 19, (Via Shanghai, April 22.)—The belief is general here that no attempt will be made to cross the Yalu River before the end of this week, by which time the arrangements for a concerted Japanese movement, a simultaneous rush toward the river from three points, will have been perfected.

The second Japanese army is supposed to have left Japan on April 16; it will probably attempt to land near Port Arthur, while other forces will try to land on the Manchurian coast near Taku-shan, about fifty-five miles to the west of the mouth of the Yalu, or Tatung-kao, (about five miles west of the river's mouth.)

Part of the general advance will be toward Liao-Yang. A division of guards, 16,000 strong, under Major Gen. Inouyé, will be the first troops sent against the Russians at Chin-Tien-Chen, which is opposite Wi-ju on the Manchurian side of the Yalu.

The supplies now being landed at Chulsan (near the mouth of the river, on Korean territory,) can be forwarded easily to Wi-ju, which is not more than twenty miles away. Wi-ju is to be the Japanese base in Northern Koren.

The artillery and the cavalry constitute the weak points in the Japanese army. The horses are not well trained, nor are they strong, and, although the Japanese cavalry behaved splendidly in recent skirmishes with superior numbers of Cossacks, it is probable that when the first lot of trained horses is exhausted the employment of a second consignment of raw animals will hamper the movements.

The howitzers which are now being embarked at Chi-nam-pho are evidently intended for use in the movements against Port Arthur.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to the Central News from Port Arthur says news has been received there of the complete destruction of a Japanese column on the Yalu River.

No details, it is added, are obtainable.

Rumors of severe fighting on the Yalu are repeated in various forms and from various points. For instance, the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post says he hears that the first Japanese Army has crossed the Yalu almost without opposition, and The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Söul says that heavy fighting has occurred, but that for strategic reasons it is impossible to send particulars.

No authentic news, however, has reached London showing that anything has happened beyond skirmishing.

According to The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian strategists are reluctantly arriving at the conviction that Gen. Kuroki is engaged in the adventurous plan of advancing along the middle reachea of the Yalu River via Kang-ge, and, despite enormous difficulties, is moving his army over the mountain paths, his purpose being to outflank the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu.

FOOD SCARCE IN SIBERIA.

Prices Doubled at Irkutsk—Exiles More Harshly Treated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 23.—The Times's Russian correspondents say the difficulty of obtaining facilities for transit for other than military requirements has caused a dearth of provisions along the Siberian Railway. Prices have doubled at [illegible] military stations.

where a few days' rest is allowed to the troops on their journey eastward.

Some cases of disorderly conduct having been ascribed to drink, the authorities prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors to the officers and men at the railway stations. This caused widespread dissatisfaction among the troops.

Since the commencement of the war the conveyance of political prisoners to Siberia by administrative order has been marked by much greater severity. Political prisoners generally travel in groups of twenty or thirty, and have hitherto been allowed to commnnicate with each other at certain stages of the journey, but this privilege has been withdrawn, with the result that riots have occurred on several occasions.

From Yakutsk some fifty political prisoners are to be deported to a more remote place in Eastern Siberia, but on account of the present congestion of traffic it is difficult to send prisoners forward, and they remain indefinitely in overcrowded jails in the transmitting towns.

FLEET TO REMAIN IN BALTIC.

Berlin Paper Learns That the Squadron Will Not Go to the Orient.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 22.—The Boersen Courier says it learns on good authority that Russia has abandoned her intention of dispatching the Baltic squadron to the Far East, because its departure would leave Russia's European ports unguarded.

Most reports from St. Petersburg agree that Russia no longer contemplates sending the Black Sea squadron to the Far East.

The Berlin Post, however, says that in diplomatic circles in the Russian capital it is declared in the most circumstantial manner that Russia proposes to obtain for her fleet a passage through the Dardanelles, and that if need be the Russian Government will be prepared to make the question of the Dardanelles a subject of diplomatic discussion.

The renewed application which has been made to the Porte by the Russian Government for the payment of arrears o! the indemnity incurred in the Russo-Turkish war is interpreted as an indication of Russia's desire regarding the Dardanelles.

TRIED TO KILL KUROPATKIN?

Rumors That Two Men, Supposedly Japanese, Attempted to Do So.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22.—Rumors are in circulation that two men dressed as beggars attempted the assassination of Gen. Kuropatkin when he was in Niu-Chwang a few days ago.

It is said that the beggars succeeded in approaching the General and were talking to him when a guard noticed that one of them put his hand inside his robe. The men were seized and searched and knives were found upon them. It is said that the men were Japanese.

The rumors cannot he confirmed to-night.

SUSPICIOUS CRAFT IN BALTIC!

And It Is Alleged the Russians Are Afraid of Japanese Submarines.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A dispatch from Stockholm says:

"It is reported in responsible quarters that certain strange craft, said to he Japanese submarines, are hovering on the east coast of Sweden. They were last seen off the fortified harbor of Farosund, Island of Gothland, in the centre of the Baltic Sea.

"It is reported that the St. Petershurg authorities have been advised of the matter and are alarmed for the safety of the Baltic fleet."

RUSSIAN LOAN NOT ARRANGED.

Negotiations in Paris at Present Without Result.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 22.—The Temps to-night puhlishes the following:

"The rise in Russian funds to-day might lead to the supposition that a Russian loan had finally been contracted. We have, however, reason to believe that nothing is yet signed, and, according to the statement of a local bank, nothing is yet settled."

RUSSIA BUYING WARSHIPS.

It Is Said Arrangements for Purchasing Argentine Vessels Are Completed.

PARIS, April 22.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petershurg says the formalities for the purchase hy Russia of three Argentine warships of the type of the Garibaldi, constructed at Genoa, appear to be settled.

The report that Russia has been negotiating with Argentina for the purchase of warships is confirmed hy French officials, who also learn that Russia has been trying to buy Greek warships.

It is not believed that the negotiations with Greece will be successful.

SPIES IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

Two Suspected Japanese Arrested Had Plans of Archangel.

ARCHANGEL, April 22.—Two suspected Japanese have been arrested on the railroad near Vologda, (302 miles north of Moscow,) with plans in their possession of Archangel and the famous Monastery of Solovetskiy.

The Solovetskiy Monastery is on the Island of Solovotskiy, at the entrance of Onega Bay, White Sea. It is one of the largest, richest, and most venerated institutions of its kind in Russia.

It was founded in 1429, and is visited yearly hy from 10,000 to 15,000 pilgrims.

YIN-KOW WAS IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

Russia Breaks Promise by Declaring Martial Law There.

TIEN-TSIN, April 22.—If Viceroy Alexieff has declared Yin-Kow, a terminal of the Imperial Chinese Railways opposite Niu-Chwang, to be within the region under martial law, the management of the Imperial Chinese Railways will consider it an unfriendly act, as it was arranged that Yin-Kow should be considered within the neutral zone.

The Imperial Chinese Railways gives notice this morning hy telegraph that it will not receive code messages at Yin-Kow.

Korea's Crown Prince Has Measles.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Crown Prince Euiwha of Korea is confined to his room at the Korean Legation with measles. The attack is not serious.

Ex-Sergt. Murray Doing Well.

At the residence of his son-in-law, John L. Jordan, 434 West Twentieth Street, last night, it was said that ex-Superintendent of Police William Murray, who is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, was doing well.

RUSSIA'S FEAR OF CHINA.

Consul at Shanghai Does Not Believe Professions of Neutrality.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 22.—I find on inquiry in different quarters that there is no reason to apprehend that China intends to abandon the neutral attitude she has observed since the commencement of the war. It is difficult to say what has given rise to the disquieting rumors to that effect.

It is said that Russia has no cause to fear Chinese hostility in Manchuria, save perhaps brigand attacks on the railway, and even there the Russians have taken precautions. It is declared that the danger of Chinese intervention is very remote.

The Russian Consul General at Shanghai, who arrived at Marseilles yesterday from China, tells a different story, which I give for what it may be worth. He says:

"China officially declared that she would remain neutral. I do not believe it. She has already broken her word by invading the Manchurian frontier. Obliged to respect neutrality, she remains for the moment quiet, awaiting events.

"If the Russians are victorious China will continue to observe a respectful attitude toward them. If they meet with reverses and Japan obtains an important advantage China's attitude will change.

"Gen. Ma, who commands the Chinese troops on the Manchurian frontier, would he the first to make common cause with the Japanese, and, far from hindering the Boxer movement, which is daily extending, he would permit a general massacre of Christians."

HUNGARIAN STRIKERS FIRM.

Royal Order Issued Calling on Reserves to Work on Railways.

BUDAPEST, April 22.—The railroad strikers are showing little disposition to return to work unless their demands for increased pay are conceded.

Only four trains left Budapest to-day. The usual number is forty to fifty. The trains were worked by soldiers and railroad officials.

A royal order has been issued calling out all the Austro-Hungarian reserves employed on the State railways to work on the railways during the strike.

Doubt exists as to whether the reserves will respond to the order.

Excesses have been committed in various parts of the country. The damage to the permanent way is alresdy serious, and in one case a train was derailed. The telegraph wires and instruments have been destroyed in several places.

CHURCHILL FORGOT QUOTATION

Speech of Young Member of Parliament Cut Short.

LONDON, April 22.—In the House of Commons to-day Winston Spencer Churchill spoke in support of the Trades Union hill, hut toward the close of his speech he suddenly heaitated, and after a pause of some moments, during which he thrice essayed to resume, he sat down in some confusion, without finishing and amid sympathetic cheers.

It was said to-night that Mr. Churchill's sudden termination of his speech was due to the fact that he failed to remember a quotation with which he intended to conclude. He participated in the division on the hill.

The incident at first created some sensation because it vividly recalled the breakdown of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Cburchill's father, while speaking, shortly hefore his death.

VICTORY FOR BRITISH UNIONS.

House of Commons Passes the Bill Legalizing Picketing.

LONDON, April 22.—The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading, hy 238 to 199 votes, of the Trades Union hill, legalizing peaceful picketing, amending the Law of Conspiracy in connection with trade disputes, and protecting trades-union funds against legal process for damage caused hy the action of members of such unions.

The hill is the outcome of the recent judgment of the court in the Taff Vale Railway case, when the Railwaymen's Union was mulcted in heavy damages for picketing and intesfering with non-unionists.

Premier Balfour, in opposing the hill, said it would not be made a party question. Personally he was opposed to the bill, which would give trades unions a privileged position not enjoyed hy any other body of men. He feared that the bill, as at present framed, might seriously interfere with other classes of the community.

NOTED OCULIST HURT.

Dr. Hiram Woods Badly Injured in a Runaway Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—In a runaway and collision of vehicles in Druid Hill Park this evening Dr. Hiram Woods, a well-known oculist, was seriously injured; his hrother, the Rev. F. C. Woods of Morristown, N. J., was cut ahout the head and hruised, and Miss Minnie Brooks, prominent in society and an expert horsewoman and cross country rider, was also hurt, her head and face heing lacerated.

Miss Brooks was in a light runahout. She was driving a spirited young horse. The animal hecame unmanageable and dashed from one side of the road to the other. Miss Brooks did not lose her nerve, hut the vehicle struck a tree and she was thrown violently across the road.

The next instant the frightened horse dashed into the huggy in which were Dr. Woods and his hrother. They were thrown out and the doctor fell heneath the horse. He was picked up unconscious and is in a critical condition. He was removed to his home in F. C. Todd's automohile.

SILK STOCKING THIEVES.

Rob Harlem Flats While Women Spread Bargain News.

Silk stockings worth $3 a pair, which they offer housewives at 25 cents, have proved the open sesame to numerous Harlem flats for a couple of smart sneak thieves, according to the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station. Three days ago the silk stocking burglars visited Mrs. Frank T. Wallace of 2,728 Broadway.

"I'll take a dozen pair," said Mrs. Wallace, as she delightedly gazed at the stockings.

No sooner had Mrs. Wallace given the order than she left her flat to tell a neighhor of her wonderful hargain. When she got home $500 worth of jewelry was gone.

Yesterday Mrs. Wallace was still hemoaning her losses when Mrs. Heddons of 2,730 Broadway ran in to see her. "My dear," Mrs. Heddon began, "I've just ordered a lot of silk stockings from a man who asked me only 25 cents a pair."

"Have the men come hack," ruthlessly hroke in Mrs. Wallace, and then she related her experience with the smooth-tongued thieves.

Mrs. W. J. McKennan of 230 West One Hundred and Fifth Street is another who was visited hy the salesmen. She, too, is doing picket duty. Last night Mrs. McKennan's little girl pointed out a man to her father, who, she said, was one of the salesmen. Mr. McKennan had him arrested. At the police station he proved to the Sergeant that he was a hard working insurance man and was released.

The Cover of the May "Success"

is undoubtedly one of the most artistic and attractive magazine covers of the month—the design was reproduced and printed by our colortype process.

Publishers use colortype covers and illustrations to make magazines and hooklets more attractive and interesting—to make them sell better. Advertisers, in their catalogues and hooklets, use colortype illustrations because they get more attention and show huyers every attractive feature of the goods advertised.

Large contracts a specialty. Specimens "O" on request.

American Colortype Co., 31 Union Square.

Works: New York, Chicago, Newark.

SUNDAY BALL GAMES IN MANHATTAN FORBIDDEN

Commissioner McAdoo Gives Reasons for His Decision.

TO PERMIT BROOKLYN GAMES

Grounds Here in Crowded Neighborhoods, He Says, and Annoyance Might Result—Sunday Society to See Him.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday afternoon issued a statement in regard to his position with respect to match haseball games on Sunday. The Commissioner will allow games to be played in isolated neighhorhoods, but will not permit hall games at either of the league grounds in Manhattan. He explains his decision against Sunday hasehall as follows:

"I have hefore me reports that hasehall was played on Sunday last at Ridgewood Park, in the Borough of Queens, and at Washington Park, in the Borough of Brooklyn. The reports show that at the first game played, at Ridgewood, arrests were made, and the cases are now pending before City Magistrate Connorton. At the other game played on that day, it was not reported that there was any violation of the law, and the gathering was quiet and orderly.

"To-day I personally visited hoth of the parks. They are almost isolated from any residences, being mostly surrounded by factories and large vacant spaces. During the three Sundays that baseball was played in Queens and Brooklyn, not one single complaint was received in this office from any one residing in the neighhorhood of these parks.

"The location of the two haseball grounds in Manhattan I consider entirely different. The neighborhoods are thickly populated, and the traffic arrangements for handling large crowds on Sunday afternoons might possibly create confusion and annoyance. I would, therefore, as at present advised, he opposed to allowing match games of haseball to he played on Sunday at either of these parks, which, from the nature of the contest, would attract large audiences.

"In this connection, I quote the remarks of Mr. Justice Gaynor in the case of the People ex rel. Bedell vs. Demott, which came up hefore him on a habeas corpus:

"'There is no statement in the complaint showing where in the town he played, whether the place was remote or on the public highway, or whether there was an assemblage or noise, or whether the repose of the community was interrupted.'

"You will see from my statement," said Mr. McAdoo, "that I make a distinct difference between haseball in Brooklyn and hasehall in Manhattan. You might holl leather on the Newark flats, and no one would complain, hut you could not boll it on Broadway without being arrested hy the Board of Health for committing a nuisance."

The Commissioner has an appointment for 10 o'clock this morning with the Kings County Sunday Observance Association, which, it is understood, is opposed to the playing of hasehall anywhere on Sunday.

"Admiral Rodgers is coming here to make an official call to-morrow," added the Commissioner. "He will first call upon the Mayor. This is a somewhat unusual occurrence, and his visit to me is no doubt a compliment hecause of my former connection with the Navy Department. If the committee of the Sunday Observance Association is here at the appointed time to-morrow I shall see the gentlemen, but my position in this hasehall matter is taken now, and it will not be changed by anything that the committee may say."

DEMOCRATS MEET APRIL 30.

Organization Will Develop Feeling of Hill and Tammany Factions.

A call for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Albany on Saturday, April 30, was sent out yesterday hy John A. Mason, the committee's Secretary. The committee will meet for the purpose of organization. A new Chairman is to be selected to succeed Frank Campbell of Bath, and a new Chairman of the Executive Committee to succeed John N. Carlisle of Watertown.

Mr Campbell's friends are urging his re-election, and David B. Hill is said to desire that Mr. Campbell shall continue to direct the committee. Since the word has gone out that the National Committeemanship, the place desired hy Senator McCarren, has heen pre-empted for Norman E. Mack, who at present holds it, there has been considerahle talk of Senator McCarren for State Chairman. Senator McCarren, however, says he does not want the place, and Tammany doubtless would antagonize any attempt to give it to him.

Tammany, as far as has heen disclosed, has no candidate of its own for the place, hut may he expected to vote against Campbell in favor of some one of the up-State committeemen who has stood hy Tammany in its fight against Hill. There is some talk of Tommany favoring ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers.

Hill, it is understood, probahly will favor the re-election of John N. Carlisle as Executive Chairman, unless Judge Parker himself should have a candidate for that place. The Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Democratic organization is the man who actually directs the campaign. This is the place which Judge Parker himself held when he carried the State for Mr. Hill when Mr. Hill ran for Governor the first time. William F. Sheehan is the only man thus far mentioned as likely to be favored hy Judge Parker as campaign manager.

The chief importance of the committee meeting to-day week will he in the revelation which it will afford as to just what extent the differences hetween Hill and Tammany were smoothed over hy the concessions which Hill was compelled to make to Tammany at the State Convention hy the command of Judge Parker.

DOCTOR WRECKS SALOON.

All Because a Drink Was Refused Him, Saloonkeeper Says.

A man who said that he was Dr. Patrick Kelly of 58 Manhattan Street was arrested last night for wrecking John Jackson's saloon at 1,463 Amsterdam Avenue. Jackson says that he refused to give the doctor a drink and that the doctor then went out and got a couple of hricks. Entering the saloon, according to Jackson, Dr. Kelly smashed the mirror with one brick and a row of glasses with the other.

Then, Jackson says, the doctor was thrown out, hut fired a volley of missiles until all the glass in the windows and doors was smashed. The doctor was arrested.

FIRST-CLASS SPECIAL LOW RATE

EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA

via New York Central or West Shore

April 22d to 30th Inclusive

Tickets from New York to Los Angeles or San Francisco at the very low rate of $70.00 and $67.00 for the round trip. If return is made via Portland and Seattle, $11.00 additional.

For particulars call on or write any New York Central or West Shore ticket agent in New York or Brooklyn.

A CHOP SUEY DIALOGUE.

Ying Kow and Joy King Lum Paralyze the Telephone System.

A Chinaman of the real chop suey variety went into the drug store at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon.

"Me Ying Kow," he explained simply and with that confidence which marks celebrity.

"What d'ye want?" asked the drug store man.

Ying Kow held out a yellow palm upon which rested a dime.

"Want buy ten cent worth talkee talkee," said he, pointing to the telephone on the cigar case.

"Go ahead," said the drug store man.

Ying Kow smiled pleasantly, and going up to the telephone, without taking the receiver from the hook, he said:

"H'lo."

"You've got to take the receiver off the hook," said the drug store man. "Put it to your ear. That's the way. Now talk."

"Number, please?" droned the telephone girl.

"H'lo," said Ying Kow, beaming.

"What number, please?" repeated Central impatiently.

"Me Ying Kow—keep chop soo' res-rong."

"Who do you want to speak to?" asked the switch girl.

"Want ten cent talkee talkee Joy King Lum."

"What's his number?"

"Chinatown."

"What number, though? What place in Chinatown?"

"Dunno. Joy King Lum go huy chop-'tick."

"Somewhere in Pell Street?"

"Same," chuckled Ying Kow. "Pell Street—same place sellee China doll, chop-'tick—so-so."

"All right," said Central. "I'll give you information."

"Tellee Joy King Lum come chop soo' res'rong likee sin. Melikan man buy—no cay two Yorkerman!" cried Ying Kow.

Thanks to the efficiency of that particular "hello girl," Ying Kow was presently able to deliver the urgent message to Joy King Lum himself. Ten minutes' work elicited the fact that the Chinaman was at 12 Pell Street and that the telephone number was 1827 Franklin.

When Ying Kow finally got Joy King Lum he just said "H'lo" and started off in this fashion:

"N'gwasamfunhejaicndoyn'gwa."

The telephone girl is glad vacation time is coming on.

SENATOR DEPEW 70 YEARS OLD

Celebrates Birthday with a Dinner and Reception in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Senator Depew and Mrs. Depew entertained this evening at a dinner party and reception in honor of the Senator's seventieth birthday, which finds him as well and strong as most men twenty years his junior.

The entire first floor of Corcoran House drawing rooms, hallroom, library, and dining room were ahloom with Spring foliage plus many gorgeous bouquets sent hy admiring friends and well-wishers of the Senator. An orchestra played in the ballroom throughout the evening, hut there was no dancing.

The host and hostess were assisted in welcoming their guests by the niece of the Senator, Miss Annie Depew Paulding, who came from New York for the occasion, with Chauncey Depew, Jr. The company of 300 included nearly all the Senator's associates of the Senate, the entire New York delegation in Congress, most of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and the personal friends of host and hostess from diplomatic and residential circles.

At the dinner party preceding the reception the guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator Kean, Senator Perkins, Miss Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirkeporter, W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morgan, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Hahneman, Miss Paulding, Miss Squires, Miss Patten, and Chauncey Depew, Jr.

DIDN'T KNOW MR. McADOO.

Commissioner's Auto Scared Policeman's Horse—Hurt Officer Sent Home.

When Commissioner McAdoo went to the Ridgewood Athletic Park yesterday to investigate the hasehall situation there, he made the trip in an automohile and was accompanied hy Mrs. McAdoo and Secretary Howell.

As his machine neared the grounds, the Commissioner espied Mounted Policemen John McCauley and Edward Friese of the Glendale Station and beckoned them near.

They approached, when McCauley's horse took fright, reared, and threw its rider. The animal started to dash away, when McCnuley's colleague, Friese, spurred his own horse and captured the runaway. Mrs. McAdoo was much frightened by the mishap. The Commissioner assisted the injured McCauley to his feet. The latter was much shaken up and bruised.

"Officer, it would be hest for you to go home and remain there until you have recovered from your injuries," said the Commissioner.

The officer said that he could not, until it had been officially decided that he was entitled to sick leave, when the Commissioner remarked: "I'm Commissioner McAdoo, and desire that you do as suggested."

The officer colored, saluted, and made arrangements with his colleague to go at once to his home. Officer Friese was highly complimented hy Commissioner McAdoo for his bravery.

WOMAN SWALLOWED ACID.

Chemist's Report in Freeport Case Strengthens Suicide Theory.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 22.—Walter H. Kent, the chemist, who has heen analyzing the contents of the stomach of the woman whose body was found in the woods near the Greenfield Cemetery, on April 16, made his report to-day. The chemist says that he made a thorough and careful examination of the stomach and its contents, using five different tests. Each test showed the presence of carbolic acid in the contents of the stomach.

The District Attorney says that the result of Mr. Kent's analysis strengthens the theory that the woman committed suicide. The authorities have not abandoned their efforts to establish the identity of the woman.

PEOPLE WHO KNOW

buy gold, solid silver and cut glass articles of rare design, together with leather and stationery goods, at

The Mauser Mfg. Co.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
5th Avenue at 31st Street,
"SEE THE CRYSTAL ROOM."

ON page 5 of a little booklet, free to you, we print a word about washing gloves.

We sell washable gloves that are made of the very best kid. Why not buy the gloves and get the book?

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

TUCKER HELD IN PAGE CASE.

Witnesses Attempt to Establish Alibi for Man Accused of Murder.

WALTHAM, Mass., April 22.—Charles L. Tucker, charged with the murder of Mahel Page at Weston on the last day of March, was to-day held for the Grand Jury hy Judge Enos T. Luce of the Waltham District Court. He was remanded to the East Cambridge Jail pending the sitting of the Grand Jury, which is scheduled to convene the second Monday in June.

The defense called nearly a score of witnesses in an effort to establish an alihi.

Constable McAuliffe, testifying for the prosecution to-day, said that he found the three pieces of the knife, which have been produced in court, in a coat pocket at Tucker's house.

Five witnesses testified concerning Tucker's movements on the day of Miss Page's death. All agreed in placing the defendant near the Weston hridge, about a mile from the Page house, at about 12 o'clock, and two of them also placed him there again at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Ralph Blake, another witness, who passed the Page house at 11:45 on March 31, met a stranger, hut he was not the defendant.

Testimony to the effect that no one was seen in the vicinity of the Page house hetween 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of the murder was given hy four witnesses, including Mrs. Susan Cutter, who lives at Cutter's Corner, within sight of the Page residence.

Tucker has displayed a general indifference to his position since his arrest. During the hearing his manner was that of a spectator rather than of a person who had anything at stake. When the decision holding him for the Grand Jury was announced, the only emotion he displayed was a flush which passed quickly over his face.

JUDGE PARKER ON APPEALS.

Says Appellate Division Decisions Should Be Final in Many Cases.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Judge Alton B. Parker, New York State Democracy's candidate for the Presidential nomination, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Lawyers' Club to-night, and delivered an address, hut it was very hrief and entirely on legal matters to men of the legal profession.

The foundation of his address was a question, put hy himself as to whether the Court of Appeals is accomplishing all for the jurisprudence of the State of New York that it ought to accomplish. Speaking of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Judge Parker said he saw no reason why its decision should not be absoluetly final in a great many cases.

It would require hut two amendments to the Constitution, he said, to declare against appeals to the higher court as a matter of right. When an appeal, however, is allowed, Judge Parker thought that every question in the record of the cases should come up to the higher court. He said there should he no exception to that. He suggested that the lawyers' associations throughout the State take up a movement to hring about the constitutional amendments.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:35 A. M.—Third Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street; Manhattan Elevated Road; damage, $50.

8:35 A. M.—840 Fifth Avenue; John Jacob Astor; no damage.

9:15 A. M.—1,684 Third Avenue; Hugo Stein; damage, $25.

10:20 A. M.—303 East Seventy-sixth Street; Salvator Friansc; damage, $250.

12:05 P. M.—143 Eldridge Street; Morris Rosenstein; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—1,065 Madison Avenue; Fred Entz; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—1,716 and 1,718 Second Avenue; Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander-Waldo; damage, $30,000.

3:40 P. M.—160 East Seventy-ninth Street; Mrs. Goldberg; damage, $30.

3:40 P. M.—518 West Twenty-ninth Street, New Tuhe Construction Company; damage, $50.

4:25 P. M.—5 Rutgers Place; D. Train; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue; Central Railroad; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—181 Hester Street; George Frasso; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—144 Pearl Street; Alhin Kentrusiki; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—303 West Eighteenth Street; Anna Leury; damage, $60.

8 P. M.—36 East Twentieth Street; Perlstein & Forrester; damage, $50.

8:05 P. M.—745 Forest Avenue; Giuseppe Damito; damage, $400.

9:45 P. M.—909 Robbins Avenue; John Fitz; damage, $25.

BROOKLYN.

2:40 A. M.—188 West Ninth Street; John Fox, damage, $50.

3 A. M.—East Forty-ninth and Furnell Streets; Alfred Allioh; damage, $600.

1:20 P. M.—Foot of Bay Forty-sixth Street; George Le Roy; damage, $150.

3:10 P. M.—115 Arlington Avenue; Frank C. Lang; damage, $200.

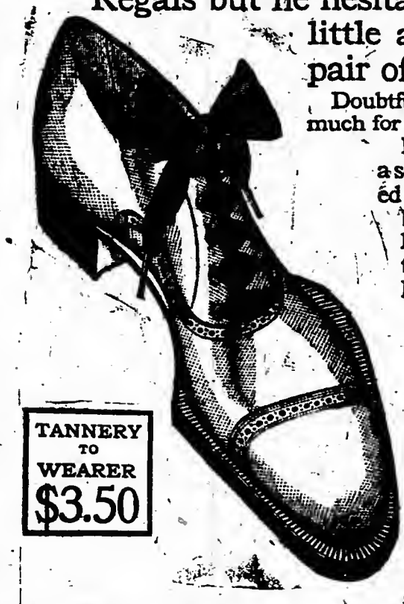
3:30 P. M.—Mermaid Avenue, near West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, five adjoining huildings, occupied by Mary Stokes, Franw Teturgo, Vincenzo Pasquale, Isidor Segall, and Joseph Damelo, respectively; damage, $5,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—The Brian Pottery, one of the biggest sanitary pottery works in the country, was completely destroyed hy fire this afternoon. The loss will be about $100,000. Sparks from a passing locomotive set the plant on fire. The works were outside of the city, and no fire apparatus was available until an engine was sent from Trenton. It arrived too late.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22.—The shop of the American Ship Windlass Company, at the corner of Waterman and East River Streets, was damaged hy fire to the extent of nearly $100,000 to-day. Insurance, $150,000.

Many a man would like to wear Regals but he hesitates to pay so little as $3.50 for a pair of shoes.



TANNERY TO WEARER $3.50

Doubtful about taking so much for so little?

Not at all. He's got a sort of semi-suppressed notion that he can't be really "swell" unless he pays from $5 to $14 for his shoes. Now, if he would ask the Pullman car porters, he would discover that a large proportion of those who *ride* in Pullmans, *walk* in Regals. And he may be astonished to learn that a clear majority of the officers in the U. S. Army and Navy are wearing Regals.

The trouble is that people get the idea that because the Regal sells at $3.50 it is a "$3.50 shoe,"—which it is not. It's a six-dollar shoe at the wholesale price,—a fact which we are prepared to demonstrate by a comparison of style, fit, finish and leather quality.

Send for Style Book. Mail orders promptly filled.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

There are 72 Regal Stores, 22 of them in Greater New York.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1841 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
466 Fifth Av.

JERSEY CITY.
66 Newark Av.

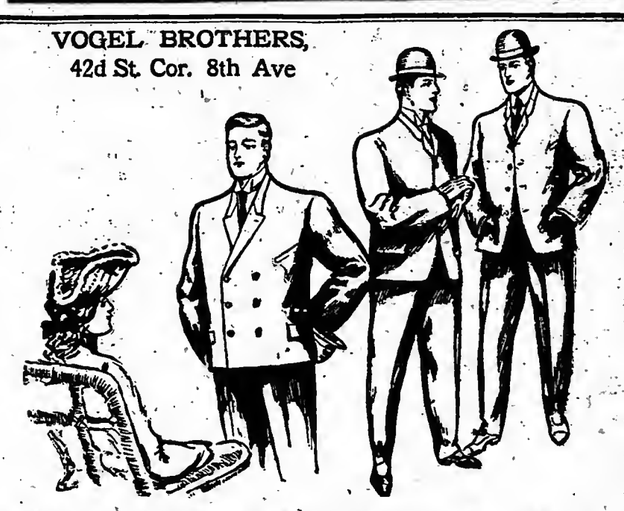
NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
166 West 125th St.
785 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN, 466 Fifth Av.

VOGEL BROTHERS,
42d St. Cor. 8th Ave



Most young fellows, particularly those from the age of 14 to 17, find it no easy matter to find clothes that will exactly express their idea of what young men's clothes ought to be. Ordinary ready-made clothes fall far short, and the exclusive custom tailor is too high-priced. The making of young men's suits is brought to highest perfection here—every little detail of style is to be found in the new single and double breasted sack suits—they have shapely shoulders, extreme long lapels and collars, the trousers are the new wide peg-top shape. And the fabrics have all the life and dash and go that young men fancy.

Young Men's Suits.

A special line of single-breasted sack models, sizes 14 to 17, in dark and light colored cheviots, at $8.00

Blue serge and black Thibet single-breasted sack suits, sizes 14 to 17, special at $8.50

Light colored cheviots in single-breasted sack suits and our new long-roll, 3-button, double-breasted sack, sizes 14 to 17, special at $10.00

Rich dark tweeds and worsteds and elegant light-colored cheviots, sizes 14 to 17, in single and double breasted sack suits, special at $10 & $15

Store open Saturday night till 10:30.

Vogel Brothers 42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Arnold, Constable & Co.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23d,
Special Sale

Men's High Grade French Four-in-Hands

Made of best foreign silks—smart patterns

65c. Value $1.00 & $1.50.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BREAKS OUT, CHICKEN STYLE.

How Jersey City Boy Felt When He Got Out of Sewer Pipe.

Rather than take a dare from his playmates, ten-year-old Frederick Datmering of 3,128 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, yesterday tried to crawl through a twelve-inch cement sewer pipe. The lad took off his coat, and managed to get into the pipe, but, once in, he stuck.

He couldn't retreat either. His companions tried to push him through the pipe with a beam, hut could not move him. His cries for help attracted the attention of a street laborer working near hy. He tried to pull the boy out of the pipe, but met with no greater success than the boys who tried to push him through. Finally, the man procured from a blacksmith shop a sledge-hammer, with which he shattered the pipe.

"When that pipe broke," said Datmering, "I felt like a chicken coming out of an egg."

DAUGHTERS TAKE ACTION IN PHILADELPHIA ROW

Exonerate Miss Huey, Refuse to Censure Mrs. Roberts, ex-Regent.

CONGRESS'S STORMY SESSION

Miss Huey's Friends Declare They Are Not Through with Case and Will Insist on Further Action.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At one of the stormiest sessions in its history the thirteenth annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day adopted a report which vindicates Miss Harriet Baird Huey. The case is the famous controversy between Miss Huey and Mrs. Thomas Roberts, both of Philadelphia.

The report, which was made by a special investigating committee, virtually clears Miss Baird Huey from all aspersions on her character and conduct, criticises the old National Board before which the charges were mads and reflects on Mrs. Roberts, who made the charges.

Miss Huey's friends demanded a specific vote of censure, but the congress refused this. Resenting this, Miss Huey's friends announced that they would not let the matter rest, but would continue to press their demand.

It was absolutely still in the room for the first time since the congress has been in session, as Mrs. Nannie McCormick Coleman of Chicago began to read the report. In February, 1901, Mrs. Coleman said, when the National Board was in session, Mrs. Roberts, who then was Regent in Pennsylvania, made charges and submitted documents derogatory to the character of Miss Baird Huey.

Later the matter came to the attention of Miss Baird Huey, who demanded the documents in the case in order that she might defend herself. Mrs. Roberts insisted that the matter was privileged, and threatened to sue the board if it permitted Miss Baird Huey access to the reports of the proceedings.

Meanwhile the board discovered that Mrs. Roberts had taken with her the documents which she had submitted to sustain her charges, and they could not be secured. Meanwhile Miss Baird Huey brought civil suit for slander against Mrs. Roberts.

The report recommends a change in the constitution so as to provide that no charges of this nature shall be permitted to be made against a member hereafter unless they are in writing, signed, supported by documentary proof, and then the accused shall have thirty days in which to prepare a defense before the charges are heard.

The debate on the report in executive session was warm throughout and at some points acrimonious.

Mrs. Helen Boynton insisted that the State Regent from Pennsylvania (Mrs. Roberts) and the members of the Board of Management who refused to grant Miss Huey an investigation are "yet to be dealt with before justice is subserved." In a secret session Mrs. Edwin Orton, Jr., made a motion that a general vote of censure be passed by the congress on those members of the society who were guilty of the gross injustice reported by the Judicial Committee.

There was a storm of intermixed protests and applause, a tangle of parliamentary sparring, but the motion was finally lost by a yea and nay vote, and later, when the doors were opened, the committee report was adopted. Miss Huey's friends say they will take the matter up again.

The election was announced of the following officers:

Recording Secretary General—Mrs. W. E. Fuller, District of Columbia; Treasurer General—Mrs. M. E. S. Davis, District of Columbia; Historian General—Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa; Register General—Mrs. A. C. Geer, District of Columbia; Editor and Business Manager, Respectively, on the Official Magazine of the Organization—Mrs. Rachel Avery, Cleveland; Ohio, and Miss Lillian Lockwood, District of Columbia.

SUES LUNATIC FOR DIVORCE.

Richard Stockton of Englewood Charges His Wife with Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 22.—William H. Stanzer has just filed in the Court of Chancery, as the guardian of his insane sister, Mrs. Nellie K. Stockton, the reply of the latter to the suit instituted for divorce on the grounds of desertion by her husband, Richard Stockton of Englewood, a grandson of ex-Attorney General John P. Stockton.

Mr. Stanzer, after stating that his sister and ward has been insane in the State Hospital at Stockton, Cal., for two years, denies the charge of desertion and declares that the marriage of the young woman and Stockton was a secret one while the former was employed as nurse in the family of the latter's father, Stockton, he says, promised to provide a home for his wife, but utterly failed to do so.

Three years after the wedding Stockton began suit for divorce on the ground that he was intoxicated at the time of the wedding and did not realize what was being done. The suit was dismissed.

MAYOR HARRISON'S CHOICE.

He Thinks Illinois Will Indorse Congressman James R. Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 22.—Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, discussing National politics here, urged the nomination of Congressman James Robert Williams of Illinois for the Presidency by the Democrats in preference to Judge Alton B. Parker of New York. Mr. Harrison said he was opposed to the New Yorker, and that the National Democratic Convention should select a candidate from the West.

"The Democratic Party has an excellent chance for success during the coming election, if it can get out of the National Convention with harmony," said the Mayor. "I am with those Democrats in the State of Illinois who are working for the nomination of Congressman Williams. I have reason to believe we shall succeed in instructing the Illinois delegation for him."

TAKE ALLEGED WIDOW'S GOODS.

Detective Strips McCartin House in Mrs. Witte's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 22.—Detective Mason of Jersey City, a lawyer, and four truckmen broke into Bellehurst, the handsome villa of the late Henry C. McCartin, in Summit, yesterday, and removed several van loads of furniture. Mason and the lawyer were armed with an order from the executors of the estate of the dead man.

Since the death of Mr. McCartin several months ago a woman, who was formerly known as Mrs. Witte, who was said to be the widow of a Jersey City Alderman, and who said that she was McCartin's widow, fought by the McCartin family, has lived in the house. She has filed a claim to the estate, and her claim is being

Rabbi as Butcher Sues Congregation.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 22.—Rabbi Jacob Epstein has sued the members of his congregation for $1,000 because they failed to patronize him as an official butcher.

THE PRESIDENT

By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS,

Author of "The Boss."

An Absorbing Story of Love, Outdoor Sport and Politics begins in the April 23d issue of

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS.

All Newsdealers. 10 Cents

CAR-BARN BANDITS HANGED.

Niedermeyer, Gang's Leader, Carried to Gallows in Chicago.

CHICAO, April 22.—Each wearing a red rose, Chicago's three car-barn bandits were hanged this morning. Peter Niedermeyer, the leader of the gang, who had boasted that he would cheat the gallows, and nearly succeeded in doing so, was the first to die, at 10:35 o'clock. He was in a state of collapse, and had to be carried to the scaffold. The hanging of his associates, Gustav Marx and Harvey Van Dine, quickly followed.

Niedermeyer was in a surly mood and refused to accept spiritual advice, but his companions prayed fervently just before death.

The bandits were young, Niedermeyer and Van Dine being twenty-one and Marx twenty-two years old. All came from respectable Chicago families. While the specific offense for which they were hanged was the murder of Frank Stewart, a clerk in the Chicago City Railway car barn during a robbery there the morning of Aug. 30, 1903, they were actually guilty of no less than eight murders, all attendant upon robberies or efforts to escape arrest, and all committed within about six months. At the same time that Frank Stewart was murdered James B. Johnson, a motorman, was also killed, and two persons were wounded.

The bandits escaped after having secured $2,240. Apprehension of the trio in Indiana was brought about through the boastfulness of Marx. While under the influence of liquor he displayed a magazine revolver of the kind known to have been used by the car-barn murderers, and said that the police would never take him alive. Detectives Quinn and Blaul were detailed to arrest Marx. They were about to take him into custody when Marx shot and killed Quinn and tried to shoot Blaul, but was wounded and captured.

Several days later Marx, angered at the failure of his companions to carry out a prearranged plan to dynamite the police station and secure his release, confessed to the murders at the street railway barn and implicated Niedermeyer and Van Dine. Marx told of other desperate crimes they had committed, and involved Emil Roeski. The three fugitives were traced to a "dug-out" in the sand dunes, where they were living.

Seven policemen, armed, and led by Detective John H. Sheehan, surrounded the cave. A fight followed, Detectives Driscoll and Zimmer were shot, the former fatally, and the bandits escaped.

A special train with fifty policemen armed with rifles was rushed to the scene, and the hunt renewed. At Toleston the trio stole an engine, first killing Brakeman John Sovia, and compelled the fireman to run the engine. A number of armed farmers started to intercept them. They rushed across the prairie to where there was a locked switch, compelling Fireman Coffey to stop.

The posse opened fire, and the trio fled to a cornfield, exchanging shots as they ran. A few minutes later Niedermeyer and Van Dine surrendered, but Roeski escaped. But he, too, was captured shortly after.

TO SETTLE FOR STEEL STOCK.

Appellate Division Upholds Decision in Carbon Company Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an interlocutory judgment rendered by Justice Leventritt in the case of John D. Slayback against Charles M. Raymond and others, and the Carbon Steel Company. Slayback sued to recover a large amount of stock of the Carbon Steel Company of New Jersey, which he claimed to have transferred to Raymond, with the understanding that the latter would in turn transfer it to James Hemphill.

Raymond, it was claimed, never did this, but appropriated the securities to his own use, some being transferred to his wife and others ultimately coming into the possession of the Carbon Steel Company of West Virginia in exchange for shares of that corporation.

Justice Leventritt gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, directing Raymond to account for the 4,000 shares of second preferred and 5,000 shares of the common stock of the New Jersey Company. Slayback says Raymond was to give Hemphill the stock to help the latter tide the New Jersey Company over a difficult place.

DOOLEY SUES McAVOY.

Says Deputy Commissioner Slandered Him in Leadership Fight.

Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy, Tammany leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, was served yesterday with papers in a suit brought by John Joseph Dooley against him to recover $50,000 damages for alleged slander. Wooley last year sought to wrest the district leadership from McAvoy, but was defeated by 238 votes, and in the course of his stump speeches Mr. McAvoy is alleged to have said that Dooley was indicted for burglary in the first degree in connection with the robbery of the house of Dr. Sprague in Harlem in 1882, and that the indictment was still on file in the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Dooley declared that the man indicted was not himself, but plain "John Dooley," who had eluded the police when two men named McAuliff were sent to prison for the robbery, on the testimony of Mary E. Thorpe, a servant, who was arrested and turned State's evidence against them. Mr. Dooley is preparing for another struggle with McAvoy, and has already organized the John J. Dooley Association.

Commissioner McAvoy, when seen at his home last evening, said that he was quite ready to have the case go to trial.

LOST, A MORRISTOWN HEN.

Was to Adorn a Decoration Day Dinner Table—Thief Known, Says "Ad."

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 22.—A tragedy, the far-reaching consequences of which cannot now easily be determined, was brought to light to-day by the following advertisement which appeared in a local paper:

The parties that stole a hen from the Farmers' Hotel was seen. If the hen is returned nothing will be said.

The Farmers' Hotel is a boarding house on Market Street, and the hen, with whom all the boarders have a personal acquaintance, has resided in the back yard for the last five months. The boarders looked forward with more or less joy to a closer acquaintance, because, according to promise, the fowl was to be served up for the Decoration Day dinner. Great was the consternation therefore when the proprietor found the prospective dinner missing.

MURPHY STILL SORE.

He Becomes Cynical Over Danforth's McClellan Olive Branch.

That Charles F. Murphy's resentment over his Albany experience has not yet been entirely dissipated was indicated yesterday by the comment which he made upon information that Elliot Danforth had declared that the up-State Democrats would prefer Mayor McClellan as a Gubernatorial candidate.

"Did Danforth say that?" remarked the Tammany leader, with a cynical smile. "Now, isn't that nice of him?"

Mr. Murphy refused to discuss the circulars sent out by the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League favoring the nomination of Mayor McClellan for President.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

$33 CALIFORNIA OREGON AND WASHINGTON

with similar low rates to Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana points, from Chicago daily during April.

Correspondingly low rates from other points.

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions in Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland without change; **Double Berth only $7.** Fast through trains. **Choice of Routes.**

Rates and full information on application to TICKET OFFICES 461 BROADWAY AND 287 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

North Western-Union Pacific Excursions

Geo. I. Humphrey Asst. Manager. UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE New York, N. Y

PC39

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE

Welchs Grape Juice is absolutely pure; by this we mean that it is the pure, unfermented juice of Choicest Concord Grapes. No water or antiseptic is added. As soon as the Juice is pressed it is bottled in hermetically sealed glass bottles, so that it is just as free from alcohol as the Grape in the cluster.

Some so-called "Grape Juice" on the market is really wine.

Welchs Grape Juice is the life of the grape to give health to all who partake.

Sold in quart and pint bottles by druggists and fancy grocers. Never sold in bulk. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

POSTAL CLERK ROBBED MAILS.

Decoy Letter Catches J. H. Bradley, Who Admits His Guilt.

John H. Bradley of 309 West Twenty-ninth Street, a clerk in the mailing division of the General Post Office, was arrested yesterday by Postal Inspectors Jacob and Meyer and locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail on a charge of stealing letters from the mails.

For some time Chief Postal Inspector Meyer has received complaints from Malden Lane dealers that packages and letters containing articles of jewelry failed to reach their destination. A "test" letter addressed to John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, L. I., and containing two marked one dollar bills, was placed in the mail it was known Bradley would handle. The letter disappeared, and, together with its marked contents, the Inspectors say, was found in the young man's possession when he was arrested.

The Inspectors also found in Bradley's pockets half a dozen pawn tickets, a silver match box with the monogram "C. M. R.," and several cheap rings, all of which, they say, he admitted having taken from packages and letters.

MUNSEY'S PAPER SUSPENDS.

Consolidation of Boston Evening News with The Journal Announced.

BOSTON, April 22.—The Boston Evening News, owned by Frank A. Munsey of New York, in its last edition to-day announced that on Monday The News would be consolidated with The Boston Journal.

In the announcement Mr. Munsey says that his action is due to an often expressed belief that it is not possible satisfactorily to produce in a single newspaper shop two papers a day.

FATHER AND CHILD SLAIN.

Virginian on Horseback with Girl in Front Shot from Ambush.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—In the Runnet Bag section of Franklin County yesterday James Nowlin, while returning home from Endicott on horseback, was shot from ambush by unknown persons, as was his little daughter, who was sitting in front of him.

Both were killed, and the bodies were found in the road with the child's arms around the father's neck.

Nowlin was known among illicit distillers as an informer, and this is supposed to account for the murder.

Wanted Here for Wife Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Joseph Farina, alias Joseph Thompson, who is wanted in New York for the murder of his wife, was arrested in the Post Office here to-day. Farina was married in Boston a year ago, and on March 6 last shot and killed his wife in New York. He fled to Boston, and later came to this city.

Spinster Dead at 104 Years.

BERLIN, Mass., April 22.—Miss Rebecca Whitcomb died last night at the great age of 104 years. She was born in Belton, Nov. 17, 1799, the fifth child in a family of eleven. Until within a few months she was able to read her Bible and take great interest in religious matters.

Judge Kirkpatrick Ill.

NEWARK, N. J., April 22.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the United States District Court is confined to his bed at his home in his city. He has been suffering for several days from a severe cold. At the Judge's home this afternoon it was said

ABOUT ONE in THREE COFFEE DRINKERS

have some disease caused by it.

Ask them.

They get well if not "too deep" when they leave off

COFFEE

and use

POSTUM

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

$22.50 junior suits at $11.75: many great values

YOU can't form an opinion of the importance of this Saturday sale of girls' and misses' apparel till you've compared these prices with the fashionable creations. Then you'll wonder why they're so low. Every smart conceit has some inimitable style-touch that delights the little miss and proves to the particular parent the advantages of making your selection from Simpson Crawford Co.'s showing. The description of these $22.50 junior suits at $11.75 will interest you.

Third Floor.

$11.75 for junior $22.50 suits of light weight fancy mixtures, youthful Norfolk style, full sleeve, reversed cuff, jacket lined throughout with taffeta, skirt side plaited, lengths 32 to 36.

$16.75 for misses' Eton blouse suits, long shoulder effect, flat collar, trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, full sleeve, turnover cuff—jacket lined with good quality taffeta—skirt lap seamed, full flare and trimmed on hips, sizes 14 and 16.

$14.75 for junior suits of fancy mixtures, side-plaited Norfolk effect, collarless, trimmed with contrasting colors of cloth and braid. Skirt side plaited and flare from knee, sizes 14 and 16.

$15 for misses' $18.75 high grade Worumbo covert coats, 22 inches long, fitted, lap seamed, full coat sleeve and notched collar, lined with self colored taffeta, sizes 14 and 16.

$6.50 for misses' pedestrienne skirts of Sicilian, broad side plaited styles, finished over hips with consecutive rows of stitching, black, blue and brown, sizes 36 to 40.



$9.75 for misses' $12.75 covert cloth coats in two models, fitted or full box with strap at back, flat collar, strictly tailor finished, sizes 14 and 16.

$5.00 for misses' box coats in covert and cheviot, two styles, fly front and double breasted, notched collar, belted back and some with emblem on sleeve, sizes 14 and 16.

$8.50 for girls' three-quarter length peau de soie coats, lined, collarless cape, handsomely trimmed with medallions and fancy braids, sizes 6 to 14.

$4.75 for girls' jaunty box coats, two models, fly front, belted back, in covert cloth and cheviot, with or without emblem, sizes 6 to 14.

$3.50 for girls' double breasted reefers of covert cloth, flat stitched collar, full sleeve, sizes 6 to 12.

$3.75 for misses' pedestrienne skirts in solid colors and fancy mixtures, side plaited, seven gore full flare, well tailored, sizes 36 to 40.

$2.90 for misses' pedestrienne skirts in all-wool fancy mannish materials, ¾-inch side plaited, full flare and finished with rows of stitching, sizes 36 to 40.

Genuine Priestley Cravenette Coats ordinarily sell for $15 to $18, to-day $10

REG. TRADE MARK Cravenette PROOFED BY CRAVENETTE CO. LTD. RAIN PROOF

ONE of those fashionable rain or shine garments that are now so popular. We've just 200 for to-day's selling—bought them at a decided price advantage or you would have to pay $15 to $18 for them—just what they are priced at elsewhere.

Second Floor.



$10 They are made by the same tailors that make our high-priced overcoats—collars are carefully made so as to fit close to the neck—the shoulders are broad, coats are long, have full back and hang gracefully. To all appearances they are coats intended to be worn during fair weather—but they are good for rain or shine.

Your choice of oxford gray, olive, tan and all sorts of mixtures, every one water proof. **Sizes 33 to 42 chest.**

This sale is one of those rare saving occasions that seldom occur and you want to take advantage of it while they last—we've only 200—so you really should come early.

Men's high grade suits to-day at $10.50.

THOSE smart models that equal in style-tone and appearance the work of the custom-made tailor suits that were made for this season's wear to sell at $15 to $18. The fabrics are entirely new and of the very best quality—styles are exclusive and in conformity with the swellest effects turned out by high-priced tailors.

Second Floor.

$10.50 Here's another thing about these suits we want you to consider—they are all hand made. That's why they hold their shape and look so different from the ordinary factory made clothing. $10.50

These suits are made of fine cheviot silk worsteds, fancy mixtures, tweeds, Scotch cheviots and homespuns. Sizes regular from 34 to 44 stouts, 36 to 46; long, 33 to 40; so we can fit all forms in either double-breasted or single-breasted sack coat styles. We bought them at a great price concession of which we give you the advantage.

Thousands at the great Book Sale

FIRST week of the immense offering of 200,000 books goes beyond all Simpson Crawford Co. bookselling records—proving one of the greatest mercantile triumphs of many years.

Here the fact was vividly exemplified that no business proposition can be too big for this establishment. So many books have probably never before been purchased by any one retail establishment in America. The transaction meant the clearing out of every bin from end to end of the largest book printing plant in the country. It was a stirring spectacle to see the hundreds upon hundreds of cases delivered at our receiving goods depot. You would instinctively ask how can so many books be sold at this time of year.

Second Floor.

We would repeat the purchase if such books could again be bought at like prices.

But this is improbable—impossible. Hence all book lovers who have not yet attended should take advantage of this sale at once.

Irving Library of Famous Books 12½c

A clean cut edition, in linen cloth binding, of the most famous works of English Literature.

When you see this book you will confess at once it would be good value for 25 cents. It was printed and bound to be a regular 25c. line. Right in the middle we cut this price. And in doing so we feel that we are offering to our customers one of the most wonderful book values that ever they have seen. Among the titles are:

Little Minister. Ishmael. Self Raised. Black Beauty. Count of Monte Cristo. Deemster. East Lynne. Samantha at Saratoga. Romance of Two Worlds. Tom Brown's Schooldays. Tom Brown at Oxford. Tale of Two Cities. Under Two Flags. Adam Bede. Elsie Venner. English Orphans. First Violin. Inez. Scottish Chiefs. Robinson Crusoe. Master of Ballantrae. Gold Elsie. Thelma. Ivanhoe. Vanity Fair. Jane Eyre. John Halifax. Lamplighter. Kenilworth. Wormwood. Alice. Ernest Maltravers. Scarlet Letter. Uncle Tom's Cabin. Old Curiosity Shop. Andersen's Fairy Tales. Last Days of Pompeii. Last of the Mohicans. Lorna Doone. Mill on the Floss. With Wolfe in Canada. With Lee in Virginia. Bravest of the Brave. Tempest and Sunshine.

Handy library of the world's best books. 8c

Handsomely bound in linen cloth, printed from new plates on good paper. Nearly 200 titles,

Just think of buying such books as these for 8c. each! The cheapest paper novels cost about as much. Here you get a real good book in neat cloth binding, with 200 titles to select from, for the price of a cheap paper novel. A few of the titles are:

Hiawatha. Child's Garden of Verse. Evangeline. John Halifax. Longfellow's Poems. Lowell's Poems. Camile. Inez. Jane Eyre. Light of Asia. Old Mam'selle's Secret. Poe's Poems. Rubaiyat. Black Rock. Sketch Book. Ten Nights in a Barroom. Treasure Island. Willy Reilly. Romola, 2 vols. Lalla Rookh. Emerson's Essays. Vanity Fair. Uncle Tom's Cabin. Wonder Book. Tales from Shakespeare, 2 vols. Wide, Wide World, 2 vols. Reveries of a Bachelor. Rab and His Friends.

25c Henty Library, 15c.

A superior cloth edition, with large type and fully illustrated. Among the long list of titles are:—

By Right of Conquest. Bravest of the Brave. Captain Bayley's Heir. Bonnie Prince Charlie. True to the Old Flag. With Clive in India. Under Drake's Flag. Lion of the North, —etc.

$2.50 U. S. History at $1.00

Household edition of the United States, by E. Eggleston, the most standard and authentic of all popular United States histories. Complete in one large volume with hundreds of illustrations, portraits, maps, etc.; $2.50 edition for $1.00.

Hawthorne Library, 19c.

This is a grand Library of 250 of the world's most standard books. First class in every way. Paper, type, binding and appearance fully worthy of a 50c book.

Among the titles are:—

Children of the Abbey. Last of the Barons. Last Days of Pompeii. Royal Edinburgh. Pickwick Papers. Grimm's Fairy Tales. Jane Eyre. Tennyson's Poems. Daniel Deronda. Mill on the Floss. Vanity Fair. Egyptian Princess. Rut edge. Age of Fable. Pendennis. Ivanhoe.

Poe's Complete Works.

10 Handy Cloth Volumes $1.85 Set.

Paper and type will satisfy the most exacting. Frontispiece to each volume. This is the lowest price for complete Poe we ever heard of.

1.08 Recent Fiction, 49c.

This is a sensational offer of Popular Recent Fiction, selling everywhere at $1.08, at 49c. each.

Over 50 fine titles to select from.

Among them:

Tar Heel Baron. Iron Brigade. Lieutenant-Governor. Fuel of Fire. Little Green God. Day of Prosperity. Gaberial Trollivar. The Westcotts. Avery. Moth and Rust. Strongest Master. Woven with the Ship.

$3 Shakespeare, 8 V., $1.90

This is the best edition of Shakespeare that has ever sold at such a low price. Notes by Knight, Dyce, Halliwell, etc. 12mo size, in fine library cloth bindings; per set, $1.90.

Library of famous authors! Third to half below value.

Printed on fine wove paper from new plates, with large, clear type. Library cloth binding.

	Value.	Sale Price.
Dickens, 15 vols.	6.50	3.90
Thackeray, 10 vols.	4.75	2.75
Eliot, 6 vols.	2.75	1.65
Scott, 12 vols.	8.50	4.90
Guizot's France, 8 vols.	7.00	3.95
Hume's History of England, 6 vols.	4.50	1.95
Rawlinson, 4 vols.	2.75	1.85
Bronte, 6 vols.	6.75	3.95
Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols.	6.00	3.90
Cooper, 16 vols.	11.00	8.75
75c. Right of Way.		39c
75c. David Harum.		39c
65c. Temple Shakespeare, in limp leather, 40 volumes, each.		39c

Catalogue With Full Details on Application. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

WANAMAKER DOLLAR MADRAS SHIRTS The softest and most pleasant fabric for Men's Negligee Shirts is madras. The WANAMAKER shirts are made of patterns carefully selected for neatness, as well as their suitability for shirt-making. The shirts are cut over a full, comfortable and good-fitting model. They are plain white, or fancy striped; with plain or plaited fronts; cuffs attached or detached. Sizes 14 to 16½. Price, $1 each.
Broadway and Ninth st.

MEN'S COLLARS SIX FOR 50c Splendidly made collars, proper in shapes, correct in sizes, fit perfectly; launder and look as well as most high-priced collars. Made in three heights of round corner lock fronts, three of wing collars, also two styles of low turnover collars, for men who like comfort. All sizes, 14 to 17½. Sold in half-dozen lots, only—Six for 50c.
Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's DERBY HATS At $1.85 These hats are in the best of the new blocks; in fact they were made up just as we selected them. The bodies are the same quality of fur as the best three-dollar Derbies, and the trimmings are the sorts that go into regular three-dollar hats. By reason of securing the bodies at a bargain, we are able to save you a dollar and fifteen cents on every hat. That's worth saving, isn't it? $1.85 instead of $3.
Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

PRACTICAL ARTICLES IN PIGSKIN FOR MEN. Pigskin is a splendid leather to stand day-in-and-day-out hard usage. And it looks as well as it wears. Men like it, and ask for it. We have a very wide variety of useful articles made up in it, that will be approved by men who want to buy them for their own use, as well as by men for whom you wish to buy a neat and useful gift.

Here are a few of the items shown:

Tray Purses, two sizes, 50c each.
Bill Folds, 50c, $1, to $3 each.
Card-Cases, 75c, $1, to $3.75 each.
Wallets, $1 to $3 each.
Jewel Boxes, $2 to $12.50 each.
Stick-pin Cases, $1 each.
Dashboard Clocks and separate cases, $2.75 to $7.50 each.
Bottle Cases and Medicine Cases, at $1.50, $2, $3, to $8 each.
Dressing Cases, $4.50, $5, $6, $7, to $10.50.
Flasks, assorted sizes, 75c, $1, to $3.75 each.
Drinking Cups, in cases, 50c to $2.25.
Collar Boxes, $4 each. Broadway.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS Some fine new Initial Handkerchiefs have just recently arrived from Belfast; and in spite of the late advances on all linen goods, these handkerchiefs, which are absolutely pure linen, were secured early enough to avoid the rise in cost. In fact, you'll find that they are very low-priced, indeed.

Women's laundered Initial Handkerchiefs; neat script or fancy openwork letters; 12½c each; or 75c for box of six.
Women's semi-sheer linen Handkerchiefs, with initial encircled in floral wreath, or plain, neat script on heavier linen. 25c each; $1.50 for box of six.
Men's Hand-embroidered Initial unlaundered Handkerchiefs, with large openwork letter, at 12½c each.
Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, of very fine linen, with neat script or floral ornamented letters; 25c each; $1.50 for box of six. Broadway.

WOMEN'S HATS READY-TO-WEAR Ready-to-wear with the trim, smart, tailor-made suits; because the styles of the hats are fetching and new. Ready-to-wear while walking, golfing or otherwise playing out-of-doors; because they are light, just shady enough, and comfortable. Shapes that are becoming, in the latest shades. Simply trimmed with quills and gilt buttons, or velvet and straw. Large hats and small. $1.25 to $2 each.
Second floor, Broadway and Tenth st.

WOMEN'S GLOVES Inexpensive gloves, but correct in style and quite serviceable, are these—2-clasp glace, and Foster hook glace gloves, in colors and black. They should sell for a dollar. We price them at 65c a pair.
Tenth street.

Men's SPRING SUITS

Of Handsome, Hard-Twisted Worsteds

These cool, durable, refined fabrics, in the neat gray stripes and plaids, are the favored woolens for men's Spring suits. Some are relieved by touches of red and blue, and will be admired by men who do not wish to be confined to the sombre grays, stylish as they are.

New supplies of these handsome suits have been brought in this week, in both double and single-breasted sacks—particularly the Fifteen-Dollar range, where variety and large money's-worth are most pronounced and satisfying.

The man who has a new Spring suit to buy, should not miss having a look at them, before he invests his money.

All sizes, for regular, tall or stout men; single or double-breasted, $15 a suit.

Some Silk-lined Covert Top Coats, selling until recently at $20 and $22, are now $15.

Another group of Spring Top Coats, of covert cloth, and some of black and Oxford-mixed worsteds—in large sizes only—previously $12, now at $10 each.

Raincoats of special fabrics, in Oxford, brown and fancy cheviots; made up in the same handsome manner as our regular overcoats, at $15.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Economy Plus Fineness In Boys' CLOTHING

Mothers who care for the lasting good looks of the clothing they buy for their boys think more of the betterness of WANAMAKER Clothing than they do of its cheapness. Today we have an assembly of various odd lots of our specially fine suits, which are not only made with a thoroughness and care unknown in other clothing for boys, but they are most radically reduced in price, to close out the lots promptly.

First is a collection of Norfolk Jacket Suits, in six different styles, of fine imported cheviots, beautifully made and finished inside and out. In sizes for 8 to 16 years. Yesterday they were marked at $12—some were worth even more than that—today they are priced at $6.50 a suit.

Second is a group of Three-piece Suits, for dressy boys of 9 to 15 years. Jacket, vest and knee trousers of fine worsteds and serges—suits that have been $8.75 to $12.50; today at $6.50 a suit.

Also about two hundred Knee Trousers, of various attractive materials; in sizes for 4 to 16 years—the regular dollar kinds, for 75c.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Smart WALKING SUITS

At An Interesting Price

You'll find abundant choice among the hundred and twenty-five or more stylish suits that are concerned by this announcement, this morning. The new ideas of various manufacturers are represented. The range of materials includes cheviots, tweeds, granite and other cloths of pleasing sorts. Coats are in Eton or short jacket styles. The tailoring is smart and handsome; and the trimming is most effective. Skirts are unlined.

The suits should sell for $18 to $25. Today you select for $13.50 a suit. And you'll be proud of the suit that this little price will secure for you.
Second floor, Broadway

Fine Covert Coats For Women---$10

This is the climax of a series of surprising achievements in selling women's covert coats. We made a sensation throughout the trade with our ten and twelve-fifty covert jackets, a few weeks ago. Now we do still better.

Today we present about a hundred Covert Jackets, worth $15, $18 and $20—including one of the models that made such a stir at $12.50—for you to choose from at $10 each.

The woman who has need of a smart Spring jacket, will find in the collection the biggest money's-worth that has been offered anywhere this season.
Second floor, Broadway.

Good News Among the Garments for Girls

Five dollars from the price of a handsome suit, two-fifty from a skirt—these are savings that are well worth while profiting by, these early days of Spring, when there is so much buying to be done. And you can improve little on the styles, even if you pay the larger prices.

The Suits are tailor-made, of stylish cheviots and mixtures, prettily finished; in sizes for 14 to 18 years. They should sell for $12.50; but today's price is $7.50—a saving of five dollars.

Stylish Walking Skirts, of fancy mixtures and shepherd's plaids, worth $7.50, are offered today at $5.

Then, for younger girls of 6 to 14 years, we have a group of pretty and serviceable Wool Dresses, in sailor and Russian styles, worth $7 and $8.50, that will be sold today at $5 each.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Still Good Assortments of The CHALLIS at 28c

This dainty fabric, little as is its price, is as well made, and as uniform of weave as goods costing several times its price. It is cool, it is supple and graceful when made up, it is easy to work with when making it; gowns are most pleasing and serviceable when done. Little wonder that Challis is so widely popular—particularly when it is so inexpensive. And now it costs less than ever, while these are here to pick from.

The color assortment includes cream, light blue, light gray, nile green, champagne, reseda, cardinal, brown, royal and navy blue, cadet blue and black.

The regular 37½c quality, at 28c a yard.
Rotunda.

ADMIRE THE LACE WAISTS That's not a command; it's a prediction. Every woman *will* admire them. They are chiefly in the combinations of heavy and sheer laces that give this season's touch of novelty. They are tasteful in a high degree.

We won't spoil your pleasure by describing them too fully beforehand. Briefly, then:

At $7—Of Oriental lace. Front trimmed with wheels of lace; waist buttoned to side, and silk-lined.

At $8—Of allover Valenciennes lace, with yoke of Venise lace; collar and cuffs of Valenciennes insertion; waist buttoned in back, and silk-lined.

At $10—Of Oriental lace, with long shoulder effect of narrow Venise insertion; waist buttoned to side, and silk-lined.
Second floor, Fourth ave. and Tenth st.

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC NIGHTGOWNS Two attractive and very practical styles in Women's Cambric Nightgowns are offered today—one at forty cents below its worth; the other at a saving of half a dollar. The former is good cambric, with V-neck, yoke of hemstitched plaits, and trimming of torchon lace; at 85c, worth $1.25.

The other is of good cambric, with square neck, trimmed with torchon lace and beading, run with ribbons; at $1, worth $1.50.
Second floor, Tenth street.

THE LOW COST OF THESE CORSETS Corsets in the well-known, well-esteemed makes that these represent are not often found—right in the dressmaking season, particularly—at prices nearly so moderate.

The models are the very newest, well and gracefully made, to bring out the best lines of the figure. Easeful and lasting.

The woman who is wise will not linger before responding to this announcement:

At 50c, worth 75c—Made of strong coutil; low bust, long dip hips.

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. Corsets, an excellent model for average figures; of fine batiste.

At $1, worth $1.50—P. N. Corsets, of fine quality batiste, beautifully made; supporters front and sides.

At $1.50, worth $2—P. N. Corsets, the latest Spring model; perfectly fitting; give grace and comfort to wearer.
Second floor, Rotunda.

BEAUTEOUS MESSALINE RIBBONS For the garniture of Summer dresses and to bedeck the Summer hats, nothing will be so favored as the lustrous, soft messaline ribbons. It is a favor well bestowed, for their brilliancy is charmful and becoming.

The ribbons we tell of were made up expressly for us, in all the latest shades and in those that are always liked—plenty of white and light blue, by the way—and could not be prettier. 6 inches wide.

25c a Yard, Worth 35c
Tenth street aisle.

"QUEEN MARY" FINE TOILET PREPARATIONS Several new members have just joined our distinguished "Queen Mary" family. Some are articles that were not rightly provided before; some are articles of highest quality of which we are able to give larger quantities for the price. Those that are better, as well as those that give more, will be alike welcomed by people of discrimination. This special word of five favorites:

Queen Mary Violet Cream—a skin food of superior excellence; a guard against the ravages of wind and sun. A real complexion beautifier, fragrant with the breath of violets. 50c a jar.

Queen Mary Concentrated Tincture of Benzoin—another aid to beauty—has an almost universal use; and in this one all the merits of Benzoin are found. A few drops in water help to preserve the beauty of the skin. 50c a bottle.

Queen Mary Violet Water. There can hardly be better violet water than this, and certainly none of equal quality at such a little price as a 10-ounce bottle for 75c. Other sizes, 25c and 50c.

Queen Mary Eau de Cologne—Aromatique, at 50c a bottle. Colognes of equal quality, in same quantity and with rather well-known names, bring double our price for this excellent toilet requisite.

Queen Mary Knickerbocker Soap is of the very highest character in all soap virtues. Queens cost more money, but can be no better. It is suitable for either hard or soft water—lathers freely in both—has a lasting and pleasant perfume, and makes friends readily. Three large cakes in a box at 25c box.
Tenth street.

The Month-Long Test Of The ANGELUS

Ends Today

10,043,880 *Inflations Previously Recorded*
378,400 *Inflations Yesterday*
10,422,280 *Inflations Since Starting*

On March 24th we started the motor operating the Angelus at the highest continuous speed ever experienced by any piano player. We did not know—nobody knew just how long the pneumatics could stand such a test, which bordered on ruthless abuse. Wilcox & White had made the claim that the Angelus could not be incapacitated. And, no matter how much confidence we have in a manufacturer's statements, we prefer to test matters of this sort for ourselves.

It was a trifle heroic to make the test public; but a secret test would have had no public value. Now YOU know, as well as we do, that the mechanical construction of the Angelus is above criticism.

The marvelous powers of artistic expression in playing the piano, by aid of the Angelus, are largely due to this mechanical perfection, together with the wonderful devices possessed by the Angelus, and unknown to its imitators.

With the splendid record of over *ten million* operations of the pneumatics, in thirty days—more work than you would give an Angelus in a lifetime of ordinary playing—we rest the case. But the Angelus will still be run in the same manner as long as the space can be given it, as a matter of public interest.

The demonstration of what the Angelus will do, for YOU, in playing the piano is far more important, and this demonstration will be given at your convenience, whenever desired.

If you have a dead piano in your home, that stands idle and still, because no one can play it, you are undergoing a great mental and social loss, until you secure an Angelus to bring it back to fullest artistic life.

It will make a MUSICIAN of you, and your children.

Price of the Angelus, $250. Cash, or on easy monthly payments.
Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Stockings and Underwear For Men and Women

Spring Weights, at Unusually Low Prices

Good quality, comfortable weights, proper fitting garments—these are the essentials in underwear; but with these assured, there could be no better opportunity for safe saving of money than this offering brings. Here is the wide array that we present for you to choose from:

Men's Half Hose

18c a Pair; 3 Pairs, 50c; worth 25c a Pair.
Cotton; black with unbleached feet, or natural colored or unbleached soles; black with embroidered fronts, or white or colored vertical stripes.
Lisle Thread; black in various pretty openwork patterns.

25c a Pair
Cotton. Black; eleven styles of embroidered fronts; white or colored.
Lisle thread. Fine gage: black, tan, cadet or navy blue or gray, with openwork side clocks.

37½c a Pair
Lisle Thread. Forty-eight color combinations, consisting of various pretty side clocks, embroidered fronts, vertical effects and openwork side clocks, silk-embroidered. Some in colored grounds, mostly black. Ninth street.

Men's Underwear

25c Each; worth 38c Each
Ecru Cotton Shirts or Drawers; fine gage.
Shirts have long or short sleeves, with collarette neck; sizes 34 to 44.
Drawers have double gussets, and are durably made; sizes 30 to 42.

37½c Each; worth 50c Each
Shirts and Drawers, of balbriggan, light cream color, knit in the comfortable mesh style. Shirts have long or short sleeves.
Ecru balbriggan Shirts or Drawers; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers have long or short inseams.

75c Each; worth $1 Each
Mercerized cotton Shirts or Drawers in delicate shades of sky blue and pink. Look like silk, wear better. A mill's retiring from business makes this low price possible.
Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Stockings

18c a Pair; 3 Pairs, 50c; worth 25c a Pair
Of imported cotton; all black, black with split feet; double soles, heels and toes.
Main aisle.

25c a Pair, worth 38c
Of fast black cotton, with side clocks or embroidered fronts. Also with white stripes.
Black ribbed lisle thread, with white stripes; or with black boots and colored striped tops.
Imported fast black lisle thread, with openwork side clocks, openwork ankles and allover openwork. Broadway.
Cotton: extra fine gage; fast black.
Lisle Thread; light weight; fine gage; plain and assorted ribbed effects.
Main aisle.

37½c a Pair; 3 Pairs, $1; Usually 50c a Pair
Of Lisle Thread; black gauze on ingrain; plain, Richelieu, Rembrandt, or narrow ribbed effects; light weight and fine gage. Broadway.

37½c a Pair; usually 50c
Lisle Thread: black; open clocks, embroidered; black with white or colored embroidery; black, white or colored, with stripes; black, white, tan or cadet blue with polka dots.
Main aisle.

Women's Underwear

At 15c each—Vests, of white ribbed cotton; low neck; sleeveless; trimmed with lace in neat designs. Broadway.

37½c Each; 3 for $1; Worth 50c Each
Vests, of white ribbed lisle thread; low neck, sleeveless; trimmed with lace of assorted pretty patterns.
Drawers, of white ribbed cotton; knee length, with or without bands; wide at knee; trimmed with pretty lace.
Main aisle.

50c Each; Usually Priced at 75c
Vests, of lisle thread; Swiss ribbed; square or V-shaped neck; trimmed with mercerized cotton crocheting in pretty designs. Broadway.

Another Special SHOE DAY at Wanamaker's

Save Money, and Get Good Shoes

A group of special Saturday offerings in Spring Shoes, for men, women and children, points to the chance to save a good part of their price, while getting thoroughly worthy, substantial and good-looking shoes.

The best time to save is when you would have to spend the money anyhow. These offerings are as timely as they are decisive:

Men's Shoes at $1.50
Good, honest shoes, made with some pretence to style, and with positive wearing quality; machine-sewed soles; satin calf uppers; all sizes in E widths only. Usually sold at $2 or $2.50.

Men's Shoes at $1.90
Same old price that has been so popular; but new shoes that look better to us than any we have had since we sold that 25,000-pair lot of the same goods. Kid, velour, and box calf, some patent leather, too.

Women's Shoes at $1
Not dollar shoes, by any means, as you'll agree when you see them.
Kidskin lace boots in large sizes only: Oxford Ties and button and Gibson ties in kidskin, with turned or extended stitched soles; some with patent vamps, some narrow widths from regular stock. In all about 2,000 pairs, and just right for present wear.

Women's Shoes at $2.20
Really remarkable shoes for this small price. Kidskin of extra quality, made over the season's most popular lasts; narrow, medium and commonsense toes; sole of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched.

And Boys' and Girls' Shoes, about a third off:

BOYS' SHOES at $1.30
Sizes 13 to 5; heavy lace shoes of satin calf.

BOYS' SHOES at $1.20
Small boys' sizes, 9 to 13½; box calf and kid; heavy soles, spring heels.

BOYS' SHOES at 75c
Satin calf lace shoes; spring heels; sturdy, but not fine.

GIRLS' SHOES at $1.20
Lace and button; kidskin, with tips of both kip and patent leather; spring heels, sizes 11 to 2.

GIRLS' OXFORD SHOES at $1.20
Kidskin low-cut shoes, with heavy single soles and spring heels; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1 a pair.
Fourth avenue.

DUTCH SILVER FOR WEDDING GIFTS The person who seeks something distinctive for a wedding gift will find much satisfaction in looking over these quaint, but exquisitely worked pieces of Dutch Silver. The collection is full of oddities, many of which are distinctly cabinet pieces; but there are also many usable, and some quite utilitarian articles among them. The reproductions of Dutch antiques are most interesting. They make wedding gifts that are not susceptible to duplication; and they are always most pleasing to the recipient.

Here are a few of the items:

Picture Frames, $6.75 to $30.
Liquor Bottles, $9 to $22.50.
Baskets, $10 to $60.
Tea Caddies, $6 to $19.
Shoes, $3.75 to $25 each.
Bells, $7.50 to $9.
Chamber Candlesticks, $7.50 to $12.
Candlesticks, $27.50 to $75 a pair.
Candelabra, $75 a pair.
Open Salt Cellars, $6.75 to $12.75 a pair.
Clocks, $22 to $32.50.
Cream Holders, cow shape, $10 and $18.50 each.
Mounted Corks, Windmills, and Ship Tops, $3 each.
Ink Bottles, $10 to $24.50.
Small Trays, $4.75 to $15.
Tea Strainers, $2 to $6.
Fancy Spoons, $4.50 to $18.
Coffee Spoons, $10, $11, $12 a dozen.
Forks, $4.50 to $19.
Jewelry Store, Tenth street.

FRAMED PICTURES $2.50 Worth $5 Hand-colored Photogravures, in a wide variety of excellent subjects—landscapes, marines, figures and animals—matted and handsomely framed in Flemish oak with gilt ornaments, or in all-gilt frames.

By securing the publisher's sample pictures we are able to sell them at just half their real value—$2.50, instead of $5.
Picture Store, Fifth floor.

BED COVERINGS FOR BALMY SLEEP Many of us never sleep quite comfortably, and do not realize it until we have relaxed completely under coverings that are just right. Then, tired nature is restored, indeed, and we feel the difference.

These bed-coverings are just warm enough, just light enough, and made with thought for the sleeper's comfort. Pretty, too, to look at. And made to stay as inviting and satisfying as they are at this moment. Every wanted kind. In particular, these—observe, if you are planning for the Summer cottage:

BLANKETS

At $2.50 a pair—White wool, cotton warp, 60x80 in.

At $3.50 a pair—White, fine wool filling, for single beds, 60x80 in.

At $4 a pair—Medium weight, white, double bed size, 70x82 in.

At $5 a pair—White, soft wool filling, light cotton warp, 72x84 in.

At $6 a pair—Made of fine wool, in warp and filling, 74x84 in.

At $1 each—*Italian Silk Blankets* for couch covers, in combinations of bright colorings.

COMFORTABLES

At $1 each—Silkoline covered; filling of good clean cotton; figured one side, the other plain; double bed size.

At $1.50 each—Covering of best quality silkoline; fine white cotton filling; figured both sides; extra length.

At $2 each—Silkoline, with edge of sateen; pattern American beauty rose; light, fluffy; white cotton filling.

At $6.50 each—Wool-filled; figured silk centre; plain silk border; plain fine nainsook back; light weight.

BEDSPREADS

At $2 each—Marseilles Bedspreads; fast back; a good variety of patterns to select from. Third floor.

FIVE FAVORITE SWEETS Popularity has not made them proud. Although, at their usual prices, we have all we can do to keep gratifying the public's constant I-Want-Some-More, these high favorites graciously make this concession today:

Walnut Pillows, 25c a pound; usually 30c.
Shellbark Strips, 25c a pound; usually 30c.
Cocoanut Pillows, 20c a pound; usually 25c.
Vanilla Fudge, 20c a pound; usually 25c.
Mexican Kisses, 25c a pound; usually 30c.

All fresh, wholesome, pure, delicious. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CONGRESSMEN FIRE QUESTIONS AT HEARST

He Pleads Ignorance of Details When Pressed Too Hard.

THINKS COAL IS TOO HIGH

But Is Unable to Discuss Profits and Earnings—Accompanied by His Lawyer, Whom He Constantly Consults.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The determination of the House Judiciary Committee to learn whether or not Representative William R. Hearst can make a speech resulted in that statesman's appearance before it to-day. Wednesday the committee sent Mr. Hearst a written invitation to appear to-day and explain his resolution calling on the Department of Justice to produce within five days the evidence submitted by Mr. Hearst against the coal-carrying roads.

Mr. Hearst was accompanied by his counsel, Clarence J. Shearn. Mr. Shearn brought from New York many documents and legal works. When Chairman Jenkins announced that the hearing was open, Mr. Hearst arose. He was pale, but self-possessed. He wore a frock coat with silk facings; a puff tie of blue with white stripes, and gray trousers with a very faint stripe in them. He kept his coat buttoned, and thrust his hand into his trousers pocket, where it incessantly played with a bunch of keys or a knife while he spoke.

"This resolution," he said in a low voice, "should be passed, first, because it provides a means by which this information can be secured from the Attorney General in case he does not wish to give it—"

"Will the gentleman please repeat that? He spoke so low I did not catch what he said," broke in Mr. Littlefield of Maine.

Mr. Hearst gave a start, and raised his voice. "And secondly," he continued, "because it provides a means by which this information can be secured from the Attorney General in case he does not wish to give it." He said that in October, 1902, he had sent the Attorney General evidence against the coal-carrying roads, and that the Attorney General had never done anything with it.

"You never got him to take any action?" said Mr. Brantly of Georgia.

"No, Sir," said Mr. Hearst. "He has been sitting on the evidence like an old hen on a door knob, and he won't either hatch it out or let anybody take it away from him."

WHAT HEARST ALLEGES.

The precise manner in which the anti-trust law was being violated, said Mr. Hearst, was when it became known to the six coal-carrying roads that the independent coal mine operators contemplated building a road of their own to tidewater. To prevent this, the roads bought the property of Simpson and Watkins, owning eleven collieries, the largest of the independent operators. They also bought the Temple Iron Company, capitalized for $240,000 and recapitalized it at $15,000,000, guaranteeing 6 per cent. annual interest on this capitalization.

The price of coal in New York was then raised 50 cents a ton, netting an increased annual earning of $20,000,000. This, according to Mr. Hearst, constituted a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and he declared he had placed reliable evidence in the form of affidavits to substantiate the same in the hands of the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. This official had investigated the evidence, and Mr. Hearst said he had been informed, though not officially, that the District Attorney had reported the case to the Department of Justice eighteen months ago with a recommendation that a case had been made out.

"What I want," said Mr. Hearst, "is to have this evidence come before Congress, and if the Attorney General does not report it, as I am very sure he won't, as he has refused to do anything of the kind, I then wish, or hope, that a committee of seven Representatives will be appointed with power to take the evidence. I suppose the House and this committee in reporting favorably the resolution really want to get the evidence; it is not merely going through the form of asking for it, but wants to get it."

"I suppose the purpose is to show whether the Attorney General has done his duty," suggested Representative Powers, (Rep., Mass.)

"Perhaps the House is capable of judging whether it ought to know the facts itself without leaving it to the Attorney General," answered Mr. Hearst.

"Now," said Mr. Henry of Texas, "this resolution calls for the appointment of a committee in case the Attorney General refuses to give up this evidence. Have you been to the Attorney General to try and get the evidence?" "No, Sir."

"Has any one representing you?" "No, Sir."

PALMER FIRES A BROADSIDE.

Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania here took a hand. Mr. Palmer said that the only evidence before the Attorney General was that submitted by Mr. Hearst. This resolution provided that if the Attorney General did not publish that evidence within five days the House should extort it from him. As the only evidence was that submitted by Hearst, Hearst could publish it himself if he wanted to make it public.

"What good will it do for you to see the evidence you sent him yourself? What sense is there in that resolution? Why can't you furnish the evidence yourself? Why can't you make a speech in the House and annex the evidence as a part of your speech, under the leave to print privilege?"

Mr. Hearst at this point walked back to the sofa and entered on a long and earnest consultation with Mr. Shearn. Then he returned to the table.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Hearst. "Mr. Shearn has applied to the Attorney General for the report of the District Attorney in the case. He can tell you about it."

Mr. Hearst then read from a brief submitted, he said, "by some subordinate in the Attorney General's office."

"Who was it?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"I don't know," said Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Shearn grabbed his elbow and whispered to him.

"His name is William A. Day," said Mr. Hearst. Mr. Day is the Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Hearst said that the coal-carrying roads were charging $4.50 a ton.

"Is that any more than a fair price?" asked Mr. Palmer. "Can they make any money at a different price?

"Well," said Mr. Hearst, "of course I'm not familiar enough with the details of the coal business to know that, but I know that the price of coal has been increased 50 cents, and I know that means about $20,000,000 a year to these companies. Their report shows that 1903 was the most prosperous year in their history."

HEARST PLEADS IGNORANCE.

"It was the most prosperous year everywhere," said Mr. Palmer. "What I want to know is, is that rate exorbitant? Are they making any more than they ought to?"

"After they secured the Temple Iron Company they raised the price," said Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Palmer entered upon a discussion of earnings and profits. Mr. Hearst said he was "not sufficiently familiar with the details to answer."

After each question Mr. Hearst made a stride toward the sofa, but each time Mr. Palmer recalled him.

"That fifty-cent-a-ton rise," said Mr. Palmer, dropping the question of earnings and profits, "was made after the commission appointed by the President had raised the wages?"

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Hearst.

"Do you think that was an extraordinary increase?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"Yes," said Mr. Hearst. "I think it was a considerable rise."

The commission then excused him, and he seized his hat and gloves and beat a retreat, while the committee called on Mr. Shearn. The whole scene instantly changed. The half-suppressed smiles disappeared; so did the yawns. The committee sat up and listened with interest and attention. Mr. Shearn was alert and wide-awake, and his answers came like lightning. He did not once refer to a document.

The Hearst resolution was referred to a sub-committee. Mr. Hearst's rapid flight had led the committee to suppose that he had been summoned by urgent business. But when the meeting was over Mr. Hearst was found in the corridor, standing by a window, with his hat and gloves in his hand, patiently waiting for Mr. Shearn.

TELLS OF MORMON POLITICS.

Democratic Leader in Utah Says Church Controls Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Judge O. W. Powers, formerly an Associate Justice of the Utah Supreme Court, was the only witness in the Smoot hearing to-day, and he proved a brilliant and impressive one. He was asked to relate from his own knowledge and observation what he knew of the action of the Mormon Church in politics in the last twenty years.

Having served several years as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Utah, he had at hand inside information of movements and deals in Utah politics that came as distinct disclosures even to Utah men who were present. He said the Church had all along taken a hand in politics, and that the leaders were most crafty in their manipulations, sometimes having their people divided between the two parties so as to throw off scent.

Among other things he said that Salt Lake City was normally Republican by 2,000 to 2,500 majority, but the Mormons had fixed it so that it went Democratic last year by 3,500. When asked why he thought the Church had anything to do with this he said that the Democratic managers had good reason to know that the Church helped them.

The witness also told of two teachers in Mormon churches and schools being deposed from their ecclesiastical authority because their political preferences were not approved by the Church, and Nichol Hood, who wrote a letter adversely criticising the election of Reed Smoot to the Senate, on the ground that high Church authorities should not accept such positions.

NEW POST OFFICE AGREEMENT.

Conferees Likely to Change Provision for Buildings Here.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Post Office appropriation bill is in the hands of Conferees, and the indications are that the site offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a Post Office building in New York City will be accepted under an entirely new provision to be drawn by the conferees.

This same action is predicted regarding the leasing of the terminal facilities offered in that city by the New York Central Railroad Company. The committee, which met to-day, will meet again Monday.

FEAR REPUBLICAN COUP.

Democrats Suspect Attempt to Pass Ship Subsidy Bill To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Democratic leaders have sent notices to all Democratic members of the House to be on hand early to-morrow. They have learned that the Republican leaders intended to ambuscade them by trying to pass the Ship Subsidy bill at that time. The members from the Eastern States generally go home Saturdays. It is a dull day with nothing up but private pensions.

NAMES WILLIAM M. COLLIER.

The President Appoints Him Solicitor in Commerce and Labor Department.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of William Miller Collier of New York to be Solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor.

MR. CRAM'S GENEROSITY.

Refuses City's Money for His Property, to Be Condemned.

J. Sergeant Cram, who served as Dock Commissioner under Mayor Van Wyck, appeared yesterday in a part which places the ex-official in a strange light.

The city is in need of some land belonging to Mr. Cram near the Brooklyn water front, between Nassau Avenue and Bridgewater Street, for the purpose of extending Vandam Street. Commissioners were appointed to appraise the property, which was about to be condemned, and a sum of money, amounting to several thousand dollars, was awarded to Mr. Cram as a consideration therefor. It is the city's custom to pay for real estate which it thus appropriates to its own use, and heretofore private citizens have invariably availed themselves of this custom.

Mr. Cram, however, declined to take the city's money. In a petition addressed to the Board of Estimate, he requests that body to refrain from bestowing its funds upon him, saying that he prefers to deed the land to the city outright and free of charge, and also to defray all assessments. The Board could not understand why he should be so charitable. Consequently it referred his petition to Corporation Counsel Delany.

The ex-Commissioner of Docks did not visit his favorite clubs on Fifth Avenue as usual last night, but remained at his home on East Forty-fifth Street instead. There the reporter who called to ask Mr. Cram to elucidate was told that Mr. Cram was too busy to be seen.

ACTRESS'S AUTO IN SMASH.

Miss Fitzhugh Not In It, Though—Bicyclist Knocked Unconscious.

A big red automobile owned by Miss Anna Fitzhugh, playing at the Majestic Theatre, who lives at the Hotel Ansonia, and which was driven by her brother Daniel, collided late last night, at Sixtieth Street and Central Park West, with a bicycle ridden by a young man who said he was Harry Hopke of 327 Central Park West. Hopke was thrown ten feet and several of his ribs were fractured.

Daniel Fitzhugh had taken his sister from the theatre to the home of Miss Loretta Young, who was a member of the chorus at the Majestic, and in connection with whose death on Wednesday Dr. Charles M. Tobynne was arrested. Fitzhugh took Miss Young's brother in the machine with him, and started back to the theatre to get a package that his sister had left in her dressing room. At Sixtieth Street Hopke turned out to avoid a south-bound car and collided with the automobile, which was running near the car tracks.

Hopke was unconscious when taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

WAGNER MUSIC SPRAINS LEG.

Tannhauser Finale Too Heavy for Haarse's Injured Knee.

The weight of a Wagner finale last night dislocated Lewis Haarse's right knee, and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment. Mr. Haarse, who lives at 2,118 Eighth Avenue, is a great lover of Wagnerian music. When he learned that it was Wagner night at the Pabst Palm Garden, in Harlem, he called his wife and together they hurried to drink in the melodies of the master.

As the Haarses entered the Garden the orchestra reached the finale of Tannhauser. With the crash of the cymbals and the sounding of the drums which shook the structure from basement to roof, the husband sank to the floor. When it was seen that he was unable to rise he was carried into the office and later removed to St. Luke's in a cot. Mrs. Haarse went with him.

At the hospital he said that his knee had been injured before. It gave way at the triumphant conclusion of the opera which of all Wagner's works is his favorite.

COL. ASTOR'S CHIMNEY AFIRE.

Firemen Were Called, but the Blaze Harmlessly Burned Itself Out.

Fire that roared up the chimney, burning out the soot, at the home of Col. John Jacob Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, alarmed the butler at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Thinking that the building was menaced, he ran into the street, and an alarm was sent from Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

When the firemen arrived the chimney was smoking furiously, but a quick inspection showed them that there was no danger, and the fire subsided after burning itself out. No damage was caused, and there was but mild excitement among the servants. Mrs. Astor was at home at the time, but was not disturbed by the fire.

ROOSEVELT TO BE "A MINNOW TO A WHALE"

Representative Kitchin Bitterly Attacks President in House.

HE RAPS GROSVENOR ALSO

Draws Parallel Between Former Antagonism and Present Advocacy—Grosvenor's Response.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Roosevelt was assailed bitterly in the House to-day by Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, who included in his castigation Gen. Grosvenor.

Gen. Grosvenor, he said, had glorified President Roosevelt as the worthy successor of McKinley, forgetting that during McKinley's last campaign, as a contributor to a New York paper, in signed articles, he (Grosvenor) had referred to the President, then Governor of New York, "as a brilliant, erratic, and curious sort of a man."

Mr. Kitchin said Mr. Roosevelt, as a candidate for Vice President, was distasteful to Mr. McKinley. "And yet," he continued, "you men sit here and gulp down everything Roosevelt says, and not one of you dares raise his hand in memory of William McKinley.

"To say that Roosevelt filled McKinley's place was a desecration of McKinley's name. It was a case of the ant hill taking the place of the mountain, the owl's screech taking the place of the tomb's symphonies, the minnow taking the place of the whale."

The people of the South, Mr. Kitchin said, knew that twenty-five years after Appomattox Roosevelt, in one of his publications, had declared that until out of the dictionary was stricken the word treason, Jefferson Davis would be an arch traitor. That, he said, was a strike at the whole South, and the Confederate soldiers. He referred to another publication of Mr. Roosevelt's in which he is quoted as saying that throughout Southern character there ran a streak of coarse and brutal barbarism. He said that in one of his books President Roosevelt "deliberately teaches and advocates lynching for the stealing of a rag-tail Texas pony."

Reading from a speech made by Mr. Roosevelt while Governor of New York, he declared Mr. Roosevelt had characterized the Congress of the United States as "a herd of cattle." Laughter on the Democratic side followed. "The humiliating spectacle," he continued, "is that since he has been President of the United States he has treated this Republican House as a herd of cattle, and the most humiliating thing about it was that the Republicans allowed the President to treat them as cattle and lay down before him in his green pastures."

He provoked laughter when he said the President looked upon Congress "as his great ranch," with the Republicans as his "rund-ups."

He closed by quoting from "American Ideals," in which Mr. Roosevelt, he alleged, had denounced Gen. Grosvenor by name "as a champion of foul Government and dishnest policies." Then, turning to Gen. Grosvenor, he added:

"Read that, and then read your recent speech defending the President; and tell the House that you feel like thirty cents."

Replying, Gen. Grosvenor said that it was unimportant what he had written four years ago. He (Grosvenor) four years ago was an opponent of the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Grosvenor added: "And if the gentleman thinks he can make me apologize for that statement, he has got hold of the wrong man."

Mr. Roosevelt had written of him (Grosvenor) what he had a right to write.

Four years ago he was against Roosevelt for Vice President, but to-day he believed he was more dangerous to the Democratic Party than any other man in the country.

HAD MRS. OSBORN'S DIAMONDS.

Boy Who Formerly Worked for Her Says He Found $5,000 Necklace.

A $5,000 diamond necklace owned by Mrs. Robert Osborn of 2 Rutherfurd Place, formerly lessee of the play house bearing her name, was placed in evidence this morning upon the arraignment of William Ricketts, seventeen years old, of 322 East Sixty-second Street, who was arrested last night while trying to sell the necklace at a jeweler's.

Last evening Ricketts went into the jewelry store of J. H. Miles, at 1,189 Second Avenue, and offered the necklace for sale. Mr. Miles recognized its value, and examined it carefully. It consisted of two nine-carat diamonds, hung as pendants, to a string of seventeen smaller diamonds and six pearls. While Miles was questioning the boy, Detective Vonderau of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station dropped into the store. The detective at once concluded that Ricketts had not obtained the jewels honestly, and arrested him.

Ricketts said he found the necklace last evening at Eighteenth Street and Second Avenue. It was lying in the street, he said, and he was attracted by the sparkle of the stones. Incidentally, he remarked that he had been employed since last Tuesday as a hallboy at the home of Mrs. Osborn, and that before he went there he had been engaged as footman at the home of Miss Norma L. Munro, at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street.

When the prisoner was searched the detective found on him a pair of gold eyeglasses, a silver and gold lead pencil holder, an ivory paper knife, and a gun metal carriage watch.

Magistrate Crane held Ricketts in $2,000 bail for further examination to-morrow.

"MONK" EASTMAN AT SING SING.

"This Is the Last of 'Monk' for a While," He Says.

"Monk" Eastman, the east side gang leader, was yesterday morning taken, with three other criminals, from the Tombs to Sing Sing Prison, to serve the ten years' imprisonment to which he was sentenced by Recorder Goff on conviction of assault in the first degree. Deputy Sheriffs Kelly and O'Keefe, with three assistants, took the prisoners from the Tombs Prison.

Smoking a big black cigar, Eastman emerged from the City Prison and, waving farewell to the group at the door as he entered the van, he said:

"Well, I'm going now. This is the last you'll hear of 'Monk' for a while."

OSSINING, N. Y., April 22.—"Monk" Eastman arrived at Sing Sing Prison at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. His pedigree was at once taken by the prison clerk, and he then got the usual bath, haircut, and shave. Then he donned a suit of prison clothes. Eastman will be put to work in one of the shops to-morrow or Monday.

The Hotel Will Supply Grape-Nuts On Request.

ARBITRATION ENDS STRIKE.

Elevator Constructors Will Return to Work on a Compromise Decision.

After nearly a month of negotiation the trouble between the Elevator Constructors' Union and the Elevator Manufacturers' Association, which caused a general strike about a month ago, for an advance in wages, was settled yesterday evening by arbitration at the Building Trades Club.

The elevator constructors first went on strike all over Manhattan and Brooklyn to enforce an advance in wages from $4.25 to $5.25 a day. Their union had signed the arbitration agreement, and the Elevator Manufacturers' Association made a complaint of this action to the Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association. After investigating the complaint the Board of Arbitration decided that the complaint was well founded, and the elevator constructors were ordered to return to work pending arbitration. Only a portion of them returned to work, and in the meantime the demands were referred to a special arbitration board, consisting of two employers and two representatives of unions.

This board's decision is to the effect that the elevator constructors should get $5 a day. The decision was agreed to by representatives on both sides, and at a mass meeting of the union in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, late last night it was ratified. The men who are still on strike will all return to work to-day. The result is considered the best vindication of the arbitration agreement it has yet had.

TEARS SAVED BOY'S SIGHT.

Threw Stone at Carbolic Acid Bottle—Contents Splashed His Face.

Charles Solomon, a newsboy, of 354 East Eighty-seventh Street, saw a bottle lying in the street on Ninety-first Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, late yesterday afternoon, and in a spirit of fun threw a stone at the bottle. The throw was from close quarters, the boy standing nearly over the bottle, and when the bottle broke the contents, which proved to be carbolic acid, flew up into the boy's face, terribly burning both eyes and the upper portion of the face.

In agony the boy rushed up to Policeman Cavanaugh of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and told him what had happened. The boy was hurried to the station house, whither an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital was sent. Dr. Kernan said he could save the boy's eyesight as the lad's tears had prevented the acid from doing its greatest harm.

BAY WINDOW PERMITS.

Order Issued for Park Commissioner In a Test Case.

Justice Giegerich yesterday issued an order requiring Park Commissioner Pallas to show cause why he should not be compelled by writ to sign a permit for the erection of bay windows on the nine-story apartment house at Central Park West and Ninety-ninth Street. The order was issued on the application of counsel for Leon A. Liebeskind, the owner of the building.

This is a test case to determine the validity of similar permits granted by the Park Department.

ELEPHANT HUNG FROM CAR.

Tried to Break Out, but Was Pushed Back with Jack Screws.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 22.—An elephant en route to the World's Fair today, threw himself half out of a box car near here in an effort to secure his liberty, and by refusing to go back into the car caused a delay of five hours to railway traffic.

The freight train had stopped. In some way the car doors swung open, but heavy chains prevented the elephant from getting entirely out. The keeper could not induce the elephant to go back and a crowd of men endeavored in vain to lift the huge beast. Jack screws were finally placed under the bulky body and in that way the elephant was got back in the car and traffic was resumed.

KNOX HAT

Instinctively man gazes upwards, and the first thing sized up is your hat. If a Knox, you know it is right, and self respect, and esteem are more than half the battle.

Agencies in all principal cities of the world.

HANDBOOKS IN EXCHANGE.

That Is the Rumor and It Causes Talk Among Governors.

There was a good bit of talk among Stock Exchange members yesterday about the stories current that the bandbook gentry who have been operating in the put-and-call market in New Street and on the Broad Street curb, had extended their activities within the sacred portals of the Exchange Building itself.

The handbook men started their man- New Street, where puts and calls and live cats and dogs are wont to be traded in. They moved out on the Broad Street curb when the Aqueduct season began. It was oeuvres back in the Benning season, in there that the handbook folk were hard hit on Thursday. Yesterday the talk was started that some of the more enterprising had made bold to go into the lobby of the Stock Exchange, and send cards in to members thought to be bent on betting.

Nobody cared very much except a few of the Governors whether the committee report had good or bad foundation. These latter, however, were sure that something ought to be done to stop the practice, if it were in vogue, or the talk, if that were all that had happened up to the present time.

PROTEST ON CENTRAL'S PLAN.

Objections to Filling In Spuyten Duyvil Creek—Mayor Asked for a Veto.

Nearly a hundred persons who own property and live near Spuyten Duyvil Creek, at Marble Hill and King's Bridge, appeared before Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon and protested against the approval of a bill which grants to owners of the land on both sides of the creek from King's Bridge Road to the Ship Canal the right to fill in the land. They charged that the New York Central had bought the land on both sides of the creek for the purpose of filling in and using as a freight yard. This, they said, would change the topography of Manhattan Island and, by filling in the creek, would make it part of the mainland.

Ira A. Place, counsel for the New York Central, ridiculed the freight yard suggestion, and said the proposed filling in grew out of the plan to abolish the horseshoe curve and its many grade crossings. Now the railroad follows the creek and has no bridges. An arrangement has been made whereby the road will make a short cut along the banks of the Ship Canal, but the company entered into this agreement only when assured there should be no drawbridges over the creek. Otherwise the officials of the road would not consider running electric trains on a five-minute headway. Mayor McClellan will act on the bill next week.

Lehigh Valley's St. Louis Fair Service.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad on May 15 will start a through Pullman sleeping car service between New York and St. Louis, via Buffalo and Cleveland, in connection with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Big Four Railways. The cars will be operated westward on the Black Diamond Express and the Southwestern Limited; eastward, on the Knickerbocker Special, via Big Four route, and Lehigh Valley Train No. 4, leaving St. Louis at noon daily.

A full line of Pullman sleeping cars will be placed in this service, and special rates will be made.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Both New York Clubs Play Good Games and Win.

BIG CROWDS IN THE WEST

Champion Bostons Again Victorious, but Pittsburgs Meet with Another Reverse.

Only one of the eight games scheduled yesterday in the National and American Leagues was postponed, rain preventing the Chicago and St. Louis teams of the National League from filling their engagement at Chicago. Unlike the previous day, the two Philadelphia clubs fared poorly, a double defeat following a double victory. The New York Nationals had the easiest kind of a proposition with the Philadelphians, and the success of the Brooklyns and Cincinnati teams was achieved without difficulty.

In the American League the Detroit and Cleveland Clubs played their first championship games at home in the presence of large crowds. At Detroit there were 17,00 persons who saw an extra inning tie game with St. Louis, while at Cleveland 16,000 "rooters" watched the Clevelands take the Chicagos into camp by a score of 10 to 2. At Washington, the New Yorks, through Chesbro's fine pitching and an errorless fielding game, were enabled to stop the Washington Club from scoring a run.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Gives Philadelphia a Thrashing—Score, 18 to 3.

The Philadelphia team yesterday did not suffer quite the humiliating defeat it inflicted on the New Yorks in the first game of the series at the Polo Grounds, but it was outplayed at all points and badly beaten. The score was 18 to 3. The reversal of form shown by both teams within twenty-four hours does not often occur in baseball. Against Mathewson the Philadelphians rolled up a big batting record and played without an error in the field. On the other hand, Fraser had the New Yorks at his mercy, and the latter played only an ordinary fielding game. Yesterday, however, the New Yorks made three hits to the Philadelphians' one, and the latter were weak in the field.

Taylor was wild at times, four men reaching first on called balls and one by being hit. He partially offset this, however, by striking out ten batsmen, and when victory was secure he retired in the eighth inning in favor of Milligan, the left hander. Brackenbridge fared almost as badly as Mathewson did on the preceding day, and after giving five bases on balls and hitting two men in five innings he gave way to Lush, a Williamsport, Penn., left-handed pitcher, who is playing for the first time in major league ranks. Lush was batted as freely in the three innings that he officiated as Brackinridge, besides giving three bases on balls and hitting a batsman.

For three innings the score was close, but the playing was only of an ordinary kind. The New Yorks began scoring in the first inning. Browne got to first on a bad fumble by Hall at first. A double play was offered by Devlin's hit to pitcher, but Hulswitt, who covered second, dropped the throw of Brackenridge. Browne subsequently was caught off second, and Devlin was run down between third and home on Mertes's hit to Wolverton. In the meantime McGann had batted safely for a base. McCormick was hit with the ball by Brackenridge. With three on bases and two out, Dahlen was cheered on to do his best. After stealing a long hit to the left field fence, which dropped foul, he gained first on balls, McGann scoring. Mertes also crossed the plate when Hall missed Dooin's throw to catch Dahlen at first. A base on balls and Hulswitt's failure to hold the ball thrown by Dooin to catch Devlin stealing allowed the latter to make the third run for the New Yorks, when Mertes batted a fly to deep centrefield, which was accepted by Thomas. Hulswitt scored for Philadelphia in the third inning on a good two-base hit to right field, a wild pitch, and Dooin's long hit to centre field. The visitors tied the score in their part of the third inning. Titus reached first on balls, went to third on Barry's two-base hit to left, and both men tallied on Hall's two baser. Hulswitt was first man out on a sacrifice hit, and then Dooin drove a sharp line hit to Dahlen, who quickly threw to second, thus completing a double play. From this time to the finish of the game the Philadelphians failed to score a hit. In the sixth inning Marshall took the place of Dooin behind the bat.

Between bases on balls and safe and strong hitting, the New Yorks rolled up a total of fifteen runs in five innings, and at the close were apparently pleased when the thing was over. In the fourth and fifth innings seventeen men went to the bat, six hits, with a total of ten bases, were made, three men were sent to first on balls, one hit by pitcher, and nine runs scored. On the first ball pitched in the fourth inning Devlin made a tremendous centrefield hit for a home run, which sent three men home before him. Lush seemed to be powerless to stop the free batting, which was kept up to the end.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0		
Wolton, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0		
Titus, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Barry, lf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Hall, 1b.	0	0	1	8	0		
Hulswitt, ss.	1	1	3	0	3		
Dooin, c.	0	0	5	3	2		
Marshall, c.	0	0	0	2	1		
Brackenridge, p.	0	1	0	5	0		
Lush, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	3	5	24	17	8		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Devlin, 3b.	4	4	2	1	1		
McGann, 1b.	2	2	6	3	0		
Mertes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
McCorm'k, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	4	2	3	2	0		
Dunn, 2b.	4	2	0	1	1		
Warner, c.	2	2	10	3	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	3	0	0		
Milligan, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	18	14	27	10	2		

Philadelphia .....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York .....2 0 1 5 5 2 3 0 *—18

First base by errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Brackenridge, 5; off Lush, 3; off Taylor, 4; off Milligan, 1. Struck out—By Brackenridge, 2; by Lush, 3; by Taylor, 10; by Milligan, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 5. Home run—Devlin. Three-base hit—Mertes. Two-base hits—Hulswitt, Barry, Hall, McGann. Base hits—Off Brackenridge in five innings, 7; off Lush in three innings, 7; off Taylor in seven innings, 5. Double plays—Dahlen and Devlin; Lush and Wolverton. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Taylor, Hulswitt. Stolen base—Dahlen. Hit by pitched ball—By Brackenridge, 2; by Taylor, 1; by Lush, 1. Wild pitch—Taylor. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance, 5,000.

BROOKLYN, 6; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, April 22.—The Brooklyns played real championship ball to-day and scored six runs to two for Boston. Besides being hit hard and often Fisher was quite wild, giving five men bases on called balls. Jones pitched steadily and kept the Boston hits well scattered. Shockard gave an excellent exhibition of fielding, a difficult running catch being a feature of the game.

Brooklyns scored in the second inning after two men were out. Doyle reached first on balls, was sent to second on McCormick's single and landed safely on third by Cannell's fumble. Bergen scored both men on a hit to right. In the sixth inning Lumley got to first on balls and two bunts in succession by Dobbs and Babb placed three men on bases. Doyle's hit resulted in a double play, but Lumley scored. Then McCormick batted safely and Dobbs crossed the plate. In the seventh, after two were out, Sheckard and Lumley tallied on Babb's safe hit.

Boston got its first run in the fourth inning by Tenney's force out and Cooley's single to left. In the eighth the home team added its second and last run on Geier's double to centre and Tenney's single.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Strang, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0		
Sheck'd, lf.	1	0	5	0	0		
Lumley, rf.	2	0	1	0	0		
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Babb, ss.	0	2	1	3	0		
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0		
McC'm'k, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0		
Bergen, c.	0	2	3	1	0		
Jones, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	6	10	27	13	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Geier, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0		
Cooley, lf.	0	1	2	1	0		
Abbat'c'o, ss.	0	1	2	1	0		
Raymer, 2b.	0	1	6	4	1		
Cannell, rf.	0	1	1	0	1		
Moran, c.	0	0	4	2	0		
Fisher, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Total	2	7	27	12	2		

Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4—6
Boston .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Strang, Sheckard, Lumley, Dobbs, Babb, Doyle, Bergen, Jones, Tenney, Cooley, Abbatichio, Raymer, Cannell, Moran, Fisher. Three-base hit—Geier. Sacrifice hits—Lumley, Dobbs, Babb, Doyle, Bergen, Jones, Tenney, Cooley, Abbatichio, Raymer, Cannell, Moran, Fisher. Stolen base—Strang. Double plays—Bergen and Strang; McCormick, Strang, and Doyle; Raymer and Tenney; Abbatichio, Raymer, ad Tenney. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 5; off Joes, 1. Struck out—By Fisher, 1. Passed ball—Moran. Umpires—Moran and Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—1,325.

CINCINNATI, 10; PITTSBURG, 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 22.—Pfeister was easy for the Cincinnatis to-day, and after the third inning nothing could stop their batting streak. Harper was hit hard, but not at the right time. There were no brilliant plays in the game. Attendance, 4,050. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .....0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—4	9	2	
Cincinnati ....0 0 1 0 2 4 3 0 0—10	15	1	

Batteries—Camnitz, Pfeister, and Pheips; Harper and Peitz.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	5	1	.833	Brooklyn	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	5	3	.625	Boston	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	3	.571	Pittsburg	3	5	.375
St. Louis	3	3	.500	Philadelphia	2	5	.286

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington Obtained Only One Hit from the New York Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Griffith's New York American League baseball team defeated the Washingtons this afternoon in a game full of excellent fielding, and which was notable for the magnificent pitching of Cheshro. In the first inning Selbach drove a single past Ganzel, but after that not a Senator could reach first base, except McCormick, who got his base twice, getting to third the first time and out at first the other. Chesbro was steady and invincible at all times with the three exceptions noted, and his performance marked some of the best work seen here by any pitcher.

Patten, too, pitched in excellent form. In eight innings he was found for six safe drives, but in the last Keeler and Anderson hit safely, thus giving the New Yorks an earned run. Patten hit McGuire with the ball in the sixth, and Chesbro's sacrifice, Conroy's out, and Fultz's short fly back of second put McGuire over the plate with the first run.

Both teams were on edge throughout, and most of the chances were difficult. Elberfeld and Williams let nothing get past them, and they stopped some blows that seemed good for hits until they gathered them in. Fultz traveled all over his territory, and had five put outs, while Keeler nabbed one short fly along the foul line that had every appearance of being good for a base or two. Washington's infield worked like machinery, and the boys divided honors in accepting brilliant opportunities. Cassidy, who covered third in the absence of Coughlin, whose wife died yesterday, filled the position up to the Coughlin standard. Probably the brightest piece of work was that of Hoffman, who caught Anderson's fly in the fifth and threw Williams out at first before he could scramble back to the bag. Two of the visitors attempted to steal on Kittredge, and Fultz was the only one who succeeded. None of the three Senators who landed at first tried out McGuire's throwing arm.

Washington has signed "Lefty" Davis to play in Hoffman's place. Orth's illness will keep him out of games for a month, and Pitcher Jacobson joined the team to-day to help the staff. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0		
Fultz, cf.	0	2	5	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
Anderson, lf.	0	3	1	0	0		
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0		
McGuire, c.	1	0	2	0	0		
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	2	8	27	10	0		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Moran, ss.	0	0	2	3	0		
Thoney, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Selbach, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Stahl, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0		
McCor'k, 2b.	0	0	1	6	0		
Cassidy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Hoffman, cf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Kittredge, c.	0	0	2	3	0		
Patten, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	0	1	*26	18	0		

*Fultz out, hit by bunted ball.

New York .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—New York, 1. Stolen base—Fultz. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Elberfeld, Chesbro. Double play—Hoffman and Stahl. First base on balls—By Chesbro, 2; Patten, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Patten. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2; by Patten, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 3. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance, 3,000. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

CLEVELAND, 10; CHICAGO, 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 22.—The season was opened in Cleveland to-day in the presence of a crowd of over 17,000, which overflowed on the diamond, necessitating a ground rule, which allowed three bases on a hit into the crowd. Cleveland won easily from Chicago, knocking Stricklett out of the box in the sixth inning. Smith, who succeeded him, did good work. Bernhard was invincible after the first inning. Turner drove in Cleveland's first four runs. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland .....0 0 1 3 0 6 0 0 *—10	13	1	
Chicago .....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	1	

Batteries—Bernhard and Bemis; Smith, Stricklett, and Barry, Sullivan.

DETROIT, 4; ST. LOUIS, 4.

DETROIT, April 22.—The season here opened to-day with a record-breaking crowd and game. The spectators crowded the field, and ground rules were in order. St. Louis got ahead in the fifth on hits and wild pitching. Detroit tied in the seventh and each team got one in the ninth. After that neither could score, darkness ending the game after twelve innings. The fielding was clever considering the cold weather. Attendance, 15,996. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit..0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0—4	11	1	
St. Louis.0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4	14	3	

Batteries—Mullin and Buelow; Pelty and Kahoe.

BOSTON, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Pitcher Henley was responsible for the defeat of the locals by Boston to-day. In the sixth inning he was twice hit safely and made a three-base wild throw to first. Boston scored two runs, and the home club could not overcome the lead. Attendance, 5,176. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3	4	0	
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	1	

Batteries—Dineen and Farrell; Henley and Schreck.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	6	1	.857	New York	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	4	2	.667	Chicago	3	4	.429
Cleveland	4	2	.667	St. Louis	2	3	.400
Detroit	3	3	.500	Washington	0	6	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

SYRACUSE, 3; CORNELL, 2.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 22.—The Syracuse State League baseball team won from Cornell to-day by a score of 3 to 2. It looked like a shut-out for Cornell up to the eighth inning, when a base on balls, a three-bagger by Brewster, and a single by Costello netted two runs. Two of the visitors' runs in the third inning were let in on errors. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse .....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	7	0	
Cornell .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2	5	1	

Batteries—Hailey, Haslit, Chappel, and Payne; Umstad, Lovejoy, and Welch.

PRINCETON, 10; P. ANDOVER, 2.

ANDOVER, Mass., April 22.—Princeton's baseball team easily defeated Phillips Andover in a featureless game to-day. The game was called in the eighth inning to allow the visitors to catch a train. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Princeton .....2 1 2 3 2 0 0 0—10	9	5	
Phillips Andover....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2	9	6	

Batteries—Underhill and Reid; Hall, Lanigan, and Perrin, Daley, Clarkson. Time—Two hours.

STAR ATHLETES TO MEET.

Best College Teams from the East and West in U. of P. Games.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—The fleetest runners and the abiest performers in field athletics of the colleges in the United States will meet on Franklin Field to-morrow afternoon in the annual carnival of sports to be held under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. Upward of 800 athletes representing no less than 175 educational institutions are entered in the various championships, divided as follows: Grammar schools, 30; high schools, 85; preparatory schools and academies, 64, and colleges, 46.

Greatest interest is centred in the one, two, and four-mile relay races for the National championship. Harvard, Yale, Georgetown, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Chicago will meet in the one-mile relay race. In the two-mile championship will be found Columbia, Pennsylvania, Yale, and Harvard. The four-mile relay race will bring together Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Purdue.

With the exception of Duffey in the 100-yard dash, the fastest men in the universities for the field events will compete.

Fine Golf by Douglas at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 22.—Findlay S. Douglas played a splendid match against Walter Egan of Harvard in the first round of match play in the Country Club's Spring tournament to-day. The match was the feature of the day. Douglas and his opponent were even at the turn. Douglas then made the last six holes in four strokes each, winning by 3 up and 2 to play. Douglas beat A. W. Tillinghast of Philadelphia in the afternoon. The results of the first cup rounds are:

Country Club of Lakewood Cup.—First Round—H. Chandler Egan, Harvard, beat A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, 5 up and 4 to play; D. T. Dana, Lenox, beat James G. Batterson, Lakewood, 2 up and 1 to play; John Moller, jr., Lakewood, beat W. C. Fownes, jr., Oakmont, 1 up; George T. Brokaw, Lakewood, beat L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, 6 up and 5 to play; A. W. Tillinghast, Huntingdon Valley, beat Charles B. Cory, Great Island, 3 up and 1 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Country, beat Walter E. Egan, Harvard, 3 up and 2 to play; John M. Ward, Fox Hills, beat C. E. Fownes, Oakmont, 8 up and 7 to play; Luther L. Kellogg, jr., Fox Hills, beat Arden M. Robbins, Garden City, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Round—Egan beat Dana, 2 up and 1 to play; Brokaw beat Moller, 6 up and 4 to play; Douglas beat Tillinghast, 3 up and 1 to play; Ward beat Kellogg, 3 up and 2 to play.

Brooklyn and Philadelphia Play Tomorrow.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club was much elated yesterday when he received the news that Police Commissioner McAdoo had decided that Sunday playing would be allowed in Brooklyn. He immediately arranged a game with the Philadelphia team for to-morrow at Washington Park, play to begin at 3:30 o'clock. A number of new entrances will be made to the grounds so that all difficulty of handling a big crowd will be avoided.

Hauseman Fined and Suspended.

A fine of $100 was imposed upon E. C. Hauseman yesterday by the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association and his suspension was continued until Oct. 1. Hauseman was disqualified April 5 at the same time with Barney Oldfield, but the latter has just been reinstated. Hauseman applied to the committee to have the ban of disqualification raised, but he sent word last week that he would like to have it done before Sunday, as he was under contract to ride in Memphis on that day.

Secretary S. M. Butler of the committee notified Hauseman that the committee would not meet until Monday. At that time it was not known whether Hauseman rode on Sunday in defiance of the committee's disqualification or not. Positive information has since been received that Hauseman did ride at Memphis. In taking final action the committee stated that "E. C. Hauseman has, notwithstanding his suspension for competing in various unsanctioned events, again, knowingly and willfully and in spite of warning, competed at an unsanctioned event in Memphis on April 17."

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50 Cases of Alcoholism Complicated by Presence of **Albumin or Sugar**

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Case No.		Age years.	Form of stimulant and amount taken daily.	Craving for liquor or drug removed in	Condition of secretion from the Kidneys. Beginning treatment.	Result after treatment.
1,602	Male.	37	3 quarts of whiskey	12 hours	Albumin 25%	Cleared up in 4 days
1,636	Male.	50	1 quart of brandy	18 "	Albumin 25%	" " 5 "
1,656	Male.	35	40 drinks of whiskey	24 "	Albumin 15%	" " 5 "
1,658	Male.	42	1 quart of gin and 1 quart of whiskey	8 "	Albumin 5%	" " 2 "
1,669	Male.	41	30 glasses of beer	12 "	Albumin 5%	" " 4 "
1,701	Male.	53	2 quarts of whiskey	24 "	Albumin 5%	" " 6 "
1,709	Male.	23	1 quart of whiskey and 10 glasses of beer	12 "	Albumin 5%	" " 6 "
1,711	Male.	51	15 glasses of beer and 1½ pints of whiskey	8 "	Albumin 2%; Sugar 3%	" " 8 "; " " 5 "
1,712	Male.	38	2 quarts of whiskey	24 "	Albumin 15%	" " 5 "
1,713	Male.	38	1 pint of gin and 1 quart of whiskey	18 "	Albumin 12%	" " 20 "
1,724	Male.	31	25 glasses of beer	12 "	Albumin 2%	" " 2 "
1,734	Male.	47	20 drinks of whiskey	6 "	Albumin 10%	" " 3 "
1,789	Male.	37	2 quarts of whiskey and 1 pint of brandy	18 "	Albumin 5%; Sugar 5%	" " 7 "; " " 7 "
1,767	Male.	44	10 glasses of beer and 6 Manhattan cocktails	24 "	Albumin 15%	" " 1 "
1,771	Male.	27	15 drinks of whiskey and 4 glasses of beer	12 "	Albumin 10%	" " 10 "
1,778	Male.	41	3 quarts of whiskey and 1 quart of sherry	12 "	Albumin 15%	" " 3 "
1,803	Male.	48	2 quarts of whiskey and 10 glasses of beer	36 "	Albumin 10%	" " 1 "
1,804	Male.	50	1 quart of brandy	12 "	Albumin 30%	" " 5 "
1,849	Male.	27	2 quarts of whiskey and 6 cocktails	12 "	Sugar 67%	" " 1 "
1,851	Male.	35	10 glasses of beer and 10 glasses of ale	8 "	Albumin 10%	" " 8 "
1,855	Male.	38	15 drinks of whiskey and 6 glasses of beer	24 "	Albumin 30%	" " 2 "
1,899	Female.	23	1 quart of gin and 1 quart of whiskey	12 "	Sugar 1%	" " 9 "
1,902	Male.	50	3 quarts of whiskey and 10 glasses of beer	18 "	Albumin 10%	" " 3 "
1,941	Male.	30	1 quart of whiskey and 30 glasses of beer	24 "	Sugar 2%	" " 11 "
1,946	Male.	28	2 quarts of whiskey; 4 grains of morphine	24 "; 24 "	Albumin 10%	Reduced to a mere trace after 21 days' treatment.
1,949	Male.	48	3 quarts of whiskey and 1 pint of gin	48 "	Sugar 5%	Cleared up in 4 days
1,959	Male.	42	4 quarts of whiskey	18 "	Albumin trace	" " 4 "
1,964	Male.	40	2 quarts of whiskey and 10 glasses of beer	12 "	Albumin 10%	" " 4 "
1,965	Male.	30	3 quarts of whiskey	18 "	Sugar 2%	" " 4 "
1,967	Female.	32	15 drinks of whiskey and 15 glasses of beer	48 "	Sugar 2%	" " 13 "
1,989	Male.	45	40 drinks of whiskey and 10 glasses of beer	24 "	Albumin 20%	" " 14 "
2,045	Female.	43	2 quarts of whiskey and 1 quart of gin	24 "	Sugar trace	" " 3 "
2,054	Male.	47	1 quart of whiskey and 20 glasses of beer	18 "	Albumin 30%	" " 12 "
2,058	Male.	40	4 quarts of whiskey	48 "	Albumin 15%	" " 12 "
2,061	Male.	43	2 quarts of whiskey and 15 glasses of beer	24 "	Sugar 5%; Albumin 5%	Neither cleared up; under observation 10 days.
2,062	Male.	46	3 quarts of whiskey, 6 drinks of gin	20 "	Albumin 10%	Cleared up in 3 days
2,114	Male.	50	10 drinks of whiskey, 30 glasses of beer	22 "	Sugar 67%	" " 4 "
2,119	Male.	30	3 quarts of whiskey	48 "	Sugar 3.33%	" " 1 "
2,131	Male.	27	1 quart of whiskey, 25 glasses of ale	18 "	Albumin 25%	" " 2 "
2,154	Male.	26	1 pint of whiskey, 30 glasses of beer	22 "	Albumin 8%	" " 6 "
2,163	Male.	36	2 quarts of whiskey; 21 grains of morphine	12 "; 72 "	Albumin 15%	" " 23 "
2,177	Male.	60	2 quarts of whiskey, 20 glasses of ale	48 "	Albumin 10%	" " 7 "
2,179	Male.	44	6 drinks whiskey, 10 beer, 4 cocktails	12 "	Sugar 1%	" " 1 "
2,199	Male.	55	12 drinks whiskey, 5 of beer, bottle wine	18 "	Albumin 10%; Sugar 48%	" " 4 "
2,200	Male.	43	2 quarts whiskey, 15 glasses of beer	48 "	Sugar 2%	" " 5 "
2,211	Male.	53	20 glasses of beer, 1 pint of whiskey	24 "	Albumin 58%	" " 2 "
2,227	Male.	50	1½ pints of whiskey, 10 beers, bottle champagne	16 "	Albumin 10%	" " 3 "
2,288	Male.	32	1 quart of whiskey, 10 glasses beer, 4 cocktails	12 "	Albumin 10%	" " 2 "
2,270	Male.	41	1 quart of whiskey, 15 glasses of beer	48 "	Albumin 25%	" " 2 "
2,291	Male.	32	15 drinks of whiskey, 10 glasses of ale	24 "	Sugar 3.33%	" " 8 "

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FIVE FAVORITES BEATEN

Cincinnatus, a Weak Choice, Won When Gaviota Was Left.

NAMTOR'S NARROW VICTORY

Belmont Cast-Off Took Aqueduct Stake After a Hard Race—Charles Elwood Lost at Odds On.

The first pleasant weather of the present racing season was the least of the things considered by the crowd at the Aqueduct track yesterday, when the start back to New York was made, for gloom had settled on the betting men as the result of one more afternoon of disaster, five favorites having been beaten, while the one successful choice was a horse that started only lukewarm in his place of esteem, and showed it by receding in the betting until many of his early backers were anxiously considering the wisdom of hedging. This was Cincinnatus, ridden by Shaw in the fifth event, who went back from 7 to 5 to 2 to 1, while every other horse in the race was backed to beat him, Gaviota being the special "good thing," and starting a hot second choice.

Whether or not Gaviota might have beaten Cincinnatus is a question that the race did not decide, for Gaviota was left at the post, and with the mare out of the way Cincinnatus had a comparatively easy time in disposing of the others of the rather moderate lot that ran.

Starter Fitzgerald, in deference to the wishes of racing officials, adopted the plan of walking his field up from far back of the barrier, thus endeavoring to send the horses away while in motion. As both standing and walking starts have been tried already in the young season, and neither method has been satisfactory, horsemen are beginning to fear some other innovation, and some curiosity was expressed as to how Starter Cassidy would go at his work, which will begin at Jamaica Monday.

Of the five races which produced the defeat of favorites, the most surprising was that for the stake feature of the afternoon, the Flushing, one-mile selling, for three-year-olds and upward, for which eleven horses ran, with Pierre Lorillard's smart filly The Lady Rohesia, carrying only eighty-seven pounds, the post choice, and Dixieline the next best backed. This race caused the longest delay of the afternoon, as an accident at the post made necessary a change of riders for Paiette, Springer being substituted for Ogilvie after the latter had been disabled. When the barrier lifted Courtmaid showed in front, but at once fell back, Dixieline then taking command and leading into the stretch, with Paiette and The Lady Rohesia attending him. On the straight the two fillies dropped back, and Namtor and All Gold went on after the leader, the three fighting it out in a neck-and-neck struggle to the winning post. Namtor, a cast off from the stable of August Belmont, who was at 15 to 1, got up in the last strides and just managed to win by a head from All Gold, who beat Dixieline a neck for the place in the fast time of 1:40, the best race of the day.

Another great surprise to the betting crowd came with the decision of the second event, a handicap at six furlongs, which was conceded to the top weight, Charles Elwood, with such unanimity that the horse started at 3 to 1 on, the betting on the race being chiefly as to which of the other three runners would be second. Toscan and Tim Payne went out in front together and carried such a fast pace that Charles Elwood never could get to them, Toscan finally winning, ridden out by a length, with Tim Payne second.

The Memphis colt was made choice over Sydney Paget's Aqueduct winner, Brush Up, in the first race, but the Southern horse never was a contender, Brush Up winning, ridden out, after a smart fight with Susanne Rocamora and Blue Print. Lady Frances captured the half-mile for maiden fillies two years old in good style, from the favorite, Chrysitis, and Spanish Lassie, a 10 to 1 chance, won the last race for maidens three years old and upward, in a hard-fought finish with four horses abreast, the favorite, Sir Shep, never being a dangerous factor. The track was fast, but as the wind blew straight up the stretch all the afternoon, the day was the first of the meeting that a new track record was not made. A crowd of about 6,000 witnessed the sport. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; one-half mile.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Brush Up, 100, H. Callahan, 3-1, 7-5	1	2	1
Suzanne Rocamora, 95, Curd, 10-1, 4-1	2	1	2
Blue Print, 92, A. Brennan, 15-1, 6-1	3	3	3
Lady Greenwood, 92, Travers, 30-1, 12-1	5	5	4
Garret Wilson, 105, T. Burns, 8-1, 3-1	6	4	5
Rendragon, 107, Fuller, 13-5, 6-5	4	6	6
Falba, 92, W. Hennessy, 40-1, 15-1	7	8	7
Allen Avon, 99, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1	11	10	8
Diamond Flush, 92, Coyle, 100-1, 40-1	13	9	9
Race Queen, 97, H. Cocbran, 100-1, 40-1	14	11	10
Renault, 102, Trenble, 30-1, 12-1	16	13	11
Andavri, 103, O'Neill, 12-1, 6-1	15	12	12
Warrior, 102, Oliphant, 40-1, 15-1	15	16	13
Roly Poly, 98, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	9	14	14
Bedella, 97, D. O'Conner, 100-1, 40-1	8	7	15
Nevada, 92, Springer, 100-1, 40-1	10	15	16
Subtle, 94, Quinn, 100-1, 40-1	Left.		

Time—0:94 2-5. Won ridden out by three parts of a length, a half length between second and third. Winner b. f., by Ben Brush-Miss Landeman, owned by S. Paget and trained by J. Schlasser.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	Fin.
Toscan, 10, T. Burns, 6-1, 1-1	1	2	1
Tim Payne, 100, H. Phillips, 5-1, 4-5	2	1	2
Charles Elwood, 126, O'Neill, 2-5, 1-7	3	3	3
Sonoma Belle, 100, H. Cocbran, 30-1, 5-1	4	4	4

Time—1:13 1-5. Won ridden out by a length, two lengths between second and third. Winner ch., 4 years, by Hastings-Toscana. Owned and trained by James Blute.

THIRD RACE.—The Flusbing Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Namtor, 100, Fuller, 15-1, 6-1	7	6	1
All Gold, 112, McCue, 8-1, 3-1	3	4	2
Dixieline, 105, Cormack, 3-1, 1-1	2	1	3
Courtmaid, 101, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	1	7	4
Hinself, 113, Odom, 15-1, 6-1	8	5	5
The Lady Rohesia, 87, A. Brennan, 8-5, 3-5	5	3	6
De Reszke, 105, W. Hennessy, 12-1, 5-1	4	8	7
Palette, 84, Ogilvie and Springer, 60-1, 20-1	9	2	8
Masterman, 110, Shaw, 7-1, 5-2	6	9	9
Akela, 108, Bullman, 20-1, 8-1	10	11	10
Silver Days, 102, Higgins, 30-1, 12-1	11	10	11

Time—1:40. Won, ridden out, by a head; a half-length between second and third. Winner, ch. h., 5 years, by Hastings-Ninevab, owned and trained by Frank Regan.

FOURTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old, with allowances; four and a half furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Lady Frances, 107, H. Phillips, 4-1, 8-5	1	1	1
Chrysitis, 102, O'Neill, 11-5, 9-10	5	3	2
Long Days, 102, Cormack, 4-1, 8-5	6	2	3
Sufferance, 102, Redfern, 20-1, 8-1	7	7	4
Royal Legend, 102, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	4	5	5
Maid of Timbuctoo, 102, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	2	6	6
Gotawin, 102, H. Callahan, 8-1, 3-1	3	4	7
Linda Rosa, 102, H. Cochran, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	8
Handseller, 102, Travers, 100-1, 40-1	9	9	9

Time—0:56. Won cleverly by a half length; a length between second and third. Winner br. f., by Rapallo-Graziosa, owned by the Columbia Stable and trained by E. H. Hanna.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting, selling allowances; seven furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	Fin.
Cincinnatus, 113, Shaw, 2-1, 4-5	2	2	1
John F. Abern, 104, T. Burns, 10-1, 4-1	6	3	2
Pretorius, 115, Fuller, 5-1, 2-1	5	5	3
The Don, 108, Travers, 6-1, 2-1	7	7	4
Mixer, 112, McCue, 15-1, 6-1	1	1	5
Paranlass, 107, Allen, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	6
Nevermore, 113, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	3	4	7
Petit Bleu 103, Higgins, 30-1, 12-1	4	6	8
Daisy Green, 109, C. Smith, 8-1, 3-1	9	9	9
Gaviata, 103, Hildebrand, 7-2, 6-5	Left.		

Time—1:27 2-5. Won easily by four lengths, three parts of a length between second and third. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Ornament-Emma Primrose. Owned by T. McGovern and trained by W. C. Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; seven furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Spanish Lassie, 95, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	6	4	1
Lem Reed, 105, W. Hennesey, 15-1, 6-1	5	2	2
Tronville, 100, H. Micbaels, 8-1, 3-1	7	5	3
Candidate, 105, Travers, 12-1, 5-1	1	3	4
Consideration, 97, H. Callahan, 3-1, 1-1	3	1	5
Nic Longworth, 108, H. Cocbran, 8-1, 3-1	14	7	6
Tom Lawson, 105, O'Brien, 15-1, 6-1	13	6	7
Panther, 105, J. Martin, 40-1, 15-1	10	10	8
Sir Shep, 105, T. Burns, 8-5, 3-5	11	8	9
Lord of the Manor, 105, Neely, 100-1, 40-1	9	11	10
Saidala, 100, Asbworth, 60-1, 20-1	12	12	11
Princo of Pleasure, 108, Oliphant, 25-1, 10-1	2	9	12
Woodheart, 97, Romanelli, 15-1, 6-1	8	13	13
Hoboken, 105, Cormack, 30-1, 12-1	4	14	14

Time—1:28 1-5. Won ridden out by a head, a neck between second and third. Winner, ch. f., 3 years, by St. Florian-Lillian Fonso, owned by Loule Fringo and trained by B. Franklin.

Meadow Brook Hunters Win at Boston.

BOSTON, April 22.—The feature of the Horse Show to-day was judging a class of hunters and hounds with masters and whips in hunt uniforms. Four clubs were represented, three from the Boston district and the Meadow Brook Club of Long Island. The latter, with Foxhall Keene, M. F. H., won the blue ribbon. The chief prizes in polo ponies went to Allan Forbes of Milton.

E. D. Jordan won three blue ribbons, but his Extravagance was beaten in the light harness class by Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy. Alfred Vanderbilt fared badly, getting only two third prizes.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Typhonic	115	*Monte Carlo	104
Paul Clifford	112	Dimple	103
Morokanta	111	*Love Note	101
Burning Glass	110	*For Luck	99
Sadducee	108	Shady Lad	95
Counterpoise	108	The Bowery	92
Gold Dome	106	*Toupee	88
Durazzo	106	*Southampton	87
Neither One	106	*Florizel	87
Geneseo	100	*Tom O'Day	87
*Foxy Kane	104		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs.

Astarita	122	Venator	98
Race King	110	Monet	98
Bardolph	106	Dimple	98
Peter Paul	106	Tomcod	95
Sweet Alice	102	Pol Roger	95
Collector Jeseup	102	Knobhampton	92
Espial	100	Pickle	88
Kohinoor	100		

THIRD RACE.—The Woodhaven Stakes, selling; for two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

Waterside	104	*Limerick	100
Matador	104	*Gold Ten	99
Nihlick	104	St. Resolute	97
Cotillion	102	*Delaval	96
*Austin Allen	100	Pygmalion	94
Only One	100	Jade	94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—The Queens County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Red Knight	116	De Reszke	104
Buttone	115	Ostrich	100
Lord Badge	111	Colonsay	99
Beldame	110	Briarthorpe	97
Jack Ratlin	107	Florham Queen	97
Rosetint	104	Sam Craig	92

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Sir Roche	114	Belle of Milford	107
Balkal	113	*Keynote	107
Ethics	112	*Dew	105
*April Shower	112	Tugal Bey	105
McGrathiana Prince	109	*Marlin	100
*Stonewall	108	*Totness	84
Ninapot	108	*Harbor	84
Burning Glass	108		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; four and a half furlongs.

Right Royal	108	Volliday	108
Merry Lark	108	Cederstrom	108
Amberjack	108	Pygmalion	105
Recreo	108	Estella J.	105
Only One	108	Maxey Moore	105
Migrate	108	Fortune Teller	105
Khorasan	108		

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SIX RACES, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St., 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50 P. M., regular. Also from Flatbush Av., 11:02 A. M.; 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:45, and 1:50 P. M., regular.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL. Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c

CORNELL'S CREW TROUBLE

Rowing Work Seriously Hampered by Various Dissensions.

COURTNEY'S SEVERE DEMANDS

Undergraduates Fear for the Poughkeepsie Races—Freshmen Disgusted with Coach Lueder's Training Table.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, April 22.—In the memory of undergraduates Cornell crew affairs have never been so mixed up before as they are now. The trouble is the talk of the campus. The first misunderstanding came last Winter when Courtney refused to appear at the crew room, insisting that he should be given full power to choose his assistant. This week the 'Varsity training table in the Campus Tavern was abandoned by the oarsmen at the suggestion of Courtney, and they are now without a training table of any sort.

In former years, at this stage of the training, everything was running smoothly, the boats were sent out on Lake Cayuga every afternoon, the men eating their meals at a first-class training table. But to-day there is nothing but trouble. The cold weather confines practice to the inlet, all the 'Varsity candidates are on strike as far as training tables are concerned, and the freshmen have become disgusted with the food served them at Assistant Coach Lueder's "training table."

Courtney's demands have always been met by the athletic authorities, though generally considered by the latter as excessive, unnecessary, and uncalled for. This trouble that has been brewing in crew quarters all year has reached an anticlimax with the strike of the 'Varsity men about eating at the training table. There appears to be no remedy in sight, and no one knows when the full climax will come. Unless matters are straightened out somewhat, and pretty soon, Cornell's showing at Poughkeepsie this Summer will probably be a deterioration.

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N. Y. Lawn Tennis Club Opening.

Matches by some of the leading tennis players of this country will be a feature of the formal opening of the New York Lawn Tennis Club grounds at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue to-day. In the doubles Holcomb Ward, the former Harvard player, and George Miles, Jr., of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club will meet Harry F. Allen of Philadelphia and T. R. Pell, Jr., of this city. Miss Elizabeth Moore, the National woman's champion, will be a player in the singles, and it is probable that Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, the National indoor champions, will also compete. Louis J. Grant, who has arranged the programme, announces that the games will be open to the public.

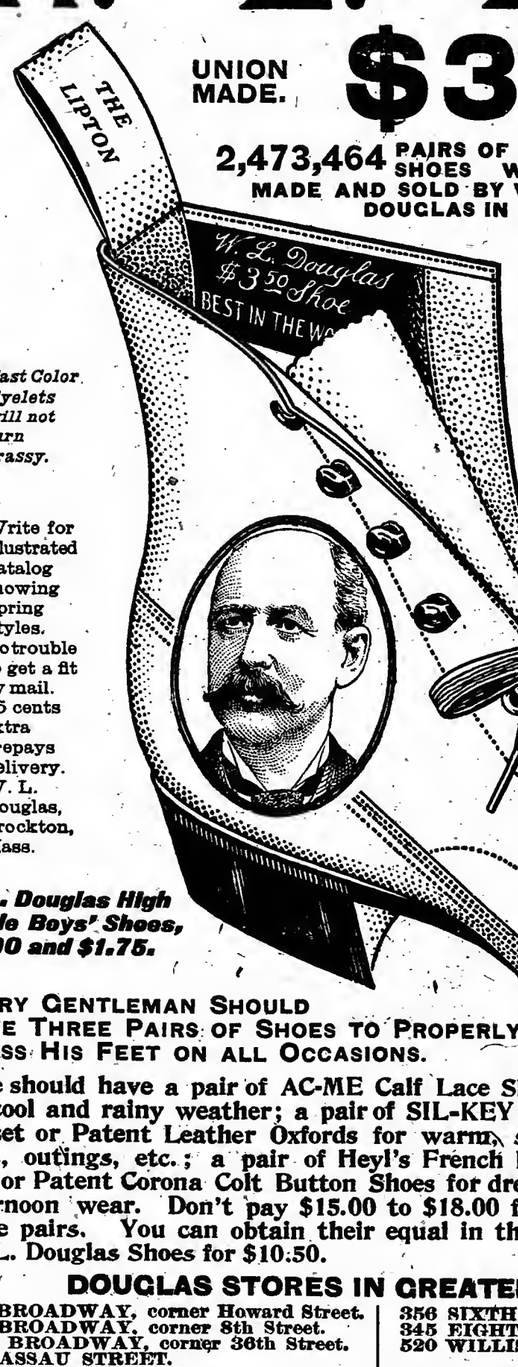
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Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog showing Spring Styles. No trouble to get a fit by mail. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, they are made of the highest grade imported and domestic leathers; they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoes.

Douglas $3.50 Shoes are made of the best leathers:

HEYL'S FRENCH PATENT CALF,
PATENT CORONA COLT SKIN,
AC-ME CALF, SIL-KEY KID,
IMPERIAL HORSE ENAMEL,
RUSSIA CALF, FINE CALF, Etc.

SIL-KEY KID and AC-ME CALF are special brands of the very best leathers ever produced. They can only be obtained in Douglas shoes.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD HAVE THREE PAIRS OF SHOES TO PROPERLY DRESS HIS FEET ON ALL OCCASIONS.

He should have a pair of AC-ME Calf Lace Shoes for cool and rainy weather; a pair of SIL-KEY KID, Russet or Patent Leather Oxfords for warm, sunny days, outings, etc.; a pair of Heyl's French Patent Calf or Patent Corona Colt Button Shoes for dress and afternoon wear. Don't pay $15.00 to $18.00 for these three pairs. You can obtain their equal in three pairs of W. L. Douglas Shoes for $10.50.

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356 SIXTH AVENUE, corner 22d Street.
345 EIGHTH AVENUE.
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BROOKLYN:
708-710 BROADWAY.
1367 BROADWAY, corner Gates Avenue.
421 FULTON STREET, corner Pearl Street.
494 FIFTH AVENUE.

JERSEY CITY: 18 NEWARK AVENUE.
NEWARK: 785 BROAD STREET.

Commercial Supremacy of the United States in the Far East

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a Japanese ex-Cabinet Minister, tells, in a signed article, why this is certain to come about in a short time, as a consequence of the present policy of "expansion," as well as the result of American commercial aggressiveness.

IN TO-MORROW'S TIMES.

Pirate's Flag to Fly Again

Bold Buccaneers have taken possession of Capt. Kidd's Treasure Island in Long Island Sound and have a peculiar initiation, particulars of which are told in an illustrated story in To-morrow's Times.

Will Make Your Plants Grow

Do you know that there are beneficent bacteria and that the Government is distributing them in Agricultural Districts? Dr. J. C. Bayles tells about the methods used in aiding farmers in this unique direction.

What Color of Flower Do You Want?

Growers make them to order for their patrons, and The Times will tell you how it is done.

The Best Dogs in the World

That's what G. T. Teasdell Buckell of England, who imported the Llewellin setter to America, says of our bird dogs. He has been attending the field trials here, and writes the results of his observations and conclusions for The Sunday Times.

Does Not Like the New Drama

Ferdinand Bonn, who has a repertoire of 300 characters, tells in To-morrow's Times why Shakespeare's characters appeal to him more than those of any other dramatist. He talks of the need of an endowed theatre and of his own plans for the future. Illustrated with pictures of the great German actor in character.

An Antidote to Anarchy

Story of a Real Estate Boom that converted a community of Anarchists and Socialists into a thriving, law-abiding community, now numbering 60,000. To-morrow's Times will have an illustrated story of this queer city within a city, that has no rival.

Women as Dentists

This Is a New Profession in Which Members of the Fair Sex Are Achieving Abundant Success.

A new law, regulating the conduct of Employment Agencies and passed by the Legislature just adjourned, will be signed by the Governor, and become operative May 1.

Housekeepers, servants, and employment agency keepers can learn all about the provisions of this new law in The New York Times to-morrow.

These special features in to-morrow's Times will be supplemented by an up-to-date illustrated fashion article, the latest club and society gossip, stories of The Man in the Street and other articles of general interest. The Financial, Business, and Real Estate sections will discuss timely topics in their respective fields that most interest business men, investors and speculators. Whatever is newest and latest in the fields of sport, the drama, and in music will be intelligently treated, and, as usual, there will be All the That's Fit

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sunday Edition 5 Cents.
A Sensible Paper for Sane Readers.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COMMON SENSE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Two points were brought out very clearly by Secretary TAFT in his admirable address to the Chamber of Commerce upon the Philippines. One was the fidelity with which the policy of the Government has been directed to the advancement of the Filipinos and the other was the present condition and the promise for the future of the industry and trade of the islands. Logically connected with these points was the Secretary's plea that the actual tranquillity of the islands should not be disturbed by the raising of the issue of independence.

On the first point the testimony of Mr. TAFT is as unqualified as it is authoritative. He said:

> The Government of the United States went into the islands under a distinct promise that it would govern the Philippines for the benefit of the Filipinos; that it would extend self-government to the Filipinos as rapidly as they showed themselves fit for it, and that as many Filipinos as possible would be used in the personnel of the government. This has always been the attitude of the Government, and never, so far as I know, has there been a single step of departure from it. It was the attitude declared before the war of insurrection began while it was pending, and at its close, and no resistance on the part of the natives has varied our position in that regard.

As to the trade and industry of the Philippines the statement of the Secretary of War is substantially this: Despite the destruction of war, the ravages of disease among men and cattle, and the confusion arising from a complete change in political conditions, the islanders are fairly self-supporting and the resources of the land are such that steady progress in prosperity is assured on condition that a stable policy is maintained and that the markets of the United States are opened to the products of the islands. The people, according to Mr. TAFT, are essentially agricultural and are well-fitted for success in that line. The chief crops are hemp, in which they have a monopoly of the sort that is especially valuable, and which can be grown in nearly two-thirds of the provinces; cocoa nuts, which are easily and cheaply raised and are a richly paying crop; sugar, for which much of the land is particularly adapted; tobacco, which can be produced in quality second only to that of Cuba, and tropical woods of great variety and excellence. Rice is grown in many sections, but since the production was checked by the cattle plague it has been found to pay better to raise other crops and import rice for food. Labor, the Secretary of War declares, is of a quality and quantity amply sufficient, with proper management, to carry on the work and insure the prosperity of the islands. The climate, though tropical, is healthy where hygiene and sanitation are maintained.

The first need of the islands was order. That substantially has been established and can be preserved through the present organization. The second need was a fairly stable currency. That also has been provided for. The next is roads and harbor improvements. These have been begun, and, when the House bill just passed becomes a law, very much more can be done. There are some 70,000,000 acres of tillable land in the islands, of which only 5,000,000 are estimated to be in private possession. The great bulk of the land, owned by the Government, will immediately be opened to settlement under restrictions calculated to secure stability and intelligent cultivation.

It is a great pity that the bill which has passed the House giving authority to the Philippine Government to borrow money for roads and public improvements of all sorts and to guarantee reasonable aid to railroads cannot pass the Senate. Secretary TAFT intimates that the delay is due to those who do not wish the islands to prosper too greatly for fear that we cannot then so easily get rid of them. If this be the case the opposition is ill-advised and inhumane. There is no duty we owe to the islands so great and so imperative as that to promote as fast and as greatly as possible their material advantage. Order is established; civilization, intelligence, and self-government would be sure to follow in the footsteps of prosperity.

SERVICE PENSIONS.

Senator SCOTT at present holds the unquestioned record as a pension boomer. His remark, in the Senate on Thursday, was that if he had his way he "would pay a pension of $25 a month to every soldier, whatever his term of service, and whether he was rich or poor." We had no notion that the G. A. R. was so important a factor in the politics of West Virginia.

We charged a correspondent the other day with mental confusion for saying that it was a relic of barbarism to pension military service when civil service went unpensioned. The difference is in the bodily risks of the military service and the chance in it of being killed or disabled. When the soldier has survived his term of enlistment in good health he has no sort of claim upon his country that is payable in money, in the absence of an express contract. To say that a man who served the Government, for three months or three years, forty years ago, as a soldier, and has since been as capable as before of earning his own living, to which he had ever since been devoting himself, is worthier of a support in his old age at the public expense, even though he had been a conscript or a bounty taker or a bounty jumper, than a man who has ever since been serving the Government in a civil capacity, is to fall into a perfect bewilderment of mental confusion, or of demagogism that is worse.

But it seems that Congress has not only condoned the usurpation of its functions by the Exccutive, but has voted a gratuity to the "old soldiers" of $140,000,000 for this year. Belisarius ought to be satisfied. As a matter of fact, it is likely that he will only be encouraged. Encouraged to agitate for the attainment of the new goal Senator SCOTT has set before him.

A VICE PRESIDENT FOR MEXICO.

The election of Señor MARISCAL of Mexico to the newly created office of Vice President of the Republic is an answer to the question constantly asked by foreigners as well as Mexicans, Who will succeed PORFIRIO DIAZ if he should resign or die? Old Gen. REYES, now Governor of Nuevo Leon, who at one time had supporters in the Mexican press gifted with more audacity than tact, may be regarded as excluded from the succession. Secretary LIMANTOUR, who was long considered the only successor favored by DIAZ, is reported to have said that if the position were offered him he would decline it. MARISCAL is now brought forward as a man singularly free from enemies, a conservative, and believer in the situation as DIAZ has created it; he receives the Vice Presidency as a reward for his somewhat safe and neutral character.

While those who know Mexico best do not look for disturbances, even if DIAZ should die suddenly, yet the immense stake that the United States has in Mexican mines, railways, and other properties is a fruitful source of panic. Capital is always imagining terrible things to come, forgetting that Mexico to-day is a century or more in advance of Mexico twenty-five years ago. Hence it is that DIAZ is willing to take every precaution, however strained, in order to reassure that coward, capital, and put some stiffness into its pliant backbone. The nomination of MARISCAL may be considered in the light of its effect on foreign capital quite as much as on Mexico.

For, after all, Señor MARISCAL is not of the timber that will supply another DIAZ and assure to Mexico another quarter century of peace and wise government. He is an old man, and in the natural order of things the younger generation, which is now absorbed in commerce and manufactures and agriculture, must take the helm. It would have been better had President DIAZ favored a younger man and prepared him to take the management of the republic when he quits the field.

The attitude of the United States toward Mexico and Cuba forms a standard below which the international morals of this country need never fall. As object lessons these lands are of great value. They show that Americans can do as well in a friendly country as in their own, and perhaps better than at home, where the incessant turmoil of politics and the internecine struggle between labor and capital are blights on profits and defy all calculation. We have not set our own house in order, and therefore cannot manage other men's houses, as the expansionists in their ignorance and gayety of heart would have us do. A great debt of gratitude is due from us to PORFIRIO DIAZ because he has so managed Mexico as to afford our half-baked, addle-pated expansionists no excuse for aggression. The world is the better for that peaceful invasion of Mexico by foreign capital which it has been the endeavor of DIAZ to encourage and protect.

THE LAWLESSNESS AT GARRETT.

But for the effect upon the miners in other localities and the encouragement it gives to lawlessness generally in connection with the plans and purposes of organized labor, the disturbance at Garrett, Somerset County, Penn., would be of very little consequence. The mines affected are relatively small and the trouble is local. The trouble began when the 10 per cent. reduction of wages which had been ordered and accepted in all the mines of West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania was refused by the union miners employed by the Merchants' Coal Company at Garrett. They went out on strike, and from the abundant non-union labor available the places of the strikers were filled without difficulty. This did not at all suit the union miners. They began a course of systematic persecution of the intruders. The proprietor of the mines at Garrett is not a comfortable person to quarrel with. He armed his labor, mounted a searchlight and a Gatling gun on his tipple, and gave it out that any person attacking his property or his labor would find all the trouble he desired. This rather boastful talk, which suggests the proclamations of the Russian naval and military commanders, has irritated the union miners very much, and they are apparently anxious to get into trouble, evidently counting upon public sentiment to sustain them in their efforts to compel the guards into some sort of aggressive action. They have surrounded the place with pickets, which are being pushed forward nearer and nearer, and but for the presence of armed Deputy Sheriffs, who are acting as peace officers, a serious battle would be inevitable.

The President of the local of the United Mine Workers reports that he had received rather incendiary instructions from President MITCHELL of the National union, to the effect that the union miners are to arm themselves and be ready for defensive action when it shall be necessary. Perhaps there is no objection to this; but such a communication should be supplemented by directions to the union miners to keep away from the besieged mines. There is very little probability that the garrison will make a sortie, and the union miner who does not go prowling around the pit mouth or the tipple will be quite safe even if he does not carry his gun with him. Mr. MITCHELL should not need to be told that advice to the strikers to force a conflict with the men at work would identify him with lawlessness and crime. If the President of the local union at Garrett has misrepresented him and misquoted his instructions, consistency with his professions and a proper regard for his responsibilities demand that he should disown such mischievous teachings and disclaim responsibility for them.

SMOOT'S CASE.

The Mormon witnesses continue to make more desperate the case of the Mormon candidate for a seat in the United States Senate. The testimony of ANGUS CANNON, "Patriarch," given on Thursday, is much the most revolting that has yet been given. It had already been shown by the testimony in this case that the State of Utah, so far as it is represented by SMOOT, is simply another name for the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and that that Church, so far from being entitled to recognition as one of the United States, is a most dangerous and unscrupulous enemy to them. It was reserved for CANNON to sicken every decent person who heard or read his testimony with the organization which not only tolerates but honors such a man. A man who avows that he married two sisters on the same day is simply not fit for human society. How can any body of self-respecting men which has the power to keep out a man in full political, religious, and social fellowship with CANNON possibly consent to let him in?

THE MAINE AND THE PETROPAVLOVSK.

The first news of the destruction of the Russian flagship and her gallant Admiral threatened a controversy something like that which six years ago was raging over the destruction of the Maine. Only in this case the positions were curiously reversed. It was the nation which owned the ship which seemed to insist that she had been destroyed either by an internal explosion or by an explosion from one of the mines laid for her protection. It was the other side which insisted that she had been sunk by a hostile mine, laid for that purpose, and over which she was lured.

The difference is easily explained. The sinking of the Maine, if she was sunk by Spaniards, (few then imagined and no one now imagines that the Spanish Government had any hand in the business, except through negligence of protective measures,) was an act of treachery and a cold-blooded massacre in time of peace. The universal American belief that this was the case, after the report of our naval investigation, was the proximate cause of the war which deprived Spain of all that was left of her American empire. In the later case the destruction of the ship by the Japanese would have been a legitimate and an ingenious if not precisely a gallant feat of arms, and would have done them credit. It was to deprive them of this credit that certain Russians were moved to maintain that the ship was destroyed either from within, or, if from without, by a Russian and not by a Japanese mine.

The controversialists who took this side were so eager to withhold all credit from Japan that they did not observe what a discredit their own contention imputed to their own country. If the ship had been blown up from within it could have been blown up only through gross Russian carelessness; if from a Russian mine without, only through a gross Russian blunder. Happily Admiral ALEXIEFF now relieves these too zealous controversialists from their predicament. His official account of the encounter curiously and minutely confirms the official account of Admiral Togo at every point, and in effect adds that another Russian ship was disabled by the same means by which the flagship was destroyed. But of course we shall not be completely satisfied concerning the cause of the loss of the Petropavlovsk until we have heard from those experts in naval warfare, Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH of Toronto and the anti-imperialists of Boston.

NO ASSETS.

The condition reached by many steam railroads in the days of stimulated expansion of the railroad system—that of representing nothing but "two streaks of rust and a mortgage"—seems to be that of the Chicago Passenger Railway, whose franchise expired at midnight of the 21st inst. Light rails laid twenty years ago for horse cars appear to be its only tangible assets. It has been operated with cars owned by and power drawn from the West Chicago Railroad. It has, however, a bonded debt of $1,306,000, the holders of which are beginning to wonder what amount could be realized upon the old iron of the permanent way, over and above the cost of taking the rails up. In the absence of a continuing franchise it is interesting to inquire on what basis these bonds were floated and what became of the proceeds of such flotation. As recently as June, 1900, they were sold at 106½, and either a large amount of misrepresentation must have been made or else Chicago investors are very careless buyers of securities.

ELECTORAL HODGE-PODGE.

The English political system is often praised as the most rational provision for the expression of the popular will known to the world, but it is full of extraordinary anomalies that would drive the logical mind to despair.

Mr. BALFOUR has intimated that before the close of the present Parliament he may take up the question of the redistribution of seats. In that field there are the most striking inequalities. The number of members of the House of Commons is 670. This gives an average electorate for each member of 10,547. The actual number of voters ranges from 1,489 to 41,759. Curiously enough, the smallest number of voters who have the power to choose a representative is in an Irish constituency, and in this each voter has twenty-eight times the weight that the English voter has in the large district referred to. Nor is this an exceptional case. The average number of electors in all the Irish districts is 6,783, while the average in the English districts is 11,442, which gives to each Irish voter a weight at least two-thirds larger than is enjoyed by the English voter. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, there are districts containing only one-third of the total number of electors which choose 370 members, while the remaining two-thirds of the electors choose but 300 members.

Such anomalies will at best be only partially corrected. The temper of the people does not demand anything like complete rectification. For example, the comment of The London Times on the subject, referring to a project that would reduce the range of inequalities from 28 to 1 to 3 to 1 is:

> But this is such an old country, it has so much history, so many survivals, and so many local units of an indivisible kind, that even a modest approximation to uniformity such as we have been discussing would probably have to be subject to a great many exceptions. We may perhaps console ourselves with the reflection that, in spite of all anomalies, the country does, upon the whole, manage to make its opinion felt upon all matters of serious importance. Possibly no system, however symmetrical, would do much more for us.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——It is, of course, a most lamentable thing when the ordinary and regular administration of the law in an American community has to be replaced by any form of military rule. None of us likes such a substitution or is quite easy in his mind until it is over, but in considering cases of the sort it is extremely well to remember that our system of government contains careful and explicit provisions for resort to military force when local civilian authorities are unable or unwilling to maintain order, and that the soldiers, whether militiamen or regulars, are just as truly representatives of the law as are Judges, Sheriffs, and policemen. A good many people forget this fact, and, whenever there is a partial or complete suspension of the civil administration anywhere, begin to bowwow about the downfall of our institutions and our liberties. Which is most nonsensical. The army and the National Guard are American institutions no less than the public schools, and they do not menace but defend our libertics. It was neglect to ascertain any fact except that men in uniform and carrying guns were in control of affairs in a Colorado county that led one of our correspondents, while mourning long and loud over what he thought were the horrible conditions existing there, to make the mistake of scolding about regulars instead of about militiamen. Notified of his error as to the sort of soldiers, he confesses it with dne humility, but he continues in the delusion that ont in Colorado the law has been superseded by something entirely different. Nothing of the kind has happened. There is, indeed, a conflict of opinion between some of the civilian and some of the military anthorities as to the extent of the power—under the law—of each, but each claims to be acting strictly within legal limits, and beyond any question at all the controversy will be settled at last by the law. No revolution has been effected or is in progress, and whatever of wrong has been committed by either side will be remedied and punished in due time. If there are any rebels out there they need not be sought in the courts or the camps, but among the excited men who have chosen to ignore the authority of officers acting under a civilian Governor's orders. Those officers he has a perfect legal right to employ for certain definite purposes, and he claims now to be employing them as the law permits. It is not the resort to armed force that is lamentable, but the necessity for it, and the reality for that necessity is not to be decided by a critic so ill-informed of the circumstances that he thought the Governor was supporting his despotism by means of men in the Federal army.

——One of our readers writes to us expressing enthusiastic agreement with our contention that people, instead of feeling resentment when somebody uses a word they do not understand, should be grateful for the addition to their vocabulary which an immediate trip to the dictionary in every such case will give them. The same reader is pleased, too, at our statement that we had not been "called" to reform the spelling of the English language, but he troubles us when he adds: "English spelling is bad—yes; but its reformers would make it infinitely worse." We are not at all sure of that, and it is from no such apprehension that we leave the colossal task to others. English spelling is so very, very bad, and imposes upon all who must learn to write it such an enormous amount of useless, and worse than useless, labor, that we are sometimes tempted to believe that any change in it that anybody is at all likely to make would be an improvement. In every language spelling was originally phonetic, or as nearly so as those who began to make written records in it were able to produce with the means at hand. But the written language always lags behind the spoken, and is slow to recognize changes in the latter. Practically all changes in spelling that ever were made in an established language were toward the phonetic ideal, and every such change was an improvement. That, however, is not to say that the spelling of such a language as English should instantly be made phonetic. Once done, it would be an inestimable advantage, releasing from unproductive—yes, demoralizing—toil an incalculable amount of mental energy that could then be devoted to useful purposes, but there would be a period of horrible confusion, and such reformation may fairly recall from purgatory a burden so heavy of any application to a complete reform would impose upon it. For the change would involve a new alphabet as well as a new spelling, and the difficulties of the transition period would be multiplied, not decreased. However, English spelling is slowly reforming itself—slowly, and yet that enough, probably, to overtake in time the spoken language. As for the other arguments presented in favor of retaining spellings that belie pronunciation, we scorn them all. We do not believe it to be worth while to embalm the ancient history of a word in letters now silent or incorrect, and we do not think old spellings are beautiful because they are old, or shudder at new spellings because they are new.

——That the Russians had a perfect right, under the laws of war, to hang the two Japanese spies they caught the other day is beyond question, and that they shot instead of hanging them must be credited up to the Russians as an act of real magnanimity. The Japanese went where they did to destroy Russian property, to learn and thwart Russian plans, and to make easy, if possible, the taking of many Russian lives. They knew the danger they incurred, and, as they were merciless, they could not fairly expect mercy. But, when all is said, what is accomplished by the slaughter of spies—of any spies—that could not as well be accomplished by holding them prisoners of war until the return of peace? If their summary and ignominious killing prevented others from attempting the same work it might be justified, but it does no such thing. Spies are soldiers like other soldiers, not a class by themselves and peculiarly mean or wicked. The officer or private in every army obeys an order to penetrate the enemy's lines in disguise as he obeys any other order, and no commander hesitates to select his ablest subordinates for such work. Moreover, dangerous as is service as a spy, it is sought rather than avoided, since it gives large chance for the display of intelligence and ability, and to hang or shoot them frightens nobody—it simply prevents the captured spies from doing any more harm. So, however, would their detention as prisoners, and only when the holding of prisoners would be unduly inconvenient does their destruction seem to be a military necessity.

——If there is any such thing as a Mormon dictionary, we beg some possessor of the work to look up in it the word "modest," and let us know what the definition given after it is. For we are extremely puzzled by the statement of the ancient ANGUS CANNON that, since his Church had issued a manifesto on the subject of polygamy, he has been compelled to be as "modest" as he can. This implies that before the issuance of the manifesto Mr. CANNON, in his own estimation, was immodest, but the implication must be false, as he emphatically denies that he is now any better than he used to be. Indeed, he mournfully confessed that his moral status has deteriorated since he became "modest." What, then, does he mean, or think he means, by the word?

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—"Going to resign are you?" said Assistant Postmaster General Wynne to an indignant person who had been pouring his grief into his ears. "Can't stand it another minute, eh? Put up with it as long as you could, and now you're going to throw up your job and tell your chief what you think of him? Yes, I know. Last straw and all that sort of thing? Uh-huh.

"Did you ever see my set of rules for resigning? I framed them up years ago when I was in the newspaper business, and I have used them ever since. I have resigned often since then, always in the way prescribed by these rules. Perhaps they will be of service to you. Here they are:

"Rule 1. After receiving the last straw don't do anything for two hours. Above all, don't write anything.

"Rule 2. At the expiration of two hours, write your resignation, and make it as hot as you can. Relieve your feelings and say everything you have been penning up in your breast. Scorch the scoundrel.

"Rule 3. Then go home.

"Rule 4. The next morning, immediately upon arising, read over your resignation and tear it up.

"Rule 5. Go to work at the usual hour.

"Take a copy of them," concluded Mr. Wynne, "and you will find that they are absolutely essential to any man who expects to resign frequently and still continue to rise in the world."

The granddaughter of John Sebastian Bach visited the Congressional Library the other day. She was a bride, fluffy and tailor-made, and a bridegroom, taking a reluctant interest in music, floated in her wake as she sailed into the music department.

She made herself known to the attaches, and immediately became a personage with a capital P. They fell over themselves to do the honeymooning couple honor, and at last they led her up to Chief Oscar G. Sonneck and introduced her. She was properly condescending, and when she went out a cloud of glory trailed all over the department.

Later in the day Mr. Sonneck was discovered to be busy with a stub of a pencil and a pad. Several sheets were covered with figures. He wore a worried look.

"What's the matter?" asked a sympathizing acquaintance.

"I've been figuring on this thing for half an hour," said Mr. Sonneck, wearily, "and if she's the granddaughter of John Sebastian Bach she should be at least one hundred and ten years old. Strange that one so old can look so young. In my opinion, that bridegroom has been buncoed."

And he returned to his pad. He is still figuring.

CZAR'S EDICT ABSURD.

A Hostile Act.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Any attempt to interfere with a dispatch vessel flying a neutral flag because she was communicating with the shore by wireless telegraphy would be a hostile act on the part of Russia toward the country whose flag the offending dispatch vessel might be flying.

Not Spies.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The correspondents are not spies, nor is it likely that the neutral powers will permit them to be treated as spies, however much Russia may desire it.

Serious Trouble to Russia.

From The Rochester Union.

The use of the wireless telegraph in war is novel, but exceedingly novel is Russia's proposal to seize as prizes of war all vessels furnished with it that come in her way, and to treat as spies newspaper correspondents on board of them. Certainly such correspondents are not spies, and Russia will get herself into serious trouble if she attempts to treat them as such.

The Pervasive Ohioan.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

Ohio has now nine of its native-born citizens in the Senate, thirty-two in the House, and two in the Cabinet. The earth is getting small for Ohio people. Should the planet Mars turn out to be inhabited Ohio men will certainly be found holding down some of its best jobs.

Bostonian Progress.

From The Boston Transcript.

Bentley—It's evident enough that the Brownlys are accumulating property.

Grimes—Think so?

Bentley—Sure. They used to call their house servant Margaret; now they call her by her last name, Sullivan.

"RUSSIA VICTIM OF TREASON?"

A New Suggestion as to the Loss of the Petropavlovsk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although it seems to be probable that the Petropavlovsk was sunk by a Japanese mine, a possibility remains that she was destroyed by Russian Anarchists, who were members of her own crew. The fact that the Grand Duke Cyril was known to be on board supports this theory. It is also evident that every disaster suffered by the Russians in the present war greatly discredits the Russian Government, and is of corresponding advantage to the Russian revolutionary party. Both the army and the navy of Russia may, almost certainly, be said to contain a very large number of Anarchists. BERTRAND SHADWELL.

Chicago, April 20, 1904.

STATE BANK SUPERVISION.

Severe Criticism of the Department in Connection with the Federal Bank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the statements in your last two issues suggesting neglect by the State Banking Department in respect of the Federal Bank, I was interested less than a year ago in a much more flagrant instance of neglect by the same department, (if such a mild word as neglect describes it,) prominently brought to public notice by the failure of the New York Building Loan Banking Company.

In that case nearly seven years before its failure the department was warned by the report of one of its examiners, Mark S. Eustace, that the concern was fraudulent; that its depositors were being deceived, and he actually recommended in his report that "the State should not foster an institution that existed only by deceit."

Notwithstanding this report of one of its examiners, the Banking Department took no action.

At the time of the company's collapse last Fall, when at a meeting of the poor deluded shareholders, (thousands of whom had lost the savings of their lifetime,) it was necessary to call out the police reserves to restore order. I made careful inquiry and could hardly find an instance where the depositors had not taken out their shares at a later date than Mr. Eustace's report. And the most piteous incident of that meeting of frenzied dupes was when some poor fellow who had lost his all got up and cried out and was echoed by a thousand voices: "We were told the State protected us!"

And it is a matter of fact that the concern would never have reached the proportions it did had it not advertised in all its literature the State protection of its shareholders.

I believe the lack of action by the department, for seven years after the scathing report of its examiner, or, rather, until the clamor of thousands of shareholders who found their savings denied them compelled action, to be a grave reproach to the State Banking Department.

LEWIS GRANT.

Nutley, N. J., April 22, 1904.

AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST'S PLAINT.

He Can See No Hope Unless Democracy Accepts His Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry to see that you persist in countenancing our Government's un-American and un-Christian policy in the Philippines. How you can reconcile your imperialistic ideas with the confidence you seem to feel in Judge Parker's election, should he be nominated, is more than I can comprehend.

Surely, you must see that the Democrats will not stand the ghost of a chance of electing a President next Fall unless they have the support of the anti-imperialist Republicans. This will be a mighty factor, the Bryan money bugbear having ceased to be a disturbing element. It is undoubtedly safe to say that it will mean a good round million of extra votes for the Democrats if they have sense enough to insert a vigorous, ringing, anti-imperialist plank in their platform. If they should be too stupid to do this, then a large majority of the disaffected Republicans in question will cast their ballots with their old party, simply as a choice of evils.

The favorite argument of the imperialists that the Democrats could not do otherwise than as the Republicans are doing in this Philippine business, is altogether too puerile. A political party which was the first in American history to buy a race of people for $2 per head, and then slaughter 100,000 of them because they did not appreciate that sort of commercialism, cannot be trusted with any further dealings with that people. W. G. B.

New York, April 22, 1904.

A BOY'S TRIBUTE TO HIS FATHER.

Verses of Unusual Quality, with a Hint of Rude Poetry in Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While looking over a copy of your paper I saw that you published poems for the public. The inclosed poem is a brief description of my father's death. He was a fireman of this city, and was killed fourteen years ago. The writer was then one year old, and is fifteen years old now.

Hoping to see this in the columns of your valuable paper at an early date, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
JOHN JAMES O'CONNOR.

New York, April 21, 1904.

THE LAST TRIP.

'Twas on the 6th day of September,
In the year of 'eighty-nine;
The men were all lined up for roll call
In their uniforms so fine.

All of a sudden the fire bell sounded—
The men jumped quickly to their place—
Old Number Six flew over the threshold
As if she was trying to win a race.

On through the streets the engine clamored,
Threatening to topple at every turn;
The men knew that if the fire gained headway
All in the neighborhood was sure to burn.

The driver urged the horses forward,
The man on back kept ringing the bell;
The engine drove up to the hydrant,
The hose was attached and all went well.

The firemen rushed into the burning building,
Up the stairs and straight to the top;
The flames were raging all around them,
But the noble heroes did not stop.

The driver rushed into an apartment,
Where the fire was burning hot;
He ran into one of the burning bedrooms
And found a child in a burning cot.

He clutched the little one to his bosom,
And carried it straight to the window sill;
As he stepped out on the burning window
All below him was instantly still.

A ladder was quickly run up the building,
The fireman had seen it and he reached it all right;
As he stepped on it the thought did not strike him
That this was the last fire he ever would fight.

When half way down the ladder a fearful thing happened—
A hose nozzle fell on his head!
He fell to the ground from the fourth-story window,
And when the men reached him they found he was dead.

As they carried him home, laid out on a stretcher,
The Fire Chaplain stood on his breast
A little medal, which read just as follows—
"He died for another—in peace may he rest."

JOHN J. O'CONNOR.

"ALEATORY" NOT A PUZZLE.

Merely a Simple Word with a Clear and Definite Meaning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Right you are in saying in "Topics of the Times" in yesterday's issue of your paper that the explanation of the word "aleatory," as given by The Brooklyn Eagle, has "an especial flavor;" about it—yes, its flavor grows out of its very involuteness—it is of the earth earthy, clear as mud.

What has the determination of a wager or the indorsement of free silver and Bryanism to do with the meaning of "aleatory"? The fact that a wager is made alone determines the primary and essential meaning of "aleatory." The bet once made "jaota est alea," we have an aleatory contract or an aleatory agreement to pay a certain sum of money contingent upon chance or the happening of something.

Down in the sunny South, where the yellow Mississippi meanders swiftly toward the Gulf, the word "aleatory" may be frequently heard, as it often interlards the daily business conversations of men engaged in the pursuit of the fickle Goddess of Fortune in "future" transactions, and it has found a snug abiding place in the laws and jurisprudence of the State of Louisiana, for there we find it well defined in the Code Napolean, or Civil Code, in Article 2982: "The aleatory contract is a mutual agreement of which the effects with respect both to the advantages and losses, whether to all the parties or to one or more of them, depend on an uncertain event."

Thus it is seen that "aleatory" may be applied to anything that has a modicum of chance in its composition, nature, and essence, or that depends directly or indirectly upon probabilities or the doctrine of chances, and yet not necessarily be a matter of pure and unalloyed gambling or have even the remotest relationship thereto. R. E. K.

New York, April 22, 1904.

HARD FOR POOR WITNESSES.

No Seats Provided for Them in the Criminal Court—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In serving as a juror in the Criminal Courts Building in this city the past month, I have witnessed many sad scenes, the most trying of which is the sight of the aged and infirm, as well as mothers with their infants in arms, attending court day after day, waiting for their cases to be tried, with absolutely no place for them to sit save on the steps leading from one floor to another, or, if fortune favors them, they may tarry for a short time and rest themselves on some carpenter's material dropped there to be used in the alterations now going on.

In conversation with court attendants, I find that these unfortunates are compelled to be in attendance at the court as witnesses, yet are not permitted to be seated in the courtroom until the cases in which they are witnesses are actually tried.

It seems to me that if the proper authorities would remove a half dozen benches from the City Hall Park and place them in the corridors of the Court House many a poor creature would appreciate even this slight consideration.

Perhaps a word from the editor of my paper can stir him, them, or those in charge of the building to act in the matter.

L. R. M.

New York, April 21, 1904.

THE NEW YORK PLATFORM.

There Is No Vague Sentence.

From The Buffalo Times.

The resolutions adopted by the New York State Democratic Convention are commendable in every respect, and all Democrats will heartily indorse them. Couched in plain but vigorous language, they treat with directness the living issues upon which the Presidential campaign is to be made. There is no vague sentence, no trick of phrase, to cloud the understanding and create doubt as to what is meant.

The Only Safe Chart.

From The Rome Sentinel.

The Democratic platform is a short and sharp notice to the steersman of the ship of State that he should cease his zig-zag course and bring the old boat well up into the channel, where it will be free from danger of running on a rock, sunken or otherwise. The steersman should steer by the chart of the Constitution.

They Whom It Displeases.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

While Mr. Bryan and his populists will not approve of Judge Parker's platform any more than they have approved of the man, Democrats will find it to be a reasonably satisfactory declaration of their principles. It is studiously brief and pointed. It does not pretend to outline legislation in detail. It merely lays the foundations for a more elaborate expression at St. Louis. Adhering to these ideas, the National Convention cannot go far astray.

Of the Old-Fashioned Variety.

From The Indianpaolis (Ind.) News.

Democrats everywhere, especially in the South, have been waiting to hear from New York. Now they have heard in the most emphatic way. It, as seems to be clear, the Democrats of New York believe that Judge Parker can carry that State, he is the man that the party is looking for. For all agree that the vote of New York is absolutely essential to Democratic success. The platform adopted by the convention is of the "old-fashioned" variety. It makes President Roosevelt the vital issue in the campaign.

Comprehensive and Pungent.

From The Boston Post.

The declaration of principles with which the New York Democrats accompany their presentation of Judge Parker as a candidate for nomination at St. Louis is not too long to be read without weariness, and is both comprehensive and pungent.

Tired of Hobson Street.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

A number of residents of Shippan, town of Stamford, are desirous of having the name of Hobson Street changed and a number of people who don't live at Shippan favor a change. If there is no objection the petition is nearly always granted. Hobson Street was formerly Premium Avenue. The change in the name was made a few years ago when there was enthusiastic admiration for the naval hero of Santiago.

WHAT IS THE TIME?

C. J. Augustin in Chicago Inter Ocean.

"What is the time?"
A little child asked on a fair June day.
"'Tis time to play," said Fate;
And romping merrily it went on its way.

"What is the time?"
A boy asks, half in earnest, half in jest.
"'Tis time to think," said Fate,
"To weld the chain of knowledge link by link."

"What is the time?"
The boy to manhood grown now eager asks.
"'Tis time to love and wed," said Fate.
"To give the heart precedence to the head."

"What is the time?"
A father with grave face is asking now.
"'Tis time to strive," said Fate,
"To toil for others and for others thrive."

"What is the time?"
At last an old man, bent with years and care, the question puts.
"'Tis time to die," said Fate,
"And in the earth which nourished thee to lie."
And this was the last question and reply.

The last 'mid earthly scenes;
Yet who shall say
That in some grander clime—
Unknown and here unknowable—
More answers will not follow those of Fate,
'Mid all the glories of an endless day,
Answers indeed, but not like those of time—
Blunt, brief, and harsh of sound;
But filled with love that hath no mate nor bound?

COST OF NEW BELLEVUE WILL BE $11,000,000

World's Greatest Hospital That Will Shelter 3,000 Patients.

TO COVER THREE CITY BLOCKS

New Structure Will Be Full of Windows and Fresh Air, and It Will Take Ten Years to Complete It.

For the next ten years, if the plans of the architects are approved, the City of New York will be building in installments the greatest hospital in the world. The cost of the enormous structure, containing twelve pavilions and embodying all the appropriate improvemsnts of modern science, will be $11,000,000—something less than one-third the price paid for the underground railroad from the City Hall to the Bronx. The hospital will be the new Bellevue, of which a generation of overworked physicians heve dreamed, and the plans were mede public for the first time yesterday afternoon.

Dr. John W. Brannan, Presidsnt of the Board of Trustees of the City Hospitels, and Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, the architects, chose the occasion of a lecture by Dr. Brannan in Havemeyer Hall for showing the plans. Not only were drawings of the new Bellevue exhibited and explained, but there were charts of the new Harlem and Fordham Hospitals, as well as of the improvements now in progress on Gouverneur Hospital. The appropriation of $75,000 made by the city for securing plans provided for remodeling all of the four institutions under the Trustees.

The cost of the new Bellevue building—$11,000,000—does not include the expense of condemning the East River block between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, just north of the present Bellevue sits. That block, which will make the hospital grounds cover three whole blocks, is now in process of condemnation. Most of the property is cheap, but the elsctric light plant alone, Dr. Brennan estimates, will cost the city about $1,000,000. Nor does the $11,000,000 include the filling in of a large strip of what is now river. The War Department, by special action, has consented to the extension of the bulkheed line so that it will include enough space to make a rectangle out of the three blocks.

The new hospital, in which nearly 3,000 patiente may be treated, will cover almost all the available space from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-ninth Street. Along those two streets, extending from the river to First Avenue, will be two great wings, and they will be connected by a series of structurss including the central administration section and two smaller wings. These smaller wings will be parallel with the big wings. On the four ends of the small wings will be cupolas, architecturally similar to the tall dome in the very centre of ths building.

NEW GROUNDS SPACIOUS.

On the river side of the hospital and on the First Avenue side the grounds are to be about 450 feet across, and if there ever comes a time when the facilities need further stretching still other sections of the structure, now unplanned, may be erected so as to make a quadrangle with the dome in the centre and with courts under it to the east and west. The authorities, however, say they hope this never will be necessary, as the institution is intended primerily to be one distinguished for its all-light wards, its plentiful sunshiue, and its clear sweep of unobstructed breezes.

In the accompanying illustration the hospital is shown as it will look from First Avenue. Its appearance from the river will be practically the same, except that on the water side there will be seven full stories instead of six, because of the slope of the ground from First Avenue.

Over the entire building will be a roof garden, to which many elevators will run: No ward will be without its elevator. At certain points on the roof will be glass-inclosed sections, where weaker patients may be sheltered and yet out of doors. In bad weather these covered areas will be capable of extension.

Fresh air, plenty of it all the time, that is what Dr. Brannan says is the main thing in a modern hospital. In no other festivation are the novel ideas in this idea been carried out as it will be in Bellevue. Besides the ample roof, there will be a multitude of balconies. To quote Dr. Brannan:

"There is enough room on top, but these balconies will be useful for patients who are not able to find an attendant ready to take them up to the roof. They can't go up by themselves, but it will be easy to step out on the balcony. We want open-air places whither they can step at all times, on the moment the notion strikes them. I believe our discoveries about the advantage of outdoor air in the treatment of tuberculosis have had more than anything else to do with the realization that the same elemont is good for acute maledies."

Eight out of the twelve pavilions will have their windows toward the river, and in them there will be no bed from which the occupant cannot see the water at all times by a slight movement of his body, and in every ward the windows will occupy more space than the spacss between. Bellevue is to be a hospital of windows, fine views, and sunlight.

TO BUILD BY DEGREES.

The plans of the architects are intended to be very general. Few of the detells have been worked out for the building must be done by degrees—as the construction of the American Museum of Natural History is being carried on at Centrel Park West and Seventy-seventh Street. There will be one wing built at a time.

Up to date, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been asked for $702,000 for the first pavilion, and the trustees expect to get that sum before the Summer is over. Now that condemnation proceedings have been begun for the block between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, the closing of the one block of Twenty-eighth Street will be taken up. This was considered a stumbling point at the start, but the matter is adjusting itself. At first the neighboring merchants complained that they could not get along without the East Twenty-eighth Street pier, but when the Dock Department agreed to make a pier at the foot of East Thirtieth Street the "kicks" ceased. The Board of Estimate will be asked within a few weeks to close the street as soon as the new pier is ready.

One of the city officials protested against the elaborate dome in the centre of the hospital, said Dr. Brannen. This dome, however, is not solely an ornament. It is there that quarters will be prepared for 125 doctors, so that they will not be jammed into unwholesome, cramped rooms, as they are to-day. The Assistant Superintendent also will have his room there, and there will be a sitting room and a gymnasium for the internes.

The nurses, too, are to be well cared for. While in a few cases the younger physicians may sleep two in a room up in the dome, every nurse will have a separate bedchamber. Working twelve hours in a regular shift is the nurse's lot, and it has been decided that they ought to heve every comfort—without extravagant accommodations, however—during the "off hours." There is to be no more contracting of tuberculosis among employes because the city fails to house them like human beings.

FRESH AIR AND LOTS OF IT.

As for the other three hospitals under the Board of Trustees, Dr. Brannan told of the balconies now being added to Gouverneur, which wes planned originally without regard to the need of frssh air, and about the fine buildings proposed for the Harlem and Fordhem Hospitals. The Harlem, now located at One Hundred and Twentieth Street, at East River, will be at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue, while the Fordhem will occupy four acres of land secured out of the grounds of St. John's College, at Crotona Avenue and Southern Boulevard, opposite Bronx Park.

As the Southern Boulevard runs through the park, thers can never be a trolley line running by the Fordham. The main building there is to be of simple architecture, with a fine roof garden and other improvements like those of the new Bellevue, on a smaller scale. The Harlem, too, will have its open roof, its comfortebie quarters for both doctors and nurses, and its facilities for giving the patients plenty of room and light.

Dr. Brannan lectured for more than an hour before showing the new plans. He told about many things the lawman does not know. When he first became a Trustee, he said, he believed that Bellevue ought to be rid of alcoholic, insane, and prison patisnts—classes which no other city hospital entertained.

"I have decided, though, that we should continue to care for them all," he said. "But we must have the facilities for doing so."

The recent overcrowding, he continued, was not to be called temporary. Bellevue and the other hospitals had reached their limits. Though not much had been said about it, the fact was that during the Winter the City and Metropolitan Hospitals were in just as bad a way as Bellevue.

"In the Metropolitan," he said, "there were not only patients on the floors, but they lay in the corridors as well during the season of greatest crowding."

"For the first time in the history of the city, he said, as far as he knew, private hospitals sent their pneumonia patients to Bellevue this past Winter. More than 130 were sent down there. He told of serious cases made worse by transfers from hospital to hospital when beds were so scarce that even an old woman with a fractured hip had to be sent from pillar to post seeking a piece to lay her head. He told of the male nurses at Bellevue—the only male nurses in any hospital—and how it finally had been decided to have a woman at the head of every ward, despite the fact that the men had objected strenuously in some cases against working under women.

"Speaking of nurses," he continued, "Bellevue has one nurse to nine patients. The private endowed hospitals have one nurse to four or five patients. Sometimes conditions at Bellevue have been worse even then this. Last week there were thirty-eight patients to two nurses in a ward. It is a physical impossibility for patients to receive anything like the proper care under such circumstances."

Of the ambulance system of the city, Dr. Brannan said he thought it haphazard to some extent, but still very efficient. He explained the district scheme, and how some hospitals had to cover more territory than they could cover thoroughly. It was not generally known, he said, that ambulance surgeons received no salaries at all, but were doing the work as part of their training.

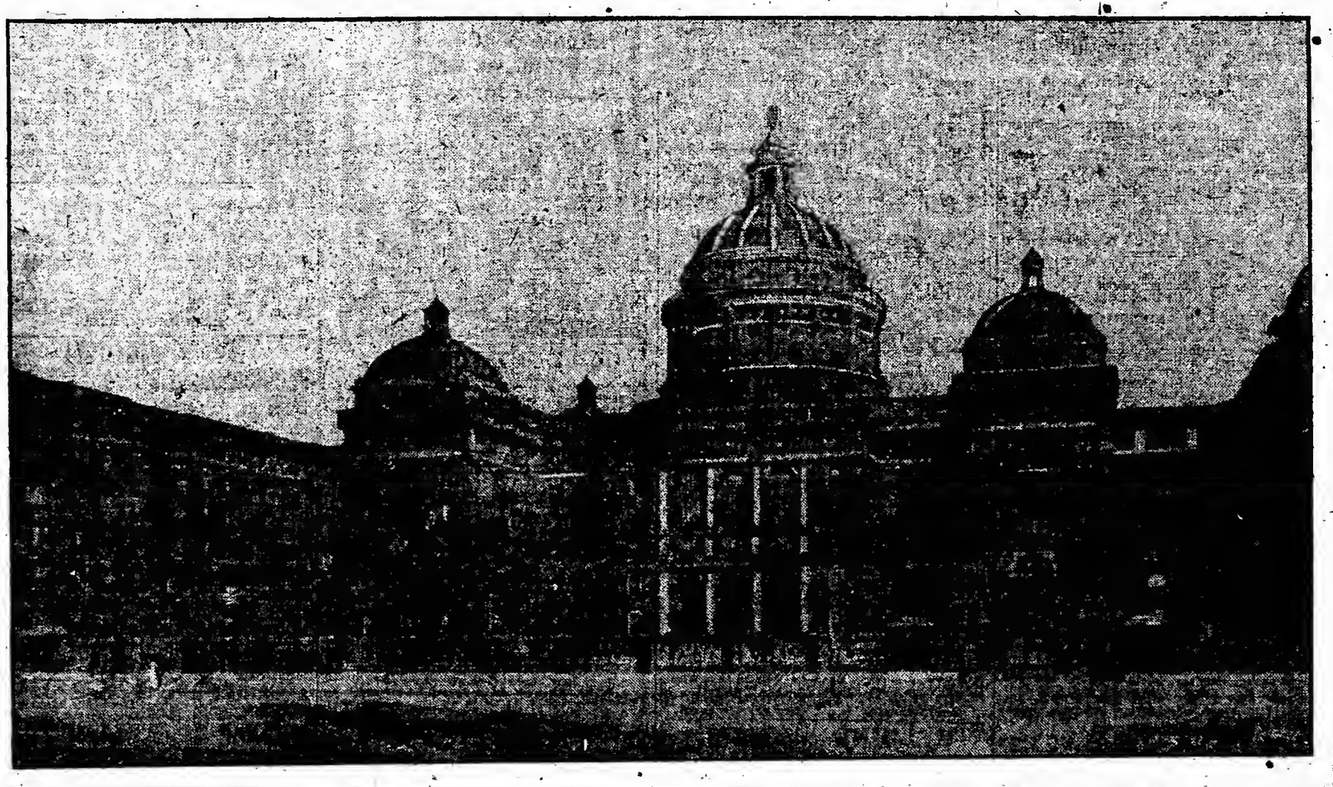
He told of the new rule at Bellevue—that all cases of unconsciouness, from whatever cause, must be brought to the hospital for diagnosis; also all cases where the ambulance surgeon was in doubt, despite the old tradition about "roasting" the new men for a mistake, a custom not to be heerd of hereabouts. Referring to the police, he said:

"And whenever the police order a patient to be carried to the hospital, that order must be obeyed. That is our rule. The police are not doctors, but they have had tremendous experience. When they say a man ought to be taken in, they are generally right. It is also a rule for the ambulance to go wherever a policeman orders, no matter how far out of a district. The police do not order outside trips without good reason. When they order the surgeon to go furthsr, they are almost always right in doing so."

SITE OF THE NEW HOSPITAL.

The block between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets is now in process of condemnation. The dotted lines show the new bulkhead limit ordered by the War Department at the request of the hospital trustees.

THE NEW BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, AS IT WILL APPEAR FROM FIRST AVENUE.



WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Anita T. Boulton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton, and John Grenvills Bates, a son of Mrs. Alfred Bates, will be the event of to-day. The marriage will take place this afternoon in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and will bs followed by a reception at the residence of the Boultons, 40 Fifth Avenue. After a brief bridal trip South, Mr. and Mrs. Bates will be et 15 East Eleventh Street. They will spend part of the Summer at Lawrencs, L. I., and part of it at Morristown. Miss Boulton will have her sister ae her maid of honor and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Helen White Stevens, Mary Cozzins Lefferts, Louise Vanderhoef, Mary B. Atterbury, Adelaide Baylis, Nellie Hazard, Dorothy Hinckley, Mary S. Parke, Louise Lewie, and Laura Browsr. T. Towar Bates will be his brotber's best man and the ushers are to be Wyant D. Vanderpoel, W. B. Boulton, Jr., Howard Boulton, Barent Lefferts, Joseph B. Thomas, Jr., James R. Knapp, C. Russell Auchincloss, Brucs Falconer, and John A. Gardiner.

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The marriage of Miss Mabel Stebbins, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stebbins, and Capt. James Brady Mitchell, United States Artillery Corps, will be celebrated in the Autumn at North Hetley, Canada, where the Stebbins family have a Summer cottage. Nons but relatives will be asked to the wedding.

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Mrs. John E. Rooseveit gave a cotillion last evening in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club for her two young daughters the novelty of which was that no boys at all wers asked. The guests were all young girls who will not be out for two or three years, and the cotillion was led by Miss Gladys Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn. The room where the dance was held was simply decorated with pussywillow bows, Japanese lillies, and other flowers in vases. Young's orchestra played. The guests arrived at eight, and the cotillion began at nine. The favors were leather purses, sporting prints, Spenish hats, Japanese fans, porcelain figures, and college flags. A seated supper at smell tables was served a little after ten o'clock in the suite of rooms over the restaurant and the affair was over at eleven. Among the sixty young girls asked were:

Ina, Eleanora, and Gladys Kissel,
Evelyn Witherbee,
Helen Rivee,
Mary Haseli,
Jennie Thompson,
Lisa Suydam,
Lorraine and Margaret Roosevelt,
Harriet and Janetta Alexander,
Julia and Comfort Tiffany,
Natalie Bailey,
Annie Pellew,
Ruth and Heister Davis,
Josephine Auchincloss,
Margaret Winslow,
Lucy Brown,
Constance Schermerhorn,
Anna Short,
Agnes and Cornelia Landon,
Electra Hare,
Carroll Murray,
Georgiana Farr,
Charlotte Delafield,
Emily Coster,
Anita Ingersoll.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden (Miss Florence V. Twombly) were in town yesterday, and dined at Sherry's last night, where they entertained several of the attendants at their wedding last week, and afterward took them to see "The Dictator." The Misses Frederica V. Webb, Gwendolyn Burden, and Cornelia Bryce were among the guests.

***

The Pioneer went out yesterday, with Alfred Vanderbilt as the whip and Mrs. Vanderbilt on the box seat. Their guests included the Misses Eleanor Jay, Madeleine Knowlton, and Evelyn Parsons; Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew, and the Messrs. Worthington Whitehouse, Burden, French, Gray, and Knowlton. Mr. and Mrs. Waitjen are to have the coach to-day, and G. L. Bolssevain has chartered it for Monday.

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Among those sailing on the Koenigin Luise for Genoa to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bird, Mrs. Samuel B. Clarke, Mrs. E. Harvey Elder, Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mrs. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Dr. E. L. Keyes, and A. H. Duer.

***

The wedding of Miss Edith Cryder, one of the triplet daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, and F. Lothrop Ames of Boston will take place May 31 at Trinity Chapel.

***

Willard Vinton King gave his bachelor dinner last evening at the University Club. He is to bs married on Tuesday to Miss Mary Spingler Van Beuren, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Van Beuren.

***

Among the entertainments of yesterday were luncheons given by Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly of 27 East Fifty-fifth Street and Mrs. J. J. Wysong of 30 East Thirty-fourth Street. At the Players' Club it was the annual ladies' day, and in the evening at the Waldorf-Astoria the Yale Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club gave its concert for the benefit of the Varsity crew. The Yale Quartet will give an entertainment this evening in the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House, Cannon and Rivington Streets.

Engagement Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav A. Schwarz, formerly of St. Nicholas Avenue, now residing at their country place in Red Bank, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mimi Eugsnia, to C. Edward Pichier, son of E. Pichier of Frankfurt, Germany. Miss Schwarz is a graduate of the Convent of the Secred Heart, Manhattanville.

Russian Symphony Society Entertains.

The Russian Symphony Society of New York entertained their friends at the Lafayette-Brevoort last night at a Russian tea. Mrs. C. H. Boynton and Mrs. Vera Johnson assisted Russian Consul General Lodygenski and Vice Consul General Ikarn Schilling in receiving the guests. Miss Elise Stevens, soprano; M. Eugene Bernstein, pianist, and M. Modest Altschuler, the leader of the Russian Symphony Concerts, rendered the musical programme, which was selected from the works of well-known Russian composers.

BIG INTELLECT TRUST NOW BEING ORGANIZED

McDowell's "Who's Who" Society to Corner the Brain Supply.

PROMOTER DESIGNS INSIGNIA

"Recognition Rosette," He Calls It—To Call First Meeting on Magna Charta Day—Big Names In It.

William O. McDowell, in his office, 51 Liberty Street, has within the week called into being a new order—an order destined soon to number, if Mr. McDowsll's hopes are realized, 25,000 members, who will constitute "the etrongeet body of people intellectuelly, taking them all in all, that the world has ever known."

For several days the mail carriers on the Liberty Street route have etaggsred under the burdene which Mr. McDowell hee put upon them, for individual summonsss heve been issued to each and every ons of the prospective msmbers of ths order, bidding them to consider themselves enrolled on the lists of "The World's Society of Who's Who."

Mr. McDowell is an organizer of renown. He it was who called into being the Cuban-American League, of which he is now ths President. He started the successful one-dollar subscription for the completion of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, and he organized the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Pan-Republic Congress.

Coincident with ths establishing of the society, Mr. McDowell breathes the breath of life into a brand new order, "Until a better name is suggested," said Mr. McDowell yesterday, "this order will be known as 'The World's Order of Merit.' In sending out my circular letters to the members of the 'Who's Who,' I inclosed blank ballots, enabling them to confer by a majority vote the honor of the order upon the man or woman who, in their opinion, has accomplished the most for ths cause of peace and liberty.

"'Ths World's Ordsr of Merit' will be deservedly the most honorable and therefore the most enviable order in the world. No individual may confer it. It may come only by democratic methods, from the 'Who's Who.' It may not be worn at ths pleasurs of Prince or potentate. I am now designing tbe insignia that will go with ths order.

"I have suggeptsd to the 25,000 leading minds of Great Britain and the United States, whom I have enlisted and brought into accord in the ranks of 'Who's Who,' that they should return the cost of sending the communication through ths malls. I have designed as the insignia of the society a recognition rosette, which may be had by members in any quantity for 25 cents each. I havs fixed the society dues at $1 a year."

"When will the first meeting of ths 'Who's Who' be hsld?"

"I have called upon all 'Who's Whos' in the world to meet me at Runnymede on June 15, the anniversary of the signing of the magna charta. The following gentlemen have been requested, with such others as they may call to their assistance, to take charge of all the detalls for the Runnymede meeting:

"His Majesty King Edward VII.

"The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"Earl Rosebery, ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

"The Right Hon. James Bryce, President Anglo-American Society.

"Andrew Carnegie, Lord Rector St. Andrew's University.

"The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Justin McCarthy, M. P.

"William T. Stead, editor Review of Reviews.

"The Rev. James John Hornby, D. D., Provost of Eton College."

"What members have you to begin with?"

"Ah!" said Mr. McDowell. "I can answer that question better when I hear from those who have been notified of their membership."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 22.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Grant of this city to Stewart Edward White, the novelist, will take place at Trinity Church next Thursday. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Capt. M. C. Marin of this city, and has made her home with her aunt, Miss Antonia Marin, since the death of her parents. Following the wedding a breakfast will be served at the residence of Mise Marin, on Kay Street.

The coach horses which have been purchased for Alfred G. Vanderbilt's coach Venture will be shipped to New York tomorrow. They have been tried out in pairs and fours at Mr. Vanderbilt's farm and on the roads in that vicinity, and have been universally admired.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane are expected at their cottage in Narragansett Avenue in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Robert G. Hone arrived this evening from New York.

Col. and Mrs. Howard A. Stevenson have arrived at their cottage, Hawthorn villa, for the season.

"The World Do Move!"

Move with it; keep abreast of its progress; keep in touch with its latest thought and action, as presented (from the best periodicals of all lands and languages) in the one great weekly for busy people—the

Literary Digest

Reading it, you may know in an hour what all the world is thinking and doing. All sides of all questions—political, religious, industrial, scientific—are presented fully and without prejudice. All topics of the day—the war, the presidential campaign, art, literature, etc., are here ready for convenient reading.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE (Out to-day)

Contains the following articles (and as many more on other topics):

The Tragedy on the "Missouri"
Congressional Confession of Innocence
The Census Bureau and a Hornets' Nest
Cartoon Raps at Census Methods
Woman and the Spirit of Earth: A German Drama of Power
What Are the Qualifications of an Art Critic?
Rossetti's Isolation in Nineteenth Century Poetry
The American Woman as Writer and Player
Fossil Ocean Currents
Floor Beams Made of Concrete
Are We Dosing Ourselves to Death?
A New Theory of the Earth's Interior
The Duty of Missionaries in Time of War
A Doctor's Examination of Christian Science
Colonel Yeunghusband and the Rival Grand Lamas of Tibet
General Kuropatkin's 400,000 Men
Europe's View of the New Accord Between Great Britain and France

36 to 64 Pages Weekly. Illustrated.

AT ALL NEWSSTANDS. 10 Cents

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Herman Mead.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 22.—Herman Mead of 1 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, who came here ssveral weeks ago for the benefit of his health, died in ths City Hospital last night. His was forty-seven years of age. The remains will be taken to New York to-morrow.

Baroness de Vaugrigneus.

Baroness de Vaugrigneuse, widow of Baron A. de Vaugrignsuse and daughter of the late Aquila M. Stout, died yesterday at her home in this city. Baroness de Vaugrigneuse was prominent among the Colonial Dames. The funeral will take place Monday morning at 10 o'clock at Grace Church.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS RITCHIE, for half a century head of the Greenwich Stone Quarry Company, died yesterday at Greenwich, Conn., aged seventy-eight years, leaving a widow, two daughters, and a son. Hs supplied cut stone for many New York public buildings, the Brooklyn Bridge, and Government forts near by. Ssveral times he held public office and helped to incorporate three banking institutions.

The Rev. CHARLES BANKS, for thirty years pastor of ths German Reformed Church of New Brunswick, N. J., died suddenly Thursday night. He was more than eighty years old and had been in falling health for some time. The classis of the German Reformed Church was held at New Brunswick, and Mr. Banks delivered the address of welcome. The excitement of attending the sessions of the classis is supposed to have been too much for him.

Mrs. William Jervis Dies in Italy.

FLORENCE, Italy, April 22.—Mrs. William Jervis (née Benham) of New York died here yesterday from pulmonary consumption. Shs wae ssventy years of age.

IN THE SHOPS.

Hers is something that will delight svery woman who serves afternoon tea on ths broad piazza of her country home. Or shs may like it for the dining room, whsn the windows ars open to admit the Summer breezes. It is a screen to place on the table around one'e tea service to kesp off the winds that blow out the light and cool the tea. Tbers are screene which the silversmith sells which, of their kind, are not to be improved upon, and screens of silver and crystal and for ths sams purposs, to use with ths tea service or chafing dish. But they are beyond the purses of many people, and these other screens of cretonne and Japansse grass cloth cannot be matched for beauty. They are in three broad folds, that in the centre a little taller than the two at the sides. The cretonne screens are alike, inside and out. One of these is in a delightful design of pink, almost red, chrysanthemums. Another has a charming design of fleur de lis, with roses, yellow and pink, showing delicately on ths foundation. The edges of the screens are bound with dull gold braid. The grass cloth screens are similar in shape, but the design is painted on the outside only, chrysanthemume on ons and a wreath of pale yellow roses on another. One woman was so delighted with these pretty and convenlent things that shs bought three in a breatb.

***

Of course, those soft printed nets that are charming in gowns would find their way into othsr things. One of these in a lamp shade hae a design of pink roses with a touch of gresn foliage. It is a full shade, and the edges, upper and lower, are finished with ruchings of the nst. This particular shade described is one of those with a top flaring out a little above the upper part of the frame, and around the neck thus formed is tied a soft ribbon of white with a design of pink flowers.

***

There is also a candle shade, something quite new, made by a Western girl and brought to New York, the Mecca for all women with en idea to sell. It is really charming. The shade proper is of brass, one piece hammered out to form the edges top and bottom, the bands dividing the panels, and the designs in the centre. This solid brass is mounted upon a foundation of wire network, and beneath this is a lining of color, red sometimes, or it is good with a more solid effect given by a yellow lining, and also pretty over blus for a room with blue furnishings. All in hand work, and it coste $4. It is large enough for a small lamp.

***

A new form of something that was wonderfully popular at Christmae is called a "Portfolio of Real Children." In its original form it wes a book, ons of those large, thin volumes devoted to the little people, with rhymes and pictures of children almost as big as life. The pictures in this book showed children as they best of them appear in svsry-dey life, and were the work of Jessie Wilcox Smith, done in colors. Now we have the pictures without the rhymes, mounted on individual sheets in an artistic paper portfolio, whicb costs, with its contents, $3.

***

Here is something a little unueual in a lingerie hat. These hats of lace and muslin are, as a rule, the largest of their kind, with fluffy crowns and broad rims. This hat is a toque, which is one claim to dietinction, but it has another in being trimmed with a beautiful chade of ribbon, a pale yellow, which encircles the centre of the rim in a manner in which trimmings bave been put on hats recently. The ribbon ie caught here and there all around the hat with cross-streps formed of tiny yellow roses to match.

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Another hat which is a novelty is also a toque. It is made entirely of the waxy white gardenias and their green leaves. On either side of the toque, branching out from the mass of blossoms, are two white wings.

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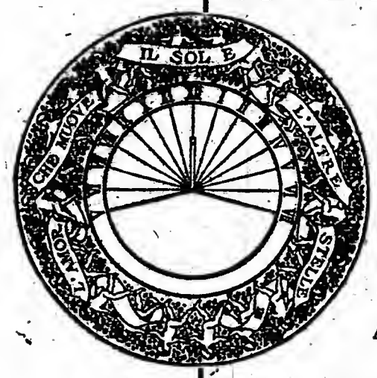
Still another hat which is unique has the general appearance of a toque, having a rim which turns up close around the crown of the hat. The straw is white, and encircling this rim, as the ismon ribbon encircles the lingerie hat, is a blue ribbon caught here and there with blus bachelors' buttons. But the quaint feature of the hat is the decoration at the left side near the top, and lower down on the other side at the back—clusters of little green and red apples with their foliage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Four Roads to Paradise

By Maud Wilder Goodwin

Author of "The Head of a Hundred," etc.



Four men entered Paradise: one beheld and died, one lost his senses, one destroyed the young plants, one only entered in peace.

(Passage from the Talmud.)

A Much-Discussed Story

A brilliant, unusual, and absorbing love-story, suggested by the above passage from the Talmud. The heroine, a young widow, has a number of suitors with varying ideals of life. They indicate the four roads, and while at one time all the male characters seemed to be going *her* road, there is, of course, but one destined to enter Paradise with her. This brings out exceedingly clever character-drawing, acute observations of life, and fascinating situations. From the opening of the story in New York to its close in Florence, the reader is held captive by the charming love interest, the keen wit, and never-flagging epigrammatic dialogue. A book for all lovers of good fiction.

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The May CENTURY MAGAZINE

Striking Profile Portrait of President Roosevelt. The Frontispiece. From a recent photograph taken at the White House.

A Belated Recognition. By Francis E. Leupp. This gives a characteristic incident in the President's early political career.

The British Parliament from the Inside. Intimate Glimpses of Life in the House of Commons, by Henry Norman, M. P., Elaborately illustrated by Andre Castaigne.

The Sea Wolf. The heroine of this vigorous and imaginative story appears this month. By Jack London.

Hide and Seek with the Customs. Mr. O. K. Davis, the journalist, tells of smuggling in a way to interest everybody. Handsomely illustrated by Underwood,

The Youth of Washington. Told by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell as if the great General were writing it himself. A vivid and absorbing narative.

Unhappy Korea. Throws much light on present conditions. By Arthur Judson Brown.

Korea, the Bone of Contention. Shows the attitude of both Russia and Japan. By Homer B. Hulbert, editor of the "Korea Review," Seoul.

Tolstoi at Twenty-nine, as an Officer in the Crimean War. Portrait, drawn from a photograph by George T. Tobin.

History by Camera: A World's Fair Feature. By George F. Parker. With pictures from photographs by Sir Benjamin Stone, showing many surviving English customs.

The Charming Daguerreotype. Its advantages over the photograph. By Pauline King.

The Lost Art of the Daguerreotype. By Abraham Bogardus, the veteran daguerreotyper, with reproductions of notable examples, including one of Daguerre himself.

Seven Short Stories

By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Gouverneur Morris, E. L. Sabin, C. B. Loomis, Leon Guipon, Stephen Bonsal and Elene Foster.

Poems, Departments etc,

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The area of high pressure that was central Thursday in the upper lake region has moved eastward to the New England Coast, and now extends as a ridge of high pressure southward to Floride. The eastward movement of the high pressure has permitted the disturbance that occupied the Middle Rocky Mountain region Wednesday and Thursday to advance northeast to the lakes. The pressure is still low in its rear, however, but there are indications of a fresh disturbance advancing from the south plateau region.

Rain has fallen in the Mississippi Valley, Texas, the Missouri Valley, the west portion of the lake region, and locally on the Pacific Coast and plateau region. Another torrential downpour has occurred at Galveston, Texas, over 9 inches of rain having fallen in the last twelve hours and rain is still falling. (8 P. M. Friday.)

It is considerebly warmer in the interior valleys, the lake region, and the Southwest.

Rain is indicated in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the middle and upper portion of the Mississippi Valley, and Middle Missouri Valley, and rain is probable Sunday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States.

Warmer weather will prevail in Northern districts in the South Atlantic States, and it will be colder in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and Southwest Saturday, and colder Sunday over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the middle and lower portions of the Mississippi Valley. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh easterly. On the Gulf Coast fresh southeasterly and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk southeast to south.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair and warmer Saturday, showers Saturday night and Sunday; light to fresh south winds.

Western New York—Rain and warmer Saturday; Sunday rain; fresh east to southeast winds.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in the interior Saturday; fresh south winds on the coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	41	37	40
6 A. M.	39	35	39
9 A. M.	44	43	47
12 M.	50	54	53
4 P. M.	51	51	52
6 P. M.	52	51	48
9 P. M.	50	46	47
12 P. M.	49	44	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅞
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1903	47
Corresponding date for last 25 years	51

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 38 degrees and at 8 P. M., Saturday 49 degrees. The maximum temperature was 55 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum temperature 35 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 53 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DIED.

APGAR.—At Westfield, N. J., Friday, April 22, 1904, Charles Emory Apgar, Jr., only child of Charles E. and Helen Clarke Apgar. Funeral services at residence on Sunday, April 24, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

BEDELL.—At Somers Center, N. Y., on Thursday, April 21, Euphemia White, wife of James W. Bedell, aged 57 years. Funeral private.

DE VAUGRIGNEUSE.—On Friday, April 22, 1904, Sarah Morris, widow of Baron A. de Vaugrigneuse and daughter of the late Aquila G. Stout. Funeral services at Grace Church Monday, April 25, at 10 o'clock.

READ THE MEMOIRS OF

SARAH BERNHARDT

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FOR SALE—"PUCKS," ENGLISH AND GERMAN Editions, Number One to Date. Also "Truth," Vols. XIII., XIV. Extra good condition. B, 133 Times.

DIED.

HOPPOCK.—On Friday, April 22, Lavinia Clarkson Hoppock, widow of Wm. H. Hoppock of Somerville, N. J.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, New York City, on Sunday, April 24, at 2 P. M.

HULL.—Suddenly, on Tuesday svening, April 19, 1904, at his residence, 136 Park Av., Yonkers, Capt. John Henry Hull, aged 66 years.
Funeral services will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Getty Square, Yonkers, on Saturday afternoon, April 23, at 4 o'clock. Members of the Loyal Legion, Lafayette Post, G. A. R., 7th Regiment War Veterans, relatives, and friends are invited to attend. Take either elevated trains or New York Central trains to Yonkers. Interment private.

HULL.—At Morristown, N. J., on 20th inst., of heart failure, Irene Charlotte, wife of Harrie T. Hull and daughter of the late Jacob and Hannah Odell Duryee, in her 46th year.
Funeral services from her late residence, 26 Maple Av., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at 1:20 P. M. via D. L. & W. R. R.

INNELL.—On Wednesday, April 20, 1904, Martha Innell.
Funeral services will be held at 424 Malone St., West Hoboken, N. J., at the residence of her brother-in-law, James D. Edgar, Saturday, April 23, at 11 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, by Undertaker Robert Schlemm & Son, 426 Spring St., West Hoboken, N. J.

LINDHEIM.—On Friday, April 22, 1904, Clara, widow of John L. Lindheim, in her 81st year, at the residence of Chas. Kohlman, 1,007 Madison Av.
Funeral services Sunday, April 24, at the convenience of the family.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, April 21, at her late residence, 392 Central Av., Jersey City, Christina, widow of Samuel Martin, aged 84 years.
Services Sabbath evening, at 8 P. M., at above address. Funeral at convenience of family.

SANFORD.—At Seneca Falls, April 21, 1904, Adele N. Sanford, née Abbey, widow of the late David Sanford.
Funeral services will be held at 380A Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, April 23, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

SEDGWICK.—At her residence, Winfield, L. I., Janet, beloved wife of S. J. Sedgwick.
Funeral private. Interment Greenwood.

WIDMAYER.—On Thursday, April 21, Hannah Bianchi, beloved wife of George A. Widmayer.
Funeral services at her late residence, 61 West 92d St., Saturday, April 23, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

Great Plaslawn Cemetery offers superior advantages to the public; 46 West 24th St.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Emb'rs 1st., 241 W. 125 St. Tel. 1281 Harlem.

Services at the Churches To-morrow.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Ave and 64th St. Sermons by the Pastor, REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D. 11 A. M.—" The Inner Life of Jesus." (Third in series.) 8 P. M.—" The Bias of Sin."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57TH ST., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11 and 8; evening subject, " Constantine the Great."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., The Saviour's Book "; 7:45 P. M., Bible school anniversary.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 111th, Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor. —11 A. M.—" The Church's Conflicts." 7:45— " Divine Sympathy." Everybody welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at both services. Morning Topic: " The Passing of the Sabbath." Evening Topic: " The Millionaire and the Beggar, or the Last Opportunity." YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach morning, 10:45, and evening, 7:30.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH ST., Near 8th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLeurin, pastor, will preach 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; baptism in the evening.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. Leonard F. Requa, Ministers.—Services, 10:45, " Other Little Ships "; 7:45, " The Abundant Life."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The Pastor will preach at 11 a. m and 8 P. M. ADDRESS BY REV. DUNCAN J. McMILLAN, D. D., ON " MORMONISM."

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Congregational.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—" Elijah," Mendelssohn.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 8. Evening, special C. A. I. L. service; preacher, Rector. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—LOW masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Eve. service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will officiate at all services. Offertory, " The Holy City," Gaul.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 80TH St., Near Madison Av., Rev. Henry M. Barbour, Rector.—Services at 7:30 A. M., 10, 11, (sermon by rector;) 8 P. M., (sermon by Rev. John Acworth.)

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, REV. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. 4 P. M.—Litany; Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy communion.....8 A. M. Morning prayer—Preacher, this rector. 11 o'clock Choral service—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE. —Service religieux is dimanchs a 10½b. du matifi et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. 44th St., Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. The Rector will preach.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. & 2D AV. Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon 11 A. M. Special service and sermon by Bishop Greer, 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th, 7th av.—Sunday morning, 11.15 o'clock, Mr. Leslie Willis Sprague; subject, " Dangers Which Threaten Character in Present-Day Society."

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., 1st Sunday service for this season; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, " A Jewish View of Culture."

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sundsy school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. Jamee's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St. Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the pastor. 8 P. M., monthly musical service with sermon.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th St. Rev. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., PASTOR. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, " IN PARTNERSHIP WITH GOD "; evening subject, " POSITIVE RELIGION." Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Pastor preaches at 10:45 and 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Morning—" The Beatific Vision." Evening—" The Challenge of Conscious Innocence."

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. George Strobridge, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 and 7:45.

Methodist Episcopal.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Avenue & 126th Street. Allan MacRossie, Pastor. 11 A. M., sermon by Rev. William V. Kelley, D.D. 7:45 P. M., sermon by Rev. F. Mason North, D.D.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" THE SUFFICIENT CHRIST." 8 P. M.—" INCREASE AND DECREASE." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the third sermon in the supplementary course of four sermons; preacher, the Rev. Prof. Thomas Cuming Hall, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary; subject, " THE HOPE OF JESUS AND THE BITTERNESS OF HIS CROSS." All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers, Rev. William R. Richards, D.D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, April 24, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Bible Class at 10 A. M. Vesper service on Friday at 5 P. M. (Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.) Services preparatory to Communion, Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Ministry, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Services on April 24th at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Morning Topic: " The Vital Purpose of Religion." Afternoon Topic: " The Sifting of Simon Peter." Bible school meets at 9:30 A. M. This Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meeting Wed., April 27th, at 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Rev. A. S. Schaufler will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan at 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. All welcome.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street, Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D. Assistant Minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Bible school in chapel 10 A. M. Classes for adults and children.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street. 11 A. M.—The Rev. Dr. Hnbbell. 4:30 P. M.—The Rev. Dr. Duffield.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D.D. Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St. near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., evening song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d St., Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Walter D. Buchanan, D. D., pastor Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Dr. Mackenzie. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Near Varick St.—Sundsv school 9:30. Rev. H. Roswell Bates will preach 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D.D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churchee, Amsterdam Av. & 155th St. Morning—Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D. Evening—Rev. W. D. Sexton.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St., Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Murray S. Howland will preach at 11 and 8.

Presbyterian.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—" Why the People Heard Him Gladly." Evening—" The Rod of Moses."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—" The Heart'a Cry: Yet Once More." Evening—" Things in Life We Cannot Recall."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—" Christ's Estimate of Greatness." Evening—" The True Self."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.— Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Ave., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M.; church service at 11 A. M.; preacbing by the Rev. S. S. Sewsrd.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4TH AV., 20TH ST., Rev. Thos. R. Slicer, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M.; " Religion at Second-Hand " will be subject of pastor's sermon. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, " Giordano Bruno Martyr to Free Thought." Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN.) 34th St. Cor. Park Av.—Service 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach; subject—" What We Really Need to Know." Sunday school, 10 o'clock in chapel; entrance on Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, 3:30 P. M. to-day, at 150 5th Av.; Mr. G. W. C. Ryers teaches the lesson.

" ANARCHY, HOW TO UPROOT IT," will be Mrs. Anna Johmeen's subject at 8, Gospel of Hesitb Parlors, 208 West 21st St. All welcome.

BEAUTIFUL ZION, Chamber Music, 154 West 57th St., 3. P. M., Rev. H. Warszawisk, " The Jews, Their Past, Present, and Future "; Miss Harriet Ware sings. Beautiful solos on Tarrogotta, ancient and rare instruments, Prof. Arnold Seltzer, Budapest, Christian Catholic.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.— Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 46th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by OWEN D. McCRACKAN, C. S. B., member of the Board of Lecturship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 226-230 West 46th St., Thursday evening, April 28, at eight o'clock. Admission free.

FIRST ASSOCIATION—TUXEDO, MADISON Av., 59th—Sunday, 3 and 8, Mise Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 EAST 20TH St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class, 10 A. M.; meeting for worship, 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday 10:30; 8 o'clock evangelistic service. All welcome.

NOONDAY CLUB, 54 W. 37TH ST.—At 4 o'clock Sunday Miss Lucy C. McGee discusses " Rescue Work of Salvation Army."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. Second of Four Sunday Evening Lectures by CHARLES W. LEADBEATER, M. R. A. S., of London, England, April 24th, at 8:15 P. M. " THE UNSEEN WORLD." CARNEGIE LYCEUM. ADMISSION FREE.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV.— Public lectures; Sunday, 8:15 P. M.. " Immortality." Mr. C. E. Birdsall; next Tuesday evening, " Clairvoyance," Mr. E. Herrmann.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY—Swami Abhedananda of India; Sunday, 11, 102 East 58th, " Theory and Practice."

THEATRE FOR FIELDS WITH WEBER LEFT OUT

Rival House to be at Broadway and Forty-third Street.

RESULT OF DISAGREEMENTS

A Williamsburg Banker Behind the Tall Dialectician's Plans—What Will the Fat One Do?

The often repeated and as oft denied reports that " Joe " Weber and " Lew " Fields, who have for several years been partners in their Broadway Dutch dialect theatre, were to part company at the close of the present season were confirmed last evening by the announcement that a new theatre was to be built for Fields at Broadway and Forty-third Street.

The new playhouse will he devoted to the same kind of entertainment that has prevailed at Weber & Fields' Music Hall further down town. Behind the project are Louis Beers, who is a Williamsburg banker; Charles Reinhart, and Nathan Stern. The firm of J. B. McElfatrick & Son are the architects who will design the new theatre. The details of the plans are not yet known, except that the balconies will be like those of other new houses in New York, in that they will be supported not hy columns, hut by cantilevers, so that there will be no obstruction to the sight of the audience.

What " Joe " Weber will do nohody along the Rialto seems to know just yet. He may start a show of his own down at the old Music Hall and he a rival to his former partner.

The disagreement hetween the German comedians has been attrihuted to several causes. Probahly the fact that the numerous ventures on which they emharked, outside the management of their own music hall, were not too successful, had much to do with it. The disturbing presence of Louis Mann, who has been a memher of their company this year, also failed to pour much oil on the troubled waters of the German sea. It has been stated that Weher held Fields responsihle for committing the firm to a contract with Mann which they could not hreak.

Weber and Fields have been together for twenty years or so, ever since they traveled as a team on the vaudeville circuit, and some of the hest-known figures on the American stage have appeared at their Broadway house within the last five years at high salaries. These have included such performers as Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Willie Collier, Louise Allen, Peter Dailey, Sam Bernard, De Wolf Hopper, Charles A. Bigelow, Louis Mann, and numerous lesser celebrities.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA.

A Fine Performance in the Closing Cycle of the Nibelung Dramas.

The performance of " Siegfried," with which the closing cycle of Wagner's " Nibelung " trilogy was continued yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, had in it a touch of the irony of fate. For fate willed it that this performance, at the fag end of the season, when audiences, however enthusiastic and appreciative, do not fill the house, when artists are thinking of steamers to Europe, when perfunctory haste might he supposed to be the order of the day—this performance should be the finest of any " Siegfried " that has been seen at the Opera House since it was opened last December. Not only were most of the musical elements of the performance at their best, hut many of those effects of scene and of lighting that balked so persistently and so ruinously on previous occasions played into the general scheme of things with effects of heauty and poetical illusion.

One of the most potent forces making for this success was Mr. Mottl. The great conductor made his last appearance here—for the present, at least—on this occasion; it was clearly one that stimulated him and and all who worked under him and with him to do their best. As he took his seat he found his desk garnished with flowers, and he was welcomed by the orchestra with a resounding " Tusch," which, it may be hoped, he took as an expression not only of his subordinates' feelings, hut of those of the musical public as well. That public has learned in the season just past, in spite of the discouragements and difficulties under which he has lahored, to see in him one of the supreme masters of his art—one of commanding genius and unquestioned authority; one whose ardent temperament is as a communicating flame, whose energy vitalizes and stimulates all that he touches, and whose skill and resource never degenerate into routine; a conductor who cannot only evoke superhly pulssant dramatic climaxes, hut who is keenly alive to the subtlest nuances; an essence of whose artistic nature is profoundly musical, and whose insight and delicacy of feeling are as those of a poet. His reading of the " Siegfried " score yesterday was that of such a man; it was buoyant, pulsating with life and vigor, full of infinite detail and finesse, and now and again rising to magnificent eloquence—as in the third act, in which Wagner attained one of the supreme heights of his achievement, and of which Mr. Mottl gave an interpretation of marvelous breadth and power; and in Siegfried's scene in the forest, in which there were delicacy and an exquisite proportion and adjustment of detail. Mr. Mottl is one of the few Wagnerian conductors who can suhordinate the orchestra to the necessities of the singers, and yet make it play the entire gamut of expressive utterance that falls to its share.

The singers who took part in the performance were with one exception those who have been seen in the previous representations of " Siegfried " this season. Mme. Gadski's Brunnhilde marks the highest point she has reached hitherto as a dramatic singer. She sang the music yesterday ardently, with the glow of passion, and with a noble breadth. Her acting is intelligent and finely felt, and her interpretation is taking on strength and depth of expression. Mr. Van Rooy's indisposition, which was evident on " Die Walkure " on Wednesday, and the necessity of his appearance to-day in " Parsifal," led him to take counsels of prudence, and in his part of the Wanderer appeared Mr. Mühimnn, who is himself not a stranger to this puhlic in the character. Mr. Kraus was the Siegfried, and sang with overwhelming youthful vigor, a volume of voice that was in as good condition as he has presented it this season. The sound of his voice always occasions regrets that its natural beauty of quality and inexhaustible quantity should not he made to count for their utmost through a method and a delivery giving a freer utterance and a mellower quality. His Siegfried has activity and exuberance and the aspect of youth, for all the growing portliness of his figure. What it lacks, as most of his other parts lack, is a finer and more sensitive spirit, a clearer view of the poetic side. Mr. Gorlta was the Alberich. Mr. Journet gave the speeches of Fafner, and Miss Lemon sang the music of the Bird. Miss Edyth Walker was the Erda. And a performance of " Siegfried " can never he dismissed without renewed words of gratitude for the boon of Mr. Reiss's Mime, inimitahle, the very emhodiment of Wagner's " blinking, shambling, ancient creature."

OPERA HOUSE'S NEW CEILING.

Plans for Extensive Alterations Nearly Completed.

Plans for extensive alterations of the ceiling of the Metropolitan Opera House have been nearly completed. The workmen and painters will probahly start to work within a few days after the last opera performance day after to-morrow. The cost o fthe changes is not yet known, as the architects are unwilling to talk about the scheme until all preliminary arrangements have been made.

The ceiling is the only part of the large house that will be altered this Summer. The reason for this is that there will probably be a new Opera House further up town within a few years, and the men in control of the present home of grand opera do not wish to expend too much money on a hulding that is not permanent.

Last Summer the proscenium arch and the box fronts underwent alterations. The object of this Summer's work will he to make the ceiling harmonize with these. There will he a great deal of raised work, and the body of the ceiling will he changed to a bright golden color like that of the arch and the fronts of the hoxes.

No work on the stage of the Opera House will he necessary this Summer. The entire stage was made over last year, and now meets all requirements.

"DER PFARRER VON KIRCHFELD."

At the Irving Place Theatre last night Herr Rudolph Christians played the title rôle in Anzengrueher's long famous folk play, with songs, " Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld." His impersonations of the much-enduring priest was characterized by his supple charm and his beautiful mimique, and it lease a large and characteristic audience. If it fell short in its rendering of the passional aspects of the rôle, the deficiency was of a kind easily forgiven hy the admirers of this gracious and sinuous player. The supporting cast was excellent. Hedwig von Ostermann shone as the Anna, and Gustav von Seyffertitz was nearest and effective as Der Wurzelsepp.

Recital at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Anita Wade Hendricks Spence of Tennessee, impersonator and reader of negro dialect, will give a dramatic recital in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday evening. She will he assisted by Joseph Maerz, pianist; Mrs. Walter Pollock, contralto, and John Perry Boruff, baritone.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Loretta Jefferson, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and granddaughter of Joseph Jefferson, will make her début next season as Minie in " Rip Van Winkle." Her father will appear in the title part.

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Frederick Warde and Katherine Kidder will he in the same company next season. They will play under the management of Wagenhalls & Kemper.

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Next Fall Jessie Millward is to star in an English translation of " Liselotte." This play was produced in the original German form at the Irving Place Theatre this season.

***

Augustus Pitou, Jr., who has been ill for several weeks, is rapidly recovering now and will be out next week.

Miss Barrymore's London Season.

LONDON, April 22.—Miss Ethel Barrymore, the American actress, according to arrangements made hy Charles Frohman to-day, will open her London season at Wyndham's Theatre on May 11, appearing in Hubert Henry Davies's play " Cynthia."

Hunterdon's Peach Crop Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 22.—The peach crop has not been destroyed hy the severe Winter, as was feared. It is not even impaired. The latest report comes from the heart of the peach-growing district of Hunterdon County after a careful examination of the buds on 4,000 trees. They are in excellent condition, and more than the usual yield and quality of the fruit is expected.

R. C. OGDEN PARTY VISITS SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

Winthrop Normal and Industrial Girls Cheer Northern Guests.

GOV. HEYWARD'S WELCOME

Revival of Education in the State—Mr. Ogden Greeted as the Father of the Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKHILL, S. C., April 22.—After two days at Hampton the Robert C. Ogden party, hound for the Southern Educational Conference, to be held at Birmingham, stopped here this morning to visit the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College of South Carolina.

The visitors were escorted to the auditorium, where the President, D. B. Johnson, delivered a short address of welcome. He said that the R. C. Ogden movement had done more than any other thing in hringing back a hetter understanding hetween North and South, and that every patriotic man and woman would wish it godspeed.

Gov. Heyward in a short address officially welcomed the visitors, calling attention to the fact that South Carolina had always fostered education, but that there had been a revival in the last few years. He had signed more hills of school districts wishing to tax themselves for education than any other hills of the Legislature. He welcomed Mr. Ogden and his guests in the name of all the people and in the name of the City of Columbia.

O. B. Martin, State Superintendent of Education, welcomed the visitors in behalf of the 200,000 school children of the State and " the half more not in school who should be there." He deplored the fact that there are only ninety-five school days in the year, while the small pay of the teachers made the State's action seem like the story told of the Argentine Republic, where a man was sentenced to three years' teaching for stealing a horse.

Mr. Ogden, who was warmly greeted, closed the speaking with a short address in which he said use of his name as descriptive of the educational movement was a misnomer. The movement originated in the South, and was only aided hy men of the North, he said, and the spirit of it was National.

The visitors were then assigned to the girls of the senior class, one guide each, and were shown over the hig institution, where there are 575 school girls. In addition to their normal and literary instructions, they have manual training, cooking, stenography, bookkeeping, dressmaking, millinery, and dressmaking training.

" If it were not that it might hurt our educational plans," said Bishop McVickar, " I'd make you young fellows come down here for your wives instead of writing letters to the papers explaining that you are not selfish in being hachelors, hecause modern New York girls are foolish and extravagantly expensive helpmates."

At the station, before the departure for Tuskegee, Mr. Ogden was greeted with a college cheer for the educators, invented hy a little Winthrop girl. It runs:

" Rah, rah, rah, R. C. O.,
He's the man who makes things go."

CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

National Organization Formed to Supervise Existing Bodies.

The organization of a National Child Labor Committee, whose purpose is to " supervise the actions of existing State and labor committees in all parts of the country, and to prevent in the newer States the sacrifice of child life which has characterized some older industrial communities," was announced yesterday. The committee at present consists of:

Dr. Felix Adler, Nsw York; William H. Baldwin, Jr., New York; Edgar Gardner Murphy, Secretary of the Southern Education Board, Montgomery, Ala.; Florence Kelley, Secretary National Consumere' League, New York; Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Chicago; Lilian D. Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, New York; Stanley McCormick, Chicago; Hugh F. Fox, President of the Stats Board of Children's Guardians and of the Children's Protective Leagus, New Jersey; Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; Hoke Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; V. Everett Macy, New York; John W. Wood, New York; Robert W. de Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society, New York; Bishop David H. Greer, New York; Edward T. Devine, New York; John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; Isaac N. Seligman, New York; Paul M. Warburg, New York; Bishop C. B. Wilmer, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Talcott Williams, Philadelphia; Judge N. B. Feagin, Birmingham, Ala.; Senator B. L. Tilman, South Carolina; John S. Huyler, Nsw York; Adolph S. Ochs, New York; Judge B. B. Lindsey, Children's Court, Denver, Col., and Grover Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.

Senator Raines Acting Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22.—Senator John Raines of Ontario is acting Governor of the State of New York to-day, Gov. Odell being in Virginia and Lieut. Gov. Higgins on his way to Hot Springs, Ark. Under the provisions of the Constitution the President pro tem. of the Senate succeeds, and would in turn be succeeded by Speaker Nixon.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:25 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nasbville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Cbicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisvills, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Ronte. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (2:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (2:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:58 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 9:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, 1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:55, *5:05, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 9:25, *9:25, 11:55 P. M., 12:10 night. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:55,) (*10:25 Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 9:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Commission to Purchasing Agent Not Dutiable—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Byron S. Walte, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by Aitken, Son & Co. of New York against the inclusion of an item of commission in the dutiable value of goods. The merchandise was invoiced by Gillette & Co. of Parle, who are described as agents of the purchasers. The commiselon was paid them for their services.

Proteets overruled yesterday were by Hing Lum Chon, Sang Chong, Wing Wo Chong; Hensel, Brueckman & Horsbacher, (2,) C. Schmitz & Co., Albert Lorsbacher, R. F. Downing & Co., Filipl Madrigal, J. D. Nordlinger, Park & Tilford and othsre, (6,) A. G. Hutcheson & Co., Auguet Pollnaun, F. R. Arnold & Co. and others, Martin D. Levy & Co., and Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, New York. Protests sustained were by George Borgfeidt & Co., F. Glaenzer Freres, and Rheinboldt & Wagner Brothers & Co., New York.

INCREASE IN WOOL SALES.

About 1,000,000 Pounds Heavier for Week, Boston Excluded.

A big increase in the sales of wool during the week just ended will be noted in today's issue of The Textile Manufacturers' Journal. The sales in the principal markets of the country, exclusive of Boston, were as follows:

	This Week. Pounds.	Last Week. Pounds.	Last Yr. Pounds.
Domestic	2,105,000	705,000	945,000
Foreign	937,341	1,241,200	1,789,668
Total	3,042,341	2,036,200	2,734,668

The total sales reported since Jan. 1 amounted to 27,814,700 pounds domestic, 22,272,491 pounds foreign, aggregating 50,087,200 pounds, as compared with 31,713,300 pounds domestic, 20,362,108 pounde foreign, aggregating 42,075,608 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

The shipments of wool from Boston for the week were 2,895,382 pounds, as compared with 3,729,509 pounds last week. The shipments since Jan. 1 have been 71,714,-533.

Haan Sells Uptown Restaurant.

R. M. Haan yesterday sold his restaurant at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street to I. H. Rosenfeld, proprietor of the Café Boulevard, who will take immediate possession. The restaurant has a floor space of about 10,000 square feet, and is held under a thirty-years lease. The price paid was between $50,000 and $100,000, it was said. Mr. Haan's reason for selling was that on May 1 he takes control of the new Hotel St. Regis at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

Latest Oklahoma Bank Failure.

HOBART, Oklahoma, April 22.—The Farmers and Merchants' National Bank closed its doore to-day. President Bradford eays the creditors will be paid in full. The failure was the result of a run, $25,000 having been withdrawn yesterday. The bank had deposite of $55,000 and loans and overdrafts exceeding $95,000.

RECEIVER FOR ADAIR.

Treasurer of Capt. Healey's Exploration Company in Supplementary Proceedings.

Following the news, made public yesterday, that Capt. John J. Healey, until recently the President of the Central Alaska Exploration Company, had been arrested in Chicago charged with stealing $8,000 of the company's funds, a receiver in supplementary proceedings was appointed for Samuel E. Adair, Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

The receiver, Thaddeus F. Stevens, was appointed by Justice McCarthy, in the City Court, on the application of J. Howard Dewee, a judgment creditor, who had sued Adair ae Charles E. Adair. Adair has considerable mining interests in Alaska and the Klondike. He owne 500 shares of the Central Alaska Exploration Company, pledged for a loan of $14,000, on which $9,000 has been paid; 1,000 shares of the Copper River Mining Company, which, as far as knowu, has never sold for less than $20 a share, and 2,500 shares of the Valdes Town Site Company. When he left Daweon, in February, 1902, he owned some real estate, which he has been informed has since been sold, but he has not received the money for it yet.

People in Daweon, Seattle, and other cities owe him about $13,000, and he owes about $6,000.

NEW SALMON LAW.

Canners Expect That Extended Season Will Benefit Them.

F. F. Carey of the Pacific Selling Company said yesterday that the action of Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Lahor, in allowing the catching of fish off the coast of Southeastern Alaska hefore July 1, will he generally approved. He said:

"It is only in the last two years that the taking of salmon before July 1 has heen prohihited. The kiug ealmon run hefore that, so that this was a hardehip to the canners. As a result of the restriction and excessive competition, most of the small canners in that part of Alaska were driven out of husinese. The new order will give the canners a hetter average quality in the fish that they pack.

"Japan has hegun to buy large quantitiee of the cheaper salmon for army rations. Ae a result more prosperoue days are in store for the canniug industry."

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 109 failures in the Uuited Statee during the week, against 198 for the previous week and 152, 181, 214, and 182 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 60, New England 32, Southern 25, Western 48, Northwestern 12, Pacific 19, and Territories 3. Canada had 11, against 20 for the preceding week. Ahout 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or lese and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

WHITE PLAINS.—Supreme Court Judge Keogh yesterday appointed Maurice Dillon receiver for the Jackson Iron Works of New York City in the suit of Ehenezer Jackson against William H. Jackson. The Jacksons cannot agree in the matter of the liquidation of the business, and the court directs William H. Jackson to deliver over the assets to the receiver. The receiver's hond is $50,000.

TRENTON, N. J.—John S. Garrison of Ramsey, Bergen & Co., filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court this morning, with liahilities aggregating $41,751.06, and with $39,590 assets. Of the liabilities, $39,357.87 is owing to the Degnon-McLean Construction Company, 21 Park Row, New York. The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia became surety on the honds of the petitioner and Rodman M. Price to secure performance of a contract hetween Garrison and Price and the Degnon-McLean Construction Company. F. Preckle of Philadelphia, and Charles Meyers, 160 Broadway, New York, entered into an agreement to indemnify the surety company. The Degnon-McLean Construction Company has recovered judgment against the surety company on the hond for $39,-357.87. That is now on appeal, all liability of the petitioner being disputed.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BIOGEN COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred H. Holhrook receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Biogen Company, manufacturers of chemicals, at 90 William Street, on the application of John W. Cox, a creditor. The stock and fixtures are estimated at $600.

SAMUEL TARSCHES.—A petition in bankruptcy has heen filed against Samuel Tarsches, dealer in clothing at 2,031 Second Avenue, by the following creditors: J. Seligman & Brother, $146; Abraham Hochman, $239, and Julius Dvorkin, $177. It was alleged that he is insolvent, traneferred part of his property to creditors, and on April 8 admitted in writing his inahility to pay his debts.

MAJESTIC CIGAR FACTORY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court hae appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver in bankruptcy of the aeeets of Kleinfeld & Salzman, who did business as the Majestic Cigar Factory, at 537 East Fifteenth Street. It was stated that on April 20 they transferred their assets to Mr. Miller, closed up the business, and left the place. There are stock and fixtures left estimated at $900, and outstanding accounts of $1,000.

SAMUEL STONE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Stone, dealer in furniture and carpets at 192 East Houston Street, by the following creditors: National Carpet Manufacturing Company, $591; Isaac Blaumann, $140, and Reuben Mecus, $46. It was alleged that he is insolvent, transferred a large part of his stock about April 1 to John Doe without compensation, sold part of his stock below cost, and on April 5 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. He hegan husiness in December, 1900.

T. SHAW HALL.—T. Shaw Hall, dealer in paper and specialties at 150 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $12,123 and nominal assets $3,266, conelsting of stock, $15; an addressing machine, $20; accounts, $2,902; notes, $247; claims, $60; cash, $7; bicycle, $5, and two fishing rods, $10. He formerly resided at St. Johns, N. B. and came to this city in 1893, starting in business for himself in 1896. Among the creditore ars the Merrimac Paper Company of Lawrence, Maee., $2,790; Mrs. E. F. Taylor, $1,000, and the International Paper Company, $438.

BRAUN, LAMPEL & CO.—A petition in hankruptcy hae been filed against Benjamin Braun, Elias Lampel, Marcus Roth, and Pauline Wagner, who composed the firm of Braun, Lampel & Co., manufacturers of women's waists at 102 Wooster Street, by eight creditors, whose claims aggregate $548, the largeet being D. Lewis Moore, as the Moore Manufacturing Company, $172. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred merchandiee and accounte of $4,000, removed a large part of their property, and on Jan. 10 made an assignment of their property to various creditors. Another petition which was filed against the same firm by other creditors on Jan. 12 was dismiseed on March 22.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

ALTSCHUH, Frederick—City of New York	$157
ANTRIM, Mattie B.—A. J. Kerwin, Jr...	402
ANTRIM, Mattie B.—A. L. Clark	456
BELGRADE, Joseph—D. O'Dell and another, costs	110
BROWN, William—R. Grulm and another	45
BAXTER, William C.—City of New York	157
BROWN, Edward P.—H. Massolt	163
COOPER, John, and Richard Warshower —A. Heussner	180
CONKLIN, Frank D.—City of New York	41
CROOKE, William O.—City of New York	106
CAVANAUGH, Mary—E. C. Worns	31
CARPENTER, Warwick S., Donald C. Brace and Robert Stangland—Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company	986
CRAWFORD, John W.—H. L. Merry	1,394
DIAMOND, Harry—C. Hausen	193
DE NIRE, John, and Alter Jorisch—I. Wassermann	64
DUNN, Michael, P.—City of New York	102
DOUGHERTY, George C.—City of New York	159
FINNEGAN, Edward J., and Edward A. Schulze—People of the State of New York	300
FRANKEL, Joseph D. and Samuel—A. Fawcett	193
FANGER, Nathan—W. Caspary, costs	215
GALLAGHER, John H.—W. H. Hommel	210
GELSTON, Frank—A. H. Hillman Company	16
GOLDBERG, Harris, Samuel, and Elias—M. Mordowitz	412
GREER, Brady, and Edward R. Thomas—E. Atchinson Ely	4,768
HASKIN, John B., Jr.—Department of Health, City of New York	262
HELLMAN, Morris, and Louis Mendelsen—Corn Exchange Bank	313
MUELLER BUILDING AND CONstruction Company—City of New York	45
MANHATTAN ELECTRIC STORAGE Battery Company—City of New York	67
OBSTETRICS COMPANY—City of New York	43
NEW YORK STATE TITLE GUARantee Company—City of New York	707
WEEKS CAMPBELL MANUFACTURING Company—City of New York	181
CONSOLIDATED MUSIC PUBLISHERS' Company—City of New York	132
BOLLES REVOLVING SASH COMPANY —City of New York	139
MACDONALD & CO.—City of New York	291
POTTER-PARLIN COMPANY—J. Le R. Brower and another	179
THE COIL CLUTCH MANUFACTURING Company—Manufacturers' Record Publishing Company	131
ANDREW DYE WORKS, Inc.—M. Mackie	534
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—C. L. Connelly	8,028
JACOBI, Otto C.—H. M. Toch and another	16
JONAS, John H.—S. I. Hymau	108
KLEMYER, John D.—S. Valentine	223
KUFFER, Louis—R. Biberfeld, costs	111
LYNCH, Michael—City of New York	433
LEWINSKI, Philip—City of New York	111
MULLANE, Kate—G. H. Benson	84
MORRISEY, James W. — Metropolitan Printing Company	25
MILLER, Henry M.—O. R. Nelson	321
MOLLER, Jacob—City of New York	45
MICHAELIS, Meta—City of New York	157
MILLER, Henry W.—City of New York	60
MACHETTI, Edwin V.—City of New York	564
MARSLAND, George H.—G. T. Johneon	93
McGUINNESS, James—City of New York	107
McNAMARA, John P.—City of New York	564
MCARDLE, E. J., and Frank Williams—T. Lunanc and another	214
McCARTHY, John F.—Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	393
OLSTER, Samuel—A. H. Hillman Company	23
OVERTON, William B.—G. F. Carr	701
PIERCE, Harry C.—Metropolitan Printing Company	36
PAGANO, Antonio—G. Riccio and another	29
PLATOFF, Israel, and Samuel—L. Towalinsky	235
REGAN, Martin J.—E. Rau	113
ROSEN, Leo, and Max Silherman—F. Kaufman and another	217
SIRE, Henry B. and Leander S.—Z. Rosenfield and another	43
SCHAEFER, William—P. Loweth and another	165
SPEYER, Julius—Philadelphia Carmei Company	64
SMITH, Frank—W. Bailin and another	185
SCHWARTZ, Hyman—J. Wilinsky and another	50
TINKHAM, Robert—Vineland Grape Juice Company	88
THOMAS, Clarence B.—L. Backer	120
TRAUBER, George T. — Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	98
WICKES, Thomas P., receiver—City of Inglewood, costs	111
WHITE, Elmer S.—City of New York	159
WILLIAMS, Eugene D.—City of New York	105
WEXLER, George—City of New York	163
WORTH, Percy—City of New York	572
WEIMANN, John C., Vorshof	701
WEINBERG, Samuel—J. A. Collender and another	1,413
WHITE, Charles E.—E. F. Rush	466
WESTLAKE, John S.—J. M. Parker, Jr...	161
ZABLOWSKY, Thomas—S. Samarodin	145

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BADGER, Mary—E. Dumble, Jan. 24, 1900	$56
FRIEDMANN, Jacob—Swift & Co., April 6, 1904	208
GLASER, Bertha—S. Dobriner, Dec. 2, 1898	115
HELM, Frauk C.—S. Birch, March 21, 1904	87
HEIBERGER, Louis G.—J. F. Ward, June 12, 1903	376
MUETZLER, Morris, and Simon Simon—H. B. Rosenthal and another, Sept. 5, 1902	218
McGUIRE, Mary, and Mary J. Burchill—M. A. McCahe, Jan. 15, 1904	71
PLOCK, Charlotte—E. Blass, March 22, 1904	188
PRESTLER, Joseph J.—S. B. Townsend, Oct. 25, 1900	1,053
REQUA, Nathaniel and Zeda L.—C. A. Hoeffer, May 5, 1902	522
THE FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMpany of Maryland and Patrick Gallagher —J. J. Bavis, Feb. 3, 1904	13,738
WOLF, John A. and Hannah—W. Wallach, Nov. 4, 1903	200

Judgment Reversed.

OLCOTT, Jacob V. W. and Lanra I.—B. Mackall and another, Dec. 18, 1903 $10,662

Judgments Vacated.

MELLOR, Birdie—J. H. Reilly, April 6, 1904 $90

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—E. J. Laufer, Nov. 14, 1900 228

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator A. J. Beveridge, Indiana; Judge Miller Outcault, Cincinnati; Jerome Bonaparte, Washington.

HOLLAND—Vance McCormick, Harrisburg; A. J. Drexel Paul, Philadelphia.

GRAND—John Loving, Jr., Honduras; Major M. M. Macomh, en route to join Russian Army as representative in the field of the United States; Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, United States Artillery Corps.

GILSEY—A. B. Paxton, Washington; Capt. William Wrigel, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Gen. F. D. Grant, United States Army; George M. Sternberg, United States Army.

ENDICOTT—Arthnr d'Silva, Trinidad.

NETHERLAND—Baroness Buddche, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—E. E. Dustin, Hartford; George Wright, Boston.

WOLCOTT—Rush E. Evans, Dayton, Ohio.

FIFTH AVENUE—Charles C. Frick, York, Penn.; W. B. Clark, Hartford; Gov. Chamberlain, Connecticut.

VICTORIA—N. T. Van Derpoel, Troy.

HOFFMAN — James Whitaker, Philadelphia; Harrison Osborne, Buffalo.

EVERETT—Admiral J. F. Selfridge, United States Navy.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Dr. George D. Thayer, Northampton, Mass.

WESTMINSTER—J. William Marshall, London.

ASTOR—James H. Sears, United States Navy; Montrose Hayes, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Heller, L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Heller, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. L. Cox, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street.

Kirschbaum, R., & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. W. Kirschbaum, waists; Hotel Savoy.

Greenbanm, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Michels, manufacturing department, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Cowan, McClung & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. M. Thomas, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; Jesse Thomas, woolens, cloaks, boots, and shoes, 17 White Street; Hoffman House.

Thomas, F. B., & Co., Roanoke, Va.; J. F. Lee, notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hutton, McLeon & Co., Shelbyville, Tenn., W. R. Hutton, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; C. H. Upson, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Meriden Cutlery Company, Meriden, Conn.; E. J. Collins, cutlery; Hotel Navarre.

Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, dry goods, 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Bentley, G. D. & Co., Tampa, Fla.; W. B. Gray, notions and furnishing goods, 35 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, clothing; Hotel Wellington.

White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. B. Gordon, clothing, 81 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. C. Brown, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, clothing, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Walcott.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,877.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM BEVERLEY HARISON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Beverley Harison of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt;

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said William Beverley Harison was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 22d, 1904.

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Hotel Normandie — Music (6 to 9), (11 to 1). B'way & 38th. A la carte.

Herald Square Hotel — 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster — Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Evgs. T., $1. Lunch, 50c.

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Highlands — Hotel, 91st. nr. Lexington. $2.50 daily, $11 weekly. 100 hathrooms. Din. 75c.

Htl. Martha Washington — 29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.

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Florence Hotel — B'way. Tel. 59. 26 miles. Tarrytown, N.Y.

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Hotel St. George — 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. Nyack, N.Y.

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DEAN HOUSE.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 1, 1896. Plans shown and information given upon application to the owner and proprietor. A. H. DEAN.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

The MATHEWSON

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

A SUPERB HOTEL. DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT: HOTEL ORCHESTRA. Opens June 25. Send for booklet. S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., MANAGER. New York office, The Touraine, 9 East 38th St.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD.

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS. Opens June 1st. Send for Booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 *consecutive days*, $1.05; 30 *consecutive days*, $4.00; 30 t., c. o. d., $4.50.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

Capacity 600. Open all the year.

Claims distinction for its central location, (with a whole block on the Ocean and open Park and space on each side,) its substantial construction, architectural beauty, interior elegance and conveniences, and its carefully selected class of patronage.

High-class music every day in the year, running icewater, and long-distance telephones in the rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Pure artesian well water. Golf privileges. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors and Managers.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Passing Through Lakewood.

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9.40 A. M. and 2.40 P. M. daily; Sundays 9.40 A. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

GRAND ATLANTIC.

Virginia Avenue and Beach, Atlantic City. New Management; improved cuisine; capacity 600; sea water baths; orchestra; cafe; $12.00, $15.00 and up weekly; booklet.

A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Proprietors. D. P. RAHTER, Manager.

NEW BRICK BOSCOBEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Every knowu hotel appointment, with exceptional luxury; cuisine and service unexcelled; elegantly furnished throughout. Rooms single and en suite, with large, luxurious baths. Write for illustrated literature. Elevator to street level. Running water in bedrooms. Terms, $12 per week and upward. A. E. MARION.

THE FRONTENAC.

A new hotel as good as the best. Kentucky Av., 100 yds. from the beach; direct southern exposure; will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily for large, pleasant ocean-view rooms with excellent table and service; contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort; spacious sun parlors, heated, overlook Boardwalk and ocean; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres. New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Permanent bureau of information at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th St., where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel; Hotel Raleigh, Royal Palace Hotel.

BERKSHIRE INN,

Ocean End Virginia Av., 100 yds. from Million Dollar Pier.

$2. to $3 daily. $8, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 weekly for large sunny steam-heated rooms; capacity 300. Unobstructed view. Excellent table and service. Private baths. Elevator to street level. Booklet. Osteopathy. J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

THE ST. CHARLES,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Directly on the Ocean Front. Remains open throughout the year. Bell telephone in rooms. High-class music. Sea water in all baths. Golf privileges. N. Y. booking representative. GEO. S. FELL, 289 4th Av., near 23d St. Daily, 11 to 3. NEWLIN HAINES. Telephone, 6,246—Grammercy.

HADDON HALL.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom. Golf links. Write for illustrated literature. N. Y. office, Town and Country, 289 Fourth Av. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT

THE SAVOY,

Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the Beach. Running water in all rooms. Rooms en suite with artesian and salt water baths. Moderate rates for Spring and Summer season. Personal representative, 3 Park Place, New York. S. M. HANLEY.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

Ocean end South Carolina ave. Very convenient to Boardwalk, piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; sun parlor; elevator from street; special rates for Spring; booklet. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

THE SCARBOROUGH — Beach Front Maryland Ave.

Write now for ocean-front rooms. Special Rates. WALTER R. DAVIS, Mgr.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all year, American and European plan. Ocean front.

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON,

Virginia Av., 2nd house from Beach. Capacity, 350; cuisine unexcelled. Special Spring rates. S. E. SWEENY, Owner and Prop.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE WESTMINSTER,

Kentucky Av., Near Beach. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street; baths; $8 to $12.50 weekly. CHAS. BUHRE.

THE BRADDOCK,

New York Av., Near Beach.—Elegant in every detail; elevator, steam heat; first-class cuisine; special Spring rates. W. L. Braddock.

THE RICHMOND,

Kentucky Av. and Boardwalk. Steam heat and elevator. Special rates. C. H. PEASE, Mgr.

The Worthington.—Mo. Ave. and Pacific, near Reading R. R. and beach; special Spring rates; send for booklet. J. B. Worthington.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD.

LAUREL HOUSE.

Season from October first to June.

Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Season from November to May. Both houses under the management of D. B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mngr., Laurel House. F. F. Shute, Asst Mgr., Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Long Branch.

Hollywood Hotel AND COTTAGES, West End, N. J.

ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT. Will positively remain open until Sept. 10. COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON, $1,750. Booking office, 596 Broadway, N. Y. TELEPHONE, 5041 SPRING.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

May to November. Mrs. Theo. Hauser & Son.

EUROPEAN RESORTS.

Cologne o-R.

(Germany).

"Belgischer Hof."

Hotel, Restaurant.

Situated next the Station and the Cathedral. Every modern comfort. Best recommended house. Moderate prices. Proprietor, P. J. THELEN.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 *time*, 10c.; 7 *times*, 56c.; 30 *times*, $1.80.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—PARK HOUSE, opposite Park; no bar; all improvements; adults only;

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

The Market Loses Activity but Retains a Strong Tone—Money in Redundant Supply and Abnormally Cheap.

A year ago to-day, upon the morrow of the dedication of the new Stock Exchange, there was a volume of a half million shares, but within a very short space it was a stock jest that the gorgeous building, with its small dealings, resembled a handsome table with a scant menu. That has been true too often in the intervening twelvemonth, and was the chief thing notable about yesterday's market. Scarcely one of the stocks whose activity is usually relied upon to denote the market's character moved more than a fraction. Neither Union Pacific nor Pennsylvania, neither St. Paul nor Amalgamated Copper, neither Brooklyn Rapid Transit nor Atchison gave sign that there was any interest in them. Even the specialties showed less life than on Thursday. Consolidated Gas lost a half, showing that the secret regarding the Mayor's position was well kept, since it was not known until after the close that he had signed it. The question now is whether or not the Governor will also sign it, and if so whether or not it has already had rise enough. United States Realty retained an advance of 1¼ on a larger range. Apparently the expectation of a favorable reorganization outweighs the fact that some financial readjustment is necessary, its improved prospects notwithstanding. Chicago and Northwest advanced 2¾ despite a report of a decrease of net earnings for March by $98,538. But none of these changes were so significant as the continued weakness in Steel preferred. It was the most active stock of the day and lost a full point. Neither its own affairs nor the condition of the trade in general are as well thought of as recently. It is not a good sign when active stocks are weak, and when bidding up drives business to a standstill.

The receipts of cash from the interior are too large to be welcome either for themselves or for their significance. Last year there was work for money to do and money was higher. This year it is idle in the interior, and is so plenty that our banks have difficulty to make it earn what they pay for deposits. Of course, we are exporting gold, and that makes some weakness of sterling less welcome than usually, for now it signifies offerings of bills against specie shipments. Gold was marked up a farthing in London yesterday, and the reduction of the Bank rate is less favorably discussed than on the day it is made. Russia sees its opportunity and is offering its large loan, for which Paris seems to be preparing by free selling. There is not too much money in the world. There is only too much in certain places. Those who want it most and will give most of other things for it can supply their wants at a price. We have the world's largest stock and we will supply the world's demand. It came to us for goods of which we are exporting smaller quantities. It leaves us for the further reason that we do not need it for money, since we use printed substitutes. Here is food for thought, but not yet for worry. It is hard to worry about money even academically in a 1 per cent. money market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more wsre:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Erie 2d pf	½
Am. C. & F. pf	1¼	Gen. Electric	¾
Am. Smelting pf	½	Lake E. & W.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Can. Pacific	¾	People's Gas	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2¾	Pullman	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	United Fruit	2
Col. Southern	½	U. S. Realty pf	1¼
Com. Cable	17	Va.-Car. Chemical	2
Detroit So. pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	⅛	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf	2¼	Rubber Goods	¾
Amer. Ice pf	½	Rutland pf	4½
Consol. Gas	½	Tol. Ry's. & L.	1
Con. Tob. pf	½	Union Pacific pf	½
Del. & Hudson	⅛	U. S. Rubber pf	1⅝
Met. Securities	¼	U. S. Steel pf	1
Mexican Central	⅛	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. con. 4s	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	1
Keo. & D. M. 1st	1		
Mil. Gas Lt. 4s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 22	260,186
To date this year	89,240,426
Corresponding date last year	52,351,264

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 22	$1,845,500
To date this year	$206,291,700
Corresponding date last year	$224,018,100

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Light and Traction Co. preferred stock.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Chicago Edison Co.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad preferred stock.
Detroit City Gas Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Federal Trust Co., Boston.
New York and Honduras Rosaria Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Dunlap & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Cincinnati dispatches, the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company Directors have increased the dividend one-half of 1 per cent., to 4½ per cent. per annum.

New Orleans dispatches state that the proposition for the consolidation of the rice mills of Texas and Louisiana now seems likely to be successfully carried out.

The East Jersey Street Railway Company has been incorporated at Trenton, with an authorized capital of $500,000, to absorb the East Jersey Traction Company, the Raritan Traction Company, and the Perth Amboy Railroad.

It is stated in Chicago dispatches that more oranges and other fruits were shipped by the Atchison during March than in any one month in its history.

Youngstown (Ohio) dispatches state that a consolidation of the First and Second National Banks of that city is being promoted and will be effected within a short time.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $318,816, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $178,579, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Eighteen shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 207.

The Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore have increased the semi-annual dividend on the company's stock from 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent., placing the shares on a 4 per cent. basis.

The Long Island Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $10,000,000 guaranteed 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1949.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 22, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
6	8¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	− ½
40	41	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	40	40½	40	40½	−2½
49⅜	49½	5,250	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	49⅜	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ¼
18½	18¾	300	Am. Car & F. Co	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+1
72	72⅝	500	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	71	72	71	72	+1½
7¼	8	1,100	*Am. Ice Co	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	...
27⅜	28	250	*Am. Ice Co. pf	28¼	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	− ½
19½	19⅝	1,478	*Am. Locomo. Co	19¾	20¼	19½	19½	...
81	81½	470	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	80¾	81¼	80½	81¼	+ ⅛
17	18	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
48	48¼	100	*Am. S. & R. Co	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅜	620	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	93	93½	93	93½	+ ½
127⅝	128	1,109	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	127½	127¾	127¼	127½	+ ¼
126	127	140	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125⅞	126	125⅞	126	+ ⅛
86	88	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	86½	88½	86	86	...
10¼	11	20	*Am. Woolen Co	11	11	11	11	...
73½	73⅝	12,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	73⅝	73¾	73½	73½	...
93½	94	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	93½	94	93½	94	+ ⅜
78¾	80	2,480	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅜	79⅝	79½	79⅝	+ ¼
46⅝	46½	15,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	46⅜	47⅛	46¼	46⅞	+ ¼
63⅜	63½	100	Canada Southern	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+ ¼
117½	117¾	2,550	Canadian Pacific	117¼	118	117¼	117¾	+ ½
160	160½	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	160½	161	160½	161	+ ¼
32	32¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	32¼	32⅜	32	32	+ ⅛
38	38¼	700	Chicago & Alton	38	38¼	38	38	+ ¼
81	82	100	Chicago & Alton pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80⅜	+ ¼
16¾	16⅝	1,200	Chicago Great Western	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
144¾	144⅞	23,500	Chicago, M. & St. P.	144½	145¾	144½	144⅞	+ ¼
171	172	520	Chicago & Northw.	170	171¾	170	171¾	+2⅜
19	19¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
75½	76½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
16¾	17¼	100	Colorado & Southern	17	17	17	17	+ ½
23	23¾	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf	23	23¼	23	23¼	− ¼
13	13¼	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
180	200	100	Commercial Cable	187	187	187	187	+17
208	208¼	7,815	Consolidated Gas	208¼	209¼	207⅝	208	− ½
55	...	20	Consolidated Coal	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
109	109¾	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	109½	109¾	109	109	− ½
13¾	13⅝	175	Corn Products Co.	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	...
159¾	159½	4,270	Delaware & Hudson	159½	159½	158¾	159½	...
69¾	70¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf	70⅜	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	...
17	19½	200	Detroit Southern pf	20	20	20	20	+2
26½	26⅝	4,100	Erie	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26⅝	− ⅛
65⅛	65⅜	425	Erie 1st pf	65	65¼	65	65¼	+ ¼
41¼	41½	200	Erie 2d pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
103½	104	125	General Electric	104	104	104	104	+ ¾
80½	81	100	Hocking Valley pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ¼
130⅞	131	400	Illinois Central	130⅞	130⅞	130⅝	130⅞	...
18½	19½	100	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	− ¼
67¼	68½	80	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	68¼	68¼	67⅜	67⅜	...
17	18½	100	Keokuk & D. M.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	...
28	29	300	Lake Erie & Western	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+1
142¾	143⅝	1,700	Manhattan Elevated	142⅝	143¼	142¾	142⅝	...
78	79	600	*Met. Securities	80	80¼	79	79	− ½
113½	113¾	4,600	*Met. Street Railway	113¾	114⅝	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	5⅞	6,970	Mexican Central	6¼	6½	5½	5⅝	− ¾
60⅝	61¼	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	61	61	61	61	...
17⅝	17⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
38½	38¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	2,000	Missouri Pacific	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
133	135	500	*New York Air Brake	132	134	132	133½	+ ½
116	116¾	110	New York Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116⅝	+ ¼
188¾	189½	210	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189½	189½	189½	189½	...
143	144¼	10	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	143½	143½	143¼	143½	...
21⅜	21⅞	1,125	N. Y., Ont. & West	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	...
82½	86	100	North American	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	− ¼
117⅜	117¾	24,150	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅛	118	117	117⅞	+ ⅛
97¼	97¾	500	People's Gas, Chicago	97⅜	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	1,330	Pressed Steel Car	26	26	25¼	25¼	− ⅝
212	214	328	Pullman Company	213	213	213	213	+1
73	75	10	Ry. Steel Spring pf	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	...
45	45⅜	3,200	Reading	45¼	45¾	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7	7	6⅞	7	...
23½	23⅝	2,800	Rock Island Co	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
64	65	35	Rock Island Co. pf	63	63	63	63	...
15½	16¼	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	16¼	16¼	16	16	− ¾
30	34	200	Rutland pf	30	32½	30	32½	−4½
47	47½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	47¼	47¼	47⅛	47⅛	− ⅛
35	35¾	500	St. Louis Southw. pf	35	35½	35	35¾	...
48¾	48¾	8,900	Southern Pacific	48¾	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	...
21¼	21⅜	1,220	Southern Ry., ext.	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	...
85¼	85½	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	...
37⅞	38	550	Tennessee Coal & Iron	38	38	37⅞	38	+ ¼
120	121¼	50	Third Avenue	121	121	121	121	...
17	20¾	10	Tol., Peoria & West	17	17	17	17	...
19	19¾	200	Tol. Rys. & Light	19½	19½	19	19	−1
28¼	28⅝	100	Tol., St. L. & West	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	...
38¼	38⅝	400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	38¾	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
83⅝	85¾	28,300	Union Pacific	85½	86⅛	85¾	85⅞	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	100	Union Pacific pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	− ½
104½	105¾	200	United Fruit Co	104	105	104	105	+2
7⅞	7¼	300	*U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	...
80	80¼	600	*U. S. Leather pf	80⅜	80¼	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
7	7¼	4,120	U. S. Realty & Con	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
57¼	57⅝	8,200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	56½	59	56¾	57⅝	+ ¼
14½	14⅝	4,500	U. S. Rubber	14	15	14	14⅝	− ⅛
61⅝	62	2,772	U. S. Rubber pf	62¾	63	61⅞	61⅞	− ⅛
10⅜	10⅞	4,100	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	...
56½	56⅝	43,775	U. S. Steel pf	57½	57½	56¼	56½	−1
29	29¼	1,840	Va.-Caro. Chemical	28½	29	28	29	+2
100¾	101	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	...
18½	19	400	Wabash	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	− ⅝
38	39¼	5,900	Wabash pf	38½	39½	38	38	...
88¼	88¾	200	Western Union Tel.	88½	88½	88½	88½	− ¼
175	195	10	Westinghouse 1st pf	195	195	195	195	...
25¼	26¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	25	25	25	25	−1
18	18⅝	300	Wisconsin Central	18½	18¾	18	18	− ⅝
Sales		260,186						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

BAD YEAR FOR LEYLAND & CO.

Money Taken from Reserve to Pay Preferred Dividend.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, the first British line purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan when forming the shipping combination, issued a report to-day for the thirteen months ending with December.

The Directors say that, even after drawing $1,347,500 from the reserve, it is only possible to pay ths preferred dividend for six months. This withdrawal reduces ths reserve to $325,000.

The Directors attribute tbis result to the epidemic of foot and mouth disease in New England last year, which stopped shipments of live stock therefrom, and to the inadequacy of Atlantic freights.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Concerning general conditions of trade Bradstreet's says:

Unseasonably cold weather all over the country interferes with plant preparations and growth and interrupts outdoor activity in many lines, notably building. Distributiva trade, botb wholesale and retail, bas practically "marked time" during the week. Tha effects of this and of past unfavorable weather are reflected in reports of slow business in shoe manufacturing and building, while in cotton manufacturing high prices of raw and manufactured goods continua a bar to activity. At tha South cold weather is complained of as interfering with farming preparations and with plant growth. These causes have combined to giva an air of unwonted quiet to Spring business and have unquestionably retarded collections, though complaint is not so marked as in previous weeks of the slowness of settlements on old accounts. Back of weather and price conditions, too, there looms up the political outlook, which in most Presidential years bas induced a tendency toward conservatism.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending April 21 aggregate 1,045,428 bushels, against 1,213,855 bushels last week, 3,858,542 bushels this week last year, 3,750,589 bushels in 1902, and 4,282,129 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 120,696,287 bushels, against 183,671,095 bushels last season, 206,031,241 bushels in 1902, and 167,642,506 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 626,752 bushels, against 583,339 bushels last week, 1,492,192 bushels a year ago, 376,186 bushels in 1902, and 1,344,656 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 48,762,377 bushels, against 53,104,805 bushels last season, 23,905,973 bushels in 1902, and 150,653,251 bushels in 1901.

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Business failures for the week ending with April 21 number 199, against 198 last week, 152 in the like week in 1903, 181 in 1902, 214 in 1901, and 182 in 1900.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with April 21 aggregate $1,856,785,339, 6 per cent. less than last week and 13.9 per cent. less than last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $764,012,165, a decrease of 7 per cent. from last week and a loss of 13 per cent. from last year.

Dun's Review says on the subject of trade conditions:

Unseasonable weather is still the chief drawback to improvement in business, complaints being received from every section of the country, and slower collections are also attributed to this factor. Not only is current distribution of merchandise, particularly dry goods, affected by tha thermometer, but future commitments are undertaken most conservatively on account of the possible injury to crops. There has been much talk of damage to cotton, but replanting may prevent any reduction in the total yield, and a few weeks of desirable weather would remove anxiety regarding wheat. There is much confidence regarding the future, despite the fact that at many points supplies of merchandise are burdensome.

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Wbile no further improvement can be discerned in the iron and steel industry it is gratifying to find no distinct evidence of setback. Nor is it certain that a temporary check to progress is to be deplored. Experience very recently demonatrated that the disposition in the iron and steel trade was to force progress, engendering inflation of prices and all the other undesirable features of a boom.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Reviewing the movement of currency during the week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $12,780,300 in cash held by the banks, in spite of the export of $1,502,600 in gold.

They received from the interior $9,204,600, and sent to the interior $1,329,300, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $100,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $7,875,300.

Receipts of new gold were $4,129,800, namely: $947,400 on New York Assay Office checks, $3,171,300 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, chiefly on account of imported Japanese yens, and $11,100 on Seattla Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $1,502,600 in bars to Paris, making the total to Paris on this movement $5,990,000.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $21,199,200; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $18,915,400. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,283,800.

The total gain from the interior, $7,875,300, new gold, $4,129,800, and Sub-Treasury, $2,283,800, was $14,288,900; deducting gold exports, $1,502,600, the net gain was $12,786,300.

The net gain from the interior is the largest since the week ending Jan. 23, 1904, and is by far the largest on record at this season. Receipts came from all parts of the country; over $2,000,000 from St. Louis. The bulk of the shipments went to Boston and New Orleans.

Tha gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused by usual miscellaneous disbursements in the first month of the quarter and redemption of national bank notes. Pension payments were $2,820,000, comparing with $2,432,000 in the preceding week. There was a sharp decrease in customs collections, which were $2,810,700, a daily average of $468,400, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $615,100.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,285,000 mutilated currency.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 54½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .13, 3,000 Comstock at .09, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at $1.80@$1.75, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07@.08, 500 Elkton at .67@.66, 100 Mexican at $2.20, 500 Mollie Gibson at .04½, 100 Ophir at $5.37½, 800 Phenix at .09@.10, 100 Potosi at .20, 200 Savage at .45, 100 Standard at $2.50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con	.07	.08
Andes	.32	.31
Belcher	.30	.32
Best & Belcher	1.95	1.90
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	.72	.74
Challenge Con	.23	.24
Chollar	.23	.24
Confidence	1.00	1.40
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.75
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.29	.30
Hale & Norcross	.75	.80
Julia	.08	.08
Justice	.12	.12
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lx Wash. Con	.06	.06
Mexican	2.30	2.25
Occidental Con	.83	.83
Ophir	5.62½	5.62½
Overman	.39	.37
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.43	.43
Sag. Belcher	.13	.14
Sierra Nevada	.69	.71
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.90	.92
Utah Con	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21
Silver Bars	54¼	53¾
Mexican Dollars	43½@44⅛	42½@43½
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 22.—Gardnar & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6½	6⅝	6¼	.7
Anaconda	11⅝	13	11¾	12½
C., K. & N.	24⅝	25	24	25
C. C. Consolidated	8	8¼	8½	8⅝
Danta	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
Doctor Jackpot	4⅞	5¼	4⅝	4⅝
Elkton	67	68	66½	67½
El Paso	80	80¼	80	80¼
Gold Dollar	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Golden Cycle	45	50	45	50
Gold Sovereign	6¼	6⅝	5¼	5½
Isabella	28½	29½	28⅝	29½
Jackpot	5	9	5	9
Keystone	4	4¼	4	4¼
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4½
Little Puck	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
Little Bessie	3	3½	3	3½
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	11	11½	11	11½
Moon Anchor	7½	9½	8½	9½
New Haven	3½	3⅝	3	3¼
Old Gold	10⅝	11½	10	11
Pharmacist	3⅝	4	3½	4
Portland	169	180	167½	173
Rose Maud	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅞
Rosa Nicol	2⅜	2½	2¼	2⅝
Sunset Eclipsa	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Vindicator	7¾	85	75	77
Work	6½	7¼	7	7¼

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 22.—Incorporated to-day:

Mississippi Glaaa Company, Waverly; capital, $3,000,000. Directors—E. W. Humphreys, William Dudley, Jr, and Martin Conboy, New York.

The Acme Building Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Fr B. Golder, Richard Bator, N. J.; W. B. Vausa and F. C. Vause, Brooklyn.

The Greenwicb Press, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. M. Swetland, A. H. Swetland, and F. C. Stevens, New York.

Eichbold & Miller Company, New York, (bats;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Charlea Eichbold, E. A. Miller, and A. E. Starr, New York.

H. D. Thompson & Co., Malone, (hardware;) capital, $25,000. Directors—H. D. Thompson, N. M. Marsball, and F. J. Riley, Malone.

Industrial Federation of America, New York, (promoters;) capital, $60,000. Directors—A. C. Austin, E. J. Salley, and Charles Nelson, New York.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Edgar C. Leaycraft, Harold Gray, and Samuel G. Stawart, New York.

Havana Realty Company, Patchogue, N. Y.; capital, $30,000. Directors—L. L. Bishop and C. L. Raynor, Westhampton; L. J. Joseph Bailey, Patchogue.

The Tbymozone Chemical Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—S. L. Goldwater, P. J. Byrne, and Maurice Delcbes, New York.

Browne & Co., New York, (machinery;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. E. Whiting, W. P. Jessup, and Brainard Avery, New York.

The John A. D. Marten Art Company, New York, (statuary, novelties;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Emil Neufeld, J. A. D. Marten, and S. J. Well, New York.

Dearborn Construction Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—S. J. Benjamin, Thomas O'Brien, and A. A. Cantor, New York.

Van Nest Woodworking Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Alexander Cruickshank, A. T. MacKenzie, and Georgs MacKenzie, New York.

Mnnicipal Refrigerating Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. K. L. Goslenieck, New York; J. J. Watson, Far Rockaway; H. W. Dornhalm, Brooklyn.

Universal Novelty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Max Meyer, Alfred Landon, and Jay Witmark, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Tha United Vending Machina Company, to manufacture devices for the sale of candy, &c. Paterson; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—Rudolf F. Emmerich, F. R. Sommers, J. Hosey Osborne.

The Addy-Venable Company, real estate, Paterson; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Sarah A. Venable, Frank Venabie, John A. Eissle.

TOPICS IN WALL ST[illegible]

Rising Prices Accompany Decreasing Business.

Money Loans at One Per Cent.—More Gold Reserved for Export—One Year in New Exchange Building—Steel Preferred Declines a Point.

Again yesterday prices in the stock market advanced while transactions decreased. A good deal was made of the manner in which many issues rose despite the weakness in Steel preferred, but it was evident that although prices went up easily the advance did not bring in new buyers. The market in gaining in strength lost in activity. Here and there in the list the gains were large, but most of the active stocks did not vary much. United States Steel, the most active of all, lost a full point. Only five stocks were dealt in to the extent of 10,000 shares, while no less than twenty-six of the stocks that figured in the day's business supplied just one hundred shares each. Had these hundred-share stocks been eliminated the list would have been as short as it was small in volume, the total in all stocks being 260,186 sbares.

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One Year in New Building.

Yesterday completed the first year of the Stock Exchange in its new building, a year in which ths blue of despondency has held sway to a far greater extent than the cheer that oomes with large business and rising prices. It was doubtless comforting to tbose who gave the matter thought yesterday that so much in the way of a bad market had already been experienced the chances belig better for the resumption of more profitable trading. Though already in the building a full year the members have yet to see its completion, for work has not yet ceased on the ornate if invisible facade.

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Hanging on Fate of Remsen Bill.

Consolidate Gas was only moderately active, and the movement in the stock was mucb less marked than on recent days. At the close it showed a net loss of half a point, and this despite the fact that rumors which reached Wall Street early in the afternoon were to the effect that the Mayor had signed the Remsen bill, which for so long has been the chief market factor in Consolidated Gas, and about which there has been much discussion both as to its fate and as to its merits.

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Steel Preferred Drops Back.

United States Steel preferred was weak nearly all day. At no time did it sell above the closing price of the previous day, and its rally from the lowest was only a quarter, after a declns of 1¼ points. The conditions in the iron trade, it was said, were not quite as good as they had been a short time ago, and to this general statement was added the specific report that the Steel Trust was borrowing large amounts of money, a report that received no confirmation.

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Money Rates and Gold Exports.

Gold to the amount of $1,500,000 was reserved at the Assay Office yesterday by Goldman, Sachs & Co. for shipment to Europe by next Tuesday's steamer if the export of the metal is warranted by the conditions in the exchange market that may prevail at the beginning of next week. The movement in sterling exchange yesterday, apparently under the pressure of bills sold against anticipated exports of gold, was somewhat erratic, declining 15 points during the morning and early afternoon and rallying sharply at the close. Demand sterling sold as low as 4.87¼, and as high as 4.8740 and closed near the latter figure. In Paris the rate for sterling declined still further, large quantities of sterling exchange being in that market at 25f. 12c. The New York market for long sterling was relatively firmer most of the day than short sterling because of the lower rate of discount in London, which was quoted as low as 2⅝. In our market call money loaned as low as 1 per cent., a fair amount of money being placed at this figure.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 22.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Brewing	24½	23⅝	23⅝
10	Brewing pf	44	44	44
5	Con. Ice	6½	6½	6½
183	Crucible	5	4⅞	5
621	Crucible pf	37½	36½	36⅞
5	Fireproof	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
25	Fireproof pf	30½	30½	30½
88	M. L. & D.	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
100	Philadelphia Co.	39	39	39
49	River Coal pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
120	U. S. Steel pf	57	56¾	56¾
55	West. Air	135½	135	135½
35	West. Elec. 2ds	79½	79⅜	79½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Little activity in general, but a greater diversity of stocks traded in, was shown in the outside market yeaterday. Mackay Companies and American Writing Paper issues were the leaders in the day's trading, and drew the principal attention of the market. The number of bonds traded in continues large, and, though no special bond showed particular activity, the sales were distributed among eight issues, all of which were strong.

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MACKAY COMPANIES stocks were decidedly active, and developed great strength, at least, the common. The opening sale in the common was at 23, a gain of 2 points over night. On active transactions they rose to 24½, and then reacted and closed at 24, a net advance of 3 on sales of 1,600 shares. The preferred opened strong, as did the common, but sagged off gradually, closing at 69¾, the lowest, and a loss of ¼. The strength of these stocks was ascribed to the reported merger with the American Telegraph and Telephone.

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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER issues were fairly active, and after good trading ended the day at top prices. The common stock was the more active, and on purchases of 1,700 shares rose ¾, to 3¾. The preferred advanced 1¾ points, to 14½, while the bonds reached 75½. The recent and continued strength of these issues is said to reflect the improved conditions in the affairs of the company.

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MONTREAL & BOSTON.—The annual report of the Montreal & Boston Copper Company shows that in 1903 2,551,000 pounds of refined copper, 7,700 ounces of gold, and 58,000 ounces of silver were produced, valued at $403,000, which is equal to about 13 per cent. of the capital of $3,000,000. Operating expenses were $196,517.13, and fixed charges were said to be so large, owing to one furnace working but 228 days during the year and the other two furnaces but 110 days last year, that the final balance sheet will show little or no profits.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210..	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
205..	American Can pf	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
1,700..	Am. Writing Paper	3¾	3.	3¾
900..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14½	13⅞	14½
1,100..	Bay State Gas	9-32	9-32	9-32
200..	Consol. Refrigerating	3¾	3¾	3¾
100..	Electric Boat	27	27	27
250..	Electric Vehicle	*6	5¼	5¼
100..	Gold Hill Cop. huyer 20	⅝	⅝	⅝
630..	Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
100..	Heckenseck Meadows	19¾	19¾	19¾
25..	Knickerbocker Ice pf. of Chicago	54½	54½	54½
200..	Light, Fuel & Power	36½	36⅝	36⅝
100..	Mackay Companies	120	120	120
1,600..	Mackay Companies	24½	23	24
900..	Mackay Companies pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼
500..	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
225..	Montreal & Boston	⅜	11-16	⅜
100..	Northern Pac. w. i.	134½	134½	134½
400..	Northern Securities	99⅝	98⅝	98
3..	Northern Securities pf.	250	250	250
100..	Otis Elevator pf.	87	87	87
300..	Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9¼	9¼
100..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
20..	Treadwell, G. & Mi.	7½	7½	7½
20..	Tonopah Min. of Nev.	10	10	10½
100..	Union Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100..	Univ. Fire Extng.	9¼	9¼	9¼
22..	Wash. Railway & Elec.	11	11	11

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000..	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	75½	75	75½
6,000..	†Brook. Un. G. deb. 6s	175	175	175
5,000..	†Gt. Northern of Ce. 1st 5s	59	59	59
5,000..	†Massau Electric 4s	79½	79½	79½
6,000..	New Amster. Gas 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000..	†Union Ferry 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000..	†Vn.-Caro. Chem. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000..	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Not reported by seller. Sale occurred April 21.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

	April 22. Bid.	Asked.	April 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	54½	53	54½
American Can	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf.	34⅜	34⅞	34¾	35¼
American Chicle	91	91	91	93
American Chicle pf.	77¾	81	77¾	81
Am. Cigar 6% notes	88½	90	88½	90
American De Forest				5
American Melting 6s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Am. Steel Foundries	3	5	3	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf.	25	36	25	36
American Typefounders	25	30	23	30
Am. Typefounders pf.	84	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3¾	2⅞	3
Am. Writing Paper pf.	13¾	14½	13	14½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	75	76¼	75	76¼
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamer	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper		⅛		⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3¼	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf.	50	60	50	60
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf.	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf.	7½	9	7½	9
Central Foundry 5s	51	52	51	53
Chi. R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air		¼	⅛	¼
Con. Lake Superior		⅞	⅝	1
Con. Lake Superior pf.	4	5	3½	4½
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4	3½	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1¼	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber 4s	11	12½	11	12½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	3	4		4
Cuba Company		..	$50,000	..
Cuba R. R. pf.		30		30
Cuba R. R. 6s		80		80
Cuban 6s of 1896	98	100	97	100
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eberrin S S	25	35	25	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	100	140	160
Electric Boat	25	28	24	28
Electric Boat pf.	60	65	60	65
Electric Lead Reduction	½	1	½	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.		2		2
Electric Vehicle	5¼	6¼	5¾	6¼
Electric Vehicle pf.	8½	10	9	10
Electric Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Gt. North. pf. when rel.	165	174	168	174
Greene Con. Copper	15½	15¾	15¼	15¾
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	110	116	110	116
Hackensack Meadows	10	20	19	19½
Heck. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hail Signal	60	80	60	80
Havana Tobacco	29¼	30	29	30
Havana Tobacco pf.	38	40	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	90	99	90	99
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	86	91	86	91
Houston Oil	2	4	2	..
Houston Oil pf.	16½	19½	16½	..
Inter. Rapid Transit	107½	109	107½	109
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4½	4⅝	4½	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	80	80	80
International Salt	10½	12	10	12
International Salt 5s	40½	41	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s and int.	100	102	100	102
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
International Silver	..	10	..	10
International Silver pf.	..	50	..	50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	68	..	68	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	65	..	65	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	36¼	36⅝	36½	37
Mackay Companies	24½	25	21½	22
Mackay Companies pf.	68¾	69½	68	69¾
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	6	7½	6	7½
Mo. Pacific 4% notes	100¾	100⅞	99¾	100⅛
Mont. & Boston Copper	1-16	¾	11-16	¾
Mont. & Bos. Cop., w. i.	1¾	2	1¼	1⅞
National Sugar pf.	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	68	71	68	71
N. Y. Transportation	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	2	3½	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	134¾	132	134
Northern Securities	98¾	99	98½	99¼
Northern Securities stub	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2½
Otis Elevator	28	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf.	86	88	87	89
Pacific Peck. & Nav.		1		1
Pacific Peck. & Nav. pf.	1	3	1	3
Peyria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Mfg.	6	6¾	6	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	78½	80	77½	78¾
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	22	25	22	26
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	115	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	100½	102	100½	102
Safety Car Heat	182	186	182	186
Seaboard Air Line	9	9¼	9	9¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
Seaboard A. L. 4s	87	88	87	88
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining		⅛	⅜	3-16
Simpson-Crawford		30		30
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
Song Elberon Land 5s		60	50	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	8	5	8
Standard Milling pf.	22	25	22	25
Standard Milling 5s	74	78	74	78
Standard Oil	620	625	620	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	9¾	8	10
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Pot. pf., ex div.	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	11-16	13-16	½	¾
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	104	106	104	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	104	106	104	106
United Box Board	1¾	2⅛	2	2¼
United Box Board pf.	13	14	13½	14½
United Copper	5	6½	5	6¼
United Copper pf.	45	50	45	50

	April 22. Bid.	Asked.	April 21. Bid.	Asked.
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	99¼	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects.	23	26	28	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C, E	104⅜	105½	104⅜	105½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	104⅜	105½	104⅜	105½
Universal Tobacco	⅛	1	⅛	1
Universel Tobacco pf.	1⅛	3	1⅛	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9	9½	9	9½
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	93¾	94	93¾	94½
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼
Worth. Pump pf.	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99¾	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City R. R.	231½	232½	231	232
Central Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65	64	66
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¾	106½	105¾	106½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	101¾	102½	101¾	103¾
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	69¾	70½	69¾	70
Nassau Electric 4s	79½	79¾	79	79½
New Orleans Railways	8½	10⅛	8½	10⅛
New Orleans Rys. pf.	28¼	30	28¼	30
New Orleans 4½s	75	80	76	80
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	70½	71¼	70½	71¼
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs.	40¾	41½	40¾	41½
St. Louis Transit	11¾	13	11¾	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	..	174	..
Sidney, N. R. R. Co.	116	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	103	110	103	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	67¼	67½	67¼	67½
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	55	53	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11	12	10½	12
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	48	49½	48½	50
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	76	76½	76¾	76¾

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48	49½	48	49½
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	90	92	90	93
Bay State Gas	¾	5-16	¾	5-16
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	175	176	173½	174½
Buffalo Gas	4	4½	4	4½
Buffalo Gas pf.			12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	63	66	63	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas, of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Ges (J. C.) hds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	30	32	31½	33
Denver Gas 5s	74	77	73	76
Denver Gas 6s	100	101	99½	100½
Hudson County Gas	61¾	62½	61¾	62½
Hudson County Gas 6s	104	104½	104	104½
Indianapolis Gas	60	70	60	70
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutuel Gas	280	290	280	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105¾	106½	105¾	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	106	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	104	103	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95	93	95
St. Louis 5s	91	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf.	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
Fleet River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hoh. con. 5s	106	110	106	110
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	91	92	91	92

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
2d week April	$51,105	$52,769	$43,490
From July 1	2,439,314	2,109,181	1,956,202
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,845	1,845
2d week April	153,080	164,250	128,900
From July 1	7,723,706	7,515,658	6,351,839
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—			
Month March	4,350,830	4,449,389	3,474,204
From June 1	45,876,634	41,004,208	38,911,774
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week April	118,620	117,710	>101,843
From July 1	5,257,685	4,607,648	4,324,216
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	874	874
2d week April	116,566	142,441	.....
From July 1	6,133,517	5,986,052	.....
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
2d week April	8,634	8,039	.....
From July 1	629,771	498,093	.....
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for March—			
Gross earnings	1,698,380	1,655,331	1,138,670
Op. expenses	1,012,993	1,009,397	853,142
Net earnings	685,387	645,934	285,528
Rails, 60.47%	60.47%	60.9%	74.8%
Renew. add. & imp.	43,233	.....	.....
Balance	642,154	645,934	.....
Charges & taxes	501,615	511,078	.....
Surplus	140,539	134,856	.....
Gross, 3 months	5,151,458	13,672,109	12,355,842
Op. expenses	8,943,772	8,373,221	7,627,962
Net, 9 months	6,987,686	5,298,888	4,727,880
Renew. add. & imp.	495,944	.....	.....
Balance	6,491,742	5,298,888	.....
Charges & taxes	4,130,938	4,141,624	.....
Surplus, 9 months	2,360,804	1,157,284	.....
PITTS., CIN., CHIC. & ST. LOUIS—			
Gross earnings	2,009,971	2,108,936	1,870,175
Expenses	1,642,470	1,484,522	1,378,325
Net earnings	367,501	624,414	491,850
Gross, 3 months	5,634,899	5,642,606	5,313,849
Expenses	4,657,025	4,345,265	3,875,496
Net, 3 months	977,874	1,297,341	1,438,353
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for March—			
Gross earnings	336,450	336,488	273,526
Expenses	270,485	253,293	207,311
Net earnings	56,965	83,195	66,215
Gross, 9 months	3,286,392	3,082,641	2,553,460
Expenses	2,413,164	2,335,224	1,869,064
Net, 9 months	872,228	747,417	684,396

London Underground Notes For Sale.

Speyer & Co. and Blair & Co. are offering $10,000,000 5 per cent. notes of the London Underground for sale at 96½, and interest. The notes are like an American mortgage, and are payable in American gold. They constitute the remainder of the amount purchased a year ago by an American syndicate through Speyer & Co.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Otto H. Drege and J. Lawrence Friedmann of New York City were admitted to practice.

259—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. the American Trading Company.—Continued per stipulation.

244—Thomas E. Kepner, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States; 583—Fred L. Derr et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States, and 584—Franklin Mendezona y Mendezona, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argument continued for the plaintiff in No. 244 and for the defendant in No. 583.

246—Charles H. Shaw, trustee, et al., appellants, vs. the City of Covington et al.—Argument commenced for the appellants.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be: 240, 247, 249, 252, 253, 255, (and 256,) 258, 51, 260, and 261.

STATE COURTS.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Catherine J. Brown, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Sara G. Bronson et al., impleaded, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered; costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

International Money Box Company, appellant, vs. Southern Trust and Deposit Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

A. G. Hyde & Sons, respondents, vs. Tobias Lesser, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

John D. Slayback, respondent, vs. Charles M. Raymond and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ.

Sarah L. Orvis, executrix, respondent, vs. National Commercial Bank, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Abraham Schwartzman, appellant, vs. Joshua L. Pond et al., respondents.—Determination of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below; and judgment absolute ordered for defendant, with costs. Dissenting opinion by Laughlin, J.

Louis Tauber, as Trustee, appellant, vs. Mortimer H. Wager, as President, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on authority of 87 App. Div., 255.

People ex rel. Joseph H. McKeown, relator, vs. Francis V. Greene, as Commissioner, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Moses Taube, respondent, vs. Isaiah Joseph et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Solomon Landau, as administrator, appellant, vs. the City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Patterson, J., dissenting.) Motion for leave to go to the Court of Appeals granted.

Louis E. Evans, appellant, vs. John H. Wrenn et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the referee.

William C. Browning, respondent, vs. Benjamin W. Stilwell, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John P. Hale, Jr., appellant, vs. the City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of 36 App. Div., 60.

Annette E. Winehill, respondent, vs. Consolidated Gas Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

David P. Bingley, appellant, vs. Jacob A. Stern et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Penn Collieries Company, respondent, vs. Edward J. McKeever, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

John H. Somers, respondent, vs. Oscar J. Gude, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

G. Felix Gregory, respondent, vs. D. O. Haynes & Co., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Gaetano Tarasso, as infant, respondent, vs. the City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

George W. A. Collard, respondent, vs. Frederick C. Beach, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Everett N. Blanke, respondent, vs. Evening Post Publishing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Max Borsuk, appellant, vs. Jacob Blauner, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, with costs of appeal to the defendant. Opinion by Patterson, J.

W. & J. Sloane, respondents, vs. Royall C. Peabody, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Victor H. Rothschild, appellant, vs. Isaac Dreyfus, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mertin J. Waters, respondent, vs. Ralph L. Spencer, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Robert Bolger, relator, vs. Frenele V. Greene, as Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of Thomas F. Devine.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Henry B. Sire, appellant, vs. Samuel S. Shubert et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

David Bonnan, plaintiff, vs. Moses Bernstein and another, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Archibald A. Hutchison vs. John W. Simpson et al.—Motion denied.

Lincoln National Bank vs. Carl Fischer-Hansen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Howard Caldwell and another vs. J. Walter Lashaway and another.—Motion granted, so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Calendars for Saturday, April 23.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT CHAMBERS—Fitzgerald, J.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Edward John Walker. Citty A Wright.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Edward Smith vs. William Wilson—William Bloodgood.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—M. Withers Miller vs. Charles E. Roth—Charles F. Bishop.

Howard Dewee vs. Charles E. Adair—Theodosius F. Stevens.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Ignatz Rosenthal vs. Kepai Feder—Leon Phillips.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Kirkland vs. Gardiner—Severo Mallet-Prevost. Chisolm vs. Hamersley—Frank D. Pavey. Mason vs. Hogen—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Hill vs. Meade—Richard T. Greene.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sage vs. Barber Asphalt Paving Company—William W. Goodrich. Newell vs. Metzler—Alfred Katzenstein. In re Croft—Cephas Brainerd. In re Ladenburg—Algernon S. Norton.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—First Lieut. Percy L. Jones, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Washington Barracks and report for temporary duty. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Gomegys, Deputy Surgeon General, is relieved from duty at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and will proceed to San Francisco to sail from that city on or about June 1 for Manila. Upon arrival at Manila he will report for assignment to duty.

Capt. Charles F. Batee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and will join his company at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

First Lieut. J. R. Bosley, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy next June. First Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, Assistant Surgeon.

First Class Sergt. Burt E. Graho, Signal Corps, now at Hot Springs, Ark., will proceed to St. Louis and report for duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Post Commissary Sergt. Paul L. Spaney, Fort Gibson, Alaska, will proceed to the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and report thers for treatment.

First Lieut. James L. Long, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Twenty-eighth to the Twenty-fifth Company, and First Lieut. Alden Trotter from the Twenty-fifth to the Twenty-eighth Company.

Sergt. B. O. Hoffman, Hoepital Corps, Fort Bilee, Texas, will be sent to Manila on the transport sailing from San Francisco about May 1. Upon reaching Manila he will report for assignment to duty.

Changes in stations of non-commissioned officers, of the Signal Corps: First Class Sergt. Harry F. Jordan, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and report for duty.

First Class Sergt. Frank P. Turner, headquarters, Omeha, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty in the Philippine Islands.

First Class Sergt. Frank Grundler, Benicia Barracks, will proceed to St. Louis and report for duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Corp. George Rolfe, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Fort Riley and report at that post for temporary duty to relieve Sergt. Rudolph Mueller.

Sergt. Mueller will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty in the Philippine Islands.

Sergt. George L. McKeon, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Fort Riley and report at that post for duty relieving Sergt. Geo. Rolfe. Corp. Rolfe when relieved will return to Fort Leavenworth for duty at that post.

Corp. Alvin H. Kepdall, Benicia Barracks, will be sent to Columbus Barracks and report at that post to relieve Private Jesse A. Beasley.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander G. R. Salisbury is detached from the Montgomery and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Leonard is detached from the Hancock, navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Bennington as executive officer, sailing from San Francisco May 5.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Buchanan is det

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Estimates Promptly Furnished.

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319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
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Safe and Profitable Real Estate Investments.

Duane St., near West St. — 5-story business building; electric elevator, leased to one tenant; price, $16,000.

2nd Av., near 81st St. — Building covers entire lot, 25x104; leased to one tenant; price, $22,000.

124th St., near Lex. Av. — Private house, 3-sty. and basement, brownstone; price, $8,250; mtg., $7,000, 3 yrs.

2nd Av. and others. — cold water flats; 106th St. Corners to 112th St., at bargain prices.

Any of the above and many others on very easy terms.
Owners' Realty Co., 1267 Broadway.

WASHINGTON TERRACE
186th Street near Amsterdam Ave.
CONVINCE YOURSELF OF A BARGAIN.

Three-story-and-basement brick and stone private houses, with all modern improvements. For rent at $40; caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 LIBERTY.

Absolute Bargains.

$61,000—Two steam-heated triple flats; mortgage, $32,500, 6 per cent.; actual rents, $7,176.

Amsterdam Av.—Two store properties, triple flats, steam-heated; price, $76,000; mortgage, $40,000, 4 per cent.; actual rents, $7,956.

114th Street, near 5th Av.—Two double flats, $35,000; rents, $6,000; mtg., $38,000.

Thomas C. Shannon, 950 Amsterdam Av.

BROADWAY LOTS.
Plot of over 12 lots, south of 165th Street.
Price asked, $55,000.
For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

DYCKMAN DISTRICT.
A choice corner plot of four lots, on Tenth Avenue, north of 207th Street. Price, $10,000. For particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

4% MONEY TO LOAN
Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.

105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100.
313 W. 75th St., 5-story American base, 20x100.
120 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 14 rooms, MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

A.—READ THIS LIST:

Plot of six lots	$75,000
Two tenements	22,000
One tenement	14,000
Corner, with 4 modern apartment houses	165,000
One tenement	5,000
Plot of three lots	33,000

WILLIAM L. BRANGAN, 1,269 BROADWAY.

5 apartments on each floor, 6-story new apartment house; well located; price, $115,000; cash, —; mortgage, $70,000 at 4½ per cent.; actual rentals, $13,350, all on yearly leases; not a vacancy; call and see us.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

532 West End Av., (86th St.); 20 foot, butler's pantry and bathroom extension; 4-story basement dwelling; perfect condition. Secure bargain.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.
'Phone 2106-J Riverside. 2,768 Broadway, (106th.)

A chance to secure choice located "cold water flats," near Central Park West; rents $3,234; asking $28,500; little expense; all profit.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.
'Phone 2106-J Riverside. 2,768 Broadway, (106th.)

AT LESS THAN VALUE.
2 cold-water tenements with stores, west side; wide street; those meaning business call on owner, 2-5. (Room 46.) 15 Cortlandt St.

Three-story brownstone house, modern improvements; 128th St., near 7th Av.; bargain; other properties, city and elsewhere. W. O. Beeton, 150 Broadway.

5-story double flat, in 102d; $25,500; rent, $2,644; 5-story double flat, West 137th, near 7th Av.; $26,500; rent, $2,800. Bargchuhr, 445 Willis Av., near 145th St.

First Avenue, (eighties.)—Corner tenement, only $42,000; rare opportunity. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

24th, Near First Av.—Fourtecn-room tenement, $23,500; rents $2,560. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Handsome single flet, cebinet trim, in A1 condition; fully rented; et a sacrifice. Box 585, 120 Broadway.

Elevator apertment; must be sold to close estete, 75x100; 6 stories; rent $14,000. Price $125,000; best location in Harlem. Diamond, 13 East 125th.

Yorkville, (eighties, near Lexington.)—Modern double flat, $33,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

17th St., near Av. A. — 2 5-story flats; 5 rooms and bath; eacb 43x92; goods terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Lexington Av. Corner, near 110th St. — 5-story; 2 fam. on floor; stores; price, $22,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Five-story, 3-family flat, 100th St., near Madison Av.; price $28,000; rents $3,042. Richtmyer, & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

8th Av., North of 125th St.—5-story flats, with stores; call for particulars. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50s, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Perk Row, 143 and 145, for sale or to let. Apply Dr. R. F. Weir, 11 East 54th St., before 11 A. M., or Woodburn & Son, 55 Liberty St.

First Av., Near 19th.—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Macdougal St., Near Spring.—Fourteen-room tenement, $35,000; rents $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 130th St. — 5-story; 10 families; 2 stores; price, $26,500; mtg., $19,000 at 4½. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

35th St., near 9th Av. — 5-story; 20 families; 2 stores; good renter; pr., $24,500; rent, $2,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Snap on 7th Av.—5-story double flat, with stores, for less than $30,000; act quick; it's a bargain. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Harlem triple, near Madison Av., 30x100.11; rent, $3,856; price, $35,000. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $38,000; rents $4,150. Call, write, or telephone. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

For Sale.—A large private house, Harlem, at a small price; easy terms; must sell. Full particulars of Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

East 74th St.—4-story flat, $13,500; rents, $1,550; mortgage, $11,000. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Bargain, if sold at once, 96th St., East, 30x100, double flat, with little cash. Retzker, 15 West 99th St.

Five-story triple flat, west side; price $40,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½ per cent.; rents $4,476. McMillen & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th.

Tenement vicinity 6th Avenue, 23d.—Rent, $4,500; price, $44,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

7-story elevator loft building, $48,000; rent, $5,200 power, elevator service. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Eighth Avenue, (Harlem;) modern flat, hardwood, $36,000; very choice. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue, (nineties.)—Double flat, no heat, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Flat near 59th St., 60x100; rents, $5,660; price, $53,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Adjoining 14th St.—Plot 75x103.3; suitable flats, factory: $55,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, (owner.) 60 Liberty.

12 West 136th St.—5-story flats, excellent location, $19,000. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small 0th Ward houses for sale from $7,000 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Double flat, old, rent, $3,600; price, $34,000; $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Plot below East 23d St., 49x98.9, $1,900; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

78th, near 1st Av.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 72d—Five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Av. "A," near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

Plot 46x98.9, near 7th Av. and 30th; price, $41,000 Duross, 155 West 14th St.

$100,000 to loan on Manbattten real estate. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Furnished apartment, on Riverside Drive; charming location. P. O. Box 682, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Invest in Corner Property

BROADWAY, CORNER, apartment building; 7 stories, all rented; paying well; 1st mtge at 4%; sell low or exchange for smaller property.

WEST END AVENUE, corner apartment building; 7 story, 58x90x100; 3 large apt's esch floor; always rented; location A1; mtge at 4½%; pays 10% net. Bought at a bargain; might exchenge.

GIBBS & KIRBY,
2,705 B'WAY AND 103D ST.

$9,000 CASH
Will buy a new modern four-story private house, subject to $22,000 mortgage; in 90s; investigate.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,200; less than $40,000.
William R. Ware,
451 Colmmbus Av.

Great Opportunity—Latest Boom Section. 5-story doubles and 5-story triples, on the west side, north of 125th St.; call for particulars.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th Street, New York.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story and basement private house, 18.9x60x100; all hardwood; cabinet finish; open plumbing; asking $15,500; mortgege, $11,000; call for particulars.
Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St., New York.

Apartment Hotel,
Near Central Park West,
Price, $275,000.
Leased for 21 years at $18,000 net.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

7-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT.
Price, $190,000; mortgage, $155,000; rents $18,100; every epertment rented, all on yearly leases.
Owner will exchange.
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THIS CERTAINLY IS A BARGAIN.
Vicinity 145th St. and 8th Avenue; corner plot, 50x100; price, $16,500; won't be in the market long. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Owner leaving town will sell cheap a model dwelling, 71st St., east of Columbus Av.; 20x½ block; 4-story and basement; price, $35,000; easy terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 820 Broadway.

An Investment at a Speculator's Price.—54th St., east of 2d Av.; 5-story double flat; rent over $2,000; price, $18,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Chenco for a Quick Turn.—10th St., east of 3d Av., 2 4-story buildings; 28 feet front; price, $28,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Handsome three-story and basement private dwelling, west side; price $22,500; only $2,000 cash required. Call, write, or telephone, McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD.
20-foot Dwelling in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Ave., (46th,) 2d Fl.

7-story apartment hotel, west side; all rented; $15,540 guaranteed; price, $130,000; bargain for quick purchaser.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

5-story building on 16th St., between 6th Av. and Broadway, free and clear; price, $67,500; will take back mortgage.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

A Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive elevator apartment; 8th Avenue apartment, price $26,000, rents $2,880. Stockdale & Jullan, 2,752 Broadway.

Have cash purchaser for 5-story two or three family flats, east or west sides.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

Washington Heights.

DON'T WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadwey corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investments. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

Elegant corner triple flat, 44 feet front by 101 on avenue; rental, $5,712; price, $53,500; mortgage, $42,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

For Sale—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St. between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Dillsr, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Menhattan.

HOUSE, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50 x160; $5,000; others, $2,300 and upward; easy terms; bargains in lots, $500 upward; low assessments; fine location. Huntress & Co., Woodlawn, city.

Salt meedows and hammock at East Chester Creek; free and cleer; about 21 acres land on Hutchinson River; will sell or trade for Manhattan or Bronx properties; might add cash.
STRICKER, 3,050 3D AV., 156TH ST.

BARGAINS.—3-femily corner flat; all improvements; good location; $6,500; $500 cash buys 8-room house, neer rapid transit station; all improvements. J. A. Murphy, 875 Tremont Av.

HOME SEEKERS, WE HAVE
1, 2, AND 3 FAMILY HOUSES,
all locations and prices—easy payments.
SHARROTT & THOM, 3,855 3d Av.

FINE COTTAGE, eight rooms end bath; improvements, grounds 50x100; $5,250; only $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments. Sohneborn, Bedford Park, city.

Franklin Av., Near 166th St.—2-story and basement brick dwelling, with brick stable, rear of lot; size, 33x169; price, $9,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

WHY PAY RENT?
1 end 2 family houses, near rapid transit station, $500 cash, balance like rent. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms.

Bargain.—Two handsome 4-story double flats, 5 rooms and bath, 27 foot front; price, $15,500; mortgage, $11,000 at 4½; rent, $1,050. H. L. Phelps, 163 Willis Av., near 135th St.

TEN-ROOM HOUSE; DETACHED; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; SPLENDID ORDER; EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD.—GARRABRANT, TREMONT AND HUGHES AVS.

HOUSE—8 rooms end bath, 25x125 lot, $5,000, free and clear, $1,000 cash, balance 4½%; possession. Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Three-family detached houses, neer "L" and school; $7,800. Brower, 183d, 3d Av. Open Sunday.

Buy a Home.—7 rooms, all improvements, lot 25x100, $4,000. Burton, Webster Av., (236th St.)

Bargain.—House and lot, 50x100, 174th, near Washington, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Four-family flat, store, two full lots; city; improved; Cypress and Willow Avs., 964 and 968 East 134d St. Owner, 531 East 117th St.

For Sale.—Washington Av. lots, 69x93, $10,000; 66x121, $15,000; 120x110, $25,000; corner, 96x85, $26,000. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

HAVE YOU MONEY TO LOAN?
I have first-class first mortgage applications. H. J. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Investment.—2-3 story buildings; stores and 2 floors; full lots on main avenue; price, $5,500 each; bargain. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Three-family house, all clear; must be sold. 2,420 Belmont Av., 188th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
For Rent.—New Colonial cottage, beautifully located; all modern improvements; hot water heating; at Silver Lake Heights, S. I., within ten minutes of St. George Ferry. Apply to Moffett & Schwab, Tompkinsville, S. I., or 59 William St., New York City.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR RENT—COAST OF MAINE.
Summer property, near Portland. Ample grounds, with woods, picturesque shore front. Nine-room house; modern plumbing; hot water; drainage to sea. Completely furnished, including linen, china, &c.; $450 for the season. For photographs, plans, &c., address
F. H. MOFFATT,
No. 57 William St., New York.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.
Handsome Residence in central and choicest part of city; a good hotel location, and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds. Price, $50,000. Photos with
PHILLIPS & WELLS,
(10,038) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.
(Country Property only.)

At Riverside, Conn.—Attractive residence; conveniences; large, shady lawn, garden, fruit; near depot, yacht club; $7,000. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty St.

100 Acres.—Delry farm; 45 miles out; new $3,000 buildings; springs; beautiful view; only $9,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

A GOOD HOUSE FOR LITTLE MONEY.

Handsome design in modified English; broad plazza; centre hall; tiled vestibule opening into large Reception Hall, coat closet off. Grand staircase to third floor. Reception room in cream enamel with walls in delicate green, separated from hall by leaded glass doors. Library with large open Dutch fireplace, with hood of old hammered iron; wide seats on either side; beamed ceiling with heavy brackets; woodwork in Flemish brown; sidewalls in red crash. Dining room with bay window, open fireplace, beamed ceiling and plate shelf. Parquet floors throughout first story. Kitchen has two ranges and separate gas hot water heater. Second floor has four large bedrooms, with ample closets, dressing rooms, lavatories, Cheval mirrors, open fireplaces, decorations in Morris band work and other exclusive designs; tiled bathroom furnished with porcelain fixtures, open nickel plumbing; medicine closet; walls decorated with English "swan" design. Third floor; large billiard room and store room, two chambers, servants' room and bath. House steam heated throughout; electric bells and speaking tubes; gas and electric lights; King's holland shades at all windows, and every possible appurtenence for modern housekeeping. Asphalted street. Lot 75 feet front.

This house is a work of art, and at the low price offered will be bought by the first discriminating buyer who looks at it.

Flatbush L. Park Row to Beverly Road, our office, in 22 minutes.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

$9,000 BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WORTH $12,000,
IN FLATBUSH, ON LARGE GROUNDS.
MUST BE SOLD. Owner very much in Need of Money. ONE OF the Finest built Houses in New York City. COME AND SEE IT. Perfectly Beautiful Large Piazza Front and side. Elegant Wide Hall; Large Drawing Room or Parlor. Fine Library, with Book Cases. Very Handsome Dining Room, with China Closets. All first floor in Parquet Floors. SIX Large Sunny Bedrooms, with Hot and Cold Water. Tiled Bath. Very Expensive, Beautiful Decorations. Very many Elegant Appointments and Attractions in this House. Very Choice Woodwork. VERY GRAND LOCATION. Highest Restrictions. Near "L" Station, Trolleys, Schools, Churches, Stores. 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Where Houses Cost $10,000 to $30,000. House is NEW. Can be seen Sunday or eny day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.

STOP PAYING RENT
when you can live rent free in a two-family Queen Anne cottage in Flatbush, all improvements; decorations, hardwood trim; spacious grounds; sewer connections, pure water, and healthful to children.
ALSO ONE-FAMILY COTTAGES
on terms to suit purchesers. Apply JOSEPH N. NEEF, builder, Clerendon Road, corner East 29th St., Brooklyn. Telephone, 977 Flatbush.

Eight four-story double brick, cold wate flats, in A1 condition; one block from "L" station; 15 minutes from New York City Hall water, tubs, toilet, and gas for each family rents, $1,128 each; price, $10,000 each; 1st mortgage $5,000 each, 2d mortgage $1,00 each, both at 5% interest. Might exchange
STOKES & KNOWLES,
78 BROADWAY - - - BROOKLYN

$6,750.—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses, two-story extension, stone fronts, hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily; St. John's Place, near Bedford Av.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS $200.
Few higher; closing estate; quarter their value all improvements; 4 cars; 20 minutes to bridges very easy monthly payments; money advanced to build; paid for sams as rent. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Just what you're looking for; beautiful 2-family stone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; newly and handsomely decorated; price, $6,750; don't delay; rare chance. KETCHAM BROTHERS, 129 Ralph Av.

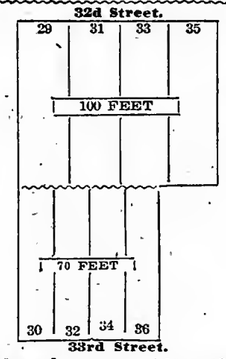
BOROUGH PARK.
Three lots on en A1 thoroughfare at a sacrifice for almost half their value. F. H., Box 1,084 Times.

$750 cash; price $6,250—Splendid 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling; excellent condition; near Prospect Park. 9-7
THOMAS ROSECRANS, 315 SEVENTH AV.

Flatbush.—To let, flat, six rooms and beth; all light rooms; steam beat. 784 Flatbush Av., opp. Lenox Road.

AT AUCTION.

32d Street.



33rd Street.

Nearly opposite the
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Containing 17,000 Square Feet,
Will Be Sold at Public Auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, by
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
70% May Remain in Bond and Mortgage.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Incorporated, Auctioneers,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer,
will sell by auction on
Tuesday, May 3, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
Absolute Sale, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
147 & 149 East 54th Street,
5-story high-class triple apartments, size 33.6x90x100.5 feet each,
—AND—
27 West 95th Street,
3-story limestone and brick private dwelling, size 17x55x100.8 feet.
For maps and further particulars apply to Louis J. Rosett, Esq., Attorney, 29 Liberty St., or to the Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

VOLUNTARY PARTITION SALE.
R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS.
will sell at public auction
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 B'way,
78 and 80 EAST 92nd STREET,
2 4-story and basement private Dwellings, each on lot 16.8x67.7. Immediate possession. Sold ecparately.
Also EXECUTORS' SALE,
WEDNESDAY APRIL 27th 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway,
By order Executors of Est. M. Gutman, dec'd.
879 THIRD AVENUE,
A 4-story tenement on lot 25.5x100 irreg.
For maps and particulars apply to
L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Auction Sale—Tuesday, April 26th, twenty and one-half valuable lots, 150th-151st St., 7th-8th Av., in parcels to suit; easy terms; natural soil bottom. N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, 12 noon. For particulars, L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A Safe and Sure Investment Proposition.—Vicinity Waldorf-Astoria; 10-story business building; all rented to first-class tenants; equity, $110,000; worth quick investigation. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER.
Elegant corner house in Eighties; American basement; will exchange for smaller house.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 72d Street.
4-story, 20-foot private house.
Will exchange for cheaper house.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

To Exchange.—Equity $10,000 in new 5-story American basement dwelling, Harlem, for investment property. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

$29.00 A LOT

We don't want any more; others do.

The lots we offer at this price are better than lots in other localities at twice the price. See this property first; the others afterward. WE GUARANTEE OUR PROPERTY A MILE NEARER TO THE GREAT SOUTH BAY THAN THE PROPERTIES OFFERED BY OTHER REAL ESTATE OPERATORS AT ANY TOWN ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND. We also guarantee every lot we have to be high, dry, and level, and located near the fast-developing and hustling, bustling spot

BAY SHORE

6,000 people now there; 100 stores, several churches, an opera house, and many hotels.

Twenty-four trains a day, and only ONE HOUR OUT BY EXPRESS TRAIN; a place where you can commute to New York for 12½ cents each way.

NOTE THE TERMS.
$2.00 Down - Then - $1.00 Monthly

Each lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep. But few desire one lot; the majority of people want a large plot of land for vegetable raising or chicken raising, just enough for a yard or garden of flowers, with croquet grounds or tennis courts.

Therefore, we offer for Ten Days
5 LOTS FOR $125.00
$5.00 Down $5.00 Monthly,

Which will give you 125 FEET FRONT BY 125 FEET DEEP, and covered nicely with a few shade trees. Go there immediately and make your selection before they are all gone.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION
WEDNESDAY - SATURDAY - SUNDAY
Maps and tickets now ready.

One Acre Farms
$250
$5 Down; $5 Monthly.
Only a few left.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY.
155-157 Broadway, New York City.
HARLEM BRANCH, 215-217 W. 125th St.

At Cost.
A new one-family house, on plot 50x100 feet; finished in quartered oak, parquet floors, best plumbing, expensive decorations, location

Forest Parkway,
on Jamaica Avenue (near Richmond Hill); paved streets, cement walks, shade trees, highly restricted neighborhood. Owner must sell.

A Fine Home
and a splendid investment.
Inquire WHEELER BROTHERS, 16 Court St., BROOKLYN, or on the property.

SOUTHAMPTON,
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

BAY SHORE.
Most accessible location; quarter of mile from Great South Bey; plot 300x300, on which can be built a beautiful Summer home; exceptional opportunity. Address
L. V. CARTWRIGHT,
Bay Shore, L. I.

For Sale—Bargain, 42½ acres, 36 under fine cultivation, 400 apple, 25 peach; also other fruit trees; house 8 rooms, etable, &c.; location at Middle Island, L. I.; price $2,000. STEPHEN YATES, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; cottages to rent; country seats and farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 220—Babylon.

For Sale.—First-class hotel, Port Jefferson, 19 rooms; all improvements; situated main street; furnished or unfurnished; also bottling establishment, beer and mineral; easy terms. Address Henschel, Northport, L. I.

To Let—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; barns, water fronts, splendid grounds, boating, bathing, fishing. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Manor Farm, 100 acres; 40 cultivated; 5-acre lake; large house, barn, $3,000; farm 25 acres; house, 8 rooms, barn, $1,200; other bargains. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED,
a most desirable cottage on the side of Storm King Mountain; 700 feet above the river; 1½ miles from stetion; 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms; large piazzas and good cellar; electric light, furnace, and fireplaces; hot and cold water on all floors; near golf links.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

ADIRONDACK CAMPS
FOR SALE OR RENT.
For full particulars apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

Catskill Mountaine.—Delightful, cool, Summer residence for sale; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply F. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.
35 acres; beautiful house; stables, kennels; drives, woods, fishing; near Hudson, N. Y.; cost $150,000; price, $45,000; liberal terms. Call and see plans, etc. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Far Rockaway—To rent, elegant house, fifteen rooms, two baths; spacious grounds; electric lights; very best locality, neer beach. Apply to owner, corner Sea View and Atlantic Avs.

Hotel for sale, Summer resort, Sullivan Co.; open all year; must be sold to close an estate; price, $40,000; worth $60,000. Thos. E. Dempsey, 219 West 125th St.

Alexandria Bay.—1½-acre island; modern furnished residence; season, $600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OUT OF TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.
Special lists will be sent on application if requirements are stated.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

FOR SALE.
37 acres; good 7-room dwelling; fine land, fruit, and wood; price $1,000, $400 cash, possession; 37 acres, 10 acres in cultivation; small buildings; 1 mile of station; the balance in wood; possession; price $500, $300 cash; catalogue free.
J. R. McGONIGAL & SON,
Dover, Del.

A Rare Chance.—For sale, a dairy farm, 114 acres, healthy locality, Wayns Co., Pa.; owner, J. Muller, can be seen between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. at Fleckenstein's, 59-61 Park Place, or 821 Jackson Av., Bronx, between 7-10 P. M.

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Owners, send us details of your property.
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COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.
Furnished country seats, villas, cottages, bungalows, log cabins, camps, Newport, Narragansett, New England, Long Island, Jersey coasts, Saratoga, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Catskills, Sound, Hudson River, Westchester County; season rentals, $6,000, $5,000, $4,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,800, to $300. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.
WANTED—SUMMER COTTAGE.
Small, fully furnished modern Summer cottage, with table board obtainable near at hand preferred; high ground, inland, with outlook; not more than 1½ hours from New York by fast trains; good water, no mosquitoe; from June 1st to about Nov. 1; small family adults. Address Summer Home, Box 136 Times.

Wanted—To hire house with one acre, more or less, within one hour of city; rent must be moderate. R. K., Box 185 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Wanted,
Three or four family flat, worth $50,000 to $75,000; will exchange 50x100, free and clear, in Forties, worth $30,000.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

$55,000 in equities in three pieces of improved city property; want in trade one nice apartment house; also $100,000 in equities in five-story flats; want elevator apartment house. ERNEST TRIBELHORN, 42 Broadway.

Want particulars of good properties to offer cash buyers. We have excellent property to sell. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners, send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Want 5-story flats; reasonable price; Harlem, west side, preferred; cash buyers; send particulars or call. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Private houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,058 Lexington Av.

LONG ISLAND
FOR SALE—TO LET.

House to Let—Corona, L. I., N. Y.; Queen Anne Dwelling, eight rooms, cellar and attic; beautiful garden, six lots; plenty fruit trees, grapes, and shrubs; rent, $360 year; Junction Av., near Forest St. Owner, J. F. SJOBERG, Broadway, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Two-family house, lot 50x100; price $2,000. R. G. Bull, Corona, L. I.

Portable house, 9x12, new. R. G. Bull, Corona, L. I.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.

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Immediately, in the grounds of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, a fully furnished country seat, containing 20 rooms and 2 baths. Stable, with 10 stalls, six of them box stalls; 5 acres of land; coechman's cottage, containing range, bath, &c. Reached by either the Harlem River or the Putnam Railroads.
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315 MADISON AVENUE
Offers for sale 20 acres fronting on the Hudson within the city limits, with riparian rights, at the greatest hargain ever before offered. One of 30 acres, with two houses and dock, 30 minutes out. All along the Hudson, elegant residences, beautiful cottages, sale and rent; farms, business property, building and factory sites, very cheap. Established 1860.

ANYWHERE
IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Farms, country seats, acreage; write stating your requirements, as we have a New York office, but ALSO OUR OWN Country offices; consequently can present properties direct to you with complete information better than any other real estate concern.
Cooley & West, Inc., Main Officee, Mt. Vernon and White Plains, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$5.00 MONTHLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. City improvements. Warranty Realty Co., 115 B'way

PORT CHESTER.
FORTY MINUTES OUT.
Fine residence, overlooking Sound; station, ½ mile; 2-3 acre; unobstructed view; quick sale, $8,500. Cooley & West White Plains.

At Larchmont.—For Rent—3-story cottage, 11 rooms, 2 baths; fully furnished; stable and grounds, with fruit and shrubbery; corner Circle and Magnolia Av. Apply on premises.

Absolute Bargain, "Quick"!—Cozy house, seven rooms, barn; plot, 50x100; stream; near Pelham station, Sacrifice, $2,500; worth double. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—Plot 100x100, west side North Fulton Av., near Primrose Av.; owner determined to make offer. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers, Glenwood, Ludlow, Lowerre, and Park Hill; 30 minutes from New York; houses for sale, $6,500 up; rent, $40 up; easy terms; finest residence section; beautiful scenery and river views. Thomas Thomson, 80 Main St., Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Dudley Place; handsome new house, 14 rooms, elegantly decorated; hardwood trimmed; high ground; lot, 50x106; price only $10,000; easy terms. Wm. H. Richardson, opposite depot, Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Beautiful new residence to rent, furnished, for season or year, $150

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HIGH GLASS APARTMENTS
6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS, $60 TO $80.

61=69 East 86th St.
near Madison Av.
All night Elevator service. Superintendent on premises. References required.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—
RIVERVIEW,
On Washington Heights,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.
Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House combining the best in ornate architecture and modern service.
Elevator and Hall Service. Electric Lights. Individual Telephones.
SUITES OF 6, 7, 8 and 9 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upwards.

THE BERTHA,
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED, MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light and airy
TILED BATHS. WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.
UNIFORMED HALL ATTENDANTS.


BERKELEY ARMS,
No. 330 West 95th Street.
Overlooking Riverside Drive.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms. Telephone in each apartment. Rent $600 per annum and up. Can seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone 4174 River.

THE ROBERT and MILLARD
14 to 22 West 107th St.,
Bet. Manhattan Av. and Central Park West.
NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES,
Overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.
Many new improvements and innovations not found in other houses. Accessible to every mode of travel. Uniformed hall attendance. Suites of 5 and 8 rooms; shower baths; 2 toilets.
RENTS $480 TO $1,200.
R. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

Washington Square,
82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE,
BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,
529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST.,
BET. AMSTERDAM AV. AND BROADWAY.
New High-Class Elevator Apartments.
Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy.
4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

New high class apartment house,
THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Adjoining Schermerhorn Private Dwellings and facing
their unimproved block, occupied by florist;
PASSENGER ELEVATOR;
Long distance telephone in each apartment;
Suites, 4 and 6 rooms; only a few unrented; rents extremely reasonable.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER.
41 Liberty St. and 1281 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST.
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Suites, 5 to 12 rooms; one and two baths; can be seen day and night; up-to-date appointments; rents, $1,000 to $3,500.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 3455—RIVERSIDE.

THE GARDEN COURTS.
118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.
Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

KENDAL COURT,
517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't, on premises.

"STUYVESANT"
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents $500 to $1,000.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

"TREVILLYAN"
134-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $480 to $960.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

ST. CHARLES,
24-26 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all-modern conveniences; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

"MOUNT MORRIS COURT,"
COR. MT. MORRIS PARK WEST & 122D
Elegantly located seven and eight room apartments; all modern improvements; night elevator service; telephones; opposite Park; southern exposure. Superintendent.

ST. CHARLES COURT,
31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $60. Superintendent.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON,
320 W. 51. 324 W. 51.
Beautiful modern apartments, six and eight, all light rooms; bath, electric lights, elevator, &c. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.
ONE APARTMENT AT $900.
Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & all Improvements.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

HANKINSON,
CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST. 'PHONE 2102 HARLEM.

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LARGE LIGHT OFFICES
ALSO SMALL OFFICES, STORES AND LOFTS
OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
READY MAY 1.
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

LARGE, LIGHT OFFICES
Also small offices, store, and lofts.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION
32 UNION SQUARE, NEAR 16TH ST.
READY MAY 1.
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or G. H. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

LEONARD ST., NEAR CENTRE
Store, basement and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, power; splendid light.
LEONARD AND BAXTER STS.,
FACING PARK.
BEST LIGHT, ETC.
SIMMONS REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO.
F. H. Simmons, Secretary, 110 Centre St.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25X92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

ADJOINING BROADWAY,
24 AND 26-EAST 21ST ST.
OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
New Absolutely Fireproof Building.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

OFFICES TO LET
In Market & Fulton National Bank Bldg.
81-83 Fulton, Cor. Gold.
RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

27 EAST 22d ST.
SHOW ROOM,
OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
RENTS $20 AND UP.

ELEGANT LIGHT STORE,
24 East 21st Street, near Broadway.
Absolutely fireproof office building; large basement; reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

79-81 NASSAU ST.
Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

5th Av., 125, (19th-20th,) next door to Lord & Taylor's 5th Av. entrance; one-half store and basement, 11x60; large show window, separate entrance; all modern conveniences; $1,200; three offices or rooms, $50, $40, $35; suitable any business; studio, 23x25, north light and three windows, on avenues, $40.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES,
Coronet Bldg., 58th St., Cor. 6th Av.
Suitable for professional business, Automobiles, banking, &c. The location is very advantageous. Apply Superintendent.

440 AND 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenants. Apply to JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

LIGHT STORE AND BASEMENT
131-135 Prince St. Owner, W. H. Buffett, 5 East 42d St. Telephone 4572—38th.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.
25 vacant Buildings, 100 Floors, with power.
D. W. HAYNES, 265 AND 267 B'WAY.

A corner store and basement, Washington and Franklin Sts.; rent reasonable; also lofts.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,
near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

5th Av., 127, next to Lord & Taylor's.—Store and basement; $2,000 a year; entire 3d floor, $900; possession May 1. Inquire next door. Sittenham.

No. 2,030 Bathgate Av., corner 179th St.; store and basement, 25x50, modern building; rent $900 per year. Apply on premises, or Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av., near 44th St.

Shops to let, new building, Broome St., between West Broadway and Thompson; plenty light; rent $22 to $35. Faruolo, agent, on premises.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 20x60. Apply to John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

138th St., 516 East.—Double store, improvements; suitable any business. Janitor, or Rosenbluth, 1,440 Lexington.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light, elevator; rents, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Corner stores to let, west side, $240 per year up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

A private office or deskroom to sub-let. Room 211 Central Bank Bldg., 320 Broadway.

201 East 29th St.—Desirable loft, 8 windows, next to corner 2d Av.; rent, $20.

Building, 4-story, 53 Front St., $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Light lofts to let; power, elevator service; rent $700 yearly. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Desk room, all facilities, to let. 57-59 William St., Room 19.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

At a Reduced Rental.
On Murray Hill, a very desirable, medium-sized American basement dwelling, fully furnished; modern throughout; immediate possession.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 FIFTH AV., (NEAR 47TH ST.)

To Rent—Furnished house of 11 rooms and 3 bathrooms, situated in the Seventies, between West End Av. and Riverside Drive; coolest part of city in Summer; will rent from May 1 or June 1 to September 15; terms moderate; references required. Apply Fallon, 231 4th Av., Manhattan.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE WYOMING,
145 2d Av., Northwest Corner 9th St.—Exceptionally light suits of six large rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including steam heat, elevator service, hot-water supply, &c.; rents moderate.

Beautiful all outside 6-room apartment to rent; special reduction for the Summer; elevator house; all improvements; in the Huntington, West 112th St.
G. S. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

ELSINORE APTS.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Six large, all light rooms.....$40
Seven large, all light rooms.....$50, $55
Elevator, hall service, telephone and electric light.
504 West 151st Street. Tel. 1109 Morningside.

89-43 27th St., East.—Fireproof apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath, equipped with up-to-date improvements for comfort and convenience; private telephones; all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises.

FERNLEIGH HALL,
51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
One elegant six-room apartment, all light; elevator, etc.; rent, $45.

Corner single apartments, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; rent, $55 and $60; 100 W. 114th St. Aldhous & Co., Agents, 2,322 7th Av.

508 Manhattan Av., cor. 121st, second flat, 7 nice large rooms; all light, steam heat and hot-water supply; hallboy service; rent, $38 and $42 month. Apply janitor.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Elegant eight-room upper apartment, two-family house; steam heat, hot water, shower bath; two floors; rent moderate. 1,043 Clay Av., block west of Park Av., (165th.)

Apartment, 55 East 11th, 5 rooms, bath, modern improvements, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A new elevator apartment,
4 rooms, bath, $32; 6 rooms, $45.
120 to 126 West 116th St.

230 East 34th St.—First floor; 7 large rooms; ample closets; rent, $35; newly decorated.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

52d St., 110 East.—Flats of 4 rooms and bath; rents $21 and $22.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Maiden Lane Office Building Traded for Upper Madison Avenue Corner—Entire Block Front Sold on Lower East Side—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Leopold Weil has sold for Boehm & Coon 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, a twelve-story office building, on a plot of about 7,000 square feet, to Edward A. Schmidt of Philadelphia. In part payment Boehm & Coon take the Carnegie Hill Hotel, at the northeast corner of Ninety-second Street and Madison Avenue. The transaction involves about $1,250,000.

Builders Buy on Rivington Street.

Max Rubinger & Co., in conjunction with S. Steingut & Co., have sold for Louis Minsky to Golding & Hillman the block front on Rivington Street, between Pitt and Ridge Streets, 200 by 100. The buyers will erect on the site five six-story tenements. The property was sold by the Cromwell estate a year ago for $355,000. In part payment Mr. Minsky takes the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Division and Attorney Streets, 58 by 84.

East 51st Street Plot Sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Anson W. Hard the plot on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100.5. The buyer will erect a dwelling on the property.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for George H. Robinson to a Mr. Childs 1,056 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling, 19 by 102.2.

The Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company has sold to a client of Joseph R. Stein 119 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story dwelling.

Deal on West 116th Street.

Henry Krooss has sold the two five-story flats 224 and 226 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11. It is reported that Klein & Jackson are the buyers.

Lalla Seelig has sold to the Schwab Realty Company 368 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100.11.

Christian Volzing & Son have sold to Theodore Langenbohn 223 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

C. F. W. Johanning has resold for John Friedrich 2,182 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 75.

David Cohen has sold to John Cahill 226 and 228 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, two five-story flats, each 25 by 100. Eugene Simon was the broker. Mr. Cohen has bought through Max Simon, 13 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five story flat.

Estate Sells Second Avenue Corner.

William D. Kilpatrick has sold for the Julia A. Low estate the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for Charles Lanier, as trustee, the northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventy-second Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 98.

Max Marx has sold to Philip Menscher 1,848 and 1,850 Second Avenue, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.

Samuel Samuels has bought the five-story flat 1,400 Third Avenue.

J. G. Goldstein has bought, through J. Weitzner, 223 to 227 East One Hundred and Third Street, five-story flats, each 25 by 100.11. M. Lefkowitz was the seller of Nos. 223 and 225 and R. Strawitz of No. 227.

Morris Heft has bought from Louis Seger 10 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

The Hoppe estate has sold to the Maze Realty Company the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story flat, 25.2 by 82.2.

J. Levy & Co. have sold for Rosa Kamper 237 East Eighty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling 20 by 102.5. The sale, for Rudolph A. Ericdenbach and Charles Puerner, respectively, 229 and 231 East Eighty-fourth Street, two three-story dwellings, 42.4 by 102.2.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from John Marger 322 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 20 by 102.2. The same operators have sold to J. Klappert 176 and 178 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, old buildings, 41.6 by 101.10 and irregular.

Emanuel Alexander has sold, through Isaac Strauss to Polstein Brothers 106 to 110 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, frame buildings, 52.6 by 100.11.

Louis Etlin, a client of L. Schafran, has purchased the six-story building 112 and 114 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street from S. Boehm.

Buyer for Ninth Avenue Parcel.

Herman Arns has sold for Abraham Nelson the five-story brick double flat 856 Ninth Avenue, 25.9 by 70.

Mrs. Katherine F. Reynard is reported to have sold 143 West Forty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, 22.6 by 100.5, adjoining the Hudson Theatre.

Halperin, Diamondston & Lewine have bought, through S. Markowitz, from Jacob Rosenthal and another, 410 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 94.

Sale on East 16th Street.

Sigmund Wechsler reports the sale by Hermann Brandstein, to Max Leserman and others, of the six-story tenement 323 and 325 East Sixteenth Street, on lot 32.6 by 92.

Hospital Extends Its Holdings.

Leader & Bloom have sold to the Beth Israel Hospital Association the southwest corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets, a six-story tenement, 23.6 by 100. The hospital owns adjoining property.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Max Gold the lot at the southwest corner of Cannon and Delancey Streets, 25 by 100.

E. T. Van Zandt has sold for the State Bank, to Nicholas Pappas, 277 and 279 Grand Street, two three-story buildings, 40 by 60.6.

Jacob Weinstein has sold to J. Silverman and S. Lewenhof, 107 and 109 Christopher Street, 44.9 by 91., The buyer will erect a six-story flat.

Webster Avenue Corner Sold.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company, in conjunction with Samuel Fine has sold for Milton Mayer, to Morris Epstein, the four-story triple flats 2,021 and 2,023 Webster Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 65 by 100.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Henry Loewenthal the plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Fox Street, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

William S. Patten has sold to an investor the two five-story flats 3 and 5 Brown Place.

Thomas J. Quinn has sold another of the two families houses which he is building on Forest Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Builders Buy Emery Homestead.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Mary F. Emery and others the Emery homestead, 1,661 Washington Avenue, 200 by 140, to be improved by the erection of five five-story three-family apartment houses, each 40 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Lizzie A. Campbell 547 and 549 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Samuel Ganz has sold for F. Doll, to Henry Fox, 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Railroad Sells Brooklyn Block.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, to Solomon Kaye, the triangular block bounded by Myrtle Avenue, Hamburg Avenue, and Stanhope Street, Brooklyn.

Lower West Side Leases.

Charles E. Duross has leased the following dwellings: 46 West Twenty-sixth Street, for Louis Schrag, to K. Maurus; 214 West Twenty-first Street, for P. A. Geoghegan, to N. Todd, and 224 West Twenty-fifth Street to Samuel E. Holmes.

W. H. Falconer reports the following leases: 133 East Twelfth Street, to O. Saalfather; 222 East Eleventh Street, to A. Lehman; 153 West Thirteenth Street, to C. Williams, and 334 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to Otto Strauss.

Out-of-Town Hotels Leased.

Matt J. Ward & Co. have negotiated a lease of the Avenel Hotel at Pleasure Bay, N. J., for a term of years, to Fdererick Weber; also, a lease of the Fairfield Hotel at Danbury, Conn., for a term of years to Riley & Heyman; also, a renewal of the lease of the Indian River Hotel, Rockledge, Fla., for M. F. Dwyer, to Herbert L. Legg.

Old Colony Company Sells.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold to an investor for the Old Colony Realty Company the seven-story manufacturing buildings 157, 159, and 161 West Twenty-ninth Street. The same brokers have sold the two four-story tenements 806 and 808 Jackson Avenue.

W. M. Thomas has sold to the Webster Realty Company 518, 520, and 522 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 100 by 100.

Neubeck & Busher and Laumeister & Co. have sold for Fannie Schwartz 1,230 Fulton Avenue, a four-story double flat, 26 by 85 by 100, to August Oesting.

Weisberger & Heine have sold for David Yesky to a client of theirs 138 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 32 by 100.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 69.3 by 108.7 by 28.3 by 100, four-story brick tenement and a two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Imogene Austin..... $30,400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 135 and 137 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 41 by 87.11; Schwartz & Marx of 32 Victor Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 28 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 104 to 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 50 by 86.11; Meisel & Robinson of 114 Division Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 312 to 318 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, for three six-story brick tenements and stores, 74.6 by 87.11; R. Freidman of 63 East One Hnndred and Third Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $110,000.

Nos. 218 and 220 Thompson Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50 by 72; S. Wallenstein, premises owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $50,000.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for a one-story brick store, 25 by 85.1; C. J. Newman of 402 Sixth Avenue, owner; Dehli & Howard of 1,193 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 86.11; Hart & Williams of 416 East Fifty-second Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $53,000.

Tompkins Street, north side, Third Street and Houston Street, for two six-story brick flats, 50.5 by 58.6; Sobel & Kaplan of 68 Second Avenue, owners; J. H. Ansler of 875 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Clinton Place, south side, 218 feet east of Aqueduct Avenue, for eight two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 44; Wilbur W. Yeandle of Davidson Place, owner; George W. Yeandle of 280 Broadway, architect; cost, $36,000.

Van Buren Street, east side, 125 feet south of Colnmbus Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; John Dosso of Morris Park Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 221 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 56; Peter J. Hopkins of 1,664 Third Avenue, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,000.

Bergen Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a six-story brick storage warehouse, 75 by 98.6; Henry A. Ninthius of 532 Bergen Avenue, owner; Albert Rothemund of 563 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Twelfth Street, south side, 480 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 44.8; Lena Romeo of 161 Alexander Avenue, owner; T. Robinson & Sons of 39 Hancock Place, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 1,158 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; E. Propper of 643 Prospect Avenue, owner; S. C. George of 600 East Eighty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick store and studios; T. R. Brown, owner; W. H. Schwanwide of 1,347 Clinton Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 539 East Eighty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Schreiner of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; J. Hausle of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 317 East Ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; O. Karp of 29 Rivington Street, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 63 and 65 Centre Street, to four-story brick offices and showroom; Colwell Lead Company, premises, owner; L. H. Voss of 65 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 285 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts and store; E. Childs of 285 Broadway, owner; Smith, Westervsit & Austin of 2 Wall Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 67 Stanton Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling and store; L. Isaac, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 169 Henry Street, to a three-story brick synagogue; J. Liberman of 708 Eldridge Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $7,500.

No. 158 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick store; E. Farrell of 164 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; J. B. Mooney, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 166 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. C. Tompkins of 168 Eldridge Street, owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 490 to 440 East Seventy-second Street, to two four-story brick dwellings and lofts; H. Frink of 438 East Seventy-second Street, owner; C. Stegmayer of 309 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 301 Madison Street, to two four and five story brick tenements; A. Satz of 39 Chrystie Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 323 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a three-story brick tenement and store; L. Gulda, premises owner; E. Wilbur of 120 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 251 and 253 Bowery, to two four-story brick lofts and store; E. Chamberlain of 111 West Forty-second Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz, Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 209 East Fifty-second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; E. Leiner of 982 Jennings Street, owner; E. Glashburger of 729 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 12 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick store; United States Trust Company of 45 Wall Street, owner; S. B. Eisendroth of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 1,000 Lexington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 34; Frank J. Ripper, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Daly Avenue, to 6 two-story frame dwelling, 34.2 by 17; J. L. Toscani of 1,192 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; B. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,754 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick store and dwelling, 28 by 49.5; Norman Grossman of 3,117 Third Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 22.

BERGEN AV, 494 to 498, s e s, 82.4x 60.7x75x94.2; Josef Frenkel to David Klein, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BERGEN AV, 494 to 498, s e s, 82.4x80.7x 75x94.2; David Klein to Adolph Hollander; (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BERGEN AV, 494 to 498, s e s, 82.4x80.7x 75x94.2; Max Klein and another to Adolph Hollander, quitclaim, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BOSTON AV, Lot 22, map of Benjamin Richardson, near Kings's Bridge; Lawrence Davies to George F. Moody, (mtg $400)..... Nom.

BYRON ST, w s, Lot 71, map of 93 lots in South Mount Vernon, 25x100; Edward Breen to Julius Lewine, (mtg $1,500)... Nom.

CAMBRELING AV, n e corner of William St, runs n 100x e 105.4x s w 128.4x w 25; George H. Robinson to William C. Martin..... 100

CANAL ST, 528, s e, 20x60; Deborah Herrman to Elizabeth A. Wilcox, recorded, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CANNON ST, 67 to 101, e s, 75x100; Abraham Elterman and another to Henry Edelmuth, (mtgs $80,000,) other consideration and..... 100

GRAND AV, e s, 25 ft n of North St, 50x100; Andrew J. Connick, to Helen R. Roberts..... Nom.

JEFFERSON AV, n e corner of Wilder Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Margaret Foley..... Nom.

LEONARD ST, 130, s s, runs s 188.8x w. 25.1x n 188.7x e 24.10; Cartharine O'Brian to New York Life Insurance Company, other considerations and..... 100

LOT 89, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Amanda Jacobson.... Nom.

LOTS 311 and 312, map of Van Nest Park; James W. Campbell to Charlee Knauf, other consideration and..... 50

LOTS 353 and 354, Block J, amended map of the Mapes estate, West Farms; Frederick C. Schulse to Claus Wilkins..... Nom.

PRIVATE ST, w s, 574.11 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 25x— to high-water mark, Hudson River, x—x—; Henry Hachmuth to Ellen Riley, quitclaim..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 2,782.9 ft s of 180th st, e s, 25 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; Thomas Tostberg to Christian Michelsen, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, s e s, 26.9x99.10x22.6x 90.11; William Solomon and another to Simon Schnell, (mtg $28,000;) other consideration and..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, s e, 75 ft w of Clinton St, 25x100; Samuel Rubenstein to Jennie Salzberg, (mtg $25,750,) other considerations and..... 100

STANTON ST, 278 and 280, n s, 39.9x75; Joseph Brudes to Sam Golding, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

STANTON ST, 198, n s, 28x75.6x25.11x 26.6; Abraham I. Bleistift to Morris Mandelskorn, (mtgs $24,000)..... Nom.

TELLER AV, n e corner of 169th St, 167.2 167.11x180.1x180.7; Augustus N. Morris to Charles H. Thornton and another..... 15,000

UNION AV, n e corner of 163d St, 71.8x 320; Stephen J. Egan to the Gaines Roberts Company, (mtg $29,000,) other considerations and..... 100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 48.5x97.5x49.7x110.5; Charles H. Darmstadt to Louis F. Darmstadt, (mtg $27,-000,) other consideration and..... 100

WEST END AV, 666, e s, 19x26; Emilie J. Montigny to Alice M. Hirt, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s w s, Lot 115, map of Washington Hills, 37.10x132.1; Marion S. Lenmer to Maria Downey..... Gift.

WILLOW LANE ROAD, n s, at s corner of lot conveyed to Nelson, runs n w 334 x — 54.8 s w 327.6 x — 54.6, Westchester; William S. Bennett, referee, to George H. Ehrgott..... 2,725

1ST AV, s e corner of 93d St, 25.8x94; William J. Taylor to Dennis M. Breslin, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 2,304, e s, 26x80; Caroline B. Kirk to Julius Berkowitz and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 98th St, 25.3x 100; Ellen Grinnell and others to Annie Shaughnessy..... 16,800

3D AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 98th St, 25.8x 100; Annie Shaughnessy to Leopold Kaufmann..... Nom.

3D AV, s s, East ½ of Lot 671, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Hannah Heilmann to Leon Feller..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 118th St, 101x 110; Abraham Ruth to Robert Arnstein, (mtgs $51,500)..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 118th St, 101x 110; Robert Arnstein to Israel Cohen, ¼ part, (mtg $51,500)..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 24.1x85; William Bogen to D. S. Crakow, (mtg $16,400).. Nom.

7TH ST, n s, Lot 320, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Elizabeth A. Diller to Joseph Schwartz, other consideration and..... 100

8TH ST, 339 East, 19.10x94; Anna M. Kaufmann to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 16,250

8TH ST, 339 East, 19.10x94; Anna M. Kaufmann, executrix, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 16,250

14TH ST, 316 West, s s, 25x103.1; John J. McBride to William R. Hill, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

25TH ST, 412 and 414 West, 50x98.9; Herman Schlinger to Alice J. Ackerman, ½ part, all title, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

33D ST, s s, 249.8 ft e of 9th Av, 0.4x 98.9; 8th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 31st St, 0.1x100; Mary E. Lockwood and others to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

33D ST, s s, 249.8 ft e of 9th Av, 0.4x 98.9; 8th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 31st St, 0.1x100; Richard N. Strong to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

33D ST, s s, 249.8 ft e of 9th Av, 0.4x98.9; 8th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 31st St, 0.1x100; Richard U. Strong to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

33D ST, s s, 249.8 ft e of 9th Av, 0.4x98.9; 8th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 31st St, 0.1x100; J. M. Boorman to Pennsylvania, Nsw York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

35TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; City Real Property Improvement Company to Almira H. Torrey; other considerations and..... 100

51ST ST, 302 and 304 West, 40x100.5; John J. Glynn to Micbael Neftal, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

55TH ST, 317 West, 18x100.5; United States Trust Company, executor, to John J. Cronin..... 20

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Clocks.—$20 reward and no questions for two gilt clocks; $10 for pawntickets. Hays & Co., 12 Cortlandt St.

Lost—Last Tuesday evening at either the Criterion Restaurant or the Herald Square Theatre, a small huckle-shaped clasp pin composed of blue stones and brilliants. Finder will kindly return to elevator man at the Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., city.

Lost—Fox terrier, female, brown, white breast, white paws, white tip on tail; name Zip. Return to Mrs. Wells, 245 West 30th St. Liberal reward.

Lost—Sunday afternoon, dark green wallet, silver edges, initials "H. W. B.;" business cards inclosed. Reward, 67 East 9th St.

REWARDS.

$100 reward for pearl and diamond drop pendant lost 21 April between Fifth Av. and 47th St., 14th St. and Central Park. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

58th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; transients accommodated; reference.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savarge.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

224 St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny room; every convenience; good board; references.

Lexington Av., 972.—Newly renovated throughout; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

24th St., 39 West.—Large double rooms, running water; well-kept house; references.

118th St., 119 West.—Large and small rooms with board; reasonable.

16th St., Near 6th Av.—Room for gentleman in flat with use of apartment, occupied by man alone; references, 198 N Times.

49th St., 131 West.—Sunny second-story room; nicely furnished.

78th St., 201 West.—Attractive bright rooms, handsomely furnished; elevator apartment; running water; moderate.

2,762 Broadway, (near 106th St.,) 3 very desirable rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 182 Times.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

Jackson Av., 1,098.—Large front and back parlor nently furnished; piano use; tiled bath; 3 blocks 160th St. "L" station; 35 minutes to Grand St.; $5 week. Caswell.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Ladies' Tailors wanted immediately on custom work. Apply at Wanamaker's French Dressmaking Salons, 5th floor.

Stenographer—Stenographer with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must apply in own handwriting; salary, $7, $8. 241 B'way, 5th floor.

Stenographer for up-town office; Jewess preferred, not essential; Saturday off in Summer; salary, $8. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience; must be first class; $15. Call Room 4, 233 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Three or four young ladies; only quick, experienced, high-grade girls wanted; good pay; work for three or four months. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Males.

Cash boys wanted at Wanamaker's; rapid advancement for bright, intelligent boys. Bring working papers.

Carpenters Wanted—Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Drug clerk, thoroughly reliable and registerd; best of references required. Neergaard, 85th St. and Broadway.

Plasterers Wanted—Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Stenographer—Stenographer and bookkeeper; young man, must be experienced and able to take off trial balance; salary, $10, $12 to start. G. A. Meinecke, 241 B'way.

Stenographer—Stenographer and typewriter; bright, neat boy; must be well educated; salary, $8. 241 B'way, 5th floor.

Stenographers (male) desiring membership in mutual aid association now organizing. Address Union, 188 Times.

Three young men (college graduates preferred) are offered class instruction gratis in the business of life assurance by one of the largest institutions; a rare opportunity for those desiring to enter the business. Apply, between 12 and 1, to George W. Johnston, 258 Broadway.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen, all railroads; firemen average $65 monthly, become engineers, and average $125. Send stamp for particulars Railway Association, Box 45 Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Boy, by a large insurance company. Address in own handwriting, stating references, experience, if any, and salary expected. P. O. Box 2,623, New York City.

Wanted.—Bright boy for office work; salary to start, $3; splendid opportunity for advancement. Address, in own handwriting, A. Z., Box 1,234 Times, Harlem Office.

Wanted—Boy, for junior clerk in a bank; native American preferred, residing with parents, and quick, energetic, ambitious. Address B Box 121 Times Office.

Wanted—An energetic, bright boy as general office assistant; excellent chance for advancement. Box O 194 Times.

Wanted—Young man by banking house; must be able to operate Remington typewriter; salary, $8. C., Box 215 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. *line*—3 *times*, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 *words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Newly arrived, well educated and refined young Swiss lady seeks employment to lady or children in well-to-do American family; German taught, French spoken; thoroughly acquainted with first-class service, housework, and sewing; good pay and treatment expected; state terms. Swiss, 1,364 Broadway.

Proofreader.—Several years' experience; accustomed to edit copy. O., Box 211 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Intelligent; quick; rapid on machine; beginner; know my place is at the bottom; ambitious; can earn $6 or doesn't want it; one year High School; agencies ignored. Miss Moore, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a good beginner; neat, rapid, and good speller; had two months' office practice in school; am dependent upon what I earn; live with parents; no agencies. Hustler, Box 183 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Businesslike, Box 104 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12-$15. Energetic, Box 106 Times.

Stenographer—Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant, thoroughly experienced legal and commercial lines, desires position; $12. A. I. D., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7-$8. Active, Box 108 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; accurate; salary $10. Miss E. Wolf, 96 East 4th St.

Stenographer.—Thorough double-entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; credentials. Trustworthy, Box 119 Times.

RESCUE MANY CHILDREN.

Brave Firemen's Good Work at Tenement Fire—Reserves Out.

A two-alarm fire, which caused damage estimated at $20,000, occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the brick five-story double tenement 1,716 and 1,718 Second Avenue, and was subdued after an hour and a half of good work by firemen under Acting Battalion Chief Martin, during which the members of Truck 13 effected several rescues.

An explosion in the cellar, occupied by Pasqual La Roza, is said by the police to have caused the blaze, which, being aided by a strong draught, spread to the wide airshaft, and in a few moments had sprung to the roof, filling all of the twenty-two apartments with a thick smoke.

A passer-by, who saw the smoke coming out of the cellar, turned in an alarm, and the firemen were soon on the spot. As they arrived, Mrs. Sophia Simson, who lives at 307 East Eighty-ninth Street, broke through the fire lines, crying, "The five little children; they'll be smothered!" Miss Anna Martin, who occupies the apartment in the rear on the second floor, had in her custody three infants, from eight months to three years old, who were wards of the New York Infant Asylum, intrusted to her charge on account of infection at headquarters.

Roundsman George H. Kauff and Policemen John J. Reagan and John Connolly of the Twenty-eighth Precinct immediately dashed through the flames and brought down all of the little ones, as well as Mrs. Martin.

Meanwhile the firemen had put their ladders in place, and Joseph Cristy, Edward Perley, and William and Richard O'Brien of Truck 13 had mounted to the fifth floor, whence they rescued Mrs. Paul Groden and four children, Mrs. Emil Komst, and Mrs. H. Ott. William O'Brien, who is the driver of the truck, next entered the second floor, where he discovered the two months' old baby of Mrs. G. Messina lying on the bed, partially overcome by smoke. An ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital soon resuscitated the infant.

Lieut. McGrath and members of Engine Company No. 22 brought Mrs. Oscar Burger down the ladder from the third floor, and Mrs. Martin Lang and Mrs. William Schober from the fourth floor. Civilians who were early on the spot aided the police and firemen in the work of rescue.

The building was owned by Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo of 31 East Seventy-second Street, who was l.. the neighborhood collecting her rents at the time of the fire. When she saw the flames she made an attempt to break through the police lines to aid in the rescue of her tenants. Her loss from the blaze is fully covered by insurance.

An immense crowd gathered soon after the fire started, and it was necessary to call out the reserves of the East Sixty-seventh, the East Eighty-eighth, and the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Stations in order to handle it and preserve the fire lines.

CROWD SAW WOMAN BURN.

Her Clothing Aflame, She Rushed Out on Street—Dying at Hospital.

Mrs. Mollie Friedman, twenty-six years old, the wife of a grocer of 78 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg, was mortally burned yesterday by her clothing catching fire from a gas stove in her husband's place of business. She was dressed in light garments, and the fire soon enveloped her. Her screams brought her husband and Mrs. Sarah Blum, a neighbor, who was in the store at the time, making a purchase.

Mrs. Friedman, in her frenzy, fought off the two, and, a mass of flame, she ran into the street, where hundreds of persons gazed with horror upon her as she rushed frantically to and fro. Roundsman Harry Brown of the Stagg Street Police Station was half a block away when he saw Mrs. Friedman. While running toward her he took off his coat to wrap around her.

Brown wrapped his coat around Mrs. Friedman, and while so engaged he burned his hands severely, and he also inhaled considerable fire. But Brown did not let go of the woman until he had smothered the fire and wrapped Mrs. Friedman in a blanket. Every bit of her wearing apparel had been burned from her body.

At St. Catharine's Hospital last night she lives at the point of death. Brown was also treated at the hospital.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line*—3 *times*, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 *words to line.*

Females.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Stenographer.—Not a "know it all," but willing worker; give entire satisfaction; credentials; $8. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience in law and other work. H. G., Box 200 Times.

Stewardess, &c.— capable and reliable person, highly recommended, is desirous of a situation as private stewardess or traveling maid; free after May 12. Apply at present employer's, 52 East 25th St.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant, credit man, and collection or office manager wishes to make a change; A1 references. Credits, Box 184 Times.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

A young man would like to take charge estate, and collect rent; furnish real estate bonds. B, 183 Times.

Bookkeeper will take charge of a set of books requiring few hours work daily, weekly, or occasionally. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 164, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boy, sixteen, with first-class commercial house, where he can advance. E. D., 361 Euclid Av., Brooklyn.

Boy, 17, wishes position at anything; trade preferred. William Garvey, 60 Leroy St.

Caretakers.—By respectable couple desirous of taking care furnished house or flat, Summer months or longer; highest credentials. O., Box 212 Times.

Companion.—By young man as companion to wealthy, cultured gentleman intending to travel abroad; has traveled in England, France and United States; references as to respectability exchanged. O. 190 Times.

Doorman, porter, shipping clerk, (35 years old;) 12 years last employer. Steady, 177 Times.

Medical student, university graduate, wishes tutorship or similar position; private or school; references, educational and social. Physician, Box 1,070 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, bookkeeper, office man, 33, married, nine years' experience, recently had charge of office, desires permanent position; good correspondent; accurate at figures. Competent, Box 197 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Typewriter; twenty; can assist in bookkeeping; experienced; references. Bernstein, 435 East 17th St.

Steward, Chef.—Japanese; experienced; recommended; on yacht. Ringo, 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Tutor.—By a university man, Ph. D., appointment as resident tutor; the advertiser is an experienced teacher and qualified to take charge of entire training of boys; he is open for an engagement from 1st of May or June, and has excellent city references both as to attainments and character. Apply in first instance "Educator," Post Office Station W.

Typewriter.—Young man; six years' experience in last place; willing to make himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. Samuells, 358 West 33th St.

Upholsterer.—Inside or outside hand; distance no object. 212 St. Nicholas Av., care of Thomas.

Young man, 21, for six years in law office, four months in National bank; Notary; understands stenography and typewriting; desires change; salary desired, $15 per week. Ambitious, Box O 192 Times.

Young man, (22,) practical stenographer, typewriter, speaks French and German fluently, desires position where he can use the above advantageously. K. F., Box 62, 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, 26, desires position any kind; accurate at figures; conscientious worker; good appearance; moderate salary. Reliable, care North Side News, Bronx.

Young man, 19, educated, business experience, wants opportunity to start in advertising business. Address Advertising, 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, nineteen, in wholesale house; willing; references. Box G 119 Times.

Established 1700. Worms, o. Rh. Germany.

P. J. VALCKENBERG

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES

SOLE OWNER OF THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOISTERS and other renowned vineyards. For sale by leading dealers.

NEW ARREST EXPECTED IN FEDERAL BANK CASE

Mr. Jerome's Assistant Keeps Looked-For Man's Name Secret.

TROUBLE GETTING WITNESSES

Subpoena Servers Unable to Find Louis Rothschild and William Muirhead—The Activity of Mr. Karst.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel said yesterday that another important arrest in connection with the wrecking of the Federal Bank and the Globe Securities Company might be looked for to-day. David Rothschild, the former President of the bank and the promoter of the Globe Company, is now in the Tombs on a charge of having stolen $200,000 of the funds of the Federal Bank. Mr. Kresel declined to divulge the identity of the man.

Private detectives have been trying for three days to serve a subpoena, compelling the attendance of Rothschild's brother, Louis, at the bankruptcy proceedings, which will begin before Commissioner Alexander in the Federal Building to-day, but they have not been able to find him. The detectives have been watching the Ansonia Apartment House, the Plaza Hotel, the residence of the Misses Adams, where Louis Rothschild has been a frequent visitor, and many other points. William Muirhead, President of the Globe Company, has not been found yet.

The principal witness at the proceedings to-day will be David Rothschild himself, for whom a writ has been issued. Another witness will be Miss Carrie Adams. Several employes of the Globe Securities Company will also be called and asked for the combination of the various unopened safes in the luxurious offices of the loan concern.

Alexander Karst of 48 Wall Street, who has been very busy since the failure of the Federal Bank trying to form what is known as a depositors' "protective association," said yesterday that he had learned that, in order to get depositors for his Grand Street branch of the Federal Bank, Rothschild had not confined himself to working six days of the week through east side politicians and ordinary citizens acting as solicitors, but had worked in the synagogues on the Sabbath as well. Mr. Karst yesterday received calls from members of two of the leading east side synagogues, who told him they had been approached through the leaders in their congregations and asked to deposit money in the Federal Bank. Out of 200 depositors who have left their bankbooks with him, he said, not ten have been voluntary depositors, but had been induced to become so through solicitors and promises of places on the Advisory Board. Mr. Karst is arranging for a meeting of his clients at a ball on Third Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, early next week.

Mr. Karst, by a peculiar coincidence, was formerly a clerk in the office of Leventritt & Brennan, Rothschild's counsel. Yesterday he told a reporter that he had been approached by a man who asked him what he would take to discontinue proceedings, and that he had fired the messenger out of his office. Mr. Karst is a very young man of slender build.

The papers that were seized at Rothschild's apartments in the Ansonia on Thursday night will be produced at the hearing to-day. Assistant District Attorney Kresel would not discuss their contents yesterday. Rothschild became very angry in his cell in the Tombs when he heard of what had taken place, and his counsel, Mr. Leventritt, characterized the seizure as grand larceny.

LOST GIRL WAS A BOY.

"Dorothy" McCarthy's Real Name Was George—McGuire's Mistake.

Just because Patrolman Joseph McGuire of the East Fifty-first Street Station decided that the little curly headed and petticoated child he picked up on Third Avenue Thursday night was a girl, all the precincts of the five boroughs were sent on the trail of a little boy answering the same description, who was supposed to have been kidnapped from the home of his father, Thomas McCarthy of 841 Third Avenue.

"Here's a little girl I picked up on the avenue," said McGuire. The Sergeant gave a glance at the little one, who wore a brown coat with a hood, and having children of his own, he felt sorry for "her."

"What's your name, little girl?" he asked.

"McCarthy," the child lisped faintly.

"Dorothy—eh? My, my, that's a pretty name."

"Dorothy" was turned over to the matron and later sent down to Headquarters and placed in charge of Matron Travers. As the police slip said "Dorothy" was "a girl," the matron didn't see any reason for disbelieving it, until early yesterday morning, when Thomas McCarthy called for the second time to ask if any tidings had been received of his missing boy, George, aged three, who wore a cloak and hood. The police knew nothing, and sent out a general alarm for George, who, as a matter of fact, was dreaming the morning hours away under the name of "Dorothy" in the matron's quarters.

It was only when a friend of the McCarthys heard that the only thing at Headquarters answering George's description was "a girl," and went down to have a look at "Dorothy" that the mistake was discovered.

ART MUSEUM'S REAL ESTATE.

Report That Metropolitan Will Realize $250,000 on Rogers Property.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, according to a report current yesterday, has closed contracts for the sale of some of the real estate which it received under the will of Jacob Rogers. The property is said to be part of the large holdings in Passaic or Paterson, which were included in the bequest. The amount which the Metropolitan Museum will realize from the transaction is believed to be in the neighborhood of $250,000. The buyers are a syndicate who will subdivide and develop the property.

The real estate in this city which came into the possession of the Metropolitan Museum under Mr. Rogers's will consists of the building 501 Broadway and a plot of five lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Street. From what could be learned yesterday there is nothing to indicate that either of these properties is involved in the foregoing transactions.

To Show Mural Decoration Design.

The design for the mural decoration for the library in Watertown, N. Y., made by Mrs. Ella C. Lamb will be shown this afternoon at 200 West Twenty-second Street. The subject of the decoration is "Instruction."

PEOPLE were walking up and down in the sun yesterday with broad smiles on their faces and a general air of "Richard is himself again!" The old winter suit was the only jarring note.

Suits that fit into this sentiment, one for particular mention to-day being a remarkably handsome Cheltenham frock suit in a famous new block pattern, at $22, lined. Sizes 35-44, regulars and stouts.

A perfectly splendid lot of new negligee shirts at $1.

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"All aboard!"

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

THE NEW SUBWAY BIDS MUST BE FOR SECTIONS

Tunnel Interests Can Show Comparative Advantages.

AN OPEN DITCH PROHIBITED

A Year Before Work Can Be Begun—To Amend Rapid Transit Act in the Meantime.

Bidders on the next rapid transit subway, which is now under consideration by the Rapid Transit Commission as to route, will be compelled by the board to bid for the work in sections, so that the Metropolitan and the Belmont interests may be able to show by their bids the advantages they can offer by having their own ideas carried out by the city. This information, as well as the fact that the Commissioners have determined upon a plan by which the Eighth Avenue west side apur may be run up to Forty-second Street, and thence over to the present subway at Bradway, came to members of the Plan and Soope Committee yesterday, and was vouched for by Controller Grout, who is a member of that committee.

The Metropolitan route extends down Lexington Avenue on the east side to the Battery and then loops around and runs up the west side, through Eighth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, where it is planned to carry it east again to join the Lexington Avenue line. Now the committee plans to add another section to the plans and specifications, to run up Eighth Avenue to Forty-second Street and through to the Belmont subway at Broadway. The Metropolitan will not bid for this section, as it would be of little use for it to connect with the Belmont line, and on the other hand the Belmont interests will not compete in the bidding for the subway through Thirty-fourth Street from Eighth Avenue to Lexington, as such a connection would only be of use to the Metropolitan people.

The Commissioners have decided that there shall be no open-ditch work on the next tunnel, but that everything shall be done by boring. Controller Grout says that while the Rapid Transit Commissioners are going ahead with all possible speed for the letting of the contract for the next subway it will be practically another year before the work actually can be begun. This being the case, the Commissioners are in favor of securing another amendment to the Rapid Transit act at the next Legislature, before letting the contract. The amendment advocated will be to make the subway franchise assessable for taxation purposes. The Belmont subway, under the original act, is exempt from assessment.

The reason for the delay in letting the next contract is that it will take fully two months to complete the plans and specifications for the bidding, that it then will take from two to four months to secure the approval of the Board of Aldermen which now is necessary, and that the whole matter then will have to come before the Mayor and the Board of Estimate for approval.

It also has developed that the Rapid Transit Commissioners are inclined next Winter to favor many of the provisions of the Elsberg bill, which failed of passage at the session just closed. The Commissioners advocate taking up the desirable provisions of that bill, incorporating each such provision into a separate bill, and then urging them one at a time on the Legislature.

The Plan and Scope Committee, while going over the next Manhattan subway, had come to an agreement to recommend to the full Board the Fort Hamilton route for the new Brooklyn subway. This, it is now planned, will be started from Canal and Centre Streets in Manhattan, run over Canal Street to the new Manhattan Bridge now building, over that bridge to Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street in Brooklyn, thence using the present Fulton Street subway to Fourth Avenue, and then running by a new line out Fourth Avenue to Fort Hamilton, a distance of seven miles in all. This will be recommended to the full board on Thursday next.

WOODBURY GETS ASHES MONEY

Board of Estimate Grants His Request —$381,342 for School Board.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday issues of revenue bonds to the extent of $887,932 and of corporate stock to the amount of $314,200 were authorized.

The issue of revenue bonds was made legal by the bill recently approved by the Mayor and the Governor which permits the city to raise $2,000,000 a year for emergency expenses in that manner, instead of the $1,000,000 named as the limit by the charter. With the amounts previously raised upon revenue bonds, the total, with yesterday's appropriations, is $1,409,298.

The long-pending demand of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning for funds to enable him to remove asbea, &c., from the big business buildings was supplied with an issue of $314,200 corporate stock for permanent improvements and $230,919.56 for the removal of ashes.

An item of $353,342.72 for the Board of Education provoked some discussion before it was approved, with an additional $140,000 to light the schools. In his report on the board's application for an additional appropriation Mr. Grout says:

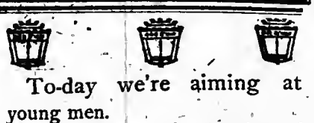
"There has been wide discussion as to just how far additional funds were needed. The committee of the Board of Education does not go the full length the Department of Finance has considered could be reached by the Board of Education without in the least sacrificing the efficiency of the schools, but, on the contrary, increasing their efficiency."

THREW DEAD CAT AT AUTO.

Boy's Novel Missile Made Chauffeur Run New Yorker's Machine into a Fence.

John Herring and Andrew Daubman, both sixteen years of age, were arraigned before Magistrate Smith, in Long Island City, yesterday on a charge of having wrecked the automobile of Lewis Thompson, a New York clubman, on Sunday, March 27, while Mr. Thompson was passing through Woodside, L. I.

Herring admitted that he threw a stone at the machine, but said that it did no damage. But Daubman confessed that he threw a dead cat, which struck the chauffeur, Frederick Boice, in the face, smashed the chauffeur's goggles, and caused him to run the machine into a fence. The occupants of the automobile were all badly shaken up. The boys were held in $1,000 bail each on the charge of assault in the second degree.



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JUSTICES MAY ATTACK TRIAL COMMISSION LAW

Some Judges Think It Usurps Their Constitutional Powers.

ODELL MAY NOT SIGN BILL

Governor's Veto Privilege Over Appointments Objected To—Contest May Clog Courts Worse Than Ever.

If Gov. Odell signs the Elsberg Trial Commissioners bill the constitutionality of the measure is certain to be tested. It can be said with authority that some of the Supreme Court Judges regard the bill as a usurpation of their powers, in that it takes away from them the privilege they have heretofore enjoyed of appointing as a referee any member of the bar whom they saw fit to select, and confines their choice to the Trial Commissioners, for whom provision is made under the terms of the bill.

While it is stated by some of the politicians interested in the legislation that there is an understanding that five of the Appellate Judges without doubt will agree upon selections for the appointments if the bill becomes a law, there are lawyers who hold to the view that the Appellate Division will ignore the conferring of new powers upon it in connection with the matter, on the ground that the law is not only a legislative usurpation of powers which are constitutionally vested in the judiciary, but is in derogation of the dignity of the Judges.

The selections made by the Appellate Division must be confirmed by the Governor. It is declared by some of the Supreme Court Judges that for members of the bench to submit to dictation from the Governor in the matter would be to surrender to the Executive a privilege which the judiciary now exercises by constitutional right. It has been urged by members of the Republican and Democratic organizations that two of the Democratic members of the Appellate Division are expected to act in concert with the three Republican members of the court in recommending appointments to the Governor.

The test of the measure's constitutionality will come when some Supreme Court Judge, ignoring the provisions of the new law, shall appoint a referee other than one of the Trial Commissioners. The referee's right to act doubtless will be at once disputed by one or all of the Trial Commissioners. The result of such a contest would be to clog business in the courts worse than ever, for until the Court of Appeals has passed upon the constitutionality of the act providing for Trial Commissioners, litigants would not be disposed to have their litigation passed upon either by a Trial Commissioner or by a referee appointed by the court.

The fact that Gov. Odell vetoed the Referees bill two years ago leads many lawyers to think that it is by no means certain that he will give his approval to the Trial Commissioners bill, notwithstanding the fact that the legislation was prompted by the Republican organization of New York County. Under the Referees bill the Governor was to have the appointing power, while under the Trial Commissioners bill he simply has the veto power over the selections by the Judges of the Appellate Division. The politicians are almost unanimous in the belief that the Governor will sign the bill.

The news that the constitutionality of the law is sure to be tested will be disturbing to the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic organizations, for they have counted on having a good deal to say about the distribution of the thirty ten-thousand-dollar jobs which are to be apportioned in Manhattan and Brooklyn if the bill receives executive approval.

It is understood that Charles H. Murray, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, is slated for one of the five places which can be given to laymen.

MAYOR VETOES ELECTION BILL.

Disapproves Measure Extending Commissioners' Terms to Five Years.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he had vetoed the bill extending the term of the four members of the Board of Elections from two to five years each. Each of the present members of the board will go ont of office with the close of the current year unless they are recommended for reappointment by their respective organizations.

The appointments are made by the Mayor, two for each political party, on the recommendations of their regular organizations, which recommendations the Mayor must follow.

Farrell a Police Possibility.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was asked yesterday whether he had appointed or would appoint Thomas R. Farrell a Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn. He again denied that he had made such an appointment, but said later:

"Well, I will say that his name is one of those that is on the list."

New York Pastor Goes to Rochester.

The Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin, pastor of the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church of this city, has received calls from the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., and from the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church of Chicago. He has decided to accept the Rochester call.

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Black Thibets, length 40 in. ROMAINE SILK LINED. Oxford mixed Short Top Coat—SATIN LINED, and a splendid assortment of coverts in tan and Olive colorings; SERGE LINED. Sizes for every build and age. To-day here, price. 10.00

$10 Single and Double Breasted Black Sack Suits.

Black Cheviots, Thibets, Rough Serges and Clay Diagonals in single and double breasted sacks. SIZES FOR YOUNG AND OLD—LARGE AND SMALL. To-day, here, price. 10.00

Siegel Cooper Trousers Section.

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You will be fitted at once, because we have every size on hand: waists 31 to 52, inseam 29 to 36. $3.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps This Morning from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE.

WINS SUIT ON SIXTH TRIAL.

Ex-Alderman Hall Gets $12,500 for Injuries Received in Collision.

Former Alderman Robert Hall recovered a verdict for $12,500 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the Supreme Court yesterday. This was the sixth trial of the action, the five previous trials having resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The suit was for an accident which occurred at Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street in the Fall of 1899. Mr. Hall's carriage was struck by a car, and he and his wife were thrown out. Mr. Hall received severe scalp wounds and permanent injuries. Mrs. Hall also sued the railway company, but her suit was decided in favor of the defendant.

JOCKEY PIERCE INJURED.

Thrown in Steeplechase at Nashville and May Not Recover.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—In the steeplechase at Cumberland Park to-day, Pierce, who was riding Snow Drift, was unseated and thrown at the second jump. He has not yet regained consciousness, and the physicians state that his chances for recovery are slight, as former injuries to his ribs were renewed by the fall, and it is believed the broken bones are pressing on his heart.

Nashville owners got a good part of the money in the day's racing, their colors being to the front in four events. Springlike weather drew a large crowd, and the public had much the better of the day's argument with the books. As a sequel to the running up yesterday of Scott Harlan's Chockayotte by Andy Platt, Harlan and Platt clashed at the track this morning. Platt immediately afterward preferred charges of assault against Harlan, which the Executive Committee will bear to-morrow.

Chicago Social Reformer to Speak Here

Prof. Graham Taylor, Chicago's arbitrator of labor disputes, and one of the strongest foes of corrupt politics in that city, will speak at the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Prof. Taylor is head of the Social Settlement known as the "Chicago Commons," and his efforts have helped to expel the "gray wolves" from the City Council and to elect a large number of honest Aldermen.



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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. 6TH MONTH—LAST TWO WEEKS. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. HENRY MILLER AND MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE

HERALD SQ THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:10. Mat. To-day. MAY 10th, 200th TIME—Silver Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. LAST 3 WEEKS IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

SAVOY NEXT MONDAY SEATS SELLING. ELIZABETH TYREE in "Tit For Tat."

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. At 8:30. Matinees Sats., 2:15. CHARLES HAWTREY in Burnand's play, SAUCY SALLY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....At 8 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. Last 5 Nights before London, THE PRINCE OF PILSEN NEXT SATURDAY, APRIL 30, JAS. K. HACKETT in the Romantic Fantasy, THE CROWN PRINCE

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. BARNUM & BAILEY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. LAST DAY OF THE GREATEST CIRCUS EVER SEEN. Exhibiting in Brooklyn Week of April 25, at Halsey Street and Saratoga Avenue. TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M. DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M. Admission to everything 25 and 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents, $1 and $1.50. Private Boxes, $12 and $15. Single Box Seats, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. LAST PERFORMANCES THIS MORNING at 11:30, Special Matinee WAGNER'S "PARSIFAL." Ternina, Jacoby; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet, Reiss, Muhlmann. Cond., Hertz. Sun. Eve., Apr. 24th, at 8:30, Pop. Prices. GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT. Soloists: Mmes. Calve, Ackte; MM. Burgstaller, Plancon, Campanari. Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Mottl. Mon. Aft., April 25, at 1:30, GOETTER-DAEMMERUNG. Ternina, Weed, Homer, Kraus, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Herts. WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat. 2:15 & Evgs. 8:20. Christians in Moser's Farce Comedy, "KRIEG IM FRIEDEN."

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., W. of B'way. Curtain at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Elaborate Revival THE TWO ORPHANS With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices. Seats for 3 Weeks.

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APRIL

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE essay on Shakespeare's "Hamlet" by Theodore Watts-Dunton in the May number of Harper's Magazine is a really notable contribution to a literary discussion about which the very last word seemed to have been said years ago. Mr. Watts-Dunton declares that if all the words that have been printed about "Hamlet" in the "various languages of the modern world were inscribed upon a tape, that tape would form a black scroll of printer's ink reaching from the earth to the moon." We do not know the process by which this length of the imaginary tape was figured ont, but we do not donbt the fact. Indeed, we shonld have fancied that the tape might be stretched as far as the very centre of the solar system. Mr. Watts-Dunton is particularly hard on the German Shakespeareans, whose speculations have often been extravagant and ill-founded, though they have been diligent and successful diggers for facts. Perhaps the most interesting passage in the whole article is that in which the "two great tribes" of imaginative writers are described and classified. First, "the tribe of Nature's children," whose "imaginations work them"—Homer, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Rabelais, Marlowe, Webster, Walter Scott—not Dante or Goethe, you notice. Second, those who "work their imaginations," a large tribe, whose leaders are Ben Jonson and Balzac. This is interesting because it is, obviously, a sincere expression of an extraordinary opinion. The literary opinions of Mr. Watts-Dunton are certainly worth knowing.

Mr. O'Connor's article in review of the Autobiography of Herbert Spencer, which we publish this week, points out clearly the inevitable defects from the literary point of view of so well ordered, so systematic, so self-conscious an autobiography as Spencer's. It is not, in the ordinary sense of it, "good literature." It is the work of a man of great intellectual power, but of little imagination and no humor. It is the work of a man who has lived a life of unusual isolation, and who has had little sympathy with his fellow men. It is the work of a man who has had little sympathy with his fellow men. It is the work of a man who has had little sympathy with his fellow men. It is the work of a man

rather strong, and the [illegible] and the [illegible] for [illegible] sensitive; and by his father's family he [illegible] in a special way such characteristics as "independence, self asserting judgment, the tendency to nonconformity, and the unrestrained display of sentiment and opinions, more especially in respect to political, social, religious, and ethical matters." The philosopher was cautious about overstating the case, and as a consequence he has given a group of qualities which several million people in the British Empire possess or imagine themselves to possess. The mystery of individuality remains unsolved.

There can be little doubt that the most distinctive traits in Spencer's nature were a heritage from his father; and there can be no doubt that the father's influence shaped to a great extent the development of the son's character. The elder Spencer was a teacher and a man of peculiar force, who put something of his own life into those he taught. He was original, independent, inventive, accurate, openly scornful of conventionalities, and convinced that little is to be won in the way of knowledge, save through self-help. An uncle, Thomas Spencer, to whom Herbert Spencer's education was intrusted, had some share in molding the boy's character; but his influence was mainly the kind that gives strength by rousing the spirit of doubt and criticism; and the pupil's mind took color from the teacher's, but, as was happily said of some one else, it was "the opposite color." Thomas Spencer was a distinguished scholar at Cambridge, and a clergyman not only earnest in his own calling, but eagerly active in many great public movements.

Herbert Spencer admired his uncle, but with several reservations; his father he admired with only one. Of the latter he says: "On looking around among those I have known, I cannot find any one of higher type." With a cool determination to keep to plain facts where most people would gloss over the truth, the son puts his father's fault bluntly: "He was not kind to my mother." This does not mean that he was cruel to her, but that he showed little sympathy and was "exacting and inconsiderate." He had a passion for reforming the world and bettering himself and others; he was of an excitable temper, and he grew discontented, perhaps, that she lost in marriage and household cares any interest which she had once shown in high purposes and fine sentiments as to things outside that narrow sphere.

Of his mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Holmes, Spencer says that her most peculiar trait was sweetness; and she was so amiable, moderate, and submissive as to invite aggression. Through life she sacrificed herself unduly. She had good judgment in the commonplace affairs of life, took no interest in nature, gathered no scientific ideas from either husband or son, and never read any of the latter's books. "She was," says the conscientious philosopher, "of ordinary intelligence and of high moral nature," and then he falters. The simple woman's life seems a protest against materialistic theories, and he adds: "She was never sufficiently prized. Among these aspects of life which in old age incline the thoughts toward pessimism, a conspicuous one is the disproportioning of rewards to merits. Speaking broadly, the world may be divided into those who deserve little and get much, and those who deserve much and get little. My mother belonged to the last class; and it was a source of unceasing regret with me that I did not do more to prevent her inclusion in this class." In speaking of her death he returns to the theme and mourns "a life of monotonous routine, very little relieved by positive pleasure," sighing that the sense of filial obligation is so dull when it might be a source of joy, and so keen when it can bring nothing but unavailing regret.

Herbert Spencer was born in Derby April 27, 1820, and, as he was the only child of the family that lived, and his constitution seemed delicate, his father and mother were not disposed to hurry him in the matter of schooling, so that he was regarded as a backward child. Possibly it was out of their indulgence that a certain disregard of authority, with which he supposed himself born, arose. The autobiography describes his childhood in a general way; and it may be said that there was little unusual in it, so far as either notions, propensities, or adventures were concerned; and the most startling incident was a fortunate escape from drowning, in the relation of which the author refers to his boyish sensations in the water and almost on the verge of unconsciousness, when he thought himself merely in a dream of drowning. He had less than usual of regular training, but opportunity and encouragement in studying nature. His great intellectual delight was day-dreaming or building castles in the air—a habit which clung to him through youth and well on to mature age. He was glad to go to bed that he might indulge in these imaginings, and vexed when he awoke in the morning that sleep had overtaken him in some incomplete fancy. These dreams filled his consciousness in his walks, and he talked to himself as he went along the streets, forgetful of his surroundings. At thirteen years of age he knew a little Latin and Greek, had no regular instruction in English, but some clearness in the perception of physical principles and processes, a fair acquaintance with certain phenomena in physics and chemistry, and some knowledge of animal and insect life. His father gave him little direct instruction, but would constantly say: "I wonder what is the cause of so-and-so," or "Can you tell me the cause of this?"

In 1833 he was taken by his father and mother to Hinton Charterhouse and left [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1904

CHINA'S BACK COUNTRY

R. Logan Jack's Description of Parts of That Land Rarely Visited by Foreigners.*

MR. R. LOGAN JACK'S somewhat original title, "The Back Blocks of China," has little to do with the obstructions which might have been put in his way, but has reference to remote portions of China, through which the traveler rarely passes, though some portions of them are mentioned by that wonderful man, Marco Polo. Mr. Jack's original business in China was that of a mining engineer. In 1900 the Boxer troubles took place, and the writer of the volume was cut off from his base, which was Shanghai, and had to leave China and seek a refuge in Burma. As he expresses it, he was forced to "escape through the back door." Never suspecting that there would be serious trouble in China, Mr. Jack left Shanghai and reached Hon Kow. From there he followed the course of the great Yangtse River, and finally arrived at Wan Hsien. Leaving the river, and accompanied by a party of friends and followers, some of the smaller villages were visited. Now, for the first time, were shown signs of hostility.

The populace turned out in great numbers, at first curious, afterward annoying, and at last decidedly threatening. After we had made some notes, measurements, and photographs, we were booted, and orange peel, tiny fragments of pottery, and finally small stones were thrown.

Treatment of this kind was accorded them three times. No injury was done, but the incidents showed the dislike the natives had for the strangers. What the European traveler should do under such assaults, the writer does not say, only there must be no timidity shown, otherwise the attack may become serious. At Yung-Chwan Hsien, the party fared well, being under Chinese protection. Finally the celebrated Cheng-tu Plain, and the capital of Szechuan, was reached. This plain, Mr. Jack writes, "is sixty miles long, forty wide, and is without doubt the most intensely cultivated portion of the earth's surface." There are many streams of water, and "the Chinese have learned almost to juggle with water, and on the Cheng-tu Plain, at least, have trained it to perform apparently impossible feats." The cities are many, and the capital, Cheng-tu, has a population variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000. There is an arsenal here, fitted up with the best machinery, and Hotchkiss and Martini rifles are made. Kwei Chun was the Manchu Viceroy of Szechuan at the time of Mr. Jack's visit, and that official ruled over a province as large as France, with more than twice the population. It was in this province that the mining engineer's business lay, and with English capital he hoped to develop the mineral wealth known to exist there.

Mr. Jack was kindly received by the Viceroy, who expressed his willingness to assist the work proposed in every way. The proclamation issued by the Viceroy has its peculiarities.

Whereas, the Chinese Empire is in great need of money, the Emperor has conceived a project for making it powerful, for which purpose soldiers and a sufficient food supply are absolutely necessary. Now the population of Szechuan is large, and many are without employment. Some means must be found to enrich the country and benefit the people. The Tsung-Li-Yamen has, therefore, notified that the above state of affairs has been represented in a memorial to the throne, and that an edict has been issued to the effect that, although minerals are plentiful in Szechuan, such mines as have been opened have not been successful, as the Chinese either do not know how to find the ore, or, having found it, do not know how to treat it. To amend this condition of affairs, the Chinese Mercantile Companies, the Hwa-Yih and the Pao-Fu, have been empowered to acquire mining lands and to engage foreign engineers to open up the mines.

There was a copper mine not far distant which seemed to be worthy of examination. Just then, however, came the first news of the anti-foreign movement and the murder of the Belgian engineers. It is to the credit of the Viceroy that he at once took all precautions for the safety of the European party. At Ping-Yi-Pu a telegram was received warning Mr. Jack of danger and advising the party to go to Burma. On July 30 the terrible condition of affairs in Peking was made known. It was at Maha that preparations were made for the retreat to Burma. Fortunately for the party, they were well supplied with funds. Mr. Jack thus tells of Chinese money:

Chinese money is received from the bank in the form of "sycee," or oval ingots of silver, weighing about 10 taels. In every 100 packets are included smaller, thimble-shaped ingots of one or two ounces each, and a number of chips or shavings of silver to make up the exact weight. It is found to be convenient to send a number of ingots to the blacksmith, who hammers them out and cold-chisels them into rectangular pieces. * * * Each city has silver different in fineness; each has its own scale. The exchange is somehow always against one, when converting silver into copper cash, which in turn varies in value in every district. * * * Lastly, a certain number of bad coins to a string (varying in each district) is allowed * * * Our silver money amounted, all told, when we started, to two mule loads.

The journey to Burma can hardly be called a flight, as the party traveled in a fairly leisurely manner. The difficulties of the route arose from the mountainous character of the country. There was little difficulty in obtaining provisions, nor were the inhabitants hostile. In the Shan country the fugitives witnessed a house which is thus described:

The natives [illegible]

with something which was nearly a step, the doleful music, which at times resembled an air. The girls for the most part kept together, though a few late-coming men joined in among them and broke the ranks. The player's instrument was a set of pandean pipes leading into a gourd. * * * I freely admit that the good looks and modest bearing of the girls were the chief merits of the performance in my eyes. Had the danseuses been scrubbed and well dressed they would have been a presentable body of débutantes in any European ballroom.

Finally, as the Chinese called it, "the English side" was reached, and the trip was concluded at Bhamo. Mr. Jack has words of praise for the Chinese officials and the good faith with which they acted. Mr. Jack tells some amusing stories of the extra fine prattle of the Chinese. One of the servants, imitating their ways, described the talk of a Chinese doctor as follows: "For example, where English doctorman say, 'You puttes this poultice on small of your back,' Chinese doctor say, 'This concoction of simples will have the felicity of reposing upon the distinguished small of your honorable back.'" How much there has been written of late on the failings of the Chinese! The author rehearses them and they are many. Chinese decay, he believes, arises from many causes. Ancestral worship is older than Christianity, but the Chinaman carries it too far. "The Chinaman has arrived at what he takes to be the logical conclusion that he dishonors his parents by doing anything which they did not * * * and all innovation is a profanity." There is absolute want of cohesion in the Chinese Empire. There is no national life nor any conception of it. Ignorance and conceit are closely united in the Chinaman. Corruption is rife and all public offices are sold. Religion is but superstition, and, like Mr. Townsend, the author believes that the Asiatic will never be made a convert to Christianity.

LOVE AND PLAGIARISM.

THE STEPS OF HONOR. By Basil King. 12mo. Pp. 285. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A problem in plagiarism and the duty of folk in love is the appropriate theme of this novel of Harvard life. The plagiarist, who is an assistant professor of Scottish descent, is described by a picturesque Cambridge spinster as "a judicious mixture of Phoebus Apollo and Ralph Waldo Emerson." Which ought to be enough, even for Harvard. However, in his very successful book, "Society and Conscience," Mr. Anthony Muir (so judiciously mixed) has borrowed rather extensively and with stupid literalness from the forgotten stillborn work of a deceased Scot. As always, prosy fellows who have read the Scot write to the papers—and there you are. Ambrosial Mr. Muir, accused of the crime, denies in the pride of his heart that he ever heard of the Scot. He goes further and to his fiancée, a perfected product of New England, gives his "sacred word of honor" that he never heard of the Scot. Later circumstances and his own conscience are too much for him. He confesses, and the perfected New England product gives back his ring with fine scorn.

After which poor Muir, who hadn't meant to plagiarize in the beginning and hadn't plagiarized more than many other men, plunged into an obscure part of Boston and taught for nothing ambitious boys and girls in moderate circumstances. His hair turned gray rapidly.

Meantime the womsn cased herself in ice, sat idle in her fine house, and was unhappy enongh on her own account. Of course, it all has to come out well in the end, but apart from the problem, which is novel, and the handling of the story, which is by no means bad, the best of the book is the wholly admiring yet half-satiric treatment of college types, especially a humorous old professor. There's a curious way of sizing up and jeering at the very New England attitudes of which the author is obviously most proud—complacency delighting humorously in its faults. There is some uncommon good talk, too, especially by the old professor, and if the humor is sometimes calculated too closely to the Harvard meridian, a deal of it is otherwise. Two men and three women at least are excellently rendered. This book will strike New Englanders and outsiders differently, perhaps, but it will amuse both. Basil King, who wrote the book, and is also author of "Let No Man Put Asunder," is a Canadian of English descent. But he has dwelt many years in Cambridge and Boston.

Seventeenth Century America.

Herbert L. Osgood, Ph. D., Professor of History in Columbia University, has in press at the Macmillan Company a work on "The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century." Volumes I. and II., the first installments of the work, will very shortly appear under the sub-titis "The Chartered Colonies: Beginnings of Self-Government." The subject is treated of in three parts: I., "The Proprietary Province in Its Earliest Form," including Roanoke, Va., before 1624, and the beginnings of settlement in New England; II., "The Corporate Colonies of New England," comprising a comparative study of the institutions and policy of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven, and Rhode Island, with discussions of the organization and work of the Legislatures, the land system, fiscal system, system of defense, and so on of the New England Confederacy; III., "The Proprietary Province in Its Later Forms," which occupies the whole of the second volume, and consists of a study of the institutions of Maryland, the Carolinas, New Netherland, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

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The thousands of readers who enjoyed "Graustark" will be delighted with "The Day of the Dog." It discloses *Mr. McCutcheon* as a genuine humorist. How the dog, who is very much alive, has his day, and how, springing from the day of the dog, a lawsuit is begun which culminates in a love suit and transforms a disappointed lawyer into a happy lover is told with genuine humor and a brilliant, ingenious and unflagging fancy. The "Philadelphia Record" says of it: "We do not recall a more wholly delightful novelette, nor one which better deserves being put in substantial and lasting form. This is a rattling good story; its sentiment is just of the right sort and its humor really sparkling."

The "CHICAGO TRIBUNE" says:

"THE DAY OF THE DOG," by George Barr McCutcheon, is one of the brightest of stories. It is so crammed with action as a Christmas pudding is with plums, is amusing from the first to the last statement, and ends in a glorious way, too, in which the novel proves to be one of the splendid things of its kind. The characters of the book are a man and a woman, a villain, a dog, a collie, several newspaper reporters, a number of horses, a dog-catcher, a thunder storm, an opera, and a wedding."



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D. G. ROSSETTI.

Arthur C. Benson's study, "Rossetti," of the Great Men of Letters series.

The English men of letters series is a useful and thoroughly worthy institution. Thoroughly worthy, that is, most of the time, for one of the most remarkable ones in the whole range of Victorian literature and art. It is written with a disposition to view, yet subject always into the spirit and Rossetti, the artist and the man; and the result is an unsatisfactory compromise. The personal element of his work and personality. It was a strange personality, and a sad fate overtook it; around it a host of distorted legends have grown up. "We have been told almost too much about Rossetti," says Mr. Benson, "and yet not enough." He then undertakes the task of setting Rossetti right, and his account of him presents a much more wholesome figure than has before been presented as that of the poet and painter.

Little has been told of the earlier and brighter years. Mr. Benson traces them with a faithful touch. He was the son of an Italian refugee, and passed his earlier years almost wholly in London, whence came that indifference to the influences of nature that so marked his artistic bent. A surfeit of political discussion on the part of less prosperous Italian patriots who infested his father's house implanted that aversion to "practical politics" that he always felt. At the age of fourteen he was set to learning the profession of an artist, toward which he aspired; but there were years of doubt whether he should finally devote himself to art or to literature. He admired Ford Madox Brown and Holman Hunt, joined the latter in his studio, became intimate with Millais. His part in the establishment of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood first brought him into a responsible attitude toward the world of art. It is a fascinating episode in the intellectual life of the mid-century, and his co-operation in it was both artistic and literary. Here first he came in contact with Ruskin; and his relations with him were characteristic of both men, and of Rossetti's experience with several of his earlier friendships. It lasted eight years. Ruskin had a very high estimate of his powers, and devoted a certain sum annually to the purchase of his pictures, but also established himself as a kind of amiable mentor to the younger man, both artistically and practically—a relation that Rossetti's nature could not long brook, and the friendship gradually died away without any definite rupture.

Rossetti's influence over other men was remarkable, however, and this little book has some striking instances of it. He seems to have had an extraordinary magnetism, almost hypnotic, over Burne-Jones and Morris, though his relations with the latter were severed through financial misunderstandings relating to the famous firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., of which Rossetti was a member. Yet for a while his influence dominated Morris absolutely, determined the art of Burne-Jones, profoundly affected Swinburne. Ford Madox Brown wrote after his death: "I find now what I was scarcely conscious of before, that I used to paint always with a vague idea of his approbation in the distance," and Mr. Benson relates an amusing incident about Rossetti's quartering himself upon Brown when the latter was living in poverty at Finchley; he slept in the parlor, would not get up till 11 o'clock, painted very slowly, all the time wearing Brown's greatcoat, which he wanted, and a pair of his breeches; requiring unlimited supplies of food and turpentine, and quite impervious to hints that his presence was inconvenient. "I told him delicately," says Brown, "he must either go or go home at night by the bus," but he would neither walk nor ride, nor would he go—and Brown seems not to have resented it, nor hardly to have questioned Rossetti's right to behave as he did.

He could, indeed, behave with an unconventionality that was almost undignified, as Mr. Benson conservatively puts it; but his personal charm carried off all his most exaggerated doings. Thus the acquaintance of one of his models he made by running out of a confectioner's with a half-bitten tart to stare at her face.

Another, a simple country girl, felt, as she sat in a restaurant, her hair suddenly seized and untied. She remonstrated very vehemently. "I wanted to see how it looked," was the reply, and a few minutes after, much was his personal fascination, she had made an appointment to sit for a picture.

One day, walking with Mr. and Mrs. Morris, they passed a village school, in which the children were singing a hymn. Rossetti put his head in at the window when they were finished and shouted a stentorian "Amen." The Morrises fled, and the irate schoolmaster came out to remonstrate. In ten minutes, so potent was Rossetti's personal influence, he was holding in the schoolroom an extemporised examination in geography and awarding penny prizes for good answers! And there was humor in his talk and in his letters; he was fond of contagious jests and loud laughter, and heartily despised any attempt to view life in ordinary intercourse from any but the most robust standpoint. He, with the other pre-Raphaelites, spoke no artistic jargon, but preferred a short, crisp, vernacular, slangy vocabulary. He had nothing in common with that absurd group of self-elected followers who later posed in London as the "aesthetic" school and were pilloried in the Postlethwaite and Mandle of Punch. It is well that Mr. Benson has so fully brought these facts to the fore, for they help to an understanding

*ROSSETTI. By Arthur C. Benson. (English Men of Letters.) 12mo. Pp. ix-212. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

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[illegible] nursed in dreams of beauty when it finds that it too can achieve, and feels the thrill and stir of the lute strings answering faithfully the timid and adoring touch." For the great sonnet sequence "The House of Life," he has qualified admiration. The sequence contains some of his earliest work and some of his latest, of which the earliest are "like spaces of sunlight in a forest." The book has an enervating effect as a whole, as though shuttered close in a fragrant gloom of strange perfumes which have a perilous and magical sweetness about them. Yet there is splendor in the noble, resonant lines, a music of slow-moving verse a stateliness of conception, a perfect progression and balance, though the song is as a siren's song, overpoweringly seductive," only to be listened to by the wary, much-enduring hero with lashes bound close to the mast." The earlier sonnets in the Pre-Raphaelite manner are among the most beautiful of his works.

Rossetti, while he was little influenced by other English poets, also exerted little influence on others, and those only poets of minor rank, if Swinburne may be so regarded. In one way, at least, he modified the literary art of the time by reforming the language, rescuing it from the spell of Tennyson's later verse, melodious, sweet as honey, but still conventional and tame. Across this path struck Rossetti, his sister, and Swinburne, "leaving a trail of fire." They dared to use simple and direct words, which they infused with new and audacious charm; there was nothing didactic about them; they went straight to the source of pure beauty; they recharged, so to speak, homely and direct expressions with the very element of poetical vigor."

Rossetti's Poems and Pictures.

*POEMS BY DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. With illustrations from his own designs. Edited by Elisabeth Luther Cary. In two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

It was a graceful thought to unite in one book the verses and the pictures of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and it has its reason, too. If Rossetti did not make a practice of illustrating his own poems, he used often to begin the idea of a picture by writing a sonnet or a ballad. The sonnet "Baby's Beauty" may well have antedated the picture of "Lady Lilith" looking in her handglass and combing her hair, a picture now owned by Mr. Samuel Bancroft, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., but there are many verses published by the Rossettis with the intimation that they were for a picture, though the poet-painter seems never to have illustrated them. Instances of the [illegible] Day is an ideal editor, determined to precipitate the reader with ardor and relegating to the back of each volume such as seem indispensable. She has added earlier versions of poems which Rossetti altered to improve generally, but not always to the betterment of the verse, too often to the sundering association of the poems. This is a beautiful book typographically and in its illustrations.

Another Edition.

A new edition of the English and Italian poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti will readily appeal to lovers of worthily manufactured books and to those who desire to possess an almost complete collection of the poet's verses in their original versions and with all their unclothed harmony of soft, sensuous sounds. (Two 8vo volumes, with frontispiece. New York: The Panasts Book Company.)

This collection, which omits Rossetti's translations, notably "La Vita Nuova," follows to a certain extent the standard edition of the poet's verses, edited by William Michael Rossetti, and published in 1886. The arrangement, however, has been changed in certain particulars to the advantage of the logical reader. The longer poems, irrespective of their dates, are placed in the first volume. "The House of Life" is given in extenso, although the sixteen songs which originally formed a part of it appear in following independent pages. At the end of each volume are to be found the few suggestive and explanatory notes which Rossetti himself deemed necessary for an intelligent comprehension of his themes and poetic figures. "Nuptial Sleep," a sonnet usually omitted, is to be found in its proper place in "The House of Life." The text of "Jenny," that poem rejected by Ruskin because "Jenny" is made to rhyme with "guinea," is presented in all its fullness.

The pagination of this edition is particularly pleasant through its simplicity and freedom from all crowding. The type, a small but elegant Scotch open-faced cut, appears to fine advantage on the hand-made linen paper with its natural deckle edges. The very rarely seen portrait of the poet by himself, at the age of nineteen, effectively reproduced in half-tone, forms the frontispiece of the first volume.

HORSLEY'S MEMOIRS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A ROYAL ACADEMICIAN. By John Callcott Horsley, R. A. Edited by Mrs. Edmund Helps. With Illustrations from the Artist's Drawings and Pictures. 12mo. Pp. xv.-267. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Extracts from the "Recollections" of J. C. Horsley, R. A., who died last Autumn, were printed in THE BOOK REVIEW Dec. 28. The appearance of the book in America calls therefore for no more than a general notice. The distinguished artist had in his long life met most people worth while in the England of his day; he watched Princess Victoria as a child in Kensington Park, he painted the baby Princess Beatrice when Victoria was a young Queen and mother, and saw her Majesty seated on the floor playing, woman fashion, with his own son, named for her, by royal permission and request, Victor Alexander. Among his nearest familiars, besides many painters and men of letters and station, was Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, for Horsley's father, William Horsley, Mus. Bac., Oxon, was a famous musician and the friend of the elder Mendelssohn. The Mendelssohns, father and son, were often at the Horsley house, 1 High Row, Kensington Gravel Pits, where the artist lived from his sixth year to the time of his death. Among his schoolmates was the son of the poet Shelley, afterward known as Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley, and except for a brief space, when the boy had a notion for the sea, his whole turn was for art.

It was not till his eighty-sixth year, (says his editor,) that he began to write, and asked an old friend in accordance with a promise of many years ago to be his collaborateur. Part of the book was compiled from a red notebook, latterly his constant companion, in which the substance of some chapters was already recorded; other parts were dictated; others again compiled from brief notes, taken while he talked in his animated and impressive manner, or told stories of old days. It is interesting to record that Mr. Horsley had not a single diary or letter to help him; he was entirely dependent upon his singularly clear and retentive memory.

Certainly a charm of the mellowest and most old-fashioned kind lights up the old man's rambling talk thus garnered—stories of his youth, of the men he met then, of the student days, of the prizes he won, of the [illegible] from all crowding. The type, a

THE PRESIDENT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, THE CITIZEN. By Jacob A. Riis, Author of "The Making of an American," "How the Other Half Lives," &c. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xi.-371. New York: The Outlook Company. $2.

This book is a biographical and autobiographical appreciation, the tribute of admiration and affection of one sanguine, zealous, active man for another whom the author describes with all the frank devotion of the hero worshipper for qualities that are common to both men, with almost identical ideals, with like conceptions of public responsibility and duty, and with similar convictions about the importance of promptly "doing things," that ought, in their judgment, to be done.

Beginning at that period of immaturity when in tracks, Theodore Roosevelt staggered around with a big book of Livingstone's travels seeking information from every member of the family about "the dogging ants," and bringing the narrative down to the present day, Mr. Riis shows that he has small patience with those critics of Mr. Roosevelt who find him rash or headless.

The author was drawn to Mr. Roosevelt because he appreciated and helped on the work of humanity in which Mr. Riis is engaged. Mr. Roosevelt's heritage of wealth did not tempt him to paths of indolent ease, and in college he took his gentlement in Reticuff boots, with composure if he was wrested in fair play. "And he has always played fair," says the author, whether at Albany, when he first ventured to denounce his own party for lacking courage and strict rectitude; in practical politics, where he put himself "in the way of things happening;" in the "Fair Play Department," as Mr. Riis calls the Civil Service Commission; in Mulberry Street, as Police Commissioner, trying to realize his ideals concerning the policing of the city; at Washington and as Assistant Secretary of the Navy preparing the service for war as if war was at hand; as the head of the Rough Riders in that war which he had helped to prepare for and which descended his participation with an irresistible call; at Albany, again, as Governor, beset by political opponents who cared not for his exhortations to live by the Ten Commandments and who were glad to thrust him into the Vice Presidency, which he did not want; and, at length, in the Presidency, where he may be the despair of politicians, but where the devotion to right and justice that converted Police Headquarters, during his service there, into a temple of refuge for the distressed and uninfluential, sustain and amply justify him in his effort to live up to the responsibilities he assumed upon the death of McKinley.

Mr. Riis gives much space to pleasant anecdotes illustrating Mr. Roosevelt's home life, his love for children, his interest in out-door life and sports of a manly sort, and his deep-seated devotion to the law and its restraints. He admits that Mr. Roosevelt has faults, but he has forgotten to tell what they are. His zeal sometimes leads him to do things which less impulsive men would hesitate to do. At San Antonio, while the Rough Riders were getting ready to go to Cuba, a member of the regiment committed an offense for which he was sentenced by court-martial to six months' imprisonment. At Montauk Point, after the war was over, the sentenced man having been allowed to go along and participate creditably in all its achievements, the mustering-out officer, seeking to account for everybody, inquired of the Colonel:

"Where is the prisoner?"

"The prisoner," echoed Col. Roosevelt, "what prisoner?"

"Why, the man who got six months at a court-martial."

"Oh, he? He is all right. I remitted his sentence."

The officer looked the Colonel over curiously.

"You remitted his sentence," he said. "Sentenced by a court-martial, approved by the commanding General; you remitted his sentence? Well, you've got nerve."

There are many illustrations, mostly portraits, and quotations from some of Mr. Roosevelt's most celebrated speeches, a few of his maxims, and a full list of his printed works, showing the results of that intellectual activity that his duties at Albany or elsewhere could not arrest. Since 1882, when he produced his history of the naval operations in the war of 1812, he has given some thirty books to the public, and he has found time since 1900 to add considerably to periodical and permanent literature.

APRIL

1904

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Austin Dobson's Pension, War Correspondents, Popular Books, and Circulating Libraries.

No one bears the slightest ill-will to Mr. Austin Dobson, and every one wishes him well. But when Mr. Balfour out of the small sum of £12,000, which is the fund from which civil service pensions are allotted to needy authors, gives Mr. Dobson a pension of £250 a year, there is a general feeling that such a pension is out of proportion to the necessities of the case. Mr. Dobson already is in the enjoyment of a Government pension of £533 a year, to which he is justly entitled in virtue of his services to the Government. Also he is an indefatigable writer, and his income from his writings must be something substantial. He is, therefore, by no means to be classed as a needy author. If one has an assured income of £533, and entire leisure to pursue literary work of a character which is always well paid, one is in no immediate danger of starvation. Surely, there are men on whom Mr. Balfour's gift of £250 a year might be bestowed to better advantage. Mr. Balfour will find it difficult to defend his kindly act. Probably, to him, £533 seems a miserable pittance, but there are many men who depend for their living on their writings who would consider themselves rich with such an income. The next time Mr. Balfour grants a pension to an author he would do well to consult the Authors' Society.

***

Mr. William Watson, the poet, is to be made a Doctor of Laws by the Aberdeen University. This is entirely in accordance with the precedent which has made distinguished soldiers and eminent novelists Doctors of Laws, but what on earth is the fitness or such a degree so conferred? Nobody thinks of making Mr. Barrie, for example, an M. D., because he has written successful plays. Nobody thinks that Mr. Swinburne should receive the honorary diploma of Veterinary Surgeon because he is the first of living English poets. But it would be quite as sensible to make playwrights and poets Doctors of Medicine, or Veterinary Surgeons, as it is to make them Doctors of Laws. If a poet is to receive some public honor, why not make him a Knight? Knighthood means very little in these days, except eminence in brewing or stage management, but it is not so grossly inappropriate as is the degree of Doctor of Laws.

***

A writer in The Week's Survey, who claims to know whereof he writes, complains that the intrusion of wealthy amateur writers has made the trade of war correspondent very unprofitable. There are scores of men who are anxious to see war, and willing to pay their own expenses if they can be recognised as correspondents of some prominent paper. It thus comes to pass that the professional war correspondent, who a few years ago was well paid and highly esteemed, now finds it difficult to obtain remunerative employment. This shows that the war correspondents ought to form a trades union, and prevent the employment of rich "blacklegs." It would be easy for the union correspondents in the field to make life a burden to the "blacklegs," and it would seldom be necessary to go to the length of actual violence. Though, on the other hand, editors might quarrel with the War Correspondents' Union, and "lock out" all union men, in which case the state of the war correspondent would be worse than ever. But seriously speaking, is not this complaint of the war correspondent an indication that paid literary and journalistic work is destined to be superseded by work furnished free of charge by men and women who are rich enough to do without pay? Already there are many men and women who pay for the printing and publishing of their own novels. By and by we shall have editors and leader writers and reporters who will all be glad to work for nothing. And they will have the sanction of the apostle Tolstoy, who holds that it is sinful for any man to be paid for literary work. Almost the same time newspapers will depend for their income wholly upon their advertisements, and will be given away to subscribers. It is a pity that tradesmen are not foolish in this tendency to work without payment. Why should not the grocer furnish tea and coffee and sugar for nothing, if the war correspondent may risk his life and health to furnish correspondence for nothing?

***

The Academy has followed the example of certain American literary journals in publishing book sellers' lists showing what books are most in demand. According to the list published last week, "Life in a Garrison Town" is by far the most popular book in England, while "Elizabeth in Rugen" is at the head of the list in Scotland. Why should the Scotch prefer one book and the English another, when neither book has any possible connection with either country and both books are dreary? This is a mystery. It is true that it requires "Elizabeth in Rugen" to make Scotch people laugh, but we have had a Scotch friend read the first chapter of "Life in a Garrison Town" and he found it extremely humorous. Perhaps the explanation is that the Scotch are a humorous people, and the English are not. Or perhaps the Scotch are a humorous people, and the English are not. Or perhaps the Scotch are a humorous people, and the English are not. Or perhaps

JOHN COMPANY

History of the Rise and Decline of the Famous Corporation of British India.*

THERE never was a historic incident more momentous than the discomfiture of the Spanish Armada. The decline of Spain dates from that eventful year, 1588. What Mr. Beckles Willson, the author of "Ledger and Sword," calls the "Elizabethan prologue" to the conquest of India now took place, and in a most original and unexpected manner. One day in the Autumn of 1588 there landed in Plymouth a "gaunt and weather-beaten gentleman," Thomas Cavendish by name. Cavendish before he left England was a ruined man. He had betaken himself and his small craft to the Pacific Coast of Spanish America and to the Spanish Islands of the Indian Ocean, and had robbed every vessel of Spanish or Portuguese origin that fell in his way.

Cavendish informed the Lord Chamberlain of his voyage and what he had accomplished. He expatiated on the trade to be carried out "on ye Islands of the Philippinos, ye Islands of ye Moluccas, and where our countrymen may have trade as freely as ye Portugals if they themselves will." More than that, Cavendish went to the London Royal Exchange and told the merchants of the possible business with the East. Queen Elizabeth was presented with the facts, and, though she seems to have been aware of the advantages to be gained, she was chary of doing anything subversive of the ancient policy. The Papal bull of 1491, of course, all intelligent Englishmen laughed at, but the Queen was still afraid of foreign complications, for the Dutch were interested in foreign trade. Cavendish's stories excited the London merchants, who in April, 1591, sent out three vessels—the Merchant Royal, the Penelope, and the Edward Bonaventure—under the command of Capt. George Raymond.

The expedition was not a fortunate one. The Merchant Royal put back to London in distress, but the Penelope and the Edward Bonaventure struck out boldly for the Indies. The Penelope was lost. The remaining ship did somehow or other obtain a cargo of pepper, possibly in the Malay Peninsula. She, too, came to grief, but finally reached England in a crippled condition with her cargo badly damaged. Might we not call this unfortunate venture the beginning of the East India Company?

There were two merchant companies in London, the Levant and the Muscovy. Their idea was to reach the East by the Mediterranean, but they were unsuccessful. Then came about a unison of interests. Another expedition was formed, consisting of three ships, under the command of Capt. Benjamin Wood. All the ships came to grief. The Spaniards and Portuguese were still powerful in the Indian seas, and now the Dutch entered the lists, for between 1500 and 1599 they sent no less than ten squadrons from Flanders bound for the Spice Islands. It looked for a while as if the London merchants were about to give up the struggle. What was wanted was a royal patent—a monopoly of the trade. At last the royal consent was obtained, and at once the merchants set about making up the necessary capital. It so happened that just then the Dutch sent agents to England, their mission being to buy or charter English ships. That offer put the Londoners on their mettle. The offers were declined.

The sum subscribed by the merchants was £30,133. Mr. Willson most graphically describes a meeting of the London merchants at the time:

> Mingled with the bluff knights, the Aldermen, and freemen of the London guilds were a crew of unruffled fellows of a different mien and in some instances of a different origin. Sailors or soldiers one would say from their grim, weather-beaten cheeks and bearded throats; far travelers, too, from the most fantastic variety of their habit, the outlandish shape and color of their doublets, the odd gold rings in their ears, the chains about their necks, each terminating in a curious emulet, the short foreign blades epitted at their waists.

There were many disappointments before the royal consent was given. Not that the Queen was opposed to it, but the Privy Council was. At last a charter of incorporation was granted the merchants, and Alderman Thomas Smythe was appointed Governor, with the title, "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading with the East Indies." On the 13th of February the merchant adventurers started on their voyage, and now the power of England in Asia had its beginnings. In June, 1602, one of the ships reached Achin, in Sumatra. Capt. Lancaster, the "General" of the expedition, could not obtain pepper in Sumatra, but he was prepared to take all the chances. The "General" ran across and captured a Portuguese ship freighted with cloves and pepper. One of the English ships was loaded with the spoil. When the first ship of Lancaster's fleet entered the Thames, on the 16th of June, 1603, she brought 240,000 pounds of loose pepper, 1,100 pounds of cloves, 6,000 pounds of cinnamon, and 4,080 pounds of lacker. Here is a curious order of the day relating to the stevedores who were to unload the ship. They were to wear "canvas doublets and hose, without pockets." Altogether the fleet brought back more then 1,000,000 pounds of spices. Many ships went to the East after this, with varying results. It

*LEDGER AND SWORD: Or, The Honorable Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies (1599-1874.) By Beckles Willson. Two volumes. Vol. I., pp. 452. Vol. II., 434. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.

follows all the vicissitudes, all the romance of the company. In two years it had become a prosperous association. The profits of the company amounted to 95 per cent. There were always enemies, however, the Spaniards and the smugglers, and there always the latter got the worst of it. It was for the major part a quiet and legitimate struggle.

Many were the differences between the various Kings of England and "John Company," as the monopoly was called. Gradually the monarch tried to squeeze the company, and get all the money out of it that was possible. Cromwell was fairly honest with the company and Charles II. was not. Gradually a permanent foothold was gained in the East. Of course there were many unjustified acts on the part of the company. In time the original small sum invested represented many millions. We cannot dwell on the many important statesmen who shaped the destinies of Hindostan. The tea trade with China formed an important item in the company's budget, since in fifteen years it showed a profit of £20,000,000. The author gives a somewhat novel version of the famous Boston Tea Party. Mr. Willson writes that in 1768 the British Government imposed a duty on all tea entering the ports of the American colonies. Tea being a luxury, the money collected, so it was said, was to be used for the benefit of the colonies. But the methods of collecting the duties were obnoxious. He says that in 1773 there were 17,000,000 pounds of tea unsold in England. The East India Company being very much in want of money it was arranged that the tea should be sold in the colonies at a low price.

The more rampant colonists resolved not to receive any tea whatsoever until the duty was repealed. In the meantime they consumed tea smuggled by their own compatriots, who were amassing large fortunes in the business. Fearing that the company would be able to undersell them, these smugglers entered warmly into a conspiracy to prevent the landing of the tea, or, if they were defeated in this, to boycott all those concerned in its handling and sale.

The author then adds that Hancock, who was one of the leaders of "Sons of Liberty" who threw the tea into the water, was a nephew of one of the wealthiest of the smugglers. A map showing the sphere of the company's operations from 1611 to 1834, shows how wonderful was the action of this body of merchants. India became an imperium in imperio. It was Clive who dropped the pen used heretofore on the ledgers of the company and took more particularly to the sword.

English conservatism still held on to the rights and privileges of the company. Parliament was disinclined to act. A new term of charter granted in 1833 expired in 1853. "We now discern the lowering of the curtain on the long drama of the company." The end of the "Kompani Bahadur" was near. The mutiny of 1857 brought about the final blow. In 1858 a bill for the abolition of the East India Company was introduced by Palmerston. Somewhat later Disraeli prepared a series of resolutions transferring the company's power to the crown. Queen Victoria became Empress of India. A fair compensation was given the old officers of the company and the stockholders.

Charles Lamb was one of the clerks in the employ of John Company for thirty-three years. It could not have been a congenial occupation, for he wrote: "Confusion blast all mercantile transactions, all traffic, exchange of commodities, intercourse between nations * * *" Finally he accepted a pension and retired. Then the two Mills, James, the father, and John Stuart Mill, the son, were employed by the famous company, also Thomas Love Peacock.

A Thief Who Became an Actress.

IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE. By Miriam Michelson. Illustrated. 12mo. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50.

A most remarkable career was that of Nance Olden. She was raised in the Cruelty, along with Meggie Monahan, the red-haired girl who afterward became a living advertisement for a wonderful hair restorer. The Cruelty is the pet name which the inmates give to what good, respectable churchgoing people called the Home of the S. P. C. C. Nance had already been turned loose from the Cruelty when, as a side partner of Tom Dorgan, she undertook her first venture in crime. With the assistance of the light-fingered Tom she relieved a portly inebriated gentleman of an unnecessary watch, and afterward in making a notable escape she is drawn into a most exciting and unusual adventure. Nancy was a girl of remarkably ready wit, which greatly distinguished her from the ordinary criminal. Also, things frequently conspired to help her along beautifully—for instance, the Bishop; also Lady Dowager Diamonds of the "accordion-plaited chin." It would appear that they were really more credulous than—well, than Nance was plausible. And Mr. Latimer—well, he was a little unusual, too, having almost as ready and nimble a wit as Nance herself. Nevertheless, in spite of one's frank incredulity, the book amuses. One follows the career of the adventurous Nancy from her opportune ride beside the little withered Bishop, through her escapades in Mr. Latimer's rose garden, and her holder attempt with Tom at robbing the same good-natured gentleman.

After that her next move of importance is to relieve Mr. Obermuller, a theatrical manager, of a couple of unnecessary pearl studs and a few greenbacks. Mr. Obermuller ungallantly catches her, however, and is about to turn her over to a heartless policeman, when in a burst of rage Nancy suddenly evinces histrionic ability. After that Obermuller withdrawe his charges and instead of putting her behind the bars puts her behind the footlights. From this point the story sails on much as any other connected love story dealing with a man and a

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M. Wagner, on the contrary, rather accentuates the old ways. He deplores even the delicatessen shop, appreciating the almost forgotten charm of "Missis Gummidge, she biled 'em." The intense individualism of the family, the service of

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APRIL

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THE CAPTIVITY AND SUFFERINGS OF BENJAMIN GILBERT AND HIS FAMILY, 1780-82. Reprinted from the Original Edition of 1784. With Introduction and Notes. By Frank H. Severance. 8vo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company. $3.50 net.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF WARFARE. 1689-1789. How the Nation Was Born. By Marguerite Stockman Dickson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

REMINISCENCES OF GENERAL HERMAN HAUPT. Giving Hitherto Unpublished Official Orders, Personal Narratives of Important Military Operations, &c. (Written by himself.) Illustrated. 8vo. New York: John R. Anderson. $1.75.

NARRATIVES OF THE BEGINNINGS OF HEBREW HISTORY. From the Creation to the Establishment of the Hebrew Kingdom. By Charles Foster Kent. Maps and chronological chart. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75 net.

THE AMERICAN IMMORTALS. The Record of Men Who, by their Achievements in State Craft, War, Science, Literature, Art, Law, and Commerce have Created the American Republic and Whose Names Are Inscribed in the Hall of Fame. By George Cary Eggleston. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

MENDELSSOHN. By Vernon Blackburn Bell. In Miniature Series of Musicians. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A HISTORY OF TWO RECIPROCITY TREATIES. The Treaty with Canada in 1854 and the Treaty with the Hawaiian Islands in 1876. Chapter on the Treaty Making Power of the House of Representatives. By Chalfont Robinson. 8vo. Published by the author at New Haven, Conn.: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, printers.

CHARLES II. By Osmund Airy. New Edition. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25 net.

Essays and General Literature.

OLD-TIME SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BOOKS. By Clifton Johnson. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

THE LITERATURE OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY. By Alexander Nicolas De Menil. 12mo. St. Louis, Mo.: The St. Louis News Company. $1.50 net.

BROWNING FOR BEGINNERS. By the Rev. Thomas Rains. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER. By Michael MacDonagh. Fourth edition. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

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THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF NORTHEASTERN AMERICA. By Charles E. Newhall. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

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AMERICAN PAUPERISM AND THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY. By Isador Ladoff. With a supplement, "Jesus or Mammon." By J. Feltz. 16mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

COLLEGE TRAINING AND THE BUSINESS MAN. By Charles F. Thwing. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

TANGLEDOM. A Volume of Charades, Enigmas, Problems, Riddles, and Transformations. By Charles Rollin Ballard. With appendix. 16mo. Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.

THE CIVIL WAR.

THE ISSUE. By George Morgan. Illustrated by George A. Williams. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

It is not without misgivings that one opens a new book about the civil war, but Mr. Morgan treats the subject in so entirely different a manner from the generality of novelists who have written about it that there is nothing of the trite about his work. A pretty love story is interwoven in the plot, which is too involved to bear outlining in a review, but which runs easily and clearly enough in the book itself.

As a matter of fact a great part of the work, including some of the best chapters, does not deal with the civil war, but with events antedating it by many years. The first chapters of "The Issue" describe a negro rising in the South in the year 1831, led by "Nat, the Prophet of Cross Keys."

"Bango, breddern! God answer'd Gideon, son of Joash, the Abiezrite; God ans'ers me! Whet yo' axes; sharpen yo' knives; slay as Gideon slew!" cries the demoniacal leader of the uprising, and, in the words of the book:

They first slew, then ransacked. All were mounted on stolen horses. At first seven rode together, then fifteen; then forty, then sixty. They pressed forward with hoot and hallo; and to hear them or see them was to see or hear a satanic thing. The roads were too narrow for them. They leaped the fences. If a horse broke a leg, there was a better in the next stable. Corn was in silk, cotton ripening, wheat fields in stubble. Peach-tree branches were breaking with fruit, and many stills were running with trickling brandy streams. They stopped at the stills for thirst's sake, growing more and more inflamed, till they were wilder than the red men who descended upon Wyoming.

His (Nat's) path was unlike a tornado's in that he did not destroy houses and shade trees and the beasts of the field. All these the slaves would want. But no power Nat destroyed. Families were blotted out. Women and children were the chief sufferers. Some escaped as by a miracle. Crouching in a cabin, up under the lump of bar, Nat's mother sheltered her children while Nat searched the garret with eyes she never forgot. Another leaped into a well and found room under the curb. Others had some diversional black face should come between her and what was left of heaven's light. For some it seemed better to die than to live on. So they prayed the hand of mercy, a still midnight with the memory of the looks of those days of evil.

The foregoing gives a good idea of the author's graphic style. It is certain that he knows the negro dialect, the great on dit of the old slave, and that his description of the slave in "The Issue" is the one from out of the shades of the Southern darkies, although it may be done enough to a Virginian, is hardly understandable to the average reader. "Dem wuthless ole nat's" and "a tasty kid of mule dat ebry nigger" are phrases more likely to occur in Georgia or Alabama, to make a comment on what "de ole massy publishes."

It is doubtful if any novelist, who has written about the battles of the civil war has described the battle of Gettysburg more graphically than Mr. Morgan has done in "The Issue"—Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Lincoln, Meade, McClellan, Stanton, all are depicted in sentences which convey far more than an impression of the outward man. The author says of Stanton:

Short, stout, dark-skinned, quick-motioned, with piercing eyes that looked through square-rimmed spectacles as though they might crack the glass, he stood twisting his black beard into a hangman's loop.

It is evident that the man who wrote that either knew Stanton or took pains to find some one who did. And for this reason "The Issue" is a book which adds distinctly to the reader's knowledge of the great struggle of the sixties.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY:

The Republican Party

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"A [illegible] WHEN IT [illegible]"

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1904.—16 PAGES

BRITISH REVIEWING.

There is in course of publication, if the publication be not already completed, a "Library of Literary Criticism in English." Certainly there are extant of it four stout volumes, bringing it down to 1824 only. At this, necessarily, "humanity shudders," and that merely from a view of the backs of the volumes, and without any reference to the manner in which the work is done. As a matter of fact, it is very well done, as well done as is possible where there is no pretext of exclusion, and the aim is to tell what everybody has said in writing about the writing of everybody else. Even such a work, however, has its uses. It may be said of it, as the Texan said of his pistol, that you do not often want it, but when you want it you want it "bad." But such a work is necessarily a book of reference, not a book to read.

Much more modest is the pretension of a little book which Mr. John Louis Haney, Ph. D., has just written and the Egerton Press of Philadelphia has just published. The aim of this is entertainment, and it is attained. It is called "Early Reviews of English Poets," and seems to have been directly stimulated by the remarks of Dr. William Matthews and Mr. Churton Collins to the effect that it would be amusing to have a book setting forth the manner in which poetical works now famous had been received by the reviewers on their first appearance. That is a reflection which must at one time or another have occurred to every reading person. The oddity is not that Mr. Haney should now have reduced this perception to practice, but that the reduction should not have been effected long ago.

Mr. Haney's reduction is all the same very successful. Everybody has read the story of how Gifford's review killed Keats and knows Byron's adoption of it, with bis expression of contempt for the poor soul that could be "snuffed ont by an article." Most people know that there is notbing in the story. But if one should attempt to-day, or sbould have attempted before the appearance of this volume, to put his finger on the thaumatnrgic review itself, he would have some difficulty in doing so, unless he had access to those old Philadelphia reprints of the "British Essayists." It is long since any puhlisher thought it wortb his while to reprint Gifford. As a matter of fact, the review was not Gifford's, but Croker's. Be it whose it may, it is the classic instance of incomprehension, unless Johnson's "Life of Gray" be excepted, and it is worth having at hand. It is not much worse, however, than Jeffrey's maltreatment of Wordsworth. Express malice does not appear in either, only the desire to make a slashing article, and a distinct preference for being smart over being right. Express malice there certainly was in Macaulay's review of Croker's Boswell, if not in his breaking of that poor butterfly, Robert Montgomery, on a wbeel. This latter the present compiler omits, doubtless as being too easily accessible elsewhere, and confines himself to things which the readers for which bis book is made are less likely to know. In fact, one of the conclusions whicb tbe reader of his amusing volume is likely to reacb is that British reviewing in tbe early days of the great quarterlies was more partisan and more unscrupulous than it has been since, or than it was before. It was very truculent cudgel play.

Not all the reviews cited are examples of misappreciation. The welcome to Gray's [illegible] is delightfully handsome as to be very well worth reading. In shallowness and conceit, though not in truculent sense, of the reviews of Tennyson, even in the old Saturday Review, are as bad as any of the older generation of cudgel players. But then a passion for equity has never distinguished that periodical, not even when it was distinguished for cleverness and competency.

The volume is very amusing and suggestive. Its value is enhanced by the summary history of British reviewing which the compiler has prefixed to it by way of introduction.

CRITIC AND BOOKSELLER.

A gentleman who proclaims himself a retail bookseller, (and an old one, at that,) writes to us complaining of a certain deficiency in current criticism of contemporary fiction, to wit, a lack of commercial prescience. A merchant, he argues, "should know the quality of his goods in order to inform his customers to their satisfaction regarding them." Ergo, a bookseller should know the "quality" —the salable quality, he obviously means —of the books in his stock, and as he has no spare time to examine the books for himself, (if he had the time, and examined them, he could easily decide which would sell well and which would not, bless his dear old bookselling heart!) he thinks the critics shonld do that for him. Tbinks the critics should name for him the books that are going to sell before be orders his supplies from the publishers. That is the idea. But if the critics could do that they would go into the bookselling business themselves. Take it by and large, it is more profitable than a critic's work and, we believe, less onerous.

If artistic merit, the merits of style and form, imagination, refinement, determined the sales of popular fiction, literary criticism would, of course, be of larger commercial value. Says our bookseller:

Books that are not used by the great mass of readers are well described by your well-equipped critics; are usually rather high-priced, have few buyers; still your descriptions we rely upon and find an important assistance.

That is to say, books worth criticising are well criticised in this BOOK REVIEW. Books worthy to be judged by high artistic standards are judged by those standards. But our bookseller notes that his customers rarely want that kind of books. He goes on to say:

The great mass of fiction we have particularly in mind, which fills the greater portion of the retailer's shelves, and of this, the best information that we find is often contained in your BOOK REVIEW contributed by readers disinterested in the publications. It comes rather late for the retailer; but quite in time for the reader.

Of course, readers cannot form opinions of the merit of novels until they have read them. They cannot read them until the bookseller sells them. As it is an impossibility for any sophisticated critic to say exactly what book the reading public will like and what it will reject, there seems to be no way out of this difficulty but for the bookseller to have a genius for selling or to employ some one who has. The responsibility seems to rest with the bookseller. We do not believe, though, that many other booksellers have the same complaint to make as this avowedly old one.

As for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW it aims to serve the booksellers only as they are a part of the whole public interested in books and reading. It prints all the news of the world of literature, the earliest obtainable information about forthcoming books, and, as this correspondent says, critical descriptions of worthy publications which booksellers "rely upon and find an important assistance."

Russia's Strength and Weakness.

It has been Wolf von Schierbrand's main object in his new volume, "Russia: Her Strength and Her Weakness," which will be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons, "to lay bare, without bias either way, the sources and extent of Russia's strength and weakness, and to do so on the most trustworthy and most recent data and authorities." He obtained his material while [illegible] Russian statistics and economics; also from the Russian newspapers and periodicals.

Charles II.

Osmund Airy's life of "Charles II.," being a reprint of the latter pnrt of the volume in the Gnsell Series of Illustrated Historical Monographs, is very nearly ready for publication in this country by Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Airy points out in his preface that the volume "is little more than the result of an endeavor to trace in outline the influences which acted upon the inherited qualities of Charles himself, and which made him what we know him to have been at thirty years of age; and, in the second place, to give some idea of the illimitable confusion into which the domestic policy of England, her social morality, and her foreign relations alike fell, because, at the moment when the reaction toward kingship in the House of Stuart had obscured other considerations, and when the loosening of all ties, social, moral, and political, had left the soil vacant for the seed of evil example, such a monarch came to the throne."

The book is divided into the following five chapters: "Prince of Wales," "Scotland, Exile, and Restoration," "Charles and Clarendon," "Charles, Louis, and Parliament," "The Popish Terror and the Triumph of the Court." It has a photogravure frontispiece portrait of Charles II. from the miniature by Samuel Cooper.

American Crisis Biographies.

The biographies of Abraham Lincoln, by Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer, and Thomas H. Benton, by Joseph M. Rogers, the well-known writer on historical subjects, to appear this Fall, will be the first to be issued in the American Crisis Series of Biographies. They will be followed by twenty-three others, and all together will give a history of the civil war and the causes that led up to it. Dr. Oberholtzer is editing the series. Among the writers are Brooks Adams, who will write the biography of his grandfather, John Quincy Adams; Gaillard Hunt, the John C. Calhoun book; Prof. C. H. Van Tyne, that on Daniel Webster; Booker T. Washington, the Frederick Douglass; W. E. Burghardt Dubois, the John Brown; Prof. W. E. Dodd of Randolph-Macon College, the Jefferson Davis; Prof. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins, the Robert E. Lee; the life of Farragut, by John R. Spears; that of Alexander H. Stephens, by Louis Pendleton of Georgia; the Gen. Sherman, by Edward Robins; the William H. Seward, by Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of Union College; the William Lloyd Garrison, by Lindsay Swift of the Boston Public Library. Other subjects are in preparation.

Payne's Manuscripts.

Next Tuesday, April 26, Stan. V. Henkels will sell in Philadelphia the papers of John Howard Payne, including his love letters to and from Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. The sale also includes autograph letters from the collection of the late Howard T. Goodwin, and from other sources, together with Peale's oil portrait of Washington, an aquarelle portrait of James Monroe, and Trumbull's painting of the sortie from Gibraltar. The Payne-Shelley letters, described at length several weeks ago in a Sunday issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, comprise twenty-nine letters signed by the wife of the English poet, and written to Payne. There are also twenty-eight autograph letters signed with initials by Payne, being his answers to Mrs. Shelley's letters.

Sverdrup's "New Land."

The account of Otto Sverdrup on the "New Land: Four Years in the Arctic Regions," is in two volumes, contains 62 full-page plates in half tone, 162 text illustrations, 8 maps, 4 of which fold out. The book has been translated from the Norwegian by Ethel Harriet Hearn. It is the account of the expedition made by Capt. Sverdrup in 1898, which lasted four years. The author describes the arctic regions, the life of the men on board the Fram, hunting, walrus catching, &c. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish the work.

Hurst Sale.

The catalogue of the first part of the library and literary collections of the late Bishop John Fletcher Hurst has just been issued by the Anderson Auction Company. This first portion, comprising the Washington and Franklin collections, will be sold in the Anderson rooms in West Twenty-ninth Street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 2 and 3. The catalogue contains a portrait of the late Bishop, and a biographical and bibliographical sketch of him by the Rev. Albert Osborn.

The First Daguerreotype.

Abraham Bogardus tells in his article in the May Century on "The Lost Art of the Daguerreotype," how Americans learned about Daguerre's process. Prof. S. F. B. Morse constructed the first daguerreotype apparatus made in the United States from drawings furnished by Daguerre. Mr. Bogardus quotes a letter on the subject written by Prof. Morse:

My first effort was on a small plate of silvered copper procured at a hardware store, and, defective as the plate was, I obtained a good representation of the Church of the Messiah, then on Broadway, from a back window of the New York University. This I believe to have been the first daguerreotype made in America.

THE BOOKBUYER.



[illegible] this week, in observance [illegible] of the day of [illegible] writing to celebrate the imaginative English small boy of Kenneth Grahame's delightful "Golden Age" with the unimaginative small boy of J. J. Bell's [illegible] of Glasgow domestic life. Kenneth Grahame's lads are of the gentry, and bred in the beautiful English country whose meadows, orchards, and gardens are stimulative to the imagination. Wee Macgreegor belongs to the black city, and has seen little of the country except for an occasional trip on a steamboat across the estuary of the Clyde to Rothesay, where his grandparents dwell. Much of the humor of Wee Macgreegor is due to his utter lack of the sense of humor. He and his father, stalwart John Robinson; his thrifty mother and wee Jeannie, and Aunt Purdie to boot, are true Scots in this particular, as in all others. Verity is the unfailing quality of Mr. Bell's sketches.

The new volume, called "Later Adventures of Wee Macgreegor," just published here by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, exhibits Macgreegor growing in physical strength and shrewdness, and his relatives slowly increasing their worldly prosperity with no loss of amiability. Macgreegor has no imagination whatever, but he has the Glasca lad's gift of an eye to the main chance, and he is ever the delight of his honest father's heart. Macgreegor goes with his grandfather to the circus. Is it not in "Dream Days" that the children of Kenneth Grahame's fancy go to the circus and invest it with the glory of their own dreamland? Well, Wee Macgreegor has no dreamland. He observes at the circus that if he were playing the drum he'd hit it harder, and presently he asks:

"Whit wey are they lauchin'?"

The humor of the clown does not appeal to him at all, but he knows a practical good thing when he sees it:

"My! he's tumblin' the wulket! Again! again! again! Grandpaw, thon man tummilt the wulket fower times! Whit wey dis he no' get watter on the heid? Maw telt me, if I tummilt the wulket often I wnd—Aw, I kent the way he disna get watter on the beid. He tummles back forbye tum'lin furrit!"

"Ah, but ye're no to try tum'lin the wulket like thon man," whispered Mr. Purdie. "Ye micht hurt yersel'!"

"Nae fears! Me an' Wullie Thomson tried who cud staun' on wur heids the langest, and Wullie Thomson got bew an' I wis jist a wee bit rid. An' staunin' on yer beid's faur waur nor tum'lin' the wulket."

In the Glasgow phraseology to "tum'le the wulket" signifies to throw a somersault.

***

The new illustrated edition of "The Golden Age" is published by John Lane now, because the ordinary half-tone process applied to Maxfield Parrish's charming drawings, when the book was first illustrated, did not do justice to the artist's work. The original drawings, which had been sold to many purchasers, were bunted up, and they have here been reproduced by photogravure. No artist ever caught the spirit of an author more surely than Maxfield Parrish has caught that of the staid Secretary of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, who in his leisure hours writes these exquisite memories of childhood. The woods and fields, the garden walls and fences in his pictures are lit with the sunshine of childbood's romance. His boys are the very boys of Grahame's fancy, the elves and dragons the very ones they would have delighted to encounter or do battle with.

Nobody who is fit to enjoy such good stuff as Kenneth Grahame writes will deny that there are both pathos and sentiment in "The Golden Age." But first of all this author is a bumorist, and we are not sure that the chapter touching the new curate and the imaginary burglars is not the funniest story about real boys (imaginative boys) ever written.

***

The germinal idea in "The Panchronticon" is identical with that in H. G. Wells's wonderful tale of "The Time Machine." Humor, and not inventiveness, is probably the forte of Harold Steele Mackaye, whose new story has just been published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Take it for what it is, it is a good story, plausibly and effectively told. The author has read much, and he has seen things, too. Mathematics and metempsychosis, the Bacon-Shakespeare myth, the New Hampshire country of the present bour and the London of Elizabeth's day are mingled in his yarn.

An inhabitant of the earth in the year 2,582 invents a machine by which he is able to make historical journeys. It is all easy enough. With an electrical airship, which derives heat, light, and power from the sun's rays, all you have to do is to go up to the north pole and travel westward at a high rate of speed; of course, you can thus lose all the time you want to. Wells's friend lost or gained time at will, traveled alike in the past, and in the future.

The man of 2582 sickened of pneumonia

APRIL

1904

and died in the house of Copernious Droop who made use of his machine to take two New Hampshire spinsters on a trip to the past with him. It was Droop's idea to go back only as far as the centennial year, 1876, and then invent all the things which have since been invented and make a barrel of money. But by a mishap they got into the England of Queen Elizabeth, and as Droop had a phonograph with a cylinder containing a passage from Mrs. Gallup's slander about Queen Elizabeth, and another of the party had a New York Sunday newspaper, their advent caused much commotion. Shakespeare and Bacon, an original of Sir John Falstaff, the Virgin Queen, and Burleigh are among the characters. There is a capital love story, too. Of course, the possibilities of the literary or artistic development of the main situation in "The Panchronicon" are enormous. Mr. Mackaye does little more than neatly suggest them. His book inevitably lacks both the big audacity and the breadth of humor of Mark Twain's "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur." But it is well worth reading.

***

The familiar boarding house idiot of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs reappears in a new volume of humorous conversations entitled "The Inventions of the Idiot." (Harpers. $1.25.) These talks around the breakfast table of Mrs. Smithers-Pedagog, in which the utterances of the Idiot dominate those of the other boarders in length and profundity, relate to the evils of bad cooking, the possibility of a trolley line across the Atlantic to banish seasickness, the desirability of converting the Idiot's intellectual gifts into a universal trust, the ineffectiveness of "university extension," as the Idiot sees it, and the desirability of "social expansion," the wealth of beggars, a scheme for "progressive waffles" at the breakfast table, the need of a "clearing house for poetry," and other subjects of equal importance. Mr. Bangs's Idiot, an amiable, quick-witted, loquacious personage, has retained his individuality a long term of years, though it has been severely tested by the keen public demand for veracious reports of his utterances. Few personages, even in fiction, could hold their own so well while talking so much as this cheerful Idiot. He is always clear-minded and alive to the signs of the times. Witness these remarks of his on the need of general instruction in etiquette:

> We read books of etiquette, but they are far from being complete. I think I make no mistake when I say they are utterly valueless. * * * They tell most of us what we all knew before. They tell us not to wear our hats in the house; they tell us all the obvious things, but the subtleties of how to get into society they do not tell us. The comic papers give us some idea of how to behave in society. We know from reading the funny papers that a really swell young man always leans against a mantelpiece when he is calling; that the swell girl sits on a comfortable divan with her feet on a tigerskin rug, and they converse in epigram. Sometimes the epigram is positively rude; when it is not rude it is so dull that no one wonders that the tiger's head on the rug represents the tiger as yawning. But while this is instructive, it teaches us how to behave on special occasions only. You or I might call upon a young woman who did not sit on a divan, who had no tigerskin rug to put her feet on, and whose parlor had a mantelpiece against which we could not lean comfortably. What are we to do then?

***

To "The Picaroons," by Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin, now issued in book form by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., we have referred frequently during its serial publication. It is a tale or a series of tales of petty rascality from a humorous point of view, and treats of a fund provided by one Solomon Bauer for the purpose of giving one square meal a year to three castaways. After the meal each of the diners receives a dime. The stories of misadventure told by three of Solomon Bauer's guests, and the narration of the adventures of each after he has been fed and received his dime, make up the book. The plan is ancient, but the matter is new, and all tinged with the high-spirited extravagance of American humor in the present hour.

A Man's Baby Book.

Whether there is any connection between the popularity of Josephine Dasham's "Memoirs of a Baby" and a new baby book about to be published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers is a question which may be left to the wise. The point is that the new baby book entitled "Bruver Jim's Baby," is by a man. It relates how one Jim, a procrastinator, found what he supposed to be a very small Indian. Washing, deftly undertaken, revealed the Caucasian, and the story is of how the trove-child was brought up by the great rough hands of mining men in the West, unaided, or pretty well so, by the one woman in camp. It is said on the authority of a woman that the "atmosphere of babyland," whatever that may mean, is admirably caught by the author, Philip Verrill Mighels, who has written about small children before, is that author. The book is announced for early in May.

Country Life in America.

Doubleday, Page & Co. On the anniversary of

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, April 22.—They say that the late Dr. Samuel Smiles, renowned as the author of "Self Help," left his "Reminiscences" in manuscript, and that the book will soon be published.

***

Lady Amherst of Hackney has completed her sketch of Egyptian history, and the Methuens will publish it in May. The essential history of Egypt from the earliest times is concentrated in one volume.

***

Messrs. Bell & Co. will soon issue the first reprint of William Adlington's translation of the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, which first appeared in 1566. The old English spelling has been retained.

***

The Oxford Press is about ready to publish a collection of "Elizabethan Critical Essays" made by Gregory Smith. The book will contain many specimens, in the words of the Elizabethans themselves, of what passed in their time for critical opinion in literary circles.

***

Mrs. Brightwen's "Quiet Hours with Nature" will be published Monday by Fisher Unwin. The same publisher also has ready Miss Campbell Davidson's "Present Day Japan."

***

Messrs. A. & C. Black have ready a color book of "The Channel Islands," with pictures by Henry B. Wimbush and descriptive text by Miss Edith F. Carey. Another color book, to be published soon by John Lane, will be entitled "A Masque of the May Morning." It has been written and illustrated by W. Graham Robertson.

***

"Father Clancy" is the name of an anonymous Irish novel, which Messrs. Duckworth & Co. will soon publish.

***

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will soon publish the autobiography of the late Prof. Alexander Bain.

***

Prof. Ker's volume on "The Dark Ages" in Prof. Saintsbury's series, "Periods of European Literature," will be published next week. W.

Economic Inquiries.

Sir Robert Giffen, K. C. B., author of "Essays in Finance," "The Case Against Bimetallism," &c., has collected a number of essays, most of them "written at intervals during a period of more than thirty years," into two volumes, which the Macmillan Company bring out in this country under the title, "Economic Inquiries and Studies." The papers, although they "do not speak from the same time, and that time the present," have been printed as they were written in the first instance, "with the indications they contain of different circumstances, and a different atmosphere from those now existing." The author continues in his preface:

> They do not suffer, I trust, from a comparison between the ideas and anticipations they contain and those which would now be expressed when new developments have taken place and fuller information on some points is obtainable. Apart from other reasons for this course, it so happens that one or two of the essays belong to the history of the discussion of the subjects of which they treat.

The author here refers to the essays on the fall of prices in Vol. I.: "The Depreciation of Gold Since 1848," written in 1872; "On the Fall of Prices of Commodities in 1873-8," read in January, 1879; "Recent Changes in Prices and Incomes Compared," read in December, 1888, and "The Economic Value of Ireland to Great Britain," written in 1886, "which occasioned a considerable amount of controversy and contributed eventually to the appointment of Mr. Childers's Commission on Financial Relations." Several of the essays have appeared in the author's volumes of "Essays in Finance," which have been out of print for some years. But the majority of the essays have not appeared before in collected form, while the closing one in Vol. II. on "The Present Economic Conditions and Outlook for the United Kingdom," is Sir Robert Giffen's latest work and has never before been published.

Bright's History of England.

The fifth and last volume of the Rev. Dr. J. Franck Bright's "History of England," dealing with "Imperial Reaction: Victoria, 1880-1901," is published by Longmans, Green & Co. The author tells in his preface why he has written this volume, treating as it does of events of such recent date:

> It is while that the year 1880 opened in [illegible] the Liberal party [illegible] closed over the fiery will and enthralling eloquence of Mr. Gladstone, and the cool sagacity and experience of Lord Salisbury, Lord Goschen, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. John Morley have withdrawn from the leadership of parties; the high offices of state are filled by comparatively young men. It is no longer Ireland which occupies the forefront in political warfare; its place has for the time being been taken [illegible] the question of fiscal reform, hurriedly brought into prominence, but which is only one instance of the general tendency to bring all the old received opinions afresh to the touchstone. The reaction and backward swing of the pendulum, the periodical recurrence of which is a historical commonplace, has in fact set in.

Irishmen on Ireland.

An attempt is being made by those interested in the Irish literary movement to bring before the public a volume in which the reading public will get some idea of what has been written in Ireland for Ireland. The book will be entitled "Irish Voices: A Miscellany by Living Writers," and will be edited, with an introduction and biographical notes, by D. J. O'Donoghue, author of "Life of Mangan," "The Poets of Ireland," &c. It will represent the literary output of the last twenty years in Ireland, and will also serve other purposes, it is stated, besides that of informing the public as to the nature and extent of present-day Irish literature. In a way it is intended to benefit the Irish intellectual revival. With the proceeds from the sales of the book it is purposed to erect a memorial to James Clarence Mangan and aid to edit and print Irish texts which have never before been catalogued, edited, or printed for the public libraries.

Among the contributors, portraits of whom will be given in the volume, are William Butler Yeats, "A. S." (George Russell;) Jane Barlow, Dora Sigerson, Katherine Tynan, Lady Gregory, John Todhunter, D. J. O'Donoghue, Stephen Gwynn, Eleanor Hull, T. D. Sullivan, the Rev. Canon O'Hanlon, Prof. G. F. Savage Armstrong, F. J. O'Shea, and many others. The contributions, which will be in verse and prose, will be characteristic of their authors. They will not be extracts from published works, but will be especially written for the forthcoming volume. Each contribution will be complete and finished. There are committees in Dublin, Ireland, and in Boston, New York City, and St. Louis, in the United States. The Treasurer of the New York committee is John D. Crimmins.

Ladies of the White House.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster contributes the introduction to "Presiding Ladies of the White House," by Lila G. A. Woodall, (large square octavo; heavy glazed paper; pp. 137; illustrated and decorated. Washington, D. C.: Bureau of National Literature and Art.) The volume contains biographical appreciations of the twenty-five ladies who have presided at the White House, from Martha Washington down to Mrs. Roosevelt. There is also a short history of the Executive Mansion and a treatise on its etiquette. It is illustrated with symbolic borders on every page, and reproductions in photogravure of the "First Ladies of the Land." Mrs. Sangster writes in her introduction:

> Some of the women who have held this exalted position have been called to it while little more than young girls, and others have assumed its responsibilities and obligations late in life, yet all have upheld the dignity of the Nation of whose social life they were, for the time being, the highest exponents. Can this always be said of the life at foreign courts? When we consider the laxity and licentiousness of some of the so-called nobility, and the freedom of royal personages in their accepted code of morals, we realize that the life at the White House at Washington makes for all that is pure in social life, having had no breath of scandal attaching to it in all the years since its establishment, and having set an example of moral righteousness for all the homes in the country at whose head it stands.

The book is bound in green, with green leather back and edges. The top and sides are gilt. Besides the portraits and decorations in the book, there are views of the White House, including pictures of the East and Blue Rooms, the State Dining Room, the Library, and the east entrance to the mansion.

Reprints of Italian Masterpieces.

There is no reason why one should not become familiar with the works of the old masters these days. Cheap prints of well-known masterpieces are to be had at prices within the reach of every one. Especially good is the series being issued by A. W. Elson & Co. of Boston. There are thirty reproductions in all of Renaissance paintings of Italy, classified and inclosed in three separate portfolios. Each portfolio is accompanied by a pamphlet containing descriptions of the prints, written by Prof. John C. Van Dyke. The prints are about 5½ by 8 inches in size, and are uniform with the reproductions of Greek Architecture, Sculpture, &c., already issued by this firm. They are excellently finished to resemble etchings, in sepia tones, with engraved titles. There are in this collection of thirty reproductions, selections from Bondone, Filippino Lippi, Botticelli, Fra Angelico, Perugino, Fabriano, Andrea del Sarto, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and others. For the use of students especially, the collection should be valuable. As a further aid to study the publishers have issued a set of [illegible] with descriptions by Prof. Van Dyke of [illegible] A. W. Elson & Co. to send you [illegible] of the prints. [illegible] with your book in mind. (2.50.)

City Gardening.

Charles M. Skinner, author of "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," &c., has just issued a book entitled "Suburban Gardens" dealing with the subject from the point of view of the [illegible] who [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM READERS.

Herbert Spencer's Philosophy, and Criticisms in Literary Journals.

New York Times Book Review:

I.

It is not strange that the estimate of the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, as compared with that of other great modern thinkers in science, philosophy and art, differs widely from that entertained by distinctly literary men, as Spencer is by those distinctively scientific, his critic is naturally prejudiced from contemporary, intellectually, or even personally, "instinctive likes" of the philosopher's intellect.

As far as Spencer's philosophy (in the sense ascribed to the term by the writer of the article) is concerned, it will bear comparison with that of either Carlyle or Burke. To assert that a clever saying of Burke's shows him to be "much more of a philosopher than Spencer", is obviously unfair. Many wise saws of equal "philosophical" value could probably be culled from Spencer's collected writings; and if a comparison is to be made at all let it be instituted not between one man's abstract, general statements and the other's conduct in a concrete instance, but between their attitudes toward definite problems. Whether Burke's attitude toward the French Revolution (Carlyle called it the attitude of an eloquent rhetorician rather than of a deep and sure thinker) showed more practical philosophy than Spencer ever showed, is, to say the least, doubtful. And that Carlyle, in his opinions on democracy, on the prison reform movement, or on modern science, where his "private stock of reason" has been pronounced all by the highest authority, showed a scholarly and philosophical regard for the views of especially competent judges, seems to me a misstatement of facts.

With regard to the more important question discussed the critic's position would have been impregnable if he had been content with exposing Spencer's emotional deficiencies, deficiencies, by the way, which are readily conceded by his most enthusiastic disciples. (See Grant Allen's article in this month's Forum:) But the instance selected to prove Spencer's lack of sensibility is probably the weakest that could have been chosen; and the principle on which the condemnation of Spencer's judgments is based is untenable.

If criticism is to be more than a conglomerate of vague aesthetic notions and literary cant, if it deserves to be called a science, its methods must be the methods which underlie scientific thought generally. Now, it is no exaggeration to say that no principle has proved so utterly worthless as an organ of thought as the principle which exacts a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind." When Lessing created a new school of criticism it was not by silent submission to the canons generally accepted by the most esteemed critics of his country and of Europe, but by boldly attacking French pseudoclassicism, by setting his "private stock of reason" against that of the whole Continent in proclaiming the superiority of the "barbarous products of the English stage." When Coleridge and Wordsworth commenced their battery of eighteenth century poetry they likewise set at naught the judgment of authoritative criticism.

But then, neither Racine nor Pope could plead the admiration of twenty centuries! Indeed, it must be admitted that these especially susceptible men who have been agreeing as to Homer's greatness form a very imposing spectacle. But when we consider that almost all of these critics had been subjected from earliest childhood to the same educational influences, mediaeval and humanistic; that classical writers were studied to the detriment of native literature; that students' minds were impressed from earliest childhood with a proper respect for the unapproachable masterpieces of antiquity, the argument loses its cogency.

We might as well expect an Italian who has never had anything but "La donna e mobile" dinned in his ears to deliver a final criticism of Wagnerian music, as these susceptible critics, whose susceptibility is probably inferred from their appreciation of Homer, and whose appreciation is now cited in behalf of Homer's greatness, to give Homer his proper place in historical perspective. Their opinion is a dogma; but in attempting to foist this dogma on others they are far more dogmatic than Spencer, who distinctly says "to me the ceaseless repetition of battles and speeches is intolerable; a lack of sufficiently broad contrasts in matter and manner would repel me."

When a man of strong individuality opposes his own conclusions to those of the majority, he may indeed err; but if the conclusion of his opponents can be explained as the result of caste prejudice, the presumption is in his, not their, favor. And if both prove to be untenable his, at least, is not a hothouse growth; he, at least, can stand on his own feet, refusing "to accept another's dogmatism."

ROBERT H. LOWIE.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

If the titling of your leading editorial in the issue of April 16 applies to Spencer and is created from the arguments set forth in the same, may I make a few notes on it?

1. A philosophic speculator should not necessarily be "limited," because his opinions on art are not catholic. The canons of art are built on taste. Its "first principles" can be reduced to subjective likings only.

2. There is no reason why criticism should be offered Spencer if opinion is matched with reason. Or is there any especial reason why his ideas of art should be taken seriously, for we must never confound individual taste with the demands of "pure reason."

3. A comparison is made between Carlyle and Spencer as to their claims to be philosophers. "Carlyle," you state, "was a better scholar," as he paid "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." This is exactly where philosophy and all other modes of thinking should differ. Philosophers pay no respect to anything that cannot stand the demands of reason, for all philosophy was but a record of doubt and confusion while it depended on human opinion. It had to be brought to matters of necessity, (through reason,) to condi-

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BOSTON NOTES.

The Boston Library's Fiftieth Anniversary; Dr. Theodore Munger's "Essays for the Day;" Some Forthcoming Books.

READERS and buyers of books are wondering how the Public Library is to be decorated for the celebration May 2 of the fiftieth anniversary of opening its circulation department. The old building, with its long rows of pillars and its lack of color, lent itself very well to mourning or to festive decoration, but the color schemes of the pictured walls and ceilings of the new edifice will be thrown out of all harmony by the introduction of the crude brilliancy of flag and shield and pennant, and even green garlands could not well be brought into harmony with them. Elaborate lighting is too costly and too dangerous; masses of white flowers too suggestive of mourning, colored flowers are as objectionable as hunting, groups of palms would destroy the much-vaunted proportions and vistas of the building. What remains? Perhaps the plan of decorating the interior will be abandoned, in favor of using all the available lights and giving the wall paintings every possible advantage, and making the exterior decoration doubly elaborate. If the committee could find a plan with a spark of originality it would lay both Church and State under obligation, for Christmas and Easter and Independence Day decorations have for years presented a dead level of repetition.

***

Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "Evelyn Byrd" will appear on the day of the celebration. The Lothrop Company reports a pleasant array of advance orders, and at present the book promises as well as could be desired, even by the enthusiastic rural editor who announced that "Evelyn was a manly boy," and recommended him as an example.

***

Mrs. M. E. Henry-Ruffin's "The North Star," published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., has, like "Evelyn Byrd," been somewhat delayed by the printer, but, when its character is understood, it will probably have a very large sale among the Catholic Irish, although it is a story of King Olaf. The author, a graduate of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmetsburg, Md., may possibly have some Irish blood, for her maiden name of Henry is one of the many that may be either Irish or English, but it is the proselytizing influence of the Irish race that she chooses to celebrate; its acceptance of Christianity without the drawing of a single sword or the shedding of a drop of blood. Olaf's Irish wife and Irish companion in arms profoundly influence his life, and the loveliest woman in the story is an exiled Christian maiden, the daughter of an Irish Earl. The book illustrates one phase of the Celtic revival and is worthy of attention for its novelty, in spite of some errors in the use of obsolete words. This is Mrs. Ruffin's first prose book, but she published a volume of poems, "Drifting Leaves," before her marriage, and three years ago her "John Gildart," a story in verse, appeared. The writing of poetry as a literary exercise is encouraged in all Catholic academies, but fiction is less cultivated, so that the order in which these books have been written is quite natural.

***

Saturday of next week is the date announced by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. for the appearance of "Anna the Adventuress," by Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim, and Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse's "The Effendi." The former is a series of puzzling complications involving all the characters, but never deceiving the reader, and it shows a good woman in the novel position of living down indiscretions of which she has never been guilty and proving herself innocent of crimes of which she is ignorant. The story is founded upon a remarkable resemblance, but it is worked out originally if rather extravagantly, and, be it said for the benefit of those sensitive beings who lay a book aside when they foresee final misfortune, it ends happily for every one, even for the undeserving.

***

"The Effendi" is more serious, telling the fate of two children of Graeco-American parentage captured at Khartoum and reared in ignorance of their birth by a tribesman of the Mahdi. The girl is made a spy on the English, the boy a soldier of the Khalifa; but both win emancipation in the end. The time of the story is the period included between the fall of Khartoum and the day when the English colors are again planted on Gordon's palace, but the interest of the story is almost entirely personal.

***

A new edition of Charles Egbert Craddock's "The Frontiersman" pursues the first with sufficient swiftness to bear witness to the favor in which the Indian stories are held, but serious books make up nearly the whole of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s latest group of publications, and after the political and military enthusiasms over the biography of Andrew has diminished, one of them, Dr. Theodore T. Munger's "Essays for the Day," will probably be most carefully considered. It is a many-sided book for a volume containing only six papers, but "The Church" and "The Secret of Horace Bushnell" are the most important, the former for its temperate view of the position of the Church in the present day, and the latter for its estimate of the value of Bushnell's work. The [illegible] of these papers [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] only to [illegible] that [illegible]

a luckless author who tried the other day to say something of the Arians was doomed by printer and proofreader to appear to have written two solid pages of pure nonsense about "Aryans," and was taught to sympathize with the early sufferings of Max Müller, whose Aryans always became Arians in type.

***

"Depreciation" and "deprecation" are two words. When one is written the other is always printed. Certain faults in Mr. Stratemeyer's stories were "deprecated," not "depreciated," the other day, while speaking of his merits.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, April 21, 1904.

ELIZABETH.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

If one could only sit down with Elizabeth in her German Garden and have a laugh over the seriousness with which she has been taken by some of the correspondents of THE BOOK REVIEW! We dearly love a laugh, and it is so amusing that Elizabeth should be taken to task, ethically, for her fun. And may we ask what sort of guest was the one she teased a little? Did not she criticise her hostess, who had received her out of pure kind-heartedness, and at a time when a stranger quite spoiled the home life for that hostess's governess? Did she show any consideration for Elizabeth, or any delicacy, in fact? The laws of hospitality are made to cover a multitude of sins in one's visitors, but some guests have to be taught the meaning of "Me be done by as you did." We pity those people who are so practical and critical that they cannot wander with Elizabeth in her garden and find pleasure therein.

To us her two charming books were like "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." We were so tired of the dreary, introspective fiction that has deluged the country. We wanted diversion, not sermons, in books. Like Andrew Lang, we do not read for instruction. The young woman on the train would have been quite as rude had she been improving her mind with a didactic novel or a book of travels. She simply had not the instincts of a lady. One meets such daily—on the train, or cars, in the shops; everywhere. One is ashamed of one's sex then, even as one is ashamed of the others when men permit a lady to stand in public conveyances. That Elizabeth and her German Garden had anything to do with this particular case of ill-breeding is a subject for mirth too good to be kept—from Elizabeth herself.

F. W. H.

Tarrytown, N. Y., April 16, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I have read with satisfaction the strictures on Elizabeth of the German Garden. Any one more self-righteous and "superior" I have never met in books or in life. She seems to be patting herself on the back on every page. "How refined are my tastes! how different I am from those about me!"—such is the burden of her song. Her cleverness makes her priggishness more deadly.

SARA N. CLEGHORN.

Manchester, Vt., April 16, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

I have followed with much interest the letters in THE BOOK REVIEW about "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"—her husband, her babies, her neighbors, and—above all—her visitors. It seems to me that one point has been overlooked in all the letters, viz., the behavior of the visitor most often mentioned—Medora—and that of the unwelcome companion in the car seat.

Put yourself in Elizabeth's place. Christmas is the time in all the year when one wishes to select one's guests. Medora was thrust upon the family party and accepted from pure good nature. Her first action was to ignore the carriage sent for her and ride her bicycle from the station, (questionably polite.) On reaching the house, before responding to the welcome of her hostess, she busied herself in giving orders to the servants in regard to the care of her wheel, (unquestionably rude.) On entering the house she took out her note book, avowing her intention to write down everything that interested her—to be published later in a book. (abominably impertinent.)

Who, with any sense of humor, could help furnishing her with material under the circumstances? Or, if without that sense, requesting her to visit elsewhere? In fact, it appears to me that through her whole visit she received all the consideration she deserved. As to the other case in hand, Miss Stone states that the incident took place in a sleeping car. Every one knows that a seat in such a car includes two sittings—a berth—and is paid for, so one would naturally make one's self and belongings comfortable.

Most of us have been annoyed, in traveling, by the officious attempts of travelers, to open a conversation—and—well! the "imaginable girl" was reading "Elizabeth," and no one when reading "Elizabeth" likes to be interrupted, even by the "nearest and dearest," that is, if one can appreciate "Elizabeth."

P. G. N.

Troy, N. Y., April 20, 1904.

Where Theodore Parker Died.

New York Times Book Review:

I was interested in your correspondent's remarks in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 16 about Frances Power Cobbe. But one thing he said prompts me to ask you if he is not wrong in saying that Theodore Parker died in Rome. Does he not remember what Mrs. Browning wrote from Rome after Parker had left the Eternal City on that sad journey to Florence? "Theodore Parker removed to Florence in an extremity of ill-health, and is dead there. I feel very sorry. There was something high and noble about the man, though he was not done in proportion."

Does your correspondent not know that Parker is buried in that beautiful, restful place, the Protestant cemetery at Florence? He is in company of the Hawthorne country, the country of Mrs. Browning, Landor, Walter Savage, and Miss Theodosia Garrow Trollope, and Bulwer's fourth son, Trevelyan, and Robert Lytton, author of "Fables in Song."

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Harpers Book News

Rulers of Kings

Gertrude Atherton has given America's commercial supremacy a romantic setting, and in the conflict between American millions and European royalty produced a tale of remarkable dramatic power. It is distinctly a novel of to-day. Emperor Wilhelm and other noted living personages figure in the story. The hero, the son of an American millionaire, and the heroine, a princess of the house of Austria, are truly royal lovers and their romance is an original and inspiring tale.

Memoirs of a Baby

Josephine Daskam has here developed a new vein of humor. The joys and mishaps of this tiny hero are comical throughout, but especially irresistible are the accounts of the baby's first venture into speech, and his rebellious abdication when a brother is thrust upon him instead of a goat. The sixty illustrations, drawn by F. Y. Cory, are as funny as the narrative and as clever. The fun has a strong appeal for men.

Mark Twain's Adam's Diary

"One of the funniest pieces of writing that has come from the pen of the veteran humorist," declares the Philadelphia Record of these extracts from the diary which Adam kept in the Garden of Eden, and in which he recorded his first impressions of Eve. "Of course, it is all nonsense," says the critic, "burlesque of the wildest sort, but as such it is an undoubted masterpiece."

Sir Mortimer

Mary Johnston has written nothing so full of charm, dignity, and sweetness as this romance of Elizabethan days. "Her fancy seems to have grown more radiant with the flowering of her genius in a clime of chivalry and beauty." "Sir Mortimer" is a long step forward over her successful "To Have and To Hold."

Other New Books

Wee Macgreegor, the little Scotch laddie known to everyone, makes a second appearance in "Later Adventures of Wee MacGreegor." His new experiences will be found as delightful as his first. Each familiar face in the old book reappears in these later episodes.

Basil King has produced a strong and unusual book in "Steps of Honor." One act of dishonesty leads a young man to make successive denials of his guilt as he slowly descends the steps of honor. The story grips the reader closely, and is altogether a splendid picture of a naked soul.

"The Inventions of the Idiot" are the newest vagaries of this well-known humorous character of John Kendrick Bangs, and date from his early bachelor and boarding house days. Like the famous "Autocrat," he gives the other boarders the benefit of his reflections, and a remarkable and funny collection they are.

HARPER & BROTHERS

THE MAGAZINES.

[illegible] of the leading features of the [illegible] for the coming month. [illegible] of what may be expected, the [illegible] complete, the reader is advised to [illegible] by means of [illegible] and to [illegible] of minor importance. The purpose has been to make readers acquainted with the leading features.

THE CENTURY.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS.....Henry Norman, M. P.
THE LAST OF THE CROCADORES.....Lewis Gaspey
LITTLE DOG.....Genevieve Martin
A BELATED RECOGNITION.....Francis E. Leupp
THE SEA-WOLF.....Jack London
SPRING.....Alice Morse Earle
RIDE-AND-SEEK WITH THE CUSTOMS.....C. K. Davis
A MISSION IN MACEDONIA.....Stephen Bonsal
IN THE ARENA.....Mark L. Sabin
THE CHARMING DAGUERREOTYPE.....Pauline King
THE LOST ART OF THE DAGUERREOTYPE.....Abraham Bogardus
POEMS.....Margaret Fuller
FOUR ROADS TO PARADISE.....Maud W. Goodwin
THE MYSTIC POLE.....William H. Hayne
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AUREOLA.....Elizabeth Stuart Phelps
LA SALLE, EXPLORER OF THE MISSISSIPPI.....R. W. G.
THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON.....S. Weir Mitchell
HISTORY BY CAMERA.....George F. Parker
TOLSTOY AT TWENTY-NINE, AS AN OFFICER IN THE CRIMEAN WAR.....George T. Ladd
UNHAPPY KOREA.....Arthur J. Brown
KOREA, THE BONE OF CONTENTION.....Homer B. Hulbert

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

"HAMLET".....Theodore Watts-Dunton
JOSEPHINE.....Edward S. Martin
OUR SYSTEM OF NEUTRALITY.....John Bassett Moore
THE BLACK DEATH.....Warwick Deeping
A PORTRAIT BY PACHECO.....W. Stanton Howard
THE FLEET ON "THE LABRADOR".....Norman Duncan
THE CENOTAPH.....Mary T. Earle
VERONA.....Arthur Symons
THE GRAY CHIEFTAIN.....Owiyan, A Sioux Indian
THE PRIMITIVE BOOK.....Henry S. Williams, LL. D.
LOVE, THE DESTROYER.....Elizabeth Jordan
AERONAUTIC SPIDERS.....H. C. McCook
THE END OF PARTNERSHIP.....Philip V. Mighels
WILENCE AND WHITEHEAT.....C. W. Saleeby
THE FIRE-WARDEN.....Robert W. Chambers
THE GAYETY OF LIFE.....Agnes Repplier
AESTHETICS OF THE SKY.....Richard Le Gallienne
THE MAN OF FLESH AND BLOOD.....Susan Keating Glaspell

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.....Arnold Hague
THE UNDERCURRENT.....Robert Grant
THE EAGLES OF THE HARBOR.....Albert B. Paine
VARICK'S LADY O' DREAMS.....Elisabeth Jordan
THE SOLDIER OF THE VALLEY.....Nelson Lloyd
THE WAR OF 1812. V.—Naval Actions: Wasp and Frolic, United States and Macedonian.....Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.
FOR THE FAITH.....H. G. Dwight
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New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of April 16, 1904, reviewing the "Life of Gov. John A. Andrew," you make, in your editorial, the following statement:

"Its soldiers (Massachusetts) were the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln."

April 15, 1861, the President issued his proclamation calling out the militia of the States to the number of 75,000, and at 1:20 P. M. of the same day Secretary of War Cameron telegraphed to Gov. Curtin that "a call had been made on Pennsylvania for sixteen regiments, and that two regiments were wanted within two days for the occupancy of the capital, which was threatened; the city was unprotected, &c." The President's call, accompanied by an appeal from the Governor, was telegraphed to every portion of the Commonwealth, urging men to come forward in companies and regiments, with all possible dispatch, to the defense of the imperiled capital.

In response to this the Logan Guards, the Ringgold Light Artillery, the National Light Infantry, and the Washington Artillery assembled at Harrisburg on the morning of the 17th of April, after having been mustered into the service of the United States, and, on the morning of the 19th, left with a detachment of Battery H, Fourth United States Artillery, and arrived at Baltimore at 1 P. M. At 7 P. M. on April 18, these five companies reached Washington and reported to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Sixth Massachusetts Infantry arrived at the capital at 9 P. M. on April 19, and the Seventh New York on April 25, 1861.

To the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is due the credit of the first tender of troops to the Government, not a company, battery, or regiment, but a brigade of infantry commanded by Gen. Small, and you may read this in Series III, Vol. 1, Serial No. 122, Page 87 of the official Records of the War of the Rebellion.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1904.

Psalms of David.

New York Times Book Review:

As part of the binding of a book published and apparently bound in 1867 I find a few leaves of an old Psalter. It contains, with the Hymn Tunes, the Book of Psalms, arranged by Thirty-seven years the Psalms. The title on the first page (the title page is lacking) is:

THE
PSALMS OF DAVID
IN METRE.

The book into which these leaves were bound is "An Inflammatory Vindication," &c. There are evidences that it was published in the eighteenth century, and subsequently by thirty-seven years the Psalms were published by Allison and Lowndes. The first verses of the 103d Psalm are this Psalmist:

That with both Perfect Remembrance
Who of Health art Giver
In respect of Sundry Sins
Which to the contrary
Are against the Nature
Of Him here the 103d Psalm.

I shall be glad to have the author and edition determined. H. H. BALLARD,
Librarian.

Plainfield, Mass., April 20, 1904.

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ROOSEVELT

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THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Metropolitan Magazine

for May, the great War number, contains "America's Debt to Russia," by Mrs. G. Chesbrew Webb, and "The War-Lord of the East," by Theodore Roosevelt. Both profusely illustrated. The specially appropriate articles at the time

human intercourse is in some way related to this subject; "contract is half life," is a stock legal phrase, in fact. Therefore, no book upon so vast a theme can be called exhaustive, but an acknowledged authority on this phase of the law has been reissued in its ninth revision. "The Law of Contracts," three large volumes of about 900 pages each, has been published by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, edited by John M. Gould. The author and compiler was Dr. Theophilus Parsons, who entered in 1815 the office of William Prescott, the father of the historian. The book was first issued in 1853; the editor of the ninth edition bears this testimony to its value: "Prof. Parsons's learned treatise upon the law of contracts has now become, by quotation therefrom and frequent reference thereto, so imbedded in judicial decisions that it is itself a monument in the law." The table of cases cited which precedes the text in the first volume is 907 pages long, double columns, title-a-line, and of these a fair half give several pagings. The index in the last volume is over 200 pages in length and is also compactly arranged. The only thing lacking is the marginal indexes.

Central Italy.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce the publication of the fourteenth edition, revised, of Baedecker's "Central Italy and Rome."

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"W. A.," Harrisburg, Penn.: "Can you inform me concerning a poem printed in 1706 with the title of 'Cerealia: An Imitation of Milton'? The author, I think was a nephew of Milton."

The author of "Cerealia" was John Philips, (1676-1709,) an Oxfordshire poet, born in Bampton. He was educated at Winchester, with special indulgences on account of his delicate health, and became a proficient Latin scholar. He proceeded to Oxford, and matriculated at Christ Church. Although intended for the medical profession, his devotion to literature and his ill-health led to the abandonment of the design. He died at his mother's house in Hereford, of consumption and asthma. In addition to "Cerealia," he published "Blenheim," 1705, (a Tory counterpart, in verse, to Addison's "Campaign";) "The Splendid Shilling," 1703, described as "An Imitation of Milton," styled by Addison as "the finest burlesque poem in the British language," and "Cyder," 1706. His "Whole Works" appeared in 1720. This John Philips was not related to Milton. The nephew of Milton with a similar name was John Phillips, (1631-1706,) the third child of Edward Phillips, by Anne, only sister of John Milton. This John Phillips wrote a number of now forgotten works—political, poatical, bistorical, &c.—and in 1687 publsbed a vulgar translation of "Don Quixote," (the second attempted in England,) interesting now only on account of its rarity.

F. JACKSON, Washington Heights, New York City: "Whence comes the phrase, 'Anything for a quiet life'?"

This is the title of a play ny Thomas Middleton, (born about 1570; died in 1627.) This play was not printed until 1662, although it was written and acted many years before its author's death.

AUGUSTINE M. O'NEILL, 756 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The poem sought by G. W. Gray, 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City, and inquired about in 'Appeals to Readers' on April 9, is by Thomas Hood. It may be found in any collection of his poems, and in several school reading books."

"H. E. M., Brattleborough, Vt.: "What was Washington Irving's first appearance in print?"

This was his translation of a French work by F. Depons, published in New York in 1806 by I. Riley & Co., with the title of "A Voyage to the Eastern Part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main in South America, During the Years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804." This work was said to bava been "Translated by an American Gentleman." Irving was aided in his task by his brother, Peter Irving, and by George Caines, a counselor at law, and author of a "Book of Practice." When the translation appeared, a Boston critic, in noticing it, said that the translator knaw very littia French and still less English, upon which Washington Irving remarked to tha publisher, "that seeing there were two of them, he would divide the blame between them—he would plead guilty to nn imperfect knowledge of French, wbile Caines could confess to an ignorance of English." In after years Irving had forgotten the titla of this curious piece of back work, and in giving material to bis biograpber stated that the book was in two volumes and was published in 1808.

G. WENTWORTH, West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "About two years ago 'Queries' printed several interesting facts regarding the 'Breeches Bible.' Kindly reprint this information."

The book known as the "Breeches Bible" is the first Geneva Bible, and acquired its nama from the word "breeches" occurring in Genesis, iii., 7. It was the result of the labors of English exiles at Genava during Queen Mary's reign, and was first printed in that city in 1560. Although never sanctioned for public use in churches, it continued to be the household English Bible for three-quarters of a century, far exceeding in its number of editions all the other translations combined. The first English edition of Voragine's "Golden Legend," printed in Westminster in 1483 by William Caxton, (which contains nearly the whole of the Pentateuch and a great part of the Gospels,) should take precedence of the Geneva version in being called the "Breeches Bible," as it contains this passage: "And thua they knewe then that they were naked, and they wore figge levis and sewed them togyder to coevre theyr membres in maner brechis."

ISAAC MARKENS, 2,400 Seventh Avenue, New York City: "For the information of 'T. S. F.,' North Adams, Mass., I will state that the ode on Lincoln which begins:

"'Let the Nation weep
As they hear the martyr to his last long sleep,'

was written by S. G. W. Benjamin, and may be found in the volnme entitled 'Poetical Tributes to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln,' published by J. B. Lippincott, in Philadelphia, in 1865. This volume, long since out of print, is in my library."

"J. B.," 135 Broadway, New York City: "Can you tell me to whom Tennyson referred in his 'In Memoriam,' in the stanza beginning:

"'I hold it truth with him who sings'?"

Tennyson's reference wns to Goethe. The Rev. Dr. Alfred Gatty says in his "Key to Lord Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,'" (for which the poet himself furnished some corrections and comments:) "I know this from Lord Tennyson himself, although he could not identify the passage, and when I submitted to him a small book of mine on his marvelous poem, he wrote: 'It is Goethe's creed' on this very passage." See Querics, March 12, 1904.

JEANNE VAN WINKLE, 730 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, New York City: "Can you inform me if there exists a poem entitled 'There Is No Death,' written by Disraeli, and where it can be obtained? By which of the Disraelis was it written?"

Our correspondent evidently bad the two Bulwers in mind, for this poem, written by J. L. McCreery, an American writer, has been persistently attributed to the elder Lytton for many years. It was first printed some thirty-five years ago in Arthur's Home Magazine, with the initials of the author at the end, and was copied in a London publication, in which it was reprinted. From this source it was copied by a Washington paper, where it caught the eye of Mr. Disraeli, who claimed for it J. E. Bulwer, and the verses credited to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, were sent adrift on the sea of newspapedom. In 1880 the poem was recited as Bulwer Lytton's in the House of Representatives, and was printed over his name in The Congressional Record. This error led to strengthen the impression in the minds of many persons that it was really written by the English author.

"A. M. H.," Dover, N. H.: "To whom did Pope refer in his lines:

'Tom, whom heaven sent down to raise
The price of prologues and of plays'?"

The reference was to Thomas Southerne, (1660-1746,) for whose first play, "The Loyal Brother," produced in February, 1682, Dryden wrote a prologue and at epilogue. Dryden, then in much vogue, as a prologue and epilogue writer, supplied these pieces at 2 guineas each. On Southerne's applying to him for his aid, the poet demanded 3 guineas, saying: "Not, young man, out of disrespect to you, but the players have had my goods too cheap." Dr. Johnson tells the story thus; others have told it in a different manner, making the rise either of 4 to 6 guineas, or of 5 to 10. See Peter Cunningham's note on Johnson, ("Lives of the Poets," Volume I.) Cunningham follows Malone and Scott's editions of Dryden in believing Johnson's to be the true version of the story.

"F. J. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In the early eighties a book named 'The Bunting Ball' was published anonymously. It was supposed to be a 'take off' on the '400' of that time, and created quite a stir. Can you give me the author's name?"

"The Buntling Ball: A Graeco-American Play. Being a Poetical Satire on New York Society," was written by Edgar Fawcett. It was published by Funk & Wagnalls in 1884. The following year Mr. Fawcett issued anonymously by the same publishers "Tha New King Arthnr: An Opera Without Music," the titia page of whicb says: "By the Author of 'The Buntling Ball.'" Mr. Fawcett has since acknowledged tha authorship of these works.

FLORENCE R. PARSONS, 1,228 Corona Street, Denver, Col.: "Where can I get the French original and the English translation of the poem entitled 'Art,' from which the lines given below are taken? If not easily obtainable, a copy of the original poem would be very much appreciated:

"'All passes. Art alone
Enduring, stays to us;
The Bust outlasts the throne,
The Coin, Tiberius.'"

These lines are quoted from Austin Dobson's "Ars Victrix," "Imitated from Théophile Gautier." Dobson's translation is given in bis poems, published in two volumes, at $1.25 each, in cloth, by Dodd, Mead & Co. The original will be found in Gautier's poems, published in Paris by Charpentier, and easily procnrable through Brentano's, Union Square, New York City.

"Q.," Binghamton, N. Y.: "Can you inform me regarding n brother of Theodore Winthrop, the novelist, who, I believe, compiled a treatise on military law? Is this book still to be had?"

William Woolsey Winthrop, (1831-99,) brother of tha novelist, was for a number of years an officer in the United States Army and later a Professor of Law at West Point. His "Military Law" is published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, in two volumes, at $12.

DANIEL KILLEY, 27 William Street, New York City: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of April 9 reference was made to the sale in England of the late Lord Ashburnham's library. For more than fifty years efforts were made by the Irish Archaeological Society of Dublin and by several historians of Ireland to get his Lordship's consent to permit a transcription to be made of a celebrated work in ancient Irish in his library, called 'Ui-Many' or 'Hi-Many,' but without success. Ashburnham came into possession of this famous book at the sale of the Stowe manuscripts in London in 1849. To whom should I apply for a catalogue of the sale, and how may I learn the name of the buyer of this work?"

Our correspondent's communication is filled with misinformation. Bertram, the fourth Earl of Ashburnham, (1797-1878,) bought in May, 1849, for £8,000, the Stowe manuscripts, consisting of 1,040 items, the result of long and laborious gathering in the eighteenth century by Thomas Astle and Charles O'Conor. This price was considered an excessive valuation by the Trustees of the British Museum, who had tha first offer and rejected it. In 1883, five years after Ashburnham's death, the same collection was secured by the English Government for the same institution for £45,000. The greater part is still in the British Museum, but the Irish manuscripts, including the "Annats of the Four Masters," (written about 1630,) and many precious historical and poetical volumes, have been transferred to the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin. The manuscript mentioned by our correspondent is doubtless nmong the items thus transferred.

"H. T. R.," Morristown, N. J.: "Kindly give me a short account of Frederick Nietzsche."

Frederick William Nietzsche, a Pole by descent, was born in Rocken, in Saxony, in 1844, and died in Weimar Aug. 25, 1900. Educated at Bonn and Leipsic Universities, he was appointed a Professor of Philology at Basel in his twenty-sixth year. While at Basel ha became intimate with Richard Wagner, on whose music he founded his scheme of philosophy. He changed his views, however, in 1876, while attending the Baireuth festival, and about this time his mental malady first revealed itself. In 1880 he abandoned bis professorsbip, nnd nine years later his mind failed entirely. The Mncmillan Company publish the English edition of his works, edited by Alexander Tille, and based on the final German adition prepared by Dr. Fritz Koegel, under the supervision of the Nietzsche Archiv, at Leipsic. See tbeir catalogue.

F. THOMAS, West Broadway, New York City: "Robert Browning's 'Pied Piper of Hamelin' is said to have been written for 'W. M. the Younger.' Who was this individnl?"

Browning's poem was written for the amusement of William Macready, the eldest son of the celebrated English actor. If the poet's own words: "The 'W. M. the Younger' was poor William Macready's eldest boy. He had a talent for drawing, nnd asked me to give bim some little things to illustrate; so I made a bit of a [illegible] at a meet [illegible]

[illegible] Publisher, N. Y.: "Upon what authority was the name of the author of the following words, whicb appear on the [illegible] of the [illegible]?"

Charles Cotton, who was sent as ambassador to France in 1703, [illegible] another Talleyrand when the latter [illegible] a gift of money as preliminary [illegible] visitors.

"W. M.," Saltaire, Penn.: "Robert Pontiac, 1,000 Arcana Colleges, etc., will find the poem she asks for in the archives of the Key. Several years ago, an English clergyman, I know, published it."

"A mirth is a grievous thing, God wot!
Rose Mill,
Whipped post,
Parish gibe,
The veriest school
Of peace; and yet the fool
Contends that God is not—
Not God in gardens, when the eve is cool?
Nay, but I have a sign:
'Tis very sure God walks in mine.'"

Several other correspondents have kindly furnished this information also.

"CECELIA," Pittsburg, Penn.: "A New York newspaper recently printed a poem, credited to 'Unknown,' which began as follows:

"'He'd nothing but his violin,
I'd nothing but my song,
But we were wed when skies were blue,
And Summer days were long.'

"Can you give the writer's name?"

This is "Brave Love," by the late Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas, for many years a contributor of fiction and verse to family story papers. It appears in several compilations of popular poetry, and has been set to music.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "The book asked for by Jessie F. Wheeler is a translation of 'Madame Pluie et M. Beautemps,' by P. J. Stahl, a writing nama for J. Hetzel. As it is a standard French juvenile, it is in stock at the foreign booksellers; they would also have a school-edited English version, no doubt. To the first line of the rhyma quoted by Father Tabb, 'Digging for the soul of poor old Ned,' was added in New York by the street children concurrent with the vogue of Foster's negro melody, 'Poor Uncle Ned.' The tune of the former was played on the hand organs contemporaneously with 'Money Musk.' I note this, as I recall the latter nama written on the list of airs to the organ, on a front tablet under glass. I think it is a military quickstep. An English friend says that the children in her parts sing the conclusion as 'Digging up potatoes on the turnpike road.' Note the use of "potatoes," and not 'taterses,' the vernacular among Cockneys, to harmonize with the accent on the notes of the music."

"M. H. C.," West Orange, N. J.: "Kindly give the value of Emerson's 'Nature,' published in Boston in 1836."

Poor copies sold at auction last season for $4.87, $5.50, &c. Fine copies have brought much larger sums within the last three years, ranging in price from $12.50 to $23.

"I. L.," Springfield, Mass.: "Who publishes a book entitled 'The Brontës in Ireland'?"

This book, by Dr. William Wrigbt, is published by D. Appleton & Co. at $1.50.

GWENDOLEN HILEY, 56 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City: "In Appeals to Readers of April 16 Miss T. B. Smith, Vineyard Haven, Mass., asks for information about a versified criticism of a live old owl, which was believed to be a product of the taxidermist's art by a customer in a barber's chair." This is 'The Owl-Critic,' by James T. Fields, and may be found in Volume I., Page 70, of 'Little Masterpieces of American Wit and Humor,' edited by Thomas L. Masson and published by Doubleday, Page & Co. If desired, I can copy it for Miss Smith."

Another correspondent writes that this is also given in "A Treasury of Humorous Poetry," edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles, and published by Dana Estes & Co., Boston, in 1902.

"E. D. M.," Dover, N. J.: "What has become of the originals of the letters written by John Keats to Fanny Brawne?"

We believe that most of them are still owned in England, although we know of several in American private collections. At the Fred. S. Ellis sale in London in 1885 twenty-two of them were sold at prices ranging from £4 15s. to £55. One of these, which brought £14 5s., was resold for £42 10s. at a London sala in October, 1902. Two others, wbich realized, respectively, £32 and £13 10s. in 1885, were catalogued by Dodd, Mead & Co. in April, 1887, at $250 and $125, and ara owned in this country. The two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar letter—probably the most interesting Keats letter in existence—contains this passage, which is familiar to every lover of the poet: "If I should die I have left no immortal work behind me—nothing to mske my friends proud of my memory—but I have loved the principle of beauty in all things, and if I had time I would have made myself remembered." Tbis is No. 17 of the letters, as edited by Forman. It was written some time in the Spring of 1820, when Keats knew that there was little hope of his ultimate recovery.

"H. F. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "A friend of mine wishes to procnre some books or pamphlets by the Rev. Joseph Wild, entitled 'The Ten Lost Tribes' and 'The End of the World,' which seem to bs out of print. Can you say where they might be found and give their cost?"

Advertise in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, or consult some dealer in scarce books.

"B. B. P." New York City: "What is the value of 'Fugitive Poetry,' by N. P. Willis, Boston, 1829; also of 'Endless Fun: or, The Comic Annual,' by Thomas Hood, Philadelphia, 1838?"

A presentation copy, from the author, of the first book sold for $5 in 1900. The second book has little value.

"Q. K.," Willimantic, Conn.: "Can you tell me anything about the abolitionist works of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child?"

In 1833 Mrs. Child, well known as a novelist and writer of household books, sacrificed much of her popularity by the publication of her "Appeal in Favor of That Class of Americans Called Africans." This was the first Abolitionist volume published in the United States. From that year onward Mrs. Child was prominent as an Abolitionist, assisting her husband, David L. Child, in editing The National Anti-Slavery Standard, 1840-44, and producing such works as "Authentic Narratives of American Slavery," 1835; "The Evils of Slavery and the Curse of Slavery," 1836; "An Anti-Slavery Catechism," 1836; "The Anti-Slavery Almanac," 1843; "Isaac T. Hopper: A True Life," a popular biography of a noted Quaker Abolitionist, 1853; "The Right Way tbe Safe Way Proved by Emancipation in the British West Indies and Elsewhere," 1860; "The Duty of Disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Act; an Appeal to the Legislature of Massa- [illegible]

Appeals to Readers.

"R. L. C.," Box 319, Auburn, Cayuga County, Mass.: "Can some one send me a copy of 'Mary's Lamb' to find Matilda's (Mary's) Love's letter? Also, 'Alone the Brave and the Fair Imogene'? I learned it more than forty years ago and lately, when I tried to recite it, I found there were various stanzas which I was unable to fill."

"M. S. W.," 26 Lafferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any one who reads the daily issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES kindly forward me with a copy of the poem 'In Mem,' printed Feb. 4, 1904?"

"J.," 328 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City: "Can any reader give me the whole of a song in which (as I remember them) these lines occur:

"'The mermaid on the rock doth sit,
With comb and glass in hand—
Shear off, shear off, bold mariner'?

"'Mariner' is pronounced 'marinore.' The song was sung to me years ago by a sailor to a wailing sort of air, with a queer trill or turn on 'glass.'"

B. HEMING, 58 Market Street, New York City: "Will some reader please place for me the following sentiment? The lines are imperfect:

"'As the sun follows the rain,
A feeling of sadness more akin to pain.'"

"C. E. G.," 45 Broadway, New York City: "Where and when were these lines published:

"'Good friendly moon,
In gloom, so soon,
Behind thy cloudy bowers;
Oh, welcome boon,
Delightful doom, so opportune,
To panting lips like ours!'"

EMMA F. S. BURDGE, 182 Van Buren Street, Battle Creek, Mich.: "I desire to know who wrote the poem, 'Past Birth and Death.' It was printed in an old number of The Paragon, a magazine of advertisements. The first and last verses are as follows:

"'Across the maze of vanished days
Into the distant past I gaze,
Where memory goes leading me
Adown the years that used to be.

The scenes swim, the world grows dim,
Then through the songs of seraphim,
We rise and rise until our eyes
Behold the dawn of Paradise.'"

W. J. READ, 838 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.: "Miss Braddon wrote a romance founded upon the misfortunes of Sir John Chandos, whose angry blow killed his man servant, and who decided away his property, Shipton Court, to avoid publicity of the matter. What is the title of Miss Braddon's book?"

J. LETCHWORTH, 420 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "The Evangelist of March 12, 1904, published a poem entitled 'Into Fuller Spaces.' The author's name was not given. Can any one inform me? The first stanza was as follows:

"I watched a sail until it dropped from sight
Over the rounding sea. A gleam of white,
At last far-flashed farewell, and, like to thought
Slipped out of mind, it vanished and was not.'"

"J. D. H.," Box 167, East Orange, N. J.: "A few years ago, when the question of plots for short stories was under discussion, and the statement was made in several publications that apparently all of the good plots had been used, an English writer differed from this opinion. To prove his ground, he prepared plots for ten stories and these outlines were published. I think first, at least, in one of the British periodicals. Can any reader of 'Queries' advise me as to the author in question, and also the name and date of the publication, or any publication which contains the story outlines? Was restriction placed upon the use of the plots?"

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1904

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WANT LIST.—APPLETON'S ANNUAL Cyclo., 1858-1903; Browning, Eliz., poems, Vol. 2, last Lon. Ed., rev. 1856, published by J. Miller, N. Y.; Encyclopaedia Biblica; Froissart Chronicles, Lon., 1845, 74 col. plates; Hasting's Bible Dictionary; Hamilton Dated Book-Plates; Hector Berlioz, Illus. Fenton Latour; Hewitt's Forest Lovers, second-hand; Muther's History of Painting, 3 vols.; Richard Wagner, illus. Fenton Latour; Stoddard's Lectures, cloth; "Texas Siftings"; Folios and Books on Architectural Decoration, general, detailed, interior, motifs, etc.; Stephens, Alex., History of Civil War; Young, Charlotte, Unknown to History; Kentz, A. V., Customs of the Service (for Officers of the Army. Library Book Concern, Book Brokers, 22 East 21st St., N. Y.

BOOKS WANTED—REDPATH'S ECHOES of Harper's Ferry; Thoreau's Spring, 1851, Summer, 1854, Winter, 1858, Autumn, 1862. Thoughts, 1890; Osgood's "Vest pocket series," reprints of American authors, only, Boston, 1876-77; Aldrich's Poets Auguste's Date Palm, 1890; Parsie's Wish, 1867, Little Violinist, 1880; Talisman, (annual,) New York, 1827-36; Atlantic Souvenir, 1826-28; Youth's Keepsake, Boston, 1831-35. State price, date, condition. F. K. Foley, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

FOR SALE—FRANKED ENVELOPE OF Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence, seal untroken, September, 1781; franked envelope of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, September 1st, 1781; franked envelope of John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, 1824. Address D. & H., Box 215 Times.

OFFERS WANTED.—KAY'S ORIGINAL Portraits, 2 vols.—National Cyclopedia American Biography, 10 vols.; Wilson's Memorial History, New York City, 4 vols. D. A. R.
Box 188 Times Office.

FOR SALE—CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAzine, 40 volumes, bound in half morocco, all other unbound, in good order; also "Dugdale's Monasticum Anglicanum," full morocco; tooled edges. Address Dunham, 1,497 Broadway, N. Y. City.

COMPLETE SETS, IN NUMBERS, (FOR Sale.)—Century, Forum, Galaxy, Harper, New England Bay State, Putnam, Scribner's Monthly, Scribner's Magazine; cheap. S. R. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.

BOOKS WANTED—"CAPTIVITY WITH the Indians," by J. Smith; Sartain's engraving, "Battle of Gettysburg"; anything on Gen. Ekshoff; "Academe," anything. H. H. Timby, Conneaut, Ohio.

FOR SALE—UP-TO-DATE EDITION ENcyclopaedia Britannica, complete in 31 vols.; perfect conditions; bound in half leather; at very low price. A. L. Clark, 6 East 23d St., New York.

FOR SALE—BY DIXIE BOOK SHOP, 35 Nassau, autograph edition Frank R. Stockton's works, 23 Volumes, at $19 per volume; also rare items for collectors on Tobacco and Hamlet.

FOR SALE—ONE SET (23 VOLS.) JAPAN Autograph, Kipling; one set (21 vols.) Japan Autograph, Stockton. Published by Scribners. Charles O. Jamison, 306 Liberty St., Pittsburg, Penn.

FOR SALE—BY AMERICAN PRESS COMpany, Baltimore, Md.—American, 2,000 war, drama, Lincolniana, journalism, Poems, first editions. Special lists sent.

STANDARD AUTHORS.—REMARKABLY low prices for handsome library editions; Dumas, Bulwer, Balzac, Hugo, Thackeray, Carlyle, and others. "S." Box 215 Times.

CATALOGUE 11, ZOOLOGY: BIRDS, Fishes, Reptiles, Shells, Mammals; sent on request; 350 titles. Brentano, Book Exchange, 105 Midwest Street, Brooklyn.

OFFERS WANTED.—ORIGINAL MAGnum edition of Ridley; Unbound Lever Bros. Library complete; Also Lever Bros. New Century complete. D., Box 215 Times.

[illegible] BOOK FISH, GAME AND FOR [illegible] Prices [illegible] Brooklyn Book Exchange, 55 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—ANY BOOK ON HORSESHOE[illegible]

WILL EXCHANGE ANY BOOK [illegible]

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish anonymously the first week in May the "Jessica Letters," which have appeared serially in The Critic. Tale is the correspondence between a Northern editor and a Southern woman. The letters seem to be genuine up to a certain point. Jessica and Philip correspond until they fall in love with each other, but when the man is about to go to the woman she tells him to stay in his Northern home.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that the next volume in their Famous Art Cities Series will be Gustav Pauli's "Venice," translated by P. G. Konody. It contains nearly 150 illustrations of noted buildings, famous pictures, and art objects and decorations. The book is designed for the art student, the amateur, and the traveler.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are completing the Harriman Alaskan work. They are now publishing Volumes VIII. and X., devoted respectively to the scientific consideration of the insects and crustaceans of the vast northern territory.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation a series similar to their European Neighbors, to be called "Our Asiatic Neighbors." The first volume in this new series will deal with "Indian Life in Town and Country," by Herbert Eastwick Compton, the well-known English novelist, biographer, and writer on Georgian and Indian historical subjects. The publishers have in preparation "Chinese Life" and "Japanese Life," and other volumes.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish "The Journey of Coronado," translated and edited by George Parker Winship, next week in The Trail-Makers Series.

The Grafton Press is bringing out "Forcefield," a story of the old South, by Robert T. Bentley. The period is before and during the civil war. The author predicts that an exodus of the negro race to Africa will occur in 1913, the fiftieth anniversary of emancipation. The characters and customs of the old regime are contrasted with those of the present.

E. J. Clode, who has just returned from a visit to Louis Tracy, author of "The Wings of the Morning," at his home on the North Sea, announces that he will publish Tracy's new novel, "The Pillar of Light," May 15. It is a story of adventure and romance, and is said to be written in the author's best vein.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing James A. B. Scherer's "Japan To-day" in a volume containing twenty-eight illustrations, two in colors, from photographs made by native Japanese artists. The volume deals with the home life and characteristics of the Japanese. The author illustrates many points by anecdotes and throws light on the military system.

Doubleday, Page & Co. publish the tenth part of their "Poultry Book," containing the pages on langshan and Plymouth Rock chickens. The work, to be completed in eighteen parts, is written by American and English experts, experienced in raising the particular breeds of poultry which they describe.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce in their World's Epoch Makers Series, "Descartes, Spinoza, and the New Philosophy," by Prof. James Iverach, author of "Is God Knowable?" The work is mainly made up of a condensation of the views and theories of the authors discussed.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in London the realistic Japanese novel, "Hana-Ko," by Kenjiro Tokutomi, bearing the imprint in this country of Herbert B. Turner & Co. of Boston.

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported William Archer's "Real Conversations," liberal extracts from which have already appeared in THE BOOK REVIEW. The volume contains interviews with A. W. Pinero, Thomas Hardy, Oliver Holmes, Stephen Phillips, George Moore, W. S. Gilbert, and others. There are twelve portraits.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are to issue in the early Autumn a new illustrated volume by Walter Russell, author of "The Reading of the Twig," &c., entitled "The Age of Innocence." Among the new child portraits will be some of President Roosevelt's children, of Lolita Armour, and others. The illustrations of the book will be similar to "The Reading of the Twig."

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for early publication "Chopin's [illegible] Letters," translated from the [illegible] by [illegible] Chopin. [illegible] Mead & Co. announce [illegible] Mead's [illegible] Mead & Co. announce [illegible] Mead & Co. announce [illegible] Mead & Co. announce

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

Prof. Curtis Hidden Page and Adolphe Cohn, both of Columbia University, are to edit for G. P. Putnam's Sons a series of French translations called "French Classics for English Readers." The first group of six volumes will be from Rabelais, Montaigne, Molière, (two volumes) Beaumarchais, and George Sand.

F. Hamilton Jackson, in his "Mural Paintings," imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, deals with the higher forms of the art for which the assistance of the artist and not the ordinary painter and decorator is required. Among the subjects discussed are the preparation of the wall, fresco-painting, tempera, spirit fresco, oil processes, &c. Receipts are given for various painting processes, as well as a historical sketch of the different noted examples of mural decoration.

In his book on "Methods of Industrial Peace," published by Henry Holt & Co., Prof. N. P. Gilman brings his treatment of the subject down to the present year, and gives much space to the experiments of the last ten years in New Zealand and Australia commonly but inaccurately known as "compulsory arbitration."

Henry Wysham Lanier, of Doubleday, Page & Co., has with Henry Holt & Co. a book entitled "Romance of Piscator," which will probably appear in about two weeks. The author, who is a son of Sidney Lanier, the well known poet, sent his book to the publishers signed Henry Wysham, and it was not until after its acceptance that it was discovered Mr. Lanier was the author.

J. B. Firth, author of "Augustus Caesar" in the Heroes of the Nations Series, has written another volume for the series on "Constantine," the first Christian Emperor. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish it.

The late Guy Wetmore Carryl's "Transgression of Andrew Vane," which Henry Holt & Co. expect to publish this month, was delivered to the publishers before the burning of the author's house, Shingle Blessedness, at Swampscott, about a month before his death. He had been at work on this story of Americans in Paris for over two years.

Among the letters received by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. concerning John W. Foster's "American Diplomacy in the Orient," is one from United States Minister to China E. H. Conger, who says that "It is an excellent supplement to 'A Century of American Diplomacy,' and ought to be generally read by students, statesmen, and all interested in the larger problems in which our Government is engaged beyond the seas."

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the well-known author of "Lyrics of a Lowly Life," "Cabin and Field," &c., has written a new book of negro lullabies and songs about children, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out in the Fall under the title, "Cabin Lullabies." The volume will have pictures by the Hampton Institute Camera Club, and decorations similar to those in "Cabin and Field."

Charles Stolze, author of "The Workingman and Social Problems," has in press with the Fleming H. Revell Company a new book on the organization and management of boys' clubs, entitled "Reaching the Street Boy." Mr. Stolze is well known among students and writers on sociological topics. He was recently appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to lecture and work in the interests of institutional church work. Just now he is on a trip covering Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Rochester, and Buffalo.

John Uri Lloyd has named his new book "Scroggins," after the principal character, a coachman who, having made much money, tries to live a life of ease. Mr. Lloyd tells of Scroggins's travels, his return to his Kentucky home, and the original way in which he disposes of his money and secures happiness, for, he says, a man is happier with no money and thoughts in his head than one who, having much money, has no thoughts. Reginald Birch is making the illustrations and decorations for the book, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish.

Although well known as a very versatile newspaper woman and magazine writer here, Miss Francis is said (in her latest book, "Dairymple," a romance of the British prison ship the Jersey, to be published shortly by James Pott & Co.) to have achieved a success, which has surprised even those very familiar with her work.

In the May number of The Architects and Builders' Magazine, F. S. Lamb concludes his series of articles "Foreign Lessons in Municipal Improvements"; a short article follows describing architectural drawing at the Tuskegee Institute, and among others are pictures of the East Orange Library and the Villa Gombart, Lindau, by Prof. Max Monter.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, in his "New Era in the Philippines," spoke plainly of the character of some Americans in the Islands. This was said to be an exaggeration. But Dr. Brown quotes from Gov. Taft's fourth annual report of the Philippine Commission, in the third revised edition of his book, issued by the Fleming H. Revell Company: "One of the greatest obstacles that this Government has to contend with is the presence in a large majority of the towns of the archipelago of ignorant, thriftless, and lawless Americans, who are inclined to associate with the natives, engage and glory upon the progress of their race. They borrow, beg, and steal from the natives."

William T. Hornaday's volume on "American Natural History: A Foundation of Useful Knowledge of the Higher Animals of North America," which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish April 30, will contain 227 original drawings by Beard, Rungius Sawyer, and other well known artists; and 118 photographs by Sanborn, Keiser, and Underwood. Mr. Hornaday is the Director of the New York Zoological Park.

Prof. William E. Mead of Wesleyan University has recently edited "The Squyr of Lowe Degre," which is the second volume of Ginn & Co.'s Albion Series of Old and Middle English Texts. The new edition contains all the extant forms of the romance in parallel paging, as well as an introduction discussing the important characteristics of the piece.

The Transformation of a Woodchopper.

THE WOOD-CARVER OF 'LYMPUS. By M. E. Waller. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 311. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

In "The Wood-Carver of 'Lympus" things happen as they used to do in the good old story-book land, when authors were given to painting life as we should like to have it, rather than as it is.

A poor woodsman, struck and paralyzed by a falling tree, is introduced in the extremity of wild despair at his helplessness, ready to "curse God and die." A chance visitor from the city changes all life for him. By the gift of a book of instructions and a set of carving tools, this kindly wizard at once transforms the cripple into such a wood-carver "as never was," his work, from his very first, attempt, commanding a rush of orders and the finest prices. City friends are brought to the lonely mountain home, and forthwith a Pactolian stream of gifts pours in—whole libraries of valuable books, photographs of the masterpieces of art, &c., while letters rivaling Evelina's in length come from various quarters of the globe—from a charming young lady and a professor of science, as well as from "Philip Vanever," the original benefactor. Just as the mountaineer springs at once into a master carver, so, at once, he keenly enjoys Carlyle, Lanciani, Hare, Ruskin, Vasari, Browning, Byron, George Sand, Dumas, Réclus, &c. The letters are all written with educating intent, reminding one of those delightfully pedagogic heroes of the tales of our youth, who, by means of a few years, or even months, of prosy talk, metamorphosed ignorant country girls into heroines the most quellingly learned and charmingly accomplished.

All this does not stop with Hugh, the paralytic. Theodora, known as "Twiddle," a little wilding of the woods, is also educated into rare attainments, and becomes potent in more lives than one.

Of course there are various romances, and, as though the author feared the tale might be too innocuous, a "Mettle-of-the-Pasture" motif is introduced, with a widely different conclusion from that of Mr. Allen's much discussed heroine. This episode seems quite needless, and spoils the book for its most fitting place, the shelf of the Sunday school library.

The rustic characters of Aunt Lize and Uncle Shim are the best in the story, and their doings the most interesting. Aunt Lize's criticism of the photograph of the great Venus of the Louvre is worth some dreary pages to discover.

Miss Waller could write a capital story of real country folk—with the higher education, heroics of, all kinds, morals and immorals, not so much as glanced at. We

This Week's Books.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing today "The Republican Party," by Francis Curtis. "Roosevelt's Speeches, 1902-1904," with an introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge; "What Handwriting Indicates," by John Rexford; "Popular Tales from the Norse," the third edition, rewritten and enlarged, with an introductory essay on "The Origin and Diffusion of Popular Tales," by Sir George Webb Dasent, and "The Mystic Mid-Region," by Arthur J. Burdick.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing this week "Poems That Every Child Should Know," edited by Mary Burt and decorated by Blanche Ostertag. There are 127 poems in all, from "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star" to "The Charge of the Light Brigade." "How to Do Read Work," by Mary White, is also out this week in the How To Series.

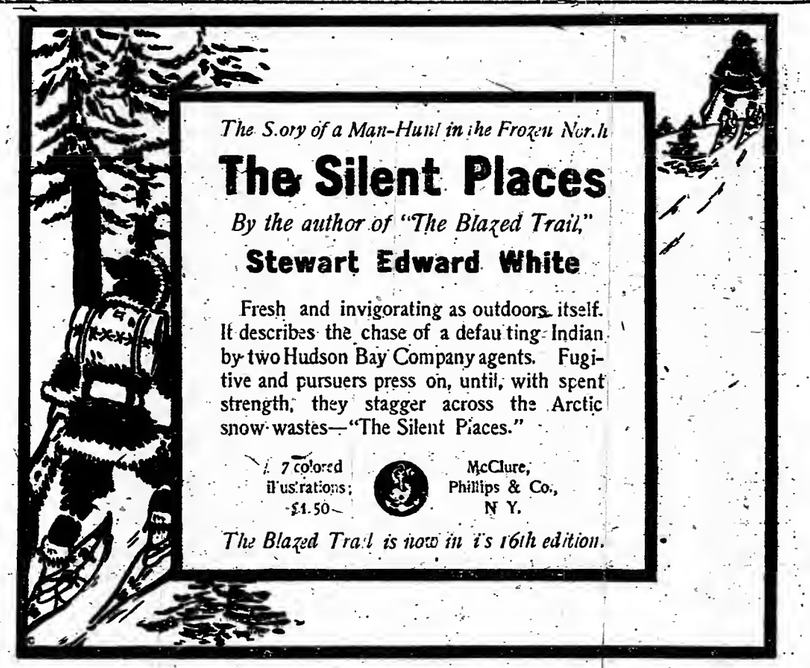
The Statesman's Year-Book for 1904.

The Statesman's Year-Book for 1904 is now ready at the Macmillan Company's. Besides bringing the statistics down to

"Up from Slavery" in France.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that they have received a letter from the French Minister of Public Instruction stating that he has subscribed for a certain number of copies in French of Booker T. Washington's autobiography, "Up From Slavery." This is an honor that the French Ministry bestows only on books considered as having some educational value for the children of the public schools and the readers of libraries.





APRIL 1904

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh south winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,943. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1904.—FORTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BANK PRESIDENT WOODS IS ARRESTED

Charge: Asking Deposit for the Insolvent Federal.

GOT $2,000 BAIL LAST NIGHT

Discovery That the Globe Security Company's Big "Vault" Is Nothing But a Tin Box.

There were dsvelopments yesterday in connection with the wrecking of the Fedsral Bank and the Globe Securities Company, the two concerns promoted by David Rothschild, now a prisoner in the Tombs, charged with having stolen some $200,000 of the bank's funds. Chief among these was the arrest of William M. Woods, Rothschild's successor as President of the hank, in a civil action, in connection with which charges of "fraud and deceit" were made.

The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Terry on a warrant issued by Justice McCarthy of the City Court. The plaintiff in the suit is Harris B. Alexander, a restaurant keeper of 580 Broadway, who brings the action to recover $1,726, the greater part of which, he says, he deposited at Mr. Woods's personal solicitation and on his assurances that the bank was solvent. According to the papers in the case Mr. Woods gave these assurances after the Bank Examiner had commanded the investigation which led to the closing of the institution. Woods was admitted to bail in $2,000 last night.

In the meantime an interesting discovery had been made in the luxurious suite of offices Rothschild's profitable loan concern occupies on the seventh floor of the American Tract Society Building. John H. Brewster, Jr., counsel for James McKeen, receiver of the Globe Securities Company, announced yesterday that he had contrived to gain access to the safety vault of ths concern. Incidentally he found that this, which from the outside seemed a veritable tower of strength and security, was hardly more fire and burglar proof than an ordinary dry goods hox.

THE TIN "SAFETY VAULTS."

Late on Friday evening he succeeded in making his way into the vault. The vault opens into the expensively fitted up cashier's office at the extrems end of the suite, where customers were conducted to obtain their loans and to pay the installments on their notes. Its massive front door, which bears the name of a prominent safe firm in this city, and above which the legend "safety vaults" appears in gilt lettering, is set between columns of imitation marble and fitted into a wide expanse of tiling in the wall.

It looks impregnable. Receiver McKeen and his legal aide have been looking it over with a worried expression on their faces. It had practically been decided to blow it open with dynamite unless tbe combination could he obtained from some of the former employes of the Globe concern who had been called as witnesses for that purpose at the bankruptcy proceedings which were begun yesterday before Commissioner Alexander in the Federal Building. But on Friday evening Mr. Brewster, in looking about the offices, happened into a little room which lies directly in the rear of the vault and is reacbed after passing through many doors and a tortuous passage.

In the partition nearest the vault he stumbled upon a door. The door was locked. Mr. Brewster sent for the Superintendent of the building, who unlocked it with his pass key.

The lawyer, upon investigating further, found that the door opened upon a blank partition constructed of corrugated tin sheeting, wbich yielded readily to pressure and was of about the thickness used for lining in packing boxes the contents of which it is desired to preserve from getting wet.

Practically without the aid of any implements be succeeded in creating a gap in the tin sheathing big enough for a man to pass through. The vault, which looked so ponderous from ths front, then proved to be nothing but an ordinary small room, the walls of which had been covered with the same kind of material. The front and the steel doors opening into the cashier's office were the only things about the valut that were hona fide.

Rothschild himself attended the hearing before Commissioner Alexander yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus to testify in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Kelly, who had brought him from the Tombs. The "financier" seemed perfectly serene, and smilingly returned the greetings of his many friends, who crowded into the courtroom. He was called as the first witness. Like the others who followed him on the stand, he seemed troubled with a very poor memory. He was examined by Mr. Myers.

ROTHSCHILD'S MEMORY POOR.

"Were you connected with the Globe Securities Company?" was the first question asked.

"I had some of the stock," he replied.

"Did you subscribe for your stock at the time the company was formed?"

"I don't remember."

"Have you been connected with or interested in the company since its inception?"

"I don't remember."

"Were any persons that you know connected with the company at that time?"

"Yes."

"Name some of them?"

"I could not tell you their names. It is a good many years ago," replied Rothschild.

This ended the examination of Rothschild for the time heing. He will be recalled later. The next witness was Miss Martha Lamont, who had been a general clerk and bookkeeper of the Globe Securities Company for two years, but had a very hazy idea of where the hooks of the company were kept, and did not know the combination of the vault or safes. Mise Catherine Heaney, who was cashier of the company, was then called.

Miss Heaney was asked to furnish the combinations, but smilingly replied that she did not know them. They were written on a piece of paper which ehe had kept in her pocketbook, she said, but which she had lost since she left the employ of the company. Later she admitted that she had thrown the memorandum into the fire yesterday morning before going to court.

An order from Judge Holt of tbe United States District Court was eerved upon the young woman, directing her to open the safes or show cause why she should not he punished for contempt of court, hut to no avail. Sbe was taken to ths office of the company, but there on the advice of counsel supplied by Rothschild, who told her that "if she could not remember she need not remember," she again declared that she did not know how to open the safes, though she bas opened them evcry day for three years. Shs will be arraigned before Judge Holt on tbe contempt charge to-morrow.

Chief Deputy Collector of Customs Henry L. Swords, who was one of the Trustees on the mortgage bond issue of the Globe concern, next took tbe stand. Hs said that on the first of this month, in common with his fellow-Trustee, John H. Russell, he had received one share of the Globe Company's stock to make him eligible as a Director, and that at the board meeting held on the evening before the receiver stepped in, botb he and Mr. Russell had heen made Directors. At that meeting, Mr. Swords testified, Mayor Bruen of East Orange, who is a bondholder of the company and has written letters indorsing it on his official letter heads, was elected President.

Mr. Swords said that bonds to tbe total value of from $350,000 to $375,000 bad been floated, and that the collateral securities held hy the trustees amounted to some $479,000. The trustees were to receive 1½ per cent. on all tbe bonds sold as their share. The collateral, Mr. Swords said, were taken to New Jersey at his suggestion last Saturday and placed in the vaults of the Commercial Trust Company of Jersey City.

Mr. Swords testified that the collateral securities consisted of chattel mortgages, legacies, life insurance policies, and some stock.

"How did you determine whether these securities were good or had, whether they could be realized on or not?" asked Mr. Myers.

"Not being a judge of that, nor having any time for that kind of work, I left it to Mr. Russell," was the reply.

"With whom did you confer in order to learn the value of the securities which had been placed in your keeping to protect the purchasers of thsse honds?"

"We consulted Mr. Muirbead, wbo was Secretary and Treasurer of the company. He was our only authority on that subject."

At the close of the hearing the name of Carrie Adams, who is supposed to know a great deal regarding the Globe Securities Company's affairs through her friendly relations with Louis Rothschild, was called out in court. She failed to respond, and, having been served with a subpoena, was declared in contempt of court.

SON BORN TO W. R. HEARST.

Stork Visits the Home of the Representative in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A son was born to-night to Representative and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

Mr. Hearst was married on April 28, 1903, in Grace Church, New York City, to Miss Millicent Wilson of that city. Bishop Potter presided at the ceremony.

A YALE SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Medical School Professor Tracing Servant Girl's Assailant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23.—Scientific methods, suggestivs of those of Sherlock Holmes, are being used with great care by Dr. Henderson of the Yale Medical School in an effort to trace the mysterious person who committed a murderous assault Thursday night on Augusta Petersen, a servant employed at the Henderson residence on Prospect Hill. The young woman, who is twenty-three years old, lies at the New Haven Hospital with a fractured skull, and her condition is critical.

Dr. Henderson's inquiries thus far indicate to him that her assailant was young and well dressed, these conclusions being based mainly on examination of tbe imprints of the sboes of the assailant and ths discovery of an empty cigarette box of a high-priced brand.

OIL AFIRE FOR A BLOCK.

Fifty-Foot Flames Draw a Crowd on First Avenue.

The explosion of a barrel of oil, at Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue, last evening, was the cause of a spectacular fire on the avenue from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth Street. The fire could he seen for many hlocks, and crowds gathered to see the firemen extinguish it.

According to the police, some small boys found a barrel of oil at Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue. The oil was leaking from the barrel, and it is said one of the boys applied a match to it. The barrel blazed up and the boys ran away. A moment later there was an explosion that could be heard for several blocks, and blazing oil was scattered about the street. There is a down grade from Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth Street, and the oil ran down the hill, so that First Avenue looked like a river of fire. When the fremen arrived they had little difficulty in putting the fire out by tlooding the street with water. The fire damaged the asphalt pavement and burned the awning on Patrick Dugan's saloon. Witnesses say that the flames at a time were fifty feet high.

AIRSHIP FAILS TO WORK.

Dr. Greth's Machine Drifted with the Wind—Engines Failed to Operate.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Dr. August Greth, inventor of an airship which several months ago was steered with fair success, though it finally landed in the bay, made a second ascension to-day in hie aerial vessel.

It was his intention to sail over the business portion of the city, but in tbie he was not successful. The cigar-shaped balloon rose quickly from its moorings at Eleventh and Market Streets, but apparently m[illegible] no progress against the light breeze that was blowing. It swung about in various directions, but drifted slowly with the wind until it disappeared in the smoke hanging over South San Francisco.

After traveling about four miles, Dr. Greth made a successful landing. He said that his inability to control the airsbip wae due entirely to tbe failure of his engine to work. He will make some alterations and attempt another flight soon.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamer Pretoria, Mackenzie, Bermuda April 21, to A. E. Outerbridge & Co., with 147 passengers, mails and merchandise. Arrived at the bar at 8:30 P. M. last night.

Steamer Britieh Empire, (Br.) Riddle, Antwerp April 10 to Sanderson & Son with merchandise errived southeast of Fire Island at 10:45 P. M. last night.

Exeelsior Savings Bank, 23d St. and 6th Ave., allows interest from first of every month on sums of $5 to $3,000. Deposits made now or before May 4 draw interest from May 1. —Adv.

HANDLED $200,000 TO BUY CITY JOBS

Duke May be "John Doe" of Police and Fire Departments.

FRANKLY TELLS OF DEALS

Summoned to Court by Man Who Paid $600 for an Appointment, He Reveals Case Which Jerome Is Working On.

In the West Side Court yesterday, William Duke admitted having received and paid over at least $200,000 within the last two years to get positions or hring about promotions for men in the Police and Fire Departments, in the Post Office, and in the Custom House. That was merely a heginning, however, as Duke explained, adding:

"The big thirteen-inch gun is still to be fired."

Duke asserted proudly that he has made Police Captains, Sergeants, Polics Surgeons, &c., and has caused the dismissal of charges against men in the Police and Fire Departments who did not know whsre their help came from themselves. He asserted that he never invited a man to come to him, hut that they all came unsolicited.

The thing, as he said, was "to know Duke." According to his declaration, if one man felt kindly disposed to another he would whisper to him the magic word "Duke." Then, if he had the price, Duke did ths rest. When the story of his management in the way of obtaining positions had cropped out, he remarked confidently:

"Oh, nothing will happen to me. I'm all right, I'll he taken care of. There is still something doing. Want a joh?"

Admitting that there is a man in the case "higher up," Duke explained aiso that he came pretty near being the man, intimating that he is the long-sought "John Doe."

"Oh, you reporters don't know everything," he said. "I could tell you a few."

The cat crept prematurely out of the hag through a summons case in tbe West Side Court. James E. Fitzpatrick of 56 East Forty-eighth Street complained that he had paid $600 to Duke to get him a job on the police force. Fitzpatrick, not getting the place, became impatient, and summoned Duke to court, thus interfering with the investigation in progress at the District Attorney's office.

The case came up before Magistrate Ommen. Fitzpatrick, in explaining the case, told the Magistrate that on Aug. 4, 1903, he gave the $600 to Duke on the promise from Duke that a position on the police force would be obtained for him for the money.

"How was this transaction brought about?" asked the Magistrate.

"I went to a man named Danahy.

"Who's Danahy?" inquired the Magistrate.

WORKER FOR LEXOW.

Fitzpatrick refused to give Danahy's first name, explaining that he is a district Captain for Charles K. Lexow, the Republican leader in the Twenty-second Assembly District.

"Danahy went to Mr. Lexow and Mr. Lexow told Danahy to write a letter to Duke. This Danahy did, and I got the letter to Duke.

"I met Duke at the office of the New York Cab Company, where I am connected, and turned over the letter to him. Duke read it and said: 'It will he all right for $600.' I then went to my mother and she drew the $600 from the bank, and I gave it to Duke. He again said, 'It is all right now.'

"I took the examination, but did not get any rating. I have since put in another application. I have demanded the $600 back from Duke several times, but he has always put me off, and never given me the money back as I demanded."

"Explain," said Magistrate Ommen to Duke.

"I took the money all right," was Duke's first statement.

"What!" ejaculated Magistrate Ommen. "What was tbe purpose of it?"

"I took the $600," said Duke again, "for the purpose of having him put on the list for rs-rating. Regarding the money, I acted merely as a broker for another man. I turned the money over, and the money was held in trust until the man was placed on tbe eligible list. If he was not so placed it was to be returned.

"Who was this man?" demanded ths Magistrate.

"Emil H. Sonner," was the prompt reply. "He lives up town. I do not know the address.

"If you would telsphone to the District Attorney's office," Duke added, "he could clear up the matter."

"I'm not in the business of telephoning to the District Attorney's office," commented the Magistrate.

"Well, Kresel knows all about the case," insisted Duke, "and had Fitzpatrick before him yesterday."

"Yes," put in Fitzpatrick, "Duks served me a day or two ago with a summons in a sealed envelope. I did not think it legal, but I answered it just the same. I appsared before Mr. Kresel as I was ordered, and Mr. Kresel questioned me closely about Sonner. I knew nothing, and I told Mr. Kresel so. There is some conspiracy in thie case somewhere. What I do not know.

CAN TELL MUCH MORE.

"Judge, I could teli you a good deal more," interrupted Duke, "but not here. There is as mucb as $200,000 involved in this matter. I have myself paid to Sonner money that I got from my wife amounting to $15,000."

"What did you get out of it?" inquired the Magistrate.

"I never got a cent," Duke replied. "There is another man hy the name of Ryan, on Eighth Avenue, whose money I got for the same purpose, and I turned it over to Sonner. I got in one case $5,000 for one man."

"What was the position for?" inquired the Magistrate.

"For a Police Ssrgeant," was the answer, followed hy the suggestion: "Call up the District Attorney's office about it. They know all about this case. The receipt I got from Fitzpatrick for the $600 is in the District Attorney's office in Mr. Jerome's own hands."

Fitzpatrick at this point asked the Magistrate to place Duke under arrest. Duke said that he could produce the $600 hy Tuesday, and asked to have the case adjourned until then, and he be placed on paroie. Magietrate Ommen made no comment on this suggestion, but after conferring for a time with one of his clerks, he left the bench and had a conversation over the telephone with Mr. Kresel.

After returning to the bench the Magis-

Continued on Page 2.

POPE'S DECREE IMPRACTICABLE

Archbishops Will Not Banish Women from Church Choirs.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 23.—No changes will be made in the music of American Catholic churches for the present. This may he stated as the conclusion reached at a meeting of the Archbishops of the country at Washington this week upon the authority of Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, who returned from the council to-day.

Nine of the fourteen Archbishops of the country attended, and they decided that under present circumstances it would be practically impossihle to enforce the decree of Pope Pius X. ordering a restoration of the Gregorian chant in the services of the church, the abolition of so-called operatic music from its ritual and the banishment of women from the choirs of the churches.

Cardinal Gibbons was instructed to write the Vatican of the facts which led to this decision and ask for advice and a modification wbich will make it possible to carry out the decree. Until such an answer is received nothing will he done in this country in the matter, and it is prohahle that even then the matter will hs left undisposed of until the Archhishops' council of next year.

"Of course, all the Archhishops wanted to carry out the Pope's decree," said Archbishop Messmer to-night, "hut we decided that under existing circumstances it would be almost impossihle."

CORTELYOU RIDES THE GOAT.

Secretary of Commerce Initiated Into Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor was to-night initiated as a graduate member of Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. There was a large attendance, and the Secretary was "put through" in the usual way, no distinction heing made hy virtue of hie high office.

Following the initiation there was a hanquet tendered the Secretary hy the fraternity, at which Mr. Cortelyou delivered an addrsss.

MISS CAULFIELD COMING.

Woman Who Charged Chicagoans $10 a Head to Speak in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 23.—Miss Anna Caulfield, a well-known lecturer on art and history, is to lecture on "Art in America" at Association Hall on Wednesday night of next week.

It was Miss Caulfield who recently gave a lecture in Chicago under the auspices of Mrs. Potter Palmer, where an admission fee of $10 a head was charged. Miss Caulfield was engaged by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison as Chairman of the Ladies's Guild of the Orange Methodist Church, and the proceeds will be devoted to the building fund of the new church.

PUEBLO'S MAYOR INDICTED.

Charged with Doctoring the City's Pay Rolls—Many Other Indictments.

PUEBLO, Col., April 23.—Mayor B. B. Brown wae indicted hy the Grand Jury today on four counts, three charging obtaining money on false pretenses and one alleging forgery. All the charges are based on the pay rolls in the city departments.

Alderman Thomas Flynn was arrested on twenty-three indictments charging similar offenses. A total of fifty-two true hills was returned to Judge Voorhees in the District court to-day, hut no other names have been made public.

CASH BAIL WAS COUNTERFEIT.

But Alleged Safe Blower Who Put It Up Has Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 23.—"Ed" Kelly, a Chicago man, charged with blowing up the safe of the Rawlins County Treasurer's office, put up cash bail of $2,500 and was released.

The officers discovered to-day that the money is counterfeit. Kelly's whereabouts are unknown.

TURF CONCERN BARRED OUT.

Held to Come Under Lottery Law and Denied Use of Mails.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In deciding a case of a Western turf investment concern, Assistant Attorney General Robb of the Post Office Department holds that the business of receiving bets to place on the races le a violation of the law prohibiting lotteries and games of chance.

The concern, therefore, is prohibited from using the mails.

MAN KILLED ON ELEVATED.

Edward W. Price, a Printer, Found Dead on Ninth Avenue Structure.

Edward W. Price, a printer, who lived at 370 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, was found dead on the north-hound track of the Ninth Avenue elevated structure near the Christopher Street Station at 10 o'clock last night. Beyond the fact that at least one train ran over him the police and railroad men are completely in the dark as to the circumstances.

He was discovered lying across the rails hy Motorman McBride ae he was bringing his train into the station, and he etopped just in time to avoid mangling the hody further.

Cards and lettere in his pocket showed that he was employed in Rooney & Otten's printing house, 120 West Thirtieth Street. A messenger was sent there and brought back the foreman, who made the identification. Only ninety-one cents was found in the pockets, and the foreman thought that this might be a suspicious circumstance, ae last evening he had drawn his pay, and was not, so far as the foreman knew, addicted to drink.

Price was a widower and had several children.

G. F. Train's Brother-in-Law a Suicide.

OMAHA, April 23.—The body of a man found dead here yesterday was identified to-day as that of Major James W. Davis, brother-in-law of the late George Francis Train. He had swallowed strychnine. He was formerly a lawyer of prominence and was a Major in the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was seventy-four years old.

LAWYER DROWNED FROM YACHT AT NEW ROCHELLE

W. D. Noxon Had Paralytic Stroke and Fell Overboard.

WAS ALONE ON THE VESSEL

Had Suffered a Similar Attack a Half Hour Before and Boys Rowed Out to His Assistance.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 23.—Willis D. Noxon, a well-known lawyer and yachtsman, was drowned shortly before 7 o'clock to-night in Echo Bay, from his schooner yacht Ellen. Mr. Noxon had spent the Wintsr on his yacht crusing in Porto Rican waters, and arrived here ten days ago. Since his arrival he has made his home aboard the yacht with hie brother, Charles H. Noxon. He anticipated putting the yacht into commission again in a few days for the Summer season.

Shortly after 6 o'clock to-night Mr. Noxon sent his servant, a Porto Rican man, ashore for provisions. His brother was ashort and Mr. Noxon was left alone. When the servant left the vessel the owner was sitting on a chair on the after deck. Ahout half an hour later Mr. Noxon was suddenly stricken with creeping paralysis, to which he was suhject, and fell from the chair to the deck.

The Ellen is anchored only a few hundred feet from the mainland, and as Mr. Noxon lay helpless on the deck he saw three boys passing on the roadway and called to them to come aboard to assist him. The boye got aboard the Ellen's tendsr and pulled alongside. They were soon at Mr. Noxon's side, and after much difficulty got the lawyer back on his chair. They then left the yacht and came ashore.

Some time afterward and before the servant had reached the yacht on hie return trip Mr. Noxon, it is supposed, was taken with another attack, and, losing his baiance, fell over the rail into the hay and was drownsd.

Men were immediately put to work grappling for the body, and recovered it an hour later. The hody will he shipped to Great Barrington, Mass., the home of Mr. Noxon, on Monday.

Mr. Noxon was not married. He was born at Great Barrington, Mass., forty yeas ago. Mr. Noxon was very successful as a lawyer, and up to a year ago, when his was compelled to give up his practice on account of ill health, had an office in Minneapolis.

HORSE ENTERS BY WINDOW.

Runaway Broke Into Insurance Office and Scared Clerks.

A dozen clerks who were at work at their desks in the office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company on the first floor of the hig office building at 80 William Street, the corner of Liberty Street, were hadly frightened yesterday afternoon by the sudden entrance through a plate glass window of a large hlack horse.

The clerks were at a long combination desk, near the window, and had not seen the animal come dashing down Liberty Street at a full gallop. The first they knew of it they received a shower of broken plate glass. The animal fell in with a snort, scramhled out of its harness, and tried to entsr a rear office. The clerks scampered off in a hurry.

The horse was so hadly cut in the neck and feet that it had to be removed in a horse ambulance. It was driven hy Serresgello Bariordemo of 2 Baxter Street, who had a load of paper stock on his truck when the horse took fright near Nassau Street. The driver was arrested by Policeman Frederick Durr of the Old Slip Station for not having a license for his truck.

THREW TROUSSEAU OUT DOORS.

Girl's Strategy to Facilitate a Runaway Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 23.—The announcement of the marriage of Miss Margaret Woodhull and Arthur George, two young people of Monroe, Orange County, disclosed an interesting story. The hride is seventeen yeare old, while her huehand has not yet reached his majority. Their parents objected to the marriage because of their youth, hut the young people took matters in hand, and one morning a week ago young George called at the Woodhull home to take Miss Woodhull driving.

The girl had a suitcase packed, and because she was afraid her parents would see her carrying it out and question her, she thrsw it out of an upper window to be caught hy the young man. The pair succeeded in getting away and drove to the Village of Warwick, where they were married hy the Rev. Mr. Litchrod, a retired Baptist minister.

They then sent the horse home by a hoy, who also took brief notes to the parents, telling the state of affairs. Mr. and Mrs. George have just returned to receive a hearty welcome and congratulations.

FOR STEALING "EXAM." PAPERS.

Year in Jail for Man Who Sold Them to Princeton Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 23.—John N. Thompson, who stole Princeton University examination papers in February and enticed five students into buying them, was to-day sentenced hy Judge Relistah of Trenton to a year in the State Prison. Thompson pleaded guilty.

The Judge in summing up the case said that Thompson's crime wae the more serious in that he had led his son into it, and brought a severe penalty on the students involved. Princeton etudents are greatly pleased with the result of the case, which involved Princeton's honor system.

The man who assisted Thompson in securing and selling the examination papers will be tried in the May term.

FORTUNE FOR POLICE DOORMAN

This Is the Message That Michael J. Shelly Receives.

Michael J. Shelly, the doorman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, received a letter from the Surrogate's office yesterday to the effect that Shelly's uncle, Edward Kenny, had died in Ireland and left his fortune of $75,000 to Shelly and his brother John. The latter lived in New York at one time, but went West about nine years ago, and has not since been heard from.

He said that he would not resign his position as doorman, but would remain in the Police Department, though he may ask for a few days leave of absence.

SIGNS ALEXIEFF'S RECALL.

Czar Reported to Have Acted on Viceroy's Case Yesterday.

PARIS, April 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien says it is stated that the Emperor signed Viceroy Alexieff's recall yesterday.

ODELL TO SEE FRESIDENT.

Leaves Old Point Comfort to Attend White House Conference Monday.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 23.—Gov. Odell of New York, who, with his family, has been resting at Old Point Comfort, started for Washington to-night.

He has an appointment with President Roosevelt for a conference at the White House Monday.

MINSTREL WEDS SOCIETY GIRL.

George H. Primrose's Bride Was Miss Nerney of San Francisco.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 23.—George H. Primrose, the minstrel, whose home is in this city, was married here this afternoon to Miss Esthsr Nerney, who is said to he prominent socially in San Francisco.

The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Sacred Heart by the Rev. Father Edward J. Flynn, pastor of the church. Only the immediate relatives of the hride and hridegroom were present.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., FIREMAN.

His Father's Barn Burns, Though, and the Loss Is $10,000.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 23.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., led a force of 100 men in fighting a fire in the largest harn on his father's estate to-day. The harn was filled with horses, wagons, and farming implements. The fire was discovered by one of the workers.

Young Rockefeller was one of the first to lead a horse out, and he hsiped run the wagons from the huilding. Then he organized a hucket origade, but the flames had gained too much headway and the building was destroyed. The loss is $10,000.

WOMEN FIGHT A FIRE.

Mother and Daughter Form Bucket Brigade and Save Barn.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., April 23.—Joseph H. Stout's farmhouse near this place was hurned down just before daylight to-day. Mr. Stout was away, and his wife and daughter Estelle were alone in the house. A dog awoke them by its harking. The kitchen was then in flames, and the two women were able to save only a few articles of furniture.

The barn, situated near the house, was in danger of heing hurned, and Miss Stout led out all the horses. The women got a ladder and Mrs. Stout carried water, while her daughter dashed it on the roof.

They had no assistance, and kept pouring water on the roof until the danger was over.

COLLEGE COURSE FOR POLICE.

Chicago Patrolmen to Take Instruction in Anatomy, Surgery, and Law.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Five hundred policemen, one-fifth of the entire number in this city, will present themsslves at the Dearhorn Medical Collegs, Monday, hy order of Chief of Police O'Neill, to receive instruction in applied anatomy and surgery, as well as criminal law.

After a five days' course of two hours a day, the students will he succeeded hy other police, in batches of 500. The instruction will he given in lectures by the college Faculty, the attending staff of Samaritan Hospital, and by Assistant State Attorneys.

EYES TINTED WHILE YOU WAIT.

Boston Specialists Color an Optic with Needles and Ink.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 23.—An operation which took place yesterday at the Eye and Ear Infirmary in this city seems to indicate that the color of ths human eye can be changed by the use of needles.

The surgeons were Dr. Henry H. Haskell and Dr. Heffernan, and the patient was a young man who has heen suffering some time with an affection which partially destroyed the color of his eye, but only in the slightest degrse affected its sight. The iris contained a white streak almost its entire width.

Two drops of a 2 per cent. solution of cocaine were put under the eyelid in preparation for the operation. The instruments used consisted of five ordinary cambric needles. These were applied to the cornea, making a large number of holes of the tiniest size. Minute quantities of india ink, previously shaded to match the iris as nearly as possihle, were rubhed into the cornea with the finger, and in this manner worked into each of the holee made by the needle points.

The physicians say the operation was completely successful.

COLLISION KILLS CAB HORSE.

Shaft Penetrates Animal's Breast in Front of Union League Club.

Two cabs collided last night in front of the Union League Club, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and the shaft of one of the cahs penetrated the hreast or the horse in the other cah, killing the animal almost inetantly.

Just how the accident occurred neither driver seems to understand, as it happened eo quickly. The cries of pain from the wounded animal brought a large crowd, and many of the members of the Union League Club came out to see what caused the disturhance. The carcass was pulled into the side street, and the other cahman drove away. Ernest Brower, a lawyer, of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, was in the cah at the time of the accident.

Fire Destroys Roller Coaster.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 23.—Fire to-night destroyed the plant of the Inclined Railway and Roller Coaster at Midway Park, near this city. For a time the entire park was in danger of destruction. The buildings burned were owned by James Hinchliffe of Paterson and are a total loss, as there was no insurance. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

JAPANESE REPORTED ABOVE PORT ARTHUR

Twenty Thousand Troops Said to Have Landed at Kin-Chau.

RUMORED FIGHT ON THE YALU

No Official Confirmation of Disastrous Defeat of Japanese—Kuropatkin to Direct Battle Himself.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—A report is current here that the Japanese have landed 20,000 troops at Kin-Chau, about thirty miles above Port Arthur and fifteen miles from Dalny.

This report, however, cannot be confirmsd to-night.

It is also reported, though not officially, that the Japanese fleet has again appeared off Port Arthur.

A rumor is current in this city that the Japanese suffered heavy loss while attempting a landing near the mouth of the Yalu River. According to the report, which is said to be based upon a private telegram from Port Arthur, the Japanese lost 7,000 men. The Associated Press, however, is authoritatively informed that the Government has no advices supporting the rumors.

The Russians have placed guns in positions covering the crossings of the Yalu River. While Gen. Kuropatkin desires that ths Japanese ehall enter Manchuria, he purposes that they shall pay as dearly as possihle for the privilege, but without precipitating a general engagement.

Major Gen. Kashtalinsky is anxious to engage the enemy and hegged Gen. Kuropatkin for permission to do so, hut the Commander in Chief strictly forbade small skirmishes where it was possihle to avoid them. It is understood that Gen. Kuropatkin intends to deliver the decisive hattle himself. In the meantime the cavalry and artiliery at the front are engaged in constant drill and reconnaissances.

PARIS, April 23.—Information reaching the highest quarters here tends to confirm the report that a rather serious engagement has occurred on the Yalu River, involving a reverse to a Japanese column, but the information lacks positiveness, and the details therefore are given under reeerve, although credited in influential quarters. It is said that this is not the minor operation mentioned in Viceroy Alexieff's report of April 22.

RUSSIA WORRIED OVER CHINA.

Celestial Empire Said to Have Taken Decided Pro-Japanese Stand.

PARIS, April 23.—The correspondent of The Associated Press here is informed that China has taken quite a definite pro-Japanese stand within the last few days. It is said this may involve eerious consequences to the relations between Russia and China.

China's action, it is noted, follows the report that Viceroy Alexieff had requested the retirement of the Chinese troops.

It is also reported that the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg will be recalled. Although the latter report is denied there is reason to helieve that it has some foundation.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Something of a sensation was caused here this afternoon hy a report, spread far and wide, that the Chinese Minister, Hoo Wei-teh, was packing up preparatory to departing from St. Petersburg, and visions of immediate war were conjured up.

Investigation of the rumor showed that the only foundation, for it was the fact that the Minister had taken a Summer cottage at Gatshina, thirty miles from St. Petershurg, for which place he will shortly leave the capital.

RUSSIANS DISCUSS MEDIATION.

Intervention Considered Practicable in Event of Big Victory on Land.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The Russian capital is agog with reports of possihle mediation between Russia and Japan through King Edward, as a result of his Majesty's visit to Copenhagen, though not only in official quarters, hut everywhere, the Russians seem to be of one mind, that no proffer of mediation can be entertained while the empire is smarting under the sting of defeat.

For some time, however, evidence has continued to accumulate that King Edward was seeking to bring about more friendly relations with Russia, and that efforts in that direction were being sympathetically received except hy the extreme radicals. Especially has this been true since the consummation of the Anglo-French entente.

Charles Hardinge, the new British Ambassador to Russia, was the bearer of a personal letter from King Edward to the Emperor, and Sir Charles S. Scott, the retiring Ambassador, who leaves St. Petershurg to-morrow, will take a letter to King Edward, besides a personal message of the most cordial character, which the Emperor asked him to convey to King Edward when Sir Charles took luncheon with his Majesty at the Winter Palace yesterday.

There ie good reason to believe that the Emperor and himself are very favorably disposed toward an adjuetment of the long-etanding differences between the two countries. Besides, it is an open secret that the Emperor ie greatly distressed over the war. He sincerely loves peace, but considers that Russia was wantonly attacked and that after what has occurred the prestige of the empire must be vindicated before there can be any intimation of peace.

Nevertheless, though army and naval circles talk as if the etruggle had not yet begun in earnest, it is realized that recent evente make for a possible termination of the war at the earliest practicable moment. Should Russia win a signal victory on land, it is believed that intervention might become practicable.

The temper of the people is reflected in the utterances of the influential journals, nearly all of which are hostile to suggestions of mediation. The Novoe Vremya says it is not time to talk of negotiations, but only of war. The Russ remarks:

"It is left to England to propose terms that would not commit us. We have no faith in British diplomacy."

The Bourse Gazette asks sarcastically

what Great Britain has to offer, and says Manchuria is already Russian.

The Novosti, which has been advocating a Russo-British entente, discusses the matter sympathetically, as does also the Lostok.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 23.—Although the official German telegraph bureau has published the article from the Novosti of St. Petersburg asking English mediation, I was told at the Foreign Office to-day that nothing was known here of such a movement. The Novosti is not known for its reliability. For months it has worked for an agreement between Russia, France, and England, aronsing thereby the ridicule of other Russian newspapers. Certainly England would not offer mediation without being asked by either Russia or Japan.

JAPANESE RUSE THAT FAILED.

Togo Tried to Make Believe He Was Chasing Vladivostok Squadron.

PORT ARTHUR, April 23.—The Japanese failed in what is believed to have been a clever ruse of war to entice the Russian ships out of Port Arthur. Several men-of-war were sighted immediately after the battleship Petropavlovsk was blown, up steaming rapidly toward Port Arthur with other ships pursuing them, demonstratively and firing at them.

It ie poesible that it was a chase of merchantmen, but the opinion here is that the Japanese desired to create the impression that the Vladivostok cruisers were attempting to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet. Knowing the whereabouts of the cruisers, however, the Russian fleet did not go out, and the Japanese ships retired.

The survivors of the Petropavlovsk are recovering from their hurns and the inflammation of the lungs consequent upon their immersion in ths sea. Ths low temperature of the water proved to be fortunate for them, as it deadened the pain of their burns and enabled them to keep afloat until they were picked up. They all tell heartrending etories.

A strange incident in connection with the loss of the battleship Petropavlovsk is related. Vice Admiral Makaroff had turned to the signal man and inetructed him to signal to the hospital ship Mongolia to come to the outer harbor from the inner anchorage. As the flags were being hoisted the ship struck the mine and went down. The Mongolia saved forty-seven of the crew.

The surgeon of the Mongolia has written a letter in whioh he describes enthusiastically the fortitude of the Russian sailors who survived the disaster. He saye they are men of great and indescribable heroism, undergoing the most painful operations stoically. As an example he cites the case of one man who, after being a long time under the surgeon's knife, thanked him for leaving him his legs and begged permission to emoke, later asking that he might have a drink of vodka with his dinner.

When his wounds had been attended to the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Silni visited the suffering sailors. "Did she get in all right?" was the first thing they asked. "Can she soon return to service?" Through his moans the engineer of the torpedo boat destroyer begged for information regarding her engines.

A thrilling description has been given of ths Silni running side hy side with a torpedo boat, the identity of which her men were unable to establish.

Every man on deck strained his eyes to pierce the darkness. It was impossible to signal, as the Silni would thus have shown what she was. The other boat was also unable to signal for the same reason. They approached closer and closer, when suddenly it was discovered that the other boat was a Japaneee vessel.

She became aware of the Silni'e nationality at the same moment and both fired broadsides simultaneouely. The Silni'e men believed they sunk their opponent.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN GERMANY.

To be Followed by a New Commercial Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 23.—The placing of a Russian loan in Germany will soon be announced. The deal will be important not only from a war point of view, but also because it means a new commercial treaty between the two countries.

The German Government naturally has not favored the loan for nothing. Russia will accept the German tariff with a few concessions that will be of interest to American oil producers. Germany is unwilling to reduce the duty on petroleum, but will on lubricants.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 23.—Mieczislas de Routkowsky, Russia's financial agent here, who has spent a long time in the United States, in an interview to-day regarding Russia's new note issue said to The Associated Press:

"Your St. Petershurg dispatch of April 21 announcing that Russia had made a new issue of $15,000,000 in paper currency against free gold in the State Bank accurately explains the situation and underestimates rather than overestimates her financial condition. No steps have yet been taken here or elsewhere with a view of raising a foreign loan for the simple reason that there is no necessity for such action. We can issue another $200,000,000 in paper without adopting any unusual measure or injuring our credit.

"What may be done is possiby to issue short-term Treasury bonds, though so far I have received no intimation that this is contemplated in the near future. In the event of such an issue being made many bonds doubtless would be taken hy Russia herself, while Amsterdam and Paris and perhaps Berlin would be the most likely centres for the disposition of the remainder.

"Before any foreign loan is attempted Russia would be likely to raise an internal loan, an expedient to which Japan has already been forced to resort.

"People do not realize how small are Russia's expenses compared with those of other countries undertaking such sweeping military measures. When the United States or England go to war they have to charter ships and pay huge sums to railroads. With our Government-owned lines, it is simply a case of one department dsbiting another, and there are practically no cash transactions. The expenses chiefly consist of food and wages, and the same class that receives wages pays back its percentage in taxes. As regards food, four Russian soldiers scarcely eat as much as does one English soldier."

M. de Routkowsky pointed out that Japan's war expenditure, in proportion to her revenue, exceeded Russia's in the ratio of six to one.

MINE SCARE AT ST. PETERSBURG

Floating Powder Cans Found in the Neva Caused Wild Rumor.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Some excitement was caused here this afternoon by a report that mines had been discovered at the mouth of the River Neva, where they had been planted by the Japanese for the purpose of blowing up the battleships when they leave the works at St. Petersburg for Cronstadt, at which place the vessels are to receive their guns.

The report grew out of the sighting of four floating powder cans. These were recovered and turned over to the police authorities who, upon making an examination, found the cans to contain powder manufactured by a Russian factory. They were part of a load of powder which was being transported in a cart to Cronstadt more than a year ago, and were dropped through the ice. The cans had remained under water until the present time.

Other cans are believed to be floating in the Baltic, hut they cannot be exploded, even if the powder is dry, because of the absence of any cap.

ATTEMPT TO KILL KUROPATKIN.

Would-Be Assassins Two Japanese Disguised as Chinese Beggars.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Reports that an attempt was made on Gen. Kuropatkin's life hy two disguised Japanese while the Commander in Chief was in Niu-Chwang a few days ago are confirmed.

The would-be assassins impersonated Chinese beggars. They wore false queues. One of them reached for a dagger, but was felled to the ground by one of the two Cossacks who always accompany the General.

Lord Brooke, War Correspondent.

LONDON, April 23.—Lord Brooke, heir of ths Earl of Warwick, leaves London for Harbin, Manchuria, April 27, as war correspondent for Reuter's Telegram Company. Though only twenty-one years of age, Lord Brooke already has been in two wars. When Great Britain was fighting the Boers he ran off to the Tranevaal with the yeomanry, and became Aide de Camp to Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner. Last year he went to the Balkans, where he acted as war correspondent during the outbreak there. Now he will follow the fortunes of Gen. Kuropatkin.

No Americans Arrested at Mukden.

MUKDEN, April 23.—The investigation made hy The Associated Press into the report that four unarmed Americans had been arrested on a charge of being Japanese spies proves the story to be without foundation.

ST. GEORGE'S BICENTENARY.

Elaborate Celebration of the Birthday of Old Hempstead Church.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 23.—The first of the bicentenary celebration of the Church of St. George of Hempstead was held here to-day. The celebration was one of the most important events in the history of ths Long Island Episcopal diocese.

Among those who took part in the ceremonies this afternoon were Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Bnrgess of Long Island, the Rev. William T. Manning, vicar of St. Agnes's Trinity Parish, New York; the Rev. William B. Farrell, pastor of ths Church of Our Lady of Loretto, Hempstead. The ceremonies began at 10:30 A. M., with a procession composed of clergymen from Long Island, New York, Brooklyn, and other citiee; the Board of Trustees of Hempstsad, and the Board of Education. The procession, headed by August Belmont, Warden of St. George'e Parish; E. H. Harriman, and Bishops Burgess and Potter, marched from the lecture room to the church, which was crowded.

After prayer by Bishop Potter the Rev. Jere Knohe Cooke, pastor of the church, delivered a sermon. Bishop Potter, the Rev. William T. Manning, and the Rev. Samuel Hart also spoke.

In the afternoon a dinner was given in the Grand Central Hotel. Several historical addreeses wers made.

IN HONOR OF GOV. FLOWER.

Wall Painting for the Library to His Memory at Watertown.

A library at Watertown, N. Y., erected by his daughter, Mrs. Taylor, in memory of the late Gov. Flowsr is about to havs the chief decoration of the reading room put in place. It is a group hy Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb, with eix figures the size of life, representing "Maternal Education." The wall painting is on exhibition at the artist's etudio, 360 West Twenty-second Street, for a few days.

On a marhle throne inlaid with mosaics sits the young mother, her head coming against a line of distant purple hills, above her a canopy of pine trees. She has a nude baby on her lap and across her knees an open book. To right and left lean a young hoy and girl; near her feet are two younger children, and these four direct their gaze toward the book from which ths mother, with pointed finger, seems to be instructing them. The small child to the right and front plays with a kittsn. The mother is in white and the dresses of the children are in pleasing tones of golden hrown, mauve and purple, so adjusted that there is harmony in color ae well as composition. The arrangement is symmaterical.

The general color scheme is very light, since the picture will occupy the end of the reading room, which is fitted with hook shelves. There is a barrel vault above with decorations, and the walls over the book selves will be treated in large panels of some strong positive color. The group of "Maternal Education" will be placed in an architectural framework of pillars and pediment, so that all the arrangements of this interior will lead up to it.

Seen in the studio without these surroundings, the full effect of the group cannot he realized. All the figures, without being portraits, are etudied from living models, so that the picture is really one of a young mother surrounded by her family of boys and girls; very charming and natural they are. It will go to Watertown without being shown at any of the regular annual exhibitions.

THE ASEPTIC CHILD.

Dr. Darlington Tells Hoi Skolastikol How to Produce Him.

About one hundred members and guests attended the eighth annual dinner of Hoi Skolastikol, the New York schoolmasters' society, at the Hotel Savoy last evening, President John T. Nicholson of the Washington Heights School, presided.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commissioner of Health, speaking on "The Aseptic Child of the Future," said that to get such a child to-day it would be necessary to fumigate his clothing, put kerosene on his hair, sulphur on his skin, fill him with antitoxin, and, possibly, tuherculin, and cover over his mouth. He said, however, that he hoped the same results could be accomplished hy good schools where the pupils were kept free from contact with disease. He advocated a nurse in every school.

Andrew McLean, editor of the Brooklyn Citizen, spoke on educational topics. He said that he was in favor of a larger percentage of men teachers in the public schools on the ground that men are required to give motive force which women are not likely to supply in the highest degree. Other speakers were Congressman Joseph A. Goulden, from the Bronx and J. H. McInnes.

WORRIED OVER STRIKE.

John Trainor of New Brunswick Died from Stroke of Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 23.—John Trainor, Superintendent of Janeway & Carpender's wallpaper factory, was stricken with paralysis in the factory this morning. He was taken to his home, and died there two hours later at 10:30.

At the time of his death Mr. Trainor was busy trying to solve the problem presented to him by the strike of nineteen boys from the factory yesterday, which had worried him considerably. His son, Dr. J. H. Trainor, said this afternoon that he believed the excitement and worry of the strike caused his father's death.

HANDLED $200,000 TO BUY CITY JOBS

Continued from Page 1.

trate heard two other cases briefly, and then recalled the summons case again.

"I have talked with the District Attorney's office," he said, "with Mr. Kresel. Mr. Kresel wants me to adjourn the case until Tuesday, when he says that he will appear in the case himself."

"I again ask that this man be held," demanded Fitzpatrick; "that he be arrested and placed under bonds until that time."

"Will you he present on Tuesday?" asked the Magistrate of Duke.

Duke said that he would, and he was then paroled in his own recognisance.

Duke, when seen again after the hearing, talked freely on his system of getting jobs for policemen and firemen. Although ostensibly employed as a Superintendent for the New York Cab Company, he explained that he paid a great deal of attention to the Fire Department. He has a firs hadge and a book which tells just what companies respond to a fire. This hook is one which, he explained, he devised himself, and had presented several to officials of the Fire Department.

"You have heard of the 'Buffs' no douht," Duke went on to explain. "They are the private citizens who have a hug on fires—go to every ons of them. Well, I am the President of the 'Buffs.' I have a badge, as you see, but I rarely nse it. The firemen all know Duke—that ie, if they're wise, they do. Even the 'Douhle Nines' know me," added Duke, with a wink.

OFFER OF LAND FOR A JOB.

"I could give you many instances of men for whom I have got jobs, and who are very grateful for it. Everybody knows that thie thing has been going on. I haven't heard much equealing, have you? I could cite you instances by the score of men I have saved or for whom I have secured poeitions. Why, only the other day a man offered me 186 acres of land on Long Island for my job.

"I'm no squealer, as I said before. I'll not give the enap away, and there are not many that would give me away—not many Fitzpatricke. I have in mind just at this minute a policeman who was rejected hy a police eurgeon because he had eome hlood disease. Some one gave him the wink about Duke and he came to me. He is working to-day.

"In another inetance a man was up for charges before the Police Board. A man brought him up to me and merely introduced him to me. I remember that they both emiled as we were being introduced. Well, to make a long story short, that man went up before the board, but somshow he went back to his police station again.

"He entered the police etation rather timidly and asked the Sergeant, 'Is there anything for me?' 'Yes,' said the Sergeant, 'but tell me on the quiet who is this that is behind you. In all my police experience I don't remember a man coming back to work again who was up for such a charge as yours. That man could make me a Captain.' And he was right," added Duke proudly, "I could."

"I have received good large bunches for some of the jobs I have delivered, as much as $1,100 at a time.

"No, nothing has come to me," said Duke with a smile, "hut haven't I done some businsss! Tell me a husiness house that has made the money which I have made in the last two years.

"No, I am not a Republican. That thing that came out in court about Lexow was all wrong. Lexow is not in this. He is too much of a gentleman. I am a Tammany Hall man, and a member of the Elks."

AFTER "MAN HIGHER UP."

Both District Attorney Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Kresel, admitted that they were investigating the case, hut they would not reveal anything in regard to it. The District Attorney was called up at Lakeville. hut he would not tell who was the man "higher up" who was mentioned hy Duke.

Fitzpatrick, when seen at his home, explained that he had been before the District Attorney, who had asked him about the case, and who had given him to understand that Duke was ready to tell all that he knew to get at the "man higher up" in the scheme. Mr. Kresel would not tell him, he said, who the man "higher up" was.

Emil H. Sonner, mentioned in the case, it is learned, is now under $5,000 bail; $2,000 each in two cases where he is charged with taking money to secure positions in the police force and $1,000 on a perjury charge.

The first complaint against Sonner was made about six weeks ago. The complainant was William Hauck, a truck driver at 72 First Avenue. Hauck alleged that Sonner guaranteed to him on the force at $400; $300 to be paid down, and $100 after appointment. With Sonner was arrested Rudolph Beyer, a patrolman attached to the Mercer Street Station. Beyer, it is alleged, introduced Hauck to Sonner. Sonner was held in $2,000 bail and Hauck was paroled in the custody of his Captain, Robert A. Tighe.

The second complaint was made by Olaf Nelson of 184 Eighth Street, Long Island City. Nelson alleged that on Sept. 10, 1903, with a man named Dennis Carroll, he met a man named John Courtney of 411 East Ninety-third Street, and told Courtney of wishing to go on the force. Courtney, he alleged, introduced him to Patrolman Beyer, and Beyer, in turn, introduced him to Sonner.

Nelson alleged that with Courtney and Carroll he went to Sonner'e home at 102 West Eighty-fourth Street on Sept. 22, and a similar arrangement to that told of in the first charge was made, $800 being paid in check and $100 to be paid when appointed. Sonner, Nelson charged, promised that he would be appointed hy Oct. 5, but he was not. In this case Sonner was also held in $2,000 bail and Beyer again paroled in Capt. Tighe's custody.

In the perjury charge Sonner is charged with committing perjury in furnishing a straw bond on the property at 183 West One Hundred and Second Street. On this charge he was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Charles K. Lexow went to the home of his father in Nyack yeetsrday afternoon. When called up by telephone he admitted that he knew both Duke and Danahy, he denied, as Duke had, that he had any knowledge or dealings with Duke regarding the procuring of police jobs or the dismissal of cases against accused policemen and firemen.

"I know Duke as an employe of the cab stables," he said, "and I know Danahy as a worker on one of the committees in my district. I do not know Fitspatrick."

LED DOUBLE LIFE, POLICE SAY.

Accuse Chicago Man and His Son of Robbing Freight Trains.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Respected and lawabiding citizens by day and expert railroad thievee at night is the life that the State is seeking to show has been led hy Daniel Creider, a carpenter, and his son, Charles, who are on trial in Judge Chytraus's court. Detectives charge that stolen property has been recovered from the home of young Creider, and that the son's wife has made confessions implicating both her husband and father-in-law.

The State is also seeking to ehow that Creider, Jr., confeseed that he and his father have been robbing the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company for seversl years. The police say that thousands of dollars worth of property has been stolen from the company hy the Creiders, the plan being for the elder Creider to board incoming freight trains near Chicago, pry open the doors of a car, and throw out various articles of merchandise for the son to gather up.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE DINE.

Anglo-American Love Feast Develops at the Tables.

Sentiments of admiration and praise for the rulers of England and the United States were freely expressed at the annual banquet of the St. George's Society, held last night at Delmonico's. The dinner, which was on the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of ths society, was made a sort of American-English love feast.

The speakers were Presidsnt R. H. Turie, Sir Percy Sanderson, Bishop Burgess, Col. Hubert Foster, ths British Military Attaché at Washington; Major Gen. Corhin, Capt. Stayton, late United States Navy; Elliah R. Kennedy, and Thomas H. Hubbard.

"I can wish no better fate for civilization and Christianity," said Gen. Corbin, "than that the English Army and the American Army shall never face each other, hut shall forever march together in the interests of a nobler humanity."

DEPEW TELLS OF [illegible] OF SEPTUAGENARIANS

Senator, Just Seventy Years Old, Speaks at Montauk Club Dinner.

REAL RULERS OF COUNTRY

Elderly Coterie of His Associates in Congress Run Things, He Says—Big Birthday Cake.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was "eeventy years young" yesterday, as he expressed it after Oliver Wendell Holmes, and last night he was the guest of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn at a dinner in celebration of the anniversary. It was the thirteenth consecutive birthday the Senator had celebrated with the Montauks, and as ueual on this yearly occasion the Park Slope Indians whooped things up in lively fashion.

Senator Depew was kept constantly on the alert dodging the shafts of wit which filled the air traveling in his direction, hut he usually sent back as good ae were aimed his way, and honors on that score were about even.

The diners numbered about 150, Thomas H. Troy, the retiring President of the club, acting as toastmaster. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who was recently elected to succeed Mr. Troy as President, remained at the dinner only long enough to introduce Senator Depew and hear the latter's hirthday speech.

An elaborate birthday cake was eet before the Senator. It was an enormous affair, surmounted hy a candy hust of Mr. Depew, with a circle of seventy tiny incandescent lamps around the base of the cake. These lampe were connected with an electric wire, and were lighted at intervals in the course of the dinner. Appropriate songs, composed for the occasion, by members of the club and adapted to popular airs, were sung by the diners in chorus.

As usual at this yearly celebration, the only speech of the evening was by Senator Depew himself, who said in part:

"The science of proper living, the benefits of temperance in all things, and the healthful influence of a balanced mind from which all worries are expelled and few gain entrance, have becoms so common that seventy is now middle life. In every department from threescore and ten to fourscore or later is the harvest of trained and experienced labor. Bismarck said that Thiers, when near his eightieth year, prevented him from depriving France of one-third of her territory. The late Pope Leo XIII. did the work which gave him immortality in the last ten of the years of his pontificate, and he lived to be ninety-three. Gladstone became the 'Grand Old Man' and won worldwide distinction in the decade before his death at eighty-six.

"A coteris of elderly Senators, in conjunction with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is of their period, are the real rulers of our republic. Roberts in his eeventieth year conducted the South African campaign and retrieved, as far as possihle, the hlunders of the juniors, while in another sphere Commodore Vanderhilt, who up to the age of seventy-one had accumulated $17,000,000 added to it $90,000,000 more from seventy-one to eighty-three.

"It was my good fortune to have my first few years after leaving college in public life and then the courage to quit and enter upon and stick to my profession. A delegate to many conventions, annually etumping the State and country, a member of the Legislature, Secretary of State, and the possessor of a commission as a foreign Minister before forty, lifted me upon a plane where I could get a horizontal view of all our famous men since 1856, and form their acquaintance.

"It is a university education of the highest value for a young man to come in contact with those who have demonstrated their fitness for leadership by both winning and holding great positions known, even in a slight way, Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Saxe, Theodore Parker, and other writers, and intimately Woolsey, Porter, Dwight, Hadley, Olmstead, and the older Faculty of Yale; Phillips, Garrison, Trumhull, Ben Wade, Thaddeus Stevens, and other anti-slavery orators and leaders, and then Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and nearly every corps and division commander of our armies in the civil war, and Chase, Seward, and all the statesmen of that time, together with personal contact and opportunity to see and know more or less confidentially all the Presidents from and including Lincoln, and added to this the privilege of contact and conversation with the leaders of thought and opinion and the rulers of many foreign countries, is to have enjoyed glorious opportunities, and accumuiated assets of priceless value which no ill-fortune can take away."

DUCK A-PLENTY NOW.

South of Long Island Teems with Ruddies and Sheldrakes.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., April 23.—As a result of the recently passed Brown bill, which prohibits duck shooting in the Spring on Long Island, the waters ekirting its southern shore now teem with all kinds of wild fowl. It is said that there have not been eo many hirds in twenty yeare in this section. The varieties include broadhills, ruddies, sheldrakes, and brant.

Owing to a blunder of the game legislators hy which the shooting of brant geese ie permitted at this eeason, hundreds of ducks are being illegally shot, while the hunters are ostensibly after brant.

MRS. COLER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Wife of ex-Controller Has Not Rallied from Operation.

Mrs. Bird S. Coler, wife of the ex-Controller, is in a critical condition in the Dudley Memorial Hospital, at Henry and Amity Streets, Brooklyn. She was operated on last Wednesday for appendicitis, and since the operation has heen sinking steadily.

It was said last night hy Dr. McNaughton, the attending physician, that should she rally sufficiently, another operation would be nscessary. He feared, however, that she would not recover etrength enough to permit the second operation. Mr. Coler has closed up his home in Hancock Street, and le stopping at the St. George Hotel, so as to he near his wife.

Celebrated Shakespeare's Birthday.

DETROIT, April 23.—Louis Jamee and Frederick Warde gave at the Detroit Opera House this afternoon a special Shakespearean programme in honor of the three hundred and fortieth anniversary of the hirth of William Shakespeare. The asociation of Mr. James and Mr. Warde on the stage ended with their engagement here, after having extended over fifteen years. Thie afternoon's programme was made up of ten scenee from various Shakespearean plays.

"The Virginian's" Last Week.

It was snddenly decided yesterday by Kirke La Shelle'e general manager to take "The Virginian" away from the Manhattan Theatre after this week. The breezy Western play will close its long run next Saturday evening, with its one hundred and thirtieth performance. It has been very successful. Originally it was booked for only four weeks at Mr. Fiske's playhouse, but the attendance was so large that the booking was extended, and when it leaves the play will have been in the same theatre continuously for seventeen weeks.

Prefsrred Death to Prison.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Rather than face a term of twenty years in the penitentiary for criminal assault, Sylvester Beck, a mulatto, to-day killed himself in the City Jail hy leaping from the third cell tier to the stone floor, thirty feet below.

POLICE CAUSE A PANIC.

Raiding Tenderloin Resort and Frighten Sightseers.

The Tuxedo, a café and music hall in West Twenty-ninth Street, just off Broadway, was raided on a warrant late last evening by Capt. Cottrell and a score of Tenderloin detectives and plain-clothes policemen. Nine prisoners, including Joseph Frey, who is charged with being the proprietor, were arrested.

More than sixty men and women were drinking when the Captain announced, "Everybody in this place is under arrest."

Great confusion followed. At least half of those in the place were couples who were ostensihly just "seeing New York." Two women fainted, while others fell at the feet of Capt. Cottrell and besought him for the sake of their homes and children and relatives and all sorts of other things not to disgrace them forever.

The Captain decided that he didn't want the whole crowd. He made everybody in the place, men and women, line up before him and picked out, besides Frey, the alleged proprietor, four men and four women for arrest. The rest were allowed to go. Most of the women when they faced the immense crowd which had come from all the near-by streets tried to shield their faces with their boas or hats or muffs, and all had to face a running fire of jeering congratulations at their escape.

RAIDS "TIPPED OFF"?

Police in Early Morning Swoop Find Seven Empty Houses.

Inspector Titus and Capt. Martens of the Mulberry Street Station, aided by Detective Sergeants Collins, Casey, and McKean of that etation, and accompanied by Commissioner McAdoo's secretary, Mr. Howell, made raids on seven alleged disorderly houses near Police Headquarters early this morning.

They hroke in with axes, but they found all the places empty. It looked as if the places had been "tipped off."

WATCHMAN KILLED BY THIEF.

Another Man Fatally Wounded in Battle in Chicago Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, April 23.—One man was killed, another fatally wounded, and a third eeverely injured in a fight between watchmen and thieves in the stock yards tonight. The dead man is Arthur Clemons, a watchman, who was instantly killed.

Peter McGee, another watchman, was shot twice in the right side and once in the back and will die. George Waleh, ehot once in the side and twice in the abdomen, may recover.

The fight occurred at the plant of the International Packing Company, at Forty-eeventh Street and Packers Avenue. The two watchmen, who were making their first rounds for the night, discovered two men in a emokehouse stealing hame. The thieves started to run, and one of them made his escape.

Clsmone seized Walsh and the latter pressed a revolver against ths watchman's hreast and killed him at the first shot. McGee ran to the help of Clemons, firing on Walsh as hs ran toward him, and the thief fell to the floor, hnt regained his feet and ehot McGee three times. He then staggered to his feet and attempted to escape, but was intercepted by other employes of the place and held until the police arrived.

"LORD" BARRINGTON TO DIE.

Man Who Killed His Benefactor Sentenced to be Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Sentence of death wae to-day passed upon "Lord" Frederick Seymour Barrington in the Circuit Court at Clayton. Barrington was recently convicted of murdering James P. McCann, his benefactor. Judge McElhinny granted a etay of execution until after July 23.

When the court asked Barrington if he had anything to eay before sentence was pronounced, Barrington replied: "No, I have nothing to say, except that I have not had a fair trial." When the sentence was pronounced Barrington almost collapsed.

CAMPAU FOR PARKER.

Michigan Committeeman Predicts His Nomination on First Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., April 23.—D. J. Campau, Democratic National Committeeman from Michigan, is jubilant over the result of the convention at Albany.

"I believe that Judge Parker will he nominated on the first hallot," eaid Mr. Campau. "The nomination of Parker is ae certain as anything can be that is yet to he consummated. I have no thought that Tammany will carry the fight into the St. Louis Convention, and I believe that the solid vote of the delegation will be cast for Judge Parker without a proteet from any quarter.

"I expect to see sixty Pennsylvania votes go to Parker and hope Michigan's twenty-eight will go the same way."

LACROSSE AT BAY RIDGE.

Crescent Players Win Easy Victory from Columbia Team.

The Crescent Athletic Club lacrosse team won an easy victory from the Columhia University twelve on the Crescent grounds, at Bay Ridge, yesterday afternoon, by the score of 11 to 2. The collegians were outplayed at every point of the game, and the Brooklyn players scored almost at will. Toward the latter part of the second period the visitors became so demoralized that the Crescents merely tossed the ball hack and forth a considerahlo part of the time and made no attempt to score. The lack of intereet in the contest and the etrong and chilly wind which blew across the grounds drove most of the one hundred or eo spectators into the clubhouse long before the game was ended.

Columbia displayed a fairly good defense at the etart, and five minutes elapsed hefore Kennedy ecored the first goal for the Crescents on a pass hy O'Flynn from behind the Columhia cage. Then the collegiane rallied, and Stewart and Baum carried the ball down to the Crescent goal, where the former made an unsuccessful attempt to score. Simpson in turn made two good trys at the Columhia goal, which were well stopped hy Saqui, but eucceeded on a third attempt, and a minute later Jewell made the third score for the home team.

Heinegbe made the fifth goal for the Creecents from a scrimmage in front of the Columbia cage, and just before the period ended Ashley made the first tally for the visitors on a pass from Reid. The ecore at the end of the period was; Creecents 5, Columhia 1.

The Crescents hegan the second half with a rush, and Jewell scored within less than two minutes after play was begun. A few minutes later O'Flynn made the seventh goal for the home team, and then Jewell scored once more, and O'Flynn twice more in rapid euccession, making the score 10 to 1 in favor of the home team. The rest of the period was only practice for the Crescents, in the course of which Van Buren scored the second point for Columhia, and Lindsay tallied another goal lor the Creecents, making the final score 11 to 2 in favor of the Brooklyn players. The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 11.	Position.	Columbia, 2.
Moses	Goal	Saqui
De Casanova	Point	Benedict
Miller	Cover point	Rogers
Drakeley, Lindsay	First defense	Baum
Lifflton	Second defense	Hays
Sheriff	Third defense	Gutzsell
Kennedy	Centre	Stewart
O'Flynn	Third attack	Reid
Jewell	Second attack	Ray
Simpson	First attack	Bigelow
Wilson	Outside home	Van Buren
Heinegbe	Inside home	Ashley

Goals for Crescent Athletic Club—Jewell, 3; O'Flynn, 3; Kennedy, Simpson, Lifflton, Heinegbe, Lindsay. Goals for Columbia—Ashley, Van Buren. Referee—L. J. Doyle.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 23.—The Johns Hopkins lacrosse team defeated Cornell to-day by a score of 9 goals to 3. The game was featureless; the visitors were outclassed and the home team did not exert themselves.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR 69TH'S ARMORY

Mayor Officiates at Ceremony—Justice Fitzgerald Speaks.

CROWDS CHEER THE REGIMENT

Prominent Men at the Site in Lexington Avenue—Poem by Joseph I. C. Clarke is Read.

Ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstons of the new armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment in Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eixth Streets, were attended yesterday afternoon by Mayor McClellan, who officiated at the laying of the etone, a large number of city officials and several thousands of citizens, some of whom observed the proceedings from the roofs and windows of the houses facing on the plot where work has just been hegun.

Two stands had been erected, one for the speakers in the centre of the lot, and the other at the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, where the ceremony was to be performed. Each was profusely decorated with Irish and United Statee flags. Two hundred members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were the first to arrive, followed by a large representation of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, acting as an escort to the regiment and the guests.

The Hihernians met at the Miesion of the Immaculate Conception, Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street, and, preceded hy the boys' band of the Catholic Pratectory and followed by the regiment, its hand, and the guests of honor, paraded up Fifth Avenue to Thirty-eighth Street, where they crossed to Madison Avenue, marching to Twenty-sixth Street and across one hlock to the grand stand.

Among the gueste were Archhishop Farley, Controller Grout, Borough Presidents Ahearn and Cassidy, Preeident Fornes of the Board of Aldermen; Supreme Court Justices O'Gorman, Amend, and Fitzgerald, Recorder Goff, President Finley of the College of the City of New York, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. N. B. Thurston, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. Francie T. Kerwin, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Deputy Police Commissioner Harris Lindsley, Magistrates Barlow and Breen, Assistant Corporation Counsel Dunn, Capt. Louis Wendel, Frank A. O'Donnell, President of the Tax Commiseion; Gen. James T. McAleer, William N. Penney, Frank Beard, Gen. George Moore Smith, Col. James Quinlan, (the oldest living commissioned officer of the regiment,) the Rev. James R. Lewis, secretary to the Archbishop; Willis Holly, secretary of the Park Commission, and Tenement House Commiesioner Thomas C. T. Crain.

Following the members of the regiment was the Veteran Corps, the members of which followed the Mayor and other guests to the principal platform, hearing their tattered flags which were greeted with cheers by the crowds lining the sides of the streets.

Major Gen. Martin T. McMahon, ex-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, acted as presiding officer at the exercises, and introduced the Rev. William J. B. Daly, the chaplain, who offered prayer. The speaker of the day, Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald, then delivered an oration.

"We are here," he said, "to assist in the laying of the corner stone of the beautiful and serviceahle new armory now in process of erection, and which will constitute the future home of one of our historic the record of whose past glory le the best city regiments, the gallant old Sixty-ninth, pledge of its fidelity and efficiency for the future."

The Justice then reviewed the history of the regiment through the civil and the Spanish war and continued:

"With your glorious record—with the bright example furnished by a long line of illustrious predecessors—with the abundance of material from which a careful selection can be made—with a thoroughly equipped armory situated in a central location, a superior type of young men should become attracted to your ranks whose glory and pride it ehould ever be to keep alive the spirit and traiitions that won renown for the regiment almost from its infancy, and that are characteristic National traits of the hrave people from whose sons its ranks have been at all times eo largely recruited."

A poem, composed for the occasion by Joseph I. C. Clarke and entitled "The Gallant Sixty-ninth," was then read hy William Clarke, a son of the author. In part, it was as follows:

A home for the hrave, the warm, the true,
Who love the old, and who love the new;
Whose hlood has so oft divinely sealed
Devotion's uttermost gift of life
On the long, red ridge of the battlefield,
In the tortuous aftermath of strife,
Content in the pride of the fearless soul,
To lengthen the regiment's golden roll.

And long already that roll of fame,
Which caught its gold from the battle-flame.
Antietam reaped them amid its corn,
Gettysburg under its orchard shades;
At Vaughan's Pass they were bullet-torn;
On Petershurg crest they reddened their hlades;
And up at the wall on Marye's Hill
They piled their dead with an Irish will.

Eight times were the warworn lines refilled,
Nor faltered to measure the hlood outspilled.
To the front, to the front marched man and boy,
While the great Republic's need loomed large.
And eighty and eight were their days of joy.
When the bugles ranp for a headlong charge.
As the regiment honored its fighting vow,
Be it welcomed here in its glory now.

Then here let ths deathless Celtic race,
In rank and file, take their fathers' place.
And prouder their spirit, since longer here
They've drunk the strong air from Freedom's hills;
And stouter their hearts that their blood runs clear,
From the fount that Freedom's bosom fills.
And their souls on stronger wings shall soar,
And glory shall wait hy the open door.

Major Gen. McMahon next presented to Mayor McClellan the silver trowel with which the cornerstone was to he laid. In accepting it the Mayor said:

"I am with yon to-day for the purpose of laying a cornerstone, and this trowel reminds me, if any reminder were necessary, that my duty is not to make a speech. At the same time, I cannot but remember that the record of your regiment, hallowed as it le hy the undying memories of Marye's Heights and the Peninsula campaign, is one which well deserves the recognition which it has received.

"The new armory will, I am eure, be an inspiration to those who I feel confident will he prepared to meet any future demands on their services in the same spirit of readiness which animated those other members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to whom Justice Fitzgerald has paid a trihute which was well earned."

The cornerstone then wae laid and Archbishop Farley offered a short prayer. A reception at the Ashland House followed.

SIXTY-NINTH CHEERS GROUT.

"Our Next Governor," Cried Veterans at Annual Banquet.

Nearly 300 guests and members of the Veterans' Corps of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were present at the annual banquet of the corps held at the Marlborough Hotel last night. The day was the forty-third anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the civil war.

Controller Grout was the first speaker. He said that he thought he was a pretty good Irishman in view of the fact that he had a son who was born on St. Patrick's day. He closed hy venturing the prophecy that New York State would furnish the next President of the United States.

As Mr. Grout took his seat Magistrate Breen, the toastmaster, rose and said that he believed New York would furnish the next President, and he was also equally sure that the City of New York will furnish the next Governor of the State. As he said this he turned and bowed to Mr. Grout, and there were cheers from all parts of the room for "Controller Grout, the next Governor."

Charles V. Fornes was the next speaker. He was introduced as the man who presides over "the Irish Parliament in the City of New York." Col. [illegible] spoke briefly.

POSTUM.

HAS A SAY

The School Principal Talks About Food.

The Principal of a High School in a flourishing California city says:

"For twenty-three years I worked in the school with only short Summer vacations. I formed the habit of eating rapidly, masticated poorly, which, coupled with my sedentary work, led to indigestion, liver trouhle, lame back, and rheumatism.

"Upon consulting physicians some doped me with drugs, while others prescribed dieting and sometimes I got temporary relief, other times not. For twelve years I struggled along with this handicap to my work, seldom laid up but often a hurden to myself with lameness and rheumatic pains.

"Two years ago I met an old friend, a physician who noticed at once my out-of-health condition and who presc

BRYAN ATTACKS PARKER AND STATE PLATFORM

The Judge, He Says, Is Not Fit Man to be Nominated.

CALLS PLATFORM DISHONEST

Terms It Deliberate Attempt to Deceive —Asserts That He Has No Choice for Candidate.

CHICAGO, April 23.—William J. Bryan addressed a large audience to-night in the Armory of the Second Infantry, at the corner of Curtis Street and Washington Boulevard. The place was packed to its utmost capacity, and a large number of people were unable to get through the doors.

The meeting was entirely an affair of Mr. Brynn's, he having rented the armory and paid all of the expenses of the meeting. Mr. Bryan was his own presiding officer and introduced himself to his hearers.

Mr. Bryan devoted his speech to a criticism of the platform adopted by the New York State Democratic Convention and of Judge Alton B. Parker, for whom the New York Convention instructed its delegates.

"The New York platform is a dishonest platform," said Mr. Bryan, "fit only for a dishonest party. No one hut an artful dodger would stand upon it. The submission of such a platform to the voters of a State is an insult to their intelligence, for it is intended to deceive them, and a deliberate attempt to deceive—especially so clumsy an attempt as this platform is—is a reflection upon the brains of those to whom it is submitted. This platform proves that the opposition to the Kansas City platform is not opposition to silver, but opposition to every needed reform and opposition to all that the masses desire."

At another point the speaker said he believed he could prove to every unbiased mind that Judge Parker "is not a fit man to be nominated either by the Democratic Party or any other party that stands for honesty or fair dealing in politics." The trust plank of the New York platform is charncterized as "cowardly and straddling." The speaker declared also that no one was more anxious for Democratic success than himself.

HAVE NO CANDIDATE, SAYS BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan, in opening, said he had hired the hall and introduced himself because he did not care to speak under the auspices of any organization which was committed to any particular aspirant for office. "My concern," he said, "is not about the name or the personality of the nominee, but about the principles for which the Democratic Party is to stand.

"While many of the papers seem to assume that tbe contest for the Democratic nomination is necessarily between Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst, and that every Democrat must either be for one or the other, such a position is illogical and without foundation. My own position is one of neutrality. I regard as available all candidates who are in favor of making the Democratic Party an honest, earnest, and courageous exponent of the rights and interests of the masses, and I regard as unavailable all who are in sympathy with, or obligated to, the great corporations that to-day dominate the policies of the Republican Party and seek, through the reorgnnizers, to dominate the policy of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Bryan said he had pointed out objections to the candidacy of ex-Senator Hill several years ago; that he had acted similarly when the Cleveland boom was launched, and that neither Mr. Parker seemed to be the leading candidate of the reorganizers, he desired to present some reasons why he could not be considered as an available candidate for a Democratic nomination. He found these reasons not in Judge Parker's personality, but in his position upon public questions. Whatever doubt existed as to the Judge's views had been dispelled by the New York platform.

"Taking this platform as a text," continued the speaker, "I am sanguine enough to believe that I can prove to every unbiased mind that Judge Parker is not a fit man to be nominated, either by the Democratic Party or by any other party that stands for honesty or fair dealing in politics. I cannot hope to convince those who favor deception nnd fraud in politics, but I am satisfied that we now have evidence sufficient to convict Judge Parker of absolute unfitness for the nomination.

"If he did not know of the platform in advance, if he did not himself dictate it or agree to it, he has allowed it to go out as his utterance, for the convention was dominated by his friends and adopted a resolution presenting him as the candidate of the party of the State. This platform, then, can fairly be regarded as his declaration upon public questions."

NEW YORK PLATFORM CRITICISED.

Mr. Bryan then gave a review of the New York platform, as follows:

"The first plank reads:

"'This is a government of laws, not of men, one law for Presidents, Cabinets and people; no usurpation; no executive encroachment upon the legislative or Judicial Department.'

"This is a general plank that says nothing definitely. It is probably intended as a condemnation of the President's pension order, but the idea is so vaguely expressed that those who support the platform can deny that any criticism was intended if they find that such criticism is unpopular.

"The second plank reads:

"'We must keep inviolate the pledges of our traties; we must renew and reinvigorate within ourselves that respect for law and that love of liberty and peace which the spirit of military domination tends inevitably to weaken and destroy.'

"This is probably intended as a rebuke to the President for his action in the Panama matter, but this, too, is so indefnite that the supporters of the platform can repudiate any such intention if it ever becomes convenient to do so.

"The third plank reads:

"'Unsteady National policies and a restless spirit of adventure engenders aisrms that check our commercial growth; let us have peace, to the end that business confidence may be restored, and that our people may again in tranquility enjoy the gains of their toil.'

"This possibly is intended as a criticism of the rashness of the President and of his emotional temperament, and yet it is so impersonal that those who support the platform can very plausihly insist that it has no particular reference to any person, hut is intended as a very broad statement of a very general principle.

THE CORPORATIONS PLANK.

"The fourth plank reads:

"'Corporations chartered by the State must be subject to just regulation hy the State in the interest of the people; taxation for public purposes only; no government partnership with protected monopolies.'

"This plank might find a welcome place in any platform. Even the Republican Party has never declared itself in favor of 'Government partnership with protected monopolies.' The plank, therefore, has no meaning at all as it stands, unless there is a secret suggestion that the regulation of corporations must be left entirely to the States.

"This is the position that is taken by the trust magnates. Whenever Congress attempts to interfere with a trust the friends of the trust at once insist that the State must do the regulating—that is the position taken by the dissenting members of the Supreme Court in the Northern case, and if this plank means anything, it is an indorsement of the minority members of the court rather than an indorsement of the decision of the majority. The fact that the platform is silent about the merger decision lends color to this construction.

"The fifth plank reads:

"'Opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition.'

"This is the anti-trust plank of the platform. The plank contains fourteen words, and it will be noted that the opposition is not to all monopolies, or even to all trusts, but simply to those that 'oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition.' That is the position taken by Judge Brewer in his eeparate opinion. The plank is worded so as to present the trust view of the question, rather than the view entertained hy the people at large.

"The qualifying words used in this very brief and ambiguous plank destroy whatever vitality it might have had without them. The Kaness City platform declared a private monopoly to be indefensible and intolerable. It not only arraigned private monopoly as an unmitigated evil, but it pointed out specific remedies for the destruction of this evil. Compare the Kansas City platform with the cowardly and straddling anti-trust—or rather trust—plank of the New York platform, and you will understand why Mr. Hill and Judge Parker are so afraid of the Kansas City platform.

"The sixth plank reads:

"'A check upon extravagance in public expenditures, that the burden of the people's taxes may be lightened.'

"There is another plank that is as meaningless as those that have preceded it.

The seventh plank reads:

"'Reasonable revision of the tariff; needless duties upon imported raw material weigh upon the manufacturer, are a menace to the American wage earner, and by increasing the cost of production shut out our products from foreign markets.'

"This plank is also evasive. What party ever admitted that it put needless duties on anything?

A MODEL OF OBSCURITY.

"The eighth plank is as follows:

"'The maintenance of State rights and home rule; no centralization.'

"Now here is a plank that is a model of obscurity and brevity. To what issue is it to be applied? How is it to be construed?

"The ninth plank reads:

"'Honesty in public service; vigilance in the prevention of fraud; firmness in the punishment of guilt when detected.'

"As President Roosevelt prides himself upon his enthusiastic advocacy of honesty in the public service, and as his friends boast of his vigilance in the prevention of fraud and his firmness in the punishment of guilt, that plank might be regarded as an indorsement of him but for the fact that it is contained in a platform that suggests a candidate to oppose him.

"The tenth plank reads:

"'The impartial maintenance of the rights of labor and of capital; no unequal discrimination; no abuse of the powers of law for favoritism or oppression.'

"Senator Allison has a reputation of being able to walk on eggs without breaking them, and this plank, if it appeared anywhere else than in a Democratic platform, might be attributed to him, for it is about as nice a piece of balancing as has appeared in many a day. If any discrimination is made it must not be an 'unequal' discrimination. That is, if the party discriminates in favor of one side, it must offeet it by an equal discrimination in favor of the other side.

"Why this prodigality in the use of type? A Republican could run on that platform and after the election construe it as an indorsement of every policy for which the Republican Party stands, or at least he could find nothing in that platform that would rebuke him for doing anything that a Republican might want to do.

WHAT THE ISSUES ARE.

"What are the issues before the country? The trust question is certainly an issue, and yet there is nothing in that platform that gives any encouragement to the opponents of the truste.

"Imperialism is an issue. Our Government is now administering a colonial policy according to the political principles employed by George III. a century and a quarter ago, and yet there is not in this platform a single word relating to the question of imperialism, not a plank that defines the party's position on that subject, not a protest against the surrender of the doctrines of self-government.

"The labor question is an issue. The laboring men have been before the committees of Congrese endeavoring to secure three important measures. One ie the arbitration of differences between corporations engaged in inter-State commerce and their empioyes. Both the Chicago and Kansas City platforms declared in favor of arbitration, but the New York platform not only fnils to refer to the arbitration plank of these platforms, but it fails to write a new plank covering this subject.

"The laboring men are trying to secure the abolition of government by injunction. Both the Chicago and the Kansas City platforms contained planks on tbis subject, hut tho New York platform dodges this as it does all other vital questions. As the capitalists now have what they want and are in the position of defendants in a sult, while the laboring men are in the attitude of plaintiffs seeking relief, the failure of the New York platform to advocate what the laboring men desire is really a declaration against them

"On the tariff question no issue is joined. It was reasonable to suppoee that on thie question at least something would be said, but Mr. Hill and Judge Parker seem to be as much afraid of the tariff question as of other issues.

"The money question is ignored entirely. In other words, there is not a line in the patform that is written in behalf of the people, not a line that will excite criticism in Wall Street.

"The platform ignores the income tax; it fails to indorse the election of Senators by direct vote and also omits the plank of the Kansae City platform denouncing corporate domination in politics.

"Can any one doubt," asked Mr. Bryan, "that with such a platform as was adopted in New York, and with a candidate whose conscience would permit him to run upon such a platform—does any one doubt that with such a platform and candidate the party would be mortgaged heforehand to the corporations that are now using the Government as a private aeset and plundering the people at will?"

BOSTON HORSE SHOW.

Mrs. Elliott Wins Championship and Reserve Prizes in Saddle Class.

BOSTON, Mass., April 23.—The Boston Horse Show reached the championship stage to-day, the polo ponies and saddle horses that had won blue ribbons during the week being judged in the afternoou and the harness horses, singles and pairs, and the hunters, in the evening. The day began with several riding school classes, followed by three harncss classes, in wbich the Jordan horscs were again conspicuous.

Then came the first championship of the day, the polo ponies, and the blue, red, and yellow bunch of ribbons went to Battledore, owned hy Alian Forbes of Milton, Mass. The next championship was the saddle class, and Mrs. W. S. Elliott of New York, who has won many first prizes during the week, captured both the championship and the reserve with Flashlight and Lee Rogers.

HIS WRISTS GAVE HIM AWAY.

That Is How Negro Charged with Burglary Was Identified.

A burly negro, who says he is Samuel Wilson of 3 Washington Place, Brooklyn, is locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a charge of burglary. Isaac C. Bishop, a liquor dealer, of 316 West Fifty-first Street, picked him out of a line of five negroes in the station last night as a burglar whom he had caught ransacking his apartmente on the night of April 12, but who escaped after a fight in which he worsted the liquor dealer.

Bishop was pretty certain of the identification upon a mere look at the negro, but he said he could make absoiutely sure if he felt of the negro's wrists. He seized the negro's wrists in the struggle, and he remembered that his antagonist had huge bones of peculiar conformation. When he felt Wilson's wrists he declared positiveiy that the prisoner was the hurglar.

UNKNOWN A FIRE HERO.

Assists In Saving Family from Blazing Paint Store.

If it had not been for the work of a stranger yesterday afternoon in a fire in Louis Slivering's paint shop at 2,333 Third Avenue, Slivering, his wife, and two children would have been burned.

The fire originated in an explosion of oil. The huilding was a two-story frame structure, and the flames quickly spread. Silvering and his family lived on the second floor. Their escape to the street was rendered impossible, and they took refuge from the flames on a cernice which ran around the huilding on the second floor. They were about to jump to the street when Policeman Taggert of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station called to them to wait.

The policeman, and the stranger, whose name was not learned, then went into the adjoining house at 2,331 Third Avenue. The stranger climbed to the cornice and lifted Mrs. Silvering and the two children to the policeman, who drew them in through a window. As he was about to aeeist Silvering the cornice fell. The stranger sprang to Silvering, however, and finally succeeded in drawing bim in through the window with the assistance of Taggert.

The fire destroyed the building. The damage was $5,000.

Say Men Robbed College Dormitories.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 23.—Three men arrested on a charge of having stolen $3,000 worth of property from dormitories at Harvard, and who say they are Kenneth H. Wade, Daniel E. Estabrook, and Thomas A. J. Hodgson, were held to-day in $2,000 each for the Grand Jury. At the hearing to-day the police stated that they were advised that warrants had been issued in Providence and New Haven, charging the four men with stealing from dormitories at those cities.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE IS POSTPONED

100,000 Employes Were to Have Gone Out To-morrow.

CONCESSIONS MAY BE MADE

Strike Will Go On If Employers Do Not Rescind Their Open-Shop Declaration—Conference This Week.

A general strike of garment workers throughout the country against the open shop, involving at least 100,000 workers directly and 250,000 workers indirectly, has, at the last moment, been postponed, at least for a time. This strike had been actually ordered by the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers and was to have gone into effect to-morrow.

Early this week a conference between representatives of the National Association of Clothiers from all the large cities and the United Garment Workers will be held in this city in order if possible to avert the strike. If the open shop declaration of the employers is not reecinded the strike goes on.

The conference is the result of the prompt action of the unions in deciding to strike. It so happens that this year there are few manufactured articles in stock and this is the time that the travelers for the clothing houees go through the country with samples for the Fall and Winter trade. The last Winter was so severe that there was an unusual demand for heavy clothing. If the strike went into effect everything would be disorganized. No one would be willing to place large orders with the biggest clothing strike this country has ever seen facing him. Besides, the strike would have the support of all the unions in the American Federation of Labor. The open shop has been in operation in Rochester and Philadelphia for eome time, and yesterday the Boeton clothiers declared for the open shop.

As eoon as the Labor Bureau of the National Association of Clothiers, which is its open shop annex, was formed the unions at once took the alarm. A declaration was issued through the official organ of the garment workers scoring the employers and ending as followe:

"The National Association of Clothiers, by proclaiming the open-shop policy and taking stepe to enforce it by establishing a National labor bureau and investing its Executive Committee with authority to act in labor matters, has arrayed itself against the National Union, and it will become the duty of the latter to resist with all its might this attempt at its destruction.

"The association, hy the resolutions, sustained the clothing combinations in Rochester in their long-continued warfare on the cutters' unions, therefore assuming the responsibility for the action of its members and those cities. Hence, just as the National Union is held to account for the conduct of its local unions, so will the National Association of Clothiers be held to account for the action of these subordinate associations. Rather than suffer the unions in the different cities to be attacked one by one, the National Union prefers to concentrate its strength in one common effort to defend its existence. The resolutions adopted we accept as a declaration of hostilities. It has been subscribed by firms having agreements with the unions. The United Garment Workers, at once take up the gage of conflict."

The gravity of the situation impelled some of the New York manufacturers to try to bring about an arrangement which would stop the impending strike. As a result of conferences hetween Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Association of Clothiers, and other employers, with Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, and others, the strike was then staved off pending this week's conference.

BANK CLERK MISSING.

Mother Says He Was Ill—Disappeared on Thursday.

Mrs. Isabella Detjem, an old German woman who lives at 340 Manhattan Avenue, reported to the police last night that her son, David, who was a clerk in the National Bank of Commerce, had disappeared from home Thursday morning and had not returned. He is twenty-four years old.

"The bank people tell me that there's nothing the matter with David's accounts," said Mrs. Detjem, "and they say they would like to have him back at work right now if they could only get him. He was ill on Monday, but went to work Tuesday."

FOR INDEPENDENT TEACHERS.

Miss Haley of Chicago Desires Development of "Spunk."

Miss Margaret A. Haley, President of the National Federation of Teachers of Chicago, gave a history of the work of the teachers in that city last night to an audience which filled Mott Memorial Hall, at 64 Madison Avenue. The meeting was under the auspicee of the Women's Henry George League of Manhattan. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Frederick Nathan of the Consumers' League, with Mrs. Christine Ross Barker, Henry George, Jr., and James K. Brown were among the speakers. Mise Colbrom presided.

Mies Haley first gave a history of the manner in which the teachers of Chicago defeated the Harper bill several years before the tax fight when the Chicago University, "that great whale," endeavored to ewallow the public school system, as Miss Haley said, trying to take away the independence of the system by putting it all under the control of one Superintendent who would "press a button and the teachers would dance."

"If you don't look out," she continued, discussing the subject of education generally, "we are going to have the factory system in our education. It is the great danger of this country. It is the great danger because the teachers don't know it. They chafe under restrictions, but are afraid to speak. I talked with a teacher for half an hour here in New York today, and when I left she said, 'Please don't quote me.' Why didn't she want me to quote her? Because if I had she would lose her head. How can a teacher in such a position educate free American citizens? The public has got to demand freedom of speech for the teachers.

"Education is no more considered in the different States than statesmanship in the Legislature. We have great trimmers instead of great educators, men who turn the way the wind blows."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; Judge John H. Doyis, Toledo; J. N. Beckett, Rochester; Frederick Cook, Rochester; A. A. Paton, London.

HOLLAND—J. C. Hornblower, Washington; Paul Delestro, Paris; E. C. Field, Jr., United States Army; Col. Ned Arden Flood, Pennsylvania.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. H. J. Webb, United States Navy; Prof. Randolph Hamberger, Charlotte, Va.; O. Leopoldti, Paris.

GRAND—A. Behrends, Chicago; H. W. Law, United States Marine Corps; Capt. F. M. McIntyre, United States Army.

GILSEY—A. d'Andrade, British Guiana; C. N. Bulger, Oswego.

PARK AVENUE—Brig. Gen. T. Ward, United States Army, (retired); Capt. P. A. Ward, United States Artillery Corps.

SAVOY—Judge J. W. Houghton, Saratoga; Sir William and Lady Mensies, Edinburgh; the Rev. Francis J. Patten, Princeton.

MURRAY HILL—G. N. Ducharme, Montreal; R. Bernardes Williams, New Zealand.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. W. J. Bailey, Kansas; E. C. Washburne, Minneapolis; Pierre Sert, Paris; Mrs. McMichael, Ed. Paris; E. Mermillod, Paris; G. Boin, Paris; G. R. Sandos, Paris; R. Levallois, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Victor E. Revillon, Paris; T. Reginell Lane, England.

ALBEMARLE—Don Alberto Cheodoli, Rome, Italy.

ASTOR—Thomas J. Cowie, Pay Director, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander Frank Marble, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander Frank Marble, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander Frank Marble

"TOBY, M. P.," EXPECTS EARLY DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

Chamberlain May Drive the Cabinet into Resignation—Creevy Memoirs the Talk of London—Sherlock Holmes as a Gold Mine—Perquisites of M. P.s and of Congressmen.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, April 16.—That in the Cabinet Mr. Chamberlain is what Lord Rosebery calls the predominant partner is a fact long familiar. "What view will he take on the subject of a dissolution?" is the question perturbed members put to each other. Up to the last hour of the adjournment for the Easter recess this was the topic occupying every mind, cropping up in every conversation.

In Ministerial circles it is believed that during the secret negotiation between the Premier and the Colonial Secretary preceding the latter's resignation and the engineering out of the Cabinet of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Chamberlain exacted a pledge that dissolution should not take place for at least a twelvemonth. That time he required for educating the public mind to the point of accepting the principle of preferential tariffs. The result of the process has not been exactly what was confidently anticipated. The drift of the by-elections, gathering force as the stream advanced, has been decidedly against a change of fiscal policy.

That being so, it is reasonable to assume that Mr. Chamberlain may come to the conclusion that it is no use further wasting time. At his age a year can ill be spared. Any who believe that as a consequence of this first rebuff he has abandoned his intention of carrying his scheme do not know their man. The last time he talked with me on the eve of his departure for the Continent he was as cheerily confident as ever. A change of tactics will not mean a change of front or abandonment of a plan of campaign.

POSITION OF THE CABINET.

There are well placed authorities who believe that when Mr. Chamberlain returns he will drive the Cabinet to the point of immediate resignation. Matters have not mended with them during his holiday absence. What some people regard as the crime of Chinese labor in the Transvaal has been added to the blunder of the Education act. On both these lines of policy Mr. Chamberlain saw further than Mr. Balfour.

It is true he was a member of the Cabinet when the Education act was passed. But, as was noted at the time, he even ostentatiously abstained from putting in an appearance on the Treasury bench when debate was going forward. In one of his last public utterances his special crony and confidant, the late Powell Williams, excused him from responsibility in the matter on the ground that he had "voted for it as seldom as possible." In the division on the vote of censure moved hy the leader of the Opposition on the yellow slavery question, Mr. Chamberlain's name was absent from the list of pairs. In accordance with authority lodged with the Ministerial whip, he left England he was paired in other divisions. When it came to the question of the employment of Chinese labor he withdrew his name.

According to the authorities cited, Mr. Chamberlain may on his return insist that for this and other causes the Government is in a hopeless condition, and that the sooner it goes to the country the better it will be for the future prospects of the party. At least two years before the fortunes of the Ministry were finally blighted by Mr. Balfour's dallying with protection. Mr. Chamberlain avowed the opinion that a general election would result in their dismissal. But he believed the Liberals would be returned by a majority of less than 50, and that after blundering along for a year or two they would once more make room for a Unionist Ministry, in for a long spell. When a statesman, his work unfinished, finds himself in his sixty-eighth year the sooner things move in the direction of opportunity for accomplishing his labor the better he will be pleased.

THE CREEVY MEMOIRS.

The Creevy memoirs have run into the seventh edition, a notable event seeing that the price is a guinea and a half. Since the Greville memoirs were given to the world there has been nothing like the success of the touch of this vanished hand in unlocking the secrets of social and political life at the end of the eighteenth century and the commencement of the nineteenth. For nearly a hundred years the manuscript remained in the archives of a country house in the North of England. Fortunately it came under the notice of John Murray, who placed it in the hands of Sir Herbert Maxwell.

They are in places pretty breezy, but Sir Herbert tells me he was obliged to withhold many spicy pages. It will be remembered that this course was adopted in respect to the earlier editions of Pepys's "Diary," though the present generation has seen and hides away in private bookcases an unexpurgated transcription of the emotionable diarist's confesions.

The other day Sir Herbert Maxwell told me he had that morning called upon a lady to congratulate her upon her hundredth birthday. He found her seated in her room, and hy her side the two volumes of the Creevy Memoirs. She had a perfect recollection of the personage she called Tom Creevy, discussing him in that frank manner which adorns eome of his own comments on his contemporariee.

I have a copy of a book bound in boards, dated 1808. It is the progenitor of our nineteenth century Dod, and bears the title "A Biographical Index to the Present House of Commons, Including the Constitution of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, an Account of ex-Members, Unsucceesful Candidates, &c." More than a page is allotted to a note on Thomas Creevy, Esquirg, M. A., who shared with Lord William Fitzroy the representation of the Grafton pocket borough of Thetford in Norfolk. It is noted that the Mayor was returning officer, the right of election being vested in his worship, ten Aldermen, and twenty Common Councilore. And this was only ninety-six years ago.

Of Mr. Creevy, just now the talk of London, it is recorded in this ancient volume that he was a native of Liverpool, bred at Queen's College, Cambridge, a wrangler of the year 1789. Hle town house was in Park Place, St. James's Street. He stood for Thetford at the general election of 1806. But, according to the report of the returning officer, he had only fourteen votes, his opponent, Mingay, K. C., polling as many as seventeen. Mr. Creevy petitioned against the return, and it being demonstrated that the Mayor had made a curious mistake in counting these stupendous numbers, Mr. Creevy was returned. He took an active part in Parliamentary affairs, and on the death of Mr. Pitt was appointed Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S REWARD.

In his last chapter of the life of Sherlock Holmes, Sir A. Conan Doyle writes: "Holmes, like all great artists, lived for art's sake, and, save in the case of the Duke of Holdernesse, I have eeldom known him claim any large reward for his inestimable services." I am bound to say that in this respect Sir Conan does not emulate the example of his hero. For each of the monthly records in The Strand Magazine of the doings of the resuscitated detective he receives £1,000. Nor is this his sole reward. The stories are eimultaneously published in an American magazine, and when the series is concluded there will come the book, of which the author has reserved the exclusive rights.

As far as I know, taking into account the length of the stories, this beats the record of the gains of literary men. Charles Dickens commanded the market on both sides of the Atlantic. But he never reached this standard of value. Conan Doyle cultivates literature on something more than a little oatmeal.

With the exception of stationery, to be consumed on the premises, the sole thing members of the House of Commons have provided gratuitously is a pinch of snuff. This privilege of Parliament, of the existence of which few outside the precincts of Westminster are aware, dates back to the time of the Georges, when few smoked and nearly everybody took snuff. The iuxury is provided for in the Civil Service estimates, but does not in these days largely swell them. A pound weight provided at the opening of the session liberally serves.

The snuff is in charge of the principal doorkeeper, and is contained in a box not dainty in structure, but venerable by age. One of the doorkeeper's most frequent customers was the late Lord Rowton. He did not snuff habltually. But in obedience to hahit formed when he was private secretary to Disraeli, as soon as he entered the lobby he walked straight up to the doorkeeper, who, making silent response to unspoken request, held out the snuffbox.

The Spartan virtue which thue limits perquisites of members of the House of Commons contrasts with the fuller privileges of members of Congress. To begin with, they have their railway fares to and from Washington paid by the State. Members of Parliament pay the full railway fare like other citizens. a task especially serious in the case of the Irish members, who cannot get to Dublin and back under expenditure of a five-pound note.

Among what in Washington is obscurely called "graft," Congressmen have an allowance for the payment of personal clerks. Over $300 a year is expended in supplying Senators in Summertime with specially brewed lemonade. Lithia in tablets, quinine in pills, and even hair tonic, is provided hy a grateful Nation for its legislators. It is, I was told when in Washington, possible by a little ingenuity to liberally use the telegraph system for private messages purporting to be dispatched in the public service. These are a few of the privileges tbat pertain to membership of Congress.

Finally, Senators and Congressmen dying in harness are buried at the expense of the State, and it is said that the bereaved families soothe their sorrow by seeing that the lamented one has a real good time on the way to his last home.

IRATE WOMAN BERATES GRAND DUKE MICHAEL

Russian Heir Apparent's Auto in Collision with Carriage.

DRIVER DEMANDS DAMAGES

Both Dismayed When Informed of Courteous Chauffeur's Identity—Woman Flees and Patriotic Istvostchnik Is Rewarded.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Automobiles are upsetting some of the oldest customs hedging the royal family, and the heir apparent to the throne and many members of the imperial family now dash about St. Petersburg without the slightest token to indicate their rank.

When driving a carriage an imperial coachman always wears a distinctive medal upon his breast, but the chauffeur in goatskins was not foreseen by those who drew up the ceremonial. and consequently, without decorations, Grand Duke Michael, the heir apparent, attired in his usual uniform of an officer of the Guards, this afternoon piloted a motor car out from the Anitchkov Palace, and ran into the vehicle of an awkward istvostchnik, whose horse swerved while he was half asleep on the box.

The carriage, however, was only slightly injured, but the accident aroueed the ire of the lady who occupied the vehicle, and who, unaware of the rank of the driver of the motor car, oried out in a loud indignant voice that it was a shame to allow hair-brained officers to dash about in this mad fashion.

The Grand Duke raised hie hat and expressed his regret at the accident, but the lady wae not moilified. The istvostchnik, also unaware that it was the heir apparent, exclaimed in an injured tone: "See what you've done, your Honor."

The policeman on the beat rushed up terror-stricken, at salute, having recognized the successor to the throne, but not daring to say eo.

The following dialogue then ensued between the istvostchnik and Grand Duke Michael:

"What is the damage?"

"Well, your Honor, I think 10 roubles."

"I'll give you 20."

At this point the policeman, unable to restrain himself longer, in a whisper revealed the identity of the driver of the motor car to the istvostchnik. The lady overheard the officer's whisper and jumped from the carriage and vanished in the crowd which had gathered. The istvostchnik then shame-facedly said to the Grand Duke:

"I can't take 20, your Imperial Highness. I said 10 before I knew who you were, and I stick to it."

To this the Grand Duke replied: "I order you to take 20."

"Well, your Imperial Highness," said the istvostchnik, "I must obey, but I will give the 10 increase to the navy."

"In that case," responded Grand Duke Michael, "come to me to-morrow and I will give you 50."

Then, amid the respectful cheers of the crowd, which had enjoyed the contretemps, the Grand Duke drove off.

Russia Hopes for Heir to Throne.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The young Empress is taking such intense interest in the dainty little trousseau which is being prepared under her personal supervieion at the Winter Palace that she no longer appears at public functions. The royal stork is expected to appear on the banks of the Neva late in the Summer, and the prayers of all the Emperor's subjects will be for an heir to the throne.

MME. BERNHARDT'S NEW ROLE.

Appears as Marie Antoinette—"Varennes" Not a Striking Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 23.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt appeared in a new rôle to-night as Marie Antoinette in "Varennes," by Lavidan and Lenotre. Though she furnished a highly artistic performance, the success of the piece was not very pronounced.

The story is that of Louis XVI.'s attempted escape from France and his arrest at Varennes, and is complicated by a more or less historical love intrigue between Marie Antoinette and Baron Fersen. It is divided into six tableaus, and is scenically effective without being very dramatic. The Paris critics predict only a short run for it.

M. LOUBET STARTS FOR ROME.

French President Accompanied by M. Delcasse—German View of Trip.

PARIS, April 23.—President Loubet, Foreign Minister Delcassé, and a distinguished company of officials started for Rome at 10 o'clock this morning to repay the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Paris in October last year. The trip is attracting widespread attention in connection with the recent exchange of visits of European rulers, rapprochements, and the remarkable series of friendly treaties.

The party was accompanied to the railroad station by a brilliant military escort and was received there by Premier Combes, the other members of the Cabinet, and the Italian Chargé d'Affaires. The train was handsomely decorated. A considerable force of detectives was on the train and stationed along the route to insure the personal security of the President and his party.

Representatives of King Victor Emmanuel will meet M. Loubet at the Italian frontier to-night.

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 21.—Apropoe of M. Delcassé's visit to Rome, it is not believed here that the French Ministry will be ablo to retain power for long, and that M. Delcassé therefore desires to interview the Vatican in anticipation of retaining his present position in the new Cabinet.

HENRY ISELIN RELEASED.

American Arrested in Paris Believed to Have Been Victimized.

PARIS, April 23.—Henry Iselin, the American Director of the Société Générale de Banque, who was arrested and detained in custody pending an investigation into the alleged relations of his bank with the defunct Banque Centrale du Crédit Mobilier et Industriel, was released to-day, following strennous representations on the part of Mr. Vignaud, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy, pending the absence of Ambassador Porter.

Mr. Vignaud's inquiries indicated that Mr. Iselin had been the victim of the sharp practicee of others.

WIRELESS FOR GERMAN FIGHTERS.

Balloons Also to be Used in Campaign Against the Hereros.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 23.—Germany is sending men to German Southwest Africa equipped with wireless telegraphy apparatus and balloons to be used in the campaign against the Hereros.

HUNGARIAN STRIKE'S COLLAPSE

Strikers Liable to Military Service Were Ordered to Join the Colors.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 23.—The strike has completely collapsed, and freight and passenger traffic will be resumed to-morrow.

The Government had taken a drastic step to deal with the strikers in ordering all the reserve men liable to military service to join their respective regiments.

A large force of police under the Chief Commissioner and two squadrons of Hussars surrounded the strikers' camp at noon. The strike leader, Sarlay, was immediately arrested on charges of inciting disorder and treason for adverse criticism of the royal decree calling out the engineer reserve men for service on the railroad.

Addressing the strikers, the Commissioner declared that all who had committed breaches of the law would be prosecuted. In the meantime every one present must produce proof of identity, and all liable to military service would receive an enrollment order from the recruiting officer and would be required to join their respective corps this evening.

A committee representing the strikers waited on the Minister of Commerce later in the day and announced that the men were willing to accept the Government's terms.

LOLITA ARMOUR'S CURE.

Prof. Lorenz Examines Her in Vienna—Says She Will Soon Walk.

VIENNA, April 23.—Prof. Lorenz this morning examined Miss Lolita Armour of Chicago, who, accompanied by her parents, arrived here yesterday evening. He said she had made capital progress since the operation performed by him in Chicago on Oct. 12, 1902, and that the case was thoroughly satisfactory. The professor had no doubt that after a short course of massage and manipulation of the injured joint the girl would be able to walk perfectly.

Mr. Armour said he was entirely satisfied with the result of Prof. Lorenz's operation. Everything the professor promised had proved true.

Mr. Armour salls for home next week. Lolita and her mother probably will remain here until July, when it is hoped the treatment will have effected a complete cure.

PERU DISPUTES BRAZIL.

Troops Refuse to Evacuate Territory Claimed by Latter Country.

RIO JANEIRO, April 23.—Disquieting incidents are reported to have occurred on the western frontier of Brazil, where the Peruvian troops refuse to evacuate territory regarded as belonging to Brazil, despite repeated demands.

The Government, however, is hopeful that a pacific settlement will be reached. The reports that the United States would intervene in the matter are officially denied.

"PLENTY CHINAMAN BLOKE."

War Makee Losee Muchee Money, Says Letter Printed in Shanghai.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, March 14.—The following letter appeared recently in a Shanghai morning paper, (The Hindo-China Daily News,) and shows how the war happenings have affected the people and the markets. A Chinaman must be poor indeed when he can no longer present a "cumshaw" to any one with whom he has dealings. It is generally a bid for more trade as well as an indication of good feeling:

"My Dear Mr. —:

"Just now belong six moon yon makee leavee Shanghai, and my too muchee glad you can come back chop chop.

"My too muchee glad lookee see Newspaper he make writee you belong just now No. 2 piecee Taipan, and also you belong just now plopa Amelican man.

"Mr. Wrightson talkee my you just now belong too muchee busy Amelica side makee do Taipan pidgin. He talkee my he no savee what time you come back Shanghai.

"Any kind pidgin this year belong No. 1 bad. Have got plenty dealer makee losee too muchee money. My all same no have catchee chance this year, piece good pidgin. Leason belong plenty man have makee settle exchange, before very low, and when cargo come this eide, exchange have makee go up.

"Tien-Tsin belong this year No. 1 bad. Have got plenty merchant and plenty Chinaman Bank 'bloke.' Newchwang belong more bad. That side any man too muchee Year that war pidgin. Any man talkee belong Russia man must wanohee fighee Japan first. So fashion any Shanghai Bank no wanchee pay Newchwang dealer money makee do piecegood pidgin. My too muchee glad all this tlonble makee finish, becanse so fashion no can do any pidgin Amelican piecegoods. Just now belong Chilstmas time and all same time belong foreign man New Year. My too muchee hope you catchee plenty plenty chance new year time.

"My too muchee sorry no can pay you some 'cumshaw' this year all same any year, because any man talkee belong too much tronble sendee anything go Amelica side.

"All my family belong all ploper, and my hopee you makee all ploper all same.

"My makee writee you this letter because my long time no have talkee you.

"My chin-chin you too muchee, and hope you come back Shanghai vely soon.

"My belong you good flend."

PRESIDENT PRESENTS MEDAL.

Secret Service Officer Decorated for Gallantry in Samoan Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Roosevelt to-day presented to Richard H. Taylor, the Secret Service officer detailed at the White House, a medal of honor conferred upon him by the Navy Department for conspicuous gallantry during the hurricane at Apia, Samoa, on March 16, 1889.

At that time Taylor was a Quartermaster on the United States ship Nipsic, and from 1 o'clock until 6:30 on that morning he conned the ship. The night was of inky blackness, and the rain driven by a furious wind cut the facee of all exposed to it like a whip lash. Capt. Mullan recommended Taylor for a medal of honor, and the recommendation was approved by Admiral Kimberly.

That was fifteen years ago, but it was not until to-day that he received the decoration. In presenting the medal the President warmly congratulated Mr. Taylor, epoke of the great distinction which the medal represented, and said he was proud to award it.

BUNYAN RELIC FOR $1,525.

Warrant for His Arrest Sold at Auction in London.

LONDON, April 23.—The warrant under which John Bunyan was apprehended and placed in jail at Bedford for six months during the reign of Charles II. was sold at auction in London this afternoon for $1,525.

The warrant, which is signed by thirteen Justices of the Peace, six Baronets, and seven Esquires, charged him with contempt of law by preaching and teaching otherwise than "according to the liturgis or practise of the Church of England."

TO SHOW VICTORIA FALLS.

South Africa Wonder to be Exhibited—Bishop Warren Back.

Alfred Bromwich, representative of the British South Africa Company, arrived here last night on the St. Louis, bringing all the paraphernalia for an exhibit at the St. Louis Fair to demonstrate the wonder of Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River in Rhodesia.

Bishop Warren of the Methodist Church, who has been on an extended tour through the Far East, Europe, and Africa, also returned on the St. Louis.

AMERICAN PLAYS IN LONDON THEATRES

Murray Carson to Appear as Jadwin in "The Pit."

ENGLISH MANAGERS AT ODDS

Legitimate Theatres Object to Production of One-Act Plays in Music Halls.

LONDON, April 18.—London audiences had a chance a few days ago to pass judgment on a play which Americans have already seen and liked, and, for some reason or other, the English critics quite disagreed with the Americans. The play was "The Sword of the King," in which Henrietta Crosman was the New York star. In the same part here Miss Ida Molesworth received a certain amount of praise, but the play itself was hopelesely roasted.

Throughout the first-night production the audience persisted in laughing in the wrong places at what were intended to be eerious scenes. According to one critio "the author did not sufficiently study the perilous border line which divides the sentimental-heroic from the romantic-silly." Another paper said that "he fell into the capital error of not perceiving that incidents which make excellent reading in a novel are apt to be ludicroue on the stage," while a third critic complaine that "one cannot be insensible to the fact that the play is singularly devoid of point."

Although Mise Molesworth played the heroine's part creditably, it is quite possible that Miss Crosman's vivacious acting might have reversed London's harsh judgment of the play.

Two other plays which have been seen in New York are to be produced soon in London. One is "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner," in which Faversham played in America, and in which England will eee Lewis Waller, who was a most successful "Monsieur Beaucaire."

The other play which has been imported from America is a dramatization of "The Pit." The English version will be different from the American one, and will be called "The Wheat King." Murray Carson will play the part of Jadwin.

It is rather amusing to notice that in the new plays produced in the past week two have had for titlee days of the week. One is "Sunday," which means not the Sabbath but the name of the heroine, played by Julia Neilson. The other is called "Saturday to Monday," and is produced by George Alexander, to follow "Old Heidelberg."

Olga Nethersole is rehearsing a new play. It is a comedy by Mre. Craigie, called "The Flute of Pan." Mise Nethersole has been touring the provincee recently with the version of Daudet's "Sapho," which aroused such a controversy in New York.

A popular form of enterprise in England is the playing of "one-day tours." A number of companies have this Spring packed up and traveled to Brighton or Nottingham or some other city near London. The company plays a matinée and then gets back to London in time for the regular evening performance.

A few weeks ago Mary Moore, who has been giving a series of these one-day tours, opened Manchester's new hotel theatre with one of her flying performances. The hotel theatre is a bit of a novelty. It is exactly like the ordinary theatre, except that it is under the same roof as one of Manchester's largest hotels. The guest who is so minded eats his dinner and then strolls into the theatre to see the play with as much ease as he enters the hotel elevator, granting, of course, that he finds no difficulty in paying the pride of his ticket.

There is a great agitation in London's theatrical circles just now because of the hot discussion between the music halls and the Theatrical Managers' Association. All the trouble arises because the music halls insist on producing one-act plays and sketches, to which the managers of the legitimate theatres object. This seems a bit absurd to the American, but in London the law is on the side of the theatrical managers. law however, which has been partially ignored of late and is considered by the music hall people to be quite unfair. One of them said in a speech the other day that the law seemed to him about as obsolete and out-of-date as the Birmingham Metal Button Act. This law is a hoary legacy from ancient times which provides that every suit of clothes should have metal buttons on it. In Birmingham not long since payment of a tailor's bill was resisted by one enterprising person on the ground that the metal buttons had been omitted.

Not only the sketches are threatened, but also the beautiful ballets which are a feature of some of the London music halls, on the score that they interfere with the business of the regular theatres. One music hall sympathizer asks why, if the theatres object to so-called infringement of their rights hy the music halls, the latter should not object on their side to many of the musical comedies presented at the theatres. According to him many musical comedlee are nothing more than vaudeville showe in disguise, and, as George Fuller Golden says: "'Variety' is the only word to-day which differentiates the theatre from the music hall."

ALL EYES ON SOUTH AMERICA.

Diplomats Expect Developments as to Settlement of International Customs Claims.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Nothing further is officially known here in regard to Great Britain's trouble with Nicaragua beyond the fact of which the British Ambassador has informed Secretary Hay—that the British man-of-war Retribution has left Kingston for Bluefields to investigate the charges that the vessels of some Cayman turtle fishermen have been seized by the Nicaraguane and their crews cruelly treated.

Diplomats here are watching with interest developments in South and Central American republics against which foreign powers have claims in the expectation that the real attitude of Europe against the recent decision of The Hague Tribunal in the Venezuelan case in favor of the contention of the bombarding powere for preferential treatment will be disclosed when it becomes necessary to move on another republic to secure payment of its foreign claims.

RICHARD S. GREENOUGH DEAD.

American Sculptor Dies in Rome at the Age of Eighty-five.

BOSTON, April 23.—The death at Rome of Richard Saltonstall Greenough, an American sculptor, was announced here to-day in a cable message received from Italy. Mr. Greenough was born in Roxbury eighty-five years ago.

The statue of Benjamin Franklin on City Hall lawn here is regarded as his best work. He was a brother of Horatio G. Greenough, the sculptor of the statue of Washington which stands in front of the Capitol in the City of Washington, and of the Bunker Hill Monument. The cause of his death was the grip.

Accompanied by his granddaughter, who is a daughter of Atherton Blight of Newport, and by Dr. Nevin, rector of the American Church in Rome, Mr. Greenough arrived in Rome last week. His body will be interred in the Protestant cemetery in in the Italian capital.

Richard Saltonstall Greenough was born in Jamaica Plains, Mass., April 27, 1819. His best achievements included portrait busts which attracted much attention. He studied in Paris, and afterward lived in Newport for several years, but for the last thirty years has spent the most of his time abroad. Among his most noted works are the "Boy and Eagle," owned by the Boston Athenæum; "Carthaginian Woman," "Cupid on a Tortoise," and his monument over the grave of his wife in the cemetery at Rome. Mrs. Greenough was Sarah Dana Loring, an author, who published several works in poetry and in prose. A brother of Mr. Greenough, the late Henry Greenough, was the architect of many of the most attractive buildings in Cambridge, Mass.

RATIFY PANAMA CANAL SALE BY A HEAVY VOTE

Only Five Dissenting Voices from French Company's Stockholders.

RESULT HEARD WITH CHEERS

Resolution Also Adopted Directing Immediate Transfer of Property to American Representatives.

PARIS, April 23.—With only five dissenting votes the stockholders of the Panama Canal Company ratified the transfer of the canal to the United States to-day. The announcement of the vote brought out loud applause.

The vote was not taken in detail, bnt the affirmative represented about 250 persons present, holding approximately 450,000 shares.

A second resolution directing immediate surrender of the company's property was similarly adopted without division, only two shares dissenting.

The meeting of etockholders was held in the Salle des Agriculteurs at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A large and demonstrative crowd was present, many women occupying the galleries. Prior to the meeting it became known that the conveyance of the property to the United States had already occurred. Great interest was manifested, as it was recognised that the vote on approving the conveyance would be the final struggle.

The report of the Council of Administration was distributed to the shareholders. This formally announced that President Bo and Director Rischmann had signed the conveyance and presented a resolution ratifying their action. The report also gave the text of the conveyance to the United States. The most important paragraph reads as follows:

"Now, therefore, we, the new Panama Canal Company, represented by Messrs. Marius, Bo, and Albert Rischmann, in consideration of the payment of the sum of $40,000,000 in gold coin of the United States to the said company on its order or demand contemporaneously with the delivery of this preeent conveyance to the representatives of the United Statee firet above mentioned and the delivery to them of its property in Paris and the certificates of said Panama Railroad shares, (the property of the company not being understood to include the treasury assets of the company, including deposits of money, outstanding credits, and invectments in bonds,) and the delivery upon the Isthmus of Panama to an agent of the United States designated by them or by the Attorney General of the United States of the remainder of its rights and properties, do hereby acknowledge and confirm said sale and do grant, sell and assign, transfer, and set over to the United States absolutely in full ownership the totality without exception of the company's property and rights on the Isthmus of Panama and its maps and archives at Paris."

The report also gave the opinion of ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau on the regularity of the transfer and the resolution for the liquidation of the company after all the property is turned over to the United States.

Secretary Lampre read a protest from Bonaparte Wyse, the original concessionaire, and a representative of Colombia, against the ratification.

The votes were taken without any speechmaking, and after the results were made known, the meeting adjourned, the entire session lasting only an hour and a quarter.

Messrs. Day and Russell, who represent the United States, are highly gratified at the result of the meeting. They will remain here for several days longer, to take over the archives and close up minor remaining details.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The State Department has been notified of the conclueion in Paris of the contract for the sale to the United States Government by the Panama Canal Company of all its fronchises and property on the Isthmus. The money for the canal company will be paid over by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood. Secretary Hay himself will pay to the State of Panama the $10,000,000 to which it has become entitled.

This payment will be made in Washington to Señor Arosamena, the newly appointed Minister from Panama, as soon as the Government of the State authorizes him by cable to accept the money. The authoritiee in Panama have become clamorous for this payment as the money is needed to defray certain expenses already incurred in connection with the creation of the new State.

RELIGION STIRS DAUGHTERS.

Won't Meet on Good Friday—Object to Noise of July 4.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—At to-day's sessions of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Lippitt of Rhode Island moved that the influence of the organization be used in securing a change in the manner of celebrating the Fourth of July by doing away with cannon crackers and other "undignified" features. This was [illegible].

A number of delegates objected to D. A. R. meeting during Holy Week. Mrs. Murphy of [illegible] against them [illegible] tions as [illegible] on of one dence [illegible] nt Mrs. [illegible] Montana, moved [illegible] comment [illegible] the next Con[illegible] Daughte[illegible] be no [illegible] year on [illegible] and this was

DETECTIVE AGENCY SCANDAL.

Head of British Concern and His Lawyer Arrested in London.

LONDON, April 23.—At Bow Street Police Court to-day Henry Slater, head of the best-known private detective agency in England, was held in heavy bail, charged with conspiring to pervert the due course of justice. With him in the dock were Albert Osborne, his lawyer, and two private detectives employed by Slater. They also were put under heavy bail.

The case is the sequel to a eensational divorce suit in which Slater was employed to secure evidence against the husband. A decree was obtained last November, but the authorities became suspicious, and after a rehearing this week the decree was rescinded. Over $15,000 was paid to Slater and Osborne for the evidence on which the decree was originally granted. Osborne, who is a rather prominent lawyer, startled English legal circles by saying he would pay for evidence if he could not get it in any other manner, and that he had the right to charge as much as a client would give him, regardless of the fixed charges which exist among all solicitors here.

The Solicitor General, Mr. Carson, bitterly denounced the existence of such an agency as Slater's, which, he declared, hounded innocent men and women with a power and regularity which could scarcely be conceived except for the present disclosurez, which were all the more alarming as Slater was employed in the majority of divorce and similar cases.

Tho arrests are expected to produce further sensational matter relating to other casce. The prisoners will come up for further hearing April 30, to-day's proceedings being merely formal.

BRITISH COTTON CULTIVATION.

The Soudan a Favorable Field—Praise for American Methods.

LONDON, April 23.—The Board of Trade has issued a preliminary report on cotton cultivation in the British Empire and Egypt, specially complied hy Wyndham R. Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute. The Imperial Institute is still continuing its investigations, and therefore no definite conclusions are given as to what extent the empire can furnish new sources of supply of raw cotton.

In general terms, Mr. Dunstan considers that the cotton area of India, especially Burmah, will be increased, although as the bulk of Indian cotton is not suitable for the British market, the problem in that country is the possibility of cultivating cotton of a longer staple. He looks to little extension of the production in Egypt, but dilates on the favorable prospects of the Soudan, where "the area open for planting cotton is ten times as great as in Egypt."

The report anticipates the gradual development of cotton cultivation in Nigeria, Rhodesia, and other African protectorates, and the partial revival of its production in the West Indies.

Mr. Dunetan declares that the "paramount position of the United States in cotton cultivation is largely due to the operations of the well-organized and splendidly equipped experiment statione of the Department of Agriculture," and considers that the best means of helping the British colonies to compete with the United States in the cultivation of cotton would be to provide them with equally good means of [illegible] experiment and advice.

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LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

COCKRAN IN A RAGE RIDES OVER DALZELL

Scornfully Flings Back Charge That Republicans Bought Him.

SETS DEMOCRATS WILD

He Suggests Joseph W. Folk of Missouri as Democratic Nominee for President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The most dramatic scene that has been witnessed on the floor of the House for years was enacted there to-day when Bourke Cockran delivered one of the most scathing philippics against John Dalzell ever heard in Congress, in response to a charge made by Dalzell that Cockran had made campaign speeches for McKinley for hire. As one man the Democratic members rose to their feet and called upon Dalzell to prove his charge.

The Democrats were beside themselves throughout Cockran's speech. They did not applaud, they cheered and yelled at almost every sentence. The moment Mr. Cockran concluded the entire Democratic side, numbering 150 men, arose simultaneously and rushed down upon him. Then Ollie James, the Kentucky giant, began clapping his hands. In a second the whole Democratic side was applauding violently, and there they stood, clapping their hands in irrepressible enthusiasm.

The Speaker made no attempt whatever to enforce order, and it would have been useless if he had. Such a tribute has never been paid to any orator in years.

There were other striking incidents in the course of Mr. Cockran's speech. One was Mr. Cockran's nomination of Joseph W. Folk of Missouri as an alternative to Judge Parker. In view of the fact that Tammany's candidate is still undisclosed, the gossips are everywhere wondering whether or not Mr. Cockran spoke by the card. Another was Mr. Cockran's suggestion of John Sharp Williams for the Vice Presidential nomination and his plea for the complete closing of the breach between North and South.

CLIMAX OF EXCITING DEBATE.

Mr. Cockran's speech came as the climax to a day of partisan debate so hot that every member was more or less wrought up., Col. Hepburn of Iowa opened it with a strong speech, and Claude Kitchin of North Carolina followed him. Then Mr. Cockran spoke.

He was advocating tariff reform when Mr. Dalzell interrupted him.

"Are these the same views the gentleman entertained when he was making Republican campaign speeches for McKinley?" asked Mr. Dalzell.

"I never made a Republican speech," replied Mr. Cockran. "I never spoke in that campaign without declaring my abhorrence of everything for which Republicanism stood. I supported McKinley, and if the same conditions arose again I would support him to-morrow. I supported him when I thought he was right; the gentleman supported him when he thought it profitable."

Dalzell stepped into the aisle and said, sneeringly: "I am informed that the gentleman found it profitable to support him."

"That," said Mr. Cockran, "is a statement that has been made wherever there has been found a mouth foul enough to utter it."

At this the Democrats burst out in wild cheering. Dalzell stood there through it all growing whiter in the face every moment. When the cheering had subsided so that he could be heard, Cockran continued in a voice of thunder: "I challenge the gentleman from Pennsylvania and all the cohorts of vice and crime and corruption that are embodied in the Republican Party to say that the National Committee ever contributed as much as my railroad fare during all that campaign."

Again the cheering broke forth, wild and unrestrained. When it was over Dalzell, who was so furious that he could hardly articulate, said:

"I do not suppose the gentleman paid any railroad fare."

PAID HIS OWN EXPENSES.

"I paid my own expenses wherever I went," replied Mr. Cockran. "I challenge the gentleman now, as I challenged Mr. Hanna while he was living, as I challenged The New York Tribune last Fall in New York while Mr. Hanna was still living and as I now challenge every one on any side, to show where in the last twenty years I have not been a subscriber to, instead of a recipient from, campaign funds. The gentleman attributes to me what he knows to be the universal custom of every Republican politician." [Protonged cheers and applause by the Democrats.]

"I can say as to myself," said Mr. Dalzell, "precisely what the gentleman has said as to himself with respect to campaigning."

"I should not have suspected the gentleman," retorted Mr. Cockran, "but it has been my experience in life that no man is quick to accuse another of any infamy unless he has become intimate with it himself."

There was more applause and wild cheering on the Democratic side.

"The gentleman better apply that logic to himself right now, and let me say to him what I said I had been informed—"

"By whom, by whom——," roared Mr. Cockran. "Name him, name him."

"By a Democratic Congressman," replied Mr. Dalzell, and was about to continue.

"Name him. Name him," again shouted Mr. Cockrah. "Name him, now and here."

"Name him, name him," came in a chorus from 150 Democratic throats.

Dalzell started to say that he would not name his informant now, when Cockran broke in: "Name him here and now, or confess that you are—" Here he made a long pause, and ended significantly—"what cannot be named in this House."

Then the whole Democratic side arose, shouting at Dalzell: "Name him!" "Name him!"

Dalzell made no answer. Cockran strode down the aisle, swinging his fists, until he was opposite the place where Dalzell stood. Then, resting both hands on a desk, he bent across it, pointing his finger at Dalzell, and shouted, "Name him!" Again the Democrats took it up, shouting it at Dalzell, and pointing their fingers at him.

"Of course I won't name him," said Dalzell at last.

DEMOCRATS HISS DALZELL.

A storm of hisses broke from the Democratic side, mingled with shouts of "Sit down! Sit down!" Dalzell still stood in the aisle, facing the hisses and the shouts with a vain attempt at a smile, and at length he turned and sat down.

"Then," said Mr. Cockran, with deadly impressiveness, turning to the Speaker, "a man who makes that confession cannot interrupt me again on this floor, nor will I voluntarily permit him to come within the range of my vision."

A great burst of cheering followed this. There was a short silence, and then the cheers broke forth again.

Mr. Cockran began his speech with an attack on the Ship Subsidy Commission bill, which he declared to be protection carried to its conclusion. "The question," he said, "is as to the advisability of encouraging a losing business. If it is proper to pay a man for going into a losing business, why would it not be well to pay him for going into a profitable business? Why not subsidize plumbing?

"Did not the gentleman vote for the protective Wilson tariff?" asked Mr. Marsh of Illinois.

"I voted for the Wilson bill that went out of this House. I voted against the emasculated edition of it that came back from the Senate. The protected industries were sufficiently rich to tie up the Senate and write their own schedule." [Cheers.]

"Will the gentleman yield?" said Mr. March.

"I won't exactly yield, but I'll submit," said Cockran.

"That schedule made in the Senate," said Marsh, "was put there by the present Democratic leader in New York—David B. Hill."

"The truth," retorted Cockran, "needs to pay no respect to persons, according to Democratic dictrine. [Cheers.] I am very much obliged to the gentleman, as the whole House is, for these luminous contributions, but I doubt whether the measure of its gratitude can rise to the value of the contributions.

DEMOCRATS VS. REPUBLICANS.

"The gentleman from Ohio (Grosvenor) said we were divided, while the Republicans were united. True. You have differences, but no division on principle suffices to prevent you from operating as one man when you see a chance to grab something. You are animated by an appetite. We are animated by beliefs.

"We are going into this campaign disputing with each other, but that means that we are going to hold a convention. You are exposed to no such peril. [Cheers.] We have a convention with all its excitements; you have a mass meeting with all its regularity. Your arrangements have been completed in a public building at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

"In the whole course of our history nothing has been forced into our political system that did not proceed from Democratic principles." At this the Republicans gave a derisive laugh.

"I wonder if there was any hilarity in that laugh?" said Mr. Cockran, inquiringly, and the Democrats roared. "Why, the Republican floor leader (Payne) led in that demonstration, and if his laugh was a demonstration of joy I hope this House will never see him in a state of madness." [Great laughter.]

"I am delighted," said Mr. Payne, "with your speech, and I am delighted with the reception it gets on the Republican side."

"I am afraid," retorted Cockran, "that the Republican floor leader is not sufficiently submissive. He didn't accent the first syllable of his dslight. If this goes on you may yet hold a convention." [Laughter.]

"Oh," sneered Mr. Payne, "you should leave that sort of talk to the gentleman from Mississippi." (Williams.)

"The gentleman from Mississippi," replied Cockran, "furnishes a striking example of what can be done by a minority when it is led by patriotism and intelligence. [Cheers.] We are proud of him. On the next National ticket there should be placed a representative of the South. Aye, I hope he will come from this very body and that he will be the man who has led this minority. [Cheers.]

Mr. Cockran said he knew not whether the Presidential nominee would be the candidate of New York, "or whether the question of punishing boodlers should become the main issue of the campaign, and we should go to Missouri for our candidate."

On the trust question he quoted Mr. Roosevelt's distinction between good and bad trusts, and said: "The difference between good and bad trusts is to be found in the question whether the trust raises prices or lowers them. Now, of all the trusts that have been formed there is just one that didn't raise prices, and that is the Northern Securities Company, and that is the trust the President has destroyed." [Laughter.]

MR. HEPBURN'S SPEECH.

Col. Hepburn in his speech denounced Claude Kitchin's attack on the President yesterday as a "criminal assault." He said that Mr. Kitchin had verified the President's statement that a trace of "brutal barbarism" runs through the Southern people. Going on to the question of candidates, he said:

"Think of the young gentleman who regarded himself as a candidate for President. He gathered a vast following, and it became evident that something must be done quickly or this young man Hearst would be nominated. So the Cleveland, Gorman, and Olney men all rushed together and searching their ranks with a fine tooth comb finally discovered a man who had never uttered a political sentiment. At once they said 'this is our man.'

"Ah, if the Sphinx had been able to change his habitat from Cairo to New York he would have been of all the candidates the most acceptable. He has never said anything, and he could give guarantees for the future. [Laughter and applause.] Ah, when the Republican Party nominates Theodore Roosevelt [cheers] it will be because they know him. What will you do?"

"Beat him!" shouted a dozen Democrats.

When he finished, Claude Kitchin took the floor and deprecated the attacks made upon him by Grosvenor and Hepburn for his readings from the President's writings. He said:

"The sting of ingratitude is severer than the sting of the adder. I am the only defender Messrs. Hepburn and Grosvenor have against the defamation of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt said that the gentleman from Ohio, and all who agreed with him, and the gentleman from Iowa agrees with him, were the champions of the 'foul government and dishonest politics.' I came to the rescue of these gentlemen.

"I saw them smarting under this brand which Roosevelt had burned into their foreheads. I saw them crouching, stooping, crying, 'Glory, glory, glory' to Theodore Roosevelt,' and never protesting against his slander of their good name. I said to myself: 'I am going to the rescue of these old gentlemen, even if Theodore Roosevelt expels me from Congress by Executive order for it.'" [Great laughter.]

When the debate closed the bill for a commission to investigate the question of ship subsidy was passed.

PRINCE IN WASHINGTON.

Pu Lun Tsee, Nephew of Chinese Emperor, Delighted with This Country.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Prince Pu Lun Tsee, a nephew of the Emperor of China, accompanied by a suite of sixteen attendants, arrived here over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from San Francisco to-day. He was met at the station by Col. T. W. Symons, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, who will be the personal representative of President Roosevelt during the Prince's stay, and by the Chinese Minister and attachés of the legation.

The Prince expressed his delight at what he had seen of the United States, and said he hoped to learn much before he returned to China.

He will be given a reception at the White House and a musicale will be given there in his honor Monday evening. The Chinese Minister will dine the Prince Monday evening, and Secretary Hay will give him a luncheon Tuesday, at which President Roosevelt will be present. Mrs. John W. Foster, wife of the ex-Secretary of State, also will give an elaborate reception in his honor Tuesday.

EXCLUSION LAW REAFFIRMED.

Senate Also Adopts Provision Aimed at Agreements to Bring in Aliens.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate to-day, leaving but one of the appropriation bills unacted upon by that body. A large number of amendments were adopted, among them one introduced by Mr. Cullom limiting the Chinese exclusion legislation to a reaffirmation of the exclusion law of 1902 and other existing exclusion laws.

Another amendment which was adopted was that excluding Chinese and other aliens coming in as a result of agreements between other countries and steamship companies, having especial reference to a contract between the Cunard Line and the Government of Hungary, to supply 30,000 immigrants to the steamship company. About 200 private pension bills were passed during the day.

JUDGE WINTHROP APPOINTED.

Transferred from Philippine Court to be Governor of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Roosevelt to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Beakman Wintbrop of the Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands, to succeed William H. Hunt as Governor of the Island of Porto Rico.

Judge Wintbrop is a member of one of the oldest families of New York. He is a graduate of Harvard and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. He went to the Philippines as the assistant executive secretary to the Philippine Commission. He made a fine record for efficiency, and during the temporary absence of Mr. Ferguson, acted for several months as Secretary of the commission.

MORMON CHURCH A TRUST, SAYS DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Judge Powers Also Tells of Its Political Domination.

YOUNG MEN OPPOSE POLYGAMY

Witness Tells Senators Church Runs Railways, Electric Plants, Banks, Mines, and Mills—Gets Franchises by Politics.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Ex-Judge Orlando W. Powers, a prominent Democratic leader of Utah, was the only witness today before the Senate committee that is investigating the Smoot case. His testimony dealt largely with the industrial side of the activity of the Mormon Church, declaring that the Church was, in fact, a trust that operated and controlled valuable industrial and commercial enterprises.

Senator Overman asked if women were elected to the Legislature in Utah, and the witness answered in the affirmative, and said a woman was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House in the Legislature which elected Mr. Smoot as Senator.

"Did she vote for Smoot?" asked Senator Overman.

"I understand she did."

Senator Dubois asked: "Judge Powers, what do you regard the chief exhibition of Church domination over political affairs that has come to your notice?" To this the witness answered:

"It occurred at the April (1896) conference, when the political rule that is the manifesto against Mormons entering politics without consent of Church authorities was adopted. This rule was adopted without a dissenting vote, and at the same conference Moses Thatcher's name was dropped from the rolls as an Apostle, and no explanation of any character was made."

"How do the young men in the Mormon Church regard the practice of polygamy?" asked Senator McComas.

"I think the young Mormon men, and women, too, are opposed to the practice—strongly opposed, although I confess that I cannot understand the power the Church is able to exert over them. I believe, however, that if the Church authorities should attempt to re-establish polygamy—by revelation or otherwise—there would be trouble."

Several Senators engaged in the discussion of the future of polygamy, and Judge Powers said he believed the practice could not last any more than could slavery. Continuing, he said:

"But I do not regard polygamy as the worst feature of the Mormon religion. What I object to most is its un-American domination by the hierarchy of the people of that faith, the belief in the right of the Church authorities to prescribe rules, the belief that the head of the Church is inspired, and the interference of the Church in political and commercial affairs."

Said Senator Hopkins: "The same charge about commerce can be made against other Churches, in a limited way, can it not?"

"Not as I make the statement here," said Mr. Powers. "I do not know of any other church that conducts bathing beaches, street railways, electric light and power plants, banks, mines, and mills, and that attempts to control in local politics for the purpose of obtaining concessions and franchises."

"There is the Methodist Church in Chicago, of which I am a member. It engages in business, and I have always supported that idea," said Senator Hopkins.

"But as I understand it, Judge Powers means that the Mormon Church is a trust and owns and controls great commercial institutions," said Senator McComas.

"That is it; it is a trust," said Judge Powers.

Senator Bailey asked Senator Hopkins if the Methodist Church in Chicago and Trinity Church in New York engaged in mercantile affairs, and the latter admitted that the business consisted merely of owning property and receiving rents. Judge Powers thought that the Mormon Church controlled business in Utah to a large degree, and that it was protected by secrecy which was hard to get at.

It was brought out that Judge Powers was Chairman of the Democratic Convention which nominated Brigham H. Roberts and Moses Thatcher, both of whom are Mormons. The witness said the nominations were the result of the ability of both men and their courage in standing out against the political rule of the Church.

HEARST FILES A COMPLAINT.

Alleges Unlawful Merger of Reading and New Jersey Central Railroads.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Representative William R. Hearst of New York to-day filed with Attorney General Knox a complaint alleging that a combination of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey under a common management has stifled competition, and petitioning the Department of Justice to proceed against them under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The complaint alleges that in January, 1901, to build up a monopoly in the anthracite coal business by vesting control of more than 60 per cent. of all the available unmined anthracite coal under one management, and to place competing roads under one control, there were transferred to the Reading 145,000 shares of the total of 272,138 shares of capital stock of the Central.

Since then, the complaint alleges, George F. Baer has been in executive control of the Reading Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and the price of anthracite coal, free on board at tidewater, has advanced to the "extortionate price of $5 a ton."

ESTATE OF W. D. BISHOP.

Personal Property Valued at $2,079,394, Real Estate $86,000.

William Darius Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., who died on Feb. 4, left a personal estate valued at $2,079,394 and real estate valued at $86,000. The property in New York, which is entirely of personalty, consists in part of 500 shares of stock in the Adams Express Company, valued at $110,000; 1,645 shares in the Western Union Telegraph Company, valued at $144,546; 305 shares in the Fourth National Bank, valued at $64,050, and 240 shares of the American Telegraph and Cable Company, valued at $19,680.

Mr. Bishop's other property was almost entirely in Bridgeport. He held stocks valued at $772,000, bonds valued at $818,400, notes valued at $176,547, $407,656 in cash, miscellaneous assets of $43,849, and life insurance of $80,000.

The entire fortune is left to Julia A. Bishop, the widow, and the children, Mary F. Bishop, William D. Bishop, Jr., Henry A. Bishop, and Nathaniel W. Bishop.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Military Secretary, with rank of Major General—Brig. Gen. FREDERICK C. AINSWORTH, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department.

Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Brigadier General—Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. HALL, Assistant Attorney General.

Members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico—JOSE G. BARBOS, ANDRES CROSAS, and HERMINIO DIAZ Y NASARIO, all of Porto Rico.

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise—H. MORGAN RUTH, District of Philadelphia.

POSTMASTERS.

New Jersey—GEORGE W. POLLITT, Paterson.

New York—SOLOMON A. ROYCE, Liberty; JOHN H. McGRATH, New Lebanon.



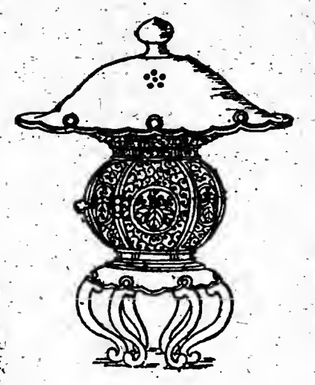
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Rustic Iron Lanterns in artistic shapes, used in the gardens and temple grounds of Japan. Suitable for Lawn, Pedestal, Fence, Veranda and Gate-post ornamentation.

The brown, rusty effects blend gracefully with garden greens.



Iron Lanterns
12.00
15.00
25.00
40.00
75.00



Lawn Jars
27 inch Octagonal
25.00
28 inch Diameter
25.00
37 inch Octagonal
35.00
37 inch Diameter
35.00

Bronze Castings
A rare collection of old pieces from one foot high to 12 feet high for out-door decorations.

Bronzes, Stone Dogs, Lanterns, Etc.

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The DOVE DIMITY QUILT

is the ideal bed covering for use in summer homes.

It is light, dainty, durable, and is as easy to launder as a sheet.

It is made in four sizes and sold by leading dry goods stores.

Also special grade for hospitals and institutions.

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MATINEE POINT AWARDS.

New Plans for Chief Cups in Empire City Meets This Season.

Amateur competition under the same plan as adopted last year, but with a new method for awarding cups, will be in effect at this season's matinées of the New York Driving Club at Empire City track. When the Classification Committee meets this week, it will take under consideration a plan for awarding points in each race which shall count for the silver trophies awarded at the end of the season. To the trotter and to the pacer scoring the greatest number of points in the regular matinées will be awarded the President's cups. Four points will be awarded to the horse that wins a race, two for the second horse and one to the third horse, irrespective of the number of starters in a race. There will be the usual ribbons for each event.

The horses are classified in the Spring by a committee of nine members. Records are not taken into consideration, but simply the ability of the horses. There are twelve classes for trotters and the same for pacers, from the championship class to the 2:35 class. When a horse wins he is advanced to the next class. Upon winning in that class he is advanced again. He remains in a class until he has won a race unless his owner requests advancement.

Yale 'Varsity Crew Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23.—By changes which were made yesterday in the Yale rowing crews, Weeks and Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., who have been rowing bow and 4, respectively, in the 'Varsity eight, were transferred to the second boat. Both are good oarsmen, and it is believed they will materially strengthen the second, or college, boat in the Annapolis race, while at the same time they will get the benefit of actual racing experience.

The change, as far as the make-up of the 'Varsity eight is concerned, is regarded as only temporary. Meier, who has been rowing No. 1 in the second boat, has been given the bow oar in the 'Varsity shell, while Kineon, from the four-oar, has been put at No. 2, displacing H. Scott, who is moved to Fish's seat at No. 4. Morse, who has been out of the 'Varsity boat for several days on account of a slight injury, is back again at No. 3, and Ferguson has been sent back to the second boat. No changes are made in the stern of the 'Varsity boat, Chase remaining at No. 5, Whittier at No. 6, Miller at No. 7, and Capt. Cross at stroke.

Lehigh Beat Stevens at Lacrosse.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 23.—In a fast and interesting lacrosse game Lehigh defeated Stevens Institute this afternoon by 7 goals to 2. Lehigh started in with a rush and scored twice in the first five minutes of play. The playing in the second half was fast and aggressive. Lehigh scored 4 goals and Stevens 2 in this half. The line-up:

Stevens, 2.	Position.	Lehigh, 7.
Suhr	Goal	Carlock
Erienkotter	Point	Kirk
Zimmerman	Cover point	MacFarlane
Richards	First defense	Bailey
Pratt	Second defense	Edmonds
Davey	Third defense	Merriman
Murray	Centre	Barvis
Gayley	Third attack	Estes
Hilman	Second attack	Suders
Cole	First attack	Harrower
Davis	Outside home	Wrightson
Johnson	Inside home	Farabaugh

Referee—Erwin. Timers—Claudler and Delafield. Umpires—Miller and Pottbury. Goals—Estes, (2,) Wrightson, (2,) Farabaugh, (2;) Cuders, Gaylsy, (2,) Time of game—Two 30-minute halves.

M. F. Plant Sells Yacht Nellie.

Henry F. Parmelee of New Haven has purchased the sloop yacht Nellie from Morton F. Plant, through Stanley M. Seaman of this city. The yacht was designed by N. G. Herreshoff and built in 1903 by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company. She is 52 feet over all, 36 feet water length, 13 feet beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draught. She has accommodations for four people and is completely equipped for cruising.

The same agency has also sold the cruising catboat Jolly Roger to Dr. Mary H. Cotton of this city.

Columbia Glee and Mandolin Concert.

Columbia University's Glee and Mandolin Clubs will hold their annual concert at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 10. The Columbia University Club has decided to give the affair its official support, and a large number of alumni and their friends will be present. At the conclusion of the concert a dance of thirty numbers will be held in the Astor Gallery.

DOUGLAS BEATEN AT GOLF.

H. Chandler Egan Wins First Prize in Lakewood Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 23.—H. Chandler Egan, the young Harvard student and the former amateur Western golf champion, defeated Findlay S. Douglas, the metropolitan amatsur champion, to-day, in the final round of the Country Club of Lakewood's golf tournament for the chief trophy. Egan played splendid golf in both of his matches, defeating George C. Brokaw in the morning by 2 up and 1 to play, and then Douglas in the final by 3 up and 2 to play.

Egan also beat Douglas in the tie-off for the low score cup, for which each made a score of 165 on the opening day. For the gross score cup, in the open handicap, Egan tied at 82 strokes with C. B. Cory of Great Island, and A. W. Tillingbast of Philadelphia. The Westerner won in the play-off, so he captured three cups in the tournament. Douglas and John M. Ward had a hard match in their semi-final round, Douglas only winning on the nineteenth hole.

The second cup was won by C. Tiffany Richardson of Harvard, who defeated H. C. Fownes of Oakmont by 1 hole. The third cup was won by D. Partridge of the Bedford Golf Club, who defeated H. F. Whitney of Nassau Country by 7 up and 6 to play. The handicap resulted in a tie between W. C. Fownes of Oakmont and A. S. Sherman of Atlantic City in a net score of 71 strokes.

Italian Automobiles for America.

Clifford V. Brokaw of this city, George W. C. Drexel of Philadelphia, and Dr. C. T. Parker of Boston have recently purchased large touring cars of twenty-four to thirty horse power, equipped with the Italian Fiat motors. These cars are manufactured in Italy, and it is only recently that importations have been made to America. The motor boat Fiat, which is to race the Smith-Mabley boat in June, is also to be quipped with a fast Italian motor similar in every respect to those used in the automobiles.

Two sixty horse power Italian cars are now on their way to this city. One is practically a duplicate of the three Italian automobiles entered for the international Gordon-Bennett race. These heavy cars will be used in track races here, and they will be driven by two Italian chauffeurs, Fogolin and Lancia, both of whom are to drive in the Gordon-Bennett race. Fogolin is now in this country, but he will return next month to Europe, and after the race over the Hamburg course he will come back to America.

Manchester Won Football Championship

LONDON, April 23.—At the Crystal Palace this afternoon Manchester City won the English Cup, the premier prize of British Association football, defeating the Bolton Wanderers by 1 to 0. Premier Balfour was among the spectators and Colonial Secretary Lyttleton presented the cup and medals to the winners.

Although it did not reach record proportions, the attendance was estimated at 60,000, of which about 40,000 were Lancastrians, brought to London in the early hours of the morning by 82 special trains.

A. J. Cassatt Offers Cricket Cup.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is an enthusiastic lover of cricket. He has been President of the Merion Cricket Club for a number of years. He has now come forward with an offer of a silver cup to represent the cricket championship of Philadelphia among the schools in the vicinity of the city. This has made possible the organization of the first cricket association composed principally of schools in this country.

The association will be known as the Interscholastic Cricket Association of Philadelphia, and already seven schools, representing over 4,000 students, have joined. These are Central High School, Drexel Institute, Germantown Academy, Spring Garden Institute, Central Manual Training School, Northeast Manual Training School, and Radnor High School. The cup will be known as the Merion Cup and is to be open for challenge by all schools that place a cricket eleven in the field.

Big Victory for Princeton Golfers.

The Princeton golf team played its first match in the metropolitan territory yesterday, meeting the Richmond County Country Club on the latter's links at Staten Island. The collegians won a decided victory, scoring 22 holes to 2 for the home team. F. O. Reinhart led the Princeton team, meeting Otis L. Williams, who captained the Staten Islanders. Rheinhart led from the start and won by 5 holes. L. H. Conklin added 6 holes to Princeton's score, and W. Olyphant defeated his Richmond County opponent, L. H. Thomas, by 9 holes. C. T. Stout, one of the two Staten Island members to win, defeated Louis H. James, the National amateur champion two years ago, by one hole. The players and scores:

Princeton.	Holes.	Richmond County.	Holes.
Reinhart	5	O. L. Williams	0
James	0	C. T. Stout	1
Baker	0	C. W. Taintor	1
Conklin	6	C. C. Cottrell	0
Olyphant	9	L. H. Thomas	0
Sinclair	1	C. M. Taintor	0
Dee	1	F. L. Davis	0
Total	22	Total	2

Fiske Wins on Cranford Links.

Harvey Fiske won the second club handicap yesterday for the George Morrison Cup on the Cranford Golf Club links, New Jersey. His net score was 83 from 14 handicap. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Harvey Fiske	97	14	83
J. C. Simcoms	94	8	86
S. T. Davis	93	6	87
E. Heston	105	18	87
R. J. Wix	106	14	91
W. J. Howe	117	25	92
A. J. Patterson	117	25	92

Inter-Club Golf at Bath Beach.

The first of a series of inter-club golf matches between the Dyker Meadow and Marine and Field Club golfers was played yesterday at Bath Beach, the nine-hole courses of each club being used, making a continuous eighteen-hole match. D. G. Geddes of the Dyker Meadow Club won in a net score of 76 from 17 handicap, while C. A. Fuller of the Marine and Field Club was second with a net score of 77. A. C. Dwight of the Dyker Meadow Club had the best gross score, 88 strokes. There were seventy-six entries, and over fifty finished the contest. Failure to observe the stated methods of play robbed S. H. Seele of the Marine and Field Club of victory, as his net score was 72 from 28 handicap. The leaders were:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
D. G. Geddes	93	17	76
C. A. Fuller	99	22	77
T. M. Harpe	101	22	79
J. F. Pierce	99	20	79
F. J. Phillips	93	14	79
A. M. Banks	118	38	80
A. C. Dwight	88	8	80
J. F. Earle	97	16	81

B. Altman & Co.

Present in their various showrooms, a variety of Garments and Fabrics, for the Summer season, which are thoroughly representative of the correct fashions. Particular attention is directed to the following announcements:

MADE-UP DRESSES

(Second Floor)

are shown in such desirable fabrics as Burlingham, Pongee, Messaline, Louisine, Shepherd's Checks, Striped Silks, etc., for Summer wear.

On WEDNESDAY next, April 27th, the following exceptional values will be offered:

SUITS of Black and Colored Veiling (Blouse Coats, Skirts walking length); taffeta Silk lined throughout, ... $28.00 and 35.00

PLAITED SKIRTS of Black and Blue Veiling (walking length); taffeta silk lined, . $14.50

LACES.

The assortment of Laces includes: Lace Edges, Insertions, Galoons and All-overs, in matched series, consisting of Valenciennes, Maline, Appliqué, and d'Alencon, especially adapted for trimming Summer Gowns.

Beginning Monday, April 25th, superior quality LACE GALOONS, also NET LACE EDGES including hand-run Lierre effects, heretofore $1.25 to $4.50 per yard, will be offered at

65c. to $2.25 per Yard.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

The assortment embraces a select variety of sheer fabrics for Summer wear, such as Chiffon Voiles, Eoliennes and Check effects, Barèges and Crêpes; also a wide range of fabrics, suitable for Shirt Waist Suits.

On Monday and Tuesday, April 25th and 26th, a large variety of this season's Imported High-class FANCY DRESS GOODS, original prices of which were $1.50 to 3.75, will be offered (rear of rotunda),

At 95c. and $1.35 per yard.

RUGS FOR SUMMER HOMES.

An interesting variety of American made Rugs is now displayed, comprising reproductions of choice Oriental designs, in Wilton, Brussels, and Smyrna Rugs.

In addition to the above, attractive novelties in Cotton Floor Coverings; Art Squares and Moodj Mats, for Veranda use.

IN WOMEN'S FOOTWEAR,

the selections shown include a variety of the smartest effects in extremely low cut Half-Shoes; also novelties in Slippers, and attractive Slipper trimmings.

MISSES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' SHOES.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

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FORTY PAGES.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

Without doubt Secretary HAY's effort to preserve the neutrality, territorial integrity, and "administrative entity" of China is in the interest of all the neutral world. But it is particularly, and most of all, in the interest of China herself. That is recognized by all enlightened Chinamen—that is to say, all Chinamen who know what is going on in the world outside of China. But, unfortunately for China, it is not recognized by the statesmen of Peking. Those Mandarins are very fit administrators for a nation in its second childhood. It clearly appears that these Bourbons of the Far East have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, have learned nothing even from such frightful admonitions as were given to them in 1895 by the Japanese and in 1900 by the combined Western World. They are still joined to their idols, and they show their sense of the value of their countrymen who have been out of China and have some notion of how the world is going by humiliating such men and endeavoring to drive them from the public service or to put them in places so unimportant that they can exercise no shaping influence upon the policy of the poor, effete old empire. The spirit of officialism at Peking, so far as we can gather it, is precisely what it was in the days of the Tsung-li-Yamen.

It is this fact which gives a sinister significance to such an announcement as was contained in our Paris dispatch yesterday, on the authority of the Russian Consul General at Shanghai. According to this authority China has already violated her neutrality by "invading the Manchurian frontier." The instance cited is of a singular and amusing kind. China has violated her neutrality by "invading" a territory over which she is sovereign, and in regard to which Russia has refused to treat with Japan upon the ground that it is Chinese! But the Russian is on more plausible ground when he declares that, in the event of Japanese victories, China would openly come out on Japan's side and would even encourage "a general massacre of Christians." That is a thing to be looked out for, in the interest of China herself as well as of all the neutral Powers. It is quite possible that the success of Japan might promote a recrudescence of the Boxer movement. However it may be with the statesmen of Peking, it is certain that the promiscuous Chinaman of the back districts does not draw distinctions among "foreign devils," and would as soon kill a white missionary of any other nationality as a Russian. On the other hand, nothing could suit Russia's book better than a Boxer revival and a "general massacre of Christians" in China. Christendom would in that case he almost compelled to give Russia a free hand in China to restore order by the well-known Russian methods. It seems that China's friends may have their work cut out for them to save her from herself.

STRIKES AND CONTRACTS.

The decision handed down by Mr. Justice GILDERSLEEVE of the Supreme Court establishes on the basis of adjudication what has become the custom of all trades in which labor troubles are liable to interfere with contract deliveries or the completion of work on schedule time. The decision is to the effect that if the work of a contractor is interrupted by a general strike, in consequence of which he cannot have done the work he had engaged to perform, he is not liable for violation of contract.

In most of the contracts now drawn in which time is an element it is provided that delays due to strikes shall not operate to render the contractor liable in any way. The form of wording varies according to circumstances, but the purpose is the same in all cases. No contractor is now willing to bind himself to a penalty for delay when the cause of such delay is the refusal of labor to do his work. The "strike clause" is in every contract. As the result, a strike inflicts less injury upon the person or persons against whom it is declared than upon owners and others not in any way concerned in the issues raised, not responsible for any grievances and not in a position to satisfy the demands of labor if they should know them. The contractor undoubtedly suffers some injury, but nothing in proportion to that suffered by those for whom he works.

This is a phase of the matter which invites thoughtful consideration. It is liable to grave abuse. The contractor, who might otherwise find himself held for the consequences of a lack of due diligence in prosecuting his work, has only to incite or encourage or permit a strike to cover himself. He can plead that his responsibility is dissolved thereby. This destroys the value of the time element in every contract which it modifies. If it should be understood to explain why the building trades of New York resist so tenaciously the reform tendencies of the open shop movement, and why the Employers' Association and the various unions of the building trades are combined in sustaining the principle of the closed shop, the wonder would be not that this is believed, but that the possibility of its truth did not sooner dawn upon those interested in building operations as owners.

THE NATION AND CHILD LABOR.

During the past two years fifteen States have enacted laws for the regulation of the labor of children, seven of them entering the field for the first time. The progress has been most marked in the South, where the change from agriculture to industry is more novel and is very rapid. There is now only one State in the South which does not seek in some measure to suppress or prevent the evils arising from excessive and improper labor of young children. In most of the Northern States measures for this purpose have long been on the statute books; the principle of them has generally been accepted; the need for the most part is for their improvement and for their impartial and intelligent enforcement, which is a difficult and complex process, dependent for its real success upon the existence of an active and well-informed public opinion.

Some time ago Dr. FELIX ADLER of this city, a gentleman known for the sound judgment and practical good sense he brings to the advancement of movements of education and reform, proposed that a National child-labor committee should be formed, with representatives of the different sections, whose work should be to co-ordinate and organize, as occasion offered, the forces operating in various parts of the country, and also to provide careful and accurate information as the basis of an efficient public opinion. Dr. ADLER said:

> National bodies are sometimes organized simply as a useful mechanism for the coordination of various local movements. The Child Labor Committee should be that, but it should be vastly more. It should represent a wise and genuine statesmanship; it should be, as it is from its membership, authoritative, in order to inspire public confidence; it should be, as it is, constructive rather than radical. It should not appear to represent the most radical position pressing for something which the public is not yet ready to concede, but rather the opposite tendency. That for which the committee stands should be the absolute minimum which the enlightened public sentiment of the community demands. It should be plainly said that whatever happens in the sacrifice of adult workers, the public conscience inexorably demands that the children under twelve years of age shall not be touched; that childhood shall be sacred; that industrialism and commercialism shall not be allowed beyond this point to degrade humanity.
>
> Among the specific tasks which would fall to the committee would be investigation, and then fresh investigation, and always fresh and further investigation—since a knowledge of the facts will be the most useful of all means of accomplishing results. It will appear before legislative bodies, will publish information tracts, secure the formation of local committees where they are needed, and act as a medium of communication among them.

The following are the names of the committee which has now been formed:

> Dr. Felix Adler, New York; William H. Baldwin, Jr., New York; Edgar Gardner Murphy, Secretary Southern Education Board, Montgomery, Ala.; Florence Kelley, Secretary National Consumers' League, New York; Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Chicago; Lillian D. Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, New York; Stanley McCormick, Chicago; Hugh F. Fox, President of the State Board of Children's Guardians and of the Children's Protective League, New Jersey; Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; Hoke Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; V. Everit Macy, New York; John W. Wood, New York; Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society, New York; Bishop David H. Greer, New York; Edward T. Devine, editor of Charities, New York; John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.; Isaac N. Seligman, New York; Paul N. Warburg, New York; Bishop C. B. Wilmer, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Talcott Williams, Philadelphia; Judge N. B. Feagin, Birmingham, Ala.; Senator B. L. Tillman, South Carolina; John S. Huyler, New York; Adolph S. Ochs, New York; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Children's Court, Denver, Col., and former President Grover Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.

It will be seen that twelve States are represented in this committee, but many of its members are essentially National in reputation and influence, and others will be enlisted in good time. The movement is conceived in the right spirit. It is practical and conservative in purpose. Its especial claim to general confidence is that its scope is distinctly to be governed by the demands of educated and well-informed public opinion. Those demands are substantially sure to be sound and are also sure to get respected in the long run.

BASEBALL ON SUNDAY.

Precisely how far the judgment of Commissioner MCADOO is sustained by the provisions of the law regarding the playing of baseball on Sunday it is for the courts to say, and there is no doubt that the various organizations devoted to the protection of the "American Sabbath" will take the necessary steps to secure a legal decision in the matter. On considerations of sound policy, the distinction he makes as to the situation and surroundings of the grounds where ball is to be played is one that will generally commend itself. The playing of ball has become in many cases a mere incident in an extensive practice of gambling, and the associations that have grown up about it are certainly not what our ancestors, either Dutch or Puritan, would have regarded as "edifying." But the game is in itself innocent enough, and, decently conducted, it would afford amusement quite as wholesome as would probably be sought and obtained elsewhere by those who attend the games. As for "edification," that is not, we fear, the chief object of the modern urban population, nor can it very well be made so. We do not have to go very far back in the history of the Sabbath in English-speaking communities to discover a time when games of one sort and another were the usual pastime of pious people on a Sunday afternoon and were played peacefully on the village green under the shadow of the church tower. Mr. MCADOO is to be pardoned if he desires so far as he can to bring about a condition of things in harmony with the public sentiment of the city, which can hardly be accepted as fanatically Sabbatarian; but he cannot act independently of the actual law, which the courts will probably interpret against his recent decision.

THE SWEETLY SIMPLE POLANDER.

If it be true that the building of a palace in Posen will make the Poles better content with their lot in Germany, the fact puts them in a very amiable light. You destroy a nationality, suppress a language, cast contempt and ridicule on a race, supply one kind of justice to your own people and another to the despised owner of the soil—and then, by spending a couple of millions on a palace, you make them admire and love you. It is so easy that one suspects there must be some flaw in the argument.

But it must be true, for the Prussian Chamber of Deputies has appropriated nearly two millions for the purpose and that chamber does not part easily with public funds.

Besides, the same reasoning has been applied to Ireland. If the British crown were only represented by a British Prince living in a big palace in Ireland there would be no factional trouble, so charmed would the Irish be to feel that royalty deigned to dwell among them! These things make one marvel at the beautiful childlike character of the Poles and the Irish. Like little children, they can be fascinated by a palace and a Prince.

At the same time that the Prussian Government is filling the hearts of its Polish citizens with gratitude that at last a dwelling worthy of the Kaiser shall be made ready, the news comes that no more land will be sold to them unless the buyers prove satisfactory as to politics. The new law of settlement designed to plant Germans in Prussian Poland has worked out so that eight square miles have been added to the acreage owned by Poles. There's another charming childlike trait! The Poles appreciate so deeply all the trouble that König WILHELM and his trusty counselors are taking in their behalf that they cannot buy too much land; and now that they are to have a palace in Posen their happiness will know no bounds!

The only trouble with an ideal situation for the Poles is this: As Poles they are torn in three directions. A thousand intimate attentions ranging from ostracism to a lingering death in prison bind them with bands of steel to Little Father, the Czar of Peace. Then there are the Austrians and Hungarians who have loved some of them for several centuries with a love that passeth understanding; and finally the Prussians, kindliest and most urbane of people, whose very presence is a Bismarckian benediction—how the Poles are drawn to them! No wonder the simple-minded Pole, flattered—to death—by all this glow of affection, hardly knows which way to turn. Sometimes it still occurs to him that if these three giants would only let him alone, restore to him his soil and capital and cease from these bewildering attentions, he might work out his own salvation by himself, and incidentally strengthen all three by removing from their borders a focus of uncertainty, a possible kindling point for a European conflagration. But then, giants always were thick-headed.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

It is a pleasant illustration of the amenities of the "pleasantest club in London" that Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL should have met with nothing but sympathy, on either side of the House, in his misfortune of forgetting his "piece." There have been times, even in the House of Commons, when such a breakdown would have been met with jeers and "guying." And Mr. CHURCHILL'S is a test case. He is so unacceptable to the Ministerial side that the Unionists, headed by the Prime Minister, walked out of the House the other day so as to make it quite clear to him that they would not listen to what he had to say. He seems to have long remembered that his father obtained the ear of the House by a guerrilla warfare on the Government and personal assaults on its head without sufficiently considering whether his own equipment was equal to that task. It is true that, on bringing himself into notice by bearding the Prime Minister, Mr. BALFOUR ought not to object to that, since it is precisely the method that he adopted in the old Gladstonian days.

Of course it is a detail, but the cause in behalf of which Mr. CHURCHILL was speaking when dumbness came upon him was not one to create for his predicament any factitious sympathy among sensible men. For he was supporting a bill which had for its object to nullify the judicial decision given in the Taff Vale case declaring it lawful to attach the funds of a trades union to make good any unlawful damage done by the union. This decision has been hailed by reasonable persons as affording a basis for a much better industrial condition than now exists. In fact, the weakness of all attempts to settle trade disputes by arbitration is the impossibility of holding one side to an agreement. An agreement is, as a rule, between a responsible employer and an irresponsible association. Reasonable trades unionists must admit that some one should be responsible for the other, and, unless it be responsible in person, must be made responsible in purse, in order that the two may be on an equality.

THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF A "ZOO."

The application of the Directors of the New York Zoological Society to the Mayor for the sum of $550,000 with which to complete the Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park according to the original plan raises some questions of general interest. Only $275,000 is needed this year, but the remainder of the amount named will be required in annual installments, and when it is all spent perhaps another half million, more or less, will be found exigently necessary to enlarge the Zoo beyond its original plan.

Is the educational value of a collection of imported wild animals in cages and pens great enough to warrant its maintenance at any charge to the public? To this question it is probable a great many people would say yes; but it is well to remember that a great many more people, especially of the taxpaying class, would say no. What the casual visitor to a Zoo learns from it is about as valueless as the knowledge of navigation he would pick up from a stroll along the river front. He sees a number of disconsolate and more or less mangy animals which he is able to identify from the labels affixed to the fronts of their cages. He does not try either to read or to memorize the Latin names by which they are known in the classification. If he could see them behaving as they would in their native habitat no doubt it would interest him very much, but this is impossible. Their whole life is as artificial as is its environment of captivity. They pace their cages stupidly or lie down and sleep like overfed cats. Their sole interest in life is concentrated in the daily distribution of food, and even their manner of feeding is changed to suit the conditions of cage life. Bears are sometimes clownish in a clumsy and beetle-headed sort of way, but even in moments of relaxation are about as much like bears in a state of nature as life convicts in a State prison are like men about town. The monkeys do their best to be foolish at times, but it is all very sad. Their fun is wholly perfunctory and largely mercenary as inviting peanuts and other surreptitious luxuries.

It may be extremely useful to a child in pursuit of knowledge to be able to distinguish a tiger from a leopard at first glance, or to note the nice points of difference between a hyena and a coyote. In after life this knowledge may be extremely useful in Indian jungles or in casual meanderings along the banks of the Amazon. But that it is the best or most useful knowledge he can gain, or knowledge of the kind in the imparting of which the municipality should compete with the peripatetic circus, is extremely doubtful. In point of fact the average city dweller, young or old, has no more need of object lessons in this department of natural history than he has for instruction about griffins, vampires, snarks, and jabberwocks. Not one in a million will ever see at large a wild animal of the kind deemed interesting in a Zoo, nor would he be any the better for it if he did. A wholesome and well-shaded playground, with sand heaps and grass to run on, would be worth more to the children of New York than all the wild animals ever caught. So, at least, think many intelligent taxpayers, and to show that they are mistaken would require better arguments than have yet been advanced in favor of a public Zoo.

WHO'S W. O.?

It is known to all persons who are in the habit of using books of reference that there is an excellent English manual called "Who's Who" which has swallowed up and superseded the older "Men of the Time." The handiness of such a compilation was so obvious that, a few years ago, an enterprising publisher in Chicago imitated it with a similar annual, or biennial, entitled "Who's Who in America." This work also has been generally recognized as filling a want, as edited with entire disinterestedness and reasonable competency, and has become successful.

It were superfluous to say that, no matter how carefully such a work is edited, errors will creep in. We should not venture to say that "W. O. MCDOWELL, LL. D.," was an error, nor yet that he had crept in. But it seems that at any rate he is in, and he has taken advantage of that fact to excogitate the grandest agency for peace and civilization that the world has ever known by the simple expedient of forming what may be called a McDowell Association of Who's Whos in the United Kingdom and the United States, with naturally a small contribution from each to defray the expenses of making the world wiser and better and with himself sitting at the receipt of these customs when he is not otherwise engaged in leading the van of civilization.

With every respect for both the London and the Chicago compilers, it may be doubted whether the potentates of other lands would accept an association of the "subjects" of those compilers at the valuation put upon them by the compilers or by themselves. We can even afford to admit that the 25,000 or however many there may be of the American subjects constitute rather a job lot of intellectual giants. We should gravely doubt the success of Dr. MCDOWELL'S most interesting project, if prosecuted on the lines he has laid down. The likeliest result of it, we should say, would be to induce the editor of "Who's Who in America" to subject his list to a new and minute scrutiny. How strange and tragical it would be if, as a result of such scrutiny, the name of "MCDOWELL, W. O., LL. D.," should disappear from the book usually so full and popular and useful!

GENERAL NOTES.

Students of the Albany Law School organized on Wednesday last a Parker club to aid in the election of Judge Parker to the Presidency. But it is not, as claimed, the first Parker club in the United States. There are two in Atlanta, Ga., that antedate it nearly a month. The students of the school have collectively sent to Judge Parker an engraved letter congratulating him as a fellow-alumnus and not in a partisan spirit upon the action of the Democratic State Convention in instructing its delegates for him as the party's nominee for President.

* * *

To mark the completion of its one hundred years of publication The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier issued last Wednesday a special number comprising twenty pages of the customary size and a magazine supplement of 108 pages, excellently illustrated and containing a vast amount of historical and descriptive matter concerning its city, its State, and itself.

* * *

Joseph Gamage of Malden, Mass., is now on his fiftieth pleasure trip across the Atlantic. He made his first voyage to this country when a lad of twenty, landing in Quebec. He is now seventy years of age.

* * *

Mr. Edward F. Searles has nearly completed a fireproof school building which he has caused to be erected in Methuen, Mass., at a cost, with its furnishings, of about $500,000. He will present it to the town, and it is likely to be the finest building of the kind in that section of the State.

* * *

Somewhat notable is the little coast survey schooner Matchless. She was built at Key West, Fla., in 1859; at the outbreak of the war was sold to the Government for use in the Quartermaster's Department, and was thus employed until 1880, when she was transferred to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and ever since has been in that branch of the service along the Atlantic Coast.

* * *

There are in New England, according to the figures of The New York Examiner, 5,654 Protestant churches and 1,339 Roman Catholic churches and stations. Of the former 1,500 have more than one hundred members each and pay their pastor at least $1,000 a year salary, and 246 churches have more than 300 members.

* * *

Philadelphia's Lawyers' Club, now of 325 members, has outgrown its old home on Walnut Street, below Broad, and has opened a new house at 1,507 Walnut Street. On the day of the opening reception there was a display of engraved portraits of many prominent members of the bar of the last century, and there were also on view oil portraits of Chief Justices Benjamin Chew and Thomas McKean and of James Wilson, first law professor of the University of Pennsylvania. These three have been presented to the club by Attorney General Hampton L. Carson.

* * *

In five years the alumni of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., have raised $3,500 of a fund of $10,000 desired to establish a fellowship for post-graduate students. Ministers as a class have modest salaries, and an appeal is now being made to friends of the institution generally to add to the proposed fund. The Rev. Elias W. Thompson of Paterson, N. J., is its treasurer.

* * *

Albany's latest admirable project is the erection of a great technical institution, to cost for endowment and equipment $1,250,000. It is intended to be a home for the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, as well as the research centre of a newly-organized Society of Engineers of Eastern New York. This project, The Argus says, is the result of the energy and progressiveness of Verplanck Colvin. It is hoped that Mr. Andrew Carnegie will aid in the building fund.

* * *

A full ticket for State officers and Representatives in Congress has been put forth by the Republican State Central Committee of Florida. Col. Matt B. Macfarlane heads it as the nominee for Governor. He is a prominent lawyer of the State, and is now Collector of Customs at the Port of Tampa.

* * *

It has been urged by many of the denomination that an unofficial conference, as it is called, of American Baptists be held in 1905 and every third year thereafter, but The Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald predicts that, should the proposal come to an issue in the Southern Baptist Convention, some of the "leaders" will oppose it violently.

The Bill to Protect Cemeteries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State Legislature has adjourned and I would ask you to shout the glad tidings to the people that Gov. Odell has signed the bill which was introduced by Senator Henry Marshall of Kings County which provides that no public driveway can be laid through any cemetery in the State without the consent of two-thirds of the lot owners of the cemetery so affected.

I desire to promulgate this fact in order to forever set at rest those whose minds may have been disturbed owing to the recent agitation of trespassing on sacred grounds by extending boulevards or pleasure driveways.

RICHARD F. BUTT, Superintendent Cypress Hills Cemetery.
Brooklyn, April 21, 1904.

THE NEW YORK PLATFORM.

Brief, to the Point, and Strong.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The New York State Convention which instructed for Judge Parker, adopted a declaration of principles which is brief, to the point, and strong. And these are qualities which insure to it a reading and a heeding.

Covers the Live Issues.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

The ten planks fairly comprise and cover the ground of live National issues. The dead past is left to bury its dead tenets.

Leaves the Party Free.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

It leaves the Democratic Party free to make any reforms the people may desire. It not only does that, but it pledges the party to do about everything the people want done for the protection of their interests and for an economical administration of the Government.

Ignores Populistic Doctrines.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The important point is that the platform does not contain a word or a syllable to indicate that its authors ever read, ever followed, or ever intend to follow the Populistic platforms of Ocala, Omaha, Chicago, and Kansas City.

Tends to Harmony.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

The platform adopted by the New York Convention is far better—more Democratic, more conservative and wise than we feared. There is nothing in it that is divisive—nothing to wound or drive off any Democrat; nothing that will not receive the assent of Democrats.

The Tactful Salesman.

From The Chicago News.

"I—er—wish to look at some—er—false hair," said the embarrassed young lady.

"Very well, miss," rejoined the diplomatic salesman. "What shade does your friend wear?"

QUESTIONS FOR MUSICAL UNION

Is the Self-Playing Piano or the Operator a Musician?

At the annual dinner last week by the Manhattan Chess Club at the Hotel Cumberland it was arranged to have pianoforte selections rendered by a self-playing piano to diversify the orchestral programme.

When this fact became known to the conductor he declined to furnish his orchestra unless the automatic piano selections were omitted, claiming that the performer was not a member of the Musicians' Union.

The complications arising from this amusing incident are numerous: Is the self-playing instrument a musician, and if so is it eligible to membership in the Musicians' Union? Should the Musicians' Union decline to accept the instrument as a member on the ground of its being an instrument, what would the union say to an application from the performer, who may not know one note from another?

JOHN IRVING ROMER.
East Orange, N. J., April 23, 1904.

SUNDAY BALL PLAYING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the question of Sunday baseball playing, it may be interesting to note the very forcible dictum of Judge Earl in the case of the People vs. Mores, (140 N. Y. 214,) construing Section 265 of the Penal Code, in which the Court of Appeals says, (after deciding that fishing on Sunday in a private pond was illegal:)

"In reaching this conclusion we are not embarrassed by the decision in the case of the People vs. Dennin, (35 Hun. 327,) because we do not think that case was correctly decided. There the defendant and two other persons played ball on Sunday in private grounds, with the consent of the owner thereof, creating no disturbance and making no noise, and it was there held (by a lower court) that to constitute a violation of Section 265 of the Penal Code the playing prohibited must seriously interrupt the repose of the community on Sunday. That playing ball by several persons in a place open to the view of the people who may be in the vicinity, or who may pass by, is condemned by the principles which lie at the bottom of the Sunday laws, and is an act of playing within the meaning of the statute, cannot be doubted."

If the Police Commissioner has any doubts on the subject, it seems that such strong words from the highest court in the State, together with the plain words of the statute, should leave no room for excuse for a failure to heed the protest of the law-abiding element of the community. In connection with the sale of programmes, Section 267 of the Penal Code might be interesting. AMERICAN CITIZEN.
New York, April 20, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER FOR PRESIDENT.

New York Should Settle the Question.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The action of the Democracy of the State of New York in instructing for Judge Parker as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination clears away all the doubt that has heretofore hung over the situation, and removes many obstacles from the path of the party. It should settle the question of the National candidate.

The Party Will Name Him.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

There should not be in any quarter of the United States, now that New York has spoken so emphatically, any Democrat who sincerely wishes for the party's success who is unwilling to drop further hesitation, and contribute to the spirit of Democratic harmony. The party will name Parker at St. Louis.

Unanimity in Tennessee.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) News.

The Parker sentiment in Tennessee is marked and prevails among all factions of the Democratic Party. It only needed the signal from the pivotal State to concentrate and bring it into aggressive activity.

Democratic Hope.

From The Greenville (S. C.) News.

Democratic hope centres to-day in Judge Parker, and if we will cut loose from the party fakirs and the dead issues we can win.

Now a Leading Candidate.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal.

The Parker boom is well under way. Now that New York has spoken so clearly, one State after another will fall into line. The South is already going that way. Parker is now a leading candidate before the convention. There is no longer any likelihood that Hearst will have any show at St. Louis. Just what can be gained by a delegation from Wisconsin instructed for Wall is hard to see.

Man with a Sound Record Sure.

From The Boston Herald.

There will be a chance for others. But the support of Judge Parker will be so strong and based on such conservative ideals that no man who has not a sound record can hope to be nominated.

Only the Radicals Oppose.

From The Chicago News.

From this time forth Judge Parker's candidacy must be reckoned with as one of the factors of commanding importance in the political events of the year. Only the radicals—and they are numerous and powerful in the West—will fight him because of his friends.

Alabama Should Lead.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

Judge Parker is to be the Democratic nominee, and Alabama, the State that is to be called first on the list, should be the first to give a vote for Parker.

The Battle of the Hawk and the Crows.

From The Baltimore News.

While walking through the grounds of the Wyman estate, on Charles Street, a few days ago Mr. John Paul Judge, Jr., a member of the senior class at Loyola College, rescued a red-tailed hawk from the onslaught of two vicious crows and carried it to Druid Hill Park, where Superintendent Boone placed it among his collection.

When Mr. Judge first noticed the battle among the birds the hawk was fully occupied in trying to beat off the crows, which circled around and about it, taking advantage of every opportunity to swoop down upon its throat and breast. The large bird was getting decidedly the worst of the encounter when Mr. Judge took a hand. Scaring off the crows, he secured a firm hold on the feet of the big bird, suffering a claw dig in the effort.

The crows followed their rescued enemy for some distance, but finally gave up the pursuit. Superintendent Boone declared the bird to be a large specimen of the red-tailed variety of hawk. The bird now has a cage adjoining the one occupied by a bear. It is presumed that the battle started in midair, but the hawk was unable to retain his altitude against the united efforts of his antagonists. As the hawk is not disposed to be over particular about the means he employs in securing a meal, his may have excited the wrath of the usually peaceful crows by pilfering from them.

The Mule's Placid State.

From The Washington Star.

"Is that your mule?" asked the man who was going fishing.

"Yassir," said the colored man, who was sitting on a log by the road.

"Does he kick?"

"Deed, mistuh, he ain't got no cause to kick. He's gittin' his own way right along. I'm de one dat's havin' de worry an' difficulty."

How the Wrangle Began.

From The Chicago News.

First Soubrette—I am engaged to star in "Beauty and the Beast" next season.

Second Soubrette—Indeed! And whom does she intend for the "Beauty"?

DISCRIMINATION IN PENSIONS.

A Veteran Who Would Weed Out the "Hummers" and Reward the Deserving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning entitled "The Old Soldiers" has the right spirit. Instead of increasing pensions, a commission should be appointed to weed out the existing pension list and eliminate the "hummers," of which class there are many. The following paragraph of the article, however, does an injustice to the deserving veterans who have refused to accept pensions. They entered the service during the war from patriotic motives, and decline now to place their services on a money basis that would destroy the patriotic sentiment that they entertain:

> Men whom their service did not in the least disable, but who for forty years have had the same opportunities for earning their livings as their neighbors, have begged for this gratuity with such persistence that they have at last got it. They have been what the old law called "vallant," meaning able-bodied, beggars, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

As a matter of fact pension legislation is instigated and lobbied through Congress by a gang of pension agents that hang about Washington, who bulldoze weak-kneed Representatives to cater to the "soldier vote," which is largely a myth of their conjuring. Pensions to disabled veterans of the civil war are right and proper, but pensions to "hummers" and to those capable of earning a living is an outrage upon the taxpayers of the country. I would suggest that a commission composed of retired officers, who are drawing pay from the Government but rendering no service, might be selected to carry on a weeding-out process that would relieve the pension rolls of many undeserving pensioners.

A SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD VETERAN.
New York, April 20, 1904.

Danger in Cheap Candies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I take the liberty of asking for space in your paper for the following?

It seems that it was about time something was done to protect the ignorant from the consequences of their own folly. I refer to the purchasing of cheap candies from the Italian vendors who frequent our streets and sell cheap candies from baskets or pushcarts. Yesterday noon, while standing on the corner waiting for a friend, I took notice of what the candy man was doing in the way of Spring cleaning.

He would take the various kinds of candy from under the glass cover, (provided by law to protect the candy from the dust of the street,) carefully loosen up the dirt specks with a knife, and then as carefully blow them off; one piece of cocoanut candy was dropped on the street, and so had to have an extra blow. Cannot something be done about this evil? A. G. S.
New York, April 23, 1904.

Slipped on the Snow Late in April.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During a snowstorm occurring on April 26 a gentleman slipped, fell on the ice at Nassau and Wall Streets, breaking his leg. It took place probably during the early sixties. Can THE TIMES or any of its readers give the year?

This present cold April brings the old record vividly to the mind of an
OLD SUBSCRIBER.
New York, April 22, 1904.

Pleased at The Times's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am strongly gratified at the insistence of THE TIMES that the financial question, the Philippine Islands, and the Panama Canal are not living issues in the forthcoming Presidential campaign. The first named contention, and especially the other two, if exploited, would prove damaging controversies from the day of their appearance in the St. Louis platform until the canvass closed. I am a straight-out Democrat, but shall never vote to revive those questions.

H. P. BRONSON.
New York, April 23, 1904.

Real and Simulated Pain.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"'How don you diagnose pain?' was one of the questions put by the State Board the year I received my diploma," said a young dentist. "I was rather stumped at the time, but I have since learned that the query was a perfectly natural one. The idea is to differentiate between real pain and assumed pain. There are some people so stoical while in the operating chair that not a sound escapes them, not even the suspicion of a grunt, though they may be suffering severely. On the other hand, there are people, men and women alike, who try to give the impression that every touch of an instrument is torture. But there are always physical signs by which we can distinguish between the real and the assumed suffering. Beads of perspiration on the forehead is one, and when the pain is not so severe, but still keen enough to be felt, there is an involuntary twitching of the muscles of the eyelid. Then we know it's the real thing and act accordingly. Why, I have even known women to pretend to faint and carry the bluff through when they were not suffering the slightest pain."

The Pension Service Order.

From The Utica Observer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES states accurately the dangerous precedent established by this executive order. It is not so much the amount—although that is enough—but the fact that the Executive has assumed the right to issue pensions without due process of law, and on a scale never before contemplated by Congress. The order is a distinct usurpation of the powers committed to Congress by the Constitution. The expenditure of public funds without direct warrant of law is distinctly new and distinctly dangerous. The longer Congress delays a declaration that the payment of these pensions is illegal the more difficult such a denunciation will become.

WILD ANIMALS THAT REFUSE TO ASSOCIATE WITH ME.

The Sentimental Panther met the Melancholy Lynx
In the mallows by the shallows where the Fawn at evening drinks.
Each was chewing on a Rabbit—
'Twas an absentminded habit,
For they're Brothers in the forest, from the Mooses to the Minks.

Quoth the Panther, "Lucives,
How they libel you and me
With their pictures, and their strictures on our 'predatory' lives!
Why! they even call us cruel!
Though we dine on water-gruel
And we gambol and we ramble with our babies and our wives."

Sighed the Lynx, "I fear you're right.
Oh, they're dreadful impolite!
For they hint of blots of carnage on our stainless pantry shelves!
Come and join me in my den
With your pad and fountain pen;
For I'm sure they'll love us better when we've told about ourselves."

The Philanthropic Weasel and the Conscientious Fox
Bent in unremitting sorrow in a cavern in the rocks
O'er a wishbone and a bill
That were left them in the will
Of a friend—a lovely Rooster who had died—of chickenpox.

And the Weasel dropped a tear
As he murmured, "Reynard, dear,
How these Humans misinterpret all your motives pure and sweet!"
Sobbed the Fox, "That wicked slander
In the Matter of the Gander!
Who the Dickens wants their chickens—with such loads of grass to eat!"

Now, a Phonographic Marvel with a most convincing style
Overheard the Guileless Creatures, and he made it worth his while.
For he printed all they said;
And it Soulful Public read.
And it wailed, "The Beasts are Angels and our Kind alone is vile!"

But the Gulls on Wolver's Run
Chuckled, 'cept in sin.
"Well, this may be mighty pretty
For old ladies in the City,
But I wonder where in blazes does the species 'MAN' come in?"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PUZZLE STIRS THE TENDERLOIN

Mystic Haze Envelops Doings of "Mister Swornstedt."

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF SMITH

Swornstedt Wears a Flannel Frock Coat, but Smith Is the Glass of Fashion—Their Adventures.

The Tenderloin has a man of mystery. He appeared yesterday morning just as he did once before about three weeks ago, under remarkable circumstances. On the first occasion hs was arrested in the company of a self-styled millionaire; yesterday morning he was discovered hy a policeman amid dense volumes of smoke under a paint shop on West Twenty-seventh Street. The man's full nams is Noel Hall Swornstedt, but he usually calls himself "Mr. Swornstedt," and it is only on occasione of great dignity that he reminds the police of his full title.

It was one night about three weeks ago that a cab drove up to the Tenderloint Station at a terrific pace. One of the doors flew open and out tumbled two apparently well-dressed men, locked in the embrace that betokens ill-feeling. Assisted by the cabman, the station doorman got the two men, still fighting, into the station, where it was noticed that they were a moet incongruous pair. Ons was dressed in the height of fashion. He wore an opera hat and evening dress, and his ehoes were of the fineet Broadway variety.

The other man also was dressed in the height of fashion, but, although everything fitted him to perfection, his garments were of the weirdest colors imaginable. His frock coat was made of a material that resembled yellow flannel, his silk hat had a shine that was more than artistic and bald in epots, his nether integuments were eo tight that they dsfined the outlines of a pair of bow legs, while his feet were shod in button boots, every alternate hutton missing. The well-dressed man said:

"My name is Timothy James Austen Smith of New Jersey. I am a millionaire; my father is a multi-millionaire. I live at the Majestic Hotel. To-night ae I was leaving ths Fifth Avenue Hotel this man, whom I had never seen befors, followed me. I got into my cab; this man, got in after me. I said:

"'Who are you?'

"'I'm Mister Swornstedt,' he replied. I was so mad at the man's nerve that I started to throw him out."

"Mister Swornstedt" refused to tell his side of the story, simply sticking his hand into the breast of his flannel coat and striking a Napoleonic attitude. He said with much dignity that he was "Mister Noel Hall Swornstedt, a gentleman of leisure and a etudent of psychology."

Ths cabman told the rest of the story. When he heard the men fighting in the cab he whipped up the horse to full speed for the green lights of the Tenderloin Station. Ths Broadway after-theatre crowd stopped in amazement, wondering why the windows were falling out of the cab, and why the two men inside persistently shouted "I'm a millionaire!" and "I'm Mr. Swornetedt!"

The Sergeant at the desk could make nothing of the case, and finally, in despair, he locked up both men, the "millionaire" threatening that he would huy up the whole station and "Mister Swornetedt" protesting that such indignities ought not to be thrust upon two gentlemen of unblemished reputation. Both were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court next day and discharged with a warning.

Inquiries at the Majestic Hotel elicited the fact that Timothy James Austen Smith did live there, and that he was a man of means and scame of an excellent family. Ftw days later, however, he left the hotel. A few daye more and the police of the Tenderloin Station were gnashing their teeth, for they discovered that $100 had been offered for some time for the apprehension and return to a sanitarium in New Jersey of Timothy James Austen Smith, who "wasn't very well."

"Mister Swornstedt," in the meantime, had vanished off the face of the earth, until early yesterday morning, when Policeman Butts of the Tenderloin discovered volumes of smoke issuing from the basement under a paint shop at 153 West Twenty-seventh Street. Butts dashed into the basemsnt and struck a light.

Under the dim match light he observed a man, clad in eccentric garh, sitting contentedly on a box puffing a cigar.

"Who in blazes are you?" demanded Butts, for the man was literally sitting in the blaze of a small pile of papers. The man of myetery cleared his throat and answered quietly:

"Excuse me. I'm Mister Swornstedt!"

Butts took him to the station.

"What'e your name?" asked the Sergeant.

By way of answer "Mister Swornstedt" struck the old Napoleonic attitude and with his left hand stroked his stubbled chin. The Sergeant threw down his pen and stared. He saw something familiar about the man, and the Captain was sent for. Capt. Cottrell immediately recognized the man, in spite of the fact that he had shed his flannel frock coat.

"Is your name Swornstedt?"

"At your service, Sir," replied ths man of mystery with a bow.

"Where do you live?"

"I have several residences," replied "Mister Swornstedt." "Ons on Sixth Avenue, one in Brooklyn, and another in Jersey City."

"What were you doing in that cellar?" asked Capt. Cottrell.

"Just ruminating," was the reply given in a tone of ennui. "I'm a student of psychology."

"Are you aware that ths man you were arrested with in the cah was worth $100 to the man who gave him up?" asked the Captain.

"Really?" said "Mister Swornetedt" with a queer smile.

"I'd give a good deal to know who and what this man is," said Capt. Cottrell, "and what his connection was with Timothy James Austen Smith."

"Mister Swornstedt" was arraigned as a suspicious person in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and held for further investigation.

CHANCE FOR THE SPRING POETS

De Wolf Hopper Wants More Verses for His Song.

De Wolf Hopper has offered prizes for topical verses to replace the old ones in his song, "You Must Ask of the Man in the Moon." The song has the same words now that it had twenty years ago, and they are sadly out of date. Mr. Hopper wants newer and bettsr words, and everybody has a chance to furnish them.

"Seventeen dollars every week will I give," said the Regent of Siam laet night, "Ten dollars for the best, five for the second, and two and a half for the third best. This contest will last until I have as many as I want, and I want all the good ones I can get.

"Let all the young Spring poets come forward. I am nothing daunted by what I have heard of Spring poets. I will read all, and merit will have its reward. I hope the Spring poets will not be as tardy as the Spring itself."

BROOKLYN MAN BUYS ISLAND.

Will Probably Build Hotel on St. Lawrence River Property.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 23.—The beautiful property known as Rose Island, near Alexandria Bay, on the St. Lawrence River, is reported to have changed hands. William F. Feeley of Brooklyn was on the river last week looking over the place, and said he would probably close the deal at a private price for which he hsld an option. A handsome Summer hotel will be erected on the island.

Rose Island is one of the best situated places on the river, lying right on the channel, with a pier at which the largest boats can easily touch. The price paid is not known.

HOW OLD IS SAMMY KATZ?

If Somebody Doesn't Tell Him He Won't Get His Hungarian Fortune.

Littls Samuel Katz of 218 Fifth Street is dreadfully worried these days. He dossn't know whsn he was born exactly, and as life's a pretty uncertain thing, anyway, he would liks to know where he is at.

Bssides that, thsre is another consideration which is worrying little Sam. He came into the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday and asked advice about this. His father, whose name was Sigmund, was born in Hungary. Sigmund came to thie country and mads buttonholes for a living, according to little Sam. He married and had a boy and a girl. Then he died, and the girl supported ths family.

A stroke of luck happened. Somé distant relativs of Sigmund died and left an estate to the maker of huttonholes, who was himself deed. Sammy's mother wrote and told the Hungarian lawyer thie fact and the lawyer wrote beck to eay that, euch being the cass, the estats would go to little Sam. But Sam, he said, would have to bring all kinds of proof that he was the son of Sigmund, deceased.

Sammy, being a bright boy, started in to get the proofs. He had never worried much about his exact age until that lawyer's letter came. Then he discovered that he was born in Philadelphia sometbing over ten years ago. He wrote to the Board of Health of Philadelphia, asking for ths certificate—did it all himself, mind you—but the board replied that they couldn't find it.

But Sammy is not discouraged. He feele that the Board of Health will treat him better when they learn that bs is the sole heir to an estate in Hungary which is said to be worth a considerable amount. He says that he is going to write to the Mayor of Philadelphia about it, and if the Mayor doesn't answer his letter—why, he'll ralee the four dollars to do the trip in pereon and get what hs is out for—that birth certificate.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last Sunday in April will not be very gay, as nearly all of those who entertain on that day are either in the country or havs gone abroad. James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are among those who have people over the week end at their country places. Yesterday there was a meet of ths Meadow Brook Hunt in the afternoon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay havs gone back to Harbor Hill, their country place. They have decided to eail for Europe in June.

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The members of the Seamen's Benefit Society will give a tea on the aftsrnoon of May 5 at ths residsncs of Mrs. Alfred Duans Pell. Richard Mansfield and Edmund L. Bayiles are to make short addresses. This is the society started by Miss Augusta M. de Peyster several years ago, and its members are well-known society women and girls.

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Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis are at Lakewood. Mr. and Mrs. Fredsrick Gallatin are there also. Mrs. Robert C. Watson is at the Hot Springs of Virginia.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin, who have been spending the Winter at Aiken, arflved in New York on Tuesday, and will go at once to their country seat at Nsw Rochelle.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia will open their house at Islip in May. They are in mourning this Spring, and have not given any entertainments.

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Mrs. Sanford Bissell has gone to Washington to visit friends there, and will remain for several weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander will sail for Europe on Tuesday. James Henry Smith is booked to sail for Europe on May 19. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will go abroad in the latter part of June.

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The annual recital given by Mise Amy Baksr will taks plaos on Friday next at Sherry's at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Baker will be aseisted by H. T. Burleigh, the baritone, and Arthur Rossnstsin will bs at the piano.

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To-morrow evening, in the apartments of Mies Vanderpoel, at the Buckingham Hotsl, Miss Amy Murray will give a lecture recital on Scottish and Gaelio Folk-Song. The Gaello eelections will hs sung with a harp accompaniment.

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The parade of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club will take place on May 3, and a number of coaches will he in line. Mrs. Thomas Hastings is the President of the Club and Miss Eleanor Jay is the Vice President.

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The wedding of Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt and Lycurgus Winchester of Baltimore is to take place on Saturday in Grace Church at four o'clock, and is to be followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, 24 West Forty-eighth Street. As announced some weeks since, the attendants are to be the Misses Constance and Beatrice Pratt, sisters of the bride; the Misees Mary Robison, Gladye Smith, and Matilda Leverich of New York, and Miss Kathleen Bowdlin of Baltimore, a cousin of Mr. Winchester. Little Miss Adelaide Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon and Master Nathaniel Ruggles Landon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Landon, and both cousins of Miss Pratt, will also he in the bridal procession. Mr. Winchester's best man will be his brother, James Price Winchester, and the ushers are to be Alexander D. B. Pratt, Russell Landale, Douglas Campbell, and Manley Wheupee of this city, and William Lee, Richard Pleasants, Alfred Shriver, and Thomas B. Harrison of Baltimore.

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As mentioned in thie column on Friday, the wedding of Miss Ruth Eden and Morgan H. Grace, a son of the late Sir Morgan Grace, is to be celebrated at the residencs of the bride's parents, 16 West Forty-sixth Street, on Wednesday. The attendants are to he Joseph Grace, who will be his cousin's best man, and the ushers are to be Russell Grace and William Holloway. Mrs. Ralph Rokeby will be her sister's matron of honor, and Miss Ceriotta Prentice will be one of the bridesmaids. Miss Ethel Millard, who was to have been the other bridesmaid, will not be in the bridal party, as she is in mourning.

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The Cunard liner Campania, sailing yesterday, had among her passengers Capt. D. Stuart Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Fowler, Blaine Harrington, Judge and Mrs. S. J. Hanna, C. K. McCornick, Major M. M. Macomb, U. S. A., Joseph C. Sibley, Col. C. E. Swaine, R. A.; Antonio Scotti, James R. Spicer, J. H. Wheelock, and Miss Mary A. Weaver.

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The engagement is announced of ths Rev. William E. McCord, one of the assistants at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, and Miss Zella Hicks, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. L. Hicks of Flushing.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie gave a dinner party this evening at their Rhode Island Avenue home in honor of the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft. The company incluqed the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, Senator Frye, Senator and Mrs. Dreydsn, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, Dr. and Mrs. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Bradley, Mrs. Audenried, and Mise Cannon.

Mrs. George Edward Foss, wife of Representative Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the Naval Committee, entertained at tea this afternoon, the company representing both official and resident Washington. She was assieted by Mrs. Cullom and Mrs. Hopkins, wives of the two Illinois Senators. Mrs. Boutell, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Hemphill, Mrs. Walton, and Mrs. Dalzell did the honors of the tea room.

Recital at the Waldorf.

Mise Bertie K. Shipley will give a recital on Friday afternoon next at the Waldorf-Astoria, of stories of Tsnnessee mountain life. Edward W. Cahill, baritone; Earle A. Wehn, pianist, and Edward C. Haven at the piano, will aseist. Among the patronesses of the recital are Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mrs. George F. Shrady.

GRIDIRON ROASTS FOR THE COUNTRY'S RULERS

Good-Natured Dinner Jibes for Justices and Congressmen.

AXE OF PEACE FOR BRISTOW

Quartet's Big Hit with Tear-Compelling Ballad, "Peeping Through the Knothole in Papa's Wooden Leg."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Gridiron Club gave a dinner to-night at the Arlington Hotel which closed the club's eeries of entertainments for the season. It was a "Spring" dinner, and in recognition of that fact the color scheme was green. The guests numbered 125, and for a dinner so late in the eeason the list was notable in number and quality.

Associate Justices Harlan and Brewer, Senators Aldrich, Allison, Cullom, Dick, Dolliver, Fairbanks, Kean, Kittredge, Millard, and Scott; Rspresentatives Adams, Bede, Benton, Cockran, Cushman, Dalzell, Hay, Hemenway, Landis, Lovering, Powsrs, Sullivan, and John Sbarp Williams were among those present, while the Cabinet was represented by Secretary Moody, near whom was seated Speakar Cannon. In the course of the evening nearly all the guests were made the target of eome verse or joke.

During the progress of the dinner, occasional bulletins were poeted which added more or isss to ths hilarity of the occasion. Here are some of thsm:

WEATHER REPORT.

Cold wave for the Hearst boom.
Germao boom shifting and variable.
Parker boom in area of high pressure.
Roosevelt boom generally fair, with local disturbances in New York and Illinois.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Moody told ons of Secretary Shaw's stories at the D. A. R. Congress. A panic was narrowly averted.

PARKER BREAKS SILENCE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 23.—Judge Alton B. Parker delivered a masterly address here to-night. He clearly defined his position on every living issue except the tariff, ths currency, Imperialism, the negro, and ths trusts. His treatment of wirelese telegraphy was prompt.

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

WASHINGTON, April 23.—William Randolph Hearst appeared in his seat in the House to-day.

NEUTRALITY MUST BE OBSERVED.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—It is officially reported that the President has taken to eating Russian caviare since he began his lessons in Japanese wrestling.

RECIPROCITY.

CHICAGO, April 23.—William Jennings Bryan hired a hall to-night to tell the New York Democrats what he thinks of them.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The New York Democrats will hire six halls to tell what they think of William Jennings Bryan.

FIXING THE LIMIT.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Taft announce that no gentleman weighs more than 300 pounds.

When the guests had assembled thsy received green printed ballots containing the following questions:

Who in your opinion is the handsomest man in Congress?

Who, in your opinion, would make the best Vice Presidsnt?

Who should make the convention speech nominating Roossvelt?

Who is the best conciliator in public life?

What public man commits himself most recklessly on every public question?

When the ballots were counted in the beauty contest, it was discovered that five of the contsstante had voted for themselves. The contest finally narrowed down to a tie betwesn Representatives Cushman of Waehington and Powers of Massachusetts, who were placed on exhibition that the gussts might dscide between them. The verdict being in favor of Mr. Cushman he received a hand mirror, whils ths Massachusette Congreseman got a curling iron from his successful rival.

Representative Lovering of Massachusetts was decided upon as the best candidate for Vice President, while Senator Scott of West Virginia and Repressntative Sullivan of New York ran a neck-and-neck race for nominating speech maker. When Senator Scott was dsclared the winher he got a megaphone in order that his praises of President Roosevelt might he more distinctly hsard.

As the best conciliator in public life Assistant Postmaster Gen. Brietow, whose postal report set all Congress hy the eare, drew an axe, while Senator Fairbanks, whose speeches are really as scarce as hen's teeth, was unanimously selected as the public man who committed himself most recklessly on all public questions. In this contest, however, Senator Allison got a consolation prize.

There was a whitewashing act intended to burlesque ths proceedings in the House in connection with the Post Office inquiry. The official whitewashsr entered clad in white overalle, a "jumper," and a white hat. He carried a whitewash brush over his shoulder and a whitewash pail in his hand. The members of the whitewashing committee were five in number.

"What is the first cass?" asked the Chairman.

"The case of Speaker Cannon," replied the prosecutor.

"What is the charge?"

"He is charged with being absurdly infatuated with the United States Senate and the American Institute of Architects."

The testimony was heard, the committeemen laid their heads together, and the Chairman sternly ordered the official whitewasher to do his duty. Whereupon that epotlesely arrayed person took a large crayon portrait of Speaker Cannon and daubed it generously with white chalk.

The sober-minded Representative, J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, was the next culprit. He was charged with being a humorist. "By whom?" asked a member of the committee.

"By people who have not heard his jokes," was the reply.

"Was he ever funny?" continued the questioner.

"Once," was the answer, "when he attempted to meke a serious speech on the tariff."

"Not guilty," said the committee.

And so Representative Bede was whitewashed, while Attorney General Knox was also acquitted of the charge of being too strenuous in attacking the truets. Then it came to Bristow. He was charged with trying to put Congress in a hole.

"Guilty," declared the committee, "but he must be whitewashed." The official whitewasher swabbed Bristow's picture with his brush, but there was no apparent result.

"What's the matter?" exclaimed the Chairman. "The whitewash," was the reply, "won't stick."

The spectacle of hurlesque Justices, arrayed in black robes, singing songs, telling stories, and asking conundrums, proved one of the happiest travesties of the evening.

One of the eongs represented Gen. Miles as the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition Party, and its refrain, "I'm on the water wagon now," was sung with much zest.

The musical portion of the evening came to a close with the introduction of the Gridiron Club's famous ten-thousand-dollar quartet," singing the touching ballad entitled, "Peeping Through the Knothole in Papa's Wooden Leg" or, "Why Was the Ocean Bulls So Close to the Shore?"

Between the musical geme of the judicial minstrelsy cams certain questions and answers, as, for inetance:

"Why is Hearst's chase after the Democratic nomination like living at a hotel on the American plan?"

"Because he pays for it whsthsr he gets it or not."

Cap and Bells Production.

Cap and Bells, the Williams College Dramatio Club, will appear at Carnegie Lyceum next Friday evening in the old Daly comedy "A Night Off." This engagement in the city is an annual affair, last year "The Magistrate" having been preeented before an enthusiastic audience.

Among the patronesses of the play are: Mrs. S. Vilas Beckwith, Mrs. Eugene Delano, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Jr., Mrs. F. B. Jennings, Mrs. E. M. Jerome, Mrs. Hamilton Mable, Mrs. George F. Perkins, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Louis Steward, and Mrs. B. L. Taylor.

HANSOM TURNED TURTLE

So Did the Two Women Who Were Within—On Broadway, Too.

Daniel Holihan was driving his hansom cab, carrying two women, up Broadway yesterday afternoon, when at Forty-first Street the girth strap of the horse parted. Up went the shafts in the air and down on its back fell the hansom. Holihan was hurled a dosen feet across the street and received a scalp wound and numerous cuts and bruises. The horse started to run, but was stopped by Policeman John J. Brady of the Broadway Squad.

The two women, pinned in the fallen cah, wers almost standing on their heads for a few minutes, until Brady could dig them out. Thsy were not hurt, but the slder woman fainted as soon as she was taken out. Brady took them both to the Criterion Hotel, nearby, where the woman was revived. After resting for an hour they secured another cab and drove away.

RADIUM AT THE FAIR.

Columbia University's Pavilion Will include a Fine Exhibit.

Columbia University has made all arrangements for her exhibit at the St. Louis fair, and the chief feature is to be the section exemplifying the uses of radium. Under the direction of Prof. William Hallock of the Department of Physics, there have been prepared machines and collections designed to explain to the unscientific as well as to the trained spectator whatever has been learned thus far about the mysterious substance.

In the Palace of Education, an institution no other Exposition ever had, will be the Columbia Pavilion, occupying 1,100 square feet of space. The radium exhibit, besides its apparatus for demonetrating the properties of the substance, will include collections of other substances possessing radio-active qualities—such as pitchblande, uranemite, willemite, polonium, thorium, and uranium. All the latest modifications of implements for experimenting with these materials will be shown, and there will be a complete explanation of things learned about the therapsutical value of radium.

On one side of the Educational Building will be the exhibits of foreign universities; on ths other side those of American institutions. In the centre of ths Columbia pavilion will be a miniature of the university's library. On the walls and on shelves roundabout will be handsome photographs and models of other buildings and proposed improvements. The School of Mines is to have a specially prominent place, its exhibits including glass models of mines and models showing how the students do their work.

A bibliographical exhibit of 350 volumes will include all ths university publications, graduate and undergraduate journals included, and this wide resources of the library are to be shown by collections of representative books. For instance, there will be some volumes from the Jay Library, which consists chiefly of hooks collected by John Jay, first Chief Justice of the United States.

Barnard College's exhibit, and that of the Teachers College, will include fine collections of photographs showing the work of all the departments and laboratories. An interesting feature of the pavilion's contente will be a series of charts ehowing the growth of the university. There were nine students in 1854; there were nearly 5,000 at the beginning of this year. Columhia men visiting the exposition may have their mail sent in cars of the pavilion, where they will find writing materials and comfortahls tables and chairs ready for thsir use at all times.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Bates—Boulton.

The wedding of John Grenvills Bates, a eon of Mrs. Alfred W. Bates, and Miss Anita T. Boulton, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, by the Rev. Lewis Parks.

The church ceremony was marked by several novel features, the bride's approach being announced by the fanfare of trumpets, and at the closs of ths ceremony the amsn theme from "Parsifal" was rendered with extremely good effect.

At the beginning of the ceremony the choir, followed hy the trumpeters and hridesmaids, came from the back of the church down a side aisls, while the prelude to the march from "Aida" was played, and crossing to the main aisle preceded the hride up the nave chancel. As they started the fanfare pealed out.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, Mr. Boulton, who gave her away, wore a white satin robe, veiled with rose point lace, and a long tulle vail, caught with orange blossoms. She wore the gift of tho bridegroom, a diamond brooch, and carried a white ivory Prayer Book with markers tipped with orange flowers. The maid of honor, Mise Pauline Boulton, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids, ths Misses Helen White Stevens, Mary Cosine Lefferts, Louise Vanderhoef, Mary B. Atterbury, Adelaide Baylis, Nellie Hard, Dorothy Hinckley, Mary S. Parke, Louise Lewis, and Laura Brewer, were in flounced gowns of white chiffon cloth, trimmed with ecru lace, and wore large crushed tulle hats, with lace hrims, trimmed with marguerites, and carried marguerites, tied with yellow ribbons that matched their cloth of gold girdles. Mr. Bates's best man was his brother, Towar Bates, and the ushers were Wyant D. Vanderpoel, W. B. Boulton, Jr., Howard Boulton, Barent Lefferts, Joseph B. Thomas, Jr., James R. Knapp, C. Russell Auchincloss, Bruce Falconer, and John A. Gardiner.

The church ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the hride's parents, 40 Fifth Avsnue.

Among the guests asked to the wedding besides the Boulton and Bates families, were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. J. Kelly.
The Misses Kelly of Baltimore.
Mr. and Mrs. William Thorne.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Wolcott.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin.
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Benjamin.
Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn.
Miss Adeline Havemeyer.
Miss Alexandra Stevens.
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Winslow.
Miss Bessie Moulton.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner.
William Van Rensselaer.
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
The Misses Lewis of Philadelphia.
Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard.
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Taylor.
Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Potter, Jr.
Mrs. T. H. Towar.
Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Brower.
Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Hetch.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor.
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Moore.
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloane, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Garret B. Kip.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Thomas.
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall R. Lefferts.
Mise Louisine Peters.
Mies Ethel Rockefeller.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Auerbach.
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Rand.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Shefer.
Edward B. Bruce.
Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore.
Augustine J. Smith.
John Turner Atterbury.
The Misses Atterbury.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Brower.
The Misses Towar.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw.

Rand—Thorburn.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 23.—The marriage of E. C. M. Rand of New York City and Miss Elizabeth Carrington Thorburn of Dallas was solemnized in the First Presbyterian Church here to-day. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Commodore Thorburn of the Confederate Navy. Mr. Rand is a lineal descendant of Paul Carrington of Virginia, a member of the Committee of Safety, and also of Col. William Carrington, Washington's friend and aide de camp. Mr. and Mrs. Rand will be at home for the Summer at their country place near West Nyack-on-the-Hudson.

Scovil—Townsend.

The marriage of Percy Alexander Scovil and Miss Stella Francis Townsend took place in this city Wednesday. The Rev. Mr. Spence of Grace Methodist Church officiated. Mrs. Eleanor Townsend, the bride's mother, gave her away. Ernest M. C. Scovil was his brother's best man.

ROBERT C. OGDEN'S PARTY AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Led by Booker T. Washington, Visitors Inspect Big School.

SEE NEGRO STUDENTS AT WORK

Next Stopping Place Will Be in Heart of Black Belt, Where Tuskegee Methods Are Applied in Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Ala., April 23.—The Robert C. Ogden party arrived in their private train at Chehaw, Ala., shortly after midnight this morning, and after breakfast the remaining six miles to Tuskegee were traveled.

President Booker T. Washington and members of the Faculty greeted the visitors, who were driven over the big farm of 2,700 acres in carriages and wagons. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the various crops were well advanced under this improved methods of farming taught the students. The peach trees were filled with promising young fruit, a product which the natives havs always deciared could not be grown in this soil and climate.

All over the big farm ware students and their inetructors toiling in an almost Summer sun that delighted the visitors from the North, frssh from ths rigors of a hard Winter.

After an inspection of the farm stock and dairy, the party went through the buildings, watching the pupils in the various departments. A little later they watched the regiment of students, 1,000 strong, a fine body of young men and women, boys and girls, as they marched to the chapel, where exercises were held in celebration of the anniversary.

Betwsen the addreses the students sang their favorite songs, including plantation melodies. Graduates of the institute delivered addreses on subjects suoh as the valus of deep plowing, butter making in the home, taking ths measurement for a suit of clothes, hat msking, house painting, and broom making.

The pulpit platform was filled with the products of the students' labor, and President Booker T. Washington in his opening remarks stated that they were not selected samples as might be suspected for their excellence, but were the regular output of the laboring students.

Robsrt C. Ogdsn, who is a Trustes of Tuskegee as well as of Hampton, received a vociferous welcome. Above him was an elsctric sign bsaring his name. He made a brief address, congratulating the young men and women who will graduate late in May on their attainments, and pointing out to them that their success meant the success of tbs movement for tbe betterment of their race. He urged them to do all in their power to warrant the faith in them of the white peopis of South and North that had made possible the eductaion which they had received.

From Tuskegee, by way of Chehaw and Montgomery, the R. C. Ogden special train ran to Troy, arriving there late in the afternoon. The members went in a body to tbe State Normal College. Dr. E. M. Shackelford is the Preeident of the institution.

To show the actual working of the graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee, the special train will be sidetracked to-night at Calhoun, in ths heart of the black belt, where there is a settlement of negroes working according to the instructions they received at the educational institutions.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS GAMES.

Drawing for the First Round in To-morrow's Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Penn. April 23.—According to the drawing to-day the players will meet in the following order in the first round of the international chess tourney on Monday:

Pillsbury ve. Fox, Barry vs. Napier, Mieses vs. Marco, Lasker vs. Delmar, Lawrance vs. Janowski, Schlechter vs. Showalter, Teichmann vs. Hodges, Marshall vs. Tschigorin.

The following dispatch was received here from New Orleans, the senders being Theodore Tietz, Presidsnt of the Carlsbad (Austria) Chess Club, and Louis Hsller, the Vice President of the Nuremberg (Bavaria) Chess Cluh, who made the journey across the Atlantio in order to watch the games here:

From the tomh of the late greet master, Paul Morphy, we send best wishes to all modern masters and for the success of your tournament.

CIRCUS MOVES TO BROOKLYN.

Big Show Had a Successful Stay in Madison Square Garden.

After six weeke at the Madison Square Garden the Barnum & Bailey circus closed last night in a blaze of glory. This week it will open in Brooklyn. Its run there finished, it will start on tour over the country, going almost to the Pacific Coast, and ending up with a trip through the Southern States.

Never before has ths "greatest show on earth" reaped such a golden harvest as it did in New York during the six weeks just past. There have been twslve performances every week, and all the seats in the mammoth building were sold out every evening of the six weeks. The business done in the afternoon was smaller, of course, but that, too, was very large compared to last Winter's.

The big tent used on the road gives much more room for all eorts of acting than does the Madison Square Garden. On that account the programme will be sven more elaborate on the road than it was in New York.

At midnight last night the caravan went over the new Williamsburg Bridge, it being much nearer that way than by the old route over the Brooklyn Bridge. The elephants took it all right and did not know they had been inveigled on a bridge till they were a considerable way over.

TUXEDO SOCIETY HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., April 23.—The cold weather of the early part of the week kept many New Yorkers in town, but today a large gathering came out to enjoy the bracing air and the good fishing in the Tuxedo Lake.

J. Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Esler opened their cottages for Sunday and entertained several guests. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield have opened their cottage at West Lake.

Miss E. L. Breese came out on her automobile to-day, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask at Trayaddo. Among those who entertained at dinner during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hnll.

A clay pigeon shoot was held to-day at the pigeon ground. Among those entered were E. M. Post, Alfred Seton, William Kent, J. G. Schwind, J. F. Pierson, Jr., and G. J. Collins.

The lawn tennis courts have been put in order, and several very interesting matches were played this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield opened their cottage.

Latest arrivals include Mrs. B. P. Steinman, Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. Kingsland, Miss Kingsland, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Samuel A. Tuhh, Jr., J. Townsend Irvin, C. J. Brand, William G. Rowland, Mrs. Johnson Wood, J. L. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. V. Olcott, John G. Nenner, F. Munroe Endicott, Edward S. Tayler, Miss Weir, Henry Baring, J. Hill Prentice, H. C. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives, and Miss Rives.

GEN. THOMAS J. BRADY DEAD.

Civil War Veteran and Republican Politician Dies in Jersey City.

Gen. Thomas J. Brady died at the City Hospital, Jersey City, late Friday night, from a complication of diseases. Gen. Brady was sixty-five years old. He was at one time a prominent politician of Indiana and President Grant appointed him United States Consul at St. Thomas. He had been Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, and was recalled to adjust the difference that followed his resignation. He was afterward made a Commissioner of Internal Revenue for Indiana and Ohio. Under President Hayes he was appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General. At the end of his term he bought a farm at Colonial Beach, Va.

His services in the civil war began with his election as Captain of Company B, Eighth Indiana Volunteers, which was organized under President Lincoln's first call for troops. He afterward became Major of the regiment, and when it volunteered for a second term as the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, on Sept. 17, 1863, he was made Colonel. He served with Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, and also under Gen. Sherman. He was twice wounded, once by a bayonet thrust in the thigh, and again by a bullst in the foot. At the cloee of the war he was made a Brigadier General by brevet.

His had lived in Jersey City about twelve years, and was chosen Commander of G. Van Houten Post, No. 3, G. A. R., a ysar ago. Mrs. Brady has been spending the Winter in Charleston, S. C. His oldest son, Arthur W. Brady, arrived in Jersey City before his father's death and will take charge of the funeral. This will be from the rooms of Van Houten Post at 3 P. M. to-day. Interment will be in Arlington Cemetery.

DEATH OF PATRICK FARRELLY.

He Was One of the Founders of the American News Company.

Patrick Farrelly of Morristown, N. J., Vice President and General Manager of the American News Company, died yesterday at his New York residence, 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, of acute pneumonia, after an illness of but three daye.

Mr. Farrelly was born in County Cavan, Ireland, sixty-three years ago. He came to thie country when a boy, going into business in New York. His first success was as a member of the firm of Hamilton, Johnson & Farrelly, news dealers. He was one of tbs foundere of the American News Company, when it was organized, more than forty years ago. S. W. Johnson, his first business associate, is now President of the company. For twenty-five years he made his home in Morristown, N. J., where he occupied a place of prominence in public affairs. Several years ago he purchased the West Sixty-eighth Street residence, and has since spent his Wintsrs in the city.

For ths past ten years Mr. Farrslly was on the Board of Directors of the New Jersey State Hospital, at Morris Plains. Of rscent years he was President, bolding that position at the time of his death. He is survived by five children, two sons, and three daughters. The eldest son, T. Charles Farrelly, is Assistant Secretary of the News Company. He also leaves two brothers, Stsphen Farrelly of New York, of the American Nsws Company, and Owen Farrelly of Cbicago. One sister survives, Mrs. Lawrence of Nantucket, Mass. Mr. Farrelly was a member of the Lotos Club and ths Catholic Club.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Franklin Wiley's Career.

Franklin Wiley, for many yeare a well-known New York merchant, who disd recently at Wayne, Penn., wae born in this city in 1834, and for about a quarter of a century was connected as clsrk and partner with ths wholesale chemical and window glass importing house of H. J. Baker & Brother, who owned the oldsst glass works in America, the Baltimore Window Glass Works, established in 1790. Mr. Wiley was later prominently identified with the financing of the Iron Car Company in connection with various large Wall Street hanking houses.

He served in the Metropolitan Home Guard during the draft riots in 1863, and was engaged in the fighting directed against the rioters by Col. Jardins and Col. Cleveland Winslow. He wae a life membsr of the American Institute of the City of New York and of the New York Historical Society, and at one time a member of the Union League Club. His wife, a daughter of J. G. Baldwin of this city, and two of his children died many years ago. One son, Franklin B. Wiley, the literary editor of The Ladies' Home Journal; a sister, and three brothers survive him.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Peixotto.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Peixotto died on April 20 at the German Hospital, after undergoing an operation. She was in her sixty-third year and was the wife of the late United States Consul at Lyons, formerly Consul General to Roumania

MUNICIPAL COURT GERRYMANDER WAR

Inter-Party Legislative Deal Twists City Boundaries.

ODD TANGLE IN MANHATTAN

Gruber Can Make Bennet a Justice Again if Bill is Approved—Fight Before the Mayor.

Of all the "grab" bills passed by the last Legislature and sent on to ths Mayor for approval or disapproval, none has been or will be more bitterly fought than the Municipal Court gerrymander which is to come up on Thursday afternoon for a hearing. As an example of skilled political handicraft this measure is declared to stand at the head of the list in the gerrymandering line, and is the outgrowth of an inter-party deal in the Legislature by which both Republicans and Individual Democrats were to benefit, although tha bill itself bears the name of Senator Eisberg as its sponsor.

Under the new apportionment of Municipal Court districts, the Borough of Manhattan comes in for expert treatment. In the place of the present thirteen districts, fifteen districts are created, all except two of which differ widely from the old districts out of which they are created, and even these two have changes of no little importance. Of the fifteen districts thus created in Manhattan the Republicans feel confident of being able to carry six under the new arrangement, leaving nine to Tammany Hall. Under the existing lines eleven districts ordinarily are safely Democratic, while only two—the present Eleventh and the present Twelfth—are normally Republican. Justice Worcester presides in the Eleventh and Justice Seaman, a Democrat elected on a Fusion ticket, now presides in the Twelfth as a result of the fight made last Fall in the district by the Citizens' Union against Abraham Gruber and his candidate, William S. Bennet.

According to the idea of the Republicans who were instrumental in having the first draft of the Elsberg Municipal Court bill made, they have the new Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Districts safe from their partisan standpoint, but the ways that have been used to make this possible, and the circuitous routes that have been followed in other districts to conciliate opposing Democratic influences and thus secure a sufficient backing to be put through the Legislature, are peculiar. In no district is the ingenuity of the practical politician more clearly shown than in the new Fourth District, which has been created out of portions of the present Thirteenth District, in the lower east side. This, it will be remembered, is the district where Julius Kremer was defeated last November by Leon Sanders, the Tammany candidate, by a plurality of 853.

TO CUT OUT CORLEARS HOOK.

The present Thirteenth Municipal Court District is made up principally of the Fourth Assembly District, but has added to it several election districts from the Corlears Hook section of the Twelfth Assembly District, and some election districts from the Second Assembly District. It happened that the big Democratic vote on Municipal Court Justice last Fall was piled up in the Corlears Hook section, and also in the blocks south of Division Street and between Catharine and Market Streets. Hence, in making up the new Fourth District, Joseph Levenson, Republican leader of the Fourth Assembly District and Justice Kremer, who used to preside over the court there, discovered that by eliminating the Corlears Hook Election Districts and also those between Catharine and Market Streets, a district would he left which would be pretty safely Republican. So the changes were made. As altered the district falls many election districts short of being even the full Fourth Assembly District, with a few election districts from the Twelfth Assembly District being added.

Judged on the basis of the vote for Municipal Court Justice cast in the district last Fall, the district would have elected Kremer by 835 on the Republican ticket instead of Sanders by 853 on the Democratic. Yet to do this, the voting strength of the Municipal Court District bas been cut down from 10,013 to 4,481, making it in point of voting population the smallest district in Manhattan Borough.

To make up for taking so much from one district, the adjoining Municipal Court District, the present Fifth, with a voting strength of 13,247 in the last election, is more than doubled in territory, and its new voting strength, according to the vote by election districts last Fall, is increased to 25,300. In all these changes, the congested East Side territory below Fourteenth Street and east of Bowery is not aided one particle by increasing the number of districts in Manhattan from 13 to 15, although the business in this section is heavier by far than in any other section of the city.

The present Thirteenth, Fourth, and Fifth are merely juggled over into the new Third, Fourth, and Fifth for political effect, with a tiny section of the present Fourth District taken from the new Third and put into the new Second. This strip is located between Bowery and Christie Street, East Broadway and St. Mark's Place, and adds a few thousand votes to the already overwhelmingly Democratic Second Court District, which would be dominated by the Sullivan influence in the Second and Sixth Assembly Districts. The old Fourth also gives up several election districts to the topheavy new Fifth, with the result that the voting strength of the old Fourth is cut down from 22,021, as cast last Fall, to 11,174, computed on last Fall's vote in the election districts that are allowed to remain. The total vote in the three east side districts, as they would be carved out, would be 41,015, as against 55,251, as at present constituted. Incidentally the Court House for the new Fifth District would he located at 5 Clinton Street, the present house, between Grand and Broome Streets, which is about the furthest removed spot in the district that could be selected.

WHERE GRUBER COMES IN.

The next most artistic district to be carved out for political reasons is the new Fourteenth, which is made up almost entirely of the Gruber part of the present Twelfth, where Justice Bennet was defeated last Fall for re-election. The friends of Gruber and of Bennet have cut out all of the Nineteenth Assembly District part of the Twelfth Court District, leaving in only the one and three-quarters election districts of the Nineteenth Assembly District, which are situated above Eighty-sixth Street and west of Eighth Avenue. Then another little spur is taken in from the old Ninth Court District, the addition being from Sixth Avenue east to Fifth, and from One Hundred and Tenth Street south to Ninety-sixth, the whole of the spur being in the upper end of Central Park. This new Fourteenth District would be wholly under Gruber control and would enable that Republican leader to elect Bennet to the Municipal Court bench.

The new Tenth Court District also is carved so as to make it safely Republican. It is made up of the upper part of the old Tenth Court District, and includes all of the Nineteenth Assembly District save the small fragment that goes into the Fourteenth Court District. To this solid body of the Nineteenth Assembly District is added one election district of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, situated at Columbus Circle, and three election districts of the Seventeenth Assembly District, the whole being labeled the new Tenth Court District. The new Twelfth Court District has many interesting peculiarities. It is made up a fragment of the old Seventh, but it is safely Democratic, running from Fifty-second to Eighty-sixth Street, east of Lexington Avenue to ths East River. This is the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts, but a spur runs west from Lexington to Park Avenue and from Sixty-first to Sixty-fifth Street, taking in one-third each of the Eleventh and Twelfth Election Districts of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District for the purpose of allowing Judge Joseph of the district tn continue his residence in it.

The new Seventh Court District is composed in the main of the Fifth and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts—a combination that is certain to ba Republican; and the same is the case with the new Eleventh Court District, which is made up of the Twenty-seventh and the Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts almost entirely. The new Fifteenth Court District, considered as safe by the Republicans, is made up entirely of the present Eleventh Court District, with the exception of having some strong election districts from the Thirty-first thrown in for luck. These added election districts are in the Mount Morris Park section, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, West One Hundred and Eighteenth and West One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, with one jutting as far as Madison Avenue, between West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Assemblyman Ernest H. Vallance, an applicant to ths bench, lives in this added section.

Why the old Eleventh Court District should he enlarged to make the new Fifteenth Court District is not otherwise explained, nor can it wsil be when it is understood that, gauged by the moneys paid in by the Municipal Districts Courts to the Chamberlain's office for fees, this district handled in 1903 $100 worth more business than did the seven courts of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. Yet the territory in this district is enlarged while a new court is added to each of the other boroughs, although the Bronx already has two district courts, Queens three, and Richmond two.

ALL IN A MUDDLE.

With the exception of the districts enumerated, there is little complexion of a political nature to the other changes, although all of the districts are muddled and jumbled from their present rectangular outlines. One of the signs of carelessness is the fact that Governors Island and Bedloe's Island are both left out of consideration, although now they are in the First Court District.

As to a general proposition to recreate the Municipal Courts, lawyers have no objection, for the present districts were laid out in 1848, and since that time no change had been made except that of two years ago by which new Twelfth and a new Thirteenth were created.

The voting strength of the Municipal Court districts, based on the vote by election districts last Fall, is shown below, both for the districts as at present constituted and for the districts as they would be rearranged if this Elsberg bill becomes a law:

Present.		Perspective.	
First	7,490	First	9,788
Second	8,800	Second	11,851
Third	15,451	Third	11,174
Fourth	22,021	Fourth	4,481
Fifth	13,247	Fifth	25,300
Sixth	23,377	Sixth	25,999
Seventh	39,214	Seventh	9,863
Eighth	21,893	Eighth	26,600
Ninth	47,228	Ninth	25,645
Tenth	28,497	Tenth	14,161
Eleventh	35,695	Eleventh	15,035
Twelfth	26,045	Twelfth	34,621
Thirteenth	10,013	Thirteenth	39,136
		Fourteenth	19,797
		Fifteenth	27,941

As far as the personality of the Justices is concerned, Justice Seaman, of course, would be legislated out of office under the bill, and Justice Sanders would be out also, a Republican, probably Bennet, taking Seaman's place, and a Republican, probably Kremer, taking Sanders's place. It would also mean in all probability the retirement permanently of Justices Fallon of the Fifth, Leventritt of the Second, and McLaughlin of the Eighth, all Democrats, who would not be likely to be able to secure renominations, because of changes in Democratic organization control. The Republican Justice, Worcester, of the Eleventh, would remain in about the same condition as far as renomination is concerned. The remainder of the Justices, all Democrats, would be safe for renomination and re-election almost beyond question, they being Finn of the First, Roesch of the Fourth, Moore of the Third, Hoffman of the Fifth, Martin of the Sixth, Joseph of the Seventh, and Cowing of the Tenth.

Under the bill all Justices of the court would be legislated out of office this year on Dec. 31, and their successors elected in November for nine years, after which time all Justices would he elected for a ten-year term. It is held by the opposition to the bill that two distinct violations of the Constitution appear in this, first, in curtailing the term of a judicial office by legislating the occupant out; second, in providing for the election of city officers in this, an even-numbered year, when the Constitution puts all such elections into odd-numbered years, when there are no National and State elections to be held.

Objections to the measure are not confined to Manhattan alone by any means. The Democrats of the Bronx can see no need for an extra district there, which would mean another Republican Justice, and the Republicans of Queens see no need for a fourth Justice in that borough, who would be a Democrat. In Richmond the new third man would be a Republican. Objections also are heard from Brooklyn, where of the eight districts provided, five certainly, and six probably, would be Republican. This would suit the Woodruff machine and the Tammany men, but not Senator McCarren, at whom it is partially directed.

When the bill comes up before the Mayor for a hearing on Thursday next Wheeler H. Peckham will oppose it in behalf of the present Magistrates, and Julius Henry Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Citizens' Union, will oppose it in behalf of that organization.

DR. MAYNARD ALLEGES DECEIT.

He Believes Wife Had Husband When She Married Him.

Dr. W. H. Maynard has interposed an answer to the action brought against him for a separation by his wife, May C. Maynard. Dr. Maynard alleges in his answer that when he married his wife in June, 1902, she represented herself as a simple, modest, Christian young woman, a collega graduate, and highly educated in music. All this Dr. Maynard doubts.

Mrs. Maynard through her counsel says that her husband treated her harshly, requested her to return to her parents, punched her in the back, twisted her arm, and he took his meals with his housekeeper. Neither did he provide proper food or clothing for her, she alleges. She says that he has an income of $7,000.

In his answer Dr. Maynard says that he always provided for his wife to the best of his ability, and alleges that her conduct was more that of an enemy than of a wife. She left him, he says, voluntarily and without reason.

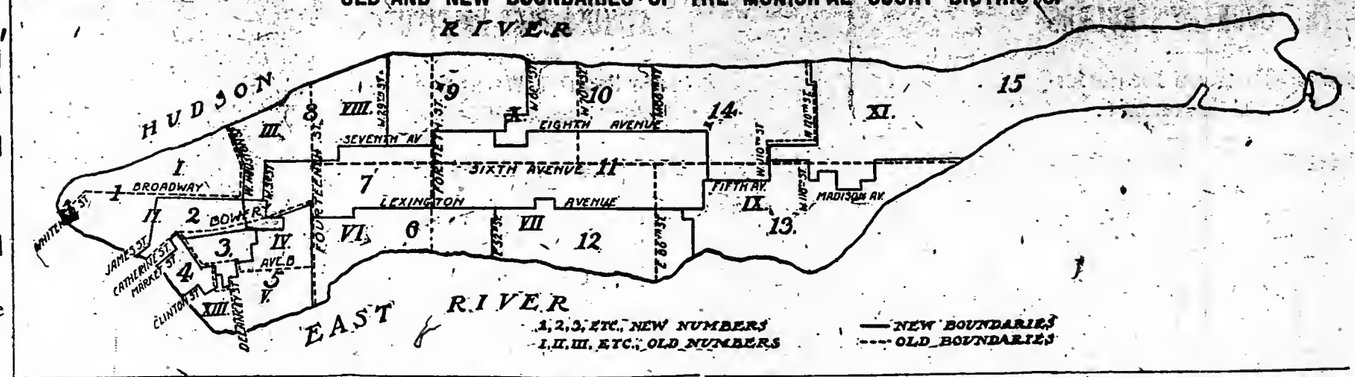
He also alleges, upon information and belief, that she had another husband—perhaps divorced—when he married her, and says that he would not have married her if he had known that.

Mrs. James G. Wilson's Will.

The will of Mrs. Jane E. S. Wilson, wife of Gen. James Grant Wilson, the author, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not given, but an annuity of $2,000 is left to Mr. Wilson, which is to be paid out of the rents of the house at 40-42 East Thirtieth Street. The residue of the estate is left to the daughter, Mrs. M. K. Wilson, who is appointed sole executrix, to serve without bond. Mrs. Wilson died on April 10. The will is dated Nov. 17, 1893.

Bergh Humane Society Meeting.

The new society which is being organized for the purpose of promoting kindness to animals, and which is to be known as the Henry Bergh Humane Society, will hold a public meeting at the Nevada, Broadway and Seventieth Street, on the evening of the public is invited to attend.



NEW LAW TO BAFFLE EMPLOYMENT HARPIES

Will Protect Employers and Employes Alike.

WIDE SCOPE OF THE MEASURE

Gov. Odell Has Assured Its Friends That He Will Sign It—Evils of Long Standing Abated.

Swseping and much needed reforms in the conduct of employment agencies ara expected by the Woman's Municipal League, under ths operation of ths new employment agency law. This legislation, which was instigated by the League as a result of an investigation which was made by League investgators as to the manner in which ths business of thess agencies was carried on, passed both houses of the Legislature and is now in ths hands of Gov. Odell, who has given his word to ths officers of the League that hs will give it his approval.

The law is to bscome effective May 1, and will affect about 600 offices in New York and Brooklyn. It will apply to every employment agency, with the exception of the agencies for the employment of school teachers. It embraces within its provisions religious, philanthropic, mercantile, professional, general labor and intelligence offices, and also thsatrical and shipping agencies, which have hitherto escaped from either State or Federal regulations or supervision of any kind. In short, it embraces every agency where a fee is charged for the securing of a position.

One of the most effective arguments used before the Legislature by the advocates of the legislation was that information had been obtained as a result of their investigations that it was the intention of a number of the proprietors of employment agencies to use their bureaus as recruiting stations whsre young girls would be enlisted for disreputable purposes in St. Louis during the World's Fair in that city.

The facts presented by the Municipal League impressed the members of the Legislature with the urgency of action, but there was also presented to the legislative committees data gathered by the league which convinced the committees that, apart from any threatened immediate evil, corrective measures were necessary to place the conduct of these agencies on a basis which would afford needed protection both to those seeking employment through the instrumentality of such offices and those who depend upon them to furnish help wanted.

The attention of the Collsge Settlemsnt Association and the Woman's Municipal League was called to ths management of employment agencies by the statements of women in workhouses, jails, and other institutions, who laid their downfall at the door of these agencies, which they said had robbed and misled them.

The investigation into the conduct of the agencies was begun two years ago, and every licensed employment offics in the City of New York has been visited and reported upon by some one of the half dozen investigators of the Woman's Municipal League. The investigators went to ths agencies either in the guise of women seeking employment or of women desirous of obtaining servants. The league had the cooperation of Health Commissioner Darlington and Tenement House Commissioner Crain in its investigations.

FRAUD AND IMMORALITY SHOWN.

While the facts gathered by the league's investigators showed that fraud and immorality were prevalent in the conduct of the agencies, it was disclosed that both were practiced in such a way that existing law was impotent to supply correction. A bill to meet the necessities of the case, as shown by the investigation, was drawn up, and proprietors of employment agencies were called in for conference upon the proposed measure. Every concession which they asked which was reasonable and did not interfere with the objects sought to be obtained was granted to them, and as a result when the bill was in the Legislature three weeks before adjournment no opposition to it was offered at either of the two public hearings held. It went through both houses with practical unanimity.

Under the new law the license fee for employment agencies remains the same for the first year, but is increased $12.50 for renewal. This is for the purpose of increasing the responsibility of the proprietor, of providing a larger return for defraying ths increased expenses of enforcement, and for the removal of tha idea that the employment agency is a cheap business. A license may not be sold or the business moved without permission.

The present law requires a dssignation of the street and number, but some of these, ths league investigators found, were changed by the proprietors themselves when they moved, and others, when they got into bad repute in a neighborhood, moved into new neighborhoods. Some agencies changed hands half a dozen times a year.

NEW LAW'S PROVISIONS.

It is proposed under the new law that no agency shall be conducted in living rooms, used solely for such purposes, or for lodgers. This means that other parts of the building may be used for such purposes, but that the family life, customs, and habits must be kept distinct from the office, which must be a business place and have that air. This provision was inserted because some one hundred or more offices were in kitchens, bedrooms, and living rooms.

Offices are prohibited from being on premises where liquor is sold, except office buildings having cafés and restaurants. This is intended to prevent a large class of evils, such as running lodging houses and saloons and using the sign, "employment agency," to attract the unemployed for the board and drinking fees; to prevent saloons from advertising for laborers in large numbers, and then keep them hanging about to drink.

One saloon keeper told the league investigators he got about 500 customers a week in this way, and a laborer said that if there were any jobs they went to the men who drank the most, as these stood in with the keeper.

Offices over or back of saloons sometimes permit drinks to be brought in through connecting doors, and the league investigators reported that they had been in a few agencies where they gave their orders for very bar whose drinks

[illegible] this agency shall notify [illegible] The owners of [illegible]-conducted lodging [illegible] and that with some [illegible]e a benefit, but they [illegible] the office should be [illegible] night and men and [illegible] the floor, benches, and [illegible]ica should be allowed [illegible]rants at their mercy, [illegible]om a place until they [illegible]r board.

[illegible]enses must be filed [illegible]ey are granted—the [illegible] Inspector—the [illegible] under which

business is to be done, who the parties are, their bonds, &c. Applicants must also file affidavits of persons who have known them for five years as persons of good moral character. This suggestion came from the agents themselves, who hope to get better business men and women into the work.

BONDS FOR SURETIES.

A bond of $1,000 with approved sureties is required. This is intended to prohibit men paying the licenss fee, opening an office, coliscting fees, and then decamping.

An agency in New York recently advertised for men for street railway conductors and motormen in Connecticut. About 150 men applied, paid their fee of $2, and were told to call on a certain day for transportation and cards. Laden with their baggags they appeared to find the place closed and the proprietor called to Philadelphia.

The New York law has not hitherto required any register. The reputable offices keep them and some have excellent book and card systems, but there remain many offices where all records of where help are sent are on slates, scraps of paper, or the backs of old snvelopes in the proprietor's pocket. Such methods make any supervision impossible. Under the new law ths register must contain for the employe, date, name, and address, amount of the fee, and names and addresses of former employers. For the employer the register must contain the date, name, and address, the kind of help, the names of the persons sent, with a designation of ths one employed, amount of fee, and the rate of wages agreed upon.

These registers are open to inspection by the Mayor, and no false entries may be made. The first step in any city in the protection of the house is made by requiring each office whenever possible to look up at least one refsrence of evsry employe sent into households. The league investigators found numerous instances of forged, altered, and substituted references.

The amount of the fee under the new law will be the amount charged by the fair offices. For household workers, general and unskilled workers, it is 10 per cent. of ths first month's wages; for all others, such as employes of mercantile houses, professions, &c., it is the first week's wage, or 5 per cent. of the first year's wage. These are the current rates in New York, and, while somewhat high, the object has been not so much to dictate the terms of a man's business as to prevent abuses. It was found that soms offices charged from $1 to $20; that they charged advanced fees of from $1 to $9, and made no effort to obtain work for applicants. Sometimes a contract said: "Registration fee of $1 or $2 for privileges of the office, no position guaranteed."

Again it was found that there were offices which accepted jewelry and other presents from immigrants, and other offices, especially negro and office with questionable methods, demanded "gifts" in addition to their regular fee.

The section of the new law governing fees not only aims to prevent the practices referred to, but protects the office from unscrupulous employers who order help and then, without notifying the office, fill their order elsewhere, while the office continues to send them help. It provides for refunding the fee, but under conditions which compensate the office for an honest attempt to provide help or work. Under the old law, no matter in what good faith the offics acted, the whole fee was to be returned. This was such a hard rule that some offices devised various evasions, such as sending old rounders, asking employe to remain only long enough to collect fees.

All proprietors of licensed agencies, under the new law, must give every one paying a fss a receipt having the section referring to fees printed on the back, in the English language and language of persons commonly doing business with the office. All fees, except money and promises to pay money, are prohibited, and offices may not divide fees with contractors and employers.

BLOW AT THE RAKE-OFF.

This is a blow at the rake-off system, Where contractors refuse to employ men except through such agencies and where they keep men a week or month and discharge them to make way for new ones, receiving a percentage for this service. To prevent such evils as Mr. Speranza has described for Italian and other immigrants, where they are sent out under false promises, with half-understood contracts, and into unaccustomed labor, the new law provides that when sent out of the city employes shall be furnished with a copy of the contract in a language they can understand, including name and address of the employer and employe; nature of work, hours of labor, wages, designation of place, and terms of transportation. Within five days a copy of this contract must be filed with the Mayor.

Every person sent to a place within the city must get a slip containing the name of the office, name and address of the employer.

Many offices now use runners or send employes to fictitious places, and they have nothing to prove this by. Often, in many instsnces, green immigrant girls on leaving a house know neither the number or street.

To elimnate the practice in some offices of sending out household help and then removing them when they want them for some other place, the law provides that agencies shall not induce them to leave positions on promises of others. This protects both the emnloyer and employe.

The investigation of offices from a moral point of view showed an appalling carelessness and negligence where female help is sent, and that these offices, with or without their knowledge, were used as supply stations by disreputable places for both servants and inmates. Others permitted questionable characters to coms in and mingle with the girls, and half a dozen were closed up as disreputable places or Raines law hotels. Some of these have reopened, and others could not be touched under tha old law.

The present law provides that no agency may send or cause to he sent any female help as servants or inmates to any questionahls place or plac of had repute or to any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, the character of which could havs been ascertainsd upon reasonable inquiry. No such agency may knowingly permit questianable characters or procurers to frequent such agency. False and frauduient advertisements and notices are prohibited, and all stationery and advertisements must contain the name and address of the office. No false information or promises may be given concerning employment.

THE LAW'S ENFORCEMENT.

One of the strongest features of the law is ths method provided for its enforcement. Boston is the only other city which has any such system. The enforcement is intrusted to ths Commissioner of Licenses of the city, and hs is empowered to appoint Inspectors, who must inspect every offics at least bi-monthly, and must see that all of these provisions are complied with.

Complaints may be made orally or in writing, and must be heard within three days. This avoids the long delay by the courts whsrehy men are discouraged, are bought up, or get positions thsy cannot leave to appear as witnesses, and the case never comes to trial. Agencies have relied on this slow process of the law, and were quite immune from prosecution, except in flagrant cases.

When the Commissionsr cannot adjust the dispute he can then rsfer it to the proper authorities for prosecution. A record of all complaints and hearings must be kept by him. The Commissioner also has discretionary power, and may revoke a license for any good cause shown, though the agent must have an opportunity to defend himself. A license once revoked may not be reissued to the agent or his representative.

A violation of this law constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $250 or one year's imprisonment. Considerable objection has been raised that this is not severe enough, but the committee felt that too radical a law would defsat its own end.

The Woman's Municipal League has not been content with merely passing this law, hut has started movements which will help the administration in effective enforcement. The league has a committee which will he glad to receive notices of any hardships which the law imposes upon agencies or upon applicants in connection therewith. The Protective Association, through the Chairman of its Legislative Committee and the United East Side Association, through its officers, ara especially desirous to co-operate, and any violations of the law or questionable practices they will be glad to take up and assist the city in the prosecution.

The condition of the immigrants is to be met by improving the facilities for meeting and directing them at Ellis Island, and a model agency and lodging houses will he opened within a few weeks on the lower east side to co-operate with the reputable employment offices in that section.

GOV. MURPHY GOES ABROAD.

Will Return for a Busy Political Summer —Liners Crowded.

All the big steamships which salled from this port yesterday for Europe carried filled cabins. Because of the great number who wish to sail within the next month, many extra vessels have been added to the regular service.

Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, accompanied by his son, Franklin Murphy, Jr., sailed on the Philadslphia of the American Line. "I am going ahroad purely for rest and recreation," he said. "My physician advised me to take an ocean trip and I am simply acting on his advice, which I am not always in ths habit of doing. I have nothing to say about the political situation at present. I shall probably have my hands full enough in that line all Summer and anticipate that my duties as National Committeeman will tax my time fully during the coming campaign."

Other passengers on the Philadelphia were: J. B. Jackson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from tha United States to Greece, and Richard Jones, United States Vice Consul at Southampton.

Fresh Air Fund Concert.

Ths annual entertainment for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund Home, Felicia, and the Hudson Guild, which are the main activities of the Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture, is to be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, next Saturday evening. The programme will consist of a concert by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, under the direction of Nahan Franko, who will be assisted by a numher of well-known musical artists.

Church to Give "Parsifal."

A free Parsifal concert is to be given in the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Strset, next Tuesday evening at 8:15, by William C. Carl. The bells from the Metropolitan Opera House will be placed in the church, and the programme will include the principal scenes [illegible] music drama. The Rev. Dr. Howfield will give the analytical notes. The soloists will be Miss Effie Stewart, soprano; Tor Van Pyk, tenor; Andreas [illegible]euer baritone; Wesley Weyman, pianist of the first [illegible] Max Nickell, the bells.

ORGANIZING AN ARMY FOR DEPARTMENT STORE

System Governing All from General Manager to Ribbon Clerk.

30,000 APPLICANTS FOR WORK

Care of Shoppers' Comfort—One New Shop Has a Hospital Ward and Twenty-five Elevators—Eleven Babies Born In Another Last Year.

The mere sight of an application blank for a position as salesman or saleswoman in an up-to-date New York department store is sufficient to make a United States census enumerator feel like a beginner in the business. Before ths applicant for a job selling shoe laces or ribbons can get even a look in at ths man who is able to put his or her name on tha pay roll, thirty questions must be answered in writing, covsring every possibla contingency in race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Married, divdrced, or single; habits bad or good; general inclinations in tha pursuit of health and happiness—all must go down in black and white, duly affixed with seal and witness.

A new competitor in the field of producing bargain-teassrs for New York shoppers, that advertised last week for a staff of 3,000 employes all told, received upward of 30,000 personal applications in less than thres days. Police reserves were sent out from the down-town precinct in which the new store is located to keep ths lins in order. Seventy-six buyers, representing as many departments for which sales clerks were required, received ths applicants in so many sections, like booths in a polling place on elsction dav and rejected or accepted them, as they saw fit.

Buyers are selected for organizing a large working force of this kind because they know every trick of the trade in the particular department they represent. They can determine the fitness or unfitness of an applicant almost at a glance. Good looks and a neat appearance count for much, of course; but they are by no means sufficient to obtain a job unless the huyer is convinced that the applicants know something about tha goods they are employed to sell. More than ten times as many applicants appeared as were wanted in all hut one of the seventy-six departments, covering everything from shirts to sheet music. This exception was shoes. Either men or women who know how to sell shoes are not looking for work, or else they are afraid to face the searchlight of an application blank.

"I don't mean to say that the 30,000 clerks we rejected were all out of a position," said the man who bossed this job of hiring help. "A large proportion of them were already working at the same business, although not exactly in the same departments. Promotion seems slow to the rank and file in a big department store as in other branches of industry. Thousands of clerks feel that the only way to better themselves is to look for a job under a new management. If they fail to get it they have their old job to fall back upon."

What with tha purchase of property rights, contracts with builders, plumbers, fixture men, the purchase of horses, wagons, and stables, and organizing a staff of clerks, tha management of a modern department store may expend $4,000,000 or more before ths doors are thrown open for business. It costs almost as much more to stock up. The first move in the way of organization is the executive staff. The selection of a general manager is as much a matter of caution as the selection of a bank President. A good man commands a salary of $15,000 a year, and often more. He has a dozen subordinates, with salaries ranging from $10,000 to $4,000 a year. Each of them is a specialist in his own particular line.

Far more attention is paid now than formerly to ths selection of the floor walkers. On ths pay roll they are classed as floor managers, but with ths shopping public they are always floor walkers, despite a material increase in their importance and their wages. The managers feel convinced that the floor walker is the main buffer between them and the public. It is up to him to see that customers are treated so that they will come again. Consequently, his authority is increased. After the doors are once open for business he has absolute authority over the employment and discharge of help in his particular department. If the floor walker sends a girl to the Superintendent with her time card, the Superintendent may, if he wishes, give her employment in some other department, but he never seuds her back to that particular floor walker. That is why floor walkers are getting $30 and $35 a week now, instead of $20 and $25. Good ones are scarce at that, so the managers say.

Buyers are also an important part of a big department stores staff. They get anywhere from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. A buyer must know everything to be found out about ths goods in the department he represents. According to his story, manufacturers are constantly spreading pitfalls for him. Unlike the retail customer whom he serves, he cannot take the goods back and get them exchanged if they don't suit. If he is stuck with a bad bargain ths store loses money. If he gets stuck more than two or three times he loses his job.

Nothing but long experience and a nose for new things counts for much with a buyer. In his line of work, if he succeeds, he is an autocrat. It is the vanishing ambition of the salesman to become a buyer.

The shopping woman gets so tired nowadays that she will not walk up stairs. Consequently the modern department store must havs plenty of elevators. The latest enterprise of this kind, "The Fourteenth Street Store," as it is to be known, at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, has twenty-five electric elevators, of which twenty-one are for passengers. Such an equipment would not have been dreamed of in any retail store five or six years ago. No more would the staff doctor, the hospital ward with two trained nurses, the kindergarten for children, the lost property department, and similar innovations which the shopping public now looks upon quite as a matter of course. Some days the doctor and the hospital nurses are about the busiest persons in the store. Trifling accidents require attention all the time. In one Sixth Avenue department store eleven children were born last year.

On the business staff of the modern department store are men and women who look after the appearance and morals, as well as the manners, of the employes. If a salesman reports for duty in the morning with an unshaven face, unblacked boots or with a necktie that is suggestive of the race track, it is their business to see that he doesn't repeat the offense. The girls are not permitted to wear fancy shirtwaists. Black or white is the rule. The salesmen and saleswomen are supplied, from time to time, with literature pertaining to shops and shoppers. The idea that the man or woman who wants to succeed in the world must do it by hard work is inculcated.

When the managers of a New York department store have attended to all these details, organized their working force, bought their goods, and opened their doors they expect the shopping public to do business with them on a basis of $10,000,000 a year; and they contribute to the general prosperity of the town by paying out $80,000 a month in wages.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE RESCUED.

"Fishing Good" Signaled Schooner to La Savoie's Lifeboat.

The French liner La Savoie arrived here yesterday with a tale of an attempted rescue at sea during a howling northeaster. The rescue did not eventuate because the men who were to be rescued refused to leave their vessel, the little French fishing schooner Louis.

As La Savoie was nearing the Grand Banks on Tuesday afternoon, a high sea was running, and the big steamship was having hard work herself butting through the great waves, when the lookout aloft sighted the small schooner to the southward, apparently deserted. Her sails were gone, and the big seas swept her decks from stem to stern.

A boat in charge of Third Officer Croix was lowered and went to investigate. As the little boat went to the schooner she seemed to disappear beneath the great seas. The passengers, standing on the deck of the steamship, almost gave her up. Finally the boat was seen near the schooner, and at the same time a man appeared on the deck of the storm-driven craft, waving a great French flag, by means of which he signaled the steamship: "Fishing is good, all are well, and no assistance is needed."

At that the steamship went to leeward of the schooner, where the small boat, driven on by the wind and sea, was again picked up. The men who had gone to the rescue were complimented by the passengers for their bravery.

New Directory of Directors Out.

The sixth annual edition of the Directory of Directors in the City of New York was issued yesterday. It is corrected to March 1, 1904, and contains 100 pages more than the issue of last year. It consists of an alphabetical list of Directors and Trustees, with addresses in this city, followed by the names of the companies with which each is connected, and also an appendix made up of lists of corporations in banking, insurance, transportation, manufacturing, and other lines of business.

Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

The announcement has been made that the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, a non-sectarian institution, will open in September next. Instruction will be free of charge. Girls desiring to attend the school are urged to apply by mail as soon as possible to the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, 267 Henry Street. Pupils will be taught shorthand, bookkeeping, dressmaking, sewing, embroidery, and other useful occupations.

Custom-made Clothes for Men at Moderate Prices.

MANY of my new patrons come here because they cannot get "suited" elsewhere. YOU may become dissatisfied with your tailor some day.

Wiesner

IMPORTING TAILOR,
227 BROADWAY, cor. Barclay St.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

Metropolitan Tobacco Company

Offices and Main Depot, 134-136 Grand St., New York

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS

Sole Importers for the United States of the Celebrated J. S. MURIAS brand of Havana Cigars. Twenty million cigars of this brand were sold in England in 1903—the largest output of any cigar factory in Cuba.

This Week at the Theatres

With Leo Ditrichstein as her chief supporter, Elizabeth Tyree will appear at the Savoy Theatre to-morrow night in "Tit for Tat." The play was adapted by Mr. Ditrichstein from "Heureuse" by Maurice Hennequin and Paul Bilhaud. As in the case of all French plays that are translated into English, there have been many excisions for the benefit of supposed Anglo-Saxon strictures. It is declared, of course, that nothing has been lost in the adaptation.

The story of the play concerns itself with the workings of the divorce law in France. Gilberte de Granville (Miss Tyree) does not take long to find out that she can handle her husband pretty much as she pleases by constant threats to secure a divorce. Up to the very last moment the audience is kept guessing as to which will win in the contest of wits, the husband or "the other man." The cast:

Andre De Granville.....Leo Ditrichstein
Emile De Favrolle.....Joseph Kilgour
Victor De Frontenac.....John Flood
M. Dubois.....W. J. Constantine
M. Hottenberger.....John Emerson
Ferdinand De Civre.....Robert Ober
Etienne De Leclerc.....Harold R. Woolf
Bergot.....Frank Powell
Pierre, a servant.....Charles Ransome
Gilberte De Granville, Andre's wife.....Elizabeth Tyree
Helene De Grisolles, her sister.....Elizabeth Emmet
Madame Laberge.....Helen Tracy
Yvonne.....Jane Marbury
Lucienne.....Felice Morris
Julie Dubois, M. Dubois's daughter.....Deronda Mayo
Rose, a maid.....Alice Neal
Odette, a maid.....Felice Morris

A temperance sermon in the form of a drama will be delivered at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night. It is called "The Volunteer Organist," described as a "rural temperance drama." The scene is laid in a Vermont village. The evil results of too much whisky drinking are shown on the stage with cruel realism. The village clergyman is the principal figure. Other characters are his tramp brother, a pretty daughter of the tavern keeper, the stout grocer, the Postmaster, and the traditional spinster. The cast:

Tom Sturgis, the Volunteer Organist.....George M. Nichols
Howard Sturgis, a Methodist Ministsr.....S. Miller Kent
Nathaniel Mansfield, a philanthropist.....M. A. Kennedy
Hubbard Griffin, the village grocer.....Edgar Halstead
Hanford Scott, the Postmaster.....James Allen
Ebb Utter, the village handy man..Charles Hasty
Sam Yokem, a log cutter.....Robert E. Homans
Hop Barret, the tavern keeper..Chas Bradshaw
Pierre Leveridge.....S. J. Broughton
Jacob Bartob, a grain merchant....Allan Pearce
Willie Nelson, a choir boy.....Willie Nelson
Johnnie Nelson, a choir boy.....Floyd Hunt
Grace Barret, the tavern keeper's daughter.....Florence Smythe
Lucretia Barret, the tavern keeper's sister..Carrie Thomas
Mrs. Yokem.....Georgia L. Fox
Jennie Yokem.....Edith Speare
Mrs. Pearson.....May Smith

This is the last week of the season at the Irving Place Theatre. It brings the farewell performances of Rudolf Christians and Ferdinand Bonn, the two stars who have been drawing such large crowds to the German theatre of late.

Grillparzer's famous tragedy, "Die Juedin von Toledo," will be the offering to-morrow night. Herr Christians will appear in the part of King Alfonso. Tuesday evening Ferdinand Bonn will again appear as Nathan in "Nathan der Weise." Wednesday, in "The Taming of the Shrew," Herr Bonn will play Petruchio. An extra matinee of "Alt Heidelberg" will be given Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the Vassar College Endowment Fund. Thursday night will occur the benefit for Otto Ottbert, Mr Conried's popular leading man. "Die Rauber" will be given Friday night, "Die Ehre" Saturday afternoon, and "Kean" Saturday night. From May 2 to Oct. 1 the Irving Place Theatre will be closed.

Next Saturday James K. Hackett will begin an engagement at Daly's Theatre in "The Crown Prince." He appeared in this play one week last Winter at the West End Theatre. The rest of Mr. Hackett's tour through the West has been canceled because of the approaching New York run.

Robert Edeson will appear at the Harlem Opera House in "Ranson's Folly" this week.

At the Grand Opera House Grace Van Studdiford will be seen to-morrow night in "The Red Feather." Many changes have been made in the opera since its run at the Lyric, and its success on the road has been an agreeable contrast to its painful experience in New York last Winter. James E. Sullivan is now the leading comedian.

"The Wayward Son" will be at the Third Avenue Theatre this week. The feature of the show is a realistic locomotive rescue scene.

"Shadows of a Great City," with Miss Tiffany in the leading rôle, will be at the West End for the next six days. A striking scene is the one which shows Blackwell's Island prison, with New York City lighted up in the background.

Andrew Mack will come to the American to-morrow in "An Irish Gentleman."

"The Maister of Woodbarrow," formerly played by E. H. Sothern, will be revived at the Murray Hill Theatre this week.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be at the New Star.

Kellar, the magician, will present his programme of "interesting magic, intricate illusions, and spiritualistic phenomena" at the Metropolis this week.

"The Man from China" will come to the Majestic Theatre a week from to-morrow. "Charley" Bigelow is the star. In his supporting cast are Vera Michelena, Stella Mayhew, Aimee Angeles, Frances Rockefeller King, Harry Richard, and Eugene Redding.

"A Venetian Romance" will open at the Knickerbocker Theatre May 2. Harry Macdonough, Ignatio Martinetti, and Neil McNeill are among the principals.

"Two Little Sailor Boys" will be at the Academy of Music a week from to-morrow. It is being produced by George H. Brennan. During the course of the play a thrilling rescue of two drowning boys will be made by members of the Fort Hamilton Division of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps.

After this week the next three attractions at the Grand Opera House are "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," on May 2, "Olympe," on May 9, and "Robin Hood," on May 23.

Julia Marlowe will appear at the Empire Theatre May 2 in "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

After this week William H. Crane says he will never again be seen in "David Harum." There are eight performances of this rural success at the Academy of Music this week.

"The County Chairman," at Wallack's, has the longest run of the season to its credit, and it is yet doing a big business.

On Thursday, May 12, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" will be given twice at the Belasco Theatre. At both the afternoon and evening performances a souvenir will be given to every woman in the audience in celebration of the one hundred and seventy-fifth time the play has been seen in New York.

"The Other Girl" will spend this week at the Empire, and will then move to the Lyceum. "Saucy Sally" begins its last week at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night.

"The Secret of Polichinelle" is prospering at the Princess.

"The Girl from Kay's" at the Herald Square will reach its two hundredth time May 10.

Raymond Hitchcock, Flora Zabelle, Eva Davenport, and Rose Botti are drawing thousands to the Broadway Theatre to see "The Yankee Consul."

"The Two Orphans" is keeping up at the New Amsterdam the success it met the first week.

"Wang," is filling the Lyric. De Wolf Hopper is at his best, and keeps the audience in a roar all the time. The chorus is pretty, and the elephant true to life. "Wang" is apt to stay a long time yet.

"The Tenderfoot" has only one week left at the New York Theatre.

William Collier, in "The Dictator," is drawing large crowds to the Criterion. There's "a laugh every minute."

Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller still play "Camille" at the Hudson. They are there for only a limited season.

"The Shepherd King" leaves the Knickerbocker next Saturday night to make way for "A Venetian Romance."

"Merely Mary Ann" has two more weeks at the Garrick. Its drawing powers have not yet been lost.

At the Manhattan "The Virginian" is nearing the end of its season. The run has already lasted seventeen weeks.

"The Wizard of Oz" begins the last week of its second season at the Majestic to-morrow night. It has done a phenomenal business. It will come down to the New York a week from to-morrow.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf!" is meeting with success at the Casino.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Following the regular combination at his Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, Mr. Proctor has arranged for a supplemental season of light opera, beginning May 30, with Alice Neilson's production of "The Fortune Teller." The next attraction after that will be "The Serenade." Three matinees a week will be given, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Vassar alumni in New York are much interested now in the benefit performance of "Alt Heidelberg" at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday. The proceeds will be devoted to the Vassar Endowment Fund. Tickets may be obtained at the box office or from Mrs. G. G. Trask, 140 West Forty-sixth Street. The prices range from 35 cents to $2.

E. H. Sothern's appearance to-morrow night at the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn will be his two hundred and twenty-fifth in "The Proud Prince."

Miss Janet Waldorf was engaged yesterday by Liebler & Co. to support E. J. Morgan in "The Eternal City." She will make her first appearance in the rôle of Donna Roma at the Academy of Music in this city next September. For the last five years Miss Waldorf has been playing in Hawaii, China, and other Far Eastern countries.

The dramatic corps of the Alliance Francaise will present next Thursday at Carnegie Lyceum "Les Petits Oiseaux," a comedy by Labiche. It has been presented in the English version under the name of "A Pair of Spectacles." Several years ago it was given by the Holland brothers at the Madison Square Theatre. The two leading parts Thursday will be taken by the well-known French amateurs, Octave Lesueur and Rene Wildenstein. The former was once a pupil of Constant Coquelin. The play has never been seen before in New York in the original French version.

VAUDEVILLE.

The bill at the Victoria this week includes the Six Musical Cuttys, Frank Bush, Nirvana, May Edouin, Fred Edwards, Empire Comedy Four, Mark Sullivan, Stanley and Brockman, Rawson and June, and Dixon and Bowers.

At the Eden Musee "The Magic Kettle" has been retained because of the great success it had last week. Afternoon and evening concerts are given regularly. There are new figures in the World of Wax and new pictures on the cinematograph.

Robert Hilliard has again returned to vaudeville, and will appear at Keith's this week. He will present his new playlet, "No. 973." Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner will appear in "Dooley and the Diamond." Others on Keith's bill are Max Waldron, French Brothers, James Richmond Glenroy, Warld and Kingston, Aloz and Zola, Kimball and Donovan, Edmund Day, Eddie Reevee, and Vernon, the ventriloquist.

Mahel McKinley is first on the list at Proctor's Twenty-third Street this week. Mary Dupont will he seen in a sketch called "Stranded." The Sardar Trio will appear in a Spanish ring specialty. Other merry-makers are Kennedy and Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrow, Talhot and Rogers, Anna Caldwell, Barney Reynolds, William Rowe, V. P. Woodard, and the Beemers.

As if there were not enough presentations of "Camille" last week, the play will he revived at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre to-morrow. Jessie Bonstelle will have the leading rôle of Marguerite Gautier. Paul McAllister is her leading supporter. The vaudeville section will be headed by Leonard and Collins, Irish comedians.

"In Mizzoura," which formerly served as a vehicle for the talents of Nat Goodwin, will be seen at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. George Thatcher leads the vaudeville hill.

"Sis Hopkins" will be at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre for one week, beginning to-morrow.

Louise Gunning is first on the Circle's list for this week. She was with Frank Daniels in "The Office Boy." Cressy and Dayne are also on the bill. Others who will contribute their talents to the entertainment are Musical Dale, Hayes and Healy, Harry Linton, the Lawrence sisters, Hubert De Veaux, Gus Williams, and Hill and McPhee.

Spadoni, the juggler of cannon balls, is to he at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. Emmett and Mortlandt will he seen in their play, "A South Dakota Divorce." The rest of the bill contains Howard and Bland, Mack and Lawrence, James J. Morton, Madge Fox, the Three Rios, and Parker's dogs.

Miss Florentine's troupe of educated leopards will be at Huber's Museum this week. Another animal act is that of Henry Francis, who dares death at every performance by entering the cage of Lucretia, the lioness. J. W. Coffey, the skeleton dude, is still on hand. The Seymour sisters are in the theatre annex.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

SOTHERN AT THE MONTAUK.

E. H. Sothern plays at the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn for one week, beginning to-morrow. His play is still "The Proud Prince." After his Brooklyn engagement he begins a tour to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Sothern's season closes at Helena, Mon., July 15. Then he will take a pleasure trip through Yellowstone Park, returning to New York in time to begin rehearsals for the Shakespearian repertoire with Miss Julia Marlowe.

THE "ORPHEUM SHOW."

A company known as the "Orpheum Show" has been secured by Manager Percy Williams for a week at his Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn. This aggregation is headed by McIntyre and Heath, who will present their sketch called "The New Georgia Minstrels." The Potter family, consisting of five or six of the world's most skillful gymnasts, will be second on the list. Another special feature is Merian's Dog Pantomime. Among others who will be on the Orpheum's bill this week are Ed F. Reynard, Moore and Littlefield, the Milani Trio, Elizabeth Murray, Alburtis and Millar, and Joe Flynn.

FULTON STREET VAUDEVILLE.

Kirk Brown and Grace Fox will appear in vaudeville this week at the Fulton Street Theatre. They will present a one-act comedy called "In Wrong." The author is Philip Mindil.

TWO NEW PARIS PLAYS.

PARIS, April 13.—Abel Hermant's new play, "L'Esbroufe," (The Bluffer,) now to be seen nightly at the Vandeville, has raised a storm of criticism and a good deal of ill-feeling in a certain set in the capital. That the play is highly interesting and artistic every one agrees, but the satire is so biting, and the original of the leading character so apparent, that the work will not add to the number of M. Hermant's friends.

It must, however, be said that the author is by no means placing himself in a new light. His propensity for thus "taking off" his neighbors is well known. When Mlle. Helene Vacaresco was in Paris last season she arranged a luncheon party at which M. Hermant was to be one of the guests, and in mentioning this fact to another of her friends she said, "Be on your guard before this man; he will certainly pillory you in his next play if you give him the smallest excuse." And in "L'Esbroufe" he has not attempted to disguise his model.

The bluffer is clearly meant for the late Jacques Saint Cere, a great friend of the author, who, after an accusation of blackmailing made against him by Max Lebaudy, had to leave the Figaro, of which he was foreign editor.

Many amusing stories are still told of Saint Cere's curious mania for mystification. On his deathbed he carefully kept under his pillow a case stuffed with what his wife imagined to be bank notes. No one, he declared, should know the contents of this parcel until after his death. He guarded it most carefully, and even his wife was not allowed to touch it. As his last gasp was drawn he was still clutching it in his hand. When it was opened it was found to contain a complete collection of race course entrance checks, extending over the previous ten years.

"La Question des Huiles," (The Oil Question,) a one-act play by Jean Drault, has been produced at the Grand Guignol this week. The play has been banned by the censor until quite recently, and its appearance was looked forward to with a good deal of interest. It was the subject of a whole night's debate in the Chamber, which was certainly a far better advertisement than M. Drault could possibly have hoped for in the ordinary way. There is nothing in the piece which would seem to warrant so much fuss, but it is full of spirit, and will probably prove as successful as the "Blackboule" by the same author. R. S.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The principal features of the Sunday concerts at the various playhouses are as follows:

Hurtig & Seamon's and Harlem Opera House—Edna Wallace Hopper, Fanny Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Clifford and Burke.

Proctor's Twenty-third Street—Yorke and Adams, Holloway Trio, Reed Birds.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue—McIntyre and Heath, Four Hunts, Abbott Davidson.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—Wormwood's Dogs, Marie Brockman, Josephine Palmer and Company.

Fifty-eighth Street—Louis Simon and Company, Julian Rose, White and Simmons, Kennedy and Rooney.

American—Harris and Walters, Hayes and Suits, Dick and Alice McAvoy, La Belle Blanche.

Grand Opera House—John and Emma Ray, Hoey and Lee, Ford and Wilson, Jordan and Crouch, Simms and Simms, Harry Watson.

Victoria—Four Madcaps, Felix and Barry, Howard and Bland, Four Casting Dunbars, Jack Norworth, The Duttons.

Metropolis—Bailey and Fletcher, De Fay Sisters, Chartwell and Schuyler.

New Star—Radie Furman, John and Emma Ray, Reilly and Reilly.

Huber's Museum—Messenger Boy Trio, J. H. W. Byrnes, Joe West, Daisy Thornton, May Rachel.

MUSICAL NOTES.

To-morrow afternoon will bring the end of the present season of grand opera. "Götterdämmerung," the third and last part of the Nibelungen Trilogy, will be interpreted to-morrow afternoon, with a cast including Mme. Ternina ae Brünnhilde, Miss Marion Weed as Gutrune, Mme. Louise Homer as Waltroute and Flosshilde, Mme. Camille Seygard as Woglinde, and Miss Paula Ralph as Veligunde. Mr. Kraus will be the mature Siegfried, Mr. Blass will sing Hagen, and Mr. Mühlmann will appear as Gunther. The conductor will be Mr. Alfred Hertz.

For to-night, under the direction of Mr. Felix Mottl, who will make his last appearance here at the conductor's desk, the management of the Metropolitan Opera House announces a concert with the co-operation of five stars and the Metropolitan Orchestra. Mlle. Calvé will contribute the stanzas "D'amour l'ardente flamme," from "La Damnation de Faust," and the "Air du Livre," from "Hamlet," Mme. Alno Ackté promises the air, "Divinities du Styx," from Gluck's "Alcestes," and three other songs—"Ariette," of Vidal; "Ich liebe dich," of Grieg, and "Massenet's "Pensées d'Automne." Mr. Pol Plançon will he represented by the Evocation from "Robert le Diable" and the "Chanson du Chasseur," from "Dinorah." Three lieder by Wagner ("Engel," "Träume," and "Schmerzen,") will be sung by Mr. Burgstaller, and Mr. Campanari will be heard in the Credo from "Otello." The orchestral part of the programme will include the Overture of "Oberon," selections from "La Damnation de Faust," and Chahrler's "España."

The advanced class of the People's Singing Classes will give a concert in Carnegie Hall to-night under the direction of Edward G. Marquard. The programme consists of Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" and six old Netherland folk songs. The soloists will he Miss Edith Chapman, Miss Laura Graves, Mr. Nicholas Sebastian, and Mr. E. Bromberg.

Mme. Selma Kronold, soprano, will give a concert in Knabe Hall on Thursday evening, in which she will have the assistance of Hans Kronold, 'cello; Mlle. Pitchard Granda, alto; Dr. Gerrit Smith, organist, and a chorus. The chorus will take part in Grieg's "At the Cloister Gate" and the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stal at Mater."

The Oratorio Society of Brooklyn, under the direction of Walter Henry Hall, will give Edward Elgar's cantata, "King Olaf," in Carnegie Hall on Friday evening. This will be the first performance in America of this work by the composer of "The Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles." There will be an orchestra of sixty, and the soloists will be Mrs. Shanna Cumming, soprano; Mr. Theodore Van York, tenor, and Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, bass.

The Olive Mead Quartet will give a chamber concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening. The quartet is composed of Olive Mead, Elisabeth Houghton, Gladys North, and Lillian Littlehales. The programme will include Haydn's quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 5; Bach's chaconne for violin solo, and Beethoven's quartet in A major, Op. 18, No. 5. Miss Susan Metcalfe will sing songs by Schubert and Schumann.

A "musicale and breakfast" will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday next at 11:30, with the object of raising funds for the Vassar Students' Aid Society, to continue the musical education of three Kellert children at the Brussels Conservatory, and to add to the endowment fund of Vassar College. Among the artists who will take part are Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, Mr. Edward Barrow, M. Dezsö Nemès, and Mr. Charles Schulse.

At the National Arts Club on Tuesday afternoon a musical reading of the dramatic poem, "The Iberian," was given by Mrs. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, assisted hy Miss Lucretia B. Jones, soprano; Miss Florence N. Lewis, contralto; Mr. Henry P. Cole, tenor, and Mr. Frederick W. Wallis, baritone. "The Iberian" was written by Mr. Osborne R. Lamb, and the music composed by Miss H. Claiborne Dixon, a graduate of the London Conservatory of Music. It is an attempt to combine in a play of one act certain beauties of the ancient classical with the modern drama in such a way as to produce a play adapted to the stage of to-day. The Greek form has been followed. The scene of the play is laid in Athens during the golden age of Pericles, and gives an interesting presentation of the home life of that period. The music conforms to the theme of the poem. This play was given under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee and Sub-Committee on Music of the National Arts Club.

Anton Schott, well remembered as one of the leading tenors of the German opera days at the Metropolitan Opera House, will give a song recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Thursday evening. He will be assisted by Leopold Winkler, pianist, and Mrs. Ottilie Graf, accompanist.

The tenth and last of Mr. Dezsö Nemès's popular chamber concerts will be given in Clavier Hall to-morrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Jennie W. Chase, pianist, and Mr. Francis Fisher Powers will assist. The programme will include Schumann's Andante and variations for two pianos, Bruch's Romanzes in A minor for violin, Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata," and songs.

THE PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

Its Officers and Some of Its Work for Next Season.

The annual meeting of the People's Symphony Concert Society was held on Thursday evening at the residence of the President, J. Hampden Robb. The following officers were elected: President—J. Hampden Robb; First Vice President—Miss Nora Godwin; Second Vice President—Gustav E. Kissel; Treasurer—John G. Carlisle; Secretary—Herbert S. Carpenter. The following Trustees were elected to serve three years: Herbert S. Carpenter, Miss Nora Godwin, Edward Winslow, Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, and S. Mallet-Prevost.

In view of the congested conditions prevailing at these concerts at Cooper Union, it was unanimously decided to give a series of six concerts next season, two of them at Carnegie Hall. In order to restrict the sale of seats to students and wage earners cards of identification will be issued by the society. The People's Symphony Concerts aim to bring severely good music into the lives of wage earners and students at prices within their reach. To carry on and expand this work the society stands in need of a permanent fund of at least $100,000, nearly one-fifth of this sum having already been given.

ATLANTIC CITY'S SOCIAL LIFE.

How the Visitors at the Big Resort Are Being Entertained.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 23.—Concerts and musicales are dividing honors with the theatrical offerings. At the Hotel Rudolf yesterday one of the largest musicales of the season was given in the large new Japanese music room of the hotel by the Boston Ladies' Symphony Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season by the proprietor, Charles R. Myers. Among those in attendance were Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, wife of United States Senator Fairbanks of Indiana; ex-Sheriff William J. O'Brien of New York, A. Desaki, one of the Secretaries of the Japanese Legation at Washington; Edward McDermott, who is making his first trip in many years to the United States from the Klondike, where he has extensive mining interests, and more than 200 other prominent guests from the Rudolf and Beach Front Hotels.

Another big hotel will soon be erected. William A. Frazer of New York has purchased from Clarence M. Busch, ex-State Printer of Pennsylvania, his cottage and large lot adjoining the Hotel Strand, situated on South Pennsylvania Avenue, near the beach. It is Mr. Frazer's intention to raze the cottage and erect a hotel, patterned after the Fifth Avenue Hotel of New York, the building to cover the site of the cottage and the adjoining lot. Work on the new structure will be started in June.

A luncheon in honor of Miss McKeen, President of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, was given hy Mrs. Allan Brown Endicott, wife of Judge Endicott, this week. A number of prominent clubwomen from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington attended the reception which followed the luncheon.

The members of the Grand Temple, Order of the United Americans, who with their wives and friends made the Hotel Borton their headqnarters during their convention in this city, attended a hanquet given by the proprietor of the Borton, E. B. Voorhees. The exchange and dining room were decorated in the National colors and with a lavish display of roses and tropical plants. Covers were laid for one hundred and fifty guests. A special orchestra was also engaged for the occasion.

The members of the Red Cross Society of the United States have arranged headquarters at the Borton for their convention here in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watson Mead of New York City have recently arrived at the Revere House for a short stay.

James M. Beck, ex-Assistant United States Attorney General, is a visitor at the shore.

John F. Finney, for many years Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was among the visitors at the shore the past week.

Prof. Felix Lamond, organist of Trinity Chapel, New York City, will give a recital in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city next Thursday evening. A new organ has been installed and Prof. Lamond's recital will be at the formal dedication of the instrument.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Schafer, Boyd Decker, Louis H. Zacher, E. A. Kronin, and D. G. Kennedy, all of whom are well known New York golfers, are registered at the St. Charles.

Miss Katherine Travers and her sister, Miss May Travers, members of the Nassau Country Club, Oyster Bay, L. I., are daily visitors at the Northfield links.

President J. S. Blackwelder and Secretary W. Dudley of the Western Union Insurance Association, both of Chicago, spent the week at the Hotel Traymore.

James Elverson of Philadelphia has rented a cottage in Chelsea for the entire season.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Shirley of Philadelphia are at the Ponce De Leon for several weeks.

Miss C. L. Crawford, Miss E. L. Crawford, O. C. Moyer, and Mrs. Grace Anderson of New York are making an extended visit at the Westminster.

New Yorkers at the Hotel Strand include Joseph E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. V. I. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dold, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Prackhard.

F. H. Warren of Brooklyn is making an extended visit at the Pierrepont.

Charles MacDonald of New York is at the Grand Atlantic, accompanied by his two daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schloss, Miss Ethel Prince, and Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Goldman of New York City are late arrivals at the Pierrepont.

A party of enthusiastic golfers registered at the Hotel Traymore are Judge W. S. Andrews, Judge Hitchcock, and C. J. Baldwin of Syracuse, N. Y. They are daily visitors to the links at Northfield.

PLANS FOR CARNEGIE HOME FOR ENGINEERS

Competing Architects Asked to Submit Drawings Before June 15.

WORKSHOP AND CLUB APART

Engineering Structure to be Twelve Stories High—Buildings Will Cost $1,000,000 and Decorations $500,000.

Less than a month and a half after Andrew Carnegie's gift of $1,500,000 to the three National engineering societies, the Mechanical, the Mining, and the Electrical, and to the Engineers' Club, the conference committee chosen from the four organizations has decided on a programme of competition for the architects who are to strive to win the coveted task of planning what is expected to be the greatest central home for engineering in the world.

Although the minor details of trim and interior decoration do not appear in the programme, which is to be sent to architects next week, sufficient data concerning the two structures, the Union Engineering Building, on Thirty-ninth Street, and the Engineers' Club, on Fortieth Street, appear to show that the completed structures are to he unique in this country.

The Union Engineering building is to be the workshop and will have no space devoted to other than serious purposes. The club building will be entirely devoted to club needs, and it is the aim of the members to make a sharp and clear distinction between the two buildings. They will be joined by a ground floor passage and a bridge.

The site of the Union Engineering Building, on Thirty-ninth Street, has a frontage of 125 feet, the plot being approximately 100 feet deep. The building will he twelve stories in height from the foundations to the roof. Two of these stories will be below the level of the street, making the total height of the structure from curh to cornice somewhat more than 200 feet. In the subhasement will be installed all the machinery used in running the building. The hasement will provide space for the testing and demonstrating of such heavy machinery as will not be taken to the auditoriums above.

The ground floor will contain the general administration offices, the reception rooms, a mailing office, and a coat room, accommodating 1,500 coats at one time.

The main auditorium will occupy the next two floors, a halcony surrounding the sides. Mr. Carnegie's idea was to have sufficient balance left after the completion of the structures to enable the societies to purchase suitable decorations and equipment for the interiors. Acting upon this suggestion, the Conference Committee has apportioned $1,000,000 for the construction of the two buildings, reserving the remaining $500,000 for the interior fittings.

A large part of this balance is to be expended on the equipment and decoration of the main auditorium.

Above the main auditorium there will be space reserved for several smaller meeting rooms, the largest to seat 500 and the others ranging from 100 to 400 in seating capacity.

The next three floors will he reserved for the various engineering societies. The top floor has been designated as the best location for the library.

As the building is strictly for utilitarian purposes, no provision will be made for sleeping or eating throughout the structure. On state occasions, however, the main auditorium will be transformed into a banquet hall.

As regards the exterior of the structure, Mr. Carnegie's expressed wish meets with the general approbation of the societies. It will be "stately, with no frills, so that its style will be as good a hundred years from now as it will be when it is new." The programme puts no restrictions upon the competing architects as regards the materials to be used in the exterior, the money available being sufficient to warrant the use of expensive cut stone from the sidewalk to the roof.

The Engineers' Club Building, with a frontage of fifty feet on Fortieth Street and overlooking Bryant Park, will be similar to its sister building as far as its exterior is concerned. There the similarity will end. While the union structure is to he grimly utilitarian, the clubhouse is to be purely social in its purposes.

On the ground floor the offices, reception rooms, and a café will occupy the chief space. The next floor will be devoted to a clubroom in the front and a library in the rear. A large billiard room will overlook the park on the next floor, with board and committee rooms in the rear. Sixty sleeping rooms will occupy the next four floors.

A breakfast room and private dining rooms fill the next floor, with the main dining room and banquet hall on the floor above. The inclosed roof garden is to occupy the front part of the top story, with the kitchen and servants' quarters in the rear. A feature of the hanquet hall will be a music gallery large enough to seat a full orchestra.

Of especial interest to the architects of the country is the announcement of the manner in which the competition is to be held. First a conference committee selected Prof. W. R. Ware, holder of the Chair of Architecture at Columbia for twenty-five years, as professional advisor. Acting on his suggestion six firms of architects were next chosen as especially invited to compete for the two buildings. These firms are: Carrere & Hastings, Clinton & Russell, Palmer & Hornbostel, Lord & Hewlett, Whitfield & King, and Ackerman & Partridge.

Considerable discussion arose over the amount of the emoluments to he given to these six firms, but at a meeting held on Friday night the Conference Committee, with Prof. Ware's aid, decided to offer each of the six firms $1,000 for their plans.

The competition is to he mixed, however, and open to any reputable architect who has had experience of two years or more. His ability to carry out his plans will be passed upon by Prof. Ware. It is the wish of the committee that all architects in all parts of the world compete in order that the best possible talent may he used in the erection of the structures.

To stimulate interest among those architects not included in the six mentioned above, four prizes of $200 each will be given for the best four plans.

All drawings must be in June 15 next. The work of erecting the two buildings will begin about July 1. If the present plans are carried out the new homes of the engineering art will be opened during the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the launching of the Clermont in 1907.

LAKEWOOD'S ACTIVITIES.

All Sports Thrive in the Resort's Balmy Air.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, April 23.—The golfers, their families and friends, have gathered at the Laurel House, the Laurel-in-the-Pines, and the Country Clubhouse this week, and all vacant apartments have been taken. Whether it is Spring or Fall, golf tournament week is always one of the pleasantest weeks of the Lakewood season. The active business air, the enthusiasm which the men bring, are contagious, and lend a something to the quiet character of hotel life that is at once refreshing and invigorating. Many members of the hotel family take pleasure in their coming, and find keen enjoyment in listening to the day's battle, as it is fought over again at nightfall in foyer and smoking room. The present tournament has proved one of the most important which the Country Club has ever given. Except two of the foremost golfers of the country, Champion Travis, and the runner-up, E. M. Byers, the prominent amateurs have all assembled here, including the two Western champions, Walter and Chandler Egan.

Members of the polo association are frequent guests at Georgian Court, and practice games between the best players are week-end attractions at the polo field. As usual, the courtesy of Mr. Gould makes these games open to the public, and they are looked forward to with keen interest by cottagers and hotel guests. Mr. Gould does not care to enter the Lakewood team for play at this time, since it would interfere with the studies of his two sons, Jay and Kingdon.

Lakewood visitors had pretty good evidence this week of the remarkable difference in temperature between this resort and other nearby places. Here in the shelter of the Jersey pines it was as balmy and sunny as May, while in New York, only an hour and a half away, folks were shivering in cold, raw winds. At Lakewood violets and other Spring flowers are abloom, and the days are so sunny and pleasant that everybody lives outdoors. The disagreeable weather prevailing elsewhere has resulted in a large influx of visitors this week, and the big Lakewood Hotel, the Laurel House, and the smaller hotels are enjoying an unusually large patronage.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL.

All Three of the Local Clubs Successful in Their Games.

20,000 AT THE POLO GROUNDS

Pittsburg and St. Louis Americans Play Ten Innings Before Finishing In the Lead.

All three of the local clubs were successful yesterday, the New York Nationals having no trouble with the Philadelphia team, but the Brooklyns and New York Americans each won by but a single run. The Pittsburgs and Cincinnatis indulged in another sharp contest at Pittsburg, with the result that after ten innings the champions of the National League finished in the lead by a run. The St. Louis and Detroit Americans also had a ten-inning game, which St. Louis won by lucky hitting. "Connie" Mack's Philadelphia team lost to the champion Bostons because it could not bat, and the Chicago team beat Cleveland by superior fielding.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Scores a 10 to 1 Victory Over Philadelphia at Polo Grounds.

Probably 20,000 persons saw the New York team easily vanquish the Philadelphia nine for the second consecutive time at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and careful estimates of the crowds at the three games between the two clubs place the number of people in attendance at over 50,000. The game yesterday, like the first two, was one-sided throughout, the only thing to relieve the monotony being the spurt of heavy batting by the New Yorks in the fifth inning and a pretty running catch by McCormick, which ended the fourth inning while a man was on third base and another on second.

The fielding of the Philadelphians, which was disastrous, was evidently a handicap to Pitcher Sparks, whose form was far below his usual standard. On the other hand, McGinnity kept the hits of the Philadelphians well scattered, five being the record against him when he gave way to Wiltse in the eighth inning. It was no fault of the "Iron Man" that the visitors scored their only run in the seventh inning. It was due to a high hit ball by Hulswitt, which twisted out of the reach of both McGinnity and Dahlen, a base hit by Dooin, and a bad throw of Devlin to second in an attempt to catch Dooin.

Browne started off with a two-base hit for New York, reached third on Devlin's sacrifice, and scored on McGann's long fly to centre field. Errors by Hulswitt and Hall and base hits by Gilbert and McGinnity gave the New Yorks two more runs in the second inning. They increased their total to four runs in the third inning on Browne's single and Devlin's bunt. It was in the fifth inning that the New Yorks enthused the big crowd to the highest pitch by recording a triple, a double, and three singles, all of which with an out to first netted five runs. McGinnity began with a double to left. Browne bunted, and Devlin sent the pitcher across the plate. McGann with a single filled the bases. On the second ball pitched Mertes hit to deep centre field for three bases, scoring three runs amidst the wildest excitement. Mertes subsequently scored on Dahlen's out at first. Warner made the last run in the sixth inning on a single to centre, McGinnity's sacrifice and Browne's hit to right field.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Browne, rf.	2	4	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	3	2	1	Devlin, 3b.	1	1	2	2	2
Wolfon, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Titus, rf.	0	0	0	1	0	Mertes, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Barry, lf.	0	0	4	1	1	M'C'm'k, cf.	0	0	1	0	1
Hall, 1b.	0	2	13	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	4	1
Hulswitt, ss.	1	1	2	3	1	Gilbert, 2b.	1	0	3	4	0
Dooin, c.	0	1	0	1	1	Dunn, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Marshall, c.	0	0	0	0	1	Warner, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	2	1	McG'n'ty, p.	1	2	1	5	0
						Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	1	7	24	13	6	Total.	10	13	27	18	4

Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
New York .....1 2 1 0 5 1 0 0 ..—10

Three-base hit—Mertes. Two-base hits—Gleason, Hall, Browne, Gilbert, McGinnity. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 2. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 3. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3; by Wiltse, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 2. Base hits—Off Wiltse in two innings, 2. Double play—Gilbert and McGann. Stolen bases—Hulswitt, Gilbert. Sacrifice hits—Devlin, McGinnity. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance—20,000.

BROOKLYN, 3; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, April 23.—The Bostons and Brooklyns played excellent baseball to-day, and for eight innings it was anybody's victory. In the ninth inning, by a pretty exhibition of hitting and running, the visitors scored a run which won the game. Babb the first batter up, was easily retired at first. Barry fumbled Doyle's hit, and McCormick sent his captain to third on a single to right field. Then Catcher Bergen followed with another single to right field and Doyle tallied. In the second inning Dobbs scored the first run for Brooklyn on a single. Babb's base on balls, a double steal, and McCormick's out, which scored Dobbs. The visitors' second run was made in the seventh inning. Doyle's third strike was missed by Geier, but he was forced out by McCormick. The latter reached second on a steal, and scored on Cronin's safe hit to left.

Boston scored in the first inning on a base on balls, a fumble by Babb, Delehanty's hit by pitcher, and Cooley's long fly to centre field. Its second run was made in the fifth inning after two were out, Geier reaching the plate on a hit, Tenney's bunt, and Delehanty's force out. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0	Geier, cf.	1	2	2	0	1
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	3	1	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Lumley, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Delehanty, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	5	0	0	Cooley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Abbatchio, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0	Raymer, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
McCor'k, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0	Cannell, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Moran, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Cronin, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Willis, p.	0	0	0	4	0
						*Carney	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	6	27	14	1	Total.	2	8	27	11	2

*Batted for Willis in ninth inning.

Brooklyn .....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
Boston .....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Geier, Raymer, Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Babb, Abbatchio. Stolen bases—Dobbs, Babb, Moran, McCormick. Double plays—Strang, Babb and Doyle; Abbatachio and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Willis, 4; off Cronin, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Cronin, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by Cronin, 3. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—3,072.

ST. LOUIS, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, April 23.—To-day's game was a pitchers' battle, with both Weimer and Nichols in great form. Casey scored Chicago's only run on a base on balls, a passed ball, and two singles. St. Louis tied the score in the seventh on Moriarity's wild throw and a stolen base and a single. They won the game in the eighth on Moriarity's second error, a sacrifice, and a hit. Attendance, 11,000. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	2	
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2	4	2	

Batteries—Weimer and Casey; Nichols and Grady.

PITTSBURG, 6; CINCINNATI, 5.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 23.—After Veil had lost the game to-day Camnitz relieved him in the middle of the fifth inning and Cincinnati got but two hits after that. Ewing kept the hits scattered except in the fourth, when three hits and an error gave Pittsburg the lead. Attendance, 6,520. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 1—6	11	2	
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—5	4	1	

Batteries—Veil, Camnitz and Smith; Ewing and Peitz.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	6	1	.857	Pittsburg	4	5	.444
St. Louis	4	3	.571	Chicago	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	5	4	.556	Boston	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	4	4	.500	Philadelphia	2	5	.286

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Bunch Their Hits and Defeat Washington by 4 to 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Threatening weather kept the attendance down to-day at the game between the New York Americans and Washingtons, but those in attendance saw a cleverly played contest, barring the mistakes of Stahl and Conroy. For six innings the home players acquitted themselves creditably and led by a score of 3 to 2.

In the seventh and eighth innings, however, the New Yorkers bunched enough hits to make two runs, and with them scored a victory. After the second inning Hughes was quite effective, especially when the bases were occupied. Brilliant fielding was shown by Ganzel at first, Elberfeld at short, and Williams at second, for New York; while Selbach at left field and Catcher Kittredge were the conspicuous performers for the home team.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b.	1	2	2	1	2	Moran, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Fultz, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Thoney, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	2	4	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Clark, 3b.	1	0	1	1	2
Williams, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0	M'C'm'k, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
And'son, lf.	0	0	1	3	0	Cassidy, 3b.	1	1	1	7	1
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0	Drill, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Bevill, c.	0	1	3	2	0	Kittredge, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Mason, p.	0	0	2	1	0
						†Hoffman	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	10	26	16	2	Total.	3	9	27	15	3

†Cassidy batted for Mason.

New York .....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—4
Washington .....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Beville, Williams, Cassidy, Selbach. Three-base hits—Williams, Cassidy, Selbach. Stolen base—Kittredge. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Thoney, Cassidy, Drill, Kittredge. Double play—Ganzel and Williams. First base on balls—By Hughes, 3. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Mason, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 6. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance, 2,000.

ST. LOUIS, 3; DETROIT, 1.

DETROIT, April 23.—After a pitchers' battle with the score tied at the end of the ninth inning, St. Louis won in the tenth on Burkett's double and singles by Heidrick and Hemphill. It was a very clever game and Heidrick made a sensational running catch off Robinson. Lowe joined the Detroits to-day and played finely at second. Attendance, 6,000. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3	10	0	
Detroit .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	7	1	

Batteries—Howell and Kahoe; Donovan and Woods.

CHICAGO, 5; CLEVELAND, 5.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—Chicago beat Cleveland by one run in an interesting game to-day, Cleveland's six errors giving Chicago four of their six runs. Most of Cleveland's runs were made on clean hitting, Bradley and Lajoie making home runs in the first inning. The fielding of Davis and Bradley and batting of Lajoie and Callahan were features. Attendance, 10,141. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland .....3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5	9	6	
Chicago .....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—6	7	1	

Batteries—F. Donahue and Abbott; White and Sullivan.

BOSTON, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Tannehill's superb pitching was the cause of Philadelphia's second defeat by Boston to-day. In only three innings did more than three batsmen face him, and but two men reached third base. Attendance, 15,051. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3	9	1	
Philadelphia .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	1	

Batteries—Tannehill and Criger; Plank and Powers.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	7	1	.875	Chicago	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	St. Louis	3	3	.500
Cleveland	4	3	.571	Detroit	3	4	.429
New York	4	4	.500	Washington	0	7	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Chicago.

YALE, 2; PENN, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Penn., April 23.—In a game that started so loosely that it promised a big score the Yale nine finally won from the University of Pennsylvania on Yale Field this afternoon by the score of 2 to 0. The game after the first inning was a closely played one, in which the Yale nine added to its lead by superior batting, and maintained the advantage by sharp fielding. Yale began the game by bunting, the first two men up putting the ball scarcely an arm's reach from the home plate, and both beating out the pitcher's throw to first. With these men on bases, Bowman was sent to bat and put a long fly to right field. Devlin muffed it, and in trying to recover and throw to third both Metcalf and O'Brien ran home. Metcalf failed to touch third in making the circuit, and his run was not allowed.

Except for the fourth inning, in which Yale scored her second run, the game was interesting only in point of the fielders' skill. The error of Devlin in handling Barnes's long single brought home Huiskamp, who made the only two-base hit of the game a moment before. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Yale .....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 ..—2	6	2	
Univ. of Penn. ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	3	

Batteries—McKay and Winslow; Caldwell and Benbett.

HARVARD, 12; WEST POINT, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, April 23.—In the baseball game to-day Harvard defeated the Cadets by the score of 12 to 3. Coburn, for the visitors, only allowed four hits throughout the game. Last year the soldiers knocked him out of the box in the fourth inning. Carter started the game for the Cadets, but was replaced by Herring in the middle of the second inning. The entire Harvard team batted around, and every man excepting Carr crossed the plate for a run in this inning. Clarkson's batting was the feature of the game. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Harvard .....0 8 0 0 0 2 0 2 ..—12	17	5	
West Point .....0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—3	4	4	

Batteries—Coburn and Quigler; Herring, Carter and Hackett.

MANHATTAN, 4; COLUMBIA, 4.

Victory was awarded to Columbia on a forfeit over Manhattan College at baseball yesterday on South Field by a score of 9 to 0 after the visiting team had disputed a decision in the final inning and left the field. This conflict occurred in Columbia's half of the ninth inning, when the score stood 4 to 3 in favor of Manhattan. Frambach, the first Columbia batter, doubled to left and took third on Cannon's neat sacrifice to Boucher. Tyler was out, Boucher to Cotter, and Williams was the next man at bat. O'Brien pitched two balls and two strikes, and he was after he delivered the fifth ball that the dispute occurred. The crowd of Manhattan rooters, thinking that it was a strike and the game over, swarmed out on the field. Umpire Kennedy waved them back, declaring it three balls. In the confusion Frambach came home with the tieing run, and Manhattan refusing to admit this score, indignantly left the field. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Manhattan..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4	8	0	
Columbia..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4	4	4	

Batteries—O'Brien and Duff; Tyler and Frambach.

BROWN, 7; PRINCETON, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 23.—Brown defeated Princeton to-day by a score of 7 to 3 through hard hitting and sharp fielding. Stevens was batted for eleven hits, including two two-baggers and a home run, while Tift held the visitors to five hits. Brown scored four runs in the first inning through a single, a two-bagger, an error, and a home run. Princeton did not score until the sixth inning, when three runs were made through two errors and a single. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brown.....4 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 ..—7	11	2	
Princeton.....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3	5	4	

Batteries—Tift and Smith; Stevens and Reid.

American Association Games.

Indianapolis, 5; Kansas City, 2.
Columbus, 4; St. Paul, 5.
Louisville, 4; Milwaukee, 7.
Toledo, 7; Minneapolis, 8.

MICHIGAN ATHLETES WIN

Westerners Outrun Yale in Four-Mile Relay Race.

ROSE AND SCHULE VICTORS

Former Exceeds, but Not in Competition, World's Shot Put Record in U. of P. Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Under a bright sky, on a good track, and in the presence of nearly 15,000 spectators, the tenth annual relay races of the University of Pennsylvania were held on Franklin Field this afternoon. The skill, brawn, and fleetness of colleges and schools from the West, South, and East were pitted against each other.

The West outclassed the East. Michigan was the bright star of the afternoon. The first performance of note credited to the Ann Arbor collegians was when Ralph W. Rose, the youthful giant, hurled the sixteen-pound shot 48 feet 3¾ inches, exceeding the world's record, but receiving no official credit for his feat. This mark was made after Rose had won the event by a throw of 48 feet 2 inches, equaling the world's record, held by Horgan of Ireland. Hahn, the little Western flyer, added to Michigan's athletic laurels by winning from Schick of Harvard in the 100-yard dash, quite easily, in the good time of 10 seconds. In the final event on the day's programme Michigan closed her victorious session by winning the four-mile championship race in one of the most exciting and heart-breaking finishes ever seen on Franklin Field.

Schule, the Western intercollegiate hurdler, proved his personal prowess and added to Michigan's athletic fame by winning the 120-yard hurdle in impressive style, leading by 3 yards. Clapp of Yale, the Eastern intercollegiate champion, although entered in this race, did not compete.

Yale was second only to Michigan. The Blue presented one of the fastest one-mile relay teams that ever competed on Franklin Field, winning this race in a spectacular finish from Pennsylvania by about two yards. McLanahan, and his team mate, Behr, and Gring, Harvard, tied at 11 feet 6 inches in the pole vault. On the next try all failed, and on the toss-off McLanahan won, Behr was second and the Harvard man third.

Only the superior excellence of the four Michigan representatives enabled the Westerners to defeat Yale. In the one-mile championship race Yale led at the start and finish of the first relay, but was fourth at the end of the second relay. To Burnap belongs the principal credit of winning this championship for the Blue. When he took up the running for Yale he was led by Reilly, Georgetown, and Dear, Pennsylvania, but his fine running enabled his team to finish the third relay about fifteen yards in the lead. Then ensued the best race of the mile championship. It was between Clapp, Yale, and Taylor, Pennsylvania. That the New Haven collegian won was due entirely to the advantage he had at the beginning of his relay. Taylor started out in a hard chase for the Yale man, gradually cutting down the lead and causing the big crowd to cheer wildly. In the stretch it seemed that Clapp was wavering and Taylor drew dangerously near, but fifty yards from the tape the Yale man spurted and Taylor could not reach his competitor before he broke the tape.

HOT FINISH IN FOUR-MILE RACE.

The four-mile championship, the final event of the day, will always be considered one of the greatest races ever witnessed on Franklin Field. Michigan led from start to finish, save at temporary instances, when Princeton and Yale men passed the Westerners. The first mile was uneventful, with all the contestants well bunched. On the last lap Armstrong, Yale; Eisle, Princeton, and Daane, Michigan, fought it out for first, the latter leading at the tape, followed by Eisle and Armstrong. Olcott took up the running for Yale, Swan for Princeton, and Stone for Michigan. Princeton led until the last lap, when Olcott went to the front, closely followed by Stone. In the stretch the Michigan man outsprinted the Yale man and won by two yards.

The final lap of the third relay was also a great race between Yale and Michigan, both Hall, Yale, and Perry, Michigan, running neck and neck until 200 yards from home, when both spurted. The Westerner had both the speed and endurance, and finished in the lead by ten yards. Then began the final mile of the race, with Parsons running for Yale, Kellogg for Michigan, Williams for Princeton, and Taylor for Columbia. Harvard and Pennsylvania were hopelessly out of the race. Parsons and Kellogg lasted until Williams and Taylor caught them, the four running in a bunch until the final lap. Then the greatest sprint of the afternoon occurred. Parsons started at a terrific pace, closely followed by Kellogg, but Williams and Taylor gradually fell behind. Round the far turn ran Parsons and Kellogg, the former leading. The crowd was tumultuous in applause. Yale was winning.

The two rivals entered the homestretch almost neck and neck, Parsons still leading. But the pace was too severe for the Yale man. Seventy-five yards from the tape Kellogg made a beautiful spurt and passed Parsons on the outside. The crowd thundered its approval, but Parsons was game. Right at Kellogg's heels he dogged, and it seemed he might yet take the lead. But Kellogg had the stamina, and twenty-five yards from the finish he had three yards lead, and almost before the crowd could realize that the race was finished Kellogg broke the tape ten yards in advance of Parsons. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by H. A. Blair, Chicago; P. J. Torrey, Yale, second; Dougherty, Villanova, third. Time—0:10 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. Hahn, Michigan; W. C. Schick, Harvard, second; W. S. Rice, Chicago, third. Time—0:10 1-5.
Final Heat—Won by A. Hahn, Michigan; W. C. Schick, Harvard, second; H. A. Blair, Chicago, third. Time—0:10.
120-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by H. A. Blair, Chicago; P. J. Torrey, Yale, second; Dougherty, Villanova, third. Time—0:16 3-5. Second Heat—Won by A. Hahn, Michigan; W. C. Schick, Harvard, second; W. S. Rice, Chicago, third. Time—0:16 1-5.
Final Heat—Won by Ralph W. Rose, Michigan, distance 48 feet 3 inches, equaling the world's record held by D. Horgan of Ireland; J. Glass, Yale, second; J. S. Boyd, University of Pennsylvania, third.
Discus Throw—Won by C. Swift, Iowa University, 114 feet 4 inches; Speik, Chicago, second; Catlin, Chicago, third.
Hammer Throw—Won by J. R. De Witt, Princeton, 165 feet 6½ inches; T. Shevlin, Yale, second; C. Van Duyne, Syracuse, third.
Broad Jump—Won by F. Feaney, Pennsylvania, 22 feet 4 inches; M. Prinstein, Syracuse, second; Percy Remington, College of Pharmacy, third.
High Jump—Won by S. S. Jones, New York University, 6 feet; W. C. Lowe, Syracuse University, second; E. Cairns, Cornell, third.
Pole Vault—McLanahan and Behr, Yale, and Gring, Harvard, tied at 11 feet 6 inches. On the toss-off McLanahan was given first, Behr second, and Gring third.
One-Mile College Relay.—Won by Syracuse University; University of North Carolina, second. Only two entries. Time—3:26.
One-Mile College Relay.—Won by New York University; Rutgers, second; Lehigh, third. Time—3:24 1-5.
One-Mile College Relay.—Won by Bucknell; Johns Hopkins, second; Dickinson College, third. Time—3:35.
One-Mile Relay, High School Championship of America.—Won by Philadelphia Central High School; Chicago Hyde Park School, second; Worcester High School, third. Time—3:38 2-5.
One-Mile Relay, Preparatory School Championship of America.—Won by Bethlehem (Penn.) Preparatory School; Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy, second; Hill School, Pottstown (Penn.) third. Time—3:38,3-5.
One-Mile College Relay Championship of America.—Won by Yale, University of Pennsylvania second; Georgetown third. Time—3:23 3-5.
Two-Mile Championship Relay Race.—Won by Pennsylvania by default, Yale, the only other entry, withdrawing her team.
Four-Mile College Relay Championship of America.—Won by Michigan, (Daane, Stone, Perry, and Kellogg;) Yale, (Armstrong, Alcott, Helle, and Parsons,) second; Princeton, (Eisele, Swan, Chapin, and Williams, third. Columbia, Harvard, and Pennsylvania also ran. Michigan's time by miles—4:42 1-5; 9:23 4-5; 14:08 2-5; 18:52 3-5.



R. WARD ROSE,
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN'S SHOT-PUTTER.

Ralph Rose, an 18-Year-Old Freshman, Holds Several Records.

The wonderful performances of Ralph D. Rose, a student at the University of Michigan, in putting the twelve-pound and sixteen-pound shot, has produced a general feeling in the West that the extent of the powers of the eighteen-year-old California lad has not yet been reached. It is not in this specialty alone that Rose has shown the quality that goes toward the making of a successful all-around athlete. He is a fast sprinter and hurdler, and a clever pole vaulter and hammer thrower.

Rose is tall and muscular, and until entering the University of Michigan never received the benefits of an athletic instructor. In fact, he believes his self-taught method is the secret of his success in the shot puts. He moves quickly across the ring, crouches very low, and then rises like a small mountain on springs, concentrating all his power behind the shot. Rose is six feet five inches in height, weighs 229 pounds, chest, expanded, 47.3 inches; right forearm, 12.1 inches; right biceps, up, fourteen inches, and a lung capacity of 315 cubic inches.

At the age of fourteen, while at the Healdsburg High School, in California, Rose began practicing with the shot, and just before he left that school to go to Michigan University he threw the sixteen-pound hammer 158 feet. When he appeared in the Michigan gymnasium last February no one, not even the experienced trainer, Keene Fitzpatrick, realized that in the tall freshman there was the making of a great all-around athlete. Without preparation and in his street clothes Rose put the shot more than forty feet. Since then he made rapid improvement, and is now holder of one world's record, an American record for amateurs, and an intercollegiate record.

His first university achievement of note was at his Varsity track meet, in March. He put the sixteen-pound shot 46 feet 6½ inches, thus displacing the old intercollegiate record. On March 12, in the dual track meet between the First Regiment Athletic Association of Chicago and the University of Michigan, Rose tossed the sixteen-pound iron ball 47 feet 6½ inches, being the American record slot and a half inches held by George R. Gray of the New York Athletic Club since June 7, 1890. A week later Rose hurled the twelve-pound missile 56 feet 3½ inches, in a meet between the University of Michigan freshmen and the Detroit University High School. These figures beat the world's record made by George Gray in 1892 by one and one-half inches.

Rose was not allowed to compete in the dual meet at Ann Arbor between the University of Michigan and Cornell on March 26 because he had not been in college in October preceding the meet. He gave an exhibition with the sixteen-pound shot, however, and put it 48 feet 9 inches, which, while not a record, was seven inches better than the world's record of D. Horgan of Ireland.

MILITARY SHOW FEATURES.

U. S. Regulars and State Militia Preparing for the Sports.

Col. George R. Dyer, President of the Military Athletic League, and his committees are arranging a number of attractive features for the annual military athletic week, which will begin Monday, May 2, in Madison Square Garden. At all the armories the athletes are at practice, and wall scaling will be one of the features. In arranging the reviews, Col. Dyer will command on the first night, and the other nights will each have a commanding officer from the National Guard. Following the reviews, the famous Forty-eighth Regiment of Highlanders, known as the "Kilties," from Toronto, will given an exhibition of military manoeuvres.

The United States cavalry from Fort Myer, Virginia, and Troop C of the National Guard will appear in musical rides and rough riding. The Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery, will also be present from Fort Myer. The National Guard will be represented by the Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers; the First Battery, the Second Battery, the First and Second Signal Corps, and the naval battalions. The Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Ninth Regiments will also send detachments.

Capt. Dixon will start the athletic contests on early as 7:15 o'clock each evening. The Committee on Matinees will provide a full military programme on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, when exhibitions and competitive drills by members of the military schools

AQUEDUCT RACES ENDED

Post Favorites Were First in Three of the Six Events.

ROSETINT'S STAKE HANDICAP

Belmont-Bred Filly Led All the Way for the Big Event—Niblick's Woodhaven Stakes.

Racing at the Aqueduct track yesterday came to a close for the Spring season under circumstances as favorable as could have been devised by the most circumspect manager, but at that the success of three of six post favorites fell short of satisfying the general public, especially as the races throughout the programme were of a character to invite more than ordinary confidence in the matter of picking winners.

Old "regulars" declared on the way to the course that the winners were so easy to pick that it seemed a "shame to take the money," but results differed in some important details from the selections of the form followers, and, though three of the favorites selected by acclamation were first past the post, there was no real margin of profit on the part of the speculators who bet the favorites straight through. It proved a record day at that for the popular favorites, as the showing made by three of the best-backed horses was good enough to land purses and stakes, though at that the betting men were unable to figure out a profit. The weather was clear and bright through the greater part of the afternoon, while the track was fast enough to justify the attendance of approximately 10,000 who gathered to witness the racing.

The stake features of the afternoon were the third and fourth races, the third being the race for the Woodhaven Stakes and the fourth the race for the Queens County Handicap. Of the two events the greater interest centred in the contest for the Woodhaven Stakes, four and a half furlongs, selling, as in that event the best backed of nine starters was Gold Ten, Trainer William Lakeland's track record-breaking filly of several days ago. The betting men seemed to give every credit to the time that has been recorded for Gold Ten, but in the race yesterday the filly appeared to be more than doubtful about the confidence reposed in her, for she never showed even a flash of speed, and after galloping back in the crowd for the greater part of the distance, only just settled down to running after the race had been decided. In the actual contest Niblick, one of the two-year-olds bought hy E. R. Themas a few days ago from Sydney Paget, proved the best, and ridden hard out in front all the way, managed to show a length to the good as the winning post was passed. Waterside, a high-priced colt in the stable of Newton Bennington, weakened at the end after looking like a winner a quarter of a mile from the finish, Waterside thereafter stopping, and though he was ridden out in the pursuit of the winner, failing to get to Niblick.

Of the twelve horses named to start for the Queens County Handicap, there were just seven starters, with the twice-beaten mare Rosetint a steady favorite from end to end at odds that were but slightly above even money. Tommy Burns had the mount on Rosetint, and after breaking second to Jack Ratlin at the send off, went on to the lead and from that moment never was headed. Rosetint won galloping, while the backers of W. C. Daly's stable were rewarded by the spectacle of Colonsay finishing second, fairly well up on the leader.

April Shower was actually best backed in the fifth race, and won cleverly after leading most of the distance, and so made the second favorite to win after Rosetint's victory.

Counterpoise a long odds easily won the opening race, and Collector Jessup, also backed at a profitable price, galloped home for the second event. Right Royal, the odds-on choice for the last race, and another high-priced colt, won quite as easily as the price gave indication he would. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Counterpoise, 108, Bullman, 12-1, 5-1..	3	1	1
Typhonic, 113, McCue, 20-1, 8-1	7	9	2
Foxy Kane, 104, Cormack, 12-1, 5-1....	6	4	3
Dimple, 103, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1	2	10	4
Neither One, 106, Fuller, 20-1, 8-1....	13	2	5
Morokanta, 111, J. Martin, 30-1, 12-1..	1	5	6
Toupee, 86, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1	14	3	7
For Luck, 96, A. Brennan, 9-2, 2-1	12	11	8
The Bowery, 92, D. O'Conner, 40-1, 15-1.	11	12	9
Shady Lad, 95, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1....	15	14	10
Paul Clifford, 112, Shaw, 4-1, 1-2	4	4	11
Monte Carlo, 104, Robertson, 8-1, 3-1..	10	15	12
Geneseo, 106, Creamer, 200-1, 80-1....	5	6	13
Florisel, 88, Foreband, 50-1, 20-1.....	16	16	14
Badduce, 108, McCafferty, 40-1, 15-1..	9	8	15
Love Note, 101, Sailing, 100-1, 40-1....	8	13	16

Time—1:14 2-5. Won handily by a length; a half length between second and third. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Bathampton-Balance II., owned by J. L. Holland and trained by J. C. Smith.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs straigbtaway.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Collector Jessup, 102, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	5	3	1
Astarita, 122, O'Neill, 8-5, 7-10	1	2	2
Sweet Alice, 94, Phillips, 10-1, 4-1	6	4	3
Bardolph, 106, Shaw, 15-1, 6-1	12	5	4
Race King, 110, Odom, 4-1, 7-5	2	1	5
Kohinoor, 100, Redfern, 20-1, 8-1	10	7	6
Venator, 98, Travers, 15-1, 6-1	7	4	7
Tol Roger, 95, Hildebrand, 7-1, 4-1	8	8	8
Knobhampton, 88, Forehand, 60-1, 20-1	9	9	9
Tom Cod, 93, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1..	11	12	10
Pickle, 88, R. Fisher, 60-1, 20-1	4	10	11
Peter Paul, 106, T. Burns, 7-2, 8-5	3	11	12
Espial, 100, Romanelli, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	13

Time—1:00 3-5. Won ridden out by a length, three parts of a length between second and third. Winner h. c., 3 years, by Bel Demonio-Crimea, owned by L. V. Bell and trained by J. H. McCormick.

THIRD RACE.—The Woodhaven Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; four and a half furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Niblick, 104, Redfern, 7-2, 7-5	2	2	1
Waterside, 104, O'Neill, 4-1, 7-5	3	1	2
Matador, 104, Martin, 40-1, 12-1	1	3	3
Austen Allen, 100, Travers, 40-1, 12-1..	7	8	4
Cotillion, 102, T. Burns, 4-1, 7-5	4	4	5
Gold Ten, 99, Forehand, 11-5, 4-5	9	6	6
Liberick, 100, Treuble, 15-1, 6-1	6	5	7
Delavel, 96, Cormack, 40-1, 15-1	8	9	8
Only One, 100, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	5	7	9

Time—0:55. Won handily by a length, a length between second and third. Winner ch. g., by St. Gatien-Braw Lass, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

FOURTH RACE.—The Queens County Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Rosetint, 104, T. Burns, 1-1, 2-5	2	1	1
Colonsay, 99, H. Michaels, 8-1, 5-2	7	6	2
Ostrich, 100, H. Callahan, 8-1, 5-2	6	7	3
Florham Queen, 97, O'Brien, 30-1, 10-1.	4	2	4
Jack Ratlin, 108, H. Phillips, 4-1, 7-5..	1	3	5
Briarthorpe, 97, Hildebrand, 7-1, 11-5..	5	5	6
Sam Craig, 92, McCafferty, 15-1, 6-1	3	4	7

Time—1:39 1-5. Won easily by three lengths, a head between second and third. Winner, ch. f., 4 years old, by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, owned by J. Boden and trained by James Boden.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	St.	Sth.	Fin.
April Shower, 112, Cormack, 4-1, 7-5..	9	2	1
Keynote, 107, Treuble, 6-1, 5-2	8	8	2
Ethics, 112, H. Cochran, 3-1, 1-2	6	9	3
Harbor, 84, A. Brennan, 15-1, 6-1	2	4	4
McGrath, Prince, 109, Redfern, 7-1, 5-2.	4	3	5
Belle of Milford, 107, T. Burns, 8-1, 3-1.	1	5	6
Martin, 100, Oliphant, 10-1, 4-1	3	1	7
Totness, 84, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	8
Burning Glass, 108, Pickering, 10-1, 4-1.	5	6	9
Stonewall, 108, Travers, 50-1, 20-1	11	11	10
Minespot, 108, Bullman, 5-1, 2-1	13	14	11
Daly, 105, O'Brien, 20-1, 8-1	12	13	12
Sir Roche, 116, McCue, 20-1, 8-1	7	7	13
Tugal Bay, 106, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1..	14	12	14

Time—1:40. Won easily by two lengths, a half length between second and third. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by Alf Estelle-Rain Drop, owned hy J. A. Caesar and trained by J. Goldsborough.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; four and a half furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Right Royal, 108, O'Neill, 1-2, ont	1	1	1
Amberjack, 110, Odom, 5-1, 1-1	2	2	2
Voladay, 108, Redfern, 7-1, 6-5	3	3	3
Estella J., 105, Foreband, 40-1, 10-1	7	7	4
Merry Lark, 108, J. Martin, 8-1, 8-5	8	8	5
Khurusan, 108, Collins, 100-1, 20-1	4	4	6
Pygmalion, 105, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1..	6	5	7
Cedarstrome, 108, Wade, 25-1, 8-1	5	6	8
Migrata, 108, Romanelli, 150-1, 60-1	9	9	9
Recreo, 110, Bullman, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	10

Time—0:56 2-5. Won easily by two lengths, a length and a half between second and third. Winner br. c. by Rapallo-Mrs. Delancy, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlew.

College Gymnastic Championships.

James E. Sullivan, chief of the department of physical culture of the World's Fair, after a consultation with the gymnastic representatives of the principal colleges in the East, has decided to postpone the college gymnastic championships, scheduled to take place at St. Louis on May 12 and 13, until Oct. 28, having them take place the same time as the National championships. This change is made at the request of many colleges. Columbia has agreed to send five men to compete on Oct. 28, but could not send a man during the month of May. The same was the case with the University of Pennsylvania and several other colleges.

CHAMPION LACROSSE TEAM OF THE CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.



R. T. Bell. C. de Casanova. L. S. Hardy, M. Rose. L. Moses. A. Sands. O. W. Heinigke. E. W. Robinson. L. J. Doyle. B. A. Kelley. R. L. Wall. C. J. Wilson. W. Dobby. J. S. Kennedy. J. Gill. C. C. Miller. J. A. Griffin. C. J. Sherriff. A. J. Simpson. A. L. Allen. J. Stober.

FUTURE ODDS ON HANDICAPS.

Western Layers' Prices Show Light Betting on Big Turf Events.

The betting quotations on the two great handicaps of the Eastern turf, the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, amended up to date, have been issued by the Western bookmakers, who are laying future prices on the events in question. From one report the future speculation has been light so far, with the betting fairly distributed among the long chances on the two races. No wagers of large amounts have been recorded so far, though there has been a shrinkage in the prices of the horses backed, because the bookmakers are wary to lay too much against long chance horses who may be training especially for the handicaps in the hope that the top weights may not start. For the Brooklyn Handicap, McChesney and Africander are quoted as equal favorites at 3 to 1 each, as both stars are regarded as doubtful winners. For the Suburban Handicap, however, the bookmakers are extremely timorous, as the future betting now is 10 to 1 each against Waterboy and McChesney, 12 to 1 each against Hermis and Africander, and 15 to 1 each against Irish Lad and The Picket. The betting lists in full follow:

The Brooklyn Handicap.—One mile and a quarter, to be run May 28.

Odds	Horse.	Age.	Wt.	Odds	Horse.	Age.	Wt.
10	McChesney,	5	129	200	New York,	5	102
12	Hermis,	5	127	30	Pulsus,	3	100
8	Africander,	4	126	40	Embarrassm't,	4	100
10	Irish Lad,	4	125	50	City Bank,	5	100
50	Adv. Guard,	7	121	75	Fly'g Torpedo,	6	100
15	The Picket,	4	119	15	South Trimble,	5	100
20	M. Daingerf'd,	5	119	60	Onatas,	4	100
20	Savable,	4	119	50	Toboggan,	4	99
30	Golden Maxim,	4	118	30	Delbi,	3	98
20	Chas. Elwood,	4	118	100	Jockey Club,	4	98
20	Shorthose,	4	118	40	Dick Bernard,	3	97
20	Hurstbourne,	4	117	30	Stalwart,	3	97
80	Runnels,	5	116	60	Colonial Girl,	5	97
50	L. of the Vale,	4	115	50	Montreson,	3	96
50	Acefull,	4	115	200	Cannon Ball,	4	96
30	Santon,	4	115	40	Orm'de's Rt.,	3	96
50	Mizzen,	4	114	50	Gold Saint,	3	95
60	Whorler,	4	113	30	Jocund,	3	94
75	Grd Opera,	5	111	75	Baseful,	3	94
50	Igniter,	5	111	30	Orthodox,	3	94
60	Dalesman,	4	111	60	Robin Hood,	3	93
20	Proper,	4	110	100	Kn'g't Errant,	3	93
30	Eug. Burch,	4	110	40	Gettysburg,	3	93
50	Buttons,	4	109	100	James V.,	3	92
40	Red Knight,	4	108	30	Peter Paul,	3	92
20	Highball,	3	105	100	Lord Badge,	5	92
40	Grey Friar,	4	105	40	Ostrich,	3	92
12	Laude,	4	105	50	L. of the Val.,	3	90
100	Capt. Buckle,	4	105	50	St. Valentine,	3	90
75	Bonnihert,	6	104	100	Illyria,	4	89
15	Hamh'g Belle,	3	102	100	Careless,	3	88
50	Rostant,	4	102	200	John F.,	3	84

The Suburban Handicap, one mile and a quarter, to be run June 16.

Odds	Horse.	Age.	Wt.	Odds	Horse.	Age.	Wt.
10	Waterboy,	5	129	30	H. Belle,	3	103
10	McChesney,	5	128	50	Reservation,	4	102
12	Hermis,	5	126	200	New York,	5	102
12	Africander,	4	125	100	M. Beaucaire,	4	100
15	Irish Lad,	4	124	50	City Bank,	5	100
50	Adv. Guard,	7	123	75	F. Torpedo,	6	100
20	Savable,	4	119	60	Onatas,	4	100
15	The Picket,	4	118	30	Pulsus,	3	100
25	M. D'gerf'd,	5	118	75	So. Trimble,	5	100
40	G. Maxim,	4	117	50	Toboggan,	4	99
30	Shorthose,	4	117	30	Delbi,	3	98
25	C. Elwood,	4	117	100	Jockey Club,	4	98
25	Hurathourne,	4	116	100	Orly II.,	4	98
40	Runnels,	5	115	50	D. Bernard,	3	97
50	L. of Vale,	4	115	30	Stalwart,	3	97
50	Acefull,	4	115	60	Colonial Girl,	5	97
30	Santon,	4	115	50	Montreson,	3	96
60	Mizzen,	4	114	40	Orm. Right,	3	96
60	Whorler,	4	113	200	Cannon Ball,	4	95
75	Chilton,	5	112	50	Gold Saint,	3	95
100	Grand Opera,	5	111	30	Jocund,	3	94
50	Francesco,	5	111	100	Baseful,	3	94
50	Igniter,	5	110	75	Robin Hood,	3	93
30	Proper,	4	110	100	K. Errant,	3	93
30	E. Burch,	4	110	75	Gettysburg,	3	93
30	H. Chanc'lor,	4	108	200	James V.,	3	52
50	Buttons,	4	108	60	Raglan,	3	92
75	H. Raine,	5	107	40	Ostrich,	3	92
75	Mellonian,	4	107	150	Illyria,	4	89
20	Highball,	3	106	100	Careless,	3	88
40	Grey Friar,	4	105	200	Bob Murphy,	3	87
100	Capt. Buckle,	4	105	200	Ruby Ring,	3	86
15	Claude,	4	105	200	John F.,	3	84
100	Bonnibert,	6	104				

HORSE FAIR THIS WEEK.

Attractive List of Exhibits and Sports for Madison Square Garden.

The Horse Fair to be held at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday and Wednesday will possess a number of attractive equestrian features. The programme includes fifty-two classes, and there will be morning, afternoon, and evening exhibitions. The mornings will be devoted entirely to the exhibition of carriage, saddle, road, and draught horses entered in the regular classes. In the afternoon races, games, and other equestrian sports will be held in addition to the showing of harness and saddle horses.

In the evenings there will be polo competitions in which four teams have entered, the players using a ball almost as large and soft as a football. Trotting races under saddle, running races for ponies and horses at half mile heats, basketball on horseback, hurdle races at one mile, bending races for polo ponies, exhibitions of fancy four-in-hand driving by Morris E. Howlett and Charles K. Fownes, and high school riding by Miss Lillian Shaffer and Miss Helene Gerard, are some of the other features.

The show ring will be considerably larger than at the horse show, as the board walk surrounding the arena will be removed in order to give more room for the races, parades, sports, and games.

School Athletes Reinstated.

At the request of the Principal of Public School No. 6, Borough of Manhattan, Wilbur F. Hudson, who claimed that the boys had been sufficiently punished by having been barred from competition in all the armory games since Jan. 25, the Games Committee of the Public School Athletic League yesterday reinstated C. Hendelson and Jesse Kilpatrick of that school. These boys were suspended on Jan. 25 for a period of six months for allowing to run on their relay team a boy who had graduated from the school, this being contrary to the rules of the league.

VAN CORTLANDT SPORTS

Polo Field and Public Golf Links Opened for Play.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE LAKE

Squadron A Begins Practice for Polo Season—First Competition by New York Golf Club.

Van Cortlandt Park was a veritable sportsman's paradise yesterday. The golf links, which have been closed for over a month, undergoing repairs to the tees and the greens, were thrown open for play, and several hundred lovers of the old Scotch game, including both men and women, seized the opportunity to get back into practice. One of the polo fields on the broad meadow north of the Van Cortlandt manor house was utilized for the first time this season hy the Squadron A polo members, and for over two hours in the afternoon the ponies were kept going at a lively clip for the willow ball. About a dozen members of the squadron were out limbering up for the tournament which is to come early in May with the Yale and Princeton players. There was also baseball on the diamonds to the far east of the polo fields.

Beside these sports, however, there was boating on the lake. The improvements that have been made to the lake since last Fall are among the most important of the additional advantages now offered at Van Cortlandt for public enjoyment. The marshy sides of the lake, where it skirted the golf links, have been filled in, and a firm, solid bank has been built around that section of the lake. Back of this the ground has been filled in and planted with grass-seed, making a firm, neat approach to the lake from any point.

From a picturesque standpoint the appearance of the lake is vastly improved, and it will be considerably heightened in the near future when the grass fills out with a rich green. The backward season and the continued cold weather have retarded the growth of the new grass so that several bare spots stand out here and there in the immediate proximity of the lake. Several rowboats are now placed on the lake, and the use of some of them yesterday lent a decided Summer resort appearance to the scene.

The golf links are practically unchanged. The old system of starting play from the tee directly in front of the railroad station has been restored, greatly to the convenience of the players who visited the course yesterday. Last year the first tee was moved to a point on top of the hill, owing, it was said, to the liability of the former place becoming unduly congested with the players on crowded days. The number of golfers out on the opening day was not ahnormally large, probably because many did not know just when the public course would open. The links, however, will be open to-day and the usual Sunday golfing crowd is looked for.

The fair green is in very good condition, but on the putting greens the turf has not yet filled out solidly, so that there is an absence of the closely cropped, velvety condition of the grass so much prized for accurate putting. Considering the unfavorable weather conditions, the park workmen have succeeded very well in giving the patrons of the game so good a course to play on at this time of the year. Slight improvements have been made to some of the bunkers, and excellent lies may be had on all of the course hounding the lake north of the hill holes.

The New York Golf Club took advantage of the opening of the links to institute its first match of the season. It was an eighteen-hole handicap, and will be continued next Saturday, so the results yesterday were not final. About forty members competed, and the leading gross scores were: G. P. Lawson, 90; F. D. Deshon, 91; G. W. Dorland, 93; C. L. Marshall, 93; John Bell, 96; James Pepper, 96. As the club has many new members the new handicap schedule will he based upon the results of the present competition.

CRESCENTS' CHAMPION TEAM.

Brooklyn Lacrosse Players Lead the Clubs of This Country.

Wherever the game of lacrosse is played by amateurs the name of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn is well and favorably known. For nine years its representatives have stood at the head of the game in this country, and in the tour of England and Ireland in 1897 the Crescents played against the strongest teams. Fourteen games were contested upon that occasion, of which the Brooklyn men won seven, lost five, and two were drawn. Even in struggles with Canadians, who have earned the right to be called the champions of the world, the Crescents always acquitted themselves creditably.

This year the Brooklyn club expects to develop a twelve equal in playing ability to the clever team of 1903. It will be without the services of "Jack" Cnrry, however, whose strength on the attack was regarded as a special feature of the Crescents' play, but the addition of Herbert O'Flynn, Captain of last year's Toronto University team, will, it is believed, be of material advantage. Under the judicious management of Lewis J. Doyle, who is chiefly responsible for the success achieved by the Crescent Club in lacrosse, practice is steadily going on at Bay Ridge, and by the time the big games are due the wearers of the red crescent are expected to be in their best form.

The schedule includes games with all the prominent college teams in this country and Canada. Toronto University twelve, the collegiate champions of the world, are on the list of engagements, and it is for this game that the Crescents will strive the hardest to win. Previous to last year the Brooklyn team was uniformly successful against the Canadians, but in the 1903 meeting the Toronto team won after a hard and skillfully played game by a score of 5 goals to 4. Besides this contest, the Crescents are scheduled to meet the Thistles of Fergus, Ontario, the Intermediate champions of Canada, and they will also enter the competition for World's Fair honors at St. Louis.

Some thirty men are practicing on the Crescents' field every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, and in order to secure the proper material for a successful twelve a second team has been organized under the management of Benjamin A. Kelley. Among the candidates prominent in the practice are Capt. Robert J. Wall, Capt. A. E. Liffiton of the Crescent hockey team, J. S. Kennedy, one of the malnstays of the team; H. W. O'Flynn, W. Dobly, L. Moses, R. J. Bell, R. S. Hardy, A. Sands, E. W. Robinson, G. A. Keeley, J. A. Griffin, J. Gill, C. J. Sherriff, C. de Casanova, Dr. Rose, O. W. Heinicke, C. C. Miller, A. L. Allen, A. J. Simpson and Manager Doyle. In the games played this season the Crescents have shown steady improvement, and no doubt is entertained that they will have a well-balanced and victorious team.

In their trip to England and Ireland the Crescents played nearly all strong amateur teams the results in each instance being as follows:

March 25—Woodgreen—West London, 3; Crescent A. C., 7. March 26—Leyton—Essex Club, 1; Crescent, 7. March 27—Hernehill—London and District, 4; Crescent, 1. March 29—Willington—South Manchester, 3; Crescent, 2. March 30—Cheetham—Cheetham, 4; Crescent, 5. March 31—Didsbury—Albert Park, 4; Crescent, 5. April 1—Stockport—Stockport and Crescent, draw. April 3—Didsbury—Manchester and District, 5; Crescent, 5. April 5—Liverpool—Liverpool and District, 0; Crescent, 7. April 8—Newtonards—Ards Lacrosse Club, 6; Crescent, 1. April 10—Ormeau Park, Ireland—Belfast and District, 4; Crescent, 3. April 12—Ormeau Park—North Ireland Club, 4; Crescent, 2. April 20—Cambridge, England—Cambridge University, 3; Crescent, 4. April 21—Crystal Palace—Surrey Club, 3; Crescent, 7.

Girls Close Basket Ball Season.

The final games in the Girls' Basket-ball League were played in the St. Christopher A. C. Gymnasium at Eighty-eighth Street and Second Avenue yesterday afternoon. In the first game the Pi Nu team of Normal College defeated the Sachs Alumnae by the score of 5 to 3.

The second game between the Madison Academy and Washington Heights teams was hotly contested. Miss Lucy Wellwood, Captain of the latter, scored one goal in the first half, one goal and a foul in the second, making the score 5 to 0 in favor of the Washington Heights team.

Western College Meet to be Open.

CHICAGO, April 23.—In order to promote amateur athletics the Intercollegiate Conference Committee in charge of the track meet at Marshall Field on June 4 has decided to make the meet an open one. Invitations will be sent to all universities and colleges throughout the United States to send representatives. As several universities had been seeking admission to the meet, to-day's action will insure, it is said, the participation of a number of athletes outside of the nine universities from which entries were formerly limited.

Entries will be received up to May 15 by Evans Holbrook, 1,132 Marquette Building, Chicago, Secretary of the committee.

SHOOT FOR AN AUTOMOBILE.

Brooklyn Gunner Leads in Contest at South Side Gun Club, Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—C. F. Dudley of Brooklyn, shooting under the name of "Jap," made the best score in the first day's target shooting for the twelve-hundred-dollar automobile offered by C. W. Flegenspan of Newark, under the auspices of the South Side Gun Club, at the club's grounds, at the foot of Broad Street. Dudley made a score of 91 out of a possible 100, but it was not until he shot at several hundred targets that he was able to make the high score of the day. In his first 50 targets he broke 46, in the next 25 targets he was only able to break 20, but his last 25 were broken without a miss.

H. M. Brigham and F. B. Stephenson of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and L. W. Colquitt of South Orange, all tied for second honors with a score of 90.

The conditions of the contest are as follows: A series of five one-hundred-target re-entry matches, aggregate of two best scores to count, only one score to count on each match day. Contestants must compete in at least three of the five shoots to be eligible to win the prize. The series started to-day and will end on Saturday, May 21. If, however, there are any ties, those in the tie will shoot off same on Saturday, May 28. Mr. Flegenspan has also donated a silver loving cup, which will be presented to the professional, ex-professional, trade shooting representative, or ex-trade shooting representative, making the best score under the above conditions. There is also a gun to be awarded to the amateur making the second highest aggregate in two best scores.

The following are the scores made to-day:

Names.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Tot. al.
C. F. Dudley, Brooklyn	23	23	20	25	91
H. M. Brigham, Crescent A. C.	24	24	22	20	90
F. Stephenson, Crescent A. C.	24	23	20	23	90
L. W. Colquitt, South Orange	22	23	22	23	90
J. H. Hendrickson, L. I. City	23	23	22	21	89
G. H. Percy, Jersey City	24	19	23	23	89
Dr. Gardner, Orange, N. J.	23	21	21	22	87
G. Glidder, Brooklyn	20	20	21	22	83
Capt. H. Money, Oakland, N. J.	19	19	20	22	80
F. J. Hugo, New York	21	23	18	16	78
D. Garis, Plainfield, N. J.	19	19	19	21	78
C. Stephenson, Jr., Crescent A. C.	19	21	19	18	77
E. A. Geoffory, Newark, N. J.	20	21	18	16	75
L. O. Wilson, Newark, N. J.	19	19	19	18	75
E. J. Lovett, Staten Island	20	18	19	16	73
Thomas Duke, Newark, N. J.	17	20	17	17	71
H. D. Whittlesey, East Orange	18	16	14	15	63

Big Heart Killed ex-Jockey.

William Wittman, forty-seven years old, once a successful jockey at the Guttenberg, N. J., track, died in Bellevue Hospital last night from heart failure. His heart was abnormally large, and for some time he was exhibited in clinics around the country.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1618 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

WISSNER PIANOS occupy a distinguished position among the few instruments that are recognized by the trade and profession as representing the highest type of artistic excellence.

THE TONE OF THE
WISSNER PIANOS

and their remarkable qualities of durability meet every requirement of musicians by whom they are extensively used.

WISSNER PIANOS are sold at the various WISSNER Warerooms at **manufacturer's prices.**

Slightly used **Wissner Uprights** *and* **Grands** *at liberal reductions.*

A large stock of **USED PIANOS** taken in part payment at extremely low prices—actually half their real value.

Warerooms, 538-540 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK. 25 East 14th Street. JERSEY CITY. 188 Newark Avenue.

NEWARK. 603 Broad Street. BRIDGEPORT. 1,019 Main Street.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Great Spring Furniture Savings.

Handsome, Reliable Furniture at a Saving of From 10% to 25%.

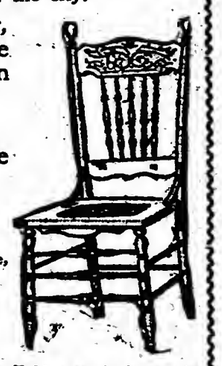
We are contracting to fill orders for Summer cottages, hotels, boarding houses, etc., from the finest stocks in the city.



This large Chair, solid oak, open cane seat, brace arm, apron front,

69c.

It's a dollar value Chair.



Pure Cotton Sanitary

Mattresses, $4.98.

Full size, covered with A. C. A. ticking; best made, soft and comfortable Mattresses,

$4.98.

Smaller sizes priced proportionately low.

To introduce our great Sale of Parlor and Library Tables we invite you to these special values.



This solid, figured oak, 22x22 inch top, 15x15 inch shelf, moulded rim around top, finely finished, regular $2.00 Table for..... **85c**



This style solid oak, 16x16 inch top, 10x10 inch shelf, turned legs, regularly 89c., sale price,

48c.

See the Display of Other Tables, Etc.

Lace Curtains, ¼ to ½ Under Price.

Beautiful, new Nottingham Curtains, perfect in every respect, workmanship excellent and even the manufacturers will wish they could make as handsome and good Curtains to sell at the prices we ask.

This is no exaggeration. See the Curtains. They are 3½ yards long and extra wide. Suppose you anticipate your Autumn Lace Curtain wants at these prices:

$1.50 Curtains.....98c. pair | $2.50 Curtains.....$1.89 pair
$3.25 Curtains.....$1.98 pair

Second Floor.

$1.25 All Wool Spring Suitings, 79c. Yd.

This item introduces a glad galaxy of the handsomest colored Dress Goods.

38 in. wool Crepe de Paris, Voile and Etamine....25c. yd
45 in. all wool Voiles, wide choice, 69c. value for..50c. yd
38 in. all wool Nun's Veilings, best make.....39c. yd
40 in. all wool Mixtures, Cheviots, and fancy Mohairs, 49c yd
38 in. all wool Voiles, fine quality.....39c. yd

Main floor.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 TO 42 FLATBUSH AVENUE, JUNCTION FULTON STREET.

Store Opens Mondays at 8 o'clock. Other days at 8:30.

WOMEN'S $15.00 TAILORED SUITS FOR $6.95.

There are only two hundred in the lot. The jackets are lined with silk, the very latest Eton, blouse and jacket effects, in light, medium and dark shades; mixtures, black cheviots and broadcloth; not a Suit in the lot was made to sell for less than $15.00. Every one will fit perfectly and keep its shape. None sent C. O. D.

Tailored Suits of broadcloth and cheviot, very stylish blouse and Eton effects, lined with taffeta, tastefully trimmed, actual $28.00 Suits, for **$14.95**

Jaunty Jackets, made of tan covert cloth, perfect in shape, finish and fit, lap seams, lined with excellent quality taffeta, no better style shown this season, actual $12.00 Jackets for..... **$7.90**

FOULARD SILKS. An exceptionally choice lot of satin Foulards, 22 and 23 inches wide, up-to-date patterns, in blue and white, black and white, brown and white and gun metal, the regular 75c. quality, at..... **48c**

24 Inch Wide All Silk Shantung, in the natural color that will wash and wear well, regular 75c goods, at..... **53c**

The Sale of
Mannish Suitings and Dress Goods

Will be continued to-morrow, augmented by a quantity of new and desirable weaves. Prices are less than half in all cases.

Mannish Saxony and West of England Worsteds, Woolens and Suitings, in light, medium and dark colorings, Spring weight, 56 and 60 inches wide; made to sell for $2.50 to $3.00 per yard, at..... **$1.25**
None C. O. D.

Fine Mohair Sicilians, 50 inches wide, in navy and black, for traveling skirts and bathing suits; never sold for less than 75c. price.... **49c**

All wool Suitings, 50 inches wide, in shepherd checks, four size checks, especially desirable for school dresses and walking suits; actual $1.25 goods for..... **44c**

Blue and black Brilliantine, a superior 50c. quality, 42 inches wide, at.... **33c**

Black Etamines and Voiles, all wool, and far superior to the grades usually advertised at about this price. **20c**

Curtains for Summer Homes

Striped Swiss, with plain gathered ruffle; regularly 75c. per pair, at..... **50c**

Plain Swiss, with fluted or gathered hemstitched ruffle; regularly 80c. per pair, at..... **59c**

Lace striped Swiss, with fluted or gathered ruffles, and plain Swiss, with t

TWO FIREMEN KILLED IN BIG NEWARK FIRE

Upper Floors of Burning Building Collapse and Bury Six.

TWO OTHERS HURT FATALLY

Injured Number Seventeen—Men Were Fighting Fire from Roof of Building Adjoining—Loss $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—Two firemen were killed and seventeen others were injured at a fire that caused a loss of $75,000 at 87 and 89 Mechanic Street early this morning. At least two of the men are fatally hurt.

The flames, the origin of which is a mystery, started on the third floor of the four-story building occupied by Wiener & Co., manufacturers of saddlery hardware, and spread with such rapidity that the entire Fire Department was called out.

Fifteen minutes after the sounding of the alarm at 4:45 o'clock the two top floors of the building were a seething mass of flames. The second alarm was soon followed by the third from Chief Kierstead, who was directing streams from the four sides of the building. The only place from which the firemen could fight the blaze, however, was from the top of a one-story frame structure adjoining the building on the west, and while a score of the firemen under the direction of the fire chief were fighting it from this point the two upper stories collapsed, burying six firemen beneath a pile of bricks and rubbish that had crushed the roof of the frail structure like an eggshell.

The dead firemen are Jacob Bleyhle, whose skull was fractured and who died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital, and William B. Crane, who died in St. Michael's Hospital. Leo Ross and Richard J. Lyons both had their skulls fractured, and will probably die.

Chief Kierstead was injured by the flying bricks, but remained at the fire. Battalion Chief Robert F. Morgan was taken home with both legs badly injured. Capt. Theodore Wolf was badly bruised about the body, and Capt. Rusling Bercaugh was taken to the City Hospital with a compound fracture of the left leg. Capt. James J. Johnson was hurt by the flying debris, and Lieut. Patrick J. Donahue was injured internally.

Whether the collapse of the building was due to an explosion of chemicals in the place or the giving away of the beam supporting the building is not known. The firemen who were close claim that they felt the shock of an explosion.

Chief Kierstead and Battalion Chief Morgan were directing the operations in the front of the building at the time of the accident. A ladder had been placed alongside of the one-story frame structure which was occupied by the Empire Gear and Top Company, and six of the men were operating two streams of water from this point, while streams were being played on the fire from other buildings adjoining. The flames had eaten through the roof and were leaping high in the air when in a moment the entire structure collapsed.

The work of rescue was at once begun by the police and more than a hundred onlookers who had gained admittance to the fire lines. Every patrol wagon and ambulance in the city was sent to the scene.

The six men who were on the top of the one-story building were found in a tangled heap. They were taken out and placed in ambulances.

According to Saul Wiener, a member of the firm of Wiener & Co., there was nothing in the building that could cause an explosion.

MAY CRUISE TO ST. LOUIS.

Tammany Men Plan All-Water Trip to Convention City.

Several of the Tammany leaders and office holders have devised a novel way of taking a vacation trip when they go to St. Louis to attend the Democratic National Convention on July 6, and now are seeing how many will go in for the plan. Their idea is to make the trip entirely by water from New York to St. Louis, taking the Southern Pacific steamboats from here to New Orleans, and then either taking one of the regular Mississippi craft up to St. Louis, or else, if they secure a sufficient number of persons, chartering a vessel for the river trip.

Prominent in the movement to organize this trip are J. Sargent Cram, John Fox, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, Corporation Counsel Delany, President O'Donnell of the Tax Board, Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity; Superintendent Hopper of the Department of Buildings, Fire Commissioner Hayes, Representative Harrison, who is one of the alternates at large to the convention; Randolph Guggenheimer, and John Whalen. Charles F. Murphy and several of his lieutenants are also desirous of making the trip this way to the convention, and will do so unless urgent political business keeps them in town until they shall be unable to devote the time to the water trip.

MAYOR VETOES ROAD BILL.

Declares It an Attempted Spoliation of the City.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he had disapproved the White Plains Road bill, which had such a stormy passage through the Legislature, and that he had at the same time approved the Spuyten Duyvil Creek bill, which makes possible the filling in of the creek by the New York Central Railroad.

In disapproving the White Plains Road bill, the Mayor gave out a memorandum in which he denounced the bill as an attempt at spoliation of the city and a violation of the principle of home rule. The White Plains bill was a mandatory measure, which sought to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to give relief to the taxpayers assessed for $2,000,000 to pay for the cost of widening the road from fifty to 100 feet. The bill provided for the payment of 75 per cent. of the cost by the city. The people who appeared before the Mayor Friday to favor the bill urged that the improvement was a general one, and that it would be unfair to make the property owners along the road bear the entire cost of the improvement, as the assessments in most cases would be equal to or greater than the assessed value of the land on the tax books. The Mayor's memorandum in vetoing the White Plains Road bill declares:

"This bill presents, in a very simple and clear form, one of the most flagrant cases of attempted spoliation of the city that I have had occasion to deal with so far. It is mandatory and entirely ignores the power possessed by the local authorities in the premises."

The Spuyten Duyvil Creek bill confers on the Board of Estimate the full power to make such disposition of the old horseshoe curve at Spuyten Duyvil Creek as it may deem fit. The New York Central has bought the land on both sides of the creek, and will make application for permission to fill in the old bed, which will give the company about thirty-five acres of land.

The Mayor said yesterday that he had vetoed the bill raising the salaries of court interpreters, and would veto all other bills of that class.

On Friday next the Mayor will hold his hearing on the bill abolishing the office of Coroner, and a big attendance is expected.

Stern Brothers

Will offer To-morrow
in their

Cloak Departments

The following Exceptional Values

EXTRA QUALITY TAFFETA SILK COATS, **$15.50, 22.50**

BLOUSE OR PLEATED ETON COATS, of Moire or Taffeta Silk, **$25.00**

COATS of Imported Rajah, in black and pastel colorings, also of Black and Blue Taffeta Silks, 51 inches long, **$29.75**

Also
The Remainder of their

Imported Wraps and Coats

Greatly Below
The Cost of Importation.

Women's Dress Waists

(on the Second Floor)

A COLLECTION OF VERY DESIRABLE AND HIGH-COST WAISTS of Crepe de Chine, Chiffon, Peau de Cygne, All-over Valenciennes, Venise and Point d'Alencon Laces and Bal de Neige Net, lined with China Silk, will be placed on sale to-morrow, at

$9.75

Actual Value $21.00 to $25.00

And in addition

Women's Washable Waists,

of Lawn, yoke with clusters of tucks and insertions of Valenciennes Lace, **$1.25**

Of Lawn, with front panels of Nainsook embroidery, sleeves and back tucked, **$1.85**

Of Silk Figured Madras and Embroidered Cotton Poplin, tucked front and French back, **$1.98**

Of Organdie, front, stock and cuffs embroidered, **$2.50**

Of White China Silk, tucked front with French Knots, and with lace medallions, **$3.75**

West Twenty-third Street

SULLY'S GERMAN AGENT RAN A COTTON POOL

Profits of $150,000 Distributed on "Discretionary" Investments.

ATTACKED IN FOREIGN PRESS

V. Degener-Boening, Agent of the Bull Leader, Denied That Any Customers Lost Money.

It became known on the Cotton Exchange yesterday that the agent of Daniel J. Sully in Germany had conducted a discretionary pool in cotton futures there, taking profits of about $150,000. Heretofore it had not been known that Sully had had any connections in Germany. On the books of the Sully firm, however, appeared the name of one V. Degener-Böning of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The name of this man was well known to some of the creditors of Mr. Sully who have German connections, and investigations about his connection with the Sully firm were made. It was found that on several occasions Sully had boasted of having sent $150,000 to his customers in Germany, and it was found that Degener-Böning was his representative in that country. On the books of the Sully firm this man appeared as a debtor for $45,000, indicating that he had some outstanding contracts with the Sully firm on the day of its failure.

Mr. Degener-Böning himself, however, made the following explanation of his relations with the Sully firm in a letter which he wrote to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the foremost financial daily of the German empire. The Frankfurter Zeitung, it appears, had attacked Mr. Degener-Böning for his discretionary pools, in which it said many persons had lost money, whereupon he addressed the paper as follows:

"So far as my agency is concerned the Germany public has not lost any money in the collapse of the Sully firm. My customers have lost neither in cash nor in open contracts. On the contrary, all the open contracts were liquidated the day before the failure. Most of the contracts had been closed out even earlier than that at 16 and 17 cents. Since the commencement of my agency for Sully on Jan. 15 last, there has resulted a net gain of about $150,000, or more than 600,000 marks, from the transactions in which German spinners and dealers were interested on my advice. All payments by Mr. Sully were made by cable, never by check. The margins asked by Mr. Sully were not $10 per bale, but $2.50 per bale."

Discussing this letter editorially the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"We print this letter without guaranteeing the truth of its contents. It appears to be at least remarkable that the remaining open contracts should have been liquidated just the day before the Sully failure, and especially that Mr. Sully should have cabled the profits resulting therefrom the very day before he failed.

"At any rate, the miserable collapse of Sully's speculation proves that we were justified in warning the public not to participate in the discretionary pools, participation in which was requested by advertisement by Mr. Degener-Böning as agent for Mr. Sully."

The requests mentioned were partly in the shape of advertisements in newspapers and partly by circular. Some of these latter have reached this side, and they resemble the many discretionary pool circulars which are sent out by various concerns in this and other cities. On the Cotton Exchange much curiosity was aroused by this latest development in the Sully affairs. It appears from the letter of Mr. Degener-Böning that the amount taken out of this market by the Germans was larger than the winnings of Edwin Hawley and that the margins asked by Mr. Sully were very small compared with those asked by regular commission houses in this market, which were anywhere from two to three times the amount asked by the Sully firm of its German customers.

That Mr. Sully's agent should have been conducting a discretionary pool in cotton was also remarked on and the criticisms of such action were decidedly unfavorable. Mr. Sully was out of town yesterday, but his partner, S. F. B. Morse, said, when the matter was brought to his attention, that he did not know whether Degener-Böning had acted as agent or only as correspondent for the firm.

Horner's Furniture

UNEQUALLED CHOICE in all lines of Furniture, whether wanted for town or country homes, combined with unequalled values, are the attractions presented by our stock.

Lines for Summer Furnishing embrace

White Enamelled Bedroom Suites—Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak, and Mahogany—Brass Bedsteads in exclusive patterns—Enamelled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings—Dining Room Suites in the Colonial and other fashionable styles—Entire Department devoted to Mission, Weathered Oak and Flemish Furniture, in Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Hall Seats, &c.

ALL AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

NEW BRIDGE FOOTPATH OPEN.

Great Crowd Passes Over the Williamsburg Structure.

The opening of the footpath across the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday was unattended by any ceremony whatsoever. There were no city officials present, no music, and only Roundsman Dinnin and Policeman Coleman to keep the crowds in order.

Bridge Foreman Clarke pulled down the board fence at the Attorney Street entrance to the board walk at 10 o'clock. This was done under the supervision of Chief Engineer Kingsley Martin. The first person to pass through the entrance was Soi Markowitz, a fish peddler. Policeman Coleman estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 persons passed across the footpath between 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock.

ADMIRAL RODGERS SEES MAYOR

Also Calls on Commissioner McAdoo and Compliments Police.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, accompanied by Lieut. Commander H. C. Poundstone, his aide, called on Mayor McClellan yesterday. It was the annual visit of the navy yard commander, and he and his aide were both in their dress uniforms. While the Mayor talked with Admiral Rodgers, Secretary O'Brien entertained Lieut. Commander Poundstone and arranged for the Mayor's return visit, which will be made next Saturday morning.

After leaving the City Hall the Admiral and his aide paid a formal visit to Commissioner McAdoo at Police Headquarters. The visitors were greeted by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners McAvoy and Lindsley, Secretary Howell, and all the Police Inspectors of Manhattan and the Bronx. They were in full uniform. The Admiral called because of Mr. McAdoo having been Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

After the departure of his visitors the Commissioner expressed himself as being especially pleased at the commendation the Admiral had bestowed on the Inspectors and on the force in general. The Admiral said they were the finest body of men, physically and otherwise, that he had ever seen together. The Commissioner will accompany the Mayor on the return visit to the Admiral.

EXECUTION AGAINST ABEEL.

Miss Anderson Wants the $75,000 of Her Judgment.

Deputy Sheriff Porges received an execution for $75,052 yesterday against James N. Abeel in favor of Miss Eleanor L. Anderson, who obtained a judgment for that amount in her breach of promise suit against him.

Assistant Deputy Sheriff Metzger was instructed to serve the execution upon Abeel in the Tombs and make a formal demand for the money.

French Exhibitors Arrive.

Eloye Dupont, President of the French Section at the St. Louis Exposition, arrived here yesterday on La Savoie, from Havre. He was accompanied by a party of thirty French exhibitors, who will attend the opening exercises.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday,
Special Sale of Women's

Tailored Walking Suits

of Voile, in blue, black, green and tan, Fancy Blouse Coat and Pleated Skirt lined throughout with silk, Real value $37.00 **$24.50**

Of Changeable and Plain Taffeta Silks, Blouse Coat and Full Round Skirt, Real value $45.00 **$32.50**

Silk Departments

To-morrow
An Exceptional Purchase of

6,800 Yds. { PRINTED FOULARDS, in small and medium effects and desirable colorings, at **45c**

Heretofore 65c to 95c yd.

Also

850 Yds. { HIGHEST COST 44-INCH PRINTED LOUISINES FACONNE, **$2.45**

Formerly $5.50 yd.

Great Reductions of Prices
in High Class

Imported Dress Fabrics

Silk Warp Crepe, Embroidered and Striped Voile, Voile Fantaisie, Plain and Fancy Etamines, Fancy Eolienne, Scotch and English Cheviots, at

$1.00, 1.45, 1.65 and 1.95 yd.

Former prices $1.50 to 3.25

Also

3,300 Yds. { ENGLISH MOHAIR SICILIANS, in the newest colorings, including cream white and black, at **48c**

Parasols—Extraordinary Values

Embroidered Taffetas and Mousselines, Plain Taffetas, with sterling silver caps, Taffetas in floral designs with tucked borders,

at **$2.95, 3.75 and 4.95**
Value $3.75 to 6.75

Lace Cover Parasols

Complete assortments in Point, Duchesse, Marquise and Hand Run Spanish Laces.

Boys' Suits & Top Coats

RUSSIAN, NORFOLK & SAILOR SUITS, CHILDREN'S & BOYS' REEFERS, CHILDREN'S LONG COATS, BOYS' TOP COATS, **$5.00** Formerly $5.95 to 6.95

BRILLIANTINE RUSSIAN SUITS, Exquisite color combinations of brown and white, royal and white, plain navy and all white, of imported materials, Sailor or Eton Collar styles. Usual price $8.50 **$5.75**

NORFOLK SUITS OF IMPORTED FABRICS, all perfectly tailored, in exclusive weavings of homespuns and cheviots Usual Price $10.00 **$6.95**

SILK-LINED TOP COATS, Fine quality coverts, in desirable colors, Usual price $9.75 **$6.90**

Young Men's Suits

Double and Single Breasted, in new Spring colorings, Coats with broad shoulders, Trousers cut full over hips. Usually $11.90 **$9.75**

Brass Bedsteads

A number of Very Choice Designs, Reduced to **$65.00**

Former prices, $100.00 to 145.00

BRASS BEDSTEADS, **$25.00, 29.50, 40.00**
Formerly $30.00 to 50.00.

WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEADS, brass trimmings, **$3.25, 4.95, 9.75**
Reduced from $4.75, 6.75, 11.50

BRASS CRIBS, **$22.50, 30.00, 35.00**

WHITE ENAMEL CRIBS, brass trimmings, **$4.85, 8.50, 10.50**

ELASTIC FELT MATTRESSES, **$5.25, 7.25, 8.75**

SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES, **$10.80, 13.50, 16.20**

Muslin and Lace Curtains

For Summer Furnishings at Special Reductions

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, with hemstitched ruffles, a variety of patterns, **75c, $1.25, 2.98**
Former prices 95c to $3.95 pr.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, New Spring Designs, **$2.69, 3.75, 4.85**
Former prices $3.50 to 6.25 pr.

RENAISSANCE CURTAINS, a large assortment, **$2.88, 4.25, 4.75**
Former prices $3.95 to 6.75 pr.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored During the Summer. No Charge for Storage.

West Twenty-third Street

SHIFTED VIEWS ON GAS.

Citizens' Union Points Out Change in Mr. Bowers's Attitude.

Through Julius Henry Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, the Citizens' Union issued a statement yesterday concerning the Remsen bill, in which attention was called to the change of attitude on the part of John M. Bowers, counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company, concerning gas matters between 1894 and 1904.

"The only comment," said Mr. Cohen, in his statement, "to be made on the Remsen East River Gas bill, which Mayor McClellan has signed, can best be expressed by quoting the words of Mr. Bowers himself in relation to it. Mr. Bowers appeared before the Mayor as attorney for the gas company and urged the signing of the bill as a wise bit of legislation. When he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of 1894, when the convention was considering the various questions proposing to be embodied in the Constitution, Mr. Bowers got the floor. After referring to the numerous interferences by State Legislatures with the expenditures, Mr. Bowers is stenographically reported in Volume II., Page 958, of the proceedings of Aug. 14 as saying:

"I have but commenced to tell you the tale of wrong done the cities at times by the Legislature. New York is not safe in her streets, and the only reason that street railways—yes, more than that, railways of the ordinary kind—are not running as they please in the streets today is because of an old constitutional amendment which says that the consent of the Common Council must be had before you can put a railway in the streets. But there is no restriction on the right to use her sub-soil, and it was only two years ago the Legislature passed an act, against the earnest protests of the Mayor of the City of New York, by which a gas company over in Long Island City was authorized to lay its mains under the river and to run them into every street in New York, to take up the pavement of every street in New York and the act expressly read that there should be no further warrant needed for the exercise of the power to tear up the streets than that act itself, thus doing away entirely with the ordinary power devolved upon the Common Council and the Commissioner of Public Works to-day when our pavements should be torn up and when our streets should be altered. Are these things right? Is it not the duty of this convention to rise to the occasion, and by some short amendments at least say that the Legislature shall not pass any act appropriating the franchises of the municipality, except with the consent of its Mayor, and that it shall not grant franchises in the streets or in the property of such city without a like assent? Do the citizens of the great cities ask too much when they bring to your attention this class of legislation, which is what gives rise to the great cry for home rule? It is all wrong."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

TRIMMED MILLINERY.—(2d floor.)

A special lot of large and medium size dressy and chic Walking Hats will be offered on Monday, values from $12.00 to $15.00, at.....$7.50 and $10.00 each

Also a splendid assortment of Toques, Bonnets and Children's Hats at extraordinary low prices.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.—(Main floor.)

A large variety of good styles in ready to wear Hats from $1.25 to $5.95 each

25 dozen neatly trimmed Misses' Hats, value $1.75, at $1.25 each

Special value in Children's School Hats, at 50c., 75c., 95c., $1.10 and $1.50 each

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.—(Main floor.)

American Beauty Roses, value 75c., at.....50c. each

Rose Foliage, value 25c., at.....18c

Wreaths of Daisies, Poppies, Bluets and Forget-Me-Nots, 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.45

Fancy Feather Novelties in Wings, Quills, Breasts and Dart effects.....30c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00

UNTRIMMED HATS.—(In the basement.)

100 dozen Hats, the latest shapes, in fancy braids; value 75c. to $1.00, at.....39c. and 50c. each

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Real Cluny Laces at Special Prices.

Insertions, 3 to 9 inches wide.....25c. to $1.10 yard

Real Florentine Laces, 2 to 4 inches wide.....40c. to 75c. yard

Black Silk Wood Fibre Insertions, 3 inches wide; value 75c., at.....50c. yard

Every style of White Silk and Cotton Laces for trimming graduation and summer gowns.

Lyons weave Chiffons, white, black and colors; value 75c., at.....65c. yard

EMBROIDERY DEP'T.

3,500 yards of Cambric Embroidery, mostly insertions; values up to 12c. yard, at.....5c. yard

Fine White Goods for Graduation Dresses.

48 inch Paris Muslin, very sheer and firm, 25c. to.....98c. yard

48 inch White Pongeenette.....32c. yard

32 inch Persian Lawn, 12c. to.....60c. yard

Silk and Cotton Mulls, Batistes, Organdies, Dotted Swisses, India Linons and Victoria Lawns, in all qualities.

A special feature of our establishment is catering to the demand for Wedding Presents, offering suitable articles in the following lines:—Jewelry, Pictures, Oil Paintings, fine Bronzes, Silverware, Cut Glass, China and odd pieces of Mission Furniture.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED THE DAY RECEIVED.

Extraordinary Values on "Special Tables" Tuesdays and Fridays.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Coats and Wraps.

New Creations for
OUTING, TRAVEL, STREET AND DRESS,
in Laces, Silks, Cloths and Rainproof Fabrics.

THREE SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN

Coats for Street Wear.

¾ length SEMI-FITTED COATS, Broadcloth or Peau de Soie, with cape effect, trimmed with silk braid, black or white silk lined..... 38.00

½ length VOILE COAT with lace collar made from Imported Canvas Voile, in loose plaited back effect, white or black silk lined..... 30.00

¾ length TRAVELING COAT of Taffeta Silk in plain and changeable effects, trimmed with wide plaited seams, black, blue, brown, gray and red..... 23.00

Women's Hosiery.

REAL IRISH LISLE THREAD HOSE, black, hand embroidered instep, 50c. per pair; value 1.00

GAUZE COTTON HOSE, black, with lace ankles, 50c. per pair; value 1.00

GAUZE SILK HOSE, with cotton soles.....1.25 per pair.

Corsets and Wrappers.

Straight front mercerized Broche Corsets, new dip hip, with hose supporters.....2.25; value 3.50

Light weight flannel Wrappers, assorted shades, trimmed with embroidery.....4.50 and 6.75

Women's Neckwear.

Heavy EMBROIDERED Linen Stocks and Collar Bands, 50c.

STIFF CRASH AND LINEN COLLARS, embroidered and open work.....1.00 and 1.25

Fancy Lace CAPE COLLARS with stole ends, 10.00 to 25.00

RUFFS, BOAS, CAPES and Stoles of Liberty Silk, Chiffon, Mousseline de Soie and Lace.....5.00 to 25.00

Imported NOVELTY Feather Capes and Stoles, 7.50 to 15.00

Umbrellas.

26 and 28 inch All Silk Umbrellas, 3.00; value 5.00

Broadway & 19th Street.

IRELAND'S EXHIBIT DUE.

Weavers, Singers, and Harpists, Men and Women, Coming to the Fair.

More than 150 Irish young men and women will arrive on the steamship Etruria from Queenstown to-day. They are part of the force which is being sent to the Irish exhibition in the World's Fair at St. Louis by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Ireland. They are weavers of linen and poplins, workers in art metals, Belleek pottery, and many other industries peculiar to Ireland. Some of the people come from the mountains of Donegal, and the traveling is rather a serious experience for them, as it is the first time in their lives they have been more than twenty miles away from home. Some of them never saw a railroad train.

They are being brought to the fair to demonstrate the manufacture of the Donegal rugs, now becoming famous for their texture, coloring, and artistic designs. Some of these Donegal peasants acts as an interpreter for the rest, who can speak only their native Gaelic. A brass band of native men, one of the crack musical organizations of Ireland, is included in the party, as are also members of a Gaelic dramatic company, prize singers, harpists, pipers, and other musicians.

115-123 E. 48 CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 1st Ave. & 2nd Ave.

GOV. ODELL DECLINES.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 23. Gov. Odell today declined to indicate what action he will take on the East River Gas bill, which was signed by Mayor McClellan. He left Old Point Comfort this evening for Washington.

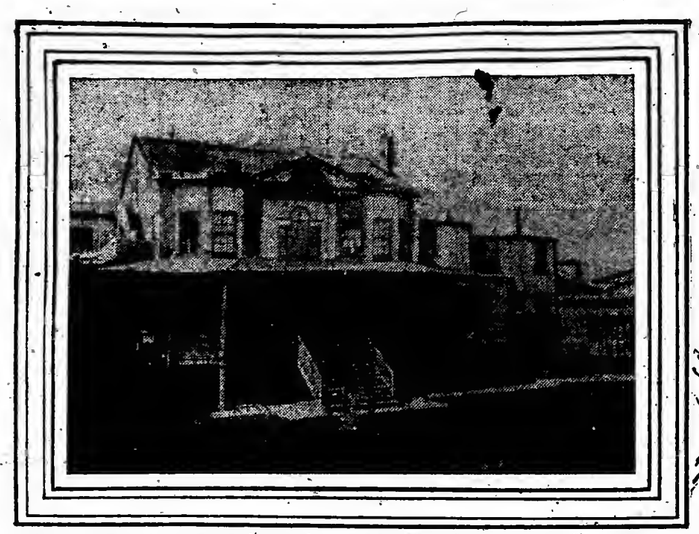
Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
April 24, 1904.

FAMOUS OLD HOUSES OF NEW YORK

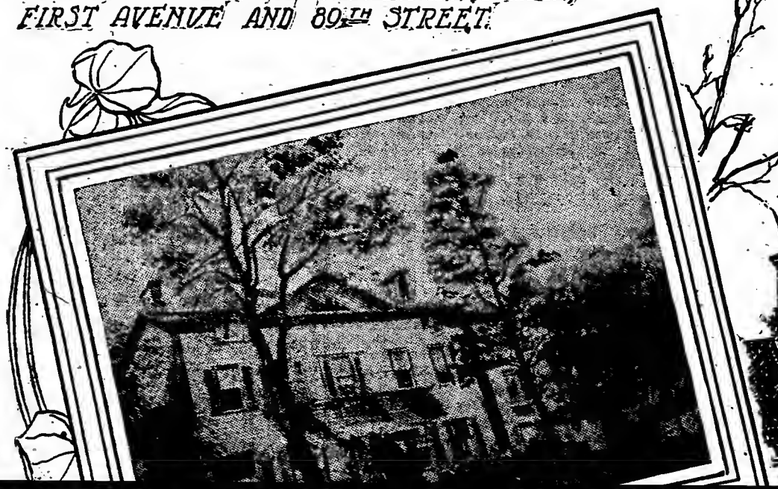
And the Few Remaining Picturesque Ruins that Tell the Story of an Age when the Skyscraper and the Flathouse were Unknown



COUNTRY HOME OF NATHANIEL PRIME, FIRST AVENUE AND 89TH STREET.



OLD OTTENDORFER HOUSE, 136TH STREET ABOVE RIVERSIDE DRIVE.







Real Bird Dogs, and Fakir Dogs for Shows

An Englishman Who Knows About Setters and Pointers, Tells of the Work of Llewellin Setters in American Field Trials.

ABOUT the year 1869 the writer became confident that he possessed the best bird dogs in the world and the best-broken ones. Indeed, they were such as would give a seven-day clock a lesson in regularity. Their automatic rigidity in the presence of game was the wonder of all beholders, so that it was resolved they must have new worlds to conquer.

That was how I came to go to a field trial of pointers and setters, and that is also really the reason why American sportsmen have the finest breed of setters in the world to-day.

My local paragons fell before their competitors not because they were ill-treated, but because I had expended much labor upon material that was unworthy of the effort. This failure was the leading cause of a search for better natural qualities throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland; these were found in the ancestors of the dogs that throughout America are known as "Llewellin setters."

From about 1870 to 1896 I bred all his setters for Mr. Llewellin, and it was I who sold to American sportsmen the Count Nobles and Gladstones by which they transplanted the breed. This was mostly done between 1875 and 1885, and between then and this year I have never seen an American-bred setter. As a very busy London journalist, it occurred to me that I required a holiday. An anxiety to see what American sportsmen had done with the breed I sent them (after winning with it all there was to be won at English field trials and dog shows) induced me to turn my steps toward the South, after a tempestuous voyage to New York in January last.

My experience certainly has been unique, and is never likely, I imagine, to be repeated, for after attending the later field trials at Thomasville, at Waynesborough, and the United States trials I was asked to assist to judge the champion stake of the year, which is the culminating point of thirty-five previous field trials that occur between August and February. The unique part of it was in the fact that all dogs in the stake, except the single pointer, were setters, and were descended from the dogs bred and selected for American sportsmen from the Llewellin Kennel by myself twenty-five years ago.

They were not only descended from these dogs, but the relationship was on every side of the pedigree. Indeed, I was assured that there was not 5 per cent. of the blood of any dog present that came from any other source.

I could look upon the whole lot therefore with a sort of paternal eye, and my interest in the performances of the dogs was altogether abnormal. Still, it may have occurred to the owner of that single pointer that a judge so identified with setters would hardly be likely to see all the merit in any other breed. On the contrary, it might be argued that a good judge would try to show his impartiality, and that a pointer victory would have been a score in that direction for the writer.

The pointer, however, did not give the necessary chance, and, besides, there were three judges to consider the matter, all of whom arrived at precisely the same opinion, two by American methods and one by an English method of judging.

A first impression of American quail shooting does not inspire confidence in the Englishman who has been used to grouse and partridges. The differences are not as great as they appear, and although I had heard much of them, it quickly became evident that a good dog in America would be a good one in England, and that a high-class animal in one country was so in every other.

The trouble is to get them high class enough in every country. But it by no means follows that the winners in one country would win in the other. In England the quantity of game present obliges us to insist on high breaking, and on limited areas full of game we protest with the whip and whistle if our dogs miss game and leave it behind. But then we walk to our dogs, and in the South the method is easier than ours, for in Georgia we drove teame up with the dogs and flushed under the wagons birds they had left behind. It is the easiest of sport, and I sympathize with one good sportsman who declared that were he obliged to walk for his game he would give up shooting altogether. He is right; in a country that requires so much hunting for game before it is found, I think shank's mare would be entirely out of place.

Personally, I enjoyed my drives through the long-leafed pine forests with the dogs at work in all directions more than any experiences I have had in America. It was a surprise to find Summer in Winter, astonishing to me that one might drive through woods and over farms for hundreds of miles and never come to a fence worthy of the name, nor one that called a halt for five minutes.

The way those drivers at Thomasville go through the woods, mentally measuring distances between trees, so as to take off a bare shaving of the trunk with each axle, was a lesson in the art of driving and in the science of woodcraft as well.

The aroma of pine begat contentment to such a degree that I became almost indifferent to the degree of success that attended our efforts to find and kill quail. Pointers in Georgia are the weed of the country; they have them everywhere, and good ones, too, in spite of the fact that few of them can claim "imported" blood. That is to say, they are descended from earlier importations than there is any trace of, and probably they came direct from Spain with early settlers in the South.

They are very pointer-like pointers. I saw dogs that Mr. W. Arkwright would go wild over, and he is the English premier advocate of Spanish type in pointers. But these dogs are not and never were racing machines, and it is such that win at field trials. The highest test of olfactory power is successful finding of game when the nose has the least chance; that is, when the dogs are passing the tainted air at automobile speed.

That is the root cause of the fact that in every country speed alone can win at a field trial. A trial between the smelling capacity is of the utmost importance everywhere, but we all recognize that with a volatile, moving scent the longer the dog is in position to detect it the more likely he will be to do so. The apparent long nose of a slow dog is consequently outclassed by an effective nose in a fast dog.

In Tennessee, unlike Georgia, driving to the points is out of the question. The country is cut up by washout gorges difficult for a ridden horse, and impossible for the wagons. It is the horse more than anything that has made American sportsmen careless whether their dog finds the nearest or the furthest off covey. Indeed, it is recognized that the birds in the distance are the hardest to find, and consequently they count the most at a field trial. This is quite as it should be, for the hunter who is turned loose in these boundless plains and forests is not confined to the use of one dog. He will cover the most country and find the most game who has the most dogs.

It happens that every man has a dog that will hunt near him and find game. Such animals are the weeds of the country, but if you put down a number of them to hunt for quail, as they all stay around the man who shoots they hunt the country many times over. The dog that gets out hunts fresh country, such as the "meat dogs" cannot reach, and is valuable in proportion to his rarity.

He is rare because his work necessitates a higher intelligence. He is away unseen and unseeing, and yet must keep the beat that is set by the direction of the horses' heads. He will take longer to find when on point, and consequently he must be willing to stay on point longer than there is any necessity for the slugs to stop. It is the practice of riding to the dogs that makes this sort a necessity and a valuable possession.

In England the straight-bred Llewellin setters have been let down by breeding for docility, so that the result has been that they do not now win much in the field trials of their own country. They are beaten by other breeds which were vastly their inferiors up to ten years ago. All the best of the breed are consequently in America, and it would be most interesting to see whether the latter could win our English field trials. Unfortunately, our quarantine laws, which inflict useless isolation for six months, almost preclude any attempt of that sort. This quarantine is of importance, although so objectionable to dog owners.

England has exterminated rabies in dogs and hydrophobia in man, and it has done it within the past half-dozen years. That is the reason why dogs from all foreign countries are quarantined, and is also the reason that dogs, except such vulgar specimens as are for sale, will not be sent from England to the St. Louis exhibition, and also why American dogs cannot come to England and try conclusions with our own cracks.

During the last ten years no good gun dogs have been imported from England. I mean by this that dogs which were wanted in England have not been exported. I say nothing of show dogs, which are a class unto themselves, and are more despised by shooting men in England than they are by hunters of quail and prairie chickens in America.

I attended one dog show in your country and saw all the prizes given for what are called "show points" to the exclusion of much better formed dogs that had the points that enable them to go fast and stay long. America, among other importations from the mother country, has imported the ideal of a perfect dog—a creature of imagination, that, if ever approached in the flesh, will be found as worthless as recent American importations have been found at field trials.

In England we have a class of young men who hate the bother of sport, but as it is the fashion they love to dress as sportsmen, especially in the wrong places, to surround themselves with the adjuncts of sport. The dog in his show form answers the purpose of the accessory admirably. He is pretty enough for ladies to caress and therefore answers a double purpose. Only the few know that the puppy and his master are frauds alike. I do not know whether this class exists in America, but the show dog flourishes there.

I can remember when the first dog show was started in England. It was open to pointers and setters alone, and was designed for the comparisons of individuals and the improvement of the races. In less than a decade field trials were started "in order to undo the mischief that had been done already by dog shows"; but the two ran in couples up to twenty years usually had a good chance at the other.

Then arose the ideal, and judges were appointed who bowed down before it. Since then the show bird-dog has ceased to be a bird-dog; he does not grow into the likeness of the old race that found partridges for the nets before guns were invented, and years have undone that instinct that centuries created.

E. T. Trendle Boswell

BENEFICENT BACTERIA IN AGRICULTURE.

A FEW days ago there reached the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, an innocent looking pasteboard box of about the dimensions of a pack of firecrackers. It was a package containing in a medium of cotton the special bacteria needed for effective co-operation with the farmer in the growing of leguminous or pod-forming plants, of which the most familiar types are peas and beans. Their function is to form root nodules, and render available for assimilation by the plant to be nourished and encouraged the free nitrogen of the air.

Receiving the Cultures.

The directions accompanying the package are very clear and specific, and leave very little to the untutored imagination of the bucolic experimenter in the realm of agricultural biology. This is wise. The idea of the average farmer as to bacteria is somewhat vague. For example, a New Jersey dairyman who had been much impressed by what he had read and heard concerning clean milk and the dangers to be apprehended from malignant micro-organisms in his product was one day found by an Inspector of the State Board of Health spreading squares of mosquito netting over the milk pans which he had set out in the sun. When asked his reason for this procedure, he replied that, now that he understood what a dairyman's duty really was, he'd be dodblamed if he was goin' to have any of them darned basilisks trompin' round with dirty feet in his nice, clean pans after he had been at the trouble of scourin' 'em.

The directions for use accompanying the package of protoplasm, or its equivalent, set forth that to prepare the culture solution it is desirable first to select the tub or bucket in which it is desired to grow the bacteria. This would seem to be indisputable, if elementary—as much so as the injunction in the old receipt for cooking a hare, that one should first catch it. The tub selected, scald it out thoroughly. If any resident microbes of different nationality remain the results might be something like trying to fill the vacancies in an Italian tenement with Irishmen. Then put in as many gallons of water as you wish to prepare of the culture liquid. Rain water that has been thoroughly boiled and allowed to cool is the best for this purpose. Add to each ten gallons of water 12 ounces of either brown or granulated sugar, 1½ ounces of potassium phosphate, (monobasic,) which can be obtained at any drug store, and 1-16 ounce (30 grains) of magnesium sulphate. Stir until dissolved, then carefully open the small package marked No. 2 and drop the inclosed cotton into the solution. Do not handle any more than is absolutely necessary. Cover the tub with a moist cloth to protect from dust, mold spores, &c. Keep in a warm place, but never let the temperature rise above blood heat. After twenty-four hours add 12 ounces of ammonium phosphate and allow the mixture to stand for another twenty-four hours. The liquid will now be cloudy and is ready for use.

To inoculate the seed, use just enough culture liquid to moisten the seed thoroughly—about three-fourths of a gallon per bushel. This inoculating may be done either in a tub or trough or by pouring the culture liquid on the seed on a clean floor and stirring and turning the heaps of seed with shovels until all are thoroughly moistened. After inoculation the seed should be spread out in a clean place until sufficiently dry to handle. If planting is not to be done at once, the seed must be thoroughly dried to prevent molding. In dry weather about 25 bushels can be dried in half a day on 300 square feet of floor space. To do this there must be several open windows or doors, to allow a free circulation of air, and the seed must be frequently stirred with a lawn rake. If you wish to inoculate soil, use enough dry soil to be just moistened by the amount of culture you have prepared. Spread this earth thinly and evenly over the field you wish to inoculate, just as you would spread fertilizer.

This prepares the cultures for use.

Methods of Application.

In using the culture, it should be treated much like a fertilizing material. The inoculated earth should be mixed with four or five times its bulk of normal earth and the mixture spread evenly over the field or garden patch under experiment. It should be plowed or harrowed immediately. This done—

Let beans now grow where no beans grew before,
And where beans always grew now grow some more.

This process of bacteria stimulation of plant life is the discovery of Dr. George T. Moore, Physiologist of the Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry. To consecrate it to the public use he has covered it with a patent and dedicated the invention to the public. The patent not only establishes priority of invention, but deters any one else from claiming the process and collecting royalty from users. The theory of it is of sufficient public interest to warrant brief explanation. The sustenance of plant life depends upon the ability of the plant to assimilate nitrogen through its roots. Other elements are useful and even necessary, but nitrogen is indispensable. The cultivation of the soil for the raising of crops to be marketed tends steadily to impoverish it of nitrogenous constituents. Neither plants nor animals are able to separate nitrogen from its natural affinities—or combinations. In a sense they must co-operate, and the agency by which this co-operation is made possible is by that of certain bacteria which have the power of extracting or segregating nitrogen from fats, sugars, and starches. Without these bacteria, as Dr. Moore explains, everything connected with the maintenance of life on the globe would have come to a standstill long ago, for unless decay takes place and the decomposed elements of organic substances are rearranged into new combinations as nitrogenous salts no plant is able to use them. There are many ways by which nitrogen is lost; and, with all the forces of waste, natural and artificial, at work, it is not surprising that students of natural phenomena have felt and expressed alarm at the outlook and have lost much sleep devising methods of increasing the world's nitrogen supply. The amount of nitrate of soda known to be available is definitely limited, and if currently produced by the fixation of atmospheric action by bacteriological action the process is not going on fast enough to replace what is annually mined and shipped. The atmosphere is, humanly speaking, an exhaustless reservoir of nitrogen, but how to segregate it and fix it in measurably stable combinations presented many difficulties, until it was found that discharges of lightning passing through air are able to fix free nitrogen. Since then very satisfactory results have been attained in the manufacture of the nitrates of soda and potash. This, however, is a problem the solution of which must be left to the future. Meanwhile, it will profit the farmer to rely as fully as possible upon the assistance of nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

From the very beginning of scientific agriculture it has been known that certain lands, if permitted to lie fallow for a time, gained in fertility by an increase of nitrates without any addition being made in the shape of fertilizing materials. Biological research has established the fact that this increase in nitrogen content is due to the industry of certain beneficent bacteria which devote their energies to fixing the free nitrogen of the atmosphere and making it available for plant life. These micro-organisms have been segregated from other soil bacteria and cultivated in colonies in suitable media, and great hopes were at one time entertained that it would be possible to inoculate sterile or exhausted soils therewith and thus effect their rapid enrichment in nitrogenous salts without the aid of manure or mineral fertilizers. Sometimes experiments in this direction have been attended with very gratifying success; in other instances they have been complete failures. This is not surprising. We do not know enough about the habits and preferences of these unicellular organisms to know just what they want to make them happy. Sometimes we hit it and sometimes we miss it. Dr. Moore has been at work on the problem for many years, and his experiments have led him to the very sensible conclusion that if everything desirable to be done cannot be accomplished, that which is possible and advantageous should not for that reason be neglected. With regard to the advantages of calling in the assistance of bacteria in certain limited fields of agricultural enterprise Dr. Moore says:

Ever since the time of Pliny and other early writers upon agricultural topics it has been known that certain leguminous crops, such as clover, beans, peas, &c., did not require the same amount of fertilizer as other plants, and indeed it seemed as though they actually benefited the soil instead of being a detriment. Various theories have been advanced to account for this effect, perhaps the most widespread opinion being that members of this family, owing to the unusual length and strength of their root system, were able to draw upon a store of food that was not available to wheat and corn and other crops not belonging to the podbearing group. It is only within a comparatively recent time that the real cause of the beneficial effect of these legumes has been fully understood, and it seems that here again the bacteria are responsible for the nitrogen-gathering power; for it is because these plants are able to fix and use the free nitrogen of the air that they are of such benefit in rotation and in reviving poor and exhausted land. The immense yields of wheat following alfalfa or clover are easily understood when it is realized that there has actually been added to the soil a certain definite amount of nitrogen in such form that the wheat can be benefited by it. Such efficient users of the atmospheric nitrogen are clover and peas and similar crops that they can actually live and thrive in a soil that has not the first trace of combined nitrogen within it. If quartz sand be ignited to red heat, thus burning out all the nitrates, and then be planted with peas or beans, it is possible to bring these plants to full maturity without in any way allowing a particle of fixed nitrogen to find its way into the soil. On the other hand, wheat or potatoes, or crops not legumes, will die as soon as the small amount of nitrogen available from the seed is exhausted. What is the reason for this? It cannot be merely a difference in the length or extent of the root system, because plants flourish where it is certain there are no available nitrates whatever. For a long time the presence of certain peculiar nodules or tubercles upon the legumes has been noted and speculated upon. These formations are always present upon the roots of leguminous plants grown under proper conditions, and may vary in size from that of the smallest pin head, in some clovers, to a cluster as large as a potato. They have been thought to be due to the bites of worms and insects, or to be caused by conditions of the soil and various abnormal climatic effects, and only within very recent years has it been learned that these formations are due to the presence of innumerable bacteria, and that unless these tubercle-producing bacteria exist the plant is no more able to use the nitrogen from the air than wheat or any of the other crops which do not have such nodules on their roots.

Practical Utilization.

Just where the nitrogen is fixed and how it is used by the plants are questions much debated. Their interest, however, is academic rather than practical. The specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry are of the opinion that the bacteria themselves fix the nitrogen in the roots of the plant, and that it is then used as nitrates would be used from the soil. A few years ago certain German bacteriologists announced a great discovery, a product known as nitragin, which was said to be a pure culture of the root tubercle organism. Some experiments seemed to show that it had great value; others gave negative results. As the failures far outnumbered the successes, the manufacture of nitragin was abandoned, and it can no longer be obtained. About a year ago this study of nitrogen-fixing bacteria was undertaken by the specialists of the Department of Agriculture, and it was found that the method employed by the Germans was not adapted to the production of a solution which would retain its activity long enough to permit it to be handled and shipped. In other words, most of that which they distributed reached the consumer sterile. The discovery of chief value made in Washington appears to have been that by reducing the amount of nitrogen in the culture medium to the least point, the nitrogen-fixing power of the bacteria could be increased five to ten times beyond what it usually is in nature, and their vitality insured so as to permit their shipment for any distance in unimpaired condition. The results of field experiments on a large scale have been so far satisfactory as to warrant the announcement that the Department of Agriculture will soon begin the introduction of cultures into localities now deficient in tubercle-forming germs.

J. C. BAYLES.

HOW THE TIMES GETS WAR NEWS BY "WIRELESS"

Messages Come From the Steamer Haimun to Station Near Wei-hai-Wei —The Only Reports Except Admiral Togo's That Have Come from the Japanese Fleet.

SOME details of the equipment of the steamer Haimun with the De Forest wireless apparatus, by means of which some remarkable dispatches have been transmitted from the Far East to The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES, are supplied by Dr. Lee De Forest, the inventor of the system.

Dr. De Forest was in England last October conducting for the British Post Office some experiments with his system across the Irish Sea, from Holyhead to Howth. Returning on the White Star liner Majestic in December, he met Capt. Lionel James, the veteran war correspondent, then on his way to Japan. Capt. James became interested in the possibilities of wireless war reporting, and a contract for two full equipments of the wireless apparatus was closed on New Year's Day.

In ten days the equipment, which weighed four tons, was ready, although a man had to be hurried from England with some of the material that had been used in the Holyhead-Howth experiments, and was sent across the continent to catch the steamship Empress of Japan, sailing from Vancouver. The wireless outfit, with two expert operators, arrived at Yokohama on Feb. 9.

Capt. James took the equipment to Shanghai and had it put aboard the steamer Haimun, which he had chartered, and the seventy-five-foot mast was put up and the system installed while the boat was en route to Wei-hai-Wei, Capt. James's headquarters.

At first it had been intended to put one station at Wei-hai-Wei and another land station at Phung-Chon, some distance north of Che-mul-pho, on the Korean Peninsula. The distance between the two stations would have been about 150 miles, but it was decided that the advantage of a movable station would be greater than mere facility in transmitting messages from Korea across the Yellow Sea to Wei-hai-Wei, and the equipment was therefore installed on the Haimun.

The Wei-hai-Wei station is situated on the Yung-tcheng Peninsula. There is no timber in the neighborhood, and the mast, which is 180 feet high, is bamboo, the only material that could be obtained for the purpose. The difficulties on account of the lack of labor were great, but the station was ready within the stipulated three weeks. The power is furnished by kerosene engines, which were sent out with the equipment. The messages received at the land station are sent by pony to the Wei-hai-Wei cable station, a distance of fifteen miles.

The first dispatch was received from the Haimun on March 16, when she was north bound with the Japanese fleet.

The first notable achievement of the wireless system was Capt. James's dispatch dated "At Sea with the Japanese Fleet, March 20." This description of the torpedo attacks on Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet and the almost hand-to-hand conflicts of the Japanese and Russian sailors, printed in The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES on March 21, was the most remarkable dispatch that had come from the seat of war up to that time.

Since then this wireless service has been uniformly first in notifying to the world the movements of the hostile squadrons in the Yellow and Korean Seas. The dramatic description of the daring exploit of the Japanese in sinking four transports at the mouth of Port Arthur harbor, under heavy fire from fleet and forts, was sent by the wireless system from on board the Haimun, as was also the first intimation that the Petropavlovsk was destroyed by mines planted for the purpose by the Japanese. These achievements, as well as the vivid description of the manoeuvres that preceded the destruction of the Petropavlovsk and the account of the reconnoitring expeditions on the Korean coast, unite to testify to the unique value of the wireless service.

This equipment is the only newspaper wireless service in the Far East, and it has exclusive privileges north of Hang-Kow, which includes the whole war area. The Japanese have a system of their own on their war vessels, and the Russian ships are equipped with the Popoff wireless system.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF LOUISIANA

JUSTICE JOSEPH A. BREAUX assumed on Monday, April 11, for the first time his position on the bench of the Supreme Court of Louisiana as Chief Justice, to which place he is promoted, as senior Justice, by the provisions of the Constitution of the State. If long service, hard work, and great legal knowledge entitle a Judge to this the highest judicial honor in Louisiana Justice Breaux was entitled to it. His long service on the bench has brought before him nearly every feature of the civil law, and he has ruled on most of them. The provision of the Louisiana Constitution which provides for a rotation in the office of Chief Justice is a most extraordinary one, not prevailing, as far as we know, in any other State.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HISTORY OF PAYNE MANUSCRIPTS.

UPON the death of John Howard Payne in Tunis in 1852, the Vice-Consul at Goletta, a Frenchman, Mr. Gaspary, took charge of his effects, and after communication with Mr. Payne's heir, his younger brother, Thatcher T. Payne of New York, several sales of furniture and books were held to satisfy the debts which Mr. Payne had contracted previous to his death. Mr. Gaspary was authorized by Thatcher T. Payne to sell the books and furniture to satisfy such claims as existed against his brother's estate, but was particularly directed to retain and forward to America all personal effects and all papers and manuscripts.

There have recently been advertised for sale a number of papers and manuscripts formerly belonging to John Howard Payne, and described in the catalogue of sale as being "part of what remains of Payne's letters and manuscripts, all of which are included in the catalogue and which were preserved from destruction by W. P. Chandler, who succeeded him as United States Consul at Tunis. * * * And they have remained in Mr. Chandler's possession ever since."

Thatcher T. Payne died in 1863, and for several years before his death was in feeble health and unable to give proper attention to business matters. Up to the time of his death no papers or manuscripts or any effects whatever had been sent to him from Tunis, as he had directed. In 1864 his daughter and only child, Mrs. Lea Luquer, opened correspondence with Amos Perry, then Consul at Tunis, being introduced to him by William Cullen Bryant. Mrs. Luquer's object was to recover the missing manuscripts and papers of her uncle, John Howard Payne, as well as such personal effects as could be found at that late date.

Mr. Perry, being specially authorized by Secretary Seward, made a careful and thorough search and investigation. He found only a few boxes of comparatively valueless manuscripts stored with Mr. Cubisol, the son-in-law and administrator of Mr. Gaspary. Mr. Perry also wrote to W. P. Chandler, then living in Philadelphia, who had been Consul at Tunis from 1854 to 1858, asking particularly if he could supply information as to the whereabouts of the missing papers. Mr. Chandler in reply said that some manuscripts had been sold at one of the auctions, and that I "purchased one lot myself which I afterwards found to be composed largely of trash. * * * I think there were in my purchase two or three short collections of notes, something like journals, a few folios each. There were several letter books, much mutilated, imperfect, and with extensive hiatuses in the notes."

The papers described as trash by Mr. Chandler are those now offered for sale and described as one of the biggest finds in literary manuscripts of recent years. Mr. Perry in his investigation obtained statements from the appraisers of John Howard Payne's estate, and from Mr. Cubisol, the son-in-law and administrator of Mr. Gaspary, who definitely stated that none of Mr. Payne's manuscripts were ever sold, but that they were expressly reserved for transmission to his relatives. Furthermore, Mr. Cubisol, being asked if Mr. Chandler had been a purchaser of any of Mr. Payne's manuscripts, replied that he was ready to declare on oath that such a statement was false.

A lady in Tunis, who had lived there many years, in an interview with Mr. Perry stated that Dr. Heap, son of the immediate predecessor and successor of John Howard Payne in the Consulate, gained possession of some valuable papers, whether by purchase or otherwise, which she thought he gave up to William P. Chandler, at that time Consul in Tunis, to be carried to Mr. Payne's relatives.

It is apparent from the facts related, which are gathered from the original correspondence between Mrs. Luquer and Mr. Perry, that the papers passed into the hands of William P. Chandler without due authority from the rightful heir.

CHANGING A FLOWER'S COLOR TO SUIT THE GROWER'S TASTE

Electricity is Used Not Only to Make Plants Grow, but to Paint Their Blossoms Any Hue.

BIOLOGY of plants is a study that is constantly revealing new secrets of their growth to us. We know now why they grow and how they grow; but the causes which first start the seed into life are still beyond the mental grasp of the investigator. For all practical purposes gardeners to-day understand their plants so that they can raise them artificially to suit almost any fancy or need of the day. The rose, the lily, the violet, and the tulip are susceptible to the influences of climate and sunshine far less than to the artificial conditions with which the expert gardener can surround them.

The housewife who raises her few Winter plants in pots and boxes benefits by the study of plant biology. Each season her flower collection is increased by the addition of some plants which formerly were considered unsuited to Winter window gardening. Scarcely a Spring comes around without some worthy plant novelty being advertised for common garden use, and when Winter arrives there are old favorites brought up to date through wondrous processes of artificial cultivation.

Flowers that bloom to-day exceed all creations of nature. Violets are doubled and tripled in size. A race of pansies has been raised up to measure two inches across their faces. Red roses have been turned into purple and black, and white ones into all the colors of the rainbow. Rosebushes have been converted into trees and vines, bearing flowers in clusters, like grapes. Chrysanthemums have been made to bloom like sunflowers, and lilies and tulips have been raised in darkness and light so that their original characteristics were almost totally obliterated.

Wonders of the Arc Light.

In a modern plant experimental laboratory the electric light arc creates transformations that astonish the most hardened investigator. Night and day the bright light stimulates the plants in their growth, while all sunshine is cut out from the building. The delicate violet grows rapidly, maturing its flowers within a few weeks. The rose flowers with most brilliant colors months ahead of its regular season. The reds are intensified in brightness, but they fade quickly. Born in a day and night, their period of usefulness is measured by the same short span of existence. When brought to the light of day they grow sickly and fade rapidly.

The electric arc has produced roses eight inches in diameter and violets more than an inch across. Tulips become giants, and chrysanthemums resemble cabbages in size. Experiments with electricity show further that the light modified by different colored globes produces varied results. Red globes intensify the growth and increase the brilliancy of colors, but they also weaken the vitality of the plants. The flowers quickly fall away and decay and the plants succumb to ordinary diseases or to chills. White globes, which dissipate the rays and spread them more uniformly, make the plants grow steadily and satisfactorily. But the yellow globes so far have given the best satisfaction, while blue ones apparently neutralise the whole effect of the electric light.

Electricity is not life, but it stimulates life in plants. Its adaptation may yet revolutionize horticulture. In our homes lighted by electricity the conservatory becomes an experimental garden. We modify the lights with shades suited to the needs of the different potted plants. The sick ones are revived by a course in electric therapeutics. The pots are placed near the incandescent or arc lights according to the amount of light and stimulation they need, and under their powerful influence they revive, and their diseases are destroyed.

Destroys the Bugs.

The disease-producing insects cannot stand the fierce glare of the electric light placed within a few feet of them. They attempt to hide beneath the leaves or in the stems, but the light penetrates all, dislodging or destroying them. The powerful white rays are so destructive to insect life that a course of electric therapeutics is now used instead of poisonous sprays in laboratories to clean the plants.

In the homes where the electric light cannot be used, the employment of ordinary sunlight, magnified and modified by glass and mirrors, is made possible. The amateur flower grower will find the sunlight susceptible of considerable change and manipulation. First the exclusion of all white rays by covering the windows with red glass or red curtains is important. The powerful red rays directed on the plants stimulate and then destroy, driving away the insects.

The modified yellow and white rays are employed to increase or decrease the tendency of the flowers to bloom early. Forcing can be accomplished easily by means of the proper light, moisture, and heat. With mirrors placed in the conservatory the sun's rays can be reflected upon the growing Winter plants at all hours of the day. This is a gain which proves of inestimable value to one raising window plants under unfavorable surroundings. By means of a mirror placed outside of the window the sun's rays are reflected inside, and then by means of smaller ones they are spread all over the conservatory. The cost of arranging such a plant with mirrors is not great, and it is possible for those living on the north side of the house to raise plants which demand a good deal of sunshine.

In this case the outside mirrors are placed above the roof, or at the corner of the house. When directed by reflection upon the plants the rays of the sun must be modified by some light shade, or dissipated by spreading them through a corrugated glass globe.

Thus sunshine is made to order to suit the Winter window gardener.

Next in order is the employment of sunlight on the roots. Until recently this was not attempted. Now it is found that certain plants, such as palms and ferns, do far better when the light can penetrate the flower pots and reach the soil near the roots. Glass flower holders therefore have come into use for ferns and palms. The light, penetrating through the glass sides, does not exactly reach the roots, but shines upon the soil and keeps it "sweet." The effect is almost magic. The roots grow and become sturdy. Not only this, but insects, grubs, and similar plant enemies cannot thrive in this light soil, and they rarely get a chance to injure the roots.

The effect of light rays of different colors on the roots is also a question which unfolds many possibilities for experiment and improvement. Some experimental growers have tried the red rays of light shining from electric arcs through red glass, and this appears to stimulate the growth of the plants more than rich soil or liquid fertilizers. The light rays appear to have no appreciable effect other than those of the sun or ordinary daylight. Light graduated through corrugated glass pots has been tried, and sun rays magnified by the use of mirrors. The different effects indicate that a study of light rays on the plant roots will prove as fruitful of results as that limited to light rays on the vegetation above ground.

So-called atmospheric electricity has been used for years to stimulate the growth of plants in hothouses and in the fields. By collecting this electricity and conducting it to the crops in the ground, ordinary radishes have been raised fifteen and sixteen feet in length, and even wheat has been made to produce grains twice their ordinary size. Gardens for experimental purposes have been covered with networks of wires to collect and distribute electricity, and the results have proved phenomenal in many instances.

Try a Dry Battery.

The use of the dry battery for indoor flowers has developed a new feature of cultivation with which the ordinary lover of flowers in Winter can experiment. The flower box, with many plants thriving in it, is treated to a steady or occasional dose of electricity, which forces the growth of the plants mightily. The bottom of the pots or boxes has an ordinary sieve-like net of wires placed in with the dirt, and connected at two ends with terminals, to which the wires of the dry battery are attached. A battery costing a quarter of a dollar will supply all the electricity needed for months.

When the time arrives for forcing the plants to early maturity and superior blooming, the electrical therapeutic treatment is begun and continued indefinitely. The low current passing through the wires is slowly absorbed by the soil, and the plant roots are stimulated by its effect. The effect is almost instantaneous. Within a few days after the application the drooping plant begins to look up, or the dormant plant that has been wintered in dark cellars will push forth its leaves and begin to grow. Lilies and hyacinths can be made to blossom at almost any time desired. The latter have been made to bloom within four weeks after being taken up from their dark cellars.

Atmospheric electricity changes the color of plants and flowers. Likewise artificially applied electricity produces greater depths of colors, intensifying them so that their brilliancy is sometimes phenomenal. No flowers ever yielded such deep crimson as those which have been regularly forced by electric therapeutics. The blue of flowers is not so easily intensified as the red and crimson. Yellow is made richer and more attractive, and purple is inclined to a darker hue. Violet and brown shades appear to be least affected.

Coloring the Blossoms.

The coloring of flowers artificially has received considerable study on the part of gardeners in recent years. By feeding to the plants certain chemicals, it was claimed several years ago that any colored flowers could be raised, and exhibitions of some of those changed from their natural hue were made. Iron filings fed to the plants along with the soil had a direct influence in darkening the petals, and different mineral combinations were made to obtain other colors. It was found that cut flowers would absorb the liquid rapidly, and in a slower way the roots of the plants would do the same.

All this artificial feeding of the plants with chemicals to change the colors of the blossoms has yielded to the more modern method of utilizing the light of the sun and electricity to accomplish the same purpose. One can become an artist in his work, graduating the light so that the petals will be light or dark, rich or faint in reds, blues, or yellows. By means of electric stimulation from a dry battery underneath the effect can be demonstrated even more radically.

In short, in the new flower culture we may be able to make our Winter flowers just what we want them, raising them in half the time ordinarily required, increasing their size to suit our taste, and modifying their colors to harmonize with prevailing fashions or surroundings. Much as the gardener and horticulturist have accomplished through selection and hothouse culture in the past, the future promises even more startling results. Possibly plants without roots or soil may be realized yet. Their growth and life may depend upon the electric stimulant fed them, or upon the sunlight brought to them through glass globes. Like the orchid, they will need nothing else than the substance which they can extract from air and water. All the food necessary for their life is found in air and water, but they are not combined in the right chemical nature to be absorbed readily.

Electricity may prove the agent—nay, has proved to be the agent—to effect the necessary chemical change to form food and drink for the plants out of the air and water.

ANTIDOTE FOR CARBOLIC ACID.

An Englishman Has Tried Turpentine with Success.

A REMARKABLE discovery has apparently been made by a Dublin veterinary surgeon named Allen, respecting an antidote for carbolic acid poisoning, says The London Daily News.

Some time ago his attention was drawn to two horses which were evidently suffering from poisoning. On examining one he noticed that the mucous surface of the mouth was blanched, and that the animal was staggering. There was a general twitching of the muscles, the eyes were staring, and the animal was rapidly assuming a comatose condition. Mr. Allen asked for some oil, linseed for preference, if not, any kind of oil that was handy. Some was brought, and about two wineglasses full administered to one of the animals, the effect being, to quote the words of Mr. Allen, miraculous. For the first time he then noticed that the "oil" which had been given to the horse was the ordinary turpentine of commerce. So satisfied was he with the result that he gave the second horse a dose, although at that time the animal was unconscious. In about ten minutes it recovered, and both horses were at work the next day as if nothing had happened.

Not long after this, by a peculiar coincidence, Mr. Allen was asked to look at a blacksmith, who, after drinking a glass of stout, had become very ill. In the forge the veterinary found the smith in a condition of coma, a strong smell of carbolic acid pervading the premises. Ultimately he discovered that the man had drunk out of the wrong vessel, and imbibed a solution of the acid instead of the stout. A doctor was at once sent for, but, in the meantime, Mr. Allen administered a dose of turpentine that happened to be on the premises, and the man not only quickly recovered, but resumed his work within an hour.

Turpentine, as an antidote in similar cases, had been previously unknown, and a representative of The Daily News recently sought out an expert with a view of getting a medical opinion upon a matter of so much importance. "The symptoms in the case you mention," he said, "are distinctly those of carbolic acid poisoning, and so successful does the treatment appear to have been that further experiments in the same direction are well worth trying. If subsequent experiment confirms the oil of turpentine treatment, then on every packet or bottle containing carbolic acid should be printed this simple antidote."

GREAT POPULAR INTEREST MANIFESTED IN PUBLIC LECTURE COURSES

Those of an Educational Character Particularly Well Received—Vast Field of the Work. - - -

IT HAS been asked by certain observers of the public lecture system now about to close its fourteenth season: Do these free lectures to the people educate or do they simply satisfy a transient curiosity?

The thousands of stereopticon views shown every year in scores of halls and assembly rooms undoubtedly possess great magnetic power in themselves. They furnish at least a cheerful amusement. Hundreds of persons in the thickly populated quarters of the city are glad to avail themselves of this brief change in the humdrum routine of their daily lives. The patience of the audience is not severely taxed. A lecture is supposed to last only one hour, and should the speaker prolong his talk fifteen minutes or so, the eagle-minded inspector is likely to fix his talons of criticism upon that misdemeanor and embody it in his notes to the supervisor of the lecture system, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger. While a careful note is kept of the method of delivery, the treatment of the topic and the application of the lecturer's pictures to the subject matter, no less observant is the inspector of the audience itself, for in this way some idea is formed as to the popularity of particular lectures in different localities.

"We must appeal to the great mass of people to whom adult education may possess any value, first through curiosity," explained Dr. Leipziger. "Undoubtedly thousands of those who attend the free lectures do so simply to be amused. Yes, it is true that in many centres the room will be just as crowded to hear an illustrated talk on Switzerland as will be the case when the civil war or Abraham Lincoln is the theme. Mere passive listening must necessarily be a predominating feature in these lectures, but fourteen years' work among the various classes that compose the population of New York has taught us where lectures of a deeper educational import are appreciated—in fact, actually demanded. Lectures that stimulate thought and call for some study in order to reach a proper understanding of the subject are being established year by year in new sections. They are usually blended with talks on geography or travel, the appeal to curiosity for mere amusement still being kept in sight of, but alternating with these will be something on science, art, literature, or music.

Results a Surprise to Many.

"This class of lectures has been materially increased during the year just closing. Never before has so much interest been shown in science by those attending the free lectures. In what direction? Well, some of the subjects that have produced the best results both in attendance and attention would doubtless surprise many of our educated citizens who regard the free lecture system as an expensive necessity in providing cheap amusement for the people. For instance, among the popular topics of the year have been, "Heat as a Mode of Motion," "Modern Applications of Electricity," "Sound and Music," "The Vegetation of the Earth," "Chemistry in Its Relation to Electricity," and "Principles of Engineering." These and kindred subjects have all held audiences that were drawn by something deeper than mere curiosity. Many young men found in these identical lectures their first practical school toward a higher position in life. Let me give you an example."

Dr. Leipziger brought out a letter written by Theodore I. Jones, who has lately been giving a course of eight lectures in a public school in the Borough of the Bronx on modern applications of electricity based particularly upon the uses of the electro-magnet. The letter gave a brief statement of the value of the course, as perceived by the lecturer, and be then added:

"After my second lecture in this course one of the motormen of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad came to me and said: 'I am a driver on the Manhattan Railroad, and am well versed in railroad engineering, but know very little about electricity. I have a position as motorman, and feel that my knowledge should be increased regarding the force under my control. I have come to these lectures with the view of increasing that knowledge, and anything you can do to assist me in that desire will be greatly appreciated. I have attended both lectures thus far, and have received much benefit from them. I have also spoken to a number of my brother motormen regarding these lectures, and two of them are here with me to-night.'

"At the third lecture of the course this driver brought four of his colleagues in the same line of business. The fourth lecture in the course was attended by six of these men; rough, uneducated men in the electrical line, yet possessed of good brain power and energy and a desire to learn more about the force which gave them their daily bread. At the close of each lecture these men put to me pertinent and sensible questions, which were answered publicly before the others remaining after the lecture for the usual quiz, and it was a source of pleasure to note the real interest which these men displayed. Furthermore, they supplied themselves each with a book on electricity lessons, which I suggested, and followed up the lectures by reading, in first reading I believe the men have done for a number of years, from an educational standpoint.

Practical Benefits Received.

"Let me cite another instance: At the close of my fourth lecture a rough, uncouth man came to me with the following remark: 'I am a laborer. I left school when I was nine years old; I have done nothing but laborer's work since I was fifteen. I have become interested in this lecture course, and want to improve myself. Can you suggest any means by which I can learn to be a lineman, as I think I would like that class of work?'

"I told this man to come to the remaining lectures and I would see if I could do anything for him. He attended the other lectures, and at the close of the seventh lecture I referred him to an electrical company in New York City as an applicant for a lineman's position. The company to whom he was referred took him on as an apprentice in the construction department a week ago, and I am informed to-day that he is a bright, capable fellow, who they expect will materialize. This case, I think, will show you the material reason why these lectures are beneficial."

As an indication of the apparent popularity of these scientific lectures it may be mentioned that since Oct. 1 one course of twelve lectures on "Principles of Engineering" has been given three times, and another one of eight lectures twice. "Heat as a Mode of Motion," eight lectures in the course, has been given three times; "Physics," a course of four lectures, three times; "Metallurgy," six lectures, twice; "Nature Study," eight lectures, three times, while the ever popular course of "First Aid to the Injured," consisting of five lectures, with practical experiments, has been repeated seventeen times.

David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, is thoroughly in accord with Dr. Leipziger's enthusiasm over the growing demand for lectures of a practical and scientific character. The Educational Alliance is situated in one of the most popular sections of the city, and many of those to whom it appeals still prefer to use the Yiddish language instead of perfecting themselves in the English tongue. The Board of Education has given two lectures a week during the year in the large hall of the Alliance Building, and while the subjects have presented a great variety, including history, science, literature, and music, it is seldom that the hall, which accommodates from 700 to 800 persons, has not been filled.

Work in the Yiddish Quarter.

"This is a great lectnre centre," said Mr. Blaustein, "and the work of the Board of Education represents but a small part of the adult education that is being accomplished here through the lecture medium. It is no unusual thing on Sunday evenings to have thirty lectures in this immediate vicinity, the majority of them in the Yiddish language. It would surprise one totally ignorant of the conditions of life here to see how eager the people are for practical knowledge. They want to know how things are done. We have in this building an Apparatus Club, and it gave last Winter a course of three lectures on wireless telegraphy in Yiddish. No lectures ever held in the building have been more crowded. The room was packed to the doors and scores of persons stood, absorbed in interest, through the entire talk. The Board of Education is just finishing a course of lectures on Shakespeare. One might think that was above the heads of our people, but one night's attendance would dispel that delusion. We have a Shakespeare class of 180 members in this building, and you would be surprised to learn how much Shakespeare is read in the homes. A large number of our people come to get light on their studies.

"No, our people do not suggest the lectures given by the Board of Education, but the courses are selected with an eye to the requirements of the hearers. Special lectures are given by the different clubs. There are so many of the latter that if a subject in any particular field is desired, there is almost certain to be a club that will get it up at once.

"Come to a lecture on music if you want to see how intensely interested and enthusiastic one of our east side audiences can be. We have had a number of these, illustrated by songs from all nations and with instrumental selections as well, by our own amateur performers. But the great musical feature with us, as in the operatic world, has been 'Parsifal.' That has been studied, I venture to say, more intently than in the up-town localities, where 'Parsifal' was, to a large extent, merely a fad. Our lectures with musical selections from that opera have been one of the big things of the year in our work.

Amateurs Not in Favor.

"I will tell you what our people do not like and that is purely amateurish lectures on some subject that depends almost wholly upon its pictures. For instance, a talk on a trip to California or something like that which is treated in the guide book fashion. A lecture to be a success here must have some depth to it. Of course, curiosity to see and to hear plays its share in attracting the audience, but unless you appeal to something beyond the desire simply to be amused, you are likely to find your audience walking unceremoniously from the room. Our people are very expressive in that way, and if they don't like a thing, they will leave without any compunction."

One year ago, as an experiment, the Board of Education started a course of lectures in Yiddish and Italian. The aim was twofold, first, to give better opportunities for amusement and instruction to a class of persons whose advantages in those respects were naturally curtailed through unfamiliarity with the language of their adopted country, and, second, to instill the principles of American institutions into those who are about to exercise the rights of citizenship, even if they are not already doing so. By appealing, first, to their national traditions, a way was opened for easier entrance into the realm of American ideas. The experiment was a success, and during the past year the number of lectures in these two foreign languages has been greatly increased. In Italian, thirty-four lectures have been given while thirty-two have been given in Yiddish. Each has been held in three schools, those in Yiddish in the public schools respectively at Chrystie and Hester Streets, Rivington and Forsyth Streets, and One Hundred and Tenth Street and Third Avenue. The Italian lectures have been held in the public schools at Mulberry and Bayard Streets, in King Street, and at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Second Avenue.

The attendance at all of these lectures consists for the most part of men, and only a few of the lectures are illustrated. The educational principles underlying these foreign language talks may be judged by a mention of a few of the subjects. David Blaustein has lectured on "Our New Country," Paul Abelson has discussed a variety of topics; including "Comparison of Life and Customs in Russia and America," "Meaning of America," "Growth of America," "Duties of the Foreigner in His New Country," and "George Washington." Moses Mintz has lectured on "Why is Our Country so Great?" and "The Holy Land." Other subjects treated by different lecturers have been "Benjamin Franklin," "Duties of American Citizenship," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Prevention of Consumption," "How to Study English," and "Ralph Waldo Emerson."

The same method has been pursued in choosing the topics for the lectures in Italian, some of the most popular being "Government of the United States," "History of New York," "Italians in America," "Comparison of the Governments of the United States and Italy," "School and Home," "How to Become American Citizens," "George Washington," "Abraham Lincoln," "President McKinley," "Hygiene of the House," "Venice," and "Milan."

"I hope to add a course of lectures in the German language next year," said Dr. Leipziger in outlining his plans for the new season. "In the vicinity of Avenue A and Fourteenth Street there is a large German population and also in the Nineteenth Ward, from Fortieth to Eighteth Street on the far east side, and we will try to establish centres for German lectures in those districts."

Great Interest in Music.

One marked feature of the lectures on music during the year has been the prominence given to songs of different nationalities. These have virtually been small concerts, the musical development of the various countries being explained and then illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections. In this series have been given German, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Scandinavian, Russian, and old English songs, including both the old folk songs as well as the more modern ballads and patriotic songs.

It seems to make little difference where these musical lectures are given, whether in localities where they make a direct appeal to National feeling or not. The people who attend the free lectures are so eager for music that the songs of "Bobby" Burns or the favorite Irish ditties will draw just as large an audience in the Bohemian or Russian quarters of the city as in those localities where the hearers have known the tunes from childhood. Most of these musical lectures are given by ladies. Sometimes they have an assistant to sing the songs or play the music, but in many cases everything is done by a single person.

Historical lectures are always popular, particularly those of New York which show its comparative growth at different periods. In both history and geography an effort is being made to get away from the purely pictorial side, and while giving instruction to encourage home study. A list of books is usually suggested by the speaker and the libraries in many of the schools placed at the disposal of the audience have been used to a greater extent this year than before. Dr. Leipziger recognizes the fact that in this great mass of historical material many of the lectures conflict one with the other. A lecture on Lincoln, for instance, may contain a great deal of the civil war, and if the latter subject is given in the same place there is a sameness that lessens the interest.

"I hope in the near future," said Dr. Leipziger in explaining a possible solution of this difficulty, "to have a council of my chief historical lecturers. Then those who are giving courses of four to six lectures may confer with others whose subjects are somewhat akin, and so arrange their respective fields of instruction that different courses may follow in consecutive order, each one supplementing the other. This idea has been frequently suggested by many of the lecturers. We are perfecting the system year by year, and I expect to get many aids for the work next year at the annual dinner of the lecture staff."

This annual dinner, which always closes the year's work, will be held on Wednesday evening at the Aldine Club. Some idea of the probable attendance may be had when it is stated that 450 lecturers were on Dr. Leipziger's staff during the season, an increase of 80 over last year. They delivered an aggregate of 4,500 lectures, about 300 more than the previous year, and were listened to by over 1,200,000 persons, this attendance being practically the same as in the former year, owing chiefly to the fact that the lecture term has been slightly shortened this year, and a few centres were abolished early in the year through scarcity of funds.

WARRIORS OF THE DAUGHTERS WHO FIGHT AGAINST THE DAMES

An Up-to-Date Revolution Over the Possession of the Jumel Mansion Is Being Waged by Twenty-Eight Women.

NOTABLE ANCESTRY and old furniture are to be used as clinching arguments in the merry war now being waged between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of America for custody of the Morris or Jumel mansion, lately acquired by the city. It is expected that the next battle will take place before Park Commissioner Pallas, provided the latter is authorized by the Albany legislators to determine upon the merits of the rival factions.

The Daughters of the American Revolution claim that, having the Revolution as the mainspring of their existence, they should rightfully have possession of the house so closely connected with the life of George Washington.

"Our ancestors," remarked one of the belligerent daughters last week, "were all Revolutionary fighters. Many of them were under Washington's immediate command, and it is no more than right that we should emulate their example in putting up a stiff fight at this twentieth century day for possession of the house that is one of the few genuine Washington headquarters in the country. We can show our right by ancestry, and we can tell Commissioner Pallas that we'll furnish as fine a lot of old tables, chairs, pictures, and other memorials of Revolutionary days as the Dames say they will supply."

The Daughters, although well organized, claiming over 7,000 members in this State, are not going to be content with relating the brave deeds of their forefathers or by showing how many antique articles of household use they have been able to discover in old homes or curiosity shops. They have gone to work, emulating the business methods of Directors in large trusts, and have organized a new patriotic chapter which will act for all of the minor chapters throughout the State of New York.

While this new body, known as the Washington Headquarters Association, will be under the immediate control of the Daughters, plans are being made for a broader membership, which may include not only daughters, but also sons—a concession accorded to the men for their aid in assisting the Daughters to fight their Revolutionary battle of the present day.

The new chapter at present consists of only the original twenty-eight incorporators. No officers have been elected and no efforts will be made toward securing a special membership for this new addition in the patriotic society field until the vexed question of the custody of the house is settled.

Expect Big Victory.

Indeed, the association will owe its future existence entirely to the decision of that question. Should the Dames triumph the Directors of the new body admit that its excuse to live will be gone. That such an association has been formed, that it is composed of Directors from four New York City chapters of the Daughters, including the Regents of those chapters, and that a definite plan of work can be presented to Commissioner Pallas or any other officials who may be final arbiters of the question are expected to be strong arguments toward carrying the Daughters over the waves of opposition to a grand victory.

Who are these twenty-eight women claiming by prestige of modern activity as well as by Revolutionary ancestry that they are the right people to preserve the hallowed traditions shed over the Morris house by virtue of Washington's occupancy?

Not all of their ancestors have had the limelight of historical research cast upon them, but although some were privates and others non-commissioned officers, they were all patriots and fought for the cause of independence.

Some were closely allied to Washington. For instance, Matthew Tilghman, the Revolutionary ancestor of Miss Lillian T. Montgomery, one of the Daughters who is in the fight for all it is worth, was an aide-de-camp to Washington. Indeed, when the shades of these worthies are paraded before the Park Commissioner, we can imagine Col. Tilghman claiming, since Washington delegated him to carry the dispatch giving the news of Cornwallis's surrender to the City of Philadelphia, that were his noble chief alive the latter surely would delegate him at this period to announce his wishes to Commissioner Pallas.

Mrs. William Cumming Story would not be satisfied only to rest her argument on a forgotten soldier, but remembering that everything is fair in politics and war, she would politely remind the Tammany Commissioner under a Tammany Mayor that her own grandfather, Stephen Allen, was a Tammany Mayor of this city from 1821 to 1824, and that his political influence, even at this late day, ought to count for something.

Who the Fighters Are.

The twenty-eight incorporators of the Washington Headquarters Association represent the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, and Mary Washington Colonial Chapters, all of this city. They are, with their Revolutionary ancestry:

Mrs. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY, Regent Manhattan Chapter—Capt. John William Van Vredenburgh, company of grenadiers; Dr. Platt Townsend, Surgeon in the Continental Army.

Mrs. ROBERT DHU MACDONALD—Col. John William Van Vredenburgh; Smith Weld, Commissary in Revolution; Samuel Hopkins of Salem N. Y., a relative of Stephen Hopkins, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. WILLIAM MURRAY CROMBIE—Rev. William Hardy, and Nathaniel Hardy, gunner in Col. Ebenezer Bridge's Regiment, New York.

Mrs. ALBERT H. ELLIS—Ephraim Foskett, private.

Mrs. MARTIN VAN BUREN TRAVIS—Jonathan Hart, private in Westchester County regiment under Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Mrs. WILLIAM ARROWSMITH—Smith Weed of Albany, Commissary in Revolution.

Mrs. ALFRED NELSON—Major James Fairlie, aide de camp to Baron Steuben throughout the entire war.

Mrs. FREDERICK HASBROUCK, Regent Knickerbocker Chapter—Timothy Butterfield of Chelmsford, Mass., a Sergeant in Capt. Daniel Carlisle's company.

Mrs. CHARLES E. TAFT—Capt. Joshua Hall and Lieut. William Hall, who served under Gen. David Wooster, killed at Danbury, Conn., April 26, 1777; Capt. Elijah Farnam, Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment.

Mrs. L. CURTIS BRACKETT—Jacob Worrell, 1730-1814, an Ensign in the Second Westchester County Company; Edward Lewis, 1722-1792, Lieutenant and Commissary of Issues in Revolutionary Army; Joseph Lewis, 1748-1814, Major, Quartermaster, and Paymaster of Militia.

Mrs. W. R. STEWART—Simon Giffin, Jr., one of the original band in the battle of Lexington, served through the entire war, later being Quartermaster.

Miss MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent Mary Washington Chapter—Capt. Keith of Taunton, Mass.; Capt. Williams of Massachusetts.

Miss ELLEN SEYMOUR LOOMIS—Freeman Seymour of Connecticut and Joseph Chamberlin of Vermont, both of whom served through the Revolution.

Mrs. JULIUS H. SEYMOUR—Joseph Root and son, Timothy Root; the latter was a Surgeon attached to Washington's staff and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Miss LILLIAN TILGHMAN MONTGOMERY—Matthew Tilghman, private secretary and aide de camp to Gen. Washington.

Miss JESSIE KITTRIDGE HUMASON—Abel Adams, who enlisted immediately after the battle of Lexington.

Mrs. GEORGE STEPHENSON BIXBY—Capt. Guy Young, member of the first volunteer company, enlisted in Albany for the Revolution.

Miss JENNIE LITTLE JONES—Col. Moses Little of Newbury, Mass.

Mrs. WALTER L. CARR—Capt. John Elmendorf, Col. Johannes Snyder, and Lieut. Ephraim Depuy.

Mrs. SAMUEL G. KRAMER, Regent Washington Heights Chapter—Nathan Burr, private in Revolution.

Mrs. J. ELIZABETH HOTCHKISS—Caleb Hotchkiss of Connecticut, Revolutionary relics of whom are preserved in the New Haven Historical Society's rooms.

Mrs. THOMAS E. VERMILYE—Lieut. Isaac A. Rosa of the Fourth New York Regiment.

Mrs. CHARLES F. TERHUNE—Adam Ten Broeck, member of one of the original companies for the Continental Army organized in New York.

Mrs. N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS—Isaac Mendez Seixas, and Benjamin Seixas, members of the New York Militia, and Jonas Phillips of Pennsylvania Militia.

Mrs. J. H. STORER—Capt. Thomas Houghtaling of Greene County, N. Y.

Mrs. H. B. KIRK—Timothy Cowles, member of Capt. Elias Deming's company in Thirteenth New York Regiment.

Mrs. MARY E. STAMLER and Mrs. MARY E. ESTERBROOK are the other incorporators.

It was the Washington Heights Chapter that in 1894 placed the bronze tablet upon the mansion commemorating the fact that it was Washington's headquarters. That chapter was organized in the house about the same time. Whether the Daughters would allow this tablet to remain on the house, should the Dames secure custody of the place, is a doubtful question. The Daughters say that the tablet shows clearly that they were the first discoverers of the house as a Revolutionary souvenir.

CARS FOR KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

KING EDWARD'S royal household is to have a new train for use on the London and Northwestern Railway of England. It will consist of six cars built especially for the use of the royal family's household. The cars will be 57 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 12 feet 7 inches high from rail to roof. Each car is divided into four compartments. The two middle compartments occupy the entire width of the car, while the compartments at either end are about two feet narrower to allow for a corridor, which makes it possible to reach the centre compartments without passing through those at the end.

The two centre rooms are divided by a folding door, which can be thrown back so as to make one large room. At one end of each car is a small compartment for an attendant, and a lavatory opens off each of the end compartments.

As none of the stretches of road over which the train is to run are very long, the cars are so arranged that they can be fitted with furniture according to whether the trip is to be made during the night or day. For night travel the cars are fitted with a brass bed, two Chippendale chairs, and a folding table. For use during the day there are placed in each room some large lounging chairs, upholstered in tapestry, an oval centre table of mahogany, and a folding side table.

The decorations are in green, gold, and white, and the cars are lighted by electricity, the current being taken from dynamos driven by the car axle. The cars are heated by steam and ventilated by electric fans. In the attendants' room there is an electric stove for light cooking.

Although the cars are built for the use of the royal household, they may, when not so in use, be rented by private parties on the payment of a slight extra charge over the regular price for private cars.

EYELETS SOLD BY THE MILLION.

"EYELETS," said a manufacturer in Centre Street, "are, like needles, pins, and matches, sold by the million instead of by the pound. I don't suppose anybody could tell how many million eyelets are sold every year in New York, but the number is prodigious. Eyelets are made for a variety of uses, from the huge white metal loops sewed into the corners of ships' sails to the tiny eyelets for the dainty slipper of a baby. The greatest number of eyelets made are, of course, for shoes. They are put up in boxes of 100,000, 250,000 and 500,000. Only those proportions are packed. They cost anywhere from $40 to $100 a million."

FAVORS WAR TO EXTERMINATE GERMS

Health Commissioner Darlington Would Fumigate Churches, Schools, and Theatres Every Day They Are Used.

IN the opinion of Health Commissioner Thomas Darlington, every home in New York where there has been a case of grip should be fumigated by the formaldebyde process, just as it would be for a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria.

The Commissioner goes even further, and says that it would be a wise thing if, under the present extraordinary conditions of the public health, churches should be thoroughly and scientifically disinfected between each Sunday service, schools after each day's session, theatres every day before the matinee or evening performance, and cars used on the overcrowded surface and elevated lines at least once in every twenty-four hours.

"Rather a radical and expensive proposition," was suggested. "Has it been tried in any other city of which you know?"

"It has not," replied Dr. Darlington, "but that is no reason why it should not be. There is no reason why the Health Department of New York should be hampered with the musty customs of any other city. We have to contend with circumstances not to be met with in any other metropolis in the world. Leaving the present Winter out of the equation, I do not want to say that New York is not one of the healthiest cities in the world. But this year, to use a now trite expression, we have been up against a condition, not a theory, and a mighty bad condition at that. We have not only had the coldest Winter and the heaviest storms in thirty-four years to contend with. We have run into the cycle year in measles and scarlet fever."

As he talked the Health Commissioner unfolded a large chart that looked more like an outline of the Alps, with the Matterhorn very conspicuous, than the usual sawlike outline of physicians' charts. In the years 1900, 1902, and 1904 there were high altitudes. In 1901 and 1903 deep valleys.

Measles in Cycles.

"That mountain line for 1904 is going to fall over the edge before this month is up," said Dr. Darlington. "The chart is not big enough to hold it. The meaning is that we are going to break the record, this year, for measles. I do not suppose that twenty physicians in the city know that this innocent illness of childhood, which becomes a serious thing if not properly cared for, comes in cycles. I have been looking up the records, and I find that the disease is invariably heaviest in the even years and lightest in the odd years. It does not recur with equal violence every two years, though, as it has done in this twentieth century. Sometimes it skips two, or even four, years. But an outbreak always occurs in the even year. It is much the same way with scarlet fever, but I have not yet completed my figures as to that. This Winter the cycle seems to have included both measles and scarlet fever.

"There is little use trying to underrate the severe attack of grip and pneumonia from which the city has been suffering for months. In the face of nearly five hundred deaths a week from pneumonia alone and an equally large number either directly from grip or diseases consequent from it, there is little use trying to explain away an enormous death rate. The books of our registrar in the Health Department show that the death rate is the largest in a decade, and that it has been increasing week by week since the first of the year. Naturally we may look for a decrease now that Spring is here.

"But it is the future that I am anxious for—that every physician with the interest of the health of the city at heart is anxious for. To be sure, we have no reason to anticipate another such Winter next year, but that is no assurance we are not going to have one just as severe. If it comes, we want to be in better condition to meet it. The general bad effects upon the health of the people of New York from this dreadful Winter of sickness will not be overcome before next Winter sets in, by any means. So far as the children are concerned, many of them, I am afraid, will be too feeble to withstand the usual Summer attacks of cholera infantum and bowel complaints—agents of as much mortality among children in the cities as tuberculosis is among adults.

Poor Chief Sufferers.

"It takes a year, or at least six months, for an adult to recover from an attack of pneumonia or a bad case of the grip. With a man who is obliged to be at work again as soon as he is on his legs, it takes even longer. In the great majority of cases, pneumonia and grip attack those who are not particularly comfortable in their home surroundings. I do not refer to the very poor in the tenements, but to the homes of persons with small incomes who sacrifice their health by keeping the windows shut to save fuel, and who from force of circumstances are unable to quit work for a day or two to nurse a bad cold. In an epidemic of grip these are the persons to suffer. Of the 50,000 or more grip cases in New York at any time during the past month, at least 80 per cent. have been in homes of the class I refer to. The rich have not been over-afflicted. In a number of instances I have inquired of physicians with a practice among the well to do. 'Much grip or pneumonia, so far as you know?'

"'No, nothing unusual,' was the almost unvarying reply.

"On the other hand, doctors with a practice among the ordinarily thrifty have been overworked, and the city hospitals have been overcrowded as they never were before. Grip is a contagious disease. There is no longer any doubt about that. In the epidemic of ten or twelve years ago it was not so regarded. Now physicians tell mothers to keep their children away from the homes of playmates suffering from the grip. We have cases on record where grip has run through a whole family, taking one member in turn after another, just as scarlet fever does.

"We know of instances where one member in a family escaped until the sickness was gone, the doctor had stopped coming, and the woman of the house felt that she had to 'clean up' after her month's tribulations. Incidental with the carpet sweeping and the dusting, down would go another member of the family with the grip. The germs were in the house. In the face of this Winter's experience, I am forced to the conviction that it is as necessary for the public health to fumigate a home after it has been visited by an attack of grip as it is after a visitation of scarlet fever or diphtheria. A large number of housekeepers are under the impression that fumigation means ruin to the furniture. Under scientific conditions this is not the case. If a family can make arrangements to stay away from a house, or from an apartment, for a day, the place can be fumigated thoroughly, and they would not know when they went back that anything unusual had taken place.

Rugs Instead of Carpets.

"This suggests another thought. What a good thing it would be if persons who live in flats and apartments, to say nothing of the tenements, would abjure the use of carpets. I know of few things that can equal as a disease breeder the carpet that is allowed to remain down from one Spring to another with an occasional sweeping to stir up the dust. Plain wood floors and rugs that can be frequently taken into the yard or on the roof and shaken are very much better for health and for comfort.

"Well-to-do families seem to recognize this fact more than the moderately poor. If you want to see the old-fashioned, dust-gathering ingrain carpet, fitted from wall to wall, and hiding every inch of the floor, go into the homes of women who have come over in the steerage, and who cling to the habits of the working classes in the great manufacturing towns of England and Germany. These women think they are next door to the poorhouse if they don't have a carpet. I should like to see an anti-carpet crusade among the mission workers in the tenements.

"The frequent and regular disinfection of churches, theatres, schools, and other places where crowded assemblies meet is a broader question. That such measures are necessary in order to successfully cope with an epidemic of grip, and for the general good of the public health, I am convinced. Whether the city or the managers of theatres and the vestrymen of churches should pay for the fumigation is a matter of detail I do not care to discuss just now. When sickness is on the rampage, physicians and others interested in checking it do not stop to consider the question of money. I am frank to say that the contingencies I have had to meet this Winter have forced me to far exceed my allowance, but I am sure I shall be able to justify it before the proper authorities when the time comes. In fact, I have the nerve to ask for a couple of millions more that are needed within a year or so, to put the city on a proper health footing.

Grip Germs in Clothes.

"Grip germs get secreted in clothes. When the wearers of these clothes crowd into churches, theatres, and even street cars, they scatter these germs upon more or less fertile soil. A man who comes from a grip-stricken home, even though he is not a sufferer himself, and gets into a crowded car or goes to church or to the theatre, may not think he is a menace to the health and possibly the lives of persons with whom he is brought in contact, but he is. There would be no difficulty in fumigating a theatre every day, two or three hours before the performance. No trace of the formaldehyde would be left by the time the orchestra was ready to tune up. Any disease germs floating around would be put out of business. The churches might be disinfected on Saturdays, or twice a week, if services are held during the week. The schools should be disinfected at least twice a week. The trolley cars could be fumigated each day in the sheds. There would be no interruption to business in any event. A couple of hours is all that would be necessary for the largest building. I would guarantee to disinfect the Metropolitan Opera House in that time.

"Lessons to be learned from this Winter's experience? First, I should say, better accommodations for persons suffering from contagious diseases; New York City is not nearly on the plane it should be in that respect. It is not a matter of comparison with other cities. The immense flow of immigrants pouring in here all the time, bringing sickness and disease with them in spite of all quarantine precautions, virtually makes such comparisons of little value. I do not say that we must look out for a scourge of cholera, of typhus, or something of that sort. But who is going to say that we shall not have it? The world is unsettled. It is a time of war, instead of peace. Ordinary barriers of health precautions between nations are down. Matters considered of more importance demand attention, and will probably continue to do so until peace comes again. We must be prepared for the worst. The time to prepare for such an emergency as I have mentioned is decidedly not when we are face to face with the danger. The time is now.

Needs More Room.

"The Health Department of the City of New York has not room enough. I am not, at this time, going to say anything about charges of mismanagement brought against certain hospitals under our control. I simply give the facts. Randall's Island, North Brother Island, our Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn, and our Queens County Hospital in Jamaica are not large enough for the work we are called upon to do. The State should take the insane asylum from Ward's Island and give us that. We should then have room to put up buildings commensurate with our needs. I have drawn up a schedule to submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment calling for $1,330,000 for improvements in the contagious diseases hospitals already at our disposal, and for the general betterment of the service. We need a new steamboat. The Franklin Edson is worn out and unfit for her work.

"We need more men to enforce the 42,000 orders sent out each year from this department for the public good. What is the use of issuing orders if you cannot send men to see that they are enforced. I should like to arrest more men for spitting, for example, I am very much in earnest about that. I want to raise the salaries of some of the nurses. It is easy to make complaints, but you cannot get good help unless you pay for it. The city should be able to pay as much as a private institution.

A Plea for Funds.

"In this estimate I have not taken into consideration the treatment and care of consumptives. This is a disease that gives us 11 per cent. of our death rate. It is virtually useless to try to combat it in the tenements. The camp on Blackwell's Island was merely experimental. I have given considerable thought to the subject, and have a plan almost matured which I shall soon, I hope, be able to submit to the public. To carry it out I should be obliged to ask the Board of Estimate for upward of $2,000,000. That is the perpetual stumbling block—money. There is always a great hue and cry when unfavorable conditions send the death rate up by leaps and bounds. We are asked, then, why something has not been done regardless of expense. 'The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be,' you know. But when the danger is over, and we come, cap in hand, for money to make improvements, there is a hue and cry of another sort. That is extravagance. 'Twas ever thus.

"One more point. Too much attention cannot be called to attempted legislation at Albany that is detrimental to the health of New York City. The country legislators, who have about as much of an idea of conditions here as they have of Russia's fortifications in Manchuria, stand ready to pass any old bill that will put a 'curb' on New York, as they express it. The Legislature should let us alone. Or, if it feels bound to pass some bill, it should try to assist us, and not to injure us."

PENSIONS BY WHOLESALE.

WHILE engaged in an official capacity investigating the claims of pensioners for Governmental aid, L. D. Boody of New Albany, Special Examiner for that district, ran across a greatly married woman living in Jackson County, Ind., who had been an applicant for restoration to an allowance of a widow's pension.

Sophia Denton, who is now over seventy-five years old, was married in 1856 to William Walker. On the breaking out of the civil war, Walker enlisted in an infantry regiment and went to the war. With his enlistment Walker disappears entirely from the story, and nothing could be ascertained regarding his fate. Shortly after, the woman, under her maiden name of Sophia Denton, was married to Henry Morgan, who also went to the war within a few months and was killed in action. Morgan also had a marriage record, as Sophia was preceded by five wives, some of whom had died, some divorced, and others discarded without the formality of the law. After a short period of mourning the soldier's widow again, under her maiden name of Denton, was married to John Sullivan, being his fifth marital experience. The record does not show whether Sullivan served his country or whether death or divorce separated the pair.

Within a comparatively short time, again under the name of Sophia Denton, she was married to Martin Morgan, who was serving in an Indiana regiment and at home on a furlough. Morgan was a veteran in the bymeneal army also, and with Sophia approached the altar for the seventh time. After a brief honeymoon he went to the front, was killed in one of the battles of the war, and his body now rests beneath the pines somewhere in the sunny South.

Disdaining to take the surname of her last soldier husband, the widow, again under her maiden name of Sophia Denton, was married to Noah F. Hall, also a soldier, who was superior to his predecessor from the fact that he held the rank of Lieutenant. She was his fourth wife. He died on the battlefield. Charles Rich was her next matrimonial experience, and he had been married but twice before. Whether he was a soldier or not does not appear on the records, and she lived with him for many years. Since his death, which occurred a few years ago, she was married to a Jackson County farmer, whose name is withheld.

During the brief periods of her widowhood she managed to secure a pension as the widow of Henry Morgan, together with the arrears. After her marriage to Sullivan that pension, of course, ceased, but upon his death she was allowed a restoration of pension again as the widow of Morgan, the proof being easier in his case. This stipend she drew each quarter with regularity until her marriage to Martin Morgan, when it again ceased. Upon his death she applied for and was granted a pension as his widow, which she enjoyed until her marriage to Hall. Upon the death of Hall she received a pension as his widow until her marriage to Rich, when her quarterly payment ceased. When Rich died, and as soon as possible after he had been laid away, she applied for and was granted a restoration of her pension as the widow of Hall, which she enjoyed until her last marriage a few years ago, when it of course ceased. It is believed that the group, the woman and the six men, are the most extensively married persons to be found within the bonndaries of the great State of Indiana.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

CZAR AND MIKADO.

THE Emperor of Russia, head of the mighty nation which is to-day at war with Japan, was born on May 18, 1868. He was supposed to have enjoyed unusual advantages prior to his ascension to the throne. Under his father anarchy had greatly decreased. He himself had had the benefit of a fuller, more varied experience of administration, a clearer insight into the empire's needs, than any of his predecessors.

"Neglect nothing that can make my son truly a man," was the pathetic injunction of his mother to the many tutors appointed to educate him. The system upon which the cultivation of his mind was conducted, omitted the dead languages, but embraced, as well as the tongue of his empire, English, French, and German. At thirteen he was appointed to a position in the Cossak Army, and passed thence through all the grades.

Over the commission for the Trans-Siberian Railway he was President at twenty-three. Then, four years before he was called upon to take his place as one of the great men of the earth, he was sent to get personal knowledge of it. India, China, Japan, he "did" thoroughly. Curiously it was in Japan that the first attempt upon his life was made. A fanatic tried to assassinate him. Upon his arrival at Vladivostok he inaugurated the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

His first proclamation from the throne declared his intention to promote the "progress and glory of our beloved Russia, and the happiness of all our faithful subjects." When, during his Continental tour with the Czarina, in the course of which he visited the German Emperor at Berlin and Queen Victoria at Balmoral, the Emperor reviewed the French Army, he affirmed that France and Russia were "equally resolved to maintain the world's peace in a spirit of right and equity." The peace rescript came four years later.

The Emperor of Japan is sixteen years the senior of the Czar. He succeeded his father at the age of fifteen, and claims to be the hundred and twenty-first ruler of his line in unbroken descent from Jimmu Tenno, the "Son of Heaven," who founded the dynasty in 660 B. C.

He married the Princess Haruko, a daughter of Prince Ichijo, a noble of the highest rank. The Empress is childless, and the Crown Prince, the Emperor's eldest son, has for his mother a second wife. The Mikado has had thirteen sons and daughters, but all the five boys save only the Crown Prince are dead. The latter is married, and the father of an heir presumptive to the throne.

No greater contrast could well be conceived than that between the education of the Mikado and the Czar. The former was born heir presumptive de jure, but, like his father, was subject to another sovereign de facto. Not until 1868 was the power of the Shogun, which had been paramount ever since the twelfth century, overthrown. Since then Japan has risen on wings and eclipsed all records by her progress.

The strong, acute Emperor of to-day was trained to the stringing of poetry, to the learning of the Chinese classics, the mastery of Court etiquette, the careful arrangement of Japanese flowers according to Japanese methods. The education of an old-fashioned school girl they gave the man who to-day has undertaken almost the mightiest task a ruler could essay.—London St. James's Gazette.

Profanity Bad for Horses.

AN owner of race horses, not at all a sentimental person, says a writer in Country Life in America, recently made an order forbidding his employes to talk in loud tones or to swear in the stable. "I have never yet seen a good mannered horse," he says, "that was being sworn at all the time. If hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word good to discharge any man in my employ if I catch him sw

CONSPIRACY SHOWN IN BURTIS WILL CONTEST

Surrogate Finds that Signature to the Instrument Was Forged.

WILL ITSELF HOLOGRAPHIC

Peculiar Relations of Miss Burgess to the Decedent—Dressed In Male Attire to Conceal Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 23.—The disclosures following the death of Albert G. Burtis of the town of Fleming, Cayuga County, a year ago, which were brought out by the contest over the probate of his alleged last will and testament are of general interest, not alone because of their peculiar nature, but on account of the important legal questions involved. The case seems to be absolutely unique; at all events, it possesses many remarkable features, one being the successful contest of a will the body of which was admittedly written by the deceased, whose signature to the document was contested. The salient points which were brought out in the proceedings had before Surrogate Walter E. Woodin of this county, who gave the matter most careful consideration and wrote an elaborate opinion in deciding it, are here summarized.

On the shores of Owasco Lake, in a country home which was locally known as Springside, Burtis lived for many years as a recluse. He was a widower, and at the time of his death, in the Spring of 1903, at the age of fifty-nine years, he left an estate consisting of real and personal property approximating $250,000 in value. He died without issue, his immediate surviving relatives being Cary S. Burtis, his father, and Edwin C. Burtis, a brother, both residing in this city. Albert was in many respects an eccentric character.

Lavish Entertainments Given.

Though living a life of seclusion, he seemed to take pleasure in entertaining his friends and acquaintances on various occasions, and this he did with a lavish hand. His cellars were stocked with costly wines, and Springside was the scene of many a bacchanalian revel. Without business or occupation, Burtis's entire attention was devoted to the gratification of such pleasures and pastimes as his fancy dictated and his ample means permitted. In later years and down to the time of his death he drank excessively, and frequently indulged in long sprees, which without doubt hastened his end.

The moral atmosphere at Springside, according to the evidence adduced, was at a low ebb, and many strange stories were told of the doings and happenings at his house during the last few years of his life. An air of mystery surrounded the place, which was further heightened by the fact that his servants had orders not to enter certain rooms and at times to admit no one to the house.

Among the persons in the employ of Mr. Burtis at the time of his death and for some years prior thereto was Miss Elizabeth C. Burgess, twenty-two years of age, who lived with her mother, Mrs. Sarah J. Bell, in this city. During the last six years of Burtis's life this young woman made frequent visits to Springside, where she often remained for weeks at a time, frequently going back and forth at night or early in the morning, ordinarily on a bicycle or on foot.

Not Introduced to Other Guests.

She was not introduced to Burtis's other guests at Springside, but remained in seclusion in the upper rooms of the house. In order the better to conceal her identity she frequently wore male attire, and the servants, excepting perhaps one, Edward Nino, were not permitted to enter her rooms. After a time she began to assist Burtis in his correspondence and in other matters requiring clerical assistance. Burtis apparently became very fond of her, and she seemed gradually to acquire considerable influence over him. He appears to have been liberal in providing for her support and education in various ways. There was also evidence of the purpose on his part to make substantial pecuniary provision for her in some form.

The young woman's visits to Springside were perfectly well known to her mother, who made no objection to or criticism of them. In fact, Mrs. Bell testified that she herself visited Springside upon several occasions on her daughter's invitation; hence she must have been fully aware of the conditions existing there. Her daughter's relations with Burtis and the disposition to be made by him of his property were from an early date subjects of discussion between mother and daughter, and the latter was a matter of much concern. Mrs. Bell gave evidence that in 1900 Burtis asked her permission to marry Elizabeth, and that she had refused, giving as her reason that her daughter was too young; that this request was again made in 1901, and again refused for the same reason, and that finally, in 1903, she gave her consent, and that the decedent and her daughter were engaged to be married at the time of his death. There was also evidence that the decedent expressed his desire to marry Elizabeth to Mr. Atkins, her brother-in-law.

Two Wills Brought Forward.

Soon after Mr. Burtis's death two instruments in writing, each purporting to be the last will and testament of the deceased, turned up, one bearing date of Oct. 23, 1901, the other later May 26, 1902. By the terms of the latter instrument, which was subsequently offered for probate before Surrogate Woodin, Miss Burgess was made the sole beneficiary of the estate and property of Burtis, and appointed the sole executrix. The witnesses were Mrs. Bell, the mother of Miss Burgess, and John Marshall, who had the management of decedent's farm property at Springside.

The father and brother of the decedent, by counsel, upon the return of the citation issued in the proceedings contested the probate of the instrument, alleging undue influence and incompetency, and asserting that the signature to the will was a forgery. The instrument was written upon the usual printed will form, and the writing, aside from the disputed signature and the names of the subscribing witnesses and their addresses, was conceded to be in the handwriting of the deceased. This made the claim of forgery the more startling, and is a feature of the case which distinguishes it from any of the reported cases.

The contestants asserted that Miss Burgess, taking advantage of the close and peculiar intimacy in which she lived with the decedent for several years prior to his death, and aided and inspired by her mother as the prime instigator, prevailed upon the decedent to draw, first the will of Oct. 23, 1901, and afterward the will of May 26, 1902, while in a state of partial intoxication. Neither instrument, it was alleged, was ever executed by the decedent, but both were obtained by proponent and fraudulently completed into the semblance of valid wills, the one by a fictitious attestation by subscribing witnesses, the other by a forgery of the decedent's signature.

Body of the Will Holographic.

The proponent vigorously contended that the signature was genuine; that the circumstances in the case strictly supported her position, and pointed to the fact that the body of the will was in the decedent's own handwriting, and that all the evidence tended to show that he had a great affection for her—in fact, that she was his fiancée; that he had made testamentary declarations in her favor, and that in harmony with this purpose he had deposited securities in his safety deposit box inclosed in an envelope addressed to her.

The claim that decedent desired and intended to marry proponent was evidently deemed by her to be important as hearing upon his intention with respect to the disposal of his property, and upon this point the Surrogate very carefully examined all the evidence. He founud that the manner and character of the relations existing between Miss Burgess and the deceased were entirely repugnant to the idea that he desired or intended to marry her.

No written evidence was offered in support of such theory, not even the briefest note written by the decedent to proponent. Also, Mrs. Bell's testimony that she twice refused to give her consent to her daughter's marriage to the decedent on the ground that the former was too young, appeared like a mere travesty, in view of the relations existing between them, with her full knowledge and consent. "If proponent was too young to marry," the Surrogate trenchantly observes, "it would seem as though she were altogether too young to spend days and weeks at a time at Springside, under conditions which could not help but make an offer of honorable marriage welcome."

Signature Not Genuine.

The contestants depended largely upon their evidence bearing upon the question of handwriting in support of their case, and this feature of it is exceedingly interesting. The Surrogate found highly important the physical evidence furnished by the disputed signature itself. On its face it was suspicious, being quite unlike the decedent's usual free, rapid, and easy style of writing. The most convincing proof to the mind of the Surrogate that the signature was not written by the decedent was obtained when the genuine signature at the top of the will and the disputed one at the bottom were superimposed, showing conclusively to his mind that it was copied by a process of double tracing, or tracing one point removed.

In this process a copy of the genuine writing is first made, and from that copy the forged signature is traced, this being the only method available where the model and the forgery appear on the same page, as in this case. The Surrogate was unable, therefore, to escape the conclusion that the signature was spurious, and as corroborative of this fifteen out of seventeen friends and acquaintances of the decedent who were familiar with his handwriting testified that they believed the signature to be a forgery.

In the course of his opinion the Surrogate incidentally makes some sane observations on the subject of expert testimony, arguing that the court should not ignore this class of evidence. It was true that as many experts might be found testifying on one side as on the other, but that fact constituted no reason why the evidence should be disregarded.

Value of Expert Testimony.

"It is the nature or character of the testimony given by witnesses which is important," says the Surrogate. "In the case of expert witnesses their opinions are valuable only in so far as they point out satisfactory reasons for the ultimate conclusion of the witness. If the witness simply testifies that he believes the signature genuine or not genuine as the case may be, and gives no reason for reaching his conclusion, his opinion is valueless and the court will not consider it. If he gives reasons for his opinion, then it is the duty of this court to examine into and analyze those reasons due execution of the will was established, and determine the correctness or incorrectness of the opinion and not simply consider the conclusion of the witness alone." In other words, the opinion of witnesses testifying as experts is of little weight unless supported by intelligent reasons. This is a sane and sound theory of expert evidence which should be more generally considered and adopted by the courts.

Another point in the case worthy of emphasis is the fact clearly pointed out by the Surrogate that the body of the will being in the decedent's own handwriting afforded no presumption that he signed it. It was a fact which might be useful after the but it was not proof in any way of execution. The Legislature has thrown such safeguards around the making and execution of a will that no matter what may have been the early English rule, it is now required that the testator shall subscribe his name in the presence of at least two witnesses or acknowledge the signature to them, and the proponent must prove this fact, even though the instrument is all in the testator's own handwriting.

Concert for Italian Immigrants.

A concert will be given for the benefit of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrations to-morrow afternoon in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the Fine Arts Building, which has been made available for the purpose by the courtesy of the Society of American Artists. Among the artist who will take part are Miss Olive Fremstad and Signor Campanari, by permission of Mr. Corried, Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, of which they are members; Miss Susan Metcalfe, and Mr. Pablo Casals. The committee having the concert in charge consists of Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Miss Ethel Cram, Miss Helen Dunham, Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Sarah R. Lee, Mrs. Eliot Norton, Miss Potter, Miss Rutty, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Miss Stone.

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"PARSIFAL" FOR THE LAST TIME

A Large Audience Witnesses an Excellent Performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

One of the firmly established customs of the Metropolitan Opera House, which Mr. Conried inherited when he took charge of that institution, is the benefit to the manager at the close of the season. In other years it has been usual for the beneficiary to arrange a series of single acts from operas of the repertory which would bring forward all his principal artists to their best advantage, or in rôles in which they have gained the greatest popularity. The result has been a strange and unhealthy mess of musical pottage, which has been eagerly relished by a certain large section of the public, even at advanced prices, for the opportunity it afforded of hearing and seeing all the famous singers at one fell swoop—and by the purchase of one ticket. Circumstances put it in Mr. Conried's way to give himself this season a benefit that would benefit him even more than such a raree show and at the same time afford much more satisfaction to the musical public with artistic inclinations. That was a last and concluding performance of "Parsifal" at regular prices.

That the certain success of such a benefit was the prevailing consideration in the choice of the bill rather than any artistic scruples about messes of musical pottage is neither here nor there. The fact remains that apparently very nearly as many people wanted to hear "Parsifal" at its performance yesterday for the benefit of Mr. Conried as at any time during the regular season.

The seating capacity of the house was filled completely, as it has been at all the preceding performances; only in the standing room behind the rail of the orchestra circle was there a diminution in the number of listeners. And the further fact remains that they heard one of the best representations of the festival play that has been given since it was first produced in New York.

The interpreters of the principal rôles were those who have appeared before, headed by Mme. Ternina. She gave that wonderfully subtle psychological study of the strange heroine of the drama that is one of the most brilliant ornaments of her distinguished career, and gave it in a way that she has rarely surpassed. She was in beautiful voice, and her singing and acting were such as her admirers will wish to cherish long in their memories if, as seems sadly probable at present, she does not return to the Metropolitan Opera House. That would be the sorest of blows to the lovers of the greatest and highest forms of the lyric drama; for there is no other artist in the world to-day who can compare with her in the rôles that are conspicuously her own. She has given in the season just closed performances that have touched the highest summits, and that are to be ranged among the most profoundly moving and beautiful achievements of contemporary art. No artist has ever tugged harder at the heart strings of her listeners than she in the Wagnerian and the other great dramatic rôles she has filled. The sense of loss will be so much the deeper if Mme. Gadski also is absent from the Metropolitan Opera House next season, a dramatic singer who has risen to the highest places before our eyes, and has deserved the deep regard in which she is held, through the compelling beauty of her vocal art, the variety of her resources as an actress, and the rectitude of all her artistic impulses and methods—all qualities that are sadly to seek in the younger generation of dramatic singers to which Mme. Gadski belongs, and which can ill be spared with her.

As to the other participants in the "Parsifal" performance it is to be said that Mr. Van Rooy's abstention from his part of "Siegfried" on Friday worked to the restoration of his voice for his impersonation of Amfortas, which was in his best vein. Mr. Burgstaller, Mr. Blass, and Mr. Goritz gave their best also, and most of the other factors in the representation were highly to be commended—the flower girls, the band of Grail Knights who sang in tune where they have often sung out of it, and, except for one or two passages, the unseen choir. Mr. Hertz conducted with all his energy and watchful oversight of every detail, and the orchestra has seldom played with more finish and spirit. There were but few blemishes upon the working of the complicated stage mechanism, and these were not enough seriously to distract the illusion.

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(by arrangement with F. L. Perley,)
in CAMILLE

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS
"Saucy Sally will give you a good laugh."—Sun.
"Saucy Sally sails into success."—Press.
"Bressy farce, will have a good career."—Tribune.
CHARLES HAWTREY
in F. C. Burnand's uproariously jolly farce,
SAUCY SALLY
MONDAY, MAY 2d SEATS THURSDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
THE OTHER GIRL
FROM THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS IN NEW YORK
ELEANOR ROBSON
in I. Zangwill's Comedy,
MERELY MARY ANN
132d TO 140th TIME THIS WEEK.
MAT'S. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
SEASON CLOSES MAY 7

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. At 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat.
THE TEMPLE OF LAUGHTER.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
200TH TIME MAY 10. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN and GEO. EDWARDS present the farcical comedy, with music,
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
With SAM BERNARD.
16 SONG HITS,
5,000 LAUGHS
"SUFFICIENCY."
AN ENDLESS FUND OF FUN.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING,
ELIZABETH TYREE
in Leo Ditrichstein's Comedy from the French,
TIT FOR TAT
Supported by LEO DITRICHSTEIN and a Strong Company.

DALY'S
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
"Absinthe makes the heart beat faster."
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
Last Matinee Wednesday, 2.
FAREWELL NIGHT.....THURSDAY
Then to London for the Season.
PRINCE OF PILSEN
by Pixley & Luders,
with the great London cast.
***Next Saturday night and following week,
JAMES K. HACKETT in the Semi-Satirical Romantic Fantasy, THE CROWN PRINCE.

LAST THREE WEEKS of the Season's Biggest Dramatic Success.
NEW AMSTERDAM, 42d, W. of B'way.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Curtain Rises Every Evening at 8:20.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
For a Brief Season—Elaborate Revival of
THE TWO ORPHANS
ALL-STAR CAST:
Kyrle Bellew, James O'Neill, Charles Warner, E. M. Holland, Jameson Lee Finney, Frederick Perry,
Grace George, Margaret Illington, Clara Morris, Annie Irish, Elita Proctor Otis, Clara Blandick.
DIRECTION OF A. M. PALMER.
Stage Direction of Wm. Seymour.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
BUT SIX MORE MATINEES.
Seats Now on Sale for All Remaining Performances.

NEW YORK THEATRE. LAST WEEK
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Mgrs.
Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICHARD CARLE IN THE TENDERFOOT
LAST TIME, APRIL 30TH. OPENS PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2D.

MOVING DAY, NEXT MONDAY, MAY 2d.
WIZARD OF OZ with Montgomery & Stone.
TO THE NEW YORK THEATRE.
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY.
Seats ready Thursday.

SEASON'S PHENOMENAL SUCCESSES AT SHUBERT THEATRES.

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Telephone 702—38. Only Matinee Saturday.
WANG at the Lyric has made another Big Hit.—Acton Davies in Evg. Sun.
DE WOLF HOPPER
And the best Operatic Company on earth in
WANG
A TREAT FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
SEE the Elephant, the Rabbies, and the Quaint Gambodians. HEAR "A Pretty Girl," "Ask of the Man in the Moon," "Nursery Rhymes," &c.
De Wolf Hopper is just as irresistibly funny as ever, as Wang.—Herald.
Wang, as delightful as ever, was warmly welcomed.—World.

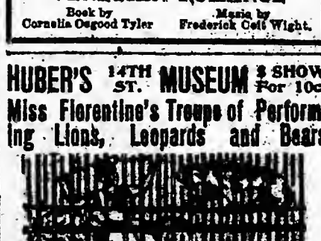
CASINO Broadway and 39th Street. Telephone 3726—38. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
A REAL MUSICAL TRIUMPH
F. C. WHITNEY presents
PIFF PAFF POUF
A MUSICAL COCKTAIL.
By Stange, Jerome, and Schwartz.
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.
21 GREAT BIG SONG HITS.
Monday, May 2—Mystic Shrine Night.
Wed. Mat. Best seats $1.50 and $1. Adm. 50c.

PRINCESS Broadway and 29th St. Telephone 2335 Madison.
Still the Reigning Success.
THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
With WM. H. THOMPSON and famous original cast.
Mats. Thursday & Saturday.

KNICKERBOCKER
Broadway & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO., Proprietors.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Sat'y at 2.
"When the stage splendors of 'Ben-Hur' are recalled, 'The Shepherd King' will be mentioned in the same breath."—World.
LAST WEEK LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.
Wright Lorimer
IN THE
Shepherd King
MONDAY, MAY 2d. Ticket Sale Thurs.
FRANK L. PERLEY OPERA CO.
A COMEDY OPERA OF DAZZLING SPLENDOR.
VENETIAN ROMANCE
Book by Cornelia Osgood Tyler. Music by Frederick Cecil Wight.

ACADEMY OF MUISC
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs., 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK
AND POSITIVELY THE LAST TIMES.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
W. H. CRANE
In a Special Production of
DAVID HARUM
THE ORIGINAL CO.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.
EXTRA.
Commencing Monday Eve., MAY 2ND
The greatest of all English successes,
TWO LITTLE SAILOR BOYS
A stupendous production. Special cast.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4th AV.
Devoted to B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
ROBERT HILLIARD
GIRARD & GARDNER
MAX WALDRON
JAS. EDMOND & HENROY
WORLD & KINGSTON
BROS. FRENCH
VERNON
Ed Gray, Dimbell & Donovan, Cooper & Robinson, Foster & Dog "Mike", Two Roses, Eddie Reeves, Alex & Zala, Bierogh.
20 ACTS—BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 3 SHOW For 10c.
Miss Florentine's Troupe of Performing Lions, Leopards and Bears

Coffey Barnum's Skeleton Dude.
THEATRE—3 Big Companies, 20 Acts.

Monday, April 25th, at 8 P. M. By courtesy of the Society of American Artists. A concert in aid of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants will be held in the Vanderbilt Gallery, 215 West 57th St., which will be closed to the public on that afternoon.
Artists—Miss Olive Fremstadt, Miss Susan Metcalfe, Miss Marguerite Lemon, Miss Josephine Schaefer, Miss Marcia Van Dresser, Senor Pablo Casals, Signor Campanari, Signor Guarlasmeli.

COMEDY Bway., Cor. 62th. Vaudeville. Kinetograph. Ladies' Mats. Daily. Tyrolean singers 2nd. Aparicio trupe. Admission 10c.
WEST END B'way & 125th St. Continuous Vaudeville. SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.
5D AV. Mats. Mon., Thur., Sat. The Wayward Son

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., nr. 7th Av.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, FOR ONE WEEK,
ROBERT EDESON
Management Henry B. Harris,
in Richard Harding Davis'
RANSON'S FOLLY
100 NIGHTS AT THE HUDSON THEATRE
MATINEE SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT BIG CONCERT
EDNA WALLACE HOPPER
AND 10 STAR ACTS.
May 2d—Seats on Sale Thursday.
WILTON LACKAYE
in WM. A. BRADY'S Production
"THE PIT."

MAJESTIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
AT THE OLD HOME,
WIZARD OF OZ
AND
Montgomery & Stone
Evgs. 8. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2.
COMING MAY 2,
CHAS. A. BIGELOW
and 110 Others
In MELVILLE B. RAYMOND'S Gorgeous Production of the Newest Musical Comedy,
THE MAN FROM CHINA
LIBRETTO BY PAUL WEST.
MUSIC BY JOHN W. BRATTON.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES UP-TO-DATE.

This Afternoon and Evening,
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA
TO-MORROW AND ALL THE WEEK,
THE MAGIC KETTLE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-NIGHT At 8:30. Popular Prices.
GRAND FAREWELL
—SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.—
Soloists: Mmes. EMMA CALVE, AINO ACKTE, MM. BURGSTALLER, PLANCON, CAMPANARI. Entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. FELIX MOTTL.
To-morrow afternoon (Last Performance) at 1:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. — Ternina, Homer, Kraus, Blass, Mahlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 17th Last Week!
Mon., Farewell Christians, "Die Juedin von Toledo"; Tues., "Nathan der Weise"; Wed., "Bezaehmte Widerspenstige"; Thurs. Mat. & Benefit for the Vassar College, "Alt Heidelberg"; Thurs. Evg. Benefit Ottbert, I.—"Die Maus." I.—"Zum Einsteiler." I.—"Die Hasenpfote" & "Serenissimus"; Fri., "Die Raeuber"; Sat. Mat., "Die Ehre"; Sat. Ev., Farewell Boan, & Closing of Season, Dumas' comedy, "Kean."

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25 & 50c.
ONE WEEK ONLY
ANDREW MACK
IN HIS BEST PLAY, AN IRISH GENTLEMAN
Nxt. Wk, Nat. M. Wills—"A SON OF REST."
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT ALL SEATS 25-85 & 50c.
Harris & Walters, Hayes & Suits, Dick & Alice McAvoy, Hawson & Drew, La Belle Blanche, Chas. Carter & Co., & 7 other star acts.

CARNEGIE HALL.
FRIDAY EVN'G, APRIL 29, AT 8:15,
First performance in America of Elgar's
"KING OLAF"
ORATORIO SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN,
Walter Henry Hall.....Conductor
Assisted by JOHANNA GUMMING, THEODORE VAN YORX, HERBERT WITHERSPOON.
Seats 50 cts. to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, AT 8:15,
Olive Mead Quartet
Olive Mead, Elizabeth Houghton, Gladys North, Lillian Littlehales
assisted by Susan Metcalfe
Tickets, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. and 107th St.
TO-NIGHT UNCLE TOM'S CABIN CO.
Big Sunday Concert 55c. JOHN & EMMA RAY, BELLMAN & MOORE, 15 Other Big Acts.

GRAND Grace VAN STUDDIFORD
To-Night RED FEATHER JOHN & EMMA RAY
Mary E. Lee, Ford & Wilson, Georgie Henry & Lee, Ford & Wilson, Georgie
25c., 50c.

METROPOLIS Evgs. 6:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KELLAR, THE MAGICIAN.
Last Sunday Concert. 10—Big Acts—10

Broadway Theatre
41st St. and Broadway.
Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
A. W. DINGWALL.....Manager
50C. TO $1.50. | SPECIAL PRICES WED. MATS. | 50C. TO $1.50.
TENTH BIG WEEK!
Seventh-fourth to Eighty-first Time!
"IN OLD NEW YORK"
HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in the New Comic Opera, THE
Yankee Consul
Book and Lyrics by Henry M. Blossom, Jr.
Music by Alfred G. Robyn.
The Eve. Sun says: "IT IS THE BIGGEST MUSICAL SUCCESS OF THE SEASON."

UNIQUE ORIGINAL ATTRACTIVE.
HORSE FAIR,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26 and 27.
MORNINGS AFTERNOONS EVENINGS
"The most original and attractive equestrian show ever held in New York."—Sports of the Times.
More Than 1,200 Entries.
Trotting Races Under Saddle.
Running and Hurdle Races.
Basketball on Horseback.
Indoor Polo—The Coming Game.
High School Riding.
Four-in-Hand Driving Competitions.
ADMISSION, 50c.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.00.
Concerts by Lander's Full Band.

BELASCO THEATRE 42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. Under the sole direction of MR. BELASCO.
Special Gala Matinee, 176th Performance, Thursday, May 11. Souvenirs Both Mat. & Evening.
DAVID BELASCO
presents by arrangement with
MAURICE CAMPBELL,
HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In the New Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.
Written by David Belasco. Founded on Egerton Castle's book, "The Bath Comedy."

14TH STREET THEATRE 14th St., near 6th Av.
NIGHTS 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
Spring Prices, 25c to $1.00; No Higher.
Reserved Orchestra Circle & Bal. 50c.
Reserved Family Circle 25c.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, Monday, April 25
A NEW AND POSITIVE ATTRACTION.
The most talked about play of the age
THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST BY WM. B. GRAY
Introducing the most realistic of all church scenes.
A BIG PRODUCTION and FINE CAST.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third St.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
— — LAST WEEK — —
THE VIRGINIAN
With
DUSTIN FARNUM
PRICES Entire Orchestra, $1.50; Balcony, $1.50 & $1; 2d Balcony, 75c. & 50c.

CIRCLE THEATRE B'way and 60th St.
Ladies' Matinee Daily.
Grand Concert To-night at 8:15.
The Great Lafayette, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, Piccolo Midgets, Eleanor Falk, Snyder & Buckley, Brown & Navaro, Joe Flynn, May Evans, Vitagraph, the Manila Quartette.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24.
LOUISE GUNNING HAYES & HEALY.
Harry Linton & The Lawrence Sisters, MUSICAL DALEY, A. O. DUNCAN, CRESSY & DAYNE HUBERT DE VEAUX.

Murray Hill Thea. Lex. Av. & 42d
Evgs. 8:15. Matinees, 2.
Evg. Prices, 25—35—50
Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
Mr. E. H. Sothern's Lyceum Theatre Success.
THE MAISTER OF WOODBARROW
—BY JEROME K. JEROME.—
Mr. WILLIAM BRAMWELL and all the members of the Stock Co. in the Cast.
May 2nd, PRINCE OTTO By Robert Louis Stevenson.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE
World's safest. Brooklyn's handsomest.
Myrtle Av. and Broadway.
LEO C. TELLER, Manager.
TO-NIGHT, SUNDAY CONCERT.
Policy: The best attractions for the least money.
Orchestra, Reserved Seats, 50c.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24.
Popular Prices: 25, 50, 75c., 1.00. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. All seats, 25 & 50c.
Jos. R. Grismer's Beautiful Production of the Successful Pastoral Play,
"SKY FARM"
As played six months in Boston and 180 nights in New York. By Edward E. Kidder, Author of "A Poor Relation."
"A PLAY FOR ALL CLASSES."
Indorsed by Press, Public, Pulpit.
Next Week, Sign of The Cross.

ORPHEUM Always a Good Show
Ladies' Matinee Every Day.
McINTYRE & HEATH
The PEERLESS POTTERS
MIRIAM'S DOG PANTOMIME.
MOORE & LITTLEFIELD.
ED. F. REYNARD. MILANO TRIO.
JOE FLYNN. ELIZABETH MURRAY.
ALBERTUS. MILLAR. VITAGRAPH.
CONCERTS EVERY SUNDAY.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

RUBBER TRADE PUZZLED

Imports Increasing in Face of Big Domestic Growth.

HARD TO FIND A REASON

Dealers in Most Lines Declare That They Sell Fewer Imported Goods—More Novelties Are Imported.

The question that is now agitating the rubber manufacturers of the United States is why there should be an increased demand and consumption of foreign-made goods. The manufacture of india rubber goods in this country has grown every year, and improvements in methods have not only resulted in making as good an article as the foreign, but in making it so cheaply that American goods are sold abroad in competitive fields in great quantities. It is difficult therefore to understand how imports grow in the face of a 35 per cent. duty.

The figures, however, show that such an increase is going on, and the increase has been especially large during the last two years. According to the United States statistics the total imports of manufactured gutta percha and india rubber goods, for there is no duty on the crude material, were $356,954 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894; for the year 1902 they were $684,120, and for the year 1903 $1,125,562. In other words, the imports have almost quadrupled in ten years and have almost doubled in the last year. For the first eight months ended March 1, 1903, the imports were $598,973, for the similar eight months ended March 1, 1904, the imports were $766,161.

It is a difficult matter, however, to locate this increase. A thorough investigation in the trade does not disclose the whereabouts of the imported goods, and in almost every line dealers declare that they are using less imported stuff every year and more of domestic manufacture. In surgical goods, for instance, it has not been many years since the foreigners controlled the trade. Their goods had more finish and were better in every way than those made at home. Now the American goods are equal to the foreign and are much cheaper. The manager of the rubber department of the largest surgical implement house in the United States said on the subject:

"I am certain that the importation of rubber goods in our lines is falling off every year. I believe it was 20 per cent. less last year than the year before, and I am sure it is 100 per cent. less than it was a half dozen years ago. Our rubber factories are wide awake and can make everything we need and the imported goods are no better than those made at home."

At nother establisbment in the same line the expression was:

"I am positive that fewer surgical appliances and druggists' sundries are imported than ever before. The reason for this is simply because we are making better products in this country all the time. I hardly know of an article that can be bought abroad any better than we can make it at home."

In clothing, the same report was made. In clothing is meant overcoats, lap-robes, blankets, &c., for we never bought any rubber shoes abroad, those made in this country having always been better and cheaper. The manager of the rubber goods in one of the big department stores said:

"We still import a lot of stuff, not as much in value as formerly, but of a different class. The situation has changed this way. Formerly we imported cravenettes, mackintoshes, and other waterproof clothing. These are all made in this country now, and are as good as those made abroad. These goods are in enormous demand, and the factories are kept busy. There is, however, a line of fancy goods imported that is not made here. These are the very highpriced silk waterproofs and gauze vellings used by automobilists. Of course this line has increased, because two years ago nothing came in."

The manager of the rubber department of George Borgfeldt & Co. reported an increase of importations in his immediate lines.

"We brought in," said be, "more goods last year than ever before, and in some lines many times the amount. This latter statement applies especially to rubber sponges, which are comparatively a new article. Two years ago they were almost unknown, and a few were imported experimentally; now they sell so rapidly that we cannot keep up with our orders. I am positive there were $200,000 worth imported last year. Red ubber toys and balls are another line in which the Americans cannot compete with the Germans. The trade in these things grows every year. There are many other novelties the Germans make that we cannot duplicate."

In automobile tires there is no appreciable increase, although at a glance this would seem to be the case. The tires on the foreign machines when they come in do not figure in the statistics, and the agencies on this side for the foreign tires show little growth. The high duty makes the tires cost too much, and now that several American manufacturers are making tires on the metric system of measurement in order to fit foreign-made rims, there is no necessity for purchasing imported goods.

BETTER SALES OF COTTONS.

Demand Last Week Showed Improvement in Domestic Trade.

Last week saw some improvement in the movement of cotton goods in the primary market. Very little was done in the way of export trade, but for home consumption general lines of convertibles were in much better demand. The recent decline in cotton goods had a tendency to stimulate some quiet but enlarged buying, and many who ten days ago would not entertain the thought of purchasing goods bave been in the market and first bands have turned over some large quantities.

Business has come entirely voluntarily, and without any cajolery on the part of sellers, which indicates that the printers and converters have been called on for finished goods. Nearly every day brokers were seen about the market in quest of sheetings of medium weight, and the fact that they wanted them from stock leads to the supposition that their customers are in a hurry for the finished goods. In several instances they offered to pay a fraction more. Yesterday one commission house representing Southern mills was called on for 1,500,000 yards of medium-weight sheetings from spot stocks; but the house was not prepared to accommodate the buyer. Numerous contracts were made for goods to be delivered in July and August, the prices being based on 13 and 13½ cent cotton. Demand for export was of little consequence, although a number of small-sized sales were made, including both drills and flannels for China consumption, and coarse colored cottons for South America. Santo Domingo was the best customer, her purchases having been heavier than for many months.

Curtailment is going on in all cotton manufacturing centres, and each day for the past week new mills bave been added to the list of those operating on short time. The Lowell mills are perhaps the best situated of any mills in the North, many of them having sold up their production until well into the Fall months. These mills, too, are the most fortunate in the country in respect to cotton supplies, nearly all of them having bought when it was below 9 cents, and bave sufficient staple to carry them through until the next crop is marketed.

In Philadelphia it is estimated that there are fully 100,000 textile operatives out of employment or working on short hours, and business men are feeling the depression in every branch of trade. Fall River mills are running only four days a week, and yet the stocks of print cloths are accumulating. There has been a little better demand since the price was reduced from 4 cents to 3 11-16 cents for regulars, but it is estimated that the sales for the past week will not exceed those of the previous week. The entire trade is waiting for seasonable weather to make its advent. This will move goods over retail counters, and the demand will be reflected in the secondary and primary markets here.

AMENDING CUSTOMS LAW.

Payne Bill Will Enlarge Powers of General Appraisers If Passed.

Customs officials and importers are much interested in the progress of the Payne bill to amend the Customs Administrative act, which passed the House on April 4 and is now before the Senate. It is expected that the bill will pass the Senate if it is not lost in the final rush of business, and if it does the President's signature to it is assured.

The bill applies wholly to the powers and duties of the Board of United States General Appraisers, and if it becomes a law will make that body a much more important tribunal, and will incidentally remove all cause of friction such as has recently occurred between the board and the Secretary of the Treasury by making the board entirely independent of that official.

Under the present law the Secretary has power to impose rules for conducting its business on the board, and he has recently done so, thereby giving rise to much friction. The Payne bill gives explicitly to the board the right to make its own rules, and this feature was made the principal argument in its favor on the day of its passage by the House.

The feature of the bill next in order of importance is that eliminating the appeal from the board's decisions to the United States Circuit Court, making the first appeal direct to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and confining it to questions of law. Under the present statute an importer can appeal from the Board of General Appraisers to the Circuit Court, have his case retried, all the evidence reheard, and then, if not satisfied, carry the case to the Court of Appeals on questions of law.

The result of this in practice is that importers often fail to put in their evidence before the board, especially in cases where their cause is weak, preferring to take chances with a Judge and jury inexperienced in the intricacies of the customs law. Under the Payne bill the importer must put all his evidence in before the board, and then carry his appeal to the court on questions of law only.

The third feature of the bill provides that goods shall be forfeited when invoice values are advanced 100 per cent. The present law compels their forfeiture on an advance of 50 per cent., and experienced customs officials believe that injustice is often worked by this provision.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Stuffed Ducklings and Chicks Are Toys —Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Charles P. McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers recently overrules a protest by the Japan Import and Export Commission Company, Morimura Brothers, and the China and Japan Trading Company, Limited, of New York against the classification of stuffed ducklings and chicks as toys at 35 per cent. The importers claimed that they were free of duty as stuffed birds. In a decision by Mr. McClelland the Board also overruled a protest by Perry Ryer & Co., New York, against the assessment at 30 per cent. as paint of an article described as "white paint containing oxide of zinc "ground in oil." The importers claimed that it was dutiable at 2½ cents a pound as "white paint containing lead."

In a decision written by Judge Byron S. Waite, the Board sustained protests by P. McGettrick, consignee for C. M. Cox Co., and the American Cereal Company against the action of the Collectors at Burlington, Vt., and Chicago. The goods in question are known as "vim cattle feed," "X oat feed," and "chopped feed," and are all made of ground oat bulbs, mixed with oat dust, particles of meals and screenings, and other by-products of the manufacture of table cereals. They are imported from Canada and used for feeding cattle. Duty was assessed on them as "oat bulls" at 10 cents a hundred pounds. The importers claimed entry for them at 20 per cent. as non-enumerated manufactured articles.

Protests overruled lately were by Wilfred Schade & Co., and the Battle & Co. Chemical Corporation, St. Louis; F. May, May & Ellis, the American Sugar Refining Company, Morris Stein, Edouard May, and Henry Block & Co. Limited, New Orleans; John B. Luckintsch, T. Buellner & Co (2), D. B. Fisk & Co., and the American Shipping Company, Chicago; the First New Jerusalem Society, Cincinnati; Robert G. Ninny, Philadelphia; Keiser & Boasberg, Buffalo, and Perkins Van Bergen & Co., Merck & Co., the Heller & Merz Company, Zinkeisen & Co., Quong Yuen Shing, Park & Tilford, George Borgfeldt & Co., F. R. Arnold & Co. and others, and Douglass & Berry and others, New York.

Protests sustained were by Julius Eichenberg and H. Henius, Providence, R. I., and the Farbenfabriken of Eberfeld Company, and Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, New York. Protests partially sustained were by Rooney & Spence, the American Express Company, and H. Milthack, New York.

No Advance on St. Gall Goods.

General Appraiser T. S. Sharretts recently sustained the invoice values on an importation of St. Gall embroideries by Krower & Tynberg, which had been advanced by Appraiser Whitehead. The invoice values were sustained in accordance with information from the United States stitch counter at St. Gall.

Brick Ruined by Frost.

The cold wave of the past week cost the brick manufacturers along the Hackensack River very dear. They had got well started and most of them had considerable quantities of clay all mixed in the pits. It was cold enough to freeze it, and according to the statement of one of the manufacturers 495,000 bricks were lost. [illegible] of no use until it has [illegible]

NEW MEXICAN TARIFF

Advance of Fifty Per Cent. in Duty on Iron and Steel.

AMERICAN TRADE NOT HURT

High Schedule Designed to Build Up Home Industries—American Mining Companies Secure Exemptions.

Manufacturers of iron and steel and their products have been making inquiries lately regarding the changes in the Mexican tariff, which was lately revised for the purpose, it is said, of protecting and building up the native industries. Among the largest exporters to Mexico are the United States Steel Products Export Company, 21 State Street; Milliken Brothers, 11 Broadway; the Washington Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited; the General Electric Company, 44 Broad Street, and the American Locomotive Company, 25 Broad Street.

At the Mexican Consul's office the new schedules, which went into effect April 1, have been received. The documents are so long and involved that the Mexican representatives bere bave not yet become quite familiar with the changes. The belief was expressed yesterday that there is no change of importance except a 50 per cent. increase in the duties on iron and steel, and nearly everything made of these products. Mexican imports of wire, tubes, machinery, and agricultural implements, it was said, were likely to be affected.

President Farrell of the United States Steel Products Company said that the tariff changes are not as yet affecting the business of his company in Mexico. Heads of other companies made similar statements. C. C. Crafts of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's export department, who returned a few days ago after a four weeks' visit to Mexico, said that his sales were not affected in any way by the tariff changes, so that he bad paid no attention to the revision. While in that country be heard talk of people rushing imports so as to get in large quantities before the increase in duties.

A number of American companies engaged in hydraulic mining and railroad development in Mexico are said to have protected themselves from any ill-effects of the new tariff by obtaining in advance special concessions under which they will be exempt from the operation of the schedules. An officer of the Mexican Light and Power Company of 29 Broadway said that his company has such concessions. An officer of one of the companies exporting largely to Mexico said:

"The increase in the tariff was designed to aid the Monterey Iron and Steel Company, in which considerable American capital is said to be invested. To what extent Mexico will be able to supply her own needs in iron and steel and allied lines nobody yet knows. Presumably at first the country will have to buy pretty nearly as much from the United States as heretofore, so that the only immediate effect will be to add to the Mexican Government's revenues. Unquestionably, the higher duties will stimulate native manufacturers, so that in time our business may be curtailed. I will be much surprised if a number of our largest concerns do not establish works in Mexico, in much the same way as has been done in Canada. Mexico is now an important market, especially for railway and mining supplies. We are not disposed to loosen our grasp on the business there when we can maintain it by establishing branches, and these associations will be of advantage to both countries. It is of course possible that as the country develops the demand for manufactures will grow with it, so that even with the expansion of home industries there will remain a profitable market for American merchandise. This has been the condition of affairs in Canada."

CUBAN TRADE OPENINGS.

J. H. Van Hasselt Will Visit Eastern Manufacturers of Cottons.

J. H. Van Hasselt of Havana, who arrived in New York about ten days ago, intending to see American manufacturers with reference to the sale of their products in Cuba, left here yesterday for the East, where he will call upon the cotton manufacturers in Fall River and other textile centres. Mr. Van Hasselt says that the manufacturers whom he met in this city semed to take a live interest in the possibilities of Cuban trade. It is his hope to induce some of the manufacturers who are not doing so to make and pack goods especially for the Cuban trade, as European countries now do.

Talking of the textile business in Cuba, Mr. Van Hasselt said:

"English drills are now sold in large quantities for clothing for the men. The women buy white goods and prints, and union fabrics made of cotton and silk. Because of the warm climate there is no call for woolen goods, except the lightest grades.

"Most of the demand in textiles is for cheap fabrics. A Cuban girl would rather have ten cheap dresses in a year than one or two of finer quality. Our people make their own clothes, so that there is not much of a market for ready-made garments."

Cuba is prosperous, with plenty of money to spend on American goods, Mr. Van Hasselt says, as soon as merchandise of the right sort is sent there. He said that good results have been obtained in growing cotton, and eight or nine bales shipped to Germany last month brought better prices than cotton shipped from New Orleans. The fruit now being exported from Cuba, he says, is shipped for the most part through the enterprise of Americans. In his opinion Cuba needs now, more than anything else, an influx of small farmers with perhaps $500 to $1,000 capital, who will cultivate the land and develop its wonderful resources. The progress of the country is impeded somewhat, he says, by the scarcity of labor.

FALL CARPET OPENING.

Expected That It Will Take Place About May 1.

It is expected that the Fall patterns in carpets will be opened for the inspection of the trade about May 1, although some ingrain manufacturers may hold back until May 15. Several hundred buyers are expected when the opening takes place in the salesrooms on Fifth Avenue and Union Square. The backwardness of the Spring season, caused by the cold weather, is responsible for the disposition to delay.

Cotton and ingrain manufacturers have held several conferences at Philadelphia and talked over the price situation. While the increased price of raw material is regarded as sufficient cause for a sharp advance above the scale of a year ago, yet the manufacturers are said to be worried by the uncertainties of business in the year of a Presidential election.

SPECULATION IN COFFEE

Bull Interests Aggressive in the Coffee Exchange.

EXPECT SHORT BRAZIL CROP

Experts Declare That Trees Are Too Weak to Bear Heavily This Year, and That Planting Has Been Overdone.

While speculative trading in the coffee market during the last week has been rather quiet as far as total sales were concerned, there appears to be a good undertone to the situation, and bull interests appear to be only waiting for a favorable opportunity to start a campaign of advancing prices.

About a week ago renewed interest was reported in the coffee market, and the Wall Street people again turned their attention to the coffee bean as an attractive commodity for speculative purposes. Buying by commission houses for outside investment acccount was a daily feature of the trading. Following this there was the usual liquidation after such a material rise in values, but that does not seem to have affected the strong undertone which pervades the market.

The features that have been especially attracting attention and creating this bullish sentiment were the small movement of the Brazil crop and the unfavorable crop news. The receipts of coffee at Rio and Santos have been averaging daily only about one-half the quantity received at the two ports on the corresponding days last year, hearing out the estimate of one of the most prominent coffee houses in Brazil, which predicted a total movement for the month of April of only 255,000 bags, compared with 573,000 bags for the corresponding month last year.

Mail advices recently received from Brazil state that a joint trip made through the State of San Paulo by a large broker in Santos, the Santos representative of Arbuckle Brothers, and the Santos partner of Karl Krische & Co. of Hamburg and Santos, had resulted in these gentlemen coming to the conclusion that there will be a small crop next year; that the trees are too weak to produce fruit, in spite of the enormous flowering, and that the cutting down of the virgin forests all over the interior to extend the coffee plantations has so materially changed the climatic conditions of that section of Brazil that a permanent drought is feared.

One prominent interest in the trade even predicts that 12-cent coffee is in sight, and compares the present conditions with those prevailing in 1886 and 1887, when prices advanced from 5¼ cents to 22 cents. He says that the Brazil crops ending on June 30 of the present year will show a total of less than 10,500,000 bags.

Herman Sielcken of Crossman & Sielcken, who is regarded in the trade as the present leader of the bear interests, takes quite an opposite view of the situation. He bas expressed himself regarding the situation, saying that the largest coffee dealers in Brazil, who are generally opposed to giving estimates, believe that the next Santos crop will be 8,000,000 bags, and the next Rio crop 3,000,000 bags. He points to the fact that Krische & Co. in 1902 estimated the 1902-3 crop at 7,500,000 bags, and never changed this figure, while the total outturn of that crop was 12,325,000 bags.

DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE.

Efforts Being Made to Put Manufacturer and Buyer in Closer Touch.

A representative of an association which is taking an active part in the development of export trade has been busy of late in calling upon textile manufacturers and urging upon their attention plans for selling their products with less intervention of middlemen than at present. His idea is that trade of American manufacturers abroad may be greatly increased in volume and in profits if there are fewer middlemen. Talking of the reasons for his mission and the prospects of success, he said yesterday:

"In many cases three or four commissions are paid on textiles before the goods leave New York. The commission man takes a profit, so does the broker who sells to an export house, and this house in its turn must have a percentage. These burdens often increase the price at which the goods can be sold abroad to such an extent that foreign competitors get the business.

"Quite commonly manufacturers here refuse to deal directly with any buyer outside the country, but European competitors are usually glad to sell wherever they can get orders. Our commission houses are firmly established. Some of them are really the bankers for the manufacturers. In such instances the sales must be made through the commission house. But either the man at the factory or his representative in the commission house should find it profitable to sell directly to buyers abroad when orders cannot otherwise be obtained. Often the elimination of 10 per cent. in commissions would lower prices sufficiently to obtain orders from sources of trade which otherwise would not be open to us.

"Refusal to sell to a foreign dealer is frequently the result of fear on the part of the manufacturer or commission man that he will offend a broker or export firm and thereby lose other business. This feeling should not stand in the way of trade. There is plenty of foreign business for all. The broker and exporter are narrow-minded if they object to the manufacturer transacting business directly with foreign buyers when he can do so to advantage. The growth of foreign trade promoted in this manner will in the end be to the advantage of all. I believe that when this subject is better understood there will be an expansion of our trade."

WINE GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Meeting Will Be Held in Buffalo June 6 —California Growers Come In.

The first regular convention of the recently organized American Wine Growers' Association will be held in Buffalo on June 6. Notices to this effect were sent out last week by Edward Emerson of the Brotherhood Wine Company, the President of the association.

It is expected that by that time the entire American wine trade will be represented. At the inception of the movement for the organization of the American wine growers and for the maintenance of the purity of American wines, the California growers got the impression that the Eastern growers, who constituted the majority of the new association, were hostile to them. That impression has now been dispelled, and several of the California wine producers have already joined the association. The California Wine Association, which is known as the "Trust," and which controls 90 per cent. of the California trade, is now in negotiation with the officers of the association, and will probably be represented at the Buffalo convention.

The association has taken a firm stand against the adulteration of American wines, and against their sale under foreign labels. Its officers believe that America can produce as good wines as any other country in the world, and that the only way that the trade can be built up is by selling the wines for exactly what they are. A determined effort will also be made to suppress the adulterators, and to secure the passage of stringent laws against the adulteration of native wines.

Notes of Business Men and Events

Henry Cohen of Henry Cohen & Co., manufacturers of waists, skirts, and costumes, and of M. Coben & Brothers, furs, will sail for Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on April 31.

***

Bids will be opened on May 1 at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in Philadelphia, for 340,000 yards olive drab covert cloth, 127,000 yards olive drab serge, 345,000 yards olive drab lasting, and 175,000 yards olive drab shirting flannel, to be delivered in New York. Bids will be opened in Philadelphia on next Monday for 214,000 yards khaki shelter tent duck.

***

A convention of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association, an organization of Western jobbers, will be held on May 18 at the Hotel Majestic in this city. An effort will be made to interest the Eastern wholesale trade in the movement. J. K. Burnham of Kansas City is the President of the association.

***

C. M. Freeman, canned goods buyer for Bennett, Sloan & Co., returned last week from a trip through the South, and reports that the prospects are good for a large pack this season.

***

It is reported that owing to the late Spring the maple sugar crop of Vermont and Northern New York is a failure.

***

Among those in the local textile market who have decided to attend the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Washington on May 11 and 12 are Larrus Loomis of Catlin & Co., Leonard Paulson of Paulson, Linkroum & Co., and Harry Patterson of Wilson & Bradhury.

***

A New York cotton goods seller who has just returned from Canada says that the Canadian cotton manufacturers are selling their product at prices proportionately lower than the manufacturers in the States notwithstanding that they buy our cotton and pay 15 per cent. higher wages.

***

T. D. Bushnell, manager of the hosiery department of the H. B. Claflin Company, is in Europe purchasing stock for the next season.

***

I. D. Marks, resident partner of B. Lowenstein & Brothers of Memphis, Tenn., who recently returned from that city, reports Spring dry goods trade in the South as eminently satisfactory, and a good outlook for Fall business.

***

A visitor in the New York spice trade during the last week was D. W. Lowell, who is associated with the firm of William McKerrow & Co., Singapore.

***

According to cable advices received from Curaçoa during the last week the steamer Caracas is due to arrive at New York tomorrow with about 5,000 bags of Maracaibo coffee.

***

Additional shipments of Colombian coffee are expected at this port in spite of previous reports to the contrary. The steamer Flandria, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, will bring back about 25,000 bags of coffee from Barranquilla, while the steamer Valencia, now en route, will stop at Carthagena to take on about 15,000 bags.

***

The local market for cloves has shown a much firmer tendency during the last week, and prices have advanced to 16½ to 17 cents.

***

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate amending the law prohibiting the importation of adulterated tea so as to make it inapplicable to tea sweepings and tea siftings used in the manufacture of caffeine and other chemicals.

***

The first notice day for the delivery of coffee on May contracts will be Wednesday, [illegible] the general opinion that the speculative interest in that delivery has been liquidated and that the contracts have passed into strong hands, which will be ready to receive the coffee when tendered.

***

A. B. Strange of the William Strange Company returned last week from an extensive trip in European markets.

***

D. R. Currie, formerly of Field & Currie, has joined the selling staff of Holz & Hayes, who handle dress goods accounts through Flietmann & Co.

***

Importers in this market state that the delivery of Japanese silks is decidedly slow, as in every instance the Government of Japan takes precedence with transportation companies, merchandise being subordinated. Prices are steadily advancing, and importers find considerable difficulty in keeping up the standard of quality, owing to the shortage of skilled labor.

***

A. C. Case of Case & Co. sailed last week on his semi-annual trip to foreign markets in search of novelties for the Winter season. Sol. Goldsmith, lace buyer for the same firm, also left yesterday for European markets.

***

H. Schmidt, foreign buyer of fancy goods for A. Steinhardt & Brother, has the same firm, also left last week for Europe in search of holiday novelties.

***

A. P. Tannert, handling dress goods through Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, 476 Broome Street, has added the account of Friedrich Arnold's Grieze henrfettas to his lines of foreign dress goods.

***

"Peau de Gesegin" is a new dress-goods fabric just placed on the market by Duncan & Stenz, selling through Boessneck, Broesel & Co., 468 Broome Street. It is adaptable for waists or whole costumes for street, house, or evening wear.

***

J. R. Shoaff & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the rug and art square productions of Thomas Caves & Sons, Philadelphia. Beginning with this Fall season this firm will also take over the account of the newly organized Hogg Carpet Company of Worcester, Mass., manufacturer of Wiltons and Brussels carpets and rugs.

***

A woolen commission man said last week that because of the increasing demand for caselmeros and henriettas, the manufacturers of all-wool dress goods are likely to begin the use of cotton in making these goods.

***

H. K. Beattie, Oriental buyer for the carpet department of the H. B. Claflin Company, is expected back from Europe early in May.

***

In its Fall samples the Bigelow Carpet Company is to have a new rug, the Kymrio Wilton, which is expected to meet the demand for a moderate priced article.

***

Firmer prices are reported for African No. 1 ginger, cable advices to local spice interests quoting an advance of two shillings per hundred weight. Local quotations are now 6 to 6½ cents.

***

The stock of coffee in Havre is now 3,568,000 bags, of which 2,709,000 bags are Brazilian. This compares with 3,556,000 and 2,723,000 bags, respectively, a week ago.

***

The increase in the import duty on tea into England of 4 cents a pound, as provided for in the English budget, will probably create a bullish influence in the local market for low grades of tea, as the large English packers will probably be free buyers of all low grades as a result.

***

Another drop in the price of camphor was reported during the week, the quotations declining from 74 to 68 cents a pound.

QUEER WOOL SITUATION.

Buyers and Sellers Both in Strong Positions—Prices Advancing.

George Follett of the Wool Exchange Building said yesterday that there is a paradox in the raw wool conditions, because both buyers and sellers occupy strong positions. This is his explanation:

"The small stocks here and abroad are a source of strength to the holders. The manufacturer is more independent than he would be otherwise, because of the increasing number of wool substitutes which enable him to scrape along without buying much wool. It is about as difficult for a broker to buy wool as it is to sell it. The margin of profit is small.

"Woolen goods are being sold practically at the same prices as a year ago, when most grades, and they were at least 5 per cent. lower than now. This can only be done by more economy in the use of [illegible] tutes for wool in the manufacture of cloth.

"Super B wools, which sold a couple of months ago at 30 cents, are now selling at 31 cents. Medium and combing are the strongest feature of the market. Fine grades are [illegible] without change in price.

BROKER JOHNSON'S PETITION.

An Echo of the 1900 Failure of Seymour, Johnson & Co.

Frederick W. Johnson of 2,041 Seventh Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a partner in the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., stock brokers, formerly at 71 Broadway, who failed four years ago, with total liabilities of $435,007, of which $8,595 are individual debts, and no assets.

Seymour, Johnson & Co. made an assignment on May 28, 1900, to Alfred Hayes, Jr. Two creditors' petitions in bankruptcy were filed against the firm on Aug. 4, 1900, and Sept. 27, 1900, but both were dismissed. On Dec. 27, 1900, Henry A. Seymour filed a petition in bankruptcy for himself and against Mr. Johnson, under which the firm was adjudicated bankrupt on March 21, 1901, and Mr. Seymour received a discharge on Aug. 21, 1901. Mr. Johnson now says that he was then and during the proceedings a resident of Wyoming, was not personally served, and did not appear therein.

Mr. Johnson in his petition gives some figures as to the condition of the firm's estate, which is being wound up by the assignee. On Nov. 19, 1902, the assignee paid a dividend of 20 per cent. to the creditors. On Feb. 16, 1904, the claim of John B. Lord, as trustee of the estate of the Franklin Syndicate, the get-rich-quick concern of Brooklyn, was allowed for $143,190 against the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., and on Feb. 19, 1904, the assignee paid a dividend of 30 per cent., amounting to $28,638, on this claim. The assignee has remaining assets of $58,251, additional claims of $36,016 have been allowed against the estate on which no dividend was paid, and $7,203 will be necessary to pay that dividend. Claims to the amount of $401,762 have been allowed against the estate, and the assignee will be able to pay a further dividend of 12 per cent.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

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C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.

Announcement of a most remarkable sale.

WE HAVE RECEIVED PEREMPTORY INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL AT ABSOLUTE AUCTION BY ORDER OF

MR. STUART A. COATS,

WHO IS MAKING HIS HOME ABROAD.

The Entire Exceedingly Rare Art Objects and Valuable Furnishings

CONTAINED IN THE GOTHIC MANSION,

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A SALE PRE-EMINENT.

The offering is one of unusual refinement and lavishness, including many counterparts of what is seen at Versailles and Fontainebleau.

SOME OF THE SELECTIONS HAVING BEEN MADE AT THE RENOWNED SIR WM. BAILEY AND LITCHFIELD SALES IN LONDON; THE MONSIGNEUR DE BARON AND HUMBERT SALES IN PARIS.

OTHERS FROM DUVEEN, LA PLACE, SYPHER AND HERTS.

BRIEFLY:—

The Salon in Marie Antoinette, Louise Seize, Grand Dining Room in Sheraton.

Music Room in old Adams, Foyers and Halls in First Empire, Library

In Colonial Mahogany, Sleeping Rooms in old Dutch Marqueterie, white and gold,

Louis Seize, English oak and Colonial, &c., &c.

OLD BEAUVAIS TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM SUIT, CABINETS, SCREENS IN OLD LEATHERS, PAINTED AND EMBROIDERED; BARYE AND BOREDEINNE BRONZES, STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE, WITH PIANOLA ATTACHMENT, ALSO ANGELUS; CHIMING HALL AND MANTEL CLOCKS, ELECTROLIERS, RARE KERMANSHAH CARPETS AND RUGS.

SUPERB CARRARA MARBLES, GRAND ROYAL SEVRES VASES; EXQUISITE BRIC-A-BRAC, FROM ALL CONTINENTAL EUROPE AND THE ORIENT; COLLECTION OF MINIATURES, SNUFF BOXES, OLD IVORIES, ENAMELS AND NUMBERLESS ODDITIES SELDOM OFFERED FOR PUBLIC COMPETITION.

A Costly Ormolu Commode, a Replica of what is now at the Little Trianon.

OLD ENGLISH SILVER AND SHEFFIELD, IN THE PERIODS OF GEORGE II. AND III.

LARGE LIBRARY OF RICHLY BOUND STANDARD LITERATURE, ABOUT 800 VOLS.

MOUNTED MOOSE AND CARIBOU HEADS, POLAR BEAR SKINS, EXQUISITE TABLE LINENS, FINEST CHINA AND CUT CRYSTAL, BY TIFFANY, COLLAMORE, AND CAMERDEN & FOSTER.

VERY SUPERB SILK RENAISSANCE REAL LACE CURTAINS, RICH HANGINGS THROUGHOUT, TIFFANY CLOCK SETS, ORMOLU ANDIRONS AND FENDERS, &c.

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BY REPRESENTATIVE FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MASTERS, INCLUDING EXAMPLES BY A. H. WYANT, G. H. BOUGHTON, WM. HART, ALBERT BIERSTADT, C. VANLEMPUTTON, A. F. TAFT, GUSTAV WIEGAND, HENRY P. SMITH AND OTHERS OF NOTE.

Also the Contents of nursery, Children's Toys, English Baby Carriage, all the Kitchen and Laundry Effects, Six Refrigerators, Contents of Servants' Dining Room, a dozen servants' rooms furnished with Brass Bedsteads, &c.

On Exhibition by Card Only,
Monday and Tuesday, April 25 and 26, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
For Absolute Sale
Wednesday, April 27, and Following Days,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

CARDS TO VIEW THE RESIDENCE MAY BE HAD OF AUCTIONEER, AS ABOVE. TERMS OF SALE: CASH DEPOSIT OF 25 PER CENT. AT TIME OF SALE. FOR CONVENIENCE OF INTENDING PURCHASERS WHO DO NOT WISH TO BE ANNOYED BY PAYING DEPOSITS AT TIME OF SALE ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO LEAVE DEPOSITS AT OFFICE OF ART GALLERIES.

Auction Sale.—April 30, 1904, 12 M., on premises "Liebsman residence, 189 Broadway, Flushing, 170x240, house, 15 rooms, improvements, large barn, best residential section." Ten thousand dollars may remain on mortgage, $500 deposit required of purchaser, terms at sale. T. Jefferson Burnett, auctioneer, Flushing, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT RECEIVER'S SALE. George E. Shaw, Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St., will sell on premises, 231 Water St., on THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, at 11 A. M., machinery contained in factory of Fred C. Steimann & Co., consisting of forges, anvils, lathes, vises, die cutters, felt wheel cutters, sand paper cutters, pulleys, shafting hangers, belting, tools, etc.

EDWARD G. RIGGS, Esq., Receiver, 102 Fulton St.

THOMAS E. DONNELLY, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?—WISE.



75 Pianos



AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE

Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 and 21 West 125th St.,
near 5th Av.
Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer,
will sell
Tuesday evening, April 26,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP,
75 High Grade Pianos
(new and slightly used.)
The Catalogue contains:—
STEINWAY, KNABE, WEBER, CHICKERING, HARDMAN, FISCHER, SOHMER, BACON, ESTEY, and various other prominent makers in
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—also—
5—BABY GRANDS—5
MADE BY
STEINWAY, KNABE, STINERTONE, &c.
Exhibition.
Pianos on view and for trial.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY, DAY AND EVENING.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Brick factory and good business property. R. G. Bull, Corona, L. I.

Active partner wanted with $2,000, established, profitable business. Irving, 31 West 42d St.

Packing box factory for sale; guaranteed $10,000 yearly profit. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Old-established cardboard, jobbing, and manufacturing business. Owner retiring. Janes, Box 114 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Exceptional opportunity for person willing to invest $150 monthly in established wholesale and retail concern; profit very large. Address Box Q 95 Times.

Capital required by builder with many years' experience and first-class knowledge of real estate; have good chance now to buy and improve some choice property; no agents. X Box 25, 1,364 Broadway.

A President or Treasurer wanted for an incorporated company, placing upon the market a manufactured article; unlimited demand and in daily use; ten thousand dollars ($10,000) required; amply secured; profits large; unparalleled opportunity. Address Soles & Heels, Box 189, Times Office.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

An acceptable partner wanted in a well-established paying business, dealing with the wholesale trade in United States and foreign countries, and having valuable "trade mark" specialties; $60,000 doubles the present capital, and 50 per cent. profit can be safely shown on total capitalization. Offices in New York and London. B., Box 105 Times.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

A.—We have $2,500,000 to invest for clients in approved securities in sums of not less than $25,000, in Mercantile, Manufacturing, Industrial, Mining, Timber, Coal, Gas, Water, Electric Railways, Light and Power Plants; business men seeking additional capital and capable associates and wish to conserve their dignity are invited to confer with us; will underwrite or advance upon securities; all kinds of financial arrangements completed. TRACTION DEVELOPMENT & SECURITIES CO., 74 Broadway, New York.

An opportunity is offered for the investment of a few thousand dollars in a manufacturing business in New York, in association with a prominent merchant, and well-known banker, on the same terms that they invested. One of these gentlemen personally manages the company. The product is in urgent demand from jobbers and manufacturers, and although the business was recently established the volume of trade now current renders it desirable to increase the capital. The business is already on a profitable basis with large prospects for the future. A suitable plant was obtained at a rental, so there are no dead assets in the investment. Cassius M. Paine, 25 Broad St.

$1,000 FOR $100

Do you want to make $1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

If the current season has been somewhat lacking in transactions of the first magnitude, the reports of the last week have done much to supply the deficiency. Vacant property buying has shown a substantial increase, and there is apparently no let-up in the demand for flats and tenements all over the city, but with the investment purchase of a Fifth Avenue corner and three trades, each involving over $1,000,000, there is also encouraging evidence that the present market is not altogether without possibilities as far as larger properties are concerned.

It is perhaps needless to say that the reporting of $1,000,000 as the price for the seven-story building on two lots of ground at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street has been followed by not a few expressions of incredulity. Some little analysis of this figure, however, shows that it is not to be regarded as out of the question. It is just about a year ago that Horace A. Hutchins paid $270,000 for an inside lot on Fifth Avenue, directly opposite this corner, and $300,000 would probably be a conservative appraisal of such a parcel to-day. Adding to this even the generally recognized 50 per cent. for determining the value of a corner lot, making the latter worth $450,000, and at least $150,000 for the building, the total shows $900,000 for this property. Thus it appears that the sale of it for nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000 to somebody who, in real estate parlance, really "wanted" it is far from improbable, especially to those who have found it safe to wonder at nothing in the shape of prices along that part of Fifth Avenue.

It is to be supposed that Isaac H. Clothier's supply of vacant lots on Manhatlan Island is not without limit, or his contribution of a million-dollar trade might come to be looked upon as a regular weekly feature of the market. By his latest deal of this sort he becomes the owner of the building at 119 and 121 West Twenty-third Street, a purchase which, with those involving the Euclid Hall apartment house and the office building at 198 Broadway, brings the aggregate value of his investment holdings here well above $2,000,000. Another Philadelphian, Edward A. Schmidt, also figured prominently in last week's business in the exchange of the office building 51 and 53 Maiden Lane for an upper Madison Avenue hotel.

The speculative movement which a month or two ago csntred in upper Park and Madison Avenues has moved to the eastward, creating s noticeable amount of buying in the territory tributary to Second Avenue and north of One Hundredth Street. Just as in the former neighborhood, the dealing in old-style flats was followed by purchases of nearly all the available vacant property, so the very considerable amount of unimproved land lying between Second Avenue and the Harlem River stands an excellent chance of being taken in hand by builders.

Vacant property dealing has picked up all along the line within the last few days, although this revival is thought to be but the forerunner of a much more extensive one to be witnessed after May 1. That date marks the ending of some existing agreements between employers and unions, and while there is said to be no present indications of a serious upheaval, yet the tendency among builders seems to be to wait until the prospect for a season of uninterrupted activity is assured.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the B. F. Ulman estate 66 West Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, 29 by 98.9. The buyers, a prominent corporation, will erect a modern building on the site for their up-town offices. The same brokers have sold to a client of W. A. Mead 117 West Fifty-fourth Street, a private stable, 25 by 110.

To Build on West 27th Street.

Philip Jeselson sold for John G. Crawford, to Edward Jansen, 256 and 258 West Twenty-eighth Street, 49.6 by 98.9, and 257 and 259 West Twenty-seventh Street, 50 by 98.9, together with an Interior lot abutting on the westerly side, 25.7 by 55. The plot, consisting of about 11,200 square feet, is partly covered by five-story buildings. The property has been owned by the Crawford family over fifty years. Mr. Janeen intends to make extensive alterations, and will improve part of the plot with a new factory building for his own use.

Gebhard Estate a Seller.

The Gebbard estate has sold to Louis Lese 104 to 110 and 114 to 120 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, eight two-story dwellings, each 20 by 100.

George Abendschein has sold the two five-story flats covering the block front on the east side of Lexington avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, 201.10 by 25.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Henry Mook 15 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, 16 by 50 by 99.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

Operators Buy on 142d Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Bleiman & Co. have sold 2,432 and 2,434 Seventh Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 40 by 75, to Isidor Blumenkrohn and Morris Freundlich, who recently bought the adjoining southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

Warren & Skillin have sold for Kate G. Moore the two five-story triple flats, with stores, 2,899 and 2,901 Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 87 by 100.

J. Scott negotiated the recent sale of 224 and 226 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street for Anna Kroess.

West 88th Street Dwelling Sold.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mary F. Risling 43 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, 26 by 100.8.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the Havens estate the three three-story dwellings 110, 112, and 114 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, each 17 by 100.11.

The Rohe estate has sold to Fannie Mendelsohn, through Hayden & Co., 212 Edgecombe Avenue, a three-story dwelling 17.2 by 90.

A. W. Nuller & Co., have sold for the Picken and Lilly Construction Company, to Eliza Bode, the three-story dwelling, 231 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street 18 by 99.11.

Lot Sold by J. F. Stillman.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Joseph F. Stillman the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue.

New West Side Market.

Plans were filed yesterday for a one-story market building to be erected on a plot 125 by 40, at the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Little West Twelfth Street, owned by Col. John Jacob Astor. The structure will cost $5,000.

Deal for Greenwich Street Plot.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the estate of Sarah E. Fletcher to Lowenfeld & Prager, 380 Greenwich Street, northwest corner of North Moore Street, 24.7 by 99.7, with old two and three-story buildings.

E. T. Kingsley of the office of Charles E. Duross, has sold for Agnes McGirr to John T. Brock, for improvement, the two-story building, 550 West Forty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Upper Second Avenue Dealings.

G. Green has sold 2,040 Second Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25.11 by 75.

Louis Lese has sold to L. Polodes 2,108 and 2,110 Second Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 32.11 by 100.

Dora F. Rosenberg and Theresa Michaels are the buyers of 1,817 to 1,823 and 1,827 to 1,833 Second Avenue, sold recently by the Shaspert estate, through J. Levy & Co.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for Mary Brennerman the five-story flat, 1,142 First Avenue, 25 by 81.

[illegible] have sold for R. Bunky 313 and 315 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 54 by 100.11.

Purchase of Madison Avenue Corners.

Dr. S. Ellsberg of 148 Henry Street has purchased, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,339 Madison Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The sellers were Seward & Seward. Dr. Ellsberg has also bought from Cohen & Glauber the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, known as 1,835 to 1,839 Madison Avenue, five-story flats, on plot 40 by 75.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for Catherine O'Meara the four-story flat 139 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 19 by 100.11.

Resale in Dyckman Tract.

Hall J. How & Co. have resold for Charles Laue to Dowd & Maslen the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street. The same brokers have also sold for J. Allen Townsend to Henry Raynor the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Post Avenue and Emerson Street.

Realty Firm Incorporated.

The corporation of J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co. has been formed, with a capital of $50,000. The Directors are Edgar C. Leaycraft, Harold Gray, and Samuel G. Stewart.

Company Buys on Avenue B.

John Peters has sold for Anthony Tuna to the Minsker Realty Company 235 and 237 Avenue B, two five-story tenements, on plot 40.6 by 61.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Ignsiz Reisman to Jacob S. Baum 21 Clinton Street, old buildings, on plot 25 by 100.

Max Friedman of Sharon, Penn., has bought from the estate of Rosa Friedman the property 133 Monroe Street.

Builder Buys on 141st Street.

The estate of William O'Gorman has sold the plot 231 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 553 feet east of Willis Avenue, to Stephen Egan, who will erect thereon six five-story double apartment houses, similar to those which he built on the adjoining property to the west.

Haynes & Pittman have sold the two three-family brick houses 1,052 and 1,054 Trinity Avenue, on plot 40 by 87.4, to a speculator.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for the West End Co-operative Building Association the plot at the northeast corner of Marion Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, 40 by 110. The buyer will erect two two-family houses.

Sale of Brooklyn Property.

G. P. Truslow has sold for M. H. Leonard the three-story brick building 117 Lee Avenue.

M. Stolewitz has sold for M. Lurie 59 East One Hundredth Street, 20 by 100, a triple flat. M. Diamond was the broker in this sale.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Whatever reluctance there may have been on the part of owners and auctioneers about offering property at auction this Spring seems to have been fully dispelled. This week's schedule is not only the longest in many months, but also contains almost every variety of real estate from a Pearl Street tenement to vacant lots well up toward the northerly line of the city.

The sale of properties by order of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, to be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly on Tuesday, promises to be one of the most interesting auction events in years. The sixty-seven parcels covered by the announcement, which are described in detail in another column, include apartment houses, flats, and dwellings at Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street, lots on Lenox Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third, One Hundred and Forty-fourth, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, a large water front parcel at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Harlem River in the Bronx, and several large vacant plots at Eleventh Avenue and Hillside Street.

Another large offering of vacant property is also down for Tuesday at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co., consisting of twenty and a half lots on One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, between Seventh Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road. The same auctioneers will sell on Wednesday the dwellings shown in the following diagram, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-second Street:

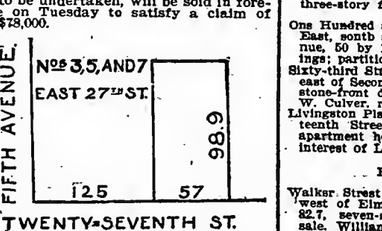


There is also scheduled for Wednesday the voluntary sale of the holdings of the American Realty Company at 30 to 36 West Thirty-third Street, running through to 29 to 35 West Thirty-second Street, a plot of nearly 17,000 square feet. The sale will be conducted by Peter F. Meyer.

The week's list contains a number of partition and executors' sales of the sort interesting to smaller speculators. Auctioneer Meyer will sell on Tuesday properties on Allen and Rivington Streets, and on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth Street. Among Wednesday's offerings are the southwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue A, to be sold by Samuel Goldsticker, and several parcels on Fifty-ninth Street, east of Second Avenue, which will be put up by Auctioneer Kennelly.

Bronx sales for the week likewise make a formidable array. They include seven lots on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, near Jerome Avenue; about fifty lots at Fordham on One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Briggs, and Bainbridge Avenues; several plots at Woodlawn Heights on Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth, Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth, and Two Hundred and Fortieth Streets, and a large corner at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

The property at 3, 5, and 7 East Twenty-seventh Street, a plot 57 by 98.9, directly opposite the new Brunswick Hotel and in a block where large building operations are about to be undertaken, will be sold in foreclosure on Tuesday to satisfy a claim of about $78,000.



MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 527 mortgages for $6,627,440; of which 195, for $2,682,000, were at 5 per cent.; 251, for $2,101,500, were at more, and 81, for $1,843,930, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 442 mortgages for $6,495,722; of which 107, for $1,887,853 were at 5 per cent.; 130, for $2,224,517, were at more, and 105, for $2,883,850, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.
By James L. Wells.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Jeroms Avenue, four lots, each 28.9 by 100; public auction sale.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Grand Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Thirty-fourth Street, 474 West, south side, 39.4 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.4 by 98, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Frederick L. Dresoher, referee; due on judgment, $6,780.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 470 West, south side, 75 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.4 by 99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, George E. Flunkett, referee; due on judgment, $16,293.

By Charles A. Berrian.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street west, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100.11.

[illegible] Hundred and Fifteenth Street, [illegible] north side, 100 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.11.

[illegible] Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.11.

[illegible] Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.11.

[illegible] Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side,

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

will sell at auction

Tuesday, April 26, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 161 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners,

65 CHOICE PARCELS

INCLUDING DWELLINGS, FLATS, LOTS, PLOTS, AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND BULKHEAD PROPERTIES.

2,708 Broadway,

70.9½ FEET SOUTH OF 104TH ST., five-story brick apartment, size of lot 21x124.

220 to 230 West 104th St.,

Four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, size of lots 15.11 and 16.8x70.2 each, and one plot 31.10x70.2.

212 to 218 West 104th St.,

four five-story brownstone flats, size of lots 19.6 and 18.9x100.11 each.

Southeast Corner

143d St. and Lenox Av.,

five choice lots, 25x85 each.

Northeast Corner

143d St. and Lenox Av.,

ten choice lots, size 25x85 and 99.11 each.

South Side 144th St.

160 FEET EAST OF LENOX AV., 15 choice lots, size of each, 25x99.11.

North Side 144th St.

375 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., nine choice lots, size 25x99.11 each.

South Side 145th St.,

475 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., three choice lots, 25x74 each.

West Side Exterior St.,

BETWEEN 144TH AND 145TH STS., seven choice lots, 28.11x152.6 each.

Southwest Corner

Hillside St. and 11th Av.,

three plots, 371x264.1, 150x278.9, and 102.7½x282.2½ each.

Southeast Corner

E. 149th St. & Harlem River,

choice plot, containing about 283,000 square feet, with bulkhead on river of 462.87 feet and slip, known as the Wilson Adams & Co. property.

Bookmaps and full particulars at Comptroller's office, 280 Broadway, or Auctioneer's, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

Estate of Thomas Stillman, Dec'd,

by order of Emma V. Duryea and Annie S. Dix, Executors.

676 & 678 NINTH AVE.

AND

358 & 360 West 47th ST.,

South-East Corner.

The three four-story and cellar brick tenements, with four stores. Size of lots, 25.1½x75 and 50 each.

801 NINTH AVE.

AND

401 & 403 WEST 53d ST.,

North-West Corner,

The five-story and cellar brick flat, with three stores, three families on a floor. Hot water supply, steam heat, etc. Size of lot, 25x100.

508 WEST 57th ST.

Three-story basement and cellar brick dwelling; used as a clubhouse. Size of lot, 20x75.5.

727-729-731 GREENWICH ST.

BEING

South-East Corner Perry St.

The three and four story brick tenements, with three stores, arranged for 24 families. Size of plot, 75x111.2x irregular.

MESSRS. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Estate, 115 Broadway.

Maps with attorneys or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

Estate of Edward C. Heerwagen, Dec'd

by order of Charles F. Bauerdorf, surviving Executor,

510 WEST 53d ST.

Five-story brick tenement. Size of lot 25.04½x100.5.

196 WEST HOUSTON ST.,

Near Bedford St.,

Three-story pressed brick front stable. Size of lot, 25x126.7x irregular.

South-West Corner

181st ST. & WASHINGTON AVE.,

24TH WARD, BRONX.

Corner; vacant. Size, 25x95. Adjoining plot on street, with a two-story attic and cellar frame dwelling and stable. Size of plot, 50x125. Messrs. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Estate, 115 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'n'r

will sell at auction

Wednesday, April 27, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

To Close the Estate of Aaron Kreielsheimer, Dec'd,

306 East 59th St.,

five-story brick storage warehouse, with brick extension, with 15 stalls, size of lot 25x100.5.

420 and 422 East 59th St.,

four-story brick tenement, with frame extension and 2 stores, size of lot 37.11½x100.5.

424 East 59th St.,

four-story brick factory and tenement, size of lot 25x100.

NORTHEAST CORNER

Morris Ave. and 164th St.,

the 2½-story frame double dwelling, with stable, size of plot 100x105.

Messrs. STRALEY & HASBROUCK, Attorneys for Estate, 253 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

Est. of John W Serdon, dec'd.

733, 735 Greenwich St.

AND

113, 115, 117 Perry St.

Northeast Corner,

the five 2, 2½ and 3 story brick and 2-story frame buildings, size of plot, 56 feet in Greenwich St. and 120 feet in Perry St.; within 46 feet of Hudson St. and running parallel with same 70.2 feet.

WILL LEAVE 4 PER CENT. MORTGAGE.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

Wednesday, April 27, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

4 New Bowery,

running through to

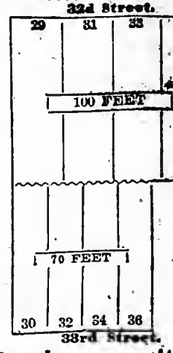
396 Pearl St.,

five-story brick apartment, with store; size of lot 24.2x20.3x irreg.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

AT AUCTION.

32d Street.



Nearly opposite the

WALDORF-ASTORIA

Containing 17,000 Square Feet,

Will Be Sold at Public Auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Saleeroom, 161 Broadway, by

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

70% May Remain in Bond and Mortgage.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at 161 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, Wed'day, April 27, noon,

EXECUTORS' SALE,

to close estate of Susan A. Valentine, dec'd,

50 CHOICE LOTS,

Bainbridge and Briggs Aves. and 194th St.

NEAR RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS,

FORDHAM,

BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.

Lots ready for profitable improvement. Assessments for opening, grading, sewering Bainbridge Ave. and 194th St. paid. Location very desirable.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST

TERMS LIBERAL. SALE POSITIVE.

Send for maps and particulars to Salter and Steinkamp, Attorneys for Executors, 140 Nassau St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at 161 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, MONDAY, APRIL 25, noon,

7 LOTS, 183d ST.,

north side, 100 feet west of Jerome Ave., on grade, ripe for improvement.

Terms Liberal. Title Guaranteed.

Get maps and particulars from Stephen H. Keating, Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, or the auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY

R. E. CO., LTD.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Thursday, April 28, 1904,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.,

189-191 MONTAGUE ST.,

To close the estates of Michael and Catharine Kelly, deceased, by order of Joseph F. Curren, Esq., Executor,

The fine detached dwelling, with stable attached,

179 Lenox Road,

Plot 100x200 feet; asphalted street; double row of fine shade trees; large lawns and shrubbery; character of neighborhood is already established; 40 minutes from New York via Brighton Beach or Flatbush or Rogers Av. cars.

Also desirable 27.4½x126.3½x25x115.4½, with frame house thereon, situated at

1069 Washington Av.,

East side, near Malbone St., Brooklyn, directly opposite proposed Plaza at Willinck entrance to Prospect Park; within four hundred feet of proposed underground Rapid Transit station at Malbone St.

For maps and particulars address D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., Ltd., 207 Montague St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,

Incorporated, Auctioneers,

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer, will sell by auction on

Tuesday, May 3, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

Absolute Sale, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

147 & 149 East 54th Street,

5-story high-class triple apartments, size 33.6x90x100.5 feet each,

—AND—

27 West 95th Street,

3-story limestone and brick private dwelling, size 17x55x100.8 feet.

For maps and further particulars apply to Louis J. Rosett, Esq., Attorney, 29 Liberty St., or to the Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.

VOLUNTARY PARTITION SALE.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 B'way,

78 and 80 EAST 92nd STREET,

2 4-story and basement private Dwellings, each on lot 16.8x67.7.

Immediate possession. Sold separately.

Also EXECUTORS' SALE,

WEDNESDAY APRIL 27th 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway,

By order Executors of Est. M. Gutman, dec'd.

879 THIRD AVENUE,

A 4-story tenement on lot 25.5x100 irreg.

For maps and particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,

OFFICE 451 FULTON ST., JAMAICA, N. Y.

Executors' Auction Sale of valuable Jamaica Business Property to close the estate of WILLIAM A. McLAUGHLIN, deceased, on Monday, April 25th, 1904, at 2 P. M., on the premises, Twombly Place, Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y.

PARCEL NO. 1—

Consists of plot about 108x100, bounded by Twombly Place and Fleet St., on which there is a 2-story dwelling, with 14 rooms. The property is only 200 ft. from Fulton St. and near L. I. R. R. Station, and brick pavement front.

PARCEL NO. 2—

Consists of plot about 82x100, on which there is a 2-family dwelling.

PARCEL NO. 3—

Consists of a vacant plot, 82x100. This would make a good business stand.

For maps and particulars address the Auctioneer or Executors at Jamaica, N. Y.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

ELIZABETH McLAUGHLIN MATHEWS,
WILLIAM A. McLAUGHLIN,
Executors.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auct'r.,

OFFICE, 171 BROADWAY.

will sell at auction on

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

under direction of the executors estate of

Cecilia Muldoon, Deceased,

173 HESTER ST.,

Four-Story Brick Tenement, lot about 19x85;

120 MOTT ST.,

Four-Story Brick Tenement, lot about 27.6x43.7.

Messrs. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR, ATTYS., 31 NASSAU ST.

Particulars, maps, &c., from the auctioneer, 171 Broadway. Telephone, 353 Cortlandt.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

258 Broadway, New York City,

will sell at Public Auction,

NO. 76 IRVING PLACE

six-story and basement brick building,

TUESDAY, MAY 3D, 1904,

at twelve o'clock noon, at the

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

No. 161 Broadway, Manhattan.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.

The above premises adjoin the s. e. cor. 19th St. & Irving Pl. Elevated Station, 18th St. & 3d Av.; Subway Station at 18th St. & 4th Av. Gramercy Park, one block north.

FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys, 147 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

ALBERT I. SIRE, Referee.

Auction Sale—Tuesday, April 26th, twenty and one-half valuable lots, 180th-181st St., 7th-8th Av., in parcels to suit; easy terms; natural soil bottom. N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, 12 noon. Maps and particulars, L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers, 158 Broadway.

AT AUCTION

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, May 17th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

under the direction of PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee,

The following property, belonging to the ESTATE OF GEORGE KEMP, deceased. TO BE SOLD IN THREE PARCELS.

PARCEL NUMBER ONE, comprising

5TH AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS., BEING

Nos. 611, 613, 615, 619 and 621 5th Avenue.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 East 50th St., and Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 East 49th St.

known as

The Buckingham Hotel, The Belgravia Apartment House

and

No. 613 5th Ave. and No. 615 5th Ave.,

158 FT. 10 IN. ON 5TH AVENUE, 200 FT. ON 49TH ST., AND 206 FT. ON 50TH ST.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO, comprising

Nos. 720 and 722 5th Avenue, northwest corner 56th St.

50.5 ON 5TH AV., 100 FT. ON STREET; TWO 4-STORY PRIVATE HOUSES.

PARCEL NUMBER THREE, comprising

Nos. 576 and 578 5th Avenue, southwest corner 47th St.

50.5 ON 5TH AVENUE; 100 FT. ON STREET; 3 AND 4 STORY BUILDINGS.

Maps and information at the office of Evarts, Tracy & Sherman, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 52 Wall St.; John Larkin, attorney for Arthur Tryon Kemp and others, 44 Wall St.; Emmet & Robinson, attorneys for New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., Trustee, 52 Wall St.; the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and 632 Fifth Av., and the Referee, No. 68 William St.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.

Will sell by public auction,

Wednesday, April 27th, 1904,

at 10:30 o'clock A. M.,

at the residence of

N. SCHWAB, ESQ.,

100 EAST 60TH ST., COR. PARK AV.,

by his order, the contents contained therein. Consisting of, in part, all the furnishings of the handsome DRAWING ROOM, Gold Parlor Suite, Easy and Odd Chairs, Gold Cabinets and Tables,

Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, good collection of OIL PAINTINGS, Engravings, Oriental Rugs and Carpets,

Solid Mahogany DINING-ROOM SUITE, Bronzes, Bronze Clock Set, Silver, China, Glass, Bric-a-Brac,

Fine Brass Twin and Double Beds and Bedding, Odd and Easy Chairs,

Handsome Mahogany and Walnut Bed-Room Suites, Draperies, Curtains, and Carpets throughout. Mahogany Highboys. Library Furniture.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

The above, all first-class effects, purchased by Mr. Schwab from the best makers here.

Catalogues at house after 8 o'clock A. M.

Deposit required from every one.

Terms cash.

Telephone, 2790—38th.

Auctioneer's Office, 1,404 Broadway.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auct.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Wednesday, May 4th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, New York City.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

by order of Bradish Johnson, Franklin B. Lawrence, and Walter Lawrence, executors of the estate of Isaac A. Lawrence, deceased.

The Sherman Square Hotel

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY & 71ST STREET,

Seven-story brick and stone building, 100.5x115. The elevators, dynamos, engines, and fixtures are included in the sale. 70% of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 4½% per annum.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. C., attorneys for executors, or to the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine Street and 541 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

estate of ELIZABETH JANE WALTON, Dec'd.

333 PARK HILL AV., Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York City, on

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1904,

BY BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER.

THE HANDSOME COLONIAL

dwelling, consisting of the 2½-story dwelling, with 14 rooms and bath, with imposing portico, entrance, and veranda; gas and electricity throughout; hot water system; with 1½ acres of land; magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades; situated 300 feet above Hudson River; within five minutes' walk of Park Hill station; 35 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 5 per cent.

Maps and illustrated catalogue at the office of the Executor, G. A. WALTON, 174 Wooster St., or at the Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine, New York.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.

GUN HILL ROAD,

William's Bridge, 24th Ward, N. Y. City,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904,

at twelve o'clock noon,

ON THE PREMISES,

by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of THOMAS ABBOTT McKENNELL, Esq., Referee.

GUN HILL ROAD, southeast corner Lowmede Street, 3-story brick store and dwelling, with plot of ground 86x99 feet.

Maps, &c., with Appell & Tompkins, attorneys, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Brennan & Curran, attorneys, Yonkers, N. Y.; Gates Hamburger, attorney, 41 Park Row, or Auctioneer, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

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To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,

319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.

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Metal or tar and gravel. Tin roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed. Grafton & Son, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis. Large Second Mortgages Negotiated. Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

A.—READ THIS LIST:

Plot of six lots	$75,000
Two tenements	25,000
One tenement	14,000
Corner, with 4 modern apartment houses	165,000
One tenement	5,000
Plot of three lots	32,000

WILLIAM L. BRANGAN, 1,266 BROADWAY.

$9,000 CASH

Will buy a new modern four-story private house, subject to $22,000 mortgage; in 93d; investigate.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

98th St.:	2 family, $28,000; rent, $2,024.
122d St.:	2 family, $28,500; rent, $3,000.
146th St.:	3 family, $29,750; rent, $3,217.
152d St.:	2 family, $29,750; rent, $3,204.

DUFF & BROWN, 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Have cash purchaser for three-family flats, east or west side; also avenue property. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,646 Broadway, 101st St.

A new 17-room house; two bathrooms; hardwood trim; price, $31,500; liberal terms. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

$100,000 to loan on Manhattan real estate. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Corner plot on Park in Hundreds, 21.10x100; asking $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five-story tenements in the 100's; rents $8,100; price $28,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Five-story flats and tenements; many fine bargains. Call, lists, Thomas Payne, 99 Broadway.

Elegant new apartment house, 6-story, 46 feet wide; rental $3,800; price, $76,000; choice investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Below $24, two five-story and basement improved table flats; price, $60,000 each; real bargains. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

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Invest in Corner Property

BROADWAY, CORNER, apartment building; 7 stories, all rented; paying 6%; 11d more at 4½; sell low or exchange for smaller property.

WEST END AVENUE, corner apartment building; 7 story, 58x86x100; 3 large apts each floor always rented; income, 11; more at 4½%; pays 6% net. Bought at a bargain; might exchange.

GIBBS & KIRBY.

2,705 B'WAY AND 103D ST.

Safe and Profitable Real Estate Investments.

Duane St., near West St.: 5-story business building, electric elevator, leased to one tenant; price, $16,000.

2nd Av., near 21st St.: building covers entire lot, 25x104; leased to one tenant; price, $22,000.

124th St., near Lex. Av.: private house, 3-sty and basement, brownstone; price, $8,250; mtg., $7,500, 3 yrs.

2nd Av., and others, cold water flats; 106th St. Corners to 118th St., at bargain prices. Any of the above and many others on very easy terms.

Owners' Realty Co., 1267 Broadway.

New building under lease to one tenant, 9th Ward; paying 14% net; terms to suit. Van Vliet & Place, 16 8th Av.

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MURRAY HILL

Lexington Ave. in the 30s.

FOR SALE.

Extra large corner dwelling, on plot 65x95. Restricted to private residence.

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51 LIBERTY ST.

FOUR DOORS FROM 5TH AVE.

Pleasant 25-ft. house.

Bargains at $87,500.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,

749 5th Av.

Gentleman's 22-ft. residence, south of 66th St.; built by day's work; electric elevator, &c.; bargain.

HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,

749 5th Av.

TENEMENT BARGAIN.

East 88th St., 5-story improved tenement; rent, $2,352; mortgage, $14,000; asking $28,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Two-family eleven-room stone dwelling, completely renovated, shades and awnings; title insured; possession this week; 241 East 124th St. Permit from Murray's Agency, 34 Av., 118th St.

Park Av., Near 96th St.—2 5-story modern double flats, 6 rooms, and telephone; bath; open plumbing, rent, $7,680; price, $68,000; mortgage, $55,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Park Row, 148 and 145, for sale or to let. Apply Dr. R. F. Weir, 11 East 54th St., before 11 A. M., or Woodburn & Son, 55 Liberty St.

Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story cold water flat, 2 stores; rent, $1,833; price, $17,500. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

61st, Near 2d Av.—27-foot 5-story modern 14-room tenement; rent, $2,448; price, $28,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Corner, Near 125th St.: 5-story, 4 stores, 4 families on floor; price, $56,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d Av.—Twelve-room tenement, $22,500; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., Near 1st Av.—Four-story tenement, $17,000; rents $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5-story three-family flats; 100th St., near Madison Av.; rent, $3,042; price, $28,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2640 B'way, 101st St.

Four-story house, Park Av., near 36th; latest improvements; $3,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

First Av., Near 19th.—Five-story tenement, $19,000; rents, $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

24th, Near First Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, $23,500; rents, $2,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

78th, near 1st Av.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 9th St.—5-story double improved tenement; rental $3,300; price $36,000; only $7,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Below 23d, six-story, 12-room, fireproof tenement; rental, $2,657; price, $25,000; easy terms; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue A, below 18th St., full lot, 4-story front and rear, $23,750; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 14th St.—Elegant 5-story 8-room house; price, $12,000; big bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue B.—Two 5-story tenements, with stores; price $26,000 for cash; easy terms; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Private house, butler's extension, in 50's, near Madison Av.; fine condition; must sell; will accept $58,000. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Five-story tenement, 709 East 11th, 25x100; mtg. $10,000; rent about $1,600; price $14,000. Folsom, Sole Agent, 24 East 23d St.

A five-story tenement, East 12th St., 25x100; rents $3,040; price $19,000; one for $18,000, rent $1,900. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

First Av., Vicinity 98th.—5-story tenement, 3 stores; 12 rooms; price, $22,000, $3,000 cash. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Attention!—Vicinity of Avenue A and Tompkins Square Park; elegant 5-story 8-room house; $25,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Third Av., Harlem Section.—5-story tenement, 3 stores, 2 basements; rental, $2,000; price, $27,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$2,500 Cash.—5-story double tenement, according new law, near 2d Av. and 100th St.; full commission. Union Construction, 250 William St.

16th St., Near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Avenue B, Near 3d.—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents $3,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., Near 1st.—Twelve-room tenement, $16,000; rents $1,860. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

74th St., Near 2d.—Five-story tenement, $14,500; rents $1,632. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

118th St., near 2d—Two-story house, 25x100.11; $8,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Av. "A," Near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $44,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 73d.

West Side.

105th St., West—5-sty.; price $27,000; rents $2,700.
106th St., West—5-sty.; price $61,500; rents $6,600.
65th St., West—5-sty; price $72,000; rents $7,272.
124th St., W.—7-sty.; price $110,000; rents $12,000.
A. E. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A chance to secure choice located "cold water flats," near Central Park West; rents $3,234; asking $28,500; little expense; all profit.

HAMILTON CO.

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ESTATE MUST BE SOLD.

Bargains, two 5-story double flats in the West Eighties, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

A.—A.—6th Av., in the Forties—3 stories, store, and basement; will sell at big bargain to a quick purchaser. Address Sacrifice, Box 119, 617 6th Av.

$3,500 cash buys 521 West 27th; five-story flat with stores; price $17,750; balance on mortgage at 5; terms to suit; rents $2,256; title guaranteed. Alexander, 508 5th Av.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD, 20-foot Dwelling, in 50th St., cheap.

LOUIS A. RIPLEY,

Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

HOUSE, 9TH WARD, PERFECT ORDER, $9,000; ALSO, DOUBLE FLAT; WELL RENTED. JONES, 247 6TH AV.

West 100th St.—Five-story 20-family flat, 25x100; ranges, boilers; $27,000; mortgage $18,000; 4½. W. Alanson Alexander, 508 5th Av.

West 84th St., 5-story flat, $31,000.
West 85th St., 5-story tenement, $35,000.
Also 5-story apartment, $52,000.
John J. Hoeckh, 550 9th Av., 46th St.

AT LESS THAN VALUE.

2 cold-water tenements with stores, west side; wide street; those meaning business call on owner, 2-5. (Room 48.) 15 Cortlandt St.

Three-story brownstone house, modern improvements; 128th St., near 7th Av.; bargain; other properties, city and elsewhere. W. O. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

5-story double flat, in 103d; $35,500; rent, $2,644; 5-story double flat, West 137th, near 7th Av.; $36,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 445 Willis Av., near 145th St.

A Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive elevator apartment; 8th Avenue apartment, price $36,000, rents $2,880. Stockdale & Julian, 2,762 Broadway.

For Sale—510 West 186th St., in perfect order; seen any time; any reasonable offer entertained. Owner, on premises, or through your broker.

84th St., Near Amsterdam. | 5-story, 15 families; steam; price, $33,000; rent, $3,649; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

90th St., Near Amsterdam. | 5-story, 15 families, hot water; price, $33,000; mtg., $20,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Two five-story double flats in a private house block west side; no steam or hot water. Alexander, 508 5th Av.

Extra wide building in 16th St., 6th to 6th Av.; price, $67,500; rent, free and clear. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,646 Broadway, 101st St.

St. Nicholas Av.—Two five-story double flats; price, $26,000; mortgage, $20,000, held by trust company. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

106th St., Near Columbus.—Nine triple flat; rent, $8,820; bargain. Thomas Payne, 99 Broadway.

For Sale—Full lot below 23d, near 7th Av., $24,000. Dunham, 135 West 14th.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Brook Ames Av. Graham, owner, 99 Liberty.

Plot 125th St., near 5th Av., Manhattan; will exchange, bargain. Durese, 125 West 125th.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

West Side.

$6,000 CASH

over mortgage purchases handsome three-story high-stoop dwelling in the Seventies, near West End Av.; all improvements; three-story extension; open plumbing; two tiled bathrooms; attractively decorated; great bargain.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

in the Eighties; excellent block; handsome three-story brownstone dwelling, 20x100; all latest improvements, modern decorations; two tiled bathrooms; parquet floors throughout; immediate possession; offer wanted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Palatial five-story American basement dwelling, one of the finest corners in the Eighties; parquet floors, four bathrooms, handsomely decorated, 25 feet wide, 24 rooms; for sale at an attractive figure. Full particulars.

IN THE SEVENTIES.

One of the finest blocks; four-story high-stoop brownstone, 18x100, with extension; first-class condition; exposed plumbing; asking $30,000; offer considered.

AMERICAN BASEMENT

Dwelling, near West End Av., in 80's, exceptionally attractive; every improvement; latest decorations; parquet floors throughout; two tiled bathrooms; exposed plumbing; chandeliers of latest design; ready for occupancy; price, $30,000.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 87TH ST.

Absolute Bargains.

$61,000—Two steam-heated triple flats; mortgage, $52,500, 5 per cent.; actual rents, $7,176. Amsterdam Av.—Two store properties, triple flats, steam-heated; price, $76,000; mortgage, $46,000, 4 per cent.; actual rents, $7,956. 114th Street, near 8th Av.—Two double flats, $68,000; rents, $6,000; mtg., $35,000. Thomas C. Shannon, 550 Amsterdam Av.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.

105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100. $12 W. 75th St., 5-story American base., 20x100. 139 W. 79th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 14 rms. MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 902, 31 Nassau St.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,

186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,

three-story and basement brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

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No. 102 W. 74th Street,

four-story dwelling, practically covering entire lot; 32 rooms; built for school or sanitarium; caretaker on premises. Francis B. Robert, 150 Broadway.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, between 7th and 8th Avs., about 140th St.—5 rooms and bath to each apartment; first-class condition; hot water supply; open plumbing; first mortgage, $17,000 at 5% for 3 years; second mortgage, $3,000 at 5% for 5 years; rent over $2,600. Price, $26,250.

LEVY BROS.,

No. 116 West 135th St.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT IN 8TH AV.

Triple flats with stores; 12 rooms on each floor; four rooms and bath in each apartment; open plumbing; first-class condition; mortgage, $18,000 at 4½ per cent; second mortgage, $2,000 at 6 per cent; rent over $3,000; price, $25,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Two fine triple flats, 4 rooms and bath to each apartment, between 8th and Edgecombe Avs., north of 135th St.; first mortgage, $20,500 at 5 per cent. for 3 years; second mortgage, $2,500 at 6 per cent. for two years; rent about $3,100; price, $29,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Desirable—Business—Property,

6th Av., Broadway, 5th, 7th, and 8th Avs.; also 23d, 34th, and 42d Sts.

Louis Schrag, 124 W. 23d St.

ANXIOUS TO SELL

four-story 20-foot dwelling in 80th St., near Columbus Av.; open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout; a bargain.

LOUIS A. RIPLEY,

Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

144th St., West, 5-story double flat.
161st St., West, 6-story triple flat.
119th St., East, 4-story single flat.
129th St., East, 5-story double tenement.
Positive bargains. Particulars of A. M. Kirtland, 108 E. 125th St.

AMSTERDAM AV., THREE-FAMILY HOUSE, two stores; full lot; side light, making it equal to a corner; rental $4,380; less than $40,000.

William R. Ware,

451 Columbus Av.

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532 West End Av., (86th St.;) 20 foot, butler's pantry and bathroom extension; 4-story basement dwelling; perfect condition. Secure bargain.

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LARGE PLOT OF LOTS.

An opportunity to purchase in a plot and resell in small plots at a profit.

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DON'T WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investments. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 66 Pine St.

ATTENTION.

Bargains—Party must sell two 5-story three-family flats, very best section Washington Heights. Full particulars with Chas. S. Smith, 96 Broadway.

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LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN.

W. D. MORGAN & CO.,

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

3d Av., Near Wendover

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE—TO LET.

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THE POPULAR

SOUTH SIDE RESORT

Only 40 Miles from New York City. 24 trains daily. Opposite Fire Island Inlet. The Bay is 7 miles wide here. No such roads for driving anywhere. Very beautiful and exceptionally healthy town. The soil drains like a sieve.

BEST YACHTING BEST FISHING

Gas and Electric Lights, Good Hotels; Steamboats to Fire Island and Point O'Woods.

THERE IS NO MALARIA

Has finest Opera House on Long Island. Churches of all denominations. Fine Markets and Milk Dairies. Purest Water. Finest Oysters, Clams and Fish to be found anywhere. A hundred beautiful Cottages, villas and country seats, furnished and unfurnished, for sale and to lease . . . . . .

For further information call upon or address,

W. A. SCHWAB, —or— W. W. HULSE, Bay Shore, L. I.

$29.00 A LOT

We don't want any more; others do.

The lots we offer at this price are better than lots in other localities at twice the price. See this property first; the others afterward. WE GUARANTEE OUR PROPERTY A MILE NEARER TO THE GREAT SOUTH BAY THAN THE PROPERTIES OFFERED BY OTHER REAL ESTATE OPERATORS AT ANY TOWN ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND. We also guarantee every lot we have to be high, dry, and level, and located near the fast-developing and bustling, bustling spot

BAY SHORE

6,000 people now there; 100 stores, several churches, an opera house, and many hotels.

Twenty-four trains a day, and only ONE HOUR OUT BY EXPRESS TRAIN; a place where you can commute to New York for 12½ cents each way.

NOTE THE TERMS.

$2.00 Down - Then - $1.00 Monthly

Each lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep. But few desire one lot; the majority of people want a large plot of land for vegetable raising or chicken raising, just enough for a yard or garden of flowers, with croquet grounds or tennis courts.

Therefore, we offer for Ten Days

5 LOTS FOR $125.00

$5.00 Down $5.00 Monthly,

Which will give you 125 FEET FRONT BY 125 FEET DEEP, and covered nicely with a few shade trees. Go there immediately and make your selection before they are all gone.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION

WEDNESDAY - SATURDAY - SUNDAY

Maps and tickets now ready.

One Acre Farms $250. $5 Down; $5 Monthly. Only a few left.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY.

155-157 Broadway, New York City.

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READY TO STEP INTO, FULLY FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT

FREEPORT, L. I.,

ONLY 22 MILES FROM THE CITY, WITH COMMUTATION ONLY $9.90 MONTHLY. LOCATED

RIGHT ON THE WATER.

HOUSE CONTAINS SEVEN SLEEPING ROOMS, WITH EVERYTHING IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; GROUNDS 125x200; STABLE FOR TWO HORSES; CARRIAGE HOUSE. ALSO

BOAT HOUSE, 18-FOOT LAUNCH, FISHING BOAT.

YOU CANNOT FIND A MORE DESIRABLE PLACE AT THE PRICE IT IS OFFERED; ONLY $750 FOR THE SEASON.

GRAY LATHAM, 31 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.

Three Farms, with Free Shore Lots.—Country seat, Huntington; 65 cleared acres; residence 14 rooms; numerous outbuildings; several acres choice fruit; spring, shade, shrubbery; choice location; $175 acre.

80 acres, 3-minute drive Greenlawn Station; extra good land; 8 rooms; 2 barns; well; grain growing; $100 acre; your terms.

130 acres, two roads front; Northport; 9 rooms; many outbuildings; rich land, some pine grove; only $75 acre; great value.

Fifty-foot lot on salt water, detached; free with these places. Send for New List, just out, 100 pieces. Wm. B. Codling, Northport, L. I.

For Sale.—Attractively situated house and grounds at Babylon, L. I., (formerly Westminster Kennel Club;) adapted for charming country residence; modern fifteen-room dwelling, open fireplaces, furnaces, &c.; bailiff's cottage, stables, sheds, kennels; 65 acres, picturesquely wooded, overlooking fine fresh-water lake; low price to immediate purchaser. Address Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22A.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

The handsomely furnished cottages; 10 rooms and bath each; situated corner Livingston Av. and Montrose Place; rents of the inside houses $750 each, and $900 for the corner. Apply to Isaac Rothschild, Owner, 155 Broadway, or of your own broker.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express train; furnished cottages also to rent; country seats and farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 220—Babylon.

For Sale—Bargain, 42½ acres, 36 under fine cultivation, 400 apple, 25 peach; also other fruit trees; house 8 rooms, stable, &c.; location at Middle Island, L. I.; price $2,400. STEPHEN YATES, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

House to Let—Corona, L. I., N. Y.; Queen Anne Dwelling, eight rooms, cellar and attic; beautiful garden, six lots; plenty fruit trees, grapes, and shrubs; rent, $360 year; Junction Av., near Forest St. Owner, J. P. SJOBERG, Broadway, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett's, Edgemere.—Country seats and small places for rent. John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Far Rockaway.—To rent, elegant house, fifteen rooms, two baths; spacious grounds; electric lights; very best locality, near beach. Mrs. Flanagan, owner, corner Sea View and Atlantic Av.

Chicken farm, near Brentwood; 12 acres, on corner; house, barn, &c.; price $950. Taylor & Doyle Co., 485 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Northport.—12-acre farm; rich soil; new house; barn, &c.; $1,750; easy terms. Taylor & Doyle Co., 485 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Far Rockaway.—22-room cottage, convenient station and beach, $1,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Rockville Centre—99x150; house, 8 rooms, improvements, $1,500; $700 cash. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

American-born citizens only may participate; free distribution of valuable property. American Colony, Bellport.

Two-family house, lot 50x190; price $2,000. R. G. [illegible] Corona, L. I.

QUEENS. FOR SALE—TO LET.

QUEENS. FOR SALE—TO LET.

OPENING WEEK.

PRIVATE SALE, BUT

AUCTION PRICES.

ONLY 236 LOTS.

JAMAICA AV. (FULTON ST.),

BENEDICT AND DENNINGTON AVS.

FOREST PARK SOUTH,

JUST THIS SIDE OF

RICHMOND HILL,

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

AN IDEAL SUBURB FOR REFINED PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS.

The property stretches on a magnificent grade from JAMAICA AV. to FOREST PARK.

BROAD CEMENT SIDEWALKS, WATER MAINS THROUGHOUT, SHADE TREES.

Restricted to detached dwellings, except on Jamaica Av., where we have a few SPLENDID BUSINESS SITES. All lots may be paid for in

31 EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS

Or a five per cent. discount for all cash.

PRICES ARE FROM ⅓ TO ½ LESS THAN WHAT IS ASKED FOR SIMILAR LOTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

HOW TO GO: Take any FULTON ST. PUTNAM AV., GATES AV. OR MYRTLE AV. TROLLEY, and transfer at Broadway or East New York to Broadway car marked "JAMAICA," and get off at the property, Jamaica and Benedict Avs. Or take or transfer to a Cypress Hills Elevated train and get off at the terminus (Cypress Hills Station,) and walk out Jamaica Av. to the property. From BROADWAY FERRIES, Brooklyn, take a trolley car marked "JAMAICA," DIRECT TO PROPERTY.

5c. fare from Manhattan and all parts of Brooklyn.

IN A FEW MONTHS cars will be running over the NEW WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE directly to the property.

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[illegible] is always a fascination about [illegible]

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SEVEN-STORY AND FINISHED BASEMENT,
1,317 3D AV.,
NEAR 76TH ST. "L" STATION.
SUITABLE FOR DEPARTMENT STORE OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
RENT $250 PER MONTH.
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35,000 Square Feet, Woodworkers' attention.
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We can fill your wants, floors or factories, New York City or country, water front and rail.
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Store, basement and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, power; splendid light.
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BEST LIGHT, ETC.
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OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
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24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
New Absolutely Fireproof Building.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

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TEMPLE COURT
3 to 9 Beekman Street,
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RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent,
ON PREMISES.

BEEKMAN BUILDING,
101 Beekman St.
Light Offices, large and small, at low rates; freight and passenger elevators; also
STORAGE SPACE IN LIGHT, DRY BASEMENT
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Nassau, Fulton to Ann Sts.
Few choice offices, separate or connecting suites; suitable for lawyers or large corporations.
All light; every modern convenience.
Arrangements now. Reasonable terms.
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RENTS $90 AND UP.

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Absolutely fireproof office building; large basement; reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

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in building now being remodeled,
BROADWAY AND 46TH ST.
Alterations to suit.
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'Phone, 2,462—38th. 537 5th Av., at 44th.

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STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-BASEMENT;
ALSO FOURTH LOFT TO LET;
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VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES,
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Suitable for professional business, Automobiles, banking, &c. The location is very advantageous. Apply Superintendent.

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Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenants. Apply to JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Colnmbus Av.

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25 vacant Buildings, 100 Floors, with power.
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SIXTH AV., BELOW 23D ST.; FINE MODERN STORE, $6,000; LEASE UPPER PART, $1,800; OTHER FLOORS. JOSHUA JONES CO., 247 6TH AV.

A five-story loft building, 317 West 64th St., serve occupied by Buckley's hod elevators, to rent at $1,200; good light. See P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway, near 64th.

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FIRST LOFT; ABOUT 4,800 SQ. FT.;
fireproof; elevators, steam beat, electricity, &c.
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A corner store and basement, Washington and Franklin Sts.; rent reasonable; also lofts.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
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LOFTS ON BROADWAY,
near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

35 SOUTH WILLIAM AND 33 STONE STS.—Offices, $240 up; fireproof office building; all improvements; heat, light, elevators, &c. Inquire Janitor or JACOB A. KING, 596 Broadway.

No. 2,030 Bathgate Av., corner 179th St.; store and basement, 25x30, modern building; rent $900 per year. Apply on premises, or Martin & Shinnofbee, 627 9th Av., near 44th St.

Shops to let, new building, Broome St., between West Broadway and Thompson; plenty light; rent $25 to $35. Faruolo, agent, on premises.

Attractive corner office, $35 Broadway; north light; elevator; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; 18 desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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226 Canal St.—Store and basement; will decorate to suit. For terms, apply to Elliott & Jaffray, 68 William St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 44th St.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

125th St., 516 East.—Double store, improvements; suitable any business. Janitor, or Rosenbluth, 1,440 Lexington.

Any size loft or factory; power or without. Van Vliet & Place, 16 8th Av.

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Handsome stores opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 671 5th Av.

William St., 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the new building; elevator, power, steam; all light; cheap rent; also basement.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises. 403-7 East 23d.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Office, skylight studio, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

301 East 29th St.—Desirable loft, 8 windows, next to corner 2d Av.; rent, $20.

Building, 4-story, 53 Front St., $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Light lofts to let; power, elevator service; rent $700 yearly. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, stables to rent, desirable locations. Apply list, Duross, 155 West 44th.

Desk room, all facilities, to let. 57-59 William St., Room 19.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Owner will trade equity in his high-class apartment house, and add cash for a well-located and leased apartment hotel.
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Columbus Av. and 88th St.

Six-story elevator apartment house, fully rented; equity, $30,000; for other property and cash; all offers will be duly considered.
McMillan Koch, 2,753 Broadway, Cor. 106th St.

Want free and clear city property in exchange for an elevator apartment house paying handsome income.
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Washington Square,
82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE,
BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
A Few Choice Apartments Left.
Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

New high class apartment house,
THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Adjoining Schermerhorn private dwellings and facing
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PASSENGER ELEVATOR;
Long distance telephone in each apartment;
Suites, 4 and 6 rooms; only a few unrented; rents extremely reasonable.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. and 1151 3d Av., near 68th St.

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517-523 WEST 111TH ST.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't. on premises.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $500 to $1,100.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

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138-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
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THE WYOMING,
145 2d Av., Northwest Corner 9th St.—Exceptionally light suites of six large rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including steam heat, elevator service, hot-water supply, &c.; rents moderate.

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31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $80. Supsrintendent.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON,
320 W. 51. 324 W. 51.
Beautiful modern apartments, six and eight, all light rooms; bath, electric lights, elevator, &c. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

ST. CHARLES,
24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
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557 West 124th St.
$40 to $50. Six and seven elegant large rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences.

A SEVEN ROOM FLAT, $29.00.
Corner flat, 301 West 138th, $32; largest and most desirable in Harlem; 2 rooms front; hot water supply. Desirable neighborhood. Agent in store, 2,603 8th Av., near 135th.

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New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

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ONE APARTMENT AT $900.
Seven Entire Large Rooms and Bath.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & all improvements.

100 Convent Av., corner 146th St., handsome apartment, 7 rooms, bath; every improvement; $45.
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CARPET CLEANSING,
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39-43 27th St., East.—Fireproof apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath, equipped with up-to-date improvements for comfort and convenience; private telephones; all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises.

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One elegant six-room apartment, all light; elevator, etc.; rent, $45.

Physician's apartment, occupied 14 years by physician; fireproof building; eight rooms; modern improvements; possession immediate. See janitor, 12 West 18th St.

508 Manhattan Av., cor. 121st, second flat, 7 nice large rooms; all light, steam heat and hot-water supply; hallboy service; rent, $38 and $42 month. Apply janitor.

Elegant eight-room upper apartment, two-family house; steam heat, hot water, shower bath; two floors; rent moderate. 1,043 Clay Av., block west of Park Av., (165th.)

101 West 118th St.—Elegant flats, 8 rooms; all improvements; hall service; 2d and 5th floors, $60 and $55. Apply to janitor.

59-61 West 115th.—Elegant flats, 7 and 8 rooms; all improvements; hall service; 2d and 4th floors, $55 and $50. Apply to janitor.

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894 Washington Square.—Overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; possession May 1.

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Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

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HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
1 BLOCK FROM THE PARK
ONLY VACANCIES
8 ROOMS AND BATH, 4TH FLOOR.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, 2D FLOOR.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, 7TH FLOOR.
ALL LIGHT.
Superintendent on Premises
References Required.

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HARLEM'S FINEST APARTMENT HOUSE.
7 Rooms and Bath, 6th floor.
Rent $900.
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Apartment of 7 Rooms and Bath.
3d flat. Rent $800.
Apply on premises or to
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MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCATION IN THE CITY.
The most thoroughly fireproof housekeeping apartments in the United States.

This house embodies every modern convenience, including refrigeration, mail chute, telephone, &c. TWO ELEVATORS TO EACH APARTMENT. Independent storage room, extra servants' quarters and other details too numerous to mention.

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ONE 12 ROOMS AND ONE 9 ROOMS.
3 BATHS TO EACH.
For further particulars, apply or address.
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14 to 22 West 107th St.,
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NEW 6-STORY BRICK AND STONE
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES,
Overlooking Morningside and Central Parks.
Many new improvements and innovations not found in other houses. Accessible to every mode of travel. Uniformed hall attendance. Suites of 5 and 8 rooms; shower bath; 2 toilets.
RENTS $480 TO $1,200.
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515 WEST 111TH ST.
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New elevator apartment house, 4, 5, 6, & 7 rooms and tiled baths, with showers; electric lights; telephone in each apartment; mail chute; all-night elevator service; moderate rents.

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6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.
Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

HAROLD,
NORTHWEST COR. MANHATTAN AVE. AND 118TH ST.
Modern 7-story fireproof building; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; marble bath; day and night elevator service; uniform attendants; long-distance telephone in apartments; all latest improvements; rents, $33 to $47.

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120 West 116th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs., fine elevator apartment
4, 6 large light rooms; rent, $32, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone, &c.

THE DOROTHEA,
No. 351 West 101st St.
Most desirable apartment, 3 rooms and bath, elsctric light, etc.; all light rooms; overlooking Riverside Drive. Apply on premises, or
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Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

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THIRD FLOOR, $35; 5 rooms and bath; steam heated, hot water supply.
Apply on premises, or
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To sublet for four months, extremely cool studio apartment; good north light, and three south windows, making very desirable living apartment; hot and cold water; rent very moderate.
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Six and seven rooms, $40, $50, $55.
All large, light rooms; very nicely arranged.
Elevator, Hall Service, Telephone, and Electric Light.
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Lenox Av., Southwest Corner of 114th St.—Elegant eight and nine-room apartment; single corner flats; only four families in building; all improvements; references required; rent, $700. Johanning, 2,066 8th Av., (113th St.)

30th St., 18 West, Near Holland House.—Elegant bachelor apartment, whole floor, two large rooms and dependencies; steam heat, hot and cold water, suitable one or two; usual service. Inquire janitor.

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Apartment of eight rooms and bath; all improvements, elevator, &c.; rent $55. Inquire on premises, 14 Morningside Av., corner 115th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

THE CONCORD APARTMENTS.
Parlor floor, 6 large rooms, } $45—$55.
Other floors, 7-8 rooms, }
Elevator, Hall Service. All modern improvements.
102 West 61st St. Tel., 1446 Columbus.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

Six large, light rooms, single flat; three families only; splendid conditions; rent $20. See janitor, 1,046 Intervals Av., near Westchester Av.; take 3d Av. "L," transfer for Westchester Av.

High-grade Apartments.—6 large, light, airy rooms, modern improvements, $29 to $32; can be seen Sunday. Jacob Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, 163th-170th St.

A Corner apartment, 184 West 82d Street.—7 all light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

8-room apartments, Broadway and West End Av. Rents, $900 to $1,200.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

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116-118 West 45th St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Elegantly furnished suites of two and three rooms and bath for permanent and transient guests. Restaurant a la carte; reasonable rates.
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MADISON AV., COR. 59TH ST.
REFINED APARTMENT HOTEL.
Excellent locality. Light, large, airy rooms, steam heated; hotel service; excellent table; German, French, and American cooking; rates no higher than first-class boarding houses.

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A few choice furnished apartments.
1 TO 4 ROOMS.
All large, cool rooms for the Summer at special rates. Inspection solicited. Restaurant a la carte.

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117 West 58th St.
Apartment Hotel.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Two apartments of four rooms and bath; also one room and bath; furnished or unfurnished; first-class references required.

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(IRON CONSTRUCTION)
Broadway and 29th St., City.
Most Convenient Location for Families and Transient Guests.
Newly Renovated, Decorated and Fire-proofed.
Notes—Attractive rooms for commercial men at very favorable rates. Special rates for members of the U. S. Service.
ALBERT R. KEEN,
For 8 years Manager of Hotel Marie Antoinette.

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40 WEST 45TH ST.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
RECENTLY COMPLETED.
ROOMS SINGLE AND EN SUITE.
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
By the day, week, or season.
Restaurant a la carte.
J. C. RIVERS, Manager.

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112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED.
Special Rates for Summer months.
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26 GRAMERCY PARK,
has vacant a few beautifully furnished Suites of two rooms and bath for $35 week up, including meals for two.
TRANSIENT RATE $3 PER DAY AND UP, EACH, including Board.
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THE TOURAINE
9 AND 11 EAST 32TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF FAMILY HOTEL
Apartments, furnished or unfurnished; a few to anblet for the Summer.
Restaurant a la carte.
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Take car to 162d St. & Amst'am Av., transfer to
MARBLE HILL HOTEL.
Auto parties, clubs, bicyclists accommodated. Meals, moderate prices. Bowling alleys.
5,199 Broadway, King's Bridge.

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Hotel Wrightworth,
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one-half block 5th Av. and B'way,
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR SERVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
DAY, MONTH OR YEAR.
A few choice unfurnished
2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
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Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

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688 E. 138th Street, Bronx.
Unless you insist on paying 50 per cent. more rent for the name Manhattan, look at the following:
4 rooms and bath..... $22-$24
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8 rooms and 2 baths..... $38-$40
Only a few left.
NEARER CITY HALL THAN MOST OF HARLEM.

Strictly high class, with every convenience and comfort, including all-night elevator service, private telephones, and gase ranges. Manager on premises.

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35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.
NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK.
Single and donble suites with baths.
Furnished and Unfurnished.
Full Hotel Service. Restaurant a la carte. Table d'Hote.
Descriptive booklet on application.

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142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE BRAYTON,
62 MADISON AV., CORNER 27TH ST.,
high-class, fireproof Apartment Hotel.
For a few families.
Handsomely furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms, baths.
Private halls.
Transients accommodated; weak or season. Highest references essential.

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Gentleman going abroad will rent handsomely furnished 3-story house, near Riverside Drive, to small family, at moderate rent. Gibbs & Kirby, 2,705 Broadway, (103d St.)

Party going out of city will rent beautifully furnished house on West End Av., near 72d St., for term of 1 or 2 years. Must be seen to be appreciated. Address C. C., 153 6th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—235 West 137th St.—New American basement house, 16 rooms and 2 tiled bathe, hard-wood finished; private roadway at rear; will decorate to suit tenant; rental, $1,500; possession May 1st; a bargain. G. S. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

A.—235 West 137th St.—New American basement house, 16 rooms, 2 tiled baths; hard-wood finished; private roadway at rear; will decorate suit tenant; $1,500; possession May 1st; bargain. G. S. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

108 West 133d St.
Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 B'way.

Fordham Heights.—Corner; quarter-acre; magnificent view; lawns, trees; modern dwelling, all improvements; fifty minutes Cortlandt St.; $7,500; year's seen any time. Edelsten, King's Bridge Road, Nathalie Av., Bronx.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
Send for list.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

235 West 137th St.—A five-story American basement dwelling, 17 rooms, 2 baths; absolutely new; will decorate to suit tenant; $1,500 per year; bargain. Gordon S. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St. Possession May 1st.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE.
20th St., 223 West.—Nicely appointed unfurnished dwelling, 14 large rooms, bath; rent, $1,500. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

A.—329 EAST 66TH ST.,
Modern three story high stoop Dwelling, in Schermerhorn block. rent $900.
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A small four-story and basement house, 167 W. 98th St.; all improvements; rent, $600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story and basement, 1,883 Lexington Av., 117th St.; rent, $720. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Three-story house, 101 East 101st St.; rent, $600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story butler's pantry extension; rent, $1,850. Apply premises.

Banks.

For Rent—House, 6 rooms, bath, furnace; stable, 100x150; fruit and shade trees; adjoining Yonkers transit station. Cantrell, West Tarrytown Station.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.

Motions Adjourned for Trial Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—Morris Falkik

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
10826—Harrison vs Wilson
15080—Wittner vs Gen Bldg & Con Co
13052—Klein vs Amer Cigar Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
5774—Steiner vs Wilkins
3004—Klein vs Met St Ry Co
5780—Jansen vs Mock
5783—Bachman vs Bauman
3975—Weshawken Whf Co vs Cornell
4006—Same vs Douglass
4008—Same vs Shortland Bros & Co
4010—Same vs Ramsey
4011—Same vs McCaldin Bros Co
4057—Same vs Enper
4772—Same vs Bavilja
1427—Sheridan vs Int R T Co
3280—Metaler vs Met St Ry
5075—Lorenz vs Huey
5454—Matthias vs London & Lancashire Fire Ins Co
5468—Same vs Royal Ins Co of L.
5464—Same vs Fire Association of Phila
5438—Reilly vs Met St Ry Co
4910½—White vs Kopplaman
5362—Hoelster vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6101½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII, at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII. for trial.
5544—Covell vs Halloran
5709—Gluck vs Firemen's Ins Co of N Y
5752—Cormick vs Co
5102—Dougherty vs No Pacific Ry Co
5067—Shillivan vs Lentino
5277—Sarasohn vs Isaac Goldman Co
5352—Arner Comp Food Co vs Stellman
5466—Hackett vs North
5466—Hackett vs same
3961—Sibley vs Smith
5152—Golden vs Gallagher
14756—Hayes vs Conron Bros Co
4384—Gale vs 3d Av R Co
5359—Gallo vs Herter
5766—Lipschitz vs City of New York
15142—Quigg vs same
15263—Carille vs Whymper
15037—City of New York vs Quimby
13941—Cullinan vs Schneider
13943—Same vs Frangs
5644—Drisiane vs Lithauer
5870—Becker vs Tilley
5597—Dean vs Cook

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Helen Nadal
Augusta Ehorst
Geo. W. Eggleston
Simon Borg
Albert C Ayer
Michael J Stein
Theo G Restorff
Mary Kuphal
Abraham Harris
Loretta F McNulty
Edward A Newell
At 11 A M
Bettie Middleton
At 2:30 P. M.
J Schuyler Anderson
Jane E S Wilson

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2656—Cohen vs Met St Ry Co
2659—Nathan vs same
2662—Markum vs Goodman
2663—Searing vs Union Ry Co
2737—Cavanagh vs Int St Ry Co
2742—Dooley vs Degnon-McLean Co
2793—Foley vs Cooke Heating, &c. Co
2796—Arakelesan vs Int St Ry Co
1930—Marks vs Elliott
2616—Keith vs McGrath
2695—Schenck vs Hawes
2700—Foley vs Y M C A
2701—Mordente vs Slattery
1054—McDonald vs Morse
55—In re American Mort Co
56—Schulhafer vs Nolan
57—In re Cunningham
58—People, &c., ex rel N Y B L B Co, (in re Wooley)
59—Same, (in re Gordon)
60—Same, (in re Schonbern)
61—Same, (in re Bavendem)
62—Same, (in re Koerner)
63—Same, (in re Eveland)
64—Same, (in re Stevenson)
65—Same, (in re Shiel Sh)
66—Same, (in re Grand St)
67—Same, (in re Radport St)
68—Same, (in re Woolley)
69—Same, (in re Kaiser)
70—Same, (in re Dux)
71—Gordon vs Gordon
72—People, &c., vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Hawkhurst)
73—Same, (in re Wendt)
74—Same, (in re Schults)
75—Same, (in re Vineyard Av)
76—In re Van Wyck
77—Vernon vs Drexel
78—In re Bloomfield & Little W 12th Sts
79—Fogarty vs N Y Garage Co
80—Schulhafer vs Nolan
81—Hart vs Hart
82—Rosenfeld vs Abelson
83—Same vs Clute
84—Auspacher vs Hess
85—Burke vs Ousani
86—Harford vs Burchell
87—Boring vs Wienecke
88—Lee vs Mertens
89—Lee vs Mertens
90—Dunn vs Ansorge
91—Tannenbaum vs Rundback
92—Irwin vs Hynes
93—Coe vs McGovern
94—Fifth Nat Bank vs Stimpson
95—Cunningham vs Jacobins
96—Kliger vs Rosenfeld
97—Sawyer vs Internat Bank & Trust Co
98—United Realty, &c, Co vs Stoffregen
99—Trowiridge vs Kavan
100—Storer vs Spreitzer
101—Gadski-Tauscher vs Graft
102—Jones vs Leopold

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.
2250—Horowitz vs Jupe
2618—Freundlich vs Tannenbaum
65—Johnson vs Russell
3796—Fitzgerald vs Myers
583—Stursberg vs Ablowich
600—Coog vs same
4496—Mut Milk, &c, Co vs Michaelson
2775—Edmonds vs Stern
3833—Cong Sons of Israel vs Maryash
4356—Richardson vs Levy
4515—Sintef vs Sintef
4518—Bellinger vs Bellinger
4567—Simon vs Simon
4568—Rings vs Vlasto
3562—Travers vs Travers
2351—Mayers vs Meyers
1427—Hahn vs Hahn
3141—Solomon vs Solomon
3825—Schlesinger vs Weber
3010½—Mayer vs Mayer
3448—Clements vs Dunn
2067—Hagamann vs Reinach

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4288.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.		A.M.
Sun rises	5:10	Sun sets	6:47	Moon sets 1:51

High Water—This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	2:10	Gov. Isl'd	2:32	H. Gate 4:28
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	2:52	Gov. Isl'd	3:18	H. Gate 5:14

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Maranhense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	.....
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	.....	11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands, Grenada, and Trinidad	11:30 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mail close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Tuesday and Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

§Registered mail closes at 5 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 5:30 P. M. up to April §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tremont. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ning Chow. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) APRIL 24.

Alamo, Galveston, April 14.
British Empire, Antwerp, April 10.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 9.
City of Augusta, Savannah, April 22.
Columbia, Glasgow, April 15.
Equita, Naples, April 7.
Hubert, Para, April 12.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, April 8.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Caracas, Curacao, April 17.
Citta di Genoa, Gibraltar, April 15.
El Dia, Galveston, April 19.
Finland, Antwerp, April 16.
Martello, Hull, April 10.
Proteus, New Orleans, April 20.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26.

Cevic, Liverpool, April 16.
Chalmette, New Orleans, April 21.
Concho, Galveston, April 20.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, April 19.
Mesaba, London, April 16.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 15.
Barbarossa, Bremen, April 16.
Germania, Naples, April 13.
Matanzas, Havana, April 23.
Neckar, Naples, April 14.

Arrived.

Bluecher, Hamburg, April 14. Passed Nantucket at 3:30 P. M. April 23.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.
La Savoie, Havre, April 16.
Orizaba, Santiago, April 17.
Hermine, Trieste, Feb. 15.
Mac Duff, Yokohama, Feb. 9.
City of Macon, Savannah, April 20.
Apache, Jacksonville, April 20.
Maverick, Port Arthur, Texas, April 8.
Monroe, Norfolk, April 22.
Italia, Leghorn, April 6.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, April 15.
Mongolian, Glasgow, April 9.
Arabic, Liverpool, April 15.
Fredonia, Bermuda, April 21.
Bavaria, Liverpool, April 16.

Sailed.

San Jacinto, for Galveston.
Hamilton, for Norfolk.
El Norte, for New Orleans.
El Alba, for Galveston.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Hyira, for Rotterdam, &c.
Philadelphia, for Plymouth, &c.
Phonix, for Glubra.
Campania, for Liverpool.
Zeeland, for Antwerp.
Patria, for Piraeus.
Pretoria, for Hamburg.
Koenigen Luise, for Naples.
Maracaibo, for La Guayra, &c.
Minneapolis, for London.
Rondo, for Ponce, &c.
Sicilian Prince, for Naples and Palermo.
Sibiria, for Kingston, &c.
Mexico, for Iinvana.
Peninsular, for Lisbon.
Philadelphia, for Naples.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
Chrib, for Wilmington.
Irrawdie, for Charleston.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 23, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

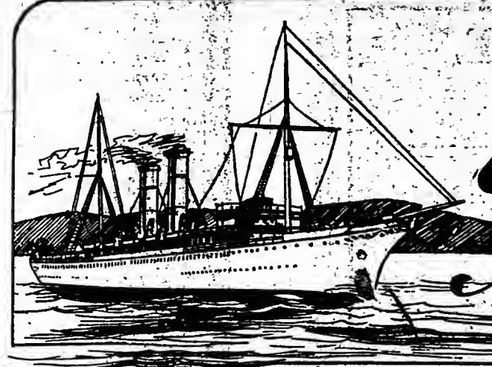
Arrived.

St. Paul, at Plymouth, April 23.
Celtic, at Queenstown, April 23.
California, at Genoa, April 22.
Friez Huel, at Shanghai, April 23.
Teneriffe, at Shanghai, April 23.
Satsuma, at Shanghai, April 23.
Richmond Castle, at Singapore, April 23.
Regina Elena, at Naples, April 16.
Citta di Napoli, at Naples, April 20.
Patria, at Marseilles, April 20.
Washington, at Cuxhaven, April 21.
Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, April 22.
Thespia, at Manchester, April 22.
Ohio, at Hull, April 22.
Concordia, at Liverpool, April 23.

Sailed.

Polyearp, from Para, April 21.
Armentian, from Liverpool, April 22.
Germanic, from Southampton, April 23.
Potsdam, from Rotterdam, April 23.
Principessa Laetitia, from Licata, April 17.
Vincenzo Florio, from Naples, April 18.
Deutschland, from Hamburg, April 20.
Citta di Milano, from Genoa, April 21.
La Gascogne, from Havre, April 23.
La Touraine, from Havre, April 23.
Vaderland, from Antwerp, April 23.
Lucania, from Liverpool, April 23.
Minnetonka, from London, April 23.
Potsdam, from Boulogne, April 23.
Germanic, from Cherbourg, April 23.

Hamburg American





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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04@$1.07
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Cotton, middling	14.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼
Lard, prime	6.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22¼

CHICAGO, April 23.—Flour—Winter patents, $4.70@$4.80; straights, $4.40@$4.50; Spring patents, $4.30@$4.60; straights, $4.00@$4.10; bakers, $3.65@$3.80; No. 2 Spring wheat, .85@90c; No. 2 red, 96@97½c; No. 2 corn, 42½@45¼c; No. 2 yellow, 49¾@50c; No. 2 oats, 28@29c; No. 3 white, 32¾@42c; No. 2 rye, 69@70c; good feeding barley 32@34c; fair to choice malting, 45@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.04¾; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $11.95@12; lard, per 100 lb, $6.62½@6.65; short ribs, sides (loose), $6.12½@6.37½; short clear sides (boxed), $6.30@6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market on Saturday was particularly quiet with fluctuations insignificant. The business seemed to be chiefly for local account and represented perhaps the reducing of outstanding lines rather than the putting out of fresh ventures for over Sunday. There seemed to be a little buying here for Europe, and commission houses had a few buying orders for the new crop months, which, with shorts covering, imparted a certain steadiness of undertone, though it was not sufficient to advance prices. The opening was steady at a decline of 6 to 10 points, the declines being in sympathy with rather lower cables than expected as to futures. There was a fair business reported in spot cotton in the English market, however, and there were also rather encouraging reports as to the demand for cotton goods at recent declines, while the forecast calling for unsettled weather with lower temperature for Saturday night seemed to help steady the late positions. The visible supply statement also made rather a more bullish showing than appeared on its face, although so far as The Chronicle's figures were concerned this was subject to some discussion owing to a dispute as to Manchester stocks. After the opening the market rallied a few points but could not hold the advance, and closed quiet at, practically, the lowest of the session, a net decline of 6 to 15 points. Sales were estimated at only 50,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	.....	.....	.....	13.05@13.07
May	13.06	13.71	13.06	13.06@13.07
June	.....	.....	.....	13.77@13.80
July	13.88	13.94	13.86	13.88@13.90
August	13.45	13.48	13.42	13.41@13.43
September	12.13	12.17	12.11	12.10@12.12
October	11.54	11.61	11.54	11.54@11.55
November	11.49	11.49	11.47	11.41@11.42
December	11.44	11.46	11.38	11.38@11.39
January	11.41	11.46	11.38	11.38@11.39

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Spot cotton, quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; midland upland, 7e 32d. Futures opened quiet, 1 to 2 points lower; closed quiet but steady, net 3 points lower to 1 point higher. April-May, 7.34; May-June, 7.52; June-July, 7.49; July-August, 7.45; August-September, 7.22; September-October, 6.56; October-November, 6.28; November-December, 6.22; December-January, 6.19; January-February, 6.18.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Such vast improvement was shown in weather conditions on Saturday, even over the more springlike prospect on Friday, that the market came little short of demoralization, and in spite of several attempts to rally prices, notably toward the 1 o'clock close, when some and crop news from Indiana was used as a bull argument, the market closed heavy at about lowest prices of the day, or 2@3c down from the previous night. July at 1 o'clock was 88½c bid. No. 2 red closed $1.03, elevator, and $1.04@$1.01, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, $1.06, free on board afloat. FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $5.15@$5.60; winter straights, $4.50@$4.70; winter patents, $5.10@$5.30; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.65; winter clears, $4.25@$4.40; Kansas straight, $4.70@$4.80; Kansas clear, $4.40@$4.50; city mills, $5.10@$5.30; rye flour, $4.25@$4.40; graham flour, $4.50@$4.60; buckwheat flour, $3.50@$3.75; buckwheat meal, $3.50@$3.75; corn meal, prime white, $3.50@$3.60; prime yellow, $3.50@$3.60; coarse, $3.50@$3.60. FEED—Western Spring, $19.75; middlings, $20; red dog, $23.50@$24; rye bran, $23.50@$24; bulk and sacks; middling, $23.50@$24; red dog, $26.50; hominy, chop, $20; bulk, $21.25 sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	90	90	89¾	89¾
July	85½	85 9-16	85	85
September	83½	83½	83½	83½
Corn—				
May	54	54	53⅝	53⅞
July	53	53⅝	53	53

CHICAGO PRICES.

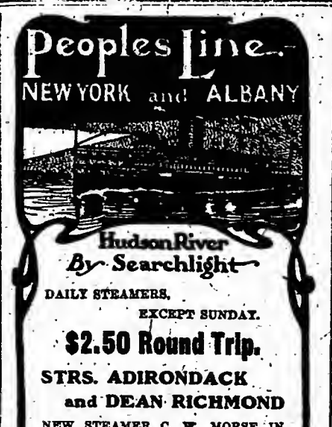
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	87¼	87¾	87	87¼
July	80	80	84¾	84¾
September	81¼	81½	81	81
Corn—				
May	47¾	47¾	47	47¼
July	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾
September	47½	47½	47 3-16	47¼
Oats—				
May	36¾	36 11-16	36 3-16	36¾
July	32¾	33	32½	32¾
September	29½	30¾	29¾	30¼
Lard—				
May	$6.60	$6.62½	$6.60	$6.62½
July	6.75	6.80	6.72½	6.80
Ribs—				
May	6.32½	6.37½	6.30	6.37½
July	6.52½	6.57½	6.50	6.57½
Pork—				
May	11.95	12.05	11.87½	11.97½
July	12.20	12.27½	12.15	12.25

COFFEE.—It was a very quiet half day in the coffee market, and such business as there was seemed to be a continuation of the switching from May to the later positions. Total transactions were reported as 25,250 bags. The market opened steady at unchanged prices, following generally featureless early news, and following the calls showed little feature aside from the switching referred to, which was consummated without any change in prices. The market closed quiet, and the closing level of the previous night. The spot market is quiet on the basis of 7½c for No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	.....	.....	.....	5.10@5.15
May	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.11@5.12
June	.....	.....	.....	5.20@5.25
July	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.20
August	.....	.....	.....	5.25@5.30
September	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.20@5.25
October	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
November	5.40	5.40	5.35	5.35@5.40
December	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
January	.....	.....	.....	5.45@5.50
February	.....	.....	.....	5.50@5.55
March	.....	.....	.....	5.55@5.60

Peoples Line.
NEW YORK and ALBANY



Hudson River
By Searchlight
DAILY STEAMERS,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.
$2.50 Round Trip.
STRS. ADIRONDACK
and DEAN RICHMOND
NEW STEAMER C. W. MORSE IN SERVICE IN MAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. FINE CUISINE, BEST SERVICE.
Sailing from pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at offices New York Transfer Co. and tourist agencies in N. Y. City and Brooklyn.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK.

STEPPING STONES LIGHT-STATION.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 78, No. 352; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 65.)

Located on the outer edge of Stepping Stones Reef, 1¼ miles south-southwesterly of Hart Island, westerly end of Long Island Sound.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about April 30, 1904, a white horizontal hand, 10 feet long and 1⅛ feet high, will be painted, at a height of about 14 feet above mean low water, on the southerly or southwesterly face of the foundation pier of the lighthouse at this station.

NEW JERSEY.

NORTHEAST END LIGHT-VESSEL.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 100, No. 492; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1903, Pages 10 and 20.)

Stationed near the northeasterly end of Five-Fathom Bank, off the seacoast of New Jersey, about 22 miles E. 3-16 S. from Cape May Lighthouse and 11⅛ miles NNE. ¾ E. from Five-Fathom Bank Light-Vessel, No. 40.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about May 5, 1904, Light-Vessel No. 44 will be withdrawn from her station for repairs and the station will be marked by Relief Light-Vessel No. 16.

Relief Light-Vessel No. 16 shows, the same as Light-Vessel No. 44, two fixed reflector lights, one from each foremast head, and white from the mainmast about half-mast high. During thick or foggy weather she will sound a 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as that on Light-Vessel No. 44, viz., blasts of 4 seconds' duration, separated by alternate silent intervals of 5 and 10? seconds, thus: Blast, 4 seconds; silent interval, 5 seconds; blast, 4 seconds; silent interval, 10? seconds. Relief Light-Vessel No. 16 has two masts, schooner-rigged, no bowsprit, and a smokestack and the steam whistle between the masts, but differs from Light-Vessel No. 44 in having all visible parts from the bow to the middle of the foremast, and from the middle of the mainmast aft, painted red; all visible parts between the fore and main masts, including the middle third of each lantern mast, white. The daymarks at the mastheads have five vertical stripes, three red and two white, and on the springstay, midway between the two masts, there is an oval hoop-iron daymark with one white and two red vertical stripes. The number "16," in white, is on each bow and each quarter, and in black on each side of the springstay daymark. The word "Relief," in large black letters, is painted on the bulwarks in the middle of each side.

Light-Vessel No. 44 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given, and Relief Light-Vessel No. 16 will then be withdrawn.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis....April 30 St. Paul....May 14
Germanic.....May 7 Philadelphia...May 21

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.
MESABA.....Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....May 7, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....May 14, 4 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....May 21, 10:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....April 30 Kensington.....May 14
Vaderland.....May 7 Zeeland.....May 21

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic, Apr. 27, 10 AM Teutonic, May 11, 10 AM
Arabic, Apr. 29, 5 PM Celtic.....May 13, 4 PM
Oceanic, May 4, 9 AM Cedric.....May 18, 7 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS
TO QUAINT NEW ORLEANS.
Elegant New Passenger Steamships
of the **Southern Pacific**
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America.....May 10
Cabin, $55 & up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Belograd, Hatchfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE. 30 this season. $210 to $1040. All expenses included. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 849 Madison Av., N. Y.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria, Apr. 30, 4 A M Campania, May 21, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 10 A M Etruria, May 28, Noon
Umbria...May 14, Noon Lucania, June 4, 10 AM
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia, May 17, 9 AM Arcania, May 31, 9 AM
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
New (1904) Twin-Screw SLAVONIA, 10,005 Tons.
Will sail April 26, Noon, for
Gibraltar, Naples, Fiume.
Ultonia, May 24, Noon Pannonia, June 21, Noon
Slavonia, June 7, Noon Ultonia.....July 5, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia, Apr. 30, 9 A M Ancharia, May 14, Noon
Astoria....May 7, Noon Furnessia, May 21, Noon
First saloon, $50 and upward.
Second saloon, $35 & up; third class, $26 & up.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Noordam.....Apr. 26 Ryndam.....May 24
Statendam.....May 3 Noordam.....June 7
Rotterdam.....May 17 Statendam.....June 7
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco every 28 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. Round the World, $432.70. E. C. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1904.
Tours, all expenses, during the season. Programmes ready. Apply to CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.
S. S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.
*†Bluecher.Ap.28,10AM *Deutsch'd.May12, 3PM
Waldersee.Ap.30, 5 AM Pennsylv.May 14, 4 PM
*†Moltke.May 5, 10 AM A. Victoria.May19,10AM
Bulgaria.May 7, 11 AM Patricia.May 21, 10 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr.Adalb't.May12, 2 PM Pr. Oskar.July19,10 AM
Pr.Oskar.May 31, Noon Pr.Adalb't.Aug.16,9 AM
Pr.Adalb't.June 25,9 AM Prinz Oskar.Sept.6,2 PM
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward.
According to Steamer.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Apl. 26, 10 AM Kronprinz.May 17, 7 AM
Kronprinz.May 3, 8 AM K.Wm.II.June 14, 8 AM
K.Wm. II.May 17, 7 AM Kaiser...June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser...May 24, 10 AM Kronprinz.June 28, 6 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
†Rhein...Apr. 28, 10 AM Friedrich.May 19, Noon
Barbarossa.May 5, 10 AM Bremen...May 26, 4 PM
Alice...May 10, 1 PM Kurfurst.June 2, Noon
*Neckar.May 14, 10 AM Alice.....June 7, 11 AM
*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...May 7, 11 AM Albert...June 25, 11 AM
Albert.May 21, 11 AM Luise...July 2, 11 AM
Luise...May 28, 11 AM Irene...July 16, 11 AM
Irene...June 11, 11 AM Luise...July 6, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of China.....May 24
Empress of India.....May 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....June 6th
Empress of Japan.....June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar.....June 27th
Empress of China.....July 4
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi.....Apr. 29th Miowera...May 27th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Coast."
NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA.
According to Steamer.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—8:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 8:00 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—8:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:45 A. M., 5 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—8:00, *9:40 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst, only,) 4:10, 5:00 P. M. *9:08 P. M. Saturdays.) Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †8:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—8:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—8:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:59 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:08, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †2:00, *3:00, †4:00, *5:00, †6:00, 7:30, 9:00, †10:30 P. M. *12:15 mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., 1:00, 3:40, *5:00, 7:00, †8:25 P. M. †mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—4:00, 4:25, †8:00, †9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) †12:00, *1:00, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 4:00, *5:00 P. M.
From Liberty Street only. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. ‡Saturdays. §Except Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 8 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,360, 1,354 Broadway, 182 Fifth Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 350 B'way, Wmsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto.-Washington.† 8:20 A. M. † 8:30 A. M. Buffet
Balto.-Washington.*10:25 A M *10:30 A M. Dinner
Balto.-Washington.*11:25 A M *11:45 A M. Diner
Balto.-Washington.*12:55 P M * 1:00 P M. Diner
Royal Limited"* 3:25 P M * 3:40 P M. Diner
Balto.-Washington.* 4:55 P M * 5:00 P M. Buffet
Balto.-Washington.* 6:55 P M * 7:00 P M. Buffet
Balto.-Washington. 12:10nt *12:15nt. Sleepers
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 8 Astor House, 167, 261, 424, 1,360, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 350 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago.*Pittsburg.*12:01nt. *12:10nt. Sleepers
Chicago.*Columbus.*12:35nt. *2:00pm. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.

Ontario and Western "Summer Homes."

"Summer Homes" is the title of a guide book just issued by the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, describing the character of the climate and surroundings to be found in Sullivan, Orange, Ulster, and Delaware Counties. During the last ten or twelve years this section of New York State has become popular as a Summer resort, particularly for residents of this city.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROBERT H. SPALDING.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received six executions, aggregating $8,857, against Robert H. Spalding, builder of 127 West Forty-third Street, in favor of W. & J. Sloane for carpets, and other executions in favor of W. H. Ketcham for $1,112 and John F. Erdman for $474. Mr. Spalding began building operations five years ago with a bachelor apartment house on East Twenty-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue. He next built the Hotel Collingwood at 43 to 49 West Thirty-fifth Street, and in December last completed the Hotel Spalding building, a twelve-story structure at 127 to 135 West Forty-third Street, which he still owns. It is valued at over $1,000,000 and there are mortgages against it for $872,000. Inability to obtain a permanent loan on the building has, it is said, prevented Mr. Spalding from paying some of his bills. In February last he made a trustee mortgage of $150,000 to Edward V. Slauson as trustee, to cover the claims of all his unsecured creditors. Ambrose B. Trewaine, attorney for Mr. Spalding, said yesterday that he owed $120,000, which is included in the trustee mortgage, and that sixty out of sixty-eight creditors had accepted this plan. W. & J. Sloane, to whom he owes $17,000, would not come in, he said, and had taken judgments. Mr. Spalding has been trying to raise money to pay all claims and says that if he gets time everything will come out all right. There is $300,000 equity in the property, but everything is covered by mortgages, so that the creditors cannot touch anything. A permanent loan of $750,000 was offered to Mr. Spalding in September last, but the building was not finished then, and was not finished until December. Then he could not get the loan and he has not been able to get it yet, as the Baltimore fire upset matters with the insurance companies who were lending money. The interest on the first mortgage, amounting to $20,000, is past due and unpaid. The hotel is leased to the Long Acre Hotel Company, which is now carrying on the hotel business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN KNEPPER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Knepper, residing at 2,150 Hughes Avenue, by the following creditors: Frank Harebes, $240; W. H. Ross, $200, and Adolph Kaplan, $100. It was alleged that while insolvent he transferred a portion of his property to certain creditors. Mr. Knepper is manager of a real estate business, and was formerly a jobber in jewelry.

SAMUEL STONE.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Arthur Patterson receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Samuel Stone, dealer in furniture and carpets at 192 East Houston Street, on the application of the National Carpet Manufacturing Company. It was stated that the stock was estimated at $1,200, and that a City Marshal has taken possession of most of the assets on an attachment for $166.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLAKEMORE, James H., and Robert M. Jarvis—A. C. Shields $2,023
CRYER, Albert A.—H. W. McMann and another 1,282
CARPENTER, Marguerite L.—T. F. McLaughlin 204
CELENTANO, Joseph, and Frank Lacurto—Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company 631
DARDIA, John J.—J. L. Bock, costs 69
DREHER, Anthony M.—C. Perceval 123
D. J. MENTON COMPANY—G. L. Schuyler & Co., Inc. 299
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Cohen 479
FEDERAL MATCH COMPANY—M. Tanenbaum 527
THE MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL and Land Company, Limited—J. Rush 356
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Behrens 2,305
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Tyrrell 1,194
KYLE ART GLASS COMPANY—F. Steckenreiter 30
HERRING HALL MARVIN SAFE COMpany—M. Dolanacher 5,020
FARLEY, Joseph A.—Maresi Company 104
FEINBERG, Sadie—J. Feinberg, costs 92
GOLDMAN, Archie—New York Edison Company 98
GOLDBERG, Jeannette M., and David Bergazyn—H. B. Claflin Company 150
HODDEN, Lawrence—E. Litchfield 217
HEATH, Henry G. K.—D. L. Schreiber 2,096
HOULIHAN, James—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company 440
HAGEMAN, Daniel—H. Niemeyer 67
LEVY, David—M. Voorhis & Co. 52
LEE, John T.—F. A. Hill 24,842
MURPHY, Patrick J.—H. H. Hull 34
MILLER, Henry M.—W. W. Elger 478
MULRY, Thomas M.—J. Ryan 4,391
NACH, Ralph—Empire State Bag Company 205
OKUM, Morris—M. Benjamin 475
PERRY, Frank S.—A. Schulman 35
REES, John E.—L. Moffatt 85
STEPHENS, Clinton, Jr.—P. Pfefke 42
SAMSON, Henry—Robert Graves Company 26
SWEENEY, George F.—C. M. Reinhardt 126
STRASSBURGER, Charles E.—A. H. Meyer 117
STEVENSON, Adrian D.—D. H. Stevenson 519
SMEDBERG, Adolphus—A. A. Levi 3,488
WHEELER, Howard E.—American Fixture and Brass Company 95
WEIL, Morris—Saks & Co. 229
WALSH, Timothy, treasurer—H. T. Lightbarn 273

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

ADAMS DRY GOODS COMPANY, Simpson-Crawford Company, James McCreery & Co., Siegel-Cooper Co., Stern Brothers, J. Altman & Co., R. H. Macy & Co., Lord & Taylor, and Ehrich Brothers—J. M. Woodbury, Com., Dec. 31, 1903 ..... $70
SIEDLER, Charles—National Bank of New England, Nov. 11, 1903 5,342
WALLING, Theresa A., administratrix—R. W. Eastman, April 18, 1904 420
RUDISCHAUSER, Sarah—A. M. Tucker, Jan. 22, 1904 390
SOMERVILLE, Charles S.—C. F. Steel, March 4, 1890 419
FIDON, James, J.—C. J. Warren, March 21, 1901 441
SMITH, John R.—S. L. Youngentob, April 20, 1904 138
THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—Medical College Laboratory of the City of New York, April 11, 1904 197
JAMES D. JOHNSTON COMPANY—J. H. McGuirk, Feb. 20, 1903 544
JAMES D. JOHNSTON COMPANY—J. H. McGuirk, March 25, 1904 104

Judgment Reversed.

SILBERBERG, David and Seigfried—C. Evers, Aug. 11, 1903 ..... $70

Judgments Vacated.

WILLIAMS, Frank, and Edward J. McArdle—T. Lenane, April 22, 1904 ..... $274

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 consecutive days, $1.05; 30 consecutive days, $4.00; 30 t., e. o. d., $4.50

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

SUMMER HOMES



AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS OF THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY

IN THE MOUNTAINS

Of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the

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If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute

HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,

2,000 ft. above the sea, with

Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, No Malaria or Mosquitoes and within Three Hours' Ride from New York,

A Country Heartily Recommended by Physicians,

Then send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK "SUMMER HOMES," of 165 pages. It gives a list of over 900 Hotels, Farms and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.

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IN BROOKLYN { 4 Court St.; 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway Eagle Office.

On May 28th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1354 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 31st.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

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$7.25 OR $12 Insures a good start Open All Summer. DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Gregg Shorthand, Isaac Pitman Shorthand.

Efficient clerks supplied business men. No charge. Send for prospectus. Chas. M. Miller, Principal.

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67 and 69 WEST 125TH, NEAR LENOX AV.
A substantial, successful business school where shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and all commercial branches are thoroughly taught.
WILLIAM HOPE, A. M., President.

PELLERIN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 33 West 27th St., New York.—French, Spanish, German, Italian, Latin. Foreigners taught English. Trial lessons free. Prospectus on application.

German thoroughly taught; all branches; beginners specialty; experienced Hanoverian teacher. Teacher, 170 West 54th St.

French Academy, 106 East 23d.—French conversation, causeries, 50c.; Tuesdays, Fridays, 2 o'clock; circular.

Montclair Military Academy, Montclair, N. J.—Catalogue address John G. MacVicar, M. A., Headmaster.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S
DANCING ACADEMY. OPEN ALL SUMMER. 112, 114, & 116 WEST 125TH STREET, 3 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS. Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evening; circulars.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

NEW YORK STATE.

Lake Mahopac.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.—A select family house. Golf and all outdoor sports; superior accommodations; excellent cuisine; one hour from city via Harlem or Putnam R. R.; telephone; illustrated booklet. Emerson Clark, Prop.

DEAN HOUSE.
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 1, 1904. Plans shown and information given upon application to the owner and proprietor.
A. H. DEAN.

Dutchess County, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
An attractive and reserved country Resort for HEALTH and COMFORT.
Quiet and homelike; good air; excellent table; open wood fires.
Telephone 25 Millbrook.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

Shelter Island.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Will open for the reception of guests Saturday, June 25th. HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING. See Long Island R. R. Time Table. Special rates for the season.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WHERE YOU CAN CATCH TROUT.
THE NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Most attractively located hotel in Pocono Mountains; strictly modern; entirely new; steam heat; private baths; seven splendid trout streams; booklet. W. J. & M. D. Price, Proprietors, P. O. Canadensis, Pa. Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R., 2½ hours from New York.

THE GRANGE, Swarthmore, Penn. The present management take pleasure in announcing the opening of their third season of above house, May 10. Suites, with or without private bath, may now be engaged. For terms, &c., apply or address as above. Phone 14, Swartbmore.

Delaware Water Gap.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
May to November. Mrs. Theo. Hauser & Son.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill
(Connecting with Mt. Beacon by Trolley.)
Str. NEWBURGH leaves Franklin St. SUNDAYS, at 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6:30 P. M. Round trip to WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and FISHKILL, 90c.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses; 313-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,597 38th St.

NEW YORK STATE.

Catskill Mountains.

TROUT FISHING IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
The trout season opens April 16th, and continues to August 31st, inclusive. A little book issued by
THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R. CO.
giving information as to the trout streams in this locality will be sent free on receipt of two cents postage.
N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
Kingston (Rondout Sta.,) N. Y.

A.—A.—A.—A.—
MAPLE LAWN HOUSE.
Elevation 1,500 feet. Accommodations for 175. Terms $7 to $12 per week. All amusements. The special low rate Decoration Day week excursion will be run to Maple Lawn. For illustrated booklets write
A. J. LOCK, Prop., Cairo, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

Mirror Lake.
The Stevens House, Lake Placid.
On an eminence between the two; no more ideal location could nature bestow, and hotel service in keeping with the surroundings. The golfer's paradise.
Some Very Desirable Camps and Cottages for Rent.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
Long Beach Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
NEW YORK'S POPULAR FAMILY RESORT.
Improved railroad accommodations and through trains; 45 minutes from E. 34th St., N. Y.
A. E. DICK, Proprietor.
Also proprietor HOTEL GRENOBLE, 7th Av. and 56th St., N. Y. City, where rooms may be engaged.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
A magnificent, high-class, modern hotel in the Garden Spot of Long Island, (18 miles from N.Y.)
NOW OPEN.
J. J. LANNIN, Prop., Garden City, L. I.
Also Prop. of Summit Spring Hotel, Poland, Me.

THE LINWOOD
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Superior accommodations. Nicely furnished, large, airy rooms. Excellent cuisine. Boating, bathing, fishing, and automobiling. Orchestra.
J. B. PULLIS, BAY SHORE, L. I.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
BATH BEACH, L. I.
Booking is now being done for the coming season. Parlor open for reception of guests now. For terms and booklet apply
ALFRED RICHARDSON, Proprietor.

THE MONTEREY,
SEA CLIFF, L. I.—Large, airy rooms, with electric lights. Modern conveniences. Opens May 15. One block from water. Sound view.

HARRIS COTTAGE
Vernon Av., Arverne, L. I. Opens May 1st. Equipped with electric lights. All modern conveniences. Select families. 150 feet from ocean.

THE PIERRPONT, SEA CLIFF, L. I.—Newly furnished house, overlooking Sound; first-class accommodations; excellent cuisine; boating, bathing, and fishing. 174 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

The Lyndeman Cottage now open. For Spring and Summer rates address
Mrs. E. S. LINDEMAN, Amerman Av., Arverne, L. I.
Telephone 111B.

Most desirable locations of Fort Hamilton; comfortable rooms, with good table; house open for guests May 1st. Apply Mrs. Rogers, 97th St., half block from Shore Road, Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

MITCHELL HOUSE
Larchmont-on-the-Sound, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
WM. M. FORD, Manager.

Saratoga Springs.

Maisonette.—Royal Arcanum Council; special rates; strictly first-class house, $3.00 and $3.00 per day. 30 and 34 Franklin St.

White Lake.

THE KENMORE, WHITE LAKE, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Modern. Now Open.
Special rates until July 1st.
Send for circular. E. M. Van Orden.

Fishers Island.

Mo-No-Hot-to Inn, Opens June 15. Fishing, bathing, sailing. Fishers Island, N. Y. golf. Accessible; always cool. G. L. HOPPER, Proprietor, Ft.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 consecutive days, $1.05; 30 consecutive days, $4.00; 30 t., e. o. d., $4.50

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEW JERSEY.

Long Branch.

Norwood Park,
Long Branch, N. J.
West End and Hollywood Stations.
(Built by the late Norman L. Munro at a cost of a million dollars.)
Within about one hour of New York. Is beyond a doubt an ideal location for families who prefer cottage life to that of a hotel.
All cottages offered for rent have been thoroughly refurnished this spring by John Wanamaker.
Rents Are Very Reasonable.
SIXTY TRAINS DAILY FURNISH THE BEST SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE IN THE WORLD. VIA PENNSYLVANIA R. R. AND CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY OR SANDY HOOK BOATS; TICKETS INTERCHANGEABLE.
GOLF LINKS, TENNIS COURTS, CROQUET GROUNDS, PONY TRACK FOR CHILDREN, CASINO, &c., WITHIN THREE MINUTES OF EVERY HOUSE.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AT THEIR OFFICE, ON PREMISES,
OR 284 COLUMBUS AV., NEW YORK CITY.

Lakewood. | Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

LAUREL HOUSE
Season from October to June.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Season from November to May.

Both Houses Under the Management of DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. MURPHY, Ass't Mgr. Laurel House.

F. F. SHUTE, Ass't Mgr. Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Write to Laurel House for a free copy of the beautifully illustrated souvenir magazine "Laurel Leaves from Lakewood," giving all information.

Atlantic City.



THE ALBEMARLE,
Virginia Ave., near Beach, at Atlantic City, N. J.; elegant, modern; new throughout; over 100 large, sunny front rooms; excellent table and service; superior accommodations at special Spring rates of $8, $10, $12.50 weekly; $2 daily; elevator, steam heat, private baths, etc.; 2,000 feet of sun parlors; souvenir booklet mailed.
J. P. COPE.

THE FRONTENAC,
A new hotel as good as the best, Kentucky Av., 100 yds. from the beach; direct southern exposure; will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily. Our large, pleasant ocean-view rooms with excellent table and service; contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort; spacious sun parlors, heated, overlook Boardwalk and ocean; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,
Ocean end South Carolina ave.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; sun parlor; elevator. Special rates for Spring; booklet. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON,
Virginia Av., 2nd house from Beach. Capacity, 350; cuisine unexcelled. Special Spring rates.
S. E. SWEENY, Owner and Prop.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE RICHMOND,
Kentucky Av. and Boardwalk.
Steam heat and elevator. Special rates.
C. H. PEASE, Mgr.

Spring Lake.

The Beautiful New Brick
MONMOUTH
AT SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Will open about June 25th under the general management of
DAVID B. PLUMER,
with Frank F. Shute, Resident Manager.
ADDRESS LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES, LAKEWOOD, N. J., UNTIL MAY 15TH.

Long Branch.

Hollywood Hotel
AND COTTAGES,
West End, N. J.
ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
Will positively remain open until Sept. 10.
COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON.
Booking Office, 596 Broadway, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, 5041 SPRING.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

The Wentworth
New Castle, R. R. STATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
1½ hours from Boston on NORTH SHORE, accommodations for 400. Large orchestra. Splendid golf links, grand drives, boating, bathing, swimming pool, fishing. Centre for automobiling. Address
HARVEY & WOOD,
New Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
Representative 3 Park Place, 11 to 1 daily.

Rhode Island.

The MATHEWSON
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
A SUPERB HOTEL. DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT; HOTEL ORCHESTRA.
Opens June 26. Send for booklet.
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., MANAGER.
New York office, The Touraine, 9 East 39th St.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
Opens June 1st. Send for Booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Maine.

LAKE COBBOSSEECONTEE, ME.
To Let—New cottage, six rooms, well furnished. Situated among the pines on shore of lake. Address 128 State St., Augusta, Maine.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Inspection invited cleanest, healthiest, best conducted kennel in metropolis. 784 Seventh Av., above 49th.

Attractive assortment choicest bred dogs constantly on sale. Metropolitan Dog Exchange, 784 7th Av.

Astonishing Bargains—Boston bull terriers, convertation, pedigreed, healthy stock; house broken. 784 7th Av.

Dogs boarded, washed clipped, treated; dog foods, medicines, fixtures. 784 Seventh Av. Telephone connection.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
Capacity 600. Open all the year.
Claims distinction for its central location, (with a whole block on the Ocean and open Park and space on each side,) its substantial construction, architectural beauty, interior elegance and conveniences, and its carefully selected class of patronage.
High-class music every day in the year, running icewater, and long-distance telephones in the rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Pure artesian well water. Golf privileges.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS,
Proprietors and Managers.

Atlantic City
IN THREE HOURS VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9.40 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. daily; Sundays 9.40 A. M. South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

GRAND ATLANTIC
Virginia Avenue and Beach, Atlantic City. New Management; improved cuisine; capacity 600; sea water baths; orchestra; cafe; $12.00, $15.00 and up weekly; booklet.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Proprietors.
D. P. RAHTER, Manager.

NEW BRICK BOSCOBEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Every known hotel appointment, with exceptional luxury; cuisine and service unexcelled; elegantly furnished throughout. Rooms single and en suite, with large, luxurious baths. Write for illustrated literature. Elevator to street level. Running water in bedrooms. Terms, $12 per week and upward. A. E. MARION.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.; D. S. WHITE, Pres. New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent bureau of information at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th St., where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Isleworth, Garden Hotel; Hotel Raleigh, Royal Palace Hotel.

THE DUNLOP,
BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AV.
European plan. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Ocean view from every room. Restaurant of superior excellence. Sea foode a specialty.
R. T. DUNLOP.

BERKSHIRE INN,
Ocean End Virginia Av.,
100 yds. from New Steel Pier.
$2 to $3 daily. $8, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 weekly for large sunny steam-heated rooms; capacity 300. Unobstructed view. Excellent table and service. Private baths. Elevator to street level. Booklet. Osteopathy. J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

THE SAVOY,
Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the Beach. Running water in all rooms. Rooms en suite with artesian and salt water baths. Moderate rates for Spring and Summer season. Personal representative, 3 Park Place, New York.
S. M. HANLEY.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach Front of Maryland Ave.
Write now for ocean-front rooms.
Special Rates. WALTER R. DAVIS, Mgr.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open all year, American and European plan. Ocean front.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Kentucky Av., Near Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street; baths; $8 to $12.50 weekly.
CHAS. BUHRE.

THE BRADDOCK,
New York Av., Near Beach.—Elegant in every detail; elevator, steam heat; first-class cuisine; special Spring rates. W. L. Braddock.

The Worthington.—Mo. Ave. and Pacific, near Reading R. R. and beach; special Spring rates; send for booklet. J. B. Worthington.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 7 times, 56c.; 30 times, $1.80.

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At South Orange, N. J.—Several large, airy rooms; good table; shade trees; breezy situation; 10 minutes' walk from station, on mountain side. Miss Fenner, 256 Ridgewood Road.

Wigton Hall, Spring Valley, N. Y.—An ideal home for Summer guests; an hour from the city; high, healthful, picturesque; open May 1; booklet. J. L. Wigton.

Tilton Villa, Lakewood, N. J., can accommodate a number of select boarders; special rates for Spring, $8 to $16. Mrs. E. J. Tilton.

Bay 18th St., S. B., Bath Beach.—Rooms to let in newly furnished cottage, near bay and station; MeManus.

Morristown, N. J.—Superior board; large rooms; everything first class; rates, $10 to $15. Wesman House.

MUSICAL.

AA. AA.—THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA. Founded in 1885 by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber. Chartered in 1891 by special act of Congress. 128 E. 17th St., N. Y.
ARTISTIC FACULTY.—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche, Irene Berge, Leo Schulte, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Charles Heinroth and others.
SUMMER TERM
will begin May 2. All branches of Music taught. Mr. RAFAEL JOSEFFY will have a class for teachers at the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY from May 17 to July 19. The course will consist of TEN TALKS, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, on the piano, of Mr. Joseffy's new work, "School of Advanced Piano Playing," and theoretical instruction. Terms $50. Address Secretary.

Mr. Abercrombie, Professor of Singing.—Pupils' recital Thursday, April 28th; send for card of admission, (free.) Hilton Mansion, 7 W. 34th.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

KRAKAUER PIANOS.
THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC-LOVING PUBLIC.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS on Discontinued Styles, Used Pianos of Other Makes, $100 Up.
Easy Terms. Pianos to Rent.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS.
Over 70,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 60 years.
Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Bargains in used pianos, all makes, from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for 1904 catalogue and list of used pianos.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.
The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS
Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
21 East 14th Street.

Piano-player, fit any piano, little used, and choice of $50 new music; bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $125; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Careful Piano Buyers Will Visit
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.
Reliable Connor Pianos and piano players; easy terms; renting, exchanging, repairing. 4 East 42d St.

Knabe Upright, good order, fine tone, 7 1-3 octaves; an opportunity, $180. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artiste, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 533 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 437 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

A Steinway grand piano, bargain; also Steinway square, only $50. Graber, 117 W. 42d St.

PATENTS.

PATENT Office search will be made Free for Inventors
who send a sketch, description or model of their idea to us.
Advice given free of charge by well-informed patent experts of long experience. Call or write for our
BIG NEW BOOK, ROBERT HEAD, Manager.
KEYSTONE LAW AND PATENT CO.
ROOM 1012 PARK ROW BUILDING.

EDGAR TATE & CO.,
Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway; advice free; send for Inventors' Guide.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1181—Cort.

SPECIAL OFFER—Typewriters, any style, rented, $2.50 to $4. All rent applies if bought within 6 months.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
143 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
We weave them into handsome reversible rugs. Send for illustrated catalogue. Representative will call. N. J. Rug Co., 194 B'way, Dep. 2. 'Phone, 6099 Cort.

WALL PAPER 2,000,000 rolls, clearing sale; blanks, 1¼c; gilts, 2c; ingrains, 2½c; embossed, 3½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match, all decorations. J. BECKER, 166-172 2d St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, counters, shelving; stores, offices fitted. Finn Brothers, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
We weave them into handsome reversible rugs. Send for pamphlet, or representative will call.
U. S. RUG CO., HOBOKEN, N. J.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5986—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

EXQUISITE DRESSES MADE FOR ALL OCCASIONS; chic and elegant; also fancy tailor-made and fancy waists, evening coats and wraps at reasonable prices. MADAM CAROLINE, 59 East 12th St.

Special offer this week; dressmaking and millinery taught; shirtwaist and skirt patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; latest style; perfect fit; charming effects; tailor costumes. 25 West 104th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

LAWYERS.

GEORGE ROBINSON, LAWYER 99 NASSAU ST., N. Y. (Day.) 1370 B'WAY, 37th St. (Night.)
L. D. Meyes, 245 Broadway, procures patents, practices in all courts. Federal and State, takes accident cases and probates wills. The settlement of estates especially solicited; consultation free.

Trustworthy lawyer; quietly, quickly settles troubles, private matters, injuries, or "any" claim; consultation free.
MORRIS, 177 B'WAY.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 6th Av.

$$$! for Stamp Collections and rare stamps. Collector, Box 71, E. Orange.

MACHINERY.

CHEAPEST POWER ON EARTH.
THE MIETZ & WEISS
GAS AND KEROSENE ENGINES
for Pumping, Electric Lighting and all power purposes; automatic, simple and reliable. Send for catalogue. A. Mietz, 128 to 138 Mott St., N. Y.

WHITE & MIDDLETON GAS ENGINES.
New and second-hand; all sizes; guaranteed; catalogue mailed. Richard H. Thomas, 107 Liberty St., New York.

16-ton traveling crane, No. 7 Sturtevant cupola blower, No. 5 Baker rotary pressure blower, geared foundry ladle, rumblers, core oven and emery stands. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

10½"x12" back self-contained automatic engine, high speed, for electric light work; 60 K. W. 110-volt generator; this outfit for sale cheap. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DIVORCE.
On August nineteenth, 1903, in the Supreme Court, New York County, a decree of absolute divorce was made and entered in favor of Julia Krauss, nee Pitshke, against Otto Krauss.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SOUTHERN DIST. OF NEW YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF JOHN T. HUNT, BANKRUPT.
Notice of sale by auction. GEORGE H. ... AUCTIONEER, will sell at 93 Grand St., ... day and Tuesday, April 25th and ... M. each date, the estate of the ... bankrupt. A general description ... erty is as follows: Machinery, ... pulleys, plating plant, dynamo, ... partitions, &c.
JOHN T. HUNT,
QUELLER, SHAFFER & ...

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., last Sunday service for this season; Rsv. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "A Jewish View of Culture."

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. *7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Clocks.—$20 reward and no questions for two gilt clocks; $10 for pawntickets. Hays & Co., 12 Cortlandt St.

Found—On Broadway, April 15, 1904, a small sum of money. Call at 209 Monroe St., from 5 to 6 P. M.; ring 2 bells.

Lost—Last Tuesday evening at either the Criterion Restaurant or the Herald Square Theatre, a small buckle-shaped clasp pin composed of brilliants. Finder will kindly return to elevator man at the Brunswick, Madison Av. and 39th St., city.

Lost.—Between Hotel Manhattan and Grand Central Depot, a leather-bound notebook, containing papers valuable only to owner; reword for return to 42 East 23d St. Guy Lowell.

Lost—Sunday afternoon, dark green wallet, silver edges, initials "H. W. B.;" business cards inclosed. Reward. 67 East 9th St.

Lost.—Silver watch, Mondny, April 11; $5 reward. Address Lost and Found Dept., Teachers College, West 120th St.

Lost.—Wednesday, 20th, St. Bernard, (bitch;) liberal reward. Koster, 253 10th Av.

Lost.—Shield-shaped fraternity pin; Agnes from Carl on back; reward. 25 Beekman Place.

REWARDS.

$100 reward for pearl and diamond drop pendant lost 21 April between Fifth Av. and 47th St., 14th St. and Central Park, Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. *7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its effofts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1.—33d St., 2 West.—Attractive suites, with and without board; single, en suite. Leland.

1—46th St., 18 West.—Attractive rooms, with board; parlor dining room; table board.

10th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; transients accommodated; reference.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av., The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couple; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

45th St., 341 West.—Beautiful rooms; unexcelled table; pleasant, central location; ideal Summer home; moderate; private family.

46th St., 70 West.—Gallatin Hotel; an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, electric light, $2 daily for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; telephone 5008-38th.

50th St., 23 West.—A refined home, handsome square room, with board; references exchonged.

55th St., 9 East.—Excellent city accommodation; have also large country place near city.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny room; every convenience; good board; references.

Grand Av., 2,450, Fordham.—Comfortable home, young or elderly people, $4.50 per week upward.

Lexington Av., 972.—Newly renovated throughout; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

Madison Av., 432.—Very pleasant third-floor room; corner house; Summer prices; telephone; reference.

West End Av., 237, (71st St.)—Splendid Summer location; suite and large front rooms; $10 to $15; first class; private; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

Young man wants suppers and Sunday meals with Jewish family, vicinity East 82d St. Address Box 18, 1,515 3d Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. *7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1.—45th St., 41 West.—Doctor's parlor floor, private house.

11th St., 242 West.—Hall room, with private American family; gentlemen only; reference.

12th St., 39 West.—Large double rooms, running water; well-kept house; references.

16th St., Near 6th Av.—Room for gentleman in flat with use of apartment, occupied by man alone; references. 198 N Times.

45th St., 41 West.—Extra large room; running water.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Sunny second-story room; nicely furnished.

52d St., 265 West.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen.

2,762 Broadway, (near 106th St.,) 3 very desirable rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 182 Times.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 80th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

Jackson Av., 1,098.—Large front and back parlor neatly furnished; piano; use tiled bath; 3 blocks 166th St. "L" station; 35 minutes to Grand St.; $5 week. Caswell.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

42d St., East, (54 Prospect Place.)—Private residence; light housekeeping; adults only; 4 rooms; 2d floor; $18; reference required.

ROOMS WANTED.

Young man wishing to reduce expenses to the minimum, wants a small room, (with private family preferred;) only simple furnishings required; but must have cleanliness; location between 8th and 18th Sts., 4th and 8th Avs.; with or without board; state prices and particulars. R Box 167 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. *7 words to line.*

Females.

E. Altman & Co., 18th St., 19th St., and 6th Av., require experienced skirt and waist trimmers in their dressmaking workrooms. Apply at the 19th St. (employes') entrance before 10 A. M.

Furniture Packers—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced furniture packers; permanent positions to steady men. Apply at warehouse, 251 West 17th St.

Mrs. Osborn & Co., 361 5th Av., want skirt waist helpers and finishers; only those who have hod experience; long season. Apply at once.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 561 5th Av., want skirt drapers and waist finishers, only those who have had experience; long season. Apply at once.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their upholstery workroom experienced operators on furniture slip covers and awnings. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Siegel Cooper Company require a thoroughly experienced salesman for their sporting goods department; permanent position and good salary to capable salesman. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company have vacancies for parcel wrappers; experience not necessary; good opportunity for advancement. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stenographer—Stenographer with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must apply in own handwriting; salary, $7, $8. 241 B'way, 5th floor.

Stenographer.—Desirable position for competent person; accuracy essential; $10. Room 4, 213 Broadway.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires waitresses on half time; also, saleswomen for their fruit and vegetable department. Apply at office of Genl. Superintendent, 8th floor, No. 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Several women solicitors, familiar with house-to-house canvassing; state experience, reference, and compensation expected. Address E. T. Z., Box 118 Times.

Wanted.—The 14th Siret Store requires experienced cashiers and parcel wrappers. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—First-class skirt hands. Innet & Co., 566 5th Av.

Males.

A good intelligent man can get a good liberal contract with good advantages from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Apply at 129 West 42d St., I. Wolffsohn, Manager.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced salesmen for their lace curtains, rugs, upholstery, oil cloths, and domestics. Apply at Supt's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require neat, tidy cash boys; also messengers and carriers. Apply at Supt's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a thoroughly experienced furniture porter. Apply at Supt's office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. [illegible] Box 100 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. *7 words to line.*

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Males.

Stenographer—Stenographer and bookkeeper; young man, must be experienced and able to take off trial balance; salary, $10, $12 to start. G. A. Meinecks, 241 B'way.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By beginner; 3 years high school; rapid, accurate, mimeographing; live with parents. Miss Dickson, Box 158 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By an intelligent, willing beginner; rapid, accurate; willing to work long hours. Miss H., Box 159 Times.

Stenographer—Stenographer and typewriter; bright, nest boy; must be well educated; salary, $8. 241 B'way, 5th floor.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced night superintendent; only those having held similar positions in large department stores used apply in confidence, either personally or by mail, to Genl. Supt., No. 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Leading high-class daily newspaper, just beginning work on special edition; only A1 solicitor need answer; big money for right man. Address J. V. Downes, Box 1,106 New York City.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Bright American boy, about 15, as stock boy in wholesale house; good penman; salary, $4 weekly to start; hours, 8 to 5; good opening. Opportunity, Box 170 Times.

Wanted.—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced order clerks and packers for their grocery department. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 8th floor, No. 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Two experienced office clerks, well educated; salary $5; chance of advancement. Hinds, Noble & Eldrege, Publishers, 31-35 West 15th St.

Wanted—Boy, bright, intelligent, 14 or 15 years old, in office of large manufacturing concern. Address, stating age, P. O. Box 2,132, New York.

Wanted—An energetic, bright boy as general office assistant; excellent chance for advancement. Box O 194 Times.

Wanted—Young man by banking house; must be able to operate Remington typewriter; salary, $8. C., Box 215 Times.

Wanted—Young man familiar with heavy hardware and supply trade. Address "Up-Town Hardware House," Box 1,095 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Male stenographer; state salary, age, and experience. C. D., Box 2,132, Post Office.

Wanted—Carpenters. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Wanted—Plasterers. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line*—3 *times*, 12c.; 7t. 21c. *7 words to line.*

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Males.

A cultured woman as secretary clerical work, superintending refined home, charge of children, or any position of trust and responsibility; highest references. S. A. H., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Attendant or useful companion; refined; excellent packer, reader, sewer. Englishwoman, 1,620 Broadway, Advertising Agency.

Proofreader.—Several years' experience; accustomed to edit copy. O., Box 211 Times Office.

Caretaker.—By American woman as caretaker; no incumbrance; will pay part rent. Call, for 12 days, Mrs. MacDonald, 210 East 99th St.

Companion.—Position as useful companion; competent seamstress; experienced in care of sick; refined Christian family preferred. Companion, 1,364 Broadway.

Companion.—Young German lady, well educated, as companion to an elderly lady or to one child; best references. A. K., 950 East 165th St.

Elderly American having had entire management of household for family on Madison Square desires similar or other responsible position of trust; references. Address "Integrity," 2 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Houseworker.—By American woman as general houseworker, small private family, flat or cottage; neat, economical worker; good caretaker; city or country; carfare; best testimonials. Jordan, 234 West 31st St.

Laundress.—Laundress to take home ladies' and family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 207 West 66th.

Laundress.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress by the day. 212 East 95th St., Roberts's bell.

Maid.—By German Protestant; good traveler; young woman; references. Bentey, 317 West 58th St., care of Archer.

Middle-aged refined Catholic lady would give her services to refined family; object, good home; best references. C. L., 1,364 Broadway

Nurse.—Refined North German female desires position as nurse or useful maid in good Christinn family. Call 147 East 51st St.

Office assistant, age 21, good penman and accurate mathematician, desires position where advancement is possible; extensive experience; unquestionable references; fair compensation. Irving White, 182 East 79th St.

Stenographer and Secretary.—By energetic young lady of exceptional capabilities; good family; university education; efficient general office worker; six years' experience; excellent correspondent; A1 reference. Margaret Phillips, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By two young ladies, recently graduated high percentage from Eastman, Poughkeepsie; understand bookkeeping; high school education; American parentage; moderate. Eastman, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer.—By refined, intelligent, up-to-date American girl; accurate, rapid; five years' experience. Insurance, legal; also secretary Grand Regent, Royal Arcanum. Katherine Taylor, Box 151 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Year's experience; in Pittsburg attended high school three years; intelligent; very competent; good family; good references. Penn, Box 153 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typawriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Six years' experience; mercantile and publishing work; thoroughly proficient; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Unexcelled, Box 149 Times Office.

Stenographer—Stenographer, typewriter, office assistant, thoroughly experienced legal and commercial lines, desires position; $12. A. I. D., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Four years' practical business experience; excellent speller, good education. A. K., 201 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Bright, wide-awake, young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12, $15. Superior, 140 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; willing to work hard; hours immaterial; best references; $12. Prudent, 150 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—By young man; two years' experience; graduated Albany Business College. Competent, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—By energetic, capable young man; broad experience; university education; credentials. Expert, Box 157 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7, $8. Neatness, 147 Times Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7-$8. Active, Box 108 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thorough double-entry bookkeeper; five years' experience; credentials. Trustworthy, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer.—Bright, quick; anxious gain more experience; fairly speedy; accurate; credentials. Neat, Box 154 Times.

Stenographer.—Not a "know it all," but willing worker; give entire satisfaction; credentials; $8. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience in law and other work. H. G., Box 200 Times.

Stewardess, &c.—A capable and reliable person, highly recommended, is desirous of a situation as private stewardess or traveling maid; free after May 12. Apply at present employer's, East 25th St.

Stenographer.—Stenographer with five years' experience as private secretary desires position in same capacity; highest reference. Reliable, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Intelligent; good education; six years' experience; thoroughly familiar both commercial and legal work; unquestionable references; $15. Wheeler, 195 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright young lady; thorough business experience; quick, accurate; capable office assistant; three years' experience; $10. Miss A., 125 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Intelligent, refined; 6 years' experience; thoroughly familiar with commercial work; references. F. W., Box 180 Times, Down Town.

Stenographer, typewriter, four years' experience in brokerage, mercantile, desires permanent position. J. Macdonald, Box 176 Times.

Stenography, typewriting, mimeographing, addressing, duplicating, dictation; home or outside. Remingtnn, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience, 3 in publishing house; similar position; salary, $12; references. Active, Box 220 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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Females.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; reference from present employer; faithful, accurate. Brooklynite, Box 171 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid; neat; good education. Accurate, 175 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid worker; $8. W., 185 Times Office.

Tutor or Companion.—Young college woman would like Summer position as tutor or companion; best of references exchanged. Box 277, Teachers' College, New York.

Typewriter, knowledge of stenography, office assistant; references; experienced. B., 510 West 57th St.

Young woman, experienced, with rooms, with doctor, or to tend any kind of office; has worked 2½ years in doctor's office; first-class references; also understand housekeeping. Mrs. Bleich, 56 2d Av.

Males.

A young man, refined, of good address, highest integrity, desires a position with a reliable real estate firm in need of a trustworthy man to show apartments, houses, offices, and make collections; salary not so much an object as active outdoor work. Rex, Box 172 Times.

Accountant and Auditor.—Permanient or temporary, to open, write up, close, or make investigations; balance sheets with trading and profit and loss accounts prepared. Moderate, Box 163 Times Office.

A young man, 19, residing with his parents, willing and obliging, desires a situation where there is chance of promotion; understands stenography and typewriting. Address B Box 168 Times.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant, credit man, and collection or office manager wishes to make a change; A1 references. Credits, Box 184 Times.

Account, expert; books opened; accounts systematized, balanced; profit loss statement, balances sheets prepared. Veritas, Box 173 Times.

Accomt bookkeeper (double entry) desires position evenings, opening, closing, balancing books. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

A young man would like to take charge estate, and collect rent; furnish real estate bonds. B, 188 Times.

Boy, 16, bright, would like position in office; salary, $5. Donohue, 228 East 74th St.

Butler and Cook.—By competent French couple; butler, caterer, wife first-class cook; nine years in last place; best recommendation. E. H., 219 West 36th St.

Butler.—By thoroughly reliable man; two years' best city reference from last place; is first-class valet and silver cleaner. J., 200 East 36th St.

Butler.—By first-class reliable man as butler; understands his work thoroughly; best city references. M Box 109, 617 6th Av.

Caretaker.—By reliable couple without any incumbrances to care for private house for the Summer; will do ths family wash if required. 208 West 67th St., Advertiser.

Caretaker.—Man and wife would like private house for Summer; wife would cook for gentleman, or any extra work required. Mrs. Markele, 401 West 52d St.

Caretakers.—By respectable couple desirous of taking care furnished house or flat, Summer months or longer; highest credentials. O., Box 212 Times.

Caretaker.—Man and wife wishes care of house till rented; exchange free rent; best references. "Reliable," Box 115, 617 6th Av.

Caretakers.—By man and wife to care for vacant or furnished house; best reference. McCart, 436 West 49th St.

Caretakers.—By man and wife, care of city house; best personal references. Clarke, 348 East 58th St.

Coachman.—Thoroughly understanding duties; country preferred; married, without encumbrance; unsurpassed recommendations; temperate, obliging, painstaking, trustworthy. Thomas, 1620 Broadway; telephone, 2155—Columbus.

Coachman.—Englishman; married, without encumbrance; country preferred; thoroughly experienced; superior personal recommendations; skillful horseman; industrious, temperate, trustworthy. Westcott, 60 Greenwich Av.

Coachman.—Englishman; thorough city experience; unexceptional personal recommendations; skillful horseman; natty appearance; energetic temperate, painstaking, trustworthy; anywhere. May, 156 West 54th St.

Coachman.—Single; medium heighth; thoroughly experienced; superior recommendations; careful driver; smart appearance; painstaking; temperate; anywhere. Peter, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 2155—Columbus.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly competent; skillful horseman; unsurpassed personal recommendations; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, trustworthy; anywhere. William, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 2155—Columbus.

Companion.—By young man as companion to wealthy, cultured gentleman intending to travel abroad; has travelled in England, France and United States; references as to respectability exchanged. O, 190 Times.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent man, married, 38; one child; sober and honest; understands his duties; careful city driver; 10 years' good city reference; present employer can be seen. C. Smith, 122 West 54th St., city.

Coachman.—Gentleman highly recommends his thoroughly experienced, temperate, painstaking, obliging, trustworthy, smart appearing coachman; skillful driver; medium height. 36 West 39th St.

Coachman.—In private family; married; two years last employer; personal or written reference; 10 years' city reference. P. H., 173 East 91st St.

Coachman wishes situation in country; married; one in family; thoroughly understands bis business; best references. E. Walton, 508 91h Av.

Coachman and Gardener.—Country; Englishman; A1 references. Wilson, Box 1,084 Times, Harlem.

Doorman, porter, shipping clerk, (35 years old;) 12 years last employer. Steady, 177 Times.

Gardener and Florist.—German, aged 40; married, no family; as manager or foreman on gentleman's estate; life experience in all branches; good landscaper; first-class references. Address Kretchman, 158 East 88th St.

Groom.—Carriage, stable; country preferred; single; teetotaler; superior recommendations; splendid horseman; energetic, painstaking; moderate expectations. Bernard, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 2155—Columbus.

Married man, 30 years, wishes position where energy and attention to business will be rewarded. Energetic 188, 1,364 Broadway.

Medical student, university graduate, wishes tutorship or similar position; private or school; references, educational and social. Physician, Box 1,076 Times, HaNem.

Privata secretary, analytical accountant, first-class stenographer, typewriter, correspondsnt; mercantile, financial experience, knowledge of stocks, bonds; Spanish; capable of relieving gentleman with vast interests of all conceivable detail; able tactfully represent principal. J. S., Box 1,096 Times, Harlem.

Stenographsr and Remington operator wants position where stenographic duties are secondary to more important work; experianced, capable, willing. Address Moderate Salary, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer, bookkeeper, office man, 33, married, nine years' experience, recently had charge of office, desires permanent position; good correspondent; accurate at figures. Competent, Box 197 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Typewritsr; twenty; can assist in bookkeeping; experisnced; references. Bernstein, 435 East 17th St.

Typewriter.—Young man; six years' experience in last place; willing to maka himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Upholsterer.—Inside or outside hand; distance no object. 212 St. Nicholas Av., care of Thomas.

Valet and Companion.—By bright young American; presently employed; truthful; references. Valet, Box 5, 1,364 Broadway.

Waiter.—Colored, for cafe, hotel, or boarding house. Fitzgerald, 165 Lenox Av.

Waiter.—Waiter and useful man, colored; has best reference. Fuitz, 159 West 61st.

Young man, 21, for six years in law office, four months in National bank; Notary; understands stenography and typewriting; desires change; salary desired, $15 per week. Ambitious, Box [illegible] Times.

[illegible]man, (22,) practical stenographer, typewriter, speaks French and German fluently, desires position where he can use tha above advantageously. K. F., Box 62, 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, 26, desires position any kind; accurate at figures; conscientious worker; good appearance; moderate salary. Reliable, care North Side News, Bronx.

Young man, 22; real estate office or wholesale house; best reference; moderate salary. Reiley, 1,620 Broadway, Advertising Agency; telephone, 2155—Columbus.

Young man, 20 years of age, operating Remington, Oliver, and Underwood, wishes position; not afraid of work; salary, $8-$9. B Box 198 Times.

Young man (24) desires position as shipping clerk; experienced; understands bookkeeping; bright, ambitious; hard worker; excellent references. Recommended, 185 Times.

Young man, 19, educated, business experience, wants opportunity to start in advertising business. Address Advertising, 1,364 Broadway.

CONFLICT LIKELY OVER DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Only Six States for Reaffirmation of That of 1896 and 1900.

OUTLOOK FOR CONVENTION

Indications Point to a Large Majority of Uninstructed Delegates—The Resolutions Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Ten States and one Territory have to date elected 266 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Three States and one Territory have instructed for Hearst, giving him twenty-four delegates. Massachusetts, with thirty delegates, has instructed for Olney, and New York, with seventy-eight, for Parker. Five States have declined to instruct. The States which have refused instructions will send 134 delegates to the convention, or one-half of the total number elected to date.

The significance of this result lies in the fact that it indicates a large majority of uninstructed delegates in the convention. The indications point only to instructions from States which will present "favorite sons." Maryland will probably instruct for Gorman, Missouri for Cockrell, Wisconsin for Wall, and Illinois may instruct for Williams. If this policy is carried out it would bring the total number of instructed delegates to 296 in a convention of nearly 1,000.

Mr. Hearst has shown an ability to secure instructions in the States and Territories which have six votes each in the convention. If these successes continue the total number of instructed delegates for all candidates may reach 300, or less than one-third of the convention.

Of the uninstructed delegates elected Judge Parker has more than all the other candidates combined. Pennsylvania, with sixty-eight delegates, and New Jersey, with twenty-four, are bound by the unit rule, and it is conceded that the majority in both delegations is for Parker. Ten votes in Kansas are claimed by his managers, four in Oregon, and six in West Virginia. This estimate gives Judge Parker, counting the seventy-eight instructed delegates from New York, 190 votes out of the 266 delegates elected.

Following is a list of the States which have instructed their delegations under the unit rule:

For Parker—New York, 78.

For Hearst—Rhode Island, 6; South Dakota, 6; Nevada, 6; New Mexico, 6—24.

For Olney—Massachusetts, 30.

The following States have declined to instruct their delegates: Pennsylvania, 68; Kansas, 20; New Jersey, 24; Oregon, 8; West Virginia, 14—in all 134.

The Democratic determination to ignore the platforms of 1896 and 1900 is clearly shown in the resolutions adopted by the conventions which have been held. The only States which have declared for a reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform are Oregon and Kansas and the four which instructed for Hearst, with a total of 52, or one-fifth of the number chosen.

The indications point to a conflict over the platform. Judge Parker's managers will find it easier to control the convention than the Committee on Resolutions, for the very simple reason that New York, with 78 delegates and Pennsylvania with 68, will have no greater strength on the Resolutions Committee than Alaska or Hawaii. The twenty-four delegates who have been instructed for Mr. Hearst will be represented by four votes on the committee, which will prepare the Democratic platform, while the 78 instructed for Judge Parker will have one representative.

However, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the Southern States, which have already given indication of following the leadership of New York, will supply the necessary votes in the National Convention to defeat any majority report of a Resolutions Committee which is not satisfactory.

THE LADIES AND THE DOGS.

St. Bernard and Fox Terriers Fight and Bite—$10,000 Suit Results.

Because Miss Anna Hueg's big St. Bernard "hit a hole in either side of his, the fox terrier's, body," and also because the same St. Bernard did bite her on the right wrist, "four teeth on the inside and two teeth on the outside," Miss Elizabeth Lorenz is suing Miss Hueg for $10,000 damages. Whether it was the St. Bernard or the fox terrier that was to blame for all the trouble will be settled in the Supreme Court soon.

Miss Lorenz in her complaint says that on the evening of Jan. 30, 1900, she was standing in front of the house at 409 Second Avenue holding her little dog by a chain that was attached to the collar around his neck. About 8 o'clock, she says, August Hueg, the father of Miss Anna, the defendant, came along with his daughter's dog. As soon as the big St. Bernard saw the little fox terrier he made a vicious attack upon him, and then, Miss Lorenz says, she went to the rescue of her terrier, and was herself bitten on the wrist. As a result of the fight the fox terrier died on July 1 following, after having cost her $4 for medical treatment. Her own medical attendance, she says, cost $16.

The complaint submitted by Miss Lorenz's lawyer alleges also "that at all times hereinafter mentioned the defendant wrongfully kept and owned a dog, well knowing him to be of a ferocious and mischievous disposition, and accustomed to attack and bite mankind and animals; that the defendant while she kept said dog, as aforesaid wrongfully and negligently suffered the said dog to go at large and without being properly guarded and confined." Miss Lorenz says that ever since she has suffered great pain, and has been put to large expense.

Miss Hueg claims that it was Miss Lorenz's terrier who was of a ferocious and mischievous disposition, and accustomed to attack and bite mankind and animals. The fox terrier, she says, was the aggressor and attacked the St. Bernard, and Miss Lorenz, attempting to separate them, was bitten by her own dog.

FIGHT FOR RAILWAY CONTROL.

Commercial and Civic Organization Will Appeal to Next Legislature.

Representatives of commercial and civic organizations, who met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, determined to continue the agitation for local control of railroads in New York City. Charles Sprague Smith was Chairman of the meeting.

James S. Lemaier, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, reported on the results of its efforts during the recent legislative session. He said that largely because of the influences back of the committee the railroad grab bills were defeated. Although the bill for a local commission to have control over the New York City railroads had failed, yet he believed that progress had been made in creating sentiment in favor of the measure, which may be introduced another year with brighter prospects of success. The Merchants' Association was, he said, the only organization which was in opposition, and on the other hand the committee did effective work in defeating the association's bill providing for two additional members in the State Railroad Commission.

Robert Grier Monroe, former Water Commissioner, urged that those present get their organizations to join in the opposition to the Smith Dutchess County Water bill, upon which there will be a hearing before the Governor on Wednesday.

MYSTERY IN LESSELS'S DEATH.

Brooklyn Man, Who Registered as Wilson, Died of Poison.

Mystery surrounds the death by poison of George Lessels, a traveling oil broker, 52 years old, of 377½ Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, who was found early yesterday morning in a room in the Castleton House, a hotel at Kent Avenue and South Eighth Street, Williamsburg. Lessels, who had been suffering for a long time from indigestion, left his home on Tuesday morning for a business trip to San Francisco. On Thursday night he appeared at the Castleton House and asked for a room, registering as "G. F. Wilson, City." He was apparently in good health and spirits.

On Friday afternoon a chambermaid knocked on the door of Lessels's room and he replied. He remained there, and late at night one of the proprietors of the hotel had his attention called to the man. No reply to calls to Lessels could be obtained, and then the door was forced in and the man was found lying dead in a bed. He was fully dressed.

The police had the body removed to the Clymer Street Police Station, and recorded the cause of death as "heart disease." Among the dead man's effects were letters and papers, which disclosed his identity. His family were prostrated when they heard of his death, and were unable to explain why he went to the hotel and registered under an assumed name. Coroner Williams was not satisfied with the cause of death as given by the police, and he ordered Coroners Physician Wuest to make an autopsy. It showed that Lessels had died from the effects of cyanide of potassium, a deadly poison.

Lessels was well known in the Twenty-third Ward, and was a member of the Consolidated Exchange.

None of the members of the family was able last night to give a motive for Lessels's act, but thought perhaps that while suffering acutely from indigestion he may have taken his life.

CHINESE SPIRITS FED TO-DAY.

Celestials Will Visit Cemeteries to Provide for the Departed.

This is the Chinese Decoration Day—the great day of the "third moon"—during the whole of which it is incumbent upon every good Chinaman to give according to his means for the support of the souls of his ancestors in the world of spirits.

A thousand or more Celestials to-day will visit their burying grounds in Cypress Hills and Evergreen Cemeteries, and each will carry his quota of rice paper money, food, candles, and incense to place beside the graves. The money is burned and the incense sticks and candles are lighted and left planted in the earth. The eatables, which also are laid upon the mounds, consist of chicken, chop suey, rice balls, &c. In the evening a Chinese burying ground looks more like the scene of a stampeded picnic than anything else.

The three lots in Cypress Hills are almost filled; one, indeed, has been several times refilled, for it is the custom to send the remains back to China eventually. Several years, however, often elapse between burial here and the accumulation of sufficient funds to send the body home, but it not infrequently occurs that a grave is refilled on the same day that it is vacated by its former tenant.

CARS STOP ON "FAR SIDE" NOW.

New Rule of the Road for Railways Takes Effect To-day.

Persons who have become used to hailing street cars on the "near side" will have trouble to-day, for at midnight the repeal of the rule for near-side stops went into effect, and the street cars again are stopping only on the "far side" to take on and let off passengers.

The "near side" ordinance was approved by Mayor Low on Dec. 14 of last year, as a part of the new Rules of the Road which had been adopted by the Board of Aldermen. The street car officials posted notices on Dec. 17 to the effect that the change would go into effect on Jan. 17. Efforts were made in the present Board of Aldermen from Jan. 19 until April 13 before the repeal could be effected, and then it was not ordered until President Fornes published a letter from President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company, showing that Mr. Vreeland and the other officials of the road were opposed to the "near-side" stop on many grounds and in favor of it on none.

TRENCH CAVED IN ON HIM.

Laborer Imprisoned Half an Hour and Nearly Killed.

Michael Tuohey, a gasfitter, while at work in a trench at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday afternoon narrowly escaped death by the caving in of the walls of the ditch. He was buried up to his armpits, and received a fracture of his right thigh and several bad scalp wounds. A number of paving stones fell upon his bead.

Tuohey's fellow-workmen dug him out after half an hour's work, and found him, aside from his more pronounced injuries, to be very weak from his imprisonment under the mass of gravel. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

MAGISTRATE CRANE'S REBUKE.

Taxes Lawyer for Not Having Mrs. Osborn in Court.

Magistrate Crane seemed very angry in the Yorkville Court yesterday when Mrs. Osborn, dressmaker and former theatrical manager, sent her maid, Margaret Nolan, to prosecute William Ricketts, the young negro accused of stealing her $5,000 necklace. Henry Bogert Clark of 97 Cedar Street, Mrs. Osborn's lawyer, said that the maid appeared as complainant because she had the custody of the gems.

"You should not labor under the delusion that your client is entitled to any privileges that would not be accorded to any other person in this court," said the Magistrate. "It is alleged that Mrs. Osborn's jewels were stolen—not her maid's."

He then put the case over until to-morrow and sent the negro back to prison.

HONOR TO MELVILLE E. STONE.

Illinois Society to Entertain Him Next Saturday at Delmonico's.

A banquet in honor of Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, will be given by the Illinois Society of New York next Saturday evening at Delmonico's. Public attention has been specially directed to the field of work in which Mr. Stone is engaged by reason of the success attained by him on his recent trip abroad. While in Russia Mr. Stone had a private audience with the Czar, since which The Associated Press has been the official medium of all war news to be given out. He also had an interview with the Emperor of Germany.

Among those who have accepted invitations to the dinner are most of the leading editors and publishers of this city. The Diplomatic Corps will be represented by the German Ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternburg. Others expected to be present are Senators Chauncey M. Depew and Albert J. Beveridge, Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, and James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General.

POLICEMAN'S GOSPEL RALLY.

Retired Tenderloin Patrolman Will Speak in Newark To-day.

From nearly every precinct in Manhattan policemen will start to-day for Newark, N. J., to join in what is called the Policemen's Gospel Rally, to be held at the New Auditorium. William Nesbitt, a retired patrolman of the Tenderloin Station, will address the assembly of "cops" on the evils and temptations that beset the metropolitan policeman.

The New York City policemen will go out by the midday train from Jersey City. They will be met at Newark by the letter carriers, police, and firemen of that place and a great procession, led by Chief of Police Hopper, will start for the Auditorium to hear the words of Nesbitt, late of the Tenderloin. There will be many brass bands.

FOR IMPARTIAL STATE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN

Judge Parker's Friends Are Determined to Have Harmony.

TO GO OUTSIDE COMMITTEE

They Do Not Favor Campbell—Will Give Tammany No Excuse for Being "Ugly."

Judge Parker's friends have a harmony plan for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Albany next Saturday, and will do their utmost to have it carried into effect. They will propose to Hill and Murphy and the members of the State Committee that some man be selected for Chairman who is not a member of the committee and whose personality and ability will not only inspire confidence, but whose impartiality will be a guarantee that both of the contending factions in the committee will be treated with absolute fairness.

Judge Parker's friends realize that a repetition of the fight between Hill and Tammany which marked the meeting held previous to the State Convention would be prejudicial to Judge Parker's candidacy. They hope to impress upon both the Hill men and the Tammany men that they must get together in the interest of the party.

The best way to bring about the desired harmony, Judge Parker's friends will insist, will be not to put either a Hill man or a Tammany man at the head of the committee, but to have some one chosen who will be neutral. To get such a man it will be necessary to go outside of the committee's membership, as all of the members of the committee have now become either Hill or Tammany partisans.

Frank Campbell of Bath, the present Chairman, who is understood to be the choice of the Hill men to succeed himself, has always been regarded as a strong partisan of Hill, and at the meeting of the committee to issue the call for the State Convention he exasperated the Tammany men beyond measure by his rulings.

Besides, Judge Parker's friends are expressing grave doubts as to whether Campbell would be the man for the place even if there were no prejudice against him on the part of Tammany.

PART THREE.

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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A SPIRITED story is going the rounds in Washington. It appears that soon after Bourke Cockran's attack upon the lack of serious methods and the discussion of the burning questions of the hour in Congress, he met Speaker Cannon.

"By the bye," said Uncle Joe, "I had an awful queer dream about you."

"You did," exclaimed the Congressman.

"Yes," replied Mr. Cannon. "I guess I must have been thinking about that pernickity speech you made the other day."

"Indeed?"

"You see, I was sleeping on my back, and I dreamed I was elected Speaker in Heaven. Probably I got a kink in my spine, hut at any rate a Congressman rose and said: 'We desire to admit a new member to this legislative paradise.'

"'Who ie it?' I asked.

"'The Hon. Bourke Cockran of New York,' he answered.

"'Well, Sir,' I replied, 'we'd be only too happy to have him, hut I'm afraid he wouldn't be euited here. They discuss the burning questions of the hour much more eeriously down below. Try there.'"

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VERESTCHAGIN, the famous painter of war scenes, who lost his life on the battleship Petropavlovsk, had many curious experiences in this country. One day at an exhibition of his paintings a rich broker said to him:

"What is the lowest price you will take for that picture?"

"Not a penny less than $5,000," replied the Russian artist.

"Oh, I eay, Mr. V.," protested the broker, "you can't expect to get so much for your pictures as if you had been dead for several centuries, like Michael Angelo and that class of canvas decorators!"

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DAVID BELASCO and another theatrical manager were discussing the troublesome "free seats" problem not long ago. The producer of "The Darling of the Gods" related the experience a friend of his had had in the West.



This friend was taking a company on tour. One night he met an influential citizen in a hotel, and before they parted the manager had invited the citizen to come to his show the next night and "bring his family." About 8 o'clock the next night the man put his head into the hox office window and was immediately recognized hy the manager.

"How many have you with you?" the latter asked pleasantly, as he prepared to write out the pass.

"Well, eome of my family are eick," replied the man, "so I have brought only forty-two."

"You see," commented Mr. Belaeco, "my friend had forgotten he was in Salt Lake City."

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THE German professor at Smith College tried in vain to explain a difficult construction to one of the girls of hie class. Finally he decided to devote no more of the recitation hour to this one point, but, wishing to clear it up for the young woman later, he said:

"We'll let thie go now, Miee M—, and I would like to hold you for a few minutes after class."

Then he hlushed to his temples at the torrent of giggles which the girls were unable to restrain.

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WILBUR F. WAKEMAN, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, was in Washington a few days ago and visited the President. Among other matters some of Secretary Shaw's recent Iowa appointments in the Customs Service were mentioned.

"We have only two classes of Treasury Department appointments now," said President Roosevelt laughingly, "one made up of those from Iowa and the other of those from the rest of the United States."

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NORMAN E. MACK of Buffalo was asked the other day to define the word bonanza. Mr. Mack has had some experience in mining propositions, and replied:

"A bonanza is a hole in the ground owned by a d—d liar."

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REPRESENTATIVE CHAMP CLARK tells of a Western spellbinder who once approached a Senator from his State presenting a demand for recognition, in view of eervicee rendered during a hot Presidential campaign. The epellbinder asked his Senator if it would not be poesible to secure an appointment in the diplomatic service, and he mentioned two or three berthe that he thought he could fill. To this the Senator demurred.

"I might," said he, "get you an Indian agency."

"What would I have to do?" asked the spellbinder, "and what ealary does it fetch?"

"Well," replied the Senator, "your duty would be to look after the welfare of Poor Lo; to eee that his supplies are properly and honeetly delivered to him; and I fancy your ealary would approximate fifteen hundred dollars, with perquisites."

"Perquisites?"

"Yee, perquisites. The Government contracts for so many head of beef cattle, averaging so many hundred pounds. Now, in delivering these cattle, they are to be counted while being driven into the inclosure. If a yearling should chance to slip in every now and then you're not to raise a fuss about it. So there's no need to tell you juet what your perquisites would he. Shall I try to get you an Indian agency?"

"Go ahead," rejoined the epellbinder, promptly, "I'll take it. Besides, Senator, as you were talking it suddenly occurred to me that veal is a heap sight hetter than beef for Indians, anyway!"

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON is telling this etory of an old negro carpenter he met who had contracted to erect a cottage, and who cleared exactly ten cents on the job.

"When I asked him if he was not greatly disappointed over the outcome, he replied:

"'No, Sah; not the least bit; it's wuth ten cente to hoss dese here white men.'"

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ON his last trip to Ireland John D. Crimmins paid a visit to the Lakes of Killarney and eecured as guide one Patrick McSorley, reputed to have the correct history of every inch of the locality on his finger tips.



Mr. Crimmins soon found out that beeides an unquenchable source of information his man poseessed a ready wit, so he encouraged him to talk, and was not a little eurprieed to hear that at the season of the year when there were no visitors the guides spent their daye in complete idleness.

"How on earth do you manage to pass the time, if you have no occupation?" he asked.

"Faith, and that'e easy," laughed the old man, "we are kept buey thinking up new lies to tell the visitors when the eeason opens again."

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BURTON HOLMES, the lecturer, was telling of the religion of the Japanese and deecribing the inside of a sun temple.

"There does not eeem to he much in one of the temples," said a listener. "I hope there is more in the religion."

"The religion is all right," asserted Mr. Holmee, "but the temples are disappointing. There is nothing in one to see, and the prieets won't let you eee even that."

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CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH T. ROBINSON of Arkansas, on hie way to Washington, eaw an old darky at a station where the train was stopping for a few minutes.

"Hello, uncle," he said, "are you waiting for anybody?"

"No, Sah; jee' waitin' round fer de angel Gabreel to call me."

"Well, you're in luck; but what do you reckon you'll do for wings when you get to Paradise?"

"Brees de Lawd, Sah, I hopes I don' get any."

"Why not? Afraid your won't be able to use them?"

"No, Sah; but I'se 'fraid dat flyin' about 'll be too hard work fer an ol' man like me, Sah."

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AN impression was recently given to a persevering journalist which would probably not please the Wagner-loving Mme. Ternina. The reporter—who had been told to interview the great prima donna on the subject of her impereonation of the Enchantress in "Parsifal," and whose card had blown daily againet her door in the Savoy—was finally summoned aloft.



Disappointment was succeeded by eurpriee when Mme. Ternina's charming old aunt, almost incoherent in her desire to dismiss the importunate one, exclaimed:

"No interviewe! Mme. Ternina finds it quite bad enough to sing Kundry without having to talk about it!"

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MORGAN ROBERTSON, who writes sea storiee because he knows the eea from an acquaintance of fifteen years, returned last Summer to the town in which he spent his hoyhood. He was eomething of a lion, and he was amused to notice that certain persons who had ignored him as a youth and young man were quite anxious to remember and he remembered.

"One young woman came up simpering," said Mr. Robertson, in telling of his visit, "and asked me if I remeinhered her. As I had been a worshipper at her shrine and had been frosthitten hy her coldness in years gone by, I remembered her and said so.

"'Do you know,' she went on. 'It seems so strange that you should be a successful writer. But you can't tell where genius will be found. I believe I could write if I would only try. I have always felt that I could write things. I suppose you felt the eame way? Well, I feel just as you did. I am sure I could write. And then I have always thought that I was a little queer, too.'

"The way she added the 'too' was delicious."

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PATROLMAN REILLY of the Mount Vernon police force was detailed last Sunday night, when the gas went out all over that town, to go from house to house on his beat and, wherever there were no lights, to wake the occupants. For a while he had no trouble in carrying out his orders. Finally he reached a handsome residence wherein resides one of the prettiest girls in all Westchester County. The house was silent as the grave. There was not a glimmer of light within. Bravely mounting the steps, Reilly rang the front doorbell. For a moment there was no reeponse. At last the portal swung open, and a very angry young man stuck his face through the crack.

"What the dickens is the matter?" he demanded.

"The gae is out," the policeman etarted to explain, "and—"

But he got no further.

"It'e none of your business if it ie," snorted the young man, and elammed the door in the officer'e face.

"Before I could catch my breath," said Reilly, in telling the story, "there was a sputtering of matches in the parlor, and a great white light dawned on me. I was young once myself."

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F. HOPKINSON SMITH, the author and artist, told this mother-in-law yarn at Washington, D. C., the other evening:



"Arrah, you're lookin' very sad," eaid Pat O'Hoolihan, addressing hie friend Denie the other day.

"Oi feel sad!" responded Denis. 'Oi've lost my mother-in-law. I tell you it's hard to loose your mother-in-law!"

"Hard!" exclaimed Pat. 'B'gorrah, it's almost impoesible!"

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THE late John D. Townsend, a prominent member of the bar, passed his early schooi days at an institution kept by Dr. Harris at White Plains, and, contrary to the emall boy cuetom, there existed a mutual affection between himself and hie instructor, which caueed him to pay him occaeional visits. During one of these he acquieeced in the doctor'e suggestion of accompanying him to church on Sunday.

It happened to be upon an occasion when the minister had chosen for his theme the accounting of his flock, and he had reached a certain period in his discourse when the centre door of the church ewung back and a lawyer, who was addicted to the cup that inebriates, entered and advanced uneteadily up the aisle, until, having reached the gate of hie pew, he became aware that hie pastor seemed to be making an especial target of him.

The minister, pointing his finger at the now listening harrister, continued: "In giving an account of my flock on the great day of judgment, it will become my painful duty to report the delinquencies of our afflicted brother, who, Sunday after Sunday, insulte the house of God by appearing among us in his present deplorable condition."

The lawyer, steadying himeelf by the pew rail, and aseuming a legal attitude, replied:

"La-adies an' geenel-man, [hic,] I've been a practic'n' law-yer for the pass-s thir-[hic]-ty years, and," regarding the minieter with eeverity, "it has-s been my in-in-variable eeperience that the big-gest rascals [hic] always turn Sta-te's evidence."

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SUPERSTITIONS of actor folk generally have evidently no place in the mind of Julia Marlowe. Some one asked her recently if ehe believes in ill omens.

"That question reminds me," said the actrese, "of an incident that occurred during rehearsals of 'When Knighthood Was In Flower.' One of the actors opened hie umhrella on the etage.

"'Oh, you mustn't do that!' said my etage manager.

"'I'd like to know why?' was the response.

"'Simply becauee it'e bad luck! The owner might see it and take it away from you!'"

After which no further exposition from Miss Marlowe seemed necessary.

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OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN wae standing in the lobby of hie Victoria Theatre of Varietiee. Another man wae with him. Ae they stood looking out through the glase doors a pedestrian in the street bowed to the proprietor of the Victoria.

"Who is it?" asked Mr. Hammerstein'e companion.

"Oh, he's a dramatic critic."

"What doee he write for?"

"Mostly for free eeats," commented the manager-inventor shortly.

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NOW," said Dr. W. K. Mittendorf of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, after dropping medicine to dilate the pupils in the eyes of a patient, "I don't want you to work for two days."

"All right, doctor," reeponded the patient, "I won't; I've been out of a job for six weeks."

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SIR HENRY," asked one of his guests at a midnight supper given by Sir Henry Irving the night before he eailed for England, "what do you consider the greateet trihute ever paid to your work as an actor?"



"Well," replied the distinguished actor after eome hesitation: "I once had a London newsboy insist upon serving me with The Times gratis for a whole week because he thought that my Shylock was a perfect imitation of a business rival whom he thoroughly hated. Yet I think on the whole that the involuntary exclamation of a Christian woman who saw my Mathias in 'The Bells' was as clever a compliment as I ever heard. I was climbing into a cab outside the theatre when I heard this woman say: 'What a shame that he is an actor and sold to the devil. What a fine preacher he would have made?'"

WHY THE UNITED STATES WILL SECURE THE COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY OF THE WORLD

By BARON KENTARO KANEKO, LL. D.,

Ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Japanese Cabinet.

THAT the countriee washed by the Pacific will he the scene of the great struggle for the commercial supremacy of the world which will be waged in the immediate future is a fact whioh is appreciated hy every etndent of economic conditions. As one of such students, who has devoted a great part of his life to this subject alone and expects to give the years that remain to further investigatione along the same linee, I can see but one outcome, one result of this etruggle.

The United Statee will secure the mastery of the Pacific—which ie equivalent to saying that she will dominate the commerce of the world—within ten years at the very least, and more prohably within five years.

This is the age of the expert, and being a lawyer, I realize that I must qualify as an expert before I give my teetimony in support of this contention. In order to do so, and in order to eetahlish my right to testify hefore the business world of America, it will be necessary for me to eay a few words concerning myself, and to make it plain why I, a subject of the Emperor of Japan, feel free to express my opinions on this matter.

I am a graduate of the American public school and of one of the leading American collegee. As a youth I lived in Boston for six years and attended school. Upon graduatior I entered the Harvard Law School, from which I was graduated in 1878. Returning to Japan, I entered the Government service, my principal work being to assist in drafting the Constitution as ontlined and prepared by Marquis Ito. When in 1889 this Constitution was formally promulgated, I was given a mission which provided for me work of a somewhat similar nature. I was commissioned to travel in Europe and America to investigate rules of procedure and parliamentary debate which were followed in the countries of recognized influence in the affairs of the world in order to prepare for the opening of the Japanese Parliament, in 1890.

The Turning Point of a Career.

It was while I was engaged in thie mission that I came to what I consider to be the tnrning point of my career. On my way to Europe I visited America after an absence of twelve years. I found great changes in the United Statee, especially as concerned industrial and economic conditione. The America which I had known during my student life had been remodeled almost beyond recognition. Going directly to Europe from here, I was at once convinced that no such strides were being made hy the older nations. Travel and investigation only served to impress upon me the conviotion that while several of the great powers were still striving to keep in the van of commercial competition, they were almoet spent in the effort to maintain the pace set by the United States, and must soon fall behind in the race. One of the hest-known public men on that side of the Atlantic said to me during my visit: "Mark my words, America ie destined to be one of the most gigantic powers in the world'e history, and you are young enough to expect to see her universally acknowledged as such."

But in 1890 these studies were incidental; they had not at that time been taken up systematically. The change was to come two years later. In 1892 I was visiting Oliver Wendell Holmes at Beverly Farms. One day after a conversation dnring which economic questione had heen discussed he turned to me and said: "These queetions are to be the only ones which will determine the future destinies of the nations of the world. They are great questions, and I wish that I were free to devote myeelf to the study of them. But I am wedded to the law, and one who would etudy such questions thoroughly muet give his life to the work.

"I taught you the law, and chose your text books for you; now let me advise you to take up what is to be the greatest study of the twentieth century and let me give you some hooks with which to begin it. Read them while you are completing your journey around the world, and as you travel buy others to supplement them. Apply what you read to conditions which you will have opportunities to observe, and I think you will see your way clear to do much for the future of your country.

"Especially etudy conditions in the Pacific, for here is to be the arena of the great struggle for supremacy that is to come."

Beginning a Life's Work.

I took the hooks, and promised to conider eeriouely the advice. I reviewed the situation. The constitutional questione were almoet solved; I had no intention of using my legal edncation in the practice of law as a profession, and I was anxious to serve my country. I decided that I could serve Japan in no better way than by giving my whole attention to these economio questions. And at the very outset I came again face to face with the overshadowing importance of the United States as a factor in the great problem. For, before I arrived at home, I had visited Java, Borneo, and the Philippines, and in these places I found what I may call the germs of the great development that is to follow. This caused me early to turn my attention to a study of conditions in the United States. What had impressed me etrongly bnt generally before was now studied in the light of history and in the light of comparison with other countries and their hietory. In a very short time I became convinced that I must pay great attention to the commercial relations of Japan and the United States in regard to the world of politics in those countries washed by the Pacific.

The result of years of study has convinced me that the mastery of this great territory must rest with the United States.

The Lesson of History.

Soon the significance of the mastery of the Pacific came to my mind as I studied it in the light of history. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century the Mediterranean had been the arena of the world's commerce. Then, as English vessels went further and further afield the commerce of other nations had to follow, and the scene of the struggle was transferred to the hroad Atlantic. The tendency of commerce was always toward the West. And, now, in my own day, I found European nations concentrating their attention on one or another point on the Pacific. In this connection I set myself to mark the countries most interested in Asiatic trade. I found them to be China, Japan, England, (by her position on the southern part of Asia and her Pacific ports in the Dominion of Canada,) Russia on the north, and the United States on the east.

Of these nations, Japan had the advantage geographically, for ehe occupied the same central position that Italy had occupied on the Mediterranean. Ahout thie time I was appointed Depnty Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, afterward becoming Minieter, and serving altogether five years in office. Here, in a department which is given up to the study of economic conditione and the development and regulation of trade, I was forced to realize more and more the growth of America's trade in Asia.

Our Exports to Manchuria.

I found, for instance, that the markets of Manchuria, which had been almost entirely controlled by England for many years, had been invaded so successfully hy American firms that the British Consul at Shanghai had just reported to his Government: "America has become such a formidable competitor in Manchuria that ehe is driving out our trade." He spoke the trath as one illustration will show.

Manchuria imports a large amount of cotton yarn and many manufactured cotton goods of coarse fahric. At one time thie supply was furnished entirely hy the Lancashire mills. To-day between 80 and 90 per cent. of such articles manufactured in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, are being shipped to Manchuria. Cotton served as the opening wedge, and afterward followed a big trade in flour and canned goods.

I turned my eyes from Manchuria to the Yangtse Valley. Here was a territory which surely was commercially loyal to England, for that country had spent energy and money for many years in huilding up ite trade there. We had a trade there, also, sending cotton yarn, cotton goods, flannel, and paper. What did I discover? Not only had American trade taken enormous strides and materially cut into that which it had taken the English so long to build up, but it had driven Japanese cotton goods and paper completely out of the market in that eection.



BARON KENTARO KANEKO

An Illuminating Point.

And right here is a point which must be considered in connection with this future mastery of the Pacific. We in Japan are within three or four days of this point where we do business. You are 6,000 miles away, and yet you can compete with us to your advantage.

Now to consider trade relations between Japan and the United States directly. In the early days of these relations we sold moet of our raw material and manufactures to the United States, and you sold very little to us. There was no comparison in the balance of trade. For instance, ten years or so ago the raw cotton imported into Japan from the United States equaled not more than $150,000 in value. To-day the annual importation equals $10,000,000.

Tobacco, which was scarcely imported at all then, is now sent from the United States in such quantities that America has become the sole source of supply of the material for our cigarettes.

Another article in which the trade has grown enormously is American flour. And here again one might think he had struck a peculiar condition. Why does Japan import so much American flour when, whatever she has not, she has barley, wheat, and rice in enormous quantities? Let me explain. The Japanese are great consumers of cakes; old and young of all classes eat them day and night. In the old days they were made from native flour and rice. But when the manufacturers discovered that American flour would make cakes of better taste and appearance at less cost, the order of things was changed. The last straw was broken when it was discovered that the American flour could be mixed with the native product to great advantage.

Another Surprising Fact.

Little need be said in regard to sugar. We cannot raise enough to supply our refineries. Formerly we secured the raw material from Java and Borneo. But the Philippines are so much nearer to us than these countries that if these latter islands will confine themselves to the production of the raw material Japan can consume the entire output. But here is another fact which makes one stop and wonder. We manufacture paper. I have mentioned it as one of the articles which we even export to the Yang-tse Valley. Yet in our own capital of Tokio paper for newspapers and printing and straw paper can be imported from America at less cost than the articles of the same kind manufactured in Japan.

The trade in machinery, factory supplies, and frameworks for bridgee and huildings was at one time entirely in the hands of the Germans and the English. These nations etill do a big husiness with ue in thee supplies, but they have heen cut into so badly by the United Statee that to-day they are in fear of loeing the trade altogether.

Now when I turned from the conelderation of our imports to an examination of our exports I am sorry to say that I did not find much that was to our advantage.

Paterson a Silk Rival.

Formerly raw and manufactured silk, (especially pongees,) rugs, and etraw mattreeses were shipped to America in enormous quantities. Especially was this the case with the pongee silks, which are made in five classes—plain, striped, figured, checked, and very light weight. Bnt when, five yeare ago, I visited Paterson, N. J., I found the manufacturers there making the figured, striped, and checked pongeee of euch excellent quality that they had euceeded in driving out entirely any importation of these varieties. At present they are too husy to turn their attention to the two varietiee mentioned; they have enough to do. Yet just as soon as they get time to give this other matter their undivided attention, I have no doubt they will exclude the whole of our silk goods hy perfectly fair competition, inetead of three-fifths as at present.

Ten years ago we exported to this country $3,500,000 worth of rugs every year. That trade has gone entirely. As for the straw mattresses, one American firm has established a factory at Hongkong, buys its raw material in China, and ships the manufactured article to America.

But in epite of these disadvantages, our exports have increased enormously in some other lines. In 1881 the total exports from Japan to the United States were valued at about $5,700,000; in 1902 they were over $40,000,000.

Mutual Dependence.

And so, as I consider the connection of Japan and the United Statee with this Pacific trade, I find that the natione are coming closer and closer into touch with one another, and depending more and more upon each other. Conditions are eo different that the United States cannot raise raw eilk or tea. For these she must depend upon Japan. On the other hand, Japan depends on the United States for raw cotton, tobacco, (leaf and cut,) illuminating oil, brown sugar, and steel. To be sure, we can get many of these things from England, Germany, and Russia, hut by the time you calculate interest on capital, lading charges, and other minor matters which have to be considered by the careful huyer, it will be discovered that it is cheaper for us to huy in America. And from the American point of view I may say that these can be shipped not only from littoral States with seaports, but from the Middle Western, the Western, and the Southern States, and even with the extra freight charges can be sold to us at a profit.

When the Canal Is Built.

Consider the future, when the Panama Canal shall he completed. You will then be able to put your raw cotton aboard at Galveston, your tobacco leaf at New Orleans, your illuminating oil, your steel, and your machinery at Philadelphia or New York. The shorter route, the reduction in railway freight rates will still further reduce prices, and so increase in equal ratio the volume of trade.

During the past few years many European nations have awakened to the importance of what they term "the American invasion." They have become alarmed for their home trade, and the agitation which followed the alarm has resulted in some cases in the enactment of legislation intended to exclude the manufacturers of the United States from the European markets. With frantic energy they are attempting to hold shut the front door.

Front Door Shut, Back Door Open.

But while they are expending so much effort on this attempt they appear to forget that they have left the back door wide open—that back door reached after passing through the Golden Gate of San Francisco. America has forced her way through that back door of the Pacific, and in the last few years has been taking trade away from her European competitors almost without a realisation by them of the fact. Only one nation has attempted any serious fight against the invaders. She has succeeded partially—but only partially—in etemming the tide. She cannot succeed ultimately and entirely, because her methods are not the methods which appeal to the people with whom she is trading.

Why America Succeeds.

And this brings me to a consideration of the reason why this volume of American trade in the Far East is growing so enormously and so rapidly, and why I feel justified in considering that within a few years it must be the dominating factor there. It is because the methods of the American husiness man are simple and direct. The Oriental knows that the American merchant means what he says, and can be relied on. He knowe also that the United States Government never uses its governmental power to promote private husiness affairs. It stande aloof and leaves that to the individual citizen. That is why Americans are so cordially welcomed in the Far East.

Japan the Middleman.

By this time the reader may have asked himself what the writer sees for his own country in the future if the United States is to hecome the master of the Pacific. I answer, simply this: She must be the big salesman and the middleman for a trade, the limits of which cannot at present be appreciated by Americans. They will learn more of its possibilities before the preeent war ie ended, and when it is ended, whether to Japan's advantage or to her disadvantage, there will be a rush of commerce to the Far East quite unprecedented in the hietory of the trade of the world.

And America, which is to have the lion's share of thie trade, cannot handle it to advantage without Japanese assistance. If firms and corporations send out a complete staff of Americans, I think they will be making a great mistake. Even on the one item of salaries and expenses, they would be losing money. But they would also be losing trade, on account of ignorance on the part of their representatives of language, national characteristics and prejndices and many other causes.

The better method will be to eend out a general manager, an accountant, and a chief clerk. Let them constitute the directing and controlling mind of the husiness, leaving subordinate positions to be filled hy Japanese. How, by this means, large margine can be saved for dividends was shown at the time of the building of the Han-Kow and Canton Railroad. When the concession was ohtained from the Chinese Government, the company sent out a chief engineer, to he in complete charge of the work.

Then it applied to the Japanese Government for ten assistant engineers, young men who had been educated in our universities on lines exactly similar to those followed in America in preparing for this profession. These drew the maps and made the surveys, hut alwaye under the supervision of the American chief engineer. The results were more than satisfactory.

Why Japanese Succeed Here.

In making this suggestion, I am speaking quite impartially, and not merely in the interest of the Japanese. We ourselves have learned the lesson, and if you would know why Japanese merchants in New York succeed so well, it is because they employ American travelers and salesmen, merely directing and supervising themselves.

Japan cannot do the things even in her own country that she would like to do, for many reasons. In the first place, capital can be had here in the United States for 6 per cent. We cannot raise it in Japan under 12 per cent. Moreover, Americans are better fitted to carry out the development of the Far East because they have for years had more experience in doing things on a large scale, and they have more knowledge of the world's conditions of trade and are in closer communication with other hig centree of the world's commerce. We know our Asia, and we know it well, hut we cannot expect to pit our knowledge of European conditions, of American conditions, against that of well informed American men of affairs.

No Official Mission.

And so, believing that as England was the great commercial power of the nineteenth century, so the United States is destined to be the great commercial power of the twentieth century, with a much wider sphere than England had, I have come to America to promote, if possible, an economic alliance between Japan and the United States. I have no official mission from my Government; I am not framing a proposed treaty. I am simply seeking to call attention to the reciprocal advantages which will accrue to the peoples of both countries if they work together in this great work which is before all the peoples of the world.

Once I was asked by a fellow-countryman what was my ambition in life. I answered: "I would like to do enough in both countries that the day should come when Japanese and Americane would refer to me as the bridge from San Francisco to Tokio." It is a hig amhition, I may never realize it, hut at least I can do my best to do so.

Kentaro Kaneko.

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Japan's Wonderful Powder.

SINCE the war between Russia and Japan began a good deal has been heard of the Shimoee powder, which, in the opinion of military experts, gives Japan a great advantage both on sea and land. The experts have been reasoning from what was known of the destructive effect of the powder in the naval battles already fought, for it was not until a few days ago that a detailed description of what the explosive can accomplish reached London.

This description shows the powder to be even more powerful than was supposed. The compound, which was invented by Prof. Shimose, is of much greater explosive force than gun cotton or dynamite. Whereas, a shell with a bursting charge of the compounds ordinarily used in Europe is broken into a comparatively small number of fragments, the majority of which are scattered through a very limited arc, the Shimose explosive shatters the projectile into from 2,000 to 3,000 places, which are driven in every direction with equal force, so that nothing can live in the vicinity.

It is claimed that, in spite of its tremendous power, the powder can be handled with perfect safety. It also has the advantage of cheapness, its cost being about half that of guncotton.

Altogether it seems that Japan's artillery is likely to be far more effective than Russia's. It goes without saying that the Tokio authorities take the most elaborate precautions to keep secret the method of the manufacture of the powder.

ANALYSIS OF THE

BROWNSVILLE'S BOOM

THE NEWLY FOUND

NEW YORK BONANZA.

A Community, Free from Anarchists, That Has Grown from a Village to a City of 60,000 in Fifteen Years.

WITH a growth and development unparalleled probably even under the stimulus of artificial conditions or some newly discovered bonanza, and presenting in the daily life and activities of its inhabitants many phases distinct from the life of the rest of the metropolis, the Brownsville district, Brooklyn's great Jewish colony, is perhaps the most remarkable community in the world. Within thirty minutes' ride from the City Hall and well within the limits of Greater New York, and containing a population made up exclusively of Russian and Polish Jews, it promises fair to become within a few years one of the greatest Jewish settlements on earth.

Twenty years ago the site of Brownsville was a good-sized farm situated in what was then the Township of New Lots and owned by a farmer whose name has been perpetuated in that of the district. Farmer Brown shortly afterward seized the idea of dividing his farm land into city lots, for Brooklyn was a growing community and already the advance guards of its tall structures were beginning to tower against the horizon.

Fifteen years ago a little colony of Jewish tailors from the east side occupied a dozen humble homesteads on Farmer Brown's land. Five years ago the population of the district had grown to about 10,000. A year ago there were 25,000. To-day a conservative estimate places the population at 60,000. In the last few months the influx had been at the rate of 1,000 per week, and already the shrewd builders of Brownsville declare that if the supply of dwelling accommodations can be brought up to meet the demand, the population by next Spring will be double what it is to-day, and that, as there is plenty of room for expansion, within ten years 350,000 people will be living in Brownsville.

The evidences of this remarkable growth are apparent on every side. The original confines of Brownsville were East New York Avenue on the north, New Lots Road on the south, Vesta Avenue on the east, and Rockaway Avenue on the west—a district extending some half a dozen blocks in each direction from its centre.

From Russian Village to Modern City.

In this district, already becoming congested, the old frame structures which were erected by the pioneer settlers and which in their style and coloring forcibly recall the Russian village or small town, are rapidly being torn down to make room for more modern structures of stone and brick for office or dwelling purposes.

At the same time the settlement is expanding west and south, where there is plenty of available building land. It is no exaggeration to say that within the last year a small city of stone and brick has been built in Brownsville. At the present time over 400 new structures, nearly all small dwellings or flat houses of a modern type, are in course of construction.

The thoroughfares are teeming with the building activity. Trucks loaded with lumber, stone, and brick are to be seen unto itself ever. The boom has given Brownsville what it proudly calls its "Wall Street." Brownsville's "Wall Street" is Pitkin Avenue, which is the main thoroughfare of the settlement, and which runs east and west through its very heart. And the title is not a misnomer, though there is this difference, that not bonds and stocks, but building lots, singly or in parcels, and completed structures are put up for barter.

Already at this new "Wall Street" a stately structure is going up which, when completed, will be occupied by a bank that came to Brownsville ten months ago. The deposits in one single day in this bank have been as high as $100,000. This is the high-water mark, but the average on a good day does not fall very far below that figure.

A year ago Pitkin Avenue was lined with stores of every description where necessaries and little luxuries were sold. To-day lemon in it, you will find the little round tables piled high with blue prints of building lots and architects' plans and run into the same kind of crowd discussing the same topic with tea and cigarettes to help the talk.

You will find them in the barber's shop and the lone cigar store on the avenue as well, and if you should happen along Pitkin Avenue on Sunday afternoon you would think yourself transferred to Broad Street when the curb market is in session. It is the one great feature of Brownsville life these days, and it has crowded every other feature essential to the Jewish community of Brownsville to the background, except on Saturday, when the din of the mart is changed into the calm of the Jewish Sabbath and the religious feature of Brownsville life predominates.

"The boom is the only thing talked about here. In the meantime property has changed hands and been sold each at a substantial advance to builders, investing the surplus in new purchases. A few days ago he sat down with his wife and figured up what he owned, and they found that they had property worth of real estate and one of the most substantial residences in Brownsville, subject only to a small mortgage, as a result of their operations in real estate.

Hundreds of property owners in Brownsville could tell similar stories, and men who were without even a few hundred dollars to invest started out as brokers, and by bringing seller and purchaser together realized small commissions, which they placed in an equally shrewd manner, with the result that to-day they are well off.

It has not been unusual during this boom to see a piece of property change owners two and three times a day. The busy brokers in the Café de Boulevard tell a story of how three months ago a piece of property at Watkins Street and Riverdale Avenue, which was purchased by Osiah Maller, a Brownsville real estate man, changed hands eight times between 6 o'clock and 11 o'clock in the evening, each time at an advance of from $300 to $500.

So much for the activity of the Brownsville broker, generally a man who has spent most of his days stooping over a sewing machine and never expecting a better lot until the boom came. Not only men, but women act as brokers, and one of them, a Mrs. Schorenstein, who is in the neighborhood of seventy and reputed to have cleared $10,000 in a year on commissions, laid stress upon this in a recent conversation with a reporter. Dr. Reisenstein before he came to Brownsville was identified with the Educational Alliance, which is doing the same kind of work on the lower east side, and is therefore in a position to point out the difference.

"It would be a mistake to class Brownsville with the lower east side as an essentially foreign community," said he. "This place is already now essentially American, and is becoming more so every day. Few immigrants come direct to Brownsville except in cases where they have relatives who have been here long enough to be Americans.

"The people who come here to live from the east side or other parts of the city are generally people who have been here long enough to accumulate sufficient to acquire some little property for themselves, or at any rate long enough to have a taste for clean and healthy surroundings. That is what they come here for, and not for cheap rents, for rents after all are not cheap in Brownsville at present.

"Most of the people settling in Brownsville have children who, going to public school and entering institutions like this, themselves have been Americanized, and are doing the same for their parents. Here in Brownsville the growing generation is already becoming the predominating element, not necessarily in numbers but, being ambitious and having acquired good educations, in their influence on the communal life, and that makes for an American community."

This difference is noticeable even to the varieties to ready-made clothing, lace, and cutlery. The sidewalks are lined with other stands. The ground floors of the houses along the street are occupied as markets where meat and fish are sold. And the congestion of the lower east side seems already to have been transplanted to the new settlement, for even the basements, dark and dingy, in most cases are used for business purposes.

On the day before some Jewish holiday Belmont Avenue is a riot of noisy bargaining, rivalling anything seen on the east side. Men and women crowd the thoroughfare between the carts and stands, and keep up the racket after nightfall in the light of glaring torches. This is the old generation, and here every type as well as the tout ensemble is reproduced from the east side.

In one of the biggest basements of the block is the leading poultry market of Brownsville. On Thursday evenings this place is crowded to suffocation with customers. The poultry is sold alive. Thousands of fowls, housed in large four-story cages, which line the walls and reach from floor to ceiling, await slaughter. The customers pick their own birds. Everywhere women are seen climbing ladders and peering eagerly into the darkest corner of the cages for a fowl of their fancy.

Belmont Avenue took after the east side two years ago and had some meat riots. Only the Brownsville meat riots surpassed those on the east side in intensity and duration.

The firebrand speeches which were made in those days in the five public halls of

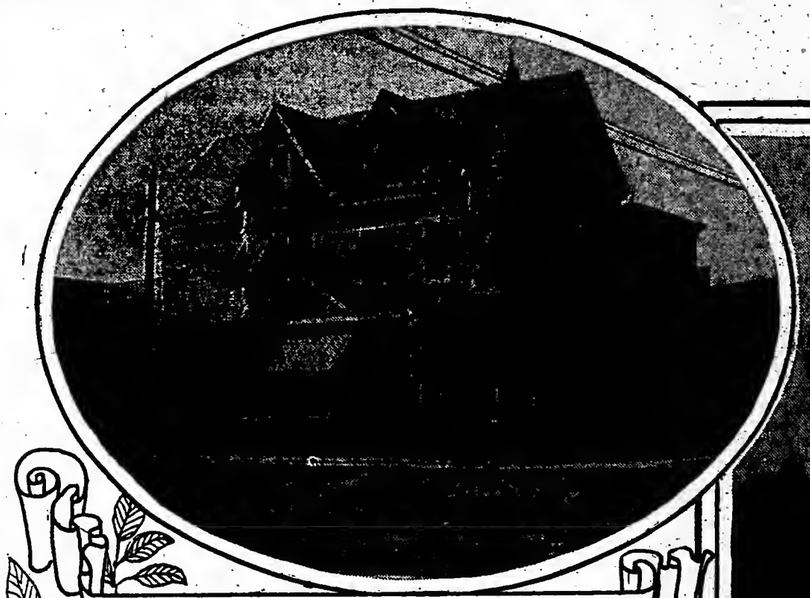
The man who is most prominently mentioned in this connection to-day is worth over $100,000, all of which he has acquired during the last twelve months. The others also by this time have respectable bank accounts. And this fact, the Brownsvillites declare, accounts for their silence.

Much of the progress made in Brownsville is due to the good accomplished through the Hebrew Educational Society, which occupies a handsome five-story stone structure in the very centre of the settlement at Pitkin Avenue and Watkin Street. Besides the educational and club work carried on much good has been accomplished by its Committee on Public Improvements. At the present time the nucleus of an organization on the Civic Club lines is being formed at the headquarters of the society, which will keep a watchful eye on the public welfare of the settlement.

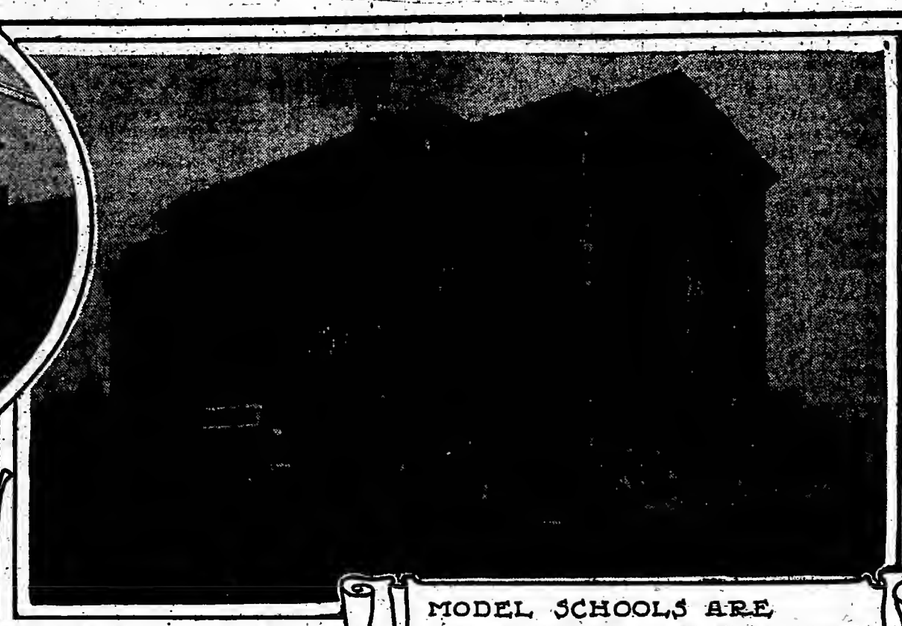
Through the efforts of public-spirited residents of Brownsville, headed by Samuel Palley, who is one of the pioneers, and to-day perhaps the wealthiest man there, many public institutions under distinctly Jewish auspices have been started. There is a Free Loan Association, where deserving people can obtain loans free of interest to start them in business or help them tide over temporary difficulties. There is also a free dispensary, with two physicians in daily attendance, where the poor can obtain medical attendance and medicine for a nominal fee. Brownsville already has six large synagogues owned by as many large congregations. Six others are to establish permanent places of worship this Summer.

A public bath which was erected by the city at a cost of $100,000 adorns one of the best sites on Pitkin Avenue. The community has one firehouse and the city is soon to erect another. There are four public schools, with seating capacity of some 8,000, and a new school is to be started immediately in Rockaway Avenue. This Summer many of the streets in this section which have not yet been paved will be asphalted and other public improvements will be undertaken.

In the midst of this activity there is one place in the settlement which is not busy. That is the Brownsville Police Station. Capt. Gardner, who has been in command there since his promotion during the last administration, says that he has nothing to do because practically no crimes are ever committed in his precinct.



HOME OF SEWING MACHINE AGENT WHO GOT RICH IN THE REAL ESTATE BOOM



MODEL SCHOOLS ARE REPLACING FRAME STRUCTURES

MONTE CARLO GAMBLERS.

A Side Light on the Methods of the Casino Managers.

IN Sir Henry Maxim's book on Monte Carlo, just published in London, he tells this story of how the managers of the great gambling establishment "boom" things for the benefit of their money-making game. Referring to the methods of the bank in its dealings with Lord Rosslyn of the famous "system" and the late "Sam" Lewis, he says:

"Upon one occasion these two gentlemen approached a trente-et-quarante table and each staked a maximum of 12,000 francs upon black. Black came up, and the bank paid them 24,000 francs. Again they staked the maximum on black, and again black came up. They continued staking on black till they had scored seven consecutive wins, when the bank was said to be broken. A bell was rung, and an official of the bank approached with considerable ceremony. A demand was made, also with a considerable amount of ceremony, for more money; again, with considerable ceremony, it was delivered, and the play went on, black coming up every time.

"The bank was again broken; more

A Fairyland That Teaches

It Has Been Built Up in the Smithsonian Institution, and the Youngsters Are Happy While They Learn Things.

EVEN for the modern child who scorns Santa Claus and demands a telephone for a toy there yet remains a fairyland. The kindly magician who guides him thereto, that he may learn to revere nature, its queen, so to eny, is Dr. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

About three yenrs ago, after long observing the bewilderment of children at the Latin placards in the institution and their vain efforts to see exhibits on high shelves, Dr. Langley decided to place a "Children's Room" in the museum. Accordingly he and his staff have arranged a room that is now the delight both of Washington children and of small visitors to the capital. The place is planned, to quote Dr. Langley, so that "it must be a small, cozy room, with plenty of light and pretty things, and a collection of specimens, few in number, so as not to confuse the small observer, but with each object chosen to attract and to waken wonder in a child's mind."

Just across from the main entrance of the Smithsonian Building is a doorway over which is inscribed the maxim, "Knowledge Begins in Wonder." From this doorway three shallow steps lead down into a room twenty-five feet square.

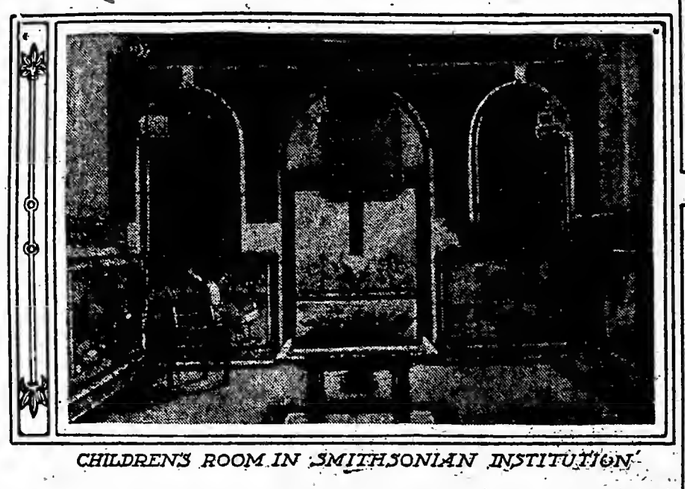
The floor is of reddish-white marble. The sage-green walls are lined with dwarf glass cases, above which is painted a curious frieze designed by a Washington artist as an interesting modification of ancient Irish art. Four Norman-Gothic windows, two in each wall, admit light, and the ceiling is painted to represent a vine-clad arbor with sky spaces, through which brilliant-plumaged birds seem to look down on friends and relatives below.

Birds, Fishes, and——

For a number of living relatives are just below, where four gilt cages of song supply a chorus of nations—the singers having come from almost every corner of the earth. These birds are now a happy family, but it was not always so; for, sad to relate, a certain canary and a hybrid goldfinch (whose names are not given, for their parents' sake!) became so quarrelsome and made all the others so unhappy that now each lives all by himself in a cage whence he can see the pleasures of his former associates, but cannot join in them.

One wonders whether the birds' incessant music is noticed by the inhabitants of the aquariums beneath the cages. One aquarium is an ocean cave, where odd animals dwell and sea lilies are tangled in the "mermaids' lace" of sea weeds. The other is a fresh-water garden, where rainbow fishes and baby turtles dart and paddle amid feathery green growths and over pebbly beds. The aquariums are in the centre of the room, but to an imaginative child, a tour of the glass cases along the walls will have equal interest; will he a tour of wonders, whose only lack is life.

Such a child will descend the steps, and, turning to the right, pause to look into Case No. 1. Among the "Minerals and Fossils" of its shelves he will examine most closely the curious specimen of flexible sandstone



CHILDREN'S ROOM IN SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

that hends and a block of ashestos, beside which is a ball of the mineral cord made from it. The sight of this asbestos, which no fire can burn, probably will make him long to own a suit of such material and so lead the delightfully exciting life of a fireman.

When he catches sight of the next shelf, containing a model of the biggest lump of gold ever found, and reads on the simply worded placard that it came from Australia and weighs 150 pounds he decides to be a gold digger and bushranger! Beside him may stand a little girl in front of the block of rock salt on the lowest shelf, absorbed in admiration of its likeness to the Ice Palace of Andersen's tale and marveling how it can become the salt she sees at meals.

Do Fishes Climb Trees?

In Case No. 2 the liksliest objects to attract the little tourist are a piece of organ pipe coral, rose carmine in color, and Venus's flower basket, a superb white sponge from the Philippine Islands. Much may be suggested by this sponge; father or brother or cousin of the small gazer may have fought for the flag in those strange islands, and may have told stories of thrilling skirmishes with the little brown people who live there, or of how, in times of peace, those Brownies of Asia fish for sea cucumbers, and how, in that country, fishes really can and do climb trees!

Over the odd forms and lovely colors of "Strange Insects" and "Pretty Shells" in Case No. 3 he will linger long.

Case, No. 4 marked "How Creatures Hide," is the most popular thing in the room. On Saturday mornings there is always a crowd of children before it. There are no shelves, but on its walls are shown bits of bark with the birds, insects, and butterflies that live in and hide on them. Here the Philippines are suggested again by a branch of brown leaves, placarded "Malay Moths"—moths so exactly like the leaves that it needs another look of keen eyes to detect which is which.

On the floor of this case is a wooden tray containing "the least tern, its eggs, and its young." The tray holds sand, shells, and pebbles, on which lie four eggs and two tiny birds. The young terns are so like the eggs and the eggs so like the pebbles that several looks must be taken to find them. A placard tells how these birds' resemblance to the sand protects them from robber seagulls.

In Case No. 5, "In an Australian Thicket," the satin bower bird is being helped by other birds to make near its nest a playground of bright feathers, shells, and colored glass.

With Case No. 6 the child begins a tour through the bird world. Here he sees the King Penguin, a handsome creature, with seal-like flappers, black and white plumage, and a golden throat—compensations for his inability to fly. And a glance at the great white albatross recalls the ancient mariner's remark:



MANDARIN DUCK.



A CORNER IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

"At length did cross an albatross, through the fog it came—
With my crossbow I shot the albatross!"

The child turns from that tragedy to look at the stormy petrel, "Mother Carey's Chicken." Next is Case 7, filled with curious nests, the oddest being those of the eiderdown duck, made of her own brown feathers, and a house wren's nest in a human skull. Here, too, are the biggest and smallest eggs in the world; that of the Madagascar ostrich, a cloudy yellow oval more than a foot long, and beneath it the snow-white pill-like egg of the tiny humming bird. The placard says the ostrich's is the "Roc's Egg" of story books, so the child finds himself seeing for nothing the very egg Aladdin's wife paid such a price to secure!

Case 8 is a blaze of color, the most vivid hue being that of the cardinal bird, recalling visits to Mount Vernon, where its flashes of scarlet flame against the sky on cloudy days. Near by is the crested flycatcher, whose strange habit of ornamenting its nest with the cast skin of a snake may lead a child to study the connection between birds and reptiles.

The gem of Case 9 is the mandarin duck, a fowl whose dress is so Chinese in its cut and color that one wonders whether he imitated the Mandarins or they him. In Case 10 are the largest and smallest of the owl race; the great eagle owl, who lives in the vast trackless woods of Northern Europe and Asia, a monarch of the far dim stillnesses, and the tiny elf owl, whom one can easily fancy an actual sprite darting to and fro in the leafy tangle of evening.

The Mermaid's Fan.

As the child looks at the mauve coral not far away he must see that it was a mermaid's fan. When she waved it under the sea it glittered with countless iridescent colors. Perhaps it was made for the lady of the sea by those ocean jewelers, the polypi, whose name means flower-animals. They wrought their lives into their own coral home, then, dying, left their dainty tracery to her.

As the little visitor reaches the end of the case, his eye, glancing in farewell round the room, is caught by yet another case standing on a table near the aquarium. In front of it he sees only a green curtain. But wait a moment! Now, the curtain rises on "the jewels of ornithology," a veritable elfland! One looks into a fairy forest, on every bough of which is perched in every known attitude of their life, the jewels on the wing, known to us as humming birds.

The king of this elfin realm seems to be a beauty, all golden-green above, with wings of dusky violet, breast of dull pearly white, and ruby collar, seen under a magnifying glass to be a blaze of resplendent red fire.

These fairylike birds have mere apologies for legs, useless for walking, but so exactly adapted for a tiny perch that their owners can support themselves firmly on a wire scarcely thicker than a hairpin. Their nests are the most exquisite in birdland. Each is a tiny affair, about 1¼ inches broad inside, lined with bits of cotton, soft hairs, and moss, and covered outside with lichens. Each holds two white pearly eggs, for the hummingbird never lays more than two, and the nests usually look more like a patch of lichen on the tree bough than like a nest.

This glimpse into one of Queen Nature's most wonderful regions ends the small traveler's tour. The imaginative child goes home happy, because love of knowledge has been awakened in his mind. And since "knowledge is power," as well as pleasure, surely parents and guardians should encourage frequent visits to this Fairy Land of Science.



PLAYGROUND AND NEST OF AUSTRALIAN BOWER BIRD.

LONG-TAILED CHICKENS.

JAPAN and Korea have a most remarkable breed of chickens, such as are known nowhere else in the world. They have been brought to their present wonderful state of perfection by more than a thousand years of careful breeding and improvement.

These chickens are like our own chickens in body. Their plumage is exceedingly gorgeous, but what makes them wonderful is the fact that their tails are immense. A small chicken will have a tail of resplendent feathers from twelve to fifteen feet long. No breeder thinks much of a fowl with a tail less than a dozen feet long and tails from twelve to fourteen feet are common.

The Japanese breeders have the record of one bird whose tail reached the length of twenty feet, with a few inches over for good measure.

These tails are almost always magnificant, shimmering in rich bronzes and crimsons and gold; and the breeders keep them wrapped in thin rice paper to protect them, so that they shall not be bruised or smirched.

The breeding of the peculiar fowl began in Korea some time before the year 1000 A. D., and for many centuries the industry was aided by the royal house, and great honors and riches were given to the man who managed to breed a particularly fine specimen. Consequently, for ages there have been families in Korea that did nothing, generation after generation, except to breed long-tailed fowl. And, naturally, they became amazingly skillful in it. It is supposed that the breed originated from some wild fowl, but no one knows what it was.

In Japan this art of producing these long tails was rewarded with extravagant generosity. In the island of Shikoku, one of the biggest of the Japaness group, the ruler of the Province of Tosa, the Daimyo, used the best tail feathers as decorations for his spear, and every tail feather had a deep significance, so that quite a little system of heraldry and etiquette was built up aronnd the long-tailed fowl.

As the feathers of the birds develop they are made to sit on high perches, which are raised continually as the tail grows, so that it shall never touch the floor. It is rather hard on the birds, and exemplifies again the old proverb that there is no great achievement without corresponding pains.

The Japanese have studied the subject so thoroughly that they have even worked out the best foods to give their fowls to make them produce the longest tails.

DUST FLOATED OVER OCEAN.

SCIENTISTS have explained the great dust-fall that surprised Southern England in 1903. By a study of the weather maps it was shown that the dust originated on the northwest coast of Africa, and, after riding out in a great cloud, far over the ocean, to the neighborhood of the Azores, it turned to the northeast and was sprinkled over England. It resembled, when swept up, a fine reddish-yellow powder.

Dentistry Becoming a Profession for Women

Feminine Dentists Are Multiplying in Our Cities—How They Are Trained, and What They Must Contend With.

THERE are to be six new women dentists in New York this year, not to mention many in other cities where co-educational work is being done in dentistry. The number of women in this profession is fast increasing. They are gentler than men, it is said, for they are willing to rest a minute when the patient cries that the pain is beyond enduring. New York has several of them, while they abound in Boston and Chicago.

If men are sensitive they ought to like feminine dentists, for while the tooth artists of their own sex say they have not the nerve of the women, a pretty young woman dentist—that is to be—at the New York Dental School, in Forty-second Street, says they are more agreeable patients than are members of the weaker sex.

"When I am in business for myself," she says, speaking of the qualities of different patients, "I shall have a general practice. Men are much easier to work for than women, because they bear the pain so much better. A woman will squirm when she thinks you are going to hurt her. She rubs her tongue around the cavity to find just what you are doing, and then she wants to talk. It is the same with the little girls. They are far more difficult to handle than the little boys, who hear the pain a great deal better."

At the Forty-second Street school, the only co-educational one in the city, there are twenty-five women among one hundred and fifty students. Six will graduate in May and fifteen or more next year. Into the class of next year students have hurried to escape a four years' course. After that the three-year course, which has been required hitherto, will come to an end.

Say They Like It.

Dentistry is a profession of hard work, but not harder, probably, than any other. The women who are studying it say that it is interesting. They do not flinch even at pulling a tooth, and some of them do that work quite as well as the men; but women who are good "operators," it is said, are not good at pulling teeth, and vice versa. As far as actual strength is concerned, a knack, rather than anything else, is required.

The students form an "observation class" before they are asked to undertake it, and those who seem most sensitive have this branch of the profession left to their third year, when they are hardened to work of all kinds. Women expect, however, to do everything of this kind, and with a little care used by the professors there is never fainting nor hysterics nor any of the unpleasantnesses women are supposed to show when their nerves are affected. Tooth-pulling is no more disagreeable than the dissecting room, and this is a part of the second year's work.

A number of the students at the college are nurses who have found the long hours and hard work of their profession too exacting, and are going into this for a change. There are girls and women who have come from all parts of the country, including New York, and who will return to their homes to practice. There are a number of bright, healthy girls from the east side—Russian Jews—who probably will practice in their own localities.

One young girl student is just out of school. She is in her second year, and will go to Albany to practice. She has to earn her own living, and after much consideration she came to the conclusion that no other profession would be more satisfactory. She had thought of nursing, but her mother, who had been a nurse, objected to that because of the hard work. A cousin, who is also a member of the school, gave her the dentistry idea, dissuading her from school teaching.

What It Costs to Learn.

The tuition fee for the feminine dentist is $150 a year, and the instruments cost about $60 a year, though in the last two years the expenses are less. There is a fee of $21 for examinations to take a degree, and also slight expenses of the commencement exercises, when the students pay for the decorations of the hall and the invitations. The student must be eighteen years old to enter, and twenty-one to take a degree. After three years the student begins work on patients at once.

There is a study of anatomy in the first year, bones and muscles, and blood vessels and nerves come in the second year, while the third year is given up to reviewing.

In the four years' course the students do their filling on teeth sunk in blocks of clay, and some of the work on patients begins the second year. There is an infirmary connected with all dental schools. In them work is going on throughout the year, with the exception of Sundays and holidays.

There is never a lack of patients, and even women in sealskins and silks sometimes visit the infirmaries to have their dental work done at only the cost of the materials. The patients frequently are friends of the students or know of the school through them. They are women and children, as a rule, who have the time to give in the hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and do not mind the extra time taken by the student practitioners.

Children of the city institutions often have their work done at the infirmaries of the city, and the students occasionally are taken, a few at a time, to Ward's Island to work on the city's beneficiaries there. Children almost invariably prefer women to work on their teeth. Dental work is a fine quality of carpentry, say the experts, and the women who do not possess the delicate manipulative gift in their fingers are not good dentists. One of the school's best professors is a woman, who was educated there.

Women Are Good Theorists.

"Women, as a rule, are good in theories, but not as good in the mechanical work as the men," says Dr. L. C. Taylor of the college, "though there may be instances where they are better. They are also good in the prophlaxie work. As to the pulling—that does not amount to much; A dentist's work now is to save teeth. You do not cut off a finger if it is injured; you cure the wound. You do the same with the teeth.

"There are specialists who do what pulling is necessary. Young dentists do not have the trouble I used to have when I was a boy. Then there were many patients clamoring to have their teeth extracted and trying to get out of paying for the work. I remember one old Irishwoman who persisted that she had not a cent, but had seen too many of her kind, and refused to let her go until she had paid me. She left the room for half a minute. She couldn't have gone very far, but soon she came back with a roll of bills containing at least $200. Such troubles do not enter into the profession of the dentist of to-day.

"Women seem to have nerve and strength enough for the work. It is not as trying as the work done by the nurse who attends a doctor in surgical operations. At the same time it is one of the most exhausting professions. Dentists are in constant personal contact with patients who are suffering or afraid of suffering. They can't work more than five hours, or if they do it is not constant work. A doctor's work is easier, for he drops in to see his patient, stays for a few minutes, and then is out in the fresh air again to drive to the house of another patient. That profession is easier for a woman."

REVENGE THROUGH PRAYER.

A SHOEMAKER lamented that he was in a bad way because he was not sure of his title to the kingdom of heaven, and because that sweep, his landlord, had given him notice to quit. The minister advised him to lay his case before the Lord. A week later they met again. "That was gran' advice ye gied me, minister," said the man.

"I laid my case before the Lord, as ye tell't me, and noo the sweep's deid."—From "Reminiscences," by Sir Archibald Geikie.

WHEN YALE ATTENDS PRAYERS.

IF THEATRES could be emptied of their audiences half as rapidly and easily as the students at Yale leave their chapel every morning after services, there would be little to fear from panic in case of an alarm of fire, or even from a fire itself.

It is no exaggeration to say that barely more than two minutes are consumed in emptying the chapel of its auditors, who seldom number less than fifteen hundred. Only the students taking the regular academic course attend the services—which they are expected to do without fail every morning. This is the most rigid rule of the university, and one, indeed, that is seldom broken, as no excuse except serious sickness is accepted for tardiness or absence.

At the conclusion of the services President Hadley comes down from behind the pulpit and starts to walk at a dignified pace toward the door through the centre aisle, between the pews containing the seniors. The seniors in the first pews on either side of the aisle, in obedience to a custom as old as the college itself, bow as he comes abreast of them Then, after he passes they rapidly fall in behind him, and are quickly followed by the occupants of the succeeding pews. The procession moves faster and faster as the marchers get further down the aisle, until when they reach the main door the gait has become so rapid that the President almost has to run to keep out of the way of the stream of students at his back.

It seems to be the desire of the seniors to press the President as closely as possible without actually coming in contact with him. This led to an amusing accident recently. While coming out from services one of the students, following close behind Dr. Hadley, stumbled and fell. As he went down he took the President with him. The other students following were so close upon them that before they could reduce their headway they fell over the prostrate President and student, and immediately fifteen or twenty were piled up in a heap.

The doctor finally got clear of the mix-up and went on his way, laughing good-naturedly at the mishap and entering thoroughly into the spirit of the thing. Probably in his student days he was one of the foremost seniors to attempt to carry out this same custom.

The students fill the chapel as rapidly as they leave it. Services are begun at 8:10, and promptly at this time the student choir arises to chant the opening hymn. At 8 o'clock there are usually not more than half a dozen men present. These, book in hand, utilize the spare moments to scan the subject of the first recitation of the day. At five minutes after 8 there are, perhaps, not more than fifteen, all told. Then the students begin to drop in one after another at the five different entrances, until at seven minutes after 8 there is a steady flow, which becomes a perfect stream within the remaining three minutes.

As the choir arises to open the services the chapel is seen to be full, as if by magic. Scarcely a vacant space is visible in the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of more than 1,500.

FLOWERS IN THE HOME.

FLOWERS reign in the list of the "400's" necessities where they were luxuries several years ago. The price paid for blossoms occupies a place in the daily expenses of the fashionable paramount to food, dress, service, and the like. Society awakened some years ago to the fact that the artistic was a desirable thing to cultivate. Then the vogue of flowers was inaugurated, and has held its own without question ever since. Daily orders which delight the hearts of the florists are the result.

Conservatories are beautiful, but their maintenance means a constant care. So the mistress of the home quickly responds to the offer of the experienced florist and agrees to pay a certain sum, in the neighborhood of $50 per month, for the care of the conservatory and also for the furnishing of palms the season round. No more bother for madame in this respect. How easy! Just the knowledge that a certain prescribed sum will guarantee her the peace of mind born with the fact that every day she and her guests will see flourishing palms and other plants about them without the friction that might be caused if the owner should be compelled to have the servants of the house look after the welfare of these growing things.

If one plant placed so as to grace a particular spot should happen to show an inclination to fade from its original proud station, no need to worry about the suspicion of droop in the leaves—the florist's man will do that. His close attention means that a new plant is always ready to take the place of one that balks at doing its duty. When the Winter season is at an end, the plants are removed by the florists to their own quarters, and in the Autumn they, or others, are again taken to the homes of the fashionable patrons.

It is also considered the correct thing to have cut flowers adjusted every few days in the handsome vases scattered here and there in these houses of wealth. The vases are usually filled three times a week at a cost of $15 or more each of these days. There are some persons who do not limit the man of flowers as to choice. When that is the case, he usually decides upon variety. Roses, carnations, violets, lilies, and other perfumed beauties are thus given a chance alternately to flaunt their beauty and fragrance. There are some, however, who announce a preference. Mrs. Astor, for instance, never wavers in her fancy for American Beauty roses, as the chief feature of her decorations.

No well-regulated family of wealth ever sits down to a table for meal purposes that is not brightened in some way by nature's floral products. Blossoms are the first consideration in the arrangements of a dinner party. The hostess can have her table daintily decorated for $15. Should she choose to spend more, the effect is more elaborate in proportion.

Flowers are more lavishly called in at weddings and balls. One hundred dollars will purchase decorations for either of these classes of events, but the world of fashion does not pause at that amount in such celebrations. Its members spend thousands of dollars for floral decorations at times like these.

Many of the smart set make a specialty of flower and plant raising at their country homes, and thereby are independent of the city florist except on special occasions. Hamilton McK. Twombly's conservatories at Florham, his estate in Madison, N. J., are famous for their beautiful results. John D. Rockefeller barters violets from his place at Tarrytown, N. Y., with almost the same degree of earnestness that he handles Standard Oil stock. Miss Helen Gould's collection of flowers at Irvington is her special pride, and furnishes enjoyment to others besides their owner.

Commodore Gerry is an example of the wealthy New Yorker who does not depend entirely upon the florist when he and Mrs. Gerry give a large function. Their hothouses at Newport always furnish the chief supply of flowers for their entertainments.

CERTAINLY A MEAN TRICK.

"THAT Snipper girl is a hateful thing," exclaimed the girl with the sunburned nose.

"She is," assented the girl in the short-backed sailor, "but how—"

"How did I find it out? Well, at our last birthday kick-up we gave a ghost party—"

"Same old sheet and pillow-case racket?"

"No, we all sat in a dark room and told ghost stories in turn. The one who told the most blood-curdling was to get the prize. Of course they had to be personal anecdotes, and I was crazy to make a good impression, for Harry was there, and that Snipper girl had been simply haunting his footsteps for weeks. Somehow, I couldn't manage to think or even dream of one, though I ate a whole supper of Welsh rarebit on purpose. But that very morning when I was about in despair I happened to come across an old dog-eared book of 'thrillers,' and memorized the most hair-raising."

"Well, you were in luck!"

"I thought so then, and that evening when I told it, it proved an immense success. But when they had stopped clapping the Snipper girl asked: 'And did that really happen to you?' 'Of course it did,' I said. 'How perfectly charming,' she cried. 'My old nurse used to tell me that story when I was a very little girl, and I shall always enjoy it so much more now that I know you are the heroine!' And Harry laughed!"

Then the narrator dissolved into tears.

Bottled.

The Czar had just been informed of three hulks sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur.

"Above all things," he wrote to the Commander of the fleet, "preserve our ships."

"Ships well preserved," came the reply, "Japs have us in a bottle."

Jolly Roger Flies Again On Kidd's Treasure Island

Safe-Distance, Wireless Interview with Sir Henry Morgan, Commodore of the Buccaneers' Club, Incorporated.

WE have heard of all sorts and conditions of clubs—"thirteen" clubs, eccentric clubs, suicide clubs, [illegible] clubs, and here's to crime! Ho, ho, ho!

somsthing still new in clubs has recently filed articles of incorporation at Hartford, Conn. The members call themselves "The Buccaneers."

The young pirates composing the club have leased the island in the Thimble Group known as Kidd Island, close to the famous Money Island, where the illustrious freebooter is supposed to have buried his treasure and murdered the associates who assisted at the ceremony. There a clubhouse is now in course of erection for the Buccaneers, and when it is completed the crew of modern pirates will hoist the Jolly Roger to the peak and start in with a caronse.



SIR HENRY MORGAN.

The President of the pirate league was called up on the safe-distance wireless telephone by a thoroughly reliable interviewer a few days ago and the following conversation was the result:

"The Chief of the Buccaneers, I presume?"

"The same, keelhaul yer!" came the answer in a gruff voice. "Who are you?"

"A seeker after information. I wish to learn something about the new pirate league. If you are the Chief will you please favor me with your name?"

"If it weren't for this wireless telephone I'd blow out your maingaff with a rope's end. My name's Morgan, mark ye."

"J. Pip?"

"Never heard o' him. What sort o' pirate is he?"

"He is skipper of that rakish craft the Corsair," replied the interviewer.

"Ah," said the Buccaneer Chief ominously. "We'll sink her in a starn chase an' make this J. Pip Morgan walk the plank. Tell 'e, mate, the earth isn't big enough for two Morgans. There's hardly room enough for me—the great Harry Morgan. No, no!"

"I see. Will you please give me some details about yonrself, Mr. Morgan?"

"Certainly," with a harsh, grating laugh. "I'm Harry Morgan—Chief of the Buccaneers of the Spanish Main—born in England—knighted by the King on condition that I behaved myself. Made Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Jamaica on same condition in 1671—pirate king of a pirate island! Ho, ho, ho! Disagreed with the King on the divine right to kill, burn, and plunder—consequently and subsequently deposed. Stole a ship under fire from the forts and escaped through the Windward Passage at Port Royal. Beat the Main for three years or more, finally achieving the heights of fame in the sack of Panama. Ho, ho, ho! and here's to crime! Ho, ho, ho!"

"Exceedingly interesting, Mr. Morgan. Who is the Vice—?"

"Sir Henry, ye lubber!"

"Pardon. Of course—Sir Henry. Who is the Vice President?"

"You mean the Lieutenant. Vice President is too bald a phrase. The Lieutenant is a gentleman named Teach, better known to ill-fame as Captain Blackbeard."

"Anything interesting about Mr. Teach—anything that the public would like to hear about his personality, you know?"

Here Sir Henry Morgan was attacked by a fit of coarse, vulgar laughter.

"Interesting?" he chuckled after a while. "Keelhaul yer for a swab. Jack Teach is a man of character and pe-cul-i-arities! The name of his schooner is 'Hell'—don't print that, though—and he says he is Satan. When he loses his temper he runs amuck with a cutlass slashing at everything in sight. Incidentally, he chews glass."

"Chews glass?"

"Oh, that's only when he is a little worried, or not feeling well."

"If you will pardon my saying so," said the interviewer nervously, "I hardly think the ordinary outsider would qualify for membership in your very interesting club."

"You know very well," thundered Sir Henry Morgan, "that you can bail a craft in any language you like through this new-fangled speaking-trumpet. But outsiders will be accepted if they live through the initiation."

"What is that initiation, Mr. Morgan?"

"Sir Henry, you gippet-snipe! It's simple enough—the initiation. We take the novice out to the rakish-looking craft which you may see any day moored off Kidd Island. We rig out the plank and make him walk off blind-folded with a cannon ball tied to his feet and a rope attached to his waist. While he is in the water to save trouble we keelhaul him, after which he is resuscitated at the cutlass point.

"Next, having taken the first degree, the budding pirate is shut up in the cuddy with Captain Blackbeard, when that Knight of the Main is making his midday meal off broken bottles. Jack's mouth isn't pleasant to look at just then. This same second degree is pretty hard to live through, but if the aspirant to fame upon the high seas is successful he stands a fair chance of cashing in at the third and last degree."

"What is that third degree, Mr.—Sir Henry?"

"In the third degree," replied the hero of Panama, "the inquirer is strung up by the ankles to the yard-arm, and compelled to drink two quarts of new Jamaica rum at a gulp, head-downward! This is rather trying. The empty bottles are afterward smashed over his head, and, if it is found he is still alive, he is then declared a full-fledged Knight of the Spanish Main and given a job to scrape the decks with a cutlass."



THE PAIN OF A REFUSAL.



MR. BLACKBEARD.

"Getting many new members, Sir Henry?"

"Scores. My men are kept busy all day sending them back to their homes by express C. O. D."

"And, of course," continued the interviewer, "the Buccaneers have a motto, Sir Henry. What it is?"

"The motto," replied the pirate chief very gravely, "takes the form of a greeting which is addressed to an unseen person. It is: 'Fetch aft the rum, Darby!'"

"And the toast of the club? Such an interesting society must have an equally interesting toast."

"Our toast is a little song," said Morgan with a touch of reminiscent sadness in his voice; "only a little nursery rhyme, sweet and childlike."

Sir Henry Morgan cleared the rising sob from his throat, and presently a hoarse, unmusical voice was heard on the safe-distance wireless telephone, singing:

There's some corpses lyin' forrard,
A frigate on the lee,
An island lyin' on the bow,
An' a reef just off the cay.
An' the win'ard berth is free, my lads,
The win'ard berth is free.
Port Royal's creakin' gibbet-chains
Are leagues across the sea.
If the wind will hold we'll hide the gold—
To hell wi' the King's navee!

Sir Henry Morgan rang off at this juncture, leaving the interviewer in tears. Presently the hell buzzed again and a deep and terrible voice said:

"My name's Teach—Blackbeard! My ship's Hell and I'm Satan. Will you come nn' help swab the decks with rum at our initiatory carouse?"

The interviewer hesitated.

"If ye refuse," growled Blackbeard, "I'll string you up to the yardarm with a keg of powder and a fuse tied to your feet. My ship's Hell and I'm Satan—remember that an' come along. Paul Jones is comin', and Kidd an'. Flint an' England, an' Robert Louis is bringin' along John Silver with his wooden leg an' his 'Yo-ho-ho an' a bottle of rum.' It'll be a gay roost of birds o' a feather. I'm down on the programme to chow up all the empty rum bottles. You'd better come and see me do that stunt."

"No, thanks, Mr. Blackbeard," said the interviewer nervously.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

THE THEATRICAL YEAR

A Failure Financially, but from the Point of View of the Intelligent Playgoer One of the Best on Record.

IF ANYTHING were needed to show that the theatrical year has been a dismal failure it is the fact that in the coldest Spring on record it shows all the signs of coming to an end which is usually associated with the scorching days of early Summer some weeks hence. A year ago theatres were building all about what is now TIMES Square, and there was talk of prosperity of the kind so often called "unexampled." Cynical voices were heard offering to barter three "most beautiful theatres in New York" for one good play, but they were heeded not. According to the philosophy of that time all you needed was to open a sculptured and gilded hole in the wall, flash out a blaze of electricity above it, and throngs would rush in, leaving piles of golden coin as they passed. What actually happened was, in fact, a kind of prosperity that may be called unexampled. Financial bubbles burst in Wall Street, taking the iridescence out of many a seemingly solid day dream. The capitalistic few suffered badly, and a multitude of small investors suffered worse. With three huge new theatres to fill, the theatregoing public dwindled and dwindled. Then came the irate voice of Mr. David Belasco, proclaiming that if the syndicate did not stop building new theatres all about him New York would become the worst show town in America. This he followed up with persistence, if not with logic, by declaring that the failure of the season was due to the badness of the plays which the syndicate was trying to ram down the throats of an enlightened American public, saying that the glorious drama of our forefathers had become the sick man of America, and spreading consternation among managers of syndicate houses throughout the country by declaring that the pieces they were doomed to have next year were one and all ruinously bad. Meanwhile the Iroquois fire in Chicago had shocked many timid people and afforded others an available excuse for swearing off on the theatre habit. In the financial sense, at least, the season has apparently been as bad as its worst enemies have proclaimed. But there are other standards to reckon things dramatical. From time to time it has been said in these columns that in spite of all the cry of bad plays the season was, from the point of view of the intelligent playgoer, well up to the average. Now that it is at an end it is possible to maintain that it is in fact one of the best, if not the very best, on record.

Plays Made in England.

One of the causes of the alleged failure was said to be the dearth of good plays from the English playwrights. Mr. A. B. Walkley lately asserted in The London Times that the modern movement in the drama reached its climax some years back, presumably at the time of Pinero's "Tanqueray" and Jones's "The Liars." Since then it has been on the decline. There are grounds, as will later appear, for questioning this judgment, but the fact remains that neither Pinero nor Jones has bettered the plays mentioned, and that in the past season we in America have had nothing from Pinero, and from Jones only "Whitewashing Julia," played at the Garrick by Miss Fay Davis, which, while a far more interesting comedy than it got credit for here, was not of its author's best vintage. R. C. Carton's "A Clean Slate," played at the Madison Square by Miss Jessie Millward, was in a similar predicament, and also failed. Henry V. Esmond's "Fools of Nature," called in London "Billy's First Love," which Miss Julia Marlowe produced, died a lingering death on the road before it reached New York. There was nothing from Haddon Chambers. Two plays by new men have succeeded. F. Anstey's "The Man from Blankley's" was liked for its satire on middle-class vulgarity and toadyism and for Mr. Charles Hawtrey's impeccable acting. Hubert Henry Davies's "Cousin Kate"—Miss Ethel Barrymore's vehicle for the year—has all the freshness and authentic spirit which we noted a year ago in "Cynthia." Already Mr. Davies has taken a prominent place in the brilliant band of English dramatists. Mr. Davies's success only emphasizes the fact that we have had a poor showing for the old stand-bys, the practical men of the theatre who have put the modern English drama on its present high level.

One of the results of their long and honorable labors, however, is that the theatre has been thrown open to playwrights who approach the drama from the point of view of literature. Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann," open as it is to technical objections as a drama, is a piece of very bright humor, character, and sentimental charm, and it has deservedly placed Miss Eleanor Robson, to whose good taste we owe it, very high among the younger American actresses. Bernard Shaw's "Candida"—put on by the enterprise of Mr. Arnold Daly—is, in spite of obvious traces of theatricality, perhaps the most audaciously spiritual of all modern English comedies, and reveals to us at his best the most brilliantly intuitional of the English playwrights. J. M. Barrie's "Little Mary" did not succeed here, and, being a satire on intimate, in fact exceedingly inside, aspects of the British body social, perhaps did not deserve to succeed. To any one familiar with English traits and habits, however, it was a work of sprightly fancy and consummate charm. In London it ranked as one of the great successes of the year. "The Admirable Crichton" is a more obvious and striking satire, and in spite of a rather unhuman and unilluminating fourth act, is a superlatively delicious blending of fancy and sense. Like "Candida," it stands by itself, without a second. The social conditions in which it has its being are, like those of "Little Mary," quite un-American; but the story and the theatric effects were stronger, and it succeeded.

It would be easy to argue too much from the prosperity of "Candida" and "The Admirable Crichton." Neither was in itself an unmistakable commercial success. "Candida," requiring only one scene and six actors, was played in small out-of-the-way places and to audiences that would hardly pay for the stage hands and the orchestra in one of the leading theatres. "The Admirable Crichton" depended largely for its success on the personal popularity of Mr. Gillette. It is said to have been a dismal failure on the road. Yet, when all allowances are made, the fact remains that both plays commanded intelligent and paying audiences far beyond the hundredth performance. Even if, as Mr. Walkley believes, the school of Jones and Pinero has shot its bolt, the movement they started is by no means at an end. The feeling for real life and for things of the mind, together with the intelligent dramatic technique, which they have introduced, has revealed the possibilities of the theatre to the world of letters. "Candida" and "The Admirable Crichton," imperfect as they are as plays, are products of a far finer intelligence, a far rarer wit and imagination, than any of the playhouse playwrights have given evidence of.

The English poetic drama, of which Mr. Stephen Phillips is the be-all and apparently the end-all, reached us in "Ulysses." If played with an even, intelligent company, and mounted with anything like the artistic feeling demanded, it might have duplicated its London quasi success. But it was unevenly, and in fact, illiterately, acted, bunglingly staged, and crudely lighted—and so it perished.

Plays from the Continent.

To the Continent our debt is smaller than usual. Neither Duse nor Salvini visited this country, being deterred, no doubt, by the badness of the season. We have had nothing from Sudermann, nothing from Hauptmann. For Ibsen Mrs. Fiske made a great and thoroughly deserved success in "Hedda Gabler," which will doubtless be revived. Sydney Rosenfeld butchered "Rosmersholm," and Wilton Lackaye presented "Pillars of Society" unrehearsed. Rostand has been silent, and Sardou's "Dante," which Sir Henry Irving brought us, proved an almost ludicrous disappointment. Haddon Chambers's adaptation of Henry Bernstein's "Le Detour," called "The Younger Mrs. Parling," quite ruined what quality the original possessed and proved a dramatic misfit for Miss Annie Russell. Marie Tempest did well with "The Marriage of Kitty," an English adaptation of Gresac and de Croisset's "La Passarelle." Charlotte Wiehe gave a series of piquant and charming performances in her celebrated mimodrames and playlets in French, the most notable of which was Arthur Schnitzler's "Souper d'Adieu." From Spain Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske brought us Gimera's "Marta of the Lowlands," a work of very real poetic charm and dramatic ability, which failed for the lack of the simple and great acting it requires, and no doubt also because its quality is at once foreign to us and above the head of the average playgoer. The one notable novelty from the Continent is Pierre Wolff's "The Secret of Polichinelle," a piece of very real family sentiment couched in the form of a Parisian farce, with which Mr. W. H. Thompson is still delighting the public of the metropolis. The Irving Place Theatre, to which we have been accustomed to look for the best evidences of the dramatic literature of the world, has been in partial eclipse, owing to Mr. Conried's preoccupation with the opera. The most interesting of its noveities was a German "Monna Vanna," rather heavy and unillumined. The guests of the year, Bonn and Christians, have not proved on a level with guests of previous years.

American Playwrights, Old and New.

The American drama shows something less than the English weakness as regards most of the older men of the theatre, and similar, though less striking, signs of hope from recruits out of the world of the printed word. The masterly but far-from-fecund Mr. William Gillette, it is true, has not added to the list of his melodramas since "Sherlock Holmes." In "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" Mr. David Belasco made an amiable and characteristic addition to the list of dramatized novels, which has been floated into popularity by the sound and vital acting of Miss Henrietta Crosman and the beauty of Mr. Belasco's scenery and stage management. Mr. Clyde Fitch saw one of his earlier plays fail in "Major André," and also his latest comedy of detailed manners in "Glad of It." But "Her Own Way" proved one of the best of his attempts thus far, and, aided by the freshness of the heroine and the beauty and popularity of Maxine Elliott, proved one of the few great successes of the season. In the character of the villain, Sam Coast, Mr. Fitch gave us what was at the time of the play's production the largest and most vital portrait of a man in the American drama. Mr. Augustus Thomas followed with "The Other Girl," a comedy drama of uneven merit technically, quite weak on the dramatic side, but containing half a dozen contemporary portraits of unbounded freshness and vitality. The character of the parson suffered from the fact that that excellent actor, Frank Worthing, was miscast for it. But in Mr. Lionel Barrymore Kid Garvey, the prizefighter, found an exponent only too racy and effective for the harmony of the piece as a whole. "The Other Girl" is a distinct step in advance in the revelation of Mr. Thomas's powers, and with the best of Mr. Fitch's plays, marks the high water mark of the American drama. With regard to the portraying of individual character the work of Mr. Fitch and Mr. Thomas stands on the high level of the best English playwrights. Where they fall short is in the handling of their plays as wholes. Far from flawless technically, they deal at best, as Mr. Howells has pointed out, only with individual characters in personal and private relations. The best plays of Pinero, Jones, and Barrie strike a truer and deeper note of comedy by satirizing conditions and tendencies in society at large.

As for the newcomers, the crop has not been as abundant as might have been expected. When it first became evident that the supply of plays from abroad was deficient it was pointed out in these columns that there was a chance for the unasted native playwright. Whether or not the native playwright failed to come forward with the necessary plays there is no way of determining. What is certain is that the managers proved unwilling to risk further ventures. Several plays announced for production were put by for another season, in the hope of better times, and the theatres were filled with revivals of old successes. Two plays by comparatively new men, however, have triumphed. George Ade's "County Chairman" has the characteristic American faults of form and content, but presents a gallery of deliciously true portraits of the worthies of a Middle Western village, and has enjoyed prolonged prosperity. Mr. Richard Harding Davis, in "Ranson's Folly," gave us a play full of his characteristic qualities and defects, which seems to have been only moderately successful. But in "The Dictator," which he made to bring Mr. William Collier back into his own after a sad series of failures, he has done his best work thus far. It is a frank farce on the subject of the Latin-American revolution, and is full of broad character and irresistibly funny satire. We do not recall a better native play of the kind, and, in fact, none half as delightful.

The Passing of Musical Comedy and Gorgeous Scenery.

One of the marked symptoms of the season has been a decline in the number of musical comedies. It has been said that the fact indicates a loss of popularity in this kind of play. But a sufficient explanation may be found in the fact that the more expensive productions of necessity feel the blight of hard times more immediately and more keenly. When really amusing plays turn up—as, for example, "The Yankee Consul"—they suffer no lack of patronage. Still the managers' trust in mere gorgeousness has received a hard and in the main a deserved shock. The lavish production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Nat Goodwin playing Bottom, with which the gorgeous New Amsterdam Theatre opened, was one of the most disastrous failures of the year.

Shakespeare as a Stop Gap.

The final evidence of the quality of the season from the point of view of dramatic art is, strangely enough, one of the results of the financial depression. In the blackest period of the year Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner came to town with a series of revivals of the pieces of the old Daly repertory. A public that had been kept away from the theatre by the somewhat exaggerated cry of bad plays flocked to their standard of intelligence. Then, Viola Allen falling ill, her scenic production of "Twelfth Night" at the Knickerbocker was supplanted by Ben Greet's sceneless production, Edith Wynne Matthison playing Viola. This proved so successful that "As You Like It" and "She Stoops to Conquer" were put on to occupy the time left at Daly's by the failure of "Glittering Gloria." Meanwhile Forbes Robertson, whose dramatization of "The Light That Failed" had met with scant success, was brought back to the Knickerbocker with his intelligent and beautiful performance of Hamlet. It is many years since we have witnessed such able and illuminating performances of Shakespeare as those which the commercial managers brought on to stop the gap left by the failure of their best-laid plans.

Even Shakespeare, however, gave out in the attempt to redeem the failures of the season. A cast of "all stars," presumably derelicts from the wreckage of the road, got together and revived "The Two Orphans." Then, following the two orphans, we were presented with two Camilles, a curious inversion of the order of nature. Now we are threatened with an all-star revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—which, however, is to be inflicted on Philadelphia.

JOHN CORBIN.

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"Do we play this with or without reputation?" he asked one day of a colleague.

Playing in a new theatre on tour, the man who sat next him looked up and announced: "The acoustics are bad here."

"Are they?" he said critically, sniffing the air. "I have such a cold that I can't smell. But I take your word for it."

Bonn, Actor of Many Parts

A Sympathetic Talk with the Versatile German Player, Who Knows Three Hundred Varying Roles.

FERDINAND BONN, playing at present at the Irving Place Theatre, is an interesting man to interview.

You approach the interview, carefully arranged beforehand, with a little trepidation, for not only is Herr Bonn a well-known actor in his own country—where he returns to be the director of one of the well-known theatres of Berlin—but he has also the halo of adventure about him.

It would be hard to compare him with one of our own actors, for he has touched the field of each. He has played the romantic lover, the king, the jester, the stern parent, the renowned General. Some of his critics say he has the curse of versatility; others, again, say with equal truth that he has the charm of versatility. So there you are—to make your own choice.

He was born in Würtemberg, the son of a Government official, and his early years were spent in painting and the law. A duel that nearly cost him his right arm stopped his career in art, and about that time an infatuation for a French singer brought him into theatrical circles. He married the singer, who died shortly after.

After a season at Munich he went to Vienna and was the first to bring modern style into the Hofburg, the celebrated Viennese Court Theatre. He fought for his ground five years, but tradition finally won, and he left Vienna. In his new theatre in Berlin he will take up the fight again under better and happier conditions.

With such romance as has filled his life according to current stories of his fame as a "woman's actor," to touch the electric button of thought the imagination goes far. You expect—what? A dashing soldier of fortune, perhaps—the adored of Princesses and lovely ladies.

Mr. Bonn has thrown a greatcoat over his morning negligée, his feet are thrust with haste into some loose leather shoes, and he carries a long-stemmed briarwood pipe in his hand as he waves a hospitable greeting. Mrs. Bonn, he explains, is in the rear room, looking for a collar button, and, meanwhile—

He is apparently sublimely unconscious that the interviewers have expected him to live up to his Romeo reputation, equally unconscious of his unconventional attire and consequent change in the interviewer's mind as they barter romance for reality. His whole attention is absorbed by the care for his visitor's comfort, as he arranges easy chairs—and his squirrels.

It would be quite impossible for any one to be so ingenuous as Mr. Bonn looks and acts off the stage, so it is quite probable that he plays a little, even at home, with all the consummate skill that he displays on the stage. But his ingenuousness is not entirely an artificial product; it is simply that he has preserved his youthful point of view, doctored it up a little as a natural blonde preserves the color of her hair, which is quite a different matter from bleaching black locks.

Those Squirrels He Has.

Mr. Bonn, in the beginning, explains about his squirrels. One, a chestnut red with a beautiful bushy tail, he brought with him from Germany. He hoped to marry it, he says, to an American heiress, and has secured one; she is under the sofa, and he gets down on all fours to find and exhibit her. The trouble is, he says, that she has been spoiled by too much attention, and he does not know that he will be able, after all his trouble and care, to arrange an international affair. If he does not, the squirrel will be taken back when the season at the Irving Place Theatre is over and married more prosaically to one of its own country girls.

The squirrel rolls around on its wheel as if it knows itself the subject of thought. Then Mr. Bonn explains about his work—not his stage work, but his fad.

He has on a side table some bits of canvas depicting, with a richness of color and facile brush, the time of the fall of the leaf. A question is asked as to why he has chosen that particular time of the year.

"Annually I am seized by a perfect frenzy to paint," he declares. "I must paint. I do paint. Sometimes I do nothing else for a whole week outside of the theatre but paint. Then it is all over for another year, but when the desire comes I have to yield to it. As a general thing the attack comes on in the Autumn, so I have formed the habit of painting only autumnal scenes.

"This year it came early—in April; so I went out to a department store and bought oils, canvas, brushes. I have painted seven whole days."

He holds up a canvas triumphantly. Then he replaces it sadly.

"It is all over for another year. I return to my legitimate work now, heart free."

"And your own work—tell us something about that?"

Herr Bonn looks as if he thought that rather a large subject.

Return to America Doubtful.

"This is the third year I have returned to America," he replies. "I have played a rather extended repertoire. When I go back it will be to take charge of my own theatre, and I do not know when I may return here.

"It has been quite a disappointment to me that I have not played before a more representative audience. I do not think the real American theatregoers come much to the Irving Place Theatre, though, in reality, we have fine plays and fine companies. I assume that it is the language, but yet they go to hear Duse, Bernhardt, Coquelin—all foreign artists.

"My own work covers a wide range. I have played many of the characters of Shakespeare—Shylock, King Lear, Petruchio, Romeo, Macbeth. I am known in tragedy, comedy, and melodrama, and I have taken leading parts in all the celebrated theatres in my own country, in addition to my American tour.

"Have I played in Ibsen's plays? Maeterlinck's? Sudermann's? I have played Oswald in "Ghosts," but I did not like it. It took too much out of me. More than a character like Shylock? Much more, for this reason: that Oswald is an abnormal character. Shylock, though unpleasant, is normal; sane. To play a character like Oswald you must play in direct contradiction to the natural man, and in consequence you are expending just so much more vitality.

"I believe that men like Ibsen, Sudermann, Maeterlinck, are iconoclasts; they are showing the weak points in the theatre and in the drama, and it is on the ruins they are making that there will be built up eventually a healthier, saner, more wholesome play. The iconoclast rarely suggests what shall be done; he is busy tearing down. It is for those who come after to renew.

"What do I think has been the trouble with the American theatre this last season? Just a natural bad season. Depression in stocks, perhaps; the fire in Chicago, perhaps; but I am inclined to believe that the theatre is like everything else—it has its bad and its good years. We have bad crops some years; we feel better some years than others; some seasons are colder, harder, more disagreeable; it is the same with finances, theatres—everything. There are periodic bad years; that is all.

Likes Character Work.

"My favorite work is character work, for this reason. I believe that character work demands greater art than anything else. You take an actor who has a fine stage presence, a charming manner, a beautiful voice—all natural gifts external, and with which art has nothing to do. The man is apt to depend on these for his success; he appeals to the audience with them and by them, and is judged accordingly. He establishes a certain patronage, who come to see him because he is handsome or young or has a pretty manner—but that is not art.

"Let him play a part like Shylock, with a hideous make-up, a changed voice, absolutely antagonizing his audience to begin with, and then let him sweep them away by the force of his art. That is genius; the other is not. And so I contend it is only in character work that the artist absolutely sinks his personality. In that work his rank as an actor should be made."

Ferdinand Bonn is certainly the most discussed personality on the German stage today. Critics and public alike seem unable to classify him for any one particular line of parts. While, like Lord Bacon, he seems to have taken all knowledge (in stageland) for his possession, he frankly admits for the above-given reasons that the character parts please him best. He mentions the rôle of Gloster in "Henry V." as a favorite one.

"I never remember the time," he reminisces, "that I did not 'make up.' When I was a child, and long before I thought of going on the stage, I used to take some flour and crayon and disguise myself so that my playmates and even my family did not know me. I always had the make-up faculty, and my face seems to be specially adapted for it.

"There have been times when I played sixty-three parts in fifty days. After that I was, as we say in Germany, almost 'out-side myself.' It is a tremendous drain on the strength. What repertoire have I? Oh, I should say at least 300 parts, which range from comedy through melodrama to the most tragic.

"Petruchio? Yes; it is a favorite rôle, but it is not so great art, for in that part I can be more myself—the self which has a touch of humor—and I scarcely make up for it at all.

"In our German theatres we have no such long runs as you have here. If we play a certain piece fifty or a hundred nights, that means that we interpolate other plays between. We produce the piece perhaps three nights in the week, and the other nights we give something else.

"I think this is much better than your way. I do not see how it is possible for actors and actresses to play in anything but a mechanical manner when they have the same rôle a hundred nights in succession.

"When you play a part the first few nights, you approach it with great enthusiasm. After the second week you have lost that feeling, and every night after your acting gets more and more like that of a machine. It cannot help but be so, and if you go to a theatre and watch an actor play the same rôle over and over you can easily detect the difference as time goes on.

"By interpolating other plays the manager freshens up the minds of the players, who can return to a performance each time with renewed zest. I think, perhaps, a man can play Shakespeare continually better than anything else, for there are always new interpretations, new thoughts, new ideas—and the more one plays those great pieces the more one finds that out."

"Shakespeare Always!"

Mr. Bonn waves his graceful hands—

"Shakespeare, Shakespeare, Shakespeare always—always! There is no one else!

"What do I think of the method of putting Shakespeare's plays on as they were in his time?

"I do not think anything of it. I think it is very foolish. In the first place Shakespeare was a man far ahead of his time. If he were here in New York to-day he still would be ahead of his time. He would employ for his stage effects everything that he could utilize for their profit. To go back and put his pieces on in the style of the fifteenth century is as absurd as it would be to take the companies around the country in a stage coach.

"No; the theatre should be up to date. We should not go back, even to play Shakespeare, because his plays are for all time and for all people, and bind themselves to all sorts and kinds of improvements in stage work.

"In my own theatre, which I hope to make to Berlin what the theatre in Baireuth is to that place, I intend to have realistic scenery. I hope to have everything in bas relief—in plaster, not painted. The actor needs to have every possible illusion to help his art. When he touches the grass it must be the real grass, not a piece of painted canvas. The sense of that object being real certainly helps him.

"I went to see 'Sweet Kitty Bellairs,' and consider it one of the most beautifully staged pieces I have ever known, but in the ballroom scene the background was wiggling nearly all the time. Now, anything like that distracts the actor's mind from his art.

"I have read 'Hamlet' in a dress suit, and have been applauded vigorously, but when I play Hamlet on the stage I want the grave to be a real grave and the rest of the scenery to correspond.

"America Needs National Theatre."

"What you need in America is a National theatre. You must have it. Until you do you always will be hampered by commercialism. That endowed National theatre is coming. I hope it will be here before I return to America.

"Why does not some one of your great millionaires become the Maecaenes to the theatre? Let him give at least the ground for it. Build it by popular subscription and the rest will take care of itself in a natural course. I understand that there is some such project afloat, and that it is not being helped along as it should. It is a shame that a great country like this should not realize the necessities of art better. But you will—in time.

"Yes; I have seen a number of American actors. I think Mansfield is a great man"—and then, using an idiom which the interviewer does not quite catch:

"He is an actor who can perform himself.

"Sothern in 'Hamlet' was fine, and I consider 'Madame Du Barry' the most wonderful bit of stage work—a beautiful representation.

"In my new theatre I hope to have the wholesome, cheery drama. I want new poets, new actors, new ideas, new blood. I have some in mind.

"I want nothing that borders on the decadent. I do not believe in the new drama. The building up, I believe, will be simple in time.



MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

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SOME NEW MUSIC.

ONE of the recent volumes of the handsome series entitled "The Musicians' Library," published by the Oliver Ditson Company of Boston, is given up to "Twenty Piano Transcriptions," by Franz Liszt, edited by August Spanuth. Its outward form commends itself, as that of all the other volumes of the series, unconditionally. Its contents will be viewed with differing sentiments. Liszt's transcriptions have been regarded by many as among the beautiful and important of his contributions to the literature of the piano. No other distinguished composer has engaged in this task to such an extent as he did. Mr. Spanuth, in his preface, has given, besides a comprehensive sketch of the artist's career, a brief discussion of the nature of these transcriptions. In the case of a composer of programme music, it is not enough to be "impregnated with an idea suggested by a picture or a poem, a landscape or even a romantic occurrence," but there must be also (as some of the eminent programmatists have not been able to realize) musical invention. So with "a mere transcriber of musical compositions. If he wishes to rise to artistic heights, he must add to his technical skill a considerable degree of fancy. Only then can he hope to make 'transforming' an art." This is the theory upon which these ornamented versions of masterpieces of song are regarded as in themselves great works of art. In them Liszt "conquered new fields for his instrument" that it might boldly "compete with every other medium of musical utterance." "It would be hard," thinks Mr. Spanuth, with the others of this school, "to point out a single transcription, paraphrase, or fantasia by Liszt that, under favorable circumstances, could not in its effect stand comparison with the original work." The assertion is a very debatable one, and the foundations upon which the theory rests are very insecure. It is enough at present, however, to mention the contents of the volume, and the conscientiousness, skill, and judgment with which the editor has performed his task. There are transcriptions of songs by Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Franz, Chopin, Alabreff, and Gounod, the "Campanella" study after Paganini, the Venetian Regatta, and the Barcarolle in G, after Rossini, the "Rigoletto" paraphrase, three arrangements from Wagner, and two of the "Soirées de Vianne," compounded of waltzes by Schubert. It may be observed that in just one of all these, in Elsa's Bridal Procession from "Lohengrin," the transcriber has attempted to give and to make accessible upon the piano what the composer gave without obtruding himself, his virtuosoship, his ingenuity in manipulating and decorating superfluously other men's ideas. In this, presumably, he did not "rise to artistic heights."

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Harry G. Archer and the Rev. Luther D. Reed have compiled, and the General Council of the Lutheran Publication Board of Philadelphia has published, a "Choral Service Book" for the use of Lutheran congregations that has many points of interest. It is an attempt to restore to the liturgy of the Lutheran Church the Gregorian plain song that originally belonged to it, and that is little known and less used, especially in the English part of the church in this country. "Cruelly divorced from its natural companion, [the Gregorian chant,] the liturgy has been unequally yoked together with an effeminate liturgical music that is devoid of dignity and virility, and utterly unable to rise to the demands of truly liturgical content, form, or feeling," say the editors. Their attempt to contribute toward a reform of this state of things is of precisely the same kind and based upon the same grounds as Pope Pius X.'s recent order to the Catholic Church to abandon worldly music in the Church, and to return to the use of the Gregorian tones; the Pontiff, of course, speaking with the voice of unlimited and unquestioned authority. This book, it should be noted, has not been produced under any influence from that movement in the Catholic Church, for it was published months before Pius X. assumed his sacred office. In pursuance of their design, the editors have given the entire service of the Lutheran Church with the Gregorian chant, which should, according to their ideas, accompany it, written out fully in modern notation. There are also added the proper accompanying harmonies to the responses. In the same volume is bound "The Psalter and Canticles Pointed for Chanting," and with accompanying harmonies for the responses, by the same editors. The prefaces to both books contain much interesting historical and practical matter, showing the place that the Gregorian chant had from the very beginning of the Reformation in the Lutheran service, recalling the fact that Luther and all his coadjutors always expected its use in the service, and tracing the loss of this music through the rise of pietism and rationalism. There are explanations as to the nature and purpose of the Gregorian chant, and some very practical suggestions for its study and proper delivery.

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Ottokar Novacek will be remembered as a brilliant and unfortunate viola player, at different times with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, and a member of the string quartet led for a short time in this city by the remarkable Russian violinist, Adolf Brodsky. He was also a talented composer, evidence of which has just now been made tangible by the publication of his third string quartet in C major, his posthumous Op. 13. It appears with the imprint of G. Schirmer of this city, in parts, and in a beautiful little score that is, like so much that is issued by this firm, far superior in printing, form, and design to most of the music that comes to us from Europe. The quartet was played by Mr. Kneisel about two years ago, and attracted attention through its originality and unconventionality. The melodic flow is spontaneous. There is an occasional passage that is reminiscent of folksong, and the work shows in its writing for the strings the hand of one who knew well how to express his ideas in effective form. It is one that will gain favor with string quartets and deserve it.

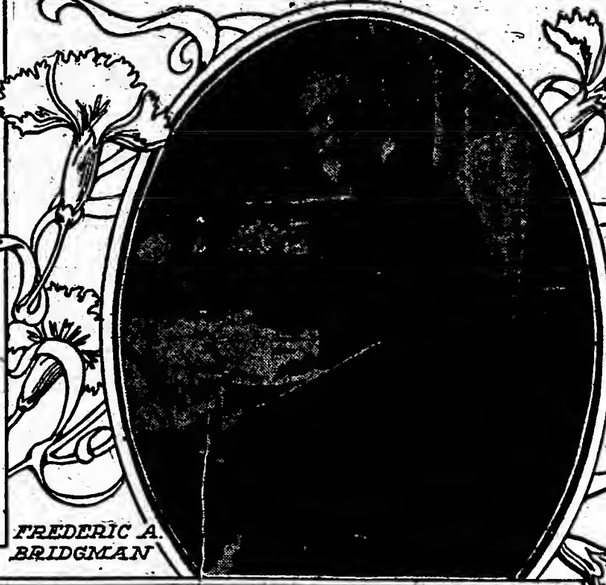
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Two songs by C. Crozat Converse, having recently been published by Carl Fischer of this city—"My Jesu, Sleep," to words by the Rev. H. R. Bramley, and "Hast Thou a Thought of Thy Lover Now?" the words being by Frances Ridley Havergal. Accompanying these songs is a genealogical essay giving interesting information concerning Mr. Converse's descent, and tracing his lineage, through persons of great distinction in this country and in England, back to very early times in English history.

Frederic A. Bridgman and Some of His Paintings



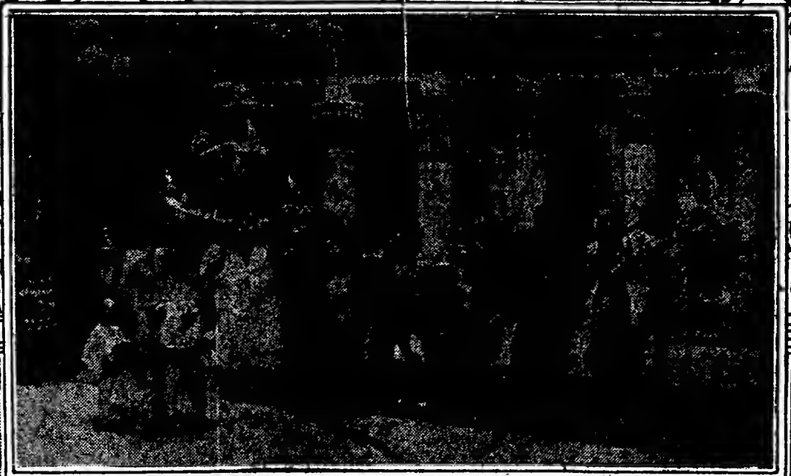
GREEK GIRLS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN



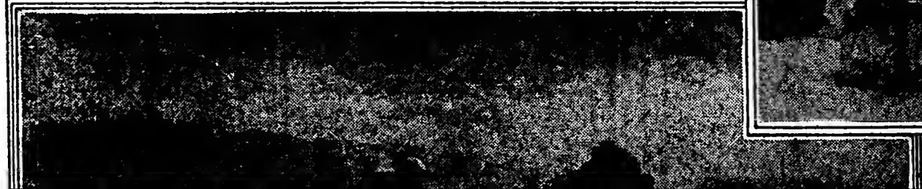
FREDERIC A. BRIDGMAN

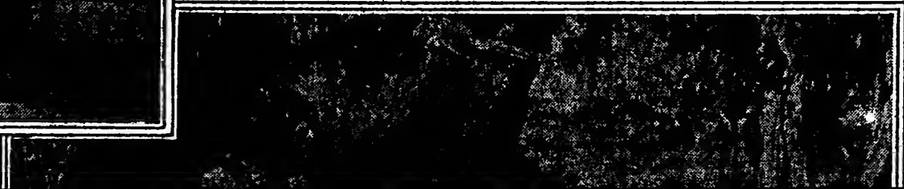


PORTRAIT, BARONNE DE PECHE



PROCESSION IN HONOR OF ISIS







SOUVENIR OF THE COAST OF TANGIERS



MARY MAGDALEN

Versatility No Handicap

PAINTER, AUTHOR, MUSICIAN, POET

THE STORY of Frederic Arthur Bridgman's Career That Has a Bit of Romance in Its Beginning and of Success in Its Climax.

TO have seen his pictures, to have heard his compositions played by a full orchestra, to have read his tales of travel, his poetry, his criticisms of art—is to have reached the conclusion that Frederic Arthur Bridgman, Knight of the Legion of Honor, officer of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, organizer and prime mover in the Paris Society of American Artists, is endowed with genius like that of those men of the Renaissance, whose versatility in nowise detracted from the merit of each of the many widely different branches of art in which they worked.

But, having formed this opinion of the artist-author-composer-critic-poet, one will find the man himself at variance with the generally accepted ideal for a "great master."

Fifty-six years ago, in the little town of Tuskegee, Ala., Mr. Bridgman was born. His father and mother, and their fathers and mothers before them, had all come from Massachusetts. The boy was the first of the line to have a Southern rearing. Before he was three years old his father died, and during the first year of the civil war the lad of eleven years saw the only home he had ever known burned to the ground. His mother died soon after, and he was left alone to work out his own future.

During his boyhood days he had evinced a decided bent for invention, shown in his numerous plans of engines and boats, from which he had made practical working models. But the conditions of hardship during these early days of his life had tended to give little opportunity for the boy to exercise his natural talents, his waking time having been largely spent in working for his mother's and his own sustenance.

Began with $2 a Week.

In 1864, when he was sixteen years old, the boy made his way to New York. He reached the metropolis with little more in his possession than the historic rolls of Benjamin Franklin on his entrance into Philadelphia. A position in the American Banknote Company was awaiting him, and he began to engrave banknotes at the munificent salary of $2 a week. But his superior workmanship and his devotion to the work soon attracted the attention of his employers, and before long his wages had been doubled.

During this period he was studying ceaselessly. His work with the engraving company began at 9 and ended at 5 o'clock, and besides these eight hours he spent as many more in drawing and painting with all the fervor of his overwhelming passion for art.

His indomitable courage and his seemingly inexhaustible energy attracted the notice of certain wealthy friends of his family. Two years after his arrival in the city he canceled his engagement with the engravers. A purse of sufficient size to carry him to Paris and to pay for his education in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts had been raised among the friends, and with this money he was started on his career.

"I suppose it was the greatest and certainly it was the happiest moment of my life when that money was given me and I saw all my dreams and aspirations about to be realized," says Mr. Bridgman.

With just enough of his Southern breeding still remaining to incline him toward reticency of speech concerning his family and his home, his subsequent travels and meetings with peoples of all classes have caused him to appear entirely ingenuous as regards the incidents in his busy life.

Paris, City of His Dreams.

"I can remember, as though it were yesterday, my arrival in the city of my dreams—Paris. I was only eighteen years old, but I felt old enough to do anything any one had ever done, and for some little time, as I look back on it now, it was only due to my absolute confidence in myself and my perfect ignorance of the feeling of discouragement that I did not succumb more than once to the hardships to be found by every beginner in the Ecole.

"For the first two years of my stay in Paris I found Brittany the inspiration for all my work, and when my first picture was hung in the Salon of '68, just after my twentieth birthday, my belief that my work always should be devoted to the American country was strengthened into a conviction.

"After leaving the Ecole, however, I was persuaded to take a trip to Algeria, and, beginning with 1872, I have been characterized almost universally as an 'Oriental painter.' The following year I went up the Nile to the Second Cataract, where I found the material for "Les funerailles d'une momie" and "Procession du Boeuf apis."

"I brought back to Paris a very large collection of the trappings and ornaments. My time from now on was spent in reproducing on canvas the multitude of impressions I had received in these lands of languor and sunshine, and for several years I found myself so enraptured with this work that all my exhibits were of the same general style and setting.

"In the Salon of '77 my picture received a 'recompense,' the first of my career. The next year I was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and from that time I busied myself with the hundred and one duties incident to the life of the Paris artist whose work is in demand.

When Success Came.

"I hung pictures in Munich and Berlin in 1891 and received gold medals. At the Antwerp exhibition of 1894 I got a first-class gold medal, and in 1897 I was made an Officer of the Order of St. Michel of Bavaria.

"When the fine arts jury for the Chicago World's Fair, of which I was a member, was about to disband in Paris I suggested that we found a permanent society, to be known as the Paris Society of American Artists. At first the members of the organization kept in touch with one another by means of a series of monthly dinners. There were only a dozen members then, but the prestige of this initial nucleus, its subsequent organization and conservative growth, have made it one of the most powerful and influential bodies of its kind in all Europe."

While Mr. Bridgman is willing to talk about his past, to attempt to draw him into disclosing his plans for the future or his ideas of the worth of his latest works, as yet not exhibited, results in absolute failure. For this reticence relative to everything pertaining to his works which have not received the approval of a Salon the artist has been criticised at times by those who found inexplicable his sudden change from perfect ingenuousness concerning himself and his art to absolute silence concerning the same subjects, with only the matter of time, past and future, to differentiate between them.

Among these critics Prof. Van Berg, a celebrated palmist and handwriting expert, condemned Mr. Bridgman unequivocally by writing for publication:

"He allows himself to be carried away with the impressions of a moment and by the vividness of his imagination; but with all this he is of a very authoritative and domineering disposition."

Future Plans Ambitious.

As a matter of fact, his plans for the future, his canvases as yet unknown to the public, and, above all, his latest musical composition are all more comprehensive, and more ambitious than anything he has done before.

Although he refuses to admit it, his intimate friends maintain that the "Orientalist" is about to abandon this style of work and devote himself entirely to portrait painting. He has done several portraits already at his studio in Paris—among them a magnificent likeness of Baronne de Peche. Now, with his opening of a studio in New York, it is whispered that he is to continue this line of work with members of the city's first families as his subjects. Indeed two of them are now sitting to him for their portraits.

Four of his canvases are to be hung at the St. Louis Exposition. Each one is entirely unlike the others, and the group presents, as well as anything could, the marked versatility of the man. A large decorative panel, "Ars Dramatis," is contrasted with the religious study, "Mary Magdalen." His "Procession in Honor of Isis" and the "Halt in the Oasis" again show his genius for interpreting the striking characteristics of the Arabian and Egyptian countries.

The hemicycle, "Ars Dramatis," already has been criticised by a prominent Parisian critic, who writes that "the groups of symbolic female figures in a setting of classic architecture, the color and composition—all attest the very pinnacle of the decorator's art."

And yet Mr. Bridgman is an "Oriental painter"!

In his "Caballero-en-Plaza," now in the Paris Salon, there is little reminder of the luxuriousness and affluence of the Eastern scenes. It seems almost incredible, and to many has ever been a cause of no little wonderment, that the same man could depict "Greek Girls: On the Mediterranean," and the stirring episode from the torrida, the tense, breathless moment when the cool Caballero and his rearing charger seem doomed by the furious bull.

He Is a Writer, Too.

In literature Mr. Bridgman is less known than in art, probably because he has devoted less time to it. His travels have been reproduced in a charming tale published in this country and called "Winters in Algeria." A haunting, melancholy poem, "L'Idole et l'Ideal," was published in Paris a few years since and excited no little comment, his ability as a poet having been entirely a secret of his own until then.

The terse, sharp humor of his "L'Anarchie dans l'Art," in which he brings up the impressionists and poster "fiends" for the severest rating, is enhanced in value by the profound common sense of his opinions. And contradictory as it appears at first glance, he has illustrated the cover with the most rabid example of the poster "art." This, he naively explains, took the book to the very persons he most wanted to reach.

To speak of Mr. Bridgman and to overlook his knowledge of music would be doing him an injustice. During recent years he has found the time—how none of his friends attempts to say—to study harmony with the masters of Paris. His musical education, moreover, is by no means purely technical. He plays the violin with the finish of a professional, and it is his conetant companion on all his travels.

As regards his latest composition very little is known. That it is a symphony for a full orchestra and that he has worked on it indefatigably for more than four years he is willing to tell you. It is to be called "La Vallee du Rhone," and in the four movements, Allegro, Andante, Scherzo, Finale, the course of the stream from its sources in the glacier, down through the grape-covered hills of that incomparable Rhone valley, and finally out into the broad sea, a majestic, sweeping current, is vividly portrayed.

Industry Inexhaustible.

An appreciation of this man by any other than a lifelong associate is well-nigh an impossibility. But to the veriest layman, to a chance acquaintance, the artist's chief asset shows itself so prominently that it cannot be mistaken.

Industry, painstaking, inexhaustible and continuous, characterises his every thought and action. A note book is ever at his hand. Whether riding on street cars or dining with friends, the uses to which this erstwhile banknote engraver puts the book are the same. In it are stored potential poems, pictures, songs. And they are sure to be developed presently into a finished product, for what he sees and notes down is always worth while. His capacity for shunning the commonplace and finding with astonishing directness the vital elements in the view, the topic or the refrain which may come under his notice is another of his remarkable qualities.

He is seen little socially, not because he does not like companionship, but because his days are so full of work that he lacks the time. A brilliant conversationalist and of a most pleasing personality, his presence is in demand at all times. His life-long devotion to work, however, has become to a degree a habit, and the time spent away from it he considers as lost.

Artist-author-composer-critic-poet that he is, his manner of living is out of all accord with the generally accepted ideas concerning such characters. For, after all, his humanity asserts itself sufficiently for him to "waste" much of his time indulging in his favorite and decidedly human pastime—playing tennis.

HAYDEN TALBOT.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S CHILDHOOD.

IN the April number of The Strand Magazine is the first installment of Sarah Bernhardt's memoirs—her reminiscences of childhood. The first chapter is dedicated to the English people. It consists of recollections of the great actress's earliest childhood, and almost at the beginning she says:

"Endowed with a lively imagination and with an extremely sensitive nature, the Christian legend appealed both to my heart and mind. The Divine Martyr became my ideal, and the Mother with the Seven Sorrows I simply worshipped."

As it happened, however, she took a part in a religious play—the journey of young Tobias—and the competing attraction of the stage grew strong upon her.

Her mother was only sixteen when the daughter was born. As the mother had a mania for traveling and spent her life in journeys from one European capital to another, little Sarah was left in charge of a Breton nurse, who lived near Quimperlé. The first of those alarming mishaps which are incidental to infancy happened, as is usual, while the nurse was temporarily absent. Says the writer:

"One day, as her husband was ill, she went into the fields to help gather in potatoes; the over-damp soil was rotting them, and there was no time to be lost. She left me in charge of her husband, who was lying on his Breton bedstead suffering from a bad attack of lumbago. The good woman had placed me in my high chair, and had been careful to put in the wooden peg which supported the narrow tablet for my toys. She threw a fagot in the grate, and said to me in Breton language, (until the age of four I only understood Breton:) 'Be a good girl, Milk Blossom.' That was my only name at the time. When she had gone I tried to withdraw the wooden peg which she had taken so much trouble to put in place. Finally I succeeded in pushing aside the little rampart. I wanted to reach the ground, but—poor little me—I fell into the fire, which was burning joyfully.

"The screams of my foster father, who could not move, brought in some neighbors. I was thrown, all smoking, into a large pail of fresh milk. My aunts were informed of what had happened; they communicated the news to my mother, and for the next four days that quiet part of the country was stirred by stage speeches, which arrived in rapid succession. My aunts came from all parts of the world, and my mother, in the greatest alarm, hastened from Brussels with Baron Larrey, one of her friends, who was a celebrated doctor, and a surgeon whom Baron Larrey had brought with him.

No ill effects, "not even a scar," resulted from this escapade.

During Sarah's short period of school discipline at Auteuil she was not very gracious to the mistress, Mme. Fressard, nor was it altogether surprising that some of the comforts and conveniences of life which her mother demanded, such as hair curling, cold cream for daily use on the face, and constant clean sheets, were not accorded to her. But on the whole the little girl was happy.

The Grand Champ Convent at Versailles is the next scene to which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt introduces us. The Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Sibour—who was afterward murdered by a priest—was to honor the convent by paying a sacerdotal visit, and among other things he was to be welcomed with a play taken from a biblical subject—the journey of Tobias, before mentioned—which had been written by Sister Thérèse. Sarah was wretched because she had not received a part, but fortune befriended her. The girl who was to enact a guiding angel was too nervous to execute her task. Promptly Sarah volunteered to fill the gap; her offer was accepted, and, of course, she did herself ample justice.

"Nothing was spared for this great ceremony," she says, "and then, at last, it was our turn. I will not give the details of the piece, as it is well known. I tell this as one of my souvenirs, as it was my début. I came very near entering a nunnery. It seemed to me that there was nothing better, nothing which could make me happier. In my childish imagination I could see angels drawing me heavenward. The only way appeared to be through the convent. In the meantime I was about to appear on the stage. I felt paralyzed, and a shudder ran through me from the back of my neck to my feet. I fancy that I missed the right moment for appearing on the scene, as one of the girls pushed me forward, just as my professor, Monsieur M. Provost, had to do some years later when I made my début in 'Iphigenia' at the Comédie Française. My entrance was a success, for I had a sudden fit of self-assurance, although I was really half delirious with fright, and I went through my part very well, adding whole phrases to it. I scarcely knew what I was saying, but I continued nevertheless.

"When the piece was over the guiding angel was sent for by Monseigneur. I was perfectly triumphant.

"'What's your name, my child?' asked Monseigneur.

"'Sarah,' I replied.

"'That name must be changed,' he said, smiling.

"'Yes,' answered the Superior; 'her father wants her to be baptised and to be called Henriette; the ceremony is to take place in a month.'

"'Well, Sarah, or Henriette,' said Monseigneur, 'here is a medal that you must always wear, and the next time I come here you must recite some poetry, "Esther's Prayer," for me.'

NEW FROCKS, COATS, AND HATS

THAT there is a pleasing variety in feminine sartorial paraphernalia no one who has been an observer of feminine garb at the various fashionable weddings can deny. One may wear the exaggerated 1830 frock, the latest Directoire effect, or anything ranging between and still feel comfortably within the pale of fashion. All colors, all cuts, all lengths of coats and wraps, and almost all materials are employed.

In hats and toques there are the large and small, the high and low, the narrow and wide. In wraps there is a wider variety yet, ranging from the smart, plain covert coat to the most diaphanous and elaborate of lace and chiffon creations.

The growing use of bretelles, matching the skirt and coat, over white lace and other dressy white bodies, is a decided improvement, and there is much less of that cut-off appearance so shortening and so ungraceful on nearly every one.

A charming purple cloth gown has these bretelles going up from the deep, sbaped cloth girdle. They form a rather square effect at the back, but, starting from a little back of the shoulder seams there are two sets of them, forming a double V at the front, while from these bretelles curved ends go out over the shoulder and droop in embroidered points on the white lace sleeves. This bretelle arrangement is made of the cloth, with scalloped, embroidered edges, and each bretelle has embroidered vines through the centres. There is an Eton coat of the cloth, handsomely embroidered. The skirt is absolutely close-fitting. Down the centre front there is a seam, and for some sixteen inches below the waist a passementerie arrangement with double satin buttons closes it. Over each hip there are a few rib tucks, overlaid with crescent-shaped cloth etrappings a half inch wide. All of these strappings curve up and end under the belt. A wide cluster of rib tucks extends from the waist, in the centre back, to the bottom of the skirt. A small, light lavender, boat-shaped toque, with much rolled sides, and trimmed with velvet and fine lilac-colored flowers, tops the gown.

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Another costume, showing bretelles, is black velvet. While the bodice of the blouse worn with the above costume is a cream-white lace, this is an accordion plaited white chiffon. The velvet comes up in curved sections from the deep girdle, which girdle really forms half the bodice. The curving sections are cut out to show the white chiffon in their centres, and under the arms the velvet extends to the armholes. Each of these upward extending pieces curves down in a foliated design at each end, and turn in toward the body of the bretelle in an indescribable fashion.

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A distinctly novel reseda green etamine frock has its skirt and blousing bodice laid in groups of horizontal tucks of graduated widths, and these, in turn, are pressed into lengthwise tucks, which, released, add to the fullness of the skirt and to the blousing effect of the bodice. The skirt has five groups of horizontal tucks, the tucks in the lower group being about an inch wide and the upper—about the hips—perhaps half an inch across. The vertical tucks seem to be pressed in only, and there are four in a group, with a space of ten inches on the skirt and three or four on the bodice between them. Not an easy model to follow with good results! The girdle is very wide, the bodice blousing over the tops, and the sleeves show horizontal tucks only.

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At the recent Burden-Twombly wedding the bride's gown was both rich and simple and in lines added to the dignity of Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly's commanding figure, for Mrs. Burden is very tall. There was a long, round, plain train, and across the front and sides of the skirt three superb point lace flounces about 12 inches wide and several inches apart were carried around from side to side. The tops of these flounces were ruched slightly, and at intervals were clusters of orange blossoms, these being fastened where the flounces were the fullest. The bodice was plain, simple, and close-fitting, and while it closed by the satin folding from one side to the other, the folds were so flat and scant that the effect was hardly that of a surplice. White tulle was drawn over the satin bodice and also veiled the elbow sleeves, which were rather flat and not at all wide. These sleeves formed a little double dip over the elbows, and from there down gauntlet sleeves of ruche-tucked tulle extended to the short gloves. At the left of the corsage a large diamond crescent gleamed. The long point lace veil was drawn back from the head at the front and side, and a wide coronet of orange blossoms held it in place.

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The maid of honor, Miss Ruth Twombly, who is also very tall and is slighter than Mrs. Burden, was in a noticeably simple frock of white chiffon. The skirt was sunburst plaited, and was finished by a wide hem at the lower edge. The wide girdle was laid in folds and brought down in pointed effect at the front was a pompadour ribbon in white, with lavender flowers. There was a half-inch border of cloth of gold with two short ends at the back. The bodice was of sunburst plaiting, but with the material stretched after being plaited, so that while the indentations made by the plaiting showed plainly, there was very little fullness. Running in a slanting direction across each side of the back was a line of fine ruched tucks, three close together, that held the plaited chiffon closely to the tight lining. The bodice was cut square across at the shoulder line, and a cape collar of rich Irish crochet lace, with large raised flowers of the crochet, formed a deep yoke with three deep points on both the back and the front. Of these points the middle ones were the longer, and extended to the waist line. Those at the sides were a bit shorter. There was also a wider point extending over the shoulder in epaulet fashion and running down the sleeves perhaps six inches. These accordion-plaited sleeves were divided into three puffs and ended at the elbow above long white gloves. The puffs were not large, and were formed by ruched tucks drawn almost close to the arm. The large white tulle hat had a high, ruched crown, and the broad brim was formed of white satin covered wires, over which white lace was laid, and this drooped over the extreme edge of the hat for an inch and a half in a scant ruffle effect. The hat was tilted just enough to show the front of the wearer's nut-brown hair. At the left several wide, white ostrich tips nodded over the brim.

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The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, Charlotte Jones of Boston, Gwendolyn Burden, Pauline Robinson, Thereso Iselin, and Cornelia Bryce, wore the chiffon gowns, with Irish lace yokes, that were replicas of that worn by the maid of honor, but their girdles were of blue liberty satin, and the deep backs of the girdle had a short crushed loop of the satin peeping above the left side of the girdle top and a short end drooping from the right side below the waist. Their hats had crowns of light yellow straw, and were quite new in detail. The crowns were squared slightly into four corners by two plaits, being laid at each side of the front and two more at each side of the back, they were also quite high, say, three or four inches. The brims were of heavy lace over covered wires, but the lace did not droop at the edges; the brims were delicately squared to match the crowns, and had four squared corners. Blue liberty satin ribbon was arranged in chous, partially around the crowns, and at the left side three or four very full and wide white ostrich tips, or rather short plumes, nodded over the ear, and also drooped at the back. Each girl carried a large armful of long-stemmed American Beauty roses, with wide white satin ribbon wound carelessly around the stems near the bottom. Each girl also wore around her neck an invisible chain, to which was attached an oval turquois pendant, the gift of the bride.

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Mrs. Twombly, the bride's mother, wore the jupe concealed by one of the shirred cords with the branches ending the whorls, the effect being of vines, whose tendrils terminated in leaves or flowers. The sleeves were very large, and had deep cuffs. An immense wide-brimmed hat matched the gown.

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Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, mother of the bridegroom, wore a new hat just received from Paris, and decidedly original in shape. It rose high, narrow, and round from her coiffure, and had falls of lace at the back. Her gown was a turquois blue satin, trimmed with satin blocks, and with swinging blue pendants down the front. Miss Evelyn Burden wore a pale dull green satin robe with huge flowers and leaves, also green.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., almost always wears huge hats with flaring brims, and although she is petite and very slight she carries herself so well and poises her head so perfectly that the large hat seems expressly created for her. At the Burden-Twombly wedding she wore a huge black crinoline hat with a moderately high crown, having, as usual in her chapeau, the left brim somewhat rolling. A superb, wide willow ostrich plume, shading from deep rose red to shell pink at the end, was wound quite around the crown and hung off the brim at the back. Her gown was an ecru satin-finished cloth, rib tucked, and with it she wore a loose pastel tinted half-length coat having a deep V of white lace at the back of the neck and lace in the sleeves. At Sherry's at dinner several nights ago she wore another large black hat, but though the whole structure tilted up at the left, the brim itself was flat all the way around, with an immensely wide black ostrich plume extending from the front to the back at the left, and at the right side, on the top of the brim, there was a two-inch cloth of gold ribbon that also extended from the front to the back, resting perfectly flat on the brim and ending under the brim at the back in several flat loops. The gold in the hat matched the gold-leaf sprays of leaves arranged as a loose border to her heavily jetted net frock, these leaves extending up the centre front for a few inches. The gown was a princess and had a yoke of heavy white lace over chiffon. This yoke extended down into the lace sleeves, that were close fitting from shoulders to elbows, and extensions from the jet bodice crossed over the shoulders in curved lines. Just below the elbows the sleeves expanded suddenly into ebaped portions that lapped back on themselves several times, and were finished by a wide band of jet spangles. A lace flounce, wide at the lower edge, but narrowing to almost nothing at the top, fell out of the back of each band of jet and formed a graceful sweeping effect. She wore a wide collar of pearls with diamond slides, and a string of large pearls.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt's coat was one of the new styles, with inverted stitched plaits released below the waistline. It was of dull, light blue cloth, lined with blue satin. There was no collar. But a six-inch band of fine altar embroidery in all sorts of dull rose, tan, and other colors, with now and then a tiny gold spangle, curved around the neck and down the fronts, and also finished the bottoms of the rather small kimono-shaped sleeves. The body of the garment was laid in scant and narrow boxplaits, the edges of which were brought almost together and were then stitched down smoothly from the neck and shoulder seams to far below the waist line, in straight lines. Those boxplaits were very shallow, little more, in fact, than marks they met, so that the released fullness obtained by their release was slight. The sleeves also showed the stitched plaits, whose release formed the flare at the bottom. Inserted under the colored border was a narrow band of white satin embroidered in cream silk that formed the extreme outer edge. The portion that showed was a little over an inch wide.

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A short, loose coat in white broadcloth, seen on the same evening, also brought out the boxplait idea. In length the coat came below the tops of the hips and was almost box shaped. There was a plain shoulder yoke—two-thirds of the yoke being concealed by a deep collar—and from this yoke the narrow stitched-in boxplaits extended down to within eight inches of the bottom, where they were released. These plaits were a bit over an inch wide, and they met, so that the released fullness formed a bonffant boxplaited flounce effect. These plaits were finished at their lower edges with an inch-wide band bordered on each of its edges with a line of black, and having black French knots worked on the white background. The deep, turned-down collar was of white worked in French knots and had a border showing lines of black silk braid, with the knots between. At intervals a scroll design in the narrow black silk braid appeared on the collar. The yoke under the collar was also worked in French knots to the tops of the stitched plaits. The sleeves also showed the plaits and were flat and plain, widening below the elbows until at the wrists they were very broad. The lower portions were worked with knots to a depth of, say, seven inches, and the inch-wide border matching that at the bottom of the coat and collar went around the edges and up the slashes—these slashes were not on a line with the elbows forming a part of the outside seam, but were half way between the outside and inside seams, and were outlined with the bead and French knot border. A fall of white flouncing showed between the slashes.

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In Paris the paraeols now shown are usually unlined and of a finer quality of silk than formerly. They are also quite flat and rather loose. In plain silks white is the favorite parasol. In taffetas the "supple" variety comes a yard wide and is pliable and utterly devoid of the crackle of the early taffetas. This does not crack. The changeable or chameleon taffetas are made up in shirtwaist suits and also for costumes. There are the red and black, the blue and green, pink and red, and brown and yellow, the latter being especially effective. Shepherd's plaids in taffetas, the smallest check, called the "invisible," are the latest. In these the effect at a little distance is that the gown is all of one tone.

In silks, blues and blue grounds lead, followed by browns. Greens are third, and delft blues come fourth. The lilac, maise and other new shades are of course sold in lesser quantities.

The new straw passementeries come in all widths and shades and where several shades are used in the same trimming for which the lighter tints are employed. These passementeries are as pliable and as durable as the silk varieties.

MARIE WELDON.



Blue chiffon toque, with blue velvet strings, on which tiny artificial pink roses are fastened at regular intervals.



One of the new hats with trailing ends worn at a recent fashionable New York wedding.



Princess gown of pastel-tinted brocade. Toque trimmed with lace and roses.

Bridal gown of white satin partially veiled with tulle, flounced with point lace, and trimmed with orange blossoms.

Maid of honor's gown of accordion-plaited white chiffon and Irish lace, pompadour girdle, and white-plumed hat.



A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts

GRAY AND WHITE HAIR.
My stock is rich in all those beautiful rare shades of silver grays and pure whites. No matter what shade your hair is, I can supply a coil, a coiffure, or any of those modish front pieces and can always guarantee a perfect match.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by artists of great ability. My method of shampooing, singeing, clipping and hair coloring to any desired shade assures you entire satisfaction.

CHATTER OF THE AFTERNOON CALLER

THESE AUTO RIDES ARE CHEAP.

FOR the last four or five Sunday afternoons the crowds walking up and down Fifth Avenue have seen some strange automobile parties. Among the large department and wholesale houses there has grown up a custom of giving their huge delivery wagons to their employes every Sunday. Consequently anybody can see a happy family from the east side moving up and down the avenue in a horseless vehicle in the same procession with the leaders of society and finance.

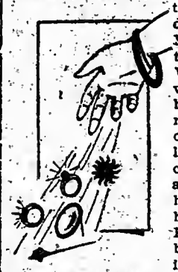
Last Sunday a pedestrian counted thirteen persons in a long, heavy automobile bearing the name of one of New York's largest department stores. The mother and father sat proudly on the front seat, and often accomplishes the task in a night. As for the food, I supply that. It consists of tiny spider-cakes containing parts of flies and other insects, baked and given the aquatic taste. He doesn't have to be fed often, and at night can be put in a larger receptacle and given enough food to last him twenty-four hours. It's all tosh about women being afraid of spiders. I find they grow very fond of the diving variety."

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Few people are aware that the present Duchess of Manchester, who was Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati, was a cousin of the novelist, George Eliot. The mother of the Duchess was a daughter of Abraham Evans, first cousin of the father of Marian Evans, or "George Eliot." The Duchess is now about twenty-five years of age. Her mother died twenty years ago. Her marriage to the Duke took place at the Marylebone Parish Church, in London, on Nov. 14, 1900. The Duke was born in 1877. His mother was Consuelo Yznaga of Louisiana, so that he is half American. The Duchess has pronounced musical talent, and before her marriage spent much time in Paris studying under the best teachers there. She is a vivacious blonde, and is fond of athletic sports. Her aunt, Miss Evans, did considerable newspaper work for New York dailies, and it was through her aunt that Miss Zimmerman met the Duke.

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Americans are following the example of English people and are giving original and useful presents to brides and bridegrooms. Some of these are, however, more odd than possibly serviceable. Mrs. Flora Dodge sent to Miss Florence Twombly on her marriage to William A. M. Burden a wampum belt. Mrs. Dodge at the time was in the Far West getting a divorce from her husband. Mrs. Burden received any number of books, sets for the library, and also articles for personal use and wear which might have come under the head of trousseau. Books have always been a favorite gift in the Vanderbilt family, who, however, frequently add jewels. Mrs. J. Hays Hammond received many valuable works, and being an excellent musician, there were presents also of copies of scores. Some years ago it was not thought to be a very "smart" idea to give anything but of the most expensive, and that coming out of shops. To-day there is revived the custom of sending sachets and such articles made by the giver. There is a personal value and a bit of sentiment attached to these gifts. Others, near members of the family, send checks.



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It is the resourceful florist who retains his captious customers by clever management. One such, and probably all of the clever ones do the same thing, has a bottle of extremely expensive French violet perfume, with which to surreptitiously heighten the perfume of the fresh flowers. One of his steady customers, but one given to faultfinding, sent to him for a bunch of violets. These retain their fragrance for about twelve hours, and the fresher they are the stronger. The bunch he sent her was a perfectly fresh one, and had not been picked over five hours. However, madame was in one of her moods, and back came the violets, with instructions to send her a "perfectly fresh bouquet"; that the bunch sent was old, and that it was an outrage to so impose on a good customer. The canny florist retired to his inner sanctum with the flowers, and in ten minutes Mrs. Blank had an uncommonly sweet mass of flowers, and was pleased to return word by the florist's messenger that she was delighted to have a different and fresh lot sent her so promptly. The florist had merely pulled the flowers apart a bit, sprinkled them with the contents of the perfume bottle, and returned them to his fair customer.

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Many of the fashionable women in New York purchase their stationery in London. There are three establishments in Bond Street which furnish many of them with writing materials. The prevailing colors are light blue, gray, and white. Some of the envelopes have an imitation seal, very small, just below where the sealing wax is dropped. Wedding invitations bear to-day frequently crests and coats of arms. The Twombly and the Peabodys had crests on their invitations of two weeks ago and last week. These were done in embossed effects, in plain white. The Iselin cards for the Iselin-Whittier wedding were absolutely plain, although the family has a crest which goes back way before the fourteenth century.

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Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis, who will entertain extensively during the Exposition, are well known in this city. Mrs. Busch and her daughter, Miss Wilhelmina Busch, have beautiful and elaborate gowns that are always admired and commented on when they dine at the fashionable restaurants here in town. One of their married daughters, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, lives in New York; another daughter is Mrs. Arthur Magner of Chicago, and another is Frau von Gontard of Meinson the Rhine, where the Busches have a villa. They are to have this Summer for entertainment purposes in St. Louis not only their own large house, but that of their son, A. A. Busch, and an entire floor of the Southern Hotel. The Busches live in Busch Square, St. Louis.



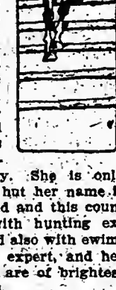
LADY CURZON has just been made the recipient of a pair of black Shan-Tung terriers, a gift from Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister at Peking. These dogs are remarkable in that they have three rows of teeth, two in the lower and one in the upper jaw. A Shan-Tung terrier invariably regarde any other canine not of his own strain with supercilious contempt. Mrs. James Speyer has a Chinese Chow dog named Wu Ting Fang. A French poodle, Robin, was sent four years ago from Paris to Miss Mary Schuchardt and lives in town wherever the Schuchardts do. Mrs. J. Gilbert Wilson, who was Miss Louisa Beales, has a wire-haired fox terrier named Actor, whose mother and father were Prompter and Variety, respectively, and boasted of a long pedigree. Rory O'More is the appropriate name Miss Annie Jenner has given her new blue-blooded Irish terrier. Miss Katharine Cameron is the proud possessor of a minute white fox terrier, which is the only dog allowed in the dining room at Sherry's. This little animal will sit in a chair at the table as still as a mouse and not show any inclination to touch a thing or to move while in the dining room with his mistress. He gets only one meal a day, but is satisfied with that. Mrs. Norman Whitehouse's spotted fox terrier Pepita is a constant visitor at Sherry's with her mistress, but is not allowed in the dining room. She sits on a sofa in the women's dressing room, with eyes open and one ear cocked at the door waiting for Mrs. Whitehouse, and the series of yelps and whines, to say nothing of the wild leaps, she makes at the latter's appearance are to be remembered by lookers-on. Pepita is reserved in her manners and not given to making friends with the strangers who pet her. In this respect she differs very much from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Boston bull, who is "hail fellow well met" with every one who pats his delightfully impertinent little head. The Misses de Coppet have several prize-winning dogs, notably Senny Dragon, a Welsh terrier, and also a fox terrier, and Mrs. Burke-Roche is one of the many fashionable matrons who make exhibits at the dog shows, her favorites being bull terriers, bulldogs, and Dalmatians.

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Beatrix Demarest Lloyd, authoress of a new novel, "The Pastime of Eternity," which is being published by Scribners, is the young wife of Atherton Brownell, a prominent member of the Fencers Club, and one of its prize winning fencers. Her father, David D. Lloyd, now dead, was a newspaper man, and wrote "The Senator" and other plays. She was a ward of Edmund Clarence Stedman and a relative of the late Chief Justice Chase. Mrs. Brownell is young and pretty.

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Lady Constance Mackenzie, who so suddenly and romantically married Sir Edward Austin Stewart Richardson on Tuesday at Tain, Scotland, is now in some measure a relative of Mrs. James Cochrane, who was Miss Edith Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor of New York and Tuxedo. Sir Edward Austin Stewart Richardson is a cousin of Capt. James Cochrane, and came over with him in December last to officiate as best man at the latter's marriage to Miss Poor. Sir Edward is a Scotch Baronet, and a Captain of the Third Battalion of the Black Watch. His residence is Pitfour Castle, Perthshire. Lady Constance was the guest, when here last, of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, who recently procured a divorce, and of the late William C. Whitney at his Aiken cottage. She will inherit estates affording an income of $200,000 per annum, and is a granddaughter of the Duchess of Sutherland. She is a pronounced brunette, very handsome, and Spanish looking, and is noted for her daring and unconventionality. She is only twenty-two years of age, but her name is known throughout England and this country, and is associated with hunting exploits in men's clothing and also with swimming, at which she is an expert, and her costumes for which sport are of brightest hue with tartan trimmings.



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Not to be outdone by the Brazilian ladies, who wear beetles attached to chains as brooches, New York women of fashion now have the fad of adorning themselves with lockets containing the diving spider or silver spinner. The quaint idea was first conceived by an artist who is also a jeweler and naturalist. He has a private aquarium near Madison Avenue, and is an expert on fish and spiders. While studying the habits of the latter, he noticed the aquatic or swimming variety, and began to gather and breed them. Later he noticed that they thrived under glass in small quantities of fresh water. So he began his experiments.

"The lockets," he said, "are double miniature globes, the outer one having air-holes at the top. The busy little diver spins a web in his home-like a diving-bell or suit, which is inflated with air. Sometimes it entirely covers him, and his manoeuvres in it seem almost human. The globes do not have to be any larger than the wallets or other chatelaine objects carried at the belt. It is some trouble to keep plenty of water in them and see that they are always upright, but the silver spinner, like the cat, has nine lives, you know, and will live on after many an upsetting and much neglect. If his diving-suit is destroyed, he becomes an optimist, and immediately sets to work to make another, the latter skillfully working the lever and his wife gazing out at the walking crowds as if to say: "Now, don't you wish you were in my place?" Crowded behind, with their heads just visible, were the children, ranging from two to sixteen years old. The occupants of the ponderous machine evidently were not a bit concerned over the fact that the name of the store was painted in great yellow and green letters on the side. As long as there were four wheels under them and plenty of gasoline in the tank nothing else made any difference.

The owners of the automobiles doubtless allow these parties chiefly from benevolent motives, but they have an eye to the advertising features, too. The strangeness of the sight of a poor family in the showy parade on Fifth Avenue attracts everybody's attention, and those who see the automobile see also the name of the store on its side. In fact, it is a combination of philanthropy and business.

Velveteen May Be Washed.

Not every owner of a velveteen gown is aware that velveteen stands washing. Yet this can be very successfully done. Have ready a warm, soapy lather, immerse the velveteen garment in it, and gently rub until the dirt disappears. After rinsing, press as dry as possible, and iron damp on the wrong side with hot irons frequently changed. Then hang in front of the fire to finish, and the pile will come up like new. To be successful this treatment must be carried out with extreme care, otherwise it is far cheaper to send the costume to a cleaner's.

Genealogical Amenities.

"My grandfather was cousin to the Earl of Ballyhinky, twice removed."

He—Twice removed, eh? What for? Didn't he pay his rent?

SOCIETY

At Home and Abroad



THAT eternal subject the weather should not be brought forward except when times are the reverse of perilous. But one must hail the new-born Spring and the sunshine which will give to a backward season the opportunities for many delightful al fresco entertainments. It is a happy idea, this arranging dinners at the different historic roadhouses and restaurants in the suburbs of New York. The first, which takes place to-morrow evening, however, will be in what is now almost the heart of the residence part of New York—the Central Park Casino. Ten years ago the afternoon teas at Claremont in the Spring attracted society to that picturesque locality. The men who are arranging the series of four al fresco dinners are George R. Schieffelin, Edward Lyman Short, William Edgar Shepherd, F. Dana Winslow, and Haliburton Fales. It is doubtful if the tables will be placed on the plazza. It is yet, unless it moderates considerably, a little bit too cool for the open. But the dinner promises to be a jolly one, for all that, and it will be, in reality, the one original entertainment of the week.

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The cold weather—snow flurries and the like—has interfered much with the comforts of coaching. So far the parties have not been exceptionally brilliant. Alfred Vanderbilt and Reginald Rives are both enthusiasts, and they divide the honors of being whip on different days. This week, however, there will be some interesting and gay parties. Ardsley will have some golf events, which will add to the zest and enjoyment of the day. It is yet a fortnight before the coaching parade, and this promises to be more than usually brilliant this year. In the Park and along the Riverside Drive the Ladies' Coaching Club is practicing for its parade, which is put down for May 3. Unlike the coaching parade, there will be no resplendent display of Spring frocks and hats, as the somewhat severe but becoming uniform of the club will be worn.

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In other out-of-door sports there has been only a languishing interest. Even the Meadow Brook tri-weekly drag hunts have been attended with rather slim fields and not too strong gatherings. The hunting season is pretty well over, but there is never much of the sport in the Springtime. Men's thoughts are turning more to polo and racing. Already there is a great deal of practicing by the various teams at Meadow Brook, at Georgian Court, and at Westchester. There is some disappointment that West Point and Squadron A will not have their match games this year at Van Cortlandt Park, but there will be polo there nevertheless. In town the Riding Club had a pretty exhibition last week. It was the Easter ride and the children were out in force and did some excellent "stunts" to the applause of a very fashionable audience.

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It has been a great month for weddings and one is glad to see that many of the old superstitions are being put aside. There will be several marriages in May. In town the most notable will be that of Miss Edith Cryder, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, to F. Lothrop Ames of Boston. Miss Edith is one of the famous Cryder triplets, and she laughs to scorn all superstitions and believes evidently in the number "three." The wedding day will be May 31, in Trinity week, at Trinity Chapel, and the other two Misses Cryder, her "twin" sisters, will be her bridesmaids. On May 14 Miss Julia Hedden Worthington, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Worthington, will be married to Justin Walker, one of the six sons of John Brisben Walker. Miss Worthington is a beautiful girl. She is the niece of Mrs. Lanman Bull, and she is also related to the Whitehouse family. The wedding will take place at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

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The weddings of the past week have been numerous and quite spectacular. This Spring three very rich girls have become brides, and each has married a wealthy man. The display of gowns and hats and costumes at these functions has been brilliant, and it would seem as if the Summer garb were to be more gorgeous and more elaborate than in years. All the 1840 fashions are returning, even to the decorating of houses, and it is only to be hoped that with the sloping shoulder effects the hideous furnishings of the art renaissance will not return. Cornices with gilt and the clocks and side ornaments which were the proud possessions of the years which preceded and followed the first English exposition in Hyde Park are seen in all the shops, and in costume the crinolins is threatening a revival, so that the woman à la mode at Newport this Summer may resemble somewhat the funny, quaint plates in Godey's Lady's Book of other days.

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There are still many departures for Europe, and the town is thinning out rapidly. The week after the coaching parade, and just as soon as the first glamour of the races at Morris Park wears off, there will be any number of fashionable people sailing for Europe. These trips will be brief. As already announced, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys sail in the early part of May. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel were among those who went abroad last week. Their stay will be only during a period of a few weeks, as William Hudé Neilson has been to Newport in order to put the house in order for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have gone to California by different routes, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills sail the second week in May for England. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have been entertaining royalty on the North Star, are en route for England. They intend to pass the Summer at Newport, and will do a great deal toward promoting the gayety at that place. The wedding of Robert Goelet and Miss Whelen is to take place on June 11 at the Whelen country-seat near Devon, Penn. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to be in this country at that time. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will accompany the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe to Floors Castle. The Duke and Duchess will be presented at a May drawing room. The British Court is now in half mourning for the Duke of Cambridge, and the King has insisted that those who are to be presented at the drawing rooms shall not wear black. This fiat has rejoiced exceedingly the hearts of dress and mantua makers in London.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid will not return to New York until the middle of May. Whitelaw Reid has been in town about a week. He will join his wife and daughter in St. Louis, where they will be at the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. There are many distinguished foreigners in the country, visitors to the Exposition, and there will be some entertaining in New York in the late Spring of some of these personages.

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The Boston Horse Show attracted several of the fashionable set to this Hub last week. Mrs. Burke Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche were among the number. They returned from Boston on Thursday, stopping at Newport while en route for New York. Mrs. Spottswood Schenck has been in town about a week. She was present at the King-Peabody wedding on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Glen Collins are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at Georgian Court and of Peter F. Collier at his place near Eatontown before they sail for the other side.

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The last week of April will bring several weddings. Owing to the death of Michael Van Beuren Davis, which occurred in the beginning of the week, the marriage of his cousin, Miss Mary S. Van Beuren, to Willard Vinton King, which was to have been celebrated on Tuesday at the Church of the Ascension, will take place at the home of the bride's parents, 21 West Fourteenth Street. Only a few relatives and intimate friends will be present at the ceremony, and there will be no reception. On Wednesday, in Paris, Capt. Algernon Sartoris, the grandson of Gen. Grant, will marry Miss Germaine Cecile Nouffiard, niece of Mrs. Charles Halle of London and a distant connection of the Herbert family. The ceremony will take place at the Church of St. Honore d'Eylau. Capt. Sartoris has recently become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. In this city on the same day there will be a quiet wedding in which the contracting parties will be Mrs. Valentine Kohbe and Edward Stetson Griffing.

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On Saturday Miss Esther P. Hoppin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, and Dr. Eugene H. Pool will be married. The ceremony will be performed at 3 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Richards, and afterward there will be a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin, 47 West Fifty-third Street. The bridesmaids will be Miss Cornelia R. Barnes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes; Miss Una Howland Soley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley; Miss Marian Ludlow Whitaker, daughter of James K. Whitaker, and Miss Edith Smolly of Englewood, N. J.

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The London season will not be notable for the number of Americans resident in the British metropolis. Mrs. Arthur Paget, who has the social interests of many of these at heart, has already sailed. She will be a great deal with Mrs. Bell this Summer. Miss Van Wart, who is most hospitable, has also left America after quite a visit. Mrs. Bradley Martin, who is in deep mourning, is to visit New York within a few weeks. She comes over for the final settlement of the estates of her father and mother. Lady William Beresford, formerly Duchess of Marlborough, has rather prolonged her stay in New York. She has not been going out much, but has been entertained by some of her old friends. There is a rumor that she will take over with her to London Miss Violet Cruger, who is the daughter of Mrs. Tams, one of her best friends, and who was with her and acted as a species of matron of honor or bridesmaid or witness on the day on which she married the late Duke of Marlborough.

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In the matter of entertainments, there are many small dinners arranged for this week and the bridge classes are bravely meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., have cards out for a large dinner for the Misses Delano on the 27th.

There will be a final meeting of the Thursday Club on the 28th at the residence of Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, 39 East Thirty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee gives a young people's dance on Saturday at the Metropolitan Club Annex. Country house parties are much in order. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt generally leave at the end of each week for Newport and have a party over Sunday at their farm. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, who have been in Boston a part of last week, where they were seen frequently with Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, are to have friends over the week end at their new country house at Portsmouth. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertains a great deal at Garrisons-on-Hudson, and there are many parties down in the Meadow Brook district, and James Henry Smith gives a weekly affair at Tuxedo.

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There are, however, many people in mourning, and last week the number was considerably augmented. The death of Mrs. Beeckman takes for a time a large family connection from the gayeties of society. Mrs. Beeckman had been more or less ailing the past year. She was one of the kindliest and most charming hostesses in New York, a representative gentlewoman of the older set. Her son, R. Livingston Beeckman, who has recently acquired property and become a citizen in Rhode Island, married the wealthy Miss Thomas. Mrs. Louis Devilland has returned from Europe and was with her mother at the time of her death. The death of Miss Northcote will also have some effect on the Fish family, as her mother was Miss Edith Fish, a daughter of the late Hamilton Fish and a sister of Stuyvesant and Hamilton Fish of this city.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are leading quiet lives on the other side. The London residence has been a ruin. It is an architectural monstrosity, and the furnishing and decorating have been going on very slowly, indeed. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are in Paris, and have not been with the Duke and Duchess. The Duchess's mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, has been on the Continent during the entire time of her visit abroad. She and her husband sail this week for this country.

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At Grace Church on Saturday there will be the wedding of Miss Katherine Griswold Pratt to Lycurgus Winchester. This will be one of the most notable events of the month. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt. There will be a large attendance at the church, which will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. On Saturday also Miss Edith Hoyt Smith will be married to Eugene McK. Fromsnt at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

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At the wedding of Miss Edith Hoyt Smith Miss Louise Smith will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids are the Misses Lucy T. Froment, Doris Fitch, Grace S. Brewster, Helen Ballar, Miss Schaefer, and Vera Schermerhorn. L. Victor Froment will be best man and the ushers include Charles H. Smith, T. Jefferson Bains, Jr., John J. Kelly, Thomas B. Fisher, Thomas H. Hall, Jay H. Clarkson, John W. Lewis, and Charles R. Carhart. The reception will be at the Hotel Savoy.

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Miss Constance Pratt will be a bridesmaid at the wedding of her sister, Miss Katherine Griswold Pratt.

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Miss Juliet Agnes Wylie, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Gill Wylie, will be quietly married to David Charles Lesch, Jr., at the home of her parents, 28 West Fortieth Street. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah will perform the ceremony, which is set for May 4. Miss Lucilla D. Wylie will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Helen Fleischman, Miss Lucia C. Damon, and Miss Kirkpatrick of Newark, N. J. Udo Fleischman will be best man, and the ushers Sims Gill Wylie and Edward Gill Wylie, brothers of the bride; Jameson Cotting, and John Mettler.

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Perhaps it is a sign of the times, but ons dancing class after anothsr is being disbanded. At the end of each season there is always one announcement of this kind made. Last year tha Assemblies went the way of the Patriarchs and the family dancing classes. Ths Friday avening dancing class was also given up, and this Spring Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield has decided to discontinue the fortnightly dances. Other announcements are said to be coming later. Thase of the fashionable set who want to give large dances have now private ballrooms. Once in a while soma one gives a dance at Sherry's or Delmonico's or the Waldorf-Astoria rooms, but such entertainments are rarer every year. It is difficult to get men to go to dancing classes, many women prefer bridge, and dinners are always popular. The times are changing, and we with them.



GRAY HAIR
For Elderly Ladies

that gives a particular grace to the natural ATTRACTIVENESS of the fully matured woman.
Having the largest stock of human hair in this country, I can absolutely guarantee to match perfectly any shade of gray hair.
Ladies whose hair is thin should have one of my
"PARISIAN" POMPADOURS,
"LENOX" TRANSFORMATIONS,
"VENUS DE MILO" WIGS.
HAIRDRESSING, SCALP TREATMENT, HAIR COLORING.

L. SHAW,
54 W. 14th St., near 6th Ave., New York.

HOW TO TREAT A LOBSTER

Not the Human Variety, but the Shellfish—General Conditions in the Food Market.

LIVE lobsters—beware of the cooked crustacean—are now only 20 cents a pound and are as excellent as they are cheap. In selecting them it is better to have middle weight than the largest ones, which are coarse and at times rank. The number should be regulated by those who are to eat. Lobsters that are a little "moss-backed" and "warty" about the claws are to be preferred to the smooth-shelled, and in the majority of instances tha former have pink flesh. Much depends on the boiling of a lobster. One of two pounds requires half an hour. These should be brought to a boil in two quarts of water with a pint of good American claret—chefs in tha service of the very rich use champagne or burgundy—with pepper and salt, a quarter of a bay leaf, a dry red pepper or a teaspoonful of paprika, and a quartered onion. When cooked let the saucepan stand until the liquor is cold. Then take out the shellfish. Hard-shell crabs require the same treatment, but no wine.

If the lobster is to be eaten in the shell with mayonnaise sauce or tartar sauce it requires only splitting to halve it, and the removal of what appears to be a black vein that runs through the body. The mayonnaise is better if some chopped scallions are incorporated with it, together with a few bunches of chervil chopped fine.

When lobster meat is desired for the delicious dishes of which it forms the basis the tail and claw meat should be kept separate from the delicate olive contents of the head and the sweet meat from the head cells, which is best removed with a nut pick or an oyster fork. If there is "coral" in tha lobster it should be set aside to decorate or color a kitchen creation.

To prepare lobster à la Newburg, take a pint of lobster meat cut as fine as a hazel nut and put it in a shallow stew pan at the side of the stova with an ounce of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika or cayenne, two truffles cut fine or grated, and, when the butter is melted, stir briskly over the fire for three minutes, using a wooden spoon. Then with the pan on the side of the fire add a teacupful of cream in which have been beaten the yolks of two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of Madeira or Garvey sherry. Or the wine may be added first and stirred into the lobster meat, always at the side of the fire, for five minutes. In tha other case the wine, cream, &c., should be stirred, so as to be hot but without ebullition, for seven minutes. In the case of adding the cream and eggs after stirring at the three minutes will suffice. Taste may dictate omitting ths truffles or increasing or decreasing ths quantity of wine. This dish should be served piping hot.

Bisque of lobster demands only tha white maat from the tail, claws, and head cells, and not tha "dressing" or barbailles in the head. Pound a pint of meat to a paste in a mortar and stir this ten minutes over a gentle fire with a wooden spoon. Add a pint of stock or chicken or veal broth without perceptible vegetable flavor, stir twenty minutes, and strain. Add to the soup four ounces of toasted bread. Cook five minutes, strain, and add to the soup one quart of broth or stock, seasoning with salt and paprika. Cook ten minutes and serve. Sherry may be added to the bisque, but sparingly, and it may be served with croutons or forcemeat balls in which tha "coral" of the lobster has been incorporated. Crab bisque is made in tha same way.

Lobster croquettes are a delight if the knack of making them neither sodden nor greasy nor dried up has been acquired by the cook. Pound a pint of lobster meat or chop it very fine, adding tha head dressing. Cook but do not brown two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onion, a clove of garlic crushed to paste, a tablespoonful of butter. Stir in a tablespoonful of flour, and afterward add a teacupful of broth. Stir until smooth, seasoning with salt, pepper, and a dash of paprika, two sprigs of parsley chopped fine, and four chopped fresh mushrooms. Add the pounded lobster, cook ten minutes, and, putting the pan at the side of the fire, stir in one beaten egg and the yolks of two eggs. Let the mixture get cold. Make the croquettes, dip them in beaten egg and then into rasped and finely sifted stale bread, and fry quickly to a light brown in very hot lard or lard and butter. Cream sauce or béchamel sauce suits lobster croquettes.

The merit of lobster or crab salad depends on tha quality of the mayonnaise or French dressing, which a suspicion of onion juice enhances, and the keeping of the meat and the lettuce—preferably romaine—and the celery—the heart only and the tenderest and nuttiest at that—apart to the last moment. The mixing of the salad should be by a deft hand, able to perform the duty with few turns of the fork and spoon.

Modern cookery favors cheese in some form in many stages of a repast. Brillat-Savarin's dictum was that a dessert without cheese is as a beauty that has lost an eye. Almost every soup is improved by cheese. Onion soup would be unpalatable without gruyère. The best cheese for soup is Parmesan. It should be grated so fine as to be almost flour, and sent to the table in a saucer or a jar, thence to be dredged on the soup with a knife. Italian grocers sell ths best Parmesan. It should be kept hermetically sealed to preserve its flavor. It is always handy for cauliflower au gratin and macaroni, and there are not a few epicures who use it with salads and fruits. It is inseparable from an oil and garlic régime.

The general table markets havs been decadent ths past week, and new things—"primeurs"—will be a fortnight behind all the season, owing to boreal conditions, chief of which have been high, cold winds. In the vegetable market ths potato question is a serious one. Old potatoes are not only scarce and dear, but of poor quality. A bag or a barrel of Maine whites costs $4 and of Chile reds $3.25, while splendid new Bermuda and Florida whites or reds cost only $9 a barrel. It appears that we overexported potatoes last year, sending to Europe our very best "spuds" and retaining only seconds, and not enough of them for homs consumption. Then, again, the temperature of the Winter was so low that in places where potatoes were stored in earth caves the frost line reached them and spoiled vast quantities.

The general run of garden staples was high-priced and of inferior quality last week, owing to the inclement weather. Asparagus suffered greatly. Fine when shipped in Florida or Charleston, it was wind-dried, shriveled, stringy, and deteriorated when it reached New York, and ths price even at that ran up for prime from 50 to 90 cents, the latter for fancy green. As one dealer explained: "It left Charleston 'colossal' and got here the size of a lead pencil and dried out." Other vegetables have suffered loss of quality from the same cause.

Strawberries have been poor, although berries have coms from as far north as Rocky Point, N. C, small but sweet and fragrant fruit. The ruling price for the best Charleston and Rocky Point is 35 cents a quart, with the choicest at 50 cents. The newest thing in the fruit market is salmon-fleshed melons from Cuba. They sell at $2 each, and are luscious as dessert fruit or salad adjuncts.

Meat, poultry, eggs, and dairy products ara unchanged as to price and variety, Spring lamb being the chief and choicest attraction.

The fish market is high, and has gone back to conditions of scarcity and dependance on Southern waters. The local fishing fleet stayed inside the Hook for a week, and the supplies of local liva cod, mackerel, and bluefish ran low. No fishing craft could live outside in such wind and sea. Flounders are, howaver, splendid—could not be better. Three-pounders are not a rarity, and this is the time to get fish for filets at 12½ cents a pound. Live cod sells at the same price. Trout are aplenty and fine. Tha best are from Massachusetts and Rhode Island and cost 75 cents a pound, against $1 a pound for Long Island fish. "North River shad," said a Fulton Market man, "have got a black eye for fair this year." Only a few are coming in, and roes cost $1 each. They are small fish, from four and a half to five pounds. Jersey coast shad sell at 90 cents to $1 for roes. Southern shad, roes, sell at 75 cents, but the fish are of poor quality. Tha local shad season will remain two weeks behind until it ends and shad ara not likely to be cheap.

The choicest item in the market is soft-shell crabs. They are now very fine, large, and fleshy, and cost $2 a dozen. They come from Morehead City, N. C., and are in great demand for the gilt-edged hotels and restaurants.

WHY HE OFFERS HIS SEAT NOW.

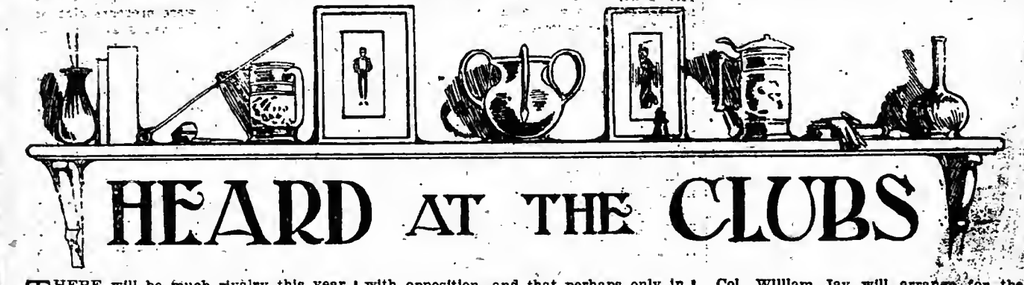
SHE was the kind of girl one instinctively refers to as "stunning," and when she boarded a Broadway car avery woman in it cast envious glances at her attire. There were a few men at the other end of the car, beyond the group of standing women in the centre, and there was one at the end in which she stood who did not look up as sha entered, but whom shs recognized as one who had implored a mutual friend to bring him to call. Among the dreary delegation of strap hangers was an old woman with a large parcel, and using her as a screen the "heroine of this true tale" turned her back upon her would-be caller and so rode unrecognized for blocks. On nearing her destination she dssignedly brought herself into evidence and tha young man, raising his eyes, got upon his feet with a rapidity suggesting an electric shock.

"Allow me, Miss Van Blank," he implored, hat in hand.

The young lady met his eyes coldly, then she touched the old woman of the parc. and motioned her to the vacant place.

"I am going to get off," she said icily to ths crestfallen youth. "I have been standing for something over a mile. By tha way, I find I have a previous engagement which will prevent my being at home next Tuesday. Good afternoon."

His man friends are now guying the young man for springing to his feet every time a woman of any age or garb appears on a public conveyance.



HEARD AT THE CLUBS

THERE will be much rivalry this year between the coach and the automobile. Coaching began last week under excellent auspices, although the second day the weather was of the genuine April brand, with cold winds and leaden skies. It is still to be seen in New York society that the Winter, notwithstanding the trip to Florida, has been productive of much avoirdupois. With the exception of Arthur Kemp and Center Hitchcock, there was not a thin man on the coach on Monday. Even Alfred Vanderbilt, who has had the coach out last week, is filling out a bit. Center Hitchcock has had a severe pull of it through typhoid this Winter at Aiken, but that climate did wonders for him in his convalescence. The prevalence of gray suitings was marked at all the coaching events of the week. It is more than probable that gray mixtures will be worn a greater part of the Summer. The popular coat is the half morning, half cutaway, which is adapted for nearly any occasion.

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Although the queer straight brimmed Derby hats which made their appearance a month ago, have had a short vogue, it is doubtful if they will last until after the straw hat season, which should begin the third week in May. The principal hatters state that there will be very little difference in the shape of straws this season. The American makes will, as usual, be much lighter than the English hats. In London there is a revival of the gray, wide-awake, rough-rider sombrero, and the windows of the leading hatters are filled with this kind of headgear.

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Each year Foxhall Keene has said that he would leave America and that he would never return to it again. Two years ago he had much difficulty with the Long Islanders on account of his motors, and he has been the first Master of Fox Hounds to be held up by an irate farmer for years. The incident of Monday has been widely discussed on Long Island. It seems that notwithstanding the many hunts in England and the traditions connected with some of the packs, there is a movement there against the maintenance of a number of these hunts. The fox is no longer a menace, and the farmers of to-day are radicals and progressive. Education has done much to change their views and also their opinions of the gentry. Even at the Quorn, which is one of the most noted hunts in England, Burn Hartopp has had much difficulty and twice wanted to resign. There were complaints all over the county concerning the Quorn and other hunts. The Meadow Brook people have had a clear field, and the run has been generally over their own estates. It is only when they try the more secluded parts of the island that they meet with opposition, and that perhaps only in one or two individual cases. The club has always been generous in its payment of damages, and the hunt itself has done more to develop that section of Long Island than the efforts of the original inhabitants.



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There has been so much comment concerning Harry Lehr's shirt buttons that perhaps it may not be out of the way to describe the new fashion, which is quite the thing in London. All the new evening shirt and sleeve buttons are large round disks, about the size of the old-fashioned mother of pearl button. The material is smoked mother of pearl, mother of pearl proper, and enamel. The buttons are very large, round, with a gold rim. In the middle of each button there is a gem, such as a pearl or a diamond. Those presented by the Duke of Roxburgha to Ernest Iselin on his wedding were of enamel, with pearls in the middle. The cuff links match the buttons, which are two or three in number. Americans prefer two. The great trouble with these buttons is the size. They are too large for the buttonholes, and the best shirtmakers here are loath to make these any wider or longer, as they destroy the effect of the shirt. The result is a struggle each evening and the usual damage to shirt fronts. This is an age of the giving and receiving of odd gifts. Men and women present all sorts of articles to each other, and they do not pause a moment at jewelry, where once books and bonbons and flowers were thought to be tha only tokens which could be exchanged. Possibly bridge and the many prizes have to do with this. One of the favorite Easter gifts to the jeunesse dorée have been sets of these buttons which come in neat trinket cases.

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In all the different plans for new and effective liveries, perhaps there are some cases in which it is well to remember the motto "Noblesse oblige." This can be applied to Col. John Jacob Astor, who is quite irresponsive to the new order. He takes a pleasure in going exactly in the same beaten track as his father, his uncle, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather. The pomp of circumstance does not bother Col. Astor in the slightest. One of his present rigs is an old-fashioned buggy made for two. It is driven by a retainer in the shabbiest of liveries. The horses hitched to this primitive conveyance are a chestnut and a gray, neither of which looks like a blooded animal, nor are they groomed to perfection. Col. Astor drives each morning from his house in this equipage to his office. If the day is very fine he may walk, as his father and uncle always used to do, and now and then he tries a motor, which he always runs himself. It is refreshing these days to find a few men who stick to the traditions of their ancestors.

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There will possibly be a clash between the Coaching and Automobile Clubs' parades. The latter organization has announced that its parade will take place on May 7. This is the date set for the coaching parade in Central Park, the coaches assembling in the morning at about the same time as the Automobile Club will start. Col. William Jay will arrange for the coaching parade. It will be certainly a remarkable occasion, as it will show the rivalry between the motor and the horse.

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Edwin Drexel Godfrey, who was married to Miss Fannie Hoagland last week, owes his second name not to any relationship with the Philadelphia and New York banking family, but to the fact that his father was an intimate friend of Joseph Drexel and a partner in the old firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. Charles H. Godfrey, the father of tha bridegroom, is a very wealthy man. Edwin Drexel Godfrey is not a clubman, but his brother, Henry Godfrey, is a member of tha Knickerhocker and goes out a great deal with the very fashionable set.

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The Newport Reading Room is beginning to show signs of activity. Tha Reading Room is a unique club. It completed its half century of charter in January. There are no members, only stockholders, and their membership is regulated by the number of shares they hold. And this is also regulated so that no one holds over two shares. One of the last new stockholders was R. L. Beeckman, who acquired his stock and membership in October, 1903. There are also a number of estates which hold stock, including those of C. C. Baldwin, Thomas F. Cushing, R. M. Hunt, Frederick Pearson, George Griswold, second, and Francis A. Stout. Subscribers are admitted for $40 a year, $12 a month, $5 a week, and $2.50 for three days. United States Army and Navy officers are taken at half rates. Of the original stockholders who applied for the charter fifty years ago not one is living. The oldest stockholder, or member, is George F. Parkman.

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Rather meagre sketches have been given of the two sons of tha late Duke of Cambridge. As the cable has informed the world, these two men have been knighted by the King. The elder of them, Rear Admiral FitzGeorge, was equerry to the late Duke, and in constant attendance upon his father. He went little into general society. He is a member of the Carlton and Marlborough Clubs, and has a house in Eaton Square. Tha younger brother, Col. Augustus FitzGeorge, joined the rifle brigada in Canada in 1865, and was for many years Aide da Camp to Lord Napier in India. He was also for some time Aide de Camp to tha King when his Majesty went as Prince of Wales on his Indian tour in 1875. This younger brother is the one who is best known in America. He is very fond of polo, and has played at Hurlingham with Foxhall Keene and other members of the American team. He is also frequently at Hombourg, where he enters into the social life of the place. As is well known, the wife of the Duke of Cambridge was an actress, and the marriage was morganatic, the children assuming the name of FitzGeorge. And while on this subject there seems to be a general movement in England and in Germany and in nearly all of the different Court circles to do away with some of the restrictions of royal marriage acts and to permit alliances subject to approval of the Court and Parliament. This will be done in the case of Americans who are gradually coming near the throne. The dilemma of the Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the sister of the late Duke of Richmond and Lennox, one of the greatest of grande dames in England, in being obliged to accept the position, at first, of morganatic wife of a petty German Prince, has brought the subject again prominently before the world.

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Recent visitors to Washington who have been in the neighborhood of the White House have been able to witness some spirited tennis matches played by the two Roosevelt boys, who are temporarily home from Groton on account of the mumps. The tennis court is right under the window of the new office at the White House, and Cabinet meetings are frequently interrupted by the exclamation "fifteen love," &c., and other bits of tha language of tennis.

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John E. Cowdin, who has been elected a Steward of the Hunt and Steeplechasa Association, is one of the best-known polo players in this country. He was graduated at Harvard in 1879, and belongs to mora representativa clubs perhaps than any two men in New York. He has been identified with the different hunts, and he was one of the "big four," of whom Foxhall Keena and John H. Cheever were others. In town tha Knickerbocker, Union, Grolier, and University are Mr. Cowdin's principal clubs, and otherwise he belongs to the New York Yacht and many of tha hunt and country clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Cowdin live on Gramercy Park. Mrs. Cowdin is musical, and has given frequent Sunday afternoon and evening entertainments in past seasons, at which well-known artists sang and played.

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The days of collega commencements draw near. Before the writer is a programme and an account of a commencement at Columbia nearly seventy years ago. In those days the college world was below Canal Street, and tho college itself was on College Place, or rather, Murray Street, at its intersection. Tha commencements were held the first week in October and there was a procession of Faculty and students of the university and the Trustees and Regents and public functionaries and others through Murray Street, West Broadway, Hudson, Beach, and Varick Streets to St. John's Chapel. Here thare were religious and other exercises consisting of reading of essays and orations and the valedictory. On this occasion the graduates were Samuel Blatchford, Charles Addis, Nathaniel W. Chittenden, Henry P. Fassenden, Jesse A. Spencer, Charles E. Shea, Samuel H. Witlock, David P. Thomas, John L. Tucker, Walter J. Masterton, George S. Van Cleef, John Vanderhilt, Jr., A. S. Wotherspoon, John W. Clark, Samuel Cockcroft, J. Wallace Collett, Stephen Douglass, Anthony Halsey, Benjamin H. Jarvis, William H. Leggett, Charles D. March, John McMullin, Jr., and George L. Nevins, John Vanderbilt, Jr., was the valedictorian. That family of Vanderbilts lived over on the wast side, and were relatives of the old Commodore. The class was an extraordinary one, as nearly all of them have achieved name and fame for themselves. John Delafield, Jr., Isaac C. Delaplaine, and William Dodge received on that day with others the degree of Master of Arts.

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Nearly every year some English or Irish relative of the father of Miss Cynthia Roche protests vehemently to the writer of this column because her mother has been mentioned as Mrs. Burke Roche. Several of these protests have come on advertising postal cards from Brooklyn, and are expressed with some acrimony. Miss Roche's father is the heir presumptive to his brother, Lord Fermoy. His name is the Hon. James Boothby Burke Roche, without the "hyphen." The family name is Roche. Mr. James Boothby Burke Roche lives a great deal in this country, being interested in mines and other ventures, and can be seen frequently on Broadway or Fifth Avenue, or at any of the popular restaurants. He does not acknowledge the validity of the American divorce obtained by his wife, and has consequently never remarried. Mrs. Burke Roche does not hyphenate her name. Her cards read just as this has been written. Miss Cynthia omits tha Burke from her name. She has two younger brothers who are yet at college, and who as heirs to their father are in the line of succession to their uncle's title. The eldest is Edmund Maurice. He was born in 1885, and is now nineteen years of age. He has not made any sign as to whether he will call himself simply Roche, or Burke Roche—of course, without the hyphen. Lord Fermoy retains the Burke in his name, as does each member of the family. There is a younger brother of James Boothby Burke Roche who is the Alexis Charles Burka Roche, and there is also the Hon. Ulric de Rupe Burke Rocha and the Hon. Edmund Burke Rochs. Among the aunts of Miss Cynthia Roche is tha Hon. Eliza Carolina Burke Rocha. Miss Cynthia Roche in tha avent of the death of Lord Fermoy without male heir—he is a delicate man over fifty years of age, has been married since 1877 and has no male issue, but he has ona young daughter—will be the Hon. Cynthia Burka Roche.

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There seems to be a fashion in beards. Some men are changing their appearances entirely by wearing or shaving off their beards. Last year Cornelius Vanderbilt was almost unknown with a red beard, and Ogden Mills shaved his off, much to the improvement of his appearance. Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy in Washington has recently grown a beard which changes his appearance entirely, but which is not unbecoming. For men, however, of short stature, beards are fatal and they always make a man look older.

THE SCARECROW RUMINATES.

As the clock ticks an actor sometimes will evolve out of his inner consciousness plausible talk concerning life and the affairs of men. Fred Stone the "Scarecrow," in an informal conversation the other day, divested himself of tha theory that the world would be bettered by a lavish expenditure of all the money in sight. Said he:

"Investigating the present political situation I have found two principal causes for hard times—depression and trusts. These are economy and competition. The competitive system is the mother of all trusts, for tha reason that competition had been so sharp that people realized that unless they combined competition would slaughter business to such an extent that there would be no more prospects in business by independence. Realizing this fact, they saw the necessity of combining to regulate product and prices. This is the real mother of the trusts.

"I favor trusts, because labor can accomplish tha same results by regulating the supply and demand of labor as well as trusts can regulate the supply and demand of commerce. Competition is a failure because it lessens consumption.

"If a man consumes two loaves of bread a day and then economizes and eats only one loaf, he discourages production in the proportion of whatever he economizes in. The same thing holds all along the line of commerce and manufacture. It affects the farmer and the miller.

"What made America a great Nation? Answer: Americans are taught to live up to their means, and they do it. They spend all they can get, and it is progress. Gold is ever bright in this country, and the greenback ever green, not having time to fade before it's back in the Treasury.

"And where do actors come in? They advocate non-economy, and they help largely with the circulation of money."



"The arrival of the Mayflower."

THINGS NOVEL, QUAINT AND CURIOUS

RELIC OF OLD SUGAR HOUSE.

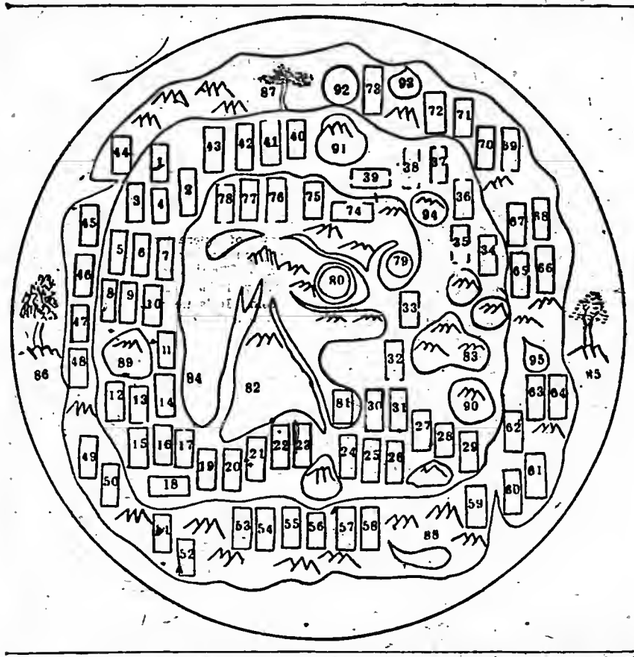
NOT far from the Brooklyn Bridge, on Rose Street, stands the Rhinelander Building, on the site of the old Sugar House Prison—Rhinelander's sugar house. This was used by the British during the Revolution as a prison. When the old sugar house was torn down, one of the windows was reset in the new building, about six feet from the street, to mark the spot where so many Americans had lost their lives.



EMPIRE OF "THE GREAT HAN."

KOREAN school children, when placed side by side with Chinese and Japanese pupils, have always shown themselves to be, from an intellectual point of view, superior. This is the more surprising when it is considered that the ordinary curriculum of a country school embraces only the study of the classics of two of China's sages, a native author's volume on the "eternal fitness" of things, and a treatise on geography, from which the accompanying map is taken.

On the map the circle of land round about is North and South America, divided so as to suit the flat surface; 79 is Korea, 80 is China, with the Yang-tse cutting it in two; 33 is Japan, 81 is Annam, 82 India, and 84 Africa. The inland sea north of Africa is the Mediterranean, while 83 and the surrounding islands are those of the South Pacific; 78 is Russia, which is by the Koreans called "the Midnight Kingdom." 1, 2, and 3, which stand for the British Isles, are called, respectively, "ormouthed." "white." and "busy." The characteristic "white" is to be taken literally, for these Saxons claim a paleness in the skin more marked than that of any other people. This, together with the extravegant use of what they call "soap," makes true in their case the hieroglyphic "white." "Busy" points to their trading and colonizing propensities, for which they are especially noted, annexing and claiming shares in every part of the earth. The "Brtish lion" of the West ranks equally in feme and importance with the Korean tiger of the East, the two preserving a halance of power, ae can be seen by their location on either side of the map.



Chile and Her Nitrate.

IT IS a queer state of things that the national existence of a country ehould depend on one of that country's products, but this is the case in Chile, where nitrate of soda constitutes three-fonrths of the export trade. An expert, in summing up the situation, says that at the present rate of consumption the supply of nitrate will he exhausted in twenty years, and that then Chile's life as a nation must cease, unless something that is now unexpected should occur.

THE "ANGLO"-GERMAN CONQUEST

THE "Anglo"-German conquest of England hes had many consequences, says London Truth. In the City, in "eociety," at the restaurants, at the theatres, in the parks, in the streets, on the river, and on the railways, the "Anglo"-Germans abound. They now have the money; they weer the most precious gems and the most expensive clothes; in the City they control business and in "society" they give the most exclusive entertainments. They exercise influence on every side, and their example is an object lesson to the rest of the community. What le it to them that the country has pledged itself to this or the other principle? 'Success is their measure of right. They wanted a free hand in the Transvaal, so we were told that they must have the franchise, and we went to war! They want cheap labor, so we are told that South Africa cannot be prosperous without the tied labor of Chinamen, and we ahandon a principle! They will become richer yet, and more numerous, and more prominent, and will have even more influence, and then who shall say "England for the English?"



TOUCH THE IMAGE TO BE CURED.

CENTURIES ago, according to tradition, there was born in the Suladan Mountains St. Nina, patron saint of the Island of Cebu, in the Philippines. In the accompanying picture is shown an image, connected with which are supposed to be portions of the petrified Image of the saint. For a long time the image was lost, but it is now in the cathedral at Naga, where it is the object of the devotion of the Visayans, who inhabit Cehu.

If a Visayan is afflicted, it is necessary only to touch the corresponding part of the Image in order to he healed of his ailment—such is the firm belief of the people who inhabit the island on which Magellan was killed, and where for over four centuries his body has been buried.

MACHINERY IN THE HOLY LAND.

AMERICAN agricultural machinery seems destined to revolutionize conditions of living in Palestine. Recently a rich man of Damascus, Ahul Rahman Pacha, ordered from an Indiana firm a modern steam thrashing machine, the second of its kind ever seen in Judea. Consul Barndal, at Beirut, states that the triumphal march of this machine through Damascus was one of the most spectacular events which has ever occurred in the White City. On its way out to the Pasha's estate in the country it broke down several bridges, hut it was pulled ont of the creek beds and finally hrought to its destination in good condition, to do the work of thousands of the old-fashioned flails in a region where, for the most part, the people still live and work much as they worked when Ahraham crossed through these fields with his Chaldean flocks.

A New Definition.

From The Chicago News.

Son—What is an autocrat?

Pop—The man who isn't satisfied with owning an auto himself hut who wants to dictate the make every one else should buy.

SILVER NOT SO VALUABLE.

IN 1861 silver was worth nearly three times as much as it is to-day. These two coins show the relative values of the metal then and now. There are various



reasons for the decrease in the worth of silver, and statisticians calculate that there will be a consistent drop in the future, as the metal appears to grow more plentiful year after year.

AIR TO CLEAN STREETS.

A MICHIGAN man has invented a pneumatic street-cleaning machine devoid of any brush or broom appliance. When the cleaner is drawn over the surface it draws up the dust and dirt by means of an exhaust, which takes the place of brushes and brooms. The device draws the dust and dirt into a repository, where it is held until dumped into a cart, and so the dirt is not allowed to stand in unsightly piles around the streets waiting to be hauled away by wagons. The inventor claime that his machine will clean a street so thoroughly that it will not need sprinkling, but the surface to be operated on must not be damp.



FILIPINOS LIKE TO SELL GUNS.

WHENEVER a band of insurgents in the Philippines surrenders to the Americanos it is a safe bet that every conquered insurrecto will hring his gun to the headquarters of the officer commanding the victorious force. The reason of this is the fact that every Filipino knows that the Government of the United States anthorizes its officers in the Philippines to pay to the surrendered insurrecto 30 pesos for his weapon, provided the piece is in fair condition. The Filipino always needs the money.

In the accompanying picture, which was taken in Luzon, is shown a group of surrendered insurgents exhihiting their guns to the American officers, who in this case are Col. Snyder and Lieuts. Hunt and McIntyre. There are all kinds of guns in the assortment, one of the men having a Springfield, another a Krag-Jorgensen, and still another a Lee-Metford, not to mention several Mausers and pieces of other makes.

MR. MORGAN'S CIGARS.

AMONG distinguished users of tobacco, saye The United States Tobacco Journal, there are few more prominent than J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan is a heavy cigar smoker, and he is particular ahout what he smokes. He has his cigars made for him especially in Havana. Eacb has a red hand with gold lettering, and the initials "J. P. M." Sometimes after board meetings in various enterprises these labels are found on the floor, and there is a great ecramhle for them, as they are regarded ae mascots, especially in the different Wall Street offices. Mr. Morgan's cigars are very large, and the label is wide enough to make, if it were metal instead of paper, a ring for the finger of any ordinary man—a little loose for the fourth finger and a little tight for the thumb. The usual price he pays is $450 per thousand, which is less extravagant than one of his partners, whose smokes cost him $880 per thousand.

HALF LION, HALF TIGER.

OF late years serious consideration has been given to improving breeds of animals by crossing different species. Carl Hagenbeck has done thje with great success, says The Badminton Magazine, in the case of the zebra-horse. Some time ago he succeeded in rearing some fine specimens of lion-tigers. "Prince," one of these, when only three years old, weighed over four hundredweight, etood 4 feet high, and was 10 feet long from tip of tail to end of nose. He is now four years, and is valued et £2,000. He has the lion's head and mane, and the tiger's hair coloration.

Punching Bag Not New.

An ancient vase in a Roman museum representing Homer's heroes of the Trojan war, shows one of the young fellows as busy with a "punching bag" bung at the limb of a tree.

WHEN THE GHOST WALKS

With Tearful Tales by Eddie Foy and Other "Piff, Paff, Pouf" Actors of Times When the Green-Backed Theatrical Wraith Failed to Materialize.

IS superstition among actors on the wane?

It is not so very long ago that an actor not actually on the verge of starvation would have resigned from a company rather than sing a song with the suggestive title of "The Ghost That Never Walked." Actors and actresses used to talk a great deal about the ghost that walked or would not walk, but when it came to poking fun at the wraith with the gold and greenbecks they would have balked most stubbornly. It may be because in the olden days ghosts that did not walk were many times more numerous than they are in these days of better business methods in the theetricel profession. In the past ten years the business has been placed ou a footing which brings it on a par with nearly all the more successful commercial enterprisee, where discipline and strict attention to duty count for much of the succcss which follows.

Eddie Foy, the principal comedian of "Piff, Paff, Pouf" at the Casino, is fully es superstitious as most other actors, and even in this enlightened time was a little hit chery, as he expressed it, about "poking fun et something which to him and hundreds of others in the business was a etern and provoking reality for many seasons."

Where Angels Fear to Tread.

William Jerome and Jean Schwartz never were ectors long enough to really become much cowed at the thought of juggling with or poking fun at a theatrical troupe's ghost. So when tbey wrote "I'm the Ghost That Never Walked" and played it over first for F. C. Whitney and Stanislaus Stange they had no idea that Eddie Foy would be squeamish about bandling euch a subject, or that the song had the possibilities which have developed in thie latest Casino success. But no sooner had Mr. Whitney heard the song than he remarked:

"There's the very thing for Foy, and we will give it a ghostly scene, with other business leading up to it, to make it the prominent feature of the show."

Thereupon Mr. Stange evolved the "sandman" idea, and the hueinese and settings which lead up to the song of "I'm the Ghost That Never Walked," hy Eddie Foy, accompanied by the lively little English pony hellet, which as much as any other one feature helps to make such a triumph for what Mr. Stange has been pleased to call "a musical cocktail."

Eddie Foy and nearly all other stage players of any number of years' experience have had their trouhles and trials with ghosts that did not walk; in fact, Eddie Foy at one time in his career was unfortunate enough to be with three different companies in one season and each of the three had its career cut short with money owing to the players.

Foy is generally known as a comedian who is eesy to handle. In other worde, though his success has been great, he hes not developed the hig head to the extent of halking upon each and every proposition that his managers advance. In conecquence when his part for "Piff, Paff, Pouf" wes handed to him, there was some surprise at a sudden elevation of the eyehrows and a hand raised in silent hut seemingly decided protest A strange light appeared in Mr. Foy's eyes—such a light as illumines the optics of the proverbiel hattle horse scenting danger afar. There was an awkward pause for a few moments. Then Foy spoke:

"See here," he said, "are you folks absolutely heertless?"

"Heartless," echoed the stage manager. "Why, what do you mean?"

"This song, 'The Ghost That Never Walked.' Do you expect me to sing it?"

"Certainly. Why not?"

"Don't you know I am a comedian? And, frankly—you may not helieve it—I have never once sighed to play tragedy."

"Who wants you to play tragedy?"

Listen to This Tale of Woe.

"Well, do you think I could sing a song like that without drowning the stage in tears? That strikes home too hard. It has the odor of dead violets all about it. Listen!

"'Twas many years ago—never mind how many. I was trouping in the West. Christmas was near at hand, and the turkey was roosting higher than I had ever known him to roost before. Business—well, there hadn't been any husiness to speak of, and there wasn't enough coin scattered through the pockets of that troupe to huy a candy cane of the smallest size.

"We were putting up at railroad hotels, and the manager was making good to the extent of paying board whenever he couldn't get out of town without it.

"Well, Christmas Eve came along, and, strange to say, a house, which, though it wasn't exactly packed, contained enough of the real coin to cause a general elevation of spirits. When the show was, half over the manager came back behind, and there was a general rush in his direction. The air was blue for about ten minutes, but that man was a diplomat from away back. He showed us a telegram from New York from his 'angel,' who wired to say that he would leave on the next train, bringing with him money to burn. The mere sight of that telegram was enough to warm the cockles of our hearts, even if it didn't add any adipose tissue to our sadly wasted frames. Bnt anyhow, the jolly had effect, and we went on with the show, content at the thonght that land was in sight. It was. We landed good and hard. After the show our manager met us at the hotel and set 'em up all around. We were hooked to leave at 6 the next morning. We went to hed happy.

"It was a cold, bleak Christmas Day that dawned for us, and we gathered around the little cannon-hall stove in the station halt an hour before train time. No manager in sight. One of the hoys huetled over to the hotel to get him out. He didn't come out, but the truth did. Our dear manager had lowered his trunk out of the window during the night, and boarded a train hound east. We were up againet it.

"I don't know what would have happened if some puhlic-spirited citizens hadn't taken pity on us and arranged a benefit. We got enough out of it to pay expenses hack to Chicago. And you want me to sing that song. Well, if the Casino is flooded every night with salt water don't hlame me."

And something very like a tear trickled down Eddie Foy's cheek. . . .

This Manager Recovered.

He was chatting the other night of another occasion when the ghost failed to walk, and recounted one instance where he and two or three fellow-players in a stranded organization chased the manager of the troupe for ten miles into the country and lost him in the darkness. It developed later that this manager, who was his own "ghost," crawled under the trestlework of a railway, and lay there all night in fear and tremhling, convinced that the players who had pursued him eo strenuously would take his life if they caught him.

As a matter of fact, Foy and the other players were only anxious to chase this managerial ghost so far away he would not return and interfere with their carefully thought-out plans to continue their troupe on the commonwealth plan. The man who was eo thoroughly frightened on that occasion is now one of the best-known managers in America, having amassed several hundred thousand dollars in the last few years, and he often laughs with Foy and the others familiar with the circumstancee over his career in the earlier days.

Jolly, good-natured Alice Fischer has never had any trouble with ghosts, partly because she is a thoroughly good business woman and partly because her theatrical path has not been crossed by impecunious managers to any degree. Miss Fischer, who was born and raised in Terre Haute, Ind., picked for herself a career in the heavy drama, and she was always capable enough not to engage with a manager who was likely to fall by the wayside. She thought at one time that she was going to be stranded, hut a wire to her parents in Indiana brought a monetary response so quickly that she was not at all worried about the future. Even on that occasion the manager succeeded in raising money to pay her in full.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke has had many and varied experiences with ghosts that did not walk—the last time with a man who was trying to star him in Sydney Rosenfeld's play "A Modern Crusoe," which had at one time been the vehicle for a starring tour by Roland Reed. This company finally went to pieces in California, but Seabrooke, who is a thrifty soul, always has enough money with him to pay himself out of any difficulty.

John Hyams, another member of "Piff, Paff, Pouf," says he has had no trouhle with theatrical ghosts since he quit the minstrel end of the profession.

Amelia Stone has heen so successful that ehe has never had any difficulty over the inclination of the paymaster to make himself scarce when ghost-walking day was due. Her first experience on the stage was with the Bostonians, and her theatrical career has been cast in pleasant places. The same sentence will apply to the two Hollins girls, who have never had any sad experiences on the road.

They Profit by Experience.

The little English Pony Ballet girls have been humped hy cruel fate on a few occasions—just enough to give them a keen insight into husiness affaire. The experience has made of them such emart little business women that it is doubtful if any man, or set of men, could get the hest of them in making a theatrical contract.

In the chorus of "Piff, Paff, Pouf" there are eome few boye and girls who have heen stranded in the tall grass sections. One girl in particular, whose name it would be unfair to mention, was stranded a few years ago in Marysville, Cal., a mining village north of San Francisco, where she became a dining room girl in the leading hotel until she got enough money together to journey East and not let her folks, who were averse to her going on the etage, know in what straits she had been.

In a company like "Piff, Paff, Pouf" at the Casino, the week ends on Saturday night. Tuesday is always pay day if the company playing in a Broadway theatre is not owned by the theatre management. When the Messrs. Shuhert have their own companies playing at one of their theatres the week ends on Satnrday night, and at the conclusion of the evening's performance the employes get into line, eign the pay roll, and get their envelopes as they pass out the stage door, the principals meanwhile having been paid off in their dressing rooms between the acts by the Treasurer.

The reason the Visiting Committee usually has its pay day on Tuesday is because the management may take a notion any time to cut the season short at a local theatre and take to the road, and if this becomes known to the players many of them would not ehow up for the Monday rehearsal or Monday evening performance, if they could get all their money for the week before on Saturday night. When the organization is owned by the theatre management the company is not so apt to be cut short in its Broadway run, and the management has no great fear that the players are going to leave snddenly; even if they should, there are always a few girls in reserve who are rehearsing and watching for a chance to get into the ranks, something which the visiting company cannot have, owing to the added railroad fares and other expenses.

It is an animated scene back of the curtain in the Casino on Tuesday nights. Mr. Whitney's general financial manager, Mr. Frank Langley, the instant the curtain drops, goes behind the scenes, where a table has been arranged for him, opens a bag filled with envelopes containing money and the pay roll. The instant he takes his seat it is the signal for the chorus, men and women, to get in line and follow in turn the act of eigning the pay roll and receiving their envelopes.

Nine times out of ten the little Manila envelopes contain the correct sum of money, and the chorus girl or man hurries to the dressing room to put on street wear and scoot for home or a neighboring restaurant for a hite to eat before sleep. About one out of ten of the envelopes is a little hit short, hut there is always a "fine slip" inclosed, stating why the pay has so much deducted from it. Sometimes a fine of 25 cents has heen levied hecanse the girl was late at rehearsal or entered the theatre after 7:30 in the evening. Sometimes the fine is as large as a dollar, for insubordination or an apparent flirtation over the footlights with somebody in the audience. It is seldom that the fine is larger than a dollar.

Any one requiring a heavier fine than $1 might just as well seek discharge. The girl who has been insubordinate to the stage manager or a chorus man who has struck another member of the company might he let off with a fine of $5, hut more frequently he or she will consider that they are no longer welcome as members of the organization, and they send in their resignations.

HER PIOUS PARROT CORRUPTED.

A FEW years ago, while I was in New Haven," said a Yale alnmnus, "a young woman friend of mine, who was going South for the Winter, turned over to my care her pet parrot, of which she was very fond. The hird was to remain with me until ehe returned. I occupied a suite of rooms in one of the principal dormitories, and in the afternoons had many visitors from the boys in college.

"When the parrot came it was as nice a hird as one could expect to find. She was thoroughly respectable in her language. Among my daily visitors was a student named Smith, who took upon himself the task of educating the pet according to hie own ideas. It was his habit every day to spend a few hours endeavoring to teach Polly choice student expressions. I believe, if Smith had put in half as much time on his studies as he did in trying to get that parrot to use cuss words he would soon have outstripped us all. Hour after hour ho would sit there, repeating over and over the particular words he wished the hird to imitate, until at last he would be rewarded with 'Go to the devil' or some such expression, which apparently wonld cause him much joy.

"After Polly had been with us about two months ehe seemed to have forgotten all her early pious training. She became thoroughly disreputable in her language. Her choice of expressions when she was aroused fairly distanced the proverbial trooper.

"When the young woman returned from her Southern trip the first thing ehe thought of was her beloved Polly, and her coachman was directed to drive to my quarters for the bird. The coachman, after thanking me in his employer's name for the 'good care' I had taken of the parrot, took Polly away, much to the regret of my friends in college. Barely an hour had elapsed, however, before he returned to my rooms. The parrot cage hung on his arm.

"'The Missus says you have kept the bird, sir,' he said."

DO STORY WRITERS NEGLECT THEIR HEROES' CLOTHES?

The Men's Tailor Says They Do, and He Has a Special Grievance Against the Female Novelist.

I WONDER why it is," said the tailor, with an aesthetic countenance, "that the writers of fiction pay so little attention to the costuming of their male characters. Of course nobody expects a man's clothes to he as interesting as a woman's, hut they certainly deserve more space than they get in novels, particularly the novels written hy women. I have been reading a lot of fiction lately, not because I like it, hut because I was anxious to find out how real heroes dressed. I didn't learn much. Judging by the scant courtesy accorded the apparel of mankind in literature, they don't do much dressing. It isn't fair to us tailors. Dressmakers get a good write-up on almost every page of the popular novels, hut the tailor is cut down to about six lines in the whole book.

"Jane Austen set the example of handling masculine attire with a respectful touch. We know that many of her men were the real thing, because ehe tells us so; the chances are that they also wore the real thing, but Miss Austen discreetly leaves their tailoring to our imagination. Charlotte Brontë followed the lead of her predecessor. She apparently considered a gentleman's wardrobe either too unimportant or too mysterious for a woman's pen.

"Miss Mulock also fell into line. So consistently does ehe reject the theory that 'clothes make the man' that in all the faithful chronicling of John Halifax's fluctuating fortunes only once does she tell what he has on, and then she merely touches off a few points of his costume.

"By the time George Eliot came to the front women writers had begun to take more liberties with men's clothes. Still, even that genius has held masculine attire down to a minor sphere. Repeatedly ehe speaks of the general appearance of her prominent men, but seldom, except in cases of character study, does she go into details of dress. Nor does Mrs. Ward think much of men's clothes as literary thunder. She usually dodges the subject. Edith Wharton's men are well groomed, bnt ehe does not take the tronhle to tell us so in each particular instance.

"Richard Calmady's author is not strong on masculine fixings, and the only points of a man's wardrobe that ehe considers worth bothering about are his hats, his cuffs, and his socks. Margaret Sntton Briscoe inclines to the belief that without good clothes a man doesn't cut much of a figure. The plot of one of her best stories is a coat—and the absence of a coat—a new corded black one, with a corncob pipe in the pockets.

"As a rule Mrs. Burnett lets her men folks look after their own clothes. Margaret Deland is equally obliging, although occasionally she does ring in an allusion to Dr. Lavendar's flowered cashmere dressing gown and his red-silk handkerchief.

"If any man in fiction really wants justice done to his clothes he ought to get Gertrude Atherton to write him up. She does not devote so much space to the coats of her heroes as to the gowns of her heroines, but usually she manages to give a pretty good idea as to the cut, color, and style of their apparel, and if hard pushed she might divulge the name of the tailor. She has a preference for gray. Most of her men appear in garments of that subdued shade, and whenever appropriate the material is Scotch tweed. Furthermore, Mrs. Atherton emphasizes the fact that her men, being well bred, get into dress clothes after 6 o'clock.

"My exhaustive study of the attitude of women writers toward the clothing of male creatures leads to the belief that if any man in fiction hopes to get the contents of his suit case into print he either must fight for the position of character study or else must put himself in the hands of Mary MacLane, or some author of her calibre. By accepting the former alternative his field of action becomes practically unlimited. By throwing himself on the mercies of the small-fry woman writer he may get his clothes described at lengtb, but he will have to take chances on appearing in startling combinations.

"The reason most women writers fight shy of a detailed description of men's clothes is sometimes attributed to ignorance, sometimes to contemptuous indifference. Possibly there is truth in both suggestions. Neither can be wholly right, because we know that women can dress their men for any occesion when they think it worth while; also, we know that men's clothes can stand the literary strain of being itemized as for a laundry list; hence the slight cannot be entirely due to their sameness or to the dead level of their ugliness.

"Men writers do particularize. They find something of interest in the clothing of their kind. Mr. Howells frequently describes, even to the style of a button, the garments worn by his men. Stevenson, too, reveled in minutiae, and Barrie seizes several opportunities to describe Sentimental Tommy's dandified attire. In the old days, too, Dickens and Thackeray and their contemporaries presented a photographic study of the blue coats and rainbow ties and waistcoats worn by their men, heroic or otherwise. Still, in spite of those occasional attempts to do justice to an honorable trade, any man of my calling must feel that the tailor's goose has been neglected in fiction, and that it is about time for the dressmaker to take a back seat and give us a show."

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week was uneventful. Of course the usual Northern Securities liquidation suit was begun, but it raised no new questions, and threw no light on old ones. And there was quite a fluttering among the specialties, Consolidated Gas especially. The Mayor signed the Remsen bill giving it fresh charter rights under cover of amending a technical defect in the old charter, and thereby gave the talent an upset. All the wise ones knew that the Mayor would veto the bill, and were sure that the money was to be made on the fall after the veto rather than on the rise before the signatnre. But the tape told the truth as usual, and the fact that on Wall Street, as in diplomacy, nothing is so deceiving as the truth was once more exemplified. The stock has been thought closely held and largely by conservative estates, but it was among the liveliest on the list last week, showing an agility as surprising and entertaining as though some respectable old lady should suddenly dance a jig on the sidewalk before an amazed citizenry and ribald small boys. It would be libelous to print what is current on the subject, but the alternative is to believe it, or else to believe that Tammany, McClellan, and Murphy—especially Murphy—alone are aware of facts which put everybody else in the wrong. We shall know more about it when Mr. Steffens or Miss Tarbell, with leisure and better information than is now available, do the subject justice.

However, Consolidated Gas, even when reinforced by United States Realty, does not make a market. The week was marked by nothing more than the fact that only such specialties showed life and strength. United States Rubber, for instance, after having already come to grief by paying dividends beyond its strength, resumed payments on the preferred, although it leaves outstanding some few millions of notes which it cannot pay. It seems proper to say cannot pay because they are not paid, but are said to have been extended. The company is not paying dividends out of borrowed money; that would be improper; it is merely disbursing profits without paying debts. Of course, if the debts were paid there would be no profits, since the debts are manifold the dividend, but there is the highest hope that ultimately the company will be able to pay both debts and dividends. By events which seemed unfortunate the company was compelled to pay an extortionate and fictitious price for its raw material. Happily it was able, in Mr. Sully's manner, to educate the public into liking to pay high prices for the product which the inclement Winter compelled them to buy. And now it seems likely by a most singular coincidence that the company may be able to buy its supplies more cheaply, without necessarily cheapening its price to consumers. In other words, crude rubber has been dear just long enough to raise the price of rubber overshoes and start the trust paying dividends. It is almost as amusing as Consolidated Gas.

Speaking of the list as an entirety it was weak when the weather was wintry, and stronger during the later and pleasanter portion of the week. No belle on Easter eve scans the weather reports more eagerly than the students of the market nowadays. The crops are in the making now, and they are more important this year than last, or during the corn deficiency of 1901. Then there were not cars enough for the general tonnage. There are cars enough now, and the demand is for something to fill them. We bore up bravely under the small traffics of the year's first quarter because we knew that they were due to an exceptionally bad season, and might easily be recouped later. And we were cheered when later the accumulated business gave the accustomed increase over the year before. But this movement has now passed, and April is showing decreases against increases in March. It is no great matter; in fact the April traffics would be good enough if guaranteed to continue. We can hope for the best, but it is prudent to hope with our eyes open. The crop outlook is not alarming, but neither is it good. The commercial agencies agree that supplies of interior merchants, instead of being deficient, are burdensome, and that collections are slow. The last reports to the Controller of the Currency show that the loans of the country are at their recorded maximum, and the cash, although slightly higher than last year, is smaller than is customary. We are exporting gold independently of large demands not yet matured, but certain to mature at a less convenient season than was planned. And this is a Presidential year!

It is lawful to think that none of these things, nor all of them, are of much consequence, and that now is a good time to buy stocks for the rise. In fact not a few are so counseling, having to support them a congestion of idle money, and abnormally cheap credits. These were not wont to be bull factors here; they are not now thought to be bull factors by our English neighbors. In his budget speech Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the nation had created a debt of $940,000,000, and that the cycle of prosperity had been brought to a close by depression resulting from a glut of gilt-edged securities. That is how the Bank rate comes to be reduced twice within a fortnight. We have the advantage of England regarding the emission of Government debt, but they have the advantage of us regarding the glut of indigestibles. Ours are larger in amount, inferior in quality, and are still being added to. Last week the topic was $150,000,000 of floating railway debt. Now Philadelphia is asking for $16,000,000, New York City for $37,000,000, New York Central for $5,000,000 on account, and so on. Will these and others be financed easily by the banks whose loaned-up condition has been indicated above? If collections are slow is there not likely to be pressure for payment, and is it not likely that means will be provided by marking down and reducing the excessive stocks rather than by adding to them? Is this likely to stimulate trade, already reactionary, in the period during the crop uncertainty? Is it sober, responsible advice to counsel the enlargement of commitments in the face of this week's evidences that the Presidential campaign is to be waged upon the disturbing and contentious subjects of trusts and the tariff? Is there any sign of any such deficiency in the supply of securities that they will be all gone after election, and that everybody should buy hastily lest somebody else should get more than a fair share? Nothing marks the tyro more certainly than the idea that the bargains of the day are the last and the best ever. The Stock Exchange will be open on Nov. 9, and these questions will be answered mostly by then. Whoever then has money can have his pick of the list. All which are selling now will be selling then. Whether stocks will be cheaper or dearer is, of course, matter of opinion, but there is an applicable maxim by an old operator. When he was asked what to do under certain conditions he was accustomed to advise that he would rather pay more when he knew more.

The Iron Age has rivaled even THE TIMES in the resolution with which it has looked for the signs of revival in the iron trade. But the Iron Age last week seemed less certain of the outlook than it was. Demand is quieter, and later deliveries are in less demand. Consumers are less certain of what they will want, and more certain that it will be obtainable at no higher price. There are denials of price cutting, which is almost as bad as admissions that prices are being shaded, of course only in exceptional cases, to specially favored customers, as the manner is. The inability of the ore pool to maintain prices contributes strongly to this feeling of hesitation. How can the iron trade be said to be thriving when for three successive years the output of ore is smaller? How can prices of the product be maintained when the raw material is cheaper? When the trust reduced the price of billets—which are raw material in a sense—and maintained the price of manufactured products the result was not happy. The case seems similar in principle now. If the trust had quoted finished products cheaper than anybody else nobody would have wanted raw materials and the trust would have been in command of the situation. By maintaining prices and cheapening materials it lost command of the situation to the independents. Cheaper ore means cheaper pig, cheaper pig means more competition right through the list. No doubt it was unpleasant to the trust to have more than the amount of its last dividend marked off its stock of ore on the dumps. But that is trifling compared with the renewed demonstration that the independents sit at the head of the table.

The Clairton purchase—known to some as the Clairton bond conversion scheme—points the same moral. It is asserted on behalf of the trust that, without the expenditure of any cash, by the mere assumption of $10,000,000 of indebtedness, it will promote amicable relations in the trade, and provide itself with a good customer. The good old way, the simple way, was to sell cheap goods. The new way is to assume competitors' debts by way of stopping competition, and to hire customers to buy goods artificially enhanced in price. It is a curious proposition by which Steel and Crucible enrich themselves by dividing between them the debts of a concern so unable to earn a profit for itself that its stock is worthless. Nobody would be rash enough to insinuate that it could not be done. Anybody who could understand the steel preferred bond conversion scheme can understand this Clairton-Crucible business. The steel executive assures us it is a fine thing, and we will hope it is.

While awaiting the proof it may be remarked as a general proposition that what the trust needs more than a way of sustaining the market and reducing competition is some way of keeping for itself a fair proportion of the trade. It is evidently useless to hold prices up only to have others sell the goods. This remark is suggested by the report of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Its net earnings reported last week fell off 6 per cent., or about one-third of the percentage of the trust's decrease. But the Steel Trust was only able to declare its preferred dividend by drawing heavily upon its surplus, and starving the depreciation account. The Pennsylvania company was generous with its depreciation appropriation, and its profit and loss credit is only smaller by $2,213. The comparison lacks something of a demonstration that the trust cannot compete successfully either with this independent, or with the class of independents. But it approaches a demonstration that the trust cannot control prices, that in proportion that it attempts to control prices it will lose business to competitors who undersell it, and that therefore its loss of profits in dull times will comprise both reduced sales and reduced prices. The Clairton incident is open to criticism less because of the financing disclosed than because it tends to show that the trust is shrinking from competition, and relies for its prosperity upon something else than the manufacture and sale of good and cheap products. That is not the Carnegie way, nor the Rockefeller way, nor the Pennsylvania Steel way. Sound and conservative methods require that any industrial should be maintained in strong financial and physical condition, rather than that it should maintain dividends. The Carnegie company emerged from the depression of the nineties able to make twice as much steel as before; the Steel Trust emerges from the present trifling reaction with reduced surplus, with deteriorated plants, and with added obligations upon account of assumption of charges of embarrassed competitors.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

NEW YORK LOANS FROM NATION'S MONEY

National Bank Credits Follow Course of Country's Surplus.

UNHEALTHY CONDITION CAUSED

Normal Flow of Excess Funds Disturbed by Interest on Deposits and Reserve System.

In articles published on March 27 and April 10 in the Financial Supplement of THE TIMES, the course of the loans by National banks of New York City and of the United States outside of New York was traced for the years 1898-1903, with the purpose of paving the way for answering the questions: Can New York City make free disposition of loanabis funds in the National banks? If not, what are the controlling factors?

Ths reply is that the Nation is ths owner of the money that New York City plays with from ssason to season, and in the owner's capacity exercises its rights for its own convenience—not for New York's. In other words, when the Nation has not employment for soms part of its wealth in its seasonabis business of producing commodities ths Nation allows such surplus to flow into New York City. At these times, thinking itself rich, New York City expsnds its loan accounts with artificial credits and continues ths expansion until its illusion of wealth is ended by a National demand for the money of which the vision has been fashioned. The money is wanted for its owner, to be made to do real work. And because ths Nation is ths owner the demand for it is never mads in vain.

It may be reasonably supposed in theory that this demand does not correspond always to New York's convenience, and that the inflow may come as inopportunely as the outgo. The theory finds sure confirmation in experience. It is needed only to note the present situation of money rats and volume of interior money present in New York City, making it a positive burden to pay the 2 per cent. interest that most banks maintain, and in addition to remember or anticipate the reverse of ths prsent situation when the Nation is calling for its money and New York, be it ever so reluctantly, is giving it forth with the realization that its playtims dream is fading, and that it will wake soon to the stern reality of having less money than it needs for legitimate purposes. Confirmatory evidence to the sams end may be obtained also from ths record of efforts by Secretaries of ths Treasury by ths adoption of devices to make it easier for the banks when the time of stress is at hand.

In the above there will be found some basis for the examination of the chart printed herewith, showing the course of New York City National bank loans, and that of illustrative classes of deposits over dates at which the National banks report to the Controller of ths Currency, from September, 1898, to January of the present year. The classes of deposits chossn are first, represented by the line A A, the amounts on dsposit in New York National banks to the credit of individual accounts; second, hy B B, ths amounts on deposit here to the credit of other National banks; third, by D D, the total deposited reserves of the country at large, plus ths amounts due to National banks outsids of New York City, from other National banks. The lins C C represents the course of New York City loans.

The theory on which the chart was undertaken, based on the conclusions of the two charts that preceded it, was that it was the surplus money of the country at large, finding its way in here and being drawn out again, which conditionsd the course of New York's loans, and not New York's own deposits. In order to make the fairest possible test of this, a total of deposited reserves was made with deposits of National banks outsids of Nsw York with other National banks, as the first line, deemed to stand for the surplus money of the country. It was believed that this would givo the truest representation of the country's real surplus, since the accumulation of reserves above the amounts required is a certain indication of excess money, and because deposits of National banks with other National banks, aside from the matter of reserve, stand clearly for the employment of money that cannot be used by the home community.

If, as the theory was, this surplus money eventually found its way into New York, it was held that the course followed by the deposits of other National banks with those of New York, although in smaller amount, ought to follow the same general course as ths reserve-deposit line. The qusstion then arose where the line indicating the loans of New York City banks should come in—whethsr thess should follow a line representing the course of individual deposits here (Nsw York's own money) or the course of the reserve-deposit item first mentioned. If the question of ownership raised at the outset were answered in favor of New York, then the line of loans ought to follow New York's deposits. If the answer were against New York and in accordance with the indications of the two charts that have preceded, then New York's loans ought to follow the country's surplus money.

An examination of the chart affords convincing evidence in support of the latter proposition. It will be seen that after ths four lines had started on an upward movement together from Septemher of 1898, the individual deposits decreased in December of that year while the reservss and interior bank deposits, with othsr National banks, which will hereafter be referred to as the country's surplus, continued increasing, carrying along with them the New York loans to June of 1899, and then themselves decreased sharply between September and Decsmber, ths months marking ths Fall panio of that year. New York's dsposits also fell off in the same period, and prssumahly for the same reason that brought about a sharper decline in ths country's surplus than occurred at corresponding periods in succeeding years.

It may be said at this point that the decline in New York's individual deposits is coincident with that of ths loans, which begins before ths decrease in the country's surplus. The fact, however, merely serves to bring out the more clearly the fundamental proposition. It will be seen that the country's surplus remained practically steady during the months from June to September, exerting, therefore, no upward pull for those months on Nsw York's loans. Hence the disturbance of money conditions in New York during the entire Summer of 1899, and stock market declines which began that September were allowed to operate unchecked. As the so-called "panic" of the Fall of that year began to affect conditions elsewhere, the decrease started in the country's surplus, and it will be noted that whon this decrease began, although it did not begin to be as severe as that in New York's individual deposits, ths loans fell off much more sharply than when the home conditions were the principal disturbing agency.

At the December point in 1899 ths four lines coms together again, beginning an upward movement a little less marked in the case of New York's loans and the country's surplus than that of ths preceding year, which came three months earlier. This, from the financial point of view, may be considered as indicating the beginning of the "boom" that went into its decline last year, and from this point the similarity in course of New York's loans and the country's surplus, together with ths deposits of other National banks in New York National banks, will be seen to be particularly marked in contrast with New York's individual deposits. This movement may be traced first in its purely financial aspect.

The individual deposits in Nsw York, it will bs seen, did about the sams thing, after being once fairly started on the upward path, as they did in the preceding movement, whils the country's surplus and New York's loans, followed always by the line of comparison showing deposits of interior National banks here, kept on until September after the fashion of the year before. The movement from September to December, which will be spoken of later in connection with the economic aspect of ths chart, was followed, as usual, by the loans and the interior deposits here; then cams the rise to the following February and April. Another decline follows into ths Summer of 1901; then a rise to the Winter of 1902, and so on to November of 1903, where begins the greatest increass of all in the country's surplus, running from $865,000,000 in November to $789,000,000 in February and to $793,300,000 by March 28.

Of course, New York's loans followed, as did New York's deposits from their low point of $451,000,000 in November of 1903, reached after successive declines from September of 1902.

Returning now back along the line indicating New York's individual deposits, and that showing the country's surplus, some interesting things will be seen. The decline of the deposits and surplus in the Summer and Fall of 1899 has been noted, and also the beginning of the succeeding rise, which, for the individual deposits in New York, did not get well under way until the following September. The regular Summer movement in the country's surplus, happening in 1899 in coincidence with the gensral dspression, occurring a little earlier in 1901, but being marked for September of both 1902 and 1903, did not, it will be seen, have any counterpart in the movement of the individual deposits in New York. These followed a course very much their own until they had more than caught up the ground lost in the decline of 1899. Then, checked possibly by the results of the May panic of 1901, they led a variegated career during ths speculative seasons that were to follow until the beginning of ths last great drop from Septsmber of 1902 to November of 1903. The course of this drop, it will be sesn, although less sharply marked, was the same in general as that of ths drop occurring between June of 1899 and Sptember of 1900.

It is not the intention here to do mors than suggest reasons for variations of such a line as the individual deposits in New York. It has been considered in detail, that its pecuharities might hs the more clearly contrasted with thoss of the line marking the country's surplus. That line, it is apparent, had very regular fluctuations from the time it reached the plane suggested by the points February of 1901 and November of 1903, particularly in its low points in each annual season of decline—$664,000,000 in 1901, $660,000,000 in 1902, and $663,000,000 in 1903. The high points in the past two years are correspondingly close, and the high for 1901 was not far behind.

The conclusion reached in the analysis of the loans of the country at large, in an earlier article, is pertinent to recall here. That showed, it will be memembered, that, except for a diminution of the rate of increase of the total between September of 1899 and September of 1900, there had been a consistent growth from 1898, the starting point chosen both in that instance and ths present. The sams thing has now been seen in the case of the country's surplus, making allowance for certain recurrent fluctuations at points of ths year which nearly correspond throughout the entire course of the chart. The statement made at an earlier point that the speculative disturbances marking the declins of ths late boom did not affect the capital on which ths country was doing business finds further proof, therefore, in this field of investigation, quits distinct from the other. And it may almost be added to it, that ths country's accumulation of a surplus was not retarded either.

The question remains, then, what determines the annual fluctuations of the country's surplus, and hencs, thoss of New York's loans? Ths chart makes it apparent that exespt whers the surplus is subject to some general condition notable as a part of the country's financial history, the high points are reached in February or shortly thsreafter, and the low points in the midsummer and Fall months. What the causes were of the rise between the first September and December shown may have been would not appear unless the movements before that date were plotted. But from the following September ths course is perfectly understandahle. The drop from September to Decsmber of 1899 has already been explained in its market aspects; on its economic side the moving element in it and all succeeding drops of the Summer and Fall period is obviously the recalling of money for crop purposes.

The great riss beginning in December of 1899 and subsequent fluctuations of the line bring out the theory even more clearly. Ths rise did not stop in February in 1900, but, as the wavs of prosperity gathered force, kept on through ths Summer months until the crops again had to be harvested. Then followed the decline, as surplus was withdrawn from reserve account and deposit until the crops wers at market and surplus could be allowed to flow back again into New York. This time the rise was sharper and lasted until April, giving way for ths normal Summer movement of 1901, which did not feel the influence of the boom like the movement that had preceded it, because the boom had lifted it simply to a higher plane and then allowed the accumulation of surplus to pursue its normal course.

The line of the country's surplus might be followed thus throughout its entire length with the same result. Hence the flow of this surplus back and forth between ths interior, where for a part of the year it is put to work, and New York City, where market peopls find amusemsnt in playing with it during its idle period, the effect of the process on New York's loans and the reasons for the seasonabls or economic movement, can be allowed to stand as developed. Ths last inquiry has to do with ths way in which it comes to New York, as contrasted with the manner of its departure.

The first condition drawing it here is obviously that New York is the speculative centre of the country as well as the financial centre, in which use is found for funds in greater volume than at any other point, and at times of the year not nscessarily associated with the course of the crops. In this it will be remembered that on an analysis of loans by New York City National hanks the item of call loans on stocks, bonds, and other prsonal securities was from a third to a quarter larger in volume than all the other items put together and dominated the courss of the total. The fact contains its own explanation, and dsmonstrates also the first or natural reason for ths flow of unemployed money into this markst.

It is not, however, the only reasen, for two others operate to make ths discomfort dus to a natural flow of money into and out of New York City at ths will of soms one else more marked than it would be otherwise. The first and great reason is ths present system of National bank reservss. The discussion of that question in its bearing on a healthy condition of credits for the country at large is beyond the limits of this articlo, but its effect upon ths health of New York's financial situation is most pertinent. In the line on ths chart printed herewith, showing the total of deposited reservss and dsposits of interior banks with other National banks, the elemsnt of reserves averages twice the volume that the element of deposits has, and its recent tendency is to increase faster than the other. It is therefore the controlling element in the lins, so far as the gsneral movements are concerned.

To the reserves may be added the payment of interest on deposits by all but two National banks here, as tending to call more monev to Nsw York in the off season than would be driven in hsre by the reserve system or attracted in answer to the speculative or investment demand, and tending also to keep it hers until the last minute, when the recall came from its real owners.

Any tbeory is of value just so long as it is borne out by the actual performances of the things theorized about. In the present instances the beginning was made by raising the qusstion whether New York City could make free disposition of the enormous loanable funds in its National banks. The theory that it could not, and that the reason lay in the fact that such loanable funds did not belong to Nsw York City, but to ths country, which possessed and exercised a right to call them to msst its nseds and not New York's, was allowed to develop itssif from an examination of actual conditions. In so doing, it appears to have found confirmation at every step. First, there was the fact that loans of New York City National banks were not subservient to New York City business, but served rather the speculative interests as contrasted with the others. Second, it was seen that ths loans by the country at largs were directed to the country's business, with the loans generally speculative in character distinctly subordinate. Finally it is shown that the total of loans by New York City National banks are governed by the movement of the country's surplus money, and by that alone, save when some influence of National importancs affects New York City and the rest of the country together.

No Word Here of Panama Call.

Sub-Treasury officials and National banking msn had heard nothing definite up to last night about tbe call from the Treasury Department for the $30,000,00 of Panama Canal money that has been on deposit in ten banks hers for soms wseks past. It is learned from Washington that Secretary Shaw stands ready to issue the call at any tims, but will wait upon word from Attorney General Knox, who is out of Washington ovsr Sunday.

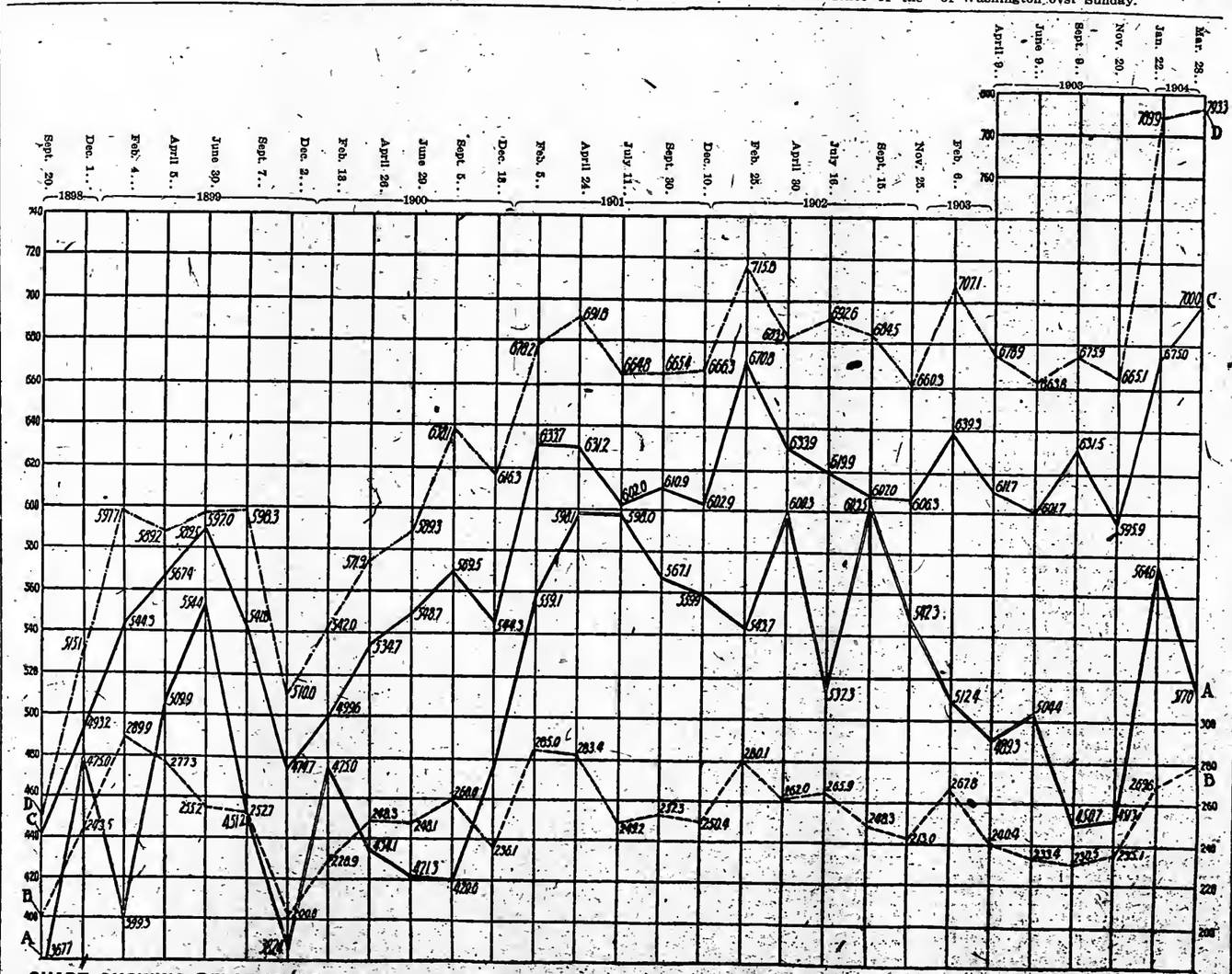


CHART SHOWING RELATION OF LOANS BY NEW YORK CITY NATIONAL BANKS TO ILLUSTRATIVE CLASSES OF DEPOSITS IN NEW YORK AND THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

A-A—Individual Deposits in New York City National Banks.
B-B—Deposits in New York City National Banks to Credit of Other National Banks.
C-C—Loans of New York Banks.
D-D—Total of Deposited Reserves and Deposits of Banks of United States Outside of New York City With Other National Banks.
Read by millions, 00,000 omitted. Lines B, C, and D on the left of the chart. Line A on the right.

BANKING DEPARTMENT GOOD TO ROTHSCHILD

Allowed Him to Operate Two Months After Discovery.

FEARED SWINDLE IN FEBRUARY

Acted in April—Other Admissions in Recent "Explorations" Show Gross Negligence.

A wonderful line of explanations has followed the disclosures of the negligence that the State Banking Department demonstrated in the Federal Bank case. It may be said thst none of the explanations had much weight if taken alone and tested with a desire to absolve the department if possible, but the whole lot of them, joined together and judged simply with the intent to find out who was to blame for the situation, form into a chain so vacuous that it simply dissolves for the lack of substance, while its constituent parts resolve themselves into thin air.

How bad the situation was and is needs no setting forth here after the ten days of newspaper stories about the failurs itself and the weeks of other stories preceding the failure, note of which was made in these columns last Sunday. But the fact developed during last week that the State Banking Department had full warning of the kind of operations Rothschild was likely to pursue, at the very inception of the Federal Bank swindle, locates the responsibility in a way that intensifies it many fold. It is no wonder that explanations havs followed explanations.

But such explanations as they are! In the first place the impression was allowed to go out that the investigation undertaken by the new management back in March of this year disclosed a condition of things that was at once brought to the attention of the State Banking Department, which virtuously began its examination and closed ths bank as soon as that was completed. Hard upon the heels of this came the further news that the Stats Department was not called in by the Woods administration, but took up its work of its own accord, this following the publication of a statement of condition made just bofors the Rothschild régime passed out, which did not even have the formality of a balance between assets and liahilities.

Very good. The State Banking Dspartment had its suspicions aroused by the remarkable statement and began to investigate. But hold, ths next news is that the department went into the Federal Bank on April 4, ons month after tbe publication of the above statement. Why the delay? Assuredly because the dspartment did not take up the case until it got ready to maks its regular examination, and then, with suspicions aroused which had remained in well-regulated subjection during the Globe Security-rug disclosures of the Winter months and evsn past ths publication of ths non-balancing statement of condition, it entered upon its lawful task with all vigor and closed the bank after something like 90 per cent. of the assets had melted away.

This was the way in which the matter stood up to last Thursday, and it prompted two further statements on that day, one coming semi-officially from the Banking Department and ths other from a banking quarter in which the history of Rothschild had been followed from the beginning. It is doubtful which one of these was the most damaging. From the banking interest it was learned that after Rothschild had been forced by the National Bank Examinsrs to discontinue in the Equitable National the same kind of operations he subsequently undertook in the Federal Bank, and had already incorporated the Federal and moved his crew there, the State Department was warned of what it might expect, but did nothing, so far as the outsiders knew. The semi-official statement, neglecting to mention this warning, which, however, was not subsequntly denied, admitted that in the December following the organization of the Federal, the State Examiners had found an impairment of capital which Rothschild was allowed to "make up" out of his own pocket, and also admitted that Superintendsnt Kilburn "did not like the crowd back of the bank."

This, however, was not the end of the admissions, for the statement continued that "when ths rumors becams public last February, Superintendent Kilburn ordered his examiners to go right after it again and make a special report to him as to the truth of the rumors." But, continued the statement, the examiners were in the middle of an examination into one of the largest savings banks in the city and could not attend to the Federal until April 4. Further on it is declared that the "loans" by which the Federal's assets were abstracted all were made within a period of four months before the final crash. This has been denied hy the District Attorney's office.

Four months—December, January, February, March—in other words, these criminal operations were just half way through when the watchful eyes of the State Banking Department fastened their piercing gaze on Mr. Rothschild. Considering that 90 per cent. of the assets of the bank—a conservative estimate—were dissipated in that period, it would follow that 45 per cent. of its assets had been taken up to February and the other 45 while the State Banking Department was getting ready to act, or, rather, finishing its examination of the "large savings bank."

Leaving out of consideration the probably well-founded denial of the District Attorney that all the loans were made in this four-month period, two possibilities open for the State Banking Department—first, that it could have spared men to investigate the Federal without abandoning the "large savings bank," and didn't want to; or, second, that it couldn't spare the men and keep the other job going at the same time. In the latter situation there is no excuse for not postponing an examination that must have been of a formal nature only to take up one in which people's money was at stake, unless the "large savings bank" was in a state in February last corresponding to that of the Federal Bank. Subsequent developments have not showed any such condition.

So the State Banking Department stands charged out of its own mouth with the responsibility of allowing the savings of some hundreds of depositors to be pilfered in a manner quite as audacious as has appeared in many a day. To this charge may be added the single comment that the course followed by the State Banking Department is no less remarkable than the operations of Rothschild himself.

Effect on Income of Various Forms of Capital Increase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would the following figures be of interest to your readers? I would like to show, without discussion, the merits of either method of providing funds, the effect upon income due to the increase of capital by either stock or bonds. Take, for example, a company with the following capitalization, earning 10 per cent. on its capital:

Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.	Net Income.	Interest Charges.	Surplus.	Rate Earned.
$80,000	$20,000	$8,000	$800	$7,200	9

By adding to capital ($20,000) 6 per cent bonds:

$60,000	$40,000	$11,200	$2400	$8,800	11

By adding $40,000 capital stock:

$80,000	$20,000	$11,200	$800	$10,400	13

SMALL RESULTS OF WAR ON AMERICAN COMMERCE

Predictions of Increased Exports Meagrely Fulfilled.

Balance of Trade Between United States and Japan in Favor of Japan—Imports of Gold Intended to Liquidate Japan's Debt in Europe.

Most prominent of the effects which have followed the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, so far ae the commerce and finance of the United States are concerned, are the large imports of gold from Japan. Since the beginning of December laet, when the movement of gold from Jspan to the United Statee began, we have received about $25,000,000, an amount nearly five times as large as the total imports of gold from Japan in any previous full year, the largest total previously received being $5,625,230 in 1901. During the days that preceded the outbreak of the war much speculation was indulged in ae to the probable effect upon this country of a conflict between Russia and Japan. One of the favorite arguments at the time advanced by those wbo refused to take anything bnt a cheerful view of the probable consequences of the conflict in tbe Far East was that the extra demand for American goods would much more than offset any losses we might sustain by reason of the war. The possible disturbance of the money markets of Europe througb tbe flotation of new loans by the combatants or the possible failure on their part to maintsin specie payment was put aside lightly, so far as its effect on American affairs was concerned. The point was made that there was no likelihood of either Russia or Japan floating a loan in this country, and that the influence of such flotations in Europe would be too indirect to be a serioue factor in the New York stock market or in American financial affairs generally.

As the actual outbreak of the Far Eastern war approached the stock market here ehowed some nervousnese on that account and businees was restricted by the apprehensions which, despite the optimists, were felt by some. The first news of the war was reflected in our stock market on the day when local unfavorable factors were having influence upon tbe market, and it was therefore not possible to gauge accurately the effect of the news upon eecurity values in New York. Since the first shock, however, trading has gone on with little or no reference to the war that is being waged witb such energy and such heavy expense. Even tbe movements in the European financial centres reflecting the day-to-day developmente in the situation have been scarcely perceptibly reflected here. In tbe discussion wbich preceded the outbreak of hostilities the reduction in the purchaeing power of Japan as a result of the war was referred to and given some attention, but it was eaid at least by many that the purchases made from necesslty in order to provide for the needs of the forces in the field would to a large extent eupply the place of natural demand, which admittedly would be curtailed by the dieturbances incident to a protracted war. Arguing along these lines, it was claimed that for some time to come at least the United States could not fail to profit hy the Far Eastern war.

It is interesting to note in comparison with these predictione what tbus far has actually transpired in the commerce between Japan and the United States since the beginning of the year, wbich, although antedating by a month tbe actual outbreak of hostilities, covers a period during which even before the outbreak of war a conflict seemed inevitable. The figures for our foreign commerce for tbe month of Marcb are not yet available, but the ehowing for the first two months of the year, as well as for tbe eight months ended with February, indicates that immediately preceding the beginning of active operations of war the preparatione for tbe conflict made by Japan caused a large increase in the exports from this country of a few articles. By the end of February, bowever, the movement had begun to elacken, and was showing signs of again falling back to normal proportions. Moreover, what was gained in a few articles, most conspicuous being flour and other provisions, was loet in exports of other goods, the falling off in cotton being particularly large.

The following figures giving the exports from tbe United States to Japan for the month of January, the month of February, and the eight months, including February, compared with tbe figures for 1903, show very clearly how small bas been the increase in the total exports to that country:

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
January	$3,738,228	$2,833,480	$2,378,766 $104,714
February	5,390,573	4,097,700	1,292,818
Two months	9,128,801	9,117,739	11,062
Eight months, including February	15,643,331	15,566,790	76,541

On the other hand, the imports of Japanese goods into tbe United States in recent months have increased ae compared with the figures for the same period last year. Thus the balance of trade between Japan and the United States in favor of Japan, the imports considerably exceeding the exports, is larger this year than uetal. Following figures cover the imports for the same periods for which the exports are given above:

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
January	$3,735,480	$5,019,979	*$1,281,751
February	5,390,573	4,097,700	1,292,818
Two months	9,126,801	9,117,739	11,062
Eight months, including Feb'y	35,328,018	33,137,187	2,200,831

*Decrease.

It will be seen that the movement in the imports as compared with 1903 is somewhat irregular, but that in the month of February there was a large increase in the amount of goods imported from Japan. This was the month in which war was actually begun, but the shipments received during that month from Japan probably left tbat country during January, indicating apparently a rush to ship goods to this country as it became evident that war wae at hand. It will be interesting to see if tbe figures for March ehow a reduction as an outcome of conditions of actual war.

One theory in regard to the increased imports from Japan is that Japan was thne paying its debts abroad for war materiale, the exports possibly being stimulated by concessions in price, the same results thus being obtained ae hy the shipment of gold. In this connection the reported weakness of the Yokohama market for eilk, one of the principal articles imported into the United States from Jspan, is interesting.

In view of these facts—the very small increase in our total exports to Japan and the larger balance of trade for the period in favor of Japan—it may be asked how it comes about that Japan is sending us so much gold. The fact is that this gold is not oure at all hut is really intended for the payment of debte contracted in Europe and elsewhere, notably in Argentina. This fact was already pretty clearly ehown by tbe movements in the foreign exchange markets and hy the circumstances surrounding the recent exports of gold from New York to Argentina and to Paris. Additional evidence of the fact is now given by the export and import figures, and seemingly proves beyond doubt that despite the fact that out of the $25,000,000 in gold which has been received from Japan during tho past four or five months only about $8,000,000 has been shipped abroad, and practically all of this large sum represents payments of debts contracted not here but in other countries.

CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR.

Details of Reorganization from the Canadian Improvement Company's Officers.

The favorable vote of the Ontario Legislature on the hill authorising the guarantee of the Province upon a loan of $2,000,000 in aid of the Algoma Central Railway is the last act necessary to assure the successful reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, the Philadelphia corporation which has expended more than $30,000,000 in various hydraulic, manufacturing, and railway enterprises centring about the great waterfall at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Lake Snperior Company encountered financial difficulties in December, 1902, when its shareholders failed to pay the last of thsir subscriptions, amounting to $10,000,000, and when a loan was negotiated witb Messrs. Speyer & Co. for $5,000,000 to supply the funds necessary to complete the company's blast furnace and steel rail plants.

Wben this loan matured in July of 1903 the company was unable to either pay or renew it, and the result was the sale by Speyer & Co. of the stocks and bonds of the Lake Superior Company held as collateral by Speyer & Co.

At the sale these securities were purchased by Speyer & Co., and by arrangement between them and the Shareholders' Reorganization Committee these securities will now be transferred to the reorganized company, which will thus eucoeed to the ownersbip of all the various works at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Reorganization Committee of shareholders had been aided by the Canadian Improvement Company, a corporation organized by some of the principal shareholders of the Lake Superior Company, for the purpose of eecuring underwriting to the reorganization plan, and this company has secured the aid of the Province of Ontario authorized by the act juet passed, ae well as the co-operation of participants in the Speyer syndicate to an amount somewhat exceeding $3,000,000.

Charles E. Orvis of Orvis Brothers, 44 Broadway, who is Vice President of the Canadian Improvement Company, has furnished the following information as to the reorganization:

The Shareholders' Committee has delayed declaring their reorganization plan operative until the Canadian Improvement Company had made the success of the reorganization certain by the actual provision of the $9,000,000 necessary. This sum has now been provided by proceeds of loan guaranteed by the Province of Ontario, proceeds of underwriting, sbareholders' subscriptions, and sale of treasury honde to the Canadian Improvement Company.

The plan of reorganization provides for:

First mortgage bond issue	$10,000,000
Income bond issue	8,000,000
Capital stock issue (All one class.)	40,000,000

Shareholders will participate in the reorganization by the exchange of four sbares of common or two sbares of preferred stock in the old company for one sbare of stock in the new company.

To enjoy this privilege shareholders must contribute to the new company $3 in cash for each old share exchanged, but the contributor will receive, in addition to his stock exchanged, 5 per cent income bonds eqnivalent, at par, to the cash so paid.

More than one-half of all ths shareholders have already paid in their snbecriptions, and it is expected that the committee will give the remaining shareholders a further opportunity to join. The Canadian Improvement Company expect that the committee will be in a position to declare the plan operative immediately, and the appearances indicate that over 90 per cent. of the shareholders will join as soon as the committee's announcement makes the success of the reorganization plan a certainty.

The reorganized company will bave:

Cash working capital	$1,000,000.00
First mortgage bonds in treasury	1,564,963.00
Material and supplies on hand	1,776,029.44
Making a total working capital of	$4,340,992.44

Tbe first mortgage bonds oustanding will amount to $8,400,000, and tbe total annual interest charges will be $608,000.

The works were earning more than $1,000,000 net annually when they were closed down to give possession to Speyer & Co., and they have since been operated by Messrs. Speyer & Co. at a satisfactory profit.

But the principal income expected for the reorganized company will be from its metallurgical works. These represent about one-half of the capital inveeted, and had only been completed with the proceeds of the Speyer loan when it fell due.

The rail mill is expected to produce 150,000 tons yearly, and a duty of $7 per ton insures its continuous operation at a profit. The rail order for the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will amount to a sum between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, and, as the act of the Canadian Parliament eubsidizing this new transcontinental eystem requires this line to be laid with Canadian rails, if made in Canada, the Soo mill ehould not want for orders.

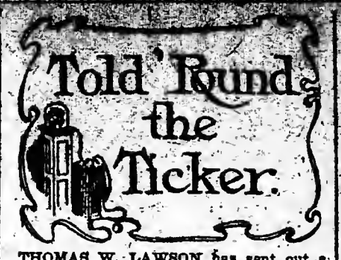
THE WORLD STEEL TRUST.

Particulars Regarding the German Combine Which Is Reported Dickering with Ours in London.

The Kölnische Zeitung says, according to a cahlegram last week, that the United States Steel Corporation has made overtures to the German eteel combination with a view to a mutual underetanding regarding buelness policy. And later telegrams have recounted negotiations for a world trust in London, regarding which more or less convincing deniale were made locally last week. This lende interest to particulars regarding the German trust. It is described in the last British Board of Trade Journal, which contains the summary of a dispatch of the British Consul General at Dusseldorf with reference to the Stahlwerks Verband. The companies joining the syndicate have a total capital of £24,597,600, in addition to whicb tbere are five private firme, two of them owning works of great magnitude, wbose capital is not stated.

The Phoenix Works, with a capital of £1,500,000, and the Westfälische Stabiwerk, with a capital of £350,000, had not, according to the latest information, decided to join tbs syndicate. The total yearly production of the works in question, on an average of three years, is given at 8,578,724 tons, whereae the proportion assessed hy the Verband is 7,794,096 tons, or 9.24 per cent. less than the actual production. The figures do not merely include steel and its manufacturee, but varioue classes of ironware, tubes, pipes, girders, &c., produced by the steel works in question. It is, therefore, not easy to state the actual production of theee various manufactures for all Germany, but it is clear that the combination practically controls the whole market in manufactures of eteel and iron. If, as it is to be expected, ths Verband is managed upon the same sound lines as the coal syndicate, it must have a great steadying effect upon the prices and production throughout tbe empire and put a stop to all reckless competition, at the same time enabling Germany to carry on an export trade under the most favorable conditions, aided by customs and railway protective policy; bnt otherwise the Verband is not calculated to have, to any material extent, an injurious effect upon prices in England. The Consul General draws attention to the fact that the capital of the various companies will remain under the Verband separate and distinct, and that the capital of the Verband is merely a working capital for its development, subscribed in certain proportions by the various companies which have united their interests commercially for the transaction of their trading business. It has, therefore, no resemblance to an American trust.

Told 'Round the Ticker.



THOMAS W. LAWSON has sent out a neat card with a black border, on which it says:

"From Buffalo Express.

"Thomas W. Lawson says that his fight against the Standard Oil people will be to the finish. It requires no seer to predict whoee tbe finish will be if the struggle is a sincere one.

"As the struggle is a sincere one would ask friends sending flowers to favor set piecee marked 'At Rest.'

"(Sd.) THOMAS W. LAWSON.

"Afterthought:

"If they are not used at funeral they will come handy for the wedding, therefore put in a few 'Reunited.'"

M. E. INGALLS, President of the Big Four, returned from Europe last week. It is rumored that when he was in Paris he had a long conference with W. K. Vanderbilt, at which eome important business affairs were discussed. When Mr. Ingalls heard of the rumors he ie said to have smiled a broad smile, a smile which he has handy at all times.

D. CRAWFORD CLARK was elected a Director of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company last week to fill the vacancy caused hy the retirement of Duncan D. Parmly. Mr. Clark is a truetee of the Atlantic Trust Company and a Director of the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Horace C. Du Val and Charles Eliot Warner, Cashier of the Liberty National Bank, are being warmly thanked in the banking commnnity for their work in getting through the Legislature the Smith Negotiable Instrument hill, which reduces the time within which banks are liable to a claim based upon a forged indorsement on any draft or note from six years to one. Members of the Clearing Houee Association have under conelderation the presentation of some kind of testimonial to Mr. Du Val.

CHAPIN S. FLEET, who was a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange firm of Simmons & Fleet, recently dissolved, will continne a brokerage business in the name of Chapin S. Fleet & Co.

THOMAS A. GARDINER has been proposed for membership in the Stock Exchange by James McGovern and Gerard Beekman Hoppin. He is to take the seat of J. C. Kilbreth, formerly of Kilbreth & Farr, who suspended on the Exchange some months ago just after the dissolution of his firm was announced.

MEADOWS, WILLIAMS & CO., WILLIAM H. HURLEY & CO., and RYAN & KELLEY, Stock Exchange honses, have all opened new branch offices during the paet week, the two first mentioned at Reading, Penn., and Syracuse, respectively, and the latter at 139 Fifth Avenue.

H. H. ROGERS, it now appears, has postponed again his trip to the Amalgamated Copper regions of Montana, allowing Benjamin Thayer, the General Manager of the Amalgamated properties, to make the inspection alone. This final change in plans, with the Boston and Montana litigation, which had served as an excuse on previoue occasions, safely out of the way, set people talking as to reasons, and report has had it that a Heinze Judge, with the aid of one of Montana's marvelous contempt laws, might undertake, if the trip were attempted, to make Mr. Rogers's visit somewhat longer than he had contemplated.

RUSSELL SAGE'S money is one of the things about which Wall Street periodically worries itself, though without apparent reason, inasmuch ae Mr. Sage has been one of the freest and most liberal lenders in the Street, liberal at least eo far as collateral is concerned. During the paet week Wall Street'e worry over what ie to become of the Sage millions when Mr. Sage ceases to manage them was expressed in the form of a report that at last the terms of Mr. Sage's will had become known. Dire misfortune for years to come for every one who might need the belp of a million or two to boom some pet stock! The Sage millions were all to be cremated.

JOSEPH BLAIR, a member of the Stock Exchange, is one of the many Wall Street men who have farme, and he is particularly fond of his. The following is told of his boast of the value of his farm product and the advice that some friend gave him. He was telling tbat a week ago he had had sent from his farm no less then six Spring lambs, so good that they brought $11 apiece in the open market in competition with the product of other farms in his neighborhood and elsewhere. The friend's comment was: "Had you sent those six Spring lambs to Wall Street you would have gotten more than $11 apiece, and there would have been none other there to compete with them, either."

DANIEL J. SULLY had in his office two pictures of a large black cat. This black cat'e original, the pet of the Cotton Exchange, has now gone on strike, and ehe no longer visits the floor where the brokers trade in the white staple. During the boom last Winter thie cat frequently came up from the cellar where she looked after the mice, and every time that she showed her black nose on the floor the market became active and went up with a boom. It was the current superstition that her every appearance meant a rise of 40 points in the market. Since the Sully collapse she has not showed her face.

HENRY G. TIMMERMANN, formerly of the firm of Timmermann, Dahlgren & Co., sailed for Europe yesterday on the American Line steamer Philadelphia.

HARVEY FISK & SONS are preparing to move into the offices in their new building at 62 Cedar Street, though the exact date of the change depends on the completion of the building, which may take some time longer.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, President of the Central Trust Company, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Red Star steamship Zeeland to Antwerp, and expects to remain away for several monthe traveling through Europe on a pleasurs trip.

GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, who was a member of the firm of Lazard Frères prior to his retirement from active business about three years ago, will shortly re-enter the same banking house. Mr. Blumenthal is recognized among the foreign exchange honses as the most skilful of foreign exchange managers in thie city.

WILLIAM A. REID, head of the banking firm of Vermilye & Co., was in Niagara Falls the other day. He did not know his way about, and asked of a young man who was passing if he could tell him how to get a car for the Falls. He was much surprised when the young fellow with a wave of his hand replied:

"Cert, Bill; ketch it right down the street, Bill."

HENRY C. ROUSE, President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, returned last week from an extended trip through the Southwest. He says that speculation in cotton and grain has hurt that section of the country.

DEACON WALTER T. MILLER, the father of the New York Cotton Exchange and an active church member deeply interested in missionary work, left on the Campania yesterday for a trip through Europe, during which he expects to visit Constantinople. Mr. Miller is reported to be over seventy years of age, and he ascribes his great activity to the fact that he is a vegetarian and a total abstainer.

THRIVING COAL TRADE

An Encouraging Situation and Outlook.

Both Anthracite and Bituminous Trades Report Sound and Growing Business.

The fuel industry always furnishes material of interest for the very good reason that it is the basis of the prosperity of the country. Trade may be quoted dull at times, but there is always progress made in the aggregate movement, and it may surprise many people to hear that this country is now a hundred million tons ahead of Great Britain's output annually. The man who huys a few tons for domestic use has but a vagus idea of the vastness of the industry. And in no portion of the business has there been such a growth as in bituminous coal, and the following short statement of the tonnages of the roads carrying this to the seaboard has much interest to the local reader. Here is shown the year when the districts were opened, and the tonnage of the present time as compared with the recent past:

District.	Opened.	Tons. 1880.	Tons. 1903.
Blossburg	1840	921,555	900,000
Georges Creek	1842	2,136,160	4,454,385
Broad Top	1856	291,181	930,000
Clearfield	1868	1,739,572	3,000,000
Meyersdale	1872	187,000	3,000,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	1878	606,664	3,812,683
Elk Garden	1881	.....	2,055,046
Norfolk & Western	1883	.....	9,258,978
Beech Creek	1884	.....	7,663,916

So much for figures, and now as to the present and future conditions, ae far as one can see. Soft or bituminous trade generally has settled down tranquilly to the Spring business without any serious doubts or misgivings to cause uneasiness or uncertainty. While tbere are still eome dark spots in the bituminous situation it is still in a much better state than heretofore. Some troubles with the miners are reported in the West, especially in Iowa and Illinois. These things have, however, had no effect on the general conditions, except that considerable Eastern coal is reported as being shipped westward to fill a gap caused by lack of operations in certain affected quarters. This coal is being sent West entirely from West Virginia. Deliveries of bituminous at tide are very free, and the trade is quite brisk. Those who have been expecting a big cut in prices seem sure of disappointment now. There has been a Spring cut, but while it has been on its face quite a reduction ovor temporary rates brougbt by the recent strike cloud, it has been in reality not more than a reduction of 15 to 20 cents over what would have been the ordinary rate.

Anthracite conditione are about as they bave been for some weeks past except that the demand is coming in all ths time for the coal, so as to get the benefit of the maximum discount, and there are likely to be many orders carried over beyond this month, for it is impossible that all can be taken care of out of the tonnage to be mined during ths current montb. This will occur during the early season, the same as last year, beyond question; it is this which makes the matter of any discount so important to ths trade at large. Naturally, every one tries to get in on the "ground floor" of low prices, but the output of the mines could not under any circumstances be sufficient in volume to meet thess requirements. One may expect that the April output will be nearly up to that of last year, even if it does not ehow an excess, for the trade grows, but not every one can expect to secure a supply at the bottom figures. Tbe etatietical position of anthracite is on a par with that of two years back for the firet quarter of the year. It is not so great as in the first quarter of 1903, as might be euppoeed, for that was a period of etress and storm beyond the average. The effort to move off the tonnage in even monthly quantities by tbe system of discounts is a feature of the trade which is much to be commended from many points of view. In the Eastern States there seems to be a general desire to get on a supply as early as possible, and in this ths buyers are simply following out last year's plan of operatione; they are anxious to have the coal put away.

The first quarter of the year shows that there is "eomething doing" in coal and coke, if the tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad be taken as an index. The comparative statement is as below:

Grades.	1903.	1904.
Anthracite	963,588	1,189,748
Bituminous	6,881,225	6,923,506
Coke	2,014,092	2,438,825
Total	9,863,385	10,557,074

All the returns for the current month show an increase in the tonnage movement of all kinds of coal and of coke.

There is already complaint over the car service, and in the great Pittsburg district, where upward of 30,000,000 tons are handled annually, there is only one line that is said to give the shippers anything like decent service. All the main line roade are trying to do something to handle the coal trade more promptly, and it is necessary that efforte be made in this direction. The soft-coal tonnage alone of ths State of Pennsylvania hae increased about 40,000,000 tons since 1898, and this is a tonnage worth any amount of effort to move promptly; last year's output was 102,000,000 tone, or nearly equal to that of West Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Alabama combinsd. The one road in the Pittsburg district promptly handling tonnage is the Pitteburg and Lake Erie, which now has four tracks about completed to Youngstown, and a light paseenger traffic over its connsctions from thero to the lake docks. This road, which has a capital stock of only $12,000,000, has doubled, tripled, and quadrupled its trackway out of its earnings, re-equipped its motive and rolling stock out of earnings, added every new device that has been demonstrated to be efficacious to insure safety and economy, and yet has shown earnings of over 20 per centum for more than a dozen years. It le pertinent to state that this road hauls more coal and coke than any other road leading westward from Pittsburg. It aims to give this freightage celerity of movement, and gains patronags hy so doing that hurries it to keep up its facilities to handle it. Its managers realize that coal and coke are the most profitable form of freightage, because they require no loading or unloading nor provision of terminal tracks, these being done by the shippers and consignees.

There is one branch of the fuel industry which is in most excellent shape; the report from all sidee is that coke is in full demand. The outlook is good for a continuance thereof, inasmuch as the blast furnaces are now in full swing and are using up the raw material at a very rapid rate. In the Connellsville district the car supply is getting better, eo that there is now a better movement of the stock coke. Production and shipment for March show the coke trade to be rapidly nearing its normal condition, as the following comparisons of the tonnage for the first quarter of this year will show: Production, 2,568,587 tons, and shipments, 2,413,174 tons. This year's production compares with 2,933,866 tone last year, while shipments compare with 2,957,858 in 1903. This showing is not bad in view of the January dullness, carried over from last year.

Globe Bank's Affairs Wound Up.

BOSTON, April 23.—Receiver Wing of the Globe National Bank, which failed for $2,000,000 in 1899, announced to-day that he had completed the payment of a final dividend to the stockholders of $17 a share. The failure of the bank was due to the embezzlement of its President, Charles H. Cole, who is now serving his sentence at Greenfield, Mass. The depositors were paid in full.

POINTS ABOUT PROPERTIES

The Keystone Telephone Company's directory for April contains the names of 14,500 subscribers, an increase of 1,500 names, which is equal to more than 10 per cent. over the January directory. The Atlantic City line of the company is expected to be open the middle of this coming month, making connection with the Atlantic Coast Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the Interstate Telephone Company, which has 1,800 subscribers in Atlantic City, which is about the same number as the Bell Telephone.

Pittsburg interests owning large mines in San José de Sitio will, if present plans are carried out, together with the Grand Mineral Railroad, extend the road to a spur of the Mexican Central to the South and to the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient to the North. About twenty miles of track have already been laid.

There has been a decided improvement in traffic so far this month over the linee of the Chicago Union Traction Company, according to officials of the company. The fires which recently destroyed some of the equipment of the company have placed it at a great disadvantage, hut a large number of new cars are expected to be delivered hefore Summer months are well advanced.

Of the total deliveries of lumber at Chicago, which amount to about 80,000,000 feet a week, the Chicago Northwestern is said to handle one-third. The Illinois Central has been handling about 10,000,000 feet of yellow pine and hardwoods from the South, while the balance of the business is handled hy the other railroads.

The capitalization of the new Tonopah Railroad Company will be $1,500,000, divided into $500,000 6 per cent. fifteen-year gold bonds and $1,000,000 common stock of $100 par. The honds are guaranteed hy the Tonopah Mining Company, and are being issued as the railroad construction proceeds. The bonds can be called hy the company any time on or after July 1, 1905, and are redeemable at 102½. The company proposes to retire one-fifteenth each year. Tbe common stock is not to be given as a bonus or sold by the company, but is to be held in the treasury of the Tonopah Railroad for the benefit of the Tonopah Mining Company and its stockholders. A small block of the common will be issued to the holders of the first charter received which was necessary to remove all difficulties and retain perfect control in the hands of the Tonopah Mining Company.

The American Tslephone Company's statement of output of instruments for March shows that it was the largest on record both as regards gross and net. The gross output was 126,522 and the net 91,479. The net output since the close of the fiscal year Dec. 31, 1903, was 192,578, making the total number of instruments out March 31, 1904, 3,972,095. The number of subscribers increased is about 75,000, making ths total number more than 1,600,000. The indicated gain in the gross earning capacity of the Bell eysetem, at $50 per subscriber, is $3,750,000 per annum, and the indicated increass in net capacity is over $1,000,000 per annum. With 1,600,000 suhscribers the annual gross earnings of the Bell Telephone system will amount to about $80,000,000, of which it is estimated the net earnings will be about $23,000,000.

The Tennessee Copper Company's plant at Ducktown has been shut down for about six weeks, and the reason assigned for the dismieeal by the United States Supreme Court of the Ducktown smoke suits brought in the name of Georgia is said to be that the company is about to make a great change in its methods of handling ore. Heretofore the company has roasted ite ore on piles of wood to remove tis eulphur fnmes. According to an official of the company the ore will now he roasted in a furnace and the deadly fumes, which have been the cause of destroying vegetation resulting in many damage suits, will be removed. The process of roasting ore by the previous method was so slow that there were usually on the roast piles about 100,000 to 125,000 tons of ore. The present method in addition to expediting matters removes the objectionable fumes and benefits the company materially.

The Seaboard Air Line's Birmingham extension is almost completed. Five miles of track work await finishing, and by the 1st of May the line will in all probability be open for operation. The Seahoard thue enters the Birmingham field as a competitor with Louisville and Nashville, Southern, and San Francisco for business in that territory.

The stockholders of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad will vote May 10 on executing a general mortgage to take up the present bond issue, and to provide for the purchase of other railroad property and complete extensions.

It is reported that recent orders for new equipment include the following: 1,400 freight cars for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2,000 cars of different description for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and 90 locomotives for the Wabash.

It is stated that $6,000,000 of improvements started early in 1903 on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis will be completed by the time the World's Fair opens at St. Louis. Of these improvements the most important is the doubls tracking of the road out of St. Louis. The Big Four's traffic at present is very much larger than in Febrdary and Marcb, and it is expected that the earnings of the second and third quarters will surpass largely those of 1903.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Company's yards have been very busy during the current year, and increased earnings over those of 1902-3 are looked forward to. The refinancing of the company added $1,250,000 to the amount of stock outstanding, making it at present $6,250,000, but the improvements which were made have put the yards in a much better condition for handling business, and in addition strengthened the treasury for working capital purposes.

Santa Fé reports for the month of March show that shipments of oranges and other fruit for that month were unusually large. There were shipped during that month 2,331 cars, which exceeds the record for any month by 194 cars. The next best month was April, 1901, when shipments aggregated 2,157 cars.

It is believed that the Wabash will be a bidder for the South Penn Railroad, which will be offered for sale at public auction within the next few weeks—namely, on May 14. The railway owns 200 miles of projected line, consisting mainly of right of way and grading. The eastern part is already controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Whatever competition there will be can be only for the western part.

Regarding the report that the New York Central was in the market for another $25,000,000, which it desired to borrow on short-term notes for use in carrying on its terminal improvements, it was learned that while such an amount may be needed within a few months, there has not yet been any application made to any financial institutions with a view of raising this amount.

Negotiations for the sale of the Clairton steel plant to the United States Steel Corporation have not yet been concluded. There are still a large number of details to be worked out, but it is believed that the final settlement will he reached during the coming week.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will on May 15 begin a through Pullman sleeping car service between New York and St. Louis via Cleveland in connection with the Lake Shore and the Big Four Railroads.

The plans for the new terminal at New Orleans by which the Rock Island and the Southern Railroad will enter that city have been approved, and work will be commenced at once. The construction will cost from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000, and it will take two years to complete the work.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, commonly known as the Panhandle, reports large increases in operating expenses, due largely to the floods which occurred recently in the road's territory. Long stretches of the road were under water during that period for many days. This not only checked the volume of traffic, but increased the ratio of expenses.

The strike of 300 boilermakers on the New Haven is due to the refusal of the company to reduce the working bours from ten to nine hours a day and to increase wages 15 per cent.

The report that the Pennsylvania would assume the full control of the Hocking Valley is without foundation. The report arose ont of the fact that some weeks ago there were some conferences of the accounting departments of the roads which control the Hocking Valley jointly.

Vice President Darius Miller of the Burlington denies the report that the Burlington is preparing to extend its lines to the Gulf. He declares that no such project has been considered.

OVERSUBSCRIPTION FARCE.

Speculative Transactions Account for the Recent Paris Loan Being Subscribed for 80 Times Over.

The fact that the loan of 170,000,000f. ($34,000,000) recently floated by the City of Paris for the purpose of completing the Metropolitan Railway called forth subscriptions for 13,600,000,000f., ($2,720,000,000) might be taken as an indication that the amount of capital gathered in Paris at present awaiting a chance of profitable investment was almost without limit. A further thought euggested by this tremendous oversubscription is ons of curiosity as to the possibility of French investors finding securities enough in which to put all the seemingly idle money. Even the rumored new loan of the Russian Government amounting to $250,000,000 according to recently current reports would be a bagatelle compared with this vast amount. It would seem that with euch amounts of unemployed capital anywhere in ths world the question of undigested and seemingly undigestible securities would be of academic interest only rather than one that keeps overventureeome capitalists awake o' nights. As a matter of fact, however, such oversubscriptions are euch in name rather than in fact. They might even be called one of the farces of finance.

In nearly every case of an offer of an attractive loan, and this is trus bere to some extent, although not on the ecale on which it is in European financial centres, there is a very large number of purely speculative subscriptions put in for the one and only purposs of securing an allotment which may be sold out overnight at a slight profit, as the loan goes to a premium after the subscriptions have been closed. Naturally the premium does not always materialize, but it doss so often enough to induce no end of euch speculative subscriptions. It is doubtful if subscriptions of this kind help the flotation of loans by inducing keener competition than would otherwise exist, for the reason that as the immediate profit is the essential consideration in the transaction, such subscribers cannot afford to raise their bids above the average. Another consideration that is of some moment as a possible source of money-market disturbance is that the deposits of the percentage that is invariably required on subscriptione ties up temporarily a considerable amount of money which is thus withdrawn from the market and from its proper uses. In the case of the recent Paris loan the amount thus tied up was in the neighborhood of $25,000,000.

One of the most notable cases of oversubscription in the New York market was that of Amalgamated Copper, which was subscribed for many times over, a fact that was pointed to at the time as an evidence of the great public demand for the stock and of the confidence in the undertaking that was felt hy the investing pnblic which in this, as in so many other cases, was to be ruthlessly undeceived by the collapse of the stock for which so much had been hoped. In this instance there could be little doubt that many subscriptione were speculative purely and simply. That this was so was demonstrated by the rush to sell the stock at the first opportunity. There was in fact so much selling of this kind that the stock soon went from a substantial premium to a point considerably under the subscription price.

THE ENGLISH BANK RATE.

Twice Lowered in a Fortnight—Partly Result of Large Bank Balances with Bank of England.

On Thursday last, for the second time in a fortnight, the Bank of England reduced its minimum rate of discount following the establishment in the open market of rates much lower than those which prevailed a few weeks ago. The bank rate, which had been reduced from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., was further cut down last week to 3 per cent. These reductions were the first changes since Sept. 3 of last year, when the rate was raised from 3 per cent., the present rate, to 4 per cent. While changes at near intervals are frequently made in the bank rate, it has happened only one other time within the past four years that the rate has been changed in two succesive weeks. The tendency in European financial centres as well as in New York has been toward almost abnormally low money rates, and in reducing its rate the Bank of England was merely following the course of the money market which made a reduction necessary unless the bank saw fit to maintain an undue divergence between its minimum rate and the rate quoted in the open market. Cable reports received during the week stated that considerable amounts were repaid to the bank by the market, the payments made one day being estimated at £1,000,000.

It is of some interest to note that one of the principal reasons assigned for the reduction in the bank rate was the fact that the joint stock banks were carrying heavy balances at the Bank of England. The situation in this respect was somewhat similar to that in New York, where the rates for call money were forced to such a low degree largely as a result of competition among banks to lend the money left with them by out-of-town banks.

SPECIALISTS CRITICISED

Methods of Important Group of Brokers Denounced.

Belief That Some Specialists on New York Stock Exchange Mislead Their Clients and Sometimes Abuse Trust.

No matter connected with the routine business of the Stock Exchange is more frequently discussed in brokerage offices than the methods of specialists in various stocks and the relations existing between them and their clients. Certainly none is so often made the enbject of caustic remarks and rather harsh criticisms by brokers other than specialists, and others whose position brings them into intimate contact with the actual transaction of business on the floor of the Exchange. Needless to say, the matters which are complained of cannot be charged to all specialists, but the methods of some of their number are assumed in general comment to be the methods of all, and so blame is laid upon specialists generally without allowing for the differences which actually exist between the various members of this group of Stock Exchange brokers.

Among other things, it is claimed that specialists do not treat other brokers with the fairness exacted between the broker and his outside client. Frequently quotations are made by the specialist in particular stocks which really give an erroneous impression of the market as it actually exists, and whether from indifference or in pursuit of definite plans of their own this failure to correctly report the market serves not infrequently to disturb the buyer or seller. Specialists, if trading in odd lots, are sometimes disconcertingly regardless of what seems to be fair dealing. A few days ago a fairly large odd lot of a certain stock selling below par, but not a very active issue, was sold at a price 9 points above the bid price, attention being drawn to tbe fact by the printing of the quotation of the stock on the tape almost immediately following the report of the odd lot. In this case, doubtless, the actual market was much nearer the figure at which the odd lot sold than that which was quoted, but the incident is one that shows very clearly that quoting stocks away from the market is a practice calculated to decrease confidence. Even in active stocks chances are found by specialists to convey erroneous impression as to the status of the market, the difference being that in active issues the operation must be confined to narrow limits, while in inactive issues the field is almost unlimited. Because of its important bearing upon trading the question of accurate quotation is an important one. By some it is claimed—and the opinion is a direct outgrowth of the methods so frequently adopted by specialists—that there should be a rule requiring specialists at all times to quote the highest bid price and the lowest offered price without reference to what they themselves wish to do in the market. This would do away with many wide quotations, the only apparent use of which is to facilitate the efforts to buy stock below its actual value or sell it above it. Somewhat curiously, this very matter of accurate quotations is one of the things included in the reform movement which is now in progress in the London Stock Exchange.

Much more serious than the allegations which have already been referred to as incurred by some of the specialists on the New York Stock Exchange is the charge of abuse of trust which is sometimes made against some of their number. The charge has at times been made categorically, and now and again with so much show of feeling on the part of those who consider themselves injured in some transaction that it is something of a wonder that the matter has not more frequently been brought to the attention of the authorities of the Exchange. In the ordinary conduct of stock market business specialists are employed by other brokers or by Stock Exchange houses to execute orders in the stocks to which they give their particular attention. There are many reasons why this system should be advantageous, including, of course, the self-evident fact that a broker giving his whole attention to some particular security would be much more familiar with the market in it at any given moment than a broker doing a general business requiring constant change from one stock to another. At the same time the position of the specialist is such that he is given exceptional opportunity for misleading others. The serious charge brought against some of the specialists is that they actually buy or sell on orders which they have received and then profit by the transaction for their own account. For example, it is said that sometimes a specialist receives and executes a selling order in some stock or other, and then in case the market falls, instead of reporting the sale to his principal buys the stock back at a profit which he keeps himself, or else reports the sale to his principal at the lower price, which in effect accomplishes the same result so far as the specialist is concerned as would be accomplished by the failure to report and ths advancement of a claim that the stock could not be gotten off at the price indicated.

Doubtless some accusations of this character are not well founded, and arise only from inconsiderate expressione of disappointment at a failure to make a desired transaction, but where there is smoke there must hs some fire, and it would seem that the authorities of ths Stock Exchange might well take cognizance of conditions that certainly exist to some extent unless serious assertions often repeated are entirely at variance with the facts, and which equally certainly are destructive of fair dealing.

LONDON'S STOCK EXCHANGE.

Number of Proprietary Members Increased During Past Year—Dividend of £9 Per Share.

In view of the effort that is now being made on the London Stock Exchange to require all members of the Exchange to be stockholders of ths association, which owns the "house" as the Stock Exchange Building is called, it is interesting to note that during the Stock Exchange year ended March 25 last the number of proprietary members or those owning shares in the association increased from 1,181 to 1,192. There has been a slow but more or less continuous growth in the number of proprietary

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Nominal, 1@1 1-4.

Business Dull Even for a Saturday—Another Remarkable Bank Statement.

A business of about 70,000 shares and with almost no changes exceeding a fraction among properties of general interest is scarcely worth discussing in general. In detail it may be noted that Brooklyn Rapid Transit retains its strength despite much incredulity. Consolidated Gas declined three-eighths upon the Mayor's signature of the Remsen bill. If he had vetoed it probably it would have risen upon covering by the shorts. Such are the uncertainties of Wall Street's ways.

The bank statement was remarkable, and yet had less influence than many less notable showings. Cash, deposits, and loans are all new records, and the surplus is a record for the year. Receipts of cash from the interior this year now exceed $40,000,000. Rather more than half of this may be attributed to the Panama payment preparations, but the remnant is about thrice the average amount. There are remarkable changes going on in the interior to account for so unusual a movement, and it is not consistent with any large local demand for cash. Certainly it is not wanted here in a 1 per cent. money market. With such a redundancy of cash exports of gold are as natural as exports of anything else. But it is to be remarked that we cannot export our deposits or credits. We can only export reserves, or gold, which represent a fourfold volume of credit. The distinction is unimportant so long as the surplus maintains the present level, but there is in sight demand for gold enough to absorb the entire surplus. The demands for gold export purposes and the receipts of cash from Japan and the interior are therefore in an interesting relation. Thus far gold from Japan has supplied the demand for gold for Europe. This remains true even for the large exports of gold arranged for this week, and it may remain true indefinitely. These considerations offset each other and thus nullify inferences based upon them. Probably this is the explanation of the small effect of the statement. It was of the sort some consider stimulating, but no such effect was discoverable. This week it will appear more clearly whether huge surpluses are provocative of speculation. Off hand the opinion may be expressed that increasing surpluses denote increasing stagnation, which is a calming influence. But when the surpluses begin to decrease, showing a disposition to use idle money, a different inference may be in order. Nothing else in sight is so interesting to those who find a relation between the money and stock markets. Upon this topic the article accompanying the chart on another page will throw light.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	2½	Norf. & West.	½
Brklyn. Rap. Tr.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Con. Tob. pf.	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Distillers Sec.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	½	Twin City	1
Hocking Valley	2½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1½
Met. St. Ry.	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Brklyn. Un. Gas.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	¾
Cent. of N. J.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	½
Chi. Un. Traction	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., coll. Hock.	C. Rap. & N. 5s	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
	Ir. 5s	Mob. & Ohio new 6s	2¼
	Valley 4½s	Mob. & O. ext. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chicago Gas, C. & Cr 1st	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 23	72,262
To date this year	30,321,688
Corresponding date last year	52,583,422

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 23	$1,407,500
To date this year	$207,714,200
Corresponding date last year	$225,171,100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, April 23, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
35	39	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	43	43	43	43	+2⅞
49½	49⅝	1,005	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	49½	49⅝	49⅜	49½	
71⅝	72⅜	200	Amer. Car & F. Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	
29⅝	30⅜	10	American Cotton Oil	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
19⅞	19¾	200	*Am. Locomotive Co.	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
81¼	81½	100	*Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81½	
93½	93⅝	325	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93⅜	93⅜	− ⅛
127⅜	128	300	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	127½	127½	127⅜	127⅜	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	73½	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	+ ⅛
80⅛	80½	3,975	Baltimore & Ohio	79½	80¼	79¾	80¼	+ ⅜
47⅜	47½	10,845	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	46¾	47½	46⅝	47½	+1⅛
208	210	300	Brooklyn Union Gas.	209	209	209	209	− 1
117¼	117⅝	410	Canadian Pacific	117½	117¼	117⅜	117½	− ¼
159½	161	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	160	160	160	160	−1
31⅝	32½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	32	32	32	32	
38	38½	125	Chicago & Alton	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
16½	16⅝	300	Chi. Great Western	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
144½	144⅝	3,260	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	145	145	144⅝	144⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	6	400	Chi. Union Traction	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
17	17½	100	Colorado & Southern	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
23¼	23⅜	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
207½	207⅝	5,460	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	209	209	207½	207⅝	− ⅜
109¾	112	230	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+1½
13¼	13½	10	Corn Products Co.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
150½	150¾	500	Delaware & Hudson	150⅜	150⅜	150	150½	+ ⅛
70	71	100	Denver & Rio G. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	− ⅛
1	..	100	Den. & Southwestern	1	1	1	1	
8¼	10	50	Detroit Southern	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
21½	23	100	*Distillers' Securities	22	22	22	22	+1
26⅞	26⅜	800	Erie	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
65⅛	65⅜	210	Erie 1st pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	
163	165	100	General Electric	164½	164½	164½	164½	+ ¼
71⅜	72	200	Hocking Valley	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+2¾
67⅞	68¼	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	68½	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
108	108½	110	Louisville & Nashville	108½	108¼	108¼	108¼	
142⅜	143	200	Manhattan Elevated	142½	142½	142½	142½	− ¼
114	114¼	100	*Met. Street Railway	114	114⅜	114	114⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	5½	3,185	Mexican Central	5¼	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	320	Missouri Pacific	93	93½	93	93½	
108	109	110	Nasb., Chat. & St. L.	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ⅛
38	38½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	− ⅛
21½	21¾	110	N. Y., Ontario & West.	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ⅛
58	58⅜	500	Norfolk & Western	58¾	58¾	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
117⅞	117⅞	4,860	Pennsylvania Railroad	117¾	117⅞	117⅝	117⅞	+ ⅛
76½	77	100	Père Marquette	77	78	78	78	
4	5	100	Quicksilver pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	
19⅜	19½	300	*Railway Steel Spring	19⅛	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	− ⅛
45	45¼	700	Reading	45	45	45	45	− ⅛
44⅜	44⅝	142	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	44⅛	44¼	44⅛	44¼	− ⅛
23⅜	23⅝	350	Rock Island Co.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
16⅞	17	100	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	17½	100	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	100	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	
48⅝	48⅞	1,610	Southern Pacific	49	49	48⅞	48⅞	− ⅛
21⅜	22	100	South. R'way extended	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
85¼	85⅜	110	South. R'way pf., ext.	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	− ⅛
37⅝	38¼	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	37½	37¾	37¼	37¼	− ⅛
24½	24½	200	Texas & Pacific	24	24½	24	24¼	− ⅛
29¼	29½	200	Tol., St. L. & Western	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
39¼	39½	1,960	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅛
93	93¾	100	Twin City Rapid Trans.	93	98	93	93	+1
85⅝	85¾	5,200	Union Pacific	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	− ⅛
92	92½	50	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	
105	105½	100	United Fruit Co.	105	105	105	105	
43	44¼	100	United R'ways Inv. pf.	44	44	44	44	+1½
..	..	100	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	100	*U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
80	80½	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
7	7½	900	U. S. Realty & Con.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
57	57¼	1,300	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	57¼	57¼	56⅝	57	− ⅛
62⅜	62½	310	U. S. Rubber pf.	62	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	530	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
56⅛	56⅜	9,825	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	960	Va.-Caro. Chemical	29¼	30	29	29	
100¼	100½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	100	100	100	110	− ¼
39	39⅜	700	Wabash pf.	39	39½	39	39¼	+ ⅛
88¼	89	160	West. Union Telegraph	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+ ⅛
15½	16¼	617	Wheel. & Lake Erie	16	16	16	16	−1¼
40½	40¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Very Dull—Advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit—Total of $4,000,000 Gold Engaged for Export by Tuesday's Steamer.

Only one stock contributed as much as 10,000 shares to yesterday's total in the stock market, and had it not been for the movement in this same issue the day would have passed without a single change of sufficient importance to interest even the closest observer of the list. During the first hour only 29,000 shares were dealt in, and the second hour, although a little more lively than the first, made the total for the day only 72,000 shares. The bank statement was good, but it may well be doubted from the stock market point of view if such statements which fail utterly in stimulating the market are still entitled to be classed as good. There is plenty of money, as the bank statements and the money rates show, but it is self-evident that it is not finding its way into the stock market. Brooklyn Rapid Transit gained 1⅛ points on the day's business, and in this respect outdid all the other active stocks or those that passed as such in the absence of real activity.

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Large Gold Exports.

Wall Street gave some attention to the further announcements of gold engaged for export, but no one seems troubled about the outflow of gold at a time when there is such a plethora of money. In addition to the $1,500,000 engaged by Goldman, Sachs & Co., as published yesterday, there was engaged yesterday for export by Tuesday's steamer $1,500,000 by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. and $1,000,000 by another firm which desired not to have its name known as having engaged gold for export next Tuesday, a total of $4,000,000. It is possible that the amount may be increased during the course of Monday's business. As counterbalancing to a considerable extent the gold exports there was paid out at the Sub-Treasury $1,465,000 on telegraphic order against the deposit in San Francisco of gold imported from Japan.

LAKE SUPERIOR PLANS.

Conference of Reorganizers of the Consolidated Company.

There was a conference here yesterday of those interested in the reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, which will be known under the new regime as the Canadian Improvement Company, in view of the action of the Canadian Parliament in passing on Friday the loan bill that is a part of the reorganization scheme.

In the way of that scheme, which involves the paying off of the Speyer loan, no obstacle yet remains, but the conferees have not reached a point at which announcement can be made of the detailed reorganization. In its general plan it will follow, it is understood, that proposed by the Moffly committee of Philadelphia and New York stockholders.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $180,565,297; balances, $12,385,929; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $997,289.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85⅝; demand, $4.87⅜; cables, $4.87⅝. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅝ and 5.15⅜; less 1-16; Reichsmarks, 94 15-16 and 95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—5c discount. St. Louis—25c premium.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 23.—G. M. Hatfards & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
American Linen	95	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	103¼	..	..
Davol Mills	92½	..	..
Flint Mills	100	..	..
Granite Mills	125	..	..
King Philip Mills	122	..	..
Laurel Lake Mills	133	..	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	82½	80	..
Mechanics' Mills	80	80	..
Osborn Mills	86	..	..
Parker Mills	85	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	122½	..	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	99	96	..
Seaconnet Mills	82	..	..
Slade Mills	82	..	..
Stevens Mfg.	120	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	123½	125	..
Weetamoe Mills	60	..	..

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Pause in the Upward Movement of Prices During the Week.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS DULL

Influenced by Uncertainty Concerning Northern Securities Stocks—Japanese Strong, Russians Weak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 23.—There was a pause this week in the upward movement of prices on the Stock Exchange, the prevailing judgment apparently being that a rest after the sharp and almost general advance last week would be a good thing. The placing of new issues on the market and the knowledge that others would be issued soon would appear also to have influenced business and discounted the tendency to boom prices, which also was due to the great plentifulness of money.

The effect on the market of the reduction in the Bank rate, although the reduction came earlier than expected, had been largely anticipated. Its influence on consols, for example, was so slight that they did little better than hold their own.

In the foreign department the interesting development was the weakening of Russian and the strengthening of Japanese securities, prices moving somewhat in accord with the news from the Far East. The movement of Russians was due chiefly to the manifest uneasiness of Paris with respect to these stocks. The changes in prices of other foreigners were not important, rarely extending beyond small fractions.

Home rails were no longer buoyant, but were well supported and the most important changes were for the good.

American railways were extremely dull, this being due in large measure to the feeling of uncertainty in respect of Northern Securities stocks. The most pronounced loss was in Southern Pacific—over 1½. Denver common and preferred lost about three-quarters each. There were small advances in Atchison, Milwaukee, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, Wabash, and Southern.

There was a reaction in mines which was regarded as quite natural after the boom of last week. The backward movement was due to some extent to Continental selling.

Loan rates were phenomenally low, the weekly terms as a rule being under 1¾ and the day-to-day rate part of the time merely nominal.

Banks have reduced allowance on deposits to 1½ per cent. and discount houses fixed the rates at 1½ and 1¾ for money at call and notice respectively.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 23.—The abundance of money in the market tends to keep discount rates easy, though they stiffened somewhat to-day in consequence of the Russian loan rumors. Business on the Stock Exchange is suffering from week-end slackness and the nearness of the settlement. Consols were fairly steady, though a fraction lower, owing to exchanging into the new Indian loan.

Americans opened irregular, recovered somewhat, became inanimate, and closed quiet but steady.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅛; Consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 75⅝; Atchison pf., 96¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 81¾; Canadian Pacific, 120⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 33; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148½; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande pf., 72½; Erie, 27⅜; Erie first pf., 66½; Erie second pf., 42½; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville and Nasbville, 111; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅜; New York Central, 119½; Norfolk and Western, 59⅝; Norfolk and Western pf., 90½; Ontario and Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 60½; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 23⅛; Reading first pf., 40; Reading second pf., 33; Southern Railway, 25½; Southern Railway pf., 87½; Southern Pacific, 50½; Union Pacific, 87½; Union Pacific pf., 95; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel pf., 58; Wabash, 19½; Wabash pf., 40¾.

Bar silver steady, 25½d per ounce.

Money, 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 1⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills is 1⅛@1 5-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £31,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.80; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 23.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened quiet. Prices strengthened, Internationals especially, French stocks closing with an advance, on a persistent rumor that President Loubet will meet Emperor William in Italy. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 92.45. The private rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

BERLIN, April 23.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Domestic Governments were stronger. Coal and Iron shares were lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$219,541,959
Gold	100,711,456
Silver	19,633,404
United States notes	6,278,613
Treasury notes of 1890	117,043
National banknotes	11,980,316
Total receipts this day	1,274,574
Total receipts this month	31,994,591
Total receipts this year	441,787,840
Total expenditures this day	1,680,000
Total expenditures this month	37,210,000
Total expenditures this year	439,353,254
Deposits in National banks	168,056,910

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$449,973,269
Silver dollars	472,309,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,300,535
Silver bullion of 1890	5,597,665
Total	$957,879,369

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $15,672,600 gold certificates in Treasury	$489,972,269
Silver certificates outstanding	473,909,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,096,000
Total	$957,879,269

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$55,068,656
Silver coin and bullion	15,022,098
Silver certificates	6,408,813
United States notes	2,278,511
Other assets	24,695,995
Total in Treasury	$125,068,073
Deposits in National banks	168,056,910
Total	$293,710,782
Current liabilities	84,166,523
Available cash balance	$219,541,959

Would List Mackay Stocks.

The Mackay companies have made application to the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of $10,000,000 of Postal Telegraph preferred stock and $10,000,000 of Commercial Cable stock. The Governors have referred the matter to the Committee on Stock List.

The Citizens Central National Bank
Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside security market yesterday was devoid of any particular movement involving material changes in quotations, and the strength of the Seaboards, Greene Consolidated Copper, and Brooklyn Union Gas debenture 6s, was the only changes to draw attention of traders.

The result of the week's trading shows a majority of declines among stocks represented in the list, the largest of which were in Great Northern preferred, Mackay Companies preferred, Northern Pacific, and Otis Elevator preferred. The bond list shows exactly the opposite, with material gains in most of the issues, particularly in the American Writing Paper 5s, Brooklyn Union Gas debentures, and the Standard Milling 5s.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, April 23, 1904.

Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
800	Am. Can	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
1,165	Am. Can pf.	*35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅛
160	Am. Chicle	91	*90	91	− 1
23	Am. L. & Trac.	49¼	49¼	49¼	....
2,400	Am. Writ. Paper	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1,300	Am. W. P. pf.	14½	12⅝	14½	+ 3
8,500	Bay State Gas	5-16	⅛	3-32	-3-32
2,208	British Col. Cop.	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
200	Camden Land	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
300	Cent. Foundry	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
1,846	Con. Lake Sup.	⅛	⅛	⅛	−1-16
225	Con. Refriger'g.	*4	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
180	Con. Tobacco	250	250	250	− 2
100	Cot. Oil & F.pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
200	Electric Boat	27	26	27	+ 1
275	Elec. Boat pf.	65	60	60	+ 1
900	El. Lead Reduc.	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
250	Elec. Vehicle	*6	5½	5½	− 1
150	Electro-Pneu.	½	½	½	+1-16
5,000	Gold Hill Copper	11-16	½	½	− ⅛
300	Int. Pt., w. rel.	170	170	170	− 5
10,310	Greene Cop.	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
280	Hack. Meadows.	*19⅞	19½	19½	− ⅞
100	Havana Tobacco	20½	20½	20½	− ⅞
718	Inter. Rap. Tran.	106⅝	*107⅜	106	+ ⅛
120	Inter. Met. Mar.	*6	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
500	Inter. Met. pf.	17½	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
200	Internat. Salt	11	11	11	....
25	Knick. Ice of Chicago pf.	54½	54½	54½	....
1,500	Light, Fuel & P. of West Va.	36⅞	35¼	36⅛	+ 1⅝
1,994	Mackay Cos.	24½	*19	24	+ 4
1,073	Mackay Cos. pf.	70	*68	69¾	− 3⅞
2,400	Manhattan Tran.	1 5-16	1 3-16	1¼	....
8,630	Mont. & Bos.	⅜	⅜	⅜	−1-16
400	N. Orleans Rys.	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
400	N. Orl. Rys. pf.	29	28½	29	+ 1½
200	N. P., when rel.	134½	133	134½	− 2½
9,928	North. Securities	99⅝	97¾	99	+ 1⅝
8	Nor. Sec. stubs	250	250	250	− 4
325	Otis Elevator pf.	*89¼	87	87	2½
58	Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	− ¾
100	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	25	25	25	− 1
1,625	Sec. Mar. Line	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
5,950	Seab. A. L. pf.	19¼	17½	18⅝	+ 1⅝
500	Seminole Mining	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
200	Stand. Mill. pf.	23	23	23	− 2
39	Standard Oil	631	622	622	− 8
500	Tintic Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅝
1,680	Tonopah Mining of Nevada	*10⅛	9½	9⅝	+ ⅝
50	Treadwell, Geo. A. Mining	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ¼
1,600	Union Copper	13-16	11-16	13-16	+ ⅛
10	United Copper	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
725	Uni. Fire Extin.	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
22	Wash. Ry. & El.	11	11	11	− 2
2	Wash. R. & El. pf.	50	50	50	+ 5
245	White Knob Cop.	*8	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
$58,000	†Am. Writ. P. 5s.	75½	72	75½	+ 3½
22,280	†Brklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	175¾	172⅝	175¾	+ 3⅛
15,000	†Cent. Edy. 6s	53	52	53	....
10,000	†Con. Rubber 4s	12	12	12	− 1
15,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	97½	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
4,000	†Ferrier, J. R.	4½s	30	30	−45
16,000	Gt. N. of Ca. 1st 5s	60	58¾	60	+ 1¼
55,000	†Nassau Elec. 4s	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
7,000	N. Ams. Gas 5s	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ⅞
20,000	N. Orl. Rys. 4½s	76	76	76¾	− 2¾
10,000	†N. J. Str. Ry. 4s	70	70	70	....
5,656	†Stand. Mill. 5s	74½	72¾	74½	+ 2½
1,000	†Union Ferry 5s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅜
118,000	†Va.-C. Chem. 5s	94¾	93½	94	+ ½
1,000	†Wash. R. & El. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ 1¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can pf.	34⅝	34⅜	34½
100	Am. Writing Paper.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,100	Bay State Gas.	5-16	9-32	9-32
1,145	Con. Lake Superior	1	⅞	⅞
700	Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Greene Con. Copper	15½	15	15⅞
40	Hackensack Meadows	19½	19	19½
106	Inter. Rapid Transit	108	*107	108
100	Light, Fuel & Power	36½	36	36½
23	Mackay Companies pf.	69½	69	69½
1,700	Manhattan Transit	1 11-16	1¼	1½
5,300	Montreal & Boston	11-16	½	½
50	Northern Securities	98⅜	....	98⅜
40	Seaboard Air Line	9½	9	9½
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18½	18	18⅝
600	Tonopah Mining of Nev.	9¾	9¼	9¾
200	Union Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
125	Univ. Fire Extin.	*9⅝	9	9¼
20	White Knob Copper	8	8	8

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	†Brlyn U. Gas deb. 6s	175½	175½	175½
5,000	†Great N. of Ca. 1st 5s	60	60	60

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, April 23, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Amal. Copper	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼
110	Am. Locomotive	19½	19½	19½	19½
580	Am. Sugar	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
400	A., T. & S. F.	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝
1,210	Balt. & Ohio	79⅜	80¼	79⅜	80¼
5,640	Brook. R. T.	47⅛	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝
160	Chi. G. West.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2,450	C., M. & St. P.	144⅞	145½	144⅝	144⅝
160	Erie	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26⅝
150	Met. Street	113⅞	114⅜	113⅝	114⅜
1,880	Mex. Central	5	5⅛

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé com. (semi-annual)	2	June 1	May 12	June 2
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	$1.75	July 1	Holders of record June 1	
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	2	May 2	April 16	May 3
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 9	April 23	May 10
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	May 5	.....	.....
Georgia Southern & Florida 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	May 5	.....	.....
Grand Rapids & Indiana	1½	April 25	April 18	April 26
Ksokuk & Des Moines pf.	1½	May 1	April 22	April 25
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	May 2	April 16	May 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 2	April 16	May 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 2	April 16	May 2
Reading 2d pf.	2	May 10	April 22	May 11
Rock Island pf. (quarter)	1	May 2	April 15	April 18
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. (quar.)	1¼	May 16	April 30	May 17
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Central Traction (Pitts.)	1½	April 30	Holders of record April 20	
Columbus Railway pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 2	Holders of record April 15	
Consol. Trac. pf. (Pitts.) (semi-ann.)	..	May 2	Holders of record April 20	
Detroit United Railway (quar.)	1	May 2	April 16	May 3
Duquesne Traction (Pitts.)	2	April 30	Holders of record April 20	
Grand Rapids Railway pf. (quar.)	1¼	May 1	Holders of record April 18	
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light pf. (quar.)	1½	May 2	April 20	May 3
Northern Texas Traction (quarter)	¾	May 2	April 25	.....
Phil. Co. of Pitts. com. (quar.)	1½	May 1	Holders of record April 1	
Pittsburg Traction	3½	April 30	Holders of record April 20	
Twin City Rapid Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	May 16	April 30	.....
United Traction Co. (Albany) (quar.)	1¼	May 1	April 20	May 2
BANK STOCK.				
American Exchange National	4	May 2	Holders of record April 22	
Astor National (quarter)	5	May 1	.....	.....
Bowery (quarter)	3	May 2	April 27	May 2
Germania (semi-annual)	10	May 2	April 19	May 3
Hanover	3	May 2	April 20	May 3
Mt. Morris	4	May 2	April 21	May 2
N. Y. National Exchange (quarter)	2	May 2	April 20	May 2
Pacific (quarter)	2	May 2	April 19	May 2
TRUST COMPANY.				
Federal (Boston)	$2.50	May 2	Holders of record April 23	
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	May 2	April 25	May 2
Kings County, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	May 2	April 25	May 2
West End, Philadelphia, (semi-ann.)	4	May 2	Holders of record April 25	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Amalgamated Copper	½	May 31	April 28	May 9
American Car & Foundry (quar.)	½	May 2	April 11	May 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 2	April 11	May 3
American Cotton Oil com.	2	June 1	1904 May 16	June 2
American Glue com. (semi-annual)	2	May 1	Holders of record April 22	
American Graphophone	1	June 15	Holders of record June 1	
Amer. Graphophone Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 15	Holders of record May 1	
Amer. Light & Trac. pf. (quarter)	1¼	May 2	April 23	May 3
Amer. Steel Foundries pf. (quar.)	1½	May 1	April 15	May 2
American Tobacco com. (quar.)	3	May 1	April 15	May 2
American Tobacco pf. (quar.)	2	May 1	April 15	May 2
Anaconda Copper Mining (semi-ann.)	50c	May 19	April 23	May 19
Automatic Electric Co. (quarter)	2	May 2	.....	.....
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	$1.25	May 2	Holders of record April 27	
Central Oil	25c	May 2	Holders of record April 22	
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	2	May 1	April 23	May 1
Consol. Gas, Baltimore	2	June 1	Holders of record May 14	
De Witt Wire Cloth pf. (semi-ann.)	3	May 1	April 21	May 2
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	April 26	April 5	April 27
Edison El. Ill., Boston, (quar.)	2½	May 2	Holders of record April 16	
Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	$2.50	May 2	April 18	May 3
Edison Electric Ill. Co., Br'klyn cfs. of deposit	40c	May 5	Holders of record April 25	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	1½	April 30	April 21	May 2
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	1½	April 30	April 21	May 2
H. R. Worthington pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	May 2	April 20	May 3
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	April 25	April 20	.....
Houghton County Electric Light	3	May 2	Holders of record April 18	
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical pf. (semi-annual)	$2	May 16	Holders of record April 30	
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1½	May 2	April 20	May 3
James Olwell & Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 1	Holders of record April 20	
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2	May 2	April 23	May 3
Lowell Electric Light	$4	May 2	April 18	May 3
Montana Ore Purchasing	$2	April 30	April 4	April 30
Montana Ore Purchasing (extra)	2	April 30	April 4	April 30
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	May 14	May 1	May 16
National Fireproofing pf. (quar.)	1¾	April 25	Holders of record April 20	
National Steel & Wire pf. (quar.)	1¾	May 4	April 22	May 4
New England Teleph. & Telegraph (quarter)	$1.50	May 16	Holders of record April 2	
Niles-Bement-Pond com. (semi-ann.)	2	June 18	June 11	June 20
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	3½	May 2	April 15	April 21
Phil. Warehousing & Cold Storage	$3	May 2	Holders of record April 21	
Phil. Warehousing & Cold Storags (extra)	$2	May 2	Holders of record April 21	
Procter & Gamble com.	3	May 14	*Holders of record April 30	
Pullman Company (quarter)	$2	May 16	Holders of record April 30	
Rogers Locomotive Works pf.	1½	May 2	April 21	May 2
Street's West. Stable Car Line com.	50c	April 25	April 12	April 26
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quar.)	2	May 2	April 12	May 4
Trenton Potteries Co. pf. (quarter)	2	April 25	Holders of record April 21	
United Electric Securities Co. (semi-annual)	$3.50	May 2	*Holders of record April 20	
United Copper pf. (semi-annual)	3	May 2	April 14	May 2
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle com. (quar.).	$1.50	May 2	April 20	May 3
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle pf. (quar.)	$1.75	May 2	April 20	May 3
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf. (quar.)	1	June 1	May 11	June 1
U. S. Express (semi-annual)	2	May 16	April 30	May 17
U. S. Rubber pf.	½	June 15	May 31	June 16
U. S. Steel preferred (quarter)	1¾	May 16	April 19	May 17

*Books do not close.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended April 23 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$602,800.00	$19,600.00	$24,100	$33,300.00	$76,800.00	$622,100.00
Colonial	100,000	2,191,300.00	53,900.00	109,600	337,800.00	651,000.00	8,043,200.00
Columbia	300,000	3,320,000.00	175,000.00	108,000	285,000.00	3,500.00	8,426,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	745,400.00	11,278.00	44,770	59,118.00	.....	725,897.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,561,800.00	90,500.00	97,100	467,400.00	100,000.00	2,189,100.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,815,611.00	11,878.00	106,142	229,618.00	118,058.00	2,123,218.00
Hamilton	200,000	2,750,900.00	146,000.00	90,000	142,700.00	270,800.00	3,176,000.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,086,800.00	10,300.00	97,300	105,300.00	23,100.00	1,920,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,340,000.00	128,700.00	92,900	276,200.00	64,900.00	2,954,300.00
Mutual	200,000	1,595,167.00	22,442.00	229,027	201,813.00	45,000.00	2,724,331.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,371,966.00	27,779.00	114,175	184,050.00	385,896.00	1,795,722.00
Plaza	100,000	3,014,000.00	153,000.00	139,000	414,000.00	.....	3,423,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,089,835.00	19,545.00	90,920	76,001.00	236,268.00	1,334,691.00
State	100,000	7,219,000.00	451,000.00	250,000	172,000.00	701,000.00	8,387,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,580,000.00	65,000.00	209,000	173,000.00	6,000.00	2,085,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,231,400.00	51,200.00	137,900	162,900.00	191,600.00	1,697,200.00
United National	1,000,000	2,107,100.00	260,200.00	62,800	96,800.00	.....	1,406,100.00
Washington Heights	100,000	572,828.00	11,497.00	34,752	85,469.00	.....	479,489.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,794,600.00	34,500.00	204,500	546,600.00	1,800.00	2,273,900.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,561,100.00	16,000.00	113,000	157,700.00	42,200.00	1,693,800.00
Broadway	150,000	2,058,025.00	24,407.00	155,762	414,630.00	.....	2,297,080.00
Brooklyn	500,000	1,540,500.00	102,400.00	55,800	284,700.00	24,300.00	1,714,400.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,061,600.00	290,100.00	82,600	794,100.00	50,700.00	3,799,100.00
Mechanics'	500,000	6,539,400.00	214,800.00	536,700	760,000.00	60,000.00	8,001,900.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,030,209.00	12,906.00	51,824	119,674.00	10,000.00	1,122,513.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,947,000.00	230,000.00	357,000	901,000.00	20,000.00	5,318,000.00
National City	500,000	3,241,000.00	139,000.00	200,000	722,000.00	226,000.00	4,161,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,066,780.63	11,993.49	66,329	48,153.83	213,545.10	1,170,442.41
People's	100,000	1,261,000.00	44,500.00	139,600	223,300.00	103,600.00	1,569,700.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	612,683.00	10,987.00	44,334	70,231.00	69,076.00	658,328.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,134,000.00	105,000.00	25,000	237,000.00	80,000.00	1,136,400.00
Union	200,000	1,160,400.00	41,700.00	82,500	129,900.00	250,800.00	1,456,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	745,300.00	64,300.00	37,100	56,900.00	89,300.00	812,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First National	100,000	737,300.00	55,600.00	10,000	143,900.00	.....	745,300.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,597,200.00	178,100.00	304,300	1,583,100.00	1,333,400.00	5,712,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,126,638.00	80,370.00	69,717	242,642.00	152,046.00	1,891,226.00
Second National	250,000	1,162,300.00	66,600.00	14,500	257,400.00	14,600.00	1,068,600.00
Third National	200,000	1,210,938.93	54,429.00	87,667	688,189.84	4,858.85	1,903,423.19
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,303,800.00	150,300.00	24,900	171,200.00	230,600.00	2,321,100.00
Second National	125,000	1,083,836.00	32,463.00	28,880	61,800.00	219,600.00	1,283,997.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,528,152.00	19,493.00	109,323	79,786.00	154,815.00	1,779,594.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, April 23, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation
$2,000,000	$2,536,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$19,003,000	$3,594,000	$1,509,000	$18,810,000	$997,000
2,000,000	2,309,800	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,208,700	8,516,000	2,146,000	27,687,000	.....
2,000,000	1,413,900	Merchants' National	14,357,900	2,978,200	1,345,600	16,647,400	175,000
3,000,000	†3,262,300	Mechanics' National	19,490,000	4,072,000	1,947,000	19,897,000	478,000
1,500,000	3,562,400	Bank of America	20,995,200	8,882,600	2,119,500	22,754,800	.....
1,000,000	270,200	Phenix National	3,900,000	963,000	193,000	3,716,000	40,000
25,000,000	17,675,900	National City	167,729,200	44,355,100	8,010,200	176,475,800	2,320,000
300,000	7,595,100	Chemical National	2,534,300	6,470,200	1,843,500	24,417,300	.....
600,000	361,400	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	5,194,400	1,103,100	553,400	5,779,200	176,200
1,000,000	2,223,900	Gallatin National	7,953,000	945,600	528,800	5,701,100	985,500
300,000	117,500	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,030,000	484,500	25,000	2,224,300	44,800
700,000	246,800	Mechanics & Traders'	4,302,000	612,000	547,000	4,711,000	.....
300,000	537,700	Greenwich	2,265,000	499,200	395,800	2,142,900	.....
5,000,000	4,127,100	Am. Exch. National	31,075,000	3,557,000	2,054,000	23,794,000	4,845,000
25,000,000	11,880,000	Nat. Bank of Commerce	164,142,100	31,046,400	12,428,700	161,577,900	11,359,900
3,000,000	4,424,300	Mercantile National	24,253,000	4,704,500	1,742,000	22,553,800	1,758,700
422,700	608,500	Pacific	2,974,200	557,300	447,100	3,867,300	.....
450,000	1,091,800	Chatham National	6,073,700	819,700	887,700	6,210,900	49,000
200,000	396,000	People's	2,131,100	284,300	356,700	2,800,100	.....
2,000,000	2,079,100	Nat. Bank of N. A.	16,486,300	2,382,900	1,551,800	15,564,100	840,000
3,000,000	6,440,000	North American	47,747,600	13,341,100	5,852,800	59,939,800	250,000
1,000,000	1,047,300	Irving National	6,106,000	735,600	472,400	5,318,000	244,400
2,550,000	541,700	Citizens' Central Nat.	16,259,900	3,806,400	1,240,900	19,566,200	786,300
500,000	813,400	Nassau	2,742,900	385,800	378,700	3,176,200	.....
1,000,000	1,273,970	Market & Fulton Nat.	8,432,000	1,239,100	671,400	6,636,100	43,500
1,000,000	367,700	Shoe & Leather	7,177,400	1,819,600	852,700	8,629,100	98,900
2,000,000	3,201,300	Corn Exchange	29,201,000	6,423,000	8,024,000	36,077,000	.....
750,000	1,042,000	Oriental	7,062,200	1,169,000	325,200	6,756,500	.....
1,500,000	6,681,400	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,796,000	4,321,000	1,401,000	22,501,000	45,200
3,000,000	7,009,100	National Park	61,132,000	17,298,000	4,944,000	70,336,000	2,866,600
250,000	141,800	East River National	1,136,400	201,800	179,700	1,802,400	49,800
3,000,000	8,017,400	Fourth National	21,353,300	4,044,400	2,682,100	24,547,500	50,900
300,000	1,380,400	Second National	8,719,000	1,118,000	1,447,000	9,731,000	284,000
10,000,000	13,714,000	First National	89,516,400	23,243,500	1,869,900	87,448,000	4,977,000
1,000,000	891,200	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	7,413,300	1,555,500	491,800	6,983,800	616,400
250,000	775,900	Bowery	2,929,000	511,000	302,000	3,418,000	.....
200,000	660,700	N. Y. County National	4,520,700	983,000	491,500	5,703,200	50,000
750,000	513,800	German-American	3,433,400	688,200	220,100	3,343,700	.....
1,000,000	8,955,500	Chase National	39,705,500	13,599,500	1,649,500	40,577,900	50,000
100,000	1,715,200	Fifth Avenue	8,949,600	2,474,500	2,115,100	9,959,000	.....
200,000	665,500	German Exchange	2,538,600	180,000	760,000	3,408,600	.....
200,000	842,700	Germania	3,136,100	424,800	945,300	5,329,800	.....
300,000	1,320,500	Lincoln National	9,885,500	1,604,500	1,503,000	10,079,400	247,100
1,000,000	1,271,400	Garfield National	7,389,300	2,092,400	999,900	7,587,500	49,700
250,000	880,600	Fifth National	2,425,400	521,600	133,900	2,676,000	242,900
1,000,000	1,470,700	Bank of the Metropolis	8,651,700	1,640,400	947,800	10,546,200	.....
200,000	539,200	West Side Bank	8,142,000	687,000	319,000	4,052,000	.....
500,000	1,418,000	Seaboard National	13,955,000	2,740,000	1,536,000	16,816,000	50,000
300,000	535,100	First National, Br'klyn	6,115,000	712,000	615,000	7,370,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,989,900	Liberty National	11,442,000	2,457,400	240,000	10,398,200	795,600
1,000,000	502,100	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,933,400	1,066,500	356,500	5,326,200	.....
500,000	561,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,641,400	770,300	306,500	6,504,900	100,000
350,000	546,900	Astor National	4,851,000	1,060,000	306,000	5,027,000	350,000
104,250,000	115,126,800	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,565,100	Total, State banks.					
116,572,700	134,728,900	Total	1,046,390,300	236,157,500	75,339,300	1,106,874,400	35,725,000

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, March 28, 1904; 17 State banks, March 5, 1904.
†As on April 23, 1904.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25¼d per ounce, and in New York at 55¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Confidence sold at 1.00@1.05, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 150 Elkton at .67, 1,000 Old Gold at .10, 200 Ophir at 5.50, 1,300 Phenix at .11@.10, 200 Portland at 1.70, 300 Savage at .48.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks yesterday and to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Consolidated	.07	.07
Andes	.32	.32
Belcher	.31	.30
Best & Belcher	1.95	1.95
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	.70	.72
Challenge Consolidated	.23	.23
Chollar	.23	.23
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. California & Virginia	1.75	1.75
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.14	.15
Gould & Curry	.29	.29
Hale & Norcross	.77	.75
Julia	.07	.08
Justice	.12	.12
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.06	.06
Mexican	2.35	2.30
Occidental Consolidated	.82	.83
Ophir	5.75	5.87½
Overman	.38	.39
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.42	.42
Sag Belcher	.14	.13
Sierra Nevada	.72	.69
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Consolidated	.92	.90
Utah Consolidated	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21
Silver bars	.55¼	.54½
Mexican dollars	.44@45	.43½@44½
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 23.—As illustrating the dullness of the local trading, to-day's total sales amounted to 6,271 shares. Of this number 5,000 shares were Consolidated Lake Superior common, the price of which was a shade higher on the success of the $2,000,000 Canadian Loan bill. Lehigh Navigation advanced 1¼ on the report that a 5 per cent. guaranteed bond will be offered for the stock by the Jersey Central. General Asphalt stocks were weak, the preferred selling off a point, while the common was offered down from 12 to 10½, without finding a buyer. Bonds were quiet, with sales of $61,000. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
28	American Rys.	44½	44½	44½
5,000	Con. Lake Superior	1	5/8	5/8
20	Con. Lake Superior pf.	5	5	5
100	Electric Storage	58	58	58
10	Gen. Asphalt pf.	32	32	32
2	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24	24	24
50	Investment Co. of Phila.	60	60	60
2	Lehigh Valley	36½	36½	36½
50	Lehigh Navigation	71¼	71¼	71¼
55	Penn. R. R.	59 58	15-16 59	
128	Penn. Salt warrants	9	9	9
100	Phila. Co.	39½	39½	39½
20	Phila. Electric	5 7-16	5 7-16	5 7-16
350	Reading	22¼	22½	22¼
10	United Cos. of N. J.	265	265	265
100	Union Traction	49½	49½	49½
10	United Gas Imp.	83½	83¼	83½
240	U. S. Steel pf.	56½	56½	56½
1	Western Bank	80½	80½	80½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—New York exchange was 25c premium. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. In an uneventful week-end session on the local Exchange, purchases of $10,000 of Pneumatic Tool bonds advanced the price to 50. Small pressure on Biscuit common resulted in sales of nearly 500 shares and a fractional decline. West Chicago and Can preferred also were a trifle easy. Telephone and Match stocks were firm. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold at 46. Quotations follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	American Can pf.	35	34½	34½
80	American Radiator com.	44	44	44
50	Canal & Dock	57½	57½	57½
1	Chicago Telephone	118	118	118
90	Chicago Union Traction	30½	30½	30½
175	Diamond Match	130½	130½	130½
125	Lake St. "L" receipts	3½	3½	3½
45	Met. "L" pf.	43	43	43
50	Milwaukee Brew. pf.	21	21	21
420	National Biscuit	42½	42¾	42¾
10	National Biscuit pf.	104½	104½	104½
150	United Boxboard pf.	13	13	13
125	West Chicago	40	40	40

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¼	105¾
2s, c., 1930	106¼	106¾
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107
3s, c., 1918	107¼	106¾
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	.....
4s, r., 1907	107½	108
4s, c., 1907	107½	108
4s, r., 1925	133	133¾
4s, c., 1925	134	134½
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
Adams Exp.	224	226
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Allis-Chalm.	6	8¼
Am. Ag. Ch.	13	..
A. C. & F.	18	18½
Am. Coal	180	210
A. C. Oil	90	100
Am. D. Tel.	23	28
Am. Exp.	185	195
A. H. & L.	6	7
A. H. & L. pf.	16½	17¼
Am. Ice Co.	7¾	7¾
A. I. Co. pf.	27½	27¾
Am. Lin. Co.	8¼	9
A. L. Co. pf.	28½	30¼
A. M.	4	5
A. M. Co. pf.	17	19
A. S. & R.	48¼	48½
Am. Snuff.	112	120
Am. Sn. pf.	90	100
A. S. R. pf.	125¾	126½
A. T. & C.	85	88
A. T. & T.	126	127
Am. Tob. pf.	130	139½
Am. W. Co.	10¼	11
A. W. Co. pf.	74	76
An. Cop. M.	70¾	71
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann A. pf.	52	56
A. T. & S.	..	..
A. T. & S. pf.	93½	94
Atl. C. Line.	105	108
B. & O. pf.	89¾	90¾
B. R. T.	68	68¼
Bruns. City.	5¾	6½
B., R. & P.	115	128
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	46½	50
Canada So.	65½	..
C. & S. A. Tel.	103	104
C. & S. A. pf.	81	82
C., B. & Q.	180	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	130
C. G. W. pf.	67	69¾
C. G. W. pf., B.	23	29
C. G. W. 1d.	85	90
C. I. & L. pf.	..	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.	175	177
C. St. P. M. & Om.	135	140
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T.	9	9½
C. T. & T. pf.	19	19½
C. U. T. pf.	30½	32
C. C. C. & St. L.	75	76½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	120
C. L. & W.	59	60
C. L. & W. pf.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	178	..
C. F. & I.	31¾	32½
C. F. & I. pf.	64	76¾
C. S. 1st pf.	53½	54½
C. H. C. & Iron	12¾	13¼
Com. Cable.	180	200
Consol. Coal.	65	..
C. P. Co. pf.	70¼	71¾
D., L. & W.	263½	271½
D. & G.	20¾	21
D. & S. W. pf.	2	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	120
Det. So. pf.	17	20
Det. U. Ry.	62	64
Dia. Match.	129	132
D., S. S. & A.	7¾	8
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11¼	14½
Erie 2d pf.	41¾	41¾
Ev. & T. H.	57	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	75
Ft. W. & D. City	40¼	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	96
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	180
Hock. V. pf.	80¾	81
Homestake	49¾	55
Ill. Cent.	150¾	151
Ill. C. L.	100	..
Int. P. Co.	11¼	12
Int. P. Co. pf.	65	66
Int. P.	26	22¾
Int. S. P.	38½	40
I. S. P. pf.	74	76
Iowa Central	14½	..
Iowa C. pf.	35	36
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	24½	28
Kan. C. So.	10½	10½
K. C. S. pf.	35	36
K. & D. M.	17	18½
K. & D. M. pf.	47	53½
Lac. Gas. Chi.	5	10
L. E. I. C. pf.	56	66
Lacl. G. pf.	80	95
L. E. & W.	28	29
L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
Long Island.	92	100
Lake Shore.	250	275
Long Island.	48	50
Man. Beach.	7	10
M. & St. L.	92	125
Met. Sec. Co.	79	80
Micb. Cent.	120	135
M. & St. L.	47	55
M. & St. L. pf.	85	95
M., St. P. & S. M.	61¼	62
M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	117	120
Mo., K. & T.	13	22
Mo., K. & T. pf.	104	106¼
Nat. Biscuit.	42¼	42¾
Nat. Biscuit pf.	104	106¼
Nat. Enam.	10	11½
Nat. En. pf.	79	85
Nat. Lead.	17¾	18
Nat. L. pf.	89	91
N. R. R. of Mex. 1st pf.	18	19
N. Cent. C.	42	48
N. Y. A. B.	133	135
N. Y., S. & W.	..	..
Man. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. Cent.	116	116¾
N. Y. & N. H.	189	189½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	26	27½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. Co.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	143	144½
N. & W. pf.	88	89½
North. Am.	83	88
Ont. Mining.	4¼	5
Pac. Coast.	53

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1904.

APRIL 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Apr. 23, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Range for Year 1903. Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1904. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, April 23. Bid.	Closing Saturday, April 23. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended April 23, 1,699,221.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended April 23. First.	Range For Week Ended April 23. High.	Range For Week Ended April 23. Low.	Range For Week Ended April 23. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended April 23, '04.
235	220	225	Jan. 6.	224¾	Apr. 16.	224	226	+ ¼	Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Ex	225	225	225	225	..	196
23	7	15	Feb. 13.	0	Mar. 22.	6	8¼	— 1⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000				7	7	6¼	6¼	16	400
87½	83	64½	Feb. 13.	39½	Mar. 25.	35	39		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾		40	43	40	43	..	400
75⅝	33⅝	52½	Apr. 8.	43½	Feb. 8.	40¼	40⅝	— ½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 29, '04.	½	Q	49⅝	50¼	49¼	49½	63⅝	51,233
25¾	12	14⅜	Jan. 13.	13	Mar. 16.	13	..		American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	17,215,600				13¼	13¼	13	13	..	200
41⅜	17½	21⅜	Jan. 27.	17½	Apr. 20.	18	18½	— ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	½	Q	19½	19⅝	17¼	18¾	40	5,748
93	60½	74⅜	Apr. 7.	67	Jan. 6.	71	72⅜	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	71½	72	70⅜	72	75⅞	1,700
40½	25¾	32⅞	Jan. 23.	28¼	Jan. 7.	29¾	30⅜	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	29½	30	29⅜	29⅜	42	4.9
29⅜	6	8½	Feb. 15.	5½	Jan. 19.	6	7	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¾	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	16	100
11¼	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅜	Jan. 5.	3½	4½	— ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				4	4	4	4	8	300
37⅞	10	13⅜	Apr. 8.	11	Jan. 5.	16¾	17½	+ 1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,343,300				17½	17¼	17½	17½	39	100
11⅞	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	6½	Mar. 24.	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	8⅞	445
42½	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	24½	Mar. 24.	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	27¼	28¼	27	27¾	35½	1,405
10⅜	5	12	Jan. 22.	8⅝	Mar. 16.	9	..		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				9	9	9	....	..	30
48½	23½	30	Mar. 21.	28	Jan. 19.	28½	30½		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	30	30	30	30	..	10
31⅝	10½	23⅜	Feb. 16.	10¼	Jan. 6.	19⅜	19⅝	— 1⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	23,000,000				20⅝	21	18½	19⅜	27	8,080
95⅜	67½	83	Mar. 22.	75¼	Jan. 6.	81¼	81½	— 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '04.	1½	Q	81½	81½	80¾	81¼	94	1,100
24½	11⅞	22	Jan. 14	17	Jan. 7.	17	18	— ¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1½	..	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	19	100
52⅞	36⅝	51½	Jan. 23.	46	Feb. 5.	48¼	48⅝	— ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 23, '04.	1½	Q	48½	48⅝	48	48¼	51	1,100
99½	80½	94½	Jan. 28.	88¾	Jan. 6.	93¼	93⅝	— ¼	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 5, '04.	1¾	Q	93¾	93¾	93	93⅝	95	1,643
126	90	120	Feb. 29.	110	Jan. 21.	112	120	..	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2½	Q	120	120	120	120	..	15
98⅜	80	91	Jan. 13.	85	Jan. 6.	91	91	— ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	90¼	90½	90	90	96	250
134⅜	107⅛	131⅝	Jan. 25.	122¼	Mar. 7.	127⅞	128	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '04.	1½	Q	127½	127⅝	126½	127⅜	125¼	4,835
123	116	126⅜	Jan. 30.	123	Jan. 4.	125¾	126⅛	+ ⅜	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '04.	1¾	Q	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	120	140
86	77½	86⅜	Jan. 18.	82	Jan. 6.	85	85	+ ⅜	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	1½	Q	86	86	86	86	..	139
169	117½	130	Jan. 25.	121	Feb. 16.	125	127	+ ½	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	127,001,100	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	Q	126½	126⅝	125½	126⅝	158½	600
14⅝	7½	12¼	Jan. 11.	10	Jan. 4.	10¾	11	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				11	11	11	11	..	20
80	65	75½	Apr. 11.	69	Jan. 25.	74	76	— ¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	75	77	74¾	74¾	..	300
125½	58	80½	Apr. 12.	61	Feb. 20.	70¼	71	— 3¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 15, '03.	50c	SA	70	74	70¼	70¼	104	700
93	90	92½	Apr. 21.	92½	Apr. 21.	..	..	— 1½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	92½	92½	92½	92½	..	100
89⅞	54	75¼	Apr. 11.	64	Feb. 24.	73½	73⅝	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	2	SA	73½	73	72¾	73⅝	82⅝	110,295
103½	84⅝	94½	Apr. 8.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	93½	94	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '01.	2½	SA	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	97½	4,452
104	71⅝	85⅞	Jan. 27.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	80¼	80½	+ ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	79¾	80½	78⅝	80½	92½	30,540
96¾	82⅜	92	Jan. 28.	87⅝	Feb. 19.	90¼	90⅝	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,365,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	SA	90	90½	90	90½	93	452
71⅞	29½	53¼	Jan. 2.	38	Feb. 24.	47⅜	47½	+ 1⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				40¾	47½	41⅝	47½	65	72,820
225	170	210	Apr. 20.	185	Mar. 16.	208	210	+ 4	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Q	205	210	205	209	217½	3,350
15⅛	5	7	Jan. 23.	5⅜	Mar. 1.	5⅞	6½	..	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				6	6	0	6	13	200
78½	57½	68½	Jan. 2.	64½	Mar. 23.	65	65½	— ⅜	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	SA	65⅜	65⅞	65⅜	65⅝	71⅞	199
138⅜	115⅞	121½	Jan. 22.	100½	Mar. 12.	117⅛	117⅜	+ ¾	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	116⅜	118	116⅛	117⅝	131⅜	8,310
190	138	163⅜	Jan. 19.	134½	Feb. 20.	159½	161	+ 2½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,800	Feb. 1, '04.	2	Q	159	161	159	160	..	1,200
63⅝	27¼	36	Jan. 28.	28¼	Mar. 14.	31⅜	32¼	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,785,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	32¼	33⅜	32¼	32	44	2,495
37½	18½	40	Feb. 6.	33	Jan. 15.	38	38⅜	+ ⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,582,800				37⅜	38⅜	37¼	38⅜	31⅝	1,525
73½	60	85½	Jan. 30.	75	Jan. 2.	81	82	+ ⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,549,000	Jan. 2, '04.	2	SA	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝	70½	200
29⅝	13	17⅜	Jan. 22.	14	Feb. 24.	16½	16⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,021,000				16⅜	16⅝	15¾	15⅝	22¾	7,140
85½	63	71	Jan. 6.	65	Feb. 25.	67	68¼	+ 2⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	21,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	½	SA	68⅜	68⅜	67⅝	67⅝	..	233
183½	133¼	148¾	Jan. 22.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	144½	144⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,800	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	144½	145¾	144⅜	145⅝	162⅜	86,835
194¼	108	180	Apr. 12	173	Mar. 4.	175	177	— 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,864,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	177	177	177	177	184	112
234½	153	172½	Mar. 29.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	171	172	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 2, '04.	3½	SA	169⅞	171¾	169	171¾	181	1,080
250	190	214½	Jan. 23.	207	Feb. 18.	....	....	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,330,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	Q	214½	214½	214½	214½	..	50
19⅛	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	8¼	Feb. 24.	0	0½	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000				8	8	8	8	16¾	10
36	15	20¼	Jan. 15.	18	Jan. 2.	19	19½	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				20	19	19¼	19¼	30	850
17½	3	7⅞	Jan. 4.	4½	Feb. 20.	6	5¼	— ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	30,000,000				6¾	6¾	5¼	5½	6¼	5,150
99⅜	66	80½	Jan. 22.	74	Mar. 1.	75	76½	— ⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 2, '04.	2	SA	75	76½	75	75¾	92	200
191	185	181	Mar. 21.	170	Apr. 20.	178	..	— 2	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,245,700	Mar. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	170	179	179	179	..	165
83½	34	34½	Jan. 21.	25¾	Mar. 12.	31¾	32⅜	— ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	32	32	31	32	65¼	850
31⅜	10	19	Jan. 12	14½	Feb. 23.	17	17⅛	+ ¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,993,000				17	17¼	16½	17¼	23⅜	670
72	44½	58⅜	Jan. 25.	52	Feb. 24.	53½	54	— 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	55	55	54	54	65½	200
48	17	28⅜	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 23.	23¼	23⅜	— ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				24	24	23	23¼	37½	900
25⅛	0¼	16⅞	Jan. 26.	11¾	Feb. 27.	13¾	13¾	+ ¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	13¼	13¾	12½	13¼	20¼	435
170	140½	193	Feb. 16.	168	Jan. 8.	180	200	— 2	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	Q	170	187	170	187	..	20
222	164	210½	Apr. 20.	185	Feb. 8.	207½	209¾	+ 2⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '04.	2	Q	206½	210¼	205	207⅝	212¾	65,980
80	80	66	Apr. 16.	66	Apr. 16.	65	112	..	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	A	64½	64½	64½	64½	..	20
119	94¾	111	Apr. 6.	101½	Jan. 6.	104¼	112	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,881,500	Apr. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	104½	104½	100	104¼	115	930
35	15½	23⅜	Jan. 28.	12¾	Mar. 15.	13½	13½	— ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	Q	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	32⅞	1,085
83½	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	70½	71½	+ ¼	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 11, '04.	1¾	Q	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	81¼	120
183½	149	168¾	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	159½	159⅝	+ ⅝	Delaware & Hudson.	100	41,110,700	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	154½	160½	154	159½	168	24,762
276½	230	275⅝	Apr. 7.	250½	Feb. 23.	268¼	271¼	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '04.	1¾	Q	268¼	274½	268	273	..	2,500
43	18	23⅜	Jan. 22.	18	Mar. 14.	20¾	21	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	49,000,000				20¼	21	20¼	21	38¼	600
90½	62	74⅞	Jan. 22.	64½	Feb. 24.	70	71	— 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,347,800	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼	86½	325
10	0	2¾	Jan. 18.	1	Jan. 16.	1	1	..	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	1	1	1	1	..	100
20⅝	7⅜	14⅜	Jan. 23.	8¼	Apr. 13.	9¾	10	+ 1⅝	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,400				9¼	10	9½	10	16¼	450
34¾	14	23¼	Jan. 25.	16¾	Apr. 14.	17	20	+ 3	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000				18	20	18	20	31½	300
90	55	67¼	Jan. 22.	61	Feb. 25.	62	64	— 2⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 4, '04.	1	Q	62¼	62¼	61¾	61¾	83	250
34½	20	26½	Jan. 21.	20½	Apr. 20.	21½	23	— ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Jan. 20, '04.	1	Q	22¼	23¼	20¾	22	29	2,088
29⅝	10	17½	Jan. 22.	11½	Feb. 20.	11½	14⅛	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				13	13	13	13	23	100
42⅝	23	29½	Jan. 2.	22	Feb. 26.	26⅜	26⅝	— ½	Erie.	100	112,378,000				26⅞	27¼	26½	26⅝	33⅜	34,150
74	62¼	69¾	Jan. 27.	61¼	Feb. 29.	65½	65⅞	— ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	65¼	65¼	64¾	65¼	65¾	3,543
64¾	44	50½	Jan. 2.	37¾	Feb. 29.	41½	41¾	— 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	10,000,000				42	42⅝	41	41½	52¾	1,250
72½	39½	66¾	Jan. 27.	37	Apr. 20.	57	63	— 8	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	57	57	57	57	67	303
204	136	179½	Jan. 23.	156½	Feb. 24.	163	165	..	General Electric Co.	100	43,944,700	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	164	164½	163¼	164½	193½	525
200	160	186	Mar. 23.	170	Mar. 17.	170	180	— 7	Great Northern pf.	100	124,100,200	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	173	173	173	173	..	100
106½	63	77⅛	Jan. 22.	69	Apr. 20.	71⅜	72	+ ⅜	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	69½	71⅜	69	71⅝	98	900
99¼	77	85	Jan. 11	77	Mar. 17.	80	81	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '04.	1½	SA	80½	80⅞	80½	80⅞	94	115
64	51	50½	Jan. 13.	50¼	Jan. 13.	49½	52	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Mar. 25, '04.	25c	M	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	..	10
151	125¼	134⅜	Jan. 28.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	130⅝	131	+ ¼	Illinois Central.	100	193,040,000	Mar. 1, '04.	3	SA	130¼	131	130½	130⅝	136¼	1,800
10⅞	9	14⅜	Jan. 25.	10¾	Jan. 6.	11¼	12	+ ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	11⅜	12⅜	11½	11¼	..	410
74⅝	57½	67¾	Apr. 5.	64⅞	Feb. 9.	65	66	— 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	67½	67⅝	66	66	70½	660
73	23	28	Mar. 19.	26	Mar. 1.	26	26¼	— ½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	26½	26⅞	26¼	26¼	45¼	100
43	16	22⅞	Jan. 8.	17	Feb. 18.	18½	19¼	..	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900				19¼	19¼	19	19	36	200
82⅜	62¼	70¾	Apr. 12.	63	Feb. 8.	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅞	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	68	68¼	68	68¼	77½	300
61½	20	39⅞	Jan. 11.	31	Feb. 29.	35	36	..	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				35	35½	35	35¼	53¾	1,400
47½	10	19⅜	Apr. 12.	10½	Jan. 11.	17	18½	— ¼	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000				..	18¼	18	18¼	....	400
53	23½	30¼	Jan. 25.	26	Mar. 11.	28	29	+ 2	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000				27¼	28½	27¼	28½	41	430
83	49	53¾	Jan. 2.	49	Mar. 23.	48	50	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	1	..	49	49	49	49	....	100
130½	95	111¼	Jan. 22.	101	Feb. 23.	108	108½	— ¾	Louisville & Nashville.	100	190,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2½	SA	108⅜	108¾	107¾	108¼	117¼	3,310
13	6¼	8	Apr. 19	6¼	Mar. 21	7	10	+ 1	Manhattan Beach.	100	5,000,000				8	8	8	8	....	100
155¼	129½	146¼	Jan. 22.	139¾	Mar. 12.	142¾	143	+ ¼	Manhattan Elevated.	100	53,290,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	142	143¾	141½	142¾	140⅝	5,350
128¾	70½	92	Jan. 21.	72¼	Mar. 14.	79	80	+ 1	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	..	..	..	..	78	80½	76½	76½	103	3,930
142⅞	99¾	124	Jan. 2.	101⅜	Mar. 14.	114	114½	+ ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	114	115⅞	110¾	114½	125⅜	52,500
20	8½	14½	Jan. 11.	5	Apr. 23.	5¼	5½	— 2⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,933,100				7⅜	7½	5	5⅜	27½	30,250
133	102	133	Feb. 26	123	Jan. 22.	129	135	..	Michigan Central.	100	16,238,400	Jan. 29, '04.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	..	10
79½	42	67	Jan. 30.	55	Jan. 4.	61½	62	— 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	61¾	61¾	61	61	89¾	200
30½	15½	19	Jan. 27	14¾	Feb. 24.	17¼	17½	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300				17	17¾	17	17⅜	20¾	1,150
51¼	33	42¾	Jan. 22	25	Feb. 24.	38¾	38⅞	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				38¼	38⅝	37¾	38¾	55½	175
116⅞	85¾	95¾	Jan. 22.	87	Feb. 24.	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 29, '04.	2½	SA	93¼	93⅛	92¾	93¼	109	16,670
133¼	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	108	109	— 1½	Nashville, Chat. & St. L.	100	10,000,000	Feb. 1, '04.	2	SA	110	110	108½	108¾	109	620
47⅜	32	45	Mar. 21.	36	Jan. 4.	42¾	..	— ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,250,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1	Q	42¾	43⅝	42¼	42¾	44⅜	315
26	12	21.	Jan. 22.	17	Jan. 5.	18	19¼	+ 1¼	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	34	100
25½	10½	13⅜	Apr. 14.	11¼	Feb. 25.	17⅜	18	— ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17¾	24½	1,800
96	75	91	Apr. 14.	80¼	Jan. 25.	90	91	— 2½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,994,600	Mar. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	89	90	88⅞	88½	92	200
47⅜	34¼	41	Jan. 11.	31⅜	Feb. 24.	39¼	....	— ⅝	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	20,063,900				39¼	39	38¾	38¾	40¾	300
28½	17	21½	Jan. 8.	17⅞	Feb. 23.	18	19	..	National Railroad of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,846,400				18½	18½	18¼	18¼	..	200
177	105	139⅝	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 25.	133	135	— ¾	New York Air Brake Co.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 15, '04.	2	Q	135	135⅞	132	133½	167	1,800
141	114¾	137	Jan. 21	122¾	Mar. 12.	116	116⅜	— ⅛	New York Central.	100	122,230,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	116¼	116⅝	115⅜	116⅜	131⅝	4,410
31	16	20	Apr. 21.	20	Apr. 21.	16	20	..	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000				20	20	20	20	..	100
223¼	187¼	198	Jan. 22.	180	Mar. 28.	189	189½	+ ⅛	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 31, '04.	2	Q	189½	189½	189½	189½	205	595
165¼	147½	150	Jan. 14.	140	Feb. 5.	148	144½	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	Q	143½	143¾	143½	143¾	..	30
35½	10	24½	Jan. 27.	19¾	Mar. 14.	21¾	21⅞	— ⅞	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	53,113,300				21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	29¼	5,945
7	53⅜	62¾	Jan. 28.	53½	Mar. 12.	58	58½	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western.	100	108,000,000	Dec. 15, '03.	1¼	SA	58¼	58⅝	57	57⅝	70⅝	4,490
93½	86	90	Apr. 19.	88⅝	Feb. 25.	88	89½	— ¼	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	128,000,000	Feb. 10, '04.	2	SA	89	89	88⅝	88¾	89	200
124½	66	90	Jan. 22.	80	Mar. 12.	83	86	— ¼	North American.	100	17,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	100	113
42⅜	17	33½	Jan. 18.	24	Feb. 27.	....	....	+ ½	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	34½	400
157⅝	110¾	125¾	Jan. 27.	111¼	Mar. 12.	117⅜	117⅝	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	290,018,150	Nov. 30, '03.	5	SA	117¼	118	116⅝	117⅝	136¼	157,630
108⅝	87⅜	102¾	Jan. 25.	92¾	Mar. 12.	97¼	98	+ ¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,985,700	Feb. 25, '04.	1½	Q	96¾	97¼	96¼	97¼	104	5,040
91½	74	81⅝	Jan. 23.	75	Feb. 24.	78½	79	+ 1	Pere Marquette.	100	16,145,500	Mar. 15, '04.	1	..	77	78	77	78	87¼	800
94	55	66¾	Jan. 22.	55	Apr. 20.	59	62½	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,780,200	Feb. 15, '04.	1½	SA	55	60	55	60	80	300
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Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange, April 22, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Quotations April 22. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change from Week.	Stocks.	Par.	Amount Listed. Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Amount.	Sales of Week. Shares.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last.	Year Ago.	April '04.
53	39	49¼	Jan. 23.	39¼	Jan. 6.	47	47¾	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,000,000								
170	143¾	167	Jan. 23.	150	Jan. 2.	155	157	+ ¾	St. L. & San F. C. & R. L. stock ctfs.	100	7,317,700	Mar. 1, '04.	1½	QJ					
28	12	19¾	Jan. 22.	12¾	Mar. 2.	14	14½	..	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,000,000								
58	34	49¾	Jan. 22.	35¾	Feb. 24.	37	40¾	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000								
53	36	49¾	Jan. 22.	36¾	Feb. 24.	38	40¾	..	San Francisco First & Imp. Co.	100	30,000,000								
50¾	27½	41¾	Apr. 12.	31¾	Jan. 7.	39	40¾	+ ¾	Southern Pacific.	100	197,382,100								
29¾	15½	52¾	Jan. 22.	41¾	Mar. 14.	45¾	45¾	— ¾	Southern Railway.	100	115,000,000								
10¾	4½	16¾	Jan. 27.	15¾	Feb. 24.	21⅜	22	..	Southern Railway, guaranteed.	100	30,000,000								
29¾	21¾	36¾	Jan. 22.	27¾	Jan. 8.	35¾	36	+ ½	Southern Railway pf. extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA					
98½	86	93	Jan. 20.	90	Feb. 25.	90	91	..	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	6,482,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA					
6¾	¾	1⅜	Feb. 24.	¾	Mar. 4.	¾	1	..	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000								
69¾	23¾	41¼	Apr. 7.	34¼	Feb. 24.	37¾	38¼	— 1⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	23,000,000	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..					
29¾	20¼	27¾	Jan. 22.	21¾	Feb. 23.	24¾	24¾	— ½	Texas Pacific.	100	24,000,000								
126½	100	124½	Jan. 13.	113	Mar. 14.	120	121⅜	+ ½	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 22, '02.	1¼	..	110	121	119	121	116¾
18	16	*17	Apr. 22.	*17	Apr. 22.	17	20¾	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	100	4,000,000				17	17	17	19	..
31¾	17¼	22	Jan. 21.	19	Apr. 22.	19¾	22¾	— 2½	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				21	21	19	19	..
31½	15	29¼	Jan. 23.	22	Feb. 20.	26½	26¾	+ ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,905,980				26	26¾	25¾	26¾	25
48	24	39¾	Jan. 13.	32	Feb. 24.	33½	33¾	+ 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				33	39¾	37	39¾	44
122¼	79	95¾	Jan. 21.	87½	Feb. 23.	93	93¾	+ 1	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Feb. 15, '04.	1½	Q	93	93	93	93	113¾
75¾	57¾	68¾	Jan. 4.	45	Feb. 24.	..	..	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	51	51	50	50	65
114⅝	88¼	90	Apr. 4.	71	Mar. 14.	85¾	85½	— ⅛	Union Pacific.	100	106,772,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	85¾	86¼	85¾	85¾	90¾
93⅛	83½	94¾	Apr. 6.	86¼	Feb. 25.	92	92¾	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	98,562,160	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	93	93	92	92½	90
110½	94	105	Apr. 22.	96	Feb. 5.	105	105½	+ 1	United Fruit Co.	100	12,575,500	Apr. 15, '04.	1½	Q	101½	105	101½	105	106
64½	30	47¾	Jan. 22.	42½	Apr. 19.	43	44½	+ 1	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '04.	1½	SA	42¼	44	42¼	44	57¾
15	6	8⅝	Jan. 25.	6¾	Apr. 8.	..	..	+ ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,260				6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	12
65	33	46	Jan. 22.	40	Mar. 24.	..	..	— 1¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	50
15¼	6	8¼	Jan. 25.	6¾	Feb. 23.	7¼	7¾	..	United States Leather Co.	100	62,886,980				7¾	7¾	7	7¼	13¾
96¾	71½	80¾	Apr. 18.	75¾	Jan. 4.	80	80¾	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,269,980	Apr. 1, '04.	1½	Q	80	80¾	79	80¾	94
28½	4	9¾	Jan. 21.	5¼	Jan. 15.	7	7¼	..	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,108,000				6¾	7¾	6¾	7¼	22¾
72	30¼	59	Apr. 22.	40	Jan. 14.	57	57¼	+ 2⅝	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	July '03.	1½	..	54¾	59	54¾	57	69¾
19¾	7	15	Apr. 22.	10¾	Feb. 6.	14¼	14¼	+ 1⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	12¾	15	12¾	14¼	15¾
58	36¼	64¼	Apr. 21.	41	Jan. 4.	62½	62¾	+ 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	58	64½	57	62¾	51
39⅝	10	12⅝	Jan. 2.	9⅝	Jan. 6.	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,496,200	Dec. 30, '03.	1¼	Q	11¼	11¾	10¾	10¾	35¾
80¾	49¾	62½	Apr. 7.	54½	Feb. 1.	56¾	56⅞	— 2	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,814,100	Feb. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	60¾	61¾	56¾	59¾	84½
68¾	17½	34¾	Jan. 28.	23¼	Apr. 16	29	29¾	+ 4½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,284,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	24¼	30	24¾	29	63¾
128¾	80	106¾	Jan. 21.	97¾	Apr. 18	100¼	100¾	+ 2¾	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2	Q	96¾	100¼	96	100	124
39¾	17	20	Apr. 20.	20	Apr. 20.	18	22	+ 2	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600				20	20	20	20	54
32¾	16⅝	21¾	Jan. 27.	17	Feb. 24.	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				19	19¼	18¼	18¾	28
55½	27½	43	Jan. 25.	29¾	Feb. 24.	30	30¾	+ ¼	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				33¾	39¾	33¾	39¾	47½
249½	195	205	Mar. 26.	205	Mar. 26.	205	210	..	Wells, Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	14	SA	205	205	204½	204½	..
93	80¼	89¾	Mar. 17.	86	Jan. 6.	88¾	89	..	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	86¼
221	130	173¾	Jan. 21.	154	Feb. 23.	159	161	— 3	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,490,700	Apr. 11, '04.	2½	Q	161	162	158	159	206
224	160	194	Jan. 18.	192	Jan. 8.	175	195	..	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	9,998,700	Apr. 11, '04.	2½	Q	180	195	180	195	..
27¼	12	19¼	Jan. 22.	14½	Feb. 23.	15¼	16¼	— 1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				16	16	16	16	23
62	40¾	52⅜	Jan. 22.	42	Feb. 24.	43	46	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,000				44	44	44	44	..
38¼	20	29¾	Jan. 22.	22	Feb. 24.	25½	28¼	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				25¾	26	25	25	..
23½	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16¾	Jan. 4.	18	18½	— ½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800				18¼	18⅝	18	18	24½
55¼	33	47¼	Jan. 27.	38	Jan. 4.	40	40¾	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				40¾	41	40	40¼	45⅝

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. R. T.	1¼
Brook. Union G.	1¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2¼
Consol. Gas	2½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	5½
Del., Lack. & W.	5
Det. Southern	1⅝
Det. Southern pf.	3
Lake Erie & W.	2
Manhattan Beach	1
Met. Securities	1
Nat. Enameling	1¼
Pere Marquette	1½
Pullman Car	3
Rock Island pf.	1¼
Rubber Goods	1
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Twin City R. T.	1
United Fruit pf.	4
Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
U. S. Realty pf.	2¾
U. S. Rubber	1½
U. S. Rubber pf.	4½
Va.-Car. Chem.	4¼
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2⅝
Va. Iron, Coal & C.	2

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	1⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1
Amer. Locomotive	1⅛
Am. Loco. pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	3¾
Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	2¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½
Cleve. & Pitts.	2½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½
Commercial Cable	2
Den. & R. Gde. pf.	1½
Det. United	2⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	8
Gt. Northern pf.	7
Int. Paper pf.	1
Mex. Central	2½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	1¼
Nat. Lead pf.	2½
Pressed Steel Car.	4
Pressed St. Car pf.	1¼
Rep. Steel pf.	2¾
Rutland pf.	1¼
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
Tol. Rys. & Light.	2
U. S. Pipe pf.	1¼
U. S. Steel pf.	2
Westingh. E. & Mfg.	3
Wheel. & L. E.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Cent. 1st 6s.	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.	3½
B'klyn R. T. con. 5s.	1
B'klyn Union Gas 5s.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s.	2
Chi., M. & St. P., Dak. & Gt. So. 5s.	1⅛
Chi., R. I. & P. 4s.	1¼
Consol. Tob. 4s.	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	1¼
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1½
F. & P. M. con. 5s.	2¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
Ill. Cent. 3½s.	1⅝
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1¼
Kan. & Mich. 4s.	1
Keok. & D. M. 1st.	1
Lake Street 5s.	1⅛
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s.	3
Mil. Gas Light 4s.	1
Milt. & Nor. con. 6s.	2¾
Mob. & O. new 6s.	2½
Nat. Starch 6s.	2½
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s.	1
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 6s.	4¾
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s.	3
Rock. & P. con. 6s.	1½
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s.	2⅝
So. Pac. of Cal. 6s, 1912	6½
So. Ry., M. & O. 4s.	1
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1
Term. R. R. Assn., St. L. con. 5s.	2⅝
Ulster & Del. con. 5s.	1
U. S. Leather 6s.	1½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st 5s	2

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s.	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 4s.	1
Gr. Rap. & Ind. 4½s.	2½
Lake E. & W. 1st.	1
Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s.	1½
Nort. & W., New R. 6s.	1
St. L. S. W. 2d.	1
Texas Pac. 2d.	1
Wheel. & L. E. imp. 5s.	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 25.

Chapman Electric Purifying Co.—Books close.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn. Dividend payable May 5 on certificates of deposit to holders of record this date.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn—Books close.
National Fire-Proofing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Northern Texas Traction Co.—Books close.
Pittsburg Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Street's Western Stable Car Line—Dividend payable on common.
Trenton Potteries Co.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United States Rubber Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
West End Trust Co., Philadelphia.—Dividend payable May 2 to holders of record this date.

Tuesday, April 26.

American Can Co.—Annual meeting.
Distillers' Securities Corporation—Dividend payable.
Electric Co. of America—Annual meeting.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 27.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co.—Annual meeting.
Bowery Bank—Books close.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred May 2 to holders of record this date.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Thursday, April 28.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Books close.
Conried Metropolitan Opera Co.—Annual meeting.
Mexican Lead Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Puritan Pure Food Co.—Annual meeting.
Standard Gas Light Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, April 29.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Books close for special meeting.

Saturday, April 30.

Central Traction Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Electric Fortifying Co.—Annual meeting.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Duquesne Traction Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
International Smokeless Powder Co.—Dividend payable May 16 to holders of record this date.
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable May 14 to holders of record this date.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable May 16 to holders of record this date.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Books close.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
United States Express Co.—Books close.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchangee and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 23	$1,103,616,646	$73,458,130
April 16	1,142,260,106	66,563,123
April 9	1,155,994,121	53,586,793
April 2	1,064,278,688	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,085,277	52,154,359
March 19	1,111,160,992	56,790,430
March 12	994,162,662	52,280,134
March 5	1,075,780,468	55,856,106
*Feb. 27	891,348,718	46,844,219
Feb. 20	1,069,388,410	57,504,733
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,445	60,263,658
Feb. 6	1,251,263,858	60,192,571
Jan. 30	1,277,825,928	64,218,229
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,456,558
Jan. 16	1,311,240,847	72,711,940
Jan. 9	2,469,196,444	77,330,789
*Jan. 2	1,143,217,797	63,389,811
*Dec. 26	1,006,881,989	45,844,609
Dec. 19	1,191,007,667	61,570,138
Dec. 12	1,828,929,423	53,761,533
Dec. 5	1,906,322,824	54,092,238
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,183	44,782,561
Nov. 21	1,181,608,034	52,172,044
Nov. 14	1,302,441,944	52,183,287
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,164	45,802,434
Oct. 31	1,113,918,497	55,801,699
Oct. 24	1,136,235,218	51,977,513
Oct. 17	1,125,690,158	56,981,049
Oct. 10	1,115,735,445	57,102,041
Oct. 3	1,227,945,121	62,221,894
Sept. 26	1,039,683,434	60,444,382
Sept. 19	1,025,467,271	47,476,782
*Sept. 12	774,686,038	40,227,481
Sept. 5	974,730,825	53,803,450
Aug. 29	850,814,347	43,728,824
Aug. 22	1,105,326,498	57,150,221
Aug. 15	1,145,194,554	60,977,449
Aug. 8	1,249,434,161	65,229,468
Aug. 1	1,240,985,353	65,061,492
July 25	1,253,588,603	61,464,110
July 18	1,422,227,742	94,873,178
July 11	1,311,063,995	68,944,089
*July 4	1,370,947,509	95,485,186
June 27	1,181,254,101	72,901,899
June 20	1,272,358,327	61,518,899
June 13	1,412,762,128	86,187,161
June 6	1,616,862,883	97,576,894
*May 30	1,085,728,834	64,950,862
May 23	1,382,294,699	86,857,877
May 16	1,281,142,854	69,075,121
May 9	1,290,852,824	82,953,427
May 2	1,370,981,566	77,512,810
April 25	1,211,282,288	70,923,049

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,850	$7,515,575
Jan. 9	14,988,975	14,810,300	12,983,450
Jan. 16	23,181,750	20,217,125	19,061,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	25,552,900
Jan. 30	25,129,050	27,680,775	26,623,700
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,845,675	17,898,225
Feb. 13	20,378,225	15,529,675	13,560,850
Feb. 20	27,506,900	9,041,675	12,466,550
Feb. 27	32,150,200	5,961,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,943,350	686,975	5,963,425
March 12	29,357,075	1,024,000	3,112,000
March 18	27,317,575	3,180,400	3,471,250
March 26	27,468,875	6,280,800	4,965,575
April 2	27,755,050	2,130,525	2,649,525
April 9	22,918,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,304,900	6,007,650	6,573,650
April 23	24,220,700	10,985,475	9,461,050

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
April 25	$10,985,475	$9,461,050	$16,750,775
May 2	11,81,850	7,484,000	10,980,100
May 9	10,020,525	5,461,000	8,127,475
May 16	8,922,625	8,546,525	12,250,225
May 23	9,222,725	14,361,450	21,288,975
May 30	9,645,150	11,225,000	21,258,050
June 6	4,775,650	11,285,575	13,841,600
June 13	9,477,175	15,302,250	8,762,125
June 20	10,099,575	13,188,250	6,611,350
June 27	12,823,850	12,978,325	8,484,200
July 5	8,577,675	10,094,725	5,211,625
July 11	8,006,475	13,236,900	12,909,375
July 18	13,278,475	15,709,275	21,022,875
July 25	18,915,400	15,502,400	23,128,575
Aug. 1	24,080,675	13,788,125	22,140,250
Aug. 8	21,587,075	9,081,350	20,666,100
Aug. 15	21,565,875	7,136,900	18,421,900
Aug. 22	21,086,300	9,742,300	18,146,125
Aug. 29	20,677,225	9,742,775	11,818,250
Sept. 5	17,226,975	4,067,050	6,818,575
Sept. 12	15,572,200	715,975	7,110,550
Sept. 19	15,175,625	*1,542,350	13,564,225
Sept. 26	14,569,300	3,396,525	14,988,025
Oct. 3	13,937,600	1,879,200	15,840,025
Oct. 10	16,277,125	1,527,350	17,432,175
Oct. 17	17,433,350	5,086,250	15,566,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,731,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,398,100	10,452,300
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,852,250	5,889,975
Nov. 14	6,188,425	18,823,350	10,103,225
Nov. 21	8,011,850	19,529,975	14,486,625
Nov. 28	6,125,200	18,756,300	13,414,575
Dec. 5	6,302,200	9,972,750	8,607,675
Dec. 12	5,077,975	8,388,900	6,458,075
Dec. 19	14,025,500	3,093,300	5,758,325
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,850

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$34,203,700	1896	$20,678,675
1903	10,985,475	1895	25,270,675
1902	9,461,050	1894	22,006,925
1901	16,750,775	1893	14,780,200
1900	14,894,350	1892	19,632,975
1899	24,178,900	1891	4,975,125
1898	43,525,100	1890	3,323,225
1897	49,257,900		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,625,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900 $30,871,275, Feb. 3, 1900; minimum, (deficit,) $1,542,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,066,600	$266,570,500	$288,175,900
Jan. 9	241,118,300	918,962,300	905,713,800
Jan. 16	259,498,900	934,396,600	941,268,900
Jan. 23	272,648,500	965,064,900	986,326,500
Jan. 30	281,115,000	994,552,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	278,531,900	998,650,800	1,027,158,500
Feb. 13	276,968,000	998,599,000	1,026,257,500
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,423,800	1,028,025,900
Feb. 27	289,130,900	990,209,100	1,027,220,400
March 5	290,067,800	989,913,400	1,040,593,800
March 12	289,254,200	987,289,000	1,027,269,900
March 19	286,544,000	986,918,800	1,027,013,700
March 26	289,636,000	1,007,982,700	1,043,988,800
April 9	294,294,600	1,033,535,000	1,036,512,600
April 16	301,584,200	1,043,254,100	1,037,113,400
April 23	311,547,800	1,046,380,800	1,050,274,400

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
April 25	$322,886,300	$966,625,100	$937,606,300
May 2	327,621,900	914,077,000	905,780,200
May 9	238,958,500	922,090,200	918,834,700
May 16	239,201,500	923,999,200	920,838,600
May 23	227,578,500	923,463,100	914,611,100
May 30	237,915,600	922,978,800	913,661,800
June 6	229,431,900	916,188,100	906,625,000
June 13	231,194,600	905,852,000	896,620,700
June 20	232,544,400	904,821,100	888,779,300
June 27	238,833,800	913,948,800	900,719,200
July 3	254,280,900	917,444,300	903,892,600
July 11	231,044,300	909,828,600	892,148,300
July 18	237,060,500	907,015,500	895,204,100
July 25	244,506,900	907,886,700	902,576,800
Aug. 1	251,824,500	906,864,500	899,267,700
Aug. 8	249,653,300	912,667,100	912,779,900
Aug. 15	247,387,400	908,545,600	903,338,800
Aug. 22	249,006,800	917,944,800	913,782,000
Aug. 29	250,799,900	926,111,500	920,128,000
Sept. 5	254,229,300	934,415,800	918,181,800
Sept. 12	244,921,100	934,852,900	913,196,900
Sept. 19	246,544,300	923,085,300	908,422,200
Sept. 26	239,905,600	917,047,700	901,545,300
Oct. 3	233,241,100	912,903,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,886,900	913,101,500	897,618,100
Oct. 17	240,576,100	908,265,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	249,372,100	907,029,000	892,714,600
Oct. 31	251,678,300	911,506,500	895,616,600
Nov. 7	222,405,400	900,052,800	893,444,700
Nov. 14	219,462,200	899,351,000	895,868,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	897,294,300	897,838,400
Nov. 28	214,513,200	896,899,700	901,903,600
Dec. 5	217,030,400	893,023,300	902,906,400
Dec. 12	215,791,900	890,283,900	902,855,700
Dec. 19	224,742,500	878,724,300	895,284,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	868,284,900	868,913,700

Maximum deposits, $1,109,374,400, April 23, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 5, 1900; maximum loans, $1,046,380,800 April 23, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $311,547,300 April 22, 1904.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ending April 22, 1904.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Korona	Demerara	$4,000
Prins Willem II	Aux Cayes	7,075
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	1,920
Athos	Cape Haiti	20
American Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem II	Aux Cayes	400
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	1,697
Valancia	Kingston	290
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Athos	Cape Haiti	29
Valencia	Kingston	359
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem II	Curacao	474
Athos	Cape Haiti	940
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	400
Valencia	Kingston	459
Gold Bullion—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	2,717
Jason	Vera Cruz	173
Havana	Vera Cruz	413
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	2,978
Monterey	Vera Cruz	2,968
Sibiria	Carthagena	2,037
Sibiria	Puerto Colombia	283
Er. Wm. d. Grosse	Bremen	18
City of Washington	Colon	1,000
Maracaibo	Barbados	1,109
Yumuri	Tampico	8
Silver Bullion—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	7,007
Jason	Vera Cruz	6,878
Havana	Vera Cruz	1,071
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	5,133
Monterey	Vera Cruz	6,003
Yumuri	Tampico	9,451
Korona	Demerara	9,733
Total		$76,811

EXports, New York, April 18 to 23.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
April 19	Cedric	London, S. B.	$328,078
April 20	Columbia	London, S. B.	108,809
April 20	La Bretagne	Havre, G. C. (Fr.)	1,502,654
April 20	Le Bretagne	Havre, G. C. (Fr.)	19,400
April 21	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	18,000
April 21	Cherokee	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	15,709
April 22	Sibiria	Cartagena, G. C.	4,000
April 22	Valencia	Jeremie, G. C. (U. S.)	600
April 22	Philadelphia	London, S. C. (Br.)	1,500
April 22	Philadelphia	London, S. B. (Br.)	27,800
April 22	Campania	London, S. B.	218,000
Total			$2,246,529

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

April 15	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C. (Hex.)	$462
April 15	St. Paul	London, S. B.	82,675
April 16	Philadelphia	Maracaibo, G. C. (U. S.)	19,000
Grand total			$2,342,666

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	105¼

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

More New High Records for Loans, Cash and Deposits.

The bank statement continued to make new high records for loans, cash, and deposits. The general tendency, however, was toward a reduction in loans, which appears from the fact that thirty banks had decreases in this item and twenty-three showed increases.

The National City Bank reported the largest decrease in loans, $4,874,000, and the First National had the largest increase, $8,722,900.

Nearly all the increase in cash appeared in the reports of the large banks. The National City Bank gained $6,905,500, the National Bank of Commerce gained $4,199,000, the First National lost $4,031,800.

The shifting of loans and cash between the great banks has become such a feature of the bank statement when analyzed in detail that the totals sent out over the ticker at 11:30 A. M. are almost always misleading in regard to the real situation.

The indications, upon analysis, are that a large amount of railroad loans has been absorbed by investors for cash, and that some new loans of the same character are about to be announced.

There were twelve banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve, six National and six State. This compares with fifteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, sixteen in the week ending April 25, 1903, nineteen in the corresponding week of 1902, and seventeen in 1901. The total deficit of these twelve banks was $926,825, so that if all of them had 25 per cent. reserve the surplus would be $35,130,525, instead of $34,203,700.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1@1½ per cent., averaging 1¼ per cent. Time money was freely offered and in light demand at 2¼ per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for three months, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months, 3⅛@3¼ per cent. for five months, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for six months, 3⅜@4 per cent for seven months, 4@4¼ per cent. for eight to nine months. There was a good inquiry for commercial paper and the supply was light. Rates are 4@4½ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, with exceptional sales at 3⅝ per cent., and 4½@5 per cent for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8730@4.8730 to 4.8750@4.8760, closing steady at 4.8730@4.8740, unchanged from the close in the preceding week.

In the corresponding week of 1903 call money loaned at 2@4½ per cent., averaging 3¼ per cent. Time money was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months. There was fair activity in commercial paper at 5¼@5⅝ per cent. for indorsements and prime single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8820@4.87 to 4.8740@4.8750, closing strong at the higher rate.

The items in last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of April 25, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$116,672,700	$1,000,000	$109,822,700
Net profits	134,725,500	449,900	129,181,300
Deposits	1,109,274,400	12,256,000	887,903,300
Circulation	35,735,000	410,800	43,538,000
Total	$1,396,401,000	$14,116,700	$1,170,145,300

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,046,290,200	$3,136,200	$906,625,100
Specie	236,197,800	7,411,500	164,275,100
Legal-tender	75,330,800	2,551,600	68,611,200
Total	$1,357,397,600	$13,099,300	$1,139,511,400
Res. held	$311,547,200	$3,961,100	223,586,200
Res. req'd	277,343,600	2,964,080	221,260,825
Surplus	$34,203,700	$6,998,100	$19,265,475
U. S. dep.	$24,295,200	$13,800	$37,260,200

The surplus in 1903 was $9,461,650; in 1901, $16,739,775; in 1900, $17,574,275; in 1899, $25,-$26,675; in 1898, $42,836,100; in 1897, $40,257,900.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only as "per latest official reports."

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended April 23	1,699,421
Same week last year	2,558,421
To date this year	39,321,668
Corresponding date last year	52,585,422

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$11,277,000
Same date last year	$11,582,400
To date this year	$207,714,200
Corresponding date last year	$225,172,100

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Apr. 26, '03.	Apr. 25, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	1,645,257	1,189,257	386,000
Industrials	813,534	505,324	*37,800
Banks	395	55	340

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Apr. 26, '03.	Apr. 25, '04.	Decrease.
Railroads	$10,250,000	$8,977,000	$1,113,000
Industrials	1,151,500	1,151,000	*49,500
Government	44,000	72,000	34,000
State	.....	2,000	*2,000

*Increase.

Money rate changes for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3½@3¾ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 23, 1904	$14,333,...
Week ended April 25, 1903	12,...
From Jan. 1, 1904	222,...
From Jan. 1, 1903	224,...

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 19, 1904	$3,...
Week ended April 21, 1903	4,...
From Jan. 1, 1904	57,...
From Jan. 1, 1903	57,...

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 23, 1904	$...
Week ended April 25, 1903	2,...
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,...
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,...

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 23, 1904	$...
Week ended April 25, 1903	...
From Jan. 1, 1904	...
From Jan. 1, 1903	...

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Apr. 23. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	Albany & Sus	$3,500,000	Jan.,	1904	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1904
148	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 2,	1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf	13,158,000	Apr. 1,	1904	3	75½	Jan. 19	72	Apr. 8	72	Apr. 8, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000				21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1902
190	210	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	186	Dec. 7, 1903
88	90	American Cotton Oil pf	10,136,000	Dec. 1,	1903	3	90	Feb. 9	88	Jan. 22	90	Apr. 15, 1904
23	28	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15,	1903		25	Jan. 15	23	Mar. 21	24	Mar. 22, 1904
185	195	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904	4	195	Jan. 29	188	Mar. 30	192	Apr. 5, 1904
3	4	American Malting	14,500,000				4⅜	Mar. 22	3	Jan. 8	5¼	Mar. 25, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg	27,983,300				..	.....	..	.....	2½	Dec. 18, 1903
130	135½	American Tobacco pf	14,006,080	Feb. 1,	1904	2	135	Jan. 14	130¼	Feb. 11	135	Apr. 4, 1904
24	27	Ann Arbor	3,250,000				27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22	27	Jan. 22, 1904
52	56	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000				54	Jan. 21	53	Mar. 28	53	Mar. 28, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 5,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 23, 1896
105	108	Atlantic Coast Line	33,650,000	Jan. 10,	1904	2½	110¼	Jan. 29	104½	Feb. 18	109	Apr. 9, 1904
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,665,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	Jan. 25, 1902
104	..	Boston Air Line	1,428,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
115	128	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	9,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	127	Jan. 28	118¼	Mar. 2	122	Apr. 2, 1904
132	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Dec. 7, 1903
48½	50	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	1	49⅞	Mar. 7	47⅛	Feb. 19	49	Apr. 14, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	128½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	20½	Oct. 15, 1898
103	104	Central & South American Tel	7,917,600	Apr. 7,	1904	1½	*103½	Apr. 11	*103½	Apr. 11	*103½	Apr. 11, 1904
180	200	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
121	130	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	6,830,700	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	124	Feb. 11	124	Feb. 11	124	Mar. 14, 1904
28	29	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B	9,488,100				31	Jan. 27	27½	Mar. 21	23½	Apr. 16, 1904
85	90	Chicago Gt. Western deb	27,577,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2	86½	Apr. 12	83½	Feb. 5	86½	Apr. 16, 1904
..	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Dec. 29,	1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 5, 1902
135	140	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,817,100	Apr. 6,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*144⅞	Dec. 23, 1904
165	175	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	21,466,200	Feb. 20,	1904	3	145	Jan. 21	135	Mar. 22	135	Mar. 22, 1904
..	..	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jun. 4, 1898
30½	32	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25,	1899	1½	33¾	Jan. 18	29¼	Feb. 23	30¼	Apr. 12, 1904
105	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	Apr. 20,	1904	1½	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	107½	Apr. 8, 1904
59	90	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	68	Dec. 21, 1903
75	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2,	1898	1¼	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13, 1904
..	64	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1904	4	65	Jan. 27	63	Apr. 5	63	Apr. 5, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	22⅝	Jun. 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	6¼	Sep. 18, 1903
1	2	Denver & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902	1½	3½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2	Apr. 15, 1904
20	25	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100				24⅝	Jan. 22	19½	Jan. 7	21	Apr. 4, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1,	1903	4	120	Jan. 23	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,325,500	Nov. 1,	1903	2½	76½	Jan. 23	72½	Apr. 16	72½	Apr. 16, 1904
70	78	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 12,	1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
129	132	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539				3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,322,491	Apr. 15,	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	12,000,000				10¾	Jan. 22	7⅛	Apr. 14	7⅛	Apr. 14, 1904
7½	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	1,000,000	Apr.,	1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Eighth Avenue	15,795,700	Apr. 1,	1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	65	Jun. 18, 1903
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	1,284,000	Oct. 15,	1903	2½	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23	72	Feb. 23, 1904
70	78	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1904	4	54	Feb. 3	52½	Feb. 4	52¼	Feb. 4, 1904
40½	..	Ft. Worth & Denver City	3,108,000				..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande										
44	48	General Chemical	7,410,300	Dec. 1,	1903	1½	53¼	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	45	Mar. 25, 1904
94	96	General Chemical pf	10,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	96	Mar. 17, 1904
110	120	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Apr.,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*103½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co	3,829,100	Apr. 15,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,800,300	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*85	Nov. 27, 1903
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,800	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14, 1904
103	..	Ill. Cent. leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1,	1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
38½	40	Int. Steam Pump	12,262,500	Apr. 1,	1904	1	40	Apr. 7	31	Jan. 2	39	Apr. 15, 1904
74	76	Int. Steam Pump pf	8,850,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	78	Apr. 7	71½	Feb. 9	78	Apr. 7, 1904
35	36	Iowa Central pf	5,675,100	Mar. 1,	1900	1½	42	Jan. 14	32	Feb. 25	36¾	Apr. 7, 1904
..	..	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000				29	Jan. 2	26	Mar. 23	25	Apr. 14, 1904
24½	28	Kansas City Southern	29,903,500				21	Jan. 21	16½	Feb. 24	19¾	Apr. 11, 1904
18½	19½	Kansas City Southern pf	1,524,000	Nov. 16,	1903	2	53	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	52	Apr. 12, 1904
47	53½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	3,125,000	Mar. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	2,204,080				..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
5	10	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	3,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
56	66	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf										
..	..	Laclede Gas	8,500,000	Mar. 15,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	90½	Mar. 14, 1902
80	95	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15,	1903	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	73	Apr. 2, 1904
82	100	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2	95	Feb. 23	85	Feb. 23	85	Feb. 23, 1904
250	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 29,	1904	3½	*271¾	Feb. 24	*271¾	Feb. 24	*271¾	Feb. 24, 1904
100	125	Maryland Coal pf	1,870,000	Dec. 31,	1903	5	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25	110	Feb. 25, 1904
..	..	Marquette Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 3,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1902
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,466,700				17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903	1½	46	Mar. 18	45	Mar. 9	46	Mar. 18, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Mar. 18, 1901
..	..	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	67¾	Jan. 18	61	Feb. 18	61	Feb. 18, 1904
47	55	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,028,000	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	94¾	Jan. 21	90	Jan. 6	94¾	Jan. 21, 1904
85	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf	7,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904	3½	126¾	Jan. 23	117	Feb. 23	118	Apr. 11, 1904
117	120	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	15,000,000	Jan.,	1904	3½	185	Jan. 25	182½	Apr. 7	183½	Apr. 7, 1904
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)										
104	105¾	National Biscuit pf	24,804,500	Feb. 29,	1904	1¾	105¼	Apr. 13	100¾	Jan. 16	105¾	Apr. 13, 1904
79	85	National Enameling pf	8,544,800	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	83	Jan. 28	78	Jan. 5	83½	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	3¼	Jun. 9, 1903
42	46	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
26	27½	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,080,000				32¾	Jan. 23	23½	Mar. 7	23½	Mar. 18, 1904
100	110	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,998,000	Mar. 1,	1904	5	105	Jan. 21	103	Jan. 21	103	Jan. 21, 1904
90	95	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	3	63	Jan. 28	62	Jan. 19	63	Mar. 16, 1904
40	..	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904	2	41	Feb. 23	40	Apr. 16	40	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,652,250	Apr. 1,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*325	Dec. 30, 1903
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	Jan. 9,	1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	*295	Oct. 5, 1901
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,400,000	Apr. 11,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	69¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,800	Jan. 15,	1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	190	Aug. 28, 1903
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1,	1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902	20c	4½	Jan. 19	4½	Jan. 19	4¼	Jan. 13, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	16,312,400	July 2,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 12, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	Jan. 2,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
53	56	Pacific Coast	6,899,600	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	56½	Jan. 22	51	Feb. 24	58	Apr. 13, 1904
85	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,675,400	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	88	July 20, 1903
63	68	Pacific Coast 2d pf	6,314,400	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	67¼	Jan. 22	61¼	Jan. 13	64	Mar. 31, 1904
17	20	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				23¾	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 18	19	Mar. 24, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 19,	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*74	Dec. 29, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 1,	1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	85½	Jan. 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	3,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 18, 1903
173½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,300	Apr. 5,	1904	1¾	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19	*180	Jan. 19, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Tough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan.,	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
..	1	Quicksilver	5,708,700				..	.....	..	.....	1⅛	Aug. 13, 1903
85	87	Railroad Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs	8,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904	2	90½	Feb. 17	85	Feb. 11	89¼	July 15, 1903
200	210	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan.,	1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	324	July 11, 1902
130	135	Rome, W. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15,	1904	1¼	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29	131	Jan. 29, 1904
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,000,000				14	Jan. 19	9	Mar. 15	9	Mar. 15, 1904
12	15	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	2,500,000	July 15,	1902	3½	33	Jan. 19	25	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 7, 1904
37	39	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	2,500,000				20¾	Jan. 19	18	Jan. 8	17	Feb. 26, 1904
17	20	St. Jo. & Grand Island 3d pf	5,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1	*23	Jan. 23	21	Mar. 3	*23	Mar. 3, 1904
60	70	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	4,191,700	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	125¼	Jan. 21	125	Feb. 6	125¾	Feb. 24, 1904
100	120	St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	70	Mar. 31, 1903
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack					..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 31, 1903
..	..	Silver Bottom Coal	2,000,000	Jan. 2,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	90	Apr. 7, 1904
..	..	South Avenue	6,700,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1½	84	Apr. 8	77	Jan. 5	84	Apr. 8, 1904
..	..	Standard R. & T. pf	500,000	Jan. 1,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1902
85	85½	Southern & Atlantic Tel ($25)	3,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	90	Apr. 23, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting										
..	..	Texas Central	2,948,400	July 15,	1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,534,500	Jan. 15,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*85	Apr. 6, 1903
27	29½	Texas & Pacific Land Trust	7,000,000				29	Jan. 22	27	Feb. 9	29¾	Apr. 6, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Apr. 1,	1904	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	109	Jan. 12, 1903
..	..	Union Bag & Paper	12,000,000				5¼	Jan. 20	4	Mar. 22	4⅝	Apr. 14, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. & C. Co	21,240,000	Apr. 11,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	225	Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	United Rys. Investment	10,000,000				12	Jan. 14	9	Feb. 17	9¾	Mar. 25, 1904
..	..	U. S. Express	10,000,000	Nov. 16,	1903	3	114	Jan. 6	100	Feb. 26	110	Mar. 15, 1904
..	..	U. S Reduction & Refining	5,818,700	July 1,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10¾	Nov. 2, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	2,997,300	Oct. 1,	1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	42	Jan. 2, 1904
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,102,000	Mar. 30,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 12, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	5¼	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,000,000	Nov. 20,	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	70	Sep. 14, 1903
..	..	West Chicago Street	12,180,600	Nov. 15,	1903	¾	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 6, 1903

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

From Jan. 1, 1904 ..... $...
From Jan. 1, 1903 ....
Net Imports of Gold.
Week ended April 23, 1904 ..... $22,...

Imports of Silver.
Week ended April 23, 1904 ..... $...
From Jan. 1, 1904 ....
From Jan. 1, 1903 ....

Week ended April 23, 1904 ..... $...
From Jan. 1, 1904 ....
From Jan. 1, 1903 ..... 11,...
Net Exports of Silver.

From Jan. 1, 1904 ..... 2,...
From Jan. 1, 1903 ....
Total Exports of Specie.
Week ended April 23, 1904 ..... $...
From Jan. 1, 1904 ....
From Jan. 1, 1903 ....
Total Net Imports of Specie.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Year Ending April 30, 1904.

APRIL

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	1904 Av'g.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s. July, 1995	QJ	83¾ Jan 23	81¾ Apr 13	81¾ Apr 26	82¾ 83¾
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	101¼ Mar 29	99 Apr 22	99 Apr 22	99¾ 100
Do registered	AO*	101¼ Mar 30	99 Apr 22	99 Apr 22	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	91¼ Apr 20	87¾ Feb 16	91¼ Apr 20	90¾ 91¾
Do do registered	Nov.	91¼ Jan 26	87¾ Jan 28	87¾ Apr 22	
Do stamped	Jan.	91 Apr 12	87 Jan 28	91 Apr 19	
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	100 Jan 22	99 Feb 1	99 Feb 1	99¾
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	....	....	97½ No 10, 02	96
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	....	....	93½ De 30, 02	
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	....	....	114½ Oc 8, 02	100
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	94¼ Feb 15	91 Mar 1	93¾ Apr 27	93¾
Do registered	MS	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	92 Feb 15	
Say., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	....	....	125½ No 30, 03	123
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	AO	112¾ Jan 28	112¾ Jan 28	112¾ Jan 28	110¾
Atl. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	112 Apr 13	100 Mar 9	112 Apr 13	110¾
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	....	....	87 Au 22, 01	86¾
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. 1st g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	....	....	91½ Oc 30, 03	95
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	93¼ Jan 21	92¾ Feb 23	94¼ Apr 23	94 94¼
Do do registered		93½ Apr 8	92⅝ Mar 15	93½ Apr 8	
Do 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102¾ Mar 28	100⅝ Feb 25	100¾ Apr 22	100⅜ 100⅝
Do do registered	AO	101⅝ Feb 10	100¾ Apr 19	100¾ Apr 22	
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	....	....	94 No 23, 03	96
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	MN*	89¾ Jan 22	87½ Jan 8	89 Apr 26	88⅜ 90
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97 Feb 10	95¼ Feb 24	95¼ Apr 23	95¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	89¾ Apr 14	87½ Feb 11	89¾ Apr 23	89¾ 90
Do do registered		....	....	90¾ Jy 16, 02	
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	105½ Mar 11	105¾ Mar 11	105¾ Mar 11	106¾
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	....	....	103¾ Oc 28, 03	102¾ 116
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	122 Jan 12	119¾ Mar 7	119¾ Mar 7	117
Pitts. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ	....	....	98 Ap 18, 03	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		....	....	100¼ Fe 13, 03	
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 6s, 1937	MS	117 Jan 22	113¾ Mar 7	114 Mar 17	115
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	....	....	103 Ap 14, 97	
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121½ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	121¼ Mar 2	121
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	124 Apr 18	121¼ Feb 27	124 Apr 18	123
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1961	JJ	99 Jan 4	97½ Mar 7	97¾ Apr 18	
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104 Apr 14	102¾ Jan 5	104 Apr 23	104
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107½ Jan 21	101¾ Mar 25	103½ Apr 22	106½ 106½
Do do registered	*MS	....	....	107 Au 14, 03	
Can. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	92¾ Jan 11	90 Mar 8	91¾ Mar 14	91½
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col g. 5s, 1937	*MN	107 Mar 2	106¾ Apr 8	106¾ Apr 8	108
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	115 Jan 7	113¾ Feb 24	115½ Mar 4	113¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M*	106¾ Apr 22	103¾ Jan 4	106½ Apr 22	106½ 100¼
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN*	....	....	103¾ Se 18, 01	
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	71¼ Jan 23	65¾ Mar 15	70¾ Apr 23	70 71
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	32 Jan 23	28 Mar 2	31¼ Apr 23	
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	20¼ Jan 23	18 Mar 17	20 Apr 21	
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon g. 4s, 1951	*JD	....	....	92 Au 21, 02	
Do Ga. M. & N. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*JJ	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 19	104 Feb 10	103½
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	....	....	102 Je 27, 00	102½
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	....	....	103 Jy 2, 03	100
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J*	131½ Jan 26	126 Mar 3	125¾ Apr 23	129¾
Do do registered	QJ	130¾ Jan 25	127½ Apr 5	128¾ Apr 20	129¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	*JJ	115½ Jan 21	111¼ Mar 19	113¾ Mar 11	111¾
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	102 Apr 16	102 Apr 16	102 Apr 16	104¾
Do con. 5s ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	102 Jan 27	100 Jan 4	101¾ Apr 16	101¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	109¾ Mar 29	108¾ Feb 8	109¾ Mar 29	108
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111 Jan 7	110¾ Apr 13	110¾ Apr 15	109¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	117¾ Apr 16	114¾ Jan. 6	117¾ Apr 29	117¾ 116
Do do registered	*MN	115¾ Apr 16	115 Mar 5	115½ Apr 5	115½ 115
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	104 Jan 22	100½ Mar 1	102¾ Apr 22	102½ 102¾
Do do registered	*MS	....	....	103 Ap 18, 01	
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	....	....	112 My 14, 03	109
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	101½ Feb 5	96¾ Jan 4	101¼ Apr 15	101 101½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	94¾ Mar 25	94¾ Jan 27	94¾ Mar 22	96½
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	....	....	106½ Oc 28, 02	104
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1940	AO*	....	....	100¾ De 30, 03	95
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	84¼ Mar 28	81½ Jan 5	83¼ Apr 20	83 84
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1956	JJ*	77½ Mar 23	74½ Jan 7	77 Apr 23	78 77
Do registered		....	....	83¾ Ap 16, 02	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—				104¾ Ap 11, 00	
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	....	....	100 Mar 1	100½ 101½
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101½ Jan 15	99 Feb 3	99 Mar 1	
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	93 Jan 4	91 Feb 23	92¾ Apr 20	92¾
Do do registered		91¾ Mar 11	90½ Apr 16	90½ Apr 16	
Do Iowa Div. 5 f. s., 1919	AO*	....	....	100¾ De 23, 03	100½
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¼ Mar 31	100¾ Apr 12	100¾ Apr 20	100¾
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	MN	106 Jan 18	104¾ Mar 23	105¾ Apr 12	105¾
Do do registered	*MN	....	....	105 De 2, 03	
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100¾ Feb 8	100 Jan 2	100¾ Feb 8	100
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107 Mar 14	105¾ Jan 20	106¾ Apr 8	106¾ 108
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	115 Feb 1	114¾ Jan 16	115 Feb 27	112¾ 114
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD	106¾ Apr 22	105¾ Jan. 6	108 Apr 21	108¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	122 Apr 12	122 Apr 12	122 Apr 12	122¾
Do K. C. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	118 Apr 16	115¾ Jan 8	118 Apr 16	116
Do do registered	MN*	....	....	113¼ Ap 23, 03	
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	113 Jan 16	112¾ Jan 4	113 Jan 16	114¾
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	129 Apr 13	126½ Feb 11	129 Apr 13	
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	108		108 Jy 24, 03	
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	109 Mar 7	108 Jan 18	109 Mar 7	109¼
Chicago, Millwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	175 Apr 20	169 Mar 14	175 Apr 22	
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	110 Apr 20	109 Mar 14	110 Apr 20	109¾ 110¼
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JD	100 Jan 25	100¼ Mar 25	100 Apr 23	100
Do do registered	QJ	....	....	111 De 8, 02	
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¼ Jan 15	97¼ Mar 28	97¾ Mar 28	
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. 5s, 1921	JJ	....	....	116½ Ap 29, 03	113¾ 115¼
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ*	119 Jan 28	115¾ Mar 21	116 Apr 15	115¾
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Jan 14	100¾ Jan 9	110¼ Feb 23	111¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	*JJ	116 Jan 21	114¾ Jan 7	115¼ Apr 21	115¾ 117
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	111½ Apr 23	109¾ Mar 26	111¾ Apr 23	110¾ 111½
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	....	....	137½ Jy 18, 99	128¾
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	154½ Feb 4	116¾ Jan 29	118 Feb 16	116¾
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	106 Jan 15	106 Jan 15	103 Mar 25	106¾
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	103 Mar 14	103 Mar 14	103 Mar 14	
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	....	....	115¾ Oc 28, 03	112¾
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	107 Mar 16	107 Mar 16	107 Mar 10	106¾ 107
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112 Apr 20	110¾ Jan 28	111¾ Apr 21	111¾ 112
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ	105¾ Feb 2	103¾ Feb 2	103¾ Feb 2	103¾
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	114¾ Jan 15	114 Mar 17	114¾ Apr 20	113¾
Mil. & N. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	*JD	....	....	113 Oc 27, 03	112¾
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	117 Apr 21	114¾ Mar 11	117¾ Apr 21	116¾
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129¾ Feb 4	128¾ Feb 4	129¾ Feb 4	129¾
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	105 Apr 7	102¾ Apr 13	103¾ Apr 13	103
Do do registered		....	....	106¾ Oc 9, 02	
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	99¾ Apr 8	97½ Mar 28	98¾ Apr 8	99½
Do do registered	QF	....	....	103 No 19, 98	
Do sink. fond 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	111¼ Apr 7	111¼ Apr 7	111¼ Apr 7	112
Do do registered	AO*	....	....	111½ De 11, 03	
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	110¾ Mar 24	109¾ Jan 15	110¾ Mar 28	108¾ 110½
Do do registered	AO*	108 Mar 28	108¾ Apr 8	108 Mar 28	108
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106 Feb 5	104¾ Feb 24	105 Mar 24	106 106
Do do registered	MN*	104¼ Jan 21	104 Mar 3	104 Mar 3	104½
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	108¾ Jan 22	108¾ Jan 22	108¾ Jan 12	108¾
Do do registered	AO15	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	105¾
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118 Apr 12	115¾ Feb 10	118 Apr 12	118¾
Do do registered	*MN	110 Apr 13	118 Apr 13	118 Apr 13	115¾
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	....	....	106 No 5, 02	101
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	....	....	108 Oc 8, 02	103¾
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	*JJ	....	....	105¾ No 17, 03	104¾
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	112¾ Apr 5	111¾ Apr 18	112¾ Apr 18	112
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	120 Jan 22	119¾ Feb 23	120 Apr 20	120¾ 120½
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	FA	118¾ Mar 25	117¾ Mar 14	117¾ Mar 28	118
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	....	....	142½ Fe 10, 02	120¼
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	....	....	131¾ De 6, 03	120¾
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*JJ	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	103½
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	....	....	103 Se 9, 03	
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	125½ Apr 11	121¾ Apr 5	125¾ Apr 19	122¾ 123
Do registered	JJ*	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 17	120 Feb 12	122¾
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	104 Jan 21	101 Jan 7	103½ Apr 22	103½ 104
Do do registered	*JJ	....	....	107 Ja 10, 03	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1917	*JJ	....	....	98 Au 18, 03	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1903	*MN	....	....	100¾ Jy 2, 02	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	....	....	103¾ Je 30, 02	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1912	*MN	....	....	103¾ Jy 10, 02	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	....	....	103¾ Je 28, 02	
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	....	....	87 Au 7, 03	
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	103¼ Apr 11	101¾ Jan 2	103¼ Apr 23	103¾ 103¾
Do registered		101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	117 Jan 19	116¾ Apr 23	116¾ Apr 23	
Do do registered		....	....	112¾ Mr 15, 03	
C. R. I. & P. N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	....	....	118 Ja 27, 01	107½
C. R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	74¾ Jan 22	66½ Jan 7	72¾ Apr 23	72¾
Do do registered		....	....	88¾ Ja 7, 03	
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	85 Jan 20	73 Jan 6	80 Apr 23	79 80
Chic., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1970	JJ	104¾ Jan 26	103¾ Jan 4	104¾ Jan 26	103
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	....	....	95¾ Oc 1, 03	96
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	....	....	90 Oc 1, 03	93
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	96 Jan 12	93¾ Jan 4	98 Jan 12	96
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106 Mar 3	101½ Apr 22	104½ Apr 22	103¾ 105
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	....	....	107 Oc 1, 01	
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*MS	....	....	140 Fe 14, 97	
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	133 Apr 7	130½ Jan 7	132½ Apr 23	132¼ 133
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	....	....	93 De 10, 03	
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	131 Jan 25	130¾ Jan 9	131 Feb 26	131¼
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	129¾ Mar 8	129½ Mar 3	129¾ Mar 3	130¼
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	122¾ Mar 9	120 Apr 2	122 Apr 2	122 123
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JD	85¾ Jan 27	78 Feb 1	83½ Apr 20	80¾ 81¼
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	111¼ Apr. 8	110 Mar 3	111¼ Apr. 8	110¾
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	....	....	109 Ap 28, 02	
Chi., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	....	....	104¾ De 9, 03	
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	....	....	112½ Oc 10, 00	
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	....	....	113 De 26, 03	112¾
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	101¾ Apr 14	95¾ Jan 8	101 Apr 22	100¾ 101
Do do registered		....	....	97 Au 2, 03	
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼ Apr 12	100¾ Apr 12	101¼ Apr 12	
Do C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	*JJ	98 Jan 8	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 1	99
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	*MN	102¾ Apr 15	102¾ Feb 27	102¾ Apr 19	102¾
Do do registered	*MN	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	101¾
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	....	....	102 De 2, 02	91 100
White Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	....	....	94½ Au 31, 03	93
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	105 Jan 22	103 Jan 22	103 Jan 22	106¼
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	*JJ	101¾ Jan 27	101¾ Mar 31	101¾ Mar 31	101 103
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	110½ Mar 15	110½ Mar 15	110½ Mar 15	111½
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	....	....	120 Jy 28, 03	
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	JJ*	126 Mar 16	126 Mar 16	128 Mar 18	127
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	....	....	104 No 10, 01	
Peo. & Last. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	98 Jan 28	95 Apr 9	96 Apr 19	96
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	65 Mar 16	59 Apr 8	59 Apr 8	60
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	112¼ Feb 9	111¼ Feb 9	112½ Feb 9	
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	116 Feb 10	115¼
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	93¼ Jan 27	90¼ Mar 7	90¼ Apr 11	92
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89½ Jan 26	84 Mar 7	87¾ Apr 22	85 87¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	....	....	102 Dec., 96	

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	1904 Av'g.
Det., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	JD	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 6	112½ Jan 26	110¾ 111
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	131¼ Apr 20	131¼ Feb 10	131¼ Apr 20	131
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	JD	131¼ Apr 20	131¼ Feb 10	131¼ Apr 20	131
Do do registered	JD	....	....	124 De 26, 98	
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	JJ	122¾ Mar 29	122¾ Jan 8	124¾ Mar 29	122¾ 120
Do registered	JJ	....	....	123½ De 14, 00	
Do construction 5s, 1923	*JJ	114½ Jan 21	111¾ Feb 3	114 Apr 2	114 114¾
Do term. and imp. 5s, 1923	*JJ	114½ Jan 21	111¾ Feb 3	114 Apr 2	
Syr., Bing. & N. 7s, 1906	AO	100¾ Feb 3	100¾ Feb 3	100¾ Feb 3	101
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4½s, 2000	FA	....	....	107 Fe 2, 98	
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS	142 Jan 12	142 Mar 30	142 May 30	134½
Do registered	MS	....	....	140 Au 5, 01	
Alb. & Bus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*JJ	106 Jan 11	106¼ Apr 6	106¾ Apr 6	106¾
Do registered	*JJ	....	....	102 De 6, 02	
Do g. 4s, 1945	*AO	104 Mar 11	104 Mar 11	104 Mar 11	104½
Do do registered	*AO	103 Apr 11	103 Apr 13	103 Apr 11	
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	....	....	143¾ No 10, 03	141½
Do registered	*MN	....	....	137½ Ja 18, 02	
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	96½ Apr 22	96¾ Mar 1	96¾ Apr 22	90 100
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	....	....	99½ My 27, 03	107
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928	JJ	105 Apr 16	103 Jan. 6	105 Apr 22	103 106
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J*	97 Jan 22	94 Jan. 6	95¾ Apr 22	93¾ 95¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	AO	85½ Jan 25	83 Apr 22	83 Apr 22	82¾
Utah Ld. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, Jan. 1, 1919	AO	....	....	97 Je 3, 02	
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	35 Jan 4	35 Jan 21	35 Jan 21	
Des Moines Div. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1917	MJD	....	....	94 Nov 23, 03	96
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	....	....	97 De 4, 03	90
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	94 Jun 2	93¾ Mar 10	94 Apr 2	94 95
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	....	....	75¾ Au 23, 03	
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	84 Feb 26	70 Apr 13	70 Apr 13	70 85
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	112½ Mar 30	108¾ Apr 19	110 Apr 20	110 110¼
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	100¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	115 Jan 13	114¾ Apr 5	114¼ Apr 6	115
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	....	....	114 My 25, 03	
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	112¾ Mar 24	112¾ Apr 4	112¾ Apr 4	112¾ 115
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	111 Jan 14	108¾ Apr 8	108¾ Apr 8	106¾
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	*MS	114 Mar 24	110 Apr 4	110 Apr 4	110 115
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*MD	....	....	101¾ Ja 28, 03	100
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	135¾ Jan 27	131¼ Mar 23	132½ Apr 22	131¼ 132¼
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*	....	....	130 Jan 7, 03	130
Dn 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	*JJ	98¾ Jan 21	96¾ Feb 19	98¾ Apr 23	98¾ 98¾
Do registered	JJ	98¾ Jan 21	98¾ Jan 21	98¾ Jan 21	
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	87 Apr 23	84 Jan 5	87 Apr 23	87 87¼
Do do registered		85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	85¾ Feb 4	
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	93¾ Jan 27	88¾ Feb 24	90¾ Apr 22	90¾ 91¼
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	JJ	....	....	125¾ Je 17, 03	125
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	116¾ Jan 20	117¼ Jan 18	118¾ Apr 22	118¾ 119
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	....	....	106 Au 5, 02	100
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	*MN	132 Mar 3	130 Apr 8	132 Apr 13	132
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	118 Apr 7	113¾ Jan 12	118 Apr 7	117¾
Do D. & L. 1st c. 6s, 1913	*MN	....	....	113¾ No 23, 03	113½
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	106¾ Jan 6	106¾ Jan 6	108¾ Jan 6	105
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	111¾ Mar 17	110¾ Apr 21	110¾ Apr 21	110¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	106 Mar 19	104¾ Jan 8	106¾ Mar 17	110¾
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	101¾ Apr 15	101¾ Apr 15	101¾ Apr 15	90
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	104 Jan 19	102¾ Apr 22	102¾ Apr 22	101
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MS	113¾ Jan 8	111¾ Jan 8	113¾ Jan 8	116
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	JD	108¼ Mar 19	108¼ Mar 19	108¼ Mar 19	100
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ*	116 Mar 25	116 Mar 25	116 Mar 25	118
1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	JJ	103¾ Mar 24	103¾ Mar 24	103¾ Mar 24	103
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO	....	....	112 Je 2, 02	100
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO	....	....	100 Sep., 91	100
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	....	....	107 De 12, 03	105¼
Fort S. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	....	....	105 Mr 11, 98	
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	106½ Apr 22	102¾ Jan 8	106¾ Apr 22	106¼ 107¼
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ*	74 Jan 28	71 Jan 20	73¾ Apr 15	73¼ 74
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*AO	103¾ Mar 7	101¾ Jan 11	102¾ Mar 31	101
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		70¾ Jan 7	71 Mar 24	73 Apr 7	

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Asked.
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J-J*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 23	91	Feb 25	88 .. ..
Do do small	J-J*	..	....	..	....	90	Fe 4, 03	.. ..
Mobile & Ohio neg. g. 6s, 1927	J-J*	126	Apr 23	126	Apr 23	126	Apr 23	.. ..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	J-J*	121	Apr 20	120	Jan 11	121	Apr 20	110 .. 121
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M-S*	94	Jan 19	90	Apr 11	93½	Apr 15	93 .. 94
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*F-A	114	Jan 13	114	Jan 18	....	....	.. .. ..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J-J	..	....	..	....	101¼	Je 30, 02	97¼ .. ..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1950	Q-F	91	Apr 11	88½	Mar 8	90	Apr 13	89 .. 91
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J-J*	123¼	Mar 26	120	Jan 22	123	Apr 18	123 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A-O	115	Mar 31	110½	Apr 18	111	Apr 18	110¾ .. 112½
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923	*J-J	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. .. ..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb	*J-J	..	....	..	....	116	Jy 21, 02	.. .. ..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	J-J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20, 00	.. .. ..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*J-J	101	Feb 24	100	Feb 8	101	Feb 24	 75
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A-O*	76¾	Jan 23	73	Feb 19	73¼	Apr 14	 75
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nor., 1915	A-O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug. 14	107½ .. ..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J-J*	98⅜	Apr 23	96¾	Feb 19	98⅜	Apr 23	98½ .. 98⅝
Do do registered	J-J*	98	Jan 8	98	Jan 8	98	Jan 27	.. .. ..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1-01	M-S*	104⅜	Jan 2	100	Mar 3	100¾	Apr 20	101 .. ..
Do do registered	M-S*	100¾	Apr 6	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Apr 6	100¾ .. ..
Do reg. deb. 5s of 1890-1904	M-S*	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	100¾	Mar 31	.. .. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J-D	100¾	Mar 2	100	Jan 14	100¾	Mar 2	101 .. ..
Do do registered	J-D	..	....	..	....	98	De 12, 02	.. .. ..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M-N	101½	Apr 8	100½	Mar 10	101¼	Apr 8	101¼ .. ..
Do do registered	*M-N	..	....	..	....	99?	No 8, 02	.. .. ..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F-A	90	Jan 28	86	Feb 19	89¾	Apr 22	89 .. 89¼
Do do registered	*F-A	88¼	Jan 28	86	Jan 28	88¼	Apr 22	87½ .. ..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F-A	90	Jan 28	85¼	Mar 14	88½	Apr 23	87½ .. 88
Do do registered	*F-A	..	....	..	....	91	Ja 17, 03	84¼ .. ..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J-J*	105¾	Mar 29	104	Jan 5	105¾	Mar 29	105¾ .. ..
Do registered	J-J*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	 105
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A., 1940	J-J	..	....	..	....	93	Ap 3, 02	.. .. ..
Do do registered	J-J	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	.. .. ..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M-S*	..	....	..	....	101½	Jy 6, 00	.. .. ..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F-A	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 10, 02	103 .. ..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A-O*	..	....	..	....	101½	No 15, 01	.. .. ..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J-J	109	Jan 20	105¾	Jan 4	108	Apr 23	108 .. 108¼
Do registered	*J-J	108¾	Jan 28	106¾	Jan 6	108¾	Apr 23	109½ .. ..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J-D	89	Mar 29	89	Mar 29	89	Mar 29	89 .. 100
Do do registered	*J-D	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98 .. ..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M-S*	99½	Mar 30	98½	Mar 1	99¼	Apr 20	98¾ .. ..
Det. Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F-A*	..	....	..	....	112	Fe 6, 02	104½ .. ..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J-J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 21, 03	118 .. ..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J-J*	..	....	..	....	130	Ja 21, 03	125¾ .. ..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M-S*	112¼	Jan 18	105¾	Apr 19	105¾	Apr 19	105¾ .. ..
Do 5s, 1931	*M-S	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	122	Jan 16	119¾ .. ..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q-M	..	....	..	....	127	Je 10, 02	.. .. ..
Do 4s, 1940	*J-J	105¾	Apr 13	105½	Apr 13	105½	Apr 13	103½ .. 108¼
Do registered	J-J	..	....	..	....	109½	No 26, 00	.. .. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M-N	97¼	Apr 21	97	Mar 12	97¼	Apr 21	.. .. ..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c.	*M-N	..	....	..	....	100	Se 24, 03	.. .. ..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A-O*	115½	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	115	Apr 4	115 .. ..
N. Y. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	J-J*	117½	Jan 28	116¼	Mar 7	116¾	Apr 21	119 .. ..
Ox & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F-A	..	....	..	....	112¾	Ja 25, 02	.. .. ..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J-J*	104¾	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104½	Apr 5	104¼ .. ..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A-O*	104¾	Apr 20	102¾	Apr 8	104¾	Apr 19	103¾ .. ..
Do registered	A-O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	.. .. ..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M-N*	..	....	..	....	131¾	Ap 29, 03	124½ .. ..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M-N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	.. .. ..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J-J*	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	102 .. ..
Do 1st 6s, 1908	J-J	..	....	..	....	104½	My 14, 03	100¾ .. ..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M-S	103½	Feb 17	100½	Mar 18	101	Apr 23	101 .. 101¼
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M-S	..	....	..	....	106	De 7, 03	.. .. ..
Norfk. & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M-N	112½	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112½	Apr 12	111¼ .. ..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M-N	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 20, 03	127 .. ..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F-A	..	....	..	....	127	No 28, 03	125¾ .. ..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A-O	126	Mar 31	125¼	Apr 19	125¼	Apr 19	126 .. 126¼
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A-O*	99	Mar 21	96½	Jan 4	97¾	Apr 23	97¾ .. 98¼
Do registered		..	....	..	....	96¾	Se 25, 03	.. .. ..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J-D*	..	....	91½	Apr 23	87½	Feb 25	91¼ .. 91½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J-J	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jy 1, 01	104 .. ..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M-S*	101¼	Apr 13	99¼	Feb 26	100¾	Apr 20	101¼ .. ..
N. F. Ry. pr. lien ry. & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	J-J	103¾	Jan 25	101½	Jan 6	103¾	Apr 22	103¾ .. 103½
Do registered	J-J	102¾	Mar 18	101	Mar 3	102¾	Apr 12	.. .. ..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q-J	73	Jan 22	70¼	Feb 24	72¾	Apr 22	72¼ .. 72¾
Do do registered	Q-F	70¼	Feb 10	68¾	Jan 8	70¼	Feb 10	68 .. ..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J-D*	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾	Jan 11	97¾ .. ..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, G.								
B. & Q. col. tr., 1921	J-J*	94¼	Apr 12	90¾	Jan 6	94¾	Apr 23	94 .. 94¼
Do do registered	J-J*	92¼	Feb 2	90	Jan 8	92¼	Apr 15	.. .. ..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F-A	122¾	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122¾	Mar 9	121¾ .. ..
Do registered certificates	Q-F	..	....	..	....	132	Jy 28, 99	.. .. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F-A*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Jy 21, 03	108¾ .. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A-O*	111	Apr 11	105½	Apr 11	105½	Apr 11	105½ .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*M-N	..	....	..	....	96?	No 9, 03	96½ .. ..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	Q-M	..	....	..	....	94¼	Fe 18, 02	85 .. ..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J-J*	113	Feb 19	111	Feb 8	112½	Mar 29	112½ .. ..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J-D	..	....	..	....	114¼	My 4, 03	.. .. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A-O*	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 9, 02	.. .. ..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J-D	103½	Apr 5	105	Jan 16	108½	Apr 22	108¾ .. ..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A-O	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 21, 03	100 .. ..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M-N*	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	.. .. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J-J*	109	Jan 27	108	Jan 11	108½	Apr 22	108 .. 108¾
Do registered, 1921	J-J*	108¾	Mar 31	106¼	Mar 1	107½	Apr 12	107½ .. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. rcg. cts., 1937	M-S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	97 .. ..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S.B, 1941	*F-A	..	....	..	....	92¾	De 28, 03	.. .. ..
Do Tr. Co. cts. gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M-N*	96	Feb 8	95¾	Mar 25	95¾	Mar 25	97½ .. ..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A-O*	..	....	..	....	118	De 21, 03	115¾ .. 118
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J-J	..	....	..	....	103¼	An 21, 03	113¼ .. ..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F-A	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	.. .. ..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C	J-J*	98¾	Apr 8	98¾	Apr 8	98¾	Apr 8	.. .. ..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. gtd. 4½s, A, 1940	A-O*	110	Mar 5	109¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	.. .. ..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A-O	111½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	110	Mar 5	.. .. ..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M-N*	..	....	..	....	110¾	Fe 14, 01	.. .. ..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M-N*	101¼	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	101¼	Jan 22	.. .. ..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F-A*	92	Feb 13	91	Feb 4	92	Feb 13	89½ .. ..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J-J*	..	....	..	....	127¾	Oc 21, 02	120¼ .. ..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J-J*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	123	Mar 4	119 .. ..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A-O	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	118¼	Apr 11	118¼ .. 122
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M-N	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105	Mar 29	105½ .. 108
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M-S*	..	....	..	....	114	De 15, 03	113 .. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M-N	..	....	..	....	106	An 28, 03	106 .. ..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M-N*	97	Feb 5	94½	Feb 23	97	Apr 22	96¾ .. 97¼
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M-S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	100¾ .. ..
Cley. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M-N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	.. .. ..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J-J*	108½	Apr 20	106½	Apr 20	106½	Apr 20	106½ .. ..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M-S	..	....	..	....	117	My 1, 00	109¼ .. ..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q-F	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	121¾ .. ..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M-N	..	....	..	....	95	Je 10, 03	92 .. ..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A-O*	118¾	Mar 18	118	Apr 9	118	Apr 19	118¼ .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M-N	110¾	Apr 20	107¾	Feb 8	110¾	Apr 19	110¾ .. ..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A-O	110¾	Feb 19	109¾	Jan 16	110¾	Feb 19	108 .. 110
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J-D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	.. .. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J-J*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	118¾ .. ..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A-O	..	....	..	....	109	De 13, 02	109 .. ..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A-O*	115¾	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	115¾	Mar 7	111 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J-J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	.. .. ..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M-N*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 8, 02	115 .. ..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J-J	98¼	Apr 22	94⅜	Jan 7	96⅜	Apr 23	96⅜ .. 96¾
Do registered	*J-J	..	....	..	....	96½	Jul 2, 03	.. .. ..
Do J. C. coll. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A-O	94½	Mar 28	91⅝	Jan 4	92⅝	Apr 21	92½ .. 93
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*J-D	119½	Mar 7	119¼	Apr 2	119¼	Apr 2	.. .. ..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J-D*	..	....	..	....	105	De 19, 03	107 .. 110
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J-J*	63½	Mar 29	63½	Mar 29	63½	Mar 29	 67
Do guaranteed	J-J*	..	....	..	....	92	Mr 23, 03	.. .. ..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J-J*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18, 01	.. .. ..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6-4s, 1947	*J-J	..	....	..	....	86	De 21, 03	83 .. ..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M-N*	106	Feb 1	104½	Jan 6	106	Feb 1	103 .. ..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M-N*	..	....	..	....	104¼	De 11, 03	103 .. ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J-J*	124¼	Jan 29	122¾	Mar 14	122¾	Mar 14	124 .. ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J-J*	111¼	Apr 21	110	Jan 12	111½	Apr 21	110¾ .. ..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J-J*	96	Apr 14	96	Apr 14	96	Apr 14	.. .. ..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A-O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	.. .. ..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J-J*	84	Jan 12	79¼	Feb 24	82¾	Apr 23	82¼ .. 82¾
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M-N	119¼	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	119½	Feb 4	119¼ .. ..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A-O*	80¾	Jan 7	78¾	Jan 7	78¾	Apr 21	78¾ .. 78¾
Do do registered		78¾	Jan 14	77¼	Jan 13	78¼	Jan 14	.. .. ..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M-N*	96½	Apr 22	92¾	Jan 6	96¾	Apr 23	96¾ .. ..
Do 2d 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J-J	79½	Mar 25	77	Jan 15	77	Apr 23	79 .. ..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J-D	74¾	Jan 22	70	Jan 15	74¼	Apr 23	74¼ .. 74½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A-O*	110¼	Feb 26	107¾	Apr 11	107¾	Apr 11	108 .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J-J*	132	Mar 10	130	Jan 5	131	Mar 28	130¾ .. ..
Do do registered	J-J*	..	....	..	....	140	My 14, 02	.. .. ..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J-J*	108¼	Apr 21	107¼	Jan 4	108¾	Apr 21	108¾ .. ..
Do do do registered	J-J*	..	....	..	....	116¾	Ap 18, 01	.. .. ..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M-N*	111¼	Apr 19	110¾	Mar 30	111¼	Apr 19	111¼ .. ..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J-D	101¾	Apr 15	100	Jan 4	101¾	Apr 19	101¾ .. 102¼
Do do registered	*J-D	..	....	..	....	106	My 6, 01	.. .. ..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A-O	..	....	..	....	104	Au 15, 03	101¼ .. ..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J-J*	..	....	..	....	123	Ap 4, 00	.. .. ..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J-J*	135¾	Apr 23	133	Apr 14	135¾	Apr 23	134¾ .. ..
Do registered	J-J*	..	....	..	....	116	Ap 24, 97	.. .. ..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J-J*	114¼	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114¼	Mar 16	114¾ .. ..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J-D	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	.. .. ..
Do registered	*J-D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	.. .. ..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M-S*	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	.. .. ..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J-J	..	....	..	....	116	De 11, 01	102¼ .. ..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A-O*	70¾	Jan 4	65	Jan 8	69	Apr 22	 69
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1921	*M-N	99	Apr 15	96	Jan 18	98¼	Apr 19	 100
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J-J	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 7, 03	90¾ .. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J-J*	..	....	..	....	100	Se 4, 00	90 .. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J-J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	Fe 26, 02	102 .. ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J-J*	108¼	Apr 22	102	Jan 19	108¼	Apr 22	103¼ .. ..
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J-J*	105¾	Feb 26	105¼	Feb 26	105¾	Feb 26	107¾ .. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J-J*	..	....	..	....	111¼	My 7, 03	105 .. ..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J-J	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 20, 03	101 .. ..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-6 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J-D*	101	Apr 13	97¼	Jan 8	101	Apr 23	100¾ .. 101
Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. col., Aug., 1949	J-D	93¾	Apr 23	87½	Feb 26	90	Apr 23	89¾ .. 90
Do do registered	J-D	91¾	Jan 18	85¾	Jan 11	91	Apr 23	.. .. ..
Ariz. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J-J*	98	Mar 15	97	Feb 24	98	Mar 15	.. .. ..
Cal. P. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	*F-A	101¾	Mar 30	97¼	Jan 11	101¾	Mar 30	99¾ .. 101
Do registered	*F-A	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. .. ..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1939	J-D	109¾	Jan 27	96	Jan 4	109¾	Apr 23	109¾ .. ..
Ariz. Div. 1st A. g. 6s, 1909	*F-A*	..	....	..	....	..	....	.. .. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Asked.
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J-D	103¾	Apr 12	100	Jan 26	103¾	Apr 12	104 .. ..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*M-N	107	Jan 21	105¾	Mar 9	105¾	Mar 9	109 .. ..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M-N*	105½	Jan 27	103	Jan 19	105¾	Feb 1	105½ .. ..
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M-N	..	....	..	....	105	De 18, 03	102 .. ..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M-N	..	....	..	....	102½	De 1, 02	102½ .. ..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J-J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112	Apr 14	110 .. 113
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A-O*	112	Mar 23	112	Jan 25	113	Mar 21	110 .. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	A-O	88½	Apr 5	90¾	Jan 5	93¾	Apr 21	.. .. 93¼
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M-N	..	....	..	....	127½	Fe 27, 02	.. .. ..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J-J*	..	....	..	....	130	No 19, 02	116½ .. ..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A-O	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130	Mar 29	130 .. 130
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J-D	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 20	106¾ .. 107
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A-O*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	101 .. ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J-J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	101¾ .. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J-J	80¾	Jan 23	76	Jan 4	78½	Apr 22	78¾ .. 80
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J-J	106¾	Mar 2	105	Jan 18	105¾	Mar 2	105¾ .. ..
Do do March, 1910	J-J	107¾	Mar 1	106	Jan 15	107¼	Mar 1	106¾ .. ..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A-O	101½	Apr 21	101½	Apr 21	101½	Apr 21	101 .. ..
Do do Series B, 1905		..	....	..	....	102	Oc 23, 03	102 .. ..
Do do Series C and D, 1906		102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	103¾ .. ..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A-O	114½	Apr 18	114½	Apr 18	114¾	Apr 18	114 .. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M-N*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119 .. ..
Do do stamped, 1903-37	M-N	116½	Mar 28	107	Jan 4	116½	Apr 23	109½ .. ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J-J	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar 9	108	Mar 9	108 .. ..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F-A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	100½ .. ..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M-S*	..	....	..	....	111½	Oc 30, 02	.. .. ..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	*J-J	92½	Mar 25	90	Mar 24	91	Apr 7	90 .. 92
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	A-O	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 13, 00	.. .. ..
Det. Clt. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	J-J*	..	....	..	....	103	No 23, 01	.. .. ..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*F-A	115¼	Jan 21	112¼	Feb 6	113¾	Apr 23	112¼ .. 113¾
Do 100-year ref. g. 4s, 2002	*A-O	92¼	Jan 23	89	Apr 11	95¾	Apr 22	89 .. ..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J-D*	114	Mar 18	112¼	Jan 4	114	Mar 24	114½ .. ..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	119½	De 3, 01	.. .. ..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M-S*	116	Jan 29	115¾	Feb 24	115¾	Feb 24	115¼ .. 116
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	M-S*	116¼	Jan. 8	114	Mar 3	114	Mar 3	114½ .. ..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*J-J	95¾	Jan 22	94½	Mar 30	94½	Apr 23	94½ .. 94½
Do 1st 5s, 1937	J-J*	118	Apr 14	116	Mar 12	118	Apr 14	.. .. ..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	F-A*	85	Jan 6	84	Feb 17	94½	Apr 15	84¼ .. 94½
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 50-yr. 5s, 1926	*F-A	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	.. .. ..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	J-J§6	..	....	..	....	110	Je 28, 02	105 .. ..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*J-J§6	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 14, 03	.. .. ..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	A-O	..	....	..	....	100½	De 14, 99	.. .. ..
Un. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934	J-J*	81	Apr 6	81	Apr 6	81	Apr 11	 81
United Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	A-O	80	Jan 21	78½	Jan 4	77¼	Apr 23	77 .. 77½
West. Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	M-N	..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	.. .. ..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A-O*	102¼	Apr 11	99½	Apr 6	102	Apr 21	 102
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	J-J*	76¾	Apr 12	72¾	Apr 4	76¼	Apr 23	76 .. 77
Brooklyn City

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Price Friday April 23	Week's Range or Last Sale		Range Since January 1		Last Sale	Int'st Period
		Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937							
Det. Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923							
Det. G. & E. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933							
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947							
Peoples G. & Mut. Fuel Co. 5s, 1946							
West. Gas con. tr. g. 5s, 1937							
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.							
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1913							
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919							
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915							
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919							
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1913							
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951							
Do registered							
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. $2,500,000 year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927							
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911							
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910							
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913							
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918							
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913							
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928							
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923							
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920							
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1928							
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 5s, 1946							
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1948							
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913							
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931							
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963							
Do registered							
COAL AND IRON.							
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909							

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Price Friday April 23	Week's Range or Last Sale		Range Since January 1		Last Sale	Int'st Period
		Low.	High.	Low.	High.		
Col. I. & I. con. g. 5s, 1934							
Do 10-yr. coll. tr. g. 5s, 1911							
Do 6 per cent. certs.							
Colo. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1943							
Do 5 per cent. coll. tr. g. 5s, 1934							
Cons. Coal of Md. 1st & ref. s. f. g. 5s, 1950							
Hocking Valley 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999							
Pleasant Val. Coal 1st g. 5s, 1928							
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. s. f. g. 6s, 1951							
Tenn. Div. 1st con. g. 6s, 1917							
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke 1st g. 5s, 1949							
Va. Pocahontas Div. 1st con. g. 6s, 1931							
Va. Stone Div. 1st con. g. 6s, 1917							
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922							
Do Bonds, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910							
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. 5 p. c. pref. g., 1949							
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.							
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929							
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397							
Do registered							
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925							
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. 5s, 1918							
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920							
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938							
Do reg. and r. & l. 6½s, 1920							
Do do registered							
Mut. Unlect Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911							
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934							

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended April 23, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended April 23, $11,277,500

Week ended April 23, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101	101	101	101	2½
Alabama Central 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	13
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	85½	85½	85½	85½	1
Ann Arbor 4s	92	92	91½	91½	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	313½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	99¼	99⅝	99	99	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjust. 4s	91	91¼	91	91¼	14
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	91	91	91	91	19½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	93½	94¼	93½	94¼	18
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94¼	94⅝	93⅞	94	130
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100½	121½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	100½	100½	100½	100½	3
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89⅝	43
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & West. Va. 4s	95½	95¾	95½	95½	5
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	89	89	88½	88½	1½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	64½	64	64½	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	101½	102	101½	102	9
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	75	76¼	75	76¼	117
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	95
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114⅞	115	114⅞	115	12
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	96	98	97⅝	97⅝	7
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. coll. tr. 5s	115½	115½	115⅞	115⅞	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	12½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅞	104	103⅝	104	93
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105⅝	105½	105⅝	105½	6
Central of Georgia con. 5s	109	109⅛	108⅝	109½	24
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	71	71	70½	70½	16
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	30¾	31¼	30½	31¼	117
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	20	20	20	20	15
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	5
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	128¾	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	99½	99⅞	99⅛	99⅝	21
Central Pacific 3½s	85½	85½	85	85	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞	88
Chicago & Alton 3½s	76½	77	76⅞	77	526
Chicago & Alton 3s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	6
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	94	94⅝	93⅝	94⅛	461
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100⅝	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	92	92⅝	92	92⅝	95
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	108½	108½	108	108	7
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	15
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108	108	107	107	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	109	109	109	109	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	112	112	111⅞	111⅞	2
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	175	175	175	175	30
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul term. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Dak. & Gt. So. 5s	110½	111½	110½	111½	43
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & W. Div. 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 5s	80	80⅞	78⅞	80	138
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	103½	103⅞	103½	103½	16
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	71⅝	72⅜	71⅝	72⅜	313
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	17
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	80¼	80⅝	80½	80½	20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	101	100¾	101	37
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, St. L. Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s tr. rects	72⅝	72⅝	71	71½	63
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	47
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	58	59	57⅝	59	431
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99½	99	99½	28
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	97¼	98	97¼	98	17
Distillers Securities Corporation 6s	84½	85¼	84	85	59
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109¾	110	109⅝	110	4
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. recr. lien 5s	109	103	108	108	2
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	6
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¼	98½	98	98⅜	100
Erie 1st general 4s	86¾	87	86¼	87	154
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	90⅞	91	90⅞	90⅝	56
Erie 1st consol. 7s	131¾	132½	131¾	132½	20
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110¾	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	118	118	118	118	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	19
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	103	103½	103	103½	42
Green Bay debenture B	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	11
Grand Rapids & Indiana 4½s	106½	108⅛	106½	106½	10
Hocking Valley 4½	106½	107	106	107	47
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	9
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103½	103½	102½	103½	7
Illinois Central 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98¼	100	98¼	100	168
International Paper 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
International Steam Pump 6s	102	102	101⅜	101⅜	5
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	56
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	70½	70½	69½	70	28
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	9
Lackawanna Steel 5s	95	95	95	95	14
Lake Shore debenture 4s	96¼	96¼	95¾	96¼	2
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	98⅛	98⅛	97⅝	97⅝	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	107	107	107	107	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99½	100	3K½	99½	137
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. joint 4s	91½	91¾	91¼	91¾	19
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	121	122	121	122	2
Louis. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	102¼	102⅝	102½	102⅝	20
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	103½	103½	103⅜	103½	10
Metropolitan Street Railway refs. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	4
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113⅝	5
Mexican Central con. 4s	68	68	65½	65½	12
Mexican Central 1st income	13⅜	13	12½	12½	98
Mexican Central 2d income	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	55
Michigan Central 3½s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	1
Michigan Central 6s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	1
Milwaukee Gas Light 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	3
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	31
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼	21

BONDS.

Week ended April 23, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼	46
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	26
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	3
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126	126	126	126	5
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	121	121	121	121	2
Morris & Essex 1st consol. 7s	131½	131½	131½	131½	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	123	123	123	123	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	110¼	111	110¼	111	3
Nassau Electric R. R. 4s	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	30
National Starch 6s	90	90½	90	90½	5
New York Central gen. 3½s	96⅝	96⅝	95⅞	96⅛	104
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88⅛	15
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	29
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s reg	89	88½	88	88½	4
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	5
New York Dock 4s	91	91	91	91	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107¼	21
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	91	91	90½	91	62
New York & New England 1st 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
New York, Ontario & Western 1st 4s	101	101¼	101	101	18
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97⅝	98	97¼	97¼	214
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	90⅝	91¼	90⅝	91½	67
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	62
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	113
Northern Pacific prior lien 6s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	157
Northern Railway of California 6s	102	102½	102	102	15
Northwestern Telegraph gtd. gold 4½s					
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	10
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	95	95¼	94½	95¼	325
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	114½	115	114½	115	15
Oregon Short Line 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121½	121⅝	10
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96½	97	96½	97	4
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108⅜	103½	108⅜	108⅜	28
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Reading general 4s	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98⅜	164
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	44
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	4
Rio Grande Western coll. tr. 4s	83	83	83	83	1
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112⅜	113	112⅜	112⅞	20
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	88	88½	87½	87½	24
St. Louis & Iron Mt. unif. & ref. 4s reg	87¼	87¼	87½	87½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	83	83	82½	82¾	84
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	15
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96¾	96⅞	95¾	96⅞	64
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	73¾	74½	73¾	74½	262
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	77	77	77	77	26
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Dak. ext. 6s	111½	111¾	111½	111¾	3
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s, red. to 4½s	106½	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. Cent. 6s	134	135⅜	134	135⅜	12
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90	90	70½	70½	34
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	68⅝	69	68	69	22
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98¾	4
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	100⅝	101	35
Southern Pacific of California 6s, Series A	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	1
Southern Pacific of Calif. cen. 5s, stamped	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Southern Pac. of Cal. 6s, Series E. & F, 1912	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Southern Pacific 4s	90½	90½	89½	90	54
Southern Pacific 4½s	100¾	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	36
Southern Railway 5s	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	202
Southern Railway, Mob. & Ohio col. 4s	93½	94	93½	94	10
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	94	94	93⅝	94	18
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	42	42	42	42	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	2½	2½	2½	2½	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Bo Bardeleben 6s	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	21
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	104	104	104	104	1
Term. R. R. Association of St. Louis 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	23
Texas & Pacific 2d income	85	89	85	89	13
Third Avenue 4s	94½	94½	94¼	94½	22
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	16
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	19
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	83⅝	84	83⅝	84	12
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	109	7
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104	104¼	103⅝	104¼	72
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	98⅝	98⅞	98	98⅝	416
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	77½	77¾	77¼	77¾	125
United States Leather 6s	112	112	112	112	10
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 6s	78¼	78⅝	77¼	78	1,811
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75¼	14
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	6
Virginia & Southwestern 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	117¼	34
Wabash debenture, Series B	62¼	63⅜	62¼	63	997
Wabash 2d 5s	108	108¼	108	108¼	8
West Shore 4s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	21
West Shore 4s Reg	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	7
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	103⅜	104¼	103¼	104	16
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	87½	88	87½	88	14
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	4
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	90	89½	90	23
Total sales					$11,263,000

GOVERNM ENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	10
United States of Mexico 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Total sales					$12,000

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	92½	92½	92½	92½	½
Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	7½	7½	7½	7½	1
Total sales					$2,500
Grand total					$11,277,500

APRIL

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	515
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 2, 03	220	225
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Feb. 1, 04	750	850
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	340	375
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 04	150	..
Century	100,000	..	..	..	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	700	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	325	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	Mar. 1, 04	4000	..
Cit'z' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	..	..	..	135	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 03	267	269
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 04	400	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	207	210
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	..	165	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 04	340	345
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	150	165
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	..	185	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	365	425
First National	100,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30, 04	580	600
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	290	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	205	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	9	S	Apr. 6, 04	390	400
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 04	155	165
German Exch	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 04	380	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 2, 03	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	250	265
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	170	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	510	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	550	560
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	..	140	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	212½	217½
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	Jan., 1904	143	147
Liberty National	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 04	500	530
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 04	975	1025
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	230	250
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	233	240
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 04	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	165	175
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Nov. 2, 03	400	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 03	196	215
Mutual	200,000	..	..	..	270	280
Nassau ($50)	500,000	8	S	Nov. 2, 03	180	190
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Apr. 1, 04	425	500
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	285
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	80	S	Jan. 2, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	195	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	500,000	..	..	..	118	125
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 04	207	212
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	225	232½
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	262½	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	450	460
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	275	285
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	100	105
Plaza	100,000	10	..	Jan. 2, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	250	260
Royal	100,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	800	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	..	200	210
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	125	135
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	..	163	167
United National	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Varick	100,000	..	..	..	..	125
Wash. Heights	200,000	..	..	..	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	525	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	350	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 04	157	163
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	..	325	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb 15, 04	340	355
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	198	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	..	190	200
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 04	380	410
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 04	1950	2000
Central Trust	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 04	500	550
City	1,000,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 04	260	270
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	800	815
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	..	70	80
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	..	160	165
Empire State	500,000	..	..	..	162½	170
Equitable Trust	8,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 04	675	700
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Feb. 1, 04	1375	1400
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	525	550
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	190	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	320	330
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 04	610	640
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	..	170	180
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	295	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	217	S	Jan. 2, 04	875	900
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	163	168
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 04	265	275
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	..	320	335
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	500	525
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	..	175	200
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 04	975	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	..	215	240
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 04	600	610
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 04	895	905
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	..	200	220
Nassau	500,000	3	..	Feb., 04	205	220
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Feb. 4, 04	120	125
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 03	1000	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	110	120
N.Y.Secur'y & T.	4,000,000	8	Q	Feb. 1, 04	610	630
North American	2,000,000	24	S	Dec 31, 03	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Apr. 1, 04	200	205
Real Estate	800,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 04	200	205
Standard	1,000,000	8	S	Dec 30, 03	315	340
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,775,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 04	435	445
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	..	125	135
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	220	225
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 03	395	405
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 04	1175	1250
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	..	195	198
Washington Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	200	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 04	225	240
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	..	150	170

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	..	..	..	48¾	49
Do pf., ex div.	8,372,800	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 04	90	92
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	..	¾	1-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	..	40	50
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	..	4	4½
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	63	65
Cent. Ua. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	106½	108
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	98	99
Consumers' (J.C.) 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 03	100	102
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	80	85
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	74	77
Do pr. L. 6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	100	101
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	90	94
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1916	1,250,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	101	103
Hudson Co. Gas	20,000,000	1	S	Dec., 1903	21¾	22
Do 1st 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	103	105
Ind'apolis Gas	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1903	75	80
††Do 1st 6s, 1939	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	107	110
††Kan. Nat. G. & Ill.	500,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	45	50
Kings Co.	2,000,000	..	..	..	220	230
Mad. Gas & El.	600,000	3	S	Nov., 1903	75	80
Metropolitan	2,000,000	..	..	..	75	80

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	850,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	108	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 04	260	290
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	105¾	106½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	109¾	111
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	106	108
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	103	104
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	Dec., 1903	48	50
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 04	93	95
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	90	92
††South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1904	75	77½
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S.	Nov., 1903	109	111
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	95	96½

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	..	6	7
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1904	64	65
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	70	72½
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90	94
††N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	108	..
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	106	..
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1903	92	97
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	31	33
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1903	90½	92

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Continental	1,000,000	48	S	Jan., 1904	780	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	95	..
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	165	175
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	480	500
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1904	320	350
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	100	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 04	75	100
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	110	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan., 1904	315	325
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	160	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb. 1, 04	..	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 04	240	..
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	150	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	105	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	140	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	..	225
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	8	..	Jan., 1902	50	..
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	8	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1904	350	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1904	540	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 23, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 04	75	90
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	3,600,000	1	Q	Mar 31, 04	53	54½
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	..	4½	4¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr., 04	34½	35
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Apr 20, 04	91	93
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	77½	81
Am. Do F. Wire ($10)	4,500,000	..	..	..	*3½	5
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,863,000	2	S	Dec. 1, 03	10¼	102
Am. Steel Found.	15,000,000	..	..	..	3	5
Do preferred	15,500,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1903	25	36
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 04	25*	30
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 04	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	..	3½	3¾
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	..	14	14½
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	74½	75
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	..	90	93
Bamberger-Loeb Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	..	*3½	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	..	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Mar. 1, 04	110	120
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1904	108	112
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	140	152½
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	140	160
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 04	117¾	118½
Do pf. ex div.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 04	109	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	..	*1¼	2
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	..	*	¼
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	..	*1-16	¼
Casein of Amer.	5,482,000	..	..	..	8½	7
Celluloid	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 10, 04	50	62
Cent. Fireworks	5,625,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	113	116
Central Foundry	1,466,150	1	S	Aug 10, 03	13	18
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb 10, 04	55	60
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	..	1¼	1½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	..	8	10
††Do 6s	3,383,000	3	S	Nov. 2, 03	51	53
Cen. & S.Am. Tel	7,725,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	103	104
Cheesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Apr 15, 04	420	440
Claflin, H. H., 1st pf	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	88	92
Do 2d pf.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	86	91
Compressed Air	5,401,200	..	..	..	*	½
Con. Lake Sup.	74,070,600	..	..	..	¾	1
Do preferred	28,402,400	1¾	..	Sep. 15, 02	5	..
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	..	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	..	1	2
Do preferred	1,140,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1	2
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	11	12½
Consol. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	2½	S	Apr., 1904	101½	102½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf. ($25)	478,230	..	..	..	*3½	4
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	15	25
††Cuban 6s of 1826	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	96	100
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	..	62½	70
Distillers Securities	950,000	..	..	Jan., 04	90	95
Electric Boat	4,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Do preferred	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 04	20	35
Elec. Lead Reduc.	3,000,000	..	..	..	*	1
Electric Vehicle	2,500,000	..	..	..	..	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	..	5½	7
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	Apr., 1902	2½	3
El. Storage (Edison)	1,500,000	..	..	..	15	20
Empire Steel	1,500,000	..	..	..	¾	¾
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	..	2	7
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	1,500,000	1	S	Jan. 1, 04	80	81
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	21,000,000	..	..	..	55	57
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	..	11-16	11-16
Guggenheim Exp.	15,000,000	1½	Q	May 25, 03	*14½	14¾
Do warrants	15,000,000	..	..	Apr. 6, 04	95	100
Hamilton Woolen	1,000,000	..	..	..	112½	115
Do Knick. Trust	1,000,000	..	..	..	19	20
††Do 4½s	1,000,000	..	..	..	15	18
Hall Signal	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	90	95
Havana Tobacco	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	75	85
Do preferred	30,000,000	..	..	..	20	30
Hing-Hall-Mc'vin	5,000,000	..	..	..	55	60
Do 1st pref'd	5,000,000	..	..	..	3	5
Do 2d pref'd	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	..	2½	4
Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	..	15	20
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	..	..	Feb 20, 03	2½	12½
Hudson River W'k's	1,000,000	..	..	Apr. 1, 03	15	25
Interborough R. T.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 04	124	125
Int. Mercan. Mar.	30,000,000	..	..	..	10	12
Do preferred	30,000,000	..	..	..	40	45
††Do 4½s	15,000,000	..	..	..	75	80
Internat. Salt	1,000,000	..	..	..	15	20
††Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	..	70	75
Internat. Silver	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	104	106
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	110	115
Do scrip	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Do 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	..	..	15	20
††Do 4½s	1,000,000	..	..	..	15	20
Iron Steamboat	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..
Iron Quarry	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..
Kings Co. Elec.	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lackaw. Steel	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lan. & Hyde Park	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lanston Monotype	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lawyers' Mtge.	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lawyers' Title	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lehigh Valley	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Long Island	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Long Island Loan	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Louisville Gas	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lowell Electric	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Lyon Manufacturing	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Manhattan Elevated	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Manhattan Trust	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Manufacturers' Gas	1,000,000	..	..	..	90	95
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	..	42	..
Do tr. co. rct. ($5)	..	..	..	..	..	3
Marconi Wireless of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	4½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 04	175	175½
Mexican Gov. 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1904	100½	101¼
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	..	6	7¼
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	..	*¾	1 1-16
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	100	102
N.Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	..	35	42
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	..	68	71
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Mar., 1904	105	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	..	*4¾	5¼
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	..	2	3¼
Nor. Securities	150,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	98¼	98¾
Otis Elevator	6,250,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	28	31
Do preferred	5,489,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 04	86	88
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	..	..	1
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	..	1	3
Peo. Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	..	½	¾
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	..	6	6¾
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	..	78½	80
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	..	22	25
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 04	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 04	195	199
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1903	115	118
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31, 04	100½	102
Safety Car Heat. & Light	4,849,000	13	Q	Apr. 1, 04	182	186
Seaboard Air L.	29,000,000	..	..	..	0½	0¾
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	..	18¾	19
Do 5s	15,000,000	..	..	..	87	88
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	..	*1-16	¼
Simpson-Crawf'd.	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	30
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	Jan 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30, 04	380	400
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Mar 31, 04	25	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 03	110	125
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	..	5	7
Do preferred	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	22	25
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	Nov. 2, 03	14	78
Stand. Oil, ex d.	97,000,000	16	Q	Mar 15, 04	620	625
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	..	*½	½
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 11, 04	100	101
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	99½	101
Do rights	..	..	..	..	5	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*30	32
Tintic Sc. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	..	*3½	4
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	..	*8	9½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	10	13
Union Typewriter	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan 25, 04	90	95
Do deb 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 04	70	74
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	..	*11-16	13-16
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	82	85
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	104	106
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	104

APRIL

1904

FOR AMERICANS.

Reported Movement to List American Securities in Paris—Present Time Thought Unpropitious.

Dispatches from Paris published in Wall Street last week stated that a movement was afoot to place on the list of the Paris Bourse a number of American stocks, it being added that certain important financial interests thought the time might be propitious for the successful inauguration of such a movement. What interests were referred to does not seem very clear. As a matter of fact the opinion is expressed by some banking houses in New York whose connection with the Paris investment market is very close that the present time would be most unpropitious for such a movement. The Paris market has to a very large extent recovered from the upheaval which followed the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, which was a matter of vital importance to France because of the enormous amount of Russian securities held by French investors, but the February panic has left French investors cautious and somewhat timid. The sensitiveness still shown in Paris leads to the conclusion that an effort to introduce new securities would meet with very little success.

While on the Paris Bourse securities from nearly every part of the world are quoted there are no American stocks on the official list. Just why this is so does not seem very clear, but the fact remains, and the present is thought a most unlikely time to change it. But, despite the handicap placed on American securities by the fact that they are not dealt in on the Bourse, there has been a fair amount of French capital invested in prime American securities. It was thought at the time of the recent panic in Paris that the decline in Russian and other Government bonds might serve to divert the attention of French investors from those securities and lead them to pay more attention to American stocks and bonds, but this has not proved to be the case. New York bankers who had been active in the sale of American securities in France say that since the outbreak of the war the demand from that source has ceased almost entirely.

Before the upheaval of values which followed the Russian reverses in the Far East, however, American securities were growing in favor in France, although the volume of the demand from this quarter had not assumed any very large proportions. During the year 1903 many orders were received from France by New York bankers for bonds and high-class railroad stocks, which demand in earlier years had been very little in evidence. Naturally, the reasons for this demand must be found elsewhere than in the dissatisfaction of French investors with the securities which previous to the Far Eastern war had been favorites with them. It is claimed that the buying of American securities for French account during the past year resulted from an effort on the part of Frenchmen to avoid the payment of an income tax which they regarded as more or less burdensome. Securities purchased here and held here by their representatives, nothing but the income from them being sent to the other side, were necessarily out of the reach of tax assessors. The case is one that strongly recalls the tactics of some of our own large holders of securities who by temporary investment in Government bonds or by the transfer of their securities from one State to another seek to avoid the payment of heavy personal taxes.

Such French funds as have been invested in this country have gone almost exclusively into bonds and high grade railroad stocks, there being little or no inquiry from France for any industrial issues. In Germany there is a fairly steady demand for some American industrial issues, such as General Electric, but thus far the French have avoided issues of this kind.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended April 23, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$927,051,348	$1,073,344,168	—14.0
Boston	90,704,293	99,650,072	— 8.9
Philadelphia ...	92,051,040	101,501,296	— 9.4
Baltimore	16,714,559	18,435,807	— 9.3
Chicago	148,309,082	143,379,210	+ 3.4
St. Louis	41,950,305	42,947,137	— 2.3
New Orleans ...	15,017,342	10,970,326	+36.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,327,787,970	$1,490,318,066	—10.9
Other cities, 5 days	277,014,963	275,097,642	+ 0.7
Total, all cities 5 days	$1,604,802,933	$1,765,415,708	— 9.1
All cities, 1 day.	327,861,018	368,681,916	—11.1
Total, all cities for week	$1,932,663,051	$2,134,097,624	— 9.5

The following computation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
*Apr. 23.	$1,932,663,951	$2,134,097,624	$2,711,823,164
Apr. 16.	1,977,411,067	2,359,445,345	2,676,305,891
Apr. 9..	1,998,723,510	1,956,273,201	2,329,791,082
Apr. 2..	1,822,900,935	2,448,903,099	2,321,796,837
Mch. 26	1,902,395,221	1,986,239,224	1,856,392,218
Mch. 19.	1,616,945,214	2,125,188,039	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12.	1,756,672,020	2,323,474,907	2,142,482,821
Mch. 5..	1,037,625,130	2,465,100,223	2,162,102,957
Feb. 27..	1,694,681,728	1,986,972,530	2,307,274,247
Feb. 20..	1,875,078,901	2,154,189,953	1,777,459,685
Feb. 13..	1,810,429,824	2,032,755,278	2,026,498,833
Feb. 6..	2,125,044,300	2,419,068,973	2,256,327,103
Jan. 30.	2,078,455,978	2,090,056,536	2,120,092,354
Jan. 23.	2,169,110,916	2,282,091,358	2,212,098,537
Jan. 16..	2,228,201,578	2,787,616,606	2,307,124,260
Jan. 9..	2,410,047,737	2,753,523,992	2,582,793,803
Jan. 2..	1,945,647,600	2,274,869,619	2,448,428,071
	1903.	1902.	1901.
Dec. 26.	1,686,290,298	1,905,699,766	1,870,650,987
Dec. 19.	2,071,091,622	2,259,140,757	2,247,063,723
Dec. 12.	2,191,366,106	2,298,461,503	2,503,681,789
Dec. 5..	2,231,572,194	2,375,476,731	2,435,333,782
Nov. 28.	1,744,705,383	2,093,397,725	2,026,679,703
Nov. 21.	2,063,545,622	2,538,916,733	2,252,894,783
Nov. 14.	2,094,721,405	2,668,708,125	2,552,616,317
Nov. 7..	1,978,000,150	2,384,689,525	2,134,847,963
Oct. 31..	1,940,836,438	2,231,287,090	2,153,084,545
Oct. 24..	2,014,850,556	2,454,342,982	2,087,479,556
Oct. 17..	2,025,778,069	2,602,894,382	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10..	1,978,097,533	2,536,817,201	2,038,916,651
Oct. 3..	2,229,005,079	2,672,065,004	2,098,347,093
Sept. 26..	1,883,109,462	2,557,653,024	2,076,111,881
Sept. 19..	1,942,474,384	2,351,782,280	1,862,052,213
Sept. 12.	1,449,952,306	2,433,019,520	2,089,419,157
Sept. 5.	1,739,332,504	2,085,238,504	1,656,889,609
Aug. 29.	1,541,094,012	2,047,977,189	1,787,608,914
Aug. 22.	1,986,814,548	2,090,742,238	1,652,342,978
Aug. 15.	1,924,534,022	2,097,769,941	1,715,928,221
Aug. 8.	2,056,431,729	1,916,137,325	1,814,767,107
Aug. 1.	2,003,702,172	2,242,936,439	1,874,270,275
July 25.	2,071,465,533	2,275,719,424	1,028,325,052
July 18.	2,307,265,811	2,180,788,121	2,362,943,570
July 11.	2,194,096,581	2,226,511,087	2,348,224,931
July 4.	2,185,790,060	2,134,655,462	1,837,625,697
June 27.	1,946,198,496	1,960,935,278	2,225,118,951
June 20.	2,139,560,214	2,031,349,794	2,403,024,468
June 13.	2,251,855,423	1,859,197,671	2,310,736,857
June 6.	2,227,063,131	2,103,266,293	2,745,207,716
May 30..	1,746,901,453	1,674,101,010	1,817,619,361
May 23..	2,244,097,787	2,121,392,362	3,218,517,051
May 16..	2,185,544,314	2,340,166,963	2,956,155,541
May 9..	2,135,134,101	2,642,479,355	3,680,967,392
May 2..	2,226,740,747	2,810,290,649	2,814,464,706
April 25.	2,132,745,026	2,711,823,164	2,949,003,135

The following table gives the total Clearing House exchanges at this date for a series of years:

1904.....	$1,932,663,951	1901.....	$2,876,038,643
1903.....	2,134,097,624	1900.....	1,886,838,178
1902.....	2,711,823,164	1899.....	1,100,914,491

Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ending January 2; smallest, $1,690,581,728, in the week ending February 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,690,262, in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,449,962,306, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,392.

Incorporated 1866.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,210,639

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 170 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ... $1,000,000
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
FRANK W. WOOLWORTH, President.
GEO. W. FAIRCHILD, LATHROP G. HAYNES, Secretary.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, R. ROSS APPLETON, } Vice Presidents. J. FRANK CHANDLER, Asst. Secretary.

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DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
Trans-act a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange,
William and Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office: 67 State St., Albany.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
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VOL. LIII...NO. 16,944. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ARMED MAN'S THREAT AGAINST DUKE'S LIFE

Agent for Job Broker Tells of Visitor With Pistol.

"MAN HIGHER UP" TO-DAY?

Assistant District Attorney Kresel May Reveal Identity of the Chief of Those Who Have Trafficked in Police and Fire Positions.

That the life of William Duke was threatened, and that the identity of the "man higher up" is likely to be revealed to-day were the disclosures in the city job scandal yesterday. Duke was prompted to tell of the threat upon his life by a little incident. He was walking east on Fifty-seventh Street from his home with a group of reporters. When the bluff at the end of the street was reached, the penitentiary on the island loomed up before him.

"I suppose I have a free pass to that place," he remarked, with a trace of sadness in his voice.

"I came near being done this morning," he went on to say. "A fellow came to my house and spoke to me about a job. That was at least what he started in to talk about. We couldn't agree, and then with mighty little provocation, I thought, he got mad and threatened to shoot me. He had the revolver with him, too, mind you; no mistake about that. I saw it. I got out of the scrape in the best way that I could. I suppose since the stories have gotten into print there are some people who would like to see me out of the way. But I am not a squealer. I have not said anything—anything to the authorities, I mean."

Assistant District Attorney Kresel, although he would not reveal more than he had on the day before regarding the investigations which are going on with regard to the job scandal, advised inquirers to call to-day, indicating that something about "the man higher up" would be announced.

From another source it was learned that District Attorney Jerome is in possession of receipts for about $70,000. These papers were handed over by Duke for money received for jobs.

Emil Sonner, with whom Duke freely admits he did business, formerly lived in Eighty-fourth Street, but he moved out of the place with his family about three weeks ago. Dahany, who was mentioned in the preliminary hearing on Saturday in the West Side Court, when the cat jumped out of the bag, denied all knowledge of the operations yesterday.

No member of the Civil Service Board would admit that he knew anything either of Duke or his methods.

Duke seems confident that having been only an agent in the job brokerage business he is absolutely safe.

"No use of your trying to see Sonner," Duke went on to say. "He does not live where he did. You could find him only by an accident. Even if you found him it would do you no good. Sonner wouldn't talk. I feel convinced that he would go to the chair first.

"There is another man in this case—one whose name you haven't yet got. No, not the 'man higher up,' another man. He figures in this case in no unimportant way."

It was learned yesterday that as far back as a year ago the District Attorney's office knew of Duke and tried in one instance to catch him. In that case one day a man approached Secretary Leary of the Fire Department and said:

"Do you know you're being delivered?" meaning that corrupt subordinates were deceiving him.

"I suppose perhaps I am," said the Secretary, "but tell me about it."

The man did tell. He said to the Secretary that a man, just at that time trying to buy a job as engineer in the Fire Department, would be at one of the Fire Department tailor stores down town the next day. "You can find him there," the informant added.

The Secretary went to the District Attorney's office and told all that he knew about the case. The man who was negotiating with Duke to get a job was found by detectives. He said that $1,000 had been asked of him to get the place, but that he didn't have the money. He was told that $1,000 would be given to him, and the marked bills were passed over. There were four men in this deal. Before the day set for the completion of the transaction Duke, as he expressed it yesterday, had been "put wise."

Duke was not the man to whom the money was to be paid directly, but he lost no time in getting word to this man to come to his house. "Great God," Duke says he declared, "you have saved me by the wink of an eye. I was going to give the man the receipt to-day."

Seemingly proud of this, Duke yesterday mentioned the men by name who were in the deal.

"I fooled them all, didn't I?" he asked. "I am an Irish boy, but born in New York. There's something in that, you know. I know the town. Why, I pitched in the old 'Fly-away' nine you may have heard about. Charley Murphy and Purroy were in it, and others who are now on the top.

"I have not been treated right, exactly, but I'm no squealer. I could make your eyes open up if I told you the jobs that have been promised me, and which I didn't get.

"No, the story that I am going to turn State's evidence is absolutely false. I have not been questioned by the District Attorney. It is true that I served a subpoena upon Fitzpatrick, but that I am not going to talk about.

"*There is no trouble about finding me.* I can be seen standing at the pump before Engine Company No. 31, on Great Jones Street, any night."

Asked to explain how he worked to get men passed by the Civil Service Board, Duke said:

"Oh, of course, that I cannot tell. Have you ever heard of a man getting a job without going through a civil service examination at all?"

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REJECTED, DIES AT WEDDING.

Former Suitor of Bride Is Stricken with Heart Disease.

Merriment was turned into mourning yesterday afternoon at 405 East One Hundred and Sixth Street when death claimed one of the guests at a wedding.

Anna Swoboda, nineteen years old, who for several years has been known as "the Belle of Little Italy," was married at 5 o'clock to Frank Barber in her home, at the One Hundred and Sixth Street address. Father Carter of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel performed the ceremony. Carmelno Aquina, thirty years old, of Ocean Park, S. I., who had been an ardent suitor for the hand of the girl, was best man.

When the ceremony had been performed dinner was served in the dining room. Acquino was the life of the party during the meal, and when the tables were cleared away for dancing he was accorded the distinction of having the first dance with the bride. He then danced with others, and of all those present none appeared so gay as he. He finally said that he would rest a little and went to a rear room, where he sat at a chair by the window.

He did not return, and the bride went to look for him. He was still sitting by the window, and made no reply when she spoke to him. Thinking that he was ill she asked one of the guests to go for a physician. Dr. Ciaramelli of 2,050 First Avenue arrived in a few minutes, and said that the young man had died of heart disease.

The body was placed in the parlor and the guests took their departure.

RADIUM MAY BE WIDESPREAD.

Radio-Activity Observed in Many Substances—How to Detect It.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The United States Geological Survey is investigating the occurrence of radium in this country and is seeking public co-operation in the gathering of details regarding localities of radio-active minerals. Radio-activity has been observed in many minerals and other substances, like slag, tailings from concentrators, slimes, chemical wastes, water from mineral springs, deep well waters, and petroleum.

The Governments experts say it is possible that the number of radio-active minerals may be greatly increased. A survey report says the simplest means of detecting this is by the use of a sensitive photographic plate. The plate should not be removed from its inclosing black paper. On this paper in a dark room should be laid a small metallic object, over which should be laid a specimen. With the usual development, if the specimen tested has radio-active powers, a photograph of the metal object will be produced on the plate.

The Government will exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition specimens of every known radio-active substance, radium compounds, and much other material on the subject.

KILLED HER DOG, THEN SELF.

Miss Bond Shot Animal to Obey Apartment House Rules.

NEW ROCHELLE, April 24.—Martha Bond, who was twenty-four years old and who for over a year had been a companion to Mrs. William Carey, killed herself by swallowing carbolic acid to-day. The police believe that her act was prompted by the fact that she had been compelled to shoot her big St. Bernard dog to comply with an apartment house rule.

The Careys have been living for some time at the Rochelle apartments. One of the rules of the building is that no pets are allowed. The janitress says she told Miss Bond several times that she was violating the rules by having the big dog in the house. The young woman paid no attention to this until yesterday, when the janitress informed her she would have to get out unless the dog was put out.

During the afternoon Miss Bond appeared in the rear yard of the building with the dog, and calmly sent two bullets from a revolver into the animal's head. The dog died at once, and Miss Bond began to cry.

After wailing over the animal for a time she went to her room, and later appeared to be quieted. Mr. and Mrs. Carey talked with her and she seemed in better spirits, but Mr. Carey took possession of the revolver.

Early this morning Mr. and Mrs. Carey heard a noise in the bathroom, and upon investigation found the young woman there, suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. Everything possible was done, and Dr. Arthur Emberson worked over her for hours. She died this afternoon without regaining consciousness.

MISS GOULD IN RICHMOND.

She Attends Two Sunday Meetings in Behalf of Trolley Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 24.—Miss Helen Gould's second day in Richmond was not as strenuous as her first, when she was on the go from morning until late at night. This afternoon she attended a meeting at the new street car Young Men's Christian Association, to which the wives and mothers of the motormen and conductors had been specially invited. She occupied a seat on the platform. William B. Miller, a member of her party, addressed the meeting.

To-night a mass meeting of the men was held, and Miss Gould was again present. She did not speak at either meeting.

NEW SULLY COMPANY FORMED.

Dethroned Cotton Bull Is Through with Speculation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—It was announced here to-day that articles of incorporation for the Daniel J. Sully Cotton Improvement Company, capitalized at $5,000,000, had been filed in Trenton, N. J., by Joseph De Forest Junkin of Philadelphia, as counsel.

Henry L. Whitman of this city is one of Sully's associates in the new enterprise. The concern will manufacture an improved machine for baling cotton and probably also a new roller gin, the patent rights of which have been secured by Sully.

Sully will go to Little Rock on Monday. There he will meet several prominent cotton growers of Arkansas. Later he will tour several of the Gulf States before returning to New York, where the head offices of his company will be.

Sully declines to say who are backing him in his project, but it is said they are New Yorkers. Sully himself will be President and the company will be ready for business in three months.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Joseph De F. Judkin, counsel for the Daniel J. Sully Cotton Improvement Company, said to-day that Mr. Sully had abandoned the field of speculation, and hereafter would devote himself to the development of the actual cotton industry. The company will promote the growing of the staple on an economic basis, prepare it for shipment, grade it, and in other ways apply advanced methods to the handling of cotton.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamer Caracas, Woodrick, Curaçoa April 10, La Guayra April 12, and San Juan April 20, to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, with passengers, mails, and merchandise. Outside the Bar at 1:56 A. M. April 25.

FIREMEN FIGHT ALOFT WITH FURIOUS MANIAC

Crazed Man Taken from Narrow Ledge at Hospital's Top.

RESCUERS ALWAYS IN PERIL

Patient at Eye and Ear Hospital Saved by Capt. Clark and Firemen Scanlon and Kimley.

Capt. "Bill" Clark of Fire Truck No. 2 and two of his men, assisted by half a dozen policemen, effected a rescue of a fighting and raving maniac of giant strength from a twelve-inch ledge six stories from the ground early yesterday morning. Although all three firemen were in imminent danger of falling, the firemen struggled and fought until they rolled their man inside the window.

Then the firemen went back to their house to be ready for ordinary duty. They did not seem to find anything very striking in their work, but others did the talking for them.

The rescue was from a ledge on the north side of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, on Park Avenue. The rescued was Robert Hindman, thirty-five years old, who until recently was a butler in the employ of Miss A. Hamilton of 70 West Twentieth Street. He was admitted to the hospital a week ago. He was suffering from a trouble in the ear cavity and was being prepared for an operation. He was of robust and athletic build and gave no signs of suffering mental disturbance as the result of his affliction until Saturday night.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night a nurse on the sixth and top floor of the hospital, where Hindman was being treated, reported to Superintendent Hawtborne that the patient was restless. The physician on duty in the ward apparently succeeded in soothing and quieting the man.

A nurse at 1 o'clock in the morning found Hindman's bed empty. Part of his clothing also was gone. It was known that he could not have left the building, and a search was at once begun for him. In a few moments he was found on the foot-wide ledge at the base of the mansard near the easterly end of the north wing.

When Superintendent Hawthorne, the nurse, and the ward physician tried to coax Hindman inside Hindman brandished a large water pitcher which he had taken outside with him and threatened to brain anybody whose head got out of the window. He said he knew they were after his life and that he would sell it dearly. He made such vicious swings of the pitcher toward the window that it was at once realized that heroic measures had to be taken to get him inside.

Patrolmen Mitchell and Fox of the Grand Central Station had been summoned, and they, too, tried to coax and humor Hindman, but met with the same threats. Whenever a move was made toward the open window Hindman made a wicked lunge with the pitcher. Roundsman Dougherty and Patrolmen Pomeroy and Malloy, all of the Grand Central Station, meanwhile had joined their fellows. No subterfuge could make Hindman cease his fearless antics eighty feet above the ground, and it was decided that he must be reached in some way from the outside. It was impossible to get behind Hindman, as he had made his exit from one of the easterly windows, and maintained his position near the end of the ledge at the northeast corner of the wing.

In response to a hurried summons Capt. Lantry and Detective Corcoran of the East Fifty-first Street Station lost no time in getting to the hospital. Capt. Lantry suggested that aid be sought from the Fire Department. In response to orders from Fire Headquarters, Truck 2, from Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue, went to the hospital. With it were Battalion Chief Gray, Capt. William Clark, and the regular force of company men. It was 1:38 o'clock when the truck arrived. Hindman had already become more violent. He had flung the pitcher through the window, was pacing up and down the narrow footway as though he had solid earth under his feet, and was heaping imprecations upon everybody that appeared at the window.

Hindman paid no attention to the raising of a seventy-six foot extension ladder to a point near the end of the ledge. The ladder, hoisted from the top of the truck, topped the ledge by only a few inches.

It had been planned that the policemen should attract the crazed man's attention while he was grasped from the rear.

When Chief Gray suggested to Capt. Clark that he pick his man for the dangerous job in prospect, the latter said he wouldn't ask any of "the boys" to go where he wouldn't go himself. Clark has a special record of bravery in the department. He is a dashing, robust, New York fireman, is a prominent amateur oarsman, and is known for his accomplishments in athletics. He mounted the ladder, and was followed by Firemen Jeremiah Scanlon and Henry W. Kimley.

Clark made his way up the ladder very stealthily. When he gained its top he saw that the police were attracting Hindman's attention. Clark gained the ledge, stole quietly behind the man in front of him, and then began what even on solid earth would be described as a desperate struggle. Clark had no sooner flung his left arm around the man's neck and begun to choke him than the truck Captain was flung about as a rat would be shaken by a terrier. Scanlon and Kimley, who had been close in Clark's wake, managed to grasp Hindman's legs, but the efforts of the three were seemingly puny compared to the strength of the man they tried to subdue. All four were in a struggling pile on the ledge when the fighting mass was literally dragged by the police through a window to the floor of the hospital ward.

Once inside Hindman fought all the harder. The firemen, who had been exhausted, then gave way to the policemen. It was several minutes before Hindman was securely bound with torn sheeting.

Dr. Coleman took the man to Bellevue.

$500,000 FIRE IN CAMDEN.

Victor Talking Machine Plant and Many Records Destroyed.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 24.—The interior of the large four-story building of the Victor Talking Machine Company of this city was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, causing a loss estimated by an official of the company at nearly $500,000. The concern carried an insurance of $250,000.

Upward of 50,000 phonographic disk records and 25,000 talking machines in various stages of completion were destroyed. Thousands of original records, which cannot be replaced, were also ruined. A fireboat and four fire companies from Philadelphia assisted the Camden Fire Department in preventing the flames from spreading.

HUNGARIAN RIOTERS KILLED.

Twenty-three Dead and Many Wounded —Officer of Gendarmes Slain.

BUDAPEST, April 24.—A serious riot is reported to have taken place at the market town of Elesd, near Grosswardein, resulting from a collision between meetings of the Socialist and Independent Parties.

While order was being restored by the gendarmerie a Socialist fired a revolver, killing the commander.

The gendarmes thereupon fired a volley, killing twenty-three of the rioters and severely wounding forty.

The military were summoned from Grosswardein.

MORRIS YACHT CLUB FIRE.

Sails of Forty Boats Go Up in Smoke—Loss, $3,000.

An old three-story frame building in Pelham Park, opposite City Island, and occupied by the Morris Yacht Club, was almost destroyed by fire last evening. The fire started in the sail loft, and before it was discovered had gained such headway that it could not be checked. City Island's Volunteer Fire Department was turned out and many members of the club who live near by aided in an attempt to extinguish the flames, but it was futile.

As a result of the fire the forty yachts owned by members of the club will be out of commission until new sails can be made. It was only a week ago that the yachts themselves were taken out of the boathouse and let into the water.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It was discovered by William Mauter, the steward of the club. The yachts were to have gone into commission on Sunday next. The damage was estimated at $2,000.

CLUBMAN FALLS TO DEATH.

Dr. Henry Lee of Chicago, Well-Known Surgeon, Plunges Nine Stories.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Dr. Henry Lee, a leading surgeon of Chicago, and well-known clubman, plunged nine stories to almost instant death to-day in the club house of the Chicago Athletic Association, where he made his home.

The open shaft surrounding the winding stairway was the space through which he shot, and a moment after he had been chatting with a friend on the ninth floor of the big club house, his lifeless body was lying on the marble floor of the street level, more than 125 feet below. The fall was accidental.

Dr. Lee, who won wide fame as a surgeon, was a member of a large number of societies. A surgical instrument for suturing severed intestines, which he invented a few years ago, attracted much attention.

FISHERMAN FOUGHT WHALE.

Says Big Fish Attacked Him, but He Finally Put It to Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 24.—Jerry Daniels, a shad fisherman of Manteo, N. C., reports a thrilling battle with a whale to the south of Hatteras. Daniels, after fighting three-quarters of an hour, says he succeeded in putting the monster to flight.

Daniels, who owns a smack, had finished his haul yesterday afternoon, and was making for port when to the stern of the vessel he saw the whale bearing down on him, the mouth of the big fish wide open. He spread all sail and headed for deep water, with the whale in pursuit, madly lashing the water.

The fisherman, when the whale was in reach, seized a boathook and dealt the leviathan a terrific blow over the head. The whale, undaunted, showed fight, but he worsted the big fish, which disappeared beneath the surface. Daniels was exhausted at the conclusion of the battle. He says the whale was some seventy-five feet in length.

Schools of whales were sighted last week off Virginia Beach headed north. Daniels's reputation for veracity is said to be of the best.

ASKS PAY FOR CANAL WORK.

Transfer Not Affected by Panama Company's Claim for Extra $1,000,000.

PARIS, April 24.—W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the United States Assistant Attorneys General, and all the other American officials who have been engaged in the Panama Canal negotiations are being congratulated on the entirely successful results of the transaction and on the overwhelming vote by which the stockholders of the Panama Canal Company yesterday approved the deed of sale which makes the transfer complete without further question.

The actual transfer, it appears, took place on the evening of April 16, following the receipt of a cablegram stating that the United States Senate had passed the Panama Canal bill, but it was deemed prudent and in the public interest not to make the fact public until after the meeting of the stockholders.

Besides the $40,000,000 purchase price, the Panama Canal Company has asked consideration for the money spent on the canal since the original price was fixed by the Isthmian Canal Commission. It is estimated that the value of the work of excavation already accomplished was about $27,000,000. After the price was fixed the work of excavation was continued, about 1,000 men being employed, and the company estimates that an additional $1,000,000 was thus expended.

This claim is receiving consideration. It is stated, however, that it is entirely distinct from the transfer of the cession, which is not dependent on the claim or on any other condition. It is expected that some compromise will be reached concerning the work done on the canal pending the negotiations.

FEARFUL NEGRO CHAUFFEUR.

Abandons His Machine Because a Policeman Chased Afoot.

Policeman Murphy saw a negro running a big red automobile too fast on Park Avenue at about Forty-ninth Street yesterday, and shouted at him. Then he started on a run.

The negro put on more speed, ran to Fifty-first Street, pulled up the machine to the curb, and then, jumping out, fled for dear life down the street. The policeman did not give chase. He had the automobile taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, where it awaits its owner. Its number is 3,536. It bore no initials.

CARDINAL GIBBONS TALKS OF POPE'S EDICT

Pius X. Not Advised Its Enforcement Is Impracticable Here.

INTERPRETATION BY PRELATES

Exclusive Use of Gregorian Chant Not Insisted Upon—The Question of Women's Voices.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 24.—Cardinal Gibbons was asked to-night concerning news dispatches from Milwaukee which quoted Archbishop Messmer as stating that the Cardinal, at the meeting of the Archbishops in Washington two weeks ago, had been requested to inform the Pope that it would be impracticable at the present time to enforce the decree of the Sovereign Pontiff concerning the restoration of the Gregorian Chant as the only music to be employed in churches of this country and the banishment of women from the choirs.

The Cardinal answered that the report was not strictly correct and that probably Archbishop Messmer had been improperly quoted.

"No request to that precise effect was given during the recent conference of the Church dignitaries," he said.

Cardinal Gibbons added that the following extract from resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference, and hearing upon the subject of the church music and women choirs would clearly explain the position in which the prelates were placed in regard to the edict of Pius X.:

"The letter of the Holy Father was carefully considered; attention was called to the prudent tolerations of the views of the Holy Father, who, while giving special approval and encouragement to the use of the Gregorian chant wherever practicable, is far from insisting upon it exclusively, but deals at length on the excellence of the sacred composition of the school of Palestrina, and praises likewise such works of modern music as have in like manner aimed at expressing the divine worship in a religious and worthy manner.

"It was also noted that while encouraging the formation of male choirs, he (the Pope) does not condemn congregational singing of divine service in which the voices of women are included. It was urged that measures everywhere should be taken to comply as far as possible with the commands of the Holy Father."

The Cardinal declined to further discuss the subject.

Archbishop Farley declined yesterday to discuss the statement attributed to Archbishop Messmer. Upon Archbishop Farley's return from Rome some weeks ago he announced that the Pope's wishes concerning the use of Gregorian music in church services would be carried out in New York as soon as possible.

Father Lavelle of the cathedral also declined to talk last night, declaring that the less said about church music as matters now stand the better it would be.

In the diocese of Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn the elimination of women from the Catholic church choirs has already begun, and within the next month or so Gregorian music will be sung exclusively in several Brooklyn churches. Bishop McDonnell acted before the return of Archbishop Farley from Rome.

TO APPROVE REMSEN BILL?

Friends of the Governor Think He Will Sign It.

Gov. Odell is expected to arrive in the city to-night on his way from Washington to Albany. It is certain that he will be at once importuned to outline his intentions with respect to the Remsen gas bill, approved by Mayor McClellan on Friday afternoon.

It was reported last night that there were many very close to Gov. Odell who believed the Governor would also approve it, when it will become a law. The selection of a Treasurer for the New York County Republican Committee will again be taken up, and this time it appears that somebody will be obtained to stay obtained.

MAN KILLED ON ELEVATED.

Unidentified Body Found on Third Avenue Structure.

An unidentified man about twenty-five years of age, with the appearance of a mechanic, was killed on the Third Avenue Elevated Road between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets about 10 o'clock last night. He was struck by a two-car train.

The two-car train in charge of Motorman George W. Parsons was running down the express track when a trackman with a lantern discovered the mangled body of the unknown man. The body had been terribly cut up, the train probably passing over him after knocking him down.

PREDICTS GREAT LABOR WAR.

John Turner Says It Will Be World Wide and Unions Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 24.—A general struggle between organized labor and organized capital is inevitable, according to John Turner, Trades Unionist and the English Anarchist, who spoke to-day at 27 North Clark Street. The clash, he declared, will come soon, and in Anglo-Saxon lands be precipitated by the employers in great lockouts. In the Latin countries, the speaker said, the initiative would be taken by the workers in general strikes. He predicted victory for the unions.

"The next step after the general cessation of work," said Turner, "will depend on how carefully the workers have thought out their problems. It may be the Government will be called in to operate the industries which private employers have abused. Labor men will be the only organized force in society. The idlers will be brushed aside and the workers will control the industries."

More Strike Breakers at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24.—To meet the strike of its boiler makers the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company brought another contingent of sixty strike breakers here to-day. The men came from New York on the steamer Eleanor Peck, which tied up alongside the Northam and disemharked the men. There were no developments during the day that threatened trouble.

BIG PLOT IN POLAND.

Eighteen Revolutionists Reported to Have Been Hanged.

WARSAW, April 24.—It is reported that eighteen conspirators have been hanged after a trial in connection with a Polish revolutionary plot.

BALLOONIST FALLS 100 FEET.

Charles Raymond Dies at Smithville, Texas, of His Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 24.—Prof. Charles Raymond, a balloonist, made an ascension at Smithville yesterday afternoon. When nearly 100 feet up he fell. Both legs were broken and he was injured internally. He died to-day.

DISFIGURED IN AUTO CRASH.

Mrs. B. F. Connor May Be Marked for Life by Accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Connor of 106 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, last night were hurled from their automobile by a collision with an elevated railroad pillar at Broadway and Fulton Street, East New York. The machine was wrecked, and Mrs. Connor was so badly hurt that she had to be taken home in an ambulance. She probably will be disfigured for life.

To avoid running into a trolley car, Mr. Connor had turned the steering wheel, but as he did so one of the front wheels of the machine struck a depression in the pavement. The sudden lurch caused Connor to lose control of the machine, which, with terrific force, smashed into the iron pillar.

SEA CAPTURE OFF RED HOOK.

Harbor Police Give Chase and Think They Have a Pirate.

Ever since the sensational capture of the two coal thieves in the Kill Von Kull about a month ago by the harbor police, the latter have been on the lookout for pirates who rob vessels under cover of darkness.

Last night Roundsman Mullhall and Policemen Powers and Corbett, while patrolling the bay in the police launch No. 1, discovered a long boat heavily laden making for the docks in Red Hook, on the Brooklyn shore.

With their steam power against the oars of the single occupant of the "junk" it was a short chase, and the Roundsman leaped ahroad the small boat and his men covered the man at the oars with revolvers. The "junk" was loaded to the gunwales with bales of hemp, which the police think was stolen from some vessel.

The boat and prisoner were towed to Pier A, North River, and the occupant, who gave his name as "Hank" Olsen, was sent to the Church Street Police Station to be locked up on suspicion of having stolen the hemp.

TROLLEY CAR HITS BUGGY.

Mr. Livingston and His Wife Badly Bruised—Car Hurries Off.

A buggy containing John J. Livingston and his wife, of 425 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, was struck by a northbound trolley car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, about 6 o'clock last night, and both occupants were thrown out. The vehicle itself was badly wrecked. After the accident the horse started to run east, but was overhauled at Fifth Avenue. The woman's face was cut in several places and she had received an ugly scalp wound. Her husband was also bruised and cut.

When the motorman of the car saw what had happened, he immediately put on full power and sped up the avenue. An Inspector of the road who was on the scene said that the number of the motorman's run was 1,229, and that was sufficient to apprehend him.

RARE TREES FOR ESTATE.

C. Ledyard Blair to Spend a Million at Far Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 24.—C. Ledyard Blair, who is rejuvenating his handsome estate at Far Hills, is stocking his place with a variety of rare and costly trees and shrubbery and is making other improvements, the cost of which, it is said, will foot up to $1,000,000.

One tree which has attracted considerable attention, is an unusually handsome specimen of the box tree which was on the place of the old Littell homestead, near the railroad station in Summit. This particular tree is said to be about seventy-five years old. It is twenty-five feet high, and it was moved to Far Hills by teams yesterday.

BOSTON ICICLES STIR GERKEN.

Horseman Says Horse Show People Don't Even Offer Him a Cigar.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 24.—John Gerken of New York, who was one of the principal exhibitors at the Horse Show which closed last night, is severe in criticising the management, which he terms "a crowd of icicles."

"I have exhibited," said Mr. Gerken to-day, "at the biggest shows in the East, New York and Philadelphia, and right here in Massachusetts, down at Brockton, where nothing is too good for us.

"Hospitality is shown everywhere except in Boston. We pay our money, and that's the end of it. We can shift for ourselves. We can go and scramble with the crowd to buy seats in the hall. We can come in at 5 o'clock A. M. ourselves to look after our horses. We can come and go as we please without as much as a nod or smile or formal 'Good morning' from these icicles.

"Personally I am glad to buy my own seats, glad to pay for my own cigars and soda water and sandwiches, but I say that it shows a small, narrow spirit for the Boston management never to ask one of its principal exhibitors, who has been coming here every year without a break since the show started, to step in and have a glass of soda water or a sandwich with them."

Officer Rescues Two Drowning Privates.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 24.—Michael Keenan, a private of the Fourteenth United States Artillery, was drowned at Tybee Island to-day. Keenan and Privates J. Fuller and W. McClellan were fishing from a small boat, which overturned. Fuller and McClellan were exhausted when rescued by an officer from the fort. Keenan's enlistment papers show no "next of kin."

GREAT ARMIES ARE MASSED ON THE YALU

Russians and Japanese Guard Long Stretches of River.

JAPANESE ACT PRUDENTLY

Awaiting Favorable Opportunities for Important Movements—May Stay Close to Sea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, April 24.—The Russians are reported to be guarding the Yalu from Tatung-Kao to Chang-Seng, forty-two miles above Wi-ju, their point of concentration being Feng-wang-Cheng, thirty-eight miles northwest of Chin-tien-Cheng.

The names of the Japanese officers whose execution at Mukden is reported by Gen. Kuropatkin are not recognized in Japan.

By The Associated Press.

SEOUL, April 23.—Advices received here state that the Japanese lines now extend thirty miles along the Yalu River, reaching from Yon-gam-pho to ten miles above Wi-ju. The Russians are strongest at Antung. Tiger Hill is, as it was in the Chino-Japanese war, the key to the situation.

Three islands, one above and two below Wi-ju, will facilitate an attack, as they offer a base for artillery to cover the crossing of the Yalu.

It is reported that the Japanese are landing troops and constructing buildings at Hung-chuan, below Yon-gam-pho.

NIU-CHWANG, April 24.—There is no official information that any decisive fighting has taken place on the Yalu River, neither have any reliable reports been received here that the Japanese have yet attempted to cross, although the opposing lines, it is understood, now skirt the two banks of the river.

The Russians are preparing to resist a Japanes advance by the further construction of intrenchments and other fortifications on the Manchurian side of the river, especially opposite the points where the Japanese have concentrated their forces within the last few days.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Apparently reliable information in the possession of the General Staff leads to the belief that the objective of the Japanese campaign does not involve the ambitious invasion of the interior of Manchuria with the purpose of reaching and overwhelming the main Russian army.

If the Japanese ever entertained the hope of accomplishing a task similar to that which Napoleon set himself, present advices indicate that they have abandoned it, and have adopted a much more cautious and less hazardous programme.

If this information is correct, there will be no advance upon the army concentrated at Liao-Yang and Mukden, with its attendant constant lengthening and weakening of the Japanese line of communications. Instead there seems to be a determination to stick as close as possible to the sea, where lies Japan's natural base of communications, she having established herself in Korea.

The General Staff's reports say that the Japanese still have three other objectives—the occupation of a line across the Liao-Tung Peninsula for the purpose of cutting off Port Arthur, the isolation of Vladivostok, and the establishment of a junction between the army in Korea and the force at the head of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. The last-mentioned movement might be accomplished by a landing near the mouth of the Ta-Yang River, which by threatening the flank of the Russian position at Feng-wang-Cheng might render it untenable, and make the advance of a column from Korea comparatively easy.

If these plans should succeed the life of both Russian squadrons in the Pacific would be menaced, and, with the sea and a fleet back of her at every point, Japan could fortify the positions thus gained, and, with the tables turned, compel Gen. Kuropatkin to come forward and attack.

Gen. Kuropatkin, however, is in possession of the latest advices received by the General Staff, and it is safe to assume that if the Japanese campaign develops along the lines indicated, he will be ready to make such disposition of his forces as will meet it.

Official dispatches regarding the fighting south of the River Pomakua, reported on Friday, in which a Russian detachment had three men killed and two officers and thirteen men wounded, say that Japanese troop-laden barges and other boats emerged from the mouth of the Pomakua and attempted to cut off the Russian retreat. A barge was sunk by the Russian guns.

Capt. Smelzin, who commanded the detachment, has died from his wounds. Lieut. Pushkin was the other officer wounded.

Further details concerning the skirmish say that, following up the general plan to harass and impede the Japanese crossing the Yalu, the Russian outposts on the river sent a detachment of volunteers in boats on the night of April 21 for the purpose of setting fire to the Japanese pontoons and other bridge material. The boats grounded on a sand bank near the Korean side, and drew the fire of the Japanese outposts. There was a sharp fusillade at close range.

The position of the boats was highly critical, owing to the appearance of a number of light barges filled with Japanese, coming out from a small tributary stream called the Pomakua, which is unmarked even on the maps of the Russian General Staff.

The intention of the barges was to cut off the retreat of the Russians. This was noticed from the other bank, two miles distant, and a couple of field guns opened fire. A lucky shot sank one of the barges and the others withdrew.

The Japanese casualities are not known.

PARIS, April 25.—According to the St. Petershurg correspondent of the Echo de

Paris, Col. Vannovsky of the Russian General Staff declares that the report of a Japanese reverse on the Yalu bas not heen confirmed.

The Colonel does not believe that there has as yet been any serious fighting on the Yalu, nsither side having finished the concentration of troops. He estimates the Japanese strength in Korea to be 85,000 men.

LONDON, April 25.—The Far Eastern dispatcbes this morning are chiefly concerned with reports and speculations concerning Japanese landings and the plan of campaign.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent saye the present delay is more apparent than real, both as regards field and naval operations. The Japanese, according to the correspondent, are acting prudently and will not be hurried. They realize that certain movements must precede ths next coups by land and sea, and they are awaiting both favorable weather and occasion, and from Port Arthur to Vladivostok are on the alert.

Announcing the notification that military attacbés will he permitted to take tbe field, the correspondent remarks that the Japanese, in matters of equipment, &c., are treating the foreign attachés and correspondents like Princes.

The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that spies have informed the Russians at Kin-Chow that Japanese warships, convoying transports with 30,000 troops, are steaming northward.

The Daily Telegraph's Sbanghai correspondent cables that another Japanese army will sail shortly, and will land on the Island of Diawato, near Yon-gam-pho.

MANY RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

Not Believed in Germany That Russia Will Compromise at Present.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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BERLIN, April 24.—The situation in the Far East continues to give rise in the German press to all kinds of rumors of mediation, now or at some future stage of the conflict.

The suggestion of British mediation, which has heen put forward in an entirely unauthoritative quarter in St. Petersburg, is emphasized and discussed with a persistency which douhtless indicates a hellef that nothing will come of it.

In any case it is the general conviction that Russia will not he prepared to entertain the idea of a compromise until the destruction of the Petropavlovsk and the other disasters to the Russian Navy have heen wiped out hy some success or appearance of success on land.

An opportunity of this kind for the good offices of a foreign Power may he remote, but the interval may very prohahly be employed by the German Government in reflecting upon the most advantageous manner of emerging from that reserve which, as Count von Bülow declares, it is at present to the interest of Germany to maintaln.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 25.—According to The Daily Mail's Niu-Chwang correspondent, the announcement that Viceroy Alexieff had resigned caused the most intense public feeling.

The correspondent says it is generally thought in naval and military circles that there is a possibility of arranging a peaceful settlement of the Far Eastern trouble through the mediation of the powers.

CHINESE FEAR ATTACK.

Shanghai Arsenal to be Removed Inland at Enormous Expense.

SHANGHAI, April 24.—Fearing a possible attack, the Chinese officials have decided to remove the Shanghai Arsenal to Wu-Hu, an inland town about 150 miles west of Shanghai.

It is estimated that the entire cost of moving the arsenal will reach 3,000,000 taels, (about $2,000,000.)

RUSSIA BUYS MORE SHIPS?

Is Said to Have Purchased Three Hamburg-American Liners.

BERLIN, April 24.—It is stated here that the Hamburg-American Line steamers Columbia, Bengalia, and Belgia have been sold to the Russian Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The mobilization of the naval reeerves will be completed in eight days. After a short period of drill the men will be detailed to the various depots.

KRONSTADT, April 24.—The new battleship Alexander III. has gone into commission, and is the first vessel of the Baltic fleet to hoist a pennant this yesr.

LONDON, April 25.—The Daily Telegraph's Brussels correspondent says that agents of the Russian Government have signed an agreement to purchase thres large men-of-war constructed at Genoa for the Argentine Republic at a price of $18,200,000.

One of the ships, the Garibaldi, is a vessel of 12,000 tone.

VERESTCHAGIN'S PREMONITION.

Painter Said in Will He Did Not Expect to Return from the East.

MOSCOW, April 24.—The will of Vassili Vereetchagin, the Russian painter, who went down on the Petropaviovsk, has been read. It leaves the entirc estate to the widow.

The will was made just before the painter started for the Far East, and in it be expressed the conviction that he would not return.

Gen. Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Mme. Verestchagin an expression of the sympathy he feels with her in her affiication, and his regret at the loss of an old comrade.

RUSSIAN SHIPS NOT FEARED.

Martial Law at Entrance to Inland Sea Rescinded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 24.—In view of the naval situation martial law has been rescinded in the Kii Channel.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—During his audience of the Emperor Vice Admiral Skrydloff, the nsw commander of the naval forces in the Far East, requested that a squadron commander be assigned to Port Arthur, as he may find it necessary temporarily to join the Vladivostok division of the Pacific squadron.

The Emperor consented, hut an officer has not yet been chosen.

The Kii Channel is one of the entrances to the Inland Sea. It lies hetween the principal Japanese island and the island of Shikoku, and is the approach to various important ports, including Kobe.

Volunteer Russian Telegraphers.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The Emperor has accepted the offer of the senior class of the Electro-Technical School at Odessa to serve as volunteer telegraphers in Manchuria. These volunteers will have charge of the wires along the Manchurian line.

SEES NO REASON TO HEED WIRELESS EDICT

London Times Declares Russia's Course Illogical.

JAPANESE NOT BENEFITED

Correspondent on the Haimun Sends Only News with Which They Are Already Acquainted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 25.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says:

"In reply to a question, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs communicated a few days ago to the House of Commons the purport of the Russian circular with regard to the use of wireless telegraphy for the purposes of newspaper correspondence on board neutral ships. The version given by Lord Percy differed only verbally from that in The Times on the 18th from our New York correspondent. Neither here nor in the United States has any expression of official opinion so far been made.

"The public declaration issued by the Russian authorities in the Far East must he regarded under the present circumstances as directed solely against this newspaper, which so far enjoys a monopoly of the system denounced hy them, but it raises at the same time an important question of principle, and the Governmente to whom it is addressed will douhtless wish to examine it in all its actual and potential bearings upon the relations of the press and helligerent forces before pronouncing an opinion.

"We, for our part, have never questioned the absolute right of helligerents to suhordinate the activity of newspaper correspondents to the paramount exigencies of warfare, and we are disposed to believe that the restrictions placed, and rightly placed, on the transmission of intelligence from the seat of war are likely to become more rather than less rigorous. Every novel development in the methods of forwarding news will certainly he watched with jealous vigilance and subjected to whatever limitations are deemed necessary to safeguard the interests of combatants against possihle abuses.

Russian Misapprehension.

"Our immediate concern, however, is not with objections which may he raised in principle to the use of wireless telegraphy in newspaper correspondence in time of war, but with the concrete case which the Russian circular has in view. That document appears to have been drafted under a complete misapprehension of the case, for it professes to deal with the communication of information to the enemy hy improved apparatus such as wireless telegraphy.

"Some comments in the press, notahly in Le Temps, seem to have been written under the same misconception. The writer in Le Temps states that although the invention of wireless telegraphy is too recent to be already provided for in international law it falls within the principles which govern telegraphic, telephonic, and postal communications on land.

"Precisely so. And it is subject to those principles that our correspondent with the Japanese forces employs wireless telegraphy. He is duly accredited to the Japanese headquarters and accepted as The Times's correspondent hy the Japanese military authorities. He is subject to every restriction which the Japanese Government imposes on other correspondents.

"The Japanese Government is aware that he uses wireless apparatus, hy which he establishes connection hetween a British ehip and British territory at Wei-hai-Wei. It has formally sanctioned his use of it. Whether there is a censor on board the Haimun we cannot say, hut if not it is because the Japanese Government does not think it necessary to censor the correspondent's messages.

"Any correspondent is allowed, euhject to the censorship, to eend a telegram from Tokio, Nagasaki, or any point at which he may he, and a correspondent may post a telegram to a neutral port such as Wei-hai-Wei and have it dispatched from there. If it went by post, it would have to go by steamer to Wei-hai-Wei. A great many of The Times's telegrams have heen thus carried to Wei-hai-Wei by our steamer, but as there is wireless telegraphy apparatus on board it has been frequently possible to save time by telegraphing from mid-sea.

Where Can Line Be Drawn?

"If it is once admitted that a correepondent with the Japanese forces may send a telegram to London, it is difficult to see why he may not send it part of the way hy wirelees telegraphy. At what point is the line to be drawn? Is it wrong to post it to Wei-hai-Wei? Is it wrong to send it hy steamer to Wei-hai-Wei? Or is it wrong to shorten the journey by telegraphing it from the steamer?

"An entire mieconception is revealed hy the euggestion of Le Temps that the Japanese might intercept news sent by our correspondent to London. Whether this is technically possible we do not know. Our correspondent eays not, hut if it is, the only news the Japanese could obtain from our correepondent is the news which he has either obtained from them or from personal observation while with them.

"In his case, therefore, the whole basis of the Russian circular, namely, that information may he communicated to the enemy, falle to pieces.

"The circular, moreover, is altogether inconsistent with the view the Russian authorities themselves took only a short time ago, when the Bayan overhauled The Times's steamer, and, after examining her papers and questioning the correspondent, allowed her to pursue her course unmolested. The Russian Government gives no reason for having departed from that view.

"We are quite ready to believe that in using the term epying in reference to methods of newe transmission which the Ruesians clearly considered quite harmless a fortnight ago, they only use it in a technical sense, which ie not meant to imply the sinister consequences it was at first thought to involve. But even in that technical sense its use must he, to say the least, depreeated in a case where the proceedings of the correspondent are and have been only recently admitted by the Russian naval authorities themselves to be absolutely straightforward and unexceptionable.

"It is quite possible that in future the objections to the transmission of any news from the field of warlike operations, whether by ordinary or wireless telegraphy, will be so seriously felt by the commanders of helligerent armies and navies that absolute prohibition will have to take the place of the present eystem of more or less restrictive control; but we can hardly believe that arbitrary enactments such as the Russian circular contains will commend themselves to the judgment of neutral countries, espscially when they invoive the sudden and entirely unexplained reversal of the practice hitherto adopted by the helligerent who iesues them."

A CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED.

Afterward Freed on Condition That He Avoids Kwang-Tung Peninsula.

PORT ARTHUR, April 24.—The Chicago Daily News dispatch boat, which approached here last Friday nigbt, was boarded by Russian officers.

Tbe correspondent was arrsted, hut was liberated on condition that he avoid ths Kwang-Tung Peninsula in future.

All is quiet, and there is no change in the situation here.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24. — Vicsroy Alsxieff has issued a notification to tbe effect that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy will be treated as spies.

Ths notification is the same as that served on the State Department at Washington on April 15 by Ambassador Cassini.

WIRENIUS'S FUTILE VOYAGE.

Admiral Complains of the Stringency of British Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—Rear Admiral Wirenius has just returnsd from his unsuccessful attempt to reinforce the Port Arthur fleet with his squadron, consisting of the battleship Oslabya, the cruisers Aurora and Dmitri Donskoi, eleven torpsdo boats, and two transports.

In an interview the Admiral complained of the stringency of the neutrality at Suez and Port Said. The British authorities would not allow the vesssls to remain mors than twenty-four hours, and permitted them to take on only a meagre allowance of coal. The Admiral said:

"We met the cruisers Kasuga and Nisshin, (the warships purchased by Japan from Argentina, and now with Vice Admiral Togo's fleet,) at Port Said, hut we had not the slighest desire to stop them. They had all the appearance of merchantmen, and their rough crews dangled their legs over the sides of the vessels. My ships have returned safely after a voyage longer than that to Port Arthur."

The torpedo boats are now at Lihau, where their engines are being overhauled.

KOREANS AIDING RUSSIANS.

People in the Northeast Selling Cattle and Supplies to Them.

SEOUL, April 23.—Advices from the Provinces of Hamg-Yung, in Northeastern Korea, state that the country folk along the northern horder of the province are selling cattle and supplies to the Russians.

Tbe Province of Hamg-Yung is the former home of Yi-Yong-Ik, the ex-Korean Minister of Finance, who, on account of his pro-Russian sympathies, was transported to Japan last February by the Japanese authorities.

Several Korean officers suspected of being Russian spies have heen arrsated.

BANK CLERK STILL AWAY.

Mrs. Detjen Thinks Son's Sweetheart Broke with Him.

Mrs. Isahella Detjsn of 340 Manhattan Avenue is still waiting for her son David, twenty-four years old, a bank clerk, who has been miseing since Thursday morning, when he left his home apparently to go to the bank as usual. The young man became a messenger in the Bank of Commerce six years ago, and rose to become a clerk. He supported his mother.

Mrs. Detjen said yesterday tbat her son was very fond of a young woman named Ethel Roland. They were together a good deal for two years until about six weeks ago. Then, she said yesterday, something must have happened. He wrote to her and he did not get an answer. He brooded over this and was "not himself" from that time on.

It was not until after David disappeared that she found out her son had not heen at the bank since a week ago Saturday. Tbere was nothing wrong there. The young man was well liked, and the bank officials say his position is still there for him.

"I am afraid the boy has gons to sea," said Mrs. Detjen yesterday. "His father and grandfather were seamen and all his people as far back as I ever heard were seafaring men. I cannot help thinking that he will be back, and I liked eo much to see him neat, and I feel so eure he'll come back that I lay out his collar clean every morning and I've put anothsr scarf for him alongside of it. He's sure to come back to wear them. Don't you think so!"

FIGHTER'S JAW BROKEN.

"Kid" McPartland Visits Hospital on "Big Tim's" Advice.

A young man who said that he was "Kid" McPartland, the former lightweight fighter, walked into Bellevue Hospital at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with a broken jaw. He said he had heen advised to go to Bellevue hy "Big Tim" Sullivan. He left the hospital after his jaw had been treated.

He told Dr. Brooks that he had been assaulted in a saloon by five or eix men, and that he would "get even" with them when he got well. After he had heen assaulted, he explained, he went to the Occidental Hotel, and Sullivan told him to go to the hospital at once.

TAUNTED, GIRL KILLS HERSELF.

Reproached for Being Murderer's Daughter, She Throws Herself Under Train.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Taunted with heing the daughter of a murderer, Miss Rachel Machett, a twenty-year-old girl, threw herself under tbe wheels of a train at the Tenth Street and Maryland Avenue railroad crossing to-day and was horribly injured before a horror-stricken crowd, who shouted, with teare running down their faces, for the girl to save herself.

Three cars passed over her before the train could be stopped. She was still alive when reached, but died soon after at tbe Emergency Hospital. Less than two years ago the girl's father shot and killed an Italian, and ie now in the St. Elizabeth's Insane Asylum. The girl had always heen of a melancholy disposition.

Cathedral's New Altar Cloth.

One of the most notable decorations which will add to the beauty of St. Patrick's Cathedral at the consecration of Auxiliary Bishop-elsct Thomas F. Cusack to-day will be an altar cloth of exquisite wprkmanship, recently presented to the cathedral hy Jasper Fossati of the Sacred Art Society of this city. This altar cloth ie a fac simile of one which was presented to the late Pope Leo XIII. on the occaeion of his golden jubilee, in 1900.

OVATION IN ROME FOR THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

Half a Million Persons in the Streets to Greet Him.

CITY SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED

Proposed Clerical Counter-Demonstration Abandoned by the Desire of the Pope.

ROME, April 24.—President Louhst, accompanisd by Foreign Minister Delcassé and a distinguished party of French officials, arrived in Roms to-day to repay the visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Paris last October. They were met at the station hy the King, who went in state, accompanied hy ths Duke of Genoa, the Count of Turin, and numerous Court dignitaries. At the station also were tbe members of the Italian Cabinst, representatives of tbe Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and all the high officers of State.

As the President stepped from the train the Prince of Colonna, Mayor of Rome, formally welcomed him on behalf of the city.

The King and the President embraced and kissed each other while the "Marseillaise" was played by several hands. The drive to the Quirinal was then begun, and it had all the appearance of a triumphal march, culminating in an ovation at the palace, where President Loubet, King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helsna, and the Prinoes were obliged to appear on the halcony three times.

United Statss Ambassador Meyer, Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Germany, and Andrew D. White, ths ex-Ambassador to Germany, witnessed tbe passage of the proeession from ths garden of tho American Church, in which a tribune had becn erected. On this tribune were also many members of the Diplomatic Corps and several Americans, including Bishop Leonard of Ohio and G. B. Thomas of Philadelphia. Along the route were massed over 500,000 persons, including many from the provinces and abroad.

Immediately after she had received President Loubet, Queen Helena sent a cordial telegram to Madame Loubet saying that "ths rejoicing to-day only lacked the presence of her, of whose amiability I had many proofs while in Paris and ths memory of which is unalterable."

All Rome is magnificently illuminated to-nigbt. A great torchlight procession, in which 15,000 persons took part, produced a fantastic effect. The procession crossed the town to the Quirinal, wbere it made an imposing demonstration, and wae witnessed by 100,000 persons massed on and in ths vicinity of the Quirinal piazza. President Loubet, their Majesties, and the Princes saw the torchlight procession from a halcony of tbe Quirinal, on which they remained for twenty minutes, being constantly acclaimed.

President Loubet dined with the King and Queen at ths Quirinal, while M. Delcassé took dinner at the French Embassy, where Premier Giolitti was a guest.

Owing to President Loubet's visit the population of Rome has almost doubled.

The Clericals desired to organize a demonstration of protest against the visit of President Loubet to Rome, their purpose being to first meet at St. Peter's for prayer at the moment of the President's arrival, but this plan was not carried out, it having been learned that the Pope disapproved of such a demonstration.

From an official source it is learned that Italy desires to prove that, while loyal to the Triple Alliance, she is quite free to entertain friendly relations with other powers, having for her object the maintainance of peace. This object was brought ahout hy the complete Anglo-Franco-Italian accord with regard to affairs in the Balkans, which has been working with perfect harmony since last November. It is said tbat any other interpretation which may he given to President Louhet's presence in Italy is unfounded.

Emperor William, owing to ths bad weather, having remained in the south longer than he expected, instead of returning home via Genoa, sailed to-day from Bari for Venice on the Hohenzollsrn. His Majesty will then continue his journey by rail, going to Karlsruhe.

This puts an end to all rumors of a possible meeting hetween the Emperor and President Loubet.

THIRD NEWARK FIRE VICTIM.

Fireman Leo Ross Dies from Injuries Received at Saturday's Blaze.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—Fireman Leo Ross of Truck Company 3, who was injured by falling walls at the fire in Mechanic Street early yesterday morning, died in St. Michael's Hospital to-day. Ross's skull was fractured, and he was internally injured. The condition of Richard J. Lyons of Engine Company 7 and Lieut. P. J. Donoghue, also of Company 7, two of the most seriously injured, was reported as unchanged to-day.

The arrangements for the funerals of Jacoh Bleyhle and William Crane, who died as a result of their injuries yesterday, have been completed, and will take place Tuesday. Chief of Police Hopper to-morrow will begin an investigation into the catastrophe.

HUNGARIAN SOCIALISTS' THREAT.

General Strike on Account of Treatment of Railway Men.

BUDAPEST, April 24.—The Government has rejected the euggestion made by a committee representing the railway strikers that the employes be permitted to return to work on the terms previously offered.

A deputation from the Opposition parties waited on the Minister of Commerce today and was informed by the Minister that, the strikers having allowed their opportunity to pass, any amnesty or concession regarding the wages dispute was now out of the question. Two of the Deputies thereupon informed the Minister tbat the Socialists would proclaim a general strike.

Acting under a warrant for the arrest of thirteen memhers of the Strike Committee on the charge of inciting to illegal acts, a large force of police went to the strikers' headquarters to-night. The only three members of the committee there were arrested, including Deputy Vazsonyi.

The police had to clear the streets in the vicinity of the headquarters, owing to demonstrations of sympathy with the strikers.

Lightning Destroys Grand Trunk Elevator.

MIDLAND, Ont., April 24.—The Grand Trunk grain elevator here was struck hy lightning and totally destroyed to-day. It had a capacity of 500,000 bushels, and was leased by E. R. Bacon & Co. of Chicago. The large grain hoats Midland Queen, Midland King, Algonquin, and Rosedale, lying alongside the elevator, were damaged. A man named L. F. Trembley was caught under the falling timbere of the elevator and instantly killed.

Shot in the Eye While Hunting.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 24.—N. J. Fenner, a business man of this place, returned to Jamestown to-day with a serious gunshot wound. Mr. Fenner and Alderman M. L. Fenton went shooting Saturday. They became eeparated in the bush, and Fenner got within range of the Alderman's gun, when the latter fired. Part of the charge penetrated Fenner's left eye.

SUICIDE FORGAVE HIS ENEMIES.

Hubert A. Knight Wrote That Injustice Drove Him to Take His Life.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24.—Huhert A. Knight, a book agent, and for some time connected with The Magazine of Mysteries of New York, sbot and killed himself in Rocky Hill yeterday in an out-of-tbe-way place. His hody was found this noon.

Knight, who was about forty-five years old, came to thie city Friday night, and stopped at the Allyn Houss. It is supposed he wrote from thers to friends in Boston that hs contemplated suicids, for a telephone mesesge was received from Boston asking if a man had committed suicide, and in the evening a woman from Boston came here and made inquiries about Knight.

He was a msmber of Cassia Lodge of Masons of Brooklyn and Mecca Temple of New York. Sealed letters were found in his pockets addressed to Charles Stevens, 185 Davis Avenue, Brookline, Mass., and the Continental Storage Company, 1,200 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Tbere was also found upon him a letter from George Curtis, representing the Stewart Howe Company, 297 Mercer Street, New York, addressed to "the Hon. Charles Noyes, Spalding Building, Boston." In this letter the writer advises Judge Noyes that he does not helieve Mr. Knight guilty of the "ridiculous charges" made. Another letter was from William J. Thompson of The Magazine of Mysteries, addressed to Judge Noyes, and testifying as to Mr. Knight's good character.

A letter written by the suicide, found upon him, says:

"Trouble, caused by injustice, drives me to this act, hut I forgive all; yes, I love all my enemies, and will pray for them."

GOSSIP ON WIRELESS 'PHONE.

Woman Who Thought She Was Talked Of Is in Bellevue.

A pretty and stylisbly dressed young woman drove from the Empire Hotel yesterday afternoon to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and asked Sergt. Tierny to make the people quit talking about her througb a wireless telephone. Thinking that the girl was unbalancsd, tbe Sergeant summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and shs was later taken

At the hotsl it was said that the young woman arrived there last Thursday and registered as Mae McCabe of Boston, Mass. As she did not leave her room on Saturday or yesterday, Mr. Quinn, tbe manager, sent up to see what was the matter. He learned that sbe had no money, and he ordered that she be allowed to have any food that she wanted. Later shs came down and told Mr. Quinn that she was employed by tbe American Dye Company of Boston as a demonstrator, and tbat she came to New York to give some demonstrations at a Sixth Avenue dry goods store. On Friday morning she telephoned to the dry goods firm that she was ill, but her position was given to another.

At Bellevue the girl gave her name as Minnie McCahe of 351 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. As her nearest friend she gave the name of Miss Linscram of 351 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

WILL SAVE JAMESTOWN ISLAND.

War Department Preparing to Complete Sea Wall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Tbe War Department is preparing to complete ths sea wall at Jamestown, Va., in accordance with the law recently passed appropriating $25,000 for that purpose. The James River has heen steadily eating away the hank of ths island, and except for the action of Congress, the historic part of the island upon which Anglo-Saxon civilization first took root on the American continent would soon have been obliterated. Tbe Engineer Corps will at once begin the work of saving tbe island.

The rescue of the island is the first step toward the celebration of its settlement 300 years gao, which will take place at Hampton Roads in 1907.

BRIDEGROOM'S BODY FOUND.

Mystery of Disappearance of Two Jamestown Men Probably Cleared Up.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 24.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Rall Jackson and Frank Lane of this city a very ehort time after the marriage of Jackson to a young woman of this city last Novemher was cleared this morning by the discovsry of Jackson's body in Chautauqua Lake.

It was etated at the time of their disappearance that they had gone duck hunting and prohably had been drowned, hut this supposition had been given up long ago. The finding of the body is held to confirm it, and search will now be made for Lane's body.

MEXICAN CENTRAL EXTENSION.

Work Will Be Resumed on Line to the Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 24.—It is announced that the Mexican Central Railroad Company has decided to resume construction of the extension of its road from Tuxpam to the Port of Manzanillo, on the Pacific Coast.

The construction work was stopped suddenly about a year ago, and since that time it has been reported that the Central would abandon the extension as a result of differences with the Government, and that the road would be extended to San Blas and Mazatlan. Tbese differences are said to have been settled.

MEXICAN GUNBOAT'S TRIAL.

Vera Cruz Makes 16 Knots an Hour Under Forced Draught.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 24.—The trial trip of the Mexican gunboat Vera Cruz, which ended last night, was pronounced in every way satisfactory. Her gune worked satisfactorily, and under natural draught she made 10 knots and under forced draught 16 kiiote.

She is now anchored off West Thirty-fourth Street, North River, and will ship a crew to take her to Msxico. Her sister ship, the Tampico, will be finished next month. The two ehips were among tbose tied up hy the troubiee of the United States Shiphuilding Company, but were finished under a special arrangement betwsen Receiver Smith and the Mexican Government.

Woman's Cure for Lynch Evil.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 24.—The Daughters of the American Revolution in this city have adopted unanimously a set of resolutions condemning moh law, and calling upon the membere of the Texas Legislature to enact legislation that will mete out epeedy justice to all persons guilty of criminal assault, with a view of removing the excuse for moh violence. The resolutions request that the new law shall require that identification or confession shall he the only necessary evidence to justify speedy legal capital punishment.

Church Burned at Putnam, Conn.

PUTNAM, Conn., April 24.—Fire in the Union Novelty Company's works this morning epread to the First Baptist Church, destroying the church, which cost $28,000, and damaging the factory and its contents to the amount of $6,000. The church was to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its dedication May 16.

A HILL MAN TO HEAD THE STATE COMMITTEE

That Is the News from One of Hill's Friends.

MELVIN Z. HAVEN SELECTED

McCarren, It Is Said, May Be Selected to Run the Eastern End of the Campaign.

That ths desires of William F. Sheehan and other close advisers of Judge Alton B. Parker with reference to electing a State Chairman, who would have no part in the differences of Hill and Murphy will not prevail, and that an out-and-out Hill Chairman will he selected was declared last night by a representative of eome of the interests allied with Hill.

Melvin Z. Haven of Onondaga, State Committseman from the Thirty-sixth District, is the man said to bave been picked by Hill interests to run the State campaign this Fall. Ex-Senator Hill is confident he has tbe votes to elect Haven, it is declared, and therefore it would appear that upon Haven's shouldere will fall the mantle of Frank Campbell of Bath.

It was the opinion last night that the Parker men would make tbe best of the situation, unless Tammany Hall should continue recalcitrant, which would possibly movs them to combine with the Tammany men against the plan of Mr. Hill.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee takes place Saturday in Albany at tbe beadquarters on North Pearl Street, and a Chairman may be elected at that time.

Haven had heen for some tims one of the chief workers in the State Committee headquarters, and it is understood that in ths position he has become thoroughly in touch with all sections of the State. His work, it is said, has met with the unqualified approval of Mr. Hill. That there will be some objection to the choice of Haven, even among the most faitbful Hill msn, was conceded last night, but the men pushing his candidacy believe that it will be overcome, though with friction.

Ths best information obtainable last night was to the effect tbat Norman E. Mack of Buffalo would be re-elected National Committeeman at the National convention at St. Louis in July, and that his former desires Senator Patrick H. McCarren had therefor will be met by the creation of the office of member-at-large or "added" member of the National Committee, with tbe particular task of running the National campaign in the East this Fall, with headquarters in this city, with the National Chairman having charge of tbe headquarters in Chicago. In other words, to bave Senator McCarren bold the rsins in the East this year, as did Garret A. Hobart for the Republican Party in 1896, when Senator Hanna was conducting the campaign in Chicago for the West.

This plan would dispose of Senator McCarren as a possibility of becoming Chairman of the National Committee.

The other plans with reference to the New York State Democratic Committee include the re-election of John N. Carlisle of Watertown, member from ths Thirty-fifth District, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and John A. Mason's re-election as Secretary.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren when seen in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon had nothing to say with reference to the speech at Chicago of William J. Bryan on the New York platform.

"It speaks for itself," remarked the Senator. "I want to say that platform is not intended, however, to be a final platform for the Democratic Party of the State. We will now wait for the holding of the National Convention."

DEFENDS HIS CHICKEN COOP.

Susenberger Fires Gun Load of Buckshot Into Intruder.

Joseph Torezewice was attempting to force an entrance into a chicken coop early yesterday morning at Old Flushing Avenue and Grand Street, Maspeth, when he was discovered hy John Susenherger, the owner of ths coop. He came out of his house and ordered Torezewice from the premisss, at the same time pointing a gun at his head. Torezewice refused to leave and Susenberger fired, the gun bsing loaded with buckshot.

The shot struck the man full in the face and he fell unconscious to the ground. Ambulance Surgeon Ludwig found the man in a serious condition, having a fracture of the skull, which he received in falling, shot in both eyss, and will probably be hlind for his remaining days. The doctor aiso found that the man had drunk a great deal of whisky, and it is thought that while in an intoxicated state he tried to get into the coop to go to sleep.

FISHING SCHOONERS STRANDED

Two Vessels Mistake Color of Buoy Off Chatham (Mass.) Coast.

CHATHAM, Mass., April 24.—The fishing schooners Mary P. Mosquita of Gloucester and Buena of Boeton went ashore on the east end of Handkerchief Shoal at high water this afternoon. The grounding of the vessels resulted from the mistaking of the color of a buoy.

The vessels lie in an exposed position, and if the wind strengthens during the night will be in great danger of going to pieces. There are about eighteen men on each vessel.

The schooners were boarded by the lifesaving crews from the Monomoy and Monoy Point Stations and a crew of wreckers to-night. The combined efforts of the crews failed to float either of the schooners. Ths life savers will stand by all night.

Rocket Kills Two Canadians.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, April 24.—A numher of men who are fitting out the iron freighters here placed a distress rocket on a post and lighted it. Thinking the fuse had gone out they again approached the rocket, which suddenly exploded. Thomas McLaughlin and Thomas Stanford of the steamer Newmarket were fatally injured, both dying later. A third man named Sleming was badly injured, hut may recover.

Mrs. Bird S. Coler Better.

The condition of Mrs. Bird S. Coler, wife of ex-Controller Coler, who has been seriously ill in the Dudley Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, following an operation for appendicitis, was said last night to be slowly improving. It was believed that she had passed the crisis of her illness and that there would be a steady improvement.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:45 A. M.—318 East Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Conroy; damage, $20.
7:30 A. M.—162 East Ninety-first Street; M. Baum; damage trifling.
10:20 A. M.—223 East Ninety-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
11:15 A. M.—235 Sixth Street; Annie Siegel; damage, $10.
12:15 P. M.—230 West Forty-seventh Street; S. P. White; damage trifling.
3:30 P. M.—911 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.
3:45 P. M.—68 and 70 Norfolk Street; Jacob Lundnues; damage trifling.
4:30 P. M.—442 East Thirteenth Street; Charles Klemen; damage trifling.
5:05 P. M.—2,439 Third Avenue; Griffin & Manning; damage trifling.
6:30 P. M.—201 East Fourteenth Street; Western Union Telegraph Company; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—Locust Point, Pelham Bay Park; Morris Yacht Club and William Muter; damage, $2,000.

Brooklyn.

6:45 A. M.—185 Hopkins Street; Jacob Taylor; damage, $250.
11:30 A. M.—1,233 Pacific Street; Fannie N. Merritt; damage, $50.
8:30 P. M.—36 Trautman Street; Dr. U. A. Rogers; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 24.—The factory of the Empire Furniture Company was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $65,000.

MALONE, N. Y., April 24.—Fire in the plant of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, manufacturers of wood alcohol at Faust, N. Y., early this morning destroyed a number of huildings and caussd a loss of several thousand dollars.

We make drawings, plates and cover designs in black and white or in colors for booklets and catalogues of the highest class. The GILL Engraving Company.

140 Fifth Avenue

ONE DEAD, SIX ARE ILL FROM POISONED DINNER

Paterson Man's Whole Household Affected, Possibly from Arsenic.

AGED WOMAN SOON SUCCUMBS

One Victim, Eating Only Beef, Is Affected as Are the Others—County Physician's Inquiry.

PATERSON, N. J., April 24.—One woman is dead and six other persons have heen made seriously ill as a result of eating a poisoned dinner yesterday at noon. The dead woman is Mrs. Isabel Boyd, ninety-two years old. Those at the hospital are James Roy, fifty years old; his daughter, Pauline, aged fifteen years, and Ernest Hancock, twenty-four years old. Ths others affected are Mrs. James Roy, Lizzie Roy, and anotber woman who was visiting at the home of James Roy, 433 Graham Avenus.

The daughter, who is seventeen years old, was sent to a meat market about 11 o'clock in the morning to get chopped beef for dinner. The girl asked to have two pounds of beef ground up with two onions. The market man, who keeps a shop in Market Street, near Graham Avenue, protested against the use of two onions in tbe beef, but as a compromise put in an extra large onion.

Lizzie returned to her home and the beef was made into a roll. On top of the loaf slices of pork were placed. Wbere that was purchased the members of the family do not remember. Mrs. Roy ate nothing but ths heef for her dinner. The otbers ate comparatively little with the exception of Mr. Roy, who had just returned from work.

The family had hardly left the table before Mrs. Boyd became ill. Mrs. Roy found, too, that she was becoming ill. Sbe promptly resorted to an emetic, so her illness was not critical. In a few minutes the children became sick. Less than a half hour had passed before the condition of all those present in the house who bad partaken of the beef loaf hecame so serious that a messenger was sent for Dr. Todd. On his arrival Mrs. Boyd was almost puiseless. The condition of Mr. Roy and Isabel and Mr. Hancock was such that the doctor thougbt it best to remove them to the hospital, as he feared that none of them could recover. Mrs. Boyd died last evening. Ths others will rscover.

The market man who eerved the beef said last night that the meat was from a rump from which he had served other families and no trouhle had come from their dinners.

In the opinion of Drs. Stewart and Todd, the poison was more in the nature of an irritant like arsenic than ptomaine poison, as it took effect so quickly. An investigation is being made hy County Physician McBride.



We don't make clothes as *cheaply* as possible, but as *best* as possible. We begin at $16 in suits-to-measure, because a suit regularly sold can't be good enough to suit us for less than that. And we're twice as hard to satisfy as you are. The price will bring you a $30 Value. The new shades this spring are Gun-Metal Gray and Mahogany Brown. Both are exclusive with the Arnheim shop. In suitings and overcoatings.

Samples for the asking.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

AT THE "HOLLY"

Special Bargains in Linen Gowns. $8 to $100
AT THE "HOLLY."
Special Bargains in Foulard Gowns, $10 to $75
AT THE "HOLLY."
Special Bargains in Voile Jacket Suits, $18.50 to $75
AT THE "HOLLY."
Special Bargains in Fine Waists, $3 to $50

We are showing the largest variety of exclusive designs in New York.

"Fifth avenue style and quality at half Fifth avenue prices."

THE HOLLY CO.,
10 West 22d St.

CARPET CLEANSING
FOR 41 YEARS. ESTABLISHED 1863.
Methods up-to-date. Compressed Air Used.
Work done promptly and when promised.
Refitting, Sewing & Relaying.
Telephones 632 & 633 CHELSEA.
326 7TH AV. NEAR 28th ST.
T. M. STEWART.

ROTHSCHILD'S PAPERS POINT TO HIS BACKERS

They May Lead to Some Indictments, Mr. Kresel Says.

TO GO TO GRAND JURY TO-DAY

The Globe Security Tin Vault Hid an "Investment Club System" That Rothschild Was Devising.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel said yesterday that he had gone over the papers seized by the police the other night at the apartments of Banker David Rothschild, in the Ansonia, and that they had revealed some transactions which would be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury to-day. He said that they threw some light upon the identity of the persons behind Rothschild and might lead to the indictment of other persons than Rothschild.

Private detectives armed with subpoenas and employed by the lawyers who, on behalf of creditors, began the pending bankruptcy proceedings against the wrecked Globe Security Company yesterday continued their quest for David Rothschild's brother Louis. They know that he stopped at a hotel here on Thursday, but they cannot find him now.

A man familiar with the inside facts in connection with the Globe Security Company said yesterday that an examination would show the loan business of that concern to have been inconsiderable if compared with the famous gold investment bond transactions. This informant declared that the outstanding loans of the company on chattel mortgages, notes, and other securities would aggregate less than $100,000, while the liabilities on bonds issued are known to be from $350,000 to $375,000. He thought that at least 60 per cent. of the collateral left with the trustees to secure the bondholders would, upon investigation, be found worthless, and that one reason why the collaterals were removed to Jersey City was to give the trustees some breathing time before the explosion which is sure to come.

Rothschild: It was learned yesterday, spent $30,000 in fitting up the suite of rooms devoted to this part of the company's business on the seventh floor of the Tract Society Building. These rooms are situated apart from the rooms where applicants for loans were taken. Beginning with the room of Secretary Muirhead, they are fitted up on a scale almost unprecedented even in the case of the largest corporations. But the greater splendors are reserved for the two rooms set apart for the Directors. They can be reached only after passing through the other offices, and seem designed with a view of furnishing a dazzling climax in the way of furnishing and decoration.

The board room, furnished in carved and inlaid ebony, and with a subdued, rosy light falling from a magnificent electrolier, the red shade of which is profuse with filigree work, looks more like a Turkish smoking room fitted up to satisfy profligate fancy than a room set apart for the discussion of dry business matters. The room beyond is oblong in shape, and from the many paintings on the walls was known as "the picture gallery." The most conspicuous picture in the collection represents a group of workingmen shovelling gold coin into a barrel, and bears the legend, "Barrels of Money for Y-O-U."

The tin safety vault of the Globe Company has yielded up some pamphlets showing that Rothschild was recently at work on an "investment club system," providing for the formation of clubs of ten among depositors too poor to subscribe individually for more than the $1,000, $500, or $100 6 and 8 per cent. bonds. The pamphlet contains articles of incorporation and by-laws for clubs of that kind, and is provided with tables showing earnings on a sliding scale for the members, while the bonds were being paid for on the installment plan.

ANGRY CROWD AROUND CAR.

Fender Was Up When Boy Was Hurt, It Is Charged.

Three-year-old Charles Schpaver of 367 East Tenth Street was running across the electric car tracks in front of his home yesterday afternoon, when he stumbled and fell in front of a west-bound car. The motorman, Harry Staver, saw the child and applied his brakes. He was too late to stop the car.

According to Morris Schpaver, the boy's father, the boy was just rising when Staver looked and saw that the fender was pulled up. He let it drop, and it fell on top of the child, knocking him flat on his face again. Schpaver had been standing at the stoop, and when the boy fell rushed into the street. He caught the boy by the head and shoulders, but too late to save his right leg from being crushed by one of the wheels.

Tenth Street was crowded with people when the accident happened, and they swarmed about the car, making threats. Fearing bodily harm, Staver seized the controller and went inside the car, closing the front door. The conductor did the same at the other end of the car. Four passengers were held prisoners.

When Policeman Pfeiffer arrived there were fully 800 men and women around the car. Several sticks and stones had been thrown at the car, but no damage had been done. Pfeiffer blew his whistle, and several more policemen came to his aid. It took them ten minutes to clear the street.

The boy's mother was sitting on the stoop with her six-months-old baby in her arms when the accident happened. She fainted, and the baby would have fallen from her arms had it not been for a neighbor.

After the crowd had dispersed Policeman Pfeiffer called upon Motorman Staver to open the car door, and he complied. Staver was then put under arrest on a charge of criminal negligence in failing to have the fender down. He was taken to the Union Market Station.

MOB AFTER NEGRO STABBER.

Carter Assaulted His Wife Just After She Left Church.

John W. Carter, a negro upholsterer, fifty-seven years old, of 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was threatened by a mob yesterday afternoon after he had stabbed his wife in the back and neck with an awl. Mrs. Carter was returning from church with her sister.

The couple had quarreled a good deal lately. Yesterday morning, as usual, Mrs. Carter went with her sister, Mrs. Patterson, to the colored people's church in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. When she was leaving the house Carter tried to speak with her, but she would not listen to him. She went on her way to church. After the service, and while on the way back to the house where her sister lives, Mrs. Carter met her husband on Lexington Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Carter made another effort to speak with his wife, and, failing in this, he drew an awl from his pocket. He is alleged to have tried to stab Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Patterson with the awl. The latter turned and ran. Carter then stabbed his wife once in the neck and twice in the back.

The woman's screams attracted a crowd. Carter ran down Lexington Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, with the crowd following and crying "Lynch him!" Carter then went back to the place where Mrs. Carter was lying in the street.

When the police arrived Carter was surrounded by a large crowd. He was fencing with his cane and lunging with his awl, while he dodged stones and sticks. He was hurried off, under arrest, and taken in the patrol wagon, together with his wife and sister-in-law, to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. He was kept there, and his wife was sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Her wounds are not mortal.

New York's recognized Buying Headquarters for Women's Exclusive, Smart Apparel.



Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Monday: gloves cleaned free

Just to introduce our new cleaning and dyeing department—in order to show the fine workmanship and the superiority of our work—we will clean for each customer one pair of gloves free. Dyeing and cleaning of all kinds solicited. Main Floor.

Don't miss this great sale of women's and girls' apparel.

OUR supremacy in women's and girls' apparel was never better exemplified than it will be during this great sale—an event that is so unusual that this store is bound to sell as many suits and coats in one day (Monday) as some houses sell in a week. Come to-day and see the great gathering of enthusiastic buyers, and you'll agree with us. Third Floor.

Here's a summary of the unequalled opportunities—just run it over and see what you think of it:—250 women's $10 Dress Skirts at $5.50, just 50 $15 to $20 Silk Skirts at $10, about 100 $10 Silk Blouse Coats at $6.50, and 150 regular $35 silk lined Dress Suits at $18.

In the face of these low prices we want to impress upon you that every garment possesses the recognized Simpson Crawford Co. style standard—all the exclusive attributes that have made this store buying headquarters for the very finest clientele in New York, and we would not sell a single garment that would detract from Simpson Crawford Co.'s well known standard.

18 for women's silk lined dress suits, perfect models of style excellence, made of Fashion's favorite fabric—the new voiles in black and blue. Eton and blouse jackets, wide flaring skirt, made over drop of heavy taffeta, and you know what the silk lining alone is worth.

$6.50 for women's $10 silk jackets—one of those smart little wraps—so handy to slip on cool evenings—so stylish and dressy—the swell collarless style in the plaited model—made of high grade taffeta—has the new sleeve—we haven't many of these—have to choose to-day.

Special girls' white dresses

Here's a special offering—one of those rare value-giving events that cannot be measured by any previous occasion, because no such values were ever offered before.

Girls' dainty white dresses, in two models, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery—full skirt—some tucked, others broad hem—when you see them, you'll wonder how they could be made for the price, let alone the cost of the material; to-day..... **$3.45 and $1.95**

$5.50 for women's $10 dress skirts—not all worth $10—some are only worth $7.50, but you are just as welcome to the $10 as the $7.50 ones as long as they last. They are made of cheviot, broadcloth and high grade materials, plaited and trimmed effects; all sample numbers of the new Spring styles.

$10 for women's $20 peau de soie dress skirts, Sorry, but we've only 50 of them—not all worth $20—some are worth but $15—but at that they are a bargain at $10—a variety of styles, handsomely trimmed with heavy silk braid and tailored in a high class manner.

Special: 100 21-inch tight fitting coats—cuff sleeve—lined with excellent quality self-colored satin. Black and tan. A regular $10 coat, to-day..... **$5.50**

25,000 yards of 24 in. crepe de chine at 58c; usually $1.00

IT'S the very best $1.00 quality, too. Here's one of the important features of this sale—the great gathering of silks included a great quantity of black, which you cannot find in any other store in New York priced less than $1.00. This store has become noted for its great silk sales, but no sale that has ever gone before could serve to increase our reputation as much as this offering. Main Floor.

58c Dressmakers and manufacturers should take advantage of this sale, because the price is very much less than the wholesale, and we have such a large quantity that we can sell every patron all they want. Mail orders filled. **58c**

30,000 yards of black, white and colored regular 75c. taffeta silks to-day, 48c. per yard.

2,000 Turkish bath sheets, 58c.

MINUTE you see these excellent Turkish bath towels you'll recognize them as the quality sold elsewhere at $1.50 and $1.00—and they're worth that much, too. We secured Main Floor.

2,000 LARGE SIZES, 42x50, 42x56, 42x66, 42x72, **58c.**

They're all hemmed and full bleached—made of soft yarn—cost a great deal more in other stores now because cotton is high in price, but this was an exceptionally fortunate purchase, made at an opportune time. Main Floor.

5,000 dozen huck towels at 25c. Linen hemmed and hemstitched with damask borders—knotted fringe towels—also hemstitched damask towels..... **25c**

Men's regular 50c. neckwear 25c.

IDENTICAL in pattern and silk texture with neckwear you'll have to pay 50c. and more for at the exclusive haberdashers—we never sold any better for 50c., and you've never bought any better for less than 50c. Main Floor.

New Spring four-in-hands made of a fine light quality of crepe with self pin spots—black, white, gray, the new champagne, purple, navy and brown—2 inch shapes. This is such an exceptional offer that we really feel that every one that's sold will prove a great advertisement for our men's furnishing section. If you cannot come, send us your order by mail. 50c. neckwear 25c. during this exceptional sale.

Four dress goods specials, 48c.

WHEN you consider that the values run up to $1.50—a number of $1 and 75c. fabrics being included—you'll not be surprised at the flurry 48c. will create. Main Floor.

46 inch silk and wool Novelties,
46 inch Scotch Suitings,
42 inch Melange Voiles,
45 inch Lace Grenadines,
48c

29c FOR ALL WOOL black voile; regular 48c. goods; only a few pieces and they'll go early.

70c FOR $1.00 voiles, 45 in. wide; very fine mesh, the kind used for swell Summer gowns.

98c FOR $1.25 BLACK chiffon voiles; extra soft finish. A value well worth coming for.

That great 69c. sale of $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $4 dress goods still creates keenest interest.

1,000 sample shirt waists at half.

WE SAY half, but the fact of the matter is that over three-quarters of them are considerably less than half price, because the schedule of prices is as follows: Special—Regular $1.50 shirt waists 75c. Second Floor.

1.50 for $2.50 waists. **$2** for $4.00 waists. **2.50** for $5.50 waists. **3.25** for $10 waists.

Here's an interesting feature of this sale—there's only one, two and three waists of a kind—they were used by the manufacturer as showroom samples—the maker was through with them and we bought the entire sample line, some 84 dozen, at a price that makes this rare offering possible.

Smart styles in cotton and linen waists—hand embroidered, trimmed with lace—Persian lawns, dotted Swiss, mulls and batiste.

There's a great bargain surprise awaiting you because we dislike to tell you their real worth, as the comparison would be so great that the announcement would sound ridiculous. There's a lot of fancy waists in this sale.

Come and see what we mean by a bargain surprise.

Handsome go-cart, $7

GIVE baby an outing in one of these light running handsome go-carts. There's a lot of satisfaction in choosing from our elegant assembly of new styles that are causing such widespread comment. Basement Salesroom.



Two noteworthy specials, to-day $7.00 $9.00

Such low prices are not found elsewhere on go-carts as strong and handsome as these—full size reed body—all new designs—patent green enamelled gearing—guaranteed steel springs and axles—rubber tires—some have automobile style wheels—thoroughly braced—reclining backs—parasol and adjustable rod.

Women's 50c hose 25c

Sheer force of greatest values filled our hosiery section every day last week when that unusual sale was begun. These prices make another remarkable day's selling a certainty. Main Floor.

Women's 50c. hose at 25c. means highest grade imported fast black lace lisle—very **25c** sheer—Herms—dorf dye—openwork patterns—just 200 dozen pairs at 25c.

19c. for women's 25c. and 35c. imported gauze cotton hose, garter tops, double soles, &c.; also medium weight, full fashioned, unbleached feet, black cotton hose, Hermsdorf dyes.

19c. for boys' and girls' 25c. hose—very fine ribbed fast black real lisle thread, seamless feet, double knees, sizes 5 to 9 in.

Dollar-fifty sale women's shoes.

SHOES you've been in the habit of paying $3 to $4 for—they are all odd pairs left over from our recent large sales, and we've priced them at this exceptionally low price in order to clear them out in a single day. Second Floor.

$1.50 Not all regular sizes, of course, but if we can fit you they are half price and less; both high shoes and oxfords. Come and see if we haven't your size. **$1.50**



S. C. S. Shoes and Oxfords,

A shoe that is in a distinct class by itself—equals the very finest bench made shoes—in brown, Russia calf or chocolate kidskin; oxford or blucher ties are the favorite styles this year. The new drop last, black kid, button boot or lace, oxfords are the best selling shoes to-day; you'll find the best styles here at..... **$3.50**

All kinds of furniture as low as half.

WE WANT to say to householders who always eagerly await a Simpson Crawford Co. sale of furniture built to last a lifetime that here's one so much out of the ordinary in point of excelling values that we've added extra clerks to wait upon the large number of buyers sure to come. Fifth Floor.

It's the ideal time to fit up your city home for Summer. Just to give you an insight into this exceedingly important money saving event we present a few examples:—

$35 for 5 piece $70 parlor suites. **$18** for $36 brass bed. **$4.75** for couch by day, a bed by night. **$12.50** for $20 china closets.

42 artistic brass beds at ½ price.

35 at ½ less than usual—21 at ¼ less than usual—the very latest designs—they are samples, thus—perfect, massive in construction—but not cumbersome—widths 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches.

$89 beds, $45 — $57 beds, $35
$80 beds, $40 — $65 beds, $32
$60 beds, $40 — $60 beds, $30
$70 beds, $35 — $50 beds, $25
$44 beds, $22 — $36 beds, $18

Bed outfits specially priced.

Outfit No. 2, at $12.50, Consists of white enamel bedstead, one inch continuous posts, heavy fillings, all sizes—one high grade iron spring, made from heavy pipe tubing, closely woven steel wire supported by helical springs; soft top mattress.

Outfit No. 3, at $17.50, Consists of white enamel bedstead, 1¼ inch posts, heavy brass bar and spindles on head and foot, round mounts, all sizes—one selected carded felt mattress, sanitary and comfortable, fancy striped ticking, one or two parts; one high grade iron spring.

$55 for $82 parlor suites.

It's artistic parlor furniture, too—the very highest grade in the latest designs—a showing that overshadows any ever displayed in New York—3 and 5 piece suites as low as ½ price.

3 piece suites	5 piece suites
$27.50 for $42.00 suites.	$35.00 for $70.00 suites.
$40.00 for $52.50 suites.	$40.00 for $76.00 suites.
$51.00 for $78.00 suites.	$55.00 for $82.00 suites.
$55.00 for $88.00 suites.	$68.00 for $90.00 suites.
$60.00 for $90.00 suites.	$75.00 for $100.00 suites.
$75.00 for $115.00 suites.	$80.00 for $115.00 suites.

A couch by day: a bed by night, $4.75.

Artistic as a couch—comfortable as a bed—perfect sanitary—guaranteed by Simpson Crawford Co.—that's the story of this new departure in the way of a couch bed that we've decided to continue

that great exposition and sale at $4.75

The frames are constructed of thoroughly tested steel—it's a wholesome improvement over any similar combination ever invented.

Spring's liveliest sale of carpets, rugs, &c.

WITH prices lower than ever before quoted on like qualities and every new design and rich color scheme represented this is bound to be the liveliest sale of floor covering held this season. Third Floor.

Thousands of yards of carpets, mattings and linoleums—hundreds of handsome rugs are included. Just the event to which City and Summer homefitters have been eagerly looking forward. You know the grades are highest because Hartford, Smith, Bigelow, Whittall & Stinson made them.

58c for 75c. and 80c. tapestry brussels carpet, for parlor, dining room, hall and stairs.

58c for 75c. all wool extra super ingrain carpets, best made.

85c and 95c. for $1.50 best five frame body brussels and extra quality Axminster carpets, office, parlor, library, dining room, hall and stair patterns.

74c for $1.10 all wool velvet carpets, suitable for all rooms, also halls and stairs.

19c square yard for 25c. and 30c. oilcloth, 1 yd., 1½ yds. and 2 yds. wide.

49c for 65c. imported cork linoleum, 4 yds. wide.

Attention is called to our large assortment of rugs suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons, including French and Royal Wilton, Body Brussels, Axminster, Smyrna, Kashmir, Crex Rugs, cotton Rugs, &c.

Rugs. Hartford and Bigelow Axminster rugs in Oriental and domestic designs and colorings, one of the most durable rugs on the market.

$19.85 FOR $26.50 RUG—9x12 FT.
$14.75 FOR $18.50 RUG—6x9 FT.
$3.45 FOR $4.25 RUG—3x6 FT.
$1.98 FOR $2.75 RUG—27x54 INS.
98c FOR $1.25 RUG—18x36 INS.

Japanese Rugs. Imported hand made Japanese rugs, the ideal Summer floor covering, Oriental patterns and colorings.

$18.25 for $22 Rugs—12x15 feet.
$14.25 for $18.50 Rugs—10x14 feet.
$10.95 for $14.75 Rugs—9x12 feet.
$7.95 for $12 Rugs—7.6x10.6 feet.
$5.45 for $10.50 Rugs—6x9 feet.
$1.85 for $2.45 Rugs—3x6 feet.
$1.35 for $1.85 Rugs—30x60 inches.
$1.10 for $1.55 Rugs—26x54 inches.

3,500 rolls medium and high grade Chinese and Japan mattings

This season's importations, new and exclusive designs and colorings—40 yards in roll.

Jointless China matting— $3.95 for $7.00 roll of 40 yards.

Japan matting— $6.95 for $10.50 cotton warp matting.

3,000 negligee shirts, 44c.

TO-DAY we will hold a great sale of 75c. and 95c. new Spring of 1904 patterns in high quality negligee shirts at 44c. each—an occasion that hundreds of men of good taste will await with eagerness. Main Floor.



This lot—250 dozen constitutes a cancelled order of a Western firm—rejected because of the lateness of the season. This order called for shirts that could be put to the front as excellent values at 75c. and 95c.

75c. & 95c. shirts. **44c.**

And they're well worth that much—neat effects—light colored, corded madras cloths—mostly in neat black figures on white—full size body—split neckbands—detached cuffs—sizes 14 to 17—special to-day only at 44c.

Splendid showing of new Spring shirts at $1.00—$1.10—$1.50—$2.00

200 $5 cut glass bowls, $2.85

TO-DAY we're going to have another Monday of brisk selling in our China and Cut Glass Department, with values so much better than you'll find anywhere else that you simply can't afford to miss this sale. You can have your choice of everything from a cup and saucer to the richest piece of cut glass or a Haviland china dinner set at a special price. Fourth Floor.

$2.85 You'll surely want a $5 cut glass bowl at $2.85—deep, radiant, American cutting in striking design. Nothing is more useful or ornamental. **$2.85**

$8.95 for American porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces, neatly decorated and gold traced; sold regularly at $12.50.

$19.95 for Haviland china dinner sets of 100 pieces, neat spray decorations; regular price $32.50.

$5 for cut glass water jugs, rich, deep cuttings; value $8.50.

$2.45 for cut glass oil bottles; regular price $3.95.

$2.90 for cut glass water bottles, regular price $5.00.

$1.75 for cut glass wine or claret jugs; regular price $3.00.

50c for hand decorated china cups and saucers; 100 dozen; value up to $2.00

Men's high grade suits $10.50

THOSE smart models that equal in style-tone and appearance the work of the custom-made tailor suits that were made for this season's wear to sell at $15 to $18. The fabrics are entirely new and of the very best quality—styles are exclusive and in conformity with the swellest effects turned out by high-priced tailors. Second Floor.

$10.50 Here's another thing about these suits we want you to consider—they are all hand made. That's why they will hold their shape and look so different from the ordinary factory made clothing. **$10.50**



These suits are made of fine cheviot silk worsteds, fancy mixtures, tweeds, Scotch cheviots and homespuns. Sizes regular from 34 to 44; stouts, 36 to 46; long, 33 to 40; so we can fit all forms in either double-breasted or single-breasted sack coat styles. We bought them at a great price concession of which we give you the advantage.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Six Thousand New and Beautiful SHIRT-WAISTS

We took them all because the price-concessions were so extraordinary. The manufacturer made the concessions because we took them all. The transaction makes the best news that we have told to women in many a day—for the announcement tells of goods that you are just ready to demand at this moment, at full prices.



The Shirt-Waists represent one of the best lines on the market. The styles are refined and handsome. The shapes are correct and comfortable. The trimmings are artistic—beautiful, but not overdone. There is nothing gaudy or displeasing—all are in good taste. And there is amazing variety. No popular waist fabric, no effective new style seems to be missing. The waists are all fresh and perfect—many of them were packed in separate boxes, until the necessity of presenting them to you today made us unpack them on Saturday.

Yet all these new, these fresh, these charming Shirt-Waists, of the season's choicest styles, are offered today at the stirring savings told in the paragraphs that follow:

$1.50 and $1.75 Shirt-Waists at $1 Each

In fifteen different styles, of lawn or dotted Swiss muslin, trimmed with lace; others of figured and striped percales and madras; and of white or colored cheviot.

$2 and $2.50 Shirt-Waists at $1.50 Each

Forty-six different styles in this group; of sheer white lawn, trimmed in many beautiful ways, with lace, embroidery or plaits; some of white jacquard figured madras, others of colored madras and white and colored cheviot.

$2.75 to $3.75 Shirt-Waists at $2 Each

Forty-five different styles; of white figured madras, white pique, white linen, in plain tailor finish; also a large variety in sheer lawns trimmed with lace, embroidery and wash ribbons with dainty touches of color.

$4.25 to $5 Shirt-Waists at $2.75 Each

Fifteen styles; of white figured madras or mohair; and others of white lawn, beautifully trimmed.

$6 to $9 Shirt-Waists at $3.75 Each

Twenty-three styles; of heavy or sheer white lawn, trimmed with beautiful embroideries, lace, hand-drawn work, Renaissance lace, and lace insertions of beautiful designs. Also some in finest silk-like mull, exquisitely made. A superb collection.

The main showing of the Shirt-Waists will be found on the Rotunda Balcony, on the second floor. Some special counters on the Main floor hold duplicate ots of some of the styles.

THE SILK COAT Is Summer's Favorite For Women

From the first balmy days of Spring, to the crisping days of Fall, the Silk Coat stands in highest popularity with well-dressed women. Smart in style, light in weight, though sufficiently protective, luxurious in appearance, it has many claims to the favor in which it is held.

We have not only provided an abundant variety from which to choose, but we have secured some must unusual values, which bring these semi-luxurious coats down to the cost of ordinary jackets. Here are five instances, in particular:

At $9—Taffeta or Peau de Sole Etons; collarless; handsomely trimmed with braid; lining of white taffeta.

At $12.50—Taffeta Coats: hip length; loose back, with wide box-plaits; large collar, elaborately appliqued.

At $18—Taffeta Blouse Etons, elaborately shirred and trimmed with wide braid; full sleeves with lace cuffs; lining of white taffeta.

At $20—Peau de Sole and Taffeta Coats; collarless, outlined with stitching; half-fitted; handsomely trimmed with braid; white taffeta lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $15 to $25 SUITS For $10

Stylish Tailor-made Suits—a hundred and twenty-five, or thereabouts, in the collection—are offered this morning, at this tempting little price. They were the maker's models; but they are new and perfect. He took good care of them. Made of blue and black cheviots, voiles and tweeds. Coats are in Eton and blouse styles, prettily trimmed. Skirts are in dress and walking lengths, and unlined.

Today $10 a suit, instead of $15 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

The SHOES For Spring

New York women—known for their care and taste in footwear—are invited to be most exacting in their judgment of the shoes we show this Spring. Never were shapes more graceful; never were all the little style-points more emphasized or attractive. Never was the assortment greater, or more interesting—pray note the various Oxfords especially.

Beautiful High Shoes and Oxfords are here at $4 and $5. But we wish to tell you now of

The Best $3 SHOES for Women

that we know about.

The *Wanamaker-Reliable* High Shoes in two dozen styles, for every use and occasion. They are intended to and do equal the best $3.50 shoes we have yet seen. Spring stocks and styles are now fullest. Heavy walking boots or dainty dress shoes in any shape desired.

And *Oxford Shoes*, of calfskin; welted soles, square heels and full toes.

Of kidskin, turned soles, with kid and patent leather tips or plain commonsense toes; military, Cuban and Louis XIV. heels; welted soles in various weights; kid and patent leather tips; medium, narrow and full toes, with high and low Cuban heels.

Of patent leather; Blucher cut; welted soles. Oxford style; kid quarters; turned soles also with Louis XIV. heels. Gibson Ties; large eyelets; plain narrow toes. Oxford style; high arched last, with narrow Spanish heels.

Of Russian calfskin; Oxford style; welted soles, narrow toes and high Cuban heels. Gibson Ties; plain toes; wide lacing in large eyelets; high sloping heels. Blucher cut, swagger Walking Shoes; stout welted soles boot heels.

All at $3 a pair.

Fourth avenue.

NOTICE---After this week the store will close at 5:30 P. M.

We are always ready for early purchasers on their way down town.

Men's Spring Suits To Order

The man who doesn't feel quite right in a ready-made suit, is often a man who doesn't think it is quite right to pay three times as much to get his clothes made to his order. We can make him feel right both ways. Our tailoring organization is equipped to make clothing to satisfy particular men—clothing in which a man will look right, and feel right. Then the charges are such as make a man feel right in paying.

We are now showing a fine variety of neat worsteds and fancy cheviots, which we make up into single or double-breasted Sack Suits at $25, $30 and $35.

Very stylish imported Fancy Vestings, made to order, $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New and Pretty EMBROIDERIES

Temptingly Priced

These fresh, dainty Embroideries came over along with the regular priced goods. They simply composed a "plum" that turned up, and which we quickly seized. There were about ten thousand yards in the collection—all new and perfect; but the maker counted them odd pieces from his regular sets, and overruns on orders and the like; which does not detract an iota from their beauty or desirability for you.

There are dainty trimming widths, for fine lingerie or children's garments—edgings and insertions 3 to 8 inches wide, regularly 25c to 35c; **now at 15c a yard.**

Broad widths of fine open and blind work, in edgings and insertions, 8 to 15 inches wide, on sheer Swiss muslin or nainsook; regularly 40c to 60c; **now at 25c. a yard.**

Corset-cover and skirting widths, 10 to 15 inches wide, in medallion, Mexican drawn and sparred openwork, button, spot and blind effects—edgings and insertions that would sell regularly at 60c and 75c; **now at 35c a yard.**

Finer and more elaborate patterns that would sell regularly for $1 and $1.25; **now at 50c a yard.**

Beautiful novelties for lingerie dresses and robes, as well as fine underwear—sorts that would sell regularly at $1.50 and $2; **now at 75c a yard.**

Main aisle.

Girls' Linen Costumes

Sixty beautiful Summer Costumes for womanly girls—the model garments shown by the manufacturer—are in this collection that we are able to present today at Ten Dollars Each. The regular prices of the dresses range from fifteen to twenty-five dollars. The costumes are made of white and colored linens, in blouse shirtwaist and coat styles—all elaborately made, and beautifully trimmed with lace and embroidery. Sizes for 14 to 18 years.

They're remarkable dresses for ten dollars to buy.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Beautiful COTTONS For a Quarter

Three different groups of handsome new Cotton Goods form this exceptional collection offered at twenty-five cents a yard today. All are lustrous mercerized fabrics—some have been selling for 37½ cents, some for half a dollar; and a large part of the collection consists of goods that were made to sell for a dollar, though we previously sold them for much less. They are made from the finest cotton that grows, and were mercerized in the thread, and they will be mistaken for silk, nine times out of ten. They are in beautiful stripes, many of which are corded; in crepe and faille grounds of mais, champagne, tan, reseda and pink.

Another group of mercerized cottons is in white and cream-colored basket and natte weaves. The third is in shepherd's checks, now so popular for full suits. They are highly mercerized and look very silk-like. The checks are in white with light blue, tan, gray, brown or black.

Sixteen thousand yards in all; worth 37½c to $1 a yard; **now at 25c a yard.**

Rotunda.

20c to 50c Handkerchiefs At 12½c Each

For men and for women, this good luck comes.

Snow-white, pure linen, perfect, new hemstitched Handkerchiefs from a leading Belfast maker are to be sold as the heading shows. They were the manufacturer's surplus of all lots—500 dozens of Men's Handkerchiefs, 800 dozens for Women. All widths of hems, from ⅛-inch in the women's to 1½-inches in the men's.

12½c Each; Worth 20c to 50c

Neatly packed in boxes; ribbon tied.

Broadway.

Beautiful French Linens

Under-Price

Our Linen buyer has just returned from abroad as the forerunner of the fine new stocks that are coming. True, he verifies the reports that we have read so frequently, on this side, of the general advances in the prices of all linen goods. And yet, in preparing for the newcomers, we propose making sharp concessions on the old low prices of various lines that we shall not continue.

Today we present the remainder of a superb collection of French Table Cloths, in eight designs made especially for us—some of the most exquisite linens in our stocks—the linens that housekeepers are proud to possess; and which they will be delighted to secure at today's liberal reductions on the prices.

The cloths vary in size; widths being 2 and 2⅛ yards, and lengths ranging from the square, up to 4 and 5 yards long. Napkins are in breakfast and dinner sizes, and the oblong French shape. We cannot give a detailed list, but the following will give an idea of the day's opportunities:

Cloths, 2 yards square, at $2.25 to $6 each; were $3.25 to $9.

Cloths, 2½ yards square, at $4.50 to $10.25; were $6.75 to $15.25.

Cloths, 2 x 2½ yards, at $2.75 to $8; were $4 to $12.

Cloths, 2 x 3 yards, at $3.25 to $9.50; were $4.75 to $14.25.

Other sizes in Cloths 2 yards wide, at $5.25, from $7.75; at $7, from $10.50; at $7.75, from $11.50.

Other Cloths, 2½ yards wide, from 3 to 5 yards long, at prices ranging from $5.25, from $7.75, up to $14.75, from $22.25.

Breakfast Napkins, 22 inches square, at $3.75 a dozen, from $5.75, and $4 a dozen, from $6.

Dinner Napkins, 27 inches square, at $4.50 dozen, from $6.50, up to $10.25 dozen, from $15.25.

Extra large French style Napkins, at $5.50 dozen, from $8.25, up to $13.50 dozen, from $20.25. These oblong napkins we also sell singly, for use as tray covers or carving cloths.

Third floor.

Straw Mattings

Half Price

This is a collection of about a hunded rolls of excellent Straw Mattings which we had left over from last season. Perhaps you couldn't distinguish them from the new goods; but we can; and we want to get them out of the way quickly. In the Summer home they will probably serve you as well as the new kinds costing double.

It is a chance not to let slip by; but it will be over quickly today:

$5 Rolls at $2.50 $10 Rolls at $5 $14 Rolls at $7
$9 Rolls at $4.50 $12 Rolls at $6

Sold by the roll *only*, and not returnable.

Third floor.

Needlework of Beauty

The women who like to buy pretty embroidered pieces and the women who like to make them, will be forming a charmed circle today before our Broadway windows full of beauty and suggestion.

Center pieces, table covers, sofa cushions, of coarse tan or green linen or heavy net, embroidered effectively with mercerized cotton and braid of various colors. Many a summer home will be the prettier for this sight and the consequent purchase.

If you prefer to work these things yourself, the stamped pieces and the braids and cottons are here.

Embroidered Sofa Cushions, at $5 to $8.75.
Embroidered Centerpieces, $6.75.
Embroidered Table Covers, $8.75.
Stamped Sofa Cushion Tops, with backs, at 50c and 75c.
Stamped Centerpieces, 95c.
Stamped Table Covers, $1.25.

Tenth street.

Cutting

Good cutlery that is prepared to work and to wear. Keen, responsive and reliable. At prices that have felt these amputations:

At 25c, worth 50c—Manicure Scissors, 3 to 5 inches long.

At 50c, worth 75c to $1—Scissors, 4½ to 6½ inches long.

At 75c, worth $1 to $1.50—Shears, 6 to 9 inches long.

At $1, worth $1.75 to $2.25—Shears, 8 to 15 inches long; nickeled and japanned.

At 35c, worth 75c—Wiss Shears, "seconds:" 6 to 9 inches long; nickel and japanned handles.

Cutlery Counter, Broadway side.

Some Clever FAVORS

For end-of-the-season dances and dinners, for pretty Spring luncheons and class parties and all the timely merrymakings, here are favors, attractive and novel. You'll want to give a party just for a chance to use them.

Their names, in the list below, may sound usual enough. But many of the favors are very different from those you have seen before, more original and more worth saving.

These and more—a lot more:

Paper Aprons, delightful for garden parties, 20c each.
Paper Hats, high hats for men, and surprising sailor hats for women, 15c and 25c each.
Paper Canes, 20c to 50c.
Paper Costumes, 40c.
Paper Garlands, 40c.
Paper Butterflies, 10c.
Fans, some on pretty bead chains, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c.
Sachets, 15c, 25c, 30c and 60c.
Dolls, 10c, 15c, 20c, 40c, 60c, 75c.
Confetti, some in colored bags for May parties, 3c and 5c a package.
Hearts and Chains, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c.
Purses, 10c, 25c, 30c, Horns, 5c.
Dinner Cards, $1, $1.50, $2 and $3 a dozen.
Snapping Mottoes, 10c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c to $3 a dozen.
Jack Horner Pies, 25c a string.

Basement.

From Paris to You

The new Dressing Sacques in our Little French Store are a vision of delight. They have just arrived, bringing with them the latest touch of Paris. Exclusive models in crepe de Chine, China silk, albatross and lawn, handstitched and richly trimmed. You will enjoy beholding them.

Among the lawn dressing sacques, here is a lovely group at very moderate prices:

At $5.50—Of sheer lawn; plaited front, fitted back, full sleeves; sacques trimmed with fine embroidery.

At $6.50—Of French lawn; new long sloping shoulders, trimmed with embroidery and hemstitching; loose back.

At $7—Of dimity; cluster-plaited front, with deep round collar; trimmed with point de Paris lace.

Little French Store, Second Floor.

Things for the House

Specially Priced

From soap to sewing machines, the day's offerings extend; and the savings offered are most marked. Our warehouses are overcrowded, and we have picked out some space-makers that should get away in a hurry, at the prices we name for them today. Kitchen tables, clothes wringers, watering pots, and like bulky things, are marked further down from their previously low prices—and you'll want them.

Mascot Soap, $1.75 for box of 100 cakes. Standard quality, made by the N. K. Fairbank Co. Just two hundred boxes in this offering. Not more than one box to a customer.

Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder at 14c for a 4-pound package. Not more than 6 packages to a customer.

The Wanamaker Clothes Wringer, $1.65. The wringers were specially priced at $2.25, and we considered that an unusually low figure. Today they are $1.65 each. They have har wood frames, rollers 10x1¾ in., and improved guide board for spreading the clothes. Each wringer warranted for one year.

Combination Kitchen Tables at $3.50, worth $6.50. Hardwood frame, varnished white wood top, 48 in. long, 26 in. wide, with drawer and flour bin.

Wanamaker Metropolitan Drop-head Sewing Machines at $18. They have high arm, ball bearings throughout, swell front, five drawers, double feed, self-threading shuttle, automatic bobbin winder and complete set of attachments. Guaranteed for 5 years. They are up-to-date, perfect-sewing machines, which will be sold, as long as the limited supply lasts, at $18 each.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

4-quart Galvanized Watering Pots, 20c each, were 30c; 6 quarts, 25c each, were 40c.

5-ft. Round Bar Clothes Horse, 40c each, were 55c.

5-ft. Step Ladder, with bucket rest, 45c each, were 55c.

Dial Scales, weighing up to 24 pounds, 85c each, were $1.

Rubber Bath Sprays, 75c each, were $1

Galvanized Iron Pails, 8 qts., 10c each. Three to a customer.

Sheet Iron Roasting Pans, 10x15 in., 20c each, were 25c. 12x17 in., 25c each, were 30c.

Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 9, 70c each, were 85c.

Oval Wash Boilers, all copper, tin cover, $1.75 each, were $2.75.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COCKRAN SET MAJORITY AGAINST HOUSE LEADERS

Republican Rank and File Disgusted by Their Crushing Defeat.

DEMOCRATS HOLD JUBILEE

Impromptu Celebration of Their Victory Believe That at Last They Can Cope with Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—No event of the session has so aroused the Democrats and so thoroughly excited their enthusiasm as Bourke Cockran's speech of yesterday. By that speech, and particularly by the avalanche which descended upon Dalzell at the first insinuation against the orator's integrity, he established his place among the minority. It has been many years since the old "rebel yell" rang out in Congress, but it was heard among the shouts and cheers of yesterday.

In the evening the Democrats held a sort of jubilee all over town. Wherever one met a crowd of Democrats they were toasting each other, slapping each other on the back, and reciting all they could remember of Cockran's speech. It resembled a jollification over a victory at the polls. The Metropolitan and National Hotels and the other centres of Democracy looked like the campaign headquarters of a political party on the night of an election.

Another result of yesterday's remarkable scene is the giving of utterance by many Republicans to a profound distaste for their leaders. The three bosses of the House machine—Grosvenor, Payne, and Dalzell—have not been overpopular with their followers for some time, and to-day the disaffection broke forth in growls.

"What kind of leaders have we got?" grunted one Republican Congressman, whose remarks were assented to by several others standing around him. "All they can do is to make us ridiculous. It was bad enough before, but now that a man like Cockran has come here he shows up the quality of our leadership in a way to make it positively distressing. It is time for a change."

It is believed that Dalzell's interference, which met such a cutting rebuke, was not alone his own act, but that of the Republican machine. Immediately before he broke in there was a conference between himself, Payne, and Grosvenor, and it was agreed then, presumably, that Cockran should be upset by an attack on his integrity by Dalzell.

Few of the Republicans sympathize with Dalzell, but there is a general feeling of wrath against him and his associates that they should have led their party in the way of such a collision.

The current opinion is that Cockran has greatly improved as a speaker since he was last in Congress. Nothing that he ever said in his previous service has aroused anything like the wild, frantic, half-crazy enthusiasm which has been excited by his speeches at this session. In addition to that, he was not supposed to be such a tremendous force in give-and-take debate as he has now shown himself to be.

It was observable yesterday that he carefully graded his treatment of his victims. The first interruption came from the venerable Gen. Marsh of Illinois. Mr. Marsh's interruptions were not very weighty, and Cockran treated the old gentleman with a contemptuous, weary good humor.

He met Gen. Grosvenor with a gentle shower of ridicule which aroused the peppery Ohioan's wrath; and when he became angry the ridicule continued and made a contrast with his futile heat that aroused laughter from the whole House.

Sereno Payne brought forth a sharp touch of Cockran's sword, for the Republican floor leader made a slur at John Sharp Williams. The retort from Cockran was no longer merely humorous, for in the deepest possible manner Cockran suggested the contrast between Leader Williams's popularity with his followers and Leader Payne's unpopularity with his.

It was after this that the Republican leaders conferred and agreed that Dalzell should attack Cockran's integrity. He did so, and Cockran went over Dalzell like a steam roller. No more crushing defeat has been met by any House debater in years.

The Democrats are vastly heartened by what has happened. For the first time in many sessions they feel that they are not merely in a position of inferiority, but that on the floor they have the advantage of the Republicans. With Williams as leader and Cockran as orator they feel confident that they can give the Republicans the worst of it.

CLOSING DAYS OF CONGRESS.

Session Expected to End This Week—Some Pending Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The indications are that the last week of the present session of Congress will begin to-morrow. There are differences between the two houses to be reconciled on a few of the general appropriation bills, but these are not of so radical a character as to interfere with terminating the session the last of the week.

There are several public measures hanging in various stages between the houses for the completion of which the Republican managers are anxious. One of these is the bill for the government of the canal zone, which has been sent to a conference committee. The House struck out the entire text of the bill passed by the Senate and substituted the act passed to govern the Louisiana territory shortly following its acquisition. The Senate will make a determined stand for its bill, and the outcome of the contest is uncertain.

The bill of the House supplementing the several acts passed in the last Congress for the government of the Philippines is on the Senate calendar, but the opposition to the features which authorize the island Government to give guarantees for the construction and maintenance of railroads is so determined that it is doubtful if anything will be done with the bill this session.

The bill passed by the House yesterday providing for a joint commission of Senators and Representatives to inquire into and report to Congress what legislation, if any, is needed to promote the merchant marine will encounter stubborn opposition in the Senate, and its friends fear it will go over until next year.

PARKER FAMILY REUNION.

Family of Judge's Daughter Will Be in Esopus During Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 24.—In the midst of what promises to be an exciting campaign, Judge Parker will be surrounded by members of his family at his home, Rosemont, at Esopus, this Summer. Arrangements have just been completed whereby his son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, and their children, Alton Parker Hall and Mary L. Hall, will occupy the lodge at the entrance of Rosemont. They will go there about the first of June.

The Pratt mansion, adjoining Rosemont, which has been leased by William H. Sheehan, has been out of repair and unoccupied for several years. Needed repairs will be made at once, and the place will be ready for occupancy May 25, when Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan are expected to move there. The house is one of the finest on the west bank of the Hudson River, magnificently furnished, and the place is equipped with a well-appointed stable. The present owner is in Dresden, Germany.

ART NEWS FROM PARIS.

Queen Isabella's Collections to be Sold —An Interesting Exhibition.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 15.—I hear that in all probability the famous Hotel de Castille, the magnificent palace occupied for so many years by the late Queen Isabella of Spain, will be sold by auction with everything it contains. Without putting too fine a point upon it, the souvenirs which attach to it do no great credit to the Spanish Bourbon family or to the present reigning house of Spain.

Queen Isabella was a most charitable and good-natured old soul, a dispenser of constant benefactions to the poor from her considerable wealth, and of showers of minor decorations upon any Frenchman or foreigner who hungered for a bit of ribbon, even if it were a trifle soiled. Like most of the Bourbons, in contradistinction to the Bonapartes, Isabella was color blind in artistic matters, and, though she filled her vast establishment with pictures and sculptur, the sale when it takes place will, I fear, pronounce a sorry verdict as to their value.

In her hurried departure from Madrid after the successful revolution led by Marshal Prim, she brought away with her a number of canvases which she imagined to be the gems of the royal collection. Unfortunately, she trusted to her own judgment, and saddled herself with some monumental "croutes."

A very interesting exhibition of early French art has been installed in one of the wings of the Louvre. The works have been drawn from a variety of sources. The Louvre Museum itself, departing for once from its most cherished traditions, has lent some of its treasures; Emperor William has permitted the Berlin Museum to lend for four months several others, Brussels and Antwerp followed suit, and the chapters of several of the French cathedrals have also contributed.

Private art collectors and the different museums scattered throughout the country have all, with the exception of Chantilly, responded generously to the call of the promoters of this exhibition, which was inspired by that of early Flemish art held at Bruges two years ago. The works shown are portraits and religious compositions. There are a priceless collection of the works of Jean Fouquet, all lent by Berlin; a magnificent series of pencil portraits of personages of the sixteenth century, lent by the Louvre and the two great libraries of Paris, the Nationale and Sainte Genevieve, and some fine examples of Clouet and Girard d'Orleans. At the Bibliothèque Nationale a supplementary collection of miniatures will be open to the public illustrative of the same period—the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. R. S.

ART NOTES.

Whistler is to be the subject of a book by Théodor Duret, whose full-length portrait by the master appeared at the Whistler show of the Copley Society in Boston. As an illustration of the biography there is to be a reproduction of Whistler's half-length "Little Lady Sophie of Soho," belonging to Mr. C. L. Freer of Detroit, engraved on wood by Henry Wolf of New York. M. Duret writes: "I am delighted with the proof, which I consider a great success. Being of a peculiar style of engraving different from our own, it will give novelty and variety to the illustrations. Be so kind as to tell Mr. Wolf how highly I appreciate his work." The same engraver has reproduced a portrait of Louis Stern by Aimé Morot and printed for that art collector a limited number of copies. Fine wood engravings like these express texture, line, vibration, and feeling, when half-tones remain mechanical and dry.

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Mr. Vaughan Trowbridge of Brooklyn has returned from France with portfolios of etchings printed in colors, some of which may be seen at the Co-operative Art Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, as well as at the Wunderlich, Keppel and Kiackner print shops. He etches on zinc quaint bits of Rouen and Paris from nature, and prints limited numbers of impressions, limited owing to the fragile quality of engravings on that metal. His colors are oils prepared by himself to suit the kind of paper used for the picture. These etched color-prints when shown at the last Salon were well received by the Paris journals. They will appear at the St. Louis World's Fair.

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The John Williams Foundry is showing privately the bronze doors for the Nelson Robinson Junior Hall at Harvard University. They are a fine bit of foundry work, consisting of four pieces each 8 feet by 4, making when closed a stately door 16 by 8, divided into panels by decorated strips. Portrait heads of famous architects of the past are framed in eight of these panels—Brunelleschi, Michael Angelo, Bramante, Sansovino, Alberti, San Gallo, Peruzzi, and Lescot—all of the Italian school. Alternate panels have a plain shield with the letter H, and on the lower halves of the wings to right and left are lion masks with rings for handles. The design is by Charles F. McKim and Kendall; the heads of architects were modeled by Piccirilli Brothers, and the decorative framework by Buhler and Lauter. The building at Harvard where these doors are to close the chief entrance is intended for the School of Architecture.

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The old Italian pictures at the Ehrich Gallery, 8 West Thirty-third Street, have had some additions that will give enjoyment to connoisseurs, notably a specimen of Basaiti, which has a background that recalls the Dolomite country. It is a very primitive "Adoration of the Shepherds." To the right, under a shed, sits St. Joseph in pale yellow coat and dark blue nether garments. To the left is one of those early Italian forts on a high hill, generally called the Rocco, with a fortified wall running straight up to it from the little town on a river. Lovely blue peaks show whence the river—perhaps the Brenta—proceeds. The middle foreground shows one shepherd kneeling on one knee, another just crooking his knees as he hurries up and raises his cap. Before them on a heap of grass covered by linen lies the Bambino asleep, attended by little draped angels. To the right, with her back to St. Joseph, is the Virgin kneeling and praying to her child. The coloring is very delightful; one thinks of Bellini and Titian. Among the other pieces are a lovely soft-toned group of the family of the Madonna attributed to Correggio's early days. The Bambino helps the Virgin to give drink to the little St. John from a bowl, while St. Anne, seated to the rear of the well-composed group, raises her hand in sheer admiration of this generous act. A charming small Madonna group from Cardinal Fesch's collection, ascribed to Luini, has a very beautiful figure of the Christ Child, nude and sculpturesque. Very remarkable in its foreshortened face is a half-length of St. John looking up to heaven as he writes; it is by Francesco Carotto, (1480-1546.) The tones of hair, robe and drapery are very beautiful. These are pictures that hold their own with the Albertinelli and Cario Dolci.

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One of the most interesting of younger British painters is Frank Brangwyn, who recently has been elected Associate in the Royal Academy. His first appearance at Burlington House will be with one of ten historical compositions ordered for the old hall of the London guild called the Skinners' Company. It shows the departure of Lancaster for the East Indies

The woman of fashion,
The woman who doesn't care;
both unite in praise
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Lansdowne
The world's finest
Silk and Wool
Dress Fabric
Genuine perforated every 3 yards on the selvedge
WM. F. READ
For sale at all good stores

SOUTHERNER'S WORK FOR NEGRO EULOGIZED

Littlefield Lauds Efforts of Late Col. Thompson.

HAD NORTH MEET SOUTH

Alabama Representative Sought Thus to Remove Misunderstandings—Benefits Race Reaped from His Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—At to-day's session of the House, held in memory of Congressmen who have recently died, Representative Littlefield of Maine delivered an address which, coming from a New England Republican, is attracting much attention among Southern men. Mr. Littlefield spoke in eulogy of the late Representative Charles W. Thompson of Alabama, but his address dealt entirely with the race question and Col. Thompson's way of meeting it.

While serving his first term in Congress Col. Thompson determined to give Northern and Southern men a chance to meet each other, with the idea that this would lead to a better understanding between the two sections. He accordingly took a party of Northern Congressmen through the Southern States at his own expense, and Mr. Littlefield was one of his guests.

"Mr. Thompson," said Mr. Littlefield, "was sincerely and successfully contributing to the solution of one of the great problems that concern the people that he represented. By precept and example, the influence of a successful business and public man and direct personal effort, he used every endeavor to aid and facilitate the development and the elevation of this unfortunate race.

"Believing that the misconception and misunderstanding that exist and persist between the people of the North and the South upon this question as to the real spirit, purposes, and desires of each section were profound and unfortunate, he thought that nothing could dispel them more effectually than the actual observation by each section of conditions as they existed by having brethren meet brethren in the home and business life of each."

Mr. Littlefield told how Mr. Thompson had with financial aid and business advice enabled a number of Tuskegee negroes to reach a high standing in the community and to become citizens of substance, honored and respected. "In this noble work," said he, "I conceive he was discharging the highest duty of American citizenship, and for it he is entitled to the most unreserved commendation. Who can render greater service to his country than he who demonstrates the possibility of making useful citizens of a race which under proper conditions of educational development should prove and will prove the South's most valuable agricultural and industrial resource. Given enough of such men and the race question will, when time enough shall have elapsed for the proper operation of these legitimate forces, work out its own solution."

POLICEMEN'S GOSPEL RALLY.

Patrolman Nesbitt of New York Addresses Big Audience in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—Patrolman William Nesbitt of the New York police force addressed several thousand people at the policemen's Gospel rally, held in the new Auditorium in Orange Street this afternoon.

The affair, which was the first of its kind ever held in this city, was given under the auspices of St. Andrew's Gospel Temperance Union. A large number of the local police were present with their families. To-day's meeting was the initial step in the way of establishing a Policemen's Christian Association similar to the one in West Thirtieth Street, New York City. In fact, to-day's gathering was practically in charge of members of that organization. They were Police Sergt. Charles O. Sheldon, who had charge of the prayer and testimony service; Roundsman Whitworth of Tremont, N. Y.; Sergt. Strope and Sergt. Townsend of Inspector Titus's staff.

Roundsman Nesbitt completely captivated his hearers by his forceful oratory. He said, among other things:

"I want to tell my policemen friends what is to be found in religion. I was converted in the Old Bowery Village Church, in Seventh Street, New York, just thirty-two years ago. I had been a sinner for eighteen years, and was unaware of the blessings of Christianity.

"You may find it hard to rise in your line of calling, but I would rather be a common patrolman with a good clean record than the President of the United States. I, no doubt, could have been at the head of the New York Police Department if I would have accepted bribery, but I have chosen the honest course."

DEAD ON ENGAGEMENT'S EVE.

Funeral at the Lowenbein Home Instead of Betrothal Party.

A funeral service took the place of an engagement party yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lowenbein, 23 West Ninety-third Street. Miss Blanche Lowenbein, their daughter, was soon to be married to Milton Nordlinger of this city, and the parents had planned to give the couple an opportunity to receive the congratulations of their friends.

Last Monday the young woman was taken ill with pneumonia from which she died on Friday.

Garment Workers Would Strike.

The Garment Workers' Trade Council, representing 50,000 garment workers in New York and vicinity, met late on Saturday night at 412 Grand Street, and resolved to aid the Philadelphia and Rochester garment workers in the fight against the open shop. The council said that the New York workers were willing to go on a general strike.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.
Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance

$25 Ladies' Suits for $12.85.
Another lucky purchase gives you an opportunity to secure this season's best styles AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. Remember, every one of these suits is finely tailored and made up in the newest and most reliable materials, such as Voiles, Etamines, Cheviots, Panama and Broadcloth; the styles are Eton, blouse and jacket effects, with nine gored flare skirts; some have silk drop; equal values are now offered downtown for $25.00; here on Monday..... 12.85

Silk Taffetas—Below Value.
2,500 YARDS PURE SILK BLACK FRENCH DRESS TAFFETA, 23 inches wide, a superior quality, very soft and lustrous; reg. 89c. per yard, for Monday and Tuesday, 65c

Millinery—2 Specials.
LADIES' AND MISSES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS, of fancy rough straw braids, trimmed with silk and velvet bands and bows, finished with gilt buttons, black and all colors; actual value $2.48, on Monday..... 1.25
LADIES' UNTRIMMED DRESS SHAPES, of horsehair braid edge with tucked chiffon, made on wire frames, all the newest and best shapes of this season, large or small; reg. $2.98, on Monday..... 1.75

Canvas Voiles—at Cost.
3,000 YARDS ALL WOOL CANVAS VOILE, double width, all the latest shades, also white and black; reg. 55c. yd., Monday and Tuesday..... 37c

White Goods—Big Values.
FANCY PIQUES, a large variety of stripes, checks, dots and neat floral designs; reg. 29c. per yd..... 21c
FIGURED MADRAS WAISTINGS, 30 in. wide, full mercerized, newest designs; reg. 35c. per yd..... 24c
MERCERIZED FANCY WEAVES, Oxfords, Cheviots, Jacquards and Novelty Piques; reg. 50c. per yd..... 35c
FANCY WHITE GOODS, high class novelties; imported to retail at 75c. and $1 per yd..... 49c

Sheets, Pillow Cases, &c.
Best Standard Quality Muslins at Big Price Cuts.
SHEETS, 54x90 in..... 39c
SHEETS, 63x90 in..... 47c
SHEETS, 72x90 in..... 53c
SHEETS, 81x90 in..... 59c
SHEETS, 90x90 in..... 65c
PILLOW CASES, 42x36 in..... 12c
PILLOW CASES, 45x36 in..... 13c
PILLOW CASES, 50x36 in..... 16c
BOLSTER CASES, 42x72 in..... 26c
BOLSTER CASES, 45x72 in..... 29c

Upholstery Department. 4th Floor.
Slip Covers for 5 piece suit (Turkish furniture excepted), best quality Belgian stripe damask (20 yds. 36 inch material allowed), with best cotton binding, superior workmanship guaranteed..... 6.25
Awnings. Best materials, superior work, positively lowest prices. A postal will bring our representative with samples and estimates.
Curtains and Blankets Cleaned equal to new. Let us call for them now; we'll store them free until wanted.
Furniture Reupholstered. A big variety of coverings—first class work—free storage during the summer—estimates on request.

Beds and Morris Chairs.
BRASS BEDS, straight posts, full swell front, scroll design; or bow foot rail, full panel and heavy husks; reg. $35.00..... 26.45
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, 1 inch continuous bent post and straight filling; or straight post with brass trimmings; reg. $6.50..... 4.49
WHITE ENAMELLED CRIBS, size 2.6x4.6 or 2.0x4.0, shaped sides, slat bottom, brass caps and vases; reg. $5.00..... 3.89
MORRIS CHAIRS, of golden quartered oak, rubbed finish, shaped arms, full spring seat and hair filled, velour covered cushions; reg. $10..... 7.29

Fur Storage. Third Floor.
Our facilities are unsurpassed and rates exceptionally low, with guarantee against loss by moths, fire or theft. Repairs during the summer at big inducements; where work of sufficient amount is done we make no charge for storage. A request by 'phone or postal will bring our messenger.

125th Street West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

The Sale of Shirts for Men
NEGLIGEE AND STIFF BOSOM IS STILL IN FORCE.
Because in numbers as well as in character, this offer is important, it will be possible to continue it a few days longer.
Negligee Shirts of superior jacquarded Madras in neat designs of colored stripes and figures on dark or light grounds, plain bosom; a few plaited; detached cuffs. All sizes. Negligee Shirts of fine Cheviot in dark or light colored effects; plain bosom, with centre plait; attached cuffs. Sizes are a trifle broken. Value $2.00 to $2.50 At $1.10
Negligee Shirts of imported Madras or Percale in figured or striped designs, plain bosoms. For the most part, detached cuffs; a few attached. All sizes.
Stiff Bosom Shirts of Percale, Damask or Madras in almost every conceivable design and color (including champagne), light or dark grounds, attached or detached cuffs. All sizes. Value $1.00 to $1.25 At 65c
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

GAS
RIGHT TIME to get a GAS RANGE
A Gas Range combines the very highest degree of comfort and modern convenience in your home.
If your gas burners are unsatisfactory, send word to the Gas Company, addressing the "Gas Information Bureau."
RIGHT TIME to cook WITH GAS
You can rent a Gas Range for $3.00 a year.

CHINESE MOURN DEAD.

Burn Joss Sticks and Leave Food in East New York Cemeteries.

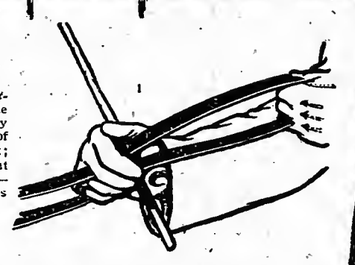
Most of the Chinamen in this city yesterday visited the graves of their countrymen in Evergreen and Cypress Hills cemeteries, East New York. It was the Chinese mourning day and they brought with them their joss sticks, incense, rice paper money, in addition to a liberal quantity of food which was left on the graves.

The supply was supposed to be enough to last their departed ones in the Spirit World until next year. Incantations were offered by the Chinamen and all seemed happy when they started homeward.

REYNOLD'S GOUT Specific
Few persons need be confined by Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy; then, a single dose is often sufficient.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.

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30 years' experience. Telephone 376-38 St.
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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

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Broadway @ 18th St.
New Oriental Silks and Fabrics
A beautiful variety of the latest productions of the deft-fingered weavers of the Orient prove a fascinating collection on our second floor. Original and exclusive designs that cannot be found in any other store.
Printed Oriental Silks and Satins
Handsome designs for dress wear.
Embroidered & Plain Silk Crepe
Chinese Grass Linen
Plain and with drawn work.
Novel Waist Patterns
In Silk, Linen and Mull.
Original designs and styles.
Embroidered Belts
The Novelty of the season—3.50 to 25.00 each.
Genuine Shantung Pongee
Plain White, Black, Brown—1.00 yard.
Remnant Sale
2 to 12 yard lengths in all kinds of Pongee, Kinu, Tussah and Habutai Silks, Marked at less than half regular price.

HANDLING THE REINS
5. Pulling up or Shortening Rein: A simple operation that hardly attains the dignity of an accomplishment; but there is a right and a wrong way—and the former is shown.

As to right ways and wrong in carriage buying, the obvious right way is discriminating selection. But a safer way is to buy of a maker whose reputation for careful construction and the maintenance of artistic standards is well established. There is never any risk in the selection of a
Studebaker
Styles change and the Studebaker vehicles lead the way; but in over half a century they have never varied in the honesty of manufacture that made them famous.
WAGONETTE
We build them in several sizes—for single horse or pair—for four to sixteen passengers. The small ones serve as well as pleasure vehicles; the large rival a 'bus in capacity, and a carriage in comfort. Some have curtains only; others have glass division front and glass in door; and others have glass at sides. Closely coupled to give lightest draft

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway and 7th Ave. at 48th street, New York.
We make Gasoline and Electric Automobiles.


Vegetable Soup.
MATERIALS:—Three onions, three carrots, two turnips, head celery, parsley, salt, pepper, three tablespoonfuls butter, two tablespoonfuls flour.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Seasoning:—As indicative of the dishes which follow, a soup should be perfect in consistence and seasoning. The anxious cook need not fear criticism if to the soup in the tureen she adds two tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A new book by
MARK TWAIN—
Extracts from Adam's Diary
This volume consists of authentic extracts from the diary of Adam begun shortly after the Creation. Adam's first impressions of things are naively recorded. Speaking of Eve, he says: "This new creature with the long hair is a good deal in the way. I wish it would stay with the other animals."
Illustrated with forty funny pictures by F. Strothmann, after the manner of the stone age. Cloth, 1.00
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

SUPREMACY IN BOOK ADVERTISING
THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more book publishers' announcements in 1903 than any other American newspaper.

WIFE'S LETTERS BROUGHT ARREST FOR HUSBAND

Detectives Pounce on Nagelsmitt for Embezzlement Charge.

WIFE HOPED FOR COMPROMISE

Ex-Cashier of Hermann Furniture Co. Accused of Taking $15,000 — Had Been Away for Three Months.

Having eluded the police for three months, Bertram Nagelsmitt, accused of having embezzled $15,000 from the Hermann Furniture Compsny, came back to New York Saturday night. His return was arranged for by his wife, who alone knew his whereabouts. Mrs. Naglesmitt promised in her letters that if he would come back and talk matters over with Mrs. Dora Hermann, the head of the furniture company, he would stand a good chance of arranging a compromise.

Nagelsmitt did not have an opportunity to talk to Mrs. Hermann. Reaching New York from Montreal Saturday night, he called at her house without delay. Mrs. Hermann sent down word that she was ill and could not see him. As he left the house he was arrested by Central Office Detectives Dunn and Stransky.

Mrs. Nagelsmitt was dumfounded when she learned the fate which had befallen her husband. In inducing him to return she was convinced that she was acting for his best interests, and that matters could be so arranged as to save him from going to jail. Yesterday she was heartbroken.

"Nagelsmitt left New York on Dec. 19," said one of Mr. Nagelsmitt's close friends, "and for some time Mrs. Nagelsmitt did not know where he was, or what had been the cause of his disappearance. She was disconsolate, for their eight years of married life had been full of happiness. As soon as she learned that he was accused of having taken money from his employer—he had been cashier of the Hermann Furniture Company for fourteen years—she went to see Mrs. Hermann. She pleaded with Mrs. Hermann not to prosecute, promising that she would do everything in her power to see that any harm he had done would be compensated for. 'I had rather see my husband dead than in prison,' she told Mrs. Hermann.

"When she believed that she had succeeded in so arranging affairs that he would have a chance to right himself she wrote to him. He came back voluntarily, acting on her letters. That is what makes it so hard for her to bear." Nagelsmitt's return and his arrest created a sensation in Turn Verein circles. Last December, just prior to his departure, he was talked of for the Vice Presidency of the New York Turn Verein, of which he had been Secretary for several terms. He lived with his wife at 125 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Until his disappearance there had never been a word against him. On Dec. 19 he left his office ostensibly for the bank, carrying with him $150 of the company's money. He did not return. His disappearance caused an investigation of his books, and then, it is said, the shortage of $15,000 was discovered.

Saturday night, after his arrest, he was locked up in the Tombs. He was arraigned yesterday morning in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Zeller. He will be given a hearing this morning.

COTTAGE TOWN FOR ORPHANS.

Juvenile Asylum's Fine New Home at Dobbs Ferry.

One of the busiest spots along the Hudson River at the present time is Dobbs Ferry, where a small army of workmen are erecting a miniature city for the New York Juvenile Asylum, now located at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Seventeen buildings are in course of construction, including cottages, meeting halls, kitchens, and a church, and before the end of the year the congregate school system, which has been condemned by Jacob A. Riis and many other authorities on the subject, will be a thing of the past, and the cottage home plan will take its place.

The plot of ground on which the little city is being built consists of 277 acres in the hill country of the Hudson, where the woods slope off to Ardsley and Hastings, and a beautiful shaded road leads down to Dobbs Ferry. It has been named Echo Hills, and plans have been prepared for about eighty buildings of every kind and description necessary to the improvement of the physical, mental, and moral equipment of the destitute, discarded, and delinquent children of Greater New York.

It is estimated that the city will cost between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. The causes which prompted the New York Juvenile Asylum, with its fifty-two years of experience, during which it has educated and maintained more than 38,000 children, to abandon the "barrack" or congregate plan and adopt the cottage system is set forth in the recent report of the Directors of the asylum as follows:

"The ancestry of the congregate school is not to its credit; advanced opinion is unfavorable to dull, forbidding, and convent-like walls. Aside from the unedifying environment, the old system is incapable of reproducing the atmosphere of even an average home; it cannot give an adequate amount of individual attention; character development is necessarily neglected, and classification of children under it is a figment of the imagination. Classification is decidedly one of the desiderata in this institution. It is only possible where there are many groups, affording opportunity to take into consideration not only character, but stature and educational advancement."

An unwilling witness, because of the need of defending the past, the Juvenile Asylum nevertheless courageously set about its duty, and the new home promises to be one of the model institutions of the world. When it is complete there will be about eighty separate and distinct buildings, including church, library, schools, gymnasiums, workshops, administration buildings, and living cottages. In separate departments they will teach the children printing, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, plumbing, and other trades. The farm will be a real farm. The human instinct that demands play for the child as its birthright will be met with athletic fields, ample playgrounds, and a campus where the boys will be drilled in military manoeuvres. The "cottage homes" will number, when Echo Hills is complete, about sixty, forty to be used by the boys and twenty by the girls. No household will contain more than twenty children. This number is to be the maximum in the boys' group, and for the girls there will be not more than fifteen under one roof. Each cottage will be a completed home, having even its own dining room. Thus freedom of conversation will be possible, bringing its beneficial effects, which could not be allowed in institutional dining rooms on account of the din which so many children together would necessarily create.

A "guardian" or "house parent" will be in charge of each cottage, and will exercise as far as possible the functions of a real parent.

"The value of such personal contact," says Charles D. Hilles, Superintendent of the asylum, "cannot be estimated, for it is the keynote to the whole system. It gives these little ones what Jacob A. Riis says is one of the rights of childhood—the right of a parent's arms around a child's neck. Corporal punishment is here a thing of the past. Strict discipline within humane bounds accomplishes greater results."

Chinaman Held Up in Chatham Square.

Loo Tock How was returning from the Mariners' Church, on Oliver Street, last night with his blind wife. When they reached Chatham Square a man grabbed the Chinaman's watch, chain, and locket. Took How grasped his assailant, however, and held on until Detective Sergeants Burke and Galvin came to his assistance and placed the man under arrest.

Senator Quay's Condition.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 24.—A close friend of the family of United States Senator Matthew S. Quay, who has been here for some time resting, said this evening that the Senator's condition has not changed much, but that it was believed he was slowly improving, and that with the coming of warmer weather he would improve rapidly.

An old-fashioned honestly made pure MALT Whiskey

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

Absolutely free from fusel oil, cologne spirits or other pernicious admixtures, common to blended whiskies. The purest whiskey distilled.

NEAR AN AGREEMENT ON NEW YORK POST OFFICES

Latest Plan Is to Cut Area of the Pennsylvania Site.

PRICE TO BE PAID, $1,600,000

Conferrees of Congress Will Consider This Proposition To-day—Railroad Rejected Plan to Lease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The conferrees on the Post Office bill will hold to-morrow what probably will be the last meeting in regard to various important items of the measure.

The House conferrees have prepared a substitute for the Senate amendment in regard to the sites for the branch Post Offices in New York City. This amendment cuts down the quantity of ground to be taken on the Pennsylvania site. The site as originally discussed embraced all of the square of ground between Eighth and Ninth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, with the exception of a tract 100 by 455 feet.

This plan allowed an interior area for light and air 175 by 350 feet, and the depth of the Government Building was uniformly 100 feet on all sides, its exterior dimensions being 375 by 750 feet. A reserved area 40 feet wide along Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets and one 50 feet wide on Eighth Avenue were kept for light and air by the railroad company.

The amendment which has been drafted by the House conferrees to be taken up in the conference to-morrow provides that the length of the building from east to west shall be reduced by 100 feet. This cuts down the building space by 45,000 square feet, and reduces the inner area. The railroad company transfers the spacee around the three sides of the building on Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets and Eighth Avenue to the Government, and the Government grants the railroad company an easement for light and air.

The amendment is so drawn that the whole matter of details may be taken up by the attorneys for the company and the Department of Justice and worked out into an agreement. The railroad company has agreed substantially to the proposed changes. The price to be paid as agreed been applied for the reduced site but as on is $1,600,000. This is not pro rata on the price agreed on for the amount of ground first arranged to be taken, which was $2,000,000.

That price was reached by averaging prices fixed by experts in New York real estate for the different values of the ground to be used as street spaces, for areas and for building sites. The same method has the proportion of ground in building space and in area is not the same, the price has not come down in the same ratio with the area of land to be bought.

The proposition to lease a site from the Pennsylvania Railroad in the same manner as the building is proposed to be leased at Forty-second Street from the New York Central was not entertained by the Pennsylvania Company. The Government could hardly afford to take up the idea of condemnation proceedings to get the ground wanted and there was no alternative but to go forward with the purchase.

FRUIT LOSS OF $2,000,000.

Bitter Winter Ruined Many Thousands of Hudson Valley Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 24.—Hudson Valley fruit growers will lose $2,000,000 as the result of the extremely cold Winter. The failure of the pesch crop has been conceded since early in the Winter. The more far-reaching disaster of the freezing-out of the trees is now confronting the Hudson River Valley.

It seems reasonably certain that a large proportion of the young trees that have not yet come into bearing and of the old trees, the vitality of which has been weakened by repeated bearing, have been killed.

A Marlborough fruit grower took specimens of discolored wood and bark to Washington last week, where the experts of the Agricultural Department pronounced it dead, but promised to send an expert. This expert has been spending the week among the fruit orchards of the Hudson River Valley, and fruit growers are awaiting the result of his investigations with profound interest. It is generally conceded that the trees on low ground are injured beyond recovery. It is thought that pesr trees have also been killed.

Already the work of removing the trees that are known to be dead has been begun, and thousands have been cut down preparatory to pulling the stumps and setting new ones in spots where the ground is in condition.

Where new trees must be set there will be no crop of any consequence for four years from the time of setting. Where an orchard is dead, the situation of the owner can only be compared to that of a manufacturer whose factory has been destroyed and whose entire business must remain at a standstill until his plant can be rebuilt.

Last Summer there was not only an excess of rain, but a deficiency in heat and sunlight. The ground remained saturated all Summer. It is a well-known fact that a peach tree with what is technically known as "wet feet"—that is, growing with its roots in wet soil—will Winter-kill very easily as a result of having absorbed too much water, stimulating the growth of wood that is deficient in vitality. Except on high, gravelly soil, all peach trees had "wet feet" last Summer.

$100,000 FLOOD IN KANSAS.

Hundreds of Persons Rescued from High Water at Fort Scott.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 24.—Fort Scott is experiencing the most serious flood in its history. Marmaton River and Mill Creek, which runs into the former stream here, have risen ten feet in the past twenty-four hours, the result of heavy rains.

Several hundreds of persons have been rescued in boats. As far as known tonight, no lives have been lost. The estimated loss to live stock drowned and property damaged is $100,000.

Tornado Hits Kansas Town.

McPHERSON, Kan., April 24.—A severe tornado struck McPherson this afternoon, demolishing six residences and causing more or less other damage to property. Three persons were injured, one seriously. Much damage was done in the country north of here.

POET MARKHAM ON RELIGION.

Believes in It, but Says It Must Reach the Ground.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A mass meeting in the First Congregational Church today opened the twenty-first annual conference of the National Florence Crittenton Mission. Edwin Markham made the principal speech, and brief talks were given by Charles N. Crittenton, the President, and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, the Vice President of the organization.

Mr. Markham said he believed in religion. "It is," he said, "the normal condition of man, but it must be a sufficient religion—it must reach the ground. That is why I believe in the women and men who are consecrating themselves to this work of rescuing the fallen."

Mr. Crittenton will conduct a big evangelistic campaign in St. Louis, beginning May 1.

VOGEL BROTHERS
42d Street, cor. 8th Ave.



To-day we have selected as our topic the $15 Suits and Overcoats. The price and the clothes should be of interest to every man just now. It is probably the largest and best assemblage of Suits and Overcoats at $15 you will find in New York, which claim you can easily prove by coming here and trying on a few of the garments. You will note how much superior they are to the ordinary ready-made clothes in fit and workmanship, and you will also note, as in the illustration above, those shoulders, those snug-fitting collars and lapels and those coat fronts, fronts that do not wrinkle; features that have made Vogel Brothers' clothes so popular with well-dressed men.

What the Suits Are at $15

You may choose your suit from a host of light colored and dark colored worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres and black and blue serges, cheviots and thibets, made in the new single and double breasted sack models, suits that you'd pay a custom tailor $25 for. Our special price is $15.

What the Overcoats Are at $15.

This line includes a very wide range of styles and fabrics; there are very short Topcoats, medium length Topcoats and regular length Overcoats. There are coverts, thibets and worsteds in tans, olives, grays and blacks. Special values at $15.

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42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

EAST SIDE LITERARY TASTE.

Is Elevated and Only Needs Development, Experts Say.

The eleventh annual report of the President and Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance, just issued, reviews in detail the work of that institution in 1903, and treats of the efforts made to increase interest in each of the various branches of instruction, together with the results accomplished. In the opinion of these officers the place occupied by the Alliance in the minds and hearts of the people is becoming more important each year, and even a superficial analysis of its working policy will disclose what may be epitomized in these words: "Never unnecessarily duplicate, but always consistently supplement, work carried on in other institutions or by the city."

"There is no necessity on the east side," says the report, "to create a taste for the fine and elevated in literature. The taste is there. All that is necessary is to guide its development. The classes in Shakespeare and English literature can well serve as the barometer of the literary atmosphere permeating such part of the lives of the working people of this community as is not taken up with earning their daily bread." It is pointed out that during the year there wae in the Shakespeare class at each weekly session an average attendance of 159, while in the class in English literature the average attendance was 192.

The officers of the Educational Alliance believe it would not be fair to exact from the Board of Education a special school, or department, where, say, the Russian or Roumanian child would receive its introduction to the public school, and that the public school system cannot be called upon to furnish such peculiar educational facilities. To supply, as the report says, "the first easy step in the ladder of Americanization," the Educational Alliance has been conducting preparatory schools for the immigrant young. English in this school is taught not only from the book, the blackboard, and the chart, but also through the medium of song, stories, informal social gatherings, organized games, classes in art, sewing, and cooking, and by sojourns of a week or so at the girls and boys' Summer camp, where the pupils can take outdoor exercise.

Noticeable strides were made last year in "domestic science," that is, cooking and housekeeping. "The kitchen has been given the dignity of a laboratory," and the girls have been taught that since medicines, for the cure of diseases, are prepared in a clean laboratory, food, which is necessary to prevent disease, should be prepared with corresponding cleanliness. The boys, also, were taught to cook, so that they could be of assistance in camp.

The report says that there is at the school an active musical colony which during the year distributed its energies between two classes in violin music, two in piano, one in mandolin, and a children's choral union. Much encouragement is felt by the management by reason of the increased interest on the part of the pupils and their parents in physical culture. This tends to prove, it is argued, that the population of the east side appreciates the virtues of a sound body.

"The roll of attendance during the year showed that professional men and women, students, skilled artisans, laborers of all classes, boys of all ages and stages of intellectual advancement, in fact, persons in all pursuits and conditions alike sought the health-building work of the classes in the gymnasium."

Commendable progress has been made also in the department of communal work, the services at the People's Synagogue, where sermons were delivered on topics of the day, being well attended. It has been found necessary, in order to facilitate communal work on the east side, to acquire accurate knowledge of the statistical features of the neighborhood—to consider such matters as the number of congregations, labor unions, social clubs, religious schools, secular schools, lodges, factories, sweatshops, and saloons, as well as the classification of the various professions, trades, and other occupations. To that end the Educational Alliance has collected much data of value.

Concerning its Legal Aid Bureau, the report says that the impression that the east siders are more litigious than people elsewhere has been dissipated, as a result of the knowledge of certain extenuating circumstances. Such notions, it asserts, proved to be founded upon hasty survey of numbers, rather than upon a firm grasp of proportions. And another unfavorable impression that has been corrected is the one based upon the apparently preconceived notion of American freedom, and particularly American religious liberty as applied to marital relations.

Nowhere, continues the report, can the work of affording oportunities be so strongly illustrated as in the large and well-attended reading room of the Institution. The reading room was visited during the year by 367,187 persons, or an average of over 1,000 daily.

HONOR FOR MGR. KEARNEY.

Parishioners Present Him with $1,000 at Old St. Patrick's.

Old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, the Rev. Mgr. John F. Kearney pastor, celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of its consecration yesterday with an elaborate ceremonial, with many dignitaries of the diocese participating. The Right Rev. Charles H. Colton, Bishop of Buffalo, former pastor of St. Stephen's in this city, celebrated pontifical high mass. Archbishop Farley occupied the pontifical throne.

Last night a people's testimonial service was held in honor of Mgr. Kearney's elevation to the dignity of Domestic Prelate.

After the service the members of a special committee waited on him and Patrick J. O'Beirne, on behalf of the members of the parish, handed the Monsignor a curious new lizard-skin purse containing a check for $1,000.

FOR 40 YEARS HE HAS PRESSED HIS CLAIM

Theodore Ruggles Timby After $500,000 for Wartime Inventions.

HE IS 83, BUT IS STILL HOPEFUL

Says He Invented the Revolving Turret and an Electric Sighting and Firing Device.

There is no fighter like an old fighter, especially when his fight is made in the courts or "agin' the Government." Theodore Ruggles Timby will be eighty-three years old next Tuesday. For forty years he has been trying to collect $500,000 from Uncle Sam for two inventions—one for the revolving turret, such as was used during the war of the rebellion on the famous Monitor, and the other for a device that points and fires heavy guns with electricity. And he has not given up hope.

Aside from $10,000 paid to him by Ericsson, who is generally credited with the invention of the revolving turret, Mr. Timby has not, he says, received a penny for these two inventions. He has invented other things, such, for instance, as a floating dry dock, a system of coast defense, and other things which have left him a small income. But it is for the revolving turret and the device for firing heavy guns that he is wrestling for payment with the Court of Claims at Washington. He returned from Washington a few days ago, a little more bent and a little feebler in his walk, but with the same unfailing hope and courage that has sustained him for half a century.

"How is your pension getting on?" a friend asked him.

"I am not applying for a pension," replied the old man with dignity. "I never did anything that would entitle me to a pension. I have an honest claim against the Government, and I have no doubt whatever that it will be paid—some time," he added with a pathetic sigh. "Things seem to be going very nicely. I was unable to get any definite news this visit, but I was told that my case would probably be reached this Spring, or at any event in the Fall."

"That is what he says year after year," remarked the friend who repeated this conversation to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "We fear that it is only a variation of the case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, and the long-promised decision will not be reached until the old man's visits to Washington have ceased, and his needs in this world have vanished."

Mr. Timby lives at 101 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He is a native of Dutchess County, this State, and came to this city when a young man. To a reporter he said:

"I had invented two or three practical things, and was enoouraged by mechanical engineers to come here. Fort William, on Governors Island, suggested to me the idea of a revolving turret. I was on my way to Washington at the time, and the idea haunted me throughout the journey. When I got there I drew up some crude plans and then endeavored to find somebody to assist me in carrying them out. Senator Calhoun looked at them, and gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. Spencer, the Secretary of War.

"A mixed commission was appointed to consider my invention, and reported against it. But I was not discouraged. As a matter of precaution, I filed a caveat in the Patent Office at Washington for 'a revolving tower for offensive or defensive warfare which could be used on land or water.' That was Jan. 18, 1843, when I was a little over twenty-two years old.

"I had an ivory model of the revolving turret made, which I showed to Jefferson Davis, together with my plans of coast defenee. He advised me to defer taking out a patent, as we were at peace with the world and had no need of warships. I followed his advice, but kept the caveat alive. In the same year I sent to our first Minister to China, Caleb Cushing, a model of a floating device of the turret. In return I received a complimentary acknowledgment of my invention from a Chinese war official. This document is a matter of record in my claim. In June, 1843, President Tyler and his Cabinet passed through New York on their way to the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. They stopped to examine my turret model in the City Hall. This is also in evidence.

"But the ordnance and engineering departments of the United States Army and Navy were against me from the start. Why, a few years ago, when the matter was before Congress, a commission in the navy was appointed to make an investigation of my claim. They reported after six months' investigation that 'they had never heard of me.' This, notwithstanding the fact that I was the first to advocate iron in the construction of warships.

"Other claims were filed for revolving turrets, but as my caveat antedated every other by thirteen years, none has been granted. If Ericsson had not believed my caveat good, why didn't he apply for a patent, and why did he pay me royalties? The only thing Ericsson invented about the Monitor was a steering gear and a rod in the embrolee of the turret to prevent the entrance of the enemy's shells.

"At the outbreak of the civil war I took out my letters patent, covering the broad principle of the turret, whether used on land or water. The year 1861 found us without a navy or any system of coast defense. The Monitor was built by private enterprise and sold to the Government for $275,000. Her actual cost was $195,000. Her success over the Merrimac is a matter of history. Up to 1884 the Government had built sixty-eight of these turret ships, all of them on my model. I have never received one penny. My patent for sighting and firing heavy guns by electricity was granted in July, 1862, and has been used ever since. I have received no remuneration for that, either.

"I don't like to be repreeented as a poor man, dependent upon relatives. I am not. I have a small income. But if I had the money the United States owes me I should be in affluence, and be able to carry out for the benefit of young inventors some idea's which I formed when a young man. I am smarting under the injustice of the fact that a just cisim has been buffeted about from pillar to post, in Congress and out of it, until the original issue has been lost to sight.

"The Legislature of the State of New York in 1890 passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress to give me National recognition. The Patriotic League of the Revolution in Brooklyn, which has been assisting me almost from the start, interested Gen. B. F. Tracy when he was Secretary of War. It did look for a time as though my bitter struggle was over. But something else came up at the time, and I was told to wait a few years longer.

"Senator Depew introduced a resolution in the Senate asking that a commission be appointed to inquire into my claim and settle it if it was found just. Finally Senator Spooner, who I believe is very friendly to me, got the matter referred to the Court of Claims. Matters move very slowly there. I have never before been at law in my life. I have always detested lawsuits.

"Now that the Court of Claims has got hold of my claim, after all these weary years, I hope I shall get a settlement soon. Time has dealt kindly with me in the matter of years, but I can't expect to live always—and, as the old hymn says, 'I wouldn't if I could.'"

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Great Labor Conflicts

in McClure's for May. "The Reign of Lawlessness" in Colorado. Despotism and anarchy. How the mine owners bribed the legislature, hired the militia, arrested without warrants and terrorized the courts. On the miners' side: insurrection, violence and bloodshed.

McClure's for May also contains a great article on The Negro Problem, by Thomas Nelson Page; the inside story of the famous Hayes-Tilden Contest; Rogues of the Zoo, by A. W. Rolker; and six good short stories by Myra Kelly, Sara Orne Jewett and others.

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REMOVAL SALE

All street obstructions corner of 14th Street and Union Square, caused by the building of the Underground Rapid Transit having been removed, we have decided to reunite our Retail Piano Departments at our old headquarters at Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th Street, and on May 1 we shall therefore vacate our branch warerooms at the Windsor Arcade, corner of 46th Street and 5th Ave, maintained only temporarily for the convenience of our patrons. In order to facilitate this removal the public is offered an exceptional opportunity during this month to purchase at the Windsor Arcade new Steinway pianos and other makes at

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The Coward Oxford for Young Men.

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Association of Roentgen Rays and Incarnation Attacked.

RECTOR OF ALL SOULS SILENT

Dr. Fulton of Philadelphia the Critic—Declares New York Rector Is Constructing a Theology for Himself.

Because of a declaration made in his recently published book entitled "Christ," an attack has been made upon the Rev. Dr. S. D. McDonnell, who succeeded the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton as rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church. Some of Dr. McConnell's statements in this book are characterized by some Episcopal theologians as much more advanced than any position assumed by his predecessor at All Souls'.

The Rev. Dr. John Fulton of Philadelphia, in an attack upon the book, accepts its contents as the views held by its author. He quotes from the communion office of the Book of Common Prayer, which the Rev. Dr. McConnell must use at all celebrations, and says:

"Whether or not the words in the communion office are true, Dr. McConnell never did, nor never can, celebrate the Holy Communion at the altar of an Episcopal Church without denying one main contention of this book in terms as categorical as the wit of man could frame."

The Rev. Dr. Fulton charges the Rev. Dr. McConnell with ignoring much testimony found in the Gospels, and by taking hold of a part only, to construct for himself a "theology" quite different from that he professed to accept when he became a Presbyter.

The Philadelphia clergyman also charges the rector of All Souls' with misrepresenting the genealogy of Christ, with employing terms which picture Christ as inhuman, and with denial of the miraculous birth.

"One of Christ's followers," says Dr. Fulton, "looked to Him for Light. 'Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life.' Dr. McConnell does not go to Christ, but asks: 'Is it not possible that the shortest and most accessible path to the glorified Christ may turn out to be through the new-found capacities of physical rather than metaphysical phenomena?'

"'The Roentgen rays, he thinks, 'may compel a new reading of the incarnation. Suppose the devout soul, which has stood gazing vacantly into the heavens, shall turn about and look inward and downward through its sub-conscious self, and move outward through its own spiritual body, may it not find itself face to face with the Word made Flesh?' 'I am the Way and the Life.' 'No man cometh unto the Father but by Me.' Considering who He was and what He offers, is it wiser to trust Him, or to seek salvation through the Roentgen rays?" asks the Rev. Dr. Fulton.

Efforts were made yesterday to induce the Rev. Dr. McConnell to reply to these criticisms, or to get other Episcopal rectors to talk for publication. All declined save one prominent rector, whose church is not far removed from that of the author who is criticised. He would talk only in confidence. He said:

"It has been hoped among the New York clergy that Dr. McConnell would not be radical in his new book. He has disappointed his friends. He has proved how wise it was to beat him two years ago for Bishop of Long Island. He has outdone Heber Newton, and has, it seems to me, made it impossible to think that he accepts both his own book and the communion service of his church, which he must say in public.

"There will be no trial for heresy. The Episcopal Church has no greater liking for such trials than has the Methodist Church. Wide latitude is offered in the Episcopal Church, and the more effort that is made to restrict opinion the greater the likelihood to harm.

"Other rectors whom I have talked with deplore Dr. McConnell's utterances at this time especially, because of the danger that controversies raging in England may rage here. McConnell seems to be an American Henson."

LIGHT UNDERWEAR TRADE.

Less Trouble to Manufacturers Than Making of Fleeced Goods.

Manufacturers of balbriggan, lisle, and mercerized underwear for the Spring and Summer trade are comparatively free from the troubles of the fleeced goods people. An officer of a company making high-grade garments said yesterday:

"We do not use the large quantity of raw cotton that is required for fleeced underwear. Our underwear, as a rule, is not sold by weight, so the high price of raw cotton has comparatively little effect on our business. We use chiefly Egyptian cotton.

"Our mills will be busy until the end of June in filling orders which we accepted last Summer. At that time we sold up to our capacity, so that we have been out of the market since August last. In July we will begin taking orders for the Spring and Summer of 1905.

FASHION PLATES DUTIABLE.

Trade Publishers Dissatisfied with Ruling by Secretary Shaw.

Much complaint is heard among the publishers of trade and similar periodicals over a recent decision by Secretary Shaw. Some time ago the Board of General Appraisers ruled that certain lithographed pictures imported for distribution with Figaro Illustre were part of the publication, and therefore entitled to entry free. A similar ruling was made in the case of some lithographed plates imported by Baker, Merrill & Co. to be bound into foreign books.

Taking these decisions as a basis Charles W. Farmer, editor of The Millinery Trade Review, recently wrote to Secretary Shaw drawing attention to these rulings and asking if certain fashion plates which he had formerly imported from Paris, to be bound into The Review, would not also be free under the same ruling. Mr. Shaw replied that as these plates were to become part of a domestic publication the same rule could not be applied. Some of the publishers of trade and fashion papers are talking of taking it to the courts.

ST. PAUL'S BUTTER INDUSTRY.

The Shipping Point for 18,000,000 Pounds Annually.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 24.—Perhaps it is not generally known that St. Paul annually at other points.

the butter does not have to be transferred ships 18,000,000 pounds of butter to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other East-

West St. Paul than at any other point in the world. A platform 530 feet long and 30 feet wide is known as the butter platform, ern points. More butter is handled at the Chicago Great Western freight house in cars belong to the lines that reach the ing trucks loaded with tubs of butter from one car into another. On busy days it requires sixty-five men and sixty-five trucks to handle the butter.

This butter business is handled exclusively by the Great Western Railroad by common consent. The growth of the creameries was very slow up to 1888, when they commenced to spring up all over the country. It was the manager's idea to secure all of the butter for his road by working up the finest system ever known for handling it. He has managed to secure about everything in that line.

By having all the butter pass over one road that road can give it more care and attention. This butter comes over the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Omaha, Wisconsin Central, and the Chicago, St. Paul and Milwaukee Roads to the Chicago Great Western freight house in West St. Paul. On either side of the butter platform are the points to which the butter is bound, so that cars that are to carry it to New York, Boston, Baltimore, or Philadelphia. These

COVERED FLIGHT OF THIEVES.

Man with a Shield Talked with Grocer Who Lost $2,004.

Mrs. Charles Schafer, the wife of a grocer of Newark, N. J., called at the Church Street Station last night and said that shortly before 8 o'clock on Monday evening last her husband was assaulted on Dey Street, near Greenwich Street, and robbed of $2,004.

Schafer, according to his wife, on Monday afternoon drew the money from a Newark bank, and at 7 o'clock in the evening started for Brooklyn, where he was to pay the amount down on a house he was buying. He arrived in New York at 7:45 o'clock. He says he went into a saloon at Dey and Greenwich Street and ordered a glass of soda. After taking the drink he started east on Dey Street for Broadway. He had only gone a short distance when he was attacked by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him.

When he recovered his senses Shafer was about to start for a police station, when a third man—who he now thinks was a confederate of the two who assaulted him—approached him, and, showing a shield, said he was a detective. He took notes of the case and told Shafer not to trouble about going to a police station, and that he would be notified if the men were captured. Shafer went home and waited for word from the police. Not having heard anything yesterday, he sent his wife to report the case.

CORONER STOPS BURIAL.

Brother of Negro Watchman Suspects Foul Play Caused Death.

Foul play is suspected in the case of De Courcey Agard, a Cuban negro whose body, badly burned, was found early on Saturday morning on the ground floor of a tenement house in process of construction at 777 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, where he was employed as a watchman. The body was to have been buried yesterday afternoon, but the funeral services were stopped by Coroner O'Gorman as the result of a statement made by the dead man's brother, Herbert Agard, of 821 Courtlandt Avenue.

While the body was being prepared for burial the undertaker told Herbert that all the dead man's front teeth were knocked out. On investigation showed that the dead man's hat and pen knife were found some distance from where the body lay, in the bottom of an air shaft.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

Plans for English and German Players to Meet in Open Championship.

The subject of international polo will be actively taken up in a few days by the enlarged Executive Committee of the Polo Association, and efforts will be made to ascertain something definite regarding the proposed visit to this country of English, German, and Hawaiian teams. The members of the committee admit that there is a bright prospect of several foreign players coming over, but just how many will come as teams is the uncertain point. This view of the case was clearly taken into consideration when the delegates at the recent annual meeting voted to allow players, irrespective of club name, to form a team combination for the open polo championship, the new championship tournament added this season by the Polo Association.

"It is quite probable that some foreign polo men will be here for the World's Fair," said Chairman H. L. Herbert, "and we want to give them an opportunity to play and meet our American players. If there were a team restriction, difficulties might arise, but under the methods by which the open championship will be conducted, two or three Englishmen, for instance, could play, the vacant team places being taken by some of our own players. That was really one of the reasons for instituting the event. Or one or two English players could combine with an equal number of German players, and enter a foreign polo team. For the American polo the plan will work advantageously, for it will enable the public to see some star teams, as the combination of leading players, irrespective of club affiliations, have come to be called. The association championships endeavor, as much as possible, to prevent these star aggregations, so that all the clubs may have a fair opportunity to show their best polo material. Therefore the players rated in the forthcoming handicap list, to be issued in May, will have to play in the association championships as members of those clubs in which they appear in the revised list. In the open championship the principle will be entirely different."

G. Herbert Walker, Chairman of the World's Fair Polo Committee at St. Louis, has as yet heard nothing new regarding the visit of the Hamburg polo team, although the German club informed Mr. Walker during the Winter that it was making arrangements to send a team for the World's Fair games. These events will be played either during the first or second week in October. The Advisory Committee in this city, of which Mr. Herbert, George J. Gould, and William A. Hazard are members, will confer with the St. Louis members within a short time and fix the exact playing days. It has been decided to offer three cups—one to be played for by teams without handicap allowances, one for teams having an aggregate handicap of over twenty goals, and the third cup for teams under a total of twenty goals, which will virtually bring together the junior teams. The arrangement will give all classes of polo players an opportunity to take part in the World's Fair games, with the prospect of meeting teams equal in playing ability.

Cyclists Race on the Road.

The New York and Long Island Division of the Century Road Club Association held a joint bicycle run from Bedford Rest to Valley Stream yesterday. Races were contested at the latter place. There were one and two mile races for both divisions, G. Duester won the one and two mile races for the Long Island Division, with Joseph Eifler second in each event. H. B. Appleton proved the best rider for the New York Division, and won both races. Summary:

One-Mile, Scratch, Long Island Division.—Won by G. Duester; Joseph Eifler, second; C. Zink, third; J. W. Weber, fourth. Time—2:27 4-5.

Two-Mile, Scratch, Long Island Division.—Won by G. Duester; Joseph Eifler, second; C. Zink, third; W. Holbeck, fourth. Time—5:04.

One-Mile, Scratch, New York Division.—Won by H. B. Appleton; H. S. R. Smith, second; C. Nerent, third; J. Schwartz, fourth. Time—2:33 1-5.

Two-Mile, Scratch, New York Division.—Won by H. B. Appleton; H. S. R. Smith, second; C. B. Birch, third; C. Nerent, fourth. Time—5:08.

Cycling Notes of Interest.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of American Motorcyclists has been called for Wednesday, April 28, in this city. The date and place for the annual meet will be selected. It is certain that the F. A. M. will hold a two-days' tournament at the St. Louis Exposition, but whether this will be made the annual jollification and business meeting is in doubt.

Entries for the open road races on May 1, conducted by the Tiger Wheelmen of New York, close April 25. The course is from Bedford Rest to Valley Stream, L. I., and return. The prize list will consist of thirty prizes. Entry blanks can be had at the headquarters of the Racing Committee, 424 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Preparations for the eighth annual Spring century run and road race of the Century Road Club of America on Sunday, May 8, are now under way. The start will be made at the New York entrance of the Williamsburg Bridge, Delancy and Clinton Streets, promptly at 6:30 A. M. The Captain of the run will be Henry Velt, assisted by George Seaward, National century champion of 1903; Fred Mommer, Harry Early, Oscar Lenz, Charles Lehritter, and Charles Schnepp. The race home from Massapequa will finish at the Bedford Rest. Prizes will be awarded the first ten men home. Full information regarding the men can be obtained at the club quarters, 475 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The fifty-mile road race for the American championship will be held over the new course at Valley Stream on June 19.

Fifteen riders will comprise the cycle trade racing teams this season. Included in the list are Rutt and Mayer, two German riders, who have been signed to come here about the middle of May. Rutt recently defeated Elliegaard, the champion of Europe, and he is considered the best man abroad. Last year he won forty-nine firsts, twenty-four seconds, and eleven thirds, only being unplaced in seven races. Mayer is second only to Rutt, and his records of wins last year compare favorably with his partner. Riders on other teams will be: Over Lawson, who gave Kramer such a hard fight for the championship last year; "Bobby" Walthour, the champion pace-follower and winner of last year's six-day race at Madison Square Garden; E. F. Root of New York, Oliver Dorian of Coney Island, George Glasson of Newark; F. A. McFarland, who has just returned from Australia; Jed Newkirk of Chicago, Floyd Krebs, P. F. Logan, and John McKinnon, two new professionals from Boston.

W. & J. SLOANE

THROUGH all the changes in styles and qualities of floor-coverings, a good

BRUSSELS CARPET

has maintained its popularity. We especially recommend this fabric for use in the summer-home, because it always looks cool and fresh and is easy to keep clean.

Broadway & 19th Street

UNION ASKS GOVERNOR FOR PARKS'S PARDON

Only One "No" from Delegates at Central Federated Meeting.

HIS ILLNESS THE GROUND

The Union Gets a Scent of "Graft" in Dr. Woodbury's Department and Urges His Removal.

The Central Federated Union set on foot yesterday a movement to agitate for the release of Samuel J. Parks, now serving a sentence in Sing Sing Prison for extortion, by indorsing a petition to Gov. Odell asking for the pardon of Parks. This resolution was introduced for indorsement by Delegate Smith of the Plumbers' Union. It is addressed to Gov. Odell.

The petition says that Parks is very ill, and that to temper justice with mercy by pardoning him will not only satisfy all but help to destroy any bitterness of feeling between New York employers and employes in the building industry.

"This being the case," the petition continues, "we believe that it is within your power to soften or even wipe out any ill-feeling that may at present exist in the ranks of labor toward the employers by pardoning Samuel Parks. Despite any crimes alleged against him he has in the past been a loyal and earnest worker in the cause of organized labor."

"If this body sees fit to indorse this petition," said Delegate Smith, "typewritten copies will be sent to all the unions affiliated with the Central Federated Union. I am of the opinion myself that the cause of justice has been satisfied by the conviction of Parks, and if he is pardoned it will be shown that there was no malicious motive behind his conviction. I believe this body will agree with me that Parks, being a sick man and likely to die in prison if the full term of his sentence is adhered to, ought to be pardoned."

The motion was put to the meeting without any debate and carried. There was one very loud "No!" but no one would say who it was that gave the dissenting vote. The adoption of the petition virtually commits about 100,000 workers to a petition for the release of Parks.

Miss Margaret A. Haley, President of the National Federation of Teachers of Chicago, obtained the privilege of speaking during the meeting. The gallant delegates fell all over one another in their attempts to escort her to the platform. She was received with cheers.

Miss Haley went over a good deal of the ground she covered in her speech at Mott Memorial Hall on Saturday night. She scored the Chicago politicians and the newspapers. The corporations, she said, were behind the Board of Education of Chicago. She also attacked Chicago's school system. The public schools, she said, must rise and assert themselves. When she finished, a vote of thanks was given to her by a rising vote and a resolution was passed to the effect that an agitation like Miss Haley's Chicago effort ought to be started here.

The delegate of the Street Cleaners complained that there was a system of "graft" in the department. He said that $750 in "graft" had been paid in the sale of the helmets of the street cleaners, not to speak of anything else.

"We have appealed in vain to the Mayor," he said. "I am getting $1.96 a day, but I can't stand graft out of that. I am worth $1.96 a day at a hundred other things."

The delegate then moved that a request should be sent to the Mayor to remove Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury for not preventing "graft" in his department. A motion was finally passed to ask the Mayor not only to remove Commissioner Woodbury, but also Deputy Commissioner Gibson.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. A. Walton, dress goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Siegel, B., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; B. Siegel, cloaks and suits; Hotel Savoy.

Phillipson, M., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Savoy.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; John Porteous, cloaks; 55 White Street.

Gotthelf, B., & Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutzler, fancy goods; S. Kronig, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas McMullen, carpets; 458 Broadway; Everett House.

David, J., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; J. David, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rau, hosiery and gloves; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Goldman, M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Goldman, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Hislop, James, & Co., New London, Conn.; James Hislop, domestics; 406 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Huchberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Frank, Henry, Company, Natchez, Miss.; Henry Frank, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Heimann, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss L. Heimann, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Gatson, S. L., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks and velvets; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Case & Ruggles, Athens, Penn.; J. A. Ruggles, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Robinson-Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles Strauss, millinery; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Smith, dress goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Alexander Leith, cloaks; 55 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. Mitchell, domestics; 55 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Moore, remnants and jobs; B. S. Warden, shirts and overalls; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Brett, boys' clothing; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys, &c.; 438 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Oppenheimer, Stranss & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Strauss, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Newman, D., & Son, Wilmington, N. C.; M. Newman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Krolik, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Tregellas, Hertel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Schott, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Bischof, Sterne & Stein, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stein, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spandauer, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Hotel York.

INDOOR HORSE RACE ENTRIES.

Many Nominations for Speed Contests in Madison Square Garden.

The novelty of actual horse racing indoors, to be introduced as a feature of the Horse Fair in Madison Square Garden tomorrow and Wednesday, has aroused keen interest among local horsemen and road drivers, and events set for the first evening's racing have attracted entries that are surprisingly numerous and high class. For the chief race of to-morrow, mile heats under the saddle, for trotters, amateurs to ride, fourteen horses have been nominated. Of that number three horses are owned by C. K. G. Billings, these being Rockley Boy, 2:13½; Brown Boy, 2:14¼, and Max Boy, all fast trotters under the saddle. It is expected that the three will be ridden by Joseph E. Meyer, Albert De Cernea, and "Jack" McDonald.

In the same race John F. Cockerill, ex-President of the Road Drivers' Association, has entered his chestnut mare Miss Hibbard. Charles K. Fownes, the English four-in-hand whip, who is to give an exhibition of fancy driving at the fair, bought the trotter Gold Leaf, 2:10¾, last week, and has entered him for this race. Woodford Knight, Austos Ethan, Blazeaway, Picket, Buttons, Bell Basket, Surprise, and Miss Golightly are other trotters entered. The race will be for a prize of $100 in money or plate, all to the winner, offered by J. D. Carroll.

For the running race at half mile heats, to be decided to-morrow evening, the entries include Black Bess, owned by W. G. Brokaw; Lightning, owned by John D. Cowdin; Steel, owned by Master Albert M. Billings, the son of C. K. G. Billings; James Hever's Lightfoot, William E. Morgan's Wait-And-See, Charles Holloway's Trigger, and several others. Seven horses have been entered in the hurdle race, set for the same afternoon. The distance will be one mile, with hurdles placed on the stretches of the miniature track, which already has been nearly completed in the arena.

Automobile Record Across New Jersey.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 24.—George Wilkins of Philadelphia made a record-breaking automobile trip across the State this morning in a race against two other big automobiles. The timers on both ends caught the time as 78 minutes for the 62 miles. The fastest intermediate time was made on a straight level stretch below Hammonton, where a rate of a mile a minute was attained. The second machine in was that of M. R. Goldschaulk, also of Philadelphia, which reached this city 8 minutes after the Wilkins machine.

Notes of the Golf Links.

The Wee Burn Golf Club of Noroton, Conn., has announced an open tournament for the women golfers of the Metropolitan Association for June 1, 2, 3, and 4. The customary medal play qualifying round will precede the match play rounds for the chief trophy.

The St. Andrew's and Wee Burn golf teams will meet this year in home and home competitions for the Henry R. Towne trophy. The first match will be played on the St. Andrew's links on May 28 and the second meeting will be on Oct. 15 at Wee Burn. The trophy was not played for last year. Each club has scored one victory and the cup will be won outright after three victories.

The new Golf Committee of the Apawamis Club at Rye consists of H. A. Sherman, George S. Dearborn, U. D. Cady, and F. S. Wheeler. The committee is preparing a schedule of events for the year. A number of contests for women will be included in the list.

The Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I., has just appointed two of the most important golf committees for the year. The Handicap Committee consists of H. R. Poor, G. L. Shearer, and F. H. Rossiter. On the Greens Committee are A. W. Roseiter and W. S. Brown. The club greens have been considerably improved this season and a number of team matches will be played with neighboring clubs.

Yale will play a team match on April 30 with the Hartford Golf Club, and on May 21 the golf players will meet the Englewood golfers at Englewood. W. E. F. Moore is Captain of the Englewood team this year and expects to have a stronger playing force than last year.

Paul Wilcox, W. C. Freeman, and T. T. Reid, who compose the Tournament Committee of the Montclair Golf Club, have prepared an elaborate schedule of competitions for the present season. The first regular match will be held next Saturday, when there will be an eighteen-hole handicap. A team match will also be played between teams captained respectively by T. T. Reid and W. C. Freeman. Team matches have been arranged with the Essex County Country Club at Orange, the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, the Englewood Club, and the Baltusrol Club.

The Essex County Country Club of Orange, N. J., will hold an open tournament in September. It will be the regular three-day event and will probably be held during the week following the National championships in the first week of September at Baltusrol. The club's 18-hole course is slightly over 5,000 yards in length, and the greens have been put in better condition than a year ago. David Hunter is the professional at Essex County this year.

A novelty has been introduced by the East Jersey Golf League this season in invitation golf weeks. Each of the six clubs of the league has set apart one week when its links will be open to all other club members in the league. These invitation weeks are: South Orange Field Club, June 13 to 18; Cranford, July 11 to 16; Roseville, July 18 to 23; Elizabeth Town and Country, July 25 to 30; Forest Hill, Aug. 1 to 6; Morristown Field, Aug. 22 to 27.

Secretary T. T. Reid of the New Jersey State Golf Association has just issued the programme of events for the fifth annual championship tournament, which will be held on the links of the Park Avenue Hotel. The qualifying round on the first day will be eighteen holes, the first sixty-four players to continue in the match play rounds, all of which will be eighteen holes except the final round, which will be thirty-six holes. The sixty-four players will be divided into four sets of sixteen each, and all will play for cups, only the first sixteen being eligible for the New Jersey championship. There will also be a team match, each team to consist of four men. The entries close on May 30 and must be made through club secretaries.

Walter J. Travis, the National champion, and John Moller, Jr., a prominent golfer on local links, will sail for Europe on Friday. They will be followed within a few days by E. M. Byers and Oden Horstman. All of the players expect to witness the amateur golf championship of Great Britain, to be held on the Sandwich links at the end of May, and it is probable that all will play. Travis intends to play and Moller and Byers are practically sure to enter.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator J. F. Dryden, New Jersey.

HOLLAND—Justice D. Cady Herrick, Albany; W. Breymann, Hamburg; H. A. Jones, London; A. Chamberlain, Birmingham, Eng.; M. Innes Lochett, Bart., England; W. F. Robertson, London; M. Welssenburch, Brussels; J. S. Braithwaite, London; Dr. J. C. Pryor, United States Navy; David Potter, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—R. N. Watson, Monterey, Mexico; Walter T. Willett, London; L. U. Perios, London; A. Hesoll Witham, London; J. Hegermann, Berlin.

GRAND—P. Missone, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—J. N. Roijen, Washington.

GRENOBLE—S. S. Morton, Nassau, N. P.

NETHERLAND—Prince and Princess Hohenlohe and Karl Ratiber, Germany; Graf Moritz Reinnerskirch, Austria.

MURRAY HILL—D. W. Sunderland, New Zealand.

NORMANDIE—F. H. Coleman, Paris; S. Numome, Tokio, Japan.

BELVEDERE—Count von Turchhoim, Baden.

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Special "S. & H." Green Trading Stamp Offers.

30 Green Trading Stamps with every pound of BUTLER'S TEAS, at..... 50c
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10 Green Trading Stamps with every pound of BUTLER'S TEAS, at..... 25c
5 Green Trading Stamps with every pound of BUTLER'S COFFEES, at 25c., 20c. and 17c

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in chaste simplicity over our whole system of furnishing the families of Greater New York and vicinity with groceries and household supplies. The food must be pure, the product genuine. Otherwise it has no interest for us. The price is the secondary consideration when we buy. That takes care of itself, for the magnitude of our operations enables us to retail at a substantial saving to each customer on every purchase.

DON'T FORGET THE TRADING STAMPS.—

Not likely to—particularly as we are giving away DOUBLE "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps on all purchases of 10 cents or more, except C. O. D.'s, for the next three days.

With our famous TEAS and COFFEES we are even more liberal. The special stamp offers, named above, govern their sale on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Blue Ribbon Baking Powder—Absolutely pure; the most healtbful; no others like it; in cans, 1 lb., 35c.; ½ lb., 18c.; ¼ lb..... 10c
Butler's Best Borax Soap—Has unsurpassed cleansing power; 7 cakes for..... 25c
Clenewell Washing Powder — Does the work; 4-lb. package, 16c.; 1-lb. package, 5c.; 6-oz. pkge..... 2c
Washing Fluid — "XLCR" brand, nothing better; a bottle.. 7c
Azure Ball Blue—¼-lb. box, reduced to..... 5c
French Bluing—3 squares for... 5c
Electric Ammonia—Powerful; a large bottle..... 5c
Violet Ammonia—For bath or toilet; a bottle..... 10c
Butler's Concentrated Ammonia—Strongest; a bottle..... 10c
Gloss Starch—Extra quality; 3-lb. box..... 15c
Succotash—Fancy New York quality; Prize Medal brand; 2 cans for..... State 25c
String Beans—Fresh and tender, with the garden taste; 3 cans for..... 25c
Tomatoes—Solid packed, large cans of rosy, ripe fruit; 3 for... 25c

Pride of St. Louis Flour
Famed for its excellent baking qualities; the best wheat flour milled; sold only at our stores.
7 lbs. for..... 25c
24½ lb. bag for..... 69c

Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food—Nothing so healthful; a package..... 10c
Prunes—Best in the world, from the famous Santa Clara Valley; 3 lbs. for..... 25c
Evaporated Peaches—Fancy grade from the Golden State; 1-lb. carton..... 13c
Evaporated Apples—Very choice, Northern grown; 1-lb. carton..... 10c
Farina—"Blue Ribbon" brand, from pure wheat; 1-lb. carton... 7c
Pearl Tapioca—"Blue Ribbon" brand, guaranteed pure; 1-lb. carton..... 7c

Self Raising Flour—"Blue Ribbon"—Best and most economical for crisp, light pastry, 1-lb. carton... 10c
Rice—Fancy Carolina head rice; 3-lb. linen bag..... 25c
Hominy—From selected Southern corn, kiln-dried, 2-lb. carton..... 8c
Lasenby's Small Onions—Finest imported; a bottle..... 15c
Liberty Pickles—All kinds, Mixed Chow Chow and Gherkins, snappy and good; a bottle..... 12c
R. and R. Pickles—Choice assortment; a bottle..... 10c
Pickles—Sour Pickles and Chow Chow, in quart bottles, each.... 25c
Ketchup—"Liberty," a fine relish; pints, 10c.; half pints..... 5c
Ketchup—"Peerless"—the finest; pint, 17c.; half pints..... 10c
James Southwell's finest imported; all kinds of pure fruits; 1-lb. jar..... 17c
Cocoa—"Peerless"—¼ lb., 9c.; ½ lb..... 17c
Cocoa—"Triumph," richest quality; ¼ lb., 10c.; ½ lb..... 19c
Oranges—Large, juicy California seedless; a dozen, 35c., 30c., 25c. and..... 20c
Lemons—Bright juicy Messinas; a dozen..... 15c

FAIRY SOAP, in oval cakes, each 4c.

125 Retail Branches—You See Them Everywhere.

The last one opened is on MAIN ST., WESTCHESTER, which swung wide its doors on Saturday morning and did a rushing business.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Campbell's Condensed Soups
Full of nourishment, wholesome and palatable. All the best kinds. 3 cans for 25c

Crispest of Crackers.
Butter Thins, Social Teas, } A Package, Only..... 8c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT RULES

Decided by Masters in Conference at Cambridge Springs.

THE PRIZES TO NUMBER SIX

Committee of Judges and a Referee Chosen—Play to Last Seven Hours a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Penn., April 24.—The chess masters who will begin play in the International chess tournament to-morrow morning held a meeting here this afternoon to discuss the rules and regulations which will govern the contest. All the players, with the exception of Showalter, who is due here to-morrow morning, were present.

The first important change from the original programme was the selection of the session of play from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, thus giving the players five hours right away. The second session will last two hours—from 5 to 7 P. M.

There was considerable discussion as to the method of dividing the balance of $1,500 in prizes after the first and second of $1,000 and $600 respectively had been awarded. It was finally agreed that there should be four additional stated prizes, as follows: Third, $300; fourth, $200; fifth, $165; sixth, $135.

The Hastings chess congress rules, with some modifications, were adopted, and it was voted that the fifty-move rule should apply to drawn games. It was also decided that if the same position arises three times in a game, with the same player to move, a draw may be claimed by either player.

The question of analysis was gone into at considerable length, with the result that individual examination of an adjourned position is to be allowed, while consultation between any two of the contestants is prohibited. No games may be abandoned under thirty moves, and at the close of each day the player whose move it is when time is called must seal his move. The time limit will be thirty moves for the first two hours, and fifteen moves an hour thereafter.

Another point decided upon was that prior to the final round every game then pending must be disposed of.

A Committee of Judges, comprising Tschigorin, Delmar, Marco, and Hodges, with Lasker, Pillsbury, Mieses, and Schlechter as substitutes or alternates, was chosen. These players will decide upon all disputes and questions of law, and in case of their failure to agree, J. L. McCutcheon of Pittsburg will be called upon to act as referee.

There was much difference of opinion as to whether the Rice Gambit tournament should be played on Saturdays or be postponed until the end of the main event. Finally the former course was decided upon. The gambit, however, will be tested in a series of consultation games, instead of an individual tourney, and for that purpose the following teams were picked:

Team 1—Tschigorin Schlechter, and Fox.
Team 2—Delmar, Telchmann, Napier, and Lawrence.
Team 3—Marco, Pillsbury, Marshall, and Hodges.
Team 4—Mieses, Lasker, Showalter, and Barry.

The time limit will be fifteen moves an hour after the book moves have been made. The days of play will be Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week, with Wednesday as a bye day on which any unfinished games will be played off.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

F. Jaskocy Won the Boys' Athletic Club Event—Mohawks Out.

Though there will be no more big cross country events before Fall, several of the local athletic clubs held runs yesterday afternoon to keep their teams in training for the regular outdoor athletic season which will soon open. One of the largest of these was that held by the Boys' Athletic Club of the Tenth Street and Avenue A over a five-mile course on Jerome Avenue, starting from the Jerome Hotel at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. There were a dozen starters who had handicap allowances up to five minutes, and the winner was F. Jaskocy, the scratch man, who covered the five miles in 30:12. The first six to finish were timed as follows:

Name.	Hdcp.	Time.
F. Jaskocy	Scratch	30:12
S. Jaskocy	3:30	34:30
P. Oschmann	2:00	33:10
G. Winfield	5:00	36:00
O. Dann	5:00	36:05
J. Brandwein	5:00	38:15

Another run was held by the Mohawk Athletic Club, and the competitors included a number of the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club runners, besides the Mohawk team. The start was from the Mohawk Clubhouse, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Walton Avenue, to Cedar Park, through Mott Avenue to Claremont Park, along Featherbed Lane to Jerome Avenue, and down Jerome Avenue and Gerard Avenue to the starting point, a distance of five miles. The winner was H. Meyer of the Mohawks, whose time was 27:36. Philip Lorz of the Mohawks was second in 28:30, and J. Chapman of the same club was third. C. Haiss, J. Hayes, and W. Hayes, all of the St. Bartholomew's Club, were fourth, fifth, and sixth respectively.

The St. Bartholomew's Club will hold a run over the Jerome Avenue course on Sunday, May 8, starting from the Jerome Hotel.

Special Sale of WEBER PIANOS

Used by the Opera Artists

¶ During the past season the Weber Piano Company has supplied to members of the CONRIED METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY and other visiting artists about fifty UPRIGHT and GRAND WEBER PIANOS.

¶ These instruments, which are the finest productions of the Weber factory, have been returned to the warerooms by the artists upon their departure for Europe, and will be sold during the week beginning Monday, April 25, at

VERY LARGE REDUCTIONS

from regular prices. ¶ Except for the slight wear given them by distinguished artists, these pianos are in all respects equal to new.

¶ This is an extraordinary opportunity for judges of musical quality to obtain the best at much less than the real value. To these pianos belongs the added interest of having been used by the foremost living singers, among them being Mmes. Ackte, Calvé, Fremstad, Gadski, Mons. Burgstaller, Plancon, Scotti, Van Rooy, etc.

¶ Time payments accepted. Other instruments taken in exchange.

The Weber Piano Company, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. COCKRAN.

It sometimes happens that a man with good manners can get along with a defective assortment of morals, but it is always risky for a man weak in morals to indulge in bad manners. The principle applies to political parties as well.

A fair-minded and ready-witted member of the House might tackle Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN on the matter of political consistency with some effect if he confined himself to facts and adopted a courteous manner. But no repreeentative of Republican protection of the Pennsylvania type could without grave peril challenge Mr. COCKRAN to a duel of debate that began with an outrageous personal insult and made the question of disinterestedness in politics the chief issue. It is not surprising that Mr. DALZELL'S temerity in the House on Saturday brought him a humiliating and crushing rebuke from his opponent and left his party helpless under a scathing denunciation. As a mere partisan encounter there has been nothing so striking in recent times, and the advantage was wholly with the Democrats.

While Mr. COCKRAN is to be congratulated for the swiftness and vigor of his defensive attack and for the lesson he gave to the Republicans in the rare art of expressing indignation with dignity, it is well worth pointing out that the most telling point in his speech was the candid declaration that he voted against the Tariff bill of 1893 after it had been perverted into a protection measure through the treachery of Democrats of the Senate. It is habitual with the Republicans to assume that, when it comes to prostituting political integrity at the bidding of protected interests, they always can rely on the imperfect virtue of enough Democrats to carry their point. The Democrat who has kept his record clear and has not sold his birthright of conviction for a mess of protective pottage has them at a disadvantage. Mr. COCKRAN'S reply to their sneer was conclusive and shut them up promptly. The fact contains a lesson for his party. If it will stand as firmly and squarely for principle as he did on the Tariff bill of 1893, it will have an immense superiority before the people.

THE PANAMA PAYMENT.

The recent large increase in the cash holdings and in the surplus reserve of the New York banks reflects the preparations that have been in progress for making the payment of $40,000,000 for the rights and property of the New Panama Canal Company of Paris. The formal contract for the sale and transfer was signed in Paris on Friday, it was ratified and approved by the stockholders yesterday, and it is understood that payment is to be made by the United States on or about May 1.

Market conditions favor the immediate shipment to Paris of the entire sum due the French company. Money is cheap and abundant here, but the Paris bankers are evidently preparing for the new Russian loan. We have already sent $6,000,000 in gold to Paris this month, and large sums are engaged for shipment during the present week. Some time ago the opinion prevailed that the Frenchmen would be willing to leave a part of their money in New York. The changed conditions make it probable that they will call for the entire amount payable. How much that is it will apparently be impossible to say; at least the outflow of gold to Paris gives no measure of it, since gold has been shipped there in the ordinary course of market transactions, independent of the Panama purchase. If any considerable part of the Panama shares are owned in New York, as has been suspected and openly said, the public may have no evidence of the fact unless it is disclosed by the agents of the Government, who would be likely to know the destination of the money drawn from the Treasury.

TRAFFIC IN APPOINTMENTS.

It is not easy to see why the man ahould have lied, but the story of WILLIAM DUKE as to the traffic he has been carrying on in appointments to the city eervice, especially in the Fire and Police Departments, seems on the face of it incredible. It will doubtless, as it should, receive thorough investigation not only at the hands of the District Attorney, but also by the Mayor and the heads of the departments.

At the time of the Lexow investigation and again during Mayor VAN WYCK'S administration it was shown that there was a good deal of this sort of work going on, and the connection with it was pretty clearly established of the active men of the organization controlling the party in power. But during the administration of Mayor Low it is unquestionable that vigorous efforts were made to uproot corruption of this kind, and it was the general belief of those engaged in the task that it had been substantially successful, and that candidates for appointment or promotion who paid money to better their chances were the victims of sharpers who sold what would have been obtained free if no money had been paid. But the impudent tale of the man DUKE implies that there has been a considerable amount of actual and effective corruption. Every step in the system alleged by him to have been operated is a criminal offense under the laws of the State, and if his own story is true and can be established legally, he should land in prison and go in a numerous company.

The investigation should be complete and unsparing. As given so far the story does not seem to involve the Civil Service Commission and its force, and it would be possible to carry on a good deal of business in connection with appointments without collusion in that office. But collusion there, even of single officials, would be extremely bad, and the slightest indication of it should be searched out. The powers of the District Attorney's office will naturally be invoked first in the matter, but those of the State Civil Service Commission are extensive in the premises and should be applied without hesitation.

THE CIVIL JUSTICES' BILL.

We should hardly think that Mayor MCCLELLAN would be anxious to approve an outrageous Republican gerrymander, especially when it is attended by a gross evasion, if not violation, of the Constitution.

This fairly describes the bill known as the Civil Justices' bill. Its ostensible purpose is to add to the number of the municipal courts and render the administration of justice easier. Eight new districts are created and the boundaries of the others are changed. In Brooklyn three new districts are made, raising the number to eight. A correspondent of The Brooklyn Eagle shows the vote cast in each of the proposed districts at the late municipal election, as follows:

District.	Low.	McClellan.	Dem.	Rep.
First	13,304	23,711	10,407	.....
Second	13,659	10,828	.....	2,831
Third	13,516	10,841	.....	2,675
Fourth	17,441	12,339	.....	5,102
Fifth	[illegible]	17,801	7,948	.....
Sixth	19,900	15,124	.....	4,776
Seventh	8,644	5,419	.....	3,225
Eighth	6,254	6,979	725	.....

By this it will be seen that on a total vote nearly equally divided between the two parties, of the Justices who would probably be elected under this bill, five would be Republican, two surely Democratic, and one might be either. The object of that sort of gerrymander is too plain to be misunderstood.

This is not the worst of it. The First District, with a vote of over 27,000, is the largest and busiest in the borough now. Instead of being relieved under the bill, it would be still more heavily burdened. It is made to extend from the navy yard to Thirty-ninth Street, at the furthest end of Greenwood Cemetery, a distance about equivalent to that from the Battery to Forty-second Street. Along with the provision of a lot of needless small courts and the overloading of the courts in the crowded districts, the Republicans also add 25 per cent. to the salary of each Judge they hope to get by the gerrymander.

The bill is a shameless evasion of the Constitution if it does not violate the Constitution, as we believe it does. That instrument provides that all elections of judicial officers of inferior local courts elected in any city or part of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held in an odd-numbered year. This bill requires that these elections shall be held this year. It legislates out of office all the present incumbents, chosen for ten years in 1899, and it will be claimed that this creates "vacancies" which may be filled in an even-numbered year. This is clearly a subterfuge, and would probably be so declared by the courts. We cannot see how the bill can be approved by the Mayor.

DEFECTIVE BANK INSPECTION.

When the wrecking of the Federal Bank was first exposed we called attention to the fact that, whether the inspection by the State Banking Department had or had not been such as the law requires and the force of the department admits, it had obviously been entirely inadequate to protect the depositors. And we especially remarked that in an institution of this sort the depositors were necessarily very dependent on the skill and promptnesa and fidelity of Government inspection and were practically much more exposed to loss by cheating than in the case of a larger bank or one doing business under the thorough system of regulation enforced by the National law. We expressed the hope that the Banking Department would be able to explain its relation to the deplorable affair of the Federal Bank, though the most that could be expected would be the demonstration that the force of the department was insufficient for the full performance of its plain duties.

During the interval there have been several more or less official explanations of the action, or failure to act, of the department. They do not leave the matter any better. It is, on the contrary, worse than it was at first indicated. It is clear that the department was grossly negligent, and not only that the ordinary need of vigilance was overlooked, but that distinct warnings of the bad condition of things in the Federal Bank were ignored. It has been shown that for months there have been obvious reasons for a strict examination and for vigorous action, and that between the time when the department had imperative cause for intervention and the time when actually it did intervene, a large part, probably more than one-half, of the deposits were disposed of. In the criminal and civil cases now pending in connection with the bank "failure" it has been found that practices of so impudent and daring a sort were going on that the merest ordinary watchfulness on the part of the Banking Department ought to have discovered traces of them. This is a very bad showing. The department evidently needs severe discipline and probably complete reorganization. As it appears in the present case it is more of a peril than a protection to the public.

TRADES UNION SOCIALISM.

At the recent convention of the National Metal Trades Association in Philadelphia Mr. J. KIRBY, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, dispelled aome prevalent illusions as to the conditions brought about in Australia and New Zealand by the trades anion control of the Colonial and Local Governments. Labor leaders and Socialists have endeavored to make it appear that there the social problem had been solved and the industrial problem had never existed. As to the actual facts of the case Mr. KIRBY saye:

> Our attention is of late frequently called to accounts of the deplorable conditions in New Zealand and to the enormous and constantly increasing debt of that country, which is already burdened with the greatest per capita debt of any country in the world. Already the furniture manufacturers of New Zealand have been compelled to cease mannfacturing that product owing to a decision of the Court of Arbitration fixing wages at a rate which made the manufacture of furniture in competition with foreign manufacturers prohibitive, and the manufacturers decided to stop manufacturing and import the product of foreign manufacturers. The Australian Globe has published distressing accounts of conditions in Australia and gives statistics showing that citizens of all trades and occupations are leaving the country. In ten years, in Victoria, where the labor legislation has been carried furthest, the loss in population has been 112,000; that the number of departures from New South Wales and Victoria has reached alarming proportions, and that in six months over 16,000 persons, comprising tradesmen, master craftsmen, sheep growers, and farmers, have flown from the tyranny of the unions. And thus the Elysium of labor's dreams has vanished.

Disinterested official confirmation of this view is furnished by United States Consul BAKER at Sydney, New South Wales, who, in a report to the State Department, says that the American workingman should be informed that Australia is no place for him. He reports that the unions by law control all the work done and fix the prices for it. No encouragement is offered to immigration under these conditions, and it is a very simple problem to calculate how long a country which plans its economic policy on the basis of closing its doors to desirable immigration and driving away as many as possible of those who are already there will need to reach ruin and anarchy.

There can be no doubt that England would have been brought by like causes to a condition much more deplorable than now furnishes so much cause for complaint if the back of the labor movement as exemplified by the trades unions had not been broken by the great engineers' strike of 1897. Previous to that strike Great Britain had the best organized and strongest trades union system of any country in the world. The unions practically dominated every established industry and felt strong enough to make any demands which suggested themselves to their leaders as within the limit of possibility. When the engineers' strike was called on issues which threatened the destruction of the shipbuilding industry of Great Britain, the employers found the courage to come together for a decisive struggle. The result was not only the overwhelming defeat of the striking unions but the disintegration of the whole labor movement. As Mr. KIRBY says:

> The English employers now have the situation well in hand, and union and non-union men, in about equal numbers, work side by side without friction in trades that are organized, it having been declared illegal to strike against the employment of non-union men or to demand the discharge of a man because he does not belong to a labor organization. Thus the question of open or closed shop has been settled in England.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

Articles of incoroporation have been filed in South Dakota of the National Farmers' Exchange, a form of trust which begins business with a modest capitalization of fifty millions. Its main offices will be in Chicago, and if it is able to carry out its plans they will be found revolutionary. At convenient points throughout the prairie country grain elevators will be built, and terminal facilities provided in all the important grain markets. In these centres milling industries are to be developed. Speculative trading in grain is to be eliminated and the traffic "legitimized" in every feature. Independent co-operative stock yards are also to be established at convenient points where the interests of shippers may be safeguarded against present trust abuses. Ultimately will come the independent co-operative packing house. In a word, every staple product of the farm is to be handled for the benefit of the producer and the protection of the consumer, on a strictly altruistic plan.

The building of the organization is, we are told, to be done "from the bottom upward." Field organizers are already at work forming local exchanges throughout the farming districts of the Middle West, under the direction of the National body, and it is believed in Omaha that before the end of the present year a million farmers will be identified with the movement. An advocate of the movement says:

> One circumstance in particular gives hope of success, where failure has resulted before, in somewhat allied movements: The prairie farmers of to-day have all the money necessary for financing the undertaking. Every little town in the West has money in plenty, the savings accumulated by the farmers during the last ten years. The old debt of the West has been canceled, and there is a vast surplus remaining, ready for use. There will be no need to search abroad for capital to give the exchange stability. Millions of dollars are in the hands of the promoters, and will be invested.

If this is quite true it might lead to the conclusion that the evils from which the farmers are suffering as the result of the system they seek to reform are not so great as some of them have fancied. A community rolling in wealth, with millions of savings ready for investment, is not good raw material out of which to organize a great reform movement which will revolutionize the established agencies of trade and transportation. Men need substantial grievances to stimulate them to heroic measures of self-protection; and when they are as prosperous as has been represented they are very much more likely to rest content with the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. The elimination of speculation is an iridescent dream. If it could be eliminated, probably the farmer would be the first to suffer in consequence. For example, if the unprincipled gamblers of the Chicago Board of Trade should so far forget their duty to their fellow-citizens as to run the price of wheat up to $1.10 a bushel, it may be that the National Farmers' Exchange would disgorge the contents of its elevators to the shorts at 90 cents, or such other figure as might be assumed to be the normal price of wheat; but the suspicion that they would do nothing of the sort is irresistible. They might hold for a time against a bear movement, but that with Spartan firmness and rectitude of principle they would refuse to profit by a bull advance in anything they had to sell, individually or collectively, we shall believe when we see it.

The scheme is interesting, and it will bear watching; but the chief interest will centre in tracing the gradual passing of control to those who now manage the traneportation and marketing of farm produce—provided, of course, the plan is carried out and has success enough to make it attractive to persons who, even if they be not farmers, are able to finance large enterprises.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An elaborate set of rules devised by a Michigan telephone company to facilitate the conduct of its business and protect its interests includes one, we notice with much satisfaction, that is calculated, as far as it goes, to teach good mannere to a certain class of telephone users in the only way they are capable of understanding or are likely to heed—that is, by making them pay out money every time they indulge in their favorite form of impudence. The rule relates, alas, only to messages of the sort for which subscribers pay a special fee. After stating that ths charge on these messages will begin when the telephone called is connected with the telephone calling, the rule reads: "Some subscribers are in the habit of sending an office boy to the telephone and having him insist on hearing the individual called before he calls to the telephone the individual who has put in the call. This frequently results in considerable loss of time. Subscribers who have a habit of doing this should be notified that they will be charged from the time that the individual asked for is connected with the other line." The Michigan company, it will be observed, has succeeded in protecting itself from the losses which this abominable habit would otherwise impose upon it, but it doesn't seem to be worrying a bit about the innumerable unfortunates who, in the case of ordinary messages, are daily called from their work to the telephone, only to hear some underling say, "Wait a moment," and then to wait anywhere from half a minute to five until the boor somewhere in the neighborhood of the other end of the line finds it convenient to tell them what he wants. These experiences are about the most irritating features of modern life, and they are rapidly lowering the average of good nature among all civilized peoples. For even the folks who do the horrid thing rage when it is done to them, and of course everybody else is driven frantic by it. From thie atrocity there is as yet no safety, but vengeance, adequate and most enjoyable, is within the reach of all. The man whose time is thus wasted should always restrain himself until the other fellow comes to the telephone and begins to talk, and then he, in turn, should suavely say, "Please wait a moment," and take care that the moment is a good long one before he resumes the conversation. To listen, meanwhile, to the other fellow's fuming and fretting causes a deep, holy peace to settle on the listener's heart, and makes life again worth living.

—To circulate the tale that two of your friends went fishing on the first day of the trout season, and caught, one of them 83 and the other 78 trout, when, as a matter of fact, they have not been near a brook, eeems on the face of it a form of mendacity as innocent as could be imagined, and little likely to get anybody into trouble. Appearances are deceptive, however, as wae recently discovered by a too enterprising reporter down in Altoona, who telegraphed such a etory to eeveral papere, identifying the lucky fishermen by name as an eminent Philadelphian and an ex-Sheriff of Huntingdon. Neither would have thought of complaining about the unearned glory that was heaped upon him, but it happens to be illegal to catch more than fifty trout in a single day in Pennsylvania, and a Fish Warden, who chanced upon the story, saw in it the possibilitiee of fines and started after them hot-foot. When the Warden pounced upon the beaming twain they instantly ceased to beam, labored earnestly and anxiously until they convinced him that, instead of catching more than fifty trout in a day, they had not caught even one, and so diverted his dangeroue intereet from themselves to the conscienceless romancer in Altoona. Then it was the turn of the latter to be earnest and anxious, for the Warden, who seems to have little appreciation for humor, made him first confese that the etory was even more of a whopper than most fish stories, and threatened prosecution under a State law which forbids the purveying of false and misleading information. The romancer finally escaped by consenting to go before a Magistrate, and sign a solemn affidavit in which his crime was expressed by a very short and cruel word. And the narrative of these thrilling happenings is neatly rounded out with the statement that the affidavit is now on exhibition in the State Department of Fisheries, and is expected to find its way to the St. Louis fair, which provee that this tale of the fish atory that wae loaded muet be true in all its details.

—Rarely do lynchers take so much trouble to prove themselves utterly out of harmony with the spirit of the age as did the members of the mob who killed a negro near Mobile last week. A respected white doctor had been murdered in the village of Little River, and the presumption—or assumption—was that the crime had been committed by negroes. Four of them were seized, and the amount of care used in making the captures is shown by the fact that three of the suspects were immediately cleared, even by the rude processes of Judge Lynch'e court, but the fourth man, who also protested his innocence, was convicted, not by evidence, but by the simple and ancient device of torturing him until he confessed that he was the murderer. Possibly the confession was trus, but it is at least as likely that it was made as the only means of escaping from unendurable pain. Certainly the negro would not even have been asked to confess if any real indications of his guilt had been at hand, however scanty, and it has been many a year since civilized men have ascribed any weight to admissions extorted by prolonged torture of a suspected person. Evidently the lynchers were eurvivals of the Dark Ages, when ignorance and superstition combined in approval of burnings and beatings and ingenious mutilations as devices for arriving at—an excnse for taking life. Perhaps Church and State in those daye really believed that torture brougbt out the truth, but that theory is hard to accept, and certainly anybody who believes it now is a mere savage, and a savage far more dangerous than one who assumes the right to kill whenever his individual judgment decides that killing is expedient. These Alabama lynchers did not pretend to have a real opinion as to their victim's guilt. They simply whipped him again and again and again, until he said what they wanted him to say, and then they strung him up on a tree and filled his body with bullets. It was a bad business, and, viewed from this distance, the element of anachronism in the affair seems to be almost its worst feature; certainly that is its most striking one.

—There is a measure of common sense in Commissioner MCADOO'S differentiation between Sunday baseball in Brooklyn and Sunday baseball in Manhattan, but he will be iamsntably disappointed if he expects to satisfy more than a few peopis by the line he has drawn. It will content those who profit by it directly, but everybody else is sure to raise a bitter cry, and that of the folks whose bali playing he would suppress will be even louder than that of the folks who contend that Sunday baseball is intrinsically wicked and abominable. It is dubious if the Commissioner's determination of this question will stand for long. The analogy by which he defends it is defective, and then it is a compromise, and compromises are dangerous and unpopular.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Representative Cushman relates that when President Rooseveit was in the State of Washington last year he had a most enthusiastic reception. At one of the gatherings an old frontiersman confided to Mr. Cushman that Rooseveit was the greatest man he ever saw and the greatest man who ever visited the Northwest. On being asked for the reasons for his judgment the man replied:

"Why, Rooseveit is the only man I ever saw who looks worse than his cartoons."

***

At a recent dinner Associate Jnstices Harlan and Brewer of the United States Supreme Court were among tbe guests. Both made brief speeches, in which humorous allusions were made to each other. Justice Brewer said it was a popular error to suppose that any law points were decided in the Northern Securities case.

"The opinion of the court," said Justice Brewer, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "was delivered by my brother Harlan."

Later on in the same speech Justice Brewer said: "My brother Harlan is a most lovable man, whom I have been instructing in the law for fourteen years. Now if Justice Harlan only knew a little more law he would make a good Judge."

None enjoyed these humorous drives more than Justice Harlan.

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Representative Meyer of Louisiana relates a story illustrative of the fact that in the South they have their full share of people who are indifferent to the comfort and rights of others.

"Not long ago," said Mr. Meyer, "an Irishman boarded a train that was about to leave New Orleans, and in which every seat except one was occupied by two persons. This particular double seat was taken up by a young fellow with every appearance of being a 'sport.' He had with him a grip and a shaggy dog, both of which were occupying the spare seat. The Irishman stood by the side of the seat occupied by the youth and his outfit, evidently expecting that room would be made for him. The Irishman was poorly ciad, and the young fellow gave him a glance with nothing of encouragement and much of scorn in it, which was not overlooked by the object of it.

"Just before the train started the Irishman remarked to the owner of the dog lying comfortably on tbe seat: 'That's a foine-looking dog ye have with ye.'

"'Yes, it is a fine dog,' replied the youngster.

"'Cost a good bit of money?' suggested the Irishman.

"'Yes.'

"'An' may I be after asking what breed is the dog?'

"'Yes. It is a cross between a skunk and an Irishman.'

"The conversation had been sufficiently loud to attract the attention of passengers in the coach, who awaited with interest the Irishman's reply. It came almost instantly following the observation of the dog'e owner. 'The pedigree of tbe baste makes him a relative of both of us,' said the son of Erin, and the passengers shouted their approval with a vehemence that led the conductor to fear a race riot had broken out."

Bookkeeping or Stenography, Which?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the uniform courtesy of THE TIMES in publishing all eorts and conditions of letters for the accommodation of its readers, and I am in hopes that it will find space for these few lines and that the results may be satisfactory.

There has been from time to time, and especially of late, a good deal of discussion in your columns over the hackneyed subject of stenography.

I have always understood that stenography and bookkeeping were "twin arts," but I have never seen any arguments for or against bookkeeping in your paper or any other. Will a few good-natured bookkeepers give me the benefit of their opinion as to the value of bookkeeping in comparison with etenography? Ordinarily, bookkeepers look down on stenographers, and vice verea, but that is neither here nor there. Is bookkeeping more desirable as a profession than etenography, and, if so, why? R. S. V. P.

New York, April 18, 1904.

Exciting Times in the Rural Districts.

From The Chicago Journal.

Gaspard O'Gasoline—I should think you country folks would be bored to death.

Silas Slagbark—Nope; since you automobile fellers have taken to scorchin' along thie here turnpike thsre's an explosion or collision most every day to liven things up.

No Doubt In His Case.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Miss Westlake—But are you sure that what you feel is really love? People so often make mistakes about these things, you know.

Mr. Manhattan—Ah, darling, there can be no doubt in my caee. I love you so deeply that I would be willing to leave New York and live in Chicago for your sake.

TO LESSEN TRANSIT EVILS.

Offers Plan for Lessening Growls and Improving Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After experiencing the daily discomforts of local transit and transfers I have to submit for the consideration of TIMES readers (particularly including City Fathers and transit magnates) a feasible plan for lessening the growls and improving the service.

First, let tickets good on all systems of transit, over, under, or upon the surfare, bridge, or ferry, be issued by a central clearing house and sold at two for 5 cents, ten for 25 cents, or forty for $1, at all stations and elsewhere as may be necessary. Second, abolish all transfers. Permit passengers to divide their nickel between such two lines as suit their convenience. Third, have street-car conductors collect tickets from passengers at the platform before they enter the car. If passengers are permitted to entsr from the front, the motorman can collect while the car is not moving.

The conductor would then have no occasion to enter the car, but would always be at his post to eee and admit passengers, to aid the aged, the infirm, and the infant in entering or leaving. All lines of transit would thsn strive to lessen discomfort, as ths lines giving best service would collect a greater proportion of tickets. The companies on presenting their used tickets at the central clearing house daily would receive cash or checks therefor. Every one would buy tickets by the package, and thousands who now walk to avoid discomfort would ride, to the companies' profit if tickets were good on all lines.

H. B. SALISBURY.

New York, April 23, 1904.

AN IRISH FISH STORY.

Contributed to Illustrate the Meaning of the Word "Veracity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article entitled "Voracity or Veracity?" and the letter in reference thereto which appears in your columns to-day remind me of an adventure which once befell a friend of mine in Ireland.

He was fishing for saimon in the River Erne, and managed to hook a "whopper," the strength of which was sufficient to drag my friend into the river. He was no swimmer, but being a skillful horseman he had little difficulty in getting astride the fish and there retaining his seat while he recollected where there was a shallow place about a mile down the river. Getting the gimp carefully across the salmon's mouth in the place of a bit, he tightened the line and ejaculated "git up," and in record time he guided his scaly steed to the shallow place aforesaid, where he rods it into three inches of water, and then led it safely ashore.

The rider was of course minus a saddle, but as his feet occasionally touched the muddy bed of the river he was not quite without a stir-up. He has always regretted that there was not a fence or other obstruction on the course, so that he might have tested the salmon's much-vaunted powers of leaping.

However, all would have been well had not the Earl of Erne, (by whose lands the river flows,) with the characteristic greed of his class, sent my friend a bill next day —"To Livery—10 shillings."

KINARLA.

Rome, N. Y., April 22, 1904.

Honesty a Paying Policy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you grant me space to reply to "E. B. G." in your edition of April 16? He says that while conversing with a friend a chance remark that there was a great amount of fraud perpetrated which was quite justifiable called forth the following from the friend: "Why, in my business competition makes it impossible for a single firm to exist if it did not adulterate its goods." There is a firm in the City of New York which has been in business for sseventeen years and has never sold any adulterated goods or put up short-weight packages, viz., two and a half ounces of goods, one and a half ounces of tin and paper, to be sold for a quarter of a pound. Every package is put up net weight and genuine goods, and the goods sold have to compete with not only adulterated, but very inferior goods put in short-weight packages. This firm lost money at first, but is now making up for lost capital, which goes to prove that the people of the United States are willing to buy genuine goods if they can rely upon the merchants to make and sell them and give sixteen ounces to the pound. B. D. W.

New York, April 23, 1904.

Horrors of War Bemoaned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While reading the sad details of the fearful destruction of the Russian warship, the Petropaviovsk, and also that of our heroic men of the Missouri, one could not but indorse the moan of the poet Ugo Bassi, "When God found in the hollow of His hand this ball of earth, He chose it for the 'Star of Suffering.'" How much of this anguish could have been prevented if at the bidding of the most autocratic ruler on the earth the Peace Convention could have meant more than a diplomatic lie! Gunpowder now the arbitrator, the angelic song of peace and good-will ignored in the desire of aggrandizement! War, the keynote—the diapaeon! Maimed lives, broken hearts, mournings for the dead! Remember, "Peace hath her victories no lese than war." But, oh, the pity of it all! In its very initial step, in the firing in the Missouri, what a holocaust in the immolation of those brave men whose death we can never cease to immortalize while we mourn.

MRS. WILLIAM HALSTED CRANE.

New York, April 23, 1904.

Restrain the Boys, Not the Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, signed "W. Sponable," urges an "enforcement of the dog law," and cites the instance of a "dog biting two children." I should prefer an "enforcement of the boy law"—if such a necessary ordinance exists—for in 99 cases out of every 100, when a dog bites a child, or person, it is the fault of some act of brutal cruelty, teasing, or worse, by some boy, or boys, until the poor animal looks upon all human beings as deadly enemies.

Boys are the real offenders and should be severely dealt with, and not the poor, inoffensive dogs. In my personal experience, it is far more dangerous to life and limb to pass through a crowd of boye than to meet any number of doge, of every variety. Children (particularly boys) should be taught and compelled to be thoughtful and kind to all dumb creatures, and not until they are will it be safe for people, or animals, to be out in public.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

Pelham, N. Y., April 23, 1904.

Times Square.

From The Buffalo Express.

THE NEW YORK TIMES le to be congratulated upon the change of the name of the square in which is situated its new building from Long Acre to Times.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

There is to be a Times Square in New York City as well as a Herald Square. The open space formed by the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, extending from Forty-second to Forty-seventh Street, hithsrto known as Long Acre Square, has been named Times Square by the Mayor and Aldermen. The subway station at Forty-second Street and Broadway is in the basement of the new TIMES Building.

"YELLOW PERIL" A MYTH.

Thinks Real Danger Lies in Russia's Greed for Conquest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For many years a reader of your columns, perhaps I may be allowed to express admiration, not only for the quality of the war news you give, but also for the soundness of your editorial views upon that all-absorbing topic.

The "yellow peril" cannot galvanize it into life. In the first place, is there any real value to be attached to this yellow myth? It presupposes (and this rightly) the awakening of China to the knowledge of her own strength. It then takes for granted that she will at oncs sweep down on Europe and leave it a desolate waste. The precedent for this supposition is the Mongol invasion in the thirteenth century, and that of the Turk in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. But is the Europe of those days the Europe of to-day? May not the recent Boer war be cited as a comforting example of the task that would present itself to these presumed Chinese invaders? And how much time must elapse, after the sleep of ages, before China, in intellectual education, in individual initiative, and national morale, could meet on equal terms its supposed enemies of the future? That human progress, at no distant date, probably, will knock at the door of the Celestial Empire and awaken it to mundane things is as sure as sunrise. But because the yellow race will eventually claim its place in the family of nations are we to get ready to receive them with rapid-fire guns? To carry such reasoning to its logical conclusion, Europe should take time by the forelock and, emulating the Turk, band itself together to butcher every living Chinaman. Such absurdity of thought need only be stated to destroy the reasoning upon which such arguments are based.

The Russian programme is to become tutor first and master after. To control China is Russia'e aim. To appropriate her resources and drill her into snbmission to the will of an irresponsible autocracy is her ambition. With Russia the victor, her hold on Manchuria would be permanent. The absorption process would not stop there. The material for the creation of vast armies would be ready at hand. Russia wants these in her business—in the business of conquest, without benefit to the conquered, in which she has been engaged for centuries. It is, then, that the world would perforce bave to remain an armed camp for centuries to come. Russia is the "peril," not the yellow man. A. G. P.

Newark, N. J., April 23, 1904.

THE TIMES TAKEN TO TASK.

Its Reference to Belisarius and Use of the Word "Valiant" Objected To.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial entitled "The Old Soldiers," in the issue of the 20th inst., fails to do justice, not only to the "old soldiers," but to Belisarius, history, the public, and even the writer of said article himself. He should look up the case better before presenting his brief. History tells us that Belisarius was one of the very few men of his time who rose from the ranks to the highest positions.

The story that in his old age he became a blind beggar is discredited by all modern historians. It is true that he fell out with his Emperor and lost his high position and estate, but there is no record that he asked for "obolI," or that an ungrateful country made him an object of charity. Therefore the comparison made by your learned writer fails to the ground.

Nor is he any happier in the use of the word "valiant," meaning, as he says, "able-bodied beggars who ought to be ashamed of themselves." Webster defines valiant, "Intrepid in danger; heroic; courageous; bravc; all of which the "old bummers," as this writer designates them, the "old soldiers" certainly were. He ought to be ashamed of himself for writing such stuff. He should study history and the dictionary more, and let Cincinnatus, Belisarius, and the "old soldiers" rest in peace on the laurels they so honorably won.

CHARLES H. MACHIN.

New York, April 21, 1904.

Another Veteran Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree, with Mr. Cuvillier, in our defense, also with his ideas as to the value of THE TIMES as a home paper. No matter what you may say against us, I shall remain a reader. In olden times, according to the best historians, whenever a country was saved from its enemies the victors came in for all the honors, but it seems in our days that the rule is reversed, and those who have benefited the most through the results of the war are our worst enemies.

I hope THE TIMES will change its tone toward those who gave up all family and business relations to go "into the valley of the shadow of death" in order that all friends of liberty and good government might live to that end.

CASSIUS P. STEVENS.
High private, Co. K, 20th Regiment, Md.
Brooklyn, April 22.

A Good Word for Christian Science.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been a subscriber to your paper for some years, on account of the excellence of its news and editorials, I regret deeply that you should maintain such an uncompromising and inflexible attitude toward the subject of Christian Science, which has brought inestimable benefits into my home. Fourteen members of my family belong to the Christian Science Church, and all of them have been healed by means of Mrs. Eddy's teachings.

We cannot help feeling, therefore, that if the editor of THE TIMES knew of the great good that this religion is doing in our midst, he would avoid making unfavorable references to the subject. As one of your readers, I wish to enter a friendly remonstrance against the publication of such editorials as appeared in this morning's TIMES, and other similar items which too frequently find a place in your columns.

GEORGE W. YUENGLING.

New York, April 20, 1904.

THE PURPOSE OF THE SONG.

Hark to the bird in the wilderness flinging
Songs in the fullness of joy to the air.
Hark to the lark in the blue heaven singing,
Bidding the weary heart listen and share.
Music flung free as the air he is cleaving,
Joy mingled strains in a wonderful weaving
Of melody. Hush, thee, my heart and its grieving.
Hark to the wild bird and banish thy care.

Far, far above the dull earth he is soaring,
Drifts the eong downward from beaven to me,
Floods of sweet, unstudied music are pouring
Tides ebb and swell of his rare melody.
Rising now further, returning now nearer,
Ebbing now fainter and swelling now clearer,
God made thee careless that tby entranced hearer
Forget his grief when he listen to thee.

What careth he of the world? He is flinging
Heaven-born songs of delight to the air,
God bade him flood earth with rapturous singing,
That the soul, weary, might listen and share.
Heaven, if thou hast me with melody gifted,
Teach me the heighte where the wild bird is lifted,
Let thou my song like the lark song be drifted
Into some sad heart to banish its care.

—J. W. FOLEY.

SENATOR TILLMAN, DESPAIR OF ANALYSTS

Deliberately Places Himself in a False Light with the Public.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED BUGABOO

In Reality Is Level-Headed, a Model of Sobriety, Beloved by Negroes, and Proud of Their Affection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—This session, now drawing near its end, will soon pass into history, or such history as its do-nothing record may entitle it to, with only one characteristic outbreak by Benjamin Ryan Tillman, and that a very mild one. In this regard this do-nothing session is certainly enabled to shine with a bright historical light. It holds the grand prix among all expositions where Tillman has been an exhibitor.

The exhibition referred to was displayed for a more or less admiring world some weeks ago. Mr. Warren, Senator from Wyoming, who had never before attracted the cynicism rays from the top gallery, wandered into the Senate feeling very happy from some unspecified cause, and observed Tillman making gyrations of a Tillmanesque sort and holding forth to the discomfiture and rout of Mr. Bailey of Texas.

Mr. Bailey did not know he was being routed, but that is a side issue.

Mr. Warren glanced toward the gesticulating and expostulating Tillman, and perceived a large thick bottle protruding from his pocket. He slipped across the aisle, abstracted the bottle, smelt it, and returned it to the Pitchfork pocket.

Later a serious-minded Senator informed Tillman of the incident, and he arose and declaimed. Warren abjectly apologized, but later the observations of both gentlemen were stricken out of that unreliable publication, The Congressional Record, by unanimous consent of both. The burden of Tillman's expunged remarks was that he did not like to be held forth to the country as a person of loose habits, when the bottle contained boracic acid, with which he was trying to repel the ravages of someThing which had recently assailed his throat.

JEST TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

All would have been well had not Tillman added to this one of his characteristic outbreaks. He said he never became intoxicated, except at banquets, and even then he could find his way home without being loaded into a cab. Though this was excised from The Congressional Record after Mr. Hoar and other dignified gentlemen had argued with Mr. Tillman, it got into the newspapers, and there was more matter for horrified gesticulation on the part of the good people whom the Pitchfork Senator delights to horrify. There is no doubt that an additional shade of red was added to the mental picture of the Senator from South Carolina which many good people of the North use for baby-frightening purposes.

It is good time to tell the truth about Tillman, though he will not tell it about himself, and though he delights to say things that make it well-nigh impossible for even his well-wishers to ascertain it. This incident is a genre picture of it. So serious was that throat trouble, at which many people scoffed and which few in the North believed, that Tillman has long been down in South Carolina battling with it, withdrawn from a scene in which he delights and where he would rather be, war-paint on, than anywhere else in the world. Boracic acid has given way to more stringent remedies, and Tillman is fighting, if not for life, at least for health.

It affords a side light on the whole. Deliberately Tillman holds out his worst side to the public. Deliberately he paints himself as a savage, wearing a breechclout and brandishing a spear, and deliberately he shocks and paralyzes decent sentiment in the North and the best part of the South. Even in his own home of South Carolina there are good mothers who to-night hush their offspring to sleep with the name of Tillman.

And all the time he is as good a fellow, as sensible and decent a citizen, and as wise a man, as one could wish to meet. The proof? If proof be asked, what more convincing could be offered than the fact that his warmest admirer in the Senate is George Frisble Hoar of Massachusetts? Like seeks like, even though it be disguised by a rough outside and a savage mask, and Hoar knows Tillman to be a man. The Pilgrim answers to the Palmetto as old Butler and Hampton and all those cavaliers were never able to make him do.

Why did Tillman deliberately seek to spread abroad the impression that he retired from banquets in delirium, that his sobriety was only for the Senate? The question is the despair of his admirers, all the more their despair for the reason that the man is absolutely sober, temperate, in every way decent and respectable. But the deeper question is, Why does he spread abroad the idea that he is a wild man politically; that he drinks blood and eats raw meat, when he is as level-headed and sane a man as the world ever saw? Why does he pose as a Wilkes, and seek that place in history, when his friends know better?

It is the unsolvable mystery of this complex character. It is probable that "Silas Larrabee," that wise old Maine philosopher, solved the question in THE TIMES some years ago, when he said that the lion Tillman loved the jackass's hide, and that it was a pity. He does seem to love it.

HIS TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

It is not long ago that Tillman, rising in his place in the Senate, declared that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest of modern men. "And I," he said, and then paused and looked upon the men who remembered South Carolina's outbreak which established the Southern Confederacy—"and I, from South Carolina"—and he emphasized the name of his State, and paused and waited—"I, from South Carolina, tell you so, and feel honored in doing it."

Does any one think this mere clap-trap—that South Carolina to-day accepts Lincoln as the greatest of modern men, and that Tillman voiced a platitude? The bloody shirt still waves in South Carolina, if nowhere else, and it is much to be doubted if any member of the old Hampton aristocracy, which Tillman unhorsed, would feel safe in saying that.

And having said it, with his friend Hoar's face lifted admiringly and gratefully toward his, Tillman plunged into more excesses of speech and tore the weikin into ribbons.

Such a man is the despair of analysts. Men come here bitterly prejudiced against him, hating his name; they meet him and go away his admirers, puzzled about him, but trusting him unalterably. He is the most extraordinary compound in the United States Senate.

He walked out of the Senate into the Marble Room one day after a speech which set the whole North raving against this man who ate the flesh and drank the blood of negroes; and what he had said well justified the raving. Even his Southern colleagues looked shocked.

"Well," he said, meeting the writer, "I suppose I'll be a demon in the papers to-morrow. They'll leave out all the serious things I said and publish the hifalutin. It's my fault, though, and I don't mind it. Still, I would like to get my real ideas before the people."

This man, the bitter enemy of the negroes, according to common report, is better loved by negroes than any man in Washington. There is not a negro who has ever met him whose face will not light up if you mention Tillman's name. In moments of unusual candor Tillman has himself admitted that he loves the negroes and that he is proud of their love. That he is more liberal toward the North, in his candid moments, than any other Southern Senator, is a fact well known.

Is it not strange, then, that some peculiar mental twist impels this man of gentle life, of broad views, and of soft and kindly character to hold himself out as the worst representative of savagery and the reactionary element in civilization? Yet it would be unfair to call Tillman uncandid and a poseur; when he is uttering these things he believes them.

A strange combination of characteristics is Benjamin Ryan Tillman, now recovering from his illness on his South Carolina plantation amid his loved and loving "darkies." A strange man, little known even by his colleagues. He will be fortunate if this generation learns him aright; it will be a miracle if posterity ever knows the real man.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE HERE.

Two Princes, Two Princesses, and a Count Arrive with Him for Tour.

A distinguished party of Germans who come to the United States for a six weeks' pleasure tour, during which time they expect to visit all the principal cities and to take in most of the sights between the Atlantic and the Pacific, arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Blucher. In the party was the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Schillingfürst, the Prince being a son of the late Chancellor, the hereditary Prince von Ratibor, with his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, and his brother, Prince Karl, and Count Moritz von Rumerskirch.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas and Frank Wibord, all three of whom are old friends of the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe, welcomed the party to New York. They went down the bay early yesterday morning on the revenue cutter and boarded the liner off Quarantine. Mrs. Boas climbed the long ladder that led from the deck of the cutter to the main deck of the Blucher like an expert. It was remarked yesterday that with the exception of the women Inspectors formerly in the Immigration Service she was one of the few women who had ever attempted that feat.

On the way up the bay the foreigners expressed their astonishment again and again at the great buildings. It was the first time that any of them had ever been in America, and Mr. Boas and Mr. Wibord were kept busy explaining what this and that big building was, the Brooklyn Bridge, the immigration station on Ellis Island, and other points of interest on the New York and the New Jersey shore.

Prince Hohenlohe is a member of the Board of Control of the Hamburg-American Line. The entire party went to the Hotel Netherland, and after a few days in this city they will begin their trans-continental trip. They will spend some time at the St. Louis Exposition. They will also, it is understood, spend some time in New York before sailing for Germany.

MODEL PLAYGROUND PLANNED.

What Lady Managers of St. Louis Exposition Propose to Provide for Children.

The defeat of the project to have a day nursery at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, which was so strongly urged by Miss Helen Gould, and who as a result is reported to be strongly contemplating withdrawal from the Board of Lady Managers, has resulted in renewed interest attaching to the model playground for children, which is to be one of the features of the Exposition.

It may be remarked, however, that all idea of a nursery has not been abandoned. There will be a "model household nursery" in the social economy section of the educational department, but it will only stand as an inanimate object lesson. Children will not be allowed within it.

Therefore, renewed efforts are being exerted toward making the model playground one of the strongest features which the women of the country will have a hand in at the fair.

Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirshfield of New York City is the chief projector of the model playground in the "model city." The work of Mrs. Hirshfield and her colleagues it is expected will show the present state of development and set a standard for playground features. The nursery and kindergarten features will be specialties.

It is the intention of the projectors to have sufficient accommodations at the model playground for all the children that need to be taken care of. It is planned to have lunchrooms specially equipped for children. A dispensary will also be maintained throughout the fair season.

Adults will be strictly out of place and not welcome as participants in the "model playground."

Mrs. Hirshfield, in discussing the proposed plans, said:

"There will hardly be any limit placed on the number of children who can be accommodated in this playground. Mothers need have no hesitancy in visiting the Exposition with their little ones, for when the children are tired, or if they are too small to take in the sights, they will be amused and benefited by the playground. The institution will be distinctly a child's affair. No grown person will find accommodations in the lunch or rest rooms.

"The model playground will be built not only with a view to practical benefit for the child, but will be a place of architectural and horticultural beauty. All the amusement features will be under cover, affording protection from the sun and rain. There will be eight pavilions housing the various features of the playground, the gymnasium, the bathhouse, swings, sandboxes, rest rooms, and other departments. There will be a corps of trained instructers in kindergarten work, and a specialist in children's games to amuse and interest the small visitors.

"I intend personally to give special attention to the beauty of the playgrounds. There will be flower beds and plots of grass, well laid-out paths, and vines covering the buildings.

"The average city child does not absorb enough of real nature's beauties in its life. A child that is brought up to enjoy and respect nature, the trees, and flowers and grass, makes a better man or woman than one whose life has been shorn of these beautiful things.

"There won't be any 'keep off the grass' signs in the model playground. However, these signs are not confined to parks; you find plenty of them in homes. Heavy drawn curtains in the parlors of many homes, combined with the rich, dark carpets are veritable 'keep off the grass' signs. There are too many dead lines in homes, where children hover, afraid to exercise their natural healthy desires. Parents too often are wont to encourage unnatural and unhealthy desires in children."

Mrs. Hirshfield is a graduate of New York University. She became a member of the New York State Bar in 1900. She came into prominent notice with her model household nursery at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901.

A matter of but $5,500 kept the Exposition from having a day nursery. Miss Gould's favorite project. Congress appropriated $100,000 for the use of the Board of Lady Managers. Mrs. Daniel Manning is President of the board. The sum of $35,000 was set aside for the maintenance of a day nursery. Its projectors declared the sum insufficient by $5,500, and, no agreement being reached, the project was abandoned.

DEAD WOMAN BESIDE TRACKS.

Mrs. Frost May Have Been Killed by a Street Car.

The body of a woman was found late Saturday night near the street car track at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Boston Road. The head was crushed as though the woman had been struck by a car.

The body was taken to the Morgue, and was identified last night by Mrs. Elizabeth Mier of 659 Bergen Avenue as that of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Trost of the same address. How Mrs. Trost was killed is not known.

IRISH BAND BALKS AT "GOD SAVE THE KING"

Etruria's Concert Was Almost National Anthemless.

"IRELAND'S OWN" WALKED OUT

Two Stewards, a Piano, and a Flute Came to the Rescue and Loyal Britishers Survived.

The traditional concert for the benefit of the seamen's charities, which marks every voyage of every transatlantic liner, was going on swimmingly on Friday night on the Cunarder Etruria, which arrived yesterday. On the liner was the famous band known as "Ireland's Own," and the band, as the principal attraction on the programme, had rendered several selections. According to the programme, the band was to close the concert. Now, on board all vessels that fly the flag of Britain this concluding number is always "God Save the King."

Besides the band, there were in the saloon, as participants and listeners, about 100 other sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle. The concert had been a great success; Miss Marie Narelle, the Irish-Australian prima donna, had sung; Miss Josephine Glynn, the medal harpist of Ireland, had played, and everybody was in a great good humor when the Chairman announced that the concert would close with "God Save the King" by "Ireland's Own" Band.

The Irish band didn't see it that way, though. Every musician laid down his instrument, and one by one left the saloon. The Englishmen, of course, remained, as well as the Americans. They knew that "God Save the King" was going to be played in some style or other, but by whom or on what they could not imagine.

At this point an officer of the company got to work, and in a few minutes two staid English stewards entered the saloon. The first walked to the piano and sat down. The other pulled a flute from underneath his jacket, and "God Save the King" was produced. The stewards were good performers, and as they concluded they were greeted by a salvo of cheers from those who would have slept very little that night had not King Edward's anthem been played.

The band that caused the commotion is composed of sixty musicians, and is the most famous of all Ireland's musical organizations. Its members are among the 135 people of Irish birth who came over on the Etruria, and who are to be the principal Irish attraction at the St. Louis Exposition. The other seventy-five in the party are lace and carpet weavers, singers, clog and jig dancers, and a dramatic company of twelve persons, who will interpret the Gaelic works of William Butler Yeats. Dennis Roche is the star of the company.

The lacemakers, among whom are the two greatest experts in all Ireland, Miss Girnon and Mrs. Lupton, bring with them for exhibition $50,000 worth of the laces. The carpet weavers are all from Donegal, and of the twelve who came over, five had never prior to this trip been more than five miles from Donegal in their lives. They had never seen a railroad train or a steamship.

Miss Narelle, the prima donna, and the harpist, Miss Glynn, are also in the party, as is also a number of singers. All in all the party made one of the handsomest delegations that ever landed at this port.

On the pier to welcome the delegation were representatives of the United Irish League, the Dublin Club, and various other Irish organizations. A reception and banquet will be tendered the party at the Vendome to-night, after which they will take a special train for St. Louis. In the cargo of the Etruria were fifteen tons of the soil of Ireland, which is going to St. Louis.

LAST METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Mme. Calve Monopolizes a Large Part of the Public's Attention.

A vast crowd gathered at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening to hear the last of the Sunday concerts that Mr. Conried has made a part of his season. Enthusiasm was freely on tap, and the audience was ready to pour it out lavishly for everybody, and to accept everything. It was an occasion not to be missed by certain of Mr. Conried's singers as an opportunity for stimulating the public appetite for sensationalism, and to gather in the cheap and easy tribute of laughter and applause at any sacrifice of propriety and artistic dignity. After the overture to "Oberon," Mr. Campanari sang a song, "Glory to Love," by Buzzi-Peccia. Mme. Alno Ackte sang the air "Divinités du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste," and the orchestra played the two fairy pieces from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

Mme. Calvé then sang the aria "D'Amour l'Ardente Flamme" from the same work, and of course immediately stilled the resultant applause with another song, for which Mr. Motti played the accompaniment upon the piano. In the middle of it the singer turned to him with a demand that he transpose the rest of it half a tone lower, which, being an artist, he of course refused to do at that juncture, apparently to her great disgust.

Then came some of Mme. Calvé's archest and most dramatically conceived comic interludes for the amusement and edification of the public. She came out again—alone—and sang a song with a minute squeak of a high note at the end, unaccompanied save by a variety of gestures, shrugs, and grimaces on her own part. The applause liberally bestowed upon these doings brought her speedily running out again, evidently with something on her mind. Numerous pouts, more gestures, more grimaces, more shrugs. It appeared that Mr. Motti, being still an artist, was unwilling to be a participant in these proceedings, and would not follow her. It was clear that she had something to say, and she said it in French, with eloquently shrugged shoulders and a scornfully pointed finger toward the wings: "I have no score. I have no accompanist," and then came another unaccompanied song, full of false intonation and vicious mouthings of tone.

She was down upon the second part of the programme, after two airs by Meyerbeer sung by Mr. Plançon, but when he had finished she did not come. Mr. Motti went out after her, and did not come back; then Mr. Franko went out after the two, and he did not come back; then Mr. Mlersch left his desk among the 'cellists and went out after them all. But they all failed to bring Mme. Calvé, and in a few moments Mr. Max Hirsch of the executive staff of the house, part of whose duty it is to announce good and evil tidings from the stage, came forward and gravely proclaimed that Mme. Calvé had been overtaken by sudden indisposition; she could not sing, just then, but it was hoped that before the concert was over she would be sufficiently restored to give her next number, an air from "Hamlet." Vain hope! Mr. Burgstaller sang his three songs, and Mme. Ackté her three, both with an additional number, and then another proclamation from Mr. Hirsch: Mme. Calvé's "indisposition" had not disappeared, though a doctor had been with her ever since it came on, and she would be unable to sing any more that evening.

So the orchestra played Chabrier's brilliant orchestral fantasia, "España," and brought this remarkable concert to a close.

Dr. J. R. Jacoby Fined for Auto Speeding

Dr. James R. Jacoby of 25 West Fifty-second Street was an indignant prisoner yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court, where he was arraigned on a charge of fast auto driving in Central Park and was fined $25. The doctor paid under protest.

XENODOCIUS THE CLASSIC COP.

Tenderloin Etymologist Finds the Taker In of the Erring Appropriately Named.

A spirit of unrest filled the Tenderloin Station yesterday afternoon and the men on reserve lounged about the gloomy sitting room, impatient of the restraint duly prescribed and provided for in the Book of Regulations.

For a time a mild interest was excited by a new venture in art, essayed by Garibaldi, who has the bootblacking contract in the house. With a penny box of water colors he was frescoing a cauliflower ear acquired in the performance of duty by "Amen" Adams. Green and dark purple having been overlaid by a coating of "flesh tint," the artist departed, and the sole diversion in prospect was when Jim the Doorman should find that his chewing tobacco had been doctored with tabasco sauce.

It was at this inauspicious time that Policeman Edouard Christopher Columbus Xenodocius descended from the upper floor, established himself in a corner where a vagrant ray of sunshine managed to break in, and began to compare a half dozen samples of linen and muslin fabrics. The other reserves watched him gloomily. There was no secret about the purpose of Xenodocius to spring a creation in pillowshams on the recently refined dormitories. "Done to a frazzle," had been the "Classic Cop's" announcement of what the other bed decorations would be when his scheme took form.

Jim, the doorman, broke the silence. "My, my! it's a pity that you came into the police business. You ought to have been an interior decorator," he suggested, soothingly, and the other policemen began to sit up and take notice. "However did you ever come to put on brass buttons!" he grieved.

"I am an accomplisbment," said the "Classio Cop," with the air of a man who is imparting valuable information.

"That sounds like Dutch dialect," commented "Amen" Adams, who rather resented the loss of the general attention which had been devoted to his picturesque ear.

"I am an ultimate," further vouchsafed Xenodocius, and lapsed back into contemplation of his samples.

"That's right, talk in Greek," sneered Jim the doorman.

"I am a consummation," solemnly declared Xenodocius.

Whether or not trouble would have resulted at this point is a matter for conjecture. Just then, however, there was a diversion. A shuffling of feet was heard out in front of the station and the sound of an excited voice indicated that a prisoner had been arraigned before the sergeant. Some of the reserves strolled out to see what was happening, and found that "Specs" Harrison, disguising himself with a pair of eye glasses, had captured a violator of the Sunday law in the person of a second-hand book dealer, who, deceived by the policeman's intellectual appearance, had been trapped into selling him a moldy volume in a Seventh Avenue shop.

All that promised little, and the curious ones wandered back to the sitting room. There they were joined by "Specs," who had under his arm the evidence of his prisoner's guilt.

"What's the book?" inquired Roundsman Wencelas, with languid interest. "Specs" looked at the back of the volume.

"It's a Greek-English dictionary," he announced, and passed it to the Roundsman. Wencelas turned the pages for a moment, and then remarked to Xenodocius:

"Here's a word like the first part of your name, 'Classic.' It's 'Xenos,' and means that you're a stranger."

Xenodocius smiled, and the Roundsman continued his investigation. "Whoopee!" he yelled a moment later. "Here's the rest of him, 'Xendokios,' an innkseper. No, that doesn't fit. Oh, I see. It's from 'Xenos,' meaning stranger, and 'Dechomai,' to take in. Xenodocius, a taker in of the stranger, the wanderer, the erring. It's as simple as A B C."

Again Xenodocius smiled. "Now you see what I told you a while ago was right. Through the centuries that name has been working for one thing—to evolve a policeman to fit it. Here I am. I am the accomplishment." And he resumed the contemplation of his samples.

In the excitement following this, Jim, the doorman, carried away by a feeling that something ought to be done to celebrate such an announcement in that centre of refinement, produced his chewing tobacco and passed it around.

"It's my treat," he exclaimed. "Bite hearty."

Three men took chews before a realization of what had been done to that tobacco struck them. They were late at 6 o'clock roll call because they had to take turns at the ice cooler.

CONEY ISLAND SUNS ITSELF.

Big Crowd, Lots of Fun, Plenty to Drink, and No Arrests.

The crowd at Coney Island yesterday was not large enough to be called a record-breaker by even the most optimistic of promoters, but it was big enough to cripple the traction companies, and to bring joy to every shivering "barker" on the Bowery.

Up at the end of the long row of ruins—reminders of the old-time Bowery—Steeplechase Park was wide open, all the old attractions going full tilt. Dancing had the preference over the other amusements, as the cool breeze from the seawater made exercise imperative.

Perhaps the most marked change from former conditions was the fact that the papier macbé sandwich was nowhere in evidence. Bills of fare, many of them dilapidated and bearing the name of some city restaurant, to be sure, were proffered to every person who sought respite from the outside cold.

As the afternoon wore on and the crowds kept pouring in, many of the proprietors of the shows along Surf Avenue, all of which had been closed during the earlier part of the day, scurried about and picked up crews to run their respective performances.

Not one arrest for any offense was made by the police up to 6 o'clock, this Sunday being a record breaker, in that respect at least, and Capt. Dooley was correspondingly elated over the prospects of the coming season. To use his own words in commenting on the "new Coney Island":

"It'll be bigger and cleaner and better than it ever was before, and you'll see before the Summer is over the biggest crowds here that ever got together to enjoy themselves."

RECEPTION TO BISHOP POTTER.

He and Dr. Greer Will Be Guests of Bronx Parishes.

The Protestant Episcopal parishes and missions in the Bronx, which number twenty-six in all, have planned a reception on the eve of May 17 to Bishop Potter and Bishop Coadjutor Greer. The movement started with the Men's Club of Holy Faith Church, but was immediately adopted by the men of all other parishes. While it will be in charge of the men, women will be included at the reception itself.

The largest place available is the armory of the Second Battery, at Bathgate Avenue, Tremont, and it has been secured. Applications numbering fully 5,000 were received, but it has been found essential to reduce the number of invitations to 1,000, since that is as many as the armory will hold.

FATHER'S CABLED IRE DIDN'T STOP ELOPERS

Happy English Pair, in on the Etruria, Not Detained.

POLICE HAD BEEN NOTIFIED

Wrays Met in Car Works with Which Bride's Father Is Connected—Far Eastern Honeymoon.

Despite the fact that an angry father had cabled to America to have his daughter, who had made a runaway match with a good-looking young Englishman, detained on her arrival at New York, the couple, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wray, were not hindered by the immigration or police authorities when they landed from the Cunarder Etruria yesterday morning. Mrs. Wray, who was until ten days ago Miss Rosa Andrews of London, the only daughter of a wealthy official of the Dick Car Works, evidently guessed about "papa's" wrath. When she landed she was handed a cable message which read, "Write to father." After glancing at it, she turned to the messenger and smilingly remarked, "There is no immediate answer."

The fact that the newly wedded Wrays were among the cabin passengers on the Etruria became known in New York a few days ago when John D. Gluck, Jr., of the customs brokerage firm of John Gluck & Son of 16 Beaver Street received a cable from a friend in London requesting him to have the pair detained.

Accordingly Mr. Gluck yesterday got up early, and, journeying to the Battery, boarded the revenue cutter and went down the bay and boarded the Etruria off Quarantine. He lost no time in ferreting out the Wrays. Then there was a conference. Whatever was said was evidently in favor of the bride, for as soon as the Etruria docked Mr. Gluck was among the first to leave the liner.

The Immigration Inspectors decided the case in favor of the couple in less than two minutes. The bride, they learned, was twenty-three and sane, and the groom was nearly thirty and mentally just as sound. The sight of the marriage certificate and funds enough to pass any Immigration Bureau on the continent was sufficient.

Friends on the ship said that Mr. Wray was an Assistant Superintendent in the Dick Car Works, and that he received a salary of about $3,500 a year. "A good living for any young married pair," remarked a stately dame who thoroughly disapproved of the angry father's proceedings.

It was said that Mrs. Wray met Mr. Wray on one of her visits to the car works. After that, whenever she visited the factory, it was the young Superintendent who was always on hand to escort her about the big buildings. When Mr. Andrews became aware of the attachment that had sprung up between his daughter and the Superintendent, he immediately tried to end the affair.

About noon Saturday a week ago Miss Rosa arose early, and taking a cab, arrived at the Waterloo Station in time to catch the boat train for Liverpool with Wray. As soon as they arrived at Liverpool they made a quick visit to a Presbyterian parsonage not far from the Mersey, and half an hour before the Etruria sailed they were man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Wray are going to the Orient on their honeymoon.

IN THE SHOPS.

What woman can resist the temptation to get a Penelope Winslow bodkin in solid silver and all for 50 cents? It is not the original article, to be sure. That can be seen by those interested in Colonial relics in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth. This is a reproduction, a large bodkin, heavy and strong, with a long eye and a small round one at each end and the letters "P. W." upon it, as they are to be found upon that of Penelope herself in Plymouth. Every woman who runs ribbons needs a Colonial bodkin.

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There are many things, some of little cost, and others in larger pieces and worth more, which are reproductions of Colonial relics. One of these, which makes a pretty ornament for the toilet table, is the cradle of Peregrin White, the first white child born in New England. The cradle itself is in the Plymouth Museum, and the reproductions are in sterling silver, tiny things, 3½ inches long, one with a plump, velvet-covered bed inside to be used for a pin-cushion, and another lined with velvet for a trinket casket. The tourist to Colonial shines buys these at Pilgrim Hall, where they can be compared with the original, but they are also to be found in New York. The velvet used with them is one of two colors, pink or blue, the two colors usually seen in the cradles or layettes of babies, pink for the boys and blue for the small girls. The silver cradles cost $5 each.

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Among other small Colonial pieces are those that are always needed—table silver—and these spoons are made after a Miles Standish spoon. In them, as in many reproductions of old things, there is not only the historical significance, but the spoons have a charming simplicity of design. There are all the varieties to be found for ordinary table use, including tea caddy spoons. The prices vary with the size. Coffee spoons are $1.50 each; caddy spoons and bonbon spoons, $2; cream ladles, $2.75, and the highest priced, a tea strainer and gravy ladle, are $4.75 each. These make charming wedding presents.

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Speaking of spoons, there are others of old design, copies of spoons which have been used in one private family for over 100 years. The handle has a rather sharply pointed top and a simple, crude design upon it, a design that the silversmiths of over 100 years ago delighted in.

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Women who go down on the east side of New York and buy brass candlesticks warranted to be old Russian should try home reproductions. The "old Russian," usually, as can be seen by any one with experience in copper and brass by an examination of the rough under side, is very new, and not only that, but made of a composition which has not half the beauty of the genuine metal. There are charming reproductions of an old Mayflower candlestick, another relic in the Plymouth Museum, which cost $1.50 each. These are 5 inches tall, with a standard, and a little above that a round plate, probably intended to catch the drippings. Above that is the stock with encircling rings or corrugations. These candlesticks are also delightful in sliver, costing $8 each.

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More beautiful than these, if not more interesting, are reproductions of the candlesticks of the Father of His Country. In the exact size of the original—10 inches—they are $28 each and $55 a pair; but in a smaller size—7½ inches—they are $14 each and $27.50 a pair.

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Other things are tall, fluted andirons, 26½ inches high and made of solid cast brass, like the andirons that were in the room in which Washington died at Mount Vernon. These cost $25.

Cyrus Maynard Stone Falls Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24.—Cyrus Maynard Stone, aged fifty-seven years, a retired New York lawyer, fell dead from hypertrophy of the heart in his rooms at the Hotel Heublein this evening. He was stopping there with his wife and daughter. Of late years Mr. Stone had lived at the Hotel Thorndyke, Boston, and the Gilsey House, New York, coming here usually to spend the Summer.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH FRANCIS MARTIN, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital on Saturday night, held a position of trust with the Southern Railway. He had lived here but a short time.

Ex-Sheriff JOHN W. KERR of Kingston, N. Y., died there yesterday. He was eighty years old, and the father-in-law of James Ross, the Canadian railroad operator.

JOSEPH POWELL, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania from 1874 to 1876 and ex-Special Deputy Collector of the Port of Philadelphia under President Cleveland's first Administration, died at Towanda, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-six years.

SCANDAL IN MADISON, N. J.

$6 in Real Money Bet on "Farmer John's" Walk to Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., April 24.—Sporting circles in Madison are still buzzing with excitement over the result of a wager which was made on Thursday between "Farmer John" H. Williams and a number of his friends. Counting side bets, over $6 was involved, and though the utmost secrecy was observed, the fact that real bets were made has leaked out and a scandal is threatened.

"Farmer John" is something of a walker, and during a discussion at the Post Office on Thursday afternoon among several of Madison's most prominent and influential citizens the subject of pedestrianism came up, and "Farmer John" recklessly bet $2 to anybody's $4 that he could walk from the Madison liberty pole to Morristown, a distance of four and a half miles, in one hour.

Instantly a betting ring was formed and money flashed right and left. The $4 was raised and several side bets were placed. One man who had a bunch of milk tickets was barred from the betting. John Laden and William Yost, who have watches, were selected as timekeepers, and accompanied Williams in a carriage.

"Farmer John" is sixty-odd years old, but active and a rapid walker. He left the liberty pole at 3 o'clock, but it was 4:05 o'clock when he strode upon the Morristown "green," which had been selected as the finish of the race. He had lost his bet by five minutes, but he was roundly cheered as he swung up South Street, carrying a paving stone in each hand for ballast in lieu of cork grips.

"No more terbacca for me this month," remarked one enthusiastic Madison sport an hour or two later, as he was told of the defeat of the man he had backed and was invited to hand over 75 cents.

"By cracker," said o., who was muicted to the extent of 30 cents, "but it certainly is exciting. If ths old woman ever hears of me puttin' up money on a race—"

The crowd shook its head at the thought of the awful consequences.

EX-SENATOR H. S. LITTLE DEAD.

Endowed the Chair Which Grover Cleveland Fills at Princeton.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—Ex-State Senator Henry Stafford Little died at his apartments in the Trenton House to-day. He had been ill about three days with pneumonia and was in his eighty-first year. For almost a generation he was one of the recognized leaders of the State Democratic party. For some few years past he had been living in retirement, although he maintained an active interest in public affairs up until his last illness.

Mr. Little was receiver for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and for several years after reorganization was affected was the company's President. He built and was President of the New York and Long Branch Railroad until that road become a part of the Reading System. Mr. Little also started a number of banks in Monmouth County and some other sections of the State. At the time of his death he was President of the New Central Coal Company, New York.

He gave Princeton University a quarter of a million dollars for a dormitory which now bears his name and also endowed a chair of political history at Princeton which is being filled by ex-President Grover Cleveland. Mr. Little leaves a sister, Mrs. Margaret Terhune of Matawan, three nephews, and a niece.

His body will be taken to Matawan tomorrow by special train, and the funeral will take place from his old home there on Wednesday afternoon. Ex-President Cleveland to-day sent his sympathy to Mrs. Terhune and announced his intention of attending the funeral. The pall bearers will include President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, United States Senators Kean and Dryden, Ex-Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, Ex-Supreme Court Clerk Benjamin F. Lee, Ex-Supreme Court Justice Van Syckel, Ex-United States Senator Smith, and Vice Chancellor Pitney.

DEATH OF STEVENSON BURKE.

Ex-Judge Stricken in Washington—Body Taken Back to Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Ex-Judge Stevenson Burke of Cleveland, Ohio, died at the Shoreham Hotel in this city to-day from the effects of a paralytic stroke suffered nearly twenty-four hours previously. He remained unconscious from the time he was stricken until death.

The body this evening was taken to Cleveland, where the funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon from the family residence, 1,171 Euclid Avenue.

Mr. Burke was seventy-nine years of age, and is survived by his wife and one married daughter, besides four grandchildren.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 24.—Judge Burke was very prominent in legal and financial circles in Ohio for fifty years. He was a Director in the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley, the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Toledo and Ohio Central, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway companies, and had large property interests in copper and iron mines in Canada.

He was born on a farm in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. For a short time in his early life he was a preacher, but abandoned that calling to study law at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was active in attempting to prevent the operation in Ohio of the fugitive slave law. He came to Cleveland in 1866.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The area of high pressure that has largely controlled the weather in the United States during the last six days is passing slowly eastward over the Atlantic. It is warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and much colder in the western portion of the lake region and the Southwest, where temperatures are again 16 to 20 degrees below the normal.

Rain is indicated for New England and the lower lake region and the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys to-morrow, and there will be rain Tuesday generally in Atlantic Coast districts north of the Carolinas.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Baltimore to New York.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers, followed by fair, to-day; warmer on the coast; Tuesday, fair, except showers in west portion; brisk south, shifting to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers to-day, colder in north portion; Tuesday, showers, fresh south winds, becoming westerly.

New Jersey—Showers and warmer to-day; Tuesday, showers, fresh to brisk south winds, becoming westerly.

New England—Rain to-day; warmer on the coast; Tuesday, fair, colder in northwest portion; brisk south winds, shifting to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	49	46	49
6 A. M.	48	45	51
9 A. M.	51	47	58
12 M.	55	53	60
4 P. M.	61	52	57
6 P. M.	58	51	54
9 P. M.	55	49	52
12 P. M.	55	48	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 238 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1903	54
Corresponding date for last 25 years	52

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46 degrees and at 8 P. M. 49 degrees, the maximum register being 55 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 45 degrees at 3 A. M. At 8 A. M. there was 65 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 74 per cent.

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TIFF WOUND UP THE FAIR.

Young Men Offended at Mrs. Hobart's Nursery Kirmess.

PATERSON, N. J., April 24.—The close of the week's kirmess for the benefit of the Children's Day Nursery at Apollo Hall last night was marked by considerable excitement. The affair was under the management of Mrs. Garret A. Hobart and other society women and was a success in every way.

One of the features was "Life in a Toy Shop," or "Fun in Toy Land," as it was variously called. There were young men and young women dress

EXCELSIOR RACE TO-DAY

Handicap Worth $8,000 to be Feature of Jamaica Track's Opening.

FIFTEEN HORSES TO START

Wotan, Charles Elwood, Red Knight, and Major Daingerfield Most Favored of the Field.

The first change of base for racing in New York this season will take place this afternoon, when, with the running of the Excelsior Handicap, the Spring meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey Club will open at the Jamaica track. The race, already accepted as one of the Spring series of important events for matured horses of the better class, is only a year old, having been run for the first time last Spring, when the Jamaica course was opened to the public. The late William C. Whitney's Blackstock then won a somewhat sensational victory before a great public patronage which made the new venture a success from the beginning.

In value the Excelsior compares favorably with the other of the early handicaps, the renewal of the race to-day having $5,000 added money, while the gross worth of the stakes will be close to $8,000. For the big event, the feature of the opening day of the Metropolitan Club meeting, fifteen horses are named to start in the official announcement of the entries, the number including about the best of the horses that have raced at the Aqueduct course, with the addition of what may be a very important factor in Major Daingerfield, the best three-year-old of his season, who will make his first appearance of 1904 in this contest and who is the top weight with 120 pounds.

Half a dozen of the other horses in the race figured as rnnners for the first of the season's handicaps, the Carter, decided on the first day of the Aqueduct meeting and won by Beldame. The most conspicuous of the lot is the stout and fast three-year-old Wotan, who was third in the Carter. Others that showed winning form at the Queens County course are Red Knight, Dixieline, and Rosetint. Buttons, Charles Elwood, and Ostrich were beaten at Aqueduct, but are horses for whom excuses have been offered and who are expected to show better things now that they have had the benefit of seasoning in actual races. The field is one of excellent promise for a well-contested struggle, though it includes few horses of pronounced high class, and the contest appears to be an open one. The distance—one mile and a sixteenth—is the longest that horses have been called on to race so far this season in New York.

In the gossip among horsemen yesterday opinion most favored the chances of Wotan, Charles Elwood, Red Knight, and Major Daingerfield, with Wotan as the horse who probably will be the opening favorite. The popularity of the Jamaica track was established last season, even before the new course was fully equipped for racing and public patronage, and the general interest that the renewal of the race for the Excelsior Handicap has aroused gives indication that a crowd even larger than that of the first day at Aqueduct will assemble on the Metropolitan Jockey Club's grounds this afternoon. Unusual efforts have been made by the track managers to have the course in the best possible condition for the running of the Excelsior, and horsemen who were quartered at Jamaica last week declared that the track was very much faster than at any time last season, as the result of the work done on it.

The prospects thus are that should the course remain dry to-day, and there seems little chance of rain enough to injure the going, an exceedingly fast race, considering the early season, will be produced.

The entries in full for tha Excelsior, with the weights to be carried and the riders, follow:

The Excelsior Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $5,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. To he run as fourth race.

Horse.	Age.	Weight.	Jockey.
Major Daingerfield,	5,	120	J. Martin
Charles Elwood,	4,	116	O'Neill
Buttons,	4,	110	Radfern
Oarsman,	4,	109	Bullman
Red Knight,	4,	109	Odom
Dixieline,	5,	108	Shaw
Rostand,	4,	105	H. Cochran
Rosetint,	4,	105	Fuller
Himself,	6,	100	T. Burns
Bardolph,	4,	100	Hildebrand
Lord Badge,	5,	99	E. Walsh
Wotan,	3,	86	Treuble
Florham Queen,	4,	95	O'Brien
Ostrich,	3,	93	H. Phillips
Sam Craig,	5,	90	Hennessy

Entries at Jamaica To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Young Henry	126	Damon	108
Highhall	119	Sheriff Bell	107
All Gold	115	Silver Dream	106
Race King	112	Tim Payne	98
Major Pelham	111	Monet	95
Orthodox	110	Illyria	95
Toscan	108	Elsie L.	90

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Sir Roche	114	Dark Planet	101
Ethics	110	Marilin	100
Cincinnatus	110	Early Eve	100
Meistersinger	110	Bessie McCarthy	100
Keynote	106	Midshipman	86
Faranlass	106	Wreath of Ivy	85
Gaviota	103	Totness	85
The Don	101		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

St. Bellane	109	Tramotor	104
Blandy	107	Garrett	102
Panamalan	107	Aqueduct	102
Workman	107	Dance Music	99
Melrose	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Excelsior Handicap.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; four and one-half furlongs.

Gilpin	112	Madrigal	109
Fire Ball	112	Black Cat	109
Voladay	112	Auction	109
Khorasan	112	Maxey More	109
Combustion	112	Golden Buck	109
Recreo	112		

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Cloverland	113	Communicant	101
Mart Mullen	113	Moorhen	97
Brigadier	112	Spanish Lassie	96
Orioff	111	Julia M.	96
Inkling	111	Flying Charcoal	96
Alpaca	110	Brightwood	93
Gold Dome	106	Lady Mirthful	92
Loricate	106	Pond Lily	91
Lem Reed	105	For Luck	91
Raider	103	Tom Kiley	89
Dimple	103		

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Telephone, 67—Hoboken.

Quickly reached by ferries from Christopher St. and Barclay St., New York, landing in Hohoken near place of sale. Time from Union Square or New York Post Office to place of sale less than 30 minutes.

There are about 150 cows and heifers in milk, a few service bulls of noted blood, and 40 young calves of both sexes. About one-half of the animals are just imported from the island of Jersey, with direct reference to this sale, and the remainder are consigned by the leading breeders of the New England and Middle States. Family cows, show cows for the lawn, richest of dairy cows, great butter givers, and breeding stock of highest excellence are included.
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TURF.
METROPOLITAN JOCKEY CLUB
JAMAICA, L. I.
To-day, the Excelsior Handicap
and five other races, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:10, 1:25, 1:40, and 2:00 P. M. Leave Flatbush Av. at 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, and 1:45.

SPORTING EVENTS.
BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M., BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

HARLEM OARSMEN ACTIVE.

Crews and Scullers on the Water Training for Local Regatta.

The pleasant weather of yesterday resulted in a great increase of activity on the part of the Harlem River oarsmen, and almost every club on the river was well represented on the water during the day, while some of the crews in training for the coming Harlem regatta were out both in the morning and afternoon. The largest number of crews from any one club was boated by the Union Boat Club, which had out an eight-oared shell, two quadruple scull shells a four-oared barge, four double gigs, and six singles. Other clubs well represented were the Dauntless, Atalanta, Harlem, Nassau, and Wyanoke.

The Union Boat Club's junior eight, which will be entered in the Harlem regatta, and which is rowing in good form under tha coaching of ex-Capt. P. M. Cassidy, is now boated in the following order:

Bow, Hughes; 2, Kean; 3, Peine; 4, J. Godsell; 5, T. Lyons; 6, McCutcheon; 7, J. Walsh; stroke, A. Warts; coxswain, Hayden. Another junior eight was that of the Harlem Rowing Club, which is made up as follows: Bow, Keefe; 2, Meyer; 3, Benz; 4, Demerst; 5, Bradley; 6, Frerghs; 7, Evans; stroke, Fuiton; coxswain, Lenox. The latter was a newcomer, who was tried in the crew yesterday, and gave good satisfaction. He weighs only 104 pounds. A junior quadruple sculls crew, composed of Keenan Heath, Rooney, and Delaney, and Fuessel, the senior single sculler, also formed part of the Harlem representation yesterday.

The intermediate eight of the Dauntless Rowing Club, which won as juniors at the Long Island regatta last year, was out rowing as follows: Bow, F. Post, Jr.; No. 2, J. B. Scott; No. 3, J. McKevitt; No. 4, F. Hagan; No. 5, G. W. Wooiley; No. 6, D. N. Roberge; No. 7, J. Herbet; storke, G. Covert; coxswain, H. H. Bowtel. An eight-oared barge made up the river in the afternoon. A junior four will start to train to-day, and a gradruple sculls crew will be made up soon.

The Nassau Boat Club had out a junior quadruple sculls crew, composed of Osenkop, Cully, Pfaffman, and Desvennie. A senior four, composed of Melhoff, Fraser, Cook, and Cress, will be started soon. At present the crews are handicapped by the bad condition of the bulkhead in front of the house, but the work of repairing it will begin to-day, and it is expected that it will be completed by next Sunday. Work on the clubhouse is progressing raphidly, and a formal opening early next month is planned.

The Wyanoke Boat Club celebrated the day by taking an eight-oared barge to College Point for a baseball game. The crew was composed of Fisher, Bergen, Goldheimer, Lyons, Hitchman, Lichenstadter, Curtis, Weston, and McGuire.

SQUADRON A COACH.

Will Begin Running to Van Cortlandt Polo Grounds on April 30.

Squadron A will begin running its public coach Squadron from the Plaza Hotel to the polo grounds at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, April 30. The first regular match between teams of the Squadron Polo Club will probably be played on that day. The players have not yet been able to begin practice, but it is expected that the smallest field of the three that are available for polo will be in good condition for practice games this coming week. The match on April 30 will probably be between two picked teams, as it is too early to arrange a match with an outside club.

Capt. Barry, Chairman of the Polo Committee, intends to invite a number of club teams to take part in a week's series of games at Van Cortlandt Park this season. He has already extended invitations to the Albany Club, Taconic Club of Hartford, New Haven Club, and Rumford Club of Providence, while among the local clubs games are likely to be arranged with Great Neck and Rumson. All of these clubs are placed on an equal basis regarding the ability of the individual players, and Squadron A is anxious to meet as many teams as possible this year.

The college tournament arranged with Yale and Princeton early in May at Van Cortlandt Park will take the place of the usual open tournament given by the squadron in the Spring. The troopers will hold their regular annual tournament open to all polo clubs in September, immediately following the open championship, instituted this year by the Polo Association.

The latest addition to the Polo Association, the New Haven Polo Club, is planning an active year. Its membership is largely composed of Yale students. Louis E. Stoddard has been appointed the club delegate to the meetings of the Polo Association. Home and home matches are being arranged between the New Haven and the Hartford polo players.

International Cricket Changes.

The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia are having difficulty in their efforts to change the time for international cricket here from September and October to June and July. The teams invited stated that this arrangement would interfere with the English county championship series and other important fixtures. The Marylebone Cricket Club, which was asked to send over a team, said it would be impossible to get together a team in June strong enough to allow its name to be used by the visitors. The Gentlemen of Ireland, who had previously offered to come here for a series of games in September and October, also declined on this account. Negotiations are now pending with H. G. D. Leveson-Gower to bring over a team; but it is expected that the same difficulty will stand in his way.

There seems no reason, however, why the games should not be played early in September instead of toward the close of that month. The English county season ends in August, and a team could easily be sent here to play at the beginning of the month. When the Cambridge-Oxford eleven under Frank Mitchell came over, some years ago, it played its first match in New York on Labor Day, when there was attracted to Staten Island one of the largest crowds that ever attended a cricket match in this locality.

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TILTS FOR ROAD HONORS

Trotters and Pacers in Free-for-All Races on the Speedway.

NEW-COMER MET CHAMPIONS

Governor Holt Made His First Appearance and Forced Out Noted Horses in Fast Brushes.

Free-for-all races, with mixed fields of champions at both the trotting and pacing gaits contending for the honors of the road, constituted an interesting feature of yesterday morning's sport on the Harlem River Speedway. The comparatively dry weather of the past week helped horsemen greatly in advancing the condition of their roadsters and matinée racers, and with the roadbed in excellent condition, there was every invitation for fast work by well-known animals. Most of the speed trials that were crowded into the far noon took place on the upper stretch, where several thousand spectators lined the sidewalks and cheered the competing teams.

Among the new-comers on the read, one who attracted special attention was Governor Holt, 2:15¼, driven by Trainer Isaac Fleming to a speed cart. Governor Holt was introduced to the crowd in a brush with Andrew Crawford's trotter, Belfry Chimes, 2:21¼. For a quarter of a mile Mr. Crawford led the way by a length. Then the new-comer began to gain gorund steadily. Within a hundred yards of the finish Governor Holt reacbed even terms with Belfry Chimes, and for a moment the pair stepped head and head. In the final drive Governor Holt in being touched with the whip showed in front and passed the post a winner by half a length. So pleased were the spectators with this exhibition that they clamored for a second heat, but no horse could be found to oppose Governor Holt until Swift, 2:07¾, the winner of the New York Driving Club's 1903 trotting championship, appeared, driven by his owner, Col. John F. Cockerill.

A heat then was arranged, and the horses were sent away on almost even terms. The stranger led Swift by an open length to the first quarter post, trotting close to a 2:20 clip. Swift did not attempt to close the gap until the stretch was reached when Governor Holt gave him a hard race for an eighth of a mile, but lacked finishing qualities, and was beaten out by a length.

Charles Weiland's famous bay pacer, Johnny Agan, 2:05¼, did some remarkably fast work, and with one exception which proved the best of the morning, won every heat in which he was started. The heat in which he was a non-winner was lost to the chestnut pacer Fred W., 2:08¼, driven by A. Frankenstein, and was so close that many of the witnesses thought Johnny Agan had won.

By far the best three-cornered brush of the morning was between the trotters Governor Holt, Red George, driven by George H. Huber, and Katie Bradley, driven by A. Geisman. The trio had a clear road, and lined up well in the stretch until the final sprint was made, when Governor Holt took the lead and finished an open length to the good. Alexander Newburger's bay colt Better Luck covered himself with glory by defeating Luke A. Burke's trotting team, composed of West Wilkes and mate, and Louis Kahn's black pacer Bonnie Kirkland (2:23¼) was far too speedy for the gray pacer Dancing Girl, (2:20,) driven by Charles E. Faulkner. Johnny Agan, Better Luck, and Santos finished in the order named after a very pretty half-mile heat, and Swift led Patrick Ryan's team, composed of Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, by an open length. Among the many others who participated in the brushing were C. M. Boynton, driving the bay trotter Night Hawk, (2:23¼;) Morris Herrman, driving the trotter Tom Boy, (2:20;) E. J. La Place, driving the trotter Index, (2:21¼;) George Leveene, driving the pacer Bell Boy, (2:07¼;) P. F. Drew, driving the bay pacer Hugh Mack, (2:16¾;) William Scott, driving the gray trotter Gray Billy; Thomas Greenbaum, driving the pacing gelding Isaac Davenport; Walter F. Kilpatrick, driving the trotter Royal Rene, (2:20;) A. Epstein, driving the pacer Crescent; Frederick Dietz, driving the trotter Miss Overton, (2:26¼,) who won a well-contested heat from the trotter Gray Billy; Thomas Lynch, driving the pacing chestnut Burt, (2:25¼,) a new-comer on the road; Louis Horton, driving a team of black trotters; J. P. Baiter, driving the pacing mare Helen D.; W. A. Northrup, driving the trotter Kalassa; David McNeice, with the pacer Tom Reed; George A. Coleman, with the pacer Mosquito, (2:18½;) Capt. C. H. McDonald, driving the trotter Mary Steele, (2:20¼,) and Thomas F. Russell, with his show-ring trotter Princess Sprague.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

One Rider Had Collar Bone Broken in a Spill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, April 24.—Cbarles Frank of the Yala Bicycle Club fell and broke his collar bone in the quarter mile bicycle race, at the cycle race meet held at the Vailsburg track to-day. The accident happened when the riders had gone half the distance. Teddy Billington, Elias Sindle, and Frank all went down together. Frank L. Kramer and his team mate, Fenn, got first and second prizes in the half-mile open professional event, Kramer did the pacing and carried Fenn into second place. They both rode hard for the quarter mile and the pace was telling on them when they quit. Joseph Kopsky of the Century Road Club of America, who has been winning on the road during last season and also won first prize in a novice race which was run at the Parkway Driving track last year, was among the riders in the half-mile novice, and finished second to A. Schwenke of New York, for which he received a prize. This action will probably receive attention from the National Cycling Association. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by A. Schwenke, New York; J. Kopsky, New York, second; John Forsyth, New York, third. Time—1:16 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by John Hartigan, National; C. Brookbyn; Edward Rupprecht, Bay View W., Newark, second; Joseph Witty, Yale B. C., Newark, third; Charles Schlee, National Turn Verein, Newark, fourth. Time—0:33 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by William R. Lee, New York, (50 yards;) H. E. Chappey, Bay View W., Little Falls, N. J., (150 yards,) second; Paul Bichette, Pellet Team, New York, (250 yards,) third; Oscar Wohlfarth, National Turn Verein, (200 yards,) fourth. Time—11:53 1-5. Lap prize winner—David Mackay, Newark.

Half-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., second; E. F. Root, Boston, third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fourth. Time—1:26 2-5.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional, for Non-Winners.—Won by E. F. Root, Boston; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, third. Time—2:08 1-5. Lap prize winners—Hadfield, 2; Glasson, 1.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (30 yards;) Charles Hadfield, Newark, (120 yards,) second; Oliver Dorion, Coney Island, (120 yards,) third; E. F. Root, Boston, (30 yards,) fourth. Time—4:12. Lap prize winners—Benfer, 2; Newkirk, 2; Kastendieck, 1; Root, 1; Fozier, 1.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Brooklyn Wins Second Sunday Game at Washington Park.

TWELVE INNINGS AT ST. LOUIS

Pittsburg Plays Cincinnati Again and Is Defeated by a Score of Six to Five.

Brooklyn played its second Sunday championship game at Washington Park yesterday with the Philadelphia team in the presence of over 13,000 people, a larger crowd than on the preceding Sunday. Such a thing as a victory appeared almost hopeless for Hanlon's men, but from a score of 6 to 0 against them at one time they made a rally at the bat in the seventh inning, and finally won by a score of 8 to 6. Two other games were played in the National League. St. Louis beating Chicago by a run and Cincinnati scoring another victory over Pittsburg.

Twelve innings, with the score at four each, was the result of the American League game at St. Louis between the St. Louis and Detroit teams, while at Chicago Comiskey's men and the Clevelands played a close contest, ending in the success of the Chicagos.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Defeats Philadelphia by Batting Rally in Seventh Inning.

With the score six to nothing in favor of the Philadelphia team after it had ended its portion of the fourth inning yesterday at Washington Park, the Brooklyns gave a fine display of hard and safe batting in the seventh inning, which netted five runs and finally won for them the game. It was a contest full of incidents, but the chief one, the arrest of three programme sellers and three players for the purpose of testing the matter of Sunday playing in the courts, did not seem to affect the exhibition, which was cleverly contested throughout. In the third inning Wolverton in running from first to third base was struck on the back of the head by a thrown ball from right field, and caused a delay of the game for some minutes. Although Wolverton overran the base and was touched out, Umpire Emslie declared he was entitled to tha base. Gleason, one of the fastest runners on the team, took his place at third and scored a run for Wolverton.

Another incident, one of the most peculiar that ever happened on a baseball field, occurred in the fifth inning when the Brooklyns gradually passed the Philadelphias by an unusual batting rally. The excitement of the crowd was intensa throughout the inning, and a young man in the grand stand, in a perfect delirium of frenzy, threw his arms so wildly about that his right arm was so badly strained near the socket that it hung limply at his side, and he was led out of the grounds suffering much pain.

After Poole and Jacklitsch were placed under arrest Thatcher and Ritter succeeded them. Thatcher was batted freely during the first four innings, eight singles, including a double, and six runs being the record of the Philadelphias. Afterward, however, Thatcher was almost invincible, only one hit being secured.

When the Brooklyns began the seventh inning they were three runs behind. Ritter started off with a three baser, Thatcher sent him across the plate with a single, but the next man, Strang, sent a fly to centre field, which was accepted. Then Sbeckard forced Thatcher out at second, making two out and only one run scored. Lumley caused much enthusiasm by a tremendous hit to centre field for three bases, and Dobbs, with a two baser, made the score a tie. Babb's single and Dilion's double resulted in two more runs, which placed the score at 8 to 6 in favor of Brooklyn.

Dillon, the Californian, played his first game with the Brooklyns, and acquitted himself creditably at first base. He has an easy and rather graceful style, is a capital thrower, and unusually active. At the bat he struck out twice.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Duffy, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0		
Wol'ton, 3b.	2	2	2	0	0		
Titus, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Barry, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Hall, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0		
Hulsitt, ss.	1	1	1	4	0		
Dooin, c.	0	0	6	0	0		
Duggl'by, p.	1	1	0	1	1		
*Lush	0	0	0	0	0		
Totals.	6	9	24	8	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Strang, 2b.	1	2	6	0	1		
Sheck'd, lf.	2	1	1	0	0		
Lumley, rf.	2	3	0	0	0		
Dobbs, cf.	1	1	5	0	0		
Babb, ss.	1	2	1	2	0		
Dillon, 1b.	0	1	6	2	0		
McC'k, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Ritter, c.	1	1	6	2	0		
Thatcher, p.	0	1	1	1	0		
Totals.	8	13	27	11	1		

*Batted for Duggleby in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	—8

Three-base hits—Ritter, Lumley. Two-base hits—Wolverton, Dillon, Dobbs. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Thatcher, 2. Struck out—By Thatcher, 5; by Duggleby, 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 5. Double play—Ritter and Babb. Wild pitch—Thatcher. Passed ball—Ritter. Sacrifice hits—Duffy, Gleason, Dooin. Stolen bases—Wolverton, Strang, Sheckard. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 13,614.

NEW YORK, (N. L.) 8; HOBOKEN, 5.

The Hoboken baseball team played a sharp game against the New York National League team yesterday at St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken. The New Yorks presented a strong team and had to play up to the mark all the time to win. It was a benefit game for them, and fully 5,000 people were present. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	2	1	2	1	0		
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0		
McGann, 1b.	0	3	8	2	0		
Mertes, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
M'Cor'k, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	0	0		
Dunn, 2b.	2	1	1	4	0		
Warner, c.	0	1	3	0	0		
Bow'man, c.	1	1	1	0	0		
Ames, p.	1	0	1	1	1		
Milligan, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	8	10	27	11	1		

HOBOKEN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Turner, cf.	1	1	3	0	1		
Kiernan, ss.	1	0	3	2	0		
Sh'kton, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Cregan, lf.	0	1	3	0	1		
Sbortell, 2b.	0	1	4	5	1		
Driscoll, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0		
Noyes, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1		
Lamar, c.	1	1	2	1	0		
McKenna, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Tierney	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	5	6	27	11	4		

*Batted for Lindeman and McKenna.

New York.	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—8
Hohoken	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	—5

Three-base hits—Mertes, Dunn, Sbackleton. First base by errors—New York, 4; Hoboken, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Hoboken, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 3; off Milligan, 1; off Lindeman, 1; off McKenna, 1. Struck out—By Ames, 2; by Milligan, 2; by Lindeman, 1. Stolen base—Shortell. Double play—Kiernan, Shortell, and Driscoll. Umpire—Mr. Mority. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—5,000.

ST. LOUIS, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, April 24.—St. Louis again defeated Chicago to-day by a margin of one run. The three runs scored on both sides in the second inning were principally results of battery errors, the winning run being earned by the visitors on three clean singles. Attendance, 11,000. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	9	4
St. Louis	0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4	6	2

Batteries—Brown and Holmes; Dunleavy and Byers.

CINCINNATI, 6; PITTSBURG, 5.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—The Cincinnati Nationals won to-day's game from Pittsburg by an exciting ninth inning rally. Leever was put out of the game for assaulting Umpire Johnstone. Attendance, 14,204. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 2—6	11	1
Pittsburg	0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—5	8	3

Batteries—Suthoff, Kellum, and Schlei; Lee, Pfeister, Leever, and Carisch.

PHILA., (A. L.,) 7; JERSEY CITY, 2.

During the third inning of an exhibition baseball game between the Jersey City Eastern League team and the Philadelphia American League nine, which was played at Bayonne yesterday, the police arrested the President and two players of the Jersey City club for violating the Sunday law. After this the game proceeded, the Philadelphians winning by a score of 7 to 2. Score by innings.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 2 3 0 0 0 1 1 0—7	12	2
Jersey City	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	8	4

Batteries—Bender and Schreck; Eason and Vandegrift; Foxen and Dillon.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	6	1	.857	Pittsburg	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	5	3	.625	Chicago	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	6	4	.600	Boston	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	5	4	.556	Philadelphia	2	5	.286

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

CHICAGO, 5; CLEVELAND, 4.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Chicagos made an exciting finish in the ninth inning of to-day's baseball game. With two out and a man on third base, Hess hit Holmes ad passed Jones, filling the bases. Callahan hit over Lush's head for two bases, scoring three runs. He scored the winning run on Green's double to right. Attendance, 6,250. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4—5	9	0
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4	9	3

Batteries—Dougherty, Flaherty, and Sullivan; Hess and Bemis.

ST. LOUIS, 4; DETROIT, 4.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—A twelve-inning tie game was played here to-day between the St. Louis and Detroit American League teams. The game was hotly contested throughout. The errors were equally divided. A neat stop by O'Leary in the ninth inning saved the Detroits from defeat. Attendance, 11,000. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4	10	2
Detroit	0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—4	12	2

Batteries—Sudhoff and Sugden; Killian and Woods.

BOSTON, 4; NEWARK, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—The Boston American League team defeated the Newark Eastern League team at Wiedenmayer's Park here to-day by the score of 4 to 3. The game was exceedingly close up to the ninth inning, and but for a phenomenal catch of O'Neil, Newark would have won. The local team had both the second and third bases covered when Wagner made a long drive into the left field close to the foul line, which was caught by O'Neil within a few inches of the ground. Hesterfer was a little wild at the start, allowing three safe hits, but steadied down after the third inning. Winters pitched an excellent game, striking out seven men. Ten thousand people were present. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston, (A. L.)	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2	9	0
Newark	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3	8	2

Batteries—Winters and Doran; Hesterfer and Lynch.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	7	1	.875	Cleveland	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	3	.571	St. Louis	3	3	.500
Chicago	5	4	.556	Detroit	3	4	.429
New York	4	4	.500	Washington	0	7	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

American Association Games.

Toledo, 6; St. Paul, 12.
Louisville, 11; Kansas City, 4.
Columbus, 2; Minneapolis, 7. Game called in last half of the fifth inning on account of rain.

Scores of Other Games.

At Utica—Utica, 6; Schenectady, 5.
At Van Nest—Philadelphia Giants, 12; Emeraids, 9.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Ilion, 0.
At Canarsie, L. I.—Howard Field Club, 26; Sporting Field Club, 12.

Sunday Handball Matches.

Although the outdoor season of sports is now at hand, the local handball players continue active, and games on the principal local courts yesterday resulted as follows:

Murphy's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Court.—E. J. Groden and T. Rooney beat W. Kelly and M. Keefe 21-18, 14-21, 21-20, 19-21, 21-10; J. Lennon and F. Irving beat J. Bresiin and M. Corcoran 21-19, 21-10, 21-10, 14-21, 8-21; M. Landy and D. Harrison beat T. Lyman and T. Murphy 10-21, 21-10, 21-18; J. Scanlon and T. Coyne beat P. H

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Interesting Contrasts Afforded by the Weekly Resume.

The Majority of Bonds Are Higher Upon the Week, Although the Majority of Stocks Declined—Some Individual Movements.

Speaking of the business of last week as an entirety almost the same words might be used as on last Monday. It was then remarked as singular that the bond and share markets had parted company, shares falling as a class and bonds rising. This has now occurred again, and its repetition is better worth the attention of market students than its original occurrence, as being possibly one of the first signs of that improvement in the investment department which so many have locked for as indicating that surplus cash was seeking permanent employment. Among sixty stocks which moved a point or more thirty-three declined; among forty-three bonds which moved a point or more thirty-four advanced. It will not do to press this favorable augury too far, since it is only in tone that the bond market is remarkably better; its volume still is deficient as compared with earlier weeks or years. The total of about $11,000,000 was $3,000,000 under the previous week, about the same as last year, less than half of 1902, and even a smaller proportion of 1901. There is still a good distance to be covered before the investment situation is normal, not to say encouraging. Business remains concentrated more than is desirable among the speculative issues. Steel 5s and Wabash Bs were the market leaders, with unusual activity and strength in Northern of California 6s, upon the adjustment of an estate.

Among the dozen most active shares there were but five declines. In other words, the active dozen were stronger than the list, indicating that their strength was not fairly representative, but reflected artificial support in a narrow and professional market. Properties not thus favored sagged, although the week's business gave an appearance of strength. Steel preferred was the most active and weakest among the dozen, falling two points. Consolidated Gas was the strongest among the twelve, rising 2⅝. These twelve active properties comprised among them three-fourths of the week's total business. Strength in the anthracite properties and tractions was among the week's characteristics. United States Rubber preferred gained 4½ upon the resumption of dividends, although indiscreet payment of dividends caused the company's troubles. Allis-Chalmers lost 1⅜ upon the passing of dividends upon the preferred as the sequel to undertaking a new line of business requiring fresh capital. It was a rather non-committal week, the Spring rise having been realized and a taste of the dullness of a political Summer casting its blight over business totaling only 1,699,367 shares.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chapman Electric Purifying Co.
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Northern Texas Traction Co.
United States Rubber Co.
West End Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.
Homestake Mining Co.
National Fireproofing Co., on preferred stock.
Pittsburg Coal Co., on preferred stock.
Street's Western Stable Car Line Co., on common stock.
Trenton Potteries Co., on preferred.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 23—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 23d day of April, 1904:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$469,972,269	Gold certificates outstanding	$485,644,869
		Less gold certificates in Treasury	15,672,600
			$469,972,269
Silver dollars	473,309,000	Silver certificates outstanding	473,309,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,500,335		
Silver bullion of 1890	5,597,665	Treasury notes outstanding	14,098,000
Total	$957,379,269	Total	$957,379,269

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,038,856.43
Standard silver dollars	11,211,389.00
Silver certificates	6,454,312.00
Silver bullion	1,816,722.93
United States notes	9,273,615.00
Treasury notes of 1890	117,043.00
National banknotes	11,980,316.00
Subsidiary silver coin	11,871,308.53
Fractional currency	69.63
Minor coin	890,259.20
Total	$135,653,871.81
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$155,343,223.86
To credit of disbursing officers	7,500,342.40
Total	$162,843,566.26
In Treasury of Philippine Islands—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	2,235,264.75
To credit of U. S. disbursing officers	2,306,347.91
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	121,731.03
	168,056,909.05
Total	$303,710,781.76
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$16,170,442.29
Outstanding checks and warrants	9,396,553.63
Disbursing officers' balances	50,545,112.64
Post Office Department account	6,194,327.15
Miscellaneous items	1,362,387.10
	84,168,822.81
Available cash balance	$219,541,958.95

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$720,543.08	$16,145,470.45	$215,640,917.08
Internal revenue	609,596.77	13,368,284.04	188,989,492.39
Miscellaneous	44,734.22	2,170,836.36	37,136,930.27
Total receipts	$1,374,874.07	$31,684,590.85	$441,767,339.74
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	570,000.00	9,550,000.00	113,921,627.68
War	600,000.00	7,740,000.00	95,800,168.35
Navy	350,000.00	7,560,000.00	82,560,187.54
Indians	10,000.00	310,000.00	8,429,943.03
Pensions	200,000.00	8,850,000.00	117,310,608.13
Interest	100,000.00	3,200,000.00	21,330,799.29
Total expenditures	$1,830,000.00	$37,210,000.00	$439,353,334.07
Excess of expenditures over receipts	455,125.93	5,525,409.15	*2,414,005.67
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	877,722.59	17,646,086.73	236,881,323.88
Internal revenue	680,703.15	13,907,688.20	186,119,672.40
Miscellaneous	67,159.84	2,062,233.56	33,708,413.14
Total receipts	$1,634,675.58	$33,616,008.51	$456,709,409.42
Expenditures Last Year—			
Civil and miscellaneous	470,000.00	8,940,000.00	105,736,105.39
War	200,000.00	6,300,000.00	98,946,651.46
Navy	50,000.00	5,290,000.00	80,019,972.26
Indians	20,000.00	460,000.00	10,823,872.90
Pensions	260,000.00	9,340,000.00	115,053,642.91
Interest	100,000.00	2,900,000.00	25,914,832.10
Total expenditures	$1,100,000.00	$33,230,000.00	$422,494,177.02
Excess of receipts over expenditures	534,675.58	386,008.51	34,215,232.40
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	50,000.00	2,455,147.50	28,268,842.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14 1890	33,870.00	2,099,785.00	24,277,392.50
Notes received for current redemption	969,905.00	17,524,085.00	201,651,575.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in and Exchanged for Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$74,696,521.00	$6,584,598.00	$81,281,119.00
This fiscal year	8,643,125.00	408,071.00	9,051,196.00
This month	727,128.00	23,885.00	751,013.00
This day	56,000.00	.....	56,000.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 24.—The Stock Exchange during the past week experienced a check to the recent gradual growth of confidence mainly through the depression on the Paris Bourse, which was caused by Viceroy Alexieff's desire to resign his post in the Far East, and by the revelation that Russia's financial resources for the carrying on of the war were less extensive than had been supposed.

Paris operators apparently interpreted the action of Viceroy Alexieff, following the death of Vice Admiral Makaroff, as a bad sign for Russia's prospects in the Far East, and Russian bonds suffered accordingly. There even was considerable talk among financiers of the possibility of Alexieff's disappearance from the theatre of war paving the way for peace negotiations.

While there was no serious decline in prices, the tone of all the markets was rather dull, with little business doing.

Americans during the week were irregular because of the likelihood of continued litigation over the Northern Securities case.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 24.—There was a marked improvement in the cloth market during the past week, the business transacted in some sections resulting in a larger turnover than has lately been the case. This was especially so in fair and medium qualities, which were principally for India, while staples for China were at a standstill, the offers being altogether impracticable. For minor outlets a fair business was transacted in a varied assortment of goods.

Yarns showed little satisfactory change. There were occasional moderate sales of cops after the making of concessions.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	224	220
Albany & Susquehanna	220	..
Allegheny & Western	148	..
Allis-Chalmers	6	8¼
Allis-Chalmers pf	35	39
Amalgamated Copper	49½	49⅝
Amer. Ag. Chemical	13	..
Amer. Car & Foundry	18	18½
Amer. Car & Foundry pf	71	72¾
American Coal	210	..
American Cotton Oil	29¾	30⅝
Amer. Cotton Oil pf	88	90
Amer. District Telegraph	23	28
American Express	185	195
American Grass Twine	6	7
Amer. Hide & Leather	3¾	4½
Amer. Hide & Leather pf	16½	17½
American Ice Co	1¾	2
American Ice Co. pf	27½	27¾
American Linseed Co	8¾	9
American Linseed Co. pf	28½	30½
American Locomotive	19⅞	19⅝
American Locomotive pf	81¼	81½
American Malting Co	3	4
American Malting Co. pf	17	19
American Smelting & Refining	48¼	48½
Amer. Smelting & Refining pf	93¼	93⅝
American Snuff	112	120
American Snuff pf	90	91
American Sugar Refinery	127⅞	128
American Sugar Refinery pf	125⅞	126½
American Tel. & Cable	88	88
American Telegraph & Telephone	126	127
American Tobacco pf	130	139½
American Woolen Co	10¾	11
American Woolen Co. pf	74	76
Anaconda Copper Mining	70¾	71
Ann Arbor	24	27
Ann Arbor pf	52	56
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé	73½	73⅝
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	93½	94
Atlantic Coast Line	105	108
Baltimore & Ohio	80½	80¼
Baltimore & Ohio pf	90¾	90⅜
Boston A. L. pf	104	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	47⅞	47⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas	206	210
Brunswick City	5⅝	0½
Buffalo, R. & P	115	128
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	132	..
Butterick Co	45½	50
Canada Southern	63	65½
Canadian Pacific	117½	117⅝
Central R. R. of N. J	159½	161
Central & S. A. Tel	103	104
Chesapeake & Ohio	31¾	32¼
Chicago & Alton	38	38⅝
Chicago & Alton pf	81	82
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	180	200
Chicago & E. Illinois pf	122	130
Chicago Great Western	16½	16⅝
Chicago Great Western pf. A	67	69¾
Chicago Great Western pf. B	28	29
Chicago Great Western deb	85	90
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. pf	..	90
Chicago, St. Paul	144½	144⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf	175	177
Chicago & Northwestern	171	172
Chi., St. P., M. & Om	135	140
Chi., Ind. & L. Com. pf	165	175
Chi. Term. & Transfer	9	9½
Chi. Term. & Transfer pf	19	19½
Chicago Union Traction	5¼	6
Chicago Union Traction pf	30½	32
C., C., C. & St. L	75	76½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	105	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	59	60
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	75	80
Cleveland & Pittsburg	175	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31¾	32½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	..	64
Colorado Southern	17	17½
Colorado Southern 1st pf	53¼	..
Colorado Southern 2d pf	21½	23¾
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	12⅞	13¼
Commercial Cable	180	200
Consol. Coal	65	..
Consol. Gas	207¾	207¾
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	109½	112
Corn Products Co	13¼	13½
Corn Products Co. pf	70¼	71½
Delaware & Hudson	159½	160¾
Del., Lack. & Western	268½	271½
Denver & Rio Grande	20⅜	21
Denver & Rio Grande pf	70	71
Denver & Southwestern	1	..
Denver & Southwestern pf	1	2
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	20	25
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	100	..
Detroit Southern	8½	10
Detroit Southern pf	17	20
Detroit United Ry	62	64
Diamond Match	129	132
Distillers Securities	21½	23
Duluth, S. S. & A	7½	8
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	11½	14⅛
Erie	20⅝	20⅝
Erie 1st pf	65⅛	65⅝
Erie 2d pf	41¼	41¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	57	65
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	70	78
Ft. Worth & Denver City	40¾	..
General Chemical Co	44	48
General Chemical Co. pf	94	96
General Electric	163	105
Gold & Stock Tel	110	120
Great Northern pf	170	180
Hocking Valley	71¾	72
Hocking Valley pf	80½	81
Homestake	49½	52
Illinois Central	130¾	131
Illinois Central, l	103	..
International Paper Co	11¼	12
International Paper Co. pf	65	66
International Power	28	28¼
International Steam Pump	38½	40
International Steam Pump pf	74	76
Iowa Central	18⅝	19½
Iowa Central pf	35	36
Joliet & Chicago	175	..
Kansas & Michigan	24½	28
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf	67¾	68½
Kansas City Southern	19¼	19⅞
Kansas City Southern pf	35	30
Keokuk & D. M	17	18½
Keokuk & D. M. pf	47	53½
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	..	10
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	56	66
Laclede Gas pf	80	95
Lake Erie & Western	28	20
Lake Erie & Western pf	92	100
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	48	50
Louisville & Nashville	108	108½
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Manhattan Elevated	142¾	143
Maryland Coal pf	100	125
Metropolitan Securities Company	79	80
Metropolitan Street Railway	114	114¼
Mexican Central	5¼	5½
Michigan Central	120	135
Minn. & St. Louis pf	80	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	61½	62
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	117	120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¼	17½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	38½	38⅝
Missouri Pacific	103¾	93¼
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	108	109
National Biscuit	42¾	42⅝
National Biscuit pf	104	105½
National Enameling	18	19½
National Enameling pf	79	85
National Lead	17¾	18
National Lead pf	89	91
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf	38	38½
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	19	19
New Central Coal	42	48
New York Air Brake	133	135
New York, B. & Man. Beach pf	95	110
New York Central	118	119⅜
New York & New Haven	189	189½
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	26	27½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	100	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	60	65
N. Y. Dock Co	26	20
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	143	144½
N. Y. Ont. & West	21½	21¾
Norfolk & Western	58	58⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	88	89½
North American	83	86
Ont. Mining	4¾	6
Pacific Mail	55	56
Pacific Coast 1st pf	85	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf	63	66
Penn. R. R	117¾	117⅞
People's Gas, Chicago	97¼	98
Peoria & Eastern	17	20
Pere Marquette	77½	78
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	59	62½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	93½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	178½	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf	175	..
Pressed Steel Car	20¾	20
Pressed Steel Car pf	71	72½
Pullman Company	212	214
Quicksilver	..	1
Quicksilver pf	4	8
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	85	87
Railway Steel Spring	19⅜	19½
Railway Steel Spring pf	72¼	75
Reading	45	45½
Reading 1st pf	78¾	79
Reading 2d pf	62	63¾
Rens. & Saratoga	200	210
Republic Iron & Steel	6⅞	7½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	41½	42⅝
Rock Island Co	23⅝	23⅝
Rock Island pf	64¼	64¾
Rome, W. & O	130	135
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	16½	16⅜
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	76¼	78½
St. Jo. & Grand Island	9	12
St. J. & Gr. Island 1st pf	37	41
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	17	20
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	60	75
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	47½	47½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	155	157
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	100	123
St. L. S. W	14	14⅜
St. L. S. W. pf	35	35½
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	39	40½
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf	82	83½
Southern Pacific	48¾	43⅞
Southern Railway	21¾	22
Southern Railway pf	85½	85¾
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs	91	91
Stand. R. & T	⅜	1
Tenn. C. & I	37⅝	38½
Texas Pacific	24¼	24½
T. P. Land Trust	27	28
Third Avenue	120	121½
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20½
Tol. Rys. & L	13¾	23⅛
Tol., St. L. & W	26½	20½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf	39½	39½
Twin City R. T	93	93⅜
Union Pacific	85⅝	85⅞
Union Pacific pf	92	92½
United Fruit	105	105¼
United Rys. Inv	8½	10
United Rys. Inv. pf	43	44¼
U. S. Express	107	110
U. S. Leather	7¼	7⅜
U. S. Leather pf	80	80½
U. S. Realty & Con	7	7⅜
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	57	57½
U. S. Rubber	14¼	14⅛
U. S. Rubber pf	62¼	62½
U. S. Steel	10¾	10⅞
U. S. Steel pf	56½	56⅝
Va.-Car Chemical Co	29	29⅜
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	100¼	100½
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	22	22
Wabash	18¾	19⅛
Wabash pf	39	39⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex	205	210
Western Union Telegraph	88¾	89
Westinghouse Elec	161	161
Westinghouse 1st pf	175	195
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15½	16⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	43	46
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	25½	26½
Wisconsin Central	18	18¾
Wisconsin Central pf	40	40½

WANTS SAMPLES FROM CONSULS.

Thinks Reports Would Then Be Much More Useful to Manufacturers.

A manufacturer, in speaking yesterday of the Consular reports which the Government is obtaining on the sale of American cotton goods and other fabrics abroad, said that the Consuls should send samples. He continued:

"An appropriation of at least £5 should be made for each Consul to send samples of both American and foreign made fabrics. Then we could see exactly what competition we must meet. The samples could be sent out upon request to any of our manufacturers who are interested. Sets could be placed on exhibition in the New York office of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"You will find, too, that many manufacturers and business men believe that there should be in New York an office of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The work of the bureau should of course be conducted from Washington, but if an office was established in this city the papers, records, and other facilities of the department would be much more available than at present for the use of the business interests of the country."

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Monday, April 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

810—Hicks vs McKeaver
788—Vogel, an infant, vs N Y & Q Co Ry
791—Petroski ve sama
241—Graves, an infant, vs B H R R Co
803—Fay, by guardian, vs McCoon et al
609—Terhune ve N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
813—McDonald vs Taylor

The following causes, if answered readey, will be passed for the day. Cause will not be set down for days upon the call.

640—Doumpka vs N Y & Q Co Ry
643—Wenzal vs Geleer
841—Casey ve Penn. Steel Co
843—L 1 R R Co ve Corn Exchange Bank
845—Brady vs City of New York
846—Kroder vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
847—Wallenfels vs same
848—Cockery vs Norton
849—Oswald, admr, vs L I R R Co

Balance of calendar will regularly appear from day to day.

Highest number reached on general call, 927.

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Monday, April 25.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

208—Hagadorn va Int St Ry Co
44—Clark vs Broderick
170—Synagogue Bros Im Israel vs City of Mt Vernon
280—Reads vs Weatch Elec Ry Co
94—Smith vs Yonkers R R Co
372—Hoar vs Sweeny

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Cause will not be set down for a day upon the call.

4—Reilly vs City of Yonkers
38—Green vs Green
298—Mailing vs Rows
283—Muir vs City of Yonkers
4—Bauer vs Smith & Sons Carpet Co
391—Lyon vs Martin
145—Stout ve McCabe
172—Collins vs City of Mt Vernon
173—Pickington vs samo
174—King vs sams
175—Reynolds ve same
276—Brooks vs same
268—Cortright vs same
8—Maher vs Otis Elevator Co

If marked ready, will be cause will be set down

193—Vaughan vs Int St Ry Co
222—Kelly vs same
224—Bratton vs same
26—Sidebotham vs Yonkers Light & P Co
33—Easton vs Seacord
114—Vinton vs Int St Ry

PUBLIC FINDS CARS SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR

Confusion Follows Change Back to Old Style of Stopping.

RACES TO THE "OTHER SIDE"

Scampering, Indignant Passengers Break the Sunday Monotony for Street Railway Employes.

Surface cars in this city stopped on the far side of the street yesterday—that is, when the motormen didn't forget that the "near-side" ordinance had been repealed. But would-be passengers, in most cases, stopped on the near side, as they have learned to do during the last three months much against their will. Many stopped there long enough to see two or three cars roll by before realizing that they were in error.

Conductors and motormen expected to have more trouble in the down-town district than elsewhere, for the reason, as they said, that residents of the upper portion of the town were more apt to learn of the change of rule than those south of the Tenderloin. But in that the company employes were mistaken. Comparatively few persons were to be seen on the wrong side in the lower part of the city, whereas on the broad thoroughfares in the northern section well-dressed men and women took to the near side and looked askance at each other, while small boys yelled and pointed gleefully at the disappearing cars.

Here and there groups made a wild rush from one corner of the street to the other, occasionally reaching their goal in the nick of time, but usually arriving too late. On the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, at Amsterdam Avenue, a party of men and women were waiting to take a car up town. Each member of the party took his turn at signaling to the motorman. The latter was obdurate. He might have stopped on the further side if he had chosen to do so, but he willed otherwise. After the car sped by at a ten-mile clip the men in the group shook their canes at the conductor and proceeded to make a note of the car's number. This scene was illustrative of many in the course of the day.

"Do you know," said ons motorman, "that all this monkeying by the Board of Aldermen has had its advantages? Let me tell you that since Jan. 17, when the near-side ordinance went into effect, thousands of New Yorkers have unconsciously become crack sprinters who prior to that time couldn't run a foot. It is said that the ostrich is the most wonderful creature alive for making gigantic strides; but I have seen strides in the last few weeks which no bird on earth could equal."

"We fellows don't have the easiest time in the world, even when things run smoothly," said a Broadway conductor, "and things haven't run that way to-day. Unless we give a satisfactory explanation of our failure to stop on the near side, passengers threaten to report us to headquarters. This reversion to the old habit as regards stopping might have accomplished more good if it had been made during the Winter, while there was snow on the ground. People naturally objected to being put off into a snow heap or to waiting in one for a car, which they were forced to do when the front platform of the car was stopped opposite the crossing. Now that the snow has gone, it really makes little difference where we stop."

It was the general opinion among the conductors and motormen at the carhouse on Eighth Avenue at Fiftieth Street that if another change were to be made in the rules for stopping street cars in this city it would be necessary greatly to enlarge the English vocabulary in order to provide sufficient expletives for the use of indignant passengers. The phrase commonly employed to subdue them yesterday was "New law." or "Tother side, now, boss." the irate inquirers being referred to the notice posted on the car window.

The railroad men feel sure that it will be only a few days before New Yorkers become accustomed to the change and fall back into their old habit of waiting for cars on the far side of the street.

BAKERS MUST ADVANCE PRICES.

Cost of Raw Material and Labor Higher —Fear Objection from Customers.

Bakers are considering whether they shall announce a general increase in all sorts of goods, including bread, to reimburse them for the extra outlay incident to increased cost of raw material and labor, or whether they shall secure the increase in some other way. A number of leading bakers assert that they are making no money under present conditions, and that they must secure more money, or raw materials must be reduced in cost, else they will be compelled to go out of business.

Large manufacturers of crackers and biscuit have established a precedent by advancing prices 20 per cent. on all varieties. This advance has been made the basis of close consideration by bakers, and it is understood that something will be done toward equalizing the price and cost of production shortly. One baker, who has a large city trade, particularly in bread, said:

"It may appear like a small matter to advance the price of bread. It may appear as though all one had to do is to say that bread is worth per loaf, say 7½ cents, when it has been 5 cents. That is what dry goods people do, but if I was to do that I would lose nearly all my customers. Consumers simply will not stand for an increase in the price of bread, though they do not object very vigorously to advances in other commodities.

"On other grades made by the bulk of bakers in New York some slight increases will probably have to be made later, but master bakers anticipate no objection to that. Consumers will pay more for cakes, cookies, and similar grades without complaint than they will for bread."

RICE TRUST ASSURED.

Details Arranged and Directors to be Elected at Next Meeting.

It now looks as though the proposed consolidation of the rice mills and canal companies of Louisiana and Texas would become an assured success in spite of the fact that not all of the rice interests have shown a disposition to join the combine. At the last meeting held at Beaumont, Texas, the plans of permanent organization drawn up by a committee consisting of W. P. H. McFadden, Jonathan Lane, George M. Craig, M. W. Abbott, and C. A. McCoy were adopted, and the company was named the National Rice Distributing Company.

Preparation of the charter and other legal formalities are now being attended to, and the officers and Directors will be selected at the next meeting, when a full representation of all interests is anticipated.

CARPET COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Herman A. Metz to Head New Hogg Concern.

Herman A. Metz of H. A. Metz & Co., manufacturers of chemicals and dye stuffs with offices at 122 Hudson Street, has reorganized the Hogg Carpet and Manufacturing Company, which has mills and real estate in Stoneville, a part of the village of Auburn, near Worcester, Mass. Mr. Metz said yesterday that on his own behalf and as trustee for several gentlemen who are associated with him, he has taken title to the property.

The carpet mill is to be enlarged so that it will have sufficient capacity to use the entire output of the worsted thread mill. The water power will be developed and Mr. Metz expects that 600 horse power will be produced. The adjoining lands are also to be improved.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:08	Sun sets...6:48	Moon sets..2:32

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:17	Gov. Isl'd...3:44	H. Gate..5:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:52	Gov. Isl'd...4:24	H. Gate..6:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 25.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

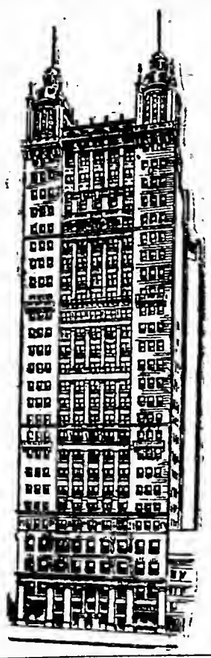
Maranhense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 26.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	11:30 A. M.	.....
City of Macon, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.		
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	.....	11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jackeonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands, Grenada, and Trinidad	10:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
La Savole, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 29.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island, Haiti, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arahic, Liverpool, via Quasnstown	.....	6:00 P. M.
Canal, Brunswick and Mobila	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaha, Bahamas and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Tuesday and Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Monday at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (excspt parcele-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at §5:30 A

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES



Park Row Building

13-21 PARK ROW

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

OFFICES TO RENT

Modern 27-Story Office Building, Absolutely Fireproof.

Large and small offices, single and en suite, at very

Moderate Rentals

Every known improvement for comfort and convenience, including Rapid Elevators, Electric Lights, and Special Ventilating Facilities.

APPLY TO THE AGENTS,

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN & CO.,

On the premises or 160 Broadway.

LARGE LIGHT OFFICES

ALSO SMALL OFFICES, STORES AND LOFTS
OPEN FOR INSPECTION,
38 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

READY MAY 1.

RENTS REASONABLE.

Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light nn two sides.

1,000,000 Square Feet, Finest factmy room in or near New York City; to manufacturers desiring large space it cannot be duplicated.
50,000 Square Feet, each; cannot be duplicated.
35,000 Square Feet, Woodworkers' attention.
10,000 Square Feet,
7,000 Square Feet,
5,000 Square Feet,
2,500 Square Feet.

We can fill your wants, floors or factories, New York City or country, water front and rail.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., New York.

LEONARD ST., NEAR CENTRE

Store, basement and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, power; splendid light.

LEONARD AND BAXTER STS.,

FACING PARK.
BEST LIGHT, ETC.
SIMMONS REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO.
F. H. Simmons, Secretary, 110 Centre St.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25X92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

A.—A.—BENNETT BUILDING,
Nassau, Fulton to Ann Sts.
Few choice offices, separate or connecting suites; suitable for lawyers or large corporations.
All light; every modern convenience.
Arrangements now. Reasonable terms.
SAM'L. TRIMBLE, Agent, Room 800.

AUTOS, CARRIAGES,
Building, 164 West 46th St., near Broadway; five-story, with elevator, 7x14.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.
'Phone, 2,462—38th. 537 5th Av., at 44th.

596 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
STORE, BASEMENT, AND SUB-BASEMENT;
ALSO FOURTH LOFT TO LET;
50x200; fireproof; electricity, heat, elevators.
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES,
Coronet Bldg., 58th St., Cor. 6th Av.
Suitable for professional business.
Automobiles, banking, &c. The location is very advantageous. Apply Superintendent.

440 AND 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large loft buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenants. Apply to JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

A five-story loft building, 317 West 64th St., now occupied by Buckley's hod clevators, to rent at $1,200; good light. See P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway, near 64th.

491-493 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME ST.;
FIRST LOFT; ABOUT 4,800 SQ. FT.;
fireproof; elevators, steam heat, electricity, &c.
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,
near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

53 SOUTH WILLIAM AND 32 STONE STS.—Offices, $240 up; fireproof office building; all improvements; heat, light, elevators, &c. Inquire Janitor or JACOB A. KING, 596 Broadway.

No. 2,030 Bathgate Av., corner 179th St.; store and basement, 25x50, modern building; rent $600 per year. Apply on premises, or Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av., near 44th St.

Shops to let, new building, Broome St., between West Broadway and Thompson; plenty light; rent $25 to $35. Faruolo, agent, on premises.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory, buildings, and lofts to let; good light; elevators; low rent; send for list and prices. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Waltber, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

William St., 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the new building; elevator, power, steam; all light; cheap rent; also basement.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises. 403-7 East 23d.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Office, skylight studio, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

301 East 29th St.—Desirable loft, 8 windows, next to corner 2d Av.; rent, $20.

Building, 4-story, 53 Front St., $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Light lofts to let; power, elevator service; rent $700 yearly. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

Buildings, stores, lofts, stables to rent, desirable locations. Apply list, Duross, 155 West 14th.

Desk room, all facilities, to let. 57-59 William St., Room 10.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$55,000 in equities in three pieces of improved city property; want in trade one nice apartment house; also $100,000 in equities in five-story flats; want elevator apartment house. ERNEST TRIBELHORN, 42 Broadway.

Want particulars of good properties to offer cash buyers. We have excellent property to sell. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Salesmen wanted for Bronx lots; $200 on installments; highest commissions. Stevenson, 10 East 42d.

Have cash purchaser for three-family flats, east or west side; also avenue property. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

Wanted.—Low-priced flats, upper west side and Harlem, for quick cash buyers. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Have cash purchasers for double and triple flats; send full particulars. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

Owners send particulars of dwellings and stores for rent; applicants waiting. Mulzihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Privats houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Varick Bank of New York will be held at its Banking Rooms, No. 260 West Broadway, New York, on Monday, April 25th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of acting on a resolution directing that said Bank be closed for the purpose of winding up its affairs, and that said Bank be dissolved and corporate existence thereof terminated.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. F. SPROULL, President.

ADJOINING BROADWAY, 24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
New Absolntely Fireproof Building.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

OFFICES TO LET
TEMPLE COURT

3 to 9 Beekman Street,
119 to 129 Nassau Street.

RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent,
ON PREMISES.

OFFICES TO LET

In Market & Fulton National Bank Bldg.
81-83 Fulton, Cor. Gold.

RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

27 EAST 22d ST.
SHOW ROOM, OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

RENTS $20 AND UP.

ELEGANT LIGHT STORE,

24 East 21st Street, near Broadway.
Absolutely fireproof office building; large basement; reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

79-81 NASSAU ST.

Offices and floors to let; steam heat, elevator; janitor service; rents, $250 to $2,400.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, AGENT.
81 NASSAU ST. Tel. 2,370 Cortlandt.

STORES FOR MAY 1
in building now being remodeled,
BROADWAY AND 45TH ST.
Alterations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
'Phone, 2,462—38th. 537 5th Av., at 44th.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

25 vacant Buildings, 100 Floors, with power.
D. W. HAYNES, 265 AND 267 B'WAY.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

HEATED FROM CENTRAL STATION.

Ten private three-story brick and stone semi-detached houses, with large covered porches, situated in Bedford section. These 10 houses are part of a block of 40 houses that are heated and supplied with hot water for domestic purposes from a CENTRAL HEATING PLANT at a cost less than furnace coal. No basement; parlor, foyer hall, dining room and kitchen on first floor; three rooms on second and three on third floor; running water in all chambers; mission dining room, quartered oak foyer hall, white enamel parlor; bathrooms with Mott's fixtures, tiled floors and sides, with mirrors above the tiling. Take Nostrand or Tompkins Av. car from Williamsburg, Douglass or Bergen Street car from Brooklyn Bridge. Houses on Union St., near Brooklyn Av.
Prices $11,000 to $15,000.
EASTERN PARKWAY CO.,
Eastern Parkway, Near Brooklyn Av.

$9,000 BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WORTH $12,000.
IN FLATBUSH, ON LARGE GROUNDS.
MUST BE SOLD. Owner very much in Need of Money. ONE OF the Finest built Houses in New York City. COME AND SEE IT.
Perfectly Beautiful Large Piazza Front and side. Elegant Wide Hall, Large Drawing Room or Parlor. Fine Library, with Book Cases. Very Handsome Dining Room, with China Closets. All first floor in Parquet Floors. SIX Large Sunny Bedrooms, with Hot and Cold Water. Tiled Bath. Very Expensive. Beautiful Decorations. Very many Elegant Appointments and Attractions in this House. Very Choice Woodwork. VERY GRAND LOCATION.
Highest Restrictions. Near "L" Station, Trolleys, Schools, Churches, Stores. 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Where Houses Cost $10,000 to $30,000. House is NEW. Can be seen Sunday, or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.

FORECLOSED.
BUILDER'S LOSS—YOUR GAIN.
Beautiful hardwood trimmed and detached houses, 10 rooms and bath each; plot 40x100; cement walks, &c. Everything up to date about them; situated on the finest block in Flatbush; only one block from cars and surrounded by ten and twelve thousand dollar mansions. You can save at least $1,000 in securing one of these choice residences NOW. Price $4,900, worth $6,500. Easy terms.
STOKES & KNOWLES, 1,487 Flatbush Av.

PRETTY FLATBUSH HOUSE,
FINE GARDEN,
$4,500. COST $5,500.
TERMS TO SUIT.
NEAR NEWKIRK AND FLATBUSH AVS.
Nine fine rooms and bath; 4 rooms in parlor floor; trimmed in mahogany and quartered oak; beam ceiling in dining room; hard wood floors.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
Any reasonable offer entertained. phone.
CAN BE SEEN ANY DAY.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

STOP PAYING RENT

when you can live rent free in a two-family Queen Anne cottage in Flatbush, all improvements; decorations, hardwood trim; spacious grounds; sewer connections, pure water, and healthful to children.
ALSO ONE-FAMILY COTTAGES
on terms to suit purchasers. Apply JOSEPH N. NEEF, builder, Clarendon Road, corner East 29th St., Brooklyn. Telephone, 977 Flatbush.

$6,750.—NEW DEPARTURE

in one-family houses, two-story extension, stone fronts, hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily; St. John's Place, near Bedford Av.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Investment—4-story brick store and flats, Ralph Av., near Hancock St.; rent $900 per year; bank mortgage $5,500; price only $8,750; worth $10,500; a real bargain. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., corner Hancock St.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $200.
Few higher; improved; any terms; slaughtering prices; closing estate. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Block—Logan, Fountain, Blake; 30 lots; $75,000; appraised $12,000; opportunity. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—To let, flat, six rooms and bath; all light rooms; steam heat. 784 Flatbush Av., opp. Lenox Road.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,850.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCUS NASAUWOITZ et al., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Marcus Nasauowitz of tha City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Marcus Nasauowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that tha first meeting of creditors will be held at this office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 23, 1904.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By James L. Wells.
One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Jerome Avenue, four lots, each 28.9 by 100; public auction sale.
One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 125 feet east of Grand Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100; public auction sale.
By Joseph P. Day.
Thirty-fourth Street, 474 West, south side, 39.4 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 19.4 by 88, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Frederick L. Drescher, referee; due on judgment, $6,780.
One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 470 West, south side, 75 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.4 by 99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, George E. Plunkett, referee; due on judgment, $16,293.
By Charles A. Berrian.
One Hundred and Twelfth Street West, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, John S. Pannes, referee; due on judgment, $10,812.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$3,000 CASH

over mortgage purchases handsome three-story high-stoop dwelling in the Seventies, near West End Av.; all improvements; three-story extension; open plumbing; two tiled bathrooms; attractively decorated; great bargain.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

In the Eighties; excellent block; handsome three-story brownstone dwelling, 20x100; all latest improvements; modern decorations; two tiled bathrooms; parquet floors throughout; immediate possession; offer wanted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Palatial five-story American basement dwelling, one of the finest corners in the Eighties; parquet floors, four bathrooms, handsomely decorated, 25 feet wide, 21 rooms; for sale at an attractive figure. Full particulars.

IN THE SEVENTIES.

One of the finest blocks; four-story high-stoop brownstone, 18x100, with extension; first-class condition; exposed plumbing; asking $30,000; offer considered.

AMERICAN BASEMENT

Dwelling, near West End Av., in 80's, exceptionally attractive; every improvement; latest decorations; parquet floors throughout; two tiled bathrooms; exposed plumbing; chandeliers of latest design; ready for occupancy; price, $20,000.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 87TH ST.

OF INTEREST
To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.
Estimates Promptly Furnished.
DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2836 Plaza.

Absolute Bargains.
$61,000—Two steam-heated triple flats; mortgage, $52,500, 5 per cent.; actual rents, $7,176.
Amsterdam Av.—Two store properties, tripls flats, steam-heated; price, $76,000; mortgage, $40,000, 4 per cent.; actual rents, $7,956.
114th Street; near 8th Av.—Two double flats, $55,000; rents, $6,000; mtg., $38,000.
Thomas C. Shannon, 950 Amsterdam Av.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,

three-story and basement brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, between 7th and 8th Avs., about 140th St.—5 rooms and bath to each apartment; first-class condition; hot water supply; open plumbing; first mortgage, $17,000 at 5% for 3 years; second mortgage, $3,000 at 6% for 3 years; rent over $2,800; price, $26,250.
LEVY BROS.,
No. 116 West 135th St.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT IN 8TH AV.
Triple flats with stores: 12 rooms on each floor; four rooms and bath in each apartment; open plumbing; first-class condition; mortgage, $18,000 at 4½ per cent; second mortgage, $2,000 at 6 per cent; rent over $3,000; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Two fine triple flats, 4 rooms and bath to each apartment, between 8th and Edgecombs Avs., north of 135th St.; first mortgage, $20,500 at 5 per cent. for 3 years; second mortgage, $2,500 at 6 per cent. for two years; rent about $3,100; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ANXIOUS TO SELL
four-story 20-foot dwelling in 80th St., near Columbus Av.; open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout; a bargain.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

144th St., West, 5-story double flat.
151st St., West, 5-story triple flat.
119th St., East, 4-story single flat.
129th St., East, 5-story double tenement.
Positive bargains. Particulars of
A. M. Kirtland, 102 E. 125th St.

532 West End Av., (86th St.): 20 foot, butler's pantry and bathroom extension; 4-story basement dwelling; $9,000; a decided bargain.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.
'Phone 2106-J Riverside. 2,768 Broadway, (106th.)

TENEMENT BARGAIN.

East 88th St., 5-story improved tenement; rent, $2,352; mortgage, $14,000; asking $23,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

$9,000 CASH

Will buy a new modern four-story private house, subject to $22,000 mortgage; in 90s; investigate.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A chance to secure choice located "cold water flats," near Central Park West; rents $3,234; asking $28,500; little expense; all profit.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.
'Phone 2106-J Riverside. 2,768 Broadway, (106th.)

ESTATE MUST BE CLOSED.
Bargains, two 5-story double flats in the West Eighties, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD,
20-foot Dwelling, in 50th St., cbcap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

AT LESS THAN VALUE.
2 cold-water tenements with stores, west side; wide street; those meaning business call on owner, 2-5. (Room 48,) 15 Cortlandt St.

Park Av., Near 95th St.—2 5-story modern double flats, 6 rooms, and telephone; bath; open plumbing, rent, $7,680; price, $68,000; mortgage, $55,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

A new 17-room house; two bathrooms; hardwood trim; price, $21,500; liberal terms. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story cold water flat, 2 stores; rent, $1,932; price, $17,500. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

61st, Near 2d Av.—27-foot 5-story modern 14-room tenement; rent, $2,448; price, $23,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Corner, Near 125th St. | 5-story, 4 stores, 4 families on floor; price, $50,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d Av.—Twelve-room tenement, $22,500; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., Near 1st Av.—Four-story tenement, $17,000; rents $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5-story three-family flats; 100th St., near Madison Av.; rent, $3,042; price, $23,000.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2649 B'way, 101st St.

I must sell at once three 5-story flats, stores, upper Madison Av., $18,500 each. Silverman, 174 East 96th St.

Private house, west of Columbus Av., between 90th-90th Sts., to be sold at bargain, ($15,000.) Widan, 465 Amsterdam Av.

Five-story tenement, 709 East 11th, 25x100; mtg. $10,000; rent about $1,560; price $14,000. Folsom, Sale Agent, 24 East 23d St.

A five-story tenement, East 12th St., 25x100; rents $2,040; price $19,000; one for $18,000, rent $1,900. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

$2,500 Cash.—3-story double tenement, according new law, near 3d Av. and 100th St.; full commission. Union Construction, 259 William St.

For Sale—510 West 185th St., in perfect order; seen any time; any reasonable offer entertained. Owner, on premises, or through your broker.

84th St., Near Amsterdam. | 5-story, 15 families; steam; price, $33,000; rent, $3,640; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

90th St., Near Amsterdam. | 5-story, 15 families, hot water; price, $33,000; mtg., $20,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Extra wide building in 16th St., 5th to 6th Av.; price, $67,500; free and clear.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

For Sale.—Full lot below 23d, near 7th Av., $14,200. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A Bargain—Corner plats, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

16th St., Near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Avenue B, Near 3d—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents $3,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., Near 1st.—Twelve-room tenement, $18,000; rents $1,860. Folsom Brotbers, 835 B'way.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Av. "A," Near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.

Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis. Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.
John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

DON'T WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investments. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pins St.

ATTENTION.
Bargains—Party must sell two 5-story three-family flats, very best section Washington Heights. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES for Bronx Properties, with Stores.—On 3d Ave., near 159th St., 4-story triple, 3 families on a floor and stores; mortgage $17,250 at 5%; rent over $2,500.
NEAR 177TH and 3d Ave.—5-story doubls and 2 stores; 5 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent $2,700; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.
175TH AND 3D AVE.—5-story double, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent over $3,000; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.
BROOK AV., Near 136th St.—5-story triple, 3 stores, 25x100; built 15 rooms, 5 rooms and bath to each apartment; ranges and boilers; open plumbing, tils baths; mortgage $18,000 for 3 years at 5%; rent over $3,800; price $35,000; will take second mortgage.
COR. BROOK Ave., Near 160th St.—Size 47.6x80x97; 2 5-story flat houses, one triple and one double; triple size 27.6x80x97, double 20x80x97; mortgage on triple $18,000 at 5%; mortgage on double $13,000 at 5%; rent $5,000; price for both, $48,000.
WEBSTER AVE.—4-story double, 5 rooms and bath, boilers and ranges; mortgage $8,000 at 5%; rent about $1,500; price $15,000.
LEVY BROS., No. 116 West 135th St.

Corner, 34x100, with stores, near Wendover. Price, $30,000. First mortgage, $24,000, 5 years.
5-story corner, with 4 stores, 3 families on floor; all improvements; elegant condition. Price, $33,000. Rental, $3,660. $4,500 cash required.
4-story double flats on Brook Av. Rental, $1,636. Price, $14,560.
Elegant 2-family house, 11 rooms; all improvements. Price, $6,000. $1,000 cash required; balance easy payments.
5-story tripls flat, all improvements, on Brook Av.; 15 rooms and bath each floor, 26.6x105x129.2. Rental, $2,925; not raised. Price, $26,000. $6,000 cash required.
Many other desirable parcels.
Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
3,820 Third Av.

VACANT LAND IN BRONX.

Large and small parcels of acreage, suitable for subdivision, institutions, factories, &c., from $1,200 per acre upward.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway

For Sale—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

5-story, 10-family flat, 25x85x100; 100 foot avenue; price $24,000; rents $2,400; near 161st St. "L" station.
Three-family frame house, $7,800; rents $780; nets 15%; near Park and "L" station.
Losere, 871 Brook Ave.

3D AVE.—Store, 25x102, near "L" Station, $10,500. Corner store and 6-room apartments; rent, $1,500; price, $13,500.
Four-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath, near 143d St. "L" station; $16,000.
Ullman, 502 Willis Ave.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BARGAINS.—3-family corner flat; all improvements; good location; $6,500; $500 cash buys 8-room house, near rapid transit station; all improvements. J. A. Murphy, 875 Tremont Av.

Builders, Special Offer.—Very desirable corner plot for immediate improvement; all assessments paid; near Fordham Station; investigate. Frances Haff, Fordham, N. Y.

$500 CASH AND UPWARD; 1, 2, 3 FAMILY HOUSES; NEAR ELEVATED, SCHOOLS. WEBER, 633 EAST 149TH ST., WEST OF 3D AV.

3d Av., Near Wendover.—4-story and stores, 4-family flat, 25x105, built, x175; rent, $3,144; price, $27,500; $5,000 cash necessary. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

FINE COTTAGE, eight rooms and bath; improvements, grounds 50x100; $5,250; only $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

TEN-ROOM HOUSE; DETACHED; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; SPLENDID ORDER; EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD. GARRABRANT, TREMONT AND HUGHES AVS.

Sacrifice.—Two-family houses; all improvements; decorated; full lot; $3,100. Baecbler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Three-family detached houses, near "L" and school; $7,800. Brower, 183d, 3d Av. Open Sunday.

Bargain.—Corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—House and lot, 50x100, 173d, near Washington, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mount Hope lots, $2,000 each; 1, 2, or 3 lots; sewered, graded, high; no rock. David Lewis Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Cauldwell Av., 780.—Must be sold; up to date, new, one-family, light brick.

Cheap.—Corner plot; 100x100, near 174th St. station, $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Bronx lots, with or without building loan. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

HOUSE.—5-stall stable, 25x100, on east 136th St.; price, $3,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Ave.

One, two, three, family houses near "L"; but little cash; installments. Ullman, 502 Willis Ave.

Three-family house, all clear; must be sold. 2,420 Belmont Av., 183th St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. CODY CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Gus Bronner, auctioneer, sells at public auction Thursday, April 28th, 1904, at 10 A. M., on the premises, 111th Street, near the corner of Broadway, and immediately thereafter on the premises, 108th Street, near the corner of Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of trucks, brick trucks, dumping trucks, reach dumpers, emergency and delivery wagons, buggies, phaetons, carts, bobs, sleighs, platform trucks, derricks, dumping buckets, portable harrows, hoisting engines, boilers, cuys, drills, plows, sledges, about 200,000 feet of lumber and timber of different sizes and dimensions, also several hundred tons of iron, steel, iron and steel bars and rails, many parts of shoring and excavating plants, a complete blacksmith's shop, horse collars, large quantity of double and single sets of harness, traces, carriage harnesses, and everything contained and used in stables. Also many other articles used by contractors in the contracting business, together with fixtures comprising desks, safe, letter presses, files, &c.
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Trustee.
REUBEN L. HASKELL, Attorney for Trustee, 38-44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MIDDLETON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. MIDDLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1904, next.—Dated New York, tha 16th day of January, 1904. MARGARET E. MIDDLETON, Administratrix. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALTON, LUIS P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUIS P. WALTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 7 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New York, tha 21st day of December, 1903. LUCY G. MOONEY, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d28-law6mM

ROHE, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIUS ROHE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1904.—Dated New York, the second day of December, 1903. CHARLES ROHE, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-law6mM

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LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
FULLY IMPROVED
Building Lots for Sale
ON EASY TERMS.
No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
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Office on the property always open, Sundays and Holidays included.

AT SOUND BEACH.
A desirable home, six bedrooms and bath; directly on water; modern.
RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, $1,000.
A number of other cottages, large and small; will rent furnished or unfurnished, $300 to $1,800, or will
SELL ON TERMS TO SUIT.
J. D. SAWYER, Owner,
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ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT

4 acres; 20 rooms; dwelling all improvements; gas and electric lights; fine stables; fine view of Hudson; 45 minutes from Grand Central.
F. E. SMITH.
23 E. 20th ST.

80-ACRE FARM

Well watered; fine buildings; all improvements; 10 minutes' drive from Grand Central.
F. E. SMITH.
23 EAST 20TH ST.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$5.00 MONTHLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. City improvements. Warranty Realty Co., 115 B'way

$250—Lots 25x100; sidewalks, water, gas.
MARBLEDALE.
28 minutes from 42d; 74 trains daily; fare, 8c.; title insured free; small monthly payments. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

At Larchmont, N. Y.—Elegant 14-room house, with stable; grounds 3½ acres; price, $15,000; mtge. to suit. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

Anywhere in Westchester County.—Homes, country seats, acreage. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon and White Plains, or Park Row Bldg.

Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—Plot 100x100, west side North Fulton Av., near Primrose Av.; owner determined to sell; make offer. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York.

Yonkers.

Two-family house in fine location; pays 11% on equity; cheap at $3,800. Frank W. Wolfe, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.

Handsome Residence in central and choicest part of city; a good hotel location, and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds. Price, $50,000. Photos with
PHILLIPS & WELLS,
(10,038) TRIBUNE BUILDING, N. Y.
(Country Property only.)

AT GREENWICH, CONN.
A magnificent residence, nine bedrooms, two baths; has every appointment of a new, up-to-date country house.
Rent, fully furnished, $1,200.
J. D. SAWYER, Owner,
Tel. 2,517—38. 503 5th Av., cor. 42d,) N. Y.

SUBURBAN PARADISE.
City conveniences; aristocratic, rural surroundings; five acres; station; Sound, yacht club short walk; under hour out; highest grade property at bargain; sale; principals. U Box 169 Times.

For Sale or To Rent.—In Berkshire Hills, modern new country house; large rooms; 7 or more bedrooms, steam, gas, electric lights, force water, sewer connections, tennis; large grounds, large piazza; vegetable and flower garden, fruit and shade trees, &c. C. G. Tompkins, Pittsfield.

To Let.—Stone house, 16 rooms; bathroom; telephone; spring water; piazzas, shade, large lawn; barn, fruit, garden; $500 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Litchfield County, Conn.

100 Acres.—Dairy farm; 45 miles nut; new $8,000 buildings; springs; beautiful view; only $9,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

At Riverside, Conn.—Attractive residence; conveniences, shade, garden, fruit; $7,000. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty St.

Farm for sale in the Berkshire Hills; 130 acres; good buildings; station four miles; fruit; view. Box 196, Mill River, Mass.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for s

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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Houses Sold on Terms Easy as Renting.

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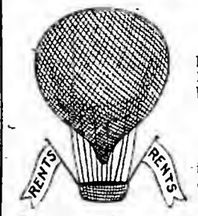
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OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety of style and price.

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Typewriters—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 8570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
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SPECIAL OFFER—Typewriters, any style, rented, $2.50 to $4. All rent applies if bought within 6 months.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 243 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.

We weave them into handsome reversible rugs. Send for illustrated catalogue. Representative will call. N. J. Rug Co., 194 B'way, Dep. 2. 'Phone, 6399 Cort.

WALL PAPER 2,000,000 rolls, clearing sale; blanks, 1½c; gilts, 2c; ingrains, 2½c; embossed, 3½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match, all decorations. J. BECKER, 166-172 2d St.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, counters, shelving; stores, offices fitted. Finn Brothers, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.

We weave them into handsome reversible rugs. Send for pamphlet, or representative will call.
U. S. RUG CO., HOBOKEN, N. J.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone, 5086—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PEASE PIANOS.

Over 70,000 satisfied purchasers in the last 60 years. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Bargains in used pianos, all makes, from $125 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for 1904 catalogue and list of used pianos.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE, 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS

Give Perfect and Lasting Satisfaction.
21 East 14th Street.

Piano-player, fit any piano, little used, and choice of 350 new music; bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Careful Piano Buyers Will Visit

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Reliable Connor Pianos and piano players; easy terms; renting, exchanging, repairing. 4 East 42d St.

Knabe Upright, good order, fine tone, 7 1-3 octaves; an opportunity, $180. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. FANCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1904.
FREDERIC E. GUNNISON, Executor.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh21-1aw6mM

EULER, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAULINE EULER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, Richard I. White, counsellor at law, No. 150 Nassau Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.
Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1904.
LILLIAN GITZ, Executrix.
RICHARD I. WHITE, Attorney for Executrix, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap11-1aw6mM

SYKES, JEROME.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEROME SYKES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. McAdam, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September next.
Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1904.
THOMAS E. DEELEY,
JESSIE T. SYKES,
Executors.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALL, SELENA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SELENA V. WALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, Room 512, on or before the thirtieth day of October next.
Dated New York, the twenty-second day of April, 1904.
SELENA V. STRAIL, Administratrix.
L. J. MORRISON, 44 Broadway, New York City, Attorney for Administratrix.
ap25-1aw6mM&o24

TO PROPERTY OWNERS!

RUBERINE ROOF PAINT

FOR METAL ROOFS.

Standard for 13 years. Contains no tar, oils, or resin. Will not melt or crack. Fills up holes and crevices. Easily applied cold. We will apply it if desired. The best weather resistant made.
CONTRACTING DEPT.
THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY,
100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Mortgages repaid, houses purchased, built, building loans; second mortgages. Headquarters, Hanover Corporation, 318 Broadway.

American Roofing and Paint Co, roofs repaired, painted; guaranteed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

Have $150,000, good second-hand mortgage, to invest in property. Send particulars, Buyer, 20 2d Av.

Place Manhattan, Bronx, apartment, flat property with ms; I'll sell it. W. O. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

Need $20,000, 5% on first mortgage, good Harlem property. Klinger Co., 210 East 12th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hotel Wrightworth,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
one-half block 5th Av. and B'way,
THE HOME OF ELEGANCE
AND SUPERIOR LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS.
FURNISHED SUITES BY THE
DAY, MONTH OR YEAR.
A few choice unfurnished
2 to 6 rooms.
Restaurant and cafe a la carte.
GEORGE L. WRIGHT, Jr., Prop.;
Also of The Montvert, Vermont.

THE GANOGA,

35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.

New and Select Apartment Hotel.
NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK.
Single and double suites with baths.
Furnished and unfurnished.
Full Hotel Service. Restaurant a la carte.
Table d'Hote.
Descriptive booklet on application.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Above 14th St. East Side.

San Jacinto

FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.

We have furnished apartments to sublet, from one room and bath to six rooms and two baths; favorable Summer rates. Apply 18 East 60th St.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 59th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

105th St., 54 West.—Elegant large single flat, 7 large light rooms, bath, and private hall; modern improvements; surface cars and L station within a block; $800 yearly.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located; comfortably furnished apartment to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

Handsomely furnished, West Seventies, May-October, $75; piano, electric light, elevator. W., Box 179 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS,

$1,000 PER YEAR

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

252 West 138th St. Telephone, 291 Morningside. Open Sundays.

A.—235 West 137th St.—New American basement house, 16 rooms and 2 tiled baths, hardwood finished; private roadway at rear; will decorate to suit tenant; rental, $1,500; possession May 1st; a bargain. G. S. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

108 West 133d St.

Three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 115 B'way.

235 West 137th St.—A five-story American basement dwelling, 17 rooms, 2 baths; absolutely new; will decorate to suit tenant; $1,500 per year; bargain. Gordon S. McCreedy & Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St. Possession May 1st.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE.

20th St., 323 West.—Nicely appointed unfurnished dwelling, 14 large rooms, bath; rent, $1,500. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

A.—329 EAST 68TH ST.,
Modern three story high stoop Dwelling, in Schermerhorn block, rent $900.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d av., near 68th.

45th St., near 5th Av.—4-story and basement and extension, 16 rooms, 6 baths; suitable sanitarium, studios, doctor, &c.; can arrange long lease. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

An unusual opportunity offered to rent three-story residence, near Columbus Av.; immediate possession. P. S. Treacy, 1,029 Broadway, near 64th.

A small four-story and basement house, 167 W. 98th St.; all improvements; rent, $600. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

44th St., 119, 121 West.—Two adjoining houses to rent, together or separate; $2,000 each; excellent condition. Pocher, 40 West 34th.

Three-story and basement, 1,883 Lexington Av., 117th St.; rent, $720. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

Three-story house, 101 East 101st St.; rent, $660. G. W. Fanning, 503 5th Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story butler's pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished country seats, villas, cottages, bungalows, log cabins, camps, Newport, Narragansett, New England, Long Island, Jersey coasts, Saratoga, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Catskills, Sound, Hudson, Westchester County; season rentals, $6,000, $5,000, $4,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,800, to $300. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

PATENTS.

EDGAR TATE & CO.,
Patent Solicitors, all countries, 245 Broadway; advice free; send for Inventors' Guide.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Washington Square,

82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.
A Few Choice Apartments Left.
Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

New high class apartment house,
THE CORFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Adjoining Schermerhorn private dwellings and facing
their unimproved block, occupied by florist;
PASSENGER ELEVATOR;
Long distance telephone in each apartment;
Suites, 4 and 6 rooms; only a few unrented; rents extremely reasonable.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. and 1181 3d Av., near 68th St.

THE BERTHA,

515 WEST 111TH ST.,

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE;
JUST COMPLETED, MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light and airy
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR TO ROOF.
UNIFORMED HALL ATTENDANTS.

THE ROBERT.

14 to 22 West 107th St.
Bet. Manhattan Av. and Central Park West.
NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE,
Overlooking Morningside and Central Parks. Suites of 5 and 8 rooms; shower bath; 2 toilets. RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.
R. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

KENDAL COURT,

517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't, on premises.

THE GARDEN COURTS.

118th, 119th Sts. & St. Nicholas Av.
6 and 7 Large Light Rooms.
Steam heat, hot water, all modern improvements; desirable and convenient locality; handsome garden in rear; $45.00 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.
Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suitea 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $800 to $1,100.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

"TREVYLLIAN"

136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

THE WYOMING,

145 2d Av., Northwest Corner 9th St.—Exceptionally light suites of six large rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including steam heat, elevator service, hot-water supply, &c.; rents moderate.

THE MARGARET

120 West 116th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs., fine elevator apartment
4, 0 large light rooms; rent, $22, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone, &c.

ST. CHARLES COURT,

31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.
New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $80. Superintendent.

WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON,

320 W. 51. 324 W. 51.
Beautiful modern apartments, six and eight, all light rooms; bath; electric lights, elevator, &c. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

ST. CHARLES,

24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.
Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

GRANTLEY APARTMENT

557 West 124th St.

$40 to $50. Six and seven elegant large rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

A SEVEN ROOM FLAT, $29.00.

Corner flat, 301 West 138th, $32; largest and most desirable in Harlem; 2 rooms front; hot water supply. Destirable neighborhood. Agent in store, 2,603 8th Av., near 138th.

ARLEIGH.

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900.
Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator & all Improvements.

100 Convent Av., corner 146th St., handsome apartment, 7 rooms, bath; every improvement; $45. 2,337 Broadway, near 85th St., 7 rooms and bath, modern improvements; rent, $40.
Agents, POCHER & CO.,
Telephone, 6140—38. 40 West 34th St.

NEUFVILLE, 252 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Av.;
THIRD FLOOR, $35; 6 rooms and bath;
steam heated, hot water supply.
Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

EL SINORE.
Six and seven rooms, $40, $50, $55.
All large, light rooms; very nicely arranged. Elevator, Hall Service, Telephone, and Electric Light.
504 West 151st St. Tel., 1109 Morningside.

HANKINSON, CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST. 'PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

39-43 27th St., East.—Fireproof apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath, equipped with up-to-dats improvements for comfort and convenience; private telephones; all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises.

Lenox Av., Southwest Corner of 114th St.—Elegant eight and nine-room apartment; single corner flats; only four families in building; all improvements; references required; rent, $700. Johanning, 2,096 8th Av., (113th St.)

HELEN COURT.
Apartment of eight rooms and bath; all improvements, elevator, &c.; rent $55. Inquire on premises, 14 Morningside Av., corner 115th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

THE CONCORD APARTMENTS.
Parlor floor, 9 large rooms, } $45—$55.
Other floors, 7-8 rooms, }
Elevator, Hall Service, all modern improvements. 102 West 61st St. Tel., 1446 Columbus.

FERNLEIGH HALL,

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.
One elegant six-room apartment, all light; elevator, etc.; rent, $45.

508 Manhattan Av., cor. 121st, second flat, 7 nice large rooms; all light, steam heat and hot-water supply; hallboy service; rent, $28 and $42 month. Apply janitor.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

102nd St., 306 West.—Overlooking river; all modern improvements; single apartment house; rents $85 and $100. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A Corner apartment, 184 West 82d Street.—7 all light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 53d Street.

8-room apartments, Broadway and West End Av. $900 to $1,200.

Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; latest improvements; cheap. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

Apartment, 55 East 11th St.—5 rooms, bath, modern improvements; $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

230 East 34th St.—First floor; 7 large rooms; ample closets; rent, $35; newly decorated.

52d St., 110 East.—Flats of 4 rooms and bath; rents $21 and $22.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.

1 *t.*, 20c.; 3 *t. in* 1 *wk.*, 50c.; 6 *t. in* 1 *wk.*, 90c. 7 *consecutive days*, $1.05; 30 *consecutive days*, $4.00; 30 *t., e. o. d.*, $4.50

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

Capacity 600. Open all the year.
Claims distinction for its central location, (with a whole block on the Ocean and open Park and space on each side,) its substantial construction, architectural beauty, interior elegance and conveniences, and its carefully selected class of patronage.
Elgh-class music every day in the year, running icewater, and long-distance telephones in the rooms. Sea and fresh water in all baths. Pure artesian well water. Golf privileges.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS,
Proprietors and Managers.

GRAND ATLANTIC.

Virginia Avenue and Beach, Atlantic City. New Management; improved cuisine; capacity 600; sea water baths; orchestra; café; $12.00, $15.00 and up weekly; booklet.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Proprietors.
P. P. RAHTER, Manager.

NEW BRICK BOSCOBEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Every known hotel appointment, with exceptional luxury; cuisine and service unexcelled; elegantly furnished throughout. Rooms single and en suite, with large, luxurious baths. Write for illustrated literature. Elevator to street level. Running water in bedrooms. Terms, $12 per week and upward. A. E. MARION.

THE ST. CHARLES,

Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Remains open throughout the year. Bell telephone in rooms. High-class music. Sea water in all baths. Golf privileges.
N. Y. booking representative,
GEO. S. FELL, 289 4th Av., near 23d St.
Daily, 11 to 3. NEWLIN HAINES.
Telephone, 6,246—Grammercy.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Pres. New York Rep. at 289 Fourth Av,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent bureau of information at 1,364 Broadway, above 36th St., where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel; Hotel Raleigh, Royal Palace Hotel.

THE FRONTENAC,
A new hotel as good as the best, Kentucky Av., 100 yds. from the beach; direct southern exposure; will make special Spring terms of $8, $10, $12 weekly; $1.50 and $2 daily for large, pleasant ocean-view rooms with excellent table and service; contains elevator, steam heat, baths, and every comfort; spacious sun parlors heated, overlook Boardwalk and ocean; booklet mailed. Mrs. H. Y. Moyer.

THE DUNLOP,

BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AV.
European plan. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Ocean view from every room. Restaurant of superior excellence. Sea foode a specialty.
R. T. DUNLOP.

THE SAVOY,

Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the Beach. Running water in all rooms. Rooms en suite with artesian and salt water baths. Moderate rates for Spring and Summer season. Personal representative, 3 Park Place, New York.
S. M. HANLEY.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND,

Ocean end South Carolina ave.
Very convenient to Boardwalk, piers, and all amusements; rooms en suite, with private baths; sun parlor; elevator from street; special rates for Spring; booklet. BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON,
Virginia Av., 2nd house from Beach.
Capacity, 350; cuisine unexcelled.
Special Spring rates.
S. E. SWEENY, Owner and Prop.

THE SCARBOROUGH Beach Front of Maryland Ave.
Write now for ocean-front rooms.
Special Rates. WALTER R. DAVIS, Mgr.

HOTEL RUDOLF.

Open all year, American and European plan. Ocean front.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Kentucky Av., Near Beach.
Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street; baths; $8 to $12.50 weekly.
CHAS. BUHRE.

Long Branch.

Hollywood Hotel

AND COTTAGES,
West End, N. J.
ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
Will positively remain open until Sept. 10.
COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON.
Booking Office, 590 Broadway, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, 5041 SPRING.

NEW YORK STATE.

Shelter Island.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Will open for the reception of guests Saturday, June 25th. HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING. See Long Island R. R. Time Table. Special rates for the season.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
THE HANOVE", 2 East 15th St., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD.

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
Opens June 1st. Send for Booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 *time*, 10c.; 7 *times*, 56c.; 30 *times*, $1.80.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—PARK HOUSE, opposite Park; no bar; all improvements; adults only; rates, $8 to $14.

Tilton Villa, Lakewood, N. J., can accommodate a number of select boarders; special rates for Spring, $8 to $10. Mrs. E. J. Tilton.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HARGRAVE,

112 WEST 72D ST., N. Y.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED.
Special Rates for Summer months.
C. W. FERRIS, Manager.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NAYLOR,

24TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

$$$! for Stamp Collections and rare stamps. Collector, Box 71, E. Orange.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In puruance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next.
Dated New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROMMELSBACHER, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline Rommelsbacher, formerly residing in New York County and lately of Stuttgart, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1903.
HERBERT A. HEYN, Executor. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Old Dominion Line

SPRING IS HERE

After a hard winter take

A SHORT SEA TRIP

to

Old Point Comfort

NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA BEACH,
RICHMOND, Va. and
WASHINGTON, D.C.



Round trip tickets, including meals & stateroom berth, $13 and upwards. Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Tel. 1680 Franklin

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER,

S. S. Deutschland

616½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.

*†Bluecher..Ap.28,10 AM	*Deutsch'd..May12, 3PM
Waldersee..Ap. 30, 5 AM	Pennsylv..May 14, 4 PM
*Moltke..May 5, 10 AM	Victoria..May19, 10AM
Bulgaria..May 7, 11 AM	Patricia, May 21, 10 A M

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr.Adalb't..May 19, 2 PM	Pr.Oskar..July 9, 10 AM
Pr.Oskar..May 31, Noon	Pr.Adalb't..Aug. 16, 9 AM
Pr.Adalb't..June 25, 9 AM	Prinz Oskar..Sept. 6, 2 PM

First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward,
According to Steamer.

SUMMER CRUISES

TO NORWAY, SPITZBERGEN, ETC.
2 GRAND CRUISES

Around the World.

Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser..Apl. 26, 10 AM	Kronprinz..May 31, 7 AM
Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM	K.Wm.II..June 14, 6 AM
K.Wm.II..May 17, 7 AM	Kaiser..June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM	Kronprinz..June 28, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM	Friedrich..May 19, Noon
Barbarossa..May 5, 10 AM	Bremen..May 26, 9 AM
Alice..May 10, 1 PM	Kurfurst..June 2, Noon
*Neckar..May 14, 10 AM	Alice..June 7, 11 AM

*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irehe..May 7, 11 AM	Albert..June 25, 11 AM
Albert..May 21, 11 AM	Luise..July 2, 11 AM
Luise..May 28, 11 AM	Irene..July 16, 11 AM
Irene..June 11, 11 AM	Luise..Aug. 6, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Louis..April 30	St. Paul..May 14
Germanic..May 7	Philadelphia..May 21

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.

MESABA..Apr. 30, 9 A. M.	
MINNETONKA..May 7, 1:30 P. M.	
MINNEHAHA..May 14, 4 P. M.	
MINNEAPOLIS..May 21, 10:30 A. M.	

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Finland..April 30	Kroonland..May 14
Vaderland..May 7	Zeeland..May 21

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic, Apr. 27, 10 AM | Teutonic, May 11, 10 AM
Arabic, Apr. 29, 5 PM | Celtic..May 13, 4 PM
Oceanic, May 4, 9 AM | Cedric..May 18, 7 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.

Etruria, Apr. 30, 6 A M	Campania..May 21, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 10 A M	Etruria..May 28, Noon
Umbria..May 14, Noon	Lucania..June 4, 10 AM

Tuesday Service.

Carpathia..May 17, 9 AM	Aurania..May 31, 9 AM

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
New (1904) Twin-Screw Steamer, 10,605 Tons,
Will sail April 26, Noon, for
Gibraltar, Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.

Ultonia, May 24, Noon	Pannonia, June 21, Noon
Slavonia, June 7, Noon	Ultonia, July 5, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Columbia..Apr. 30, 9 AM	Anchoria..May 14, Noon
Astoria..May 7, Noon	Furnessia..May 21, Noon

First saloon, $50 and up.
Second saloon, $36 & up; third class, $26 & up.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Tuesday at 10 A. M.

Noordam..Apr. 26	Ryndam..May 24
Potsdam..May 10	Noordam..May 31
Rotterdam..May 17	Statendam..June 7

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco every 10 days to HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, TAHITI. Round the World. $532.70. E. T. Burnett, 427 B'way, New York.

WATERWAYS

of the **Southern Pacific**

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIPS.
New York to New Orleans.

Elegant New Passenger Steamships,

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon. Arriving New Orleans Monday.
Leave New Orleans every Wednesday at noon, arriving New York Monday.
For further information address 349 Broadway, or 1 Broadway, Washington Bldg.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS and TICKETS.
25 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Last Tuesday evening, at either the Criterion Restaurant or the Herald Squre Theatre, a small buckle-shaped clasp pin composed of blue stones and brilliants. Finder will kindly return to elevator man at the Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., City.

Clocks.—$20 reward and no questions for two gilt clocks; $10 for pawntickets. Hays & Co., 12 Cortlandt St.

REWARDS.

$100 reward for pearl and diamond drop pendant lost 21 April between Fifth Av. and 47th St., 14th St. and Central Park. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

14th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; transients accommodated; reference.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

55th St., 9 East.—Excellent city accommodation; have also large country place near city.

34d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny room; every convenience; good board; references.

Lexington Av., 972.—Newly renovated throughout; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

Madison Av., 432.—Very pleasant third-floor room; corner house; Summer prices; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 39 West.—Large double rooms, running water; well-kept house; references.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Sunny second-story room; nicely furnished.

52d St., 265 West.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen.

2,762 Broadway, (near 100th St.) 3 very desirable rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 182 Times.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St., well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Awring operators and binders—must have good experience—wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply 700 Broadway, 3d floor, between 9 and 11 A.M.

Chambermaid and seamstress; city reference only. Apply at 18 East 75th St., after 10.

Mrs. Osborn & Co., 361 5th Av., want skirt waist helpers and finishers; only those who have bad experience; long season. Apply at once.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 561 5th Av., want skirt drapers and waist finishers, only those who have had experience; long season. Apply at once.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their upholstery workroom experienced operators on furniture slip covers and awnings. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Several women solicitors, familiar with house-to-house canvassing; state experience, reference, and compensation expected. Address E. T. Z., Box 118 Times.

Wanted.—Good general housework in apartment; a good plain cook, with personal references; coarse washing only. 306 West 82d.

Males.

Furniture Packers.—Siegel-Cooper Co. require experienced furniture packers; permanent positions to steady men. Apply at warehouse, 251 W. 17th St.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced salesmen for their lace curtains, rugs, upholstery, oil cloths, and domestics. Apply at Supt's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require neat, tidy cash boys; also messengers and carriers. Apply at Supt's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a thoroughly experienced furniture porter. Apply at Supt's office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 46, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—First-class skirt hands. Innet & Co., 566 5th Av.

Wanted—An energetic, bright boy as general office assistant; excellent chance for advancement. Box O 194 Times.

Wanted—Carpenters. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Wanted—Plasterers. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A cultured woman as secretary clerical work, superintending refined home, charge of children, or any position of trust and responsibility; highest references. S. A. H., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Proofreader.—Several years' experience; accustomed to edit copy. O., Box 211 Times Office.

Caretaker.—By American woman as caretaker; no incumbrance; will pay part rent. Call, for 12 days, Mrs. MacDonald, 210 East 99th St.

Companion.—Position as useful companion; competent seamstress; experienced in care of sick; refined Christian family preferred. Companion, 1,964 Broadway.

Cook.—Reliable woman, middle age, understands all branches, in private family; good reference; no washing; country preferred. Call at 188 9th Av., near 21st.

Cook.—By first-class German cook; best references. 863 Park Av., (77th St.)

Infant's Nurse.—First-class, trustworthy infant's nurse; personal and doctors' references; telephone 1078 Riverside. 204 West 81st.

Laundress.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant laundress whom she can highly recommend. Call Monday from 10 to 12 o'clock, 22 West 52d St.

Laundress.—Laundress to take home ladies' and family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 207 West 66th.

Maid.—Maid to elderly lady; excellent seamstress; understands hairdressing; traveled in Europe many times; very good in illness; several years' reference; can be seen at her present employer's, 23 Park Ave., corner 35th St.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Year's experience; in Pittsburg attended high school three years; intelligent; very competent; good family; good references. Penn, Box 153 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Six years' experience; mercantile and publishing work; thoroughly proficient; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Unexcelled, Box 149 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By beginner; 3 years high school; rapid, accurate, mimeographing; live with parents. Miss Dickson, Box 158 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Four years' practical business experience; excellent speller, good education. A. K., 201 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12, $15. Superior, 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; willing to work hard; hours immaterial; best references; $12. President, 150 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer with five years' experience as private secretary desires position in same capacity; highest reference. Reliable, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Intelligent; good education; six years' experience; thoroughly familiar both commercial and legal work; unquestionable references; $15. Wheeler, 195 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright young lady; thorough business experience; quick, accurate; capable office assistant; three years' experience; $10. Miss A., 125 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By an intelligent, willing beginner; rapid, accurate; willing to work long hours. Miss H., Box 159 Times.

PREACHER ON SUNDAY BALL.

Dr. Hubbell Says Boy Sabbath School Pupils All Went to a Game.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Hubbell, in the First Presbyterian Church, yesterday condemned Sunday baseball, his main objection to the sport being that it was a violation of the New York State Penal Code.

In introducing Dr. Hubbell, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the pastor, said that one of the perils of the times was the inroads by secular affairs upon the day of rest. The question, he said, was of interest to church people as citizens and as philanthropists, for if the day lost its religious character the working people would suffer, for they would be compelled to work on the Sabbath.

Dr. Hubbell said in part: "Never before in the history of the world has the stress of living held men down to the earth as now, and the progress of living and of civilization tend to make it so. Business is fast encroaching upon the day of rest. West of the Rockies, 90 per cent. of the railroad men work seven days in the week. They are the slaves of uninterrupted toil. There is but one factor standing against this tendency to do away with the Sunday, and that is the observance of the day of rest.

"The law does not make religion, but it does protect its rights. The Sunday laws of the State of New York are model. We need no more laws, but we need the enforcement of those we have. There are constant infractions of the law. There are multitudes of people in this city who would keep open their stores on Sunday; there are multitudes of employers who, if they could, would make their employes work on Sunday. Sunday cannot be maintained as a holiday, as the attempt is now being made in Brooklyn, in baseball.

"A Sunday school teacher told me the other day that she had no boy pupils on the Sunday before, because they had all gone to the baseball game, and I was told by another that her scholars after school had all gone to a theatre on their way home. These theatres profess to give a sacred concert, and they give a vaudeville show.

"There is no prosperity for virtue if we lose our Sabbath day. If we take away our Sunday and its religious character we are gone as a people in receipt of God's favors. There are those who see in the lynchings and the disorders of the land a withdrawal of God's favors for our desecration of the day of rest."

For Working Girls' Vacations.

The Alethea Club of the Sunshine Settlement at 106 Bayard Street, which is mainly composed of working girls of the east side, will give an entertainment at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Thursday evening. J. E. Dodson, the English actor, will give impersonations, and the girls will also take part in the evening's entertainment. Tickets can be obtained from Mrs. S. E. Lasher of 289 Fourth Avenue. The proceeds will be added to the working girls' vacation fund.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

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Females.

Stenographer and Secretary.—By energetic young lady of exceptional capabilities; good family; university education; efficient general office worker; six years' experience; excellent correspondent; A1 reference. Margaret Phillips, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—By two young ladies, recently graduated high percentage from Eastman, Poughkeepsie; understand bookkeeping; high school education; American parentage; moderate. Eastmanite, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer.—By refined, intelligent, up-to-date American girl; accurate, rapid; five years' experience, insurance, legal; also secretary Grand Regent, Royal Arcanum. Katherine Taylor, Box 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer, typewriter, understands bookkeeping; four years' advertising and newspaper experience; $12; good worker. Miss Lee, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, typewriter, four years' experience in brokerage, mercantile, desires permanent position. J. Macdonald, Box 176 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; reference from present employer; faithful, accurate. Brooklynite, Box 171 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience, 3 in publishing house; similar position; salary, $12; references. Active, Box 220 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7, $8. Neatness, 147 Times Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7-$8. Active, Box 108 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Bright, quick; anxious gain more experience; fairly speedy; accurate; credentials. Neat, Box 154 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid; neat; good education. Accurate, 175 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid worker; $8. W., 185 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Several years' experience; desires permanent position with responsible firm; references. Stenographer, 510 West 57th St.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience in law and other work. H. G., Box 200 Times.

Waitress.—Lady wishes to find situation for waitress whom she thoroughly recommends. F., 138 East 37th St.

Males.

Accountant and Auditor.—Permanent or temporary, to open, write up, close, or make investigations; balance sheets with trading and profit and lose accounts prepared. Moderate, Box 163 Times Office.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant, credit man, and collection or office manager wishes to make a change; A1 references. Credits, Box 184 Times.

Accountant.—Bookkeeper (double entry) desires position evenings, opening, closing, balancing books. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

A young man would like to take charge estate, and collect rent; furnish real estate bonds. B, 188 Times.

Caretakers.—By respectable couple desirous of taking care furnished house or flat, Summer months or longer; highest credentials. O., Box 212 Times.

Coachman wishes situation in country; married; one in family; thoroughly understands his business; best references. E. Walton, 508 9th Av.

Doorman, porter, shipping clerk, (35 years old;) 12 years last employer. Steady, 177 Times.

Medical student, university graduate, wishes tutorship or similar position; private or school; references, educational and social. Physician, Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—By young man; two years' experience; graduated Albany Business College. Competent, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—By energetic, capable young man; broad experience; university education; credentials. Expert, Box 157 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer, (18,) six months' experience, ambitious, industrious, and trustworthy, wants permanent position; not afraid to work. M. F. S., 77 Barrow St., N. Y. City.

Stenographer, &c.—Typewriter; twenty; can assist in bookkeeping; experienced; references. Bernstein, 435 East 17th St.

Tutor.—By a university man, Ph. D., appointment as resident tutor; the advertiser is an experienced teacher and qualified to take charge of entire training of boys; he is open for an engagement from 1st of May or June, and has excellent city references both as to attainments and character. Apply in first instance "Educator," Post Office Station W.

Typewriter.—Young man; six years' experience in last place; willing to make himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Valet and Companion.—By bright young American; presently employed; truthful; references. Valet, Box 5, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Clerical position of any kind, evenings B., 178 Times.

Wanted.—Position of any kind, evenings. B., 177 Times.

Young man, (22,) practical stenographer, typewriter, speaks French and German fluently, desires position where he can use the above advantageously. K. F., Box 62, 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, 26, desires position any kind; accurate at figures; conscientious worker; good appearance; moderate salary. Reliable, care North Side News, Bronx.

Young man, 20 years of age, operating Remington, Oliver, and Underwood, wishes position; not afraid of work; salary, $8-$9. B Box 168 Times.

Young man (24) desires position as shipping clerk; experienced; understands bookkeeping; bright, ambitious; hard worker; excellent references. Recommended, 145 Times.

Young man, 19, educated, business experience, wants opportunity to start in advertising business. Address Advertising, 1,364 Broadway.

M'ADOO ORDERS TEST OF SUNDAY BASEBALL

League Players in Brooklyn Are Arrested, but Game Proceeds.

GREAT CROWD JEERS POLICE

Capt. White Acts on Orders from Commissioner, Who Desires That the Courts Pass on Sunday Sport.

Despite his announcement on Friday last that he would permit Sunday baseball playing in Brooklyn, though not in Manhattan, Police Commissioner McAdoo changed his mind yesterday, and by ordering the arrest of three players and three programme sellers at the game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams, at Washington Park, proposes to put the matter up to the courts to say whether playing shall proceed on the Sabbath. After the arrests the game proceeded without interruption.

The men who sold the programmes for 75, 50, and 25 cents, which entitled the holder to admission to the grand stand, open stand, or "bleachers," were the first to be arrested. With the man at the 50 cent turnstile the cash and programmes were taken by the officer to the station house. Subsequently the cash was returned, but not the programmes.

The big crowd within the park, numbering more than 13,000 persons, was not aware that anything had occurred on the outside, but when policemen slowly walked from the grand stand to the home plate immediately after the first man had gone to the bat, shouts and other manifestations of excitement were heard all over the field.

It was while Frank Roth, one of the catchers of the Philadelphia Club, but whose name did not appear on the programme, was at the bat, with "Ed" Poole pitching and "Fred" Jacklitsch catching, that Capt. J. P. White, Sergt. Costello, and Policemen Roddy and Broderick, the Captain and the patrolman in plain clothes, stepped up to Roth and told him that he was under arrest. They did the same thing to Poole and Jacklitsch. The three players walked to the clubhouse unattended, while Capt. White and his subordinates went to the bench of the Philadelphia players and took a bat and ball to place in evidence.

The players after changing their uniforms met the policemen outside of the main entrance and all went to the Forty-sixth Precinct Station House, at Sixth Avenue and Bergen Street.

The programme sellers, William Brown of Hempstead, L. I.; Oscar Oberg of 244 Bergen Street, and William Muilin of 279 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and the players were then arraigned. The programme sellers were charged with violating Section 267 of the Penal Code, which prohibits the sale or offering for sale such things on the Sabbath, and the players were charged with violating Section 265 of the same code, which prohibits, racing, gaming, or other sports on the first day of the week. The hearing was brief, and each was held in $200 bail to appear in the court, at Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues, Brookiyn, this morning. John Shaughnessy went on the bond of all the men arrested, giving as security, his place of residence, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Upon the return of Capt. White to Washington Park he said the arrests were made in accordance with the following order, received from William Howell, secretary to Commissioner McAdoo:

The Police Commissioner directs that in the event of a match game at either Ridgewood or Washington Park, the police are to make arrests in good faith; that is to say, men in plain clothes are to be sent to the grounds, and if they are offered or buy score cards or programmes, they will arrest those carrying on the sale, as well as such others as the police deem the most conspicuous actors in connection with the game.

In other words, the law is to be tested by arrests being made in good faith, whether programmes are sold or not.

Capt. White furtber said that he had not received a single protest against playing Sunday games at Washington Park from any of the residents in the neighborhood or anywhere else.

Commissioner McAdoo, however, had received protests against his ruling of last Friday from the Kings County Sunday Observance Association, the South Brooklyn Ministers' Association, the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, and other like organizations, and public statements denouncing his attitude were made by the pastors of several churches in the borough.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club said the proceeding of the Police Commissioner was a surprise to him. Secretary Shettsline of the Philadelphia Club, when asked why Roth was sent to face the pitcher instead of Duffy, who was scheduled to bat first, said that when he saw so many policemen in the grounds he became suspicious, and fearing an arrest explained the situation to Roth, who was willing to have the test made on him instead of Duffy.

COURT PAROLES PLAYERS.

Magistrate Disposes of Sunday Ball Case and Hurries to Game.

Five arrests were made at the Ridgewood ball park yesterday afternoon, but no attempt was made to stop the playing of the two games scheduled. The first game was between the Star Athletic Club of Newark and the Brooklyn Field Club. After the completion of the game the police arrested William Graves, manager of the Ridgewoods, two players, and two men who sold tickets. They were at once paroled by City Magistrate Connerton for appearance on Wednesday before him at Flushing.

The men were paroled at the station house of the Seventy-seventh Precinct, and as soon as this had been done the Magistrate hurried to the ball park to witness the second game between the Stamford (Conn.) Club and the Ridgewoods.

JERSEY CITY PLAYERS HELD.

Police Temporarily Halt Game with Philadelphia American League Team.

The Jersey City Club, champions of the Eastern League, yesterday played a game with the Philadelphia American League team at the new ball grounds at Hudson Boulevard and Forty-second Street, Bayonne. In the middle of the third inning Police Captain McBride, with Roundsman Whelan, walked out on the diamond. President Howard Griffith of the Jersey City Club also stepped out to the plate.

There was a quiet conference, and then on a signal from President Griffith Pitcher Eason threw the ball and it was caught by Vandergrift, who was catching. The Philadelphian at hat made no motion to hit the ball. Griffith, Eason, and Vandergrift were arrested. As they departed with the policemen, the 5,000 persons present jeered the police and cheered the arrested men. The game then proceeded. At Police Headquarters the men were paroled to appear before Recorder Lazarus this morning.

The Bayonne Ministers' Association, which is fighting Sunday ball, to-day will make application to the Court of Chancery for an order restraining the Jersey City Club from using the new field on Sundays.

The Rev. John T. Smith's Lecture.

A lecture on "The Modern Play," by the Rev. John Talbot Smith, at the Manhattan Theatre on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, will be given in aid of a Catholic charitable organization of women which has recently got together for the purpose of ministering to the welfare of Catholic patients in the Roosevelt Hospital. The organization has the privilege of sending convalescent patients to the Eleanora Home at Tuckahoe, N. Y. Donations or subscriptions for tickets may be sent to Miss Medary, 42 West Seventeenth Street; Miss Stockman, the Secretary, or the Rev. P. J. Grant, 415 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

CANFIELD HERE INCOG., SILENT ON JEROME

Has No Wish to be Looked On as a Striped-Tailed Green Turtle.

POPULAR ON THE ETRURIA

As "A. Campbell" He Reached American Shore Before His Identity Was Suspected Aboard Ship.

"A. Campbell," an affable and popular passenger of the Cunarder Etruria, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, was Richard Canfield of New York, Providence, and Saratoga.

All the way across the identity of Mr. Campbell was never suspected, and yesterday morning when the liner reached her pier there were two wireless messages in the purser's office addressed to Canfield marked "not on board." When the purser was informed that "Mr. Campbell" was Mr. Canfield he hustled a steward after him with the messages.

Both messages were from a New York newspaper, and after he had read them Canfield turned to the steward and said: "It's all right." Greatly relieved the steward hurried back to the purser with the news.

Canfield was among the first to leave the Etruria. He was the picture of good health. He quickly sought the customs letter "C," and as soon as his baggage was unloaded he ordered his negro valet to hurry up and open it, so that he could get away as quick as possible.

While the unpacking was going on a delegation of reporters headed by the Dean of the Ship News Corps approached. Canfield recognized the leader of the body, and after salutations had been exchanged the first question was propounded.

"There is nothing I care to say, and there is nothing I want to say, and there is nothing I am going to say," responded Mr. Canfield. "I am never interviewed. As one white man to another white man, you can see why I cannot talk."

"I am sure that you have beard that the Legislature has passed Mr. Jerome's Gambling Witness bill. Have you anything to say concerning that?" was the next inquiry.

Mr. Canfield shrugged his shoulders. "I am here. That's all," he replied.

Then the reporter discoursed on art, and told Mr. Canfield that a report had been received on this side that he had talked on the other side concerning the works of the masters.

"They were all fakes. Whenever you see an interview with me it is always a fake. I never gave out but one interview in my life, and I was tricked into that," was the comment of Canfield.

"Won't you tell why it is that you travel under an assumed name?" was the reporter's next plea.

"I always do that. Do you suppose I want to be looked upon as a green turtle with a striped tail?" was Canfield's reply.

"What are your plans for the Summer?" was the last question asked by the Dean.

"Not a word," laughed Canfield, and he left the pier. He went to Providence on an early train, it was said.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Annual Meeting Finds the Institution in Prosperous Condition.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum was held yesterday at the institution. President Louis Stern's report showed that the asylum was in a prosperous condition financially. Mr. Stern spoke of the necessity of having a sort of Jewish protectory for incorrigibles. In the financial report a deficit of $79,681.95 was shown, but this was covered, it was announced, by receipts from legacies and bequests.

Prof. Leipziger and Prof. Loeb spoke. Acting Superintendent Coffe made a report, which, in part, is as follows:

In the matter of population the year shows a decided increase. Last April there were 967 children, while now we have 1,002, and the number is still growing. The new children represent splendid working material, 90 per cent. of whom are born in this country of foreign parents.

Our problem here is a very difficult one, because our officials make every effort to treat the 1,000 children as though they were in private homes. Although the clothing (for the sake of convenience) has to be numbered, no child is called by number, but by the first name, as is the case in any home.

Looking back at the results of the year, perhaps a noteworthy point is the passing of the thousand mark in the population of our institution. The facilities of our home are now taxed to the uttermost capacity, and should it be necessary to make a further increase in number the institution will have to be enlarged and additional facilities afforded for the convenience of our inmates.

The officers elected are: President—Louis Stern; Vice President—Henry Rice; Treasurer—Martin Beckhard; Trustees (to serve for three years)—Henry Newman, Sigmund Rosenwald, Joseph E. Newburger, William Guggenheim, Samuel Strasbourger, Moses Kahn, and Ernst Thalmann.

CLOTHIERS AND OPEN SHOP.

Many Fear a Fight Which Will Interrupt Manufacturing.

The clothing trade is watching with great interest the outcome of the declaration of the National Clothiers' Association in favor of the open shop, and many fear that it will lead to a strike that will seriously interrupt manufacturing during the Fall season.

The unions have already accepted the declaration as a challenge to battle, and their leaders have issued fulminations declaring that the open shop means a return to the sweatshop system. The manufacturers deny this, and declare that no change in labor conditions is intended, and that if any fight is to take place it must be started by the unions.

YACHT INGOMAR SIGHTED.

Morton F. Plant's Schooner, Eastward Bound, Reported by Etruria.

The Cunarder Etruria, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning, reports that on Friday, when in latitude 41.13 and longitude 59.36, she sighted the schooner yacht Ingomar. The Ingomar is the Herreshoff boat built for Commodore Morton F. Plant of the Larchmont Yacbt Club, and is being sent to European waters to take part in the various yachting contests there this Summer.

Capt. Charles Barr is in command of the Ingomar and he is making an attempt to lower the trans-Atlantic yacht record now held by George Lauder, Jr.'s, schooner Endymion. The Endymion's record is 13 days and 20 hours from Sandy Hook to the Needles.

National Art Theatre Dinner.

Some of those who are expected to be present at the dinner of the National Art Theatre Society at Delmonico's to-morrow night are Recorder Goff, Justices Fitzgerald, O'Gorman, and Keogh, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Emerson McMillin, Julia Ward Howe, Marguerite Merington, Edwin Markham, George Cary Eggleston, Dr. Louis Seaman, Bronson Howard, Prof. Giddings of Columbia, and Martha Morton.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

(Fonnded 1840.)

Bedroom Furniture.

The systematic and thorough supervision of workmanship exercised in the manufacture of our mahogany bedroom furniture and the carefully selected well-seasoned wood used make a perfect combination of construction and finish.

ODD BUREAUS—
$33, 35, 40, 42, 50, 55 and 60.

CHIFFONIERS—
$30, 35, 38, 40, 45, 50 and 55.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
West 23d St., at 5th Ave.

McGibbon & Co.
Broadway and Nineteenth Street,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 25:

Will close out at 25 per cent. discount from the price indicated on goods, about

100 French Hand-Embroidered Waist Patterns.

The same being the remainder of the last shipment for the season.

An Opportunity of Rare Occurrence.

FOR NEW FLOWER MART.

Plan to Establish Permanent One at Canal and West Streets.

A handsome flower market will be constructed at Canal and West Streets, where the florists were wont to display their wares in the days of the old Clinton Market, if an experiment which has been undertaken by 125 of the leading flower growers about New York proves successful.

Ever since the demolition of the old Clinton Market the flower growers have been accustomed to erect a big tent at the old site just before Easter, and there hold a market during the rush of the Spring trade. This year the florists got together and determined to give the project of reestablishing an all-year-round market there a fair test.

To this end they named a committee and raised a fund to operate a market for three months. The site was leased from the city for that additional period, the sum of $1,000 rent being quickly raised. The experiment began yesterday morning, with Michael Smith in charge. Fully 125 florists brought their wares to the canvas-covered market-place and experienced a phenomenally successful trade.

When the three months are up, if the market proves a paying proposition, the proper steps will be taken, according to Mr. Smith, to erect a permanent building.

CAR WOULDN'T STOP FOR FIRE.

Roundsman Gets Into a Row with Conductor and Motorman.

When engines and trucks were responding to a fire alarm from near Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue yesterday morning the motorman of a Third Avenue car, south bound, refused to obey the orders of Roundsman Hawkins of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station to stop the car at Ninety-first Street. Hawkins boarded the car. He remonstrated with the crew and arreated them at Eigthy-seventh Street, where, he alleged in Harlem Court, the motorman threatened to eject him from the car.

The motorman, John Fitzpatrick, and the conductor, Thomas McCawley, were paroled until Tuesday afternoon. The conductor had a black eye, which, he said, was the result of a punch from the roundsman's fist, and both he and the motorman said Hawkins was abusive. They denied threatening to eject him.

FELL DOWN TUNNEL STEPS.

Mrs. Doremus of Montclair Hurt While Returning from Church.

Philip Doremus of 469 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J., and his wife, who are atopping at the St. Denis Hotel, attended the aervice at the Brick Presbyterian Church on Fiftb Avenue yesterday afternoon. Starting to return to the hotel, they walked through Thirty-eighth Street to Park Avenue and began to descend the steps leading to the tunnel.

When about three steps down, Mrs. Doremus stumbled. She fell to the bottom of the flight. She sustained a severe scalp wound and concussion of the brain. She was removed to the Bellevue Hospital, but is not considered to be in a dangerous condition. She is fifty years old.

TO HELP BELLEVUE DOCTORS.

New Temporary Dormitories Are Planned at Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals, announced last night that steps were being taken to ameliorate the condition of the Bellevue physicians as soon aa possible. The top floor of the old Bellevue College Building, near the Psychopathic Ward, has been renovated, and will be partitioned off into dormitories for the doctors. When that is done there will be only two or three doctors in a room instead of four or five as at present.

There are seven vacancies for internes at the hospital, and many letters have been received from parents of successful candidates for the positions asking if the published stories about the infection of tuberculosis among the physicians were true. Dr. Brannan replied that but two of the physicians, Drs. McDonald and Whitbeck, had been affected, that every precaution was now being taken against a possible repetition of this, and that there was really no danger.

Improvements are constantly being made, he declares, and the dormitories will be made as sanitary as possible.



A little bird told us that at most all the colleges the real thing in hats this Spring is a sort of tamed sombrero.

A rough and ready hat, but more cityfied than the old sombrero of the plains.

The shape has caught on in the city, especially with young men; and in the famous Stetson make we're selling them about as fast as we get them.

$5.

Other soft hats up to $12.

Spring Derbies, $3, $4 and $6.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS

Our Spring Styles Now Complete in All the Various Grades.

Two Big Rug Values.

AXMINSTERS, BRUSSELS, Reversible Shirazes, Sizes 9x12 ft. and 8.3x15 ft. At the Uniform price of $19.50 each. Some actually worth $30.00 to $35.00.

$19.50 EACH

Reversible Brussels, 9x12 ft., 12.50 Each.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Wallach's Togs

849, 852 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery. 649 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 122d. 246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

WE don't speculate in Cotton—but it is a comfort to feel that we bought so far in Advance for this Spring's Shirt business that in Spite of the high price of cotton—we have not cut the Quality of the fine cotton bodies in the Wallach Special $1.50 Shirt at our Own Price, 98c

Manbattan Shirts—$1.50 up.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 219-221 E. 48. COE & BRANDT. 1558 B'way. Tel. 132-38.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNIQUE ORIGINAL ATTRACTIVE.

HORSE FAIR,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26 and 27.
MORNINGS AFTERNOONS EVENINGS
"The most original and attractive equestrian show ever held in New York."
—Sports of the Times.
More Than 1,200 Entries.
Trotting Races Under Saddle.
Running and Hurdle Races.
Basketball on Horseback.
Indoor Polo—The Coming Game.
High School Riding.
Four-in-Hand Driving Competitions.
ADMISSION, 50c.
RESERVED SEATS, $1.00.
CONCERTS BY LANDER'S FULL BAND.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL
NEXT MONDAY SEATS THURSDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday.
HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
200th TIME, MAY 10th—Silver Souvenirs.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS IN NEW YORK.
ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
ELIZABETH TYREE in THE NEW COMEDY FROM THE FRENCH, TIT FOR TAT
With LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45. At 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
THE LAST 6 NIGHTS.
CHAS. HAWTREY.
in Burnand's 3-act play, SAUCY SALLY.
NEXT MONDAY (from the Empire) Augustus Thomas' Comedy of New York, THE OTHER GIRL.

DALY'S B'way & 30. At 8. Last Mat. Wed., 2.
LAST 4 NIGHTS—THEN LONDON.
Farewell Thursday Night.
PRINCE OF PILSEN.
Next Saturday Ev. JAS. K. HACKETT in his new play, THE CROWN PRINCE.
Every Eve. & Matinees Wed. & Sat.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried.
TO-DAY, FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, at 1:30 o'cl., last mat. Der Ring des Nibelungen.
Die Goetterdaemmerung.
Mmes. Ternina, Weed, Homer, Seygard, Ralph; MM. Kraus, Blass, Muehlmann.
Conductor.....Mr. Alfred Hertz
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. LAST WEEK: To-night, Farewell Christians, "Die Jnedin von Toledo." Tues., "Nathan der Weise."

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
LAST 3 WEEKS. Revival of The TWO ORPHANS
With a Distinguished ALL-STAR CAST. No Advance in Prices.

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. LAST WEEK.
RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"PIFF, PAFF, POUF."

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 703—38
Only Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

PRINCESS Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thur. & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE
With Wm. H. Thompson and Great Cast.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, AT 8:15,
Olive Mead Quartet
Olive Mead, Elizabeth Houghton, Gladys North, Lillian Littlehales
assisted by Susan Metcalfe
Tickets, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av. Nights, 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
Spring Prices, 25c. to $1. NO HIGHER.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 25c. and 50c.
This Week, Most Talked About Play

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and colder; brisk northwest to north winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,945. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

LEADER WILLIAMS GOADS THE HOUSE REPUBLICANS

Angers Majority by Objections to "Leave to Print."

TEMPERS SHORT, TENSION HIGH

Gen. Grosvenor Enraged by Intimations About His Speech on Roosevelt's Labor Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—With the approach of adjournment the campaign partisan feeling is beginning to run high and tempers are beginning to be worn. There were several spats in the House today, and the gossips predict lively scenes before adjournment comes.

One symptom of increasing tension came in a display of partisanship late this afternoon in the House. It is the custom in the closing days of a session for everybody who can do so to secure leave to print by making a speech of from ten seconds to half a minute, ostensibly on some bill which is in Committee of the Whole.

Usually great quantities of these ostensible speeches are made, and The Record continues to be published for a fortnight or so after adjournment. In that fortnight these Congressmen are filling up The Record with articles, purporting to be speeches, which never were delivered, and every one of which is a campaign document.

In most cases these so-called speeches consist solely of newspaper editorial articles and other documents which the politicians think they would like to circulate without having to put postage stamps on them.

Nominally the Alaskan Delegate bill was before the House this afternoon for debate. Not a single speech, however, was delivered upon the bill itself. Speakers were recognized for the space of a minute or half a minute each. They would arise and say: "Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to extend my remarks in The Record."

These speeches were being rushed through at a rapid rate when Mr. Williams of Mississippi startled the House by rising and saying: "Mr. Chairman, I object to the publication of any speech which has not been delivered unless its subject matter relates to the Alaskan Delegate bill."

The Republicans instantly discerned an attempt on the part of the Democratic leader to cut off their supply of campaign material. The next applicant was a Democrat, and Mr. Williams made no objection, but the Republican leaders arose as one man.

"Are you going to object to this?" they demanded, all shouting at once.

"I was going to object to all such applications, Democratic as well as Republican," said Mr. Williams, "but as you have got two speeches past me, and I can't get them out of The Record, I'll let the Democrats have an equal chance."

The Republicans interpreted this as meaning that the campaign material could go on, and made no objection, while a dozen or so Democrats got in alleged speeches. Mr. Williams let a few Republicans do the same to even up. Then Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) who wanted to publish Secretary Shaw's recent speech on trusts, nonchalantly announced his purpose. Mr. Williams left his seat, walked down the aisle, smiled pleasantly at Mr. Lacey, and said, "I object."

Then there was an uproar. One or two more Republicans tried it, but Williams objected every time. The Republicans were furious, and their leaders were all talking at once, while Chairman Perkins steadily crashed his gavel over the commotion.

"Why," shrieked Gen. Grosvenor, "eight or ten Democrats have got their campaign material in, and now you are seeking to choke us off."

The Democrats began rushing from the cloak rooms to Williams's support, and Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, rushing down the aisle, shouted:

"In those eight or ten speeches we are trying to catch up to the gentleman from Ohio."

"We are trying to even up," said Mr. Williams, with an amiable smile, "for those twenty-seven pages printed by the gentleman from Ohio, but never delivered, wherein he plastered the President with union labels."

"Do you know how many times you have got into The Record yourself?" shouted Grosvenor, reaching into his desk for a big book and opening it. "Two hundred and eight times up to this morning."

"Yes," said Williams, "and every one of those contributions was a speech actually delivered by me upon this floor. Neither is there any speech printed by me which was written by somebody else."

The Democrats understood this as an insinuation that the President wrote Grosvenor's speech about Mr. Roosevelt's labor record, and they applauded thunderously. About half the members were on their feet by this time, and things looked squally.

"That's the reason we want leave to print," yelled Mr. Mann, (Rep., Ill.), "because you've taken up so much time with your actually delivered speeches."

"Why, you've got time," said Williams, sweetly. "You can stay here to July if you can get over your wild desire to adjourn."

Lacey pleaded so hard that Williams finally let him renew his request. Instantly Messrs. James of Kentucky and Gaines of Tennessee objected.

From that time on little courtesy was manifested by either side. Objections were heard the moment anybody from either side asked for permission to do anything, and the tension became greater every moment. The climax was reached when Gaines moved to strike out the last word of an amendment to the bill, and Lacey attempted to object. He found out that he could not do it, and he shouted:

"You'll have to talk on the subject matter of the bill, though. If you talk on anything else I'll object."

When adjournment came feeling was high and hot on both sides, and trouble is predicted for to-morrow. Both sides are coming prepared for stormy weather.

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AGREE ON N. Y. POST OFFICE.

Conferrees Approve Bill for Pennsylvania Site—Space Cut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The conferrees on the Post Office Appropriation bill met this morning and quickly came to an agreement on the matter of Post Office sites in New York City. The compromise proposition advanced by the Merchants' Association of New York in regard to the Pennsylvania Station Post Office site was presented by the House conferrees, and an amendment framed by Representative Gardner of New Jersey, one of the conferrees, was adopted.

This amendment cuts down the amount of ground to be taken for a Post Office building to an even 100,000 square feet, a reduction of 45,000 feet from the original plan. All the details of the final transfer are left to be worked out by the law officers of the Government and the railroad company.

The conferrees expressed the opinion that abundant space had been provided for the Post Office Building, and that a magnificent building could be erected on it. There was a feeling among the conferrees that ultimately New York will want a large central Post Office Building, and that these two new buildings will not prove sufficient for the postal business that will develop in the course of the next decade.

These two offices are therefore to be provided as branch offices and in the nature of distributing mail stations to expedite the handling of mails from inland and those going abroad. The area around the building space will also belong in fee to the Government, the railroad company having an easement for light and air.

The Government will be able to secure ample light for its own building by increasing the street width on all sides. The price agreed on is $1,660,000. The conference report was made to the Senate to-day, and will be adopted to-morrow. It was agreed to in the House.

This is the first victory won by New York in her ten years' fight for improved postal facilities. It was won in the face of a divided delegation, and the attempt of two New York Congressmen to sidetrack the proposition. The victory is largely due to the strenuous and energetic work of Mr. Sulzer.

The House provision for a twenty-five-year lease from the New York Central Railroad in New York City of postal facilities at its terminal, at an annual rental not to exceed $90,000, is retained in the bill.

The conferrees' agreement as to rural free delivery carriers accepts the original House proposition to grade carriers. The carriers may carry merchandise for hire, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, for and upon the request of patrons residing upon their respective routes, whenever the same shall not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties.

TORNADO SWEEPS SOUTHWEST.

Seventeen Persons Killed and Many Injured—Heavy Property Damage.

PRYOR CREEK, Indian Territory, April 25.—Six persons were killed by a tornado which swept through the country about four miles south of here last night. The dead include John Abbott, his wife, and two children; Albert Dealy, aged six years, and Lucy Bitting, aged eight years. Albert Dealy was probably fatally hurt, and Leopold Bitting had both legs broken.

The storm started near Chouteau, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, eight miles from here, and swerved to the northeast, cutting a path from half a mile to a mile wide and about twenty miles long. The Abbott house was demolished and the four members of the family were instantly killed.

At Grand River, eight miles further on, the Bitting house was demolished, the tornado killing Lucy Bitting and breaking both the legs of her father. The tornado then passed into the Flint Hills, east of the river, and tore a strip through the woods as clean cut as though made by woodchoppers.

The same storm reached Fairland, and half a dozen business blocks were destroyed and seven persons killed outright there. The dead are Mrs. Mary Lamar, Mrs. John Lemaster, Arthur Brought, Elijah Russell, his wife, and two children.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 25.—A tornado passed three miles east of Mexia, Tex., today, demolishing four houses. Miss Jennie Shanks was probably fatally injured and all of the members of the Shanks family were hurt. W. E. Bonner and his daughter were blown from a carriage and seriously hurt. The storm also struck Mount Vernon with terrible force. Eleven houses were blown down. The residence of J. H. Majors, Vice President of the First National Bank, was completely demolished. Mrs. Majors was seriously and Mr. Majors and Mrs. C. P. Harp somewhat injured. Trees, fences, and telephone wires were blown down and other damage was done. The path of the storm was very narrow, and it passed over a thinly populated part of the town, or the damage would have been much greater.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—The wind and rain storm in the eastern section of Jefferson County caused the loss of four lives and much damage to property in that section. The crops in the fields in the path of the storm were severely damaged.

WOMAN FAINTS IN CAR SMASH.

Collision Near Columbus Statue Witnessed by Crowds of Theatregoers.

A Fifty-ninth Street crosstown car filled with passengers and an empty Amsterdam Avenue car crashed into each other last night in the Grand Circle, just west of the Columbus Statue. The empty car struck the other on the rear platform, shook up the passengers, and smashed the dashboard and some of the timbers. One woman fainted, but was revived in a neighboring café, to which some sympathetic fellow-passengers took her. A few others were slightly cut by flying glass.

The accident happened just as the crowds were leaving the Majestic Theatre, and there was considerable excitement for a few minutes.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamer Altai, Capt. Gerdes, from Savanilla, Greytown, Port Limon and Kingston, to the Hamburg-American Line, with passengers, mails and merchandise. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Greatest of All Tonics.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate nourishes, strengthens, and imparts vigor.—Adv.

ODELL SAYS HE FOUND PRESIDENT CHEERFUL

Governor Back to Consider Legislative Bills Now.

NO NATIONAL CHAIRMAN YET

"A Calm Usually Precedes a Storm" Is His Reply to a Shipbuilding Trust Query.

Gov. Odell reached New York from Washington last night and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where his wife and daughter, who had come straight through to New York from Old Point Comfort, were awaiting him. The Governor was accompanied from Washington by Congressman William L. Ward of Westchester.

Among the politicians who were in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue to greet and consult with the Governor were William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee; Edward Lauterbach, Abraham Gruber, and Senator Elsberg.

The Governor said that he had enjoyed and benefited by his sojourn at Old Point Comfort, and was now prepared to settle down to a consideration of the thirty-day bills. Asked about his visit to Washington and his talk with the President, the Governor said:

"The President and I had a very pleasant talk. We went over the political situation, and I found him cheerful over the outlook."

"Does the impression still prevail in Washington that the President can get along without the electoral vote of New York?"

"I think we had better have it. The New Yorker, you know, always thinks no party can afford to lose New York."

The Governor said it had not been definitely settled that Elihu Root was to be the temporary Chairman of the National Convention and that ex-Gov. Black was to make the nominating speech for the President, but he indicated that it was likely that Mr. Root and Mr. Black would officiate in the capacities mentioned.

The Governor said that no decision had yet been reached by President Roosevelt and his advisers with regard to the Chairmanship of the National Committee.

With regard to the Remsen Gas bill, all the Governor would say about it was that a hearing on it had been set for Thursday, and he would carefully weigh the arguments made on both sides.

When asked if the proposed Shipbuilding Trust investigation had been abandoned, the Governor said:

"A storm is usually preceded by a calm."

Edward W. Lauterbach, one of the Governor's visitors is the attorney for the Ramapo Water Company. The Governor is to give a hearing Wednesday on the J. T. Smith Dutchess County Water bill, a measure which it has been charged is in the interest of the Ramapo Company.

Gov. Odell will leave to-morrow morning for Newburg. He will make a short stay there, taking an evening train for Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Gov. Odell arrived in Washington from Old Point Comfort this morning and drove to the White House with Representative Littauer and William C. Warren of Buffalo. There were Congressmen with the President when he arrived, but the arrival of the Governor promptly scattered them, so that the President could have as much time as he wanted with his important guest.

Upon leaving the White House Mr. Odell went to the Capitol. He has the privilege of the floor, and he went first to the Senate. Senators Platt and Depew were in their places in expectation of his visit. Mr. Platt's physical infirmities keep him away from the floor a good deal of the time, but he was very much in evidence to-day, and a most beautiful picture of party harmony in New York Republicanism was presented for the edification of the galleries for nearly an hour.

When Mr. Odell at last reluctantly tore himself from the company of his two chums, he went over to the House. The Governor, after shaking Mr. Cannon's hand, retired to the cloak room, where he received hordes of eager inquirers about Republican politics in New York. When the crowd slimmered down to his old friends Representatives Sherman and Littauer, he took them out to luncheon with him, and returned to New York by the 4 o'clock train.

POPE SPEAKS FOR THE NEGRO.

Urges, Through Mgr. Del Val, Justice for the Race.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—"Nick" Chiles, editor of The Topeka Plain Dealer, a negro paper, to-day received a letter from Cardinal Merry del Val, who wrote for Pope Pius X.

The Western Negro Press Association, of which Chiles is President, at its annual meeting adopted a resolution urging the Pope to use his good offices for better treatment of the negro race in this country. The resolution was sent through Cardinal Gibbons to Rome. The letter from Rome, which also came through Cardinal Gibbons, says:

"The sovereign Pontiff is well aware that there are many Catholics among the negroes of the United States, and this knowledge increases his interest in the welfare of your race.

"His Holiness, as the vicar of Christ, extends his loving care to every race without exception, and he must necessarily use his good offices to urge all Catholics to be friendly to negroes, who are called no less than other men to share in all the great benefits of the redemption.

"The life and example of St. Peter Claver and of so many other Catholic missionaries are there to show that this is no new conception of the Apostolate intrusted to the Church of Christ.

"While frankly admitting that crimes may often be committed by members of the negro race, his Holiness advocates for them the justice granted to other men by the laws of the land and a treatment in keeping with the tenets of Christianity.

"I am confident that these sentiments are shared by the vast majority of the great American people and by those who are responsible for the custody of the principles underlying the American Constitution."

Circus Parade Delayed Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—A decree of divorce from John G. O'Keefe, of "get-rich-quick" fame, was awarded to Etta O'Keefe by Judge Foster this afternoon, after the case had been postponed because Mrs. O'Keefe was delayed through attending a circus parade.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

GATLING GUNS FOR LYNCHERS.

Governor of Texas Takes Energetic Steps to Protect Negro Murderer.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 25.—Henry Simmons, alias Henry Williams, the negro who murdered Miss Lula Sandberg, an eighteen-year-old white girl, near Manor, this county, last Thursday, was captured in a barn in this city this morning. He was quickly placed in the county jail.

A mob began forming soon after his arrest, and to-night there are several hundred excited men, all heavily armed, gathered around the jail, which is situated immediately in front of the State Executive Mansion.

Open declarations are made that the negro will be taken from the jail and burned. The leader of the mob has been selected. He is a well-known saloon man and gambler of Austin. The arrival of a large delegation of men from Manor and other localities of the eastern part of the county near the scene of the murder is awaited before making an attack on the jail.

Gov. Lanham has ordered out the two local companies of State militia to protect the prisoner. The Gatling gun squad, which operates two Gatling guns, is also in readiness for the attack of the mob. If an attempt is made to get the prisoner a number of persons probably will be killed.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 26.—A bulletin from Austin at midnight states that a mob of 3,000 farmers is in the city and only lacks a leader in order to make an attempt to storm the jail. Bloodshed is expected before morning. The mob is crowding so hard on the three companies of soldiers that they are holding them off at the point of the bayonet.

JOHN K. COWEN IS DEAD.

Ex-President of Baltimore and Ohio Passes Away in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 25.—John K. Cowen, ex-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died to-night, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. H. Seelye, in Chicago.

Mr. Cowen had been ill for over four months with heart trouble. For some time his illness had been expected to terminate fatally although the end to-night came suddenly.

John King Cowen, lawyer and railroad official, was born at Millersburg, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1844. He taught school in his native town in his early manhood, and then entered Princeton, from which he was graduated at the head of his class in 1866. He studied law at the University of Michigan, and was admitted to practice at Canton, Ohio, in 1868, William McKinley being one of his examiners.

He practiced in Mansfield, Ohio, for a time, and entered railroad practice as counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1872.

He became general counsel for the road in 1876, and in [illegible], after being receiver of the corporation from 1896 to 1899.

He was a member of Congress in 1885, as a free trader, being opposed by the Gorman wing of the party. He was re-elected to Congress in 1894. He supported Cleveland in 1892 and McKinley in 1896. He had a large legal practice as head of the firm of Cowen, Cross & Bond of Baltimore.

SENATORS DISCUSS SCHWAB.

Mr. Aldrich Calls His Steel Rail Letter a Piece of Stock Jobbery.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Bacon to-day discussed the sale in foreign countries of American products at a less price than the same products are sold in the United States. He read a letter from Charles M. Schwab to H. C. Frick giving the cost of manufacturing steel rails, which Mr. Bacon said showed that the "trust" needed no protection against English steel manufacturers. The letter said rails could be sold at a profit at $16 per ton.

"It will be very difficult to convince pig iron producers of Alabama and surrounding States who have been receiving $18 and $20 for their iron," said Mr. Aldrich, "that the statement is correct."

"That is information given by Mr. Schwab in a private letter," said Mr. Bacon.

"I don't care how private it is," exclaimed Mr. Aldrich, "he can be mistaken as well as anybody else. What he states there is absolutely untrue and absurd."

Mr. Aldrich declared Mr. Schwab's letter to be merely a part of a stock-jobbing affair, to which Mr. Bailey replied that "Mr. Schwab is as reputable and truthful as any man who ever filched money from the pockets of the people through a protective tariff."

CRUM CASE MAY HOLD SENATE.

President Demands Confirmation in Tillman's Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A hitch in the adjournment programme is threatened by the President's insistence that the Crum case must be disposed of. Senatorial courtesy requires that the Senator from the State affected should have a chance to be present if he is opposed to confirmation. Mr. Tillman is opposed to Crum's confirmation, and has asked to be heard when the case comes up.

But Tillman is in South Carolina, ill. He has had an operation performed on his throat and is recovering slowly from his illness. Nor could he speak if he were able to be present.

Notwithstanding this the President insists that Crum must be confirmed as Collector at Charleston, and Senator Aldrich to-day prepared to override the custom of Senatorial courtesy. The Democrats have given notice that they will resist even if to do so means the prolongation of the session beyond the time set by the President for adjournment.

Senator Gorman and his lieutenants assert that the President desires to make a last play for the negro vote.

Freight Hustler May Be a Prince.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 25.—A son of Count Murat, claimant to the throne of Naples, is hustling freight for a railroad company in this city. As he may be a Prince some day he has not joined a union.

Safe Blowers Cause $60,000 Fire.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 25.—The fact developed to-day that the fire which destroyed the Art Study plant here was caused by burglars blowing open the safe. The loss by the fire was $60,000; insurance, $15,000. There was no money in the safe.

CRAZED CAPTAIN TRIES TO SCUTTLE HIS BOAT

Sought to Get at Supposed Submarine Vessel Under Canal Barge.

CHASED CROWD WITH AN AXE

Fought Off Policemen, Leaped Overboard, and Attacked Ambulance Surgeon.

Charles Olsen, a canal boat captain, got an idea yesterday morning that he was the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat. The delusion so affected him that by nightfall he was a raving maniac, and but for interference would have chopped a hole in the bottom of the boat he commands, believing that some enemy had planted one of the deadly craft that he thought that he had devised, directly underneath his own boat, the Charles H.

The ravings of the Captain last night attracted a big crowd to the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, where the Charles H. was tied up, and their curiosity so enraged Olsen that he emerged half clothed from the hold of the boat and chased half of them into the Fort Lee ferryhouse. There he scared the crowd almost out of their wits. Finally two big policemen came along, but even they found it impossible to conquer the giant Swede, and two other men had to be summoned by telephone from the station.

Olsen began to act strangely yesterday morning, and insisted on discussing submarine craft with everybody he met. Minute by minute he became more enthusiastic on the subject, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon he had talked about the wonderful vessels so much that he suddenly announced in angry tones that he was the inventor of the boats under discussion, and had been robbed of his rights.

It was about 7 o'clock in the evening that he became possessed of the idea that one of the deadly affairs was underneath his own boat. He ran to his little deck cabin, and, grabbing his axe, ran down into the hold and commenced to chop. He chopped so vigorously that the noise attracted a crowd, and several went on the canal boat to see what the matter was. Half dressed, with the perspiration streaming from his face, they saw the giant swinging his axe with might and main, striking terrific blows on the bottom of the boat, and all the time yelling to the supposed enemy underneath that he would fix him in quick order just as soon as he could make a hole big enough to get at him.

A man in the crowd of onlookers shouted to Olsen to stop, as there was nobody under his boat. When the Captain paid no attention to this a boy in the crowd threw a stone at him. That attracted the attention of Olsen, and, looking up, he saw the crowd on deck. In a moment he was frenzied with rage, and, dashing on deck axe in hand, he started for the crowd. Everybody jumped ashore, with Olsen right after them. Some ran up the street, while others ran along shore in the direction of the ferryhouse, and it was this last detachment that Olsen followed. Into the ferryhouse he chased them, and it was there that Policemen Zimmerman and Hoctor found him a moment later.

A struggle followed, which terminated in favor of the policemen, but not until they had been considerably bruised and their clothes badly torn. The victory was only temporary, however, for the maniac, despite their exertions, managed to regain his feet, dashed out of the ferry house, and started back in the direction of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The policemen had almost caught up with him when he rushed to the water front and jumped overboard.

Policemen Walsh and Shayne arrived about that time. The four got ropes, and Shayne, making a lasso, managed to throw it over the man. Olsen was dragged ashore, where he was secured, after another desperate struggle.

An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Severance, who responded, told the policemen to slacken the rope, so that he could examine the man and administer morphine. This they did, but no sooner did Olsen realize what had happened than he had freed himself again and pounced upon the doctor. The policemen went to Dr. Severance's rescue, and after another struggle the maniac was bound fast. He was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, and from there to Bellevue in a straitjacket.

HUNGARIAN STRIKES SPREAD.

Situation Alarming and Kingdom May Be Placed Under Martial Law.

VIENNA, April 25.—The Hungarian situation is regarded here as alarming. The Socialists threaten to proclaim a general strike throughout the country, and in such an event it is stated in political circles that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, will put the whole kingdom under martial law.

Popular excitement appears to be reaching a dangerous point and the critical condition of affairs is further intensified by the near approach of Labor Day.

Following the tragic event at the market town of Elesd, near Grosswardein, yesterday, in which a Socialist killed the commander of the gendarmerie, followed by the killing of twenty-three rioters and the wounding of forty by the gendarmes, a general strike has broken out at Grosswardein. To-day the shops, cafés, and restauranta there, and even the schools, are closed, and the business life of the town is entirely suspended. Eight more persons wounded in yesterday's riot have died.

Rioting, plundering, and incendiarism were begun in some of the neighboring villages to-day, but the military was called out and speedily suppressed the disturbances.

Five thousand teamsters at Budapest, 16,000 workmen at Debreczin, the chief town of the Halduck district, and a large number at Szegedin, the capital of the county of Csongrad, are now on strike. Troubles are also feared in other towns.

Denounces World's Fair Landlords.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—The Rev. Columbus P. Goodson, at Kings Highway Presbyterian Church, yesterday bitterly denounced St. Louis World's Fair landlords. He told a story of one poor man of his acquaintance working for $11 a week, whose rent was raised by steps to $50 a month.

Excelsior Savings Bank, 23d St. and 6th Ave., Allows interest from first of every month on sums of $5 to $3,000. Deposits made now or before May 4 draw interest from May 1.—Adv.

VANDALS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Smash Two Marble Statues in the French Sculpture Exhibit.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—It was discovered to-day that vandals had entered the French pavilion at the World's Fair and destroyed two of the most beautiful of the marble statues in the sculpture exhibit.

The statues were "L'Etoile du Berger," ("the Shepherd's Star,") by Rousel, and "St. Jean," by Dubois. They had been thrown to the floor and broken into bits. The French Commissioners say their loss in the destruction of the statues is irreparable.

SCHOONER ASHORE AT HOOK.

Captain and Fifteen Men of the Downs Are in Peril.

The fifty-nine-ton fishing schooner Agnes E. Downs of Gloucester, Mass., while making port last night on her way from the mackerel fishing banks went ashore on the Point off Sandy Hook. The weather at the time was very thick, which accounts for the accident.

The vessel lies in a bad position close up to the beach, and an increasing wind from the northeast has the schooner on a dead lee shore. The life savers from the Sandy Hook Station are rendering assistance, and a wrecking tug has been sent to the stranded vessel. The Captain and crew of fifteen men are still aboard.

NIAGARA CLAIMS A SUICIDE.

Woman's Hat Found with Note from "One Who Has Suffered."

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 25.—Indications are that the second suicide of the month occurred here to-day. Three young men found a woman's hat in a Summer house in Prospect Park this noon. Attached to the hat by a pin was a note which read: "To whoever finds this: 'The wages of sin is death.' Life is not worth the living to me, so I will end it all to-day."

The note was signed "One Who Has Suffered." The writing indicated that the writer was under great excitement at the time. Up to nightfall there had been no inquiry for the suicide. Undoubtedly the woman entered the river and was swept over the American falls.

MRS. KERNOCHAN THROWN.

Her Mount Stumbled on a Fence During Meadow Brook Hunt.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 25.—Mrs. James L. Kernochan came a nasty cropper during a run of the Meadow Brook hounds this afternoon.

The cast-off was at Bull's Head, and the course in a general way led to Brookville. Mrs. Kernochan's mount, Cupid, stumbled while going over a five-railed fence on the Miles farm and rolled over, narrowly escaping pinning the rider.

W. Scott Cameron, Foxhall Keene, and the whip, J. Cotsworth, went to her assistance. She was semi-conscious when picked up, and they started to carry her to the Blue Hotel. Before arriving there she revived and said all she wished was a drink of water. After getting it she insisted on remounting.

The rest of the hunt had gone on to Brookville and waited until Mr. Keene and the others should come up. When Mrs. Kernochan joined the party she was congratulated by her surprised friends, who did not expect to see her again to-day. From Brookville the course lay toward Jericho, and when the run was resumed Mrs. Kernochan kept well up and finished among the first.

FRESHMEN THREATEN STRIKE.

University of Pennsylvania Students Want Classmates Reinstated.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Having failed to obtain reinstatement of three freshmen hazers who were suspended a week ago, University of Pennsylvania students plan to send an ultimatum to the Faculty. In it they will give the Faculty the alternative of pardoning the hazers or of seeing the entire freshman class strike.

The movement started last week. The idea originated with the upper classmen and was eagerly seized upon by the freshmen. A committee of freshmen was appointed to draw up the ultimatum and secure the signatures of their classmates. About 100 first-year men have already promised their support.

The university authorities are skeptical of the success of the strike.

FEARED BEING BURIED ALIVE.

Maryland Woman's Will Provided Precautions Against It.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—That Mrs. Mary Owings of Towson, a prominent and wealthy woman who died recently, had a dread of being buried alive, is shown by her will, probated to-day.

In it she directed that her friends "see and make sure that life has left my body before burial. If being embalmed will insure it, to have that done, or anything else, so that I shall not be buried before life is extinct. I wish the lid of the coffin to be unscrewed before it is put into the vault and left loose; also the door of the vault to be left unlocked for a few days, and after that it be locked finally and the key to be sent to Dr. William Moale of Baltimore."

Her wishes have been carried out, and the vault is watched. Mrs. Owings left bequests to many friends, and the residue of her estate goes to the Home for Feeble-Minded Children.

Drought Killing Cattle in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 25.—Cattle are dying by the hundreds on the ranches in West Texas for want of water and grass. The drought is the severest experienced in that section for many years. Thousands of head of cattle are too weak to be moved to more distant pastures, and they have been abandoned to die on the range.

Woman's Choir Robbed While Singing.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—While a surpliced woman's choir at the Church of the Atonement was singing "The Holy City" here yesterday a thief worked behind their backs. Pocketbooks and jewelry left in their wraps were carried off, and no clue was left.

Mirrors Delayed Elevator Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Business in the City Hall here has been expedited by the removal of the mirrors from the elevators. It was found that women stopping to arrange their hair or to see that their hats were on straight delayed traffic in all directions.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS MAKE A DASH SOUTH

Squadron Reaches Gen-San and Sinks Japanese Steamer.

IT MAY BE INTERCEPTED.

Japanese Squadron Was Reported Ten Days Ago to be About to Sail for Vladivostok.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

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TOKIO, April 25.—Three Russian warships and two torpedo boats entered Gensan harbor to-day. The Japanese women, children, and old men fled.

The torpedo boats went outside while the warships remained in the harbor. In the afternoon the torpedo boats sank a Japanese merchant steamer, the Goyo Maru, of 371 tons.

LONDON, April 25.—The Japanese Legation here has received the following official telegram:

"The Japanese Consul at Gen-san reports that on the 25th two Russian torpedo vessels entered the port. They sank a small Japanese steamer, the Goyo Maru, and immediately left."

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 25.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron, after a long period of inactivity, suddenly appeared off Gen-san this morning and sank the Goyo Maru, a Japanese merchant steamer.

The cruisers Rossia and Gromobol of the Vladivostok squadron participated in the attack on Gen-san. They were accompanied by a third cruiser, not yet identified, and by two torpedo boats. Later they entered the harbor, ordered the crew of the Goyo ashore, and then sank her.

A detachment of marines was landed, but was recalled, and the warships steamed outside the harbor. The Japanese and many Koreans fled when the Russians approached.

Late telegrams say that the Russian squadron remains off the harbor of Gen-san.

It is thought in Tokio that this Russian naval movement was made in the hope of intercepting some unprotected Japanese troop ships. It is not believed that the squadron will remain at Gen-san long.

There have been many rumors of the Russian Vladivostok squadron leaving port, but so far as is known they remained at Vladivostok after they had made a dash out soon after the war began and sank a Japanese merchant steamship in the neighborhood of Tsugaru Strait.

Ten days ago a telegram from Nagasaki reported that a squadron commanded by Admiral Kamimura was to sail for Vladivostok. It is, therefore, possible that the Russian ships will be intercepted before the reach their port.

Gen-san is on the eastern coast of Korea, about 350 miles southwest of Vladivostok, and due east of Ping-yang, where the greater part of the Japanese troops now on the Yalu have been landed. A Russian force recently made a raid in Korea in the direction of Gen-san, where there is a large Japanese colony.

The Vladivostok squadron consists of the finest and most powerful cruisers in the Russian navy—the armored vessels Rossia, Gromboi, and Rurik, and the protected vessel Bogatyr. It is probably the first three which have left Vladivostok and reached Gen-san. The tonnage of the Rossia is 12,200, that of the Gromboi 12,334, and that of the Rurik 11,000. The two first named have a speed of 20 knots and the Rurik a speed of 18 knots. Each of the three vessels has four 8-inch, sixteen 6-inch, and numerous smaller guns.

PLANS FOR BALTIC FLEET.

Wirenius Hopes It Will Sail for the Far East in July.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, April 25.—A St. Petersburg dispatch reports an interview with Admiral Wirenius, now Assistant Chief of the General Staff, in which he says he hopes orders will be issued for the Baltic fleet to sail for the Far East about July 15.

This fleet is composed of fifteen vessels, and if it is not accompanied by torpedo boats, Admiral Wirenius says, the voyage can be made in two months; otherwise it will take three months. The fleet will probably be commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky.

Admiral Wirenius does not believe that the Japanese will venture to risk a naval battle on the high seas with such a powerful aquadron. They have already, he affirms, suffered serious losses, which they carefully conceal.

JAPANESE FORCE ACROSS YALU.

Kuropatkin Reports That a Detachment is North of the River.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The Emperor has received the following telegrams from Gen. Kuropatkin:

"Gen. Sassulitch reports, under date of April 24, that during recent days the Japanese have been observed landing pontoon material and collecting boats in preparation for the construction of bridges in the neighborhood of Wi-ju and also near the village of Sigou, ten miles further up the river.

"On April 23 a Japanese detachment consisting of two companies of infantry and a small body of cavalry, crossed the Yalu ten miles below Siaopoussikhe.

"Gen. Sassulitch immediately reinforced the cordons on our front. Small parties of the enemy were seen preparing to cross elsewhere in that vicinity.

"All is quiet south of the Yalu."

Gen. Kuropatkin has played a strong card in the game of strategy. A large portion of Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossack cavalry division has been thrown across the upper reaches of the Yalu, and a considerable force of cavalry which crossed the Tumen some time ago is moving down to the

southwest, to effect a juncture with it. Together this force, which it is believed totals 2,000 men, will threaten Gen. Inouye's left flank when the Japanese are ready to cross lower down on the Yalu.

Being composed of cavalry, with a few mountain guns, Rennenkampff's force is extremely mobile. Unless it should be dislodged, it will compel the Japanese to leave a very strong army to guard the communications. If a Japaness force should be sent to drive it out it would have to move directly away from the main army, while the Russians, if compelled to fall back, can recross in the direction of the Russian troops concentrated in Manchuria.

A dispatch from Port Arthur denies a report that 20,000 Japanese have landed at Dalny.

The dispatch states that there is no change in the situation on the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

MAY SUCCEED ALEXIEFF.

Kuropatkin Likely to be Supreme Commander in the Far East.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—Gen. Kuropatkin, it is believed in the highest military circles here, is destined to become Commander in Chief of all the Emperor's forces, military and naval, in the Far East.

Admiral Alexieff may remain there for some little time as Viceroy, but his reign is considered practically ended. He will not be humiliated, but in order to effect harmonious relations a way will he found to secure his elimination.

Admiral Skrydioff, in view of the minor rôle which the fleet will play, has already expressed his willingness to accept the post of commander of the naval forces under Gen. Knropatkin as Commander in Chief.

NO SERIOUS FIGHTING YET.

Col. Vannovsky Says Neither Japanese Nor Russians Are Ready for It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 25.—A St. Petersburg dispatch reports an interview with Col. Vannovsky, formerly a military attache in Japan.

Col. Vannovsky thinks it will be some time before serious military operations begin on the Yalu. The Japanese, in his opinion, are far from having completed their concentration in Korea. They probably, he says, have three divisions of from 12,000 to 15,000 men each between Ping-yang and the Yalu under command of Gen. Kuroki.

The Second Army, now disembarking, is also composed of three divisions, under Gen. Oko. Thus at present the Japanese have not more than 85,000 men.

Gens. Kuroki and Oko both served in the Chinese-Japanese war, but Col. Vannovsky looks for nothing extraordinary from them. Both are more than sixty years of age.

The Russians, too, Col. Vannovsky says, are far from having completed their concentration. Their tactics will consist of waiting for a Japanese attempt to cross the Yalu, but the Japanese will perhaps follow the advice of the English and establish themselves in Korea. If they cross the Yalu it will only be to satisfy public opinion in Tokio.

HARBIN A PLAGUE CENTRE.

Entire Absence of Sanitary Arrangements—No Municipal Administration.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 25.—A dispatch from Harbin gives a striking account of the horrible condition of the streets and the entire absence of sanitary arrangements in that town.

At times the state of the streets is such that the inhabitants are blockaded in their houses for two or three days, as it is impossible even for vehicles to pass through the deep mud.

There is no municipal administration, and the Russian authorities have forgotten to pave the streets, organize a corps of scavengers, or make drains. All these requirements have been left to chance, and now the authorities have been overtaken by the war.

Thus Harbin, which was visited by cholera two years ago, and which suffers from typhus every Summer, will probably be the scene of an outbreak of plague this year.

The wounded are brought from the South to be cared for at Harbin, and out of the enormous sums collected in Russia for their benefit 100,000f. must be set aside for sweeping, cleaning, and disinfecting the town in order to render it a tolerable place of residence, as otherwise it cannot during the Summer months be anything but a centre of contagion.

WAR AS AN AID TO GERMANY.

Dr. T. Iyenaga Says That Country Will Benefit from Eastern Conflict.

Lecturing on "The Russo-Japanese Struggle" last night in Cooper Union, Dr. T. Iyenaga of the University of Chicago urged that Americans should oppose with all their might the present aims and tendencies of Russia in the Far East by taking upon themselves some of the responsibility for the integrity of China.

"Suppose Russia should triumph over Japan, and, getting absolute control of all China, should try to monopolize all China's industries and discourage the future growth of trade," he said; "what can America do then? It would be too late for you to wage war with Russia, for it would be practically impossible to dislodge her from her position. You should make up your minds about this matter and act before it is too late."

He maintained that Germany would be the country most benefited by the war, because:

"If Russia is beaten, as she surely will be, Germany will become virtually the master of the situation in Europe. By skilful manoeuvring she can claim a large share of the Asiatic booty."

SAID PASTOR KILLED HIM.

Dying Boy Alleged Clergyman Beat Him for Not Attending Church.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 25.—The Rev. Victor Garak, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church at Snow Shoe, was arrested to-day and taken to jail at Bellefonte, charged with having caused the death of Andrew Sosko, a sixteen-year-old boy, by beating him with a club.

It is alleged the boy refused to attend church. A few hours before his death the lad made an ante-mortem statement to Dr. R. J. Young, declaring that the clergyman had beaten and kicked him.

Trenton Bank Official Falls Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—Talcott Backus, receiving teller of the Mechanics' National Bank, was found lying dead beside the suburban tracks of the Trenton Street Railway Company this morning. He had died of heart disease, said the family physician and the Coroner. There were no marks upon the body except one on the head, which probably had been caused by falling. He had been visiting friends just outside of town, and it is believed that he fell while waiting for a car. He was fifty years old.

RUSSIA NEGOTIATES BIG LOAN IN FRANCE

Arrangements to Obtain $160,000,000 Practically Concluded.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIKELY

Syndicate Guarantees Half of the Loan, Which is to Bear Interest at 5 Per Cent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 25.—I hear that negotiations for a new loan between Russia and a Paris financial syndicate are as good as concluded. The amount of the loan is to be 800,000,000f., ($160,000,000.)

The syndicate, it is understood, includes the Russo-Chinese Bank and the Hottinger group. The loan is to be contracted in Treasury bonds at the rate of 98 per cent., and is to bear interest at 5 per cent.

The syndicate guarantees 400,000,000f., and in all probability there will be a public subscription.

Without absolutely vouching for the accuracy of these particulars I may mention that the information reaches me from a good source.

NOT READY FOR MEDIATION.

Russia Determined to Prosecute the War Till Victory is Attained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 25.—Russians resident in London are greatly interested in the published report that Sir Charles Hardinge, the new British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will be the bearer of an important letter from King Edward to the Czar concerning the question of friendly mediation between Russia and Japan.

The St. James's Gazette quotes a prominent Russian as saying that before very long, perhaps, mediation may be opportune, but the time is not yet ripe for such a development. Russia cannot entertain any suggestion of mediation until she has satisfied her honor.

Not until Japan has felt Russia's power and has been taught what a great mistake she made, it is declared, can peace be restored. The Russian adds:

"I fully expect, however, that we shall be in a position to consider the question of mediation in the Autumn. By that time we shall have driven the Japanese out of Korea and our Emperor and our Government will no doubt be disposed to discuss terms of peace."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 25.—The Associated Press is enabled to announce authoritatively that the talk of mediation in the Russo-Japanese war was founded upon the personal desire of King Edward and King Christian to avoid further bloodshed and end the conflict, but that the steps initiated have utterly failed.

The Emperor, with the full concurrence of the imperial family and of his advisers, has firmly decided not only to reject all proposals looking to intervention, but to prosecute the war with all the resources of the empire until victory crowns the Russian arms, and then, when the time comes for peace, to make terms directly with the enemy. The interference of outside powers will not be tolerated. There is to be no repetition of the Berlin Congress.

Furthermore, The Associated Press is authorized to state that Russia will in no wise consider herself bound by the propositions made to Japan prior to the war. The hostilities have wiped out the engagements Russia offered to make with Japan regarding Korea and Manchuria.

Russia will consider herself free to impose such terms as she desires and is able to do.

Exactly what form of mediation was contemplated, what steps were taken, and how far they progressed are not disclosed. All that can be stated with absolute positiveness is that whatever has been done in the direction of ending the war was above the level of Cabinets and Chancelleries, and had its birth in the personal solicitations of the Emperor's uncle and grandfather.

It is known that after the disaster to the Petropavlovsk the King of Denmark wrote to the Emperor a letter of sympathy in which he expressed the hope that a way could be found to avoid further bloodshed. It is presumed, although there is nothing absolute on this point, that the situation was canvassed during the family reunion at Copenhagen, and that a "ballon d'essai" was put out in a friendly fashion from Paris.

Whether a communication or a proposition on the subject ever reached the Emperor has not been learned, but it is certain that the matter reached such a stage as to compel its consideration and to induce the definite announcement made this afternoon that the war must be fought out to a finish, and that the powers must keep their hands off both during the war and during the peace negotiations at its conclusion.

CHINESE CRUISER WRECKED.

The Hai-Tien Ashore—One of China's Few Good Warships.

SHANGHAI, April 25.—The Chinese cruiser Hai-Tien is ashore on the Elliot Rocks.

Assistance has been sent to her.

LONDON, April 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Hai-Tien is a wreck.

UPSET WEDDING PLANS.

Beggars Beat Prospective Bridegroom, Breaking His Jaw.

James Clark of 859 Tenth Avenue was to have been married to-morrow night in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The wedding has been postponed now, until Clark recovers from a fractured jaw and sundry other cuts and bruises.

Clark walked into the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night with his jaw tied up and told his story to Sergt. O'Brien:

"I was at Forty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue early this morning," said he, "when three men came up to me and asked where they could get a drink. As it was about 1 o'clock, I told them that there were plenty of saloons open near by. Then they asked me to give them the price of a drink. I turned them down, and they jumped on me."

Illinois Central's New Offices.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company on Thursday next will move its office to 135 Broadway, on the northwest corner of Cedar Street. This removal is due to the rebuilding of the National Park Bank Building, in which the railroad company has had its quarters for more than twenty-three years.

TURKISH-GREEK AFFRAY.

Greek Official Wounded at Smyrna—Warships Ordered There.

ATHENS, April 25.—An affray between Turkish gendarmes and Greeks has occurred at Smyrna, in which M. Delyannis, Secretary of the Greek Consulate, was slightly wounded.

Serious complications may ensue. A Greek squadron has sailed for Smyrna.

It appears that M. Delyannis endeavored to open the shops of Greek merchants which had been closed for non-payment of taxes. This was opposed by the gendarmes. A struggle ensued, and M. Delyannis was wounded, and he fired on the gendarmes.

The Turkish authorities imprisoned M. Delyannis and two Consulate guards, who were only released after the intervention of the French Consul.

The Ottoman Minister here, after a long conference with the Foreign Minister, promised full satisfaction for the affair.

An official communiqué, issued to-night, says that M. Delyannis, acting in self-defense, fired several shots. The Greek Consul General proceeded to the office of the Ottoman Governor after the arrest of M. Delyannis and the Consulate guards, and found M. Delyannis there, hound and bleeding from his wounds.

M. Delyannis was authorized to accompany the Consul General, but the soldiers prevented the departure of the two guards and unharnessed the horses from the Consul's carriage. The guards were finally released, through the intervention of the French Consul. The communiqué adds:

"A fleet is leaving this evening to engage in manoeuvres."

OGDEN PARTY AT TUSCALOOSA.

Inspect the University After Visiting Calhoun and Montgomery.

Special to The New York Times.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., April 25.—The Robert C. Ogden party arrived here this afternoon, having spent Sunday at Calhoun, inspecting a settlement where the Rev. Dr. Dillingham, a Miss Thorne, and a devoted band have labored for the uplifting of the negroes, teaching the men, women, and children not only to read and write but how to farm. As a result of these efforts forty families are land owners, while almost as many will receive title after the next crops are sold. The women visitors were taken to the central buildings in a wagon drawn by six oxen, while the men rode on horses and mules, escorted by 300 jet black men riding mules.

After spending the night in the cars at Calboun, the party went to Montgomery, where Mr. Ogden's guests were driven through the city. They visited the State Normal Schools for Negroes, which is in charge of W. B. Patterson, a Scotchman. For many years he has had a standing offer of a five-dollar box of cigars for any person who could prove that a scholar of his had been convicted in a police court or was in a State penitentiary, and he has lost only one box.

In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Alabama University at Tuscaloosa. The party were enthusiastically received, and addresses were made by the President, Dr. Abercrombie, and by the Mayor of Tuscaloosa and members of the party.

Mr. Ogden and his guests will arrive tomorrow at Birmingham, Ala., for the conference on education in the South.

BOSTON HERALD CHANGES.

William E. Haskell and John H. Holmes Now in Control.

BOSTON, April 25.—The Herald to-morrow will make the following announcement:

"William E. Haskell and John H. Holmes have purchased the stock heretofore held by Edwin B. Haskell and Col. E. H. Woods, and thus have become the owners of a controlling interest in The Boston Herald Company, each holding an equal number of shares.

"With the current issue, therefore, Messrs. E. B. Haskell and Col. Woods retire from its service, to which, with rare devotion, they have surrendered the best years of their lives. W. E. Haskel. assumes the duties of publisher, and will have charge of the business affairs of the paper, while the direction of the news and editorial departments will remain with Mr. Holmes."

SECURITIES COMPANY WINS.

Vice Chancellor Bergen Refuses to Forbid Distribution of Assets.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Vice Chancellor Bergen denied to-day the application of the Continental Securities Company for an injunction restraining the Northern Securities Company from distributing its assets in accordance with the plan formulated by the Directors within a week after the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision declaring the formation of the corporation unconstitutional. This is the so-called Venner case, and has no connection with the pending United States Circuit Court suit, in which Winslow S. Pierce and E. H. Harriman are complainants.

KILLED HER FOSTER DAUGHTER.

Delaware Woman Confesses Crime After Being Indicted.

DOVER, Del., April 25.—Mrs. Mary A. Powell to-day confessed to the murder of Essie Albin, her foster-daughter, at the Powell home near Bowers Beach, on Feb. 9 last. The confession was made shortly after the grand jury had returned an indictment against Mrs. Powell.

The murder of Miss Albin was unusually brutal. Her body, which was cut and bruised in scores of places, had been dragged from the cellar to the attic of the Powell home. Jealousy is said to have prompted the crime.

GEAR BROKE, AUTOIST DEAD.

George Holcombe the Victim—Capt. Breese May Die.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—As the result of an automobile accident last night George Holcombe, a well-known Trenton newspaper man, died to-day, and Capt. E. Yarde-Breese of the Second Regiment, N. J. N. G., is still unconscious at the Mercer Hospital. Breese, who was driving, lost control because of a break in the machinery. The automobile ran into a ditch near the State Hospital for the Insane.

Both the men were thrown from the front seat, fell on their heads, and sustained concussion of the brain. U. H. Hilson and D. E. Lasier, who were on the rear seat, were hurled out and injured slightly. Breese's recovery is a matter of doubt, as he may be injured internally.

Troop II. Wins Revolver Match.

Troop II. of Squadron A won the revolver match for the Major's Cup, open to teams of five men each from each troop and from headquarters in the squadron. The victorious team scored 302; Troop I., 294; Headquarters, 197, and Troop III., 184. All the men used Colt revolvers of a 45 calibre, and shot three strings of three shots each. Fifteen seconds were allowed for each string. The winning team and scores follow:

Private R. G. Lee, 82; Corp. A. W. Putnam, 63; Private W. F. Tongue, Jr., 58; First Sergt. T. T. Bates, 59; Private T. R. Strong, 58. Total, 302.

POOR JEWS DEFENDED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Anti-Semitism Denounced in Debate on Aliens Bill.

MEASURE HOTLY ATTACKED

Government Denies It Was Prompted by Dislike of Jews or Intended to Impair Right of Asylum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—Opposition to the Aliens bill, which developed during its discussion in the House of Commons today, was based largely on the belief that the measure was essentially anti-Semitic. Indeed it was alleged by some speakers that the bill actually had its origin in hatred of the Jews.

Sir Charles Dilke, who opened the debate, in the course of his remarks said he was afraid that behind the measure, not in the House of Commons but in the country, was anti-Jewish feeling. It was impossible to close one's eyes to that fact. The principle of the right of asylum in the case of Jews, he said, ought to appeal strongly to Christians, at all events, as a proper exchange for the shameful persecution of the past.

Charles P. Trevelyan said there was among many people in Great Britain a frankly anti-Semitic movement which he deplored, and he believed the Aliens bill was a step in exactly the same direction which the Governments of Russia and Roumania had trodden.

John Burns said the British were losing some of the characteristics of a free people, and nothing indicated this more than the fact that just because a few poor Jews came to England and worked at low wages and were supposed to be a nuisance to British workmen the pending bill was considered necessary. British workmen did not make half the complaints a faction of politicians nervous about their seats made.

Other members expressed a similar view and all paid a tribute to the Jewish people and specially commended the care taken of poor Jews by Jewish charitable organizations.

Mr. Akers-Douglas, the Home Secretary, on behalf of the Government repelled the insinuation that the measure originated from a dislike of the Jews, whose merits he cordially recognized, he said. The problem which the House had to face could not be solved by legislation to prevent sweating, for sweating was not the only evil to be dealt with. There was also the evil of congestion, especially in Stepney, where the state of things resulting from overcrowding was assuming proportions that threatened law and order.

He confirmed what the previous speaker had said as to the determination of the Government not to impair the right of asylum which had always been accorded political refugees. All that was intended was to prevent certain specified classes of undesirable aliens from settling here and causing inconvenience and suffering to the native population.

An attempt to amend the bill was defeated.

FRANCO-ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP.

Emphasized in Speeches by M. Loubet and King Victor Emmanuel.

ROME, April 25.—President Louhet went to the Pantheon to-day to lay wreaths on the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel II. and King Humbert. He was received by veterans of the Italian Army. The function was of the most impressive nature, M. Loubet speaking to each of the veterans, some of whom wore medals gained while fighting in 1859 with the French against Austria.

A gala dinner was given in honor of President Loubet at the Quirinal this evening. The President sat between King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, and opposite the Count of Turin. One hundred covers were laid.

The King, in proposing the health of President Louhet, said that the heart of Italy beat in unison with his own in welcoming the representative of the generous French nation. Agreement between the Governments was easy, his Majesty said, and hy contributing to the maintenance of peace and signing the arbitration and labor treaties they had guaranteed political and strengthened social peace.

President Loubet, in expressing his gratitude for his Majesty's words and for the magnificent reception accorded to him by the Romans, declared that the affinities uniting the two countries would always keep them friends. Their governments had realized the necessity of settling the interests of the countries in accord with the sympathies uniting them. Hence the conclusion of the arbitration and labor treaties, in which, like the King, he recognized fresh pledges of political peace and fruitful instruments of social progress.

This evening there was a gala performance at the Theatre Argentina. President Louhet and their Majesties on entering were received with great enthusiasm, and the "Marseillaise" and the Italian Royal March were frequently repeated.

The report sent from Rome to Berlin of a plot against the life of President Loubet, and that an attempt had been made to assassinate him, is without foundation.

The report may perhaps have originated in the fact that a French priest went to the office of the Italia, where, becoming excited, he cried that he had come to Rome to kill President Louhet. The editor of the Italia sent for the police, but before they arrived the priest had disappeared. All search for him has up to the present proved unavailing. Nobody, however, attaches importance to the incident.

Those surrounding the Pope assert that he has expressed his intention to protest against the visit of President Loubet to Rome.

COL. DUERR TOO VIVACIOUS.

Also Too Stubborn—Is, Therefore, Returning from South Africa.

BERLIN, April 25.—It is announced that Col. Duerr, who recently went to German Southwest Africa as commander of the expedition against the Hereros, is returning to Germany, where he will arrive within a fortnight.

The news causes much surprise and speculation, as nothing has been heard of Col. Duerr being sick or wounded.

The Lokal Anzeiger intimates that the cause is friction between Col. Duerr and Col. Leutwein, the Governor of German Southwest Africa, the latter being of a cool, quiet temperament, while Col. Duerr is a mixture of vivacity and stubbornness.

King Edward Starts for Ireland.

LONDON, April 25.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and their suites started to-day on their visit to Ireland.

WHO WANTS PARKS LOOSED?

Employers Will Fight Pardon Scheme—Archibald Also Protests.

If a serious attempt is made to get a pardon for "Sam" Parks it will he opposed hy the Building Trades Employers' Association. Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the organization, said yesterday that he did not believe Gov. Odell would pay any attention to the petition of the Central Federated Union.

"And I don't believe the rank and file of the unions would like to see Parks let loose again," he added. "If they would, it indicates that the restless spirit of the old walking dslegates is getting the better of the workingmen again."

James P. Archibald, Secretary of the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters and a member of the Arbitration Committee which finally brought about peace between the housesmiths and the Iron League, was indignant at the attempt to have Parks released.

"Six weeks ago," he said, "I was approached on the subject hy a committee, and would have nothing to do with the matter. Why should the labor people want to have pardoned a man who brought disgrace on the labor movement? If he were released it would make his crime appear so light that others would be encouraged to try the same. I don't know who is at the bottom of the movemsnt, and I don't care.

"I think better of organized labor than to believe it would stand for the pardon of Parks. As to the sentimental idea that Parks is seriously ill, I don't take any stock in it. If he is sick, there is a good hospital in connection with the prison, but the last accounts I heard were that his health was improved."

Assistant District Attorney Rand, who conducted the prosecution of Parks, said: "There are three or four indictments still hanging over Parks. If he is pardoned, it is likely that these will be pressed. I think he is better off where he is."

YOUNG CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

Four Boys Had Committed Twenty-six Burglaries.

Four boys from fifteen to nineteen years old, who, the police said, committed twenty-six robberies before their arrest, were convicted of burglary in the second degree yesterday before Judge Newhurger in Part IV., General Sessions. The three eldest boys were sent to Elmira Reformatory hy Judge Newburger, but the youngest was turned over to the Children's Society for an investigation before imposing a sentence.

The four prisoners were: John Buckly, fifteen years old, of 872 Columbus Avenue; Robert Ward, seventeen years old, of 281 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; John Dunlay, eighteen years old, of 306 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and William Dexter, nineteen years old, of 171 West Eighty-third Street. They were charged with breaking into the house of Charles Morrison, an artist, of 152 West Ninety-first Street, and taking silverware and clothes to the value of $241 on April 13.

Judge Newburger declared that in his long experience with criminals he had never seen the equal of the four in the precocity of their development in crime.

LIGHTS OUT, PISTOLS DRAWN.

County Detectives Threatened to Shoot to Get Their Prisoners.

County Detectives Reardon and O'Shea had a lively experience last evening in a saloon at 50 Rutgers Street in arresting Abe Bernstein, twenty-three years old, the bartender, on a charge of selling liquor to minors. According to Reardon, several complaints have been received at the District Attorney's office about the place, and last evening he and O'Shea watched the premises. They say they saw Lena Astland, thirteen years old, enter the saloon, and saw Bernstein sell her a pint of beer. When she left the saloon the detectives placed Bernstein under arrest.

According to the detectives Michael Kuku of 250 Clinton Street, the proprietor of the saloon, entered just as they placed Bernstein under arrest. The lights were suddenly put out, and several men in the place attacked the detectives. The officers drew their revolvers, and by threatening to shoot succeeded in restoring quiet. Kuku was then placed under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct and was taken with Bernstein to the Madison Street Station, where the men were locked up.

ACCIDENT ON A FERRYBOAT.

Bursting Steam Pipe Injures Two Men and Alarms Passengers.

The jam of passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat St. Louis, which left the Twenty-third Street slip at 1:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were frightened as the boat neared the Jersey City side by the bursting of a steam tube, which filled the cabins with steam for ten minutes and stopped the boat. William Kindeville, the fireman, and William Blackhurn, his helper, were badly scalded by the steam and were taken to St. Francis's Hospital, in Jersey City. None of the passengers was injured.

The bursting of the tube was heard all over the boat. The excitement was made more intense by the quick spread of the knowledge that some one had been hurt. Many women did not know what they were doing as they ran about, and men quieted them or tried to for the time that passed until the engineer had shut off the steam and the clouds cleared away.

DIFFICULT JOB AT NAVY YARD.

Capt. Smith Succeeds in Straightening the Illinois's Shaft.

A delicate and difficult piece of work—that of straightening the shaft of the battleship Illinois, bent in collision with the Missouri—has been completed by the Steam Engineering Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It was thought at first that the shaft could not be straightened, and that a new one would have to be put in. Capt. J. A. B. Smith, the head of the department, however, was of a different opinion, and went ahead on the job, successfully completing it yesterday.

Brooklyn Polytechnic's Next President.

A dispatch received in Brooklyn from Boston yesterday afternoon stated that Frederick W. Atkinson, Superintendent of the Newton public school system, was considering an invitation extended to him to become President of the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn. The Presidency of the institute has been vacant since the resignation of Henry Sanger Snow last Fall. Mr. Snow is still the President of the Board of Trustees of the institute. When the latter was seen last night he said that the announcement concerning Mr. Atkinson was premature. A number of men, including Mr. Atkinson, had been considered for the place, he said, but he would not say whether Mr. Atkinson had been asked to fill it.

Legacy for Tulane Medical College.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—By a decision of the State Supreme Court to-day Tulane Medical College receives the bulk of the estate of the late A. C. Hutchinson, President of the Louisiana and Texas Road. Mr. Hutchinson's estate was valued at nearly $1,000,000.

Minister Powell Ill.

SANTO DOMINGO, April 25.—United States Minister Powell is confined to his bed owing to illness, which, however, is not considered serious. He is being attended by a doctor from the United States cruiser Detroit.

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ARCH SWINDLER A GRANDPA.

"Robert T. Hill" and Family Bide Awhile at Port Chester.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 25.—Justice Marshall to-day sentenced "Robert T. Hill," who swindled the proprietor of Young's Hotel, out of a large board hill, to six months in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50.

The prisoner is fifty-nine years old. He drove up to the hotel on April 12 with his wife, a son twenty-three years old, three daughters ranging from twelve to sixteen years, and a two-year-old grandchild. They occupied four of the best rooms in the house, took carriage drives every day, and had a constant procession of messengers carrying their packages from tailors, florists, and confectioners. William Driscoll, proprietor of the hotel, received no money from them, but the man told him that another son, who looked after such matters, would return shortly from the West.

When he did not settle by the end of the week, "Hill" told Driscoll that he would send to his banker in Chicago for a certified check, which would arrive in a week, but Driscoll notified the police. Detective Olsen was sent to watch the family. At 11 o'clock Saturday night they came down from their rooms and hurried away. The officer caught "Hill," and the others clung to him, weeping. His wife fainted on the sidewalk.

A local tailor named Capoci came to Headquarters yesterday and asked that two of the girls, Bessie and Stella, be arrested, as he had made $40 suits for each of them and had not been paid. When they saw Capoci they threw their arms about his neck and kissed him, whereupon he relented. Then they gave him back the garments, and were set at liberty.

Meanwhile Detective Atwell identified the father as a man who had been living at Mount Vernon under the name of "John Harris." Conrad W. Fals, a hotel-keeper of that place, said that the prisoner, calling himself "Harris," had swindled him out of an extensive board bill two months ago.

"Hill," alias "Harris," is said to be wanted on similar charges in New York and Pittsburg.

COPPER CORPORATION ENDS.

New York and Nevada Company Dissolved by New Jersey Court.

On motion of Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Jersey City yesterday dissolved the New York and Nevada Copper Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The company became involved about two years ago and two receivers were appointed, one in New Jersey, the other in New York. The liabilities were placed at $165,000. The assets, consisting of the mines and plant in Nevada, were sold by the receivers for $400,000.

Frank McDermott, counsel for creditors, to whom he said the company still owed about $75,000, objected to the dissolution, but the Vice Chancellor said the receivers had ample funds to meet these claims. He would grant the order to dissolve because if the order was not granted before May 1 the company would then have to pay to the State a franchise tax of $4,000. As the company is practically out of business now, he considered it unjust to the stockholders to subject them to this unnecessary expense.

KILLED BY LEAKING GAS.

Man and Wife Found Dead in Bed with Newspapers in Their Hands.

Leaking illuminating gas caused the death of a man and woman at the French hotel kept by Lena Pie at 152 West Twenty-fifth Street Sunday night. The victims were Charles Minier, forty-two years old, and his wife, who was twelve years his junior. They were found dead in bed with Sunday newspapers in their hands at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning when they failed to respond to the landlady's call.

The gas jets in the room were burning, but the rubber tube leading to the gas stove had been disconnected. It is supposed, by one or the other stepping upon it in crossing the room, and the probability is that they were overcome while reading in bed.

Minier had two trades. He was employed as a glove cutter in Plainfield, N. J., and played a French horn each evening. He was in the orchestra at Martin's restaurant Sunday evening, and as has been his custom for years when in the city took a room with his wife at Mrs. Pies. The couple leave a daughter, Andrienne, eight years old, at 403 Humboldt Street, Union Hill, N. J.

Widow of Commissioner Martin Here.

Mrs. F. V. Martin of Attica, Ind., wife of the late United States Commissioner of Immigration for Porto Rico, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamship Caracas from San Juan. She sailed on Wednesday last, two days before her husband committed suicide.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:35 A. M.—27 Pitt Street; Moses Schellerman; damage trifling.

9:10 A. M.—34 Greenwich Street; Joseph Schmidt; damage, $5.

11:35 A. M.—122 Mott Street; Edward Donnelly; no damage.

12:05 P. M.—82 Bowery; Isaac Lessen; damage, $5,000.

12:05 P. M.—149 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; S. Rockwell; damage, $25.

12:55 P. M.—102 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Catherine Moore; damage, $300.

4:15 P. M.—268 Elizabeth Street; Rocco Morasco; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—229 West Sixty-sixth Street; Mrs. Baird; damage, $10.

6:20 P. M.—410 East Thirty-first Street; Thomas McCabe; damage trifling.

7:00 P. M.—226 Ninth Avenue; Pond & Bowse; damage, $15.

7:20 P. M.—237 East One Hundred Street; Abraham Schwart; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—111 West Houston Street; Tony Grant; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—272 Washington Street; John O'Neill; damage, $25.

8:50 P. M.—2,057 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—39 East Thirteenth Street; Blashalz & Greenfield; damage, $2,200.

11:25 P. M.—556 Seventh Avenue; Mrs. Ruth; damage, $25.

BROOKLYN.

7:15 A. M.—6,020 Fourteenth Avenue; Vicker Kanoelin; damage, $25.

1:10 P. M.—615 Vanderbilt Avenue; Jacob Kegal; damage, $1,000.

4:30 P. M.—1,142 St. John's Place; James Sinnott; damage, $1,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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COLORED POLICEMAN ARRESTED

Department Surgeon Says Excise Sleuth Was Intoxicated.

James Tisdale, one of the few colored policemen in the department, and attached to Clermont Avenue Station in Brooklyn, was arrested late yesterday and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. A police surgeon who examined Tisdale said he believed him to be intoxicated.

Tisdale has been detailed to Inspector Smith's staff in Harlem to make excise arrests. Yesterday he was at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. According to Policeman Naumann he was annoying passers-by, when Naumann told him he would have to desist. Tisdale, it is asserted, replied that he was a policeman, and would do as he pleased. He showed his shield, but was arrested.

The two walked together down Thirty-seventh Street toward the station. Suddenly, Naumann declares, Tisdale struck him under the chin knocking him into the street. Naumann says that Tisdale then drew a revolver and pointed it at him. Just then Roundsman Hastings of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station came running up with his night stick and sent the revolver spinning.

Tisdale was then taken to the station house, but bail was furnished for him.

Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff's Will.

The will of Cora Cornelia Woodruff, wife of ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, who died on March 28, was filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday afternoon. The will is simple and brief, and leaves all of her property to her husband, making him, together with Rodney A. Ward, executor. It was executed June 14, 1889. The petition accompanying the will says that Mrs. Woodruff left no real estate and that her personal property is worth about $16,000.

Anti-Divorce Pledge at Weddings.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 25.—Justice Grinley, of this city, has settled the divorce problem. Julia Korton, of 178 Ackley Street, and Charles Rolida, of 114 Vergennes Street, were married by him to-day after they had taken a pledge never to seek legal separation. He refuses to tie the knot until prospective bridal couples consent.

POSTUM.
CAME FROM COFFEE
A Case Where the Taking of Morphine Began with Coffee.

"For fifteen years," says a young Ohio woman, "I was a great sufferer from stomach, heart, and liver trouble. For the last ten years the suffering was terrible; it would be impossible to describe it. During the last three years I had convulsions from which the only relief was the use of morphine.

"I had several physicians, nearly all of whom advised me to stop drinking tea and coffee, but as I could take only liquid foods I felt I could not live without coffee. I continued drinking it until I became almost insane, my mind was affected, while my whole nervous system was a complete wreck. I suffered day and night from thirst, and as water would only make me sick I kept on trying different drinks until a friend asked me to try Postum Food Coffee.

"I did so, but it was some time before I was benefited by the change, my system was so filled with coffee poison. It was not long, however, before I could eat all kinds of foods and drink all the cold water I wanted and which my system demands. It is now eight years I have drank nothing but Postum for breakfast and supper, and the result has been that in place of being an invalid with my mind affected, I am now strong, sturdy, happy, and healthy.

"I have a very delicate daughter who has been greatly benefited by drinking Postum, also a strong boy who would rather go without food for his breakfast than his Postum. So much depends on the proper cooking of Postum, for unless it is boiled the proper length of time people will be disappointed in it. Those in the habit of drinking strong coffee should make the Postum very strong at first in order to get a strong coffee taste." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK'S NEW HOME

To be Erected at Corner of Broadway and Beaver Street.

PLANS PERFECTED SECRETLY

Opposition of Neighboring Property Holder Causes Some Modifications—Building to Cost About $750,000.

Work in connection with the razing of the old buildings at the northeast corner of Broadway and Beaver Street, to provide a site for the new twelve-story home of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, will be begun next Monday. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy within a year.

The news of the bank's removal from the Produce Exchange Building, where it was organized in 1884 on the completion of that structure, is surprising from the fact that the strictest secrecy has been maintained by the bank officials concerning their venture, because of unexpected difficulties encountered in the form of opposition from one of the owners of the properties adjoining the new bank site.

As first planned, the new building was to have had its exterior diversified and ornamented by a series of bays, projecting beyond the building line two feet and more. When these plans were submitted by Ernest Flagg, the architect, to the Building Department, he was advised that these projections could not be made until the consent of all the neighboring owners had been secured. All but one of the owners expressed their willingness to allow the desired bays to be used in the bank structure, one owner, however, holding out against it and insisting on his rights under the Building Code.

Work has been delayed several months in the hope that this objection might be overcome, but at a meeting to be held today, it is understood that the Building Committee appointed by the bank will vote to abandon all thought of securing the two-foot bays, and to have, instead, windows projecting only one foot beyond the building line, this much concession being allowable.

The completed building will have a foundation 16 feet below the curb, affording room for only one basement. The plot itself is very irregular, with a frontage of 73 feet on Broadway and 32 feet on Beaver Street.

The architectural scheme of the exterior will be a mixture of the Renaissance style combined with souvenirs of the modern French school. The base will be of granite, extending to the first floor level, the heavy effect being continued to the third floor level by the use of Indiana limestone, a type of construction frequent in the larger commercial buildings and similar to that used in the new Times Building. The remaining nine stories will be faced with brick and ornamental iron, the cornice being terra cotta with ornamental iron trimmings.

Although it has not been definitely settled, it is expected that a brick similar in color to those used in the Produce Exchange Building across the way will be used to avoid any conspicuous contrast between the two structures. The lavish use of the ornamental iron, which will be colored green in imitation of bronze, will give the exterior a unique appearance among the skyscrapers down town, this material having been confined heretofore almost exclusively to use on hotels and semi-public buildings.

Where the building makes a corner the bay scheme will be carried out from the sidewalk to the roof, the whole corner being sacrificed in order to get a rounded effect. On the other two elevations the one-foot bays will begin at the fourth floor and continue to the eleventh, the top floor being elaborately ornamented with terra cotta and ironwork on the flat.

The basement will be largely given over to space for four stores, an arcade being established by a basement entrance on Broadway at the extreme northerly end of the building, and a similar one on Beaver Street, at the extreme easterly line. Abundant light will be furnished by big windows along the Broadway front, and the fifteen-foot ceiling is expected to afford exceptionally good ventilation.

The interior of the main floor will be the show place of the building, the bank occupying practically all of the 2,300 square feet of floor space, a narrow hall, stairway, and elevator shaft being separated from the banking room proper by a solid stone partition, which will probably be of Parian marble. The finish of this floor, however, has not been finally settled, the only statement relative to the materials to be used being that "they are to be the finest that can be procured."

The main entrance to the bank, which will be entirely separated from the rest of the building, will be through the rounded door at the corner of the two thoroughfares. Across the Broadway front, on a level with the second floor, will run a wide gallery on which all the clerical work of the bank will be done. Two spiral stairways, one at each end of the gallery, will be made a feature of the room, the materials to be used consisting of high-relief sculpture in an expensive metal, its exact kind not yet decided upon. Off the gallery a big vault for the deposit of the bank's books only will be another unique feature. On the ground floor a Directors' room and the main vault will occupy the space along the easterly line of the building, with the counters arranged in the form of an ellipse in the middle of the floor. The Broadway front will be pierced by four huge windows, each one 9 feet 6 inches in width and running the full height of the two floors.

A typical floor plan of the office floors above shows a most economical arrangement of the space at the disposal of the architect. There will be only five offices on each floor, four fronting on Broadway and one on Beaver Street, the elevators and toilets occupying the easterly portion of the building.

Although the estimated cost of the structure cannot be ascertained until after the filing of the plans with the Building Department, it is generally understood that about $750,000 is to be spent on the exterior and interior.

SUMMERTIME HERE, ALMOST.

A Real Spring Day Manages to Break In at Last, but the Prophet Is Gloomy.

According to its now established custom, Spring took another sudden turn yesterday. Contrary to its recent habits, however, it forsook its hobby of carrying New York back to the middle of January, and instead put the town into the middle of May. The weather man in his tower on the top of the Broadway sky scraper was not very optimistic, despite the fine air, and after yawning a few times and stretching his limbs to get the springy feeling out of his joints, he sighed that it was possible New Yorkers would go back to furs and hot Scotch this morning.

"I don't exactly predict that," he said, "but conditions are able to combine so that we could have snow for another month."

The fine weather did not appear about the city until some hours after sunrise yesterday morning. During Sunday night the weather was rather cold, and an east wind rolled a chilly, moist atmosphere in from the sea. The thermometer bovered between 40 and 50 degrees until dawn, when the wind gradually worked about to the south. The mercury at 8 o'clock had reached 49 degrees. It continued to climb, and at 3 o'clock it broke all records for the year by touching 72. There it hung until after dark. The humidity all the while was rather high.

Many sights seen only in the warm season were in evidence. The first shirtwaist man of the year was discovered in Nassau Street about lunchtime. The street railroad companies took the sign "For Smokers Only" off the front of the open cars, and even the women let car after car pass until an open one came along.

CLERGYMEN FOR SUNDAY BALL.

Episcopal Minister and Several Priests Favor Games on Sabbath.

There was gratification among Sunday baseball enthusiasts in Brooklyn yesterday when they learned that the game was not without influential supporters among the local clergy. Until yesterday the only ministers heard from on the subject condemned the idea of baseball on the Sabbath and freely criticised the police for permitting it, but now several leading clergymen of the borough have come forward approving of the game on Sunday as a clean sport and a better amusement for young men than that offered by Coney Island and like places.

"There is a large class of persons in Brooklyn," said the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Luke, one of the leading churches of the denomination in Brooklyn, "who are so closely confined by their labors on week days that they certainly earn the right to an outing and some form of recreation on Sunday afternoon. Personally, I would prefer a qualnt old-fashioned Sunday, but there seems to be a strong need of some sucb recreation as this, and I do not know of anything which will fill the want so well as a good game of ball. It is far superior to such attractions as Coney Island furnishes."

The Rev. E. F. McGoldrick, pastor of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, at Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, not only approves of Sunday baseball, but a team representing the Catholic Club of the parish is permitted to play the game every Sunday afternoon on grounds at the foot of Forty-sixth Street. Father John L. Belford of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, and the Rev. J. Donohue of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas also favor Sunday games.

COURT HOLDS BALL PLAYERS.

Case of Philadelphia and Jersey City Athletes Will Go to Grand Jury.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 25.—President Griffith, Pitcher Eason, and Catcher Vandergrift, who were arrested by Police Captain McBride and Roundsman Whelan in the third inning of a baseball game between the Philadelphia Americans of the American League and the Jersey City team of the Eastern League, Sunday afternoon, being immediately paroled, were to-day held by Recorder Lazarus in $100 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury under the vice and immorality act.

The game was the first played by the Jersey City team on their new ball grounds, and it was expected that the Bayonne Ministers' Association would apply to the Court of Chancery to-day for an order restraining them from using the grounds on Sundays, but Elmer W. Demarest, counsel for the clergymen, said that no proceedings would be begun in the Chancery Court unless the police case should fail.

HERDER GUILTY OF PERJURY.

Underwriter of a Lloyd Company Admits His Offense.

Peter Herder, a wholesale paper merchant, formerly at 231 William Street, pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury before Recorder Goff, in Part III., General Sessions.

Herder on June 19 was sued, before Justice John Proctor Clarke, in the Supreme Court, as one of the underwriters of a Lloyd insurance company, known as the South American Union Underwriters, for the recovery of a policy. Herder denied that he was one of the underwriters of the concern, though afterward the power of attorney which he and over thirty underwriters had signed in behalf of Daynes, Ryder & Co., who carried on the business, was produced in court. Among the signers of the power of attorney was Lorenz Zeller, the City Magistrate.

Mortimer Menkin of Menkin Brothers appeared for the complainant, Anthony Shaffer, who obtained a policy for $1,500 from Daynes, Ryder & Co. After the insurance company had failed the policy holders brought suit against the underwriters who had given the powers of attorney. According to Assistant District Attorney Clarke, some of the underwriters went to William E. Kimber of 10 Wall Street, attorney for Daynes, Ryder & Co., and asked for the powers of attorney. He could not find them at the time, and the underwriters thought they had been destroyed.

Mr. Clarke afterward had Mr. Kimber make a thorough search of his office, and the missing papers were found. Thirty actions are now pending before the Supreme Court, and, as there are several hundred of the policy holders in all, there may be many more suits to follow.

TRUAX'S NEPHEW KILLED.

When the Window Guard Broke, Little Richard Sanders Fell to the Street.

Richard Sanders, aged twelve years, a son of Samuel Sanders of 66 West Eighty-ninth Street, who is a brother-in-law of Justice Charles H. Truax of the Supreme Court, was killed almost instantaneously on Sunday by falling to the street from a window in his father's residence. He was leaning against the iron work placed in the window to prevent accidents to children. Suddenly this frame gave way. A few minutes later he died in his father's arms.

Justice Truax lost his favorite niece, Mrs. A. Bashford, who was burned to death last January in White Plains while trying to rescue one of her children.

BENCH WARRANT FOR MERCY.

Bail of Accused President of Hat Company is Forfeited.

Frederick Mercy, President of the Nichols Hat Company, of 2,368 Third Avenue, failed to appear in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday, when his case was called for trial on a grand larceny charge involving $550, and Recorder Goff ordered his bail of $1,000 forfeited. A bench warrant for Mercy's arrest was issued.

The check for $550 which Mercy is charged with embezzling from his firm bore the signature of Eugene J. Cumisky, formerly a clerk in the Controller's office. According to Mercy he, Cumisky, and a Western man went into a pool on the herse races, in the course of which he lost the $550. It is said there was a shortage of $19,000 in all in the accounts of Mercy. Assistant District Attorney Clarke, the prosecutor, said that Mercy was seen around the Criminal Courts Building before his case was called.

DROPPED STONES ON FERRIES.

Throwing at Boats from the New Bridge Landed Boy in Police Station.

Leo Fourner, an eighteen-year-old boy of Third Street and Avenue A, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, on the charge of throwing stones from the new Williamsburg Bridge. The police say he has been throwing at ferryboats and tugs for three weeks. Several passengers have been injured by missiles while crossing the river.

When word was received on Sunday that the stone thrower was at work, Capt. O'Connor of the Delancey Street Station and Capt. Driscoll of the Bedford Avenue Station, in Williamsburg, sent men out in plain clothes to the bridge. The policemen walked along unconcernedly, but watched everybody. Presently Fourner was seen hurling a stone toward people on the South Fifth Street dock, fortunately striking nobody. The boy was taken to the Bedford Avenue Station and locked up.

When arraigned he said he had been in this country only seven weeks, and meant no harm. He denied that he had thrown stones before. The Magistrate reprimanded him severely and let him go under a suspension of sentence.

Opera Singers Sail for Home.

The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse when she leaves for Bremen to-day will have among her passengers Mme. Aino Ackte, Miss Mathilde Bauermeister, Mme. Gadski, and Mme. Milka Ternina; Felix Mottl, Alois Burgstaller, Andreas Dippel, Frau Nuval, Pol Plançon, and Anton Van Rooy.

M'CARREN TO MANAGE THE STATE CAMPAIGN

Has Accepted Hill's Offer of the Executive Chairmanship.

WIGWAM WISHES DISREGARDED

James K. Jones, National Chairman, Is Here to See Murphy and McClellan, but He Won't Tell Why.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren is to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee and manager of the State campaign.

David B. Hill has asked Senator McCarren to accept the place, and Mr. McCarren has consented. Mr. Hill is understood to have decided definitely upon M. Z. Haven of Syracuse for Chairman of the State Committee to succeed Frank Campbell of Bath.

It always has been the rule in the Democratic organization that the Chairman of the Executive Committee and not the State Chairman manages the campaign. Senator McCarren was Chairman of the Executive Committee in the Roosevelt-Van Wyck campaign, and had full charge of Van Wyck's canvass.

From the decision of Mr. Hill to make McCarren Executive Chairman, it was concluded by Democratic politicians last night that the Sage of Wolfert's Roost had turned a deaf ear to the pleadings of the friends of Judge Parker to organize the State Committee in such a way as to give no cause of offense to Tammany.

That Tammany will not relish the idea of McCarren taking charge of the campaign is certain, but what action Tammany will take in consequence of Mr. Hill's determination to organize the committee without consultation with the Wigwam leaders cannot be stated. Leader Murphy and his lieutenants refused last night to discuss what would be the course of the organization at the meeting of the State Committee in Albany on Saturday.

Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee arrived in the City yesterday and is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He admitted last night that he expected to consult with Mr. Murphy and Mayor McClellan to-day, but he refused to discuss the purpose of his intended conference. As Mr. Jones is known to be a friend and admirer of Bryan, it was suggested by some Democratic politicians who gathered at the Hoffman House last night that perhaps he was here as an emissary of the Nebraskan to learn what Tammany's attitude toward the candidacy of Judge Parker would be at the St. Louis Convention.

"All I care to say at this time," said Chairman Jones, when pressed for an opinion on the Democratic situation, "is that this is a time for Democrats to think rather than to talk."

Mr. Jones said he had not been much impressed with the argument made by Congressman Bourke Cockran for the nomination of a Southerner for Vice President. He said that the South would be for the ticket, no matter who was nominated, and he thought it would be good politics to take the Vice Presidential nominee from one of the doubtful States important for the Democrats to carry.

In this connection there is understood to be a strong sentiment forming among influential Democrats for the nomination of Marshall W. Field of Chicago for Vice President, if Judge Parker is to be the nominee for President.

Bradley V. Smalley, ex-Democratic National Committeeman from Vermont, was at the Fifth Avenue last night. He said that the Democratic State Committee of Vermont would meet to-morrow to issue the call for the State Convention.

"It is not the custom to instruct in Vermont," said Mr. Smalley, "and I think the usual course will be followed this year, but the sentiment of the State is unquestionably for Parker, or rather, should say, for the man New York wants.

"I have just come over from Washington, and I was surprised at the strength of the Parker sentiment there. I did not run across a man, from Senator Gorman down, who was not in favor of Judge Parker. It looks to me as if he were almost sure to receive the nomination."

E. C. BENEDICT FOR PARKER.

Thinks Good Conservative Democratic Platform Would Win.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 25.—E. C. Benedict, the friend of ex-President Cleveland, in an interview this afternoon regarding the Democratic outlook, said:

"I believe the opportunity is at hand for a good conservative platform with a conservative candidate on it to win, and I hope Judge Parker will get the nomination. So far as I have carried my investigation, I am satisfied that the outlook for him in Connecticut is at least favorable."

Asked if, in his opinion, it was true, as has been affirmed, that the Wall Street interests, so-called, were out of sympathy with the present Administration, he replied:

"The moneyed interest in the Street is naturally Republican by a great preponderance. It is a mistake, though, to think of Wall Street as a locality. Wall Street now exists all over the country. It is the country that dictates to Wall Street. The Street simply sets the time for the whole country, like a great electric clock."

SCHOOLSHIP READY TO SAIL.

The St. Mary's Will Start To-day on Her 9,000-Mile Cruise.

With a hundred boys aboard, the schoolship St. Mary's, known as the nautical school of the Board of Education, will sail at noon to-day from her anchorage at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. Her cruise will cover nearly 9,000 miles.

After staying until May 17 at Glen Cove, L. I., where the boys will be instructed in bending, furling, and setting sails, and working the ship, she will begin a Sound cruise. At New London she is to lie for several days while stores for her long voyage are taken aboard, and on June 6 she will sail for Southampton, England, taking about twenty-one days to cross the Atlantic.

From Southampton, after a fortnight's stay, the cruise will continue to Lisbon, Cadiz, and Madeira. It is expected the vessel will sail from there early in September, arriving here about Oct. 1.

Besides the boys, the St. Mary's will carry a regular crew of thirty men. The ship's officers are Commander G. C. Hanus, Executive Officer C. Marsden, Navigator C. Littlefield, Junior Instructor F. S. MacMurray, and Surgeon K. O'Brien.

DESPERATE THIEF ADMITS GUILT.

Kenney, Who Shot Two Pursuers, May Get Twenty-five Years.

John Kenney of 326 East Thirty-second Street, who stole a pocketbook from a woman on April 7 and shot two men seriously before he was arrested, pleaded guilty before Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday to two indictments of assault in the first degree and one indictment for grand larceny in the second degree. He may receive a total of twenty-five years on the three indictments. Judge Cowing deferred sentence until Friday.

Kenney knocked down Mrs. Annie Miller of 342 East Forty-seventh Street, on April 7 while she was waiting for a car at Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, and stole her pocketbook. He then shot and seriously wounded Joseph Corn of 323 East Seventy-seventh Street and E. B. Johnson of 164 Third Avenue, who joined in pursuit.

Tars Witness Wedding Aboard Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 29.—Mrs. Karl Enghlum of New York, a widow of a month, was married to-night aboard the receiving ship Franklin at the navy yard to Hanson Janecjc, Boatswain of the naval supply ship Glacier. The Rev. Dr. Stone, Chaplain of the Franklin, performed the ceremony in the presence of several hundred sailors. The present Mrs. Janecje had been married to Karl Enghlum six weeks when he died. Enghlum was also a Boatswain.

TO TEST LAW'S DELAYS BILL.

Appellate Justices Will Not Exercise New Power Until Question of Legality Is Settled.

If Gov. Odell signs the Trial Commissioners bill, the Appellate Division Justices who will have the power of appointment will encourage an early test of the constitutionality of the measure.

Under the provisions of the bill these Justices not only are to appoint the thirty Trial Commissioners for the First and Second Departments, but also are to designate where the Commissioners shall sit. In view of the fact that they soon may be called upon to act under the measure, the Justices have given some consideration to the duties which will devolve upon them. They have agreed that it will be necessary for them to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation to fit up quarters for the Commissioners. Just how much will be asked for this purpose has not been determined, but as the expense will not be inconsiderable, the Judges do not believe that it should be incurred until the question of the constitutionality of the law, which is certain to be raised, has been settled definitely.

In this conclusion the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is likely to agree with them, and it has been suggested that probably the constitutional question can be raised by having the board withhold the appropriation by agreement until its authority to grant it has been upheld by the courts, rather than to have any of the Judges take the position of denying the validity of the law by refusing to appoint a referee in compliance with its provisions.

It is understood to be the intention of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to appoint none but lawyers of high standing to the position of Trial Commissioners, and it is said that unless high-class men should be selected, the purpose of the legislation, which was to relieve the Supreme Court calendar, would be certain to fail.

EX-DETECTIVE HUME ARRESTED

Former Central Office Sleuth Accused of Larceny of $38,265.

Henry J. Hume, formerly a Central Office detective, and of late years a real estate agent, was arrested Sunday at Oceanport, N. J., charged with the larceny of $38,265 from Mrs. Mary Louise Jex, a widow, of 613 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Headley M. Greene, attorney for Mrs. Jex, said that the amount involved in the charge did not begin to cover the money Hume had fraudulently secured from his client.

"Mrs. Jex gave Hume all the money she had, $160,000, or more," said Mr. Greene. "Part of the money represented her husband's estate, of which she was executrix. The remainder constituted her private fortune."

The police have been looking for Hume since December. He was traced to Oceanport by four trunks, which he sent to Freehold. Detective Sergeants Reilly and Mulcare of Inspector McClusky's staff placed him under arrest. He had been living in New Jersey under the name of L. Miller. After his arrest he was taken to Freehold, where he will be held to await extradition proceedings.

Hume was appointed to the police force on March 6, 1886. He is a brother of Mrs. Norman L. Munro, the wealthy widow of the publisher of that name. He remained on the force until 1894, when he entered the real estate business with his brother, James J. Hume.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that the case might be presented to the Grand Jury to-day.

HIS QUEUE HER HANDLE.

Mrs. Bates, Negress, Uses One Lung as a Broom to Clean Out His Own Shop.

Never again will One Lung, a Chinaman running a laundry in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, refuse to accept money which looks suspicious and sounds like counterfeit stuff. He says he will risk a loss in future, for he came near losing his queue yesterday when he refused to give a hurly colored woman, Florence Bates, some goods in exchange for a silver dollar.

One Lung looked at the dollar and spun it on the counter. Then he hit it.

"Bad; no glut," said he.

Mrs. Bates, weigbt 260, vaulted over the counter. She grasped One Lung, knocked him down, and then proceeded to clean out the place, using the Chinaman as a broom and his queue as a handle. Detective Gunn of the Atlantic Avenue Station ran to the rescue and arrested her. In the Gates Avenue Court Magistrate Voorhees suspended sentence, but he remarked:

"A blind man could see that money was bad."

SMALLPOX SCARE IN BELLEVUE

Case Discovered as Patient Was Being Sent to Metropolitan Hospital.

A case of smallpox was discovered yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, the victim being a patient ready for transfer to the Metropolitan Hospital. This was the statement of Dr. F. M. Bauer, who, stationed at the East Twenty-sixth Street pier, has charge of the examinations of all patients about to be transferred to the Metropolitan Hospital. Dr. Bauer said there was no doubt that the case was smallpox, well developed. The ward in which the patient was treated is quarantined, the nurses and physicians therein being isolated.

The patient is James H. Jordan, twenty years old, a negro, of 250 West Fortieth Street. Jordan walked into the hospital on the evening of April 22 at 7:50 o'clock. Neither Dr. Brooks, one of the ambulance surgeons, nor Dr. Moore, in charge of Ward 30, diagnosed the case as that of smallpox. The case is said to have developed rapidly. Jordan was sent to the Willard Parker Hospital.

LATEST BRIDGE RELIEF PLAN.

Promenade for Trains and Superstructure for Pedestrians Suggested.

New plans for the relief of traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge were offered by Neils Poulson, President of the Hecla Iron Works, at the regular montbly meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, held in the Clarendon Hotel, that borough, last night.

Mr. Poulson's latest plan, in brief, contemplates the use of the promenade for the trains, and the placing of a superstructure for foot passengers. He advocates the building of five platforms in the Manhattan terminal, where four trains may be placed, two of them unloading and two loading at all times. By this means, Mr. Poulson declared, the trains might remain four times as long within the terminal as they now do, and that instead of having 4,500 square feet of space as they now have they could make use of 60,000 square feet. He declares that his improvement could be completed within six weeks or two months.

The chapter approved the plans, and will make an attempt to have them adopted by the Bridge Commissioner.

DECLINED CHANLER CASE.

Justices of Supreme Court Unwilling to Hear Arguments for Lawyer.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the lawyer who was fined $100 or ten days in jail for contempt of court, two weeks ago by Justice Newburger in the Court of General Sessions, and who then swore out a writ of habeas corpus, appeared before Justice Geigerich in the Supreme Court yesterday and asked for an adjournment until next Thursday on the ground that his lawyer, John G. Milburn of Buffalo, was arguing another case in the court and could not argue his motion. When Assistant District Attorney Sandford objected to Mr. Chanler's motion and Mr. Chanler demurred, Justice Geigerich then sent the case to Justice McCall in Part III., who sent it back with his compliments. Justice Geigerich then sent it over to Justice MacLean in Special Term, Part I., who accepted it, and adjourned it until Thursday, as requested by Mr. Chanler.

THOUSANDS SEE FATHER CUSACK CONSECRATED

200 Priests and Prelates Take Part in the Imposing Ceremony.

"PRIEST OF ALL THE PEOPLE"

Archbishop Farley Officiates and Echoes the New Auxiliary's Plea for Extensive Mission Work.

In the presence of an imposing array of dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church and thousands of spectators, the Right Rev. Thomas Francis Cusack was consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of New York in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. More than 200 Bishops, Monsignors, and priests of lesser rank attended, the priests marching in procession from the Cathedral College at Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street, preceded by a great company of acolytes, to the Fiftieth Street entrance of the Cathedral. After entering they awaited in the chancel the coming of the Bishops and their suites from the Archiepiscopal residence.

First through the sacristy came the Monsignori, resplendent in purple vestments. After them marched the Bishop-elect with his attendant Bishops, preceding Archbishop Farley, who began the ceremonies, while Father Cusack knelt before the altar. The new Bishop wore the robes of the celebrant, with white chasuble picked out in gold, and a little pallium of white wool about his neck showing his rank. He wore a white alb of lace, and the rich purple of his cassock showed through the open work.

The questions of the examination of the fitness of the candidate for the high office were put and answered, and then the Rev. Dr. William J. Guinon read the Papal Bull conferring the appointment. The candidate was anointed with the sacred oils, and the ceremonial of the rubrics was performed. Bishop Cusack then began the celebration of his first mass at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, while the Archbishop began to celebrate mass at the main altar, to which Bishop Cusack repaired after reading the epistle.

The officers of the mass were:

Assistant priest, Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney; deacons of honor, the Rev. Charles H. Corley and the Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell; notary, the Rev. Dr. Guinon; deacon, the Rev. James T. McIntyre; sub-deacon, the Rev. Daniel J. McMackin.

Bishop Colton of Buffalo and Bishop McFaul of Trenton took part in the ceremonies, and others present were Archbishop Gautier of Kingston, Ont.; Bishop Gabriels of Ogdenshurg, Bishop Burke of Albany, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester.

At the conclusion of the mass, Bishop Cusack, kneeling before the altar, was endowed by the Archbishop with the crozier and miter, and the ring of the Fisherman. Holding the crozier, Bishop Cusack then received the devotion of the clergy, even the Archbishop kneeling. Then traversing the main aisle, he gave his blessing to all, while the choir sang a Te Deum. After this he took his seat beside the Archbishop on his throne, while the Rev. Walter Elliott, rector of the Apostolic Mission House at Washington, delivered the sermon of the day. He referred to Father Cusack as "adverse to parade and unfounded show, not a noisy reformer nor a self-invested inquisitor, yet a terror to scandalous evildoers, saloonkeepers, bribe-givers, and vote sellers; a priest of all the people, but especially for brethren outside the Church, so cruelly suffering from error and doubt concerning eternal salvation."

Bishop Cusack then pronounced the Papal benediction, cabled by Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary to Pope Pius X. A banquet at the Cathedral College followed. Bishop Cusack, in a brief talk, urged that every pastor prosecute mission work among non-Catholics, instead of leaving it to bands and orders. Archbishop Farley echoed this sentiment.

SEEK MISSING LAWYER.

Paul Sheldon Wanted on Charge of Stock Conversion.

Paul Sheldon, formerly an attorney of 44 Wall Street, is being looked for by private detectives on a charge of converting to his own use 25 shares of Standard Oil stock, the proceeds of which should have been used to pay off a mortgage on property in Brooklyn, held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Miss Ella L. Fitch and her brother Harry D. Chauncey, of 311 West Ninety-seventh Street, are the owners of the stock, and ex-Assistant District Attorney David Welch of 35 Nassau Street, has been retained by them to find Sheldon and prosecute him for conversion.

Several weeks ago Mr. Welch visited the District Attorney's office and acquainted Assistant District Attorney Rand with the facts in the case in order to have the complaint placed before the Grand Jury. Inspector McClusky was also consulted and one of his men is at present trying to locate Sheldon.

When last heard of Sheldon was living at 53 Irving Place. At that address the detectives learned that Mr. Sheldon accompanied by his wife left one night several weeks ago and had failed to give their destination. Mrs. Sheldon is the daughter of an Ohio State Senator and married Sheldon about three years ago.

DINNER TO "IRELAND'S OWN."

Dublin Club Entertains the Visiting Musicians.

The Dublin Club of New York gave a banquet at the Hotel Vendome last night to "Ireland's Own" Band, of York Street, Dublin. Forty members of the band in full uniform and about 300 members of the club and their guests were present.

Joseph B. Brannigan, President of the Dublin Club, presided. Gen. James R. O'Beirne spoke on "Irish Music, Ancient and Modern," Judge Wauhope Lynn toasted "The Bards and Ballads of Ireland," and Daniel Cohalan spoke of "The United States."

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OPPOSED TO KIOSKS.

Plan and Scope Committee Will Recommend New Entrances to Subway.

Strong opposition to the kiosks which have been erected to cover the stairways leading to the rapid transit subway stations will be expressed in a report of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission which will go before the full board for action on Thursday. This report was approved yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the committee, and it recommends that in all future subway construction an entirely different method of reaching the stations be adopted. It is urged that the present kiosks block the streets, and would, with many more subway lines using them, prove a serious menace to street traffic.

At the meeting of the committee, which was primarily for the purpose of making recommendations concerning the route for the next subway, it was decided formally to recommend the general route proposed by the Metropolitan Interests, down Lexington Avenue, around the Battery, and up Eighth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, then back to Lexington Avenue. This is the route which was outlined in these columns last week, and to which, as also was outlined, the committee will recommend that a further extension up Eighth Avenue to Forty-second Street and over to Broadway, for the purpose of further interesting the Belmont people.

This report was gone over thoroughly, with the changes recommended by Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, and the committee decided to lay the plans before the full board in substantially the same form as was outlined last week. After this had been decided the question of the kiosks came up, and Controller Grout led the objections to this form of stations, both President Orr and Commissioner Smith, the other members of the committee, agreeing with him.

The report to the full board will urge that for future subways the London plan be followed, that is to have the entrances to the subway stations extend through private property, and thus avoid congestion. In London the corner property at stations is not taken, because of the increased cost that would be required to obtain the necessary real estate. Instead the property one or two doors away from the corners have been taken, new buildings put up through the ground floors of which are the subway stations, with the upper sections turned over to business uses. The members of the committee believe that the full board will adopt this suggestion in its entirety.

CANAL MEN'S EYES OPEN.

Association Will Have "Money to Burn" if Politicians Try Tricks.

If any disposition is shown by the politicians of either party in the State to make a man's canal record a test of his availability for nomination in the coming campaign the Canal Association of Greater New York is prepared to take an active part in the political arena. Discussing the talk of some Republican politicians that Erastus C. Knight, Mayor of Buffalo, would stand little show of nomination because of the opposition which his candidacy would arouse in the anti-canal counties, Henry B. Hebert, President of the association, said:

"We are watching closely the political developments with respect to their possible influence on the $101,000,000 canal improvement. While we are going to act on the defensive, we expect to have something to say if an attempt is made by either party to put none but anti-canal men on guard. We'll have money to burn if opposition to the great improvement, already approved by the people, is to be made an issue, directly or indirectly."

Mr. Hebert said there was nothing in the argument that the destruction of the towpath on the improved canal would do away with local traffic, which is now the canal's largest source of revenue. He said he had no doubt that when the improved canal was completed packet lines would be established between different cities along the line of the canal, and the local traffic would be augmented very much.

DR. GOULD AT HEAD OF BANK.

Ex-City Chamberlain Now President of Thirty-fourth Street National.

Dr. Edwin L. R. Gould, who was City Chamberlain under the Low administration, entered the Presidency of the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank yesterday, when the institution moved to its new building, recently completed. He succeeded Bradford Rhodes, who was largely instrumental in the organization of the bank and had been its President from its organization, in October of 1902. Mr. Rhodes remains a member of the bank's Directorate and Executive Committee, and it is said that his retirement is due to the pressure of his other interests, which include the Presidency of the Union Savings Bank of Westchester County and the Presidency of the First National Bank of Mamaroneck.

Dr. Gould's advent in the Thirty-fourth Street National, it is understood, marks the entry of important new interests in the bank's board, whose identity will become apparent when vacancies now existing are filled next month. Dr. Gould is President of the City and Suburban Homes Company, which he organized in 1896. The cashier of the Thirty-fourth Street National is Curtis J. Beard, who for a number of years was discount clerk of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

LEMAIRE PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

Uptown quality, Downtown prices.

Think of it, Gold-mounted glasses any style made according to your prescription or a duplicate pair of your present glasses for only $2.50; seeing is believing—come in for an eye talk?

We fit the face and features as well as the eye.

HENRY KAHN & CO.

Manufacturing Opticians.

189 BROADWAY, New York

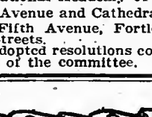
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"DONTSAY" The Latest



"LION BRAND" COLLAR

2 FOR 25 CENTS



FOR SALE EVERYWHERE FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Oppenheimer Treatment for Alcoholism

Positively removes the craving within 24 to 48 hours and completely and permanently cures either drink or drug habit in two to four weeks.

For book of information fill out and mail this coupon to

Oppenheimer Institute

133 West 45th Street, or 170 Broadway, New York

Name.....

Address.....

TRIED TO DIE IN CROWD.

Jilted Machinist Drank Acid on Williamsburg Plaza.

After calling a crowd around him near the plaza of the new Williamsburg Bridge, at South Fifth and Havemeyer Streets, Williamsburg, last night, and then calmly informing them that he was going to commit suicide, Edward Benson, a machinist, twenty-one years old, of 165 South Second Street, swallowed about two ounces of carbolic acid. He was taken in a dying condition to the Eastern District Hospital.

Benson lived with his mother. He formerly held a good position, but on account of the troubles in the building trade he lost a good place and was unable to find another job. This made him despondent, and his depression was increased when his sweetheart went back on him.

"Well, here goes nobody," he shouted to the crowd, and before any one could restrain him he had swallowed the contents of the acid bottle.

WAR ON ADVERTISING SIGNS.

Committee of the Municipal Art Society Reports.

At the annual meeting of the Municipal Art Society of New York, held in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, last night, the Committee on Advertising Signs reported that they had done what they could toward causing the removal of the signboards in front of the National Academy of Design, at Amsterdam Avenue and Cathedral Parkway, and on Fifth Avenue, Fortieth and Forty-second Streets.

The society adopted resolutions commending the efforts of the committee.

"The Metrostyle makes the Pianola of the greatest artistic value and places it in a musical position FAR AHEAD OF ANY OTHER INSTRUMENT OF THIS NATURE." *MARK HAMBOURG.*

THE PIANOLA is to-day the standard piano-player of the world.

It is the instrument selected not only by the public, but by the great musical authorities, as the only means by which *artistic* results may be obtained from the piano without requiring a mastery of technique.

The delicate adjustment of its mechanism makes it immediately responsive to the varying moods of the performer. In its capacity for bringing out the subtlest shadings of expression, it has no equal save the human fingers.

The Metrostyle Pianola, the latest model, marks as great an advance in the piano-player principle, as the regular Pianola did over everything which preceded it. Musical temperament and intuition may be lacking in the individual, but in the Metrostyle is supplied an authoritative guide which insures an artistic performance even on the part of the novice.

Mme. Aino Ackte, the well-known soprano of the Covried Metropolitan Opera Company, and one of the latest converts to the Pianola, writes under date of April 9th, 1904: "This instrument, it seems to me, should do more for the art of pianoforte playing than any other invention known, for, unlike the ordinary piano-players, which in most cases are intolerable, it not only executes the composition but, by aid of the Metrostyle, gives a real interpretation."

Pianola, $250; with Met

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

NOTICE---After this week the store will close at 5:30 P. M.

We are always ready for early purchasers on their way down town.

The green buds are bursting now. Your lawn, or garden, is ready for the bulbs and seeds that we are ready to supply.

Are your awnings ordered? And your slip covers? Takes time to make them, you know. Order them today, and have them ready.

Come, and look over the fine showing of Furniture for Country Homes, which is now disylayed on our furniture floor.

Men's Spring Suits

All Ready to Put On

Today, tomorrow, some day this week, you'll get a sudden dislike for your Winter clothes. Then you'll want to have the new suit ready to put on—or you'll be uncomfortable until you get it. We have a fine collection of smart, new Spring Suits to show you. The light-weight, durable worsteds stand first in favor. We have a broad variety of patterns for your selection—shapely now, and made to keep their shape through long service.

Single or double-breasted Sack Suits, at $15, $18, $20 to $30.

Some *large sizes* in tan covert cloth Top Coats, silk-lined, at $15, from $20 and $22. And some serge-lined, at $10 from $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

For Boys and Their Mothers

You keep breaking through our most stalwart ranks in such triumphant numbers, you keep us so busy making reinforcements, that yours are these just fruits of victory.

Broken lots of Suits for boys, Norfolk and double-breasted jacket styles, stylishly, thoroughly made, of excellent blue and fancy cheviots, silk-sewn throughout; smart and sturdy and lasting,

At $3.75, from $5

Sizes for 10 to 16 years.

And for the littler boys:

Waists and Blouses of madras and fancy percales; new spring styles; sizes for 6 to 13 years, at 50c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Imported Summer Draperies and Furniture Coverings

We not only have an exceptionally large collection of these imported Cretonnes and Linen Taffetas, but they include the finest specimens of artistic designing in these fabrics that we have ever seen. They will make the coolest, daintiest and most effective hangings, furniture coverings and slip covers that have ever been turned out.

Cretonne and Taffeta, 50 inches wide, in foliage and floral designs; beautiful colors; several are reproduced in wall papers. At 90c, $1.25, $1.65, $1.85, $2, $2.25 and $2.50 a yard.

French and English Cretonnes, 31 inches wide; reversible prints in two-toned effects, especially good for Summer hangings and slip covers; at 35c a yard.

Another group, in floral effects, cream and white grounds, for hangings, at 35c, 40c and 45c a yard.

31-inch Cretonnes, in tapestry patterns and dark colorings, making excellent coverings; at 45c a yard.

Cretonnes of high-class designs, in rich, light soft tints; heavily ribbed, especially adapted for drapery hangings and furniture coverings, at 55c, 60c, 75c and $1 a yard.

Third floor.

A Remarkable Announcement Concerning a Collection of Most Beautiful SUMMER COSTUMES

There is one American manufacturer of Women's Costumes, who is always foremost in bringing out high-class novelties—always in closest touch with Paris, to know what is being done in Fashion on both sides of the ocean. It was this same manufacturer that did most in producing the exquisite Florida Costumes that were so much admired in our "Royal Poinciana" exhibit a couple of months ago. The most beautiful dresses that we have shown since are also from the same source.



The key to this concern's success is first, in their own artistic and progressive ideas; second, in their constant and extended trips to Paris and other foreign fashion centers; and, third, in securing beautiful imported laces and other trimmings, personally selected by them abroad, that at once distinguish the gowns which they adorn.

The head of this concern sails for Paris in a few days. Their Summer business is over. They have turned over to us about three hundred and fifty costumes—the one, two, or three of a kind—that represented their entire line. They are all fresh and perfect goods; yet they have made such remarkable concessions that we are able to present them in these three most tempting groups today:

$30 to $35 Summer Costumes at $15 each

$37.50 to $45 Summer Costumes at $20 each

$48 to $75 Summer Costumes at $25 each



These costumes will serve for all the dressy occasions of the Summer season. They are made from plain as well as prettily colored linens, with beautiful combinations of lace—some, in fact, might be described as of lace trimmed with linens, as the lace predominates. Some have cool lawn sleeves, trimmed with embroidery. Most of the costumes have dress waists, though a few have smartly designed coats, beautifully set with medallions of lace insertion.

These are the dresses, and the very finest of dresses that should sell at full prices right up to the First of August.

The occasion presented today is most extraordinary; and will undoubtedly receive a most enthusiastic public response. It is the finest and largest offering of Summer Costumes ever presented before the First of May. Second floor, Broadway.

Black Silk and Voile COATS For Women

These coats are picked right from the heart of the most stylish garments of the season. They are smart, graceful, refined in character, and finely made. And yet, it is right in these most wanted styles of the season's favored wraps that we have made our greatest achievements in lowering prices. These we specially tell of today are each worth a third more than the prices they bear. And they speak for dozens of other styles, as beautiful and as pleasingly priced:

At $18—Black Voile Coats, 27 inches long, with half-fitted back; handsomely finished with double straps of taffeta; sleeves plaited to the elbow.

At $15 — Accordion-plaited Coats of black taffeta, 30 inches long; large collar, handsomely appliqued; full sleeves with lace cuffs.

At $18—Handsome Eton Blouses, elaborately plaited, and trimmed with braid; lining of white taffeta. Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Covert Jackets for $5

These are nicely tailored jackets that regularly sell for $7.50 and $8. Made over a stylish model, of good covert cloth, and lined with taffeta silk. They are in sizes for 14 to 18 years; and they are offered today for $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Untrimmed HATS Of Beauty

Untrimmed; but some of them need no trimming, and a spray of flowers, a buckle, a wing or a ribbon bow is all that is wanted to complete the others.

Rich colors—the browns are lovely—and black. New turbans, boat and Directoire shapes; made of novelty braid and chiffon. The latest fashions.

"So proudly we gaze on" them today—and so will you when you own them tomorrow.

$2.25 and $3 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Low Shoes For Women At Low Prices

No need to pay much for the low shoes that women are demanding now at such a lively rate. For fine service, we have fine shoes; but for every day wear, for business or for knock-about wear in the country, you may pick out nice-looking low shoes that are as stylish and serviceable as need be, and pay very little indeed for them.

At $2—Women's kidskin Oxford Ties; welted soles of oak leather; two natty toe shapes.

At $2—Women's white duck Gibson Ties—a glorified Blucher, with big eyelets and ribbon ties; high white heels.

At $2—Women's black kidskin Oxford Ties; turned soles with plain wide toes and flat heels; also with narrow toes tipped with patent leather or kid.

At $1.50—Women's box calf Oxfords; stout extended soles and neat heels. Good for country wear; and worth $2.

At $1.50—Women's patent leather Oxfords; narrow toes with tips; military heels; thin edge soles. Made to sell at $2.50.

At $1.50—Kidskin Oxford Ties, with tips of patent leather or kid. Some with thin soles; others extended and stitched. A wide variety, and made to sell at $2 and $2.50.

These for a dollar.—

Oxford Shoes, waifs and strays from high-priced lines, mostly in narrow sizes; but patent vamp Blucher Ties, with turned soles, in the wider sizes. This lot contains hundreds of bargains. Fourth avenue.

Injustice to LILLIAN CORSETS

Their beauty cannot save them. Before the inexorable approach of Summer stocks, and because of our present space limitations, these exquisite models of our own imported specially-made Lillian Corsets must go without delay.

They represent corset perfection as far as that has yet been attained. Shapely, elegant and flawless, they improve the grace of any gown.

But you know the charms of the Lillian. Here is the important news:

At $5, worth $9.50—A special model, exclusive; gives small waist-line; appropriately trimmed.

At $6, worth $12.50—Of blue and white silk batiste, lace and ribbon-trimmed; medium hips.

At $8, worth $15—Of cream satin; suitable for slender and average figures, perfectly fitting.

At $10, worth $15—Designed to fit women of heavy physique; long over hips and abdomen.

At $15, worth $25—For slender figures; of silk ribbon, also embroidered silk batiste, beautifully finished.

All sizes here, though not in every kind. Expert attendants will see that you secure a perfect fit.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Another day of Remarkable Opportunities Among the SHIRT-WAISTS

Savings of from fifty cents to five dollars on the most practical as well as the handsomest Shirt-Waists that have been brought out this season—such is the unusual character of the offering that is presented by this early season sale. Yesterday there were six thousand waists in the assemblage. Though there are several thousands less today, you wouldn't know it; for the same ample counters are just as full and fresh as yesterday, because of the new lots that have been brought forward. These are the five stirring groups:

$1.50 and $1.75 SHIRT-WAISTS at $1 Each

Of lawn or dotted Swiss muslin, trimmed with lace; others of figured and striped percales and madras; and of white or colored cheviot.

$2 to $2.50 SHIRT-WAISTS at $1.50 Each

Many different styles in this group; of sheer white lawn, trimmed in many beautiful ways, with lace, embroidery or plaits; some of white jacquard figured madras, others of colored madras, and white and colored cheviot.

$4.25 to $5 SHIRT-WAISTS at $2.75 Each

Of white figured madras or mohair; and others of white lawn, beautifully trimmed.

Balcony, Second floor.

$2.75 to $3.75 SHIRT-WAISTS at $2 Each

Of white figured madras, white pique, white linen, in plain tailor finish; also a large variety in sheer lawns trimmed with lace, embroidery and wash ribbons with dainty touches of color.

Ninth street Elevator.

$6 to $9 SHIRT-WAISTS at $3.75 Each

Of heavy or sheer white lawn, trimmed with beautiful embroideries, lace, hand-drawn work, Renaissance lace, and lace insertions of beautiful designs. Also some in finest silk-like mull, exquisitely made. A superb collection.

Tenth street Elevator.

Marble Figures Pedestals and Dinner Sets

We have an array of artistic marble pieces such as is probably not equaled in New York City, unduly small as is our Art Wares showroom, for the splendid collection which it holds. And, largely because of the quantities of these busts, figures and pedestals which we sell in such limited quarters, we have to tell today of a number of slightly injured pieces, together with the regular story of a superb stock. But the hurts are so slight, and the amputations of prices so sanguinary, that they will probably be claimed in a jiffy by those who know how soon similar accidents are likely to happen in the home; and how little difference in effectiveness it makes anyhow.

MARBLES—Busts and Figures

$8.75, from $17.50.	$20, from $40.
$9.25, from $18.50.	$23.75, from $47.50.
$27.50, from $65.	$30, from $60.
$27.50, from $75.	$125, from $275.

PEDESTALS.

$4, from $6.	$9, from $15.
$6, from $10.	$10, from $16.
$7, from $12.	$12, from $18.50.
$7, from $14.	$15, from $22.50.

Perfect Marbles and Pedestals, everyone our own direct importation, and in consequence priced at least 25 per cent. below regular market prices:

MARBLES—Busts, Figures and Groups

$5, worth $8.	$22.50, worth $30.
$8.50, worth $12.	$32.50, worth $42.50.
$12, worth $17.50.	$50, worth $70.
Up to $300, worth $400.	

PEDESTALS

$7, worth $10.	$17.50, worth $22.50.
$10, worth $14.	$22.50, worth $30.
$12, worth $18.	$25, worth $35.

DINNER SETS

We show many more open stock patterns, from which a simple piece or a dinner set can be bought, than any other concern we know of. Our prices are the lowest, quality considered, and the following list presents some idea of the values to be had today:

DINNER SETS

At $6.50, worth $8—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; complete for 12 persons.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; three fine flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $12, from $15—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $12.50, from $15—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; flower designs and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

At $16, worth $22.50—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, in three fine underglaze decorations, and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

At $20, worth $30—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets, in a fluted shape, beautifully decorated in flowers and gold; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $25, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in several fine flower decorations, and all handles gilt.

At $85, from $140—A Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Set of 114 pieces: handsome border decoration, solid gilt handles.

Basement.

Reproductions of Old Colonial CARPETS

Here are handsome Summer carpets made after the style, and in the colorings of the old rag carpets now lying in Washington's old home, at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac. Then here are Dolly Madison Rugs, in similar quaint effects, that are most pleasing for Summer furnishing.

The Eagleston Rugs, made in the Thread and Thrum workshop, also present a distinct novelty of the season. They are in soft pinks, blues and yellows, rich reds and greens, grays and iridescent effects that are most pleasing. Made in various sizes: from Rugs 2 by 5 feet at $3.50, up to Rugs 9 by 12 feet at $40.

Dolly Madison Rugs, 3 by 6 feet at $4.

Martha Washington Rag Carpets, from 35c to 75c a yard.

Beneficent UNDERWEAR

Underwear that fits well without clinging, that lets the body breathe, that is light and cool and absorbent insures a pleasant Summer to the wearer. Underwear that feels well-made and keeps that feeling throughout many washings increases the sum of human happiness.

That's the WANAMAKER kind.

That's the kind here now in new, full, attractive stocks, for men, women and children.

You may be robbing yourself and your family of months of comfort if you fail to see them.

Most moderate prices:

MEN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

French Balbriggan, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2 each; English, $2.50.

English Gauze Cotton, $1 each; Shirts only, 50c. American gauze cotton Drawers, 50c.

Lisle Thread, $1 and $1.75 each.

Silk mesh, $3 each.

Merino, 75c to $3.70, according to size and quality.

Wool, Shirts, $1.80; Drawers, $1.95 to $3.05, according to size.

Linen Mesh, $3; Shirts only, $2.25 and $3.25.

Jean Drawers, 50c. Nainsook Drawers, 50c and 75c.

The comfortable Union Suits, $1 to $5 each, according to fabric.

Broadway and Ninth street.

WOMEN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

Cotton Vests, 12½c to 65c; Drawers, 25c to 50c; Suits, 50c to $3.

Lisle Vests, 25c to $3; Drawers, 37½c to $1.50; Suits, 75c to $5.

Silk Vests, 75c to $7; Drawers, $2 to $8; Suits, $2.50 to $7.

Silk-and-Cotton Vests, 50c to $1.25; Drawers, $1; Suits, $1.50 to $4.

Silk-and-Wool Vests, $1 to $1.50; Suits, $2.50 each.

Merino Vests, 75c to $1.25; Drawers, 75c to $1.50; Suits, $1.50 to $3.

All ribbed.

An unusually large assortment is here of Vests, Drawers and Union Suits, trimmed with new and pretty patterns of lace. New Vests handsomely crocheted. Trimmed Vests, 25c to $7. Trimmed Drawers, 25c to $7. Trimmed Shirts, 50c to $5. Extra size Vests, Drawers and Suits in various qualities.

CHILDREN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT UNDERWEAR

Infants' Bands. Merino, 25c to 60c; wool, 40c to 60c; silk-and-wool, 50c to 75c.

Infants' Wrappers. Cotton, 25c and 30c; merino, 35c to $1.05; wool, 65c to $1; silk-and-wool, 85c to $1.45; silk, $1 to $1.60.

Vests. Cotton, 12½c to 50c; lisle thread, 20c to 40c; silk, 60c to $1.10; merino, 30c to $1.25.

Pantalettes. Cotton, 25c and 37½c; merino, 35c to $1.40.

Drawers. Cotton, 25c to 50c; merino, 50c to 95c.

The above prices are all according to size and quality. Broadway.

NAPKINS For Now

Timely napkins for the fruit season, for summer cottage or restaurant use, and for children's meals at noon.

German linen, in small, pretty designs; cream-bleached. The long-wearing, strong-in-the-laundry kind that washes white quickly. Four sizes, all hemmed.

Their regular prices here are much lower than normal; and today—to make room for their successors—they submit to such treatment as this:

14 inches square, at 60c dozen, from 85c.
16 inches square, at 75c dozen, from $1.10.
18 inches square, at 95c dozen, from $1.25.
22 inches square, at $1.40 dozen, from $1.85.

Linen Store, Third floor.

Low-Priced ICE CHESTS

These are good, durable, well made Ice Chests, at much lower prices than they should sell for. They are made of well-seasoned pine, in golden oak finish, well varnished. Their food-preserving qualities are excellent.

These sizes and prices:

Length	Depth	Height	Price
27 in.	20 in.	27 in.	$3.50
29 in.	21 in.	29 in.	$5.00
31 in.	22 in.	31 in.	$6.00
35 in.	23 in.	33 in.	$7.00

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ELIZABETH TYREE IN "TIT FOR TAT"

An Amusing Farce-Comedy on the "Divorcons" Model.

ATMOSPHERE IN CHUNKS

Miss Tyree's Best Role as a Star—Mr. Leo Ditrichstein in a Mansfieldian Vein—A Lukewarm Evening.

Andre De Granville.....Mr. Leo Ditrichstein
Emile De Favrolle.....Mr. Joseph Kilgour
Victor De Frontenac.....Mr. John Flood
M. Dubois.....Mr. W. J. Constantine
M. Hottenberger.....Mr. John Emerson
Ferdinand De Clore.....Mr. Robert Ober
Etienne De Leclerc.....Mr. Harold R. Woolf
Bergot.....Mr. Frank Powell
Pierre, a servant.....Mr. Charles Ransome
Gilberte De Granville, Andre's wife.....
Miss Elizabeth Tyree
Helene De Grisolles, her sister.....
Miss Elizabeth Emmet
Madame Laberge.....Miss Helen Tracy
Yvonne.....Miss Jane Marbury
Lucienne.....Miss Felice Morris
Julie Dubois, M. Dubois' daughter.....
Miss Deronda Mayo
Rose, a maid.....Miss Alice Neal
Odette, a maid.....Miss Felice Morris

The idea that Mr. Leo Ditrichstein wrestled with prayer and paris green in making the "Heureuse" of Maurice Hennequin and Paul Bilhaud fit for refined and pure American taste has been disseminated by the assiduous press agent, and is in fact abetted by the programme, which avers that the Parisian play has been "adapted." But this does some injustice to the new piece at the Savoy.

Some toning down of the dialogue there may have been, but if the essentials of the story have been altered Mr. Ditrichstein is a far more masterly adapter than he has hitherto appeared. "Tit for Tat" is, in fact, a consistent and well-rounded Parisian farce-comedy, of far greater potential interest and charm than the lopsided abortion that is the ordinary result of the process of adaptation.

As for the proprieties, they are no more and no less outraged than in the American version of Sardou's delicious "Divorçons," which is the prototype of the present piece—one might also say its original. Such people as are too chastely severe to laugh at the predicaments of a very feminine woman who is off and on with her husband in the same piece by way of the divorce court, being also off and on with a lover in the interim, had better stay away. But fortunately the number of these is becoming yearly fewer.

American audiences of late are taking their morals more seriously, which is to say they are considering them as serious only when they are a serious element in the play in hand; and by the same token they are taking human nature more seriously, which is to say that they are learning to laugh at it whenever it is genuinely amusing. The heroine of "Tit for Tat" is light and capricious; but in essentials she is deliciously true and human. So far as the authors are concerned the play offers abundant occasion for harmless and, in fact, illuminating merriment. The writing is brisk, light, and fine, with abundant surprises—Parisian, in short.

Not so much can be said for the performance. The only trace of Parisian atmosphere is that which Mr. Leo Ditrichstein, who plays the husband, has conveyed in solid chunks from the Irving Place Theatre. There were times when, sound actor that he is, his accent was as Teutonic as that of Richard Mansfield at his most sentimental—alternately singing and barking of love.

As for the rest of the cast, they missed stroke after stroke of Gallic wit and character. In the first act, where the matter is little and the manner all, the production seemed running for a dismal fail. In the two remaining acts the situations became more piquant and pronounced, and in proportion as they did so the audience waxed in enthusiasm.

Mr. Joseph Kilgour, lately seen to advantage as Washington in "Captain Barrington," was the lover so flatteringly assiduous before the divorce and so distressingly absurdly jealous as a fiancé. He played with intelligent force, but the levity of him who was first in war, and elsewhere. Miss Elizabeth Emmet, lately recruited from a place called Society by the press agent and New Rochelle by others, played the second woman's part unostentatiously and was applauded by friends in the audience. Mr. Ditrichstein, in spite of his Tutonism, was expert and genuinely funny, contributing largely to what success the performance achieved.

As for Miss Elizabeth Tyree, the star of the programme, it must be whispered again that she is far from her best in such leading parts as she has lately essayed. One longs for those delicious old humorous girlish rôles in Pinero farces and comediettas. Yet we like Miss Tyree in anything. Her many partisans of recent first nights adore her in everything. This much can be said, that her present part and performance are the best since she went wagoning after stardom.

If you like deliciously human nonsense and are not offended by Parisian atmosphere from the Fatherland, go to the Savoy.

"DIE JUDIN VON TOLEDO."

Rudolf Christian's Farewell Performance at the Irving Place Theatre.

Alfons der Edle.....
Eleonore von England.....Camilla Dalberg
Der Prinz.....Kl. Bodenhausen
Marique.....Otto Meyer
Don Gaceran.....Richard Schlagbamer
Dona Klara.....Annie Feise
Die Kammerfrau der Koenigin.Lina Haenseler
Isaak.....Franz Kierschner
Esther.....Margarethe Ruehmkorf, als début
Rahel.....Hedwig v. Ostermann
Reinero.....Eugen Hohenwart
Erster Bittsteller.....Jacques Lurian
Zweiter Bittsteller.....Bruno Dehnicke
Dritter Bittsteller.....Louis Koch
Diener.....Constantin Ackermann
Koenig Alfons.....Rudolf Christians, als Gast

It has been a dozen years since German theatregoers in this city have had an opportunity to see Franz Grelpurzer's tragedy "Die Jüdin von Toledo," ("The Jewess of Toledo,") and oddly enough, the last time it was done here it marked, as on last evening, the final performance by a visiting star. Joseph Kaniz, who played the part of King Alfons on the former occasion, is now leading actor at the Hofburg, Vienna. Persons who compared his performance of the rôle with that of Rudolf Christians last night were inclined to give Kaniz the verdict. But to the skilled observer of theatrical events it becomes ever more obvious that memory, in matters of histrionic comparison, may not safely be trusted.

Herr Christians certainly won the approval of his Irving Place audience last night, and especially in the last two acts, when the tragic note had deepened, was his effort rewarded by that tense interest which, better than loud hand-clapping, attests an audience in sympathy with the player.

The tragedy, in five acts and seven scenes, involves a story of prejudice, love, and jealousy, in which the central figures are the King, his young English wife Eleonore, and Esther, a Jewess, whom the King has rescued from a pursuing mob, and with whom he becomes infatuated.

A charming bit of comedy was revealed in the second act by Margarethe Ruehmkorf, a newcomer in Herr Conried's company, who throughout exhibited capable talents, much aided by an exceedingly attractive personality.

The cast generally was excellent, Franz Kierschner and Camilla Dalberg winning especial favor.

STAGE TEMPERANCE POPULAR.

Enthusiastic Audience Greets "The Volunteer Organist."

After the third act of "The Volunteer Organist," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, last night, the enthusiasm in the galleries reached such a high point that there was almost a riot. Again and again the curtain rose to disclose Tom Sturgis, "the drunken bum," playing the organ, and Willie and Johnnie Nelson singing "The Holy City." The "drunken bum" had saved the situation by volunteering to play the organ when the regular performer went on strike.

The play is described as a "temperance drama by William B. Gray." It won a triumph last night. It was evidently just the sort of melodrama that Fourteenth Street wants.

S. Miller Kent took the part of Howard Sturgis, the Methodist minister who gave as his opinion that ministers ought to mind religion more and politics less. When he expressed this view there were whispers indicating that the audience made a personal application of his remark.

In the end, of course, the evil results of whisky drinking were clearly proved and all the drunkards were reformed. The volunteer organist himself proved to be a long-lost brother of the minister. Their reunion brought forth many tears.

Ebb Utter, a village trombone player, furnished the "comedy element." He was a typical Pickwickian Fat Boy in appearance, though not so sleepy. The part was taken to the delight of the entire audience by Charles Hasty.

Of course there must be one villain—or more—in any good melodrama, and "The Volunteer Organist" is not lacking in this regard. Hubbard Griffin (Edgar Halstead) had as his partner in hypocrisy Harford Scott, (James Allen,) the village notary and Postmaster. The pretty girl of the play—and she is pretty, too—is Grace Barrett, daughter of a tavern keeper, played by Florence Smythe.

"The Volunteer Organist" is scheduled to finish the season at the Fourteenth Street. It is not apt to suffer from lack of attention.

"GOETTERDAEMMERUNG" GIVEN

The Last of Wagner's "Nibelungen" Cycle at the Opera House.

The completion of the cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" with the performance of "Götterdämmerung" yesterday afternoon marked the very end of all the public proceedings at the Metropolitan Opera House for this season. There was a larger audience present than had come to hear any of the previous representations in the cycle, an audience that was evidently deeply stirred by many of the features of the performance and that liberated its enthusiasm as few audiences have done before during this season at the Opera House. The performance merited it; but there was clearly much more in it than was called forth by the matters immediately under consideration, stimulating and uplifting as they were.

There was an adieu of unaccustomed heartiness to the admirable artists who were participating, and there was especially a determination to signify to Mme. Ternina the profound admiration and affection in which the art-loving public of New York holds her. The manifestations were especially for her, and though after the first two acts they were shared by all the principals after the third there were insistent recalls for her that swelled to veritable acclamations when she appeared alone and was laden down with flowers. There was also a special tribute to Mr. Hertz; the orchestra gave him a "Tusch" after the curtain had fallen upon the close of the drama, and he, too, was called out upon the stage.

It would be easily possible to point out deficiencies in this representation of "Götterdämmerung" in the voices of the singers, and of the orchestra, but it was in more ways far superior to the previous representation than the work given at the end of the regular season. It was smoother and more consistent in its details, but most of all these was the grandiose, almost oppressive spirit of impending doom about it, an evocation of the Greek tragic spirit that belongs to "Götterdämmerung" more perhaps than to any other of Wagner's works, and in this profoundly tragic spirit lay the distinction of yesterday's performance.

It was felt through roughness and overloudness of the orchestra; through the deficiencies in voice of some of the principals, for neither Mme. Ternina nor Mr. Kraus was at the highest point of vocal excellence, nor so high as they have been in the few days. Mme. Ternina's Brünnhilde, however, has never seemed upon the dramatic side so imposing, so beautiful, so full of the attributes of glorified womanhood. Mr. Kraus's mature Siegfried is not on the whole so satisfactory as his young Siegfried; it is lacking in subtlety and depth of conception, but it is well studied, and he presents an engaging and vigorous figure. Miss Weed's Gutrune is assuredly one of the best that has been seen here in a long time, and it is a refreshment to hear how the music allotted to her really sounds when it is really sung.

The scene between Waltraute and Brünnhilde in the first act was restored, and Mme. Homer appeared in the part of Waltraute. She sang the music admirably, and has penetrated further into the dramatic significance of the scene than she had at her first attempts at the character. Mr. Mühlmann was excellent as Gunther, and Mr. Blass was the Hagen, an impersonation that is highly intelligent, bnt deficient in weight of malign suggestiveness and in vocal power; it needs a heavier and a deeper voice.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT.

Playbill Offerings, Old and New, at Many Houses.

Mabel McKinley was the principal attraction at the Twenty-third Street Theatre last night. Among others on the long vaudeville bill are Mary Dupont and company, the Sandor Trio, and Talbot and Rogers.

***

"In Mizzoura" was performed at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon and last night. Prominent in the cast is Beatrice Morgan. Malcolm Williams is the leading man.

***

At Proctor's Harlem house there is another production of "Camille," with Jessie Bonstelle in the title rôle. Leonard and Collins are first on the vaudeville bill.

***

"Sis Hopkins" is at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

***

"Fire in a French Flat" is the latest picture to be put on the moving screen at the Eden Musée. It was imported from Paris and shows the work of the Paris Fire Department. "The Mysterious Magic Kettle" is still the chief attraction. There is a concert every afternoon and evening.

***

At the Comedy Theatre this week are Welch and Webb, Al Tanner, Bertine Farnsworth, and the Ramsey Sisters.

***

The Circle Theatre's bill this week includes Louise Gunning, Cressy and Dayne, Musical Dale, Hayes and Healy, and many others.

***

Among the merrymakers at the Victoria are the Six Musical Cuttys, "Looping the Gap," Frank Bush, Viryina, and the Four Nightons.

***

Robert Hilliard has returned to vaudeville. He made his reappearance at Keith's yesterday and was welcomed by the largest crowd of the season. Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner presented "Dooley and the Diamond." Others on the bill at Keith's are Max Waldron, the French Brothers, James R. Glenroy, Aloz and Zola, Kimball and Donovan, Eddie Reeves, and Vernon, the ventriloquist.

***

Spadoni, the juggler of cannon balls, is at Hurtig & Seamon's. Emmett and Mortlandt appear in a sketch called "A South Dakota Divorce."

***

Huber's chief attraction is Miss Florentine's troupe of educated leopards.

***

The "Orpheum Show" was at the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn last night. This company is headed by McIntyre and Heath. They appeared in their sketch, "The New Georgia Minstrels." The Potter family, who were at the circus earlier this Spring, are doing some of their difficult acrobatic stunts.

***

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was at the New Star Theatre last night.

***

"The Maister of Woodbarrow," formerly produced with E. H. Sothern, was seen at the Murray Hill twice yesterday. The H. V. Donnelly stock company gave its usual capable performance.

***

Keilar the Magician is at the Metropolis Theatre.

***

At the Third Avenue "The Wayward Son" is the play of the week. It is a sensational melodrama.

***

"Shadows of a Great City," with Miss Tiffan in the leading part, was presented at the West End Theatre last night.

***

Andrew Mack is at the American in "An Irish Gentleman."

***

Grace Van Studdiford appeared at the Grand Opera House last night in "Red Feather." Since this musical comedy left Broadway it has been changed in many important particulars, and is much better than it was during its run at the Lyric. James Sullivan is the leading comedian.

MARCEL PREVOST'S NEW PLAY.

"Le Plus Faible" Has Original Situations, but Lacks Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—Marcel Prévost's play "Le Plus Faible" was produced here to-night at the Théatre Français with fair success.

It is the story of a man whose love for his devoted helpmeet triumphs over social and moral prejudices. It has original situations, which gave scope to the talents of Mme. Leconte as the misappreciated heroine, Mme. Duminil, as a heartless stickler for the conventions, and M. Feraudy, as a practical middle-aged philosopher who in the end arranges everything for the best.

On the whole, however, M. Prévost's piece lacks strong dramatic inspiration which would make it adaptable to the American stage.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Ned Wayburn and F. Richard Anderson have leased the New York Theatre roof garden for the coming Summer. They will present vaudeville bills.

***

Katherine Grey has replaced Drina de Wolfe in "The Other Girl." Miss de Wolfe is going to Europe.

***

The date of the benefit at the New York Theatre for The New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children has been changed from May 10 to May 16. Joseph Brooks is arranging the programme.

Charles A. Bigelow in New Piece.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—"The Man From China," a musical comedy, by Paul West and John W. Bratton, was produced at Ford's Opera House to-night for the first time on any stage. It ran with unusual smoothness for a first production and there was generous applause throughout, Charles A. Bigelow, the star, and Messrs Bratton and West being called before the curtain at the end of the first act. Supporting Mr. Bigelow were Edgar Atchison Ely and Aimee Angeles. "The Man from China" goes from here to the Majestic Theatre in New York.

Free "Parsifal" Concert.

William C. Carl will give a free "Parsifal" concert to-night at 8:15 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. He will be assisted by Miss Effie Stewart, soprano; Tor Van Pyk, tenor; Andreas Schneider, baritone; Wesley Weyman, pianist, and Max Nickell, who will manipulate the bells. Dr. Howard Duffield will speak from analytical notes. No tickets are required.

Wild West Show Opens in England.

LONDON, April 25.—The Wild West Show opened its season in England at Stoke-on-Trent to-day. The entire pottery district took a holiday. The beautiful weather and the enthusiasm contributed to make the event notable. Thousands of people were unable to secure seats at the matinée performance.

To Aid Cause of Mercy Toward Animals.

A benefit entertainment will be given at the Hudson Theatre on the afternoon of May 3 by Shakespearean professionals to aid the Humane Educational Committee, which has for its object the training of children in the care and treatment of animals. It is the theory of the organization that the early inculcation of ideas of sympathy with dumb creatures will tend to the mitigation of crime in later years. John Burroughs, the naturalist, is interested in the movement, and will deliver an address between the acts. Among others who are interested are Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, and Mrs. Elia Wheeler Wilcox. Tickets will be on sale at the box office.

MAY ATTACK COCKRAN AGAIN.

Mr. Dalzell Expected to Repeat Charges —New Yorker Ready for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—There seems to be an understanding among Republican leaders of the House that the speech of Bourke Cockran on Saturday is not to be permitted to pass unanswered, and there is a report to the effect that Mr. Dalzell will put himself forward for that purpose.

If Mr. Dalzell, or whoever shall come forward to answer Mr. Cockran, confines himself to replying to the argument of the Democratic orator against the protection policy of the Republicans there will be no incidents of a sensational character similar to those that attended the delivery of Mr. Cockran's arraignment on Saturday, when the New Yorker was assailed by personal allusions touching his integrity.

But if the charge is repeated that Cockran was paid for his services in the National campaign of 1896, the scenes of Saturady in the House are likely to be renewed and intensified. It has been intimated to Mr. Cockran that the personal attack will be renewed and an effort made to fasten on him the charge alluded to, and he is understood to be prepared to meet his accusers.

INDIAN BIDS ASKED.

Specifications of Goods Required in 1905 Made Public.

At the Indian Warehouse, 119 Wooster Street, specifications were received yesterday for goods to be furnished for the Indian Service in the fiscal year 1905. Bids will be received at the warehouse upon contracts for blankets, dry goods, clothing, hats, and caps, and will be opened at 1 o'clock on May 24 in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners, a committee representing the Secretary of the Interior and as many of the bidders as desire to be present.

Contractors must deliver one-half of the goods within sixty days and the remainder within ninety days, at specified points, whence the merchandise may be forwarded to the Indians.

POISON IN HER STOMACH.

Indication That Arsenic Killed Mrs. Boyd—Other Victims Will Recover.

PATERSON, N. J., April 25.—County Physician McBride and the police are making an investigation into the death of Mrs. Isabel Boyd, ninety-two years old, who died yesterday after having eaten meat supposed to have been poisoned. Six other persons who partook of the meat were made seriously ill, but all will recover.

The County Physician says Mrs. Boyd's stomach showed indications of arsenical poisoning. The contents of the stomach will be analyzed, to determine the exact nature of the poison that caused the woman's death.

London Underground Notes Listed.

Advices have been received here that the application to list on the London Stock Exchange the 5 per cent. profit-sharing notes of the Underground Electric Railway Company, Limited, has been granted.

HALE SAYS WAR SHOWS BATTLESHIPS' WEAKNESS

Senator Fears for Our $150,000,000 in Big Vessels.

OPEN TO SUBMARINE ATTACK

Japanese-Russian Contest Cited to Show Vulnerability of Battleships—May Delay New Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Senator Hale made a magnificent speech to-day when the Senate adopted the conference report on the Naval bill. His remarks were in the line of the position taken by him in his speech of March 3, when he essentially predicted the disastrous effect of an explosion such as occured on the Missouri off Key West. He said in part:

"I may say that if I were Secretary of the Navy, in the present condition, I should not dare to go on and commit the Government to the building of another immense battleship costing $8,000,000.'

"The lessons of the war between Russia and Japan thus far go to show the vulnerability and the unsafety of those immense and lofty battleships, and the undesirability at present of committing ourselves to the further construction of them. The great and salient events of the war show how incomplete as an engine of war is one of these enormous, high-turreted battleships. If she is struck below the waterline and the centre of gravity is disturbed, she turns over like a turtle and everybody on board is drowned.

"The language is permissive and undoubtedly the President and Secretary can withhold action." Mr. Beacon interrupted to say: "I desire to say that when this naval bill was under consideration, I suggested that the improvement in submarine engines was such that it would be comparatively a short time before the battleship, however it might be protected against the ordinary projectile, would be out of date and obsolute."

Mr. Hale replied:

"The Senator was wise in his suggestion. But events since then have advanced with such startling rapidity that the suggestion becomes more apparent. The trouble with the great, immense, lofty battleship is that when she is hurt she can fight no longer. Other structures may be hurt, may be splintered, may be damaged, but they keep on fighting.

"But if an explosion takes place through hurried firing in a turret it is more than likely to ignite the magazine and the whole ship is blown into the air and everybody on board killed.

"Aside from the occurrences in the East where the large Russian battleships have been disabled and put out of service, we have had three explosions on our own battleships within a year—on the Iowa, the Massachusetts, and later on the Missouri. And it is only the breadth of a hand that prevented the entire battleship Missouri, the latest of our battleships, and the best in that design, from being entirely destroyed. If the magazine had been communicated with by the fire of the explosion the whole ship would have gone. Just such an accident as that is likely to occur in any turret at any time during any battle."

Mr. Stewart expressed the opinion that the battleship will soon be an engine of the past, and that submarine craft will take their place. Continuing, Mr. Hale said he would not be surprised if it turned out that we have a bad investment in the $150,000,000 we have paid for the large battleships.

He thought the incidents of the Japanese-Russian war, such as the destruction of big ships, would have their effect in hastening naval experts to such a conclusion.

The conference report was agreed to.

SENATOR BAILEY SARCASTIC.

Why, He Asks, Should Congress Labor When Secretary Hitchcock Will?

In the Senate to-day Mr. McCumber called up his resolution for the revision of the pension laws. Mr. Gallinger said that a revision was now under way by a commission of competent persons, and another revision would require unnecessary work.

"Why is it necessary for Congress to do any labor on pension affairs?" asked Mr. Bailey. "Why not leave it all to the Secretary of the Interior and let him run it by executive order in the future, as he has in the past?"

ROBERTS AS MORMON MOSES.

Was Expected to End Church Domination in Politics, Powers Says.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Judge O. W. Powers was on the stand again at the opening of the Smoot investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, and Attorney Van Cott resumed cross-examination.

Reference was made to the attitude of Democrats who were Gentiles, in nominating Brigham H. Roberts, a Mormon, for Congress.

"Well," said Mr. Powers, "we thought Roberts was going to be the Moses who would lead us out of our political difficulties. We thought he would take us away from Church domination in politics."

Chairman Burrows ascertained from the witness that he knew Apostle Heber J. Grant, for whom a subpoena was issued, but who is in Germany.

"Apostle Grant is a great educator, is he not?" he was asked.

"In some lines," said the witness laughingly. He then detailed a speech before a Utah university made by Grant, at which he contributed $150 for the school. According to the witness, Grant said $50 was for himself and $50 for each of his two wives, adding that he was only sorry that the law would not permit him to have more wives.

Moses Thatcher was then called to the stand. He minimized his trouble with the Church, and said he always recognized the power of a majority.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

A May-Day Fete for Children.

A May-Day fête for children is to be held next Saturady afternoon under the auspices of the Woman's Municipal League and Neighborhood Association at the studio of Miss Emmet, 64 Washington Square South. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the West Side Young Men's Club. The programme will include Mother Goose melodies and the recital of fairy stories from Hans Anderson. Miss Mabel Hay Barrows will appear in a Japanese Spring dance, and there will be juggiery and grab-bag exercises. Tickets are $1 each.

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to the family medicine chest is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Given early in a cough or cold attack it quickly cures. Years of use have proved its efficiency. Sold by all druggists.

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—*Birmingham News.*

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We are simply amazed at the result. Apparently every section of the country was covered. We are planning to use more and larger space in the near future.

Yours truly,
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KWANG-SU TO ROOSEVELT.

Relative of Chinese Emperor Brings Greetings to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—His Imperial Highness Prince Pu Lun, nephew to the Emperor of China, and the Emperor's personal representative at the St. Louis Exposition, was officially received by President Roosevelt at the White House to-day. The ceremonies occurred in the Blue Room and were attended by the members of the suite attending the Prince, by the Chinese Minister, Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng; the members of the Legation Staff, and Col. Thomas W. Symons, who was detailed by the President to attend the Prince during his stay in Washington.

Prince Pu brought to this country a letter to President Roosevelt from his royal uncle, the Emperor, which was written on a strip of beautifully woven silk four feet long and two feet wide.

The letter says that the St. Louis Exposition "gives us a fresh opportunity of manifesting our friendship. We have, therefore, specially appointed Pu Lun, a Prince of the imperial house in the third degree, who is nearly related to us by blood, to be our Commissioner to the said exposition."

The Prince, accompanied by the Chinese Minister, attended a musical given by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House this afternoon.

D. J. SULLY'S NEW SCHEME.

Ex-Bull Leader Now Introducing an Improved Ginning Process.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—"It is the current report that I am ruined in finance and no longer a factor in the cotton world, but I am never defeated so long as I have a brain," said Daniel J. Sully, now the head of a movement for a new ginning process, to-night.

Mr. Sully was in Memphis but a few hours, en route from Little Rock, Ark., to Huntsville, Ala., accompanied by a small party of friends.

Mr. Sully predicted utter rout for the bears before the end of the season. Regarding his failure he made the statement that the announcement was sent in to the Cotton Exchange at 1:45 o'clock, but was held on the Secretary's desk until 2:07, forcing the settlement on the basis of the next day's trading, costing Sully $1,670,000 more than if he had been allowed to settle on the other day's trading.

The ginning patent Sully is pushing, it is said, will produce a bale with 33½ per cent. greater density than the present bale after it is compressed, and it is proposed to have an example of this system installed in each State before the end of the next cotton season.

Hunyadi Janos

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20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.



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—*Beau Brummell to his Valet.*

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ROSTAND WON THE EXCELSIOR HANDICAP

Red Knight Second in Record-Breaking Race at Jamaica.

TWELVE HORSES STARTED

Oarsman, the Favorite, Was Fourth—The Filly Rosetint Furnished Most of the Pace.

Replete with shiftings of advantage for the contending horses and of sensations for the betting crowd, the race for the Excelsior Handicap, run at the Jamaica track yesterday, as the feature of the Metropolitan Jockey Club's Spring meeting, and won after a spectacular finish by Rostand, one of the light-weights and long chances of the race, made one of the most superbly satisfactory struggles witnessed on a New York race course in recent years. A crowd, estimated at fifteen thousand visitors, saw the contest from the clubhouse, grand stand, and field inclosure, and to the last individual seemed to forget personal interest as the field of an even dozen horses, the best that could be brought together in the early season, fought for the stakes, worth in the gross $7,700.

The race was run on a fast track, and so dry in spite of the light rain of the night before that the track superintendent had a squad of men at work watering it to lay the dust just before the first race. It was one of the least surprising incidents of the main contest that the track record for the distance, a mile and a sixteenth, was lowered by the winner, who covered the distance in 1:45 3-5, as against the old record time of 1:46 2-5, made by Blackstock in the introductory race for the Excelsior Handicap a year ago. Ridden out by the light-weight star among the jockeys, H. Phillips, Rostand, after appearing beaten on the far turn, closed from far back in the crowd of flying horses and in the stretch forced his way to the front on the outside, winning by a scant length from Red Knight, who in turn was only a head before Lord Badge, Red Knight being the only one of the placed horses who was in the first flight at the turn into the short stretch for the run home. Oarsman, post favorite, was only a neck behind Lord Badge, however, while the fleet-footed filly Rosetint, after leading her field a heart-breaking chase for seven furlongs, died away in the last strides, and stopping fast under the task set for her finished in the middle of the crowd.

HEAVY BETTING ON THE RACE.

Heavy as was the betting on the contest, the actual result was one that the betting horsemen were little inclined to dispute, the single horse for whom excuse was made being Buttons, of the E. R. Thomas stable, who was slow to move when the harrier was lifted. With better luck it is just possible that Buttons might have changed the result or at least saved some part of the stable commission, reported to be $8,000, that was bet on his chances. There were several other wagers of as great or greater amounts bet by other stables or stable followers, for which no excuse was offered. The betting ring was the real centre of affairs for about all who gathered for the opening of the Jamaica meeting, and fifty-eight men who laid odds in the "big ring," and nearly a hundred others who transacted business in the back lines and in the field, had about all they could do to handle the money on offer.

The Excelsior Handicap was the fourth race of the programme, and was run at 4 o'clock. Of the fifteen horses originally announced to start, Bardolph, Florham Queen, Ostrich, and Sam Craig were withdrawn early in the afternoon, the addition of Sheriff Bell then bringing the number of runners up to twelve. At the opening of the betting, Oarsman was made the favorite at 4 to 1, with Buttons second choice at 5 to 1, Rostand third choice at 6 to 1, and Wotan and Rosetint the two next shortest prices at 7 to 1 each. There was an immediate rush to bet on Oarsman, who promptly was backed down to 3 to 1, Red Knight in the meantime being backed from an opening price of 10 to 1 down to 8 to 1, while the odds against every other horse in the race except Lord Badge at 8 to 1, went to longer figures, Buttons starting at 5 to 1, Rostand at 10 to 1, and Rosetint at 9 to 1.

The start of the race from the half-furlong pole just before the grandstand gave the best possible opportunity for the crowd to see all the happenings of the send off, but Starter Cassidy had perfect control of the riders, and the delay at the post was so short that there was no incident beyond the inevitable crowding and twisting of the horses as they took their places at the post, Lord Badge on the rail, Wotan next to him, and Dixieline and Sheriff Bell, the last two, on the outside. All were abreast when the barrier lifted, and all moved away at once, but the even line was broken in the fraction of this first second, as Buttons, slow to begin, dropped back last, and Rosetint shot out from her place in the middle of the track in a rush for the rail position, Oarsman, Charles Elwood, and Rostand following in that order, Oarsman and Elwood racing with Rosetint from the first jump, each trying to the best of his speed to head the filly and get the coveted place.

ROSETINT SET A FAST PACE.

Passing the stand, Rosetint led by a length, the others lapped and in close order, but already beginning to straggle out, Red Knight of the lot behind Rosetint being the only one who had improved his position, he then being second. Rosetint was first to the turn for all the effort that the others made, and, swinging to the rail, went on to make the most of her advantage in the lead.

At a terrific pace this filly led through the back stretch and around the far turn, attended by Red Knight, with Major Daingerfield third and Sheriff Bell fourth, the positions being this same to the beginning of the turn, where Oarsman went up from sixth place and passed Major Daingerfield. In the race around the turn Rosetint still clung on in the lead, but already Burns, who rode her, was bustling her forward to keep his place, Red Knight and Oarsman crowding close beside, while Rostand, on the bend into the head of the stretch, began to move forward on the outside. Entering the straight, Rosetint still led, but the early pace had told on her, and even then she was shortening her stride and beginning to lag. Oarsman then was second, and seemed the winner, as Red Knight apparently was tiring and dropping back, though still alongside the leaders. On the straight, however, there began a kaleidoscopic changing about of the colors, as Rosetint fell back, and Oarsman showed in front for a stride or two, only to be passed in turn by Red Knight, who came again under the whip. Then Lord Badge, eighth to the middle of the turn, moved up and joined in the fight. To half way down the stretch these horses named seemed to be the contenders, and then Rostand closed with a splendid rush from the outside, and, giving free response to the call made on him by Phillips, shot to the front in the last sixteenth of a mile and won a handsomely earned race by a length, Red Knight, who fought out with Lord Badge in a head and head struggle, getting the place. The first mile of the race was timed unofficially by a number of horsemen in 1:39.

Track records were lowered in two other races, Orthodox, who won the opening event, making a new mark of 1:12 2-5 for six furlongs, and Blandy, who won the third event, setting the figures for four and a half furlongs at 0:54. In the race won by Orthodox the great two-year-old of last season, Highball, made his first appearance of the year, and was the favorite, but the best that he could do was to finish third, after racing well up all the way.

Only one post favorite was successful in the course of the afternoon, this being the selling-class horse Cincinnatus, owned by the ex-champion pugilist, Terry McGovern. Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Ortbodox, 110, E. Walsb, 15-1, 6-1	4	1	1
Damon, 108, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	7	2	2
Highball, 119, Fuller, 11-5, 1-1	3	3	3
Tim Payne, 98, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	2	4	4
Silver Dream, 106, T. Burns, 4-1, 7-5	8	5	5
Elsie L., 00, McCafferty, 25-1, 10-1	3	9	6
Toscan, 108, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	6	8	7
Race King, 113, Odom, 10-1, 4-1	1	6	8
Illyria, 95, D. O'Connor, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	9
Young Henry, 126, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	9	7	10

Time—1:12 2-5. Good start. Won, ridden out, by a half length, a lengtb and a half between second and third. Winner, ch. c., 3 years, by Don de Oro-Ortegal, owned by M. L. Hayman and trained by R. E. Watkins.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $1,800 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards.

	St.	Sth.	Fin.
Cincinnatus, 110, Shaw, 7-5, 3-5	1	1	1
Keynote, 106, Treubel, 8-1, 2-1	2	6	2
Midshipman, 86, Crimmins, 7-2, 6-5	4	3	3
Meistersinger, 110, Pickering, 30-1, 12-1	3	2	4
Sir Rocbe, 114, T. Burns, 50-1, 20-1	6	5	5
Marlin, 100, Oliphant, 20-1, 8-1	10	9	6
Dessie McCarthy, 100, Cormack, 15-1, 6-1	7	8	7
Gaviata, 103, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2	9	4	8
Ethics, 110, H. Cochran, 12-1, 4-1	12	11	9
Early Eve, 100, O'Brien, 40-1, 15-1	11	7	10
Faraniess, 102, Allen, 500-1, 200-1	8	10	11
Dark Planet, 101, Taylor, 40-1, 15-1	5	12	12

Time—1:44 4-5. Good start. Won handily by three parts of a length, a length and a half between second and third. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Ornament-Emma Primrose, owned by Terry McGovern and trained by W. C. Smith.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances; four and a half furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Blandy, 107, O'Neill, 9-5, 1-3	5	2	1
St. Bellane, 109, Redfern, 1-1, 1-4	4	3	2
Melrose, 107, T. Burns, 40-1, 10-1	1	1	3
Workingman, 107, T. Burns, 40-1, 10-1	1	1	3
Panamanian, 107, Fuller, 15-1, 4-1	6	6	5
Tramotar, 104, H. Callahan, 12-1, 3-1	8	7	6
Aqueduct, 102, E. Walsh, 80-1, 20-1	3	4	7
Dance Music, 99, Travers, 100-1, 30-1	7	8	8
Garret, 102, Cormack, 40-1, 10-1	9	9	9

Time—0:54. Good start. Won easily by two lengths, four lengtbs between second and third. Winner ch. c. by Hastings-Belinda, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlen.

FOURTH RACE.—The Excelsior Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	St.	Sth.	Fin.
Rostand, 105, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1	4	6	1
Red Knight, 100, Odom, 8-1, 3-1	6	2	2
Lord Badge, 99, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	8	7	3
Oarsman, 109, Fuller, 3-1, 1-1	2	3	4
Major Daingerfield, 120, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	5	4	5
Rosetint, 105, T. Burns, 9-1, 4-1	1	1	6
Buttons, 110, Redfern, 5-1, 9-5	12	8	7
Sheriff Bell, 100, W. Hennessy, 30-1, 10-1	10	5	8
Wotan, 96, Preuble, 10-1, 4-1	7	10	9
Himself, 100, D. O'Conner, 100-1, 40-1	11	11	10
Charles Elwood, 116, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	3	9	11
Dixieline, 108, Shaw, 40-1, 15-1	9	12	12

Time—1:45 3-5. Good start. Won, ridden out, by a length, a bead between second and third. Winner ch. c. 4 years, by Russell-Galena II., owned by F. R. Docter and trained by George Cornell.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, special weigbts; four and a balf furlongs.

	St.	Sth.	F.
Fireball, 112, Hildebrand, 12-1, 4-1	5	1	1
Kborasan, 112, Collins, 20-1, 8-1	3	5	2
Voladay, 112, H. Phillips, 3-5, 1-3	2	3	3
Gilpin, 112, O'Neill, 10-1, 5-2	7	6	4
Madrigal, 109, H. Michaels, 60-1, 15-1	8	2	5
Maxey Moore, 109, Cormack, 15-1, 5-1	8	7	6
Auction, 109, T. Burns, 7-1, 2-1	4	4	7
Combustion, 112, Wonderly, 12-1, 4-1	6	8	8
Black Cat, 109, H. Cochran, 15-1, 5-1	9	9	9
Golden Buck, 109, Higgins, 40-1, 12-1	10	10	10

Time—0:55 3-5. Good start, won ridden out by three-parts of a length, a neck between second and third. Winner ch. c., by Ben Strome-Sly Nun, owned by W. M. Scheftel and trained by J. W. May.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; six furlongs.

	St.	Stb.	F.
Julia M., 96, H. Phillips, 3-1, 6-5	1	1	1
Dimple, 103, Redfern, 11-5, 1-1	2	4	2
Gold Dome, 100, E. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1	7	5	3
For Luck, 91, A. Breman, 5-1, 2-1	8	3	4
Mart Mullen, 113, Hicks, 15-1, 6-1	10	7	5
Moorhen, 97, Cormack, 20-1, 8-1	12	8	6
Spanish Lassie, 96, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	4	9	7
Brigadier, 112, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	3	2	8
Lem Reed, 105, Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1	9	10	9
Tom Kiley, 89, Crimmins, 50-1, 20-1	13	11	10
Lady Mirthful, 92, Hewitt, 20-1, 8-1	11	13	11
Flying Charcoal, 96, H. Cocbran, 60-1, 20-1	6	12	12
Orloff, 111, Creamer, 100-1, 40-1	14	12	13
Alpaca, 110, McCafferty, 30-1, 12-1	15	16	14
Raider, 103, Travers, 40-1, 15-1	16	15	15
Brightwood, 93, Neely, 100-1, 40-1	5	14	16
Communicant, 101, Higgins, 100-1, 40-1	17	18	17
Inkling, 111, H. Michaels, 100-1, 40-1	18	17	18

Time—1:14. Fair start. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; similar distance between second and third. Winner, br. f., 3 years, by Harvest-Brown Cactus, owned by Andrew Miller and trained by Luke Tully.

Entries for Jamaica Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Locket	Jesslelyn	90
Pompano 106	Belle of Belle Meade.	90
Monte Carlo 104	Hugh McGowan	88
Petit Bleu 104	Hopeful Miss	88
Florizel 102	Rapport	87
Princelet 101		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; four and a balf furlongs.

Fortune Teller 110	Baronetta 110
Race Queen 110	Chrysitis 110
Sufference 110	Raiment 110
Glendivere 110	Gotowln 110
Schulamite 110	

THIRD RACE.—For Three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Masterman 118	Silver Days 93
Mackey Dwyer 114	Sais 89
San Nicholas 112	Lord of the Valley 89
All Gold 112	Latheron 89
Balkol 111	St. Gallen 89
Wyefield 105	Tomcod 89

FOURTH RACE.—The Elmhurst, selling; five furlongs.

Austin Allen 105	Knight of Weston. 89
Niblick 104	Ike S 97
Bazillisa 104	Only One 104
Gold Ten 104	Fygmalion 94
Cotillion 100	Asterisk 92

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Lord Melbourne 105	Counterpoise 110
The Musketeer 115	Shrine 110
Schoharie 115	The Don 108
Mixer 112	Foxy Kane 108
Bardolph 112	

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; six furlongs.

St. Breeze 112	Billy Roche 109
Southampton 112	Kilillea 109
Bound Brook 112	Willigesse 107
Tithonic 112	Belle of Belle Meade. 107
Trouville 112	Pond Lilly 107
Fernrock 112	Isabute 107
Ogontz 112	Tobasco 107
Matamoras 109	Dancing Belle 107
Prince Vic 109	Blue Pennant 107
Consideration 109	Trossachs 107
Careless 109	

THE STALLION FOXHALL DEAD.

Bred in America and Once Owned by J. R. Keene.

LONDON, April 25.—Ths death is announced of the famous American stallion Foxhall, at Lord Rosebery's stud farm.

Foxhall was bred in the Woodburn Stud, at Spring Station, Ky., was twenty-six years old, and had been retired for some years. He was bought by James R. Keene and sent to England to race as a two-year-old, and beat the best colts of the year, giving them weight. In 1881 as a three-year-old he won ths Grand Prix and the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at Paris, and both the Czarewitcb Stakes and the Cambridgeshire Handicap in England, being ths first horse to win both of these classic events. Foxhall did little as a four-year-old, and was then sold to Lord Rosebery for the stud, where he was a failure. for the stud, where he was a failure. Foxhall shared with Iroquois, the American-bred winner of the English Derby, in the late Pierre Lorillard's colors, the distinction of having given to 1881 in turf history the term of "the American year." He was a remarkably fine individual, by King Alfonso-Jamaica, when the late S. D. Bruce selected him at the Woodburn stud sale of yearlings, acting as agent for Mr. Keene, and because of his promise he was named Foxhall, for Mr. Keene's son.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

After the excellent showing made by his horse Damon in the track record-breaking race at six furlongs for the first event at Jamaica yesterday, R. H. McCarter Potter secured a call on Jockey Hildebrand to ride the horse in the race for the Metropolitan Handicap.

Charles Elwood in all probability will bave to be thrown out of training for a time as the result of the injury he received in bis race for the Excelsior Handicap yesterday. The horse bas had bad feet throughout his turf career, and that was the great trouble in training bim last season. In his races this season he has run with a tight elastic bandage about each forward hoof, as they are inclined to spread, but even that method of racing him seems to have failed. As tight as the bandages were drawn one boof spread in yesterday's race.

Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan managed to absent himself from Washington to be present at the opening of Jamaica, in the building of which he had a leading part. He was the most conspicuous figure among the many politicians who filled the club etand through the afternoon.

The owners of the Hampton Stable, of which Africander is the star performer, made the announcement yesterday that Africander now is being trained with a view to starting bim for the Metropolitan Handicap, to be run at Morris Park on May 6, and that barring unforseen accident the horse will run for that race. Other horses announced yesterday as starters for the Metropolitan are Eugenia Burch, Irish Lad, Beldame, the Carter Handicap winner, and yesterday's Excelsior victor, Rostand.

Starter Cassidy put into operation the method of starting horses from a walk, and well back of the barrier which he used so successfully at Aqueduct last Fall, and in every event obtained excellent results, though the fact that the last race, with eighteen horses to send away from a point on a turn, gave bim some trouble, and boroses slow to break made the send-off seem ragged. For all that be found it necessary to order a number of horses placed on the schooling list, a large proportion of these being two-year-olds.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York Clubs Have No Trouble in Winning Their Games.

BOSTON AMERICANS SHUT OUT

Mack's Philadelphia Team Gains Clever Victory, but Duffy's Men Fail to Score.

Both the New York National and American League teams were successful yesterday, the Brooklyn faring poorly at the hands of McGraw's men, while one run was Washington's portion against the Greater New Yorks. The advance of the Boston Americans was not only checked in Philadelphia, but they were not permitted to score a run. Effective pitching formed a conspicuous element of the game, but the champions fielded poorly, hence their defeat. The Philadelphia Nationals did not fare so well as their rivals, the Americans, the Bostons playing all around them and keeping them from scoring.

Comiskey's American League Team of Chicago outbatted the Clevelands and won, while in a light batting but good fielding game the Detroits were successful over St. Louis. Only two contests were decided in the National League, the games at Pittsburg and Chicago being prevented by rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Give Another Fine Display of Batting and Beat Brooklyn.

Sixteen hits, including a home run, a triple, and three doubles, was the batting record of the New Yorks in a game with Brooklyn at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and of the nine runs scored, seven were earned. Barring the first inning, in which he showed some wildness, Mathewson kept the hits well scattered, and two runs were all that the Brooklyns could possibly make. So far as the fielding was concerned, both teams did well, Gilbert making the only errors for New York and Strang and Bergen for Brooklyn.

Six men went to the bat for Brooklyn in the first inning, but only one run was the result. Strang reached first on Gilbert's failure to stop a rather sharply hit ground ball, was placed on second by Sheckard's bnnt a few feet from the plate, and both men were advanced a base by Lumley's sacrifice hit. Strang was run down between third and home on Dobbs's hit to Devlin, and Babb was sent to first on called balls. Dillon hit a sharp hall to left field, scoring Sheckard, but Dobbs in his attempt to scors was thrown out at the plate by Mertes to Bowerman. The Brooklyns scored their second run in the eighth inning, when Milligan had supplanted Mathewson, on Lumley's single to right field, Dobbs's out at first base, and Babb's good hit to centre field. Jordan batted for Poole in ths ninth inning, but struck out.

Browne, for New York, hit ths first ball pitched by Poole into right field for two bases, got to third on Devlin's sacrifice, and McGann sent him across ths plats with a solid hit to left field. In the second inning, after McCormick had been caught on a fly, Dahlen placed the ball safely into centre field, but in trying to reach third on Gilbert's hit to centre, was thrown out by Dobbs. Bowerman came to Gilbert's aid, and incidentally aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators to the highest pitch by hitting the ball to the left field stand for three bases. Mathewson, however, popped up a foul, which Bergen accepted, and Bowerman was left on base.

The third inning developed into an exhibition of the hardest and safest kind of batting. Browne, Devlin, and McGann each reached first safely, and then Mertes scored the first two on a two-bagger to right. McCormick followed with a terrific hit to right field, the ball bounding among the seats, and he not only made the circuit of the bases himself, but McGann and Mertes also scored. Dahlen also singled, got second on a poor throw by Bergen, advanced a base on Gilbert's put-out, but was doubled up at the plats on Bowerman's out at centre field. Bowerman scored a run in the sixth after three men were on bases by being forced home by Poole, who hit McGann while at the bat. McCormick scored the last run in the seventh on a hit, an out, and Strang's fumble and wild throw at second base.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 2b	0	1	1	1	1
Sheckard, lf	1	1	2	1	0
Lumley, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Babb, ss	0	2	3	2	0
Dillon, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Bergen, c	0	0	4	2	1
Poole, p	0	1	1	3	0
*Jordan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	9	24	14	2

NEW YORK.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
McGann, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	2	2	0
McC'k, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	1	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	2	5	2
Bowerman, c	1	2	6	2	0
Math'w'n, p	0	1	0	4	0
Milligan, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Breenahan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	16	27	19	2

*Jordan batted for Poole in ninth inning. Breanahan batted for Mathewson in eeventh inning.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
New York	1	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	—9

Home run—H. McCormick. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Two-base hits—Browne, Mertes, H. McCormick, Babb, Dodds. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Poole, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Poole, 2; by Milligan, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Base hits—Off Milligan in two innings, 3; off Mathewson in six innings, 6. Double plays—Sheckard and Bergen; Poole, Babb and Dillon. Sacrifice hits—Lumley, Devlin. Hit by pitcher—Poole, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—5,000.

BOSTON, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

BOSTON, April 25.—Boston won easily today, outplaying the visitors at the bat and in the field. Cooley's batting was a feature. Attendance, 2,014. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2 ...	5	8	2
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	6

Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; McPherson and Dooin.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	7	1	.875	Boston	4	5	.444
St. Louis	5	3	.625	Pittsburg	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	6	4	.600	Chicago	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	5	5	.500	Philadelphia	2	7	.222

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Defeat Washington in Brilliant Fielding Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Nsw York won one of the most remarkable fielding games to-day against the Washingtons that has fallen to the lot of local spectators to witness. The visitors had the only two runs of ths game scored, and Pitcher Powell was doing excellent service, in giving the Washingtons less than one hit an inning. When it came to ths sixth, however, two local men were on the bases, although two men were out. McCormick made a beautiful drive that sesmed destined to the deep centre field fence. Fultz turned and ran hard, and, just as he glanced over his shoulder, the ball was near him. Jumping and at the same time raising his gloved hand, he intercepted the sphere, which he firmly held as he struck terra firma.

Not to be outdone in the matter of fielding, the home players did their share of brilliant work in their half of the following inning. One man was out, and McGuire and Powell on the bases. Conroy swung on one of Wilson's curves and sent the ball over Moran's head toward deep left centre. Selbach tried to stop it, but failed. Thoney rushed over and as the ball got to him he leaped into the air and, with outstretched hands, got the ball. Throwing to McCormick, the ball was shot to Stahl, and Powell was caught running back to first. Conroy had a good day at third base, and not one of his chances was easy of execution. Three were of the most difficult order, for twice he had to beat Thoney's great speed to first, and twice Moran made him hustle with the ball. Elberfeld also played finely, receiving almost as many chances as Conroy.

E. Drill scored Washington's only run on a hit to deep left centre for four bases. With Ganzel out in the third McGuire dropped a single over second, but was forced by Powell. Conroy doubled and Fultz's two-bagger sent Powell and Conroy home with runs. Fultz was daring on the bases and his hit would have been only a single with most any other runner. Then he stole third, but was left. Elberfeld, Williams, and McGuire were on the bases in ths fourth inning, with two men out. Powell was at bat, and while Wilson slowly got ready to pitch, Elberfeld made a bold dash for the plate and almost mads it.

In the eighth inning, with two out, Elberfeld dropped a short fly to right, which fell at Drill's feet and rolled on, good for two bases. Williams scored him on a single, and Anderson's drive to Moran put Williams on third. A wild pitch gave him a chance to run home with the last run.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b	1	2	2	5	1
Fultz, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	1	3	2	5	0
Will'ms, 2b	1	1	2	1	1
Anderson, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	3	1	0
Powell, p	1	0	0	5	0
Total	4	11	27	17	2

WASHINGTON.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
Moran, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Thoney, cf	0	0	3	1	1
Selbach, lf	0	2	3	0	0
Stahl, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
McCor'k, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Cassidy, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Drill, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Kittredge, c	0	2	7	2	0
Wilson, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	7	27	14	2

New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Conroy, Fultz, Elberfeld. Home run—Drill. Stolen bases—Fultz, Anderson, Selbach, Cassidy, Drill. Double plays—Powell, Elberfeld and Ganzel; Thoney, McCormick, and Stahl. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Wilson, 4. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 7. Wild pitch—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Attendance—2,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; BOSTON, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Two hits and errors by Parent and Stahl gave the locals two runs and the game in the first inning to-day. Waddell's fine pitching, aided by splendid fielding, prevented Boston from scoring. Steinberg, a catcher from the New York State League, will be given a trial by Manager Mack. Attendance, 6,076. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	6	6
Philadelphia	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...	2	7	1

Batteries—Young and Criger; Waddell and Schreck.

DETROIT, 4; ST. LOUIS, 2.

DETROIT, April 25.—A wild throw by Gleason and wild pitching by Siever gave Detroit to-day's game after Mullin had almost handed it over to the St. Louis players. Ths weather was too cold for comfort, and the playing was exceptionally good, considering the conditions. The batting was very weak. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	0	2	6
Detroit	1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 ...	4	7	1

Batteries—Peity, Sievere, and Sugden; Mullin and Woode.

CHICAGO, 7; CLEVELAND, 4.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 25.—Chicago completely outplayed Cleveland to-day and won by a score of 7 to 4. It was Joss's first gams this year, and he was touched up lively at opportune moments. Cleveland could not hit Owen with men on bass. The team work of Chicago and Sullivan's catching were features. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0	4	9	2
Chicago	3 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0	7	12	2

Batteries—Jose and Abbott; Owen and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	7	2	.778	Detroit	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	5	3	.625	Cleveland	4	5	.444
Chicago	6	4	.600	St. Louis	3	4	.429
New York	5	4	.556	Washington	0	8	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.

Scores of Other Games.

At Fall River—Fall River, (N. E.,) 4; Providence, (Eastern,) 2.

At Lawrence, Mass.—Lawrence, (N. E.,) 14; Lowell, (N. E.,) 8.

At Medford, Mass.—Tufts College, 3; University of Maine, 2.

At Meriden—Meriden, 4; Paterson, 2.

At New Haven—Yale, 10; New Haven, 0.

ABOLISH BASEBALL ERRORS.

Joyce's Scheme Does Not Meet with Universal Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 25.—Joyce's suggestion that the error column should be eliminated in baseball scores does not meet with general approval here. Manager McAleer of the American team contends that errors make no difference to a conscientious player, and do not affect a sensibls manager.

The error column, according to Secretary Muckenfuss of the National League team is a sort of bugaboo to most players, and prevents them from becoming careless with ordinary chances. "Patsy" Donovan says there must be some way to keep tab on players, and cannot imagine what can be substituted for ths error column. Capt. Padden of the Americans says that Joyce's plan is too radical, but hs thinks it is a good one. He is of the opinion that many fielders would have more confidence in ordinary work if the error column was not over their heads.

Donovan Manager of Washington Club.

CHICAGO, April 25.—"Patsy" Donovan, formerly manager of the St. Louis National League baseball team, received his release from the National Baseball Commission, which met to-day, and it was subsequently announced that he had signed to manage ths Washington team of the American League and play right field. President "Ban" Johnson of the American League, President Pulliam of the National League, and Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati, the three members composing the commission, were present at to-day's meeting.

Strengthening the Washington Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—In addition to securing "Patsy" Donovan for manager, the Washington Club has signed "Lefty" Davis to play centre field and "Jiggs" of the Chicago Club for first bassman.

INTERNATIONAL FENCING.

Competition for American Team Positions Will Be Held Here in August.

A team of three men, with three substitutes, will be sent to St. Louis in September to compete in the international fencing championship, which is the most important fencing event in the Olympic gamss series. The fsncing contests at St. Louis will be held on Sept. 8, 9, and 10. In the international event it is expected that teams from several foreign countries will be entered, and spscial efforts will be made by the Amateur Fencers' League of America to pick the strongest possible fencers for St. Louis. Foils only will be used in this contest, but in the individual fencing contests there will bs events in foils, sabres, dueling swords, and the single stick.

The officers of the Fencers' Club in this city have announced that thsy will open their rooms during the month of August in order to allow all fencers who may wish to try for team positions to practice. A series of trying out contests will also be held previous to the final selection of the team. As great care will be shown in picking the substitutes as the regular team of three. This is the first time in the history of the Fencers' Club that its rooms have been offered to fencers in general, apart from special invitation. Fencers from Boston and Philadelphia may uss the rooms of the club for their preliminary work if they so desire, and the best fencing judges will be asked to officiate at the bouts for team positions.

The Intercollegiate Fencing Association voted against sending a team, as it was considered impossible to get the college men together at that time. There may be several college fencers in the individual events, and one or more teams may

SOLDIER ATHLETES HURT

Theodore White Breaks His Arm in Bicycle Race.

BAD FALL FOR ROPE CLIMBERS

National Athletic Club and Company G Win Trophies—Close Finishes in Many Events.

Two serious accidents to contesting athletes marred the annual Spring games of the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association held in the Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. The first mishap occurred in the two-mile handicap regimental bicycle race, when Theodore White of Company G slipped at one of the turns and was thrown against the boxes on the south side of the building. His right arm was broken and he received other injuries. He was rendered unconscious, but recovered when carried into one of the company rooms.

The second accident occurred in the obstacle race, and the victim was Sergt. Edward Ennis, also of Company G. The competitors in this event, after leaping hurdles, climbing through barrels, &c., were required to climb knotted ropes suspended from a beam about twelve feet from the floor. There were eleven starters in the event, and all were struggling on the knotted ropes when the supports of the beam gave way and threw the contestants to the floor. All arose uninjured except Ennis, upon whom the beam had fallen. He was removed on a stretcher, but fortunately his injuries were confined to a few bruises, and he soon recovered.

Notwithstanding these mishaps to its athletes Company G won the banner for the company team scoring the most points in the closed events, with a total of 15 points. Companies H and F scored 8 points each, Company C 7, and Company D 5. The banner for the club making the best showing in the open events was won by the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, with 9 points. The New West Side Athletic Club was second with 8 points, the New York Athletic Club and the Mohican Athletic Club each scored 5 points, and the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club 4 points.

The most interesting event of the evening was the mile and a half run, which had a score of starters, including some of the best-known distance runners of the local clubs. A. C. Crane of the Amicl Athletic Club, a new-comer with a long mark of 145 yards, set the pace until the last lap, when he was passed by W. C. Bailey of the Mohawks and J. J. Sullivan of St. Bartholomew's. These two made a close finish, Bailey winning by a foot at the tape. Summary:

60-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by John J. Fegan, Company F, (12 feet;) M. Block, Company G, (5 feet,) second; William Beckman, Company G, (scratch,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

60-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by Meyer Marks, New West Side Athletic Club, (14 feet;) F. J. Delorme, Xavier Athletic Association, (15 feet,) second; J. J. Danaher, Xavier Athletic Association, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Public School Relay Race, Handicap.—Four Laps—Won by Public School No. 103, Manhattan, (22 yards;) Public School No. 25, Manhattan, (24 yards,) second; Public School No. 89, Manhattan, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:14.

440-Yard Run, Novice, Closed.—Won by J. P. Walsh, Company H; W. Abrams, Company F, second; W. Barnett, Company C, third. Time—1:03.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by P. H. Pilgrim, New York Athletic Club, (30 yards;) Grafton F. Smith, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A., (26 yards,) second; William Hormidge, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (26 yards,) third. Time—2:03 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice, Open.—Won by J. R. Everell, Audubon Park; F. J. Lonergan, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, second; L. W. Dornedden, Young Men's League, third. Time—1:25 2-5.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Open.—Won by Frank Thea, Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, (130 yards;) Charles Weber, Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, (60 yards,) second; Everett Ott, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, (80 yards,) third. Time—5:08.

220-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by Charles Brown, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, (17 yards;) D. Frank, New West Side Athletic Club, (17 yards,) second; E. A. Deaney, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:25.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Closed.—Won by F. W. Sulzer, Company D, (80 yards;) J. E. Biegler, Company C, (80 yards,) second; H. Dorsey, Company D, (80 yards,) third. Time—5:15.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Closed.—Won by Leon Donoway, Company G, (28 yards;) William J. Callan, Company C, (36 yards,) second; P. W. Mahler, Company G, (36 yards,) third. Time—2:09.

One-and-a-half-mile Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by W. C. Bailey, Mohawk Athletic Club, (145 yards;) J. J. Sullivan, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (75 yards,) second; A. C. Crane, Amicl Athletic Club, (145 yards,) third. Time—7:10.

Obstacle Race, Two Laps, Closed.—Won by William Beckman, Company G; A. G. Pierce, Company G, second; L. H. Burkhardt, third. Time—1:47.

FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Representatives to Meet This Week.

Final arrangements have just been completed for the National Fencing championships to be held on Friday and Saturday of this week, under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. The contests will be held in the New York Athletic Club, and besides the local representatives there will be fencers from Boston and Philadelphia. The New York swordsmen are decidedly in the majority, for of the thirteen men who have qualified in the preliminaries to compete for national honors all but three are from this city. To be eligible for the championship tournament, a competitor has to show a high skill in swordsmanship, and while the number is limited, fencing of an excellent quality is certain to be seen in this annual event. The eligibles for the three championship contests are:

Foils—Charles Tatham and L. Micheloni, Fencers' Club; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein; Charles J. Bothner, New York Athletic Club; W. L. Bowman and P. J. Thomas, Philadelphia; H. J. Elam, Boston A. A.

Dueling Swords—Charles Tatham, J. Langdon Erving and Dr. J. T. Woodward, Fencers' Club; Charles J. Bothner, New York A. C.

Sabres—J. Langdon Erving and L. Micheloni, Fencers' Club; Charles J. Bothner, H. T. Johnson, A. J. Anderson, W. D. Boulay, and F. L. Stazenger, New York Athletic Club.

LOCAL ATHLETES SELECTED.

A. A. U. Committee Names the Contestants for St. Louis Games.

At a meeting yesterday of the sectional representatives of the Olympic Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, to plan arrangements for a large team of athletes of the Metropolitan Association to visit St. Louis and compete in the Amateur Athletic Union championships on June 2, 3, and 4, the committee thought it advisable to notify each of the smaller clubs of the association to hold closed and open meetings between ow and the time of closing the entries in June, and in that way secure money enough to send several men from each club to the National meeting.

AUTOMOBILES.

ORIENT BUCKBOARDS $250 TO $425



Two Speeds; climbs any hill; speed 30 miles. No noise. DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN

E. J. WILLIS Co., 8 Park Place Bway. Up-town Agency, 220 W. 30th St., nr. 7th Av.

TURF.

Metropolitan Jockey Club

JAMAICA, L. I.

TO-DAY, THE ELMHURST STAKES

and Five Other Races, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 12:20, 12:50, 1:10, 1:25, 1:40, and 2:00 P.M. Leave Flatbush Ave. at 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, and 1:45.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M., BROOKLYN vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

It is well known that the New York Athletic Club and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, two of the strongest clubs in the district, will be represented by very large teams. M. P. Halpin of the New York Athletic Club states that the club will send a team of ten, and President Conway of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association says that the Irish club will be represented by a team of at

Morley to Coach at Columbia Again.

Announcement was made yesterday by Robert Sedgewick Stangland, '04, Science, Captain of the Columbia football team, that William R. Morley would return within a month to look over the football material for the coming season, as he will coach the eleven next Fall. Morley is the first graduate coach the Columbia team has had, and under him the past two years excellent results have been obtained. Morley is now in New Mexico, where he owns a large ranch.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Lawrence G. Goodheart, Edwin A. Jones, Charles F. Haight of New York City, and Charles F. Warwick of Philadelphia were admitted to practice.

591—The United States, petitioner, vs. Sing Tuck, or King Tuck, and thirty-one others.—On writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree reversed and order of the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York affirmed and cause remanded.

The Chief Justice announced the following among other orders:

642—The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Frank B. Albro, executor.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

227—The National Mutual Building and Loan Association of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. G. R. Farnham, executor, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of Mississippi.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

241—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Ochoa y Hermano and 242—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Successors of Lomba & Co.—Mandates granted on motion of counsel for the defendants.

371—M. H. Courtney, appellant, vs. Louis A. Fradt, executor, &c., et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

644—William H. Hanley et al., petitioners, vs. The United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

184—Delbert B. Gray, petitioner, vs. the Union Casualty and Surety Company.—Motion to reinstate petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

647—John Sebeck, petitioner, vs. Plattdeutsch Volkfest Verein.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

326—Globe-Wernicke Company, petitioner, vs. Fred Macy et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted.

15 Original—Ex parte of the Christensen Engineering Company, petitioner.—Submitted on return to rule.

252—Hippolite Filhiol et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John E. Burke.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs.

Day call for Tuesday: 247, 249, 253, 255, (and 256,) 258, 51, 260, 261, 262, (and 263.)

Calendars for Tuesday, April 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

196—Baltour vs SS Titania
197—In re Spitzer
205—Haebler vs Rogers
209—Merchants' Bank'g Co vs Cargo of SS Afton
211—Burns vs Burns
179—Stone vs SS Yuma
180—Wilson Transit Co vs The M B Grover
175—Weston Elec Instrumt Co vs Stevens
190—E W Bliss Co vs Buffalo Tin Can Co

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

1—Rankin vs Herod
2—Am Elec Nov & Mfg Co vs Howard Elec Novelty Co
3—Am Elec Nov & Mfg Co vs Stein & Langlos Elec Nov Co
4—Thomson-Houston E Co vs H W Johns Mfg Co
5—Regensburg & Sons vs Am Ex Cigar Co
6—Breitenbach Co vs Spangenberg
7—H B Chaffee Mfg Co vs Selchow
8—Cutler-Hammer Mfg Co vs Chicago Rheostat Co
9—Morrill vs Hardware Jobbers' Pur Co
10—Am Graphophone Co vs Nat Gramoph Co
11—Thompson vs Snyder
12—Wagner Typew Co vs Wyokoff, Seamans & B
13—Bloomberg vs Silvermann
14—Motley Co vs Detroit Steel & Spring Co
15—Same vs same
16—Keasbey & Mattison vs P Casey Mfg Co
17—Bragg Mfg Co vs Mayor, &c
18—Havana City Ry vs Ceballos
19—White-Smith Music Pub Co vs Apollo Co
20—Same vs same
21—Kirchberger ve Wm M Crane Co
22—Inman vs N Y Int Water Co
23—Cortelyou vs Johnson & Co
24—Brodrick Copygraph Co vs Johnson & Co
25—Fetter vs Deming
26—N Y Phonograph Co vs Jonas
27—U S Fastener Co vs C E Conover Co
28—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Empire Elec Instrument Co
29—Edward Thompson Co vs Am Law Book Co
30—Kennicott Water Sof Co vs Ind Water Co
31—Frank vs Bernard
82—New Inverted Incand Gas Lamp Co vs James
33—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co vs Klumpp
34—Societe, &c, vs Lucders
35—Haarman vs same
36—Beckold vs Nowacks
37—Weston El Instrument Co vs Empire Elec Inst Co
38—Seigert vs Gondolfi
39 to 46—Diamond Stone Sawing Machine Co
47—Cons Ry, Elec Light & Equipment Co vs Farnsworth
48—Hoe vs Miebole Prin Press & Mfg Co
49—Kenney Mfg Co vs Wells & Newton Co
50—Tilghman vs Eidman
51—Rankin vs Harper
52—Westgh vs N Y Air Brake Co
53—Von Volght vs Mich Central R R
56—Regina Music Box Co vs Newell
57—Scribner vs Strauss
58—Am Graphophone Co vs. Leeds & Catling Co
59—Regina Music Box Co vs New Century Music Box Co
60—Australian Knit Co vs Wright's Health Underwear Co
61—Curtain Supply Co vs Keller
62—Crossman vs Bidwell
63—Gen Elec Co vs Yost Elec Mfg Co
64—Nat Conduit, &c, Co vs John A Roebling Sons Co
65—N Y Phonograph Co vs Nat Phonogph Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Offenberg ve Aberdeen Land Co
2—Holmes vs Seaman
3—McDonald vs Morse
4—Chapman vs Jackson
5—Elec Boat Co vs Lowey
6—Am Mort Co vs Pop Bkg, Sav & L Assn
7—In re Delancey St
8—In re McGrath
9—Em Indus Sav Bank vs McMahon
10—In re Baldwin
11—Williamson vs Randolph
12—Imhof vs Butler
13—O'Connor vs Williams
14—Montgomery vs Danlell
15—Pendleton vs Hollahan
16—In re Smithson Dewsnap Corp
17—Solomon vs Jarvis
18—In re W 191st St
19—Selfert vs Meyer
20—Levy vs Popper
21—Olney vs Bhu
22—Llebeskind vs Pallas
23—Sellgman vs Benjamin
24—In re Reilly
25—Aug Klimmer & Co vs Oakley
26—Ferber vs Newgold
27—People, &c, vs N Y Elec R R Co (Radfort St)
28—Beck vs Bauer
29—Swarts vs Bates Realty Co
30—Lanzefama vs Muriato
31—In re Jas G Wilson Mfg Co
32—Hall vs Gerken
33—In re O'Brien
34—Niederwiesen vs Niederwiessen
35—Paul E Lundblad & Co vs Higbey
36—Same vs same
37—In re Scherzer
38—In re Parr
39—Relling vs Winnerly
40—Brady vs Wirsing
41—Beck vs Flimstein
42—Gordon vs McCabe
43—In re Willis
44—Rhoades vs Andrews
45—Cong Dorshe, &c, vs Brown
46—Ackermann vs Kennedy
47—In re John Kress Brew Co
48—Tauscher vs Graff
49—German-Am Bank vs Mills
50—Burke vs Bottomey
51—Pell vs Westchester Auto Co
52—Carille vs Whympar
53—Feln vs Kuppenheimer
54—Beetson vs Stoons

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.

328—Moran vs Merrill
461—Morse vs Hearst Preferred causes.
4281—Baldwin vs Rice
4866—Ingram Evans & Sons Co vs Wells General calendar.
2983—Bolce vs Jones
4276—Cavanaugh vs Thorn
2302—Welch vs Hilton
4551—Lassen vs Lassen
1440—Leibinger vs Pizzutillo
2010½—Mayer vs Mayer
3443—Clements vs Dunn
4226—Fischel vs Ackerman
4513—Duffy vs Cohn
802—Stark vs Levy
3509—Mackler vs Universal Tob Co
4641—Voss vs Smith
2765—Hawley vs Hawley
4527—Reinach vs Rosener
2550—Horowitz vs Jupe
65—Johnson vs Russell
3796—Fitzgerald vs Myers
589—Stursberg vs Ablowich
600—Coog vs same
4496—Mut Milk, &c, Co vs Michaelson
2720—Edmonds vs Stern
4559—Richardson vs Levy
4515—Sintef vs Sintef
4518—Bellinger vs Bellinger
4537—Simon vs Simon
3396—Ilinea vs Viasto
3562—Travers vs Travers
2551—Meyers vs Meyers
1481—Hahn vs Hahn
3141—Solomon vs Solomon
3825—Schlesinger vs Weber
3984—Ackerman vs True

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4499.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for triel Cese on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from dey calendar for triel. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Speciel Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Pert I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Morris Fallik
2—Giovenni Reggione

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cess on.

15099—Klein vs Amer Cigar Co
14236—Watere vs Spencer
15130—Commercial Natl Bk of C vs Brady
14356—Chilcilder vs Hart
14286—Same vs Palatine Ins Co
15049—Nat Gum & Mica Co vs Oswego Boiler Works
15089—Aymar vs Burckett

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5793—Bachmen vs Bauman
14272—Sheridan vs Int R T Co
5438—Reilly vs Met St Ry Co
4910½—White vs Koppleman
5272—Garvey vs Doepfner
8305—Thompson vs Met St Ry Co
1756—Zeimar vs same
5208—Lecomere ve same
3086—Goldberg ve same
5612—Brill vs same
2951—Schrank vs Shrank
5630—Kenworthy vs Met St Ry
5426—Lerssen vs same
5855—McAvoy vs same
5856—McAvoy vs same
5898—Keenan vs same
5819—Healin vs same
6021—Burke vs N Y C & H R R R Co
5864—Hurlbut vs Met St Ry Co
5645—Kiduff vs same
5681—Vogt vs same
4403½—Schuster vs same
4423½—Callaghan vs same
5933—Richard vs same
5962—Newman vs Walther
5967—Talbot vs Roseman
5997—Thieine vs Niagara Fire Ins Co
6051—Derby vs Gardner
5921—Le Dosquet vs Met St Ry Co
5929—Wanamaker vs Fink
5923—McLaughlin vs same
6029—Bloch vs Katz
6030—Shapiro vs Kanup
6094—Moll vs Met St Ry Co
5051—Smith vs Marsh
3162—Colegrove vs Met St Ry Co
4059—Robinson vs N Y Elev R R Co

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6101½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To bs called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5709—Gluck vs Firemen's Ins Co of N Y
5067—Sullivan vs Lentino
5277—Sarasohn vs Isaac Goldman Co
5352—Amer Comp Food Co vs Stellman
5465—Hackett vs North
5466—Hackett vs same
5151—Golden vs Gallagher
14785—Hayes vs Conron Bros Co
384—Gale vs 3d Av R R Co
5359—Gallo vs Herter
5766—Lipschitz vs City of New York
15142—Quigg vs same
13941—Cullinan vs Schneider
5644—Drislane vs Lithauer
5879—Becker vs Tilley
8389—Laux vs City of New York
14057—City of New York vs Consol Buckls and Metal Goods Co
5644½—Schnell vs Lotz
8303—City of New York vs Rodgers
5069—Reith vs Union Ry Co
5408—Goldstein vs Meister
5770—Walmuth vs Terry
14296—Ossmann vs Crowley
4971½—Conway vs Travers
12973—City of N Y vs Shack
4300—McLean vs Ford
5116—McLoughlin vs Consol Gas Co
5441—Fairbairn vs Rausch
14503—A & S Henry Co vs Talcott
5510½—Talcott vs A & S Henry Co
5047—Terwilliger vs Angevine
5523½—Erskine vs Union Ry Co
4795—Bailey vs Prigge
5166—Vermeuls vs Kinney
6062—Herring vs Union Ry Co
10259—Cox vs City of N Y
14991—City of N Y vs Stutts
14992—Same vs same
15073—Same vs Holmes
15239—Leserman vs Ill Molding Co
15114—Dick vs City of N Y
1850—Cullinan vs Furthman
2717—Munzel ve Sicilian Asphalt Co
2716—Munzer vs Int St Ry Co
2278—Ruffert ve same
2739—Di Pasquale vs Roloff
2744—Ross vs Moran
2759—Uslender vs Frank
2774—Thomas vs Blauner
2802—Narinsky vs Fidelity & Surety Co
2818—Untermeyer vs Mayhaurn

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.

7523—Marks vs Mandel
7604—Diam'd Match Co vs John Kress Br Co
7723—Leserman vs Wolfensohn
7109—Belfeld vs Klein
7785—Relbel vs Cong, &c
7743—Relsig vs Grand St Theatre Co
7941—Newman vs John Hancock Mut Life Ins Co
7734—Sullnski vs Holst
7272—London vs Pacher
7444—Levenson vs Lasher
7251—North Am Eng Co vs Galvanotype Co
7726—Suksevis vs Lewenthal
7209—Boehm vs Van Cliff

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2836—Debenham vs Int St Ry
2831—Friedlander ve Fleischmauer
2839—Hogan vs N Y Edison Co
2852—Miller vs Int St Ry
2466—Curry ve Met St Ry
2290—Schnepp vs Man Ry
2068—Tekulsky ve So Ry
2681—Muls vs Met St Ry
2685—Calandnono vs Ubbriace & H R R
2765—Makowitz vs Int St Ry
2766—Munzer vs same
2780—Garter vs Int St Ry
2783—Massiof vs same
2833—Wolff vs Tyndall
2851—Dougherty vs Int St Ry
1479—Denham vs same
2475—Doherty vs Met St Ry
2856—Wood vs Ellsworth
2859—Splndel vs same
2861—Slevin vs same
2866—Krakow vs Weber
2807—Farrell vs Dry D., &c, R R
2882—Mintz vs North Brit, &c, Ins Co
1749—Lassig vs Bousky

Highest number reached on regular call, 2898.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Charles Bell
2—Jacob Levenberg
3—Sam Schnelder
4—Alles Smith
5—Frank Buerverno
6—Irving Hicks
7—James Bles
8—Elizabeth Mallon
9—Leon Gomberg
10—Thomas Morgan
11—Ralph Hecker
12—Harry M Wheeler
13—Patrick Roche
14—Ira F Cohen
15—Alexis Baum
16—Charles Hoffman
17—Joseph R Cornesl
18—Morris Littman
19—Reuben Krinsky
20—George Smyth
21—Bell Morgan
22—Sophia Brown
23—Herman Bauman
24—Joseph Trepani
Michele G Pasca
Pasquale Felittl
25—John Hendrickson
Pleadings
1—Arthur Nagle
John Smith
2—Richd Cunningham
Patrick Lehane
3—John McCarthy
Samuel Best
4—John Flynn
5—Eugene Coh
6—Jacob Sukist
7—Tony Maturo
8—Charles Guiffre
9—Tony Pannone
10—Charles Ostrich
Charles Miller
11—Abraham Polysal
Rosa Bofysal
12—Joseph Young
13—Edward Peck

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.

1—James F McGuire
2—John Weber
3—Lucius T Holes
4—Edwin J Granville
5—James F Dolan
6—William Ginsberg
7—William Wilson
8—William A Burt
9—Rudolph Hofman
10—R E Thindyke Rowe
To fix a day for trial
1—Robert S Campbell
2—Michael Burns
Dennis Sullivan

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Felix Pirkner
2—Edward Harris
3—Samuel F Geller
4—Frederick Mercy
5—Samuel Levy
6—Thomas Brown
7—Josie Kuhn
Annie Bernard
8—Giovanni B Telesca

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—Edward Clark
2—Martin Moris
Edward Lillis
3—Nicholas Rose
4—Lillie Harris
5—John McGrath
6—Charles Levy
7—Morrle Kasolsky
8—Harry McCrystal
9—John Gerdes
10—James P Johnson
11—Roscoe Lewis
12—Frederick Hutter
13—Israel Rosenblatt
14—John Schinzel
John Kenney
15—George Williams
Lincoln Bell
16—Alessandro Sapero
To fix a day for trial
1—Louise Wagner
2—William Ross
Issy White
3—Mike Brusch, alias Jacob Hutter
4—Edward G Glennon

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

124—Day ve Day
128—North Side Bank ve Good Cordage Co
130—De Witt vs Lawyers' Advertising Co
131—Susman vs Dangler
133—Matter of the Citizens' Watsr Supply Co of Newtown
134—Darlington vs Washburn
135—Tucker vs Tucker
136—Seiden vs Epstein
138—Doll vs Smith
Enumerated day calendar:
275—Hewson vs Int St Ry Co
278—Shanks vs Natl Casket Co.
27—Kans vs Rose
281—Williams vs Village of Fort Chester
286—Matter of Hopkins
294—Schreyer vs Bailey Co
280—Wilson vs Bklyn Homoeopathic Hospital
166—Purcell vs Hoffman House
225—Matter of Donohue
236—Conlon ve Minor
253—Hentz vs Havemeyer
246—Matter of Ingersoll
273—People vs N Y National Bldg Assn

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

All causes from No. 6001 to 6479 will be called on Wednesday, April 27, 1904, at 4 P. M. in Part 1., Trial Term.

The answer must he "ready" or "off." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes, from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until No. 6479 shall have been reached.

JOHN P. HUDSON,
Calendar Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Cochrane, J.; Part V., Kellogg, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5417—Spellman vs Manhattan R R
6431—Schmidt ve City of N Y
5552—Dunner vs Kemlein
5560—Furlong ve Int St. Ry
5584—White vs same
5622—Lynch vs Int St R R
5638—Walker vs same
5639—Saxton vs Arenberg
5642—Heenan vs B H R R
7516—Heepe vs Andrews, Jr
3682—Noonen vs Caeselman
5647—Heinz vs City of New York
5651—Reilly vs Int St R R
5657—Wernert vs Parr
5663—Howard vs B H R R
5665—White vs Int St R R
5668—Natole vs B H R R
5672—Farrell vs B H R R
5679—Schuell vs Nassau Trust Co
5683—Lockwood vs Dillenbeck
5684—Gearon vs Int St R R
7074—Weiher ve Gottlieb
7772—Smith vs Fogler
4962—Broder vs City of New York
2064—Swift vs Mutual Real Estate Co
5685—Hall vs Int St R R
5686—Hesse vs same
5687—Hilder vs Bklyn Daily Eagle
6691—Alleger vs B H R R
6692—Harrigan ve B H R R
5695 to 5697—Maher vs Coney I & B R R
5706—Martin vs Int St R R
5707—Brody vs Rapp
5708—Devine vs Cord Meyer Co
5709—Di Marco vs N Y C & H R R R
5714—Murphy vs Bklyn H R R
5715—Harrale vs Holbrook, Cabot, Daly Co

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not he set down for days upon the call.

5729—Kavanagh vs Duffy
5730—Young vs Gerard's Son Co
5731—Schloss vs B H R R
5732—Lindenstein vs same
5736—Daunt vs Int St R R
5737—Naugbton ve B H R R
5738—Corrigan vs Int St R R
5740—Cohen vs Int St R R
5744—Seklir vs B H R R
7120—Boehmcke ve Hashagen
7933—Agnew vs Conklin
7862—Hatton et al vs Catholic Ben Legion
7476—Wintringbam ve Hilton
7926—Strauss vs Ebhetts et al
4936—Anderson vs Creem et al
3373—O'Reilly vs Hewitt
2185—Peterson ve B H R R
3532½—Tortora vs same
5329—Haefelin vs Jacob
2781—Bentz vs Colby & Co
5747—Brown ve B H R R
5749—Appelson vs same
5752—Kenna vs City of New York et al
5753—Fagan vs same
5754—Wilkin vs Int St R R
5755, 5764—Musica vs Pasteur
5756—Schuchman vs Int St R R
5757—Seeger vs Consumers' Park Brewery
5758—Madden ve N Y & Queene Co R R
5760—Golff ve Int St R R
5761—Scizzari vs same
5763—Thorner ve Gritzfield
5767—Higgins ve same
5769—Toback vs same
5770—Schwarzman vs same
5772—Hyde vs Int St R R
5775—Comer vs B H R R
5776—Anderson ve same
5777—Silverstone ve same
5783—Conroy vs. Acken et al

The following causees, if answered ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

5784—Hartjen vs same
5785, 5786—Bianchi ve B H R R
5787—Weiese ve Timmons
5791—Stricke vs same
5792—Wilkinson vs Bookman
5793—O'Malley ve Reynolds
5794—Wrens vs Wlarda & Co
5796—Nunga ve Meserole
5798—Di Cardenas vs City of N Y
5799—Furlong vs same
5804—Aquavella vs same
5805—Bloomingdale vs same

Highest number reached on regular call, 5824.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

1051—Rice vs Beal
1095—Eagle Brew Co ve Boughton
492—Smith ve Gein
1078—Schnell vs Coombs
1116—Rhodes vs Rhodes
1057—Rourke vs Brady

No day calendar for April 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part 1.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Wright
Same vs Galeritz
Same vs Chineck
Same vs Wernerafsky
Same vs Parks

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

913—O'Connor ve B H R R Co
185—Crandall vs same
20—Snedeker vs Nassau Elec R R Co
717—Adelstein ve Zirn
9285—Modeste ve B, Q Co & Sub R R Co
1115¼—Cutler vs Dickey
1115¼—McClosky ve Sup Council Am Leg of Honor
1005—Bartley vs B H R R Co
1015—Bollard vs same
885—Oldenburg vs Deehon

Queens County Court.

Calendar for Tuesday, April 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

803—Fay, by guardian, vs McCoon et al
809—Terhune vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
813—McDonald ve Taylor
814—Turnier, admr, vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
816—Landeman vs same
833—Herzig ve N Y Cold Storage Co

The following causees, if answered ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

6806—Lundquist vs
5809—Kohlman ve City of N Y
5811—Stolts vs same
5813—Beyer vs same
5814—Birney vs B H R R
5815—Crosby vs City of N Y
5818—Falk vs Cowenhoven et al
5820—O'Mara vs Hellman
5821—Burns vs Brooklyn Citizen
5822—Gill vs same
5823—Leanart vs Merkel
5824—Girards vs Rosencrans

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. BRYAN'S INTENTIONS.

Mr. W. J. BRYAN must either support Mr. HEARST or Mr. ROOSEVELT. He declares that he "pointed out objections to the candidacy of ex-Senator HILL several years ago"; that "when the Cleveland boom was launched" he showed that the ex-President wouldn't do at all. And now, says he, "I can prove to every unbiased mind that Judge PARKER is not a fit man to be nominated either by the Democratic Party or by any other party that stands for honesty and fair dealing in politics." This disposes of all the serious candidates on both sides save only Mr. HEARST and Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. BRYAN must choose between them—unless he expects to support himself. Logic should constrain him to speak up for HEARST, who in this campaign is the only exponent of his own wild ideas.

Mr. BRYAN is deeply dissatisfied with the New York Democratic platform, and in his Chicago speech gave the reasons for his dislike of it. We presume the members of the Committee on Resolutions of the Albany Convention would candidly admit that they had but faint hopes of pleasing Mr. BRYAN. They must have known, indeed, that in proportion as they put principles of sound Democracy into their platform they would stir him to angry protest. One of the platform planks which he riddled with his contemptuous denunciation is reproduced word for word from a somewhat celebrated platform upon which SAMUEL J. TILDEN stood in a memorable campaign. Another of the planks closely resembles one of the declarations of principle made by THOMAS JEFFERSON in 1801 which has hitherto commanded the loyal assent of the party. But, of course, acquaintance with the Democratic classics cannot be expected of Mr. BRYAN. The authors of the Albany platform, we should suppose, would accept his repudiation of it as proof that they accomplished their intent. It was plainly the purpose of the platform to show that the party has returned to the paths of sanity and of safety. It was an appeal, an assurance, a pledge, to the multitude of Democrats who have been forced to abandon the party during the eight years of its debauchery under Mr. BRYAN'S leadership. Without the votes of these Democrats, be it remembered, no Democrat can be elected President this year. All over the country the party is putting its house in order to welcome them. The Bryan wildness and the Hearst madness excite only disgust and aversion among the Democrats in Congress. The South has had its fill of Bryanism, and it is chiefly in States where assured Republican dominance has left the Democratic Party disorganized that Mr. HEARST has made headway. In the great States that must be carried if victory is to be won BRYAN is disregarded altogether, and the party has returned to its time-honored principles.

For these reasons a "bolt" on the part of Mr. BRYAN would excite no alarm. A candidate and a platform acceptable to him would assure to the Republicans the Electoral votes of all the Eastern States. In particular would there be no alarm, but on the contrary sincere rejoicing, if Mr. BRYAN should announce his purpose to support President ROOSEVELT'S candidacy. That would involve an abandonment of 16 to 1, but he must give up the currency issue anyway. On many other public questions the two men are not so far apart. The support of Mr. ROOSEVELT would require less sacrifice of principle on Mr. BRYAN'S part probably than the support of Judge PARKER.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP.

The most striking feature of the remarkable demonstration in the House of Representatives on Saturday was not so much the utter inability of the Republican leaders to meet the attack of Mr. COCKRAN and his associates as the ill-concealed satisfaction of the rank and file of the Republicans at the discomfiture of their nominal leaders.

The fact is, apparently, that the leadership of the majority in the House has become largely mechanical, that is to say, it is directed to the running of the party mechanism rather than to the guidance of the minds of the members of the party. This is a logical and inevitable tendency in a party the chief object of whose policy is the manipulation of selfish interests rather than the promotion of any principles as to which the party has convictions. We do not say this in derogation of the honesty of the Republicans, either the leaders or the followers. They are unquestionably on a par with any other body of Americans in moral worth. But they are the victims of the pernicious idea to which the party has gradually been devoted—the idea of legislative favors for special interests. No doubt the great mass of Republicans believe that the prevention of foreign competition in the American markets is good for the entire country. But in actual practice the immediate benefit accrues to a limited number of active, clever, and pushing men, who are tempted to seize and have seized the machinery of the party for the promotion of their own ends. It is these men that determine the spirit of the party leadership and install such men as DALZELL, GROSVENOR, and PAYNE in the places of power. The leaders tend to become and have already become business managers for large commercial interests, and they carry into politics the methods, the manners, and the morals of a not very high or very scrupulous type of business management.

Naturally they do not evoke enthusiastic loyalty. They can enforce a certain kind and amount of discipline through their power to advance or hinder the personal and political desires of their followers, but neither greed and ambition on the one hand nor fear on the other can produce zealous and effective party sentiment. These motives are not inspiring; they do not weld men into energetic union; they are rather disintegrating and tend to discord. A party that is held together simply by the cohesive force of eager desire for a division of coveted advantage must sooner or later be torn by conflicting appetites and especially it must be doomed to the extinction of its moral energy. From this fate the Republican Party has been saved in the past by its pursuit of other and higher ideas than that of protection—the opposition to slavery, loyalty to the Union, and more recently devotion to sound finance. All these are now practically dead issues. Protection is the one matter as to which the party is definitely committed and back of that lies the tremendous and demoralizing influence of organized interests seeking to control and really at present controlling the action of the party. No wonder that its leadership is narrow, without fervor or conviction, sometimes stupid and quite unequal to the trials of intellectual combat on the floor of the House. And no wonder that the followers of such leaders are far from displeased when the combat results in personal discomfiture for the leaders.

A SOUND VETO.

We congratulate Mayor MCCLELLAN on the veto he has put upon the two bills relating to reinstatements in the Police and Fire Departments. His action was clearly in the public interest, and, if the rumors at Albany were well founded, it may be regarded as having required some civic courage, since the bills were reported to be the outcome of a deal between representatives of the Republican and the Tammany machines.

Substantially the effect of the two bills was to give to all the firemen and policemen, or fire and police officers, who have been discharged from the service or have resigned for fear of discharge the right to a rehearing of their cases. The purpose of the bills was so absurd that it is not easy to believe that it was not essentially corrupt, that the intention was not to make it hard to get rascals off the force and easy to get them back when they had been removed. It is well known that the trials by which members of the police or the fire force must be removed are such as to protect amply and extravagantly the rights of the accused. And every man dismissed as the result of a trial has the right to bring his case for review before the courts. Real injustice is almost impossible. On the other hand, a new hearing in old cases would practically result in reinstatement, since the bills established, by granting the right of rehearing, the presumption of innocence, and proof of guilt would be extremely hard to get after the lapse of time.

It is understood that in vetoing these bills the Mayor was sustained by the advice of the Commissioners of Police and Fire. At the public hearing the bills were vigorously opposed by the Civil Service Reform Association, which is extremely vigilant and intelligent as to injurious legislation affecting the service. The arguments in opposition were unanswerable, and the Mayor did well in promptly killing the bills.

THE JAPANESE CAMPAIGN.

It is not in the least likely that the invitation of the Russian spider to the Japanese fly to walk into the Manchurian parlor will be accepted. If the Japanese would consent to be drawn on into the heart of Manchuria, "dragging at each remove a lengthening chain," they would incur all the disadvantages under which the Russians now labor. This must be obvious to Gen. KUROPATKIN, and it is therefore unlikely that he would oppose any serious obstacles to a Japanese advance inland from the Yalu until the Japanese line of communication had become long and vulnerable in proportion to its length. But, as it must be equally obvious to the Japanese, it is unlikely that there will be any such advance.

It is a proof what an effect the Japanese successes at sea have had upon the "opinions of mankind" that in all countries military critics are asking what the Japanese will do next. As a matter of fact, it is far more incumbent upon the Russians than upon the Japanese to "do something." Japan has far better reason to be satisfied with the actual position than has Russia. The essence of the controversy is the control of Korea. That the possession of Manchuria is not considered vital by Japan is proved by the fact that it was the Russian aggression in Korea only that moved her to take up arms. Now the whole of the Korean peninsula is in Japanese possession, and apparently is securely held. By taking advantage of the terrain the Japanese can intrench themselves across the neck of the peninsula and hold it, with a much inferior force, against any army the Russians can bring to bear. It is of course possible that they may make a demonstration of advancing from the Yalu in such force as to induce, if possible, a Russian concentration there against them, and may take that opportunity for a dash against one or both of the extreme points of the Russian line, against Niu-Chwang at the one extremity or against Vladivostok at the other. But such attacks, to have a fair chance of success, ought to be preceded by the disablement of the railroad which connects the point of attack with its bases of supply and of reinforcement.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

One modern iron and steel plant at Hamilton, Ontario, bases a claim to distinction on the fact that it bought and reworked the iron of the steamship Great Eastern, which in its day was the largest ship in the world; the material of the original Niagara Suspension Bridge, which for many years was the only span crossing the Niagara River; the iron of the Victoria Tubular Bridge, at Montreal, which in its day was one of the wonders of the world, and that of the once famous and record-breaking Atlantic liner City of Rome. This old material was worked over into bar iron and was largely consumed in the construction of agricultural implements.

Verily, the fashion of this world passeth away. For many of us these great achievements of engineering skill are remembered as contemporaneous events, which seemed to mark the limitations of human effort in their several directions. As compared with the commonplaces of to-day they are scarcely of historical interest.

THE OPEN SHOP IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.

The cutters and others who are threatening the clothing trade with a great National strike if the declaration of the employers in favor of the principle of the open shop is insisted upon would do well to remember that great victories are never won in the absence of great issues. In this instance none is offered. Some of the best known and most influential members of the National Clothiers' Association are good friends of the unions and would gladly co-operate with them if to do so was possible in the present attitude of this branch of organized labor. But it is not. As one of the leading manufacturers lately said, he would never be a party to any movement on the part of the trade to reduce wages or lengthen the hours of labor, but to the increasing disposition of the workmen of the clothing trade to restrict production by every expedient which could be devised he was unalterably opposed, and would aid any movement which would break up the present system of giving an unfair day's work for a fair day's pay.

If steps are taken to replace union idlers with non-union workers who are too honest to steal time, and a strike is declared in consequence, the position of the strikers will be weak to the point of hopelessness. This is all that was meant by the action of the National Clothiers' Association, and if it is resisted by the unions they will stand as the champions of dishonesty in the relation of organized labor to the employer. The claim of the union leaders that it means a return on the part of the large manufacturers to the sweatshop system is too far from the truth to merit consideration. It means simply that employers are tired of remaining under the domination of an organization which is seeking in every practicable way to restrict production and increase its cost without advantage to labor. The result of a strike called on this issue is easily predicted, and the same is true of the fate of the unions which engage in it.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in this country either deny that they have advised the Pope that the carrying out of his recommendations with regard to church music is impracticable in this country or else they decline to discuss the subject. It is pretty evident, however, that in many, if not in most, cases it is impracticable. A peremptory order to confine the singing in Roman Catholic churches in this country to male voices and to the Gregorian chants would be apt to result in at least a temporary cessation of church music altogether.

One does not need to be an expert in ecclesiastical music to see the desirableness of the change which the Pope is trying to bring about. In spite of WESLEY'S objection to letting the devil have all the good tunes, it seems proper that there should be a distinction between sacred and secular music. It is not a matter of simplicity as against elaboration, for the "plain song" of the church may be and has been developed to the highest pitch of elaboration without ceasing to be ecclesiastical. What the Pope has in mind in this respect is no doubt to avoid the Italian version, the only one which has been brought to his own ear, of the vulgarization of church music done in every country according to its own fashion.

It is the other of the Pope's prohibitions which is likely to give most trouble to American priests. That women should keep silence in the churches is a precept as old as St. PAUL. But it has been long and so extensively dishonored in the organ lofts that to banish from them the sex which is at once the more musical and the more devout would be to reduce many of those eyries to the condition of "bare ruined choirs." The conclusion which most Catholic pastors have probably reached for themselves, and which they would be pleased to have sanctioned from the Vatican, is that, in the actual condition of church music, the singing of women in church "tolerari potest."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Country doctors may not know everything, particularly in the estimation of urban specialists, but what they do know about a vast number of things, being usually based on experience and common sense, is very apt to be useful. Therefore we are not at all surprised to have received from a medicine man up in New Milford, Conn., whom we will call Dr. Wrong because he didn't want his name used and "Wrong" is just as far from his true name as it would be possible to get, a most illuminating letter on the vexed question whether hens "sit" or "set"—a letter vastly better than anything recently written on the matter by amateur philologists, including ourselves. Dr. Wrong begins his defense of "setting" hens by calling attention to the fact that the sun and other celestial bodies are allowed to "set" as often as they choose, without complaint from anybody, and he thinks that this is justification for letting hens do the same, on the mere authority, as he explains, "of common usage among those interested in the subject." There is something in that, perhaps, but not much, in our opinion, and the doctor does much better with his case when he says: "Another reason for the use of 'set' in talking about hens is that it is a necessary word, without a synonym. A 'setting hen' on an empty nest or one containing only artificial or sterile eggs is not 'incubating' anything, but she is 'setting' for all that. 'Sitting' expresses an idea altogether different. All fowls, without distinction of sex or age, 'sit' occasionally—in the dust on a hot day, for instance—but only adult females ever 'set.' Moreover, a hen is 'setting' whether, at a given moment, she is on her nest or walking about in search of something to eat. I have seen three hens 'sitting' in one nest and only one of them was 'setting,' the other two having gone there to lay. How can I express this idea without using the word forbidden by the purists?" That, now, is a good letter, written from large knowledge of its subject, and based, too, on accurate theories of language. It doesn't convince us, indeed, that we should fall in with rustic usage, but it nearly, if not quite, persuades us that the word sharps are all wrong in their condemnation of "setting" as applied to hens. It would be far from the first or the thousandth time that they have corrected what Mr. BRYAN calls the "common people" when the latter were right, but, until the experts and the eminent ones who follow—or precede—the experts realize their error and reform, the rest of us must humbly submit.

——True piety vastly becomes policemen, as it does other people, and it is far from our purpose even to intimate that the piety of Patrolman WILLIAM NESBITT of the New York force is not the real thing, but, if the reports of an address delivered by him Sunday at a Gospel rally over in Newark are correct, the good man might well devote a little of his leisure time to the cultivation of those admirable qualities, tact and modesty. For he is quoted as having said, for one thing, that he "would rather be a common patrolman with a good, clean record than President of the United States." Now, there is no accounting for tastes, and the preference expressed is innocent enough, but it is hard to believe that he really feels it, and if he does, it proves bad judgment rather than virtue, and the promulgation of his idiosyncrasy will not add to his reputation for intelligence. Possibly he meant that it was better to be a common patrolman with a good record than a President with a bad one, but if he did mean that he should have said it, and then, to prove that the saying wasn't a mere waste of time, he should have gone on to name a few Presidents of the United States whose personal records could not stand comparison with those of the best of patrolmen. What displeased us most, however, in Mr. NESBITT'S speech was his declaration that "I, no doubt, could have been at the head of the New York Police Department if I would have accepted bribery, but I have chosen the honest course." That, to characterize it with the utmost gentleness, is very, very tiring, and it is enough in itself to cast dubiety on Mr. NESBITT'S certainty. Men who can talk in public about themselves in that manner do not, as a rule, whether pious or the reverse, become the head of anything at all of any importance. They irritate and weary their fellow-men too much to be popular, and—let it be whispered in the pious patrolman's ear—protestations of honesty made under anything except a stern necessity have a strong tendency to excite distrust.

——Think of one family with fourteen members sunk in the dismal morass of "Christian Science"! We published a letter yesterday that asserted the existence of a phenomenon so appalling, and, as it was written by one of the fourteen, we can hardly hope that it was an exaggeration of the fact. The writer of the letter reproved us for harsh treatment of what, by a curious misuse of terms, he called "this religion," and asserted that we would discuss Eddyocy with respect if we only knew what it is "doing in our midst," meaning, no doubt, the respective midst of the queer fourteen of whom he is one. It is true that we are unacquainted with the happenings in the interior of Mr. YUENGLING and his thirteen relatives, but we are not as ignorant as he supposes in regard to the nature and general workings of Mrs. EDDY'S book agency, and the more we have learned the less we have liked it and the less have we been inclined to accord to the Eddyots the respectful consideration they demand on pretenses utterly false. Mr. YUENGLING declared that every one of his fourteen had been "healed" of something or other unnamed. Possibly. That cures are effected under "Christian Science" treatment can not and need not be denied, but the following of that wretched cult have no monopoly of the power of suggestion, and there never was a quack or charlatan who could not use it on occasion. But the regular doctors know perfectly well the value of suggestion and use it daily in cases to which it is properly applicable. Not being quacks or charlatans, they do not use it for everything, and therefore, unlike the Eddyots, they are not public dangers, from whom sane people stand as far off as is convenient.

——It is of no great importance to anybody that SAM PARKS should remain in Sing Sing until the end of the far from excessive term of imprisonment he was sentenced to serve. The reasons for pardoning him given by the Central Federated Union, however, are not at all convincing. The claim that PARKS is ill is probably true, but such claims are made so often on little or no basis that there is a general inclination to regard them with suspicion. When "AL" ADAMS was "sent up" he was described as tottering on the edge of the grave, but he isn't dead yet, and, according to latest reports, the prison regimen was agreeing with him wonderfully. And now, in regard to PARKS, we are told in the petition for his pardon that it is within the Governor's power "to soften or even wipe out any ill-feeling that may at present exist in the ranks of labor." Nonsense. It is perfectly well known "in the ranks of labor" that the conviction of PARKS was entirely just and made for the safety of labor unions and the welfare of honest workmen.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Bourke Cockran arose in his place in the House to-day and addressed the Speaker in a portentous manner. The House had been noisy a moment before, but at the first sound of Cockran's voice a hush fell upon it. The Republican leaders leaned forward. Sereno Payne put his hand to his ear. Mr. Dalzell opened his desk and put his head down under the lid, apparently in search of some documentary ammunition. Gen. Grosvenor summoned a boy and sent out for some documents with which to annihilate the New Yorker.

Mr. Cockran stood motionless for fully fifteen seconds, and during that whole time one might have heard a pin drop. Then he cleared his throat, and there was n kind of galvanic start around the Republican side. It looked almost like a panic.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Cockran, "I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill."

A sigh of relief went up. Mr. Dalzell slammed down his desk and looked angry. The panic was gone. The bill was an unimportant one.

***

Gov. Odell entered the House to-day at a time when Speaker Cannon was rushing through unanimous consents. The Speaker rattles these off at a speed which has never been equaled by any previous incumbent of the office, using no punctuation except hyphens. Mr. Odell mounted the steps and extended his hand. The House of Representatives was astonished to hear the following proceed at railroad gait from the Speaker's lips, uttered in his usual ringing tones:

"The-gentleman-from-Wisconsin-asks-unanimous-consent-first-rate-thank-you-never-felt-better-in-my-life-for-the-present-consideration-of-the-following-bill."

***

While Gov. Odell was in the House to-day he was joined by Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania. They drifted into reminiscences.

"Do you still hold a grudge against me on account of that ball game?" said Acheson.

"I should say so," replied the Governor. "I have never forgiven anybody concerned in that. It was the most humiliating defeat in which I was ever one of the defeated."

"How did it happen?" asked Representative Sherman.

"It was in 1874," said the Governor. "I was a student at Bethany College, West Virginia. Champ Clark was a student there at the same time. Acheson here was a student at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penn. I was second base on our ball team, and Acheson was centre field on his.

"Both teams had wiped up the earth with all opponents, and at last we thought we would challenge Washington and Jefferson and do them up. We did, and that was when I first met Acheson. Their pitcher was a fellow named Bowman, who is now on The Pittsburg Times. Underhand pitching had just been invented, and we didn't know anything about it, but Bowman did.

"We were so bewildered that they walked all around us. Whereas we had never met defeat, in that game we didn't score once. The score, as I remember it now after the lapse of years, was 10,000 to nothing. It was the first and worst defeat I ever have mixed up in. So now you see why I have a grudge against Acheson."

PAINTINGS AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

In Spring the dealer in bric-à-brac begins to lay his plans of campaign for the coming Winter; knowing that he must have the wherewithal to purchase objects that will tempt his patrons, he resolves to hold an auction. This seems to be the reason for Mr. Mortimer Green to place his entire stock of old pictures, furniture, and miscellaneous objects in the Fifth Avenue Galleries, (Silo's, 368 Fifth Avenue,) for sale on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons, April 28, 29, and 30. The pictures will be sold on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, April 28 and 29.

Mr. Green goes abroad every year. Among the pictures he collected on his last visit are some attractive canvases, which are not, however, always convincing in their attributions. A primitive Triptych, with saints of mournful mien, is just as interesting without a label as it is if you mention the great name of Hubert van Eyck. He would have done better to say Pictor Ignotus, and let those who can appreciate the simple charm of these old religious pictures take it without the embarrassing weight of that name. The collection has many cattle pieces, &c., by old Dutch painters well worth buying, for their tone and excellent workmanship, such as "At the Fountain," by Soolmaker; "The Water Mill," by Rontbout; "Still Life," by Bilitus; "Old Castle and Figures," by J. de Heusch; "Dance in the Tavern," by Jan Mienze Molinaer; "Dutch Peasant," by Peter Nedek, and "The Conflagration," by Van der Poel. An impressive portrait is the likeness by Largillière of a French gentleman in enormous wig wearing orders of the Court, and an attractive one is that of Lady Elizabeth Forbes by George Romney. The Dutch tavern interior by David Teniers is a typical piece, and there is some of Morland's charm in the "Maid and Pigs," attributed, perhaps, with reason to him. Several Michels are excellent, and the pastoral scene by Nicolas Loir has much of the classic composition and color of Poussin. The portrait of Admiral Robert Blake assigned to William Dobson, follower of Van Dyck, is an excellent head. Turfy people will appreciate J. F. Herring's "Horse and Hostler." There is a fine portrait of a scholar by Terburch, with a small figure of a child added by another hand, and an admirable example of his battle pieces by Jan van Hugteburg. In such an omnium-gatherum it is hard to pick the best, but lovers of old pictures will enjoy exercising their taste and skill. The furniture, clocks, candelabra, marble busts, tapestries, miniatures, &c., are still more bewildering; they are fitted for every degree of taste and every kind of purse.

Danger at West Street Crossings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every day witnesses narrow escapes from a horrible death at the crossings on West Street leading from the New Jersey railroads. The writer just missed being mangled by a heavy truck this morning. At the Central Railroad of New Jersey the crowds pour from the boats, using two crossings. A policeman is supposed to keep one of the crossings open, but he has the too common blindness as to the upper crossing. In the case of the writer, no longer a young man, the pole struck him in the side, and fortunately threw him upon the wheels of a slowly moving cab. Grasping these, he just managed to save himself from falling.

If all the passengers used but the one crossing the delay to trucks would be double what it now is. Holding them off both crossings would give the pedestrian some chance for life and limb. An order meaning business from "higher up" would doubtless add energy and a longer vision to the policeman now detailed at this ferry. COMMUTER.

New York, April 25, 1904.

His Grievance.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Uncle Ephraim, you are looking much better. You found something that cured your rheumatism, did you!"

"Yes, Suh, but hit cured me too quick, Suh. I didn't git no use out on' dem two dollah an' a half crutches I bought week befo' last."

WESTCHESTER POLITICS.

A Situation Full of Danger for Democrack—Wreckers Still in Control.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Democratic situation in Westchester County has developed symptoms of grave danger to the success of the party in this State. These symptoms have been made evident by the action of Mr. Parker's friends in overruling Mr. Hill's judgment that the contesting delegations from this county should be seated in the convention last Monday.

Mr. Parker's friends believed that Mr. Hill was pressing Tammany too hard and urged the Committee on Contested Seats to ignore the merits of the controversy and Mr. Hill's wishes, and to yield to Tammany Hall the control of the Westchester delegates. This scheme was put through by means of doubtful validity and honesty, and the result is that for the present the men who have wrecked the Democratic Party in Westchester are still in control.

The movement to overthrow these leaders is based upon the moral resentment of the people as well as upon a nice calculation of political expediency. Westchester County is a very independent community, and the probability is that at present those who hold the balance of power have not made up their minds how they will vote next November on the National issue. Cleveland carried the State by his majority in the county, and Parker may lose the State by his vote in Westchester.

From the time that Bryanism took control of the party in 1896 the county has gone increasingly Republican every year, and last year the Democratic candidate for Sheriff was overcome by an adverse vote of about fifty-five hundred. The men who have organized this parade of defeats are the men who were established in power in Albany last week.

These conditions are due to three large causes:

First—Bryan's domination of the party drove away many of the best men from its councils, opening the way to power for those who use the party for personal reasons.

Second—This has given a rare opportunity to the Republican leaders to win Electors by buying the Democratic leaders, and the election figures and current gossip, which will not down, point to the probability that the Republicans have made good use of their opportunity.

Third—The growth in population in the cities and towns has been large, and has been made up of men naturally inclined to Democracy. But they have been driven into Republican ranks by the dominance of Bryan's ideas among the party leaders and by the moral revulsion which such leaders always create in honest minds.

It is, therefore, apparent that the political conditions raise questions of deep moral significance which must be fought out to the end for the party's good. And it is further apparent that Judge Parker's friends have brought about a condition for which they must hold themselves responsible.

It is necessary to win the same and independent vote in order to win the county for Parker. Tammany Hall cannot win the county. In fact, the methods and ideals followed are the worst Tammany methods and ideals, and are among the chief concurrent causes which have placed the county so high up in the Republican roll of honor. Tammany Hall's interest in the county is very slight. Indeed it is probable that Mr. Murphy and Mr. McClellan would not approve of the methods of the Democratic leaders there.

The new infusion of brains or virtue into the Tammany centre has not yet in its course reached the extremities in Westchester, and the not unusual natural phenomenon of diseased limbs growing upon a more or less healthy trunk is here seen.

DEMOCRAT.

White Plains, April 25, 1904.

EARLY VERSES BY G. D. PRENTICE.

Written In Memory of His Mother When He Was Only Fourteen Years Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The verses written by John J. O'Conner, a boy of fifteen, on the death of his father, published in to-day's issue of your paper, have recalled some verses written by the late George D. Prentice of Louisville, Ky., at the age of fourteen, entitled "Written at My Mother's Grave."

By a somewhat curious coincidence these lines have just come to light, preserved as a newspaper clipping among the papers of one who was a contemporary of the late poet and editor (of the Louisville Courier-Journal) in Connecticut, Mr. Prentice's native State, where they were written in 1816. This gifted youth had at that time already attained to the position of Principal of a public school, though it was several years before his graduation from Brown University. The verses are noted in an accompanying comment as "particularly remarkable, and breathing the very soul of sorrow."

I inclose a copy of them, which you may think of sufficient interest to reprint as an instance of early poetic promise that afterward came to entitle the writer of them to a front rank among American poets.

Scranton, Penn., April 23, 1904. C. E.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.
By George D. Prentice.

The trembling dewdrops fall
Upon the abutting flowers—like souls at rest.
The stars shine gloriously, and all
Save me, is blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossom blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head—when shall it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a sweet flower—yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow?
Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow!

And I could love to die—
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams—
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here,
A lonely branch upon a blasted tree,
Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere,
Went down with thee?

Oft from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past I turn,
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn.

And when the evening pale
Bows like a mourner on the dim blue wave
I stray to hear the night wind's wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

O come, while here I press
My brow upon thy grave, and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness
Bless, bless thy child!

Yes, bless thy weeping child,
And o'er thine urn, religion's holiest shrine,
O give his spirit undefiled
To blend with thine.

Much More Than That.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"That milk looks as if it were half water," protested the woman at the kitchen door.

"It is much more than that, ma'am," replied the milkman, a college graduate in reduced circumstances. "I guarantee it to be 86 per cent. water, 4 per cent. butter, 3½ per cent. caseine, and 6½ per cent. sugar and various salts, the combination resulting in the liquid commonly known as milk. Chemical analysis of the same cheerfully furnished whenever desired. Good morning, ma'am."

No Further Interest.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"How many boats have the Russians lost so far?"

"I don't know. I quit counting them after they'd lost seventeen more than they had at the start."

TREATMENT OF SPIES.

Rules of War That Condemn Them to Death Described as Barbarous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be a source of rejoicing to many to read the concluding lines of the article in THE TIMES of the 23d, which point out that "spies are soldiers like other soldiers, not a class by themselves, and peculiarly mean or wicked."

It seems to me you have voiced the sentiments of all patriotic hearts. Spies when captured should be held as prisoners of war. To try and execute them by drumhead court-martial is barbarous. The mission of the spy is to obtain information about the enemy. If everything is fair in war, as the saying is, why should the spy be condemned to death for seeking that information?

The rules of modern warfare should protect the life of the spy. I never pass the monument of Nathan Hale without thinking of the merciless code of war that sacrificed the life of that brave and noble patriot. The same might be said of another, who was a pliant tool in the hands of Benedict Arnold, Major André, whose sad fate it is said affected the commanding officers who served at his execution.

Secret service men sent to obtain information should be treated as soldiers and held as prisoners of war. Individuals entering an enemy's country with firebrands or bent on the destruction of lives or property become assassins, and they in such capacity forfeit their rights as citizens and soldiers. Gen. Sherman's definition of war is correct if spies are allowed to scuttle ships, burn bridges, destroy houses, or assassinate their enemies. While we may sympathize with Japan in her heroic efforts for self-preservation, we should not fail to condemn men who violate the rules of modern warfare, be they Russian or Japanese. W. H. ROMAN.

Melrose, April 25, 1904.

VETERANS AND CIVIL EMPLOYES.

Their Cases in No Sense Parallel—Motive Should Be Considered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every man who offers his life to his country in her time of danger, if only for a day, deserves her care in his old age. You cannot compare the soldier to the civil list. The pittance of pay the soldier gets is quite different from the salary of the clerk and politician in civil service.

The soldier gives his service from one of the noblest of emotions—patriotism; the clerk and politician from entirely different motives. The clerk and mechanic in business is more worthy of a pension than public officials, as the clerk and mechanic makes the country what it is. The hardships and dangers of a soldier's life, with its small pay, can no more be compared to the easy hours and high pay of the public official than the sacrifices and sufferings of the inspired missionary can be compared to the luxurious home and high salary of a high-priced clergyman.

As far as bounty-jumpers are concerned, you will find scalawags in all professions. That has nothing to do with the rights of the honest man. E. S.

New York, April 23.

The New Bellevue Hospital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed new Bellevue, as described in your edition of Saturday, can scarcely fail to meet with enthusiastic approval. Such an ideal hospital in the great City of New York will be the pride of every humanitarian citizen—a shelter for mankind where such requisite care can be given as can be found nowhere else.

A hospital where the "house staff" will receive considerate treatment for the noble self-sacrificing work performed by the young doctors cannot be too highly commended, and deserves in all hospitals highest praise.

Dr. Brannan has the true spirit of the great and magnificent work. His magnanimous thoughts toward all concerned must win for him great public esteem and admiration.

A. A. POPE.

East Orange, April 24, 1904.

Appreciation for Heroes of Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Saturday's paper there was a bit of poetry which quite appealed to my sympathies, entitled "The Last Trip," by J. J. O'Connor. It brought to my mind the elevator boy who went up—I think, twenty-one times—at a large hotel in New York, and at last perished, a "hero," and hundreds of others, who save the lives of their fellow-creatures at the risk of their own! I am glad Mr. Carnegie has set apart $5,000,000 for their benefit.

H. C. CLARK.

Goshen, N. Y., April 23, 1904.

No Fender on the Car.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of these lines was one of the passengers on the trolley car which ran over and killed the little Endrich girl at the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street last night.

The car in question was not provided with a fender, which in this instance might have saved a young life. Is there no law which forces the street railway company to supply this protection for the public?

A STRANGER.

New York, April 23, 1904.

Grandfather's Good Service.

From The Chicago Post.

"Yes," said the indolent youth, "we have decided that grandfather is entitled to some consideration."

"Really?"

"Oh, yes. Of course we can't afford to say much about him because he was in trade, but we have given a lot of thought to the matter, and we can see extenuating circumstances."

"Perhaps he couldn't help it."

"We considered that, but it's not the main thing."

"He left you a big fortune."

"Oh, yes; but that is of trifling importance, except as it is associated with the one really great boon."

"Which is?"

"Why, if he hadn't been in trade, we would be, don't you know. He saved us that humiliation."

Puzzled by a Fossil Bird.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A queer bird fossil has been found in a bed of limestone near Eureka Springs, Mo. It is quite large, and is evidently the fossil of a prehistoric bird. A strange feature is the position, showing that it was on the alert, squatting on the ground, with its head turned to one side. Scientists who have seen it say that it belonged to the cretaceous period, but they do not attempt to account for the bird's position. How it became fossilized while on the alert is a mystery.

THE NOMINATION.

A chance to win November next
Is born unto them, maybe,
And Democrats are much concerned
Just what to name the baby.

We aren't suggesting much ourselves,
The chances might be darker;
But to be seen and never heard
What do you think of—— ?

If they would walk the floor with it
While roaring like a lion,
There isn't any doubt at all,
They'll name the youngster—— ?

But would they have a model kid
With naught to trouble over,
They'd better stick to family names
And christen it as ——!

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

MONT PELEE SOUVENIRS FROM PIG IRON FURNACE

New Yorkers Paid $2,000 for a Carload of Worthless Slag.

MEAN RIVAL GAVE SNAP AWAY

Four Reading Young Men Did a Rushing Business in Volcanic "Lava" at 25 Cents a Bag.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., April 25.—Four young society men of this city were smart enough to beguile the souvenir fanatics of New York into giving them nearly $2,000 for a carload of worthless slag. That was almost two years ago, but the secret never leaked out until this week.

Having "blown in" the $2,000, the quartet made plans last month to renew their operations on visitors to the St. Louis Fair. Now they are planning to take long vacations to escape the guying of their friends. The fact that they were able to flimflam Broadway and keep the secret for so long should entitle them, perhaps, to a reputation for acuteness in business, but their brilliancy has failed to get its due credit in the light of the disaster that has befallen their latest scheme.

"What's the price of lava from Mont Pelee?" is the question that each of them has hurled at him on the street and in his club.

Or he may have to flee before something like this:

"When does a fifteen-dollar carload of slag sell for $2,000?"

The answer, now familiar to the pig-iron makers and society circles of Reading, is:

"When you ship it to New York and palm it off as volcanic lava."

"Who did it?"

"Oh, hadn't you heard? There was Harry—"

But it wouldn't be fair to give them away. The four young men, all of whom are popular and whose fathers are powers hereabout, have had trouble enough already. And, besides, they calculate that a few thousand angry purchasers of the slag in and about New York might not feel kindly toward them if it were known that the twenty-five-cent paper bags of "lava" were really nothing more than bags of refuse from a certain pig-iron furnace.

It was just after the famous eruption on the island of Martinique that the four determined to make their fortunes. Their fathers had plenty of money and they themselves drew enough of the paternal coin to struggle along with, but they wanted to be independent. Nor did they think that the minor jobs awarded them in the parental plants afforded sufficient latitude for the genius of men who had succeeded in passing through four years at college.

Outside one of the pig iron furnaces lay a great heap of grayish-white slag. Slag is the refuse left after the pig is extracted. It looks as much like volcanic lava as anything else. One of the young men approached the official whose duty it was to get rid of the slag. After confiding his secret under promise that it would not be disclosed to his parent, who had a large interest in the plant, he negotiated for the purchase of a carload of the stuff. Then he got a few days off on some pretense. The few days were spent in New York—making arrangements at that end.

Not long thereafter the freight car, creaking under its load of "lava," quietly left Reading. Nobody noticed its departure, except a certain contractor. This contractor was the man who had the regular job of handling the slag from the local furnaces. With the furnace owners he had a bargain, under which he bought the refuse, which he would sell to railroad companies for hallasting their tracks, and to others who had use for it.

The lone car stirred the contractor's curiosity. Never before had he known any one to go into the slag business on such a small scale. Finally he discovered through the railroad company that the car had gone to Jersey City. After his curiosity had been worked up by thinking over the mysterious shipment for a few days he bought a ticket to Jersey City, and from there, with much sleuthing, he traced the slag to a New York pier, whither it had been taken on lighters from the railway freight terminal. Further inquiries located in a Broadway store a large quantity of the "lava."

In the store, which recently had been vacated preparatory to being torn down, some one had rented the privilege of equipping a stand for the sale of "Mont Pelee souvenirs." Just about enough time had elapsed for the first steamship to have arrived from the volcanic island. Souvenir hunters were ready to buy, and as they dropped into the place, attracted by a huge sign outside, they saw piled on a counter before them scores of small paper bags containing handfuls of "lava" from the volcano. For each bag 25 cents was charged.

The contractor says he watched hundreds come and buy. He found that as fast as the visible supply was sold out more "lava" made its appearance from the rear of the store, where the entire carload of slag had been packed away in wooden boxes. The contractor learned later that every bit of the stuff was sold. He estimates that the carload, delivered in New York, represented at the outside an expenditure of $100 for the four young men, and that they cleared something like $2,000.

Upon returning to Reading he kept his mouth shut, deciding to bide his time for a disclosure until the scheme should be revived. He found some days ago that the quartet of volcanic financiers were ready to send one or more carloads to St. Louis. When he accused them openly, they admitted, he says, that they intended to sell the stuff as "lava" from some famous Japanese crater, calculating that the public interest in the Far Eastern war would make people willing buyers of such souvenirs from the Mikado's realms. The young men do not deny that this was their plan. They merely grin.

"But what a shame," one of them was heard to exclaim to a rather sympathetic acquaintance, "that we should be cut out of making a lot of money now! St. Louis would have been far better than New York. If that confounded —— hadn't given away our game, we'd have been able to take a trip to Europe this Summer."

SEVEN TRAINS FOR METHODISTS.

Pennsylvania Road Arrangements for Conference at Los Angeles.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The first train of a series of seven, bound for the General Conference of the Methodist Church at Los Angeles, left here to-day under the personally conducted system of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Six other trains will leave on the 27th under the same auspices, each with a complement of 120 persons. The trains are equipped with sleeping and dining cars, and have stenographers and ladies' maids, in addition to tourist agents, chaperons, and special baggage agents.

The party includes all the official delegates of this and adjoining States, including a number from New England, besides many passengers not officially connected with the conference. It is said to be the largest trans-continental movement of passengers ever made under personal escort in this country.

SCHOTT WAS NOT SHOT.

But a Telephone and a Meek Man Cause Trouble for Police.

Capt. Cornelius Hayes and Sergt. McCann were behind the desk in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday afternoon when the telephone bell rang, and it was answered by Policeman Troy.

"Wait a minute. What's that? Somebody shot?" he shouted a moment later in the telephone booth. "Who is it? What—I don't catch that name. Wait a minute, will you? Spell that name. No, I don't get it. Oh, chase around to the station quick, and tell us about it. This 'phone's N. G.'

Then Troy hung up the receiver and turned excitedly to Hayes.

"Somebody says a fellow's been shot down here. No, I couldn't get the name. He'll be here in a minute."

Two minutes afterward a meek-looking little man walked quietly into the station.

"I telephoned a moment ago," he began.

"Well, what is it? Who is it?" cried the policemen in unison.

"City Marshal Schott, at 227 West Forty-fourth Street," said the meek man, looking much astonished at the commotion.

"It's a murder," said McCann, as the meek man turned around and walked out.

"Sure it is," cried Capt. Hayes, and then he started up. "Here you, Gillis, and you, Troy, and you, Joe," he ordered to the three men in the squad room, Joe being his brother, "all of you get out of here and down to No. 227. A City Marshal's been shot down there. I'll be with you in a minute."

Everybody ran to the scene of the supposed shooting. Capt. Hayes weighs 230 pounds, but he was there almost as soon as anybody else, and in time to hear the meek man trying to explain to the breathless ones that City Marshal Edward Schott wanted to dispossess a family in the tenement at 227 West Forty-fourth Street, and wanted a policeman to help him.

SERGEANT'S MOUTH WATERED.

Visitor at Tenderloin Station Told of a Wonderful Dinner.

About 1.30 o'clock yesterday morning a well-dressed man who said he was E. A. Gillette, a lumber merchant, of 1 Madison Avenue, accompanied by another prosperous-looking man and two women, walked into the Tenderloin Police Station and told this story to Sergt. Shibles:

"My wife and myself and my friend here and his wife went to the Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Afterward we went to a restaurant [naming a well-known eating place] for supper. I ordered the waiter to bring us a double porterhouse steak, two inches thick, broiled dry, served on a hot platter, and with a patty of butter on it just as it left the kitchen. I told him to have no gravy or mushrooms with it. I ordered red ripe hothouse tomatoes, peeled and sliced and served on dry lettuce leaves; asparagus tips on toast, and two bottles of wine."

Sergt. Shibles smacked his lips and moved uneasily in his chair.

"Instead of what I ordered," continued the visitor, "the waiter brought us a drazzled-looking steak covered with brown gravy and a heap of mushrooms. The tomatoes were green, and they were on wet lettuce leaves. The toast was buttered instead of dry. The wine was all right. I told the waiter to take back the steak, and finally, after I had complained to the manager, I got one that suited me."

Sergt. Shibles called a policeman from the back room and sent him out with an order for two egg sandwiches.

"I wasn't going to pay for the tomates," said the complaining caller, "and when the waiter brought a check for $17.60 I saw that they were itemized at $1.60. I hadn't anything smaller than a $20 bill. The cashier insisted on taking out the full amount. I complained to the manager to no purpose. Then I came here. It isn't a question of money, but I want satisfaction for the humiliation of myself and my friends by the waiters.

Sergt. Shibles advised him to seek redress in a civil court. The visitor gave thanks for his advice, and said he would follow it.

"I shall place the facts before Elihu Root, my counsel," he added.

CAPT. A. SARTORIS MARRIED.

Mlle. Germaine C. Noufflard Becomes His Bride in Paris.

PARIS, April 25.—The civil ceremony of the marriage of Capt. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of the late General Grant, and Mlle. Germaine Cecile Noufflard, a niece of Charles E. Halle, the artist, Director of the New Gallery, London, took place today. The witnesses for Mlle. Noufflard were Charles E. Halle and Georges Reynaud. Those for Capt. Satoris were the Marquis de l'Aigle and Major T. Bentley Mott, United States Military Attaché.

The religious ceremony will take place on Wednesday in the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau. The bridesmaids will be Mlle. Noufflard and Mlle. Marguerite Noufflard, sisters of the bride; Miss Marthe Mathey and Miss Lillie, an American girl who recently made her debut at the Grand Opera. The ushers will be A. H. Satoris, a cousin of the birdegroom; Maurice Noufflard, a brother of the bride, and Sir Frederick Robinson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, April 25.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who at first arranged to open their villa, Gray Crag, within a few weeks, will go abroad this season. Their place will not be open this year.

Reginald C. Vanderhilt, not content with the valuable string of horses he exhibited at the Boston show, has purchased the gray mare Pecwee, and will still further strengthen his stables.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan are in London, where they will remain several weeks before returning to Newport.

Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Dick of Washington are at the Muenchinger-King cottage. They will take a cottage here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. H. Gilbert and Henry F. Eldridge of New York and Mrs. Charles Thorndike of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

De Blois & Eldridge announce the rental of the Gray villa, Hawkhurst, to William G. Roelker, who will occupy it during the entire year.

In Honor of Mrs. Donald McLean.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mrs. H. M. Hodges, wife of Commander Hodges, Chief Hydrographer of the Navy Department, will give a large reception and tea to-morrow afternoon at The Highlands in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution.

HARVARD GETS McKAY BEQUEST.

Contest to $1,000,000 Legacy Now Withdrawn.

BOSTON, April 25.—The will of the late Gordon McKay of Newport, which provides for a bequest of over $1,000,000 for Harvard University, was allowed to-day by Judge Grant, of the Suffolk County Probate Court.

Miss Harriet Abbott, a distant relative who had contested the will, appeared in court to-day and withdrew all objection. Another relative who had remonstrated against the probating of the will was not represented to-day.

Hamilton—Dougherty.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The marriage of Miss Emily Franklin Dougherty, daughter of Mrs. H. H. Dougherty to Peter Hamilton of New York, took place this evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 1,813 North Charles S'reet. Owing to the deep mourning of the bride's family, the wedding was a very quiet one.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp performed the ceremony. Miss Emily Upshur was flower girl. The bridesmaids were the Misses Priscilla and Bella Upshur, Miss Bolton, the Misses Sutro, and Miss Ethelyn Wilson, all of Baltimore; Miss Jeanette Dryden of Annapolis, and Miss Covington, of Snow Hill, Ind. Frederick A. Wallis, of New York, was best man.

WANTS TO DOCK CALVE FOR LOSS OF TEMPER

Conried Thinks $500 Enough for Sunday Night's Singing.

SAYS SHE'S CRAZY—THAT'S ALL

The Director Fears He Cannot Make the Cut—If He Does, Charity Gets $500.

Mme. Emma Calvé's tantrum and falluro to sing her second number on the programme Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House may have cost her $500. Whether Director Heinrich Conried can succeed in "docking" the erratic prima donna's pay now is doubtful, but if the will were the same as the deed, already the half-thousand cut would be made.

"If I could have gotten word to my lawyer soon enough," said the director last night. "Mme. Calvé would receive only half of her $1,000; but, as the money was on deposit for her, I'm afraid it's too late now."

The doughty impresario took no pains to mince his words in telling what he thought of Mme. Calvé's conduct.

"What do you really think was the trouble with her?" innocently inquired the director's visitor.

"Matter with her! Matter with her!" exclaimed he. "Crazy, that's all—crazy! There's no other word to describe her.

"If I can, I'm going to cut off $500 of her thousand and send it down to the Mayor and tell him to use it for charity. Why should she get the whole thousand? She didn't sing but half of what was on the programme over her name."

During the regular opera season Mme. Calvé has been getting $2,000 every time she sang. She lost $14,000 by not singing the rôle of the Countess in "Le Nozze de Figaro," as she intended to do when she came to this country last February. To make up for this loss five extra performances of "Carmen" were given on the tour, but this left the prima donna still $4,000 "to the bad."

All of a sudden it was decided to place her name on Sunday night's programme in place of Miss Olive Fremstad's. But Mme. Calvé very generously agrsed to sing for $1,000. For this one night she said she would be content with the paltry sum of $500 for each of her numbers on the programme. And now, if she should get only $500 for the night! Such an idea is enough to make a self-respecting prima donna squirm with disgust.

Incidentally Mr. Conried had something to say about the opera season that ended yesterday with the last performance in the Niehelungen Ring.

"Are you glad it's all over?" he was asked.

"Very glad, very glad. Just think! All over in fifteen more minutes. I can hardly realize it.

"I can't make any exact financial statement yet. The directors will have a meeting Thursday. A report will be made then, and after that I can tell you the figures—how much the profits have been this season. No, I can't say yet what singers will be here next year. I am not going to announce them until I get the list complete."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The one wedding of to-day will be that of Miss Mary Spingler Van Beuren, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Van Beuren, and Willard Vinton King. This will take place very quietly at the residence of the bride's parents, 21 West Fourteenth Street. Another home wedding will take place to-morrow, when Miss Ruth Agnes Eden, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Eden, will be married to Morgan H. Grace at the home of her parents, 16 West Forty-sixth Street.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails this morning, has on her passenger list Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart and Miss Stewart, Mrs. Scott Grant, Comte d'Arshot, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Richard Hall, and Miss C. Garrison.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marie Van Liew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Llew, to W. Denison Hatch of New Rochelle. Several years ago Mr. Hatch's engagement to Miss Elsie Woodbery Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Brown, was announced. This engagement was subsequently broken, and about fifteen months ago Miss Brown married Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Metcalf Allen, only daughter of Dr. William A. Allen and Mrs. A. Allen of Flushing, L. I., and Louis Albert Cazenove, Jr., of Stuartland, Fairfield County, Va. Miss Allen is a descendant of John and Priscilla Allen. Mr. Cazenove is a great-grandson of Charles Antoine de Cazenove, French Ambassador to this country in the early part of the last century. Richard Henry Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was another ancestor. Mr. Cazenove is a graduate of Cornell, class of 1902.

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The wedding of Miss Alhertina Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Robert Winthrop; to J. H. Van Roijen, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands, will take place May 17 at Grace Church.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Boissevain had the coach Pioneer yesterday. Among their guests were Mrs. Gouveneur Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee Elsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Redmond, Mr. Livingston, and Arthur Sturgis.

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Mr. J. W. J. Lee, who has been appointed Secretary of Legation in Panama, will sail to-day for his post.

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Miss Louise Lewis of Philadelphia, a cousin of Mrs. John Grenville Bates, (Miss Anita Boulton,) who was one of the latter's bridesmaids at her wedding on Saturday last, is to be a bridesmaid at the wedding in Philadelphia on May 5 of Miss Julia Macalester Neill and George Lewis Mayer.

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Mrs. John Hone has been the guest in Philadelphia of Miss Margaretta Hutchinson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a dinner Sunday evening at their house, 580 Fifth Avenue, for Baron Kentaro Kaneko. The guests numbered twenty-four. The silver service presented to Commodore Perry by the Chamber of Commerce of New York on his return from his mission to Japan was used. Among the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Rodgers, Count and Countsss Beroldigen, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, James V. Parker, Commissioner and Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Charles Allen, former Governor of Porto Rico, and Mrs. Allen, and Moncure Robinson. Baron Kaneko gave a dinner at the Holland House last night to twenty-five men guests.

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Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge is at Sioux Falls. The report that her young daughter is to make her début next year is incorrect, as Miss Dodge is only fourteen. Mrs. Dodge, despite reports to the contrary, has no idea of marrying again.

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The engagement is announced of William Minot Clark of this city and Miss Clare Gill Allen, daughter of Mrs. Anna Gill Allen, and granddaughter of the late Thomas R. Gill of Philadelphia.

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The first of the Spring dinners slated by E. Lyman Short took place at the Casino last evening. There are thirty subscribers to the dinners, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin.

IN THE SHOPS.

Colonial relics, or reproductions of them, are worth a continued story. One of these in silver and glass is a Washington sugar and creamer. They are charming pieces in themselves, of graceful shape and simple design. Only one of the pieces is a reproduction, the sugar bowl, four inches tall, with a standard of solid and bowl of pierced silver, with a head edge and movable handle over the top. The glass used in the reproduction is either ruby or blue. The original bowl is known to have been used in the Washington household for many years. There was no creamer, but one has been made to match, on the same lines, with a graceful handle with a high curve above the top at one side. The sugar bowl is $13 and the creamer $12.

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Oval salt cellars of the pierced silver, the cutting in simple curved lines, an inner bowl of glass, and four little feet, are reproductions of those used by the Washingtons. These are $5 each, and spoons of a similar design have been made to go with them.

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A pretty tray made of silver is a reproduction of a snuffer tray used by Washington in his Winter quarters at Morristown, N. J. This is oval, seven and a quarter inches long, with a little vine ornamenting the raised edge on the inside. There is a curled handle at the centre of the back of the tray. This costs $8.

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A Mount Vernon mirror is another Washington piece in old mahogany and dull gold leaf. It is an exact reproduction in size and design, 4 feet 10½ inches tall by 2 feet 6 inches wide. There are hands of gold outlining the edge of the mirror and the glass, a vine in gold on the two sides, a graceful antique top finished with gold, and an eagel in gold in the centre. It costs $50.

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Another Washington mirror is a copy of one at Morristown, simple in design, with a division near the top, with a shorter piece of glass than the one forming the body of the mirror set in. This has straight sides, square corners, and a flat top projecting at the front, and small acorn ornaments on the under side. It is finished with gold leaf and costs $27.50.

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A Morristown table of mahogany is small and square, with four straight legs and one drawer. It is 30 inches high and costs $15.

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Enameled oval cuff links in dark blue and white and gold, a line of gold stars finishing the edges, were Washington cuff links. Reproductions cost $10 a pair, enameled on gold. An army officer interested in Washingtoniana and owning a pair of these cuff links looked up Washington family relics in England and found that the design on the cuff buttons was evidently suggested by the Washington coat-of-arms.

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Small ovel links of plain gold, which are made in pairs for cuff buttons, were used singly by Washington, two gold buttons linked together fastening his lace collar. In pairs for cuffs they cost $8.

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Paper cutters in historical designs are made in fac simile of the swords used by Washington, Grant, Dewey, and Miles Standish. The Washington and Standish swords are on the order of the sabre, with the curved blade, and have simple handles. The original swords are in, respectively, the Libary of the State Department at Washington and Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth. The Grant and Dewey swords are army and navy dress swords, presentation pieces. The first three mentioned cutters are $1.75 with steel blades and silver hilts and handles, and $2.25 all silver. The scabbards cost something more. The Miles Standish sword is without a scabbard and is $1 in all silver and 75 cents with a steel blade.

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One is not obliged to go to Plymouth for Plymouth Rock pins. The rock comes from the historic ground there, but is made up here. A gold scarf pin with a piece of genuine Plymouth Rock for the head will cost $2, and one of silver 75 cents. The precious metals are worth more than historic rocks. There are many souvenirs of this kind.

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A bronze inkstand made in exact reproduction of the Liberty Bell and with a glass ink well, the whole three inches high, costs $5.

LITERATURE A NEW "DOPE."

How the Helping Hand Talent Picked the Handicap Winner.

There was a "killing" yesterday in the headquarters of the Helping Hand Benevolent and Athletic Association, and in consequence the President, who is also the Treasurer and Secretary, called a meeting of the Board of Directors, likewise himself, and summarily expelled Hink Siddons, ex man-o'-war's man, and now acknowledged champion "dope" of the vicinity of Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

Hink doesn't know of his expulsion yet. Members of the association, when questioned about the matter yesterday, said they didn't think he would be open to the reception of ideas before about Thursday, while the gratitude of those who profited by his hunch might carry his happy oblivion over until Sunday.

Hink's popularity with the members of the association and his unpopularity with the combination official who conducts its affairs dates back to the Carter Handicap, when Hink steered the talent away from the snare spread for them in Peter Paul. He appeared among the Benevolents yesterday looking in bad shape.

"I had a punk dream last night," he confided to Pajamas McGee.

"A dream? What kind of a dream?" demanded McGee, who had $3 to plunge with and wanted to make no false start if any omen could head him off. "Was it about ponies?"

Prof. Echo, the palmist, joined them at about that moment, and listened eagerly for the answer.

"No, it wasn't about ponies. I dreamed that I was carrying the hanner," said Hink, with a shudder.

"A banner? What kind of a hanner?" queried the professor. "Did it have a strange device? What was on it?"

Hink tried to explain that his language was purely figurative, but the professor by that time had interpreted the dream to suit himself. "It's a hunch on the handicap, sure," he whispered to McGee. "Don't you remember:

'A banner with this strange device—Excelsior.'

"What else did you dream," he continued persuasively to Hink, who by that time was full of enthusiasm too.

"Didn't dream any more at all. I bumped my nose against the sideboard of the bed and woke up," he announced regretfully.

In an instant the professor had a card. Down the list of entries his mourning-edged forefinger slid until it reached the name Rostand.

"There it is!" he announced, but no one of the group that had gathered could grasp the connection.

"That's the name of the man that wrote about Cyrano de Bergerac, the big-nosed man," he volunteered. "That's what a knowledge of literature does. Didn't Hink hump his nose as a result of his dream about Excelsior?"

At the clear interpretation of the dream and its attendant circumstances the crowd divided its gratitude between the professor and Hink. One race was to be run before the call for the handicap, so all hands adjourned to the corner, which was a clear loss to the Helping Hand's concentrated factotum.

When the members returned, the impetuous way in which McGee shoved his $3 through the wicket convinced the President-Secretary-Treasurer, &c., that some uncanny influence was at work. So he promptly wiped off the "8—1" opposite Rostand and made it "6—1." Still the members pressed forward, and when the race had been run, the management demanded an explanation.

By that time Hink and the professor were busy at the corner. By the end of the week Hink is due to have a worse dream than ever.

JANITOR VOYAGES TO EUROPE IN LUXURY

He's Autocrat of Stock Exchange, and at Top of His Profession.

MEMBERS PAY FOR HIS TRIP

"Barney" Smith Has Not Been in Good Health, So He Is Sent to Ireland for Change of Climate.

"Barney" Smith, janitor of the New York Stock Exchange, has been sent abroad by the Governing Committee of the Exchange, so that in the milder climate of his native Ireland he may recover his health, which has not been of the best for a long time. While he is away the Exchange not only will continue his salary, but also will pay all the expensee of a first-class journey.

"Barney," as all the members of the Exchange call him, though his real name is Bernard, is probably one of the best paid and luckiest janitors in New York, or anywhere else, for that matter. All those who know him say he deserves his good fortune, for he has worked hard for it. It is now thirty years since he entered the employ of the Stock Exchange. He was then a young fellow just over from the green island. To-day he is a gray-haired man of nearly sixty, but his devotion to the Exchange is as intense as ever.

That the Exchange appreciates his loyalty was shown when the plans for the new building, which the Exchange has now been occupying for a year, were being prepared. The Building Committee decided that "Barney" should have pleasant living quarters, and so the architect was instructed to provide for a nice apartment on the top floor of the new building. There are nine large, beautifully furnished rooms, the furniture also provided by the Exchange, and in these Mr. Smith with his family has been living since the Exchange Building was opened.

But notwithstanding his luxurious surroundings, his smoking room and his shower bath, "Barney" has not been well for many months. He has suffered from a disorder of the stomach, and although some of the best physicians have tried to cure him, they have not succeeded. During that windy Saturday morning four weeks ago when the biggest fire that the financial district has seen in years destroyed the Adams Express Company's building, "Barney" mounted to the top of the Exchange to get a good view of the flames and see that no damage was done to the roof of "his" building. The exposure to the raw wind resulted in a severe cold which settled in his stomach, and during the night he became very ill.

His physician was summoned during the night, and at one time it was feared that "Barney" would not recover. But he pulled through the attack and then the doctor prescribed a change of climate so that he could recuperate. "Barney" laughed at the idea, but when the governors heard of it they insisted that he take the doctor's advice. They called a meeting and voted to send him home to visit his mother who, though a very old woman, is still active and is living, thanks to her son, in comfortable circumstances in the "ould country."

The governors gave their janitor six weeks' leave of absence with full pay, bought him a ticket on the Umbria, fitted him out with the necessaries of travel, which like those of war, are—first, money, and, second, more money, and packed him off for the other side, where he landed in better health on Saturday last. He will stay at his old home for four weeks and then he will take ship for this city.

GOLF BALL INVENTOR DEAD.

The Rev. Dr. R. A. Patterson Passes Away in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 25.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Adams Patterson, formerly President of the New York State Ladies' College of Binghamton, is dead at East Bloomfield, Ontario County, where he had been staying for his health.

Dr. Patterson was born in Scotland seventy-five years ago, and when a boy attended St. Andrew's University. Golf was played there extensively, but a pigskin ball was used which was stuffed with feathers, and was very expensive.

Dr. Patterson said he was too poor to own or buy a pigskin ball and he experimented with other materials, finally using guttapercha which had been wrapped around an idol sent from India. It worked so well that in the course of time guttapercha was exclusively used.

LECTURE BY LEROY-BEAULIEU.

Speaks at Harvard on "Democracy and Christianity."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25.—M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu of France delivered the first of his series of lectures under the auspices of the Cercle Français of Harvard University, at Sanders Theatre this afternoon. The lecturer was introduced by President Eliot, and he spoke to a large audience. The lecture was the first of several upon the general question of "Democracy and Christianity."

In France, the lecturer said, democracy came out of the French Revolution, which itself originated out of the philosophy of the eighteenth century. But the majority of the philosophies of the eighteenth century had a distrust for Christianity and the religious principle itself. The disciples of the philosophers and the leaders of the revolution were inclined to consider the Christian churches as obstacles to the new ideas, and as adversaries of democracy. Thus the extreme democracy persists in regarding Christianity and religion as a political invention to keep the people in servitude.

One of the great advantages America has over Europe is that it is free from prejudices which are still holding the European democracy. This freedom, the speaker thought, was one of the principal causes of the success of democracy in America, and one of the best guarantees of its advance.

TO ASSIST UNDERGRADUATES.

New York University to Aid Those Who Failed to Finish.

At a meeting of the New York University Council which was held yesterday at the University building on Washington Square, and attended by the President, the Chancellor, and all of the other officials of the institution, it was decided to continue the undergraduate Extension Course. This departure was designed primarily for the benefit of teachers and others who, having completed two years at college, desired to complete the course. The first year of the experiment had shown it to be a great success.

Arrangements for commencement were made as follows: Sunday, June 5, at 4 P. M., baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, in the Auditorium, at University Heights; Monday, June 6, prize orations; Tuesday, June 7, Class Day; Wednesday, June 8, Phi Beta Kappa oration; Thursday, June 9, General commencement exercises.

The report of the Women's Advisory Committee was received and approved, and two gifts, one of $12,500 and another of $10,000 were announced, although the names of the donors were withheld.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE

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CHESS TOURNAMENT BEGUN.

Interesting Games in the First Round at Cambridge Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Penn., April 25.—The first round of the international chess masters' tournament was played at the Hotel Rider in this city to-day, and at about 6 o'clock all the games were concluded. Showalter, who arrived after a night's traveling from Georgetown, Ky., in the morning was excused from play. He will play his game with Schlechter on Wednesday.

The pairing of the other players was arranged as follows: Pillsbury vs. Fox, Barry vs. Napier, Mieses vs. Marco, Lasker vs. Delmar, Lawrence vs. Janowski, Teichmann vs. Hodges, and Marshall vs. Tschigorin.

Pillsbury tried a Queen's Gambit declined against Fox, the latter losing after forty-six moves. Barry went down before Napier in a Petroff's defense. Mieses made short work of Marco, who defended a Vienna opening rather badly and lost after twenty-five moves.

The veteran Delmar held his own very well against Champion Lasker in a Queen's Gambit declined, but was worsted in the end game etage, forty moves being made. Teichmann had at one time a very bad position against Hodges, who had offered a Petroff's defense. The latter overlooked the winning continuation and lost after thirty moves. Marshall and Tschigorin drew a very interesting game, a Queen's Gambit declined, after thirty-six moves.

The second round will be played in the following order to-morrow: Showalter vs. Teichmann, Janowski vs. Schiechter, Delmar vs. Lawrence, Marco vs. Lasker, Napier vs. Mieses, Fox vs. Barry, Marshall vs. Pillshury, Tschigorin vs. Hodges.

CENTENARIAN WAS BEST MAN.

"Uncle" Joseph Morris Assists Bridegroom at Salvation Army Marriage.

BELFORD, N. J., April 25.—Frederick M. Morris of this village and Mise Anna Maxey of New Bedford, Mass., both members of the Salvation Army and working here, were married this evening at the Methodist Church. Major Joseph Sheppard of Newark officiated.

A feature of the wedding was the appearance of "Uncle" Joseph Morris, who is 100 years old, the grandfather of the bridegroom, as best man. The bride was attended by Mrs. Henrietta De Groot, the maternal granrmother of the groom. Mrs. De Groot is seventy-five years old.

Nearly every one in and about the village attended the ceremony, and admission was ten cents a head, payable at the door. There were no invitations, and the money will be used to purchase new seats for the Salvation Army Hall. A number of members of the Army from Newark, Perth Amboy, and other places attended the ceremony and took part in the reception which followed it at the Army Hall.

The aged grandfather of the bridegroom was in good spirits, and seemed greatly to enjoy the attention he attracted while attending his grandson. He took no part in the reception, however, as it was thought the strain might be too much for him.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. HENRY M. COX, for the past twenty years a Medical Inspector in the Health Department, is dead, after a short attack of pneumonia. He was a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, and the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

EDWARD J. LOVELL died at his home, 226 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born at a Rockville, Conn., fifty-two years ago, and was for thirty years associated with Milton B. Belden in the paper business at 320 Broadway, Manhattan. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

Judge CHARLES H. SIMONTON of Charleston, S. C., died yesterday in a hospital at Philadelphia where he went a short time ago to undergo treatment for brain trouble. Judge Simonton, with Judge Goff, of West Virginia, comprised the Federal Circuit hench of the Fourth District, which includes Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Appeals for the Worthy Poor.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases of need:

For $100 to pay the board for one year in country home of a crippled boy ten years old. He is improving, and the case is considered curable.

For $100 toward the support of a man and his wife and six children under thirteen. The man is ill and needs nourishing food.

For $240 to assist a widow with four children for one year. The eldest child is nine, the youngest three years of age. The woman is partially paralyzed.

Any money for the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

Housefurnishing, Hardware and Cutlery

Cooking Utensils of all Kinds, Best Quality Only.

Laundry, Pantry and Bathroom Requisites, French and German Coffee Machines, Copper and Brass Kettles, on stand, Chafing Dishes, Camphorwood and Cedar Chests, Steamer, Yacht and Camp Chairs, English Tea and Luncheon Baskets, Hammocks, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

China, Crockery and Glass. Eddy Refrigerators.

CHAS. JONES,

920 Broadway, Cor. 21st St. 902 & 904 6th Ave., Cor. 51st St.



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The disturbance central this morning in Missouri has merged with the depression in the St. Lawrence Valley and to-night forms an irregular shaped depression stretching from the New England coast west southwest to the Lower Ohio Valley.

Showers are indicated for the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic States to-morrow, and for the Middle and South Atlantic States Wednesday. It will be decidedly colder in the Middle Atlantic States and the west portion of the South Atlantic States to-morrow and colder Wednesday on the South Atlantic Coast.

The conditions along the Middle Atlantic and New England coast will be brisk north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New Jersey, rain and colder to-day; Wednesday rain, brisk north to northeast winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-day, except rain and colder in extreme south portions; Wednesday rain, brisk northwest to north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain to-day, colder in south portion; Wednesday rain, brisk north to northeast winds.

New England, fair to-day, colder in southeast portion; Wednesday fair, except rain on South coast, brisk northwest to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	53	50	52
6 A. M.	52	50	54
9 A. M.	55	55	62
12 M.	58	66	74
3 P. M.	60	72	74
6 P. M.	59	70	72
9 P. M.	53	61	65
12 P. M.	52	58	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¼
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1903	55
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	51

The thermometer registered 50 degrees at 8 A. M., and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 73 degrees at 2:15 P. M. and the minimum 49 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Hearing on Civil Service Pension Bill.

Assemblyman Jacob D. Remsen of Br

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

Prices Generally Decline a Little Without Any Special Reason—Gold Exports the Most Interesting Topic.

Yesterday's was neither an interesting nor stimulating session. Representative declines were those for Amalgamated, Sugar, the tractions, Union Pacific, and Steel preferred. Their falls of about a point were above the average, but the business in them gave the day its tone. Consolidated Gas fell 1¼, and has now had a greater fall on the signature than might have been expected upon a veto. There were no advances calling for mention, and the close was near the lowest.

There was no news of a particularly disturbing character, but the largest single shipment of gold to France ever made was out of the ordinary. Once before, in 1901, a larger amount went on the same boat, but it was divided between Paris and Berlin. The money market reflected no disturbance either from this shipment or from the outlook that it may be repeated weekly for a month or so. Washington sent word that the Panama payment would not be made before the Attorney General had examined the papers, but almost everything about this business has been transacted in the manner in which the sale was closed in Paris the other day—that is to say, it is done first and announced as well as ratified later. As we have not exported half the gold Japan has sent us this season, and have not lost any of our own production, and are drowned with money artificially attracted here from the interior, it would seem to be borrowing trouble to talk about any practical ill-effects. The sentimental effect was nevertheless traceable in yesterday's sagging market. The Steel Trust, which the other day canceled a large pig iron purchase, was yesterday reported to have made another. The Steel Trust knows why, and it is the Steel Trust's business. The only public concern in the matter is that the days when the iron market was representative of the trade situation seem past. Loans and rumors of loans are persistent. Mr. Gould was quoted as knowing nothing of any on behalf of Wabash, but credible particulars were accessible to anybody who prefers facts to perfunctory denials. Among the better news of the day was weakness in the produce and cotton markets, promising cheaper supplies for consumption or export, and favorably interpreting a mixed crop outlook.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Nat. Biscuit	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Pressed St. Car	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
United Fruit	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Mo., K. & Tex.	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Nat. Enameling pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Norf. & Western	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1¼	People's Gas	½
Brook. Un. Gas	1	Reading	⅞
Can. Pacific	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Rock Island	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	¾	So. Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Texas & Pacific	¾
Consol. Gas	⅞	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	½	Union Pacific	1
D., L. & W.	4½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Louisv. & Nash.	½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Met. St. Ry.	1⅝	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

GOLD EXPORTS INCREASED.

Total to Go by To-day's Steamer, $6,600,000—Due to Panama Payment.

In addition to the $4,000,000 gold engaged on Saturday for export to Paris by to-day's steamer, $2,600,000 was engaged yesterday, making the total to go out by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day $6,600,000, which is one of the largest amounts that have been taken by a single steamer from this port. The shippers and the amount taken by each are: Goldman, Sachs & Co., $2,100,000; Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., $1,500,000; Lazard Frères, $1,500,000; Royal Bank of Canada, $1,000,000, and Baring, Magoun & Co., $500,000. The amount of gold that has gone from New York to Paris on the present movement, including the shipments being made to-day, is $12,525,000. How little effect even these large shipments are likely to have upon the local money situation may be judged by the fact that they amount to no more than half the gold that during the past few months have been received in this country from Japan. Actually the effect on the local money market thus far has been nil, call money loaning yesterday at 1 per cent. and time rates being unchanged.

The principal influence bringing about large gold exports at present is the approach of the Panama payment, which does not appear likely to be delayed much longer. While the shipments of gold to Paris may perhaps not be regarded as specific payment of part of the Panama purchase money, it is probable that were it not for the effect upon the exchange market of the approach of the Panama payment, these large shipments would not be made. The sterling exchange market sold off sharply yesterday morning, demand sterling being offered at one time as low as 4.8715, but later in the day recovered 15 or 20 points. The early pressure appeared to come from the sale of bills against the gold shipments, and when this pressure was removed, the rate moved up very easily to about the opening price. It was thought likely that further shipments would be made later in the week by the steamers sailing on Thursday and Saturday, although so far no announced engagements had been made by local bankers for further shipments on those days.

Consolidated Lake Superior Plans.

As soon as the Consolidated Lake Superior Loan bill becomes a law by the signature of the Governor General of Canada it is understood that the Canadian Improvement Company, which has been formed to succeed the old "Soo" corporation, will announce a ten days' period within which stockholders of the old company who have not already paid the $3 a share assessment decided upon by the Reorganization Committee may comply with the terms of the committee's plan. Opportunity will be afforded for a public subscription to the new securities at the same time, and the actual reorganization will be pushed without delay in accordance with the plans already published. The Government loan to the project is $2,000,000.

Purchase of Wabash Notes.

Announcement was made yesterday that Vermilye & Co. and George P. Butler & Brother had bought from the Wabash Railroad $6,160,000 in 5 per cent. notes, payable at the end of one year with 1 per cent. premium. The notes are secured by all the stock and $6,000,000 of Wabash Pittsburg terminal bonds.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

United Gas Improvement Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Distillers' Securities Corporation.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Can Co.
Electric Co. of America.

ATTACKS ANACONDA MANAGERS

N. L. Amster of Boston Sends Circular to Copper Stockholders.

N. L. Amster, of N. L. Amster & Co., consulting mining engineers of Boston, has sent out circulars to the minority stockholders of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in which he asserts that the affairs of the company are not carried on in the interests of the stockholders.

"The present management," he says, "is in the hands of the Amalgamated Company, which owns 75 per cent. of the Anaconda's capitalization, and they run the property entirely to their own thinking."

Mr. Amster proposes that the minority holders appoint a protective committee to represent them at the annual meeting of the company, which is to be held on May 18. The circular also says:

"It is strange that the net profits of the company should have so abruptly and so severely fallen off with the death of Mr. Daly, who, up to his demise, was President and General Manager of the company.

"Attention is here called to the fact that the production has not decreased and that the percentage of copper in the ore has not, in the past four years, fallen off. The cost of mining and reduction has also been slightly decreased, although it should have been very materially decreased, owing to the late extensive improvements at the mines and smelter, but suffice it to say that the cost of mining and smelting has not increased; still the reports of the last two years show a marked falling off in the net profits.

"I have, however, good reasons to believe that the showing of small net profits is only a matter of bookkeeping, either for the purpose of evading large taxation in the State of Montana, or, which is more probable, for the purpose of accumulating the scattered stock, which is still being held in England and France by people who subscribed to it in 1896, when the renowned English and French bankers, the Rothschilds and Mirabeaus, took over the holdings of the Hearst estate. In this country, too, there is considerable of the stock held by investors who bought it in 1898 and 1899, when the stock was first brought to the public's notice, and when it was very actively dealt in around $60 and $70 per share. These people were bid $60 per share for their Anaconda when the Amalgamated was first formed, but refused to sell. Ever since then it became apparent that the Amalgamated Company decided to use other methods to procure the outstanding minority stock of Anaconda, first by making the net earnings of the company appear small, second, by hammering the stock in the open market. The former could be accomplished by a certain form of bookkeeping, the latter by using the 900,000 shares in the Amalgamated treasury, bought in 1899 at $60 per share, with which to manipulate the market, and thus scare legitimate holders out of their stock. These methods might have succeeded in frightening a few timid holders of their Anaconda, but I am quite sure that most of the investors, both here and in Europe, still hold their stock and do not propose to sell it at prevailing prices of $18 or $20 per share, or even double that.

"There are two very curious things about the recent annual reports of the company. First, the profits of the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railroad, the profits of the coal mines, coke plants, timber lands, sawmills, mercantile establishments, hotels, newspaper and banks which the company owns, do not now appear in their usual place in the company's annual reports. Where are these profits? Second, the cost of selling and refining in the East has increased over 100 per cent. since 1900. That item was nearly $2,000,000 greater in the year ending June 30, 1903, the date of the company's last report, than it was in 1900, when Mr. Daly had charge of the property; this, in view of the fact that 10,000,000 pounds less copper was refined and commissions on $4,000,000 less sales were paid in 1903 than in 1900, is indeed strange. Where did this $2,000,000 go to?"

The circular declares that a thorough investigation will disclose more enigmas in the company's affairs, and it will show that if the business were run in the interests of the shareholders they should receive from $2 to $3 per share in dividends per annum instead of $1, as they now receive.

END OF STEEL BOND SYNDICATE

Report That the Operation Practically Has Been Completed.

The heavy transactions in United States Steel sinking fund 5s during the last two weeks were followed yesterday by the report that the bond syndicate, of which J. P. Morgan & Co. are managers, would be dissolved within the next few days. While no absolute confirmation of the report could be obtained yesterday, there is good authority for the statement that the end of the syndicate is only a matter of a few days.

The reports yesterday stated that the operations of the syndicate had been practically wound up and that only $1,000,000 in bonds remained to be sold. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. one of the partners expressed the opinion that the end would be soon.

On March 1 last the syndicate still owed to the Steel Corporation the sum of $3,000,000 on the total cash payment of $20,000,000 which the syndicate was to provide under the conversion plan. On the same day there still remained to be delivered to the syndicate the amount of $12,000,000 in bonds.

Boston Bank Merger.

BOSTON, April 25.—It was announced today that the First National Bank of this city will soon absorb the National Bank of Redemption, and that Daniel G. Wing, President of the First National, will serve as President of the merged institutions. The consolidation will represent an institution with a capital of $2,000,000, a surplus of $2,000,000, and deposits aggregating about $35,000,000.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

It is stated in dispatches from the West that the Egyptian Coal Railroad has been incorporated to build from Mississippi River through the Southern Illinois coal fields, connecting with the Louisville and Nashville and St. Louis and San Francisco.

Deliveries of all kinds of grain at Chicago during the past week amounted to 2,159,606 bushels, a decrease of 233,903 bushels, as compared with the previous week and of 62,384 bushels, as compared with the same week last year.

Pittsburg dispatches state that the American Water Works and Guarantee Company has secured control of the Chartiers Valley Water Company and will form a new company called the South Pittsburg Water Company to take it over.

A dispatch from Roanoke, Va., says that the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will shortly expend $2,000,000 for new rolling stock.

The George E. Keith Co. has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital of $1,000,000 to manufacture boots and shoes.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week were the largest of any corresponding period in five years. They aggregated 292,851 head, an increase of 66,963 over the previous week, and 36,030 over last year.

A number of Philadelphia and New York capitalists, it is said, have in process of formation an asphalt company which will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $2,000,000.

Philadelphia dispatches state that the Pencoyd Iron Works, at Pencoyd, have resumed operations after a practical shutdown since last October.

Forty-four shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 208@207½.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad Company has filed with the Secretary of State in Illinois a certificate of increase of capital stock from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Prices Decline Under Influence of Large Gold Exports.

Steel Active and Weak—Sharp Drop in Tractions—Business Very Small.

For a time yesterday afternoon the trading on the Stock Exchange ceased almost entirely. Between noon and one o'clock the transactions amounted to only a little over 13,000 shares and although the total for the day was not in keeping with the business during the smallest hour, the trading amounting to 282,418 shares, the relatively large total was due to the activity shown during the first two hours. The market opened under the influence of the large gold export announcements and this seemed to cause some selling, despite the fact the shipments were without effect on the money market. In the first hour prices held up fairly well, but in the second hour and even later, when the market was so dull, prices declined all around, with the result that the close showed net losses in a vast majority of the issues traded in, amounting in several of the active stocks to a point or more.

Steel Leads Decline.

The selling movement centred in United State Steel preferred, which was by far the most active stock of the day, supplying considerably more than a quarter of the total in all stocks. During the early trading it showed some strength, but after selling as high as 57 it dropped somewhat abruptly to 55¾, and when after a rally it sold off again went as low as 55⅝. It closed an eighth above the worst, with a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. The decline afforded opportunity to some of the shorts to cover, but there was no disposition shown to check the decline by precipitate buying for either the short or long account. Recent trade reports have given a less favorable aspect to the outlook and there are those who believe that the next quarter will find the management of the company again in face of the alternative of paying dividends out of surplus or reducing the dividend on the preferred stock.

Tractions React Sharply.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit declined 1½ points as easily as it advanced as much one afternoon a few days ago. It closed at the lowest with no sign of the strength that had been much commented upon as placing the tractions in a more advantageous position than that held by the list in general. Metropolitan was no more fortunate, losing still more than Brooklyn Rapid Transit on less business. It closed at 112½, with a net loss of 1⅝ points.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—Incorporated today:

The Planet Cement Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph Kromhach, Louis Jacobs, J. E. Suise, New York.

Saratoga Heights Realty and Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Max Horn, A. S. Singer, New York; Charles Wertheim, Brooklyn.

Outing Automobile Company, Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—F. L. Smith, Albert Bautte, A. L. Brougham, Brooklyn.

Thomas W. Dunn Company, New York, (glue;) capital, $30,000. Directors—T. W. Dunn, H. A. Parker, New York; Alice A. Dunn, Brooklyn.

Wert & Co., New York, (jewelry;) capital, $30,000. Directors—I. M. Jacobs, J. M. Hart, Gates Hamburger, New York.

Thompson & Nerge, New York, (advertising;) capital, $25,000. Directors—H. G. P. Nerge, C. H. Thompson, Oscar Dorschel, New York.

The "Anynun" Fuse and Electrical Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—Danisi Haist, J. H. Holder, G. B. Bailey, Buffalo.

Phoenix Smelting and Refining Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Max Meyer, Henry Hart, Otto Jordan, New York.

Old Mill Amusement Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Maurice Shapiro, Helen Delcher, J. B. Delcher, New York.

L. J. Du Mahant Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Theresa G. Du Mahant, L. J. Du Mahant, C. M. Lewis, New York.

F. B. Haviland Publishing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. B. Haviland, Pleasantville; T. F. Morse, New York; Richard Nugent, Brooklyn.

The Commercial Union Telegraph Company of Troy has increased its capital from $10,000 to $500,000 and the Amalgamated Automatic Telephone Company from $15,000 to $100,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$220,257,521
Gold	101,583,794
Silver	19,896,054
United States notes	6,572,130
Treasury notes of 1890	103,311
National banknotes	11,976,948
Total receipts this day	2,235,074
Total receipts this month	33,919,695
Total receipts this year	444,002,414
Total expenditures this day	1,820,000
Total expenditures this month	39,030,000
Total expenditures this year	441,173,334
Deposits in National banks	168,068,335

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$470,810,589
Silver dollars	473,293,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,550,335
Silver bullion of 1890	5,541,065
Total	$958,195,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $16,962,600 gold certificates in Treasury	$470,810,589
Silver certificates outstanding	473,293,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,092,000
Total	$958,195,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,621,494
Silver coin and bullion	13,143,132
Silver certificates	6,752,922
United States notes	6,572,136
Other assets	24,842,824
Total in Treasury	$135,932,508
Deposits in National banks	165,068,465
Total	$304,000,873
Current liabilities	83,743,352
Available cash balance	$220,257,521

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, April 25, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,580	Amal. Copper	49¼	49⅝	48¼	48¾
200	Am. Car & F.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
120	Am. Locomotive	19½	19⅝	19	19
10	Am. Smelting	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
4,790	Am. Sugar	127⅞	128⅜	126⅜	126⅜
5,350	At., T. & S. F.	73¾	73⅞	72⅝	72⅝
3,000	Balt. & Ohio	80¼	80¼	79⅛	79⅝
15,900	Brook. R. T.	47⅝	47⅞	46¾	46⅞
10	Can. Pacific	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
310	Chi. Gt. West.	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼
12,040	C., M. & St. P.	145	145¾	144¼	145
20	Consol. Gas	206¼	206¼	206¼	206¼
910	Erie	26¾	26⅞	26⅜	26½
60	Louis. & Nash.	108⅛	108⅝	107⅝	107⅝
70	Manhattan	142¼	142¾	142¼	142½
890	Met. Street	113⅞	113⅞	112½	112⅝
1,200	Mex. Central	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛
30	M., Kan. & Tex.	17	17	17	17
1,970	Mo. Pacific	93¾	93¾	92½	92½
20	N. Y., O. & W.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
5,860	Pennsylvania	118	118	117⅝	117⅝
20	People's Gas	97	97	97	97
1,540	Reading	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
20	Rep. Steel	7	7	7	7
20	Rep. Steel pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
1,330	Rock Island	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞	23
4,210	Southern Pac.	49	49	48¾	48¾
10	Southern Ry.	21¾	21¾	21⅜	21⅜
480	Tenn. Coal & I.	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅛
20	Texas Pac.	24	24	23⅝	23⅝
8,990	Union Pac.	85¾	85¾	84½	84⅝
10	U. S. Leather pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
20	U. S. Realty	7	7	7	7
690	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
27,150	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅝	56⅞	55¾	55⅝
10	Va.-Caro. Chem.	30	30	30	30
60	Wabash	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
670	Wabash pf.	39¼	39¼	38½	38¾

106,590

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Consol Tob. 4s	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
2,000	C. R. I. & P. 4s	73	73	73	73
10,000	Wabash deb. B	63	63	63	63

$22,000

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $123,275,500; balances, $7,816,952; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,841,653.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent.; short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520@$4.8525; demand, $4.8720@$4.8725; cables, $4.8740@$4.8745. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18 and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 15-16@95 1-16 and 95⅜@95 7-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount @ par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @ 10c discount. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, April 25.—The distribution of $5,000,000 in dividends increased the supply of money in the market to-day. Discounts were steady in view of the condition of Continental exchanges. Business on the Stock Exchange generally was quiet and featureless. The mining settlement progressed satisfactorily. Consols started rather dull, and rallied a fraction, owing to the cheapness of money, but the fear of forthcoming loans checked business and any material advance.

Americans opened dull, the movements were fractional at parity level, and they closed quiet. Grand Trunk was weak on the traffic return.

Kafirs generally bad a better tone.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 3-16; consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 3⅜; Atchison, 75½; Atchison preferred, 96¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 82; Canadian Pacific, 120⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32¾; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148¼; De Beers, 19½; Denver and Rio Grande, 21⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72½; Erie, 27⅜; Erie first preferred, 66¾; Erie second preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 134¼; Louisville and Nashville, 111; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 119; Norfolk and Western, 59½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 22; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Rand Mines, 10½; Reading, 23½; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 33; Southern Railway, 22⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 87¾; Southern Pacific, 50½; Union Pacific, 87¾; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 11¼; United States Steel preferred, 58⅝; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 40.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 23d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.57; Lisbon, 24.50. Bar gold, 77s. 10½d. American eagles, 76s. 5½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, became dull, and closed irregular. Rio Tintos gained 12f. Russian imperial 4s closed at 91.50.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 70c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

BERLIN, April 25.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. The tendency was irregular. Iron shares were the strongest.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.—The stock of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, which advanced sharply on Saturday to $250 a share, made a further advance to-day to $270 on action taken by the Board of Directors in favor of recommending to the stockholders the cancellation of 2,000 shares of stock, thus reducing the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $800,000. To bring about the reduction, if the stockholders approve, $300 a share is to be paid for the stock to be cancelled out of the capital and surplus, which exceeds $3,000,000. Mercantile Trust stock was 4 points stronger at 134, and Continental Trust stock 2½ up in sympathy with the strength of the Baltimore Trust Company's stock. To-day's transactions aggregated 1,076 shares of stock and $69,600 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
20,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	104¾	104	104¾
2,000	Seaboard 4s	90	90	90
1,000	Seaboard S-year 6s	87½	87½	87½
1,000	Western Md. new 4s	86	86	86
9,000	United Railway 4s	80¾	80½	80¾
14,000	United Ry. Incomes	50¾	50¼	50¾
8,000	No. Bal. Div. St. Ry. 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
600	Baltimore City 3½s	103	103	103
4,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,000	Brewing Co. 1st 4s	48	48	48
1,000	Brewing Co. Incomes	18½	18½	18½
1,000	Electric Lt. & P. 4½s	78	78	78

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
405	Seaboard pf.	19	18½	19
400	Brewing Co., common	4	4	4
35	Baltimore Trust	270	270	270
195	Mercantile Trust	134	132	134
25	Continental Trust	100	100	100
15	Fidelity & Deposit	130	130	130
1	National Union Bank	115	115	115

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 25.—New York exchange was 25 cents premium. Time and call loans 4@5 per cent. Home trading was dull, and prices were inclined to sag off in sympathy with the Eastern weakness. Early trading in Biscuit preferred in New York was at firm prices, and this had some local influence. Offerings, however, were not readily absorbed at the higher prices, and fractional concessions were made. West Chicago shares broke to 39, and the 5 per cent. bonds sold at 68. Can preferred was easy and Box Board issues were quiet. South Side Elevated sold at 92.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can com.	4	4	4
250	American Can pf.	35	34⅝	34⅝
20	American Radiator com.	44	44	44
111	Diamond Match	130⅝	130	130⅝
124	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	21	20¼	21
5	North Chicago	70	70	70
70	Northwest. Elev. com.	16	15⅝	15⅝
225	National Biscuit	42¼	42¼	42¼
93	National Biscuit pf.	105¼	104½	105¼
150	Swift & Co.	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
100	Street's Stable Car.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
10	South Side Elevated	92	92	92
200	United Box Board	2	2	2
118	United Box Board pf.	13	12½	12⅞
355	West Chicago	39	38	38½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Blackman, Glass & Cook of Detroit have been appointed Michigan general agents of the Indianapolis Fire Insurance Company.

H. C. Stewart has resigned as Iowa special agent of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company.

Conkling, Price & Webb have been appointed Illinois general agents of the plate glass department of the Pacific Surety Company.

W. W. Waddell has been appointed special agent of the Delaware and Reliance Insurance Company for the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

The North River Fire Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to do business in the State of Michigan.

The Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada shows these figures for the operations of fire insurance companies in Canada last year: Amount at risk, $1,140,813,000; losses paid, $5,866,052; premium receipts—British companies, $7,386,000; Canadian companies, $2,331,000; American companies, $1,768,000.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—The weekly statement of the Associated National banks of Boston follows:

	April 23, '04.	Increase for Week.
Loans	$172,751,000	300,000
Circulation	7,216,000	*22,000
Deposits	138,413,000	1,520,000
Due banks	67,689,000	1,106,000
United States deposits	5,067,000	*5,000
Due from agents	13,990,000	2,250,000
Exchanges	12,704,000	116,000
Due from others	18,214,000	99,000
Five per cent fund	365,000	500
Legals	5,501,000	255,000
Specie	17,062,000	*323,000
Reserve excess	4,029,571	*90,715

*Decrease.

The money market shows no appreciable change. Business is dull. Following are the rates, bank clearings, &c.: Call loans, 2½@3 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, par @ 10 cents discount. Clearings, $17,559,296; balances, $1,737,147; Sub-Treasury debit, $69,241.

The foreign exchange market is a shade easier in tone, but without change in posted rates. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88¼	....
Sterling	4.87¾	4.85½
Commercial	....	4.84¼
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅜
Reichsmarks	.95⅛	.95
Guilders	.40⅜	.40½

The stock market was dull and narrow to-day, but with a continued firmness on United Fruit. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
53	Atchison	73½	72⅝	72⅝
121	Atchison pf.	94	92⅞	93½
316	Boston Elevated	142½	142	142½
74	Boston & Albany	251	251	251
130	Boston & Maine	169	169	169
7	Boston & Providence	301	301	301
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
71	C. J. R. & S. Y.	141	140	140
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	119	119	119
45	Fitchburg pf.	140¾	140¾	140¾
195	Massachusetts Electric	20½	20	20¼
157	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	74	74	74
700	Mexican Central	5	5	5
340	N. Y., N. H. & H.	183¾	183¾	183
5	Old Colony	207	205½	205½
100	Union Pacific	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5	Union Pacific pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾
23	West End	92½	92½	92½
27	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

508	American	126⅞	126	126¼
18	New England	124	124	124

MISCELLANEOUS.

80	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	71	71	71
131	Am. Pneu. Service	4⅞	4¾	4¾
2	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	19	19	19
1,041	American Sugar	128⅜	126¾	127¼
78	American Sugar pf.	126	126	126
300	American Woolen	10¾	10¾	10¾
144	American Woolen pf.	75	74½	74⅝
185	Dominion Iron & Steel	10¼	10	10
15	Edison	240	239¾	239¾
5	General Electric	164¾	164¾	164¾
200	Massachusetts Gas	40	40	40
158	Massachusetts Gas pf.	80½	80¼	80½
83	Pullman	213½	213	213
70	Seattle Elec. pf.	38½	39½	39½
855	United Fruit	106⅜	105½	106
120	United Shoe Machine	49	49	49
60	United Shoe Machine pf.	29½	29½	29½
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
50	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3,470	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅞	55⅝	55⅞

MINING.

620	Adventure	2 1-16	2	2
175	Allouez	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
4,456	Amalgamated	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝
170	American Zinc	9¾	9¾	9¾
75	Arcadian	30c.	30c.	30c.
170	Bingham	22	21¾	21¾
5	Calumet & Hecla	405	405	405
282	Centennial	19⅞	18¾	18¾
50	Central Oil	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
450	Consolidated Mercur	34c.	33c.	34c.
1,649	Copper Range	42¼	39¾	40½
535	Daly-West	25	24¾	24¾
33	Dominion Coal pf.	111½	110½	111½
50	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
115	Franklin	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trading in unlisted securities yesterday was on a larger scale of activity, with the list about as broad as on the days of the past week. The bond department was neglected, with sales limited to a few of the American Writing Paper 5s at a decline of 1%. Interborough Rapid Transit on the sales of a couple of hundred shares went off to 107, a loss of a point. Seaboard Air Line issues were fractionally higher, but the only activity displayed was in the preferred. Greene Consolidated Copper, after rising to 15⅞, sold off to 15⅝, and closed unchanged at 15½, after transactions in 4,600 shares.

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CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR common advanced ½ on large sales to 18, due to the better outlook of the reorganization plan being worked out in the near future. The preferred sold at 5⅜, an advance of 1⅛.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON.—The annual report of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, as of Dec. 31, 1903, is as follows:

Surplus Dec. 31, 1902	$125,620.45
Net profits from matte shipments	403,602.88
Total	$529,232.33
Less operating expenses	453,882.77
Surplus	$75,349.56

The loss in surplus for the year amounts to $50,270.81, due to heavy expenses caused by the coke strike and the unsettled condition of the metal market.

The par of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is officially stated to be $5.

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CENTRAL TRUST.—The regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent. was paid April 1, and the Secretary of the company states that a 20 per cent. extra dividend will be paid May 1, 1904. In 1902 60 per cent. was paid, and in 1903 80 per cent., and upon the payment of the extra dividend in May the total for this year will be 50 per cent.

***

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ameri. Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
60	Ameri. Can pf	55	55	55
	Amer. Writing Paper	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
2225	Amer. Writ. Pap. pf	14⅝	13⅞	14
400	Bay State Gas	5-16	9-32	9-32
200	Brit. Colum. Cop	2	1⅞	1⅞
4,100	Con. Lake Sup	1⅛	⅞	1
700	Con. Lake Sup. pf	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
	Consol. Refrigerating	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Electric Vehicle	5	5	5
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15⅜	1-
200	Inter. Rapid Tran	107¼	107	107
250	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17⅝	17¼	17¼
110	International Salt	*10½	10	10
900	Lidell Fuel & Power	3¾	3½	3½
250	Mackay Companies	24⅜	24	24
300	Manhat. Trap	1⅝	1-16	1⅛
2,100	Montreal & Boston	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	N. Y. & Q. Transport	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,200	Northern Securities	99	98⅝	98⅝
1	North. Secur. stubs	250	250	250
120	Seaboard Air Line	9⅝	9½	9⅝
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	38	38	38
1,300	Standard Oil	622½	622½	622½
100	Tintic Company	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
75	Tonopah Min of Nev	9½	9½	9½
200	Univ. Fire Extin	9½	9⅜	9½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	75	74⅜	74⅜

*Less than 100 shares. ‡Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

	April 25. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	54½	53	54½
American Can	43⅝	44	43⅝	43⅞
American Can pf	53⅜	53⅝	54½	55
American Chicle	91	93	91	93
American Chicle pf	79½	81	77½	80
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89½	90⅝	88¾	90
American Malting 6s	101¼	102	101¼	102
Am. Steel Foundries	3	5	3	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf	25	28	25	28
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	84	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf	14½	14⅝	14	14½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	74	75	74	74½
Automatic Heating	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	106	111	106	111
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	59	62	59	62
Central Fireworks	13	15	13	15
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8	10
Cerealine Foundry	51	53	51	53
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	..	¼	¼	½
Con. Lake Superior	15-16	1	⅞	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	4½	5	4	5
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3⅝	4
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	11	12½	11	12½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4	3½	4
Cuba Company	$50,000	..	$50,000	..
Cuba R. R. pf	30	..	30	..
Cuba R. R. 5s	80	..	80	..
Cuba R. R. 6s of 1906	97½	99½	98	100
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	25	28	25	28
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	26	28	25	28
Electric Boat pf	60	65	60	65
Electric Fuel Reduction	..	¼	..	¼
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	1	2	1	2
Electric Vehicle	5	6	5½	6
Electric Vehicle pf	8	10	8½	10
Electro Pneumatic	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	11-16	9-16	11-16
Int. North. pf. when rel.	167	174	165	174
Greene Con. Copper	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
Guggenh'm Ex. Sec. paid	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	110	116	110	116
Hackensack Meadows	19	29	19	29
Hack. Meadows Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	75	85	75	85
Havana Tobacco	25	30	25	30
Havana Tobacco pf	38	40	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	9	10	9	10
H. B. Claflin pf	86	92	86	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	91	86	92
Houston Oil	2	4	2	4
Houston Oil pf	18	19½	19	19½
Inter. Rapid Transit	106½	107¼	106¾	107
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4	4¼	4	4¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	90	80	90
International Salt	9	10	10½	12
International Salt 5s	11	40	11	40
Int. Silver 1st 6s, & int.	102	102	102	102
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	88	..	88	..
International Silver	10	11	10	11
International Silver pf	50	60	50	60
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber etfs	68	..	68	..
Kitchener Mining	½	3-16	⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65	..	65	..
Lanston Monotype	35	40	35	40
Lidell Fuel & Power	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Mackey Companies	24⅜	25	24	25
Mackey Companies pf	68	70	69	70½
Maine Steamship	25	55	25	55
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Mexican Gov. 5s	100⅜	101¼	100⅞	101¼
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off.	6	7½	6	7½
Mo. Pacific 4½ notes	100½	100¾	100⅜	100⅝
Montana & Boston Copper	9-16	5-8	11-16	5-8
National Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	68	71	68	71
N. Y. Transportation	4	5½	4	5½
North Am. Com. & Pulp.	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	134⅜	132	134⅜
Northern Securities	98½	99	98½	98⅝
Northern Securities stub	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
Otis Elevator	28	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	86	88	86	88
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	1	2	1	1
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	¼	⅜
Pope Manufacturing	6	6¼	6	6¼
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78½	80	78½	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	22	25	22	25
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	115	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf	101½	102	101½	102
Safety Car Heat.	182	190	182	186
Seaboard Air Line	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	18⅞	19	18⅝	19
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	87½	88	87	88
Seab. A. L. 4½s, 2067, pd.	102	115	102	115
Seaside Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Simpson-Crawford	20	30	20	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	50	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	20	30	23	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5¼	6	5	7
Standard Milling pf	22	25	22	25
Standard Milling 5s	74	78	74	78
Standard Oil	625	628	625	628
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅜	¼
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8¾	9⅛	8	9½
Trenton Potteries	10	15	10	15
Trenton Pot. ex div. 80	85	90	85	90
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	11-16	13-16	11-16	13-16
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
Union Typewriter	85	95	85	100
Union Typewriter 1st pf	104	106	104	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104	106	101	106
United Box Board	1¾	2	1¾	2⅛
United Box Board pf	12½	15	13	15
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	27½	30	27½	30
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w. i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects	23	26	23	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, D. F.	105	106	104⅝	105½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.	105	106	104⅜	106½
Universal Tobacco	¼	¾	¼	¾
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9½	9⅝	9	9½

	April 25. Bid.	Asked.	April 23. Bid.	Asked.
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	93⅞	94	93⅝	93⅞
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Worth. Pump pf	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100¼	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City R. R	231½	233	231½	233
Central Park, N. & E. R.	202	208	202	208
Con. Traction of N. J	63½	65	63	64
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105½	106¼	105¾	106½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st 104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d 80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	70	72½	69½	70
Nassau Electric 4s	79½	80	79½	80
New Orleans Railways	8	10	8½	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	30	28¼	30
New Orleans 4s	75	80	75	80
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	70½	71¼	70½	71
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	42	..	41	41½
St. Louis Transit	11¾	13	11¾	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	173	178	173	178
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	110	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	66½	67	67	67⅜
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	55	53	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11	..	11	12
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	48¾	50	48½	49½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	76⅜	76¾	76	76½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48¾	49	48¾	49
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	90	92	90	92
Bay State Gas	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
Bklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	179	180	175½	..
Buffalo Gas	4	4½	4	4½
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾	..	12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	63	66	65	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas. of N. J. 5s	85	92	88	92
Consum. Gas of C. J. bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	30	32	30	32
Denver Gas 5s	74	77	74	77
Denver Gas 6s	100	101	101	101
Hudson County Gas	82	85	83½	62½
Hudson County Gas 5s	104	104½	104	104½
Indianapolis Gas	69	70	69	70
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas	100¾	106¾	105¾	100¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	100	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	104	103	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95	93	95
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	..	108	..
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106	..	106	..
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	90½	92	90½	92

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105½	105⅞
2s, c., 1930	105½	105⅞
3s, r., 1918	106½	107
3s, c., 1918	105¾	105¾
3s, 1908	..	100
4s, r., 1907	107½	108
4s, c., 1907	107½	108
4s, r., 1925	133½	133½
4s, c., 1925	133½	134½
D. C. 3-65s	..	..
Philippine 4s	110	..
pf.	.....	47
Kn. Ice, Chi.	5	10
K. L. C., pf.	56	60
Lac. Gas, pf.	80	95
L. E. & W.	28½	29½
L. E. & W. pf.	95	105
Lake Shore	250	275
Long Island	48	51
Man. Beach	8½	10
Mich. Cent.	120	125
Met. Sec. Co.	77½	79½
Mich. Cent.	120	135
M. & St. L.	4	5
M. & St. L. pf.	17	19
Mo. Pac.	88	90
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17¾	19
N. Y. & Harlem	240	250
N. Cent. Co.	42	48
N. Y., B. & M.	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L.	26	27½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	60	65
N. Y. D. Co.	16	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
N. Y. & N. H.	200	..
N. & W. pf.	88	89½
North Am.	82	85
Ont. Mining	4	6
Pac. Coast	53	55
P. C. 1st pf.	85	100
P. C. 2d pf.	65	80
Pac. Mail	29½	27¼
Pen. & East.	17	20
P. Marquette	76½	79
P. C. C. & St. L.	59	62½
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	93¼
P. Ft. W. & C.	178½	..
P. Ft. W. & C. asn.	175	..
P. S. C. pf.	71	71½
Pullman Co.	212	214
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksil'r pf.	4	6
R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. st.	90	91
R. R. Sec., L. S. ctfs.	85	91
Rdg. 2d pf.	61¾	63
Rens. & Sar.	200	210
Rock I. pf.	63⅝	64¾
R., W. & O.	130	135
R. G. W. Co. pf.	76½	78½
St. J. & G. I.	9	12
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	37	41
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	20
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	75
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	155	158
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100	124
St. L. S. W.	14	14½
S.-S. S. & I.	33½	39
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	82	84
So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	90	91
S. R. & T.	¾	1
T. P. L. Tr.	27	28½
Third Av.	120	121½
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	19½	20
Un. Pac. pf.	92¼	92⅜
U. Rys. Inv.	9	10½
U. S. Exp.	107	110
Va.-I. C. & C. Coke	18	22
Wells-F. Ex.	206	210
Westinghouse 1st pf.	175	200
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	44	46
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	27
Wis. Central	18	18¼

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:07	Sun sets...6:49	Moon sets...3:09

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:18	Gov. Isl'd...4:45	Ll. Gate...6:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:50	Gov. Isl'd...5:20	Ll. Gate...7:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 26.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon		9:30 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		.....	3:00 P. M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil P.		11:30 A. M.	.....
City of Macon, Savannah		.....	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uruguey, and Paraguay		8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam		7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		.....	3:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples		8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, British, Dutch, and French Guiana		12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Alamo, Galveston		.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		.....	3:00 P. M.
Hellig, Olav, Copenhagen		.....	11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool		6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		.....	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg		.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands			
Grenada, and Trinidad		10:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
		*11:30 A. M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk		.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre		7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico		12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		.....	3:00 P. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports		8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen		.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, Haiti, &c		9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
		*10:30 A. M.	
Arabic, Liverpool, via Queenstown		.....	5:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile		.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas and Santiago		12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda		8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland		9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at $5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Snndays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Tuesday and Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Snnday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., Sundays at $1 P. M. and $10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at $10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at $5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April $30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tremont. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to May $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ning Chow. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed via Canada" or via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY.) APRIL 26.

Altai, Port Limon, April 20.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, April 23.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 9.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 16.
Chalmette, New Orleans, April 21.
Citta di Genoa, Gibraltar, April 15.
Concho, Galveston, April 20.
Hamilton, Norfolk, April 25.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 7.
Martello, Hull, April 20.
Matanzas, Havana, April 21.
Orion, Porto Rico, April 20.
Pathfinder, San Juan, April 22.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, April 21.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 16.
Barbarossa, Bremen, April 16.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 25.
Eastern Prince, Barbadoes, April 20.
El Cid, Galveston, April 21.
El Valle, New Orleans, April 22.
Germania, Naples, April 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, April 26.
Necker, Naples, April 14.
Oceanic, Liverpool, April 20.
Yucatan, Colon, April 20.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Lombardia, Naples, April 13.
Monroe, Norfolk, April 27.
Nacochee, Savannah, April 25.
Pallenza, Hamburg, April 15.
Patria, Lisbon, April 16.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

City of Memphis, Savanneh, April 27.
Hekla, Christiansand, April 15.
Morro Castle, Havana, April 26.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 28.

Arrived.

Mesaba, London, April 16. Passed Nantucket at 4:45 P. M.
Equita, Genoa, April 4.
Columbia, Glessgow, April 16.
Napolitan Prince, Naples, April 9.
Antilla, Nassau, April 21.
Mayfield, Cienfuegos, April 19.
Caracas, Curacao, April 17.
Cansbrook, Tampico, April 16.
Proteus, New Orleans, April 20.
El Dia, Galveston, April 19.
August Korff, Bremen, April 8.
Hatie, April 14, Cork.
Adria, Stettin, April 4.
William Broadley, Colastine, March 20.
Hermod, Cardenas, April 15.
Saratoga, Havana, April 21.
Finland, Antwerp, April 16. Passed Fire Island at 8:50 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, April 19. In communication by wireless telegraph with Nantucket Lightship at 11:15 P. M.

Sailed.

Hugin, for Port Reading.
Monroe, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Gut Heil, for Havana.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 25, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light brecze; cloudy and hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Trinidad, at Bermuda, April 24.
Caribbee, at B

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r

will sell at auction

Tuesday, April 26, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 161 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners,

65 CHOICE PARCELS

INCLUDING DWELLINGS, FLATS, LOTS, PLOTS, AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT AND BULKHEAD PROPERTIES.

2,708 Broadway,

70.9½ FEET SOUTH OF 104TH ST., five-story brick apartment, size of lot 31x124.

220 to 230 West 104th St.,

Four three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, size of lots 15.11 and 16.8x70.2 each, and one plot 31.10x70.2.

212 to 218 West 104th St.,

four five-story brownstone flats, size of lots 19.6 and 18.9x100.11 each.

Southeast Corner

143d St. and Lenox Av.,

five choice lots, 25x85 each.

Northeast Corner

143d St. and Lenox Av.,

ten choice lots, size 25x85 and 99.11 each.

South Side 144th St.

160 FEET EAST OF LENOX AV., 15 choice lots, size of each, 25x99.11.

North Side 144th St.

375 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., nine choice lots, size 25x99.11 each.

South Side 145th St.,

475 FEET EAST OF LENOX AVE., three choice lots, 25x74 each.

West Side Exterior St.,

BETWEEN 144TH AND 145TH STS., seven choice lots, 28.11x152.6 each.

Southwest Corner

Hillside St. and 11th Av.,

three plots, 371x264.1, 150x278.9, and 102.7½x282.2½ each.

Southeast Corner

E. 149th St. & Harlem River,

choice plot, containing about 233,000 squars feet, with bulkhead on river of 463.87 feet and slip, known as the Wilson Adams & Co. property.

Bookmaps and full particulars at Comptroller's office, 280 Broadway, or Auctioneer's, 7 Pine St.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN

Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Tuesday, May 17th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, under the direction of PETER B. OLNEY, Esq., Referee.

The following property, belonging to the ESTATE OF GEORGE KEMP, deceased. TO BE SOLD IN THREE PARCELS.

PARCEL NUMBER ONE, comprising

5TH AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS., BEING

Nos. 611, 613, 615, 619 and 621 5th Avenue.

Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 East 50th St., and

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 East 49th St.

known as

The Buckingham Hotel, The Belgravia Apartment House

and

No. 613 5th Ave. and No. 615 5th Ave.,

158 FT. 10 IN. ON 5TH AVENUE, 200 FT. ON 49TH ST., AND 208 FT. ON 50TH ST.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO, comprising

Nos. 720 and 722 5th Avenue, northwest corner 56th St.

50.5 ON 5TH AV., 100 FT. ON STREET; TWO 4-STORY PRIVATE HOUSES.

PARCEL NUMBER THREE, comprising

Nos. 576 and 578 5th Avenue, southwest corner 47th St.

50.5 ON 5TH AVENUE; 100 FT. ON STREET; 3 AND 4 STORY BUILDINGS.

Maps and information at the office of Evarts, Tracy & Sherman, attorneys for plaintiffs, No. 52 Wall St.; John Bell, attorney for Arthur Tryon Kemp and others, 44 Wall St.; Emmet & Robinson, attorneys for New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., Trustee, 52 Wall St.; the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine St., and 532 Fifth Av., and the Referee, No. 68 William St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction at 161 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom, Wed'day, April 27, noon,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

to close estate of Susan A. Valentine, dec'd,

50 CHOICE LOTS,

Bainbridge and Briggs Aves. and 194th St.

NEAR RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS,

FORDHAM,

BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.

Lots ready for profitable improvement. Assessments for opening, grading, sewering Bainbridge Ave. and 194th St. paid. Location very desirable.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST

TERMS LIBERAL. SALE POSITIVE.

Send for maps and particulars to Salter and Steinkamp, Attorneys for Executors, 140 Nassau St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

VOLUNTARY PARTITION SALE.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 B'way,

78 and 80 EAST 92nd STREET,

2 4-story and basement private Dwellings, each on lot 16.8x67.7. Immediate possession. Sold separately.

Also EXECUTORS' SALE,

WEDNESDAY APRIL 27th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway, By order Executors of Est. Mrs. Gutman, dec'd.

879 THIRD AVENUE,

A 4-story tenement on lot 25.5x100 irreg. For maps and particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT IN 8TH AV.

Triple flats with stores; 12 rooms on each floor; four rooms and bath in each apartment; open plumbing; first-class condition; mortgage, $18,000 at 4½ per cent; second mortgage, $2,000 at 6 per cent; rent over $3,000; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

90th St., near Amsterdam. | 5-story, 15 families, hot water; price, $33,000; mtg., $20,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Extra wide building in 16th St., 5th to 6th Av.; price, $67,500; free and clear. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

$500,000 for mortgage loans, city and suburban. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

For Sale.—Full lot below 23d, near 7th Av., $14,200. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A Bargain—Corner plats, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

16th St., Near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Avenue B, Near 3d—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents $3,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

22d St., Near 1st.—Twelve-room tenement, $18,000; rents $1,860. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

Absolutely Cheapest Properties!

WEST—DWELLINGS—SIDE

16th St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories, two baths; 20x100; all improvements; price, $15,000.

19th St., Near 8th Av.—Three stories; 21x92; rental, $1,300; mortgage, $11,000; price, $16,500.

20th St., Near 8th Av.—Three stories; size, 20x90; all improvements; price, $15,000.

22d St., Near 8th Av.—Four stories, 11 rooms; rented, $1,800; price only $20,000.

34th St., Near 8th Av.—Four stories, 14 rooms; size, 17x99; price, $28,500.

57th St., Near 8th Av.—Four stories, (elegant;) size, 25x100; price only $36,000.

64th St., Adjacent Columbus.—Four stories, 11 rooms; 3 baths; 18x100; price, $21,000.

76th St., Adjacent Columbus.—Four stories, 15 rooms; 19 foot; all improvements; price, $24,000.

84th St., Adjacent Riverside.—Three stories; 18x102; all improvements; price only $23,000; bargain.

88th St., Near Columbus.—Three stories, 13 rooms; all improvements; price only $18,000, (sacrifice.)

94th St., Near Columbus.—Four stories; all improvements; mortgege to suit; prics only $15,000.

121st St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories; 17x100; rental, $1,000; mortgage, $10,000; price, $12,500.

125d St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories; 19x100; 12 rooms; 3 baths; price, $17,500.

128th St., Near Lenox Av.—Three stories; size, 20x100; price, $9,500. (ground worth this.)

132d St., Near Lenox Av.—Three stories; 19x100; price, $8,000, (ground worth this.)

West End Av., Adjacent 88th St.—Three stories; 19 foot; exposed plumbing; price, $21,000.

WEST—FLATS—SIDE

20th St., Adjacent 7th Av.—Three stories; 22x93; exposed plumbing; price only $15,000.

20th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double;) excellent condition; first mortgage, $22,000; price, $34,000.

79th St., adjacent Columbus.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; guaranteed rental, $4,100; price, $37,000.

83d St., near Columbus.—Superior double Flat, 33x100, seven rooms and bath; price, $26,000.

102d St., near Columbus.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $2,500; improvements; price, $25,000.

103d St., near Columbus.—Five stories, (double,) 27x105; rental, $3,200; improvements; price, $30,500.

105th St., near Broadway.—Five stories,(double,) 25x100; rental, $2,900; improvements; price, $28,500.

113th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 34x100; mortgage, $32,000; price, $39,000.

116th St., near Lenox.—Five stories, (double,) two stores, 27x100; rental, $3,700; price, $34,000.

122d St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 34x100; rental, $4,800; price, $45,000.

129th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,200; improvements; price, $27,000.

131st St., near Lenox Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,100; mortgage, $24,000; price, $28,000.

133d St., near Lenox Av.—Five stories, (double,) size, 25x100; rental, $2,600; price, $23,000.

136th St., near Lenox.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $2,000; improvements; price, $18,000.

7th Av., nesr 23d.—Fonr stories, store; size, 22x78; terms satisfactory; price, $28,000.

7th Av., near 112th.—Five stories, (double,)) two stores; improvements; rental, $4,800; prics, $42,000.

8th Av., adjacent 19th St.—Five stories, 21x100; improvements: price only $40,000.

8th Av., near 34th.—Three stories; large store; size, 18x100; price only $38,000.

EAST—DWELLINGS—SIDE.

19th St., near Irving Place.—Three stories, size 20x75; price only $20,000.

51st St., near 3d Av.—Three stories, size 19x100; price only $11,500.

53d St., adjacent Madison Av.—Four stories, size 16x100; price only $40,000.

57th St., near 3d Av.—Three stories, size 20x100; price only $17,000.

57th St., near 1st Av.—Three stories, size 17x100; price only $10,000.

64th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 15x100; recently renovated; price only $16,500.

72d St., near Lexington.—Four stories; excellent condition; size 19x102; price only $25,000.

73d St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 20x101; price only $13,500.

76th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 19x102; price only $13,000.

85th St., near Park.—Three stories, size 18x102; price only $15,500.

94th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 19x100; price only $13,000.

104th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size, 17x100; price only $7,500.

118th St., near 2d Av.—Three stories, size 17x100; price only $7,500.

Lexington Av., near 72d St.—Three stories, size 20x80; price only $22,000.

Lexington Av., near 72d St.—Four stories; exposed plumbing; two baths; price $17,500.

EAST—FLATS—SIDE.

19th St., near Irving Place.—Five stories, full lot; guaranteed rental $4,320; price $37,000.

22d St., adjacent 2d Av.—Five stories (triple,) 25x100; rental $2,900; improvements; price $27,500.

52d St., Near 2d Av.—Four stories; rental $1,300 absolnte; price only $12,500.

58th St., near 2d Av.—Five stories; all improvements; price only $18,000.

69th St., near 3d Av.—Superior double flat, 28x100; mortgage $18,000; price $24,500.

75th St., near 3d Av.—Four stories; always rented; price only $12,000.

75th, adjacent Park.—Five stries (double,) 27x100; rental $3,100; mortgage $20,000; price $30,000.

75th St., Near 3d Av.—Four stories (double;) rental $1,300; excellent condition; price $13,000.

82d St., adjacent Lexington.—Five stories (double,) store, 26x102; rental $2,800; price $27,500.

87th St., adjacent Lexington.—Elegant double flat, 26x100; mortgage to suit; price $18,500.

87th St., Adjacent Park Av.—Four stories; all improvements: exposed plumbing; price $17,000.

88th St., Adjacent Park.—Five stories, (triple,) 26x100; rental $2,400; price only $23,500.

89th St., Adjacent Park.—Fivs stories, (double,) 28x100; rental $2,700; price only $26,000.

90th, Adjacent Park.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; excellent condition; rent $3,500; price $32,000.

101st St., Adjacent 5th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental $3,100; price $29,000.

108th St., Near Lexington.—Four stories; rental $1,200; all improvements; price $12,000.

113th St., Near 3d Av.—Five stories, (double,) 26x100; rental $2,600; improvements; price $24,500.

113th St., Near Lexington.—Five stories, (triple,) 25x100; rental $3,100; price only $25,000.

116th St., Near 3d Av.—Five stories, (double,) 30x100; rental $3,300; improvements; price $32,000.

118th St., Near Park—Four etories, 20x100; rental $1,200; price only $12,000.

120th St., Adjacent Park.—Four stories; elegant; exposed plumbing; price only $11,000.

121st St., Adjecent Madison.—Four stories, size 20x100; price only $15,500.

122d St., Adjacent Mount Morris Park.—Five stories, (double,) 27x100; excellent condition; price $26,500.

123d St., Adjacent Mount Morris Park.—Four stories, 19x100; rental $1,300; price $13,500.

130th St., Adjacent Madison.—Five stories, (triple;) all improvements; rent $2,500; price $25,000, (bargain.)

2d Av., Near 44th St.—Four stories; first mortgage $8,500; price only $12,500, (cheap.)

EAST—CORNERS—SIDE.

Attractive Lexington Av. Cornsr, (Neighborhood 89th St.)—Three stories, improvements; 21x75; price only $23,500.

Prominent 2d Av. Corner, (Best Location.)—26x100; four stories; rental $3,100; prics $30,000.

Attractive 2d Av. Corner, (Neighborhood 86th.) —Four stories; 27 foot front; improvements; price $36,000.

3d Av. Corner, (Neighborhood 106th.)—Five stories, 26x90; absolute rental $3,000; price $36,000.

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over mortgage purchases handsome three-story high-stoop dwelling in the Seventies, near West End Av.; all improvements; three-story extension; open plumbing; two tiled bathrooms; attractively decorated; great bargain.

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in the Eighties; excellent block; handsome three-story brownstone dwelling, 20x100; all latest improvements; modern decorations; two tiled bathrooms; parquet floors throughout; immsdiate possession; offer wanted.

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Palatial five-story American basement dwelling, one of the finest corners in the Eighties; parquet floors, four bathrooms, handsomely decorated, 25 feet wide, 21 rooms; for sale at an attractive figure. Full particulars.

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One of the finest blocks; four-story high-stoop brownstone, 18x100, with extension; first-class condition; exposed plumbing; asking $30,000; offer considered.

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5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, between 7th and 8th Avs., about 140th St.—5 rooms and bath to each apartment; first-class condition; hot water supply; open plumbing; first mortgage, $17,000 at 5% for 3 years; second mortgage, $3,000 at 5% for 3 years; rent over $2,800; price, $26,250. LEVY BROS., No. 116 West 135th St.

Elevator apartment, (Harlem;) must be sold to close estate; might trade; 75x100; 4½ per cent. mortgage; rents, $14,000; $125,000. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Adjoining Lenox Av., vicinity of 130th St., a double flat, 30x99.11; ranges and boilers; price, $23,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

173d St., Bathgate Av.; house and lot, 70x115; free and clear; $12,000. Murtagh, 614 Lexington Av.

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Avs. A, near 86th St.—25 feet wide, 2 stores; price, $21,500; mtg. to suit; also a corner.

1st Av., near Ferry.—5-sty., 2 stores; $26,000; another, a corner, near 79th St., $42,000; easy.

1st Av., Block above 86th St.—All rented; never vacant; another, 25 ft. front also, $21,500.

2d Avenue, near 86th St.; $28,500; easy.
2d Avenue, near 96th St.; $22,000; cheap.
2d Avenue, near 110th St., $31,000; extra wide.

72d St., near Ave. A; price, $16,000; rent, $2,000.
74th St., near 1st Av.; price, $21,000; rent, $2,400.
76th St., near 1st Av.; price, $22,500; rent, $2,500.
77th St., near 2d Av.; price, $17,500; rent, $2,000.
79th St., near 1st Av.; price, $18,000; old.
81st St., near 1st Av.; price, $20,000; rent, $2,260.
84th St., near Lex. Av.; pr., $28,000; rent, $2,900.
86th St., near 2d Av.; price, $22,000; easy.

INVESTMENTS

Lenox Av., near 116th St.—2 stores; price, $37,500; rents, $3,900; make offsr.

7th Av., near 125th St., $34,000 each; another near 116th St., $45,000; mtg., 4½.

8th Av., near 145th St.; another near 112th St., and another, $37,500, near 113th St.

8th Av. corners, near 125th St.; anothsr corner, near 143d St.; bargains.

9th Av., near 56th St.—Colored people; bargain to quick buyer.

Central Park West, near 106th St., $60,000; another, 7-story elevator, $150,000; easy terms.

Columbus Av. cor., near 106th St.—Price, $55,000; open to offer.

St. Nicholas Av. corner, near 116th St.—Bargain; asking $60,000; will entertain offer.

Manhattan Av., near 116th St.—Extra wide; rents, $4,750; price, $45,000; bargain; another, near 125th St., $33,500; snap.

Morningside Corner, above 117th St.—All improvements; price, $50,000; terms easy.

BARGAINS IN FLATS

111th St., near Lenox Av.—5-sty.; price, $32,000.
111th St.—Extra wide 5-sty.; price $37,500.
111th St., near 8th Av.—Very wide; price, $57,500.
112th St., near Lenox.—Triple; big renter.
112th St., near 7th Av.—Extra wide; pr., $40,000.
114th St., nr. 7th Av.—3-fam., 12 rooms; $33,000.
114th St., nsar Lenox.—25-footer; price, $30,000.
114th St., near 8th Av.—5-story; price, $27,000.
114th St., near Lenox.—Extra wide; price, $36,000.
117th St., near Lenox.—27x100; rent, $3,450.
117th St., nr. 8th Av.—Rents, $2,800; price, $25,000.
117th St., near Lenox.—Elegant; $30,000 each.
118th St., near 8th Av.—25x100; price, $24,500.
118th St., nr. Lenox.—Rent, $3,250; price, $30,000.
120th St., near 8th Av.—Bargain; price, $23,000.
127th St., near 8th Av.—Cheap; price, $26,000.
129th St., nr. Lenox.—Rent, $3,024; price, $27,000.
131st St., near 5th Av.—Double; price, $24,000.
134th St., near Lenox, and others; price, $22,000.
138th St., near 7th Av.—Beauties; price, $30,000.
139th St., near Lenox.—Extra wide; price, $36,500.
139th St., nr. Lenox.—Good renter; price, $31,500.

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three-story and basement brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50: Caretaksr No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

Two fine triple flats, 4 rooms and bath to each apartment, between 8th and Edgecombe Avs., north of 135th St.; first mortgage, $20,500 at 5 per cent. for 3 years; second mortgage, $2,500 at 6 per cent. for two years; rsnt about $3,100; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ANXIOUS TO SELL

four-story 20-foot dwelling in 80th St., near Columbus Av.; open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout; a bargain. LOUIS A. RIPLEY, Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th.) second floor.

Elegant 7-story elevator apartment vicinity Lexington Av. and 94th, $87,500; rental $9,400; equity $10,000; East 125th, 5-story double, 2 stores; 2d Av., near 38th, stors and brick tenement; many other properties. Loans. W. A. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

144th St., West, 5-story donble flat.
151st St., West, 5-story triple flat.
119th St., East, 4-story single flat.
129th St., East, 5-story double tenemant.
Positive bargains. Partioulars of A. M. Kirtland, 103 E. 125th St.

TENEMENT BARGAIN.

East 88th St., 5-story improved tenement; rent, $2,352; mortgags, $14,000; asking $23,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

$9,000 CASH

Will buy a new modern four-story private house, subject to $22,000 mortgage; in 90s; investigate. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Bargain.—3-story and basement brownstone house in East 123d St.; 11 rooms and bath; mtge. $4,000, 4%; price, $7,000; will take half cash; house is west Side by appointment only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

ESTATE MUST BE CLOSED.

Bargains, two 5-story double flats in the West Eighties, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Sure Income.—Business, 6-story, 50x100; leased to one tenant for 10 years for $6,500; price $75,000; mortgage $40,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Avenue, 31 Nassau Street.

Bargain guaranteed, 25th St., near 3d Av.; 4-story flat, with store; size 20x98; absolute rental $1,450; price only $12,000; (ground itself easily worth $13,000.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD,
20-foot Dwelling, in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th.) second floor.

Park Av., Near 95th St.—2 5-story modern double flats, 6 rooms, and telephons; bath; open plumbing; rent, $7,680; price, $68,000; mortgage, $55,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Great Opportunity.—182d St., near Madison, 27.6x100, 5-story triple; all improvements, except steam heat; price, $27,500. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

Three triple flats on Washington Heights, 23.4x100 each; all modern improvements; $4,700 rent each; price, $43,500. Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomae Hayes, 320 Broadway.

One west side, 6-story elevator house, 50x100; rents $10,500; price $80,000; mortgages $65,000. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

Near Central Park West, 27x100; rent $3,850; asking $36,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

A new 17-room honse; two bathrooms; hardwood trim; price, $21,500; liberal terms. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Lenox Av., Near 136th St.—Two 27-foot modern 5-story flats, 5 rooms, bath; $28,000 each. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story cold water flat, 2 stores; rent, $1,932; price, $17,500. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

61st, Near 2d Av.—27-foot 5-story modern 14-room tenement; rent, $2,448; price, $23,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Corner, Near 125th St. | 5-story, 4 stores, 4 families on floor; price, $56,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d Av.—Twslve-room tenemsnt, $22,500; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., Near 1st Av.—Four-story tenement, $17,000; rents $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5-story three-family flats; 100th St., near Madison Av.; rent, $3,042; price, $28,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2649 B'way, 101st St.

I must sell at once three 5-story flats, stores, upper Madison Av., $18,500 each. Silverman, 174 East 96th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near L station; price $44,000; mortgage $30,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

Have several grand investments in Harlem flats for quick buyers. Realty Brokerage Co., 1,550 Lexington Av., cor. 104th St.

West 116th, near 7th Av. and underground station; 5-story doubls, 32 front; great future; $44,000. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisbsrger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Five-story tenement, 709 East 11th, 25x100; mtg. $10,000; rent about $1,600; price $14,000. Folsom, Sale Agent, 24 East 23d St.

A five-story tenement, East 12th St., 25x100; rents $2,040; price $19,000; one for $18,000, rent $1,900. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

$2,500 Cash.—5-story double tenement, according new law, near 3d Av. and 100th St.; full commission. Union Construction, 259 William St.

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$144,000—Actual rents, $16,248; terms to suit; four new steam-heatsd flats, 25x101 each.

$28,000—Double flat, 6 rooms and bath, always rented; no steam heat; terms to suit; bargain.

$61,000—Two steam-heated flats; mortgage $52,500, 5 per cent.; actual rents $7,176.00. All near my office. Thomas C. Sbannon, 950 Amsterdam Av.

West 111th St., Near 8th Av.—38-foot 5-story tenement; rents $4,800; price $45,000. Knapp & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., 142d St.; Phone 333 M'side.

108th St., Near Central Park West.—5-story triple 25-foot front; price $32,000; rents $3,636. Knapp & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

West 98th St.—5-story, cold-water, double flat; 28-foot front; price $27,000; rent $2,900. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

99th St., Near Columbus Av.—5-story, triple, 25-foot front; price $36,000; rent $4,156. Knap & Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

105th St., Near Columbus.—5-story double; cold water; 30 foot; price $44,000; rents $4,700. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

West 70th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—5-story double; price $53,000; rents $5,640. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (142d.)

Great Opportunity.—133d St., near Lenox, 25x100 each, 2 5-story double flats; 5 rooms, bath; $22,500 each. M. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

83d St., Near Columbus.—4-story cold-water flat; 20-foot front; price $26,500; rents $2,800. Knap & Co., 1,663 Ammsterdam Av.

19th St., Near 9th Av.—Cold-water flat; rents $1,600; price $14,500. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (142d St.) 'Phone 333—Morningside.

Private house, west of Columbus Av., between 80th-90th Sts., to be sold at bargain, ($16,000.) Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

We want particulars of propertiee for waiting customers. Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

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DON'T WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investmente. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 66 Pine St.

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Bargains—Party must sell two 5-story three-family flats, very best section Washington Heights. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

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3D AVE.—Store, 25x102, near "L" Station, $10,500. Corner store and 6-room apartments; rent, $1,500; price, $13,500.

Four-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath, near 143d St. "L" station; $16,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Ave.

Two of the finest lots on Washington Av., suitable for a fine apartment house; great opportunity for a live builder. For terms, &c., call on Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Co., 741 Tremont Av.

A beautiful building lot at Armour Villa Park, on Harlem Road, 27 minntes from 42d St.; 5 minutes from dspot; owner will sell for $200; terms, $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; commission to agents. Address Owner, 17 East 11th St.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BARGAINS.—3-family corner flat; all improvements; good location; $6,500; $500 cash buys 8-room house, near rapid transit station; all improvements. J. A. Murphy, 675 Tremont Av.

Builders, Special Offer.—Vsry desirable corner plot for immediate improvement; all assessments paid; near Fordham Station; investigate. Frances Haff, Fordham, N. Y.

Northwest corner Wendover and Fulton Avs.; ripe for improvement; best chance in New York for investor; $9,000. Foley, 1,059 Hall Place, Bronx.

$500 CASH AND UPWARD; 1, 2, 3 FAMILY HOUSES; NEAR ELEVATED; SCHOOLS. WEBER, 633 EAST 149TH ST., WEST OF 3D AV.

3d Av., Near Wendover.—4-story and stores, 4-family flat, 25x105, built, x175; rent, $3,144; price, $27,500; $5,000 cash necessary. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

FINE COTTAGE, eight roome and bath; improvements, grounde 50x100; $5,250; only $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

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Sacrifice.—Two-family houses; all improvements; decorated; full lot; $3,100. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

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VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES,
Coronet Bldg., 58th St., Cor. 6th Av.
Suitable for professional business, Automobiles, banking, &c. The location is very advantageous. Apply Superintendent.

For rent, near Fifth Av., Store and basement, 25x100; particularly adapted for sale of art goods, rugs, &c. Apply on premises, 2 West 28th St., or Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

440 AND 442 WEST 46TH STREET.
Large new buildings, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes; possession May 1; size, 50x100; favorable rental to good tenants. Apply to JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.
25 vacant Buildings, 100 Floors, with power.
D. W. HAYNES, 265 AND 267 B'WAY.

A five-story loft building, 317 West 64th St., now occupied by Buckley's hod elevators, to rent at $1,200; good light. See P. S. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway, near 64th.

491-493 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME ST.;
FIRST LOFT; ABOUT 4,800 SQ. FT.;
fireproof; elevators, steam heat, electricity, &c.
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,
near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

35 SOUTH WILLIAM AND 33 STONE STS.—Offices, $240 up; fireproof office building; all improvements; heat, light, elevators, &c. Inquire Janitor or JACOB A. KING, 596 Broadway.

No. 2,030 Bathgate Av., corner 179th St.; store and basement, 25x50, modern building; rent $600 per year. Apply on premises, or Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av., near 44th St.

Shops to let, new building, Broome St., between West Broadway and Thompson; plenty light; rent $25 to $35. Faruolo, agent, on premises.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

131-135 PRINCE ST.—Light store and basement. Apply to broker or owner, W. H. Bullette, 5 East 42d St.

Factory, buildings, and lofts to let; good light; elevators; low rent; send for list and prices. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

230 East 125th St.—Two-story and cellar brick building, 25x70x100. John P. Walther, 147 East 125th St., Room 314.

Handsoms stores opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

William St., 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the new building; elevator, power, steam; all light; cheap rent; also basement.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises. 403-7 East 23d.

7th loft, 25x100, 36 East 22d St. Apply fourth floor.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Office, skylight studio, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

301 East 20th St.—Desirable loft, 8 windows, next to corner 2d Av.; rent, $20.

Buildings, stores, lofts, stables to rent, desirable locations. Apply list, Duross, 155 West 14th.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Desk room, all facilities, to let. 57-59 William St., Room 19.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment House—Considerable Small Dealing on Washington Heights—West Twenty-seventh Street Purchase—Lease at Broadway and Ninth Street.

Hayden & Co. have sold for Charles Buek to James B. Sheehan, for $155,000, the eight-story elevator apartment house, known as the Westminster, at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, on plot 48 by 110.

To Build on West 183d Street.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Thomas Smith the plot of two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, about 75 feet west of Auduhon Avenue. The buyers will improve the property.

W. D. Morgan & Co., in conjunction with J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., have sold for H. Hoffman, as executor, the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Charles T. Barney has sold a plot of eight lots, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

Knap & Co. have sold for H. P. Winter 529 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 33.6 by 99.11.

David Stewart has sold for Delia Gallagher 603 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, 19.9 by 75.

Max Marx has sold to Frederick Grasmuck the plot 50 by 150 on the east side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet south of Emerson Street.

New Factory for West 27th Street.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Richard Cummings and the Smith estate, respectively, 530 and 532 West Twenty-seventh Street, 40 by 98.9, and for Timothy Cronin, Robert Todd, and others the abutting property, 533 and 535 West Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 98.9. The existing four-story buildings will be torn down and the plot improved, probably with a factory. This is the first sale of the property 533 West Twenty-sixth Street since 1854.

David Stewart has sold for Elsie A. Pell the plot 50 by 98.9, on the south side of Thirty-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue.

Lease at Broadway and Ninth Street.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have leased for the Sailors' Snug Harbor, to the William B. Riker & Son Company, the store at 771 Broadway, corner of Ninth Street, for a term of nine years from May 1.

Clarkson P. Ryttenberg has leased for John Jacob Astor the second floor of 27 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Ames & Co. and the New York Real Estate Agency have leased the store at 527 and 529 Sixth Avenue to the Bon Marché Company and J. Valensi.

Builders Buy on 118th Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold to Freedman & Feinberg the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 125 feet east of Seventh Street, 150 by 100.11.

Bernstein & Solomon have resold 2,204 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Jacob Feller has sold for Jacob Frachtman to the Ritter Realty Company 102 and 104 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, two five-story flats, 31.6 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has bought the five-story flat 305 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 99.11.

West 134th Street Flats Sold.

George E. Kitching has sold 189 and 191 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, two five-story flats, each 25 by 100.

George Ranger has sold for Elizabeth Brooks and Laura Bardwell, respectively, 53 and 55 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, two frame dwellings, on plot 50 by 99.11. The buyer, Jacob Jung, will erect a six-story apartment house on the site.

Max Marx has sold for John T. Rowehl the five-story flat 2,252 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.

D. Raffelson has sold for A. Joachim the five-story double flat 175 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 100.

Marcus L. Osk has sold the five-story tenement 56 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 33.6 by 100.11.

Joseph Byk has sold to Weil & Mayer the two five-story flats 244 and 246 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Upper Madison Avenue Deal.

Charles H. Reed has sold 2,090 to 2,094 Madison Avenue, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 90, together with the similar property adjoining at the rear, 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 27 by 99.11.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Walter I. Scott to an investor 947 Second Avenue, a four-story building on lot 20 by 70.

H. J. Herskovitz has bought from David Salzberg, through Isidor Cohn, the tenement 233 East Ninety-ninth Street, 26 by 101.

Ignatz M. Atlas and Charles Sergansky have sold for Joseph Dobken to Samuel Lampel the five-story tenement 85 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Abrams, Moses & Co. have sold the three five-story flats 50, 52, and 54 East One Hundred and First Street, on plot 75 by 100.11.

Lower East Side Dealings.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co. have sold to Morris Weinstein 44 and 46 James Street, northeast corner of Madison Street, two old dwellings on plot 37.6 by 60.

Louis Lebewohl and Miroslawsky Brothers have bought from Gordon, Levy & Co. the five-story tenement, with stores, 8 Monroe Street, on lot 25 by 55.

Simpson & Werner have sold 84 Norfolk Street, a six-story tenement, 25.10 by 100.

Purchase of Bronx Tenements.

Abraham Teteiman has sold for Carl H. Krug to Max and Louis Mutnick the three four-story tenements 801, 803, and 805 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, each 25 by 100.

J. E. Johnson has sold for Charles Walker to Benjamin Harris the five-story flat 822 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 27 by 100.10.

J. E. Machett has sold the southwest corner of Honeywell Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a plot 40 by 100.

Isidor and Samuel Wohlheim have sold the plot 82 by 500 on the north side of St. Joseph's Street, between Austen and Timpson Places, extending to within 100 feet of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. The buyers will erect two-family houses on the property.

Richard Dickson has sold for Cynthia Springsted the two-story frame dwelling, 22.6 by 195, at 1,350 Franklin Avenue, to Nicholaus Althaus.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort to Samuel Rubin the frame dwelling 898 East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Brownsville Building Operation.

Frieda Hart has bought from Max Dorf and Harris Meyer the entire block front on the east side of Rockaway Avenue, between Newport and Thatford Avenues. The buyer will erect on the property twenty-four four-story houses, each 20 by 100.

Herman Arns has sold to Thomas F. Meehan, the five-story brownstone double flat 423 Lenox Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, on lot 25 by 75.

Arnold & Byrne have resold for M. J. Dryfoos to Kramer & Feeder 141-145 West Ninety-eighth Street, two five-story apartment houses.

D. A. Glide, in conjunction with I. Levin, has sold for M. Muidihill to J. Getner the five-story tenement at 102 East One Hundred and Second Street.

M. Levy & Co. have sold 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 27 by 100, five-story building, for G. Reed to S. Weintraub.

Frank L Fisher Company has sold to an investor for A. Phyfe, the ten-story apartment house known as the Swannanoa, 105 East Fifteenth Street, 100 by 90 by 100.

W. H. Falconer has sold 835 Tenth Avenue, Astor leasehold, store and dwellings, to Gustave Keese.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 470 West, south side, 78 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17.4 by 99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Kate M. McBride $16,

Brewer, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
62D ST, 214 West, 25x100.5; Jaheel Friedland to Koppel Friedland, (mtg $14,000). Nom.
69TH ST, 327 and 329 West, 50x100.5; Louis Ackerman to Koppel Friedland, (mtgs $25,000) ..... Nom.
71ST ST, 20 East, 25x91; Veientine Gumbrecht to Marcus Schneider and others, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and.. 100
75TH ST, 55 East, 20x102.11; Charles S. Oakley to Ethel S. Gould, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100
75TH ST, 44 West, 25x102.2; George Moore to Theodore A. Meyer, (mtgs $35,000).. Nom.
76TH ST, 220 East, 25x102.2; Franziska Hlavac to Samuel Alter, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
88TH ST, n s, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.8; Anton William to Rose A. Kaufman, (mtg $6,000) other consideration and 100
93D ST, 130 East, 18.4x100.8; Bernard Sheridan to John S. McBride..... Nom.
98TH ST, 141 West, runs e 27.6x n 113.8x w 38x s 65.4x s e 22.6x s 30.6 to George Lowther, Jr., and another, trustees, to Marsa Loeb 35,000
98TH ST, 145 West, 27x116.8x irregular; George Lowther, Jr., and another, trustees, to Marsa Loeb 35,000
98TH ST, 145 West, 27x116.8x irregular; 98th St, 141 West, 27.6x113.6x irregular; Marsa Loeb to Milton M. Dryfoos, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.
99TH ST, 17 West, 25x100.11; Israel O. Blake to Alfred Epstein, other consideration and 100
104TH ST, 244 West, 40x100.11; Emma T. Coleman to Gertrude D. Hawes, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100
106TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.11; Fannie Spring to Marcus Loew, (mtgs $38,500,) other consideration and 100
109TH ST, 67 and 69 East, 43.9x100.11; Leopold Schmeidler and others to Louis Weinstein and another, (mtgs $33,350) Nom.
111TH ST, 69 East, 16x100.11; Arthur Strauss to Abraham Kornbluth, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.
119TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Morris H. Feder to Louis Bobrick, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.
122D ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.5; Isaac Strauss to Samuel Strauss, ½ part, (mtgs $19,300) ..... Nom.
123D ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; William A. Brady, executor and trustee, to Tracy H. Harris..... Nom.
123D ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; William A. Brady to Tracy H. Harris, quitclaim ..... Nom.
124TH ST, 231 East, 18.9x100.11; Benjamin J. Falk and others, executors, to Sophia Michael 7,600
125TH ST, n c corner of Bloomingdale Road, runs w — x n — to Broadway x s — x s —; John M. Donnelly to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, all title ..... Nom.
125TH ST, n e corner of Bloomingdale Road, runs w — x n — to Broadway x s — x s —; Harriet R. Geffekin to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, all title ..... Nom.
125TH ST, n e corner of Bloomingdale Road, runs w — x n — to Broadway x s — x s —; Sarah C. Styles to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, all title ..... Nom.
125TH ST, n c corner of Bloomingdale Road, runs w — x n — to Broadway x s — x s —; William Hogan and others to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, all title ..... Nom.
125TH ST, n c corner of Bloomingdale Road, runs w — x n — to Broadway x s — x s —; Margaret A. Lawrence to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, all title ..... Nom.
125TH ST, 253 West, 25x99.11; Minnie G. Moeller to Max Bernstein, (mtg $12,000). Nom.
132D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Mortimer Smith to Michael K. McCarten ..... Nom.
134TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Mary H. Du Bois and others to Frances E. Du Bois..... Nom.
144TH ST, 604 East, 25x100.4; Margaret A. Reese to Philip Berman and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.. 100
147TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Lorenz Weiher to Gottfried Kappus, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
156TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Kelly St, 25x100; Katherina Gruber to William F. Fetzer, (mtgs $6,700) 100
162D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Telfer Av, 40x115; William E. Diller to Eliza McFarland ..... Nom.
180TH ST, 663 East, 20x92.1x20x90.4; Alexander Hcine to Esther Heine..... Nom.
181ST ST, s s, 98 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.2x96.2x16.8x81.11; Louis Eickwort to Felix A. Millbomme, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.
181ST ST, s s, 98 ft w of Hughes Av, 103.2x117.5x100x81.11; Fairmount Realty Company to Anna H. Eickwort and another ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTER, Samuel, to Franziska Hlavac; 79th St, 239 East, prior mtg $20,000, due Oct. 25, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,000
BAUMANN, Anna S., to Caroline Forstcr; 3d St, s s, 115 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000
BERMANN, Philip, and another to Clara Max and another; 147th St, 694 East, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 2,500
BIONDO, Simone, and wife to tha Henry Elias Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,072, prior mtg $14,000, demand, 6 per cent.... 3,500
BOBRICK, Louis, to Louis Levin; 119th St, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
BRANT, John J., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 150th St, 667 East, installments, 6 per cent 3,350
BREVOORT, Delia, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 151st St, 111 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,500
BREWER, George E., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 58th St, a s, 120.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 24,000
BUSTARD, George, to Frank A. Bell; Oakes Av, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 250
COLEMAN, Emma T., to City Real Estate Company; 104th St, 244, 3 years, 4½ per cent 70,000
DU BOIS, Frances E., to Abbie H. Wightman; 134th St, n s, 116.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 850
EASTERN UNION REALTY COMPANY to Ferdinand Kurzman; Jackson Av, n w corner of 156th St, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 50,000
EHRENFELD, Lena, to Richard P. French and another, executors and trustees; 110th St, 139 East, 5 years..... 17,000
ENGEL, Martin, to Robert L. Harrison; 45th St, a s, 325.6 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500
EPSTEIN, Alfred, to Israel O. Blake; 99th St, 17 West, due May 1, 1907..... 20,000
EWALD, Charlotte, to New York Suburban Cooperative Building and Loan Association; 201st St, e s, 100 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 1 year 7,500
FISH, Jacob, to Aaron Goodman and another; 4th St, 251 and 253 East, due Feb. 28, 1905, 6 per cent..... 18,000
FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Lewis Maas; Broome St, 175 and 177, s e corner of Clinton St, due May 1, 1906.. 27,650
FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Bertha Maas and another; Broome St, s s, 140 ft w of Attorney St, due May 1, 1906 8,850
GERDES, John F., and others to Charles Lane; 40th St, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, due April 4, 1909, 6 per cent..... 20,000
GINGOLD, Isaac, and another to Irving Bachrach and another; 109th St, 67 and 69 East, prior mtg —, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,950
GOLFARB, Carrie, to John Stacey; 2d Av, 2,402, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,000
HEILBORN, Theodore, to Frank T. Morrill; 27th St, 142 to 146 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 150,000
HELLINGER, Leopold, to Jones Well and another; West End Av, 20 to 26, prior mtgs $50,000, installments, 6 per cent..
HELLINGER, Leopold, to Jonas Well and another; 64th St, s s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtgs $127,000, installments, 6 per cent. 22,500
HEINE, Esther, to Ernest Ire-ber-180th St, s s, 85 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 5 years 3,800
HOLM, Katharina, to Charles Dorn and another; 2d Av, w s, 20.11 ft s of 38th St, 3 years, — per cent 4,000
JACKSON, Alonzo, to Daisey E. Booss; Jackson Av, w s, 117.10 ft s of 163d St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 5,000
JACKSON, Alonzo, to James B. Kinsherter, trustee; Jackson Av, w s, 233.10 ft s of 163d St, 3 years 5,000
JACKSON, Alonzo, to Eliza A. Finn; Jackson Av, w s, 231.10 ft s of 163d St, 3 years 5,000
JACKSON, Alonzo, to Daisey E. Booss; Jackson Av, w s, 212.10 ft s of 163d St, 3 years 5,000
KAPPES, Gottfried, to Lorenz Weiher; 147th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
KATZ, Isidor, to James Bilgee, executor; Cherry St, 51, due Dec. 20, 1904..... 6,500
KAUFMAN, Rose A., to Anton William; 88th St, n s, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000
KINNAN, Alexander P. W., to Seymour P. Kurzman; Broadway, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, due Sept. 15, 1907..... 10,000
KORN, Jacob, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 103d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000
LOEB, Marsa, to George Lowther, Jr., and another, trustees; 98th St, 141 and 145 West, 2 mtgs, 5 years, each 30,000
MARASCO, Rocco M., to Charles Brenneman; Houston St, 53 to 57, s w corner of Mott St, prior mtg $58,500, 3 years..... 23,750
MARASCO, Rocco M., to Charles Brenneman; Houston St, 53 to 57, s w corner of Mott St, prior mtgs $82,250, due July 15, 1904 12,000
MARASCO, Rocco M., to New York Security and Trust Company; East Houston St, 53 to 57, s w corner of Mott St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 58,500
MARGARITA, Alherto, and others to Arthur M. Bullowa and others; Mott St, 160, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000
MARX, Francis, to Frederick Seibel; 78th St, 350 East, 3 years..... 8,500
MICHAEL, Sophia, to Charles Simpson; 124th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 2d Av, due May 1, 1907 5,000
MILOWSKY, Louis, to Moses Deickman; Rivington St, s s, 70 ft e of Clinton St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000
McCARTEN, Michael K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 132d St, n s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 6,000
McBRIDE, John C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 93d St, 136 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000
McGLADE, Maria, to John J. Deery; Prospect Av, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, prior mtg $1,550, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
McPARLAND, Eliza, to Deming B. Smith; 162d St, n s, 120 ft w of Teller Av, due May 1, 1907..... 8,500
McPARLAND, Eliza, to Marshall P. Wilder; 162d St, n s, 100 ft w of Teller Av, due May 1, 1907..... 8,500
MILLIGAN, Thomas, and another to the City Mortgage Company; 140th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 mortgages, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 23,750
ODE, Adolphe, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; West Broadway, e s, 200 ft n of Spring St, interest and time due ae per bond 13,000
PAINTER, Emily G., to Anna A. Phyfe; 15th St, 105 and 107 East, due April 1, 1910..... 95,000
RAMGE, Anna K. E., to Albert L. Blum; 76th St, 243 East, 5 years, mtg $7,000, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000
RENWICK, Stanhope C., to Mary C. De Terrouenne; Pier 16, (25,) North River, s e, opposite Barclay St; also Pier 18, (28,) North River, n s, opposite Murray St, 1-32 part, all title, subject to rents, City of New York, 3 years, 6 per cent... 20,000
ROBERTSON, John, and wife to Henry M. MacCracken; Lots 30 and 31, map of University Heights North, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
ROSENBERG, Wolf, to Max J. Klein; 2d Av, 1,948 and 1,950, 2 mortgages, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., each. 2,625
RUSSELL, George D., and others to East Chester Savings Bank of Mount Vernon; King's Bridge Road, n w s, adjoining lands of James Wills and others, contains 10 73-100 acres, subject to life estate, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000
PLAPINGER, Morris, to Alexander E. Cohen; Madison St, 353, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000
SCHNEIDER, Max, and another to Valentine Gumprecht; 7th St, 70 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 11,000
SMITH, James J., to Jane M. Smith and another, Franklin Av, w e, 356 ft from n w corner of old 7th St, now 169th, due Nov. 17, 1904 9,000
TOWNSEND, Emily H., and another to Charles Strauss; Lexington Av, w s, 38.8 ft n of 53d St, 5 years, 1907..... 13,000
WALTERS, Annie, and another to Catherine Folkenson; 21st Av, n s, being 25 ft of Lot 882, map Wakefield, due July 1, 1905..... 1,000
WEINSTEIN, Louis, and Isidore Saberski; Montgomery St, c s, 61.6 ft s of Henry St, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000
WHITNER, William R., to Hiram K. Whitner; 130th St, 45 West, all title, demand, — per cent..... 12,000
WINSTON, Moses W., to Nellie A. La Velle; Bristow St, e s, 125 ft n of Stebbins Av, installments 1,000
WOLFFARTH, William H., to the Institution for the Sevings of Merchants' Clerks; 113th St, 70 and 72 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000
WOOD, Rose, to Clara Kinkeldey, executrix; Boulevard Lafayette, e s, 141 ft n of 159th St, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 940 and 942; Bay Wechsler to A. F. Beckmann & Co., 5 years ..... Nom.
AVENUE D, 2; George Watman to Solomon Rosenthal, 5 years..... $1,380. 1,440
BROAD ST, 60; Calvin A. Stevens and another, executors, to Dennett Surpassing Coffee Company, 10 years..$6,000 and 10,000
BROOME ST, 175 and 177, s e corner of Clinton St; Harris Friedman and another to William H. Martin, 5 years..... 1,260
CHERRY ST, 234 and 236; Louis Strongin and another to Philip Burnofsky and another, 3 years 7,200
CHERRY ST, 19; Luigi Carrado to Salvatore Angino & Co., 2 years..... 336
CHRISTOPHER ST, 154; Margaret O'Neil to John J. Dunn, 5 years..... 1,200
HOUSTON ST, 185 West; Sophia Spitznagle and another, executors, to John Bauer, 5 years 1,356
LEXINGTON AV, 1211; Israel O. Blake to the American Ice Company, 5 3-12 years. 3,600
MADISON ST, 273 and 275; Benjamin Ehrlich to Hyman Srebuik, 2 5-12 years. 672
ORCHARD ST, 283; Jacob Sweetman to Congregation Bnei Aaron Anshel Vilkomire, 5 years..... 312
PEARL ST, 516 and 518; Joseph Halk and others to Charles Coy, 3 years 1,920
RIVINGTON ST, 184 and 186; Samuel Agid to Sall Agid, 4 7-12 years..... 600
RIVINGTON ST, 69 to 73; Joseph Wasserman to Philip Cohen and another, 3 years 900
RUTGERS PLACE, 5 and 7; Hyman D. Baker to Max Cuperman, Lots 30 and 31, map of University Heights North, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
SULLIVAN ST, 240; Antonio Gallo to Frank Strriano, 2 7-12 years..... 600
WILLIS AV, 312; Erhardt Weber and another, executors, to Edwin W. Brown and another, 3 years 840
1ST AV, 1,637; Cecella Naet to Simon W. Wexler, 5 years..... 780
1ST AV, 904; George Whitefield to William Carroll, 5½ years $600. 720
2D AV, 1,574; Jacob Lederer to Martin Marquardt, 3 years 960
2D AV, 1,877; Bessie Herschkowitz and another to Barnet Lewine, 3 years..... 360
2D AV, s w corner of 73d St; Frederick Herrmann to Marcus Schwarz and others, 5 years..... 8,500
3D AV, 2,910; Conrad Wickhiller to Leopold Fiecher, 5 years..... 888
7TH AV, 300; 27th St, 291 West; Borough Realty Company to James Beattie, 5 years 2,500
8TH AV, 640; Albert J. Adame to Isidor Nash, 10 years..... $6,000 and 7,000
9TH AV, 753; Matilda K. Shelton to John H. Tyson, 5 years..... 1,680
12TH ST, 511 East; John C. Rindlauh and another to George Dreyer, 4 years..... 480
15TH ST, 356 East; Thomas J. Rush, trustee, to Wilhelmine Weber, 1 year.. 540
20TH ST, 532 and 534 West, and 19th St, 531 and 533 West; Charles E. Haff to American Ice Company, 9 2-12 years... 5,250
24TH ST, 159 and 161 West; Charles J. Winch to American Ice Company, 7 8-12 years 6,000
26TH ST, 326 West; Caroline A. Belt to Joseph Eckert, 3 years 360
29TH ST, 243 and 255 West; Charles J. Winch to American Ice Company, 7 8-12 years 6,000
34TH ST, 5 East; Gerard Beekman and another, trstees, to Thomas B. Clarke, 10 years ..... 4,500 to 5,000
46TH ST, 223 and 225 West; City Trust Company, trustee, to James W. Renwick, 5 years..... 4,500
73D ST, 239 East; Philip Kaiser to Frank Lutter, 3½ years 360
151ST ST, 545 and 547 East; Benedicta Vetter to American Ice Company, 10 years 2,700
151ST ST, 541 and 543 East; Julius A. Topp to American Ice Company, 10 years ..... $420 and 540

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERMAN, Jacob, to Clara Max and another, all title..... 1
BILLINGS, Charlee K., trustee, to Julia G. de Haven..... 1,000
DE HAVEN, Julia G., to James A. Billings 1,000
FISHMAN, Julius, to Van Norden Trust Company, 2 assignments..... 1
HEIN, Mergaretha, to Charles V. Gahriel. 1,200
KOBIE, Max, to Jacob Scheer, 3 assignments 1
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to The Bank for Savings, 2 assignments..... 39,500
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Thomas T. Sherman 45,000
LYON, Whitney, to Annie R. Bauerdorf 15,000
MAX, Clara, and another to David Arndt. 2,500
POWELL, Sarah H., to Women's Prison Association and Home..... 5,000
REALTY OPERATING COMPANY to Mark Alexander, assigns 2 mortgages.. 100
RUSSO, Antonio, to Filippo Fascetta and another 832
ROLSTEIN, William, to Van Norden Trust Company..... 1
SCHWARZ, Frederick A. O., in trust for Louis Schwarz, to Frederick A. O. Schwarz 1
SLOANE, John, executor and trustee, to Martha M. Davise..... 4,000
SOLOMON, Charles, to Louis A. Solomon, all title, 3 assignmants..... 1
WILLIAMS, Samuel, to Robert Altman.. 100

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, w s, 79.4 ft s of 182d St, 44x88.5; Thomas J. Kelly against Amelia Pirk, owner and contractor 46
CLINTON AV, 2,144; Thomas J. Kelly against Amelia Pirk, owner and contractor 14
GRAND and ATTORNEY STS, s e corner, 50x100; Alberene Stone Company against T. Lippman, owner; Gus Jackson, contractor 220
WATER ST, 312; Generoee Leonardi against George W. Bedell, owner; Samuel Cuperman, contractor..... 129
WEST BROADWAY, 82; Earl Mansfield against S. C. Welch, owner; T. H. Meegher, contractor 65
5TH AV, 110 and 112; Johnston Livingston, Jr., & Co. against estate of Ogden Goelet, owner; Henry Corn, contractor. 4,000
5TH AV and 16th St, n w corner, 92x 158.4; Frederick Brandt against estate of Ogden Goelet, owner; Luke A. Burke, contractor 3,370
7TH ST, 308 and 310 East; Sam Cooper against Abraham Schlesinger and another, owners; Morris Gittelson, contractor 28
181ST ST and Broadway, e w corner, 220x 140; Lawrence Brother against Hollywood Episcopal Church, owner; James Dougherty, contractor 339
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,
JACKSON AV and 156th St, n w corner, 225x76x irregular; Ferdinand Kurzman loans to Eastern Union Realty Company. 87,000
147TH ST, 251 and 253 East; Aaron Goodman and Solomon Simon loan to Jacob Fish 18,000
140TH ST, n e 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 99.11; the City Mortgage Company loans to Thomas Mulligan and Michael Tiernan 47,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, 47 and 49; Syracuss Stone Works against Severio Rizzalo and another, Dec. 15, 1903..... 141
CORNELIA ST, 22; Charles V. Fenn against Henry Schnepp and another, April 1, 1903..... 125
HOFFMAN ST, 2,430 to 2,455; Laing & Noonan against William Walnwright and another, March 7, 1904..... 46

Lis Pendens.

MADISON ST, 210; Michael Dann and another, executors, against Mary Moses and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Hyde.
3D AV AND 162D ST, n w corner, 50x96.5; Twenty-third Ward Bank against Otto H. Georgi and another, (action to declare deed void;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Wells.
3D AV AND 162D ST, n w cornar, 50x94.5; Twenty-third Ward Bank of City of New York against Otto H. Georgi, (notice attachment;) attorneys, Lexow, Mackellar & Welle.
13TH AV AND 4TH ST, n e corner of Lot 414, map of Wakefield, Bronx; Adelaide Magowan and another against Thomas G. O'Brien, (ejectment proceedings;) attorney, J. H. Harris.
26TH ST, 213 West; Jacob Brand against Frederick Benz and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Maas & Goldberg.
82D ST, 518 East; Abraham Stein against William Pline and another, (action to enforce lien;) attorneys, Carruth, Ziegler & Carruth.
88TH ST, s s, 78 ft w of 3d Av, 22x100; August Gebhard, executor, against J. Charles Grasmuk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.
118TH ST, 324 East; Pennsylvania Realty Company against Elise Roth, (action to impresellen;) attorney, J. Wilkenfsld.
136TH ST, 679 East; Marie A. Trageser against Mary R. Gees and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

EUROPE.

30 TOURS THIS SEASON, covering Europe from the Mediterranean to the North Cape, $210 to $1,040. Fares include all expenses. Illustrated booklets on request. Independent railroad and steamship tickets everywhere.

ST. LOUIS Tickets and tours to the World's Fair by all routes.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 BROADWAY,
649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of China.....May 2d
Empress of India.....May 23d
R. M. S. Athenian.....June 6th
Empress of Japan.....June 13th
R. M. S. Tartar.....June 27th
Empress of China.....July 4
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi ....Apr. 29th|Miowera....May 27th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips." NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE TICKETS TO CALIFORNIA.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RUSSELL SAGE, Plaintiff, against AMELIA SPERRY and Others, Defendants.—No. 125.

In pureuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant two hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and being parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street eighteen feet; thence southerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 16, 1904.

DAVID MAY, Referee.

REED & REED, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 125 West 117th Street, New York City:



No. 125 West 117th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Sixteen thousand nine hundred eighty-one and 25-100th ($16,981.25) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 28th day of March, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to Fifty-three and 63-100th ($355.63) Dollars, together with interest thereon from the 5th day of April, 1904, together with the expense of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is Two hundred forty and 32-100 ($240.32) Dollars and interest.

Dated New York, April 16, 1904.

DAVID MAY, Referee.

ap19-2aw3wTu&F&my10.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HELENA B. ACKER, Plaintiff, against TWENTY-THIRD WARD LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date tha 4th day of October, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in tha Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

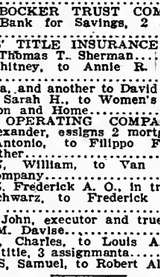
All that lot of land in ths City of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Section A of ths Vyse estate, belonging to the Twenty-third Ward Improvement Co.," dated July 1, 1893, made by John G. Van Horne, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to a certain deed made by the Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Madeline Pierce, dated July 15th, 1893, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on July 19, 1893, in Liber 10 of Section eleven of Conveyances at Page 152, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's office July 19, 1893, is known and designated by the lot number five hundred and sixty-eight (568.)

Dated New York, April 7th, 1904.

WM. E. STILLINGS, Referee.

CARRINGTON & PIERCE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 1,512 Vyee Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,920.41, with interest thereon from October 1st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $219.66, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessment, and other liens to ha allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $61.42 and interest.

WM. E. STILLINGS, Referee.

Ap12-2aw3wTu&S&My3

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER H. REILLY against OLIVER-REILLY COMPANY. To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State of New York receiver of the Oliver-Reilly Company, and of all property and effects of said corporation situate in tha State of New York, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by ths 15th day of July, 1904, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of July, 1904; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court made herein and benring date the 2d day of December, 1903, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled proceeding by the 15th day of July, 1904, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which may be made among the creditors of said corporation, and that all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at my place of business aforesaid on or before said 15th day of July, 1904.

Dated Manhattan Borough, New York City, January 7th, 1904.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Receiver.

HENRY G. K. HEATH, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PRICE A. MARTIN, Plaintiff, against LUCY S. MARTIN, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serva a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclueive of the day of service; and in casa of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for tha relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 25th, 1904.

SMITH & ENGEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and P. O. address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Lucy S. Martin:

The foregoing summons ie eerved upon you by publication pursuant to an ordsr of tha Hon. James A. O'Gorman, one of tha Justices of tha Supreme Court of the Stats of New York, dated ths 7th day of March, 1904, and filed with tha complaint in the office of tha Clerk of New York County, at tha County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, March 14th, 1904.

Dated N. Y., March 14th, 1904.

SMITH & ENGEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and P. O. address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER.

S. S. Deutschland
686½ ft. long—23½ knots average speed.
Sails May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4.
*†Bluecher, Ap. 23, 10 AM|*Deutsch'd, May 12, 3 PM
Waldersee, Ap. 30, 5 AM|Pennsylv, May 14, 4 PM
*†Moltke, May 5, 10 AM|A. Victoria, May 19, 10 AM
Bulgaria, May 7, 11 AM|Patricia, May 21, 10 A M
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.
Pr. Adalb't, May 12, 2 PM|Pr. Oskar, July 19, 10 AM
Pr. Oskar, May 31, Noon|Pr. Adalb't, Aug. 16, 9 AM
Pr. Adalb't, June 25, 9 AM|Prinz Oskar, Sept. 6, 2 PM
First Cabin, $60 and $75 upward,
According to Steamer.

SUMMER CRUISES
TO NORWAY, SPITZBERGEN, ETC.
2 GRAND CRUISES

Around the World.
Send for programmes.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N.J.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Ap. 26, 10 AM|Kronprinz, May 31, 7 AM
Kronprinz..May 3, 8 AM|K. Wm. II, June 14, 6 AM
K. Wm. II, May 17, 7 AM|Kaiser..June 21, 10 AM
Kaiser..May 24, 10 AM|Kronprinz, June 28, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
*Rhein..Apr. 28, 10 AM|Friedrich, May 19, Noon
Barbarossa, May 5, 10 AM|Bremen..May 26, 4 AM
Alice....May 10, 1 PM|Kurfuerst, June 2, Noon
*Neckar, May 14, 10 AM|Alice...June 7, 11 AM
*Sails to Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene....May 7, 11 AM|Albert..June 25, 11 AM
Albert..May 21, 11 AM|Luise...July 2, 11 AM
Luise..May 28, 11 AM|Irene...July 16, 11 AM
Irene...June 11, 11 AM|Luise...Aug. 6, 11 AM
From Bremen Piere 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....April 30|St. Paul.....May 14
Germanic.....May 7|Philadelphia...May 21

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Only first-class passengers carried.
MESABA.....Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
MINNEWASKA.....May 7, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....May 14, 4 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....May 21, 10:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland .....April 30|Kroonland.....May 14
Vaderland.....May 7|Zeeland.....May 21

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..Apr. 27, 10 AM|Teutonic, May 11, 10 AM
Adriatic..Apr. 29, 5 PM|Celtic....May 13, 4 PM
Oceanic, May 4, 0 AM|Cedric....May 18, 7 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria, Apr. 30, 6 AM|Campania, May 21, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 10 A M|Etruria...May 28, Noon
Umbria...May 14, Noon|Lucania...June 4, 10 AM

Tuesday Service.
Carpathia, May 17, 9 AM|Lucania...May 31, 9 AM

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
New (1904)

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

RECEIVER FOR OLD BREWERY.

The John Kress Company Is Unable to Meet Obligations.

The John Kress Brewing Company of 207 to 221 East Fifty-fourth Street is unable to meet maturing obligations, and application was made to the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a receiver and for the dissolution of the corporation by Henry M. Harr, Martin H. Hartmann, and William Forster, directors, Judge MacLean appointed W. H. Klenke as temporary receiver, with a bond of $25,000. M. Warley Platzek was appointed referee on the matter, and the order to show cause is returnable on Sept. 9.

Mr. Klenke is of the firm of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, lawyers, of 59 Wall Street, and William Forster, of that firm, has been President and Treasurer of the John Kress Brewing Company for the past four years. Martin H. Hartmann is Vice-President and Secretary. It was stated that there are large assets, but the company is short of ready money and cannot meet its obligations owing to general dullness of business and inability to make collections. The company has been sued by some of its creditors and more suits are threatened. It is said that if the business is properly managed without molestation by creditors there will be sufficient to pay all in full.

the liabilities and assets were not totaled in the papers filed in court, but as near as could be ascertained the liabilities are about $488,000 and assets about $500,000, which are covered by a mortgage to secure bonds of which $112,000 are outstanding and $75,000 are deposited as collateral for loans.

The principal loan creditors are: Nineteenth Ward Bank, $17,000; Germania Bank, $19,500; estate of Jacob Schmidt, $15,000; F. & M. Schafer Brewing Company, $5,700. The principal merchandise creditors are: American Malting Company, $8,762; Columbia Malting Company, $5,471; Hirsch & Roth Bar Fixture Company, $3,496; William M. Schwenker, $5,023; Sonnenschein & Landesman, $4,483.

The principal assets of the corporation consists of real estate at 207 to 221 and 218 to 224 East Fifty-fourth Street, 170 East Eightieth Street, 116-118 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; 32 Russell Street, Brooklyn, and thirty acres of land at East View Farm, N. Y. Among the other assets are the plant, machinery, fixtures, apparatus and plant, the value of which largely depends upon its being continued in operation until it can be disposed of as a going concern, and a large amount of beer on hand and in process of manufacture.

The brewery is one of the oldest in the city, having been established in 1853 by John Kress, who died in 1877, leaving the business to his widow Susanna, who carried it on until January, 1884, when the present company was formed.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$50,000.—Banker desires activa associate with above amount; young man preferred. N., Box 105 Times.

Old-established cardboard, jobbing, and manufacturing business. Owner retiring. Janes, Box 114 Times.

Wanted—A party with some capital to help organize small company in the hardware manufacturing line. Address Manufacturing, 140 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for person willing to invest $150 monthly in established wholesale and retail concern; profit very large. Address Box O 95 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before tha public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 25 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity (a membership over 250,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

An opportunity is offered for the investment of a few thousand dollars in a manufacturing business in New York. In association with a prominent merchant, and well-known banker, on the same terms that they invested. One of these gentlemen personally manages tha company. The product is in the largest demand from jobbers and manufacturers, and although the business was recently established the volume of trade now current renders it desirable to increess the capital. The business is already on a profitable basis with large prospects for the future. A suitable plant was obtained at a rentel, so there are no dead assets in the investment. Cassius M. Paine, 25 Broad St.

AUCTION SALES.

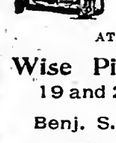
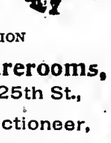
James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells evenings all week, bric-a-brac, vases, 779 Broadway, Brooklyn.

By virtue of execution I will sell to-day, 9 A. M., at 62 West 34th St., Manhettan, at public auction, right, title, and interest to following goods: Soda apparatus, mirrors, showcases, counters, chairs, tables, fans, lamps, scales, carpets, candies, and merchandise, subject to chattel mortgage of $500.00. Jacob Subin, City Marshal.

Auction Sale.—April 30, 1904, 12 M., on premises "Lieberman residence, 189 Broadway, Flushing, 179x240, house, 15 rooms, improvements, large barn, best residential section." Ten thousand dollars may remain on mortgage, $500 deposit required of purchaser, terms at sale. T. Jefferson Burnett, auctioneer, Flushing, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT RECEIVER'S SALE.
George E. Shaw, Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St., will sell on premises, 281 Water St., on THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, at 11 A. M., machinery contained in factory of Fred C. Steimann & Co., consisting of forges, anvils, lathes, vises, die cutters, felt wheel cutters, sand paper cutters, pulleys, shefting hangers, belting, tools, etc.
EDWARD G. RIGGS, Esq.,
Receiver, 102 Fulton St.
THOMAS E. DONNELLY, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row.

LAST DAYS
of the
Carnegie Hill Hotel Sale
at
152, 154 W. 34th St.,
sold by order of
Ritch, Woodward, Boyce & Butcher,
Attorneys for Mrs. E. M. Sinclair.
There remain yet to be disposed of Brass and Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Royal Wilton Rugs and Carpets, Lace Curtains, Couches, Down Cushions, Shades, Dining Chairs and Tables, Desks, Combination Bookcase Desks, Blankets, Chairs, Portieres, &c., &c.
Sale at 1 P. M. This Day.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,
AUCTIONEER.

WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?—WISE.

75

Pianos
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 and 21 West 125th St.,
near 5th Av.
Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer,
will sell
This (Tuesday) Evening
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP,
75 High Grade Pianos
(new and slightly used.)
The Catalogue contains:—
STEINWAY, KNABE, WEBER,
CHICKERING, HARDMAN, FISCHER,
SOHMER, BACON, ESTEY,
and various other prominent makers
in
Uprights, Grands and Squares
—also—
5—BABY GRANDS—5
MADE BY
STEINWAY, KNABE, STINERTONE, &c.
Exhibition.
Pianos on view and for trial
TO-DAY (TUESDAY) FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL
TIME OF SALE.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hearings will be held on Thursday by the Board of United States General Appraisers on the questions of linen scrims, etamines, and feather stitch braids.

***

The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company is to move about the end of this week from 91 Chambers Street to 40 Hudson Street. The New York Belting and Packing Company will move at the same time from 25 Park Place to 91-93 Chambers Street.

***

The drop in the price of print cloths to 3½ cents for regulars and corresponding prices for narrow and wide odds, reported exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Friday, has carried the market to a point at which there are buyers, but sellers are not inclined to go on at the declins. One of the latter said yesterday that if he would accept 4& cents for 38 1-3-inch 64 squares (equivalent of 3½ cents for regulars) he could sell 50,000 pieces, double cuts, in two minutes. A double cut runs from 120 to 125 yards per piece.

***

The market for denims is in an irregular condition. Ons nine-ounce make which has sold as high as 16 cents per yard since the beginning of ths year can now bs bought at 14½ cents per yard.

***

The new season in cotton (canton) flannels for China has opened. Business done up to date is estimated in some quarters to havs reached 5,000 packages. Careful inquiries in leading quarters do not, however, indicate more than 2,000 packages purchased so far. Ths business has besn done mostly on the basis of 8½ cents per yard for 2.50-yard goods. This is an advance of about 10 per cent. on the prices ruling a year ago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NATHAN ROSENSTEIN.—Nathan Rosenstein, wholesale dealer in clothing at 7 Lafayette Place, made an assignment yesterday to Jno. Frank without preference. Otto Horwitz, attorney for Mr. Rosenstein said that the assignment was made with the approval of the creditors so as to carry through a proposed composition at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The liabilities are about $17,000 and assets $4,500. A committee of creditors has had the matter in charge for a month past.

Out of Town.

NEW ORLEANS.—With the junior partner missing, the sugar firm of Drewer & Harvey to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy in ths Federal courts, with liabilities of $68,990 and assets of $51,993.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CAZDAN & GROSS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Cazdan & Gross, manufacturers of petticoats, at 266 Canal Street, show liabilities of $7,307 and no assets.

FRANK A. KULLACK.—Frank A. Kullack, tailor, at 73 Orchard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,782 and assets of $228, in debts owing him. He has been in business ten years.

FRANK N. MOCKRIDGE.—Frank N. Mockridge, residing at 174 Bronx Park Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,964 and assets of $971, consisting of cash, $39, and oil and mining shares, $932, par value.

B. HIRSCHFIELD.—Benjamin Hirschfield, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 56 East Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,736 and assets of $2,131, consisting of cash, $166; stock, $449; fixtures, $386, and accounts, $1,130. He has been in business about eight years, and in that time has had several partners.

COHEN BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barnett, David, and Louis Cohen, composing the firm of Cohen Brothers, cloak manufacturers at 71 Mercer Street, by the following creditors: Pascal, Nacht & Co., $344, and Jean Berg, $323. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments of $500, transferred merchandise, and accounts, $500, and removed part of their property. They have been in business two years.

JACOB DRILLMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Drillman, wholesale grocer at 83 Ridge Street, by the following creditors: Max Schlanger, $1,000; Samuel Zeitlin, $311, and Jacob E. Bab, $130. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $5,000 to creditors to prefer them, and transferred property to dise and accounts worth $5,000 and removed a large part of his property. Judge Holt appointed David McG. Means receiver of the asests, which are estimated at $7,000, of which $6,000 is stock and $1,000 accounts, the liabilities being $20,000. He has been in business eleven years. He also had a store at 113 Ridge Street, but it was stated that he had disposed of it.

LEMAN & ALTMAYER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Angelo W. Leman and Aaron K. Altmayer, conposing the firm of Leman & Altmayer, wholesale dealers in ribbons and artificial flowers at 621 Broadway, by Hays & Hershfield, for James Stsrn, doing business as James Stern & Co., to a creditor for $2,582. It was alleged that on March 14 he removed assets valued at several thousand dollars, and made payments to creditors. Hays & Hershfield said that the liabilities are about $20,000 and assets $15,000, which include stock, $5,000, and accounts, $7,000. Mr. Altmayer has been in business ten years and this firm was formed in June, 1900.

HYMAN RUBIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Rubin, retail dealer in jewelry and diamonds at 34 Canal Street, by the following creditors: Alols, Kohn & Co., $649; William Konowitz, $149, and Walter McPhersen, $237. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and from April 11 to 15 transferred goods and accounts worth $10,000 to various creditors to prefer them and removed a large part of his property. Judge Holt appointed Charles Buckley Hubbell receiver of the assets on the application of Leonard Bronner, who stated that he had a stock and fixtures worth $15,000, but there is left only about $1,000 in stock and fixtures and $3,000 in outstanding accounts. He has been in business twelve years.

ELWOOD A. ROESSLE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Elwood A. Roessle by the following creditors: Pettit & Reed, $1,316; Alfred Pieper, $352, and Roland B. Zilm, $7. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred most of his property with intent to hinder and delay his creditors, and transferred the remainder of his property to his father, T. E. Roessle, an alleged creditor, to prefer him over other creditors. Elwood A. Roessle is a well-known hotel keeper, who kept the Gilsey House, corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, for four years up to March 1, when he disposed of his interest there. He obtained a lease of the Gilsey House for eleven years from May 1, 1900, at a rental of $75,000 a year. On March 1 last he sold out his interest, it is said, for $80,000, of which $50,000 was cash and the balance in notes, and the hotel has since been conducted by the Seaboard Hotel Company.

ZUCKER BROTHERS & Co.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Zucker, William Zucker, and Samuel Stern, who compose the firm of Zucker Brothers & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 97 Prince Street, by Stern, Singer & Barr, for the following creditors: C. A. Aufferwordt & Co., $925; Charles Kohlman & Co., $455, and Eureka Paper Novelty Company, $33. It was allegsd that they are insolvent, and on April 23 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. The business was started by their father in 1887, and the present partners have carried it on for the past two years. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Albert T. Plummer receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $4,000. Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, attorneys for the firm, said that the liabilities are about $35,000 and assets $10,000 in stock, accounts, and fixtures for the meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, 309 Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, when an offer of settlement will be submitted.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges from bankruptcy to the following bankrupts:

John T. Hunt, of Zindars & Hunt, electrical contractors of 127 Fifth Avenue, whose liabilities were $57,868; William H. Sanford, of Lewis & Sanford, wholesale provision dealers at ths Produce Exchange building, liabilities $44,600; Leandsr E. Whipple, of 128 West Seventy-ninth Street, formerly President of the Metaphysical Publishing Company, liabilities $49,174; William A. Quigley commission dealer in cloaks, at 10 East Eighteenth Street, liabilities $10,437; Charles Dreyfus, of 17 East Eighty-seventh Street, dealer in cattls at Lowville, N. Y., liabilities $10,403; Emil F. Begieging, who formerly kept a restaurant at the corner of Broadway and Canal Street, who filed his petition on Sept. 24, 1838, with liabilities of $34,364; Charles Cohen, dealer in men's furnishings, at 117 Park Row, liabilities $6,056; Rudolph Lederer, dsalsr in bakers' supplies, at 162 William Street, liabilities $5,153; Morris Welman, dealer in clothing at New Rochelle, liabilities $3,272.

Other discharges granted were to Lester I. Rumsey, Morris Kahn, Edgar L. Van Etten, Frederick W. Worley, Gustav Schuneman, and Marx & Lang.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, tha first name being that of tha debtor:

ALLEN, James—Van C. Bogardus and another	$59
AFFLECK, Elmer W.—Cbandler and Hsld Piano Company	73
ANTHONY, Arthur J.—J. H. McLean and another	570
BECKER, Joseph—P. Weinberg	121
BECK, Sarah—H. Helfer	320
BEDELL, Daniel L.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company	182
CAVANAUGH, Alice—G. F. McCoy	166
CLINGEN, John J.—Hahne & Co	80
COLLORE, Ann C.—A. Meyer	80
CHAMEIDES, Wolf—L. Heller and another	454
CALHOUN, John C.—E. Fowler	141
CARPENTER, Anna C.—Slede Fur Company	380
CRANE, Ewen—J. Walker	644
CAMERON, Ewen—J. Walker	140
DAVIS, Joseph and Benjamin—A. Coon	
DANZIGER, Israel—O. Schlegel Manufacturing Company	50
DURAND-RUEL, George—J. J. Wells and another, costs	27
DEAN, Theresa—G. M. Hoffman	111
DOBBS, Willoughby B.—City of New York	101
ECKES, Jacob—H. I. Steller, costs	123
EPNER, Wolf—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	110
FIELD, Charles C.—J. M. Delany end another	140
FOWKS, Edward—A. Sariol	7,636
GREENBAUM, Pauline—A. Folgeman and another	144
GRAETZER, Johennes—J. Brahm	595
HORSTMAN, Gerson P.—M. Sonn	110
HOGAN, James P.—T. O'Rorke	71
HICKEY, Charles F.—O. D. Thees and another	80
L. L. SHRETT CORPORATION—Redfield Brothers	258
IMPERIAL COFFEE COMPANY—Commonwealth Trust Company of New York.	169
AGENCIA MERCANTILY MARITIMA—J. M. Ceballos and anotber	8,480
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Compeny—I. Grossmen	538
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Shoforen	3,299
CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY—E. Seeman	149
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF New Jersey—A. H. Frankel	209
THE UNION SURETY AND GUARANTY Company—United States of America	597
CONSOLIDATED GAS AND ELECTRIC Company—R. A. Hatfield and another	120
CASTLE BRAID COMPANY—City of New York, costs	90
EMPIRE MILK COMPANY—L. Pearl	2,356
UNITED STATES GUARANTEE COMPany and Thomas Schneider—P. W. Cullnan, Commissioner	1,600
KERRIGAN, Sara E.—J. Manwaring	199
KRIEGEL, Semuel—A. Karp and another	576
KEARNEY, Thomas E.—J. Walsh	33
LEDERER, James L.—E. M. Blanke	195
LEVIS, Leonard—C. J. Schnatz and another	61
LACEY, Loulse—F. W. Haver	34
LITHAM, E. L. individually and Marshal —W. Hollander	718
LOVAS, William G.—M. D. Henderson	362
LEVINE, Baruch—American Credit Indemnity Company of New York	425
MARSHALL, Morgan—L. Borger	256
MANSERY, Louie M.—B. D. Baker	66
MARSH, William F.—V. Greene, Commissioner, and another, costs	31
McDERMOTT, Michael H., by guerdian—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	119
OWENS, Beecher W., and Robert J., Jr.—R. H. Ames	153
PHYSIOC, Joseph A., and Henry W. Palmer—R. M. Lyman	746
PHILLIPS, Frank I.—S. Swartz	172
PARSONS, Fred W.—E. Boote	248
ROBINSON, Gilbert—N. A. Morris	30
RAE, Albert F.—Siegel Cooper Company	497
RICE, Nora H., and George W.—D. C. Tucker	215
SHANNON, Pauline—B. Kimber	101
SONNER, Harriet G.—German American Insurance Company	72
SCOFIELD, Cyrus—J. A. West, administrator, costs	153
SHIRMER, Lily L., and George P.—S. B. Ayers	1,341
STEVENS, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	74
STONE, Louis—E. Bayer	61
SPIER, Oscar—B. Bliss	29
SMITH, J. Campbell—J. J. Gibbons	127
TILLITSON, James K.—C. Forest	35
WUND, Jacob C.—E. P. Lyon	177
WOOLWORTH, Frank W.—Star Company, costs	99
WOOD, William A.—J. H. Wear and another	34
WALSH, John F.—R. A. Zilen	383

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BRADY, Thomas, and William Hauptmen—A. E. Lyon and another, Dec. 28, 1903	$3,090
BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY—C. A. Fry, Oct. 31, 1903	281
BRAND, George—R. Herrmann, executor, May 21, 1898	382
CHEBRA ACHNOTATH ORCHIM—D. Seventritt, April 13, 1895	62
GRANT, Eugene J., Alfred Fenton, and Peter J. Montague—L. A. Jaffer, March 23, 1904	632
HARRIS, Samuel, Louis Silverman, and Louis Lehmann—R. Lewis, May 14, 1903	517
HOLLANDER, Adolph and Harry—M. Kittenplan, Nov. 10, 1903	1,675
JOHNSON, Robert E.—S. Gross, Dec. 18, 1894	192
KLINGER, Louis—J. Spira and another, May 31, 1900	62
SCHMITZ, Arnold—H. Fuld and another, Aug. 8, 1903	34
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, relator—The Old Guerd of the City of New York and another, April 8, 1904	174
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and tha Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—G. P. Maresl and another, Nov. 27, 1903	2,089
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and tha Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—A. M. Klamenn, individually and as guardian, and another, Dec. 16, 1903	618
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—S. B. Solomon, executor, and another, Dec. 31, 1903	8,633

Judgment Reversed.

L. D. GARRETT COMPANY—A. W. Hart, Dec. 22, 1903	$12,483

Judgments Canceled.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—J. Rnppert, May 26, 1899	$1,186
KETCHUM, Samuel—E. Borsut and another, June 22, 1894	1,284

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The leave granted Chaplain William Colbert, Eighth Infantry, is extended three months. Capt. Charles R. Howland, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco and report for assignment to temporary duty in charga of construction of protected target range.

Capt. Daniel Robinson, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Sciencs and Tactics at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, to take effect May 16.

Leave for two months, to take effect May 30, is granted First Lieut. George H. Crabtree, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. H. W. Schulle, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, to Sandy Hook Proving Ground on business pertaining to ordnance material being tested.

Capt. Henry C. Davie, Artillery Corps, will proceed from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Totten, N. Y., on business pertaining to the instruction in submarina mining.

Major Henr A. Reed, Artillery Corps, is relieved at San Jnan, Porto Rico, and will return to the United States on the transport which will convey the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Companies, Coast Artillery, and then proceed to Fort Caswell, N. C., and assume command of that post.

First Lieut. Arthur P. Hyde, Artillery Corps, is transferred from tha unassigned list to tha Ona Hundredth Company, and will join the company to which he is transferred.

First Lieut. William H. Monroe, Artillery Corps, now attached to the Forty-seventh Company, is assigned to the Fifty-sixth Company, and will join the latter company upon its arrival at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

First Lieut. Jacob E. Wyke, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fifty-sixth to the Fifty-ninth Company, and will join the latter company upon its arrival in the United States from Porto Rico.

First Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Fifty-ninth to the Forty-seventh Company, and will join the latter company upon ths arrival of the first-named company in the United States.

Capt. B. T. Clayton, Quartermaster, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to New Orleans and assume charge of the Quartermaster's office, relieving Capt. J. E. Bloom.

The Navy.

Commander B. O. Scott is detached from command of the Machias and will wait orders.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Blish is detached as Inspector of Equipment at the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, and ordered to the naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

Lieut. Commander R. H. Hughee is detached from the Concord and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. H. Scales will report to the commanding officer of the Concord for duty as executive officer.

Lieut. A. M. Cook's orders for home revoked. He will continue duty on the Nevada.

Lieut. C. M. Stone is detached from the Pensacola naval training station, San Francisco, and ordered to the Concord as navigator.

Lieut. J. M. Luby is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Mayflower.

Lieut. W. McDowell is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the Mayflower.

Lieut. R. H. Pope is detached from the Marblehead and ordered home, and is granted seven weeks' leave.

Ensign E. W. Forman is detached from the Concord and ordered homs and wait orders.

Ensign S. W. Bryant is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Marbleheed.

Ensign W. Hunt is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Marbleheed.

Ensign W. M. Hunt is detached from tha Machias and ordered home and wait orders.

Ensign S. Gennon is detached from the Machias and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Ensign B. T. Bulmer's orders April 22 modified and ordered to the Mayflower.

Midshipman W. D. Fulston will continue duty on the Kearsarge as watch and division officer.

Midshipman C. C. Moses is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to tha Concord.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Balch is detached from the Machias and ordered home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. Seaman is detached from the Don Juan da Anstria and ordered home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dixis, at Hampton Roads; Aberdena, at Norfolk; Montgomery, at Colon; Rainbow, at Cavite; Dolphin, at Washington; Isia de Cuba, at Malta; Lawrence, at Mount Vernon, Ind.; Whipple, at Galveston; Eagle, at Cabanas; Marietta, at San Juan; Tacoma, at Tacoma; Albany, at Shanghei; Culgoa, at Guantanamo; Buffalo, at Singapore; El Cano, at Shiak-wan.

Sailed—Vixen, from Guantanamo for Santiego; Adkans, from Pensecola for Newport Newe; Adams, from San Francisco for Honolulu; Kentucky, from Port Said for Naples; Olympia, from Pensacola for New Orleans; Nasbville, from Cairo for Cape Girardau, Mo.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. F. Maynard, Utica; Dr. James Sullivan, Providence.

HOLLAND—Jules Mebdel, Paris; J. Harry Dods, Tarporley, England; Marcus Dods, Edinburgh; Faustino Martiner, Mexico City.

IMPERIAL—Emile Bucher, Jamaica.

GRAND—Capt. J. S. Harding, United Stales Army; Dr. P. H. McAndrews, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—C. R. Thursby, London.

MANHATTAN—Capt. T. A. Dick, London; M. Latour, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—Edward G. White, Ottawa; Alexander Leith, Springfield.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. K. Jones, Arkansas.

ALBEMARLE—Lady Hickson, Montreal.

HOFFMAN—J. T. Morton, Memphis.

BELVEDERE—Julio Peter, Buenos Ayres.

ASTOR—P. Y. Jacobson, Scotland; W. W. Bascomb, Curacoa; V. E. Panawalne, Barbados.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Rich, ladies' and infants' wear; 415 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits; Miss A. Collins, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Bowmen & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; C. R. Bowman, dry godos; Hotel Normandie.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, white goods, and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. R. Scoble, prints and ginghams; 320 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Doepiitz, S., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Doepiitz, fancy goods; Herald Squara Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadwey; Herald Squars Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuee, N. Y.; D. L. McCarthy, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Moffitt, dry goods; F. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Muhleider, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Hart, manufacturing department, 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Imperial.

Miller & Rhoade, Richmand, Va.; R. G. Wills, linens and white goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Squere Hotel.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Moody, men's and boys' clothing, 43 Leonard Street.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jalkut, millinery; G. O. Welly, dry goods, 81 Grand Stret; Hotel Imperial.

Strouss & Stumer Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Strouss, millinery; 11 Waverley Place; Hotel Netherland.

Bernheimer, G. Brothers, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery, books, and toys; S. Haasfeld, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Robinson, J. M., Notion Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, hosiery, gloves, corsets, linens, and laces; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Herman Brothers, Lindmer & Co., Neehville, Tenn.; W. Herman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Strouss Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Strones, trimmings; Hoffman House.

Holman Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. J. Hamburger, pleca goods; Hotel Netherland.

Forbes & Wallacs, Springfield, Mass.; V. E. Desontles, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. W. Hurdley, walsts and skirts; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; E. W. Cory, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Foster, Ross & Baucus, Auburn, N. Y.; W. I. Baucus, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Dremmon, ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Lurie, A., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Lurie, laces, notions, hosiery, gloves and jewelry, walsts, corsets, ribbons, and dress trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Colby Davis, dress goode; 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, ribbons and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskoff, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, and millinery; A. R. Ellis, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Buckbee, Peterson & Wood Company, Oswego, N. Y.; C. L. Wood, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sone, Scranton, Penn.; Mrs. M. Smith, ledies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. Buchdahl, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Sencenbough Dry Goods Company, Aurora, Ill.; S. S. Sencenbough, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Squara Hotel.

Schiff & Bloom, Baltimore, Md.; L. Schiff, skirts; St. Denis Hotel.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Bingham-ton, N. Y.; L. R. Marvin, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Armstrong, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Sears, Roebnck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Biffors, sporting goods; 215 Greene Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bigsby, Miss, E. M., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss E. M. Bigsby, millinery; Gregorion Hotel.

Kolven & Stern, Chicago, Ill.; H. Kalven, notions, hoelery, and laces; Hotel Navarre.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evensville, Ind.; J. W. Anderson, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; 436 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Clocks.—$20 reward and no questions for two gilt clocks; $10 for pawntickets. Hays & Co., 12 Cortlandt St.

Lost—In Harlem, Sunday, shell comb, steel top; reward. Darling, 509 W. 112th St.

Lost.—Pearl beads, on Lower Broadway; reward. Address R. B., Box 201 Times.

REWARDS.

$50 reward for diamond horseshoe brooch containing 28 stones, lost April 23d between 50th St. and Madison Av., 53d St. and Park Av. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7*t*., 42c. *7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1.—21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av. The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; transients accommodated; reference.

22d St., 29 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

31st St., 151 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; dressing room; excellent home cooking; table board.

35th St., 9 East.—Excellent city accommodation; have also large country place near city.

53d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny room; every convenience; good board; references.

Lexington Av., 972.—Newly renovated throughout; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

Madison Av., 432.—Very pleasant third-floor room; corner house; Summer prices; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7*t*., 42c. *7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

12th St., 29 West.—Large double rooms, running water; well-kept house; references.

46th St., 70 West.—Gallatin Hotel; an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, electric light, $2 daily for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; telephone 560S-38th.

49th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Sunny second-story room; nicely furnished.

52d St., 265 West.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen.

62d St., 125 West.—Furnished suit of rooms and bath to quiet gentlemen. Hayes.

86th St., 326 East.—Furnished room, private house; references.

2,762 Broadway, (near 106th St.,) 3 very desirable rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 182 Times.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 89th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 89th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

Jackson Av., 1,008.—Large front and back parlor, newly furnished; piano; use tiled bath; three blocks 166th St. L Station; 35 minutes to Grand St.; $5 weekly. Caswell.

Madison Av., 74.—Rooms on main floor, suitable for physician's offices; also rooms single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7*t*., 42c. *7 words to line.*

Females.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for busy office; must be able to take rapid dictation, and be neat in appearance; salary, $10. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

Wanted—Entry clerk and stenographer; quick at figures; good penman; only those having experience need apply. S. S., Box 137 Times Office.

Wanted—Cashiers; the 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced cashiers; also bright young women for trading stamp booths. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—First-class laundress; must be able to do up shirts; chamber work one day in the week; best city references required. Call from 9 to 12, 42 West 69th St.

Wanted—Cook who is willing to do some laundry work. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock, Mrs. H. L. Rosenfeld, Euclid Hall, Broadway and 86th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for a Brooklyn bank; must be well educated, and come well recommended; salary, $8 to $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Awning operators with some experience, at Wanamaker's. Apply at 760 Broadway, between 9 and 11 A. M.

Wanted—A girl for chamberwork and plain washing and ironing; city references required. Call between 9 and 12 at 148 East 61st St.

Males.

Bookkeepers.—Proof figure system prevents errors; will give you correct trial balance; pamphlet, $2. George Rodes, 114 East 82d St.

Furniture Packers.—Siegel-Cooper Co. require experienced furniture packers; permanent positions to steady men. Apply at warehouse, 251 W. 17th St.

Wanted—Night Superintendent: the 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced night Superintendent; only those who have held similar positions in a large department store need apply in confidence, either personally or by mail, to Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station E, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Outside carriage man; the 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced outside carriage man; commanding appearance essential. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted.—Hod carriers and fireproof constructors wanted at Binghamton, N. Y., on twelve-story Binghamton Press Building, located on Chenango St., near Court St.; only first-class men wanted.

Wanted—Bright young man as outside man; one who has worked in architect's office preferred; salary and commission. Iron Works, 1,395 Avenue A.

Wanted—Insurance men who can give satisfaction can secure excellent contract with liberal drawing account. Germania Life, 20 Nassau St.

Wanted—An energetic, bright boy as general office assistant; excellent chance for advancement. Box O 194 Times.

Wanted — Stenographer, experienced, competent; $12; also girl as office assistant; $7. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Awning hangers; only experienced men need apply at Wanamaker's, 760 Broadway, between 9 and 11 A. M.

Wanted—Young men to assist awning hangers, at Wanamaker's. Apply at 760 Broadway, between 9 and 11 A. M.

Wanted.—Bricklayers wanted at Binghamton, N. Y., on twelve-story Binghamton Press Building, located on Chenango St., near Court St.

Wanted—Porters; the 14th Street Store requires competent porters. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Bright young man to rent apartments in new apartment house. Apply The Bertha, 515 West 111th St.

Wanted—Several office boys, about 16; public school graduates. Call, forenoon, 5th floor, 31 Union Square.

Wanted—A receiving teller for a branch bank. Address B., Box 138 Times.

Wanted—Carpenters. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Wanted—Plasterers. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line*—3 *times*, 12c.; 7*t*., 21c. *7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A cultured woman as secretary clerical work, superintending refined home, charge of children, or any position of trust and responsibility; highest references. S. A. H., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Attendant or useful companion; refined; excellent packer, reader, sewer. Englishwoman, 1,620 Broadway, Advertising Agency.

Chambermaid, &c.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her chambermaid, or as parlormaid; can be seen at her present employer's, 36 East 62d St., after 9 Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line*—3 *times*, 12c.; 7*t*., 21c. *7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Chambermaid, &c.—Young girl; chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Keaveny, 304 West 152d St.; no cards.

Companion.—Position as useful companion; competent seamstress; experienced in care of sick; refined Christian family preferred. Companion, 1,364 Broadway.

Cook.—A first-class Swedish cook; by the day or month; highest city reference. 350 East 65th St.

Caretaker.—As caretaker; best references. M., Box 18, 1,026 3d Av.

Governess.—Speaks French fluently; first-class English scholar and excellent musician; would go as companion; willing to travel; highest diplomas and references. M., care Smith, 300 East 69th St.

Laundress.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her laundress; can be seen at her present employer's, 36 East 62d St., after 9 Tuesday.

Stenographer, &c.—By young lady for a few days a week or a few hours daily; can do mimeographing; typewriting alone preferred; no agencies. Y. Z., 90 8th Av.

Laundress.—Laundress to take home ladies' and family washing; references. Eleanor Halpin, 207 West 60th.

Proofreader.—Several years' experience; accustomed to edit copy. O., Box 211 Times Office.

Stenographer and Secretary.—By energetic young lady of exceptional capabilities; good family; university education; efficient general office worker; six years' experience; excellent correspondent; A1 reference. Margaret Phillips, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

Young lady, thoroughly competent stenographer and typewriter, anxious to obtain position with good house; four years' experience; salary, $12 to $15. Address Miss S. E. Y., 136 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Year's experience; in Pittsburg attended high school three years; intelligent; very competent; good family; good references. Penn, Box 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By two young ladies, recently graduated high percentage from Eastman, Poughkeepsie; understand bookkeeping; high school education; American parentage; moderate. Eastmanite, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer.—By refined, intelligent, up-to-date American girl: accurate, rapid; five years' experience, insurance, legal; also secretary Grand Regent, Royal Arcanum. Katherine Taylor, Box 151 Times.

Competent stenographer and typewriter desires position; four years' experience in grocery, electrical, and hardware lines; salary, $12 to $15. Address Miss B. Scott, 27 Manhattan Av., city.

Stenographer.—Stenographer, (18,) six months' experience, ambitious, industrious, and trustworthy, wants permanent position; not afraid to work. M. F. S., 77 Barrow St., N. Y. City.

Stenographer and typewriter; bright, neat; about two years' experience; wants position with chance of advancement; salary, $8 to $10. Address Miss Lulu Huber, Secaucus, N. J.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—By young man; two years' experience; graduated Albany Business College. Competent, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Six years' experience; mercantile and publishing work; thoroughly proficient; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Unexcelled, Box 149 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By beginner; 3 years high school; rapid, accurate, mimeographing; live with parents. Miss Dickson, Box 158 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12, $15. Superior, 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; willing to work hard; hours immaterial; best references; $12. Prudent, 150 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer with five years' experience as private secretary desires position in same capacity; highest reference. Reliable, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Intelligent; good education; six years' experience; thoroughly familiar both commercial and legal work; unquestionable references; $15. Wheeler, 195 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright young lady; thorough business experience; quick, accurate; capable office assistant; three years' experience; $10. Miss A., 125 Times Office.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—By energetic, capable young man; broad experience; university education; credentials. Expert, Box 157 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer, typewriter, understands bookkeeping; four years' advertising and newspaper experience; $12; good worker. Miss Lee, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, typewriter, four years' experience in brokerage, mercantile, desires permanent position. J. Macdonald, Box 176 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By an intelligent, willing beginner; rapid, accurate; willing to work long hours. Miss H., Box 159 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Three years' experience; reference from present employer; faithful, accurate. Brooklynite, Box 171 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience, 3 in publishing house; similar position; salary, $12; references. Active, Box 220 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7, $8. Neatness, 147 Times Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid; neat; good education. Accurate, 175 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid worker; $8. W., 185 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience in law and other work. H. G., Box 200 Times.

Waitress.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, 36 East 62d St., after 9 Tuesday.

Males.

Accountant and Auditor.—Permanent or temporary, to open, write up, close, or make investigations; balance sheets with trading and profit and loss accounts prepared. Moderate, Box 163 Times Office.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant and auditor; books opened and closed; income accounts prepared; work for estates and professional men desired; permanent or temporary. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant.—Expert, (degree;) books opened, accounts systematized; trial balances drawn, profit and loss statements, balance sheets prepared. Veritas, Box 142 Times.

Accountant, credit man, and collection or office manager wishes to make a change; A1 references. Credits, Box 184 Times.

Accountant.—Bookkeeper (double entry) desires position evenings, opening, closing, balancing books. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

Barber.—First class; young married man; downtown experience. M. B., 137 East 12th St.

By young man, twenty, in real estate or fire insurance office. George Hamilton, 103 East 125th St.

Caretakers.—By respectable couple desirous of taking care furnished house or flat, Summer months or longer; highest credentials. O., Box 212 Times.

Coachman—Chambermaid, &c.—By married couple in small private family, man as coachman or stableman; wife as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and laundress; have best references. 633 3d Av., first bell.

Coachman. — Thoroughly understands duties; country preferred; married; without incumbrance; unsurpassed recommendations; temperate, obliging, painstaking, trustworthy. Thomas, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2155—Columbus.

Coachman wishes situation in country; married; one in family; thoroughly understands his business; best references. E. Walton, 508 9th Av.

Doorman, porter, shipping clerk, (35 years old;) 12 years last employer. Steady, 177 Times.

Enamel polisher. L. Brocklyn, 119 Columbia St.

Gentelman tutor, graduate student of Columbia University, desires position; country or city. Phul Radin, Columbia University.

House Man, &c.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her colored man as house man or useful man; can also act as second man or valet; can be seen at his present employer's, 36 East 62d St., after 9 Tuesday.

Office Work.—Young man, twenty-three, seven years' experience; clerical work; good penman; accurate at figures; stenographer and typewriter; good references. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

Physician, &c.—Experienced physician, traveler, interpreter, to accompany party to Europe this Summer. Dr. T. 1., Box 25, 1,364 Broadway.

Tutor.—By a university man, Ph. D., appointment as resident tutor; the advertiser is an experienced teacher and qualified to take charge of entire training of boys; he is open for an engagement from 1st of May or June, and has excellent city references both as to attainments and character. Apply in first instance "Educator," Post Office Station W.

Typewriter.—Young man; six years' experience in first place; willing to make himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

THAT "MAN HIGHER UP" A DREAM OF DUKE

Jerome Says Sonner Was the Only Other Person in the Game.

LESS INFLUENCE THAN BLUFF

Receipts in District Attorney's Possession Show Two Office-Getting Experts Took in $100,000.

Considerable doubt as to the magnitude of the police job swindle in which William Duke was concerned was cleared away yesterday by the admission of District Attorney Jerome that he had receipts worth at least $100,000 given by Duke and Sonner to men whom they claimed to have aided. Those are merely the receipts the District Attorney has procured. It is probable that Duke was right when he said he had done business worth about $200,000 in two years, for undoubtedly there are many receipts which have not been given to the District Attorney.

"So far as our knowledge goes," Mr. Jerome said, "no political leader or prominent man has been involved—no 'man higher up,' such as Duke speaks about. There may have been, but up to the present time we haven't heard of him. According to our information, only Duke and Sonner were concerned. How much money they received I don't know, but we have receipts for $100,000 which they are supposed to have signed.

"Duke came to me about this matter some time ago. As far as I can judge, he made little out of the scheme. He apparently turned over all the money to Sonner, but he first received the money and gave the receipts. When men failed to get the jobs, they of course went back to Duke. Duke said:

"'Sonner bas it.'

"But when they failed to get it from Sonner they went back to Duke again. Duke was the man who had taken the money from them, and from him they demanded it again. In this way Duke sometimes got nipped, and of course he has not felt very kindly about it. He was here again this morning. I told him to stop talking to reporters.

"The scheme, as I understand it, was simple enough. But I have known of similar ones. There are scores of fakirs in New York, and there are lots of gullible persons. It is easy enough for them to learn what is the rating of a man who has been examined, and having learned that his rating is good enough to pass, they go to him and promise to get him the job he is seeking. If he gets the job, they leave him with the impression that they have aided him, though they have done nothing at all.

"There are some fool people claiming to have 'pulls' with the District Attorney or with his assistants. These fakirs may have a speaking or nodding acquaintance with me or with others in this department, and they fool citizens by making them believe that they can have cases dismissed. If a case which they had reason to believe would be dismissed is not dismissed, they return the money and say that the case attracted too much attention, or something like that.

"There is a special statute which makes it a crime to accept pay for an effort to procure a public position for another person. Under that statute we shall conduct the prosecution. The District Attorney's office will be represented in the hearing in the West Side Court proceedings to-morrow. Sonner is due to appear in another court to answer a charge against him."

John J. McCooey, President of the Civil Service Commission, explained at some length how impossible it was to get by the Civil Service Board in any other than the regular way, inasmuch as no less than fourteen persons examined and marked the examination papers. He explained also that the papers containing the questions to be asked of applicants were printed only on the morning of the day of the examination. He could remember, he said, a single case in which a man had gotten through fraudulently by bribing an office boy.

Commissioner McAdoo, when asked about the Duke case, said:

"If any evidence is placed in my hands I will act on it immediately. At present I know only what I have read in the newspapers."

SAM KATZ MUST VACATE.

His Application for Extension of Time on Dispossess Notice Denied.

Sam Katz, Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Tenants' Rent Protective Association, is in a peck of trouble. Last Friday he received a dispossess notice requiring him to show cause why he should not vacate his little flat on the top floor at 77 Third Street immediately. The flat consists of three small rooms, for which Katz has lately been paying $14 per month, his rent, as he says, having been raised within the past four months from $11.

Yesterday Katz appeared before Justice Roesch in the Fourth District Municipal Court and asked that he be allowed one week in which to vacate his premises. The request was denied, the Justice granting him but two days to get out.

In anticipation of such action, Katz says he took the precaution last week to select for himself and his family a small flat on St. Mark's Place, on which he left a deposit of $5. This, he supposed, would be open to him whenever he was compelled to leave the house on Third Street.

To his great surprise, however, the owner of the tenement on St. Mark's Place, having learned of Katz's recent activities in behalf of the tenants, now declines, he says, either to allow him to occupy the flat or to return the money deposited.

"I am in the same pickle," says Katz, "as Bertha Liebson was two weeks ago, except that she had no difficulty in securing another place. The Mutual Landlord's Protective Association is at the bottom of all this. At their meeting last Thursday, they decided that any one of their number who rented rooms to a member of my association would be fined $500. Despite the fact that I am the sole support of an aged mother, a sister, and a brother, I intend to let my landlord go ahead and evict me. Then, if I can't do any better, I will put my family in a boarding house. Whatever happens, I mean to stay right here in New York, even if all the landlords in creation oppose me."

Abeel Sentence Postponed.

Sentence in the case of James N. Abeel, who was convicted last week of forgery in the third degree, was postponed yesterday till Friday by Recorder Goff in Part III., General Sessions, on a motion by Abeel's counsel. Lawyer Jesse Stearns of Abeel's counsel asked for the arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment on which Abeel was convicted did not state facts constituting a crime, and that the accused had not injured Mr. Van Every or any one else by presenting the letter of introduction to Miss Anderson. After Mr. Stearns had cited many cases and decisions bearing upon his argument, Recorder Goff, in postponing sentence, said Abeel's was the first conviction under this section of the law, and action should be considered carefully.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line*—3 *times*. 12c.; 7*t*., 21c. *7 words to line.*

Males.

Valet and Companion.—By bright young American; presently employed; trutbful; references. Valet, Box 5, 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, having four years' experience as private and house secretary, desires similar position; understands the duties thoroughly, and can furnish the highest of references. B., 143 Times.

Young man, (22,) practical stenographer, typewriter, speaks French and German fluently, desires position where he can use the above advantageously. K. F., Box 62, 1,364 Broadway.

Young man, 26, desires position any kind; accurate at figures; conscientious worker; good appearance; moderate salary. Reliable, care North Side News, Bronx.

Young man (24) desires position as shipping clerk; experienced; understands bookkeeping; bright, ambitious; hard worker; excellent references. Becommended, 145 Times.

Young man, 19, educated, business experience, wants nportunity to start in advertising business. Address Advertising, 1,364 Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Founded 1840.

LASTING SUMMER FURNITURE.

Experience has taught us that defects in the average piece of furniture are unseasoned wood and short-sighted economy in finishing.

White enameled furniture if properly finished becomes air-tight. We take well-seasoned wood, put on coat after coat, until the wood becomes saturated. It is then atmosphere-proof.

Slip Covers make upholstered furniture more attractive in the Summer and preserve it for another Winter's wear.

Imported linen covers, any size made to order, $4.00 each.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

West 23d St., at 5th Ave.

THE most inviting things to contemplate nowadays, in the way of clothes, are the cool gray Suits with patterns running from dark overplaids on dark grounds through a perfect gamut of colors and shades to the light hair lined overplaids on both dark and light grounds—these are what the men were picking out yesterday—those and Norfolk Suits for all ages, of which we show a large variety $15 to $30.

Light weight Overcoats for the chilly evenings, too.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Spring has sure came."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

NO HOPE OF SUMMONS ON LOUIS ROTHSCHILD

Creditors' Counsel Hears That His Whereabouts Is Unknown.

VALUE OF SEIZED PAPERS

Mr. Kresel Thinks Those Found in the Ansonia Will Connect David with the Security Company.

While Judge Holt of the United States District Court was listening to motions over the Globe Security Company tangle yesterday morning, the representative of the creditors in this city received from Philadelphia a dispatch that made him give up hope of being able to summon Louis Rothschild and Miss Carrie Adams to testify in any court proceeding over the affairs of the Globe Company and the other Rothschild ventures.

The message was to the effect that Louis, brother of David, had been in Philadelphia en route to nobody knows where. Miss Adams, friend of Louis and David, it was learned, also had vanished into parts beyond the ken of the detectives.

"I don't believe we can get at either of them," admitted Samuel J. Goldsmith of the law firm of Myers & Goldsmith, counsel for the creditors.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel said last night that he had completed his examination of the papers found in David Rothschild's apartment at the Ansonia, and thought they would make it plain that Rothschild was connected with the Globe Security Company.

The find included circulars of the Globe Company printed in French, German, Yiddish, and English, telling of the advantages of the company, its large and sound capital and thorough methods of doing business.

Evidence was found that President William Muirhead of the Globe Security Company made early reports to David Rothschild about the preceding day's business, telling who did and who did not pay their notes. One such report was found dated Feb. 2.

A letter dated Jan. 4, 1904, was addressed to "David and Louis Rothschild," and written by Louis Haase, ex-President of the Globe Security Company. In this Mr. Haase said he wished Messrs. Rothschild to discontinue his name as President and a Director of the Globe Security Company, that he had only loaned his name and did not wish to continue his connection with it in any way. A letter dated Feb. 22 was from President Muirhead to David Rothschild, tendering Mr. Muirhead's resignation to take effect April 1 next.

Mr. Kresel said that a new firm had opened an office in the Federal Bank Building, at 590 Broadway, under the name of the Merchants' Discount Company. The circulars sent out by the company showed that its purpose was to discount outstanding accounts of merchants. The letterheads asserted that the capital of the company was $1,000,000. The President was given as Robert A. Doolittle, who was cashier of the Federal Bank.

The proceedings in the morning before Judge Holt began with Robert M. Waite explaining that his client, Miss Catherine Heaney of Brooklyn, was ill, and therefore could not appear to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to furnish the combinations for the seven safes in the offices of the security company at 150 Nassau Street. Mr. Waite presented a doctor's certificate stating that Miss Heaney, who was cashier of the concern, was ill.

Walter L. Brewster, counsel for Receiver James McKeen, hastened to oppose allowing Miss Heaney's examination to go over. Mr. Waite, however, contended that the cashier was not in contempt, as she had not been subpoenaed originally to bring the combinations of the safes to court. She really could not remember the figures.

The Judge remarked that if Miss Heaney did not appear and open the safes before 1 o'clock, he would instruct the United States Marshal to take the official doctor to visit her. Dr. Neil McFadden of 64 West Fortieth Street was appointed to make the examination, but he could not be found immediately, and finally the matter was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Another motion was injected into the proceedings by Messrs. Potts and Higgins, the New Jersey lawyers of the Globe Security Company. They appeared with an order signed by Judge Thomas to show cause why the involuntary proceedings here should not be set aside because original bankruptcy proceeding was pending in the courts of New Jersey. It was urged that the actions should be consolidated to save expense and because the company was a New Jersey corporation, and its affairs there were now in charge of a receiver, Charles C. Black.

Mr. Myers, of counsel for the petitioning creditors, said that the petition of O'Neal and his associates was filed in the New York District Court at 9:30 A. M. of April 18, and the petition in the New Jersey District Court at 11 A. M. on the same day.

"This," urged Mr. Myers, 'shows that the original proceeding as to time was instituted here." He declared that the motion was adverse and antagonistic to the interests of the petitioning creditors, and not for the purpose of doing justice to the persons said to have been duped by a spurious company created under the laws of New Jersey.

Judge Holt reserved his decision and gave the lawyers till to-morrow to file briefs.

The Grand Jury did not take up the Security Company's or the Federal Bank's affairs yesterday, but probably will do so to-day.

JEWELRY GONE; BUTLER, TOO.

Loss Is $4,500, Half for Mrs. Calvi and Half for Her Guest.

Mrs. Paul Calvi of 312 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, reported to the police yesterday morning that jewelry worth about $4,500 had been stolen from her home Sunday night. A man she engaged as a butler two weeks ago had left the house during that night and had failed to return.

Half of the stolen valuables belonged to Mrs. Calvi and half to Mrs. Harriet Lund of 18 Clifton Place, who was visiting her. The jewels were in a bureau drawer in Mrs. Calvi's room. It was while the family were at dinner that the robbery was committed, but it was not discovered until late at night, and the police did not learn of it until early in the morning. They were unable to locate either the butler or the jewelry.

FOUR HURT IN GOULD'S AUTO.

While Testing the Speeder, the Chauffeurs Struck a Pile of Bricks.

Four men were injured in the wreck of Edwin Gould's new forty-horse-power automobile, which ran full speed into a pile of building material at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Seventh Avenue while being tested at an early hour yesterday morning. All the injured were chauffeurs employed in an automobile warehouse at 142 East Fifty-seventh Street. Antonio Isabelle sustained a concussion of the brain. Anthony Manchester's left arm was broken. David Dillon suffered a fracture of the left leg. Randall Collins escaped with severe bruises on the head and body.

Late Sunday night the four men started out with Mr. Gould's new machine to give it a speed trial. They were returning south on Seventh Avenue shortly before 2 A. M., with Collins in charge, when two lights were noticed about midway between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets. Believing that it was an excavation in the road, Collins turned toward the sidewalk, intending to run around the supposed opening. The machine was running at a high rate of speed, and as it turned it crashed with the force of a battering ram into a pile of lime, brick, and lath several feet high.

The men were thrown headlong to the street and the automobile, after making a desperate attempt to mount the obstruction, rolled over, pinning Manchester and Dillon under it. Isabelle had landed head first on the lumber, and Collins was lying among the barrels of lime. Policeman Kerrigan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who was on his way home, witnessed the accident, and with several citizens went to the rescue. Dr. Schnepel came from the Harlem Hospital, whither he took Isabelle. Manchester, and Dillon in the ambulance. Collins's wounds were dressed and he was able to go home.

Manchester and his son were said to be improving last night, but Isabelle's condition is still critical. The forward part of the machine was badly wrecked, but it was able to be turned back to the warehouse for repairs.

PLEADS GUILTY TO MURDER.

McNamara, Who Killed Capt. Jennings in Brooklyn, Will Get Life Sentence.

Frank McNamara, who shot and killed Capt. George R. Jennings, President of the Jennings Adjustable Shade Company of Brooklyn on Feb. 18, pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree when he was arraigned for trial before Judge Crane in the Kings County Court yesterday morning. He will be sentenced to Sing Sing for life next Monday.

The plea of guilty was entered on the advice of McNamara's lawyer, because of evidence obtained by Assistant District Attorney Frank X. McCaffrey in Chicago. One of the witnesses brought back by the Assistant District Attorney was Henry F. Cook, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fahys Watch Case Company, where McNamara was employed as assistant foreman for fifteen years. Mr. Cook charges that McNamara stole $5,000 worth of gold from the factory during the last three years of his employment. He gathered the sweepings from the floor and sold them to a Chicago jewelry firm. For his last theft McNamara received a draft for $2,200. He was then in Brooklyn, and induced Capt. Jennings, who knew nothing wrong in the matter, to allow the draft to be deposited to his account in the Borough Bank. It was agreed that McNamara should withdraw the money in sums of $500. Later Jennings discovered how McNamara obtained the money, and refused to let him have any more of it until he had obtained a release from the Fahys Company.

McNamara then made up his mind to kill Jennings, and did so when he next visited Brooklyn. Jennings was formerly an officer in the Fourteenth Regiment.

Says He Could Indict Canfield.

Though District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he could indict Richard Canfield, who returned to New York on Sunday on the Etruria, he would not disclose what his intentions were as to such an indictment. He declared that should he desire he could obtain Canfield's indictment even though Gov. Odell has not yet signed his gambling witness bill.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

THE BIG STORE. BY ANY OTHER STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF.

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW STORE.

The Men's Store



They Attract Attention.

Yes, even on the street, our Sack Suits attract general attention. Every line shows style and character.

"Knickerbocker" and "Yale" Single-Breasted Sack Suits.

Our Knickerbocker model will appeal to conservative men. The fabrics in this assortment comprise Silk Mixtures, Black Thibet and Velours, Tweeds, Fine Cassimere and Worsteds. Our Yale model will appeal to the younger man who has patronized exclusive shops. The fabrics comprise Fancy Worsteds and Cheviots, Fine Black and Blue Textures and many novel effects of foreign and domestic mills. "HAND FINISHED." Sizes for every build.

The Price $15.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Some characteristics of our Spring suits:

Proper patterns—many of them exclusive.

Proper collars and lapels—long and narrow.

Proper shoulders—wide and concave.

Proper cut—loose hanging and easy.

Proper prices—$15, $18, $20, $25, etc.

Special suits—silk lined and with other extra touches $30 and $35.

Bright Spring neckwear.

Interesting patterns and prices in shirtings.

The Ralston Health Shoe, $4.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

STOLE TO ENTERTAIN PRINCE.

Nagelsmitt Says That Visit of Henry of Prussia Caused Him to Rob His Employers.

Bertram Nagelsmitt, who is said to have left a shortage of $15,000 in his accounts as cashier of the Hermann Furniture Company when he disappeared on Dec. 19 last, was held in $1,500 bail for examination on Thursday by Magistrate Zeller, in the Tombs Court, yesterday morning, after Secretary Stamwitz of the concern had demanded a heavier bond, saying that the man's peculations had extended over a period of fourteen years.

Nagelsmitt said, however, that his downfall dated from the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, two years ago, when, as an officer or member of many German societies, he found his own means insufficient to equal the expenditures of his fellow-members, and he stole from his employers. It transpired, too, that Coroner Gustav Scholer had advised Mrs. Nagelsmitt to write to her husband to come from his hiding place in Canada, which he did, only to be arrested when he appeared at the home of Mrs. Dora Hermann, head of the furniture firm, where he went immediately upon his arrival Saturday night, in the hope of effecting a compromise.

Old Jamaica Homestead Sold.

The old homestead of the late William MacLaughlin, one of the oldest houses in Jamaica, was yesterday afternoon sold at auction to Milton Yale, a real estate man of Bath Beach, for $9,400. The property surrounding the home was old in for $3,725. The property was sold to close the estate, all of which goes to the three daughters, Mrs. Guyder, Mrs. Green, and Mrs. Matthews, all of Jamaica.



Just a line to the custom-tailor's customer.

Drop in at one of our stores on your way to the tailor's.

Costs you nothing at all; and if it fits, you have your Spring suit without tailor's delays and are about half the price of the first rate tailor's bill to the good.

Handsome light weight cloths, many of them patterns exclusive with us; costlier suits silk-lined.

$16 to $38.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL
NEXT MONDAY SEATS THURSDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Saturday.
HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
200th TIME, MAY 10th—Silver Souvenirs.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS IN NEW YORK.
ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ELIZABETH TYREE in TIT FOR TAT With LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45. At 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST 5 NIGHTS. CHAS. HAWTREY.
SAUCY SALLY.
NEXT MONDAY.....(from the Empire) Augustus Thomas' Comedy of New York, THE OTHER GIRL.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8. Last Mat. To-morrow, 2.
Last 3 Nights. Farewell Thursday.
PRINCE OF PILSEN.
On Saturday Night and Following Week, in his new play, JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CROWN PRINCE.
Every Eve. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
SEATS READ

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh east to north winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,946. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

KILLED IN COLLISION WITH FLORIDA SPECIAL

Long Branch Express Strikes Loose Cars at Elizabeth.

FIREMAN JUMPS TO DEATH

More than a Score of Passengers Hurt in Crash on Pennsylvania Road—One of them Seriously.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 26.—In a rear-end collision, which occurred a short distance west of the Pennsylvania Railroad station here this afternoon, when the Long Branch Express, heavily laden, ran into the rear of the Florida Special, one man was killed and twenty-seven persons were injured. Most of the injured received only slight wounds, but one man is now in the hospital here, and probably will die.

The collision was due to an accident to the Southern train, and could have been avoided, it is asserted, had the engineer of the Long Branch train heeded the signals which were set for his direction. The Florida express is composed of eight Pullman cars. It left Jersey City at 3:45 o'clock and whirled past the station here about a half hour later. It had not gone far when the air tube connecting the forward coach to the engine parted.

That caused the automatic air brakes to be applied at once to the train. The extra strain on the engine caused by the application of the brakes caused the coupling pin between the tender and the first car to break, and the engine darted ahead, while the cars stopped within a short distance.

The engineer at once applied the brakes to the locomotive, and as soon as he was able started back to pick up his train. He had just reached the coaches, and was about to recouple to them, when the accident occurred.

The tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad make a wide turn about Elizabeth, and the houses and other obstructions along this curve make it impossible for an engineer to see more than 100 yards of clear track ahead. The Long Branch express was making forty miles an hour at the curve when the fireman in the cab saw the stalled train ahead. He shouted to the engineer, who at once applied the brakes, but not soon enough to prevent the collision.

The engine struck the rear Pullman, the England, tearing its way through the coach almost to the forward end. The car was split in half and the parts fell to either side of the track. No one except a porter was in the car when the accident occurred, and though some of the passengers in the forward coaches received a severe shaking up, the injured were on the two forward cars of the Long Branch express.

JUMPED TO DEATH.

As soon as the fireman of the Long Branch train sighted the stalled train ahead, he jumped from the cab. There is a high picket fence between the rails through the station yards, and in jumping the fireman struck this fence, fell back beneath the wheels of the train, and his head was crushed.

The engineer of the train, Thomas Lawlor, of Point Pleasant, waited to jump until he had applied the brakes. He rolled down an embankment alongside the track and was not badly injured. The list of dead and wounded is as follows:

DEAD.

LETTS, DAVID, fireman of the Long Branch express; body taken to the Elizabeth morgue.

INJURED.

KELLEY, the Rev. Mr., Asbury Park; concussion of the brain and internal injuries; taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital.
ARMSTRONG, Mrs. W. E., Long Branch; shock.
BEATTY, THOMAS, Long Branch; cut by glass.
BENNETT, Mrs. E. H., East Orange; back sprained.
BENSON, B. T., 30 Wall Street, New York City; teeth knocked out.
BLANCHARD, Mrs. E., 280 Macon Street, Brooklyn; back sprained.
BOTTIGHEIMER, Mrs. RICHARD, 22 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; nose broken.
BROWN, JAMES B., Asbury Park; leg broken.
CRAIG, Mrs. W. L., Asbury Park; scalp wounds and cuts.
CRANE, GEORGE L., Long Branch; face cut.
FONTHAM, JOHN F., 58 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York City; shock.
FERGUESON, Mrs. EMMA, Newark; sprains.
GOLDSMITH, H. O., Wall Street Information Bureau; chest wounds.
GUNUNG, G., Asbury Park; nose and face wounds.
GARRETSON, Mrs. MARGARET, Asbury Park; teeth knocked out and face cut.
JONES, J. A., Birdsville; leg broken.
HALL, WALTER, Red Bank; sprains.
LANE, Miss L. A., Ocean Grove; sprains.
LAYMAN, P. M., New York City; side sprains.
LAUGHLIN, J. W., Belmar; head and face cut.
MUMMA, Mrs. ALICE, Harrisburg, Penn.; sprains.
McCRAIG, Mrs. A. M., Eatontown; shock.
SEXTON, Mrs. JOHN G., Long Branch; spine injured.
SMITH, Mrs. SADIE, 328 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York City; mouth cut.
VAN BRUNT, D. R., West Spring Lake, N. J.; sprains.
WEBER, Miss B. M., Asbury Park, N. J.; face cut.
WHITELY, W. H., 57 Morton Street, New York City; head cut.
WHITING, Mrs. CLARENCE, Red Bank; nose broken.

Although the passengers on the Long Branch train were somewhat surprised at the sudden slowing up of the train, for it does not stop at Elizabeth, none realized that a collision was imminent, and all retained their seats. A moment later the shock came, and men and women were piled up, cut and bleeding.

It was several minutes before any one regained self-control. Then there was immediate rush to leave the train, and in the excitement passengers tramped on others, and a genuine panic took place.

The Pullman, hanging partly over the engine of the rear train, soon took fire, and was burning when the Fire Department was called and extinguished the flames. The engine was destroyed, but the engineer had opened all of the valves before he jumped, and an explosion was averted.

As soon as the railroad employes had realized what had happened, they directed their efforts toward getting the injured from the trains. The station was turned into a hospital, and the local physicians, including Drs. Mravalag, Conover, Schlechter, and Gair besides two ambulances, were called to the scene. When this was done the people were placed on trains and sent to their homes under the care of the physicians.

The porter of the smashed Southern Special coach, William D. Robinson, was standing in the aisle when the collision occurred. He was thrown to the forward part of the car and escaped with a slight bruise.

CHANGED REPORT ON SIGNAL.

When Engineer Lawlor had recovered from the shock of his jump he was asked for an explanation of the accident. He said:

"We were going around the curve at the usual rate of speed. I could not see the train ahead. When Letts shouted to me, 'There's a train ahead!' I asked him what the signals showed, as I could not see them. He answered, 'White—no, red!' and with that he jumped."

Further than that Lawlor would not talk. But some of the railroad men about said that had he obeyed the signals he would not have met with accident. They said that on the block before the one in which the accident took place the signals were green, which warned Lawlor to slow up, while all of the signals on the next block were red.

Lawlor has been with the Pennsylvania Road for ten years, and during that time he has not been in any accident before this one. After the accident all traffic was stopped on the road for an hour and a half. Trains were stalled in both directions until a wrecking crew had removed the débris from the tracks.

James P. Kelly, an attorney, took the statements of all of the injured passengers on behalf of County Prosecutor English, who will inquire into the accident. Residents here remarked to-night that the circumstances of the wreck are exactly similar to those of the wreck at Westfield a year ago when so many persons were killed.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF ARSON

Ellis B. Southworth Charged with Firing Van Alen Property at New Hamburg.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 26.—As a sequel to the burning of the Van Alen country place at New Hamburg in February, 1903, Ellis B. Southworth, a New York lawyer of 68 William Street, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Baumbush at his office this afternoon on a bench warrant charging him with arson in the first degree.

Southworth protested his innocence. He drew $1,000 in cash from the bank for bail, and stated that he has New York real estate to supplement this sum if necessary.

Upon his arrival in Poughkeepsie Mr. Southworth, who was accompanied by his brother William, also a lawyer, engaged Frank B. Lown as counsel, and with District Attorney Lee went before County Judge Phillips at Matteawan, who fixed bail in $5,000, which was furnished.

Southworth's indictment and arrest were procured upon the confession of Charles P. Hall, who in testimony before the Grand Jury stated that Southworth conceived the scheme of heavily insuring and then burning the Van Alen property, which he purchased about two and a half years ago from Mead & Taft of Cornwall. He conveyed the property, according to Hall, to the latter's wife, Emily O. Hall, and as mortgage had the insurance policies of $14,500 assigned to him.

Several weeks after the transfer the Van Alen residence and contents were destroyed by fire. Hall was arrested and indicted, and is now in jail here.

The owner of the Van Alen mansion was J. J. Van Alen of Newport. When the place was destroyed by fire, in February, 1903, there was no immediate suspicion of arson. Everybody in the country arounud there thought the house caught fire from a defective flue. At the time of the fire the house was in the hands of a caretaker.

In May, 1903, Coroner Harry Selfridge began an investigation at the request of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the Royal Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England. Henry Baum, constable at Wappinger's Falls, made an affidavit on informaton and belief that the house was set on fire.

Mr. Southworth had not returned to his Eighty-sixth Street residence at a late hour last night. His wife said that it was not unusual for him to take dinner out. She had received a message from him early in the evening stating that he was in town, but was engaged with a client, and would be home late.

MINERS ESCAPE FROM FIRE.

Scranton Coal Breaker Burned, with $60,000 Loss.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 26.—The Pine Brook breaker of the Scranton Coal Company was almost completely destroyed by fire, which broke out at noon to-day. The loss is estimated at $60,000, and the insurance is $30,000.

All of the 600 men at work in the mine when the fire broke out got out in safety through secondary openings. The Pine Brook is located just on the edge of the business district, and is in the heart of one of the principal manufacturing districts. The Allis-Chalmers locomotive works and a number of other structures were set afire by sparks, but the flames were quickly extinguished. The company will provide places at other mines for as many of the 800 hands as can be accommodated. The others face a six months' idleness.

ISMAY CUTS DOWN FORCE.

New Mercantile Marine President Makes Sweeping Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—President Ismay, successor of Clement A. Griscom as head of the International Mercantile Marine Company, marked his advent by ordering sweeping changes in the Philadelphia offices and a general reduction of force.

Among those in this city to go are Capt. James F. Wallace, for thirty years Marine Superintendent of the American and Red Star Lines, and his son, James Wallace, a clerk on the pier. Allen Leslie, connected with the Superintending Engineers' department, has been notified that after next Saturday he will not be needed. Six clerks in the bourse offices of the company will go on the same day. Stephen Schell of the Atlantic Transport Line will succeed Capt. Wallace as Marine Superintendent.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamer Neckar, Capt. Harrassowitz, from Naples April 14, with passengers and merchandise to Oelrichs & Co., arrived east of Fire Island at 10:50 P. M. last night.

A White Star Line steamer, probably the Oceanic, from Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, was reported by wireless telegraphy as having passed the Nantucket Lightship at 11 P. M. last night. The vessel will probably reach her dock about noon to-day.

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WILD FERRYBOAT BATTERS HER SLIP

Pilot's Signals Fall on Dead Ears While Panic Reigns.

ENGINEER DIES AT POST

Thrice the Boat, Bearing 300 Passengers, Drives at Full Speed Against the Bridge.

Death laid a sudden hand on Charles Kelly, engineer of the East River ferryboat America, as she was crossing the crowded stream from Grand Street, Manhattan, to Broadway, Williamsburg, at 7 o'clock last evening, bearing more than 300 passengers, and many horses and wagons. No one was near Kelly, and none suspected that anything was wrong until the pilot gave the customary two bells to slow as the old sidewheeler forged toward her Brooklyn slip.

No response came, and the big wheels revolved as fast as ever. Again and once again the pilot repeated the call. Then, as he leaped to the speaking tube, the boat at full speed struck her port side, which, as she was going, was the women's cabin, and heeled over till her other rail almost went under water. There was a terrific crashing and grinding of timbers, and then followed a panic.

Charles A. Smith, the pilot, leaped from his house, and holding to its swaying frame, shouted to the terrified passengers that there was no danger. As if to belie his words, the boat struck the other rack. At the first crash she had stripped away the rail from her bow back to the cabin, but now the whole starboard rail went, and a great section of the men's cabin. Horses reared and neighed in terror as mad as were the human passengers, but the chains held them from breaking over the bow of the boat.

With a crash like an explosion the America struck the bridge squarely. Her ironbound bows were torn and splintered, and the heavy bridge itself buckled and broke.

A score or more of the frenzied passengers, either were thrown or threw themselves shoreward and landed on the bridge amid the débris, as the boat rebounded into the slip, leaving twenty feet or more of surging water between her and the damaged bridge.

DRIVEN BACK AGAIN.

Those who remained on board had been thrown down by the last and most violent shock. They scrambled to their feet and surged back into the cabins, as the big wheels, which never once had paused, sent her ahead with the full power of her engine. Those who had gained the bridge rushed down it to safety as once again the America struck even more violently. At the second impact many made the leap, but the boat again recoiled from the shock.

In the streets outside the ferry gates the blows of the boat against the bridge sounded like blasts. As the boat made her third charge against the shore, ferry men were ready with chains and ropes, and threw them aboard when the America crashed in once more, but none caught, and the attempt to hold the boat was futile.

Again the boat struck and many more leaped. With another great surging of waters, now littered with splinters, the boat slid back and then the wheels stopped. The wrecked and battered boat came to a standstill.

On the bridge were half a dozen wounded passengers, while on the America's decks were many prostrate, with bleeding heads and hands, but the danger was passed. The least time that had elapsed, according to any estimate made, from the moment when Smith gave the first unanswered call to the engineer until the actual peril was over, was ten minutes, but it was probably less than that.

STOPPED BY THE FIREMAN.

The boat was stopped by Edward Flanagan, a fireman. He was stoking his furnace in the hold when a crash came that threw him from his feet. Not dreaming what had happened, he stood at his post ready for the dread cry of "On deck all!" Then came another crash, and he rushed for the iron ladder, running up to the engine room. He had hardly gained it when he was again thrown down. Then he leaped for the metal rungs, and in a moment stood amid the glittering levers and cams of the engine.

Kelly was on the floor, with his dead hand gripping the base of the hand lever by which the engine was reversed. The fireman drew down the throttle, and the great jaws controlling the steam and exhaust valves ceased to open and shut. Then he busied himself with the dead man on the floor.

Isidore Cohen, twenty years old, of 96 Essex Street, was lying on what was left of the bridge. Dr. Shanks of the Eastern District Hospital, superintended his removal. His right arm had been broken, and his left shoulder dislocated. He was the only one who was taken to a hospital.

Others treated on the spot—all of them young men—were Frederick Stevenson, 77 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, contusions of the face and body; William Wilson, 110 Centre Street, Manhattan, contusions and shock; M. J. Hesse, 645 Broadway, Manhattan, contusions of the legs; Charles H. Hughes, 421 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, contusions of the body, and Thomas Ryan, 203 Monroe Street, Manhattan, contusions and shock.

Many more, who had evidently been hurt, fled from the ferry as soon as they got ashore to be treated in near-by drug stores or to take carriages or cars. Others for reasons of their own refused the offers of the doctors to examine them. Dr. Wood, who came from St. Catharine's Hospital, remained on the ground after Dr. Shanks went to the engine room. He pronounced Kelly dead, probably from apoplexy, and Coroner Williams gave a permit for the removal of the body.

Kelly had served the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company for thirty years and was considered one of the best engineers in its service. Fireman Flanagan said that he believed from the position in which he found the body that Kelly had been stricken just as he answered the first call and that his hand had slipped down the lever.

The boat's bows were shattered for ten feet or more, and about half the bridge was torn away in the terrific pounding. The vessel was towed to the repair yard close by.

MINERS FALL 2,000 FEET.

Horrible Death for Forty-three Kafirs in the Rand.

JOHANNESBURG, April 26.—The collapse of a cage in the Robinson mine precipitated forty-three natives 2,000 feet to the bottom. None of the bodies has yet been recovered.

Became Alderman by Flip of Coin.

Special to The New York Times.

STERLING, Ill., April 26.—H. L. Brewer and Samuel J. Harvey, prominent members of the Congregational Church of Rock Falls, tied for Alderman in the Second Ward in that city. A dollar was flipped to-day and H. L. Brewer won the seat.

FIRE DESTROYS SOAP WORKS.

Spreads from Stanley Plant to Lumber Piles—Horses Burned.

Four alarms were turned in for a fire in the big plant of the John Stanley Soap Works, at the foot of West Thirtieth Street about 1:30 o'clock this morning. The building has a frontage of 100 feet on West Thirtieth Street. In the rear on Twenty-ninth Street, is the plant of the Dunbar Lumber Company, and to the East is the Philadelphia & Schuylkill Coal Company. Both of these plants seemed doomed an hour later.

The main building of the soap factory is six stories high. There is one extension, five stories high, on the North River side, and another, a two-story extension, running along Thirtieth Street for a considerable distance. The fire was most spectacular, shedding a glow over the cliffs on the New Jersey shore, and bringing frightened people from their homes for blocks around.

The progress of the flames was marked with continuous explosions of oils and chemicals. Soon after the flames burst through the roof a particularly heavy detonation brought down the east wall of the main structure. An enormous quantity of this brick and masonry fell fairly at the feet of Battalion Chiefs Howe and Gray and the crews of Engine 26 and Truck 12, who were fighting the flames from the two-story extension.

Blazing lumber ignited the contents of the building beneath them. It blazed fiercely, but notwithstanding this added danger, Chiefs Howe and Gray and their men stood bravely to their lines, and the firemen in the street checked the flames beneath them until they made a safe retreat.

At 2:25 o'clock a heavier explosion blew down the south wall of the main building fairly upon the Dunbar lumber yards, which immediately caught and blazed fiercely. The Rapp Iron Works, adjoining the lumber yard, was then in grave peril, and it seemed likely that the flames would reach another big plant of the Stanley concern, in Eleventh Avenue.

Twenty horses of the Stanley Company were burned to death. Watchman Frank Lazire discovered the fire on the top floor and escaped by jumping fifteen feet to the ground.

The Stanley plant, on the same site, was burned seventeen months ago. Insurance men on the ground just before 3 o'clock estimated the loss at at least $200,000 at that time. The fire then seemed to be spreading rapidly.

MAN KILLED ON ELEVATED.

Thought to be an Employe of the American Express Company.

The body of an unknown man was found on the Third Avenue Elevated structure at 1:55 this morning, just south of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Street Station. The man wore a hat with the words, "American Express Company" written in it, and there were also American Express Company buttons on his clothing.

The body was badly mangled and the cars of Train No. 116, in charge of Motorman Van Zandt, which is supposed to have run over the man, had to be jacked up in order to get the body out. Traffic was delayed for twenty-five minutes.

DANCER AVERTED PANIC.

Martin, Singing, Seized Extinguisher and Put Out Fire at Mission Hall.

Presence of mind prevented a panic last night when fire broke out on the stage of the hall of the St. Francis Branch of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at 448 West Fifty-fifth Street. Five hundred people, mostly women and children, were watching an amateur vaudeville performance when one of the stage curtains caught fire from a gas jet.

Andrew Martin had just appeared on the stage for his number when the curtain blazed up. The women in the front rows screamed, and, climbing and pushing their way back, tried to reach the door. Martin danced to the side of the stage, where a hand fire extinguisher was kept, seized it, and danced back, singing his topical song all the while. He turned the hose on the flames, which had reached the woodwork, and quickly put them out.

Father Fitzpatrick of the mission leaped to the stage and assured the audience that there was no danger, and told them to leave the hall quietly. Fred Bentz, the pianist, struck up "Bedella," and kept on playing until all were safely out of the hall. The damage was slight.

A GIRL'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH

Had Life Insurance Policy—Arsenic in Her Stomach.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 26.—Coroner White has begun an inquest into the death of Florence Mackintosh, seventeen years old, who died suddenly at the residence of her stepmother, Mrs. Henrietta De Witt, in Sidney, N. Y., April 11. She had been apparently ill of stomach trouble. Her death was sudden, and surrounding circumstances aroused the suspicion of the authorities.

It is alleged that a chemical analysis revealed the presence of arsenic in the girl's stomach, and that she carried a $2,000 life insurance policy. It is reported that warrants charging murder in the first degree have been issued, which will not be served until the inquest is finished.

Burton Fairbanks, a drug clerk, testified to-day that Mrs. De Witt purchased strychnine of him Feb. 2, saying it was to poison rats.

Brother Mourned for Dead Turns Up.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 26.—Mourned for dead for the last five years, Theodore Gottlieb, a former resident of Chicago, called at the store of his brother, Jacob Gottlieb, this afternoon and made himself known. He is a wealthy railway owner in Cape Town, South Africa.

Kansas Expects Big Wheat Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 26.—The Government crop report to-night says wheat promises a bumper crop in Kansas and Oklahoma, where heavy rains have thoroughly soaked the earth. Elevator men predict a yield in Kansas of 60,000,000 bushels, and 35,000,000 bushels in Oklahoma.

Cars Burned; Loss, $250,000.

ALBANY, April 27.—Thirty day coaches, several dining cars, and one private car were destroyed in a fire which burned the coach shop of the West Albany shops of the New York Central Railroad at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is $250,000.

CANNON HEADS OFF A COCKRAN STAMPEDE

Even Republicans Ready to Vote for His Resolution.

HE DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Dalzell Repeats Intimations Against New Yorker, Cockran Says Republicans Bought 1896 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The climax to the Cockran-Dalzell affair came in the House to-day, and but for the Speaker's personal participation in the proceedings, in violation of all custom, Cockran might have stampeded the whole body, Republicans as well as Democrats.

John Dalzell went forth against him again, this time prepared for action, heeled from head to foot with evidence. At the end of his hour and thirty-five minutes of elaborate piling up of charges, Cockran tumultuously denied every one of the charges, and offered and demanded the immediate passage of a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate them.

Cockran's eloquence had so wrought upon the House that if he had succeeded in getting his resolution up it might have been carried. The Republicans succeeded in choking it off by the aid of the Speaker, who insisted on putting it over for a day, declining to rule on an ingenious point of order, fished up in the nick of time by Mr. Payne, until he had examined precedents.

In his speech Cockran plainly insinuated that the Presidential election of 1896 was bought, naming the price at $16,000,000. He declared that the reason that the Republicans so readily believed the charge that he had been bought was that they knew men were bought in that campaign.

The Republican objection to an investigation thus makes an effective contrast with Cockran's demand for one, and the moral effect of the New Yorker's victory is conceded to be even greater than that of Saturday. One of the Democratic leaders said to-night that if the committee were appointed Mr. Cockran would insist on calling Perry Heath, who was intimately connected with the National Committee of 1896 and its Secretary in 1900, and that in his present frame of mind Heath might be willing to say a good many things.

The demand for an investigation made a dramatic scene. Dalzell's speech had been not only elaborate but very bitter.

The first part of Cockran's reply was measured and the Republicans began to gain confidence and to jeer him. Suddenly he awoke, repelled all Dalzell's charges, treated the Pennsylvanian with withering scorn without ever using an uncomplimentary adjective, and wound up by waving his resolution in the faces of the Republicans, after a bitter denunciation of their "corruption."

In expectation of the verbal duel the galleries were crowded fully two hours before Dalzell took the floor. The Pennsylvanian spoke for a while in opposition to Cockran's tariff views. The Democrats listened without any sign of disapprobation or dissent, except when Dalzell said: "What did the gentleman say in his speech on Saturday? Much that I shall not stop to quote."

Then they laughed and jeered and shouted: "Yes, it might be embarrassing."

"I will answer any question properly put to me," said Dalzell sharply, "but I will not answer catcalls."

The Republicans applauded and the Democrats subsided. Dalzell then took up the subject of his colloquy with Cockran on Saturday. "I asked the gentleman from New York," said he, "a civil question. I got a brutal answer. [Applause.] I am an intense partisan; generally, at least, I am a gentleman. [Applause.] The newspapers say I made an unjustifiable attack on him. On the contrary, he made an unjustifiable and contemptible attack on me.

DALZELL'S ATTACK.

"It is the current belief to this day that the gentleman from New York received money for political work, and I am going to support the plausibility of my charge by some facts connected with his history. I make no charges against the gentleman; I said I was 'informed.' I am going to prove that I was informed in more ways than one. A matter of this kind does not admit of positive proof, but does admit of proof by circumstantial evidence."

Dalzell went on to charge that Cockran was a greenbacker in the Maine campaign of 1880. "And yet," said he, "in the McKinley campaign he could not join the Democratic Party because he was for sound money. For sound money in 1896, traveling all over the country in support of Bryan in 1900. Greenbacker, sound-money man, free-silver man.

"My friend has been a Tammanyite, and as such became a member of Congress. He has been an anti-Tammanyite, and as such he ceased to be a member of Congress. [Laughter.] He is a Tammanyite now again, and now again he is a member of Congress. Now I ask you whether that checkered career would not have a tendency to make suspicious people think there were other considerations than principle animating a gentleman who has had such a harlequin career?"

Mr. Dalzell then read a number of attacks on Cockran from The New York Journal, insinuating irregular things of his connection with the Republicans. Next he read an editorial article from The New York Tribune insinuating that Cockran supported Col. McClellan for Mayor from questionable motives. Then came an article in The Philadelphia Press saying that while the Republican Committee did not pay Cockran directly in 1896, the Palmer and Buckner Committee did.

"Now," said he, "I appeal to you gentlemen to know whether or not, when I was accused of playing politics for profit, I was not justified in saying that I had been informed that the gentleman from New York practiced politics for profit." [Applause.]

"You were a candidate for Congress in 1896," broke in Mr. Sullivan, (Dem., Mass.,) "and Mr. Cockran was not. Didn't you and everybody else understand that he meant you were animated by motives of political, not pecuniary, profit?"

"No," said Dalzell, tartly, "and the gen-

Continued on Page 2.

4,000 JAPANESE DROWNED?

A Report That the Russian Vladivostok Squadron Sank Four Transports.

PARIS, April 27.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Matin says:

"I learn from a sure source that the Vladivostok squadron yesterday sank four Japanese transports which were conveying 4,000 men."

WIRELESS STEAMER REFITTING

Times's Ship Haimun at Nagasaki After Six Weeks' Continuous Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 26.—The steamship Haimun, on which is the De Forest wireless telegraphy apparatus by means of which dispatches from the seat of war are sent to The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES, has gone to Nagasaki to clean up and refit.

The Haimun had been in continuous service for six weeks.

"MRS. WIGGS" IN POLICE COURT

Curiosity Aroused by Her Fame Inspires Her to Violence.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Mrs. Mary Bass, the original "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," appeared in the police court to-day on the charge of throwing a water pitcher at the head of Mrs. Emily Smith of Hazlewood, a suburb of Louisville. The trouble occurred in the rear of Mrs. Bass's house, whither Mrs. Smith went after repeated knocks at the front door failed to get a response.

Mrs. Bass contended that her life had been made miserable by the visits of people from all sections and climes, who were prompted by no other motive than idle curiosity, based upon her appearance in fiction. Mrs. Smith maintained that she was prompted by a spirit of charity, gaining the impression from the book that "Mrs. Wiggs" was in need of assistance. The case was adjourned until next Friday.

DAMAGE BY ANGRY ROBBERS.

Disappointed by Small Returns, They Wreck Handsome Furnishings.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. Y., April 26.—The handsome Summer home of Charles W. Swope of New York, on the Baltusrol Mountain, near Summit, was entered last night by burglars. Almost every window in the house was shattered, doors were torn from the hinges, and costly furniture was damaged.

It is believed that the thieves were confident of making a rich haul of valuables, and on being disappointed proceeded to wreck the building out of spite.

BURGLARS IN BERNARDSVILLE.

Series of Bold Robberies Alarms Residents of That Town.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., April 26.—The residents and business men of this place are much alarmed by the numerous bold robberies which have been committed hereabouts in the last two weeks, and the town authorities have offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of any of the burglars.

When James Abel, agent at the railroad station, opened up the office this morning he found chairs smashed, windows broken, and parts of the safe lying about on the floor. The tickets also were scattered. His office safe had been blown open and the money it contained had been taken. The express safe had also been broken open, and about $200 in money had been taken, together with several express packages.

It was also learned to-day that the Summer residence of Edward Balbach of Newark, whose home is on the Mendham Road here, had been entered by burglars recently and valuable articles carried off.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYE IN TROUBLE

Accused of Disrespect to Friends of the President at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 26.—As a result of an alleged indignity to Mrs. Montaigue and her sister of Washington, intimate friends of President Roosevelt and Secretary Shaw, by Special Employe Martin of this port, Martin has been arraigned by Collector Lyman, who is preparing an account of the treatment of Mrs. Montaigue for Washington officials.

Mrs. Montaigue and sister, who had been abroad, arrived at this port a week ago last Sunday on the Cymric, when they were challenged by Special Employe Martin, who doubted the vouchers given by them on their baggage.

The complaint against Martin was made by a Boston merchant, who charges that, in addition to unjust treatment, Martin was guilty of using objectionable language.

DID NOT SURVIVE HER FATHER.

Miss Lalor Died as She Wished When He Passed Away.

Double funeral services will be held this morning in St. Joseph's Church, Bathgate and Tremont Avenues, for Nicholas S. Lalor, seventy-four years old, a retired contractor, and his oldest daughter, Mary E. Lalor, forty-two years old, who died on Monday within a few hours of each other at their home, 2,146 Washington Avenue.

Mr. Lalor was a life-long resident of the Bronx, and his daughter had been his constant companion. She often told the three younger children that she hoped she would not survive her father. She had nursed him devotedly during his two weeks' illness, and when told at his bedside that he had died, swooned. She was carried to her room and two hours later died from apoplexy.

HEARST LOSES IN BAY STATE.

Olney Wins in All But Four of Congressional District Conventions.

BOSTON, April 26.—Democratic conventions for the election of delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis were held in the fourteen Congressional Districts of the State to-day, and in all but four of the districts delegations either pledged or favorable to the nomination of Richard Olney for the Presidency were chosen.

Of the delegates chosen to-day twenty-one are claimed for Olney, six are conceded to Hearst, while one delegate is unpledged. To the Olney delegates must be added the four delegates at large elected and pledged to him at the State Convention.

Delegates pledged to Hearst were elected in the Third, Sixth, and Seventh Districts.

JAPAN'S ARMY CROSSING YALU

A Large Force Passes River Through a Feint.

ATTACK ON TATUNG-KAO

Diversion There While Two Companies Cross and Entrench to Protect Passage of Reinforcements.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—It is officially admitted here that the Japanese are crossing the Yalu River.

Dispatches regarding the operations on the Yalu were received by the Emperor to-day, and it was supposed that they would be given out to-night. The censors' committee, however, did not make them public.

It was intimated that information had been received that the Japanese had crossed the river, but this was accompanied by a statement that the success of the enemy should in no sense be regarded as an important victory, the Russians having no intention of vigorously contesting the passage, their plan being to annoy the enemy as much as possible.

It is evident from the dispatches here that, in order to render a crossing feasible, the Japanese made a feint on Tatung-Kao, while the troops actually crossed some miles up the river, near Tchangd-jiou. Two companies were first thrown into Manchuria, and unquestionably intrenched, and immediately, under the cover of their guns, reinforcements crossed.

It is regarded as probable that when these troops are in sufficient numbers they will march along the Manchurian bank of the Yalu in the direction of Antung, near which is the road on which the advance can continue to Feng-wang-cheng, where the first determined stand of the Russians will be made.

No report has been received, official or otherwise, showing casualties on either side.

LIAO-YANG, April 26.—Between last night and this morning the Japanese forced a passage of the Yalu, two companies crossing between Tchangjiou and Siaopoussikhe.

Heavy firing was heard near Tatung-Kao, on which it is believed the Japanese made a feint in order to distract attention from the point of passage.

On April 23 the Russians observed that the Japanese were making preparations to cross the Yalu River.

On the night of April 25 two steamers and two torpedo boats were noticed at the mouth of the river. They approached the shore at daylight and the Japanese commenced to build a pontoon on the left tributary. A second pontoon was being prepared ten miles up the stream.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 25 the Japanese occupied the Island of Samolindo, to which they carried pontoon boats, &c.

The night passed quietly, the torpedo boats maintaining a careful watch in case the troops ashore should be attacked, and examining the mouth of the river by means of searchlights.

At 3:40, this morning the Japanese crossed the river near the village of Tchindiagon (?) where, however, the Russian outposts commenced firing upon them.

The Russian advance guards had a small gun, and they succeeded in destroying the pontoon constructed near Wi-ju. The wrecked pontoon was carried away by the current and further Japanese bridging operations ceased, but the Japanese continued to cross by another pontoon southward of Wi-ju.

A Japanese column with a battery of artillery approached Turenchen at midday, but the Russian skirmishers met them with sharp firing, evidently giving them trouble, as they retired with the battery, which made no attempt to answer the Russian fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—It is reported here to-night that an attempt of the Japanese to cross the Yalu has been frustrated.

The Emperor to-day received three official dispatches, two of which are understood to relate to fighting on the Yalu River.

Advices from Mukden indicate that the Russians have completed the concentration of their forces on the Mukden—Liao-yang—Yalu and Mukden—Niu-Chwang lines. Forty thousand men are occupying fortified positions along the Yalu River, and 20,000 are posted at Taku-Shan, (at the head of Korea Bay, where the Japanese have threatened to make a landing.)

The Russians also occupy the banks of the Tumen River from the Russo-Korean frontier to Lake Tai-tji, (Paik-tou-San,) on the Manchurian-Korean frontier, near the source of the Yalu. Detachments of Rus-

lian cavalry and light artillery hold the towns of Kio-lin, Mu-san, and Zunduyan, along the river, and points on the east coast of Korea offering facilities for landings.

NIU-CHWANG, April 26.—The Russian authorities here deny that there has been any important engagement recently on the Yalu, but they report the destruction of a few Japanese junks by Russian volunteers.

The Japanese have not arrived at the Yalu in force, according to the Russians in Niu-Chwang. The Russian forces are still in possession of all the points on the west or Manchurian side of the river which they occupied originally, and consequently the execution of the plan of falling back on Feng-wang-Cheng and Liao-yang which is attributed to Gen. Kuropatkin, has not been begun.

BALTIC FLEET IS TO SAIL.

Announcement by Skrydloff—Start for Far East to be Made in July.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff, recently appointed commander of the Russian naval forces in the Far East, to-day visited the barracks of the Naval Guard. Addressing the latter, he made his first public reference to the going out of the Baltic fleet, saying:

"Twenty-eight years ago I went with your predecessors to fight for Russia against the Turks. It is now the Emperor's wish that I should lead you again as Commander in Chief of the fleet which you are going to join on board the battleship Alexander III."

Admiral Skrydloff will leave to-morrow evening for Sevastopol, from whence he will start on May 5 for the Far East.

PARIS, April 27.—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from its Shanghai correspondent says:

"A rumor is current here that Japan intends to occupy a portion of the Fu-Kien coast opposite Formosa, with the object of preventing the Russian Baltic Squadron passing through Formosa Strait."

KRONSTADT, April 26.—A sensational story is afloat here of an attempt to destroy the battleship Alexander III.

According to the reports a sailor saw a stranger, wearing the uniform of an officer, going down into the engine room of the battlesbip, followed him, and saw the stranger attaching something connected with wire to the dynamos. After the stranger left the sailor examined the attachment and found it to be a bomb. The sailor at once cut tbe wire, ran up on deck to tell what had happened, and found that the stranger had hanged himself.

The crew of the Alexander III., it is added, were instructed not to speak of the occurrence. It is said that the stranger was either a madman or a memher of some revolutionary organization, to whose lot it had fallen to blow up the Alexander III.

AFTER THE VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS.

Strong Japanese Squadron Believed to be Trying to Cut Them Off.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The Emperor has received a dispatch from tbe commander of the Vladivostok equadron confirming the report of the sinking of a Japanese transport of 600 tons at Gen-san.

The object of the aquadron's cruise is to destroy all transports traversing the Sea of Japan, to show the Russian flag in Korean waters and impress the population advantageously, and to compel the Japanese to guard all their transport expeditions.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Kobe says:

"Under full steam a strong squadron of Japanese armored cruisers was observed this morning making its way northward in the Japan Sea. It is believed that the vessels are on their way to attempt to cut off the Russian squadron that appeared at Gen-san yesterday.

"It is feared, however, that as the Czar's cruisers are superior in speed to those of the Mikado they may escape in safety to the shelter of Vladivostok.

"It is also stated that the Japanese have succeeded in luring the Russians from the protection of the Vladivostok guns and that there is another Japanese squadron between them and their retreat, but these are mere rumors."

RUSSIANS HAVE SUBMARINES.

Experiments at Port Arthur Attended with Brilliant Success.

PORT ARTHUR, April 26.—The experiments with submarine boats here have been attended with brilliant success.

All it quiet in the region of the fortress.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The entrance into the service of four submarine boats at Port Arthur means the addition of a new and formidable weapon for the defense of that stronghold. The dispatch of the boats in sections over the railroad has been shrouded in secrecy.

An effort now to close or blockade Port Arthur will be too dangerous for Admiral Togo to attempt. The defenders of the port will he able to guard against Japanese submarine vessele entering the harhor and attacking the Russian ships at anchor.

The officials here are not certain that the Japanese have submarine boats, as they possessed none before the war, but since the beginning of hostilities they undoubtedly have laid down a number of them.

The Russian submarine boats may soon have an opportunity to demonstrate the value of their type in war, as the Japanese fleet is reported at Che-Foo, and the interval of time during which it is usually absent from Port Arthur has about expired.

There have been various reports that Russia has sent submarines to the Far East, but they have usually been discredited. The Port Arthur dispatch shows that they were well founded.

GERMANS TO LEND TO RUSSIA?

Report of a Loan Through French Bankers Said to be a Blind.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, April 26.—The German newspapers announce a Russian loan through French bankers.

This is a blind. The capital is to be furnished by Mendelsohn and other German bankers through the influence of the German Government.

The New York representative of an important Russian financial institution said yesterday that he had positive advices hy letter, as well as by cahle, from his principals in Europe to the effect that there would be no loan issued by the Russian Government for many months to come, certainly not until the end of this year, and perhaps not until the beginning of 1905.

RUSSIANS FREE JAPANESE.

Two Servants from the American Press Boat Fawan Released.

NIU-CHWANG, April 26.—After having heen detained for two weeks and thoroughly examined hy the Russian authorities, the two Japanese servants who came into port on the press boat Fawan have been released.

They were deported to Che-Foo to-day.

CZAR NOT IN BAD HEALTH.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The reports that the Emperor's health is unsatisfactory are untrue.

His Majesty traneacts husinees with his Ministers, receives them as usual, takes his customary walk in the garden of the Winter Palace in the afternoon, and, later, almost daily, takes a drive about the city.

KING EDWARD'S PEACE MOVE.

Belief That It Will Help to End the War Later On.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—While King Edward's move to restore peace between Russia and Japan has failed, it is nevertheless regarded as highly eignificant in diplomatic circles. It is the first tangible evidence of a change in the relations between Russia and Great Britain.

Diplomats believe that, despite the declaration of Russia that she will never accept intervention, the door can be opened for representations when the campaign has progressed for some time and Russia has had an opportunity to wipe out the sting of the disastera at Port Arthur. If future attempts at mediation he made, it is necessary, say the diplomats, in order that they ehould have a chance of success, that good relations hetween Russia and Great Britain be assiduously cultivated, and they believe that no one appreciates this better than King Edward.

It is stated at the Foreign Office that no suggestion has come from Great Britain to arrange her differences with Rusela along the lines of the Anglo-French entente, nor is any expected, especially at this time, when an Anglo-Japanese alliance exists, hut the officials say that after all a formal agreement will only be possible when there is a hasis for good relations which permits of mutual concessions.

Official circles are agog to-day over the move for peace. The attitude of the Emperor is thoroughly approved, a person in authority, voicing the opinion of his colleagues, saying that mediation cannot he accepted, and that Russia alone will determine when it is time to stop fighting. That time, he says, will not arrive until every Japanese soldier has heen ejected from the continent.

Despite the firmness of the intention of the Government and people to carry on the war until the end they have in view is reached, it is recognized that good relations with Great Britain mean the confinement of the war to Russia and Japan, and may lead to pressure on the latter which will shorten the conflict.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN KOREA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, April 26.—The Coseacks who recently raided Song-ching have pushed southward fifteen miles to Tan-chen.

One of the men shot by the Russians at Mukden has been identified as M. Sonde, a Japanese Judge, not a military man.

COLOMBIAN BONDHOLDERS' FIX.

Meeting Called in London to Consider the Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 26.—An important meeting of Colombian bondholders, convened by the Foreign Bondholdere' Committee, is to he held in London to-morrow, according to private information received here.

The recently elected President of Colombia, Gen. Reyes, at whose instigation the unsuccessful legal action was taken against the Panama Canal Company, will not he present, having left Paris a few days ago for Bogota.

The proceedings at to-morrow's meeting is of special interest for England, as of the £3,000,000 of Colombian bonds the major part is held in that country. The bonde were issued in London at 86, and the deht originally contracted was ahout £6,000,000, which was reduced one-half by arrangement with Colombia.

One of the lawsuits undertaken by Colombia against the Panama Company concerns the retention by the latter of 50,000 Panama Company shares of the value of ahout 6,000,000f., which Colombia left on deposit with the company when the new contract with the Panama Company was signed. Those shares and the $10,000,000 paid hy the United States are claimed by the new Republic of Panama.

British and Continental holders of Colombian bonds hoped Colombia would use the money which it waa to receive from the United States to pay off part of its foreign indebtedness. Panama separated, and as the money is to be paid to the new republic the hopes of the bondholders are temporarily shattered.

It is hoped the United States will eventually use its good offices with the Republic of Panama to induce it to assume an equitable share of the honded obligation of the United States of Colombia.

The point of view of the holders of Colombian bonds is that England, which by canceling the Clayton-Bulwer treaty enahled the United States to carry out its canal policy, will likewise do all in its power to protect the rights of its citizens who are Colombian bondholders.

SHOTS AT SPANISH PREMIER.

An Organized Plot to Assassinate Senor Maura.

MADRID, April 26.—Premier Maura, who arrived here this morning, was shot at, but was not wounded, while on his way here from the Balearic Islands.

The official report of the incident given out by the Minister of the Interior says:

"As the train was running between Alicante and San Vicente some persons fired and others threw stones. The gendarmes accompanying the train returned the fire. Neither the Premier nor any of the other passengers was hurt. Two arrests were made."

Later details show that the attempt on Señor Maura's life was an organized plot, in which between thirty and forty men armed with revolvers were concerned.

A regular fusillade was exchanged between the gendarmes accompanying the train and the miscreants. Many marks of bullets were found in the train afterward.

This was tbe second attempt to assassinate Premier Maura within a fortnight. When he was at Barcelona with King Alfonso on April 12 an art student stabbed him with a knife, which had been concaled in a handkerchief, as Señor Maura was leaving the palace of the Council General. Owing to the thickness of the gold lace on his coat the Premier escaped with a slight scratch.

Premier Maura is extremely unpopular among the Spanish students and laboring classes—among the first because of the rigorous treatment of the students at Salamanca last year, when Señor Maura was Minister of the Interior, and among the laboring classes because of the strong measures adopted in dealing with the strike riots at Barcelona.

The Premier was warned not to visit Barcelona, hut insisted on going there with the King.

Yale's Crew in Fast Time Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26.—For the second time within ten days the Yale 'Varsity eight was sent over the four-mile course in the harbor yesterday afternoon at racing speed, the coaches not heing satisfied apparently with the former trial. Wind conditions and tide were just about right for the second attempt, and the regulars, followed by the launch, hit up the stroke vigorously. Down by the two-mile huoy the second eight was in waiting. It caught the water at a signal from the launch and the two hoats had a race for the finish. For a time the second crew pulling strongly maintained the slight lead they had over the other boat at the start, hut the 'Varsity oaremen were not to he denied. They gradually overhauled their rivals and led at the finish by a fraction of a length. There was no clear water hetween the two hoats during the race. The time was not given out, hut is said to have been pleasing to the coachee. The make-up of the 'Varsity crew was as follows: Stroke, Cross; 7, Miller; 6, Whittier; 5, Chase; 4, H. Scott; 3, Morse; 2, Fish; bow, Meier.

CANNON HEADS OFF A COCKRAN STAMPEDE

Continued from Page 1.

tleman from New York is abundantly able to take care of himself without your aid."

"No one will dissent from that proposition after what happened on Saturday," retorted Sullivan, and the Democrats applauded violently.

Mr. Dalzell, in conclusion, referring to Cockran's acceptance of the Congressional nomination, in which the New Yorker had referred to political hoodlumism, said:

"If there be any hoodlums among us, they are not the products of American soil, American institutions, or American civilization. They are to be found among those adventurers who have left their own country for their country's good, and find in the field of American politics prolific sources of advancement and wealth; men who, without conscience, find opportunity, now with one party and now with another, to find a market for their peculiar wares, among which is not respectability." [Applause.]

COCKRAN MAKES REPLY.

The moment Cockran rose the Democrats began cheering. "Personally," he said, "I do not care to engage in any war of abuse with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. And you will observe," he continued gravely, "how carefully I observe the rules of the House. The gentleman, I say, from Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

"He has thought proper to justify a charge of infamy against a fellow memher hy searching in all the nameless channels through which the anonymous calumnies circulate in a political campaign, and with hands not cleaner than those with whom he deals, he hurls them at me."

Mr. Cockran said Mr. Dalzell had read garhled extracts from his speeches, and he denied that he had heen inconsistent. He had left his party for motives of principle, which the Republicans evidently could not understand. He had never become a free silverite. As to tbe charge that he was a Greenhacker in 1880, he said: "I will not eay that it is false, for that is unparliamentary; so I will say that it is worthy of its source, and that sufficiently describes it."

REPUDIATES CHARGES.

As to the charge that he was paid by the Palmer and Buckner committee, Mr. Cockran denied it sweepingly, and added that, as he was on the stump for McKinley and in opposition to Palmer, the Palmer committee could not have paid him.

"The gentleman," he continued, "thinks a newspaper rumor worthy of being the basis of an hour's discussion. There is a rumor of wider circulation than that; that is that the Presidency was purchased in that very campaign. [Applause.] I never believed it; hut when the gentleman takes auch proof as this, when these idle statements are considered hy him as sufficient to justify his assertions, does not it indicate that he is aware of conditions which make them probable? [Applause.]

"It is charged that $16,000,000 were expended by the National Committee. Until to-day I rejected that story. In the moet depraved period of the Roman decline the empire was sold at auction. It brought a price equivalent, hy a strange coincidence, to $16,000,000 of our money. [Applause.]

"I can always protect myself from the gentleman from Pennsylvania hy choosing my own side of the street. [Cheers.] But no one can protect this Republic from the corruption which the conduct of the Republican majority shows to have taken possession of their system. You charge here, hy the gentleman's speech and hy your attitude, that a man was bought to support your Presidential candidate, and you don't realize the infamy of the confession. [Cheers.]

"I do not desire to pay the gentleman from Pennsylvania the tribute of abuse. That gentleman saye he has reason to helieve that I accepted money. Why does he not produce the proof? I shall ask this House to agree with me on this declaration of political ethics as hinding on us all: If what he said be true, I am unworthy of membership; if it he false, he is unworthy not merely of membership, hut of contact." [Cheers.] Here, waving his resolution for investigation high in the air, Cockran shouted:

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION.

"This resolution represents my attitude, the attitude of an honest man in the face of something which cannot be described parliamentarily, toward one whose character cannot be deecribed hecause he has illustrated it hy his behavior." Mr. Cockran then read his resoluuons. They were as follows:

"Whereas, The Hon. John Dalzell, a memher of this House and of the Committee on Ways and Means, charged on the floor that William Bourke Cockran, a Representative from New York and a memher of the same committee, has heen paid money by a political party to support the candidacy for the Presidency nominated in opposition to the party with which the said William Bourke Cockran had theretofore heen affiliated, and

"Whereae, The charge, though attacked specifically on the floor by the said William Bourke Cockran, has not been withdrawn hy the said John Dalzell and

"Whereas, Said charge, if true, establishes such conduct as should unfit any man for membership in this House, and if false, should be so declared and its author censured severely; therefore, he it

"Resolved, That a select committee of five memhers he appointed by the Chair to inquire into the truth of said charge, and to report the testimony, with their conclusions thereon, to this House at its session beginning the first Monday of Decemher next; be it further

"Resolved, That said committee he and is hereby given full power to compel the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such papers as the members thereof may deem necessary to the full and proper discharge of the duty hereby imposed on them."

As Cockran read these resolutions a throng of Democrats left their seats and crowded in front of him. The Republicans eat silent, looking very glum.

"Mr. Speaker," added Cockran, "when that reeolution is adopted something more important than my conduct will be made clear. We will see just how the election of 1896 was conducted. [Cheers.] Whether it was, as I believe, the honest judgment of an intelligent people, or whether it represented, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have us believe, the skill in corruption which was manifested by the Republican managers. Sir, if I thought the attitude of the majority here represented the conscience and morals of this people I would believe that the days of this Republic were numbered."

UPROAR IN THE HOUSE.

He then asked unanimous consent that the resolution be passed. Gen. Grosvenor instantly shot up with an objection. Instantly the whole Democratic eide burst forth in a storm of jeers and hissee.

Baker of New York, leaping to his feet, pointed his finger at Grosvenor and shrieked: "You people are afraid, that's what's the matter with you."

The Democrats roared their approval. Then the Speaker came to the rescue. He started in on a speech, pleading with the House not to pass the reeolution now, but to go home and "have a night's sleep on it."

"No speech from the Speaker! Regular order!" yelled the Democrats. Mr. Cannon, who was red in the face with rage, hanged his gavel a dozen times with a deafening noise, and shouted: "Ah, well, the Speaker has a right to make suggestions. He is not only Speaker; he is a member of the House."

Being debarred from having it considered by unanimous consent hy Grosvenor's objection, Cockran demanded the reeolutions consideration as a privileged one. There was a hot parliamentary mix-up hetween Cockran, Williams of Mississippi, and Payne of New York.

Then Mr. Payne had an inepiration. He raised the point of order that the charges against Cockran related to a time when he waa not a memher of the House, and therefore he was not entitled to have the resolution considered privileged.

"The Chair," said Mr. Cannon, "declines to rule on this point of order until he has looked up the authorities." The Democrats laughed and jeered, but the matter went over as Mr. Cannon had decired.

Cornell Second Crew Swamped.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, April 26.—The first accident of the year happened yesterday to the 1906 Cornell freshman crew. The boat was swamped while the men were taking a spin on Lake Cayuga. In spite of the rough water Courtney took his 'Varsity eights on the lake, and when off Glenwood noticed that his crack two-mile combination was in trouble. The coach turned his launch around immediately and arrived in time to save his pupils a cold ducking. The shell wss taken ashore, while Courtney sent the men back shivering to the boathouse. It was this crew that broke the two-mile freshman record at Poughkeepsie last June.

Lehigh Valley R.R.

Through Sleeping Car Line to the World's Fair St. Louis

Beginning May 15th and daily thereafter, through sleeping car service between New York and St. Louis will be operated over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, via Buffalo and Cleveland, in connection with the "Lake Shore—Big Four Route"; westward on the Black Diamond Express and the Southwestern Limited; eastward on the Knickerbocker Special and the New York Vestibuled Limited.

Leave New York 10:30 A. M.; arrive St. Louis next afternoon.

Leave St. Louis 12 Noon; arrive New York next evening.

Lehigh Valley agents will cheerfully aid you in planning your trip to the World's Fair, or elsewhere.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES—355 and 1234 B'way, New York. 335 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
FERRY TERMINALS—West 23d St., Cortlandt St. and Desbrosses St., New York. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Do not forget that all tickets via Lehigh Valley R. R. permit stop-over of ten days at Niagara Falls.

THE STAR BRAND SHOES

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Sheets and Pillow Cases—Stellar Mills.

54x90 Sheets,	45	45x38½ Pillow Cases,		12½
63x90 "	49	50x38½ " "		15
72x90 "	55	54x38½ " "		17
81x90 "	59	Star Pillow Cases.		
90x90 "	65	45x36,		10

Linen Table Cloths.

8-4 Openwork,	1.29	Hemstitched.		
10-4 Knotted Fringe,	2.50	8-4	10-4	14 4
		1.59	1.95	2.69

Chinese and Jap. Mattings.
40-yd. Rolls, 4.95, 6.95 and 8.95

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Special Offerings
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th,
About Sixty Men-Tailored
New Pedestrian Skirts,

Made from fine Imported and Domestic Scotch Cloths and Tweeds, in a New Plaited Panel effect; value $12.00 and $15.00..... 7.00

In many instances the price does not cover the cost of the materials used.

Silk Waists.

A small quantity of White Silk Waists, slightly soiled from handling; value $5.75, $6.50 and $10.00..... 4.00

Broadway & 19th Street.

MOTHER SEES CHILD KILLED.

Big Truck Runs Over Little Boy—Grief of Mother and Driver.

Startled hy the death cry of her little son Theodore, two and a half years old, Mrs. Joseph Ginsberg, looking from a window of her home at 181 Christopher Street, East New York, saw the little fellow knocked down hy a team of horses and the wheels of a heavily laden lime truck pass over his body. The driver was powerless to avert the accident.

Pushing into the street, the frantic mother grasped up her boy and rushed with him into a near-hy drug store, acreaming to the druggist to save his life. The child had been crushed across the body, and was dead upon the arrival of Ambulance Surgeon Hartung from the Bradford Street Hospital. The mother became almost insane from grief, and had to be treated hy the doctor.

A large crowd threatened the driver, and Policemen Esau and Downey of the Brownsville Station were obliged to draw their clubs to protect him.

When Keppel, the driver, was charged with homicide and locked up in the station, he broke down and wept bitterly, declaring that he had not a chance to save the child's life.

SAY IT'S HEINZE'S BROTHER.

Officials of Central Lighting Co. Deny That Montana Man Holds Stock.

Officers of the Central Lighting Company, which controls the American Street Lamp and Supply Company, were emphatic in their denials last night that F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana copper magnate, was in any way interested in their companies or in the injunction which has been secured by the American Company against the city to prevent the authorities from awarding the 1904 lighting contract to the Consolidated Gas Company. This injunction case was on in the Supreme Court yesterday hefore Justice MacLean, who, at the request of the Corporation Counsel's office, granted an adjournment to May 3.

William M. Fleitmann, the President of the Central Company, when seen last night at his home at 3 West Thirty-eighth Street, declared that it was all a mistake to connect the name of F. Augustus Heinze with the fight against the Consolidated Company, or with the companies which are making the fight. He said that the mistake had occurred owing to the fact that one of the Directors of the Central Company is Arthur P. Heinze, who also is a stockholder in the American Company. His holdings in both companies are said by Mr. Fleitmann to be small.

"Mr. Arthur P. Heinze is a brother of Mr. F. Augustus Heinze," said Mr. Fleitman, "hut Mr. F. Augustus Heinze has absolutely no connection with our companies, and, as far as I know, has not the slightest interest in this matter.

President R. Momand of the American Company, and Treasurer George H. Strout, earlier in the day had admitted that F. Augustus Heinze was interested in the fight, hut later they said they had misunderetood the question, and that Arthur P. Heinze was the only one of the name concerned.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.

Republicans Laud Their Party for Its Anti-Trust Activity.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated delegates at large and alternates to the National Convention.

The platform adopted indorses President Roosevelt, pledges him "united support in the coming campaign," expresses faith in the policy of protecting the National industries, commends the President and Congress for securing the ownership and control of the Panama Canal, and on the subject of trusts says:

"The only activity shown by any political party for the control of trusts and corporations in the United States is hy the Republican Party. Attorney General Knox has at the present time an injunction in full force against seven corporations, one co-partnership, and twenty-three individuals. The action was brought under the Sherman act, a Republican measure, promised in a Republican platform, passed hy a Republican Congress, signed by a Republican President, and enforced under the direction of President Roosevelt."

IRISH GREET KING EDWARD.

Splendid Reception Accorded to Him at Dublin—He Replies to Addresses.

DUBLIN, April 26.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and their suites landed at Kingstown from the royal yacht Victoria and Albert hefore noon, and soon afterward proceeded to the Punchestown races.

A splendid reception was accorded to their Majesties, and large crowds assembled to greet them. The vessels in the harbor were gayly trimmed with bunting, while Kingstown was hright with Venetian masts and festoons.

Several addresses were presented to the King, replying to which his Majesty expressed his delight at finding the same spirit of hopefulness in the future as was evinced on the occasion of his last visit. With the improvement in agriculture and industry, the King confidently anticipated a growth of hetter feeling throughout the country.

His Majesty believed that the greatest hope for the future of Ireland lay in education, for the wide diffusion of cultivated intelligence was the surest guarantee of social peace and the most fruitful source of self-reliance.

Fire Threatened Historic Church.

LONDON, April 26.—Four of the London and Northwestern Railway Company's warehouses, in the Minories district of this city, were gutted by fire during the night. While the financial loss is estimated at only £100,000, the conflagration threatened at one period to be a very serious one. The historic Church of the Holy Trinity, famous for its connection with the Washington family, was in jeopardy, hut the firemen from its roof managed to stem the approaching flames.

HUNGARIAN STRIKE ENDED.

BUDAPEST, April 26.—The railroad strike is ended.

Passenger and freight trains are running regularly.

Sorry Man

And little account when

Coffee

Disagrees.

It causes some men to have stomach trouble, heart failure and nervous prostration. If any of these signs show, **Quit Coffee**, use Postum Food Coffee and the troubles will begin to leave in a few days and it will be

FUN

to be well again.

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg. of

POSTUM

California Prune Wafers

Cure Biliousness and Constipation

The best family medicine for old and young. Made from fresh California Prunes, they contain in a highly concentrated form all the medical properties of a healthful laxative without any mineral or other objectionable ingredients.

100 WAFERS, 25 CENTS

The Irving Drug Company, Philadelphia, Sole Proprietors

YOU CAN EAT WHAT YOU PLEASE if you follow each meal with A CALIFORNIA PRUNE WAFER, which quickly dissolves the most indigestible food and helps to carry it through and out of the system in a gentle and healthful manner, without the slightest pain, griping or nausea.

The following well-known and reliable pharmacists have arranged so that you may be supplied with this wonderful remedy, California Prune Wafers, by calling at either of their stores:

THE WILSON DRUG STORES, 182 Broadway, 80 Broadway, cor. Wall; 1360 Broadway, 1472 Broadway, cor. 42d.

GOLDWATER'S PHARMACIES, 2671 3d Ave., 236 and 532 Willis Ave.
PHARMACIE LEGOLL, 286 Seventh Ave.
W. G. GEETY, Cor. 8th Ave. & 113th.
KINSMAN'S DRUG STORES, Cor. 39th & 8th Ave. and 125th & 8th Ave.
CHAS. M. DuGAY Cor. 3d Ave. and 34th.
S. ROSENSTOCK, 576 7th Ave., Cor. 41st.
REID, YEOMANS & CUBIT, 140 Nassau St.
JAMES PHARMACY, Cor. 8th Ave. & 44th.
V. KOSTKA, Cor. 9th Ave. & 48th.
WM. BRANDT, Cor. 9th Ave. & 17th.
E. J. WARD, Cor. 59th & Columbus Ave.
R. W. SAYER, 3d Ave., 2 doors above 125th St.
W. F. RAWLINS, 2539 8th Av.
P. JAFFE, Cor. Lexington Ave. and 79th St.
KNAPP'S DRUG STORE, Cor. Hudson & King Sts.
GEORGE F. PHILLIPS, 838 8th Ave.
KALISH PHARMACY, Cor. 23d and 4th Av.
ADRIAN FRITZ, 624 Hudson St.
M. J. BLOCK, Cor. 3d Ave. and 74th.
J. TAUSIG & CO., Cor. Lexington Ave. and 111th Street.

AND

WALTER S. ROCKEY, Cor. Eighth Av. and 34th St., cor. Ninth Av. and 42d St.

Also the following Brooklyn Pharmacies:

R. BURKHARDT Broadway and Greene Ave.
MYRTLE AVE. DRUG CO., 137 Myrtle Ave.
WERNER'S FOUR PHARMACIES, 2989 Fulton, 2592 and 2789 Atlantic Av., 192 Montauk Av.
J. G. WISCHERTH, 1076 Bedford Ave.
J. H. REHFUSS, 252 Sumner Ave.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Rulers of Kings

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON

Author of "The Conqueror," "The Aristocrats"

A romance of the twentieth century, portraying the conflict between the two greatest forces in the world—wealth in America and royalty in Europe. A daring and original departure from the conventional novel, brilliantly done.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

CANNOT ENTER PRIESTHOOD.

Ex-Rector's Wife, It Is Said, Won't Get a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 26.—Charles H. Schultz, formerly rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of this city, who caueed a sensation hy his adoption of the Roman Catholic faith some months ago, has accepted a position as teacher in a Catholic school at Hackensack, N. J. He will start for that place on Friday, his wife following him a few days later.

Since his resignation from the pulpit of St. Stephen's Church the ex-rector has been employed in clerical work. The news of his removal from Milwaukee came as a complete surprise to many of his friends. Mr. Schultz has heen carrying on studies under the direction of Father Otting of Marquette College for many months past, the fact that he was a married man preventing him from hecoming a priest.

His wife still retains her Protestant faith, and it is said that her refusal to get a divorce is what prevents his entering the priesthood.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

5:40 A. M.—163 Mercer Street; Lazarus Brothers; damage, $2,000.
7:20 A. M.—581 Union Avenue; James Ebeling; damage, $500.
8:40 A. M.—198 Clinton Street; J. Berman; damage, $600.
9:05 A. M.—60 Attorney Street; Louis Grubber; damage trifling.
9:30 A. M.—300 Fifth Street; Max Liebthein; damage, $5.
10:00 A. M.—188 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; David Forvalis; damage, $10.
10:40 A. M.—165 Ludlow Street; Jacob Rothenhaum; damage, $1,000.
10:55 A. M.—283 East Fourth Street; Henry Bharman; damage, $10.
12 M.—1,708 Second Avenue; Otto Kleti; damage, $50.
3 P. M.—508 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Louis Silverherg; damage, $100.
4:10 P. M.—318 Broadway, Safe Guard Account Company; damage, $100.
6:55 P. M.—9 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Louis Black; damage, $100.

GOLD MIRRORS

MADE in styles identical with those in the halls of our ancestors, these mirrors are very choice ornaments.

An extensive line, commencing at $15, all of finest French Plate.

SCHMITT BROTHERS
40 EAST 23D STREET

WROTE OWN FUNERAL ORATION.

It Will Be Delivered To-morrow Over Body of Will Accoce, Song Writer.

An oration composed by himself for his own funeral will be delivered to-morrow evening at the funeral services for Will J. Accoce, the negro song writer and composer, who died yesterday at the home of his father, the Rev. J. Harris Accoce, 297 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Accoce, feeling that his end was near, wrote the oration, requesting that it be delivered at his funeral in case of his death.

Mr. Accoce was born in the South thirty years ago and was educated at Princess Anne Academy in Maryland. Before coming to this city he was organist of different churches in Philadelphia. He wrote many of the songs sung by Williams and Walker, the negro comedians. The funeral services to-morrow evening will be in Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

REMOVAL SALE

All street obstructions corner of 14th Street and Union Square, caused by the building of the Underground Rapid Transit having been removed, we have decided to reunite our Retail Piano Departments at our old headquarters at Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th Street, and on May 1 we shall therefore vacate our branch warerooms at the Windsor Arcade, corner of 46th Street and 5th Ave., maintained only temporarily for the convenience of our patrons. In order to facilitate this removal the public is offered an exceptional opportunity during this month to purchase at the Windsor Arcade new Steinway pianos and other makes at

Special Prices

New Steinway Pianos from $500 Upwards.
New Other Makes from $225 Upwards.

This is the greatest chance in years for intending purchasers to obtain a Steinway piano at lowest rates, and not only will full market values be allowed for used pianos offered in exchange but time payments can also be arranged if it is not convenient to pay all cash.

STEINWAY & SONS

HILL HERE TO CONFER; MAY MAKE CONCESSIONS

Expected That He Will Not Force Selection of Haven.

OUTSIDER MAY BE CHAIRMAN

Ex-Senator Spent Yesterday with August Belmont, William F. Sheehan, and State Senator McCarren.

David B. Hill came down from Albany yesterday, and during the course of the afternoon he conferred with August Belmont and William F. Sheehan at their down-town offices, had a curbstone confab with James J. Martin, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-seventh District, and was closeted for over an hour with Senator Patrick H. McCarren at the Hoffman House. He had a second conference last night with Mr. Sheehan at Mr. Sheehan's residence.

Both Mr. Hill and those with whom he conferred were extremely reticent last night as to what was discussed at the interviews, but this reticence did not prevent the prevalence of an impression in Democratic circles that, as a result of his visit, Mr. Hill had been converted to the notion of Judge Parker's friends that there was need for a strong man at the head of the State Committee and one whose selection would not serve to accentuate the differences already existing between Tammany and the up-State Democracy. As Melvin Z. Haven of Syracuse, Mr. Hill's original choice for the place, is not considered exactly to fit this description in all particulars, the belief was pretty general last night that Mr. Hill would abandon his purpose to have the Syracuse man succeed Frank Campbell.

The desire of Judge Parker's friends has been to have the Chairman appointed from outside the committee, their belief being that the present situation called for better material than the committee afforded. From remarks which were dropped last night by those in a position to have information on the subject, it would seem that the course suggested by the Judge's friends is the one that is likely to be followed. No hint as to whom Judge Parker's friends have in mind for the place could be obtained. The probability is, however, that he will be an up-State man.

Senator McCarren is still slated for Chairman of the Executive Committee, but it was said last night that even this decision is subject to change. Every possible effort to bring about harmony at the State Committee meeting Saturday will be resorted to by Judge Parker's friends, and they are prepared to insist upon every reasonable measure which will promote that end.

It was definitely decided yesterday, as a result of the conferences which Mr. Hill had with Mr. Sheehan and Senator McCarren, that Democratic headquarters will be opened at the Hoffman House immediately following the meeting of the State Committee. The Hoffman beadquarters will be auxiliary to the regular headquarters of the State Committee in Albany.

Mr. Hill declined to make any comment on the story that he was interested in the proceedings commenced in Albany to revive the Greater New York Democracy. Tammany leaders seen yesterday affected to believe the report.

Charles F. Murphy will go to Albany to attend the meeting of the State Committee Saturday, but as yet Tammany has no plan of action. The disposition of the Tammany leaders who were seen yesterday was to let Hill run things to suit himself. They indicated plainly that Tammany would like nothing better in the present situation than for Hill to give Tammany a good cause of grievance. William F. Sheehan and other of Judge Parker's friends understand the Tammany attitude thoroughly, and that is why they are doing all in their power to impress Hill with the necessity of not giving Tammany an excuse for hostility.

Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee, who came to town Monday and announced that he intended to confer with both Mayor McClellan and Leader Murphy yesterday, departed for Washington at 10 o'clock yesterday morning without seeing either of them.

Mayor McClellan said he knew nothing about Chairman Jones's proposed visit except what he saw stated in the newspapers, and Leader Murphy expressed himself as being equally in the dark. As it is practically certain that Mr. Jones will not even be a delegate to the St. Louis Convention and is certain to be superseded as Chairman of the National Committee when the convention meets, his visit did not excite any great interest among the politicians.

BOOMS MAYOR FOR GOVERNOR.

Suggestion Made in Address at Democratic Club Received with Euthusiasm.

Mayor McClellan's Gubernatorial boom was sprung last night at the Democratic Club, and was received with enthusiasm by the large crowd of Democrats who had assembled to attend the usual Tuesday night exercises at the club.

The sponsor at the launchingof the boom was ex-State Superintendent of Insurance George W. Miller, a nephew of Andrew Jackson, who is now in his eightieth year. Mr. Miller had been invited to entertain the club with some reminiscences of old New York. After describing men and conditions in the early days of the city, Mr. Miller touched upon present political conditions in the city, State, and Nation. He spoke kindly of Judge Parker, to whom he referred as "the choice of the Democrats of New York for President. His reference to the Judge brought some applause, but it was hesitating and by no means enthusiastic in character.

The election of a Governor in New York State next Fall, the speaker said, was of hardly less importance than the election of a President.

"If the Democrats of the State wish to make sure of the election of their candidate for Governor," he continued, "they should select the man whose ancestry, whose accomplishments, and whose public record now make him the hope of Democracy in the State and Nation, our worthy young Mayor, George B. McClellan."

It was whispered around the club last night that Mayor McClelan has received assurances that he can have the Gubernatorial nomination if he wants it. He is not disposed to give an answer to the overtures which have been made to him until after the St. Louis Convention.

TO DEAL THROUGH C. R. FLINT.

It Is Said He Will Arrange Argentina's Sale of Ships to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—On account of the refusal to deliver the Argentine cruisers before the money is paid, it is understood that a committee is being organized in Paris to arrange for the sale of the vessels through Charles R. Flint of New York.

A dispatch to the Temps of Paris from St. Petersburg, April 22, said that the formalities of the purchase by Russia of three Argentine warships of the type of the Garibaldi, constructed at Genoa, appeared to be settled.

"MOTHER" JONES ARRESTED.

She Again Broke Smallpox Quarantine in Utah.

PRICE, Utah, April 26.—"Mother" Jones, who has been in enforced quarantine after visiting a miner afflicted with smallpox, again broke out of quarantine and, accompanied by fifteen or twenty Italian women and children, drove into town to-day.

With two sympathizers, striking miners from Helper, she walked through the town to the implement shed, where 120 men arrested Sunday are being detained. Before reaching the shed she was arrested and placed in jail.

Jai Alai Players for the Fair.

HAVANA, April 26.—The Southern Pacific Steamship Company's steamship Louisiana, which sailed to-day for New Orleans, carried the manager of the Jai Alai and a dozen players who are on their way to St. Louis to participate in the games at the Exposition.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS MEET.

Cheer Senator Fairbanks's Praise of Roosevelt—Platform to be Adopted.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—The Indiana Republican Convention organized to-day, and will complete its work to-morrow after having nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform.

The platform prepared by the resolutions committee, which will report to-morrow, will contain a vigorous indorsement of President Roosevelt's Administration, and the delegates at large, Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, Gov. Durbin, and State Chairman Goodrich, will be instructed for him. The Presidential electors at large agreed upon are George A. Cunningham of Evansville and Joseph D. Oliver of South Bend.

The platform was completed to-night. It pledges a new confidence in the wisdom and efficacy of the protective tariff, with a change of schedules as conditions demand, but made consistently with the policy of protection. It advocates the gold standard, approves the course of President Roosevelt with reference to combinations of capital in restraint of trade, approves the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, the Panama transactions, the Philippine policy, international arbitration, and a just pension policy.

Senator Fairbanks made a speech, in the course of which he eulogized Mr. Roosevelt and said of the tariff:

"We do not hold that schedules are unchangeable, that new conditions may not suggest modification, but we do insist that modification shall be made only when the necessity of it has been made manifest in the interest of our own industrial development." As to the postal scandals, Senator Fairbanks said:

"The remorseless searchlight has been turned into all corners of the public service, and the most vigilant corps of Inspectors the country affords has been put to work to hunt out wrong and to bring to punishment evildoers. There is but one policy in this respect on the part of the President, and that is that the public service shall be purged and kept clean of all those who in any degree contaminate it."

The speaker's praise of Roosevelt was loudly cheered.

Senator Beveridge, who followed Senator Fairbanks, said of the tariff:

"We will adjust schedules to conditions as they change, maintaining always the principle of protection. Business is adjusted to it. Business never failed to flourish under it. Business never failed to decline without it. A policy which makes good business it is bad business to abandon. Yet the opposition would destroy it."

He proceeded:

"Resisting and then half yielding, obstructing yet finally dividing, denouncing yet forced to applaud, the opposition is divided even in its objections. In affirmative policies it is confused and stormy. These are not partisan words, for even ex-President Cleveland declares that the best that can now be said of the opposition is that it shows symptoms of returning sanity, and Mr. Bryan answers the opposition's cry of 'get together' with the question: 'What shall we get together for?'

"Is this Babel of dissensions a fit council to rule the country? Is business willing to hazard the Government to such incoherent control? Could the wisest, strongest man, made President by such an assemblage of antagonisms, bring out of that chaos of contradictions either unity or wisdom?"

MR. WOODWARD'S ELIGIBILITY.

Nominee for Elector-at-Large to State His Position in the Matter.

Friends of James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, who was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Elector at Large, said yesterday that Mr. Woodward probably would have an announcement to make to-day as to whether or not he would stay on the ticket.

Mr. Woodward's eligibility to serve has been questioned because of the fact that he is a Director of a National bank, and there is a clause in the Federal Constitution which says that no man holding a position of profit or trust under the United State Government shall be eligible to serve as an Elector.

David B. Hill and other Democratic leaders say that there is no serious question about Mr. Woodward's eligibility, but the Republican leaders take the opposite view, contending that there have been precedents where men were forced either to resign their positions as Directors or get off the ticket.

It was said by Mr. Woodward's friends yesterday that Mr. Woodward's nomination had been made without any consultation with him, and that he had no desire for the honor.

LAWYER'S CONVICTION STANDS.

Mills Loses Appeal Against Jerome's Method of Getting Evidence.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day sustained District Attorney Jerome in the method used to secure evidence in the prosecution of Lawyer George E. Mills and Dr. Richard C. Flower. The court's decision denies the appeal of Mills from a judgment of conviction of grand larceny in the second degree, and of an attempt to unlawfully remove from the custody of the courts certain indictments.

The indictments had to do with the prosecution of Dr. Flower, who was accused in connection with the apparently suspicious death of millionaire Hagaman in New York City. When Dr. Flower got into trouble with the District Attorney's office, Mills at his request endeavored to have President Meloy of one of the Flower mining companies arrange a meeting between Assistant District Attorney Garvan and Mills. Meloy reported to Mills that Garvan would not meet him, but that "Garvan's wardman Brindley," (as he is named in the opinion,) would do so.

They met several times, with the result that District Attorney Jerome made it possible for Brindley to show the Flower indictments to Mills. After Mills got the indictments into his possession, he handed Brindley $1,500 for Garvan and $250 for himself. Then Mills was arrested and the indictments were found in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to serve a term of not less than fourteen nor more than eighteen months.

Judge Vann, writing the opinion of the court, says:

"The counsel for Mills claims that the object of the District Attorney was not to detect but to create a crime, and that no crime was committed by Mills in taking the indictments into his possession, because he took them with the consent of the State as represented by the District Attorney. The flaw in this argument lies in the fact that the indictments were the property of the State, not of the District Attorney, and that the latter could not lawfully give away or permit them to be taken by Mills. The action of the District Attorney, but for the purity of his intentions, would have been a crime on his part."

In the absence of District Attorney Jerome, Assistant District Attorney Kresel said last night at the Rutgers Street headquarters that his chief was very much gratified at the ruling of the Court of Appeals sustaining his methods of obtaining eidence against Lawyer Mills.

"Did the District Attorney allow Mills to take the indictments against Dr. Flower?" Mr. Kresel was asked.

"No," was the reply, "he did not lose possession of them; but Mills intended to take them with the purpose of destroying them."

BROKE FROM HIS CAPTORS.

Man Arrested for Larceny Gives Officers a Long Chase.

Morris Herrmann was arrested yesterday in Poughkeepsie on a warrant issued by Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Police Court, charging him with the larceny of $150 worth of furs.

Martin Schreiber, a Tenth Street furrier, was the complainant. Herrmann broke away from the officers who first placed him under arrest, and gave them quite a chase. He was brought to New York last night and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

BODIES NOT TAKEN FROM LIVINGSTON TOMB

Columbia County Authorities Think Coffins Crumbled.

EXPECT TO GET DESECRATORS

Believe the Deed Was Prompted by Reports That Jewels Were Buried with "Widow Mary."

Special to The New York Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 26.—After an entire day spent at Bell Place investigating the depredations of the vandals who disturbed the old Gen. Livingston tomb, Chief of Police Lane of this city and Deputy Sheriff Drumm of Columbia County declare to-night that robbery of jewels believed to have been buried with "Widow Mary" Livingston was the real motive for the crime. As yet no arrests have been made, but the officers say they believe they can solve the mystery and punish the criminals.

Chief Lane and Deputy Sheriff Drumm, accompanied by the two officers who arrested the Van Wormer boys at Kinderhook two years ago, left early to-day for Bell Place, which has been erroneously described as the Livingston Manor. The real manor was located on the banks of the Hudson, while Bell Place, where the Livingstons lived for some time, is six miles back from the water. It was by the manor at the water front that the body of old Chancellor Robert Livingston was buried, and not in the family vault which was broken into by the vandals.

In the latter vault were buried Gen. Henry B. Livingston, who died in 1808; Mrs. Henderson, a daugbter, who died in 1833, and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, "Widow Mary," who died in 1835. When the officers got to the vault they found it surrounded by a curious crowd. On one side of the vault was the big hole that had been made in the masonry, and, looking in, the officers saw some bones scattered about. Only one coffin was visible, this giving rise to the report that one or two of the bodies had been removed.

The officers expressed the belief that no body had been removed, but that two of the coffins which were known to have been of wood, had crumbled. The third coffin, a metallic one, is the one that remains in the tomb.

The bodies of Gen. Livingston and Mrs. Henderson were buried in wooden coffins, while that of Mrs. Livingston was in the metallic coffin which was broken open.

The officers recalled the reports that have been current about Columbia and the river counties for nearly half a century, to the effect that jewels of rare value were buried with "Widow Mary" as part of her wish, and they came to the conclusion that either professional robbers, or else some depredators of the vicinity who had their cupidity excited by these stories were responsible for the desecration of the tomb, which was built in 1803 under the direction of Gen. Livingston himself.

Careful questioning developed the fact that the hole in the side of the vault was known to some persons in the vicinity of Bell Place as long as two weeks ago, although no reports were heard in this city until Saturday last, and nothing was said in official circles until yesterday.

Bell Place, where the tomb is located, is now the Summer home of J. C. Bell, Jr., and his son. They are at present in Florida, where they have been for the Winter, and are not expected back until some time next week. Mr. Bell has been notified of the affair.

Peace Conference at St. Louis Aug. 5.

BRUSSELS, April 26.—The Bureau of the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference has decided to hold the next conference at St. Louis on Aug. 5.

Exposition Stamp Issue.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition stamps will be placed on sale at the New York Post Office on May 1. There is a one-cent stamp, in green, bearing the face of Robert R. Livingston, the United States Minister to France, who conducted the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase. The two-cent stamp comes in red, and exploits the likeness of Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy. The countenance of James Monroe is depicted on the three-cent stamps. Mr. Monroe's face is printed on a purple background. William McKinley's likeness adorns the five-cent stamps.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
First Great Coach Excursion
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
MAY 10, 1904
Round-Trip **$20** FROM NEW YORK
Proportionate rates from other points
SPECIAL TRAIN
of Standard Day Coaches
LEAVE NEW YORK (West 23d St.) 8:25 A. M.
ARRIVE ST. LOUIS (following day) 4:00 P. M.
Stopping at Philadelphia, Altoona, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute for Meals.
Tickets will be good going only on special train and returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

KAUFMAN Advertising AGENCY, Inc.
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Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

200,000 books
Second Floor.
THAT great sale of 200,000 books is still in progress with the original low prices—the lowest ever quoted—still in force. Whatever your taste in a literature way, you're sure to find exactly what you want in this vast gathering of books.

1904 parasols
Main Floor.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. have the first showing of the new 1904 parasols—the handsomest ever evolved. The range of colorings makes it possible for you to match any street costume. Prices are guaranteed to be lowest for these qualities.

1,000 cartons of fine quality French flowers
at less than importer's wholesale price.

THIS event affords an exceptional buying opportunity for home milliners—clever women who trim their own hats—or the regular milliner, because prices are absolutely lower than the importer's lowest wholesale price.

The flowers offered during this sale are of a recent importation and are particularly adapted for present reigning millinery styles.

When we say, emphatically, that at no time or place have flowers been sold at these prices you can hardly realize the remarkable values this sale affords.

There is no store in all New York that carries such an extensive line of flowers and foliage strictly for millinery purposes as we do. This is a fact which our showing convincingly substantiates.

That's just the reason you are offered these unusual bargains—importers always come first to the store having the largest outlet when they have anything special to offer.

48c. 75 doz. of crush rose bandeaux, consisting of nine roses, foliage and buds—exquisite shadings—you know how popular these bandeaux are—no stylish hat is complete without one; never sold before for less than $1.25; to-day, per bandeaux, 48c. **48c.**

62c. for 85c. large bluet color Marguerites with yellow hearts, 3 Marguerites and 3 buds to paquet—50 doz.

29c. paquet for 62c. small roses, four roses and buds in paquet, in shadings of pink, tea, white, etc.—150 doz.

85c. paquet for exquisite quality all silk velvet Marguerites, in navy, also red (6 Marguerites in paquet).

35c. paquet for 50c.; fine French rose foliage; 65 cartons.

35c. paquet for imported daisy foliage and buds; 35 cartons.

45c. paquet for 75c. June roses; 12 roses, 6 buds and foliage; in white, cream, pink, mais, light blue, jacqueminot; 100 doz.

19c. paquet for imported crush roses (3 roses in paquet;) 250 cartons.

Economical buyers will find this store headquarters for housefurnishings of all kinds for the summer home.

Wouldn't you like to have an artistic 3-piece parlor suite if it cost only $18?

IT ISN'T within the heart of a homelover to say "no" to a question like that, and when we say that we have 150 bona fide $27 suites of 3 pieces each to sell at the strikingly low price of $18 to-day, it's a certainty that we'll have a request for every one. Better still, the news, when we assure you that they are solidly made and handsomely finished and upholstered. Did you know there's a dozen bargains for every room in your home to-day? Fifth Floor.

$8.50 for $12 extension tables. **$7.25** for $11.50 golden oak chiffonier. **$4.75** for couch by day, bed by night. **$18** for $36 brass beds. **$12.50** for $20 china closets.

For all rooms.
$35 parlor suites, $24
$48 parlor suites, $32
$30 dressers, $19.50
$28 chiffoniers, $18.50
$48.50 dining tables, $36
$20 sideboards, $14
$39 china closets, $27
$8 dining tables, $5.50
$45 dining tables, $33
$56 dining tables, $42
$2.50 dining chairs, $1.85
$3.75 dining chairs, $2.95



Brass Bedsteads.
Those massive, artistic creations, elegantly finished with highest grade French lacquer; wide range of designs; special prices for Wednesday:
$30 brass beds, $22.50
$40 brass beds, $24.50
$42 brass beds, $32.50
$48 brass beds, $35
$52 brass beds, $37.50
$65 brass beds, $45
$85 brass beds, $70

5,000 old blue plates 10c each: worth $2 to $2.50 per doz.

PLATES for breakfast, tea, dinner or soup—or for ornamentation about the walls if you desire them—they're so handsome in those old blue decorations. Fourth Floor.

100 dozen 10c fruit saucers, 5c each. 500 35c round vegetable dishes, 10c.

100 dozen fancy decorated **Jet Teapots,** values 50c to 75c. to-day **39c.**

10,000 Cups and Saucers.
regular price 2.50 per doz.
10c  **10c**
They have those handsome old blue decorations admired by so many—just think; regularly sell for more than 20c. each—to-day all you want at 10c. each.

50 dozen fancy decorated **Oatmeal Bowls,** values $1.95 per doz. to-day **10c.**

Handsome muslin ruffled curtains, 39c.

WHAT a small expenditure! How little it costs to beautify your city or Summer home if you attend a sale of curtains and upholsteries at Simpson Crawford Co.'s store. And you're sure of better qualities than you'd receive at similar prices elsewhere, not saying anything about the positive assurance that the designs are the most desirable. Fourth Floor.

39c It's unusual to buy 59c. ruffled muslin curtains at 39c., that's a good reason why you should choose those you want to-day—they're made of striped or plain organdie, full ruffles. **39c**

Oriental couch covers— Good durable quality, with fancy fringe all around, regularly priced at $1.50, remarkable value at..... **89c**

Cross stripe curtains— of fine grenadine, in a variety of very effective colorings, regularly priced at $1.25, special for Wednesday..... **89c**

Ruffled muslin curtains An excellent assortment of dots, stripes and figures, very exceptional value, regularly priced at $1.25..... **89c**

Irish point lace curtains of durable net with heavy wrought borders and new designs, 2 styles; regularly priced at $3.95 and $4.25, special per pair..... **$2.50**

Black Japanese screens four fold size, richly embroidered in gold; regularly priced $3.95, special..... **$1.95**

95c for rich laces
worth $1.50 to $2

THEN there's that handsome $1 or $1.25 lace at 45c., and at 25c. you select those splendid 50c. and 75c. laces. They're a part of that 4,000 yard sale that created such a stir here yesterday. Main Floor.

Four thousand yards of rich imported embroideries were included in this wonderful sale yesterday, but now the collection has greatly diminished and we expect that with to-day's low prices the remainder will all be chosen. The prices are about half.

The laces come in all the newest effects that are the most desirable the season has brought out.

worth 50c. to 75c.	worth $1 to $1.25	worth $1.50 to $2
Net top laces, Venise laces, Lace galloons, Plauen Laces. **25c.**	Repousse laces, Lace bandings, French laces, Galloon laces. **48c.**	**95c.**

50 pieces new French printed nets specially priced at 55c.
They're in the handsomest new designs and colors you ever saw—very superior to the ordinary creations—you'll surely want a quantity while the price per yard is..... **55c**

4,000 yards of 50c. to 75c. imported embroideries, 25c.
Surplus lots from leading importers—those rich, charming designs for corset covers, dress flounces, children's wear and skirtings—cambric, nainsook and Swiss—8 to 17 inches wide—to-day per yard..... **25c**

Great sale carpets, rugs and mattings.

ONLY the most desirable new Spring patterns are offered in this sale. As an example of its bargain importance we'll sell 400 yards of 60c. ingrain carpet in four handsome and distinctive patterns at 37c. per yard.

95c for $1.50 Axminster Carpets — extra quality.

39c square yard for 65c. imported cork linoleum—2 yards wide.

29c for 50c. oilcloth — best quality, in new designs.

Body Brussels rugs: The very highest quality, new 1904 designs and colorings—those rich Oriental effects.
$24.75 for 9x12 rug.
$22.75 for 8.3x10 rug.
$16.75 for 6x9 rug

China and Japan matting— Lowest prices ever quoted for these utterly faultless qualities—all new importations—handsome patterns. The China matting is jointless, and is in block and pin effects—also plain white. In the Japanese mattings there are carpet and floral patterns—plain white and inlaid. Prices per roll of 40 yards:



China matting.		Special.	Reg. price.
Special.	Reg. price.	8.50	11.50
$3.95	$6.00	9.25	12.75
5.25	7.50	10.50	14.00
7.25	9.00	12.00	16.00

Japanese matting.			
Special.	Reg. price.	Special.	Reg. price.
$7.75	$9.50	12.00	16.50
8.75	10.50	14.50	18.00
9.50	12.50	19.50	22.00
10.75	14.00		

For your appetite's sake read this:

IT TELLS about foods so good and pure that; until you've tried them, you'll never know what boundless pleasure there is in a meal. Sixth Floor.

Not only that, but the prices are as low—even lower in some instances—as you'd be required to pay elsewhere for goods that lack that high quality assured in the Model Food Store. We give mail orders particular attention.

PURE LARD—Armour's Best Shield, or Swift's Silver Leaf; 3, 5, or 10 lb. palls; per lb..... 9c

QUEEN OLIVES—Extra selected large fruit; qt. Mason jar, 35c.; ½ gallon..... 65c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart Pure Cream of Tartar; 2½ lb. can, 65c.; 1-lb can..... 28c

IMPERIAL GRANUM—New supplies just received; hospital size, $2.25; large size..... 75c

COTTAGE CHEESE—Made fresh hourly in our New Creamery; two large balls, 5c.; not delivered; dozen..... 25c

IMPORTED SAGO—Pearl or flake tapioca; 5 lbs., 18c.; 10 lbs..... 35c

FRESH BUTTER—Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery; 3 lbs. net weight, in pail, 75c.; 5 lbs. net weight, in pail..... $1.25

FLAVORING EXTRACT—Cameron double strength Vanilla; pint bottle, 85c.; ½-pt. bottle, 45c.; ¼-pt. bottle..... 25c

FAIRY SOAP—Fairbank's White Floating, or Glycerine Tar Soap; bar, 4c.; ten bars... 35c

CREAM HORSERADISH—Booth's new pack; regular 15c. ½-pt. bottle, 10c.; three bottles.. 28c

SOAP—Royal Stuart best family; use it for all laundry and household purposes; full weight 16-oz. bar, 5c.; 10 bars, 49c.; box, 60 bars.. $2.85

MAILLARD'S COCOA—Sold everywhere at 25c.; our price, ½-lb. can..... 18c
2 cans to each purchaser.

PEAS—Daybreak sifted early June; 2-lb. can, 13c.; one dozen... $1.50

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart, extra quality; 2-lb. can, 10c.; dozen..... $1.85

TOMATOES—Cameron red ripe, solid packed; 3-lb. can, 12c.; dozen..... $1.35

HOLLAND HERRING Finest imported (mixed), 5-lb. pail..... 50c

STRINGLESS BEANS Royal Stuart, finest quality; 2-lb. can, 15c.; dozen..... $1.70

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS—And all our regular 45c. varieties; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35c

BILLETS SARDINES—New importation from France; quarters, can..... 18c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—A popular blend of fine imported Coffees; 1 lb, 28c.; 4 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs. in coffee drum..... $6.25

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—The Waverly blend of fine old coffees; the best coffee to be had at the price; 1 lb. 22c.; 5 lbs., $1.00; 25 lbs. in coffee drum..... $4.75

HIGH GRADE TEAS—Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, India, Ceylon, and all our regular 70-cent varieties; put up specially to order in fancy tea chests; lb. in tea chest, 55c.; 5 chests, $2.50

HOMINY GRITS—Or Pearl Hominy; Schumacher's best quality; 5-lb. carton..... 15c

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

NOTICE---After this week the store will close at 5:30 P. M.

We are always ready for early purchasers on their way down town.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

Another stirring chapter in the wonderful continued story of economies in dress, that is being told, day after day, by our Costume Store. There are about fifty dresses in today's offering; some with walking skirts, others in dress lengths. They are made of voiles, sharkskins and mixed materials; some silk-lined throughout, others with unlined skirts. Some of the jackets are prettily trimmed, others are plain tailor finish. Coats are in blouse and jacket styles.

The suits were formerly $27.50 to $40.

Today choose for $18.

And they should go today at a lively rate.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Covert Coats

Three chief groups, each presenting values not to be matched outside of WANAMAKER'S, compose almost the entire stock of these popular coats that we show today.

At $10, there is very wide variety of Covert Coats worth from $12 to $20.

At $12.50, there are Covert Coats in one of the handsomest models of the season. Easily worth ten dollars more, by the standards of other stores.

At $18, are shown all the fine Covert Coats in our stock—coats that were $25, $27.50 and $30, are all, without reservation, now marked at $18 each.

Covert Box Coats are very much in demand now. We show a wide variety of pretty styles at $10.50 to $16.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Embroidered Waist Patterns

If there be one thing prettier than the white shirt-waist, it is the *embroidered* white shirt-waist.

At any rate, women seem to think so, by the eagerness with which they take these Embroidered Shirt-waist Patterns as quickly as they come to us. But that may be because these particular designs are so handsome and the prices so wonderfully low.

Today we tell of a new shipment—thirty patterns, every one charming.

$4 and $4.50 Qualities at $3 Each
$5 to $5.50 Qualities at $4 Each
$6 to $7.50 Qualities at $5 Each

The Waist Patterns are of white linen lawn, semi-sheer or medium weight, embroidered with lustrous mercerized cotton. Trimming for collars and cuffs to match the front. All neatly boxed. White and spotless. Main aisle.

GIRLS' SUITS $15 EACH

Worth $20 to $25. Worth those prices not only for the exalted quality of the cloth and making, but also for the style, tone, character, in every one of the suits.

Broadcloth and cheviot, in blue, black and brown; and fancy mixtures in all shades new and favored. Coat, Eton and blouse effects; well fitting and well tailored. Sizes for 14 to 18 years. And—good news bears repeating—

$15 each, worth $20 and $25

Second floor, Ninth street.

STOLES, YOKES And COLLARS

"Laces to set off the faces" of a good many lucky women and girls.

Some broken lots of our prettiest lace collars, stoles and yokes, about two hundred and forty new ones just received from Europe take part in these kaleidoscopic price-changes:

At 35c to $3.50 Each, from 50c to $6

Pelerines, in shawl and stole shapes, of Venise lace alone or in combination with net ground laces. White, cream and ecru.

At 50c each—Yokes, of Valenciennes lace; all white, and blue-and-white. Pretty and effective, perfect in fit; washable. Broadway.

PETTICOATS Of Taffeta

Beautiful taffeta skirts with just the swish and luster and dash that make the silk petticoat dear to women. Rich colorings that harmonize well with the favored shades for Spring dresses. Liberally cut; made to give good service.

Prices thus humiliated:

At $5, worth $6.50—Of taffeta, in light or dark colors, or black; graduated accordion-plaited flounce with ruffle and ruche at bottom.

At $6.75, worth $8.50—Of heavy quality taffeta, in all the newest shades or black: full accordion-plaited flounce with two full ruches or ruffles at bottom.

At $7.75, worth $10—Of taffeta, in changeable colors or black; deep circular flounce; extra full at bottom.

Tenth street Elevator Counter, Main floor.

BOOKS 10¢ Each

Good, readable, interesting books, cloth-bound, printed on clear smooth paper, from the original plates. Large, legible type. The publishers made them to sell at 75c to $1.25 a volume.

The titles are various—not many of each, of course. 10c. Book Store, Ninth street.



Artistic and Commercial Success Crown the Fifth Anniversary of The WANAMAKER Piano Business

Success, when it is a substantial and enduring edifice, is builded with the stones of wise and well-directed public service.

The WANAMAKER Piano business has not only become the largest distributing factor in the trade; but it is acknowledged to have been the primary force, first, in awakening the public desire for the possession of a piano, and, second, in making almost universal possession possible.

Five years ago the piano business was still in a chaotic and primitive condition. The old deceptive and mysterious methods appalled the person who contemplated the purchase of a piano; and they were not pleasing, though counted necessary, to the men who did the selling. Worst feature of all, they repelled instead of attracting the general public.

A revolution of these archaic methods was the crying need of the period.

The most pleasing reward that came in those early days of this business was the welcome that was given to WANAMAKER methods, by piano dealers who were eager to follow some strong leader in breaking down the old barriers of deceit as to values and the price-jockeying that was even more disgusting to reputable dealers than it was to the artistic people who wanted to buy pianos, but who knew it was submitting to highway robbery to consent to pay the prices first asked.

In those days the piano business was hide-bound by fossilized precedents that were as galling in tyranny upon those who thought it necessary to impose them, as upon those whom they more directly injured.

At this psychological moment, the WANAMAKER Piano Store came on the stage of public action. It brought a revolution that was seriously needed. It tore away the pall of public suspicion that was retarding the advancement of the piano industry.

It established public confidence, in pianos and piano sellers.

It marked the beginning of the greatest boom the piano industry has ever known.

Keenly alive as we were to the important pioneer work that was to be done, we would have nothing to do with any but pianos of unimpeachable character; and the business waited for months and months while we were educating the manufacturers whose pianos we wanted to sell, to believe that we were right; and that they would not lose caste by allowing us to sell their pianos.

We secured the right pianos.

We established fair, fixed, openly exploited prices upon them.

We arranged easy buying terms, that added nothing to the cash price of the instruments; and only charged the low rate of four per cent. interest on the actual amout of money not paid.

This pioneer work accomplished as much in bringing the public into touch with the piano trade, as the building of the Brooklyn Bridge did in making New York accessible to Brooklyn. It dissipated all public fear of piano qualities and prices.

It established perfect confidence.

The exploitation of pianos, by WANAMAKER methods, created an enormously increased desire for their possession.

The WANAMAKER selling methods made it easy for anyone of good standing in the community, for honesty and keeping his business promises, to possess a piano, even if he only had sufficient money ahead to pay the first small installment. Future payments being saved up for, while the piano was being enjoyed.

The public service thus rendered was most clearly defined; and has been most widely acknowledged by men who are empowered to speak for the great piano industry.

The public testimony to its appreciation of WANAMAKER methods is best shown and established by the magnificent business that has come to the WANAMAKER Piano Store—the greatest piano business in the world today.

We issue a special invitation to our public to be present during the day, and enjoy the musical entertainment which we have provided, in celebration of our Piano Store's Fifth Anniversary.

The delightful Song Cycle, "In a Persian Garden," will be rendered three times during the day—at 11 A. M. and at 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., by the following artists:

MRS. BEATRICE FINE, *Soprano* — MR. JOHN YOUNG, *Tenor* — MR. WALTER CRIPPEN, *Accompanist*
MISS BESSIE BONSALL, *Contralto* — MR. FREDERICK WHEELER, *Basso* — *By aid of the Angelus*

Short Ends of EMBROIDERIES

The past two weeks have made havoc with some new and charming patterns. Remnants are ruthlessly re-priced. The women who see this opportunity and improve it will get some beautiful this-season's embroideries at far less than they could have hoped to pay.

Various widths—a good many styles appropriate for corset-covers.

The original prices were low. Present prices are this much lower still:

5c to 35c a Yard
Instead of 15c to 75c a Yard

Broadway.

A special lot of hand-loom Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, nainsook or cambric; direct from the maker who meant them to sell at 10c and 12½c a yard; now 7c a yard. Main aisle.

And WHITE GOODS of all kinds, plain and fancy; 2 to 4-yard lengths: just right for shirt-waists and children's dresses. 10c to 25c a yard, instead of 16c to 75c a yard. Broadway.

Spring CLOTHING For Boys

Here are suits as bright as the prettiest days of Spring—suits that are as comfortable as they are cool and fresh looking. They are made of the newest fabrics, in the smartest of the new styles. Most of the jackets are half-lined—light in weight, but made in the substantial manner that will stand the knocks from the most robust boys.

Sailor Suits of new fancy cheviot; handsome, dressy and splendid for wear; sizes for 4 to 12 years. $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

Norfolk Jacket Suits of homespun and fancy cheviots; sizes for 9 to 16 years. $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits in a variety of handsome materials; sizes for 9 to 16 years. $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

Three-piece Suits of fancy cheviots—jacket, vest and trousers—manly suits for boys of 10 to 16 years. $5, $6.50 and $7.50.

And here is a special offering of the day:

Boys' $5 Sailor Suits at $3.75

Just about fifty Sailor Suits of blue, red and brown serge, and fancy mixtures; with linen Eton collars; in sizes for 6 to 10 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fancy TABLE LINENS Hand-Drawn And Teneriffe

There are about a hundred and sixty-five pretty table pieces in this collection that we offer today at a third and more below their former prices. There are center-pieces, small table-covers, and other covers two yards square, bureau scarfs and table-runners. All are made with linen centers, and trimmed with Teneriffe lace that was made by the Japs. Some have hand-drawn corners or borders.

This group is the remainder of a very large collection; hence the very low prices:

20 inches square, formerly $2.75, now $1.75 each.
24 inches square, formerly $9, now $5 each.
30 inches square, formerly $6.50, now $3.50 each.
36 inches square, formerly $12, now $7.50 each.
40 inches square, formerly $16, now $9.50 each.
45 inches square, formerly $19, now $12 each.
54 inches square, formerly $30, now $15 each.
72 inches square, formerly $42.50, now $25 each.
20 x 36 inch Scarfs, formerly $6.50, now $3.50 each.
20 x 45 inch Scarfs, formerly $9.50, now $5 each.
20 x 54 inch Scarfs, formerly $10.50, now $6.50 each.

Linen Store, Third floor.

A Sale of MEN'S HATS

Men's Derby Hats, in black and new shades of brown, in new Spring blocks—three dollar quality in every particular—today at $1.75 each. Men's Soft Hats, in Alpine, low crown and broad brim shapes, in pearl only—regular three dollar grades—today at $1.50 each.

The man who wants a smart, new hat, need pay little for it, while these last.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

SUITS for Young Men of 15 to 20 Years

Young men are demanding Double-breasted Sack Suits this Spring, more broadly than ever before. We have a fine showing of these suits, in all the new fabrics—the neat plaid worsteds and the fancy cheviots. The new three-button coat, and the peg-top trousers, make the most stylish combination.

Prices range from $12, $13.50, up to $20.

Single-breasted Sack Suits, at $10 to $18.

Stylish silk-lined Covert Top Coats at $15.

Quite a number of men, of not over 35-inch chest measure, are fitted in these suits at a saving in cost. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

$3 Oxford Shoes For Men

We're not going to indulge in superlative adjectives—though we could with truth. We will just give you the specifications of these unusual Three-Dollar Shoes, and let *you* judge:

Oxford Shoes in the newest lasts; the sole-leathers are all oak-bark tanned; uppers all run under the tip without piecing; insoles are solid; the workmanship is the best that machine work can be. **$3 a pair.**

Not so good as our $5 shoe, assuredly; but we'd like you to compare them with $3.50 shoes anywhere else.

The variations:

Tan Russia leather Blucher cut low shoes; two toe-shapes, Potay and Essex; soles extended and stitched with light tan thread.

Patent coltskin low shoes, both Oxford and Blucher styles; shoes that have the swell effect of those sold at twice the price.

Velour calf Blucher cut kidskin, Oxford style; medium weight, graceful lines, and splendidly fitting.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

For Office Use

Daily reliable helps to business. You can count upon their assistance and their honesty. And it's once in a busy man's experience that such good equipment is found at such low prices:

100-page, canvas-bound Day Books, Cash Books, single and double Ledgers, at 12c each; 200 pages, 25c.

500-page Long Order Books, manila paper, 20c each; white paper, 40c each.

Scratch Pads, at 1c to 10c each.
Vest-pocket Memorandum Books, at 1c to 50c each.
Good quality White Envelopes, at 75c a thousand.
Ink, four-ounce bottle, at 5c.

Commercial Stationery Store, Basement.

Flowered Taffetas RIBBONS

Striped, corded and flowered, to be exact. There's a colored edge, a light flowered stripe through the center, and fancy corded ridges to make the ribbons prettier.

For children's hats, for stocks and sashes you will find them very pleasant to own.

25c a Yard, regularly 35c.

Black, white, light blue, rose and cardinal. 3¼ inches wide. Tenth street aisle, Main floor.

Lustrous Cotton Suitings At 25c.

Worth up to $1

More than three-quarters of this beautiful collection of cotton waist and dress goods, were made to sell for a dollar a yard. The fabric is made of the finest cotton we ever saw. The finish is the most beautiful ever known to cotton goods. But the mill went out of business, and we got the entire stock—an enormous quantity, now almost all sold. The last of the collection costs you only 25c a yard.

In the same group are mercerized cream colored basket and natte weaves for shirt-waists, and mercerized cotton taffetas in shepherd's checks, worth 37½c and 50c—all now at 25c a yard. Rotunda.

For ICES and SALADS

To make the most welcome Summer dishes still more welcome.

Or, from a more practical view-point, here are some heavy reductions on fine handsome china, by which the prudent will profit. The pieces are all very good to see, and were modestly priced in the first place.

Every woman will know that such values do not often recur:

Ice Cream Sets, of the finest French china, in four decorations:

Sets of 13 pieces, with dish and 12 plates, at $4, from $6.50.

Sets of 13 pieces, with dish and 12 deep saucers, at $3, from $4.50.

French China Punch Bowls on stand, several decorations of flowers, and heavily gilt; $8.50, from $13.50; $10, from $15.

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates of Austrian china, at 25c, from 35c and 40c.

Covered Mustard Dishes of French china, prettily decorated, at 50c, from $1.

And to beautify the table, French china Fern Dishes, with lining complete, at $1, from $2.75. Basement.

News not less attractive:

Fine Thin Blown Water Tumblers, in a variety of neat patterns; regularly $1 and $1.25, at 60c a dozen. Not more than three dozen to a customer.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DR. DRAPER ORGANIZES EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Board of Regents Confirms Commissioner's Appointments.

WHITELAW REID CHANCELLOR

H. J. Rogers, E. J. Goodwin, and A. S. Downing the Assistant Commissioners—Inspectors to Lose Jobs.

ALBANY, April 26.—The new Board of Regents of the University to-day elected Whitelaw Reid Chancellor and St. Clair McKelway Vice Chancellor of the University. The board confirmed appointments by Commissioner of Education Draper as follows:

First Assistant Commissioner, in charge of technical and professional education, Howard J. Rogers; Second Assistant Commissioner, in charge of academies and high schools, Edward J. Goodwin; Third Assistant Commissioner, in charge of primary education, Augustus S. Downing; Director of Libraries, Melvil Dewey, (each of these four at a salary of $5,000,) and Director of Science Work, John M. Clarke, at a salary of $2,600. The appointments of the following heads of administrative departments were also confirmed:

Accounts, William Mason, $2,500; attendance, James D. Sullivan, $3,000; examinations, Charles F. Wheelock, $4,000; inspections, Frank H. Wood, $3,500; law, Edward N. Holbrook, $3,500; records, $2,500; statistics, Hiram C. Case, $2,400.

All of the appointees, save the three assistant Commissioners and Mr. Fitch, are at present in substantially similar positions in the educational system. Mr. Fitch, formerly a Regent, has been lecturer before Teachers' Institutes.

After the meeting Commissioner Draper said the action of the Regents had been unanimous and without the slightest friction. He said further:

"All the Directors and chiefs of divisions are from the present employes of the two departments, and with a single further exception it is expected that the entire force will be made up from these. In the management of the important division of examinations, Mr. Finnegan of the Department of Public Instruction, who has grown up with the teachers' examination system, will be associated with Mr. Wheelock of the Regents' office.

"Of the more than twenty Supervisors and Inspectors in the two former departments, it is not deemed necessary to retain more than twelve. It seems to me that at least one of these might well be a woman. In the process of combining the two departments a considerable humber of other officers, clerks, and employes will not be needed. I regret any loss which may come to them, but the law must have its logical result.

"It is my intention to appoint Harlan H. Horner, who has been my secretary at the University of Illinois, as Secretary to the Commissioner."

Commissioner Draper thought $30,000 per year would be saved by continuing the two departments under one head.

All present employes not reappointed by July 1 will get leave of absence, with pay, until Aug. 1, when their connection with the department will cease. Commissioner Draper said with reference to the new Assistant Commissioners:

"We are fortunate in securing Assistant Commissioners. No one of them was a candidate. Mr. Rogers is a graduate of Williams College, taught for eight years in the Albany Academy, held a responsible position in the Regents' office, then became Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, had charge of the New York Educational Exhibit at the Chicago Exposition, organized and managed the American Educational Exhibit at the Paris Exposition, and is now Chief of the Department of Education at the St. Louis Exposition.

"Mr. Goodwin is a native of Maine and a graduate of Bates College. He was Principal of the high school at Newtonville, Mass., for ten years, till he was invited to organize one of the new and great high schools in New York City, of which he has been Principal for seven years.

"Mr. Downing is a graduate of Pennsylvania College and is the Principal of the Normal Training School for Teachers in New York City, which he organized. He is a teacher of long standing and an educational administrator of proved capacity."

To the politics of the persons appointed Dr. Draper said he had given no thought. He understood Mr. Rogers was a Republican and Mr. Downing a Democrat.

PUTS COUNTRY ABOVE CHURCH.

Thatcher's Statement at Smoot Hearing —Committee May Go to Utah.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—When the Smoot investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was opened to-day, Moses Thatcher was again called to the stand, and Lawyer Van Cott interrogated Mr. Thatcher in regard to his views on Church interference in politics.

The witness said he had no fault to find with the political rule, but in answer to a question of Senator Dubois as to the result of a Mormon official running for a political office in opposition to the wishes of the Church authorities, he said:

"It might result as in my case, but a free American citizen has the right to retire from his Church office, and I believe every man who loves his country would resign such office under these circumstances."

He admitted that his views had been modified in regard to the Church interference, but insisted that he knew of no instances where Church consent had been given or refused to a Mormon candidate for political office.

Mr. Thatcher stated that at the time he was removed from the apostolate he was in line for the Presidency of the Church, adding: "I suppose I am the only man of my age in the Mormon Church who has no priesthood." He said he was denied entrance to the temple by the doorkeeper on the order of the First Presidency, and had never made application since, and he added:

"And I am glad to say that I am a free American citizen."

"Since you were deposed as an apostle?" Chairman Burrows asked.

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

Chairman Burrows was authorized to report a resolution to the Senate requesting permissiun that the committee be allowed to take testimony during the recess uf Congress. The purpose is to authorize the committee to proceed with the investigation in Utah.

TWO HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED.

Three Thousand People Homeless at Buczacz, Galicia.

LEMBERG, April 26.—About 200 houses of the town of Buczacz were destroyed by a fire which broke out at midnight April 25.

Some 3,000 of the inhabitants are homeless.

Buczacz is in Gallcia, on the River Stypa, thirty-five miles south by west of Tarnopol. It has a population of about 11,000.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Charles S. McKenna of Pennsylvania, United States District Judge for the District of Porto Rico.

POSTMASTERS.

New York—Francis Worden, Coxsackie; Clarence M. Alvord, Livonia; William Watson, Warsaw.

Pennsylvania—John Roland, New Holland; J. F. Fenstermacher, Mount Joy; Anne D. Moore, Avondale; Daniel G. Engle, Marietta; Henry F. Hershey, Steelton.

WAR.

Military Secretaries Department—Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Colonel, Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain, Assistant Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—Major John Tweedale, Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office.

Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office with rank of Major—Capt. Henry A. Barber, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Medical Department, Assistant Surgeon General with rank of Colonel.—Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Deputy Surgeon General.

MR. QUARLES HAS HARD FIGHT.

Wisconsin Senator Going Home to Struggle with Gov. La Follette.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Senator Quarles to-day bade the President good-bye preparatory to an immediate return to Wisconsin to "fix his fences," as he expressed it. Next January the Wisconsin Legislature will choose a successor to Senator Quarles, whose term expires in March, 1905. It is believed here that Gov. La Follette is a candidate for the Senate, and that he has already made extensive inroads into the strength of the conservative element of the Republican Party which sent Mr. Quarles to the Senate.

According to the latest information received by Wisconsin politicians in Washington, Gov. La Follette had 135 delegates to the State Convention to 270 chosen by the opposition. It is conceded that the Governor has the better organization, and is likely to win out against the conservative element.

Senator Quarles is opposed to the ideas which La Follette desires to engraft on the Wisconsin system of laws, the two most important of these being the equal taxation of railroad property and the establishment of primary elections.

In the background of the struggle between La Follette and Quarles stands Senator Spooner, who has over and over again been sent to the Senate, the last two times by the unanimous support of his party and without opposition. His friends do not regard him as drawn into the present contest, and he is maintaining a conservative attitude.

STOW COUNTRY SEAT LEASED.

Mortimer L. Schiff Will Occupy Handsome Westbury Residence.

Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has taken a lease of W. L. Stow's country place near Westbury, L. I., and will occupy it during the Summer. Mr. Schiff's lease, which was arranged through Brokers Smith & Stewart, will expire Dec. 1, but carries with it an option of purchase.

The Stow place, which only recently has reached a stage of completion, represents an outlay of over $600,000, and is one of the handsomest country seats in the fashionable Westbury colony. It is situated on the hill about midway between Westbury and Roslyn, near the Mackay, Whitney, and Stanley Mortimer estates. Besides the mansion, it includes one hundred acres of land, laid out under the direction of Lowell & Sargent, landscape architects.

In front of the house there is a large terrace, surrounded by marble balustrades, which inclose an Italian garden. Throughout the lower part of the house the floors are all of polished teakwood. The interior decoration has been carried out on a magnificent scale, many of the tapestries and mural paintings having been brought from foreign palaces.

TOY PISTOL BRIGADE.

Young Milk Pirates Scare Pursuing Detectives.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad employes have been much annoyed for some time by a number of small boys who have been in the habit of boarding the milk train that comes in every evening between Fifty-ninth and Forty-second Streets. The boys steal the milk and throw the switches. Yesterday afternoon Capt. Hayes of the West Forty-seventh Street Station detailed all his plain clothes men, ten in number, to try to catch them.

According to agreement, the train suddenly stopped at Forty-seventh Street and the policemen jumped on. They found five boys in one of the cars, wholost no time in trying to make good their escape. They ran across lots, over piles of ties and ralls that lay along the tracks, and by such devious and obstructed paths that the detectives had great difficulty in following them. The boys were armed with toy pistols and blank cartridges, which they repeatedly fired at their pursuers.

The detectives frequently fell over the obstructions in their way, and the other detectives thought each time that one of the number had been shot. They succeeded finally in catching three of the boys, and were angry to find that what they had supposed were revolvers were only toy pistols. The prisoners were sent to the Children's Society.

GEN. OSTERHAUS ON VISIT.

Oldest Living Army Corps Commander Arrives from Germany.

Major Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus, the oldest living army corps commander of the civil war, arrived in this country yesterday from his home in Germany on the Red Star Line steamship Finland. After the war he was for eleven years United States Consul at Lyons and for three years at Mannheim. He has now retired to private life.

It is fifteen years since the General was last in this country, and he now says that the only change he sees is in the faces about. "My old friends and war-time comrades," he said, "are in a hurry to die, and as most of them wished to see me once more, I determined on this trip. I think it the most fortunate thing of my life that at my age I am able to come here, to see all of the old fellows, and to visit the various members of my family here."

Gen. Osterhaus expects to be in this country until July. He will go to the St. Louis Exposition at its opening, after which he will visit his grandson, who is a son of the commander of the monitor Monterey, now in Chinese waters. The grandson is a graduate of Annapolis. After landing from the steamship the General went to the Savoy Hotel, where he will remain until he starts for the West. To-day he will call on Mayor McClellan and lunch with Carl Schurz. In the evening he will be the guest of honor at a dinner at Terrace Garden arranged by veteran organizations.

350-POUND MAN DROPS DEAD.

John Baumgaertner of Williamsburg Was Preparing for a Theatre Party.

John Baumgaertner, the proprietor of Military Hall, at Leonard and Scholes Streets, Williamsburg, and who tipped the scales at 350 pounds, dropped dead last night as he was getting ready to attend a theatre party. The party was to be that of the Limit Club, an organization of young men of Williamsburg, and tickets for 350 had been purchased for the Gayety Theatre, and there was to have been a feast later in Baumgaertner's hall.

William Miller, the President of the club, in announcing the death of Mr. Baumgaertner, dismissed the musicians and stated that, so far as the club was concerned, the theatre party was off. Those on hand, numbering about 300, assembled in the dining room, where a memorial service was held.

PAYNE AUTOGRAPH SALE.

Correspondence with Mrs. Shelley Fetches $860 at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—The prices brought by the John Howard Payne autographs to-day were somewhat disappointing to the auctioneers. The total sum was about $1,800.

For the correspondence between Payne and Mrs. Shelley $860 was paid by G. H. Richmond, the New York dealer. The miscellaneous collection of autographs contained only a few items which fetched notable prices. One of these was the letter of Thackeray written after his return to England from America, in which he was profuse of compliments to this Nation. This was bought by Joseph Sabin of New York for $145.

John Trumbull's battle picture, "The Sortie of the Garrison of Gibraltar," was sold for $100, and Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Washington, heroic size, was withdrawn at $375 bid.

Custom-made Clothes for Men at Moderate Prices.

MY work is identical in every particular with that of the exclusive high-priced "Credit" tailors.

MY PRICES ARE FROM 33⅓ TO 50% LOWER.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Wiesner

IMPORTING TAILOR,
227 BROADWAY, cor. Barclay St.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

EDUCATORS GATHER FOR SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

Birmingham's Warm Welcome for North and South.

PRESIDENT OGDEN'S ADDRESS

Wide Scope of the Work That the Southern Board Is Doing—Reception of Mr. Ogden's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 26.—Members of the Conference for Education in the South poured into this city to-day in large numbers. The Robert C. Ogden party arrived early this afternoon. The hospitable people of the city took to their homes many of Mr. Ogden's guests. The others were quartered at the Hotel Hillman.

T. C. Bush welcomed the educators from the various Southern and Northern States at the formal opening of the conference held in the Jefferson Theatre. Robert C. Ogden, President of the Southern Education Board, got a royal welcome. In his annual address he said:

"Organized altruism must incarnate an ideal. Without spiritual life a fraternity becomes decadent. The Southern Educational Board, the eldest child of the conference, appeals by many methods to the people and educational authorities of the various States for an improvement of all conditions of public instruction—an organized propaganda inspired by a zeal for the uplifting of the whole people, physically, mentally, spiritually, through the beneficent power of education.

"Associated with the Southern Board through a community of membership is the General Education Board, only a few months younger. From the office of this board a costant investigation of local and State conditions, of institutions of every class, is going forward.

"While the conference is exceedingly simple, its membership voluntary and unconditional, its policy broad and liberal, it should, because of its powerful influence, be considered very seriously.

"The question is frequently asked, Why should there be a conference for education in the South? It is assumed that the absence of sectional educational organizations in the East, North, or West implies that this one in the South is superfluous. It is an open question.

"Throughout the South, under the wise guidance of the Southern Education Board, and mainly through the heroic efforts of Southern men and women themselves, a movement is going on which has all the enthusiasm, the diversified agencies, the massing of forces, the raising and expenditure of money, the distribution of literature, the organization of conferences, the utilization of the press, which mark a great political campaign."

MR. CLEVELAND TO LECTURE.

Ex-President Will Address Princeton Students on Chicago Riots of 1894.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 26.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland announced to-day that he would deliver a "Henry Stafford Little lecture" on public affairs on May 2, his subject being "Circumstances of the Chicago riots of 1894."

The riots occurred in his second administration. The lectureship was founded by Mr. Little, Princeton, '44, who died last Sunday, and Mr. Cleveland, his personal friend, was appointed to the chair. Mr. Cleveland has been unable to deliver lectures for the past two years.

WOMAN'S WHIST LEAGUE.

Players from All Over the Country at Baltimore Meeting.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The seventh annual meeting of the Woman's Whist League of the United States began here to-day, there being present a large number of noted whist players from various parts of the country. The delegates were welcomed by Miss Ellen Lloyd Goldsborough, President of the league.

To-day's games included the following contests: Washington Trophy, Cavendish Trophy, Philadelphia Cup, Toledo Trophy; open pair contests qualifying for the Brooklyn Trophy, and a special prize for mixed pairs.

Two hundred and twelve players contested in the preliminary games which began at 11 o'clock at the new Hotel Belvidere and continued throughout the day. The top scores follow:

WASHINGTON TROPHY.

Loecher Club of Philadelphia—Mrs. Peale and Mrs. Loecher; average.

Manheim Club, Germantown, Penn.—Mrs. Eugene Chischman, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Walter Smith, Mrs. Matthews; plus 2.

Winchester Section—Mrs. French, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Bury, Mrs. Mctierson; minus 7.

Cincinnati—Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Hust, Mrs. Ernest; plus 7.

Chicago—Mrs. Frey, Mrs. Cappell, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Frothingham; plus 4.

New Amsterdam, N. Y.—Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Watson; minus 8.

Howells Club, Boston—Mrs. Thayer and Mrs. Hal. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Swallow; plus 1.

Whist of Philadelphia—Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Gotchell, Mrs. Pettit and Mrs. Hall; minus 7.

Woman's Whist of Baltimore—Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Penniman, Miss Danoson and Mrs. Thomas; minus 4.

New York Ladies' Club—Miss Campbell and Miss Johnson, Miss Day and Mrs. Cheney; minus 14.

Arundel, Baltimore—Mrs. Bradley and Miss Tiffany, Miss Hull and Miss Thomas; minus 7.

Colonial Club, Philadelphia—Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Bugsbey, Mrs. Campion and Mrs. McCarthy; plus 14.

Cavendish Club, Boston—Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Bradt and Mrs. Kendall; plus 10.

Cavendish Club, Philadelphia—Mrs. Wistar and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Newbold and Mrs. Bell; plus 9.

The Secretaries announce that the scores of to-night's games will not be announced until to-morrow.

CONSTIPATION

is the starting point of disease. It can be easily removed by taking, on arising, half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water,

Hunyadi János

LEWIS & CONGER

The Largest and Best-Equipped

Housefurnishing Warerooms

Best Quality Goods Only

Everything necessary for Kitchen, Laundry, Dining Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath and Stable, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, China and Glass, Fire Sets, Andirons and Fenders. House-cleaning Articles.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

Between Sixth Avenue and Broadway.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

There is an abundance of natural sugar in Welchs Grape Juice, for only luscious full-ripe Concord Grapes are used. In the grape nature has combined sugar with delicate fruit acids in just the right proportion.

Welchs is the unchanged juice; it is a nutrient tonic which feeds the blood and nerves and puts new life in the "run down" person—it's pure.

You cannot find a beverage as delicious as Welchs Grape Juice.

At druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

MILITARY BILL PASSED.

But Senate Defeats Reorganization and Camp Site Amendments.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Senate to-day passed the Military Appropriation bill, the last of the supply measures. The amendments suggested by the Committee on Military Affairs for a reorganization of the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the army and for the establishment of a number of camp sites were thrown out on points of order.

MRS. MORSE HAS NO HUSBAND.

Court Refuses to Annul the Annulment of Her Marriage.

Justice Davis, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of Charles W. Morse to vacate the decree entered by Justice Clarke last December annulling his marriage to Mrs. Clemence Cowles Dodge-Morse. Justice Clarke's order was made upon a former decree granted by him setting aside the decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Dodge-Morse in 1898 from Charles F. Dodge, who was her husband then. Justice Clarke issued his decree on the ground that Dodge had never been served with the summons and complaint in the action and had never appeared by counsel to defend the suit. In refusing Mr. Morse's petition, which it had been thought would reinstate Mrs. Dodge-Morse as Mr. Morse's wife Justice Davis said:

"I am not satisfied that the plaintiff (Mrs. Dodge-Morse) is fully represented in this motion, and, according to the papers submitted, she is out of the country, and the learned counsel upon whom the papers were served disclaims any special authority to consent to the vacating of the interlocutory judgment of divorce. Nor is there any proof that she has knowledge of the application. Under the circumstances, I must deny this application."

As a result of Justice Davis's decision, the interlocutory judgment annulling Mrs. Dodge-Morse marriage to Mr. Morse is still in force, and the woman in the case is the wife of neither of the men to whom she was married.

Mrs. Dodge-Morse prior to her marriage to Mr. Morse was the divorced wife of Charles F. Dodge of Atlanta, Ga., who is at present under indictment in New York for perjury in connection with the case. After her marriage to Mr. Morse Mr. Dodge succeeded in having the divorce against himself set aside, and it was then that application was made to have the decree setting aside the divorce vacated. Justice Truax appointed William G. Davies as referee in the matter, and on Mr. Davies's report that he had found that Dodge had appeared by counsel, instructed by him to defend the case, vacated the decree.

Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall then made an application to vacate the decree declaring the marriage of Mr. Morse and Mrs. Dodge-Morse null and void. This Justice Davis has declined to do.

MAN HURT IN BRIDGE CRUSH.

Brooklyn Printer Jumped for Front Platform and Missed It.

During a rush of three hundred persons for a car that would hold but a third of that number, on the Brooklyn Bridge trolley loops last evening, William H. Irwin, forty-three years old, a printer, of 832 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn was knocked down by a Flushing Avenue car on Loop 8 and narrowly escaped death. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital with severe contusions of the back and several scalp wounds.

Irwin with the others was waiting for the car and jumped for the front platform before it stopped. The step was slippery and he fell directly under the wheels.

The motorman managed to stop the car almost instantly, and Policeman Levinsky of the bridge squad quickly released the man and sent in a call for an ambulance. Dr. Rushmore, who responded, decided to take Irwin to the hospital. Although the man appeared to be badly bruised and cut he did not lose consciousness, and was able to walk.

Mayor McClellan Elevates Zeller.

For the first time since the creation of the Court of Special Sessions, in 1895, under the administration of Mayor Strong, the control of the court is now out of the hands of the Republican organization. This change was brought about yesterday when Mayor McClellan named Police Magistrate Lorenz Zeller to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice William C. Holbrook, whose term would have expired July 1, 1907. This will give Justice Zeller more than three years on the Special Sessions bench, at $9,000 a year salary, as against four years which he would have had to serve as Police Magistrate.

The 20 Hour Train

Between NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED

OVER THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LAKE SHORE ROUTE



This will give a faint idea of TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED

The only 20 hour train between New York and Chicago, every day in the year. See New York Central time table in this paper.

It is called "The Busy Man's Train," and illustrates the position reached by the New York Central Lines in passenger transportation

Our 52-page Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series" will be sent for a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York.

Rain Coats for Men

To demand of a thing a double service is, as a rule, a penalty to either—sometimes both. A Saks ready-for-service Rain Coat is the exception. It has none of the earmarks of the average rain coat—none of its perpetual wrinkles and saggy, forlorn lines; yet, you will be conscious of its function when it rains, so faithfully will it serve you. You may elect the cravenette or our own "pluvius proof" process—it doesn't matter—our tailoring insures the grace and character of the garment.

Rain Coats for Men of worsted, cheviot, cassimere or tweed in gray or brown mixtures, tan, olive or black and white effects, in plaid, striped, broken check, as well as plain weaves. Thirty-eight distinctive models.

At $15, $18, $20, $22.50, $25, $28 and $30.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

DEWEY'S VIEWS OPPOSED.

Admiral Favors General Board Plan, but Other Officers Don't Like It.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Admiral Dewey placed himself on record in favor of the general board plan of Secretary Moody before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day. The present Naval Board, the Admiral said, was too large. Its sessions were like "town meetings."

The proposed board, he said, would have jurisdiction of measures and plans for fleet formation in time of war and peace. The recommendations of the board were to be purely in the nature of expert advice for the guidance of the Secretary. He did not favor giving the board executive authority.

Admiral Dewey was outspoken in his disapproval of the Army General Staff as a model, and said he would not favor a duplicate of that organization for the navy. He was opposed to any legislation which would take power away from the Secretary. He would not have retired officers assigned to membership on the board; the assignment should be made from officers "fresh from the sea."

The committee heard Rear Admiral Ray, chief engineer; Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of yards and docks; Surgeon General Rixey, Paymaster Gen. Harris, Chief Constructor Capps, Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Rear Admiral Manney, all of whom opposed the bill on the ground that it was unnecessary legislation, and that a board created in such manner would be the first step toward the assumption of the powers of the Secretary.

Naval Militia Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on the Meyer bill to establish a naval militia and define its relations to the General Government. The bill extends to the naval militia all the privileges extended to the regular militia by the Dick militia law.

DR. EARLE'S NEW POSITION.

Assistant Curator of Botanical Garden Resigns to Take Place in Cuba.

Dr. F. S. Earle, Assistant Curator of the New York Botanical Garden for the past two years, resigned his position in the garden last week to accept the office of Director of the new agricultural station in Cuba. He was requested by the Cuban Government to aid in the establishment of the station and was granted a leave of absence from the garden for the purpose on April 1. He returned to New York on Monday last with the new station well established. Active work will begin there at once.

On his arrival in Cuba he had an immediate conference with Cuban Government officials, and $75,000 was appropriated for the establishment and maintenance of the station for one year. A farm and buildings at Santiago de las Vegas, about twelve miles from Havana, was selected as a most suitable site. The main building is an old Spanish structure, abundantly spacious and built in the usual quadrangular style about an open court. Altogether the building affords upward of 4,000 square feet of floor space to be utilized as laboratories, offices, &c.

Highway Robber Gets Six Years.

William Morgan, twenty-six years old, of 304 East Eighth Street, was sentenced to State prison for six years by Judge Cowing yesterday in General Sessions for the robbery that he committed with three other men on Warren S. Smith, a messenger boy employed by Sargent & Co. On April 4 of last year Morgan and his accomplices dragged Smith into a vacant store at 60 Centre Street in broad daylight and robbed him of $1,380, which he was taking to his employers from a bank.

A Sale of Opera Artists' Pianos.

The departure this week for Europe of the members of the Conried-Metropolitan Opera Company is the occasion of a piano sale of quality and distinction. About fifty Weber pianos have been used during the past season by the leading opera singers and other visiting artists. A sale of these instruments is now being held at the main warerooms of the

WEBER PIANO COMPANY,

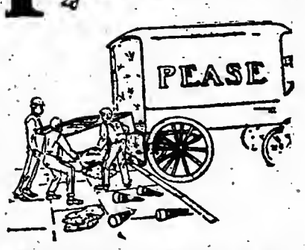
362 Fifth Avenue.

Naturally the instruments selected by the foremost musicians of the world were of the highest grade of excellence, and although they show practically no signs of usage they will be sold at very large reductions from regular prices. Each piano is marked with the name of the artist who has used it, including such popular favorites as Mmes. Gadski, Calvé, Fremstad, Ackte, Mons. Burgstaller, Plancon, Scotti, Van Rooy, etc. Admirers of these and the other great singers will no doubt welcome the opportunity to secure a piano which has such interesting associations, particularly when important price inducements are offered.

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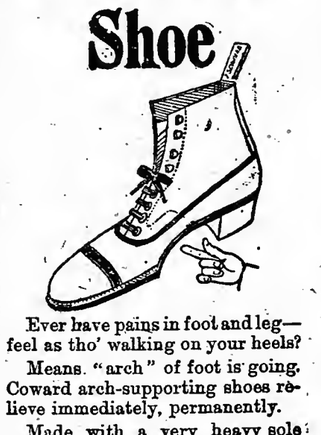
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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Many League Contests Postponed by Rain or Wet Grounds.

ONLY ONE NEW YORK GAME

McGraw's Team Outplayed by Brooklyns at Polo Grounds—Two Boston Clubs Win.

Of the eight games scheduled in the National and American Leagues yesterday, rain or wet grounds stopped all but four, two in each league. The Greater New Yorks were unable to play their last contest with Washington, but at the Polo Grounds McGraw's men failed to keep up their recent powerful hitting, and had to succumb to the Brooklyns. Both of the Philadelphia Clubs were defeated, the National Leaguers at Boston and the Americans at their home grounds by the champion Bostons. The only Western game in either league was played by the St. Louis and Detroit teams of the American League, at Detroit, the St. Louis nine winning by a score of 6 to 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Lose Their Second Game of Season to Brooklyn.

Pitcher Taylor started off poorly in the second game against the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and his wild delivery was chiefly responsible for the defeat of the New Yorks by a score of 4 to 2. It was a contest replete with good fielding, Lumley's catch of Browne's hard-hit ball at the right-field "bleachers" in the first inning being a conspicuous feature. Dohbs at centre field, Babb at short stop, and Capt. Dillon at first base put out twenty-one players between them. Jones was in excellent pitching form, and with men on bases was unusually effective. Although giving four bases on called balls, hitting a batsman, and striking no one out, but six safe hits were made off him, including a lucky home run by McGann. The New Yorks were addicted to hitting up fly balls, thirteen of which were accepted by the Brooklyns.

In the first inning Umpire Emslie, who was officiating back of the pitcher, was struck on the right wrist by a savagely hit ball by Mertes, and for several minutes suffered much pain. After play was resumed he took his place behind the catcher.

On the first ball pitched by Taylor, Strang was hit. He was advanced a base by Sheckard's single, reached third on Lumley's out at left field, and scored on a wild pitch. In the meantime Sheckard had got to third, and on Dobbs's two-baser to left field ran home. Dobbs made the third run on Babb's single, and after Dillon had been retired at first, Babb was thrown out handily in trying to effect a steal.

Sharp fielding and Taylor's steadiness disposed of the Brooklyns in the next six innings without a run and only four hits to their credit. In the eighth inning, however, affairs at one time looked very critical for New York. Lumley placed a safe single in left field, reached second on Dohns's retirement at first base, and occupied third when McGann fumbled Babb's ground hit. Lumley finally scored on Dillon's single to centre, and the latter should have been the third out on McCormick's hit to Gilbert, who made a good throw to Dahlen at second, but the latter dropped the ball. Three men were now on bases, with only one out. Bergen, however, put up a foul fly which McGann caught, and Jones, who was credited with two singles out of three times at bat, was easily disposed of by Taylor to McGann.

After Browne and Devlin had been retired on flies to right and centre fields respectively, McGann was hit by pitcher and Mertes put him on second by a hit to centre. Both were left by McCormick. The New Yorks' first run was made in the third inning by McGann. The big first baseman hit the ball to centre field, but Dobbs, after making a strenuous attempt to get it on the fly, allowed the ball to roll to the ropes, and McGann made the circuit of the bases. In the fourth Dahlen sent the ball swiftly to short, stole second, and scored on Gilbert's hit. The latter made a good attempt to steal second, but failed by a narrow margin. Indications were favorable for another run in the fifth inning, after Taylor's single and Browne's clever bunt, but Devlin forced Taylor at third, and then Browne was thrown out at the same place by Bergen in trying to steal.

Although Dahlen and Gilbert got their bases on balls in the sixth inning, after two were out, they remained there, and in the seventh Babb and Dillon finished the inning by a quick double play.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 2b...	1	0	1	2	1	Browne, rf..	0	1	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Devlin, 3b..	0	0	0	2	0
Lumley, rf..	1	1	2	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	12	0	1
Dobbs, cf....	1	1	6	0	0	Mertes, lf...	0	1	3	0	0
Babb, s s...	0	2	5	2	0	McCorm'k, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Dillon, 1b...	0	2	10	2	1	Dahlen, ss..	1	1	0	2	1
McCorm'k, 3b	0	1	3	2	1	Gilbert, 2b..	0	1	2	4	0
Bergen c....	0	0	4	4	0	Bowerman, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Jones, p....	0	2	0	1	0	Taylor, p....	0	1	2	4	0
						*Bresnahan..	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	4	10	27	12	2	Total.....	2	7	27	14	2

*Batted for Taylor in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Home run—McGann. Two-base hit—Dobbs. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Jones, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 4. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Double plays—Dahlen, Gilbert and McGann; Babb and Dillon. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1; by Jones, 1. Wild pitch—Taylor. Sacrifice hit—Browne. Stolen bases—Jones, Dahlen, (2.) Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Attendance—2,500.

BOSTON, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

BOSTON, April 26.—Wilhelm was very effective to-day, holding Philadelphia to two hits. Sharp fielding by both sides was a feature. Attendance, 1,983. The score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Boston	0	2	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

	6	0
	2	3

Batteries—Wilhelm and Moran; Frazer and Dooin.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778	Boston	5	3	.500
St. Louis	6	3	.625	Pittsburg	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	6	4	.600	Chicago	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	6	5	.545	Philadelphia	2	8	.200

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.

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TURF.

Metropolitan Jockey Club
JAMAICA, L. I.
TO-DAY, THE COLUMBUS STAKES
and Five Other Races, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 12:20, 12:50, 1:10, 1:25, 1:40 and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Flatbush Av. at 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, and 1:45.
All trolleys and elevated trains to Jamaica connect with the track.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis Won from Detroit by Batting Rally in Ninth.

DETROIT, April 26.—A great batting rally in the ninth gave to-day's game to St. Louis after it looked secure for Detroit. With two runs needed and two on bases, Wallace hit to the clubhouse for a home run and won the game. The fielding was fine, considering the cold weather. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	—6	11	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—5	9	2

Batteries—Pelty and Sugden; Stovall and Woods.

BOSTON, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Bases on balls in the first and fifth innings, followed by long hits, won the game to-day for Boston. A double and a wild pitch gave the locals their only score. The last five innings were played in a drizzling rain. Attendance, 2,019. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	7	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	0

Batteries—Gibson and Farrell; Heuley and Schreck.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	8	2	.800	St. Louis	4	4	.500
Chicago	6	4	.600	Detroit	4	5	.444
New York	5	4	.556	Cleveland	4	5	.444
Philadelphia	5	4	.556	Washington	0	8	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

American Association Games.

Toledo, 8; St. Paul, 6.
Columbus, 5; Minneapolis, 4.

Scores of Other Games.

At Andover, Mass.—Phillips Andover, 13; University of Maine, 9.

At Fall River, Mass.—Providence, 7; Fall River, 6.

At Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo, 9; Niagara University, 1.

At Clinton, N. Y.—St. Lawrence University, 8; Hamilton College, 0.

At New Haven, Conn.—Yale, 19; New Haven, 2.

At Hartford, Conn.—Hartford, 4; Trinity College, 3, (twelve innings.)

At Annapolis, Md.—Dickinson College, 5; St. John's College, 4.

At Meriden, Conn.—Paterson, 4; Meriden, 3.

At Bridgeport, Conn.—Newark, 5; Bridgeport, 0.

At Wilmington, Del.—Rochester, 13; Wilmington, 5.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Georgia School of Technology, 11; University of Georgia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW PLAYERS.

National League Club Signs Lauder of New York and Doyle of Brooklyn.

The officials of the Philadelphia National League Club, alarmed at the many reverses sustained by the team since the championship season began, closed two deals yesterday which will materially strengthen the nine. First Baseman Jack Doyle has been secured from the Brooklyn Club, and the New Yorks have released "Billy" Lauder, last year's third baseman. Doyle captained the Brooklyn team in 1903, and played first base. He stood seventeenth in the batting averages of the entire league, with .313, and was eighth among first baasemen, with an average of .981. Lauder's batting average was .281, and among third basemen in fielding he ranked fourth, with an average of .908. On the Philadelphia team he will play second base.

Some surprise was manifested by the Brooklyn "rooters" that Doyle should have been taken away from first base after playing the position so well this year, but it is believed that Doyle understood the situation upon the arrival of Dillon from California, and is entirely satisfied with his Philadelphia engagement.

Eastern League Umpires Meet.

The umpires of the Eastern Baseball League met in the office of President P. T. Powers in the St. Paul Building yesterday and received their assignments and instructions and President Powers's interpretation of the playing rules. The opening assignments of the umpires for to-day's games follow: Thomas B. Kelly, Baltimore-Toronto, at Baltimore; W. J. Sullivan, Jersey City-Rochester, at Jersey City. For to-morrow's games: J. B. Haskell, Providence-Buffalo, at Providence, R. I.; J. J. Egan, Newark-Montreal, at Newark, N. J. President Powers's interpretations of the rules are practically the same as those announced by President Pulliam of the National League. One exception is that a foul tip caught is a strike, the ball is in play, and bases can be run.

Baseball Items of Interest.

The Hohokens will have strong opponents to play in the Wilmingtons of Wilmington, Del., at the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken. The Delaware team made a brilliant record last season by winning many extra inning contests by close scores.

For the first time in the history of baseball, at Manhattan College and the West Point Military Academy, the teams of these institutions will meet at the Academy grounds to-day. The Manhattans will present McPhillips and Duffroll as a battery.

RACING STARTS DISCUSSED.

Arguments For and Against the Two Methods Used Here.

Discussion of what many turfmen insist on regarding as an experiment in the matter of starting races engaged as much attention at the Jamaica track yesterday as did the actual races, and whereas at Aqueduct partisans of the one method clamored for the walking send-off used by Starter Cassidy, there was equally as urgent a demand by the partisans of the standing start used by Starter Fitzgerald for a return to the method which was in use last season and for several years preceding on the metropolitan tracks.

Mr. Cassidy under the recommendation of the Stewards of The Jockey Club is to finish out the Jamaica meeting, as starter, and though his work on the opening day was approved on all sides, there was plenty of criticism of his work yesterday, and advocates of the older plan based many vigorous arguments on the fact that horses were left at the post in two of the races yesterday, one of the unfortunates being Mackey Dwyer, a strong second choice. Starter Fitzgerald, who is held in reserve by the Stewards, had less to say than any of his partisans, but he watched Mr. Cassidy's work with interest, as under the decision of the Stewards he will be required to start horses from a walk when the next call is made on his services, which probably will be at Morris Park. As far as the Stewards are concerned they seem to have approved officially of the "walk-up-and-break" plan, but a proportion of the horsemen who roughly might be termed about half of the general body remain unconvinced, and urge that the standing start be restored.

Road Drivers Parade on Speedway.

For its annual Speedway day parade on Saturday, May 14, more entries are being received by the Road Drivers' Association than for any similar event of previous years. It is believed that 600 rigs will be in line when the bugle sounds for the start from One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue. The judges will be the Presidents of the various Road Drivers' Associations. Acceptances to ride in the surreys to head the parade have been received from Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx; Senator George W. Plunkitt, William P. Schmitt, Park Commissioner of the Bronx; John F. Ahearn, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and William McAdoo, Police Commissioner. The heads of the city departments and the Aldermen have accepted invitations to review the parade from the grand stand on the Speedway.

News of Schoolboy Athletes.

A dual athletic meet between the Mackenzie School of Dobbs Ferry and the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn will be held at Adelphi Field to-morrow afternoon.

Interscholastic baseball games will be played to-day as follows: Erasmus Hall High School and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn Latin School and Adelphi Academy, and Commercial High School and Richmond Hill High School.

Officials of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic Association have not yet been able to make satisfactory arrangements for grounds upon which to hold the annual championship track and field meet of the organization on May 30. It is now thought likely that the meet will be held on the morning of that day at Celtic Park.

Baseball to-day, 3:30 P. M., Amer. League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia.—Adv.

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LONG SHOTS WON TWICE

Tomcod and Southampton Were the Successful Outsiders.

BOTH HORSES WELL BACKED

Niblick in the Stakes and Shrine in a Selling Sprint Were Winning Jamaica Favorites.

Conditions widely different from those of the opening day confronted the race-going crowd at the Jamaica track yesterday, the attendance falling off to about one-half of what it was on Monday, and the races being run on a wet and heavy course, while a chilling breeze from the ocean searched through every nook and corner of grand and field stands. Visitors had never a glimpse of the sun, and at the close of an afternoon of chilling sport the "regulars" found their only consolation in the fact that results showed a slight improvement over the opening day in that only four post favorites were beaten instead of five, as happened on the first day.

From statements made by the men of the ring "good" things won all the races, as all the winners were well backed, but those winners who stood out prominently above the others were "Father Bill" Daly's Tomcod, who managed to get home first with odds of 50 to 1 against him, and Southampton, owned by the negro cook and manager of race track stable kitchens, R. L. Johnston, who after being hacked from 50 to 1 down to post odds of 12 to 1, won the closing event by a comfortable margin after a sharp fight through the stretch. Just who were the backers of Tomcod aside from the stable attachés and a few horsemen did not appear, though the colt was hacked so consistently as to cause the layers to cut the odds from 100 down to 50. The backing that Southampton received was more in evidence, for the whoops of delight when the horse won came from about every negro stable hand and hanger on about the race course. "Bob" Johnston, the owner, was credited with winning a small fortune on the race, and Howard Williams, the negro trainer, who saddled Southampton, was credited with having profited equally well.

Tomcod in his race never gave his backers any great cause for anxiety, for he broke first and went straight on in the lead, carrying a pace that had Sais, the favorite, in trouble to keep step with him after the first half mile. The heavy going suited Tomcod, and from the last turn he had the race practically won, though little O'Conner, who rode him, had to put forth his best efforts to keep him going. Southampton won in entirely different style, for he was one of a big field of maiden three-year-olds, and after getting away back in the crowd had to run much the best horse to win. McCue, who rode him, patiently wore down the faster breakers who were in front of him, and closing with a rush on the stretch, got up in time to snatch the race from another outsider, St. Breeze, while the favorite, Billy Roche, who looked like a winner at the head of the stretch, but was outrun at the finish, was a moderate third.

In the opening race Princelet, brother to Jean Beraud, now owned by T. E. Mannix, and Belle of Belle Meade, fought it out after Rapport had made the running into the straight, Princelet lasting just long enough to win by a head from the filly, who was overhauling him fast. Chrysitis, the odds-on favorite, was outrun from the start in the second race, which went to Sufferance, from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, stable, after a smart finish with Gotowin, who made a great part of the running.

In the stake feature of the card the Elmhurst, selling, for two-year-olds, and the first five furlongs race of the New York season for two-year-olds, Niblick, at odds on, was well up all the way, and drew away at the end, winning easily from Only One, a 30 to 1 chance, who finished a good second. Shrine, the even money favorite in the fifth event, made her run on the straight and won under a pull, while Schoharie, who was the pacemaker, gave it up at the end and was not placed. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by jockeys that have never ridden a winner, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	⅛	F.
Princelet, 106, Lee, 5-1, 2-1	3	3	1b
Belle of Belle Meade, 90, Brunner, 3-1, 1-1	4	4	2½
Monte Carlo, 104, J. Walsh, 2-1, 4-5	5	5	3¾
Rapport, 87, Curd, 60-1 20-1	2	4	5
Hopeful Miss, 88, Finnegan, 12-1, 5-1	1	2	5
Petit Bleu, 104, Storm, 20-1, 7-1	6	6	6
Jessielyn, 99, Kieck, 30-1, 10-1	8	7	7
Hugh McGowan, 88, Dillon, 15-1, 6-1	7	8	8
Locket, 106, Racine, 7-1, 2-1	Left.		

Time—1:16 1-5. Fair start for all except Locket. Won, ridden out. Winner, b. g., 4 years, by His Highness-Carrie C., owned and trained by T. E. Mannix.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Sufferance, 110, T. Burns, 4-1, 6-5	1	¾	1b
Gotowin, 110, Boissen, 15-1, 4-1	2	1	2¹
Chrysitis, 110, Will, 7-10, 1-4	5	2	3¹
Glendivere, 110, Hildebrand, 7-1, 2-1	3	3	4
Raiment, 110, H. Michaels, 40-1, 10-1	4	5	5
Race Queen, 113, McCue, 60-1, 12-1	6	4	6
Fortune Teller, 110, Redfern, 8-1, 2-1	4	7	7
Baronata, 110, Hildebrand, 60-1, 15-1	8	8	8

Time—0:57. Good start. Won, ridden out. Winner, b. f., by Hastings-Subjection, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and trained by T. J. Healey.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,500 in 1903 or 1904; special weights, with allowances. One mile and seventy yards.

	S.	⅞	F.
Tom Cod, 89, D. O'Conner, 50-1, 12-1	1	1	1½
Sais, 89, McCafferty, 9-10, 2-5	5	2	2¾
Silver Days, 95, Cormack, 12-1, 5-1	4	4	3¹
Lord of the Valley, 89, Hennessy, 8-1, 5-2	6	3	4
Wyefield, 105, Crosswaithe, 25-1, 8-1	2	6	5
Baikal, 111, Frasch, 12-1, 4-1	7	5	6
St. Gallen, 88, Cummins, 60-1, 20-1	3	7	7
Mackey Dwyer, 114, T. Burns, 8-1, 1-1	Left.		

Time—1:48 4-5. Fair start for all except Mackey Dwyer. Won handily. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Kendal-Maud, owned by W. C. Daly and trained by D. Carter.

FOURTH RACE.—The Elmhurst Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances. Five furlongs.

	S.	⅜	F.
Niblick, 104, H. Phillips, 13-20, out	2	2	1¹
Only One, 97, E. Walsh, 30-1, 10-1	1	5	2¹
Austin Allen, 105, H. Cochran, 10-1, 3-1	3	1	3½
Pygmalion, 94, D. O'Conner, 30-1, 10-1	4	3	4
Ike S., 97, Hildebrand, 10-1, 3-1	8	6	5
Asterisk, 92, A. Brennan, 12-1, 4-1	6	7	6
Bazillisa, 104, O'Neill, 12-1, 4-1	7	8	7
Cotillion, 100, T. Burns, 10-1, 3-1	5	4	8
Knight of Weston, 99, Neely, 100-1, 30-1	9	9	9

Time—1:03 1-5. Start fair. Won easily. Winner ch. g., by St. Gatlen-Braw Lass, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by W. Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Shrine, 110, Cormack, 1-1, 1-4	4	2	1¹
Foxy Kane, 108, Crimmins, 2-1, 1-2	5	3	2¹
Lord Melbourne, 105, Oliphant, 8-1, 8-5	3	4	3½
Schoharie, 115, H. Cochran, 12-1, 3-1	1	1	4
Mixer, 112, McCue, 20-1, 4-1	2	5	5

Time—1:15 4-5. Good start. Won handily. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Atheling-Pilgrimage, owned and trained by H. C. Shulz.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, special weights; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Southampton, 112, McCue, 12-1, 5-1	11	5	1¾
St. Breeze, 112, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	10	8	2¹
Billy Roche, 109, Shaw, 5-2, 1-1	5	1	3½
Round Brook, 115, Readon, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	4
Fernrock, 112, Hicks, 20-1, 8-1	8	2	5
Prince Vic, 109, Crosswaithe, 15-1, 6-1	12	13	6
Oconts, 112, H. Cochran, 7-2, 7-5	13	10	7
Tobasa, 107, Treuble, 100-1, 40-1	7	9	8
Trossachs, 107, Fuller, 8-1 3-1	14	12	9
Pond Lily, 107, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1	6	7	10
Matamoras, 109, Sailing, 100-1, 30-1	3	3	11
Blue Pennant, 112, Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1	4	6	12
Dancing Bella, 107, H. Michaels, 20-1, 8-1	1	3	13
Tithonic, 112, Higgins, 20-1, 8-1	9	14	14

Time—1:17. Good start. Won ridden out. Winner b. c., by Bathampton-Flirt, owned by R. L. Johnston and trained by H. Williams.

Entries for Jamaica Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs; two-year-olds, selling.

Trajan	109	Bill Cozier	102
R. L. Johnston	107	Esther Goodrich	99
Metropole	107	Suzanne Rocamora	99
Tommy Waddell	105	Iron Heart	99
Sylvanite	105	Garrett Wilson	97
Royal Legend	104	First Born	97
Sandy Andy	103	Jungle Imp	97
Renault	102	Itaska	95

SECOND RACE.—High-weight handicap; five and one-half furlongs.

Young Henry	140	Bath Beach	123
Athel	139	Eloim	122
Toscan	136	The Don	122
Fustian	132	Pol Roger	119
Tim Payne	129	Gold Dome	117
Sweet Alice	128		

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; three-year-olds.

Major Pelham	116	John F.	106
Wotan	116	Collector Jessup	106
Inquisitive Girl	111	Oriskany	106
Alfortan	106	Palette	101
Auf Wiedersehen	106		

FOURTH RACE.—The Columbus, selling; six furlongs.

Collector Jessup	112	Roy Roy	105
Monet	109	The Lady Rohesia	105
Gold Dome	106	Dimple	101
F. E. Shaw	106	Loricate	101
Bob Murphy	106		

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling, three-year-olds and upward.

Akela	111	Widow's Mite	101
Honolulu	110	Tenegra	100
Burning Glass	109	Lord Melbourne	100
Daly	107	Gaviota	100
Ben Cotta	107	Raider	100
Early Eve	105	Tom Lawson	98
Daisy Green	104	Canonogue	91
Pass Book	103	Totness	91
Tugal Bey	103	Hydrangea	85
Courtmaid	103		

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; maidens, two-year-olds.

Khorasan	112	Amberjack	112
Grayiad	112	Pendragon	112
Massapequa	112	Maxey More	109
Roundelay	112	Katie Caffrey	109
Lang Dolan	112	Pride of Burma	109
Merry Lark	112	Goldfleur	109

Early Closing Harness Racing Stakes.

Nominations to the early closing races for the Grand Circuit meeting to be held at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 5 to 9, will close to-morrow. The events are the Charter Oak, for 2:09 trotters, $10,000; the Capital City, for 2:20 trotters, $2,500, and the Connecticut, for 2:20 pacers, $2,500. Each heat of the Charter Oak will constitute a race, with $2,000 to the winner and $800 to the second; third money in the first heat, $500, and in subsequent heats $500. In case of a dead heat in any heat the money will be divided equally between them.

Cycling Run Over New Bridge.

The annual Spring century run and road race of the Century Road Club of America on Sunday, May 8, will be of special interest, from the fact that it will be the first official century run over the new Williamsburg Bridge. The first division will start promptly at 6 A. M. from the New York entrance of the bridge, Delancey and Clinton Streets, and will be followed by the other sections at intervals of fifteen minutes.

A feature of the run will be the race home to the Bedford Rest from Massapequa, in which there will be prizes for the first ten men to cross the tape. The gold medal, which will be awarded to all who finish the run, is a handsome design of the new bridge in the colors of the club, gold and blue.

The pacemaker of the fast division will be Oscar Lenz, and the chief pacemaker will be George Seaward.

Japanese Cyclists to Tour America.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 26.—G. Fujushima and his son, Yuawao, celebrated throughout Japan for their wonderful feats of bicycle riding, arrived on the steamer Tremont, bound for California. Yuawao, when eight years old, rode 800 miles on his wheel during the year, and the following year 1,200. He is considered the most wonderful trick bicyclist in Japan. Father and son will ride from Seattle to San Francisco. The father will wheel all over the United States.

MAYOR WILL REVIEW AUTOS.

Parade Outlined for Central Park and Riverside Drive.

All the details for the automobile parade on Saturday were practically completed Monday at a meeting of the Runs and Tours Committee of the Automobile Club of America, held at the office of the Chairman, Emerson Brooks, 1,534 Broadway. The different streets in which the respective classes of machines will line up so as to join the parade as it moves up Fifth Avenue have been selected, and the owners of the cars entered for the parade will be notified where to appear. The machines will fall in line as far south as Fiftieth Street. The head of the parade will start in front of the clubhouse, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, the officers of the club with their invited guests being in the van. Mayor McClellan will ride at the head of the procession, and at the end of the run he, with other officials, will review the parade from the windows of the clubhouse, after which the parade will disband.

A slight change has been made in the route as at first mapped out. After the run through Central Park and up Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb, the parade, instead of entering the Park again at Seventy-second Street, will go down Broadway from that street, wheeling into Fifty-ninth Street at the Eighth Avenue Circle, and then continuing through Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue. The time occupied by the parade will be from one and one-half to two hours. It will start at 2 o'clock promptly, and by 4 o'clock the last car will probably have passed the clubhouse.

The parade will be divided into sections, according to the variety of the machines. In the first section will be the guests and club officers, after which will come American gasoline runahoute, American gasoline touring cars, racing cars, foreign gasoline cars, electric runabouts, electric pleasure vehicles, steam pleasure vehicles, electric cabs and hansoms, and commercial vehicles. No notices of any kind will be allowed on the cars.

JAPANESE DENTAL STONE
Selling 1000 a day.
Price, 25 Cents Druggists everywhere

HEMLOCK TAR SOAP
IS WHITE NOT BLACK
The best shampoo soap in the world.
Price, 25 Cents All Druggists

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE. $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD.
$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can prove that W. L. Douglas does not make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
The Douglas styles for Spring are not equalled by any other line at any price.
The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.
2,473,464 Pairs of Fine Shoes were made and sold by W. L. Douglas in 1903.
"For business and dress wear Douglas $3.50 shoes surpass any shoe I have worn previously, and for half the money."
CHAS. WEISBECKER, Manhattan Market.
The Reliance. One of the exclusive W. L. Douglas spring styles. Made in every variety of black and russet leathers, in lace, button and Oxfords.
W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes, $2.00 and $1.75.
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.
Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.
ALL ONE PRICE, $3.50.
W. L. Douglas has the largest men's $3.50 Shoe Mail Order Business in the world. No matter where you live, Douglas shoes are within your reach. 25 cents extra prepays delivery. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
95 Nassau Street.
142 East 14th Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
366 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
520 Willis Avenue (Bronx).
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

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Hartshorn Shade Rollers
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The genuine has the script signature of Stewart Hartshorn on the label.
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SPARE MOMENTS MADE COMFORTABLE
BOXES OF TEN 10¢ LARGE SIZE 15¢
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Made from PURE COCOA, SUGAR and CREAM.
QUALITY & PURITY UNEXCELLED.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

CARPET CLEANSING
FOR 41 YEARS. ESTABLISHED 1863.
Methods up-to-date. Compressed Air Used. Work done promptly and when promised. Refitting, Sewing & Relaying.
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Clearing Sale
Wash Fabrics
At Half Price.
Imported English and French Percales in a good variety of printed designs, mostly stripes, formerly 25c., now..... 12½c Yard.
Fancy Printed Cottons, including Madras and French Brilliants in a wide range of colors and designs, formerly 35c., 40c. and 50c., now..... 18c.
Printed Pure Linen Lawns, Chambray and Linen Suitings, several small lots, formerly 50c., now.. 25c.
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), April 28, THE
Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.)
WILL SELL
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
the
Mortimer Green
Collection of
FINE ANTIQUES
together with the
COMPLETE FURNISHINGS AND DECORATIONS OF AN ANCIENT CHATEAU IN GARCHES, (ST. CLOUD,) FRANCE;
RICH AND DISTINGUISHED ANTIQUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PIECES, FRENCH TAPESTRIES, OIL PAINTINGS, ANTIQUE MARBLES, BRONZES AND CURIOS.
SALES: FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS
TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY

HORSE FAIR IN GARDEN

One Pony Shot, Due to Injuries in Hurdle Race.

POLO POPULAR WITH CROWD

Superb Exhibit of Draught Horses—Dealers' Classes Only Shown in the Ring.

Running races and polo games vied with the more orthodox showing of horses in their different classes for popularity last night at the horse fair in Madison Square Garden. A horse fair is something of a novelty in this city, but while the gallery was disposed to treat it gingerly in the afternoon, there was more warmth in the evening, and the boxes almost without exception were filled with prominent horse fanciers and attractively gowned women. There is no wooden promenade around the tanbark as in the big Horse Show, the entire floor being taken up with the exhibition ring. This gives a wide area, and some of the show classes that presented over twenty-five horses at once could be seen to excellent advantage.

The show, in brief, attempts to transpose the horsey features of a regular county fair to Madison Square Garden, and in this respect it was quite successful. The classes are confined entirely to dealers' exhibits, no awards being given, but the public is invited to step into the ring and examine the animals. Dealers, prospective buyers, and horse fanciers may all meet in the ring and discuss the merits of certain classes of horses, whether with the purpose of making sales or purchases.

In order to lend spice to the affair, several sporting events were added, and these aroused great enthusiasm last night. One unfortunate accident marred the perfect success of the first day's show. In the hurdle race, late in the afternoon, the brown gelding pony, Kingbolt, owned by J. B. Kitchen of Virginia, stumbled upon one of the tall sticks that serve to mark the track boundaries, breaking the stick, and one of the sharp ends was run for several inches into the horse's fore leg. The animal fell, throwing its rider, Albert Davis, but he jumped up uninjured. The pony did not escape so easily, for its fetlock was broken and the horse had to be shot.

In the evening, during the half-mile running races, the jockeys were toppled off their mounts so rapidly that the spectators began to wonder whether any riders would be left to finish the race. C. J. Fitzgerald, the race track starter, sent the horses away, and despite the fact that from six to eight animals got off in each heat, they started well together. Picket, ridden by C. E. Swan, took the first heat handily. In the second heat, the jockeys began falling after the first lap, and before the sport was over three had been hurled to the tanbark. The brown mare Miss Oakley, however, caused the greatest sensation. After throwing her rider, the mare declined to leave the track, and raced around, lap after lap, as evenly and as swiftly as though guided by a master hand, and for the greater part of the remainder of the race the riderless horse led the field. The crowd shouted its approval, and these plaudits really seemed to spur the animal to renewed efforts, for whenever the other horses came dangerously near the mare spurted in genuine race track fashion. At the last lap, however, Lightning, ridden by Thomas Pursehouse, got the lead, but in the stretch Lightfoot, ridden by James Hever, the only other horse left with a jockey, came up with a dash and a dead heat was the result.

The mile trotting race under saddle was won handily by Rockley Boy, ridden by George Watson, in 3:09. The bending race for polo ponies was won by Thomas Pursehouse's Lightning.

The Durland and Metropolitan polo teams competed in a short period of indoor polo, but the sport took the fancy of the crowd, and was one of the features of the evening. The Metropolitan men won by 3 goals to 1. The winning team was composed of Albert Davis, Jr., Don Coleman, and C. W. Dickel, Jr., while the Durland team was made up of Marshall Clapp, William Montgomery, and J. C. Wilmerding.

From the dealers' standpoint the class of draught horses was one of the notable events of the day. Twenty-five magnificent, powerful-looking horses entered the ring. It was said by critics to be the finest show of these heavy-weight horses ever seen in this city. Among them was the second largest draught horse in America. It weighed 2,500. The largest weighs 2,700 pounds, and is in St. Louis for the World's Fair.

The harness classes were well filled. Only two four-in-hands appeared in the ring in the evening. The one, Niven, by Albert de Cernea, narrowly escaped a bad accident. In wheeling into the centre of the ring one of the leaders turned around, and colliding with the rear horses was thrown and trampled upon. For a few seconds it looked serious, but de Cernea kept the wheel horses well in hand and the hostlers quickly unharnessed the leaders and restored a semblance of order.

The fair will be concluded to-day. Some of those present were C. K. G. Billings, Charles H. Fiske, Col. Delancey Kane, W. R. H. Martin, James G. Moore, Walter P. Bliss, George W. Childs Drexel, L. L. Biddle, Robert L. Gerry, Henry Seligman, James D. Raymond, James W. Ogden, H. H. Salmon, and William M. V. Hoffman.

Tennis at Hillside Club.

A number of tennis competitions have been arranged for the coming season by the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield, N. J. The first big event on the club courts will be the mixed doubles tournament of the East Jersey Lawn Tennis Association, to be played on Saturday, May 28, and Monday, May 30. The leading club tournaments will be:

June 25, ladies' handicap, singles; July 2, men's singles; July 16, match between the Park Club and the Hillside Club; Sept. 10, ladies' championship doubles; Sept. 17, men's championship singles. The finals in both will be played Sept. 24. Other matches will be arranged during the year.

The Tournament Committee consists of T. M. Day, Jr., Chairman; Miss Whiton, Miss Burke, F. W. Goddard, A. D. Beers, A. L. Otterson, and J. H. Meilick.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniatnre Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises..6:05	Sun sets...6:50	Moon sets..3:46

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...5:17	Gov. Isl'd...5:42	H. Gate..7:35
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...5:42	Gov. Isl'd...6:12	H. Gate..8:05

Ontgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentine	8:30 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen		11:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Protsus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 28.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Blascher, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands, Grenada, and Trinidad	10:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 29.		
Adirondack, Fortune Island, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arabic, Liverpool, via Queenstown		5:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syria, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS by additional steamers to the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Tuesday and Friday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer close at 8:30 A. M. Wednesday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tremont. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mongolia. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ning Chow. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan and Hawaii of April 7 and 13 reached San Francisco April 24. Also that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of April 2, 4, 8, and 19 reached San Francisco April 25. Due here April 29 and 30.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 27.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 16.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 9.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 16.
Chalmette, New Orleans, April 21.
Citta di Genoa, Gibraltar, April 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 25.
Eastern Prince, Barbados, April 20.
El Cid, Galveston, April 21.
El Valle, New Orleans, April 22.
Germania, Naples, April 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, April 26.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 7.
Martello, Hull, April 10.
Neckar, Naples, April 14.
Oceanic, Liverpool, April 20.
Pathfinder, San Juan, April 22.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, April 21.
Yucatan, Colon, April 20.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

Lombardia, Naples, April 13.
Monroe, Norfolk, April 27.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 25.
Pallanza, Hamburg, April 15.
Patria, Lisbon, April 16.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

City of Memphis, Savannah, April 27.
Hekla, Christiansand, April 15.
Morro Castle, Havana, April 26.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 28.

Arrived.

Concho, Galveston, April 26.
Kroonland, Antwerp, April 25.
Barbarossa, Bremen, April 16. Passed Nantucket at 2 P. M.
Orion, Arroyo, April 20.
Harry Luckenbach, Port Arthur, Texas, April 17.
Hamilton, Norfolk, April 25.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, April 19.
Navahoe, Georgetown, S. C., April 23.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, April 21.
Silvia, St. Johns, N. F., April 21.
Finland, Antwerp, April 16.
Altai, Savanilla, April 12.
Myrtledene, Sagua, April 12.
Matanzas, Tampico, April 14.
Mesaba, London, April 16.
Morro Castle, Havana, April 23.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 26, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, raining, thick off shore.

Sailed.

Hugin, for Port Reading.
El Siglo, for Galveston.
Maranhense, for Barbados, Para, and Manaos.
Noordam, for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.
Sardegna, for Naples and Genoa.
Slavonia, for Gibraltar, Flume, Palermo, &c.
Allianca, for Colon.
Victorian, for Liverpool.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
City of Macon, for Savannah.
Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Vimeira, for Cardenas.
Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
Capri, for Santos.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
Ilsbrook, for Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

POLLOCK RIP SHOALS LIGHT VESSEL.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 44, No. 142; List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1903, Page 66.)

Stationed about 3 miles off the seacoast of Massachusetts, about 1⅝ miles NE. ¼ E. from Pollock Rip Slue N. Entrance Buoy, No. 2A, and to the northward of the Pollock Rip Slue entrance to Nantucket Sound.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 30, 1904, Light Vessel No. 73 will be withdrawn from her station for repairs and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel No. 58.

Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will show a fixed red reflector light on the mainmast, 42 feet above sea level, and a fixed white reflector light, 30 feet above sea level, on the foremast, and during thick or foggy weather will sound a 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as that on Light Vessel No. 73, viz., blasts of 3 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 12 seconds.

Relief Light Vessel No. 58 is a flush-deck steam vessel, has two masts, schooner-rigged, no bowsprit, two white smokestacks, abreast, and the steam whistle between the masts, and differs from Light Vessel No. 73 in having all visible parts from the bow to the middle of the foremast, and from the middle of the mainmast aft, painted red; all visible parts between the fore and main masts, including the middle third of each lantern mast, white. The daymarks at the mastheads have three vertical stripes, of equal width, two red and one white, and on the springstay, midway between the two masts, there is an oval hoop-iron daymark with one white and two red vertical stripes. The number "58" is in white on each bow and each quarter, and in black on each side of the springstay daymark. The word "Relief," in large black letters, is painted on the bulwarks on the middle of each side.

Light Vessel No. 73 will be returned to her station within a few days, and Relief Light Vessel No. 58 will then be withdrawn.

No change will be made in Light Vessel No. 73 as to the characteristics of her lights, fog signal, or general appearance.

CROSS RIP LIGHT VESSEL.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1903, Page 48, No. 169; List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1903, Pages 71, 77, and 80.)

Stationed to the northward of Cross Rip Shoal, Nantucket Sound, 11⅝ miles NW. by W. ½ W. from Nantucket (Great Point) Light House.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about April 30, 1904, Light Vessel No. 5 will be withdrawn from her station for repairs, and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel No. 9.

Relief Light Vessel No. 9 will show, the same as Light Vessel No. 5, one fixed red reflector light, and during thick or foggy weather will sound a bell or horn.

Relief Light Vessel No. 9 has two masts and a short bowsprit, is schooner rigged, but differs from Light Vessel No. 5 in having all visible parts from the bow to the middle of the foremast, and from the middle of the mainmast aft, painted red; all visible parts between the fore and mainmast, including the middle third of each lantern mast, white. The daymarks at the mastheads have five vertical stripes, three red and two white, and on the springstay, midway between the two masts, there is an oval hoop-iron daymark, with one white and two red vertical stripes. The number "9" is in white on each bow and each quarter, and in black on each side of the springstay daymark. The word "Relief," in large black letters, is painted on the bulwark on the middle of each side.

Light Vessel No. 5 will be returned to her station on or about May 7, 1904, and Relief Light Vessel No. 9 will then be withdrawn.

No change will be made in Light Vessel No. 5 as to the characteristics of her light, fog signal, or general appearance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Manuel Calvo, at Genoa, April 22.
Kroonland, at Antwerp, April 25.
Tennyson, at Rio Janeiro, April 23.
Pannonia, at Glasgow, April 25.

Sailed.

Regina Elena, from Naples, April 22.
Citta di Milano, from Naples, April 23.
Montserrat, from Naples, April 23.
Liguria, from Genoa, April 23.
Neufels, from Calcutta, April 24.
Sicilia, from Palermo, April 18.
Hypatia, from Liverpool, April 26.
Parima, from St. Thomas, April 26.

Passed.

Perugia, Sagres for New York April 24.
Belgravia, the Lizard for Hamburg April 26.
Vincenzo Florio, St. Michaels for New York April 26
Narragansett, Prawle Point for London, April 26.
Mannheim, Scilly for Rotterdam, April 26.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Philip B. Adams of New York City was admitted to practice.

652—Luther Clay Slavens, appellant, vs. The United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument with No. 355 as one case on motion for appellant.

546—Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James L. Carson.—Mandate granted on motion for defendant.

255—The City of Cleveland, appellant, vs. The Cleveland City Railway Company, and 256—The City of Cleveland, appellant, vs. The Cleveland Electric Railway Company.—Motion to continue submitted for appellees.

263—John D. Hooker, plaintiff in error, vs. John Burr et al.—Submitted.

247—Richard C. Crawford et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John E. Burke.—Argument continued by John F. Burke and concluded for plaintiffs.

278—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, petitioner, vs. The Laka Street Elevated Railroad Company.—Stipulation and suggestion as to dismissal submitted.

249—The Berlin Iron Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Brennan.—Argued.

253—Hanks Dental Association vs. International Tooth Crown Company.—Argued for The Hanke Dental Association and submitted for The International Tooth Crown Company.

Day call for Wednesday: 255, (and 256,) 258, 51, 260, 202, 264, 265, 266, and 267.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

209—Merchants' Bank & Co vs Cargo of SS Afton
211—Burns vs Burns
179—Stone vs SS Yuma
180—Wilson Transit Co vs The M B Grover
175—Weston Elect Inst Co vs Stevens
190—E W Bliss Co ve Buffalo Tin Can Co
202—In re Gilman
212—Derobert vs Stranahan
184—Brunswick-Balke Co vs Klumpp

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

2—Am Elec Nov & Mfg Co vs Howard Elec Novelty Co
3—Am Elec Nov & Mfg Co vs Stein & Langlois Elec Nov Co
6—Breitenbach Co ve Spangenberg
7—H B Chaffee Mfg Co vs Selchow
14—Motley Co vs Detroit Steel & Spring Co
15—Same ve same
27—U S Fastener Co vs C E Conover Co
28—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Empire Elec Instrument Co
32—New Inverted Incand Gas Lamp Co vs Ames.
33—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co vs Klumpp
37—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Empire Elec Inst Co
50—Tilghman vs Eldman
51—Rankin vs Harper
52—Westgh vs N Y Air Brake Co
56—Regina Music Box Co ve Newell
58—Am Graphophone Co vs. Leeds & Catling Co

APPEALS COURT DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

People vs. Koeppling, appellant; People vs. Borgstrom, appellant; People vs. Mills, appellant.—Judgments of conviction affirmed.

People ex rel. Commissioner of Public Charities City of New York vs. Thompson, appellant; Brooklyn Hills Improvement Company, appellant, vs. New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company; Forsyth, appellant, vs. Gauntlet, individually, &c.; Tanenbaum vs. Eiseman, appellant; same vs. Levy; Eagle Iron Works vs. Farley, appellant; Bell vs. Manheim and another, appellants; Farrell vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another, appellants; Morgan and another vs. Merchants' Co-operative Fire Insurance Association, appellant; Hern, &c., vs. Lieheler and others, appellants; same vs. same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Kline vs. Abraham, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Clark, appellant, vs. Rumsey and others; Brooklyn-Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Long Island Railroad Company.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Electric Light and Power Company, appellant; Gillespie, appellant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; Simons vs. Supreme Council, American Legion of Honor, appellant; Madigan, administratrix, vs. Oceanic Navigation Company, Limited, appellant; Pierson and another, vs. Speyer, appellant; Austin vs. Bartlett, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Priest vs. Valentine Gumprecht and another, appellants; Hiltz vs. Lesser, appellant; Chisolm vs. Topltz, appellant; Bristol vs. Mente and another, appellants; Brauer, appellant, vs. Ocesnio Steam Navigation Company, Limited; Murray and others vs. Miller and others, appellants; same vs. same; Schlimbach vs. McLean, appellant; Bingham vs. Hendrix and others, impleaded, appellants; Bronner, appellant, vs. Fuller and others; Poerschke vs. Horowitz and others, appellants; General Electric Company vs. National Contracting Company, appellant; Coverly and others, appellants, vs. Terminal Warehouse Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

New York Life Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Casey and others.—Judgment reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs to appellant in this court and in the Appellate Division.

Johnson vs. Cole and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs in all courts to abide event. First question answered in the negative, second in the affirmative.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Dunham vs Hawley Box Co
2—In re Smith
3—In re Dewham
4—Epstein vs Epstein
5—Gehlen Co vs Holbrook
6—Uffenheimer vs Rosenthal
7—Rood vs Rood
8—Barker vs Knickerbocker Trust Co
9—Diener vs Diener
10—New Inv Gas Lamp Co vs Ames
11—In re Joachim
12—Jacoby vs Silverthau
13—In re 149th St
14—Mulligan vs Scherer
15—Small vs Burke
16—Jackson vs Donnegan
17—Kain vs Holbrook
18—Gutman vs Gutman
19—Snow, Church & Co vs Snow-Church Surety Co
20—Belling vs Minnerly
21—Nat Enam, &c. Co vs Sonnehorn Co
22—Terwiliger vs Angevine
23—McDonald vs Morse
23½—Same vs same
24—Walbaum vs Heaney
25—Pell ve Pell
26—Train ve Davis
27—Mott vs Barry
28—In re Deane
29—Ferber vs Newgold
30—Seligman vs Benjamin
31—Helene vs Corn Exchange Bank
32—Ackermann vs Kennedy
33—People, &c. vs N Y B L B Co, (in re Sherman)
34—Larkin vs Martin
35—Tanenbaum vs Lippmann
36—Steinherger vs Steinberger
37—Hetter vs Everall Brothers.
38—Ward vs McCooey
39—Arnold vs Powers
40—Silverstein vs Bertl
41—In re John Kress Br Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

General calendar.

4270—Cavanaugh vs Thorn
65—Johnson vs Russell
589—Stursberg vs Ablowich
600—Coog vs same
2720—Edmonds vs Stern
4359—Richardson vs Levy
4515—Sintef vs Sintef
4518—Bellinger vs Bellinger
3396—Ringa vs Viasto
3502—Travers vs Travers
3141—Solomon vs Solomon
2010½—Mayer vs Mayer
3443—Clements vs Dunn
802—Stark vs Levy
4641—Voss vs Smith
2765—Hawley vs Hawley
3314—Giordano vs N Y C & H R R Co
4477—Fleshey vs Abrams
3167—Ostermayer vs Glassman
4538—Freshman vs Arkell
1197—Lawrence vs Goodhue
4481—Serritela vs Califano
3451—Snow, Church & Co vs Snow-Church Surety Co
570—Mott vs Imp & Traders' Nat Bank
3984—Ackerman vs True
4490—Jackson vs Jackson
3496—Angel Con Mining Co vs Hathaway
4089—Ferris vs Trust Co of the Republic
3819—Rosenthal vs Haulenbeck
4574—Morse vs Morse
4582—Ayer ve Ten Associates
2604—Carton vs Bayly
1335—Morton vs Scheer
2051—Am Watchmen's Time D Co vs Fetter
5072—Le Dosquet vs Met St Ry Co
5923—McLaughlin vs same
5928—Wanamaker vs Fink
6029—Bloch vs Katz
5051—Smith vs Marsh
3162—Colegrove vs Met St Ry Co
4908—Rothschild vs Rothschild
3211—Am Newspaper P Assn vs Hastings
4769—N Y Arch Terra Cotta Co vs Herf
4990—Rubin vs Dorf
4650—Aspenleiter vs People's Co-op Ice Co
4933—Hasger vs C G Conn Co
4027—Murtha vs Man Ry Co
4028—Murtha vs same
4711—Callahan vs Harding
4971—Thowless vs Hanon
1558—Harned vs Siegel-Cooper Co
3951—McCarthy ve Met St Ry Co
5915—Shunway vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6101½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Blechoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest—5047 — Terwilliger vs Angevine
5352—Amsr Comp Food Co vs Stellman
14785—Hayes vs Conron Bros Co
384—Gale vs 3d Av R R Co
5359—Gallo vs Hertsr
5766—Lipschitz vs City of New York
8889—Laux vs City of New York
14057—City of New York vs Consol Buckls and Metal Goods Co
8303—City of New York vs Rodgers
5008—Reith vs Union Ry Co
5408—Goldstein vs Meister
14296—Ossmann vs Crowley
4971½—Conway vs Travers
5441—Fairbairn vs Rausch
5823½—Erskine vs Union Ry Co
5166—Vermeule vs Kinney
6062—Herring vs Union Ry Co
10259—Cox vs City of N Y
15073—City of New York vs Holmes
15114—Dick vs City of N Y
3696—Cover vs Wolf
3697—Chapman vs same
3698—Frank vs same
4388—Goodchild vs Union Ry Co
15080—City of New York vs Levy
6015—Hulse vs Milliken
15263—Carlile vs Whymper
5237—Stahl vs City of New York
15276—City of New York vs Baird
7199—Same vs Smith
7201—Same vs Smith
7310—Same vs Smith
8041—Cullinan vs Lipschitz & Wacke
4252—Meyen vs Cushman
4440—Chambers ve Allen
14064—City of New York vs Eckstein

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John P Schimengar
Isaac W Voorbees
Sophie Lustig
Mary Farrell
Emil Eisentrager
Maria Peluso
Charles W Labagh
At 2 P. M.
Jacob Shamberg
George Wernham
Edward W Stewart

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaulte on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2798—Arakelean vs Int St Ry Co
1930—Marks vs Elliott
2616—Keith vs McGrath
2685—Schenck ve Hawes
2700—Foley vs Y M C A
2701—Mordente vs Slattery
2710—McDonald vs Met St Ry Co
1556—Dressner vs Littauer
2822—Stein vs Dovetzky
1805—Stecker vs Ind Order F S J
2717—Munzel ve Sicilian Asphalt Co
2716—Munzer vs Int St Ry Co
2775—Ruffert vs same
2739—Di Pasquale vs Roioli
2744—Ross vs Moran
2759—Uslander vs Frank
2760—Cohen ve Blauner
2502—Narinsky ve Fidelity & Surety Co
2818—Untermeyer vs Mayhaum

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7743—Reisig vs Grand St Theatre Co
7941—Newman vs John Hancock Mut Life Ins Co
7040—Dane Piano Co vs Dane
6392—Saltz vs Kaufman
7513—Schleicher vs Simon
7762—Singer vs Ginsburg
7730—Jefferson Bank vs Starr
7740—Roamon ve Greenthal
7710—Weinstein vs Feldman
7747—Bouck vs Hart
7314—Albert vs Kaufman
7881—Doockler vs Joskowitz
7884—Birterman ve Lazerus
7892—Brandt vs Tremel

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2466—Curry ve Met St Ry
2068—Tekulsky ve So Ry
2681—Mule vs Met St Ry
2685—Calanduono vs Uhrlace
2765—Makowitz ve Int St Ry
2766—Munzer vs same
2780—Garter vs Int St Ry
2783—Massiof vs same
2833—Wolff vs Tyndall
2851—Dougherty vs Int St Ry
1479—Denham vs same
2475—Doherty vs Met St Ry
2856—Wood vs Ellsworth
2859—Spindel ve Met St Ry Co
2861—Slevin vs same
2866—Krakow vs Weber
2867—Farrell vs Dry D., &c. R R
2882—Mintz vs North Brit. &c. Ins Co
1749—Lassig vs Bousky

Highest number reached on regular call, 2898.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

Pleadings.

1—Thomas Barton
2—Max Orliner
3—John Cullen
Joseph Kittle
4—Imre Csevs
5—Julius Holzer
6—Angelo Landiero
7—Golda Freedman
8—Alice Smith
9—Angelo Martino
10—James Cody
11—S Schneider
12—Ralph Hecker
13—Charles Bell
14—John Campbell
Elias R Perrone
15—Charles Guiffre
16—Morris Littman
1—John Treacy
2—Herbert Johnson
3—John Trueil
4—Jacob Dolsen
5—Sebatino Tomaso
6—Albert Gilson
7—Charles C Johnson
8—Amy Daniel
Beatrice Hartman
Daniel
9—Max Hart
10—Monroe Bronsklin
11—John Curtin
12—Pasquale Biolse
13—Julius Bosey, alias J Louis Bush
14—Joseph Young

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Aseletant District Attorney Train for the People.

1—James Damiano
2—Thomas Doran
3—John W Meanzy
4—Samuel Kolker
5—David J Widrevitz
6—Alexander Hill
7—James W Goodman
8—Richard E Thorndike
9—Edwin J Granvilla

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Leon Gomberg
2—Hans M Wheeler
3—Bell Morgan
4—Sophia Brown
5—Richard Cunningham
Patrick J Galvin
6—Arthur Nagle
John Smith
7—Charles Oetrich
Charles Miller
8—John Flynn
9—Tony Pannone
10—Thomas J Ferry
11—Samuel Kohn
12—Jacob Adler, alias E Adler
13—John E Conger
14—Felix Firknar
To fix a day for trial.
1—Santo Cusimanno
2—Richard C Flower
3—Alfred Childs

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newhurger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—Blanche Camp
Matthew Leddieh
Patrick Daly
2—Jacob Cohen
3—Edward Crowe
4—Gustav Scholossberg
5—Charles Levy
6—Roscoa Lewie
7—Peter McCaffrey
8—John Carey
9—Owen Malhy
10—James Gettings
11—Michael McInerney
12—John Houlihan
13—William Whalen
14—Charles Reilly
15—John F Mingey
16—Michael J Molloy
17—John Treanor
18—Frank Grasso
19—Peter Hannon
20—Samuel Lyons
21—Frank Sauer
22—George Martin
23—Israel Rosshlatt
24—Allesandro Sapero
To fix a day for trial.
Edward G Glennon
Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(

The New York Times.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TALK ABOUT HILL.

A Tammany Alderman returning from travels in the West reports that Judge PARKER "will not get a solid delegation from Indiana." It appears that the Judge has "lost ground there on account of the action of the Democratic State Convention of this State." It is "the conduct of DAVID B. HILL" that offends the Tammany Democrats. It pains their sensitive souls to see him ride rough-shod over Tammany, and they will enter their protest by sending a few Hearst delegates to St. Louis.

This has the true ring of a note of alarm. If the Tammany Alderman had stopped there the friends of Judge PARKER would have shivered. But foolishly deserting the firm ground of generalities for the thin ice of specification, this Alderman breaks through and goes in over his head by declaring that THOMAS T. TAGGART of Indianapolis, who "was a strong Parker man before our State Convention was held," has since then "become lukewarm." It is not necessary to apply to Tammany Aldermen for information as to the views of Mr. TAGGART, the unfortunate mention of whose name effectually destroys the credibility of this homecoming Tammany man's testimony as to Indiana.

But this yarn about the effect of Mr. HILL'S activities upon the Democrats of the West is quite as reasonable as most of the talk upon that subject which comes from more responsible sources. There could be nothing sillier than expressions of distrust of Judge PARKER on the ground that if elected President he would be under the domination of ex-Senator HILL. If Judge PARKER as President would be under anybody's domination he would manifestly be unfit for the office. The objection to his candidacy, therefore, should be upon the ground that he is not a man of sufficient firmness of character and independence to be worthy of the office of President. If any Democrat holds that view of Judge PARKER he ought resolutely to oppose him. There is no need to drag in Mr. HILL at all. Democrats who have taken pains to find out what sort of man Judge PARKER is are not worrying in the least about Mr. HILL'S influence over him or anybody's influence over him. His long service upon the bench has given ample opportunity to take his measure and to judge of his strength and quality.

DAVID B. HILL does not suffer very acutely, we imagine, because of any unfairness of political opponents. It is not for his ease and comfort of mind, therefore, but in simple justice that we again point out his very great service to the Democratic Party in this year 1904. While other leaders were ruminating or conferring, he set up a flagpole and raised a banner with a name on it. He saw the dominant importance of New York not only in the actual campaign but in the preliminary canvass for a candidate. He determined in his own mind that New York ought to present the name of Judge PARKER, that he had strength and availability above any other New York Democrat upon whom attention could be concentrated. Does anybody dispute the soundness of his judgment as to that? His judgment has been vindicated and his acts justified by the course of events. The Democracy of New York has sanctioned his procedures. Nor is that all. By his early beginning of the work of organization and by his presentation of the name of a candidate, the party not only in New York but throughout the Union has been kept together, encouraged, and confirmed in its resolutions of safety and sanity. The progress of the Bryan-Hearst conspiracy against a return to wisdom has been checked. Nothing else would so effectually have put a stop to that dreadful march back into the realms of death.

All this is not very important save as a warning that most of the current opposition to Judge PARKER is really only an outcropping of old animosities against HILL. Nevertheless the friends of Judge PARKER must expect that his candidacy would be opposed. He has got on famously so far. An optimist might easily figure out his nomination on the first ballot. But account must be taken of rival ambitions. We shall hear something about them during the next four weeks. There will be uninstructed delegations from many States. Rumors of their commitment to other candidates than Judge PARKER will spring up, and the chieftains of Tammany will see to it that they do not lack circulation. Mr. HILL'S enemies will freely and loudly encourage and applaud anybody who opposes Mr. HILL'S candidate. It is a cold season, but the roorback is a hardy organism. The supporters of Judge PARKER have work to do. Their task at Albany was very thoroughly performed. They must now meet the opponents of their candidate upon their own ground—here or wherever they reveal themselves. The habit of frequent conference between the Democratic leaders of New York and the Democratic leaders of the South and West is a good one to cultivate. It helps good understanding. It will tend to harmony at St. Louis. It will increase the probability of victory in November.

THEOCRACY VS. DEMOCRACY.

We have had quite enough about the revolting effects of Mormonism upon the tastes and habits of the Mormons, in the testimony of the witness CANNON, who deposed that he married two sisters on the same day, and in the testimony of other witnesses. We have also had ample evidence of the extent to which the Mormon Church interests itself in politics, insomuch that the State of Utah is only another name for it. But there was an obvious question unanswered until the witness THATCHER answered it yesterday. That question is, What is the status in the Mormon Church of one of its members who dares to think and act for himself in public affairs and does not find it necessary to ask the authorities of the Church for instruction as to his political duties?

Mr. THATCHER answers this question as frankly and fully as most of the witnesses appear to have answered other searching questions. He himself took a stand "as a free American citizen" which was not approved by the authorities of the Church, though evidently it had nothing at all to do with the duties which a faithful church member owes to his church. The result has been that he has been systematically passed over in ecclesiastical preferment, and has been subjected to what it is not too strong to describe as ecclesiastical persecution. The lash of the Church is held over Mormons to coerce them in matters in which they owe allegiance not at all to their Church, but only to their country. This showing has been made by other witnesses, but by none so directly as by Mr. THATCHER. Such testimony should not be without its effect upon the Senate Committee and upon the Senate. It is very certain that it will not be without its effect upon the people of the country.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCE.

The Republicans did not dare to press the ship subsidy scheme to a vote at the present session of Congress. Probably it would have been defeated by the votes of the Northwest, where neither the farmers nor the manufacturers are enamored of the idea of paying money from taxation to hire American vessels to carry freight as cheaply as it is now carried in open competition for all the world. Had the measure been defeated it would have made a bad showing in the Presidential campaign. Had the measure been passed it might have been still worse in its effect on the election. Subsidies are simply protection with the disguise stripped off, and protection is not so attractive as its adorers would like to believe.

In order to avoid immediate trouble and still keep the scheme alive for the closing session of the present Congress next Winter, the Republican leaders conceived the notion of a commission to sit during the recess and report during the next session. Originally this was to consist of several officials and some members of the Senate and the House and was to have $50,000 to spend. The House—none too fond of the whole matter—amended the plan so that the commission is changed into a committee of five Senators and five Representatives, of whom four in all are to be Democrats; the appropriation is cut down to $20,000, and the report must be made the first day of the next session. No one familiar with the history of the subject supposes that there is a particle of need for this committee. The facts are already in the possession of the regular committees of Congress, and if further information is required these committees can readily obtain it. The sole object of the majority is to keep the plan alive and have a chance to press it at the next session, should the party be successful in the election.

Clearly this is a trick of the subsidy-hunters. It can be turned against them. If the Democrats in Congress see that four of their best men are placed on this committee and if the friends of untrammeled trade co-operate it will be possible to get before this committee and to present in a minority report such evidence of the folly and mischief of the whole subsidy business as will kill all attempts at it for years to come. All that is required is that the interests of American foreign trade and of American production shall be set forth plainly as against the interests of the beneficiaries of the subsidies. Every American farmer and manufacturer has a right to obtain transportation to all markets at as low rates as possible, and no shipbuilder or shipowner has the right to the taxpayers' money to aid him in competing for that transportation. Here is the simple matter to be brought to the test of the facts. If it be done energetically and intelligently the raid on the Treasury will fail of its object.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

The main significance of the Russian attack upon Gen-san is in the fact that the Russian Vladivostok squadron is "out" and must henceforth be reckoned with by the Japanese as part of the Russian effective. It has broken out once before, and done rather more damage than it did on this later occasion. The first escape was probably facilitated by an ice breaker. But it is very probable that Vladivostok is now "ice free," and that henceforth the squadron can come and go at will, subject only to such constraint as the Japanese Navy may be able to put upon its movements. The actual damage done, we repeat, was very trifling. The Russians sank a little Japanese tramp and "threw a scare" into the Japanese and also into the Koreans assembled at Gensan. Gen-san is a port at the south end of Broughton Bay, on the east side of the Korean Peninsula, which Japan has found very convenient for debarkation. It also happens that it is abreast of the narrowest part of the whole peninsula, at the place where, if they should be driven back from the line of the Yalu, the Japanese might be expected to make a desperate stand. A line drawn directly across from Gen-san to Chi-nam-pho would hardly, if at all, exceed 100 miles in length. Such a line the Japanese might reasonably expect to fortify and to hold in such numbers as to defy Russia to drive them back from it. But evidently both sea ends of the line should be in their own control. Their maintenance of such a line would largely depend upon such control. And the significance of these performances of the Vladivostok squadron is simply in the showing that the Japanese control is not complete.

It is necessarily rather a reflection upon the Japanese Navy that it has not prevented this squadron from taking the sea as it is creditable to the audacity and enterprise of the Russian commander that his ships have taken and kept it. It will be still more creditable to the Russians, and correspondingly discreditable to the Japanese if, after this sortie, the ships make the port to which they are necessarily tied, without molestation and ready to come out and fight another day. It is a very fine squadron, comparable, and about equal, to that squadron of Admiral CERVERA'S which was destroyed six years ago. It is perfectly capable, if skillfully and resolutely handled, of giving the Japanese a great deal of trouble. So long as it is at large their control of the sea will be disputed.

A MODEL FOR AMERICANS.

Lord CROMER in Egypt has had troubles such as our own officers in the Philippines have encountered through the inability of the native mind to grasp the ideas and methods of the Western mind. This is shown in the tendency to observe minutely the letter of orders and regulations, no matter what the circumstances may require.

In his latest report he cites the case of a station master on a railway who refused to attach a fire engine to a train to help put down a serious fire because the regulations did not expressly permit it. Another case is described as follows:

> I have heard of a doctor being sent to examine into the condition of a station master supposed to be insane. On entering the room, he was attacked and nearly strangled by the madman. He was able, after a sharp struggle, to call on two orderlies, who had been present all the time, to seize the man. They saluted and did so. On being asked why they had not interfered sooner, they replied that they had received no orders to that effect. Without doubt, they considered that the struggle on the floor, which they had witnessed, was part of some strange European process, with which they were unfamiliar, for dealing with insane station masters.

To deal with this class of subordinates and to bring them to a European standard of efficiency, Lord CROMER believes that practical education is needed and the steady pressure of capable and sympathetic European officials. He says:

> I ask every British official in this country to help in this work. I ask him more especially to beware lest the individualism, which is his most precious national birthright, be itself tainted by contact with a system which tends to enhance unduly the value of forms and to depreciate unduly that of substance. And I ask him, moreover, to be indulgent with his Egyptian subordinate, when any error the latter may have committed is merely formal and technical; but on the other hand, to view his conduct with disapproval when, though perhaps technically correct, it is based on a complete misapprehension of the spirit of his instructions. We want in Egypt to create gradually a body of public servants who will be able to take an intelligent and really useful part in the administration of their country, not a race of automatons bound hand and foot by a rigid set of bureaucratic formulae.

This applies as closely to our own work in the Orient as to that of the British, and Lord CROMER'S whole report might well be studied in Manila.

THE MODERN BATTLESHIP.

The discussion in the United States Senate on Monday, started by Senator HALE in his comments on the conference report on the Naval Appropriations bill, was extremely significant. It warranted the conclusion that if the matter of the appropriation for new battleships had not been agreed to by both houses and thus placed beyond the jurisdiction of the conference committee its recommendation would be to strike out the provision for battleships. As it is, the members of the committee seemed to derive some comfort from the fact that the authority conferred upon the President in this matter is permissive and not mandatory, and that it was hoped he would avail himself of the discretion vested in him to postpone for a year the authorization of the building of craft of this character, thus awaiting the results of the war now in progress in the East, in which it is believed the value of the battleship will be put to the supreme test.

From this it may be inferred that the members of the Senate especially interested in naval affairs have seen a great light, not because it shines for the first time, but more likely because their eyes have been opened. The battleship has been a problem for more than a quarter of a century. First it was a contest between the makers of guns and projectiles on the one hand and the fabricators of armor plate on the other. As ordnance was improved it devolved upon the plate makers to improve the weight and quality of the protecting armor, and upon the naval architect to devise some means of keeping armored ships sufficiently buoyant to remain afloat. For a time this appeared to be a fairly equal contest, as gauged by the results of tests at proving grounds; but the gune and projectiles gradually crept to the front, and it is now some years since even the pretense of impenetrable armor was abandoned. Meanwhile the torpedo, the submarine mine, and the submergible torpedo boat made formidable progress. Just what to expect from these destructive agencies is still conjectural. Perhaps the lay inventors claim too much and the naval experts, who are not inventors and know only the traditions of naval warfare, concede too little. However this may be, the inventors have kept busy, and with the result that the naval leviathan now has several variants of its natural enemy, the swordfish, and its vulnerable part is that below the waterline. Senator HALE stated the disagreeable truth very tersely when he said:

> I may say that if I were Secretary of the Navy, in the present condition, I should not dare to go and commit the Government to the building of another immense battleship costing $8,000,000. The lessons of war between Russia and Japan thus far go to show the vulnerability and the unsafety of those immense and lofty battleships, and the undesirability at present of committing ourselves to the further construction of them. The great and salient events of the war show how incomplete as an engine of war one of these enormous, high-turreted battleships is. If she is struck below the waterline, and the centre of gravity is disturbed, she turns over like a turtle, and everybody on board is drowned.

The fact must also be borne in mind that the dirigible floating fortress is a very complex organism. Its effectiveness depends upon the smooth working of many co-ordinated parts. It is easily disabled by accidents occurring above the waterline, and an injury which in no sense threatens to send a battleship to the bottom may cripple it to the extent of rendering it unmanageable and ending its fighting efficiency. Senator HALE is not alone in questioning whether it will be found that the United States has made a good investment in the $150,000,000 paid for the larger battleships; but if the critics of our naval extension policy were called upon to decide, under the pressure of official responsibility, between the battleship and the armored or unarmored cruiser they would be likely to have a good many sleepless nights.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considered as "literature," there is, of course, nothing like a comparison to be made between the verses by the late G. D. PRENTICE, which we printed yesterday, and those by JOHN J. O'CONNOR, which appeared a few days before. The first were poetry of more than respectable merit, considered as poetry, and almost marvelously good as the production of a fourteen-year-old boy, while the second showed only the most rudimentary knowledge of versification as an art, gave no promise whatever of future achievements in that direction, and were notable for nothing except complete sincerity and the simplicity that results from it—sometimes. And yet, we suppose that while the Prentice poem will receive the appreciation it deserves from a few critical readers, that by young O'CONNOR will catch the attention and touch the emotions of a vastly greater number, and do it, too, by its many technical faults rather than by its very few literary merits. That both boys really and deeply felt the bereavements they had suffered need not be denied or questioned, but O'CONNOR had no thought for anything except telling the story of his father's death, while PRENTICE could not possibly have failed to have his mind distracted from his loss by his own recognition of the beauty of his production. The son grieved, but the poet must have worked long and hard at the polishing of his verses, must have taken indubitable pleasure in the success of his efforts, and in the expression of the wish for an early death must have lost the greater part, if not all, of the wish itself. In other words, he made "copy" out of his emotions just as do all who have a "call" to write either prose or verse. The extent to which yielding to this common and inevitable tendency interferes with or diminishes sincerity is a difficult and delicate question, and before answering it perhaps it would be well to ask if the value of sincerity is not sometimes overestimated. During the past chilly weeks we have been receiving dozens of "poems," and one or two poems that described the lush and balmy beauties of Spring, nominally from the standpoint of one who is enjoying those beauties, and they were apparently as truly "felt" as the verses of the same sort that came in the mails of yesterday and the day before.

—One of the official cappers for the "Christian Science" game—the one who works the Buffalo papers for free advertisements of Eddyot books and "healers"—made a ludicrous mistake this week. He sent to The Buffalo News with a request for publication a dispatch clipped from THE TIMES telling how a Sandusky Judge had decided that the State law was unconstitutional which accorded examination and registration, with consequent right to "practice medicine," to osteopathists and refused it to the worshippers of Mrs. EDDY. The News published the information, as requested, but hastened to call its readers' attention to the wild inconsistency of denying the existence of disease in one breath and in the next demanding authority to compete with the doctors and with other quacks in curing it. Not content with striking that cruel blow, The News quoted Article X., Section 3, of the by-laws of the "Christian Science Church," which reads:

> "If a member of this Church has a patient that he does not heal, and whose case he cannot fully diagnose, he may consult with an M. D., on the anatomy involved." Then, very pertinently—or impertinently, the Eddyots will think—The News asks why, if the "healers" recognize the bearing of "the anatomy involved," and the necessity of getting help in some cases from "an M. D.," they are themselves unwilling to study anatomy and acquire the real doctor's knowledge of diagnosis and medicine. If they would only do that, of course they would have no difficulty in getting licenses anywhere, and once thus equipped, they could use such methods as they chose upon such patients as they could get. But the "healers" will do nothing of the sort. Few of them have the necessary intelligence and all prefer the "get-rich-quick" system taught in half a dozen lessons by "Mother" and her favored representative. A course in medicine and surgery is expensive, and it takes a lot of time, while a varied assortment of pseudo-religious and psendo-philosophic phrases can be learned in a few days by any man or woman with a disinclination for honest work.

—It is not exactly dignified for the head of a colored school to offer a box of $5 cigars to anybody who can bring proof that one of the school's graduates has been sent to State prison or even been convicted in a police court, and yet the fact that this offer had stood for many years with respect to the State Normal School for Negroes at Montgomery, Ala., at a cost of only one box of cigars, does have a good deal of significance. To keep out of prison is not, of course, the highest of achievements, and yet it is something, and the success of the graduates of this institution in doing it shows at least that they have avoided the commission of any very serious offenses. That is, one can hope it does. Of course, it might be suggested that education occasionally enables people to do safely things which would land the ignorant behind the bars in short order, but while that is true, it does not account for the small demand for these particular cigars. As much, too, can be said for the fact that they are, under the aleatory contract, to be $5 cigars. That would prevent some people from taking even the slightest trouble to acquire them, but the five-center has many admirers, or at least many tolerators, and for out-of-door consumption the best of them are better than no cigars at all for almost everybody. Dignity apart, therefore, the head of this Normal School for Negroes is entirely justified of his one-sided wager by its results, or, rather, by its lack of results.

—In discussing the battleship question, Senator HALE this week expressed vehement distrust of vessels which, when anything happened to them, "turned over like a turtle" and drowned everybody on board. That, now, is a very queer phrase, and a turtle would have the best of reasons for finding fault with its accuracy. For turtles, according to the report of those more or less familiar with the reptiles, are not at all inclined to turn over, but navigate the water, if not exactly with grace, at least with speed and security, and always right side up. They know their business thoroughly and are admirably adapted for its performance. Senator HALE was probably misled by a vague knowledge that real sailor men, who also usually know something about the creatures in question, do sometimes say of a craft that "she turned turtle." By this, however, they mean, we think, not that the ill-made or ill-laden vessel turned over as a turtle turns over, but that, after capsizing, the part that remained above the surface for a longer or shorter period looked like a turtle. Nautical figures of speech are almost always as accurate as they are useful, but they must be handled with care, and for landsmen in or out of the Senate to take liberties with them is full of danger.

A PLEA FOR THE FAMILY.

The Wife's Place Is in the Home, Not the Business Mart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My interest has been aroused by the publication of the latest ideas of Prof. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania upon the solution of the labor questions. He gives us to understand that a solution of these questions will be produced if the wives of men who earn less than $20 per week will also become wageworkers. And to what end? I ask him. Is it in order to destroy completely the old American idea of a family unit, the old American ideal of a family character? To remove completely from the homes where it is most needed the loving care and guiding hand of a mother?

Even if we admit that poetry and sentiment are to become extinct, and grant that even the holy estate of marriage is to be conducted entirely upon business principles, let us at least approach this matter and apply to its management some slight proportion of the intelligence which any ordinary man would apply to any ordinary business.

Nature is not wasteful. But let me ask where a man's part in her system comes in if a woman is to become even the partial wage producer of the family. A woman's function is clearly defined, and if the support of a family were compatible with the proper bearing and rearing of children, nature never would have committed such an act of wasteful extravagance as to have made the two sexes.

I have no desire to deter such learned men as Prof. Patten in their labors for the improvement of man's social condition, but I most positively do protest against their utterly disregarding the fundamental laws of nature as well as the foremost teachings of the Church.

That God may defend us and our children from such a condition as their teachings would lead us into should be the universal prayer of all Christian peoples.

PAUL PLUMMER SWETT.

Garden City, April 23, 1904.

Gasoline Lamps for Street Lighting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that in the proposals for street lighting only electric and gas lamps are considered, no mention being made of gasoline or naphtha lamps, such as are in use in Central Park? Anybody who is observant must have noticed the superior illumination afforded by these Park lamps, as compared with the street gas lamps. For practical purposes, chief of which is the facilitation of locomotion by lighting up the roadways and sidewalks, they are also far ahead of arc lamps, which waste three-fourths of their illumination in the upper air. The writer when President of a village had intimate practical experience with these gasoline lamps, and can say that for economy and efficiency combined he has never seen them equaled or even approached by gas or electricity. They have also an immense advantage over the other kinds in that each lamp carries its own supply, thus making it independent of gas works, electrical machinery, and street mains, with all their vicissitudes of quality, pressure, current, &c.

JOHN R. WATERS.

New York, April 26, 1904.

First Times Square Sign.

The first sign containing the name Times Square was put up yesterday by the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, which has a branch at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway. The sign contains the words "Times Square Branch of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank." It is of considerable size, and attracted much attention as it was being hoisted into place.

Times Square.

From The Utica Press.

There is a very substantial and handsome building being put up in the metropolis at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, for the occupancy of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In the basement there is to be a subway station, and by the recent action of the Board of Aldermen, approved by the Mayor, the open space formed by the intersection of Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and extending from Forty-second to Forty-seventh Street, is hereafter to be known as Times Square, just as another open space not many blocks away has come to be known as Herald Square. The subway stopping place at this point will be known as The Times Station. The municipal authorities have formally approved only what the people would have speedily established by popular speech. It serves the double purpose of an appropriate designation and of according distinction to a great newspaper.

ALL IN THE NAME.

Now is the season of the year
When downcast farms in every State
Assume attractions wondrous queer
And far too numerous to relate.

And every ridge pole blossoms out
With signs that read somewhat like these—
"Hotel de Villa," "Home de Trout,"
Or "Heavenly Rest Amid-the-Trees."

LURANA W. SHELDON.

TIMES'S WAR NEWS BEST.

Its Wireless Service Has Surpassed All Other Means of Getting the News.

From The Bookman.

So far as we have observed, THE NEW YORK TIMES has easily scored on all its rivals by going in with its London namesake and sharing the expense of a special dispatch boat and a wireless telegraphic plant. This combination has resulted in the most coherent series of dispatches that have so far come from the Far East.

THE NEW STATEN ISLAND BOATS.

Study of the Designs Leads to Criticism —Question of Stability Raised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After examining the plans of the new Staten Island ferryboats, to be built by the City of New York, it has occurred to me that the authorities, when about to spend $2,000,000 for these boats, have made a mistake in not soliciting plans and specifications from the leading shipbuilding firms, whose designers have had an exceptional experience in this type of boat, thus saving the designers' fees, avoiding the delay in asking for new bids, and giving the city an option of designs prepared by the best brains in the country. In event of the boats not developing the required speed, stability, &c., the shipbuilding firm could be held responsible, while a firm of designers could not.

In my opinion, these boats as designed will not develop the speed expected, and great difficulty will be encountered in handling them, especially in entering the slips. The stability is another question that should be carefully looked into, as the centre of gravity seems to be quite high, as observed from the midship section. The centre of gravity of the boilers and coal bunkers being about the waterline and the upper decks crowded with passengers, it appears that they will be very tender boats. The system of ventilation is not adapted for this type of boat, and the forest of ventilators running up through the main saloon will be unsightly.

Would it not be prudent for the city to build but one boat from this design to prove their expectations before contracting for the other four? CHARLES GREEN.

New York, April 26, 1904.

THE PROPER VIEW OF WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in the letters occasionally appearing in your paper regarding religious conditions in New York City. I am a frequent visitor to your city, and have dropped into various churches, as I happened to be near them. I have heard many sermons in these churches, good, bad, and indifferent. I am frank to say that it is no surprise to me that more people do not attend church. The trouble with our preachers is that they don't sound the depths of common human experience. They talk about things unrelated to the average man's perplexities and problems.

But I wanted to say that on Sunday morning a week ago I happened to drop into Pilgrim Congregational Church, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. I heard a sermon there that I wish every workingman and workingwoman in this city might hear, and I wish some paper would print it. It was on the transfiguration of work, and with surpassing eloquence the preacher showed how every piece of work took upon itself a religious significance, and that any man who created anything, whether by hand or intellect, became godlike because God is creating all the time, and that it was just as religious to do honest work as it was to preach, because there could be no Christianity without homes and houses and clothes and food and schools, &c.

I am a workingman. I am not a poor man, but I have borne a large part of the business burden of my day, and for the first time I heard work set in its proper place in the plan of God. God takes every man into partnership with him who undertakes productive toil. I left church saying to myself, with the preacher, "would to God all men might see that work is the great privilege to create with God instead of a duty and a curse."

If such gospel were preached every Sunday the working people, rich and poor, would soon be in church again.

JAMES B. POTTER.

New York, April 24, 1904.

Smoking on Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article headed "New Smoking Car Rules" in the issue of this date, will you not—merely for the sake of accuracy, and not because of it being news "fit to print," make your statements accord with the facts? On all the cross-town lines the passenger is at liberty to smoke unrebuked," and (relative to the Third Avenue elevated) "it is expected that by next Sunday they will be available for tobacco-loving travelers," tend to mislead everybody, except the smokers, and might even mislead some of them—which would be a pity.

In this city to-day the fact is, as it has been for a long time past, that smoking, the carrying of lighted cigars, and the total disregard by smokers of everybody else in the vehicle are permitted and practiced in all cars on all lines, at all hours and on all days.

There may be rules forbidding this practice. It is apparent that no serious effort is made to enforce them, or to punish employes who permit their violation. If there is one passenger whom the transportation companies and their employes unite in treating without any consideration at all it is the one observant of the rights of others; if there is any treated with distinguished consideration it is the one who manifests habitual disregard of anybody but himself. OBSERVER.

New York, April 20, 1904.

Swindlers of Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing you to be on the side of honesty and fair play, may I call your attention to the number of "skin game" agencies in this city. I mean those for the class of workers other than domestics. The unfortunate girl or woman in the vain hunt for work sees the tempting advertisements of these places in the "help wanted" columne of the newspapers. She parts with $2, or whatever the fee may be, and in return for perhaps her last cent receives the address of some one who has never sent to the place, who does not require any one in any capacity, or who has filled the position long ago, and who into the bargain is wearied and exasperated by applicants from agencies.

These people have few or no bona fide patrons; they simply answer advertisements under the name of Miss Smith or Brown, or any other name. Once they have received the fee they make no effort honestly to help the worker to secure a position, but immediately advertise for fresh victims, while there are hundreds or perhaps thousands of names on their books. If my experience will prevent any woman falling into the hands of these "daughters of the horse leech," this will not have been written in vain. STENOGRAPHER.

New York, April 25, 1904.

A Good Word for Apollo.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Popley—Mr. D'Auber remarked to-day that our Robert was like a young Apollo.

Mr. Popley—Oh, that's the way with those artists, they're always trying to make people think well of those old classical heroes.

VALUE OF THE "ZOO."

Why the City Should Be Willing and Anxious to Spend Money on It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an editorial in your issue of to-day opposing the grant of $550,000 to the New York Zoological Park for the completion of the necessary buildings, &c. The grounds of objection appear to be that the animals are necessarily in a "mangy" and abject condition, quite different from similar creatures in their wild surroundings, and that even if they could be and were happy and representative wild animals, their contemplation would be of no use excepting to those few who might be able to study them further on the banks of the Amazon or in the deserts of Africa.

This is such an unusual view to take and so likely to do harm to a good cause that some reply seems to be called for. What is this sum of $550,000 spread over several years to New York if New York can buy any real advantage therewith? Cannot this vast community afford to pay such a trifling sum for her permanent amusement or instruction or both?

It is reasonably certain that within a century many of the animals exhibited, and all of the more interesting ones, will be as extinct as the mammoth or the great auk. How much would the average taxpayer give in money or trouble to see a living mammoth or a great auk? How much would the writer of your article give himself? A hundred years hence the lion and tiger will be mere things of history like them, and like our own buffalo will live only in private collections.

Meantime, and after then, scientists and artists can study them alive in their cages and after they are dead, and increase the knowledge and achievements of the zoologist, the sculptor and painter. Meantime, and after then, men, women, and children can make the real live acquaintance of these creatures so admirable in their strength and so pitiful in their helplessness, surely destined to perish before the ruthless advance of physically weak but mentally strong mankind. The animals are somehow related to us as every properly constituted man feels, as every properly constituted child shows that delights in toy dogs and elephants, and still more in real live animals in the farm yard and menagerie.

The fact is, this contact and consequent sympathy with our friends and distant relatives of a lower order are humanizing and civilizing, and will breed in us more mercy and consideration for the dumb world that can suffer and perish much but complain little, will make more hunters with the camera and fewer with the gun.

But apart from the scientific, educational, and humanizing power of animals in tameness or captivity, there is the undeniable fact that the great cities in all civilized countries have collections of wild animals, which they find it worth while to make and maintain because the people want them. Even the Pope has a menagerie in the Vatican Gardens. Every one knows how popular is the small collection of animals in Central Park and what useful copy their doings are continually affording to the newspapers. Though our own great collection of animals in the Bronx is as yet so difficult to reach, the park is full of visitors every fine Sunday, and on holidays the numbers have reached to 300,000.

Thus this assembly of birds and beasts from the four ends of the earth in this beautiful park is one of New York's best, cheapest, and most harmless amusements, and will become more and more so as the town grows and transit facilities grow with it. And for one of its pleasures the town can, and doubtless will, afford to pay the half million or so that its completion will cost, especially as its construction is all that the city will have to pay for. The running expenses of the Zoo are paid by the New York Zoological Society itself, which consists of several thousands of individuals, each willing to pay $10 a year toward the maintenance of New York's great menagerie and pleasure ground.

H. A. C.

New York, April 24, 1904.

Inner Motives of the Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The cry of the approaching Presidential election on the part of the Republican Party as against the Democrats is to be Socialism. They are starting the word around from inside sources that the Socialistic vote in this country is at least 3,000,000, and the idea is being quietly circulated that the vote will be cast for the Democratic candidate.

It is also said that it might be a good thing for the Republican Party that a Democrat be elected, because probably within the next two years, certainly within the next four, a setback in business and values will occur that will be blamed on the party in power at the time, no matter whether guilty or not, with the result that in 1908 the party which elects will have its own way for a good many years. Mr. Platt sounded the word last week, but the invention is not his, he only launched it. It comes from the councils of the Republican Party and was decided on several weeks ago. DEMO.

New York, April 25, 1904.

A Rescuer.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Say, Dusty, I'm goin' to apply fer a slice of dat Carnegie hero fund."

"Wot you been doin'? I ain't heard about you rescuin' anybody."

"I carried Saunterin' Sim nearly t'ree miles yesterday when he fainted because six men had him surrounded and was goin' to put him to work."

A FIRESIDE SONG.

Give me a pipe, a light, a hook,
A log that blazes merrily,
A corner by the chimney nook,
A comfortable chair—Ah, me,
What of the storm that shrieks without
Such spirits of contentment thrive
In me I'm half-inspired to shout:
"'Tis good, 'tis good to be alive!"

The storm grows fiercer, and I slip
From out my comfortable chair
And slyly take a modest nip
From the well-filled decanter there.
Till, tingling through my joyous veins
The chariots of gladness drive
With eager steeds and loosened reins—
Ah, then 'tis good to be alive!

To owe no man; to own mine house;
To be content with mine own lot;
To know no being, man or mouse
May bid me do what I would not;
To know the power of tyranny;
To know I'm monarch here—no gyve
Of damning debt to fetter me—
Ah, me, 'tis good to be alive!

To laugh at fame and scoff at wealth,
To envy none; to feel the free
And joyous leap of strength and health
In every pulse that beats in me;
To bow my head in thanks to God,
To dream, to hope, to toil, to strive,
Ah, me, it were a soulless clod
That is not glad to be alive!

To hear a woman's rustling gown,
To bid her come and sit with me,
To crave no honor or renown
But in her heart and memory;
To put my pipe or paper by,
To taste the honey in the hive
Of kisses—ah, 'tis then that I
Know 'tis so good to be alive!

J. W. FOLEY.

CLUB WOMEN CONDEMN REMSEN GAS MEASURE

Miss Rogers Fights Her Resolution Through City Federation.

DECLINED TO BE PUT DOWN

Question, Viewed from Aspect of Household Expense, Arouses Enthusiasm by Members.

It was Miss Jennie A. Rogers of Brooklyn who brought about the nearest approach to discord in the third convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, which was held yesterday in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Miss Rogers is a gentle-looking little woman, but she was determined that the Federation should go on record against the Remsen Gas bill, and she made her point, despite all opposition.

It was after 1 o'clock, an hour set apart for the convention luncheon, that Miss Rogers announced to the assembled women her opinion of the Remsen Gas bill.

"This bill," she said, "places a matter of public concern in the hands of private parties; frees them from taxes, and makes it easier for the public to be imposed upon another time. It does not seem to be a matter of politics, for it has been passed by a Republican House and signed by a Democratic Mayor, and we ought to appeal to Gov. Odell to veto it."

"It seems to me that this is a purely political matter which does not concern us," said Mrs. Herman Bolte, who is Chairman of the Federation Legislative Committee, which had just reported. "I don't think we ought to meddle with it."

"No, but have poor gas and pay a high price for it," cried a Brooklyn member from the floor sarcastically, while the women around her applauded.

"Ladies," said Mrs. Dore Lyon, the President, "it is now past time for luncheon. It is waiting for us, and we will have to postpone this business until the afternoon session."

An elaborate luncheon was served in the Pouch mansion across the street. That was followed by a reception; that by a long musical programme, and then came the regular programme of the afternoon, with long addresses upon child labor and civics. Half the delegates had left when, as the gavel was raised to call for order, prior to adjournment, little Miss Rogers rose again with her resolution about the gas bill.

The Chair was visibly annoyed. Mrs. Mary E. Craigie said that it was an important matter about which the women knew nothing, and she for one would not vote one it. Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor said that it certainly was an important matter, and every women who read the papers should know about it, and that it should be acted upon. Mrs. Trow said that she had paid too many unduly large gas bills not to know that every word Miss Rogers said about the bill was true. Mrs. Harry Hastings said that every resolution to be offered should be handed to the Chair in writing at the beginning of the meeting, and Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff rose to say that Miss Rogers had been headed off when she offered the resolution in the morning, and was being unjustly accused of being out of order now.

Just then some one slipped in a motion to table the resolution. There was a show of enthusiasm by a few of the delegates, who seconded it quickly, and it was put to vote.

"Aye!" cried some of the delegates impressively.

"No!" cried the many voices of Miss Rogers's followers.

"You will all have to come to the centre of the house and vote standing," said Mrs. Lyon wearily.

Then there was an amendment, and the women were not sure how they were to vote. They forgot they had been called to the centre of the house, and it was getting dark when the motion asking Gov. Odell to veto the bill was finally passed.

Many committees were appointed for different purposes in the course of the day's work, including one to consider the matter of the proposed new clubhouse. Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago and Joseph Hanihy, a Brooklyn public school Principal, spoke upon educational matters; Mrs. Florence Kelley upon child labor, and John De Witt Warner upon the "City Beautiful."

Mr. Warner said that every individual should work to make New York as near as possible like the celestial city, when it would not be necessary to keep lids down. Mrs. Lyons said at the close of Mr. Warner's remarks that the federation women would be glad to assist in making the city beautiful when one of their number was put on the commission. Mrs. Belle De Rivera, the federation's First Vice President, proposed to the federation that steps be taken immediately to have a woman appointed as lay member to replace one of the men members whose time of service soon will be up.

PARTING OF WEBER & FIELDS.

Tall Comedian Gets $40,000 for His Share of Old House.

Weber and Fields have made the final parting arrangements in due legal form. Mr. Weber is going to have the old Music Hall at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway. He has given Mr. Fields $40,000 for his share in the house. It probably will be conducted as a popular-priced burlesque house, but its policy has not been definitely determined yet.

Mr. Fields, according to the announcement that was made some time ago, will take part in a show under the management of Hamlin & Mitchell. A theatre in the neighborhood of Forty-third Street and Broadway will be ready next Winter, it is said, and there the comedian will appear in a play something on the order of "The Wizard of Oz" or "Babes in Toyland." It will be produced first in Chicago, and will then come to New York.

The present season of the Weber & Fields all-star stock company will end in Boston May 9. One member of the organization—Pete Dailey—has already signed with Klaw & Erlanger for next Fall. What Lillian Russell and the other members of the company will do is not yet known.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Madge Lessing has cut "My Burmese Maid" out of the second act of "Wang." Instead of it she is singing a melody called "Tizan." It was encored repeatedly last night.

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"The Virginian" will go to the Garrick Theatre in Chicago May 2, leaving the Manhattan Theatre, in this city, next Saturday, April 30.

***

Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller will end their season in "Camille" next Saturday evening.

***

Fred Stone, the "scarecrow" of "The Wizard of Oz," will catch for a baseball team composed of vaudeville actors, who will play a game at Bath Beach next Sunday.

***

The Strollers will give their first annual Spring stroll at their Madison Avenue clubhouse next week. An amendment to the by-laws was necessary before the club could invite women to the function. The stroll will continue for six nights and two afternoons.

***

At a special meeting of the Actors' Fund yesterday it was decided to convoke a congress of actors, actresses, and managers on Sunday afternoon, May 15, at the Metropolitan Opera House, for the purpose of establishing a pension fund for actors by taxing all free tickets issued in the theatres of the United States. Heinrich Conried was elected Chairman of the committee, and other members are Joseph Brooks, Daniel Frohman, H. B. Harris, and De Wolf Hopper.

Benefit for Actors' Fund.

Charles Frohman will give a benefit for the Actors' Fund at the Knickerbocker on May 13. Then, for the first time on the American stage, "Yvette," by Paul Berton, will be performed with as strong a cast as Mr. Frohman can get together. Cosmo Gordon Lennox, husband of Marie Tempest, has adapted the play into English. This will be the first benefit of the season for the Actors' Fund, though there have been others for the Actors' Home.

THE LAST CABINET DINNER.

Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou Entertain —Reception for Prince Pu Lun.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The last Cabinet dinner of the season took place this evening, when the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Cortelyou were the hosts of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and all the Cabinet officers now in the city.

Prince Pu Lun of China was the guest of honor at a large reception this afternoon, when Mr. and Mrs. John Foster invited several hundred of the smartest Washington society to meet the Prince at their home on Eighteenth Street. The hosts welcomed their friends with the Chinese Minister and his guest in a drawing-room fragrant with American Beauty roses. The hangings of this apartment are almost entirely of superb Oriental embroideries gathered by Mr. Foster in his Eastern travels. Although unable to speak or understand English, Prince Pu Lun greeted each guest with a cordial grasp of the hand.

Assisting in the entertainment of the large company were Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Loomis, Mme. Perez, Miss Wilson, and Miss Harlan. In the dining room Miss Boardman poured tea.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt received at the White House to-day Richard Strauss, the composer, and Mme. Strauss. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt and a pary of friends attended a concert given at the National Theatre by M. and Mme. Strauss.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay entertained the Chinese Prince at an informal luncheon today. In addition to the guest of honor, there were present President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill, and Sir Chentung Liang Chang, the Chinese Minister.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wheeler—Gilman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Miss Alice Gilman, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Daniel C. Gilman, and Everett P. Wheeler, the New York lawyer, were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's parents on Massachusetts Avenue, the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hodges of Baltimore.

The bride was unattended, but entered the room with her father, where she was met by the bridegroom, who had as best man his cousin, John Wheeler Griffin of New York. Miss Gilman wore a gown of white crêpe de chine, with a white picture hat trimmed with ostrich feathers.

The company witnessing the ceremony and later entertained at breakfast included many old friends of the bride's family from Baltimore, her former home, some of whom were Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, the President of Johns Hopkins University and Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Ransen, Mr. and Mrs. Randall, and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn.

The New York guests included Dr. William W. Gilman and Dr. Gilman Thompson, the Rev. and Mrs. Cornelius Smith, and the Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler departed this afternoon for New York, which will be their home.

Blanchard—De Witt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A military wedding, with every man of the bridal party and many of the guests in full uniform, took place this afternoon at the residence of Gen. Calvin De Witt, United States Army, and Mrs. De Witt, when their only daughter, Miss Mary De Witt, and Dr. Robert M. Blanchard, United States Army, were married in the presence of a small company of relatives and close personal friends, the Rev. Dr. John De Witt of Princeton Theological Seminary officiating. Dr. and Mrs. Blanchard will live at Fort Thomas, Ky., where the former is now stationed.

Spaulding—Chase.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 26.—Miss Nan L. Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Chase, and Howard Spaulding of New York were married at the home of the bride's parents, 322 Claremont Avenue, last night. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, pastor of the First Congregational Church. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Mahel Chase, as maid of honor and Miss E. Belle Parker as bridesmaid, while Miss Dorothy Chase, a younger sister of the bride, acted as flower girl. The best man was Irving Hamilton of New York, and the ushers were George J. Chase, brother of the bride; Clarence Kipp of Elizabeth, Irving Tuthill, and Edgar McNaughton. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding will reside in Boston.

King—Van Beuren.

Miss Mary Spingler Van Beuren, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Van Beuren, was married yesterday afternoon to Willard Vinton King at the residence of her parents, 21 West Fourteenth Street. The wedding had been arranged to take place at the Church of the Ascension, but owing to the death of the bride's cousin, Michael Van Beuren Davis, last week, the invitations were recalled, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Percy Grant, pastor of the Church of the Ascension, in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends at the bride's residence. The bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth Woodams, Elizabeth Cushman, Elizabeth S. Van Beuren, Louise Davis Van Beuren, Anne Archbold, Maud Younger, and Josephine Reynolds. Layton Brewer was best man, and the ushers selected were Dr. Frederick T. Van Beuren, Jr., Howard Cushman, Irving Ruland, William E. Frenaye, W. Holden Weeks, and Gustavus T. Kirby. There was no reception.

Curtis—Hooper.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 26.—The wedding of Miss Fanny Hooper, daughter of the late Edward W. Hooper, and Greeley E. Curtis took place in King's Chapel this afternoon. The Rev. Howard N. Brown officiated.

The bride was escorted to the altar by her cousin, Thornton K. Lothrop. Miss Mary Hooper, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. James Curtis, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception followed at the bride's home, 40 Beacon Street.

Mr. Curtis is the hydraulic engineer of the Fire Department, and a large number of the firemen were in full uniform at the church.

Daniel—Waggaman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Thomas E. Waggaman's daughter, Miss Julia Waggaman, became the bride of Thomas Cushing Daniel, formerly of Virginia, but now of this city, at noon to-day. No cards of invlation were issued for the ceremony, which was witnessed only by the relatives of the two families. Mr. Daniel had as his best man his brother, Brooke Daniel of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel left here this afternoon for New York, and will spend their honeymoon abroad.

FITCH PLAY FOR MISS WALSH.

Wagenhalls & Kemper Also Have a Drama by Barrie.

Clyde Fitch has agreed to furnish for Blanche Walsh a "society melodrama," to be produced in New York Jan. 1. The managers who will present Miss Walsh in the new Fitch play are Wagenballs & Kemper. Mr. Kemper was with the dramatist in Sicily several weeks. He got back from Europe yesterday. Besides announcing that he was to have a play by Mr. Fitch, he says that he obtained the rights to the new Jean Richepin and Henri Cain play, which Bernhardt will present in Paris next November.

Mr. Kemper also has a comedy by Gresac, author of "The Marriage of Kitty." Another of his acquisitions is an emotional drama by J. M. Barrie. Early next season Wagenhalls & Kemper will produce "La Baillonnee," a melodrama by Pierre Decourcelle, which will be adapted from the French by George R. Simms.

Meeting at Miss Gould's Postponed.

The meeting arranged for this afternoon at the home of Miss Helen Miller Gould, 579 Fifth Avenue, has been postponed because of the illness of G. Sherwood Eddy, the Young Men's Christian Association Secretary from India, who was to have spoken upon that country.

ART THEATRE SOCIETY HEARS STORY OF DAVID

Bispham Tells of His Appeal to Andrew Carnegie.

McMILLIN OFFERS $50,000

He Desires to be First of a Hundred, Each of Whom Would Donate This Amount to the Work.

Contrary to the expectations of the cynics that the National Arts Theatre Society's year of existence had ended with mere theories, as it began, there came to light at its annual dinner last night the fact that at least one very rich man was ready to put down $50,000 toward the scheme for building a temple of dramatic art in this city.

Emerson McMillin, Director of twenty-four great corporations and one of the men who made his millions largely in gas, announced in a brief after-dinner speech that he would be one of a hundred men who should furnish between them $5,000,000, or half the sum needed to establish the National Arts Theatre planned by the society. He said he regarded it as practical to get together the other ninety-nine. His offer was preceded by the remark:

"I think it would be a misfortune if Andrew [referrng to Mr. Carnegie] should build this theatre hy himself. I'd much rather have 100,000 people interested in it."

He did not go into details, hut left the impression that, having raised the first half million, he would favor collecting the remainder in the shape of small subscriptions from a great many people.

Of the many speeches that preceded that of Mr. McMillin, the most striking was one by David Bispham, the opera singer. That Mr. Bispham had approached Mr. Carnegie, his good friend, about the National Theatre scheme was well known, hut the details of the negotiations had not been disclosed before. With two or three words of introduction, Mr. Bispham told the story by reading what he declared was an ancient document recently resurrected.

At first his hearers did not know what he was driving at, hut gradually the import of the veiled legend became apparent, and the room ecboed with applause and laughter. Mr. Bispham had written his story with great care, and here is a partial copy of the manuscript he reluctantly loaned to a reporter:

THE EPISTLE OF DAVID.

"A manuscript lately brought to light, dating from the first century A. C., and bearing closely upon the well-known Gospel According to Andrew, has been discovered. The narrative bears every internal evidence of being genuine, and is a colloquy wbich took place about the first year of the reign of Theodorus the Strenuous, between Andrew, surnamed Croesus, and David the Singer of the Church at Philadelphia. To David are we indebted for its preservation. It reads as follows:

"'I, David, had traveled much and had seen the theatres at Athens and at Rome, and had approved the judgment of Paris, and with a deep thought in my mind I journeyed to the Land of Scotia and abode certain days in the hill country in the castle of Andrew the Rich, surnamed Croesus.'"

The ancient manuscript, which Mr. Bispham read with histrionic intonations, proceeded to set forth that Andrew the Rich was of small stature but of great heart, "whose head ruleth and his hand is stayed." Andrew treated kindly his visitor, David the Singer. At a propitious moment David made known his desires, saying:

"'O, Andrew, thou hast flocks and herds and lands and palaces. Are not thy riches famed even unto the ends of the earth? Naught is impossible unto thee. Come now, therefore, be it known unto thee that the new world cryeth out for a worthy home for the drama. Do thou, therefore, build us a theatre, even a temple unto Thespis like unto naught the world has seen before. Let not the unbelieving daunt thee.'"

It was then set forth that Andrew the Rich was urged not to erect a place "alone for the presentment of the grace of dancers, but for the elevation of the mind of man." The epistle of David continued:

"'O Andrew, if so it seemeth good in thy sight, secure it well and grapple it unto thy heart with bonds of Steel.

"'Do thou call its name the Institution of the Classic Theatre, wherein the greatest works of men may be performed in the vulgar tongue understanded of all the world; that men may flock thither and partake of the benefits of thy largesse.'

"And Andrew pondered these things and sayings in his heart and then he spake: 'O David, in thy pleasant converse there is much delight, and in thy mind there is a mighty thought. Tell me now, I pray thee, how great a price hast thou deemed should be paid for such a work?'

"And I, David, answered and said: 'O, Andrew, surnamed Croesus, do thou apportion and set apart for this work 10,000,000 sesterii, and do thou take counsel of such and such men, skilled in letters; poets and professors and wise men of affairs; and do thou form affiliations with the greatest institutions of learning, both for men and women, in the land of thine adoption; and do thou bind together such of those whose business is drama is, and take thou advice even as to the foundation of a true profession whereof the men and maidens of our land, of highest education and birth, may be proud.'

"And Andrew answered and said: 'Verily, how noble a deed would this be, could there but be found the actors (who truly I believe, exist not) who could present worthily the plays thou namest.' And then I showed unto him the names of those, and spake of the great ones skilled in acting, who would be bespoken to perform even upon the stage of the theatre which he had builded, and of the rising generation who would follow in the paths his wisdom had shown.

"But Andrew questioned and looked on all sides, as is his wont, and he said: 'If thou sayest truly that there he men who can present worthily these plays, then to whom can they play them? For verily I perceive 'tis an audience is lacking, nor do I believe it is in the heart of the people to interest themselves at all in this matter. Have I not builded a hall and founded it in my own name? And did I not place therein Walter the Musician? And, verily he piped and he piped, hut the people danced not unto his piping! Nor came they to hear his music in sufficient numbers, and my venture rewarded me not. Truly, in order that I should not lose, I builded me studios upon the building. Howbeit, continue! Thine enthusiasm almost persuadeth me."

UNFOLDING THE GOSPEL.

"Then I enlarged and unfolded to him all that was in my thought, and he strode to and fro within the room, and his hands worked beneath the raiment behind him. And he spake in a low voice, as if to himself, saying:

"'Of the making of books there is no end, and they shall not go houseless. Verily am I sent to prepare a place for them. Their leaves shall not he scattered hy the winds of heaven. No! Verily, I will build me librarles, yet not as that single one at Alexandria, the which being hurned all the learning of the world was deetroyed. Not so! For I have founded hundreds, and if so he that some may perish, yet there will remain. My name shall live among men upon the earth forever! Thus shall knowledge be disseminated, that of the making of hooks there need he no end.'

"Yet dwelt he upon the thought, and after a time we crossed over and came to the other side of the sea, and met again in the New World. And there I spake to him further on the matter. And he took me up with him into his chariot, and I showed unto him the place where I would that the theatre should be huilded. And he said that if others were like-minded and would join with him, he felt the edifice in my thought even yet might take form in marhle and in brass. And I described unto him the library devoted to the special uses of the institution of the Classic Theatre."

The manuscript next told how Andrew, surnamed Croesus, was informed that no fame like the fame of having huilded the first temple of art belong to any man. The glory of his name would go throughout the world. Thereupon Andrew said, "O, for thine enthusiasm!" The epistle proceeded:

"Andrew said: 'But hast thou not heard how it has been said hy a wise man of old, Put not thy eggs all in one hasket? Verily, my own word is better. I say unto the youth of the generation; Dissipate not your energies in various pursuits, put all your eggs in one hasket. Put them there, I say—and watch the hasket! Verily the richee in my basket have increased and multiplied by reason of my years of watching, nor have I considered in all these years this fascinating proposal. Howbeit, had I thine enthusiasm, I would own the world!'

"And I departed, saying unto him that I would bring a plan. He fixed a day to see the same. I took counsel of a great architect, who made me certain drawings, and I went and sat at meat with Andrew in his own house, voting not that one of his kinsmen therein was also a builder of edifices. And after we had broken bread, Andrew called for the plans and marveled at the dignity and beauty of the art of the great architect who had conceived them. Then, turning toward his kinsman, he said unto me:

"'If thou wilt have this young man to build me the theatre, lo, I will have my purse bearer pay unto thee ten million sestertii!' Whereat his wife and those who stood by rejoiced greatly, but I departed with mingled feelings in my heart and eougbt out the architect, and told him what had befallen. He smote upon his thigh and said: 'By all the Gods, let it be so! I care not who the builder be, so long as thy servant may supervise the work. Thy thought is so mighty that it must be put into form, no matter who doeth it, so go thou then and say unto Andrew as I have told thee, and bid his kinsman come straightway to consult with me.

"Then went I in haste and wrote to Andrew what the architect had said, hut the next day there came no word from him whose surname is Croesus, and a great fear came upon me. The second day came a letter from Andrew bidding me remember well tbat of making of books there was no end, and that the housing of them was as the breath of his life. He had considered my plan well, determining that the man who builded the theatre would he considered a benefactor of mankind, but he said:

"'Though in pleasant converse there is much delight, yet many words may be had without money and for small price. In the language of the common man, talk is cheap.'

"So I returned to my abode, desolate, and pondered over these things in my heart."

There were nearly three hundred guests at the dinner. Joseph I. C. Clarke presided. The speakers included Clifford Wayne Hartridge, James S. Metcalfe, Mrs. Martha Morton Conheim, Robert T. Haines, and Bronson Howard. Several of them called attention to the fact that in one year the society's membership had grown from seventeen to nearly twelve hundred. Said Mr. Hartridge:

"If you doubt that we need a National arts theatre, look at the Metropolitan Opera House—a palace within and a hrewery without!"

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last of the April weddings take place to-day and Saturday. In May there are a few, about five in all. Already the ships going to Europe are crowded with well-known people, and after the meeting at Morris Park and the parade of the Coaching Club next week, there will be hut few of the fashionahle set left in town. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt were among those who sailed yesterday. Mrs. Stewart will visit her sister, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who has heen in Cannes all Winter, but who is en route for England. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt will go to the Continent, and will he joined later hy Cooper Hewitt.

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Mrs. Spencer Ervin of Philadelphia has cards out for a dinner in honor of Miss Elsie Whelen and her fiancé, Robert Goelet. It will take place on Saturday evening, May 7.

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The engagement is announced in Philadelphia of Miss Margaret Hall Dunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dunn of Chestnut Hill, to Alexander Outerbridge, Jr.

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The engagement is announced of Charles Coleman Stoddard of this city and Miss Anna Low Glen; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Glen of Elizabeth, N. J.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar will give a dinner to-morrow evening for Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan.

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The wedding of Mrs. John H. Coppenhagen to George Bruce Webster of the Calumet Club will take place in June. Mrs. Coppenhagen was Miss Embry, the daughter of Judge James H. Embry and Mrs. Embry of Washington, D. C. She is the widow of John H. Coppenhagen of Boston.

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Mrs. Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter arrived yesterday on the Kronprinz, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, R. L. Redmond, G. L. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, the Misses Mildred and Irene Sherman, and Miss Marie Van Vorst.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, who passed the Winter at Aiken, are at their residence, 745 Fifth Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin have arrived at All View, New Rochelle, where they will be until late in the Spring.

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Booked on the Slavonia, sailing yesterday for Liverpool, were Mrs. Fraser Penniman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. B. Stapler, Baroness von Veltheim, and Col. William Wyndham and Mrs. Wyndham.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Degener, Mrs. Albert I. Gihon, Clarence Gibon, Comte Louis de Sibourg, Jacob Wendell, and Mrs. T. Tileston Wells were on the Noordam.

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Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss McAfee, and Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, Jr., will sail for Europe in May.

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Mrs. George W. Carleton and Miss Ida Carleton will leave to-morrow for a trip around the world. They will go to Japan first.

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Mrs. Howard Munnikhuysen and the Misses Munnikhuysen of Baltimore have planned to spend the Summer at Bluff Point, N. Y. Mrs. Alexander Brown, her daughter, Miss Harriet Brown, and Mrs. William S. James, who spent several days at the Waldorf, have returned to Baltimore.

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A musicale and reception will be given this afternoon and evening by the Woman's Club of New York at its clubhouse, 9 East Forty-sixth Street, from 4 to 10 o'clock. This club has as its patronesses, who are also members, a long list of fashionable women, and the reception will be well attended. In addition to an attractive musical programme, there is also to be an exhibition of paintings, bronzes, and handwoven textiles. The Reception Committee is composed of Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, Mrs. Cadwalader Evans, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. F. Everett Oakes, Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. Augustus Jullliard, Mrs. H. G. Piffard, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey and Mrs. Jamee L. Morgan of Brooklyn. Mme. Petite is to recite in French, and the Parisian Trio—violin, 'cello, and piano—will play. Among the singers will be Charles Norman Grenville, Miss Marian Fleld, Mrs. Clara Kamsbor, and Edwin Wilson. Miss Clara Belle Palmer will be at the piano, and Mr. Wickes will also play on the violin. In the evening a composition of Bamberg's that has been heard in this country only two or three times will be rendered. There will be on exhibition a collection of pastels by Carl Koehler, another of landscapes by Orrin Parsons, and a collection of mezzotint reproductions of old English and French paintings by Arlent Edwards. The collection of bronzes represents the work of Angelo del Nero and some beautiful textiles woven by hand in del Nero's studio in Italy, are also to be on view, as well as a collection of water colore by various Italian artists.

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Mrs. Leslie Colton gave a musicale and supper last evening at her studio.

Arthur H. Bissell Seriously Injured.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 26.—Arthur H. Bissell, a young New York lawyer and Secretary of the Montclair Club, is lying in a critical condition at the home of William B. Dickson, Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation, as the result of being thrown from a horse while riding on Sunday afternoon. It did not become generally known until to-day that the accident had happened. Mr. Bissell was thrown near Mr. Dickson's house on Llewellyn Road, and as he is an intimate friend of Mr. Dickson, was carried into the house and cared for there. He is suffering from concuesion of the hrain.

¶ In the case of a widow appointed as executrix it is seldom that she has the necessary business training to enable her to properly handle the estate; hence she is compelled to rely upon the advice of friends or attorney.

ABSOLUTE reliance, however, may be placed in a strong and properly managed corporation, authorized by law to administer such trusts.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
Surplus, $9,000,000. Equitable Bldg.
Capital, $3,000 000. 15 Nassau St.

COUNTESS CASSINI'S FAIR A SUCCESS DESPITE RAIN

Washington Society in Force at Russian Red Cross Function.

FUNDS FOR JAPANESE, TOO

Neutrality Observed by Sending Checks to M. Takahira—Miss Alice Roosevelt Has a Fortune Told.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Notwithstanding inauspicious weatber, the Countess Cassini held her fair for the Russian Red Cross this afternoon in the grounds of Belmont, the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber, at Fourteenth and Clifton Streets, where a semi-circle of booths and a huge vaudeville tent, which later served as a dining hall, afforded shelter from the frequent showers.

In the intervals of fair weather the Artillery Band, loaned by the Secretary of War, played inspiring numbers, while in the main tent a continuous performance of professional and amateur artists delighted an audience of several hundred people.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has just recovered from a slight attack of German measles, was present throughout the afternoon, and formed one of the waiting line about the fortune teller's tent, where a professional palmist read the fate of all comers. Mme. Jusserand, the wife of the French Ambassador, had charge of the Russian booth, and the Misses Calderon, the daughters of the Peruvian Minister, sold flowers. Count Cassini entertained at dinner a large number of friends in one of the booths.

Mrs. Hay, whose name headed the list of patronesses, was among the earliest visitors, as was Lady Durand, wife of the British Ambassador, who presented her husband's check for $100. The Ambassador sent a like amount to the Japanese Minister, M. Takahira, for the use of the Japanese Red Cross. This form of neutrality was observed very generally by the patronesses from official society, Mrs. Dewey having set the example when she consented to have her name used by the Russian Countess.

All the patronesses were present at some time during the afternoon, or were represented by checks, the list including in addition to Mrs. Hay, Lady Durand and Mme. Jusserand, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mme. Hengelmuller, Baroness von Sternburg, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Depew, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Lodge, Baroness Moncheur, Mme. Calderon, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Audenried, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Perry Belmont, New York; Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, Miss Patten, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. Pinchot, Mrs. Townsend, and Mrs. Walsh.

If the weather proves more propitious the fair will be repeated to-morrow, Countess Cassini, it is stated, has $10,000 in bank toward the fund and hopes to swell it considerably as the result of to-day's and to-morrow's work.

NEW AUSTRALIAN CABINET.

All the Ministers But One Members of the Labor Party.

MELBOURNE, April 26.—Mr. Watson, the labor leader, (who was called upon to organize a Ministry after the defeat of the Cabinet on April 22 on a labor motion,) has formed a Cabinet, with himself as Premier and Treasurer; Mr. Hughes, Minister for External Affairs; Mr. Higgins, Attorney General; Mr. Batchelor, Minister for Home Affairs; Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Dawson, Minister of Defense; Mr. Mabon, Postmaster General, and Mr. McGregor, Vice President of the Federal Executive Council.

All the members of the new Cahlnet belong to the Labor Party, with the exception of Mr. Higgins.

IN THE SHOPS.

For some one who wishes a very beautiful clock there is one exquisitely painted on porcelain that can be bought for $200. This is an old clock, said to be Italian, twenty-two inches high, square, and with a porcelain dome, also painted. All sides are equally beautiful. On the front is the clock face with painting below, and on the other three sides are full-length female figures in delicate colors painted upon a very dark green background. The painting at the back is on the door, which, opening, shows the metal works. There are four porcelain pillars ornamented with gold at the four corners, and at the top of the clock is the dome of porcelain like the sides, and like them painted with female faces. The metal work about the clock is brass. It stands upon four brass feet, the dome is surmounted by a cone of brass, and knohs finish the four small pillars.

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Pretty little Japanese card cases are of a soft Japanese leather upon which are printed designs in color. They cost 50 and 75 cents.

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Deep colors are used in gowns of all kinds this year, and what are called tub gowns, though there may never be a thought of their seeing the water, are quite as brilliant as any of the others. One handsome white linen waist of the butcher linen variety, is embroidered with yellow, of a deep, rich shade, the work very heavy. The yoke is embroidered almost solidly with the yellow, this running down on the tops of the sleeves. The stock and the deep cuffs are finished in the same way, and are smart and striking.

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A handsome gown of a heavy linen is a hright, deep red. There is an entire skirt of this, and the waist is made up in jacket shape with a front and lower part of a fine white muslin of tucks and embroidery. The jacket is short, Eton in effect, the white under waist having a soft turn-down collar edged with lace and with fine, hut heavy, embroidery set on. There are tucks down the front and a shaped belt of the red gathers it in at the waist.

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A parasol handle of smooth, polished red wood makee a short henli at the top, has the end sharp pointed, and becomes the small head of a bird with a sharp bill.

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A white club parasol is effective, having a rough, all-black stick.

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Cloth is used as an accessory to silk gowns as it has been before. One of these gowns is made in one of the new-old styles peculiar to this season. It is of a champagne-colored silk. The skirt is finished around the lower edge with a plain hand of cloth, not very wide. Above this is an old-fashioned puff, half as wide again, of the silk eewed on to the skirt and then turned up, with a heading at the top. Carried up from this are short, pointed tabs of cloth set on around the skirt at wide intervals. There is a short jacket of cloth finished with silk and the sleeves, reaching about to the elbows, are of silk with flowing lace ruffles in the lower edges.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AT THE FAIR

IF YOU GO it is unlikely that an opportunity will offer to talk with the President of the Exposition, the chiefs of departments, and the foreign commissioners.

IF YOU DO NOT GO it is certain that no better idea of the Fair can be had than from their own personal opinions.

There is a complete series of illustrations—day and night photographs, bird's-eye views, &c.—with 27 special illustrated articles by the President of the Exposition, the heads of departments, and the foreign commissioners in the current issue of

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A Complete, Illustrated Summary of the Fair.
Now on All Newsstands. 10 Cents.

GEN. JOSEPH DICKINSON DEAD.

Participated in a Score of Fights During the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Gen. Joseph Dickinson died here to-day. He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 25, 1830, and educated in the public schools of that city. When the rebellion broke out Dickinson was engaged in the manufacturing business. He was among those who volunteered in March, 1861, for the defense of Washington, and was with the brigade that left Philadelphia under Col. William F. Small for the National capital, and which was fired on by the mob at Baltimore.

When Col. Small recruited the Twenty-sixth Regiment, which was the first of the three-year regiments in Pennsylvania, Dickinson was made a Lieutenant, and became Adjutant General through the influence of Secretary Cameron, and was assigned to duty with the General Staff. He was promoted rapidly. He participated in twenty battles and numerous skirmishes, and was wounded five times. For gallantry at Williamsburg and Antietam he was brevetted Colonel, and Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg.

Gen. Dickinson resigned from the army in January, 1864, in consequence of wounds and returned to his home in Philadelphia and resumed business. In August, 1882, he removed to Washington to accept an appointment in the Pension Office, which position he held until his death. Gen. Dickinson leaves a widow. He had no children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Bass.

Charles H. Bass, President of the Florencedale Coal Company, died at his home, 300 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born seventy-eight years ago in New Brunswick, N. J., and when a boy went with his parents to Pottsville, Penn., to live. He eventually became a mine owner, and for many years had been the head of the Florencedale Coal Company, the offices of which are at 17 Broadway, Manhattan. Mr. Bass had lived in the same house in Brooklyn for fifty years. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. A son and two daughters survive him.

Asa W. Twichell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 26.—Asa W. Twichell, the portrait painter, died here to-day. Mr. Twichell was born in Swanzey, N. H., Jan. 1, 1820, and spent his boyhood on farms in Vermont and Northern New York. He was self-educated in his profession. He always had an aptitude for drawing faces, and in 1839 painted his first portrait. He came to Albany in 1843. His three-quarter length portrait of the late Judge Rufus W. Peckham, who was lost at sea in the sinking of the Ville de Havre, which occupies a prominent place in the Court of Appeals, is considered one of his best achievements.

Herman Hyman Drops Dead.

Herman Hyman, seventy-three years old, President of the Congregation Adath Emuno, Hoboken, where he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Albert Schiller, of 611 Bloomfield Street, fell dead yesterday before the synagogue in Garden Street, near Fourth Street. He was well known as a real estate dealer. He had just called to tell the janitress, Mrs. William Barmeyer, that his efforts to have her salary raised $10 a month had proved successful at a meeting of the Governing Board Monday night, when he was stricken with heart disease.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM T. SNEAD, who at one time was one of the best-known acrobats in this country, having traveled for many years with Barnum's circus, died at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, aged fifty-seven years.

JOSEPH SNYDER, one of the o

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

Stocks Rally in a Traders' Market—Business Small and Without Significance—The Panama Payments.

Yesterday's market was the reverse of Monday's. That is to say, the stock and produce markets improved together. Of course there is neither logic nor consistency in this. If the crop outlook is bad enough to stiffen the produce markets that is no bull argument on stocks. However, the rise on Tuesday, like the fall on Monday, was nothing more than a traders' affair. Stocks which were a little oversold on Monday evening may now be a little overbought, and in neither case is the situation altered at all. Among fifty active properties fractional advances were the rule, and only two properties changed a point or more. Sugar rose upon some improvement in the trade and General Electric fell for no better assigned reason than that somebody wanted money in a narrow market. There was no better news of the iron trade, but Steel preferred enjoyed its full divisible share of the improvement. Steel 5s were uncertain, reflecting the effect of an unexpected supply from the winding up of the bond conversion syndicate.

The day's news was mixed. The Wabash notes—about which Mr. Gould knew nothing on Monday—are not only issued, but also sold by takers to investors. The cost to Wabash is above the money market, and the bond market is as torpid as ever. Separately or together the facts are worth study by those who like the situation and outlook. There was a report that the Panama payment has been made already in Paris, the money being advanced by French bankers who will be reimbursed through the exchange market. Thus we seem again confronted with accomplished facts. Americans are so enamored of an administration which does things that it can do no harm to mention that criticisms are heard of this manner of managing financial affairs. These murmurs are all from outsiders, the business being managed to please those most directly concerned, who are satisfied. The Treasury accountants who wished to see the papers upon which $40,000,000 were to be disbursed are too slow and simple for this age, and appear foolish enough, if the report is true. Atchison made a surprisingly good report of March net, but Southern and Missouri, Kansas and Texas made poor showings for April. The larger significance attaches to the later reports. The classified report of foreign trade for March confirms inferences from the totals. Loss of exports of agricultural products was partially corrected by increase in exports of manufactures and by reduced imports of luxuries and manufactures.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar.....1½ | St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1st pf.....½
Am. Sugar pf.....½ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.....½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.....½ | Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 3¾
Con. Tobacco pf.....½ | U. S. Rubber pf.....½
Pacific Coast.....1 | U. S. Steel pf.....½
Penn. R. R.....½ | Wabash .....½
Pressed S. Car pf.....½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive.....⅝ | Mo., Kan. & Texas..1⅛
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.2 | Pullman 1
Chi. Term. Trans...½ | Rubber Goods.....½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...½ | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..1½
Col. South. 1st pf...½ | St. L. S. W.....⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.....½ | St. L. S. W. pf.....1½
Detroit South.....½ | Texas & Pacific.....⅝
General Electric.....3¼ | Union Pacific pf.....½
Kan. City So. pf.....½ | Va.-Car. Chem.....⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s...2⅝ | Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s.....1½
Lake E. & W. 1st...1 | Tol., Peo. & W. 1st..1
M. L. & T. 7s.....3½

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. N. 2d.....1 | Long 1sl. gen. 4s....1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 26	197,511
To date this year	39,801,517
Corresponding date last year	53,441,778

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 26	$2,049,600
To date this year	$212,395,300
Corresponding date last year	$228,349,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bowery Bank.
Butte Electric and Power Co. preferred stock.
New York and Harlem Railroad.
New York Mutual Gas Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co.

PANAMA CANAL PAYMENT.

Report of Syndicate Formed in Paris—Exchange Market Not Affected.

According to information received yesterday in Wall Street in the form of dispatches from Washington, a syndicate of Paris bankers had been formed to finance in that city the payment of $40,000,000 to be made to the Panama Canal Company contrary to the plan which as generally understood provided for the transfer of the money in New York from the Sub-Treasury and the special depositary banks to J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agents of the Panama Canal Company. The report was received with interest in banking circles and caused some surprise, but it was said that even if true the new arrangement would not, as a matter of fact, alter the situation in the least so far as the effects of the payment upon the foreign exchange and local money markets were concerned. The only difference, it was said, would be that the money that eventually would have to be transmitted from New York would be paid to the Paris syndicate that had advanced the money to the canal company, instead of to the canal company directly. It was said further that the payment to the canal company had already been actually accomplished in Paris.

Only one additional engagement of gold for export was made yesterday, $500,000 being engaged by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. The foreign exchange market was quiet and easier, the rate for demand sterling falling to about 4.8715, which was the low price of the previous day.

CROSS-TOWN LINE BONDS SOLD.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Take $2,250,000 of Central Company's Issue.

Announcement was made yesterday of the sale to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of $2,250,000 in two-year 5 per cent. notes of the Central Crosstown Railway Company, which is leased by and under the control of the Metropolitan Securities Company, and operates the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street cross-town lines.

Some time ago an issue of $3,000,000 of bonds was authorized by this company, $2,500,000 to be used in electrical equipment of the road, and $500,000 to meet bonds coming due. The Metropolitan, it is understood, has already paid for the electrical equipment, and this issue of notes will reimburse the treasury of the Metropolitan Company. Bonds to pay and retire the notes will be issued as soon as the bond market warrants the procedure. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. disposed of the notes to investors.

Jump in American Can Profits.

The American Tin Can Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. All the old Directors were re-elected, except that C. S. Guthrie was replaced by O. H. Bogue. George McMurtry was elected a member of the Executive Committee. The net sales for the year were $22,919,524, an increase of $843,139 over the previous year. The net profits were $2,394,510, an increase of $1,207,790. President F. A. Assman said that the increase in the volume of business had been obtained in the face of lower average prices for the company's products.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 26, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
222	226	100	Adams Express	225	225	225	225	...
48¼	48⅝	15,300	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	48¼	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝	+ ¼
17½	17⅝	1,420	Am. Car & F. Co	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17¼	...
70	70½	300	*Am. Car & F. Co. pf	70¼	70	70	70	+ ¼
7	7¼	100	*Am. Ice Co	7	7	7	7	...
27⅝	28	110	*Am. Ice Co. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
18½	18⅝	950	*Am. Locomo. Co	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
81	81½	122	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	81	81	81	81	...
48¼	48⅝	2,300	*Am. S. & R. Co	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	...
93⅝	93¾	465	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	93¾	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
127⅞	128	8,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	127¾	128¾	126¾	128¾	+1¼
126	127	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	125¾	126¼	126¼	126½	+ ⅝
72⅞	73	10,850	Atch., Top. & S. F	72⅝	73⅛	72⅝	72⅞	+ ⅛
93¾	93⅝	120	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛
79½	79¾	1,320	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅜	79⅝	79¼	79½	+ ⅛
90⅜	90⅝	27	Baltimore & Ohio pf	90⅜	90⅝	90¼	90¼	...
46⅜	46¾	5,405	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	46⅜	46¾	46⅜	46½	+ ¼
117⅜	117⅝	580	Canadian Pacific	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+ ¼
159½	160⅜	200	Central R. of N. J.	160	160	160	160	...
31½	31½	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	31	31	31	31	— ¼
16⅜	16¼	1,000	Chicago Great West	16½	16¾	16⅛	16¼	...
27¼	27⅜	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
144⅝	144⅞	9,355	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	144	144⅝	143¾	144¼	+ ⅜
175	176½	395	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	175	175	175	175	— 2
87⅞	88	940	Chi. Term. Trans	...	...	...	88⅜	— ⅛
18	18½	2,900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	18¼	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	860	Chicago Union Trac	6	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	32	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf	30⅝	31	30⅜	31	+ ½
31⅛	32	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ¼
53⅜	54	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf	54	54	53½	53½	— ½
22¾	23¼	1,620	Col. & Southern 2d pf	23	23	22½	23	— ½
12⅝	13	100	Col. & H. C. & I	13	13	13	13	...
185	195	100	Commercial Cable	187	187	187	187	...
207	208	775	Consolidated Gas	206¾	207½	206¾	207	+ ¼
109½	111	160	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
13¾	13⅞	1,450	Corn Products Co	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
158½	159	400	Delaware & Hudson	158¼	159	158¼	159	...
8½	9½	100	Detroit Southern	9	9	9	9	—1
26⅞	26⅞	3,850	Erie	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
64¾	64⅞	250	Erie 1st pf	64¾	64¾	64¼	64⅝	— ⅝
40¾	41	200	Erie 2d pf	41	41	41	41	...
59	60	200	Evans, C. H.	57	57	57	57	...
161	162	800	General Electric	163½	163⅝	160¼	161¼	—3½
130¾	131	200	Illinois Central	131	131	130⅞	130⅞	+ ⅛
35	37	300	Kansas City South. pf	35	35	35	35	— ½
28½	28¾	700	Lake Erie & Western	28½	28¾	28½	28½	...
107⅝	108	200	Louisville & Nashville	107½	107¾	107⅛	107⅝	+ ⅛
142⅜	142⅝	300	Manhattan Elevated	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼	...
113	113⅞	1,500	*Met. Street Railway	112¾	112⅞	112¾	112⅝	+ ⅜
55	55⅞	2,060	Mexican Central	55⅜	56	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
92⅜	92⅞	1,700	Missouri Pacific	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	+ ¼
42¾	42⅞	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	42¾	42⅞	42¾	42⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	16⅝	110	*Nat. Lead Co	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
116¼	116¾	400	New York Central	115⅜	116¾	115¾	116¾	+ ¼
188½	189¼	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	189	189	189	189	...
142	144⅜	20	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel	143½	143½	143½	143½	...
213⅜	215	800	N. Y., Ont. & West	214	215⅜	214	215⅜	+ ½
58	59	100	Norfolk & Western	58	58	58	58	— ¼
82½	83¼	200	North American	83	83	83	83	+ ¼
4	4⅛	2,400	Ontario Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
53	54	100	Pacific Coast	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
117¾	117⅞	19,450	Pennsylvania R. R.	117¾	117⅝	117⅜	117½	+ ½
96⅜	97	100	People's Gas, Chicago	97	97	97	97	...
25⅞	26	1,325	Pressed Steel Car	25¾	25¾	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
70	72	200	Pressed Steel Car pf	71	71	70½	70½	+ ½
211½	213	130	Pullman Company	212	212	212	212	—1
18	19	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	19	19	19	19	...
44¼	44⅝	1,600	Reading	44	44¼	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
68¾	69¼	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	68¾	69¾	67⅝	68⅞	+ ¼
41¼	42	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	41¼	42	41¼	42	+ ⅛
23	23½	1,920	Rock Island Co	23	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
65	65½	1,400	Rock Island Co. pf	64¾	65¼	64½	65	— ⅛
15⅜	16⅛	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	16	16	16	16	— ½
46⅜	47	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	47	47	46¾	46⅞	— ½
156	158	100	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill., stock ctfs	157	157	157	157	+ ½
13¼	14	210	St. Louis Southw	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	34½	800	St. Louis Southw. pf	34½	34½	34	34	—1½
48½	48⅝	12,900	Southern Pacific	48¼	48¾	47⅞	48⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅝	1,300	Southern Ry., ext	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
85¼	85⅜	425	Southern Ry. pf., ext	85¼	85½	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
⅞	1	20	Stand. Rope & Twine	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
37¼	37½	900	Tennessee Coal & Iron	37¼	37¾	37	37½	+ ¼
22	23½	1,000	Texas & Pacific	23½	23½	23	23	— ½
19½	19⅝	100	Tol. Pys. & Light	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
26¼	26⅜	240	Tol., St. L. & West	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
39	39½	700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	39¼	39¾	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
84⅝	84⅞	22,300	Union Pacific	83⅝	84⅞	84	84⅞	+ ⅜
91¾	92⅜	100	Union Pacific pf	92	92	92	92	— ½
7	7¼	25	*U. S. Leather	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
80	80⅛	173	*U. S. Leather pf	80	80	80	80	...
6⅜	7	110	U. S. Realty & Con	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	1,575	U. S. Rubber	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
63¾	64	1,210	U. S. Rubber pf	62¾	63⅜	62¾	63⅜	+ ⅞
10⅞	10⅜	5,230	U. S. Steel	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
55⅜	55½	39,010	U. S. Steel pf	55⅜	56⅛	55¼	56¼	+ ⅜
28	28⅞	375	Va.-Caro. Chemical	27½	28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅝
100½	101⅜	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	101	101	100¾	100¾	— ⅝
18⅝	19	200	Wabash	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	1,230	Wabash pf	38¾	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
88¾	88⅞	100	Western Union Tel	89	89	89	89	...
18	18¼	900	Wisconsin Central	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
39¼	40	250	Wisconsin Central pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼

Sales..... 197,511 | *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 26.—Incorporated to-day:

The Jones Electric Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. F. Jones, H. H. Sherman, New York, and O. C. Prasse, West New Brighton.

Cluff & Hubbell, Incorporated, New York, (insurance); capital, $50,000. Directors—Edward Cluff, W. C. Hubbell, and F. H. Cluff, New York.

Long Island Storage Warehouses, Brooklyn; capital, $350,000. Directors—Herman Joerg, R. M. Hart, Brooklyn; F. G. Mancher, Richmond Hill.

M. Goodwin & Co., Brooklyn, (timber;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Michael Goodwin, W. O. Seaman, and W. H. Stewart, Brooklyn.

The Auburn Home Company, Auburn; capital, $80,000. Directors—E. W. Mosher, Aurora; F. M. Messenger, and Allen Mosher 2d, Auburn.

Dreamland Navigation Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. C. Edwards, P. B. Purdy, and H. J. Worcester, Brooklyn.

Vanderveer Park Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Moore Englehardt, Brooklyn; Marx Kahn and J. L. Bernstein, New York.

New York and Hudson Realty Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. G. Wise, New York; G. B. Dunn and E. G. Faudrey, Brooklyn.

O. G. Kirk Wood Cement Company, Inc.,) Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—O. G. King, Brooklyn; Edward Goelt and E. G. Goelt, New York.

Greek Paper Box Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—M. E. M. Veltaks, W. T. Mason, and J. H. Hull, New York.

York Land Company, New York; capital, $10,000 Directors—O. E. Ackerly, C. N. Flint, and E. A. Tuttle, New York.

The Livingston Amusement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. B. Purdy, J. H. Whyte, and W. G. Graves, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Amhoy Machine Company, Perth Amboy; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—John A. Milliken, James M. Derby, and Archibald H. Derby.

L. S. Iliff Company, lumber, Newton; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Lewis S. Iliff, Oro C. Simpson, and Horatio N. Crane.

The Autocoll Company to deal in electrical supplies, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles T. Boyd, John J. Regan, and John J. Baumann.

The International Condenser Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Somer E. Higbly, Jesse M. Thompson, and Robert C. Macdonald.

The Industrial Securities and Investment Company, Arlington; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Bernard J. Fredericks, Frank H. Zoeb, and Daniel B. Newman.

Huyler & Co., confectioners, Arlington; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—William Huyler, Raphael A. Fox, and Bernard J. Fredericks.

The J. B. White Company, department stores, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Moses Ely, William B. Goodwin, and Albert C. Wall.

BANKERS' COMMITTEE MEETS.

Executive Body of Trust Company Section Prepares Reports.

The Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association met yesterday afternoon in the offices of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company preparatory to the meeting of the Executive Council of the association to-day and to-morrow. Several questions came before the committee for discussion, upon which report will be made when the annual meeting of the section is held in connection with that of the American Bankers' Association next Fall. The Executive Council will fix the date and place of the annual meeting of the association at its current meeting, and it is expected that New York will be the place chosen. Those present at the meeting yesterday were: Second Vice President of the Standard Trust Company of this city; F. J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis; John Skelton Williams, President of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Richmond; A. J. Enright, Secretary of the Missouri Valley Trust Company of St. Louis; S. F. Hasenpflug, President of the Prudential Trust Company of Cleveland; Edward H. Reninger, Treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Trust Company of Allentown, Penn.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the Dobson mills, at Schuylkill Falls, which have been closed for several weeks, will reopen next Monday.

The Boston and Nova Scotia Woolen Company, Limited, has been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to manufacture woolen cloths in Nova Scotia.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,000,000 additional capital stock of the Citizens' Central National Bank.

The Michigan State Telephone Company, the successor to the Michigan Telephone Company, has declared the first quarterly dividend of ½ per cent. upon its preferred stock.

Exports of general merchandise for the week increased $2,886,409 as compared with the previous week, but increased $746,783, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Montreal dispatches state that the Canadinn bank statement for March just out shows deposits to be the highest on record, the total being $404,397,000.

Ten shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 269.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 24 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 54⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.80, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 500 Julia at .07, 500 Justice at .13, 100 Mexican at 2.25, 500 Mollie Gibson at .04½, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04½, 500 Phoenix at .11, and 100 Portland at 1.70.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.07	.07
Andes	.30	.32
Alpha Con.	.06	.07
Belcher	.31	.32
Best & Belcher	1.85	1.90
Bullion	.09	.10
Caledonia	.72	.70
Challenge Con.	.21	.24
Chollar	.22	.24
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.70	1.75
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.23	.24
Gould & Curry	.27	.29
Hale & Norcross	.75	.75
Julia	.06	.07
Justice	.12	.13
Kentucky Con.	.01	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	2.20	2.30
Occidental Con.	.82	.82
Ophir	5.50	5.62½
Overman	.37	.38
Potosi	.18	.20
Savage	.39	.42
Sag Belcher	.15	.16
Sierra Nevada	.58	.65
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.09	.09
Utah Con.	.12	.13
Union Con.	.82	.87
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	.54½	.54½
Mexican dollars	44@45	44@45
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.13	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6½	6	7
Anaconda	11	13	12	13
C. K. & N.	24⅝	24¾	24½	25
C. & C. Consolidated	8¼	8½	8	8¼
Dante	4¼	5	4¾	4⅞
Doctor Jackpot	4⅞	5	4½	5
Elkton	67	67½	66¾	67
El Paso	81½	82	80¼	83
Gold Dollar	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Gold Cycle	45	50	45	50
Gold Sovereign	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾
Isabella	28¼	29	28	29
Jackpot	5	9	6	9
Keystone	3	4¼	3⅝	5
Last Dollar	30	40	30	40
Lexington	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Little Pnck	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
Little Bessie	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Moon Anchor	5	5½	5	5¼
Mary Cashen	1¼	1½	1	1½
Moon Anchor	8	8½	8	9
New Haven	3½	3⅝	3	3⅜
Old Gold	10	11	9	11½
Pharmacist	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Portland	160	180	168	181
Rose Maud	4¼	4½	4⅜	4⅝
Rose Nicol	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2	2½	2	2½
Vindicator	75	76	75	80
Work	6⅞	7	6⅞	7⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Business Dwindles, but Prices Recover Slightly.

Steel Bonds Affected by Approaching Dissolution of Syndicate—Vain Search for a Leader.

Further contraction in business accompanied a slight advance in a number of stocks in yesterday's market, but the improvement in prices as a favorable factor was offset by the smaller volume of business. United States Steel was again the most active stock, supplying about 40,000 shares out of the total of 197,000 shares. Less than half a score of the day's net changes amounted to as much as a point, and in the stocks that supplied the larger part of the trading the changes were much smaller. In fact, the market was too narrow and too lifeless to be a matter of much interest to traders or to customers of Stock Exchange houses, whose number these days is so small that they scarcely count as a factor in the market, which to such a great extent is controlled by traders.

Affected by Syndicate Dissolution.

United States Steel preferred during the early trading showed further signs of weakening under the selling pressure to which it has been subjected for a number of days, but, partly perhaps as a result of support given to it and partly because of short covering, there was a recovery of more than a point from the low figure of the day. The second mortgage bonds were the most active issue in the bond market, and in a general way followed the course of the preferred stock. Under the influence of the reported dissolution of the bond syndicate, to take effect May 1, the bonds sold from 77½ down to 76¾, but subsequently rose to 77¼. The early selling was on the theory that some considerable part of the bonds remained unsold and would be distributed to the syndicate members who would be likely to throw them on the market. By some, however, the opinion was expressed that all the bonds had been sold, and that there would be some profit to be distributed to those who compose the bond conversion syndicate, which has held such a notable position among the syndicates formed in Wall Street during recent years.

Wanted—a Leader.

During the dullest hours of the day, and all of them were far from active, some of the members on the floor, inclined to take some amusement out of an otherwise serious situation, went the rounds inquiring first from one member and then from another whether he would accept the position of leader of the market. A leader, they said, was all that was needed, and that if the right man were found the long-suffering commission broker would be led out of the land of famine into the land of plenty. But ever since the premature collapse of the Harris-Gates boom that started the year so brilliantly, but came to such a sorry end, there has been no disposition shown to step into the place of leader, which many look upon as desirable only for a man who seeks honor without profit.

Small Effect of Good Earnings.

Atchison might have been expected to profit by the good showing made by the system's earnings for the month of March, but despite this help it closed with a gain of only an eighth, while a number of other issues with less to stimulate them, advanced more.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Lehigh Navigation was again the local feature, making a further advance of 3 points and closing with a net gain. It is now expected that at next week's meeting of the Directors an increase in the dividend rate will be agreed to. It is believed the annual rate will be raised to 7 per cent. Fourth Street National Bank stock was up 1½. The Directors to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing warrants were again weak, declining ¾. Late this afternoon Philadelphia Electric Directors decided upon another call of $2.50 per share, payable in two installments. There was a good demand for bonds, Philadelphia Company consolidated 5s being the active leader, and advancing a fraction to 101, its highest price in many months. Total sales, 16,381 shares; $117,300 bonds. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
50	American Cement	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1,200	Cambria Steel	20	20	20
800	Con. Laks Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
45	Con. Traction N. J.	65	65	65
200	Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Erie 1st pf.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
4	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	261½	261½	261½
200	Inter. Smokeless Powder	12½	12½	12½
255	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37	36¾	36¾
897	Lehigh Navigation	77	74	76¾
7	Minehill R. R.	62½	62½	62½
1,254	Pennsylvania R. R.	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
445	Penn. Salt warrants	8½	7¾	7¾
2,104	Philadelphia Electric	5 7-16	5⅜	5⅜
20	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44	44	44
200	Philadelphia R. T.	13½	13½	13½
50	Railways Co. general	2	2	2
2,525	Reading	22½	22 1-16	22¼
45	Reading 1st pf.	39½	39½	39½
50	Rock Island	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
200	Tidewater Steel	½	½	½
11	United Cos. of N. J.	264	264	264
220	United Gas Imp.	83½	83	83¼
44	United Traction pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,700	United States Steel	10½	10½	10½
3,450	United States Steel pf.	56⅝	55⅝	56½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The tone of the market was stronger to-day, and business was in better volume, but without special feature. The transactions amounted to 968 shares of stock and $200,000 bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$19,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	94¼	93⅝	94¼
1,000	Atlantic C. L. 5s, ctfs.	112½	112½	112½
1,000	At. C. L. of C. 5s, ctfs.	90	90	90
12,000	Seaboard Air Line 4s	93⅝	93	93⅝
10,000	Seaboard A. L. 3-yr. 5s	88	87¾	88
1,000	Georgia & Alabama 5s	104½	104½	104¼
16,000	United Railway 4s	90⅜	90⅛	90½
10,000	United Railway inc.	50¾	50½	50⅝
97,000	Va. Elec. & Devel. 5s	90	90	90
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
19,000	Brewing Company 4s	48	48	48
12,000	Brewing Company inc.	21	19	20
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	112	112	112

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
23	Atlantic Coast Line	107¾	107½	107¾
576	Seaboard Air Line com.	10	9⅝	9⅝
175	Seaboard Air Line pf.	10	18½	19
70	Continental Trust	101½	100½	101½
75	International Trust	85	84	85
25	Mercantile Trust	133	133	133
10	U. S. Fidelity	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	United Railway	7	7	7

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,014,952, compared with $8,128,543 in the preceding week and $10,268,169 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $136

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The number of issues traded in in the outside market yesterday was larger than on any day in weeks, but this was not accompanied by any large amount of activity. The changes for the day were mostly gains, with weakness in Northern Securities and International Mercantile Marine. American Can issues both declined fractionally at the opening, with a later recovery in the preferred, which closed at the top at 35. Standard Oil rose to 625 for full lots, and 627 for odd lots, an advance of several points. New York Transportation, of which 200 shares sold on Monday at 4⅞@5, was in better demand yesterday, with sales at 5@5¼. The bond list waa qulte active and decidedly strong in the majority of the trades reported.

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AMERICAN CAN.—Tho report of the American Can Company for the year ended March 31, 1904, is as follows:

ASSETS.	1904.	1903.
Plant, real estate, &c...	75,030,694	75,298,083
Improvements	2,747,745	1,808,339
Other investment items	485,615	1,060,439
Cash	1,845,889	1,039,291
Bills and accounts receivable	1,480,551	1,488,214
Merchandise inv'g at cost.	5,218,104	5,121,901
Total	$86,808,608	$86,365,268
LIABILITIES.		
Preferred stock	$41,233,300	$41,233,300
Common stock	41,233,300	41,233,300
Mortgages assumed	.....	113,000
Accounts payable	864,534	1,123,303
Unpaid dividends	1,030,332	.....
Surplus	2,446,591	2,662,275
Total	$86,808,608	$86,365,268

The increase in net profits for the year amount to $843,130, while the improvements for the year cost $396,869 more than in the previous year. The net decrease in surplus is shown to be $215,864. O. H. Bogue was elected a Director to succeed Mr. Guthrie, and the retiring officers were re-elected, except that H. N. Norton is to be elected Vice President in place of A. M. Apfel.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,472...American Can	4	4	4
350...American Can pf	*35½	33¾	35
125...American Chicle	91	91	91
11...American Light & Trac.	483/4	483/4	483/4
225...Am. Writing Paper	*3½	3¼	3¼
1,250...Am. Writing Paper pf	14¾	14¼	14¼
400...Bay State Gas	5-16	5-16	5-16
100...British Columbia Cop	2	2	2
25...Brooklyn Ferry	7	7	7
200...Con. Lake Superior	15-16	13-16	13-16
100...Con. Lake Superior pf	3½	3½	3½
100...Electric Boat pf	62	62	62
230...Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	*1	⅞	⅞
475...Electric Vehicle	6	*5¾	6
200...Electric Vehicle pf	10	9½	9½
400...Gold Hill Copper	⅝	9-16	9-16
2,900...Greene Con. Copper	16	15⅝	15⅞
200...Interborough Rap. Tr	108	108	108
525...Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	17½	17	17
100...International Salt	10	10	10
900...Light, Fuel & Power	39⅞	37¼	39⅝
328...Mackey Companies	24¼	*23⅞	24
500...Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼
400...Montreal & Boston	9-16	9-16	9-16
800...N. Y. Transportation	5½	5	5½
100...Northern Securities	98½	98½	98½
100...Otis Elevator pf	88	88	88
600...Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100...Seaboard Air Line pf	19	19	19
41...Standard Oil	627	624	627
100...Tonopah Mining of Nev.	9	9	9
400...Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100...Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	49½	49½	49½
100...White Knob Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000...Am. Writing Paper 5s.	74	74	74
2,000...Brook. Un. Gas. deb. 6s.	178	178	178
11,000...Nassau Elec. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¼
2,000...New Amsterdam Gas 5s.	106½	106½	106½
10,000...Sea. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w.i.	88	88	88
13,000...Va.-Caro. Chem. 5s	94	94	94
9,000...Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	76½	76½	76½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

	April 26. Bid.	Asked.	April 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	54½	53	54½
American Can	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf	35	35¼	34⅝	35⅛
American Chicle	90	93	91	93
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89½	90⅝	89¼	90⅝
American Malting 6s	101¼	102¼	101	102
Am. Steel Foundries	3	5	3	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf	25	30	25	30
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	84	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	74½	74½	74	75
Automatic Heating	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	62	50	62
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf	8	10	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	51	53	51	53
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Lake Superior	13-16	15-16	15-16	1
Con. Lake Superior pf	3	4½	4½	5
Con. Refrigerating	3½	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10	11½	11	12
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3¾	4	3¾	4
Cuba Company	$50,000	..	$50,000	..
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	97¼	98¼	97⅞	99½
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	152½	160	152½	160
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	25	28	26	28
Electric Boat pf	61	65	60	65
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	1	½	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5	6
Electric Vehicle pf	8¾	10	8	10
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	½	⅝	½	11-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	165	174	167	174
Greene Con. Copper	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅝
Guggh'm Exp. 80% paid	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	110	116	110	116
Hackensack Meadows	18½	19½	19	20
Hack. Meadows Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	75	85	75	85
Havana Tobacco	29	30	29	30
Havana Tobacco pf	38	40	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	90	..	90	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	2½	3½	2	..
Houston Oil pf	15	..	18	..
Inter. Rapid Transit	107½	109	106½	107½
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4	4¾	4½	4¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	16¾	17½	17¼	17½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	80	50	80
International Salt	9½	10	9	10
International Salt 5s	40	41	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s & int.	102	103½	100½	102
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
International Silver	..	10	..	10
International Silver pf	..	50	..	50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	68	..	68	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	63	..	63	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8¼	9
Light, Fuel & Power	39⅝	40¼	36½	38½
Mackay Companies	24	24½	24½	25
Mackay Companies pf	67	68¼	68	70
Maine Steamship	25	30	25	25
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Mexican Gov. 3s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
Mex. N. C. 1st pf	102	104	102	104
Mo. Pacific 4% notes	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	9-16
National Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf. 5s	67	71	68	71
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	134	132	134½
Northern Securities	98½	99	98½	99
Northern Securities stub	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Otis Elevator pf	28	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	86	89	86	88
Pacific Pack. & Nav	⅛	½	⅛	½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	2	1	3
Peo. Gas. & C. Trusts	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	6¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78½	80	78½	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	25	25½	22	..
Royal Baking Powder	115	115	115	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf	100½	102	100½	102
Safety Car Heat	182	100	182	190
Seaboard Air Line	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	18¾	19¼	18⅝	19¼
Seaboard A. L. 4s	87¼	88	87½	88
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	106	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South. Elberon Land 5s	..	60	..	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5¼	6	5¼	6
Standard Milling pf	22	25	22	25
Standard Milling 5s	75	78	75	78
Standard Oil	625	630	620	625
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	⅛
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8¾	9¼	8¼	9⅛
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Pot. pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	11-16	13-16	11-16	13-16
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105	106	104	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104	106	104	106
United Box Board	1¾	2¼	1⅝	2
United Box Board pf	12¼	13	12¼	13
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Coooer nf	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship., pf., new, w.i.	40	60	40	60
U. S. Ship., 5s, rects	23	26	23	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E	105	106	105	106
U. S. Steel 5s, Seriss B, D. F	105	106	105	106
Universal Tobacco	¾	1	¾	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9⅜	10	9⅜	9⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	93⅛	94¼	93⅛	94
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7½	8	7⅝	8
Worth. Pump pf	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City R. R	231½	233	231½	233
Central Park, N. & E. R.	202	208	202	208
Con. Traction of N. J.	63½	65	63½	65
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¾	106¼	105½	106¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Bntf. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	70¼	71	70	70½
Nassau Electric 4s	80½	80½	79½	80
New Orleans Railways	8	10	8	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	30	28	30
New Orleans 4s	75	80	75	80
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	70½	71¾	70½	71¾
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	42	43	42	..
St. Louis Transit	11¾	12	11¾	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R	173	178	173	178
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	96½	97	96½	97
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	55	53	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11	13	11	..
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	49½	51	48½	50
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	76⅛	76¾	76⅛	76½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48¾	49	48¾	49
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	90	92	90	92
Bay State Gas	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	176	180	176	180
Buffalo Gas	4	4½	4	4½
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾	..	12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	63	66	63	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas, of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	30	32	30	32
Denver Gas 5s	74	77	74	77
Denver Gas 6s	100	101	100	101
Hudson County Gas	62	63	62	63
Hudson County Gas 5s	104	104½	104	104½
Indianapolis Gas	70	80	70	70
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	200	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 1st 5s	109½	111	109½	111
N.Y. & E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	106	108	106	108
N. Y. & Richmand Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	104	103	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95	93	95
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	..	108	..
N. Y. Dist. con. 5s	106	..	106	106
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	90½	92	90½	92

New Broker on the Curb.

John Dillon, formerly Superintendent of the messengers of the Stock Exchange, who resigned his position in May of last year, made his appearance on the curb yesterday and took up the occupation of broker in that market.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—First Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, Sixth Cavalry, is transferred from Troop I to Troop B, and First Lieut. Archie Miller from Troop B to Troop I.

Major Frederick C. Hodgson, Quartermaster, will proceed from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Casey, Washington, on business pertaining to the water supply at the latter post.

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City on business pertaining to the inspection of plumbing fixtures for Fort William McKinley, the new military post near Manila.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits per month during May, June, and July from Watertown Arsenal to Providence, R. I., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance materiel.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 15, is granted First Lieut. Walter C. Jones, Thirteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, Artillery Corps, will proceed to St. Louis for the purpose of inspecting, testing, and putting in order the exhibit of the School of Submarine Defense at the Exposition.

Veterinarian S. L. Hunter, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis on business pertaining to the inspection of public eminels.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander M. A. Anderson is detached from the Connecticut and ordered to the Ohio when placed in commission.

Lieut. Commander F. E. Beatty is detached from command of the Gloucester and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Sears is detached from the Brooklyn and will wait orders.

Lieut. J. F. Babcock is detached from the Truxtun and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Hilary Hildshaw is detached from the Machias and ordered to Washington for temporary duty, thence to the Denver as navigator when that vessel is placed in commission.

Chief Sailmaker F. Watson is detached from the navy yard, League Island, and ordered to Harrisburg, Penn., as assistant to Inspector of Engineering Material at that place.

Chief Sailmaker M. P. Barr is detached from the Cleveland and ordered to the navy yard, League Island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Olympia, at New Orleans; Lawrence, at Peducah; Vixen, at Guantanamo; Monterey, at Honolulu; Hist, at New York.

Sailed—Hist, from Newport for New London; New York and Bennington, from Acapulco for Honolulu; Gloucester, from Santo Domingo for Culebra; Minneapolis, from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville; Caesar, from Pensacola for Lambert Point; San Francisco, from Hongkong for Cavite; Nasbville, from Cape Girardeau for Grend Tower; Whipple, from Galveston for Pensacola.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04@$1.07
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43@.44½
Flour, Minnesota petents	5.30
Cotton, middling	13.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.75
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23½@.24

CHICAGO, April 26.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 87@92c; No. 3, 85@92c; No. 2 red, 93¼@96½c; No. 2 corn, 40½@41½c; No. 2 yellow, 45¾@46c; No. 2 oats, 40c; No. 3 white, 38@40c; No. 2 rye, 66c; good feeding barley, 30@36c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, 98½c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.05¾; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per barrel, $12@$12.05; lard, per 100 lb, $6.70@$6.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.25@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.75; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.25; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—While the actual volume of transactions in yesterday's cotton market fell slightly below those of the preceeding day, there were evidences of an increasing public interest. The bullish turn to sentiment had its origin apperently in the cables. These were due to some about 3 to 5 points lower. At the hour of the local opening they were 8 to 10 points net higher, while the better demand for spot cotton, at an advance of 6 points, was accompanied by further private advices to the effect that Manchester was doing a better business in cloths. In view of the small stocks of cotton abroad, it is felt that Manchester can hardly continue to sell cloths without buying spots, and this led to a belief that exports would continue full, while the recent severe declines and reports that a certain Wall Street bear interest had covered on Monday and were long for a turn also helped to encourage hopes of a reaction. The market opened firm at an advance of 10@22 pointe on active covering. The weather map, however, was somewhat disappointing, and with the advance showing room longe a profit there was enough liquidation soon after the call to ease prices off about 10 to 15 points, with the late months leading the decline. Very soon bullish messages from New Orleane and apprehenelons as to the showing of the weekly crop bulletin at middey had caused further covering, and a rally to a new high level, with the general list showing net gains of 22@20 points. From this the market sagged off a few points, and the losses were increased somewhat by liquidation following the weekly bureau report, which was about a stand-off. The market was finally steady, with the net gain cut down to a matter of 7@16 points. Contract prices ranged as follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	.....	.....	.....	13.41@13.45
May	13.55	13.56	13.45	13.44@13.45
June	13.59	13.59	13.59	13.57@13.60
July	13.75	13.81	13.65	13.67@13.68
August	13.25	13.37	13.23	13.25@13.26
September	11.98	12.00	11.88	11.85@11.87
October	11.49	11.51	11.35	11.35@11.36
November	11.34	11.34	11.24	11.22@11.23
December	11.30	11.34	11.21	11.21@11.22
January	11.32	11.34	11.22	11.22@11.23

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Spot cotton steadier; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 21,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; middling upland, 7.74d. Futures opened steady, net 2 points higher; closed steady, 10@11 points higher on old and 5@6 points higher on new crop months; April, 7.52; April-May, 7.47; May-June, 7.44; June-July, 7.41; July-August, 7.37; August-September, 7.12; September-October, 6.44; October-November, 6.16; November-December, 6.10; December-January, 6.08; January-February, 6.07. Manchester—Yarns irregular. Cloth—The higher price asked checks business.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Crop conditions had more influence along bullish lines yesterday than for some time past. One reason for this was the fact that the weekly Government crop bulletin, which everybody had expected to prove a bearish statements, was actually quite bullish. In the last hour additional bull impetus was furnished by reports that 39 loads of Manitoba wheat and 5 loads of bard Winter had been worked for export. The price immediately advanced to 88 1-16 for July and closed at about the top, or ⅝@⅞c above the previous night. No. 2 red closed at $1.03, elevator, and $1.04@$1.07, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 98c, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 26.—Wheat—May, 89⅞c; July, 90¼@90⅝c; September, 80⅜@80¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 95⅝c; No. 1 northern, 91⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 91½c. Flour—First clears, $4.90@$5; second patents, $4.80@$4.90; first clears, $3.45@$3.55; second clears, $2.30@$2.40. Bran, in bulk, $15@$15.50.

DULUTH, Minn., April 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, 88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 86¼c; May, 88½c; July, 89½c; September, 80⅜c.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2 Northern, 91@93c; old July, 84¼c. Rye—No. 1, 72@72¼c. Barley—No. 2, 65c; sample, 51@60c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 51@52c; July, 48½c, hid.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 96¼c; May, 90¾c; July, 81c; No. 2 hard, 90@92c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 46¾c; May and July, 40⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 42; July, 36¼c; No. 2 white, 45¼@46c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $5.10@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.85@$5; Winter patents, $5.10@$5.50; Spring clears, $4@$4.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.35@$3.55. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $4.15@$4.35; choice to fancy, $4.35@$4.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.15, as to brand. BACMEAL—Fine whits and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.08@$1.12. FEED—Western Spring, $19.35; standard middling, $20.50; flour, do, $23.50@$28; red dog, $26, all May shipment; city bran, $23.50@$24; bulk and sacks; middling, $23.50@$24; red dog, $26.50; hominy chop, $26, bulk, $21.25, sacks; oil meal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	89	89⅝	88⅝	89⅜
July	87	88 1-16	86⅞	88
September	82½	83¼	82⅝	83¼
December	82½	83½	82½	83½
Corn—				
May	53	53½	52⅞	53⅛
July	..	..	..	53

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	85¾	86½	85	86⅜
July	85	84⅝	82¾	84½
September	80	81⅛	79 15-16	81⅛
Corn—				
May	45⅞	46⅝	45	46⅜
July	47¼	48½	46¾	48⅛
September	47	48	46⅜	47¾
Oats—				
May	36⅜	37 9-16	36⅜	37⅛
July	35⅞	36⅝	35⅞	36⅜
September	30⅝	30⅞	30¼	30⅝
Lard—				
May	$6.70	$6.70	$6.70	$6.70
July	6.85	0.90	6.85	6.87½
Ribs—				
May	6.42½	0.50	6.42½	6.45
July	6.62½	6.70	6.60	6.65
—Pork				
May	11.75	12.07½	11.95	12.00
July	12.25	12.37½	12.25	12.30

COFFEE.—There was further switching out of May into the later months in the coffee market of yesterday, as a result presumably of a desire among smaller longs to avoid tenders on contract which will be made during to-day's trading. The market, after opening steady at a decline of 5 points, showed rather an easy undertone, closing net unchanged to 10 points lower. Sales were reported of about 119,000 bags. The spot market was quiet with quotations on the besis of 7c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	.....	.....	.....	5.75@5.80
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
June	.....	.....	.....	5.90@5.95
July	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
August	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.20
September	6.25	6.30	6.25	6.25@6.30
October	..	..	..	6.35@6.40
November	.....	.....	.....	6.45@6.50
December	6.55	6.60	6.55	6.55@6.60

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $13.50@$14; family, $14.50; short clear, $14@$15.75. BEEF—Mess, $8@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacone, 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 140 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7½@7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 7¼c; 14 lb, 7c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9¾@10c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@4¾c. LARD—$7.15; city lard, 6½c; refined lard, South American, $7.50; Continent, $7.25; Brazil, kegs, $8.50; compounnd, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾@6c; city lard stearine, 7c.

NAVAL STORES.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Oil and machine bankers, 58@58½c. TAR—Pine barrels, $2.35@$2.40; oil barrels, $5.65@$5.75. RESIN—Common to good, strained, $2.60; E, $2.90; F, $2.95; G, $2.95; H, $2.95@$3; I, $3.15@$3.20; K, $3.60; M, $3.65@$3.70; N, $8.85@$3.90; W G, $4.15, and W W, $4.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—Turpentine, 53c; sales, 20 casks. Resin—Sales, 100 bbls; A, B, C, D, $2.25; E, $2.30; F, $2.35; G, $2.40; H, $2.45; I, $2.60; K, $2.95; M, $3; N, $3.25; W G, $3.40; W W, $3.70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 26.—Spirits of turpentine, 54c; receipts, 49 casks. Resin, $2.25; receipts, 110 bbls. Tar, $2; receipts, 383 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.25, $3.75,

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS.

WEST—DWELLINGS—SIDE

16th St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories, two baths; 20x100; all improvements; price, $15,000.

19th St., Near 8th Av.—Three stories; 21x92; rental, $1,300; mortgage, $11,000; price, $16,500.

20th St., Near 8th Av.—Three stories; size, 20x90; all improvements; price, $15,000.

23d St., Near 8th Av.—Four stories, 11 rooms; rental, $1,800; price only $20,000.

24th St., Near 8th Av.—Four etories, 14 rooms; size, 17x39; price, $28,500.

57th St., Near 8th Av.—Four stories, (elegant;) size, 25x100; price only $36,000.

58th St., Adjacent Columbus.—Four stories, 11 rooms; 3 baths; 18x100; price, $21,000.

70th St., Adjacent Columbus.—Four stories, 15 rooms; 19 foot; all improvements; price, $24,000.

84th St., Adjacent Riverside.—Three stories; 18x102; all improvements; price only $23,000; bargain.

86th St., Near Columbus.—Three stories, 13 rooms; all improvements; price only $18,000, (sacrifice.)

94th St., Near Columbus.—Four stories; all improvements; mortgage to suit; price only $15,000.

121st St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories; 17x100; rental, $1,000; mortgage, $10,000; price, $12,500.

123d St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories; 19x100; 12 rooms; 3 baths; price, $17,500.

128th St., Near Lenox Av.—Three stories; size, 20x100; price, $9,500. (ground worth this.)

132d St., Near Lenox Av.—Three stories; 19x100; price, $8,000. (ground worth this.)

West End Av., Adjacent 88th St.—Three stories; 19 foot; exposed plumbing; prics, $21,000.

WEST—FLATS—SIDE

20th St., Adjacent 7th Av.—Three stories; 22x93; exposed plumbing; price only $15,000.

20th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (donhle;) excellent condition; first mortgage, $22,000; price, $34,000.

75th St., adjacent Columbus.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; guaranteed rental, $4,100; price, $57,000.

83d St., near Columhus.—Superior douhle Flat, 33x100, seven rooms and bath; price, $26,000.

102d St., near Columbus.—Five stories, (douhle,) 25x100; rental, $2,800; improvements; price, $25,000.

103d St., near Columbus.—Five stories, (double,) 27x105; rental, $3,200; improvements; price, $30,500.

105th St., near Broadway.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $2,900; improvements; price, $28,500.

113th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 34x100; mortgage, $32,000; price, $39,000.

116th St., near Lenox.—Five stories, (double,) two stores, 27x100; rental, $3,700; price, $34,000.

122d St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 34x100; rental, $4,800; price, $45,000.

129th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,200; improvements; price, $27,000.

131st St., near Lenox Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,100; mortgage, $24,000; price, $28,000.

133d St., near Lenox Av.—Five stories, (double,) size, 25x100; rental, $2,600; price, $23,000.

136th St., near Lenox.—Five stories, (double,) 22x100; rental, $2,000; improvements; price, $18,000.

7th Av., near 23d.—Four stories, store; size, 22x78; terms satisfactory; price, $28,000.

7th Av., near 112th.—Five stories, (double,)) two stores; improvements; rental, $4,800; price, $42,000.

8th Av., adjacent 10th St.—Five stories, 21x100; improvements; price only $40,000.

8th Av., near 34th.—Three stories; largs stors; size, 18x100; price only $38,000.

EAST—DWELLINGS—SIDE.

19th St., near Irving Place.—Three storiss, size 20x75; price only $20,000.

51st St., near 3d Av.—Three stories, siza 19x100; price only $11,500.

53d St., adjacent Madison Av.—Four stories, size 16x100; price only $40,000.

57th St., near 3d Av.—Three stories, size 20x100; price only $17,000.

57th St., near 1st Av.—Three stories, size 17x100; price only $10,000.

64th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 15x100; recently renovated; price only $16,500.

72d St., near Lexington.—Four stories; excellent condition; size 19x102; price only $25,000.

73d St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 20x101; price only $13,500.

78th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 19x102; price only $13,000.

80th St., near Park.—Three stories, siza 18x102; price only $15,500.

94th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 19x100; price only $13,000.

104th St., near Lexington.—Three storiss, size, 17x100; price only $7,500.

118th St., near 2d Av.—Three stories, size 17x100; price only $7,500.

Lexington Av., near 72d St.—Three stories, size 20x60; price only $22,000.

Lexington Av., near 73d St.—Four stories; exposed plumbing; two baths; price $17,500.

EAST—FLATS—SIDE.

19th St., near Irving Place.—Five stories, full lot; guaranteed rental $4,320; price $37,000.

22d St., adjacent 2d Av.—Five stories (tripla,) 25x100; rental $2,900; improvements; price $27,500.

52d St., Near 2d Av.—Four stories; rental $1,300 absolute; price only $12,500.

58th St., near 3d Av.—Five stories; all improvements; price only $18,000.

69th St., near 3d Av.—Superior double flat, 28x100; mortgage $18,000; price $24,500.

75th St., near 3d Av.—Four stories; always rented; price only $12,000.

75th, adjacent Park.—Five stories (double,) 27x100; rental $3,100; mortgage $20,000; prica $30,000.

75th St., Near 3d Av.—Four stories (douhle;) rental $1,300; excellent condition; price $13,000.

82d St., adjacent Lexington.—Five stories (donble,) store, 26x102; rental $2,800; price $27,500.

87th St., adjacent Lexington.—Elegant double flat, 26x100; mortgage to suit; price $18,500.

87th St., Adjacent Park Av.—Four stories; all improvements; exposed plumbing; price $17,000.

88th St., Adjacent Park.—Five stories, (triple,) 26x100; rental $2,400; price only $23,500.

89th St., Adjacent Park.—Five stories, (double,) 28x100; rental $2,700; price only $26,000.

90th, Adjacent Park.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; excellent condition; rent $3,500; prics $32,000.

101st St., Adjacent 5th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental $3,100; price $29,000.

108th St., Near Lexington.—Four stories; rental $1,200; all improvements; price $12,000.

115th St., Near 3d Av.—Five etories, (double,) 26x100; rental $2,600; improvements; price $24,500.

112th St., Near Lexington.—Five stories, (triple,) 25x100; rental $3,100; price only $28,000.

116th St., Near 3d Av.—Five stories, (double,) 20x100; rental $3,300; improvements; prics $32,000.

118th St., Near Park—Four stories, 20x100; rental $1,200; price only $12,000.

120th St., Adjacent Park.—Four stories; elegant; exposed plumbing; price only $11,000.

121st St., Adjacent Madison.—Four stories, size 20x100; prics only $15,500.

122d St., Adjacent Mount Morris Park.—Five etories, (double,) 27x100; excellent condition; price $26,500.

123d St., Adjacent Mount Morris Park.—Four stories, 19x100; rental $1,300; prics $13,500.

130th St., Adjacent Madison.—Five stories, (triple;) all improvements; rent $2,600; price $25,000, (bargain.)

2d Av., Near 44th St.—Four stories; first mortgage $8,500; price only $12,500, (cheap.)

EAST—CORNERS—SIDE.

Attractive Lexington Av. Corner, (Neighborhood 89th St.)—Three stories, improvements; rental $2,750; price only $23,500.

Prominent 2d Av. Corner, (Best Location.)—26x100; four stories; rental $3,100; price $30,000.

Attractive 2d Av. Corner, (Neighborhood 86th.)—Four stories; 27 foot front; improvements; price $36,000.

3d Av. Corner, (Neigbborhood 106th.)—Five stories, 26x90; absolute rental $3,600; prics $36,000.

John Finck, 141 Broadway

A TWELVE-ROOMED

Modern, slate-roofed house, quartered oak trim, beautifully decorated, 35 minutes from 42d St. A really perfect home. Price $9,000; open to offer. Might tent. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT IN 8TH AV.

Triple flats with stores; 12 rooms on each floor; four rooms and bath in each apartment; open plumbing; first-class condition; mortgage, $18,000 at 4½ per cent; second mortgage, $2,000 at 6 per cent; rent over $2,000; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Lexington Av. Corner, Near 125th St.	5-story, 4 stores, 4 families on each floor; price, $56,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

74th St., Near 2d Av.—Twelve-room tenemant, $22,500; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., Near 1st Av.—Four-story tensment, $17,000; rents $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5-story three-family flats; 100th St., near Madison Av.; rent, $3,042; price, $28,000.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2649 B'way, 101st St.

I must sell at ones three 5-story flats, stores, upper Madison Av., $18,500 each. Silverman, 174 East 96th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near L station; price $44,000; mortgage $30,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Saventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

West 116th, near 7th Av. and underground station; 5-story douhle, 32 front; great future; $44,000. Weisherger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Weisberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$2,500 Cash.—5-story double tenement, according new law; near 3d Av. and 100th St.; full commission. Union Construction, 259 William St.

84th St., Near Amsterdam.	5-story, 15 families; steam; price, $33,000; rent, $3,640; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
90th St., Near Amsterdam.	5-story, 15 families, hot water; price, $33,000; mtg., $20,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Extra wide building in 16th St., 5th to 6th Av.; price, $67,500; free and clear.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

$500,000 for mortgage loans, city and suburban. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

For Sale.—Full lot below 23d, near 7th Av., $14,200. Duross, 155 West 14th.

16th St., Near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Avenue B, Near 3d—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents $3,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., Near 1st.—Twelve-room tenement, $18,000; rents $1,860. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Must be sold at once, Vesey St., 25x81, old building. I. P. Lovejoy, 200 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$3,000 CASH

over mortgage purchases bandsoms three-story high-stoop dwelling in the Seventies, near West End Av.; all improvemsnts; three-story extension; open plumbing; two tiled bathrooms; attractively decorated; great bargain.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

In the Eighties; excellent block; handsome three-story brownstone dwelling, 20x100; all latest improvements; modern decorations; two tiled bathrooms; parquet floors throughout; immediate possession; offer wanted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Palatial five-story American basement dwelling, one of the fineet corners in the Eighties; parquet floors, four bathrooms, handsomsly decorated, 25 feet wide, 21 rooms; for sale at an attractive figure. Full particulars.

IN THE SEVENTIES.

Ons of the finest blocks; four-story high-stoop brownstone, 18x100, with extension; first-class condition; exposed plumbing; asking $30,000; offer considered.

AMERICAN BASEMENT

Dwelling, near West End Av., in 80's, exceptionally attractive; every improvement; latest decorations; parquet floors throughout; two tiled bathrooms; exposed plumbing; chandeliers of latest design; ready for occupancy; price, $20,000.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 87TH ST.

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John Finck 141 Broadway.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,

186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,

three-story and basement brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$144,000—Actual rents, $16,248; terms to suit; four new steam-heated flats, 25x101 each.

$28,000—Double flat, 6 rooms and bath, always rented; no steam heat; terms to suit; bargain.

$61,000—Two new steam-heated flats; mortgage $52,500, 5 per cent.; actual rents $7,176.00.

All near my office.
Thomas C. Shannon, 950 Amsterdam Av.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, between 7th and 8th Avs., about 140th St.—5 rooms and bath to each apartment; first-class condition; hot water supply; open plumbing; first mortgage, $17,000 at 5% for 3 years; second mortgage, $3,000 at 5% for 3 years; rent over $2,800; price, $26,250.

LEVY BROS.,
No. 116 West 135th St.

CORNER INVESTMENT,

Central Park West corner; seven-story apartment house, all rented; nets 13 per cent; will accept smaller property as part payment.

BLOODGOOD, DE SAULLES & TALBOT,
542 FIFTH AV., CORNER 45TH ST.

Two fine triple flats, 4 rooms and bath to each apartment, between 8th and Edgecomhs Avs., north of 135th St.; first mortgage, $20,500 at 5 per cent. for 3 years; second mortgage, $2,500 at 6 per cent. for two years; rents about $3,100; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

J. P. WHITON-STUART,
REAL ESTATE,
REMOVES MAY 1st
TO 576 FIFTH AVE.

GOOD HOUSES

At rentals of $40 to $60 are scarce—we hava a few, delightfully situated, half an hour out on Harlem Road. Apply quickly. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

THE TREND IS NORTHWARD,

No ferries, comfortable rapid transit by Harlem Railway—if you want to procure a GOOD home, cash or easy terms, we can fix you. Let us try. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

ANXIOUS TO SELL

four-story 20-foot dwelling in 80th St., near Columbus Av.; open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout; a hargain.

LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

Elegant 7-story elevator apartment vicinity Lexington Av. and 94th, $87,500; rental $9,400; equity $10,000; East 125th, 5-story douhle, 2 stores; 2d Av., near 35th, store and brick tenement; many other properties. Loans. W. A. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

$9,000 CASH

Will buy a new modern fonr-story private house, subject to $22,000 mortgage; in 90s; investigate. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Bargain.—3-story and basement brownstone house in East 123d St.; 11 rooms and bath; mtge. $4,000, 4%; price, $7,000; will taks half cash; can be seen by appointment only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

ESTATE MUST BE CLOSED.

Bargains, two 5-story double flats in the West Eighties, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Sure Income.—Business, 6-story, 50x100; leased to one tenant for 10 years for $6,500; price $75,000; mortgage $40,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Avenue, 31 Nassau Street.

Bargain guaranteed, 25th St., near 3d Av.; 4-story flat, with store; size 20x98; absolute rental $1,450; price only $12,000; (ground itself easily worth $13,000.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD,
20-foot Dwelling, in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

Park Av., Near 95th St.—2 5-story modern double flats, 6 rooms, and telephone; bath; open plumbing, rent, $7,680; price, $88,000; mortgage, $55,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Great Opportunity.—132d St., near Madison, 27.6x100, 5-story triple; all improvements, except steam heat; price, $27,500. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

West 111th St., Near 8th Av.—33-foot 5-story tenement; rents $4,800; price $45,000. Knapp & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., 142d St.; Phone 333 M'side.

Three triple flats on Washington Heights, 23.4x100 each; all modern improvements; $4,700 rent each; price, $43,500. Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

One west side, 6-story elevator house, 50x100; rents $10,500; price $80,000; mortgages $65,000. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

Near Central Park West, 27x100; rent $3,850; asking $36,000; mortgags $25,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

Detached 2-family house, 15 large light rooms; choice neighborhood; full lot; immediate possession to quick buyer. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

A new 17-room house; two hathrooms; hardwood trim; price, $21,500; liberal terms. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Lenox Av., Near 136th St.—Two 27-foot modern 6-story flats, 5 rooms, bath; $28,000 each. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story cold water flat, 2 stores; rent, $1,932; price, $17,500. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Adjoining Lenox Av., vicinity of 130th St., a double flat, 30x99.11; rangas and hoilers; price, $23,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

108th St., Near Central Park West.—5-story triple 25-foot front; price $32,000; rents $3,036. Knapp & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

West 98th St.—5-story, cold-water, double flat; 28-foot front; price $27,000; rent $2,900. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

69th St., Near Columbus Av.—5-story, triple, 25-foot front; price $36,000; rant $4,150. Knap & Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

105th St., Near Columbus.—5-story double; cold water; 30 foot front; price $44,000; rents $4,700. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

West 70th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—5-story double; price $53,000; rents $5,640. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (142d.)

83d St., Near Columbus.—4-story cold-water flat; 33-foot front; price $26,500; rents $2,800. Knap & Co., 1,663 Ammsterdam Av.

19th St., Near 9th Av.—Cold-water flat; rents $1,600; price $14,500. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (142d St.) 'Phone 333—Morningside.

Private house, west of Columbus Av., hetween 80th-90th Sts., to he sold at bargain, ($15,000.) Widow, 465 Amsterdam Av.

We want particulars of properties for waiting customers. Weisherger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Av. "A," Near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,288. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

A Bargain.—Small west side dwelling. Martin & Schnoonsees, 627 9th Av.

West 117th St.—Triple flat; price, $32,000; rents $3,492. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

A FEW BARGAINS FOR

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WELL LOCATED WEST SIDE
FIVE STORY DOUBLE FLATS.

34 ft.—Rents $5,100. Price $44,250.
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33 ft.—Rents $4,716. Price $41,650.
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The above properties contain all modern improvemente and are in first-class condition throughout. We adviss intending purchasers to call for particulars.

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7 EAST 42D STREET.

61st, Near 2d Av.—27-foot 5-story modern 14-room tenement; rent, $2,448; price, $23,000. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

DON'T WAIT.—We have hig hargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitahls investments. Call or addrees Christian Trinks & Co., 55 Pine St.

ATTENTION.

Bargains—Party must sell two 5-story three-family flats, very hest section Washington Heights. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

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ATTRACTIVE OFFERS

To Prospective Investors in
BRONX REAL ESTATE.

Corner lot, White Plains Road and Kuesuth Av., 44x100; price $2,500; can sell also with builder's loan.

Three-story frame, no improvements; lot 25x116; price $5,000, mtg. $3,000; near 149th St. and Courtlandt Av.; rents $40 per month.

Three-story frame; modern; near Morris High School, 166th St.; price $7,500, mortgage $3,500.

Three-story frame house on Washington Av., 24x143; suitable for alteration; price $5,750; mtg. $4,250.

One-family dwelling, Prospect Av.; all improvements; price $7,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mtg.

Two-family brick and stone dwellings, near Prospect Av.; price $8,500; mortgage to suit.

Four-story double brick, cold-water flats; 5 rooms; 25x100; price $11,500. No offers.

Four-story brick flat on avenue, 24x70x98; price $15,000; mtg. $10,500; will consider an exchange for small property.

Five-story double flat on 3d Av., with store, 23x85x100; price $21,500; mtg. $14,000; rents $2,310.

Five-story double flat on Alexander Av.; price $21,500; mtg. $10,000 at 4%; take back 2d mtg.

W. F. A. KURZ,
608 EAST 156TH ST., Near Courtlandt Av.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES for Bronx Properties, with Stores.—On 3d Ave., near 159th St., 4-story triple, 3 families on a floor and stores; mortgage $17,250 at 5%; rent over $2,500.

NEAR 177TH AND 3D AVE.—5-story double and 2 stores; 5 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent $2,700; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.

175TH AND 3D AVE.—5-story double, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent over $3,000; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.

BRONX PARK.—Near 184th St.—5-story triple, 3 stores, 25x100; hulit 15 rooms, 5 rooms and hath to each apartment; ranges and boilers; open plumbing, tile haths; mortgage $18,000 for 3 years at 5%; rent over $3,800; price $35,000; will take second mortgage.

COR. BROOK Ave., Near 160th St.—Size 47.6x80x97; 2 5-story flat houses, one triple and ons double; triple size 27.6x80x97, double 20x80x97; mortgage on triple $18,000 at 5%; mortgage on double $13,000 at 5%; rent $5,000; price for both, $48,600.

WEBSTER AVE.—4-story double, 5 rooms and bath, boilers and ranges; mortgage $8,000 at 5%; rent about $1,500; price $15,000.

LEVY BROS., No. 116 West 135th St.

Corner, 34x100, with stores, near Wendover. Price, $30,000. First mortgage, $24,000, 5 years.

5-story corner, with 4 stores, 3 families on floor; all improvements; elegant condition. Price, $33,000. Rental, $3,860. $4,500 cash required.

4-story double flats on Brook Av. Rental, $1,656. Price, $14,500.

Elegant 2-family house, 11 rooms; all improvements. Price, $6,000. $1,000 cash required; halance easy payments.

5-story triple flat, all improvements, on Brook Av., 15 rooms and bath each floor. 26.6x105x129.2. Rental, $2,925; not raised. Price, $26,000. $6,000 cash required.

Many other desirable parcels.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,
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Buy three-story three-family houses, only $7,500; no offers; easiest terms; see 1,046 Intervale Av., Bronx, near Westchester; value surely advances; prices raised; near railways. Take 3d Av. "L," transfer to Westchester Av. trolley. F. B. HOUGHTON, 115 Broadway.

BIG BARGAINS.

Three five-story triple flats, fine condition, no heat, 14 rooms and bath, 25x90x100, near Willis Av.; rent, $2,700 each; price, $25,500; rents can he made $2,900.

Five-story double flat, store property, 6 rooms and hath, fine business neighhorhood, $22,500. McQUAY & CO., 3d Av., 148th St.

For Sale—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumhing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Boston Road, 164th-170th Sts.—151x130, $49,000; 50x100, $14,000; 172x167, $65,000; grand corner, 137x140, $50,000; corner, 80x80; excavated, $35,000; 117x167, $40,000; one acre, with mansion, 169th St., $60,000; 50x130; very cheap for $13,000; 11 lots, two fronts, $65,000, and other choice plots. Rule, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

$2,750 cash; 146th St., (Willis—St. Ann's Avenues;) modern four-story double flat, 25x100; rent, $1,488; (exclusive janitor rooms;) first mortgage $12,500, three years; price, $15,250. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Several very attractive two-family detached houses, near 169th St., Boston Road, Crotona Park, 3d Av. and rapid transit stations; prices and terms to suit any homeseeker. Rule, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

LOOK!—New two-family brick houses near "L" station, school, parks; latest improvements; nothing better in Bronx; easy terms; open afternoons. 372 East 180th St., near 3d Av.

Big hargains for builders in choicest corner lots; 2 and 3 fronts; Bronx, 3d Av., Southern Boulevard, Tremont. Fisher, 594 St. Ann's Av., near 149th St.

BARGAINS.—3-family corner flat; all improvements; good location; $5,500; $500 cash buys 8-room house, near rapid transit station; all improvements. J. A. Murphy, 875 Tremont Av.

Flat property; all descriptions, all locations; some good corners; $4,000 buys 4-story flat; rent, $1,500. Stokem & O'Connor, 714 Wendover Av.

Builders.—Plots and lots on Washington, Wendover, Brook, and Webster Avs., and all sections; prices low. Stokem & O'Connor, 741 Wendover.

Builders, Special Offer.—Very desirable corner plot for immediate improvement; all assessments paid; near Fordham Station; investigate. Frances Haff, Fordham, N. Y.

3d Av., Near Wendover.—4-story and stores, 4-family flat, 25x105, built, x175; rent, $3,144; price, $27,500; $5,000 cash necessary. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Choice five-story double flat, 25x74x100; five rooms and bath; price, $20,000; mortgage, $18,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. E. M. Phelps, 321 Willis Av., corner 141st St.

FINE COTTAGE, eight rooms and hath; improvements, grounds 50x100; $5,250; only $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments. Sonnehorn, Bedford Park, city.

TEN-ROOM HOUSE; DETACHED; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; SPLENDID ORDER; EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD. GARRABRANT, TREMONT AND HUGHES AVS.

A 5-story store property, Brook Av., $23,500; Willis Av. store property, $35,000; West 137th St. double flat, $26,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebnhr, 445 Willis Av., near 145th St.

173d St., Bathgate Av.; house and lot, 70x115; free and clear; $12,000. Murtagh, 614 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—Corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mount Hope and vicinity; plots and lots for builders; also private dwellings; all prices. Stokem & O'Connor, 741 Wendovar Av.

Bargain.—House and lot, 50x100, 173d, near Washington. $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mount Hope lots, $2,000 each; 1, 2, or 3 lots; sewered, graded, high; no rock. David Lewis Woodall, 717 Tremont Ave.

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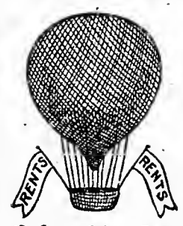
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Beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I. 26 miles from City Hall Square, lots 25x125, $29 upward; villa plots, 50x125, $58 upward. This company having purchased large tracts for cash, offers choice lots, high, dry, and level at lowest possible prices, giving purchaser benefit of our cash investment, with certainty of large future profits; easiest terms, $5 down, $2 monthly; titles gnaranteed Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; full warranty deed. For maps and free passes, write or call immediately, Carrollton Realty Co., Inc., Suite 85, World Bldg., New York.

Three Farms, with Free Shore Lots.—Country seat, Huntington; 65 cleared acres; residence 14 rooms; numerous outbuildings; several acres choice fruit; spring, shade, shruhhery; choice location; $175 acre.

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130 acres, two roade front; Northport; 9 rooms; many outbuildings; rich land, some fine grove; only $75 acre; great bargain.

Fifty-foot lot on salt water, detached; free with these places. Send for New List, just out, 100 pieces. Wm. B. Codling, Northport, L. I.

At Astoria—For sale or rent, four two-story and extension brick dwellings, seven rooms; all conveniences; brand new; situated on Debevoise Av., near Washington Av., Astoria; one block from trolley, connecting with 34th or 92d St. Ferry in 12 minutes; high ground; pleasant neighborhood; 80 per cent. of mortgage at 5 per cent.; immediate possession; title policy; caretaker on premises. Roe H. Smith & Co., 152 Fulton St., Astoria.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

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Pleasantly located; ten minutes' walk to Great South Bay; parlor, sitting, dining room; five sleeping rooms; kitchen; hot and cold water; hath and toilet; terms $300.

E. H. TERRY,
East Moriches,
Long Island, N. Y.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats and farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 220—Babylon.

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To Let—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; harns, water fronts, splendid grounds, boating, hathing, tishing. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

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Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

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Unfurnished and furnished Staten Island modern houses to let. Cornelius Kolff, 50 Broadway, N. Y.

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Cauldwell Av., 780.—Must he sold; up to date, new, one-family, light brick.

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Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Sbatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

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ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT
4 acres; 20-room dwelling, all improvements; gas and electric lights; fine stables; fine view of Hudson; 45 minutes from Grand Central Station
F. E. SMITH.
23 E. 20th ST.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

HEATED FROM CENTRAL STATION.

Ten private three-story brick and stone semi-detached houses, with large covered porches, situated in Bedford section. These 10 houses are part of a block of 40 houses that are heated and supplied with hot water for domestic purpoees from a CENTRAL HEATING PLANT at a cost less than furnnce coal. No basemsnt; parlor, foyer hall, dining room and kitchen on first floor; three rooms in second and three on third floor; running water in all chambers; mission dining room, quartered osk foyer hall, whita enamel parlor; bathrooms with Mott's fixtures, tiled floors and sides, with mirrors above the tiling. Take Nostrand or Tompkins Av. car from Williamsburg, Douglass or Bergen Street car from Brooklyn Bridge. Houses on Union St., near Brooklyn Av.

Prices $11,000 to $15,000.
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Eastern Parkway, Near Brooklyn Av.

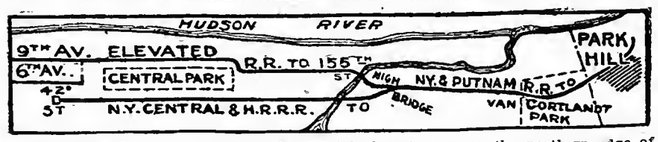
$9,000 BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WORTH $12,000.

IN FLATBUSH, ON LARGE GROUNDS. MUST BE SOLD. Owner very much in Need of Money. ONE OF the Finest built Houses in New York City. COME AND SEE IT. Perfectly Beautiful Large Piazza Front and side. Elegant Wide Hall,

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PARK HILL

New York's Best and Most Accessible Suburb



A completed community of restricted high-class homes, on the northern edge of the city, for all-year-round residence.

Situated on high ground, 325 feet above the Hudson, commanding a view of the river and Palisades for twenty miles. Sewers, water, gas, electricity throughout.

Better railroad and trolley service to Park Hill than to any other suburb about New York. Frequent trains during the day and every hour all night. Only half hour from 42d Street, 15 minutes from 155th Street. Low commutation rates.

No delays or accidents because of ice, fog, ferry, or bridge crush.

Building plots form $1,500 up. For book of 100 photographs of Park Hill homes, streets and views, maps, and full information call on

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LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.

FULLY IMPROVED

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No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.

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Tele., 2026—John and 101—Larchmont.
Office on the property always open.
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SIX-ROOM HOUSE, $1,099. $50 DOWN, $10 A MONTH.

Why pay rent when you can buy house, on 50x100 plot, in Westchester County, 45 minutes from 42d St.; schools, stores, churches; commutation 10 cents; short ride from Rye Beach, N. Y.; every passing property; choice building lots, $175 each upward; easy terms. RAPID TRANSIT REAL ESTATE CO., 170 B'way, Rooms 402-403. Established 15 years.

AT SOUND BEACH.

A desirable home, six bedrooms and bath; directly on water; modern.

RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, $1,000.

A number of other cottages, large and small; will rent furnished or unfurnished, $300 to $1,800, or will

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J. D. SAWYER, Owner,
Tel. 2,517—38. 503 5th Av., (42d,) N. Y.

80-ACRE FARM

Well watered; fine buildings; all improvements; station 10 minutes' drive; hour from Grand Central.

F. E. SMITH.

22 EAST 20TH ST.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$5.00 MONTHLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. City improvements. Warranty Realty Co., 115 B'way

House, Hawthorne, Westchester Co.; 45 minutes from 42d St. Depot; 4 minutes from station; 12 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; fruit trees; nice grounds; fine view; cost over $8,000; will sell for $5,000. L. Solomon, owner, 870 6th Av., N. Y. City.

BIG BARGAINS.

Solidly built, eight-roomed new house, hardwood trim, half an hour out on Harlem Road; $5,500; worth $7,000. The Watson Company, 12 E. 42d.

$250—Lots 25x100; sidewalks, water, gas, MARBLEDALE.

28 minutes from 42d; 74 trains daily; fare, 5c.; title insured free; small monthly payments. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

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Anywhere in Westchester County.—Homes, country seats, acreage. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon and White Plains, or Park Row Bldg.

Mount Vernon.

Chester Hill, Mount Vernon.—Plot 100x100, west side North Fulton Av., near Primrose Av.; owner determined to sell; make offer. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, New York.

An opportunity to rent delightful home, Chester Hill, May to October, furnished, $65 per month. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Water front on Hudson at Yonkers south of Glenwood Station, 75x800 feet; also adjacent upland property consisting of 50x87 feet. Apply Room 716, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Two-family house in fine location; pays 11% on equity; cheap at $3,800. Frank W. Wolfe, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

NOW, DON'T YOU DO

better to BUY this than to PAY $10 to $20 monthly rent? This should appeal to young folks especially.

20 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST., 5C. FARE.

House & 2 Lots, $850, $10 Monthly.
House & 3 Lots, $1,000, $12 Monthly.
House & 1 Lot, $700, $8 Monthly.
1 Grass Plot for House or Pasture, Small Brook Running Across, $450, $5 Monthly.

No restrictions, water and gas; unexcelled train and trolley service, day and night; schools and high schools; small taxes; sea air; take your good wife out to see it. TICKETS FOR THE ASKING at 202 EAST 23D ST., or Room 6, 861 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint.

A Rare Chance.—For sale, a dairy farm, 114 acres, healthy locality, Wayne Co., Pa.; owner, J. Muller, can be seen between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. at Fleckenstein's, 59-61 Park Place, or 321 Jackson Av., Bronx, between 7-10 P. M.

For 30 years we have sold

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Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Above 14th St. East Side.

San Jacinto

FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.

We have furnished apartments to sublet, from one room and bath to six rooms and two baths; favorable Summer rates. Apply 18 East 60th St.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, ALL LIGHT, WELL FURNISHED, THIRD FLOOR, 11 WEST 8TH ST.; CAN BE SEEN BETWEEN 12 AND 2 P. M.; $65 PER MONTH FOR THE SUMMER.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 39th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 26th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

105th St., 54 West.—Elegant large single flat, seven rooms, bath, and private hall; modern improvements, one block from elevated station and surface cars; $600 a year.

For Rent.—Completely furnished nine-room apartment; location very convenient; call afternoons. No. 10, The Albany, Broadway and 52d St.

A well-furnished apartment in one of best family hotels in city to rent for the season. Address S. I. P., P. O. Box 70, New York.

59th, Opposite Park.—Beautifully furnished nine-room apartment; reduced rent, season. Blakely, 1,564 Broadway.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located; comfortably furnished apartment to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished country seats, villas, cottages, bungalows, log cabins, camps, Newport, Narragansett, New England, Long Island, Jersey coasts, Saratoga, Berkshires, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Sound, Hudson, Westchester County; season rentals, $6,000, $5,000, $4,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,800, to $300. E. S. Ford, 503 5th Av., N. Y.

House for Summer in Berkshire; fine location; pure spring water, &c.; rent for season, $150. Dunham, Ashley Falls, Mass.

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Lady about to sail for Europe would rent her beautifully furnished house; location central and unexceptional. R., Box 107 Times.

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Washington Square,

52-56 WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST.

A Few Choice Apartments Left.

Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

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14 to 22 West 107th St.

Bet. Manhattan Av. and Central Park West.

NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, Overlooking Morningside and Central Parks. Suites of 5 and 8 rooms; shower bath; 2 toilets. RENTS, $480 TO $1,200.

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NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't, on premises.

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New elevator apartment house, 4, 5, 6, & 7 rooms and tiled baths, with showers; electric lights; telephone in each apartment; mail chute; all-night elevator service; moderate rents.

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17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.

Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites of 5 rooms and bath; elevator; telephone, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $800 to $1,100.

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Suites, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $440 to $90.

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120 West 116th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs., fine elevator apartment

4, 6 large light rooms; rent, $32, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone, &c.

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New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $60. Superintendent.

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24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.

Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate.

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New and elegant apartment, 6 rooms and bath; modern improvements; telephone, electric light, &c.

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$40 to $50. Six and seven elegant large rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic system; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

A SEVEN ROOM FLAT, $29.00.

Corner flat, 301 West 138th, $32; largest and most desirable in Harlem; 2 rooms front; hot water supply. Desirable neighborhood. Agent in store, 2,603 8th Av., near 138th.

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620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

ST. IVES—153 E. 72D ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $900.

Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath. SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

Electric Elevator & all improvements.

To sublet at sacrifice, 8 rooms and bath elevator apartment, fifth floor, sunny upper west side, near Riverside Drive, May 1; lease, $1,100; would like $75 or best offer. Apply

McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway, New York.

NEUFVILLE, 252 254, 256 WEST 84TH ST., between Broadway and West End Av.; THIRD FLOOR, $35; 6 rooms and bath; steam heated, hot water supply.

Apply on premises, or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

EL SINORE.

Six and seven rooms, $40, $50, $55.

All large, light rooms; very nicely arranged. Elevator, Hall Service, Telephone, and Electric Light.

504 West 151st St. Tel., 1109 Morningside.

39-43 EAST 27TH ST.

Fireproof apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath; equipped with up-to-date improvements for comfort and convenience; private telephones; all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises.

Free Rent.—Elegantly and newly decorated apartment; exclusive location, Fifth Av. and Carnegie Hill; refined, respectable couple with fine furniture, may have rent in exchange for simple board of owner and grandson. Exclusive, 1,564 Broadway.

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Lenox Av., Southwest Corner of 114th St.—Elegant eight and nine-room apartment; single corner flats; only four families in building; all improvements; references required; rent, $700. Johanning, 2,096 8th Av., (113th St.)

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Apartment of eight rooms and bath; all improvements, elevator, &c.; rent $55. Inquire on premises, 14 Morningside Av., corner 115th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

THE CONCORD APARTMENTS.

Parlor floor, 6 large rooms, } $45—$55.
Other floors, 7-8 rooms, }
Elevator, Hall Service. All modern improvements.
102 West 61st St. Tel., 1446 Columbus.

FERNLEIGH HALL,

51-55 EAST 120TH ST.

One elegant six-room apartment, all light; elevator, etc.; rent, $45.

508 Manhattan Av., cor. 121st, second flat, 7 nice large rooms; all light, steam heat and hot-water supply; hallboy service; rent, $38 and $42 month. Apply janitor.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

A Corner apartment, 184 West 92d Street.—7 all light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

FIRST-CLASS 4 and 5 room apartments; gas ranges, electric lights, telephone; near Lexington Av.; rent reasonable. 153 East 54th St.

8-room apartments, Broadway and West End Av. Rents, $900 to $1,200.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

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Apartment, 55 East 11th St.—5 rooms, bath, modern improvements, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 119th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Small furnished apartments; moderate rent; references. A., 137 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED



CHATILLION,

220 Riverside Drive, Cor. 94th St.

Only two large corner apartments left.

All light, extra large rooms.

TO SUBLET,

An elegant apartment, furnished or unfurnished.

No better Summer resort; COUNTRY IN CITY. An unobstructed view of Hudson River and Palisades for miles.

Can be rented now much lower than next Fall.

House is the best managed and most quiet on Manhattan Island.

For further particulars apply to manager on premises.

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'n'r

will sell at auction

Wednesday, April 27, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

To Close the Estate of Aaron Krelelshelmer, Dec'd,

306 East 59th St.,

five-story brick storage warehouse, with brick extension, with 15 stalls, size of lot 25x100.5.

420 and 422 East 59th St.,

four-story brick tenement, with frame extension and 2 stores, size of lot 37.11½x100.5.

424 East 59th St.,

four-story brick factory and tenement, size of lot 25x100.
NORTHEAST CORNER

Morris Ave. and 164th St.,

the 2½-story frame double dwelling, with stable, size of plot 100x105.

Messrs. STRALEY & HASBROUCK.
Attorneys for Estate, 256 Broadway.

Maps and further particulars with attorneys, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'neer,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

Est. of John W. Serdon, dec'd.

733, 735 Greenwich St.

AND

113, 115, 117 Perry St.

Northeast Corner.

the five 2, 2½, and 3 story brick and 2-story frame buildings, size of plot, 56 feet in Greenwich St. and 130 feet in Perry St.; within 40 feet of Hudson St. and running parallel with same 70.2 feet.

WILL LEAVE 4 PER CENT. MORTGAGE.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY
R. E. CO., LTD.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Thursday, April 28, 1904,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, Ltd.,

189-191 MONTAGUE ST.

To close the estates of Michael and Catharine Kelly, deceased, by order of Joseph F. Curren, Esq., Executor.

The fine detached dwelling, with atable attached,

179 Lenox Road,

Plot 100x200 feet; asphalted street; double row of fine shade trees; large lawns and shrubbery; character of neighborhood is already established; 40 minutes from New York via Brighton Beach "L," Flatbush or Rogers Av. cars.

Also desirable 27.4½x126.3½x25x115.4½, with frame house thereon, situated at

1069 Washington Av.,

East side, near Malbons St., Brooklyn, directly opposite proposed Plaza at Willinck entrances to Prospect Park; within four hundred feet of proposed underground Rapid Transit station at Malbone St.

For maps and particulars address
D. & M. CHAUNCEY R. E. CO., Ltd.,
207 Montague St.

VOLUNTARY PARTITION SALE.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS,

will sell at public auction

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 B'way,

78 and 80 EAST 92nd STREET,

2 4-story and basement private Dwellings, each on lot 16.8x67.7.

Immediate possession. Sold separately.

Also EXECUTORS' SALE,

WEDNESDAY APRIL 27th, 1904,

at 12 o'clock noon, at 161 Broadway,

By order Executors of Est. M. Gutman, dec'd.

879 THIRD AVENUE,

A 4-story tenement on lot 25.5x100 irreg.

For maps and particulars apply to L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$55,000 in equities in three pieces of improved city property; will trade one nice apartment house; also $100,000 in equities in five-story flats; want elevator apartment house. ERNEST TRIBELHORN, 42 Broadway.

Private dwelling on the east side, 38th to 72d St.; will give $25,000 equity in five-story flat on the west side and add cash; mortgage $46,000, at 4½; rent, $6,800. Latham, 31 Liberty St.

Wanted to Purchase—One or two cheap tenements; must be in good condition and show a fair return. Full particulars to investor. Box 165 Times.

Wanted to Purchase—From 3,000 to 5,000 sq. ft. old buildings, South of Fulton St.; state full particulars. Wholesale, Box 170 Times.

Wanted.—Have buyers for down-town business property showing a good return; send full particulars to Irving P. Lovejoy, 200 B'way.

Want particulars of good propertiee to offer cash buyers. We have excellent property to sell. Worthington Scott & Co., Flatiron Building.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Salesmen wanted for Bronx lots; $200 on Installments; highest commissions. Stevenson, 10 East 42d.

Have cash purchaser for three-family flats, east or west side; also avenue property. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

Wanted.—Low-priced flats, upper west sida and Harlem, for quick cash buyers. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Have cash purchasers for double and tripla flats; send full particulars. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

Farm wanted, north, south, for unincumbered property, Orange, N. J. Thomas Monaghan, 76 William St.

Privata houses, stores, and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—233 West 137th St.; new American basement house, 16 rooms and 2 tiled baths; hardwood finished; private roadway rear; will decorate to suit tenant; rental, $1,500; possession May 1st; hargain. G. S. McCreedy Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

$35.—Cozy Queen Anne cottage, 8 rooms, bath; improvements; conveniently and pleasantly situated Washington Heights; write permit. N. M. Mahaney, 206 Broadway.

44th St., 119, 121 West.—Two adjoining houses to rent, together or separate; $2,000 each; excellent condition. Pocher, 40 West 34th.

Corner Madison Av., Seventies; magnificent four-story, with or without carpets; four baths; long lease; possession; unusual opportunity. Blakely, 1,564 Broadway.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story hutler's pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

38 EAST 21ST STREET

NEAR BROADWAY.

New, Absolutely Fireproof Building

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

READY MAY 1.

LARGE LIGHT OFFICES,

Studios, Small Offices, Stores, and Lofts.

RENTS REASONABLE.

Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.

All offices have light on two sides.

32 UNION SQUARE

NEAR 16TH ST.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

LARGE LIGHT OFFICES READY MAY 1ST.

STUDIOS, SMALL OFFICES, STORES AND LOFTS.

RENTS REASONABLE

Apply to your broker, or at the building, or G. H. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.

1,000,000 Square Feet, Finest factory room in or near New York City; to manufacturers desiring large space it cannot be duplicated. Two corner property about each; cannot be duplicated.
50,000 Square Feet,
25,000 Square Feet, Woodworkers' attention.
10,000 Square Feet,
7,000 Square Feet,
5,000 Square Feet,
2,500 Square Feet.

We can fill your wants, floors or factories, New York City or country, water front and rail.

T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., New York.

LEONARD ST., NEAR CENTRE

Store, basement and five lofts, 3,400 square feet each; elevator, steam heat, power; splendid light.

LEONARD AND BAXTER STS.,

FACING PARK.

BEST LIGHT, ETC.

SIMMONS REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO.
F. H. Simmons, Secretary, 110 Centra St.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT; 25X92.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

ADJOINING BROADWAY,

24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

New Absolutely Fireproof Building.

Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT; 25X92.

3 EAST 17TH ST.

OFFICES TO LET

TEMPLE COURT

3 to 9 Beekman Street,
119 to 129 Nassau Street.

RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent,

ON PREMISES.

OFFICES TO LET

In Market & Fulton National Bank Bldg.

81-83 Fulton, Cor. Gold.

RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent,

5 BEEKMAN ST.

27 EAST 22d ST.

SHOW ROOM, OFFICES AND STUDIOS.

RENTS $20 AND UP.

A fine loft to let;
over 21 feet front by 85 feet deep, with 225 feet on Fifth Av.,
near 34th St., with quick-running elevator, steam heat, &c.; possession on or before May 1st; low rent; suitable for any business.
Crulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

ELEGANT LIGHT STORE,

24 East 21st Street, near Broadway. Absolutely fireproof office building; large basament; reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

A.—A.—BENNETT BUILDING,
Nassau, Fulton to Ann Sts.
Few choice offices, separate or connecting suites; suitable for lawyers or large corporations.
All light; every modern convenience.
Arrangements now. Reasonable terms.
SAM'L TRIMBLE, Agent, Room 800.

STORES FOR MAY 1
in building now being remodeled,
BROADWAY AND 45TH ST.
Alterations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
'Phone, 2,462—38th. 537 5th Av., at 44th.

AUTOS, CARRIAGES,
Building, 164 West 46th St., near Broadway; five-story, with elevator, 7x14.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
'Phone, 2,462—38th. 537 5th Av., at 44th.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT
AT 313-323 EAST 22D STREET,
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER.
INQUIRE OF ENGINEER AT 317, OR
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 6420-38TH ST. 116-118 W. 42D ST.

596 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
STORE, BASEMENT, AND SUB-BASEMENT;
ALSO FOURTH LOFT TO LET;
50x200; fireproof; electricity, heat, elevators.
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES,
Coronet Bldg., 58th St., Cor. 6th Av.
Suitable for professional business, Automobiles, banking, &c. The location is very advantageous. Apply Superintendent.

491-493 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME ST.;
FIRST LOFT, ABOUT 4,800 SQ. FT.;
fireproof; elevators, steam heat, electricity, &c.
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY,
near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or for office purposes; $40 to $65.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

10 Fulton St.; entire building to let; excellent location; well lighted; low rent; possession May 1st.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

35 SOUTH WILLIAM AND 33 STONE STS.—Offices, $240 up; fireproof offices building; all improvements; heat, light, elevators, &c. Inquire Janitor or JACOB A. KING, 596 Broadway.

Shops to let, new building, Brooma St., between West Brosdway and Thompson; plenty light; rent $25 to $35. Faruolo, agent, on premises.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

131-135 PRINCE ST.—Light store and basement. Apply to broker or owner, W. H. Bullette, 5 East 42d St.

Factory, buildings, and lofts to let; good light; elevators; low rent; send for list and prices. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesale and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.), suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

William St., 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the new building; elevator, power, steam; all light; cheap rent; also basement.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises. 403-7 East 23d.

Store.—Elegant corner; steam; southeast corner 7th Av., 130 St. Delavergne, 2,232 7th Av.

Office 10x20; near Broadway; elevator; heat; light; $15. Frank Stevens, 7 Warren St.

7th loft, 25x100; 36 East 22d St. Apply fourth floor.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Office, skylight studio, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Buildings, stores, lofts, atables to rent, desirable locations. Apply list, Duross, 155 West 14th.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Light, cool deskroom or separate office to let. Pulitzer Suits, 89 World Building.

Desk room, all facilities, to let. 57-59 William St., Room 19.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE GANOGA,

35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.

New and Select Apartment Hotel.

NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK.

Single and double suites with baths.
Furnished and unfurnished.
Full Hotel Service. Restaurant a la carte.
Table d'Hote.

Descriptive booklet on application.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Juvenile Asylum Sells Large Plots on Washington Heights—Auction Sale of Subway Company's Holdings—Purchase of Sixteenth Street Buildings—Many Minor Transactions.

The New York Juvenile Asylum has sold to the State Realty and Mortgage Company the entire block bounded by St. Nicholas and Wadsworth Avenues, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets, and the southerly half of the block bounded by Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Streets. The tract will be divided into plots and resold, probably for improvement with apartment houses. Hall J. How & Co. were the brokers in the deal. The asylum recently borrowed from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company $350,000 upon the remainder of its property in this vicinity. Upon the removal of the institution to its new home in Westchester County, all of this property, consisting of about 129 lots, will be sold. One of the Trustees said yesterday that it had not yet been decided whether to dispose of the property by private or public sale, but that if no private buyer for it appears in the meantime it will probably be put up at auction next Spring.

Property Over Subway Sold.

The attendance at yesterday's sale, conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly of properties along the line of the subway taxed to its utmost the capacity of the Real Estate Salesroom. Bidding, as had been generally anticipated, was confined almost wholly to the professional element. All of the properties were sold, with the exception of the plots at the junction of Hillside Street and Eleventh Avenue. These will be taken over by the company which is to operate the subway and will be made the site of a sub-power station. The total amount realized by the sale was nearly $600,000.

These properties, being at points where it was necessary to build the subway under private land, were bought by the Subway Realty Company, organized by August Belmont, so that the road could be built without the delays incidental to condemnation proceedings. Yesterday's sales, in every instance, were made subject to the perpetual easement of the underground road.

As to the prices obtained for the properties, there was wide divergence of opinion, varying with individual estimates of the value of the easements. The group of improved properties at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street brought a total of $180,600—as against $248,650 paid for them by the Subway Realty Company—and the cost to the city of the easement at that point $62,050. The five lots at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, purchased in 1901 for $55,000, were sold yesterday for $30,150. What appears to have been relatively the lowest priced parcel in the lot was the old Wilson & Adams lumber yard property, a plot of about ninety ots, on the east bank of the Harlem River, at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. For this the Suhway Realty Company paid $425,000. It was bought yesterday by Church E. Gates & Co. for $210,000. Detailed results of the sale will be found below.

West 16th Street Building Sold.

Caroline A. Morrison has sold 55 West Sixteenth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, a five-story building on plot 30 by 92. The price is understood to have been about $70,000.

P. T. Canavan has sold for Dennis Quinn to Louis Cohen 449 West Sixteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 92.

Nitsch & Co. have sold for the estate of H. D. A. Bauhan, the six-story tenement, 410 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Weber & Zincke have sold to George Pfaff 233 and 235 East Eighty-fourth Street, 40 by 102. The new owner expects to make extensive alterations.

Thomas Capek & Co. have sold for Jacob Schlosser to Frank Bartosek 303 East Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, 26 by 82 by 100.5.

Fourteenth Street Lease Renewed.

The firm of Callahan & Morrissy has renewed for twenty-one years its lease of 48 and 50 West Fourteenth Street, running through to 47 to 53 West Thirteenth Street. The properties are owned by the Rhinelander Real Estate Company and Benjamin Ogden Chisholm.

Operators Buy Old Iron Works.

The Jackson Agricultural Iron Works property, consisting of the old factory buildings, with frontages of 250 feet on Twenty-eighth Street and 245 feet on Twenty-ninth Street, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, has been bought by Jacob Fischel and H. Bernstein. The old buildings will be demolished and the property resold in plots to builders, who will erect six-story tenements. The Jackson Iron Works were established on their present site in 1857, and have been continuously in operation for nearly half a century. The demand for land on which to erect large tenements demanded by existing laws is the cause of their removal. The block to the east of that in which they are situated is being taken by the city and will be part of the new Bellevue Hospital site.

East 33d Street Deal.

Silas H. Furman has sold to George A. Wheelock 30 and 32 East Thirty-third Street, two four-story brick dwellings, 33.4 by 98.9. Mr. Wheelock owns three adjoining houses. The entire plot will probably be reimproved after the subway station is opened at the adjoining corner of Park Avenue.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Arthur B. Emmons to a client, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 40 East Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9. The same firm negotiated the recent sale of 3 East Fifty-seventh Street to A. Van Horne Stuyvesant.

Resale of West 84th Street Lots.

George Backer and Samuel Mandel have resold to H. Bernstein part of the old James Slattery property on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, a plot 50 by 102.2.

Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., has sold for Jennie McDermott to Ernest Van Norden 157 West Eightieth Street, a five-story flat; also, for G. D. McDonald to T. Cornfeldt, 894 Eagle Avenue, a four-story flat. Mr. Marquette was formerly connected with the shipping firm of Marquette & Co.

William H. Falconer has bought 209 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story apartment house, 33 by 100.

Buyer for 104th Street Flats.

M. Morgenthau, Jr. & Co., have sold to Bernard Naumburg of the firm of Liebmann & Naumburg, 12, 14, and 16 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, three five-story apartment houses on plot 75 by 100.11. The seller, Michael Rowan, purchased the properties in 1897, just after they were built, and now sells to Mr. Naumburg at a profit. William J. Collins represented Mr. Rowan in the transaction.

Mrs. Clara Friedlander has resold to S. Friedberg 2,328 and 2,330 Seventh Avenue, two five-story flats 54 by 100.

J. Bernheimer has sold 494 and 496 Manhattan Avenue, two five-story flats, 50 by 70.

Klein & Jackson have resold 62 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a two-story market building, 50 by 100.11.

Marie Steindler has sold to the Webster Realty Company 316 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story triple flat, with store, 24.7 by 100.

Purchases of West Side Houses.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Louis Keller of Springfield, N. J., to a client, for occupancy, the three-story high-stoop dwelling 39 West Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 65 by 100; also, for Mrs. Wilhelmina F. Balbach to a client, for occupancy, 261 West Ninety-third Street, a four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling, 17 by 100.

Plot Sold on the Heights.

Max Marx has bought through Miles & Helfer from Henry B. Thomas the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 74.11.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for Wilbert Garrison to a client, for occupancy, the three-story limestone-front dwelling 546 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 17 by 65 by 99.11.

Louis Becker has leased for Mrs. Lucy Dobbs the three-story dwelling 5 Croton Street for a term of three years to John Luherti.

West Forty-sixth Street Sale.

J. Van Dyck Card has sold for W. H. Jennison 444 West Forty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Quick Resale on Third Avenue.

Samuel Samuels has bought and resold the five-story flat 1,650 Third Avenue. The buyer is a Mr. Rothschild, owner of the adjoining house, 1,652. Emanuel Simon was the broker in both deals.

Myers & Aronson and Walter J. Cohn have b

and another to Leopold Kaufmann, other consideration and 100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9x54x102.11; Simon Adler and another to Harry Schiff, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and..... 100
CHERRY ST, 256, n e corner of Rutgers St, 26.3x96.2x26.3x96.9; Urry Goodman to Morris Punch, (mtg $40,000)..... Nom.
CHERRY ST, 258, n e corner of Rutgers St, 26.3x96.2x26.3x96.9; Morris Punch to Urry Goodmnn, quitclaim..... Nom.
CLAY AV, 1,061, w s, 25x100; Ernest Wenigman to Elizabeth M. Ciuse and another, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100
CLINTON ST, e s, 80 ft n of Delancey St, 20x50; Arnold Hague, trustee, to Aaron Rosenberg 18,000
COLLEGE AV, n e corner of 144th St, 50.5x81.6; Augusta Engelhardt to Anna Brantigam, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.
DOMINICK ST, 29, n s, 19x75; John A. Dooner to Hanna L. Dooner, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.
GROVE ST, Nos. 96 and 97, map of Groan Homestead, Westchester; Alice Palmer and others, Guardians, to Emma L. Cole 1,143
HALL PLACE, w s, 299.11 ft s of 107th St, 50x113.2x52.9x117.9; Benjamin Rutchik to Abraham Crently, (mtg $3,200,) other consideration and..... 100
HOME ST, 930, n s, 20x100; Frances E. Kitchell to Charles E. Stelngraber, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100
JACKSON AV, w s, 135.6 ft n of Home St, runs n 27x w 30.7x s w 29.5x e 42.4, (mtg $8,500;) Jackson Av, s w corner of Boston Road, runs n 70.3x w 30.7x n e 76.7, (mtg $11,000;) William A. Elliott to Nathan Mayer..... 100
JACKSON AV, w s, 135.6 ft n of Home St, runs n 27x w 29.5x e 42.4, (mtg $6,000;) Jackson Av, s w corner of Boston Road, runs s w 70.3x w 30.7x n e 76.7, (mtg $111,000;) Nathan Mayer to William A. Elliott..... 100
JANE ST, 126, w s, 46.10x70.5x45.5x70.5; Margaret M. Fay and others to Timothy Sullivan, other consideration and..... 100
JENNINGS ST, s s, Lot 695, map of Section C, Tyse estate; Mary A. McKenna to Frederick C. Barthen, (mtg $4,000)... 1,000
KOSSUTH AV, s w s, at s e s of Fulton St, 36.4x100; Susan Montonx to George Witt ..... Nom.
LENOX AV, 557 and 559, w s, 50x75; Stanley W. Dexter, trustee, to Ludwig Andressen, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.
LENOX AV, 557 and 559, w s, 50x75; Ludwig Andresen to Leopold Barth and another, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Nathan Cohen to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100
LEXINGTON AV, 336, w s, 20x78; Alice M. Voss and others to Isabel W. Richardson, (mtg $22,500)..... Nom.
LOT 495, map of Van Nest Park; Sarah F. Thrall to Peter Simon, quitclaim and another 4,500
LOTS 17 to 20, map of W. F. Duncan at William's Bridge; Morris Abrams to Isaac Singer, (mtg $1,500)..... 100
LOTS 50 to 55, map of Section F of Devoe, at Fordham Heights, 75x90; Frederick W. Devoe and another, executors, to Ella P. Smith, other consideration and 100
LOTS 87 to 93, map of Van Nest Park; Annie F. Mackey and another to Van Nest Woodworking Company, (mtgs $3,350) ..... Nom.
MACDOUGAL ST, 104, e s, 25x100; Vincent C. Pepe to Francesco Pepe, ½ part, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and.. 100
MAGAMES DAM ROAD, 90.11 ft s of 151st St and 536.4 ft w of 7th Av, runs s 49.11x w 101.11x n e 56.8x e 83; Samuel Green and others to William Kuhn and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e s, 498.4 ft s of Goble Place, runs n e 67.11x n w 72.10x s 58.9, gore; Louis Lowenstein to William P. Vogel..... 500
WASHINGTON AV, 1526, e s, 25x175; Louis Luijens to Karl L. Roller, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.
WEST END AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 67th St, 25x80; Lot R. Kinney to Charles W. Kinney, (mtgs $12,000)..... Nom.
WILLETT ST, 257, s w, 21.10x—; Henry Rockmore to Israel Koenigsberg, (mtgs $15,500) ..... Nom.
WOOSTER ST, e s, 48.1 ft s of Houston St, runs e 74.9 x s 0.03¾x w 75 to beginning; Viola Hahn to Samuel Hahn and another..... Nom.
2D AV, 2,132, e s, 25x75; William Oes to Nicola Silvestre, (mtg $7,500)..... 100
2D ST, 110, n s, 171.1 ft e of 1st Av, 22x100; Julius Tishman to Max Miller, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and... 100
3D AV, n w corner of 156th St, runs n 25.2x w 2.8x s 25.1 x e 2.3, John E. Foley, as assignee, to Bernard French, all title, quitclaim 555
3D AV, e s, 62.7 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x96.3x18.9x95.5; Marie L. Baeck to Elizabeth Keil, other consideration and..... 100
3D AV, n e corner of 30th St, 98.9x100; Charles S. Lowther to Amelia R. Lowther, 1-9 part, all title..... Nom.
3D AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 25x34.2x25x31.4; John G. H. Klemeyer to John A. Prigge, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.
3D AV, e s, 62.7 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x96.3x18.9x95.5; Herman Keil to Marie L. Baeck, other consideration and..... 100
3D ST, n s, 65.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 23x78.4; Francesco Pepe to George W. Weill, (mtg $12,875,) other consideration and..... 100
4TH ST, 322 and 324 East, 45.2x96; Max Miller to Julius Tishman, (mtg $48,000) Nom.
5TH AV, s w corner of Walnut St, 100x50; Anna A. Byrne to City Real Estate Company..... 18,000
7TH AV, e s, 90 ft n of 123d St, 40.11x105; Metropolitan Trust Co., guardian, to Diedrich W. Rohde, (mtg $41,000)..... Nom.
7TH AV, n s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 100x114, Wakefield; Ruth Barger to Jonah Cohen and another 2,100
8TH AV, 23, n w s, 20x35.1x20.9x29.5; Irving Bachrach to William H. Falconer, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and... 100
8TH AV, s w s, 75 ft w of 130th St, 25x80; John A. Prigge to John G. H. Klemeyer, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.
8TH AV, s s, w ¼ of Lot 390, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Charity Tompkins to James W. Barber ..... Nom.
9TH ST, n e s, Lot 387, map of Wakefield; Madeline Pierce to Herbert Reeves, (mtg $1,200) ..... Nom.
27TH ST, 353 West, 21.3x98.9; Marcus J. McLoughlin, executor, to Thomas Stone, (mtg $5,000)..... 13,500
27TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 57x98.9; Isaac F. Russell, referee, to E. C. Potter, (mtg $110,000)..... 150,000
28TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Selignan Manheimer to Caroline Stern, ¼ part ..... Nom.
28TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Benjamin Stern to Caroline Stern, ¼ part ..... Nom.
29TH ST, s s, 240.8 ft e of 9th Av, 0.4x98.9; 8th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 31st St, 0.1x100; Arthur T. Strong to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim ..... Nom.
34TH ST, 328 West, 25x98.9; Austen G. Fox to Adolph A. Frankfield, other consideration and 100
37TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of 1st Av, 50x97.8x irreg, 99.9; Elizabeth S. Beemer to Joseph P. Ryan, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.
54TH ST, 138 East, 17.10x100.5; Florence G. Bryant to David H. Taylor..... 100
630 ST, n s, 141 ft of 10th Av, 100x100.5; James Wilson to Adrienne Krauser, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.
70TH ST, 231 East, 28x100.5; Wilhelmina Klee and another to Magdalena Frey, other consideration and..... 100
70TH ST, 231 East, 28x100.5; Magdalena Frey to Isabella E. Rollwagen, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100
73D ST, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Elias Rubinofsky to Hyman Harris, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
75TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Charles M. Levy to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.
75TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Charles M. Levy to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.
75TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Charles M. Levy to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.
77TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Minnie Ludman, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.
79TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Samuel Alter to Hugo Cohn, (mtgs $23,000) 100
79TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2; John W. Hutchinson, referee, to Julius Stich, (mtg $10,000)..... 5,925
79TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Julius Stich to Catherine C. Monninger, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and.. 100
85TH ST, n s, 212 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.5; Jacob Schlosser to Nellie Fitzgerald, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and 100
88TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Josephine Dahn and others to Adele Herold, quitclaim, correction deed..... Nom.
88TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Josephine Dahn and others to Aurelia Roband, quitclaim, correction deed..... Nom.
91ST ST, s s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 20x50.8; Ashbel B. Fitch to Giuseppe Tuoti..... 6,900
98TH ST, 107 West, 25x100.11; William Danzeisen, Jr., to Charles Jacob, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Catherine Schubach and others to Mary H. Becker..... Nom.
110TH ST, 32 and 35 East, 37.6x100.11; Max Rollnick to Irving Bachrach, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.
110TH ST, 33 and 35 East, 37.6x100.11; Irving Bachrach to Abram L. Libman and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100
110TH ST, 27 and 29 East, 37.6x101.5; William Bachrach and another to William C. Horowitz, (mtg $20,500)..... Nom.
111TH ST, 171 East, 20x100.11; Martin J. McMahon to Joseph Louis, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100
112TH ST, 22 West, 25x100.10; Simon Siffin to Bertha Simon, (mtg $15,000,)... Nom.
114TH ST, 340 East, 25x100; Rocco D'Onofrio to Ettore Ubriaco, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and 100
119TH ST, 520 and 522 East, 50x100.10; Nellie Springtmeyer to Samuel Klein, 1-6 and others, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100
121ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.10; Louisa Schulz to John Harner, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and... 100
125TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Lillie Lowenstein to Thomas Flanagan, (mtg $19,250,) other consideration and 100
134TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 17x100; James T. Farrelly to John J. Boyle, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.
135TH ST, 806 East, 29.4x100; Meta Nissen to Rosalie Magin and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
142D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Caroline C. Erwin and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100
143D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Leonard Weill 100
161ST ST, 97 East, 19.5x100; Elizabeth Knehl to Frederick Kellermann..... Nom.
162D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Teller Av, 40x115; Eliza McParland to William E. Diller, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.
162D ST, n s, 120 ft w of Teller Av, 20x115; William E. Diller to Mary J. Shields, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.
164TH ST, 707 East, 20x100; Henry Bahr to Frederick Koderer..... Nom.
181ST ST, s s, 149.8 ft w of Hughes Av, 17.2x108.11x16.8x104.8; Louis Eickwort to Moses Slutzky and another, (mtg $2,500). Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 13th St; Max Kessler to Samuel Applebaum, 5 years. 1,560
BROADWAY, 4, s w corner of 34th St; Sales & Co. to Alfred H. Jeremy, 5 years..... 9,000
HAMILTON ST, 18; Robert H. E. Elliott to Luigi Jannuzzi, 5 years..... 840
JONES ST, 19; Robert Friedman to Raffaele Cupoli and another, 5 years..... 3,200
NORFOLK ST, 154; Myer Jacobs and another to Wolf Epstein, 3 7-12 years..... 3,600
RIVINGTON ST, 65; Hyman Schapira to Elias Wermuth, 2 years..... 540
1ST AV, e s, 66; Louise Stolzenberg, individually and as administratrix, to Henry J. Wackerbarth, 3 years..... 1,380
2D AV, 803; Christopher H. Steinkamp to Andrew Davey, 5 years..... 1,200
3D AV, n e corner of 44th St; James M. Fitzpatrick to Hugh McGivney, 5 years.. 3,000
6TH AV, 394 and 396; E. F. Lankenau to John Meise, 4 years..... 5,500
6TH AV, 394 and 396; Joseph S. Rich to Edward F. Lankenau, 4 years..... 11,000
13TH ST, 22 East; Samuel Katz to Herman Schwarz, 2 years..... 480
37TH ST, 230 and 231 West; Emily A. Long to Thomas Murtha, 3 years..... 1,800
44TH ST, 543 West; Julius Dietz to Charles Meyer, 5 years..... 240
44TH ST, 541 West; Julius Dietz to Henry C. Fedden, 2 years..... 300
53D ST, 218 East; Philip Freund to Marie Urban, 3 years..... $900 and 950
59TH ST, 206 to 210 East; Giuseppe Tuoti to Joseph Ippolite and another; 2 9-12 years $6,400
80TH ST, 170 East; John Kress Brewing Company to Nathan Schwartz, 3 years.. 2,000
97TH ST, 218 East; Pasquale Francesco and another to Elvira Pellegrino, 10 years 800
106TH ST, 404 to 410; Florinda M. Burke to Alfonzo Petitto and another, 5 years. 1,200
109TH ST, 322 East; Harris Levy to Nicola Arbolino, 3 years..... 1,800
110TH ST, 207 East; Virginia Budelman to Samuel Klossk and another, 6 1-12 years $780 840
127TH ST, 157 East; David Hayes and another, executors, to James Hughes, 3 years 540

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Thomas G. Field, trustee; Park Av, s e corner of 58th St, 3 years..... 150,000
BACHRACH, Irving, to Nathan Cohen; Lexington Av, e s, 34.3 ft n of 107th St, due Nov. 22, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,500
BARTHEN Frederick C., to Mary A. McKenna and another; Lot 695, map of Section C, Tyse estate, 23d and 24th Wards, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000
BECK, Alice M., to David Fraad; 60th St, 159 West, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,200
BRADEN, Jeanette E., to Francis H. Schaefer; 49th St, n s, 219.6 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500
BRADY, Thomas J., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 88th St, 112 East, 3 years..... 20,000
BRANTGNAM, Anna, to Auguste Engelhardt; College Av, n e corner of 144th St, 539, due June 1, 1907..... 1,250
CAHILL, Edward J., and another to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 232, map of part of Hunt estate, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,850
CAMPBELL, Melvina T., to Virginia McLean and another, executors; 23d St, 429 West, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
CLUSE, Elizabeth M., and another to Bruce Swaynmann, Clay Av, 1,061, prior mtg $7,500, installments 2,000
COHEN, Flora, to Jeannette H. Baum and others; 114th St, s s, 159 ft e of Lenox Av, equal lien, 2 years..... 6,000
COHEN, Jeannette, for the Pauline Baum; 114th St, s s, 159 ft e of Lenox Av, equal lien, 2 years 3,000
EASTERN UNION REALTY COMPANY to Ferdinand Lurzman; Jackson Av, n w corner of 155th St, prior mtg $50,000, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 87,000
EINHORN, Frida, to Leopold Einhorn; Riverdale Av, e s, 25 ft n of Rock St, due June 24, 1905, 6 per cent..... 700
FITZGERALD, Neille, to Jacob Schlosser; 85th St, n s, 67.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 12,000
FITZGERALD, Neille, to Jacob Schlosser; 85th St, n s, 67.2 ft w of Lexington Av, installments..... 3,000
FRANKFIELD, Adolph A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51st, n s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent.. 70,000
FRANKFIELD, Adolph A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St., 38 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 140,000
FRANKFIELD, Adolph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av., 1,003 and 1,005, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000
FREY, Magdalena, to John Klee; 70th St, n s, 72 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000
GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; Grand St, n e corner of Willett St, prior mtg $65,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 19,171
GABRILOVITZ, Benjamin, and another to the Trust Company of America; Grand St, n e corner of Willett St, 5 years... 65,000
GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to Charles Levy; 75th St, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 3 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent. each 1,000
GOODWIN, Anna A., to Maria A. Beach; 123d St, 125 West, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
GOODWIN, Terry, to John A. Brown, Jr.; 256 Cherry St, n e corner of Rutgers St, 5 7 years..... 40,000
GREEN, Samuel, and another to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 151st, n s, 475 ft w of 7th Av, due April 12, 1905..... 43
GREEN, Samuel, and another to New York Mortgage and Security Company; interior lot, 99.11 ft s of 151st St and 475 ft w of 7th Av, runs s 49.11x w 109.11 to said road x irregular, due April 13, 1905..... 14,000
GREEN, Samuel, and another to New York Mortgage and Security Company; interior lot, 99.11 ft s of 151st St and 536.4 ft w of 7th Av, runs s 49.11x w 109.11 to said road x irregular, due April 13, 1905..... 10,000
HAHN, Charles, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 115th St, 220 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,000
HAIN, John M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 171 West 29th St, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000
HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Hannah A. Higgins; Marion Av, w s, 200 ft s of 198th St, 3 years 6,000
HANKINSON, Frank, to Katherine Ward; Washington St, 343 and 345; also, Greenwich St, 566, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500
HARPER, John, to Louisa Schulz; 121st St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000
HARPER, John, to Louisa Schulz; 121st St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000
HELBRON, Ray, to Charles Helbron; 123d St, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, due March 1, 1907..... 3,000
HEUSER, Lizzie, to Kate A. Brennan; 187th St, s s, being Lots 360 and 361, map of land of S. Cambreling and others, at Fordham, due Oct. 1, 1914, 6 per cent..... 2,800
JACOB, Charles, to William Danzeisen, Jr.; 98th St, 107 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years..... 7,000
JOSEPH A. FARLEY CONSTRUCTION Company to New York Realty Corporation; 51st St, 40 to 44 East, prior mtg $172,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Blanche E. Plant and another, guardians; Allen St, 20, 5 years..... 27,000
KODERER, Frederick, to Henry Bahr; 164th St, n s, 242.10 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years..... 3,000
KOENISBERG, Israel, to Henry Rockmore; 27 Willett St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,900
LEWIS, Hill C., Margie R. Lacey, executrix; 2d Av, 634, 5 years 11,000
LIBMAN, Abram L., and another to Irving Bachrach; 110th St, 33 and 35 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,600
LIBMAN, Abram L., and another to William Bachrach and another; 110th St, 27 and 29 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,150
LOUIS, Joseph, to Martin J. McMahon; 111th St, n s, 199.0 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 6,000
LUDMAN, Minnie, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 77th St, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 0 per cent..... 11,000
LUDMAN, Minnie, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 77th St, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500
LUDMAN, Minnie, to Julius Weinstein; 77th St, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtgs $21,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500
MAGDA, Rosalie, and another to Meta Nissen; 135th St, 806 East, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 2,750
MIGLIETTA, Andrea, and another to John Fogliatta; 51 West 35th St, leasehold, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
MILLER, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 2d St, 110, demand, 0 per cent.. 7,000
PUNCH, Morris, to Terry Goodman; Cherry St, 256, n e corner of Rutgers St, prior mtg $40,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 22,000
ROHDE, Diedrich W., to Metropolitan Trust Company; 6th Av., e s, 60 ft n of 123d St, 5 years 41,000
ROLLWAGEN, Isabella E., to Magdalena Frey; 70th St, n s, 72 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent 6,400
ROSENBERG, Aaron, to Arnold Hague, trustee; Clinton St, e s, 80 ft n of Delancy St, due April 1, 1909..... 14,000
ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Roosevelt St, 9 and 11, 5 years..... 45,000
ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Roosevelt St, 9 and 11, prior mtg $45,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 17,500
SCHIFF, Harry, to Simon Adler and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, prior mtg $75,000, 6 per cent 15,000
SCHROTH, Margaret J., to Samuel Boyd; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft n of Fairmount Place, prior mtg $3,000, 5 years..... 1,000
SCHUMANN, Carl G. A., to George W. Fiaacke, Jr., executor; 10th Av, n w corner of 19th St, 1-3 part, due May 1, 1905 5,667
SILLECK, Henry G., Jr., to Mary L. Hankin; Webster Av, e s, 23 ft n of 176th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 2d Av, 77 and 79, 3 years 55,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Samuel Levy; 2d Av, 77 and 79, prior mtg $55,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000
SILVESTRO, Nicolo, to William Oes; 2d Av, e s, 50.8 ft s of 110th St, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 4,500
SINGER, Isaac, to Morris Abrahams; Lots 17 to 20, map of land of W. F. Duncan, William's Bridge, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 300
SLUTZKY, Moses, and another to Louis Eickwort; 181st St, s s, 149.7 ft w of Hughes Av, prior mtg $2,500, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 800
SMITH, Ella P., and another to Frederick W. Devoe and another, trustees; Parkview Place, s e s, Lots 59, 60, and 61, map of 112 lots of estate of Moses Devoe at Fordham Heights, 3 years..... 1,150
STICH, Julius, and wife to Van Norden Trust Company; 79th St, n s, 185 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,500
STOKER, Charlotte M., and another to Gouverneur Tillotson; Brook Av, w s, 584.10 ft n of 163d St, due Dec. 1, 1904. 500
SULLIVAN, Timothy, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Jane St, 134 and 136, 3 years..... 12,000
SULLIVAN, Timothy, to Margaret M. Fay and others; Jane St, 134 and 136, prior mtg $12,000, due Oct. 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000
TAYLOR, David H., to Florence G. Bryant; 54th St, 138 East, 3 years..... 10,000
TISHMAN, Julius, to Max Miller; 4th St, s s, 295.2 ft w of Avenue D, due Oct. 20, 1904, 6 per cent..... 7,000
TOWNSEND, Sherman B., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; William St, 235 to 239, n w corner of Duane St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 60,000
TUOTI, Giuseppe, to Ashbel P. Fitch; 91st St, s s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 8 years.... 5,800
UBRIACO, Ettore, to Rocco d'Onofrio; 114th St, 340 East, prior mtg $9,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000
UBRIACO, Ettore, to the Henry Elias Brewing Company; 114th St, 340 East, prior mtg $13,500, demand, 6 per cent... 4,000
WAHLIG & SONSIN COMPANY to Harlem Savings Bank; Prospect Av, 1,414, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000
WAHLIG & SONSIN COMPANY to Hnrlem Savings Bank; Prospect Av, 1,416, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000
WARE, Richard F., and another, executors and trustees, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 36th St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 30,000
WEILL, Leonard, to Henrietta Kahn; 33d St, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, due May 1, 1905 4,000
WESTLING, Katherine C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 46 Park Av, due, &c., as per bond..... 40,000
WELTRON, Elise M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 89th St, n s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 25,000
WENDEL, Pauline, and others, executors, to New York Savings Bank; 3d Av, s e corner of 54th St, due June 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 30,000
WIEHE, Jacob, to the German Savings Bank; Trinity Av, n w corner of 165th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOW, William H., and another, trustees, to Thomas G. Ritch and another, trustees 7,500
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, administrator, to Metropolitan Trust Company.. 7,000
BAUM, Jacob, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1
BREWER, George E., to Theodore Helzler 6,000
CAVANAGH, Emily T., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, other consideration and 100
CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company..... 1
DENZER, M. Raymond, and another, executors, to Thomas S. Olivie, as Commissioner 14,000
DENZER, M. Raymond, and another, as administrators, to M. Raymond Denzer and another, executors..... 1
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMpany to John Schoppert..... 20,000
GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States to William R. Walker and others, trustees 5,000
KATZMAN, John, to Middle Town Realty Company 5,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, two assignments.. 101,000
LIMERICK, William, to the Washington Title Insurance Company..... 1
MARKEL, Max, to Sender Jarmulowsky.. 1
MAX, Clara, and another to Hyman Horwitz, two assignments..... 4,000
MAYER, Paul, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another 1
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY to George Vicomte d'Avenel..... 7,112
MILLER, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 7,000
ROLLWAGEN, Isabella E., to Magdalena Frey 1
SCHIFF, Harry, to Simon Adler and another 4,000
SWEEZY, Everett B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 10,000
THOMPSON, Caroline B., and another, administrators, to Everett B. Sweezy... 9,500
TILLOTSON, Mary E., to George H. Culver 6,644

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 236; E. H. Miller & Co. against Yetta Gross, owner; Simon J. Kopelman, contractor 1,375
CANNON ST, 100; Samuel Abramson against Congregation Chesed Kranken Unterstitzung Verein, owner and contractor 1,900
CROTONA AV, 2,144; Thomas J. Kelly against Amelia Pirk, owner and contractor 14
GERMAN PLACE, 620 to 624; Nathan Klein against Anna A. Cooper, owner; W. H. Cooper, contractor..... 50
3D AV, 1,704; Oscar Borman against Newman Leavy, owner and contractor..... 15
5TH AV, w s, 24.4 ft n of 26th St, 24.4x100; The H. O. S. Engineering Company against estate of J. C. and A. H. Baldwin, owners; A. L. Goldschmidt, contractor 130
31ST ST, 443 West; Harrison Safety Boiler Works against Standard Rock Candy Company, owner; C. W. Van Blarcom Company, contractor 450
55TH ST, 205 to 211 East; Oscar Borman against Sarah Gens, owner and contractor 43
124TH ST, 124 West; Samuel S. Glauber against Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, owner; Albert Pelser, contractor 376
182D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Crotona Av, 50x70; Statington State Company against Roman Catholic Church of St. Martins of Tours, owner; J. W. Hannan, contractor. 295
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.
51ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 53x100.5; New York Realty Corporation loans to Joseph A. Farley Construction Company 10,000
77TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager loan to Minnie Ludman..... 11,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND and Attorney Sts, s e corner; Alberene Stone Company against I. Lippman and another, April 25, 1904. 220
LEWIS ST, 117; Herman Seider against Jacob Cohen and another, April 12, 1904. 57
STEBBINS AV and 164th St, n w corner; William D. Clarke against James E. Brown, July 19, 1903. 825
5TH AV, 110 and 112; Johnston Livingston, Jr., & Co. against estate of Ogden Goelet and another, April 25, 1904. 4,000
10TH ST, s s, 193 ft e of Avenue C, 40x92.2; Robert Perlman against Henry W. Schlesinger and another, March 11, 1904, by bond 700
17TH ST, 336 and 338 West; Jonas Dickman against Estber Isenbsrg and another, Jan. 6, 1904..... 19
127TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Marcellus Stnley and another against the Charleston Lumber Company and another, Jan. 26, 1904, canceled 36
164TH ST and Stebbins Av, n w corner; William D. Clarke against James E. Brown, July 14, 1903. 825
164TH ST, 403 and 1,041 East; Oscar Sandman against Margaret Brown and another, Jan. 5, 1904..... 203

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 214 to 220; Frederick Adler against Jacob Levy, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Kuntz.
JACKSON AV, s e s, Lot 93, map of Belmont village, and 100 ft Catherine A. McGuire, executrix, against Robert Weish and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.
2D AV, 72; Charles Englchardt against Louis Minsky, (specific performance;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.
11TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x138.2x irregular; Margaret McLaughlin against Catherine Kennedy, individually and as administratrix, and another, (partition;) attorney, G. M. Boynton.
38TH ST, 219 East; City of New York against Amelia E. Upham and another; 38th St, 215 East, same against Eleanor Bennett, two actions, (Violation of building laws;) attorney, J. J. Delany.
87TH ST, 60 East; Jacob J. Durfield, administrator, against Charles Bimberg and another, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorneys, Daggott & Ryall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPECHT, ELIE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Delphine P. Schwab, Eliza Kick, Adele Fouquet, Maria Thibouville, Paulina Bricka, Louis Blum, Victorine Blum, Greenwood Cemetery, Trustees of Land and Asylum Fund, Drake v. Watts Orphan House, New York Institution for the Blind, Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, German Hospital Dispensary, St. Vincent De Paul Orphan Asylum, Trustees for New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, New York Foundling Asylum, Trustees of New York Skin and Cancer Hospital and Dispensary, Trustees of St. Ann's Home, N. Brigham Hall, as Trustee for Ella Kick and Tillie Bolwell; Jennie Nassoy, Constance Fouquet, Adele Kick, Andree Grandjean, Theophile Kick, Jr., Henry Schwab, Elie Kick, Roman Catholic Church of Ferbach, Loraine, Germany, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIE SPECHT of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of N. Brigham Hall, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 154 Nassau St., New York City.
ap27-aw6wW&JeS

April 26th, 1904.

Old Dominion Line

SPRING IS HERE
After a hard winter take
A SHORT SEA TRIP
to
Old Point Comfort
NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA BEACH,
RICHMOND, Va. and
WASHINGTON, D.C.



Round trip tickets, including meals & stateroom berth, $13 and upwards. Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Tel. 1599 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Gelatin Sheets a Manufactured Article—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday reversed itself and sustained a protest by Henry Pfaltz of New York against the assessment of a duty of 15 cents a pound and 20 per cent., as gelatin, on merchandise known as gelatin sheets. The importer claimed that it was dutiable at 35 per cent. as a manufacture of gelatin.

In making the ruling Mr. Hay lays down a principle which is widely applicable in customs law. He declares that in spite of former rulings of the board on identical articles, he cannot escape the conclusion that the commodity comes within the established rule of what constitutes a manufactured article. The application of labor alone, he declares, is not enough to change an article from crude to manufactured, but must so change it as to make it something different in character and use and having a distinctive name. In this case gelatin is a translucent substance, a little lighter in color than amber, easily soluble in water, and standing a very moderate degree of heat. It is usually put up in sheets three by eight inches, and is used as an edible. The merchandise in controversy comes in sheets much larger and thinner, is colored many shades, and has some material added to render it insoluble and capable of standing a much greater degree of heat. It is used in theatrical work for producing colored lights, for bonbon boxes, and printing.

General Appraiser Hay has also written a decision which has not yet been promulgated sustaining the contention of B. A. Levette, assistant counsel to the Government, and overturning the previous practice of the board. The merchandise in this case is paraffine molle, made in Belgium from petroleum of Russian origin, and therefore, if petroleum is the component of chief value, subject to a countervailing duty. The article is a compound of paraffine and ceresin, a mineral wax, and it has been assessed as in chief value of wax. The Government's contention that paraffine was the component of chief value has been sustained.

BOSTON MAN FAILS FOR $190,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 26.—Ubert K. Pettingill of Pettingill & Co. and the Dr. Green Nervura Company, both of which concerns have been petitioned into bankruptcy, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy this morning, with liabilities aggregating $190,000 and assets of uncertain value. The Mechanics' National Bank is a creditor to the amount of $62,000.

Cotton Mill Brought Low Price.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—The De Kalb Cotton Mill, at Camden, was sold there to-day. There were only two bidders Morris Israel of Charleston being the successful one, at $155,000. This is considered less than half the value of the property.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$50,000.—Banker desires active associate with above amount; young man preferred. N., Box 165 Times.

Old-established cardboard, jobbing, and manufacturing business. Owner retiring. Janes, Box 114 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for person willing to invest $150 monthly in established wholesale and retail concern; profit very large. Address Box O 95 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

Partner wanted by an experienced builder; one who understands bookkeeping and who has $15,000 to invest; large profits; references exchanged. L. L., 253 West 125th St.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 250,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

An opportunity is offered for the investment of a few thousand dollars in a manufacturing business in New York, in association with a prominent merchant, and well-known banker, on the same terms that they invested. One of these gentlemen personally manages the company. The product is in urgent demand from jobbers and manufacturers, and although the business was recently established the volume of trade now current renders it desirable to increase the capital. The business is already on a profitable basis with large prospects for the future. A suitable plant was obtained at a rental, so there are no dead assets in the investment. Cassius M. Paine, 25 Broad St.

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale.—April 30, 1904, 12 M., on premises "Lieberman residence, 189 Broadway, Flushing, 179x240, house, 15 rooms, improvements, large barn, best residential section." Ten thousand dollars may remain on mortgage. $500 deposit required of purchaser, terms at sale. T. Jefferson Burnett, auctioneer, Flushing, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT RECEIVER'S SALE.
George E. Shaw, Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St., will sell on premises, 281 Water St., on THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, at 11 A. M., machinery contained in factory of Fred C. Steimann & Co., consisting of forges, anvils, lathes, vises, die cutters, felt wheel cutters, sand paper cutters, pulleys, shafting hangers, belting, tools, etc.
EDWARD G. RIGGS, Esq., Receiver, 102 Fulton St.
THOMAS E. DONNELLY, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row.

LAST DAYS
of the
Carnegie Hill Hotel Sale
at
152, 154 W. 34th St.,
sold by order of
Ritch, Woodward, Bovee & Butcher,
Attorneys for Mrs. E. M. Sinclair.
There remain yet to be disposed of Brass and Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Royal Wilton Rugs and Carpets, Lace Curtains, Couches, Down Cushions, Shades, Dining Chairs and Tables, Desks, Combination Bookcase Desks, Blankets, Chairs, Portieres, &c., &c.
Sale at 1 P. M. This Day.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN,
AUCTIONEER.
N. B.—All purchases not removed by Thursday at 10 A. M. will be resold for account of former purchaser.

Assignee's Sale.—The Assignee of the Godey Publishing Company will sell at public auction for cash, through Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer, at the office of the Auctioneer, 150 Broadway, (Room 46,) Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, May 5th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon: All the outstanding and uncollected account and bills receivable of the Godey Publishing Company; copyrighted stories and interests in copyrighted stories by the following authors: Kate Upson Clark, Edgar Fawcett, Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Lee C. Harby, Julian Hawthorne, Sophie Frances Baker, Frederick B. Mott, Albert P. Southwick, W. J. Henderson, Theodora R. Wilson, Margaret Lee, and Franklyn W. Lee; 5 shares common stock P. S. Burnham Company, par value $100 each. (This stock paid 2% dividends this year.) 17 shares common stock The Saratoga Kissingen Spring Company, par value $50 each; 21 shares capital stock The Manitou Mineral Water Company, par value $25 each. A detailed schedule can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, or at the office of the Attorney for the Assignee.
BENJAMIN S. HARMON, Assignee.
CHARLES F. MATHEWSON, Attorney for Assignee, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

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TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS.

German Manufacturers and Merchants Here for Five Weeks.

About twenty-five German manufacturers and merchants arrived in New York yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and during the next five weeks will study methods in vogue in American factories and stores, visiting for that purpose besides New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and one or two other cities. A week or more will be devoted to the St. Louis Exposition.

Most of the visitors went from the dock to the Waldorf-Astoria. Included in the group are Karl Naurenberg of Naurenberg & Riess, silk merchants at Berlin; Fritz Rosenthal of Rosenthal & Tobias, dealers in cotton goods at Berlin; Bernard Tappich, dry goods merchant in the same city; Herr Stierstadt of Stierstadt & Gonas, worsted manufacturers of Cologne; Herr Haldt, head of the Berlin export house, Haldt & Company, and A. Schottlander, editor of the Berlin Confectionair.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The cargo of the Pocahontas, consisting of 20,500 boxes of Sicilian lemons, will be sold at the West Side Auction Rooms this week. About 6,100 boxes from the Slavonia will be sold to-morrow, and 14,600 from the Herminie on Friday.

***

C. F. Fessenden and A. F. Jones will conduct a silk department at 39 Leonard Street, financed by Clarence Whitman & Co. They were formerly with Schefer, Schramm & Vogel.

***

The entire stock of B. W. Horton, 341 Broadway, who is retiring from business, will be sold to-morrow by Townsend & Montant. It consists of 497 packages of brown and finished cotton goods.

***

Because of the variety and importance of the subjects to be discussed, the regular monthly meeting which the Board of Trade and Transportation will hold to-day is expected to prove of much interest. The subjects will embrace Canadian reciprocity, extension of trade in the Orient, the question of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and the New York Post Office congestion.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TRENTON.—Vice Chancellor Grey yesterday appointed Barker Gummere, Jr., receiver for the Alryan Woolen Mills of Trenton, for which application was made last week.

ST. JAMES, Mich.—W. D. Forsyth, proprietor of the Forsyth Hotel here, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, placing his assets at $67,000 and his liabilities approximately at $35,000, all but $10,000 of which are secured.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN HIRSCHFIELD.—Judge Holt has appointed Henry B. Singer receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Benjamin Hirschfield, cloak manufacturer at 56 East Thirteenth Street, and fixed his bond at $1,000.

LEMAN & ALTMAYER.—Judge Holt has appointed William Blau receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Leman & Altmayer, wholesale dealers in ribbons and artificial flowers at 621 Broadway, and fixed his bond at $6,000.

COHEN BROTHERS.—Judge Holt has appointed John Ewen receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Cohen Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks at 71 Mercer Street. It was stated everything has been removed except the fixtures, which are of very little value.

ROBERT SLIMMON.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Robert Slimmon, dealer in china, formerly of 96 Church Street. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 27, 1901, with liabilities $68,222 and assets $59,000, and was granted a discharge on Jan. 10, 1902, but it was afterward vacated on the application of the National Broadway Bank, and the case was appealed.

UNIVERSAL FUR DYEING WORKS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick and Victor Gagel, composing the firm of Gagel Brothers, who also did business under the style of the Universal Fur Dyeing Works, at 495 West Broadway, by the following creditors: Dimon Brothers & Co., $1,480; Meyer Trachtenberg, $705, and M. Lewis & Co., $609. It was alleged that while insolvent they allowed the Berlin Aniline Works to take out an attachment against them on April 19, removed part of their property to Jersey City, and Frederick Gagel disposed of his interest in all his real estate situated in Hudson County, N. J. They began business in this city on March 1, 1901, and moved their plant to Jersey City a few weeks ago.

ELWOOD A. ROESSLE.—Judge Holt appointed Payson Merrill receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Elwood A. Roessle, late proprietor of the Gilsey House, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, on the application of Roland A. Zilm, a creditor. It was stated that Roessle's liabilities are approximately $150,000, and his assets consist of $25,000 cash in his possession and a large number of claims against persons to whom he made preferential payments, one of them being his father, to whom he paid $50,000. Mr. Roessle received $75,000 from the sale of his interest in the Gilsey House, and it is alleged he has disposed of most of it by making the preferential payment to his father, but he is believed to have $25,000 left.

UNIQUE BACHELOR APARTMENT COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, which carried on the Hotel Jefferson at 102 to 106 East Fifteenth Street, show liabilities of $58,941, of which $25,500 are secured by mortgages and $22,000 are two claims for damages, one by Mary Oiwell for $20,000 and the other by Mary S. Hewsay for $2,000. The assets are nominally $43,137, consisting of a dwelling house, 63 West Ninety-fifth Street, valued at $40,000, mortgaged for $25,500; cash, $525; accounts, $412; equity in furniture, $2,000; bar fixtures, $200. The London, Liverpool, and Globe Insurance Company is a secured creditor for $19,000, on mortgage, and Andrew J. Dam is a secured creditor for $6,000, and unsecured for $5,568 for rent.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Albert W.—L. A. Newcome	98
ANGEVINE, Sarah E.—W. R. Terwilliger	634
ADAIR, Frank, and Max Hiller—People of the State of New York	300
BUNKER, Edward H.—Hahne & Co	104
BRAGER, Anton J.—M. S. Manner	62
COLE, Robert M.—Murray and Reid Company	209
COHN, Isaac K., and Arthur L. Levy—James McCreery Realty Company	273
CARR, George W.—H. Capel	653
CLARK, William L.—Edward Thompson Company	224
COHEN, Leon—L. Pakeinishky	59
DYER, George C.—Hahne & Co	74
DOERR, William H. F.—W. C. Stranga and another, costs	20
DOERR, William H. F.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, costs	28
DOERR, William H. F.—J. D. Carroll and another, costs	23
DOUGHERTY, James—C. Burkeiman	271
ETZALD, John, and John Heutschel—W. Pickett	85
ELLIOTT, John, and Edward F. Hagney—S. Burnett	105
FRANKOVITZ, George—E. Stronczer	557
FRANK, Louis J., and Maurice C. Walker—J. Helgman	112
FIVEY, Louise M.—J. Schultz	79
FRANK, Charles W.—J. M. Frank, costs	40
GRABAU, Haus E.—H. Chalmowitz	177
GRAFF, Clarence L.—J. Gadski-Tauscher	1,239
GRIFFITH, George W.—J. P. Hamblin	1,645
GRINSPAN, Ephram—International Silver Company	643
GEDDES, James P.—S. E. Welles	291
GWYNN, Alice, Charles B.—J. E. Rouse	39
HANNIGAN, Patrick M.—E. Gussaroff and another	1,668
HANTSCHE, Emil G., and Emil G., Jr.—O. Heinigke	324
HAWTHORNE, Elizabeth—M. Smith	668
HOD, George W.—Fraser Tablet Company	28
MICHAEL PRINTING COMPANY—Standard Coach Horse Company, costs	82
THOMPSON SON & COMPANY—F. L. Patterson and another	112
CONGREGATION SONS OF ISRAEL KALWARIER—J. Reibel	868
W. S. WEED ICE CREAM COMPANY—W. V. Fowler	93
IRVINE, Allen—C. Vogt	78
JACOBSON, Barnett, and Benjamin Bergman—B. Levy	161
KRAUSS, Amelia P.—L. A. Cushman	49
KEHOE, Anna S.—P. Beck	119
KEHOE, Anna S.—P. Beck	839
KEIDANZ, Emil H.—L. Parkelnishky	216
LA BADIE, John—C. Moll	102
LYON, Amasa—F. A. Munsey, costs	110
MERCY, Frederick, and Saimnel Weil—People of the State of New York	1,000
MOCK, Philip—A. Jansen	1,207
MARTINEZ, George B.—Suburban Realty Company of New York	224
McDONALD, John B.—F. A. Gallaher	569
McDONALD, John B.—P. Dumoorth	380
McDONALD, John B.—T. Basel and another	384
MOONEY, Thomas J.—E Farry	903
McCAULEY, Henry, and Alfred Pardo—People of the State of New York	300
OPRISDORF, Morita—J. M. Lyon	307
PECKHAM, Albert S.—H. Binswanger	33
ROSENTHAL, Joseph—H. Samuels and another	171
RICHMOND, Samuel H.—L. A. Burke	44
ROBERTS, Katherine—H. Fastman and another	51
ROEDER, Albert B.—A. Jacobi	661
SINCLAIR, Richard—J. C. Parker	59
SITIS, Jean M.—G. Vockroth	29
SCHNUR, Samuel—I. Kraus	868
SCHWARTZSTEIN, Morris—H. Davidson	83
SINGER, Max—C. Thaler	121
SEXSMITH, Alfred W.—J. V. Spero and another	42
STEINERT, Max—Edward Thompson Company	106
SIRE, Henry B.—Mutual Bank	272
SIRE, Henry B.—Mutual Bank	674
STRATIS, Maria L.; John V. Carroll, and Peter Stratis—J. J. Harper	193
SPITZER, Henry—A. J. Kerwin, Jr., executor	317
STUART, Alexander—Frank Crook Company	40
TAIT, John G.—Phoenix Touring and Transportation Company	623
TOBOLDT, Carl W.—J. C. Uhrlaut	226
THORNE, Stevenson J.—A. Bartelstone and another	85
WETYIN, Adeline—F. W. Fick, costs	115
WETYIN, Adeline—A. M. C. Fick, costs	100
WADE, John—H. Helde	91

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BURTENER, Frederick D.—Holtz & Freystadt Company, March 2, 1904	$528
CENTRAL CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD Company—N. M. Wimple, Jan. 30, 1904	957
DRY DOCK EAST BROADWAY AND Battery Railroad Company—I. Wolf, Feb. 20, 1904	184
EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited—I. A. Hopper, April 14, 1904	113
EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited—I. A. Hopper, Dec. 26, 1901	3,066
EMPIRE CITY SUBWAY COMPANY, Limited—I. A. Hopper, Jan. 24, 1903	122
HORGAN, William, and Charles W. Dayton—W. Harms, May 7, 1903	144
JARNETTE, Gabriel H. De—W. King, Jr., Dec. 18, 1903	89
KAUFMAN, Henry—R. Reddy, March 16, 1901	419
KLINGER, Louie—C. Brodbeck, Dec. 5, 1901	120
LORD, Franklin B., executor—W. C. Lawson, June 24, 1903	10,646
LORD, Franklin B., executor—W. C. Lawson, Feb. 11, 1904	108
MORRILL, J. Lee, executor—A. Moran, Feb. 2, 1904	188
MORRILL, J. Lee, executor—A. Moran, Feb. 24, 1903	424
MAAN, Frederick—E. S. Hatch, Dec. 5, 1903	95
PAEGELOW, Adolphina H.—F. Spreeman, Jan. 5, 1900	19
R. H. WOLFF & CO.—A. Stepanek, March 26, 1904	1,731
SABERSKI, Ieidor—I. Lipschitz, July 15, 1902	39
TOWNSEND, David C.—F. Kenn, Jan. 17, 1903	4,883

Judgment Vacated.

SAKS & CO.—G. F. MacRae, March 30, 1904	$165

TO SAVE SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

King's Bridge Citizens Will Petition Governor to Veto Plunkitt Bill.

Citizens of King's Bridge to the numberf of thirty-one, of whom nine were women, held a "mass" meeting in the Marble Hill Hose Company's hall last evening and drafted a petition that is to be submitted to Gov. Odell asking him to veto Senator Plunkitt's Spuyten Duyvil bill.

Although the meeting last night was a small one numerically, everybody that did attend was a property owner, and all declared that opposition to the bill in the King's Bridge district, was practically unanimous.

The King's Bridge people want it understood, it was explained, that they are not opposed to the New York Central's plans for a shorter route, nor do they object to the erecting of bridges across Spuyten Duyvil Creek by the company. What they do object to is what they say is the real object of the bill, namely the cession to the company, which is designated in the bill as "abutting owner," of the lands lying in the bed of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, thus giving the corporation the right to fill in and make solid land of a waterway that the people have enjoyed from time immemorial. They assert further that it will make dangerous the navigation of the new ship canal as well as deprive the neighborhood of a natural drainage system by the ebb and flow of the tide.

I. W. Pollock and John F. Clarke were the principal speakers at the meeting.

New Subway Connection Proposed.

A meeting of property owners and residents on Washington Heights will be held at Henry H. Dreyer's office, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Broadway, tomorrow evening, to discuss the advisability of having a connection made between the elevated road and the subway by a route beginning at or near the north side of the Polo Grounds, thence under the Speedway, through One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street to St. Nicholas Avenue, and along St. Nicholas Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway. Under the plan as proposed there will be stations at the Speedway and at the intersection of St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. At the meeting a committee will be appointed to present the matter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Lease of Rockaway Beach Road.

The stockholders of the New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad yesterday ratified a resolution of its Board of Directors, adopted on March 2, providing for the lease of the company's railroad and other property to the Long Island Railroad Company. The lease is for fifty years, beginning July 1. The lease has already been acted on by the Long Island stockholders. The New York and Rockaway Beach Railroad runs from Glendale Junction to Rockaway Beach. It extends over four miles of trestle over Jamaica Bay, and terminates at Rockaway Park, the western extremity of the Rockaways.

Says 1,000 Wabash Carmen Are Out.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—W. T. Detwiler, General Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of the Railway Carmen of America, asserted to-day that 1,000 union carmen on the Wabash Railway have gone out at different points along the line in response to the order to strike issued yesterday. All the union carmen here and at Moberly, Mo., went out to-day.

Hearings To-day on Thirty-one Bills.

Hearings on thirty-one legislative bills have been called by Mayor McClellan for this afternoon. This is the largest number of bills to be put down for hearings in a single day since Mayor McClellan has been in office. Among the bills to be argued pro and con are the Jumel Mansion measure and the one providing for an increase in the number of Justices of the City Court.

Louisville Carpenters Will Strike.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—All the union carpenters in Louisville, numbering about 600, and 40 non-union carpenters will go on strike next Monday for a closed shop and an eight-hour day with pay for nine hours' work. The butchers and structural iron workers, who went out about a month ago, have been defeated, their places having been filled by men from out of town.

Fishing Schooner Floated.

The fishing schooner Agnes E. Downs of Gloucester, Mass., which went ashore on the point off Sandy Hook Monday night, while on her way from the fishing banks, was hauled off yesterday by three tugs.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. George P. McLean, Connecticut; ex-Gov. Willis M. Crane, Massachusetts; Theodore Voorbees, Philadelphia; ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts; William Watts Sherman, Providence; A. C. Huidekoper, Meadville, Penn.

HOLLAND—A. P. Gonsalee, Havana.

IMPERIAL—T. P. Graydon, London; E. Warren, London.

GILSEY—Julian Story, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Llaut. H. N. Jensen, U. S. N.

SAVOY—Zindo Riers, Stettin; George Soibertein, Berlin; Wilhelm Tamka, Eberswald, Germany; S. Heilbut, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. A. J. Anderson, Newport; J. F. Cumpoels, Brussels; William B. Hammond, Hamburg; Capt. Grunners, Berlin; Herr Dr. Oehler, Offenbach; F. Harrison Smith, London.

PLAZA—Dr. C. H. Reinberg, Nice.

ALBEMARLE—A. P. Barr, Glasgow; Col. Lumsden, London.

NETHERLAND—Baron and Baroness Bussde, Washington; C. A. Helms, Gothenburg, Sweden; W. H. Vanden Foorn, Rotterdam; R. Wedekind, Uerdingen.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. S. E. Tillman, West Point.

CAMBRIDGE—C. Innes Ker, London.

EVERETT—A. N. Scott, Durbar, South Africa.

WESTMINSTER—Don Alfonso Arango, Colombia.

ASTOR—J. Martl and J. Hamf, Costa Rica; L. Heuer, Colon, Panama.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Webber, William G., Company, Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillipe, linings, corsets, and muslin underwear, ribbons, lacee, jewelry, and leather goods; 76 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Filene, William, Sons, Boston, Mass.; J. Abrams, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Konn, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, linens, laces, and whits goods; 407 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Reid & Hugber Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Syracuse Hosiery and Underwear Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Plymouth Clothing Company, St. Paul, Minn.; W. J. Noble, cloaks and suits; Hotel Spalding.

O'Gorman Company, Providenee, R. I.; J. J. Breen, notions and leather goods; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway; Hotel York.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Hotel York.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Cook, linene; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. M. Waldo, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sudbury Manufacturing Company; S. Liesner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notione, trimmings, and laces; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Starr, A. B., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, clothing, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 737 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Boyce, domestics; Criterion Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel. R. J. Colm, house furnishing goods; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goode; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. G. Miller, notions; H. Phillipe, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. P. Larkin, prints; 57 White Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Mann, domestics; 57 White Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. T. Ruesell, stationery; Sinclair House.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; S. Baer, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. D. Wayman, dress goods; 55 White Street.

Porteoue & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Brown, white goods; 57 White Street.

Watt & Shonar, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; 57 White Street.

Watt, Pettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hyslop, domestics; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. N. Seymour, gloves; J. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; G. H. Conde, hats; W. H. Boyce, hats; Park Avenue Hotel.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; B. Loewenstein, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; W. L. Filene, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, whits goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayree, clothing; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Panton & White Company, Duluth Minn.; C. F. Fritz, house furnishing goods; W. Harvey, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mre. J. C. Nonrse, notions and trimmings; Miss M. Curran, gloves and paraeole; Miss Metz, handkerchiefs; 438 Broadway; Holland House; J. E. Woodward, books; Hotel Albert.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Konn, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mase.; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods, laces,and ribbons; 57 Whita Street.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; Miss E. T. Dyer, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Kelly, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Pearson-Linn Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Pearson, notione and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Hub, The, Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Kohmuller, clothing; Hotel Spalding.

Machmers, C. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloake and suits; 57 White Street.

Wilson Brothsre, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Dodds, hosiery; 3 Union Squarc; St. Denis Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburna Company, Rochester N. Y.; J. G. Mears, house furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sumter Dry Goode Company, Sumter, S. C.; T. H. Clark, notions and gurnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dreyfuss, B., & Sono, Natchez, Miss.; B. Dreyfuss, notiona and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharp, cloaks and suits, 75 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Millington, corsets, 377 Broadway; St. Denie Hotel.

Reliable Jobbing House, Baltimore, Md.; S. Todor, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mase.; M. J. Leahey, dress goods, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Konn's, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. S. Boxer, bosiery, underwear, and gloves; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, overalls; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, prints; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Boughton, hats; C. F. Rhoads, hats; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Gutman, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

White, E. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; D. D. Sneddon, notion and trimmings; A. S. Daigleish, millinery; 81 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. A. Roberts, dry goods and notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE GOETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the said bankrupt and to whom it may concern: The assets of the abovenamed bankrupt, consisting of gas and electric fixtures, lamps, and parts thereof, fittings, machinery, office furniture and fixturee, &c., will be sold under an order of the court, as follows: Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned receiver at the office of Henry W. Sykes, his attorney, No. 346 Broadway, New York City, on the 6th day of May, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., such bids to be made, viz.:

All bids to be sent in sealed envelopes directed to Henry W. Sykes and indorsed "Bid for the Goetz Property," and accompanied by a certified check or casb for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The property, &c., may be inspected and examined at the premisee No. 247-251 Third Avenue, New York City, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Notice is further given that in the event that the receiver shall reject all bids submitted in accordance with tbe foregoing the entire assets will be sold by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, on the 7th day of May, 1904, at the prsmises No. 247-251 Third Avenue, New York City, at 10:30 A. M. of that day.

EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver, 29 Liberty Street, New York City.
HENRY W. SYKES, Att'y for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In tha matter of MICHAEL ABRAMS, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Abrams of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1903, the said Michael Abrams wae duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which tima the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, April 25th, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 6,965.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In tha matter of ALBERT E. McMULKIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert E. McMulkin of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice ie hereby given that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Albert E. McMulkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 225 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
April 27, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTHONY TUVO, Bankrupt.—No. 6,591.

To the creditors of Anthony Tuvo of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is bersby given that on tha 15th day of April, A. D. 1904, the said Anthony Tuvo was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which tima the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, April 25, 1904.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, *a la Carte*; T, *Table d'Hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*

CAFE MARTIN,
26th

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7*t*., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Gold watch charm, with buckle; name engraved; reward. G. M. Wells, 318 West 57th St.

Lost—Small white poodle; child's pet; name "Snowdy"; liberal reward. 232 West 74th St.

Lost—Black leather price book. Reward if returned. Room 711. 135 Broadway.

REWARDS.

$50 reward for diamond horseshoe brooch containing 28 stones, lost April 23d between 50th St. and Madison Av., 53d St. and Park Av. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7*t*., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

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1.—21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av. The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

16th St., 41 West.—Large, pleasant room, with board; transients accommodated; reference.

22d St., 16 East, (Central.)—Largeroom, (2d.) private bath; good accommodation; references; board reasonable.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

25th St., 114 East.—Back parlor and extension; nicely furnished for party of three.

81st St., 151 West—Large beautifully furnished room; dressing room; excellent home cooking; table board.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent city accommodation; have also large country place near city.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny room; every convenience; good board; references.

Lexington Av., 972.—Newly renovated throughout; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

Madison Av., 432.—Very pleasant third-floor room; corner house; Summer prices; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7*t*., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

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46th St., 70 West.—Gallatin Hotel; an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, electric light, $2 daily for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; telephone 5603-38th.

48th St., 138 West.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Sunny second-story room; nicely furnished.

52d St., 265 West.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen.

62d St., 125 West.—Furnished suit of rooms and bath to quiet gentlemen. Hayes.

86th St., 326 East.—Furnished room, private house; references.

2,702 Broadway, (near 106th St.,) 3 very desirable rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 182 Times.

For Rent for Summer Months—Furnished apartment, six rooms and bath; light and cool. Apply at elevator, 238 West 129th St.

In frame house, two minutes from Riverside Drive, parlor floor, consisting three spacious, connecting, plainly furnished rooms; clean, cool; veranda, piano; suit gentlemen. Crose, 227 West 83d St.

Jackson Av., 1,098.—Large front and back parlor, newly furnished; piano; use tiled bath; three blocks 166th St. L Station; 35 minutes to Grand St.; $5 weekly. Caswell.

Madison Av., 74.—Rooms on main floor, suitable for physician's offices; also rooms single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7*t*., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

Females.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

The 14th Street Store requires neat-appearing waitresses for their lunchroom; those residing at home preferred. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St.

The 14th Street Store requires experienced tracers for their complaint department. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Laundress, $22; cook, $25; cook and laundress, $22; chambermaid and laundress, $22; chambermaid and waitress, $20; general houseworker; $20; maid and chambermaid. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Wanted—We require a few neat, intelligent girls about 16 years of age as stock clerks and parcel wrappers; those having just left school preferred. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for busy office; must be able to take rapid dictation, and be neat in appearance; salary, $10. 241 Broadway, 5th floor.

Wanted—Maid to wait upon an elderly lady and sew; good city reference required. Apply between 9:30 and 12, at 15 East 57th St.; colored cook in house.

Wanted—Milliners; copyists and preparers; first-class help wanted, wholesale trimmed hat house; steady position. Rosenblum & Sentner, 598 B'way.

Wanted—A competent laundress and chambermaid; must have references. Call, Wednesday, 9 to 11 o'clock, 112 East 64th St.

Wanted—Office assistant, quick, ambitious, must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 W. 28th St.

Young lady who has had experience selling artists' materials; state salary expected. B., Box 132 Times.

Males.

Cash Boys—Wanted, neat, intelligent cash boys; rapid promotion. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Couple, (white,) to take entire charge of the culinary department either club or private family; 10 years' references from the last employer. Address top floor, 241 W. 19th St.

Stenographers (male) desiring membership in mutual aid association now organizing, address Union, Box 186 Times.

The 14th Street Store requires experienced cabinetmakers. Apply at office Furniture Dept., 5th floor, 57 West 13th St.

The 14th Street Store requires experienced grocery saleswomen. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Exchnnge clerk, by foreign banking house, to take entire charge of drawing and entering exchange; only thoroughly experienced capable man desired; knowledge of French and German requisite. Address, in own handwriting, stating experience, references, and salary expected, B., Box 128 Times.

Wanted—Health and accident insurance men wanted; (no registry;) renewal contracts on new plan. United States Health and Accident Insurance Company, 235 Broadway, John G. Murray, Manager; call mornings.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Life Insurance Agents.—We have proposition that makes selling of life insurance easy; first-class proposition for a few good men. The Manhattan General Company of New York, 66 Broadway.

Wanted.—Hod carriers and fireproof constructors wanted at Binghamton, N. Y., on twelve-story Binghamton Press Building, located on Chenango St., near Court St.; only first-class men wanted.

Wanted—Agent, with some knowledge of printing, to follow prepared trail of the most advanced line of commercial stationery. Graphic Art, Box 130 Times Office.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for a Brooklyn bank; must be well educated, and come well recommended; salary, $8 to $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Bright young man as outside man; one who has worked in architect's office preferred; salary and commission. Iron Works, 1,395 Avenue A.

Wanted—Insurance men who can give satisfaction can secure excellent contract with liberal drawing account. Germania Life, 20 Nassau St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for good position; must make neat appearance, and be well educated. G. A. Mcinecke, 241 B'way.

Wanted—An energetic, bright boy as general office assistant; excellent chance for advancement. Box O 194 Times.

Wanted.—Bricklayers wanted at Binghamton, N. Y., on twelve-story Binghamton Press Building, located on Chenango St., near Court St.

Wanted—Bright young man to rent apartments in new apartment house. Apply The Bertha, 515 West 111th St.

Wanted—500 laborers at once. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

Wanted—Carpenters. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line*—3 *times*, 12c.; 7*t*. 21c. 7 *words to line.*

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Females.

A cultured woman as secretary clerical work, superintending refined home, charge of children, or any position of trust and responsibility; highest references. S. A. H., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Caretaker.—As caretaker; best references. M., Box 18, 1,026 3d Av.

Chambermaid.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her chambermaid; or, as parlor maid; wages $20; can be seen at present employer's, 36 East 62d St., between 10 and 1 Wednesday.

Chambermaid, &c.—North of Ireland Protestant; chambermaid and sewing or chambermaid and waiting; city references. S. W., Box 6, 1,026 3d Av.

Cook.—A lady wishes to place her cook, whom she can recommend; wages, $25. Call Wednesday or Thursday morning, between 9 and 10. 49 West 72d St.

Proofreader.—Several years' experience; accustomed to edit copy. O., Box 211 Times Office.

Competent stenographer and typewriter desires position; four years' experience in grocery, electrical, and hardware lines; salary, $12 to $15. Address Miss B. Scott, 27 Manhattan Av., city.

Dressmaker.—Long experience; makes handsome Summer gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker. — Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; perfect fit; charming effects; tailor costumes. 25 West 104th St.

Nurse to invalid; would travel; advertiser is fully competent; unexceptional references. Miss Parmelee, 69 Hillside Av., Newark, N. J.

Nurse—Young woman take entire charge of infant or child; years of experience; personal city reference. Call 11 to 5, 141 E. 53d St.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Year's experience; in Pittsburg attended high school three years; intelligent; very competent; good family; good references. Penn, Box 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By two young ladies, recently graduated high percentage from Eastman, Poughkeepsie; understand bookkeeping; high school education; American parentage; moderate. Eastmanite, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience law and journalism; rapid; business; know my place; accurate; intelligent; live with parents; best references; salary $10; no agencies. Miss V., Box 168 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a bright, intelligent beginner; rapid on machine; good speller; American; mimeographing; no agencies; am willing to work faithfully; salary $6. Miss Milton, 139 Times.

Stenographer and typewriter; bright, neat; about two years' experience; wants position with chance of advancement; salary, $8 to $10. Address Miss Lulu Huber, Secaucus, N. J.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Six years' experience; mercantile and publishing work; thoroughly proficient; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Unexcelled, Box 149 Times Office.

Stenographer—Stenographer, typewriter, experienced, desires permanency downtown; 10 to 4, or 9:30 to 12 mornings; salary moderate. Address B., 107 W. 65d.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By beginner; 3 years high school; rapid, accurate, mimeographing; live with parents. Miss Dickson, Box 158 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12, $15. Superior, 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; willing to work hard; hours immaterial; best references; $12. Prudent, 150 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer with five years' experience as private secretary desires position in same capacity; highest reference. Reliable, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Intelligent; good education; three years' experience; thoroughly familiar both commercial and legal work; unquestionable references; $15. Wheeler, 195 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright young lady; thorough business experience; quick, accurate; capable office assistant; three years' experience; $10. Miss A., 125 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Stenographer, typewriter, understands bookkeeping; four years' advertising and newspaper experience; $12; good worker. Miss Lee, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By an intelligent, willing beginner; rapid, accurate; willing to work long hours. Miss H., Box 159 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7, $8. Neatness, 147 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Several years' experience; accurate; first-class references; salary, $12. C., 135 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; four years' experience; quick and accurate; $10-$12. Thorough, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Bright beginner; familiar with office work. G. A. M., 58 West 118th St.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid; neat; good education. Accurate, 175 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid worker; $8. W., 185 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Eight years' experience in law and other work. H. G., Box 200 Times.

Waitress.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her waitress, as parlormaid and waitress or chamberwork; wages $22. Can be seen at present employer's, 36 East 62d St., Wednesday between 10 and 1.

Young lady, thoroughly competent stenographer and typewriter, wishes to obtain position with good house; four years' experience; salary, $12 to $15. Address Miss S. E. Y., 136 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant. Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant and auditor; books opened and closed; income accounts prepared; work for estates and professional men desired; permanent or temporary. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, auditor, bookkeeper, (33,) thoroughly experienced, desires position; capable any capacity or system; 5 years with present employers. Trustworthy, 137 Times.

Accountant.—Expert, (degree;) books opened, accounts systematized; trial balances drawn, profit and loss statements, balance sheets prepared. Veritas, Box 142 Times.

Accountant, credit man, and collection or office manager wishes to make a change; A1 references. Credits, Box 184 Times.

Accountant.—Bookkeeper (double entry) desires position evenings, opening, closing, balancing books. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

Attendant, nurse, or companion to invalid wishes position; references of prominent physicians and employers. Frank Reichhardt, 29 West 47th St.

Bookkeeper's assistant and office work; young man, (19;) good penman, accurate; reference; $7-$8. Reliable, B 136 Times.

By young man, twenty, in real estate or fire insurance office. George Hmmilton, 103 East 125th St.

Caretakers.—By respectable couple desirous of taking care furnished house or flat, Summer months or longer; highest credentials. O., Box 212 Times.

Coachman, &c.—By useful Protestant; in the country; married; no family; highest references. Henderson, 206 West 60th St.

Coachman.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his coachman; in his employ three years. E., Box 34, Mamaroneck.

Doorman, porter, shipping clerk, (35 years old;) 12 years last employer. Steady, 177 Times.

Enamel polisher. L. Brocklyn, 119 Columbia St.

Gentelman tutor, graduate student of Columbia University, desires position; country or city. Paul Radin, Columbia University.

Houseman.—Lady giving up housekeeping wishes to place her colored houseman, whom she can highly recommend; can be seen at present employer's, 36 East 62d St., Wednesday, between 10 and 1.

Office Work.—Young man, twenty-three, seven years' experience; clerical work; good penman; accurate at figures; stenographer and typewriter; good references. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

Physician, &c.—Experienced physician, traveler, interpreter, to accompany party to Europe this Summer. Dr. T. I., Box 25, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer-Secretary.—Long, varied experience; industrious, competent, trustworthy; university graduate; credentials. Intelligent, Box 108 Times.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—By energetic, capable young man; broad experience; university education; credentials. Expert, Box 157 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—By young man, two years' experience; graduated Albany Business College. Competent, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—By competent young man; intelligent and energetic. Williams, 306 West 20th St.

Tutor.—By a university man, Ph. D., appointment as resident tutor; the advertiser is an experienced teacher and qualified to take charge of entire training of boys; he is open for an engagement from 1st of May or June, and has excellent city references both as to attainments and character. Apply in first instance "Educator," Post Office Station W.

GRAND JURY TAKES UP ROTHSCHILD CHARGES

Two Grand Larceny Bills Submitted in Federal Bank Case.

MIGHT PREFER FIFTY MORE

Miss Heaney, ex-Cashier of Globe Company, Examined in Contempt Proceedings—Safes Not Opened.

The Grand Jury yesterday took up first two grand larceny charges brought against David Rothschild in connection with the failure of the Federal Bank, of which he was President until the beginning of last March. Several witnesses were examined, but the taking of testimony will not be completed until to-day.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel declares that as many as fifty charges of the same nature might be preferred against Rothschild as a result of his Federal Bank operations, but it is not intended that the present Grand Jury shall be asked to take up any of these, except those already before it.

The bankruptcy proceedings brought by creditors of the Globe Securities Company and now pending before United States Commissioner Alexander were brought to a standstill yesterday, when Judge Holt of the United States District Court signed an order directing Receiver McKeen to appear before him on Monday and show cause why the proceedings should not be discontinued and the further examination of witnesses postponed until after the question of jurisdiction has been settled. The order was granted upon a petition filed by W. H. Bonynge of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, counsel for the Globe Securities Company. Mr. Bonynge raised the question of jurisdiction on the ground that the company was a New Jersey corporation, and until six months ago had its main office in that State.

No attempt was made yesterday by Receiver McKeen to open the ten safes at the office of the Globe Securities Company. It is probable, however, that they will be opened to-day. Among the papers found in the Rothschild apartment at the Ansonia was a list of the various combinations. This list is now in Mr. Kresel's possession, but will be turned over to the receiver by him to-day.

Miss Catherine Heaney, cashier for the defunct concern, who testified on Saturday that she did not remember the combination of the tin "safety vault" of the Globe Securities Company, and admitted that she had destroyed a memorandum containing it before going to court that morning, was brought before Commissioner Alexander yesterday by a United States Deputy Marshal, in response to an order by Judge Holt, calling upon her to show cause why she should not be punished for contempt as a result of her conduct.

"The natural inference from her conduct in tearing up the memorandum after a subpoena had been served upon her," said Judge Holt in his order, "is that she did not intend to tell the combination and purposely destroyed the paper. It looks very serious, and one might well suspect that she was directed to destroy it by some officer of the Globe Security Company, so as to conceal the contents of the safes and thereby interfere with and delay the receiver appointed by the court in the discharge of his duties."

Before coming into court Miss Heaney was taken to the office of the Globe Securities Company, where Walter L. Brewster, counsel for Receiver McKeen, again made a formal request upon her to open the vault. The ex-cashier said she was unable to do so, and wept. She was visibly excited when she was taken into court, and on the stand repeated her story regarding the forgotten combination substantially as told last Saturday. Decision in her case was postponed until to-morrow.

Samuel J. Goldsmith, of Myers & Goldsmith, counsel in the bankruptcy proceedings against the Globe concern, yesterday explained how Rothschild came to be intrusted with the administration of the estate of William Weissell, who died a year ago, dividing a fortune of $200,000 among twenty-nine heirs, seven of whom practically were cut off with a dollar. They contested the will, and Surrogate Fitzgerald was asked to appoint an administrator.

"It was through Richard W. Jones, President of the Oriental Bank, that Rothschild was appointed," said Mr. Goldsmith. "Mr. Jones wrote a letter to the Surrogate recommending Rothschild as a man of high moral character and unquestioned business standing. The claimants to the estate are fully protected, a surety company having bonded him in $400,000."

Rothschild's surety was the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

The name of Frank B. Platt, a son of Senator Platt and a member of the law firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley, was brought into the story of Rothschild's muddled affairs by a man closely in touch with the inside workings of the Federal Bank. It was said that when Rothschild was about to open the Grand Street branch of that institution, through which many cast side people in poor circumstances stand to lose their savings upon its failure, he met with all kinds of objections from State Superintendent of Banking Kilburn, who, according to a statement recently given out by the Banking Department, "did not like the people behind the Federal Bank."

In these straits Rothschild, according to this informant, sent a lawyer who about that time was very active in the "banker's" interest to see Frank Platt. Mr. Kilburn was in this city at the time, and the very next day, it was said, the permission was granted.

At the office of Boardman, Platt & Soley, of which Mr. Platt is a member, he was said to be attending a funeral in Cleveland.

BAXTER & CO.'S SCHEDULES.

Assignee Reports Payment of $700,000 of Liabilities.

Schedules in the assignment of A. B. Baxter & Co., (corporation,) trading in stocks and cotton at 61 Broadway, were filed yesterday by George J. Vestner, the assignee. The liabilities are $850,716, nominal assets $229,395, and actual assets $56,712.

Mr. Vestner said that $700,000 of the liabilities had been paid off since the assignment, and the balance unpaid have money attached sufficient to pay the claims. The assets consist of cash in one hundred and thirty banks, $206,380, but some of them have since failed, so that there is now actual cash of $196,356, but this is subject to attachments of $139,753. There are about three thousand creditors, among them being the Merchants' Exchange of Camden, Ark., $124,964; Guano Marietta Company, Atlanta, Ga., $69,885; H. Watts, Charleston, S. C., $42,038; W. H. Fletcher & Co., Huntsville, Ala., $34,872; Kersley & Co., Columbus, Ohio, $33,833; M. J. Kelly, Danville, Penn., $25,000; S. A. Cunningham, Greensburg, Penn., $21,633; Hobson & Co., Richmond, Va., $16,987; Gentry & Co., Gadsden, Ala., $13,102; P. C. Hauser & Co., Milledgeville, Ga., $11,868; Anderson & Johnson, Wilson, N. C., $10,437, and J. W. Moore & Co., Selma, Ala., $8,000.

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Males.

Typewriter.—Young man; six years' experience in last place; willing to make himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

Valet and Companion.—By bright young American, presently employed; faithful; references. B., Box 141 Times.

Young man, having four years' experience as private and house secretary, desires similar position; understands the duties thoroughly, and can furnish the highest of references. B., 143 Times.

Young man, 26, desires position any kind; accurate at figures; conscientious worker; good appearance; moderate salary. Reliable, care North Side News, Bronx.

Young man, 19, educated, business experience, wants opportunity to start in advertising business. Address Advertising, 1,364 Broadway.

Largest producers and shippers of High Grade Red and White French Wines in the World.

J. CALVET & CIE.

Clarets Sauternes AND Burgundies

Wines distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.

Leading Dealers.

BATTLE FOR SUCCESSION TO THE "MONK'S" POWER

Men Said to be Rivals for Gang Leadership Fight Three Rounds.

THEN THE POLICE BREAK IN

Dense Crowd Surrounds the Combatants in First Street, Near Second Avenue.

A fierce fight, at first a rough and tumble, but conducted at last on Marquis of Queensbury rules, between two young men who are said by the police to be rivals for the leadership of the east side gang formerly captained by "Monk" Eastman, yesterday afternoon, caused the calling out of the reserves of the Fifth Street Station and the gathering of a crowd which blocked the street and made it difficult for the police to reach the contestants.

Five prisoners were taken. The combatants, who gave their names as Otto Bennett, eighteen years old, of 93 Division Street, and Morris Rothschild, nineteen, of 27 Second Avenue, were charged with fighting and disorderly conduct, and three others, who gave the names of Adam Fink, Harry Levy, and John Hilbert, were charged with interfering with the police. Capt. McDermott says that these three were acting as seconds for the principals.

The fight began at Second Avenue and First Street. The two youths, grappling at each other, finally found themselves in a vacant lot in the middle of the block. There, after a moment's recess, they took off their coats, waistcoats, collars and ties, and with a close mob in a ring about them, they began to fight by rounds. According to Capt. McDermott three rounds had passed, and the succession to the powers of the "Monk" was still in doubt when some alarmed and unsportsmanlike citizen telephoned to Police Headquarters.

When Capt. McDermott was notified of the trouble he left the station in such a hurry that he forgot to take his cap. Sergt. Post and Detectives Wasserman and Cahill followed quickly, running the four blocks from the station to the scene of the fight and stringing along behind them as fast as they could grab their coats and sticks were a dozen reserves.

Even this force, however, had difficulty in forcing its way through the mob, which was packed about the lot, and when the policemen reached the improvised ring the principals and seconds, according to the police, dropped their own quarrel and attacked the interfering party. Rothschild attacked Detective Wasserman, according to the latter, and in the process of subduing the alleged gang member Wasserman did some fist work himself, as Rothschild's face bore witness when he was arraigned in the station.

SONNER ARRESTED; CONFESSES

Man Said by Duke to Have Trafficked in City Jobs Goes to Jail.

Emil A. Sonner, the real estate dealer to whom William Duke, the liveryman, says he has turned over $200,000 to facilitate the securing of civil service places for various persons, yesterday made a statement to District Attorney Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Kresel, which was taken down stenographically. Mr. Jerome said it might be regarded as a confession. The District Attorney added that Sonner had corroborated, in many respects, the assertions of Duke, but that as his version of the matter had not been verified, the real aspect of the case had changed but little since Monday. "I do not know whether Sonner told me the truth or not," remarked Mr. Jerome.

Sonner was taken into custody yesterday by City Marshal Coghlan of the Tenth District on a civil action brought against him by Louis Lorsch for the conversion of $229. The papers in the case commit him to the Ludlow Street Jail for fifteen days and a county detective stood in wait for him outside the District Attorney's door. When he emerged Marshal Coghlan and Roundsman Berry accompanied Sonner to his office, at 380 Amsterdam Avenue, where he wanted to get some papers.

Sonner was to have been tried yesterday in Special Sessions on the charge of defrauding William Hauck, a truck driver, of 121 Avenue A, out of $300 on the promise to bring about his appointment on the police force, the promise having been made in September of 1902. At the request of the District Attorney and also of Mr. Kresel, who is conducting the investigation into the "man higher up" theory, the case was adjourned until May 3.

While the District Attorney's office was busy with Sonner, the case against Duke, who is charged by James E. Fitzpatrick with having accepted from him $600, with the understanding that Fitzpatrick was to get a place on the police force, came up before Magistrate Ommen in the West Side Court. Duke was placed under $1,000 bail for examination this morning. John Schneider, a barber, of 958 Second Avenue, qualified as his bondsman.

DR. RAINSFORD IN COURT CASE.

Helps to Obtain Conviction of Man Who Stole from Woman Parishioner.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, was largely responsible for the conviction yesterday of Alexander Vertnik, a waiter, thirty years old, of 508 West Fifty-second Street, who was sentenced to State prison for six years for grand larceny. The complainant was Annie Zeller, twenty-four years old, of 111 East Twelfth Street, who is a parishioner of Dr. Rainsford. Francesca Messe, twenty-three years old, of 508 West Fifty-second Street, who was convicted with Vertnik on the larceny charge, was released on suspended sentence, and sent to the Austrian Consul, as it was reported to Judge Newburger, who heard the case in Part III. of General Sessions, by Duff G. Maynard of the Floating Hospital Fund, 501 Fifth Avenue, that she was a dupe of the man.

Though Annie Zeller had been but a short time in this country, she had several hundred dollars deposited in the Emigrants' Savings Bank. Vertnik was accustomed to call on her frequently, and on March 15, while she was out, he entered her room and secured her bankbook. He secured $100 at the bank by posing as the girl's brother, she being in Philadelphia, according to his story.

On discovering her loss the same day, Miss Zeller went to Dr. Rainsford's residence and told him of the theft. The rector sent her to Mr. Maynard, who is in charge of the Floating Hospital Fund, and at Dr. Rainsford's earnest solicitation he made a careful investigation. Mr. Maynard reported to the bank that the girl had been robbed, and on March 17, when Francesca Messe appeared there saying she was Annie Zeller, she was arrested. Her disclosures led to Vertnik's arrest.

Another Shipbuilding Suit.

Papers in a new suit pertaining to the United States Shipbuilding Company were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court. The action is brought by H. S. Tavshanjian against the Commonwealth Trust Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Directors of the Commonwealth Trust Company, personally, as defendants. The plaintiff alleges that upon representation made in the United States Shipbuilding Company prospectus he purchased $50,000 Shipbuilding bonds at 97½, which he recently sold at 26½. He sues to recover $36,647, or the amount he alleges to have lost by the transaction.

STERN BROTHERS

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

(On the Third Floor)

A large and choice assortment of the

Latest Imported Models

from which they are prepared to make copies at very reasonable prices.

Special attention given to

Riding Habits

for which they will take orders

of Cloth, 62.00 and upward of Linen, 35.00 and upward

Furs and Fur-Lined Garments Stored

in accordance with the most modern and improved methods, and insured against damage by moths and fire, at moderate charges.

Remodeling and Altering

executed during the Spring and Summer at much lower rates than in the regular season.

Articles called for on request.

West Twenty-third Street

Horner's Furniture

UNEQUALLED CHOICE in all lines of Furniture, whether wanted for town or country homes, combined with unequalled values, are the attractions presented by our stock.

Lines for Summer Furnishing embrace

White Enamelled Bedroom Suites—Bedroom Suites in bird's-eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany—Brass Bedsteads in exclusive patterns—Enamelled Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings—Dining Room Suites in the Colonial and other fashionable styles—Entire Department devoted to Mission, Weathered Oak and Flemish Furniture, in Settees, Sofas, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Hall Seats, &c.

ALL AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

GAY VALET'S BRIGHT DREAM HIS UNDOING

Superior Imagination Won Wife for E. Theodore Chalmes.

GLAMOUR DISSIPATED IN COURT

Where Servant Who Told of His Fine Family Is Charged with Stealing Employer's Wife's Jewelry.

That Edward Theodore Chalmes is blessed with the "cool cheek" that women are prone to admire is evident from the picturesque tale of love and deception which came out in Jefferson Market Court yesterday when Chalmes, who is a valet, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny. His pretty wife, who is known on the stage as Hazel Hughes, is the tearful heroine of what appears to be a tragic comedy.

For some time and up to a few weeks ago Chalmes was employed as a man-servant by Charles F. Kohl, a wealthy man who resided at the Holland House with his family. The valet succeeded in forming the acquaintance of Miss Hughes, and it appears to have been a case of love, if not at first sight, shortly afterward.

Chalmes told Miss Hughes that he was a members of the well-known Chambers family of Scotland, some members of which, he said, were then staying at the Holland House. Miss Hughes spent many evenings at the Holland House, when Chalmes pointed out the table where the other members of the illustrious family dined. He also showed her the glories of high life, criticising the paintings in the Holland House with the air of a connoisseur.

Miss Hughes was only a woman, after all, and so she fell in love; whether with high life as depicted by the valet, or with Chalmes himself, is not recorded. When one night the valet opened the lattice of his soul and dazzled her with the glamour of his love she consented to marry him, and on April 18 the romantic pair were united at The Little Church Around the Corner.

No sooner had the wedding bells ceased to ring and "the merry villagers" to sing than Chalmes opened a reserve lattice of his soul and admitted that he was "broke," having been disinherited by his parents, as he said.

That story would have been taken without the proverbial grain of salt had not Chalmes afterward taken up his residence with his wife at his mother-in-law's house with a sangfroid that awoke the germ of distrust in the bosom of his wife.

She went to the Holland House a few days ago and asked to see "the head of the Chambers family." Then she made the startling discovery that no family of that name, or anything like it, had been staying at the hotel for years, except, perhaps, a valet named Chalmes, who had been employed by Mr. Kohl. Mrs. Chalmes said she would see Mr. Kohl.

"Excuse me," said Mr. Kohl, as the young woman was ushered into his presence, "but you are wearing?"

"My husband gave it to me," was the reply.

"And—pardon me if I seem over-inquisitive—rude, in fact—where did you get that silver-mounted bag?"

"My husband—" faltered Mrs. Chalmes.

"I see," said Mr. Kohl. "Never mind. You're not to blame. They just looked very much like some articles which were stolen from my wife by a former valet of mine, named Chalmes."

Then the pretty actress realized that she had been deceived. The police were called in, and later Chalmes was arrested and taken to Headquarters. Pawn tickets were found in the valet's possession for articles valued at from $400 to $500.

Chalmes was held in $1,500. He denied that he had ever said he was the son of wealthy parents.

NEW CATHEDRAL GETS $10,000.

Will Be Used to Build One of the Small Chapels.

The Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine announces that $10,000 has been transferred to it from the Cathedral League Fund to be expended in connection with the gift of a similar amount from Mrs. Edward King.

The sum will be expended for the building of one of seven chapels on the south side of the Cathedral.

Now you want your Spring things *Quick!*

Don't wait a week on a custom tailor and stand for several fittings.

See us and get your clothes *today.*

We can do better for you at *much less money.*

No?

Take a chance, then—in five minutes we'll try a Spring suit on you; if it pleases you, you're ahead time and money. Honest tailoring. Broad selection of materials and patterns. Smart cut. Reasonable prices—$15, $18, $20, $25, etc.

Look 'em over; don't overlook 'em.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

Wallach's Togs

$30. 682 Columbus Av. 255. 300. 303 Bowery. 449 Sixth Av. 70 3rd Av. 2026. 1224. 240 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

THERE is that trim, Neatness to our Shirts that comes only with good shirt making. Newest Colors & Designs. Also White Oxford Shirts (a soft, yielding fabric). Made with cuffs Attached or Detached. Quality as good as the $1.50 kind. Our Price, 98c

Collars in quarter-inch sizes.



We're showing—

Body-coats of all the approved shades of livery cloth.

White stockinette breeches.

Whipcords for undress livery

Livery hats.

And everything in our livery department is up to the high standard of material and workmanship that distinguishes our gentlemen's clothing.

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We fill orders by mail.

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MARITIME EXCHANGE ELECTION.

Keen Contest Results in Defeat of Representatives of Foreign Owners.

Capt. C. B. Parsons and all of those on the ticket headed by his name were elected officers of the Maritime Exchange yesterday after the most exciting election that had ever been held there. A total of 698 votes was cast, which was nearly 200 more than the number cast in previous elections. The defeated candidates were George L. Woolley, for President, and C. D. Hoagland, for one of the Directors.

The other officers elected besides Capt. Parsons were: Vice President—Charles R. Norman; Treasurer—Justus Ruperti; Directors—George S. Dearborn, William D. Dickey, Paul Gottheil, G. B. Lockhart, Fields S. Pendleton, and J. Raymond Smith.

Postmaster General Returns.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne landed in the city to-day from the revenue cutter Onondaga and took quarters at a hotel. When he boarded the cutter at Fort Monroe April 7, Mr. Payne had to be helped aboard, but his sea voyage to Galveston has considerably improved his condition.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL. NEXT MONDAY SEATS TO-MORROW. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., B'way&6thAv. Last 4 Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Saturday. HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 200th TIME. MAY 10th—Silver Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Ev

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; clearing at night; brisk northeast winds.

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GODDARD ATTACKS THE WESTERN UNION

Calls it Fountain Head of Poolrooms.

HOW A TRAP WAS SPRUNG

Dealt With Telegraph Company's Main Office—Had Wires Run Down a Chimney.

Placing the blame for the maintenance of poolrooms at the door of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, as Chairman of a sub-committee of the City Club, read a report at the club meeting last evening in which he detailed arrangements made by three men working in his interests to get information as to how officials of the telegraph company work with supposed poolroom men.

The men employed by the committee are declared to have entered into a regular agreement with officials of the telegraph company for poolroom information, and also to have been given the services of an operator who posted them on "squaring matters with city officials and who knew enough to climb out of the window when trouble came."

The club formally adopted a resolution which Mr. Goddard offered, directing the Secretary to convey the information read to the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and to urge the Directors to co-operate with the civic bodies seeking to stop poolrooms, in order that the business might be destroyed at what Capt. Goddard declared to be the fountainhead.

Wheeler H. Peckham, the President of the City Club, was in the chair during the meeting. Capt. Goddard's report was preceded by an introduction from the Rev. Dr. Slicer, who brought up the entire matter.

"For several weeks," said Capt. Goddard, in making his report, "the sub-committee of which I am the Chairman has been working to find out the exact business relations existing between the telegraph companies and the poolrooms. It had been repeatedly published that these relations were much in the nature of a partnership. On April 4 the committee instructed two men to go to the Western Union Building, at Broadway and Dey Street, and to make arrangements, if possible, to have poolroom service introduced into the house of one of these men. One of the men was named Burke, the other Jones.

They inquired for the General Superintendent, and were shown to the office of a Mr. Brooks, who was in a large room where some hundred men and women were working. When the nature of the errand of Burke and Jones was explained Mr. Brooks referred them to Mr. Mitchell, on the floor above. They saw Mr. Mitchell, and told him they wanted to open a poolroom and wanted to get a special wire. Mr. Mitchell told them it was all right, and to come along and he would introduce them to the man who would fix it up.

He led them to another office in the same suite and introduced them to a Mr. Dealy, to whom they again explained their errand. They told him their room would be located at 306 Madison Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. The occupants of these premises are Mr. Burke and his family, who act as caretakers. The arrangements were made to have the service started on April 15 with the opening of the Aqueduct track, Mr. Dealy saying it would cost the men $25 per day for the Aqueduct information and $5 more for each additional track, the money to be paid daily to the operator.

"On April 6 the committee arranged to have a third party call at the Western Union Building and represent himself as the backer of a poolroom, and see what would be said to him. This man finally got to Mr. Mitchell, who in turn took him to Mr. Dealy, who verified in detail the arrangements which had been made between him and the two men who had called previously.

"Our representative then told Mr. Dealy that, while he had every confidence in Burke and Jones, he wanted to be careful in 'squaring the police and public authorities,' and wanted Mr. Dealy to pick out a 'fly' operator who would know the right people and who would be able to give any 'right' information that might be desired.

"While Mr. Dealy was going over this matter with our third representative Mr. Mitchell entered the room and the matter was repeated to him. Mr. Mitchell then said: 'I cannot tell what operators we will have for the 15th, that is a good way ahead in our business. Anyway, we will give you a man who has a large experience in poolrooms, and who knows the ropes, and who knows enough to climb out of the window when trouble comes.'

"Our representative said he was satisfied, and left. From these visits it was established that the cost of this poolroom service is $30 a day for the news, the money to be handed nightly to the operator who is authorized by the company to receive it, and $10 a day for the salary of the opcrator, to be handed to the operator himself, or $40 in all.

"This charge is vastly greater than the charge of $40 a night for special service to other than poolrooms, such as returns on election night, because the business done with poolrooms is for every day.

"Furthermore, the Western Union Telegraph Company contracted with two unknown men and verified the arrangement with a third unknown man, to place the wires, furnish a 'fly' operator, and actually carried out their agreement by putting the wires in at 306 Madison Avenue on Friday, April 15. The man who did the work at that address explained that he put the wires down the chimney so that they would be less conspicuous."

Several of the members commended the work of Capt. Goddard's committee, and the vote to carry out his suggestion was unanimous. The letters will be sent by the Secretary to the Western Union Directors within the present week.

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RUNAWAY TOTS WALKED FAR.

Carl and Lena Dodged Fast Train on Way from Katonah.

Summer had been far too long in coming to suit twelve-year-old Carl Christoffer and his sister Lena, two years younger, who live in the tenement 309 East Ninety-seventh Street. So they decided to go and look for it at Katonah, N. Y.

They had found it there in all its perfection year after year, for just as long as they could remember their mother had sent them up regularly to stay with their uncle, John Iler, who lives there the year around—in Winter, too, they recalled.

They were late to school Monday. At the door they suddenly decided it was a good time to start on their quest. Carl had with him all the pennies and nickels he had saved for their vacation. There was trouble in store for them if they went in late, and trouble for them if they went home, for their mother is a strict disciplinarian.

They took a train at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station of the New York Central Railroad, reached Katonah soon, and had a nice run over the soft green sod to the uncle's house.

Greatly shocked were they to find that he didn't appear a bit glad to see them, especially after they told him they had come from school without the knowledge of their mother. He told them to go back the best way they could. When Carl said it had taken all his money to buy two half tickets he replied: "Beg your way!" Or, at least, that is what Lena says he said.

So they started to walk, their spirits crushed. They took the railroad track as the only way they knew. Trains rushed by and frightened them, and at one terrible time they saw a very fast one coming. As they stepped out of its way, they saw another coming from the other direction. Carl pulled his sister down between the tracks, and as they lay the two trains passed on each side of them. It was an awful moment.

They reached Chappaqua as it was growing dark and walked through the town to the Chappaqua Hotel. The landlady, Mrs. McCormick, heard their story, gave them a good, warm supper, put them to bed, and—but Lena didn't know this—sent a telegram to their father. In the morning the good woman wanted to take them right home, but her husband said she must take them to their uncle, and she did so—by train.

But uncle wasn't any gladder to see them then, and perhaps they would have walked some more if Mrs. McCormick hadn't told him he must send them home. They got to Harlem at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after a general police alarm had been sent out for them. Lena, who bears her mother's name, agreed to go in first, while Carl waited around the corner. Mrs. Christoffer kissed her daughter again and again.

"You won't whip Carl when he comes, will you mamma?" she asked, and Mrs. Christoffer said:

"Go tell him the best thing he can do is to come home right away."

Lena went out, but Carl had taken alarm and fled. His mother walked the streets hunting for him most of the night and all day yesterday, and when she came back ready to cry at 8 o'clock last night she found an agent of the Gerry Society waiting to tell her that her boy was safe and sound. Then she laughed and cried, and said she would go and get him this morning.

"And he'll catch it good," she added.

SHAKE-UP IN WOMAN'S HOTEL.

Economy Causes Change of Management for the Martha Washington.

Reports that the Hotel Martha Washington in East Twenty-ninth Street will be run by a new manager on new principles of economy have caused a good deal of heart-burning and distress among the fair denizens of that hostelry. The new régime will begin on Monday, when the present manager, Jnmes M. Case, is to retire in favor of a Mr. Cadwali, who now presides over the Raymond Apartment House, at 48 East Seventy-eighth Sreet.

Just to show what they intend to do when they get well cleared for action economically, it is said that the Board of Directors has cut $5 each off the wages of the men walters in the hotel café, and the women walters in the dining room up stairs lose $2 each. Mr. Case got an offer of a good job a couple of weeks ago, it is said, and would have accepted it if he had known what changes were in store. To Charles D. Kellogg, Secretary of the Woman's Hotel Company, which owns the place, many of the guests impute the fit of economy and the consequent changes.

They say that the hotel was making lots of money, and there was no need of cheeseparing. Lucien C. Warner is President of the company and Charles M. Jesup Treasurer. It has a capital of $400,000. Miss Helen Gould is one of the large stockholders.

SUES HEARST FOR $750,000.

Five Libel Actions Begun in Chicago by William P. Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—William Preston Harrison wants $750,000 from William Randolph Hearst, his employes, and his newspapers. He filed five suits to-day, in which the damages are placed at $150,000 each. The cause of action is libel, based on recent publications in the Hearst newspapers.

The defendants in the five cases are William Randolph Hearst, Andrew M. Lawrence, Andrew E. Puckrin, The Chicago Examiner, and The Chicago American. Service was had on the two newspapers and on Mr. Lawrence, who is at the head of the Hearst publications in Chicago. Mr. Heart is in Washington in attendance in Congress, and Mr. Puckrin, who has been managing editor of The American, left for Boston Tuesday night to take a place on the new Hearst newspaper there.

The libel complained of consisted in the repeated publication in the Hearst newspapers of a story that a practical monopoly of the sale of water meters in Chicago had been given to the Keystone Company of Pittsburg and that Mr. Harrison had profited by it.

Mr. Harrison says the suits will be prosecuted to a finish and Mr. Lawrence declares they will be defended to the end.

POLES KILL OFFICIALS.

Deputy Police Chief and Commissary Slain at Warsaw.

WARSAW, April 27.—While several police officers were attempting to enter a house in the Dvorsky thoroughfare to-day they were attacked by a band of men armed with revolvers and knives.

Two of the officers, a deputy chief of the secret police and a Deputy Commissary, were killed and two others were wounded.

TRAIL BURGLAR GANG TO EAST SIDE LAIR

Police Capture Eight in Eldridge Street Tenement.

FIND $7,000 WORTH OF BOOTY

Thieves Cleaned Out Tailor Shop in the Morning and Were Landed in Cells Twelve Hours Later.

A gang of eight desperate burglars armed with the most modern housebreaking tools was arrested yesterday afternoon at 145 and 147 Eldridge Street, and with their booty, $7,000 worth of tailor's supplies, were locked up in the Eldridge Street Station. The prisoners, say the police, broke into the store of Bauer & Doctor, tailors at 247 Bowery, on the corner of Stanton Street, early yesterday morning and carried away everything valuable in the place. As Mr. Bauer told the police, when he reported the robbery: "There wasn't enough cloth left in the place to sew a button on to." Capt. Flood was in the station house at the time, and he immediately set his men on the trail of the robbers.

After searching every pawnshop, "fence," or resort of thieves in the vicinity, Detective Sergeants Rheaume and O'Rourke learned that two men had been seen busily at work early yesterday carrying bundles and packages into a house on Eldridge Street not far from the station. They had a bare description of the men, but could not learn the number of the house. While the detectives were standing a little later in the vicinity of Bowery and Stanton Street they noticed four men talking earnestly together.

The detectives trailed them to 147 Eldridge Street. Inquiry of tenants in the house elicited the fact that there had been a good deal of tramping of feet early in the morning. The detectives also discovered that the apartment on the third floor had been recently vacated and that some strangers had moved in. Then they went to the third-floor room and burst open the door.

Eight men who were in the room jumped to their feet, but when they looked into the barrels of cold steel there was no resistance.

"Where are the goods?" asked O'Rourka laconically.

"You've got another guess coming," retorted one of the eight; "there's nothing here."

A hasty search of the apartment revealed a pile of men's furnishings six feet high and a complete set of burglars' tools, including jimmies, hammers, chisels, a steel saw with a kit of adjustable teeth, several wrenches, and a big pipe cutter. The men were hurried off in a patrol wagon to the police station, where they gave the Sergeant a more or less fictitious set of names. They ranged in age from sixteen to thirty-seven years. Detectives Lohmeyer, Smith, Butler, and Hay assisted in the capture.

Capt. Flood said after examining the prisoners that two of them, Elias Mehler and Adolph Langener, he thought, were not members of the gang, but had only called at the apartments before the arrival of the detectives. Samuel Levine, another of them, is said to have been discharged only Tuesday last in the Essex Market Court on a charge of burglary. William Gordon and several others were identified by the police as ex-convicts, whose photographs are in the Rogues' Gallery.

It is believed by the police that the burglars backed a truck into the alley back of the store of Bauer & Doctor, running from Stanton to Houston Street. Then, they thought, the men gained an entrance to a store adjoining, occupied by S. Kaskel, a cigar manufacturer. The burglars evidently sawed the iron bars across the window at the rear of the cigar store, went into the building, sawed through the wooden partition between the two stores, and crawled through the opening into the tailor's shop.

Last night in the station the bolts of silk and satin and of imported and domestic cloths were stacked up with suits of clothes in a huge pile that towered above the Captain's desk. It had all been identified by Messrs. Bauer and Doctor as having come from their shop.

The Eldridge Street police said they thought that they had at last rounded up the big gang which has been looting stores on the east side. They were all patting themselves on the back on their success in catching the men so soon after they had committed this last crime, as the arrests were made not much over twelve hours after the store had been looted. The eight men will be arraigned to-day in the Essex Market Police Court.

SAVE CHILDREN FROM FLAMES.

Firemen Find Them Unconscious and Alone in Flat.

Two firemen from Truck No. 21 last night rescued the two young children of Mr. and Mrs. John Allen of 441 West Thirty-seventh Street during a fire that started in the flat about 10 o'clock. The children had been put to bed and then left alone, the flat doors having been locked.

How the fire started no one knew, but neighbors smelled smoke and traced it to the Allen flat. They sent in an alarm, and when the firemen arrived the door was kicked open just in time to find the two in bed, and both unconscious from smoke. The firemen carried the lads to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and thence to Roosevelt Hospital, where they soon recovered.

TEN-HOUR BATTLE WITH NEGRO.

Wilson Anderson Killed at Oakland After Desperate Resistance.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 27.—After a fierce battle, lasting ten hours, between the police and Wilson Anderson, a negro, Anderson was shot and killed to-day.

Anderson had driven a white woman and a colored porter from a house at Fourth Street and Broadway, where he lived, at the point of a pistol, and when Policemen Sherry and Ford attempted to arrest the negro he barricaded the doors and windows and fired at every one who appeared.

About twenty police officers surrounded the house, and a running battle was kept up, over a hundred shots being fired by the police. Finally Officer Sherry stole up to a window and fired, wounding the negro. From another direction Sergeant Clark fired into the room. The negro fell to the floor and the officers rushed into the house. There were nine bullets in his body.

Gov. Brady's Narrow Escape.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Gov. John G. Brady of Alaska, who is in St. Louis to attend the opening of the World's Fair, had a narrow escape from serious injury to-day after being knocked down by a bicycle ridden by a boy. The Governor was thrown in front of a rapidly moving street car, and barely had time to throw himself off the tracks before the car passed. He was not injured.

MORGAN HAS THE MILTON MS.

Dealer Bought It for $25,000 and Sold It to Financier Half an Hour Later.

The announcement lately came from London that the scrivener's manuscript of Book I. of Milton's "Paradise Lost," which had been withdrawn from sale by auction, had been privately disposed of to an "American collector." The collector in question was George H. Richmond, the Fifth Avenue book dealer, and it is stated that the price paid was the auctioneer's reserve price of $25,000. Half an hour after the manuscript was in Mr. Richmond's shop it was offered over the telephone to J. Pierpont Morgan. It is now in Mr. Morgan's possession.

This manuscript was printers' "copy" and is authentic. Milton was blind when he composed "Paradise Lost," and dictated the poem. The value of the manuscript has been disputed by some experts, but the general opinion is that, as it is known to be genuine, it is worth the price for which it was offered.

SMITHS, SMITH INVITES YOU.

John Cabell Wants All Other Smiths to Visit Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The Smith family, not specifically but generally, will assemble in Louisville this Fall, if the plan of John Cabell Smith, a wealthy Kentuckian, is concurred in by the Smiths at large.

Smith has issued a general invitation through the press to the Smiths of the country to assemble in Louisville for a three days' reunion, and he will defray all the expenses of entertainment. He says he is willing to spend $25,000 on his project, but that he will drop it unless he receives assurances that the Smith family of the United States will be represented by a fair proportion of those bearing the name.

"There is no reason why several thousand should not attend," he says, "and in that event we would fix up a parade and other festivities that would startle the world. I want men, women, and children, and I want them to come prepared for a hilarious time. I want all who can come to notify me so that I may proceed with my plans."

PLAYGOER'S BEQUEST REFUSED

Missionary Society Refuses Money of Iroquois Theatre Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 27.—The missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has declined to accept the bequest of the late Willis W. Cooper, a victim of the Iroquois Theatre fire at Chicago.

At the time of Mr. Cooper's death much criticism was made by members of the Methodist Church because he had been attending an extravaganza at a theatre. Many said that religious organizations should not accept any bequest from him. It is not known whether this has influenced the society in rejecting the gift.

The total of Mr. Cooper's estate is estimated at $150,000, which was to be divided between the Methodist Church and the Lawrence University of Appleton. The latter may also refuse to accept the bequest.

PRITCHARD FOR FEDERAL BENCH

President Gives Post to Judge Who Presided at Machen Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The appointment of Judge J. C. Pritchard of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and ex-Senator from North Carolina to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth District has been announced, and has been received with general approval among public men.

The thoroughly fair and impartial manner in which Judge Pritchard presided at the recent trial of A. W. Machen and those accused with him of defrauding the Government through Post Office contracts commended Judge Pritchard to the President, and gave him a distinct prestige among his former colleagues in the Senate.

The nomination of Judge Pritchard, when taken up in the Senate, was confirmed at once without reference to the Judiciary Committee.

EXPRESS HITS TROLLEY CAR.

Tossed It Into Ditch at Paterson Crossing—Only Motorman Hurt.

PATERSON, N. J., April 27.—A fast train on the New York, Susquehanna and Western at 8.30 o'clock to-night struck a trolley car at the Vreeland Avenue crossing. The trolley car was lifted from the rails and hurled into the ditch, beside the tracks of the railroad. The collision threw the pony trucks of the locomotive from the rails. Fortunately there was no one on or in the trolley car when it was struck.

When the trolley car approached the track it was empty, and George Jenkinson, the conductor, ran ahead to see if the track was clear. He signaled to come ahead, and Martin Duffy, the motorman, put on the power and started to cross the tracks. Just before he reached them Duffy saw the train approaching, and jumped, without waiting to turn off the power.

Duffy landed on his head and sustained a scalp wound which necessitated his removal to the General Hospital.

JEROME SAYS HE'S DONE WELL.

Less Than One-third as Many Reversals as His Predecessor Had.

District Attorney Jerome, in speaking yesterday of the Court of Appeals decision sustaining the methods he used to obtain the conviction of George E. Mills, attorney for Richard C. Flower, said:

"It is gratifying to me to know that the court records show that out of the total number of convictions obtained during this administration only 11½ per cent. have been reversed. What this means to me may be inferred from the fact that of the convictions obtained under the administration of my predecessor 40 per cent. were reversed."

Flower was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions. His trial was set for May 24. He is under five indictments, charging grand larceny in connection with various mining promotion schemes.

Fortune Left to a Charwoman.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—Mrs. Bridget Boggie and Mrs. Katherine Lavin, sisters, received notice to-day from a Cooktown (Australia) attorney that their brother was dead and that his fortune of $1,000,000 had been left to them. Mrs. Boggie is a widow and has been supporting her family by working as a charwoman. Mrs. Lavin also is a widow.

Cures Nervous Headache.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate quiets the nerves, promotes digestion, and induces restful sleep. Nourishes, strengthens, and invigorates.—Adv.

CASS GILBERT RESIGNS AND SUES WORLD'S FAIR

Claims $47,113 Salary as Member of Commission of Architects.

ASSERTS BOARD WAS SLIGHTED

Not Consulted as to General Plan and Scope of Buildings, and Names of Designers Concealed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Cass Gilbert of New York, one of the architects of the World's Fair buildings, has resigned his position and brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Exposition Company for $47,113.06 salary alleged to be due him.

The plaintiff alleges in his petition that from June 25, 1901, to April 27, 1904, he performed labor for the defendant corporation for which he was to receive $78,500, and that he has been paid only $31,386.96. He also asks for interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and for the costs of the case, which is scheduled for trial in the September term. Morton Jourdan represents the plaintiff.

In his letter of resignation to President David R. Ffancis, Mr. Gilbert complains that the Board of Architects have not been consulted as to the general plan and scope of the buildings, and that the Director of Works has sedulously concealed the names of those who designed the buildings in all the publications concerning the work. He says:

"Without making criticisms or complaints of individuals, and fully appreciating the courtesy and consideration which I have at all times received from you personally, I cannot but feel that the Commission of Architects have not been allowed that scope or freedom which their letter of appointment entities them to, and that the general plan has not attained the satisfactory results which an adherence to the original plan of their employment would have accomplished.

"The letter of appointment expressly provided that the commission of architects should form a general plan for the grouping of buildings, and that all of the buildings should be submitted to such commission for criticism and approval, and that such commission was also to act as an advisory board on matters of design, sculpture, and color treatment, not only of the individual buildings but of all others during the entire period of the execution of such general plan.

"No such collaboration has been had, and no color scheme such as was contemplated has been carried out, or even attempted. On the contrary, the sites of the buildings have been arbitrarily changed many times, and, so far as the buildings placed in my hands are concerned, many changes in the sculpture and decorations have been made without any consultation whatever with us.

"I think I voice the feeling of most, if not all, of the commission of architects in saying that one of the chief inducements we had in accepting such meagre compensation for the important work contemplated in our original employment was that our reputations would be enhanced by the publicity of having our respective names known as the designers of the buildings respectively allotted to us; but instead of that there has been, on the part of the director of works, a sedulous concealment of the names of those who designed the buildings in all publications which have been made concerning them, so that the world at large cannot give such credit as may be due to any one of the architects for the individual work which he has performed."

Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Exposition Company, said that Mr. Gilbert, together with all other architects who had performed work for the fair, had been paid in full. The Secretary added that if Mr. Gilbert had filed a suit to recover any money it must be for some extra work not included in the original contract.

For reasons similar to those given by Cass Gilbert Frederick W. Ruckstuhl resigned from the office of Chief of Sculpture of the St. Louis Exposition on Dec. 27, 1902. In an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the following day, he said that Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Public Works, had not been in sympathy with him in his desire to beautify and ornament the public buildings of the exposition. He referred to a letter which he wrote to David R. Francis, President of the St. Louis Exposition, in which he said that he had been repeatedly humiliated by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor, on the other hand, affirmed that Mr. Ruckstuhl was dissatisfied because he (Mr. Taylor) had objected to the amount of work the sculptor had alloted to himself.

HELD FOR DAUGHTER'S MURDER

Mrs. Dewitt Admits Relation of Girl She Is Accused of Poisoning.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 27.—Mrs. Henrietta Dewitt was arrested at Sidney, Delaware County, this afternoon on a warrant issued by Coroner White charging her with murder in the first degree, in causing the death of her seventeen-year-old daughter, Florence Mackintosh, by poisoning her with arsenic, in order to obtain $2,000 life insurance.

Until to-day Mrs. Dewitt has always called the girl her step-daughter. To-day she admitted that Florence was her own daughter.

The inquest was concluded just before the woman was arrested. She was immediately taken into the large hall where the inquest was held, and arraigned before Coroner White. She was apparently the most unconcerned person in the room, taking her seat carelessly and picking up a Binghamton paper to read about her case.

After a consultation with her counsel, Judge Baumes, Mrs. Dewitt waived examination and was held for the Delaware County Grand Jury, which will meet on May 9 at Delhi. Meanwhile she will be kept in the jail at that place.

UTAH CLUBWOMAN BARRED.

Cannot Address Federation of Clubs Because She Voted for Smoot.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 27.—Mrs. Mary G. Coulter of Ogden, a prominent Utah club woman, will not be allowed to make an address at the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Louis on May 17 next, because she voted for Reed Smoot while a member of the last Legislature.

Mrs. Coulter is not a Mormon, but voted with the Republicans for Smoot.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

SUNK BY A SUBMARINE?

Report Reaches Paris of Japanese Transport Sent to the Bottom.

PARIS, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal reports that a Russian submarine boat has sunk a Japanese transport which was conveying 600 men to Korea, and that all the troops were lost.

LONDON, April 28.—In the absence of official dispatches little attention is paid to Russian reports of Japanese reverses, which, it is believed, are spread with the motive of influencing the European money markets in favor of Russian financial operations.

JAPANESE BLOW UP RAILWAY.

Destroy Line at Khallar—The Damage Not Serious.

LONDON, April 28.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Irkutsk, Siberia, says under yesterday's date that Japanese have blown up a portion of the railway at Khallar, in Northwest Manchuria, but that the resultant damage is insignificant.

STRICKEN IN CONGRESS.

Representative Fitzpatrick of Tennessee Has Two Attacks of Epilepsy.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Representative Morgan C. Fitzpatrick of Tennessee was taken ill to-night in the House.

Later he was conveyed to the emergency hospital, following two attacks of epilepsy in quick succession.

It was stated at the hospital at midnight that Mr. Fitzpatrick was then resting quietly and that in all probabilities he would be all right again after a few days' rest.

USURER GOES TO JAIL.

Justice Hinsdale Says Such Men Are Becoming Too Bold.

Justice Hinsdale in Special Sessions yesterday inflicted a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment on Martin Hoffiin of 132 Nassau Street, who was convicted of usury. The Justice explained why he did not allow the prisoner to escape with the usual payment of a fine by saying that usurers were becoming too bold in their operation, and must be given a lesson.

According to Mrs. Sarah Long of 318 McDougal Street, Brooklyn, the complainant who caused Hoffiin's arrest six weeks ago, he threatened to confiscate her furniture, on which she had given a chattel mortgage, because she fell behind in her payments on $50 she had borrowed. She got the money on the understanding that she was to pay back $65 at the rate of $3 a week.

EX-SPEAKER QUITS NEW YORK.

Mr. Henderson Will Return to Iowa—In Politics Again, Perhaps.

After a year spent in the practice of law in this city, ex-Speaker David B. Henderson of Iowa announced last night that he was closing up his affairs in New York and would return to his Dubuque home shortly. It is the general belief among the ex-Speaker's friends that he will seek political honors again.

"New York is not for me," he said. "My left leg I lost long ago, and now the knee of my right leg is bothering me. I can't keep up the pace of this big city, and the street cars won't stop for me. What is more, the climate has not agreed with me."

J. K. BANGS WEDS.

His Bride the Daughter of Mrs. Thomas Gray of Peekskill.

John Kendrick Bangs and Miss Mary Blakeney Gray, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Gray of Peekskill, were married at All Angels Church yesterday at noon. The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend officiated, and only relatives and intimate friends were present. Miss Daisy King was maid of honor, and John Kendrick Bangs, Jr., was his father's best man.

FORAKER WINS OVER DICK.

Senate Gives Ohio Patronage to Senior Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate to-night sat in judgment between the two Ohio Senators and in summary fashion gave verdict for Senator Foraker.

Senator Dick's candidate for Postmaster of Cleveland, Capt. C. C. Dewstone, was shelved, while Senator Foraker's candidate for Collector of the Port of Sandusky was confirmed. Senator Dick made a most vigorous protest against the discrimination that was visited upon him and insisted with the vehemence of a veteran on the rule of Senatorial courtesy. There was a general discussion of the question involved and the right of the senior Senator to the patronage in dispute was sustained.

OWEN WISTER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Author Operated on in Philadelphia for Appendicitis.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Owen Wister, the novelist, is in the Pennsylvania Hospital here in a serious condition, after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Wister, while in Hot Springs, Va., with Langdon Mitchell, a few days ago, was taken ill. He returned to Philadelphia, where he underwent an operation yesterday.

BOSTON MAN IN HOSPITAL.

"R. R. Male" Name on Pocketbook of Man Found Unconscious Here.

A well-dressed man, supposed by the police to be R. R. Male of Boston, Mass., was found in an unconscious condition lying on the sidewlak at the corner of Fulton and Church Streets yesterday afternoon. Dr. Gould of the Hudson Street Hospital said that the man was suffering from a cerebral hemorrhage, and took him to the hospital.

The man wore a silk hat which was purchased at the store of Jackson & Co., Boston. In his pockets were key check No. 56 of the steamboat Allan Joy of the Bridgeport Line; two blank stock certificates of the Sherman Gold and Silver Mining Company of Illinois, some other papers, and 2 cents in money. The name R. R. Male was stamped on his pocketbook.

Excelsior Savings Bank, 23d St. and 6th Ave.,
Allows interest from first of every month on sums of $5 to $3,000. Deposits made now or before May 4 draw interest from May 1.—Adv.

JAPANESE HOLD ROAD TO MUKDEN

Force Across Yalu Can Outflank Russian Army.

AN ATTACK IN MANCHURIA

Charge Made on Position on North Bank of River—Russian Authorities Withhold News.

LIAO-YANG, April 27.—The Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu north of Eult-ju (Cheng-ju) charged, during the night of April 26-27, the Russian position near Lizavena, a village on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu.

They were repulsed, but their loss is not known.

Two gunboats steamed up the river to the support of the Japanese, when a Russian field battery at Amisan opened upon them, resulting in a duel which lasted for twenty minutes. The Russian fire was too hot and the gunboats were forced to turn and steam out of range.

"We know that the Japanese crossed at at least two points. Their first attempt to force a passage near Chand-che-kow, twenty miles above Wi-ju, near Siaopoussikhe, on the Poussikhe, a tributary of the Yalu, was successful. This is important because a road leads from Siaopoussikhe northwest to Kwan-tien, which commands one of the roads to Mukden.

"It is evident that the Japanese devoted most of their attention to crossing near Wi-ju. The river there is divided into several channels by islands, the largest of which is Samalindo. Above and below Wi-ju the river was bridged at three points.

"Up the stream near Sindlagou the Japanese were watched by a small detachment of Cossacks, but the enemy was practically unopposed. At Turenchen, lower down, our outposts directed a fire from a field piece so successfully that they destroyed the moorings and wrecked the pontoons. The enemy was thrown into disorder and suffered considerable loss. Still further down the stream the Japanese proceeded to make a third attempt at crossing.

"We do not think that the Japanese will attempt to land at Taku-shan or Tatung-kao now that they have crossed the Yalu. The object of such landings has been to cause a diversion so as to enable the Japanese to cross the river. Taku-shan is not a good strategic point. The road leading therefrom is bad and troops could only be supplied with great difficulty.

"With regard to future operations we cannot speak. The Russians will not show their hand at this stage, but will continually barass the enemy, choosing their own time for a battle."

A military expert, who is particularly impressed with the importance of the Japanese crossing near Siaopoussikhe, said that the use of the road therefrom would enable the enemy not only to march upon Mukden, but to outflank the Russian position at Feng-wang-Cheng and cut off any of Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks who may have gone to join the attack on Gen-san.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Disappointment prevails in St. Petersburg that no official dispatches giving details of the operations on the Yalu River have yet been made public.

The press dispatches are so meagre as to becloud rather than enlighten the people, who are hourly awaiting news.

The Associated Press has obtained from the General Staff the following clear statement of the situation:

"Before beginning the passage of the Yalu the Japanese evidently completed the concentration of two armies along the river, commanded by Gens. Kuroki and Oku. Each army is composed of three divisions and three reserve brigades. The total force is 100,000.

"The Russians on the Manchurian bank of the river are inferior in strength.

"Having perfected the essential preparations, the Japanese, without waste of time, commenced the passage of the river, and the Russians realized that it would be impossible to prevent their crossing. The Japanese front extended from Wi-ju as far as Pyek-dong, over eighty miles.

"We faced the possibility that they would cross at a score of places, and all we could hope was to harass and impede the crossing, for every day gained enabled us to push our preparations and bring up more men.

"There are only two instances in history where an army was unable to cross a river—that of Napoleon at Aspern and that of Prince Eugene of Savoy at Lech. Both failed because of floods. The Yalu proved no exception to the established rule.

LONDON, April 28.—It is announced from Shanghai this morning that the third Japanese Army, now mobilizing, will comprise the Fifth Division from Hiroshima, the Tenth from Hinieju, and the Eleventh from Zentsuuji.

Preparations are on foot to mobilize a fourth army should it become necessary.

The destination of these armies is a matter of considerable speculation here, though it is supposed that it may be the intention to use them against Vladivostok or Port Arthur.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS' PERIL.

Presence of Japanese Fleet Learned Through Wireless Telegraphy.

LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch from Kobe says several vessels, believed to be Russian, were again sighted off Gen-san, Korea, yesterday.

PARIS, April 27.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says:

"The staff of the Ministry of Marine gives credence to, but does not positively confirm, the report that the Vladivostok squadron sank two Japanese transports bound for the island of Sakhalin."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says he learns that Viceroy Alexieff's telegram to the Emperor reporting the sinking at Gen-san of a Japanese merchantman was published only in part. It contained the following additional details:

The manoeuvres of the Vladivostok squadron near Gen-san, in accordance with the plan drawn up by Jessen (? Essen) were rendered difficult by a dense fog.

Jessen informed Viceroy Alexieff that he had intercepted a wireless message, the tenor of which he was unable to make out.

hat which indicated the presence in the vicinity of a Japanese fleet concealed by the fog.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff:

"Rear Admiral Yeszen, who is at sea with cruisers and torpedo boats, dispatched the latter to Gen-san, Korea. The torpedo boats blew up a Japanese merchantman in the roadstead. The crew was sent ashore. The torpedo boats returned the same day to the squadron."

Rear Admiral Yeszen, referred to in the foregoing, may be Capt. von Essen, formerly Commander of the protected cruiser Novik, at Port Arthur, and recently mentioned as being in command of the Vladivostok squadron.

100 GUNS ON THE LIAO.

Both Banks of the River Said to be Fortified by Russians.

LONDON, April 28.—The correspondent of The Standard at Che-Foo says he learns that both banks of the Liao River have been strongly fortified, and he estimates that a hundred guns have been mounted.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the Russians are constructing pontoon bridges across the Liao River, twenty miles above Tin-chwang-Tai.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard sends a report that 4,000 Russians are harassing the Chinese villages west of the Shuang-tai-Su River, midway between Chin-chow and Yin-kow.

JAPAN MAY BUY SUBMARINE.

Representatives of Tokio Government Inspect Vessel at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 27.—Capt. Simeon Lake of the Lake Construction Company of Bridgeport, Conn., stated this afternoon that representatives of the Japanese Government had been here inspecting the submarine torpedo boat Protector, but that negotiations for the sale of the boat to the Japanese had not formally been begun. Capt. Lake was not in a position, he said, to state whether the boat would be sold to Japan or not.

The Protector, which has been laid up here for the Winter, was launched to-day and sailed for Newport.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—M. Bouhneff, to whom $12,500 has been awarded for improvements in submarine boats, says in an interview:

"There is less danger in navigating a submarine boat than a torpedo boat, and during a battle the former is safer than other vessels."

IKONS FOR SKRYDLOFF.

Admiral Also Sprinkled with Holy Water from a Miraculous Spring.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who succeeds Vice Admiral Makaroff as the commander of the Russian naval forces in the Far East, left St. Petershurg for Moscow to-day. His departure was marked by scenes similar to those which accompanied the farewells to the other comanders.

The Archimandrite Cornelius bestowed on Admiral Skrydloff a sacred image of St. Alexander Nevsky. Admiral Skrydloff was sprinkled with water from the miraculous spring of St. Seraphim, the hermit of Saroff. Amulets were also handed to the Admiral, and an ikon containing relics dating from the thirteenth century were presented to him.

Admiral Skrydloff went this morning to the chapel in Peter the Great's house and passed a whole hour in prayer. He is going to stop at Moscow to pray at St. Sergius's monastery.

CORRESPONDENTS' HARD LOT.

Rigorous Rules Published by the Russian Authorities.

PORT ARTHUR, April 27.—The regulations to be observed by war correspondents with the Russian Army were published to-day.

Every correspondent must promise in writing not to divulge secret dispatches or criticise the orders of those in command, and must similarly agree to give a true account of events and avoid irresponsible reports. Correspondents are prohibited from visiting the Admiralty docks, workshops, or naval establishments, and from using boats in the harbors or roadsteads of Port Arthur or Vladivostok.

Correspondents must undertake not to ask that exceptions he made in their favor. They will be held resonsible for thepir servants.

Code messages are prohibited. All messages will be censored.

FIGHT AT ILLIG WAS SEVERE.

British Stormed Dervishes' Stronghold —Lost Three Killed.

LONDON, April 27.—The Admiralty has received an official report of the capture of Illig, on the coast of Somaliland, from the Dervishes. Three bluejackets were killed and six were wounded in the attack on the enemy's works.

Rear Admiral Atkinson-Willes, Commander in Chief of the East Africa station, who commanded the landing force, says the fighting, which was on April 24, was at close quarters.

The Dervishes defended their stronghold determinedly, but the British bluejackets and a detachment of the Hampshire Regiment stormed it gallantly and drove the enemy out with heavy loss.

COMPLAIN OF PAPER TRUST.

Newspaper Publishers Charge Violations of Sherman Law—Mr. Knox May Act.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Conde Hamlin of The St. Paul Pioneer Press, Don C. Seitz of The New York World, and John Norris of THE NEW YORK TIMES and Philadelphia Ledger, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, recently called on the Attorney General and laid before him a complaint against the so-called Paper Manufacturers' Trust, alleging violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

The Attorney General explained to them his views of what could and what could not be accomplished under the Sherman act, and particularly the distinction the courts have drawn between combinations affecting production and those affecting inter-State commerce directly.

Mr. Knox stated, however, that upon a showing of evidence which seemed to indicate that a combination existed in the paper business whereby different paper manufacturers have agreed to reduce the supply of paper and to divide among themselves the territory of its consumption, he would have an investigation made. If it were found that this feature of the charges could he sustained he would institute appropriate proceedings to stop it, he said.

CORONATION OF THE MADONNA.

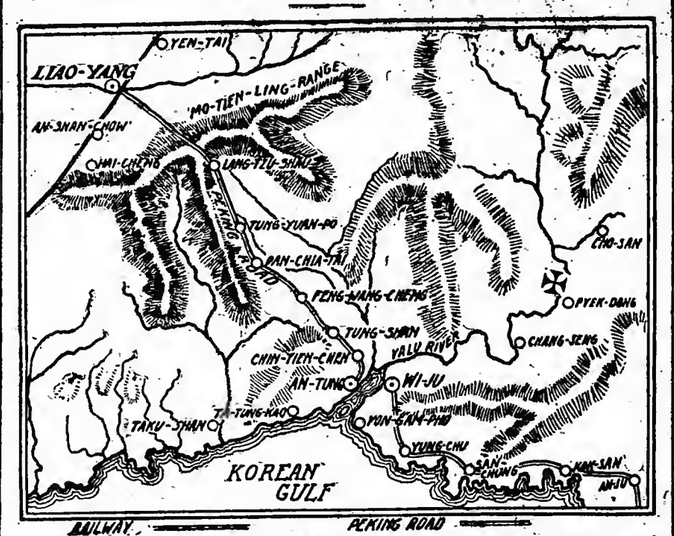
Ceremony to be Performed Here for First Time in This Country.

ROME, April 27.—The Rev. John Dolan, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, New York City, accompanied by Father Amonselle, formerly pastor of the church, was received in private audience by the Pope to-day.

His Holiness blessed two gold crowns, set with jewels, including an emerald surrounded hy diamonds, which were given by him to he used at the coronation of the Madonna and Child July 16 next.

This will be the first ceremony of the kind in the United States, and it will be conducted by Archbishop Farley, who has been specially delegated by the Vatican Chapter.

WHERE THE JAPANESE CROSSED THE YALU RIVER.



The Maltese cross on the map shows where one force of the Japanese army crossed the Yalu River and engaged some of the Russian defenders. This was at Cheng-Ju, near Pyek-dong, about sixty miles above Wi-ju, where the Japanese left flank rested. Dispatches from St. Petershurg admit that another Japanese force has crossed the river at Siaopoussikhe, about twenty miles above Wi-ju. This force, it is declared hy a Russian military expert, can command a road to Mukden, which would lead the Japanese to the rear of the strong position at Feng-wang-Cheng, where the Russians had expected to make a determined stand.

CZAR AND MIKADO MAY TAKE THE FIELD

Russian Rulers Have Generally Accompanied Their Armies.

RIDICULES RUSSIAN FIGURES

Military Expert Calculates That the Field Army Does Not Number Over 135,000 Men.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 28.—Discussing the reported resignation of Viceroy Alexieff, The Times's military correspondent says it is probable that the Viceroy offered to resign, but failed to receive the imperial permission to do so. The correspondent goes on to say:

"The Viceroy appointed with such a flourish of trumpets nine months ago has recently been shorn of the chief part of his powers and has lost the command of both the army and the fleet. The civil administration is still in his hands, but now that a state of war exists and the entire country is practically foreign territory in Russian military occupation the sphere of civil administration escapes accurate delimitation.

"If the Viceroy is not on the best terms with the General commanding the army in Manchuria and if he is altogether hostile to Admiral Skrydloff we can sympathize with his desire to terminate an almost intolerable situation.

"On the other hand, the Czar probably feels that it would be a sign of vacillation if his lieutenant were recalled in the hour of stress and that such an open acknowledgment of the failure of the whole policy since last July would injuriously affect the prestige of Russia and throw a stronger light upon the misfortunes of the first weeks of the war.

Czar May Go to Front.

"In view of the predominance assumed by the land operations, the secondary rôle devolving on the shattered squadron, and the altogether subordinate functions of the civil administration, it is difficult to deny that the concentration of all powers in the hands of the General in command would seem to be the natural course dictated by the situation. The alternative is the departure of the Czar for the seat of war, to which rumor continually recurs.

"The Russian Czars have generally accompanied their armies in the field, and their presence has often proved of great advantage. During the war with Turkey in 1828-9 the reigning Czar crossed the Danube with his army, and was accompanied by the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who has left an interesting account of the events of that time.

"The mobilization of the corps diplomatique at St. Petersburg in the event of another imperial progress to the seat of war is not perhaps to be anticipated, and would cause some consternation in that amiable circle, but it is not altogether impossible that the chiefs of the two States now at war may encourage the armies in operation by their presence at the post of danger."

Divides Russian Figures by Two.

The correpondent ridicules the story, of Russian origin, that Gen. Kuropatkin will have 500,000 men in the field in a few days and that the Russian steam roller will then begin its entirely inevitable progress.

"If," says the correspondent, "we divide the latest Russian figures by two we remain on the safe side. So far as can be ascertained Gen. Kuropatkin has not more than 250,000 men at his command at the present moment. From these considerable deductions will have to be made before we arrive at the strength of the field army.

"There are not less than 30,000 men at Port Arthur and Vladivostok. Thirty thousand more are guarding the railway, and 10,000 are occupied in other duties on the line. Probably 10 per cent. are in hospital and convalescing, and the garrison towns and fortified points other than those on the railway absorb another 20,000.

"There remain no more than 135,000 to form the field army, and the extent of the territory this army has to occupy or cover against attack by an enemy supreme on the sea makes it impracticable to mass the whole for a united blow.

"It was anticipated in these columns some weeks ago that the Russian field army might be expected to reach 150,000 men by the middle of May, and there is no sign that these limits will be exceeded.

Immobile Army Useless.

"It will always be possible to bring up more men if all the horses, wagons, and equipments which are the concomitants of a mobile force are omitted, but it is useless for Russia's purposes to amass a horde of infantry in Manchuria without transport and tied to the railway.

"Even as things stand we are without information as to the mobility of the Russian field army, and some acute observers on the Continent declare that not half the necessary number of wagons and animals were assembled when hostilities began even for the use of the troops then in East Asia. In view of all these considerations it is a somewhat large assumption to hold that the Russian army is double the strength of that of the Japanese."

The correspondent says that Gen. Kuropatkin has under his own hand certainly not more than 80,000 men, and these are spread over a large territory. The only reason, says the correspondent, why Gen. Kuropatkin has not delivered a vigorous counter-stroke against the First Japanese Army is that he hae not the necessary force to act offensively and cannot let go his hold of one point or another until the objective of the enemy becomes patent.

The initiative, says the correspondent, is still with the Japanese, and it is impracticahle for the Russian commander with any regard for prudence to commit himself to an advance in force into Korea while in the dark as to the main line of attack of the enemy. Gen. Kuropatkiu is tied by the leg until the fog of the war disperses and the direction of the main attack becomes apparent.

STEAMER CRAIGNEUK ASHORE.

Stuck on Shoal Near Atlantic City and Is Pounding Badly.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 27.—The British steamship Craigneuk, sugar laden, from Matanzas for Sandy Hook, thence to Philadelphia, is ashore three miles below the South Brigantine Life Saving Station. Capt. Calvin of the stranded steamship says that his vessel went ashore early to-day during the severe northeast storm.

The dense fog obscured the shore light, and before the Captain could get his bearings the Craigneuk was hard aground.

William McGinley, a sailor from the schooner Maud Gertrude of Gloucester, Mass., was washed ashore this morning in a dory at Bayhead, twenty miles up the coast. He said that while engaged in fishing yesterday afternoon he was driven away from the schooner and from the fleet by the heavy seas.

He was driven shoreward and some time during the night sighted a big steamer and managed to attract the attention of those on board. He says the steamer changed her course and attempted to reach him. He became exhausted and knew nothing more until he regained consciousness at Bayhead.

It is supposed here that the steamer of which McGinley speaks was the Craigneuk, and that in the attempt to rescue him she worked out of her course and struck on the shoals. As nearly as can be made out from the shore to-night, the steamer is pounding hadly, and all attempts to pull her off have failed.

There is a tremendous sea running, and it is increasing hourly. On shore it is feared that the steamer will break open before morning and that the fierceness of the weather may prevent the wrecking tugs from standing by.

At the offices of J. H. Winchester & Co., agents for the Craigneuk, it was announced yesterday afternoon that a telegram had been received from Capt. Calvin, in command of the vessel, that it was in no danger. The brief dispatch simply announced that the Craigneuk had gone ashore; that she was resting easy, and that it was expected that she would get off the shoals on the next high tide under her own power. The Captain reported that no assistance was necessary.

McCLELLAN LAUDED IN CHICAGO

Present Called Best Partisan Government New York Ever Had.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The tenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League began in this city to-day, with delegates present from every large city in the United States. President Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore called the assemhlage to order. Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia spoke on "A Year's Disclosure and Development," saying in part:

"Investigations, indictments, trials, convictions for municipal shortcomings and dishonesty have been the order of the day throughout the whole country during the past year to an unprecedented extent, and from one view to an alarming extent. But it is better to unearth scandal and punish thieves than to allow them to pursue their work unmolested in the dark.

"The New York election of 1903 is quite generally regarded as a eethack to the cause of reform. Every friend of the cause of good municipal government was sincerely and earnestly anxious for Mayor Low's re-election.

"As to the progress of reform, however, it seems to be unquestionahle. The administration which has been in control since Jan. 1 has thus far given to New York the best partisan government that it ever has experienced, and it is manifest that the enlightened Mayoralty of Seth Low has created a public demand that muet hereafter be reckoned with. Mayor McClellan gives every evidence of a sincere desire to administer the city's affairs conscientiously."

TO VETO CITY PENSION BILL.

It Is Understood That McClellan Will Favor the Opposition.

Representatives of the Civil Service Reform Association appeared before Mayor McClellan yesterday in opposition to the Civil Service Pension Fund hill, which makes it possihle for civil employes of the city to retire on half pay at the close of twenty-five years of service and on a pro rata pension in case of earlier retirement for disability. Mr. McClellan, it is understood, has made up his mind to veto the measure on account of the extensive opposition.

Secretary McAneny, for the Reform Association, said that such a law would affect 5,000 employes out of the 18,000 on the city pay rolls. Policemen, firemen, and teachers are already provided for in the matter of pensions.

Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club, also opposed. He said the plan to raise a fund hy taking a percentage of the monthly salaries of employes, and by setting aside a portion of the excise moneys, would mean that the city was going into the insurance business. He said it would be only a short time before the hurden of replenishing the entire fund would fall on the city.

Edgar J. Levey and Charles H. Knox spoke for the hill. Mr. Levey said the Pennsylvania Railroad and other large corporations had put the same sort of a pension scheme into effect with success.

SAY BILL PUTS RAMAPO AT THE CITY'S THROAT

Gov. Odell Urged to Veto Dutchess County Measure.

THREATENS A WATER FAMINE

Corporation Counsel Delany and Merchants' Association Representatives Go to Albany to Argue Before the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—In arguing before Gov. Odell to-day for the veto of the J. T. Smith Dutchess County Water bill, representatives of the McClellan administration and of the Merchants' Association informed the Governor that in affixing his signature to the hill he would leave the City of New York no alternative hut to go to the Ramapo Water Company for ite needed supply or face a water famine.

"Why don't you go to the Catskills now, before any factories are built upon the streams which are controlled hy the Ramapo Company?" asked J. G. Myers of Fishkill. "If you wait, perhaps the people living along these streams will be asking for legislation similar to that which we now ask for the protection of Fishkill and Wappinger Creeks."

But despite Mr. Myers's practical admission that the city would he compelled to deal with the Ramapo Company for additional water supply if the Governor signed the Smith bill exempting Fishkill and Wappinger Creeks from oondemnation, and notwithstanding that Edward Lauterhach, the attorney for the Ramapo Company, was here to-day, Mr. Smith, the author of the bill, asserted that it was nonsense to intimate that the Ramapo Company had any interest in the legislation.

Probably the most impressive argument made on behalf of the city was offered by John R. Freeman, who was a member of the commission of engineers appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the question of New York's water supply.

Mr. Freeman contended that the use of the streams of Dutchess County, from which New York would be barred if the Smith hill became a law, was absolutely necessary to the city to prevent a water famine. It was not feasihle for the city to get its water supply from the Hudson River above Poughkeepsie. If that were done, the city would have to construct expensive storage dams in the Adirondacks to supply the river with water for navigation during the dry season.

Robert Grier Monroe after an argument to demonstrate how necessary to New York was the water supply of the streams of Dutchess County, said:

"There is no bill before you, Governor, that affects the material interests of the city as does this bill."

J. Hampden Dougherty, for the Merchants' Association, said the hill's title should he "An act to prevent the City of New York from condemning certain streams in Dutchess County for water supply purposes, and to require the city either to purchase or lease these rights at such prices as may de demanded, or forego their use altogether." Mr. Dougherty declared that ths hill took away from the State the power of eminent domain, and violated the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

ODELL SIGNS 100 BILLS.

Staten Island Ferry Measure, with "Joker," Is One of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 27.—Gov. Odell to-day signed nearly 100 hills. One of them is the New York Home Rule hill, which confers upon the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the power to provide for a municipal ferry service, to establish a telegraph service in connection with the Police and Fire Departments, and provide for the extension of any public building. The last-mentioned provision is intended to cover the proposed extension of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The principal object of the bill is to make provision for the new municipal ferry service between Staten Island and the Battery, which the municipal authorities are understood to be ready to undertake at once.

While the bill was generally exploited as a home rule measure intended to show the gencrosity of the Repuhlicans to the present Tammany administration in New York City, there is a "joker" in it. It is provided that any appropriation or bond issue authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for any improvements mentioned must he made by a unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The purpose of this provision, as it is generally understood, is to permit Borough President Cromwell of Richmond, the only Republican member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, practically to he the dictator with respect to all measures which the legislation authorizes.

The Governor also signed Assemhlyman Finch's hill governing the conduct of employment agencies in cities of the first and second class, which was backed hy scores of New York City charitable and philanthropic organizations. The hill becomes effective May 1. Other hills signed included those of:

Mr. Curry, removing the limitation upon the number of patrolmen who can be added to the New York police force, so as to permit the installation of the three-platoon system.

Mr. Miller, authorizing increase of the pension of John J. McKenna, the New York policeman injured in the pitched battle with the negro Jerry Hunter.

Mr. Bostwick, authorizing meetings of corporation Directors outside the State unless the charter or hy-laws forhid.

Mr. Bostwick, making it a misdemeanor for any person to misrepresent in any advertisement anything with reference to the quality or price of any merchandise offered for sale.

Senator White, authorizing the Mayor of New York to remove Commissioners of Deeds on chargee.

Mr. Hornidge, which permits the Corporation Counsel to assign one of his assistants to defend policemen against whom charges mey he preferred in the performance of their duty. The effect of it will he, it is said, to aid Police Commissioner McAdoo in keeping the "lid" down tight in Brooklyn.

CUBA TO DROP OUR JUSTICES.

Court Doubts Its Own Constitutionality —Will Reorganize.

HAVANA, April 27.—For the purpose of reorganizing the Supreme Court, the Government hae requested the resignatione of all the ten Justices, excepting two, who were appointed since the intervention of the United States.

It is believed that at lesst three Justices appointed by United States authority will be dropped. The military officials' policy in the appointments to the Supreme Bench of representatives of all sections of the island is no longer in favor.

Señor Zaldo, Secretary of State and of Justice, said to-day that the majority of the Justices would be reappointed. He added that the court at present douhted its own constitutionality, as the Constitution requires the Supreme Justices to be appointed hy the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Lawyer Rowe Convicted of Forgery.

Richard E. Thorndyke Rowe, thirty-seven years old, who gave his occupation variously as lawyer and hroker, and his residence as this city, without further specification, was convicted of forgery in the second degree hy a jury before Judge Foster in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday. Lawyer Arthur M. King, for the defense, asked for a postponement of sentence in order to apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Judge Foster remanded the prisoner to the Tombs till Friday.

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It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye-piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

DEPOSITORS THREATEN, BUT MINSKY SMILES

Angry Meeting of Federal Bank's Creditors Does Not Alarm Him.

"I'LL NOT SKIP THE TOWN"

Scene of Excitement When 300 East Siders Gather to Denounce ex-Alderman and the Rothschild Game.

Some 300 depositors in the Grand Street branch of the wrecked Federal Bank held a meeting last night at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Forsyth Street, to denounce ex-Alderman Minsky, who, as a solicitor for the bank, had induced many of them to part with their money. They accomplished their purpose in the most thorough manner, and altogether the meeting was one of the stormiest ths east side has seen in many a day.

Frank Nudelman, a decorator, was elected Chairman. He suggested that each depositor contribute 50 cents to create a fund with which to go after Minsky. Scarcely had he uttered the words when a speaker took the floor, without the formality of introduction, in order to counsel moderation. This man said he had been assured hy President Woods of the defunct bank that if they would go quietly about the matter they would etand a show to get their money back.

The speaker was told to sit down amid a storm of hisses. Then proceedings began to grow lively.

After several had denounced Minsky in unmeasured terms, Alfred L. M. Bullowa, a lawyer of 31 Nassau Street and formerly ex-Alderman Minsky's counsel, was introduced. He told what he said was the inside story of his client's promise to pay the poor depositors on the east side 50 cents on the dollar, and how it came to result in a fluke.

"Don't give up your bank books and pay fees to any lawyer until you know whom you are dealing with," said he. "If Mr. Minsky has treated you as you say he has, then you should go after him.

"You ought to organize a committee of ten or fifteen intelligent depositors to call upon Judge Jerome and upon the Bank Examiner, and, if necessary, upon the Governor of the State. It is their duty to help you.

"Minsky promised to put up $50,000. I said $10,000 would he enough. I announced his offer through the press, and depositors began to flock to my house. No money was forthcoming. When I called Minsky up he told me he did not have any. I asked him for $5,000. He finally offered to pay out $2,500, hut failed to make good even for that."

Alexander Karst, the lawyer, of 48 Wall Street, said it was a mistake to assume the Federal Bank was insolvent. He presented figures in support of his contention.

"Then why don't they pay us?" shouted somehody in the audience.

"They don't pey hecause the examiner is not through with his examination."

Somebody asked Mr. Karst where he got his figures. He replied that he had sixteen affidavits on which he could send a whole bunch of the bank people to jail if they would not make good.

"I am not throwing a hluff, and I am not dreaming, and I have not been hitting the pipe of late," said he, "but when we want Louis Rothschild we'll get him, and as for Minsky, you need not do anything to him, for we are having him watched now. He could not go to Hohoken without a whole lot of trouble to himself. You are only a minority, anyhow."

At this point people began to ask who had invited Mr. Karst to come to the meeting. Scores of men stood up on chairs, shouted, and pointed their fingers at the lawyer. Their attitude was so threatening that the lawyar left on ths run, while Chairman Nudelman was hammering wildly with his ponderous gavel.

Mr. Minsky, when called up on the telephone and informed of the drift of the meeting, said:

"I would not let Mr. Bullowa pay out the money for me because he wanted me to pay him for his trouhle. I told him it was charity, and that I would dispense it myself. I am making an investigation now, and will begin to pay out money on Monday, perhaps.

"I am as good as gold. Bullowa is a fakir, and the people who denounced me are a pack of liars. I have lived down here for thirty-five years, and I know the people. When I was an Alderman the more I did for them the worse they treated me. My wife and daughters tell me I will have to leave the town, hut I am going to stay. Everybody knows that I am all right."

At the close of the meeting a committee of ten was appointed to formulate a plan of action. Mr. Bullowa consented to give his services to the committee without a fee.

It was said yesterday that the State Bank Examiner had practically completed his examination of the Federal Bank, and that a receiver would be asked for in the Supreme Court to-day.

HELPING THE REGULARS.

The Army Relief Society Has Been Doing a Great Work.

At the annual meeting of the Army Relief Society at the home of John Bigelow yesterday afternoon, five new life members, each giving $100 to the work of the society, were announced. They were Samuel Sloan, Mrs. F. Gore King, Col. John J. McCook, Mrs. William E. Dodge, and Mrs. Edmund D. Smith. During the past year $1,388 has heen spent in relief, $2,612.62 for education, $232.41 for clothing, and $150 on the loan fund recently started.

Since last year four pupils, two the sons of army officers whom the society indorsed, have received appointments to West Point by the President. Six boys and five girls are being supported at boarding schools, and the relatives of eleven other children are receiving assistance to defray the expenees of education at nome. One young woman is at Smith College. Eleven families and thirty-five children have been assisted with clothing.

"This is the one society which works for the regular army," said Charles F. Roe, "During the Spanish-American war there were plenty of societies to take care of the enlisted men, but no one to look after the regulars. One of the soldiers who came from Cuha at the close of the war and encamped near here was asked hy a woman visitor:

"'Are you one of the heroes of San Juan?'

"'No,' he answered; 'I'm only a regular.'"

Gen. Corbin invited the society to visit Governors Island on Thursday, June 2. Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, the President, presided. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., is the Treasurer, and Daniel S. Lamont, Levi P. Morton, and Cornelius N. Bliss are trustees of the fund.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The funniest of biographies—



The Memoirs of a Baby

By JOSEPHINE DASKAM

With sixty very funny pictures by F. Y. Cory.

"The memoirs are comical all the way through, but there are parts that are positively irresistible."—*Baltimore Herald.*

"One reads the tale to laugh at its persuasive humor, delight in its choice sketches of human nature, and fall in love with the baby."—*Washington Times.*

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Cravenettes, Raincoats, Mackintoshes.

Men's Cravenettes and Raincoats, formerly sold from $15.00 to $30.00.... 7.25 and upwards.

Ladies' Cravenettes and Raincoats, formerly sold from $10.00 to $30.00..... 6.25 and upwards.

These farewell sacrificing prices will be remembered by all taking advantage.

GOODYEAR RAINCOAT CO.,
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BORAXOLOGY.

The world hasn't any greater problem to-day than keeping itself clean. And the solution of this problem is a solution of BORAX water.

BORAX doubles the cleansing power of soap and water. The cleansing property of water isn't in its "wetness" but in its "softness." And that's the secret of this wonderful cleansing power of BORAX—it softens the water. But it's necessary to get pure Borax, and the only way to be sure of that is to get 20-MULE-TEAM BRAND. Sold by druggists and grocers in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages.

The famous "AMERICAN GIRL" PICTURES FREE to purchasers of "20-Mule-Team Borax." At stores or sent for BOX TOP and 4c. in stamps. Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

20-Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.

SAYS MORSE DEFRAUDED HIM.

John E. McDonald Sues for $200,000 Lost in Ice Stock.

John E. McDonald of 216 West Seventy-seventh Street has brought suit in the Supreme Court, through Bowers & Sands, against Charles W. Morse, ex-President of the American Ice Company, to recover $200,000, out of which he says Mr. Morse defrauded him in 1900 on a deal in the stock of the company. Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Morse's lawyer, asked Justice MacLean yesterday to set aside an order for the examination of his client before trial, contending that the plaintiff already knew all the facts upon which he intended to rely in the action. Decision was reserved.

In his affidavit the plaintiff says that prior to March, 1900, he was the owner of 4,400 shares of preferred and 3,180 shares of the common ice stock. Mr. Morse, he continues, violated a promise to notify him if he (Morse) were about to sell his stock. Further, he says the defendant made other representations causing him to lose $200,000, and told him that the earnings were in excess of the dividends, whereas the dividends were not earned.

John D. Schoonmaker made an affidavit stating that he was a party to the transactions by which the company acquired the properties mentioned from Mr. Morse, and that he knew all about them. Mr. Untermyer told Justice MacLean that Mr. Schoonmaker had never informed his co-Directors of the transactions or of any suit.

Mr. Morse, according to his lawyer, will fight the suit to the hitter end, denying eyer having made any such representations as Mr. McDonald mentions.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALBANY, April 27.—Half of Shop No. 5 at the West Albany plant of the New York Central Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. Two dining care, seven day coaches, one milk car, one horse car, and four baggage cars, which were in or beside the shop, were hurned. The loss is hetween $100,000 and $125,000.

BRAINERD, Minn., April 27.—Fire to-day destroyed the Hartley Building, occupied by four firms whose aggregate loss will be about $70,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:20 A. M.—640 to 654 West Thirtieth Street; John T. Stanley; damage, $130,000.
7:30 A. M.—194 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; Lion Brewery; no damage.
7:40 A. M.—639 Broadway; S. B. Goldstein; damage, $1,000.
11:50 A. M.—202 Eldridge Street; Herman Burstein; damage trifling.
12:50 P. M.—1,937 Park Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.
2:15 P. M.—158 West Thirty-first Street; Gustav Elobosing; damage trifling.
5:05 P. M.—140 Ridge Street; James Messinger; damage, $50.
7:25 P. M.—338 West Fortieth Street; Thomas Barton; damage trifling.

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fitted with your prescription lenses (first quality) and made just as you may dictate, with or without rims, in either spectacles or eye glasses. The usual $5.00 kind—but—well, let's get acquainted?

Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, Telescopes, in fact everything optical.

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for the teeth. It prevents decay. It hardens the gums and purifies the breath and mouth.

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HOUSE IN A TUMULT OVER TARIFF BATTLE

Littlefield and Williams Hammer at Foes on Floor.

NO INQUIRY FOR COCKRAN

Speaker Rules Against His Resolution—No "Leave to Print"—Republicans Caught Napping by Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The beginning of the end of the House session, a day which began two hours before the usual hour for opening and continued until late at night, was a stirring one.

First, W. Bourke Cockran's demand for an investigation of his own conduct, and incidentally that of the Republican managers of the campaign of 1896, was refused.

The Speaker sustained Mr. Payne's point of order, made yesterday, namely, that the question was not privileged, as Mr. Cockran at the time of the alleged offense was not a member of the House, and therefore could not be punished by the House if the charges against him were sustained. Mr. Williams, the Democratic leader, appealed from the decision, and the Speaker was sustained by a strict party vote, 169 to 125.

After the tariff debate there was another feature, not down on the bills. The event which the Republicans have so long been dreading came to pass. The Democrats caught them napping, were in the majority when a roll call came, and Mr. Williams defeated the usual filling up of The Record for a fortnight after adjournment with campaign documents. He opened his fight on this on Monday, but the Republicans never dreamed he would be successful. He succeeded, however, in defeating Gen. Grosvenor's motion for general leave to print by 134 to 106.

The Republicans made a big demonstration when Mr. Littlefield arose to continue the tariff debate. His opening sentences, however, were a surprise and not an agreeable one. He seized the occasion to make his dissent from Dalzell's attack on Cockran. He did this by eulogizing the New Yorker in almost an extravagant manner.

The Democrats were quick to see the significance of this eulogy, which was quite elaborate, and they applauded him violently, but the Republicans sat motionless. But Cockran's speech Mr. Littlefield declared to be a "demagogic and vilifying assault upon the doctrine of protection."

ATTACKS DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

He referred to the Democratic platform recently adopted in New York and said that the convention did not dare proclaim any proposition that had any idea of definiteness whatever, because, he said, the Democratic Party could not enact any of their propositions into law of the land. "God be praised they cannot!" he exclaimed, "because the country is protected from Democratic legislation for four years to come, no matter what happens to the Presidency or to this chamber!"

He asked the Democrats if they stood on the speech of Mr. Cockran, "the newrisen leader of the Democracy." He directed a specific question to Mr. Williams if he approved of Mr. Cockran's policy. Mr. Williams remained silent. He goaded Mr. Williams for a reply, but the minority leader still remained silent.

DE ARMOND ANSWERS LITTLEFIELD.

Mr. Littlefield called on Mr. De Armond to say whether he did or did not agree with Mr. Cockran's views. Democratic applause greeted Mr. De Armond when he said the Democratic Party would declare for a revision of the tariff "so as to drive from shelter the trusts who are now robbing the people."

He then wrought the Democrats up to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he asked Mr. Littlefield to answer "Yes" or "No" as to whether the Republicans would drive out the trusts.

Mr. Littlefield, amid Democratic jeers and laughter, said he would answer when he got ready.

Touching on the charge that some American manufacturers sold their product abroad cheaper than at home, Mr. Littlefield said that wherever the tariff was the reason for this condition he would favor a reduction of the tariff to deprive such manufacturer of so much of the protection as was necessary in order to prevent such result.

This announcement was received with Democratic applause. He explained that in this he was speaking for himself alone, but added: "I know of no Republican who thinks otherwise." When he sat down Mr. Littlefield was cheered and congratulated by his colleagues.

Wild cheering from the Democratic side greeted Mr. Williams when he rose to answer Mr. Littlefield.

Devoting himself to the remarks of Mr. Littlefield, he inquired if protection were not a subsidy, indirect. The Republicans, he charged, subsidized anything under the plea of raising the wages of labor. And yet, he added, "you would denounce as a Socialist, an Anarchist, a radical, or an agrarian any man that would introduce on this floor a bill directly to raise wages out of the United States Treasury."

FREE TRADE NOT AN ISSUE.

In the main, Mr. Williams said, he indorsed the Cockran speech, but in some particulars he differed with it. Mr. Littlefield, he added, knew "that there is not only nobody trying to make a campaign on free trade, but he knows, as a matter of fact, that there could not possibly be any free trade in the United States."

Mr. Williams discussed the New York Democratic platform regarding State control of corporations, and said he did not approve of the Federal Government taking its arm away from regulating corporations that are engaged in inter-State commerce, whether created by a State or not. He inquired of the Republicans if they were going out on the issue "borrowed from the gamblers' table of standing pat," and why the President was hurrying up Congress and trying to get rid of it.

The Democrats, he said, had been charged with having no principles or issue. "The only trouble is," he said, "that your policies of inaction and malaction have been growing up around us until they are so numerous as to constitute a wilderness that we can hardly find our way out of."

Vociferous cheering from the Democrats greeted the minority leader as he sat down.

A resolution offered by Mr. Grosvenor for general leave for all members to print for the rest of the session and for three days thereafter, was voted down, 106 to 134, the Democrats voting with the majority.

The debate hardly ended before the unexpected Democratic victory took place. Gen. Grosvenor reported from the Rules Committee a provision giving general leave to print after the adjournment of Congress. This is the usual proposition under which The Record is filled with campaign material to be circulated at Government expense.

Mr. Williams made a speech strongly denouncing it. He declared the practice to be an abuse, and said it was unfair because a man could put anything into The Record and there would be no chance for his opponent to answer. He said he never had asked leave to print in his life but once, and then he did not use it, because it seemed to be doing something underhand.

The roll call resulted in victory for Williams by 134 to 106. The Republican leaders were very sore. They had a great number of documents, newspaper articles, &c., which they had intended to print.

Some waggish Democrats told Chairman Babcock of the Republican Campaign Committee that Mr. Baker of New York intended to use the "leave to print" to insert the charges against Babcock which he once made and which were expunged from The Record by vote of the House. Babcock, in a panic, went to his friends and besought them to vote against the rule. The joke lies in the fact that Mr. Baker had no such intention.

NIGHT SESSION OF HOUSE.

The night session began at 9 o'clock, but long before that time the galleries were thronged. The women of Washington came out as to a show, and after the dinner hour the trolley cars were filled with gayly dressed parties on their way to the Capitol. For the first hour the mill of routine ground steadily. A ripple came when the bill providing that military supplies be carried in American vessels was called up by Gen. Grosvenor.

Mr. Lucking, (Dem., Mich.,) in a hot speech declared that this bill was "one of a trio of measures projected and instituted here and carried through at the behest of the shipping lobby which has been around this Capitol for the last three or four months."

On this bill the Democrats filibustered, and the Speaker rode over them in a way that aroused laughter on both sides. On a rising vote he counted about twenty Republicans, and then calmly announced "136 in the affirmative."

The House roared with laughter. The Speaker then counted twenty-one Democrats. "Ninety-one in the negative" he announced, amid a howl of mirth.

The filibuster was in retaliation for the Speaker's refusal to let the Democrats offer amendments. Mr. Lucking insisted that he had a right to be heard.

"The Chair has a right to recognize whom he pleases," said the Speaker, suavely, "and in order to be exactly fair to the gentleman I will explain that in these closing hours of the session the present incumbent of the Speakership has a right to pick out for recognition gentlemen with whose political views he is in sympathy."

The Democrats laughed and took it with perfect good humor, but they filibustered just the same. The bill was passed by a party vote.

A resolution was adopted accepting, with the thanks of Congress, a reproduction of the bust of Washington presented by certain citizens of France. The usual scenes incident to approaching adjournment were enacted. Many Republicans retired to the cloak rooms and sang patriotic songs.

At a very late hour the House took a recess until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

KNOX'S ACTION ON TRUSTS.

Answers Resolutions of Inquiry Presented in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Attorney General Knox to-day transmitted to the House replies to the two resolutions of inquiry introduced by Mr. Williams (Miss.) relative to trusts.

First replying to the question as to whether any criminal prosecutions had been begun by him against persons involved in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Northern Securities case, as guilty of violating the laws by entering into combinations in restraint of trade, the Attorney General says:

I have the honor to say that no criminal prosecutions have been instituted against the persons referred to in the resolution, and further than this, I do not deem it compatible with the public interest to comply with the resolution.

The other resolution asks if any investigation ever was made by the Department of Justice of the so-called Anthracite Coal Trust, consisting of the anthracite coal carrying railroads.

The Attorney General in his reply to this recalls that as his department possessed no powers to compel the production of books and papers or to examine witnesses under oath, he discussed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission the advisability of the commission making a general investigation. At a hearing on the subject, the question of the commission's power was raised and proceedings were begun in the United States Circuit Court, in New York, for the purpose of compelling the coal companies to produce papers and answer questions.

The Circuit Court dismissed the petition of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, whereupon an appeal was taken by the United States directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided in favor of the powers of the commission to compel the production of the testimony.

The Attorney General adds that the commission is about to renew the hearing, and will lay before the Department of Justice all the evidence it obtains.

WANT MONEY FROM PANAMA.

Resolutions Adopted by Colombian Bondholders in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, April 27.—At the general meeting here to-day of the holders of bonds of the external debt of Colombia, a resolution was adopted in which the bondholders placed on record their "right to require from the Government of Panama that it assume the obligation for a just and equitable proportion of the external debt of Colombia based on the money that the Government will receive from the United States in respect to the canal concession."

Another resolution was passed earnestly requesting his Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States to use their good offices on behalf of the bondholders.

PANAMA CANAL PAID FOR.

$40,000,000 Advanced to the Company by Paris Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Attorney General has received cablegrams from Messrs. Day and Russell, who went to Paris as his representatives to conduct the closing negotiations for the Panama Canal property, to the effect that the deeds of the property, archives, and all other papers and documents which will belong to the United States under the transfer have already been turned over to them, and that the purchase price of $40,000,000 has been advanced to the canal company by a Paris syndicate of bankers.

This syndicate, it is understood, offered to pay over the money, with a view to expediting the consummation of the sale on the assurance of the Attorney General that the draft of the syndicate on the United States for the $40,000,000 would be honored on presentation at the Treasury at Washington.

At the time the money was paid over to the canal company in Paris, Major Mark Brooke of the Engineer Corps of the army, now in Colon, was authorized to formally receive the property on the Isthmus in the name of the United States.

PARIS, April 27.—J. Pierpont Morgan has arrived here. It is understood that he may arrange the banking details of the transfer of the $40,000,000 in payment of the Panama Canal transfer.

Spain Recognizes Panama.

MADRID, April 27.—The Council of Ministers at to-day's sitting decided to recognize the Republic of Panama.

GERMAN LOSSES IN AFRICA.

Enormous Percentage of von Glasenapp's Officers Incapacitated.

BERLIN, April 27.—Capt. Dannhauer, the Lokal Anzieger's correspondent with Major von Glasenapp's column in Southwest Africa, has sent a dispatch by heliograph via Windhoek, announcing that the losses of the column through deaths, wounds, and sickness since March 13 have been, officers 63 per cent., and privates, 35 per cent. Forty-four men are now sick with typhus, besides those sent to Windhoek.

The column was not molested by the enemy, but is apparently unable to undertake military operations. The troops are suffering from the night frosts and heavy rains, and are awaiting reinforcements to make good their losses.

A report in Reichstag circles is that further large reinforcements are about to go to Southwest Africa under Lieut. Gen. von Trotha.

FREE LECTURERS DINE.

Dr. Leipziger Calls System University Extension on Big Scale.

About 250 men and women were present last night at the fourteenth annual reunion and dinner of the lecturers in the Board of Education, in the Aldine Association's rooms, 111 Fifth Avenue. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Free Lectures, made the principal speech of the evening.

"One hundred and sixty courses, averaging six lectures each, have been given, and the majority by professors and teachers in our universities," he said. "Thus we have University Extension realized on a large scale."

PRESIDENT TO BE RULER OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Conferrees' Agreement Averts a Prolonged Session.

CRUM CASE NOT ACTED ON

President May Call Extra Session of Senate as Negro's Nomination Is Not Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The conferrees on the Panama Canal bill to-night averted the prolongation of the session, which seemed likely, by reaching an agreement on the government of the Panama Canal zone. The first section of the Senate bill providing for the payment of $10,000,000 to Panama, and the House provision placing the canal zone under the control of the President, are accepted. No provision was made regarding the bonds for construction.

The Senate, in executive session, gave the case of Dr. Crum a thorough consideration. For four hours and a half to-night the question whether the President's request that the nomination be disposed of should be complied with or not was considered. The final outcome of the discussion was a complete failure to act.

Long and earnest speeches for Crum's confirmation were made by Senators Gallinger, Aldrich, Spooner, and Hale. Speeches in opposition were made by Senators Clay, Gorman, and Daniel. Senator Cockrell made a motion that consideration of the case be postponed until next session.

This motion was before the Senate when a motion to come out of executive session prevailed, and the matter is held to be laid aside until next Winter.

An interesting feature of the day was the distinct purpose of the Senate to have completed action on the Panama Canal zone bills. The conferrees, after repeated discussions of the two measures, one the perfected Hanna-Kittridge bill, passed by the Senate, and the other the Louisiana resolution for a temporary government passed by the House, were as far apart as ever when they met this morning.

The House proposition gives the President absolute control over the territory.

Replying to an inquiry from Mr. Gorman, Mr. Penrose said that the modification of the provision for the purchase of a Post Office site in New York, whereby 100,000 feet instead of 140,000 feet are secured, had been the result of a compromise, and that the authorities were agreed that the rights of the Government would be amply protected and the building sufficiently large. The report of the Conference Committee on the Post Office bill was agreed to, Mr. Bailey casting the only negative vote.

The resolution authorizing the continuation of the Smoot investigation during the approaching recess of Congress was adopted, and at 4:34 P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Spooner had a conference lasting more than an hour to-night with the President on the situation in Congress, at which the Crum nomination, Panama Canal government legislation, and other matters, including the suggestion of an extra session of the Senate to consider the Crum nomination, were discussed. All the Senators on leaving the White House said an extra session of the Senate was unlikely.

MORMON WITNESSES SHY.

President Smith Fails to Produce Them—Taylor Has Five Wives.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—L. E. Abbott, Sheriff of Davis County, Utah, testified to-day in the Smoot investigation about Apostle John W. Taylor, who, he said, is reputed to have five wives. Two of these wives are neighbors of Mr. Abbott in Farmington, Utah.

There was placed on record a letter written to Senator Burrows by President Joseph F. Smith, respecting his inability to have Mormons come to Washington to testify before the committee.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate in executive session to-night made the following confirmations:

Brig. Gen. Fred C. Kinsworth, Military Secretary with the rank of Major General.
Col. William P. Hall to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Brigadier General.
Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain, Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Colonel.
Major John Tweedale, Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
Capt. Henry A. Barber, Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office with the rank of Major.
Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon General, to be a Brigadier General on the retired list.

To Organize "The Kentuckians."

About fifty former residents of Kentucky now living in this city met last night at the Waldorf, and took steps to organize a society to be known as "The Kentuckians." John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, presided, and ex-Senator William Lindsay, acted as Secretary. It was decided that the organization should be incorporated, and a committee of three was named to draft a constitution. A meeting will be held in the near future, at which a permanent organization will be effected and officers elected.

Cleveland at H. S. Little's Funeral.

MATAWAN, N. J., April 27.—The funeral of Henry Stafford Little, who established the chair now occupied by Grover Cleveland at Princeton University, was held this afternoon in the Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Potter, the Rev. Dr. Dixon of Trenton, and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Young. One of the honorary pall bearers was ex-President Cleveland.

CALL!! IT COMES

Every first-class hotel has Grape-Nuts in the kitchen for guests that WILL HAVE IT.

It is sometimes left off the menu, for it costs something, and the proprietor had rather serve some less known food that is given to him free for the privilege of being named on the menu.

However, if one likes Grape-Nuts predigested food and values the feeling of strong, vigorous life that comes with its use, call and it comes.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TRADE DEAL.

Subsidizes Big American Company to Engage in Business There.

TORONTO, April 27.—A dispatch to The Globe from St. Johns, N. F., says a bill has passed the Legislative Assembly of the island providing for the granting of assistance to a United States company, which proposes to go into the cold-storage business on a large scale.

The Newfoundland Cold Storage Company has been guaranteed for twenty years a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on a capital of $500,000, on condition that $250,000 be spent on a cold-storage plant and that $200,000 be expended yearly in the purchase of fish in the island for export. The company also undertakes to preserve bait in cold storage and distribute the same at a reasonable price whenever it is needed by Newfoundland fishermen.

The company will be able to ship fish both fresh and dry into the United States free of duty, the Law Department at Washington having given an opinion that under the treaty of 1818 any American citizen may fish in waters of Newfoundland and that the fish so caught are not liable to duty in the United States.

It is asserted that the passage of this bill has rendered very remote the ratification of the Bond-Hay treaty with the United States.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNEY.

Schlecter and Showalter Draw Their Postponed Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Penn., April 27.—Play in the international chess masters' tournament was resumed here this morning, when Schlechter and Showalter were called upon to play their game of the first round, which ought to have been contested on Monday.

Schlechter offered a Queen's gambit, which Showalter declined in the usual fashion. Neither side could claim any great advantage after five hours' play, when the players adjourned for luncheon. When they were called upon to resume play in the evening they announced that they had agreed to call the game a draw.

Following are the scores up to date:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Janowski	2	0	Pillsbury	1	1
Mieses	2	0	Delmar	½	1½
Teichmann	2	0	Lawrence	½	1½
Lasker	1½	½	Marco	½	1½
Marshall	1½	½	Tschigorin	½	1½
Fox	1	1	Showalter	½	1½
Hodges	1	1	Schlechter	½	1½
Napier	1	1	Barry	0	2

CITY CLUB MEMBERS AT ODDS.

Vote Necessary on Motion Formally to Oppose Remsen Bill.

After the poolroom matter had been disposed of at the City Club's annual meeting several of the Citizens' Union men in the club gave President Peckham an unpleasant ten minutes over the Remsen Gas bill, which last week was approved by Mayor McClellan and now is before Gov. Odell for action.

The subject was brought up by A. S. Bard, who moved that the City Club approve the action of its committee, and instruct that a representative be sent to Albany to oppose the bill before the Governor. On a vote the matter was tabled.

Another "gas" incident was noted in the election of Trustees for the next two years, these Trustees being the men to elect a new President. All the Citizens' Union men voted against Mr. Peckham as Trustee, holding that he had wronged the club by taking a fee to support the Remsen bill when the majority of the members were against the measure. Mr. Peckham, however, was re-elected a two-year Trustee, the others being William H. Baldwin, Jr., Homer Folks, Gates W. McGarrah, John E. Parsons, and Isaac N. Seligman, re-elected; with Robert W. De Forest and William C. Redfield as new members. Four one-year Trustees also were named, they being James R. Burnet, William N. Cohen, F. Norton Goddard, and Oswald G. Villard, all re-elected. The name of J. Edward Swanstrom had been proposed as a Trustee, but he declined to run.

During the evening Edward M. Shepard, late counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, delivered an address on "Recent Developments in Rapid Transit."

Foot Caught in Strap, Pony Killed Him.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 27.—Otto Kossen died in the Nassau Hospital to-day from injuries due to the kick of a polo pony last night. Kossen, who was twenty-five years old, was riding the pony with a cowboy saddle, not using stirrups. The animal bucked and threw him. His foot caught in a strap. He was dragged a quarter of a mile over a rough road and kicked repeatedly in the head and about the body before the pony was stopped.

Suicide at Snug Harbor Home.

Herman Newman, twenty-nine years old, an inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, committed suicide shortly after 9 o'clock last night by shooting himself. Newman was the youngest inmate of the institution and had only one arm and one leg. He had been released from the Richmond County Jail ten days ago, where he had been committed for assaulting a fellow inmate.

For This Week Only

WE OFFER OUR REGULAR

$3.50 **Shoes for Men** at $2.75

NEW HIGH AND OXFORD MODELS

On the face of it, the offer seems generous, while in fact it is selfish. It is a means to serve an end—to introduce the Saks standard three-fifty Shoe. We know it will make converts for itself. Without reservation, you may select from our entire stock, which includes nine styles of oxfords and ten of high shoes in button, lace and blucher models of patent colt, wax calf, vici kid or Russia calf, black or tan—instead of three-fifty, until Saturday at $2.75.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

BRISTOW IS ADMINISTRATOR.

Kings County Judges Appoint Him Under New Law—Surrogate Vexed.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.—Gov. Odell has signed Senator Marshall's bill placing the appointment of the Kings County Public Administrator in the hands of the Surrogate and County Judges, instead of in thise of the Surrogate and County Treasurer. Under the new law the appointment must be made to-day. The term of office is five years.

Ex-Congressman Henry Bristow was appointed to be the Public Administrator by County Judges Crane and Aspinall yesterday afternoon.

The matter caused friction between Surrogate Church and the two County Judges, and there was an interchange of sharp messages between them. Surrogate Church declined positively to have anything to do with the appointment. As the person holding the office is dependent on the Surrogate for the business, and only receives fees, it is not believed that Mr. Bristow will find the place any more profitable than William B. Davenport, the present incumbent.

DOUBLE SERVICE

AMUSEMENT or INSTRUCTION

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

afford both.

YOU CAN HAVE

OPERA, CONCERT, VAUDEVILLE or study FRENCH, SPANISH OR GERMAN

AT HOME

LET US CONVINCE YOU.
A card will bring a demonstrator.
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.

DOUGLAS & CO.,
89 Chambers, NEW YORK. 71 Reade St.,

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Great Spring sale of lace curtains begins to-day.

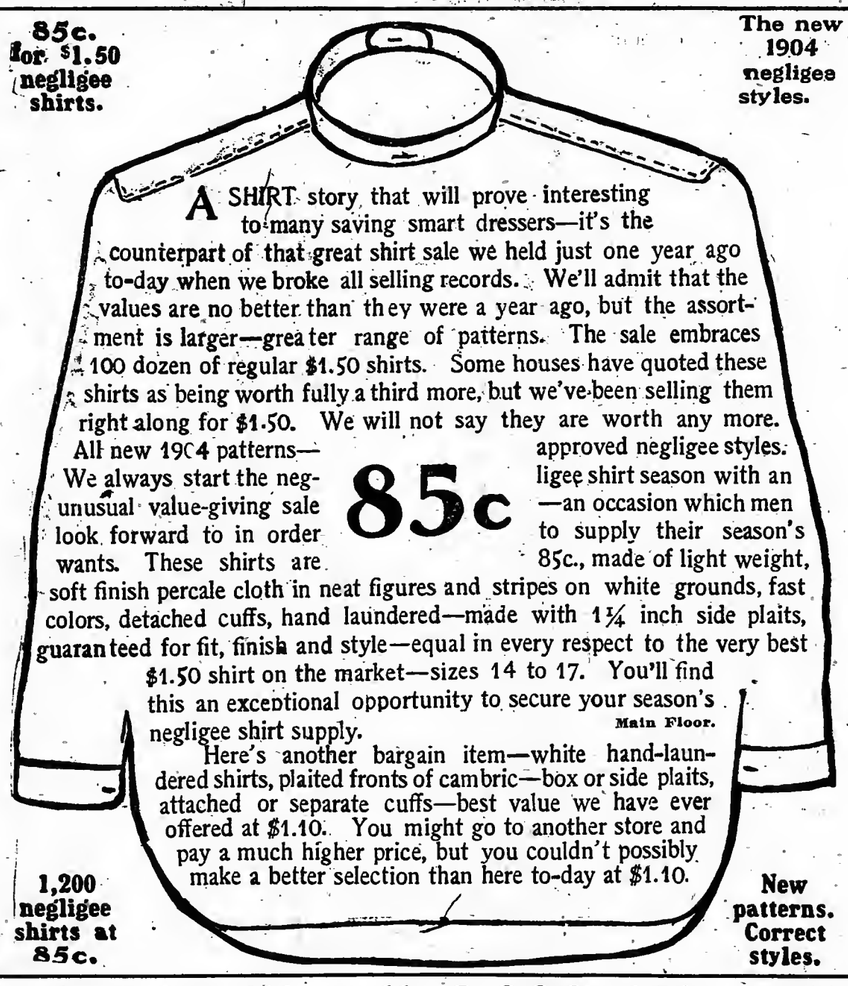
THIS seasonable sale is always inaugurated with extraordinary values, and marks the time for those who contemplate furnishing city residences or Summer homes to buy their curtain supply, as prices are unquestionably the lowest of the year. Fourth Floor.

Many of our fine lace curtains are imported direct, while the American mills furnish us with the less costly kinds, sending them direct from the mills' looms. All are bought in such large quantities that we are able not only to eliminate the ordinary middleman's profit but reduce our selling prices to the very lowest possible to quote.

We only handle a superior grade of lace curtains—a standard that is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction. The saving opportunities this sale affords are illustrated in the schedule of prices below. You'll see at a glance they're the lowest ever quoted.

85c. for $1.50 negligee shirts.

The new 1904 negligee styles.



A SHIRT story that will prove interesting to many saving smart dressers—it's the counterpart of that great shirt sale we held just one year ago to-day when we broke all selling records. We'll admit that the values are no better than they were a year ago, but the assortment is larger—greater range of patterns. The sale embraces 100 dozen of regular $1.50 shirts. Some houses have quoted these shirts as being worth fully a third more, but we've been selling them right along for $1.50. We will not say they are worth any more.

All new 1904 patterns—We always start the negligee shirt season with an unusual value-giving sale—an occasion which men look forward to in order to supply their season's wants. These shirts are 85c, made of light weight, soft finish percale cloth in neat figures and stripes on white grounds, fast colors, detached cuffs, hand laundered—made with 1¼ inch side plaits, guaranteed for fit, finish and style—equal in every respect to the very best $1.50 shirt on the market—sizes 14 to 17. You'll find this an exceptional opportunity to secure your season's negligee shirt supply. Main Floor.

Here's another bargain item—white hand-laundered shirts, plaited fronts of cambric—box or side plaits, attached or separate cuffs—best value we have ever offered at $1.10. You might go to another store and pay a much higher price, but you couldn't possibly make a better selection than here to-day at $1.10.

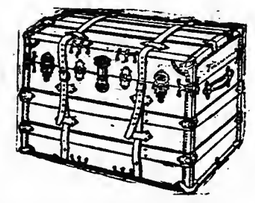
1,200 negligee shirts at 85c.

New patterns. Correct styles.

The very best $25 trunks $12.50

FIFTY-FOUR sample trunks bearing the famous "D" trade-mark, which insures standard of quality worthy to be sold by Simpson Crawford Co. They form a great half-price sale to-day. There's only one of each style, and we've divided them into four very interesting lots as follows:

$25.00 trunks, $12.50.
$50.00 trunks, $25.00.
$60.00 trunks, $30.00.
$80.00 trunks, $40.00



This splendid gathering includes dress trunks, skirt trunks, basket trunks, steamer trunks, hat boxes, gentlemen's trunks, wardrobe trunks and shirt waist boxes—the strongest trunks made. All new, approved styles for 1904—a line of samples purchased direct from the manufacturer at half price—every one guaranteed. Basement Salesroom.

To-day we'll sell 2,000 12½c. pillow slips at 8½c.

WE'LL SELL every one of these 2,000 Pillow Slips at 8½c., for the present cost of the material alone is more than we ask for 8½c the slips all ready to use, and how's any shrewd shopper going to resist such a bargain? 8½c Main Floor.

500 bed spreads specially priced.

Here's a sale of 500 of those handsome bed spreads at less than others ask. They're already hemmed and ready for use. They are especially priced in this sale at 90c. and $1.20.

Summer comforters for full-size beds

EXCELLENT QUALITY 85c ELSEWHERE ONE DOLLAR

Made of high grade silkoline—pure white filling—splendidly made—beautiful designs to select from.

1,000 sheets for full size beds.

Made from a very strong quality of muslin especially for us—two sizes for full size beds—72x90 and 81x90—priced unusually low, exceptional values at 49c. and 55c.

39c for striped muslin curtains, self ruffled.
59c for embroidered muslin curtains with openwork stripes.
89c for dotted and figured muslin curtains with deep full ruffles.
$1.00 for bobbinet curtains with pretty lace insertion and edge.
$1.50 for Renaissance curtains of extra fine bobbinet.
$2.95 for fine bobbinet curtains with wide lace insertions and edges.

Finer curtains at big price concessions

$2.50 for Irish Point curtains, worth 4.25 to 4.85.
$3.95 for Irish Point curtains, worth 5.75 to 6.25.
$4.85 for Irish Point curtains, worth 6.90 to 7.90.
$6.90 for Marie Antoinette and Renaissance curtains, worth 8.00 to 10.00.
$9.75 for Marie Antoinette and Renaissance curtains, worth 12.75 to 14.50.
$12.50 for Renaissance and Marie Antoinette curtains, worth 16.50 to 20.00
$25.00 for Arabian Lace curtains, worth 37.50.
$37.50 for Arabian Lace curtains, worth 50.00.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

NOTICE---After this week the store will close at 5:30 P. M.

We are always ready for early purchasers on their way down town.

The Piano Store's Anniversary

Is a Very Delightful Occasion

The leaden skies of yesterday were forgotten by those who came to the Piano Store's Reception, and heard the beautiful rendering of the song cycle, "In a Persian Garden."

It will be repeated again today, at 11 o'clock this morning, and at 3:30 this afternoon. At other hours there will be songs by the Quartet, and piano solos by Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich.

The following artists will render "In a Persian Garden":

MRS. BEATRICE FINE, *Soprano*
MISS BESSIE BONSALL, *Contralto*
MR. JOHN YOUNG, *Tenor*
MR FREDERICK WHEELER, *Basso*
MR. WALTER CRIPPEN, *Accompanist*
By aid of the Angelus

These Angelus accompaniments are the wonder of all who hear them. Many hearers can scarcely realize that a mechanical instrument can be so perfectly controlled. With no other piano player is such sympathetic accompaniment possible.

Men Can Save $5 to $10 Today

On New Spring Suits

One of the manufacturers of our best clothing made up about a hundred sack suits, from a collection of odd lengths of piece goods, that cut up into two and three suits of a kind. It was a remnant clean-up for him; but they are brand-new suits, stylish and correct as any in our stock—for YOU, who only want one suit.

The fabrics are mostly the neat worsteds, in plaids and stripes, that are most popular now. A few fancy imported homespuns among them. They are suits that would sell regularly at $20 and $25.

To-day at $15 a Suit

In all regular and stout sizes. Second floor, Fourth ave.

A Dollar Saved on These

New Suits for Boys

And a dollar saved on such suits, means a good bit more than it looks. These suits are made of absolutely pure wool fabrics, in positively fast colors; all seams double sewed with silk thread—splendidly worth the dollar more, that we suggest.

There are Double-breasted Jacket Suits, in two styles; of Oxford gray and blue serge; in sizes for 8 to 16 years. Worth $4.50 by our own high standards. Today at $3.50 a suit.

Blue Sergs Sailor Suits, trimmed with narrow soutache braid; in sizes for 4 to 12 years. The same excellent value at $4.50. The same low price today—$3.50 a suit.

The dollar is just as clean a gain as if you found it in the pocket of the suit you buy.

We also have about two hundred extra Knee Trousers, made up from the ends of goods that go into $1 and $1.25 trousers. These in sizes for 4 to 16 years, at 75c. Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Long Coats

For Traveling

Some very handsome Long Coats, for Summer travelers, came in yesterday. They are smart and stylish, protective without being heavy. Best part of the story—they were made of the manufacturer's ends of piece goods; and they are worth a half more than we need ask you to pay for them. The fabrics are stylish tweed mixtures of various sorts. They would sell regularly for $22.50; but today they are $15.

We also offer today the remainder of our Paris Traveling Coats—they are made of handsome silks, rubber lined, and absolute protection from the hardest rain-storm. In various colors, and full of style. Were $30 to $50, with the larger number at the higher prices—now at $25 each.

Our regular showing of Long Rain-proof Coats is most interesting. Prices range from $14.50 to $27.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

More Attractive News of

Women's Suits and Skirts

There is a choice among about a hundred and twenty. five stylish Tailor-made Suits, today, on which the savings range from four dollars and a half to eleven and a half—and the price is only $13.50.

The suits are made of navy and black cheviots, mixed tweeds, and various other materials. Jackets are made in Eton and blouse styles, prettily trimmed, or in plain tailored effects. Most of the skirts are in walking lengths, a few are in dress lengths. The regular prices would be $18 to $25.

Today's Price Is $13.50 a Suit

The SKIRTS are in two groups, as follows:

$5 to $7 SKIRTS at $3.50

Dress Skirts of cheviot, and Walking Skirts of tweeds; some of the dress skirts are trimmed with taffeta silk; the walking skirts are plain tailored.

$9 to $15 SKIRTS at $6.50

Walking Skirts of light mixed tweeds, cheviots, and a few of broadcloth. Also Dress Skirts of cheviot, prettily trimmed or plain tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Gloves

For Spring and Summer

Light-weight Gloves that the advancing Spring calls forward. Pliable, cool, trim and enduring—all this you know. The new season's shades are what it will interest you to see. They are very tasteful and pretty.

And the prices will do their own celebrating. Read:

At 50c, 75c and $1 a pair—The Kayser Double-tip Silk Gloves; a guarantee ticket with every pair. Tan, mode, gray, white and black.

At 25c and 50c a pair—Two-clasp Suede Lisle Thread Gloves, in colors, black and white.

At $1.50 a pair—Dent's Tropical Driving Gloves; kid palm, net back; in tan, white and black. Tenth street.

Exhibition of Millinery

Designed After the Most Beautiful Models Worn at the *Concours Hippique* at Paris

Our Paris organization keeps us in the closest possible touch with all the changes of fashion as they appear abroad. There are certain classic events in the Paris world of fashion, for which the foreign designers exert all their genius and skill. The Concours Hippique is the great event of the Spring, and our fashion representatives attend, and report it to us, with all the details of the composition of hats and gowns, at the earliest possible moment that the word can come across the ocean.

Today we are ready with an exquisite showing of Summer Hats, presenting the most striking conceptions of such famous Millinery artists as Lewis, Susanne Blum, and others. What our reporter said of the hats abroad, is true of those we shall show you today. We'll let him speak to you direct:

"What shall I say of the new hats—they are large, they are small; are covered with feathers or flowers of the new shades; some wonderful dreams of lovely color, with nothing to decorate them but a wing, an aigrette or a spray of flowers. They are ideal in style and composition when they come from the hands of an artist such as *Lewis*, who makes a specialty of having the prettiest hats in Paris, with a little veil flowing behind.

"At the *Concours Hippique*, the triumphs of *Lewis* are traditional, his name fluttering on every lip. Here is an exquisite little hat of *crin bluete*, with a coronet of silk flowers of the same pale blue shade, on which a feather of an equally pale blue rests its prolonged caress. This other of pure Louis XVI. period in coarse brown straw, with *coque de roche* feathers—and others, and others."

Susanne Blum, in a letter, speaks of the growing height of crowns, and it is one of the first things you will notice when you see this new millinery. Not only are the crowns themselves higher, but all the loops of ribbon and flowers are beginning to stand up straight instead of lying low and close on the brim.

A letter from *Charlotte* enclosing samples of the new straws is full of the beauty of the flowers that are being used—American Beauties in the deep, rich, reddish-purple shades, great full-blown La France roses and small hyacinths, little purple asters, lilies-of-the-valley, and the like.

The collection is bright and Summery. Naturally, the hats are white, while the trimmings are all that the quoted words have told you. Women who love to see latest conceptions of Fashion will enjoy the exhibition presented today.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Rare Chance to Buy

Dress Trimmings

If you have occasion to purchase dress trimmings this Spring—and what woman has not?—here is an opportunity directed straight to your address.

Pretty, stylish trimmings, new and innumerable, in all the colors and kinds that this season brings forth. Taffeta and chiffon applique embroideries—the latter including the desirable blacks—silk ring gimps and many cotton trimmings, all reduced without mercy.

The Main aisle holds them—a treasure trove to women who have dresses to bedeck:

Colored Taffeta Applique Embroideries, Colored Chiffon Applique Embroideries and Ring Gimps, 25c to $2.50 a yard, were 50c to $7.50.

White and Ecru Cotton Trimmings, 75c to $2.75 a yard, were $1 to $4.75.

Black Chiffon Applique Embroideries, *one-third below their value*—50c to $1.90 a yard.

Some Pendant Ornaments, too, in many pretty designs, will be sold at half prices and less:

Colored Silk Pendant Ornaments, 5c to 25c each, were 20c to 75c.

Black and Steel Spangled Ornaments, 5c, 25c and $1 each, were 15c to $2.25.

Black Spangled Pendant Ornaments, 5c to $1.25 each, were 15c to $3.50. Main aisle.

Summer Dress Fabrics

Of Cotton and Linen

The new shepherd's check Cotton Voiles are crisp and fresh looking. They will make most attractive as well as serviceable Summer dresses. They have the cool, fresh appearance of fine checked ginghams, but are more dressy, and the open weave makes them very much more desirable.

They are in navy and cadet blue, brown, heliotrope and black, with white. **18c a yard.**

The plain Linen Suitings, in the natural linen colors, are as popular as ever. We have a new supply, just received from Ireland, made up to our special order. **Price, 12½c a yard.** Fourth avenue.

We also present today a special offering of

40c Linen Suiting at 15c a yard

They are in grounds of natural Linen color, pink, reseda and oxblood, with white stripes and figures; also in white grounds with colored stripes and figures. Made to sell for 40c; now at 15c a yard. Rotunda.

Girls' Sailor Suits, $7.50

The sensible, serviceable nautical style that mothers and daughters always like.

These suits are the best expression of it. Made with more than usual pains, cut in a full, jaunty fashion; of excellent serge, navy blue, brown and red. The skirts, plain or plaited. Chevrons and shields embroidered by hand. Large silk ties. Regulation Sailor Suits. $7.50 each. Worth $10 to $15. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Plain White Lawns

At Most Unusual Prices

These are staple goods that are always needed by all women, at this season. It is most unusual that they should be offered under-price. Of course, there were only 3500 yards—87 pieces—that the owner had in excess of his orders, and he wanted to sell them quickly. They came in a hurry, and they'll be gone before you know it.

Seven different kinds of India and Persian Lawns, 30, 36 and 40 inches wide—regular 12½c and 15c goods, **now at 8c yard.**

India, Persian and French Lawns, 32, 40 and 46 inches wide—regularly 20c to 30c a yard; **now at 12½c a yard.** Broadway.

"Dew Bleach" Towels

At Very Low Prices

Housekeepers who are familiar with these splendid "Dew Bleach" Towels, will be glad to have the opportunity to pick out a season's supply, at the prices they are now marked. These towels are of the best that come from Ireland. The "dew bleach" retains all the sturdy excellence of the flax, and leaves them in the delightful finish, all ready for immediate use. They are the linens that housekeepers love to see and possess.

Some are all white, others have very attractive colored borders. All are hemstitched. These sizes and prices:

20x38 inches, at 25c each.
20x37 inches, at 30c and 35c ea.
22x40 inches, at 45c., 50c and 65c each.
24x40 inches, at 75c each.
24x42 inches, at 75c each.
27x43 inches, at $1 and $1.25 ea.
16x30 inches, at 40c and 50c ea.

Linen Corner, Third floor.

Keep Out the Moths

It's now or never. Now, with the first warmish days, when we begin to enjoy the Spring, the little devastators take us unawares. Be prepared for them now, or be vexed with a steady fight all Summer.

Here are the surest ways to keep free from the pests and their mischief:

Compressed Camphor, $1 lb.
Tar Paper, 45c a dozen.
Tar Bags, 35c, 45c, 65c each.
Tar Balls, 4c lb.
Lavender Mothsalne, 10c a box.
Rice Camphor, 15c a lb.
Camphor Crystalline, 10c a box.
Cedar of Lebanon and Camphor, 10c a box.
Victor Camphor Tablets, 20c box
Tar Paper Clippings, 10c a box.
Ta-Na Tablets, 16c a box.
White Tar Flakes, 15c box.
Oriental Rice Camphor, 15c box.
Martin's Moth Exterminator, $1

Cedar Chests that offer absolute protection for furs, woolens, and the like. Three sizes, with locks and handles:

42 x 24 x 24 inches, at $22 each.
48 x 24 x 24 inches, at $24 each.
54 x 24 x 24 inches, at $27 each.

Basement.

Still Large Opportunity Among the

Under-Price SHIRT-WAISTS

The woman who loves to have a nice variety of dainty Shirt-Waists, but does not wish to be extravagant, will not want to miss this splendid chance to pick from the season's newest styles, as made by one of the best concerns in the business, when she can save from fifty cents to several dollars on each waist, by securing them now.

Shirt-waist days are a bit backward in coming, this season, but they'll be here in a jiffy, now, depend on it.

In the meantime, it is being rapidly decided who is to profit by these remarkable opportunities, which will soon be gone.

$1.50 and $1.75 New Shirt-Waists for $1 each
$2 and $2.50 New Shirt-Waists for $1.50 each
$2.75 to $3.75 New Shirt-Waists for $2 each
$5 to $7.50 New Shirt-Waists for $3.75 each

Of lawns, linens, piques, percales, cheviots, madras—all kinds of cool and pretty stuffs, splendidly made, prettily trimmed, desirable as shirt-waists can be, no matter where you go or what you pay for them.

The $2 Waists are on the Ninth street Elevator counter, Main floor; the others are on the Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Quadruple-Plated Silver Tableware

The same artists who design the rich and exclusive solid silver tableware have given their earnest effort to this quadruple plate. Their compositions are most successful; seldom are seen such handsome specimens of plated table silver.

And it is the sort of plate worth having. The heavy, service-giving kind, with a base of hard white metal upon every part of which a heavy coating of pure silver is deposited by an electro bath.

Durable enough for a future generation and artistic enough to win its gratitude.

A list with prices follows—but only a sight of the pieces can give an idea of their real worth:

Tea Sets, 5 pieces, $15 to $45.
Coffee Sets, 3 pcs., $12.50 to $23.
Soup Tureens, $6.25 to $15.
Baking Dishes, $5 to $15.
Cake Baskets, $3.75 to $7.
Salad Bowls, $3.25 to $8.50.
Bread Trays, $1.50 to $7.25.
Butter Dishes, $4 to $8.25.
Ice Pitchers, $5 to $16.
Water Pitchers, $3.50 to $10.
Coffee Urns, $17 to $20.
Tea Kettles, $9.75 to $20.
Wine Coolers, $5 to $14.
Syrup Pitchers, $2.50 to $8.50.
Fern Dishes, $2.25 to $10.
Candelabra, $5.75 to $22.50.
Candlesticks, $1 to $5.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Cut Glass

At Shattered Prices

Radiant. Sparkling. Deeply, artistically cut. Staple pieces that every table needs, and every housekeeper likes to possess in number.

There's no imitating or disguising the quality of cut glass. When you approach this display and see how brilliantly it refracts the light; when you lift and admire the pieces, you will say that these prices make an opportunity not to be missed by the wise.

Bowls, 8-inch, $4, from $6.
Water Caraffes, $2, from $2.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.25, from $1.75 and $1.85.
Bonbon Dishes, 6 inches, $1.50, from $2.
Water Jugs, $4, from $5.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $2.25, from $3.
Nappies, 7 inches, $3, worth $4; 8 inches, $3.50, worth $5.
Water Tumblers, $3 a dozen, worth $4.50.
Oil and Vinegar Cruets, 50c, 85c and $1; worth 85c, $1.50, $1.75.
Syrup Jugs, 85c, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75; worth $1.25, $1.75, $2 and $2.75.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, sterling silver tops, 35c, 45c and 75c; worth 50c, 60c and $1.
Knife Rests, 25c to $1; worth 35c to $1.50.
Mustard Jars, 85c and $1; worth $1 and $1.50.
Toothpick Holders, 25c, worth 40c.
Tenth street Elevator Counter and Basement.

The Handsome New Portieres

Deep rich greens and rich tones of rose and softened reds seem to be most prominent among the new hangings for Spring. The portieres have a luxurious simplicity and lend themselves to long artistic lines in the hanging.

We think them much more beautiful than former seasons' showings; and we know that we have selected for you the most admirable shades and textures and combinations. Prices ars notably low:

At $7.50 to $10.50 a pair—Many pleasing designs and excellent colors of the plain mercerized Curtains with corded edges.

At $11 a pair—Heavily corded mercerized repp, velvet border, with cut-out figured edge.

At $15.50 pair—Figured corded armure, mercerized, in new color combinations.

At $14.75 a pair—Mercerized armure, solid color body, bordered with a handsome verdure tapestry, made especially for these curtains.

At $15.75 and $18 a pair—Mercerized armure, with solid colored body; wide border of velvet, cut-out center; a scroll figure of damask inserted.

And here are some sorts—this season's styles—so popular that only one or two of a kind are left. So we dismiss them too—**at half price.**

One hundred and seventy-two pairs of Armure and Repp Tapestry Portieres, in shades of crimson, blue, rose, green, brown and gold; figured, finished with narrow borders of tapestry on front edge and bottom. Prices today:

$2.90 pair, from $5.75.
$3 pair, from $6.
$3.10 pair, from $6.25.
$3.25, from $6.50.
$3.75, from $7.50.
$4.15, from $8.25.
$4.35, from $8.75
$5, from $10.
$6.50, from $13.

Third floor.

Comfort Where Comfort Counts

"You can't enjoy Shakspere," says some one, "with a toothache." And you can't enjoy the pleasantest Summer pastimes, you can't feel happy in the prettiest Summer clothes, unless the underwear and hosiery are comfortable.

We have put a lot of brain-effort and a lot of industry and care in having our light-weight underwear really cool, really ventilated, really well-fitting, and, at the same time, beautifully finished and lasting. We have given all these qualities and shapeliness and style to our hosiery, as well.

So, we show with confidence health-giving, comfort-giving, comely hosiery and underwear for men and women, at these low prices:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c a pair—Of imported lisle thread, light and fine; fast black, plain or ribbed; qualities not found elsewhere at the price.

At 37½c a pair—Of lisle thread, fast black, embroidered. Black or colored lisle thread, with white printed polka-dots. Black lisle thread with openwork ankles.

At 50c pair—Of fine lisle thread, black with white or colored embroidery. Black or new shades of tan, with openwork.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c each—Vests of light-weight lisle thread, white ribbed, plain; also lace-trimmed. White ribbed cotton Drawers, with or without bands, lace-trimmed.

At 50c each—Vests of Swiss lisle thread, white ribbed, or silk-mixed bodies. Swiss ribbed Vests of crocheted lisle thread or mercerized cotton. Lisle thread Vests, prettily trimmed with lace. Drawers and Tights of white lisle thread, wide at knees and with lace trimming.

At $1 each—Union Suits of medium weight white cotton; low or high necks. Light weight, shaped lisle thread Suits; low or high necks, silk trimmed, and hand-finished throughout.

Broadway.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 25c a pair—Of imported cotton, black or colored, with various pretty patterns of embroidered fronts or side-clocks. Fine gage lisle thread, black or colored, openwork effects. Qualities found at the price here only.

At 37½c a pair—Of fine black lisle thread, embroidered or with side-clocks; also allover openwork effects, embroidered or with side-clocks; changeable effects in black, tan or blue grounds; tan and gray lisle thread, embroidered or with openwork side-clocks.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1 a garment—Shirts and Drawers of French balbriggan or American merino, in white or natural color, medium weight. Summer weight French balbriggan, English gauze cotton, white or ecru lisle thread, or German white or ecru cotton in fancy mesh. Fine gage mercerized cotton, in sky blue, lavender or pink.

At $1.50 each—Medium-weight lavender-tinted Shirts or Drawers, fashioned. French natural-colored merino, in a slighly lighter weight. Extra fine French balbriggan, very light in weight.

At $1.75 each—Morley's English lisle thread Shirts or Drawers, fashioned throughout, white or ecru. Pure natural wool, fashioned and regular made; guaranteed unshrinkable; size 34 Shirts, $1.80; size 28 Drawers, $1.95. Advance 10c on each larger size.

Ninth street.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

20c to 35c Kinds at 12½c

These are new and perfect Handkerchiefs that have just arrived from Belfast. Though there were several thousand dozens all told, they were made up from surplus lots of cloth, in the hands of various manufacturers; and the prices for which we secured them make them one of the best handkerchief bargains we have been able to offer in a long while. The assemblage includes:

Women's sheer Irish linen Handkerchiefs, with pretty revering inside of hemstitching. Usual price, 25c.

Women's very fine, plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; assorted widths of hems. Usually 20c to 35c.

Women's plain sheer linen Handkerchiefs, with ¼ and ½-inch hems. Usual price, 20c.

Men's plain full-sized Handkerchiefs; very finely woven; in ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems; soft finish, ready for use; qualities that sell regularly for 20c to 35c.

All now at 12½c each Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DEMOCRATS PASS LIE AT STATE CONVENTION

New Hampshire Men in Stormy Meeting at Concord.

DELEGATES FAVOR PARKER

Platform Demands Tariff Revision, Control of Trusts, and "Halt in March Toward Imperialism."

CONCORD, N. H., April 27.—Aside from the unexpected introduction of personalities in debate by one or two delegates, the Democratic State Convention, held here today to choose four delegates at large to the National Convention, would have passed without interruption. As it turned out, however, when Delegate Samuel B. Page of Haverhill questioned the purity of the politics of Delegate John T. Amey of Lancaster Mr. Amey replied in kind, and was promptly told that his statement was "a lie." Mr. Amey was quick with the declaration "you're another," but the affair did not proceed beyond an exchange of words.

The platform adopted, which demanded "tariff revision, control of the trusts, and a halt in the march toward imperialism," left the question of Presidential nominees to the "wisdom of the delegates" of the National Convention. It reads in part as follows:

The existing tariff is the root of evil. Parent of the trusts, it encourages wrongful accumulation, blights individual energy, lessens independent production, increases the egotism and power of the few to discourage and burden the many. It should be replaced by an equitable system beneficial to labor and capital by reducing the expenses of living and securing constant prosperity through avoidance of periodical shutdowns consequent upon overproduction and by the opening of the new outlets for our surplus products. The isthmian canal—a military and commercial necessity, should contribute to the extension of commerce, material prosperity and international amity.

We are not an empire, but a republic resting upon the will of its people. While the flag, when displayed by competent authority, should always have honor, it is our duty, so soon as their enlightenment and conditions will permit, to give autonomy and self-government to those lands and peoples under our control.

It is already conclusively demonstrated that some of the great departments of the Federal Government are strongly tainted with corruption; there is ample ground for the belief that this corruption is deep-rooted and widespread. A thorough and relentless investigation should be made by Congressional authority to the end that the public service be purified and criminals be brought to justice.

THE PRESIDENT SANGUINE.

He Told Capt. Goddard He Was Confident of Carrying New York.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who returned from Washington yesterday after a long interview with President Roosevelt, said last night that the President was much pleased with the political situation in this State and was satisfied that he could carry the State this Fall.

"The President," said Capt. Goddard, "thinks every sign in New York now points to his success in the State, and he also is pleased with the developments in other sections of the country. I never saw him in a more cheerful mood."

SELECTS HANLY FOR GOVERNOR

Indiana Republican Convention Also Indorses Roosevelt's Policy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—J. Frank Hanly of Lafayette was nominated for Governor and Hugh T. Miller of Columbus for Lieutenant Governor by the Indiana Republican Convention to-day.

The platform, which was unanimously adopted, indorses President Roosevelt's Administration and his course in Panama, upholds the protective tariff and gold standard, and favors arbitration in international disputes.

LOUISIANA DELEGATION MIXED.

Republican State Convention Chiefly Composed of Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Wildly cheering every reference to the recent overwhelming defeat of the Lily White ticket in the State election, the regular Republicans met here to-day, strongly indorsing President Roosevelt and his Administration, and sent a mixed delegation—two negroes and two whites—to the National Convention.

Thirty-nine parishes and sixteen wards of New Orleans were represented. Three-fourths of the convention comprised negro delegates, but there were many old-line white Republican leaders present.

SOUGHT CELL AS DRINK CURE.

Asked to be Locked in Station, Saying He Was Old Indian Fighter.

A fine-looking man, tall and straight as a ramrod, weighing more than 200 pounds, but with clothing that showed long wear, walked into the Tenderloin Police Station last night and asked to be locked up. He said he was Daniel Cooney, fifty years old, and that he arrived here from Chicago two days ago. Struck by his appearance, the Sergeant asked him why he wanted to go to jail.

"I've been drunk for a year," was the big man's reply, "and I can't seem to steady up, so I've come to the conclusion that if I am locked up for a while I can get on my feet again."

He said he had been a private in the Fifth and Seventh United States Cavalry and had been a frontier soldier for the best part of his life, having been a member of the rescue party which tried in vain to save Gen. Custer from the massacre on the Little Big Horn in the early 70's, and having served later under Gens. Brooks, Miles, Lawton, and Chaffee in many fights.

The Sergeant, starting with a dollar of his own, began to raise a collection for the old soldier. But with tears in his eyes he waved the money aside. The Sergeant dissuaded him, however, from his purpose, and he finally was taken over to Bellevue to be straightened out.

SEIZE SOLDIER'S GIFTS.

Customs Annex Package of Oriental Stuff Sent Home.

Special Treasury agents sent to the seizure room at the Appraiser's Stores yesterday a package which arrived a few days ago by express from San Juan, Porto Rico. It was addressed to Miss Mary D. Tall of Crum Lynne, Penn., and marked "from Joseph Tall, San Juan."

The package contained besides two albums of portraits and views of places in the Philippines, three pieces of very high grade Shan-tung silk, several fine silk sashes and scarfs, and a large collection of Oriental carved work of jade and alabaster. The customs authorities suppose that the articles were collected by an American soldier in the Philippines, who has since been transferred to Porto Rico, and that he sent them home as presents to his relatives, not knowing that they were dutiable

RAINSTORM DELAYS SPRING.

Forecaster Emery Says He Will Make No More Promises.

The promise of Spring, which was given to New York on Monday, when the city experienced the first really fine day of the season, were once again destroyed yesterday, when a roaring northeaster swept down on the city and the country for a hundred miles about. The weather man had predicted the winds and rain, but he confessed that he had no idea that the city would suffer from such a storm as raged all yesterday.

New Yorkers awoke yesterday morning to find the wind due east and moving at the rate of forty miles an hour. From the driven clouds a cold rain poured continuously. The storm began late on Tuesday night, and at midnight last night it was still raging as bad as ever. During the day the wind worked about into the northwest, and then it caused great trouble. Though not a particularly high wind, as compared with some that have passed over the city, it seemed to come from every direction at the same time. Outdoor signs all over town were wrecked, and not a few plate-glass windows were broken.

Forecaster Emery is at a loss as to where his promised Spring has gone. On Monday he said that he was certain that no more unseasonable weather would be recorded, and yesterday his disposition was not very pleasant when people asked him when Spring would be here. To one inquirer he said that he was going to stop saying such things as he said on Monday, and that when Spring did come people could find it out for themselves.

DINNER TO GEN. OSTERHAUS.

German Citizens Honor Oldest Living Army Corps Commander.

Major Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus, the oldest living corps commander of the United States Army, who arrived in this country on Tuesday after an absence of fifteen years, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by leading German citizens of New York and old wartime friends at Terrace Garden.

Gen. Osterhaus sat on the right of Carl Schurz, who was President of the Committee of Arrangements. Seated near him were Gen. George Von Schack, Henry W. Cherouny, Capt. Werneck, and Capt. Francis Irsch, with all of whom the General was associated during the civil war.

After the dinner speeches were made in German by Carl Schurz, Henry W. Cherouny, Hermann B. Scharmann, and in English by Charles G. F. Wahle.

FOR ELECTRICITY IN TUNNEL.

New York Central Files Plans for a Big Power House.

The first actual work toward the changing of the motive power of the trains that run through the tunnel from the Grand Central Station to Ninety-sixth Street was begun yesterday, when plans were filed in the Bronx Bureau of Buildings for an electric power house. This power house will be located on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, ninety-five feet from Long Island Sound. It will be a three-story brick structure, being 236.6 by 156.4 in size. The estimated cost is given as $75,000.

It is understood, however, that this amount is only for the brick foundations, and that the actual cost of the building will be several times this amount.

BROOKLYN TRAINS TIED UP.

Motor Car's Loose Shoe Causes Accident —Blocks Three Lines.

Three lines of the Brooklyn elevated roads were tied up last night by an accident caused by the short circuiting of the electric current. Up to a late hour last night the damage had not been sufficiently repaired to allow the trains to run.

While a train bound for Bay Ridge on the Fifth Avenue line was near Adams Street the shoe of the motor car became loose and ripped up about twenty feet of the rail on that side. The rail struck an arc light wire, became entangled with it, and with a great display of fireworks the train came to a stop. It was soon discovered that the current had been short circuited, and trains could not get further than Flatbush Avenue in one direction nor Myrtle Avenue and Bridge Street in the other.

GUAYAQUIL SUIT INJUNCTION.

Trustees Restrained from Disposing of Stock Pending Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day granted an injunction restraining David Greenhill Bruce Gardyne of London, England, and Lafayette Hoyt De Friese and Benoni Lockwood, Jr., of New York, as trustees, from declaring dividends upon or from voting or disposing of in any way 6,640 shares of stock of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, pending final hearing in the case.

Application for the order was made by Edwin R. Williamson, counsel for Arthur L. Andrews of Albany, N. Y. Other defendants in the suit are two English noblemen, Lord Wolverton and Lord Hillington of London; Algernon Henry Mills, Pascoe Charles Glyn, Lawrence Currie, Maurice George Carr Glyn, and Egremont John Mills, partners in the banking business of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. of London, England.

The defendants were charged with having refused to direct the banking firm to turn over the shares in question to the complainant, who claims to be a stockholder to that amount in the railway company.

RAILWAY MEN MEET.

Stuyvesant Fish Elected President of the American Association.

The annual meeting of the American Railway Association was held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The President, A. W. Sullivan, who is the Assistant Second Vice President of the Illinois Central, was in the chair. Nearly all of the steam railways in the United States, Canada, and Mexico are members of the association. The Executive Committee reported that 275 companies are now members, operating a total mileage of 215,636. About 110 men were present yesterday. L. Weissenbruch of Belgium, Secretary General of the International Railway Congress, was present as a guest and made a brief address.

Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, was elected President of the association. It was decided that the semi-annual meeting, which is to be held in October, should be held in Philadelphia.

The association has nothing to do with rates, or with financial matters in any way. Its purpose is to discuss questions pertaining to the management and operation of railways.

Col. McNaught Leases Estate.

Col. James McNaught, a lawyer of 35 Nassau Street, has leased the Arron Field's property at Great Neck, L. I., and will make it his Summer residence. The estate has a large frontage on the shore. It was occupied formerly by J. Beaver Webb.

FOR CONSTIPATION

Drink on Arising, Half a Glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi Janos

WOMAN'S CLUB SHOWS PLANS FOR NEW HOME

House to be Four Times as Large as the Old One.

BALL ROOM, POOL, AND COURT

The Scheme Unfolded at a Reception and Art Exhibit Attended by Many Prominent Society Folks.

In order to show the plan drawings for its new clubhouse, the Woman's Club of New York gave a reception at its present home, 9 East Forty-sixth Street, yesterday, from 4 to 10 o'clock.

The club was organized in 1901, but the demand for more extensive quarters and for large rooms for entertainments has grown with the growth of the organization from its 400 original members to more than 1,000. So the members are planning to build a suitable clubhouse in the vicinity of the present structure, which is a large dwelling house. The proposed new house will cover a plot of ground four times the size of the present building, and will have a ballroom, swimming pool, squash court, and various other attractions.

There was also on exhibition yesterday a collection of pictures, bronzes, and textile fabrics. The musical programme, interspersed with recitations, lasted through the afternoon and evening, but there was an intermission for tea in the afternoon.

This organization is New York's fashionable club for women, and is most used in Summer, when those who have closed their city residences come in for shopping, or when their young daughters are in town for a day or so, attended only by their maids. At the club they can have rooms and meals. Proper chaperons are provided for them if occasion requires.

The bronzes shown yesterday were examples of the art of Angelo del Nero, and the textiles were woven by hand in his workshop in Italy. Among these textiles was a beautiful red brocade, similar to that used for the coronation robe of the new Pope, with the insignia of his rank woven in.

The walls of the reception room were covered yesterday with Arlent Edwards's mezzotint reproductions of old English and French portraits, including many of Sir Joshua Reynolds's. In the parlor there were landscapes by Orrin Parsons and of pastels of Carl Koehler.

The Reception Committee, nearly all of whom were present, were Mrs. William Lanman Bull, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, Mrs. Cadwalader Evans, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. F. Everett Oakes, Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasel, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. Augustus Juilliard, Mrs. H. G. Piffard, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, and Mrs. James L. Morgan.

The programme for the evening consisted of a recitation by Mme. Petite—"Le Baiser," and songs by Charles Norman Granville and Miss Marian Field. Selections from Wagner, Godard, and Saint-Saëns were rendered by the Parisian trio. The feature of the evening was the rendition of Bamberg's "Le Ballade du Désespéré," by Mlle. Merlin. Miss Clara Kalisher and Mr. Wickes. Miss Clara Bell Palmer, pianiste, played selections from Greig, Schumann, and Wagner-Liszt, and Edwin Wilson sang old English and other songs.

Among the guests were:

Mrs. Henry C. Corbin,	Mrs. J. W. Goddard,
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones,
Mrs. George Morgan,	Mrs. Ward McAllister,
Mrs. J. P. Morgan,	Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali,
Mrs. H. L. Burnett,	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gillespie,
Mrs. Joseph Marie,	Arthur Goadby,
Mrs. Angus Cameron,	Dr. Isaac Kip,
Mrs. George Place,	De Forest Grant,
Miss Grace A. Dobson,	J. B. Townsend,
Mrs. J. V. Pruyn,	Robert Varnum,
Mrs. James E. Martin,	Orrin Parsons,
Miss Charlotte Peil,	Hamilton Tompkins,
Miss Marguerite Pierson,	Charles Gould,
Miss Amy Townsend,	A. M. Bagby,
Miss Julia Pierson,	Loyal Farragut,
Mrs. Clifford Constable,	Mr. Clarke,
Mrs. Isaac Kip,	William de H. Washington.
Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly,	
Mrs. C. D. Ingersoll,	
Miss Margaret Waldo,	

HURTIG LOST $350 PIN.

Music Hall Manager Thinks That He Was Robbed on a Car.

Benjamin Hurtig, manager of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, reported to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night that while he was on an Eighth Avenue car about 6 o'clock, bound for his home, at 2,386 Seventh Avenue, he either lost or was robbed of a diamond pin valued at $350.

Mr. Hurtig said he was riding on the rear platform of the car. It was crowded and there was a great deal of pushing. At One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street a well-dressed young man jumped off, and just then Mr. Hurtig missed his pin. When Mr. Hurtig was able to get off the young man and two others who had jumped off had disappeared.

Elevated Victim Was Samuel Sayris.

The body found under south-bound train No. 116 of the Third Avenue elevated railroad, just south of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Street station at 1:55 o'clock yesterday morning, was identified as that of Samuel Sayris, twenty-six years old, of 896 Tinton Avenue, a driver for the Westcott Express Company.

PATTI GAVE BACK $40,000.

W. E. Woodend Had Put It Up for the Tour, Says Robert Grau.

Robert Grau, who brought Mme. Patti to this country for her late disastrous tour, was up in supplementary proceedings in the City Court yesterday in connection with the judgment for $95.72, secured against him some weeks ago. The cause was a printing bill contracted while he was managing one of Lole Fuller's American tours.

After testifying that he was now a vaudeville agent, having resumed that work when he got through with Patti, Mr. Grau said his latest venture was the Edna Wallace Hopper tour. Mrs. Hopper, he explained, had agreed to pay him 5 per cent. a week commission on what she earned.

When he brought over Mme. Patti, he said, he did not have enough money to back the tour. So a company was incorporated. He was its President. His original contract with Patti was assigned to the company, and also his ten shares of stock, because "the tour was in jeopardy," and he was being pressed and sued and served with papers.

His salary as President of the company was $50 a week. Mme. Patti's contract called for $5,000 a night, and $40,000 was deposited as security for her last eight appearances. Only thirty-four of the announced sixty concerts were given, he said, because it was found impossible to secure territory that would make the rest of them successful. Mme. Patti refunded the $40,000 deposited for her on the ground that she did not care to appear in any place where the public did not want to hear her. Mr. Woodend had advanced the $40,000.

Mr. Grau said he had no bank account, carried no life insurance, and had very little jewelry. Some people of whom he had not kept track owed him money. He added that he had a suit against Marcus Mayer for breach of contract.

"Mr. Mayer," he said, "was under salary to me, and he went over my head and signed a contract with Mlle. Calvé for next season. He was supposed to be doing it for me."

NEW TOUR FOR CALVE.

F. C. Whitney, Not Marcus Mayer, to Manage Concerts Next Season.

Arrangements by which Mme. Emma Calvé will make a concert tour next season under the direction of F. C. Whitney were announced yesterday. The contract has not been signed, but all the preliminaries have been settled.

The singer's bargain with Marcus Mayer has been canceled—because, it is said, financiers to back the tour were not forthcoming.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The Perfection of Cleanliness and Economy

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d St., and 135 West 41st St., New York, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.



"A health to my clothiers, Robinson, for this is indeed a fitting occasion!"

—*Beau Brummel to his Valet.*

SPEAKING OF FITTING OCCASIONS, A MAN, PARTICULAR ABOUT HIS DRESS, EXAMINED OUR SACK SUITS THE OTHER DAY AND THEN SAID HE'D LOOK A LITTLE FURTHER BEFORE BUYING.

WHEN HE CAME BACK THE NEXT DAY HE SAID OUR STOCK WAS THE ONE THAT PLEASED HIM BEST.

IT WILL PLEASE YOU, TOO.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS, $15 TO $30.

B&K Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts., New York.
16 to 26 Cooper Square,
Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn.

Square Whiskey in a Square Bottle



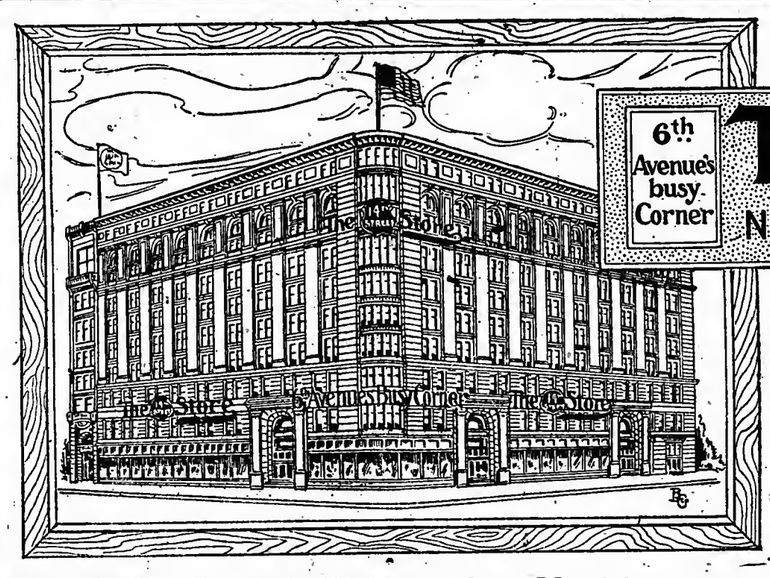
Mount Vernon Pure Rye

IS admitted by experts to be the finest Rye Whiskey in the world. This accounts for the high price.

It is absolutely pure; it is of full round flavor; it has the "smoothness" that comes only from proper age.

The Whiskey in the Square Bottles is all MOUNT VERNON RYE—no adulterations—no coloring matter—its purity guaranteed by the distillers.

Cook & Bernheimer Co.
New York



6th Avenue's busy Corner

The 14th Street Store

NEW YORK

HENRY SIEGEL Pres.

Opening Day
Saturday, April 30th

The 14th Street Store, New York's newest and greatest department store, will receive the public for the first time next Saturday, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing until 6 o'clock P. M., the closing hour. Ever afterward it will sell the best possible merchandise at the lowest possible prices.

This announcement will arouse the liveliest interest in New York and all the surrounding country. It has been awaited with keen anxiety by the hundreds of thousands of shoppers who have regretted the absence of a large and convenient store at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, which, for forty years, has been the center of New York's shopping district. The location is the ideal one toward which the people turn for merchandise at moderate prices. The opening of **The 14th Street Store** will not only attract those thousands who have been unwillingly diverted to localities more difficult to reach during the process of erecting this mammoth building, but it will firmly establish, for all time to come, Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street as **Sixth Avenue's Busy Corner.**

The 14th Street Store Will Be, First and Last, a Store for the Masses

In saying **The 14th Street Store** will be a store for the masses, the meaning is that it will be a store for everybody and that everybody will be accorded the same liberal treatment. Its situation at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street makes it easy of access from every section of Greater New York and vicinity. As it stands, a monument to the architecture and a grand addition to the store homes of New York, it has been dedicated to the perpetual sale of medium-priced goods—the sort of goods that are consumed by the great majority of the people.

At the very beginning and to the very end, the policy of **The 14th Street Store** will be to sell goods for cash or send them C. O. D. Exchanges will be immediately made if purchases are not satisfactory, and money will be refunded for the mere asking. The positive and unchangeable rule will be to sell the best possible merchandise at the lowest possible prices, which signifies that **The 14th Street Store** will not only meet competition, but outdo it in every particular and in every respect.

You must visit **The 14th Street Store** Saturday, the opening day, and go through it with the freedom of friends whether you wish to make purchases or not. It is for your convenience and comfort, and the management invites everbody—men, women and children, competitors and neighbors—to share the joy and glory of the opening day, Saturday, April 30th.

50 B & M Blue Trading Stamps Free

The 14th Street Store has permanently adopted the Benedict & Macfarlane Co. system of Blue Trading Stamps, and these stamps will be a part of every purchase. They will cost our customers absolutely nothing.

During Saturday, April 30th, and all the following week, 50 B & M Blue Trading Stamps will be given free to everybody starting a new book at The Fourteenth Street Store, 20 when you enter the store and 30 when you visit the Premium Exhibit Room on the Fifth floor. Fifty of these free stamps will be good in each book and will be given in addition to the stamps accompanying purchases. Everybody should take advantage of this opportunity to begin saving B & M Blue Trading Stamps.

Visit the Premium Exhibit Room, 5th Floor

While you are in **The 14th Street Store** Saturday, or during next week, visit the Premium Exhibit Room on the Fifth floor. You will be amazed at the great variety, desirability and beauty of the premiums, any one of which will be yours if you save B & M Blue Trading Stamps.

Twenty-third Regiment Band Will Give Concerts

The Famous Twenty-third Regiment Band will furnish music. It will be located on the Sixth floor in the grocery department, and numerous orchestras will be placed in different sections. There will be music all the day.

Read the Names of Those Who Have Given New York Its Newest and Most Wonderful Store

The 14th Street Store is the creation of Mr. Henry Siegel. He is President of the Company. Mr. Frank E. Vogel is First Vice-president, Mr. Joseph H. Bauland, formerly the dominant factor of Joseph H. Bauland & Co. of Brooklyn, is Second Vice-president, Secretary and Manager, and Mr. John R. Butler is Treasurer. These names are known wherever merchandise is manufactured, sold and consumed. Mr. Siegel is a pioneer in department store enterprise. He established and still maintains the great department store of Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago—the most popular and best patronized store in that city. It was his energy that gave New York the Siegel Cooper & Co. store at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Besides **The 14th Street Store** to be dedicated to the people Saturday, April 30th, building operations are under way in Boston for the opening next fall of the largest department store in that city. He has, also, other heavy interests in New York and Chicago dry goods stores, so that in the purchase of merchandise of every kind and description, his position as a buyer of tremendous quantities is so well known that he dictates prices as no other merchant in the United States can. In scores of instances he contracts for the entire output of factories, thereby bringing the cost of goods to the very minimum, and by placing big orders with concerns during dull times he still further diminishes the cost of merchandise, because the manufacturer will willingly sacrifice his profits to keep his employes and machinery busy. These facts, so briefly stated, explain why **The 14th Street Store** will sell better merchandise at lower prices than any other store in New York.

To be Continued To-morrow with Other Interesting Details.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

National, American, and Eastern Games Affected by Rain.

ONLY TWO CONTESTS PLAYED

Chicago Nationals Defeat Cincinnati, but Comiskey's Team Worsted in Detroit.

Rain or wet grounds played havoc with the National and American League games yesterday, and also stopped the opening contest in the Eastern League. Of the eight games scheduled in the major leagues only one in each was decided. At Chicago the Cincinnati team was worsted by a score of 5 to 2 in a right-batting game, and incidentally the winner advanced a place in the championship record, while the defeat of Cincinnati made it possible for the Brooklyns to tie the Westerners for third place. The downfall of Chicago at the hands of Detroit in the American League affected the status of the Chicagoans considerably. The Greater New York and Philadelphias are now a tie for second place, while Chicago drops to fourth.

The game with the Bostons on Saturday will be the last one the New York National League team will play at home until May 26. Next week it plays four games in Boston and then goes West, opening in St. Louis on May 7. The Greater New Yorks will have the field to themselves, after returning from Philadelphia on Saturday, until May 26, when they clash on that day only with the National Leaguers. Then they go to Philadelphia for two days, and come back on Decoration Day for two games with "Connie" Mack's men. Their first Western trip will be begun in Detroit on June 1 and end in St. Louis on June 19. Then they go to Washington for four days, Boston for four, returning to American League Park on June 30 to play the Washington Club. The Brooklyns play four games in Philadelphia next week, and will not be seen at home until May 25, when they meet the New Yorks at Washington Park.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Errors Counted for Runs in the Chicago-Cincinnati Game.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Errors, both battery and fielding, scored all the runs in to-day's game. Two hits and a sacrifice, with two misplays, gave the locals three runs in the second inning. Lundgren had the visitors shut out for eight innings, but passed the first man up in the ninth, two errors and O'Neil's third hit giving them their two runs. Attendance, 2,800. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	.—5	8	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	5	4

Batteries—Lundgren and Kling; Elliott and O'Neil.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778	Boston	5	5	.500
St. Louis	5	3	.625	Chicago	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	6	5	.545	Pittsburg	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	6	5	.545	Philadelphia	2	8	.200

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Robinson's Long Hit Saved the Game for Detroit Against Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich., April 27.—Robinson put the game out of doubt in the eighth inning when, with the score tied, his three-base hit sent in two runs and won for Detroit. Robinson also starred in the field, and worked in a great double play with Carr to relay the ball. Woods threw splendidly. Donovan pitched well, and Flaherty was hit harder than the score shows. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	—5	9	3
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—3	6	3

Batteries—Donovan and Woods; Flaherty and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	8	2	.800	Detroit	5	5	.500
New York	6	4	.556	St. Louis	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	5	4	.556	Cleveland	4	5	.444
Chicago	6	5	.545	Washington	0	8	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

American Association Games.

Louisville, 5; Kansas City, 7.
Indianapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 6.
Indianapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 9, (second game.)

SCHOOL ATHLETIC STANDARD.

Boys Must Be Up in Studies to Compete in Championships.

A remarkable improvement in scholarship in the public schools has resulted from the establishment of the standard of "B," or 75 per cent., in effort, proficiency, and deportment set by the Public Schools Athletic League, which every boy must reach who wishes to enter the high or elementary schools novice and championship meets at Columbia Oval on May 14 and 28. This is not difficult, for the teachers declare that the athletes are, as a rule, the best students, and while they may become a little sluggish at times, the incentive of competing in the championship events stimulates them to renewed effort in their class work.

The District League meetings, which are preliminary to the championship meetings, are being held in all the boroughs, so that the full quota of contestants will take part in both meets. In fact, a larger number, individually and collectively, will compete on each day than took part in the Public Schools' Athletic League meet at the Garden last December, which was the largest athletic meet ever held up to that time, and in which 1,223 names were entered.

The first inter-district games are announced to be held between the schools of the Eighth and the Twelfth Districts in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on the evening of Saturday, May 7. These two districts include all that portion of the city between Ninth and Fifty-ninth Streets, Fifth Avenue and the East River, and comprise Public Schools Nos. 14, 15, 19, 27, 40, and 49. The following events will be open only to members of the schools in the Eighth and the Twelfth Districts: 50-yard dash, senior; 50-yard dash, junior; 70-yard dash, senior; 70-yard dash, junior; 220-yard run, senior; high jump, senior; broad jump, senior; sack race, potato race, three-legged race, obstacle race, relay race, senior; relay race, junior, and basket ball game. Other events will be a 600-yard run, handicap, College of the City of New York; a relay race, public schools of Manhattan and Bronx, and an exhibition run, heavy marching order, Twenty-second Regiment.

TURF.

Metropolitan Jockey Club
JAMAICA, L. I.

TO-DAY, THE SUFFOLK STAKES

and Five Other Races, beginning at 2:30 P. M.

Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30 & 1:50 P.M. Leave Flatbush Av. at 12:40, 1:00, 1:20 and 1:45. All trolleys and elevated trains to Jamaica connect with the track.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M. BOSTON v. NEW YORK.

SUNDAY BASEBALL CASES.

Brooklyn Club Will Not Play Until Decisions Are Made.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, upon the advice of counsel, announced yesterday that there would be no more Sunday playing at Washington Park until the cases now pending are decided. This move was decided upon after Magistrate Steers, in the Myrtle Avenue Court, Brooklyn, had heard arguments in the cases of the ball players Frank Roth of the Philadelphia Club and Pitcher Poole and Catcher Jacklitsch of the Brooklyn Club, and of the three programme sellers who were arrested on last Sunday at Washington Park. Among those who listened to the arguments of District Attorney Clarke for the people and Bernard J. York and John M. Ward for the baseball players were A. A. Robbins, Vice President of the State Sabbath Association; Joseph M. King, Secretary of the Sunday Observance Association of Kings County and a member of the Executive Committee of the State Sabbath Association, and representatives of the American Sabbath Union.

At the request of Mr. York, and when Magistrate Steers was informed that Sunday playing would be stopped at Washington Park until a decision was reached, the hearing in the cases was postponed until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. York was emphatic in the statement, however, that while he asked for an adjournment, neither he nor Mr. Ward believed that Sunday baseball playing was a violation of the law. He declared that the majority of the persons in the community were in favor of playing the game on the Sabbath.

On the other hand, District Attorney Clarke said that the Court of Appeals had decided that Sunday baseball playing was unlawful. While personally a lover of sports, the District Attorney claimed that it was not a question of discretion on the part of the authorities or representatives of the law. He cited two cases which had been taken to the Court of Appeals, and pointed to the following opinion delivered by Judge Earl, with the concurrences of the entire court, in the case of a man who was arrested in Buffalo for playing the National game on Sunday:

> The playing ball by several persons in a place open to view of the people who may be in the vicinity, or who may pass by, is condemned by the principles which lie at the bottom of the Sunday laws, and is an act of "playing" within the meaning of the statute cannot be doubted.

Pitcher Fleischman and Catcher Smith of the Ridgewood Club and two scorecard sellers, who were arrested at Ridgewood Park last Sunday during a game between the Ridgewood and Stamford (Conn.) teams, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Connorton in Flushing, L. I. Police Captain O'Brien, who ordered the arrests, testified that for a considerable distance from the park there are only vacant lots, a brewery, some stables, and a stone yard. There are no churches and no residences in the vicinity of the ball ground. Manager Graves of the Ridgewood Club said that no money had been paid for the use of the grounds on Sunday, nor had any money been paid to the players.

Magistrate Connorton accepted briefs from the lawyers of both sides and announced that he would render a decision to-morrow.

Secretary King of the Sunday Observance Association contends that there is a State law which clearly prohibits all games on Sunday where an admission is charged, and that any subterfuge to evade the law tends to encourage dishonesty in those who participate, and that if it were not a question of gain with the baseball club, there would be no argument against the poor man receiving an opportunity for recreation on the Sabbath.

SOLDIERS AT THE GARDEN.

Annual Military Tournament Will Be Held Next Week.

Beginning next Monday night, the eighth annual military tournament under the management of the Military Athletic League, of which Col. George R. Dyer is President, will occupy the Madison Square Garden for six days. The athletic programme beginning each evening at 7:15 will be followed by the review, which includes United States troops, marines, the National Guard of this State and also of New Jersey, Signal Corps, and the Forty-eighth Regiment of Highlanders, familiarly known as "The Kiltles," from Canada.

The Highlanders will follow the review with their interesting drill and picturesque manoeuvres, and will be accompanied by their famous band, which was with them two years ago.

There will be matinées on Wednesday and Saturday, when there will be a military programmo and the pupils of the military academies will drill for prizes offered by the league. The military programme each night will be the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, the Eighth United States Infantry, and the Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery. Troop C, National Guard, New York, will be on every night to divide the honors with the rough riders from Fort Myer, Virginia. On Monday night the First Battalion of Naval Militia will also be on the programme, and during the week the First and Second Batteries, and First and Second Signal Corps and the Second Naval Battalion will also be on the programme. On the opening night Mayor McClellan will be the reviewing officer, and Col. George R. Dyer will command. The sale of seats begins this morning at the box office, Madison Square Garden.

COLUMBIA CREWS SHIFTED.

Coach Goodwin Changed Every Man in Second Boat.

Both the Columbia first and second 'Varsity boats yesterday received a thorough shake-up by Coach Goodwin. The 6 o'clock 'Varsity, generally considered as the first 'Varsity boat, suffered several shifts, especially in the bow, new men being placed at bow, 2, and 3. Harry C. Enos, a sophomore, previously in the third 'Varsity, was placed at 3. Henry B. Post of the '06 class crew, former stroke on the 5 o'clock eight, took 2 in the first boat. Edwin H. Updike, who was displaced by Post at 2, went to bow on the 6 o'clock boat, putting J. A. Taylor of last year's freshman eight at stroke in the 5 o'clock eight, Post's old place.

Many changes were instituted in the 5 o'clock boat, so that nearly every man has been shifted from his original side of the boat to starboard or port, as the case may be. Alexander J. Fraser went from 2 to bow, trading places with A. L. Willis. Edward Hanemann, formerly at 3 on the first 'Varsity, took that place in the 5 o'clock boat, so that all the other men were shifted one place forward in the boat, changing their side and making the boat over entirely. The new combination, however, worked well, and the oarsmen went over five miles at a good clip, swinging well together.

Only four days remain before Coach Goodwin will select the crews as he expects to keep them for the rest of the season, and the shift of yesterday is supposed to have espccial significance. It is generally expected that the crews will not be changed at all after May 1, and that the 6 o'clock 'Varsity will then be officially designated the first 'Varsity and the 5 o'clock boat the second 'Varsity. The crews as made up yesterday were:

> 6 o'Clock 'Varsity—Bow, E. H. Updike, '04, college; 2, H. B. Post, '00, college; 3, H. J. Enos, '06, S.; 4, J. Miller, '06, S.; 5, A. MacKenzie, '05, college; 6, R. L. Von Bernuth, '06, L.; 7, G. S. O'Loughlin, '06, L.; stroke, J. S. Maeder, '04, college; coxswain, C. W. Cuthel, '05, college.
>
> 5 o'Clock 'Varsity—Bow, A. J. Fraser, '04; S. 2, A. L. Willis, '05, S.; 3, E. L. Hanemann, '04, college; 4, H. W. Albert, '05, college; 5, J. H. Boyle, '06, S.; 6, M. D. Ferris, '05, college; 7, R. S. Pierrepont, '05, college; stroke, J. A. Taylor, '04, college; coxswain, C. Hall, '04, college.

W. C. DALY WON TWO RACES

Hartford Horseman Sent Out One Long Chance and One Favorite.

FOUR CHOICES WERE FIRST

Collector Jessup, Ridden Out to Beat Monet, Took the Columbus Stakes at Jamaica.

"The worst ever," was the regular's classification of the weather at the Jamaica race track yesterday, but miserable and saddening as were the conditions under which the racing started, there was cheer for the faithful in the afternoon's results, as three post favorites and one of two equal choices in the opening race were returned winners.

The sensation of the afternoon was furnished in the fifth event, for which Lord Melbourne was the post favorite, with Akela a close second choice. The contest seemed to be between the two, but in the style that is peculiar to him, "Father Bill" Daly broke into the contest with Daly, and scored a most surprising victory, for Daly went to the front at the turn into the back stretch and from there on to the end led, winning rather easily by a wide margin, while Akela and Lord Melbourne fought out for the place. The winner was quoted at 40 to 1 as a starting price, though longer odds were laid by many of the bookmakers. The Daly winner was but lightly backed, and his success was in the nature of a triumph for the ring. The long price laid against the winner was attributed to the forgetfulness of the racing public rather than to a low estimate of the victor, for Daly, formerly known as Cuspidor, has raced with success against the fastest horses of the middle class on the Eastern turf, and the only question about him yesterday was as to his condition, a question which ought to have been answered by the simple fact that Daly owns him.

As if to prove his claim to consideration, "Father Bill" came back with another winner in the last race of the day, this time with the smart two-year-old Amberjack, who, in contrast with Daly, started as favorite, and, taking the lead in the first quarter of a mile, held his advantage to the end, winning in a gallop from the Southern colt Pendragon, who was second through most of the distance.

Aside from the double Daly triumph, the crowd found its greatest interest in the race for the Columbus Stakes, six furlongs, for three-year-olds, for which there were seven runners, with L. V. Bell's colt Collector Jessup a lukewarm favorite, because of the doubt among the betting men as to his ability to run in the heavy going. Collector Jessup showed that he could race a bit in mud by going to the front early in the contest and holding his advantage to the end, though at the finish he was under the whip to stall off the determined rush made by Monet, who closed on him and forced him to do his best to win.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowance; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
S. Rocamore, 99, Curd, 5-1, 2-1	2	3	1h
Sylvanite, 106, O'Neil, 30-1, 10-1	1	1	2½
Metropole, 107, Fuller, 5-1, 2-1	3	2	3h
Itaska, 96, Wedderstrand, 5-1, 6-1	4	5	4
R. L. Johnson, 108, Wonderly, 20-1, 8-1	5	6	5
T. Waddel, 105, Hildebrand, 7-5, 2-1	7	8	6
Jungis Imp, 97, W. Hennessy, 20-1	8-1	8	7	7
Trajan, 109, Binder, 40-1, 15-1	6	4	8
Royal Legend, 104, J. Martin, 6-1, 5-2	10	9	9
Sandy Andy, 103, Boisen, 6-4, 5-2	11	10	10
Iron Heart, 100, O'Brien, 100-1, 40-1	13	11	11
Bill Crozier, 102, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	12
Garret Wilson, 97, Cormack, 5-1, 2-1	Fell.		

Time—0:58. Good start. Won easily. Winner, ch. f., by Farandale-Custance, owned by G. H. Whitney and trained by G. W. Innes.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, highweight handicap; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Toscan, 136, Burns, 8-5, 3-2	1	1	1h
Sweet Alice, 128, H. Phillips, 2-1, 4-5	5	2	2h
Bath Beach, 123, Cormack, 30-1, 6-1	4	3	3h
The Don, 122, Travers, 15-1, 4-1	3	4	4
Pol Roger, 110, Fuller, 8-1, 3-1	6	5	5
Young Henry, 140, Redfern, 7-2, 6-5	2	6	6

Time—1:11. Won easily. Winner, ch. c., 4, by Hastings-Toscana, owned and trained by J. Blute.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Palette, 103, H. Callahan, 4-1, ——	1	2	1h
Major Pelham, 116, Fuller, 1-5, ——	2	1	2

Time—1:18 3-5. Won, ridden out. Winner, b. f., 3, by Ben Brush-Bonnie Lee, owned by the Boston Stable and trained by F. Lightfoot.

FOURTH RACE.—The Columbus Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Collector Jessup, 112, H. Cochran, 11-5, 4-5	1	1	1½
Monet, 109, W. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	6	3	2h
Gold Dome, 106, E. Walsh, 8-1, 3-1	4	4	3h
Lorlcale, 101, Cormack, 6-1, 2-1	3	2	4
The Lady, 106, O'Neil, 7-2, 7-5	5	2	4
Roh Roy, 107, Burns, 7-1, 5-2	2	7	6
Dimple, 103, H. Phillips, 7-1, 5-2	7	6	7

Time—1:17. Won, ridden out. Winner, b. c., by Bel Demonio-Crimea, owned by L. V. Bell and trained by J. H. McCormick.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares and geldings three years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾.	F.
Daly, 107, Michaels, 30-1, 12-1	5	1	1h
Akela, 111, Burns, 5-1, 2-1	2	6	2h
Lord Melbourne, 100, Oliphant, 7-2, 5-2	3	2	3h
Ganagogue, 88, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1	4	5	4
Totness, 95, W. Hennessy, 100-1, 30-1	9	10	5
Early Eve, 105, Neely, 20-1, 8-1	10	5	6
Fass Book, 103, H. Phillips, 13-5, 1-1	1	8	7
Daisy Green, 104, C. Smith, 10-1, 4-1	6	9	8
Hydranger, 85, Hennessy, 15-1, 6-1	7	3	7
Raider, 104, Furman, 20-1, 8-1	8	7	10
The Widow's Mite, 101, O'Brien, 50-1, 20-1	12	11	11
Gaviota, 101, Travers, 6-1, 5-2	Left.		

Time—1:51 2-5. Won easily. Winner, ch. g., 6 years, by Owas-Utility, owned by W. C. Daly and trained by D. Carter.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Amberjack, 112, Odom, 8-5, 3-5	2	1	1h
Pendragon, 112, Fuller, 4-1, 7-5	4	2	2h
Merry Lark, 112, J. Martin, 8-1, 5-2	1	3	3h
Keharson, 112, Redfern, 16-5, 6-5	3	5	4
Gray Lad, 112, Shaw, 20-1, 6-1	5	6	5
Lang Dolan, 112, E. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1	7	4	6
Massaquequay, 112, Cochran, 40-1, 12-1	6	7	7
Maxey More, 109, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	8

Time—0:58. Won easily. Winner, ch. c., by Henry of Navarre-Aurata, owned by W. C. Daly and trained by D. Carter.

To-day's Entries at Jamaica.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Wreath of Ivy	101	Blue Pennant	92
Dancing Bells	101	Half Holiday	91
Steelmaker	101	Aqua	91
Southampton	97	For Luck	90
The Bowery	96	Florizel	90
Lady Mirthful	95	Clear the Arena	86
Singing Master	93	Esperance	88
Dr. Loder	93	Esher Leaf	86

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and ahalf furlongs.

Sufferance	112	Blue Coat	105
Workman	115	R. L. Johnston	105
Melrose	110	Clover Hampton	102
Right Royal	110	Gotowin	102
Morris Keilska	105	Raiment	102

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Caviar	110	Lord Melbourne	104
Satire	110	Turnpike	101
Hackensack	106	Sarah Maxim	101
Early Eve	105	Trouville	99
Locket	105	Northern Light	98
Nevermore	105	Midshipman	88
Alack	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Suffolk; selling; four and a half furlongs.

Voladay	112	Matador	104
Austin Allen	108	Only One	102
Waterside	105	Jungle Imp	97
Gotowin	104	Basilisa	94
Clover Hampton	104	Nevada	94

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Andy Williams	126	De Reszke	109
Masterman	116	Sais	108
Sheriff Bell	112	Himself	108
Portsmouth Queen	110	Knobhampton	106
Honolulu	110	Scotch Thistle	97

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; six furlongs.

The Cuh	115	Stone Arabia	108
Mart Mullen	115	Rapport	108
Prince of Pleasure	115	Ikki	108
Cannon Ball	115	Tom O'Day	108
Lem Reed	112	Woodheart	105
Panther	112	Trossachs	103
Flag Officer	108	High Heels	103
Half Holiday	108	Dancing Bells	103
Bound Brook	108	Communicant	103

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Collector Jessup, winner of the Columbus Stakes Selling, at the Jamaica track yesterday, was hid up after the race by J. L. Maginnis, owner of Monet, the second horse, who bought Ogilvie at the Aqueduct track while at the post before the start of a race, yesterday turned over to the mother of the boy $935 which he had collected by subscription from horse owners for the benefit of the lad's family. This sum will be further increased and given to Mrs. Ogilvie. Late reports from the surgeons who have charge of little Ogilvie are to the effect that the boy will recover from his injury and he ahie to resume his occupation as a jockey.

For the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club the value of races has been increased as follows: Twin City Handicap, from $3,500 added to $10,000 added; Westbury Steeplechase, from $1,500 added to $2,500 added; Inaugural Steeplechase, from $1,200 added to $2,000 added.

Greenville Yacht Club to Move.

The Greenville Yacht Club of Jersey City, which for some years past has occupied the old Gautier mansion, on the shore of New York Bay, in the Greenville section of Jersey City, has received notice from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which owns the property, to vacate by May 2, as the railroad company expects to begin the work of filling in the shore front near the clubhouse early next month. In consequence the officers of the club are seeking a new location, and a site on the New York

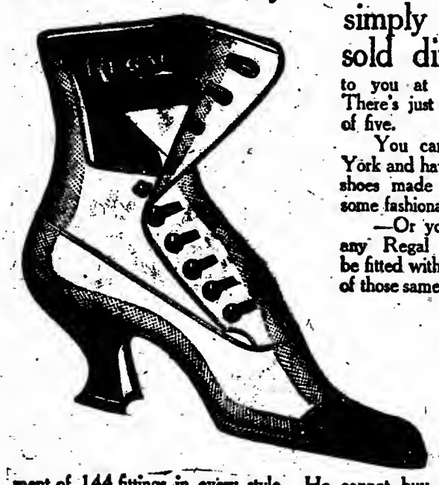
Metropolitan Tobacco Company

Offices and Main Depot, 134-136 Grand St., New York

IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS

Sole Importers for the United States of the Celebrated J. S. MURIAS brand of Havana Cigars. Twenty million cigars of this brand were sold in England in 1903—the largest output of any cigar factory in Cuba.

The Regal Shoe for Women is a six-dollar shoe;—and it costs you $3.50 instead of $6 simply because it's sold direct from us



to you at the wholesale price. There's just one profit in it instead of five.

You can pay $10 in New York and have a splendid pair of shoes made to your measure by some fashionable bootmaker.

—Or you can pay $3.50 in any Regal Women's Store and be fitted with the exact counterpart of those same ten-dollar shoes.

The only difference will be the price.

No bootmaker can make up a shoe to any measurements that we have not provided for in the Regal assortment of 144 fittings in every style. He cannot buy better leather at any price than your Regals are built of. He cannot work one cent's worth more skilled workmanship into his ten-dollar shoes than we work into your Regals.

While he makes one pair to certain measurements we make a thousand pairs to those same measurements,—and sell them direct through our own stores at the wholesale price.

24 exclusive Women's Stores, 5 of them in New York City. 72 exclusive Regal Stores in the United States and England.

There are 94 new styles of Regal Shoes for Men.—They're just what six-dollar shoes OUGHT to be, and they cost just $3.50.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S STORES

*166 W. 125th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
*1339 Broadway, Opp. Herald Building.
785 Broadway, Cor. 10th St.
338 Sixth Ave., Cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN WOMEN'S STORE
466 Fifth Ave.

Send for Style Book—Mail Orders promptly filled.

Regal Shoes for Women

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
*1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 " opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
*166 West 125th St., cor. Seventh Ave.
*2280 Third Ave., S. W. cor. 124th St.
338 Sixth Ave., S. E. cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN.
*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.
*1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Ave.
*466 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
*66 Newark Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N.J.

Stores marked with a Star are open evenings.

Reduced rates to California
March 1 to April 30

That long looked for opportunity of visiting California is here at last.

March 1st to April 30, the Rock Island System will sell "colonist" tickets to principal points in California at the following low rates:

$33 from Chicago
$30 from St. Louis
$25 from Missouri River Points

Proportionate reductions from other points

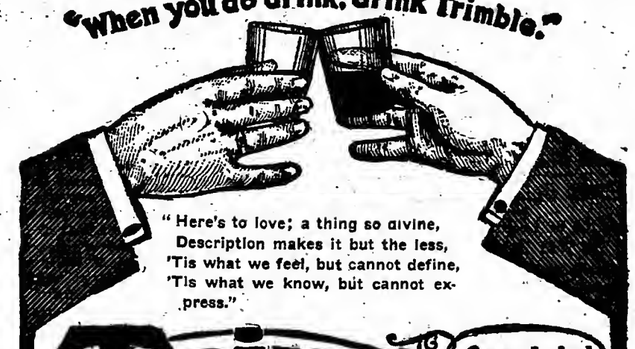
Tickets are good in tourist sleepers which leave Chicago and Kansas City daily for Los Angeles and San Francisco via El Paso, three times a week by way of Colorado, every Wednesday from St. Louis.

Our folder "Across the Continent in a tourist Sleeper" tells the whole story. Ask for a copy—at all Railroad Ticket offices or by addressing

HAL S. RAY, G. E. P. A.,
Downtown Office, 401 Broadway,
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New York City.

Rock Island System

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."



"Here's to love; a thing so divine,
Description makes it but the less,
'Tis what we feel, but cannot define,
'Tis what we know, but cannot express."

Trimble Whiskey 16 Green Label

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1793.

What's the difference?



The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

Insist on having the Genuine

GENUINE.

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

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Do You Know that Figs have character just the same as people?

"This is the basket."



"More than a little better."

CRESCA FIGS have a DISTINCT individuality.

"This is the Fork"



By carefully selecting the richest, ripe fruit, and then skillfully curing it, we have reproduced in the CRESCA FIGS, the true flavor of figs in Figland.

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INDOOR POLO IS POPULAR

Fast and Clever Playing in Madison Square Garden.

HORSE FAIR MEETS SUCCESS

Trotting Races Under Saddle Arouse Excitement—Alfred Vanderbilt Looks Over the Coach Horses Carefully.

Polo and saddle races under saddle were the big features that aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd last night in Madison Square Garden. It was the closing night of the horse fair, which, while a novelty in many respects, has been more successful for its initial attempt than the promoters of the enterprise had looked for. The attendance was unusually good, considering the weather. Nearly all of the boxes were filled, and among the occupants were seen many men who are large owners of fine horses and are prominent exhibitors in the annual horse shows. Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Rives, and Robert L. Gerry were present in the afternoon and spent some time looking over the coach horses, of which the display has been an excellent one.

Two periods of polo were played in the evening. The goals were at the east and west ends of the tan bark, and three players were on each team. Most of them were young men who have taken an active part during the season in indoor polo as played in the riding academies. They showed plenty of snap, quickness, and accuracy in hitting the big, soft polo ball, which resembled a football more than anything else. The dash of the ponies and the assaults upon the ball took the fancy of the crowd, and words of encouragement were shouted to each of the rival teams whenever exceptionally good strokes were made. The Durland team, composed of Marshall Clapp, William Montgomery, and J. C. Wilmerding, won the match by a score of 4½ goals to 1 for the Horse Fair team. The latter was composed of Jack McDonald, Sidney J. Holloway, and J. C. Punderford. Punderford was the only man of his team to score, which he did by a long stroke in the second period. For the winners Montgomery made three goals, Wilmerding one, and Clapp one. They lost half a goal for safeties. The periods were of fifteen minutes' duration, and the Durland team scored two in the first period.

The trotting races were free from accidents, but replete with excitement. Some of the riders were old-time horsemen, and trainers and their friends, leaning over the rail near the paddock, shouted lustily to them as they circled around the ring. There were two trotting races of two heats each. In the first race Jerome Wheipley rode the winner on both occasions, a chestnut gelding, The Squadron. He took the lead almost from the start in each heat and led handily. C. E. Swan, riding Surprise, got second in each heat. In the second heat Swan made a game fight and nearly passed Wheipley in the last lap, but just as the horses got on even terms Surprise broke. The second race was won by Woodford Knight, ridden by Jack McDonald. The horse won each heat easily and the contest was more of a procession than a race. Three horses started in each race.

The visitors in the afternoon saw an amusing game of basket ball on horseback. The Durland team, composed of Sidney J. Holloway, J. Punderford, and Charles Gayer, won by two goals to one. The Horse Fair team, which met defeat after a plucky fight, was made up of Jack Davis, C. W. Jickle, Jr., and George Rockwell.

Chales K. Fownes and Morris E. Howlett gave clever exhibitions of four-in-hand driving, executing some difficult and skillful manoeuvres and making sharp turns that pleased the veteran horsemen mightily. There was also the high school horse exhibit by Miss Lillian Shaffer and Miss Helene Gerard.

The big draught horses that attracted so much attention the first day were brought into the ring for a farewell view last night. There were only twenty of these big trucking animals, and the announcement was made that all had been sold, chiefly for brewery purposes. A coach four and several harness horses were among the other sales. Among those present were F. R. Sturgis, E. H. Bulkeley, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Kate Carey, H. F. Eldridge, George R. Read, Arthur J. Baldwin, Centre Hitchcock, Edward V. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Thomas L. Watt, William U. V. Hoffman, James H. Moore, George W. Childs Drexel, L. L. Biddle, James I. Townsend, Oliver Nelson, and Bryant Walker.

MANY RIFLE MATCHES.

New York State Association Plans Big Meet at Creedmoor.

For its first annual meeting at Creedmoor, L. I., on Sept. 12 to 17 inclusive, the New York State Rifle Association has prepared a schedule of nineteen competitions which was issued yesterday. There will be one principal event each day in addition to a number of all-comers' matches which will be open every day during the meeting. The principal events will be as follows:

Monday, Sept. 12—Company team match, open to teams of four from any headquarters or company of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State or foreign Government, or any four members of the New York State Rifle Association from a registered club or society.

Tuesday, Sept. 13—Carbine team match, same conditions; also the McAlpin trophy match for teams of eight from the same organizations or any eight members of the New York State Rifle Association from a registered club or society.

Wednesday, Sept. 14—Regimental team match, open to teams of six from any regiment, battalion, squadron, or separate company organization of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or of the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, or of any foreign Government.

Thursday, Sept. 15—Regimental team skirmish and rapid-fire match, teams of six from any regiment, battalion, squadron, or separate company of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or of the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, or of any foreign Government.

Friday, Sept. 16—Inter-club match, open to teams of six from any rifle club or association in the United States; also the Thurston match, open to all.

Saturday, Sept. 17—The New York State Rifle Association match, open to all.

Practice shooting may be done on the Creedmoor ranges every Thursday excepting in May, when the range will be occupied entirely for the practice of State troops. A limited number of the United States magazine rifles, calibre 30, will be kept at the range and rented at a moderate charge to such civilian members of the association as may be unable to obtain them elsewhere. Ammunition for the same may be purchased at the range. Members desiring to use the range must notify Superintendent Walter Lamb, Creedmoor Range, Queens County, one day in advance; $2.50 a day for each short-range target and $5 a day for each long-range target will be charged. The shooting rules and regulations of the National Rifle Association and the United States Rifle Association will govern all competitions, with such modifications as may hereafter be adopted by the Executive Committee.

NEW RULE AT PRINCETON.

Athletes with One Condition May Compete in Spring Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27.—It became public to-day that the Faculty has made an important change in Princeton eligibility rules. Hereafter a student having one condition will be allowed to compete in athletics provided he has not had two chances to remove it, otherwise he will be debarred. As the second trial to remove conditions received in the midyear examinations does not come until the following Fall, track and baseball men will be allowed to compete in the Spring.

The following statement by Prof. Howard McClenahan, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Outdoor Sports, was made public to-night:

"The Faculty has recently so revised the rules regarding examinations as to reduce the number of opportunities given a student to remove his condition, and the Faculty Committee on Outdoor Sports has therefore decided not to debar from athletic contests a student who has but one condition until he has had two opportunities to remove the condition."

Under this rule a student with only one condition will not be debarred until he has had two opportunities to remove his condition and has failed in both. This change in the eligibility rules is due to the higher standard now being maintained at Princeton, and the desire to give students more than one chance to remove the one condition which heretofore would have debarred an athlete from playing on any team.

As a prominent Faculty member said: "Princeton's eligibility rules have always been so much stricter than those of other universities that this change cannot be regarded in a critical light by outsiders."

At present Purnell, Varsity third baseman, and Cormany, substitute short stop, are the only men affected by this new rule enabling them to play.

Boxing Night at Hamilton A. C.

Of the many monthly boxing nights held by the Hamilton Athletic Club the one last night at the headquarters of the club, Cherry Street and James Slip, was accounted to have been the most interesting in a long time. The crowd which packed the room was orderly, and the boxing was of the liveliest kind. There were a number of three and four round bouts, but the windup between "Johnny" Regan, who received a hearty greeting after a long absence from the ring, and "Billy" Hamilton appeared to be the feature of the entertainment.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:04	Sun sets	6:51	Moon sets 4:24

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:10	Gov. Isl'd	6:36	H. Gate 8:32
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:32	Gov. Isl'd	7:01	H. Gate 8:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands, Grenada, and Trinidad	10:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Monterey, Havana and Mexican ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rhein, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

Adirondack, Fortune Island, Haiti, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arabic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	.....	5:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas and Santiago	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Altai, Kingston, Savanilla and Cartagena	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada, Trinidad, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Barbados, and Martinique	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mac, Mayaguez	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	.....
Sailor Prince, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	1:00 P. M.	.....
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Fla., close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. Tuesdays and Fridays. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., Sundays at 1 P. M. and 10:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 10:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 5:30 A. M. Wednesday.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails —closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, (specially addressed only,) close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tremont. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ning Chow. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vaucouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan and Hawaii of April 7 and 18 reached San Francisco April 24. Also that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of April 2, 4, 8, and 19 reached San Francisco April 25. Due here to-morrow and Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 28.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, April 9.
Citta di Genoa, Gibraltar, April 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 25.
Eastern Prince, Barbados, April 20.
El Valle, New Orleans, April 22.
Monroe, Norfolk, April 27.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 25.
Pallanza, Hamburg, April 15.
Pathfinder, San Juan, April 22.
Patria, Lisbon, April 16.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, April 21.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

City of Memphis, Savannah, April 27.
El Paso, Galveston, April 23.
El Valle, New Orleans, April 24.
Hekla, Christiansand, April 15.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, April 28.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, April 27.
La Touraine, Havre, April 23.
Lucania, Liverpool, April 23.
Moltke, Hamburg, April 21.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, April 18.
Germanic, Southampton, April 23.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 29.
Prinz Adelbert, Genoa, April 16.

Arrived.

Chalmette, New Orleans, April 21. Off Scotland Lightship at 10:20 P. M.

Hathor, from Cuba, passed in Sandy Hook at 9 P. M.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 16. Outside the Bar at 10:28 P. M.

Oceanic, Liverpool, April 20.
Simon Dumois, Banes, April 21.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 16.
El Cid, Galveston, April 21.
Comal, Mobile, April 19.
Larimer, Port Arthur, Texas, April 21.
Ask, Montego Bay, April 18.
Neckar, Naples, April 14.
Yucatan, Colon, April 20.
Lombardia, Genoa, April 11.
Barbarossa, Bremen, April 15.
Germania, Naples, April 14.
Jamestown, Norfolk, April 26.

Sailed.

Marmingtry, for Savannah.
Alamo, for Galveston.
Yumuri, for Banes.
Pretinc, for Philadelphia.
Northwestern, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Majestic, for Liverpool.
Proteus, for New Orleans.
August Korff, for Flushing, (for orders.)
Hellig Olav, for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., April 27, 9:30 P. M., northeast, strong breeze; raining; thick off shore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Cedric, at Queenstown, April 27.
Excelsior, at Rotterdam, April 25.
Hildebrand, at Para, April 21.
Lowther Castle, at Fayal, April 26.
Missouri, at Deptford, April 26.
Heinrich Horn, at West Hartlepool, April 25.
Narragansett, at London, April 27.

Passed.

Kansas City, Fastnet, for Bristol, April 27.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05@$1.08
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.44½@.46
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Cotton, middling	13.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅛
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅛
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24@.24¼

CHICAGO, April 27.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 87@92c; No. 3, 85@92c; No. 2 red, 90½@97½c; No. 2 corn, 47⅝@48⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 49½@50c; No. 2 oats, 39¾@40c; No. 2 white, 43½c; No. 3 white, 40@41c; No. 2 rye, 66c; good feeding barley, 30@35c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.00½; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $12.10@$12.20; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@$6.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.37½@$6.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.50@$6.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—There were further indications of a return of bull confidence in yesterday's cotton market. It seems that the increasing activity of the Liverpool spot market, which reported sales of 10,000 bales on yesterday, or the largest business in weeks, has much to do with this, and another factor in encouraging freer operations on the long side of the market was the reception accorded May notices in New Orleans. According to private advices, notices were issued in that market for only about 2,000 bales and were promptly stopped while the bull leaders were repeating their performances of the previous day and bidding for large blocks of both May and July, of which there were, apparently, very little offerings. In fact, the conviction is growing that what cotton remains of the 1903-4 crop will not go begging. European spinners who bought early in the current season sufficiently to enable them to hold off later when domestic spinners were being forced to load up, have found themselves in a position, it is claimed, to make large contracts to supply Eastern countries during the balance of the season, and it is said availed themselves of the break during last February and again following the Sully collapse to bedge themselves by purchases of futures against losses through another bull movement in the raw cotton market. This leads the local bull contingent to look for a full export movement in the near future and a reduction in the stocks of this country that can hardly transpire without stimulating such domestic spinners as will need cotton during the end of the season to purchase, or without rendering the short interest extremely uneasy.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	13.57@13.60
May	13.48	13.72	13.45	13.69@13.69
June	13.65	13.63	13.65	13.72@13.75
July	13.70	13.98	13.69	13.82@13.84
August	13.30	13.51	13.30	13.45@13.46
September	11.88	12.05	11.88	11.94@11.94
October	11.39	11.50	11.39	11.48@11.49
November	11.24	11.24	11.24	11.33@11.35
December	11.23	11.35	11.23	11.32@11.33
January	11.28	11.31	11.28	11.32@11.34

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Spot cotton in more demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 8,000; receipts, 16,000; middling upland, 7.76d. Futures opened firm, 2@3 points higher; closed steady, net 1@4 points higher; April, 7.66; April-May, 7.51; May-June, 7.47; June-July, 7.44; July-August, 7.40; August-September, 7.15; September-October, 6.46; October-November, 6.18; November-December, 6.11; December-January, 6.09; January-February, 6.08. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat—A fairly well defined change of sentiment took place in wheat circles yesterday, as a result of which prices closed anywhere from ¼ to 1⅛c above the previous night. On account of a strong cash position May led the advance all marks, but notably at Minneapolis, where the stock this week has been decreasing at the rate of 1,000,000 bushels per day. There was buying for Northwest account and selling early in the day by the Southwest. Crop news, while more or less conflicting, appeared to be less favorable to the bears, the impression gaining ground since Tuesday's Government report that conditions were not so satisfactory as the trade had been led to believe. No. 2 red closed $1.04, elevator, and $1.05 to $1.08, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 98c, free on board, afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $5.10@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.85@$5; Winter patents, $5.10@$5.50; Spring bears, $4@$4.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.60@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.55. Rye Flour—Barely steady; fair to good, $4.15@$4.35; choice to fancy, $4.35@$4.70. Corn-meal—Steady; kiln dried, $2.90@$3.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.40@$1.45; coarse, $1.05@$1.12. Feed—Quiet; Western Spring, $19.35; standard middling, $20.50; flour do, $23.50@$26; red dog, $26, all May shipment; city bran, $23.50@$24, bulk and sack; middling, $23.50@$24; red dog, $20.50; hominy chop, $20.50, bulk, $21.75, sacks; oilmeal, $23.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	89⅝	90½	89½	90¼
July	88	88⅞	87½	88⅛
September	83¼	83¾	82¾	83⅝
December	83⅝	84	83½	83⅝
Corn—				
May	54½	54⅝	54½	54½
July	53¾	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	86¾	87½	86¼	87
July	84⅜	85 5-16	83⅞	84¼
September	81	81⅝	80¾	81⅛
Corn—				
May	46¾	47⅜	46½	46⅞
July	48¼	49 1-16	48¼	48⅝
September	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48⅛
Oats—				
May	37⅜	39⅞	37⅜	39⅜
July	36½	38	36½	37¾
September	30¾	31⅝	30¾	31⅝
Lard—				
May	$6.67½	$0.82½	$6.67½	$6.75
July	6.85	6.97½	6.85	6.92½
Ribs—				
May	6.45	6.57½	6.45	6.52½
July	6.60	6.75	6.60	6.72½
Pork—				
May	12.07½	12.27	12.07½	12.17½
July	12.25	12.57	12.25	12.47½

COFFEE.—In a general way the coffee market of yesterday showed a very fair undertone, with some new buying in progress. The opening was steady at a decline of 5 points on all positions except March, which was unchanged. The losses were in sympathy with the rather disappointing character of early French cables, which reported a decline of about ¼f. afterward recovered, continued full primary receipts, and an easier set of cables from primary markets. While fears of May notices also had some effect in promoting liquidation. It was the first notice day for May contracts and tenders for about 200,000 bags were said to be circulating. The spot market was steady, with quotations on the basis of 7¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	...	...	...	5.75@5.80
May	5.70	5.85	5.70	5.75@5.80
June	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
July	6.05	6.05	5.86	6.00@6.05
August	...	...	...	6.15@6.20
September	6.25	6.30	6.20	6.30@6.35
October	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.35@6.40
November	...	...	...	6.45@6.50
December	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.55@6.60
January	...	...	...	6.65@6.70
February	...	...	...	6.75@6.80
March	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.85@6.90

Spring Tonic

Don't wait until the impurities in your blood make you sick. Purify the blood and tone up the system by using

IRON-OX

Cures Constipation.

Fifty Iron-Ox Tablets in an attractive aluminum pocket-case, 25 cents, at druggists, or from

THE IRON-OX REMEDY CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.



Our Trade in Fine Teas and Coffees

places us easily first among American retail importers. Controlling the output of some of the most favorably located Tea Gardens and Coffee Plantations in the Orient and South America, we regulate the price and guarantee the quality and uniformity of the grades. One profit plus the actual cost is all we ask. This means that you buy from us the finest Teas at half the usual price, and Coffees at a substantial saving on every pound. The same system runs through our whole business. Families we furnish get the best, and money is saved to them on every purchase. Our 125 Retail Branches inculcate economy and radiate health and happiness all around. So our business grows and prospers.

"S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

are given away—an absolutely free gift—with every purchase of 10 cents or more, excepting C. O. D. orders. The EXTRA SPECIALS on our famous Teas and Coffees are continued again this week, as follows:

30 Green Trading Stamps with every pound of **TEA** at **50c.**
20 Green Trading Stamps with every pound of **TEA** at **35c.**
10 Green Trading Stamps with every pound of **TEA** at **25c.**
5 Green Trading Stamps with every pound of **COFFEE** at **25c., 20c.** and **17c.** a lb.

Other **Extra Special Stamp** offers will be found below:

3½ lbs. Granulated Sugar for 15c.

The Standard Staple Nowhere Else Sold at So Low a Price.

Cocoa—Butler's Peerless—Rich in nourishment, delicious flavor; ½-lb. box, 17c.; ¼-lb. box 9c
Macaroni—Imported, 1-lb. package, 12c.; best domestic 9c
Spaghetti—Imported, 1-lb. package, 12c.; best domestic 9c
Noodles—Finest for soups; 1-lb. package, 10c.; ½-lb. package 5c
Split Peas—"Blue Ribbon," highest grade, hand picked, far superior to bulk goods in flavor and quality; 2-lb. cartons 10c
McLaren's Cheese—Rich, fine flavored; a jar 10c
Canada Cream Cheese—The thing for lunch, tinfoil package 10c
Liberty Pickles—Mixed, Chow-Chow and Gherkins; a bottle 12c
R. and R. Pickles—Popular appetizers; choice assortment; a bottle 10c
Lazenby's Small Onions—Tickle the palate; a jar 15c
Lazenby's Cauliflower—Finest imported; a jar 15c
Lazenby's Walnuts—Fancy imported pickle; a jar 15c

Butler's Bay Rum.

Finest quality San Croix distillation; bottle fitted with new patent sprinkling top, saving waste and deterioration; pints, 45c.; half pints,

25c

Quart Pickles—Small pickles in mammoth bottles, mixed, Chow-Chow and Gherkins; a bottle 25c
Cider and White Vinegar—A quart bottle 7c
French Mustard—Best quality; a bottle 8c
Germn Mustard—Full flavored; a bottle 5c
English Mustard—Butler's Best, the "Peerless" brand, full strength and pure, ½-lb. tin 10c
Lemon and Vanilla Extracts—"Eagle" brand; a bottle 5c
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder—Choicest fruit and wine flavors; strawberry, raspberry, lemon, orange, port, sherry, Madeira; makes the most delicious and wholesome desserts; a pkg 10c
Bromagelon—The famous Jelly Powder; a package 11c
Root Beer—"Peerless" brand; non-alcoholic concentrated extract; makes 5 gallons of healthful Spring beverage; a bottle. 10c
Witch Hazel—Double distilled extract, the best household remedy; a bottle ... 12c
Blue Ribbon Shoe Dressing—The polish that preserves the leather; bottle with mop 8c

Butler's Fine Teas.

Straight from the Tea Shrub to Your Table.

Sixteen varieties always in stock. You may depend on the uniform excellence of each brand and grade. Your choice of

Butler's Unxld Indian Tea—The finest imported, packed in air-tight parchment lined cartons; a lb 50c
Butler's Unxld English Breakfast Tea—The choicest anywhere at any price, in air-tight, parchment lined cartons; a lb. 50c
Butler's Unxld Mixed Tea—Choicest young shoots of Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, Ceylon and Japan, beautifully blended, packed in air-tight cartons; a lb 50c
Butler's Unxld Formosa Oolong—Choicest young tender pickings of the new crop, in air-tight cartons; a lb 50c
Butler's Ceylon Tea—"Golden Tips," most highly valued of all. Our own special importation, in air-tight cartons; a lb 50c
Butler's Best No. 1 Choice Formosa Oolong Tea—Pure and uniform; a lb 35c
Butler's Best No. 1 English Breakfast Tea—Pure and rich; a lb 35c
Butler's Best No. 1 Ceylon Tea—Delicious flavor; a lb 35c
Butler's Best No. 1 India Tea—Aromatic and uniform; a lb 35c
Butler's Best No. 1 Japan Tea—Rich and delicate flavor; a lb 35c
Butler's Best No. 1 Young Hyson Tea—Uniform and pure; a lb 35c
Butler's Best No. 1 Gunpowder Tea—Rich and uniform; a lb 35c
Butler's Best No. 1 Mixed Tea—Balanced blends of all our No. 1 Teas—always the same; a lb 35c
Butler's No. 2 Choice Oolong Tea—Strictly pure; a lb 25c
Butler's No. 2 Choice English Breakfast—Fine quality; a lb 25c
Butler's No. 2 Mixed Tea—Rich, full flavor; a lb 25c

Butler's Famous Coffees.

Fresh roasted daily, and if desired, ground while you wait.

Best Mocha and Java—Delicious blend of the finest coffees imported; nowhere else at our price; a lb 25c
Best Maracaibo—Full flavored aroma, smooth and very fine; a lb 20c
Best Santos—Fancy quality, round and aromatic; a lb 17c

Five "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

With Any One of the Following Household Necessities, Viz.:

Cheese—New York State full cream Cheese, finest made, exceptionally nutritious; a lb 15c
Prunes—From the famous Santa Clara Valley, choicest thin-skinned, tender and meaty; 3 lbs. for 25c
French Peas—Sweet, small, fresh, tender and full of flavor, a vegetable delicacy; 2 cans for 25c
Sardines—French imported, the genuine article, packed in pure olive oil; 2 cans for 25c
Baked Beans—"Triumph" brand, plain or with tomato sauce; large 3-lb. can for 12c
Salad Oil—Best domestic, full body and pure flavor, the popular oil for salad dressings; qt. bottle 18c
Pepper — Black and White—Full strength, pure spice in ¼-lb. tins; each 10c
Peerless Sauce—The unexcelled table relish; pints, 15c.; half pints 10c
Liberty Ketchup—A splendid ketchup and all-round family appetizer; pint 10c
Lemon and Vanilla Extracts—"Peerless," 10c.; "Our Own" 10c

Crisp Crackers.

These will make epicures of us all

Macarcons, a lb 17c
Fig Newtons, a lb 12c
Virginia Mixed Fruits, a lb 10c
Oatmeal Dainties, a lb 10c
Lemon Cookies, a lb 9c

When you have that empty feeling, then Uneeda Biscuit, a pkge 4c

Canned Fruits.

The most luscious California products

APRICOTS, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, "Essis" brand, Finest selected California fruits, nothing finer, packed in heaviest of syrup, rich and rare, large can, each 19c

PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, APRICOTS, "East View" brand, Choice California fruit, well selected, packed in heavy syrup, in large cans, your choice, a can, for 16c

Tiffany Silver Polish—For gold, silver, bronze and cut glass; a box 10c
Salmon—Best red Alaska, sweet and flaky; 2 tall cans for 25c
Peaches—Sliced, extra choice California fruit, in heavy syrup; 1-lb. can 12c
Egg Plums—"Park" brand, good fruit, well packed; 3-lb. can 12c
Pineapple—Sliced, grated or in chunks; 1-lb. can in heavy syrup 10c
Evaporated Apples—Choice quality; 1-lb. cartons 10c
Evaporated Apricots—New shipment of finest California fruit; 1-lb. cartons 15c
Evaporated Peaches—Fancy Southern California fruit; 1-lb. cartons 13c
Rye Flour—Milled from best Northern grain; 3-lb. linen bag 12c
Graham Flour—Finest quality old process; 3-lb. linen bag 12c
Yellow or White Meal—From best Indian corn; 3-lb. linen bag 10c
Whole Wheat Flour—Contains all the proteids; 3-lb. linen bag 13c

Butler's Jamaica Ginger.

The quick cure for colic and all stomach distress. Highly concentrated essence. Fancy flask,

10c.

Hominy—From the finest Southern corn, k

The New York Times.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CRUM CASE.

President ROOSEVELT is a very determined man. Opposition seems only to increase the tenacity with which he sticks to his purposes. More than a year ago he sent to the Senate the name of WILLIAM D. CRUM, a negro, to be Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. The Senate had not confirmed the nomination when the day of adjournment was reached. The name of Mr. CRUM was sent in again by the President during the present session of Congress. Confirmation has been thus far successfully opposed, in a large measure through the efforts of Senator TILLMAN. The time of adjournment is at hand. It was reported in Washington yesterday that if the nomination were not confirmed before adjournment, which is expected to take place to-day, the President had practically resolved to summon the Senate to meet in extra session to act upon the Crum case.

This is only a new and rather striking proof of the firmness with which the President pursues the ends he has set himself to accomplish. The nomination of a negro to be Collector of the Port is in the highest degree offensive to the people of Charleston. It has stirred up excitement and anger in South Carolina and throughout the South. That makes no difference to Mr. ROOSEVELT. Nor does it make any difference to him that the wisest friends of the negro look with disfavor upon the policy of forcing men of that race into political prominence. The President's nomination of CRUM and his interference in the Indianola Post Office affair serve to intensify race passion in the South. It is by other means that the advancement of the colored people is sought by those who best understand their interests.

The Senate is a Republican body, but it evidently regards the nomination of CRUM as unwise. It disagrees with the President, which, in theory at least, is its constitutional privilege. Mr. ROOSEVELT is apparently determined that it shall agree with him. He is resolved that CRUM shall be Collector at Charleston. He will compel the Senate to confirm the appointment by putting the Senators to the serious inconvenience of an extra session.

The Crum case affords a remarkable illustration of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S dogged determination to have his own way, even though peoples and Senates oppose him.

BELATED CAUTION.

Mr. DALZELL of Pennsylvania would have done much better not to resume his attack on Mr. COCKRAN. Had he in the first instance been as prudent as he was in the second the incident might have passed without special notice. He had nothing but second-hand stories to tell, what some one else had told him without pretending to any original knowledge, and to this extremely thin testimony he added some extracts from newspapers known to be violently opposed to Mr. COCKRAN at the time the comments were made, and no less bitterly because at some other time they and Mr. COCKRAN had been on the same side. Nothing of this sort is evidence, and Mr. DALZELL might have confined himself to such stuff with impunity on Saturday. But having gone beyond the limits of decent debate and made an accusation he could not prove, and having been severely punished for it, he was ill-advised to repeat his invitation to the scorn and ridicule of an orator far more accomplished in the art of personal debate than he.

Particularly it was imprudent in Mr. DALZELL, as a leader in the House, with the apparent consent and counsel of the other leaders, to give to Mr. COCKRAN the opportunity to demand a thorough investigation of the charge, which would necessarily bring out a good deal of information as to the conduct of the Republican campaign of 1896. Nobody doubts that a large amount of money was raised and used in that campaign, that it was raised from sources not usually available for Republican canvassers, that it was used with vigor and liberality, and that it contributed to the result. But also no one doubts that the result was one of immense importance, and that it did profoundly help the general welfare of the country and of all the people of the country. It was a very different matter from the collection of money from protected industries for the maintenance of laws granting pecuniary favors to those industries. That process goes on notoriously in every National campaign, and nowhere with greater liveliness than in the State of Pennsylvania. On this account we venture to suggest that a Representative from Pennsylvania was incautious in presenting to Mr. COCKRAN the occasion for demanding an investigation.

As for the personalities exchanged between Messrs. DALZELL and COCKRAN the public is not greatly concerned with them, except for the pleasure to be derived from effective punishment administered in an artistic manner to a person richly deserving it.

THE SMITH WATER RIGHTS BILL.

The duty of Gov. ODELL to veto the Smith bill "to amend the general municipal law in relation to the acquisition of water rights" is specific and clear. There may be room for honest and intelligent differences of opinion concerning some of the measures now before him for consideration, but it is difficult to see how a doubt can exist concerning the impropriety of legislation which would, in effect, deprive half the population of the State of New York of the opportunity of utilizing not only their nearest and most available sources of additional water supply, but the only source which can be developed in time to prevent actual shortage. Either the measure is designed to compel New York to consummate the Ramapo contract which came so near completion four years ago, or it is intended for the benefit of certain relatively unimportant mills which still depend in part upon the precarious water power of the Dutchess County streams, and which will have as much water for power purposes after the city's needs are met as they are now able to utilize. For the damage these industries may suffer they can recover full compensation; for the injury to New York from enforced dependence upon the Ramapo conspiracy there can be no compensation.

The necessities of New York in the matter of an increase of its available water supply have long been a cause for anxiety to those charged with responsibility for the administration of our public affairs. In response to an insistent public demand for action before it was too late to avert a water famine Mayor Low appointed what is known as the Burr commission, to make a full and exhaustive report. The work of this commission has been done skillfully and with thoroughness. With its conclusions the public are familiar and its recommendations are approved by all whose judgment in such matters is entitled to consideration. Its investigation showed that New York is practically dependent upon the watersheds and streams of Dutchess County, and that if denied access to these recourse must be had to much more costly and less satisfactory expedients. The area of the Dutchess County watersheds surveyed above any established manufacturing plants is something like 390 square miles. Those to be utilized under the commission plan have an area of about 171 square miles. There is no reason to expect that the building of impounding reservoirs in the valleys of Fishkill and Wappingers Creeks will measurably diminish the amount of water available for power purposes. If, however, loss or damage can be shown to mill owners, it will and should be amply compensated, as the law provides. The net result of building storage reservoirs will be found to be the equalization of the flow of the streams below them and the maintenance of an average flow superior to that now enjoyed.

By the prohibition of the use of the waters of Fishkill and Wappingers Creeks those of the Rocliff Jansen Kill would also be rendered unavailable for the city. The watersheds on the east side of the Hudson are so intimately related that to exempt one from condemnation for public uses necessarily exempts all. Furthermore, if a precedent is established in legislation of this character for conserving the real or fancied interests of certain mills at the expense of those of a great and growing municipality representing nearly one-half the total population of the State, it would warrant fencing in every county north and west of us, by bills like that under consideration, thus nullifying by specific amendments the whole scheme of the general municipal law for the acquisition of water rights. Up to this time the laws of this State, as of every other State, have fully recognized the right of municipalities to pure and abundant water supplies and have given them precedence to small and local manufacturing interests. The State of New York cannot afford to abandon this policy. Should the work of the Burr commission be rendered valueless and new investigations be undertaken, there would be no assurance that another plan of meeting the public requirement would not be frustrated by just such another bill as that under consideration, until nothing would remain but the choice between a Ramapo contract and pumping sewage-polluted water from the Hudson to an elevation of 295 feet at whatever cost might represent 22,000 horse power for each ten-hour day, and there rendering it potable by filtration. New York emphatically and very properly protests against the approval by the Governor of a bill which prohibits a municipality from acquiring "by condemnation, for the purpose of increasing or improving its water supply, any stream of waters, situated outside the boundaries of such municipal corporation, that afford the chief source of power to or are necessary in the process of manufacturing, washing, or dyeing in, a mill or mills, situated in a city or village within the County of Dutchess, that flows through either of the towns of Fishkill, Wappingers, or Poughkeepsie into the Hudson River, the inhabitants whereof are chiefly dependent on such mill or mills for employment and support."

This is not general legislation at all. It is special legislation of the most pernicious kind, and as such, as well as by reason of its specific provisions, it is against the public interest. The late Legislature left a legacy of bad bills to be vetoed or approved by the Governor as his judgment may dictate, but probably no other bill now under consideration would result in as great material injury to the City of New York as would follow permitting the Smith bill to become a law.

EXIT MARCHAND, HERO.

Col. MARCHAND of Fashoda fame—or obloquy—has resigned his commission in the French Army. His resignation has been "reluctantly" accepted. He retires, he says, for "motives of a diplomatic and military order." He does not specify. Neither does Gen. ANDRE. The word "reluctantly" may stand for an eloquent, anguishing sense of loss or it may not. No one knows.

Col. MARCHAND is perhaps the only survival of the old military régime—before the general housecleaning administered by Gens. DE GALLIFFET and ANDRE. A curiously ironical fate kept him in Africa when it was discovered that the house needed cleaning. That is probably why he survived the cleaning itself. Seven years ago, fretting under the inactivity of his Government in regard to the "great revenge" project, he obtained control of a "scientific" expedition which was to cross equatorial Africa from west to east. There are plenty of precedents to excuse him for imagining that if this "scientific" expedition had succeeded in carving out a great Soudanese empire and waving the tricolor over it France would not be indifferent. MARCHAND finally reached the White Nile and set up the tricolor at Fashoda. Then he peppered some Dervish boats which sought to dislodge him. In due time these boats were gathered in by the grasping KITCHENER at Omdurman. The pepperings revealed the presence of the French rifles further up the river. The French Cabinet, at a secret session, appropriated 70,000,000f. to keep MARCHAND at Fashoda. But Fashoda, in spite of its long isolation, was an Egyptian post. Wiser counsels prevailed in Paris and MARCHAND was ordered to haul down his flag and to continue the "scientific" expedition to the Red Sea. "Tears rolled down his cheeks and he clinched his fists until blood appeared under his fingernails." But he obeyed orders.

Then came the return to his beloved France. In the meantime his friends the Nationalists had not been idle. They raked up his anti-Dreyfus utterances and prepared to give him a royal welcome as he descended at the Lyons station. Here again an ungrateful Government intervened. His train was side-tracked just outside of Paris and the hero of Fashoda was ordered to Nancy. When he finally did enter the city the fickle Parisians had almost forgotten him.

The world next hears of the hero making a tour across Siberia in the Winter of 1901-2 and returning by way of St. Petersburg, where he shook the hand of the Czar "in English fashion." Reaching Paris he unbosomed himself of a few observations. One of them is proper to recall at this time. He said: "Japan is a force, but an army of 50,000 Japanese in Manchuria would not be the equivalent of a Russian Army. Japanese Generals are still wanting in a knowledge of strategical movements." Surely, he thought, my country cannot be unmindful of what I have done in the interests of the Dual Alliance. He was mistaken. His reports were pigeonholed in the Quai d'Orsay, and again he was sent to rusticate at Nancy.

But his friend the Czar had not forgotten. In February last his Imperial Majesty sent a personal invitation for the hero to join the staff of Gen. KUROPATKIN. Ignoring his services at Fashoda and his efforts to cement the Franco-Russian entente, for the third time his Government's ingratitude smote him. The hero was forced to become the martyr. He resigned.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that MARCHAND sees in the monstrous ingratitude of his country the stealthy hand of perfidious Albion. English bluff caused his recall from Fashoda when he was ready to fight the whole of KITCHENER'S Anglo-Egyptian Army. An English scientist, Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM, deprived him even of the scientific results of his expedition by libeling him to the savants of France. English diplomacy rendered naught the incalculable benefits of his Oriental tour by making a treaty with Japan. And now, worse than all, England has hypnotized his beloved country into signing an arbitration treaty which makes all his pent-up Anglophobia just so much "hot air." What a final, distressing humiliation for the dauntless explorer and soldier, for the astute diplomat—for his poor, deluded country to bind herself with bonds of perpetual tranquillity and goodfellowship to that natural enemy from whom he was once ready to wrench an empire! It is not astonishing that he failed to survive this "blow of mercy." His last words, however, are prophetic: "You shall hear from me again."

WHERE CHINESE TRADE GOES.

Through the "Returns of Trade for 1903," published by the Maritime Customs Department of China, and just received in this country, it is possible to trace distinctly the relative shares of the foreign trade of China belonging to Russia and Japan, now engaged in war on Chinese territory, and to Great Britain and the United States, the two nations most directly and largely interested.

It is interesting first to remark that the general foreign trade of China has grown steadily for the last dozen years with the single exception of 1900, and that the growth has been considerably larger in imports than in exports, showing that the internal trade of the country has been prosperous. The tables of the Maritime Customs are made out in the official coin of China, the Haik-wan tael, which is valued by our own Treasury Department at about 63 cents. In 1891 the imports into China were, in round numbers, 134,000,000 taels and the exports were 101,000,000, a total of 235,000,000, and an excess of imports of 33 per cent. In 1903 the imports had advanced to 327,000,000 taels and the exports to 214,000,000 taels, a total of 541,000,000 taels, an increase of 130 per cent. and an excess of imports of 53 per cent. In 1899 the total foreign trade of China had reached 460,000,000 taels; the next year it dropped to 370,000,000 taels, but in 1901 it sprang to 438,000,000 taels, and has advanced another 100,000,000 taels within the past two years.

Of this considerable growth of 130 per cent. in a dozen years Russia has gained nothing unless it may be through Hongkong, where it cannot be traced. Her trade through Odessa and Batoum and through Kiakhta and Dalny has actually fallen off, while the trade with Russian Manchuria remains stationary. The trade with Japan, on the other hand, has advanced since 1896 from 29,000,000 taels to 81,000,000 taels, the imports from Japan being about 63 per cent. of the total. The direct trade of Great Britain has stood at about 58,000,000 taels, though the trade through Hongkong has increased about 40 per cent., and of this Great Britain has a large share. Meanwhile the trade of the United States has about doubled, advancing from 23,000,000 to nearly 46,000,000 taels, the imports from this country growing much faster than the exports hither. As the case now stands Great Britain has far the largest share of Chinese trade, but it is growing less rapidly than the total; Japan has the next most important share, and it is growing more rapidly than the average; the United States comes next in extent and growth of trade and Russia is last of all.

THE HUNGARIAN RAILROAD STRIKE.

The precipitate ending of the strike of the employés of the State railroads in Hungary is instructive. It was effected by the simple and perfectly natural expedient of the Government in ordering all the employés of the roads who are members of the reserve or liable to military duty to join their respective regiments. The command to the strikers to don their uniforms, fall in line, and become available for duty in suppressing themselves was probably unexpected, but it did not admit of the kind of discussion which in this country follows the call of the States upon trades union militiamen to assist in preserving the peace and protecting life and property. Just this must happen here, however, if the railroad system of the United States passes from private to public control under any plan of Socialistic reorganization. In that event, in a strike of those employed we should witness something akin to a conflict of the people with themselves. The authority of the State in the control and operation of its own property and in the service of its own people must remain supreme. To question and oppose it would be anarchy; effectively to resist it would be revolution.

It will gradually dawn upon those identified with the labor agitation that trades unionism and Socialism are movements tending in diametrically opposite directions. Some of them are shrewd enough to see this already, but it will probably be a long time before they succeed in making it clear to their following. When they do, it is not impossible that we shall find the Socialists hiving by themselves and wholly out of sympathy with the plan and purpose of organized labor to prevent any extension of the scheme of Government ownership and operation of public utilities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Practically everything that can be said in defense of menageries, public or private, was presented, and well presented, in the letter from "H. A. C." printed on this page yesterday. We have considered our correspondent's arguments carefully, and recognize the weight of some of them, but they leave us unconvinced that menageries are useful enough to justify the amount of suffering and cruelty their maintenance involves. The mere facts that close confinement in unnatural conditions is a hardship for all wild animals and constant discomfort for some of them, or that several species can be kept alive only by inflicting rather terrible forms of death upon the creatures on which they feed, do not, to our minds, condemn the practice, and we would approve of it as readily as of meat eating and vivisection if we could see resulting advantages to humanity even remotely comparable to those ignored by the vegetarians and the anti-vivisectionists. But we do not see that the menagerie does more than gratify a childish and somewhat morbid curiosity. Of course, rare animals in cages are interesting in some degree to all of us, and very much so to children and adults who have never given any thought to the cost and meaning of the amusement they thus derive, but that there is more than a trace of educational effect from the contemplation of the unhappy prisoners we are strongly inclined to deny. What, for instance, does the child learn from a captive lion that it cannot learn as well or better from books, pictures, and the mounted specimen? And as for the scientists, we do not hear of their spending much time in menageries or remember many important additions to the total of knowledge that were made through study there. The menageries do, indeed, supply the scientists with occasional dead specimens for dissection; but this is only incidental—a scanty by-product, as it were, of the business of catering to the curiosity we have mentioned. Certainly, the naturalists learn next to nothing about the habits of free animals from watching those in cages or small inclosures. As for the claim that the world will soon be too small for the preservation of any of the larger and fiercer wild animals, and that the menageries are giving humanity its last opportunity for seeing them alive, that is true, or near it, but the privilege is not so great that we could not do without it, as, on the same contention, our innumerable successors must. For the benefit of those successors we should take care that our museums are well supplied with well-mounted skins and skeletons—from which, fortunately, we can derive as much benefit as they. In taking this position THE TIMES is not seeking the favor of the cranks and faddists whom it has so often offended; it is only trying, as always, to draw an accurate line between the cruelty to animals which consists in the infliction of unnecessary and useless pain and that same usage of them which, while recognizing the responsibilities of superiority, also insists upon its rights.

—At this season of the year every newspaper that prints original verse finds its mails burdened daily with offerings of what is called, not very kindly, "Spring poetry." Some of it is of a quality simply dreadful, a lot of it grades from fair to middling, and once in a long while a bit of real poetry drifts along in the wild torrent, perhaps to be recognized and fished out by a weary occupant of the precipitous bank and perhaps to pass unobserved. The most striking fault in all except one in a thousand of these effusions is lack of originality. Poor fellows! almost everything that can possibly be said for or against Spring, in jest or earnest, has been in print many, many times. But still the yearning to say it again is strong in the human heart, and there must be real pleasure in the saying, for only in the rarest instances does the poet or the poetaster get any reward except the joy of expression, and in the exceptional cases the money compensation is pitifully small as compared with the labor expended. For, by a chance as remarkable as it is, for the singers, unfortunate, the demand for Spring poetry is vastly less than the supply. Nowhere is there an unconquerable impulse to read the stuff, corresponding to the impulse that leads to its production. That, when one stops to think of it, is strange indeed, and deserves to rank high—or low—among nature's unconscious cruelties. Light on this anomaly might be obtained if the writers of poems on Spring, its birds and brooks and breezes and blooms, would only tell us how it is with themselves—whether they, any more than the rest of us, feel a vernal hunger for the vernal verses of others. If they do an enormous amount of trouble and unhappiness might be obviated by the formation of a Spring Poets' Exchange, through which those who produce these wares could also be the consumers, and tender-hearted editors could be spared the pain of innumerable "regrets that the inclosed is unavailable." But there! sometimes the editors are "pleased to accept," and perhaps, after all, things might as well be left as they are—which is lucky, as they certainly must be.

—Commenting on the judicial dictum from Ohio that it is unconstitutional to license one set of quacks and put the ban of the law on another, The New York Medical Journal declares that this is entirely logical, and expresses the hope that the principle thus formulated will be rapidly followed out to the inevitable "reductio ad absurdum." "While we are about it," says The Journal, "would it not be well to apply the same liberal system to other pursuits than that of medicine? We know not that there may not shortly arise a coterie of untaught men professing themselves mariners, for example, acknowledging that they know nothing of the use of the sextant or of The Nautical Almanac, but pleading that in their navigation they do not avail themselves of those aids to the ordinary shipmaster, and on that ground seeking for a license on the strength of an examination in which those effete agencies are ignored. They need not know anything about the phenomena of circular storms or even be weather-wise after the manner of the oldest inhabitant; they may despise the patent log, the alidade, and the compass; they may even disdain to cast the lead. What of all that, provided they can convince a board of examiners, virtually of their own choosing, that they are well versed in the teachings of some oracle as untrammeled as Mrs. EDDY by the experience of mankind?" We like that—like it for several reasons, not least among them the word "alidade," acquaintance with which we made with great pleasure and much gratitude to The Medical Journal for introducing us to it. "Alidade" doesn't promise to be of much real use in our business, but it has an interesting history, and every little helps in acquiring a vocabulary.

—It's something of a pity that an event so rare as the serious investigation of a charge of discourtesy against a customs official should involve a doubt as to whether the serious investigation would have been made at all if the traveler who claims to have been treated with disrespect on arriving at Boston had not happened to be an intimate friend of President ROOSEVELT. Of course, it is just as bad for the friends of the President to be insulted by a Custom House man as it is for any other American citizen to meet the same fate, but it is no worse, and, oh! so many, many American citizens have had unpleasant experiences on disembarking from steamships, and no investigation, serious or other, resulted.

ADVICE TO WAR CORRESPONDENTS

Especially Those Who Speak Serbo-Croatian.

From an Official Report by Our Consul at Budapest.

The attention of newspaper correspondents is called to the fact that Great Britain has a Consulate at Sarajevo, Bosnia, to which they can apply for protection and advice. From there southward they can proceed comfortably only with the help of the Hon. Felix Parcher, Austro-Hungarian Civil Attaché (and Vice Consul) at Plevlje, on the way through Novibazar to Mitrovica. Every such correspondent should have an American passport duly visé by a Turkish Consul, and a certificate of commercial or professional character authenticated by both a Turkish and an Austro-Hungarian Consul in the United States. The most direct route from New York to the scene of the present Albanian outbreaks is by steamer to Fiume, thence by steamer to Gravosa or Metkovic, by rail to Sarajevo, by diligence to Plevlje, and on horseback beyond to Mitrovica. Persons traveling thithsr should be able to speak Serbo-Croatian as well as German; if they wish to make themselves understood, as well as understand, without the use of unreliable interpreters, what is said to them.

Severe April Snowstorm in 1861.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of April 24 appeared a letter signed "Old Subscriber," asking about the year in which occurred a snowstorm on April 26. I think that storm took place in 1861. I was living on the farm at the time, and the date became fixed in my mind because one of the nieces was married on the evening of April 25. I well remember the furious snowstorm which was raging on that evening, and that those who went to the wedding went in the sleigh. The following morning, April 26, the road was so full of snow that the stage coach, which passed our house daily early in the morning, going to the railroad station, was obliged to have the fences taken down in places, so as to go through the fields. Soon after breakfast "we boys" were told to get out the mules and the bob sled and break the roads, which we did, and thought it fun.

The farm of which I speak was some twenty miles this side of Philadelphia, but I have no doubt the storm extended to New York, and was the one which "Old Subscriber" inquired about.

WALTER CHUR.

New York, April 27, 1904.

Fully Occupied.

From The Chicago News.

Sapley—But don't you think you could learn to love me?

Miss Keene—No; I'm already studying Spanish and French, and only last week I started to learn to swim. I haven't room to learn anything else.

ISTHMIAN CANAL WORK SOON.

Little Sickness Along Route, Say Commissioners on Returning.

Eleven members of the Panama Canal Commission arrived here yesterday on the steamship Yucatan. They were preceded by Commissioner William Barclay Parsons, who came here a week ago. Rear Admiral Walker, the President, had prepared a written statement about the work done on the week's tours along the canal, but after landing he suddenly remembered that he had locked it in his trunk, which already had started on its way to Washington.

"Upon our arrival at Colon," he said, "we occupied the old house formerly owned by Ferdinand de Lesseps, the originator of the Panama Canal idea. That was the headquarters from which we daily visited the works of the old French company. We informed ourselves of the physical features of the Isthmus and the probable changes necessary for the present conditions. Very little sickness prevails at Colon and along the line, although we found a mild type of malaria prevalent.

"We have decided to utilize the old works of the French company as they are, temporarily, and will repair them wherever necessary. The commission was pleasantly received by the Government officials of the new republic as well as by the citizens. The commission expects to organize working parties as soon as practicable, and then start work on the canal."

The Commissioners brought back little of their personal baggage, as they will all return soon to the Isthmus. All of them were badly tanned, and several, expecting to find warm weather here, were clothed lightly, their raiment including Panama hats. In a few days they will meet in Washington and draw up their report for President Roosevelt.

SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Prof. Wrightson of the University of West Virginia had some friends, mostly musicians, at the new Willard on Monday night to meet Richard Strauss, the composer. The party was jolly and informal, and as the story telling moment arrived Strauss, under the influence of the cozy and comfortable atmosphere of the occasion, removed his coat and hung it on the back of his chair.

As the party was breaking up Strauss stepped over to his apartments to say something to his wife. When he returned to get his coat it was gone, and so were all the other guests. The composer determined to make the best of it until morning.

Yesterday morning when Anton Kaspar, concert master of the Georgetown Orchestra, who was one of the party, walked into the Willard he found Strauss lecturing the clerk, and declaring that his coat had been stolen after the breaking up of the party. The clerk was skeptical, and Strauss greeted Kaspar's arrival with relief. He declared that his friend must call up Police Headquarters at once.

Kaspar stepped over toward the telephone room, and as he did so a boy arrived with a package containing the coat, and a letter from another member of the party. This member, the last to go, had seen Strauss's coat, and, thinking the composer was not coming back, had carried it off with him for safekeeping.

Kaspar emerged from the corridor leading to the telephone room, coat in hand. "Here's your coat," he said to Strauss.

"Humph," grunted the composer, seizing it. "Mighty quick telephone service you have in America."

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Mr. Williams of Mississippi was explaining why he could not answer Mr. Littlefield's question about whether he approved Bourke Cockran's tariff reform views by a simple "yes or no."

"My father," said he, "was telling me about his experiences at the battle of Buena Vista one day, and he mentioned the regiments that were there—the Kentucky regiment, the Virginia regiment, and regiments from this and that State. Finally I asked him if the soldiers from a certain State which I will not mention were there.

"My father hesitated. The dear old gentleman never willingly said a mean thing of anybody, and always tried to be charitable.

"'Well,' he said at last, 'they were partially there.'"

Later Mr. Williams and Mr. Littlefield got into a colloquoy that lasted several minutes.

"I insist on my statements about this failure of the tariff issue," said Mr. Littlefield at last. "But I don't want to be disagreeable."

"The gentleman could not be disagreeable if he tried," replied Mr. Williams, with profound courtesy. "But he has a way of juggling with arguments that make his speeches disagreeable to a logical mind."

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"The quickest shot I ever heard in the way of repartee," said Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin in a group of men who were talking of the Cockran-Daizell bout, "occurred when 'Bill' Price, who for several years was a member of the House, was a State Senator in the Wisconsin Legislature.

"Price was a devoted Prohibitionist, and always made one long speech each session on his favorite theme. One day in the middle of one of these speeches he was interrupted by a German Senator, a brewer, from up Sheboygan way, named Schneider.

"'I want to ask the Senator a question,' said Schneider. 'I want to ask him if he knows the difference between sauerkraut and whisky?'

"'Yes, Sir,' retorted Price as quick as a flash. 'One makes Dutch Democratic Senators, and the other kills them.'

"Schneider did not dare to speak to Price the remainder of the session."

Firecracker Nuisance Already in Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to a protest from many who suffer from the noise of firecrackers, which has begun already in the upper part of this city, with no excuse for the nuisance except the approaching Fourth of July, which is still two months off. Perhaps you remember publishing a letter last year from a prominent physician complaining of the suffering caused to the sick in the hospitals by explosions of fireworks on the Fourth of July, and yet the residents in the upper part of the city are obliged, through the indifference of the authorities, to put up with a nuisance for two months that would not be tolerated on Fifth Avenue for an hour. Please raise your voice against the outrage, and you will get a blessing from

MANY WHO SUFFER.

New York, April 26, 1904.

Doctor's Fee Remained in the Well.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"The queerest fee I ever had offered to me was by an old farmer up in Monroe County," said a prominent physician who is also something of a sportsman. "I was up there last year for the trout fishing, and one evening I was summoned from the hotel where I was stopping to attend an old woman in the neighborhood who had suddenly been taken ill. After I had fixed her up her husband said to me: 'Doc, I don't know what your charge is, but I ain't got no ready cash about me. I'll tell you what I'll do, though. See that well over there? There's one o' the finest trout you ever see in that there well, an' if you can ketch him he's yourn.' I had no tackle with me, and as I had to return to the city next morning I missed the opportunity to collect my fee."

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Last Week of the Annual Makes a Record of Sales.

In some respects the twenty-sixth has been one of the most successful of the exhibitions held by the Society of American Artists. This is the last week, the time when the doubters and waverers among buyers are apt to decide to purchase. So far the sales have passed the $5,000 mark, and by Sunday they are likely to reach $7000. Modest as these figures are when compared to sales in London at the Royal Academy, they represent an advance on the records of former society shows, which is sufficiently remarkable, coming in a season not particularly propitious—an advance of nearly ten times the sum reached last year.

Among new aspirants Mr. Rockwell Kent has found favor, his fine "Evening," with hills reflected in the lake, going to Smith College; Mr. Henry C. Lee has sold his "Near West Point," the picture going to a private collection in New York. "The Valley of the Geneseo," by Irving R. Wiles; "Night Concert," by Jerome Myers; "Little Miss Shy," by Laura Muntz; "A Gray Day," by Olive P. Black, and a landscape with the same title by Merritt Post are among the minor sales.

Portraits are too many in this exhibition, though some are by rights present from their intrinsic worth as works of art. Sargent's likeness of Mrs. Tomlinson in the South Gallery has suffered by comparison with the taking composition of his three Misses Hunter, but it is a fine, living figure, which would grace any exhibition. Sergeant Kendall's portrait of Robert Hunter in the Vanderbilt Gallery has excellent stuff in it—color, dignity, distinction. William Thome's likeness of Mrs. George F. Shrady, Miss Ellen G. Emmet's of Mrs. Montgomery, William H. Hyde's profile likeness of a slender lady in pale blue gown, Henry Mosler's portrait of Mr. Molloy, Mrs. Josephine Wood Colby's likeness of a Chinese lady, Mrs. Brewster Sewell's seated likeness of Karl von Rydingvard, the wood carver, and W. L. Lathrop's little girl, "Nancy," should be added to the portraits mentioned in former notices. Miss Mae Chesney's portrait of the actor Francis Wilson needs daylight and a ladder to see it, so cruelly has it been skied in the East Gallery, but it is really full of life and humor. Mortimer Lichtenauer has an excellent likeness in the South Gallery.

In the way of townscapes note the nice touch in "Winter, Chelsea Square," by Paul Cornoyer, and the view of City Hall Park, by Colin Campbell Cooper. In out-of-door effects Mrs. Margaret Kendall has a brilliant bit of work in "Green and White," and Robert Vonnoi paints flowers most attractively in "Early Summer Garden" and in "Salvia, Petunia, Ageratum."

One looks to the Society of American Artists for more pictures that show imagination than one finds here, but the public seems to call rather for portraits and transcripts of nature than works of sentiment and feeling. We lack organizations and coteries of people interested in native art, to stand ready to encourage the finer kind of pictures whenever they appear by selecting them at once for their clubhouses. This lack of prompt recognition deters many painters from exhibiting at all, or else they send work very much below their highest level.

Thayer, Dearth, H. B. Fuller, Dessar, La Farge, A. P. Ryder, Sartain, Eastman Johnson, Julian Story, Tryon are members of the society, but do not exhibit. Their works find plenty of patrons at private sale; doubtless they have found that the regular exhibitions merely withdraw their pictures for a month from the chance of disposing of them. Something is wrong. Either the public that buys avoids purchasing at exhibitions, or the place where these exhibitions are held is so inconvenient for busy men that they do not get to see the pictures at all.

A Hint for the Board of Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The work and the vigilance of the Board of Health Department are evidence of great progress made in civil government and the results are eminently gratifying. From time to time its responsibilities are increased by the detection of things constituting a menace to the health of the public.

Here is another hidden foe, insidious in its nature, and prone to great mischief, requiring prompt remedial measures. It is the beer or ale pumps used in saloons. In the better class saloons these pumping machines get periodical cleansing, although none too often, but in the lower grade places the cleaning of the inside of the pumps and pipe coils is grossly neglected. They are apt to get attention only when a general renovation of the premises is under way.

The subject calls for strict supervision by the Board of Health Department, as these fixtures become shockingly foul in a short time, and of course are very dangerous to health. Brewers would show wisdom in casting these things out and adopting a simpler and cleaner method of drawing forth the amber fluid.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Brooklyn, April 26, 1904.

ORIGINAL HEARST BOOMER QUITS.

The Paragould Soliphone Man Now Wants to be a Republican Delegate.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

J. R. Taylor, editor of The Paragould Soliphone, the original Hearst boomer in Arkansas, is a candidate for district delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Preacher Bridegroom Explained.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Right Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, the witty Coadjutor Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, told a story recently at a dinner which was received with shouts of laughter. It was to the effect that a young Scotch minister having married the daughter of the wealthiest member of his church in a country town in Pennsylvania, was obliged to apologize publicly for an error in the report of the wedding. The reporter had asked where the pastor and his bride intended to live, and had been told at the old manse, as this statement appeared in print the reply was "at the old man's."

THE ART OF WAR.

Ma was a Chinese General; Mu
Was a military Celestial, too;
And both were watching, with stolid glance,
The Russians retreat and the Japs advance.

To General Ma said his comrade, Mu:
"The Russian method of war seems new—
In fact, to a friend like you I admit
That I don't understand it a little bit.

"It strikes me as out of place in war
To retire so often," (said Mu to Ma;)
"If one's never to fight, dear General, say,
What's the use of an army, anyway?

"To make intrenchments, then skip," said Mu,
"Seems a preposterous thing to do;
Especially when you make the play
Two or three times in a single day."

"Discretion," said Ma, with a neutral laugh,
"Is of valor often the larger half;
And he who fights by running away
May survive to fight on another day."

"Well, now, as the world is round," said Mu,
("It's conceivable this had occurred to you,)
If one keeps on retiring quick, perhaps
He'll get round to the rear of the other chaps!"

Said General Ma to General Mu:
"Grand strategy's perfectly plain to you!
The Russian tactics are clear as day!"
And both Generals smiled in a stolid way.

—R. C. H.

TRIP TO HEAVEN FOR DIRECTOR HEINRICH

A Postprandial Foretaste of Next Season's Wonders.

EVEN CALVE IN LINE—ACH!

All Singers Love Him When He Is In That After-Luncheon State of Beauteous Dreams.

Heinrich Conried, impresario, sat at his desk shortly after the noon hour yesterday ruminating upon the successes and the failures of his grand opera season. He was feeling drowsy, as people do after luncheon, and happy—for was not the last of the operas sung last Monday?

It was all over until next Fall. The ceaseless patter of the raindrops against the window were to the importer of top notes more musical, in his content, than any song he had heard caroled from the stage of the Metropolitan all Winter.

Suddenly there came a knock at the door of the spacious office.

"Come in!" said Heinrich in his positive way.

He turned in his chair to greet a handsome man of some fifty years who entered with a low bow and outstretched hand. The impresario's caller was none other than Jean de Reszke.

"I trust you will pardon the interruption," said the great tenor, "but I could not wait until I made an appointment, as the placard down stairs bids everybody do, so anxious was I to offer you my services for your next operatic season.

"But, I thought—" began the surprised Heinrich, hesitatingly.

"Oh, pray don't mention it," said the tenor with a deprecatory wave of the hand, "I have awakened to the realization that money is but vanity. Art for me is everything!

"I must sing in the Metropolitan next year," continued the visitor, as if he feared the Director would refuse him. "I wouldn't accept over a nominal sum for my services. I abhor commercialism. I cannot comprehend these singers who refuse to sing unless they get two or three thousand dollars every night—about fifty dollars for every quaver of the larynx."

The impresario was struck dumb with astonishment and delight. He could not speak, but Jean de Reszke went on:

"And of course I shall expect you to let me sing at least four times a week, Mr. Conried. You will, won't you? Do, please, say yes. They say in Paris and Berlin that I am in better voice now than ever before. May I sing for you?"

Still dumb, Heinrich Conried gave a nod of consent, and the tenor backed respectfully out of the room as if withdrawing from the presence of royalty.

"Wonderful!" finally gasped the little German in the revolving chair.

Hardly had the sound of de Reszke's steps died away when there was another knock, and before the Director knew it he was facing the dignified Felix Mottl.

"I owe you my humblest apologies, my dear Mr. Conried, for not writing to make an appointment with you," said the conductor quietly, "but my impatience would not allow it. I have come to tell you that I have decided not to return to Europe, but to stay here with you—that is, if you will let me.

"At first, as you know, I allowed myself to be annoyed by the bustling and continual hurrying of the Americans, but now I have discovered that they are really the only people who know what living means. Why, if everybody in the Opera House did not begin to shuffle his feet before the final curtain and start toward Broadway with the smell of a good supper in his nostrils I would feel very much slighted. And to think I objected to this when I first came to these shores!"

The Wagnerian conductor laughed disgustedly as he thought of his former sensitiveness. He started toward the door, but turned as though he had forgotten something he meant to say.

"Oh, I neglected to mention one thing," he said, "I want you to cut my pay in half, please, I find I can get along on much less than I have now. Good afternoon!"

And he bowed himself out, just in time to meet on the threshold of the impresario's office no less a personage than Mme. Emma Calvé.

The French prima donna swept majestically toward the director's desk and began immediately to speak (in French.)

"I have only a minute to stay," she said, "but I want to offer my services for next season. I have had special treatment from a specialist on tantrums and hysterics, and he guarantees that I never will act again as I did at the last Sunday concert. I don't want to go on a concert tour next Fall, and I don't want to sing in Paris. I want to be right here in New York and sing 'Carmen'" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" as often as the dear public wants to hear them.

"Since I have plied up a good deal of money in the last few years," she continued, "I don't want you to pay me much. Oh, no, a contract won't be necessary! Anything you decide, I'll agree to. Don't forget to keep a place vacant for me. Goodbye, I'll see you again about it to-morrow."

And Mme. Calvé disappeared through the open door, her laugh ringing in the charmed ears of the impresario.

"The property man wants to see you about what he's going to do with all that furniture, Mr. Conried."

The great man awoke with a start. The office boy was standing by trying to conceal his laughter.

"Ach, Gott," sighed the director, "I thought I was in Himmel."

NEXT SEASON'S OPERA STARS.

Several Already Engaged, but List Is Not Yet Complete.

With the end of the grand opera season here and the departure for Europe of the stars, there is much speculation as to who will return next Fall. Mr. Conried says he is not prepared to give out a complete list of those engaged, but Caruso, Sembrich, Fremstad, Walker, Ackte, Dippel, Plançon, Journet, Van Rooy, and Melba are to return.

It is yet uncertain whether Felix Mottl will be at the conductor's desk next season, but it is generally thought that he will consent to do so. Conductor Arturo Vigna has already signed a contract to return. It is apparently absolutely certain now that all negotiations between Mr. Conried and Mme. Gadski are off. Mme. Aino Ackte will take many of the rôles formerly taken by Mme. Gadski. Mme. Nellie Melba will not sing until the last part of the opera season, appearing only eight times in all.

Mr. Conried does not say whether he will have ballet again next season. This Winter the revived ballet did not meet with as much enthusiasm as he had hoped. The première danseuses, Varasi and Froelich, were not seen at all until nearly the end of the season, and when they were they failed to elicit more than perfunctory applause. But the last performances of "Coppelia" were evidently much more appreciated than the first, which makes Mr. Conried think the taste for ballet will grow.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The Prince of Pilsen" will close its engagement at Daly's Theatre this evening and the company will sail for England early Saturday morning. There will be a jollification on the stage of Daly's Theatre after the performance. Members of Mr. Savage's companies now in New York will take part in the festivities.

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There is a new watchman at the stage entrance of the Casino Theatre in the shape of a bull terrier. He stays just outside the entrance and appears to be very angry whenever anybody enters. He hails from Cincinnati, whence he was sent to Eddie Foy by Major Carew, a wealthy business man of that city.

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The sale of seats for "The Crown Prince" began yesterday at Daly's. James K. Hackett will open there in the play Saturday night.

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A special performance of "Alt Heidelberg" will be given this afternoon at the Irving Place Theatre. The entire proceeds of the performance will be turned over to Vassar College. This evening's performance of "Alt Heidelberg" will be a benefit for Otto Ottbert, who has been leading man at the Irving Place for the last five years.

S. P. C. A. CAPTURES A GOAT.

Boss Dog Expert and the Boy Ranger Thought It Was a Dog.

The small boys of the west side, in view of the growing scarcity of buffaloes, think it great sport lassoing dogs. Whenever the automobile of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals appears the official dog hunters are reinforced by an army of youthful rangers, who help to lasso the stray animals and yank them to the wagon.

At Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday the champion boy trailer captured a queer specimen. It was of a yellowish white color, and looked like a dog. In order to make sure it was submitted for the examination of the boss dog expert of the wagon.

"It's a dog, all right," said he. "Some furrin kind. Handle him with care, 'Bill.' When that kind bite it's venomous."

With fifty other dogs, all more or less nondescript, the automobile arrived at the pen of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The consulting chief of the ward was called to look at the queer dog.

"Dog, all right," said he after a lengthy examination, "but he must be a devil of a dog, for he's showing the cloven hoof."

At that moment the "devil of a dog" lowered his head and butted into the legs of the consulting Chief of the Dog Ward with a loud "Baa-a-a-a."

"Holy smoke! It's a goat!" shouted the expert on dogs. "Its nationality is betrayed by its local accent."

COL. HARVEY'S REPENTANCE.

It Follows Promptly After Making a Joke While in England.

Col. George Harvey, the head of the Harper Brothers publishing house, returned to this country yesterday on the steamship Oceanic of the White Star Line. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harvey, with whom he has been for several months in England. When he was seen by the reporters Col. Harvey could only talk of what he said was his most ill-considered remark, when recently in London he told a representative of The London Times that "there is left in the English-speaking world to-day but one truly great humorist—Mark Twain."

"It has made all kinds of trouble for me," said Col. Harvey, "and I had to barricade my doors to keep out the people who did not agree with me. I received bushels of letters following the publication of the interview, which showed that all England had taken the statement with the greatest of seriousness.

"Word got abroad while I was in London that I was looking for a humorist to write for Harper's, and daily mobs presented themselves, advocating their claims to the title of 'humorist.' None of them secured a position."

Col. Harvey was asked what was being done now in England in the literary line, and he replied: "I cannot speak of any particular writers except William Butler Yeates. He is getting a great following and soon will be rated among the leading writers of the century. The English in general are going ahead faster than the American writers."

Mark Twain was in Florence during the time Col. Harvey was abroad, and the two men did not meet. The Colonel said yesterday that Henry James would come here very soon to do some work for the Harpers. It is nineteen years since he was here last. He will write two books, one on American impressions and the other on the American novel. William Dean Howells, who is to do some work in England, is also engaged to write for the Harper firm.

MAYOR DODGES JUMEL ROW.

Sends Daughters and Dames to Pallas, and Will Sign Bill.

By some clever footwork Mayor McClellan dodged yesterday the responsibility of sitting as Judge and jury on the respective claims of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. With a sort of glee at the predicament in which he was placing Park Commissioner Pallas, he said that the matter of settlement as to which of these organizations was best fitted to have charge of the old Jumel mansion could be thrashed out best before the Commissioner.

Mr. McClellan had announced that he would hear arguments on the legislative bill to turn over the Jumel mansion in Roger Morris Park to "either the General Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Colonial Dames of America" for the establishment of a museum for historical relics. He finally took the ground that as neither organization was opposed, but merely wanted to fight it out as to which should have the benefit of the decision, he would sign the bill, and then both organizations could settle the disputed point with Mr. Pallas.

At the hearing was a great aggregation of representatives of the historical societies. Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, President of the Washington Headquarters Association, got the floor first. She started right in to tell why the Daughters should have the custody of the mansion. No sooner had she taken this tack than the Mayor politely said the matter of settlement was not before him, but was left with the Park Commissioner.

Mrs. Kramer somewhat excitedly explained how her organization had been obliged to get laws passed for the benefit of the Colonial Dames.

Then both the Daughters and Dames departed, apparently much disappointed. Later it was learned that under the bill the Park Commissioner would not be obliged to give any public hearing on the matter. He can announce his decision and then leave town for a month or so, until the trouble blows over.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 27.—Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived here this afternoon and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray is at the Muenchinger King cottage for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman and Mrs. Fairchild of New York are at the Robinson.

Gray Crag, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark's new residence, near Paradise, is in the market for rental or sale. The servants, who had directions early in the season to prepare the house for Mr. and Mrs. Clark's occupancy this Summer, will be dismissed on May 1 and the house will be closed unless rented or sold.

Col. George R. Fearing, D. D. Moran, and Miss Moran are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

The Rev. and Mrs. Ernest J. Dennen gave a luncheon this afternoon at their cottage on Beach Street in honor of Stewart Edward White and Miss Elizabeth Grant, who are to be married at Trinity Church to-morrow. The guests, who numbered sixteen, included the attendants of the bride and the bridegroom at the wedding and their immediate relatives.

Mr. White gave his bachelor dinner to-night at the Hill Top Cottage, the guests including Gilbert White, the bridegroom's brother, who is to be his best man, and Messrs. Albert Boyden, Thomas Fogarty, Samuel Hopkins Adams, and Horace Canfield, the ushers.

The Clambake Club is making numerous improvements to its buildings at Easton's Point. An addition has been made to the dining hall and other improvements are in the line of additional comfort for the guests. It is expected that the clubhouse will be more extensively used the coming Summer than ever before for private entertainments. The property, which has hitherto been leased, was recently purchased by the club.

Prince Visits Natural History Museum.

Prince Hohenlohe and his sister and brother-in-law yesterday afternoon visited the American Museum of Natural History, where they were received by Prof. Bumpus, the Director, and Dr. Silver, who showed them over the institution. In the lecture hall a stereopticon exhibition was arranged for their benefit. The Tiffany collection of gems also greatly interested them, and Prof. Bumpus showed some radium and gave a demonstration of its effects upon diamonds and other minerals.

SZABO'S DEATH REVEALS A COURT ROMANCE

Son of Austrian Emperor's Titled Physician Was Disinherited.

LOVED A BOHEMIAN GIRL

Emperor, Who Wished Him to Marry Noblewoman, Was Angry—Bela and Rosa Married Here.

When the volume of human pathos is finally published, a page will be filled by the story of the life and love of Bila Szabo, a disinherited son of Count Bila Szabo, physician to the Austrian Emperor Franz Josef, and of his wife, Rosa, for whom he threw away wealth and title, and in whose arms he died on Monday, at their home, 240 West Forty-third Street.

The romance is best told by Mrs. Szabo herself, a beautiful woman, just as she told it last night to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

"Bila," said she, "was born at Budapest of a noble family. His father, the Count Szabo, has long been the trusted medical adviser of the Austrian Emperor and the royal family. When Bila was eighteen years of age he went to the University of Vienna and became an officer in one of the cavalry troops of our country—the Uhlans.

"When Bila was twenty, his father, the Count, with the approval of the Emperor, arranged a match between my husband and a noblewoman of the Court. Bila did not love anybody at that time, so he agreed to the engagement.

"One morning I went to a reception given by a friend. Some young officers of the Uhlans came in. Bila Szabo was among them, and that is how we came to meet. My father was not of noble blood, but he was not poor. He owned many large hotels in Austria. When Bila found where I lived he came to see me, and after a while told me he loved me and wished to marry me.

"I loved him, too," said the dead man's wife, with tearful frankness. "I could not help loving him. He was a gentleman in all his words and actions, but I told him I would not marry him because—we were different—you understand."

"But Bila was strong in his determination to marry me," continued the young widow." He told my father so; he told his own father; he told the Emperor—told the whole world, in fact. The Emperor said it must not be; Bila must marry the noblewoman whom he, Franz Josef, had chosen for him. For answer Bila—my Bila—broke off the engagement with this noblewoman and said he would marry none but me—Rosa Menschick, the daughter of a Bohemian. The Count Szabo was angry, and said he would disinherit him of all his estates. Bila laughed, for he had estates in his own right. The Emperor, too, was angry, and said he would exile him. Bila laughed and came to me and offered to marry me and take me with him to this country. I said I would go, but later Bila said that I would go first and make a home in America for me, then send for me. And I promised him I would come at his command.

"So he came to this country twelve years ago. I was only eighteen then, but I was a woman, and I waited for Bila to send for me. But when he wrote it was to tell me how hard it was for a gentleman who had led the life of luxury at Court to make a living.

"In the meantime my friends in Austria laughed and said: 'He will never come again. You will never see him.' I wrote and told Bila what they said. He was angry, and cabled me to come to him at once, so we could fight together. I hid the message from my people and one night I stole from my father's house, sold all my jewels, and set out for America. I arrived here quite safely in November, 1903, and there was Bila—handsome, gentle Bila Szabo—waiting for me on the pier.

"We went straight to the City Hall, and there we were married. Then he brought me to these rooms, where we have been so happy.

"It was only last Wednesday that he took ill. He had been teaching Latin and Greek in a private house, and caught pneumonia on the way home. All Saturday, all Sunday, I sat with my arms around his neck, and he made me promise that I would go back to Austria and ask my father's forgiveness. At 1 o'clock on Monday morning he died, and I sat all alone with him till morning—just as he had died—with his head on my shoulder."

Szabo will be buried at Calvary Cemetery on Sunday, after which his wife will return to Austria to tell Count Szabo and the Emperor how Bila died.

"CHARLEY" MURPHY HER PET.

Mrs. Sarah Byrnes, "Mother Welcome" of Gashouse District, Is Dead.

Mrs. Sarah Byrnes, ninety years old, one of the oldest residents of the gashouse district, was found dead yesterday in her flat at 442 East Eighteenth Street. She was known in the district as "Old Mother Welcome," and it was her proud boast that she used to rock on her knee the leader of Tammany Hall, "Charley" Murphy, as she always called him. Although she had several grown-up sons and daughters, she preferred to live alone, being well able to take care of herself. She had been dead at least two days when her body was found.

A native of Ireland, Mrs. Byrnes came to this country early in life and lived from her youth in this tenement section, famed for its cluster of giant gas tanks. When her large family grew up and married and moved away to live in various parts of the city, she insisted on staying in her rooms on the second floor back, No. 442. Although it was a small place, it was always comfortable and cozy and as neat as wax. Her neighbors say she owned considerable property. She gained her name of "Old Mother Welcome" by her kindnesses to the neighbors' children, to whom she would give pennies, candy, and cakes as they passed her home on their way to school.

Among these children years ago was the infant who was to become the Tammany chieftain. "Charley" Murphy was born near her home, and now lives only a few blocks away.

Three of her sons—James, Patrick, and Thomas—called to see the old woman last Sunday. She was suffering from a cold, but was as cheerful as ever. Neighbors saw her leave her flat the next morning. She was away only a short time. After she returned she was not seen alive again.

Patrick Byrnes, one of the sons, came to see her yesterday and found her sitting in her room, as if asleep. Fearful of waking her suddenly, he tiptoed softly to her chair. She was dead. Dr. Pearson of Bellevue Hospital said her death was due to old age.

BIG METHODIST EXCURSION.

Six Trains Carrying 700 Delegates to Los Angeles Conference.

One of the largest "personally conducted" excursions ever sent out by the Pennsylvania Railroad left the Jersey City station of that line yesterday morning. The excursionists were delegates to the Methodist Conference, which is to be held in Los Angeles next week, and the party numbered nearly 700. Each of the trains consisted of five Pullman sleeping cars, a dining car, and a baggage car. The route lies over the Pennsylvania lines to St. Louis, and thence by way of the Burlington and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.

Each of the six sections of the excursion carries from 115 to 128 delegates and visitors. In order to serve these travelers each section carries 28 employes—an engineer, a fireman, two brakemen, a conductor, a Pullman conductor, five porters, a dining car conductor, seven waiters, four cooks, two baggagemen, a maid, a stenographer, and a tourist agent, who is in charge. The trains will arrive in Los Angeles Monday evening next, and the delay is due to the fact that they will rest on Sunday at the Grand Cañon, in Arizona. The conference will commence on May 4.

Appeal for Aid to the Poor.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to assist an Italian family by a small weekly pension. The mother is a widow. Two of the children are in institutions; one child is not bright and is almost blind. Two children are at home. The baby is very ill, and another child sells papers after school hours. The eldest daughter, not eighteen, has made a desperate struggle to keep her mother.

CAPT. SARTORIS'S WEDDING.

Fashionable Attendance at Church of St. Honore d'Eylau, Paris.

PARIS, April 27.—The wedding of Capt. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of the late Gen. Grant, and Mlle. Germaine Cécile Nouffiard, a niece of Charles E. Halle, Director of the New Gallery, London, occurred this afternoon at the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau.

There was a large and fashionable attendance, including the Marquis and Marquise de l'Aigle, Mrs. Leishman, Baron and Baroness de Baulny, Jean de Reszke, Comte de l'Aigle, Major T. Bentley Mott, the United States Military Attaché; Miss Fanny Reed, (representing Mrs. Sartoris,) and many members of the American colony.

The bride wore white silk, with a veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Mlle. Nouffiard and Mlle. Marguerite Nouffiard, sisters of the bride; Miss Martho Mathey, and Miss Lillie, an American girl, who recently made her début at the Grand Opera. These who acted as ushers were A. H. Sartoris, a cousin of the bridegroom; Maurice Nouffiard, a brother of the bride, and Sir Frederick Robinson.

A reception followed the ceremony.

Among the presents and congratulations was an autograph letter from President Roosevelt, with a photograph bearing the words: "Felicitations and best wishes." Mrs. Sartoris gave the bride a diamond pendant, and Gen. Porter, the United States Ambassador, sent an elaborate enameled box. The bridegroom's presents to the bride were a diamond ring and a pearl necklace.

The couple will spend the honeymoon at the Italian lakes.

Grace—Eden.

Morgan H. Grace, a son of the late Sir Morgan Grace, and Miss Ruth Agnes Eden, youngest daughter of Dr. John H. Eden and Mrs. Eden, were married quietly yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 16 West Forty-sixth Street. The bride is a Protestant and the bridegroom a Roman Catholic. She wore a white chiffon gown, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil, carried orchids and sweet peas, and wore a diamond brooch, the bridegroom's present. Her sister, the matron of honor, Mrs. Ralph T. Rokeby, was in white chiffon cloth, embroidered in silver, and wore a large white plumed hat. Miss Carlotta Prentice wore a gown of pale green liberty satin, veiled with white mull, and her white lace hat was trimmed with white lilacs. Joseph P. Grace, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were William Grace and William G. Holloway, also cousins. The ceremony, which was witnessed by relatives only, was followed by a reception. The bridegroom's mother was not present. She lives in New Zealand. Mr. Grace has been in this country four or five years. Among those asked to the reception were Bishop and Mrs. David H. Greer, the Rev. Leighton Park and the Misses Park, Mr. and Mrs. John Grenville Bates, Miss Helen White Stevens, Miss Mary C. Lefferts, Miss Julia Worthington and her fiancé. Mr. Grace has taken a house at Great Neck for the Summer.

Kent—Fleming.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—Miss Dillie Lewis Smith Fleming, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James E. Fleming of this city, was married to George Sbene Kent of London, England, in Grace Episcopal Church at noon to-day. The bride was given away by her father and her only attendants were her two little cousins, Misses Corala and Harriet Louise Gould, who acted as flower girls. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Carroll Edmunds, rector of the church. Edward W. Gould of Staten Island, a cousin of the bride, was best man, and the ushers, also her cousins, were David J. Gould, Otis Woods, and Morton Wisner Smith of Staten Island, and Richard W. Meade of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kent will sail for England on May 7.

Morris—Gardner.

Miss Mabel Jessamine Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Percy Gardner, was married to Alfred Maury Morris last night at St. Agnes's Chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Manning. Miss Lucile Potter was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Lyall, Helen Lockwood, Edith Conn, Ethel Rawley, Josephine Aull, Gladys Connelly, Elsie Totten, and Olive Kennedy. James Howard Morris was best man, and the ushers were Russell G. Morris, Olney Morris, David R. Meillick, Ralph Perry, J. J. Lauterbach, Walter B. Duryea, Leland Robbins, and George Adams.

Spilka—Block.

The marriage of Charles Spilka and Miss Minette Blanche Block, daughter of the late Ephraim Block, was celebrated last night at the Tuxedo, the Rev. Dr. Nleta officiating. The bride was in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with Duchesse lace. Mr. and Mrs. Spilka are booked to sail for Europe on Saturday and will be absent about two months.

Shaw—Boyd.

Miss Adeline Virginia Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Augustus Boyd, was married yesterday to William Weston Shaw at the home of the bride's parents, 24 East Seventy-eighth Street. Miss Beatrice Boyd was maid of honor, and the best man was Irving M. Shaw.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Coaching and a few dinners and small entertainments will constitute the programme of to-day. The season for functions is over. The country and suburban days are about to begin. From now on there will be no set programme, no notable dates of events.

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Miss Elsie Whelen, whose marriage to Robert Goelet will take place on June 11 at Devon, will have as her bridesmaids the Misses Alice Roosevelt and Pauline Biddle, the Misses Jean Struthers and Esther White Harrison of Philadelphia, and Miss Iselin of this city.

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Matthew Astor Wilks, who had engaged the Pioneer yesterday, did not take his party out because of the bad weather.

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Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson are sailing to-day for Cherbourg on the Blucher. On the Majestic, which went out yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Murray W. Dodge, George H. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Riggs.

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A dinner was given last night by Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano for the Misses Delano. The guests were members of the débutante set of this Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., are receiving congratulations at the birth of a daughter at their residence, 752 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Wilson was Miss Marion Mason of Boston and a niece of Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

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Miss May Valentina Stern will be married to Arthur Harold Hahlo this afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, 858 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch will give a large beneficiary reception and tea this afternoon at her residence, 16 East Eightieth Street. The guests are requested to take with them books relating to Plymouth and the Pilgrims, or historical works relating to America. The object of the entertainment is to start a library. Mrs. Fitch will be assisted in receiving by the Auxiliary Committee, composed of Mrs. Thomas Hugh Boorman, Mrs. Stephen Van Cullen White, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Miss Helen M. Fisher, and Miss Lucy Wioker, and also by the Misses Boorman, Nutt, and Tattershall.

Strike on Mrs. W. A. Chanler's House.

GREAT NECK, L. I., April 27.—About fifty men, who were working on the Summer place of Mr. and Mrs. W. Astor Chanler repairing the seawalls and reconstructing the barns, were ordered to quit work to-day by delegates from the Board of Building Trades Council of Queens Borough. The men had been working for Contractor Fleck of Maspeth. Several days ago they complained to the council that they had not received their wages. The property is owned by Mrs. Chanler, who was Miss Minnie Ashley, the actress.

WALLET FROM ANCIENT HEARTH IS A MYSTERY

Found in Old Hudson Homestead, It May Hold a Big Fortune.

WADING RIVER, L. I., WONDERS

Discoverers Had Dispute and a Notary Sealed the Package Before Contents Were Examined Carefully.

WADING RIVER, L. I., April 27.—In the possession of Isaac Valentine, notary public, is a packet which every inhabitant with a bump of curiosity would like to see opened. The little bundle is loaded down with seals, which will not be broken except in the presence of several parties having more than a curious interest in the contents.

The estimated value of the mysterious packet ranges from a few hundred dollars up toward a half million. Some think it is worthless. The contents consist of an old wallet containing money—about $400—and some deeds and bonds. The deeds are said to be for property located at Newark, N. J. One story has it that the money includes bills issued in the days of wildcat banking and not worth anything now. A man who used to live in Jersey and who was told about the find says that taxes in Newark are high, and that they have a law that makes a man lose his landed estate in about three years if he fails to pay his taxes. If that be true the property probably has been sold years ago, for it is calculated that the wallet was bidden—or lost—upward of sixty years ago.

Anyway, those who found the package forgot to examine its contents before it was sealed. It was found under a portion of a house built in the middle of the first half of the last century. Until recently the place belonged to the Hudson family. The house stands near the north end of Long Pond, overlooks that sheet of water, and is not far from the road running down to Manor.

Sometimes the place was used as a resort for hunting parties and fishermen before the land hereabout was all posted with "keep off" signs. Henry Hudson owned it in those days. He is said to have been somewhat eccentric. When he died he left it to his son Charles, and when Charles died the property went to his surviving brothers, Franklin and Ellsworth Hudson, subject to bequests to Mrs. Pauline Wall and her daughter Hannah. Mrs. Wall had been Charles Hudson's housekeeper.

The heirs agreed to sell the property, and Gerald Coventry, a New Yorker interested in theatricals, became the purchaser. He is having the house fixed up and modernized. To bring the building up to modern fire insurance standards they lifted the old-fashioned hearthstone. Under it the old wallet was found.

Albert Davis, who has been acting as Mr. Coventry's representative, was there. He grabbed the find from the workmen, and a dispute arose. Postmaster Dave Arnold was made arbitrator. He looked wise, and said that the Hudson heirs perhaps might have a say. Notary Valentine was then made the custodian of the wallet, which was wrapped in paper and in twine, and wafered and waxed.

IN THE SHOPS.

The swellest thing for a dog collar—for a real dog, that is—is one which has a circle of dog's heads upon it. It is large, finely made, of black leather, with bulldog heads in gun metal standing out an inch or so in relief, and with red eyes. The collar is broad and slopes down a little, and becomes narrower where it is fastened.

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Next to the dog collar for the dog, one of the handsomest things is a belt for a woman. This is of a gray leather with a square-cornered leather covered buckle. The belt is ornamented with peacock feather designs, which have the effect of being painted. These are single feathers dropped upon the belt, with eyes in blue and green.

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Traveling bags marked in the shops have the initials, less often the name, of the owner painted or burned, the latter method being the best, in block letters on the under side of the bag. This is the most usual way, but the lock plate is sometimes engraved.

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Punch bowls which are equally good for lemonade can be had in pretty designs and good size for as low as $6. That is, in porcelain. One of these has pink and yellow roses in delicate tones sprayed over it and a gilt edge. A larger one, which has a foot or standard and comes in a grape design, for some form of the juice of the grape, costs $14. There is a design inside as well as outside of this.

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Doulton ware is usually more or less expensive, but no one who likes anything of a sporting nature will object to paying $22.50 for a handsome Doulton bowl with a hunting scene upon the outside, the riders wearing the English pink coats.

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Condensed milk jar holders, which were in one of the shops the other day, were selling at 75 cents, reduced from $1.50. They were in a pretty fancy design of roses.

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Goblets in the pressed glass Colonial design, which is always good, cost $1 a dozen. Pretty little creamers in the Colonial glass cost only 10 cents each.

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A white lace parasol is mounted upon a cream foundation, with a ruffled edge of cream chiffon around the lower part.

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A pretty little chatelaine watch, with the brooch from which it hungs, are both set with opals. There is a large round opal with rose tints in the cover of the watch, and the pin has a large oval opal with water blue tones, a wreath of gold surrounding it.

***

An opal necklace has seve nopals pendent from a tiny chain of gold. These are not large, and vary slightly in size, the largest being in the centre, with those at the sides growing gradually smaller. They are set a little more than half an inch apart, and at the head of each opal is a pearl reflecting its tones.

***

A pearl stick pin has the pearls in different tones, set in the form of a bunch of grapes, and two leaves, one on either side, are set solidly with diamonds.

***

In a peculiar emerald ring the stone is square, but with the four sides hollowing in, making the corners sharp pointed. The emerald is set in a mass of diamonds forming a broad band at the back and gradually narrowing down to the width of the ring on the under side of the hand. A peculiarity of this ring is that the emerald shows a line of gold around it, and a line of gold shows at the top and bottom of the ring, above and below the diamonds.

Society Library Shows Ancient Books.

The New York Society Library is celebrating this week its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Its rooms at 109 University Place will be open to the public for three days. The organization is famous for its collection of old prints and books, the most ancient and valuable of which have been brought out for the public to see. The library was chartered by George II., and its members always have been members of leading New York families. At the annual meeting of the Trustees, held Tuesday evening, F. Augustus Schermerhorn was re-elected President. The Trustees who have held their positions for years include Frederic J. de Peyster, Frederick Sheldon, Archibald Russell, T. M. Cheeseman, George Winthrop Folsom, Edward King, George B. M. Baldwin, Frederic de Peyster Foster, C. C. Haight, and Mason Armstrong.

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By BASIL KING

Author of "Let Not Man Put Asunder."

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HARPER & BROTHERS - NEW YORK

HORACE S. ELY DEAD.

Well-Known Real Estate Man Succumbs Suddenly to Heart Disease.

Horace S. Ely, President of the corporation of Horace S. Ely & Co., and one of the best-known real estate men in the city, died yesterday morning at his residence, 19 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Ely's death, resulting from heart disease, was very sudden. He had been at his office as recently as last Saturday, and his indisposition during the last two or three days had been looked upon as only temporary.

Mr. Ely was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on Feb. 18, 1832. He spent some of his early years in Ohio and in Connecticut. He came to New York many years ago and entered the real estate office of his uncle, Abner L. Ely, and after the death of the latter, in 1871, continued the business in his own name. He was manager of many large estates and was frequently called upon as expert appraiser and Commissioner.

In 1894 Mr. Ely formed a partnership with Alfred E. Marling, under the firm name of Horace S. Ely & Co., and the firm continued as such until Jan. 1, 1904, when the corporation of Horace S. Ely & Co. was formed with Mr. Ely as President and Mr. Marling as Vice President.

Mr. Ely was a Director in many financial institutions, among them the Real Estate Trust Company, and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and he was a Trustee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Union League, Lawyers', and City Clubs. He leaves a wife and four children. His son, Horace G. Ely, is connected with Horace S. Ely & Co.

OLDEST EX-ASSEMBLYMAN DEAD.

Carlos P. Scovill Was in His One Hundred and First Year.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., April 27.—Carlos P. Scovill, the oldest ex-Assemblyman and ex-State Senator in this State, died this evening at the residence of his son-in-law, H. A. Phillips, in this place, after a brief illness, aged 100 years.

He was born in Collinsville, Lewis County, Feb. 26, 1804. He was elected to the Assembly in 1841 and in 1842, and later to the State Senate. He was elected Judge and Surrogate of Lewis County in 1863, and served eleven years, being retired on reaching the age limit. Mr. Scovill was a passenger on the first train on the Central Railroad run between Albany and Utica in 1834. He leaves two children.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. KRUEGER died in Phoenix, Arizona, yesterday. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gottfried Krueger of Newark. Mr. Krueger had been in the West in search of health for over a year, and his parents, who are ignorant of his death, left Newark Monday, having been summoned to his bedside. He was thirty-eight years of age, and up to about a year ago had acted as his father's secretary. He was for three years the President of the Lyon & Sons Brewing Company of Newark. A widow and three children survive him.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The area of low pressure central in West Virginia Tuesday evening has moved less than 300 miles during the last twenty-four hours. It is central to-night off the Virginia coast, although its influence continues to be felt as far north as New England and westward to the Upper Ohio Valley, where cloudy, rainy weather has continued.

The temperature changes have been irregular and generally unimportant. The rainy weather will continue to-morrow in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region. It will probably clear to-morrow night and Friday will be fair. Showers are indicated for the eastern slope region to-morrow and Friday.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will continue brisk northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh west to southwest; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, becoming southerly, and on Lake Michigan brisk north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk northeast winds and rainy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Charleston to Boston.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Rain to-day, clearing to-night or Friday; brisk northeast to north winds.

New England—Rain to-day, and Friday; brisk northeast winds on the coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	48	47	50
6 A. M.	48	43	46
9 A. M.	54	45	46
12 M.	63	46	48
3 P. M.	65	47	49
6 P. M.	68	46	47
9 P. M.	56	46	46
12 P. M.	53	44	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....47½
Weather Bureau.....46
Corresponding date 1903.....57
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....53

The thermometer registered 44 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 8 A. M. yesterday, the maximum being 48 degrees at 6 P. M. The humidity was 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. BLARNEY CHECK. E. & W.

Tompkins & Tompkins, Attorneys,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

Dullness and Strength Characterized Yesterday's Business—Gold Exports Still Continue.

Dullness and strength characterized yesterday's market, and of the two characteristics the dullness was the more significant. A market which loses activity when prices are bid up does not encourage further operations of the same sort. It looks too much as though buyers were "landed" with the stock which they would be unable to pass along to other buyers. The larger advances yesterday were in the costly coalers, Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna, for example. This seems to give an air of heavy respectability to the rise, but really it casts suspicion upon it, for everybody knows there is little floating stock and the price is easily moved. Brooklyn and Consolidated Gas were strong together. There is no logical reason for this, but then the Remsen bill is not altogether understood. Its promoters in argument use language so variant from the letter of the law that it is a demonstration that the law means something different from its official exposition. The real joker cannot reasonably be expected to be revealed until the law is a statute, and it is safe to talk. Steel was not dull and strong with the market. It was active and soft upon continued talk of check to trade activity, with especial reflection upon the trust's profits. It was said, for instance, that it is not getting its share of the limited supply of orders for rails. Other business was moderate and resulted in a beggarly array of fractional changes. During much of the day traders were devoted to practical jokes of a professional sort, like dealing in Ontario and Western preferred, of which forty shares are afloat, and to selling an automobile.

Further gold engagements make this week's exports a record. The loss is not enough to absorb surplus funds, for the displeasing reason that nobody wants to use the money, either in the stock market or in business. The Union Pacific party is not satisfied to withdraw its deposit of Northern Pacific, although that requires every other Northern Securities shareholder to contribute something to Union Pacific's disproportionate claim in distribution. It now amends its demand to include a proportionate share of the assets besides Northern Pacific. Missouri Pacific joined the ranks of railways reporting bad earnings for April. It will require fortitude to withstand these massed decreases when the month's total is figured. Further details of the March exports show some increase in iron exports. It was thought a bull argument when they were needed at home, but the amount now going out suffices to show that the export is a poor reliance on the present scale of costs.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Int. Paper pf	1½
Am. Smelting pf	1½	Mexican Central	1½
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	M., St. P. & S. M.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	North American	1½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	6	Reading	⅞
Cent. of N. J.	¾	St. L. & S. W. pf	¾
Consol. Gas	2	U. S. Pipe pf	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	⅞
Del., L. & W.	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf	3	Rock Island pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Nat. Biscuit pf	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	¾
Reading 1st pf	½	U. S. Realty pf	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. 5s	1⅜	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	3½	L. & N. gen. 6s	1¾
		N. W. Tel. 4½s	1¾

There were no declines worth noting.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 27	157,022
To date this year	39,958,539
Corresponding date last year	53,840,893

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 27	$2,469,000
To date this year	$214,864,300
Corresponding date last year	$230,486,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
Mexican Lead Co. prsferred stock.
Standard Gas Light Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Conried Metropolitan Opera Co.
Puritan Pure Food Co.

AGAINST O. AND W. TRUST.

Stockholders Want It Retired—Who Sold 500 O. and W. Preferred?

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, received yesterday from Henry Clews and Horace L. Hotchkiss a lengthy letter protesting against the continuance of the voting trust under which the road has been governed for twenty-four years. This trust was created by act of Legislature, and under its terms the trust continues until either all the preferred stock has been retired or until a dividend has been declared on the common stock. There are only forty shares of the preferred stock outstanding, of which twelve are owned by the New York Central. The rest have been lost in the aggregate the signers of the letter, which include many representative firms, represent 186,000 shares of common stock.

President Fowler has agreed to call a special meeting of the Directors to consider the request.

A curious situation resulted on the floor of the Stock Exchange in connection with an order to purchase 500 shares of Ontario and Western preferred. As there are only 40 shares outstanding, some one jokingly sold the 500 to "Harry" Livingston, who had the order. Livingston insisted on getting his stock, and the broker who sold it as a joke had some trouble before Livingston could be persuaded that it was only a joke.

ATCHISON'S KIRBY STOCK SOLD.

Several large lots of the stocks of the Kirby Lumber Company and of the Houston Oil Company sold at auction yesterday. Preferred stock of the Houston Oil Company to the amount of 2,500 shares sold at 18, and 2,500 shares of the common at 5, and equal amounts of the preferred and common stocks of the Kirby Lumber Company sold at 15 and 2, respectively. This stock, it was generally understood, represented the collateral for a loan made to the Kirby Lumber Company by the Atchison Road, which was desirous of securing part of the freight originating at the mills of the Kirby Lumber Company.

The same stock had several times before been offered at auction, but had each time been withdrawn. One explanation of yesterday's sale of these securities was that it was really nothing more than a technical sale for the purpose of vesting title to the stock in the Atchison Road, it having previously held the stock as collateral for its loan.

Boston Trust Company Takes Bank.

BOSTON, April 27.—It was announced today that the Colonial National Bank of this city will be absorbed by the newly organized Commonwealth Trust Company. The plan provides for the liquidation of the bank, and for David J. Lord, its President, to become President of the trust company. The bank's Board of Directors also will serve in a similar capacity in the trust corporation. The trust company will have $1,000,000 capital and a surplus of $500,000.

Bank Offers Clerks Trip to Fair.

The National City Bank addressed a circular to its clerks yesterday offering in addition to the usual two weeks' vacation this Summer, a two weeks' trip to the St. Louis Exposition, with all expenses paid to the clerk who makes between now and June 1 the best suggestions for facilitating the work of the bank, improving existing methods, or for increasing the bank's business. The suggestions must be made in written form and handed to some officer of the bank before the date specified.

New East River Bank President.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the East River National Bank held on Tuesday David Banks was elected President of the bank, and Frederick T. Hume a member of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Raymond Jenkins.

GOLD SHIPMENTS CONTINUE.

Warrant for $40,000,000 Probable Form of Panama Payment.

Additional gold to the amount of $2,000,000 was engaged for export yesterday, making the total to go by to-day's steamer $2,500,000, and the total for the week thus far $9,100,000. Besides the $500,000 being shipped by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Lazard Frères are shipping $1,500,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $500,000. The outflow of gold was considered as a further step in the arrangements preceding the final settlement of the Panama payment. The sterling exchange market here was very irregular, there being at times during the day undue divergence between the rates for various forms of remittance, principally cable transfers and demand, and in addition to this the market here sold off very sharply, which was particularly interesting in view of the continued engagements of gold for export. While the rate for demand sterling here declined sharply, selling as low as 4.8695, there was a corresponding decline in the Paris rate of sterling, which sold down to 25f. 11c., as compared with 25f. 12c. the day before. When sterling exchange some days ago was selling here at 4.8740 the Paris rate was 2c. higher, so that, although the rate has fallen sharply in this market, the relative position of the New York and Paris sterling rates has been practically maintained.

The arrival in Paris of J. P. Morgan, announced in cables from that city, was noticed with interest, and the conclusion was reached that Mr. Morgan's visit just at this time was connected with the final arrangements for the transfer to the Panama Canal Company of the $40,000,000 which it is to receive from the United States in payment for its property. At this end the payment will probably be made in a single warrant for the full $40,000,000 issued by Secretary Shaw and drawn on the Sub-Treasury at New York. This warrant will be the largest that has ever been issued by the Treasury Department.

TO ISSUE BANK MONEY ORDERS.

Executive Council of American Bankers' Association So Decides.

The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association decided yesterday to institute a system of bankers' money orders among members of the association, and in accordance with the decision voted to have a committee of five appointed by the Chairman of the council to make a contract with some surety company to guarantee the orders. The matter is one that has been under consideration for some time by the association, and a strong sentiment has developed that the business of issuing money orders, hitherto confined to the express companies and Post Office Department, is a legitimate department of the banking business.

Clark Williams, Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, was yesterday elected a member of the Executive Council to succeed William Mather of Cleveland, Ohio, resigned. The matter of fixing a place for the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association next Fall will come before the council to-day. It is probable that New York City will be selected for the meeting place.

ENFORCING ARBITRAGE RULING.

Exchange Trying to Prevent Business Between Here and Philadelphia.

Some little discussion was occasioned in Wall Street yesterday by a report that the Stock Exchange authorities proposed to take further steps looking to the prevention of arbitrage business between this city and Philadelphia. It was learned that the present action of the Exchange was merely in the form of a letter that Secretary McClure addressed recently to Philadelphia parties inclosing a copy of the resolution forbidding arbitrage business which the Governors of the Exchange passed a year or more ago.

The practice, it is understood, is one that breaks out in spots every once in a while, under the encouragement of the arbitrage business carried on by a number of brokers in stocks not listed on the Exchange.

Since the Stock Exchange took definite steps to stop the practice with other cities in this country, arbitrage with London has been about the only business of that nature carried on openly.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange voted yesterday to list the following securities:

Citizens' Central National Bank of New York—$1,000,000 additional capital stock, making the amount listed to date $2,550,000.

The Long Island Railroad Company—$10,000,000 guaranteed 4 per cent. refunding mortgage coupon bonds of 1949 for $1,000 and $500, and registered bonds into which such coupon bonds may be converted. The registered bonds may be reconverted into coupon bonds.

American Can Earnings.

The increase in the net earnings of the American Can Company for the past year, incorrectly reported yesterday as amounting to $843,130, amounted in fact to $1,507,709. It was the net sales of the year that increased $843,130.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There was a sale on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 10 shares of Bank of Commerce stock at 208.

It is stated in Cincinnati dispatches that the National Association of Machine Tool Builders has decided to maintain the present schedule of prices on machine tools.

According to Chicago dispatches, the receivers of the Chicago Union Traction have issued certificates of indebtedness amounting to $500,000 to pay interest on the floating debt and to meet other urgent expenses.

The Philadelphia and New York Traction line announces that its through service from Camden to Jersey City will be begun May 10.

Toronto dispatches state that Canadian chartered bank loans for the first time on record have crossed the half-billion-dollar mark, the Government report for the month reporting the total loans and discounts at $500,648,396.

Columbus (Ohio) dispatches state that the exchange of securities of the Appleyard traction lines will be made May 1, and that the consolidated company will be called the Ohio Union Traction Company.

According to St. Louis dispatches, commencing to-morrow the Wabash and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will operate a St. Louis, Indianapolis and Cincinnati through line.

It is stated in Guthrie (Oklahoma) dispatches that the officers and Directors of the Muscogee Union Railroad, incorporated under Oklahoma laws, have filed an increase in the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $7,500,000, and have authorized the construction of 272 miles of road.

It is expected that the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank will begin to-day the delivery of the securities of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railway Company.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the largest mortgage ever placed with a Pittsburg trust company was filed yesterday. It was for $70,000,000, guaranteeing a $25,000,000 bond issue by the Pittsburg Coal Company.

Dispatches from Akron, Ohio, state that incorporation papers for a new bank in Akron will be issued shortly, and when finally organized it will take over the business of the Akron Savings Bank Company, which failed a short time ago.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Business at Standstill, Prices Still Rise.

Regular Pressed Steel Dividends Declared—Offering of Burlington Stock at Auction—Steel Preferred Reacts.

From the fact that during the noon hour of yesterday's session of the stock market the trading amounted to only 10,000 shares can be judged the size of the day's market. The conditions which prevailed are perhaps still more clearly shown by the amusing diversions to which the brokers on the floor gave a considerable part of the day. As far as commission business was concerned it was said to be smaller than at any time during the present year, and that is comparing it with a period notable for its low records. Prices continued to advance in a number of stocks on the small scale commensurate with the size of the trading, but gains of an eighth or a quarter, with trading at such a low ebb, offer little encouragement to the bulls. In some quarters the opinion is held that the worst feature of the market at present is that because of its narrowness it offers no inducement to either bull or bear and so is allowed to stagnate. Even a sharp decline would be welcome were it accompanied by large business.

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Few Stocks Supply Bulk of Trading.

Out of the day's total of 157,022 shares Steel preferred supplied 31,000 shares. Including Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Amalgamated Copper, the only other stocks in which the total exceeded 10,000 shares, the day's four active stocks supplied just about half of the total trading. Steel preferred moved somewhat contrary to the general list, and at the close showed a slight net loss despite the improvement in many other stocks. The influences governing the price of Steel apart from its purely technical position were further discussion of the lessened improvement in the steel trade on one hand, and on the other rumors that large orders for steel rails had been placed within the past few days indicating, if the report were true, a revival of demand in a department of finished product which has suffered perhaps more than any other from the recent iron trade depression.

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Regular Pressed Steel Dividends.

Pressed Steel Car moved about rather erratically, apparently under the influence of differing opinions as to the action to be taken in the afternoon by the Directors of the company in regard to the dividends for the present quarter. After the close of the market it was announced that the regular dividends on both common and preferred had been declared, 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common. There had been some question raised as to the continuation of the common stock dividend, although the more general opinion seemed to be that the dividend would be declared as usual. Those who took this view and bought this stock on the recent decline to 25 had their opinion agreeably confirmed yesterday. Contrary to usage, the Directors of the Pressed Steel Car Company issued no statement of earnings for the quarter. While no official statement was issued on the subject of the withholding of the earnings, it is believed that the omission marks a change in the policy of the company in regard to the publication of its earnings. It is known that for some time there has been some difference of opinion as to the advisability of the company's giving out statements of earnings except in its annual report. The change is chiefly interesting as marking what seems according to general opinion to be a retrogression in corporate management. It will be recalled that the same question was raised some time ago concerning the statements of the United States Steel Corporation, but these statements have been continued as usual.

***

Northern Pacific Dividend Expected.

Northern Pacific stockholders are expecting a quarterly dividend in the near future, the usual time for payment being early in May, and it was said in Wall Street yesterday that the Directors of the company would probably act on the dividend some time during the present week. In connection with the fact that the Northern Pacific is enjoined from distributing dividends to the Northern Securities Company it was suggested yesterday that some plan might be arranged whereby the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company could get an amount equivalent to the dividends despite the prohibition of the court in the Northern Securities case. One plan spoken of was that some institution might buy from the Northern Securities stockholders their rights to the next dividend on Northern Securities or to their share in any dividend that may be declared by the Northern Pacific Company. This would amount to an indirect dividend to the Northern Securities stockholders.

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Burlington Stock Offered at Auction.

Interest was taken in an offering of 250 shares of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stock at the Mulier auction sale of securities yesterday. The stock was not sold, but was bid in at 198¼. The last sale on the New York Stock Exchange of Burlington stock was on Jan. 14 last, when an odd lot sold at 181, since which time a dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been paid. The fact that of the small amount of Burlington stock not pledged under the joint bonds of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads, which acquired a vast majority of the stock of the Burlington Road several years ago, a considerable part is held by the Northern Securities Company added interest to yesterday's offering of Burlington.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

10 shares Central Trust Company, 1925-1930.
20 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 601.
$12,000 Oxford Iron and Nail Company bonds; 2,982 shares Lackawanna Store Association, 50 per cent. paid, and 130 shares Dickson Manufacturing Company, $175 the lot.
50 shares United States Rubber Company common, 14½.
2,500 shares Houston Oil Company of Texas preferred, 18.
2,500 shares Houston Oil Company of Texas common, 5.
2,500 shares Kirby Lumber Company preferred, 16.
2,500 shares Kirby Lumber Company common, 2.
10 shares Sound View Land and Improvement, $500 the lot.
500 shares Greene Reduction Company, 181 per share.
20 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, 175¼.
10 shares Germania Bank, New York, 601.
5 shares National City Bank, 271½.
5 shares Lincoln Trust Company, 330.
2 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, 406.
4 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 355.
5 shares Mount Morris Bank, 214.
29 shares East River National Bank, 189½.
10 shares Bellevilie and Southern Illinois Company preferred, 105.
25 shares National Bank of Cuba, 85.
$3,000 Westchester County Realty Company real estate mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, dus January, 1908, January, 1903, coupons on, $12 the lot.
5 shares United States Trust Company, 1460.
$81,284.16-100 Equitable trust certificate, Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, and Henry E. Howland, as Trustee, $500 the lot.
200 shares Security Warehouse Company, $5 per share.
150 shares the General Building and Construction Company, $50 per share.
$36,000 Brunswick and Birmingham Railroad first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, Jan. 1, 1903, and subsequent coupons attached, (Knickerbocker Trust Company receipt,) 40.
Bond and mortgage, dated April 16, 1901, American Realty Company to Charles E. Orvis and another for $50,000 and interest, covering premises 29, 31, 33, and 35 West Thirty-second Street, and 30, 32, 34, and 36 West Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, New York City, $30,000.
Bond and mortgage, dated Oct. 1, 1901, American Realty Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company for $380,000 and interest, covering same premises as last above stated, $50,000.
Bond and mortgage, dated Nov. 28, 1902, American Realty Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company for $30,000, covering premises 25 West Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, New York City, $5,000.
Deed or equitable mortgage, American Realty Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, dated Nov. 6, 1903, covering parcel of land in the town of Southampton, Suffolk County, N. Y., $500.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., with the last loan at 1¼ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $177,956,621; balances, $13,007,268; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,081,779.

Money on call in London, 1½@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅜. Commercial bills, $4.84¼@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅛ and 5.15⅜ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 1-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@7c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @15c discount. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 27.—There was an increased demand for money in the market to-day. Discounts were steady. The condition of foreign exchange keeps quotations firm. An early reduction in the German bank rate is talked of.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was strong, and fair business was transacted in spite of the settlement. The feature of the market was the buoyancy of high-class investment securities. This was owing to the cheapness of money, which, it is believed, will continue for some time.

Consols were firmer. Home rails were strong.

Americans were dull at first, but improved later and closed firm.

Foreigners were quiet, on the hesitancy shown in the Paris market. Japanese securities were in request. Mexican rails were firm, owing to the traffic increase and to dividend expectations.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 11-16; consols for account, 88 11-16; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 75½; Atchison preferred, 96; Baltimore and Ohio, 81⅞; Canadian Pacific, 120⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32½; Chicago Great Western, 16⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 143¼; De Beers, 19⅜; Denver & Rio Grande, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72½; Erie, 27½; Erie first preferred, 66⅞; Erie second preferred, 42; Illinois Central, 134½; Louisville and Nashville, 111; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 119; Norfolk and Western, 59¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 22¾; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 22⅞; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 32½; Southern Railway, 22¼; Southern Railway preferred, 88; Southern Pacific, 50; Union Pacific, 87⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 57⅝; Wabash, 19¼; Wabash preferred, 39¼; Spanish Fours, 83¾.

Bar silver firm at 25⅝d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 27.—On the Bourse to-day prices were firm, Russians and Internationals advancing. Russian Imperial Fours closed at 91.30. Rio Tinto gained 14f.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 70c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 11c for checks.

BERLIN, April 27.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and values were maintained. Iron shares were strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 27.—The money market is not changed except that it has grown a bit easier perhaps. The supply of funds seems larger than ever and the demand less.

Call loans to-day were 2 to 3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½ to 5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3¾ to 4½ per cent.; clearing house loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 10 to 7 cents discount; clearings, $22,461,197; balances, $2,000,442; sub-Treasury debit, $53,210.

The foreign exchange market is weak, sterling rates have been reduced ¼ to ½ per cent. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.87⅜	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85¼
Commercial	...	4.84¼
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅝
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95
Guilders	.40⅝	.40¾

The stock market continued quiet and developed no pronounced feature. American Telephone was fairly active at 126½, and Sugar continued firm at 128⅜ to 128. Mining stocks were duller than ever.

New Haven and Hartford was in good request and gained ½, to 189¼. Dominion Coal hardened 1, to 66. Maine Central sold at 175. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	73	73	73
2	Atchison pf	93¼	93¼	93¼
136	Boston Elevated	142⅝	141	141¾
113	Boston & Albany	251	250	250
12	Boston & Maine	188¾	188¾	188¾
71	Boston & Providence	301	301	301
22	Maine Central	175	175	175
180	Mass. Elec.	20⅜	20	20
125	Mass. Elec. pf.	73	73	73
273	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189¼	188¾	189¼
151	Union Pacific	85	84⅞	85
62	Union Pacific pf.	92	91½	91½
21	West End	92	92	92
10	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

805	American	126¾	120	120½
40	Cumberland	114½	114½	114½
30	Mexican	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
57	*New England	122½	122½	122½

MISCELLANEOUS.

16	American Ag. Chem. pf.	71½	71	71
1,195	American Pneu. Serv.	5	4¾	5
70	American Pneu. Serv. pf.	19½	10⅝	19½
607	American Sugar	128½	128	128
60	American Sugar pf.	126¾	126¾	126¾
50	American Woolen	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
41	American Woolen pf.	75½	75	75
86	*Edison	240	239½	239½
150	General Electric	162½	162	162
150	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	38	38	38
150	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	77½	76½	77½
1	Mass. Gas	39¾	39¾	39¾
51	Mass. Gas pf.	80¾	80	80
2	Mergenthaler	177	177	177
45	National Bis. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	Pullman	212	211½	211½
45	United Fruit	106	106	106
10	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼
4	U. S. Rubber pf.	64	64	64
112	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10½	10½
1,048	*U. S. Steel pf.	56⅜	55¾	56½

MINING.

50	Adventure	2	2	2
25	Allouez	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,710	Amalgamated	40⅜	40¼	40
100	Arnold	25c	25c	25c
115	Bingham	21½	21¼	21½
2	Cal. & Hecla	465	465	465
50	†Centennial	19	19	19
50	Con. Mercur	36c	36c	36c
145	Copper Range	41¼	40½	41¼
374	Daly-West	25	24	24
300	Dominion Coal	66½	65	66½
90	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
25	Franklin	7⅞	7½	7½
7,600	Granby	4	4	4
300	Guanajuato	1¾	1¾	1¾
158	Mohawk	41	40¾	40¾
550	Montana C. & C.	3½	3¼	3½
200	Old Colony	1	1	1
150	Old Dominion	13	13	13
210	Osceola	56	56	56
55	Parrot	23¼	23¼	23¼
7	Quincy	82	82	82
200	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
105	Shannon	8¼	8	8¼
1	Tamarack	90	90	90
110	Trinity	4	3¾	4
2,000	United States	19¾	19¾	19¾
50	Victoria	3	3	3
100	Winona	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Wolverine	70	70	70

*Ex-dividend. †First installment paid.

New Quarters for Harriman & Co.

Bryan L. Kennelly has leased about three-quarters of the second floor, one flight up, an area 40 by 167, in the building now in course of construction at 111 Broadway, on the former site of the Trinity Building, to Harriman & Co., bankers and brokers, now at 120 Broadway. The lease is for a term of ten years from May 1, 1905. The offices will be decorated and furnished by a Fifth Avenue concern.

NEW SECURITIES SUIT.

E. H. Harriman Files Amended Bill of Complaint—Stock Exchange Disputes.

TRENTON, N. J., April 27.—An amended bill of complaint making the Northern Pacific Railway Company a party defendant was filed in the United States Circuit Court here to-day by E. H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce and others to restrain the proposed plan of distribution decided upon by the Directors of the Northern Securities Company in the carrying out of the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the securities company to be an illegal combination.

Judge Kirkpatrick has made an order permitting the filing of the amended bill and fixing ths first Monday in June for the Northern Pacific Company to make answer thereto.

In the amended bill the complainants note the intention of the Directors of the Northern Securities Company to reduce the capital stock of that corporation by 99 per cent., or to $3,954,000, and assert that after the distribution of all this stock of the railroad companies there will remain in the treasury of the company property of a value in excess of the reduced capital stock of the corporation. The complainants want their share of the residue of money or stock.

Several disputes have arisen over the question as to whether the buyer or seller of Northern Securities should receive the dividends which will accrue to the Northern Securities out of the dividends declared by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroad Companies, but which under the order of the court may not be paid to the securities company. It is understood that the dispute between several firms on this question was submitted to the Stock Exchange, but the proper authorities refused to render a decision.

BALTIMORE BROKERS' FAILURE.

E. N. Morison & Co.'s Debts $748,712; Assets $460,657.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Nathaniel H. Morison and Hillen Jenkins, trading as E. N. Morison & Co., stock brokers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. The schedule shows the firm has debts amounting to $748,712.25 and assets consisting of securities, stocks, bonds, &c., $460,657.87, while unsecured claims amount to $300,410.

The individual application of E. N. Morison to have himself declared a bankrupt shows debts of $82,702.69 and assets nothing. The creditors include Lehman Brothers, New York, $19,939, and Post & Flagg, New York, $32,043, together with a number of Baltimore bank and trust companies. A debt of $6,400 to Johns Hopkins University is secured.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 27.—New York exchange sold in Chicago to-day at 20c. premium. A tardy response to the annual statement of the American Can Company developed in the preferred shares to-day on the local exchange. The price was advanced well over a point to 35⅞ during the morning, and it was intimated that, even though the surplus of the company does not stand at a figure that would seem to guarantee continued dividend payments at the 5 per cent. rate, a speculation of fair size might be forced through manipulation.

During the morning, however, trading was limited. West Chicago stock to the amount of 500 shares changed hand at 38¼. Union Traction preferred was pushed to its low record of 26 during the day on a sale of one share by J. J. Townsend. It seems that friends of the traction company have depressed West Chicago in recent sessions, and, although there is support in Union Traction preferred around 30, retaliation creeps out through occasional pressure by friends of the underlying companies.

Sales on the local exchange:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Can	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	American Can pf.	36	35⅝	36
70	American Radiator	44½	44½	44½
20	American Shipbuilding	21	21	21
4	Chicago City Railway	150	150	150
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	23	23	23
100	Chicago Union Traction	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Chi. Union Traction pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
58	Diamond Match	130	130	130
275	Illinois Brick	4	4	4
630	National Biscuit	42½	42½	42⅝
142	National Biscuit pf.	105½	105	105
5	National Carbon pf.	102½	102½	102½
200	Quaker Oats pf.	73	73½	73
100	Street's Stable Car pf.	86	86	86
25	Swift & Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾
180	United Box Board	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
600	West Chicago	38½	38½	38½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—There was a further shrinkage in to-day's trading. Reading, Pennsylvania, United States Steel preferred, and Consolidated Lake Superior being the only stocks in which sales reached four figures. Prices displayed some irregularity. Lehigh Navigation, in an effort to market 500 shares, declined 1⅝ points. Fractional declines were recorded in Catawissa first preferred, Pennsylvania Salt warrants, and Philadelphia Company, while Pennsylvania Salt ex-warrants were off 2 points. Keystone Watch Case common was up 4 points, and Rochester Railway common 3. A bid of $1.60 was made for the next dividend on Lehigh Navigation. At auction to-day 8,500 shares of Gonopah Mining stock sold at 10½—a full point above the day's market price on curb. Total sales, 12,711 shares; $104,900 bonds. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
195	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Brook. Rapid Transit	46½	46½	46½
310	Cambria Steel	20½	20	20
37	Catawissa	59	59	59
1,900	Con. Lake Superior	15-16	⅞	⅞
100	Con. Lake Superior pf.	4½	4½	4½
5	Con. Traction of N. J.	65	65	65
300	Erie	26½	26½	26½
16	Fourth St. Natl. Bank	261½	261½	261½
9	Keystone Watch	99	99	99
20	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37	37	37
505	Lehigh Navigation	76¾	75	75
1,102	Penn. R. R.	58 15-16	58⅝	58 15-16
50	Penn. R. R.	85	85	85
448	Penn. Salt warrants	7¾	7¾	7½
35	Philadelphia Traction	96	95¾	95¾
718	Philadelphia Electric	5 7-16	5 5-16	5 7-16
210	Philadelphia Co.	39¼	38¾	38¾
210	Phila. Rapid Transit	13½	13½	13½
2,800	Reading	22 9-16	22½	22 7-16
100	Rochester Passenger	102	102	102
700	Southern Pacific	48¾	48½	48¾
500	Tidewater Steel	½	½	½
10	United Cos. of N. J.	264	264	264
68	United Gas Imp.	83¼	83¼	83¼
79	Union Traction	40¾	40¾	40¾
2,200	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅜	55¾	56¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—The market was firm to-day, with a good demand for investment bonds, and changes in prices were as a rule for the better. The transactions amounted to 359 shares of stock and $110,400 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

| Sales. |

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday the outside market did not show the same diversity as on the previous day, and there was very little activity shown except in the bond list. Up to a few minutes of the close there had been no sales of Northern Securities, but at the last mnment a few hundred shares sold at an advance of ⅛. American Can preferred was more active and gained ⅝ nn sales of 1,100 shares. Greene Consolidated Cnpper was weak and dropped ½, to 15⅝, closing at the lowest. No other copper stock was traded in, but the prices remained firm.

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BOND DEPARTMENT.—The number of bonds traded in continued large, and two had a big rise in price. Brnnklyn Union Gas debenture 6s moved upward in sympathy with the stock on the board, and $22,000 of the bonds sold between 177 and 182, which is a net gain of 4 pointe. United States Steel 5s, Series A, sold at 105½, whioh is a gain of 3½ from the last reported sale on the curb, made several weeks ago, since which time the price has been steadily rising.

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UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING.—The initial trading in the new preferred stock of the United States Shipbuilding occurred yesterday, with 100 shares changing hands at 40, and 30 was bid at the clnse, with no stock nffered.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follnws:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	American Can	4¼	4	4⅛
1,135	American Can pf	*36	35½	35⅝
45	American Chicle	91½	91½	91½
500	Am. Writing Paper	3½	3¼	3½
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
80	Borden's Cond. Milk	118½	118½	118½
1,000	Con. Lake Superior	13-16	⅝	⅝
100	Con. Refrigerating	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
3,100	Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
12	Houston Oil	2½	2½	2½
12	Houston Oil pf	15½	15½	15½
300	Interborough R. T	108½	108½	108½
250	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	10⅞	10¾	10¾
500	Light, Fuel & Power	42½	42½	42½
150	Meckay Companies	24	24	24
300	Northern Securities	99	98⅞	99
18	Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78½	78½	78½
50	Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	18½	18½	18½
100	Tonopah Mining of Nev	9	9	9
100	U. S. Shipbuilding pf, new, when issued	40	40	40
100	Universal Fire Ex	9¾	9¾	9¾

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	American Thread 4s	78½	78¼	78¼
10,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	74½	74	74½
5,000	Am. T. & T. 5% notes	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
22,000	Ilkiyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	182	177	182
10,000	J. C., Hob. & Pat. 4s	71	71	71
1,000	Nassau Electric 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼
20,000	Seaboerd Air Lins 3-yr. 5s, when issued	88	88	88
2,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. Series A	105½	105½	105½
10,000	Wasb. Ry. & Elec. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼

*Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quntatinns nf stocks compare as follows with the clnsing prices of Tuesday:

	April 27. Bid.	Asked.	April 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	53	54½	53	54½
American Can	4⅛	4¼	4	4⅛
American Can pf	35¾	36	35¾	36
American Chicle	93	94	90	93
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89½	90⅝	89½	90⅝
American Malting 6s	101	102½	101¼	102¼
Am. Steel Foundries	25	26	25	26
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	84	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	14⅜	15	14¼	14½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	74	75	73½	74½
Autcmatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lemer	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	118	118½	117¾	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper		⅛		⅛
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	62	50	62
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf	10	8	10	8
Central Foundry 6s	51	53	51	53
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	¾	½	¾	½
Con. Lake Superior	11-16	13-16	13-16	15-16
Con. Laks Superior pf	4	5	3½	4½
Con. Refrigerating	3¾	4	3½	4
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10	11½	10	11½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4	3½	4
Cuba Company	$50,000	..	$50,000	..
Cuba R. R. pf	30	..	30	..
Cuba R. R. 6s	80	..	80	..
Cuban 6s of 1890	97½	98¼	97½	98¼
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Meckinac pf	90	95	90	95
Domion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	24	25	24	25
Electric Boat pf	61	65	61	65
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	1	⅝	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	5½	5¾	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf	8¾	10	8¾	10
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	39	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	½	5⅝	½
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	167	174	165	174
Greene Con. Cop	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	110	116	110	110
Hackensack Meadows	19½	19½	18½	19½
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	75	85	75	85
Havana Tobacco	20	29	20	29
Havana Tobacco pf	38	40	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	2½	3½	2½	3½
Houston Oil pf	18½	..	18½	..
Inter. Rapid Transit	107½	108¼	107½	109
Inter. Mer. Marine	4	4¾	4	4¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	80	50	80
International Salt	9½	10	9½	10
International Salt 5s	40	41	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s & int.	102	103½	102	103½
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
International Silver	..	10	..	10
International Silver pf	..	50	..	50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	68	..	68	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65	..	65	..
Lanston Monotype	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	42½	43	39⅞	40¼
Mackay Companies	23	24	24	24½
Mackay Companies pf	66	68	67	68¼
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Mexican Gov. 5s	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	6	7½	6	7½
Mo. Pacific 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
National Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	68	71	68	71
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	134	132	134
Northern Securities	99¾	99	98⅛	99
Northern Securities stub	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Otis Elevator	28	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	86	90	86	89
Pacific Pack. & Nav	⅛	½	⅛	½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	1	2	1	2
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78½	80	78½	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	23	25½	23	25½
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	115	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf	101	102	100½	102
Safety Car Heat	182	190	182	190
Seaboard Air Line	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf	18½	19	18⅞	19¼
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	87	88	87¼	88
Seab. A. L. ctfs., 30% pd.	105	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Simpson-Crawford	..	80	..	80
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	..	60	..	60
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5¼	0
Standard Milling pf	20	24	22	25
Standard Milling 5s	74	78	75	78
Standard Oil	629	634	626	635
Storage Power	⅛	¼	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev	8½	10	8¾	9¼
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Pot. pf	85	90	85	90
Trenton Potteries deb	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅝	¾	11-10	13-10
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¼
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105	106	105	106
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104	106	104	100
United Box Board	1⅞	2	1¾	2½
United Box Board pf	12¼	13	12¼	13
United Copper	5	6¼	5	6¼
United Cables pf	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2⅞	4½	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Rubber 5% notes	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
U. S. Ship., new, w. i.	30	40	5	40
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	30	..	30	60
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects	23	26	23	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E	105	106	105	106
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F	105	106	105	106
Universal Tobacco	¼	1	¼	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9¾	10	9¾	10
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	93¾	94	93⅞	94¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7½	8	7½	8
Worth. Pump pf	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100¾
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101⅜
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City R. R	221½	223	221½	223
Central Park, N. & E.	202	208	202	208
Con. Traction of N. J	63½	65	63½	65
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼

	April 27. Bid.	Asked.	April 26. Bid.	Asked.
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry	50	58	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	71	71½	70½	71
Nassau Electric 4s	80½	80½	70½	80
New Orleans Railways	8	10	8	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	30	28	30
New Orleans 4½s	75	80	75	80
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	71	72	70½	71½
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	42	43	42	..
St. Louis Transit	11¾	13	11¾	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R	173	178	173	178
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
29th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	66½	67	66½	67
United Rys. of St. Louis	52	55	53	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric	10½	..	11	13
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	49½	50	49½	51
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	76¼	76½	76⅛	76½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48¼	40	48¼	49
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	90	92	90	92
Bay State Gas	¼	5-16	¼	5-16
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	182	185	176	180
Buffelo Gas	4	4½	4	4½
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾	..	12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	63	66	63	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas. of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	31	32	30	32
Denver Gas 5s	75	80	74	77
Denver Ges 6s	100	101	100	101
Hudson County Gas	62½	63½	62	63
Hudson County Gas 5s	104	104½	104	104½
Indianapolis Gas	69	70	60	70
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutuel Gas	260	290	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾
N. Y. & E. R. Ges Co. 1st 5s	100½	111	105½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas co. 5s	100	103	106	108
N. Y. & Richmand Gas	84	..	3¾	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	104	103	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95	93	95
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	..	108	..
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106	..	106	..
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	90½	92	90½	92

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105⅞	105⅞
2s, c., 1930	105⅝	105¾
3s, r., 1918	106½	107
3s, c., 1918	107¼	108¾
3s, 1918 sm	105½	..
4s, r., 1907	107½	108
4s, c., 1907	107½	108
4s, r., 1925	133½	..
4s, c., 1925	134½	..
D. C. 3-65s	119	..
Philippine 4s	110	..

Adams Exp	220	226
Alb. & Sus	225	..
Alls. & Ches	148	..
Allis-Chalm.	6½	8¾
Am. Coal	180	210
Am. Cot. O.	29¾	30½
Am. D. Tel.	23	28
Am. Exp.	135	190
Am. Gr. Tw.	6	7
A. H. & L.	3⅝	4½
A. H. & L. pf	15¾	17¾
Am. Lin. Co.	8	9
A. L. Co. pf.	28	31
A. M. Co.	3	4
Am. Snuff	115	110
Am. Sug. pf	134	127
A. T. & C.	86½	88
A. T. & T.	126	127
Am. Tob. pf.	130	139½
Ann Arbor	24	27
Atl. C. L.	100	..
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
Bruns. City	5⅞	6⅞
B., R. & P.	115	123
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..
Butterick Co.	48½	50
Canada So.	64	65
C. & S. A. Tel.	103	104
Ches. & O.	31¼	32
C. & A. pf.	81	82½
C., B. & Q.	180	..
C. & R. I. pf.	121	129
C. G. W.	25	27
A.	67	69¾
C. G. W. 1st pf.	85	90
C., I. & L. pf.	..	90
C. & N. W.	169½	171
C. St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	175
C. T. & T. pf.	18	18½
Chi. U. Tr.	5⅜	5⅝
C. U. T. pf.	30¾	31
C., C., C. & St. L.	74	76
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	120
C., L. & W.	59	60
C., L. & W. pf.	..	80
Clev. & P.	178	..
Clev. & P. pf.	113	122½
C. F. & I.	31¾	32¼
C. F. & I. pf.	..	64
Col. South.	16	17
C. S. 1st pf.	53	54
C. & H. C. & Iron	12½	13¼
Com. Cable	195	196
Consol. Coal	60	..
C. T. Co. pf.	109¼	110½
Corn P. Co.	13¾	13⅞
C. P. Co. pf.	77	72
D. & H.	201½	21
D. & S. W. pf.	1	2
D. M. & Ft. D.	18	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	09	..
Det. South.	8½	9½
Det. So. pf.	17½	19½
Dul. S. S. & A.	64	68
Dia. Match	129	132
Dist. Sec.	22	23
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7¾	8
Erie	24	..
Erie 2d pf.	41¼	41½
Ev. & T. H.	56	60
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78
Ft. W. & D. City	40¼	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	96
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. ctf.	170	180
Gt. Valley	68	71
Homestake	49½	52
Ill. C., I. L.	103	..
Int. P. Co.	11½	11¾
Int. Power	20	21¾
Int. S. P.	38½	39
I. S. P. pf.	74	76
Iowa Cent.	18	19
Iowa C. pf.	35	37
Jot. & Sprfld.	175	..
Kan. & M.	24½	28
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	67	68

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	556	547	540
3d week April	$98,793	$99,092	$89,605
From July 1	4,250,002	4,025,447	3,632,982
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
3d week April	96,458	131,308	111,740
From July 1	4,762,248	4,942,735	4,459,205
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week April	44,397	47,418	49,131
From July 1	2,067,795	2,182,598	2,116,991
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
3d week April	641,576	638,815	584,197
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week April	100,213	140,213	121,173
From July 1	5,094,398	4,607,456	4,179,045
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
3d week April	11,059	10,376	12,970
From July 1	406,089	444,463	468,127
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,722	5,305	5,182
3d week April	629,000	693,000	615,000
From Jan. 1	12,037,903	11,948,088	10,048,299
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week April	30,000	25,000	16,000
From Jan. 1	520,290	382,128	179,227
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week April	8,220	9,441	9,978
From July 1	373,604	452,249	457,038
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week April	20,107	21,069	20,116
From July 1	1,069,136	996,290	923,844
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week April	64,123	54,188	47,543
From July 1	2,642,092	2,589,146	761,538
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for March—			
Gross earnings	642,919	632,272	516,540
Expenses	367,774	358,850	326,865
Net earnings	275,145	273,422	189,675
Gross, 9 months	5,695,173	5,407,894	4,706,033
Expenses	3,256,480	3,123,185	2,710,182
Net, 9 months	2,406,693	2,344,709	1,991,850
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for March—			
Gross earnings	1,657,826	1,603,769	1,434,081
Expenses	1,067,413	1,016,340	929,513
Net earnings	590,413	587,429	504,568
Gross, 9 months	14,299,907	12,985,059	12,478,825
Expenses	9,465,572	7,084,428	7,786,468
Net, 9 months	4,834,335	4,100,631	4,692,357
DETROIT & MACKINAC for March—			
Gross earnings	75,866	103,247	93,282
Exp. and taxes	51,457	52,902	47,432
Net earnings	21,409	50,345	45,850
Gross, 9 months	717,146	692,644	640,214
Exp. and taxes	484,844	466,902	457,923
Net, 9 months	232,302	225,742	182,281

LAKE CHAMPLAIN & MOHIAH for the quartsr ended March 31—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	27,484	21,948	5,536
Op. expenses	19,800	20,909	*1,103
Net earnings	7,678	1,039	6,639
Other income	78	54	24
Total income	7,756	1,093	6,663
Fixed charges	694	694	....
Surplus	7,062	399	6,663

*Decrease.

The general balaoce sheet shows: Cash on hand, $2,686; profit and loss surplus, $5,674.

OLEAN STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	10,246	16,581	2,685
Op. expenses	12,182	9,534	2,648
Net earnings	7,064	7,047	37
Other incoms	1,725	661	1,064
Total incoms	8,809	7,708	1,101
Charges	7,356	5,885	*430
Surplus	1,453	1,883	*430

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet shows: Cesh on hand, $870, and a profit and loss surplus of $31,232.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing the conditions in the iron trade, The Iron Age says in its issue nf today:

There is no truth in the reports that the United States Steel Corporation bave purchased any Bessemer pig during the past week for May delivery. We understand that the corporation is now producing pig iron at the rate of 175,000 tons per week, or more than ever before in its history. It looks as though all of the outside iron contracted for this month, about 50,000 tons, will be delivered, with possibly the exception of one or two small lots. It seems to be the policy of the corporation to keep the supply of pig iron close to the actual requirements in spite of a low stock, which does not even reach 150,000 tons, all kinds of pig iron included.

From nearly all the main distributing markets comes the complaint of dullness in pig iron, with, however, little actual pressure to sell.

The contract for the first lot of castings for the Pennsylvania tunnel has not yet been placed. Some leading founders have practically withdrawn, because they decline to meet the prices which it is intimated have been named. Rumor has it that $27 per net ton for the finished tunnel sections has been bid.

Employment in the heavier lines of finished iron and steel continues light, and yet the tonnage of steel which goes into consumption is enormous. It is stated that the leading interest is producing from 185,000 to 187,000 tons of ingots per week, against a record in the boom days of rail, plate, and beam consumption of 216,000 tons in one week. This is due to the enormous demend in the lighter products.

The starting of the Pencovd steel works and rolling mills is of some significance to the Eastern iron trade. It le of interest to note that one of the principal contracts which it will work on is for 7,000 tons of bridges for Japan, ths contract baving been taken by the American Bridge Company six months ago.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, April 27, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,120	Amal. Copper	48¾	49	48¾	49
50	Am. Car & F.	17¾	17¾	17½	17½
100	Am. Car & F. pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
20	Am. Cot. Oil	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
1,050	Am. Locomotive	18½	18¾	18½	18½
10	Am. Smeltlng	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
1,900	Am. Sugar	128½	128½	127¾	127¾
2,240	A., T. & S. F.	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼
20	A., T. & S.F. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,720	Balt. & Ohio	79¾	80	79¾	79¾
3,530	Brook. R. T	46¾	47¼	46¾	47
100	Chi. & Alton	38½	38¾	36½	38¼
100	Chi. & Gt. W.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
4,850	C., M. & St. P.	144¾	144½	144	144½
40	Consol. Gee	209	209½	209	209½
350	Erie	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	Erie 1st pf	85	85	85	85
40	Louis. & Nash	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Manhattan	142½	142½	142½	142½
90	Met. Street	113	113¼	113	113¼
640	Mex. Central	6	6¼	5¾	6¼
10	M., K. & Tex	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
980	Mo. Pac	93	93½	92¾	93
2,170	N. Y., O. & W	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
60	Norf. & West	58½	58½	58½	58½
4,380	Pennsylvania	117¾	118	117¾	117¾
1,960	Reading	44¾	45	44¾	45
20	Rep. Steel	7	7	7	7
30	Rep. Steel pf	42	42	42	42
170	Rock Island	23¾	23½	23¼	23¾
1,840	Southern Pac	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼
10	Southern Ry	21½	21½	21¼	21½
170	Tenn. Coal & I	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¼
40	Texas & Pac	23	23½	23	23½
5,460	Union Pac	84⅞	85⅞	84⅞	85
80	U. S. Leather	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
200	U. S. Rubber	15	15	15	15
420	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
33,870	U. S. Steel pf	56⅝	56⅝	55¾	56¼
10	Va. Car. Chem	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
50	Wabash	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Wabash pf	38½	38⅝	38½	38½

72,420

BONDS.

| Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS.

WEST—DWELLINGS—SIDE

16th St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories, two baths; 20x100; all improvements; price, $15,000.

19th St., Near 8th Av.—Three stories, 21x52; rental, $1,300; mortgage, $11,000; price, $16,500.

20th St., Near 8th Av.—Three stories; size, 20x90; all improvements; price, $15,000.

22d St., Near 8th Av.—Four stories, 11 rooms; rental, $1,800; price only $20,000.

34th St., Near 8th Av.—Four stories, 14 rooms; size, 17x99; price, $28,500.

57th St., Near 8th Av.—Four stories, (elegant;) size, 25x100; price only $36,000.

64th St., Adjacent Columbus.—Four stories, 11 rooms; 3 baths; 18x100; price, $21,000.

76th St., Adjacent Columbus.—Four stories, 15 rooms; 19 foot; all improvements; price, $24,000.

94th St., Adjacent Riverside.—Three stories; 18x102; all improvements; price only $23,000; bargain.

88th St., Near Columbus.—Three stories, 13 rooms; all improvements; price only $18,000, (sacrifice.)

94th St., Near Columbus.—Four stories; all improvements; mortgage to suit; price only $15,000.

121st St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories; 17x100; rental, $1,000; mortgage, $10,000; price, $12,500.

123d St., Near 7th Av.—Three stories; 19x100; 12 rooms; 3 baths; price, $17,500.

128th St., Near Lenox Av.—Three stories; size, 20x100; price, $9,500, (ground worth this.)

132d St., Near Lenox Av.—Three stories; 19x100; price, $8,000, (ground worth this.)

West End Av., Adjacent 88th St.—Three stories; 19 foot; exposed plumbing; price, $21,000.

WEST—FLATS—SIDE

20th St., Adjacent 7th Av.—Three stories; 22x93; exposed plumbing; price only $15,000.

20th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double;) excellent condition; first mortgage, $22,000; price, $34,000.

70th St., adjacent Columbus.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; guaranteed rental, $4,100; price, $37,000.

83d St., near Columbus.—Superior double Flat, 33x100, seven rooms and bath; price, $20,000.

102d St., near Columbus.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $2,800; improvements; price, $25,000.

103d St., near Columbus.—Five stories, (double,) 27x103; rental, $3,200; improvements; price, $30,500.

105th St., near Broadway.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $2,900; improvements; price, $28,500.

113th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 34x100; mortgage, $32,000; price, $39,000.

116th St., near Lenox.—Five stories, (double,) two stores, 27x100; rental, $3,700; price, $34,000.

122d St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 34x100; rental, $4,800; price, $45,000.

129th St., near 7th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,200; improvements; price, $27,000.

131st St., near Lenox Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,100; mortgage, $24,000; price, $28,000.

133d St., near Lenox Av.—Five stories, (double,) size, 25x80; rental, $2,600; price, $22,000.

138th St., near Lenox.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental, $2,000; improvements; price, $18,000.

7th Av., near 23d.—Four stories, store; size, 22x78; terms satisfactory; price, $26,000.

7th Av., near 112th.—Five stories, (double,)) two stores; improvements; rental, $4,800; price, $42,000.

8th Av., adjacent 19th St.—Five stories, 21x100; improvements; price only $40,000.

8th Av., near 34th.—Three stories; large store; size, 18x100; price only $38,000.

EAST—DWELLINGS—SIDE.

19th St., near Irving Place.—Three stories, size 20x75; price only $20,000.

51st St., near 3d Av.—Three stories, size 19x100; price only $11,500.

53d St., adjacent Madison Av.—Four stories, size 16x100; price only $40,000.

57th St., near 3d Av.—Three stories, size 20x100; price only $17,000.

57th St., near 1st Av.—Three stories, size 17x100; price only $10,000.

94th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 15x100; recently renovated; price only $16,500.

72d St., near Lexington.—Four stories; excellent condition; size 19x102; price only $25,000.

73d St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 20x101; price only $13,500.

78th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 19x102; price only $13,000.

85th St., near Park.—Three stories, size 18x102; price only $15,500.

94th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size 19x100; price only $13,000.

104th St., near Lexington.—Three stories, size, 17x100; price only $7,500.

118th St., near 2d Av.—Three stories, size 17x100; price only $7,500.

Lexington Av., near 72d St.—Three stories, size 20x80; price only $22,000.

Lexington Av., near 72d St.—Four stories; exposed plumbing; two baths; price $17,500.

EAST—FLATS—SIDE.

19th St., near Irving Place.—Five stories, full lot; guaranteed rental $4,320; price $37,000.

22d St., adjacent 2d Av.—Five stories (triple,) 25x100; rental $2,700; improvements; price $27,500.

52d St., Near 2d Av.—Four stories; rental $1,300 absolute; price only $12,500.

55th St., near 2d Av.—Five stories; all improvements; price only $18,000.

69th St., near 2d Av.—Superior double flat, 28x100; mortgage $18,000; price $24,500.

75th St., near 3d Av.—Four stories; always rented; price only $12,000.

75th, adjacent Park.—Five stories (double,) 27x100; rental $3,100; mortgage $20,000; price $30,000.

75th St., Near 3d Av.—Four stories (double;) rental $1,300; excellent condition; price $13,000.

82d St., adjacent Lexington.—Five stories (double,) store, 26x102; rental $2,800; price $27,500.

87th St., adjacent Lexington.—Elegant double flat, 26x100; mortgage to suit; price $18,500.

87th St., Adjacent Park Av.—Four stories; all improvements; exposed plumbing; price $17,000.

88th St., Adjacent Park.—Five stories, (triple,) 26x100; rental $2,400; price only $23,500.

80th St., Adjacent Park.—Five stories, (double,) 28x100; rental, $2,700; price only $26,000.

90th, Adjacent Park.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; excellent condition; rent $3,500; price $32,000.

101st St., Adjacent 5th Av.—Five stories, (double,) 25x100; rental $3,100; price $29,000.

106th St., Near Lexington.—Four stories; rental $1,200; all improvements; price $12,000.

113th St., Near 3d Av.—Five stories, (double,) 26x100; rental $2,600; improvements; price $24,500.

113th St., Near Lexington.—Five stories, (triple,) 25x100; rental $3,100; price only $28,000.

116th St., Near 3d Av.—Five stories, (double,) 20x100; rental $3,300; improvements; price $32,000.

118th St., Near Park—Four stories, 20x100; rental $1,200; price only $12,000.

120th St., Adjacent Park.—Four stories; elegant; exposed plumbing; price only $11,000.

121st St., Adjacent Madison.—Four stories, size 20x100; price only $13,500.

122d St., Adjacent Mount Morris Park.—Five stories, (double,) 27x100; excellent condition; price $26,500.

123d St., Adjacent Mount Morris Park.—Four stories, 19x100; rental $1,300; price $13,500.

130th St., Adjacent Madison.—Five stories, (triple;) all improvements; rent $2,500; price $25,000, (bargain.)

2d Av., Near 44th St.—Four stories; first mortgage $8,500; price only $12,500, (cheap.)

EAST—CORNERS—SIDE.

Attractive Lexington Av. Corner, (Neighborhood 89th St.)—Three stories, improvements; 21x75; price only $23,500.

Prominent 2d Av. Corner, (Best Location.)—26x100; four stories; rental $2,100; price $30,000.

Attractive 2d Av. Corner, (Neighborhood 86th.)—Four stories; 27 foot front; improvements; price $30,000.

3d Av. Corner, (Neighborhood 106th.)—Five stories, 26x90; absolute rental $3,600; price $36,000.

John Finck, 141 Broadway.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT IN 87TH AV.—Triple flats with stores; 12 rooms on each floor; four rooms and bath in each apartment; open plumbing; first-class condition; mortgage, $18,000 at 4½ per cent; second mortgage, $2,000 at 6 per cent; rent over $3,000; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Lexington Av., Corner. 5-story, 4 stores, 4 families on each floor; price, $56,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway. Near 125th St.

74th St., Near 2d Av.—Twelve-room tenement. $22,500; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., Near 1st Av.—Four-story tenement. $17,000; rents $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$5,000 equity in west side Harlem property to exchange for good paying flat up-town, at once. Morris Diamond, 13 East 125th.

5-story three-family flats; 100th St., near Madison Av.; rent, $3,042; price, $28,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2649 B'way, 101st St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near L station; price $44,000; mortgage $30,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

West 116th, near 7th Av. and underground station; 5-story double, 32 front; great future; $44,000. Welsberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

We have a number of very cheap private houses in different locations for sale. Apply Welsberger & Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$2,500 Cash.—5-story double tenement, according new law, near 3d Av. and 160th St.; full commission. Union Construction, 259 William St.

54th St., Near Amsterdam. | 5-story, 15 families; steam; price, $33,000; rent, $3,640; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

50th St., Near Amsterdam. | 5-story, 15 families, hot water; price, $33,000; mtg., $20,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Extra wide building in 10th St., 5th to 6th Av.; price, $67,500; free and clear. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

$500,000 for mortgage loans, city and suburban. James E. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

For Sale.—Full lot below 23d, near 7th Av., $14,200. Duross, 155 West 14th.

16th St., Near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Avenue B, Near 3d—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents $3,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., Near 1st.—Twelve-room tenement. $18,000; rents $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Plot 50x95; Perry St. dwellings; can be bought right. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Four-story house, 167 West 98th St.; rent, $600. G. W. Fauning, 505 Fifth Av.

A Bargain.—Small west side dwelling. Martin & Schnoonsees, 627 9th Av.

West 117th St.—Triple flat; price, $32,000; rents $3,492. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—TO LET.

$3,000 CASH

over mortgage purchases handsome three-story high-stoop dwelling in the Seventies, near West End Av.; all improvements; three-story extension; open plumbing; two tiled bathrooms; attractivsly decorated; great bargain.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

In the Eighties; excellent block; handsome three-story brownstone dwelling, 20x100; all latest improvements; modern decorations; two tiled bathrooms; parquet floors throughout; immediate possession; offer wantsd.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Palatial five-story American basement dwelling, ona of the finest corners in the Eighties; parquet floors, four bathrooms, handsomaly decorated, 25 feet wide, 21 rooms; for sale at an attractive figure. Full particulars.

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One of the finest blocks; four-story high-atoop brownstone, 18x100, with extension; first-class condition; exposed plumbing; asking $30,000; offer considerd.

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Dwelling, near West End Av., in 80's, exceptionally attractive; every improvement; latest decorations; parquet floors throughout; two tiled bathrooms; exposed plumbing; chandeliers of latest design; ready for occupancy; price, $20,000.

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WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,

three-story and basement brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, between 7th and 8th Avs., about 140th St.—6 rooms and bath to each apartment; first-class condition; hot water supply; open plumbing; first mortgage, $17,000 at 5% for 3 years; second mortgage, $3,000 at 5% for 3 years; rent over $2,800; price, $26,250. LEVY BROS. No. 110 West 135th St.

CORNER INVESTMENT.

Central Park West corner; seven-story apartment house, all rented; nets 13 per cent; will accept smaller property as part payment.

BLOODGOOD, DE SAULLES & TALBOT,
542 FIFTH AV., CORNER 45TH ST.

Two fine triple flats, 4 rooms and bath to each apartment, bstween 8th and Edgecomba Avs., north of 135th St.; first mortgage, $20,500 at 5 per cent, for 3 years; second mortgage, $2,500 at 6 per cent, for two years; rent about $3,100; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

J. P. WHITON-STUART,
REAL ESTATE,
REMOVES MAY 1st
TO 576 FIFTH AVE.

ANXIOUS TO SELL four-story 20-foot dwelling in 80th St., near Columbus Av.; open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout; a bargain. LOUIS A. RIPLEY, Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

Elegant 7-story elevator apartment vicinity Lexington Av. and 94th, $57,500; rental $9,400; equity $10,000; East 125th, 5-story double, 2 stores; 2d Av., near 38th, stors and brick tenement; many other properties. Loans. W. A. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

Bargain.—3-story and basement brownstone house in East 123d St.; 11 rooms and bath; mtge. $4,000, 4%; price, $7,000; will take half cash; can be seen by appointment only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

ESTATE MUST BE CLOSED. Bargains, two 5-story double flats in the West Eighties, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Sure Income.—Business, 6-story, 50x100; leased to ona tenant for 10 years for $6,500; price $75,000; mortgage $40,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Avenue, 31 Nassau Street.

Bargain guaranteed, 25th St., near 3d Av.; 4-story flat, with store; size 20x98; absolute rental $1,450; price only $12,000; (ground itself easily worth $13,000.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD, 20-foot Dwelling, in 50th St., cheap. LOUIS A. RIPLEY, Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

71st St., West.—New 4-story American basement dwelling, 25x65x102; parlors and foyers; 10 sleeping rooms, 3 baths; elegant finish; $45,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Great Opportunity.—132d St., near Madison, 27.6x100, 5-story triple; all improvements, except steam heat; price, $27,500. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

West 111th St., Near 8th Av.—33-foot 5-story tenement; rents $4,800; price $45,000. Knapp & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., 142d St.; Phone 333 M'side.

Three triple flats on Washington Heights, 33.4x100 each; all modern improvements; $4,700 rent each; price, $43,500. Harlem, 404 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—7-room cottege, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

One west side, 6-story elevator house, 50x100; rents $10,500; price $90,000; mortgages $65,000. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

Near Central Park West, 27x100; rent $3,850; asking $30,000; mortgage $25,000 at 4½%. Edward C. Williams, 1,910 Seventh Av., 31 Nassau St.

Detached 2-family house, 15 large light rooms; choice neighborhood; full lot; immediate possession to quick buyer. Owner, 1354 Prospect Av.

West side triple flat, no steam, best condition; rent $3,240 guaranteed; price $30,000; mortg. $26,000, 5 per cent. Morris Diamond, 13 E. 125th.

Fine corner plots on 7th Av., near Carnegie Hall, for high-class improvement; hotel, studio building, &c. C. H. Bachem, 44 Broadway.

A new 17-room house; two bathrooms; hardwood trim; price, $21,500; liberal terms. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Lenox Av., Near 136th St.—Two 27-foot modern 5-story flats, 5 rooms, bath; $28,000 each. Sugarman, 404 Lenox Av.

Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story cold water flat, 2 stores; rent, $1,032; price, $17,500. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Adjoining Lenox Av., vicinity of 130th St., a double flat, 30x99.11; ranges and boilers; price, $23,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

108th St., Near Central Park West.—5-story triple 25-foot front; price $82,000; rents $3,636. Knapp & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

West 98th St.—5-story, cold-water, double flat; 28-foot front; price $27,000; rent $2,900. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

99th St., Near Columbus Av.—5-story, triple, 25-foot front; price $30,000; rent $4,136. Knap & Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

105th St., Near Columbus.—5-story double; cold water; 30 foot; price $44,000; rents $4,700. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av.

West 70th St., Near Amsterdam Av.—5-story double; price $53,000; rents $5,640. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (142d.)

83d St., Near Columbus.—4-story cold-water flat; 33-foot front; price $26,500; rents $2,800. Knap & Co., 1,663 Ammsterdam Av.

19th St., Near 9th Av.—Cold-water flat; rents $1,600; price $14,500. Knap & Co., 1,663 Amsterdam Av., (142d St.) Phone 333—Morningside.

We want particulars of properties for waiting customers. Weisberger & Heina, 1,940 7th Av.

Av. "A," Near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradhurst Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

DON'T WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tansments; profitable investments. Call or addrsss Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

ATTENTION. Bargains—Party must sell two 5-story three-family flats, very best section Washington Heights. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Two double and one triple flat, $30,000 each; old rents, $3,300. Corse, 220 Broadway.

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Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton, Corona.

At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

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To Prospective Investors in **BRONX REAL ESTATE.**

Corner lot, White Plains Road and Kussuth Av., 44x100; price $2,500; can sell also with builder's loan.

Three-story frame, no improvements; lot 25x116; price $5,000, mtg. $3,000; near 149th St. and Courtlandt Av.; rents $40 per month.

Three-story frame; modern; near Morris High School, 166th St.; price $7,500, mortgage $3,500.

Three-story frame house on Washington Av., 24x143; suitable for alteration; price $5,750; mtg. $4,250.

One-family dwelling, Prospect Av.; all improvements; price $7,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mtg.

Two-family brick and stone dwellings, near Prospect Av.; price $8,500; mortgage to suit.

Four-story double brick, cold-water flats; 5 rooms; 25x100; price $11,500. No offers.

Four-story brick flat on avenue, 24x70x98; price $15,000; mtg. $10,500; will consider an exchange for small property.

Five-story doubls flat on 3d Av., with store, 23x85x100; price $21,500; mtg. $14,000; rents $2,316.

Five-story double flat on Alexander Av.; price $21,500; mtg. $10,000 at 4%; taka back 2d mtg.

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GREAT OPPORTUNITIES for Bronx Properties, with Stores.—On 3d Ave., near 159th St., 4-story triple, 3 families on a floor and stores; mortgage $17,250 at 5%; rent over $2,500.

NEAR 177TH and 2d Ave.—5-story double and 2 stores; 5 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent $2,700; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.

175TH AND 3D AVE.—5-story double, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent over $3,000; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.

BROOK AV., Near 136th St.—6-story tripla, 3 stores, 25x100; built 15 rooms, 5 rooms and bath to each apartment; ranges and boilers; open plumbing, tile baths; mortgage $18,000 for 3 years at 5%; rent over $3,800; price $35,000; will take second mortgage.

COR. BROOK Ave., Near 160th St.—Size 47.6x80x97; 2 5-story flat houses, ona tripla and ona double; triple size 27.6x80x97, double 20x80x97; mortgage on triple $16,000 at 5%; mortgage on double $13,000 at 5%; rent $5,000; price for both, $48,000.

WEBSTER AVE.—4-story double, 5 rooms and bath, boilers and ranges; mortgage $8,000 at 5%; rent about $1,500; price $15,000. LEVY BROS., No. 116 West 135th St.

BIG BARGAINS. Three five-story triple flats, fine condition, no heat, 14 rooms and bath, 25x90x100, near Willis Av.; rent, $2,700 each; price, $25,500; rents can be made $2,900.

Five-story double flat, store property, 6 rooms and bath, fine business neighborhood, $22,500. McQUAY & CO., 3d Av., 148th St.

For Sale—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestons two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Boston Road For Sale, 164th-170th Sts.—151x130, $49,000; 50x100, $14,000; 172x167, $65,000; grand corner, 197x140, $50,000; corner, 80x80; excavated, $35,000; 117x167, $40,000; one acre, with mansion, 169th St., $60,000; 50x130; very cheap for $18,000; 11 lots, two fronts, $65,000, and other choica plots. Rule, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

A beautiful building lot at Armour Villa Park, on Harlem Road, 27 minutes from 42d St.; 5 minutes from depot; owner will sell for $200; terms, $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; commission to agents. Address owner, 17 East 11th St.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Several very attractive two-family detached houses, near 169th St., Boston Road, Crotona Park, 3d Av. and rapid transit stations; prices and terms to suit any homeseeker. Rule, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

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Big bargains for builders in cholcest corner lots; 2 and 3 fronts; Bronx, 3d Av., Southern Boulevard, Tremont. Fisher, 594 St. Ann's Av., near 149th St.

BARGAINS.—3-family corner flat; all improvements; good location; $6,500; $500 cash buys 8-room house, near rapid transit station; all improvements. J. A. Murphy, 875 Tremont Av.

Flat property; all descriptions, all locations; some good corners; $4,000 buys 4-story flat; rent, $1,500. Stokem & O'Connor, 714 Wendover Av.

TREMONT corner lot, 20x100, $1,500; inside lot, 25x100, $1,500. Two-family house, 11 rooms, 25x140, atable, $5,600. Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Builders.—Plots and lots on Washington, Wendover, Brook, and Webster Avs., and all sections; prices low. Stokem & O'Connor, 741 Wendover.

Choice five-story double flat, 25x74x100; five rooms and bath; price, $20,000; mortgage, $13,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. E. M. Phelps, 321 Willis Av., corner 141st St.

FINE COTTAGE, eight rooms and bath; improvements, grounds 50x100; $5,250; only $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, city.

TEN-ROOM HOUSE; DETACHED; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; SPLENDID ORDER; EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD. GARRABRANT, TREMONT AND HUGHES AVS.

A 5-story store property, Brook Av., $23,500; Willis Av. store property, $35,000; West 137th St. douhla flat, $26,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 445 Willis Av., near 145th St.

Bedford Park.—Detached ten-room house; all improvements; near elevated; for sale or rent, cheap. "Owner," 5 West 125th St.

A good business on Union Av., corner store property; also three-family house, fins home. Particulars, Mason, 1,012 Westchester Av.

173d St., Bathgate Av.; house and lot, 70x115; frse and clear; $12,000. Murtagh, 614 Lexington Av.

HOUSES to rent, $28, $35, $37.50, $40. APARTMENTS, $23, $26. Heat. Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS.—For rent, house, nine rooms, bath, hot water, heat; three lots, barn; rent, $45. Thorn & Co., Fordham.

Bargain.—Corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mount Hope and vicinity; plots and lots for builders; also private dwellings; all prices. Stokem & O'Connor, 741 Wendovar Av.

Bargain.—House and lot, 50x100, 173d, near Washington, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine house on Marble Hill; 9 rooms, improvements; $6,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York.

FOUR 6-room houses, $2,800, 32x100; water, gas; easy terms. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge.

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Sacrifice.—$2,000 cash, $5,000 5% mortgage; Lafayette Av., two 3-story base, frame houses, 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; owner going West. Roberts, 935 Gates Av.

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HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concreta Sidewalks. Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises, or to Stewart, 72d St.

$6,750.—NEW DEPARTURE

in one-family houses, two-story extension, stone fronts, hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily; St. John's Place, near Bedford Av.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Investment—4-story brick store and flats, Ralph Av., near Hancock St.; rent $900 per year; bank mortgage $5,500; price only $8,750; worth $10,500; a real bargain. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., corner Hancock St.

For Sale—Good investment, second mortgage of $550 in Brooklyn property, payable $50 with interest 6 per cent; three months. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $200. Few higher; improved; any terms; slaughtering prices; closing estate. Edwards, 831 Flathush Av., Brooklyn.

Block—Logan, Fountain, Blake; 30 lots; $7,500; appraised $12,000; opportunity. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Owner will trade equity in his high-class apartment house, and add cash for a well-located and leased apartment house. GORDON S. McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

Six-story elevator apartment house, fully rented; equity, $60

N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE—TO LET.

N. Y. STATE. FOR SALE—TO LET.

Saratoga Heights

Amidst Mount and Dale, Lake and Brooks

The Beautiful and Select Greater Saratoga

THIS charmingly beautiful section soon to be thrown open to the people is without doubt one of the finest portions of the earth. About six miles square and is dotted with some of nature's choicest hills and dales. A view of seventy miles east, north, and south, with one of the Adirondack mountains at the west reaching 1,400 above the sea level.

Saratoga Heights will be known all over the world. Is to be developed at once as a gentleman's country. Farme for sub-division and lots can now be bought for a mere song. Purchasers of such will no doubt realize from two to twenty times on their investment if they buy at once. Three beautiful lakes on mountain top within the borders of Saratoga Heights. Two new railroads and two proposed commodious hotels will be an early acquisition to the attractions of Saratoga Heights. Lavish and extensive advertisements will soon fill the New York papers announcing the opening of this resort, which will become world famed. The new electric road, when completed, will transport one from Saratoga to Saratoga Heights in less than ten minutes. A finely illustrated prospectus concerning this Saratoga-Adirondack Paradise will shortly be sent broadcast throughout the land, as well as to European countries.

Privileges of buying farms and lots in advance of the publication of the prospectus will be open to all for a very short time only. This is without doubt one of the best chances for large money making that has presented itself in the UNITED STATES WITHIN THE PAST FIFTY YEARS, not excepting Lakewood or other famous resorts. You can buy for a song now, but it will not last. Prices will advance like the rolling snowball when the lavish display of advertising commences. Farms from eight acres to three hundred acres each. For full information apply to

Saratoga Heights Realty Co. PARK ROW BUILDING Room 1936, N. Y. City.

ADIRONDACK ESTATE FOR SALE.

Upwards of five thousand acres heavy timber. Excellent hunting and fishing. Large lakes and streams. Nine buildings—in thorough repair. Fifty miles of forest trails. Twelve miles of excellent roads.

Admirably adapted for club purposes or gentleman's park.

Apply to Slickney, Maclav & McBurney, 31 NASSAU STREET.

At Attractive Bargain.—Farm, 70 acres; $1,000 yearly income from one product alone; $1,000 worth of standing timber; house, barn, and outbuildings in good condition; elegant views and a number of fine building sites on property; price $8,500. Apply to Saratoga Heights Realty Co., Room 1,937 Park Row Building, New York City.

Catskill Mountains:—Delightful, cool, Summer residence for sale: 2,500 feet elevation; cottage nine room and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas; garden, fruit trees; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply F. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Old Catskill Mountain homesteads, combining trout streams, accessibility, and charming scenery, within the new State Park; buy now, before prices go skyward; when writing state all your requirements. Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,036 Kingston, N. Y.

Farm, 85 acres; house white, green blinds, 10 rooms; barns and all outbuildings; apple and peach orchards, grapery; 15 acres wood land; running stream; grand view Hudson Valley; Ulster Co.; 3 miles from Gardiner Station; $1,700. Breitweiser, 2,094 5th Av.

Farm, 28 Acres.—Buildings in good condition; rich soil for gardening; short distance to Post Office; trout brook; telephone; price $2,600. Apply to Saratoga Heights Realty Co., Room 1,937 Park Row Building, New York.

Catskills.—To let, popular house, 26 rooms, completely furnished, piano, fuel, ice; magnificent location; bargain; public or private use; 1900 season. Address Wood, 336 Canal St., Manhattan.

Thousand Islands.—1½ acre island; modern furnished residence; season, $800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

GRANTWOOD

New York's Most Picturesque Suburb.

Houses Sold on Terms Easy as Renting.

Climate of the Catskills.

Every improvement—Sewers, water, gas, etc. Over one hundred houses already occupied. All the advantages of city life with the "disagreeables" left out.

Take Franklin, 42nd or 130th St. ferries and trolleys. Free transportation and photographic booklet for the asking.

Columbia Investment and Real Estate Company.

Phone 1847 Madison. 1133 Broadway.

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RUBERINE ROOF PAINT

FOR METAL ROOFS.

Rejuvenates the roof. Penetrates the metal and positively prevents rust and corrosion. Absolutely weather-proof. Contains no tar, oils or acids, and will not become dry and crumbly, nor melt or crack. If desired, we will paint your roof.

Contracting Department, THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, 100 William Street, New York.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, taken care of, by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.

THE GUARANTEE ROOFING CO., 59 EAST FOURTH STREET. JOS. BAUMAN & SON, PROPS. Telephone 1236 Orchard.

Estate Funds to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. No commissions. Lowest charges for examining titles.

WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Lady obliged to sail for Europe on business would rent her benutifully furnished house; location central; unexceptionable. R Box 115 Times Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Small furnished apartments; moderate rent; references. A., 137 Times.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE—TO LET.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For sale: 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in a choice location; ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas, and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and portecochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone, No. 6005 J Cortlandt.

For sale, on one of the most popular streets in East Orange, convenient to Brick Church Station, a well-constructed house of 15 rooms, all improvements, steam heat; stable and carriage house; lot 125x450. For sale at low price to close an estate. A good opportunity to locate in a select neighborhood. Address C. H. Nevins, opposite Grove St. Station, East Orange.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

To Let—ten-room corner house, all improvements, lot 50x200 on Ridgewood Avenue, 5 minutes from station; also

Five rooms and bath to congenial couple with use of barn; fruit and large garden, gas range and electric lights. Owner, Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

A comfortable 9-room house, all improvements; 5 minutes to trolley; 10 minutes to D., L. & W. R. R. Station; grounds 100x276; price $7,000; situated 80 Glen Ridge Av., Glen Ridge, N. J. Inquire of James F. Garabrant & Co., Springfield Av. and 13th Av., Newark, N. J.

Attractive House.—Eight rooms; all improvements; nearly new; just decorated; stable; high beautiful grounds; near depot; finest location. Tenafly, (Suburb Englewood) $35; sale $5,500, $500 down; cost $7,500; descriptive circular. B. B. Brown, Tenafly, N. J.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT. D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., New York.

For rent, Clifton, N. J., (30 minutes from city,) 10-room house, newly decorated; all improvements; barn; fine lawn; trolley passes door; 3 minutes Erie station; moderate. N. Van Hoven, Clinton Av., Clifton, N. J.

New Brunswick, pretty suburban, fully furnished residence, 15 rooms, 3 baths, garden, lawn; rent for season, $500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Orange.—9-room and attic house; all improvements; A1 neighborhood; convenient to cars; $6,000; $2,000 down, balance at 5 per cent. Wade, 121 Main St., East Orange.

Ridgewood.—Health resort of New Jersey; new nine-room house, every improvement; $5,500; easy terms; would rent. H. C. Smith, Ridgewood, N. J.

$100 cash buys two-family house, East Orange; four minutes station; eleven rooms and two bathrooms; price, $3,200; terms, $100 down, $17 monthly. Shipman, 3 Malden Lane.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE. Sixteen acres. Price, $2,600. C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Hillsdale; 15 rooms; furnished; all improvements; suitable for boarders. Ramsey, 59 William St., afternoons.

Keyport.—Bargain; modern Summer home, facing Raritan Bay; price, $4,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Old Short Hills, Millburn, N. J.—House, rent, improvements; 11 acres; finely situated. H. M. Isaacs.

Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, and Vicinity.—Furnished cottnges; lists. Morehouse, 130 Broadway, New York.

Long Branch, Facing Ocean.—Large and small furnished cottages to rent for season 1904. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

American Roofing and Paint Co. roofs repaired, painted; guarantsed. 79 Maiden Lane. Telephone connection.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE—TO LET.

WOODCLIFF ON-HUDSON

SITUATED ON THE PALISADES, Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.

CHOICE LOTS AND NEW HOUSES FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

TEN MINUTES from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. Ferry by trolley. Round-trip tickets, 15 cents.

WRITE FOR our NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. Contains photographs of New Houses, Map, etc.

WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO. Post Office Address Box 88, Weehawken, N. J. Office on property, 31 St. & B'way, Woodcliff. NEW YORK OFFICE, 10 BARCLAY ST.

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ERIE

Illustrated booklet free on application at 1159 and 399 Broadway, 273 West 125th St., N. Y.; 323 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or mailed for 4 cents postage, by J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent, 1159 Broadway, New York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

45 minutes out by frequent express trains; large Residence, on East Front st.; choice location; grounds 400x500; living brook; large shade; stables price $25,000 (Folio 10,143)

PHILLIPS & WELLS, Country Property Only, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Beautiful Palisades—Colonial Mansion.

On Hudson County Boulevard, grandest driveway in the country; most beautiful scenery imaginable; delightfully overlooking Hackensack Valley, Orange Mountains, Teaneck Range; mansard slate roof; 10 large rooms and bath; every up-to-date improvement; three lots; select neighborhood; elegant decorations; accessible any hour, day or night; no time tables to consult; 15 minutes from 42d St., 35 from Franklin, Barclay, Christopher, 14th St. Ferries; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT. D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Englewood!—Houses for rent, $35, $50, $60. Furnished houses for Summer, $100, $125, $150, $200 month. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J., and 271 Broadway, N. Y.

For farms and suburban property anywhere, D. Foster Updike, Plainfield, N. J., is as well known as the Statue of Liberty. Write what you have or want.

Valuable properties; one hour from city; New York and Jersey; cheap. Bode, 306 East 89th.

Houses, farms, lakes for sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CONCORD APARTMENTS. Parior floor, 6 large rooms, Other floors, 7-8 rooms, } $45—$55. Elevator, Hall Service. All modern improvements. 102 West 61st St. Tel., 1446 Columbus.

FERNLEIGH HALL,

51-55 EAST 129TH ST.

One elegant six-room apartment, all light; elevator, etc.; rent, $45.

503 Manhatten Av., cor. 121st, second flat, 7 nice large rooms; all light, steam heat and hot-water supply; bailboy service; rent, $38 and $42 month. Apply janitor.

New building, corner 7th Av. drive and 149th St.; apartments 4 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; hot water; all modern improvements; rents, $18 to $21. Apply on premises.

A Corner apartment, 184 West 82d Street.—7 all light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; rent, $45.

FIRST-CLASS 4 and 5 room apartments; gas ranges, electric lights, telephone; near Lexington Av.; rent reasonable. 153 East 54th St.

8-room apartments, Broadway and West End Av. Rents, $900 to $1,200.

Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; latest improvements; cheap. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

To Let.—7-room apartment; all improvements; private neighborhood; 146 W. 126th. Apply janitor.

Apartment, 55 East 11th St.—5 rooms, bath, modern improvements, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Seven, bath, new to suit; $65; select; convenient. 126 West 66th, opposite Marie Antoinette.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Washington Square,

82-86 WASHINGTON PLACE, BETWEEN 6TH AVE. AND WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST. A Few Choice Apartments Left.

Suites, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with latest conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Booklet on application. JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

THE ROBERT.

14 to 22 West 107th St.

Bet. Manhattan Av. and Central Park West. NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, Overlooking Morningside and Central Parks. Suites of 4 and 5 rooms; shower bath; 2 toilets. RENTS, $480 TO $1,200. R. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises.

KENDAL COURT,

517-523 WEST 111TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. NEW MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't. on premises.

THE BERTHA

515 WEST 111TH ST. CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

New elevator apartment house, 4, 5, 6, & 7 rooms and tiled baths, with showers; electric lights; telephone in each apartment; mail chute; all-night elevator service; moderate rents.

DE PEYSTER AND THE MUMFORD,

529 AND 535 WEST 111TH ST. BET. AMSTERDAM AND BROADWAY.

New High-Class Elevator Apartments. Now Complete and Ready for Occupancy. 4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH. All Modern Improvements. Rents Moderate.

HAROLD,

NORTHWEST COR. MANHATTAN AVE. AND 118TH ST.

Modern 7-story fireproof building; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; marble bath; day and night elevator service; uniform attendants; long-distance telephone in apartments; all latest improvements; rents, $38 to $47.

"STUYVESANT"

17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.

Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites 6 to 9 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $360 to $1,100. JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE. Send for Booklet.

"TREVYLLIAN"

136-142 EAST 17TH ST.

Suites, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $40 to $60.. JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

THE MARGARET

120 West 116th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs., fine elevator apartment.

4, 6 large light rooms; rent, $32, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone, &c.

ST. CHARLES COURT,

31-33-35 WEST 115TH ST.

New elevator apartments, 5-6-7 light rooms; elevator; electric lights; telephone; rents, $40 to $60. Superintendent.

ST. CHARLES,

24-6 Charles St., Cor. Waverley Pl.

Attractive apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, with all modern conveniences; rents moderate. JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

New and elegant apartment, 6 rooms and bath; modern improvements; telephone, electric light, &c. THE BERTHA, 515 WEST 111TH ST.

GRANTLEY APARTMENT 557 West 124th St.

$40 to $50. Six and seven elegant large rooms; elevator and all modern conveniences.

Carpets and rugs cleaned and renovated by the Continental Carpet Cleaning Company, 51, 53, 55 West 140th St., with improved machinery, steam and pneumatic apparatus; thorough workmanship, prompt service, and prices as moderate as is consistent with good work; estimates. Send postal or telephone 3030 Harlem.

CORNER SINGLE APARTMENT,

100 West 114th St.

8 and 9 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; rent $55 and $60. Aldhous & Co., Agents, 2,322 7th Av.

A SEVEN ROOM FLAT, $29.00.

Corner flat, 301 West 138th, $32; largest and most desirable in Harlem; 2 rooms front; hot water supply. Desirable neighborhood. Agent in store, 2,603 8th Av., near 138th.

ARLEIGH.

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class elevator apartment house, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service.

To sublet at sacrifice, 8 rooms and bath elevator apartment, fifth floor, sunny upper west side, near Riverside Drive, May 1; lease, $1,100; would like $75 or best offer. Apply McMILLAN & KOCH, 2,753 Broadway, New York.

NEUFVILLE, 252 254, 256 WEST 34TH ST., between Broadway and West End Av.; THIRD FLOOR, $35: 6 rooms and bath; steam heated, hot water supply. Apply on premises, or J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

EL SINORE.

Six and seven rooms, $40, $50, $55. All large, light rooms; very nicely arranged. Elevator, Hall Service, Telephone, and Electric Light. 504 West 151st St. Tel., 1109 Morningside.

39-43 EAST 27TH ST.

Fireproof apartments of eight and nine rooms and bath; equipped with up-to-date improvements for comfort and convenience; privats telephones; all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises.

PORT ROYAL,

246 WEST 129TH ST.

Handsome apartments, six all light rooms; elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rent $40.

HANKINSON, CARPET CLEANSING,

529 EAST 134TH ST. 'PHONE 2162 HARLEM.

Lenox Av., Southwest Corner of 114th St.—Elegant eight and nine-room apartment; single corner flats; only four families in building; all improvements; references required; rent, $700. Johanning, 2,096 8th Av., (113th St.)

HELEN COURT.

Apartment of eight rooms and bath; all improvements, elevator, &c.; rent $55. Inquire on premises, 14 Morningside Av., corner 115th St., or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

Elegant elevator apartments; eight rooms and two baths; just completed. 102 West 113th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

ATTRACTIVE CORNER BUILDING, WEST BROADWAY, near Canal St. (With possession.) VERY LOW RENT. MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY, near 57th St.; light; suitable for light manufacturing or office purposes; $40 to $65. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

35 SOUTH WILLIAM AND 32 STONE STS.—Offices, $240 up; fireproof office building; all improvements; heat, light, elevators, &c. Inquire Janitor or JACOB A. KING, 596 Broadway.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light; elsvator; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

131-135 PRINCE ST.—Light store and basement. Apply to broker or owner, W. H. Bnilette, 5 East 42d St.

Factory, buildings, and lofts to let; good light; elevators; low rent; send for list and prices. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesais and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Handsome stores opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

William St., 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the new building; elevator, power, steam; all light; cheap rent; also basement.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises. 403-7 East 23d.

Store.—Elegant corner; steam; southeast corner 7th Av., 130 St. Delavergne, 2,232 7th Av.

Office 10x20; near Broadway; elevator; heat; light; $15. Frank Stevens, 7 Warren St.

7th loft, 25x100; 36 East 22d St. Apply fourth floor.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Office, skylight stndio, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Buildings, stores, lofts, stables to rent, desirable locations. Apply list, Duross, 155 West 14th.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

8th Av. store, near 34th St.; rent, $75. J. Romains Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St.

The four-story building 53 Front St.; rent $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Av.

Desk room, all facilities, to let. 67-69 William St., Room 19.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site Bought for New Building on West Thirty-seventh Street—Dwellings Sold on Riverside Drive—Other Dealings by Brokers—Bronx Lots at Auction.

James H. Ottley has bought from the various owners 232, 236, 238, 240, 242, and 246 West Thirty-seventh Street and 241 and 243 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Ottley is President of the McCall Company, publishers of McCall's Magazine and Patterns, and will begin at once the erection of an eight-story building on this plot, which he will lease to the McCall Company for a term of years. The negotiations for the sale of these properties were conducted by Robert T. McGusty of the firm of Charles H. Easton & Co.

$1,000,000 Harlem Transaction.

An important transaction took place at the office of the Corporation Liquidating Company, which involves the sale of the Edinborough apartment house, on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, a loft building located on Broadway, and two seven-story modern apartment houses on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Central Park West. The total amount involved in this transaction is $1,000,000. It is understood that the purchaser will immediately raze the building now located on this lot, and will erect thereon a ten-story brick, fireproof, loft, salesroom, and office building of the latest construction, steel beams, electric elevators, and all modern improvements.

Buyers for Riverside Drive Houses.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Joseph Hamershlag the five-story American basement dwelling 331 Riverside Drive, 25 by 100, adjoining the corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street; also, for Stewart & Smith the five-story American basement dwelling at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Riverside Drive, 31 by 61; also, for the Whitehall Realty Company 208 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 26 by 100; also, for Julia M. Round 313 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling, 17.1 by 97.11.

Resale of Canal Street Parcel.

Douglas Nicholson has resold 323 Canal Street, a five-story building, 25 by 100, running through to 43 Lispenard Street.

Amos F. Eno's Purchase.

Amos F. Eno, whose offices are at 13 South William Street, took title yesterday to the adjoining property, 15 South William Street, running through to 55 Stone Street, 21 by 79.5 by 16.1 by 81.2.

Loan for 34th Street Operation.

Adolph A. Frankfield has secured from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company a building loan of $140,000 on the property 38 West Thirty-fourth Street, purchased by him a few weeks ago.

Harlem Flats Still in Demand.

Max Kobre has sold to Sigmund Elkin 57 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 99.11.

Bach Brothers have sold for Brill & Levy to M. Krancer 33 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Herzog & Cohen have sold for a Mr. Rosenblock to Abraham Bachrach 305 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

Grossman & Passon have bought 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement. They will alter the building, putting in stores on the ground floor.

Lionel Froehlich has sold for Francis B. Robert to a Mr. Low 208 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.6 by 99.11.

Sale at "Minetta Junction."

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for Dietrich Hoppmann and the estate of Margaret Heartt the southwest corner of Minetta Street and Minetta Lane, old buildings on plot 75 by 80.

Operator Buys on 29th Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought, through A. M. Johnson & Co., 106 West Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, 21.4 by 98.9.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the Municipal Realty Corporation 142 and 144 West Twenty-ninth Street, front and rear buildings, on plot 32.6 by 98.9.

Charles Galewski has purchased from William H. Jennison of Paterson, N. J., 444 West Forty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sublet for Frank Crovara the six-story tenement, with stores, 206 West Forty-first Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $17,000.

Washington Heights Trade.

Max Marx has sold, through J. Romaine Brown & Co., to Edwin Outwater, the plot, 50 by 74.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 100 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, and has taken in part payment the southeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, 100 by 110.

Duff & Brown have sold for William Gamble, to the Pilgrim Realty Company, 504 and 506 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, two five-story triple flats, each 26 by 88 by 100.

Du Bois & Taylor have rented for John J. Mahony the large detached dwelling and sable, 460 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, on plot 100 by 200, running through to One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

Stephen McCormick has sold for Harry Shweltzer the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 70 by 100.11; also, for Sundel Hyman, 69 and 71 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100; also, for John Hickey, the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 17.6 by 65; also, for Sundel Hyman, 8 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, lot 20 by 100.

William Juch has sold for Brady & Spitzman, 3 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100. The same firm has also sold 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a similar property, 25 by 100.11.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Samuel Engel, to Schmeidler & Bachrach, 159 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, to David Baron and Max Dorf the southwest corner of Stanton and Goerck Streets, 50 by 75. The same brokers have leased for Joseph Wolf, to a Mr. Greenberg, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $36,550, 162 and 164 East Fourth Street, two six-story tenements; also, for Cassel Cohen, to a Mr. Lowenstein, 502 to 506 Eleventh Avenue, three five-story tenements, for five years, at an annual rental of $6,850.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for John Brune the five-story double flat 105 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 24.9 by 100.

Deal on Upper First Avenue.

P. Imperato has sold for Mary Efinger, to a client, the four-story double flat 2,306 First Avenue, 25.8 by 94.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 234 East Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 102.2; also 84 Norfolk Street, a five-story tenement, 25.5 by 100.3; also 78 Suffolk Street, a six-story tenement, 25.6 by 100. They have sold to Samuel Greenfeld 305 to 309 East Thirty-ninth Street, old buildings, 75 by 98.9; also, to Chopak & Weingarten, 323 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 102.2.

Peter Axelrad & Co. have sold for Thomas Mashentsky to Mrs. Mary Young 416 and 418 East Eighty-first Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 102.2.

The buyer of the property 327 to 335 East Thirty-first Street, sold recently through P. D. Benson, is Herman Fichter, not Fickler, as was reported.

Avenue C Corner Changes Hands.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold to Julius Miller the six-story apartment house 29 and 29½ Cornelia Street; also, to Klidousky & Levy, 126, 128, and 130 Avenue C, corner of Eighth Street, old buildings on plot 70 by 62; also, for Adolph Balschun to Aaron S. Kurzman, 6 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Ignatz Rosenbaum the six-story tenement 584 and 586 Broome Street, 45 by 100, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $30,000.

Dealings in Bronx Properties.

McQuay & Co. have sold for H. B. Davis to E. Relfen the four-story double flat 983 Jackson Avenue; also, for the New York Building Loan Banking Company to C. Podalsky, the two-story two-family frame dwelling 2,036 Ryer Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Jacob Berman to a client, the five-story triple flat 662 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 27 by 100; also, for A. Picard, the five-story double flat, with stores, 560 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also the five-story double flat, 25 by 100, at 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Samuel Sitrou; also, for Mrs. Burnbach to a client, the five-story triple flat on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 140 feet west of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Charles Faber, the four-story, four-family tenement with stores, 543 Brook Avenue, on lot 25 by 147 and irregular.

James W. Campbell reports that he has sold a plot 98 by 240, running through from Boston Road to Farms Road, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; also a two-family dwelling at the corner of Daly Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street; also a dwelling on One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, near Boston Road.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 995 Boston Road, running through to 3,310 Third Avenue, three-story building on lot 18 by 100.

A. C. Weingarten and Paul Chopak have bought 323 East Eighty-fifth Street, a five-story and basement building.

G. Brettell & Son have resold for Louis Lee 173 and 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a five-story, modern apartment house with two stores, on plot 34.1 by 100.11.

Samuel Newmark has bought from Mary McSorley 435 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Wachtel & Reich have bought the two flat houses, 507 and 509 East Eighty-first Street, from the Fielden estate.

Charles E. Duross has leased the following: The store, 850 and 852 Washington Street, for William Carr to a client; store and basement, 91 Ninth Avenue, for the Malone estate; store and basement, 1 and 3 Charles Street, for Sobel & Kean, and the private house, 17 Horatio Street, for Mathew Kane Miller, and also 239 West Twenty-fifth Street for Mr. Hertz to a client.

W. Anopol has sold for Marie Thain to I. L. Michael 355 and 356 Commonwealth Avenue, West Farms, a two-story and basement frame building, 50 by 100.

Louis Becker of 2,003 Amsterdam Avenue has sold for Henry Gottileb to a client the two five-story double flats, 542 and 544 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 100 feet. The price paid was about $60,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells. Executors' sale.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, north side, between Briggs and Bainbridge Avenues, six lots; Briggs Avenue corner, to Charles Wundling	$1,725
Bainbridge Avenue corner, to Frederick Allen	2,350
Four lots adjoining, to A. O. Salter	5,400
Bainbridge Avenue, east side, 132.3 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, 29.2 by 124, vacant; to Thomas H. Thorn	1,550
Lot adjoining, to Nicholas Eckert	1,450
Lot adjoining, to A. O. Salter	1,175
Two lots adjoining, to P. McGovern	2,200
Five lots adjoining, to Peter McCormick	2,900
Four lots adjoining, to A. O. Salter	3,900
Bainbridge Avenne, west side, 104 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, fifteen lots; nine lots, to A. O. Salter	9,000
Lot adjoining, to Robert McCoughy	1,200
Four lots adjoining, to William H. Wright	4,900
Lot adjoining, to Thomas H. Thorn	1,400

By Bryan L. Kennelly. Executors' sale.

Fifty-ninth Street, 306 East, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.4, five-story brick warehouse; to A. S. Morton	19,900
Fifty-ninth Street, 424, south side, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement and factory; to Louis Less	11,025
Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 100 by 104.10, two-story frame dwelling and stable; to A. S. Morton	23,500
Greenwich Street, 733 and 735, and Perry Street, 113 and 117, being the northeast corner, 50.1 by 130 and irregular, two and three-story brick buildings; to Jacob Kottsk	35,500
Park Hill Avenne, Yonkers, south side, between Hillcrest Avenue and Rumsey Road, running through to Prospect Drive, 525 by 364.8 by 400 by 220.10, two-and-a-half-story Colonial dwelling; to Jamee H. Gibney	32,500

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Third Avenue, 879, east side, 25 feet north of Fifty-third Street, 25.5 by 100 and irregular, four-story tenement; executor's sale, to Sanford Simons	22,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. Public Auction Sale.

Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Keppler Avenue, 40 by 100, vacant.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 305 feet west of Katonah Avenue, 40 by 100; vacant.

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 205 feet west of Katonah Avenue, 40 by 100, vacant.

Two Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Katonah Avenue, 80 by 100, vacant.

Third Avenue, 4,082, 4,034, and 4,036, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 89.9 by 100 by 93.7 by 100, three five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee; dne on judgment, $37,198.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 351 West, north side, between Edgecombe and St. Nicholas Avenues, 30.10 by 99.11 by 34.9 by 100, three-story frams dwelling; executors' sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 636 and 638 East, south side, 25 feet west of Melross Avenue, 50 by 100, two three-story frame dwellings; partition sale, John T. Fenlon, referee.

Sixty-first Street, 347 East, north side, 439 feet east of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee; due on judgment, $6,484.

Livingston Place, 17, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street, 20, seven-story brick apartment house; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Louis Cohn on Feb. 9, 1904.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, southwest corner, for a six-story brick flat, 118.5 by 96.11; L. and M. Cohen of 108 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $125,000.

St. Nicholas Place, east side, 124.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 74.11 by 87.; Hogsnauer & Weslau of 137 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owners; H. Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $65,000.

No. 851 Eleventh Avenue, for two one-story frame sheds, 17 by 77 and 16.6 by 107; E. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., owner; Hoines & Barry of 562 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $950.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 199 feet east of Broadway, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 87.11; Hoffman & Robinson of 58 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owners; L. F. J. Welher of 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

Broadway, east side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a two-story brick office building and stores, 36.10 by 100; Slawson & Hobbs of 284 Columbus Avenue, owners; G. J. Ebert of 82 Lawrence Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 207 feet east of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick school, 77 by 95; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Seventeenth Street, south side, 169 feet east of First Av

of land of Ursuline Convent, installments 4,300
EHRENBERG, Frederick, to Joseph L. O'Brien; 127th St, 105 East, 3 years.... 20,000
EPSTEIN, Simon, and another defendants. Excelsior Savings Bank; 103d St, 205 to 215 East, 6 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 8,000
FICA, John, to Karl M. Wallach; Avenue A, 137th, w cor corner of 73d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000
FISCHMAN, Sophia, to Francis A. Goeltz; 123d St, 173 and 175 East, prior mtg — 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000
FISCHMAN, Sophia, to Daniel J. Loewenthal; 123d St, 173 and 175 East, prior mtg $32,000, installments, 6 per cent... 2,063
GROSNER, Samuel, to tha Title Insurance Company; Columbia St, 119, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000
HAGEDORN, Alvina, to Thomas Brady and another; 117th St, n s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 2,000
HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another; Forsyth St, w s, 209 ft s of Houston St; prior mtg $33,000, dus July 1, 1904, 5 per cent..... 15,500
HALL, William H., jr., to Frederick H. Dorlie; Dawson Av, e s, 125 ft n of Craven St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000
HURWITZ, Raphael, to Meyer Wessell; Henry St, 80, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000
HYDE, William H., to the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art; 61st St, n s, 39 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000
JACKSON, Alonzo, to Louisa Randell; Jackson Av, w s, 174.10 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 5,000
JACKSON, Alonzo, to Margaret Wood; Jackson Av, w s, 155.10 ft s of 163d St, 3 years..... 5,000
JAEP, Pauline, to Frances B. Chedsey; 1st Av, w s, 60.5 ft n of 49th St, prior mtg $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000
KEYSER, Thomas M., to Douglas Nicholson; Canal St, 324; also Lispenard St, 43, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500
KLEINHENZ, Karl, to James R. Duncan; Crotona Av, 1,415, 2 years..... 1,700
LEADER, Isaac, and others to Chebra Achnotath Orehim; Madison St, 210, prior mtg $11,500, due Oct. 26, 1904, 6 per cent. 5,500
LESE, Louis, and another to American Mortgage Company; 5th Av, 2,244 and 2,246, 2 mortgages, 5 years, each... 13,000
LESE, Louis, and another to American Mortgage Company; 5th Av, 2,244 and 2,246, prior mtgs $26,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, each 2,000
LESE, Louis, and another to American Mortgage Company; 134th St, 20 West, 5 years 15,000
LESE, Louis, and another to American Mortgage Company; 134th St, 20 West, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 2,500
LESE, Louis, and another to American Mortgage Company; 134th St, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years 14,000
LESE, Louis, and another to American Mortgage Company; 134th St, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000
LEVIN, Hyman, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 2d Av, 92 and 94, 5 years..... 70,000
LEVIN, Hyman, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 2d Av, 92 and 94, prior mtg $70,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 9,900
LEVITT, Annie C., to Progress Realty Company; Elton Av, 757, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,531
LEVITT, Annie C., to Juliet D. Smith; Elton Av, w s, 122.8 ft s of 157th St, due May 1, 1907..... 8,500
McDOWELL, Alexander, to the New York Security and Trust Company; 70th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 185,000
QUIMBY, Charles E., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 36th St, s s, 503.7 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 3,000
RAUCH, Henry L., to Louis Eickwort; 81st St, s s, 110.10 ft w of Hughes Av, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 800
REUDALL, John, to John Riegelman; 158th St, s s, 113.11 ft w of Union Av, 3 years 4,100
ROBERTSON, Alexander, to Margareth Cassell; 7th Av, e s, 44.10 ft s of 15th St, 3 years..... 7,500
RUBIN, Annie, to Louis Eickwort; 181st St, s s, 132.5 ft w of Hughes Av, prior mtg $32,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 800
SALTZ, Isaac, to Bertha Bach; 118th St, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 20,000
SILVERMAN, Artbur E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 141st St, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, due May 1, 1909..... 70,000
STEIN, Henry, to the New York Mortgage and Security Company; 73d St, 237 East, 3 years..... 13,000
STEIN, Henry, to Bertha Stein; 73d St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,400
STONE, Jacob, to Max J. Klein and another; Madison Av, s e corner of 108th St, prior mtg $34,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,250
THE REALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA to the Washington Life Insurance Company; West End Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, due June 1, 1907..... 100,000
WEBER, Ray, to Joseph H. Bearns; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 125 ft s of Mansion St, West Farms, 1 year..... 506
WEIDENFELD, Katherine C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47th St, 3 East, interest and time due on per bond..... 63,000
WOODEND, Jennie L., and another, to George W. MacMullen and another; 71st St, 58 West, prior mtg $20,000, due June 26, 1904, 6 per cent..... 9,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company. 14,000
AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Lena Rossman, executrix and trustee... 13,238
ELLSBERG, Samuel, to Myer S. Isaacs, trustee 1
HAIMS, Louis, to Jonas Weil and another. 4 assignments, all title 9,300
HUBBELL, Marvin D., to Herman Gottlieb 1,200
KUHN, Marie C. R., to Alwyn Ball, jr.. 1
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mary E. Hastings 18,000
LORD, Frances T., executrix, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 1
NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, 3 assignments 37,000
NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to the Bowery Savings Bank 12,000
SCHUMAN, Josephine, to Nathan Hatfen 2,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Mary E. Hastings..... 10,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to Equitable Life Assurance Society 100
THE STATE BANK to Samuel Elsberg. 1
THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company 9,000
TOCH, Fanny, to the State Bank..... 1
TWELFTH WARD BANK to Clara Stelermann 4,500
WEBER, Lillian, to Stuyvesant Bank of Brooklyn 100

Mechanics' Liens.

34TH ST, n s, 201 ft e of Broadway, 25x100; Robert T. McMurray & Brother against Thirty-fourth Street National Bank, owner; J. C. Vreeland, contractor. 1,602
41TH ST, 544 West; Timothy B. O'Rourke against Alfred Fisher, owner and contractor 15
54TH ST, 207 to 221 East; George I. Roberts & Brothers against the John Kress Brewing Company, owner and contractor 621
96TH and Lexington Av, s w corner, 36x100; H. P. Read Lead Works against S. Jarmulowsky and another, owners; Milton J. Doernberg, contractor..... 692
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
GRANT AV, w s, 200 ft n of John St, 50x191.7x irregular, Bronx; Ekbert Winkler, Sr., loans to Henry V. and Lena Becher. 2,000
34TH ST, 28 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Company loans to Adolph A. Frankfield 140,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 44½ and 46; Tony Malkiewitz against Joseph Golding and another, April 22, 1904 165
ELTON AV, 757; Davis Brothers against Annie Chisling and another, Feb. 16, 1904 88
ELTON AV, 757, Niagara Woodworking Company against Annie Chisling and another, Jan. 16, 1904 453
HENRY ST, 308; Charles Weissberg against Edward Bernstein and another, Dec. 19, 1903, bond 187
HENRY ST, 308; Nathan Goldstein against Edward Bernstein, Dec. 14, 1903, by bond 875
HOUSTON and Eldridge Sts, s w corner; South Amboy Terra Cotta Company against Nathan Silveron and another, March 29, 1904 625
PARK AV and 98th St, n w corner; Abraham Herzenberg against Michael Bonn, Jan. 6, 1904 86
RITTERS ST, 60 and 62; Tony Malkiewitz against Joseph Golding and another, April 22, 1904 50
5TH AV and 92d St, s e corner; Empire Brick and Supply Company against I. T. Burden and another, Dec. 24, 1903 4,815
8TH ST, 308 and 310 East; Sam Cooper against Abram Schlesinger and another, April 25, 1904 28
207TH and 143; Weston Malone Brothers against Anton L. Olsen, April 9, 1904 2,000
37TH ST, 329 West; F. M. Hausling Company against Publishers and Printers' Realty Company and another, March 19, 1904 662
110TH ST, 121 East; Joseph Hecks against John H. Taylor and another, April 7, 1904..... 82

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 161; Erminio Esposito against William Bruening, executor, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Palmieri & Wechsler.
MADISON AV, 1,708; F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company against Thomas Cain and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.
MADISON AV, 157, and Broadway, 701; Caroline A. Grant against William Manice and another, (partition;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.
2D AV and 119th St, n e corner, 25.6x75; Henrietta Goldman against Charles Brodek, individually and as trustee, (action to declare lien;) attorney, H. Horst, jr.
2D ST, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue A, 100x216 to 4th St, Bronx; Charlotte H. Corkey against Alfred H. Moore and another, (partition;) attorney, M. H. W. Schutt.
25TH ST, 350 and 352 West; Nathan Reisler and another against Rachel Silbermintz and another, (action to declare sale void;) attorney, J. Wilkenfeld.
43d St, n s, 320.10 ft w of 6th Av, 103.8x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Robert H. Spalding and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bowe & Butcher.
84TH ST, 60 West; Emelia B. Hendrickson against Evaline Le G. Town and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. D. Lawton.
123D ST, s s, 340 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against Hedwig Hafker and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Wainwright.
165TH ST, n e s, Lot 28, map of village of Morrisania, Bronx; Louise Elsele against William Elsele nnd another, (partition;) attorney, R. Bergman.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—George J. Gillespie of New York City and William Miller Collier of Auburn, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

Day call for Thursday: 258, 51, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 151.

Calendars for Thursday, April 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

211—Burns vs Burns
179—Stone vs SS Yuma
180—Wilson Transit Co vs The M. B. Grover
175—Weston Elect Inst Co vs Stevens
100—E W Bliss Co vs Buffalo Tin Can Co
202—In re Gilman
212—Derobert vs Stranahsn
184—Brunswick-Balke Co vs Klumpp

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Terms of this court for the trial of actions at law and suits in equity will be held on the first Wednesday of February, April, June, October, and December in each year. Fourteen days' notice of trial is required in all cases. Notes of issue, in cases to be tried by a jury, must be filed fourteen days before trial, and other cases five days before trial. They should state the title of the case, the names of the attorneys, the nature of the action, the date of issue, and whether the trial is to be by a jury.

In all suits in equity brought by Trustees in Bankruptcy to recover money or property alleged to have been transferred fraudulently or as a preference issues shall be tried by a jury, unless otherwise specially ordered. Such issues may be especially framed by the parties. If not so framed the issue shall be whether the complainant is entitled to the relief demanded in the bill of complaint.

April 20, 1904.

GEO. B. ADAMS,
GEO. C. HOLT,
Judges.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, April 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motion.

1—Sternberger vs Sternberger
2—Tudini vs Vespazziano
3—Chandler vs Newburger
4—Salomon vs Rosendorff
5—Zunker vs Bennett
6—Same vs same
7 to 17—In re Field
18—De Peyster vs De Peyster
19—Carter vs Supreme Council A L of H
20—Castle vs Leary
21—Gruenberg vs McClellan
22—Simpson vs Simpson
23—Milnor vs Jaffe
24—In re Solomon
25—Mark vs Goldstein
26—Gutman vs Gutman
27—Parker vs De Ford
28—Fein vs Kuppenheimer
29—Chapman vs Jackson
30—Murphy vs Murphy
31—Piers 23 and 24, East River
32—Same
33—Blake vs Steers
34—Bowbray vs Mowbray
35—Keenan vs Redmond
36—Same vs same
37—In re Levenson
38—In re Dempsey
39—In re McDermott
40—Haines vs Ireland
41—Knight vs Clark
42—Dinkelmeyer vs Helm
43—Engelhart vs Minsky
44—Wieting vs Gardner
45—Sheehan vs Martin
46—Mesbach vs Meshach
47—In re Deering
48—Manning vs Manning
49—Tauscher vs Graff
50—Goldsmith vs Solidarity Watch Case Co
51—Ackermann vs Kennedy
52—Empire City Sav Bk vs Silleck
53—Beetson vs Stoops
54—McCoy vs Yuengling
55—Pearl vs Empire Silk Co
56—Mut Life Ins Co vs Lyman
57—Carvalho vs Merrill
58—Voss vs Smith

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 11.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrer.

453—Eames vs Brunswick Con Co. Preferred causes.
4962—Janpols vs Edelman
4884—Metzgar Co vs Wells
4882—Stern Spang Co vs same
General calendar.
4276—Cavanaugh vs Thorn
589—Stursberg vs Ablowich
600—Coog vs sams
4515—Sintef vs Sintef
3396—Ringa vs Viasto
2010½—Mayer vs Mayer
4641—Voss vs Smith
2705—Hawley vs Hawley
3314—Giordano vs N Y C & H R R R Co
4477—Flesher vs Abrams
3167—Ostermayer vs Glassman
4538—Freshman vs Arkell
1197—Lawrence vs Goodhue
4481—Serritela vs Califano
3451—Snow, Church & Co vs Snow-Church Surety Co
570—Mould vs Imp & Traders' Nat Bank
3984—Ackerman vs True
4494—Jackson vs Jackson
4574—Morse vs Morse
4582—Aver vs Ten Assignees
2051—Am Watchmen's Time D Co vs Petter
3303—Welch vs Hilton
1406—McMullen vs Taylor
3516—Belsey vs Buchanan
3527—Gluckman vs Strauch
3738—Calhoun vs Brick
3833—Van Bensen vs Le Boutillier
3866—Frost vs Reinach
3994—Rasborough vs McEvoy
4021—Hoyt vs Forrest
4023—Garvey vs Rasborough
4063—Stokes vs Schlidnecht
4131—Mayer vs Velst
2771—Conhaim vs Conhaim
2726—Davis vs Knight
2983—Stegmuller vs Stegmuller
4120—Ludwig vs N Y Telephone Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to ba sent from day calendar for triul. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleevs, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Thomas E Moran

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14230—Waters vs Spencer Bldg & Con Co
15049—Nat Gum & Mica Co vs Oswego Boiler Works
14286—Uhlfelder vs Palatine Ins Co
15089—Aymar vs Burckett

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

5793—Bachman vs Bauman
5804—Hurlhut vs Met St Ry Co
4403½—Schuster vs same
4423½—Callaghan vs same
5962—Newman vs Walther
5997—Thieme vs Niagara Fire Ins Co
6051—Derby vs Gardner
5923—McLaughlin vs Met St Ry Co
6029—Bloch vs Katz
5051—Smith vs Marsh
3162—Colegrove vs Met St Ry Co
4908—Rothschild vs Rothschild
4769—N Y Arch Terra Cotta Co vs Hart
4990—Rubin vs Dorf
4650—Aspenleiter vs People's Co-op Ice Co
4939—Haager vs C G Conn Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6101½.

4028—Murtha vs same
4711—Callahan vs Harding
5915—Shunway vs Met St Ry
4399—Brennan vs Stewart
4493—N J Steamboat Co vs Norwich & N Y Trans Co
4366—Livingston vs Met St Ry
4762—Solowl vs same
4763—Same vs sams
4965—Harris vs Buchanan
5086—Mason vs Met St Ry
5212—Jones vs Jones
3424—Elseman vs Heine
4042—Rolston vs Van Slyke
4116—Stokes vs Bradley
5000—Linzmayer vs Schmitt
3479—Engelbert vs Hoffman House
4428—Jetter vs Zeller
4420—Fein vs Kuppenheimer

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

5833—McGriskin vs same
5835—Highfield vs Int St R R
5836—Murray vs B H R R
5840—Humphries vs Int St R R
5842—Benanti vs Holbrook-Cabot-Daly Co
5844—Payna vs Int St R R
5845—Valasko vs sama
5840, 5848—Webber vs Buckley Newhall Co
5850—Zimmer vs B H R R
3897—Chapman vs same
3698—Frank vs same
15080—City of New York vs Levy
6015—Hulse vs Milliken
15263—Carlills vs Whympper
15276—City of New York vs Baird
4440—Chambers vs Allen
5731—Pederson vs Bradley
3889—Meier vs Geo Ringler & Co
5016—Bankel vs Weinacht
5030—Same vs Morris, &c, Express Co
3991—Sibley vs Smith
5526—Buellesbach vs Henderson
14090—Bell vs McKenna
1872—Bell vs same
13073—City of N Y vs Martense
13074—Same vs same
9802—Same vs Ryerson
5511—Leone vs Winograd
4738—Blackwell vs Shoe Last Mach Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Cass on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Caroline W Colvill
Wilhelm Klinger
Mary F Walton
Joseph J Kittel
Maddalena Fugazzi
Lizzie James
At 2:30 P. M.
Thos Boese
Fredk C Beckmann
Jacob Shamberg

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M., Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10:45 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part 1.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2616—Keith vs McGrath
2695—Schenck vs Hawes
2700—Foley vs Y M C A
2701—Mordents vs Slattery
2710—McDonald vs Met St Ry Co
1556—Dressner vs Lit-tauer
2823—Stein vs Dovetzky
1805—Stecker vs Ind Order F S J
2717—Munzel vs Sicilian Asphalt Co
2716—Munzer vs Int St Ry Co
2778—Ruffert vs same
2739—Di Pasquale vs Moloiti
2744—Ross vs Moran
2759—Uslander vs Frank
2760—Cohen va Blauner
2602—Narinsky vs Fidelity Surety Co
2818—Untermeyer vs Maybaum
2856—Wood vs Ellsworth
2859—Spindel vs Met St Ry Co
2861—Slevin vs same
2866—Krakow vs Weber
2867—Farrell vs Dry D., &c, R Co
2882—Mintz vs North Brit, &c, Ins Co
1749—Lassig vs Bousky

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7040—Dane Plano Co vs Dane
7747—Bouck vs Hart
7668—Ratner vs Kraeger
7699—Rosenwater vs U S Stables
7671—Southard vs Mayer
7734—Sullnska vs Holst
4367—N House Wrkg Co vs Jarvis
7950—Reibel ve Caro
7923—Resnick vs Goldberg
7924—Same vs Rosenberg
7926—Springer vs Nohle
3047—Black & Boyd Mfg Co vs Reilly
7817—Mark Cross Co vs Smith
7754—Krobengold vs Weinstein
7723—Leserman vs Wolfensohn

Equity and non-jury cases

487—Oldsteln vs Schwartz
488—Darmstadt vs Woodard

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneye Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Benedetto Romero
2—Frank Buerverno
3—Irving Hicke
4—William Shipsey
5—John S Thomas
6—Elizabeth Mallon
7—Guardo Cresenoll
8—Morton S Schoen
9—John Irving
10—Thomas Morgan
11—Alexius Baum
12—Sophia Brown
13—Bell Morgan
14—Thomas Barton
15—Charles Bell
Pleadings
1—Henry Berge, Jr
2—Alfonso Tafaro
3—Sidney Faulkner
Bernhard Thorshill
4—William Fitzhugh
5—George Wilson
6—William H Ricketts
7—William F Connors
8—Luigi Demarco
Alexander Cortezzu
9—John O'Brien
10—Alfred Blake, alias Arthur C Blake
11—Harry Greenberg
12—Rich'd P H Wallace, alias Albert Roth, alias R P Winter
13—John McNally
14—Harry Van Dyke
15—Thomas McCabe
16—Charles Devine
Edward Devine
Joseph Rice
17—Benj Schaffer
18—George Kopp
19—Thomas Gray
20—John Stackhouse
21—John Boschey, alias J Louis Bush
22—Max Hart

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Nathan Friedman
Jacob Kronenberg
2—Josie Cole, alias Nellie O'Brien
3—Harry H Wyman
4—James F Dolan
5—James Damiano
6—Edwin J Granville

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—Thomas Brown
2—Tony Pannone
3—Leon Gomberg
4—John B Conger
5—Felix Pirkner

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—Fred'k E Schaefer
2—Andrew Miller
3—Nich Feuerbacher
4—Salvatore Marcellino
5—John Gerdes
6—Martin Morris
Edward Lillis
7—John Steinzel
John Penny
8—Frederick Hutter
9—Samuel Kuttner
10—William Campbell
William Mack
11—Vincenzo Claps
12—George Martin
13—Frank Sauer

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2765—Makowitz vs Int St Ry
2766—Munzer vs sama
2780—Garter vs Int St Ry
2739—Masslof vs same
2833—Wolff vs Tyndall
2851—Dougherty vs Int St Ry
1479—Denham vs same
2475—Doherty vs Met St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 2898.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Julius D. Tobias vs. Frieda Hart—Daniel Hanly.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Suthpen vs. Case—Herman Fried. Jackson vs. Donegan—Abraham Obersteln.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Kashare vs. Kaufman—Charles A. Molloy.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—In re Reinke—Maurice Goodman.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Cartlidge vs. Hughes—Irving J. Joseph. Duke vs. Caluwaert, (3 cases)—Stephen H. Keating.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

225—Matter of Donohue
246—Matter of Ingersoll
273—People vs N Y National Bldg Assn
283—Corbally vs Erie R R
277—Matter of Goodwin
282—Feder vs Feder
108—Purcell vs Hoffman House

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gaynor, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Cochrane, J.; Part V., Kellogg, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5039—Snxton vs Arensberg
5729—Kavanagh vs Duffy
5736—Daunt vs Int St R R
5737—Naughton vs B H R R
5739—Strauss vs Ebbetts et al
5747—Brown vs B H R R
5749—Appelson vs same
5752—Kenna vs City of New York et al
5753—Fagan vs same
5754—Wilkin vs Int St R R
5750—Schuchman vs Int St R R
5757—Seeger vs Consumers' Park Brewery
5760—Golif vs Int St R R
5761—Sclzzarl vs same
5767—Higgins vs B H R R
5769—Toback vs same
5770—Schwarzman vs same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

5825—Post vs B H R R
5826—Keller vs same
5827—Warren vs same
5831, 5832—Cosby vs same
5855—Steuer vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
5862—Collins vs B H R R
5864—Byrne vs City of New York
5867—Conzo vs Lowenthal
5868—Ruden vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
5869—Frendenthal vs Int St R R
5876—Murphy vs B H R R
5877—Bradshaw vs same
5881—Murray vs Int St R R
5886—Blauveit vs Thomas
5888—Podlewski vs Logan Iron Works
2916—People vs Thoma
7565 to 7568—Dressner vs Dressner
4572—Corrigan vs Funk
5593—Weiss vs B H R R
5893—Eckaman va same
5894—Miller vs City of New York
5895—Murray vs Int St R R
5897—Horning vs B H R R
5898—Peters vs same
5899—Kearney vs same
5900—Maul vs Int St R R
5900—Melissari vs City of New York
5903—Harper vs Int St R R
5905, 5906—Frondera vs Klenk
5907—Palle va B H R R
5909, 5910—Labretto vs same
5911—Carroll vs same
5913—Cullen vs Uptegrove
5914—Martin vs Interb Rapid Tran Co
5915—Carman vs White
5916—Nicholson vs Wells
5920—Johnson vs B, Q Co & Sub R R
5921—Fox vs Belford
5924—Wright vs B H R R
5926—Dixon vs same
5933—Smith va Figundlo
5934—Nicorsia va Aiello
5936—Klein vs B H R R
5938—Feger vs same
5939—Grauer vs Melia
5940—Callen vs B H R R
5941—Short vs same
5942—Dunn vs Puckett
5943—Mann vs B R T Co
5944—Stenwell vs Calculagraph Co
5945—Carlin vs City of New York
5946—Sweeney vs Int St R R
5947—Baird vs B H R R
5951—Weisshelr vs Aron
5952—Slavin vs Interurb St R R
5953—Williams vs Parker Palmess Co
5954—Bain vs City of New York
5955—Beechborn vs Int St R R

Highest number reached on regular call, 5955.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1057—Rourke vs Brady
928½—Modeste vs Bk, Q Co &, Suh R R
1115¼—Cutter va Dickey
1115¾—McClosky vs Sup Coun Am Leg of H

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:20 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Olsen
Same vs Nelson
Same vs Scully
Same vs Ratzel
Same vs Burke
Same vs Stroh
Same vs Diederich
Same vs Katzman

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

885—Oldenburg vs Deshon
1004—Moran vs Bklyn H R R
1007—Mayblum vs Landman
1014—Rowe vs B H R R
1001—Stlo vs Zeregas Sons
1330—Rieke vs Brandt
1002—Topeck vs B H R R
1003—Weigand vs sama
1317—Wiener vs Sellgman

Queens County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

841—Casey vs Penn Steel Co
816—Landeman vs N Y & Queens Co R R

Balance of calendar gone over to Juns term.

Calendar for Monday, May 2.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

54—Conselyea vs Archer
55—O'Connor ve N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
56—Trosier vs Imhof
57—McWilliams vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
58—Butler vs Wellman
59—Stroeber vs Hicks
60—Tisdale vs Buck
61—Meyer vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
62—Same vs same
63—Woodill vs Hartung
64—Donohue vs Keeshan
65—Fanshaw vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
66—Woodill vs Hartung
67—Kiefer vs Frietsche
68—Frankel vs Kruse and another
69—Frank vs L I R R
70—Rudesule vs Hunn
71—Peddle vs Gally
72—Wicksen, an infant, vs Lang
73—Wels vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
74—Reindel vs Haak
75—Donough vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
76—Lutjens et al vs Stein
77—Capone vs Nocero
78—Brennan vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
79—Muro vs same
80—Same vs same
81—Same vs Lauters
82—Kerr vs N Y & Q Co Ry Co
83—Knee vs Newtown Creek Towing Co
84—Solon vs L I R R
85—Sams vs same
86—Maloney vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
87—Beverly vs same
88—Hoffman vs Eifleln
89—Grunbeck vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
90—Desmond, an infant, vs same
91—Schroth vs same
92—McCormack vs same
96—Cosgrove, an infant, vs Thomas
97—Huesner vs B H R R Co
98—Kremer vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
99—Same vs same
100—Sharrot vs L I R R Co
101—Hugbes vs Karsch Brewing Co
102—Rottenwich vs Walsh and another
103—Wels vs Knosbier
104—Dermody vs N Y & B'klyn R R
105—Kerwin vs same
106—Johnson vs Blomquist
107—McCullough vs Schoff
108—Englesklger vs N Y & Queens Co Ry Co
109—Schawaroch vs same
110—Lewis vs same
111—Podmore vs B, Q Co & Sub Ry
112—Shulman vs B H Ry
113—Gotto vs N Y & Q Co Ry
114—Leininger vs sama
115—Heseischwerdt vs same
116—The Bank of Long Island vs Asheldo
117—Tierney vs L I R R
118—Kehoe vs Consumers' Brewing Co
119—Gibney vs City of N Y and another
120—Wright vs Wooley and another
121—Driscoll vs N Y & Queens Co Ry

Special Term causes.

5—Pierce va Zittel
6—Taft vs Howe et al
7—Bostwick vs Baska et al

Westchester County Court.

Calendar for Thursday, April 28.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

180, (on trial)—Reads vs West Elec Ry Co
86—Gould vs Hammerslough
170—Synagogue Bros in Israel vs City of Mt Vernon

Old Dominion Line—
SPRING IS HERE
After a hard winter take
A SHORT SEA TRIP
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL D. DAVIS & CO., SAMUEL D. DAVIS, individually, and CHARLES B. VAN NOSTRAND, individually, Bankrupts. To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, made in the above-entitled proceeding on the 8th day of April, 1904, certain property of the said bankrupts, now held as collateral security for the claims of certain creditors, will be sold at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 11th day of May, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The property consists of one thousand (1,000) shares of the common stock of the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."

Dated New York, April 11th, 1904.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Pledgee Creditors, 11 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the mat

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Yachts Not Imported Merchandise in Eyes of Law—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday dismissed a protest by the Central Vermont Railway Company, consignees for R. F. Downing & Co., against the action of the Collector at Burlington, Vt., on the ground that it had no jurisdiction.

The articles which formed the subject of the protest were two yachts valued at $1,000, equipped with sails valued at $200, and imported from Canada. They were entered at the sub-port of St. Albans, and were shipped to Boston. The Deputy Collector at St. Albans assessed the boats as manufactures of wood at 35 per cent., and the sails as cotton duck at the same rate. The importers claimed that the yachts were built in the United States, and therefore free of duty.

Judge Somerville in his opinion says that the boats are not "imported merchandise" in the meaning of the law, but "vessels," and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the Board of General Appraisers. He declares that in his opinion they are entitled to free entry, and that the remedy provided for the importers is a libel in Admiralty to recover possession of the vessels if seized for non-payment of duty. In this case, however, the duty has been paid and the boats have not been seized.

Protests overruled yesterday were by A. S. Begg, agent, Port Huron, Mich.; the N. J. McGahan Sugar Refining Company, Philadelphia; Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, and M. H. Rogers, P. H. Petry & Co., P. E. Wallace & Co., Anthony Oechs, J. Blumenksohn, Merck & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., and A. D. Matthews & Co., New York.

Protests sustained were by R. F. Downing & Co., Boston, and the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Company, Phillips & Son, G. W. Sheldon & Co., and William Krafft, New York. A protest by I. Larrande, New York, was partially sustained.

FOR CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Board of Trade and Transportation Declares in Favor of a Trade Treaty.

Reciprocity with Canada, an arbitration treaty with England, courtesy toward the Chinese, and additional restrictions upon immigration were the chief objects in favor of which the Board of Trade and Transportation placed itself on record at its monthly meeting held yesterday.

The following resolution was passed in regard to Canadian reciprocity:

Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade and Transportation believes the present an opportune time for reconvening the Joint High Commission of 1898 for the purpose of negotiating a new reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Canada.

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this board that the political, financial, and commercial relations of the two countries demand for their furtherance and perpetuation the establishment of such a treaty, and that its negotiation should be approached in a spirit of liberal recognition of the mutual benefits which should follow its ratification.

W. H. Gibson spoke against the resolution, arguing that all negotiations should be restricted to reciprocity within the lines drawn by President McKinley.

Oscar S. Straus offered these arbitration resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade and Transportation hereby records its high appreciation and commendation of President Roosevelt's humanitarian diplomacy; for his effective support and advancement of international arbitration, in directing to The Hague court the Pious Fund case between the United States and Mexico, and the controversy arising out of the claims of the United States and other nations against Venezuela.

Resolved, That this board respectfully requests that our Government perfect negotiations with Great Britain for a treaty of arbitration as comprehensive in its scope as practical, in accordance with its traditional policy for the reference of questions of difference which shall have failed of adjustment by the usual course of diplomacy to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; and that thereafter, or simultaneously therewith, similar treaties be negotiated with other powers.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$50,000.—Banker desires active associate with above amount; young man preferred. N., Box 105 Times.

Old-established cardboard, jobbing, and manufacturing business. Owner retiring. Janes, Box 114 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for person willing to invest $150 monthly in established wholesale and retail concern; profit very large. Address Box O 93 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old contines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' lease; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure! If you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell on April 28, 1904, at 9 o'clock, at 646 West 34th St., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells on April 28, 1904, 2 P. M., at 168 Church St., Manhattan, by virtue chattel mortgage, two printing presses, paper cutter, type, and printers' sundries. By order of mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, will sell April 28, 1904, 9:30 o'clock, at 118 Seventh Av., Borough Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order assignee, owner, and holder of mortgage.

Anction Sale.—April 30, 1904, 12 M., on premisea "Lieberman residence, 189 Broadway, Flushing, 179x240, house, 15 rooms, improvements, large lawn, best residential section." Ten thousand dollars may remain on mortgage, $500 deposit required of purchaser, terms at sale. T. Jefferson Burnett, auctioneer, Flushing, N. Y.

THE BIG WHEEL OF PARIS.
Private sale by auction at office of Me DEMANCHE, N. P., 115 Boul'd St.-Germain, Paris, on May 16, 1904, at 2 P. M., of the establishment known as THE BIG WHEEL OF PARIS, situated at No. 74 Ave. de Suffren, Paris; starting bid $30,000, (may be lowered;) deposit, $3,000. Apply to the Notaries, Me. LEROY, and Me. DEMANCHE, 113 Boul'd St.-Germain, Trustees.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.
LARGE CORNER
DRUG STORE.
GREENWALD & CO.,
JOS. GREENWALD, AUCTIONEER,
Sell this day, 9:30 A. M.
ENTIRE STOCK AND VERY FINE
FIXTURES OF ABOVE,
ON PREMISES
101 West 125th St., Cor. Lenox Av.
To be sold in large trade lots.
NELLIE KRAFT, ADMINISTRATRIX
OF BERNARD KRAFT.
Auctioneer's Office, 26-28 Lispenard St.
TELEPHONE, 2942 FRANKLIN.

SUPREME COURT RECEIVER'S SALE.
George E. Shaw, Auctioneer, 19 Liberty St., will sell on premises 31 Water St., this day at 11 A. M., machinery contained in factory of Fred. C. Stelmann & Co., consisting of
Forges, Anvils, Lathes, Vises,
Die Cutters, Felt Wheel Cutters,
Sand Paper Cutters,
Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers,
Belting, Tools, &c.
EDWARD G. RIGGS, Esq.,
Receiver, 102 Fulton St.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

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VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
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(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates: vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

D. A. Vanborne & Co., window glass, will move Monday from 40-48 Vestry Street to 467 and 469 Greenwich Street, corner of Watts Street.

***

A sale has been announced for May 4 of 66 barrels containing 5,353 pounds of cheese similar in character to Gorgonzola at the Appraisers' Stores. The cheese was imported in the steamer Lindenfels from Hamburg in November, 1902.

***

A report of a drop in the price of linseed oil was denied yesterday by brokers. At the American Linseed Company's office it was said that the unfavorable weather, retarding trade in paints, was the cause of business being a little dull.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HOUSEHOLD LEDGER PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A judgment for $14,114 was entered yesterday against the Household Ledger Publishing Company, formerly of 95 Liberty Street, in favor of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, for balance due for paper sold to it between April 1 and Dec. 5, 1903. The company was incorporated under New York laws on May 23, 1903, with a capital stock of $200,000, and formerly published "The Household Ledger." Julius H. Siebert was President.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows: Lillian N. Moore of Beverly, no occupation; liabilities, $37,-950.40; assets, $5,500.

PITTSBURG.—William Haslage & Son, grocers, 575 Liberty Avenue, filed in the United States District Court to-day a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The firm's liabilities are placed at $78,179.42, and its assets at $50,913.14.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 27.—Judge MacMahon has granted an order to wind up the Canada Woolen Mills Company. There were creditors' claims presented to the court amounting to over $80,000, besides a claim by the Dominion Bank for $250,000. One of the Directors is quoted as saying all creditors will be paid in full, but shareholders will get nothing, losing $1,000,000. The total claims represented in court amounted to $400,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAURICE SHAPIRO.—Maurice Shapiro, residing at 84 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilites $3,612 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1903 at Harrison, Obio, in the shoe business.

SAMUEL TARCHES.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Albert Stickney, Jr., receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Samuel Tarches, dealer in clothing at 2,031 Second Avenue, on the application of Jacob Seligman, a creditor. It was stated that Mr. Tarches usually carried a stock of $5,000, but in the past few weeks a large part of it was removed.

NORDEN-BITTNER ELECTRIC COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Norden-Bittner Electric Company of 328 West Forty-first Street, show liabilities of $24,668 and assets, consisting of stock, machinery, and fixtures in the hands of the receiver, value not given, and $465, due by Mr. Todd for materials furnished the Hotel Vendome. The largest creditor is the Electric Carriage Call Company, $15,725, on ten notes.

THE SYREN AND SHIPPING.—Seaman Milner, referee in bankruptcy, has appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh of 309 Broadway Trustee of the assets of The Syren and Shipping, (America,) publisher of The American Syren and Shipping, at 10 Bridge Street. There were two candidates for Trustee. Nine creditors, whose claims aggregated $4,500, voted for Mr. Ludvigh, and the other candidate was John H. Nelson, Secretary of the company, who filed a claim for $7,500. As neither candidate had a majority in number and amount of claims there was no election, and the referee appointed Mr. Ludvigh.

CHARLOTTE E. BENTON.—Charlotte E. Benton, dentist, of 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in person without a lawyer. Her known liabilities are $5,000 and she has nominal assets $60,100, consisting of cash in the Hamilton Bank, $100, and debts due her by five persons, $60,000. She claims exemption for her dental outfit, $200, and furnishings of her flat, $200. She has three creditors, Mary E. Monroe of Nicholson, Miss., $5,000; Mrs. H. L. Berry, $600, for massage and physical instruction during illness in 1901, and B. R. Forman of New Orleans, amount unknown, for legal services. She states that she bought on Feb. 24, 1902, from Mary E. Monroe, 13,451 acres of timber land in Honey Island, St. Tammany Parish La. willed to both of them, which was then in litigation. She gave Mrs. Monroe a note for $5,000 and a mortgage on her interest. The property was sold on Feb. 6, 1904, under foreclosure of a first mortgage.

JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the John Kress Brewing Company of 211 East Fifty-fourth Street by Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel for the following creditors: S. & F. Uhlmann, $2,385 for hops; American Malting Company, $7,790 for malt, and Charles Foster, $1,000 for money loaned. It was alleged that the company committed an act of bankruptcy by having William H. Klenke appointed receiver in the Supreme Court on Monday for its property. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg and William H. Klenke receivers of the assets in bankruptcy, and fixed their bond at $150,000, and also ordered the petitioning creditors to file a bond of $5,000 on the application of Simon Uhlmann, one of the creditors. It was stated that the proceedings in the Supreme Court on which a receiver was appointed was nominally for the dissolution of the corporation, but the papers show that the principal purpose was because of the inability of the corporation to meet its liabilities, which are about $488,000 and actual assets estimated at $450,000. Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel said that they filed the petition in bankruptcy to protect the assets, and they are acting in harmony with the interests of the great body of creditors. Plans are under way for a reorganization of the company, and it is expected that all the debts will be paid in full. It is very essential to keep the business going, and it is necessary to pay out considerable money for liquor licenses on May 1 for saloon keepers who use its beer, for the latter will go to other brewers if this company does not put up the money for the licenses, which is $1,200 for each saloon. They also said that they had obtained an order from Judge Holt authorizing the receivers to continue the business for sixty days and to borrow $68,000 by issuing receiver's certificates bearing 6 per cent. interest, which money is to be used for paying taxes and water rates, $18,000, and for advances to saloon keepers for liquor licenses, $51,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHEARN, James, and John Hallahan—W. S. Covell and another	$1,329
ARMSTRONG, James J.—Railway Advertising Company	24
BOUSEY, Darrell A.—Gilbert Brothers	34
BAIRD, John H.—J. D. Harrigan	452
BABCOCK, Henry C.—L. Canda	60
BURLINSON, John—Tenement House Department of the City of New York	264
BECK, Robert W.—H. Wildeuer	34
BANTA, Samuel J.—L. M. Banta, costs	95
COHEN, Louis—Tenement House Department of New York	59
CARMAN, Albio R.—E. Grigely, receiver	400
CARDONE, Antonio—Tenement House Department of New York	264
CHAMPION, Barton F.—T. L. Jaquea and another	84
CARRINGTON, Herbert J.—E. Harris	737
DINNING, Ferral C.—M. Purcell	421
DALE, Theodore B.—N. F. Kerr	28
FITZPATRICK, John A.—E. Hasberg, costs	23

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FRANKEL, Ben—I. Richter	150
CRIETZER, John—D. Solomon	78
GUBNER, George B.—T. Lenane	580
HENNE, William—J. Franz	2,044
HEDENBERG, Charles—Manhattan Railway Company, costs	68
HAUSER, Felix—M. Green	114
HOPPIE, George E.—F. E. Teske	128
THE NATIONOL COMMERCIAL BANK of New York and Ellsworth Childs—S. M. Orvis, security, costs	102
WEEHAWKEN WHARF COMPANY—International Elevating Company, costs	133
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Scarangello, by guardian	524
THE JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of Boston—J. Newman	317
NEW YORK DISPATCH AND DELIVERY Company—C. Lynn	3,628
JACKSON SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE Company—L. L. Foates Engraving Company	675
HOUSEHOLD LEDGER PUBLISHING Company—West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	14,114
THE INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL Trust Company, Limited—J. R. Tod and another	1,330
VICTORIA AMUSEMENT COMPANY and Maurice Runkle—D. F. Dodge	280
JACOK, Morris—J. Schrimer, costs	24
KEILEY, William M.—G. G. Chapman	77
KINKEN, Charles—Tenement House Department of City of New York	264
LANG, Millie V.—C. Kuhn	1,423
LANG, Otto J.—C. Kuhn	1,791
LLOYD, Anna S.—M. Matterson	1,359
LEUKEMAN, Sophia, Tenement House Department of the City of New York	59
LEBERS, Edward A. F.—Railway Advertising Company	84
LANDAU, Solomon, administrator—City of New York, costs	62
MCHETTE, Edwin V.—D. Buckley	193
MARSHALL, Charles C.—United States Trust Company of New York and another, costs	338
MACHETTE, Edwin V.—E. A. Hughes	141
MURPHY, Mary—I. Wallinstein	966
MYERSON, Lottie—Tenement House Department, City of New York	264
MANNHEIMER, Isaac—Tenement House Department, City of New York	264
MUNRO, Norma L., and Benjamin F. Goodspeed—H. Wronkow	1,741
MILBURY, Arthur W.—L. Sherry	225
PORFILIO, Joseph—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	15
RIST, Charles—New York Edison Company	467
REIMAN, William—A. Schoen and another, costs	22
ROTH, David—J. T. Davie, Jr., trustee	199
STEGEMAN, Herman C.—I. S. Euygard and another	729
SOLOMONS, Edouard J.—J. F. Marsden	170
SENFT, Elias—S. L. Bruck	1,605
SIMON, Harry A.—J. Westerbeke, Jr., and another	28
SIMON, Joseph—W. Schlicher	2,460
THOMPSON, William—W. A. Martin and another	82
VIAL, Edward C.—H. H. Jackson and another, costs	24
VANDEVENTER, Abram J.—Patterson Brothers	20
VAN CLIFF, Jacob—E. C. Boehm and another	447
WALDMAN, Joseph—Tenement House Department of the City of New York	264
WALDMAN, Jennie—Tenement House Department of the City of New York	264

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY of New York—W. B. Gunnison, Dec. 31, 1903	5,994
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY of New York—C. D. Larkin, Feb. 24, 1904	$3,567
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY of New York—L. T. Lewis, Feb. 24, 1904	8,514
BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY of New York—O. D. Clark, Feb. 24, 1904	4,087
BURR, William H.—J. Emslie and another, Jan. 16, 1896	155
BEDELL, Daniel E.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, April 25, 1904	182
BURR, William H.—G. Hoeltze, Aug. 4, 1891	139
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. H. Budlong, Oct. 9, 1903	119
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. J. Bloomingdale, Oct. 21, 1903	47
LA FORTE, Anthony—S. W. MacDonald, April 19, 1901	410
MELINCK, David—P. Raben, April 12, 1904	124
MCAVOY, Richard—R. T. Bang, July 12, 1900	211
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—E. A. Stuart, Dec. 14, 1903	483
REDFIELD, William H.—A. L. Lamplua, July 10, 1903	839

Judgments Canceled.

CARROLL, George—D. Teza, May 21, 1903	$212
GLEASON, Thomas J.—C. S. Lodu, Oct. 13, 1898	330
GLEASON, T. Jay—J. E. Linde Paper Company, June 21, 1898	13
GLEASON, Thomas J.—Judd Paper Company, July 20, 1898	102

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. J. Jusserand, Washington; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Gen. Sir Robert Stewart, Bermuda; Sir Peter White, Ottawa, Ont.

HOLLAND—Carl Ponsonby, London; Major W. Maud, England.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. Lippitt, Rhode Island; L. L. Biddle, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—John D. Oppe, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—Alexander Garland, Lima, Peru.

FIFTH AVENUE—Chief Justice Lewis, British Honduras; Harold E. Brierly, Leicester, England.

ALBEMARLE—George Attwood, London; Capt. H. S. Power, D. S. O., England.

NORMANDIE—J. Shima, S. Numoto, K. Endo, and J. Shuma, Tokio, Japan.

WESTMINSTER—F. Hensen, Maracaibo, Venezuela.

EVERETT—Caleb Tichnor, Great Barrington, Mass.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, ribbons, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Finch, Hunt & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, house furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.

Aldridge & Co., Little Falls, N. Y.; J. Aldridge, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Glisey House.

Levy Brothers, Norfolk, Va.; P. Levy, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnes-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. V. Densmore, notions and leather goods; 75 Spring Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

"Metropolitan," Binghamton, N. Y.; C. H. Ackerman, notions and furnishing goods; Albemarle Hotel.

Rosenwald, E., & Son, Las Vegas, N. M.; E. Rosenwald, notione and furnishing gooda; 640 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Connelly & Gallagher, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldstein, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Haas, Swartz & Co., Portsmouth, Obio; M. Haas, woolens; Hotel Albert.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel. J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; H. Cowperthwaite, school stationery; Westminster Hotel. W. P. Sackett, jewelry; C. G. Darnell, hosiery and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

Hankey Mercantile Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. F. Hankey, millinery; 704 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Hiltz, domestics; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Jonas, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenthal-Swan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks and laces; A. A. Tucker, flowers; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, dress trimminge, and leather goods; J. C. McLean, laces; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Schwarzenbacher, G., Cumberland, Md.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; H. E. W. Chutter, buttons and trimmings; F. Talbot, dry goods; 19 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, corsets, leather goods, infants' wear, and muslin underwear; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, ribbons; 67 White Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, gloves and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Waldman Brothers, Albany N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuss, N. Y.; A. Rosenbloom, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kirby, F. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. F. Newberry, hardware; Hotel Imperial.

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Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; privats leseons any hour, $1; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 privats leseons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentleman assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evening; circulars.

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The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or instalments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

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Piano-player, fit any piano, little used, and choice of $50 new music; bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'way, Cor. 47th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Reliable Connor Pianos and piano players; easy terms; renting, exchanging, repairing. 4 East 42d St.

Knabe Upright, good order, fine tone, 7 1-3 octaves; an opportunity, $180. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $225; good upright, $123. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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BANCROFT HOUSE, Broadway, cor. 21st.—Renovated throughout; rooms, 75c., $1 daily; all Broadway cars pass hotel; gentlemen exclusively. WM. RENN, Proprietor.

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34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST.
Desirable double and single rooms; Army, Navy, and Southern people accommodated; table boarders; telephone.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

47 GREAT JONES STREET.
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB PASKUSZ, plaintiff, against HENRY A. JACKSON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 8th day of April, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

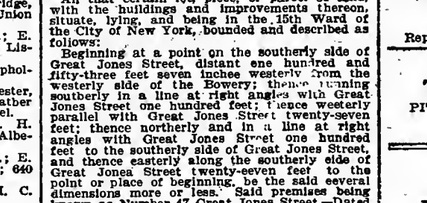
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 15th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Great Jones Street, distant one hundred and fifty-three feet seven inchee westerly from the westerly side of the Bowery; thence running southerly in a line at right angles with Great Jones Street one hundred feet; thence westerly parallel with Great Jones Street twenty-seven feet; thence northerly and in a line at right angles with Great Jones Street one hundred feet to the southerly side of Great Jones Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Great Jonea Street twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known as number 47 Great Jones Street.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1904.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Referee.

PASKUS & COHEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 47 Great Jones Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,229.18, with interest from 7th day of April, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.80, with interest from 8th day of April, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,138.32 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $50,000 and interest, and to a lease expiring May 1, 1906.—Dated New York, April 19th, 1904.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK, Referee.
ap21-2aw3wTh&F&may12

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAGUIRE, FANNY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Rev. CHARLES COLTON, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church; Mary Ann Gorman, Frank Saul, Margaret Saul, Eugene Saul, Mary C. Saul, Teresa M. Saul, Agnes A. Saul, B. Francis Saul, John A. Saul, Fannie E. Frigon, William J. Saul, Catharine Saul, Rose Saul, Angelina Saul, Mary Chay, Beatrice Gorman, Wilhelmina Gorman, Francea W. Gorman, Regina Gorman, Ellen Joyce, Redmond Joyce, School of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor of the City of New York, Rosina M. May, Agnes Saul Culin, William Keane, Mary Anne Avolio, Catharine Keane, Margaret Keane, Ellen Keane, Caroline Keane Tattan, Frances Keane, (Sister Columba,) Teresa Keane, (Sister Teresa M. Agnes,) Walter R. Gorman, Wilhelmina Gorman, and to all persons interested in the estate of Fanny Maguire, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York on the 31st day of May, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of David McClure as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS.
1 t., 20c.; 3 t. in 1 wk., 50c.; 6 t. in 1 wk., 90c. 7 consecutive days, $1.05; 30 consecutive days, $4.00; 30 t., c. o. d., $4.50

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NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

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Lost—Sunday evening, on elevated or cross town from 14th St. to Irving Place, pin and lady's gold watch; monogram "M. H.," studded with diamonds. Return 21 West 68th St.; suitable reward.

Lost—April 25, lady's gold watch and fob, between 128th St., near 8th Av., and 130th St. on 8th Av.—Liberal reward will be given if returned to S. F. Y., 309 West 128th St.

Lost—Bank Book No. 420,149 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Lost—Gold watch charm, with buckle; name engraved; reward. G. M. Wells, 318 West 57th St.

Lost—Small white poodle; child's pet; name "Snowdy"; liberal reward. 232 West 74th St.

Lost—Maltese, large house cat; answers to Gus; liberal reward. Return 157 East 77th St.

Lost—Black spaniel, white hair on breast; name Don; reward. 469 West 152d St.

Reward.—Lost, hull terrier, brown and white; spiked collar, blue ribbon. 137 East 65th St.

REWARDS.

$50 reward for diamond horseshoe brooch containing 28 stones, lost April 23d between 50th St. and Madison Av., 53d St. and Park Av. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

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F.—21st St., 17, 19, 21 West. Near 5th Av. The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

17th St., 116 East.—Elegant square room, bath; two small rooms; very good table; gentlemen.

22d St., 16 East, (Central.)—Largeroom, (2d.) private bath; good accommodation; references; board reasonable.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

46th St., 70 West.—Gallatin Hotel; an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, electric light, $2 daily for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; telephone 5608-38th.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent city accommodation; have also large country place near city.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable sunny room; every convenience; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders wanted; parlor dining room.

115th St., 124 W.—Single room, $2.50, between 7th and Lenox Avenues; references. Stewart.

Lexington Av., 972.—Newly renovated throughout; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

Madison Av., 432.—Very pleasant third-floor room; corner house; Summer prices; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Sunny second-story room; nicely furnished.

52d St., 265 West.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen.

55th St., 138 East.—Large front room, comfortably furnished, one flight; also front parlor.

62d St., 125 West.—Furnished suit of rooms and bath to quiet gentlemen. Hayes.

69th St., 114 West.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; porcelain baths; abundant hot water; gentlemen; telephone.

77th St., 157 East.—Nicely furnished large front and connecting rooms; private house; conveniences.

80th St., 541 East.—Large room, private house; parlor and bath privileges; very reasonable.

88th St., 326 East.—Furnished room, private house; references.

2,762 Broadway, (near 106th St.,) 3 very desirable rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Beban, Box 182 Times.

An attractive good-sized room; sunlight A. M. and P. M.; in elevator apartment, 7th Av., between 135th and 140th Sts.; all conveniences; tiled bath adjoining; $3.50. C. M., Box 119 Times.

For Rent for Summer Months—Furnished apartment, six rooms and bath; light and cool. Apply at elevator, 238 West 129th St.

In frame house, two minutes from Riverside Drive, parlor floor, consisting three spacious, connecting, plainly furnished rooms; clean, cool; veranda, piano; suit gentlemen. Cross, 227 West 83d St.

Jackson Av., 1,098.—Large front and back parlor, newly furnished; piano; use tiled bath; three blocks 166th St. L Station; 35 minutes to Grand St.; $5 weekly. Caswell.

Madison Av., 74.—Rooms on main floor, suitable for physician's offices; also rooms single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Demonstrator Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Co. require the services of a thoroughly experienced young woman as demonstrator; references required. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their upholstery workroom experienced operators on furniture slip covers and awnings. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Siegel-Cooper Co. require the services of young girls as parcel wrappers; experience not necessary; permanent position. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

Wanted—Girls for Auditing Department; the 14th Street Store requires girls for their Auditing Department; those experienced in the operation of adding machines preferred. Apply at office of Genl. Supt., 57 West 13th St., at 11 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer; competent young woman; commercial house; down town; hours, 9 to 6; salary, $12; permanent position. 150 Nassau St., office 1,737.

Wanted—Milliners; copyists and preparers; first-class help wanted, wholesale trimmed hat house; steady position. Rosenblum & Sentner, 598 B'way.

Wanted—Operators, sewers, and helpers at once; come prepared for work. Apply at Wanamaker's French Dressmaking Salons, 5th floor.

Wanted—Stenographer; competent young man for copper company; salary, $15 up. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,737.

Wanted—Office assistant, quick, ambitious, must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 W. 28th St.

Males.

Furniture Packers.—Siegel-Cooper Co. require experienced furniture packers; permanent positions to steady, capable men. Apply at Warehouse, 251 West 17th St.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require an experienced man as stockkeeper in their furniture warehouse. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced furniture slip cover and awning cutters. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Stenographer.—Clerk, long, varied experience; industrious, competent, trustworthy; university graduate; credentials; intelligent. Steno, Box 1,146 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Hod carriers and fireproof constructors wanted at Binghamton, N. Y., on twelve-story Binghamton Press Building, located on Chenango St., near Court St.; only first-class men wanted.

Wanted—Non-union machinists for Western railroad; must be experienced and competent; good pay. Apply to Conrad Schuize, 4 Greenwich St., between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for a Brooklyn bank; must be well educated, and come well recommended; salary, $8 to $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Insurance men who can give satisfaction can secure excellent contract with liberal drawing account. Germania Life, 20 Nassau St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter for good position; must make neat appearance and be well educated. G. A. Melnecke, 241 B'way.

Wanted—Agents in each State by Messrs. Jules Bouchet & Co., Cognac, (Fraoce;) first-class references required. Reply direct.

Wanted—An energetic, bright boy as general office assistant; excellent chance for advancement. Box O 194 Times.

Wanted.—Bricklayers wanted at Binghamton, N. Y., on twelve-story Binghamton Press Building, located on Chenango St., near Court St.

Wanted—Carpenters. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—Bright young man to rent apartments in new apartment house. Apply The Bertha, 515 West 113th St.

Wanted—Bright office boy in large law office; salary, $4. Address R. M., Box 117 Times.

Wanted—500 laborers at once. Apply West 8th St. and Surf Av., Coney Island.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

A cultured woman as secretary clerical work, superintending refined home, charge of children, or any position of trust and responsibility; highest references. S. A. H., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Attendant or useful companion; refined; excellent packer, reader, sewer. Englishwoman, 1,620 Broadway, Advertising Agency.

Couple, (white,) to take entire charge of the culinary department either club or private family; 10 years' references from the last employer. Address top floor, 241 W. 19th St.

Caretaker.—As caretaker; best references. M., Box 18, 1,026 3d Av.

Dressmaker.—Long experience; makes handsome Summer gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker. — Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; perfect fit; charming effects; tailor costumes. 25 West 104th St.

Housework.—By respectable woman to do general housework; best of reference. 1,148 2d Av., 3d floor; no cards.

Parlormaid.—By young girl as parlormaid; first-class reference. Address Parlormaid, care of Mollerberg, 628 3d Av.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Year's experience; in Pittsburg attended high school three years; intelligent; very competent; good family; good references. Penn, Box 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By two young ladies, recently graduated high percentage from Eastman, Poughkeepsie; understand bookkeeping; high school education; American parentage; moderate. Eastmanite, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience law and journalism; rapid; business; know my place; accurate; intelligent; live with parents; best references; salary $10; no agencies. Miss V., Box 168 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a bright, intelligent beginner; rapid on machine; good speller; American; mimeographing; no agencies; am willing to work faithfully; salary $6. Miss Milton, 139 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Six years' experience; mercantile and publishing work; thoroughly proficient; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Unexcelled, Box 149 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12, $15. Superior, 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; willing to work hard; hours immaterial; best references; $12. Prudent, 150 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer with five years' experience as private secretary desires position in same capacity; highest reference. Reliable, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Intelligent; good education; six years' experience; thoroughly familiar both commercial and legal work; unquestionable references; $15. Wheeler, 195 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright young lady; thorough business experience; quick, accurate; capable office assistant; three years' experience; $10. Miss A., 125 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7, $8. Neatness, 147 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; accurate, good speller; first-class references; moderate salary. V Box 123 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; four years' experience; quick and accurate; $10-$12. Thorough, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Bright beginner; familiar with office work. G. A. M., 58 West 118th St.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid; neat; good education. Accurate, 175 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid worker; $8. W., 185 Times Office.

Visiting Maid.—To take care of lady's or gentleman's apartments, day or month. E. R., 805 3d Av.

Waitress.—Lady wishes a place for competent waitress. Call Thursday, 1,035 Madison Av.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant and auditor; books opened and closed; income accounts prepared; work for estates and professional men desired; permanent or temporary. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, auditor, bookkeeper, (33,) thoroughly experienced, desires position; capable any capacity or system; 5 years with present employers. Trustworthy, 131 Times.

Accountant.—Expert, (degree;) books opened, accounts systematized; trial balances drawn, profit and loss statements, balance sheets prepared. Veritas, Box 142 Times.

Accountant, credit man, and collection or office manager wishes to make a change; A1 references. Credits, Box 184 Times.

Accountant.—Bookkeeper (double entry) desires position evenings, opening, closing, balancing books. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

Attendant, nurse, or companion to invalid wishes position; references of prominent physicians and employers. Frank Reichhardt, 29 West 47th St.

Butler—Cook.—By very competent French couple; first-class butler and first-class cook; best recommendation; 9 years in last place. Call E. H., 219 West 36th St.

Butler.—Lady leaving town wishes to find position for her competent butler. Call at 604 5th Av., before 10 o'clock mornings.

By young man, twenty, in real estate or fire insurance office. George Hamilton, 103 East 125th St.

Coachman.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his coachman; in his employ three years. E., Box 34, Mamaroneck.

Coachman.—English; married, no children; 15 years in last place; city or country. H. L., 119 West 46th St.

Cutter.—By first-class cutter and designer on petticoats; have good experience on machine; could manage whole factory; am anxious to take any position. D. Herman, 329 East 13th St.

Doorman, porter, shipping clerk, (35 years old;) 12 years last employer. Steady, 177 Times.

Enamel polisher. L. Brooklyn, 119 Columbia St.

Gentelman tutor, graduate atudent of Columbia University, desires position; country or city. Paul Radin, Columbia University.

Physician, &c.—Experienced physician, traveler, interpreter, to accompany party to Europe this Summer. Dr. T. I., Box 25, 1,364 Broadway.

Roofer to repair roofs, gutters, leaders, for landlords, estates, at moderate prices; one year's guarantee; reference. Zieg'er, 211 5th St.

Stenographer-Secretary.—Long, varied experience; industrious, competent, trustworthy; university graduate; credentials. Intelligent, Box 106 Times.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—By energetic, capable young man; broad experience; university education; credentials. Expert, Box 157 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—By young man; two years' experience; graduated Albany Business College. Competent, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; age 25; permanent position; references. T., Box 121 Times.

Typewriter.—Young man; six years' experience in last place; willing to make himself useful around office; Christian; highly recommended. H. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

Useful Man—Chambermaid, &c.—By couple in private family; stableman, understanding care of horses, outside useful man; wife as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and assist with laundry; country preferred; good references. 633 3d Av., 1st bell.

Valet and Companion.—By bright young American, presently employed; faithful; references. B., Box 141 Times.

Young man, having four years' experience as private and house secretary, desires similar position; understands the duties thoroughly, and can furnish the highest of references. B., 143 Times.

Young man, 26, desires position any kind; accurate at figures; conscientious worker; good appearance; moderate salary. Reliable, care North Side News, Bronx.

Young man, 19, educated, business experience, wants opportunity to start in advertising business. Address Advertising, 1,364 Broadway.

WILL PERMIT WOMEN TEACHERS TO MARRY

Board of Education Cancels Its Prohibitory By-Law.

MRS. VANDEWATER REINSTATED

Committee on Elementary Schools Reports That It Is Useless Longer to Attempt to Enforce Regulation.

In future women teachers may marry without opposition from the Board of Education. Yesterday afternoon the board not only canceled its by-law prohibiting such marriages, but also reinstated Mrs. Vandewater, the only one who has been dismissed on this ground, all other offenders having resigned as soon as charges had been preferred against them.

The Committee on Elementary Schools offered the following:

"Resolved, That Mrs. Jennie L. Vandewater, formerly Miss Patterson, who was dismissed from her position as a teacher in Public School No. 58, Queens, by the Board of Education on Dec. 23, 1903, be reinstated."

In offering the resolution the committee stated that it had come to the conclusion that it was useless longer to attempt to put teachers out of the schools for marrying in view of the decision handed down by the Court of Appeals a couple of months ago in the case of Murphy against Maxwell. This is also the opinion of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, which has been investigating the case. The motion was passed without comment.

Action was then taken to amend the by-law which has prohibited the marriage of women teachers. This was done by striking out the words "which may direct that charges be preferred against such a teacher by reason of such marriage."

The by-law now reads: "No woman Principal, head of department, or member of the teaching or supervising staff shall marry while in the employ of the Board of Education."

"Despite this prohibition," said Commissioner M. Dwight Collier, a member of the Committee on Elementary Schools, "we will take no action against such women teachers as marry. We are tired of fighting over this matter in the courts, and the public is in favor of retaining married teachers. I think our action will lead to scandal. I think that the public will regret that married teachers are permitted to teach."

Amelia Stamm, a teacher of Public School No. 139, Brooklyn, was exonerated of the charge of having violated the by-law relating to marriage. It was also announced that Matthew D. Quinn, the Principal of Public School No. 5, Queens, who has been on trial for neglect of duty and the destruction of school property, had been acquitted. It is understood that the charges will be transferred from Quinn to his janitor, John E. Murphy. Charges of neglect of duty and insubordination against Miss Mayce E. Earle, a teacher in Public School No. 70, Queens; Louis Klein, a teacher in Public School No. 160, Manhattan, and against Agnes Mahoney, a teacher in Public School No. 13, Manhattan, were considered. Miss Mahoney was fined one day's pay and Klein was fined five days' pay for violating the by-law of the board prohibiting corporal punishment.

The board yesterday refused to shut the schools for Sunday School or other parades on any school day.

The Building Department of the board believes that it sees the end of part-time classes. It yesterday announced that it has under way or about to be given to contractors fifty-nine buildings and additions, mostly for elementary pupils. In these schools it expects to have ready 88,635 new sittings by September, 1905, if there are not too many strikes. At that time it states that there will be requirements for about 108,000 new sittings. This will leave about 40,000 children at the least on part time. There are 75,556 children in such classes at the present time.

WANT MORE LAND FOR PARKS.

Municipal Art Society Urges Staten Island Plan.

Heavy investment in real estate to be used for parks is advised by the Park Committee of the Municipal Art Society in its report just made to that body. Central Park is cited as a warrant, for, acecording to the committee's figures, it cost $5,000,000 and $20,000,000 has been expended upon it since 1856, when the taxable valuation of the land in the three surrounding wards was less than $22,000,000 and now is about $1,000,000,000.

The committee finds that New York is better equipped with small parks in the poorer districts than any European city, and believes that the small parks of the future should be included in the general plan proposed for beautifying the city. It recommends that three, to be located on the west side between Duane and Twenty-third Streets, be secured, and it urges the acquirement of the bluff at the extreme north of Manhattan and overlooking Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Hudson.

The committee finds that where Manhattan has given up 10 per cent. and the Bronx 15 per cent. of their respective areas for parks, Brooklyn has set aside but 2½ per cent. of hers. Seaside parks near Seagate and at the lower Rockaway are advised, as well as many small ones all along the harbor and adjacent waters, including one at Tottenville which shall preserve the historic Billopp house.

The committee indorses the efforts of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce to secure about 4,000 acres in Richmond Borough for a system of parks and does not think the immediate expenditure of $1,500,000 for this purpose would be ill-advised.

The committee is composed of Henry W. Sackett, Chairman; John Olmstead, George S. Pentecost, Dean Alvord, S. W. Kelsey, and Charles N. Lowrie.

BIG INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS.

Second Largest Number for One Day Arrive In Port.

The second largest number of immigrant passengers that ever arrived at this port on one vessel reached here yesterday on the steamship Neckar, from Naples. Besides the 111 persons in the cabin, there were 2,497 other passengers aboard of her. The steamship Pennsylvania holds the record, with somewhat less than 100 more.

Yesterday was one of the busiest days in the incoming passenger trade ever experienced. During the day, 8,478 passengers were landed from twelve steamships. The Oceanic from Liverpool brought 1,563 people, the Lombardia, from Naples, 1,087, and the Barbarossa, from Bremen, 2,132. The Germania from Naples, with only steerage passengers aboard, was held up in Quarantine for a time because of what seemed to be smallpox aboard. Later it was found to be chicken box, and after the patients had been removed to the Marine Hospital, the vessel was cleared.

Despite the fact that there have been several days of very heavy immigration at this port during April, the authorities say that the total figures for the month will fall far below the figures of April of last year. During the first twenty-two days of this month there were about 57,000 arrivals, while during the entire month last year there were 101,000.

MUCH MEASLES HEREABOUT.

The Five Boroughs Had 1,630 Cases and Many Deaths Last Week.

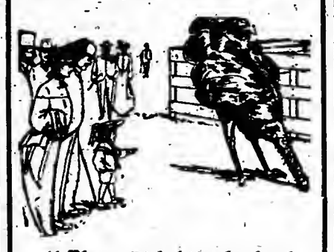
Measles is spreading at an alarming rate, according to Health Department figures, and its prevalence is declared to be greater than was ever known before. In many cases, too, it is followed by broncho-pneumonia. Last week's report showed 1,630 cases in the five boroughs, with 37 deaths from measles and 135 from broncho-pneumonia. Since Jan. 30, when there were 814 cases, the increase has been steady.

Physicians attribute the existing conditions to the severe Winter, which caused living rooms to be kept tightly closed at the expense of ventilation.

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

THE BIG STORE — ACTS BY ITSELF — SIXTH AVE. — 18TH TO 19TH STS. — NEW YORK

The Men's Store



"The ostrich hides his head And thinks he is not seen."

Some clothing advertisers resemble the ostrich very much. They use no valuable time and newspaper space in talking about their "Fifteen Dollar Values" for instance. BUT THE NEW YORK PURCHASING PUBLIC SEES THE SUBTERFUGE AND EXAGGERATION. We are not posing as mercantile paragons by any means, but

We Offer at The *Fifteen Dollars* greatest selection of fine Suits ever shown in New York City. For conservative men SILK MIXTURES. For men of every taste fine Worsteds and Cheviots. Strictly HAND-FINISHED and sizes to fit every build, **$15.**

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps mornings this week from 8:30 to 12 o'Clock. Thereafter single stamps until closing hour.

(Main Floor, East.)

FALLING FACTORY WALL KILLS THREE FIREMEN

First Men That Chief Croker Ever Lost at a Fire.

BLAZE DID $200,000 DAMAGE

Started in Stanley Soap Works and Spread to Lumber Yard—Battalion Chief Howe Among the Injured.

Three firemen lost their lives, three were injured, and about $200,000 damage was done in the fire which started on the third floor of John Stanley's soap works, on Thirtieth Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, about 1:30 yesterday morning. The blaze spread with remarkable rapidity to the yards of the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company, behind the soap factory on Twenty-ninth Street, finally communicating to the Philadelphia and Schuylkill coal yard, to the east of the soap factory, and in fact pretty well involving an entire block before the flames were under control. Stacks of lumber were still burning at a late hour last night.

The men who were killed in the fire and by the buckling of a wall were Hugo Arigone, Thomas Madigan, and John Crean. Arigone was taken out from under the mass of brick which had fallen on him, so badly injured that he died at Bellevue Hospital late in the afternoon. As Arigone was being taken out dying, but conscious, he gasped:

"Two of the fellows are still under there."

A count revealed the fact that two men who had held the line of hose with Arigone were missing. Immediately a gang of a hundred men of the wrecking crew were put to work near the spot.

The three men had been seen a few moments before the wall fell close to the Stanley soap factory, all holding a single line of hose on a particularly fierce portion of the flame. They were new men in the department, Crean being in fact still a probationary fireman, and were so zealous that Chief Croker's attention was attracted to them. A wall which had been weakened by the flames trembled above their heads. About 4 o'clock, when Chief Croker had occasion to go around to the Twenty-ninth Street side of the fire, where the lumber piles had caught, he shouted at them: "Look out for that wall!"

But the new firemen, apparently anxious not to be found lacking in courage, paid little or no heed to him, and soon after 5 o'clock the wall fell, hurying the three men under it.

Crean had only fifteen days more to serve before he would have become a full-fledged fireman. He was an athlete and a baseball player of considerable ability. He lived at 275 Ninth Avenue. Arigone, who was married, lived at 116 Charlton Street, and Madigan's home was at 692 First Avenue. All belonged to Engine Company No. 19.

Chief Croker was considerably incensed at the tardiness with which the patrolman turned in the alarm. "The entire factory," he said, "was in flames when the firemen got to it, and it was almost impossible to check it. It undoubtedly had been burning a long time when the first alarm was sent in. These are the first men I have lost in a fire over which I have had charge."

Coroner Scholer will hold an inquest in the case of the three men who perished in the blaze. The three men who were slightly injured during the fire were Battalion Chief Howe, Charles Creamer of Engine No. 26, and Henry West of Engine No. 18.

NO GOOD CAUSE FOR BISSERT.

Corporation Counsel Also Says Devery Shouldn't Get Back Pay.

Commissioner of Police McAdoo has received from Corporation Counsel Delany an opinion that George Bissert, ex-Warden, has no grounds on which to base his application for reinstatement on the police force. The Corporation Counsel also says that ex-Chief of Police Devery is not entitled to back pay.

It is Mr. Delany's opinion that, though the police minutes are not complete concerning the cause of the removal of the Wardman, he was convicted of a felony. No matter what the authority court actions were the conviction stands as the cause of removal so far as the Police Department is concerned, and that is sufficient.

H. D. PURROY LEFT $109,000.

Appraisal of Estate of ex-County Clerk Gives This as Its Value.

The appraisal of the estate of Henry D. Purroy, who died in August last, shows that he left personal and real estate aggregating $109,083.

The real estate, situated chiefly in the Bronx, is valued at $93,260, and the personalty at $19,444, from which deductions are made for the expenses of the administration and executors' commissions

McGibbon & Co.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

A Special Display of

Brass Beds

In simple designs of highest quality steel lined brass tubing. The notable item of the assortment is the Bed now offered in all sizes at

$25.00.

A High-Class Mattress of Pure Horse Hair Drawings (no short hair):

3 ft., 27 lbs.....$17.50 — 4 ft., 37 lbs.....$24.00
3 ft. 6 in., 32 lbs..... 21.00 — 4 ft. 6 in., 42 lbs..... 27.50

Bedding Guaranteed Absolutely.

STERN BROTHERS

Glove Departments

Attention is directed to their large assortments of their celebrated

Alexandre Gloves

Napoleon, Penryth and Bristol Qualities including the newest and most desirable styles for Men, Women and Children

WASHABLE GLACE GLOVES and HAND MADE FILET GLOVES AND MITTS for Street and Evening Wear

SUEDE LISLE AND MILANESE SILK GLOVES also FRAME MADE SILK GLOVES, LACE PATTERNS to match prevailing shades of summer fabrics

Gloves Made to Order on the Premises

in all styles and lengths and any color desired to match costumes

West Twenty-third Street

THE shiftiness of the season has had one good effect—it has enabled us to fill in broken sizes to a considerable extent (between the showers) so that we now have a better assortment of sizes in all patterns than would otherwise have been possible—longs, shorts, extra longs and stouts.

We invest a good-sized fortune in clothes, and guarantee them—so they must be clothes to win the enthusiasm of every one who tries them.

We are sure they will win yours. $15 to $30.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Well calculated to inspire interest."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

LEXOW OUT OF DUKE CASE.

Ommen Said So in Court, but Later Withdrew Statement.

Immediately after calling the case of William Duke, who is charged with complicity in the $200,000 conspiracy to secure places in the city service, Magistrate Ommen, sitting in the West Side Court, made and immediately withdrew yesterday morning the following statement:

"There has been mentioned the name of Charles K. Lexow in this case. I think his name has been dragged into the case, and so far as I can see he has no connection with it. It is no more than fair to him, since his name has been mentioned, that the papers should make a statement clearing him. In my judgment he has had nothing to do with it. His name has been mentioned by Fitzpatrick; simply that Mr. Lexow gave a letter to one Donaher, and he may have acted simply as a district leader. Mr. Lexow is up in the air about the matter, and Fitzpatrick and Duke say he has nothing to do with it."

"That's right," exclaimed Duke. "He had nothing to do with it. My receipts can show that."

Turning to James E. Fitzpatrick, who on Saturday charged Mr. Lexow with being connected with the scheme, the Magistrate asked if he still accused the Republican leader. He refused to speak, but when pressed he said:

"He may not have had anything to do with it financially, but I have nothing further to say here."

"Well, in that case," said the Magistrate, "I won't have anything more to say about the case. If you don't say now what you said to me yesterday, that ends it, as far as I am concerned. I have nothing more to say about the case, and I withdraw what I have said."

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that Emil H. Sonner had implicated no one "higher up."

BEGGAR MAY WIN $100,000.

"Scotch Aleck" Has Contrivance to Protect Third Rail.

A man who has been a professional beggar for years may win the $100,000 prize offered by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for a successful invention to protect the third rail on an electric railroad.

Alexander McKenzie, also known as "Scotch Aleck" and by other aliases, a long time ago a friend of Thomas Edison, has devised a contrivance which Col. Robert Monroe, ex-Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and now a Patent Commissioner, is trying to have perfected so as to get a patent. A practical test of the invention is to be made soon. McKenzie, whom the police have known as a "flopper" or "flinger," meaning a man who belongs to the harmless class of mendicants, has but one leg. He has been sent to the island often on charges of vagrancy. The officials of the prison know him well as a genius at mechanical contrivances. In the machine shop there he has invented many small articles.

The beggar's peculiarity is that he suspects everybody, and it was with great difficulty that he was persuaded through officials of the Charity Organization Society to let some one take hold of his new scheme, which he had studied over for months. When the society heard of him after a long lapse, he was half-starving because he had neglected his "profession" of begging in order to work out the third-rail protector. Some money was given to him for subsistence during the period of investigating his invention, and he is now happy, except for his unconquerable suspicions

SAYS SOUTHWORTH IS VICTIM.

Brother of Lawyer Accused of Arson Calls Arrest Persecution.

"It is a case of persecution, pure and simple," said Frederick A. Southworth yesterday, referring to the arrest of his brother, Ellis B. Southworth, a lawyer of this city, on the charge of arson in connection with the burning of the Van Alen homestead at New Hamburg in February, 1903. Both the Southworths have their law office at 68 William Street. Ellis B. was arrested in Poughkeepsie on Tuesday.

"The arrest," said his brother, "was the result of an alleged confession made in prison by Charles P. Hall. It is a case of the man accused of the crime trying to implicate another after a long period of imprisonment.

"My brother bought the country place, which was formerly the property of James J. Van Alen, and owned it about a year, when he decided to sell it. Several real estate brokers were notified. One of them brought in this man Hall, who investigated and liked the place. But his wife, Emily O. Hall, was the one with the money, and she bought the homestead.

"Ellis B. Southworth received a mortgage for $7,000. To secure this he got insurance policies aggregating only $4,500—instead of $14,500, as stated in the dispatches. I fail to see how the burning could benefit him under the circumstances."

It is asserted that Hall is an ex-convict, having served terms in prisons of London, Cincinnati, and other places. In negotiating for the property he posed as a New York broker. According to the report of the confession, he says now that he was a tool of Mr. Southworth. The latter obtained ball very easily and declares he wishes an immediate trial.

Mr. Southworth is a member of the Lawyers', West Side Republican, and Heights Clubs, Alpha Tau Omega and Dwight Alumni Associations, Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., and Bar Association. His home is at 317 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 27.—Edward B. Southworth, the New York lawyer who was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Bonbush of Dutchess County, on a charge of arson, was brought before County Judge Phillips late last night at his home. Frederick Southworth, brother of the prisoner, qualified as bondsman to the satisfaction of District Attorney Lee and signed the $5,000 bond. The brothers left for New York this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy, THE OTHER GIRL. NEXT MONDAY, SEATS TO-DAY. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Last 3 Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Saturday. HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat. 200th TIME, MAY 16th—Silver Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ELIZABETH TYREE in TIT FOR TAT With Leo Ditrichstein.

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45. At 8:30. LAST 3 NIGHTS. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHAS. HAWTREY. SAUCY SALLY. NEXT MONDAY.....(from the Empire) Augustus Thomas' Comedy of New York, THE OTHER GIRL.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:15. TO-NIGHT FAREWELL PRINCE OF PILSEN. SATURDAY Night and Following Week, in his new play, JAS. K. HACKETT in THE CROWN PRINCE. Every Eve. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats ready.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:15. Mats. Wedy. & Sat. at 2. LAST 3 WEEKS. Revival of The TWO ORPHANS. No Advance in Prices. ALL-STAR CAST

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Last Matinee Saturday. Prices 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50. LAST WEEK. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT Next Mond.—3 weeks, WIZARD OF OZ. Seat sale starts T'd'y. Montgomery & Stone.

ALL NEXT WEEK MADISON SQUARE GARDEN EIGHTH ANNUAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT

Management Military Athletic League. Every night, Reviews of U. S. Troops, U. S. Marines, National Guard, Old Guards, Signal Corps, National Guard N. J., and 48th Regiment Highlanders ("The Kilties" from Toronto. Grand Military Programme, Athletics, 7:15 o'clock.

Admission 50c. Res. Seats $1, $1.50, $2. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday. Box Office Now Open.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF." Monday, May 2, Mystic Shrine Night.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 703—38. Only Mat. Saturday, 2:15. De Wolf Hopper in "Wang."

PRINCESS Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'd'y & Sat. THE SECRET OF POLICHINELLE. With Wm. H. Thompson and Great Cast.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. Olive Mead Quartet. Olive Mead, Elizabeth Houghton, Gladys North, Lillian Littlehales, assisted by Susan Metcalfe. Tickets, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. —LAST WEEK— W. H. CRANE in DAVID HARUM. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Last Mat. Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15. Next Wk—"TWO LITTLE SAILOR BOYS."

CARNEGIE HALL FRIDAY EVG., APRIL 29, AT 8:15 First performance in America of ELGAR'S "KING OLAF." ORATORIO SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN. WALTER HENRY HALL.....Conductor. Seats 50 cts. to $2, at Ditson's and Box Office.

BROADWAY 41st and B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Light rain; fresh, northeast to north winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,948. NEW YORK FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark.

CONGRESS GOES HOME; $800,000,000 SPENT

Shortest Long Session Since 1860 and Most Expensive.

PRAISES SPEAKER CANNON.

House Tenders Popular Officer Ovation—Political Debate in Last Hours of Senate Heard by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, which terminated at 2 o'clock this afternoon, has the distinction of having been the shortest "long" session of Congress since 1860 and of having spent more money in that time than any previous session, barring war times.

Including the twenty-six days of the extra session, that which terminated to-day was shorter by three weeks than the shortest preceding it. It appropriated nearly $800,000,000, which will be increased by the permenent annual appropriations to nearly $900,000,000.

A review of appropriations for the past twelve years, submitted in the Senate to-day by Mr. Culberson, covering the last Administration of Mr. Cleveland and the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations, shows that the total expenditures under the Roosevelt Administration have been $2,640,000,000, or $211,000,000 greater than those of the four years of the McKinley Administration and $883,000,000 greater than those of the last Cleveland Administration.

The final session to-day was marked by the usual scenes and ceremonies that attend such occasions. The galleries of both chambers were filled with spectators. During the last hour Mrs. Roosevelt and two of her sons, Theodore and Kermit, together with a few woman friends, occupied the seat reserved for the President's family in the Senate gallery.

All matters in dispute between the House and Senate were reconciled last night, and much of the time of to-day's session was occupied in the passage of messages between the two houses and in securing the signatures of the respective presiding officers to the measures agreed upon.

Including the extra session of this Congress, which began Nov. 9, there were introduced in the Senate 6,000 bills and in the House 16,000. The bulk of these were private bills, mainly to grant pensions or increased grants already made. Several important measures of a public character were also passed and approved by the President, including the Panama Canal, the Cuban Reciprocity, and bills relating to the civil government of the Philippines and commerce between those islands and the Pacific Coast. The Statehood bill was passed by the House and remains for consideration by the Senate next Winter. Bills intended to improve the currency reported by the committee of the House and a number of other public measures that were placed on the calendars were given no attention, and no step was taken looking to making changes in the tariff schedules.

CLOSING HOURS OF THE HOUSE.

Warm Tribute Paid to Speaker Cannon by Minority Leader Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The last session of the House was not up to some prior adjournments from a spectacular standpoint, but it stood all by itself in the love-feast which marked its close.

Resolutions of thanks to the Speaker have before now been moved by minority leaders, but it was reserved for Mr. Williams to make a speech so half tender, half jocose, and wholly affectionate that it exactly expressed the sentiments of the House toward its official head and harmonized with his character; and it was reserved for Mr. Cannon to make a reply which in every respect fitted in with the note struck by Mr. Williams. No Speaker has ever received at the close of a session a stronger tribute of real affection than did Mr. Cannon to-day at the end of his first session as Speaker.

The approach of adjournment was signalized as soon as the session opened by an irresponsible, devil-may-care air which indicated a loosening of all the formal restrictions which hold the House in leash. Members roamed about the floor chatting with each other in happy disregard of the business before the House, while the mill of legislation ground on. Everywhere about the hall were children, the sons and daughters of members, who clambered upon the desks and sat in the chairs of Solons, and whose laughter punctuated the monotone of the reading clerks.

When Leader Payne introduced the resolution to adjourn at 2 o'clock, Leader Williams made the expected objection from the Democratic side, criticising the Republican majority for its haste to adjourn at an unprecedentedly early date after a session in which nothing had been done but to pass appropriation bills. Mr. Payne made his expected reply, declaring that the people were satisfied with the record, and that the Republicans assumed full responsibility. Then the resolution was carried.

INDIAN BILL DEFEATED.

Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., N. Y.,) carried to victory his fight against the bill to turn over the reservation of the Shoshone Indians of Wyoming to some capitalists of the West. This was the bill which kept the House in session until 1 o'clock this morning. The gravest rumors are circulating about this measure, and a certain high offi-

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LAWSON LEAVES HIS FIRM.

Boston Financier To Continue His Fight on Standard Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 28.—It was announced on the Boston Stock Exchange this afternoon that Thomas W. Lawson had severed his connection with the firm of Lawson, Arnold & Co., bankers and brokers. The firm holds membership in both the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.

In a statement issued this afternoon Mr. Lawson said that the rules of the Stock Exchange, of which his firm is a member, "forbid that degree of publicity" which at the present time he deemed necessary in order to carry on his "contest against certain interests." He said that he owed it to the public to vigorously combat those who, he thinks, have done the public wrong, and that he owed the public the further duty of "telling them what he does and why he does it."

Mr. Lawson stated that his withdrawal was entirely voluntary, and in conformity with what he considered to be his duty to himself and the public.

He gave out another statement later, in which he said:

"I will be busy for the next few weeks and months or years trying to induce the Standard Oil interests and the City Bank to return to Amalgamated stockholders and original subscribers their $66,000,000 and $26,000,000, and I want to be in easy working shape and run no risk of placing any of my friends or associates in a position to be punished.

"There have been a good many rather unsettling rumors of late as to Mr. Lawson, but there is good authority for the statement that they are absolutely without foundation. It wasn't so much a case of definite rumors, anyway, as of vague hints and insinuations intended to cultivate and disseminate a lack of confidence.

"So far as the writer can learn there are no grounds for the apprehension that the rumors and hints were intended to create."

"For years," said Mr. Lawson, "the public have been told about what the 'Standard Oil has done in the past, and how it did it, and the public have been interested, and the 'Standard Oil' has chuckled. It's my idea to show the public what the 'Standard Oil' is doing now, and how it can no longer do it in a way that will interest the 'Standard Oil,' and allow the public to do the chuckling."

The remaining members of the firm of Lawson, Arnold & Co. are Allen Arnold and Henry H. Arnold. It is stated that the retiring member of the firm will allow the capital which he has invested in the business to remain, drawing interest for its use.

HELD FOR CAR ROBBERIES.

Arrests Follow Quickly After Diamond Merchant's Pin Was Taken.

Detective Sergt. Frank Price of the Central Office, who for a week past has been attempting to locate the diamond thieves operating on the surface cars of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, arrested last night two men believed to be among the gang. They gave their names as Charles Harmon of 218 East Thirty-eighth Street and Frank Mahoney of 38 East Fourteenth Street.

The arrest was due to the accidental overhearing of a conversation by Price. N. Wolff, a diamond dealer of Maiden Lane, and two women from New Rochelle, whom Mr. Wolff had met in the New York Central station at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were in the lobby of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Price heard one of the women tell Mr. Wolff that if he had gone inside the crosstown car with them, instead of standing on the platform, he would not have lost his diamond horseshoe pin, worth $500.

Price ran after the east-bound car from which they had just alighted. Catching it, he rode to the end of the line. Then he rode back to the East River terminus. For an hour he rode back and forth scrutinizing every passenger.

At last, while on a west-bound car almost under the New York Central elevated structure, he happened to look out and saw three men standing on the corner. Getting off, he walked carelessly across. The three walked away just as carelessly when they saw him coming, and in doing so they had to walk under an electric light.

The detective saw that one of them was wearing a diamond horseshoe pin. Rushing in, he knocked one of the men down and yelled to Policeman Keenan, who was near, to grab another. The third managed to make his escape.

On the way to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station Harmon, who was wearing the pin, attempted in vain to take it out of his scarf. When searched a fine gold watch valued at about $200 was found in Mahon's pocket. In the back of the watch was the picture of a little girl.

After the men had given their pedigree, Price took the pin and went to Hurtig & Seamon's to show it to Mr. Wolff, who identified it as the one he had lost. He will appear in the Harlem Court against the men this morning. Wednesday night Mr. Hurtig of Hurtig & Seamon's lost a diamond pin worth $350 on one of the crosstown cars.

WILL GIVE AWAY FIREWORKS.

Chicago Amusement Association Plans Big July 4 Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Free firecrackers and torpedoes will be given in unlimited quantities to every child in the city on the Fourth of July by the Chicago Amusement Association, provided the children will assemble in the public parks and playgrounds and explode them under the supervision of a fireman, a physician, a policeman, and a member of the association.

After the celebration in the parks and playgrounds, Michigan Avenue will be roped off from Twelfth Street to Randolph Street, for a promenade from which all vehicles will be excluded, while a display of night fireworks, set pieces, and giant crackers, which will continue three hours, will be given on the lake front, and a model of the United States steamship Dorothea will be blown up.

A crusade against dynamite bombs and crackers and against the toy pistol is announced as among the main objects of the new association. All cases of accident or death reported as resulting from the use of these forbidden explosives will be traced back to the seller. He will be held personally responsible and prosecuted by the executive board of the association.

Incorporation papers for the association were prepared after the City Council approved the plan last Monday. The organization is capitalized at $1,000,000.

Latest Shipping News.

LIZARD, April 29.—Steamer Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrens, from New York for Hamburg, passed here at 2 o'clock this morning.

H. I. ANDREWS, ALLEGED CHECK RAISER, CAUGHT

Detectives Say They Have Last of Gang of Forgers.

NASSAU TRUST LOST $19,000

Paying Teller Identifies Prisoner in Alpena, Mich., as Man Who Operated Here as E. H. Witherout.

Special to The New York Times.

ALPENA, Mich., April 28.—H. Irving Andrews, alias E. H. Witherout, was arrested this afternoon on an indictment found against him by a Grand Jury in Brooklyn, N. Y., for grand larceny in the first degree, the specific charge being raising drafts and thereby fraudulently recovering nearly $19,000 on Dec. 31.

Andrews, under the name of Witherout, opened an account with the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, after which on three different dates he deposited three drafts drawn by the People's National Bank of Jackson, Mich., on the National Park Bank of New York City. Another draft was drawn by the bank at Jackson on the First National Bank of Chicago for $4.

The New York drafts were each raised to $5,000 and the Chicago draft to $4,000. Andrews then withdrew all the amounts except $122 and disappeared. He came to Alpena several weeks ago and passed as a dealer in investments. He was located by a detective who has been watching him for two weeks.

Chester Woodworth, teller of the Nassau Trust Company, came here last night and this morning a meeting was arranged so that he could meet Andrews. He identified him, and Sheriff Jones made the arrest. Andrews says it is a case of mistaken identity.

George S. Dougherty, Superintendent of the criminal branch of Pinkerton's New York agency, has been working for some months to find Witherout. Detective Sergeant Brady of the Brooklyn office will start for Alpena to bring Witherout back for trial as soon as extradition papers are ready.

Superintendent Dougherty states that Witherout was a member of the Knox-Whitman gang, originally consisting of Robert J. Knox, Alonzo J. Whiteman, William J. Hartley, and Charles Stewart. The fraudulent drafts upon which Witherout realized from the Nassau Trust Company, he said yesterday, had unquestionably been falsified by Knox.

Witherout, who is about thirty-five years old, appeared at the real estate office of Gilbert P. Truslow, 74 Broadway, Brooklyn, last December, and introduced himself. He said he was a former Brooklynite, who, when a boy, had moved to Michigan with his parents, where they had all got rich in farming and real estate.

"When I left Brooklyn as a boy," Witherout told Mr. Truslow, "I decided that if ever I got money enough together I would come back and make my home here. I am now in a position to do so, and I want you to show me some residential property."

Mr. Truslow placed Witherout in charge of L. J. Bisbee, a clerk who showed him a number of houses, but none of them suited the stranger.

"I don't see what I want," Witherout finally said, "but I will buy when I am suited. In the meantime I would like to be recommended to a good bank, where I can open an account."

Mr. Bisbee gave the man a letter to the Nassau Trust Company, and there followed the dealings that have just led to this man's arrest.

Investigation showed that Witherout had lived, with his wife and children, at 88 Firet Street, New Rochelle, up to the latter part of January, and that he had then moved to Manhattan, taking his family to a flat in an apartment house at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. He had remained there only a short time and had disappeared.

"The first trace of the fugitive was furnished by the running down of the Knox-Whiteman gang," said Superintendent Dougherty. "We had been after Knox for a long time. In February we located him in Cincinnati, and traced him to Muncie, Ind., where we found him associated with one H. B. Gordon. Gordon was arrested in Portland, Ind. Knox was arrested in Columbus, Ohio. In his satchel were found all kinds of instruments for falsifying checks and drafts.

"After Gordon's arrest it was found that he was at one time concerned in the Orange County Milk-Flour-Food Company of Middletown, N. Y. Among the officers of the company one H. I. Andrews figured as Vice President. Andrews answered the description of Witherout."

DR. WEBB'S MAID BURNED.

Died After Accident Suffered While Preparing Luncheon.

Katherine Casey, seventeen years old, a maid employed in the family of Dr. W. Seward Webb, at 680 Fifth Avenue, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday afternoon from burns received on Wednesday while helping to prepare luncheon in the Webb mansion. Something got into one of her eyes and she picked up her apron to rub it. In dropping the apron she let it fall on the gas stove, and, being of a flimsy material, it quickly blazed up.

Screaming, she ran wildly about the kitchen. The chef and two cooks picked up toweling and tried in vain to stifle the flames. The girl then ran out into a rear areaway, where she was stopped by the second butler, who threw a tablecloth about her and smothered the fire. She had been frightfully burned and fainted from the pain. When an ambulance surgeon arrived she was unconscious, and the doctor found that she had inhaled some of the flames.

Under orders from Dr. Webb, she received every medical attention possible at the hospital, but it was impossible to save her life. Coroner Scholer gave permission for the removal of the body to an undertaking establishment, and said he would make a further investigation of the case to-day. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station had no report of the case. A policeman on post in Fifth Avenue heard that the ambulance had been summoned to the Webb home, but was informed that the call was a private one.

SCORES OF MINERS KILLED.

Coal Mine in Spain Caves In—Fifty Bodies Recovered.

MADRID, April 28.—The caving in of a coal mine at Tocina, Seville, to-day buried many miners. Fifty bodies have been recovered.

Ten of the miners were rescued, but all are badly injured.

TELEPHONES IN CONVENTION.

Democratic National Committee Will Supply State Delegations with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The feature of the meeting of the Committee on Arrangements for the convention of the Democratic National Committee to-day was the decision to introduce an innovation in the form of telephonic communication between the platform and each of the State delegations at the National Convention in July.

The proposal to connect the Chairman with all parts of the hall, in order that his attention may be secured promptly by the person first entitled to receive recognition, was made by Mr. Schroer and was accepted after a very brief discussion.

In addition to being connected with the State delegations, the Chairman will be able to communicate by telephone with the officers of the convention at the doors or any other part of the hall. The importance of the innovation will be appreciated by all who have attended a National convention.

Outside of the main hall, the telephone service will be extended to the lobbies, where many additional instruments will be installed, affording long-distance connections to all parts of the country.

It was decided by the committee that the total number of tickets for the convention should not exceed 9,500. Of this number 750 seats will be reserved for the representatives of newspapers, but none but those actually employed in newspaper work will be permitted to occupy the chairs in this inclosure.

SHEEHAN WILL NOT HAVE IT.

M. Z. Haven Likely to be Democratic State Chairman.

William F. Sheehan denied emphatically yesterday the report that he was slated for Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which meets at Albany to-morrow. He said no agreement had been reached, and under no circumstances would he accept the job.

"It means the hardest kind of hard work," he explained, "and my health would not permit me to take it, no matter how much I might like to do so. You must remember that I was a very sick man during the last two years. As a matter of fact, I barely escaped the jaws of death, and I do not intend to jeopardize my health again."

Mr. Sheehan will go to Albany this morning, to remain until after the committee meeting.

"I don't even know who is to be the Chairman," he declared. "As a matter of fact, I believe the whole matter is yet in the air. Nothing definite was settled at the conference held in my office earlier in the week."

It was learned last night that Mr. Sheehan could have had the position if he had wished it, and that Judge Parker favored him. As it is, probably Mr. Hill's selection of Melvin Z. Haven for State Chairman will be confirmed at to-morrow's meeting, and that Senator Patrick H. McCarren will be made the Chairman of the Executive Committee. This, at least, is the programme as the local Democrats understood it last night.

Strong opposition to McCarren's selection has developed, but it is not yet apparent whether it will accomplish anything. Tammany leaders have made strong representations to friends of Judge Parker that the selection of McCarren would be waving the red flag in the face of the Wigwam and would be anything but a harmony move in the interest of the Judge.

PHONOGRAPH BOTHERS HILL.

Ex-Senator Finds One Next Door When He Moves Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 28.—David B. Hill, whose offices on Broadway, in this city, have been the mecca of Democratic politicians for several years, was obliged to change his quarters to-day because of contemplated improvements in the building.

He secured temporary quarters in the Beaver Building, only to find when his bookcases and desks had been moved that his new quarters adjoined a salesroom for phonographs. In this salesroom is an immense phonograph which is set going for the delectation of all prospective purchasers of machines.

The phonograph man, learning the identity of his next-door neighbor, immediately was impressed with the value from a campaign standpoint of having Judge Parker talk into a phonograph. He set his big machine going for Mr. Hill's benefit. After it had rendered a selection he asked Mr. Hill how he liked it.

"Not at all," said Mr. Hill. "I am opposed to machines that talk. I hope you will keep your machine quiet so that my machine can do its thinking undisturbed."

LOCKED IN CAR 36 HOURS.

Tramp Nearly Starved Beating His Way to Canada.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 28.—After being held a prisoner in a box car on the Harlem Railroad for thirty-six hours without food or water, a tramp was found in a freight car at the North White Plains yards last night.

The man, who refused to tell his name, said he wanted to work his way to his home in Canada, and boarded the car at the Sixteenth Street yard of the New York Central Railroad. While he was asleep in the car the door was closed and sealed, and he was held a prisoner until the car reached White Plains last night, when he was released.

The railroad men sent him back to New York apparently none the worse for his experience.

CRUM IS REAPPOINTED.

The President Assured Senate Will Act When It Reconvenes.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Roosevelt to-day directed the reappointment of W. D. Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C.

The President has received positive assurance that the Senate will take up Crum's case immediately on reconvening next session, and that it will be disposed of finally.

Until he is confirmed Crum cannot draw any salary, but it is expected that his friends have arranged to see that he is provided with ample funds. Should he be confirmed the Government, of course, will pay him the back salary.

Senator Allison, Chairman of the committee on the order of business in the Senate, in a public statement issued to-day gave notice that if the nomination of W. D. Crum, to be Collector of the Port of Charleston S. C., is again sent to the Senate it will be pressed to conclusion regardless of other business.

MANY IMPERILLED BY FLOOD IN THE BRONX

Policemen Rescue Fifty Persons on a Raft.

20 FEET OF STREET CAVES IN.

Houses Undermined and Fear for Greater Damage at Return of High Tide.

Twenty-five families were driven from their homes and damage aggregating thousands of dollars was caused last night in St. Raymond's Park, a residence section between Unionport and Westchester, in Bronx Borough, by the overflowing of the waters of Cebric Creek, in an arm of the larger Westchester Creek running in from Long Island Sound.

The flood was caused by an unusually high tide, which sent the water over the banks of the creek and for several blocks on either side of it for the entire mile and a half of its length. More than fifty persons were rescued from their homes upon an improvised raft hastily put together by the police of the Westchester Station.

The flood was at its worst between 7 and 8 o'clock, the hour of high tide, and, although it subsided a little toward midnight, none of the people who had been driven out ventured to return to their flooded homes, fearing that in the morning at high tide there would be a repetition of the overflow.

Residents of the section first knew of their danger when the creek overflowed its banks near Glebe and Grace Avenues. Here is the home of Roundsman William H. Bell who notified Capt. Henry Burfiend. The latter's home is nearby, at Glebe Avenue and Rose Street. The officers summoned fifteen of the reserves of the Westchester station, who immediately set about to warn the residents of the district of their danger.

The water rose so rapidly that it filled the cellars and rose three or four feet above the ground, covering the house fronts and in some cases flooding the first story.

The police got together a large raft of loose timbers, and, paddling this along the overflowed streets, took out from the doors and windows the inmates of those houses nearest the creek and most in danger. The women and the younger children were taken first and carried back to the houses of those living on the higher land.

So rapidly and with such force did the waters rise that the little bridge of wood over the creek at Grace Avenue was lifted off its foundations and carried several hundred yards up the stream, where it grounded and stuck fast.

It was impossible to make any exact estimate of the damage to the flooded houses, but it surely will be many thousands of dollars. The cellars of at least thirty houses were completely filled, and in others the water stood two, three, and four feet deep.

In front of Roundsman Bell's home the street caved in for a distance of twenty feet, and the foundations of his house were so undermined that it fell partly over on one side. The foundations of a dozen other houses along Glebe Avenue, including Capt. Burfiend's, are similarly threatened with collapse, and it is feared that with the expected return of the flood with the morning's high tide the damage will be even greater.

Many property owners of the section are employed in Manhattan. They returned home at night to find that they had to walk waist deep in water to reach their homes. Some waited for the raft and got home in that way. Those unwilling to wait had to wade.

The structures the worst damaged are along Glebe, Grace, Westchester, and Parker Avenues and on Rose Street. Among the owners are William Schuyler, A. Weldon, William Callahan, Edward H. West, and J. F. Fields.

IOWA MAYOR MAKES RAIDS.

Single-Handed, He Captures Gamblers at Four Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 28.—Single handed, Mayor McCrae last night made a personal raid on a number of gambling dens of this city, and succeeded in raiding four of the places before wind of his movements could reach others. At each place the Mayor covered the players with a vicious-looking revolver, and held them in this manner until the arrival of the police patrol wagons, when the prisoners and paraphernalia were taken to jail.

It is said that of late all contemplated raids have been tipped off in advance, with the result that all places have been closed when the police arrived. Shortly after midnight last night Mayor McCrae entered a den. The first the players knew of his presence was when the command came: "Gentlemen consider yourselves under arrest."

The startled gamblers then saw McCrea, with his back to the door and a revolver covering them. All submitted to arrest and fourteen gamblers were taken from this place. Similar hold-ups were made at three other dens during the night.

To-day all the gambling dens are closed.

ALL OUT TO SUCCOR DUMMY.

Plainfield Joke on Police, Surgeons, and Morgue Keeper.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 28.—Answering a summons sent them by the railroad officials to-day, the local morgue keeper, the reserves with the police patrol wagon and the ambulance from Muhlenberg Hospital hurried to the Grant Avenue Station of the New Jersey Central here this afternoon to pick up the body of a man supposed to have been killed by a train.

On reaching the spot all that could be found was a cleverly made dummy composed of a suit of clothes stuffed with straw. It was taken in charge by the police and is awaiting a claimant at Headquarters. The supposed body was first reported by a train crew, and the railroad officials, not appreciating the joke, have ordered an investigation.

Collier Caesar Is Aground.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The commandant at the navy yard at Key West telegraphed to the Navy Department to-day that the collier Caesar is aground on Loggerhead Buoy, Tortugas group. The tug Massasoit has been sent from Key West to her assistance, and Admiral Barker has been directed to send another boat to aid her.

FOG BALKS LIFE-SAVERS.

Put Out to Help Barge Coming Ashore, but Had to Return.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 28.—The life savers stationed here sighted to-night what they believed to be a barge in distress, and launched a boat to go to its assistance.

The fog became so thick, however, that the life savers lost sight of the vessel and returned to shore. They are unable to say positively whether or not the barge was aground.

TALES TO CHEER RUSSIA.

One Is About a Japanese 12-Inch Shell That Broke a Rooster's Leg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—The Port Arthur correspondent of The Russky Invalid writes:

"The Japanese have invented a new combustible. It is inextinguishable. They tried to burn the battleship Retvizan by setting adrift rafts loaded with this burning material. The Retvizan sank them, but the combustible continued to burn under water.

"A Japanese 12-inch shell exploded in the yard of Gen. Stoessel's house, outside of Port Arthur. It broke a rooster's leg."

GIFT HORSE WINS AT 100 TO 1.

Urchin, Despised by His Owner, Was Given to a Bystander.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Urchin, an animal so little thought of by his owner, William Walker, that he was given to George Phillips, a bystander, who was watching the loading of Walker's stable on a car for Chicago, won the first race of the Kinloch card at the fair grounds to-day. Urchin was anywhere from 50 to 100 to 1 at post time and simply ran away from his field, winning, pulled up, by a dozen lengths.

UNEASY ABOUT SENATOR QUAY.

Friends Troubled Over the Condition of the Pennsylvanian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Quay, who returned to Washington a few days ago from Atlantic City with his family, has been confined to his home since his arrival, and is said to be in a condition that causes his friends much uneasiness.

He sees no one outside of the family, and does not attend to any business. In answer to inquiries the attending physician said Mr. Quay had enlargement of the liver, but declined to give any details as to his condition.

CHINESE REBELS ACTIVE.

Strong Anti-Governmental and Anti-Foreign Movement.

LONDON, April 29.—The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent reports that a strong secret society movement, anti-governmental and anti-foreign, is in progress in the vicinity of Tsi-nan-Foo, (175 miles south of Tien-Tsin,) and that the people are flocking to the cities for safety.

LEW FIELDS INJURED BY FALL.

Comedian Will Be Unable to Act for Some Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 28.—As the result of a fall in the new Lexington Hotel, Lew Fields, the well-known comedian, is now confined to his bed, suffering with severe injuries to his back and hip.

Mr. Fields left his room on the second floor of the hotel at about 12:30 o'clock and was on the stairs leading to the office when one of his feet slipped and he landed heavily on the stairs. He was assisted back to his room and a physician was called.

A hasty examination showed that Mr. Fields had struck on one of his hips, which had been injured before, and that he had also struck his spine. He was ordered to bed and remained there last night and today, his place with the theatre being filled by an understudy. Mr. Fields may not be able to return to the stage for some time.

COWBOYS ATTACK SHEPHERDS.

Capture Fifteen, Tie Them to Trees, and Kill 3,000 Sheep.

Special to The New York Times.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, April 28.—A clash between the cattlemen and sheepmen took place thirty miles south of here last night, in which the cowboys succeeded in capturing fifteen sheep herders and killing 3,000 head of sheep.

The captured herders were tied to trees, where they remained all night, and their camp and equipment were burned. The trouble is the old one of the range. Since the passage of a large band of sheep, killing the grass entirely, the cattlemen have demanded that no sheep be permitted to graze on the range.

Further trouble is expected, as the sheepmen say they will refuse to be run out. All parties are armed, and a clash may occur at any moment.

FREIGHTS IN REAR-END CRASH.

Two Pennsylvania Trains Come Together Near Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—There was a rear-end collision between freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Newark Meadows this evening.

Samuel Zanes of Princeton, engineer of the freight which ran into the rear of the one ahead, was badly hurt and is in St. Michael's Hospital here. The engine was wrecked, as were several cars in both trains. The heavy fog caused the accident.

WOMAN COWED YOUNG THUGS.

"Pulaski Town Terrors" of Philadelphia Fled from Miss Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Miss Jennie S. Davis, clubwoman, church worker, and prominent in society, to-night faced alone a gang of juvenile thugs who invaded a mission for poor boys established by her.

The "Pulaski Town Terrors," as the members of the gang are called, broke into the rooms, in which a fair had been held, and carried away many articles. They were wrecking the furniture when Miss Davis arrived. Her firm manner dismayed the intruders and they fled.

Miss Davis coolly walked to the telephone and called for the police, but when a detail of bluecoats arrived the last of the "terrors" had disappeared.

Miss Davis recently showed her courage by battling with a negro who tried to rob her.

JAPANESE REAPPEAR OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR

Squadron Sighted Off the Stronghold Yesterday.

RUSSIANS SINK TRANSPORT

Two Hundred Japanese Refuse to Surrender and Go Down with Their Ship.

PORT ARTHUR, April 28.—Japanese torpedo boats were sighted at 1:10 o'clock this morning, covered by a Japanese squadron.

A few shots were fired without damage, after which the Japanese ships disappeared southward.

One of the submarine boats which were put in commission on April 24 was received in sections at Port Arthur before the war began.

At the first opportunity it is intended that the submarines shall be employed against the heavy ships of the enemy.

LONDON, April 29.—A special dispatch from Port Arthur says the demonstration made by Japanese torpedo boats, covered by a Japanese squadron, off Port Arthur yesterday morning, was for the purpose of creating a scare and inducing the batteries to waste their ammunition.

The Russians, however, refrained from answering the Japanese fire.

VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS' PERIL.

Saved from Japanese by Fog—Report That They Are Back in Port.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 28.—A dispatch published in Paris to-day says Viceroy Alexieff's report to the Czar on the affair at Gen-san contained details which were not made public.

Rear Admiral Jessen, it is said, dispatched two torpedo boats with instructions to sink the Japanese ships, but they only found one vessel in the harbor of Gen-san. There was no question of bombarding that town, nor has it been bombarded.

According to Admirals Jessen and Alexieff a thick fog placed difficulties in the way of the movements of the Vladivostok cruisers, which were engaged in operations near Gen-san with a definite mission.

Admiral Jessen states that he has been able to intercept a wireless telegram of considerable importance, as, although he was unable to decipher the contents, they gave evidence of the presence at no great distance of a Japanese squadron hidden by the fog.

After the completion of his task at Gen-san, Admiral Jessen dispatched a torpedo boat to Vladivostok to telegraph his report to Viceroy Alexieff.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent asserts that the Russian cruisers slipped past the Japanese squadron during a fog and regained the harbor of Vladivostok.

This is the only additional news that has reached London concerning the Vladivostok squadron.

HEROIC DEATH OF JAPANESE.

Men on Transport, Called On to Surrender, Prefer to Drown.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron sunk a Japanese military transport, the Kinshiu Maru, of 4,000 tons, on the night of April 26, with all on board with the exception of 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 65 of the crew, and 85 coolie carriers.

The others on board, numbering about 200, who refused to surrender, were sent to the bottom with the ship.

A report sent by Rear Admiral Jessen to the Emperor is as follows:

"During the night of April 26 two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshiu Maru, of 4,000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores and about 1,500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of 47 millimeters.

"The Russians captured on board 17 officers, 20 soldiers, 85 military carriers, or coolies, and 65 of the crew who surrendered. The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party and who were left without officers, obstinately refused to surrender or go aboard a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

Admiral Jessen says 200 Japanese were drowned. St. Petersburg is loaded with rumors regarding the sinking of the transport. One report has it that 3,000 men were aboard when she went down, but the Admiralty insists that there were only 200.

Admiral Jessen also reports that besides the sinking of the Japanese steamer Goyo Maru at Gen-san on April 25 the Russians sank at sea the same evening the Japanese steamer Nakamura Maru of 220 tons. The crew was saved, being taken to the Russian cruisers.

It is said that the Emperor is highly indignant over the sinking of the Kinshiu Maru, and that he will relieve Jessen and order that he be court-martialed. This report lacks confirmation, and in responsible naval circles it is said that no other course could be pursued by the Admiral, and that he only fired when the Japanese categorically refused to surrender and adopted a hostile attitude.

The officials say that Admiral Jessen gave the men every opportunity to leave the ship is proved by the fact that all the officers, some of the soldiers, the crew, and the coolies were transferred on board a Russian cruiser.

The satisfaction of the people of St. Petersburg at the exploit of the Vladivostok squadron is tempered with admiration for the bravery of the Japanese soldiers

who were on board the transport, and who preferred to drown rather than surrender.

The operations of the Vladivostok squadron has revived the spirits of the people, who have been downcast since the destruction of the Petropaviovsk and the confinement of the remnant of the Port Arthur fleet to the harbor. The fact that the navy is doing something of an offensive character appeals to the popular mind, which has been unable to appreciate the reason for the inactivity of the fine ships of the Vladivostok squadron.

It is generally recognized that Admiral Jessen cannot do more than frighten the Japanese and compel them to exercise greater care in their military movements, as the sinking of a few transports or even cruisers can have no effect on the result of the war. Moreover, he is bound by his instructions not to risk his ships unduly, the intention being to keep them safe for an attack with the Baltic fleet when it arrives in the Pacific.

The possibility of a Japanese attempt to mine the entrances to Vladivostok, as was done at Port Arthur, is considered, but the conditions are different and, besides, Admiral Jessen, with the lesson of the Petropavlovsk disaster fresh in his mind, will observe the utmost caution. It is believed he is in communication with Vladivostok by wireless telegraphy.

LONDON, April 29.—The sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshiu Maru is much commented on here as proving that the Japanese placed too great confidence in their command of the sea, and there is no doubt that it will induce greater vigilance on their part.

There is some inclination to criticise harshly the action of Admiral Jessen, but most of the papers prefer to await particulars of the affair before passing judgment upon it.

TOKIO, April 27.—A telegram from Gensan reports that the Japanese transport Kinshiu Maru has been sunk near Shin-po, north of Gen-san.

The Kinshiu was a vessel of 5,000 tons, and belonged to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. She formerly ran between Japanese ports and Bombay.

MANY FIGHTS ON THE YALU.

Japanese Torpedo Boats Fire on Russians, Who Flee to the Hills.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following cablegram from Tokio has been received by the Japanese Minister here:

"The commander of the Japanese naval detachment sent to the Yalu reports that the detachment arrived on the 25th at the mouth of the Yalu, and that while ascending the river the Russian artillery fired upon the detachment from the bank opposite Yon-gam-pho, but without effect.

"Russian cavalry appeared at the delta of the river, but retreated upon being fired upon by the Japanese naval detachment. About 100 Russian cavalrymen fired upon the Japanese steam launches, whereupon the Japanese torpedo boats answered and the enemy fled behind the hills, leaving many wounded. There were no casualties on the Japanese side.

"About 5 P. M. on the 26th the enemy again fired upon the Japanese from the direction of An-tung. The Japanese replied and the Russians were silenced after about an hour's fighting. The Japanese sustained no loss."

TOKIO, April 28.—The Japanese gunboat Maya, escorting a fleet of torpedo boats, entered the mouth of the Yalu River on Monday and moved toward Wi-ju. En route it fought a series of small engagements with the Russian forces protecting the right bank of the river. These encounters occurred frequently throughout Monday and Tuesday.

Admiral Hosoya, commanding the third squadron, in reporting the operations, says:

"Our detachment reached the Yalu River Monday, and while going up stream the enemy's field guns opened against us without effect. We discovered a force of the enemy on an island in midstream, and when we fired on them they fled. On Tuesday the enemy's cavalry, 100 strong, attacked our launches. Our Torpedo Boat No. 69 replied, and the enemy fled into the mountains.

"From Antsu-shan we replied to the enemy's guns, and silenced them after half an hour. There were no casualties on our side."

LIAO-YANG, April 28.—The delay of the forward movement of the Japanese into Manchuria is due to the exceptionally severe weather.

It is reported that there is considerable suffering among the Japanese troops due to illness and the cold weather.

PARIS, April 28.—The Temps correspondent at St. Petershurg telegraphs as follows:

"A Russian column is about twenty miles from Gen-san, where the Japanese garrison has fortified itself. The Vladivostok garrison supports the movement of the Russian columns.

"Some skirmishes have occurred on the right bank of the Yalu, resulting favorably to the Russians. Thus far only the advance guard of the Japanese has crossed the river, but the passage of the entire Japanese army is imminent."

LONDON, April 29.—The report that the Japanese have occupied Kiu-lien-Cheng has not been confirmed.

According to The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent the whole country outside the great wall is abnormally flooded, and any movement of the land forces is impracticable for the present.

FURTHER RUSSIAN DELAY?

Now Said in Mukden There Will Be No Big Operations Till September.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 28.—A telegram from Mukden says that, paradoxical as it may appear, it is necessary to accustom one's self to the idea that military operations on a large scale will not begin before September, of course unless the Japaneae invade Manchurian territory, which henceforth will be a very risky proceeding.

At headquarters the foreign officers are said to contemplate an immense flood of Slavs, which flows by slowly but incessantly, like a rising tide. This movement is accomplished with the greateet composure, as there is nothing equal to the sangfroid of the Russian soldier.

It is stated that the wounds inflicted by Japanese bullets in the first skirmishes have had a relatively favorable course. Thus an officer of Cossacks, who was wounded by a bullet which passed through the umbilical region, was able to take a ride of 100 kilometers (62 miles) a week later.

WIN PHARMACY PRIZES.

Commencement Awards—College to Go to Columbia Next Fall.

At the seventy-fourth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York last night in Carnegie Hall it was formally announced by the President, Charles F. Chandler, that the college would be a branch of Columbia University beginning with the college year, 1904-5, in the Fall.

The College of Pharmacy will have its own dean and faculty, and will still occupy its quarters at 115 West Sixty-eighth Street.

The hall was filled to see the one hundred and one graduates and fifteen post graduates. Those who won the alumni prizes were Albert L. Voltz of Richmond Hill, N. Y., first; Frederick A. Leelie, New York, second; Robert C. Schmadel, New York, third. Four women were members of the graduating class.

FRANCE BARS RUSSIAN LOAN.

Finance Minister Will Not Permit Another Appeal to the Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, April 28.—I learn that negotiations have been in progress during the past few days for floating a new Russian loan on the French market, but that they have in a measure failed owing to the absolute refusal of M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, to countenance another appeal being made to the French public.

As an alternative M. Rouvier approves of an issue of Treasury bonds to the amount of between 300,000,000f. and 400,000,000f., redeemable in a short time and at a high rate of interest, not yet fixed.

It is understood that the Hottingers, at the head of a group of capitalists, are willing to take up the loan.

JAPANESE DISTRUSTS AMERICA.

Major Tatzozero Also Says Alliance with Britain Was a Blunder.

LIAO-YANG, April 28.—Major Togo Tatzozero, a member of the general staff of the Japanese Army, who is a prisoner here, having been captured at Wi-ju, where he had lived since last January, said to The Associated Press to-day:

"The Russians will be driven as far as Baikal. Further than that we do not wish to go, but we will return to Manchuria and open it to the trade of the world.

"Our people are certain that they can beat the Russians, but I think we began hostilities fifty years too soon. We were not prepared for such a serious war.

"Japan wishes above everything else to command the sea, and she will then be free from fear of invasion and loss of territory. With the complete destruction of the Russian fleet we believe the war will end.

"Japan's alliance with Great Britain was a stupid act, and it will be of no service to us.

"We know perfectly well that the Americans were never our friends, because in the Far East they were always our opponents. We are afraid that if Japan is victorious the British and the Americans only will benefit. It would be foolish for Japan to ally herself with the United States because the Americans do not intend to help us, but rather wish to exploit us."

KAISER HOPES FOR PEACE.

But at the Same Time He Talks of the Possibility of War.

KARLSRUHE, Baden, April 28.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. The Chief Burgomaster welcomed him, and expressed the joy of the Germen people at his recovery.

Emperor William, responding, said he held it to be his duty to visit his dear relatives, and give them proof of his complete restoration to health. He said he boped the peace of the world would not be disturbed; that the events which were being enacted before the eyes of the world would steel German courage, and that his people would be found united if it became necessary to intervene in world policy.

RUSSIAN ACTION AS TO EGYPT.

Voice in Regard to the Disposal of Funds to be Demanded.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—It is learned to-day that Russia proposes to be considered in connection with the disposition of Egyptian funds, in spite of France's withdrawal of her objection to their use by Great Britain, in accordance with the Anglo-French agreement.

The attitude of Russia is based on the fact that she is one of the six powers which originally guaranteed to make good the deficits of the Egyptian administration. Though there is a surplus now instead of a deficit, Russia holds that she is as much entitled to be consulted as France.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Paris Temps Thinks a Better Understanding Is Possible.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 28.—The Temps, in a leading article entitled "The Russo-Japanese War and Anglo-Russian Relations," says:

"There is no reason to believe that early intervention is probable or possible on the part of England, and there are a hundred thousand reasons why it should never take place, but there is no ground for rejecting the idea that in the more or less distant future the settlement of certain questions partially affecting Asia may pave the way for a better and more durable understanding between the greatest naval power and the greatest Continental power in the world.

"The appointment of a new Ambassador is a propitious moment for the inauguration of new relations. If be be the instrument of the detente foreshadowed by the tone of the English press and the framer of an understanding which it is not imprudent to anticipate in the future, the peace of the world can only gain thereby."

HUMANE JAPANESE RULES.

Prisoners to be Treated in Accordance with The Hague Code.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The advanced position taken by the Japanese in the adoption of bumane rules of war is strikingly shown in a report to the State Department from United States Minister Griscom, at Tokio, in which he incloses a communication to himself from Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister shows that Japan is the first country to give full effect to the elaborate code of laws governing war laid down by The Hague conference. He announces that there has already been put into operation by the Japanese the rule regulating the dispatch of letters, money orders, and valuables between prisoners of war and their friends in their own country.

The Japanese Government has also ordered that prisoners are to have free postal facilities, communication, and means of receiving gifts, and that they are not to pay any railway charges.

American Nurses for Russia.

CHICAGO, April 28.—A party of young women, who are on their way to Port Arthur to act as nurses, arrived in Chicago to-day. The party is under the leadership of Countess Bavanda, who has lived several years in Russia. Countess Bavanda is an American by birth, a native of New Orleans. The six young women accompanying the Countess belong to prominent families of New York, Boston, and Pittsburg.

Russia May Buy More Liners.

LONDON, April 29.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Morning Post says there are rumors that Russia is negotiating for the purchase of three Danish liners.

CONGRESS GOES HOME; $800,000,000 SPENT

Continued from Page 1.

cial is connected with the hints of "steal" and "graft." It was beaten, 110 to 126.

The Speaker announced as the special committee of the House to investigate the merchant marine, Messrs. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Miner, (Rep., Wis.,) Humphrey, (Rep., Washington,) Spight, (Dem., Miss.,) and McDermott, (Dem., N. J.)

The principal figbt of the day came when Mr. Lacey of Iowa called up the bill to restore two midsbipmen who wers expelled from Annapolis for hazing. There was what would be called on the Bowery a "hot scrap" over Mr. Maddox's attempt to raise the point of no quorum. The debate was presently enlivened hy a stentorian speech from Champ Clark in opposition to tbe bill.

Clark denounced the bullies who baze little men, and declared that in time of war the little man is often the hero. The bill was denounced as an interference with discipline and an effort to enthrone political pull over the regulations of the Academy. It was lost by 162 affirmative votes to 97 negatives, the affirmative not getting two-thirds. The proposition wes to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

It was now within twenty minutes of the time for adjournment, and fully half the House was massed in front of the Speaker's desk, eeeking recognition on last chance bills. Suddenly the Speaker left the chair, and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee took his place amid great cheering.

The significance of this action was twofold. First, it was a graceful compliment to Mr. Richardson, who was for two Congresses his party's leader and twice a candidate for Speaker; second, Richardson was put in the chair for the purpose of putting the resolution of thanks to Cannon, and it was thus a compliment to the Speaker. Richardson is serving his last term in Congress.

RESOLUTIONS TO CANNON.

Mr. Williams cut sbort a speech hy Mr. Bell (Cal.) by asking permission to offer the following resolution of thanks to Mr. Cannon:

"Resolved, That tbe House of Representatives return its thanks to its Speaker, the Hon. J. G. Cannon of Illinois, for the fair and impartial and able manner in which be bas presided over its deliberations and for the sturdy common sense and genial good humor wbicb bave been displayed by him and wbich have induced the members of the House itself, in a degree almost unprecedented, in imitation of bim, to display the same sterling characteristics in their deliberations and mutual dealings."

The speech of Mr. Williams was utterly unconventional and far removed from the usual stilted utterances on such occasions. "It is a great thing to be Speaker of tbe House of Congress of the American Republic," said Mr. Williams. "It is a greater thing not to permit the fact of promotion to that high office to turn one's head in the slightest degree or to deflect one from the course hithsrto pursued of being a plain American citizen with extraordinary common sense and a remarkable fund of that most American of characteristics, genial humor."

Tbe whose House applauded wildly, and Mr. Williams, laughing and letting his voice sink to the confidential, free-and-easy, story-telling level, said:

"When be was elected Speaker I had a talk witb him, and in the course of it I said, 'I hope I will always think you are as fair as I believe you will be.' And he replied in his inimitable way, 'John, I am going to be as fair as I can consistently with the exigencies of American politics.'"

In the shout of laughter that greeted this Mr. Williams joined, and then he said, seriously: "I think he did himself injustice when he put that limitation upon his statement, but it was characteristic of the frankness and candor of tbe man to put it in."

He demanded that the House rise instead of merely voting on ths resolution by saying "yea." Acting Speaker Richardson appointed Messrs. Williams, Payne, and Hemenway to bring the Speaker in. When they came in Mr. Williams was holding Mr. Cannon's arm, while Payne and Hemenway followed.

MR. CANNON MOVED.

As he came in the whole House rose, cheering. As he stood in bis place between Williams and Richardson, tbs cheer turned into a yell.

The Speaker was visibly affected, and as he began to address the House he barely spoke above a whisper. However, be soon recovered his composure, and spoke in a distinct voice, saying:

"I would be less than human if I did not voice my thanks to the members of the House of Representatives for tbe kindly resolution adopted unanimously hy the House. It touches me more than I can express. For almost thirty years I have been a member of this body, for good or ill. The future will have to determine if the present has not decided it. I have seen many Congresses begin and close, and during that service I have been proud, and tbe pride has increased from one Congress to another, to be a member of this body that represents directly eighty millions of people competent for self-government and from time to time assist in tbe voicing of the will of the people.

"It goes without saying that in a republic all men do not agree as to proper policies to be pursued, but the majority and minority, after due consideration, from time to time have written the will of tbe people on the statute books.

"In the nature of things, the contests on the bustings and in the ball of the House are spirited and earnest. I would be less than human did I not say that while for the time being I co-operate with the majority, after all the minority has a function to perform almost equal in importance to the function of the majority, and it is a matter of gratification not only to me now, at the close of this second session of tbe Fifty-eighth Congress, but as I recollect it at the close of the various Congresses of wbich I bave been a member, that when the heat of contest has died away there ever remains respect on each side for the other, for the efforts of intelligent, patriotic, brave men who represent their constituents according to their respective judgments.

"May this condition continue as it will continue as long as the Republic lasts. After all, when we, as representatives 'strut and fret a brief half hour on this stage' we can say both on the majority and minority side, 'it is well done for the endurance, the prosperity, and the glory of the Republic.'

"I wish each member of this House a safe journey to his home, good health until the next session of Congress, when, after having come in touch with the people, he returns ready for a renewal of his work in the public interest. There nothing remains to me now but, in pursuance of the concurrent resolution of the House and Senate, to declare the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress adjourned without day."

The ovation to the Speaker, as he brought his gavel down exactly at 2:10 o'clock will he long remembered as one of the greatest demonstratione of regard ever witnessed in the House of Representatives.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Minority Members Take a Final Fling at the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The adjournment of the Senate was bardly more than the ordinary termination of the usual daily session. Twice within half an hour of the time for final adjournment the Senate went into executive session to confirm nominations that were sent in to-day. This made it necessary for the crowds in the galleries to retire. Mrs. Roosevelt, who, with Miss Kean, the elster of Senator Kean, and young Theodore and Kermit, had just entered the President's seat in the reserved gallery, like every one else, was under the necessity of withdrawing.

Senator Allison made the usual speech that comes from the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations at the close of every session. Senator Aldrich followed with a speech aimed at the criticism of the minority, and Senator Gorman replied.

Senator Gorman charged the majority with undue haste in adjourning, and said influence bad been brought to bear on them from the White House to end the session prematurely.

Mr. Gorman predicted the election of a Democratic President in the coming campaign, and also a Democratic House. He admitted there was no prospect for four years to come that there would be a change of the control of the Senate. Ridiculing the idea that the Republican Party would make any radical revision of the tariff, Mr. Gorman said:

"Why, there is no more chance of that than there is that the Senator from Rhode Island will to-morrow morning go to Japan to rule there as he does here."

To this Senator Aldrich replied hy asking if Mr. Gorman could forstell what the Democrats would do with their opportunity if they once more got back into power. Mr. Gorman retorted broadly that it would do as it had done from the foundation of the Government.

"Would it do," asked Mr. Aldrich, "as it did in 1894?"

"Ob, 1894," said Mr. Gorman derisively, and all the Republican Senators laugbed long and loudly. Then Mr. Gorman went on to explain that the Supreme Court's decision against the income tax upset the Wilson Tariff bill, but Mr. Aldrich charged that the Wilson bill would bave "stopped every wheel in tbe country," and commended the courage and wisdom of the Maryland Senator for his course in modifying the Wilson Tariff bill so as to conserve in a measure the business interests of the country.

Mr. Gorman declared thet, with all its faults, the Wilson bill had "started ths wheels of industry throughout the country," at which the Republican Senators faintly groaned in their enjoyment of what they took as a joke.

Discussing the question of Presidents usurping the powers of Congress, which had been raised hy Mr. Gorman, Mr. Aldrich said:

"I have been a member of this body for twenty-four years, a large part of the time with the Senator from Maryland; I have served with five or six different Presidents, including a Democratic President for two terms, and I have never known a President of the United States, not excepting Mr. Cleveland, who has interfered less with the legislative business of the Congress, or with the action of the House or the Senate, than tbe present incumbent of that office.

"I know of no case where he has undertaken to dictate what our policy or what our legislation should be, and I cannot say that of another President within my recollection. This talk about the usurpations of the President and his attempts to control legislation or the Congress is nonsense, and nobody knows it better then does the Senator from Maryland."

Wbile Senator Allison was making his speech on the appropriations Senator Kittredge interrupted to present the conference report on the Panama Government bill, which was agreed to.

Senator Gorman offered the time-honored resolution commending President Frye, which Senator Elkins, who was temporarily occupying the chair, at once declared unanimously adopted. President Frye then thanked the Senate. As the minute hand obscured the noon mark on tbe dial of the clock suddenly President Frye declared the Senate adjourned sine die. The Senators broke out into a levee of hand-shaking and hearty good-byes. The people in the galleries arose and climbed out. The press gallery slowly emptied.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS BILLS.

Congress Cuts Out Appropriation for Oyster Bay Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In anticipation of the termination of the session, the President, accompanied by members of the Cabinet, was at the Capitol to examins and approve belated bills.

One of tbe last of these to reach him was the River and Harbor bill, from which the amendments of the Senate providing for miscellaneous surveys had been eliminated. Oyster Bay was included in the rejected amendments. Noticing that Oyster Bay was among the fatalities, the President laughingly observed that he was much intcrested in that improvement, but it was evident he had no influence with the River and Harbor Committee.

At 12:25 tbe President affixed his signature to the last of the general supply measures—the Post Office Appropriation bill. He also signed the Sundry Civil, the General Deficiency, the Military Academy, and the Panama Canal bills, in addition to scores of measures of minor importance.

STRAIN SENATORIAL COURTESY.

Pennsylvania Senators Defeat Appointment of Charles F. McKenna.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Pennsylvania Senators stretched the rule of Senatorial courtesy to the limit to-day in defeating the confirmation of Charles F. McKenna to be United States District Judge for Porto Rico. Mr. McKenna is a leading member of the Pittsburg bar and a veteran of the civil war. He stands high among his associates in bis profession, and was selected for the position to which the President nominated him by Attorney General Knox. Representative Dalzell indorsed the appointment, and nearly all the Pittsburg bar united in supporting the selection.

Tbe Pennsylvania Senators, however, were not consulted in regard to the matter. Senator Penrose asked and got an executive session of the Senate specially for the purpose of having the nomination of J. Whitaker Thompson for United Statee District Attorney for the Eastern District of Penneylvania confirmed, and opposed the confirmation of McKenna.

Senator Penrose called at tbe White House this morning and told the President that he and Senator Quay would not consent to his confirmation. To-night Senator Penrose declared that McKenna would not be appointed again. Tbe statement also comes from Representative Dalzell that the President, when he learned that the Pennsylvania Senators had not been consulted in regard to the appointment, decided to appoint a man from another State.

LITTLE WHISKY KILLS HER.

One Woman Dead, Other Senseless After Drinking Quarter of a Pint.

Mrs. Jessie C. Hartman, forty-two years old, wife of William Hartman, with whom she lived at the Old Riverside Hotel, 641 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, was found dead last night on the floor of the flat of Edward Fox of 647 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street. On a bed near her lay unconscious Mrs. Lily Fox, twenty-seven years old, wife of the hotel proprietor.

Having been revived hy Dr. Severance of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital and other physicians, Mrs. Fox said that she and Mrs. Hartman bad been looking at rooms during the afternoon and had bought a half-pint of whisky at Cahnmann's liquor store, 1,804 Amsterdam Avenue. After consuming part of the liquor, she said, she became drowsy and remembered nothing more. About half of tbe whisky remained in the bottle.

Capt. Halpin, with several detectives from tbe West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, started an investigation.

FELL DOWN ELEVATOR WELL.

Porter Drops Five Stories, but Suffers Only a Broken Leg.

Frank Bars, a porter at 241 Broadway, had a narrow escape from instant death last night when he went to take an elevator at the fifth floor to descend to the ground floor, where he worked for a typewriter company.

Tbinking the elevator was at the fifth floor, Bars took his key from his pocket, unlocked the elevator door, and walked into space. He fell five flights to tbe top of the framework of tbe elevator. His groans attracted the attention of the janitor, who sent for an ambulance.

Surgeon Riggins, who responded, said that the man's left leg was broken, and that his escape from death seemed almost a miracle. Bars was taken to the hospital and may lose his foot.

A FLOOD OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Japanese Unable to Make Provision for Any More.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The great number of newspaper correspondents dispatched to the Far East bas overwbelmed the Japanese Government, and United Statee Minister Griscom to-day cabled to tho State Department from Tokio that further applications on behalf of correspondents for permission to accompany the Japanese forces in the field could not be granted.

It is estimated that there are already at least 200 American and European correspondents with the Japanese Army.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURES

This Administration Cost $883,000,000 More Than Cleveland's.

MOST EXPENSIVE CONGRESS

Spent $800,000,000 in Second Session—Gorman Predicts Increase in Taxes Unless Retrenchment Is Made.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The great increase in National expenditures within recent years was the subject of debate in the closing hours of the Senate to-day. The debate came after Senator Allison's statement as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Allison submitted a series of tables prepared by the clerks of the Appropriations Committee showing an increase of $28,000,000 over the appropriations for last session. He gave the principal items of increase as follows:

For the navy, $16,000,000; on account of the Postal Service, including rural free delivery, $8,000,000.

He also said tbat there is an increase of $8,832,000 in tbe permanent annuel appropriations, the chief item being $5,000,000 for the bank note redemption fund, and tbe next most important item being $2,250,000 for the irrigation reclamation fund.

Mr. Allison also spoke of the increase in the deficiency appropriations, the principal item in that connsction being tbe loan of $4,600,000 made to the St. Louis Exposition. He said that outside ths loan to the Exposition tbe cost of that institution to the National Treasury, including bs cost of the Governmental exhibit, is about $6,500,000. Mr. Allison said the obligations aside from appropriations incurred at the present session amount to $24,000,000.

Mr. Culberson presented a review of appropriations for the past twelve years, covering the last Administration of Mr. Cleveland and the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations. He said the total expenditures under tbe Roosevelt Administration had been $2,640,000,000, or $211,000,000 greater than the four years of the McKinley Administration and $883,000,000 greater than in the four years of the Cleveland Administration. Tbese increases he sub-divided as follows:

Civil administration, $160,000,000; naval, $231,000,000, and military, $284,000,000.

He also said that for 1905 the total appropriation on account of the military, including pensions, would he $387,000,000, and said that, excluding the expenses of the Boer war, the military expenditures of the United States for 1903 were $32,000,000 more tban those of Great Britain for that year, $131,000,000 greater than those of Germany, and $189,000,000 in excess of tbose of France.

Replying to Mr. Allison, Mr. Gorman placed the total appropriations of this session at $781,000,000 and the obligations incurred at over $24,000,000, or more than $800,000,000, all told, not including the appropriation for the Panama Canal. He said tbe figures were amazing, and predicted that it would be impossible to continue expenditures at this rate without increasing taxes. He attributed tbe rapid increase to tbe ambition of the President to make of the United States "a great world power," and said that we had reaped no harvest except the loss of life and demoralization in every branch of the governmental service.

Mr. Aldrich said that in the statement made by Mr. Allison there wers included many items whicb were never expended, and that while the statement was valuable for comparison, it does not indicate the exact state of affairs. In 1902, for instance, when the appropriations were $730,000,000, the expenditures were only $470,000,000.

In 1899 the discrepancy was about $400,000,000. Hence Mr. Culberson's figures did not, he said, show expenditures with even approximate correctness. He admitted, however, that tbe expenditures for tbs past year and tbe year before bad been greater than tbose for the years preceeding the Spanish war.

The Republican and the Democratic views of appropriations made thus far by the Fifty-eighth Congress were presented to the House to-day by Chairman Hemenway of tbe Appropriatione Committee and Representative Livingston of Georgia, the ranking minority member of that committee.

"Good Government Housekeeping" is the caption chosen by Mr. Hemenway to represent his views.

"A Congress That Has Done Nothing But Spend Money" is the heading of Mr. Livingston's summary.

After reviewing the expenditures for the next fiscal year Mr. Hemenway concludes: "The expenditures of our Government in their aggregate, as exhibited hy the appropriations of Congress, are large, and hy unthinking persons, and especially by misguided newspapers, are denounced as extravagant, and yet, according to the very best authority, our National Government is the most economically administered in the civilized world."

A table to substantiate this statement is given ehowing the per capita expenditures of the leading nations. The highest given is New Zealand, where the per capita expense le $30.38, the lowest is the United States, with a per capita showing over $7.97.

The total appropriations made hy this Congress aggregate, according to Mr. Hemenway, $781,574,629. Of this sum $26,901,843 was to pay deficients for prior fiscal years, and $56,500,000 is set aside for application to the sinking fund. This leaves the total appropriation for the expenscs of the Government for the year 1905, $698,272,786. The total estimated revenues for this period are $704,472,060, or an excess over appropriations or authorized expenditures of $6,199,274. Continuing, Mr. Hemenway says:

"Experience has demonstrated that one year with another the actual expenditures of the Government are about 5 per cent. less than the appropriations made hy Congress, and, anticipating tbat the coming fiscal year will not prove an exception to this practically well established rule, it is safe to assume that the apparent surplus of revenues over expenditures will he augmented hy not less thau $35,000,000, thus affording a eafe margin of at least $40,000,000 between revenues and expenditures with which to meet all legitimate deficiencies that may arise, and that may have to be provided for next eession, and also affording a considerable sum to be devoted to the sinking funds."

Mr. Livingston, in his statement, compares the expenditures of Democratic Congresses with Republican Congresses, and adds:

"The appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, as made by a Democratic Congress, do not materially vary, as will be seen one from the other, and average only $494,619,602 for each year.

"The table also shows that appropriations for Federal expenditures made under a Republican Administration, by a Republican Congress, for the next fiscal year, have reached tbe startling sum of $781,574,629, or an increase of $286,955,027 over the average of the last two years under Democratic control, and witbin a period of less than ten years.

"I do not question the bonesty of these vast appropriations either in their aggregate amount or in their details; but I challenge the wisdom of the policy of the dominant party that has made these enormous expenditures necessary through the increase of the military and naval establishments, the maintenance of which is at the expense of needed internal improvements, such as river and harbor works and public buildings. During the session which is just about to close the representatives of the people have been denied consideration of the demand of their constituents all along this line, and yet the appropriations for the army show an increase over what it cost in 1896 of $54,000,000, and in the navy the still greater increase of $69,000,000."

NATURAL HISTORY LECTURES.

New Series Inaugurated by Management of the American Museum.

In addition to the recent lectures to pupils of tbe public schools, the American Museum of Natural History has begun a new series, given hy the curators of the various departments and intended exclusively for children of the members and their friends. Of these new lectures, all of whicb will be illustrated, the first one, given last Saturday morning by George H. Sherwood, Assistant Curator of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, had an attendance of 300.

A new feature which added much to the interest of the lecture was an after-display on a long table of tbe various types of animal life dwelt upon, affording those in attendance an opportunity to study them from real life.

ODELL'S QUIZZING POINTS TO SAVING OF NIAGARA

Attitude at Hearing Indicates Disposition to Veto Power Bill.

ARGUMENT DRAWS BIG CROWD

Opponents Allege That the Sweeping Privileges Conferred by the Bill Might Be Used to Destroy the Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 28.—"There is one point on which I would like you to give me information," said Gov. Odell to Fred Corey at the bearing to-day on the Niagara Power bill, extending the life and power of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company. "What do you think of the policy of the State continuing to give away its property?"

This and other questions asked hy the Governor of those who appeared for and against the measure created the impression upon those who attended the hearing that the Governor was not disposed to sign the bill.

The hearing brought to Albany the largest crowd whicb has attended any hearing held before tbe Governor this year. Robert Van Iderstine, ex-Deputy Water Commissioner for Brooklyn, as the representative of the Citizens' Union, made the opening argument against the bill. He attacked that section of the bill which relates to the power of the company to condemn lands in cities for electrical transmission. As it later developed that the section was an amendment whicb had been proposed by the Citizens' Union itself, the force of Mr. Van Iderstine's argument was somewhat impaired.

Edward H. Hall opposed the bill on behalf of the Niagara Reservation Commission, asserting that the result of the legislation, if approved by the Governor, would be to seriously depreciate tbe value of the reservation.

H. D. Dumont, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, said that tbe sweeping privileges conferred upon tbe Power Company under tbe provisions of the bill might he used for the destruction of Niagara Falls. He added that the approval of the bill would abolish all restrictions on all other power transmission franchises, for by tbis act any other corporation could simply make a deal with this company in the form of a lease or otherwise.

Otbere wbo argued upon similar lines for the disapproval of the bill were J. G. Boston, William B. Hoyt, for the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; W. D. Rankin for the Niagara Falls Power Company, and Judge A. K. Potter of Lockport.

William M. K. Olcott of New York argued for the bill. Mr. Olcott declared that the only opposition to the bill was that which sprung from tbe desire of the rival company to preserve a monopoly of the use of the waters of Niagara River for the manufacture of electrical power. He said that the return which the State would get from the granting of the franchise would be the investment of millions of capital in the State to build up manufacturing industries.

Fred Corey endeavored to show that the right of the company to acquire any lands outside of the county of Niagara under the terms of the bill would be subject to the safeguards of the general condemnation law and could only be for the purpose of manufacturing or transmitting electrical power.

Mr. Corey's answer to the question put to him by Gov. Odell as to what he thought of the policy of the State continuing to give away its property was that in this particular case the State could afford to confer the franchise eought for the benefits which would come to the State indirectly through the investment of millions of capital in the company's enterprise.

P. F. King, one of the incorporators of the company, described the origin of the bill. He asserted that the directors of the company bad been in consultation with the late Senator Ellsworth during all the period of the bill's formative state, and that every amendment asked for by Col. Ellsworth to safeguard the interest of the State and prevent any invasion of existing rights bad been put in.

Judge Potter took issue with Mr. King on this point. He said that while it was true that some of the suggestions made by Col. Elleworth had been adopted, the last amendment framed by him, and which was the most important of all, had not been inserted in the bill. Judge Potter submitted a copy of this amendment in the late Col. Ellsworth's own handwriting.

HENKEL AS GOWN-VENDOR.

Hordes of Women Enthuse Over Berwind Finery in His Office.

United States Marshal Henkel had the most embarrassing time of his life yesterday, when his office was crowded with enthusiastic women, young and old, pretty and otberwise, married and unmarried, all "just dying" to se the "lovely" assortment of dresees, gowns, wraps, and millinery formerly the property of Mrs. C. F. Berwind, wife of the Philadelphia coal baron. The property was seized hy the Treasury officials aboard the St. Paul on March 24.

Nearly all the goods bore the magic hallmark "Paris," and that, coupled with the fact that tbey had been designed by a modiste expressly for the wife of a well-known millionaire, brougbt an eager, questioning crowd of women to the Federal Building. As soon as the Marshal's office opened it looked like a remnant counter on hargain day.

"Just look at this street gown—bewildering!—black nun's velling trimmed with silk and lace—oh, it'a a dream!—how much for this, Mr. Marshal?"

Henkel did his beet to explain that the goods were to be sold in one lot, but all day long he was receiving offers for hats, baby clothes, of which a considerable quantity was seized, and gowne and laces. The women even went so far in their eagerness as to get tbe Marshal'e clerks on their side to plead with bim. The value of the gowne is about $1,500, and it is expected that the Berwind family will bid the goods in at the sale to-day.

DR. CONRAD AGAIN ARRESTED.

Illegal Practice Again the Charge—A Policeman in Custody, Too.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad of 127 West Forty-seventh Street was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant McNaught and locked up at Police Headquartere, and Peter J. Beckert, a policeman attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station, was locked up in tbe West One Hundredth Street Station by Detective Sergeant Carey.

Both men were arrested on bench warrants charging them with violation of Section 294 of the Penal Code relative to illegal practice. Nothing further could be learned of the case at Police Headquarters.

Dr. Conrad was released in $12,000 bail on a similar charge on Wednesday. Policeman Beckert was off duty when arrested, and was at his bome, 214 West One Hundred and Ninth Street. At the West Oue Hundredth Street Station all information concerning tbe case was refused.

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PARKER CLUB IN TEXAS.

Effort to Elect a Delegation Favorable to Him Being Made.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 28.—National Committeeman Johnston and about forty Democrats favorable to the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, for President, met here to-day and organized the Central Parker Club of Texas. Active campaigning is to be started at once to try to carry the primaries on June 4 for a Parker delegation to St. Louis. An address was issued to the Democrats of the State in which it is declared that "Rooseveltism should he the paramount issue."

The Parker and Hearst men are going to have a warm contest for the Texas del

RACING WIRES O. K., SAYS WESTERN UNION

News for the Asking Without Investigations.

JEROME ON DIRECTORS.

Says They Are Morally Liable—Company's Spokesman Asks If Ball Is Played in Poolrooms.

Quotations from "Mary's Little Lamb," other statements equally non-committal in their tendency, and complete silence were forthcoming yesterday from officials and Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company when they were asked about the charges made by Capt. F. Norton Goddard to the City Club on Wednesday night. The Captain accused the company of deliberately aiding and abetting poolrooms of this city in violating the criminal laws of the State.

Neither Capt. Goddard nor officials of the City Club claim to have made any new discovery regarding the relations of the Western Union to poolrooms, but they say it is known to every well-informed man that the company for years has made a specialty of furnishing racing information, and equally well known that without the service of the company no poolroom could do business in this city.

The only purpose, Capt. Goddard said, in getting the information incorporated in his report to the City Club was to ascertain these facts beyond possible doubt, and to bring them home to the Directors of the company in a conclusive manner which would make it impossible for them to shirk the responsibility. It was added most positively that there was no intention to begin a crusade against the poolrooms themselves.

Col. Robert C. Clowry, the Western Union's President, referred all would-be interviewers yesterday to Superintendent J. W. Dealy of the "Time Service" Department, one of the officials named by Capt. Goddard as a party to an arrangement made with his agents.

"If any one comes to us and wants to get reports of stocks, grain, or cotton, baseball games, a billiard match, a chess tournament, bicycle race, a horse race, or a sermon, there is no reason why he should not have it, any more than he should have a gas meter or other appurtenances in his house if he wants them," said Mr. Dealy in an official statement given out later.

"A majority of the messages filed are not in plain language. In other words, they are in code or cipher, and the telegrapb company has nothing to do with such messages or their contents further than to transmit them."

WHAT DEALY DOESN'T KNOW.

Mr. Dealy said he had nothing to add. The official statement "spoke for itself."

"Will you say whether the story told under oath by Capt. Goddard's agents is true?" he was asked.

"I don't want to say anything about that. I guess the statement covers all I can say upon the subject," was his reply.

"The statement does not seem to cover the point at issue, Mr. Dealy," was suggested.

"Well, I guess I have nothing to say."

"Suppose I told you to-day that I was about to open a poolroom, and wanted your service. Could I get it?"

"I don't want to discuss that," he said, "but it is in no manner our duty to inquire what the wire service is wanted for. Suppose a man should file a message down stairs which said: 'Mary had a little lamb.' That message might mean: 'Meet me on the corner at midnight, and we'll blow open the bank.' But that would not be any of our business."

"But suppose somebody filed a message saying: 'Meet me on the corner at midnight, and we'll blow open the bank.' What would you do about that?"

"I don't care to discuss it. I refer you to my statement. That covers all the ground."

"Is it the usual thing for your company to lead your wires into houses through the chimney?"

"Oh, you must not ask me about such little details, for I am not familiar with them," said Mr. Dealy.

"What do you ordinarily pay your operators per day?"

"I don't want to discuss that."

"Do they, as a rule, receive $10, or is that a special rate for men, who, in Capt. Goddard's language, 'know the ropes and who know enough to climb out of the window when trouble comes'?"

"I have nothing to say. I never was in a poolroom in my life, and I don't know what a poolroom is. Do they play it with balls?"

"How do you collect for your services ordinarily—by sending a bill? Or is it customary for the operator to collect for the service?"

"I don't want to talk about that."

"Mr. Dealy, Capt. Goddard has submitted sworn reports to the City Club, a reputable organization, charging that the company knowingly enables the poolrooms to do business, thus aiding and abetting a felony. He mentions your name in connection with those charges. Have you nothing to say in reply?"

"I have nothing to say."

After Mr. Dealy had said his say, another effort was made to see Col. Clowry. The latter, however, again declined to be interviewed.

WANTS DIRECTORS TO HELP.

Lawrence Vellier, Secretary of the City Club, took steps yesterday to carry out the Goddard resolution, unanimously adopted by the club. It provided for conveying the information obtained by Mr. Goddard to each Director of the Western Union individually and for asking his co-operation with the civic bodies in trying to put a stop to the poolroom business by shutting off the supply of racing information.

The affidavits submitted by Capt. Goddard's agents and a copy of the address he made before the club will be printed and sent to each Director, with a letter explaining where they came from.

The latest Corporation Directory gives the list of the Directors of the company as follows:

Thomas T. Eckert,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John T. Terry,	Henry M. Flagler,
Russell Sage,	John Jacob Astor,
George J. Gould,	Oliver Ames,
Edwin Gould,	C. Sidney Shepard,
Frank Jay Gould,	John B. Van Every,
Howard Gould,	James Stillman,
Samuel Sloan,	Thomas F. Clark,
Robert C. Clowry,	William L. Bull,
Louis Fitzgerald,	Morris K. Jesup,
Jacob H. Schiff,	Edward H. Harriman,
James H. Hyde,	Charles Lockhart,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Samuel Spencer,
William D. Bishop,	John J. Mitchell.
Charles Lanier,	

District Attorney Jerome said that the moral responsibility for the conditions described by Capt. Goddard clearly lay with the Directors, but he added that he would not care to speculate regarding the legal aspect of the matter in the absence of official information as to all the circumstances involved.

"It is quite possible to conceive of the Western Union sustaining such relations with the poolrooms as to make it criminally liable," he said. "On the other hand, the Western Union has a perfect right to sell racing news wherever it can find a customer. The mere selling of such news would not make it liable.

"A furniture dealer might sell furniture to fit up a disorderly house or any other illegal resort, and yet he might be within the law. There are in New York firms whose sole business is the manufacture and sale of roulette wheels and other gambling implements, and the same rule applies to them. It is no part of their business under the law to inquire for what purpose their wares are wanted, and I am inclined to believe that the same proposition would hold good in the case of the Western Union.

JEROME—"THEY CAN STOP IT."

"Notwithstanding this, there is a moral responsibility, and that rests entirely with the Directors. It is evident to everybody that they have powers of supervision enabling them to prevent the dissemination of racing information to poolrooms. In other words, if they believe that a moral wrong as well as a criminal offense is being committed surreptitiously in this city by their agents, and if their moral sense is acute enough to enable them to dispense with the profits involved in order to prevent the commission of felonies, no one doubts that the power lies with them to shut every poolroom in New York.

"All they have to do is to send for the Superintendent of that particular department and ask him whether it is true that their service enables 300 poolrooms to violate the law."

Mr. Jerome was asked whether the company had a right to refuse any message couched in decent language. While the company might have no legal right to refuse, he replied, the only remedy for the one turned down would be a suit in equity, and a poolroom proprietor would not have good standing in court.

"I think the City Club has done exactly the right thing," he continued. "They are now asking these high-toned Directors if for lucre they are going to allow things which the Constitution and the laws of the State brand as felonies. That will do more good than the prosecution of a few underlings.

"Here are fifteen or twenty men, essentially of the holier-than-thou type, of high standing in church and in secular affairs. It is not likely that in half a century there will be another opportunity like this to lead men of their type to the parting of the ways where they must choose between graft and civic duty. They must take their choice with all the people looking on.

"Intellectually and socially these men are far beyond the type of the corruptionist in public life. There is Mr. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a gentleman prominently identified with Christian work in the City of New York for many years. What is he going to do? There is Mr. Schiff, one of the wealthiest and most reputable citizens in the community, prominently identified with philanthropic work and a prime factor in the Committee of Fifteen, which was created to put an end to gambling and pooiselling and other forms of vice in this city. What is he going to do? I guess I know what they all are going to do, but that is not for publication."

DIRECTORS SAY NOTHING.

An attempt was made to find some of the Directors to ask whether they would be willing to co-operate with the civic bodies to the suppression of the poolrooms. Most of them were out of town. Mr. Jesup was at his residence, 197 Madison Avenue, but he sent out word that he could not be disturbed, and had nothing to say, anyway. Mr. Van Every, a Vice President of the company and its auditor, excused himself on the ground that he was a "working Director." George J. Gould left for Lakewood at an early hour, and Howard Gould, who was seen in the Western Union Building, said he did not know anything whatever about the company's furnishing poolroom information.

"If I woke up in the morning and read in a newspaper anything affecting the honor of my house," said Superintendent Goddard last night, "I would drop my napkin quick and come down here and set on foot an impartial investigation for the purpose of establishing the truth. It is up to the Western Union Directors now."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Chairman of the Cities Committee of the City Club, said:

"I think we have demonstrated that these eminently respectable gentlemen are partners of the gamblers in this city. They must decide whether the partnership is to be continued."

In 1901 the company was indicted for maintaining a nuisance furnishing racing information to a poolroom in Louisville, Ky. Judge Paynter of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, who wrote the decision, held that the company was a common carrier, bound to accept a message as long as it was in decent language.

LAKE SHIPPING DEAD-LOCKED.

Owners Refuse to Make Concessions to Masters and Pilots.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—Lake shipping is likely to remain at a standstill for some time owing to the fact that no agreement between the steamship owners and the Masters and Pilots' Association can be reached. Two conferences between representatives of the owners and the men have been held, but have been unproductive, and no arrangements have been made for a third meeting.

To-day the Executive Committee of the Lake Carriers' Association submitted a report explaining the dead-lock. This report stated that the men insisted that every master and pilot should receive nine months' pay whether he worked nine months or only one, and made other demands which were considered to be unwarranted by conditions.

The members present at the meeting to which the report was submitted unanimously voted to refuse the terms offered by the association.

MRS. HOLLIS IS ACQUITTED.

Jury Frees Delaware Woman on Murder Charge "by Reason of Insanity."

DOVER, Del., April 28.—Mrs. Edith J. Hollis, indicted for the murder of her husband, Delaware T. Hollis of Camden, Nov. 11, was to-day acquitted, the jury rendering a verdict of "not guilty by reason of insanity."

Mrs. Hollis was formerly an inmate of the Farnhurst Asylum for the Insane, but was taken home by her husband against the advice of the officials. She was recommitted to the institution after having murdered her husband.

TRIED SUICIDE WITH WIRE.

Man Accused of Murder Attempted to Pierce Heart and Brain.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., April 28.—Henry Morrison, who is in jail, charged with the murder of his wife and daughter, to-day attempted to commit suicide, but was discovered by the Sheriff in time to prevent the act.

Morrison had secured a piece of electric light wire from the wall of his cell and tried to pierce his heart with it. Failing in that, he was in the act of driving the wire into his skull with his shoe when the Sheriff stopped him. His injuries are not serious.

Martha Hanlon Buried.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 28.—With permission signed by the health authorities to bury Martha Hanlon, but with the name "Martha Bond" on the coffin plate, the body of the young woman who killed herself at the Rochelle apartments last Sunday night was buried to-day in Beechwood Cemetery. The only persons to accompany the body to the grave were Arthur L. Cary, his brother, and sister. Mr. Cary refused to change the name-plate, saying he had a right to have what he considered the proper name upon it.

Arrested When About to Sail.

Just as he was about to sail to Mexico on the steamship Monterey, José Almaeder, twenty-three years old, of the City of Mexico, was arrested yesterday on the charge of grand larceny on the complaint of José D. Saisone of 67 West Ninety-seventh Street. Almaeder was arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Ommen, where he pleaded not guilty and went to jail in default of $500 bail. Saisone, who is the proprietor of a boarding school at his address, charges that in January Almaeder borrowed from him the sum of $125 on the pretense that he was a millionaire with large possessions in Mexico.

Scratch it on Your Slate with a Nail.

Coffee does injure many people. There's but one way out. Quit and use

Postum Coffee

"There's a Reason."

PRESIDENT MELLEN ON LABOR UNIONS

Great Dearth of Men for Higher Positions, He Says.

UNIONS AVERAGE WAGES

Good for the Inefficient, He Finds, But Unnecessary for Him Who Carves His Own Way.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 28.—President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad addressed the Workingmen's Free Reading Room Association to-night, in fulfillment of a promise made some months ago, and upon a topic relating to the present condition of workingmen. At the time the promise to speak was made there was peace among the men in the road's employ, but now a strike of car workers and machinists is in progress.

President Mellen said that he was nothing more or less than a workingman himself, and born of parents who had to work.

"This is the age of the workingman," he said. "The captains of industry of the future are among you, struggling at day's wages for recognition.

"Men of affairs are looking earnestly toward you, for there is a great dearth of men for the higher positions the modern industrial combinations are creating. But they are not looking for firebrands, for trouble breeders, for talkers, but rather for the quiet man who works while others do the talking.

"To those of you who belong to unions I wish to say I believe they have accomplished much good, but they are, nevertheless, not an unmixed blessing to the laboring man. They are a good thing for the drone, the inefficient man, for the walking delegate, and the officers, but are unnecessary for the man who has the courage to carve his own way in the world.

"Divested of all claptrap, the union is simply a means of averaging wages, and an employer views it as such. It is a device for making those who are willing to work care for those who want to soldier."

President Mellen said that possibly he had hurt the feelings of some of his hearers, but he would say that he believed that unions as a condition had come to stay and that he had no prejudice against properly conducted ones, and it was his wish that his own men generally would join them and become forces for conservatism.

WOMAN SUICIDE AT VENDOME.

Mrs. S. J. Keim Leaves a Letter Mentioning W. M. Shaw.

Mrs. S. J. Keim was found dead in her room in the Vendome Hotel yesterday, she having taken carbolic acid on Wednesday night. In a letter left by her the woman made unpleasant references to W. M. Shaw, a banker, of 16 West Twenty-fifth Street, who declared, however, that he had no interest in the woman except that he had aided her after the death of her husband.

Mrs. Keim appeared at the hotel first about six months ago. She was of attractive appearance, quiet, and paid her bills promptly. She had few friends or acquaintances in the hotel.

The woman went to her room at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening. It is believed that she immediately took the acid, as when found about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a doctor said the woman had been dead about sixteen hours.

Molly McGarry, a maid, called the woman several times yesterday, and finally looking over the transom saw her apparently dead in bed. The door was broken and it was seen that Mrs. Keim had swallowed acid. Coroner Scholer soon arrived. He found a note addressed "to the Coroner," and a slip of paper on which was written: "Notify E. O. Shafner, 317 Broad Street, Harrisburg, Penn. The letter read in part:

At last I am driven to commit this act. I have fought against it for a long time. I had my choice of the streets or death—I prefer the latter. * * * When I had plenty of money I had many friends, but now that I am without money I have none.

Notify my brothers, J. Frank Page and F. S. Page of Oherlin, Penn. I want to be buried there.

To Mary, my maid, I give my brown dress. I wish that no secret be made of my death, as I want the whole world to know the circumstances thereof.

P. S.—Of my friends, Miss Johnson of this house will say good-bye to them.

There was no signature. Miss Johnson is believed to be Miss Rose Johnson, the day telephone operator in the Hotel Vendome to whom Mrs. Keim often talked.

The woman had only seven cents in her possession, and the only dress left not worn was the brown dress. Other letters were found by the Coroner. He said at first they were love letters, and then said they were notes making appointments with Mrs. Keim and were all signed "D." He refused to say anything more about them.

Coroner Scholer summoned Mr. Shaw to the hotel. He was taken into the room where the woman lay dead. As soon as he saw the face he stepped back quickly and put his hand to his head. He recovered quickly, and asked one of the detectives: "What's this? What's this?"

Coroner Scholer took him aside and the two men whispered for some time. To reporters Mr. Shaw said he had known Mrs. Keim ten years. He said her husband had left her with a small sum of money from a life insurance policy, which had run out, and he—Mr. Shaw—had helped her afterward.

EX-GOV. TAYLOR DIVORCED.

Step-Children Said to Have Been Cause of Family Jars.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 28.—Mrs. R. L. Taylor was granted a divorce from former Gov. Robert L. Taylor in the Chancery Court to-day after the depositions of a few witnesses had been read.

The question of alimony was referred to the Clerk and Master for settlement. Mr. Taylor has served three terms as Governor of Tennessee and has a National reputation as a lecturer.

Mrs. Taylor was Mrs. Alice Fitts Hill of Tuscaloosa, Ala., before her marriage to the ex-Governor three years ago. Both had children by former marriages, and they, it is alleged, caused the unhappiness.

Stranded Steamship Still Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 28.—The steamship Craigneuk, which went ashore Tuesday night on Brigantine Shoals, is still hard aground. Tugs pulled on the vessel at high tide to-day and succeeded in moving her about 100 feet. Another attempt will be made to float the vessel at the next high tide. The weather is heavy and a rough sea is running.

Father Zareka Exonerated.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., April 28.—The Rev. Father Victor Zareka, who was arrested last Sunday on the charge of cruelly beating Andrew Sofka, was exonerated to-day when the case was called in habeas corpus proceedings. District Attorney Spangler said the boy died of peritonitis, and the priest never should have been arrested.

MOTHER TRAINING FOR GIRLS.

Kindergartners Discuss a Proposal for Educational Extension.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—The feature of this morning's session of the kindergartners, who are holding their annual convention in this city, was the discussion of this subject, "Has Not the Time Come When Education Should Prepare for Parenthood?"

The principal address was delivered by Mrs. MacLeish of Chicago. "With the spiritual education of the child," she said, "should be given an understanding of the practical necessities, of hygiene and physiology, and a knowledge of homemaking and housekeeping."

The importance of mother training in the home was emphasized, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by the applause of the teachers.



THE HEN is an expert egg maker but she can't prepare a Spanish Omelet.

You know all about the manufacture of your merchandise but that doesn't mean that you know how to advertise it.

We manufacture words as well as you manufacture goods.

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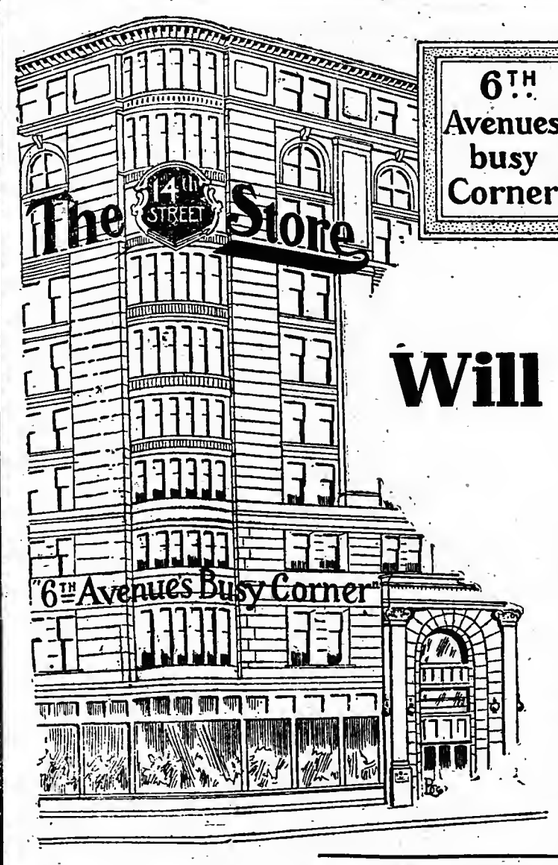


Later Adventures of WeeMacgreegor by J. J. BELL

New stories about the little Scotch laddie whose first appearance made two continents laugh.

Cloth, $1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS NEW YORK



6TH Avenues busy Corner

The New York 14TH STREET Store

HENRY SIEGEL PRES.

The 14th Street Store Will Open Its Doors to the Public Saturday, April 30th

Without exception, condition or restriction, all the people of Greater New York and vicinity are invited to attend the opening of **The 14th Street Store** Saturday morning, April 30th, at 9 o'clock.

It will be an event that none should miss. From the beginning it will play a most important part in the lives of everybody and add strong chapters to the mercantile history of New York. It will appeal with its policy of treating all alike, its wide variety of wares, and the magic of its low prices, to that great mass of sturdy people who love their country, their families and their homes. You, and all of you, who read this announcement must come to the opening Saturday. Come whether you have anything to buy or not. See everything there is to see. That's the only way you can pass judgment upon the efforts that have been put forth.

The 14th Street Store Is in the Very Heart of the Shopping District of Greater New York and Vicinity

In planning the construction of **The 14th Street Store,** Mr. Henry Siegel and his associates made an exhaustive study of topographical conditions and transportation facilities. The unanimous conclusion was reached that Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street will, for all time to come, be **Sixth Avenue's Busy Corner.** During a period of forty years this location has held undisputed sway as the centre of New York's shopping activity, and with the opening of **The 14th Street Store,** Saturday, April 30th, there will be witnessed a scene that will be memorable in the annals of the City. Those thousands who have been put to so much inconvenience during the building process of this mammoth store will gladly turn to their new shopping home.

50 B. & M. Blue Trading Stamps Free

The 14th Street Store has permanently adopted the Benedict & Macfarlane Co. system of Blue Trading Stamps, and these stamps will be a part of every purchase. They will cost our customers absolutely nothing.

During Saturday, April 30th, and all the following week, 50 B. & M. Blue Trading Stamps will be given free to everybody starting a new book at **The 14th Street Store,** 20 when you enter the store and 30 when you visit the Premium Exhibit Room on the Fifth Floor. Everybody should take advantage of this opportunity to begin saving **B. & M. Blue Trading Stamps.**

Music in the Air

The Famous Twenty-third Regiment Band, for the past three years at Manhattan Beach, will furnish band music on the Sixth Floor, and splendid orchestras will be placed in different parts of the building. All of these will render popular music selections at short intervals.

Cut Out This Directory of The 14th Street Store and Bring It With You

Ushers will be stationed at every entrance and numbers of them in every aisle on each floor to direct guests to the various departments, show them about and answer questions, but to readily acquaint everybody with this information in advance, the following directory is published:—

Hosiery	1st floor	Ribbons	1st floor	Trimmed Hats	2nd floor	Carpets and Matting	4th floor
Ladies' and Children's Knit Underwear	1st floor	Trimmings	1st floor	Untrimmed Hats	2nd floor	Rugs	4th floor
Men's Furnishings	1st floor	Jewelry	1st floor	Wrappers	2nd floor	Furniture and Bedding	5th floor
Men's Knit Underwear	1st floor	Leather Goods	1st floor	Hair Goods	2nd floor	Blue Trading Stamp Premium Exhibit Room	5th floor
Silks and Velvets	1st floor	Patterns	1st floor	Musical Instruments	3rd floor	Groceries	6th floor
Colored Dress Goods	1st floor	Umbrellas	1st floor	Sheet Music	3rd floor	Wines and Liquors	6th floor
Flannels and Wash Goods	1st floor	Men's and Women's Gloves	1st floor	Men's and Boys' Clothing	3rd floor	Restaurant	6th floor
Black Goods	1st floor	Cigar Department	1st floor	Men's and Boys' Hats	3rd floor	Fruits and Vegetables	6th floor
Laces	1st floor	Cut Flower Department	1st floor	Shoes	3rd floor	Meat and Fish Department	6th floor
Ladies' Neckwear and Velling	1st floor	Art Goods	1st floor	Trunks and Baby Carriages	3rd floor	House Furnishings	Basement
Handkerchiefs	1st floor	Muslin Underwear, Petticoats	2nd floor	Sporting Goods	3rd floor	Silverware	Basement
Linens and White Goods	1st floor	Corsets	2nd floor	Sewing Machines	3rd floor	China and Glassware	Basement
Linings	1st floor	Infants' Wear	2nd floor	Toys	3rd floor	Clocks	Basement
Notions	1st floor	Waists	2nd floor	Upholstery	4th floor	Candy	Basement
Drugs and Toilet Goods	1st floor	Misses' Suits and Coats	2nd floor	Blankets and Comfortables	4th floor	Soda Fountain	Basement
Stationery	1st floor	Ladies' Suits	2nd floor	Manicure Department	4th floor		
Embroidery	1st floor	Ladies' Cloaks	2nd floor	Hair Dressing	4th floor		
		Flowers and Feathers	2nd floor	Pictures	4th floor		

To be Continued To-morrow with Additional Stirring Store News.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

NOTICE --- After this week the store will close at 5:30 P. M.

We are always ready for early purchasers on their way down town.

Two Timely Offerings of Men's and Women's Raincoats

An Extraordinary Happening in WOMEN'S RAINCOATS

The Stock of the Best Maker of Rainproof Garments in the World

The manufacturer of these Raincoats has an international reputation. The materials that he uses are the very best that go into rainproof garments; the styles are the most approved models. There is no concern in the world that makes better garments.

We have just secured this manufacturer's surplus stock of Raincoats for women—about two hundred coats, in all—at an almost ridiculous price. The lowest priced coat in the lot sells regularly for $20; the others range up in value, to $30. Today we have marked the entire collection

At Twelve Dollars Each

The materials used are mostly smooth-finished worsteds, in various shades of Oxford, tan and olive; though many beautiful mixtures are also included. There are dozens of different styles to choose from, mostly in handsome cape effects. All sizes are well represented.

The coats are all new, and perfect in every way.

It is one of the most remarkable of the many splendid offerings we have announced this season.

Second floor, Broadway.

This Unusual News of Men's CRAVENETTE COATS

The Result of Cancelled Orders Due to Delays Caused by the Priestley Fire

Most unusual conditions caused this manufacturer to have a stock of four hundred and seventy-six Men's Raincoats on his hands. Manufacturers of men's garments make them up only after the receipt of the order; and they never have surplus stocks, under usual conditions. This concern took orders for coats made of Priestley Cravenetted goods; and when the Priestley fire occurred, had to wait until the trouble was over, to get the fabrics necessary for the making. The result was that the delay lasted so long, that the orders were cancelled, while the coats were being made.

Yesterday the manufacturer accepted our offer for the coats, and they are on sale this morning—

Twenty-seven $12 Raincoats at $9.50

One Hundred and Sixty-three $16.50 Raincoats at $12.50

Two Hundred and Forty-four $18 to $20 Raincoats at $14.50

Forty-two $22 to $25 Raincoats at $16.50

All are made of Priestley Cravenetted fabrics; and they are made in the same smart styles as our regular overcoats—to give best service in rain or shine.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lingerie Waists and Other *Waists de Luxe*

Word comes from Paris that women there, and the makers of the pretty things they wear, are bent, this Spring, upon getting the most graceful effects possible in Lingerie Waists.

But none of them make or show more beautiful models than these we have brought from Paris to you. Many are all hand-made and embroidered in a wonderfully intricate fashion. All have a good deal of delicate hand-work upon them.

The French hand-made Waists of silk materials are no less lovely than those more properly called "Lingerie."

No matter how good your imagination may be, you cannot picture a collection, more full of delightful surprises.

Lingerie Waists of mull, organdie, French lawn, batiste or linen. $5 to $38 each.

French Waists of China silk, Messaline silk, crepe de Chine, chiffon or chiffon cloth; hand-made and lace-trimmed. $12.50 to $42 each.

Little French Store, Second floor, Tenth st.

Charming enough to be mentioned with their French sisters are these Silk Waists in distinctive new models:

At $3.75, worth $5 to $5.50

Waists of fancy silk, with neat stripes; or corded wash silk in white or colored stripes. Front plaited with pipings; inlaid vest, trimmed with buttons. Some exquisite color-combinations. Second floor, Tenth street.

"Skirts of Happy Chance"

A happy chance indeed to the women who see and seek. Unusually pretty Short Petticoats of fine French albatross or mercerized, checked and striped batiste.

Tasteful in color, construction and trimming—some full flounced and embroidered, others trimmed with hand-stitching and lace.

$2.25 to $7.50 Each
Were $2.75 to $10

Second floor, Tenth.

A Few *Lucky* Boys

Good luck is often merely seizing an opportunity. Now, for instance, when you can buy the last of these splendid

Boys' $5 Suits at $3.75

They are the excellent all-wool cheviot Norfolk and double-breasted jacket suits that we like to describe and you like to buy. Sponged, shrunk, silk-sewn; durable and very stylish.

Not many, of course—that's the reason.

With Double-breasted Jackets—

SIZES	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 years.
	3	3	7	7	5	7	2	...

With Norfolk Jackets—

SIZES	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 years.
	1	1	7	5	4	7	2	2

All with knee trousers.

And Regulation Reefers of fine blue serge, with chevron on sleeve; smartly tailored, long-wearing; sizes for 6 to 12 years, at $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Exquisite Embroideries

The Finest That Come from Plauen

These new embroideries are distinctly different in character from any we have shown before. Our lace buyer found them, over in Plauen, when he was searching for choice new laces.

They are in Old English, or open-work designs. Some of the sets have the new Boule, or ball effects. They are on batiste and canvas, in matching sets — edgings, demi-flouncings, wide and narrow straight and finished edge bandings and allovers. All are pure white, with the exception of the canvas weaves, which are in a tint of linen color.

Old English Embroidery designs, as follows:

Edgings, $1.35 to $4.75 a yard.
Demi-flouncings, $2 to $4.50 a yard.
Bandings, 50c to $6 a yard.
Allovers, $4 to $9 a yard.

Canvas effects:

Edgings, 35c a yard.
Bandings, 65c and 85c a yard.
Allovers, $3.25 a yard. Broadway.

WOMEN'S COSTUMES And Tailor-Made Suits

First interest today surrounds the group of beautiful Costumes of crepe de Chine, that are specially priced at $32.50, though worth at least ten dollars more. They are in black, blue, white, tan and gray; made with handsome yoke on waist and skirt; silk-lined throughout. They are beautiful dresses that you wouldn't believe it possible to sell at the price—unless you happened to know what we had done before.

Then these three special priced groups of Tailor-made Suits:

At $10—Suits are well worth $15, of cheviots and tweeds, in Eton and blouse styles; unlined walking skirts.

At $13.50—Suits that are worth $18 to $20, of cheviots and mixtures; Eton and blouse styles; unlined walking and dress skirts.

At $18—Suits that are worth $27 to $32, of voiles, all silk-lined; and various other materials; dress and walking length skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

More Than Fifteen Hundred REMNANTS of SILKS

We have cleaned out our stocks, in all the various lines, and assembled the short pieces for quick selling today.

There are a great many plain silks, in black and colors. There are fancy silks, checked and striped silks, corded wash silks—in fact, all sorts of silks, in all sorts of lengths, up to and including full dress lengths. There are plenty of waist lengths of Summer silks, and a great variety of white silks. All at prices that will prove fascinating to every woman who sees them.

Rotunda.

Hosiery and Underwear

Most Wanted Sorts at Most Popular Prices

We have ready today the broadest variety, and the most carefully selected stock of Underwear and Hosiery, for men, women and children, that is to be found in the city. We can't even hint at the whole of the story. Sufficient, that every wish can be met most fully. In particular, we mention some sorts that thousands are demanding at the present time. All are exceptional values.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 12½c a pair—American-made fast black, or assorted shades of tan cotton.

At 18c a pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Of fast black cotton, fine gage; double soles and heels; durable quality.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c each—Shirts or Drawers of ecru cotton, fine gage; shirts have collarette necks, long or short sleeves; drawers have double gussets and are durably made.

At 50c each—Genuine French balbriggan Shirts or Drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers with double seats, long or short inseam. Sizes up to 50 in. Ninth st.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a pair—Of seamless fast black cotton, broad or fine ribbed; durable quality, elastic; double knees, heels, soles and toes.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 12½c each—Vests of white ribbed cotton, low neck, sleeveless, trimmed with lace of pretty designs; cut full in size and width; exceptional quality at the price.

At 18c each; 3 for 50c—White ribbed lisle-finished Vests: low neck, sleeveless, with Richelieu ribbed fronts; neatly trimmed and finished.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton, seamless; double soles, heels and toes; durable quality.

At 25c a pair—Imported black ribbed lisle thread, white or colored striped. Plain or ribbed lisle thread, with striped tops and black boots. Black ribbed cotton, white striped. Black cotton, plain or ribbed, with white or colored embroidered fronts or side-clocks.

Broadway.

Men's $3.50 and $5 DERBY HATS at *Two Dollars*

The manufacturer of the finest Derby Hats that we sell, has turned over to us his Spring sample lines, comprising about three hundred $3.50 and $5 Derbies, in all the various models that he makes.

Most of the hats are in black; but there are also light and dark browns. They are the finest Derby Hats made at the prices, and all are perfect in every way.

Fallowfield Pictures Framed, 25c

Two of the clever, amusing Fallowfield Hunt scenes—"The Breakfast" and "The Supper"—in the usual bright, attractive colors. Artists like them as well as the public does.

These are clear reproductions, size 10 by 16 inches, in black wood frames.

The Famous *Wanamaker* Dollar Dress Shirts

This is the most remarkable value in shirts, known to the trade. In all the years that we have been exploiting it, there has never been any attempt to equal it in quality, in any other store. In fact, we have had trouble in getting sufficient supplies ourselves.

A fine new lot, just received, brings forth this word.

Bodies are made of excellent muslin; bosoms are pure linen, and made long or short. Shirts are open front and back, open back only, also coat shape—open all the way down the front. Buttonholes are hand-worked. Various sleeve lengths. $1 each.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Women's Belts and Hand Bags

Crushed Leather Belts are distinctly the vogue now. We have a very broad showing of the prettiest new styles; in fine calf, seal, mocha and ooze leathers, in shades to match Spring costumes. Some are lined with moire or taffeta silk. Buckles are in gilt, nickel, gun-metal or leather covered, in a variety of shapes, from three to seven inches wide. Prices, $1, $1.50, $2, up to $5.

Some very pretty Crushed Leather Belts, very soft, in assorted colors; leather-covered buckles, at 50c each.

Very neat Carriage Bags are shown in black, tan, brown and pearl gray grain walrus; with eight, nine and ten-inch frames, in nickel, gilt, and gun-metal finish: plain or braided leather handles; fitted with purse and card case—some also with vinaigrette—for $1.

Smart new Hand-Bags, of black and tan walrus, with eight-inch covered frames, new acorn gilt clasps, braided handles; fitted with card case and purse, for $2. Broadway.

Children's Lawn Dresses

95c Each, worth $1.50

The little ones never look sweeter than in crisp, snow-white, fluttery lawn dresses like these.

They are all new this minute, of fine lawn, in five pretty styles. All with the French waist effect that gives the wee wearers both comfort and grace. They are generously cut, and made with wide hems on the skirts, to allow for the quick growth of the owners.

Trimmed charmingly with embroidery ruffle or insertion. And carefully stitched. $1.50 is a low estimate of their worth. A purchase well-planned lets you have them today for 95c each. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Tenth street Elevator Table.

Fancy Mixed Cheviots *In a New Pattern*

Good rich brown, navy blue and royal blue Cheviots with threads of white running through, in a vague plaid design. A simple and yet unique arrangement that will give individuality to the tailor-made gowns soon to be made from this fabric. It is unmistakably stylish.

The cheviot itself is fine and durable. It has been subjected to an extra process, technically called "fulling," which gives it additional firmness, "body" and beauty.

NECKWEAR

In the Style of Louis XVI.

A few designs in the elaborate and artistic mode of the period of Louis XVI. came to us early in the season. The women who admired them so unreservedly then will be glad to learn that Paris has just sent to us a large, richer, more varied supply of neckwear in the same fashion.

The designs are adapted to the shapes worn today. The colorings show the impact of the older models—light tones of pink, blue, green, dull red, white and gold. Gold thread and beads lend quaintness. Some Arabian effects in black are here too.

Turnover Collars, at 75c to $2.
Collar and Cuff Sets, at $3.25 and $3.50.
Stock Collars, at $1.50 to $2.
Stock Collars, with jabot, at $2.
Yokes, at $4. Scarfs, at $6 to $12.
Stock Collars with waist front attached, at $3.50 and $4. Belts, at $4.25.
Stock Cuffs and Belt Sets, at $16.
Stocks with long ties attached, at $3.75.
Twice-around Ties, at $2.50. Broadway.

Cameras, Supplies And a Demonstration

We have a full variety of the Eastman Kodaks, and all the supplies for them. We also have best Cameras and supplies of other high-class manufacturers. The prices are the lowest for which these goods can be sold.

No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodaks, $17.50.
No. 3A Folding Pocket Kodaks, 3¼x5½ in., at $20.
No. 4 Cartridge Kodaks, new automatic shutter, at $25.
Premo Folding Film Cameras, 3¼x5½ in., at $11.25
Three-fold Tripods, $1, $1.25 and $1.40.
Adjustable zinc Wash Boxes, 65c.
Rubberoid Fixing Boxes, 4x5 and 5x7 in., at $1.25.
Ferrotype Plates, heavy, 10x14 in., at 15c.
Drying Racks, 10c. Acid Hypo, 5c a box
Wanamaker Solutions, 8-ounce bottle, 15c.
Card Mounts, Albums, Printing Frames, Trimmers, Plate Holders; also Films, Papers and Plates; all sizes, all standard makes and always fresh.
We do Developing and Printing for you, at moderate rates.
Demonstration to-day, of Velox Paper with Liquid Developer, from 1 to 5 o'clock this afternoon. We will print from your own negatives. Basement.

Presenting *Your Card*

The plates we engrave always conform to good form, are always made with precision and grace. The visiting cards we print from them are always on stock of the highest quality.

For this season we are making such cards of unquestionable taste for fifty cents less (for the plate and fifty cards) than they ever were sold for before. The new prices:

ENGRAVED PLATE and 50 CARDS

Script, $1; extra for address, 40c. a line.
Black Roman, $2; extra for address, $1 a line.
Berlin Block, $2.50; extra for address, $2 a line.
Black Old English, $2.50; extra for address, $2 a line.
Shaded Old English, $2.50; extra for address, $2 a line.

And one hundred Wedding Invitation Sets, with plate, **$5, instead of $7.50.** Each extra 100 sets, $2.

Stationery Store, Main floor.

These Are the Instruments

That Have Helped To Make This *The Greatest Piano Business* In *the World*

It is an honored list—beginning with the best pianos in the world, and ending with the best pianos ever produced to sell at less than two hundred dollars:

CHICKERING & SONS

The supreme product of the piano producing industry—famous for three-quarters of a century.

The standard Chickering Uprights
The Chickering Concert Grands
The Wonderful Chickering Quarter Grand
The Chickering "Style E"—the smallest perfect upright piano, of the highest class, that has ever been produced.

VOSE & SONS

Aristocratic pianos of superb tone qualities—superlative in everything but price.

Vose & Sons Concert Grands
Vose & Sons Baby Grands
Vose & Sons Uprights, in many beautiful models.

KURTZMANN Pianos

MERRILL Pianos

Pleasing and artistic qualities at moderate prices.

The J. C. CAMPBELL Pianos

The FREDERICK DOLL Pianos

Instruments of worthy and satisfying qualities, that stand head and shoulders above all others sold for two hundred dollars or less.

***The* ANGELUS Piano Player**

The first and greatest of all piano players—growing more marvelous every day. With powers unknown to any of its many imitators.

***The* SYMPHONY Self-Playing Organ**

***The* VOCALION ORGANS**

Round out a list of which we are proud, and which has been splendidly received by our New York public.

If you have the buying of a musical instrument in mind, make no decision until you are familiar with the splendid instruments, the low prices and the easy terms, presented by the WANAMAKER Piano Store.

The following artists will render "In a Persian Garden." At 11 this morning; and at 3 this afternoon:

MRS. BEATRICE FINE, *Soprano* — MR. JOHN YOUNG, *Tenor*
MISS BESSIE BONSALL, *Contralto* — MR. FREDERICK WHEELER, *Basso*
MR. WALTER CRIPPEN, *Accompanist, By aid of the Angelus*

Fifth floor.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD'S NEW SUBWAY PLANS

Metropolitan's Route, with Surface Transfers, Is Favored.

WILL HOLD PUBLIC HEARING

Subway Station at Broadway and 42d St. to be Known as "Times Station"—Rival Bidders.

Favoring the general route proposed by the Metropolitan interests for the next rapid transit subway, with the exception of advocating the use of Seventh instead of Eighth Avenue up to Forty-third Street, the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Rapid Transit Commission submitted its report and recommendations to the meeting of the board yesterday. On the suggestion of President Orr the adoption of the report was laid over until a public hearing is held. This hearing was called for May 12 at 2:30 o'clock

The committee recommends that the next subway shall be a combination of an east and a west side route, running south on the east side from the present subway station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, down Lexington Avenue and Irving Place to Fifteenth Street, west under Union Square to Broadway, to Chambers Street, to William, thence through Broad Street and Battery Park to Greenwich Street, and then up on the west side. On this section of the route it is proposed by the committee to continue up West Broadway to Washington Square, thence under Washington Square and private property to Greenwich Avenue, under Greenwich Avenue and Seventh Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, and under Thirty-fourth Street east to a junction with the east side line at Lexington Avenue. Three additions to this route also are proposed, as follows:

1. A short line to connect the Lexington Avenue line with the present subway at a point near Fortieth Street and Park Avenue.

2. A line up Seventh Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to connect with the present subway at Forty-third Street.

3. The line from Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn already referred to, running under Fourth Avenue and Flatbush Avenue, as extended and over the Manhattan Bridge to a point in Canal Street, near Centre.

The Metropolitan suggestion contemplated ending at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, but the committee has extended this to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The committee states that in deciding on the main features of the Metropolitan plan it has been impressed with the peculiar advantage of the accompanying offer of free transfers to all the street surface lines in Manhattan.

"This large scheme of building, if approved, should not be offered to bidders as an entirety," declare the members of the committee in the report. "On the contrary, it is the judgment of your committee that it would be essential to invite bids upon it in separate sections.

"The invitation to contractors should also require them (as was done in the case of the Brooklyn-Manhattan rapid trainsit railroad) to specify the maximum fare, not exceeding 5 cents, which should be charged, and also to specify what transportation facilities over railways connecting or to connect with the new line each bidder would be able to assure the city. Bidders might also be called upon to specify what rental they would be willing to offer above the minimum provided by law.

"In particular, the committee believes that more stringent requirements for maintaining traffic and avoiding extensive disturbances of the surface of the streets in the main thoroughfares of the city during the construction of the subways can be adopted, and also that stringent and satisfactory provisions in relation to the character and frequency of the service to be given may properly be inserted in the leasing.

"If possible, your committee believes that in the construction of additional subways arrangements should be made that the entrances to the stations may be on private property, and not upon the streets, thus avoiding the impeding of traffic on the already obstructed sidewalks.

"In another respect your committee thinks it would be desirable to secure legislation before contracts for these proposed new lines are let. It has always been the desire of the board, and, so far as legal limitations would permit, it has been the policy of the board, to provide for pipe galleries to accommodate pipes, wires, sewers, and other sub-surface structures. In order to enable the board effectually to deal with the subject, legislation will be necessary."

The Committee on Contracts, consisting of President Orr, Controller Grout, and Commissioner Smith, filed a report turning down the application of President McAdoo for permission to extend the New York and New Jersey Tunnel from West Tenth Street and the North River up under Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street. The denial is based on the belief that permission would be equivalent to granting a perpetual franchise.

Chief Engineer Parsons, in addition to laying out the general route recommended by the Committee on Plan and Scope, suggested a spur from the proposed Lexington Avenue subway, running west from Lexington Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, passing under private property and intervening streets and the yard of the Harlem Railroad Company, to connect with the subway under Park Avenue by an appropriate junction south of Fortieth Street.

After receiving and filing all of the reports and communications, the board adopted a resolution changing the name of the subway station at Broadway and Forty-second Street to that of "Times Station." This is in conformity with the action of the Board of Aldermen in naming the section between Forty-second and Forty-seventh Streets, Broadway, and Seventh Avenues, as "Times Square."

After the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, Thomas F. Ryan, the head of the Metropolitan Interests, issued a statement in which he said:

"The routes announced by the Rapid Transit Commission are comprehensive and entirely satisfactory to the Metropolitan interests. They will enable us to offer to the public the advantage of free travel to and from the new underground road over our surface lines.

"The Metropolitan Street Railway operates 300 miles of surface road on Manhattan Island, and, if the contract to build and operate the new tunnel is let to the Metropolitan interests, they will give to every tunnel passenger the free use of the surface system, so that the passenger can take a surface car, ride to the nearest tunnel station, take the tunnel train to the station neares his destination, and complete his journey by taking a surface car when he leaves the tunnel.

"He will have the use of the surface lines, east and west, as well as north and south, and a single fare of 5 cents will be the full charge for any continuous trip."

MINISTER TO SANTO DOMINGO.

Newly Created Post to be Filled by Thomas C. Dawson.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Roosevelt has appointed Thomas C. Dawson of Iowa, at present Secretary of the United States Legation at Rio Janeiro, as United States Minister to Santo Domingo.

The office has just been provided for by legislation, and carries with it a salary of $5,000 a year. The President offered the post to Gen. E. C. O'Brien of New York, at one time Commissioner of Navigation, but he declined it.

Mr. Powell, at present Minister to Santo Domingo and Haiti, who has been ill for some time, cabled the State Department to-day from Santo Domingo that he was about to leave that capital for Port-au-Prince to secure medical treatment not to be had in Santo Domingo. Mr. Powell will remain Minister to Haiti.

Strauss Sails Away, but Will Return.

Dr. Richard Strauss, the composer, and Mrs. Strauss, sailed from here yesterday on the steamship Bluecher. On reaching Berlin the doctor will resume the direction of the orchestra of the Royal Opera House. He will arrange soon a series of Strauss festivals, such as were given in this country during his recent tour. He appeared at thirty-two concerts in twenty American cities. Before sailing he said he had made up his mind to come again, and that he was taking away with him some ideas for new compositions dealing with America as he has seen it.

CRUISER CALIFORNIA LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

Takes the Water from San Francisco Shipyards.

CHRISTENED BY MISS PARDEE

New Vessel Represents the Most Improved Type of Her Class—Dimensions and Equipment.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The armored cruiser California was launched to-day at the shipyards of the Union Iron Works, in this city. The electric button the pressing of which started the vessel on her way to the water was touched by Mrs. Walter S. Martin, daughter of Henry T. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, and the cruiser was christened "California" by Miss Florence May Pardee, daughter of Gov. Pardee, of the State of California. The launching took place under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West, who are now in annual session at Vallejo.

Gov. Pardee and staff, E. E. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, United States Army, and staff, representatives of the navy from the Mare Island Navy Yard, and officers of the State militia reviewed the launching from the United States tug Slocum, while four large ferry steamers carried nearly 5,000 members of the Native Sons' order.

The cruiser California is supposed to embody the latest and best in vessels of her class. There are to be five vessels like her, but at present the nearest approach to her on any waters is the model British cruiser, Drake. The construction of the cruiser was authorized by Congress March 3, 1899, and the contract for her construction was let about a year later.

She will cost, complete, $5,000,000, her hull and machinery costing $3,800,000 of that sum, her equipment and armament the remainder. The principal dimensions are: Length on load water line, 503 feet; extreme breadth, 69½ feet; mean draught, 24 feet, and displacement, 13,440 tons. She will have twin screws and triple expansion engines of 23,000 horse power, capable of developing a maximum speed of twenty-two knots.

The cruiser's main battery is composed of four eight-inch rifles placed in two armored turrets, one forward and one aft; fourteen six-inch and eighteen three-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery consists of twelve three-pounder semi-automatic guns, four one-pounder automatics, four one-pounder rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, two 30 centimetre Gatlings, six 30 centimetre sutomatic Colts, together with two three-inch field pieces to be used by landing parties.

IRISH CHEER THE KING.

He Lays Foundation Stone of College of Science in Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 28.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra had a great popular ovation in the streets of Dublin this afternoon while on their way to lay the foundation stone of the Royal College of Science. Troops lined the route, which was crowded for hours before the royal cortège arrived.

In reply to an address describing the aims of the institution the King said he could hardly participate in a more useful work. In these days scientific training was indispensable to success in commercial and industrial life.

"I am glad," he added, "to know that the efforts to extend scientific education are supported by popular sympathy, as otherwise they must fail to come in close touch with the life of the people, and must therefore fall short of complete success. My best wishes go with the efforts to improve the intellectual and material condition of the country."

The King and Queen attended a performance by Beerbohm Tree's company, given by royal command, at the Theatre Royal to-night. The appearance of their Majesties in the royal box was the signal for the entire audience to rise and sing "God Save the King." This was followed by an outburst of enthusiastic cheering.

PAWNED HISTORIC NECKLACE.

Don Jaime's Secretary Convicted—Gets Ten Months' Imprisonment.

PARIS, April 28.—Ernest Deligne, late Secretary of Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, Pretender to the Spanish throne, was sentenced to-day to ten months' imprisonment for pawning the famous diamond necklace of Marie Antoinette, which descended to Don Jaime.

The necklace originally belonged to Maria Theresa of Austria, later passing to Marie Antoinette. Lately Don Jaime had left it with his sister, Princess Alice de Bourbon. The latter while at Spa missed the necklace and an investigation located it here, where it had been hypothecated for $6,000.

Deligne maintained that he was carrying out the transaction for Don Jaime, but the jewelers contradicted him and his conviction followed.



When a man comes here for his trial fitting on a suit, he has the chance to see how honestly we tailor a coat. You don't have to take our word for the amount of intricate hand labor. We could make more money making clothes the way other people do, but we wouldn't make as many customers. Sack suits, double or single breasted way, built right-to-order—$20. Have you seen our two new exclusive shades—Gun Metal Gray and Mahogany Brown?

Send for Samples, Fashion Cards and Measuring Outfit!

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

GERMAN "LITTLE WAR" PROVING DISASTROUS

Disease Prevents Advance of Column in Africa.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS ANGRY

Considers That the Expedition Has Been Mismanaged — Heavy Reinforcements Thought Necessary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 28.—Col. Leutwein, Governor of German Southwest Africa, reports that eighty-seven men of Major von Glasenapp's column are now down with typhoid, the number of cases having more than doubled in three days.

The whole of the column, with the exception of the sick in hospital at Windhoek, remains at Otyihaenea in quarantine.

The present apparent deadlock, together with the severe losses sustained through disease and in the field, confirms the impression that the strength of the expeditionary force is inadequate to secure the radical suppression of the insurrection.

A strong composite force will therefore in all probability have to be equipped and dispatched.

BERLIN, April 28.—The Vossische Zeitung says Emperor William has expressed open dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Southwest Africa.

The Taegliche Rundschau prints a letter from Southwest Africa, apparently written by one of Col. Duerr's officers, describing the annoyances to which the officers and men were subjected. Upon landing at Swakopmund the local customs officials insisted on a minute examination of their baggage and supplies and collected duties on the officers' sporting rifles, wine, cigars, &c. This examination delayed the departure of the column for the front, and many of the privates had to leave without their baggage and accoutrements because the railroad authorities wanted space to carry private goods which paid freight. The army supplies left at Swakopmund were stored in sheds, from which large quantities were stolen.

The correspondent adds that all these worries had a depressing effect on Col. Duerr, who suffered from a weak heart before he left Germany, and his physician had to order his immediate return home.

Political circles assert that the object of Emperor William in ordering Chancellor von Bülow to Karlsruhe was to confer with him on the African situation. The Chancellor takes with him an elaborate review of the military situation, drawn up by the General Staff, which has been busily conferring for several days with the Colonial Office.

It is expected that the Emperor will reach a speedy decision and order large reinforcements to Africa.

An Important Sale of

Topcoats for Men

At Extremely Reduced Prices.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Involved are several hundred high-grade garments in various models, every one of which is the product of our own tailoring organization. If, for every coat, our standard of ready-for-service tailoring wins a convert, the offer will have served its purpose and we will be content to stand the brunt of it.

Short Box Coats, 32 and 34 inches long, of covert, in tan, brown or olive shades, mostly silk lined.
Conservative Box Coats, 38 and 40 inches long, of black or Oxford vicuna.
Paletots, Paddocks and Tourist Models. A limited number of these garments of various Spring weight, fabrics and colors

Formerly $22.50, $25 & $28, at $16.

Short Top Coats, 32 and 34 ins., of covert or twill, in tan, brown or olive.
Conservative Top Coats, 38 and 40 inches long, of cheviot, in black or mixed Oxford. For the most part, these garments are silk lined.

Formerly $12.50, $15 & $16.50, at $10.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

THE STAR BEST & SPARK

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

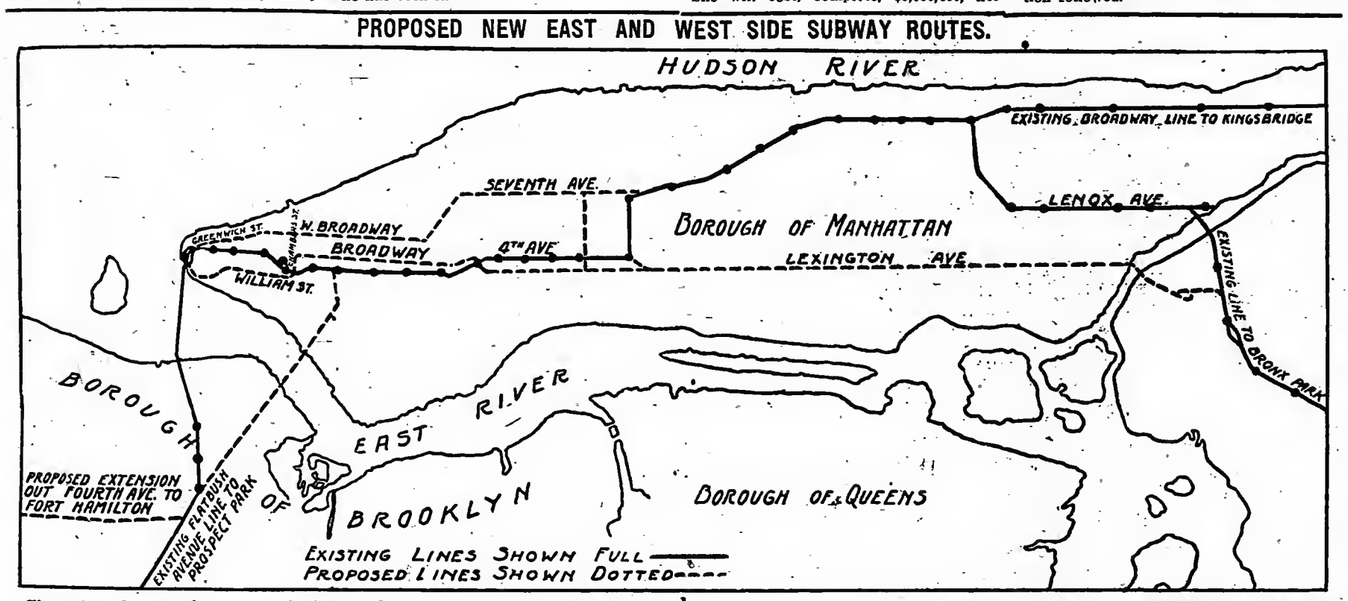
OFFER

Hosiery—own importations, superior values.

Ladies'—High spliced heels and double soles.
Maco Cotton—Hermsdorf Black.
" " Stainless Tans.
Rembrandt Ribbed, Hermsdorf Black.
Gauze Cotton, " "
Lace Lisle, " "
Unbleached Sole, " "
at 2.90 doz., 25c. pair.

Gentlemen's—Double spliced heels and toes.
Maco Cotton—Hermsdorf Black.
Lisle Thread, " "
White Foot, " "
White Sole, " "
Sea Island Cotton—Stainless tans.
Fancies in Grays—Stripes and Silk Embroidered.
at 2.90 doz., 25c. pair.

PROPOSED NEW EAST AND WEST SIDE SUBWAY ROUTES.



The proposed new subway route begins with a connection with the present subway at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, runs along Morris Avenue to Third Avenue, thence under private property, intervening streets, and the Harlem River to Lexington Avenue, to Irving Place, to Fifteenth Street, under Union Square to Broadway, to Chambers Street, to Park Row, and private property to William Street, to South William Street, to Broad Street, to South Street, to Battery Park, to Greenwich Street, to West Broadway, Washington Square, and under private property to Greenwich Avenue, to Seventh Avenue, to Forty-third Street, to the subway. A spur from Lexington Avenue at Forty-fifth Street passes under private property, intervening streets, and the yard of the Harlem Railroad Company, to the subway under Park Avenue, south of Fortieth Street. Another spur under Thirty-fourth Street connects Lexington Avenue and Seventh Avenue lines.

The Brooklyn extension starts at Fort Hamilton, runs through Fourth Avenue, to Flatbush Avenue, the new street to be constructed to the Manhattan Bridge, over the bridge to Manhattan, to Canal Street, to Centre Street.

COMPLAINS AGAINST BANK.

Depositor Tells Magistrate He Couldn't Get His Money.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon a young man applied to Magistrate Mayo for a warrant for an official of the Jarmulowsky Bank, at 165 East Broadway. The young man said that he had a deposit of $80 in the bank; that in the morning he drew $15, and in the afternoon wanted to draw $50 more. He was refused, he said, and told he must give ninety days' notice.

Magistrate Mayo stated he had had two or three similar complaints before him within a week's time. He said he would look into the matter. The Magistrate then issued a summons and it was said that an official of the bank would be in court at 9 o'clock this morning.

CALVE MAY NOT MAKE TOUR.

Before Sailing, She Says Foreign Venture May Prevent American Plan.

Mme. Emma Calvé started for Europe yesterday on the French Line steamship La Savoie. With her sailed Miss Eva Palmer, an American singer, who will finish her musical education in Europe.

Before going aboard Mme. Calvé said that she was considering the offer to tour the United States next season, but that she might substitute for that scheme a concert tour through Europe. Arriving at Paris, she will appear at the Opera Comique in a revival of Massenet's "Sapho" and in répertoire. During the London season of grand opera she will be heard at Covent Garden. When asked about her troubles with Director Heinrich Conried, she said:

"Too much has been printed on that subject already, and, although I have not been fairly treated, I prefer to say nothing more about it."

John Wanamaker was another passenger on La Savoie. He is on a pleasure trip, and will return about June 1.

TALK TO ROCKEFELLER CLASS.

Ex-Secretary Gage Defends the Acquisition of Wealth.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage was the speaker last night before the Rockefeller Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, where he discussed the question, "Is the acquisition of individual wealth inconsistent with the welfare of society?" For almost an hour he spoke on the question, arguing that the persons who produce the ability to benefit the community at large are entitled to a large share in the profits of their work. Mr. Gage said, among other things:

"A certain minister has said that no man acquired a million dollars without robbing some one. All people think they are right until they get a million dollars. In the free state of society no man can produce wealth without giving society a larger share than he acquires. In equity a man should receive benefits in proportion to the benefits he bestows. If a man produces two blades of grass where before only one was produced, society should not complain if he takes one-quarter of the extra blade for himself. People do not get rich in many cases and do nothing to deserve it."

TRIED TO KILL CANDIDATE.

Two Shots Fired at Labor's Choice for Mayor of Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 28.—An attempt has been made to assassinate D. M. Robbins, candidate for Mayor on the Independent Labor ticket. Mr. Robbins was seated in his home when two bullets crashed through the window, one splintering the chair on which he was sitting and the other demolishing a lamp.

The shots had been fired from an alley in which a revolver was found later. No arrests have been made

KILLED BY FALL FROM CAR.

Fatal Swerve on a Cross-Town Line—Conductor Arrested.

Richard Loewe, thirty-nine years old, a cigarmaker of 401 East Ninetieth Street, boarded an Eighty-sixth Street cross-town car at 11:45 o'clock last night and stood on the rear platform with several other people. When the car reached the curve at the middle of the Park Loewe was thrown off by the swerve and was picked up in an unconscious condition.

Loewe was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital by Dr. Brown, who said that he had received a fracture of the base of the skull. He died a short time after reaching the hospital.

Charles Mulligan, the conductor, who lives at 167 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was arrested.

WOMEN'S WHIST WINNERS.

Washington Representatives Secure Two Trophies and New Yorkers One.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—The winners of the four principal trophies at the Women's Whist Convention were announced to-day as follows:

Washington trophy championship for teams, the Colonial Club of Philadelphia, represented by Mrs. Gilpin, Msr. Campion, Mrs. Buzby, and Mrs. McCarthy, by ten matches.

Philadelphia cup championship for pairs, Mrs. McCrea and Mrs. Goldsborough of the Cranford Club, Washington, D. C.

Cavendish Trophy, the junior trophy of the league for teams of four, represented by Mrs. McCord, Mrs. Bolling, Mrs. De Reeves, and Mrs. Dixon of the New Amsterdam Club of New York, by five matches.

Toledo Trophy, for mixed teams of four, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. E. L. Wood, and Mrs. F. M. Linnell, by 7½ matches.

Mrs. E. L. Hall of Haverford, Penn., was elected President of the congress for the next year.

Fire Horse Died as Driver Wept.

While on the way last night to a small fire near Pennsylvania and Pitkin Avenues, East New York, John, one of the big bays hitched to the tender of Engine Company No. 125, fell and broke his leg. He was the most popular animal in his section of the city and his good nature and wonderful intelligence were appreciated by every fireman, as well as by hundreds of other people, especially the children. Tony Ottman, John's driver, wept like a child when a policeman sent a bullet into the splendid animal's brain.

Ship Lost Two of Her Crew.

The British ship Boadicea, which arrived here yesterday from Dunkirk, lost two of her crew on the passage. One, a German seaman named Victor Binnahans, fell from aloft and was killed and his body was buried at sea. The other was Frank Haywood, an English apprentice, who disappeared early in the morning of April 22. It is thought that a sudden lurch of the ship threw him overboard.

FIELD VS. FIELD—THAT'S ALL.

Both Plaintiff and Defendant Have First Name "De Peyster."

A motion for the appointment of a referee was made yesterday before Supreme Court Justice MacLean, in the case which appears on the calendar as De Peyster Field against De Peyster Field. The papers were handed to the Judge. Man & Man of 56 Wall Street represent the plaintiff, and Emmet & Robinson of 52 Wall Street are counsel for the defendant.

Nothing about the case could be learned from the court or the lawyers.

INQUIRY INTO STRANGE DEATH.

Man Came Home Dazed and Died of Congestion of the Brain.

Fred Thompson, twenty-two years old, employed by the Old Dominion Line at Jersey City, died at his home, 110 President Street, Brooklyn, last night.

He returned from his work on Wednesday in a dazed condition. Dr. A. D. Young of 565 Henry Street was summoned, and at once called in another physician. Congestion of the brain developed, and the young man almost immediately became unconscious and did not rally. The police are conducting an investigation.

HAD ACID FOR CHILDREN.

Glasser Says His Wife Threatened Murder—One Girl Burned.

Holding a half-emptied flask of carbolic acid in his hand, John Glasser of 751 Rae Street, the Bronx, ran into the Morrisania Police Station last night and reported that his wife had just threatened to kill their four children and herself with the poison.

Policeman McGuire was sent back with Glasser to his home. Mrs. Glasser at once began to abuse her husband when they appeared, and the policeman told him to watch her while he summoned an ambulance. Glasser became frightened and ran from the house, and when they returned the woman had gone. The children were Anne, nine years old; Elsie, five years old; John, four years old, and George, three years old. Glasser said the woman had been trying to force the acid down the oldest girl's throat.

The room smelled strongly of carbolic acid and the bedding was burned with it. Dr. Kommell of Lebanon Hospital found that Annie was burned about the mouth with spilled acid, but swallowed none.

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Sullivan Wants No Ambulance, Though He Is Disabled.

Policeman Daniel Sullivan of the Broadway Squad reported sick last night at the City Hall Station.

In the afternoon a horse attached to a wagon of the Wells-Fargo Express Company was left standing in front of 454 Broadway. The horse became frightened and ran off down the street. Sullivan, who grabbed the bridle and hung on until the animal came to a stop at the corner of Pearl Street, sustained contusions of the knee an da sprained ankle, but did not call an ambulance surgeon. He was assisted to the police station by Officer Thomas Harrigan, and then went home.

The driver of the wagon was George Hayes of 415 Grove Street, Jersey City.

Nominations Which Failed.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The following nominations failed of confirmation:

W. D. Crum, Collector of Customs, Charleston, S. C.

Charles F. McKenna, Pennsylvania, Judge of the District Court of Porto Rico.

Albert L. Mills, to be Brigadier General in the army.

Postmaster—Theron A. Farnsworth, Camden, N. Y.

PARIS FEARS FLOOD OF GOLD.

Financiers Do Not Want the Canal Payment Made in Coin.

PARIS, April 28.—Some of the most important details of the payment of the $40,000,000 to the Panama Canal Company for the canal concession are still open. This is due to the desire to effect the payment without causing a disturbance of the French money market.

Some of the leading financial institutions, including the Banque de France, represent that the sudden dumping of $40,000,000 on the French market may cause a disturbance. Therefore it has been considered advisable to make the payment, so far as possible, by trade bank balances, thus avoiding the shipment of $40,000,000 in coin.

As J. Pierpont Morgan is here, he was consulted as to how the plan could be carried out, and it was at first expected that he would undertake the transaction. However, it is now considered that others will carry out the plan.

When Mr. Morgan was seen to-day he said the matter had not yet assumed sufficient definiteness to permit him to speak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The transfer of the Panama Canal property and franchises having been completed, the expectation is that the Treasury will be called upon within a short time to make the stipulated payments to the canal company and the Republic of Panama—$40,000,000 to the former and $10,000,000 to the latter.

Panama has requested that $1,000,000 be paid at once to the fiscal agents of that Government, J. P. Morgan & Co., and this will be done.

The remaining $9,000,000 will be held subject to the order of Panama. There is no diplomatic representative of that Government here now, and it is probable that the payment will be delayed until such representative reaches Washington.

J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday confirmed the report from Washington that $1,000,000 of the $10,000,000 due to the Republic of Panama is to be paid to them.

The purpose for which the $1,000,000 is to be paid could not be learned. It was said that the Republic was not in immediate need of funds.

APPROVED BY NEWFOUNDLAND.

Legislature Indorses the Arrangement Regarding the French Shore.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., April 28.—In the Legislature, which sat throughout last night, Premier Bond presented further dispatches regarding the imperial Government's view of the disputed points of the French shore section of the Anglo-French colonial treaty.

A resolution indorsing the action of the Colonial Goverment was adopted by a vote of 17 to 5.



"I never do anything that is unfit—for unfit actions are as bad as unfit clothes."
—*Beau Brummell to his Valet.*

A FIT GARMENT FOR EARLY SPRING IS THE RAINCOAT, THE DEMAND FOR WHICH CONTINUES.

BUT A GOOD MANY MEN SHOW A PREFERENCE FOR THE SOFT UNFINISHED GOODS IN FANCY EFFECTS, OF WHICH WE HAVE A GOOD STOCK.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open to-morrow till 10 P. M.

B&K Browning-King & Co.

Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts., New York.
16 to 26 Cooper Square, Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn.



NAPLES GREETS M. LOUBET.

King Victor Emmanuel Accompanies the French President There.

ROME, April 28.—President Loubet left Rome for Naples to-day. In spite of rain the route to the station was crowded, and the President was continually cheered.

In taking leave of the authorities M. Loubet expressed his warmest thanks to Premier Giolitti, saying he would ever be grateful to the people of Rome.

King Victor Emmanuel accompanied President Loubet to Naples, so as to be present at the great naval review there to-morrow.

NAPLES, April 28.—President Loubet arrived here to-day, and was received with as much enthusiasm as in Rome. The event was somewhat spoiled by rain, which came down in torrents, but great crowds of people stood for hours without umbrellas.

The President spent the afternoon in the royal palace, but this evening attended a banquet and later was present at a gala performance in the San Carlo Theatre.

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Van service by skilled workmen.
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Inspection of buildings invited.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Pres. LAWRENCE WELLS, Sec'y and Treas.

DRIVER OF MAUD S. TALKS

W. W. Bair Tells How High Wheel Sulky Record Was Made.

NO BALL BEARINGS USED

Trainer of Famous Mare Still Living in Philadelphia — Lou Dillon May Trot to Same Sulky.

On the disputed claim for Lou Dillon, last season's champion trotter, to a record to the old-fashioned high-wheel sulky, surpassing the mark established by Maud S., which stood for years, new light has been thrown by the discovery that William W. Bair, who was trainer and driver of Maud S., is living in Philadelphia. For several years he has dropped out of trotting racing affairs and was supposed to be dead. Mr. Bair, who now is living with his brother, was found in Philadelphia by Hamilton Busbey, and in an interview, which he supports with affidavits, made statements of a most positive nature regarding the character of the sulky which Maud S. drew in her record-breaking performances, when she made the mark of 2:08¾. The time of the old champion was beaten by Lou Dillon to a high-wheel sulky last Summer, but Lou Dillon's mark is questioned by many turfmen because of the difference in the equipment of the vehicles, Lou Dillon having had the benefit of the many recent improvements in the fitting of racing gear. Trainer Bair, in his statement to Mr. Busbey, said:

"The sulky to which Maud S. trotted in 2:09¼ at Lexington and in 2:08¾ at Cleveland was ordered by me and paid for by Mr. Vanderbilt. It went to Mr. Bonner with the mare, and there is no shadow of doubt as to its axles. It weighed thirty-eight pounds when I received it. It was of lead color, and I returned it to Caffrey to be painted carmine, with yellow striping. When it came back to me it weighed forty-two pounds. The paint added to its weight. The work was done by J. Haines Caffrey, who is now in business for himself, and I called at the shop two or three times to see how the sulky looked in its new coat.

"I never had a roller-bearing or ball-bearing sulky in my outfit. When Lyman Redmond swears to the contrary he swears falsely. The runner at Cleveland was driven by John Splan. At my request he kept behind until the half-mile pole was reached; then he came up, but was never ahead. The story that there were two runners with Maud S. on that day is untrue.

"The mare was not in good condition for the effort, and yet she went to the half-mile pole in 1:04½ and came home in 1:04¾. Not being keyed up for a fast mile she tired for the last one hundred yards. We could not key her up on account of an injury to one of her feet. If she had been fit I am sure that she would have trotted in 2:07 or better. Maud S. was not what one writer calls 'a crazy huzzy,' going any gait but the trot. This is absolutely untrue. She was pure gaited, a fine trotter, and I could put children on her back, lock the door of her stall, and go to dinner without feeling anxious about the children. Maud S. was perfectly fearless, and I could drive her anywhere.

"Charles S. Caffrey began making sulkies for me in 1867, and he knows that he never built a roller-bearing sulky for me. Maud S. had but one sulky at Cleveland, and it was sent to Mr. Bonner with the mare when he ordered her home. The daughter of Harold and Miss Russell had the size, symmetry, breeding, temperament, and strength to pull weight over a distance of ground, and these rare qualities made her, in my opinion, the greatest trotter that the world has seen."

J. Haines Caffrey, who painted the high-wheel sulky of Maud S., also was questioned by Mr. Busbey in the presence of Mr. Bair. He said that a heavy coat of paint would add four pounds to the weight of the vehicle, and that with age and none use there would be a shrinkage of about two pounds. Every Caffrey sulky is numbered, and the number should easily be found in the books of Charles S. Caffrey. The box of the hub is put in with white lead, and cannot be taken out without being broken. If the Maud S. sulky was ever tampered with the signs would be apparent to any good carriage builder.

The sulky that Mr. Vanderbilt had built for Maud S., and to which she was hooked at Cleveland, is at the Bonner farm at Tarrytown, and a recent examination shows that the axles are plain and that the weight is forty pounds. The weight as originally stamped on the shaft by Caffrey is there, and it is thirty-eight pounds. The identity of the sulky drawn by Maud S. when she made her high-wheel record of 2:08¾ thus has been established beyond question.

In response to queries made by P. P. Johnston, President of the National Trotting Association, and William Russell Allen, President of the American Trotting Register Association, concerning the type of sulky used for Maud S., Mr. Bair sent sworn statements. That to Mr. Allen was as follows:

State of Pennsylvania, City and County of Philadelphia:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the county aforesaid, William W. Blair, residing at 1511 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, who being duly sworn according to law doth depose and say that I drove the mare Maud S. at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1885, when she made her record of 2:08¾, and I positively swear that the sulky was a high-wheel sulky and had no ball or roller bearings either on the axle or in the hubs in the wheels.

(Signed) W. W. BLAIR.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 21st day of April, A. D. 1904.

GEO. W. CLEMENT, Notary Public.

C. K. G. Billings, owner of Lou Dillon, has done much to promote the trotting and driving interests, and in requesting the use of the high wheel sulky drawn by Maud S. at Lexington in 1884 and at Cleveland in 1885 he takes a stand that will be commended by all who are loyal to the best traditions of sport. Robert E. and Frederic Bonner state that they cheerfully will grant his request, with the stipulation that Lou Dillon in trotting to the high wheel, plain axle sulky of Maud S. shall carry the regulation weight and shall be accompanied by but one runner, which shall never take a position directly in front of her.

It is generally admitted that the tracks of to-day are faster than those of the past decade, but the sons of Robert Bonner will concede the superiority of Lou Dillon when she trots at Cleveland in better than 2:08¾ under the same conditions that governed the effort of Maud S. Lou Dillon is smaller than Maud S., and if Mr. Billings prefers to have a sulky built to fit his mare, there will be no objections, provided it is of the same pattern and weight as that with which Maud S. made the high wheel record July 30, 1885.

Public School Athletes Suspended.

The Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, on receipt of a letter from the Principal of Public School No. 67, Borough of Manhattan, saying that a boy named McCahill was not on the register of the school, yesterday suspended for six months McCahill and the following boys, members of the relay team of Public School No. 67, who allowed him to run on their relay team at the games of Public School No. 6 last Saturday night: Howard Foster, J. Schroeder, Henry Truelson, and A. P. Brown.

Police Stopped St. Louis Fight.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—The police stopped the fight between Jack O'Brien of Philadelphia and Kid Carter of Brooklyn in the third round of a scheduled fifteen-round bout here to-night. Carter was completely outclassed, being practically a beaten man at the end of the first round. He was sent to the floor three times in the second round, going to his corner very groggy.

In the third round he was put down and almost out by a right to the jaw. He attempted to rise at the count of eight, but the police ordered the bout stopped.

To Promote Foreign Sports.

Among the incorporations in New Jersey yesterday was that of the Euskal Jai Company, the purpose of which wae etated to be to promote domestic and foreign athletic sports.

The capital was named as $30,000, and the incorporators of record at Newark were Robert N. Clyde, Frederick L. Palmer and Charles O. Geyer.

RAILROAD STRIKE DEFERRED.

New Haven Men Decide to Take No Decisive Action Until Tuesday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—Important meetings of the car workers, machinists, and steamfitters of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad were held to-night, and when they adjourned it was announced that the men had decided not to strike to-morrow, as was expected in some quarters, but that the last day given for the railroad to come to terme would be next Tuesday, May 3.

The meetings adjourned shortly before midnight, when it was announced that the members of the advisory committee would leave New Haven to-morrow and visit the different lodges throughout the system, advising the members of the actions taken to-night and notifying them that next Tuesday the committee will coms back to New Haven, see General Manager Higgins, and give the railroad one more opportunity to grant the demands regarding the increase in wages.

GUN RAT-TRAP SHOT MAN.

Cly of New Jersey Laid Trap for Rodent and Went to Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 28.—William Cly of Mount Tabor, aged twenty-six, is in the hospital hers with a bad gunshot wound in his left foot, which may havs to be amputated. His misfortune is due to an attempt to play a good joke on some of the muskrats that infest his barn.

Since the beginning of Spring Cly's place had been overrun by the animals, but he never was able to get near enough for a shot at them. So at last he fixed up a tray which he thought would clean out several rats at a time. Loading his double-barrel shotgun, he placed it in the centre of the barn in such a position that when a muskrat crawled through a small hole underneath the barn door it would be greeted by a couple of charges of buckshot. The gun is a hair-trigger affair, and all that was necessary to explode it was to step on the string crossing the opening.

Highly pleased with his arrangement, Cly was anxious to see it get in its good work. He watched the barn all day yesterday and all night, and yet no explosion took place. He did not see a sign of a muskrat. At last he became anxious, fearing that his trap was not going to be of any use. In order to test it he managed to round up a rat, and chased it to the barn. The rat jumped through the aperture, but the gun did not explode. Cly hurried over to find what was the cause, and upon yanking open the barn door, received the load of buckshot in his foot.

CIVIL TRIAL FOR SOLDIERS.

Pittsburg Judge Remands Drury and Dowd to County Authorities.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 28.—Judge Acheson of the United States Court handed down a decision to-day in the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Lieut. R. W. Drury and Private John Dowd, United States Army, for the shooting of William Crowley at the Arsenal last September. The Judge dismissed the writ and the defendants were remanded to the county authorities.

After reading the decision United States District Attorney Young said a writ of supersedeas would immediately be taken out and appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Crowley, who was suspected of being one of a gang of thieves that had been looting the Arsenal, was killed by Private Dowd while trying to escape from the grounds.

A court martial acquitted Commandant Drury and Private Dowd, but the civil authorities held them for murder.

Habeas corpus proceedings for their release were then instituted by the United States authorities and this was the writ refused to-day by Judge Acheson.

BOWLING AT WORLD'S FAIR.

New York Will Have Its Best Players in Championship Tourney.

The individual bowling tournament at the World's Fair, St. Louis, promises to be the most important competition that has ever been decided in the history of the game. New York will be represented by 200 of its best bowlers, and as it is almost certain that all the leading players in this country and abroad will participate in the tourney, the much-mooted question as to who is the world's champion will be satisfactorily settled.

The conditions of the competition—fifteen games, total pins to count—provide for a conclusive test of skill not offered in the three games at the National tourney, while the cash value in prizes offer an opportunity to contestants to more than pay their expenses to the Exposition as the games may be rolled at any time between May and September. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company will give $1,000 in gold and a diamond emblem worth $500 and representing the world's championship, the latter to go to the winner and the gold to be distributed among the leaders at the finish.

Notes of the Golf Links.

The New York Golf Club, which uses the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, will divide its members into Class A and Class B sections this season, and matches will be held for both divisions. The first of these class matches will begin May 7 with a qualifying round, sixteen to qualify in each class for match-play rounds on the three following Saturdays. To prevent the withholding of cards in regular handicaps, the committee has instituted the rule that members entering competitions and who do not turn in an attested card will losc two strokes in their handicap allowance.

T. R. Van Boskerck is Chairman this year of the Golf Committee of the Hillsids Tennis and Golf Club of Plainfield, N. J. The other members are J. E. Erickson, H. R. Stockton, G. T. Van Boskerck, Howard Huntington, and Leighton Calkins. A long series of events for both men and women bas been arranged. George A. Chapman bas presented the club championship cup, the contest for which will be started on July 4. The Gilbert Cup for women will be played for on June 18.

The Princeton University golf team, whicb won an easy victory over the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, last week, will meet the Essex County Country Club golfers on their links at Orange on May 14, and on the same day Richmond County will play the Columbia University team. Richmond County also has games arranged with Oakland, Englewood, and Essex County.

The Montclair Golf Club will open its links for competitions on Saturday, the initial event being a team match between the club members. The Captains of the rival teams will be T. T. Reid and W. C. Freeman. In addition there will be an eighteen-hole handicap. The first team match with an outside club will be on May 7 with the Essex County Country Club of Orange, the game being played on the Montclair links. Matches have also been arranged with Morris County, Englewood, and Baltusrol. The Tournament Committee consists of Paul Wilcox, W. C. Freeman, and T. T. Reid.

A number of new trophies has been presented by members of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, for golf competition this season. N. S. Walker, Jr., has offered a cup for competition during May, to be played for each Saturday. Other cups bave been given by F. L. Rodewald, Cornelius D. Tainor, Charles T. Stout, and C. W. Tainor. The club championship for the George Hunter gold medal will be played on Oct. 8. Monthly handicaps will be held through November, and a number of team matcbes bave been arranged with neighboring clubs.

A new golf course will be laid out this season at Sound Beach, Conn., for the benefit of the members of the disbanded Inuis Arden Golf Club. The latter club formerly used the private course of J. Kennedy Tod, but be has decided this season to keep his course a strictly private one. The promoters of the new club have recently leased about fifty acres of land, and plans are being pusbed rapidly to insure the opening of the new links by Decoration Day at least.

Nothing Lost but That.

From The Chicago Post.

Let every union paste this remark of Rabbt Krauskopf in its headquarters: "Nothing is taken away from the union except lawlessness when the law is obeyed."

HORSE SHOW IN BROOKLYN

Blue Ribbon Honors for Mrs. Ladew and Miss Maxwell.

MRS. GERKEN'S ENTRIES OUT

Fachionable Throng Sees Ten Classes Judged in Riding and Driving Club's Annual Exhibit.

Not even the unseasonable weather of yesterday could mar the success of the twelfth annual horse show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, which opened last night at the clubhouse on the Park Plaza, Brooklyn, in the presence of the usual fashionable assemblage.

Among the boxholders were many persons prominent in the social, business, and political life of the borough, while the exhibitors included a number of well known owners of show horses from Manhattan.

The principal winner last night was Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, who won two firsts and a second, showing the best three horsee in harness, and also winning in the single harness class. Jay F. Carlisle won two firsts and a third, and Miss M. C. Maxwell also took three ribbons, a first, a second, and a third. J. R. Beard obtained four ribbons, two red and two yellow, but did not obtain a single blue.

There was much surprise at the failure of Mrs. John Gerken's entriee to appear. Mrs. Gerken had entered a number of well-known horses, including her prize-winning pair, Newsboy and Shop Girl, but none were shown.

The largest and best contested class of the evening was that for jumpers, in which sixteen hunters were shown. Among them were some excellent performers, who went over the bars in good style, but there were a number of green ones, who furnished a great deal of amusemsnt to the spectators by their antics. The first prize in this class went to H. E. Dreier's White Hackle, with Robert E. Tod's Lord Minto, ridden by Alfred B. Maclay, second, and Clarence H. Robbins's Beaufort third.

A large and interesting class was that for harness horses 15.2 hands or over, which had nine contestante, and was won by Louis Sherry's black mare Sol-disant, driven by Mrs. Thompson. Miss May Deering's French Park was second, and Mrs. William J. Steele's Christabel was third.

Among those present were the following: Clarence H. Robbins, Col. William Hester, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, Theodore F. Miller, H. B. Carhart, N. Townsend Thayer, E. T. Bedford, W. N. Dykman, A. J. Cordier, Willard L. Candee, Herbert L. Pratt, George H. Coutts, Charles M. Pratt, Eben J. Knowlton, James H. Williams, George N. Lowrey, R. J. MacFarland, Frank S. Jones, Robert A. Pinkerton, Allan Pinkerton, Edward R. Ladew, Edwin A. Ames, Mrs. Eugene Lascelles Maxwell, Wyllys Terry, Abraham Abraham, W. G. Gilmore, Gen. J. V. Furey, John T. Sherman, William H. English, R. J. Langdon, and Charles A. O'Donohue.

The show will be continued to-night. The summaries:

Horses over 14 hands 2 inches, to be shown before a runabout for prize offered by Ludwig Nissen.—Won by Jay F. Carlisle's b. m. Aileen, 15.1½, 7 years; Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's b. g. Coxey, 15.2, 8 years, second; Mrs. Charles F. Hubbs's ch. g. Dandylion, 15.1½, 5 years, third.

Horse to be shown to a brougham, bome to count 50 per cent., brougham, 25; harness, 15; liveries, 10.—Won by Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's ch. g. Erin-go-bragb, 15.3, 6 years; J. R. Beard's ch. g. Kohinoor, 15.3, 6 years, second; Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's b. g. Coxey, 15.2, 8 years, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, over 14 bands 2 inches, ladies to ride.—Won by Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Jacobite, 15 hands, 5 years; Miss Emily H. Bedford's blk. g. Dupont, 15.2¼ hands, 5 years, second; John W. Lewis's blk. m. Ebony, 15.1 bands, 7 years, third.

Harness Horses, for the best three horses, 15.1 hands or over, shown singly in harness, one of which must be suitable for and shown to a gig; for a silver cup.—Won by Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Promoter, 15.2½ hands, aged, b. g. Reliance, 15.3 hands, aged, and b. m. Aileen, 15.1½ hands, 7 years; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's roan g. In It, 15.2 hands, aged, blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1 bands, 7 years, and gr. g. Buster Brown, 15.1 hands, 7 years, second; J. R. Beard's b. g. Knigbt Errant, 15.2½, 7 years, ch. g. Kohinoor, 15.3 bands, 6 years, and ch. m. Vera, 15.2 bands, 9 years, third.

Horses in harness, under 15 hands 2 inches, to be sbown befors an appropriate vehicle.—Won by Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1, 7 years; Mrs. M. F. Leihy's ch. g. Diablo, 15.1, aged, second; Jay F. Carlisle's b. m. Aileen, 15.1½, 7 years, third.

Horses in harness, 15 bands 2 inches or over, to be sbown befors an appropriate vehicle, prizs given by Four S. Inn.—Won by Louis Sherry's blk. m. Sol-disant, 15.2, 7 years; Miss May Deering's b. g. Frencb Park, 15.0½, 5 years, second; Mrs. William J. Steele's b. m. Christabel, 15.1½, 6 years, tbird.

Harness Tandems.—First to E. K. Austin's ch. m. Gold Reef, 15.0½, 10 years, and ch. m. Gold Reef II., 15, 7 years.

Road Teams, to be shown befors a coach or break.—First to Herbert L. Pratt's four-in-band.

Harness Pairs, 15 bands 2 inches or over, to be shown to a four-wbeeled carriage.—Won by Mrs. M. P. Leiby's b. g. Superior, 15.3, aged, and b. g. Surprise, 15.3, aged; J. R. Beard's ch. g. Kohinoor, 15.3, 6 years, and ch. g. Delhi, 15.3, 8 years, second; J. R. Beard's b. g. Robin Hood, 15.2½, 6 years, and b. g. Knigbt Errant, 15.2½, 7 years, third.

Jumping, best performance over six successivs jumps 4 feet 6 inches higb, to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds, for prize offered by W. G. Gilmore.—Won by H. E. Dreier's gr. m. White Hackis, 16, aged; Robert E. Tod's b. g. Lord Minto, 16.2, 7 years, second; Clarence H. Robbins's gr. g. Beaufort, 16.1, aged, third.

SWEDES FIGHT FOR ERICSSON.

Seek to Have It Established That He Designed the First Monitor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Senator Knute Nelson and Congressman Lind have been appealed to by the Swedish National Association of Illinois "to determine authoritatively and finally where the honor of having designed the first monitor belongs."

In the letter sent to Senator Nelson and Congressman Lind, it was said that "the entire American people, as well as the whole world, have always believed that from turret to keel plate, from rudder shoe to anchor well, every distinctive feature of the monitor was the creation of Ericsson's brain, every detail was stamped with evidence of his handiwork."

The request is made to silence "the impudent pretensions of false claimants to the honor of the invention."

WANT PARKER'S VIEWS.

Mississippi Democrats Threaten to Oppose Him Unless He Talks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 28.—The Democrats of Mississippi who favor Judge Alton B. Parker as the Democratic nominee for President are growing impatient over his silence, and unless he declares himself on important National issues before the State Convention is held, May 15, the chances of the New York jurist for capturing the State delegation are uncertain.

The State Convention will adopt a platform which will contain strong declarations of principles, and unless Judge Parker can give a frank indorsement of the views therein, the uninetructed delegation which will be sent to St. Louis from Mississippi will not be favorably inclined to his candidacy.

SCHMITTBERGER AT 'PHONE.

Suddenly Appears in Station to Discover If Patrolmen Are on Duty.

Acting on a suggestion from Commissioner McAdoo in an interview to the newspaper men on Wednesday afternoon to the effect that he understood citizens were making reports for policemen from police telephone hoxes, Inspector Schmittberger made a tour of his precincts on the lower east side last night and answered a number of the reports himself.

It was about 9 o'clock when he entered the Oak Street station. Going to the desk where the telephone reports are receivd, he relieved the man at the switchboard. When the calls came in, he asked the names of the patrolmen, the numbers of the boxes from which they were calling, and the numbers of the ehields. After receiving about ten reports, he went to the Old Slip Station, where the test was repeated.

Two of the men, he said, were either giving in false reports or didn't have time to give their shield numbers, but at any rate, the reports did not suit him, and he started out saying he would look for the two men. Up to a late hour no complaint had been received at the station against any of the policemen.

Distinguished Clergymen

And Prominent Temperance Workers Use and Endorse Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Rev. A. McLeod, D. D., the Great Preacher, Was Cured of Dyspepsia and Nervous Prostration of Forty Years' Standing by the Wonderful Medicine Whose Virtues He Extols, and to the Curative Qualities of Which He Owes His Renewed Vigor and Perfect Health.



Rev. A. McLeod, D. D., of the Detroit Presbytery.

ENDORSE

Honored and Respected Among Men, After More Than 50 Years of Constant Service in the Presbyterian Church, Dr. McLeod Makes the Following Frank and Outspoken Statement of What Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey Has Done for Him:—

"I am now in my 73d year and have served God fearlessly and to the best of my ability in my chosen calling. For more than forty years I have been afflicted with dyspepsia and nervous prostration. At times I would get so run down constitutionally through overwork as to be disqualified entirely from discharging my ministerial duties. The older I grew the more the disease seemed to prey upon me. The most noted physicians failed to prescribe any medicines that benefited me. I could neither eat nor sleep, and for more than two years I had to take sleeping powders every night.

My nervous prostration became well nigh unbearable. But for the grace of God helping me, I would not be in the land of the living. Language falls to express the agony of my mind.

Something over a month ago I began taking your preparation,

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey:

In the brief period of two days I found that it began to help me. It gave me strength, aided my digestion, settled my nerves, and I have gained ten pounds since taking it.

I thank God there is such a medicine to be had, and recommend all people with weak, broken-down constitutions, and nervous people especially, to use it. I feel that it will help them. I will be glad to answer any communications in regard to the healing virtue of your preparation. I am a temperance man, and I do not think my position in this matter will be misunderstood."

(REV.) A. McLEOD, D. D., Greenleaf, Mich., Jan. 22, 1904.

Rev. Dr. McLeod's endorsement is but the outpouring of a grateful soul. The letter of a man who has been relieved of great suffering and who openly acknowledges the great medicinal value of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Ministers of the Gospel, doctors of medicine, nurses and people in every walk of life unite in commending this wonderful medicine—the only perfect tonic-stimulant, the one true, medicinal whiskey. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cures coughs, colds, worst form of grip, bronchitis, pneumonia, catarrh, dyspepsia, and all kinds of stomach trouble. It never fails to build up a worn-out system, to soothe the tired nerves, to bring perfect health to the whole being. Every testimonial is published in good faith and guaranteed.

Sold by druggists and grocers, or direct, $1.00 per bottle. Medical booklet free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

TRIED TO "DO UP" HAMBURGER

They Did It, Too, but the City Marshal Had Them Arrested.

Philip Hamburger, City Marshal, went over into East New York last night to seize the goods in the dry goods store of Kivowitz Brothers, at 193 Watkine Street. Now he is eorry he went. The brothers, Max and David, are just as eorry he came.

When the Marshal arrived, the storekeepers declared war and told him not even one ribbon was he to take out of that store. They started in to "do up" the presumptuous servant of the law. Hardly had the battis started whsn the fathsr, Anton Kivowitz, and several neighbors, including Harry Levine, came in and joined in the fray. Then came the police, but when they got there it was perhaps fifteen minutes before they made an arrest, as it was very hard for Hamburger—such a fix was he in—to prove to their satisfaction that he was really a New York City Marshal. However, he finally convinced them, and the two brothers were locked up. They will be arraigned for assault this morning.

APPEAL FOR NEW HOSPITAL.

New Institution Would Be Used for Relief of Incurable Cancer Patients.

An appeal for funds has been sent out by an organization concerned in the establishment of a hospital for women, for the purpose of affording relief to incurable cancer patients and for the treatment, study, and prevention of cancer. The hospital will be located in this city, and will be known as the Fairhaven Sanitarium.

In the circulars issued by the organization the Commissioners of the State Board of Charities are said to have declared themselves satisfied with the necessity of such an institution as the one contemplated, as there is only one hospital in this city—the Montefiore Hospital—which admits incurable cancer patients. Before the Board of Managers can begin making any arrangements to incorporate and open the new hospital, however, $10,000 must be in hand. The dues have been fixed at $10 for annual members, $100 for life members, and $1,000 for patrons. The officers of the organization are:

President—Henry B. Wilson; First Vice President—Frank Tilford; Second Vice President—Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour; Treasurer—Henry R. Wilson; Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. Woolsey Sbepard; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Carolina M. Pelgram; Financial Secretary—Mrs. John T. Van Sickle; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Dr. Anna M. Galbraith.

Contributions for any amount will be received by Henry R. Wilson, President of the Lincoln Trust Company.

WIVES AND INCOMES.

A Methodist Preacher Makes an Epigram Concerning Them.

People celebrate the discovery of a new fact in nature; they grow eloquent over the invention of a new piece of machinery; they heap riches in the lap of the man who puts on the market a new breakfast food. Why ehould they not pay some slight tribute to the author of a new epigram? A really great epigram is rarer than the ruby. The jewel may be crushed, but the verbal gem ilvee forever, and defies all the forces of decay. Its sparkle may never be dimmed.

It the saying express a great truth in few words, if it shine with the glint of homely humor, if its appeal be broad and general, so may it be decided whether the epigrammatic offering be genuine or only a clever imitation.

Apply these etandards to the rough and uncut, yet precious, phraee which lies imbedded in the speech of a plain Methodist minister from the up-State counties of New York and Vermont, delivered the other day before the conference of his brethren in this district. He was telling of the hard work and small pay which are the lot of himself and his fellows in the poorer districts of the country. And he closed with this tremendous question: How ehall a man support a eealskin wife on a muskrat income? The epigram may provoke a smile, perhaps, but that same question, never before so well put, has vexed many other men, in and out of the ministry. Attempts to answer it have ended before now in the penitentiary. It ie that question, if authorities are to be believed, which is responsible for the increasing number of bachelors, particularly in the cities, and for the corresponding increase in the number of middle-aged spinsters. It is a question which might, possibly, be profitably debated by eome of the women's clubs.

Are too many girls of the present day being reared in a way which fits them only to be "sealekin wives?" And where shall the young man with a "muskrat income" look for a proper helpmate?

At any rate, the new epigram cuts deep and raisee eerioue queetions. It deeerves a permanent place in the archives of the English language, alongside that other classic, but still eparkling, eaying which describee the plight of the unfortunate youth who acquired "a champagne appetite with a beer income." It is its companion piece.—Rutland (Vt.) News.

Utah Family's Five Generations.

Assembled in Richfield this week were persons representing five generations of one family. The eldeet is Mrs. Alice Jackeon of Venice, Utah, whose age will be eighty-four years the 14th of next August; the next, her daughter, is Mrs. Maria Jackman of Venice, who will be sixty-one on June 2; the third is Mrs. Maria Ann Pierce of Fruita, Wayne County, aged forty-three Dec. 11 last; the fourth is Mrs. Maria Lucinda Pendleton of Fruita, who was twenty yeare old the 30th of last Auguet, and last baby Lucinda Maria Pendleton, born Aug. 7, 1903. Theee representatives are all in good health. The two oldest were among the early eettlers of Utah, and can recount many interesting incidents of pioneer days, among them some of the troubles with the Indians.—Salt Lake City (Utah) Herald.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

"The Wheat King" a Success—Gilbert's Reappearance as a Playwright.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 20.—During the week two openings in London have introduced plays which are more or less American. The patriotic American will be pleased to know that both have met the favor of the London critic, who is not always easy to satisfy.

"Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner" opened at the Imperial, and Lewis Waller, who made so great a hit in "Monsieur Beaucaire," another play of American origin, was the "prisoner." The fact that the hero of the play was a Yankee fighting against England did not seem in the least to prejudice the London audiences against him, and the reception given "Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner" on the first night was enthusiastic.

At the Apollo Theatre on the same evening a dramatization of "The Pit" was presented for the first time. The English play is called "The Wheat King," and the principal part is played by Murray Carson. The scene in the wheat pit and all the details of Curtis Jadwin's corner in wheat were new and fascinating to the English audience, and the play is a decided success.

The critics preferred the parts of the play which dealt with Jadwin's business affairs to those which deal with his wife. As one paper said: "We were all eager to get back to the broker's office, where everybody did such marvelous sums in his head. Lovers are an old, old story; but the financial dealings of Mr. Curtie Jadwin are new to the stage, and as fascinating as they are puzzling."

All American plays do not fare so well in London, however. "The Sword of the King" has been withdrawn after a run of only one week. One of the papers, in trying to explain why the play did not repeat the success it had in America, suggested that either the leading lady was not quite so satisfactory here as in New York, or else that "the English taste is more sophisticated than the American." More likely the fault lies with the actress, for Miss Moiseworth, the heroine in the London production does not seem to possess the vivacity and charm which Henrietta Crosman showed in the part.

"La Poupée" was revived a short time since at the Prince of Wales, to follow "The School Girl." The cast includes Edna May, who was particularly well received in the part of the mechanical doll. According to the critic she has never done work so good before, and it is suggested that she will perhaps follow the example of Marie Tempeet and desert musical plays for legitimate comedy.

At Nottingham Miss Ellen Terry recently appeared in a new rôle, in which she made the experiment of playing an old woman's part. The play is "The Good Hope," and Miss Terry plays the part of an aged fisherman's widow whose two sons are drowned at sea. The play achieved a great success, and Miss Terry will include it as a feature of her next London season.

Meanwhile Sir Henry Irving is touring the provinces. Sir Henry has been on the stage almost fifty years, and in the course of his career has played eome sixty-five parts in London alone. It has been suggested that a committee should be formed to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary, and another suggestion is that a theatre be presented to the veteran actor.

The successful run of "The Arm of the Law" will be concluded at the Garrick Theatre very shortly, to allow the production of W. S. Gilbert's new play. This play will mark Mr. Gilbert's reappearance after an extended retirement. Mr. Gilbert himself says jocularly that the play will probably be only a "stop gap," but none the less its appearance is much anticipated by the atregoers and critics.

Death Takes All the Family Save One.

Death completed Wednesday its devastation of the family of James Wiley, 325 East Third Street, when his youngeet and only remaining child, Junior, died in the City Hospital. Within a year Wiley has lost wife and five children. He alone remains to defy fate. Back of the grim harvest is an unusual story of misfortune. Poverty crept into the home, and when hunger pinched there was a quarrel, then separation. Within a week Wiley relented, but on his return home he found his wife, Pearl, dead and buried. She had died in the City Hospital, where she and her five little ones had been taken to escape starvation. Her last wail was for food. With the mother gone death began to claim the children. First it was Edward, then Julia, Everett, and so on down until the last is gone. The children were peculiarly sensitive to disease. Hardly would they become cured of one ailment before they would contract another. Finally one by one they contracted pneumonia and died. Mr. Wiley cannot be found.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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Gentlemen: We have had extraordinary results from our advertising placed in the Book Exchange Columns of the Times Saturday Review.

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We are simply amazed at the result. Apparently every section of the country was covered. We are planning to use more and larger space in the near future.

Yours truly,

Magazine of American History.

THE END OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Jefferson Davis's Capture and the Party of Friends with Him.

The death of Col. Burton N. Harrison, who was private secretary to President Jefferson Davis, removes a prominent figure in the retreat and capture of Mr. Davis. As I have before stated in these letters, the fate of the Confederacy was settled in a full Cabinet meeting held in Charlotte, N. C. Thereafter plans were discussed and meane used to secure the safe conveyance of Mr. Davis and his family beyond the reach of Federal authority. Although Secretary of War Breckinridge and Postmaster General Reagan and Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton were active in this matter, President Davis made use of Secretary Harrison as his confidential agent in looking after the safety of himself and family. It was Col. Harrison who preceded Mr. Davis to Abbeville, S. C., with a letter of introduction to ex-Congressman Burt; it was Col. Harrison who arranged for the best mules and wagons for Mr. Davis and family from Washington, Ga., and it was Col. Harrison who changed the course of the other wagons from the direction of Alabama to the Florida sea coast. Faithful and efficient in all these matters, then of vital importance, he was with Mr. Davis and shared in his capture May 10, 1865, in Irwin County, Ga. From there he was carried to Macon, thence to Augusta, and down the river to Savannah. From that point the party was taken to Fort Monroe on the steamer Clyde. Of all the prisoners, however, Col. Harrison was the only one sent to Washington, D. C.

The survivors of the Davis party are "few and far between." Mrs. Davis resides much of the time in New York; Postmaster General John H. Reagan lives in Palestine, Texas, which State is also the home of Col. (since Governor) F. R. Lubbock; Mrs. Hayes, daughter of Mrs. Davis, lives, I think, in Colorado. They are, so far as I know, the only survivors. Miss Howell and her brother, Lieut. Jefferson Davis Howell, brother and sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, were among the captured. Lieut. Howell was imprisoned in Fort McHenry and later in Savannah. There were also sent to Fort McHenry, with Howell, a Lieut. Hathaway and a Lieut. Morris. Mr. Davis alone was kept at Fort Monroe. Senator Clement C. Clay, Jr., surrendered at Macon and was put with the party there. Later Vice President A. H. Stephens and Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler were added. Stephens and Reagan were imprisoned at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, but Gen. Wheeler and staff and Cols. Johnston and Lubbock were sent to Fort Delaware. Mrs. Davis and children and Mrs. C. C. Clay, Jr., who had joined them, were sent back to Savannah from Fort Monroe. And to-day, after nearly forty years, only Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Clay and Mrs. Hayes of the females are alive, but of the male members of the party only Reagan, Wheeler, and Lubbock still survive. Next to Mrs. Davis, it is safe to assert that Secretary Harrison was nearest to President Davis and held his private confidences to the bitter end of the conflict.—Sidney Herbert in Savannah (Ga.) News.

REMOVAL SALE

All street obstructions corner of 14th Street and Union Square, caused by the building of the Underground Rapid Transit having been removed, we have decided to reunite our Retail Piano Departments at our old headquarters at Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th Street, and

WATERSIDE WON EASILY

N. Bennington's Colt Galloped In First for Suffolk Stakes.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

T. D. Sullivan's Midshipman Was the Only Successful Choice at the Jamaica Track.

Things went ill for the faithful among racegoers at the Jamaica track yesterday. Five post favorites were beaten. The ring fared exceedingly well, but the satisfied bookmaker has not yet been created, and so for want of any other cause of apprehension, or complaint, some among them pretended alarm as to where they are to find bettors for the latter part of the season, so disastrous has been the racing so far for the public at large. The weather and track were bad enough to call for remarks of strong character. All day a chilling wind blew through the stands, and for the greater part of the afternoon rain fell. Under the circumstances the attendance fell off to the point that left the racing to the "regulars."

The one-sided nature of the results as regards the best-bncked horses, found a parallel in the fact that two stables captured four of the six races, Newton Bennington winning two, including the stake feature of the card, and horses owned by James Blute and his wife taking two others. Both of the two races left went to stockholders in the Jamaica track, Bookmaker E. Burke's Mart Mullen winning the maiden race and Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan's Midshipman taking the selling mile and seventy yards.

The winning favorite of the list was Midshipman, who, ridden by the apprentice boy Crimmins, ran much the best horse in his race, and after trailing for six furlongs, won easily from the pacemaker, Lord Melbourne. In the stake feature of the afternoon, The Suffolk, selling, for two-year-olds, at four and a half furlongs, Sydney Paget's Gotowin was the favorite, but was outrun from the first jump, the 100 to 1 chance, Nevada, making the pace into the stretch, where Bennington's highly tried Watercress colt Waterside, who supposedly could not run in the muddy going, went up and took command, winning easily, with Nevada second.

Bennington's For Luck won the opening race, with comparative ease, after racing out in front all the distance, with Clear the Arena second and Florizel third, the last-named, however, being disqualified on a technicality, and Singing Master being placed third. The longest chance winner of the afternoon showed in the second race, in R. L. Johnston, who ran in the name of Mrs. J. Blute, and led from end to end, winning, ridden out, from the 1 to 4 favorite, Right Royal. The second victory for the Blute Stable was earned by Sais, in the mile and seventy yards' handicap. Sais and Florham Queen were the first two for the greater part of the distance, Sais winning in a whipping finish by a head. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
For Luck, 90, A. Brennan, 4-1, 8-5	3	1	1¹
Clear the Arena, 87, Storm, 15-1, 6-1	10	7	2³
Florizel, 91, R. Fisher, 30-1, 15-1	6	3	*3²
Singing Master, 94, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	5	2	4
The Bowery, 96, D. O'Connor, 20-1, 6-1	4	5	5
Esperance, 87, Crimmins, 12-1, 5-1	8	6	6
Wreath of Ivy, 102, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1	1	4	7
Steelmaker, 101, Wedderstrand, 9-5, 4-5	12	11	8
Blue Pennant, 92, Wood, 60-1, 20-1	7	9	9
Esher Leaf, 86, Hennessy, 15-1, 6-1	2	8	10
Dr. Loder, 93, Brunner, 40-1, 15-1	9	12	11
Half Holiday, 91, Homan, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	12
Aqua, 91, Olney, 200-1, 50-1	11	10	13

*Disqualified for failure of jockey to weigh out.

Time—1:18 2-5. Good start. Won cleverly. Winner, b. f., by Plaudit-Pocketpiece, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlew.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅝.	F.
R. L. Johnson, 105, H. Phillips, 15-1, 7-5	1	1	1¹
Right Royal, 110, O'Neil, 1-4 and out	3	2	2¹⁰
Clover Hampton, 102, Hildebrand, 5-1, 4-5	4	4	3¹⁵
Talment, 104, Michaels, 20-1, 4-1	1	3	4
Morris Kalisky, 105, Crimmins, 50-1, 8-1	5	5	5

Time—0:57. Poor start. Won, ridden out. Winner, c., by Bannockburn-Disproof, owned by Mrs. J. Blute and trained by J. Blute.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾.	F.
Midshipman, 88, Crimmins, 5-2, even	2	2	1¹
Lord Melbourne, 104, Oliphant, 5-1, 2-1	3	1	2¹
Nevermore, 105, Cormack, 5-1, 2-1	9	6	3½
Caviar, 110, E. Walsh, 10-1, 4-1	7	3	4
Turnpike, 101, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	5	4	5
Sarah Maxim, 102, H. Phillips, 7-1, 5-2	6	9	6
Satire, 110, Pickering, 20-1, 8-1	11	11	7
Hackensack, 106, H. Cochran, 40-1, 12-1	4	5	8
Early Eve, 105, Neely, 25-1, 8-1	8	7	9
Nor. Light, 98, R. Fisher, 100-1, 40-1	1	8	10
Locket, 105, O'Brien, 8-1, 3-1			Left.

Time—1:52 1-5. Fair start for all except Locket. Won easily. Winner, b. c., 3 years, by Top Gallant-Occula, owned by T. D. Sullivan and trained by A. Zimmer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suffolk Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅜.	F.
Waterside, 107, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1	4	3	1¹
Nevada, 94, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	1	1	2¹
Matador, 105, J. Martin, 16-5, 6-5	3	4	3³
Only One, 102, E. Walsh, 12-1, 4-1	7	6	4
Austin Allen, 105, Cormack, 8-1, 3-1	5	5	5
Gotowin, 104, Hildebrand, 5-2, even	2	2	6
Jungle Imp, 97, Hennessy, 50-1, 15-1	9	9	7
Bazillisa, 94, A. Brennan, 15-1, 6-1	8	7	8
Voladay, 112, H. Phillips, 7-1, 3-2	6	8	9

Time—0:50 3-5. Good start. Won easily. Winner, b. c., by Watercress-Troyenne, owned by N. Bennington and trained by F. Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾.	F.
Sais, 108, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5	3	2	1h
Florham Queen, 110, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1	4	1	2n
Himself, 108, Creamer, 5-1, 2-1	5	3	3nk
Honolulu, 110, Cormack, 4-1, 8-5	2	5	4
Sheriff Bell, 112, E. Walsh, 10-5, 6-5	1	6	5
Scotch Thistle, 101, H. Callahan, 12-1, 5-1	7	7	6
Knobhamton, 100, R. Fisher, 60-1, 20-1	6	4	7
Masterman, 116, Bullman, 12-1, 5-1			Left.

Time—1:50 1-5. Fair start for all except Masterman. Won, ridden out. Winner, b. c., 3 years, by St. Blaise-Gentility, owned and trained by James Blute.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Mart Mullin, 115, Fuller, 16-5, 6-5	6	2	1½
High Heels, 103, Cormack, 30-1, 12-1	10	4	2²
Dancing Bells, 103, H. Michaels, 25-1, 10-1	1	1	3³
The Cub, 117, Hicks, 10-1, 4-1	2	5	4
Flag Officer, 108, H. Cochran, 7-1, 5-2	13	8	5
Prince of Pleasure, 115, Oliphant, 30-1, 12-1	10	10	6
Cannon Ball, 115, G. Thompson, 10-1, 4-1	5	2	7

TURF.

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TO-DAY, **THE NEWTOWN STAKES**
and Five Other Races, beginning at 2:30 P. M.
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Leave Flatbush Av. at 12:40, 1:00, 1:20 and 1:45.
All trolleys and elevated trains to Jamaica connect with the track.

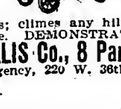
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BASEBALL, Polo Grounds. To-day, 4 P. M. BOSTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

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Bound Brook, 108, H. Phillips, 3-1, 6-5 | 4 | 7 | 8
Panther, 112, Creamer, 100-1, 40-1 | 7 | 9 | 9
Stone Asabia, 108, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1 | 12 | 6 | 10
Lem Reed, 112, O'Neil, 10-1, 4-1 | 3 | 11 | 11
Trossachs, 103, Crimmins, 25-1, 10-1 | 8 | 12 | 12
Ikki, 108, R. Fisher, 100-1, 40-1 | 15 | 15 | 13
Tom O'Day, 108, H. Callahan, 50-1, 20-1 | 14 | 14 | 14
Rapport, 108, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1 | 9 | 13 | 15
Woohheart, 105, O'Brien, 100-1, 40-1 | 11 | 16 | 16

Time—1:19. Good start. Won, ridden out. Winner, b. c., 4 years, by Golden Dawn-Bas Bleu, owned by E. Burke and trained by A. Carter.

JOCKEY FAILED TO WEIGH.

Told by Policemen to Go "the Other Way"; Result, Disqualification.

The disqualification of Florizel, the third horse in the opening race at Jamaica yesterday, for violation of the rule requiring all jockeys to make weight after a race, was an odd happening, which caused much comment among horsemen, chiefly because of the contrast between the ruling yesterday and a ruling of another nature in a similar case last Fall at the same track. R. Fisher, a small and inexperienced apprentice, rode Florizel, and after finishing third made the error of trying to enter the gate at the side of the Stewards' stand instead of going to the gate that leads direct to the inclosure about the stand, in which the clerk of the scales officiates.

A policeman stopped the boy, who was staggering under the weight of his saddle and riding tackle, and ordered him to go "the other way." The lad seemingly took the order as official, and, turning back, went straight to the paddock without making weight. When the call from the clerk of the scales that the weights were correct was requested by the Stewards, Fisher had disappeared and Florizel's weight was unaccounted for. The horse was disqualified as soon as the fact was discovered.

At the same track last Fall Hicks, a rider of nearly two years' experience, violated the same rule by running away to the paddock, but in that case the Stewards delayed announcing the decision until Hicks had been sent for and had made his weight, the only action then taken being to fine Hicks a nominal sum. The effect of yesterday's ruling was to place Singing Master third, to the benefit of the backers of the Sydney Paget stable who had bet on the horse to show.

To-day's Entries at Jamaica.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Niblick	112	Workman 102
Sufferance	107	Revel 99
Andvari	106	Bedella 99
Tramotor	105	Panamanian 97
Aqueduct	102	First Born 97
Tragan	102	Delaval 97

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Gold Saint	126	Andrew Mack	116
Silver Dream	122	Alforten	114
Jacquin	118	Tomcod	108
Tim Payne	116	Oriskany	102

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Daly	106	Bessie McCarthy	100
Sir Roche	105	Nine Spot	101
Gaviota	105	The Don	98
De Reszke	105	Courtmald	96
Keynote	102	Go Between	87

FOURTH RACE.—The Newtown, selling; six furlongs.

Young Henry	122	Foxy Kane	108
The Musketeer	115	Monet	106
King Pepper	112	Palette	103
Jack Ratlin	110	Briarthorpe	98
Akela	110	Gold Dome	98
Bardolph	108		

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; four and a half furlongs.

Mon Amour	104	Carrie Jones	99
Pink Garter	104	Martha Gorman	99
Sufferance	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward; six furlongs.

Merry Hours	117	Palette	109
Mutiny	108	Naughty Lady	100
Silver Dream	106	Hydrangea	96
Funny Side	106		

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The racing stable of John E. Madden and the horses trained by W. P. Burch arrived from Washington yesterday and went into quarters at the Morris Park course.

E. E. Smathers has made the announcement that if the weather is fair and the track good on Monday next he will begin his campaign for the season in New York at the Jamaica track by starting horses in several races. Of the number that he exoects to run if conditions are favorable, McChesney, who is entered in the Montague Stakes, one mile and a sixteenth, at weight for age, is the most prominent.

Jockey Milton Henry, the American rider whose license was revoked by the French Jockey Club at the same time that "Johnny" Reiff was barred from riding in France, has signed a contract for the season of 1904 to ride for Tichenor & Co., the owners of a large string of horses racing in the West. Under the terms of his engagement, Henry is to report for duty with the Tichenor stable for the Worth Jockey Club meeting at Chicago.

In the latest quotations on the future betting on the World's Fair Handicap, the fifty-thousand-dollar feature of the St. Louis Fair Grounds Summer meeting, there has been a cut in the price offered against McChesney from 12 to 1 down to 8 to 1. The change is said to have followed a play on McChesney, based on the assertion that Mr. Smathers will send the horse to St. Louis for the race.

MOTOR PARADE DIVISIONS.

Vehicles Will Disband at Madison Square —Route to be Followed.

Preparations have been entirely completed by the Runs and Tours Committee of the Automobile Club of America for the big automobile parade, which will be held tomorrow afternoon. Several hundred machines will be in line, leaving the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, at 2 o'clock. Emerson Brooks, Chairman of the Runs and Tours Committee, will head the procession, acting as Chief Marshal, and the different members of the committee will have charge of the various divisions. There will be seven separate divisions, exclusive of the vehicles containing the invited guests, which will lead the parade. The special divisions with the streets assigned to them for falling in line on Fifth Avenue are:

American gasoline touring cars, Fifty-first Street; American gasoline runabouts, Fifty-second Street; imported automobiles, Fifty-third Street; steam automobiles, Fifty-fourth Street; electric pleasure vehicles, Fifty-fifth Street; electric cabs and hansoms, Fifty-sixth Street; commercial vehicles, Fifty-seventh Street.

Each division will fall in line 100 feet behind the one immediately preceding it, two bicycle policemen separating the sections, and the cars must remain not less than 25 feet apart.

The first seven sections will proceed up the East Drive of the Park as far as McGown's Pass Tavern, then to the Seventy-second Street exit, and thence to Riverside Drive. The commercial vehicle division, instead of entering the Park, will proceed slowly through Fifty-ninth Street, thence to Seventy-second Street, via Eighth Avenue, when it will fall in line following the cabs and hansoms as they emerge from the Park. When the parade reaches Grant's Tomb the first section will make a wide turn and retrace the route on the west side of the drive, down Seventy-second Street, through West End Avenue, through Seventieth Street, via Broadway, to Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, continuing down Fifth Avenue to Madison Square, where the parade will disband.

Opening Outdoor Target Shoot.

The outdoor target shooting season will be opened on Wednesday, May 4, with a team and individual prize shoot at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. The team shoot will be open to teams of fifteen men each from the following organizations: New York Schuetzen Corps, New York Central Schuetzen Corps, New York Independent Schuetzen Corps, Deutsch-American Schuetzen Bund of Hudson County, Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps, Union Hill Schuetzen Corps, Schweizer Schuetzen Gesellschaft of Hudson County, Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps, and Hoboken City Schuetzen Corps. Team shooting will begin at 1 P. M. and close at 7 P. M.

The Shooting Committee is composed of H. D. Muller, A. W. Lemcke, R. Busse, E. Fischer, G. Gross, and "Gus" Zimmerman.

Steam Yacht Elsa II. Chartered.

The steam yacht Elsa II. has been chartered by Evans R. Dick to Andrew W. Rose of this city, through the agency of Gardner & Cox. The yacht was built in 1903 by James Bayliss & Sons of Port Jefferson from the designs of Gardner & Cox, and is 113 feet over all, 100 feet on the water line, and 19 feet 6 inches beam. She is a twin screw boat, with two triple expansion engines. The yacht is now being overhauled and will shortly go into commission.

No Yale Team for St. Louis Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—The Yale Athletic Association has decided that no team representing Yale shall be sent to St. Louis to take part in the exposition games. Some Yale athletes may compete in the games, but not as Yale representatives.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

Storm Stops All But Two Games in Major Leagues.

FULL SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY

St. Louis Nationals and Detroit Americans Improve Their Record by One-Sided Victories.

Rain seems to have been general throughout the country yesterday, as the St. Louis and Cincinnati teams of the National League and the Detroit and Chicago nines of the American League were the only ones to play in the two major organizations. Even the games in the Eastern and Connecticut Leagues and quite a number of contests between colleges had to be postponed. At St. Louis the local team had no difficulty in defeating the Cincinnatis, while the Detroit team, on the home grounds, had Comiskey's aggregation at its mercy from the start of the game. All the teams are scheduled to play to-day in the same cities as they were booked for yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Defeats Cincinnati in Their First Meeting of the Season.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—St. Louis found Cincinnati easy in the first clash of the season between the teams this afternoon. "Jack" Taylor pitched superbly for the locals, and let Cincinnati down with but four hits. The St. Louis team hit Walker consistently throughout the game and scored with regularity.

Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0 0 2 0 1 1 1 1 1	6	13	2
Cincinnati	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	4	3

Batteries—Taylor and Byers; Walker and Shay. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—2,780.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778	Boston	5	5	.500
St. Louis	6	3	.667	Chicago	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	6	5	.545	Pittsburg	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	6	6	.500	Philadelphia	2	8	.200

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicagoans Cannot Hit Killian and Are Easily Beaten.

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—Pitcher Killian came very near shutting out Chicago to-day. He had excellent control of the ball and allowed only three hits, two of which were scratches. The Detroit players drove White from the box in the third inning and then gave Patterson, his successor, a warm welcome in the fourth inning.

Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	3	3
Detroit	0 0 4 3 0 0 0 1 .	8	10	1

Batteries—White, Patterson and Barry; Killian and Woods. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—900.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	8	2	.800	Chicago	6	6	.500
New York	5	4	.556	St. Louis	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	5	4	.556	Cleveland	4	5	.444
Detroit	6	5	.545	Washington	0	8	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 3; Minneapolis, 1.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 13; St. Paul, 2.

Baseball Items of Interest.

President Pulliam of the National League returned to headquarters in the St. James Building yesterday, after an umpire investigating tour of about two weeks. As a rule Mr. Pulliam found that his interpretations of the rules were being adhered to and worked satisfactorily. In the case of Pitcher Leever of the Pittsburg Club, who was charged by Umpire Johnstone with insulting remarks, President Pulliam suspended Leever indefinitely.

The National Baseball Commission at its meeting yesterday in Cincinnati sustained the protest of the Brooklyn Club against the playing of Sunday games at Ridgewood Park by the Greater New York team. The claim of Charles C. Carr of Detroit against the Providence Club of the Eastern League was referred to the National Association.

At Equitable Park on Sunday the Central Islip team, one of the strongest independent baseball nines in the country, will play the Amsterdams in the second portion of a double-header and place its crack left-handed pitcher, "Jim" Williams of Hartford, against Bennett.

The Cuban X Giants will be the principal attraction at Ridgewood Park on Sunday, when the colored players will face the Ridgewoods in the second game of a double-header. McNeil will be the Ridgewood's representative against the Giants. In the early game the Brooklyn and Spooner Field Clubs will be the contestants.

The following contracts and releases were announced by Harry C. Pulliam last night: Contracts—With St. Louis, M. Joyce O'Neil and Charles A. McFarland. Release—By Boston, (to Jersey City.) Joseph Bean; by Chicago, (to Rock Island,) George F. Graham; by Chicago, (unconditional,) Dell Howard; by Pittsburg, (by failure to tender contract,) E. R. Dobeny, D. S. Winham, and Eugene Curtis.

HANDBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Taber and Roy Win Championship Doubles and Sullivan Gets Singles.

The Columbia University students who play handball held their annual championship tournament yesterday in both singles and doubles. E. J. Taber, '04, Law, who was the winner last year, succumbed in the first round to Arthur Warner, '05, Science, by a score of 21—11, 21—12. S. J. Sample, '04, Science, who defeated Warner in the semi-finals, gave M. A. Sullivan a good fight for the title, but lost by the close scores of 21—19, 21—17.

Play in the doubles brought out close contests in the challenge round, when Taber, paired with T. H. Ray, '06, Science, met the title holders, H. C. McCollom, '06, Law, and C. L. Hendrickson, '06, Law. Taber and Ray won the first game, 21—13, but were badly beaten in the second, securing but 9 aces in all. McCollom's twisting service was effective in the first part of the deciding game, and the score soon stood 20 to 9 in his team's favor. With all the odds against them, Taber and Ray ran out from that point, taking the championship.

Sullivan in the singles and Taber and Ray in the doubles will represent Columbia in a dual handball meet with Yale, to be played in New Haven in a few weeks. The summaries:

Singles Championship.—First Round—S. N. Thurlow, '06, college, defeated T. J. Merrick, '06, S., 9—21, 21—16, 21—20; S. J. Sample, '04, L., defeated F. Spitz, '07, college, 5—21, 21—19, 21—12; M. A. Sullivan, '05, L., defeated J. Herz, '04, L., 21—18, 21—13; A. H. Warner, '05, S., beat A. J. Taber, '04, L., 21—11, 21—12.

Semi-Final Round—Sullivan defeated Thurlow, 21—19, 21—13; Sample defeated Warner, 21—10, 21—14.

Final Round—Sullivan defeated Sample, 21—19, 21—17.

Doubles Championship.—First Round—E. J. Taber, '04, L., and T. H. Ray, '06, S., defeated T. J. Merrick, '06, S., and A. H. Warner, '05, S., 21—16, 21—15; H. McGee, '05, L., and M. A. Sullivan, '05, L., defeated W. L. Essex, '06, college, and E. A. Wiren, '05, college, 21—6, 21—7.

Final Round—Taber and Ray defeated McGee and Sullivan, 21—16, 21—18.

Challenge Round.—Taber and Ray (challengers) won from H. C. McCollom, '06, L., and C. L. Hendrickson, '06, L., (holders,) 21—13, 9—21, 21—20.

Bull Dog Club Formed.

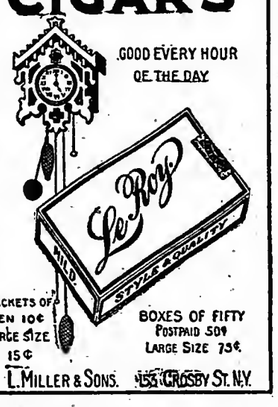
Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed the articles of incorporation of the Bulldog Club of America. Among the incorporators are Richard Croker, Jr., Supreme Court Justice Charles F. MacLean, Robert L. McCreery, William P. Earle of New York, W. C. Codman of Providence, and Tyler Morse of Boston.

The articles of incorporation state that the club is formed to encourage the propagation of thoroughbred bulldogs, especially in the United States of America; to promulgate a standard to secure uniformity of type for the excellence in the breed and for the guidance of breeders and benchshow judges, and to further the interest of the breed by fostering the just claims of the bulldog to a greater public favor.

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LE ROY LITTLE CIGARS


BIG MOTORCYCLE TEST.

July Endurance Run May Close with Trip to Maryland.

Motorcyclists from all parts of the country are expected to compete in the annual endurance run, which will be conducted this year by the Federation of American Motorcyclists from July 2 to 9. The test has heretofore been run by the New York Motorcycle Club, but the local organization tendered it to the Federation of American Motorcyclists, the National body. The Executive Committee of the Federated American Motorcyclists met last night and accepted the offer. A trip from New York will be made each day over a different route, as, for instance, to Poughkeepsie and return and to Philadelphia and return.

It is likely that the last two days will be in the nature of a ride from New York to Cambridge, Md., where the Federation has been invited to hold its annual meet. The awards in the endurance test will be made on the point system, silver medals being offered for the best performances. It was also decided to hold a two-day motorcycle tournament at the St. Louis Exposition in August. The Executive Committee voted to institute three awards of honor, which will be given annually for the most notable performance, for the best invention or mechanical development, and for the greatest service rendered the motorcycle interests.

Those present at the meeting were President R. G. Betts, New York; Vice President George H. Perry, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary E. L. Ferguson, Middletown, Conn.; and Treasurer G. B. Gibson, Westborough, Mass.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNAMENT

Janowski and Mieses in the Lead, with Three Wins Each.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Penn., April 28.—The results in the third round of the international chess masters' tourney, played to-day, were mostly in accordance with expectations. The results in detail follow:

Marshall beat Barry in a Ruy Lopez after 27 moves; Mieses downed Fox in a Sicilian game after 28 moves; Lasker defeated Napier in a Sicilian defense after 35 moves, while Teichmann was upset by Janowski in a Ruy Lopez after 48 moves. The game between Lawrence and Marco, a double Ruy Lopez, was won by the latter after 38 moves. The games between Schlechter and Delmar, Hodges and Showalter, and Pillsbury and Tschigorin, were drawn.

The score up to date is as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Janowski	3	0	Delmar	1	2
Mieses	3	0	Fox	1	2
Lasker	2½	½	Napier	1	2
Marshall	2½	½	Schlechter	1	2
Teichmann	2	1	Showalter	1	2
Hodges	1½	1½	Tschigorin	1	2
Marco	1½	1½	Lawrence	½	2½
Pillsbury	1½	1½	Barry	0	3

The fourth round will be played in the following order to-morrow: Janowski vs. Hodges, Delmar vs. Teichmann, Marco vs. Schlechter, Napier vs. Lawrence, Fox vs. Lasker, Marshall vs. Mieses, Pillsbury vs. Barry, and Tschigorin vs. Showalter, the first named of each pair having the white pieces.

AN APPEAL FOR A CHESS CONTEST

Money Needed If the St. Louis Meeting Is to be a Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Cambridge Springs chess tournament prompts me to call attention to the fact that the United States won the international yaching and chess championships about a half century ago. The old America's Cup is still here, and I think most of us are always pleased to hear of another win for Columbia or Reliance—even those who don't care for yachting, (or, like the writer, can't afford it.)

But the chess championship—that's another matter; it passed into foreign hands long since.

Why not this year make a worthy attempt to regain it?

The meeting just referred to is an "invitation" tournament, consequently the winner may not be recognized as a world's champion, but it brings to this country several of the best European players, and they will remain to take part in the "open" tournament at St. Louis next Fall, if sufficient prizes should be provided.

The object of this letter is to arouse interest in the St. Louis meeting, and to urge those disposed to assist to forward their subscriptions at an early day to Max Judd or Ben R. Foster, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis. I believe some $1,500 in addition to the funds now in hand would insure prizes large enough to secure the participation of Lasker and the other foreign masters now in this country, and would give our own players a fair opportunity again to secure the championship for the land of Morphy.

F. M. TEED.
Flatbush, N. Y., April 27, 1904.

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES

Four Million Dollars to Protect Their Homes

How one family have been compelled to pay out this vast sum in order to protect their homes from undesirable encroachments.

Raising Dogs That Will Hunt Panthers

A. A. Anderson, the artist, finding no dog available to rid the Yellowstone Park of its scourge of cougars, is now engaged in breeding a new type of dog, braver and bolder and more courageous than any in existence.

A Black Cat and a Cotton King

When the Cotton King deserted "Nigger Bull" for the Lawson Pinks there was a crash, and the cotton manipulator "came a cropper" that made the entire country sit up and take notice.

Men Who Go Logging for Health and for Fun

Wealthy men find sport in this strenuous work in the woods of Maine, and incidentally store up health and vigor for a campaign at Newport, Long Branch, Lenox and Saratoga.

Blommers, the Dutch Impressionist

and Some of His Paintings

He has some novel views of America and American life that are told in an interview in Sunday's TIMES.

Tragedy and Comedy of the Tenderloin Station

A dramatic story of a night at the Sergeant's desk.

On the eve of a Presidential election which may be decided by the electoral vote of New York State, the Democrats of Westchester County are engaged in a series of

Suicidal Factional Fights

All about these fights and the

Dangers They Present to the **Democracy**

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CONGRESS SENT HOME.

The impression left upon the mind of the country by the session of Congress, just ended, is one of Republican discomfiture and Democratic triumph. The session with which a Presidential year opens is always availed of for partisan manoeuvres, especially in the House. Each side seeks to put the other in a position of disadvantage. In this game the Democrats have come off first best during the late session. For one thing, they have come into the possession of a new and brilliant leader. Mr. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS has won something even more valuable than fame since the opening of the session. He has won the confidence and the respect of his party. He has shown himself to be a man of principle as well as a man of brains. His leadership of the Democratic side exposes by a sorry contrast the tatters and the discredit of the Republican leadership under GROSVENOR, PAYNE, and DALZELL. Mr. COCKRAN has materially added to the substance of the Democratic triumph by his merciless trouncing of his Republican assailants, notably DALZELL. He forced the Republican majority to refuse him an investigation of slanderous charges made by one of its members; and that incident is the one which most vividly impresses itself upon the public memory at the moment of adjournment.

The very manner of the session's ending makes political capital for the Democrats. Congress adjourns at a time early almost beyond precedent, practically by the command of the President. Mr. ROOSEVELT wants Congress off his hands, and he persuaded the Senate and House leaders to accept his view of the matter. Senator GORMAN truthfully says that the question before the country in November will be "the assumption of power by the Executive Department. That issue between the parties is made clearer and sharper by the notorious fact that in obedience to the Executive behest—it was practically that—Congress has rushed through its tasks, has neglected or deferred a good deal of public business, and adjourned a full two months earlier than its wont.

THE NEW SUBWAY PLANS.

The report of the Committee on Plans of the Rapid Transit Commission, submitted at the meeting yesterday, is one which commends itself to the same kind of approval which everything the commission has thus far done merits and has received. It recommends an East Side Subway to run south from the present subway station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue down Lexington Avenue and Irving Place to Fifteenth Street, thence west to Union Square and down Broadway to Chambers Street, thence to William, and, swinging west under Battery Park to Greenwich Street, working north through Greenwich Street, West Broadway, Washington Square, Greenwich Avenue, and Seventh Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, which it follows to an intersection with the Lexington Avenue subway. The committee also recommends a short connection between the original subway at about Fortieth Street and Park Avenue with the Lexington Avenue line; a line up Seventh Avenue from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street to connect with the existing line at the Times Square station, and a line from Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, through Fourth and Flatbush Avenues to the Manhattan Bridge, and from the western terminal to Canal and Centre Streets. The report says:

> In dealing with the general subject, your committee has kept in view these fundamental principles: First, that any routes now adopted should be so designed as to meet present demonstrated demands, rather than to anticipate the needs of the future, and, second, that such routes should be capable of construction and operation independently of the subway now under construction, so as to encourage competition by various interests.

In the light of this statement the plan is perfectly intelligible and cannot fail to commend itself to all who will study it carefully and with reference to the facts of the situation. It opens the work to actual competition for the privileges of construction and operation. It has the conspicuous advantage of giving in the least time and at the smallest practicable cost two complete through lines of north and south travel on the east and west sides of the city, separate but closely interrelated, and, as the report shows, avoiding any unnecessary duplication of facilities and consequent waste of public money.

It is a source of satisfaction that the plan includes a system of pipe galleries for mains, sewers, wires, and all other sub-surface structures, and that authority to construct such galleries as part of all future subway construction will be asked for in legislation.

In a supplemental report by Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, which accompanies the report of the Plans Committee, we find the following:

> When the contract is offered provisions could be made for the dividing of this work into sections, so as to adapt the plan to competitive lines. Should the contract be awarded to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, that company would be able, by means of the Fourth Avenue subway and the connection at Forty-fifth Street, to offer a through direct east side line, and, similarly, with a connection at Forty-second Street, would be able to offer a direct west side line. The terms of the offered contract could therefore provide that in the event of such an award being made the construction of the line south from Forty-second Street along Lexington Avenue and Broadway could be postponed until such time as the increased traffic required an additional route; and, similarly, the construction of the line under Thirty-fourth Street could be postponed unless there was need for an additional east and west side line. On the other hand, should the contract be awarded to the New York City Railway Company, provision could be made for suspending the construction of the section connecting with the subway at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street in the Bronx, and the construction of the section on Seventh Avenue north from Thirty-fourth Street.

Here we have an object lesson in the way in which a great public undertaking should be laid out and organized. The Rapid Transit Commission has taught us a great deal as to safe and sane methods in municipal improvement.

"LEAVE TO PRINT."

The Democrats in the House of Representatives are greatly to be congratulated, as we have just now and often before had occasion to say, upon having got a leader. For the first time in many years they shine in contrast with the Republicans in this respect. No better illustration of the advantages of party discipline has been afforded at this session than the defeat in the House of the "leave to print." In this case, it meant leave to stuff The Congressional Record with Republican campaign documents for the coming Summer, and the distribution of the same at the public expense. By the clever leadership of Mr. WILLIAMS and the good discipline of his followers this victory for sense and decency was won by the minority from the unorganized majority.

It was a victory for sense and decency. "Leave to print" means leave to encumber The Congressional Record with things which form no part of the record of Congress. No matter which side is helped or hurt by it, the practice is detestable. The Congressional Record should be simply a record of Congress, and should contain no words not actually spoken in debate. When the record is stuffed with words not spoken, it ceases to be a record. Why are the reports of the debates in the House of Commons so much more interesting than the reports of the debates in the House of Representatives? Mainly because they are real reports of real debates, not of speeches that were never made, but which the putative author thinks may help him with his own constituents. To print these latter is simply a fraud, and a dull fraud. It may be questioned whether Congress would not do well even to forbid a member to "withhold his remarks for revision." Let a man stand by what he has actually said, and not cook it into what he wishes he had said, beyond such grammatical revision as he may be able to make for the next issue of The Record. If it were understood that The Record contained exactly what was said on the floor in Congress, and nothing else, it would be a far more useful and a far more valuable and a far more interesting publication than the fraudulent pretense of a Congressional Record which we now have can ever be.

IN DUE TIME.

The platform adopted by the Democrats of New Hampshire at their State Convention contains this declaration:

> We are not an empire, but a Republic, resting upon the will of its people. While the flag, when displayed by competent authority, should always have honor, it is our duty, so soon as their enlightenment and conditions will permit, to give autonomy and self-government to those lands and peoples under our control.

This is a sane and rational sort of anti-imperialism. The authors of this platform had taken account of fact, they had counseled with reason. Everybody believes that when, through progress and enlightenment, the people of the Philippine Islands have become fit for self-government we ought to give them autonomy. That policy was announced by President MCKINLEY, it has been proclaimed by President ROOSEVELT. Secretary TAFT, who is our highest authority on Philippine conditions, declares that when the people of the islands have advanced to a condition which would promise success in the experiment of self-government we ought to put their affairs and their interests into their own keeping.

To say, as some of the anti-imperialists continually do say, that we ought to give the Filipinos the right of self-government now, is an irresponsible, heartless, and bloody counsel. They would "govern themselves" with their knives at each other's throats and relapse into savagery. To say that we ought to set them free in ten years would be to encourage every insurrectionist and mischief-maker among them. We cannot say now that they would be fit for self-government in twenty years, or in fifty years. It is only when they are qualified to enjoy the privileges and perform the duties of freemen and voters that we can permit them to set up representative institutions. We cannot say definitely when that time will come. So long as we are doing the best we can to promote their welfare and advancement, and it is a fact that we are doing the best we can, a continual harping on "anti-imperialism" is merely an evidence of narrow, unreasonable, stiff-necked perversity.

FIRE PROTECTION AND INSURANCE RATES.

In the discussion of the advantages to result to property owners, in lower insurance rates, from the high-pressure salt and fresh water service which is to be provided for the business districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn, the experience of Philadelphia may profitably be considered. That city has what is probably the finest high-pressure system in the world. It was built at great cost and accomplishes its purpose admirably. But the expected reduction in the insurance rates on Philadelphia property, even in the well-protected district, has not yet been made, and to all appearance the fire underwriters are reluctant to make it. Their policies still carry the "pink slip," and it is said they will continue to do so until the authorities comply with the demand to provide the pumping stations with automatic sprinklers to make sure that they shall not themselves prove instrumental in starting a conflagration. It has generally been assumed that a stone fence was a fairly good risk, and it cannot be denied that a stone fence under water is a somewhat better one; but that a stone fence is extrahazardous until submerged is a contention difficult to establish. The real trouble is that the insurance companies accept so many risks which are not properly insurable at any price that to lower rates of premium as an encouragement to public and private effort to reduce the fire hazard is as distasteful as rebating an overcharge after an account is closed.

AN ENDOWED THEATRE?

The offer of a financier to be one of a century of donors who shall agree to subscribe $25,000 apiece to the fund for an endowed theatre in Manhattan is the first substantial gain the Art Theatre Society has to show. It is not a trifle to have gathered, as it has, twenty-five life and twelve hundred annual members within the year; but without the aid of men like Mr. EMERSON MCMILLIN it will be many a year before the society can so much as think of realizing its aims.

Now that the subscription list has been so gallantly opened, it should not take another year before ninety-nine others pledge themselves in similar sums and the Art Theatre Society finds itself able to secure the proper site and build the proper edifice. The scheme has more prospect of success and of rapid realization than many which have been longer before the public. Great as the popularity of music may be, that of the drama is greater. The public that thinks at all is more concerned than theatrical managers realize with the condition of the stage, and this thinking public desires a theatre where plays are given on their merits.

THE OPEN SHOP MOVEMENT.

Mr. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, in an instructive article in The World's Work, thus briefly summarizes the results of the movement to defend the industries of this country against the efforts of the trades unions to dominate them:

> The machinery of organization has been extended from the old trade associations to nearly every industry in the country, and from the large cities to the smaller manufacturing towns. From Dayton, where the first general employers' association in the country was organized in 1900, a score or similar organizations have been started. Chicago has assisted in the organization of a dozen associations in the surrounding territory. The new Citizens' Industrial Association which federated the city associations last Fall, has branches in St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, and will now place permanent organizers in the field. Every important trade not already made into a trust has been organized. Every city where the unions have acted in concert has now its employers' or manufacturers' association or its Citizens' Alliance. The movement has been nationalized in the Manufacturers' Association, the Anti-Boycott Association, and the Citizens' Industrial Association of America.
>
> It is significant that whereas the old trade associations were generally favorable to the unions, the new National associations, and most of those formed to protect local interests, are hostile to them. There are a great many reasons for this, the chief of which is undoubtedly the disposition of the unions to oppose every measure to which employers are actuated by the instinct of self-protection. They have used the powerful machinery of the boycott to destroy whatever they could not control, and have forced the representative men of every community which is sustained by productive or distributive industry to say in effect what was lately said by the head of one of the largest business houses in the United States: "Some day the unions and the business community will have to fight it out to see who owns Chicago."
>
> There are in the United States thousands of employers of labor who would be glad to encourage and assist those organized as a union to accomplish any good and useful purpose, but who recognize that union control of their business means intolerable tyranny over both employers and workingmen. The question of wages enters very little into the matter. Of scarcely greater concern is the question of hours of labor. Expressed in the simplest terms, the issue between employers generally, and trades unions as they average, is whether hours of labor and output shall be in inverse ratio to wages paid. Mr. WALLING tells of a foundry owner in St. Louis who took a contract to cast some rough iron plates, and based his estimate upon the conviction that a workman of ordinary skill could mold and pour about fourteen in a day. The man who was first selected to do this work made but one in a day and spoiled that. He was discharged as inefficient and the work given to the best molder in the shop. He also finished but one in a day, excusing his inefficiency on the ground that the union rule was that the first man on a job "set the pace." In the face of such conditions as this would indicate the question of wages is without significance. Mr. W. H. PFAHLER of the National Steve Founders' Association gives in few words the reason why manufacturers who believe in high wages object to the union control of industries: "The unions define the workman's rights, but say nothing of his duties."

The movement for the open shop comes at a time when something is needed in the way of effective opposition, through organization, to save organized labor from destroying itself by its own excesses. The open shop is the first issue ever presented to employers upon which they could combine in entire agreement. It is about all we have in sight which gives even the suggestion of a promise of industrial peace.

ARCHITECTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Doubtless it is of rather evil augury for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that, just as it is throwing wide its doors, and inviting the world to come in, it should be disturbed by a suit by one of the architects who have helped to make it. The architect, as our readers know, is Mr. CASS GILBERT. As our readers may not know, and as it is one of Mr. GILBERT'S grievances that nobody knows, for any information officially furnished by the authorities of the Exposition, he is the architect of the central feature of the Exposition, nay, of two successive central features. For having designed the Art Building, which was the centre and cynosure of the original scheme, he was subsequently invited, as part of a revised and doubtless improved scheme, to efface that edifice by building a "Festival Hall" immediately in front of it, which should effectually shut it out from view.

Mr. GILBERT'S complaint, that the architects have not received from the authorities of the Exposition that credit for their contributions to its success which they were entitled to expect, one finds to be also the complaint of almost every architect, sculptor, mural painter, or other artist who has been employed in making the Fair. Writers have been declared, by one of themselves, to be an irritable race. But, as sticklers for recognition, architects are rather in advance of them. "We artists need little," said ROBERT SCHUMANN, "but air and admiration we must have." And Mr. GILBERT'S grievance is none the less real for being so largely sentimental. It is quite possible that he would not have insisted on his claim for extra pay if he had received official credit and "réclame." But to be left unpaid and ignored seems a fate to which he will not willingly submit.

One cannot blame him, if one accepts his ex parte statement of the case. And one cannot help contrasting the cordial co-operation of Chicago with the jars and discords of St. Louis. The Director of Works at Chicago commanded the enthusiastic loyalty of his coadjutors, who bestowed upon him dinners, loving cups, and other testimonials while the Fair was in progress and after its conclusion. The architects and artists of St. Louis seem disposed rather to entertain their Director of Works with a "literal ovation" of eggs of unquestioned ripeness. It is too bad. But it is not every World's Fair that can command the services of so tactful and considerate a man as Mr. BURNHAM, who doubtless, in his dealings with his hyperaesthetic colleagues, felt his stock of tact and consideration in danger of being overdrawn at critical stages in the progress of the work which attained, thanks so largely to him, so marvelous an artistic success.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With strange reluctance and stranger protests, the Board of Education has abandoned its active warfare on women teachers in the public schools who commit what the members of the board seem to consider the crime of matrimony. The Court of Appeals was against them, public opinion was against them, and they had neither facts nor logic in their favor; but—well, they just didn't want married women for teachers, and they don't want them now, so, though they have yielded to necessity, they have done it ungracefully and haven't drawn back an inch more than they absolutely had to. Instead of repealing their absurd and obnoxious by-law, they have simply cut off its tail, wherein lay the sting of punishment, and have let the formal prohibition remain, to sprout another tail as soon as the weather is favorable—as soon, that is, as the Commissioners think they see an opportunity to work their mysterious will. Speaking, apparently, for the whole board, Commissioner COLLIER sums up the present situation by saying in effect that while the women teachers are still forbidden to marry, they will not be punished by dismissal for doing it. It is to be feared that some teachers will see here a threat of other penalties, or at least of an unpopularity with the board that might easily interfere with the attainment of legitimate ambitions. And to the rest of us Commissioner COLLIER says: "I think our action will lead to scandal—that the public will regret that married women are permitted to teach." The only scandalous consequence of "our action" worth calling a probability or even a possibility, it seems to us, is that which is sure to follow an attempt by this board or any other of like mind to harass a teacher for doing something that may or may not affect her efficiency as a teacher. If marriage does decrease her efficiency, of course she ought to go; but for that reason, not because she married. So long as she does her work satisfactorily, we cannot for the life of us see what business of the Board of Education it is whether her name is preceded by "Miss" or "Mrs."

—A correspondent of our neighbor The Sun has just been "appalled," he says, by the discovery that algebra is taught to children in the public schools of this city. This dismal fact, hitherto carefully concealed from him, he explosively divulges to a world which he obviously expects to share his own horror, for he asserts as a self-evident truth that the teaching of algebra is "a real cruelty to the child—besides being a waste of time." And then—exactly why we do not see, but it's none the less delightful—he turns autobiographical and says: "I once learned and passed an examination in the first four books of Euclid, and can take my affidavit they never did me 5 cents' worth of good—materially or intellectually." Here now, is a man with a character of admirable independence. When he knows a thing he knows it, and the chance that other people may not agree with him suggests no timid doubt as to the accuracy of his opinion. And then, how beautiful is his logic! "Four books of Euclid never did me 5 cents' worth of good, therefore it is a cruel waste of a child's time to teach him algebra." How straight the progress from premise to conclusion! I, everybody—Euclid, algebra! Each pair of terms so smoothly interchangeable, and the "therefore" like the handle of a hammer! Of course we wouldn't presume to discuss a syllogism so crushing, but we can modestly touch upon one of its verbal peculiarities and ask what it proves when a man talks about "Euclid." That word has not been much used of late years by American students of mathematics, a fact which inclines us to the opinion that The Sun's correspondent is either an old-timer of the old-timers, or else is an Englishman. Neither supposition is at all certain, but we question whether folks really of our own kind and day either called the book out of which they did or didn't get 5 cents' worth of good a "Euclid" or have since been accustomed to refer to it by that ancient, honorable, and easily comprehensible name.

—When all of New York State's college Presidents except one enthusiastically agree in condemnation of a given course, it becomes lesser people to be very cautious about what they say on the subject—unless, that is, the lesser people join their betters in the chorus of disapproval. Easy as it is to see that, the impulse does arise in some minds humbly to question whether all the college Presidents but one are really and surely right. For college Presidents are human, and even they have been known before now to have trouble in distinguishing between what they want and what they ought to have. They say to the Legislature: "Don't give Cornell money for an Agricultural School unless you do the same thing, or something 'equally as good,' for every one of us." And, as the Legislature heard no call to appropriate money for all the New York colleges, the heads of all of them except one are fiercely anxious that the one gets nothing. To make the case more interesting, the exceptional opinion as to the propriety of the appropriation for Cornell is held by—the head of Cornell! Yet President SCHURMAN, according to common report, is a rather good man and fairly intelligent. Few regard him as an enemy of the State's educational institutions, or as particularly prone to advance the interests of his own college at the expense of his competitors or associates in the noble task of feeding and training the brains of youth. The situation is a very trying one for modest observers. Reverence pulls us one way and experience with the peculiarities of mortals when their private interests are involved drags us another. We can understand perfectly well why each college President should work hard for the means of increasing the facilities and the efficiency of his own college, but it hurts to see so many of them protesting against the bestowal of a benefit upon another, exactly as if that other were a rival in the grocery business.

—Any criticism of the Russian habit of ascribing large value to pictures, images, and relics of saints is a delicate and dangerous proceeding, and therefore we would not think of indulging in it, but these presentations to the Russian Generals departing for the seat of war are just a little—well, picturesque. They recall days far distant, when the ancestors of all of us were similarly inclined, and they raise the question why so many nations have ceased to equip their warriors with such weapons, while the Russians continue imperturbably to follow the old custom. We all know that the ikons and the amulets mentioned in the dispatches are only symbols and reminders, and yet the treatment of them is just a little at variance with that theory—hints just a little at the possibility, among Russians of the lower classes, of a survival of something very much like what, displayed by black and naked Africans, would be described as fetich worship. The Japanese play the war game in a more modern way—a heathenish way, perhaps, but quite effective as yet, and still promising of desired results.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representative Timothy D. Sullivan of New York and Ollie James of Kentucky are close friends. To-day Mr. James received the following characteristic telegram from Mr. Sullivan, who is in New York:

"As soon as Congress adjourns come over here. I'll buy you all the automobiles and things you see."

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Representative Sulzer, whose luxuriant locks have long been the pride of Congress, is slowly but surely acquiring a bald spot just on the top of his head at the point where it slopes down toward the neck.

"Sulzer," said an acquaintance to him to-day, "I notice you are getting bald in the identical spot where John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, is getting bald. How is that?"

"It is to show my fealty to our peerless leader and my loyalty to Democratic principles," explained Mr. Sulzer.

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Some amusing incidents marked the closing hours of the Fifty-eighth Congress today. When the vote came in the House on a bill to reinstate some cadets dismissed from Annapolis for hazing, four athletic Democratic Congressmen, who favored the bill, surrounded Mr. Baker of New York, seized him by the arms and legs, and tried to lift him into the air so that he would be recorded as voting for it. Baker is the man who declined to appoint a cadet to Annapolis because he disapproved of the institution. He showed unexpected physical prowess and stuck to his seat.

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The bill was defeated and the result was greeted with much applause, and it was led by a ten-year-old girl in blue, with golden hair and a black velvet bow, which ornamented the whole right side of her head. She sat near Mr. McDermott of New Jersey and manifested the liveliest interest in the proceedings—much more than did many of the members. When the House was voting by tellers she tried to join in, but Mr. Lacey smilingly declined to record her vote, and she laughed merrily and returned to her place.

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The singing which marked the adjournment of the House was highly discreditable to that body. Tawney of Minnesota, the best saengerfest director in the House, had resigned his place and Landis of Indiana took it. After Mr. Landis had finished leading in "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" perspiration was rolling down his face and he resigned in favor of Mr. Beidler of Ohio.

Mr. Beidler started up "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again," an innovation introduced by Mr. Tawney last year. Mr. Beidler has a good voice, but he pitched it so low that nobody could sing but himself. The result was disastrous. To redeem his reputation, Beidler started "The Star-Spangled Banner," but Landis, who had recovered, ruined it by singing off the key. As his voice is high and strong, his discordant cacophonies put everybody else out of business. The only song that got through without a horrible finish was "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE "ZOO."

Why Taxpayers Should Be Glad to Support It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent of the 27th, "H. A. C.," expresses the conviction of many of New York's citizens and taxpayers as to the value of the New York Zoological Park. Apart from scientific and sentimental considerations relating to the beasts themselves is a consideration of importance, ignored by the editorial writer of Sunday and by your correspondent of to-day as well. This is the fact that the animals are not only an attraction to great crowds of people, but that they actually promote order in the community in that they entertain a class of men, women, and children, whole families of them, who would not be drawn to the parks and playgrounds simply for the sake of recreation and outdoor exercise.

They may all lack the scholarly wit to memorize the Latin names of the exhibits, and evidently this shortcoming seems a grievous one to your writer. But they do speedily learn to recognize the different animals and to appreciate their characteristics, the grotesque pathos of the monkey, the dignity of the lion and eagle, the curious humor of the awkward bear, and the grace and charm of the many beautiful birds which make the great flying cage as fascinating as an enchanted castle in some delightful fairy tale.

It seems to the present writer that the taxpayers of Greater New York have reason to regard the maintenance and perfecting of the "Zoo" as an excellent expenditure of public money. E. H. N.

New York, April 27, 1904.

When a Ship "Turns Turtle."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In re your criticism to-day of Senator Hale's distortion of the term "turned turtle," I am of opinion that you are not quite right yourself, or perhaps, rather, that you could have added somewhat to your explanation. There may be a moment when an overturned ship looks like a turned turtle, but I think—I have never read any authority for it—that the term "turned turtle" derives its existence from the fact that a turtle once turned (on its back, of course,) cannot right itself, nor can it sink.

In the South Seas turtles are hunted in this way. The natives, and whites also, cruise about, seated around on the low free decks of small sailboats, and directly one spots a turtle, quick as a flash he will leap overboard and turn him on his back. Were he not turned on his back he would dive or sink and evade capture, but when turned on his back he is as good as caught, for it is no trouble then for a swimmer to hold him in this position till a line is thrown, lashed around under the shell, and the kicking, spluttering reptile hauled aboard.

I would entertain the explanation that the term originated, as did most of those apt nautical sayings, with the hard-headed "windjammer" sailor; "that a sailing vessel, struck by a heavy squall, heeled too badly to right herself." Ships, also, for other reasons, when suddenly overturned, have been known to imprison sufficient air within the hull to prevent their sinking—hence, doubly, the term "turned turtle."

Brooklyn, April 27, 1904. C. H. L.

A Point Well Taken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 2 of this morning's TIMES you speak of a man who has lately become a Catholic, at the end of the article saying: "His wife still retains her Protestant faith, and it is said that her refusal to get a divorce is what prevents his entering the priesthood."

I am a Catholic and consider this a very unfair statement. In the first place, we do not sanction divorce, (the man's becoming a Catholic certainly being no sufficient reason,) and then, certainly a man with a wife living, divorced or otherwise, would not be allowed to become a priest.

A CATHOLIC READER.

New York, April 27, 1904.

As to David B. Hill—Two Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No lover of truth and justice can fail to appreciate and thank you for the article on your editorial page of this date, "The Talk About Hill." If voters will examine the antecedents of the men who by inuendo assail the motives of D. B. Hill, hoping thereby to injure the prospects of Judge Parker, they must understand the motives for such conduct to be jealousy and revenge. G. M. C.

New York, April 27, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has read with interest your editorial in to-day's issue under the caption, "The Talk About Hill."

You have very justly and patriotically warned the party against any further following along the lines laid down by Mr. Bryan, but does the Nebraskan stand for any greater measure of defeat and discredit than does the present so-called leader in this State stand within a scope of lesser limit?

The above is not intended to militate against the character or availability of Judge Parker as a Presidential candidate. The fact is right here: The American people may be prone to climb into band wagons, but it is doubtful if the Democrats and independent voters of New York State can be induced to follow a bearse.

New York, April 27, 1904. JEFFERSON.

A Good Word for the Kerosene Lamp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was drawn to a letter in your edition this morning signed by Mr. Walters, referring to various methods of lighting and praising gasoline lamps of the Park. If any one is curious enough and has the time he can go to Corona, L. I., where, at the Eagle Hotel, he will see an oil lamp illuminating a shelter for horses and traps, and giving light at both sides, front and bottom. Although the lamp gives a brilliant light, it consumes only common kerosene oil, and burns for four hours a night at a cost on an average of 6 cents a week. How's that for a light? SHINE d'ANGLE.

New York, April 27, 1904.

Why?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should the poor people have any pity on the landlords when the landlords have no pity on the poor people? This is a true letter. For the good of the poor people only.

GEORGE JORDAN.

New York, April 27, 1904.

Nothing Doing.

From The Boston Transcript.

Lady of the House—Why don't you work, you great, lazy fellow?

Weary Willy—Well, mum, all the gents in my business are out of work just now.

Lady of the House—What is your business?

Weary Willy—Gathering the fruits of Russian victories, mum.

Discriminating Maid.

From The Chicago Journal.

Mrs. Madison—Your new maid appears to be rather refined?

Mrs. Parkweste—Yes, she's a little out of the common. She never breaks anything but the costliest cut glass and the choicest Dresden.

Agitation in the Departments.

From The Washington Post.

There is almost as much opposition to the plan to relieve the department clerks over seventy from working as there would be a plan to make those under seventy work.

Dog's Coals of Fire, as It Were.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Henry Lickwood, a Jasper County farmer, got angry at his dog the other day and threw a rock at it. The rock missed its mark and hit a bulldog. This enraged the bulldog, and he made for Lickwood, knocked him down, and might have killed him if Lickwood's dog had not attacked it behind and pulled it off. Lickwood says he will never throw rocks at his dog again.

EVILS OF THE OPEN SHOP.

Conditions in the Clothing Trade Which Make That Industry Exceptional.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will allow me to say a few words in reply to your editorial of April 26 on the subject of the open shop in the clothing trade. As a perfectly independent witness, who is neither an employer nor an employe in the trade, I have for five years given a special study to this question by a close intercourse with the two parties in the dispute. Actual knowledge of conditions makes me take issue with the views expressed in your editorial and the action recently taken by the National Clothiers' Association. When I was appointed Chairman of the Sweatshop Committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor and began my investigations, the condition of the worker in the garmentmakers and clothing trade seemed absolutely hopeless in the workshops of many of the manufacturers of the very highest class of goods, and still worse in the tenement sweatshops.

These conditions existing, was it any wonder there were constant strikes, till at last the annual strike of the tailors and the ladies' garmentmakers came to be looked upon as the usual thing? Those of us who were in the thick of the fight and saw the terrible conditions felt there was only one thing to be done—to organize the employes and to get rid, as much as possible, of the middleman, or contractor.

The National Garmentmakers' Union, the Ladies Tailors' Union, and a dozen other organizations, aided by the C. A. I. L. and other such societies, felt that the only way to stop the cruel slavery was to form these various divisions in the trade into strong unions. Miss Harriette A. Keyser, the Secretary of the C. A. I. L.; Miss M. S. Lawrance, and myself, with Mr. Henry White and Mr. Joseph Barondess, have gone among these people, addressed men and women by hundreds, I may say thousands, and advised them to organize to get rid of the contractors. The people we had to deal with were mainly not American-born people, but foreign people of many nationalities, with everything to learn in connection with American liberty and civilization. Gradually there has dawned upon them the advantage of union standard wages and hours.

Dealing with the worker directly, instead of through the contractor, has been found by a large number of manufacturers to result in cleaner, better work, and more certainty of their being able to complete their large contracts as each season came around; and in the last two years a strike in the clothing trade has been rare, especially in the City and State of New York. The wise administration of the National Garmentmakers' Union has ever counseled against strikes and encouraged arbitration, all of which has brought about most desirable results, and until this sudden, unlooked-for, uncalled-for action of the National Clothiers' Association the relations of manufacturer and worker had been far pleasanter than in any other organized trade.

Now the so-called "open shop" is to be established; and why? Because certain manufacturers see that by the vast immigration to our shores of hordes of Russians and Italians prices can be cut, organized labor can be routed, and all the horrors of the old contract and sweating system can be revived in their worst forms. The last two years have been years of peace, fair wages, decent conditions, better-made clothing, and cheaper prices of clothing for the people. Now, to satisfy the greed of a few, the open shops, which will destroy all that has been accomplished, are to be introduced. It is a calamity that should be averted at all hazards.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN, B. D. Chairman Sweatshop Committee of C. A. I. L.

New York, April 27, 1904.

Self-Disfranchised Southern Whites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Wilmington (N. C.) Star says that 420 citizens of Wake County have failed to pay their poll tax to date and have thus been disfranchised, or will be, if they do not pay by Saturday of this week. In Guilford County there were 1,000, in Forsyth 1,300, and out of a voting population of 5,500 in Mecklenburg 2,000 have neglected to pay. The Progressive Farmer of Raleigh says "it is very clear that we are to have many thousand self-disfranchised white men this year. And this is not an unusual result of our Southern suffrage-restriction laws. In Alabama 47,000 whites lost their votes last year, and the number will reach 60,000 this year. And from Texas comes the surprising news that a larger proportion of negroes than of whites have complied with the legal requirement for the payment of taxes."

There is a lot of food for thought in the above statements. If this thing keeps on for a few years, the voting population of Alabama will be hardly a corporal's guard, and if more negroes than whites continue to pay the taxes a most interesting situation will develop within a generation. What are you going to do about it?

New York, April 27, 1904. R. A. D.

War or Wholesale Murder?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your valuable paper of to-day appears the following: "From a sure source I learn that the Vladivostok squadron yesterday sank four Japanese transports which were conveying 4,000 men." Sir, permit me to ask is this war? If it is not war, is it not rather wholesale murder, murders committed by brutish and savage cowards at bay; in wanton, cruel revenge? To sink four heavily laden transports conveying soldiers, which ships of war might have readily taken, the transports as prizes and the men prisoners of war, casts and is a reflection upon any nation. WALTER MUNFORD.

Jersey City, April 27, 1904.

It All Depends on the Typewriter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date is an account of a certain Englishman being obliged to pay fare for "his typewriter," though occupying no extra seat. What kind of typewriter was it? Yours in uncertainty, CURIOSITY.

Millburn, N. J., April 27, 1904.

An Object Lesson for the Japs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the report that 7,000 of their army were slain while attempting to cross the river, it is said that the Japs have begun to realize the extent of the Yalu peril. O. K.

Brooklyn, April 27, 1904.

Winning Presidential Ticket.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

If the Democrats will only nominate Messrs. Safe and Sane all will be well.

HAPPY DAYS.

O, the hours of wild elation that have come upon the Nation
Since the good old baseball season blossomed out in glad array;
How we've reveled in cessation of each duty and vocation,
Giving every threadbare reason from our tasks to get away.

In our wild intoxication we have sacrificed relation—
Sisters, cousins, and grandmothers, most too numerous to state,
And each trifling obligation that exists in every station
We have passed along to others while we watch the Giants' fate.

How our pulses bound and tingle as with thousands we commingle
On the stand—if we have money—or among the "bleacherites,"
How we go in droves or single where the soda glasses jingle
And perch on the benches, sunny, where we best can see the sights.

How we foster laryngitis and acquire endocarditis
Through our long continued bellows and that rapture none can check,
While the peanuta bring gastritis and, of course, appendicitis,
As we watch the other fellows get it swiftly in the neck.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

KISSED TOGO'S PICTURE OFF THE JAPANESE UXTRA

Red-Headed Tidings of Joy Transferred to the Face of Mobdodi.

HAD HEARD TOKIO HAD FALLEN

So When the Kobe What's-its-Name Came Along with the Truth the MacDuff's Carpenter Was Overjoyed.

Kissing a rude picture of Admiral Togo until he had worn the ink off the paper and transferred to his bronzed features the red headlines of the Kobe newspaper which contained the outline of the war hero's features, Mobdodi, the Japanese carpenter of the British steamship MacDuff, yesterday gave vent all at once to an amount of enthusiasm that should have been distributed over the whole course of the present war.

When that had been accomplished "Chips," as they call him, started on a still hunt for means of revenge on his treacherous Chinese shipmates, who during a large part of the voyage from the Far East had played a continuous practical joke on their fellow-Oriental. When at Aden they had received English newspapers giving an account of the Japanese victims, they formed a conspiracy of distortion, and for "Japan" substituted "Russia" in telling the story to Mobdodi. Whereat his grief was great, for he could not read English, though he speaks it as well as the men who fooled him.

When the MacDuff started on her voyage from the East war between Russia and Japan was regarded as inevitable. Mobdodi was an aggressive patriot, and on the long voyage across the Indian Ocean cultivated a new besetting sin—that of boasting of his countrymen's prowess. Speaking in the limited English in which he and his Chinese shipmates communicated, he delivered himself in this wise:

"Russia like China—Japan eat 'em up both."

At this unpleasent reference to the war of a few years ago the stolid Chinamen thought much but said little. They were willing to bide their time. Mobdodi even took his prophecies of Japanese prowess to the officers, and, in truth, began to weary them with his notions of how the war would be conducted.

When Aden was reached and several newspapers were taken aboard, "Chips" was all impatience to hear of the progress of events. The chief engineer walked aft carrying a copy of an English publication and then began a course of heart-rending deception, inspired by those cunning inventors of strange tortures—the Chinamen.

"Well, they had a fight at Port Arthur," began the Chief Engineer.

"Yep, yep," said Mobdodi, dancing with excitement.

"And the Russian fleet blew up two of the Japanese battleships, four cruisers, and captured the torpedo flotilla."

At this Mobdodi shrieked aloud in his grief. The Chinamen smiled scornfully. Truly it was distressing news.

"Alle Japs lun away, so?" inquired a big fireman with a long queue, but the chief engineer shook his head. That was enough for one session.

"Wait until we get to Gibraltar," he declared, for he was a man not without compassion.

When the Pillars of Hercules came in sight, Mobdodi's spirits began to rise—not much, but enough to permit of his remarking:

"Navy get sunk; army lick everything."

That settled his prospects of relief. The chief engineer, taking later papers, began a fairy story that sent Mobdodi's soul into an eclipse. Transports had been sunk, and the Russian Army had crossed to the island empire.

Tokio had been taken; the Mikado had fled; the Heir Apparent had renounced his right to the throne, and was selling newspapers in Yokahama. Nothing was too bad to administer to poor "Chips." And through it all the Chinese plotters smiled.

A few days ago the MacDuff reached this port. Yesterday a TIMES reporter went aboard her at her pier at Fulton Ferry slip, Brooklyn, with a copy of a Kobe newspaper. He saw "Chips" leaning disconsolately against the rail, and inquired:

"Want to read the war news?"

The look that the unhappy "Chips" gave him was a sufficient answer. All he wanted, it was plain, was to die.

"But Japan keeps on getting more victories," persisted the reporter.

In an instant Mobdodi had clutched the paper, gave a sweeping glance along the red headline, and then fell to kissing the picture of Togo. It embellished a graphic account of the first Japanese dash into the Russian base. The color came off in streaks, illuminating "Chips's" countenance.

Through the red his face beamed like the setting sun, and, turning to the reporter, he shouted: "You welcome, you welcome!" Then he said something which must have been flattering, but which the reporter, not being a Japanese scholar, did not understand.

"Chips" was then asked what the headline was. In answer he replied, "Togo ships Russian, sink all same. Much good Togo." Then he fell to kissing the picture, and when he had finished the Admiral could hardly be recognized. Most of him had been transferred to the carpenter's face.

"Chips" then rushed to the forecastle where the Chinese in the crew were at dinner, and the last seen of him he was surrounded by a crowd of open-mouthed, wondering Celestials, who, seeing their joke was played out, hung on every word of the story of the battle and cheered so loudly at times that some of the officers came running forward, thinking that the crew had mutinied.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

White—Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 28.—Miss Elizabeth Calvert Grant, niece of Miss Antonia Marin of this city, was married at noon today in Trinity Church to Stewart Edward White, the author. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Francis Belknap, of Flushing, L. I. Miss Anna Dunn of this city was maid of honor. Gilbert White, the portrait painter, who is the bridegroom's brother, attended him as best man. The ushers were Horace Canfield of Chicago and Albert A. Boyden, Thomas J. Fogarty, and Samuel Hopkins Adams of New York City. A wedding reception was held at the home of Miss Marin, 32 Kay Street. Mr. and Mrs. White went directly to Mr. White's place at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Hahlo—Stern.

The marriage of Arthur H. Hahlo and Miss May Valentina Stern, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, 568 Fifth Avenue. The bride, who wore a white frock trimmed with point lace and a lace and tulle veil, had no bridesmaids. A reception followed at Delmonico's, and was attended by about 200 guests.

Loomis—Gunning.

Archie Harwood Loomis, son of Archibald G. Loomis, and Miss Grace Maude Gunning, daughter of Josiah Henry Gunning, all of this city, were married Wednesday in St. Chrysostom's Church. The Rev. Dr. Sills officiated. Admission was by card and the attendance was limited to the relatives and close friends of the families.

TOUGH, BUT JAKEY DID IT.

Gave Up $23 Treasure Trove, Though Mother Needed It for Rent.

The Tenderloin police station was all agog last night over the case of "Jakey" Weisman, the newsboy. Policeman Hefferman was on post at Fourteenth Street when he noticed a ragged boy sitting on a bench in Union Square, apparently lost in thought. Every now and then the boy looked at something he held in his hand, then got up and started to walk away, only to return to his "brown study" on the bench in the rain.

Hefferman soon forgot about the newsboy, but presently he was reminded when some one tapped him on the arm.

"Here, Mister Cop," said a husky voice, "this thing don't belong to me."

Hefferman recognized the speaker as the newsboy on the bench. The boy gave the policeman a chatelaine bag containing a number of greenbacks and trudged up Broadway with the big policeman in silence. The little fellow's hands were stuck in his pockets and he made only one remark on the way to the station house.

"Wish I hadn't found dat money," he said in a doubtful tone.

He repeated the remark at the police station when Sergt. Boettler asked him where he found the bag, and he burst out crying.

"What's the matter?" asked the Sergeant, kindly.

"Wish I hadn't ever seen dat green stuff," sobbed the boy. "I lives wid me mudder down on de east side, an' we'se poor an' can't pay de rent an' dey're goin' ter trun mudder out."

The Sergeant scretched his heed with his pen and said thoughtfully:

"I shouldn't like to think what I'd have done if I'd been in this kid's shoes."

They finally got it out of Jakey that he lived at 193 Stanton Street with his mother, of whom he was the sole support. The chatelaine bag he found in the Park, he said, and was delighted, for $23 was enough to help his mother out of her difficulties. But he realized afterward that the money was not his, and that, as he said, "wus luck would come to me mudder if I kep' it."

"Say, kid," said the Sergeant, "you go home and tell your mother what you found and what you did with it, and why you did it. She'll be a great deal prouder of that than of $23."

The bag was claimed leter in the evening by a well-dressed women, who gave her name as Maria de Hanten, living at the Westminster Hotel, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place. She took the name and address of Weisman, and said she would see that the boy was rewarded.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-dey, as is usual on Fridays, there will be little doing socially, but to-morrow will more than make up for it by its several important weddings, which are mentioned below. Yesterday there was the reception given by Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch and the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club in the evening, a few bridge parties, and several small dinners.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Alice C. Adenaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius K. Adenaw, (Miss Louise C. Arthur,) and M. Phillips Parks, a son of the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church. Mr. Parks is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of '98. He is a nephew of the Rev. Leighton Parks of St. Bartholomew's, and his mother was Miss Julia B. Waring. No date has been set for the wedding.

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Another engagement is announced of Miss Clara Armstrong, daughter of Mrs. William G. Collins of West Eighty-fifth Street, and Albert Buck Dissel. Mr. Dissel is a son of Charles Dissel of Philadelphia and a member of the University and Merion Cricket Clubs. Miss Armstrong lived in Philadelphia until about two years ago.

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Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Louise Wilson, daughter of the late Augustus H. Wilson of Frederick, Md., and Philip Francis Lee, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Lee of Melvale, Md. Mr. Lee is a first cousin of Joseph Jenkins Lee and of Mrs. William Merwin Randol of this city.

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The Prince and Princess Ludivoco Rospigliosi, who arrived in this country on Wednesday, were married in Rome on April 14. The Princess is a daughter of the late William Stanley Haseltine, who lived for many years in Rome. Mrs. Haseltine came over with the bride and bridegroom. A brother of the Prince married Mrs. Marie Parkhurst.

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The Thursday Evening Club had its last meeting for the season last night at the residence of Dr. Francis P. Kinnicut and Mrs. Kinnicut. The entertainment took the form of a costume musicale.

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Miss Amy Baker will give a recital this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at Sherry's. She will be assisted by Henry T. Burleigh. These recitals, which Miss Baker gives every year, are always largely attended.

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The automobile parade, while hardly a social event, is still one in which society is greatly interested. The Automobile Club taking part in the parade has among its members many of the wealthy young men in town. The club windows will be crowded to see the procession go by.

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Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee will give a dance at the Metropolitan Club Annex for the younger set to-morrow evening. Mrs. Witherbee is a sister of Lispenard and W. O. Rhinelander Stewart.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath gave a small dinner for ten yesterday at their residence, Thirty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter have closed their cottage at Aiken and are to pass the Spring at their place near Philadelphia before going to Newport for the Summer.

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The last of the April weddings will take place to-morrow. At Grace Church in the afternoon Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, will be married to Lycurgus Winchester of Baltimore. Miss Esther P. Hoppin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin, and Eugene H. Pool are to be married at the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The wedding of Miss Edith Hoyt Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Smith, and Eugene McK. Froment, will take place at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and that of Miss Ethel C. Tracy to Hugo Francis Jaeckel, Jr., at All Angels' Church.

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The annual reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art will take place on Monday from 2 to 6 o'clock. The press view is to-morrow from 10 o'clock to 4. These receptions call forth a large attendance of representative New Yorkers.

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The Prince zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst, his sister, the Princess zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst; the Prince von Ratibor and Corvey, his sister, the Princess von Ratibor, and their nephew, Prince von Ratibor, and Count Rumerskirch were entertained at dinner Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas at their home, 128 West Seventy-fourth Street. Covers were laid for eighteen. During dinner a troupe of colored singers performed, and the dinner was followed by a musicale arranged by Henry K. Hadley.

GRAND OPERA RECEIPTS FOR SEASON, $1,500,000

Of That, Conried's Leading Singers Take Away $600,000.

TO SEEK DE RESZKE AGAIN

Manager Talks of Future Plans—Will Have Another Set of Workmen Next Season.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company yesterday Heinrich Conried reported that the total receipts for the entire grand opera season, including the tour, amounted to $1,500,000. In addition to the regular dividend of 6 per cent. an extra dividend was declared on the capital stock of the corporation. After the meeting Mr. Conried refused to state the exact profits, but that they were large was indicated by the action of the Board of Directors in passing a special resolution of thanks to Mr. Conried for his successful directorship throughout the season.

The membership of the board remains the same for the next year, except that James Speyer replaces Roger Winthrop, retired. The other re-elected members are Bainbridge Colby, Heinrich Conried, Robert Goelet, George J. Gould, Eliot Gregory, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahm, Clarence H. Mackay, Robert H. McCurdy, W. H. McIntyre, Henry Morgenthau, J. Henry Smith, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, and Harry Payne Whitney.

"I can't make known the profits of the season," said Mr. Conried, "for it is a matter which doesn't concern the public. But some of the items of expense may be of interest. For instance, I paid out to the leading singers—those who are paid by the performance—$600,000. This does not include those who were on weekly salary. The stags alterations, scenery, and costumes last Fall and Winter cost a quarter of a million dollars. Only one-fifth of this was put down to this season's expenses, though, for the benefits of the expenditure of this sum will last for several years.

"The stage carpenters alone got $42,600 between the opening and the end of the season. The total expenses of the orchestra amounted to $98,980. Of the $250,000 expended on stage alterations, building, scenery, and costumes, $133,000 went to the stage alone."

"What about your plans for next Fall?" Mr. Conried was asked.

"One thing I am certain of," the Director replied, "and that is the entire technical staff will be different from what it was this year. I don't refer to the heads of departments, but to the workmen themselves. The condition this season was positively exasperating. I won't be tyrannized over in such a way again. I couldn't help it this year, because I was in the midst of the trouble before I knew it, and after the season once began I was bound hand and foot.

"Why, in the last act of 'Walkure' I had sixty-four stage hands standing about waiting to move the scenery when the opera was over. With all those men there I had to send out and employ eight engineers just to turn keys on the steam pipes. None of the sixty-four men would lift a hand to it, though they were all idle at the time. As for Mr. Lautenschlager, who was in complete charge of the mechanical side of the stage management, I want to say that he is undoubtedly the best man alive for the place. But he was powerless against the men."

"Do you think the men's affiliation with a union had anything to do with their conduct?" Mr. Conried was asked.

"I won't say that was the cause of the trouble," he answered, "but, union or no union, I'm determined not to put up with it next year. I am going to employ the men who will do what I want them to do, and nobody else.

"As to the new singers I will bring over next Fall, I am not prepared to name any of them. I have negotiated with four or five great artists, who have never been here, and all but the signing of the contracts is complete. I have learned enough not to say I have engaged anybody until it is all down in black and white."

"Will you try to get Jean de Reszke?"

"I will be very much pleased if I can get him. I intend to make him an offer. I will engage him if he doesn't ask for all the receipts and my evening suit to boot. The people want him. I don't blame them; he's the best German tenor living. But I can't pay everything for even Jean de Reszke.

"I have great hopes that Felix Motti will return. He assured me that he would return if possible. You know, he can't come unless he gets a leave of absence from Munich, where he is already under contract. Alfred Hertz and Arturo Vigna, the other two conductors, are already engaged to return.

"The singers I had this season who will not come back to sing in the Metropolitan are Ernst Kraus, Mme. Gadski, Frau Naval, Mme. Ackte, and perhaps Mme. Temina. Mme. Ternina says she will come back if her health permits it. I did not renew Mme. Gadski's contract. Mr. Kraus is under contract in Berlin and cannot leave the country without the Emperor's permission. Mme. Ackte is also engaged for next Winter's season in Paris. New York will hear again Sembrich, Caruso, Scotti, Muehlmann, Blass, Goritz, Burgstaller, Plancon, Homer, and all the others."

"Another thing I want to say is that I had absolutely no trouble with the singers, either male or female. I had heard lots about the whims and foibles of prima donnas and favorite tenors when I assumed the directorship of the company, and I expected to be always in hot water. I was never more astonished in my life than when I found out that I was not having any at all. I have never had any unpleasant words with any of them—not even with Mme. Calve, as reported. When I told Mme. Calve I would have to cut seven of her performances out of the schedule she made not the slightest objection, and I didn't know there was any dissatisfaction until I read it in the newspapers."

As if to heap coals of fire on Mme. Calve's head, Mr. Conried sent a note to her just before she sailed yesterday, offering the use of the Metropolitan Opera House if she ever came to New York "with her own company." No answer has been received as yet.

THE OLIVE MEAD QUARTET.

A New Organization of String Players Makes a Good Impression.

A new recruit to the local organizations of chamber music players, the Olive Mead Quartet, appeared last evening at Mendelssohn Hall, and made a strong appeal to the lovers of string quartet playing by the excellence of its performance. It was not the first appearance of the quartet before the New York public, for it played at one of the popular concerts in Cooper Union last Winter, and deserved praise then. It is composed of four young women, the Misses Olive Mead, Elizabeth Houghton, Gladys North, and Lillian Littlehales, of whom the first has made a good repute in occasional appearances in previous years as a solo violinist. They are all admirable and well schooled players, and they are very much in earnest; and it seems likely that they will stir up some of their colleagues in this field to a higher standard of performance. For there was much in their playing last evening that might well be emulated by older organizations of much more experience. They play in tune, to begin with, and with a fine quality of tone that results from an admirable blending of the four instruments. The first violin is particularly good in quality and in power; the 'cello might be to advantage of more fullness and body. Furthermore, they play with spirit and a certain buoyancy, and with a finish and mutual understanding that speaks of long and careful rehearsal together. Miss Mead has the authority and intelligence and ripe musical feeling that are needed for the leader of a string quartet.

Haydn's quartet in D, Op. 76, No. 5, and Beetboven's in A, Op. 18, No. 5, were the ensemble pieces of the programme—not a too ambitious undertaking, but one that demands the sound and substantial qualifications that the four young women showed themselves to possess. Miss Mead played Bach's Chaconne with breadth and dignity and rarely falling technical certainty, and Miss Susan Metcalfe, Schubert's "Der Neugierige" and "Ungeduld," and Schumann's "Ihre Stimme" and "Auftrage," to which she added the "Standchen" from Brahms's Op. 106. There was not quite the usual freshness in her voice, but the songs were well sung, and the spirit of "Der Neugierige," "Auftrage," and the arch serenade of Brahms was delightfully reproduced.

LION TAMER DROPPED BRICKS.

Clad in Circus Costume, He Ran Over Roofs, Alarming Neighbors.

Alfred John Lincoln Perrin, a lion tamer, who lives in the house of Mrs. Emma Smith at 118 Lynch Street, Williamsburg, had his neighbors in Lynch Street, between Lee and Marcy Avenues, in a state of great excitement early yesterday morning by his strange actions on the roof of many dwellings.

Perrin and his wife were known as "The Perrinos," lion tamers, and traveled together for years with Sparks's Circus in the South. The couple separated after a quarrel, and Perrin came North, while his wife remained with the circus. Lately Perrin had been acting queerly. He put on his old circus costume, including tights, early yesterday morning and proceeded to the roof. He ran from one house to another, dropping bricks down chimneys.

His last exploit was on the roof of August Bechlott's house, at 98 Lynch Street. Bechlott was awakened by a clatter on his roof, and while he was listening a dozen bricks were dropped down to a fireplace in his room. Bechlott went up to the roof to investigate and he found Perrin in his circus outfit. The lion tamer frightened Bechlott, and he summoned Policeman Schneider of the Clymer Street Station, who, hastening to the roof, arrested the lion tamer after a chase.

Later Perrin was taken to the Lee Avenue Court in his circus costume, and Magistrate Tighe remanded him to have his sanity inquired into.

SURPRISED T. D. ROBINSON.

His Fiancee and Young Friends Gave an Unexpected Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson gave a large dinner last evening at their Madison Avenue residence for their elder son, Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of the President, who attained his majority yesterday. The guests were young people and included Mr. Robinson's fiancée and cousin, Miss Helen R. Roosevelt, daughter of J. Roosevelt Roosevelt. The dinner was followed by music and dancing.

The affair was a surprise party for the young man, but his parents had been let into the secret, and hence the dinner and music were ready when the guests, who were dressed as young children, arrived.

"CAMILLE" IN HARLEM.

Miss Jessie Bonstelle Plays the Role with Proctor Stock Company.

With "Camille" on view in the more pretentious playhouses, it was obviously only a matter of time until the old play would be revived for the benefit of those playgoers who draw their inspiration from the popular stock companies of the city. At Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house performance of the Dumas classic is this week's bill.

The frail Lady of the Camellias in this revival is a Miss Jessie Bonstelle, who succeeds quite effectually in arousing the sympathies of her audiences. Any one who doubts Miss Bonstelle's capacity for the effort need only look in at the theatre. Curtain calls are so numerous and this applause so generous that even the most exacting star would be satisfied.

One may not reasonably ask too much from an actress who assumes such a part on the short notice necessary in these stock companies, for the weekly changes of bill certainly leave little opportunity for nice discriminations in study. But Miss Bonstelle's effort certainly seems to have won the favor of Harlem.

ARTHUR-BELASCO INDIAN PLAY.

Manager Will Produce "Seirine" or "Cross and Crescent" Next Year.

David Belasco has announced his production for next season. It is Joseph Arthur's Oriental drama, entitled either "Seirine" or "Cross and Crescent." The play has a strong religious element and is based historically on the life and career of a certain powerful Prince of India. The scenes are all laid in India around the ancient capital of Agra. The time is 1606 A. D.

In one of the acts there is a scene which Mr. Belasco considers remarkable. For audacity, ferocity, and magnificence he says it is unequaled. "Mr. Arthur has gone up the ladder of drama many rungs," said Mr. Belasco yesterday. "I accepted his play without the least hesitation, and am confident of its success. I intend to give it a production heavier and more elaborate than any play I have hitherto handled, including 'The Darling of the Gods.'"

The author is going to Europe in June, and thence to India to secure historic trappings and native types and costumes. Mr. Arthur spent three years in India writing the play.

Mr. Belasco said last night that he has had ambitions for a long time to produce a drama whose scene was laid in India. The land seems to him to offer many elements of romance and tragedy. Indeed, the manager-playwright had intended to write such a drama himself, but while he was pondering it Mr. Arthur submitted his, with the result that Belasco was much impressed and almost immediately acccpted it.

The two best-known plays that Mr. Arthur has written before are "Blue Jeans" and "Lost River."

"PRINCE OF PILSEN'S" GOOD-BYE.

Somewhat Informal Proceedings at Daly's Theatre Last Evening.

There was much jollification on the stage of Daly's Theatre last night. It was the last night of "The Prince of Pilsen" before that musical comedy takes its departure for England, and many of Mr. Savage's stars, besides those in the play itself, took part.

About 10 o'clock the large farewell audience was surprised to see amble out into the glare of the footlights the original "County Chairman," Maclyn Arbuckle. The applause was loud and long. The Chairman got off one of his most popular witticisms and ambled off.

A little later, when Ransone was paddling in the fountain, the "nigger" of "The County Chairman" walked rhumatically in. By this time the house was in an uproar. Hardly had he left when Raymond Hitchcock, "the Yankee Conaul," made his appearance. He remarked something about the trip to London, and leaned down to turn up his trousers, thereby creating much amusement.

After the performance last night there was a supper served on the stage. All three of the Savage companies now in New York attended. "The Prince of Pilsen" players expect to achieve a triumph in the English capital.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Grace George was back in the cast of "Pretty Peggy" last night. Her condition is much improved.

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The annual benefit for the Actors' Home will take place at the Broadway Theatre Sunday night, May 8. Among those who will contribute their services are Marie Dressler, Elizabeth Murray, Effie Fay, Jennie Yeamans, Pauline Hall, Mabel McKinley, Emma Carus, Louise Gunning, Rose Beaumont, and Ethel Levey.

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At the last gambol of the Lambs, Charles Barriscale, aged seven, was made a member of the club. He le now playing in "The Secret of Polichinelle." Young Barriscale has the distinction of being the youngest person ever initiated into the Lambs.

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Miss Elizabeth Tyree entertained about thirty of her personal friends on the stage of the Savoy Theatre last night after the performance of "Tit for Tat."

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Virginia Harned will begin a limited engagement in "Camille" at the Garrick, Monday, May 9.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE CLOSES

Robert C. Ogden Re-elected President for Fifth Term.

VIEWS OF NORTHERN BISHOPS

Dr. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond Appeals to Southerners to Repudiate Policy of Gov. Vardaman.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—The Conference for Southern Education, held in this city, ended its sessions this evening after two meetings held in the Jefferson Theatre, one in the morning and the other in the evening.

At the opening of the morning session it was announced that Robert C. Ogden had been elected for the fifth time President of the Conference. The announcement was received with applause. Edward Gordon Murphy of Alabama was elected Vice President, and H. J. Baldwin of Alabama and William A. Blair of North Carolina, Secretaries. The following members of the Executive Committee were also chosen: B. B. Valentine, Virginia; Robert B. Fulton, Mississippi; B. C. Caldwell, Louisiana; John B. Knox, Alabama; C. B. Gibson, Georgia; D. F. Houston, Texas; R. H. Jesse, Missouri; G. P. Glenn, Florida; S. A. Mynders, Tennessee; Dr. D. B. Johnson, South Carolina, and C. H. Poe, North Carolina.

The chief addresses of the morning were those of Bishop McVicar of Rhode Island and Bishop Lawrence of Mnssachusetts. Both speakers were again and again interrupted by cries of "Good, that's true," and something that sounded very much like the old Confederate battle cry, followed by cheers for the Northerners.

"You of the South and we of the North," said Bishop McVickar, "should come together in all frankness as never before. We should not be afraid of each other, and should look with sympathetic eyes at each other, for there is nothing like seeing that we may understand. I have great admiration for the Southland. I like the name of the Confederate, for it typifies honor, bravery, and valor. The Southern heroes are our heroes. The graves of Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee, of Gen. Grant and Stonewall Jackson, command our equal reverence."

Bishop Lawrence's remarks were received equally well. He said, in part:

"I find that there is a strong and growing sentiment of nationality in the South. My impression is that the people of the South are as one with the people of the North in upbuilding the Republic. We read in the headlines of the papers what would seem to indicate that the people of the South favor lynching and are not disposed to give the black man justice. We have discovered, on the contrary, that you are just as much in earnest in the enforcement of the law as the people of the North."

At the evening session John Graham Brooks of Cambridge said that an honest attempt to really understand one another was being made between the North and South. As the Nation grew more compact its problems must be solved in common. The North needed educational and industrial schools like Hampton and Tuskegee just as much as the South.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond made an eloquent plea for National aid for the education of the negro in the South, saying in part:

"We are at the forks of the road. Which will you have, evolution or revolution? Vardamanism is a new word for an old distrese. It is likely that it will appear in each Southern State, as it has shown itself under the leadership of Gorman, Tillman, and Tempie. Some titanic man will appear to unite these forces for the road to revolution. The believere in the idea that the negro should not be educated are as patriotic as we are, but I believe that the Southern people will revolt against them and their policy of repression.

"The plain path of duty is the road of evolution at the forks we have reached, and this conception is represented by this gathering to-night. We have as our champions men like the Governors of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and other Southern States. We must appeal to the better judgment of our people, backed by the churches, the press, and the common schools.

This National arm that struck so hard for freedom should support the free. The North and the South are comparing notes, and we must have National aid for the South. It would be auspicious to the Nation if the aid should come early. We believe in the gentleness of greatness which the Southern people have shown in the forty years of their sorrow."

Bishop Sessums of Louisiana also spoke.

IN THE SHOPS.

Something that people have been seeking for a long time, and which can be found now, is a cabaret. This probably is called after the old name for a tavern, as there is nothing that cannot be found in it. The cabaret is a series of six or eight dishes on a wooden revolving tray with a etandard. It is for the quick service of an informal luncheon, or may be used for veranda teas. In fact, it is used for a dozen or more different purposes.

The wooden tray is round in shape, and the dishes fit it. There is one dish in the centre, octagon-shaped or round. Whichever shape it is, the six or seven dishes surrounding it are made with hollowed or straight sides to fit it. The dishes round out on the outer edge to fit the tray, and are shaped at the sides to fit close to each other. The cabarets coms in different sizes, and in different styles of china. One of the handsomest and largest is in royal Dreeden, with a rose design, a single blossom showing in the centre of each dish. The central disb is round, and in this size and china the cabaret costs $18. When it is in the same china and a pattern in blue the price is $15.

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One very pretty and odd set of cabaret dishes represents a sunflower. The round centre dish depicts, with not too great accuracy, the centre of the flower, and the other dishes, forming the petals, shade from pale yellow to pink. This costs $7.50.

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There is one in the Dresden onion design at $6.50, and the old Dutch poppy design is another which is among the less expensive. Cabarete are used sometimes for individual service dishes, with the centre for dressing; for different kinds of hore d'ouvres—olives, radishes, and the like.

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For the woman who likes her creamer covered, there is an English cover, a delightful Minton affair. It can be adjusted to any creamer. The collar slips inside the neck of the pitcher, and the cover is held firmly in place. The front half of it may be raised, and is adjusted with a ball of metal on the under side. This falls forward when the pitcher is in position for pouring, and opens the lid; then falls back and closes it when the creamer is placed on the table again. The collar is sprung into place, and there is no danger of its falling out. The cover is made of a white metal, easy to keep clean, and polish. Covers come in different sizes, and vary from 65 cents to $1.50 in price.

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There are pretty little dishes for the service of bonbons and salted almonds. They are made of pretty iridiscent glass, which is known as English crystal. This comes in attractive shapes, and has charming opalescent tones. Small compotieres have green glass standards of a pale shade, and others are wholly of the iridescent glass. These small pieces cost from $1.50 to $1.75.

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An odd little wall pocket is in the form of an orange, with the green leaves and blossoms as well as the fruit. The orange is natural size, and the pocket may be used as a receptacle for burned matches.

JAPAN'S ART REVIVALISTS.

Paintings on Silk from the Hall of Fine Arts, Tokio.

Until Sunday inclusive a very fetching little exhibition of paintings by two Japanese artists will be visible in the gallery of the Century Club, West Forty-third Street. The artists are Messrs. Taikan Yokoyama and Shiunzo Hishida, members of an art movement in Japan led by Mr. Kakuzo Okakura, who belong to an art league called the Bijitsuin, or Hall of Fine Arts.

It may be remembered that Mr. Okakura formed one of the art commission sent out by Japan to examine the state of art in America and Europe, and the verdict rendered by that commission will not be forgot—that Japan should not turn to Western examples, but pursue the lines laid down by the old Chinese and Japanese masters. Since then Mr. Okakura has been Director of Fine Arts at Tokio, but in the establishment of the Hall of Fine Arts on independent lines he first began to realize his ideals as they are set forth in his recent book, "Idsals of the East." A parallel to this venture toward the re-establishment of the old art of Nippon might be found in the workshops established by William Morris and the artists he brought about him.

The two Japanese artists he has introduced in proof of the soundness of his reasoning have caught the spirit of the old masters. They paint on silk, but these pictures are not arranged in the Kakemono way; they are stretched on square wooden stretchers and surrounded by white wood frames edged with gilt paper, a method that is fer from giving the best results. Not that the rudeness of these frames is objectionable, but that they are inharmonious as to tones with the delicate work on the fine-meshed silk. One feels that ivory, or ebony, gold, or silver, would suit the beauty of the drawing, the fragile preciousness of the colors, the poetry of many of these transcripts from nature.

From the four or five dozen pieces it is hard to select the best.

Perhaps the rushing river and the pine trees sheping themseives faintly through the mist in "The Cuckoo" represent as fine a touch as any. The bird is high up in midair shooting, from its coverts in one tree to another, exactly as it does in life. "Spring Showers," with three white bitterns standing each on one leg in the rice field; "The East Wind," soft, thick weather at sea obliterating the horizon and three square sails of junks against a faintly pink sky; "Evening Bells," the top of a pagoda emerging from treetops, their inky silhouettes against a soft sky; "The Silence of the Night," smoky tree forms below and white blurs above for stars; "After the Rain," with wet water-color clouds dashed in and a white crane standing at watch on the stern of a deserted boat; "Gusts of Wind on the River," with its bending trees, white foam on the water's edge, flying square-sailed barge—these are lovely bits of painting, in which the taste of the old masters returns and only that is given which is needful to express the sentiment and euggest the scene.

Now and then we have what might be called genre—"Japanese Lady in Tokugawa Costume," "Crossing the Ford on Buffalo Back," "Fulling Cloth, Evening," "Fishing with Cormorants," "Releasing the Crane"; but they have not the charm of the above-mentioned. Looking at these pictures, one sees what Lafcadio Hearn has told in his delightful essays on Japaness landscape and life. No wonder nearly a fifth of them have found buyers already.

The Bijitsuin was founded in 1897, and these two artists are assistant professors of painting. The hall has nearly 100 pupils, whose tuition is free; two annual exhibitions are held in Tokio. While we are flooded with modern Japanese art calculated to please European tastes, this is the first time the work of the revivers of the old classic spirit hae been shown in the West.

DEATH OF NELLIE FARREN.

Famous London Burlesque Actress Was About Sixty Years Old.

LONDON, April 28.—Nellie Farren, the old-time Gaiety Theatre favorite, died this morning from gouty affection of the heart.

Miss Farren was easily the first burlesque favorite of Londoners during the many years she starred at the Gaiety. The sum of £6,000 was raised at a benefit given for her in 1898, when all the leading theatrical personages here gave their services.

For a quarter of a century Nellie Farren was the best-known star in London burlesque, and a production at the old Gaiety in which she did not appear would have seemed almost as impossible as "Hamlet" without the Prince. How affectionately London audiences regarded her was shown six years ago, when it became known that she was in need and her friends gave her a benefit.

On that occasion Drury Lane Theatre held the geatest audience in its history. Every seat was sold weeks ahead, while many prominent Englishmen sent subscriptions. The sum realized kept Miss Farren in comfort during the rest of her life. An annuity was guaranteed by the Rothschilds. Two-thirds of the capital Miss Farren wae allowed to dispose of by testament. One thousand pounds is to be devoted to the establishment of a "Nellie Farren" cot in a children's hospital, and another £1,000 will be equally divided between the two principal British theatrical benevolent funds.

Miss Farren was born in Lancashire about sixty years ago. She first appeared on the London etage in 1864, and soon afterward made a success in burlesqus. She played at the Gaiety Theatre at its opening, under the management of John Hollingshead, in December, 1868, appearing in the piece "On the Cards." Her greatest succese wae perhaps in the burlesqus "Ruy Blas."

It was her inexhaustible vivacity, her espieglerie, which gained her the favor of London audiences, and she and the late Fred Leslie were allowed to have their own way on the stage perhaps to a greater extent than any other players of their time, inventing new "business" and jokes continually.

Nellie Farren and Fred Leslie were members of the first Gaiety company which visited this country. In private life Miss Farren was Mrs. Robert Soutar. She had suffered for years from the disease which caused her death.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM R. HALL, for more than thirty years a Justice of the Peace of Bloomfield, N. J., died at his home, 27 Oakland Avenue, that town, yesterday, aged eighty-three years.

JAMES H. FLANAGAN of Rome, N. Y., member of the Democratic State Committee, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, ex-Division Superintendent of Canals, ex-Treaaurer of Oneida County, many terms Supervisor, and for thirty years prominent in the affairs of Central New York, died yesterday, aged fifty-four years.

The Rev. Father THOMAS C. MCGOLDRICK, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, Dorchester, Mass., died yesterday after a long illness from a complication of diseases. Father McGoldrick was born at St. John, N. B., thirty-nine years ago, and had been a priest fifteen years. He was a brother of Deputy Mayor John McGoldrick of St. John, to which city the body will be taken for burial. Father McGoldrick was the author of several books upon subjects relating to the Roman Catholic faith.

Asks Aid for Deserving Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $00 to send a widow and her three children to her relatives, who will give her a home gladly, but cannot pay carfare. The woman has supported her family for seven years, but has now broken down and can work no more.

The
VILLA CLAUDIA
a new novel, by J. A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd," "The Pines of Lory," etc.
Just out.

DEATH OF JOHN CREECH.

Jersey City Employe Who Was a Boy Soldier in Civil War.

John Creech died at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, yesterdey, after an operation for cancer of the tongue. He was born in Jersey City early in 1845, and, though only a little more than sixteen years old at the beginning of the civil war, volunteered in the Ninth New York, known as Hawkins's Zouaves. He wes wounded several times, and at the battle of Fredericksburg his right leg was shattered. He recovered and rejoined his regiment, but after the war the wound broke out afresh end the foot was amputated. Soon afterward he was appointed a clerk in the City Collector's office in Jersey City, and the fact that he was a disabled veteran enabled him to hold his position through all changes of administration.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 28

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—266—C. E. Wynn-Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. James M. Shoup, United States Marshal, &c.—Submitted with leave to counsel for plaintiff to file reply brief within one week.

51—Jose Antonio Fernandez y Perez, plaintiff in error, vs. Jose Perez y Fernandez.—Passed temporarily.

151—Rihas y Hijo, appellant, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

258—Charles B. Kimball et al., appellants, vs. the Chicago Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company et al.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

261—Merritt Chandler, appellant, vs. Roscoe D. Dix, Auditor General, &c., et al.—Argument for the appellees continued and argument concluded for the appellant.

262—State of Ohio on the relation of John Lloyd, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph B. Dollison, Sheriff, &c.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Day call for Friday: 262, 51, 264, 265, 267, 269, 272, 274, 275, and 279.

Calendars for Friday, April 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

175—Weston Elect Inst Co vs Stevens
190—E Bliss Co vs Buffalo Tin Can Co
202—In re Gilman
184—Brunswick-Balke Co vs Klumpp
213—In re Sully

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

2—Am Elec Nav & Mfg Co vs Howard Elec Novelty Co
3—Same vs Stein & Langlos Elec Nov Co
6—Breitenbach Co vs Spangenberg
14—Motley Co vs Detroit Lamp & Spring Co
15—Same vs same
27—U S Fastener Co vs C E Conover Co
28—Weston Elec Instrument Co vs Empire Elec Instrument Co
37—Weston El Instrument Co vs Empire Elec Inst Co
50—Tilghman vs Eidman
51—Rankin vs Harper
52—Westgh Co vs N Y Air Brake Co
56—Regina Music Box Co vs Newell
58—Am Graphophone Co vs Leeds & Catling Co
4—Thompson-Houston Elec Co vs H W Jones Mfg Co
9—Morrill & Hardware Jobbers Co
30—Kennicott vs Indus Water Co
62—Crossman vs Bidwell

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Farlow vs Griffith
3—Martell vs Linnhaum
4—Burke vs Bishop
5—Leonard vs Simplex Elec, &c, Co
6—Marsh vs Corell
7—Welsbach Light Co vs M Schaf12r Co
8—Same vs same
9—Morehead vs Striker
10—Moussleman vs Hayeck
11—Martin vs New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co
12—Reigenstein vs Koopman
13—Mech Rubber Co vs Earle
14—Same vs Rudd
15—Same vs Earle
16—Norris vs Schwab
17—Weston Elec Inst Co vs Strauss
18—Dalmler Mfg Co vs Wormser
19—Eneye Brit Co vs Trihune Association Noticed cases.
20—Martin vs New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co
21—Same vs same
22—Baker vs Am Stove Co
23—Same, (in re Howland)
24—Same, (in re Sperry)
25—Same, (in re Maxwell)
26—N Y Cab Co vs Fellowes
27—Neumuller vs Holbrook
27½—Same vs same
28—McMann vs Brown
29—Fisher Malting Co vs same
30—Pullen vs Lindley
31—Levin vs McLean
32—Larkin vs Martin
33—Am Mortgage Co vs Friedman
34—In re Rahinowich
35—People, &c, vs Ahearn
36—In re Maher
37—In re People's Co-op B & L Assn
38—Mut Life Ins Co vs Sprague
38½—Same vs same
39—Tauscher vs Graff
40—Ackermann vs Kennedy
41—Brill vs Rose
42—Chanler vs Newberger
43—Upham vs Schwarz
44—Cunningham vs Sturtevant
45—Wahrenberger vs Beilinger
46—Van Wyck vs same
47—Am, &c, Union vs same
48—Sullivan vs Burdack
49—Deblangy vs Platt
50—Cummings vs Bennett
51—West vs West
52—Caldwell vs Labaree
53—Ruchwaldy vs City of New York
54—Horowitz vs Sheans
55—Haverly vs Nankeville
56—Abel vs Bischoff
57—Cohnfeld vs Welser
58—Empire City Savings Bank vs Silleck
59—Mintyre vs Nichols
60—Nichols vs McIntyre

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred causes
4962—Janpole vs Edelman
4894—Wachusette Shirt Co vs Wells
3468—City of N Y vs Simpson
4271—Same vs Jacob
4744—Culver vs Calver
4796—Hahn vs Hahn
3546—City of N Y vs Egan
3645—Le Brantz vs Conklin
4694—Appleby vs Wells
General calendar.
4521—Mason vs Mason
4276—Cavanaugh vs Thorn
589—Stursberg vs Ablowich
600—Coog vs same
3390—Ringa vs Vlasto
4641—Voss vs Smith
4427—Hesher vs Abrams
4481—Serritela vs Califano
2451—Snow, Church & Co vs Snow-Church Surety Co
3984—Ackerman vs True
4582—Ayer va Ten Associates
2051—In re Watchmen's Time D Co vs Pettis
3303—Welch vs Hilton
3527—Gluckman vs Strauch
3738—Calhoun vs Brick
4063—Stokes vs Schildneebt
4131—Mayer vs Veist
2774—Conhain vs Conhain
2983—Stegmuller vs Stegmuller
1310—Vollhart vs Searles
3310—Meyer vs Meyer
4440—N Y Inst, &c, vs Wells
3411—Wilson vs Standard Asphalt Co
3306—Huntington vs Title Guar & T Co
2942—Sherman vs Law
1909—Williamson vs Stowell
3751—Roskin vs Radus
3478—Reynolds vs Britton
5057—Maltz vs Price
4383—Mut Gas Light Co vs Wells
4525—Pell vs Westchester Auto Co
2914—Irish Ward Bank vs Zeltner Brew Co
4448—Cornfield vs Tannenbaum
3620—Salat vs Marnco
964—Am Pneumatic Tool Co vs McCoy
3388—Caldwell vs Larahee
4508—Barrance vs Harrance
4495—Beers vs Dorr
4524—Schoenenberger vs Schoenenberger
2440—Arndt vs Roberts
1225—Henckley vs Schwartzschild & S Co
1171—Elder vs Elder
4347—Jarecki vs Rascoval
4531—Harris vs Flynn
4408—Simons vs Stanton
4172—Stevens vs Zobel
4586—Dunican vs Am Ice Co
3408—Donnelly vs Donnelly
4369—Tower Co vs Wells
4514—Sands vs Foster
4132—Stein vs Closs-Longo
2926—Acunto vs Acunto
2970—Jaeger vs Am Underwriter Ag
3611—Freund vs Biel
1563—Belmont Iron Wks vs City of N Y
4382—Altieri va Hensle
4522—McFarran vs City of New York
1481—Hahn vs Hahn
3825—Schlesinger vs Weber
4226—Fischel vs Ackerman
3569—Mackler vs Universal Tobacco Co
4359—Richardson vs Levy
3443—Clements vs Dunn
3496—Angel Con Mining Co vs Hathaway
4089—Ferris vs Trust Co of the Republic
3819—Rosenthal vs Hildenbeck
3376—Martenson vs Livingston

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4409.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14230—Waters vs Spencer
15096—Wittner vs Gen Bldg & Con Co
14286—Uhlfelder vs Palatine Ins Co
15089—Aymar vs Burckett

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII.

Inquest, 5029—Wanamaker vs Fink
4423¾—Callaghan vs Met St Ry
6051—Derby vs Gardner
5923—McLaughlin vs Met St Ry Co
6029—Bloch vs Katz
5051—Smith vs Marsh
3162—Colegrove vs Met St Ry Co
4908—Rothschild vs Rothschild
4990—Rubin vs Dorf
4650—Aspenleiter vs People's Co-op Ice Co
4939—Harger vs C G Conn Co
4711—Callahan vs Harding
5915—Shunway vs Met St Ry
4493—N J Steamboat Co vs Norwich & N Y Trans Co
4300—Livingston vs Met St Ry
4762—Solowl vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6101½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5879—Becker vs Tilley
8389—Laux vs Meister
5408—Goldstein vs Travers
4971½—Conway vs Rausch
5441—Fairbairn vs Erskine vs Union Ry Co
6062—Herring vs Union Ry Co
10259—Cox vs City of N Y
15073—City of New York vs Holmes
3696—Cover vs Wolf
3697—Chapman vs same
3698—Frank vs same
6015—Hulse vs Milliken
15263—Carlile vs Whymper
5232½—Erskine vs Bradley
3889—Meier vs Geo Ringler & Co
5511—Leone vs Winograd
4738—Blackwell vs Shoe Machine Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Greenhaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Motion calendar called, at 10:30 A. M.

1—Samuel S Constable
2—Samuel Williamson
3—Annie E Turley
4—Mary McNulty
5—John D Meyer
6—Sarah Newell
7—Susan Madden
8—Ann M Brooks
9—Louis T Hoyt
10—Harris Ablowich
11—Sigmund Weigner
12—Jacob Cnro
13—Charlotte Miller
14—Frances A Wilson
15—Isabell Besant
16—Susan Boreman
17—Eleanor H Rodewald
18—Morris Salvene
19—Lucinda Dougherty
20—Joseph Blanco
21—Christian Gilmm
22—Francis T Day
23—Anna Peabody
24—Michael Darcy
25—S Kate Hasbrouck
26—Sigmund Weigner
27—Wm L Hamersley
28—Catherine Bertozzi
29—John N Koster
30—Adolf Forker
31—Isabella Anderson
32—James Dobbin
33—Catherine Hess

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstons Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be noted at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2695—Schenck vs Hawes
2700—Levy vs Y M C A
2701—Mordente vs Slattery
1556—Dressner vs Littauer
2822—Stein vs Dovetzky
1805—Stecker vs Ind Order F S J
2717—Munzel vs Sicilian Asphalt Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7475—Carpello vs Brndley
7907—Fishman vs Elliott
7820—Bloomingdale vs Schneider
7781—Grant vs Knickerbocker Jewelry Co
7251—North Am Eng Co vs Galvanotype Eng Co
7726—Suksivice vs Lewenthal

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2706—Munzer vs Int St Ry Co. No day calendar. Highest number reached on regular call, 2808.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for this People.

1—George Levere
2—Ira F Cohen
3—Thomas Barton
4—Monroe Brunskin
5—Herbert Johnson
6—Charles C Johnson
7—Albert Gilson
8—Sebatino Tomaso
9—John Truell
10—Salvatore Marcellino
11—Alma Padro
12—Henry Brown

Pleadings

1—John Cullen
Joseph Kittle
William Bell
Louis Maso
2—Sidney Faulkner
Bernard Thornhill
3—George Wilson
4—William Fitzhugh
5—Hugh Sweeney

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.

1—Joseph B Ides
2—James F Maguire
3—Rudolph A Hofman
4—William A Burt

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—John Flynn
2—Charles Ostrich
Charles Miller
6—John Smith
7—James Murray
Robert Carter
8—Anna Shaw
9—Martin Redmond
10—Alfred Smith
11—David T Rothschild
12—Herman Weltsch
13—Joseph Lemberg
14—Henry Gelis
15—Harrison G Lamson
16—August Peplnquot
17—Teress Frank
18—John W Carter
19—George Thomas
20—Frank Ginsburg
21—Patrick Kelly
22—Michael Schiavone
23—William Fick
24—Edward Moritz
25—Thomas Grny
26—Samuel Kuttner

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—John McGrath
2—Nicholas Rose
3—Blanche Camp
Matthew Leddish
Patrick Daly
4—Morris Kasolsky
5—Frederick Hutter
6—Richard Smith
Samuel Clark
James Finley
Zacharia Rosenberg
Vincent Lane
Charles Fox
7—James Petersen
Joseph Hogan
Charles Schaefer
8—Charles Powers
9—Alfred Potmaud
10—George Dornn
11—Edward Peck
12—William Campbell
13—John Schinzel
John Kenny
14—Frank Sauer
15—George Martin
16—Vincenzo Claps
17—Fred'k E Schaefer

Receivers Appointed—New York?

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Russell Colgate vs Henry Vooree Brandenburg—Bennett E. Siegelstein. Jacob E. Mittnacht, Jr., vs. William F. Lennon et al.—Martin Isenberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Long Pole Lumber Co. vs. Rode—Joseph D. Edelson.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hecht vs. Meehan—Charles E. F. McCann. Jackson vs. O'Rourke—Frederick William Jockel.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Decisions.

ALBANY, April 28.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Kirsop, respondent, vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, respondent, vs. Crouch and another; Warner, respondent, vs. House, impleaded.—Motions to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

In re judicial settlement of accounts of Totten, administrator; Maxwell, respondent, vs. Whitaker, impleaded.—Motions to dismiss appeal denied; $10 costs.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, April 28.—Court of Appeals calendar for April 29: 86, 204, 214, 223.

Calendars for Friday, April 29.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re U S Trust Co
1½—Same vs same
2—In re Thompson
3—Herod vs Pelle
4—Willis vs N Y Times Co
5—People ex rel. Conley vs McClellan
6—McBride vs Phail
7—Blodgett vs Newbegin
8—Same vs Norcross
9—Same vs Baker
10—Ferber vs Newgold
11—Lang vs Brodbeck
12—Mutterer vs Mutterer
13—Wilhelmsdorfer vs Keogh
14—Liebeskind vs Pallas
15—Seligman vs Benjamin
16—In re E 161st St
17—In re Austin
18—Mott vs Barry
19—Pell vs Pell
20—People vs N Y B L B Co, (In re Sharpe)
21—Same, (in re Debevoise Av)
22—Same, (in re Debevoise)
23—Same, (in re Howland)
24—Same, (in re Sperry)
25—Same, (in re Maxwell)
26—N Y Cab Co vs Fellowes
27—Neumuller vs Holbrook
27½—Same vs same
28—McMann vs Brown
29—Fisher Malting Co vs same
30—Pullen vs Lindley
31—Levin vs McLean
32—Larkin vs Martin
33—Am Mortgage Co vs Friedman
34—In re Rahinowich
35—People, &c, vs Ahearn
36—In re Maher
37—In re People's Co-op B & L Assn
38—Mut Life Ins Co vs Sprague
38½—Same vs same
39—Tauscher vs Graff
40—Ackermann vs Kennedy
41—Brill vs Rose
42—Chanler vs Newberger
43—Upham vs Schwarz
44—Cunningham vs Sturtevant
45—Wahrenberger vs Beilinger
46—Van Wyck vs same
47—Am, &c, Union vs same
48—Sullivan vs Burdack
49—Deblangy vs Platt
50—Cummings vs Bennett
51—West vs West
52—Caldwell vs Labaree
53—Ruchwaldy vs City of New York
54—Horowitz vs Sheans
55—Haverly vs Nankeville
56—Abel vs Bischoff
57—Cohnfeld vs Welser
58—Empire City Savings Bank vs Silleck
59—Mintyre vs Nichols
60—Nichols vs McIntyre

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

Preferred causes
4962—Janpole vs Edelman
4894—Wachusette Shirt Co vs Wells
3468—City of N Y vs Simpson
4271—Same vs Jacob
4744—Culver vs Calver
4796—Hahn vs Hahn
3546—City of N Y vs Egan
3645—Le Brantz vs Conklin
4694—Appleby vs Wells
General calendar.
4521—Mason vs Mason
4276—Cavanaugh vs Thorn
589—Stursberg vs Ablowich
600—Coog vs same
3390—Ringa vs Vlasto
4641—Voss vs Smith
4427—Hesher vs Abrams
4481—Serritela vs Califano
2451—Snow, Church & Co vs Snow-Church Surety Co
3984—Ackerman vs True
4582—Ayer va Ten Associates
2051—In re Watchmen's Time D Co vs Pettis
3303—Welch vs Hilton
3527—Gluckman vs Strauch
3738—Calhoun vs Brick
4063—Stokes vs Schildneebt
4131—Mayer vs Veist
2774—Conhain vs Conhain
2983—Stegmuller vs Stegmuller
1310—Vollhart vs Searles
3310—Meyer vs Meyer
4440—N Y Inst, &c, vs Wells
3411—Wilson vs Standard Asphalt Co
3306—Huntington vs Title Guar & T Co
2942—Sherman vs Law
1909—Williamson vs Stowell
3751—Roskin vs Radus
3478—Reynolds vs Britton
5057—Maltz vs Price
4383—Mut Gas Light Co vs Wells
4525—Pell vs Westchester Auto Co
2914—Irish Ward Bank vs Zeltner Brew Co
4448—Cornfield vs Tannenbaum
3620—Salat vs Marnco
964—Am Pneumatic Tool Co vs McCoy
3388—Caldwell vs Larahee
4508—Barrance vs Harrance
4495—Beers vs Dorr
4524—Schoenenberger vs Schoenenberger
2440—Arndt vs Roberts
1225—Henckley vs Schwartzschild & S Co
1171—Elder vs Elder
4347—Jarecki vs Rascoval
4531—Harris vs Flynn
4408—Simons vs Stanton
4172—Stevens vs Zobel
4586—Dunican vs Am Ice Co
3408—Donnelly vs Donnelly
4369—Tower Co vs Wells
4514—Sands vs Foster
4132—Stein vs Closs-Longo
2926—Acunto vs Acunto
2970—Jaeger vs Am Underwriter Ag
3611—Freund vs Biel
1563—Belmont Iron Wks vs City of N Y
4382—Altieri va Hensle
4522—McFarran vs City of New York
1481—Hahn vs Hahn
3825—Schlesinger vs Weber
4226—Fischel vs Ackerman
3569—Mackler vs Universal Tobacco Co
4359—Richardson vs Levy
3443—Clements vs Dunn
3496—Angel Con Mining Co vs Hathaway
4089—Ferris vs Trust Co of the Republic
3819—Rosenthal vs Hildenbeck
3376—Martenson vs Livingston

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4409.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

14230—Waters vs Spencer
15191—Coleman vs Whitworth Book Co
15096—Wittner vs Gen Bldg & Con Co
14818—Merchants' Bk of Bklyn vs Lewie
14286—Uhlfelder vs Palatine Ins Co
15172—Doon vs Castleton Water Supply Co
15089—Aymar vs Burckett

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII.

Inquest, 5029—Wanamaker vs Fink
4423¾—Callaghan vs Met St Ry
6051—Derby vs Gardner
5923—McLaughlin vs Met St Ry Co
6029—Bloch vs Katz
5051—Smith vs Marsh
3162—Colegrove vs Met St Ry Co
4908—Rothschild vs Rothschild
4990—Rubin vs Dorf
4650—Aspenleiter vs People's Co-op Ice Co
4939—Harger vs C G Conn Co
4711—Callahan vs Harding
5915—Shunway vs Met St Ry
4493—N J Steamboat Co vs Norwich & N Y Trans Co
4300—Livingston vs Met St Ry
4762—Solowl vs same
4763—Same vs same
4965—Harris vs Buchanan
5212—Jones vs Jones
3424—Eiseman vs Heine
4642—Rolston vs Van Slyke
5300—Linzmayer vs Schmitt
3479—Engelbert vs Hoffman House
4420—Feln vs Kuppenheimer
5285—Herron vs Met St Ry
5567—Leibel vs same
5780—Jensen vs Mock
3880—Starr vs Met St Ry
5208—Lecomere vs same
4942—Alces vs Kraus
4585—Hopheimer vs Rothschild
14401—Barson vs Mulligan
4483—Campbell vs Met St Ry
5478—Robinson vs same

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6101½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VIII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

5879—Becker vs Tilley
8389—Laux vs Meister
5408—Goldstein vs Travers
4971½—Conway vs Rausch
5441—Fairbairn vs Erskine vs Union Ry Co
6062—Herring vs Union Ry Co
10259—Cox vs City of N Y
15073—City of New York vs Holmes
3696—Cover vs Wolf
3697—Chapman vs same
3698—Frank vs same
6015—Hulse vs Milliken
15263—Carlile vs Whymper
5232½—Erskine vs Bradley
3889—Meier vs Geo Ringler & Co
5511—Leone vs Winograd
4738—Blackwell vs Shoe Machine Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Greenhaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Motion calendar called, at 10:30 A. M.

1—Samuel S Constable
2—Samuel Williamson
3—Annie E Turley
4—Mary McNulty
5—John D Meyer
6—Sarah Newell
7—Susan Madden
8—Ann M Brooks
9—Louis T Hoyt
10—Harris Ablowich
11—Sigmund Weigner
12—Jacob Cnro
13—Charlotte Miller
14—Frances A Wilson
15—Isabell Besant
16—Susan Boreman
17—Eleanor H Rodewald
18—Morris Salvene
19—Lucinda Dougherty
20—Joseph Blanco
21—Christian Gilmm
22—Francis T Day
23—Anna Peabody
24—Michael Darcy
25—S Kate Hasbrouck
26—Sigmund Weigner
27—Wm L Hamersley
28—Catherine Bertozzi
29—John N Koster
30—Adolf Forker
31—Isabella Anderson
32—James Dobbin
33—Catherine Hess

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstons Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be noted at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2695—Schenck vs Hawes
2700—Levy vs Y M C A
2701—Mordente vs Slattery
1556—Dressner vs Littauer
2822—Stein vs Dovetzky
1805—Stecker vs Ind Order F S J
2717—Munzel vs Sicilian Asphalt Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

7475—Carpello vs Brndley
7907—Fishman vs Elliott
7820—Bloomingdale vs Schneider
7781—Grant vs Knickerbocker Jewelry Co
7251—North Am Eng Co vs Galvanotype Eng Co
7726—Suksivice vs Lewenthal

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 2706—Munzer vs Int St Ry Co. No day calendar. Highest number reached on regular call, 2808.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for this People.

1—George Levere
2—Ira F Cohen
3—Thomas Barton
4—Monroe Brunskin
5—Herbert Johnson
6—Charles C Johnson
7—Albert Gilson
8—Sebatino Tomaso
9—John Truell
10—Salvatore Marcellino
11—Alma Padro
12—Henry Brown

Pleadings

1—John Cullen
Joseph Kittle
William Bell
Louis Maso
2—Sidney Faulkner
Bernard Thornhill
3—George Wilson
4—William Fitzhugh
5—Hugh Sweeney

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.

1—Joseph B Ides
2—James F Maguire
3—Rudolph A Hofman
4—William A Burt

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Hart for the People.

1—John Flynn
2—Charles Ostrich
Charles Miller
6—John Smith
7—James Murray
Robert Carter
8—Anna Shaw
9—Martin Redmond
10—Alfred Smith
11—David T Rothschild
12—Herman Weltsch
13—Joseph Lemberg
14—Henry Gelis
15—Harrison G Lamson
16—August Peplnquot
17—Teress Frank
18—John W Carter
19—George Thomas
20—Frank Ginsburg
21—Patrick Kelly
22—Michael Schiavone
23—William Fick
24—Edward Moritz
25—Thomas Grny
26—Samuel Kuttner

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor, Iselin, and Lord for the People.

1—John McGrath
2—Nicholas Rose
3—Blanche Camp
Matthew Leddish
Patrick Daly
4—Morris Kasolsky
5—Frederick Hutter
6—Richard Smith
Samuel Clark
James Finley
Zacharia Rosenberg
Vincent Lane
Charles Fox
7—James Petersen
Joseph Hogan
Charles Schaefer
8—Charles Powers
9—Alfred Potmaud
10—George Dornn
11—Edward Peck
12—William Campbell
13—John Schinzel
John Kenny
14—Frank Sauer
15—George Martin
16—Vincenzo Claps
17—Fred'k E Schaefer

Receivers Appointed—New York?

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Russell Colgate vs Henry Vooree Brandenburg—Bennett E. Siegelstein. Jacob E. Mittnacht, Jr., vs. William F. Lennon et al.—Martin Isenberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Long Pole Lumber Co. vs. Rode—Joseph D. Edelson.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hecht vs. Meehan—Charles E. F. McCann. Jackson vs. O'Rourke—Frederick William Jockel.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

256—Magur vs Hammond
292—Feder vs Feder
166—Purcell vs Hoffman House
199—Cummings vs Kenny
257—Adams vs Mgst St Ry

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Marean, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
1078—Schnell vs Coombs

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—No day calendar. Assignment of prisoners at 10 A. M. Naturalization of citizens at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M. In re Wight.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Call Calendar—Opens in Room 10 at 2 P. M.

1004—Morahan vs B H R R
1007—Mayblum vs Landman
1014—Rohe vs B H R R
1001—Stlo vs Zerega's Sons
1502—Topeck vs B H R R
1003—Welgand vs same
1317—Wiener vs Seligman
807½—Judson vs Chamberlain
578—Grogan vs B H R R
1018—Farls vs B H R R
1020—Dickenson vs Dickenson
1021—Kraft vs B H R R
1023—Murlle vs same
1046—Gulick vs Powell
1047—Wittenberg vs B H R R
1048—Fucci vs same
1050—Raeder vs same
1051—Mulligan vs Sturgis
1052—McGoldrick vs same
1053—McCann vs Nutting
925—Meyers vs B H R R
1024—Gibbons va same
887—Ray vs Hunter
1053½—Canhes vs Schmitt
1054—Coyle ve Battersby
1055—McCarthy vs Murphy
1056—Petty vs B H R R
1057—Carr vs same
1058—Klein vs Neusel
1059—Kutchinsky vs Rayner
1060—Ferguson vs C I & B'klyn R R
1061—McCann vs same
1062—Flannigan vs B H R R
1063—Meyerdierts vs same
1064, 1065—Adams vs Kammer
1066—Reilly vs B H R R
1067—Elsbach vs same
1068—Paulsen vs same
1070—Dawson vs Richter
1071—Dettmer vs B H R R
1072—Besdime vs Herrman
1073—Pleper vs B H R R
1074—Catalano vs same
1075—Henesy vs Blake
1076—O'Brien vs McCormack
1077—Dewey vs Harrison
1078—Coombs vs Herrman
284—Graham vs Bausland Co
444, reargument—Masten vs Maxwell
120, N E—Worthington vs Herrman
137, N E—Corwine vs Smith
1080—Ritter vs Schnabel
950—Blank vs B H R R
958—Connor vs same
917—Shanley vs Robbins
977—Flanagan vs B H R R
979—Long vs Theimer
914—Blake vs Meyer
770—Adams vs Manns
893—Sicuranza vs B H R R
963—McAuley vs same
1051—Feelan vs same
1082—Terrett vs same
1083—Balf vs same
1084—Bergen vs same
1085½—Nevins vs Busch
1086—Demeritt vs B H R R
1

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Grammatical Construction of Tariff Law Involved—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Albert Lorsch & Co. of New York against the assessment of 45 per cent. duty as manufacturers of glass or paste on certain imitation precious stones. Gen. Sharretts's decision involves a consideration of the intention of Congress and the grammatical education of the writer of the tariff law.

Paragraph 435 of the law reads as follows: "Imitations of diamond or other precious stones, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or decorated, and not mounted or set, 20 per centum ad valorem." It has been the practice to interpret this as meaning that an article measuring more than an inch in any direction was not entitled to the benefit of the low duty, but the importers claimed that the use of the plural word dimensions indicated that Congress meant to refer to the superficial area of the stone, and that it should be interpreted as "not exceeding a square inch in area." Gen. Sharretts, in his opinion, says that the plural "dimensions" was used as a corollary to the plural "imitations" to make the sentence grammatical and overruled the protest.

In a decision by Gen. Sharretts the board sustains a protest by George Borgfeldt & Co. against the assessment at 50 per cent. as fans of miniature folding fans 3¼ inches in height, known as doll fans. The importers claimed that they were toys at 35 per cent. Gen. Sharretts is also the author of a decision sustaining a protest by Samuel Rigiandsr & Co. of New York against the assessment of 45 per cent. as ground and polished coquille glasses, of small colored ovals of glass for spectaclee to protect weak eyes. The importers claimed that they were free as "glass plates or disks, rough or unwrought."

In a decision by General Appraiscr Fischer, a protest by Moses Norris of Baltimore against the assessment as books for children containing lithographic prints at 8 cents a pound of certain children's books was overruled. The importer claimed free entry for them as books printed in a foreign language.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Horstmann, Von Hein & Co., the Roessler & Hosslacher Chemical Company, A. J. Hsgue & Co., and J. W. Goddard & Sons of New York, George Borgfeldt & Co. of Newport News, and Wilfred Schade & Co. of St. Louis. Protests sustained were by Stern, Brauer & Co. and H. Robinson of New York.

LINOLEUM PRICES ADVANCED.

Manufacturers Agree to Put Up Prices by Change of Discount.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition which has existed in the linoleum and floor oilcloth trade during the last season, primarily due to the placing of the retailer, in many instances, on the same basis prics as the jobber, a meeting of the large linoleum and floor oilcloth manufacturers was held yesterday, and an agreement entered into to restore the practice of regulating the discount according to the quantity after May 1.

The firms which entered into this agreement are Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., the George W. Blabon Company, the Nairn Linoleum Company, the Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Company, Joseph Wild & Co., and the Treron Oilcloth and Linoleum Company. The price lists will remain, on the surface, the same as during the past season, but the change in discount makes the advance. This action has also been in a measure rendered necessary on account of the advance in the price of cork, which has practically doubled in cost during the last six months. This upward movement in cork was started several months ago by a French syndicate, which at present practically controls the cork market. With old contracts in cork worked out, manufacturers of floor coverings are now compelled to pay a heavy advance in price for their supplies.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$50,000.—Banker desires active associate with above amount; young man preferred. N., Box 105 Times.

Old-established cardboard, jobbing, and manufacturing business. Owner retiring. Janes, Box 114 Times.

Partner wanted by an experienced builder; one who understands bookkeeping and who has $15,000 to invest; large profits; references exchanged. A. L., 263 West 125th St.

Department Store Supply.—General representative of first-class foreign manufacturers of china, glassware, artistic crockery, &c., wants active partner with $3,000 to $5,000. U., 116 Times.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

For Sale.

LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.

Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 19 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown pisces, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, then be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. Membership over 350,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public auction May 2d, 1904, 10 A. M., at 133 West 38th Street, Borough of Manhattan; 3 Searchmont toruring cars will be sold by virtue of chattel mortgage. By order of E. T. Milne, Mortgagee. F. C. Koehler, Attorney.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells this day, April 29, 1904, at 2:30 P. M., at No. 27 William Street, Rooms 1,402 and 1,403, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the furniture, carpets, typewriter, &c., contained in said rooms.

Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Anction Sele.—April 30, 1904, 12 M., on premises "Lieberman residence, 189 Broadway, Flushing, 179x240, house, 15 rooms, improvements, large barn, best residential section." Ten thousand dollars may remain on mortgage, $500 deposit requires of purchaser, terms at sale. T. Jefferson Burnett, auctioneer, Flushing, N. Y.

By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage, executed by James A. Lyon, to the Ebling Brewing Company, dated Feb. 18, 1904, Samuel Newsitter, auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, April 30, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 892 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon, also the right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises, by order of attorneye for mortgagee.

SUPREME COURT—RECEIVER'S SALE.—GEORGE E. SHAW, auctioneer, 19 Liberty St., will sell on premises, 281 Water Street, on Thursday, May 5th, 1904, at 11 A. M., machinery contained in factory of Fred. C. Steimann & Co., consisting of forges, anvils, lathes, vises, die cutters, felt wheel cutters, sandpaper cutters, pulleys, shafting, hangers, belting, tools, etc.

EDWARD G. RIGGS, Esq., Receiver, 102 Fulton St.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage made by Caleb A. Simms to "The Karsch Brewing Company," I will expose for sale at public vendue on Saturday, 30th day of April, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M., (in the forenoon) at Number 331 West 37th St., in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, the chattels mentioned in the schedule. Also, all the right, title, and interest which Caleb A. Simms, deceased, had at the time of his death in the lease of the premisee on which said goods and chattels are, and also which the said estate of Caleb A. Simms now has in said lease.

FRANK RYAN, City Marshal.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Wanted—A pony, 14 hands, for a little girl to ride and drive; must be sound and perfectly gentle. Apply by letter to H. K., Box 100, Times Office.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night. Telephone 614 Madison Square. GREENBAUM'S STABLES, 138-140 East 25th St.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock,)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
120 and 122 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will alwsya find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Gen. T. S. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers and C. D. Lawrence, Assistant Counsel to ths Government, will go to Philadelphia to-day to hear a docket of 300 customs cases.

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Hearings on the classification of linen scrims and etamines and featherstitch braids were held yesterday by General Appraiser Marion De Vries.

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The Board of United States General Appraisers was notified yesterday that ths Treasury Department would appeal to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in the carbon stick case. Carbon sticks for electric arc lights are dutiable at 90 cents a hundred and were formerly imported in 24-inch lengths. The importers brought them in in 24-inch lengths, and were sustained by the Board of General Appraisers, the Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals.

***

A sale of seized tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes was held yesterday at the Appraisers Stores. The amount realized was $627.

***

A committee appointed Wednesday to consider plans for increasing the membership and efficiency of the Board of Trade and Transportation will hold its first meeting to-day.

***

The Merchants' Trust Company will move May 2 from 320 Broadway to 346 Broadway on the ground floor of the New York Life Building. Secretary F. P. Davis said yesterday that the removal is for the purpose of obtaining more room.

TRACHOMA VICTIM DEPORTED.

Vain Attempt to Smuggle Afflicted Child and Mother from Vessel.

There was quite a stir at the French Line pier yesterday just before the steamship La Savoie sailed because of the detection of an attempt to smuggle ashore a woman and her three-year-old daughter who had been placed on board for deportation. One of the landing agents of the company was passing down the gangway, followed by the woman and child, when Immigration Inspector Weber noticed and recognized them.

The woman is ths wife of a Syrian who came to this country some time ago. With the little girl, she came to this country on another French Line vessel, and when they were examined at Ellis Island the girl was found to have trachoma, an eye disease. She was ordered to be sent back. Her father then asked that they give her another examination and that she be sent to a hospital, saying that if she returned to Europe she never could be rid of the disease. His application was denied.

When Weber asked the landing agent his reason for taking off the two, the agent replied that the Government had no right to deport them. An altercation ensued, and ended only when Weber threatened to hand the agent over to the authorities if he did not take the woman and child back on the ship.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE.

One Man May Die from Tumble Through Trans-Harlem Span.

Charles Reilly, who is a teamster for the Viaduct Bottling Company, and lives at 364 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and his son, Peter, fifteen years old, plunged through a hole at the approach to the Central Bridge yesterday and both were seriously injured.

This roadway at the approach of the bridge is at present torn up to enable ths Union Traction Company to lay tracks over the bridge. There is room on the sides of this opening for vehicles to cross the bridge and the opening is guarded by a board fence.

As Reilly was approaching the fence from the east a tugboat whistle frightened the horse he was driving and the animal butted against the fence with such force that horse and wagon and Reilly and his son fell through the hole and landed on a lot of rocks thirty feet below. The horse was instantly killed.

Reilly's back, it is feared, was broken, and his son's left shoulder was dislocated and his right arm fractured in two places. At the Fordham Hospital, where both of the Reillys were taken, the fear was expressed soon after their admission that the elder Reilly could not recover.

GETS $10,000 FOR A FOOT.

Magner Was Run Over by a Lackawanna Engine.

Patrick Magner of Bayonne, who brought suit against the Lackawanna Railroad Company before Justice Dixon in Jersey City, yesterday won a verdict of $10,000.

Magner was engineer at the Hudson County Insans Asylum at Snaks Hill. He rode to that place in one of the company's trains on the night of Dec. 3 last. After leaving the train at the station he was obliged to cross the tracks to reach the asylum. While doing so he was struck by a drill engine and injured so badly that it was necessary to amputate his right foot. Evidence showed that the gates at the crossing were not put down, no gateman being present at the time; that there was no light on the engine, and the engineer rang no bell and sounded no whistle.

MUCH SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Brooklyn Health Authorities Take Precautions Against Virulent Disease.

The Health authorities in Brooklyn have been taking precautions of late against a possible spread in that borough of "spotted fever," or cerebro-spinal meningitis. In the last year an unusually large number of cases of this disease have been reported to the Health Department in Brooklyn, the number of deaths in that time being thirty-six.

The illness usually lasts but a few days, and about 90 per cent. of the cases, it is said, prove fatal. The disease does its deadly work so quickly that the Health officers do not in most cases have time to take measures for the isolation of patients. The department is keeping a close watch on the disease, and does not believe it will spread to any serious extent.

Republican Club Greets Yale Men.

Yale Club members to the number of about 100 were the gueats last evening of the Republican Club at a reception and musical entertainment. The house was draped in the Yale colors, and this alumni sang their college songs, a Hungarinn band being engaged for the occasion. The committee in charge was composed of Edwin O. Holter, Frank Brookfield, James R. Sheffield, C. B. Kltchell, Guy R. McLane, Pratt A. Brown, Robert H. Gay, and Thomas Thatcher.

Died of Cramps on Coast Liner.

While the steamship Comanche, which arrived here yesterday from Jacksonville, was coming up the New Jersey coast, Gallerton Shepard, seventy-two yeare old, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., died of cramps. He was traveling with his brother, William H. Shepard, and was in good health when he boarded the vessel. His attack came on suddenly, and he died in half an hour, despite the efforts of Dr. D. O. Bailey, one of the passengers.

Precious Stones for St. Louis.

Uncut diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, valued at $303,000, were registered at the Custom House yesterday by H. A. Harmentz of Ameterdam, who arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The stones are imported in bond for exhibition at ths St. Louis Fair.

Fall River Line's Sunday Boats.

The Sunday trips of the Fall River Line steamboats will be resumed next Sunday. The Plymouth will make the initial trip from New York, and the schedule is to be the same as on weekdays.

MUNICIPAL COURT BILL ATTACKED BEFORE MAYOR

W. B. Hornblower Declares Measure Unconstitutional.

DRAFTED BY MR. LAUTERBACH

He Admits Its Gerrymander Provisions, but Asserts That It Is Good Legislation.

Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon gave a bearing on the Municipal Court bill. This measure, which was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Eisberg, provides for an increase of eight in the number of Municipal Court Justices in Greater Nsw York—three of the new Justices to go to Brooklyn, two to Manhattan, and one each to Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. At present Manhattan has thirteen Justices, Brooklyn five, Bronx two, Queens three, and Richmond two. The bill also fixes the compensation of all Justices at $7,500 a year, whereas now the salary is $6,000 in Manhattan and $5,000 in the other boroughs. All of the present Justices are legislated out with the close of the present year, and new Justices are to be elected in November, according to the provisions of the act.

A big crowd was in the old Council Chamber when the hearing was called to order at 2:30 o'clock. William B. Hornblower appeared as counsel for the present Justices, and was assisted in his opposition by Julius Henry Coben of the Citizens' Union. Edward Lauterbacb appeared for the bill. In his speech he assumed ths responsibility for baving drawn the bill, and frankly admitted its gerrymander provisions. Mr. Lauterbach said that in drawing the bill the Republicans had purposely reached out to take in such election districts as would form as many as possible Republican judicial districts, and he said that under the act the Republicans expected to secure six of the fifteen Justices in Manhattan as against only two of the present eleven.

Mr. Hornblower, in opposing the measure, took the ground that it was unconstitutional to shorten the term of an elected officer, and he also pointed out that it was strictly unconstitutional to provide for the election of city officers in an even-numbered year, which would be the case in the event of the Justices being elected this Fall. According to Mr. Hornblower, the bill will saddle an annual expense of $250,000 a year on the city by ths increaee of courts and the increase of salaries. He also called attention to the fact that in one of the proposed new districts there is a population of 25,000, while in another there is 250,000.

Mr. Lauterbach said that he held two briefs from independent sources, showing that the bill in question was ons which did not necessarily come within the home-rule provision of the Constitution. It was held by the lawyers making the briefs that the Municipal Courts are an integral part of ths State judiciary, and for that reason the bill might have gone direct to ths Governor.

"Would you be willing to take the chance of having me send the bill to the Governor without action?" asked the Mayor.

"No, I would not," said Mr. Lauterbach, "I am not in favor of taking any long chances. Knowing as I do the infamy of pool selling and horse races I don't like long chances."

Mr. Lauterbach said the schems to rearrange the districts was not to legislate any particular Judge out of office, nor to put any Judge in. It was a bill to carry out the report of the Law's Delay Committee for the better expedition of the court's work.

The City Club, he said, when Mayor Low was elected did not hesitate to sweep out all the Tammany Magistrates regardless of their terms of office to put their own men in. They were not than so anxious to do justice.

Speaking of the additional Justices provided for the outlying boroughs, he said the rapid growth of ths suburban districts had been considered. That was the reaeon why it seemed necessary to have proportionately more courts there.

NO TWO "JAGS" IN ONE NIGHT.

Colored Prisoner's Argument Gets Him Off with Single Fine.

In the Gatee Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, one Charles Anderaon, a negro porter, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorbses, charged with intoxication. He was arrested early on Wednesday evening while causing a disturbance on the street, was released on bail, and two hours later was again taken into custody for starting a row in a dancs hall on Fulton Street. When he appeared in court yesterday Andarson faced two charges of intoxication.

"Does dat mean 'at Ah'm 'cused of havin' two jags on in de one night, yo' honor?" he inquired.

"It seems so," replied the court.

"Well, Ah wants ter pertest again 'at charge, yo' Honor," said Anderson indignantly. "Ah nsver had two drunks on in de one night in all mah life. Dere wasn't no intermission, Jedge; it was all de one jag."

The court admitted the soundness of this logic, and the fine was for a singis jag.

PREACHER SEEKS DIVORCE.

Mr. Groenert's Wife Didn't Like America and Went to Germany.

The Rev. Henry Groenert of Palisade Avenue and Griffith Street, Jersey City, has brought suit for divorce against Lydia Groenert of 14 Francesky Street, Berlin, Germany, on the ground of desertion.

Mr. Groenert is a minister of the German Evangelical Church. He and his wife arrived in this country on March 1, 1902. His wife, as he alleges in his bill, disappeared the following day. In due time he received a letter telling him that she did not like the United States, had becoms homesick, and had returned to the home of her parents. She also informed him that she would never return to the United Statee.

Mr. Groenert decided to remain here despite his wife's dislike of the country. Not being able to find a place as pastor he accepted a clerkship in a New York mercantile house.

MAID AND COACHMAN IN WILL.

A Bequest of $5,000 to Each from Sarah de Vaugrigneuse.

Ths will of Sarah M. de Vaugrigneuse was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday for probate. Her personal property is estimated at $150,000, while the value of her real estate is said to be unknown.

The testatrix left a bequest of $30,000 to the American Geographical Society and a like amount to Grace Church for charitable purposes. She leavsa her coaobman, John Lucken, $5,000, and $5,000 to Florence A. Terrell, her maid. The residue of the estate goes to J. Herbert Carpenter, who is named as executor.

AN OVERVIOLENT WOOING.

Mrs. Zimmel Says She Was Frightened Into Marriage.

Alice Zimmel, a sixteen-year-old actrese, brought an action in the Supreme Court yesterday asking that her marriage to William H. Zimmel, an actor, be annulled on the ground that she had married him under duress after he had threatened to shoot her.

Mrs. Zimmel said she met Zimmel on Fourteenth Street Aug. 22, 1902, and that he asked her to marry him. She objected, whereupon, she says, he drew a revolver and said he would blow her brains out if she did not immediatsly go with him to a minister's. Sbe was so frightsned, she said, that ehe did as he told her. Juetice McCall reserved decision.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NATHAN ROSENSTEIN.—Schedules in the aselgnment of Nathan Rosenstein, manufacturer of clothing at 7 Lafayette Place, show liabilities of $14,590, nominal assets of $4,196, and actual assets of $2,624.

ZUCKER BROTHERS & Co.—A meeting of creditors of Zucker Brothers & Co., manufacturers of women's underwear at 97 Prince Street, wae held yesterday at the office of Blumenatiel & Blumenstiel, 309 Broadway. A statement was presented showing liabilities of $32,500 and asssts of $9,400, and a committee of creditors was appointed, consisting of Mr. Gale of Lock & Aitherr, Mr. Stern of Stern, Singer & Barr, Mr. Rosenberg of James, Schell & Elkus, Mr. Newman of Rothschild & Heln, and William Meyer & Co., to examine and report a basis of aettlement, which is expected to be about 25 cents on the dollar.

Out of Town.

PITTSBURG.—Judge Buffington, in the United States court, yesterday appointed tbe Commonwealth Trust Company receiver for William Haslage & Son, bankrupts. The receiver has the power to continue. The Haslages failed for $75,000.

LOWELL, Mass.—An attorney representing H. B. Shattuck & Son, hardware dealers of Boston, Providence, and Lowell, announced yesterday that the firm would file a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. The concern, which has been in financial difficulties for some time, has liabilities of $400,000. Creditors received the offer of 25 cents on the dollar, but thirty remonstrants, representing an indebtedness of $8,000, forced bankruptcy proceedings.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FREDERICK MOLLE.—Frederick Molle, residing at 231 Stanton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,833 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1901, and in Brooklyn in 1896 to 1898, in the meat business.

ALBERT W. TRISCHETT.—Albert W. Trischett, residing at 956 Telier Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as aurviving partner of the firm of R. S. Trischett & Son, formerly manufacturers of ribbons at 143 and 145 Elm Street, from 1887 to 1892, after which he carried on business alone as Trischett & Co. His total liabilities are $7,380, of which $6,164 is from debts and $1,216 individual debts. R. S. Trischett, the senior partner, is dead.

MOSES KITTENPLAN.—Moses Kittenplan, importer of furs and ekins, of 43 Bleecker Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Oct. 27, 1903, has made a settlement with his crsditors, and the bankruptcy proceedings have been discontinued. A. B. Jaworower, his attorney, eaid that the settlement wae 20 cents on the dollar casb, the liabilities being over $300,000. The iargest creditors are in Europe, and the attorney said he went to Leipzig and London, saw the creditors tbere, and arranged ths settlement.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMANN, Gehhard—New York Edison Company	$68
BLUMENROTHER, Mortimer, and Henry E. Knaup—J. Shapiro	347
BANFIELD, Elwood—E. M. Hackett	321
CERIMEDE, Rudolph, Charles Camucine, and Camucine—Electrical Equipment and Inspection Company	113
CRYAN, Cornelius A.—F. B. Higgins	87
COHN, Aron—W. H. Gardner	265
COHEN, Jacob—People of the State of New York	1,000
DE WITT, Andrew—H. Burnett and another	188
DOUGHERTY, William—Northern Pacific Railway Company, costs	114
DUTTNEY, George—S. C. Love and another	3,207
EVANS, Louie H.—J. H. Wrenn and another, costs	155
FARRELLY, Thomee, administrator—P. Reilly, administrator, costs	68
GALLAGHER, Margaret C.—M. H. Sullivan	629
HADFIELD, John H.—J. S. Bache and another	153
HEIDEL, Alfred—W. J. Davidson	51
HERRMANN, John H.—A. Montanez	64
HOFFERMAN, Morris—I. Siegel	161
HOCHENADL, Ernst—E. Kobn and another	276
HORFER, Herman—L. Marith	83
HELLRIEGEL, Philip—A. Gauticrrez Company	84
HOLMES, John A., and Nathan Hesse—L. Silverman, Jr.	170
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. J. Nathan	387
McLEOD BRICK COMPANY.—T. Conyngton	69
CASTELTON WATER SUPPLY COMPANY and Willard Feinman—Fairbanks Company	655
KLEIN, Hanna—M. Goldberg	47
KELLY, John J.—E. Rosenberg	186
KAPLAN, Nathan, and Hyman Perlman—M. Relhstein	315
MULLEN, Peter—New York Edison Company	81
MUDGE, H. Tyler—J. S. David	29
MOORE, William—J. S. Schwartz	81
McGEE, James, or John—S. Bernstein	83
PRAGER, Mathias—J. E. Nichols and another	628
PATIN, William W.—E. L. Moore	29
ROSENFELD, Emanusl—East Side Civic Club, coste	25
ROTHMILLER, Oscar—M. Hirsch	105
RICE, Wm. E.—Jos. Hannah	74
SPALDING, Robert H.—L. Padlan	389
SCHULTZ, Otto D.—C. L. Marks	63
SCHOFIELD, George W., and Meris J. Wightman—J. L. Wood	444
SLEVIN, Simon, and Jacob Shapiro—S. Bernstein	157
SALMON, George—H. Mayer	50
STARIN, Myndert—P. H. Roche	453
SIRE, Henry E.—Mutual Bank	171
SPERBER, Greenberg & Blumenstein Iron Works	379
SMITH, Robert—G. Ernst	163
SNYDER, William P.—S. A. Scott	453
SCHAIB, Bertha—Sonn Brothers Company	117
SACKETT, Charles P.—H. E. Deyo	246
TEMPLE, James H.—J. E. Howell, receiver	33,066
TEKULSKY, Samuel—Southern Railway Company, costs	82

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

AIRY, Frederick G.—A. Raymond & Co., Feb. 6, 1904	$60
BROOKS, William D., and William Shields—W. M. Duffus, Jan. 12, 1904	336
BADGER, Eisie—M. Simon and anothsr, July 23, 1902	158
BOLAND, John, and John Katzman—S. Holzman, Oct. 27, 1903	334
BECKER, Joseph—P. Weinberg, April 25, 1904	121
COOPER, Anna A. and Henry G.—Mount Morris Bank, Feb. 4, 1904	836
HOROWITZ, Philip, Hannah R. Simon, Morris Garfunkel, and Meyer Horowitz—E. R. Posrschke, Dec. 9, 1903	3,106
HEISER, Louise W. and Gustav E. Wirtsr—Otto Huber Brewery, Oct. 21, 1896	2,699
MECHLING, Herman C.—J. Horne and another, Nov. 26, 1888	105
McQUADE, James P.—J. A. Bigelow, Jan. 11, 1904	264
OPPER, John, Jr.—H. Friedman, Feb. 5, 1904	60
REICHMAN, Nathan—C. Kaufman and another, Jan. 28, 1889	115
REICHMAN, Nathan—C. Kaufman and another, Jan. 26, 1889	203
ROTHSCHILD, Emanuel—C. Kaufman and another, Jan. 28, 1889	147
SIRE, Benjsmin—G. Grange and another, April 11, 1904	5
SIRE, Benjamin—G. Grangs and another, March 30, 1904	73
SHANLEY, John—D. M. Koehler, Nov. 14, 1902	107
SHANLEY, John—D. M. Koehler, March 13, 1903	94
SHANLEY, John—D. Koehler and another, March 21, 1904	321
WOOLWORTH, Herberg G.—M. G. Woolworth, April 7, 1904	274
WOOLWORTH, Herberg G.—L. Morrison, April 7, 1904	30
WOOLWORTH, Herberg G.—J. R. McMullen, April 7, 1904	30
WOOLWORTH, Herberg G.—M. G. Woolworth, April 7, 1904	90

Judgment Released.

WEIRS, Theodore—Snow, Church & Co., Sept. 1, 1903	$40

Judgments Vacated.

ESPOSITO, Salvators, and Maria Pulusco—People of the State of Nsw York, Nov. 4, 1898	500
ALTERMAN, Mendel—G. Trebeill, April 8, 1904	$395

Judgment Canceled.

ROSCOE, Benjamin W.—W. C. Dayo and another, Aug. 13, 1890	$351

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Howard Elliott, St. Paul.

HOLLAND—Carroll Miller, Japan; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence; Otto Wirth, Villach, Austria.

GRAND—Dr. P. H. McAndrew, United States Army.

GILSEY—D. B. Craig, United States Navy; E. P. Fortson, United Statee Marine Corps; Rupert Trelawney, London.

HOFFMAN—J. S. Measui, K. C., St. John, Quebec.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sir Caprian Bridge, Admiral British Navy; Lieut. D. Hamilton, R. N., London; Ernst Aidrich, Tsin-Tsin, China.

MANHATTAN—Marcus Daly, Jr., Montana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

McMillin & Treadwell Company, Knoxville, Tenn.: E. E. McMillin, notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuss, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. C. Waddell, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wright, P. N., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Kahn & Freiberg, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Kahn, notions, furnishing goode, and clothing; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; A. Rosenthal, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 700 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. J. Floyd, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mock, linens; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. F. Eastman, white goods; 57 White Street.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss M. Murphy, laces and trimmings; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. W. Wiley, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Imperial Dry Goods Company, Carlisle, Penn.; J. W. Plank, notions and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Blum Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; N. Oestrelcher, corsets and underwear; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Purnell, J. H., Baltimore, Md.; dry goode; Hotel York.

Kellogg, D. E., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellogg, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Johnston, general buyer; R. M. Scruggs, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Bernheimer, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Rhodes, cloake; 8 Greene Street; Criterion Hotel.

Gately Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Gately, clothing; Hotel York.

Morrell, M. G., Baltimore, Md.; silks; Hotel York.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Clark, domestics; 4 Washington Place; St. Denis Hotel.

Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; H. P. Ducharme, silks; Grand Union Hotel.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEUSTADTER, HENRY.—Ths People of ths State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Neustadter, Sophia Eandecker, Sigmnnd Feuchtwanger, Bertha Feuchtwanger, Herman Feuchtwanger, Amalia Priester, Nora Oestreicher, Dora Stein, Getty Weisengrund, Sigmund Barger, Isaac Burger, Fanny Hamburger, Jacob Neustadter, Leopold Neustadter, Joseph Neustadter, Julius Neustadter, Clara Nsustadter, Louis Neustadter, Bernard Neustadter, Solomon Neustadter, Karl Neustadter, David Neustadter, the widow and all the heirs and next of kin of Henry Neustadter, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Isaac Oppenheimer, of ths City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 20th day of November, 1903, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Neustadter, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office, in the County of New York, on the 1st day of June, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament:

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by this Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HEARN, ALFRED WILLIAMS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of Nsw York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED WILLIAMS HEARN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to preeent ths eams with vouchers thereof to the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4.

The Market Continues Dull, but Develops Natural Response to Somewhat Unfavorable Conditions.

There was only a little more business done yesterday than on Wednesday, but its tone was less artificial. It would be agreeable to add that the tone was better, but it was so only in the sense that the response to the news was moderate and rational, although strictly professional. In other words, the market continues to demonstrate excellent stability under unsettling news arriving as was expected, or, perhaps, as was not altogether expected by the more sanguine operators. Erie's report, for example, is not along the lines denoted by the somewhat aggressive recent strength of the coalers. For that reason yesterday's moderate decline should be encouraging to owners of the property. Probably this report gives the quietus to the movement for the extension of the voting trust. It had already been reported that under one-third of the shareholders had assented, which allows small margin for adhesion beyond the immediate circle of the administration. That the two-thirds hostile, or at least indifferent, to the present administration should vote to continue it upon given opportunity is not a fair inference to follow yesterday's report of earnings. Doubtless the road's executive is not responsible for decline under present conditions, but deficits make no votes. Perhaps it is now clearer why the extension was asked.

The decline in Norfolk and Western is a natural response to the request for authorization of $35,000,000 bonds. It is difficult to withhold assent from the way the matter is put in the circular, but arguments are useless against a frame of mind, and the temper of the moment is opposed to credit extension at a time of falling incomes. Brooklyn Union Gas continued its rise, but Consolidated Gas lost nearly a point. No theory of the Remsen hill's fate explains inconsistent movements in these properties, nor, indeed, has any explanation of the Remsen bill explained why Brooklyn Gas has so steadily moved with Consolidated. We shall know more when the knowledge is worthless. Hereafter, after the signature of the bill, argues one of its defenders, the gas companies may be disciplined for their shortcomings. A charter in presenti will reconcile them to much in future. The advance in Mexican Central was on buying which ought to be well informed regarding the pending readjustment.

Stronger produce markets afford small encouragement regarding a poor if not deteriorating crop outlook. The price of francs affords no hope for immediate cessation of gold exports. We sometimes send gold to Paris on London engagements, but direct shipments on the condition of French exchange is unusual. The statement of the Bank of France shows no need of gold on domestic account, but our surplus specie can be put to convenient use in facilitating extension of credit to Russia. The statement of the Bank of England is equally far from indicating any need of foreign reinforcement. Any of these facts would be significant, but together with the abnormal ease locally they indicate a world-wide relaxation which ought to act like financial oxygen, unless held in check by other factors of values.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting pf	1½	Mexican Central	1½
Am. Snuff	2	Rutland pf	2½
Am. Snuff pf	1	St. L. & S. F., C. E. 1, ctfs	2
Anaconda Copper	6	Sloss-Sheffield	½
B'klyn Union Gas	3½	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Twin City	1¼
Detroit Un. Ry.	½	United Fruit	1¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	⅝	Del. & Hudson	1½
Am. Sugar	½	Del., L. & W.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Erie	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	Erie 1st pf	1¼
Col. Southern	¾	Erie 2d pf	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Hocking Valley	3½
Consol. Gas	¾	Norf. & West	1
Con. Tob. pf	½	Rock Island pf	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Aus & N W 5s	2¼	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1¼
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	1¼	Laclede Gas 5s	1¼
Erie 4s	1¼	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2
Gila. V., G. & N. 5s	2¾	Pac. of Mo. 2d	1¼

There were no declines worth noting.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 28	172,252
To date this year	40,130,791
Corresponding date last year	54,197,325

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 28	$2,099,500
To date this year	$216,963,800
Corresponding date last year	$232,174,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

JESSE LEWISOHN RETIRES.

Out of United Metals Selling Company—Gossip of the Change.

The retirement of Jesse Lewisohn as one of the managers of the United Metals Selling Company, which disposed of the product of the Amalgamated Copper Company, interested Wall Street yesterday, in view of other developments of the recent copper situation, and started a number of stories as to the probable cause of the change. The talk of brokers was that Mr. Lewisohn's outside interests on the race track and elsewhere led to his retirement from the company, and that the change was not significant, in view of the fact that Adolph Lewisohn, a brother of the late Leonard Lewisohn and uncle of Jesse Lewisohn, was still at the head of the United Metals Selling Company.

Elsewhere in interested quarters it was said that Mr. Lewisohn's retirement was a step in the removal of the Lewisohn interests from United Metals Selling Company, and a part of a campaign that has been carried on by Amalgamated interests ever since the combination with the Lewisohns was formed. It was said that a portion of the "squeeze" to which the Lewisohn holdings in the famous coffee pool last year were subjected came through profit taking by Amalgamated people on coffee that had been purchased earlier in the operations in what was virtually a joint account, and that friction had dated from that time.

Jesse Lewisohn was out of town yesterday.

NO ERIE VOTING TRUST.

Will Probably Expire Finally To-morrow—Small Deposits of Stock.

Wall Street has become convinced that the Erie voting trust, which expired in March, but which it had been proposed to extend provided a sufficient number of stockholders would consent to such an extension, will be permitted to enter into rest without further disturbance. The time for the deposit expires to-morrow, and up to yesterday, according to the best information obtainable, only about 30 per cent. of the stock had been deposited with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who were acting for the trustees, Louis Fitzgerald and J. Pierpont Morgan.

The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has expressed to some of its friends the idea that Mr. Morgan really did not care whether the voting trust was continued or not. Wall Street is a little skeptical so far as this allegation is concerned, and is rather inclined to believe that the extension would have been welcomed.

RAILWAY LOANS AND BONDS

Wall Street's Attempt to Reason Them Out.

PROFITS FOR THE FINANCIERS

Methods of Days Gone By—New Kinds of Bonds Needed to Attract the Public.

If there is any one factor which more than any other is exerting an unfavorable influence on the financial markets at this time it is the never-ending announcements of loans secured by some railroad or other company for the purpose of "pressing improvements," "new construction," or general necessity. Like ocean waves at flood tide, they come creeping up higher and higher on the financial strand until it has become a serious question as to where they will stop their encroachments. During the current fiscal year there have been issued something like $150,000,000 in such notes and daily almost there are new reports about further issues to come. Practically these notes represent a floating or unfunded debt which will have to be either paid off or funded when it becomes due. That these loans will not be paid off is a foregone conclusion, for with the pronounced tendency of decreasing gross and net earnings it is hard to see where the railroads would get the necessary funds, and indeed when the notes were issued there was no secret made of the fact that the intention was to take them up by the sale of bonds by which they were secured. The bonds, it was explained, were not sold at the time the loan was made because of the unsatisfactory condition of the bond market. Instead, therefore, of issuing 3 or 4 per cent. bonds at a concession, they preferred to borrow money at rates about 1 per cent. above the bond interest rate.

The question now arises, what will happen if the bond market should not improve as the railroad financiers profess to believe it will? The bonds which secure the notes will then have to be sold perhaps at a concession even from present prices, for with a decrease in earnings and a slackening of prosperity generally there is not much reason to look for a boom in the bond market, especially when whatever demand may be existing in that market is constantly being met by an oversupply of issues. It would therefore not be surprising if the railroads would come out with a loss in the note transactions into which they are now being led by their financial guardians. It was Thomas F. Oakes, formerly President of the Northern Pacific, who remarked that this road was forced into receivership merely because of the manipulation it suffered at the hands of Wall Street financiers who made a good thing out of its various security issues. Could it be possible that a similar milking process is now going on in many of the properties that are taking up loans at comparatively high rates of interest? The suggestion is at least open for discussion. No answer has yet been made to the question as to why bankers and other financiers are more willing to float notes than bonds. They must be aware that ultimately they may have to take bonds for their loans, and it might be asked of many of the financiers who are also railroad Directors if there was any reason why they should not take the bonds now, thus saving the railroads whose destinies they guide a possible loss in interest and perhaps in principal. The suspicion is abroad in the Street and among investors that the financiers are making what the railroads will lose.

Looking still a little further into the future, investors are asking what will happen when the money now raised by loans has been spent and new funds for "urgent improvements," or the completion of work already under way become necessary. Expensive improvements cannot be permitted to remain half finished, for in that case their only justification, that of enabling the road to operate more cheaply or to secure more business, will have been lost. If the bond market is not improved the sale of bonds which secure present loans will not aid the roads in securing new funds by the sale of additional bonds. In that case it might become necessary to use surplus or earnings for such purposes.

The whole subject really resolves itself into the famous saying of Mr. Micawber about spending more than one earns with the result "misery," and the railroads will either have to stop their lavish improvements or—and it is this "or" which the investor in Wall Street does not like to contemplate. There are some optimists who believe that the American railroads will never again see the like of the period of the early nineties, when almost every road of importance in the country was in the hands of receivers. This optimistic view is, however, hard to share, for, while it is quite true that the earning power of the railroads has grown enormously because of the wonderful growth of the country, yet it is also true that the capitalization of the roads has been expanded until it is a grave question whether in times of depression the railroads will be able to pay all the obligations with which they have been loaded down.

So far as the borrowing of money on short-term notes is concerned, the impression that this is an extraordinary occurrence is erroneous. It is only in the amounts that there is any novelty in the proceeding. Railroads have always had more or less floating liabilities, and notes were often issued even in the earlier days of railroad construction, when money was borrowed for construction and other purposes. Receiver's certificates, too, are practically nothing but notes of hand made on behalf of the railroad, and which must be taken care of under reorganization. The same thing cannot be said about the development of railroad bond issues. These have undergone many changes in character, not only so far as the interest rates are concerned, but in the intrinsic nature of the bond. There are but few of the old high-rate interest bonds, which were strictly first mortgage bonds, existing. These bonds, paying from 6 to 8 per cent. interest, have to a large extent been replaced by bonds bearing only from 3½ to 5 per cent. interest. Whatever saving was effected by this scaling down of the interest rate has, however, in most cases been equalized by the increase in the bonded debt of the roads.

After the first period of construction had passed and railroad securities had become a favorite for speculation in the stock markets, the shrewd financiers of those days invented the convertible bond, which could be exchanged into stock whenever more stock was wanted, either to make good short sales or to exercise the voting power. Perhaps the most famous convertible bonds were those of the Erie Railroad, which on two occasions saved from collapse some of the biggest men in Wall Street's earlier days. There was, for instance, Jacob Little, who was a great bear when the Exchange was situated on William Street. He went short of Erie, and the clique in control tried to corner him. The price of Erie went up, and the climax was to have come at 2 o'clock on a certain day. Jacob was supposed to be in ignorance of these plans, but somehow he got wind of them, and an hour before the time appointed for his downfall he appeared at the Erie transfer office with a bag containing thousands of convertible bonds, which he had purchased in London, and which he desired to have exchanged for stock.

With these stores he made deliveries and broke the corner, making a lot of money on the decline. Daniel Drew a few years later used the same bond trick when he was supposed to be cornered in Erie. He got 58,000 shares by exchanging convertible bonds for stock. These shares he threw on the market, breaking the price, and knocking the price down from 95 to 50.

Of a later origin are the collateral trust bonds, which were first brought out by J. P. Morgan & Co. during the period of reorganization. They became very popular with the financiers, but their issue was somewhat overdone, and the public demand for them has slackened. They were based on the deposit of some collateral, at first bonds, later in some cases merely stock, and in one instance at least a non-dividend-paying stock. This was probably one of the reasons why it was found advisable to get up a new style of bonds, and these efforts on the part of the bankers and lawyers were successful. There was brought into being the participating bond, which is a collateral bond in disguise. Then there is the joint bond, first used when the Burlington was acquired by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern. Besides there are whole hosts of "unifying," "consolidated," "second," "third," and "fourth" mortgage bonds, to say nothing of debentures, which are an English invention and a favorite over there. Debentures are really only stock with a preference, and interest on them is only paid when earned. They never became very popular in this country.

What the next development will be it is hard to tell, but it is not believed that after the experience of the Steel Corporation any one will have the temerity to bring out a stock issue convertible into bonds.

NEW NORTHWESTERN BONDS.

Stockholders Asked to Authorize $35,000,000 Future Expenditures.

The Directors of the Northwestern have issued a circular to stockholders asking them to authorize the creation of a new mortgage to provide for future capital expenditures on the property. The circular says that the company does not intend to sell any of the new bonds at the present time, as the cash obtained from the sale of its consolidated mortgage bonds and equipment certificates is sufficient for its current needs.

The new issue will consist of $35,000,000 forty-year bonds, bearing interest at not to exceed 4 per cent., secured by a mortgage which will be a first lien on extensions and branches not now covered by the first consolidated mortgage, aggregating 189 miles. They will be also a first lien on such extensions and branches as may be acquired from their proceeds, and they will likewise be a lien, subject to the first consolidated mortgage, on all the properties covered thereby. The special meeting of the stockholders to carry out this purpose will be held on June 17.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $162,889,652; balances, $6,786,742; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,122,773.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was variable. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87¼. Commercial bills, $4.84½@$4.85⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94½@95 1-16 and 95 5-16@95⅝; guilders, 40¼ and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Cincinnati—Par @15c discount. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 28.—Much cash was withdrawn from the market to-day by the joint stock banks for month-end purposes, but sufficient remained for immediate needs.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were mainly occupied with the completion of the Settlement. Gilt-edged securities eased generally, owing to the delay in the ratification of the Anglo-Chinese agreement.

Consols opened fairly steady and hardened toward the close.

Americans at the opening were featureless, steady, and practically neglected. They improved a fraction later, and closed firm.

Kafirs eased on profit-taking.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 15-16; Consols for account, 88 15-16; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 75½; Atchison preferred, 96¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 82; Canadian Pacific, 120⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32¼; Chicago Great Western, 16¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 148½; De Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 21¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 72½; Erie, 26⅞; Erie first preferred, 60¾; Erie second preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 134; Louisville and Nashville, 110¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 119; Norfolk and Western, 55¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 22⅜; Pennsylvania, 60½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 23; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 32, ex dividend; Southern Railway, 22½; Southern Railway preferred, 87¾; Southern Pacific, 50½; Union Pacific, 87⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 33; United States Steel preferred, 92¾; Wabash, 19½; Wabash preferred, 39½; Spanish fours, 83¾.

Bar silver steady, 25¾d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 39; Lisbon, 24.50.

Bar gold, 77s. 10¾d. American eagles, 76s. 5¾d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 28.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Russian Imperial fours closed at 91.90.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 10c for checks.

BERLIN, April 28.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Quotations were irregular. Iron shares were strong at first, but weakened later.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¾ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £314,000, circulation increased £259,000, bullion decreased £55,210, other securities decreased £3,453,000, other deposits decreased £3,827,000, public deposits increased £61,000, notes reserve decreased £332,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.60 per cent., as compared with 46.70 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, April 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 4,225,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 84,275,000f, gold in hand increased 20,550,000f, bills discounted increased 99,825,000f, silver in hand increased 1,600,000f.

Stock Exchange Listings.

The following securities were listed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange: An additional $1,000,000 of the capital stock of the Citizens' Central National Bank of New York, making the total amount listed $2,550,000, and the $10,000,000 guaranteed 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds, due 1949, of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Northern Securities Hearing Adjourned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States Court to-day postponed until May 9 the hearing of the application of E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pearce for an injunction restraining the distribution of the stock of the Northern Securities Company. The application was made April 20.

Cotton Margin Interest Reduction.

In the Cotton Exchange yesterday was posted a notice that the following banks and trust company will reduce the rate of interest on margin deposits to 2 per cent. on May 2: The Produce Exchange, Corn Exchange, and Seahoard National Banks, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

No Relief from Conditions of Extreme Dullness.

Bond Issue Depresses Norfolk, and Erie Declines on Bad Earnings—More Gold Likely to Go Abroad Saturday.

A few thousand shares more were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday than on the previous day, but at times during the session the market was even more lifeless than it had been on Wednesday. There was no claim that the public was doing anything in the market, and with the traders still the dominant factors in the situation, it was not to be expected that the character of the market would show any material change. Here and there in the active list was some reflection of news developments of the day, but for the inactive majority the price changes had no apparent relation with developments elsewhere than on the floor of the Exchange. While in some of the less-prominent issues variations of a point or more were recorded, the day's net changes were mostly fractional and too unevenly divided to indicate any real tendency in the market.

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Norfolk Loses a Point on Bond Plan.

Norfolk and Western declined an even point on the announcement of a plan to issue, or at least to authorize, a new issue of bonds to the extent of $35,000,000, but in this, as in nearly every other stock, the trading was confined to very narrow limits. London was reported as a seller of Norfolk on the bond news, but it could not have sold very much, in view of the fact that the total trading in the stock amounted to only 3,100 shares and London's total transactions to a few thousand shares, including about 2,000 shares representing purchases of Union Pacific.

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"Strength" Nowadays.

Pennsylvania's "strength" was one of the topics that was given considerable attention, it being pointed out in some quarters as the principal item of interest in the day's market. This strength, so far as the movement of the stock was concerned, was displayed in a total fluctuation of three-eighths of a point, of which two-thirds, or, in other words, a quarter of a point, represented the stock's net gain. When a movement as slight as this is pointed to as an indication of strength, it is evident to what narrow limits the market is confined. One broker observed on the subject: "These days a stock goes up a quarter, and we call it strong, and a day later, without a change of more than half a point in the quotation, we begin to hear about the weakness of the very same stock. It must bring a shudder to the ghost of the days when even in the active stocks a five-point advance in a day was looked upon as a common occurrence."

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March Earnings Cause Drop in Erie.

Erie's statement of earnings for the month of March, showing a continuation of the falling off reported in the earlier months of the year, was logically reflected in the price of the stock, which declined to 25⅝, and closed with a net loss of five-eighths of a point, at 25⅞. The transactions in the stock amounted to 12,000 shares, which made it fourth-in the list in point of activity.

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More Gold Exports Expected Saturday.

No additional engagements of gold for export were announced, though it was learned that preliminary arrangements for the shipment of $1,000,000 on Saturday were being made by one of the firms that have figured in the present exporting movement. Sterling exchange, both here and in Paris, was lower, while francs in New York continued to show strength. The rates here for exchange on Paris for the past few days have been high enough to make it profitable to ship gold to Paris as a direct transaction between that city and New York, apart from the triangular operation based on the rates for sterling in the two cities. Demand sterling closed at about 4.8695, after having at one time during the day been as low as 4.8685.

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Mexican Central Recovers.

Mexican Central's advance of 1½ points did a little to enliven a very dull session. For the past few days the stock has shown some disposition to rally from the low point to which it fell, on selling based on the belief that in the approaching reorganization the stock will have to pay an assessment, which it is generally said will be $10 a share. W. L. Stow has been credited with much of the buying on the advance, and it was to his activity in the stock that yesterday's advance was ascribed.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended April 23, it is stated, were 840,241 tons, making the total for the year to date 12,366,075 tons, against 13,017,557 tons last year.

Topeka (Kan.) dispatches state that the Kansas City, Olathe, Lawrence and Topeka Railway Company, to build a trolley line between Topeka and Kansas City, has been incorporated there, with a capital of $1,000,000.

An American syndicate is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the two mule car lines in Monterey, Mexico, with a view to consolidation and conversion to electric traction.

According to Cleveland dispatches, arrangements have been concluded by the Ohio holders of the bonds of the Mexican Clay Company to buy in the plant for the bondholders when the plant is sold under foreclosure to-morrow at the City of Mexico.

Ninety shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday in small lots at prices ranging from 210 to 215, and 20 shares of National City Bank at 266 @265.

The Terminal Railroad and Coal Company of Pittsburg, according to Harrisburg dispatches, yesterday filed with the State Department notice of a capital stock increase from $1,000 to $14,000,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$219,988,528
Gold	106,902,370
Silver	20,073,721
United States notes	7,104,620
Treasury notes of 1890	127,731
National banknotes	12,206,005
Total receipts this day	1,452,072
Total receipts this month	38,303,062
Total receipts this year	448,385,811
Total expenditures this day	1,410,000
Total expenditures this month	43,320,000
Total expenditures this year	445,463,334
Deposits in National banks	168,589,411

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$467,746,839
Silver dollars	472,766,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,668,861
Silver bullion of 1890	5,549,839
Total	$954,549,839

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding, less $23,688,030 gold certificates in Treasury	$467,746,839
Silver certificates outstanding	472,766,000
Treasury notes outstanding	14,357,000
Total	$954,549,839

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,214,349
Silver coin and bullion	13,762,993
Silver certificates	6,631,723
United States notes	7,194,020
Other assets	25,112,624
Total in Treasury	$135,595,314
Deposits in National banks	168,589,411
Total	$304,184,725
Current liabilities	84,196,197
Available cash balance	$219,988,528

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 28.—The money market remains very easy and dull, with practically no changes. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10@5 cents discount. Clearings, $20,895,698; balances, $1,847,481; Sub-Treasury debit, $23,057.

The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.87¾	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85¼
Commercial		4.84¼
Francs	5.14⅜	5.16⅞
Reichsmarks	95½	.95
Guilders	.40½	.40¾

The stock market was quiet. United Fruit was the special feature. Trading in small lots carried it to 108, and the story is that it is going still higher. United States Mining was stronger. There was a good investment demand for Telephone. Daly-West was weak again. Complete transactions were as follows:

7 RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	73½	73½	73½
10	Atchison pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
80	Atchison pf., scrip	98	98	98
41	Boston Elevated	142	141¾	141¾
30	Boston & Albany	249¾	249¾	249¾
20	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
25	Boston & Maine	168½	168½	168½
2	Boston & Maine pf.	167	167	167
3	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
23	Chicago & Northwest	172	172	172
3	Fitchburg pf.	140	140	140
50	Mass. Electric	20¼	20	20¼
170	Mass. Electric pf.	73¾	73	73¾
311	N. Y. N. H. & H.	189	188¾	189
2	Norwich & Wor. pf.	232	232	232
4	Old Colony	205	205	205
50	Pere Marquette pf.	68	68	68
100	Rutland pf	36	36	36
160	Union Pacific	85¾	85¼	85¾
15	Union Pacific pf.	92½	91¾	92½
194	West End	92¾	92	92
15	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

633	American	127	120½	126¾
60	Mexican	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
40	New England Star	122½	122½	122½
10	Western	8½	8½	8½
5	Western pf.	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	71½	71½	71½
120	Am. Pneu. Service	5	4¾	4¾
010	Am. Sugar	128	127⅝	127⅝
182	Am. Sugar	123¾	126	126
100	American Woolen	10½	10½	10½
26	American Woolen pf.	75	75	75
117	Edison Star	239	237½	239
37	General Electric	163	163	163
100	Ga. Ry. and & Elec.	38½	37½	38½
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	77¼	77½	77½
58	Mass. Gas	40¾	40	40
109	Mass. Gas pf.	89¾	89½	89¾
53	Pullman	213	213	213
375	United Fruit	108	106½	108
20	Un. Shoe Machine	49½	49½	49½
200	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	29⅝	29½	29⅝
100	U. S. Rubber	16	15	16
103	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10½	10½
750	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅝	56	56⅜

MINING.

50	Adventure	2	2	2
275	Allouez	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,100	Amalgamated	49¼	48½	48½
200	Bingham	21⅝	21	21
19	Calumet & Hecla	465	462	462
250	Centennial	19½	19¼	19½
300	Cons. Mercur	35c	35c	35c
330	Copper Range	41½	40⅝	41
560	Daly West	24¼	23¼	23¾
75	Dominion Coal	66	66	66
25	Dominion Coal pf.	111	111	111
100	Elm River	2¼	2½	2¼
4,750	Granby	4⅞	4 1-32	4⅛
350	Guanaguato	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Mayflower	85c	85c	85c
5	Michigan	4¾	4¾	4¾
160	Mohawk	41½	41	41½
1,000	Montana Ore & C.	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝
50	Montreal & Boston	75c	75c	75c
250	Old Colony	1	1	1
120	Osceola	56	56	56
20	Parrot	23¾	23½	23½
100	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
130	Shannon	8⅛	8	8
10	Tamarack	94½	94½	94½
70	Trinity	4¼	4	4¼
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,380	United States	20¼	19¾	20⅛
95	Utah	33½	33⅛	33⅛
50	Victoria	3	3	3
50	Winona	6	6	6
15	Wolverine	71½	71	71½

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Dullness was pronounced in the market to-day in the bond as well as the stock department. Prices were practically at yesterday's level, the exceptions being an advance of 1½ in International Smokeless Powder, 1¼ in Lehigh Navigation, part of which was lost later; 1 in Pennsylvania Salt warrants, ½ in United Gas Improvement, and declines of ½ in Warwick Iron and Steel and ¾ in Girard National Bank. The attendance at brokers' offices was decidedly slim, and little interest was manifested in the day's trading. Total sales, 10,199 shares; $59,400 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Railways	44¾	44¾	44¾
50	Cambria Iron	46	46	46
48	Cambria Steel	20	20	20
500	Cons. Lake Superior	⅞	13-16	13-16
900	Erie	26¼	25¾	25¾
1	Girard Nati. Bank	226	226	226
400	Int. Smokeless Powdsr.	14	13¾	14
33	Ins. Co. of North Am.	23¾	23¾	23¾
37	Lehigh Val. R. R.	37	36¾	36¾
122	Lehigh Navigation	76¼	76	76
6	Minehill R. R.	62½	62½	62½
2,563	Penna. R. R.	59 1-16	58 15-16	59 1-16
389	Penna. Salt Warrants	8½	7¾	8
147	Phila. Traction	96	95¾	96
510	Phila. Electric	5½	5⅜	5⅜
145	Philadelphia Co.	39	38¾	38¾
50	Phila. Co. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Phila. Rapid Transit	13¾	13¾	13¾
2,500	Reading	22½	22 5-16	22 7-16
198	United Gas Imp.	83½	83¼	83½
71	Union Traction	49¼	49¼	49¼
200	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1,100	U. S. Steel pf.	56½	56	56⅝
200	Warwick Steel	3½	3½	3½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 28.—New York Exchange was 20 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. Once more pressure of seemingly questionable character developed on the shares of West Chicago to-day until the price was forced down on early sales of 500 shares to the low record of 38. Elsewhere business was insignificant. Tool shares sold off to 22, while the bonds slipped down around 49. Match and Biscuit shares were easy. Northwestern Elevated bonds went at 88. In the afternoon North Chicago was offered down to 68. Prices ranged as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can pf.	36½	36½	36½
100	Am. Shipbuilding com.	20	20	20
180	Canal & Dock	55	55	55
110	Chi. Pneu. Tool	22½	22	22½
5	Chi. Union Traction com.	5½	5½	5½
13	Diamond Match	129½	129½	129½
50	Mil. Brewing pf.	21	21	21
40	National Biscuit	42¼	42¼	42¼
200	National Carbon pf.	103	103	103
50	North Chicago	68	68	68
17	Northwestern Elev. com.	16	16	16
50	Quaker Oats	79	79	79
100	Street's Cable Car	28½	28½	28½
10	Swift & Co.	100¼	100¼	100¼
340	Un. Box Board pf.	13	12¾	13
614	West Chicago	38½	38	38

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—The market was dull and without feature. The transactions amounted to 33 shares of stock and $113,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	94¾	94½	94¾
1,000	Atl. C. L. 4s, new ctfs.	94	94	94
15,000	Florida Southern 4s	88½	88	88½
4,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	114¼	114	114¼
15,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	87½	87¼	87¼
8,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	West. North Car. 6s	115½	115½	115½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market movements yesterday were governed by the same influences as on the day before, with the trading in the bonds overshadowing that in stocks. The movement in bonds was irregular, with declines and gains about equally divided. Brooklyn Union Gas debentures, which sold on Wednesday from 177 to 182, opened at 183, and rose easily, on small transactions, to 190, closing there, after sales in $67,000 at a gain of 8 points, making an advance so far this week of 14½ points. Washington Railway and Electric preferred sold at 50, which is 5 points higher than the last sale in full lots in the market. The different traction and gas company issues of New Jersey were strong, with sales reported in but one, namely, the New Jersey Street Railway 4s, at a fractional advance.

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NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA stock was traded in last week at 84¾ for an odd lot, and yesterday the price had risen to 93 bid for 50 shares, without sales.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can pf	36¼	36	36¼
328	Am. Writing Paper	3½	3¼	3½
648	Am. Writing Paper pf	15	14⅜	15
880	Con. Lake Superior	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Con. Refrigerating	4	4	4
70	Con. Tobacco	250	250	250
155	Electric Vehicle pf	9¼	9	9¼
200	Gold Hill Copper	1½	1½	1½
2,200	Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
10	Houston Oil pf	18½	18½	18½
100	Interbor. Rapid Tran	108½	108½	108½
300	Int. Mercantile Mar. pf	17	17	17
200	Light, Fuel & Power	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
100	Montreal & Boston	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,000	Northern Securities	99	98⅜	98⅞
10	Royal Baking Pow. pf	101½	101½	101½
100	Shannon Copper	8	8	8
30	Standard Oil	630	630	630
200	Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Washington R. & E. pf	50	50	50
25	White Knob Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 5% nts.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	74	74	74
67,000	†Brklyn. Un. Gas deb 6s	190	183	190
10,000	J. C., Hob. & Pat. 4s	71½	71½	71½
10,000	Sea. A. L. 3-yr. 5s, w.i.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

	April 28. Bid.	Asked.	April 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	63	64½	63	64½
American Can	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4¼
American Can pf	36	36½	35¾	36
American Chicle	90	93	90	93
American Chicle pf	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes	89½	90⅝	89½	90⅝
American Malting	101	102½	101	102½
Am. Steel Foundries	5	5⅛	5	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf	25	26	25	26
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Am. Typefounders pf	84	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	74½	75	74	75
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk	118	118½	118	118½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
British Columbia Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America	3½	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf	50	62	50	62
Central Fireworks	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf	8	9½	8	10
Central Foundry 6s	51	53	51	53
Chi., R. I. & Pac. new 4s, when issued	95	..	95	..
Compressed Air	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	⅞	11-16	13-16
Con. Lake Superior pf	4	5	4	5
Con. Refrigerating	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9¼	10½	10	11½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf	3½	4	3½	4
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896	96½	98½	97¼	98¼
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	15	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	28	30	28	28
Electric Boat pf	60	65	61	65
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	1	⅝	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	5¾	6	5¼	5¾
Electric Vehicle pf	8½	10	8⅜	10
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper	½	9-16	½	9-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	167	174	167	174
Greene Con. Cop	15⅜	15½	15¼	15⅜
Guggenh'm Ex. 80% paid	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration	110	116	110	110
Hackmack Meadows	18½	19½	18½	19½
Heck, Mead, Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	75	85	75	85
Havana Tobacco	29	30	29	30
Havana Tobacco pf	38	40	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	90	..	90	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	2½	3	2½	3½
Houston Oil pf	18½	..	18½	..
Inter. Rapid Transit	108⅜	110	107½	108½
Inter. Mercantile Marine	4¼	4⅜	4	4¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	16⅞	17	16½	17
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	80	80	80	80
International Salt	9¼	10	9¼	10
International Salt 5s	40	41	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s	101	103	101	103
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
International Silver	..	10	..	10
International Silver pf	..	50	..	50
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	68	..	68	..
Kitchener Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65	..	65	..
Lanston Monotype	8¼	9	8½	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	42	42½	42½	43
Mackay Companies	23¾	24	23	24
Mackay Companies pf	76½	77¾	76	78
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Mains Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Mexican Gov. 5s	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	6	7½	6	7¼
Mo. Pacific 4½ notes	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
National Sugar pf	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	68	71	68	71
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released	132	134	132	134
Northern Securities	98¾	99	98¾	99
Northern Securities stub	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Otis Elevator	23	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf	86	90	86	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	½	½	½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	2	1	2
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pope Manufacturing	6	6½	6	7
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78	80	78½	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	23	25½	23	25½
Royal Baking Powder	115	118	115	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf	101	102	101	102
Safety Car Heating	189	190	189	190
Seaboard Air Line	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf	18⅝	18½	19	19¼
Seaboard A. L. 5s, w. i.	87½	88	87	88
Seaboard A. L. cfs., 30% pd.	106	115	105	115
Seminole Mining	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	..	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	..	25	20	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6	5	6
Standard Milling pf	20	24	20	24
Standard Milling 5s	74	78	74	78
Standard Oil	628½	629¾	629	634
Storage Power	½	¾	½	¾
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8⅞	9¼	8½	10
Trenton Iron	10	13	10	13
Trenton Pot. pf	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries' deb.	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes	100⅞	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	105	107	105	108
Union Typewriter 2d pf	104	106	104	106
United Box Board	1¾	2	1⅞	2
United Box Board pf	12	13	12½	13
United Copper	5	6½	5	6½
United Copper pf	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	2¾	4¼	2⅞	4¼
U. S. Rubber 2d pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾
U. S. Ship. pf., new w. i.	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	30	..	30	..
U. S. Ship. 5s, rects	23	26	23	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C	105	106	105	106
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F	105	106	105	106
Universal Tobacco	¼	1	¼	1
Universal Tobacco pf	1½	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher	9¾	10	9¾	10
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s	93¾	94	93¾	94¼
Virginia & Southwestern	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper	7	7¾	7¼	8
Worth. Pump pf	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d 5s	114	117	114	117
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City	231	231½	231	231½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	202	208	202	208
Con. Traction of N. J.	63½	65	63½	65
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	105¾	106½	105¾	106¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106½	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85	80	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	50	55	50	55
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	88	85	88
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	76½	75	76½
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	71	72	71	71¼
Nassau Electric 4s	80¼	80½	79½	80
New Orleans Railways	8	10	8	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	28	30	28	30
New Orleans 4½s	77	77	77	80
Ninth Avenue R. R	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	71½	72	71	72
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	43¼	..	42	43
St. Louis Transit	11¾	13	11¾	13
St. L. Transit 5% notes	91	94	91	94
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R	173	178	173	178
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s	116	..	115	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	22	25	22	25
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	79	75	79
28th and 29th St. 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Railway, 1st 6s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	66¾	67⅛	66½	67
United Rys. of St. Louis	53	55	53	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11	..	10¼	..
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	50¼	..	40¼	50
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	76	76½	76¼	76½

Gas Companies.

Am. Light & Traction	48¼	49	48¼	49
Am. L. & T. pf., ex div.	90	92	90	92
Bay State Gas	¼	5-16	¼	5-10
Brklyn Un. Gas deb. 6s	182	185	176	180
Buffalo Gas	4	4½	4	4½
Buffalo Gas pf	12¾	..	12¾	..
Buffalo Gas 5s, ex coup.	63	66	63	66
Central Union Gas 5s	106½	108	106½	108
Con. Gas, of N. J. 5s	88	92	88	92
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	31	32	30	32
Denver Gas 5s	75	80	74	77
Denver Gas 6s	100	101	100	101
Hudson County Gas	62½	63½	62½	63½
Hudson County Gas 5s	103½	104¼	104	104½
Indianapolis Gas	69	70	60	70
Indianapolis Gas 6s	106	108	106	108
Mutual Gas	200	260	260	290
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	106¼	106¾	106¾	106¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	100½	111	109½	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	106	108	109	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	34	..	34	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	104	103	104
Ohio & Indiana Gas	4	8	4	8
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95	93	95
St. Paul 5s	90	92	90	92
Syracuse Gas pf	85	88	88	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	96½	95	96½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	6	7	6	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	64	65	64	65
East River Ferry	70	72½	70	72½
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	..	108	..
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106	..	106	..
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	97	92	97
Union Ferry	30	33	30	33
Union Ferry 5s	90½	92	90½	92

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25⅜d per ounce, and in New York at 53c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43½c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.40.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Caledonia sold at .65, 500 Crippie Creek Consolidated at .08, 300 Elkton at .67, 300 Horn Silver at 1.40, 500 Isabella at .30, 1,000 Julia at .06, 100 Phenix at .11, 300 Savage at .36@.37.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con.	.04	.05
Andes	.27	.29
Belcher	.24	.27
Best & Belcher	1.60	1.50
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	.64	.54
Challenge Con.	.17	.20
Chollar	.20	.20
Confidence	.95	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.60
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.18	.19
Gould & Curry	.24	.25
Hale & Norcross	.67	.70
Julia	.05	.05
Justice	.11	.12
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	2.10	2.10
Occidental Con.	.81	.82
Ophir	5.87½	5.50
Overmen	.34	.34
Potosi	.18	.17
Savage	.38	.36
Sag Belcher	.12	.15
Sierra Nevada	.60	.56
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.09	.09
Union Consolidated	.76	.76
Utah Con.	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.20	.21
Silver bars	.55	.55
Mexican dollars	.44@45	44@45
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6½	6	6½	6½
Anaconda	12	13	11½	13
C. K. & N.	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
C. C. Consolidated	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Dante	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Doctor Jackpot	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Elkton	66½	67½	67	67⅝
El Paso	82½	84	81½	81⅝
Gold Dollar	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
Golden Cycle	43¼	50	45	50
Gold Sovereign	6	6½	6⅜	6⅝
Isabella	28½	29¼	28	28½
Jackpot	5	9	5	9
Keystone	4	4½	4	4½
Last Dollar	30	40	30	40
Lexington	4	4¼	4	4¼
Little Puck	3½	3½	3½	3½
Little Bessie	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	1	1½	1	1¼
Moon Anchor	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Missouri	3¾	4	3⅞	4
New Haven	3	3⅝	3	3⅝
Old Gold	10	10½	10¾	11⅜
Pharmacist	3¾	4	3¾	4
Portland	175	180	170	176
Rose Maud	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Rose Nicol	2¼	2½	2⅜	2⅝
Sunset Eclipse	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Vindicator	74	75	74	76
Work	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,845	1,845
3d week April	$149,480	$148,550	$123,700
From July 1	7,883,061	7,664,209	6,475,539
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	401	381
3d week April	25,684	29,010	20,404
From July 1	1,209,607	1,242,060	1,003,776
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
3d week April	28,131	25,192	22,014
From July 1	2,770,419	2,429,003	.....
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,469	1,452	1,355
3d week April	108,657	125,732	114,150
From July 1	5,744,255	5,819,176	4,912,370
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	874	874
3d week April	116,543	138,080	.....
From July 1	6,250,061	6,124,733	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,293
3d week April	117,954	149,069	127,445
From July 1	6,373,374	6,039,799	6,001,188
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week April	75,900	71,373	59,869
From Jan. 1	1,211,553	1,129,851	973,112
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for March—			
Gross	72,908	85,728	65,590
Exp. and taxes	47,501	49,963	40,190
Net	25,407	35,765	25,400
Other income	12,185	10,509	3,802
Total income	37,592	46,268	29,202
Charges	12,459	12,256	.....
Surplus	25,133	34,012	29,202
9 months, gross	722,141	746,763	629,217
Exp. and taxes	475,616	410,747	351,891
9 months, net	246,525	336,018	277,346
Other income	121,385	72,276	26,632
Total income	368,208	408,294	303,978
Charges	110,679	111,085	.....
9 mo., surplus	257,531	297,209	.....
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for March—			
Mileage	1,876	1,844	1,844
Gross	852,553	826,474	631,708
Exp. and taxes	590,001	629,065	478,470
Net	262,352	197,379	53,238
9 months, gross	7,417,021	7,188,259	6,106,239
Exp. and taxes	5,570,013	5,319,614	4,384,601
9 months, net	1,847,008	1,868,645	1,721,638
ERIE for March—			
Gross	3,621,333	3,965,956	3,364,923
Exp. and taxes	3,022,659	2,697,354	2,460,130
Net	598,674	1,268,602	904,793
9 months, gross	33,423,235	33,068,070	29,738,353
Exp. and taxes	25,550,951	22,425,873	21,870,826
9 months, net	7,886,584	10,642,197	8,867,527
IOWA CENTRAL for March—			
Gross	216,087	213,873	222,021
Exp. and taxes	168,845	150,962	170,742
Net	47,242	63,211	45,279
Other income	10,705	4,888	271
Total income	57,539	68,099	45,650
9 months, gross	1,829,497	1,865,220	1,949,609
Exp. and taxes	1,558,814	1,502,715	1,597,142
9 months, net	270,682	362,505	352,467
Other income	64,255	43,750	32,934
Total income	334,937	406,255	348,533
*Loss.			
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for March:			
Gross	235,463	235,868	208,163
Exp. and taxes	133,806	127,843	156,300
Net	101,657	108,025	141,862
Other income	2,754	7,049	9,321
Total income	104,411	115,074	151,185
9 mos., gross	2,216,374	2,546,821	2,636,700
Exp. and taxes	1,330,361	1,545,213	1,514,607
9 mos., net	885,913	1,001,608	1,122,093
Other inc	98,737	123,302	109,927
Total inc	984,650	1,124,970	1,231,960
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for March—			
Gross	1,043,790	1,007,683	717,921
Expenses	711,583	600,059	494,908
Net	332,207	407,624	222,913
3 mos., gross	2,947,497	2,640,472	2,081,304
Expenses	2,071,179	1,750,461	1,432,329
3 mos., net	876,318	890,011	649,035
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for March—			
Gross	534,261	557,227	462,428
Exp. and taxes	422,563	403,859	348,926
Net	111,698	153,368	113,502
Other inc	.....	.....	15,080
Total inc	111,698	153,368	139,582
Charges	59,745	64,324	72,607
Surplus	51,953	89,044	57,075
9 mos., gross	4,905,310	4,357,911	4,355,095
Exp. and taxes	3,832,284	3,278,954	3,185,270
Net	1,070,026	1,078,957	1,169,729
Other inc	.....	.....	175,485
Total inc	1,070,026	1,078,957	1,345,214
Charges	513,838	503,891	657,545
9 mos., surplus	556,188	515,066	687,669
NEW YORK, SUSQUE. & WESTERN for March—			
	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	227,336	275,578	196,417
Exp. and taxes	139,183	148,410	116,144
Net earnings	88,201	127,167	80,273
Nine mos. gross	1,971,608	1,814,181	2,080,036
Exp. and taxes	1,188,098	1,088,468	1,117,235
Nine months net	728,510	725,713	971,801
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for	March—		
Gross earnings	519,030	563,418	504,804
Expenses	379,897	355,061	335,261
Net earnings	139,333	218,353	169,543
Other income	2,261	2,506	1,637
Total income	141,594	215,859	171,180
Charges, txs., &c.	147,693	146,626	145,127
Deficit	6,097	*69,233	*26,053
Nine mo. gross	4,871,291	4,896,753	4,422,641
Expenses	3,361,192	3,122,602	2,882,460
Nine months net	1,520,099	1,774,151	1,540,181
Other income	37,449	25,988	17,438
Total income	1,557,548	1,803,139	1,557,617
Charges, txs., &c.	1,314,766	1,319,573	1,276,874
Nine months surp.	242,782	483,566	280,743

*Surplus.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, April 28, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,390	Amel. Copper	49	49⅝	48½	48½
10	Am. Ice pf	28	28	28	28
70	Am. Locomotive	18¾	18½	18¾	18¾
40	Am. Smelting	49	49	49	49
790	Am. Sugar	128¼	128½	127⅝	127⅝
1,320	A., T. & S. F.	73½	73½	73¼	73⅜
580	Balt. & Ohio	80⅛	80⅜	79⅝	79⅞
2,480	Brook. Rap. Tr.	47¾	47⅞	46¾	46⅝
50	Ches. & Ohio	31⅞	31⅞	31¾	31¾
2,530	C., M. & St. P.	144⅝	144¾	144¼	144⅜
30	Col. Southern	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝
70	Consol. Gas	209	209½	208⅝	209
7,010	Erie	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
10	Erie 1st pf	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
20	Erie 2d pf	39½	39½	39½	39½
10	Ill. Central	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
30	Louis. & Nash.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
360	Met. Street Ry.	113	113⅜	113	113⅛
3,765	Mex. Central	6½	7⅜	6⅜	7⅛
10	Mo., K. & T.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
400	Mo. Pacific	92⅝	93	92⅝	92¾
60	N. Y. Central	116⅜	116⅜	116	116
1,150	N. Y., O. & W.	22¼	22¼	22	22
840	Norf. & West	57⅜	57⅜	56⅞	56⅞
6,060	Pennsylvania	118	118½	117¾	118⅜
30	Pres'd Steel Car	26¼	26¼	26	26
1,060	Reading	45	45	44½	44⅞
20	Republic Steel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
710	Rock Island	23⅝	23½	23	23
50	St. L. & S. W. pf.	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
1,570	Southern Pacific	48¾	48⅞	48½	48⅝
280	Tenn. C. & I.	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37
20	Texas & Pacific	23	23¼	23	23¼
2,530	Union Pacific	85¼	85½	85	85¼
10	U. S. Leather	7	7	7	7
10	U. S. Rubber	15	15	15	15
20	U. S. Rubber pf	65	65	65	65
730	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10⅞
17,690	U. S. Steel pf	56½

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$3,000 CASH
over mortgage purchases handsome three-story high-stoop dwelling in the Seventies, near West End Av.; all improvements; three-story extension; open plumbing; two tiled bathrooms; attractively decorated; great bargain.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
in the Eighties; excellent block; handsome three-story brownstone dwelling, 20x100; all latest improvements; modern decorations; two tiled bathrooms; parquet floors throughout; immediate possession; offer wanted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Palatial five-story American basement dwelling, one of the finest corners in the Eighties; parquet floors, four bathrooms, handsomely decorated, 25 feet wide, 21 rooms; for sale at an attractive figure. Full particulars.

IN THE SEVENTIES.
One of the finest blocks; four-story high-stoop brownstone, 18x100, with extension; first-class condition; exposed plumbing; asking $30,000; offer considered.

AMERICAN BASEMENT
Dwelling, near West End Av., in 80's, exceptionally attractive; every improvement; latest decorations; parquet floors throughout; two tiled bathrooms; exposed plumbing; chandeliers of latest design; ready for occupancy; price, $20,000.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 87TH ST.

OF INTEREST
To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2836 Plaza.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.
Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges. Appraisals Furnished Gratis. Large Second Mortgages Negotiated. Applications solicited from reliable brokers.

John Finck 141 Broadway.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.

105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100.
313 W. 75th St., 5-story American base., 20x100.
120 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 14 rooms, MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,
three-story and basement brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10.
M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, between 7th and 8th Avs., about 140th St.—5 rooms and bath to each apartment; first-class condition; hot water supply; open plumbing; first mortgage, $17,000 at 5% for 3 years; second mortgage, $3,000 at 5% for 3 years; rent over $2,800; price, $26,250.
LEVY BROS.,
No. 416 West 135th St.

CORNER INVESTMENT.
Central Park West corner; seven-story apartment house, all rented; nets 13 per cent; will accept smaller property as part payment.

BLOODGOOD, DE SAULLES & TALBOT,
542 FIFTH AV., CORNER 45TH ST.

4% 4½% A.W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MORTGAGES. 128 Broadway. 5%

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT IN 8TH AV.
Triple flats with stores; 12 rooms on each floor; four rooms and bath in each apartment; open plumbing; first-class condition; mortgage, $18,000 at 4½ per cent; second mortgage, $2,000 at 6 per cent; rent over $3,000; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Two fine triple flats, 4 rooms and bath to each apartment, between 8th and Edgecombe Avs., north of 135th St.; first mortgage, $20,500 at 5 per cent. for 3 years; second mortgage, $2,500 at 6 per cent. for two years; rent about $3,100; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

J. P. WHITON-STUART,
REAL ESTATE,
REMOVES MAY 1st
TO 576 FIFTH AVE.

ANXIOUS TO SELL
four-story 20-foot dwellioq in 80th St., near Columbus Av.; open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout; a bargain.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (40th,) second floor.

Elegant 7-story elevator apartment vicinity Lexington Av. and 94th, $57,500; rental $9,400; equity $10,000; East 125th, 5-story double, 2 stores; 2d Av., near 38th, stora and brick tenement; many other properties. Loans. W. A. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

Bargain.—3-story and basement brownstone house in East 123d St.; 11 rooms and bath; mtge. $4,000, 4%; price, $7,000; will take half cash; can be seen by appointment only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

ESTATE MUST BE CLOSED.
Bargains, two 5-story double flats in the West Eighties, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD,
20-foot Dwelling, in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (40th,) second floor.

71st St., West.—New 4-story American basement dwelling, 25x65x102; parlors and foyers; 10 eleeping rooms, 3 baths; elegant finish; $45,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 0th Av.

MORTGAGES.—Have several large amounts for mortgages, Manhattan property; only first-class applications considered. Principals. H. B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Lexington Av.; 5-story, 4 stores, 4 families on corner, 1 floor; price, $56,000; bargain. E. Near 125th St. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$5,000 Cash.—38-family tenement, with two stores, 120 feet deep, near this office; big renter. Union Construction, 259 William St.

74th St., Near 2d Av.—Twelve-room tenement, $22,500; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., Near 1st Av.—Four-story tenement, $17,000; rents $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$5,000 equity in west side Harlem property to exchange for good paying flat up-town, at once. Morris Diamond, 13 East 125th.

5-story three-family flats; 100th St., near Madison Av.; rent, $2,042; price, $26,000.
Eichtmyer & Irving, 2649 B'way, 101st St.

84th St., Near 3d Av.; 5-story, 15 families; steam; price, $23,000; rent, $3,040; easy terms. E. Amsterdam. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

90th St., Near 1st Av.; 5-story, 15 families, hot water; price, $13,000; mtg., $20,000 at 4½. Amsterdam. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Extra wide building in 10th St., 5th to 6th Av.; price, $67,500; free and clear.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

West side triple flat, no steam, best condition; rent $3,240 goaranteed; price $30,000; mortg. $26,000, 5 per cent. Morris Diamond, 13 E. 125th.

A new 17-room house; two bathrooms; hardwood trim; price, $21,500; liberal terms. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story cold water flat, 2 stores; rent, $1,932; price, $17,500. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

For Sale.—Full lot below 23d, near 7th Av., $14,200. Duross, 155 West 14th.

16th St., Near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Avenue B, Near 3d—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents $3,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., Near 1st.—Twelve-room tenement, $18,000; rents $1,860. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Plot 50x05; Perry St. dwellings; can be bought right. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Four-story house, 167 West 98th St.; rent, $600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Av.

West 117th St.—Triple flat; price, $32,000; rents $3,492. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Av. "A," Near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,208. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Brighurst Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

DON'T WAIT.—We have big bargains near Rapid Transit Stations, Broadway corner plots, Audubon, Wadsworth Avenues and street lots, dwellings, flats, and tenements; profitable investments. Call or address Christian Trinks & Co., 56 Pine St.

ATTENTION.
Bargains—Party must sell two 5-story three-family flats, very best section Washington Heights. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Two double and one triple flat, $30,000 each; old rents, $3,300. Corse, 220 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES for Bronx Properties, with Stores.—On 3d Ave., near 188th St., 4-story triple, 3 families on a floor and stores; mortgage $17,250 at 5%; rent over $2,500.

NEAR 177TH and 3d Avs.—5-story double and 2 stores; 5 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent $2,700; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.

175TH AND 3D AVE.—5-story double, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent over $3,000; mortgags $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.

BROOK AV., Near 136th St.—5-story triple, 3 stores, 25x100; built 15 rooms, 5 rooms and bath to each apartment; ranges and boilers; open plumbing, tile baths; mortgage $18,000 for 3 years at 5%; rent over $3,800; price $35,000; will take second mortgage.

COR. BROOK Ave., Near 160th St.—Size 47.6x80x97; 2 5-story flat houses, one triple and one double; triple size 27.0x80x97, double 20x80x97; mortgage on triple $18,000 at 5%; mortgags on double $13,000 at 5%; rent $5,000; price for both, $48,600.

WEBSTER AVE.—4-story double, 5 rooms and bath, boilers and ranges; mortgage $8,000 at 5%; rent about $1,500; price $15,000.
LEVY BROS., No. 116 West 135th St.

BIG BARGAINS.
Three five-story triple flats, fine condition, no heat, 14 rooms and bath, 25x90x100, near Willis Av.; rent, $2,700 each; price, $25,500; rents can be made $2,900.
Five-story double flat, store property, 6 rooms and bath, fine business neighborhood, $22,500.
McQUAY & CO., 3d Av., 148th St.

For Sale—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Boston Road For Sale, 164th-170th Sts.—151x130, $49,000; 50x100, $14,000; 172x187, $65,000; grand corner, 137x140, $50,000; corner, 80x80; excavated, $35,000; 117x167, $40,000; one acre, with mansion, 169th St., $60,000; 50x130; very cheap for $13,000; 17 lots, two fronts, $65,000, and other choice plots. Rule, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Several very attractive two-family detached houses, near 169th St., Boston Road, Crotona Park, 3d Av. and rapid traosit stations; prices and terms to suit any homeseeker. Rule, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

LOOK!—New two-family brick houses near "L" station, school, parks; latest improvements; nothing better in Bronx; easy terms; open afternoons. 672 East 180th St., near 3d Av.

Big bargains for builders in choicest corner lots; 2 and 3 fronts; Bronx, 3d Av., Southern Boulevard, Tremont. Fisher, 594 St. Ann's Av., near 149th St.

BARGAINS.—3-family corner flat; all improvements; good location; $6,500; $500 cash buys 8-room house, near rapid transit station; all improvements. J. A. Murphy, 875 Tremont Av.

Flat property; all descriptions, all locations; some good corners; $4,000 buys 4-story flat; rent, $1,500. Stokem & O'Connor, 714 Wendover Av.

TREMONT corner lot, 20x100, $1,500; inside lot, 25x100, $1,500.
Two-family house, 11 rooms, 25x140, stable, $5,600. Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Builders.—Plots and lots on Washington, Wendover, Brook, and Webster Avs., and all sections; prices low. Stokem & O'Connor, 741 Wendover.

Choice five-story double flat, 25x74x100; five rooms and bath; price, $20,000; mortgage, $13,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. E. M. Phelps, 321 Willis Av., corner 141st St.

FINE COTTAGE, eight rooms and bath; improvements, grounde 50x100; $5,250; only $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments. Sonnehorn, Bedford Park, city.

A 5-story store property, Brook Av., $23,500; Willis Av. store property, $35,000; West 137th St. double flat, $26,500; rent, $2,800. Bargehuhr, 445 Willis Av., near 145th St.

Detached 2-family house, 15 large light rooms; choice neighborhood; full lot; immediate possession to quick buyer. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

Bedford Park.—Detached ten-room house; all improvements; near elevated; for sale or rent, cheap. "Owner," 5 West 125th St.

173d St., Bathgate Av.; house and lot, 70x115; free and clear; $12,000. Murtagh, 614 Lexington Av.

HOUSES to rent, $28, $35, $37.50, $40.
APARTMENTS, $23, $26. Heat.
Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Bronx—2,063 Anthony Av.; private house, seven rooms, improvements, $4,700. Apply owner, on premises.

Bargain.—Corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Mount Hope and vicinity; plots and lots for builders; also private dwellings; all prices. Stokem & O'Connor, 741 Wendover Av.

Bargain.—House and lot, 50x100, 173d, near Washington, $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine house on Marble Hill; 9 rooms, improvements; $6,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York.

FOUR 6-room houses, $2,800, 32x100; water, gas; easy terms. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge.

Eight-room house and barn, Boston Av.; $6,500. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York City.

Cauldwell Av., 780.—Must be sold; up to date, new, one-family, light brick.

For Sale.—Bronx lots, with or without building loan. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Broox lots; near elsvated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Two Unusual Opportunities in Newport Real Estate.
FOR SALE
ON THE NEWPORT CLIFFS:
A fine residence, in perfect order, with lawns; good stables and garden lot. Price, $65,000.00.
CLOSE TO BELLEVUE AVENUE:
A large residence, in excellent order, with stabling for five horses; almost an acre of well-kept grounds; a remarkably desirable property on account of its proximity to Bellevue Avenue; will sell at a most reasonable figure, to close out an estate. Price, $16,000.00.
Furnished Cottages for rent for the Summer Season in all parts of Newport and Jamestown.
Write, or call, for full particulars and lists, to
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
132 Bellevue Avenue, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Or WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

AT BRISTOL, CONN.
Handsome Residence in central and choicest part of city; a good hotel location, and a first-class hotel is badly needed; about four acres beautiful grounds. Price, $50,000. Photos with PHILLIPS & WELLS
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A desirable home, six bedrooms and bath; directly on water; modern.
RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, $1,000.
A number of other cottages, large and small; will rent furnished or unfurnished, $300 to $1,800, or will
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J. D. SAWYER, Owner,
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A magnificent residence, nine bedrooms, two baths; has every appointment of a new, up-to-date country house.
Rent, fully furnished, $1,200.
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To Let.—Stone house, 10 rooms; bathroom; telephone; spring water; piazzas, shade, large lawn; fruit, garden; $500 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Litchfield County, Conn.

For Sale—Farm Southern Berkshire, Sheffield, Mass.; pleasantly located, fine view, woodland, fruit, etc.; near staton; price low. Address H. C. Woodin, Great Barrington, Mass.

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A.—2-3 West 137th St.; new American basement house, 16 rooms and 2 tiled baths; hardwood finished; private roadway rear; will decorate to suit tenant; rental, $1,500; possession May 1st; bargain. G. S. McCreedy Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

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3-story private, 17 West 119th St., for $65 per month; fine condition; open. Call as above. Dean, 1,978 Lexington Av.

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Wanted—Small furnished apartments; moderate rent; references. A., 137 Times.

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There is no cooler, better place to spend the Summer than Prospect Park South, and when Winter comes you'll not leave it. We could fill a volume with testimonials of delighted residents who left telescopic block houses in town for this superb neighborhood.
Absolutely every improvement in houses, streets, and grounds, and only 22 minutes from Park Row. How far are you now living?
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We have some most artistic houses to show you.
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Ten private three-story brick and stone semi-detached houses, with large covered porches, situated in Bedford section. These 10 houses are part of a block of 40 houses that are heated and supplied with hot water for domestic purposes from a CENTRAL HEATING PLANT at a cost less than furnace coal. No basement; parlor, foyer hall, dining room and kitchen on first floor; three rooms on second and three on third floor; running water in all chambers; mission dining room, quartered oak foyer hall, white enamel parlor; bathrooms with Mott's fixtures, tiled floors and sides, with mirrors above the tiling. Take Nostrand or Tompkins Av. car from Williamsburg, Douglass or Bergen Street car from Brooklyn Bridge. Houses on Union St., near Brooklyn Av.
Prices $11,000 to $15,000.
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IN FLATBUSH, ON LARGE GROUNDS.
MUST BE SOLD. Owner very much in need of money. ONE OF the Finest built Houses in New York City. COME AND SEE IT. Perfectly Beautiful Large Piazza Front and side. Elegant Wide Hall, Large Drawing Room or Parlor. Fine Library, with Book Cases. Very Handsome Dining Room, with China Closets. All first floor in Parquet Floors. SIX Large Sunny Bedrooms, with Hot and Cold Water. Tiled Bath. Very Expensive, Beautiful Decorations. Very many Elegant Appointments and Attractions in this House. Very Choice Woodwork. VERY GRAND LOCATION. Highest Restrictions. Near "L" Station, Trolleys, Schools, Churches, Stores. 25 Minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Where Houses Cost $10,000 to $30,000. House is NEW. Can be seen Sunday, or any day.
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Beautiful hardwood trimmed and detached houses, 10 rooms and bath each; plot 40x100; cement walks, &c. Everything up to date about them; situated on the finest block in Flatbush; only one block from cars and surrounded by ten and twelve thousand dollar mansions. You can save at least $1,000 in securing one of these choice residences NOW. Price $4,900, worth $6,500. Easy terms.
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Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements. Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x50, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
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Investment—4-story brick store and flats, Ralph Av., near Hancock St.; rent $900 per year; bank mortgage $5,500; price only $8,750; worth $10,500; a real bargain. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., corner Hancock St.

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Do you need to pay rent if you can buy a 2-family house with 3% imp. in good location in Brooklyn for $2,450? Small amount down. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $200.
Few higher; improved; any terms; slaughtering prices; closing estate. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Sacrifice.—$2,000 cash, $5,000 5% mortgage; Lafayette Av., two 3-story base. frame houses, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; owner going West. Roberts, 935 Gates Av.

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$95.00 A LOT
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Bear in mind every lot is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, and within two to six blocks of the East River, and the same distance from the stores, churches, and schools, the depot, and electric cars.

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Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee Co., N.Y.

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Three Farms, with Free Shore Lots.—Country seat, Huntington; 65 cleared acres; residence 14 rooms; numerous outbuildings; several acres choice fruit; spring, shade, shrubbery; choice location; $175 acre.
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Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
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Pleasantly located; ten minutes' walk to Great South Bay; parlor, sitting, dining room; five sleeping rooms; kitchen; hot and cold water; bath and toilet; terms $300.
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To cover the wrong property.
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18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
FULLY IMPROVED
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No expanss has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in avery particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.
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$50 DOWN, $10 A MONTH.
Why pay rent when you can buy house, on 50x100 plot, in Westchester County, 45 minutes from 42d St.; schools, stores, churches; commutation 10 cents; short ride from Rye Beach, N. Y.; trolley passing property; choice building lots, $175 each upward; easy terms. RAPID TRANSIT REAL ESTATE CO., 170 B'way, Rooms 402-403. Established 15 years.

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Modern, slate-roofed house, quartered oak trim, beautifully decorated, 35 minutes from 42d St. A really perfect home. Price, $9,000; open to offer. Might rent. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

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Well watered; fine buildings; all improvements; station 10 minutes' drive; hour from Grand Central.
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4 acres; 20-room dwelling, all improvements; gas and electric lights; fine stables; fine view of Hudson; 45 minutes from Grand Central Station
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PRICE, $25,000.
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For Rent, Sale, and Exchange.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
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FOR SALE—Water front on Hudson at Yonkers south of Glenwood Station, 75x800 feet; also adjacent upland property consisting of 50x87 feet. Apply Room 716, 150 Nassau St., New York.

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45 minutes out by frequent express trains; large Residence, on East Front st; choice location; grounds 400x500; living brook; large shade; stables price $25,000 (Folio 10,143)
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Beautiful Palisades—Colonial Mansion.
On Hudson County Boulevard, grandest driveway in the country; most beautiful scenery imaginable; delightfully overlooking Hackensack Valley, Orange Mountains, Teaneck Range; mansard slate roof; 10 large rooms and bath; every up-to-date improvement; three lots; select neighborhood; elegant decorations; accessible any hour, day or night; no time tables to consult; 20 minutes from 42d St., 35 from Franklin, Barclay, Christopher, 14th St. Ferries; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

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For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location; ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas, and electric lights, elevator, piazza, and porte-cochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetabla garden and fruit; photographs. Inquire of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone, No. 6005 J Cortlandt.

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Five rooms and bath to congenial couple with use of barn; fruit and large garden, gas range and electric lights. Owner, Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

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THREE STORIES HAVE PLATE GLASS SHOW WINDOWS. VISIBLE FROM BOTH SIDES OF "L" STATION.
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New, Absolutely Fireproof Building
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1,000,000 Square Feet, Finest factory room in or near New York City; to manufacturers desiring large space it cannot be duplicated.
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We can fill your wants, floore or factories, New York City or country, water front and rail.
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Absolutely fireproof office building; large basement; reasonable rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

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STORE, BASEMENT, AND SUB-BASEMENT;
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50x200; fireproof; electricity, heat, elevators.
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Entire four-story brick building to let, 25 Fulton St.; size 20x70; reasonable rent; possession May 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises. 403-7 East 23d.

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Buildings, stores, lofts, stables to rent, desirable locations. Apply list, Duross, 155 West 14th.

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The four-story building 53 Front St.; rent $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Av.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH CEREMEDO and CARLOS CAMUCINE, individually and composing the firm of CEREMEDO & CAMUCINE, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts and consisting of all their right, title and interest in and to all personal property, chattels, fixtures, household goods of every nature and description contained in premises Nos. 435-37 West 56th Street, and known as the "Montichello," will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the place aforesaid, on the 4th day of May, 1904, at 10:30 A. M. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid address on April 29, 30, May 2 and 3, 1904, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Said property must bring 75 per centum of its appraised value.
Dated New York, April 28, 1904.
JOSEPH J. MYERS, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BARNET NOSITZER, individually and as a member of the firm of NOSITZER & MENDES, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Barnet Nositzer, individually and as a member of the firm of Nositzer & Mendes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 23, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 9, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 28, 1904.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plots Bought by Builders on the Upper East and West Sides—Resale in the Juvenile Asylum Tract—Many Minor Transactions—Day's Dealings in the Auction Room.

Brody, Adler & Koch have bought from the State Realty and Mortgage Company, through Pocher & Co., the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold to I. L. Shapiro the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 123.8 by 100.11; also, to Bilovitz Brothers, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 100.11; also, to Charles Shapiro, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 110 feet west of Madison Avenue, 80 by 100.11.

West 177th Street Plot Resold.

The State Realty and Mortgage Company has resold, through Hall J. How & Co., three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, part of the Juvenile Asylum tract.

Canal Street Building in a Trade.

M. Lindheim & Co. have sold for Elizabeth A. Wilcox the four-story building, on plot 20 by 60, at 528 Canal Street. In part payment she took thirty-six lots at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, which in turn were resold to Irving T. Bush.

West End Avenue Purchase.

William H. Van Alst & Co. have sold for William H. Redfield to an investor 173 West End Avenue, a five-story brick flat, 25 by 90 by 100.

Company Buys 135th Street Flats.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for Leonard Weil to the Afro-American Realty Company, the two five-story flats 30 and 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 99.11.

Buyer for Old Slip Parcel.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co. have sold to John Feldhusen 8 Old Slip, a five-story building on lot 35.3 by 22.4.

M. & L. Hess have sold for the Empire Realty Corporation the new ten-story and basement building at the southeast corner of University Place and Twelfth Street, 50 by 82, to Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, who gives in part payment 136 Fifth Avenue, a four-story altered building on lot 25 by 160. The amount involved in the transaction is $600,000. The Fifth Avenue property probably will be razed, and a new eleven-story building erected.

Cuozzo & Gagliano have leased for the Rexton Realty Company to Lodovico Ofrio the four five-story tenements, front and rear, at 443 East Thirteenth Street, for five years at the aggregate rental of $22,750.

Louis J. Bernstein has sold for Abraham I. Suero the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, plot 26 by 91, five-story double flat, with stores, to S. Leinhardt and another.

Lots Sold in Dyckman Tract.

Max Marx has bought, through W. J. Huston & Co., from Robert W. Gardner the plot on the west side of Cooper Street, 100 feet south of Hawthorne Street, 100 by 100.

To Build on East 110th Street.

Isaac Cohen has sold for Jackson & Stern to Abram and Isaac Horowitz the three-story brownstone dwellings 120, 122, and 124 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. The buyer will erect a new six-story apartment house on the plot.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Samuel Engel to Schmeidler & Bachrach 159 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.11.

Grossman & Paeson bought 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

William H. Bank has sold for B. W. Menschell to Jacob Schulman and Julius Shulman 1,848 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 100. The same broker, in conjunction with Thomas Payne, has sold for the Realty Association 127 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, a four-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 95.

Down-Town Tenement Dealings.

G. Tuotl & Co. have sold for S. Alter 178 West Houston Street, a six-story tenement, 26 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from George R. Reynolds 8 Rivington Street, an old four building, 19 by 85.

Elias Stone has sold to James Walsh 209 Waverley Place, an old building, 29 by 22.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 50 and 52 Attorney Street, two four-story buildings, 40 by 50.

H. Silverman and another have sold 117 and 119 East Twenty-fourth Street, two dwellings, 46.6 by 98.9.

Forty-sixth Street Parcel in Demand.

Charles Galewski resold to Natban Glassheim 444 West Forty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100. Mr. Glassheim has resold the property to Adolph Hollander.

The eight lots on Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth, Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth, and Two Hundred and Fortieth Streets, Woodlawn Heights, which were to have been offered at auction yesterday by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have been sold at private sale.

H. L. Phelps has sold for the Gaines-Roberts Company the new five-story flat on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, about 350 feet east of Willis Avenue.

The Bronx Land-Mortgage and Real Estate Company has sold for the Harlem Savings Bank the two buildings 2,331 and 2,333 Washington Avenue; also, for Ella H. and Charles Corbett, the plot, with residence, on the west side of Clasaon Avenue, 75 feet north of Manaion Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to F. Cardone two lots on the west side of Fourth Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 72 by 44 by 60.

New Residence to be Built at Rye.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for C. Edgar Anderson to Nellie E. Hall one and a half acres at the northeast corner of Forest and Apawamis Avenues, Rye, N. Y. A handsome residence will be built upon the property.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.
Third Avenue, s, 2,032, 2,034, and 4,036, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 89.9 by 100 by 93.7 by 100, three five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to August Ellingen..... $39,750

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.
One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 351 West, north side, between Edgecombe and St. Nicholas Avenues, 20.10 by 99.11 by 34.9 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; executors' sale, to John Dwyer 10,050

By Joseph P. Day.
One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 636 and 638 East, south side, 25 feet west of Melrose Avenue, 50 by 100, two three-story frame dwellings; partition sale, to Joseph Hoetzel..... 14,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 161 Broadway:

By Joseph P. Day.
Walker Street, 88 and 90, north side, 48.6 feet west of Elm Street, 49.3 by 88.3 by 49.7 by 82.7, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, William J. A. Caffray, referee; due on judgment, $82,380.

Fifty-eighth Street, 244 East, south side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Adolph Neumann on Jan. 29, 1904.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 252 West, south side, 239 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Mary A. Conkling on Jan. 16, 1904.

Third Street, 54 and 56 West, south side, 43.1 feet east of West Broadway, 42.11 by 75, six-story brick loft building; foreclosure sale, Henry J. Goldsmith, referee.

By Solomon De Walltearss.
Hester Street, 173, nortb side, 26.6 feet east of Mott Street, 19 by 55.6, four-story brick tenement; executors' sale.
Mott Street, 120, east side, 72.6 feet north of Hester Street, 27.6 by 43.7, four-story brick tenement; executors' sale.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.
One Hundredth Street, 105 East, north side, 51 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, northeast corner, for a three-story brick factory and stable, 40 by 125; Vermont Marble Company of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and Ons Hundred and Twenty-fourth Streets, for five six-story brick flats and stores, 40.11 by 90; C. M. & M. Silverman of 1,433 Madison Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $210,000.

No. 230 Mott Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 81; J. Spota of 122 Spring Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 336 to 344 West Twenty-sixth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 50 by 85.9; L. Spielberger of 326 East Nineteenth Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 901 and 903 One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 54 by 59.3; Gaines-Roberts Company of 700 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Lincoln Place, east side, 90 feet south of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, for a two-story frame stable, 14 by 28; J. Scottallaro of 168 Mulberry Street, owner; J. J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 60; Frederick M. Maiers of 1,692 Monroe Avenue, owner; John C. Kerby, of 452 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Ons Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for five three-story brick dwellings, 19 by 50; J. H. Jones of 650 Ogden Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $37,500.

Crotona Avenue, west side, and Southern Boulevard, 218 feet north of Pelham Avenue, for a five-story brick hospital, 305 by 43; City, owner; Raymond F. Umiral of 51 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $339,000.

Crotona Avenue and Southern Boulevard, rear, for a four-story brick power house, laundry, and servants' quarters, 22 by 84, with extension, 45 by 80; same owner and architect; cost, $129,000.

Crotona Avenue, southwest corner of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story brick stable, morgue, and servants' quarters, 124 by 32, with extension 32 by 34; same owner and architect; cost, $52,315.

Crotona Avenue, northeast corner of Southern Boulevard, for a five-story brick nurses' home, 59.6 by 49.3; same owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Van Buren Street, west side, 400 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame saw mill, 38.8 by 81; Annie F. Mackenzie, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Westchester Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 141 and 143 Forsyth Street, to two five-story brick tenements; J. V. Treat of 153 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; I. Reissman, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 158 and 160 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick hall and store; A. Gilfer, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambera Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 1,641 Broadway, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store; J. G. Wendel of 176 Broadway, owner; H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

First Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick tenement; L. A. Mitchel of 120 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,100.

No. 31 West Thirtieth Street, to five-story brick offices and stores; O. S. Moss of 543 Madison Avenue, owner; M. C. Merritt of 58 West Thirty-first Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 368 to 372 Front Street, to three three-story frame dwellinga and ehop; J. H. Wellhrock, owner; C. Dunne, Sedgwick Avenue, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 115 Ridge Street, to a five-story brick tsnement and stores; M. Tannenbanm of 39 Stanton Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 22 Manhattan Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; M. M. Miller, owner; L. W. Bergeron, architect; cost, $450.

No. 1,715 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Schmuider & Bachrach of 35 Vanaam Street, owners; O. Bowinson of 26 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 115 Second Street, to a four-story brick tenement; M. Kalter of 170 Essex Street, owner; O. Reissman of 30 Firet Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Morris Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a two-story frams store and dwelling, 31 by 28; Robert Hall or 500 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner and architect; cost, $160.

One Hnndred and Thirty-eighth Street, south aide, 145 feet east of Southern Boulevard, to a two-story brick dwelling, 15 by 32.6; Franz Hentelmann of Hamilton Street, Ridgewood Heights, owner; Herbert Funk & Co. of 300 Sydam Street, architects; cost, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, April 28.

AVENUE A, s w corner of 8th St, 24.8x70; Maria Wimple to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100
AVENUE A, s, 1,581, w s, 27.8x100; Karl M. Wallach to Frank Muchs, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n or 139th St, 50x100; George L. Slawson and another to William H. Bingham Plumbing and Contracting Company, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
B ST, w s, 100 ft s e of Elliott Av, 128.3x125.6x134x125, Schuylerville; Perry Doty to Louis Schliesmann and another, other consideration and..... 100
BATHGATE AV, e s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x95; Henry J. Cochran and another to Newman Dube, other consideration and.. 100
BECK ST, s s, 270 ft e of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Jessie Fraser Joyce, (mtg $6,000)..... 10,000
BEDFORD ST, 107, w s, 12.3x62.7x13.5x—; Laura Boorman to Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim..... 47
BEDFORD ST, 107, w s, 12.3x62.7x13.5x—; Thomas H. Wallace and another to Benjamin F. Fithian, Sr., quitclaim..... 47
BEDFORD ST, 107, w s, 12.3x62.7x13.5x—; Albert Harrison to Benjamin F. Fithian, Sr., all title..... 150
BEDFORD ST, 107, w s, 62.7x13.5x—; Benjamin F. Fithian, Sr., to Leon Wilner, other consideration and..... 100
BLEECKER ST, 238 to 294, a a, rune s 90x w 81x n 80x e 81; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Jacob Baum and another, (mtgs $57,500,) other consideration and..... 100
BRISTOW ST, s s, 200 ft n of Stebbins Av, run s 106.3x e 28.3x s w 99.2 to 25; Nellie A. Lavelle to John Daube and another, other consideration and..... 100
BROOK AV, e a, 97.8 ft a of 170th St, 48.8 x100; Michael A. Hoffmann to Sophie Mayer, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100
CANAL ST, 324, s s, 25.5x95.5x25x100.9; Thomas M. Keyser to Joseph H. Beall, (mtg $52,500)..... Nom.
CANNON ST, 123 and 125, s s, 40x100; Elisa H. Badger and others, individually and as exscutors, to Mendel Greenwald, (mtg $38,000)..... Nom.
CHARLTON ST, 113 to 119, n s, 63 and 71; William Lane to Henry J. Heinz, (mtgs $30,000)..... 40,000
CHERRY ST, 65, e s, 19.11x62.6; Mary Gimble to Joseph Giammatteo and another, (mtg $8,500)..... Nom.
CLAY AV, 1,047, w s, 25x100; Ernest Wenigmann to Charles A. M. Vogt, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100
CLINTON PL, n s, 70 ft n of Elmwood Place, 16.8x100; Anton Gerth to Eugenie S. Gray, (mtg $2,600)..... 100
COLUMBIA ST, 115, w e, 25x100; Joseph Isaac to Robert Gerson and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.. 100
COURTLANDT AV, e s, 155.8 ft n w of North 3d Av, runs n 19x e 63.6x a w 16.7x s e 55x s 25x w 69.5x w 14.11x w 20.1; John R. Perlhefter to John Haffen, (mtg $18,000)..... 30,000
DAWSON ST, n w corner of 156th St, 110x—x—x—; George F. Johnson to John C. Davis and another, other consideration and..... 100
DEY ST, 51, s s, 25x90; Clemence S. R. Fish to Henry R. Taylor, other consideration and..... 100
EAST BROADWAY, s s, Lots 982 and 983, map of Corry Rutgers, 41.3x87.6; the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to Chehra Achnotath Orchim, a corporation..... 60,000
ELLIOTT AV, e s, 345 ft s of Juliana St, 25x125, Olinville; Elizabeth A. Rieflger to George Buhler, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and..... 100
GRANT AV, e s, 179.8 ft n of 164th St, 36.3x13.7x96x112; Sarah Paul to Robert Brewer, other consideration and..... 100
INTERIOR LOT, begins 164 ft w of 8th Av and 45 ft s of 19th St, runs s 25x w 16x n 25x e 10; to the Trustees for the Corporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New York to Edward Richards and another..... Nom.
JEROME AV, 1,860 and 1,862, e s, 37x116.8x35.11x37.10; Anthony McOwen to Sarah A. Kelly, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100
JEROME AV, 1,858, e s, 20.7x96.1x20x91.3; Anthony McOwen to Hugh J. Kelly, other consideration and..... 100
LENOX AV, 477, w s, 25x100; Julius Lochman to George Marinus, (mtg $35,000)..... 100
LEWIS ST, 33, w s, 25x75; Max Rolinick to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $17,500)..... Nom.
LEWIS ST, 65, w s, 20.8x75x irregular; Chone Jaffe to Abram Moshkowitz, (mtgs $22,000)..... 100
LEXINGTON AV, 132 and 134, w s, 99.11 x25; Irving Bachrach to Max S. A. Wilson, (mtgs $13,000)..... Nom.
LOT 196, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Knauf to Mary Kellas, (mtg $5,300,) other consideration and..... 100
LOT 311, map of part of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Josephine L. Leddy to Frank L. Kelly, ½ part, (mtg $2,600)..... Nom.
LOT 577, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Joseph Stiglitz & Yer..... Nom.
MADISON AV, e s, 57.6 ft s of 126th St, 23x89.6; Winfield Pollion to Paul S. Bolger..... Nom.
MADISON AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 116th St, 25.8x89; Hermann Cohen to Charles Wynne and another, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100
MADISON ST, 285, n s, 23x100; Lena Kerner to Dora Sokolski, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100
OGDEN AV, s s, 80 ft n of 162d St, 25x100; Joseph H. Jones to George Holstein and another, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and..... 100
ORCHARD ST, w s, 102 ft s of Rivington St, 25x87.6; John F. Kramer, by guardian, to Adolf Mandel, all title..... 1,175
ORCHARD ST, w s, 102 ft e of Rivington St, 25x87.6; Louise W. Heiser and others to Adolf Mandel, 5-6 parts, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100
PARKER AV, s w s, 50 ft n w of Rose Pl, 50x100, St. Raymond Park; Felix De Canio to Annie M. Decker, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.
PELHAM BAY PARK, n s, at w a of Long Island Sound, runs w 290.6x n e 150x e 273.3x s e 50; Evelyn Randall to William B. Randall, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.
PROSPECT ST, a e e, Lot 117, map of Fairmount, 50x150; Anna M. Rothmann to George Rothmann..... Nom.
RIVINGTON ST, 313, s s, 25x100; Max Rolinick to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
RIVINGTON ST, 315, s s, 25x100; Max Rolinick to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
SHERIDAN AV, w e, 177.7 ft s of 101st St, 27.2x95x27x98.4; William J. Hughes to Jennis A. Francisco, (mtg $2,500)..... 5,500
STANTON ST, 253, s s, runs e 25x s 60x w 22x s 15x w 3x n 75; Samuel Levinson to Samnel Sambo and another, (mtgs $25,250,) other consideration and..... 100
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 30x100.10x30x100; St. Ann's Av, 288, e s, 30.1x101.11x30x102.9; Henrietta Zoeller to Bertha Kahn and another, (mtg $61,500,) other consideration and..... 100
THOMPSON ST, 98 and 100, e s, runs e 95.3x a 24.11x w 0.5x s 25x w 94.6x n 50; Nathan Kirsh to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtgs $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100
TOPPING AV, 1,827, e s, 19.6x90x20.5x 86.5; William C. Bergen to William McEvoy, other consideration and..... 100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 200 ft n w of 173d St, 100x300; Charlotte Jones to Henry O. Heuer, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.
WASHINGTON AV, e e, 30.2 ft e of 179th St, 20x93.7; Mary C. Cassidy to Christian Bange, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 50.5x100; William H. Redfield to the Lawyers' Realty Company, (mtg $41,000)..... Nom.
WEST ST, n s corner of Jane St, 60.2x 131.8x66.1x135.7; Sarah A. Seaman to Herbert Williams..... Nom.
WEST ST, n e corner of Jane St, 66.2x 131.8x66.1x135.7; Sarah A. Seaman, executrix, to Herbert Williams..... Nom.
WEST ST, n e corner of Jane St, 66.2x 131.8x66.1x135.7; Herbert Williams to Paterno Brothers, a corporation, (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and..... 100
WILLOW AV, e e, 100 ft n corner of 137th St, runs e 226x n 202x w 30.6x a 100x w 225x s 100; Abraham Marks to Clarence D. Baldwin, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100
1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 93d St, 25x94; Elizabetb M. Stevens and another to Adam Happel 7,000
1ST AV, 19, w s, 16.8x75; Jacob Kuschner to Gussie Helderreich, (mtg $11,300,) other consideration and..... 100
2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 110th St, 25x75; Anna W. Hepp and others, executors and trustees, to Abram Pinkovitz and another, (mtgs $2,500)..... 15,000
2D AV, e e, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, 51.1x100; Samuel Davis to Bernat Weil, other consideration and..... 100
3D AV, s e s, between 84th and 85th Sts, being number 1 of Morris Estate, 25x100; Henry Blerbaum to Max J. Roth, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.. 100
3D AV, w s, 101.4 ft s w of Bathgate Place, 20.3x96.11x50x101.1; E. F. Fimme to Sheridon Realty Company..... 14,000
3D ST, 298 East, 22.7x100; Kalman Sadowsky to Jacob Lippman, (mtg $21,200)..... Nom.
First Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner, to a four-story brick tenement; L. A. Mitchel of 120 East Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,100.
No. 31 West Thirtieth Street, to five-story brick offices and stores; O. S. Moss of 543 Madison Avenue, owner; M. C. Merritt of 58 West Thirty-first Street, architect; cost, $5,000.
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Thursday, April 28.

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AVENUE A, 1,581, w s, 27.8x100; Karl M. Wallach to Frank Muchs, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n or 139th St, 50x100; George L. Slawson and another to William H. Bingham Plumbing and Contracting Company, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100
B ST, w s, 100 ft s e of Elliott Av, 128.3x125.6x134x125, Schuylerville; Perry Doty to Louis Schliesmann and another, other consideration and..... 100
BATHGATE AV, e s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x95; Henry J. Cochran and another to Newman Dube, other consideration and.. 100
BECK ST, s s, 270 ft e of 156th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Jessie Fraser Joyce, (mtg $6,000)..... 10,000
BEDFORD ST, 107, w s, 12.3x62.7x13.5x—; Laura Boorman to Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Railroad Company, quitclaim..... 47
BEDFORD ST, 107, w s, 12.3x62.7x13.5x—; Thomas H. Wallace and another to Benjamin F. Fithian, Sr., quitclaim..... 47
BEDFORD ST, 107, w s, 12.3x62.7x13.5x—; Albert Harrison to Benjamin F. Fithian, Sr., all title..... 150
BEDFORD ST, 107, w s, 62.7x13.5x—; Benjamin F. Fithian, Sr., to Leon Wilner, other consideration and..... 100
BLEECKER ST, 238 to 294, a a, rune s 90x w 81x n 80x e 81; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Jacob Baum and another, (mtgs $57,500,) other consideration and..... 100
BRISTOW ST, s s, 200 ft n of Stebbins Av, run s 106.3x e 28.3x s w 99.2 to 25; Nellie A. Lavelle to John Daube and another, other consideration and..... 100
BROOK AV, e a, 97.8 ft a of 170th St, 48.8 x100; Michael A. Hoffmann to Sophie Mayer, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100
CANAL ST, 324, s s, 25.5x95.5x25x100.9; Thomas M. Keyser to Joseph H. Beall, (mtg $52,500)..... Nom.
CANNON ST, 123 and 125, s s, 40x100; Elisa H. Badger and others, individually and as exscutors, to Mendel Greenwald, (mtg $38,000)..... Nom.
CHARLTON ST, 113 to 119, n s, 63 and 71; William Lane to Henry J. Heinz, (mtgs $30,000)..... 40,000
CHERRY ST, 65, e s, 19.11x62.6; Mary Gimble to Joseph Giammatteo and another, (mtg $8,500)..... Nom.
CLAY AV, 1,047, w s, 25x100; Ernest Wenigmann to Charles A. M. Vogt, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100
CLINTON PL, n s, 70 ft n of Elmwood Place, 16.8x100; Anton Gerth to Eugenie S. Gray,

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

April 11, Bank Book 440,475. Please return to Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers St.

Liberal reward for return small white dog that strayed away from house. Mrs. F. Baumfeind, 143 East 30th St., New York.

Lost—20 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company. Certificate No. 1,327, in name of Theodore E. Allen. Notify T. C. Allen, 547 Manhattan Av., New York City. All parties cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost—Pair of eyeglasses, Broadway and 9th St.; return same to Hotel York, 36th St., 7th Av., and receive reward. 22. Farlin.

Lost—Gold watch charm, with buckle; name engraved; reward. G. M. Wells, 318 West 57th St.

Lost—Small white poodle; child's pet; name "Snowdy"; liberal reward. 232 West 74th St.

Lost—Black spaniel, white hair on breast; name Don; reward. 469 West 152d St.

Lost.—Part of a watch movement; liberal reward. 505 West 150th St.

Reward.—Lost, bull terrier, brown and white; spiked collar; blue ribbon. 157 East 65th St.

$100 reward for diamond bar pin, containing 12 stones; lost April 27th, between 44th St. and Lexington Av., 59th St. and 5th Av. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$10 reward; no questions asked; lost Saturday, white bull terrier; male, 9 months old; answers to Rex. Batchelder, 2,324 Clarendon Road, Flatbush.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

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1.—21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av. The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

17th St., 116 East.—Elegant square room, bath; two small rooms; very good table; gentlemen.

22d St., 16 East, (Central.)—Largeroom, (2d.) private bath; good accommodation; references; board reasonable.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

40th St., 70 West.—Gallatin Hotel; an elegantly furnished apartment, with private bath, electric light, $2 daily for two; including meals for two, $30 weekly; telephone 5608-38th.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent city accommodation; have also large country place near city.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders wanted; parlor dining room.

Madison Av., 432.—Very pleasant third-floor room; corner house; Summer prices; telephone; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

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48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

52d St., 265 West.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen.

55th Street, 138 East.—Large front room, comfortably furnished, one flight; also front parlor.

62d St., 125 West.—Furnished suit of rooms and bath to quiet gentlemen. Hayes.

69th St., 114 West.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; porcelain baths; abundant hot water; gentlemen: telephone.

80th St., 541 East.—Large room, private house; parlor and bath privileges; very reasonable.

117th St., 124 W.—Single room, $2.50, between 7th and Lenox Avenues; references, Stewart.

2,762 Broadway, (near 106th St.,) 3 very desirable rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished; modern bath; extremely reasonable. Behan, Box 182 Times.

A refined couple taking elegant elevator apartment by May 1st, two blocks 104th St. L station, near Park entrance, will let beautiful parlor, bedroom and bath, all light, piano, to permanent gentlemen, couple, or ladies. Address Moderate, North Side News, Bronx.

Bachelor has newly furnished apartment on upper west side, excellent house; would share same with refined young business man; moderate terms; references exchanged. Address Southerner, 32 Cooper Square.

For Rent for Summer Months—Furnished apartment, six rooms and bath; light and cool. Apply at elevator, 238 West 129th St.

Jackson Av., 1,098.—Large front and back parlor, newly furnished; piano; use tiled bath; three blocks 166th St. L Station; 35 minutes to Grand St.; $5 weekly. Caswell.

Madison Av., 74.—Rooms on main floor, suitable for physician's offices; also rooms single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

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Females.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their upholstery workroom experienced operators on furniture slip covers and awnings. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Soda Dispensers.—The 14th St. Store requires experienced soda dispensers for their soda fountain. Apply at office of General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Waitresses.—The 14th St. Store requires experienced half-time waitresses for the buffet luncheon counter. Apply at office of General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Neat, trustworthy young girl to assist with housework in apartment for part of each day; sleep home preferred; reference. U., 124 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer; experienced; $12, $15; understanding bookkeeping preferred, not essential. Room 907, 108 Fulton.

Wanted—Artist desires lady to sell landscapes at low prices; large commission paid. Artist, Box 1,119 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Stenographer; competent and understanding German or Spanish preferred. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Wanted—Office assistant, quick, ambitious, must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 W. 28th St.

Males.

Machinists wanted for Western railroad; must be experienced and competent; good pay. Apply to Conrad Schulze, 4 Greenwich St., between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Men wanted by Knickerbocker Co.; indoor and outdoor positions; $18 and $25 weekly; also traveling men, side line. 19 West 24th St.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require an experienced man as stockkeeper in their furniture warehouse. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced furniture slip cover and awning cutters. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Life Insurance Agents.—We have proposition that makes selling of life insurance easy; first-class proposition for a few good men. The Manhattan General Company of New York, 66 Broadway.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Strong young man, good writer, understanding typewriting, assist in office; must be well appearing, intelligent, willing to work and learn. Apply after 10 o'clock, 348 West 12th St.

Wanted—Agents in each State by Messrs. Jules Bouchet & Co., Cognac, (France;) first-class references required. Reply direct.

Wanted—Capable agents for a first-class stock and insurance proposition; large commissions; liberal renewals. Room 404, 200 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; experienced; $12, $15; also bright Christian as office boy. Room 907, 108 Fulton St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line*—3 *times*, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 *words to line.*

Females.

A cultured woman as secretary clerical work, superintending refined home, charge of children, or any position of trust and responsibility; highest references. S. A. H., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Couple, (white,) to take entire charge of the culinary department either club or private family; 10 years' references from the last employer. Address top floor, 241 W. 19th St.

Dressmaker.—Long experience; makes handsome Summer gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker. — Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; perfect fit; charming effects; tailor costumes. 25 West 104th St.

Governess.—By French-Swiss governess; wishes to go to Europe with family; four years in present employment. Mademoiselle, Box 184, Ossining, N. Y.

STABBED ON ELEVATED CAR.

Passenger Chases Young Man in Brooklyn Streets and Has Him Arrested.

A quarrel between young men riding to work on a Ridgewood elevated train in Brooklyn yesterday morning led to a stabbing, followed by an exciting chase after the man said to have used the knife. Henry Boeckman of 341 Central Avenue and his brother and a third man were in the fracas at the start. A blow was struck, and then John Rogers, seventeen years old, of 49 Floyd Street, a passenger in the same car, interfered. There was a general mix-up. Suddenly Henry Boeckman cried out that he had been stabbed. The train had just reached the Vanderbilt Avenue station. Young Rogers was seen to leave the car.

A score of men passengers followed Rogers down the station stairway to the street. He jumped on a passing trolley car, and John Dezego, the fleetest of his pursuers, got on with him. After riding almost down to the bridge Dezego saw a policeman and had Rogers placed under arrest. The young man was taken to the Myrtle Avenue Court, where he was released in $500 bail, pending a hearing. Boeckman, who had been stabbed in the left thigh with a small pocket knife, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

Hunger Made Thief Desperate.

John Kenny, forty years old, of 328 East Thirty-second Stret, who on April 7 robbed a woman and then shot two men who interfered, was sentenced to State prison for fifteen years by Judge Cowing yesterday. In an affidavit which Kenny filed with the court he stated that at the time he committed the robbery he had been two days without food, and that the revolver with which he shot the two men was intended to end his life if he did not find employment speedily.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line*—3 *times*, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 *words to line.*

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Females.

Maid.—A lady wishes to recommend maid; excellent dressmaker and packer; understands shampooing; would like position with lady going abroad. Apply 17 West 10th St. Friday, 10 to 1 o'clock.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Year's experience; in Pittsburg attended high school three years; intelligent; very competent; good family; good references. Penn, Box 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By two young ladies, recently graduated high percentage from Eastman, Poughkeepsie; understand bookkeeping; high school education; American parentage; moderate. Eastmanite, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience law and journalism; rapid; business; know my place; accurate; intelligent; lives with parents; best references; salary $10; no agencies. Miss V., Box 168 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By a bright, intelligent beginner; rapid on machine; good speller; American; mimeographing; no agencies; am willing to work faithfully; salary $6. Miss Milton, 139 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Six years' experience; mercantile and publishing work; thoroughly proficient; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Unexcelled, Box 149 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Assistant Bookkeeper. —Four years' thorough experience; excellent education; good speller; neat, rapid worker; references. K., 201 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Intelligent girl with one year's experience; accustomed to office work; Smith Premier operator; references if required; salary, $8. E. Strauss, 451 2d Av.

Stenographer.—Bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined; well educated; references; $12, $15. Superior, 146 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; willing to work hard; hours immaterial; best references; $12. Prudent, 150 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer with five years' experience as private secretary desires position in same capacity; highest reference. Reliable, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Intelligent; good education; six years' experience; thoroughly familiar both commercial and legal work; unquestionable references; $15. Wheeler, 195 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright young lady; thorough business experience; quick, accurate; capable office assistant; three years' experience; $10. Miss A., 125 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper; educated; 3 years' experience; trustworthy, comprehensive; moderate salary. Fides, Box 21 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7, $8. Neatness, 147 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; four years' experience; quick and accurate; $10-$12. Thorough, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer.—Young lady with one year's experience, accustomed to office work; good references; salary, $8. L. Hogan, 444 2d Av.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid; neat; good education. Accurate, 175 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid worker; $8. W., 185 Times Office.

Typewriter-Stenographer.—By young lady; correct; trustworthy; city references; ready for work. J., Box 113 Times Office.

Visiting Maid.—To take care of lady's or gentleman's apartments, day or month. E. R., 805 3d Av.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant and auditor; books opened and closed; income accounts prepared; work for estates and professional men desired; permanent or temporary. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant, auditor, bookkeeper, (33,) thoroughly experienced, desires position; capable any capacity or system; 5 years with present employers. Trustworthy, 131 Times.

Accountant.—Expert, (degree;) hooks opened, accounts systematized; trial balances drawn, profit and loss statements, balance sheets prepared. Veritas, Box 142 Times.

Accountant, credit man, and collection or office manager wishes to make a change; A1 references. Credits, Box 184 Times.

Accountant.—Bookkeeper (double entry) desires position evenings, opening, closing, balancing books. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

Attendant, nurse, or companion to invalid wishes position; references of prominent physicians and employers. Frank Reichhardt, 29 West 47th St.

Butler.—Lady leaving town wishes to find position for her competent butler. Call at 604 5th Av., before 10 o'clock mornings.

Caretaker, &c.—Couple, reliable, as caretaker or do the work of small private family between them; first-class reference; wife No. 1 seamstress, assist with cooking, &c.; letter only. Welton, 642 East 157th St.

Coachman.—By Protestant; married, no children; understands care fine horses; careful driver; good reference; will be generally useful; can care for lawns and roads; place with cottage preferred. A. Bailey, 2,634 8th Av.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly competent; splendid personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate, industrious, trustworthy; anywhere. Thomas, 909 6th Av., care McNally.

Coachman.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his coachman; in his employ three years. E., Box 34, Mamaroneck.

Cutter.—By first-class cutter and designer on petticoats; have good experience on machine; could manage whole factory; am anxious to take any position. D. Herman, 329 East 13th St.

Physician, &c.—Experienced physician, traveler, interpreter, to accompany party to Europe this Summer. Dr. T. I., Box 25, 1,364 Broadway.

Roofer to repair roofs, gutters, leaders, for landlords, estates, at moderate prices; one year's guarantee; reference. Ziegler, 211 5th St.

Stenographer-Secretary.—Long, varied experience; industrious, competent, trustworthy; university graduate; credentials. Intelligent, Box 106 Times.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—By energetic, capable young man; broad experience; university education; credentials. Expert, Box 157 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—By young man; two years' experience; graduated Albany Business College. Competent, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; age 25; permanent position; references. T., Box 121 Times.

Tutor.—University graduate, mature, experienced; pupils in school or family; prepares backward students for college. V., Box 114 Times.

Valet and Companion.—By bright young American, presently employed; faithful; references. B., Box 141 Times.

Young man, (22,) in real estate office or wholesale establishment; unexceptionable recommendations; moderate expectations. Reilly, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus. Advertising agency.

MINSKY ARRESTED IN FEDERAL BANK CASE

Ex-Alderman Accused of False Pretense in Obtaining Money.

ROTHSCHILD TWICE INDICTED

Bills for Grand Larceny Are Found Against ex-President of the Institution.

Louis Minsky, ex-Alderman and President of the Minsky Realty Company, Bowery and Grand Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the Federal Bank case. The arrest was made by Detective Sergeant Clark at Minsky's real estate offices. He will be arraigned to-day before Justice Wyatt in Special Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Kresel, who has been collecting evidence against Rothschild, Minsky, and the other individuals interested in the Federal Bank failure, said that the arrest was made on the complaint of Mayer Weiss, a tailor, of 251 Henry Street, who asserted that he deposited $555 in the Grand Street branch of the Federal Bank on the representation of Minsky that he was the head of the bank.

On March 19 Weiss happened to walk into the Grand Street branch.

"Hullo, do you know who I am?" Minsky is reported to have asked.

"No," replied the tailor.

"What, you don't know me, Louis Minsky? Why, I am the ex-Alderman, and I supposed everybody on the east side knew me. I am the boss of this bank, just as much as Jarmulowsky is the boss of his bank, and my bank is the safest in the world. You ought to put your money in it."

Weiss accepted Minsky's word as truth, and told him that he had $170 in his pocket and $306 in the State Bank. Minsky filled out a blank check for the tailor, and the latter, not being able to write, signed it with a mark, drew his money, and deposited the total of $470 with the Grand Street bank. On March 30 Weiss deposited $85 more in the bank, though without Minsky's solicitation. In the warrant Minsky is charged with grand larceny in obtaining money on false pretenses.

"I made a deposit in the bank myself half an hour before it failed," he said to the detective who arrested him. "I had nothing to do with it except to solicit accounts on commission."

At Police Headquarters the prisoner gave his age as forty-three years and his address as 205 Second Avenue. He said he was in the real estate and dry goods business.

Ex-Assemblyman Cohn went to Police Headquarters and offered bail, but was informed that the services of a Magistrate would be required. Justice Zeller afterward accepted $5,000 bail furnished by Harry Schiff of 67 East Tenth Street.

Mr. Kresel said that Minsky was employed to solicit accounts for the Grand Street branch, and that he received a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. on all money deposited there.

An announcement was printed in papers on the east side on Monday promising that Minsky would pay 50 cents on the dollar to all depositors in the Grand Street branch who had accounts of $100 or less. It was stated that the depositors so specified should call on Bullowa & Bullowa, the attorneys, of 31 Nassau Street, who were said to represent Minsky, to get the cash. Alfred M. Bullowa told yesterday of the motive that Minsky had for making the announcement. This statement was made by the lawyer before Minsky's arrest:

"I saw Minsky on Friday about the case of a poor depositor who had lost his small savings in the Grand Street branch, and told him he ought to do something for him. I suggested that in view of his connection with the bank it would be only just if he would give all the indigent and illiterate depositors with small accounts 50 cents on the dollar. He scoffed at the idea, until I informed him that I thought this man and others had a very good case against him.

"I then urged him that if for nothing else he should help these people on account of his reputation and of the effect it would have in allaying the bitter feeling against him. On Sunday he came to me with the greatest enthusiasm, saying that he was going to do what I proposed, if it cost him $10,000. 'I will have stories in the papers about my philanthropy to the poor people, and I will have pictures of myself, and everybody will think I am a very fine man,' he said.

"I advised him against too much fanfare in making the announcement and told him it would be better to make the deposit of the money in a bank beforehand. What was my astonishment and indignation when the story came out with my name mentioned as an attorney in the case. There were forty or fifty poor persons who had lost money in the Grand Street place outside of my office Monday morning, and I telephoned to Minsky that he must at once deposit the sum he had promised. He telephoned back that he couldn't, that his money was tied up in a deal. Then I asked for a smaller sum, and finally got down to $1,500, but he insisted that I should find out from the depositors how much their claims were, and if they would not settle on 25 cents on the dollar. He also wanted to have them sign away any further claim, and I had told him from the first that any sums he paid should not waive their rights to any legal claims.

"I saw him later, and he was indignant, asserting that I had worked on his feelings when he had agreed to help the poor depositors, and that I had made him forget his family in his concern for outsiders."

Otto H. Droege, counsel for Minsky, said yesterday that Mr. Bullowa had offered to take charge of the ex-Alderman's proposition to settle with the Grand Street depositors gratis, but when Minsky had gone to Mr. Bullowa with a check for $2,500 the latter had asked for counsel fees, and wanted the ex-Alderman to hire two rooms next to the lawyer's own office as a place for the depositors to meet and have their accounts settled. That was denied by Mr. Bullowa.

David Rothschild yesterday was indicted on two bills charging grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the Federal Bank's affairs. He was held in $25,000 bail by Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, before whom the indictments were brought, and will be arraigned to-day in the same court. One indictment is based on the charge that Rothschild discounted a note for $10,000, which was given to the bank as security by Isaac Frank and Thomas C. Asplund on Sept. 15, 1903. The other indictment charged that Rothschild had discounted a note for $5,350 signed by Benjamin S. Wise, Jan. 19 last. It is alleged that the accused used the money so obtained in both cases for his own purposes.

Owing to the absence of Judge Holt, the hearing in the Globe Security Company case, in which Rothschild is involved, was postponed yesterday until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Receiver James McKeen, who was appointed by Judge Holt, has not yet been able to open the safes of the Globe Security Company in the American Tract Society Building, 150 Nassau Street.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28.—The report of the Bank Examiner in the case of the Federal Bank of New York City, which recently collapsed owing to the alleged irregular methods used in connection with the Globe Security Company by David Rothschild, was filed late this afternoon by Charles T. Skinner, Deputy Superintendent of Banks, in the Attorney General's office.

SAYS MERCHANT GAVE BAD NOTES

Pennsylvanian Gets Extradition Warrant for New Yorker.

John A. Hamilton, a commission merchant at 74 Leonard Street and residing at 8 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon and later arraigned in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Zeller on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses.

A warrant for the extradition of Hamilton issued by Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania was shown in the court by Detective Sergeants Galvin and Burke of the Central Office, who made the arrest. According to George W. Sykes of Reynoldsville, Penn., who was the complainant, Hamilton owed him $8,000 for goods purchased on a space of two years and gave him worthless notes aggregating $11,000. At the request of Hamilton's counsel the case was adjourned till to-day.

MAN BURNS, ROOM UNHARMED.

After Burning Cobbler to Death, the Flames Die Unaided.

Santo Gibbia, a cobbler, forty years old, was found dead in his basement rooms at 716 Washington Street yesterday. He had been burned to death, but the room and furniture were uninjured. Ashes about the body showed that the clothes had been consumed. The gas was escaping. It is thought by the police that the man was awakened during the night by the odor of the gas, and that he lighted matches to trace the odor, the result being that he set himself afire.

The cobbler was in fine health when the neighbors saw him Wednesday night. Exactly what time he was burned is not known. His body was discovered at 10 A. M., and an ambulance surgeon calculated that the accident had happened nearly twelve houra previously.

FRYING PAN AN ABLE WEAPON.

In the Hands of a Negress It Subdues Supposed Burglar.

Mrs. Frances Bouquard, a young colored woman, who, with her husband, occupies a flat at 186 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, was regarded as a heroine by all her white neighbors last evening because, with no more dangerous weapon than a frying pan, she captured a supposed burglar. Mrs. Bouquard, while in the kitchen, heard a noise in the front room. Glancing into the mirror, she saw the figure of a man in her front room.

She immediately looked around for a weapon, picked up a frying pan from the kitchen stove, and hastened to the front room. She discovered that the door leading to the hall had been forced open, and then she looked around for the intruder.

She found him hiding behind another door. He tried to rush past her, but she got a grip on his arm with one hand and with the other she smote him early and often with the frying pan. The fellow caught the negress by her throat and tried to choke her, but she freed herself and kept striking him with the pan. She didn't desist until her victim fell from exhaustion.

Then Mrs. Bouquard called the neighbors and sent them after a policeman. When the latter arrived Mrs. Bouquard turned the prisoner over to him and followed to the station house, where the man described himself as Thomas Leonard, a boilermaker, of 996 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He was locked up on the charge of burglary.

REFUSES THEATRE LICENSES.

McAdoo Says All Must Obey Rules and Turns Down Three.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he would grant no licenses to theatres unless they were unqualifiedly indorsed by the Building Department, and that they must comply in every detail with the rules of the department.

The managers, he said, had made very few requests for renewals of licenses for the year beginning May 1. Of these he had granted but three, and had refused to grant as many more. He refused, however, to designate the playhouses which had been turned down.

After expressing great satisfaction with the passage of the law permitting the increase of the police force to any necessary number at the discretion of the Commissioner, he said he would apply to the Board of Estimate to approve the appointment of 600 officers this year. During the day he appointed Police Surgeon Stephen G. Cook Acting Chief Surgeon in place of Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, who left yesterday on a twenty-day vacation, and who will retire at the end of that time. An office is being fitted up at Headquarters for Dr. Cook, or whoever may get the permanent appointment. Mr. McAdoo intends to have a surgeon on duty there every day.

ASPHALT STRIKE OVER.

Five Thousand Workers Have Agreed to Abide by Arbitration.

The strike of the asphalt workers, having been in progress for more than six weeks, and the sympathetic strikes of the other trades have been declared off, pending arbitration of all points in dispute. All the strikers, numbering about 5,000, returned to work yesterday.

After the trouble had been practically settled last week a bitch occurred over a demand of the roller engineers that twelve non-union engineers be discharged. This question is to be arbitrated. The original cause of the strike, the demand of the asphalt workers for recognition of their union, has been settled. It is agreed simply that the companies will not discriminate between union and non-union men.

On the Arbitration Board the employers are H. Haggerty, Secretary of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, and one representative each from the Barber and Cranford Companies. The labor members will be appointed by the Central Federated Union on Sunday. Both sides have signed an agreement to abide by the decision of the board of six, which will be a permanent committee for the settlement of all disputes in the trade.

TROUBLE OVER BRISTOW.

Surrogate Church of Kings County Says Appointment Was Illegal.

There is a lively row in prospect between Surrogate Church and the Brooklyn Republican Party managers over the appointment of ex-Congressman Henry Bristow to succeed William B. Davenport as Public Administrator of Kings County. Surrogate Church said yesterday that he considered the office still vacant and the selection of Mr. Bristow as clearly illegal.

On the other hand, Chairman Jacob Brenner of the Republican Executive Committee and others are considering a method to be adopted to force Surrogate Church to recognize the appointment and declare that he ultimately will be compelled to do so.

After he had issued a statement, Surrogate Church visited the office of the County Clerk yesterday afternoon and protested against the receipt and filing of the notice of Mr. Bristow's appointment on the ground that it was filed after the office should have been closed under the law. When Judges Aspinall and Crane heard of the action of Surrogate Church, they immediately refiled the notice, stating that it had been filed the day before.

"The act under which the attempted appointment was made," Surrogate Church said, "provided that the Surrogate and the two County Judges should make the appointment. This means one of two things, either that the Surrogate and the County Judges should make the appointment or that a board was created, a majority of which had the power to make the appointment. If the first statement of the meaning of the statute is correct, then there is no appointment within the meaning of the act. If the second is correct, then a meeting, after due notice, should have been called, and the appointment made after a reasonable opportunity had been had to confer. Neither of these courses was pursued, and I therefore shall consider the office vacant. Where estates have to be administered I shall appoint the next of kin, if they be residents of this country, and if they are non-residents I shall appoint the Consul General of the country in which they reside."

Mr. Bristow, the subject of all the discussion, has been Brooklyn manager for the typewriter concern in which ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is interested.

JUST SAVES EXPRESS TRAIN.

Gateman Sees Loose Rail and Signals Lackawanna's Buffalo Limited.

OXFORD, N. J., April 28.—Michael Quinn, gateman at the Buttsville Avenue crossing of the Lackawanna Railroad, discovered yesterday that a rail near his shanty had been thrown out of place. He promptly signaled the Buffalo limited express, which was delayed twenty minutes until repairs had been made. It was a few minutes after the west-bound coal train had passed that Quinn saw the danger, and he flagged the express just in time.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

(Founded 1840.)

OFFICE FURNITURE

Our large stock of Office Furniture was made up in anticipation of the many office changes that have occurred this year and is ready for immediate delivery.

Leather couches, settees and chairs.

Carpets and Oriental rugs for the office.

Also some very plain but beautifully toned hangings.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

West 23d St., at 5th Ave.

Special Sale of Men's Half Hose

Hackett, Carhart & Co. place on sale, Fancy Lisle thread half hose. Usual price 25 to 50 cents per pair.

Special price 6 pairs for $1

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

TWO MEN ON GUARD AT FERRYBOAT ENGINES

Companies Comply with Request of Federal Inspectors.

RESULT OF RECENT ACCIDENT

Death of Engineer of the America Drew Attention to the Peril of Leaving One Man in Charge.

All ferryboats navigating the harbor hereafter will have two men in the engine room, as well as in the pilot house, as a result of this letter, issued yesterday by the local Government Inspectors of steam vessels:

New York, April 28, 1904.

To Superintendents of Ferries, Port of New York:

Gentlemen: In view of the sudden death of the engineer of the Grand Street ferryboat America while on the passags from New York to Brooklyn, with no one at hand to answer the bells of the pilot when the steamer was entering her slip, it is respectfully suggested that you hereafter make provision that there shall always be in the engine room an oiler or fireman capable of acting in such an emergency as this.

Fortunately, there were no lives lost in this case, but such might not be the case in any similar casualty in the future.

A similar casualty in the case of a pilot of a ferry steamer a few years ago caused the Board of Supervising Inspectors to enact a rule as follows, (Section 8, Rule v.):

"All passenger and ferry steamers shall, in addition to the regular pilot on watch, have one of the crew also on watch in or near the pilot house; and this rule applies to all steamers navigating in the nighttime."

In the absence of a similar rule in the case of engineers of passenger or ferry steamers, this board feels that it is only necessary for it to make the suggestion herein, with the expectation that it will be as cheerfully responded to as though it had the force of statute law. Respectfully,

JAMES A. DUMONT,
THOMAS H. BARRETT,
United States Local Inspectors.

Officers of the various ferry lines said yeaterday that they would comply with the terms of the letter, although it was not couched in mandatory terms. They pointed out, however, that it only affected the boats with walking beam engines, of which comparatively few are left. On the new screw vessels and side-wheel boats propelled by inclined engines, the engine room force, and, in most cases, the firemen, too, work within a few feet of each other.

Superintendent Ambrose of the ferry to Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, whose boats are of the last-named type, however, declared the suggestion by the Inspectors to be "all nonsense." He said that a tug running without an engineer through a crowded river with a heavy tow would be a far greater danger than a ferryboat under similar conditions, and that if the letter should have the force of law it would be necessary to apply it to every vessel plying the harbor and adjacent waters.

NEW FORDHAM HOSPITAL.

Total Estimated Cost of Four Buildings Is $560,315.

Plans for the group of new Fordham Hospital buildings to be erected by the city at Crotona Avenue and the Southern Boulevard were filed yesterday at the Building Department. The structures will include the main hospital building, five stories in height and standing on a plot 305 by 43 feet; a four-story power house, which will also contain a laundry and servants' quarters; a two-story brick stable and morgue, and a five-story nurses' home.

The total estimated cost of these buildings is $560,315, of which $339,000 will be spent for the hospital itself, $129,000 for the power house, $52,315 for the stable and morgue, and $40,000 for the nurses' quarters. The plans were prepared by Architect Raymond F. Almirall.

Mrs. Ireland Asks Change of Venue.

Mrs. Robert Ireland, who is being sued by Miss Harriet Maines for $15,000 for breach of contract, asked for a change of venue to Saratoga County yesterday, on the ground that, owing to the newspaper notoriety, a fair trial cannot be had here. Miss Maines alleges that she was engaged by Mrs. Ireland as secretary. One of her duties, she said when the case was first heard, was to visit the tomb of Mr. Ireland, and there put disks in a music box that Mrs. Ireland kept in the tomb to play her husband's favorite airs.

Judge Orders Prisoner Acquitted.

Judge Newburger took the case of John Gerdes, twenty-seven years old, of 508 West Fiftieth Street, charged with felonious assault, out of the hands of a jury in Part IV., General Sessions, and directed a verdict of not guilty. Gerdes was charged with having assaulted Policeman Galligan of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station while the latter was engaged in a fight with James Malaney on March 26. Malaney was shot and killed.

Wallach's Togs

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
848 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

NECKWEAR that is smart in Cut—new in Design.
Collars in quarter-inch sizes.
Negligee Shirts.
Fancy Vests (that wash without fading), correct styles.
Underwear of all fabrics and just right in weight.
All based on the Wallach Hat price plan—
$3.00 worth of hat for $1.90
All the new light colors in hats.



If you never even knew we sell handkerchiefs, here's a good chance to make our handkerchief acquaintance.

There's a heavy duty on Irish linen handkerchiefs—duty on linen in the piece is less.

So our regular handkerchief importers brought over Irish linen of the same qualities as our 25 and 35 cent handkerchiefs, and hemstitched it for us here.

Then we buy a quantity—about 7000 handkerchiefs; don't fully launder them—just iron them, and altogether get the price down to half or less of the 25 or 35 cents the same quality of linen costs you regularly.

2 for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

419-23 E. 48. CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 1558 B'way. COE & ERANDT Tel. 132-38.

NEW ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Public Service Corporation to Issue Tickets in a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey proposes within the next four weeks to sell tickets from Jersey City to Philadelphia. The route will be from Jersey City to Newark, thence to Elizabeth, Cranford, Westfield, Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, New Brunswick, and Trenton. From there it is proposed to run a line of boats to Philadelphia.

The Public Service Corporation does not control all of the lines between here and Philadelphia, but negotiations are pending with these connections.

Traffic Superintendent Ackerman and Auditor Matthew Boylan made a trip over the line recently for the purpose of arranging a schedule and preparing for the issue of tickets. It takes four hours and twenty-five minutes to reach Trenton from this city, but this time shall be lessened materially.

Fuller Company Election.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the George A. Fuller Company in Jersey City yesterday the following Directors were elected: H. S. Black, Paul Starrett, R. G. Babbage, B. M. Fellows, W. H. Clough, James Baird, W. A. Merriman, J. E. Fuller, C. G. Selden, S. C. Sibley, and Faulkner Hill. The Directors elected these officers: President—Paul Starrett; Vice Presidents—W. H. Clough and W. A. Merriman; Treasurer—B. M. Fellows, and Secretary—David H. Lanman.

Mason Demands Co-respondents' Names.

John Mason, the actor, applied to Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for an order to compel his wife, Katherine Grey Mason, now suing him for divorce, to disclose the names of the various co-respondents to whom she referred in her complaint. A. H. Hummel, Mrs. Mason's lawyer, opposed the motion. He said that Mason should not need any more information than he had already. Justice MacLean denied the motion.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE.
LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK.
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL
NEXT MONDAY. SEATS SELLING.
JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Last 2 Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Saturday.
HENRY MILLER AND MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. Sat.
200th TIME, MAY 10th—Silver Souvenirs.
THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, preceded by showers; northwest winds.

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SPEECH OF KAISER STARTS WAR SCARE

Possibility of Conflict with Germany Discussed in Paris.

POLITICIANS ARE EXCITED

French Officials Think the Speech a Recognition of the Isolation of Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 29.—Emperor William's speech has caused a profound sensation here.

Among politicians who make a specialty of foreign questions there is much excitement, and I heard seriously discussed to-day the possibility of war being forced upon France by Germany at this critical juncture, when France's only ally in Europe is engaged elsewhere and can be of no help to her.

At the Foreign Office the Emperor's outburst is criticised with greater philosophy. It is recognized to be a natural outcome of Germany's isolation, which is M. Delcassé's deliberate work, and to be in a sense the Emperor's recognition of this isolation.

The veiled threat of war which the speech contains is looked upon by the officials as a mere bluff, the empty fist-shaking of the disappointed suitor for French friendship.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 29.—The speech delivered by the Emperor at Karlsruhe yesterday in reply to an address from the Magistrates of the city is not regarded as shedding much light on those questions of foreign affairs which, from the German point of view, present to many critics the aspect of a tangled web.

The Emperor, varying a recent phrase of Count von Bülow's, alludes to the possibility that it may be necessary for Germany to intervene in weltpolitik, a word which can only be translated by some phrase like "affairs of the wide world."

This allusion has been the subject of general comment, and appears to have contributed to transient depression on the Berlin Boerse this morning. The significance of the Emperor's language is not so wide as that which attached to his former declaration, at Wilhelmshaven on July 4, 1900: "Nothing can now be decided on the sea or in distant lands beyond the sea without Germany or the German Emperor."

A good deal has been decided since the Wilhelmshaven speech, and, in view of certain recent developments like the Anglo-French agreement, the rapprochement between France and Italy, and the progress of the war between Russia and Japan, the language of that speech would now almost seem to have partaken of the nature of rhetorical hyperbole.

At Karlsruhe, Baden, on Thursday, Emperor William, replying to an address of welcome presented by the Chief Burgomaster, said he hoped that the peace of the world would not be disturbed; that the events which were being enacted before the eyes of the world would steel German courage, and that his people would be found united if it became necessary for Germany to intervene in world policy.

JAPANESE DISTRUST GERMANY.

Believe Her Neutrality Is Becoming Benevolent Toward Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, April 29.—There is a growing feeling in Japan that Germany's neutrality is becoming benevolent toward Russia.

A leading journal, commenting on the pretext of the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, that the sale of ships to Russia is consistent with neutrality, inasmuch as Japan is equally free to purchase vessels, pronounces the plea untenable because the different conditions of the two belligerents affect the character of the acts of neutrals.

The journal thinks the German Government originally intended to be strictly neutral, whereas it is now beginning to curry favor with Russia, but it doubts whether such a policy is approved by the German Nation.

ERROR CAUSED A STRIKE.

New Haven Road Engineers and Firemen Thought Pay Had Been Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 29.—Because the chief clerk in the Auditor's office here made a mistake and marked the pay roll "O K" eighteen engineers and seventeen firemen on the New Haven Road at Fishkill Landing refused to work last night Thursday was pay day. The men on opening their envelopes found a shortage in their pay of 50 per cent. The road assured the men that the shortage would be made up in next month's pay. Trains did not move for several hours.

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WORLD'S FAIR OPENING DAY.

Great Crowds Pour Into St. Louis—Warships' Crews Welcomed.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Great crowds are pouring into St. Louis for the opening of the World's Fair to-morrow, every excursion and other train that arrives at the Union Station bringing a full contingent to help swell the army of sightseers that throng the down-town streets and beslege the hotels and boarding houses.

The distinguished visitors, too, are arriving for the opening ceremonies. Among those who reached here this evening were Secretary of War William H. Taft, who represents the President, and Gen. A. R. Chaffee. They were met by Gen. Bates, President Francis, and other officials. The special Congressional train, bearing 400 persons, including the committee from the House of Representatives appointed to attend the opening exercises, also arrived to-night, as did Governors from a number of States and several notable foreigners.

During the day the United States gunboat Nashville and the torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence, which will represent the navy at the fair, arrived in St. Louis Harbor. Although the boats arrived at an hour somewhat unexpected, which caused disarrangements of plans for a more elaborate demonstration by thousands who had planned to go down the river to meet them, the greeting to the craft was nevertheless fitting.

As the ships came into the harbor they were greeted by a chorus of whistles and shouts of welcome from crowds on excursion steamers. Salutes were fired in answer, after which a delegation of World's Fair officials, including members of the Exposition Reception Committee, left their yachts and boarded the Nashville. Commander John Hubbard received the party, and after coming ashore went to the City Hall, where he was formally received by Mayor Wells and the city World's Fair officials. Later Commander Hubbard was received by President Francis.

The scene at the World's Fair Grounds is one of almost unparalleled activity. Thousands of workmen, replacing an army of 30,000 others who worked throughout the day, are laboring all night getting the buildings and grounds in condition.

CAR'S DOWN-HILL DASH.

Breaks Away on Amsterdam Avenue Hill—One Woman Jumped.

The presence of Roundsman Goddell of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station on the rear platform of a runaway trolley car and a level-headed conductor in the person of George Kreig, averted what might have been a serious accident last night on the steep hill on Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets. As it was, one woman, Mrs. Joshua A. Bowman, managed to get past the roundsman and jumped while the car was going at a terrific rate and was so badly hurt that she had to be taken to the hospital for treatment.

The car that caused all the trouble was No. 156 of the Third Avenue line. There were about forty passengers in the car when it arrived on the brow of the hill at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. Three more passengers were taken in and the conductor signaled to go ahead. The car started, but no sooner did it begin the descent of the hill, which is one of the steepest in the city, than suddenly the lights went out and the car started off down the hill.

Women screamed, men jumped from their seats, and all made a dash for the back platform. Goddell quickly realized that the situation was a desperate one, and he shouted to the passengers to keep their seats. Before he knew it, however, a woman had brushed past him and leaped from the car. Then Goddell became busy.

He slammed the door shut and secured it with the lock. When the passengers saw that they were locked in they fought like tigers to get out. Goddell is a man of great strength, and he managed to keep the door shut. All this time the car was gaining speed.

While Goddell was holding the door shut Kreig was working the emergency brake. For perhaps two blocks there was no perceptible decrease in the speed of the car. Less than a hundred yards from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street curve, where the consequences would have been serious, Kreig brought the car to a stop.

As soon as the car was stopped Roundsman Goddell with Policeman Ryan, accompanied by Mr. Bowman and his daughter, who was among the passengers on the car, hurried back to the point where Mrs. Bowman had jumped. They found her, badly bruised, and with a broken nose. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

SHOT A SHAD ON THE WING.

Hawk Got the Fish, Gun Got the Bird, and Brink Got His Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 29.—When Henry Brink of East Belvidere arose today it was suggested to him that as it was the open season for trout and he might do well to spend a morning in replenishing the larder. So Brink, who was suffering from a severe attack of Spring fever, took up his rod and fly book and hied him to the woods.

For four miles he followed the windings of the Minnisink in vain. In vain he tried the blue dragon and the scarlet teeter, replacing the purple whirly-gig with the green gadfly—all to no purpose.

So, when Brink heard the old farmhouse fishhorn tooting out the dinner call he made tracks for home, disgusted with the finny tribe. When nearing the house he saw a monster hawk flying close to the ground and coming in his direction. Having lost several fine pullets through the depredations of the "pirates of the air," he concluded to get even and rushed for the house.

Emerging a moment later with his double-barreled hammerless, he let fly with both barrels, with such excellent aim that the bird landed in the door yard, its neck and head filled with buckshot.

Rushing over to the prostrate hawk, what was Brink's surprise to see something flopping around on the ground. Kicking the hawk to one side, he discovered a five-pound roe shad, which had evidently just been hauled from the Delaware River, four miles away. It being Friday, the Brinks dined royally.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Lucania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was reported south of Fire Island at 12:45 o'clock this morning.

If Your Dinner Distresses
take **Horsford's Acid Phosphate.** Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water brings quick relief. Invigorates and strengthens permanently. —Adv.

FIVE MAY HAVE DROWNED IN CRASH OF BARGES

Flood Tide Swung Tail of String Against Pier.

HAWSER PARTED BY STRAIN

Arrow and Plainfield Went to the Bottom Before Would-Be Rescuers Could Help Them.

A collision occurred on the East River about 6 o'clock last evening, in which two strings of barges figured, most of them loaded with coal. Five persons may have perished as a result of the general mix-up of barges, and rescuing boats which quickly followed the accident. Two of the barges sank. One of them was the Plainfield, the other the Arrow, both of which were carrying coal from Port Amboy to some place in Connecticut.

The two barges which went down had been chartered by the New York Central Railroad. As they are chartered from the owners, the Captains are seldom known by name to their employers. Sometimes they take their wives and children with them on their trips.

From what was learned soon after the accident these persons may have perished: John Bagley, his wife and son, who are supposed to have been on the Arrow, and Capt. Anderson of the Plainfield and child, supposedly a girl. Mrs. Anderson, who was also on the Plainfield was rescued. It was from Mrs. Anderson that the fact was learned that her husband and child were missing, for when she had been rescued she kept up a continual wail for them. The Andersons live at Bayonne, and almost as soon as Mrs. Anderson had been saved she was taken up the river on the tugboat Pusey, making it impossible to secure more information from her. She was probably in doubt as to the fate of her husband and child until she reached her home.

The accident occurred opposite Pier 51, which is at the foot of Montgomery Street. The string of New York Central barges numbered about eighteen, and they were coming up the river. They were met at the point where the accident occurred by another string of barges of the New Haven and Hartford Road. In order to get out of the way of these, the up-coming string of barges being towed by two tugboats moved close to the pier. The flood tide was strong, and at the foot of Montgomery Street the tail of the New York Central string struck one of the projecting piers and the hawsers holding the string together parted.

A scene of confusion followed among the barges and near-by boats, and every floating thing which had a whistle blew it. From the shore men and women on the barges were seen running to and fro on deck, and doing their utmost to get off. Every vessel in the vicinity hastened to the rescue, until the cluster of steamers and floats in the river standing by numbered about forty at least.

Just a little to the north of Montgomery Street is Corlear's Hook, where there is a strong undertow. Several of the upcoming barges got into the whirl there, among them the Plainfield. On the deck of this barge Capt. John J. Coakley of the Volunteer Life-Saving Crew saw Mrs. Anderson standing and shouting for assistance.

Coakley made directly for the barge and got there in time to take off Mrs. Anderson, who was already up to her waist in water, just before the Plainfield went down about opposite Jackson Street.

The Arrow sank about opposite Montgomery Street. Those who witnessed the accident say that the barge went down so quickly that it would have been almost impossible for the Bagleys, who are supposed to have been on her, to have escaped.

As soon as order could be restored among the cluster of floats and ships on the river the barges of both the upcoming and the downgoing string were united again, and they continued toward their destinations.

BIG JEWELRY HAUL IN ORANGE.

Thief Climbs by Screw Eyes for Vines, and Secures Gems Worth $2,500.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., April 29.—A second-story burglar, whose work bore many of the characteristics of that done by the man who stole jewelry valued at from $7,000 to $8,000 from the home of James B. Dill, in East Orange, visited the residence of William A. Shaw, on Reynolds Terrace, Orange, last night, and secured property valued at $2,500.

The visitor entered by climbing the post of a port cochere. He entered Mrs. Shaw's bedroom and proceeded directly to the top drawer of her dresser, taking the jewelry from there. No other place was disturbed.

Whoever he was, the man was a lightweight, for he made his ascent by bearing his weight on a series of screw eyes set in the post for the purpose of holding vines. These barely bent under his weight, and had he been a heavy man they would have snapped.

All the members of the family were down stairs at the time the robbery was committed, and it was not discovered until later in the evening, when Mr. Shaw went up stairs and saw the drawer open and its contents in disorder.

The list of articles stolen is as follows: Solitaire diamond ring, marked "W. A. S. to L. V. B.," valued at $200; solitaire diamond ring, value $50; ring set with two pearls and one diamond, value $700; ring set with two large diamonds, $400; crescent scarfpin, set with seven diamonds and three rubies, value $450; ring, set with two pearls, $50; bar pin, set with eleven pearls, $100; woman's gold watch and chain, marked "Louisa V. Blivin," value $160; man's gold watch chain and cameo locket, value $20; gold thimble, marked "L. B. S.," value $10, and D. A. R. pin No. 12,355, value $12.

Mr. Shaw is a china importer, with his place of business at 25 Duane Street, New York. He has a neighbor, a Mr. Hatch, who told the police that he moved up from Staten Island a day or two ago to escape burglars, and was a little sorry he had not chosen another refuge.

KRUGER'S MIND WEAKENING.

Ex-Boer President Very Feeble and Needs Constant Care.

MENTONE, France, April 29.—While it is difficult to ascertain the exact state of the health of Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Transvaal, it is stated on good authority that symptoms of a cerebral affection are apparent and that a consultation of physicians has been held.

Mr. Kruger is now exeremely weak and constant care is necessary.

FOLK WOULD NOT ACCEPT.

Thinks First Duty Is to Missouri and Wouldn't Run for President.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—"Should the Democratic National Convention, in accordance with the suggestion of Bourke Cockran in a recent speech, nominate you for the Presidency, what would you do?"

This question was put to Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk to-day. His answer was:

"I could not consider accepting the nomination were it tendered. I have made the present fight before the people of Missouri for a principle, and now that the Democrats have so generously indorsed me for Governor, I fear I should be false to the trust imposed were I to consider another nomination. I regard the work to be done as Governor of Missouri of more importance just now than anything else. There are certain reforms necessary, and they must be carried out. I have made a fight for them and could not desert those who have assisted me for anything else in the range of possibility."

RAN MAN DOWN, THEN ESCAPED

Chauffeur Put On Extra Speed After Injuring Albert Walsh.

Albert Walsh, forty years old, of 450 State Street, Bridgeport, Conn., suffered a concussion of the brain and a deep laceration of his forehead, at Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue last night, when he was run down by a big automobile touring car. In an effort to rescue Walsh from the wheels of the car, Fred Scheller, a marine on the cruiser Minneapolis, sustained a badly bruised left knee. After he had knocked the two men down, the chauffeur threw his lever over to the highest notch and went swiftly down the avenue out of the reach of a quickly gathering crowd which essayed to pursue him.

Walsh was crossing the street just as the automobile came along. He slipped on the pavement and fell directly in front of the car. Scheller and another marine were passing and the former rushed in front of the oncoming machine and tried to pull Walsh out of the way. Before he could do so both were struck by the hood of the car and thrown violently to one side. Walsh was taken to the Bellevue Hospital unconscious, while Scheller rubbed his knee and went on.

The police say that the number of the automobile was 8153 H. J., New York.

DESPERADO SHOOTS THREE MEN

Kills Two and Wounds Sheriff Near Tacoma—Himself Shot in Many Places.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, April 29.—"Bob" Taylor, a criminal with police records in Indiana, Colorado, and California, killed two men yesterday and to-day wounded Sheriff Denholm before allowing himself to be taken prisoner. The Sheriff is in a hospital here.

Taylor has been living in a log cabin on Puyallup Road, six miles from Tacoma. Last night W. W. Barnes and Richard Holland, vagrants, came upon his cabin in the rain and asked to be allowed to spend the night. Believing they were officers in disguise, Taylor opened fire, killing Barnes and fatally wounding Holland. Early this morning Sheriff Denholm led a posse which made an attack on the cabin. Taylor refused to surrender and opened fire, one bullet striking Sheriff Denholm in the neck and passing out through his face.

The posse fired a number of shots into the cabin. Several struck Taylor, but inflicted only flesh wounds. Escaping from the cabin, he started for Puyallup, and was met by a number of officers. He again opened fire, and was in turn hit six times before surrendering. He was not dangerously wounded, and was brought to the county jail. He was armed with two revolvers and a large dirk knife.

TONS OF SUGAR ON OYSTERS.

Jettisoned Cargo of Stranded Steamship Angers Oystermen.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 29.—This morning dawned clear and the barge seen in distress last night was located on a bar less than a mile from the Little Egg Harbor Life-Saving Station.

She was about awash, and it was impossible to obtain her name. It is believed, however, that she is the barge Carrie, which was abandoned off Sea Girt on Wednesday after her crew had been taken off by a tug.

The stranded steamship Craigneuk is still fast aground. A member of the crew was injured to-day and was taken to Delaware Breakwater by the wrecking tug North American.

For a time this morning it looked as if she might be towed off, but a new ten-inch hawser parted under the strain.

About 100 tons of sugar had been thrown overboard this morning before a lighter was brought alongside, and the oyster planters along shore are up in arms. They claim that the oysters fattening inside of Absecom Inlet are being ruined by the sweetening of the water.

CHICAGO PRIMARY PLAN HIT.

Election Board's Decision Nullifies Hearst-Hopkins Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—A decision of the Election Board, made by its attorney, W. W. Wheelock, to-day hit the alleged Hearst-Hopkins alliance for the primary of Monday.

Mr. Wheelock announced at a session of the board that wherever the same names of candidates for placea on a delegation appear on ballots under an instructed heading and on other ballots under an uninstructed heading, and the result shows that this apparent scheme resulted in the election of delegates against the sentiment of the voters, the ballots in question will be thrown out and the delegates so chosen denied credentials.

Hearst and Hopkins leaders have united since yesterday in saying that the scheme would be legal.

SHOT MOTHER FOR BURGLAR.

Son's Error May Cause South Carolina Woman's Death.

BRUNSON, S. C., April 29.—Mistaking her for a burglar, Capers Folk shot and probably fatally wounded his mother at 1 o'clock this morning at their home here.

Folk had retired about midnight. Hearing a noise, he reached for his pistol, opened the door of his room, and, seeing some one standing at the front door fingering the latch, he fired. Instantly his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Folk, spoke, and then he realized he had shot his mother. Surgeons have not been able to locate the bullet.

GEORGE A. M'KAY TAKES HIS LIFE IN CHICAGO

New York Clubman Kills Himself with Revolver in Hotel.

MYSTERY TO HIS FRIENDS

Member of Reform and Lotos Clubs—Lived at 125, East Fifty-seventh Street.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 29.—George A. McKay, a man of some means, residing at 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, was found dead in his room at the Auditorium Annex at 9:30 this evening. He had killed himself with a revolver which lay beside him. Mr. McKay came here last Monday and registered at noon at the hotel. Since that time he has been visiting friends and business associates, all of whom say that they know of no reason why he should have taken his life.

He had an engagement at 10:30 this morning with Frederick T. Hoyt, agent of the A. T. Munger estate, but did not keep it. Mr. Hoyt made inquiry at the hotel, and it was answered that Mr. McKay had not been seen. As he did not appear at Mr. Hoyt's office during the day further search was made, and it was at last discovered that Mr. McKay's room door was locked.

When the door was forced open the occupant was found fully dressed, save for his hat and overcoat, sitting in a chair, dead. He had been dead for several hours. By his side was a new Colt's revolver which had never before been used.

Mr. McKay was a brother of J. R. McKay of this city and a cousin of the late T. A. Munger, one of whose heirs he was. He was forty-nine years of age and a bachelor. By a coincidence of fate the body was removed to an undertaking shop on the property of the estate of which he was one of the heirs.

Mr. McKay was well known in Chicago, and he came here frequently on business connected with his affairs. Mr. Hoyt, the agent of the estate, declined to-night to state what was the nature of his appointment with Mr. McKay other than that it was connected with the business of the estate. As one of the heirs, Mr. McKay frequently consulted him, he said.

Mr. McKay's brother could throw no light on the cause of the suicide, and the hotel people noticed nothing in his demeanor which led them to believe that he contemplated any act of the sort.

His brother said he had never known he possessed a revolver, and he was quite sure that he never owned one before. His conduct during his stay here was that of a sane man and one who expected to live.

He had called on a number of friends, all of whom unite in saying nothing he did or said indicated any intention of taking his life. Arrangements for the funeral will not be made until after the inquest.

George A. McKay was a retired banker and a member of the Reform and Lotos Clubs. He left here Sunday to look after some property which is owned jointly by himself and his brother, Alexander A. McKay, who also lives at the address given in the foregoing dispatch.

Alexander A. McKay, when seen early this morning, rejected the suggestion that his brother had killed himself, saying that he was in excellent health, without worry financial or otherwise, or any other reason for doing so. George A. McKay, he said, had been cashier of the Bank of Illinois, which failed several years ago, when he gave up active business, having much property of his own and coming from a wealthy family.

While Mr. McKay was talking he received a telegram from his confidential man in Chicago informing him that "'Mr. George' was very ill and could not recover." Alexander McKay was even then making preparations to leave by the first train this morning.

WANTS TO BE HANGED AT ONCE.

Negro Murderer in Texas to be Executed at Time Fixed by Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, April 29.—The trial today of Henry Simmons, the negro murderer of Lula Sandberg at Austin, consumed less than one hour's time. He pleaded guilty, but in order to make the trial legal the State had to observe the forms of law in taking other testimony. The jury convicted him, and he was sentenced to death. Then he waived his rights and requested to be hanged as soon as possible, asking only three days' time to make preparation to die. The Judge fixed next Monday as the day for execution.

Simmons was guarded by 500 of the National Guards of the State, and the jail will be strongly guarded until after the hanging. Nearly 1,000 farmers were present and openly declared that an early execution only would prevent them from making an effort to lynch Simmons.

WOMAN ACCUSES BROKER.

Rollo W. Brown is Said to Have Retained $7,375.

Rollo W. Brown, a Wall Street broker, was arrested late last night and locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Police Station on a charge of grand larceny, the charge growing out of a stock transaction which took place some six weeks ago. The amount said to have been involved in the deal is $7,375.

The complainant in the case is Mrs. Amy S. Beck, a widow, who lives at 170 West Seventy-third Street, with her son, Leo Beck, who is a manager for an automobile concern at Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street.

She alleges that she placed in the hands of Brown $7,375 to invest in certain stocks, but that she did not get any return.

Brown was arrested by Policeman Birmingham, of the Court Squad of the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Mrs. Beck obtained a warrant for Brown three weeks ago, Magistrate Pool issuing the warrant.

At that time it was said Brown had left town. He lived in the Granville, 250 West Ninety-third Street. It is said he made a flying trip here yesterday from Washington, D. C., to see his wife and child.

Excelsior Savings Bank, 32d St. and 6th Ave., Allows interest from first of every month on sums of $5 to $3,000. Deposits made now or before May 4 draw interest from May 1.—Adv.

CHILE MAY FIGHT PERU.

Said to Have Inquired Whether the United States Will Interfere.

LIMA, Peru, April 29.—Alarming cablegrams have been received here from Santiago de Chile saying that the Chilean Government has instructed its Minister at Washington, Señor Walker-Martinez, to inquire if the United States will defend Peru in case Chile shall proceed forcibly on the question of annexing the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, which that country is disposed to do.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Nothing could be learned to-night at the Chilean Legation of an inquiry addressed to the United States regarding proposed action of Chile against Peru.

EXPLOSION IN SCHOOL.

Boy Picked Dynamite Cracker with Pin and Shattered a Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., April 29.—William, the twelve-year-old son of Bradford Crawford, went into the Bradley District School in Lee, a village in the Berkshire Hills, yesterday and commenced to pick a dynamite firecracker with a pin. Suddenly there was a loud explosion and the school was thrown into a panic. Miss Evelyn Todd, the teacher, thought somebody had shot at her and almost fainted.

Pandemonium prevailed until the Crawford boy, whose left hand was shattered, told his story. His thumb and fingers had to be amputated.

WOMAN PLAYS DETECTIVE.

Follows Suspected Men Four Miles and Has Them Arrested.

For four miles on elevated and surface cars Mrs. William S. Crawford of 703 Columbus Avenue yesterday afternoon trailed two men who she thought had been acting suspiciously in her neighborhood, and finally caused their arrest.

Mrs. Crawford was sitting in the window of her flat when she saw two men on the opposite side of the street entering and leaving houses. Whenever they came out they had small parcels in their hands. Suspicious of their actions, she hurriedly went down to the street and followed them by devious ways to Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where she saw Policeman Fitzgerald, and asked him to arrest the men. He did so, and, in spite of their protests, they were taken to the station.

Sergt. Wilson locked the men up for the night. They said they were Robert Cibner of Twelfth Street and the Bowery, Coney Island, and Thomas Webb of 1,811 Washington Street, Hoboken. Both declared that they were employed as canvassers, and that the packages Mrs. Crawford had seen them taking away from the houses were irons which were given up by customers after a trial.

CLOSE FIGHT IN IOWA.

Anti-Hearst Committee Claims 352 Out of 662 Delegates Already Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29.—Twenty-six counties will select delegates to the Democratic State Convention to-morrow, and one county Monday next, which will conclude the list.

The seventy-two counties which have held conventions up to to-night have chosen 662 out of the 897 delegates to next Wednesday's State Convention. Of the delegates chosen, the anti-Hearst committee claims 352 and concedes 320 to Hearst. Conservative estimates based upon reports would indicate that the Hearst people can figure upon about 327 votes of the delegates now chosen, while 291 are probably anti-Hearst, and the status of 44 delegates remains to be determined by the contests in Des Moines, Hardin, Keokuk, and Van Buren.

It is said the Hearst people in Johnson County will hold another convention in order to contest anti-Hearst delegates already chosen in that county.

CHIEF HOWE RUNS OVER MAN.

Fire Fighter's Horse Couldn't Turn Out on Slippery Pavement.

Battalion Chief Howe of Baltimore fame was on his way to a fire last night when his horse knocked down Dr. Luigi G. Doane, 50 years old, a physician of 352 West Twenty-eighth Street. The physician had two ribs broken.

Truck No. 12 had passed the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street on the way to a fire at 515 West Twenty-seventh Street. Dr. Doane stopped in the middle of the street to watch it, and Chief Howe's carriage came along. Dr. Doane stepped on but the slippery pavement prevented Chief Howe's horse from turning quickly, and he knocked the doctor down. The doctor was taken to his home.

MOSQUITOS FOR THE FAIR.

Will Be Used to Demonstrate Theory of Yellow Fever Germ.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Several hundred mosquitos and larvae arrived here today from Havana en route to St. Louis, Mo., where the curious shipment will be used to demonstrate the Havana theory that yellow fever germs cannot be implanted in the human system except through the bite of a mosquito.

The pests were in charge of Dr. Frederico Forralbas, formerly of the United States Marine Hospital Service under Gen. Leonard Wood, and a special representative of the Superior Board of Health at Havana. Dr. Forralbas explained that the mosquitoes are free from yellow fever germs. The are healthy and were raised under cover of screens to protect them from becoming inoculated with the dreaded disease.

WILL LIVE AFTER LONG FALL.

Five-Year-Old Child Not Badly Hurt by Five-Story Tumble.

Unconscious from shock, but otherwise uninjured, and with every chance of recovery, five-year-old Sarah Greenberg of 225 East Third Street is at the Bellevue Hospital, after falling five stories from the window of her home.

The child fell asleep by the window, lost her balance, and fell to the stone sidewalk below. She struck on her back, which was somewhat bruised, but she was very far from the dead girl that her mother expected to find when she ran, wailing and weeping, to the street.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

JAPANESE OFF BOTH RUSSIAN FORTRESSES

Squadrons Threatening Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

RUSSIANS SAVED BY FOG

Valadivostok Cruisers Escape Japanese and Are Back in Port—Survivors from the Kinshiu Maru Picked Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Viceroy Alexeff telegraphs under to-day's date that Japanese ships were sighted six miles off Port Arthur last night.

The Viceroy adds that this morning ten Japanese cruisers and six torpedo boats were seen in Ussuri Bay, adjacent to Vladivostok.

This report has aroused anxiety. Naval circles are speculating whether the enemy will venture to approach Vladivostok at closer range than last time.

FEW JAPANESE WERE DROWNED.

Survivors of Kinshiu Maru Picked Up—Vladivostok Ships Back in Port.

LONDON, April 30.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Kobe, Japan, says the Captain of the Japanese schooner Chihaya, which arrived at Gen-san yesterday, announced that he had rescued a boatload of forty-five soldiers and nine members of the crew of the Japanese transport Kinshiu-Maru, which was torpedoed and sunk by the Russians at midnight last Monday.

NAGASAKI, April 29.—The Japanese steamer Kinshiu-Maru, which was sunk by the Russians near Gen-san, was attached to the fleet as a dispatch boat.

TOKIO, April 29.—The official reports agree in placing the number of men lost on the Kinshiu-Maru at seventy-five. It is not known here how many Japanese the Russians took from the ship or rescued after she began sinking.

It is possible that more survivors will be found, as one of the Kinshiu-Maru's boats is still missing.

The Kinshiu-Maru parted from the convoy of torpedo boats in a fog on Monday.

While the transport was sinking, the soldiers on board of her rushed on deck and fired volleys from their rifles into the Rossia, and as the Kinshiu Maru sank several of the soldiers committed suicide.

VLADIVOSTOK, April 29.—The squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Jessen has returned here from its recent operations off the Korean coast.

When the Kinshiu Maru was overhauled her commander mistook the Russian ships for a Japanese squadron and signaled:

"I am bringing you coal."

It was reported at the time the Russian cruisers were returning to Vladivostok that a Japanese fleet of ten vessels was also making for here, but it failed to reach Vladivostok owing to the fog.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—The details of Rear Admiral Jessen's raid show that it was entirely successful. The Admiral safely brought back his ships to Vladivostok after inflicting material and moral damage on the enemy.

The cruise was most daring. The enemy's squadron was known to be in proximity, which necessitated the prompt sinking of the Kinshiu Maru.

JAPANESE READY TO STRIKE.

No Longer Fear Port Arthur Fleet—Correspondents Kept from Front.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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NAGASAKI, April 29.—To all intents and purposes the Port Arthur action of April 13 destroyed all reasonable fear of interference with Japan's plans in the Yellow Sea by the Russian Pacific squadron and with the successful outcome of the operations now reported on the Yalu.

As pointed out in previous messages, the passage of the Yalu by Gen. Kuroki's army is not to be expected until the Japanese are prepared to strike heavily all along their selected front.

The military authorities consider that at the present juncture it would be a tactical mistake to allow any external means of communication to remain in touch with their troops. This is the reason of my remaining here.

From the attitude of the inhabitants here it is almost impossible to realize that the country is engaged in a national struggle. The calm which prevails is most remarkable.

RUSSIAN $160,000,000 LOAN.

Negotiations in Paris Nearly Completed —Short-Term Notes to be Issued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, April 29.—The negotiations for a new Russian loan are now nearly completed, but it is not expected that the final signatures to the transaction will be exchanged for some days to come.

The total amount proposed by Russia is 800,000,000f., ($160,000,000,) of which 270,000,000f. is to be issued in May, 230,000,000f. between August and December, and 300,000,000f. in 1905.

Russia proposes to pay 5 per cent. for the loan for a period of three years, at the end of which time a consolidating loan may be issued.

The Crédit Lyonnais is preparing to place the first installment of the loan on the market at 97f. 75c. The issue will be

guaranteed by Russian Treasury bills renewable at three months.

It is expected that the loan, which will go far to cover the Russian war expenditures for at least eighteen months, will be popular here, though there is admittedly a danger that it may cause a slump in other Russian securities.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, April 29.—A number of American financiers are now here. One of the most prominent, who is in a position to know, said to-day that a Russian loan would probably be negotiated before long at 5 per cent. for three years, the bonds selling at between 97 and 98. The total amount is understood to be between $150,000,000 and $175,000,000.

This will not be in the usual form of a loan, but will be through short-term notes or bonds, similar to the method recently adopted by American railroads.

It is not expected that any of the bonds will be placed in the United States.

BALTIC SHIPS TO PUT TO SEA.

Training to be Given to Naval Reserves Who Will Man New Vessels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—Most of the Russian war vessels which have been in dock or under repair at Kronstadt have been freed by the opening of navigation and are to put to sea without delay for trial and exercises.

Their complements will be increased by naval reserves, who will be transferred after the training thus afforded to them to the battleships, cruisers, and destroyers now approaching completion at various yards.

OVATION FOR RUSSIAN HEROES.

St. Petersburg Goes Wild Over Survivors of Che-mul-pho Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—A tremendous outburst of popular enthusiasm was witnessed this morning on the arrival here of the survivors of the Variag and the Korietz.

Undeterred by the raw, rainy weather, 100,000 persons crowded the Nevsky Prospect from the railroad station to the Palace Square. The roofs and windows were black with people waving naval flags.

The train drew up at 10 A. M. and the Grand Duke Alexis, as High Admiral, received the heroes.

Deputations from the nobility and municipality presented addresses of welcome and the traditional bread and salt.

Then began the triumphal march down the Nevsky Prospect. The people went fairly wild over the sailors, and showered them with flowers amid a mighty roar of cheering.

As the column approached the Winter Palace the Emperor and Empress came out on a balcony, greeted the men, and then retired to receive them in the magnificent Nicholas Hall, which had been converted into a church. There a special Te Deum was sung.

After the service all the sailors partook of a banquet as the Emperor's guests. The Emperor, wearing the full uniform of an Admiral, approached the sailors, escorting both the Empressea and followed by the other members of the imperial family. He said in a voice ringing with emotion:

"I am happy, brothers, to see you all here, safely returned. Many of you have inscribed with your blood a record of heroic deeds in our annals. You have made the names of the Variag and Korietz immortal. I am sure you will remain worthy, to the last, of the Crosses which have been bestowed on you. All Russia and I have been moved by the recital of your exploits at Che-mul-pho.

"I thank you, brothers, for vindicating the honor of the flag of St. Andrew and the renown of Holy Russia.

"I drink to the further victories of our glorious fleet, and to your health, brothers."

RUSSIA TO REFUSE MEDIATION.

Official Declaration That Interference Will Not Be Allowed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—In the most categorical terms Russia has officially notified the world that she will not accept mediation to terminate the war with Japan.

The official notification is contained in a circular issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Russian representatives to foreign powers, which is gazetted in the Official Messenger this morning. The circular is as follows:

"The foreign press has recently been persistently circulating rumors concerning intentions on the part of some of the European Governments to undertake friendly intervention with a view to a speedy termination of the conflict between Russia and Japan. Telegrams have even been received announcing that proposals of such a nature have already been made to the Imperial Government.

"You are empowered to deny this statement most categorically. Russia did not wish war, and everything within the limits of possibility was done by her to solve the complications which had arisen in the Far East in a peaceful manner, but after the treacherous surprise on the part of the Japanese, which forced Russia to take up arms, obviously no friendly mediation can have any success.

"Similarly the Imperial Government will not admit the intervention of any power whatsoever in the direct negotiations which will take place between Russia and Japan after the termination of hostile operations in order to determine the conditions of peace."

This declaration receives nothing but hearty commendation from all classes of the community here. The circular note is reproduced in every newspaper in the Empire. It is felt that Russia has now committed herself before the world to a determination to fight the war to the bitter end and then permit no interference when she makes terms with the enemy.

While commended here, great curiosity is manifested as to how this far-reaching decision of Russia will be received by the other powers.

LONDON, April 30.—The London papers, commenting upon Russia's repudiation of mediation, consider Russia's official note to be solely intended for home consumption, as none of the powers would be likely to intervene unless previously assured that mediation would be welcome.

They also hint that Russia may have cause to regret that she closed the door prematurely on the possibility of friendly intervention, and regard the note as dispelling all hope of an early termination of hostilities.

MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND.

Report That It Will Be Declared Owing to Threatened Disturbances.

BERLIN, April 29.—A Polish newspaper of Posen to-day prints a special dispatch form Warsaw saying that the authorities are about to declare martial law at Warsaw, Lodz, and other large cities because the Socialists are preparing for riotous May Day demonstrations.

Many Socialists, it is added, have already been arrested at Warsaw and throughout Russian Poland, including a Socialist emissary from Germany.

CASSINI DEFENDS HIS GOVERNMENT'S COURSE

Says It Sought Peace, but Japan Forced the War.

ENVIED COMMERCIAL POWER

Under Russian Control, He Says, Manchuria Stands with Hands Extended for American Trade.

Count Arthur Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, in the forthcoming May issue of The North American Review, under the caption "Russia in the Far East," discusses Russia's position in the conflict in the Far East between that country and Japan. In furnishing the article Count Cassini remarks that he is actuated by the hope that it will be of equal benefit to Russia and the readers of the magazine.

At the outset the Ambassador declares that Russia's diplomacy has ever made for her own and the world's peace, and that it was in this spirit that she entered into negotiations with Japan last Summer, in the fervent hope that an understanding satisfactory and honorable to all concerned might result. Russia, he says, believed that Japan was actuated by the same sentiments, and that she only saw her mistake when Japan, without fair warning, substituted arms for diplomacy, and then Russia realized that Japan was using diplomacy as a time-gaining device, that she might the better equip herself for the war upon which she appears all along to have decided to wage.

"When I was in Paris last Summer," the article reads, "a prominent Japaness remarked to me:

"'Before we meet again our countries will be at war.'

"'Why do you say that?' I asked. 'Russia's desire has always been for peace, and the war would not be of her making.'

"'Certainly not,' he replied. 'It would be what my country has so long been hoping for and expecting. She needs a war to place her in the front rank of nations, and, while your diplomacy may stave off hostilities a little while longer, Japan will get a war with you before a year has gone.'

"I hoped my Japanese friend was wrong; my Government hoped so, and yet, even then there were many evidences that he spoke the truth. The correctness of his statement was not fully appreciated, however, until the treacherous midnight attack on Port Arthur by Japaness torpedo boats, while the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg was still enjoying the protection and the courtesies of the Russian Government, to whom he had only a short while before expressed the confident hope that war might yet be averted.

"Russia has never ceased to wonder why the idea that she was willing and anxious to make war with Japan became so generally prevalent in the United States. Prejudiced minds, or those having nothing beyond a superficial knowledge of my Government's position preceding the unexpected and dishonorable attack upon our fleet at Port Arthur, may dispute the statement that Russia hoped for and tried to maintain peace, but I have no hesitation in making it.

"If proof of the assertion be demanded, it lies in the simple but uncontradicted answer, Russia was not prepared. For the personal representative of the Russian Emperor to make an admission seemingly so humiliating to national pride may appear strange and remarkable to the people of the United States, but it is made with full appreciation of its importance and significance.

"Faithfully adhering to the terms of her treaty with China respecting Manchuria, Russia had withdrawn the major portion of her troops from that province until between 60,000 and 70,000 only remained. Such a proceeding makes ridiculous the allegation that Russia, actuated by designs upon not only Manchuria, but Korea, was from the first determined to possess this territory by force of arms, and that negotiations were prolonged for the purpose of giving opportunity for the concentration of the Russian forces upon Manchurian soil."

Count Cassini then goes on to say that Russia is fighting for vast interests that it would be foolhardy for her to abandon. The fact that Russia, being foremost in developing Manchuria, has given her a privileged position in that territory, he says, will not be denied by fair-minded men. The idea that Russia gained her footbold through military conquest, he declares, to be erroneous. What was gained, he says, was through the pacific channels of diplomacy, and the privileges thus gained, he adds, have been exercised in a spirit of modern progressiveness until now the flower of civilization blooms throughout a region that a few years ago was a desolate waste.

Count Cassini then says that Japan became jealous of Russia's interests in Manchuria and endeavored to establish a parallel position in Korea. For Russia to have consented to such a parallel, he says, would have been to surrender a principle that the powers, including Japan, had recognized, in that they stood, or asserted that they stood, for the absolute independenec of the Korean empire.

The article then deals at length with the negotiations last Summer.

"It is not a thoughtless statement," writes the Ambassador, "that were Japan to obtain supreme control in Manchuria the dominant military spirit of the Japanese would lead them to organize the Chinese into a modern army of such proportions that Europe and America would stand aghast at this menace to their peace and well being. This is a phase of what has been called the 'yellow peril' that it would be well for the thoughtful and intelligent classes to consider carefully. The Chinese make good soldiers. To suppose them to be pusillanimous in character is erroneous. They are easily trained by competent instructors, and with a population of more than 430,000,000 to draw from, an army could be raised that, co-operating with Japan, might, with a reasonable show of confidence, defy the civilized world."

Count Cassini concludes his article by reciting the great advantage that would accrue to the commerce of the United States should Russia triumph in the present conflict. Should Japan win, she, making the same goods that America manufactures, would be able to supply this demand herself.

"On the other hand," says Count Cassini, "Manchuria stands under Russian control with a friendly hand extended to the United States, and Japan given no encouragement. To my mind the conclusion is obvious."

MME. MAKAROFF GRATEFUL.

Thanks English People for Their Expressions of Sympathy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, April 30.—The Times publishes the following letter to the editor:

Sir: Mme. Makaroff, wife of the late Admiral Makaroff, Commander of the Russian fleet in the Pacific, being unable in her profound grief to acknowledge individually all the numerous letters and telegrams of condolence she has received from the English people, wishes to express through these columns her deep gratitude for their generous appreciation of her late husband and their spontaneous and unanimous sympathy with her and her daughter and son in their terrible bereavement.

CAPITOLINE MAKAROFF.

New Peterhof, Russia, April 25.

Don't Get Bald, Get Tanaka Japanese Hair Food. Used 200 years. Cures Dandruff also. Applied at any barbers, 10 cents.—Adv.

CHINA WOULD LIKE TO FIGHT.

But Realizes Impotence Against Russia —Fears Popular Outbreak.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, April 29.—The Chinese Minister in Paris, Sueng-Pao-Ki, has made an interesting statement, which, if it proves nothing else, furnishes evidence that official China is anxious to refuse in advance the responsibility for any collision that may eventually occur between Chinese and Russian troops. He says:

"It is certain that the Imperial Government would not regard with pleasure the indefinite occupation by Russia of the three eastern provinces, that is to say, Manchuria. It has, however, considered it essential to maintain good relations with the Czar both before and since the outbreak of the present war.

"At this moment an attack upon Russia would be of no advantage to China, as we are not ignorant of the fact that our intervention would be capable of producing formidable complications the consequences of which might be disastrous to China herself. We do not like war, and, wherever our sympathies may be, we are not going to launch our country on an adventure of which the issue is so doubtful.

"The military regeneration of China is hardly begun. The number of trained troops near the Great Wall does not exceed 20,000, and it is not with such a force that one could hope to defeat the Russian Army. Japanese assistance would not be of much use to us, and it is not the desire at Court to introduce a Japanese Army into China even for its defense. Do not the defenders of a country frequently aspire to become its masters?

"It is quite certain that the Chinese masses warmly sympathize with the Japanese. Moreover, the latter for several years have done everything in their power to make themselves popular in the north of our empire.

"According to information that has reached me recently the sole desire of our Government at the present moment is to restrain popular effervescence. In ordinary times popular respect for authority suffices for the maintenance of public tranquillity, but in periods like the present it is much more difficult to restrain the populace, excited by the ringleaders of secret societies and by the proximity of a great war.

"Consequently the only danger of complications lies in a spontaneous rising having the character of a revolt against the authorities, for our Government does not wish for intervention. That might prove perilous to ourselves."

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, April 29.—It is asserted on the best authority that the Russians are about to enforce martial law west of the Liao River.

The Government is worried, and the Dowager Empress has ordered the Provincial Governors to abandon her birthday celebration and to use the money collected for that purpose to equip 72,000 troops immediately.

LONDON, April 30.—A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, wiring from Sin-min-Tun, says he regards a general rising of Manchu brigands, encouraged and aided by Manchu officials, as probable in the event of a Japanese land success.

CHINESE VICEROYS CONFER.

Proposal That China Herself Undertake Improvement of Yellow River.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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SHANGHAI, April 29.—Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung met his colleague, Wei-Wang-Tao to-day, the principal object of the meeting being to discuss military reorganization in the Yang-Tae valley and the removal of the Kiang-Nan arsenal, which Chang-Chi-Tung is anxious to expedite.

In furtherance of the latter object the activity and output of the arsenal during the past year have been restricted and the funds economized, a fact which has not prevented other provincial officials from placing large orders for arms and ammunition with German and Japanese dealers.

With regard to the Hoang-Ho River conservancy scheme the Nanking Viceroy is inclined to propose that the foreign powers consent to waive the protocol regarding the scheme on condition that China undertake to execute the work herself without delay, a solution which, if forthcoming, will undoubtedly be preferable to the cumbrous international board, the operations of which would be fraught with endless possibilities of friction.

Native merchants anticipate that the result of the construction of the railway from Kiao-Chow to Tsi-nan-Foo will be that the trade of Che-Foo will speedily be diverted to the German colony, the railway transport being half the cost of the freight rates by the northern route and the time ten days less. Of 120 native piece goods firms at Che-Foo 45 are closing their shops. Traders appreciate this object lesson.

The Treaty Revision Commissioners are about to resume their protracted labors by negotiating with the Portuguese Minister.

ARRANGING CANAL PAYMENT.

J. P. Morgan Directing Transaction—Money to Go to Paris at Intervals.

PARIS, April 29.—The final details of the big financial operations involved in the Panama payment are almost concluded, the expectation being that an agreement will be reached to-day or to-morrow.

J. Pierpont Morgan is personally directing the transaction, and the indications are that he and a number of American financiers associated with him will consummate the transfer of the funds.

The correspondent of The Associated Press saw Mr. Morgan to-day. While no statement can be attributed to him, the correspondent is enabled to indicate from this and other sources the main features of the payment, as follows:

The transfer of the $40,000,000 from the United States to Europe will be made so as not to disarrange the money market of either country. For this purpose the total will be divided into a number of amounts, leaving America at intervals, and thus not causing a strain at any one time.

The depositary of the money here will be the Banque de France, but until the money is actually deposited in that bank it will remain the property of the United States. The final payment to the company will thus take place in Paris instead of in the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Treasury Department to-day forwarded to the Secretary of State for transmission to J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, financial agents of the Republic of Panama, a warrant for $1,000,000 on account of the Panama Canal purchase.

J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday engaged for export $3,500,000 gold, half in gold bars at the Assay Office and half in gold coin at the Sub-Treasury.

The transaction represented one of the steps in the plan for the transfer of the Panama Canal purchase money, and was the first gold engagement that could be set down as a specific payment of part of the $40,000,000 which is to go to the French Canal Company.

POUR OIL ON TROUBLED COTTON MARKET WATERS

T. J. Majors, Once Turned Down, Admitted to Local Exchange.

WILL ACCEPT SULLY'S OFFER

Creditors' Committee Practically Decides to Do So—Sully Talks of Plans for New Ginning Process.

Thomas J. Majore, the New Orleans cotton operator, was yesterday elected a member of the New York Cotton Exchange at a meeting of the Board of Managers of that organization. This election settles what may be termed an interexchange dispute, in which the New York and the New Orleans Cotton Exchanges were interested.

At the time of the failure of Daniel J. Sully, the "cotton king," on March 19 last, Mr. Majors, who is one of the foremost cotton merchants of the South, came up to this city to appear before the Board of Managers, having put in an application for membership of the Exchange. He departed without having been elected, and a few weeks later gossip began to be circulated to the effect that the Board of Managers had refused to elect him.

It was reported that the reason for their refusal was to be found in the fact that the majority of the members of the Exchange were bears and did not care to have among them a rampant bull, Mr. Majore having on several occasions demonstrated his ability to manipulate the market on the upward turn.

These stories found their way into print and raised a storm of protest throughout the entire South. The leading newspapers, especially those in New Orleans, denounced the attitude of the New York Exchange, and for a time it looked as if there might result a serious break between the two Exchanges. Attempts were then made to smooth out the trouble.

Mr. Majors had been proposed by J. H. Parker, a prominent broker, and he, with Atwood Violett, another prominent cotton merchant, took steps to adjust the matter. Mr. Violett wrote a letter which was submitted to the Exchange by the man to whom it was addressed, and in this letter he spoke of Mr. Majors in the highest terms. A meeting was called to take action on the matter, but by this time the fact that attempts were being made to settle the matter had reached the newspapers, and it was thought best to wait a few weeks, until the thing had blown over.

The board's action yesterday is understood to have been unanimous, and the result was at once wired to Mr. Majors. Several of the big Southern spot houses were also notified by their friends, but in this city an attempt was made to keep the action as quiet as possible in order to avoid further discussion.

At the same meeting of the board resolutions were adopted to put the proposed advance in commission rates to a vote by the members on Tuesday next. The advance in commissions will be supported by the New Orleans Exchange, and it is expected that it will redound to the benefit of the Exchange members who believe that they have not been receiving a sufficient remuneration for their work.

Another important development of the day was a meeting of the committee of creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co., which was held at the office of Reinhard Siedenburg, one of the men who was hard hit by the Sully failure, his losses being estimated at $180,000. It was learned that at this meeting it was practically decided to accept Mr. Sully's offer, but because of the absence of J. Temple Gwathmey, one of the members of the committee, no definite action was taken.

Mr. Sully and his counsel, John R. Dos Passos, were present, but they refused to say anything. The members of the committee who were present at the meeting were Reinhard Siedenburg, George H. Chapman, and C. H. Shearson. They all declined to talk.

Yesterday was Mr. Sully's first appearance in the financial district since his return from his trip through the West and South. He has opened an office in what used to be the customers' room of his firm on the twenty-third floor of the Wall Street Exchange building.

Mr. Sully reiterated the statement that he had decided to quit speculation, and that he would devote himself entirely to his interest in the new ginning process by which he hopes to save to the producer large amounts of money. He gave out a long interview, in which he said in part:

"With the cotton crop so vitally important to the welfare and prosperity of not only the South but the whole Nation, I propose to devote my time henceforth to efforts to improve the methods of handling cotton from the time it leaves the plantation till it reaches the consumer.

"My conention that any marked increase is impossible in the cotton production of the South is well known. With a more careful selection of seed, the yield per acre can be materially increased, but labor conditions make it practically an impossibility for the South to raise at present over 11,500,000 bales.

"If I am right in my estimates, the improved methods I advocate of planting, culture, and treatment of cotton would, by giving 20 per cent. more to the present revenues of cotton growers, bring added millions of dollars to the people of the South—with prices as during the present season, some $125,000,000."

SISTER ALMA AGAIN ATTACKED.

Tramp Throws Acid in Her Face—Negroes Her Assailants Last September.

WHEELING, West Va., April 29.—For the second time within ninety days Sister Alma of the local Catholic diocese was to-day the victim of an attack. This time she may lose her sight and be disfigured for life.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon a white tramp, who is described as red haired and heavy set, called at the convent door, and Sister Alma responded to his ring. He asked for a dollar, but it was explained to him that the sisters were not allowed to contribute money, and that he must go elsewhere.

The fellow left, but in about fifteen minutes returned, rang, and Sister Alma again responding, he repeated his request. He was again refused in courteous terms, when the man pulled a bottle of nitric acid from his pocket and threw the contents in the woman's face. He then made good his escape.

It is feared she is total blind as well as being disfigured for life.

The other attack on Sister Alma occurred during the holiday season, last December, while she was one of the Sisters at the Catholic convent at Elm Grove, about nine miles east of the city. She was left in charge of the children while the remainder of the Sisters repaired to a near-by church.

While they were absent three negroes entered the building, bound and gagged the sister, and searched the premises. When found she was tied hand and foot with wire, and had a handkerchief stuffed into her mouth. From this she did not recover for more than two months.

The local police arrested a negro suspect, and he disclosed the identity of his companions in the crime, who were arrested in Virginia, brought back to this city, and sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary. After her partial recovery Sister Alma was removed to this city and installed in the convent at Fourteenth and Eoff Streets, adjoining the cathedral.

The three men who made the attack upon her at Elm Grove were negroes, and it is a strange feature of the affair of to-day that at least two letters were sent to newspaper men, each purporting to be signed by a negro, intimating that another attack would be made on the sister. These missives were not seriously considered, however, and the villainous work was done.

Public indignation is very great. Three arrests have been made up to midnight, but whether the guilty party has been included among them will not be known until morning.

The Great Mail Order Houses,

such as Montgomery Ward & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co., have, for years, used our colortype illustrations extensively in their catalogues, solely because they PAY.

People want to know what things look like before ordering—catalogues and booklets illustrated by our colortype process show every attractive feature of the goods. Large color printing contracts for publishers and advertisers a specialty.

Specimens "C" on request.

American Colortype Co.
31 Union Square.

Works: New York, Chicago, Newark.

IT stands to reason that, as MAKERS, we can sell gloves more cheaply than the stores.

But price is not the only advantage, they are better gloves.

30 years on Broadway.

CENTEMERI,

911 Broadway, just above 20th St.

SHEEHAN MAY BE FORCED TO TAKE CHAIRMANSHIP

Needed as Compromise Head of Democratic State Committee.

CONFERENCE IN ALBANY TO-DAY

Murphy and McCarren to Discuss the Matter with Hill—Sheehan Reluctant to Sacrifice Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 29.—When David B. Hill and William F. Sheehan returned to the Ten Eyck Hotel late to-night after an hour's conference in Mr. Hill's office with regard to the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee, they announced that no decision had been reached, and none would be reached until after a conference to-morrow, in which the New York and Brooklyn leaders will participate.

State Chairman Frank Campbell, Executive Chairman John N. Carlisle, Mayor Sheehan of Elmira, and State Committeeman Andrew A. McLean of Newburg participated in the conference to-night. Perry Belmont, Judge Charles N. Bulger, State Committeeman M. Z. Haven, a leading candidate for the Chairmanship, and Senator Thomas F. Grady were also in the city.

Senator McCarren had intended to be on hand, but an engagement in Brooklyn which he could not ignore prevented his coming. Both McCarren and Tammany Leader Murphy will reach here in the morning, and the conference between them and Messrs. Hill and Sheehan will take place immediately on their arrival.

The outlook to-night is that ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan will be forced to accept the Chairmanship. He does not want it, and has gone so far as to tell both Hill and the Tammany leaders who have consulted with him on the subject that in his condition of health he would regard it as inconsiderate if the sacrifice were asked of him. But it would seem that it is impossible for Hill and Tammany to get together on any other man and that the alternative will be presented to Mr. Sheehan of accentuating the differences between Hill and Tammany by declining or accepting regardless of health consideration.

The only two names seriously considered here to-night in connection with the Chairmanship, except that of Mr. Sheehan, are those of Cord Meyer and Meiwin Z. Haven.

Cord Meyer is a Long Island capitalist who some years ago ran on the Democratic ticket for Secretary of State. There is understood to be no antagonism to him on the part of Tammany or of Mr. Hill personally, but Hill members of the committee are saying to-night that the committee would not elect Mr. Meyer, the argument against him being that he is said to have bolted the Democratic ticket in 1896, and to have trust connections which might be the subject of criticism.

When Mr. Sheehan was asked whether Mr. Haven ought to be considered among the possibilities his reply was:

"Yes, if the Chairmanship is to go to a member of the committee."

Haven, who is the Syracuse member of the committee, is a pronounced Hill man, and therefore his selection would not be pleasing to Tammany. Inasmuch as it is definitely decided by the friends of Judge Parker that Senator McCarren is to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, they feel that the State Chairman ought to be a man who would he agreeable to the Manhattan organization.

RELIEF FOR RUSSIAN JEWS.

Government Said to be About to Modify the Present Laws.

BERLIN, April 29.—The Tageblatt to-day announces from an excellent Russian source that the Russian Government is about to moderate the anti-Jewish legislation.

Minister of the Interior de Plehve last Autumn sent a circular to the provincial authorities inquiring about the situation and the causes of the distress and dissatisfaction of the Jewish population. The provincial authorities with surprising unanimity blamed the antiquated laws for the social and economic disorders, which involved the whole country, and a commission was immediately appointed to formulate milder laws, and especially to improve the situation of the Jewish proletariat.

The greatest change, it is added, is likely to be a relaxation of the restrictions on residence. It is not expected in any quarter that the revision will result in placing the Jews on entire equality with the Russians.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

4:48 A. M.—359 Canal Street; Louis Bauch; damage, $1,500.
9:45 A. M.—135 Pitt Street; Joseph Silveratein; damage, $50.
11:00 A. M.—246 Carlisle Street; Tanvis Haih; damage, $10.
6:10 P. M.—25 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Reeber Brothers; damage trifling.
7:40 P. M.—515 West Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Annie Levine; damage, $10.
7:38 P. M.—244 Division Street; E. F. Serezer; damage trifling.
8:15 P. M.—177 Stanton Street; Annis Shachtyo; damage, $500.
8:20 P. M.—119 Attorney Street; Mr. Rosenberg; damage, $1,500.
9:20 P. M.—538 West Fiftieth Street; Joseph Sparks; damage trifling.
9:35 P. M.—167 Essex Street; Israel Prince; damage, $20.
9:35 P. M.—248 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Nicholas Kop; damage, $100.

BROOKLYN.

1:55 A. M.—794 Washington Avenue; Charles W. Haff; damage, $1,500.
8:00 A. M.—293 Bradford Street; Claus Doscher; damage, $70.
10:40 A. M.—80 Debevoise Street; William Stallnecht; damage slight.

Montebello Champagne

was the only brand served at the Banquet offered at the French Embassy to President Loubet during his visit to Rome.—Adv.

A shoe isn't any better because it has a $6 tag on it.



Regal Shoes are six-dollar shoes at the wholesale price, and better than any other store-sold shoes at any price.

Regal Shoes are always up to the minute in style. Regal stocks are replenished daily from the factory.

The latest style of the swellest custom shoemaker is hardly on Fifth Avenue before it is in the Regal factories being duplicated, and within four weeks it is in Regal stores for everybody at $3.50.

TANNERY TO WEARER $3.50

In the ordinary store the stocks are bought twice a year.

Why not get the worth of your money in new shoes—Regal Shoes?

Send for Style Book—Mail Orders promptly filled.

REGAL

THE SHOE THAT PROVES

There are 72 Regal Stores, 22 of them in Greater New York.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
43 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
*1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
*1341 " opp. Herald Building.
*507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
*166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Av.
338 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.
*2280 Third Av., S. W. cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN.
*357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
*111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
*1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. and Willoughby Av.
*466 Fifth Av.

JERSEY CITY.
*66 Newark Av.

NEWARK, N. J.
841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
*166 West 125th St.
755 Broadway, corner 10th St.
*1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Building.
338 Sixth Av., cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN, 466 Fifth Av.

Stores marked with a Star are open evenings.

Automobile Garments

For Men and Women.

Consciousness often needs contact to justify and awaken it. The autoist needs but one trip attended by discomfort to make him conscious of his needs relative to auto apparel. We have been conscious of them for ever so long, and are in a position to provide everything for the autoist but the auto; not alone our own creations, but garments designed by

Oscar Henriqes & Co., of Copenhagen, Denmark. (Garments of Danish Leather).

Saks & Company, of New York. (Adaptations of foreign models and patented Garments).

O. Strom et Fils, of Paris, France. (Clever French models of silk, rubber and fabrics).

Alfred Dunhill, of London, England. (Exclusive tailored garments).

Our 96-page catalogue will be of interest to you.

Saks & Company Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.



Fried Oysters.

MATERIALS:—One egg slightly beaten, one tablespoonful of oyster liquor, twenty-five oysters, fine stale bread crumbs.



Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Man's heart is reached through his stomach. The woman who wishes to surprise and please her husband will add to the dipping mixture one teaspoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Men's Half Hose.

Fancy lisle thread Hose, silk embroidered figures and clocks, also woven stripes and checks,

50c. per pair, Value 75c. and $1.00.

Broadway & 19th Street

J. B. F. Smith Promoted.

James B. Franklin Smith, for the past eight years Deputy Clerk of the Trial Parts of the Special Terms of the Supreme Court, has been appointed Calendar Clerk of the Special Term, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Boese. The salary is $4,000 a year.

Harmon Gave Wrong Address.

Charles Harmon, who was arrested on Thursday for a robbery on a One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street car, gave his address as 218 East Thirty-eighth Street. Cornelius Ahern, the owner of the house at that address, writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to say that Harmon does not live there.

BROKER FLEES; MANY CREDITORS MOURN LOSSES

Warrant Out for Dr. W. E. Woodend Charging Larceny.

LIABILITIES ABOUT $200,000

Officers Search Broker's Sumptuous House in Vain — Speculator's Meteoric Rise and Fall.

As sensational in its end as it had been in its beginning and growth, the career of Dr. William E. Woodend, broker, owner of fine horses, and all-around "good fellow" so long as prosperity lasted, wound up yesterday with a resounding crash. Night found him a fugitive from his costly home, with officers on his track already armed with one warrant charging the larceny of thousands, and perhaps to be reinforced with another alleging theft in a much larger amount than the first.

His Broad Street offices were in the hands of both Sheriff and receiver as the result of actions begun by a half score of creditors, and his business liabilities alone, without reckoning what might be due on personal accounts, were estimated at $200,000. There were no discoverable assets.

The collapse of W. E. Woodend & Co., 25 Broad Street, did not differ much from the inglorious finish of a bucket shop. Yesterday it was learned that in all the two years of his ostensible brokerage business, which spread its wires West, East, and South, to half a hundred points, only small purchases of actual stock had been made, save when on the famous "Alton deal," and a few like it, the arch speculator was caught by others who played his credulity to their profit. The "Alton deal" cost Woodend something like $180,000, and was one of the developments leading to his final downfall.

Connected with the Consolidated Stock Exchange and employing in the days of his prosperity a little army of brokers, in addition to his own firm members, to do his apparent business, Woodend jumped deftly in and out between sales and purchases. In this game, between the starting of his actual success, in the Fall of 1902, and the beginning of his ill-luck last Fall, he is believed to have made at least $1,000,000. This Woodend apparently spent as easily as it came, on his three fine houses, his twenty-two horses, and his young wife, who, having started him in business with an initial $5,000 and enjoyed his success with him, yesterday was obliged to tell the officers who came to arrest him that he was gone.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

The beginning of the end dates back some six weeks or more. On the Consolidated Stock Exchange his business had dwindled so that, despite the fact that on Thursday the Western Union Telegraph Company cut out his last wires to branch offices, the Board of Directors, meeting at 5 o'clock that afternoon, knew nothing of his trouble. The firm did not announce its suspension, nor was there need of it, for Woodend had such small obligations on the board that when the Clearing House sheets were balanced yesterday morning his debit was $27, and clerks in his office made that up.

This apparently meant that during the weeks in question whatever business of moment was put through the Woodend offices at different points was "bucketed" without even the formality that had been observed earlier, of trading in and out on the Consolidated Exchange.

Had the profits been sufficient, Woodend would have pulled through. But the speculators who had guessed wrong so often had at last got the hang of guessing right, and that settled it. The offices in Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Newark, Syracuse, and Rochester all closed, and there was no business at the six branches scattered around this city and Brooklyn.

Among the gathering host of creditors Edward H. Bradbury, representing the brokerage firm of Hadden & Rodee of Milwaukee, which has branch offices all through the Middle West and Northwest, has the most interesting case which has developed up to the present time. Hadden & Rodee were Woodend & Co.'s principal customer in the Western territory. Woodend was a stockholder in the Hadden & Rodee Company to the extent of some $20,000, but not long ago he sold his holdings for the amount named.

According to what Mr. Bradbury told his counsel, James C. Lenney of 149 Broadway, the stock was transferred on the books of the company while Woodend promised to send back his actual shares at once. The Hadden & Rodee people waited and finally, early in the present week, Mr. Bradbury came East to see what might be done about the $20,000 in stock and a balance due on wire transactions amounting to about $10,000.

Bradbury went to Woodend and told him that if Woodend & Co. were in trouble he was prepared to help them out to the extent of $10,000 cash, provided the business could be made over absolutely to him. To this Woodend objected that he wanted a one-third interest, and replied to questions about the shares of stock that he would get it "presently," or "in a few days," until Bradbury decided that patience had ceased to be a virtue.

On Thursday Bradbury applied to Mr. Lenney to prepare a petition in involuntary bankruptcy, at almost the same time that the Western Union men, who some weeks before had taken out the New England wires of Woodend & Co., were finishing their work of cutting off the Broad Street office from the outside world.

Meanwhile Edwin H. Goodwyn, a Police Commissioner of Petersburg, Va., whom Woodend had met when he took his horses on a show trip South last February, had sought from Magistrate Zeller a summons that he might inquire what had become of $8,600 due him as the balance of an account running to $30,000.

THE SEARCH IN VAIN.

After a night of futile searching after information at Woodend's house, Goodwyn exchanged his summons for a warrant yesterday morning and, with Deputy Assistant District Attorney Krotel, went back prepared to take more heroic measures.

With men from the District Attorney's staff the party went to the Woodend house at 58 West Seventy-first Street. A servant said that Woodend was not at home. A man to serve papers in the bankruptcy case and another to make similar service in a suit of H. C. Johnson to recover $4,818 had already been there, but the officers entered and went through the house from top to bottom. Mrs. Woodend met them, weeping, and went with the men through the lavishly furnished rooms, watching them while they looked into closets and out-of-the-way places for the husband that she said had gone. To repeated questions her only reply was:

"My husband is a very sick man, and I cannot tell you where you will find him."

Later in the day an officer of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station found a cabman who had carried a man closely answering to the description of the broker from the Woodend house to the Fort Lee Ferry that morning.

"You may be followed, and therefore it will be well to take a route by which it will not be easy to watch you," the servant who called the cab is reported to have said.

At the Woodend house the man who is supposed to have been Woodend rushed down the steps and into the cab, slamming the door. But before the cab had left the street another which was occupied by two detectives was after it. Woodend's "cabby" drove into the Park at Seventy-second Street, and found a jam of vehicles, where the second cab lost the trail.

From that point the supposed Woodend "cabby" drove him back out of the Park and up Broadway and Riverside Drive to the ferryhouse at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. There Woodend jumped out, gave the cabby a ten-dollar bill, and disappeared through the ferryhouse doors.

Very different from the cases of the creditors from whom Woodend fled on Thursday morning were those of some others who came to the Broad Street offices yesterday morning, and later turned their cases over to Mr. Lenney, who, on behalf of his clients, obtained from Judge Holt in the United States District Court the appointment of Abraham Gruber as receiver for the defunct firm.

The corridors of the tenth floor of the Broad Exchange Building contained all through the day little knots of sorrowful folk, many of them women, who had not only speculated through Woodend & Co., but, attracted by advertisements of 6 per cent. on deposits, carried their savings accounts with the broker instead of with a bank. Some of the women were weeping.

CREDITORS IN PLENTY.

One of these cases was that of O. W. Raun of 148 Eighth Avenue, a workman. He went to Mr. Lenney yesterday and asked help in getting $450 from Woodend & Co. It was a deposit, not a speculative account, and had been attracted by the 6 per cent. proposition. Raun was nearly heart-broken when he learned what the situation was, and said that he didn't dare tell his wife that all their savings were gone.

So the creditors turned up all during the day, William Bremmermann of Hoboken wanting $2,000, Ball & Winfree of Richmond, Va., wanting $3,000; Charles Doudera of 80 Court Street, Brooklyn, desiring to know where $450 had gone that he had invested in Mexican Central, and so on until the amounts of all claims in the hands of counsel aggregated somewhere between $70,000 and $80,000.

Steps were taken late in the afternoon to have a second warrant of arrest issued on account of the $20,000 stock in the Hadden & Rodee Company, and application for this writ will probably be made this morning, when also Mr. Gruber will qualify as receiver under a five-thousand-dollar bond and take possession of the offices.

The offices are all that Mr. Gruber will take possession of, it appears. The books of the firm, even before the Sheriff got to 25 Broad Street, were taken away for safe keeping by some unknown person. R. D. Rumney, manager of the Woodend offices, was not around yesterday, and Warner, Johnson & Galston of 49 Wall Street, Woodend's lawyers, had nothing to say about his affairs. At present the chief assets appear to be some office furniture and some newspaper clippings.

Woodend's financial career began about two years ago. He had been a physician of moderate means and wide acquaintance, and had married Miss Jennie Howard, daughter of a wealthy physician.

At Larchmont, in the Summer of 1902, Woodend met Joseph T. Eager, who had made several ventures in the brokerage business and was persuaded to embark in it himself. On $5,000, which Mrs. Woodend supplied, the firm started business, and inside of a month had difficulty in getting its sheet through the clearing house of the Consolidated Exchange.

This was arranged, however, and the firm went on again, soon dropping Eager.

Suddenly Woodend's luck turned for the better. As the receipts increased so Woodend's expenses increased. He got the Seventy-first Street house, and had the interior remodeled in the most expensive style. He took to show horses and accumulated a big stable. Next came Summer houses at Seabright and Meadowbrook, and, in fact, everything that goes to make up the establishment of a man whose wealth comes from established millions, the last touch being added in the person of a woman decorator, at a salary of $50 a week, to look after the various Woodend houses.

The decline set in last Fall. In the "Alton deal" a lot of "friends" got Woodend short 15,000 shares of the market and then forced him to cover at a loss of $180,000. Things went from bad to worse then until the final crash came.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1866

Men who dress well have an advantage. Stein-Bloch smart clothes are great helps. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer in your town and look for the label shown above.

"Smartness," a book for dressers, sent *free*.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
Rochester, N. Y.

LA ROCHELLE RESTAURANT
(Formerly Haan's)
75th St. & Columbus Ave.
OPENS TO-DAY
SATURDAY APRIL 30TH
Under the Management of
I. H. ROSENFELD,
Proprietor of the
"CAFE BOULEVARD"
The same high standard of catering will prevail, with EXORBITANT PRICES ELIMINATED.
A novelty will be the use of a
SPECIAL DINNER CARD.
— HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA —

A True Blood Maker.
Welch's
GRAPE JUICE
It's the blood of the grape. Welch's Grape Juice is readily assimilated by the weakest stomach. It does not tax digestion, but creates an immediate vigor from which there is no reaction. Try a small glassful one to three times a day. You will find it pleasant medicine to take, for Welch's is the unchanged Juice of Choicest Concord Grapes.
At druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co. Westfield, N. Y.

JUDGE DECLARES WAR ON BAR OF ENTIRE COUNTY

Thirty-five North Carolina Lawyers to be Cited for Contempt.

THEY SNUBBED THE COURT

Refused to Practice Before Judge Peebles Because of Reputation for Harshness—May Try to Impeach Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LUMBERTON, N. C., April 29.—The entire membership of the Robeson County bar, comprising thirty-five of the most prominent citizens, threatened with fines and imprisonment for contempt of court in the extraordinary situation in this county. The lawyers over whom this menace hangs are making threats on their own account. They say they will begin impeachment proceedings against Judge Robert B. Peebles of the Supreme Court, who has stirred up the row.

The trouble comes as the climax of strained relations between Judge Peebles and the lawyers of Robeson County. The Judge has the reputation in this county of assuming an overbearing attitude toward the lawyers practicing before him. Recently Judge Peebles came to Lumberton to hold court. When he took his seat on the bench he found nothing before him but empty seats. Neither defendants nor prosecutors appeared.

It appears that the members of the bar practicing in this county had met a few days before and declined to set any case for trial during that term. The reason for this action was made public. The lawyers charged that Judge Peebles had been so discourteous to members of the bar in other counties, notably in the trial of the State vs. Ernest Haywood for murder in Wake County, that the members of the Robeson bar did not desire to come into contact with him in an official way.

Judge Peebles took great umbrage at this slight put upon him, and announced that on the tenth of next month at Fayetteville he intends to have the members of the Robeson bar before him on a rule to show cause why each one should not be adjudged guilty of contempt and punished by a fine not exceeding $2,050 and imprisonment for thirty days.

When Judge Peebles announced his purpose the members of the bar got together and determined to fight to a finish. They announced that any judgment found against them will be appealed to the Supreme Court, which is the court of last resort. But they say they will not rest there. They say that, if Judge Peebles makes good his threat, they will begin impeachment proceedings before the Legislature next January.

The prospect is that the greatest legal row in this State is going to be fought to the bitter end. Judge Peebles is a man of courage, and will not be moved from his purpose by the threat of impeachment. The legal profession of the State are watching this matter carefully, and expect serious consequences to result from a prosecution by Judge Peebles. The newspapers of the State are full of the matter, and are divided in their judgment as to the merits of the controversy.

This is the most remarkable judicial proceeding ever before any court of this State. There have been individual cases of contempt before the county, but never before has the entire bar of a county been brought before the court and charged with contempt.

WHITNEY HOME REPORTED SOLD

James Henry Smith, "Silent Millionaire," the Reputed Buyer.

The residence of the late William C. Whitney, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, is reported to have been sold to James Henry Smith, the "silent millionaire." No confirmation of the report could be obtained last evening, aside from the apparent unwillingness of all the interested persons to talk about it. Mr. Smith said in reply to an inquiry that "he would answer no questions about the Whitney house."

The price paid for the property is said to be something over $2,000,000. Mr. Smith, it is understood, buys the house practically as it stands, which is as it was left by Mr. Whitney. The one exception is a very valuable painting by Van Dyck. This is reserved by Harry Payne Whitney, who will remove it to his residence at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, which was for many years his father's dwelling.

Since Mr. Whitney's death there has been a general impression that the house at Sixty-eighth Street would be sold, since neither of his sons seemed likely to occupy it. Harry Payne Whitney is established in the old Whitney home, at Fifty-seventh Street, and for Payne Whitney a handsome residence is now building on Fifth Avenue, near Seventy-ninth Street, the gift of his uncle, Col. Oliver H. Payne.

The purchase by Mr. Smith will cause also a great change in what were supposed to be his fully settled plans for puttting up a magnificent residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street on part of the former site of the Langham Hotel.

The Whitney mansion at Sixty-eighth Street has been begun by Robert L. Stuart of the firm of R. L. & A. Stuart, sugar refiners. Mr. Stuart died while the house was building, and his widow sold it to Amzi L. Barber in 1895 for $562,500. Two years later Mr. Barber sold it to Mr. Whitney for $650,000. Mr. Whitney had the house entirely remodeled.

Its exterior has caused it to be known as one of the finest residences in the city, but it was upon the interior that Mr. Whitney lavished his wealth and at the same time displayed his acknowledged artistic knowledge and taste. Soon after Mr. Whitney's death, in February, it was written that "the house as it stands to-day is a better object lesson for a student of decoration than any museum in America," and likewise that "it is in some ways a better specimen of a palace of the days of Alexander VI. and Leonardo than can be found in Italy."

The interior decorations and furnishings of the house are said to have represented an outlay of $3,000,000. Agents in Italy did most of the buying. The bronze gates of the house came from the Doria Palace, at Rome. The chimney pieces are nearly all elaborate works in marble from old Italian palaces. The ceilings of several of the larger rooms were taken bodily from famous buildings in Europe, and the furniture and much of the woodwork are from similar sources.

The painting by Van Dyck, which, it is said, Harry Payne Whitney will keep, is probably the portrait of William de Villiers, Vicomte Grandisson. This portrait is regarded by some critics as the artist's masterpiece and is said to have cost Mr. Whitney $120,000. A well-known art dealer has characterized it as the highest priced painting ever brought to this country. There is another Van Dyck in the main hallway of the house, a portrait of Charles I., thought by some to be a finer one than that in the National Gallery in London.

CAPT. FYSH IN MORE TROUBLE.

Fined for Assaulting H. O. Pentecost and Sued on the Same Charge.

Capt. John Albert Fysh of the British Army was again ground through the mills of the courts yesterday, being fined by Justice Hinsdale $50 in Special Sessions for assault on Hugh O. Pentecost, the lawyer, on Jan. 4.

As Capt. Fysh was leaving the courtroom after paying the fine, he was arrested again on an order issued by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court, in a civil action brought by Mr. Pentecost to recover $10,000 damages for the same assault. The order was granted on the ground that Fysh was a Captain in the British Army and might leave the jurisdiction of the court at any time. He was released in the Sheriff's office in $1,000 bail.

Gift for St. Louis Fair Director.

There was sent to St. Louis this week an elaborate centrepiece and four candlesticks as a presentation from the chiefs of the divisions of works to Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The givers include Karl Bitter, Edward B. Ellicott, Karl St. J. Hobiltzelle, George E. Kessler, Emanuel L. Masqueray, Louis H. Millet, Richard H. Phillips, and John T. Tritel. The centrepiece shows reproductions of some of the more famous of the Watteau paintings. The set was designed and made by the Mauser Manufacturing Company of this city.

OLD STORY
STICK TO
COFFEE
and sick all the time. There's an easy way out. Use
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

We guarantee you the best $10 clothing value in New York



THAT'S a strong statement to make, but we'll back it up to-day with stylish hand-tailored apparel—like we've been selling at $15, $18 and $20. Those are the prices other stores ask, and they're reasonable. That's why we don't hesitate to guarantee you the best value in New York. Here's the splendid assembly: Second Floor.

209 Fancy Spring suits, 45 different patterns
71 Black Thibet suits, single and double breasted
106 handsome raincoats, the Priestley cravenettes
83 covert top coats, famous Broadway Box
96 black Spring overcoats, every one silk lined

select any at $10 to-day

Whatever your selection we guarantee you a perfect fit. Patterns are the choicest of the season 1904. Fabrics are the same select weaves put into the high-priced merchant-tailor made clothing, which this apparel equals in every respect. Sizes range from 33 to 46. Never has such a broad diversity of styles and patterns been offered. It was only by taking these five small surplus lots that we are in position to offer such remarkable values—guaranteed to be the greatest $10 offering New York has ever known.



200 all hand tailored suits 14.95

Highest grade custom made ready-to-wear suits in worsted, cheviot, tweed, Scotch cheviot and homespuns, single or double breasted sack styles, every size, strictly hand tailored, guaranteed to equal $25 merchant tailor suits in fit, style and finish..... $14.95

Boys' Norfolk Suits, $4.95: That same guarantee, the best values in New York, applies to these splendid suits for boys at $4.95; distinctive styles in the popular Norfolks, stylish fabrics evolved for Spring wear; nobby cheviots, homespuns, Scotch tweeds, worsteds and plain blue, sizes 7 to 16 years—remarkable value at..... $4.95

Men's pajamas, 75c

NOW for a bargain treat for the men—just when your Summer supply of pajamas is a question of immediate import. A sale of this character couldn't come in a better time, could it? Main Floor.



Of course, there is no need to tell you that pajamas at 75c—at least the kind we offer during this sale—to-day are a very exceptional bargain. 75c 75c

You'll certainly want several pairs when you see them, as the values are so apparent that you'll realize that it is only on an exceptional occasion of this kind that you can buy for this price.

1260 suits men's Summer pajamas, all made of medium light weight woven madras cloths, military collar, side opening, large pearl buttons, made extra full and wide in body, full length, perfect quality—a large and varied assortment of desirable patterns to select from—grays, black and white, blue and white, etc.—better grade and better made goods than have ever been sold at $1.00 each; special to-day at 75c. a suit.

That important sale of **$1.50 negligee shirts at 85c.** continues to-day.

Men's underwear 45c

Equal to the $1 and $1.50 kind.

RIGHT when other stores are asking $1.00 and $1.50 for underwear that will fulfil all the requirements of the particular man we place on sale today 3,000 garments guaranteed to come up to the requirements of discriminating men at the extraordinarily low price of 45c. Main Floor.

45c These are all imported Balbrigean shirts and drawers—a perfect fit for every man, no matter what his build. They're strongly made. 45c

We can't emphasize too strongly the fact that they are elastic, perfect fitting and positively insure the greatest comfort it is possible for good hygienic underwear to impart during warm weather. Not only that, but we guarantee it to give the very best of service.

39c, 75c, 89c, 98c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 are the special prices on other numbers from our regular stock.

Clearing sale infants' dresses

ODD lots of infants' dainty little white dresses, priced to sell in a day, just to clean up our odds and ends accumulated from Spring sales. Second Floor.

Dresses of all kinds from the simplest to the most elaborate; Saturday at about half price.

Not a dress in the lot worth less than $1.50 to $12.50, while they last to-day at 75c., 98c., 1.25, 1.50, 2.25, 3.50, 5.00, 6.00, 7.50.

Infants' pongee coats.

Just received, sizes 3 to 5 years old—one of the newest coat ideas—some trimmed with blue, others with red—you'll find them elsewhere at $4.50—special at..... 2.95

Infants' long slips.

Hemstitched, made of fine cambric—ruffle on neck and sleeve—extra good value, at..... 19c

Women's $1 glace gloves, 79c.

BESIDES being lower in price than the same qualities elsewhere Simpson Crawford Co.'s showing of Spring and Summer gloves is acknowledged to be the most extensive and exclusive. Main Floor.

79c. Notably among the season's daintiest creations are these popular 2-clasp dollar gloves for women, which we're going to sell at 79c. to-day. 79c.

All have embroidered stitching, come in black, white and colors, every pair guaranteed. They're the remainder of one of our special importations.

New importation 1 clasp
Lisle Thread Gloves, 22c., black, white and colors.

Persian lawn waists at $1.50.

WE'D be justified in saying this is a $3 waist, for there isn't a white Persian lawn waist shown elsewhere in New York that excels in point of style, exquisiteness and quality. Second Floor.

$1.50 The front is trimmed with embroidery and six broad tucks forming yoke—two clusters of narrow tucks in back; sleeves and cuffs trimmed with tucking; special $1.50. $1.50

We contracted with a leading manufacturer to have 5,000 waists of this new and distinct design made to sell as a bargain at $2. The first lot of 500 is here, and to introduce them we offer them at $2 to-day.

Popular lace trimmed
Jap. silk waists at $5.00.
Price should be $7.50.

Irving library of famous books at 12½c

Value, 25c. ½ Price.

THIS splendid edition in linen cloth binding comprises the most notable works of English literature and was published to sell at 25c. We've clipped the price in twain for to-day—12½c.—titles you'll enjoy reading. Second Floor.

Little Minister,	Elsie Venner,	Wormwood,
Ishmael,	English Orphans,	Alice,
Self Raised,	First Violin,	Ernest Maltravers,
Black Beauty,	Inez,	Scarlet Letter,
Count of Monte Cristo,	Scottish Chiefs,	Uncle Tom's Cabin,
Deemster,	Robinson Crusoe,	Old Curiosity Shop,
East Lynne,	Master of Ballantrae,	Andersen's Fairy Tales
Samantha at Saratoga,	Gold Elsie,	Last Days of Pompeii,
Romances of Two Worlds,	Thelma,	Last of the Mohicans,
Tom Brown's Schooldays,	Ivanhoe,	Lorna Doone,
Tom Brown at Oxford,	Vanity Fair,	Mill on the Floss,
Tale of Two Cities,	Jane Eyre,	With Wolfe in Canada,
Under Two Flags,	John Halifax,	With Lee in Virginia,
Adam Bede,	Lamplighter,	Bravest of the Brave,
	Kenilworth,	Tempest and Sunshine.

Special lot of plate cameras 4x5 size. Value, $6.00. $3.50

THESE splendid $6 folding cameras are guaranteed in every respect. Just to make selling lively to-day we offer a special lot purchased at an unusual discount at $3.50. Second Floor.

$3.50 Fitted with achromatic lens—Woolensack automatic shutter—rising and falling front—focusing hood—complete with case and double plate holder, $3.50

85c for 3 fold tripod, suitable for all cameras.

$1.25 for $2 developing and printing outfit—4x5 size.

Sporting goods: Newport high grade bicycle, $15.95 1904 model—one of the best known manufactured—never sold for less than $25.

$1.65 for Columbia gas lamp, 1904 model, nickel or gun metal finish.
$3.95 for New Departure or Morrow coaster brakes.
69c. for $1.00 split bamboo fishing rod, bait, or fly.
29c. for 40 yd. reels, full nickel plated.
45c. for 60 yd. reels, full nickel plated.
39c. for $1.00 Crescent iron golf clubs.
$1.75 doz. for $2.35 solid gutta percha golf balls.
$1.00 and $1.35 for $2 and $3 catchers' mitts.
19c. for boys' heavy wire masks.
98c. for men's extra heavy wire masks.
25c. for 50c. ash hats.

Girls' & misses' smart apparel at special Saturday prices.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. are showing charming styles in girls' and misses' apparel that are not found elsewhere in New York, and it is utterly impossible to encounter the same qualities at their exclusively low prices in any other store. An unusually broad diversity of smart creations is offered saving parents of critical tastes to-day at these very special prices: Third Floor.

$19.75 for misses' high grade cheviot and mixture suits, taken from regular stock—Eton, blouse and coat effects, in a variety of styles and colors—lined with taffeta, 150 in all, sizes 14 and 16.

$11.75 for junior suits in solid colors and light mixtures, made in box plaited Norfolk model, jacket lined plaited skirt, flare from knee; sizes 14 and 16.

$7.50 for junior suits in light weight mixtures, full box, with strap on back, notched collar, puff sleeve and reversed cuff—skirts full flare; sizes 14 and 16.

$10.75 for misses' double-breasted, collarless box coats, trimmed with contrasting cloth and braid—made of Lymansville spring weight cheviot, lined throughout with good taffeta, brown, blue and black; sizes 14 and 16.

$6.75 for misses' covert cloth coats lap seam, fitted back, stitched collar, full sleeve, reversed cuff, lined throughout with tailor serge; sizes 14 and 16.

$2.90 for misses' pedestrienne skirts in mannish mixtures, side plaited and flare styles, rows of stitching, sizes 36 to 40.



$12.75 for misses' cravenette rain coats, plaited back, flat stitched collar and double cape, full puff sleeve, fancy cuff, in Oxford and tan; sizes 14 and 16.

$7.50 for girls' ¾-length peau de soie coats, lined: double cape, trimmed with fancy braid and medallions, full puff sleeves, reversed cuff; sizes 6 to 14.

$5.75 for girls' double breasted reefers of covert cloth, notched collar, belted back, box-plaited, full sleeve, with cuff; sizes 6 to 14.

$9.50 for misses' new model taffeta walking skirt, entire skirt double box plaited; exceptional value; sizes 36 to 40.

$3.75 for misses' pedestrienne skirts in solid colors and fancy mixtures, side plaited, seven gore, full flare and well tailored; sizes 36 to 40.

500 pairs women's S. C. S. $3.50 shoes, $2.25.

IN ORDER to accomplish quickly our determination to discontinue one particular line of the famous S. C. S. $3.50 shoes for women, we offer just for to-day 500 pairs at the very unusual price of $2.25. Second Floor.

$2.25 Every size and width—2½ to 8, AAA to D—is included; French calf, patent leather, welt sole, button and lace, positively our regular grade of the S. C. S., every one stamped, insuring the highest shoe quality. $2.25



Largest showing of the new style Oxfords.

These shoes are so well known that at $2.25 a pair they cannot possibly last longer than one day, so come to-day.

Boys' shoes, $1.50

Girls' shoes, $1.50
Two special lots—equal to $3 shoes sold elsewhere—sizes 12 to 5½.

Infants' shoes, 75c
Brown kidskin, turn sole, button shoes; regularly sell at $1.00.



NATURE shoes for boys and girls at $1.50 and $2.00 are made for growing feet. Plenty of room insuring comfort, yet as neat as a pin.

$1.50 For 6 to 8 for girls, 8 to 2 boys and girls $2.00

Good things to eat and drink.

THESE special Saturday prices are for fresh fruits and Vegetables, delicious cakes and other baked goods and all kind of table delicacies, pure wines and beverages. Sixth Floor.

Bacon—Armour's or Swift's mild sugar cured, sliced to order.....18c
Fresh Butter—Royal Stuart, extra quality (not delivered), lb.....25c
Fresh Eggs—Every one guaranteed (not delivered), doz.....20c
Java and Mocha Coffee—A blend of the varieties that produce a perfect cup; lb., 22c.; 5 lbs., $1.00
Inner Seal Biscuit—Pretzettes, Social Teas, Butter Thins, Water Thins or Graham; carton, 8c.; 2 cartons.....15c.
Olives—Extra large Queen, quart Mason jar, 25c.; selected Manzanilla olives, quart Mason jar, 25c
Evaporated Cream—Borden's Peerless, family size can, 9c.; ½ family size, 5 cans.....25c
Pound Cake—Raisin, Plain, Marble or Citron; Drake's best quality, lb.....15c
Angel Cakes—Made in our own ovens; the best obtainable; each, 25c
Almond Macaroons—Nice fresh ones, just what you want for Afternoon Teas, etc.; lb.....25c
Orange Slices—Very fine flavor, specially prepared; lb.....18c
Fresh Strawberries—Large, red ripe fruit; quart basket.....20c
Sweet Oranges—Large California Navels; dozen.....25c
New Tomatoes—Fresh Hot-house; lb.....10c
6-lb. basket.....55c
Head Lettuce—New arrival from Boston; head, 10c.; 3 heads, 25c
Laubenheimer—Superior quality Rhine Wine, imported in glass, from C. F. Eccardt, Kloster-Kellerer, Germany; case 24 pts., $5.50; 12 quarts.....$4.50
Old Crow Whiskey, Mount Vernon and Finch's Golden Wedding Pure Rye Whiskey, five years old; gallon, $2.75; full quart.....75c
Imperial Quality Port, Sherry, Angelica, Tokay and Muscatel, six years old; price reduced to, gallon, $1.50; full quart bottle.....50c
Superior Zinfandel Saint Macaire, Burgundy, Mountain Riesling, Santernes, case of 12 quarts, price reduced to $3.50
Imp. Champagne, Heidsieck, Reims, Fr., basket, 12 qts., $19.95; qt., $1.65; basket, 24 pts., $21.75; pt.....84c
St. Julien—Imported in glass from F. Merseron & Co., Bordeaux, France; case 12 quarts.....$4.50

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

NOTICE---After this week the store will close at 5:30 P. M.

"In a Persian Garden"

WILL BE SUNG AGAIN TODAY,
At 11:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

By the same artists that have been entertaining our Piano Store's Anniversary guests, since Wednesday:

MRS. BEATRICE FINE, *Soprano*
MISS BESSIE BONSALL, *Contralto*
MR. JOHN YOUNG, *Tenor*
MR. FREDERICK WHEELER, *Basso*
MR. WALTER CRIPPEN, *Accompanist,*
By aid of the Angelus

New Spring SCARFS For Men

These new light-weight Scarfs are made of handsome, block-printed Foulard Silks. The grounds are in gray, tan and brown, with neat, irregular patterns in white. They are made in the smart French four-in-hand shape, which will tie well with any style collar.

They will just hit young men who like something smart, new and easy to tie—at a popular price. 50c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Shirts of Imported Madras $1.50

These Negligee Shirts are made from the best Scotch madras—in white, and with colored stripes—the quality and the patterns used by most custom shirtmakers, for shirts that you pay double for. The style, the fit and the finish of these shirts distinctly excel any other shirts at the price, on the market. They are made with plain bosoms and detachable cuffs.

$1.50 each. Broadway and Ninth street.

Mawbrey Collars Linen Both Sides Two for 25c

These are the most popular lock-front collars that we sell. The hardest thing we have to do is to keep stocked up on sizes—they go out so rapidly. They are the only collars to be bought anywhere at 12½c, that are linen both sides. They are the equal of most 25c collars.

This word announces a new supply, and all sizes a-plenty. Broadway and Ninth street.

A Sale of Handkerchiefs

We have just received from one of our best manufacturers, his semi-annual accumulation of handkerchiefs that were thrown aside from his regular stock because of technical imperfections—you probably know the story, and will be eager to profit by this chance again.

The hurts to the handkerchiefs are hard to find, and insignificant. Yet you may choose from qualities that are regularly 20c to 40c

At 12½c Each

The lot includes both Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, of many different grades—all plain hemstitched. Broadway.

A Remarkable Story of Silk Umbrellas

A startling reduction concerns Women's Umbrellas of the finest silk, with handles of solid rock-crystal. Cut into the center of each clear, shining globe is an exquisite design of flowers or animals, colored and backed with mother-of-pearl. Gold-mounted.

Beautiful gift umbrellas. Their normal prices are $30 to $50—they were marked so until today. But the demand for umbrellas of so rare and delicate a nature is naturally slight; and we don't like things to move slowly. Therefore, today, it's worth your while to humor us—

$30 to $50 Umbrellas at $10 Each

Only eight of them.

And more usual sorts—that is our usual dependable, stylish, handsome sorts, to stand all kinds of weather—at these poignant price-sacrifices:

At $5, were $7 to $10—Umbrellas, for men and women; all of very fine silk. The women's have long silver, pearl-and-silver and ivory handles; the men's are ivory, horn and natural wood, silver-trimmed.

At $3.75, were $5—Women's all-silk Umbrellas, with an excellent assortment of fancy handles.

At $2.90, were $3.75—Women's all-silk Umbrellas, less elaborate fancy handles. Broadway.

Spring Suits for Men

When you are ready for your Spring suit, we're ready to supply it. You'll find a handsome variety here to choose from; and it's the best made clothing you'll find anywhere, all ready to put on.

Fancy Worsteds are the most popular of the sack suits. They are smart, durable, and will hold their shape better than suits of any other fabric. Suits, with single or double-breasted sack coats, at $15 to $30.

Sack Suits of black thibet or unfinished worsteds, for business or semi-dress wear, at $12 to $30.

Young Men's Suits, for ages 15 to 20 years, of fancy worsteds and cheviots; finished in the smart style of custom clothing—coats are half-lined, and the trousers are in peg top style. Single or double-breasted sack coats. Prices, $10 to $20.

Men's Covert Cloth Top Coats; with serge body lining and satin sleeve lining; in sizes 32 to 46 chest measure. Regular $12 and $15 kinds, at $10 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3.50 and $5 Derby Hats At $2

There are still ample quantities of these fine sample hats, for the men who get here promptly this morning. They are the product of the best hat factory in the country. The various different blocks are included. Most of the hats are black; though there are browns also. All regular sizes.

At $2 each, instead of $3.50 and $5.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Wanamaker "Special" Suits for Boys

These splendid suits, at their regular price—five dollars—take the edge off of most bargain suits you read about. We've never found their equal for less than a dollar and a half more; and then the making was not done like WANAMAKER suits.

"WANAMAKER Special" Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of absolutely all-wool blue serge and blue and mixed cheviots; double sewed with silk thread; trousers have double thickness of cloth at seat and knees; and all seams are taped. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. $5.

"WANAMAKER Special" Sailor Suits, of blue serge—hard-twisted pure worsted, absolutely fast in color; blouse trimmed with narrow soutache braid. Sizes for 4 to 12 years. $5.

Jacket, Vest and Knee Trousers Suits, of blue and fancy cheviots; in sizes for 10 to 16 years. $5.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, with knee trousers, of handsome fancy cheviots and homespuns; in sizes for 8 to 16 years. $5.

Boys' Military Blouses, of fancy white and colored madras; in sizes for 3 to 8 years; at 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Gloves At 65c

These two-clasp Glace Gloves are very smart looking as well as serviceable, for every-day wear. They are shown in all the new shades for Spring, as well as white and black.

Unusual value for the price—65c a pair.

Tenth street.

These Smart Tailor-made Suits At Ten Dollars



The handsome suits just came from the manufacturer yesterday. They are spic-span-new, made up to our order.

The materials are mixed Scotch homespuns, in attractive light colorings. Jackets are prettily tailored, with a neat touch of trimming at the neck; tight-fitting back, with neat strap at the waist. Jacket is lined with satin. Skirts are smartly tailored, with gored flare; all seams are bound. In sizes from 34 to 40.

The price is Ten Dollars; but you'll not find their like anywhere for less than half as much again.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Covert Jackets At $10

This is another WANAMAKER Coat value such as has never been known in the past, and which will not soon be equaled in the future.

The coats are made of excellent tan covert cloth; double-breasted, collarless, finished with stitched band of cloth, edged with velvet; cuffs are made to harmonize; patch pockets; seams all handsomely stitched; lined with taffeta silk.

Price, $10—worth half as much more.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girlish COATS for Girls

With the weather coolish now, and the seaside and mountains getting ready to claim you in a little while, it is surely a nick-of-time offer that you are reading today. Covert cloth Jackets, and Reefers of broadcloth, covert cloth and cheviot; all faultlessly tailored, in pretty, girlish, graceful, present styles—and in the newest colors.

At $5, $7.50 and $10

instead of their *real worth $7.50, 10 and $15.*

The Reefers are for girls of 6 to 14 years. The Jackets for those of 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Sale of SAIRT WAISTS

It is a particularly dry rainy day that doesn't save up bargains for the people who come the day after. The extraordinary offerings of Shirt-Waists that we have presented this week would have vanished before this, large as the quantities were, if the days had been warm and bright instead of cold and rainy.

A fine collection ready for you to choose from today.

$1.50 and $1.75 New SHIRT-WAISTS for $1 each
$2 and $2.50 New SHIRT-WAISTS for $1.50 each
$2.75 to $3.75 New SHIRT-WAISTS for $2 each
$5 to $7.50 New SHIRT-WAISTS for $3.75 each

Of lawns, linens, piques, percales, cheviots, madras—all kinds of cool and pretty stuffs, splendidly made and prettily trimmed.

On sale on Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Women's HATS Half Price

This is a collection of Ready-to-Wear and Fancy Black Hats that haven't gone as quickly as others at their prices. Now with prices cut in half, they will find friends in a jiffy.

There are about three hundred hats, in all—ample choice—and rare hats to buy for so little.

$1.50 to $4.50, instead of $3 to $9.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's NECKWEAR for Summer

Sheer white lawn, lace-and-lawn, and very thin linen, most of them—cool and refreshing to see and to wear. And so many styles—it's a revelation that so many variations can be played upon the favored fashions. All sorts—the fine, higher-priced models and the surprisingly accurate copies of them. These latter at such little cost as this:

At 25c Each

Lace and Lawn Stock Collars. Lawn Stock Collars.
Narrow Silk Four-in-hands. Lace Stock Collars.
Embroidered Swiss Muslin, Silk and Linen Turnover Collars. Lace and Lawn Yokes.

At 50c Each

Lace Stock Collars. Lace and Lawn Stock Collars.
Embroidered Linen Stock Collars.
Stock Collars with Teck-shaped ends.
Embroidered Swiss Muslin Turnover Collars.
Scrim, Embroidered Swiss Muslin and embroidered Turnover Collar and Cuff Sets.

And pretty Lace Yokes, in new designs; generally becoming. These are much in vogue just now, and will be so throughout the Summer months to come. At 50c, 75c and $1. Main aisle.

Lillian Corsets Are Loveliest

We try not to be prejudiced. Every season we try to find fault with our imported, specially-made Lillian Corsets. Every season we are compelled to feel that they are surpassing in grace, flexibility, comfort and beauty. But we go right along improving them, just the same.

This Spring's models, therefore—and here are some new, moderately priced ones, just arrived from France—are, in every point of corset perfection, more lovely than before. Best see them before the Summer gowns are made.

Expert fitters will see to it that you find just the model that suits you.

At $2.75—A corset that accommodates itself to both medium and short figures: made of fine batiste.

At $3.50—Splendid model for medium figures; long from waist line up; medium hips.

At $3.75—For long-waisted figures, graceful lines; made of white coutil.

At $4—For well-developed figures; low bust and extremely long over abdomen; supporters at front and side.

At $5—Perfect-fitting model, unusually shapely; of white coutil. Second floor, Tenth street.

DRESS FABRICS Under-Price

Seasonable, present-moment dress fabrics, as the descriptions tell.

Weaves, colors and weights that are generally and steadily sold right now at the higher prices. We foresaw their popularity and placed large contracts months ahead, during the mills' dull season. The consequence is all to your advantage. And, to make a good tale better, we have added to the lot the surplus stocks of some leading makers. Here is a cue for the thrifty:

37½c All-Wool Challis at 25c a Yard

The daintiest and most perfect colorings—cream, light blue, light gray, Nile green, reseda, brown, royal blue, navy blue and black. 27 inches wide.

50c All-Wool Batiste at 37½c a Yard

We have sold several thousand pieces of this quality at this little price. A fresh supply, in cream, light blue, light gray, brown, light heliotrope, cadet blue, royal blue, navy blue, cardinal and black. 38 inches wide.

65c All-Wool Crepe Etamine at 37½c a Yard

In several shades of navy blue and black. 45 in. wide.

75c Mohair Boutonne Etamine at 50c a Yard

In light gray, royal blue, navy blue, champagne, reseda, cardinal and black. 38 inches wide.

75c All-Wool Crash Suiting at 50c a Yard

In light and dark gray and cadet blue mixtures with narrow stripes of black and white and little dashes of bright colors. 54 inches wide.

75c Mohair Sicilian at 50c a Yard

In navy blue and black. 50 inches wide.

$1.50 Mohair Boutonne Voiles at 75c a Yard

In cream, light gray, champagne, navy blue and royal blue. 44 inches wide.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

More Savings On Spring Kinds Of HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

This is a continuation of the good news we told a week ago. You are seven days nearer to need-time; and the thermometer will probably be many degrees higher up in a day or two. And now is the time to save a nice part of the cost, on this purchase that must be made quickly now.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Of imported cotton, all black, or black with split feet; double soles, heels and toes.

At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Of imported fast black lisle thread, in various new pretty patterns of allover openwork or openwork clocks.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 15c each. Seconds of 25c qualities—Vests of extra fine lisle thread, in white, pink or sky blue; low neck, sleeveless; some in Richelieu ribbed fronts, or drop-stitch effects all around.

At 25c each, worth 38c—Swiss-ribbed white lisle thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless, light weight. Broadway.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Of imported cotton, black with unbleached feet, or natural colored or unbleached soles. Black cotton, embroidered. Fast black lisle thread, in pretty openwork patterns.

At 25c a pair, worth 38c—Of imported lisle thread; two pretty patterns in striped effects.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 37½c each, worth 50c—Shirts or Drawers of light cream color balbriggan, knit in the comfortable mesh style.

At 75c each, worth $1—Mercerized cotton Shirts or Drawers, in pink or sky blue. Resembles silk, but is more durable. Ninth street.

50c to 65c RIBBONS At 28c a Yard

It's a natural human tendency, when one sees an announcement like that, to look for the "but." There is not any.

The ribbons are all new—some of them not yet unpacked, as this news is being written. They are all perfect, all in the very best, fashionable colors, all novel and beautiful. The maker usually sells them for more than we ask you to pay today.

Safe to say you never saw sash, hair and millinery ribbons of equal value at so low a price. At

28c a Yard, worth 50c and 65c

Monseline de Soie Ribbon, with fancy hair-line of black; 6½ inches wide. White, light blue, turquoise blue, pink, mais, violet, old rose and tan.

Ottoman Striped Ribbon, 6½ inches wide; white, light blue, violet, mais, pink, turquoise and navy blue, and cardinal.

Ottoman Striped Ribbon, 5½ inches wide; white, light blue, pink, serpent green, tan and black.

Basket-weave Ribbon, 5¼ inches wide; white, light blue, pink, cardinal, serpent green and black.

Satin-center Ribbon, dotted edge, 5¼ inches wide; light blue, pink, cardinal, tan, brown, serpent green, navy blue and black.

Solid-colored Ribbon with polka-dots, 5½ in. wide; white cream, light blue, pink, mais, cardinal, serpent green and brown. Tenth street aisle, Main floor.

75c and $1 WRIST BAGS At 50c

These Wrist Bags are in black, gray, brown and tan, with nickel, gilt and gun metal mountings, and plain or braided leather handles. Some have inside frame, forming separate compartment; others are fitted with small purse, or purse and card case. They sell regularly for 75c and $1. Now, 50c each.

Broadway.

Black Silk Bodice Belts 50c, worth $1

Black plaited peau de soie Bodice Belts, with three rings in the back, with straps of the silk fastened down with six small buttons; finished in front with two loops and ring—making a very pretty effect.

Today at 50c, instead of $1. Main aisle, Broadway.

SOAPS and CREAMS At Little

Not cheap Soaps and Creams—we'd never encourage any woman to indulge in that sort of folly. Good, pure, standard, delightful beauty-giving soaps and creams *reduced.* A very different matter.

We don't need to introduce to you these excellent, established toilet helps. You know how valuable they are—and that they're not often to be bought at such price-savings:

At 30c, worth 45c—3½-lb. bar of White Castile Soap.
At 24c, worth 35c—3½-lb. bar of Green Olive Oil Soap.
At 18c, worth 25c—Violet Soap, superfine quality; box of three cakes.
At 15c, worth 25c—Heliotrope Soap, box of three cakes.
Two boxes for 25c—Lily of Luzon and Almond Cream Soaps.
At 10c, formerly 15c—Armour's Japonica and Kirk's Princess Soaps: three cakes in a box.
Oatine Complexion Cream, 25c size for 20c; 50c size for 35c; $1 size for 70c.
Queen Louise Cream, 75c size for 55c.
Borine, antiseptic, 25c size for 12c; 50c size for 24c; 75c size for 50c. Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

NEW MUSIC 12 Cents

These are the songs that everybody is singing or playing. We have the others, too. These are the same editions that are selling at many places for much more.

All at 12c Each

VOCAL MUSIC—

Bine Bell.
I've Got a Feeling for You.
All Aboard for Dreamland.
In Starlight, as sung by Miss Mabel McKinley.
On a Good Old Trolley Ride.
Somebody's Waiting for Me.
On the Pillows of Despair.
Violets, by Roma. Two keys.
Eat, Drink and Be Merry.
A Woman's No Means Yes.
When the Minstrels Come to Town.
You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May.
Your Dad Gave His Life for His Country.
In the Pathway of Roses and Thorns.
My Emmaleen, from "Peggy from Paris."
Henny, from "Peggy from Paris."
Meet Me in St. Louis.
Mary Ann.
Good-bye, Eliza Jane.
Sailing Down the Bay.
Mississippi Mamie.
With You.
In the Zuln Hall of Fame.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—

Uncle Sammy, two-step.
Afternoon Tea, from the "Wizard of Oz."
Big Chief, two-step.
Happy Hooligan, two-step.
Crimson Wing, two-step.
Symphia, Waltz.
Charmeuse, waltz.
In Pekin, Chinese waltz by Loraine.
Helmet of Navarre, waltz.
Dixie's Land, transcription for the Piano.
In a Nutshell.
Uncas, two-step.
Cupid's Garden.
Under the Harvest Moon.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Oxford Shoes and Others Desirable in Style and Price

We are prepared to re-enthuse our most admiring friends—men and women, today.

We've told before and sold before Oxford Shoes that were remarkable in their quality-for-price. And men and women expect the utmost values from us—utmost style, shape, comfort, long service and low price.

And yet the story we tell today is unusually interesting, even when compared with our past achievements. We know that we have never had so full and varied and stylish a stock of Oxford Shoes. We know that prices moderate as those here listed never represented such high quality and perfect workmanship. You will agree with us as soon as you see the shoes.

Women's Oxford Shoes

At $1.50—Black Kidskin Shoes; turned soles, kid and patent leather tips, and plain toes; also a lot of box calf and patent leather Oxfords that are not complete in sizes.

At $2—Fine black kidskin Oxfords; two styles, with welted soles and high heels; three styles, in light turned soles. Extra good value.

And these **Women's Oxfords at 50c**—

The accumulation of small sizes, 1, 1½, 2, and 2½, that have come to us faster than they sold. Also some larger sizes in AA width that are soiled by handling. Worth $1.50 to $4 originally.

Men's Oxford Shoes

At $3—Black kidskin Oxfords; medium toes; Black velour Blucher Ties, swell last. Patent leather Blucher and Oxford Ties, pointed last. Tan Russia calf Blucher Ties, in two toe-shapes. All welted and stitched soles of oak leather, with honest work, inside and out.

At $3.90—Oxford Shoes that retail at $5 in hundreds of good stores, and are worth it. Tan Russia calf Blucher and Oxford Ties. Kidskin, straight and swing lasts. Patent calf Blucher and plain Ties. Wide range of sizes and widths, as well as toe-shapes.

Men's Lace Shoes, $1.50

Good, well made satin calf shoes; all broad widths; round toes; stout machine sewed soles. Excellent for large boys and men wanting service rather than style.

Children's Shoes at 60c

Waifs and strays and small lots of mussed shoes. Many are narrow widths, more are heavy laced shoes for small boys. None worth less than a dollar, many of them twice that. Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DEFECTIVE FORGINGS IN IOWA'S GUNS THAT BURST

They Were Rejected Twice Before Being Finally Accepted.

NAVAL BOARD'S FINDINGS

Say Increase of Muzzle Velocity Reduced Margin of Safety — Experiments with Powder Recommended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—"When the forgings of the guns were being machined at the gun factory defects developed, the defects being described as numerous small 'breaks' in the continuity of the metal, and also minute 'sand and slag spots.' The forgings thereupon were rejected by the factory."

The foregoing sentence appears in the report of the naval board, consisting of Capt. Dayton, Commander Fletcher, and Lieut. Dieffenbach, appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the bursting of two eight-inch guns on the Iowa, Feb. 5. The board finds that in the firing of the guns all precautions were taken.

"On a protest by the manufacturing company," the report recites, "a board was ordered in accordance with a clause in the contract. This board recommended the rejection of certain of the forgings, but on further protest of the manufacturers another board was ordered and it was found that the defects that are referred to as existing are common to all in a larger or smaller degree, but neither the sand nor the slag spots nor the breaks are serious enough in the present stage to cause us to recommend their rejection."

"The Bureau of Ordnance, it is shown, approved and recommended acceptance of the forgings with a 10 per cent. reduction, the department approving but ordering acceptance at contract price. The guns were designed for use with brown powder, but smokeless powder was used instead. With the adoption of smokeless powder the muzzle velocity was increased from 2,100 to 2,300."

In its conclusion the board finds that the eight-inch guns of the Iowa, so far as material is concerned, were as strong as designed to be; that the fracture of these guns did not result from weakening from previous firing, from the premature bursting of shells in the bore, or from excessive pressures resulting from abnormal action of the powder charge.

But the board says the increase of muzzle velocity from 2,100 to 2,300, while at the same time the breech pressure was decreased, reduced the margin of safety along the chase too much. It is recommended by the board that more extensive experiments be made to determine the advantage and disadvantages of the present grain powder in comparison with other shapes.

The department has the report of the board under consideration.

The eight-inch guns of the Iowa were made at Midvale in 1896. The fact that one board rejected these forgings and a later board accepted them was due to the fact that such assumed defects as are mentioned in the report are found more or less in all forgings and exist in many guns in the new navy to-day.

Admiral Alex. H. McCormick, retired, now living at Annapolis, who was then a Captain, was President of both boards. He signed both reports. It is held by naval officers that the later report reversing the conclusions of the first was the result of careful inquiry and experiment, and that there were reasons sufficient to justify an expert officer to change his mind.

It is a fact that the two eight-inch guns in the forward starboard turret of the Iowa were fired the same number of times, something over 100 shots, and stood the test, while those of the port turret failed. A similar gun at the proving grounds was fired 325 times with a much heavier charge of powder and stood the test. The guns of the after turrets were fired with different powder from that used in the forward turrets, and therefore afford no comparison.

Admiral Converse, Chief of Ordnance, says of the Iowa's guns that they "were designed for a working chamber pressure of fifteen tons a square inch, and have been frequently fired at the proving grounds with pressures up to nineteen tons, so that 13.5 tons, for which the powder charges were fixed, should leave a large factor of safety, unless the powder gave very erratic and abnormal results, such as have never been observed in an experience of several years with powders of this kind."

The guns, which were finished at the Government gunshop at the Washington Navy Yard, saw severe service all through the Spanish war and in successive annual manoeuvres and target tests.

The explosion on the Iowa on Feb. 5 last was not the first explosion on that vessel. There was another explosion last year while the battleship was off Panama. Three men were killed and considerable damage to the ship was caused.

The alarming feature of the Iowa's experience was that none of her guns had been fired much over 100 times. It was said after the second explosion that the ship had been provided with new powder which had not been thoroughly tested.

In neither case was there anything abnormal in the conditions of firing. The second explosion resulted in an order from Admiral O'Neil reducing powder charges which in effect weakened the striking power of the naval guns by amounts ranging between 7 and 24 per cent. The Iowa's guns, like others designed prior to the introduction of smokeless powder, had been constructed to meet pressures of a weaker explosive.

PRISON CAMPS IN BAY STATE.

Convicts Will Be Used to Reclaim Waste Land.

RUTLAND, Mass., April 29.—The first batch of prisoners for the temporary industrial camp which was formally opened Saturday by proclamation of the Governor, arrived here to-day. The prisoners were chained in two gangs of eight each and were in charge of Frederick C. Pettigrove, Chairman of Prison Commissioners.

The object in establishing the industrial camp is to reclaim waste land by the labor of prisoners.

OPPOSE CITY CLUB FOR BOYS.

Mayor Asked by Several Organizations to Veto the Bill.

Considerable opposition was shown before Mayor McClellan yesterday to the legislative bill, now before him for action, which provides for the establishment and maintenance by the city of clubhouses for boys. Opposed to the bill were the City Club, the Neighborhood Workers' Association, the Board of Education, and the Citizens' Union.

The opposition of these organizations was on the ground that the bill is unnecessary, it being contended that the public schools could be utilized at night for this purpose, and it also was held that private organizations now are doing the same work in a better way than the city could. The advocates of the bill hold that it is purely permissive and its executive would be in the hands of the city officials.

JUSTICE GIVES UP VACATION.

Judge Newburger Will Try to Clear Up Criminal Calendar.

To assist in clearing up the criminal calendar, Judge Newburger has agreed, at the request of the District Attorney, to forego his regular vacation next month, and he will sit in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. It will be known as the "Continued April Term of Part IV."

One of his trial cases will be that of Edward Glennon, the ex-wardman, who was convicted of neglect of duty in not closing the resort alleged to have been conducted by Laura Mauret in West Thirty-third Street. The Court of Appeals has granted the ex-wardman a new trial, which has been set for May 11.

TIP FOR TIN WEDDING GUESTS.

Curb Brokers Say That American Can Common Is a Good Thing.

A customer of Anness & Newman, a Broad Street curb house, gave an order to that firm yesterday to buy one share of American Can common.

It was necessary for them to obtain possession of the stock before the close of business, as the share was intended as a wedding present on the occasion of the celebration of a tin wedding set down for last evening.

LAST DAY FOR THEATRE MEN.

Must Apply To-day to Get Renewals of Licenses in Time.

Police Commissioner McAdoo has to date refused two applications by theatre managers for renewals of licenses, and has granted four such applications. Yesterday he repeated his former declaration that all managers who wish to keep their theatres open will have to have their licenses renewed by May 1. The two theatres whose licenses the Commissioner refused to sign were not fully indorsed by the Fire, Health, and Building Departments, while the four were indorsed without qualification.

Chief Inspector Cortright was ordered by Commissioner McAdoo to notify the theatre people to hurry up, owing to the brief time which they had to apply for licenses.

It is understood that the Commissioner has held up several licenses, and that the managers of the houses in question will be compelled to sign written agreements to complete the changes before Aug. 15 in order to secure the licenses now. Some of the managers are understood to have refused to sign such an agreement.

Some managers said yesterday that Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, had told them that their houses might remain open, but that they would have to sign a promise to make certain minor alternations before Aug. 15. All the managers agreed to make during the Summer whatever changes could not be made before the close of the season.

BURGLARS MADE AN OMELET.

Used the Floor for a Dish—Stole Only Peach Preserves.

Burglars who entered the home of J. M. Leich, at 138 Asbford Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, adopted a peculiar method to show their resentment over Mr. Leich's failure to leave portable valuables about. They rendered useless every bit of food that was in Mr. Leich's pantry, and amused themselves by making a huge omelet on the kitchen floor.

Entrance to the house was effected through a window, and the intruders, finding that their search for jewelry and money had been in vain, entered the pantry. They broke two dozen eggs on the floor, spread two large pieces of butter over the mass, and added milk and ammonia. For further amusement they turned every piece of crockery upside down, and smashed the baby's cradle and other household articles.

The only things carried off were two jars of peach preserves. There was nothing for Mr. Leich to eat when he came down a few hours later.

ERIE VOTING TRUST TO END.

Indications That Attempt to Continue It Has Been Dropped.

Regarding the probable abandonment of the plan to extend the Erie Railroad voting trust, it was reported yesterday that foreign shareholders had received notice to this effect, and that a circular letter conveying this same information would probably be sent to domestic stockholders to-morrow or Monday, when the voting trust expires by limitation.

In financial circles the report is generally credited, inasmuch as it has for a long time been believed that the so-called Morgan interests were themselves opposed to any further extension. In fact it is declared that the Erie stock held by the London house of J. S. Morgan & Co. was not voted in favor of the plan.

Authentic figures are not obtainable, but it is said that less than 25 per cent. of the first preferred stock was voted in favor of the extension, while only 50 per cent. of the second preferred stock and probably less than 15 per cent. of the common assented to the continuance of the voting trust.

GOULD NOT AFTER TERMINAL.

F. S. Landstreet Denies That Roads Will Go to Hampton Roads.

F. S. Landstreet, Vice President of the Western Maryland Railroad, which is to form the Eastern outlet at Baltimore tidewater of the Gould system of railroads, disposes in an interview in this week's issue of The Manufacturers' Record of the rumors that the Goulds have any idea of going to Hampton Roads or elsewhere on the coast for another Eastern tidewater terminal.

When asked whether there was any connection between the Wabash and the lately announced Tidewater-Deepwater Railway plan to build a railroad from the West Virginia coal regions to Hampton Roads, or with the late Norfolk and Southern deal, he said:

"Our purpose is being carried out to make Baltimore our terminal at tidewater, and it would be very foolish for us to be also seeking another outlet further down the bay. This point is as good as could be desired. The Baltimore and Ohio has found it good enough, and if harbor conditions should ever become so congested as to demand that we have more room we could get it without going far.

"On the Buckhannon and Northern Railroad, which is the name of the Wabash's line in West Virginia north from Belington toward Pittsburg, no work is now being done. About thirty or forty miles of grading are done, and as soon as some matters in litigation there are settled it will be resumed, and then pushed through as fast as possible."

CHARGES STOCK DEAL FRAUD.

Mining Company President Accused by Investor of Grand Larceny.

William H. McNutt, forty-nine years old, who said he was President of the Okobojo Mining Company, was arrested yesterday afternoon at his office, 114 Liberty Street, and afterward held in the Tombs Police Court by Justice Zeller on a charge of grand larceny.

John Whyatt, a saloon keeper, of 360 Lenox Avenue, was the complainant, and charged McNutt and two other men named W. H. Randolph and A. W. Jones with swindling him out of $3,500 by a scheme much resembling "Larry" Sommerfield's operations. Jones, according to Whyatt, induced him to buy of Randolph 10,000 shares of stock of the Central Idaho Gold Mining Company at 35 cents a share.

McNutt had promised previously, Whyatt said, to buy the stock at $1.25 a share, though he stated that it was selling for only $1 in the market. When Whyatt tried to get McNutt to take the stock, the latter made various excuses and put him off, Jones and McNutt disappearing. Justice Zeller held McNutt in $5,000 bail.

BRAIN POLISHER

Grape-Nuts and Cream.

"THERE'S A REASON."

HORATIO SEYMOUR MEN SECURE PEQUOD CLUB

Headquarters of Sheehan Faction Passes Into Tammany Hands.

LONG FIGHT IN NINTH ENDED

New Owners to Celebrate Their Entrance with Speechmaking and a Vaudeville Entertainment.

After years of desperate fighting and back-biting in the Ninth Assembly District between the Horatio Seymour Club, which is the regular Tammany organization, and the old Pequod Club of John C. Sheehan's forces, the Tammany club this evening will accomplish the complete obliteration of the other organization. Already the Horatio Seymour Club has caused the disintegration of the Pequod Club by winning over most of the latter's members, and to-night will see the Seymour Club installed comfortably in the handsome clubhouse which for more than twelve years has been occupied by the Pequods.

The home of the Pequods that were, is situated at 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, just off Eighth Avenue, and is one of the handsomest political district clubhouses in the city, being a four-story affair with a large meeting room. It was built for the club by the late Congressman Harry Clay Miner. The old rooms of the Horatio Seymour Club, of which Frank J. Goodwin, Deputy Water Commissioner and Tammany leader in the Ninth, and Thomas F. Smith are the ruling spirits, are situated at 203 Eighth Avenue. All yesterday workmen were busily engaged fixing up the old Pequod house for occupancy by the Seymours, and incidentally were cutting away the old name from the brownstone over the doorway. A new name will go on the stone to-day, and all will be in readiness for a grand entry to the new home this evening. The regular opening, with an accompaniment of a vaudeville entertainment, will take place next Wednesday night.

The Pequod Club was organized in 1892 by John C. Sheehan, who had just come to New York from Buffalo, and who then entered the field for the Tammany leadership in the Assembly District, which he secured. From that time on the club's fortunes rose with the political fortunes of Sheehan, all the Tammany men in the district flocking to join until the zenith of the club's strength was reached, when, in 1895, Sheehan became the leader of Tammany Hall by grace of Richard Croker, and so continued until 1897, when Croker came back to America and took back the organization leadership.

At that time came a holt from the club and a fight against Sheehan's leadership in the district. The Seymour Club was organized, and soon became the headquarters of the anti-Sheehan men, who flocked about Goodwin and Smith until in 1900, Sheehan was defeated for the leadership in the district and Goodwin named instead. Then the fortunes of the Pequod Club reached ebb tide, and have gone lower and lower with each recurring year.

Early this year the Pequods got into financial difficulty and the clubhouse was closed, the organization owing considerable money to the Miner estate, which still owns the property. The lease which was held by the club expires to-day, and the Seymours take the property for a long term.

DIED ON WAY TO MEXICO.

T. P. R. Cartland Sailed April 21 on Ward Liner Havana.

T. P. R. Cartland, who sailed for Mexico on the Ward Line steamship Havana on April 21, died last Saturday after an illness of less than twenty-four hours.

His companions on the trip were Col. C. H. Denison and D. C. Kling.

Antique Bellows

in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Spark guards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d St., and 135 West 41st St., New York.

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

FIGHT ON TICKET SCALPERS.

Michigan Central Railroad Sues Twenty-eight Chicago Brokers.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Charging that "they are practically in a combination or conspiracy to defraud railroad companies," counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad Company to-day filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court for an injunction restraining twenty-eight ticket brokers, or "scalpers," from continuing in their present business.

The list of defendants includes nearly all of the prominent ticket brokers in Chicago.

ANOTHER SULLY DELAY.

Court Calendar's Crowded Condition Puts Off Bankruptcy Hearing.

Owing to the crowded condition of the calendar of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the argument set for yesterday on the petition of review secured by the defense in the Sully bankruptcy proceedings, was postponed until Monday.

The argument was to have been on the denial of Judge Holt of the United States District Court to sustain the demurrer interposed by the defense to the amended petition in bankruptcy filed by Daniel J. Sully & Co.

Mason & Hamlin

ANNOUNCE

THAT THEY HAVE REOPENED THEIR NEW YORK HOUSE WITH OFFICES AT

139 FIFTH AVENUE

Grand & Upright Pianofortes

Reed Organs

Pipe Organs

Karo CORN SYRUP

the new table delicacy pleases the palate and satisfies the stomach. Delicious and nutritious. At all grocers, 10c, 25c and 50c.

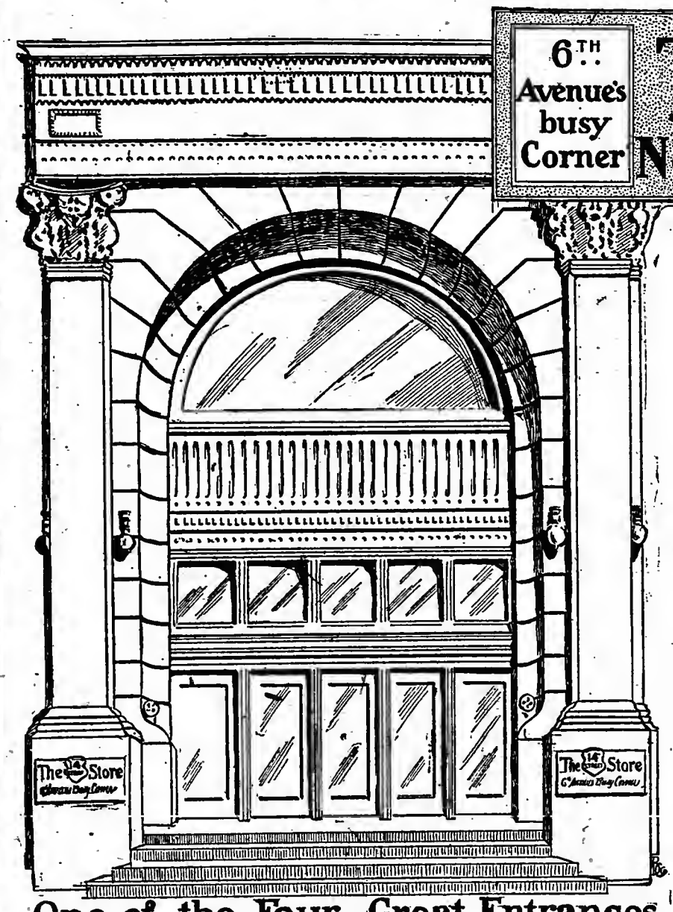
CORN PRODUCTS CO., New York and Chicago.

"DONTSAY" The Latest

"LION BRAND" COLLAR

2 FOR 25 CENTS

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE TRADE MARK FOR SALE EVERYWHERE



The New York 14TH STREET Store

HENRY SIEGEL PRES

Have You Planned to Attend the Opening of The 14th Street Store To-day, April 30th?

The 14th Street Store will be opened at 9 a. m. to-day. It will be the greatest event in the mercantile history of New York. It will mark an epoch in department store retailing. It will climax progress since the beginning of shop-keeping to the present high efficiency of twentieth century store-keeping. You will view the most perfect establishment ever created for the sale of merchandise designed for consumption by the great majority of the people—a place where the masses can trade with the confidence of old and esteemed friends. Prices will range low and the standard of qualities high. Everybody will be accorded the same generous treatment—uniform courtesy and equal consideration. There will be much to see, much to hear, much to learn and much to admire.

One of the Four Great Entrances

Fine Fixtures Will Not Make High Prices

When the people of Greater New York and vicinity visit **The 14th Street Store** they must realize that the magnificence of the fixtures, furnishings, and fittings is for the purpose of adding to their comfort and pleasure in shopping, and do not indicate that the prices are high. The grandeur and perfection of all the interior appointments were planned to give patrons of **The 14th Street Store** the same degree of elegance that is encountered in higher priced stores. In this respect the management is confident that the public will heartily approve all that has been done.

No Bargain Rushes at The 14th Street Store

"The Bargain Rush," a theme that has given cartoonists and joke writers an unlimited supply of material, will be a thing of the past when **The 14th Street Store** is opened. The store is so roomy, shopping facilities are so numerous, and arrangements for caring for crowds so ideal, that no matter how many people come, none will experience discomfort.

None But Good Goods Will Be Sold by The 14th Street Store

Every article of merchandise offered for sale by **The 14th Street Store** will be fully guaranteed. All merchandise will be submitted to the closest examination by experts, and not one thing will be allowed to creep into the stocks that is not up to the high standard of **The 14th Street Store** excellence.

There'll Be Music by the Twenty-third Regiment Band

The Twenty-third Regiment Band, that magnificent musical organization that delighted hundreds of thousands at Manhattan Beach during the three past summer seasons, will play marches, two-steps and popular airs in the grocery department on the Sixth Floor, and numerous orchestras will be distributed throughout the building.

50 B. & M. Blue Trading Stamps Free To-day and Next Week

The 14th Street Store has permanently adopted the Benedict & Macfarlane Co. system of Blue Trading Stamps, and these stamps will be a part of every purchase. They will cost our customers absolutely nothing. During to-day, April 30th, and all of next week, 50 B. & M. Blue Trading Stamps will be given free to everybody starting a new book at **The 14th Street Store,** 20 when you enter the store and 30 when you visit the Premium Exhibit Room on the Fifth Floor. They will be in addition to the stamps accompanying your purchases.

MAYOR HEARS ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF CORONERS

W. M. K. Olcott Tells Why Medical Society Wants New System.

CITES THE WISKER VERDICT

Says That Philadelphia Has Gone Back to Coroners and That Boston Wants To—Arguments for the Bill.

Mayor McClellan for more than four hours yesterday listened to the arguments for and against an approval of the Elsberg bill abolishing the office of Coroner in this city at the close of the terms of the men at present holding the places. The bill proposes that the Board of Health shall appoint a Chief Medical Examiner and a Bureau of Medical Examination in the Health Department as a substitute for the Board of Coroners.

The opposition to the bill was headed by ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, who was the first speaker, he appearing for the present Coroners. One of the chief points made by the ex-Judge was that the bill gives the power to the medical examiner to send the bodies of those who die friendless immediately to the Central Laboratory of the Board of Health. This, he said, was to furnish the County Medical Society, which stands sponsor for the bill, with more cadavers. He argued that a merchant from another city, dying suddenly on the street here, might within an hour be sent to this laboratory, under the workings of the bill, and before nightfall the body might be so mutilated that friends or relatives might never be able to recognize it.

Ex-Judge Olcott also made the point that Philadelphia had abolished the Coroner system and had taken up that of the Medical Board, but had gone back to Coroners after five years' trials. He also said that in Boston, where there is a Medical Board, the cost for each case was $18, on an average, as against $9 for each case handled by the Coroners in New York. Judge Olcott said that the verdicts of the Coroners generally were sustained in the courts, and cited the case of Engineer Wisker of the New York Central, who figured in the Park Avenue tunnel wreck more than two years ago. He said that the Coroners' jury, for humanity's sake, discharged the engineer and found against the company, but that the District Attorney had the engineer indicted on the same evidence, but that finally the man had been acquitted, sustaining the original findings of the Coroners.

Dr. Dorlan, the next speaker, made the point that the proposed medical examiner would be prosecutor, Judge, and jury under the new bill. Other opposition to the bill was represented by William Allaire Shortt for the Richmond Coroners, Abraham Levy for the Manhattan Coroners, and ex-Coroner Tuttle, who declared that Boston is seeking now, after twenty-seven years, to throw off the medical examination system and take up Coroners again. He described the proposed "Central Laboratory" as a horrible institution, and declared it would only be useful to cover up evidence of malpractice and insane asylum inhumanities.

Dr. E. Eliot Harris, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Medical Association, took the stand that the Coroners' office in New York is the butt of the paragrapher and without respect in the community, and that the men filling the office of Coroner were incompetent. Dr. Alexander Smith, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, said the proposed system would cost only one-half of the present system. Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club; James Taylor Lewis, counsel for the New York Medical Association; Dr. H. R. Purdy and Dr. J. Riddle Goff spoke for the bill. Mayor McClellan will not announce a decision until next week.

CARRIAGE WORKERS TO STRIKE.

If Employers Don't Grant Demands, 6,000 Will Go Out Monday.

The different branches of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union in New York and vicinity were notified yesterday to take final action before Monday on the demands which they have made on the employers to go into effect on that day.

The Manhattan locals will meet in Bohemian National Hall, Seventy-third Street near Second Avenue, and the Manhattan employers are expected to post their decision as to the demands at their shops today. Henry M. Hand of the General Executive Committee of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union said yesterday that the members of the Newark local, 500 in number, would be locked out on Monday, and that the Brooklyn and Jersey City locals would strike for the concessions which had been refused.

"As to Manhattan," he said, "unless the employers sign our agreement, it will not matter whether there is a lock-out or not. The men will strike. The New York locals have by far the largest membership. Between strikes and lock-outs there will be at least 6,000 idle men on Monday, unless the contracts are signed."

Secretary P. J. Mulligan of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union said last evening that he was in hopes that at the last moment the employers would capitulate. The recognition of the union is the principal point at issue.

OYSTER BAY WINS FIGHT.

Leonard Jacob and Town Had Battled a Year for East Beach.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 29.—The fight between the town of Oyster Bay and Leonard Jacob, a wealthy resident and the owner of East Island, for possession of East Beach, the town won its first victory today before County Judge Seabury at the Nassau County Court House.

The land in question is a narrow strip of beach, which connects East Island with the mainland of Long Island. For some time past there was a fight between the town and Jacob for the ownership of the ground. The two parties have been driving each other off with the threats of violence. For nearly eleven months Oyster Bay has had four men living on the place in a little hut until March 30, when William H. Jacob, son of the owner, appeared with twenty deputies and drove the town guard off. On April 3 last the town deputies appeared again and chased the Jacob men out of the hut. They built a tent close by, and since both have claimed possession to the property.

Two weeks ago Mr. Jacob brought an action to have them dispossessed, but the case was dismissed, and this time the town brought the action. It put in evidence a copy of the Andros patent, written in 1677, in which Edward Andros, then Governor General, gave to the town of Oyster Bay all the disputed land. The town asks the court that the Jacob agents be removed and that the possession of the land be turned over.

CITY TO SUE B. R. T.

Police Captains Report Deficiencies in Elevated Structures.

Actions have been begun on behalf of the city against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to recover penalties, which, if

MARYLAND TRUST TO PAY UP.

Sells Vera Cruz Railroad to Mexico and Can Settle Dollar for Dollar.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—By the sale of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad to the Mexican Government, the Maryland Trust Company will be enabled not only to pay its debts dollar for dollar, but will have a surplus to divide among its stockholders. Announcement to this effect was made by Receiver Allen McLane to-day.

Mr. McLane announced that the railroad, which was principally owned by the Maryland Trust Company, had been purchased by the Mexican Government at a figure in excess of $4,000,000. The Maryland Trust Company failed in October last, and its collapse was mainly due to its attempts to finance this road, which apparently had a brilliant future.

The Vera Cruz and Pacific, known as "The Heart of the Tropics Route," extends from Cordoba, about seventy miles east from the City of Mexico, to Salina Cruz on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of 203 miles. Another line runs from Vera Cruz on the Gulf to Tierra Blanca on the first-named line, a distance of sixty-two miles. The road connects at Cordoba with the Mexican Railway from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and at Santa Lucrecia with the Hehuantepec National Railway trains, making it the rapid route to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the west coast of Mexico, and points in Central and South America reached by steamers touching at Salina Cruz.

It is set forth in the receiver's report that the cash to be realized from the transaction with the other assets of the trust company will be sufficient to pay the depositors and creditors of the Trust Company in full, amounting to $5,700,000, with interest. The arrangement calls for a seven-million-dollar bond issue by the railroad to be guaranteed by the Mexican Government. Of this $1,000,000 will be used to complete the railroad, $1,000,000 to be reserved for future requirements, and $5,000,000 goes to the Maryland Trust Company. This will yield the company about $4,500,000.

WOMAN HURT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Miss McBlair of Woman's Board Knocked Down by Runaway Horse.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair of Washington, D. C., hostess of the Woman's Board, was badly injured to-day at the World's Fair by being run over.

Miss McBlair, who is making her home at the Woman's Building, was walking to luncheon at one of the cafés a short distance away. A runaway horse, attached to a runahout, was coming toward her. Miss McBlair endeavored to reach a place of safety on the hoard walk. The horse turned in his course, striking and throwing Miss McBlair to the walk and injuring her foot badly.

One of the fair attaches hurried to the Woman's Building and informed Mrs. Daniel Manning, President of the Board of Lady Managers, and Miss McBlair was taken to Mrs. Manning's home.

DEAD IN GLEN ISLAND HOTEL.

Man Supposed to be Clarence E. Hadley Takes Carbolic Acid.

A man thought by the police to he Clarence E. Hadley of 612A Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead last night in a room on the fourth floor of the Glen Island Hotel, at 88 Cortlandt Street, where Walter Brooks was shot. Near the body, which was almost fully dressed, was a bottle labeled "carbolic acid." The police report the case as one of suicide.

The man entered the hotel about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. He was well dressed in a dark suit and black silk-lined overcoat. He had no haggage with him, but made an excuse to the clerk, saying he had been working steadily for some time and didn't care to go home that night. Nothing was seen of him alive after that.

The man had registered as "Clarence E. Haddox," but letters were found in his pocket addressed to Clarence E. Hadley, and one of them seemed to indicate that he was a member of the "Hadley Company."

There was an invitation in the man's pocket to an entertainment that was given recently in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory. The police think that he may have been a member of the regiment.

ARGUE CHANLER CASE.

J. G. Milburn and Mr. Jerome Appear Before Judge MacLean.

The application of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler for a writ of certiorari to review the action of Justice Newburger of the Court of General Sessions in holding him in contempt of court and imposing a fine of $100 or ten days in jail on him, was argued before Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. John G. Milburn of Buffalo appeared for Mr. Chanler and District Attorney Jerome appeared in opposition to the issuing of the writ.

Mr. Milburn said that he did not think it right that Mr. Chanler should be compelled to pay the fine before he could appear in court in the interest of his clients. If Mr. Chanler had good grounds for review he wanted to know if it had come to that point where a man had to submit to the sentence before the case was reviewed.

The District Attorney opposed the application vigorously, and contended that Mr. Chanler had been contemptuous and insolent in his treatment of Judge Newburger. Mr. Jerome said that if Mr. Chanler would pay the fine imposed upon him it would in no way affect his appeal.

Justice MacLean reserved his decision.

TWO WIN EIGHT SUITS.

New York City Railroad Wouldn't Transfer Lawyer and Friend.

Judgments in eight suits aggregating $1,656 were rendered yesterday against the New York City Railroad Company, formerly the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, by Municipal Justice Lynch in the Third Municipal District Court in Williamsburg on behalf of Frederick W. Van Zandt, a lawyer of Manhattan, and Miss Mary E. McLaughlin, who lives at 156 Roebling Street, Williamsburg.

Van Zandt is a member of the law firm of Ball, Van Zandt, Walsh & Webb, and on April 25 of last year and again on Sept. 2 he and Miss McLaughlin boarded a Broadway car in Manhattan and demanded a transfer to the Twenty-third Street line. They boarded a Twenty-third Street car and demanded a transfer to the Broadway line, which was also refused. Then they boarded other cars and were unable to get transfers. Van Zandt instituted five suits for damages and Miss McLaughlin three.

HISTORICAL ESSAY PRIZES.

Sons of the Revolution Offer Three Medals to High School Scholars.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York has just begun the distribution of circulars offering to the high school pupils of this State of the two upper grades three medals, one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze, as first, second, and third prizes, to be awarded in order of merit for original essays on the subject, "Gen. Montgomery and the Attack on Quebec."

The essays must not contain less than 1,775, nor more than 1,904 words, and must be signed with a nom de plume, and accompanied with a letter in which is contained both the nom de plume and the writer's name. All the essays must be mailed to "The Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution, 146 Broadway, New York City," before Dec. 1, 1904.

HEWITT CAR OUT OF RACE

Only Two American Automobiles for Gordon Bennett Cup.

INSPECTION IN CLEVELAND

Racing Committee of A. C. A. Will Pass Upon Merits of the Machines Next Week.

W. Cooper Hewitt announced yesterday that his entry for the Gordon Bennett international automobile race had been withdrawn through inability to complete his car in time for the technical inspection by the committee of the Automobile Club of America. This leaves only two entries for the big race, the Winton racer known as Bullet No. 2, and the car designed by L. P. Mooers. While the entries do not close until this evening, Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America said yesterday that there was little likelihood of any further additions being made.

It has been definitely announced in many quarters that Mr. Hewitt's car was to present several novel features, but while the designer has said little about it, the impression got abroad that the car would show very fast speed. It was being built at Trenton, N. J. Whether the car will be completed this season and compete in any of the track races Mr. Hewitt has not yet stated.

The Racing Committee of the Automobile Club of America decided yesterday to go to Cleveland next Wednesday and inspect the two cars that are now entered to represent America in the international race to be run in June over the German course at Homburg. Both of the cars are in Cleveland, the Mooers vehicle having only recently been finished. The Winton car is the same one that was entered for the Gordon Bennett race last year in Ireland, but it failed to finish. Since that time the car has been strengthened and considerably improved. Barney Oldfield has used it in track races, and has a record of 0:55 on a circular track. It is said that it will develop at least 100 horse power. The Mooers car is only about 70 horse power, but it has been built according to the most modern racing conditions, and the designer, Mr. Mooers, feels confident that it will show high speed as well as reliability for a long run.

The members of the Racing Committee who will go to Cleveland are Dave H. Morris, George I. Scott, W. Gould Brokaw, and S. M. Butler, in addition to the technical engineer, W. P. Kennedy. This committee will make a technical inspection of the two cars on Thursday, and on the same day an endurance run of 100 miles will be held. Just where this run will be held in Cleveland has not been determined, but plans are being made to secure a suitable stretch of road near the city.

BALL PLAYERS DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Connerton Holds That Sunday Law Was Not Broken.

Charles Smith, John Flaschermann, ball players; William Metler and Frank Hughes, score card sellers, and W. P. Graves, manager of one of the baseball teams, who were all arrested on Sunday last for playing ball at Ridgewood Park, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Luke J. Connerton in Flushing.

The Magistrate, after listening to the evidence submitted, discharged the prisoners on the ground that there was no evidence of any violation of the law.

He said the playing of baseball in Ridgewood Park did not disturb in any way churchgoers, and as the grounds were free and any one could get inside and see the game and obtain a seat, he did not see any violation of the law in the management charging for "reserved seats," and he therefore discharged the men.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNEY.

Janowski Has the Advantage Over the Temporary Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, Penn., April 29.—The fourth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played today, and at the close of play Lasker and Marshall had taken the lead over Janowski and Mieses. Janowski, however, had left his game against Hodges unfinished, and it will surely be won by the Parisian. Janowski is therefore really the leader, having three straight wins to his credit and an adjourned game in hand.

The feature of to-day's play was Showalter's fine victory over the Russian champion, Tschigorin. Fox made Champion Lasker look very troubled at one stage of the game, which, according to the opinion of many, Fox ought to have won. The results in detail follow:

Janowski and Hodges adjourned a Ruy Lopez after 58 moves. Teichmann beat Delmar in a double Ruy Lopez after thirty-three moves. Marco and Schiechter drew a Sicilian defense after thirty moves. Napier was beaten by Lawrence in a Ruy Lopez after thirty-four moves. Lasker beat Fox in a Ruy Lopez after forty-five moves. Marshall beat Mieses in a Queen's gambit after fifty-seven moves. Pillsbury beat Barry in a Queen's gambit declined after forty moves. Showalter beat Tschigorin in a French defense after forty-one moves.

The record at the close of the fourth round:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Lasker	3½	½	Hodges	1½	1½
Marshall	3½	½	Schiechter	1½	2½
Janowski	3	0	Lawrence	1½	2½
Mieses	3	1	Delmar	1	3
Teichmann	3	1	Fox	1	3
Pillsbury	2½	1½	Napier	1	3
Marco	2	2	Tschigorin	1	3
Showalter	2	2	Barry	0	4

To-morrow morning the masters will play a consultation Rice gambit game, and in the afternoon Dr. Lasker will deliver a lecture on "Chess and How to Learn It."

SHIPS CAUGHT IN ICE FLOES.

Navigation Still Impeded in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 29.—Drift ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is still impeding navigation. The Allan Line steamer Corinthian, bound from Glasgow for Montreal, endeavored to get through the ice, but was obliged to give up the attempt. She arrived here to-day.

The Corinthian reports that she sighted a Donaldson Line steamer jammed in the floes. Many other vessels have been caught in the ice during the past ten days.

Princeton's Annual Class Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 29.—Princeton's annual interclass track games were held this afternoon on 'Varsity Field. The meet was won by the senior class with a total of 54½ points, the sophomores coming next with 40 points, and freshmen third with 26½. Despite the heavy track and oppressive weather conditions, some fast time was made. Goldsmith won the quarter mile from a large field in 0:52½. R. E. Williams the half mile in 2:03 3-5, while De Witt threw the hammer 156 feet 11 inches and put the shot 41 feet 3½ inches.

There and Back in an

MRS. GERKEN'S BIG NIGHT.

New York Horsewoman Wins Lawson Cup and Other Prizes.

Mrs. John Gerken was the principal winner at the annual horse show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn at the clubhouse on the Park Plaza, Brooklyn, last night, taking three firsts with her well-known Newsboy and Shop Girl, and obtaining the ownership of the Lawson Cup by a third consecutive victory with Newsboy in the gig class. The Lawson Cup, which is valued at $250, was given by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston in 1902 for annual competition at the Brooklyn Horse Show in the gig class, with the provision that if won three times in three years it should become the property of the winner. Mrs. Gerken won the trophy the first year it was offered, and each time since, so it becomes her property.

Mrs. Gerken's competitors in the gig class last night were Jay F. Carlisle, who drove his well-known Promoter, and Miss Mollie C. Marshall, who drove Conqueror. Promoter took the second award and Conqueror third.

In the class for pairs to be shown to a four-wheeled carriage Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy and Shop Girl won easily from a field of five smartly handled pairs. Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's Katzenjammer Kid and Buster Brown were second, and W. M. V. Hoffman's Paul and Snap Shot were third. The third victory of the night for the Gerken entries was in the runabout class, in which Newsboy won easily. Mrs. Gerken drove her entries in each class. Summary:

Horses 15.2 hands or over, for prize offered by John Arbuckle.—Won by Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Promoter, 15.2½ hands, aged; Herbert L. Pratt's ch. g. Operator, 15.3 hands, 8 years, second; Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's b. g. Coxey, 15.2 hands, 8 years, third.

Saddle Horses under 15.2 hands, for prize offered by E. T. Bedford.—Won by Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Jacobite, 15 hands, 5 years; E. K. Austin's br. g. Patsey, 15.1 hands, 6 years, second; John W. Lewis's blk. m. Ebony, 15.1 hands, 7 years, third.

The Lawson Cup, for the best horse suitable for a gig, driven by owner; professionals and dealers barred.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3 hands, 7 years; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. g. Promoter, 15.2¼ hands, aged, second; Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Conqueror, 15 hands, 7 years, third.

Horses and Runabouts, horses to count 50 per cent., runahout and appointments 50 per cent., for prize given by Brooklyn Eagle. Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3, 7 years; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1, 7 years, second; Jay F. Carlisle's b. m. Aileen, 15.1½, 7 years, third.

Saddle Horses, 15 hands 2 inches and over, for prize given by S. E. Buchanan.—Won by Miss Emily H. Bedford's blk. g. Dupont, 15.2½, 5 years; Miss May Deering's b. g. French Park, 15.2½, 5 years, second; Miss Ethel Moore's blk. g. Michael, 15.2½, aged, third.

Best Trotting Roadster, to be shown to a road wagon.—Won by Harvey S. Ladew's b. m. Elsinore Medio, 15.2½, 4 years; Edward R. Ladew's ch. m. Sadie McGregor, 15.3, aged, second; W. M. V. Hoffman's b. m. Sparklet, 15.1, 10 years, third.

Polo Ponies, to be shown with mallet and ball.—Won by John E. Cowdin's ch. g. Lakewood, 14.1 hands, aged; Clarence H. Robbins's b. g. Sam Bass, 14.2 hands, aged, second; John E. Cowdin's b. g. Frank, 14.1 hands, aged, third.

Pairs under 15.2 hands, to be shown to a four-wheeled carriage.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3 hands, 7 years, and ch. m. Shop Girl, 14.2½ hands, 6 years; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15.1 hands, 7 years, and gr. g. Buster Brown, 15.1 hands, 7 years, second; W. M. V. Hoffman's h. g. Paul, 15.1 hands, 6 years, and b. g. Snap Shot, 15.1 hands, 7 years, third.

Hunt Club competition for plate offered by W. A. Dykman and A. J. Cordier; best three qualified hunters from one hunt.—Won by Richmond County Hunt, Staten Island; Bay Side Hunt Club, Long Island, second; Richmond County Hunt Club, Staten Island, third.

Large Stakes for Trotters.

It was learned yesterday that the management of the Grand Circuit trotting meetings in August at Empire City and Brighton Beach tracks contemplate offering $30,000 for a stake race for 2:15 trotters at each track, which is the largest twin stake ever offered for trotters in this country. Horsemen throughout the country have been notified of the plan, and the New York trotting promoters only await assurances that enough good horses are in training to guarantee a contest commensurate with the stakes offered.

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CHAMPION FENCERS MEET.

Totham and Bowman Win Hard Bouts in National Tournament.

Preliminary competitions in foils and sabres were held last night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club for the National fencing championship. The tournament, which will be concluded this evening, is held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. Individual championships for the coming year will be awarded in foils, sabres, and duelling swords.

The contestants in the three championship classes are:

Foils.—Charles Tatham and L. Micheloni, Fencers Club; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein; Charles J. Bothner, New York A. C.; W. L. Bowman, Philadelphia, and H. J. Elam, Boston A. A.

Dueling Swords.—Charles Tatham, J. Langdon Ewing, and Dr. J. T. Woodward, Fencers Club, and Charles J. Bothnsr, New York A. C.

Sabres.—J. Langdon Ewing and L. Micheloni, Fencers Club, and A. J. Anderson, W. D. Bourne, and H. T. Johnson, New York A. C.

The bouts that were decided are:

Foils.—Bothner defeated Elam, Bowman beat Micheloni, Tatham beat Allaire, Bowman beat Bothnsr, Micheloni heat Elam, and Tatham beat Bowman.

Sabres.—Ewing beat Micheloni, Anderson heat Johnson, and Bourne beat Ewing.

For Authentic Motorcycle Records.

European recognition of motorcycle records made in this country is sought by the Federation of American Motorcyclists. The Executive Committee of the F. A. M. has accordingly asked the National Cycling Association to abolish all of the existing motor bicycle records on its book as the times were made by machines of abnormal power and construction. The attention of the N. C. A. is called to the fact that none of the foreign countries allow machines weighing more than 110 pounds to compete in races.

In the international race which will be run in July by the Motorcycle Club of France the 110 pound limit will be enforced. The F. A. M. has asked the N. A. C. to pass a rule prohibiting machines of more than 110 pounds from starting in open races after Jan. 1, 1905. The F. A. M. Executive Committee asks the N. C. A. to abolish the present records and institute the weight limit in this country because of the desirable influence such action will have on motorcycle construction and competition.

Coal Rate Inquiry Will Be Reopened.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the anthracite coal rate inquiry, based on the complaint of William R. Hearst of New York City against the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and other carriers of coal from Pennsylvania mines to New York and other points, the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day entered an order reopening the proceeding for further investigation and submission of additonal testimony on behalf of both sides. The commission has set the case for hearng at New York City on May 24.

New Justice of District Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Wendell Phillips Stafford of Vermont has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed Justice Peter C. Pritchard, who has been made a United States Circuit Judge. Judge Stafford at present is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

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Write for Illustrated Catalog showing Spring Styles. No trouble to fill mail orders.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

MONET'S SELLING STAKE

Post Favorite Won the Newtown After a Well-Contested Race.

THREE CHOICES WERE FIRST

Martha Gorman, at 15 to 1, Was the Longest Chance Winner of the Day at Jamaica.

In quick response to the change for the better in the weather, the attendance at the Jamaica race track yesterday jumped up to holiday proportions, a crowd of about 8,000 witnessing the running of the rather modest programme and incidentally picking the winners with such precision as to round out a bad afternoon for the bookmakers. The track remained heavy from the recent rains, and the sun never really was in evidence, but the day was comfortably warm and dry, and hopeful visitors once more ventured to predict that Spring had arrived. Light fields ran for all the races, but that helped rather than hindered the betting crowd, for they took short prices with great confidence, and as post favorites in three races and heavily backed second choices in two other events were returned winners many financial wounds inflicted earlier in the week were salved.

Only once in the course of the afternoon did the students of past performances go entirely wrong. That was when Martha Gorman, a Western two-year-old of illustrious antecedents, the daughter of Sir Dixon and Sallie McClelland, owned by P. J. Gorman, won the fifth race after a gallant struggle through the stretch with Sufferance and the favorite Pink Garter. Attention was directed to Martha Gorman because of her pedigree, but the New York horsemen knew nothing about her merits, and she accordingly was overlooked in the betting by the general crowd, though her stable bucked her at prices that ranged between 12 to 1 and 15 to 1. She broke in front and went straight on in the lead, and ran with the courage and determination of a seasoned veteran, for after falling to her knees when she ran into a mud hole in the stretch, she gathered herself immediately and without a swerve or the least hesitancy settled down to racing again, and finished first by two lengths. Both Sufferance and Pink Garter lost ground in other soft spots on the stretch, but neither recovered as quickly as did the winner.

The same soft spots influenced results in other races, but produced no such surprise as Martha Gorman's victory.

In the feature race of the day, the Newtown Selling Stakes, at six furlongs, Monet was the favorite and run the best horse, winning rather easily by three lengths, but the mud holes helped him to his victory at that, as The Musketeer, who made the early pace, was galloping out in front with Monet until he ran into one of the deep places. While The Musketeer was floundering out, Monet took command and had the race won before The Musketeer was steady again. Jack Ratlin then came from back in the crowd, and in a fight to the post beat The Musketeer a head for the place. De Reszke, after a season in the South, showed winning form again in the mile and seventy yards, by taking the track at the lifting of the barrier and galloping in the lead from end to end, Keynote, the favorite in this race, never being able to get through the crowd.

For the six furlongs handicap for three-year-olds, Burns, who rode Alforten, the actual favorite, made the mistake of snatching his horse up just as the barrier rose, and though he went on at once, lost enough ground to beat Alforten. Jacquin had a shade the best of the break, and racing out in front with Andrew Mack and Oriskany, won after a sharp finish, a length and a half before Andrew Mack. Workman was much the best horse in the first race, and won easily after making all the running. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Workman, 102, Treuble, 11-5, 4-5	1	1	1⁶
First Born, 97, Robertson, 8-1, 3-1	5	7	2½
Delaval, 97, Cormack, 6-1, 2-1	6	5	3½
Tramotor, 105, T. Burns, 3-1, 6-5	4	2	4
Tragan, 102, H. Phillips, 15-1, 5-1	7	8	5
Andvari, 106, O'Neil, 15-1, 5-1	3	3	6
Bedella, 99, D. O'Connor, 30-1	8	6	7
Revel, 99, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	8

Time—1:03 3-5. Good start. Won easily; second horse ridden out. Winner, blk. c., by Fatherless-Network, owned by C. F. Dwyer and trained by R. Miller.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Jacquin, 118, Fuller, 9-5, 3-5	4	2	1½
Andrew Mack, 116, Shaw, 7-2	2	3	2²
Alforten, 114, T. Burns, 17-10, 3-5	6	4	3h
Tom Cod, 108, D. O'Connor, 8-1, 5-2	3	5	4
Tim Payne, 116, Furman, 8-1, 5-2	5	6	5
Oriskany, 102, Treuble, 30-1, 8-1	1	1	6

Time—1:17 1-5. Good start. Burns pulled up Alforten and got away last. Winner and second horse both ridden out. Winner, b. c., by Knight of the Thistle-Lady Alice, owned by D. C. Johnson and trained by W. Lakeland.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾.	F.
De Reszke, 105, Higgins, 4-1, 8-5	2	1	1½
Go Between, 87, Crimmins, 4-1, 8-5	8	2	2½
Nine Spot, 101, Hildebraad, 8-1, 3-1	1	6	3⁴
Keynote, 102, H. Cochran, 5-2, 1-1	4	3	4
Gaviota, 105, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1	3	7	5
Lessie McCarthy, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	7	8	6
Daly, 106, H. Michaels, 6-1, 2-1	6	4	7
Sir Roche, 105, T. Burns, 12-1, 5-1	5	5	8

Time—1:47 1-5. Good start. Won handily; second horse ridden out. Winner, br. h., 5 years, by Lamplighter-Serene, owned by M. L. Hayman and trained by R. E. Watkins.

FOURTH RACE.—The Newtown Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Monet, 106, T. Burns, 13-5, 4-5	2	2	1³
Jack Ratlin, 110, Cormack, 10-5, 1-1	4	4	2h
The Musketeer, 115, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	3⁴
Foxy Kane, 108, Higgins, 16-5, 1-1	1	3	4
Gold Dome, 98, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-5	3	5	5

Time—1:17 2-5. Fair start. Won handily; second horse ridden out. Winner, ch. c., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Midrave, owned by J. L. McGinnis and trained by J. P. Neumeyer.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, special weights, with allowances; four and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Martha Gorman, 99, Hildebrand, 12-1, 3-1	1	1	1²
Sufferance, 104, Redfern, 5-2, 7-10	3	2	2⁴
Pink Garter, 104, T. Burns, 6-5, 1-3	5	3	3½
Carrie Jones, 99, Robertson, 7-1, 2-1	4	4	4
Mon Amour, 104, H. Phillips, 5-1, 8-5	2	5	5

Time—4:57 2-5. Start fair. Won ridden out; second horse same. Winner, b. f., by Sir Dixon-Sallie McClelland, owned by P. J. Gorman and trained by R. T. McMillan.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Silver Dream, 106, Shaw, 6-5, 2-5	5	2	1h
Funny Side, 106, T. Burns, 9-5, 1-2	1	1	2¹²
Palette, 100, H. Phillips, 8-1, 2-1	3	4	3³
Hydrangea, 96, Travers, 7o-1, 15-1	4	3	4
Naughty Lady, 100, Hildebrand, 5-1, 6-5	2	5	5
Merry Hours, 115, O'Brien, 100-1, 20-1	6	6	6

Time—1:16. Good start. Winner and second horse both ridden out. Winner, b. f., 3 years, by Henry of Navarre-Golden Dream, owned by Jule Garson and trained by George Brown.

Entries at Jamaica To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Emergency	Tom O'Day	99
Gay Lothario	Esperance	99
Pompano	Lady Mirthful	99
Tithonic	Eagle	98
Bath Beach	Fiorizel	96
Loricate		

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-old maidens; four and a half furlongs.

Tarpon	107	Sandy Andy	99
Gilpin	106	Fabala	99
Derry	104	Auto Hood	97
Jungle Imp	102	Favermeer	94
Tobasco	102	Esther Goodrich	94
Queen Ora	99	Royal Legend	94
Race Queen	99	Polly Ann	94
Miss Bryant	99	Jerusha	94

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Lord Badge	126	Masterman	110
Mackey Dwyer	120	Courtmald	108
Helio	117	Illyria	107
Himself	112	Lord Advocate	100

Pretty Polly's One Thousand Guineas.

LONDON, April 29.—The race for the One-Thousand-Guineas Stakes, (for three-year-olds; one mile,) at Newmarket to-day was won by Pretty Polly. Leucadia was second and Flamma was third. Seven horses started.

Croker's Horse, American Boy, Won.

DUBLIN, April 29.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra attended the Leopardstown races to-day, the smartest day of the Dublin race week.

Richard Croker saw his horse American Boy win the April Plate.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jack Ratlin, sometimes a selling class and sometimes a handicap racehorse, and the central figure in many biddings up, changed owners for the second time since the New York racing season opened and went back to the stable of J. L. McGinnis at the Jamaica track yesterday after the race for the Newtown Selling Stakes. Jack Ratlin, now five years old, has raced as the property of P. J. Gorman since he reached his third year, and when he was claimed at Aqueduct Gorman regained possession by paying an advance on the claiming price, stating that he wished to keep the horse as a matter of sentiment. Sentiment did not prevent his running Jack Ratlin for $1,000 yesterday, however, and the same McGinnis, in ill-humor because J. H. McCormick bid up the McGinnis horse Monet, who won the race, to $3,800, immediately grabbed Ratlin, the horse costing him $2,410 under the conditions of the race. The advance on the price of Monet was nearly $400 in excess of the value of the stakes, or $1,800, to half of which sum Gorman is entitled, and though Gorman lost his horse, turfmen were busy last night trying to figure out how stood the several parties to the bidding up and claiming.

One other horse of the runners in yesterday's races changed hands, this being Pink Garter, a winner at the Aqueduct track in the colors of Sydney Paget, and the favorite in the fifth race of yesterday. The night before Mr. Paget agreed to give the filly to W. L. Oliver, whether she won or lost in her race. It took some of the glamour off the promise that Pink Garter was badly beaten, but Trainer Oliver held Mr. Paget to the agreement, and will send Pink Garter out to Chicago to race through the Summer.

From the E. R. Thomas stable the announcement was made yesterday at Jamaica that should the weather be favorable for work and the training conditions suit, the stable is hopeful that Hermis can be sent to the post for the Metropolitan Handicap.

Jockey Higgins was the chief sufferer among the riders at Jamaica yesterday who were punished for disobedience of the starter's orders. Higgins drew the fire of Mr. Cassidy to the extent of being suspended for three days, while light penalties only were inflicted on other offending jockeys.

The book programme for the Westchester Racing Association's Spring meeting at Morris Park was issued yesterday, the book containing the conditions in full for the first fifteen days of the eighteen days of racing at the Westchester track. The Metropolitan Handicap, set for the opening day, May 9, is the chief feature of the meeting, and with a field of twenty starters, as anticipated, will have a gross value of $13,000.

The first announcement of the odds in the future book on the American Derby to be run at Washington Park, Chicago, following the custom of the Chicago bookmakers, who have led in the betting transactions, has been made, after a delay long past the usual time for the making of prices. In the announcement of odds the Chicago bookmakers agree that if the list as published by them should not agree with the final and official announcement of the entries by the Washington Park Jockey Club, all money bet on horses not officially entered will be returned. In the list of prices sent out Fred Cook's colt English Lad is made the favorite at odds of 8 to 1, with Capt. S. S. Brown's Conjurer second choice at 10 to 1, W. M. Scheftel's Highball the third choice at 12 to 1, and S. S. Brown's Proceeds fourth choice at 15 to 1. Of the Derby horses well known in the East, Ort Wells is at 20 to 1, Pulsus, Stalyart, Montresson, and Jocund at 25 to 1 each, and Dolly Spanker at 30 to 1.

In the latest quotations of future prices against horses engaged for the Spring handicaps, the most marked change is in the betting against Claude, who now is made one of the choices for the Brooklyn Handicap at 12 to 1, while for the Suburban the betting against him is only 15 to 1. For the Brooklyn, McChesney and Africander still are equal favorites at 8 to 1 each, with Irish Lad the next choice at 10 to 1. For the Suburban, Waterboy and McChesney are equal favorites at 10 to 1 each, with Hermis and Africander the next choices at 12 to 1 each.

GOLFERS OFF FOR EUROPE.

Travis and Moller Will Play in Championship—Simeon Ford with Them.

Three well-known American golfers sailed for Europe yesterday on the White Star steamer Arabic. They were Walter J. Travis, the National amateur champion; John Moller, Jr., and Simeon Ford. Mrs. Travis and Mrs. Moller are also of the party. Travis and Moller will play in the amateur championship of Great Britain, which will begin on May 30 at Sandwich, in the southern part of England. Mr. Ford is better known as a wit and ready after-dinner speaker, but he is also an ardent golfer, doing most of his playing on the links of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye, where, however, he has given more cups than he has won.

On arriving at Liverpool the party will make a trip to Scotland, visiting the famous links of St. Andrews, and several days will be spent there, practicing on the historic links. Other courses in Scotland will also be visited, and toward the end of May the golfers will reach Sandwich in time to do a little playing over the course before the first championship round.

"Yes, I have entered for the championship," said Travis, before sailing. "I have played over the Sandwich links, so the course is not new to me, for I was there three years ago, but I shall get a few days' practice before the big tournament. I expect to be back in New York by the end of June, and I will defend my title to the American championship in September."

John Moller, Jr., is also entered in the English championship, and so is E. M. Byers, who will sail to-day on the St. Louis. While Moller is not one of our first-class golfers he has won several prizes in local tournaments.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL

New York National League Team Wins, Brooklyn Does Not Play.

RAIN STOPS N. Y. AMERICANS

Errors by St. Louis Responsible for Its Defeat by Cincinnati—Eastern League Opens.

Both the New York and Boston Clubs, the leaders in the National and American Leagues, improved their percentages yesterday, and of the other games played in the two organizations Cincinnati turned the tables on St. Louis by the latter's ragged fielding, and Chicago defeated Detroit by superiority at the bat. After two postponements the Eastern League season was opened, the champion Jersey City team being victorious over Rochester after playing eleven innings, while in Newark the local team did not have much to spare against Montreal, the score being 4 to 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Wins from Boston by 2 to 1 on Soft Ground.

The anxiety of both the New York and Boston teams to play was alone responsible for the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, for the grounds were soft from the heavy rain and appeared to be wholly unfit for a first-class display. The weather, too, was threatening, yet three thousand "rootcrs" were present to see the sport. The contest quickly developed into a battle between pitchers, only nine bits with a total of eleven bases being the record of the eighteen players. The New Yorks made one more hit than the Bostons, but in other particulars the pitching honors were accorded to Willis. New York scored more errors than Boston, but the latter's were more damaging and gave the victory to the home team by a score of 2 to 1.

At the outset of play a misunderstanding between Mertes and McCormick in going after Geier's high fly resulted in a collision of the two outfielders and Mertes fell to the ground. He was only stunned, however, and soon resumed play. Geier continued on to second base, but McCormick made a fine throw to Dahlen and caught the runner. The other Boston batsmen were easily retired.

Mertes started the first real enthusiasm by bunting safely toward third, but Delehanty made a wild throw over Tenney's head and Brown landed on third. Devlin sent the ball over Abbatichio's head, and Browne tallied. Although Mertes advanced Devlin a base on a hit, both were left. The Boston's first and only run of the game was made in the third inning. Moran hit for two bases to left field, and Willis followed with another two-baser, upon which Moran scored. Then the play of both teams was sharply drawn, and it was not until the seventh inning that the New Yorks secured the winning run. Warner hit to right field for a base. McGinnity attempted to sacrifice, but failed, Willis throwing Warner out at second. Abbatichio dropped the ball through a collision with Warner, but Umpire Moran declared Warner out. McGraw went upon the field to argue with the umpire on the play, but he was ordered back to the bench. Browne was retired on a fly to right field, and Devlin's hit landed McGinnity on third. While Devlin ran down to second Willis threw the ball and McGinnity ran home.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Cannell, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Ab'tchio, ss	0	0	1	3	0
D'hanty, 3b	0	1	2	1	1
Raymer, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Moran, c	0	1	1	7	1
Willis, p	0	0	1	0	4
Total	1	4	24	11	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	2	2	1	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	2	1	1
M'C'm'k, cf	0	0	5	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	6	0	2
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Warner, c	0	2	3	6	0
M'G'nity, p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	2	5	27	11	3

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	—2

First base by errors—Boston, 3. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Willis, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; by Willis, 7. Two-base hits—Moran, Willis. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Stolen bases—Devlin, Dahlen, McGinnity. Double play—Abbatichio, Raymer and Tenney. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Moran. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Attendance—3,000.

CINCINNATI, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Errors by the St. Louis team to-day lost the second game of the series to Cincinnati. Kelley and Farrell were ordered off the grounds for disputing decisions by Umpire O'Day. Attendance, 3,200. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	3	7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—	4	6

Batteries—McFarland and Byers; Harper and Schlei.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	8	2	.800	Boston	5	6	.455
St. Louis	6	4	.600	Chicago	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	6	5	.545	Pittsburg	4	6	.400
Cincinnati	7	6	.538	Philadelphia	2	8	.200

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Won from the Detroit Nine by Timely Batting.

DETROIT, April 29.—Chicago took today's game by hitting Mullin freely at critical times. Tannehill did the best work with the bat. Owen was also hit hard, but his support was perfect. Davis doing fine work. Sullivan's throwing to bases was again a feature. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—	4	9	1
Chicago	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1—	6	12	0

Batteries—Mullin and Woods; Owen and Sullivan.

BOSTON, 4; WASHINGTON, 3.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Washington and Boston played only a five-inning game to-day on account of rain, the score being 4 to 3 in favor of the latter. The features of the game were a sensational catch by J. Stahl and a wonderful stop by Moran. Dineen and Dunkle were both effective. Score by innings:

						R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	1	3	0	0—	4	5	2
Washington	0	1	0	0	2—	3	3	2

Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Dunkle and Drill.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	9	2	.818	Detroit	6	6	.500
New York	5	4	.556	St. Louis	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	5	4	.556	Cleveland	4	5	.444
Chicago	7	6	.538	Washington	0	9	.000

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	6	11
Rochester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	5	12	2

Batteries—McCann and Dillon; Schultz and Wall. Umpire—Mr. Sullivan. Attendance—4,000.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	x—	4	7	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	2	5	3

Batteries—Hesterfer and Lynch; McCarthy and Dran. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Attendance—4,000.

At Baltimore—Toronto, 7; Baltimore, 5, (eleven innings.)

American Association.

Toledo, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Louisville, 1; Minneapolis, 2.
Indianapolis, 4; St. Paul, 6.
Columbus, 9; Milwaukee, 5.

F. M. Smith Sells Yacht Trophy.

The steam yacht Trophy has been sold, through the agency of Henry J. Gielow, to Charles E. Nygren, who will use her principally on the Hudson, cruising between New York and Albany. The Trophy was about the fiftieth yacht designed by James Lorillard, being built for him by Samuel Pine at Greenpoint, N. Y., in 1889, who built most of the Lorillard yachts. The Trophy's second owner was Abzi L. Barber, and she was afterward sold to Thomas H. Pratt, and then to Edwin H. Bennett. She was last owned by Frank M. Smith, N. Y. Y. C., who now owns the fast steam yacht Hauoli, designed by Mr. Gielow, and challenger for the Lysistrata Cup, now held by the Kanawha. The Trophy is 99 feet over all, 90 feet on water line, 18 feet 11 inches beam, and 5 feet 4 inches draughter, of 52 gross and 35 net tons. She has triple expansion engines supplied with steam from a water tube boiler.

$1,000,000 House for Racquets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 29.—Wealthy residents of Chicago are organizing a racquet club to be modeled after the famous New York Racquet Club, and it is to be housed in a handsome million-dollar building at 10 and 12 Madison Street, near Michigan Avenue, just around the corner from the Chicago Athletic Club. It is understood that Harold McCormick and Laurence Heyworth are among the principals to the deal by which the property was acquired. The new structure, which will probably be named "The Racquet Club" is at present planned to be fourteen stories high. It is proposed to do away with the racquet court now in the Chicago Athletic Club and turn the space thus vacated into lodging apartments for the use of its members.

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To-day, JAMAICA, L. I. ROSEDALE STAKES KINGS CO. HANDICAP and four other races, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30, and 1:50 P. M. Leave Flatbush Av. at 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, and 1:45. All trolleys and elevated trains to Jamaica connect with the track.

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BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M.—BOSTON VS. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

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TO-MORROW'S NEW YORK TIMES

Four Million Dollars to Protect Their Homes

How one family have been compelled to pay out this vast sum in order to protect their homes from undesirable encroachments.

Raising Dogs That Will Hunt Panthers

A. A. Anderson, the artist, finding no dog available to rid the Yellowstone Park of its scourge of cougars, is now engaged in breeding a new type of dog, braver and bolder and more courageous than any in existence.

A Black Cat and a Cotton King

When the Cotton King deserted "Nigger Bull" for the Lawson Pinks there was a crash, and the cotton manipulator "came a cropper" that made the entire country sit up and take notice.

Men Who Go Logging for Health and for Fun

Wealthy men find sport in this strenuous work in the woods of Maine, and incidentally store up health and vigor for a campaign at Newport, Long Branch, Lenox and Saratoga.

Blommers, the Dutch Impressionist and Some of His Paintings

He has some novel views of America and American life that are told in an interview in Sunday's TIMES.

Tragedy and Comedy of the Tenderloin Station

A dramatic story of a night at the Sergeant's desk.

On the eve of a Presidential election which may be decided by the electoral vote of New York State, the Democrats of Westchester County are engaged in a series of

Suicidal Factional Fights

All about these fights and the

Dangers They Present to the Democracy

In the Sunday Times.

Stories of the Man in the Street; Club Gossip; Chatter from the Women's Boudoir; Clever Little Stories of "Human Interest" and Longer Ones of Even More "Human Interest;" News from the Business World; Competent Discussion of Live Topics in Wall Street; the Latest Things of Importance Done in Real Estate.

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NATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Back of all the intricate details of the statements as to the spending authorized by the late session of Congress lies the unquestionable fact that the cost of the Government is steadily increasing, not only in the gross amount each year, but in the amount per capita. The simple comparison made by Mr. CULBERSON, who is a candid and a careful man, emphasizes this fact, which is well known to all students of public affairs. During the last four years we have had appropriated for the National Government $211,000,000 more than for the four years of Mr. MCKINLEY and $883,000,000 more than for the four years of Mr. CLEVELAND's last Administration. The total is $2,640,000,000, which is about the amount of the National debt at the close of the civil war. Obviously, neither the population nor the taxable property of the country—though they have both increased in a remarkable ratio—has advanced by one-third in eight years, as the appropriations have.

So far as mere moral qualities go no one supposes that the Democratic Party, which was in power for the four years previous to 1897, is particularly better than the Republican Party, which has been in power since. In like circumstances the representatives of the one party are likely to be as careless as those of the other in the matter of spending. But there is one important regard as to which the circumstances of the two parties differ and tend to make the Republicans much more reckless than the Democrats. The Republicans are deeply committed to a high tariff; very great and strong interests are convinced that the reduction of the tariff would be disastrous to them, and these are practically in control of the policy of the party. Large appropriations inevitably prevent reduction of taxation, and the party committed to maintaining high taxes naturally watches appropriations with much less vigilance and checks them with much less vigor than a party committed to the reduction of taxes. This is in reality the most significant and important element of difference between the two parties. It is inherent in the convictions of each. It works on each at all times and shapes the action of each in every case where extravagance is involved. With the protectionists it is a persistent, silent, insidious influence, of which the victims are often only partly conscious.

We do not suppose that the issue of extravagance will have very much direct effect on the electorate at the approaching election. It is not definite enough, and it is not immediately felt. The people of the country are generally prosperous. Taxation for National purposes is indirect and no one knows how much he pays or in what way. But it may be, if the current of sentiment runs against the party in power, that the public mind would take note of the unquestionable and rapid growth of our National expenditure.

MR. GROSVENOR AND THE PRESIDENT.

We certainly cannot approve of much of the attack of Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN upon Mr. ROOSEVELT. Many of his statements were extravagant, some of them were inspired by party feeling not easily distinguished from malice. We do not believe that such treatment of a political opponent is any more expedient than it is fair or courteous. But with Mr. KITCHIN's exposure of the bitter comments of Mr. GROSVENOR made four short years ago on the character and conduct of Mr. ROOSEVELT and the comments of Mr. ROOSEVELT in his earlier period on the character and course of Mr. GROSVENOR every intelligent observer of politics may have entire sympathy. It was revealing.

In his reply to Mr. KITCHIN Mr. GROSVENOR practically admitted that the source of the difficulty he had with Mr. ROOSEVELT was the contempt and indignation of the latter at the peculiar opposition of the former to the reform of the civil service, in which Mr. ROOSEVELT had been so deeply interested and for which he had done such effective work. These sentiments were expressed by Mr. ROOSEVELT in no halting terms.

> The main fight [on civil service] at each session [of Congress] comes up on the Appropriation bill. There is not the slightest danger that the law will be repealed. * * * As a matter of fact, in every Congress resolute efforts are made by the champions of foul government and dishonest politics to cut off the commission's supplies. The bolder men, who come from districts where little is known of the law, and where there is no adequate expression of intelligence and honest opinion on the subject, attack it openly. Every man interested in decent government should keep an eye on his Congressman and see how he votes on the question of appropriations for the commission. The opposition to the reform is generally well led by skilled parliamentarians, and they fight with the vindictiveness natural to men who see a chance of striking at the institution which has baffled their ferocious greed.
>
> These men have a gift at office mongering, just as other men have a peculiar knack of picking other people's pockets.
>
> It is of this statement that Mr. GROSVENOR says:
>
> I contended, just as I contend to-day, against the position of the President at that time upon the question of the administration of the Civil Service Department of this Government, of which he was a member. So he wrote of me what he had the right to write.

Mr. GROSVENOR has since become a most unrestrained eulogist of Mr. ROOSEVELT. He has lauded him without stint and without discrimination. Perhaps it is a matter of taste how the Congressman treats the President after receiving from him the castigation he did, but it is not easy to see how it can do the President a great deal of good. The pregnant hinges of Mr. GROSVENOR's knees do not crook for nothing, and the smallest possible price would seem more than his fawning is worth. There are men whose abuse is more flattering than their praise.

THE WESTERN UNION AND THE POOLROOMS.

The City Club has rendered a service to the gentlemen composing the Directorate of the Western Union Telegraph Company in making them aware of the expedients adopted by the subordinate officers of that corporation in co-operating with the poolrooms. Speculation as to the action of the board in view of the facts before them is undesirable. Either they will do the proper thing in co-operation with the authorities in enforcing the law or they will decline to do so. In either case their final action will properly be the subject of such comment as the facts may warrant. In the board are a number of gentlemen who do not need to be dragooned into the performance of an act of public duty, and who are not so dull witted that their ability to distinguish between right and wrong is likely to be influenced by considerations of gain.

What subordinate officers think or say as to the policy of the company in a great moral issue counts for very little. Those of this grade who decline to be interviewed show the more discretion. To deny their co-operation with the poolroom keepers would perhaps stultify them in view of the facts which are now before the board; to admit it would make the more difficult such explanations as are likely to be called for; to defend it would be dangerous from every point of view. The Directors are not likely to be tolerant of anything which is calculated to compromise them in public esteem. What comment their action invites we shall know when it is taken.

AN EMPLOYER ON TRADES UNIONISM

In his address to the Workingmen's Club of Hartford President MELLEN of the New Haven Railroad said some very wise things which may be pondered with profit by employers and workingmen alike. The tone of his address was in happy contrast with that affected by many who are leading the movement in opposition to the whole principle of trades unionism. Mr. MELLEN announced that, so far from objecting to trades unions, he favored them, and would be glad to see every one connected with the system he manages not only enrolled in their membership but intelligently active in directing their policy and managing their business. He said:

> To those of you who belong to unions I wish to say I believe they have accomplished much good, but they are nevertheless not an unmixed blessing to the laboring man. They are a good thing for the drone, the inefficient man, for the walking delegate and the officers, but are unnecessary for the man who has the stuff and courage within himself to carve his own way in the world. Therefore, when I say unions do much good, I mean they help the lame, the halt, and the weary at the expense of the really competent. Divested of all claptrap, the union is simply a means of averaging wages, and an employer views it as such. It is a device for making those who are willing to work care for those who want to "soldier." I regard the unions as a condition that has come to stay. I have no prejudice whatever to properly conducted ones, and express my wish that our men generally would join them, not that I would run a union plant as such, for I would not coerce my men nor consent to discrimination as between those who were and who were not members, but I would wish to have in the unions the conservative influence of many of the good men who are out, to counteract the floater, the Anarchist, the man who has nothing at stake in the world, who works with his mouth more than his hands.
>
> This is the truth put in perfectly intelligible language. There is nothing academic in this discussion of the most important social problem now before the American people. It goes straight to the root of the whole question. Mr. MELLEN advised men with families and a stake in the world to join a union and make their influence felt in its councils. He is perfectly right in saying that the danger to be apprehended from the unions grows out of the apathy of sane and reasonable men in their membership who remain at home and permit the demagogue, the Anarchist, and the floater to speak and act for them. Talk of this kind from a source commanding the attention and respect of wage earners is worth reams of academic sentimentalising of the kind found in most of the books discussing the relations of "capital and labor."

Incidentally Mr. MELLEN throws a brick with uncomfortably sharp corners at the "Stand-patters" of New England whose unreasoning loyalty to what they conceive to be a party principle holds them in line for a tariff system which is doing New England immeasurable injury. He says:

> With business falling off, day by day, here in New England, I find my political friends opposing an enlargement of our markets and preferring a phrase, "stand pat," to the substance that reciprocity with our neighbor, Canada, would give us, and when I feel they ought to know better, it is not in me to too severely criticise the employés of our company who feel they should have higher wages, when the conditions with which we are surrounded compel us to disagree with them.
>
> If all large employers would meet their men in a spirit as frank and friendly as that which pervades whatever Mr. MELLEN has to say to those employed by the corporation of which he is the executive head, good understandings would be the rule rather than the exception.

MR. LAWSON AND STANDARD OIL.

Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON has made good the promise of his statement following the Bay State Gas litigation, and if he accomplishes nothing of benefit to the public or of injury to certain financiers who are said to have profited largely by the credulity of speculative investors he will at least have done what he could to "lift the lid." He has taken off his coat with proper deliberation and rolled up his sleeves. Just how he will proceed to the business in hand he has not told, but from what he has said it is evident that he means to be as thorough as circumstances permit. To understand just what he has in mind it is perhaps necessary to recall his lurid language of a fortnight ago, when his ineffable disgust at what happened in the Bay State trial led him to promise that when opportunity served he would be instrumental in enabling the public to "witness a series of flashlight pictures to which, for flashlighting generally, the United States Shipbuilding fandango will look like a midnight silhouette."

The public can stand a good deal of information on the practical methods of high finance, and be the better for what it learns. We have no doubt that the story of Amalgamated Copper would make a most instructive chapter of current financial history, and it is to be hoped that Mr. LAWSON's purpose will not be defeated by the ingenuity of those he is after in evading the issues he proposes to raise. That he will accomplish all that he hopes is scarcely to be expected, but, much or little, it will make for good, and it is already clear that he has at least sixty-six million dollars' worth of sympathy in his undertaking.

THE SMITHS AT LOUISVILLE.

One would like to have the bumps felt of Mr. JOHN CABELL SMITH of Louisville. What a Cordillera they must be! For it is he who desires all available SMITHS to assemble in Louisville "next Fall" as his guests and to be entertained at his expense for three days. Considering the customs of the country Kentucky, it appears probable that he means to attain that dizzy height of hospitality promised by the solid Muidoon of the ballad: "I'll get you drunk and I'll fill your can," with no other than the Muidoonian reward of having the embattled SMITHS exclaim in chorus that JOHN CABELL "is a solid man."

But why should a SMITH desire to entertain other SMITHS, "qua" SMITHS. JOHN CABELL cannot be under the delusion that all SMITHS are akin to him, except as he is human. He might as well invite all descendants of ADAM or of the pithecoid ape. Probably Aboreal. "You can no more deny a man's right to the name of SMITH," remarks BULWER, "than to the name of Briton," or, we may add, of American. The surname, of course, originally denoted a trade, and there are so many SMITHS only because there were so many kinds of smiths. Blacksmiths, "whitesmiths," as they used to call tinsmiths, goldsmiths, silversmiths, all workers in metal who use heat in their business, back to TUBALCAIN and the Cyclopean three who, in sounding caverns under Etna, wrought in fire, were smiths and became the progenitors of SMITHS, eligible for the hospitality of JOHN CABELL of that ilk. What convivial glow can be aroused in any rational bosom by the juxtaposition of a man whose remote ancestor pursued not even the same trade but a trade partly called by the same generic and undistinguishing name, as that which one's own ancestor pursued? What bond of union is hammered out, in the flaming forge of JOHN CABELL's imagination, between himself, whose ancestor, when surnames came in fashion, may have been hammering out horseshoes on the flaming forge of fact, and another man whose ancestor at the same period was stopping leaks with hot solder, and whose name by rights should be Tinker? Why should a SMITH desire in any way to vary from the kindly race of SMITHS or pass beyond the goal of ordinance? Of course JOHN CABELL SMITH's pleasure is his business and not ours. But since he has made it that of the public by putting out an advertising dragnet for all and sundry SMITHS it is not impertinent to admonish him that he would probably get quite as much fun out of the $25,000 which he announces his purpose to "blow in" on the parade and "other festivities" which he also announces his purpose to "fix up" by going out into the highways and gathering in the poor and the maimed and the halt and the blind, or, as the first evangelist more pertinently hath it, by gathering in as many as he finds, both bad and good, as by making the possession of the surname of Smith his principle of social selection.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a laborious disquisition on the letter Q, that wholly useless member of a family in which most of the members are cruelly overworked, one of the London papers raises anew the old question as to the origin of the common phrase, "mind your p's and q's," and rejects with a good deal of scorn most of the explanations that have been invented for it. The widely accepted theory that the command was originally addressed to children learning the alphabet, and was heeded because the letters are so much alike in their "lower case" form, is a pretty good one, as such things go, but the Londoner will have none of it on the truly remarkable ground that "the resemblance hardly exists save in imagination." If that is so we must be highly imaginative, for we can see it easily enough. Of another theory, he says, truly enough, "A wilder idea, a quite delightful example of far-fetched ingenuity in guesswork, is that this phrase originated in the dancing master's admonition to his pupils to mind their 'pieds' (feet) and 'queues' (wigs) when bowing! It would be difficult to beat that even among the many and curious etymological diversions which have been provided for the delectation of students by the philological amateur." That is pretty crazy, for a fact, and yet it is dangerous to trust to common sense and probability, or even to adequacy, in deciding problems of this sort, since the makers of popular phrases go not by reason or rule, and as often as not their greatest successes are so merely from their absurdity, their irrelevancy, or their incomprehensibility. In the Londoner's opinion the best explanation of this particular phrase is that the p's and q's which originally required to be watched were those of the tavern scores which Boniface used to chalk up behind the door, or on the window shutters, of the alehouse—the p. standing for pints consumed, and q. for quarts. That theory has its attractions for the carnal or Bacchanalian mind, but the chances are that it must be numbered among the things that are "too good to be true."

—It is really most pathetic that the one Russian Admiral who has managed to get his name into the papers for any other reason than his misfortunes and his defeats should appear there in so many spellings that only the wild improbability of the supposition that there is more than one Russian Admiral who does things instead of having them done to him prevents people from dividing up his rather scanty glory among at least half a dozen imaginary officers. The name of the conqueror of unarmed transports and tramp steamers is variously given as "Jessen" and "Essen," by the admirers of simplicity, while the more venturesome and ambitious indulge in forms like "Yedzen," "Weszen," and others even hristlier with intractable consonants. Some of these variations, no doubt, are due to those dear friends of the carsless reporter and editor, the mistakes of telegraphers, compositors, and proofreaders, but the underlying tronble is the lack of a recognized, universally accepted, and carefully followed system of lifting words from the Russian remnant of the Greek alphabet into that which we and some other discriminating folks borrowed from the Romans. Exact transliteration is of course impossible, since the Russians have several more letters than we possess, but the sounds of their language can be approximated with our letters, and there would be no confusion if we would only get together and agree on a set of rules for performing a task that promises in the future to be of some importance. Indeed, it has had a literary importance for years past, and the failure to set about it in season has resulted in a bewildering lack of uniformity in the spelling of the names of several writers whom many heirs of the Latin alphabet vehemently worship and more pretend to admire. An interesting and valuable disquisition on transliteration from the Russian forms part of the preface of the latest edition of TOLSTOY's "Sevastopol," and could he read with profit by those whose duty it is to report at first hand the happenings of the war in the East.

—One of our correspondents declares that there is full justification for keeping wild animals in cages in what he says is the fact that interest in the unhappy prisoners attracts to the parks on Sundays and holidays a multitude of people who, if this attraction did not exist, would seek less innocent joys. In other words, a menagerie is a valuable police device—so valuable that the feelings of the animals need not be taken very far into the account. Somehow that argument doesn't impress us at all, chiefly, perhaps, because we have our doubts, and strong ones, about the innocence of the joys to be derived from watching—and, when opportunity serves, prodding—wretched creatures that at best are gloomily indifferent to their lot and at worst are fiercely discontented with it. Whoever can look at an animal in a cage, condemned to lifelong imprisonment for no fault of its own, without feeling a pity more or less painful either had a pretty hard heart to start with or has acquired one by frequent contemplation of that cruel spectacle. We are not claiming that caged animals suffer what caged men or women would suffer, but certainly they do not like imprisonment, and we have sought in vain for sufficient reasons for imposing it upon them.

THE SMALL TALK OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 29.—During the discussion yesterday in the House on the bill to restore to the Naval Academy two midshipmen who were dismissed for hazing, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania made an effective speech against the bill, in the course of which he was interrupted by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, the sponsor for the measure, who desired to ask a question.

Mr. Adams is one of the most popular bachelors of the House, and Mr. Lacey broke in, declaring that he desired to ask his friend from Pennsylvania a question. "I have no time to yield," said Mr. Adams, mindful of the fact that time was running rapidly against the life of the session as well as his right to the floor.

"Did you ever have a son?" shouted the irate Iowa man, but before Mr. Adams could reply the Speaker came to his rescue by admonishing Mr. Lacey that "the gentleman declines to yield."

* * *

Gen. Osterhaus is having a pleasant time in Washington in meeting with old comrades who served with him in the war of the Rebellion. Col. McElroy related to-day a humorous story told of the General during the war.

"At the battle of Pea Ridge," said Col. McElroy, "an officer under command of Osterhaus was not acting to the satisfaction of the General at an important period of the engagement. When the General was mad his language was very German. The enemy was moving forward unopposed when an officer from the Federal force that was expected to resist the advance rode up to Gen. Osterhaus and asked for orders. 'Go back mit my compliments,' said Gen. Osterhaus, 'and say I vill out dere be and maks him hell smell pretty quick already.'"

The Committee He Searched For.

From The Washington Post.

One of the small House pages tumbled into the east corridor yesterday, looking bewildered. "Where," said he to a doorkeeper, "is the Dictionary Committee?"

The doorkeeper was unable to give the proper directions, but it became apparent, after further inquiry, that the boy was looking for the room of the Judiciary Committee.

His Intentions.

From The Chicago News.

The Duke—Is it true that you are going to marry an American heiress?

The Count—It is.

The Duke—What's her name?

The Count—Don't know yet.

Causes Canadian Wonder.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Now that every American President seems to fit naturally into the mold prepared for his predecessor, it seems passing strange that our neighbors are so agitated over their nominations.

THE TIMES AS A WAGE RAISER.

Stenographers Profiting by Reports of Good Pay for Their Kind of Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust you will soon close the correspondence in your paper in refsrence to the good salaries received by stenographers. Three of my clerks have to-day asked for increase of salary, bringing forward your recent correspondence, commenced by "Perplexed," as evidence that they are underpaid. Your to-day's issue states that stenographers can receive $35 per week, which is more than I care to pay them myself. STINGY.

GENERAL NOTES.

Roman Catholic Archbishop John J. Williams of Boston, Mass., quietly celebrated on Wednesday last the eighty-second anniversary of his birth. He is in good health, and discharges all his official duties with promptness and regularity.

* * *

There will be a National good roads convention held in St. Louis May 16. "Go ahead and build your roads," said Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, at the good roads convention in New Orleans the other day, "and we will stand our share of the expense. The railroads are the arteries of this country, but the public roads are the veins." President Roosevelt and forty Governors of States have indorsed the good roads movement.

* * *

Descendants of the first town officers of Lincoln, Middlesex County, Mass., were privileged to wear a purple badge as a mark of distinction at the recent celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town, and as 110 residents were so adorned its people are boasting of the large number of citizens of the old stock who still reside there.

* * *

Elsvsn cities and towns in Maine intend to celebrate this Summer their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Most of them will do so in Old Home Week, Aug. 14 to 20.

* * *

An old Union soldier has just begun his term under his one hundred and eighth sentence in the Philadelphia House of Correction. Whisky has been his undoing. He has spent, the police say, at least twenty of the past thirty years in that institution, and he styles himself "Father of the House." Seemingly he is often glad to get there to avoid the temptation to indulge in strong drink.

* * *

President A. G. Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy, in a speech at the recent annual reunion and dinner in Boston of the New England Association of the Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy, alluded to the similarity of the aim of these two famous and conservative New England schools in the midst of what he styled "the modern tendency toward Bryanism in education."

* * *

Judge Sherman of Boston has just given one of the briefest of charges to the jury in a damage suit against a street railway. "Well, gentlemen," he said, "you have heard the evidence. If you believe the plaintiff's story, he has a case; if you don't believe it he has no case, is not entitled to recover, and you may return a verdict for the defendant." The jury returned a verdict for the defendant company.

* * *

A gift of $11,000 has been made to Amherst College, Massachusetts, for the endowment of a new Henry Ward Beecher memorial lectureship in history and political and social science. Mr. Beecher was graduated from Amherst in the class of 1834, and served on the college Board of Trustees from 1866 to 1878. The name of the admirer of Mr. Beecher and friend of the college who has given the fund for the lectureship has not been publicly made known.

* * *

Tuesday, May 31, has been designated by Gov. Mickey of Nebraska as the day for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Territorial bill. The bill was signed by President Pierce on May 30, 1854, but as that date is Memorial Day Gov. Mickey has thought it proper to delay the intended celebration for one day. In Omaha there are to be elaborate commemorative exercises, and the Hon. Henry D. Estabrook will be the orator of the day.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Chaplain of the United States Senate, advocates old-age pensions in Massachusetts of $100 each. Every one of the old men for whom such pensions are asked, he says, has paid into the State Treasury or that of one of its towns his poll tax since he was eighteen years of age. Ask any of your life insurance friends, he adds, to tell us how much two dollars paid annually for sixty years, with compound interest—part of it at the interest rates of 1850—comes to in 1904.

* * *

About 250 of Farragut's men celebrated in Philadelphia on Thursday night last the forty-second anniversary of the capture of New Orleans. Gen. St. Clair Mulholland addressed them and, retold the story of Admiral Farragut and the contest for possession of the Crescent City.

* * *

Frank B. Sanborn spoke at Wednesday afternoon's meeting of the Emerson Society in Boston on "Concord, Past and Present," the date being the anniversary of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's death. America, he said, had seen no writer with the least spark of Shakespearean illumination till Emerson appeared: Speaking of the famous old town, he added: "As for literature, it is not conspicuously cultivated in Concord now. Canoes and taxes have multiplied, clubs have sprouted forth, books are printed there, and comfort is augmented and made more general than when I first went to meet Emerson and Alcott in conversation, just fifty years ago. But the spirit of those who made Concord illustrious, though honored there, is not reproduced."

* * *

A shoe manufacturing company in East Manchester, N. H., received last week a single order for a little over 700,000 pairs of men's shoes, valued at $1,000,000. This is said to be the largest single order of the kind ever placed in the Granite State.

Public Ledger's New York Letter.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

This 29th day of April, in the year of grace 1904, is the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of The Public Ledger's New York letter. As no other newspaper, domestic or foreign, has had a correspondence, continued without a break, for so long a time, we think the matter is worthy of mention. The first of The Public Ledger's New York letters appeared on April 29, 1844.

The first Morse message, over the first telegraph line, which was constructed to connect Baltimore and Washington, was sent May 1, 1844, two days after the publication of our original letter, so that this correspondence has recorded the evolution of the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, the mowing and reaping machines, the sewing machine, the cotton gin, the typesetting machine, the Hoe printing press, the typewriter, and very many other scientific inventions of the first importance, as well as the enormous developments of modern journalism.

It is a fact worth noting that The Public Ledger has had only three New York correspondents in chief during the entire sixty years. A. K. McMillan, who died in 1888, wrote the letter for forty-three years.

SUNDAY BASEBALL PLAYING.

Protest from One Resident of Brooklyn —Another Approves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Commissioner McAdoo has been correctly reported, he holds an original opinion about Sunday baseball playing; it is not right in densely settled portions of the city, but is right in sparsely settled portions. It is certainly a very interesting and important question, about equal to the ancient one of how many righteous men were necessary to save a city.

In reading the Sunday law and the interpretation of the higher courts, I do not find specified any conditions under which the prohibited games may become "legal." The Penal Code says: "All shooting, hunting, fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming, or other public sports, exercises, or shows, upon the first day of the week, and all noises disturbing the peace of the day, are prohibited." It does not say that a man may hunt in the woods, but not in the "open"; that he may fish in the country, but not in the city. The law seems to have a higher ideal of Sunday observance than to bass its prohibition upon "densely" or "sparsely." The legislative body that passed this law may not have been specially religious, or had a very high ideal of the sacredness of the Sabbath day; they undoubtedly had profound respect for it as a day of rest. God "rested" on the seventh day.

Can we not trust the civilization of the twentieth century to preserve, in all their fullness, the two fundamental principles embodied in the Sabbath day, divine worship and "rest" for man?

LEANDER HALL.

New York, April 29, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What wrong is there in playing ball on Sunday, may I ask? The ministers say that it keeps the children away from Sunday school. As a matter of fact, a game begins at 4 o'clock, and I believe that every class is over at that time. You may rest assured that there are very few children at a league ball game. Where do you suppose you will find children having a quarter of a dollar ready with which to buy a programme? I am sure the poor children haven't, and the rich children—well, that is another subject; baseball is too vulgar for them. A rich man has his private "gym," he has a private ground on which to play tennis, baseball, &c. Does a poor man possess privileges? The rich man ought to help the poor man in his attempt to get his Sunday rights, otherwise things will never go. FRED JESSUP.

New York, April 28, 1904.

AN AVENUE OF MARBLE.

Possibilities Suggested by the Improvements Now Being Made in 5th Av.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the numerous structures that are building throughout the city none, perhaps, excite more interest than those between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, in Fifth Avenue. Of these the most remarkable, without doubt, are the Knickerbocker Trust, the new Tiffany building, and the Public Library, at Forty-second Street. The towering forms of the great white columns standing sentinel over the Knickerbocker Trust, have already become so familiar in our conception of "the avenue" that our mental picture would be very incomplete without them. They stand always in the sunlight, monumentally cheerful; the light plays about them, giving varied contrasts of shade; the reflected shadows casting a delicacy of gradations and playfulness among them. The mists of cloudy days nor the rains can drive away their brilliancy. Another structure unfolding as it grows its white glory of marble is the new Tiffany building.

Grander and nobler than either of these, its snowy surfaces rising slowly into the air, is the new Public Library—the crowning feature of our city's future magnificence. All other building materials—brick and sandstones—already look dull and seem to lack distinction when placed by the side of their marble companions.

With our sense of fitness of things, is it not inevitable, therefore, that sooner or later the keynote these monuments have set will be taken up, and we shall have our avenue one of marble, more splendid and greater in magnificence, perhaps, than any to be found the modern world over.

C. ZALLIUS.

New York, April 28, 1904.

The Snowstorm of April 26, 1861.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can remember the big snowstorm of the Spring of 1861. I was attending school in Middletown, Conn., and am positive as to the year. I am also sure that the storm came in Connecticut on a Friday, and the almanacs show that April 26, 1861, was a Friday.

I lived out in the country, about five miles from the school, and my people were in the habit of coming for me every Friday night. But that day they did not come for me on account of the storm. Saturday morning I started to walk home, for I did not relish the idea of staying at the school over Sunday. But I did not reach home until late in the afternoon. There had been no attempt to open the roads, and I had to break my own path the whole distance. Youre truly.

GEORGE HENRY SMITH.

Kent, Conn., April 28, 1904.

Up to the Police Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent whose letter appeared in your paper of to-day complains of the practice of street hoodlums in anticipating the Fourth of July by two months. I can testify that in my part of the town the use of explosives of all kinds has been going on all Winter without police interference. As late as 12 o'clock last night the rest of hundreds of persons was disturbed by a gang of boys in the vicinity of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who amused themselves by firing union torpedoes and pistols until 1 in the morning. It is wholly unnecessary, and should not be tolerated for a moment. The Police Commissioner has the power to put a stop to it at any time. EZRA B. HART.

New York, April 28, 1904.

What Socialists Think They Want.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial under caption "The Hungarian Railroad Strike" states just one fact of importance, that is, the trade unions and Socialists walk in different directions. The trade unions are a cog in the wheel of capitalism and the true, scientific Socialist knows it. As to the ignorant slaves who join militias to shoot themselves down we have nothing but contempt. One more point and that is all. The Socialist does not believe in what you term Government ownership, for that is only State capitalism. The Socialist believes in a co-operative Commonwealth where the people would be the real owners. You must have in mind the kangaroo Socialists who today to trade unions. SAMUEL J. GRAHAM.

New York, April 29, 1904.

Saved by Early Instruction.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Crawfoot—I'm glad we taught our boy Hiram never to loaf around corners.

Mr. Crawfoot—Got another object lesson, Maria?

Mrs. Crawfoot—Yes; the paper says a young man lost a fortune on a corner in Wall Street.

Easy Explanation.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"How do you account for the fact," asked the doctor, "as shown by actual investigation, that thirty-two out of every hundred criminals in the country are left-handed?"

"That's easily accounted for," said the professor. "The other sixty-eight are right-handed."

THE WATER COLOR SOCIETY.

Figures, Seafights, Landscapes in Pastel and Washers at the American Art Galleries.

For two weeks the main gallsries of the American Art Association, 6 East Twsnty-third Street, will show the water-colors and pastels which form the thirty-seventh exhibition of the American Water Color Society. Only 345 pictures have been hung, and as wall space is abundant, everyboc is debarred the luxury of grumbling over skied or crowded work.

No brilliant achievements of hitherto neglected or unknown artists, no pictures defiant of tradition and decorum, none over which the war of tastes is ever likely to wage can be reported from these walls. The little boy hardening a snowball as he lurks for his victim is by the President of the society, and has just as much of, and no more than, the usual amount of pleasant humor found in W. J. G. Brown. Church has a flamingo and a Cupid, Henry a tavern of the Revolution, with small soldiers and citizens; Carlton Chapman the end of a seafight in the eighteenth century, and other marines, all on the well-known lines. The last named, however, has in "Summer" and "Afternoon" drawings that vary from his ordinary style, suggesting the illustrations of Howard Pyle and his followers.

A fresher touch is seen in R. F. Bunner's "Cool Evening," interior with young girl walking toward a hearth, a lighted match in her hand, while the sunset through the window glows coldly over snow. George H. Clements, with a dusky view of the harbor of Messina; Elliott Daingerfield, with a dashing marine called "The Deluge"; Douglas Walter, with "The Coming Storm"—rolling clouds and a town still white in the sunlight; Charles Warren Eaton's "December Evening," Frank Russell Green's "The Silent Hour," Miss Ethel Evans's "Notre Dame, Paris, at Sunset," Charles P. Gruppe's Holland scene, "The Hour of Rest," Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls's "Provincetown," and William J. Whittemore's view of a feudal castle, called "The Stronghold," are some of the pictures over which one lingers. To these landscapes and marines one may add "Connecticut Hills," by Cullen Yates; "Twilight," a pensive little drawing by Sherley Williamson; "Early Autumn," full of sweet tones, by Miss Adele Williams, and "Spring," by Alexander Schilling.

Interiors with figures having excellent sentiment are "Homesick for Inland," by Miss Alethea Hill Platt, and "A Sad Story," girl in a green gown coiled up with her novel on a divan, by Warren B. Davis. Flowers delightfully painted are the "Petunias" of Miss Myra B. Spafford, those in "The Overflowing Loving Cup," by N. S. J. Smillie; the "White Roses," by Mrs. E. M. Scott, and the "Wallflowers," by Miss Elizabsth Hardenbergh.

Beasts and birds receive a good deal of attention—W. H. Drake's pale red fox trudging warily through the snow, Walter Douglas's cocks and hens, and at a considerable interval I. M. Gleeson's "Red Squirrel" and A. C. Morgan's "Arctic Owl." Irving E. Couse has an Indian's "Pinto Pony." Horatio Walker has a fine "Shepherdess and Sheep," very agreeable as a composition and excellent in style.

Among the figure pieces which should not be overlooked, even in a hasty first impression at the opening reception, are Aubrey Hunt's fantasia of Arab horsemen in Morocco dashing along as they discharge their guns, Arthur I. Keller's "The Challenge," George Wharton Edwards's "Old Pilot," Miss Margaret F. Eaton's old woman examining yarn—"A Question of Color"; and Charles C. Curran's "Butterflies," a nude nymph calling the butterflies about her with flowers held out to them. Nor should one miss the boys gathering water lilies in "Summer Morning," by Morgan McIlhenney, and the squatting Japanese fisherman by C. W. Weldon. An odd slip of the brush is seen in Walter L. Palmer's "Cedars at Sundown," where the artist inscribes himself "Palmer," in supreme unconsciousness that names cannot be written phonetically, especially by those who copyright their works.

Noble Work for Cancer-Stricken Sufferers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the coming Hawthorne centennial, would it be amiss to call the attention of your readers for a moment to the present work of his daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, or Mother Alphonsa, as I think her name is in Rosary Hill Home. You have already, I think, published a letter from her to your readers. But too many cannot speak of the heroic work she is doing, and that has been all too little heard of.

An exquisite spirit of a woman herself, she is wearing herself out, suffering, as her friends know all too well, from physical exhaustion, to which she will not give way, and from constant strain on her never-refused sympathy and service, personally given to the residents of Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y., and of St. Rose's Home, 420 Cherry Street, New York. All of these are poor and afflicted with incurable cancer. It is to these neglected ones that this rare, loving, and beautiful woman has given her life.

May not the attention of your readers be called to this? It may be that some of them, lovers of Hawthorne, may think it a worthy remembrance of him, to send his daughter some aid, which in her anxiety for the fuller success of her work she so greatly needs.

This appeal, or suggestion, in no way comes from her, or from one who is more than a passing acquaintance, quickly won over to her by her great-heartedness.

OBSERVER.

New York, April 27, 1904.

A Test of Judge Parker's Regularity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Judge Parker is fitted to fill the most exalted station in the gift of the American people seems to be unquestioned by any one except William Jennings Bryan. Many people will favor Parker because of Bryan's opposition to him.

Another point made by Parker's friends is his unflinching regularity. On two occasions he has voted for Bryan. Following this rule Parker will be bound to vote for Hearst if the latter receives the nomination for the Presidency. Will Hearst receive the nomination? Who knows? We are all aware that the unexpected often happens.

H. W. MEAD.

Borough Park, April 26, 1904.

AS TO BINDINGS.

A Ballade to the Librarian.

When down the free and frosty gale
The last leaf rides discolored, dead,
And Fall writes Finis to her tale,
Give me a book in gilt and red.
But when the Spring with buoyant tread
Comes up the land in smiling mien
And wakes blue pansies in their bed,
Send me a book bound all in green.

When hills gloom in their icy mail
On skies that from unbending lead
Send volleys of most hitter hail,
Give me a book in gilt and red.
But when sun-gold is on us shed
And argent rivers run between
Warm banks whereon bliths bees are fed,
Send me a book bound all in green.

The contents are a mere detail.
I simply cannot keep their thread;
But when all else is cold and pale
Give me a book in gilt and red.
Romances quite upset my head;
I'm never sure what poets mean;
I do not read—but Winter sped,
Send me a book bound all in green.

When bays are black and wreckage-spread
Give me a book in gilt and red;
But when seas sunny are, serene,
Send me a book bound all in green.

EDWARD W. BARNARD.

"MRS. WIGGS" VINDICATED IN A LOUISVILLE COURT

No Crime to Douse the Self-Invited Who Come to Stare and Grin.

"WE'VE READ IT," THEIR PLEA

Pray What Is the Heroine of a Novel to Do When the Curious Camp in Her Dooryard and Carry Off Her Fruit Trees?

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—"I'll be dismissed all right!" exclaimed "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," as she gathered the little Wiggses about her skirts and looked defiantly at the curious crowd in the Police Court this morning. It was the first time "Mrs. Wiggs," who in real life is Mrs. Mary Bass, had ever been in court, and she was up for throwing water on one of the ten thousand or more who have come to look at her since she was made famous in Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice's book.

Judge McCann of the Police Court had received requests from women all over the city asking that Mrs. Wiggs be dismissed. The Judge's daughter went further, and commanded him, on pain of never again being allowed to come home, to dismiss her. He did after hearing all the testimony.

The complainant was Mrs. Emily Smith, a resident of Hazelwood, an aristocratic suburb of Louisville. She told how Mrs. Wiggs had thrown the water on her, and then Mrs. Wiggs took the stand. She said that on the Saturday morning when the trouble occurred she had been interrupted a great deal in her weekly cleaning.

"There is hobo after hobo that keeps my steps soiled with mud comin' to see me," continued Mrs. Wiggs. "I was through cleaning up, and I had two buckets of water, and I commenced sweepin' out the front kitchen porch, and the first noise I heard I looks up, and then I sees them," looking toward Mrs. Smith and her companion.

"I lets them have the bucketful. It's funny, ain't it? When you go to see a circus, you get a slop pail. Well, I reckon, anyhow, this one ain't comin' to see the circus no more. They didn't start, neither, when I said go. They just stopped. They was like the rest. They wanted to see me good. I gave them some more, and said, kind o' sharp like, 'Now will you go?'

"They certainly do annoy me," she concluded with some resignation.

When asked to tell how, she said: "They come by droves. People have flocked there time after time from east, northeast, southwest, and all parts of Louisville, and now they are coming from the suburbs. For a long time I would go to the door, and I wouldn't know a face.

"'Well, what do you want,' I would say.

"And they would stand and look, and then one would say: 'We read the book,' and grin. Everybody would grin until I was that mad I could 'a skinned 'em.

"'Well,' I would say, 'if that is all you know about me, you kin go.' And I made them go. Some of them came from across the ocean. I must he a grizzly bear, that they want to see me and the kids. They just literally took the place, carryin' mementos to the folks at home. They carried off my peach tree that was in bloom last week. I don't like no sich doin's."

When "Mrs. Wiggs" had finished Judge McCann delivered himself as follows:

"The lady who is the prosecuting witness in this case visited the house of the defendant without invitation and went into the front yard, knocked at the door, and, receiving no answer, proceeded into the home of the defendant without knocking. The defendant has received a great deal of notoriety in this country and all over the world through a book written hy a noted literary lady of our city. The defendant is one of the leading characters in that hook, and through this hook great curiosity has been created to see this noted character, and her home bas been invaded by people from all over the country, and the sanctity of her home and her peace and quiet have been disturbed, and through these annoyances she lost her temper on this occasion. I am going to dismiss her on general principles."

As she left the courtroom Mrs. Wiggs said:

"Now maybe I'll he able to spend my old age in peace, and maybe my yard won't be full of strange people every Sunday, and I can move down stairs where I used to live."

FOR A MUSIC CONSERVATORY.

James Loeb to Give Endowment Fund of $500,000.

New York is to have a Conservatory of Music which will begin its career with an endowment fund of at least $500,000, and probably more. The establishment of the institution is to he made possible by James Loeb of 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, the son of the late Solomon Loeh, who died a few months ago, leaving an estate estimated at $15,000,000.

As a tribute to the memory of his mother, who was a musician, Mr. Loeb has determined to give $500,000 to the conservatory, and he hopes that at least ten other New Yorkers will contribute $50,000 each. Mrs. Loeh died two years ago, and on her death her five sons and daughters created what is known as the Betty Loeb Memorial Fund. Each gave $50,000, creating a fund of $250,000, the income of which is used for the encouragement of music. Money from the fund does not go to individuals, but is used to foster general musical interests.

Mr. Loeh yesterday confirmed his reported gift of $500,000 for a conservatory, which is entirely separate from the contribution already made by him to the Betty Loeb Memorial Fund. The idea of a New York conservatory has been under consideration by him for some time past. Several weeks ago Frank Damrosch; the New York musical director, went abroad to study the endowed conservatories of Europe. Mr. Damrosch took the trip at Mr. Loeb's request. He will probably conclude his researches and return to this country the latter part of June.

Whether or not other contributions are made to the conservatory, Mr. Loeb's gift will be used for the purpose intended.

"The gift," he said yesterday, "is not contingent upon the raising of $500,000 or any other sum by other people. I am sure, however, that there will be no trouble in securing at least $500,000 more.

"An endowment fund of $1,000,000 would mean an income of about $40,000 a year, to be chiefly used for salaries, which could be made sufficiently large to secure the best musical educators available. The new conservatory is not intended to be a free school by any means. Reasonable tuition fees will be charged, and it is hoped that a sufficient revenue will be received from this source to pay the smaller salaries and the running expenses. The plan is to formulate a definite course of study and to insist that only such pupils be accepted as will agree to take it.

"The details have not yet been worked out. As a matter of fact, I have discussed the subject with only a few people. When Mr. Damrosch returns there may be something more definite to say.

"The probabilities are that Mr. Damrosch will be the managing director of the undertaking. I have talked over the conservatory idea with one or two friends, but have not asked them to join me in raising the endowment fund. Rudolph Schirmer, with whom I have discussed the plan, has offered to give a complete musical library to the conservatory, and there are, I am convinced, many others who will be glad to contribute to its success as soon as the occasion arises."

EDWARD ELGAR'S "KING OLAF."

The English Composer's Cantata Sung by the Brooklyn Oratorio Society.

The Brooklyn Oratorio Society may have been impelled by ambitions for a hearing in the Borough of New York to cross the river to Carnegie Hall for its concert last evening; hut the immediate occasion for its appearance there was the burning of the Academy of Music, where its performances have previously been given. The concert offered an unusual element of interest in that it gave the first hearing in this country to a cantata by Edward Elgar—the Englishman who has undertaken the task of putting new wine into the old bottles of the oratorio and the cantata, and breaking away from the immemorial traditions of British music to write choral works with the strong ferment of modern spirit in them. "King Olaf" is only eight years old, but so rapidly has Dr. Elgar's progress heen made that it counts as one of his earlier works. It was written for one of the smaller provincial English music festivals, that of North Staffordshire, in 1896, and created no very great impression then. Its production now, like that of Dr. Elgar's still earlier work, "The Light of Life," that the Church Choral Society brought forward last year, is due to the profound interest aroused in his "Dream of Gerontius" and "The Apostles," which have both been sung twice by the Oratorio Society of New York. And curiosity as to the composer's earlier efforts is accentuated by the dearth of newer compositions in this form that can make good any claim to the serious attention of music lovers. So Mr. Walter Henry Hall, conductor of the Brooklyn singers, did well in bringing out "King Olaf." There was a fair-sized audience that showed appreciation and interest in the performance.

"King Olaf" is founded on that
Wondrous book
Of legends in the old Norse tongue,
Of the dead Kings of Norroway,

from which the "hlue-eyed Norseman" in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn" took the story he told as "The Musician's Tale." But to fit it for musical treatment the aid of an English adapter was called in, one H. A. Acworth, who has written rather more than half the lines that Dr. Elgar has set. There has also been a departure from Longfellow's method of telling the story. By Dr. Elgar, as he informs us in a preparatory note, "it is intended that the performers should be looked upon as a gathering of skalds, (hards;) all in turn take part in the narration of the Saga and occasionally, at the more dramatic points, personify for the moment some important character." The form is thus a compromise between the epic and the quasi-dramatic, and the listener is required to make some sudden transfers of his attitude from that of listening to a narrative and gazing upon a spectacle. King Olaf is that "magnificent far-shining man" of Carlyle's admiration, "essentially definable as a wild bit of heroism," and long celebrated in the tales of the Norse people. A number of his different adventures are recited by Longfellow, and, following him, by Elgar, mostly of a gruesome and violent character, that give opportunity for much stirring and vigorous music, and also for much musical characterization. In this Dr. Elgar's skill in orchestration—it was highly developed even when "King Olaf" was composed—comes to the fore, as well as his predilection for the use of leading motives. The score employs a considerable number of these, several of which are of sharply defined outline, and are used with skill in the composition of the orchestral part. They are veritahle typical phrases, and are in many instances suggestive of the characters and ideas that they typify. Mr. Elgar's orchestration is not so fine nor so mellow as it is in the choral works that are best known here, hut he shows a wide knowledge of hrilliant and effective combinations and of realistic touches, such as those that represent Olaf's "cruisings o'er the seas," the martial clangor of armed men, and the glimmer of the moon when Gudrun stands with her dagger to kill her hridegroom.

The choruses evince something of the skill in the treatment of the voices that distinguishes "The Dream of Gerontius"; there are strength and vigor and gloomy northern coloring in many of them, and they are frequently composed with an uncommon distinction and richness of harmonic sense. The solo passages, of which there are many, are the least successful element of the work; they are largely in a declamatory arioso style, over a thematic treatment of the orchestra, hut the effect is often that of monotony. "King Olaf" is on the whole a work of originality and power such as to distinguish it above modern works of its kind, and it shows the unmistakable touch of the originality that was destined to rise to such lofty heights in his later works.

It received substantial justice at the hands of the chorus last evening, although there was something to he desired in its incisiveness of attack and its delicacy of shading. It rarely succeeded in reaching a real pianissimo. Unfortunately the orchestra was not equal to the demands made upon it by the score. The solo singers were Mrs. Shanna Cumming, Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, and Mr. Theodore Van Yorx. Mr. Witherspoon sang witb excellent voice and with a feeling for the dramatic element in the music.

"HAMLET" FOR PHILANTHROPY.

Performance by Old Professionals for Humane Education Society.

"Hamlet" will he performed at the Hudson Theatre on the afternoon of May 3 for the benefit of the Humane Education Committee of New York. The work of this committee consists largely of lectures on the care of animals to children of the settlements in the tenement districts, the private and parochial schools, and the church missions.

Among those who are aiding the cause are Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Katherine Wilson, John Burroughs, and Edwin Markham, the poet. The performance of "Hamlet" will be given largely by old Shakespearean professionals, but the part of Pesatronius will he taken by E. J. Wendell. The music will be furnished by the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Tickets are on sale at the Hudson Theatre box office, the Waldorf-Astoria, the Holland House, and all stands controlled by Tyson & Co.

PRINCETON MEN'S PLAY.

"The Man from Where" to be Given at Carnegie Lyceum.

The Triangle Club, the dramatic association of Princeton University, will present "The Man From Where" at the Carnegie Lyceum to-night. The book and libretto of this musical comedy are by Princeton undergraduates and the songs are said to he clever. The dances and staging will be under the direction of a professional coach of this city, the same who coached the Princeton boys at the previous productions of "The Man From Where."

Although the play has been produced half a dozen times, to-night will be the first occasion on which New Yorkers will have had an opportunity to witness it without leaving town. Judging from the sale of tickets for the performance at the Carnegie Lyceum, it is safe to say that the attendance to-night will be larger than on previous occasions when the comedy was presented.

The scene of the play is laid in the South American Republic of Rio. The setting of the first act is the garden of the Summer villa helonging to the President of Rio, which overlooks the city and Bay of Rio.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Leo Teller, who was with Weber & Fields, has leased the new Broadway Theatre, in Brooklyn. The first play which will be there under his control will be "The Sign of the Cross." Henceforth the Broadway will be a popular-priced house.

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Lew Fields will join the firm of Hamlin & Mitchell on May 14. The name of the firm will then be changed to Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields. They will continue to produce extravaganzas of "The Wizard of Oz" order.

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Elsie De Wolfe will sail for Europe to-day on the St. Louis. Ethel Hornick will take part in "The Other Girl" for the two remaining performances to-day at the Empire and for the rest of the season at the Lyceum.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BABY WEAR AND THINGS

Women's Telephone Inquiries Embarrass Marshal Henkel.

NOT A BABY EXPERT, SAYS HE

Dainty Raiment Had Been Seized on Liner St. Paul from Mrs. C. F. Berwind of Philadelphia.

The telephone in the office of United States Marshal Henkel kept a-buzzing for two hours yesterday morning, for he had advertised the sale of a quantity of dainty raiment which had been seized on Feb. 14. The goods seized included beautiful gowns from Paris, embroidered silk underwear, toilet articles, and exquisite baby clothes. The baby clothes seemed to he the magnet that attracted the telephoners. Every minute or two Marshal Henkel would turn from the receiver, mop his hrow, and shout to one of his assistants:

"Wbat do you call those armbole things embroidered in pink ribbon?"

"Them's wbat-do-you-call-ems," the Deputy Marshal would reply.

"Hello!" yelled Marshal Henkel over the 'phone. "Hello! We don't know whether they're for ladies or babies, hut they're all full of embroideries. What's that? I can't tell you, but a lady who was here said it was a dream, and nobody has dreams in daytime, you know. What? Oh, yes; all lace. No, I didn't measure. Come down to my office and try for yourself."

"I'm nearly crazy," remarked the Marshal, as he turned from the 'phone. "How do I know the names of all the things that women wear? Why don't they inquire in the dry goods store? It seems as if all the women in New York need baby clothes. What makes this great demand? Are there more babies in New York than there used to he?"

At this point four women elhowed their way into the Marshal's office and asked to see him.

"I understand," said one woman, "that you have $10,000 worth of bahy clothes from Paris. I would like an infant's outfit complete. My daughter, who was married—"

"Ladies," said the Marshal, "please go away. Go across the hall and you can see for yourselves. I'm not a baby expert. I hope the United States Government never seizes baby clothes again."

By this time 200 well-dressed women were pulling at a pile of wearing apparel in the room opposite the Marshal's office. Finally, Auctioneer Shongood appeared and announced that he was there to sell the contents of two trunks of wearing apparel and merchandise seized from Mrs. C. F. Berwind of Philadelphia on the St. Paul because she did not declare it. The auctioneer said the goods were valued at $1,200.53.

"The goods will he sold in one lot," said the auctioneer, and the women sighed. The lot was started at $50 and when finally a man in the rear of the room bid $805 the auctioneer yelled "Gone at $805."

"Oh, pshaw!" sighed all the women in chorus, and one of them added: "What does a man want with those things?"

The man gave his name as H. R. Schultz of Philadelphia. Some one in the crowd explained that he was buying in the goods for Mrs. Berwind.

VASSAR FOUNDER'S DAY.

John D. Long Delivers an Address on the Woman's College.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 29.—This city was thronged with college men to-day, the attraction heing the celebration of Founder's Day at Vassar College. Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long delivered an address.

"I am here this afternoon yielding to your charm," said Mr. Long in heginning his remarks. He spoke of Matthew Vassar's story as that of the typical American—the hringing up on a farm, the home of piety, the early industry, the expanding business, and the fortune, and then the high-minded idea of administering the fortune for the henefit of others. When Matthew Vassar founded this college it was an experiment; it was the first real college for women. Now the woman's college is one of the settled institutions of our country, and that, too, without the slightest impairment of woman's delicacy. He arraigned the rich whose misdeeds are so often paraded in the newspapers, and said that what was needed was an incorporation of the words of the Lord in daily life.

WOMAN WHIST WINNERS.

Mrs. F. F. Drake and Mrs. W. F. Barnes Carry Off Brooklyn Trophy.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 29.—The seventh annual woman's whist congress will close late to-night to meet in Philadelphia next year. To-day's scores resulted as follows:

For the New Amsterdam Trophy—Open for pairs of women, won hy Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse and Mrs. M. Taylor of Boston. Their score was plus 6.

The Challenge Trophy for Mixed Teams—Won by Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Gaither of Baltime, Mrs. Bell of Philadelphia, and Mrs. H. Kent McKay of Baltimore.

Mrs. F. F. Drake and Mrs. W. F. Barnes of the Cavendish Club of New York won the Brooklyn Trophy by a score of plus 8. Contests for several minor trophies are being played to-night.

"The Crown Prince" To-night.

James K. Hackett will hegin an engagement at Daly's Theatre this evening in "The Crown Prince." He has already presented this play in New York for one engagement; it was at the West End Theatre, in Harlem, last February. "The Crown Prince" is described as a "keen, witty satire, with a plot and situations which enable Mr. Hackett to fight duels and make love." The author is George H. Broadhurst.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 29.—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Natioa Rives have arrived at their villa, Swanhurst, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are entertaining Mr. Austin Gray at Sandy Point Farm.

Mrs. John Carter Brown arrived this afternoon at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mrs. Adams and her daughters, Mrs. R. Armit and Miss Adams, who have been occupying a cottage on Narragansett Avenue, left to-day for their cottage on the Hudson, where they will remain during the Summer.

Mrs. Henry A. Rice of Boston has arrived at her cottage on Washington Street for the Summer.

Mrs. John H. Giover and Miss Giover are at the Riggs cottage.

Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson will arrive at her cottage on Bellevue Avenue to-morrow.

Columbia Seniors' Dance.

Columbia seniors in the Schools of Applied Science held their annual dance in the university gymnasium last night. The affair is socially the most important of the final year in these schools and for that reason was largely attended both by the college men and by the younger set in New York society. The committee in charge of the affair was as follows: Robert Sedgewick Stangland, G. W. Demarest, R. A. W. Carleton, Milton H. Fles, Ludlow B. Alexander, George W. Miles, John Hawkesworth, W. P. Abendroth, and E. Van Wagenen.

Engagement Announcement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Wilkinson, daughter of the late R. F. Wilkinson of Poughkeepsie, to Charles Frazier Maurice.

MUCH TROUBLE ON ONE SHIP.

The Roanoke Rescues Castaways, Loses a Sailor, and Carries Away a Mast.

The American four-masted ship Roanoke, which arrived here yesterday from Shanghai and Hongkong, via Baltimore, with Capt. Amshury in command, reports that on Nov. 20 last, in the China Sea, she picked up three shipwrecked sailors, two Malayese and one Chinaman, who had been for twelve days in a small boat, their vessel having heen wrecked in a gale, during which six other members of the crew were drowned.

Their vessel was bound from Singapore for Cochin-China. Three of the survivors were kept on hoard the Roanoke for several days, and were finally put on board a steamship hound for Singapore.

On Jan. 8 Edward Middleton of England, a sailor, fell from aloft to the deck and was instantly killed. The body was buried at sea the same day.

Off the coast of Madagascar the Roanoke ran into a hurricane, which hroke the mainmast, and she was obliged to sail the remainder of the voyage, a distance of 8,000 miles, without carrying sail on the broken mast.

RUSSIA AND AMERICAN JEWS.

Will Not, It Is Understood, Consider the Passport Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The effort to bring ahout an understanding with Russia by which the passports of United States citizens of the Hehrew faith may be honored throughout the Czar's domains has little prospect of success at this time.

The passage hy the House of Representatives of the Goldfogle resolution, which asks the President to take up the matter with the Russian Government through the State Department, has been well considered not only by Secretary Hay, hut among diplomats. It is understood that Secretary Hay has a thorough understanding of the attitude of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, on the proposition advanced hy the Goldfogle resolution, and it is to be expected that he will not take any steps in the matter.

The Russian plea is that most of the political troubles that give concern to the Russian Government arise from Jewish agitators. It is urged that 80 per cent. of the political exiles to Siberia are Jewish Socialists. It would not he a difficult matter, they say, for a Jew, representing himself to he a German or Polish citizen of the United States and having a passoprt and claiming to he a banker abroad on a business errand, to gain access to Russian territory and prosecute his real mission of political disturhance and possihly Nihilistic violence if unrestricted faith should he given to an American passport. Therefore Russia will not entertain any note setting forth the modifications of the present practice as urged in the Goldfogle resolution.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be gay with weddings. That of Miss Esther Hoppin and Dr. Eugene Poole will be celebrated at the Brick Church, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, at 3 o'clock, and that of Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt and Lycurgus Winchester will take place at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, at 4 o'clock. The difference of an hour between the two ceremonies will permit many who have been invited to both weddings to witness the two ceremonies. There will also he the hunt at Cedarhurst to-day.

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At the wedding, at 12:30 to-day in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, of Miss Minnie E. Wood, a daughter of Francis Wood of Plainfield, N. J., and a granddaughter of the late Richard Esterbrook, and Raiph K. Harvey of London, England, the bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Katharine Murray Wood. Thomas Parker of London will he hest man, and the ushers are to he Arthur King Wood, Howard Huntington, W. B. Gilbert, and J. P. Murray. After a trip to Italy, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey will reside in London. The Rev. Percy S. Grant will perform the ceremony, which will he followed by a small wedding breakfast at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mrs. James Williamson Henning gave an entertainment yesterday afternoon for her young daughter, Miss Susanne Henning. The guests, of whom there were about sixty, were all young girls, and the affair took place at Delmonico's, where the second floor was engaged for it. The guests, who arrived about 4 o'clock, played hearts, and after cards dancing was over a little play, "A Man and a Maid," was presented by Allan Bertram Harrison. The actors were Bruce McRae and Miss Ciari Kulp. Miss Nellie Huston also sang and played charmingly. Following the play there was a seated supper at small tables in the red room.

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The coach Squadron will start this afternoon for the Polo Grounds from the Hotel Savoy. It has heen chartered hy the members of Squadron A, who are to take their friends to see the polo which is a feature of the Spring season in the diversions of the troop. The Pioneer will go out as usual. The posters for the venture have been put up at the Holland House, and most attractive and artistic are they with hlack and white letterings. This is the coach which Alfred Vanderhilt and Robert L. Gerry will run hetween town and the Morris Park races.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, who arrived this past week from Europe, have opened their house near Meadow Brook for the Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer have heen in Rome a greater part of the Winter.

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Miss Amy Baker's recital in the small hallroom at Sherry's yesterday was a decided success, and every chair was taken. The programme included Anstey's "At the French Play," scenes from "Enoch Arden," with Strauss's descriptive music; "In the Cause of Charity," and "Br'er Rabbit in the Bresh Pile," from London Punch, recited hy Miss Baker. Henry T. Burleigh sang the Don Juan serenade from Tschaikowski, "The Year's at the Spring," hy Beach, and some songs of his own composition. Arthur Rosenstein was at the piano. Among those present were Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Peter Moller, and Miss Adeline Moller, Mrs. Charles Montant, Mrs. Jules Montant, Miss Sylvia Green, Mrs. George Loring, Mrs. Frederick Rooseveit, Mrs. John Coppenhagen, and Mrs. James Lewis.

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The Prince zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst, his sister, the Princess Elizabeth; the Princess von Ratibor, the young Prince von Ratihor, and Count von Rumerskirsch were entertained at dinner, followed hy a musicale, on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt at their Park Avenue residence. The Prince and his party left here yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wihvig of Cincinnati, for Washington.

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There are hooken to sail to-day on the St. Louis Mrs. Edward E. Gwynne, Miss Alice Gwinne, and Masters Edward and Erskine Gwinne, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson of Boston, and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia.

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Tbere sailed yesterday on the Arahic for Liverpool, Henry T. Sloane and the Misses Jessie and Emily Sloane, Capt. Rokeby of London, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Rokeby, who will spend most of the Summer in England; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff and the Misses Mai, Margaret, and Miss Caryl Hackstaff, Mrs. J. B. T. Hillhouse, Miss Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Miss Morgan, Miss F. M. Morgan, and Commander Craig.

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Mrs. Frank Witherbee will give a dance this evening at the Annex of the Metropolitan Club for the younger set. This will be the last regular dance of the season. There will he a cotillion which will be danced after supper.

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Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have returned from the South. They will he at Lenox this Summer.

OFFICERS HELPLESS; MAIDS ALL MARRIED

Only Three Servants Left on Governors Island.

THEY ARE SORTING PROPOSALS

Captains Black Stoves and Colonels Carry Flour — No Solution and No Relief in Sight.

The marriage epidemic among Governor's Island servant girls has made such ravages that something must be done at once or the dignity of the United States Army will suffer. A month ago the plague started, and so rapidly has it spread that yesterday it was said that there were but three girls still employed there, one of whom will enter the holy bonds on Monday, while the other two are now making up their minds.

Beaus are allowed on the island on Sunday and Thursday nights only, and there are no policemen there, so the situation is hard to account for. It has caused much anxiety on the part of the officers on the staff of Major Gen. Corbin. Several times recently these officers have met to try to solve the problem, and at their last meeting they unanimously concluded that certain men from the garrison should be detailed to do the housework. But then there arose another puzzling question in the General's mind. How should these men be uniformed?

Some of the officers have suggested uniforms, but none have yet been adopted. One was to robe the men detailed in knee breeches and silk stockings; another was to give the detailed men aprons. Both of these suggestions went hy the board because it was found that the soldiers would mutiny. Gen. Corbin will not allow the men to he put to work unless properly uniformed, and until this is done all social affairs on the island are postponed. In the meantime many of the officers have been compelled to turn to and do their own household work.

A visitor at the island yesterday stopped at the house of Capt. Stamper in Officers' Row. A moment after the door hell was rung the Captain appeared with an apron around his waist and hoth hands and his face semi-blacked.

"You'll pardon my appearance," he said, "for I've been hlacking the stove."

A few minutes later Col. Heistand and a fellow officer passed, both carrying large bundles of provisions which they had procured in Manbattan. They were busily engaged in discussing the high price of flour. The trip to this side for food is a daily occupation of many of the officers now, and it is said of them they are becoming expert marketers. Another officer, Capt. Stewart, has been seen several times on the ferryboat, his fingers bound up in different colored strings. Some of his fellow officers charged him with having forgotten some of the things Mrs. Stewart told him to buy, and that she took the string method to make him remember. The Captain made no defense.

GEORGE E. DODGE'S FUNERAL.

Former Partner in Firm of Dodge, Meigs & Co. Died in England.

The funeral services of the late George Egleston Dodge, who died at Brighton, England, on Thursday, April 14, after a short illness, were held yesterday morning at his late home, 27 West Fifty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. William Richards of the Brick Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Roderick Terry officiating. The interment was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Dodge was a son of the late William E. Dodge, Sr. He had recently heen for several months in London and on the Continent, and had engaged passage to return home early in September. He left London only a few days preceding his death, driving his coach Brighton. On Tuesday, April 12, he suffered from acute weakness of the heart, which led to unconsciousness, from which he did not rally. Mr. Dodge is survived by his widow, who is a daughter of the late Frederick H. Cossitt, and one daughter, Miss Catherine A. Dodge.

He was a graduate of Yale College of the class of '70, and at the time of his death was in his fifty-fifth year, being a member of Tuxedo University, Yale, Groller, and Westchester Country Clubs, and one of the Advisory Board of the Lincoln Hospital. For many years he was a partner in the firm of Dodge, Meigs & Co. Mr. Dodge formerly served as Secretary of the Presbyterian Hospital of New York and for several years was a member of the State Board of Lunacy Commissioners.

IN THE SHOPS.

Gorgeous things are to be seen in the low shoes this year. They are in line with the gloves that are among the more hrilliant specimens of hand coverings to match suits. Red shoes are to be seen, as always, and there is a charm about them that delights most women, if they do not feel equal to wearing them. The new shoes are in comparatively bright shades of blue, purple, soft, and pretty shades of green, and white shoes appear in fancy leathers. They are in the glacé leathers and laced with ribbons to match. Only the green shoes have a dull finish.

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Low shoes in white are of morocco, which gives them an unusual appearance. Another light shoe is of a lizard skin in the pale gray that is usually seen in purses, and in some of these the front part, where the eyelets are set, is of white.

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An odd little pair of lizard skin shoes are in hlack, with tiny touches of gold running through them. This does not sound attractive, but the gold is in such minute quantities that the shoes are pretty.

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This year the girl has an opportunity to show her embroidered stockings. Among the low shoes is a style cut extra low at the toe, with a small bow set on, while well up on the ankle the shoes are tied with another ribon to match. The open space hetween is above that part of the stocking where the embroidery is set, and it is not lost as in shoes higher at the toe.

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Useful pins are safety pins of four different sizes finished with rolled gold plate. The two smaller sizes cost 10 cents each, and the two larger 15 cents each.

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There is a variety in finishes for slippers. There is the chiffon rosette with chenille edges. Ribbon roses have stamens in the centre.

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Half a dozen oranges, half as big as the ordinary Florida orange, trim a hig, flat, white straw hat with a narrow edge of black straw. Almost covering the top of the hat are white lilac blossoms with green leaves, and the oranges are set on one side of the hat over these.

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To go with cretonne furniture is a convenient little round footstool. It is something of a tomato shape knotted in at the centre and with a loop of coarse white cord with which to lift it. It is covered with cretonne to match the furniture or room decorations.

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Cretohne-covered nails or huttons, to give the effect, are put on at tbe seams of cretonne-covered furniture.

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A pretty new-old trimming on a gown is a large, soft, silk-covered cord. On a dark blue gown in one of the light-weight woolen materials of the season, this cord, covered with dark blue silk the shade of the frock and nearly as large as the little finger, is put on in a fancy design for trimming.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Buckhout.

James Buckhout, whose funeral services will take place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at his late home, 615 Tremont Avenue, where he died of pneumonia last Thursday, was for over fifty years a Principal in the public schools of this city and was regarded as a wealthy man in his profession. Besides owning a beautiful home in the Bronx, he possessed other valuable real estate. Three years ago he sold to the city what is now Echo Park.

Mr. Buckhout was born in New York in 1833. After attending the public schools here he was graduated from the State Normal School at Albany. The first school over which he presided in this city was the one at Fordham, formerly No. 64. Thereafter, up to the time of his fatal illness, he was Principal of Public School No. 65 at West Farms. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and three daughters.

Alonzo W. Porter.

Alonzo W. Porter, Treasurer of the Brown Wire Gun Company, and who had been a resident of this city for more than forty years, died on Thursday in his apartments at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Porter was born in Williamstown, Mass. When a young man he removed to New York, where he has been engaged in various enterprises. The development of the great wire gun for which a Government appropriation of $700,000 has just been made, was the work in which he put his best endeavors, and in connection with which he is best known.

Mr. Porter had a reputation also as a student and a linguist, and had an excellent private library. He leaves two children, a son and a daughter.

John Griffin.

John Griffin, who as a sailmaker was well known in yachting circles, died on Thursday at his home, 370 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Griffin was seventy-two years old. He was one of the oldest sailmakers in this city, Wilson & Griffin, the firm of which he was a member, having been in business in South Street since 1862. The firm has made sails for a number of the defenders of America's Cup. Mr. Griffin had been retired from active business for several years. Two daugbters and two sons survive him.

Capt. James De Mandeville.

Capt. James De Mandeville, editor and proprietor of The Porto Rico Planter and Agriculturist, died on Wednesday at his home, 19 Strong Place, Brooklyn, of apoplexy. He was born at Belleville, Canada, fifty-eight years ago, coming to this country when a boy and serving in the civil war with the Army of the Missouri. After the war he came to this city and was employed as a writer on several newspapers.

Alphons Jacobson.

Alphons Jacobson, a member of the hanking firm of Knuth, Nachod & Kuhne, resident in Leipsic, Germany, died in this city on Thursday of pneumona, after a short illness. Mr. Jacobson arrived here several weeks ago for a few months' visit. He was well known in Germany for his charities, and the later years of his active life were largely devoted to benevolent enterprise.

Sister Mary Corona.

A solemn mass of requiem will be held in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Winfield, to-day for Sister Mary Corona, O. S. D., who died from pneumonia at St. Mary's Convent, Winfield, on Thursday.

Before entering the convent, Sister Mary Corona was Miss Martina Strohel of Brooklyn. She was born there on Nov. 9, 1862, and entered the convent twenty years ago.

William Eaton Babcock.

William Eaton Babcock, a writer on political and financial topics, died in East Pembroke, Genesee County, N. Y., on Tuesday, at the age of eighty-six years. He was born near Troy, N. Y., and was a member of a family whose name occurs often in history, he being a direct descendant of Capt. John Babcock of Westerly, R. I., the leader of the Colonists in the war with King Philip.

Chauncey Bedell.

Chauncey Bedell, Vice President of the First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I., of which August Belmont is President, died yesterday at his home in that place in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Hempstead in 1835, and since retiring from active business has made it his home. He was at one time Vice President of the Phoenix Insurance Company.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE WARREN, a lineal descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren, and son of the late Gen. George A. Warren, died at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Warren had been an invalid for thirteen years, and for thirty-five years previously he was in business in New York City, having been engaged in the diamond and jewelry trade with Randall, Baremore & Billings. He was born in Saco, Me.

DAVID S. GIFFING, who died yesterday at his home, 115 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, was one of the oldest wholesale druggists in New York, where he was born in 1829. Fifty-two years ago he moved to the old city of Williamsburg, where he affiliated himself with the South Third Street Presbyterian Church. For forty-five years Mr. Giffing was an Elder of the Church and the President of the Board of Trustees. He is survived by two daughters. The funeral will take place from the church tomorrow afternoon.

J. L. BRIDGFORD, a newspaper man of this city, died on Thursday at the Hotel Endicott, where he had his home, from a complication of pneumonia, pleurisy, and peritonitis. He was thirty-seven years old, and had been ill only four days. Mr. Bridgford had been connected with The Tribune and The Press of New York, but recently was business manager and associate editor of the new magazine Talk. He leaves a widow and a daughter. The funeral will take place Sunday, the interment being in Greenwood Cemetery.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 29.—An area of low pressure, attended by rainy, cloudy weather, has persisted over the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England since Tuesday last. During this time the usual easterly movement of atmospheric disturbances has been almost wholly suspended, except over the western half of the country, where a fresh disturbance has advanced in the Pacific to Northern Texas. The present indications do not point to an immediate resumption of the eastward movement of highs and lows, but rather to a slow flattening out of the existing highs and lows, and a period of stagnant conditions. The rain area in the Northeast has been confined to New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. Showers have fallen in Eastern Texas, Western Kansas, Western Nebraska, and the west portion of South Dakota. Unsettled, showery weather will continue in New England and the lower lake regions Saturday. There will also be showers Saturday in the Mississippi Valley, over the Western Gulf States, and showers Sunday in the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region. The temperature changes will be irregular and unimportant.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh northwest; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk southeast, and on Lake Michigan, light north, becoming fresh south. Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light north winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, preceded by showers in the morning. Sunday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

New England—Rain Saturday and in East Maine Sunday; fresh northwest to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	60	48	50
6 A. M.	57	49	50
9 A. M.	60	53	54
12 M.	79	57	61
4 P. M.	83	58	62
6 P. M.	82	58	61
9 P. M.	75	56	60
12 P. M.	73

Services at the Churches To-morrow.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Ave. and 64th St. Sermons by the Pastor, REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Victory of Faith in Humanity" (in series). 8 P. M.—"Mightier than the Sword."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, W. 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Evening subject: "Julian the Apostate." Strangers welcomed.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "God in Us." 8 P. M., "An Earnest Life." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76TH ST., REV. I. M. HALDEMAN.

11 A. M., "CAN WE BE ASSURED OF IMMORTALITY WITHOUT CONSULTING THE SPIRITS OF THE DEAD?"

8 P. M., "THE MAN WITH THE KEYS." THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF SERMONS ON "HOW TO READ THE BOOK OF REVELATION."

IMMERSION OF BELIEVERS AT CLOSE OF EVENING SERVICE.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street, Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship, with Preaching by the Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christian Stewardship"; 7:45, "The Identity of Jesus." Everybody welcome.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at both services. Morning Topic: "The Power of Preaching." Reception of New Members. The Lord's Supper. Evening Topic: "The Rejected Reign or the Last Reckoning." YOUNG MEN SPECIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, will preach; morning 10:45 and 7:30 P. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Reproach of Christ"; 7:45 P. M., "A Politician's Conversion."

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 167TH ST., Near 5th Av.—Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, pastor, will preach, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M., "A Message for You."

Baptist.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway and Rev. Leonard F. Rekua, Jr., Ministers.—Services 10:45, "Daily Bread," 7:45, "The Satisfied Life."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dutch Reformed.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St. Service at 11 A. M. The Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., will preach.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEGIE Hall, 57th, 7th av.—Sunday morning, 11.15 o'clock, Dr. Felix Adler will deliver his 28th anniversary address. Last lecture of the season.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., (rector,) will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 5 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8. Rector preaching. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector. Morning service, sermon by pastor, 11 A. M. Confirmation service by BISHOP GREER 4 P. M. Evening service, sermon by rector, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector. 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—LOW masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy communion.....8 A. M. Morning prayer: Holy communion, Preacher, the Rector, 11 o'clock Children's service.....3 P. M. Choral service; preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E RUE.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Corner Madison Avenue and 44th Street, Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion, 9 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer and Address, 4 P. M. The Rector will preach at the Morning. Rev. Clifford S. Gregg at the Afternoon Service.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10th St. and 2d Av., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy communion 8 A. M.; litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; special musical service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., holy communion; 8 P. M., sermon by Rev. W. S. G. Perkins.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Pastor preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Attractive services every night. All seats free. Empire Male Quartette. Miss Palmer Whuzler to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. A. M.—"Remembrance of Christ." P. M.—"The Misery of Sin." Organ recital at 7:45 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., DR. PATTON OF PRINCETON. 8 P. M., REV. R. J. TREVORROW. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST., REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D.D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "The Coronation of Man"; evening subject, "Choosing a Master." Special music at each service by new choir; Mr. Ward Stephens, Organist and Director; Miss Alice Sovereign, Contralto; Miss Edna B. Smith, Soprano; Mr. Glenn Hall, Tenor, and Mr. Frank Croxton, Bass. Morning selections: Anthem...."Fear not, O Israel".....Spicker Offertory..."Far from the World".....Parker Response..."God, to whom we look up blindly".....Cherwick Evening selections: Anthem...."The radiant morn has passed away".....Woodward Response..."Into the silent land".....Foster Offertory..."Jesus, I my cross have taken".....Schnecker Quartette, "Give ear unto my prayer".Arcadelt Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; the fourth sermon in the supplementary course of four sermons; preach-er, the Rev. Prof. George William Knox, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary; subject, "CHRISTIAN WORSHIP." All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, May 1st, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning service. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Young Women's Bible Classes at 10 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting at 8. Vesper service on Friday at 5 P. M. (Organ prelude beginning at 4:30.) Organ recital by Mr. S. Archer Gibson on Tuesday evening at 8. Cards, complimentary, at Schirmer's.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, between Broadway and 7th Av.; Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Rev. A. F. Schauffler will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan at 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday eve. at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday eve. at 8. All welcome.

Presbyterian.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. Minister, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. Geo. H. Trull, Assistant. Services on May 1st at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. JOHN FOX, D. D., will preach. Morning Topic: "The Custody of the Scriptures." Afternoon Topic: "Promises for the Discouraged." Bible school meets at 9:30 A. M. The Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meeting Wed., May 4th, at 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St. Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Sabbath Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor, REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D. Assistant minister, REV. WILLIAM W. COE. Dr. Parkhurst will preach in the morning and Mr. Coe in the evening. Bible School in Chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for adults and children.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street, Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The True Glory of Life." 4:30 P. M.—"The Great Companion."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 73D STREET. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR, WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick St.—Rev. H. Roswell Bates preaches 10:45. Joseph Walter Miller 7:45.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Between Washington Square and 6th Av., Rev. Geo. E. Strobridge, D. D., Pastor. —10:30, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 7:45, "A Shining Countenance."

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th Aves.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. & 155th St. Morning and evening, Rev. W. D. Sexton.

Presbyterian.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach, 11 A. M. Subject: "Two Aspects of a Manysided Man." Rev. Otto L. F. Mohn, 8 P. M. Subject, "Lest We Forget."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The Transfiguring of the Commonplace." Evening: "Where Christ Wants Every Man to Begin."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Edward E. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Herman C. Weber, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning. The evening sermon will be by Rev. Alexander McGoffin. Christian Endeavor consecration meeting, 7 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Administration of the Holy Communion at 10:15 A. M. Church service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Psalm of the Shepherd."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,) 4TH AV., 20TH St., Rev. Thos. R. Slicer, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., "Courage in Religion" will be the subject of pastor's sermon. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner of 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "Giordano Bruno, Martyr to Free Thought," (continued.) Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach; subject—"The Divine Wonder of Spring." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance on Park Av. Evening at 8 o'clock, special union service, Mr. Booker T. Washington will speak on "The Success of Negro Education."

Miscellaneous.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHers, 2:30 P. M. to-day, at 150 5th Av.; the Rev. L. H. Hough of New Jersey teaches the lesson.

A desirable pew to rent or for sale in Collegiate Dutch Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Address Pew A. B., Box 123 Times.

"Candida"—Hugh O. Pentecost—Unity Congregation, Lyric Hall, 6th Av., near 42d St., Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.

FIRST CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE LEAGUE, MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 29th Street. May 3d, 8 P. M.; May 4th, 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and 8 P. M.; May 5th, 10 A. M.

Many eminent speakers and interesting addresses on "BIBLE OR NO BIBLE, A PRESENT DAY ISSUE."

All friends of the Bible invited to attend.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science services Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings, 8, in church edifice, 228-230 West 45th. Reading room open daily. All cordially welcome.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 144 EAST 20TH St., (Gramercy Park.)—Bible class, 10 A. M. Meeting for worship, 11 A. M. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. & 44TH ST. —Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday 10:30; 3 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, LIBeral Church, Sunday, 11:15, "Evolution of Love." Mme. Guinchan, operatic soprano, plano. sings. Closing meeting.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. Third of Four Sunday Evening Lectures by CHARLES W. LEADBEATER, M. R. A. S., of London, England, May 1st, at 8:15 P. M. "REINCARNATION." Carnegie Lyceum. Admission Free.

First of two lectures, illustrated with colored Stereopticon Views, Thursday, May 5th, 8:45 P.M "MAN VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE." CARNEGIE LYCEUM. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV.—Public lectures, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "What Is Right?" Dr. E. B. Guild; next Tuesday evening, "American Civilizations," Mr. D. Nicholson.

BANKING CORPORATIONS BILLS SIGNED BY ODELL

Aimed at Fiduciary Concerns with Misleading Titles.

WERE STRENUOUSLY OPPOSED

Business of Non-Moneyed and Foreign Institutions Curtailed—Corporation Trust Company Affected.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—Gov. Odell today signed three important bills of Senator Brackett affecting the business of fiduciary corporations. Two of them are designed to curtail the business of corporations whose titles are held to be misleading owing to the presence therein of the words "Trust," "Banking," "Guarantee," "Investment," and the like.

One of them, known as Senate Bill 506, is admittedly designed to affect the Corporation Trust Company, which was alleged before the legislative committees to have been instrumental in the incorporation of the United States Shipbuilding Company, the Franklin Syndicate, and others concerning which irregularities have been alleged.

The Iroquois Theatre Company, controlling the structure burned at Chicago, was incorporated by the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, one of the Corporation Trust Company's affiliated branches.

The new laws forbid any corporation not a moneyed corporation to use any of the prohibited words in its title, require any such corporation heretofore organized to add to the title the phrase "not a moneyed corporation," forbid any domestic corporation to act as agent in this State for any foreign corporation using the prohibited words in its title unless it be in fact a moneyed corporation, and also forbid the issue of any certificate of authority to any foreign corporation having any of the prohibited words in its title, unless it be in fact a moneyed corporation.

The third bill authorizes banking corporations "to transfer, register, and countersign certificates of stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, and to act as agent of any corporation, foreign or domestic, for any lawful purpose."

The Governor also signed J. T. Smith's bill prohibiting investment by any trust company in private corporations to an extent in excess of 10 per cent. of the trust company's capital, surplus, and undivided profits, and Senator Marshall's bill authorizing the State Superintendent of Insurance to declare insolvent any domestic insurance company which he finds has impaired its capital to the extent of 25 per cent. or as to its assets if not properly equipped to continue in business.

Senate Bill 506 was originally passed as an act amending Section 156, Chapter 689, of the Laws of 1892. This was an act in relation to banking corporations, and among other things in the amendment was the provision that no foreign corporation other than a National bank or moneyed corporation could act as registrar or transfer agent for stock corporations in the State of New York. The bill was strenuously objected to by certain interests here connected with the Corporation Trust Company.

After its passage the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, which had had $1,000 capital, was reincorporated under the banking law of that State, with a capital of $100,000 and a Board of Directors including some prominent financial interests. It was proposed that this reincorporated company should take over the business of the Corporation Trust Companies of New York and New Jersey, both being non-moneyed institutions and both legislated against by the group of banking bills that passed the Legislature.

On the day after the reincorporation Senator Brackett obtained from Gov. Odell an emergency message, and had struck from the bill the words "other than a National bank or a moneyed corporation" so as to have the line read that no foreign corporation could act as a transfer agent or register for the stock of other corporations.

This bill made it necessary for any corporation seeking to act as a register or transfer agent for other corporations to incorporate under the statutes of New York, and in the case of a trust company it would be obliged in the Borough of Manhattan to have at least $500,000 capital.

Yesterday considerable interest was stirred up from a source which had opposed the passage of the bills originally. It was said that the measure would not only discriminate against foreign trust companies, but against the great English and Canadian and other companies which have branch offices in New York; against the life insurance companies formed under the laws of the States, which loan money here; against realty companies which loan money upon bond and mortgage; against title companies which guarantee titles; against the foreign corporations of any kind which send money to be loaned in New York on security of stocks and bonds pledged.

Elsewhere and in quarters informed of the intention of those who drafted the bill it was said that institutions not trust companies would not be affected in any way.

ENROLLMENT BILL SIGNED.

Members Out of Sympathy with a Party May Now Be Ousted.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—Gov. Odell today signed the bill of the Senate Committee on Judiciary providing for the removal from the enrollment lists in New York City of names of members of political parties who are proved to be out of sympathy with the party. The proceedings may be instituted upon complaint of any other enrolled member of the party.

The Governor also signed the following bills:

Senator Green, authorizing the location of a liquor license within 200 feet of a church if the written consent of the church is filed with the application.

Mr. Finch, exempting special jurors from any other jury duty.

Mr. Graeff, forbidding the sale of imitation cream.

CITY TO LENGTHEN PIERS.

Plan Now Is to Extend Big Docks Inland —Must Build a New Street.

Despite the refusal of the War Department at Washington to permit the city to effect the Chelsea dock improvement by extending the piers out into the river another hundred yards, the general improvement will be effected by the McClellan administration, and the ocean liners now docking their steamships here will be able to continue, even with their new and larger boats.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday it was determined to effect the pier enlargement scheme by extending the piers inland by 75 feet instead of into the river. To accomplish this, private property will have to be condemned, and the cost to the city will be something like $18,000,000.

The Chelsea improvement proposition contemplated at the outset the increasing of the length of the piers in the Chelsea district from 800 to 900 feet. This was taken up by the Low administration, but the War Department at Washington refused to permit the extension of the pier line into the river, stating that it was feared the channel would be affected.

When Mayor McClellan took office he resumed the efforts to secure the approval of the War Department, but these efforts also failed, and so the administration fell back on the proposition to extend inland from the bulkhead line, so as to be able to continue to accommodate the big ocean liners, which have stated that unless they can get longer piers to dock their new ships they would have to go to another port, such as Boston or Philadelphia.

When the matter came before the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday, it was decided to instruct the Dock Commissioner to go ahead and prepare his general plans and drawings for the work. When this is done the Sinking Fund Commission will take up the general proposition and go over the details.

The borrowing inland 75 feet will, of course, destroy the present street running along the water front, but by taking private property for part of the block back of this it will be possible to lay out a new street behind the piers.

As soon as Dock Commissioner Featherson was informed of the action of the commission he said that preparation would be made at once to go ahead with the preliminary work, and that it would be rushed to completion as soon as possible.

POSTMASTER GENERAL BACK.

Mr. Payne In Washington, Much Improved in Health.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Postmaster General Payne returned to Washington from his Southern trip this morning and attended the Cabinet meeting a few hours later. Notwithstanding the lugubrious stories about his bad health, the Postmaster General looks like a very able-bodied citizen yet. He denied stories that he had suffered a relapse, and said he felt much better for his voyage to the South.

When asked whether there was any truth in the recent prediction that he was going out of the Cabinet, Mr. Payne laughed and said he thought that a hope in certain quarters was the father of that prophecy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Major George W. McIver, Twelfth Infantry, is transferred to the Fourth Infantry.

The following assignments to regiments of infantry officers recently promoted are announced: Lieut. Cols. H. E. Robinson to the Twenty-second Regiment and W. P. Richardson to the Ninth Infantry. Majors—Charles H. Barth to the Twelfth Regiment and R. W. Barnett to the Third Regiment; Captains—P. M. Shaffer, Twenty-fifth; L. A. Curtis, Twenty-second; D. B. Mulliken, Twenty-seventh; E. G. Clark, Eighth Regiment; W. H. Jordan, Jr., Twelfth Regiment; Courtland Nixon, Second Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Robinson will join the Twenty-second Infantry. Capt. Barnett will remain on duty with the Thirteenth Infantry until his company shall arrive at San Francisco en route to Alaska, when he will join that company.

Capts. Mulliken and Jordan will join the companies which they assigned.

Capt Clark will report by letter to the commanding officer of the Eighth Infantry for assignment to a company.

Capt. Nixon will report by letter to the commanding officer of the Second Infantry for assignment.

First Lieut. Robert B. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, will report to the general army hospital for treatment.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, Assistant Adjutant General, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at the War Department vice Capt. John R. M. Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry.

Major Ezra B. Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, will report to the foregoing board for examination.

Leave of absence has been granted to First Lieut. Alfred E. Putnam, Engineers Corps, for three months; First Lieut. George H. R. Gorman, Assistant Surgeon, for three months, with permission to go abroad, and Contract Dental Surgeon D. E. Foster, for two months.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. L. Purcell is detached from the command of the Abarenda and will continue under treatment at naval hospital, Norfolk.

Midshipman C. Belknap, Jr., is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the Hopkins.

Passed Assistant Paymaster I. T. Pegram is ordered to the Independence, Mare Island, Cal., as assistant to the pay officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Arrived—Petrel at San Francisco, Kentucky at Naples, San Francisco at Cavite, Eagle at Key West.

Sailed—Lawrence from Grand Tower for St. Louis, Detroit from Puerto Plata for Monte Christi.

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BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 31, E. R. (near Market St.,) week days only. Steamer ALLAN JOY leaves 11:00 A. M., WILLIAM G. PAYNE 3:00 P. M. (East 31st St. 3:30.)

**PEOPLES LINE.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board of Appraisers Overrules Shaw on Marble Altars—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Byron S. Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and allowed a set of marble altars for the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows, in Philadelphia, to enter free of duty as a work of art. Secretary Shaw had previously refused an application for free entry of the importer, the Ecclesiastical Art Works, and the altars had been assessed at 50 per cent. as manufactures of marble. They are the work of Martino Barsanti, a sculptor of Carrara, Italy.

The altars, which are three in number, are described as having been executed abroad from designs made in America. They are of pure white Carrara marble and carved in the Byzantine style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Judge Waite in his opinion declares them to be remarkably fine specimens of architectural art, and sustains the protest.

In a decision written by Judge Henderson M. Somerville, a claim by the American Sugar Refining Company for the benefit of the low duty under the Cuban reciprocity treaty for sugar imported and entered before the treaty took effect was denied.

General Appraiser Marion de Vries is the author of a decision sustaining protests by Julius Lowenthal & Co. of New York against the assessment of 60, 50, and 60 per cent. as silk, wool, and cotton trimmings on garnitures and other finished articles of silk, mohair, wool, and cotton.

BIGGER WOOL SALES.

Increase of Nearly 400,000 Pounds Since Last Week.

An increase of nearly 400,000 pounds over last week in the sales of wool in the principal markets of the country, exclusive of Boston, will be reported by The Textile Manufacturers' Journal in its issue of today. The figures are as follows:

	This Week. Pounds.	Last Week. Pounds.	Last Year. Pounds.
Domestic	2,105,000	2,105,000	1,770,000
Foreign	2,269,400	937,341	577,795
Total	3,412,400	3,042,341	2,347,795

The total sales reported since Jan. 1, amounted to 30,017,700 pounds domestic, 24,481,804 pounds foreign, aggregating 50,727,231 pounds, as compared with 23,483,500 pounds domestic, 20,509,803 pounds foreign, aggregating 44,423,463 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

CHINESE AFTER COTTON GOODS.

Prices in This Market, However, Are a Little Too High.

Chinese buyers have been making inquiries in the last few days, with a view to another purchase of cotton goods, but thus far a difference of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent has prevented a sale. The head of one of the largest export houses said:

"By making concessions, a considerable quantity of drills and flannels were sold two weeks ago for shipment to Shanghai. Now the Chinese are unwilling to pay the same prices as they did at that time."

HOBNAILS PIERCED THE ROOF.

Government Refuses World's Fair Building Till Repairs Are Made.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—Hobnailed shoes worn by electrical workers on the roof of the Government building at the World's Fair has prevented, it is said, the acceptance of the building by the Governing Board.

The members of the board called attention to the perforations made by the nails, and insisted that the roof be repaired before the board would receive the building from the architects.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

First-class Hungarian restaurant in Mercer St. for sale cheap. Ehrenfeld, 165 East Broadway.

$50,000.—Banker desires active associate with above amount; young man preferred. N., Box 105 Times.

Partner wanted by an experienced builder; one who understands bookkeeping and who has $15,000 to invest; large profits; references exchanged. A. L.; 263 West 125th St.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES bought and loaned upon; for old tontines give higher cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERZFELD & CO., 35 Nassau St.

For Sale.
LIQUOR STORES AND HOTELS.
Seven hotels, city and country, 10 and 15 years' leases; also 4 first-class cor. liquor stores, west side; also 3 downtown places, and over eighty other corner saloons, several with brewery loans. Apply Hollahan & Co., Brewers' Agents, 7 and 9 Warren St., N. Y.

A chance never offered before! Best investment! Success sure; if you have anything you wish to advertise, to sell, or to bring before the public, best be quick and secure a space at the Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held at Grand Central Palace, April 23 to May 8th; exposition arranged, indorsed, and supported by over 500 organizations of New York and vicinity. (Membership over 250,000.) Apply Exposition Information Bureau, P. O. Box 1,512, New York.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgage Sale.—We, the undersigned, will cause to be sold at public auction to-day at 9 A. M. at N. E. corner 187th St. and Belmont Av., Bor. Bronx, fixtures and furniture of saloon. By order of Geo. Ringler & Co., Mortgagees.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public auction May 2d, 1904, 10 A. M., at 133 West 38th Street, Borough of Manhattan; 3 Searchmont touring cars will be sold by virtue of chattel mortgage. By order of E. T. Milne, Mortgagee. F. C. Koehler, Attorney.

Auction Sale.—April 30, 1904, 12 M., on premises "Lieherman residence, 189 Broadway, Flushing, 170x240, house, 15 rooms, improvements, large barn, best residential section." Ten thousand dollars may remain on mortgage, $500 deposit required of purchaser, terms at sale. T. Jefferson Burnett, auctioneer, Flushing, N. Y.

By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by James A. Lyon to the Ebling Brewing Company, date February 18th, 1904, Samuel Newwitter, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 892 Columbus Av., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon; also all the right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises. By order of attorneys for mortgagee.

SUPREME COURT—RECEIVER'S SALE.—GEORGE E. SHAW, auctioneer, 19 Liberty St., will sell on premises, 241 Water Street, on Thursday, May 5th, 1904, at 11 A. M., machinery contained in factory of Fred. C. Stetmann & Co., consisting of forges, anvils, lathes, vises, die cutters, felt wheel cutters, sandpaper cutters, pulleys, shafting, hangers, belting, tools, etc.

EDWARD G. RIGGS, Esq., Receiver, 102 Fulton St.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row.

GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER, 19 Liberty St. will sell this day, at 11. on premises, 212 Broadway, cor. Fulton St., Restaurant, consisting of Duparquet Ranges, Porcelain-lined Coffee Urns, Steam Tables, Kitchen Utensils, Tables, Chairs, Ceiling Fans, Desk Fans, Show Cases, Silent Salesman, Cash Register, Cashier's Desk, Roll Top Desk, Linen, Silver & China. Terms Cash. IMMEDIATE REMOVAL.

TIP-TO-DATE SINGER SEWING MACHINES, 44-13, Wilcox & Gibbs lockstitch, Single and double, One electric cutting machine. NEEDLE AND HEMSTITCH MACHINES. Singer Forgeting Machines, Power Tables, 7½ HORSE POWER ELECTRIC MOTOR, Elaborate OFFICE PARTITIONS, Electric fans, arc lights, desks, Safes, typewriter, tables, racks, chairs, Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, sells Monday, May 2, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 87-89 5th Av., at the former place of business of H. A. Bloom, (retiring,) the above complete plant and fixtures of a first-class shirtwaist establishment.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Wanted—A pony, 14 hands, for a little girl to ride and driver, must be sound and perfectly gentle. Apply by letter to H. K., Box 100, Times Office.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,
(Commencing at 10 o'clock),
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BIG ADVANCE IN TOBACCO.

Prices in All Grades of Burley Up Nearly 100 Per Cent.

Burley tobacco, used for cigarettes and light smoking, has advanced rapidly in price, and the trade ascribes this to the heavy purchases made by the Continental Tobacco Company. Quotations yesterday on the 1902 crop were about as follows: Common lugs, 9½ to 10½ cents a pound; medium lugs, 10½ to 12½ cents; lugs, 12½ to 14 cents; common leaf, (short,) 10 to 11½ cents; common leaf, 12½ to 14½ cents. Last September the quotations were: Common lugs, 4¾ to 5¼ cents; medium lugs, 5½ to 6½ cents; good lugs, 6½ to 8 cents; common leaf, (short,) 5½ to 6¾ cents; common leaf, 7 to 8 cents.

The 1903 crop was quoted yesterday as follows: Common lugs, 11½ to 12½ cents; medium lugs, 12½ to 14½ cents; good lugs, 14½ to 16 cents; common leaf, (short,) 10 to 12½ cents; common leaf, 14 to 16½ cents.

A member of the firm of Henry Bohme & Sons, tobacco brokers at 83 Beaver Street, said:

"I believe that the Continental Tobacco Company has obtained from three-quarters to seven-eighths of the supply. To-day we are shipping back to Louisville tobacco which we received months ago. So urgent is the demand for tobacco at the big markets of the South and West that it is more profitable to send back our supplies than to dispose of them here."

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

It was announced yesterday that General Appraiser Fischer would go to Boston on May 13 to hear arguments and take testimony on the "fish and brine" cases. The importers object to paying duty on the brine as well as the fish.

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The National Association of Stove Manufacturers will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 11.

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The New York delegation to the convention of the National Canned Goods Brokers' Association to be held in Chicago on Monday left here yesterday. Among them were Alexander Wiley, F. R. Dutton, A. L. North, John Gilliam, Willard Rouse, and W. E. Robinson.

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Crockery from a number of the best-known works is to be sold at auction May 12 and 13 at the salesrooms of E. Bissell & Co., 12 Murray Street. It is expected that this will be the largest trade sale of crockery in the present season.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRUIN BAMBRICK PAVING COMPANY.—A judgment for $50,890 was entered yesterday against the Fruin Bamhrick Paving Company in favor of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company for balance due for work and materials for laying asphalt pavements, and on notes of the company delivered to the Asphalt Company of America, which were delivered by the receiver of the last-named company to the plaintiff. George Sheldon, the Treasurer, was served at 141 Broadway.

ROSE MEUER.—Rose Meuer, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Samuels & Meuer, manufacturers of artificial flowers at 682 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to F. Howard Collins. She is the wife of Oscar Meuer, who started in business in 1878 as a partner in the firm of J. Meuer & Son. The firm of Samuels & Meuer was formed in November, 1892. Marcus Samuels died on Sept. 17, 1897, and his widow became a partner. She died on Jan. 6 last, and Mrs. Meuer in February filed a certificate of trade style that she was carrying on the business under the firm name of Samuels & Meuer. Bradstreet's took away her rating three months ago.

Out of Town.

COLUMBUS.—Ellis Williams of Mount Perry, a stockman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. He places his assets at $47,830 and his debts at $48,470.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HYMAN FISCHEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Hyman Fischel, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 72 Hester Street, show liabilities $5,893 and assets $1,100, consisting of stock $1,000 and fixtures $100.

ALBERT DAVIS.—Albert Davis, residing at 344 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with known liabilities of $16,370 and twelve claims, the amounts of which are unknown, and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Stadler & Co., clothing dealers on Broadway, who dissolved on July 25, 1890. Emanuel Stadler, the other partner, is dead. Mathilda Stadler obtained a judgment against Mr. Davis on July 24, 1890, for $15,696.

THOMAS J. LOFTUS.—The petition in bankruptcy filed against Thomas J. Loftus, who was President of W. C. Loftus & Co., corporation, merchant tailors at 1,191 Broadway, on March 2 by three creditors, has been dismissed by Judge Holt of the United States District Court on consent of the three creditors, which were all the creditors he had. The order declaring Mr. Loftus in contempt for not delivering five one-thousand-dollar bills which he exhibited in court during the bankruptcy proceedings to Marshall S. Hagar, the receiver, and all other orders in the matter, have been vacated.

BENITO H. LAMBERT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benito H. Lamhert, boot and shoe auctioneer at 41 Lispenard Street, with a retail store at 60 Manhattan Street, by Hastings & Gleason for the following creditors: Henry B. Reed & Co., Manchester, N. H., $615; Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Boston, $430, and the Direct Shoe Company, Boston, $330. It was allegad that he is insolvent and a month ago transferred a portion of his property by paying to Leonard G. Straw, a creditor, $1,000. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Frederick Wesson receiver of the assets, with a bond of $8,000. It was stated that there are 2,100 pairs of shoes at 41 Lispenard Street, and $1,500 worth of shoes at 60 Manhattan Street. He also has about $6,000 in his possession and not in bank. Until a few weeks ago he had a store on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, sold the stock for $1,800, and refused information as to what he did with the money. His liabilities are about $20,000. Creditors recently rejected an offer of 25 cents. Mr. Lambert was formerly a general merchant at Huntsville, Ala., and has been in this city since 1900. He went through bankruptcy a year ago, receiving a discharge on May 1, 1903.

GRISSLER & SONS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Grissler & Sons, carpenters and builders of 629 East Seventeenth Street, show firm liabilities $233,529, of which $111,300 are secured, and nominal assets $47,517, consisting of building materials $7,000, machinery and fixtures $25,000, horses and wagons $1,100, accounts $837, unliquidated claims $13,700, and cash $180. Among the creditors are R. B. Ferguson, $52,000, secured; Rudolph Hilliard, $50,000, secured; H. J. Schreiber, $6,000, secured; Germania Bank, $23,000; Corn Exchange Bank, $5,000; Riverside Bank, $2,100; D. F. Sheehan, $6,000; Jacob Balz, $6,000; C. Fausch, $6,000; Charles F. Wilckenheiser, $7,100, and Mrs. Catharine Foerster, $8,000. Louisa Grissler has individual debts of $237,464, of which $232,800 are secured by mortgages, $3,864 are for taxes, and $800 accommodation paper. Her assets are nominally $360,000 in real estate mortgaged for $232,800, which consists of 629 to 633 East Sixteenth Street and 628 to 640 East Seventeenth Street, valued at $250,000; 955 to 959 Lexington Avenue, valued at $100,000, and some lots at Pocantico Hills, $10,000. Harry Grissler has individual liabilities $4,850.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 197 failures in the United States during the week, against 197 for the previous week, and 173, 174, 163, and 153 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 63, New England 31, Southern 18, Western 44, Northwestern 15, Pacific 16, and Territories 10. Canada had 24, against 11 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BAUFIELD, Elwood—A. Hackett	820
BERMAN, Herman—A. Halbpam	534
BURNS, Jeremiah, and William J. Hart —C. D. Bouck	646
BERNHARD, Max—Kitson Hydro-Carbon Heating and Incandescent Lighting Company	436
BRANTINGHAM, Guy S.—J. W. Furdy, Jr., and another, costs	112
BULLWINKLE, Henry—W. R. H. Martin	30
BRODIX, Charles R.—I. H. Blanobard Company	519
BELL, Howard W.—J. Prichard	724
BOLLES, Archibald L.—R. G. Le Fevre	225
BURLING, Clinton—New York Times Company	112
CARY, Albert—Walker Gordon Laboratory Company	53
CLINTON, Eugene Z.—C. Liebenberg	66
CELENTANO, Joseph, and Bessie Ross—People of the State of New York	500
CASEY, John—New York Life Insurance Company, costs	308
DUKE, Brodie L.—D. O'Dell and another, costs	107
DEWEY, William C.—J. Best	329
DI MATTEO, Maria G., and Jacob Hirsch —F. E. Steeg, costs	146
ELLIOTT, Arthur H.—A. C. Marks	1,492
FAZIO, Acbieles—R. Cohen	86
FERRIS, John M.—City of New York	164
GOLDFIELD, Abraham T.—J. Tieman and another	129
GARUER, William—Louis Metzger & Co.	67
GUDE, Oscar J.—J. H. Somers, costs	87
HESSE, Joseph C. and Fanny—Twelfth Ward Bank	469
HOLT, William T.—W. R. H. Martin	30
HAMER, Robert J.—D. R. Taber	289
HOCHREIN, Julius—J. F. Ennis	241
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT Company—Jones Printing Company	78
THE FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY of Maryland, Bernard Reich, and Thomas Sharkey—P. W. Cullinan, Com., costs	85
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—I. Lipschitz	220
H. A. CONKLIN COMPANY—Milton Rathburn Company	536
HECHON-McLEAN CONTRACTING COMPANY—I. Dooley	1,175
NATIONAL GUM MICA COMPANY—Oswego Boiler Works	53
D. J. MENTON COMPANY—N. Lyons	101
FRANCO-AMERICAN GOLD MINING Company and E. R. Holden & Co.—Federal Lithograph Company	430
GENERAL TUNNEL ENGINEERING Company City of New York	9,068
FRUIN BAMBRICK PAVING COMPANY —Barber Asphalt Paving Company	50,890
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. D. Dosquit	242
JACOBS, Henry W.—W. S. Brewer and another	179
JOHNSON, William O.—H. Courte	74
KALISH, George—M. J. Horan	1,008
KAHN, Emil—Kitson Hydro Carbon Heating and Incandescent Lighting Company	64
KELLY, Mary J.—B. Altman	484
KELLY, John J.—G. N. Williamson and another	102
LIEBLER, Theodore A., George C. Tyler, Matilda W. Liebler, Helen H. Tyler—K. Corcoran and another, costs	137
LIEBLER, Theodore A., George C. Tyler, Matilda W. Liebler, Helen H. Tyler—K. Corcoran and another, costs	114
LITTLE, Patrick—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	108
MEYER, Joseph—J. Leicht, Jr	284
MUNRO, Norma—Licbtenetein Millinery Company	129
MINTON, Charles W.—J. B. Zabriskie	55
McGOWN, Henry P., Jr.—Van Norden Trust Company, assignee	173
McCABE, John—City of New York, costs	118
MORREALE, Peter, President—A. Crocicchia	52
OGDEN, Edwin P.—Vogna Company	50
PIERCE, Edward F.—G. H. Allen and another	110
ROCCO, Frank—C. H. La Bonta	110
ROBERTSON, Mary — Simpson-Crawford Company	187
STREICHER, Mollie—L. Wilson	22
SKELTON, Caroline O.—P. Held	405
SPIERS, Charles—L. Goodman	28
SONNER, Emil A.—E. H. Schucbardt	109
TANINI, F. J.—Nassau Bank	1,586
TANINI, F. J.—Nassau Bank	1,369
ULBRIANCO, Camillo—L. Colandueno	373
WERTHEIM, Charles H.—E. M. Schiegelmilch, administrator	257
WOODEND, William E.—H. C. Johnston	4,819
WILSON, John H.—A. L. Jaggar	12,648
WEISS, Elias—I. Blumberg	271
WAHLEN, Jennie—City of New York, costs	147

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ANDERSON, Lars, and Philip A. Philipson—F. J. Tietner, Nov. 20, 1901	$140
BLUMERSON, Hyman A., and Jacob L. Sachs—New Jersey Steamboat Company, March 30, 1904	164
KRAMER, Philip—J. S. Spira and another, July 8, 1895	213
KRAMER, Philip—M. Kaiser, July 8, 1895	249
KRAMER, Philip—J. Spira and another, May 20, 1895	75
KRAMER, Peter—C. H. Jacob and another, June 24, 1895	205
KRAMER, Peter—H. B. Claflin Company, Nov. 25, 1895	336
LEA, Edward S.—H. P. Campbell, Oct. 7, 1903	1,305
MADDEN, William J.—E. Forgotston, March 20, 1903	318
MIX, Charles W., Michael Kohler, and George B. Leonard—B. Schmarder, Oct. 19, 1901	4,066
McAVOY, Richard—R. T. Bang, May 6, 1899	227
PARKS, Hollis J.—D. H. Darrin Company, April 18, 1904	100
POPE, James E.—Atlantic Stevedoring Company, Aug. 3, 1903	347
WEBER, Joseph—R. Welnetein, March 3, 1903	105

Judgment Vacated.

ROSENTHAL, Isaac—L. Uffenheimer and another, April 1, 1904 $107

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Maryland; T. Hanahan and W. C. Brower, Chicago; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington.

HOLLAND—F. Van Rensselaer Dey, Washington; William Thaw, Pittsburg; W. R. Browne, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Clarence Weed, Stamford, Conn.; Dr. A. D. Thomas, Little Rock, Ark.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Swinderen, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—Major S. T. Smith, London; Capt. H. W. T. Ricketts, London; Gen. J. P. Story, United States Army.

PLAZA—B. W. Sloan, Salt Lake City; F. H. Powers, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—John T. Bancroft, Philadelphia; E. B. T. Stewart, Saratoga.

MURRAY HILL—Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

GILSEY—Sir Alfred Arnold, London.

YORK—Capt. W. C. Cannon, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Capt. G. C. Reitsr, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—E. A. Roberts, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Commander N. M. Dyer, United States Navy.

NAVARRE—Capt. "Joe" Wheeler, Jr., United States Army; Capt. P. A. Murphy, United States Army; Capt. H. E. Yates, United States Army.

EVERETT—Lieut. A. Morens, United States Army, Porto Rico.

BELVEDERE—M. H. Levy, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Walcott.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Meyer, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Spear & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Spear, carpets; Holland House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Schroder, laces and novelties; 107 Fifth Avenue; Herald Square Hotel.

Mitchell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. D. Mitchell, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer & Wise, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Wise, dry goods; 310 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; A. B. Loveman, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantila Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Levis, flowers and featbers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, ladies' wrappers; L. A. Crippen, ladies' wrappers; Hotel York.

Block, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. A. Block, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. McAnulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. Cushing, ladies' wear; Miss M. Molineux, fancy goods; Miss K. F. Young, infants' wear; 47 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Stewart & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. E. Clouse, house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; E. S. Good, dry goods; 358 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

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MUSICAL.

Pupil of Leopold Winkler wishes more beginners for piano instruction. Music, Box 1,138 Times, Harlem.

LAWYERS.

GEORGE ROBINSON, LAWYER 99 NASSAU ST., N. Y. (Day.) 1370 B'WAY, 37th St. (Night.)

L. D. Meyes, 245 Broadway, procures patents, practices in all courts. Federal and State, takes accident cases and probates wills. This settlement of estates especially solicited; consultation free.

Trustworthy lawyer; quietly, quickly settles troubles, private matters, injuries, or "any" claim; consultation free. MORRIS, 177 B'WAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK VS. THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. November sessions, 1903. No. 1. In equity. By virtue of a decree of sale entered March 23, 1904, by the above-named court in the above-entitled cause brought to procure the foreclosure of a mortgage dated January 1, 1885, executed by The South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, one of the defendants above named, mortgagor, to the Union Trust Company of New York, complainant above named, mortgagee and trustee, the undersigned, master in said cause, in pursuance of and in accordance with said decrees, will sell the mortgaged premises at public auction to the highest and best bidder or bidders at a point on the line of The South Pennsylvania Railroad on a certain piece of land acquired by said The South Pennsylvania Railroad from John C. Schrock, about 100 feet north of the intersection of the Somerset & Cambria Railroad and The South Pennsylvania Railroad as now located, which point is in Somerset Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, (that being upon the premises to be sold,) about 2⅝ miles north of the town of Somerset and about 400 feet west from Gsiger Station on the Somerset & Cambria Railroad, on the west side of the public road leading from Geiger Station to the Lichty Church, on the 14th day of May, 1904, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The premises to be sold are as follows: All the railroads and railroad lines of the defendant companies and each of them, as now located, constructed or partly constructed, viz.: The line commencing in Harrisburg, Dauphin County, and extending through the counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland, and Allegheny, to Port Ferry, in Allegheny County, all in the State of Pennsylvania, a distance of about two hundred and nine miles, more or less; also all that certain other line of railroad, being portion of the line formerly of the Harrisburg and Southwestern Railroad Company, extending from a point at or near Fannettsburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, through said county, to a point on the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, near Hagerstown; also all portions of the line located in and through the counties of Fayette, Washington, and Greens, to the West Virginia State line; together with all the real estate and all branches, extensions, sidings, turnouts, and all other properties, rights, assets, privileges, franchises, grants, appurtenances and reversions of any and every kind belonging to said defendant companies or to either of them. No bid will be received from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit, as pledge that he will make good his bid in cass of its accceptance the aum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars in money, or in certified check or checks on a National bank or banks in either of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, or Pittsburg, or a certificata of deposit issued by a truet company of either of said cities evidencing the deposit with said trust company of $100,000 par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage, with all unpaid coupons attached if bearer-bonds are so deposited. On the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with the master the sum of seventy-five hundred ($7,500) dollars in money or certified cbecke as above. On payment of the purchase price the property, franchises and assets sold will be delivered free from furtber claim or liability of any character in respect of such purchase. In all respects the sale will be made according to the terme of the decree.—Dated Pittsburg, Pa., March 23, 1904. W. B. LINN, Solicitor for Complainant, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. WILLIAM F. BLAIR, Master, St. Nicholas Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. mch26-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DIETZEL, JULIE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emil Vossi, Jr., Bertha Beechar, Louisa Voss, Louis Voss, Rosa J. Voss, Carl Straube, Helene Fischer, Maria Jung, Anna Jacobi, Hedwig Winzer, Otto Straube, William Straube, Agnes Spindler, Robert Hafer, Frank Pfeil, Lilly Goetze, Eliza J. Briggs, Wartburg Orphans' Home, and the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Trinitatis Church, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIE DIETZEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeing:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedinga of William L. Fankenbach, as executor of the last will and teetament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you bave none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FREDERICK C. STEFFEN, Attorney for Executor, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, a la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

CAFE MARTIN,
26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Table d'Hote Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N. Y.
Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
80 WEST 40TH ST.
Select and Exclusive Restaurant.
Specialties a la Carte.
Table D'Hote Dinner, $1.50.
Musique et Chants des Troubadours.
Private Dining Rooms for Parties. Tel., 6046—38.

Cafe Boulevard { 2nd Ave. and 10th Street. { A la Carte & Table d'Hote. Under same management. Famous Hungarian Orchestras.

La Rochelle { Columbus Ave., & 75th St. { Alc. & Special Dinner Card.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.

Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Amato Orch.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant, 45th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers. Tues., Wed. Thurs.

Cafe de Paris B'way & 75th St. A la carte. Orchestral Concerts. Sunday Table d'Hote, $1.50. Chas. Scburg.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 36th St. Select boheme, musique unique.

Hotel Normandie Music (6 to 9), (11 to 1). B'way & 38th. A la carte.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

Hotel Westminster Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Evgs. T., $1. Lunch, 50c.

"Cumberland" B'way & 54th St. Alc. New. Music. Standard of Excellence.

Ingold's 42d St. & Col. Av. Music. After Theatre Suppers. Tdh. $1.00, 6 to 8.

Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-4.

The Market Shows Good Resistance to Unsettling News—Gold Exports and Poor Earnings.

For a long time the professional and artificial character of the stock market has been imputed to it for a reproach. Yesterday it appeared as a virtue. It is not too much to say that if yesterday's news had caught an inflating market full of novices there would have been a less agreeable report to make of it today. Substantial decrease of earnings by several leading railways, and the largest week's exports of gold, might have flurried less experienced operators than those who now are making such a market as there is. As it was, dullness was supreme during the larger part of the day, and only in the later dealings was there much reflection of the day's intelligence in increased activity and softening prices. Even then, although the large majority of active stocks yielded, it was only by fractions, with but two or three exceptions. Erie second preferred was the most conspicuous example of weakness, but Delaware and Hudson and Car and Foundry were in the list. If changes of a full point or more were alone to be reckoned the day's advances were quite as striking as the declines. Brooklyn Union Gas advanced 3½ more, strengthening the inference that in some subterranean way the Remsen bill is even more important to this apparently unrelated company than to Consolidated Gas itself. United States Rubber stocks were also strong, a little too strong in fact for complete approval. More moderation would be more convincing regarding any inference of disinterested approval of its recent financing. While its managers are felicitating themselves that they are at last out of the woods, the remark made in other quarters is that they are taking a course as well adapted as originally to lead them back over the course they are retracing. It is to be noted that as the list gained activity it lost strength. The reverse is true of the bond market, which was less active but firmer than the share list.

It would be surplusage to call the list of leading roads reporting loss of earnings. The coalers were prominent, and increase of expenses as well as loss of traffic is contributory to the result. There are greater alleviations to the loss of gold. It is rather impressive to read of the largest weekly shipment, including the largest shipment by any firm, and almost the largest monthly shipment. But how far it failed of making anybody nervous appears in the undisturbed money market. We can spare twice as much as has gone without equaling the excess of imports over exports. Adding production to imports we have gained over fivefold as much as we have exported during the present movement, and all of it has gone into circulation. Doubtless a certain academic interest attaches to the conditions which promote exports, but practical financiers are willing if not desirous that we should export enough to make money worth 3 per cent. Until then worse news than yesterday's must develop before a market so thoroughly professional can be broken easily. The reflection of the loss of gold in the bank statement promises to be moderate.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	3½	Pullman	2
B'klyn Union Gas	3½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Twin City	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Pipe	⅝
Consol. Gas	¾	U. S. Rubber	2
Del., L. & W.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1	General Electric	1⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Int. Pump pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	Mexican Central	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Reading	½
Canada South	½	Rock Island	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Southern Railway	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Union Pacific	½
Det. So. pf.	2½	Wabash	½
Erie	⅞	Westinghouse	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Long Isl. gen. 4s	1½	Va. Mid. gen. 5s	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅝	Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	1⅝
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
N. Y. Dock 4s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 29	188,402
To date this year	40,319,194
Corresponding date last year	54,419,617

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 29	$1,870,000
To date this year	$218,833,800
Corresponding date last year	$233,633,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Casein Co. of America.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
International Smokeless Powder Co.
Pullman Co.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common stock.
United States Express Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Central Traction Co., Pittsburg.
Duquesne Traction Co., Pittsburg.
H. B. Claflin Co., on first and second preferred stocks.
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
Pittsburg Traction Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Chapman Electric Purifying Co.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

Declaration of 1½ Per Cent. and ¼ Per Cent. Extra Payable May 2.

A dividend of 1½ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-quarter of 1 per cent. were declared by the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company yesterday, payable May 2 to those who may be legally entitled to receive them. The official announcement was in this form instead of in the usual form, stating that the dividend would be paid to stockholders of record of a certain date. The reason for this is that the Northern Pacific is enjoined from paying dividends to the Northern Securities Company, which is the principal stockholder. There will be no difficulty in paying the dividend to the minority stockholders, and they will receive their 1¾ per cent. on their holdings on May 2 in precisely the manner in which they have done so in the past. So far as the share of the dividend to which the Northern Securities Company as a holder of Northern Pacific stock is entitled, it may be said that neither directly nor indirectly can the dividend be paid by the Northern Pacific until the matter has been straightened out in court and proper legal provisions made for such disposition of the money as the courts may decide to be called for under the circumstances.

It is generally believed that the controlling interest in Northern Securities is considering some plan whereby the Northern Securities stockholders could secure their dividend in some indirect manner, it being suggested that James J. Hill is sufficiently interested in seeing that the Northern Securities stockholders receive their income without interruption to personally assume, at least for the time being, the expenses that might be incurred in carrying out some plan that would accomplish this purpose possibly by inducing some financial institution to purchase assignments of their dividend by the Northern Securities stockholders.

Norfolk and Western Bonds.

In the account of a bond issue printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Northwestern should have read Norfolk and Western.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 29, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
48½	48¾	13,585	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	49⅛	49⅞	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
		100	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
17	17¼	2,300	Am. Car & F. Co.	17⅞	17⅞	17	17	— 1
69½	70	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	70½	70½	69¾	69¾	— ½
6	7	200	*Am. Grass Twine		6	6	6	— ⅛
		270	*Am. Ice Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6¾	7	270	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	28	270	*Am. Locomo. Co.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	...
18	18¼	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	...
49¼	49½	4,600	*Am. S. & R. Co.	95½	95¾	95⅛	95⅜	+ ⅛
95⅜	95½	2,865	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	127⅞	127⅞	127½	127½	— ⅛
127⅝	127½	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	75	75	75	75	— ¼
74⅞	74⅞	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	80	80	78½	78½	— ½
78	78½	1,250	*Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.	73¼	73½	72½	72⅝	— ¾
72⅝	72¾	6,545	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93⅛	93½	93⅜	93⅜	— ½
93¼	93½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½	— ½
79⅜	79½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
90⅜	90¾	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	47	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	...
46⅜	46½	3,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.		223	218	221	+3½
221	223	1,228	Brooklyn Union Gas	61	64	64	64	— 1⅝
64	65	200	Canada Southern	117½	117½	116⅞	117	— ⅜
116⅞	117	1,100	Canadian Pacific	159½	159½	159	159	— 1¾
158	160	210	Central R. R. of N. J.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅝	...
103	105	50	Central & So. Am. Tel.	31	31	31	31	...
31	31½	40	Chesapeake & Ohio	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	...
38¾	38½	210	Chicago & Alton	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅛	— ⅜
16	16¼	1,450	Chi. Gt. Western	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	14¾	3,450	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾	...
176	176½	40	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171	171	169½	170	...
170	171½	75	Chicago & Northw.	172	172	170	170	— 1½
169	175	90	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	74	74	74	74	— ½
73½	74½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	32	32	32	32	+ ½
32	32¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	...
53	54	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	23	23½	23	23¼	+ ¾
22½	23¼	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	209	209¾	208¼	209	+ ¾
209	209¾	6,723	Consolidated Gas	110½	110¾	110½	110½	...
110¼	110⅝	250	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	13	13½	13	13¼	...
13¼	13⅜	300	Corn Products Co	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	...
70½	71¼	100	Corn Products Co. pf.	158¾	159	157½	157⅝	— 1¼
157⅜	158¼	1,650	Delaware & Hudson	273⅜	273⅝	273⅜	273⅜	+1⅛
270	273¾	100	Del., Lack. & West.	20	20	20	20	— 1
20	20½	200	Denver & R. G.	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— 2¼
17	19½	100	Detroit Southern pf.	25¾	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
25	25¼	9,200	*Erie	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅝
63⅜	63⅝	1,430	Erie 1st pf.	39¾	39¾	38½	38½	— 1½
38½	38¾	1,310	Erie 2d pf.	161	161	160	160	— 1⅝
161	164	300	General Electric	130¾	130⅞	130⅜	130⅜	— ⅛
130½	130⅝	465	Illinois Central	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— 1
75	80	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ½
35	35¼	100	Kansas City South. pf.	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅜	— ¼
107¼	107½	510	Louisville & Nashville	142¾	142¾	142¼	142¼	...
142¼	143	950	Manhattan Elevated	113	113¼	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
112⅝	112⅝	600	*Met. Street Railway		8	8½	7⅞	— ½
7¾	7½	7,765	Mexican Central	61	61	61	61	— ½
61	62	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
17¾	17⅜	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¾
92½	92¾	860	Missouri Pacific	105¾	106¼	104⅞	105	...
105	105⅞	60	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16¾	...
16⅜	16¾	500	*Nat. Lead Co.	116¼	116⅜	115½	115½	— ½
115⅜	116⅞	1,300	New York Central	188¾	188¾	188¼	188¾	— ¼
188½	189	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	143¼	143½	143½	143½	...
143¾	145	24	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	21⅞	22	21½	21½	— ½
21½	21⅝	1,650	N. Y., Ont. & West.	57¼	57	57	57¼	+ ½
57¼	57½	1,276	Norfolk & Western	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	— ⅛
88	90	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	118½	118½	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅞
117⅜	117¾	34,053	Pennsylvania R. R.	97	97¼	97	97	...
96	97¼	600	People's Gas, Chicago	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	...
26	26⅞	410	Pressed Steel Car	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	...
70	72	10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	212	212	212	212	+2
210	212	127	Pullman Company, x d	45	45½	44¼	44¼	— ½
44¾	44¾	4,100	Reading	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	+ ⅝
78⅜	78¾	137	Reading 1st pf.	205	205	205	205	...
205	208	49	Rensselaer & Saratoga	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	23	23	22¼	22¼	— ½
22¼	23	3,320	Rock Island Co	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅞
63⅞	64½	220	Rock Island Co. pf.	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
16	16¾	100	*Rub. Gods Mg. Co.	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
13½	14	110	St. Louis Southw.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
33¾	34½	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	48¾	48¾	47⅞	48¼	— ⅝
48⅜	49	7,300	Southern Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	— ⅞
21	21¼	400	South. Ry., ext.	85½	85½	85	85	— ½
84½	85¼	400	South. Ry. pf., ext.	36½	36½	35	36¼	— ⅛
36	36¼	1,500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
25¾	26½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
38¾	39½	335	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	93¼	94	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅞
93⅛	94	1,200	Twin City R. T., x d.	85⅞	85½	84¼	84½	— ⅞
84⅞	85¼	8,445	Union Pacific	92	92	92	92	— ¼
92	92⅜	120	Union Pacific pf.	43	43	43	43	...
...	44	500	United Rys. Invest. pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅝
...	...	150	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	7	600	*U. S. Leather	80	80	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
80	80¼	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57¼	— ⅞
56¾	57¾	1,844	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	16	17⅛	16	17⅜	+2
16⅜	17	6,955	United States Rubber	66½	68¼	66½	67	+1⅝
66⅛	67	2,805	U. S. Rubber pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
10½	10⅝	8,332	U. S. Steel	56⅜	56⅞	56	56⅛	— ¾
56	56⅛	13,120	U. S. Steel pf	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	...
28¾	29	695	Va.-Caro. Chemical	101½	101⅞	101½	101½	...
101¼	101½	751	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	18	18	18	18	— ½
18¼	18½	100	Wabash	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	— ⅜
38	38⅛	1,600	Wabash pf.	89½	89⅞	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅝
88¾	89	46	Western Union Tel.	157	157	155¼	155¼	— 2½
153½	158	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
17¾	18	230	Wisconsin Central					

Sales..... 188,402 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

GENERAL ELECTRIC REPORT.

Net Profits for the Year, $7,865,376—Large Amount Written Off for Stanley Electric Company.

The annual report of the Directors of the General Electric Company to the stockholders for the year ended Jan. 31 last shows net profits of $7,865,376, including royalties and profit from securities sold and after allowing for depreciation. From this amount was deducted $76,007 for interest on debentures and $1,470,098 representing the amount written off from the patents and other accounts of the Stanley Electric Company, leaving a balance of $6,319,270. The dividends paid during the year were $3,508,284, and the surplus as of Dec. 31 last, including the amount carried over from the previous year, was $7,293,688.

On the general conditions governing the company's business the report says:

"The disturbed financial and other unsatisfactory conditions of the past year have considerably affected your business, and the percentage of profit upon business done is smaller than for the previous year; the increased price of copper, higher priced and less effective labor, large expenses in developing steam turbines, and lower selling prices have all contributed to this result."

The balance sheet as of Jan. 31, 1904, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash	$3,289,445
Stocks and bonds	14,665,346
Real estate(other than factory plants)	424,082
Notes and accounts receivable	15,207,480
Work in progress	2,046,488
Merchandise inventories—	
At factories	10,488,464
At general and local offices	1,247,754
Consignments	69,809
Factory plants	6,500,000
Patents, franchises and good-will	2,000,000
Total	$55,938,961

LIABILITIES.

3½ per cent. gold coupon debentures	$2,049,400
5 per cent. gold coupon debentures	82,000
Accrued interest on debentures	683
Accounts payable	1,810,664
Unclaimed dividends	1,825
Deferred liability on account of purchase of Curtis Turbine patents, payable in installments, up to Feb. 1, 1905	*834,000
Capital stock	43,866,700
Surplus	7,293,688
Total	$55,938,961

*The patent investment for which this liability was incurred has been charged to profit and loss.

Considerable attention is given in the report to the advantages of electricity as a motive power on railroads as compared with steam, and the interesting claim is advanced that "the popular apprehension of the 'deadly third rail' is without foundation as regards danger to the public—there is not a recorded instance of a passenger being killed by the third rail." The reduction in the operating expenses of the Manhattan Elevated from 55.8 per cent. in 1901, when steam was in use, to 44.7 per cent. in 1903, when the motive power was electricity, is instanced as a proof of the saving secured by a change from steam to electricity. Referring to the order secured some months ago from the New York Central for thirty locomotives, Third Vice President E. W. Rice says:

"We believe this order is the forerunner of many others to be placed by steam railroads."

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss of only $576,400 in cash held by the banks, in spite of the export of $9,162,000 gold.

They received from the interior $6,576,000, and sent to the interior $1,804,400. The gain from the interior was $5,271,600.

Receipts of new gold were $2,680,400, namely, $803,700 on New York Assay Office checks, $1,868,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, chiefly on account of imported Japanese yen, and $10,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $9,162,000 in bars to Paris, making the total to Paris on this movement $15,162,000.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $20,196,600; payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $19,863,000. The gain from Sub-Treasury operations proper was $333,600.

The total gain from the interior, $5,271,600, new gold, $2,680,400, and Sub-Treasury operations proper, $333,600, was $8,285,600, which deducted from the loss of $9,162,000 gold exports, reduces the net loss to $876,400.

There was no special feature of the interior movement. Receipts came from all parts of the country. There were few large shipments, and most of them went to Boston. The net gain from the interior was smaller than in the preceding week, about the same as in the week ended May 2, 1903, and more than twice as large as in the corresponding weeks of 1902 and 1901.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused partly by redemptions of National bank notes. Pension payments were $1,121,000, comparing with $2,829,000 in the preceding week. Customs collections were $3,200,800, a daily average of $533,400, comparing with a daily average of $468,400 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $1,789,000 mutilated currency.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

An estimate of the May dividend disbursements by industrial companies gives the total at $14,991,357, as compared with $21,025,697 in the same month last year, and $18,793,981 in May, 1902.

According to Pittsburg dispatches a heavy demand for tin plate and sheets is reported by the American Tin and Sheet Plate Co.

Iron interests at Youngstown and the Mahoning and Chenango Valleys, it is said, are contemplating the formation of a new steel company and the erection of a plant at Youngstown or Strutbers, Ohio.

The Jacobs Interurban Car Co. has been incorporated in Maine with a capital of $1,000,000.

Carlisle, Penn., dispatches state that the Cumberland Valley Traction Co. has bought the Baltimore and Westminster and the South Middletown Companies, as well as a block of stock of the Baltimore Turnpike Co.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York decreased $623,470, as compared with the previous week, and $369,139, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of 35 shares of Bank of Commerce at 214@213¾.

It is stated in Philadelphia dispatches that the trade estimates of the production of anthracite coal in April are that 5,000,000 tons were sent to market.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, April 29, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,260	Amal. Copper	48¾	49¼	48¾	48½
200	Am. C. & F.	17⅝	17⅝	17	17
20	Am. Ice		7	7	7
50	Am. Locomotive	18¾	18¾	18¼	18½
160	Am. Smelting	49¼	50	49¼	50
610	Am. Sugar	127½	127½	127¼	127¼
3,830	A., T. & S. F.	73⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1,540	Balt. & Ohio	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼
2,300	Brooklyn R. T.	47	47¼	46⅝	46½
50	Can. Pacific	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
130	Cbl. Gt. West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
7,090	C., M. & St. P.	144⅝	144⅝	143⅝	144
50	Col. Fuel & I.	32	32	31⅞	31⅞
30	Cons. Gas	209½	209½	209¼	209¾
7,160	Erie	25¾	25¾	25	25
100	Erie 2d pf.	39¾	39¾	39	39¼
20	Ill. Central	130½	130½	130½	130¾
180	Louis. & Nash.	107½	107½	107¼	107⅝
180	Met. Street	113¼	113¼	112½	122¼
11,430	Mex. Central	8¼	8¾	7¾	7¾
10	Mo., K. & T.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
1,260	Mo. Pacific	92¾	92¾	92¼	92⅜
100	N. Y. Central	116¾	116⅝	115⅞	115⅞
180	N. Y. O. & W.	22	22	21¼	21¼
260	Norfolk & W.	57¼	57¼	57	57⅛
7,110	Pennsylvania	118½	118½	117¾	117¾
70	Pressed Steel Car	26¾	26¾	26	26
1,710	Reading	44¾	45	44¾	44½
50	Rep. Steel	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,770	Rock Island	23½	23¼	22¼	22¼
3,130	Southern Pac.	48⅝	48⅝	47¼	47¼
150	Southern Ry.	21¾	21½	21¼	21¼
1,080	Tenn. C. & I.	37	37	35⅝	36¼
10	Texas Pacific	23	23	23	23
4,510	Union Pacific	85¼	85⅝	84¼	84⅝
250	U. S. Leather	7	7¼	7	7
140	U. S. Rubber	16¼	17⅛	16½	17
40	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	68	67	68
20	U. S. Realty pf.	57¾	58¾	57¼	57¼
530	U. S. Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
13,940	U. S. Steel pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56	56¼
330	Wabash pf.	38½	38½	38	38

75,060

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C., R. & P. 4s.	73	73	73	73
6,000	Union Pac. conv.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

$11,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET

Market Declines on Further Gold Exports to Paris.

Sharp Advance in Brooklyn Union—Using the Shorts in Pennsylvania—Transactions Show Slight Increase.

Trading in yesterday's stock market was somewhat better distributed than it had been for several previous days, and at the same time there was a slight increase in activity, but not to a sufficient extent to relieve materially the idleness which wears heavily on commission brokers. Early in the day, and in fact up to the time of the announcement of the day's gold engagements, the market very generally showed an advancing tendency, and prices in some cases had risen substantially above Thursday's close. It was questioned that the gold engagement had anything to do with the decline in the market in the afternoon, it being pointed out that further gold shipments had been fully expected and were therefore not likely to affect prices adversely, but the announcement and the downward movement coincided so perfectly that it seems probable that the falling off in prices was to a considerable extent the result of the further outflow of gold. Admittedly the market is a traders' market, and as such is likely to move one way or the other, without real pretext, but a decline in prices was more in keeping with the traditional effect of gold exports than the contrary movement would have been. At the close a majority of the stocks dealt in during the day showed net losses, most of which were fractional.

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Working Against Pennsylvania Shorts.

Pennsylvania was the day's one active stock. The early upward movement in the stock which followed the small advance of the previous day was thought to be largely the result of a demonstration against the short interest in the stock, the price being bid up whenever opportunity offered. When the rest of the list sold off in the afternoon Pennsylvania shared the fate of the market and declined from 188½ to 117¾. The net result of the day's trading was a loss of one-eighth of a point.

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Brooklyn Union's Sharp Advance.

Brooklyn Union Gas drew considerable attention to itself by moving up from 218 to 223 on the purchase of about 1,000 shares. After a two-point reaction it closed at 221 with a net gain of 3½ points. The talk accompanying the upward movement in the stock was that in the event of the removal of the plants of the Consolidated Gas Company to Astoria the Brooklyn Union Gas would discontinue the manufacture of gas at its plants in Brooklyn and secure its supply from the plant of the Consolidated Gas Company, at lower than the present cost and incidentally to the benefit of the Consolidated Gas Company. It is pointed out that such an arrangement would be natural enough in view of the practical identity of the controlling interests in the two companies.

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Short Covering in Steel.

United States Steel preferred was traded in to the extent of only 18,000 shares, a much smaller total than its recent average. The buying of 5,000 shares by a commission house early in the day was the feature of the trading in the stock. This buying was said to represent short covering and it was further asserted that during the past few days fully 25,000 shares had been purchased for short account. If this belief was correct it shows that the supply of Steel offered at present prices is still quite large. On yesterday's business the stock showed a net loss of one-fourth of a point.

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Bank of Commerce's Advance.

In explanation of the recent advance in the price of the stock of the National Bank of Commerce it was reported that the bid for the coming issue of $37,000,000 of New York City bonds will be made in the name of that bank, and that the management of the syndicate operation will yield large profits to the bank.

CLAIRTON STEEL CO. BOUGHT.

United States Corporation Annouces Terms on Recent Purchase.

E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, yesterday made official announcement of the purchase of the Clairton Steel Company properties. The statement said in part:

The United States Steel Corporation has contracted with the Crucible Steel Company for the purchase by the former of the properties controlled by the latter, known as the Clairton Steel Company properties.

The property will be paid for by the guarantee of the United States Steel Corporation of securities therefore issued by the Clairton companies aggregating a little less than $13,000,000, and the delivery to the vendors of United States Steel Corporation ten sixty-year 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds of the par value of $1,000,000. The properties are acquired free and clear of all floating liabilities or indebtedness.

A contract has also been made with the Crucible Steel Company whereby the latter will receive and take from subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Corporation for a term of ten years about 120,000 tons of steel per annum and about 80,000 tons of pig iron per annum on a sliding scale of prices.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, Dun's Review says:

Business continues to move in most conservative channels, purchasss being restricted to immediate requirements, and weather conditions dominating the situation to an unusual extent. At many points there has been little spring trade, and the transition from Winter to Summer will be accomplished with scarcely any intermediate season. Considering this adverse factor, the current volume of business is remarkably satisfactory.

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Iron and steel conditions are still devoid of any definite change. In several departments the week bas brought slightly increased activity, notably in merchant steel, pipe, and structural shapes, but in many branches there is hesitation. The nearer fundamental lines are approached the less strength is seen.

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Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for April aggregated $10,601,930, of which $3,980,645 were in manufacturing, $4,778,722 in trading, and $1,842,563 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 202 in the United States, against 203 last year, and 16 in Canada, compared with 13 a year ago.

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On the subject of conditions of general trade, Bradstreet's says:

Distributive trade continues quiet at most markets, and April trade in the country over has not equaled a year ago. The absence heretofore of the usual volume of Spring demand is depressing to dealers, who fear they will be obliged to carry over surplus stocks. Signs of improvement are, however, to be noted in the Northwest, where better weather has helped retail and wholesale trade. Pacific coast trade and crop advices are better than of late, and while weather and crop conditions are backward at the South, the exceptionally strong position of the leading interests renders the outlook for the future very hopeful.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending April 28 are the smallest in fourteen years, aggregating 1,010,850 bushels, against 1,645,428 bushels last week, 3,418,289 bushels this week last year, 5,308,155 bushels in 1902, and 5,100,763 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 121,707,137 bushels, against 186,893,485 bushels last season, 211,339,396 bushels in 1902, and 172,743,260 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 190,193 bushels, against 626,792 bushels last week, 2,210,155 bushels a year ago, 128,679 bushels in 1902, and 2,871,892 bushels in 1901. From July 1, 1903, to date they aggregate 48,962,570 bushels, against 55,314,960 bushels last season, 24,084,652 bushels in 1902, and 153,025,143 bushels in 1901.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with April 28 aggregate $1,809,780,836, 5 per cent. less than last week and 14 per cent. below last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $784,427,569, a decrease of 1 per cent. from last week and a like ratio from last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., with the last loan at 1 per cent. Most of the day's business was at 1¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $153,338,727; balances, $8,751,847; United States Sub-Treasury deb

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With the exception of the four-point drop in Standard Oil, the entire outside market yesterday showed improvement, with gains ranging from ¼ up to 4½, which latter was in the Brooklyn Union Gas debentures. Northern Securities held firm around 90, and closed at a fractional advance, after transactions in about 1,500 shares. Greene Consolidated Copper showed considerable activity, and rose to 16, finishing the day at a fraction below this figure, with ½ point gain.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT, which has been holding around 108 recently, advanced on small trading to 110, closing at that price, netting a rise of 1½ for the day.

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BONDS.—The activity and strength of the bond list was the feature of the market, and advances were shown by them all. The greatest gain was in the Brooklyn Union Gas debenture 6s, which started 3 points above the close of Thursday, and touched 104¾, and reacted to 104½, a 4½-point gain, on the sale of the small number of 16 bonds. American Writing Paper 5s was the next strongest on the list, and after sales of $25,000 showed a gain of 1.

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AMERICAN CAN preferred was the feature of the stock list, with the first sale ¼ above the previous night's close. The price rose easily to 37, which was the final sale and an advance of ¾.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE 5s were traded in for the first time yesterday in the regular way. Up to the present time the bonds have been sold "and interest—when issued." From yesterday on all trades will be regular on a flat basis.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
Sales.			
150..American Can.....	4⅞	*4¼	4⅞
1,250..American Can pf.....	37½	36½	37
985..Am. Writing Paper.....	3⅞	*3½	3⅞
175..Am. Writing Paper pf.	*15½	*15	15¾
200..Bay State Gas.....	5-16	5-16	5-16
300..British Columbia Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40..Electric Boat pf.....	61	61	61
500..Gold Hill Copper.....	½	½	½
3,200..Greens Consol. Copper.	16	15½	15⅞
100..Hackensack Meadows..	18½	18½	18½
700..Interborough Rap. Tr.	110	109	110
100..Light, Fuel & Power..	42½	42½	42½
100..Manhattan Transit.....	1½	1½	1½
105..Montreal & Boston.....	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,400..Northern Securities....	99⅛	80	90
50..Pope Mfg.....	6	6	6
10..Royal Bak. Powder pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾
50..Seaboard Air Lins....	9½	9½	9½
100..Seminole Mining.....	⅛	⅛	⅛
5..Standard Oil.....	626	626	626
100..United Box Board pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾
100..Univ. Fira Extinguisher	9¾	9¾	9¾
200..Whits Knob Copper....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Bonds.			
$27,000..†Am. Writ. Paper 5s..	75	74¾	75
18,000..†B'klyn U. G. deb. 6s.	194¾	193	194½
10,000..†Nassau Electric 4s..	80¾	80¾	80¾
10,000..†S'b'd A. L. 3-yr. 5s. r.	87¾	87¾	87¾
9,000..†Standard Milling 5s..	74½	74½	74½
60,000..†Va.-Car. Ch. 6s.....	94½	94½	94½
10,000..†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s..	76¼	76¼	76¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

	April 29. Bid.	Asked.	April 28. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknots	53	54½	53	54½
American Can	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
American Can pf.....	36½	37	36	36½
American Chicls	90	93	90	93
American Chicle pf.....	77½	81	77½	81
Am. Cigar 4% notes....	89½	90⅝	89½	90⅝
American Malting 6s....	101	102½	101	102½
Am. Steel Foundries.....	3	5	3	5
Am. Steel Foundries pf..	30	33	29	30
American Typefounders..	24	29½	23	30
Am. Typefoundsrs pf....	85	88	84	88
Am. Writing Paper.....	3⅞	4	3½	3⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf...	15	15½	14¾	15¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s....	74½	75	74¼	75
Automatic Heating pf....	90	93	90	93
Banger De Lamar.....	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk....	118	118½	118	118½
Borden's Con. Milk pf...	109½	..	109	111
British Columbia Copper.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	2
California Copper.....	..	½	..	½
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Casein Co. of America....	4	7	3½	7
Casein Co. of America pf.	50	65	50	62
Central Fireworks.....	13	18	13	18
Central Fireworks pf....	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf.....	8	9½	8	9½
Central Foundry 6s.....	51	53	51	53
Chi., R. I. & Pac., new 4s, when issued.....	93½	..	95	..
Compressed Air.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Con. Lake Superior	⅝	15-16	⅝	⅞
Con. Fireworks pf.....	5	6	4	5
Con. Refrigerating	4	4¼	3½	4¼
Con. Rubber Tirs	..	¼	¼	¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.....	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire 4s.....	10¼	11	9½	10½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf....	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Cuba Company	..	$50,000	..	$50,000
Cuba R. R. pf.....	..	30	..	30
Cuba R. R. 6s.....	..	80	..	80
Cuban 6s of 1896.....	97½	98½	96½	98½
Detroit & Mackinac.....	62½	70	62½	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf..	90	95	90	95
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S S	28	35	28	35
E. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.....	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	24½	28½	25	28
Electric Boat pf.....	62	65	60	65
Electric Lead Reduction.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	..	2	..	2
Electric Vehicle	5¼	6	5⅜	6
Electric Vehicle pf.....	9	10	8½	10
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.....	30	42	30	42
Erie Con. 4s.....	85	87	85	87
Gold Hill Copper.....	½	9-16	½	9-16
Gt. North. pf., when rel.	167	174	167	174
Greene Con. Copper....	15⅞	16	15⅝	15½
Guggenheim Ex. 70% pd..	85	100	85	100
Guggenheim Exploration.	106	115	110	116
Hackensack Meadows....	17¼	18½	18½	19½
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts.	15	18	15	18
Hall Signal	75	85	75	85
Havana Tobacco.....	29	30	29	30
Havana Tobacco pf.....	38	40	38	40
Havana Tobacco 5s.....	..	90	..	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.....	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.....	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	2½	3½	2½	3
Houston Oil pf.....	18½	..	19½	..
Inter. Rapid Transit...	109⅝	110	108⅝	110
Inter. Mercantile Marine.	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf....	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s..	50	80	50	80
International Salt	9½	10	9½	10
International Salt 5s....	40	42	40	41
Int. Silver 1st 6s.....	101	103	101	103
Internat. Silver deb. 6s..	..	88	..	88
International Silver	..	10	..	10
International Silver pf...	..	50	..	50
Iron Steamboat new.....	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.....	68	..	68	..
Kitchener Mining.....	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	65	..	65	..
Lanston Monotyps	8	9	8½	9
Light, Fuel & Power.....	42½	42¾	42	42½
Mackay Companies	23	24	23½	24
Mackay Companies pf....	67	69	66½	67¾
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s.....	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit.....	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
Mexican Gov. 5s.....	100⅝	101¾	100⅛	101½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	6	7½	6	7½
Mo. Pacific 4% notes....	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
Monk. & Boston Copper...	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
National Sugar pf.....	100	102	100	102
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s.	35	42	35	42
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	72	68	71
N. Y. Trans.....	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	2	3¼	2	3¼
Nor. Pac., when released.	132	134	132	134
Northern Securities	98¾	99	98¾	99
Northern Securities stub.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Otis Elevator.....	28	31	28	31
Otis Elevator pf.....	86	90	86	90
Pacific Pack. & Nav....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	2	1	2
Peo. Dec. & Evans.....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Pope Manufacturing	6	6½	6	6½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.....	78½	80	78	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.....	22½	26	23	25½
Royal Baking Powder....	115	120	115	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf...	101½	102	101	102
Safety Car Heat	182	190	182	190
Seaboard Air Line.....	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9¾
Seaboard Air Line pf...	18½	19	18⅜	18⅞
Seaboard A. L. 5s.....	87½	88	87½	88
Seab. A. L. cfs., 30% pd.	103	105	103	118
Seminole Mining.....	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s....	..	75	..	75
South Elheron Land 5s....	..	60	50	60
Standard Coupler	..	25	20	25
Standard Coupler pf....	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	..	5	5	6
Standard Milling pf.....	20	24	20	24
Standard Milling 5s.....	72	77	72	74
Standard Oil	625	629	623½	629⅜
Storage Power	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	30	32	30	32
Tonopah Mining of Nev...	..	1½	8⅞	9¼
Trenton Potteries	10	13	10	13
Trenton Pot. pf.....	80	85	80	85
Trenton Potteries deb...	70	74	70	74
Union Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Union Pac. 4 p. c. notes.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
Union Typewriter	82	85	82	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105	108	105	107
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	103	108	104	106
United Box Board.....	1¾	2¼	1¾	2
United Box Board pf....	12½	13	12	13
United Copper	5	6½	5	6¼
United Copper pf.....	45	50	45	50
United Lumber 1st 5s...	..	50	..	50
U. S. Cotton Duck.....	3	4	3¼	4¼
U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	99½	100	99¼	99⅝
U. S. Ship., nsw, w. i..	5	20	5	20
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	30	..	30	..
U. S. Ship. 5s, rscts....	23	26	23	26
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C.	105	106	105	106
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F.....	105	106	105	106
Universal Tobacco.....	..	3	..	1
Universal Tobacco pf....	1¾	3	1½	3
Univ. Fire Extinguisher.	9½	10	9⅝	10
Va.-Car. Chemical 5s....	94½	94¼	94	94¼
Virginia & Southwestern.	25	35	25	35
White Knob Copper.....	7⅛	8¼	7	7⅞
Worth. Pump pf.....	110	..	110	..
Street Railways.				
Broadway & 7th Av.....	238	241	238	241
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st., 99½		100½	99½	100½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s. r., 1930	105½	105⅝	Kan. C. So..	18	18¾
2s. c., 1930	105½	105⅝	K. & D. M.	16½	18
3s. r., 1918	106¼	107	K. & D. M. pf.	47	52
3s. c., 1918	107¼	108¼	K. & D. M. 1st pf.	80	90
3s, 1918, sm.	106⅝	..	K. J. C., pf.	58	60
4s, r., 1907	107½	108	Lacl. G. pf.	80	95
4s, c., 1907	107½	107⅝	L. E. & W.	28½	29½
4s, r., 1925	133½	133¾	L. E. & W. pf.	90	105
4s, c., 1925	134¼	134⅜	Lake Shore	250	275
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	Long Island..	48	51
Philippine 4s	110	..	Manhattan	160	165
Adams Exp.	220	226	Mexican Cent.	19	19½
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Met. Sec. Co.	77	78½
Alls. & W.	148	..	Mich. Cent.	120	128½
Allis-Chalm.	6½	8¼	M. & St. L.	46	55
Allis-Ch. pf.	39	40	M. & St. L. pf.	85	93
Am. Cot. Oil.	180	210	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	117	120
Am. Cot. O. pf.	20½	30¼	M., K. & T.	37⅛	38¾
Am. Ex.	180	190	M., K. & T. pf.	66	68
Am. Sm. & R.	3⅝	4¼	N. Y. C. & St. L.	108½	110
A. H. & L. pf.	15½	17½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	97	110
Am. Lin. Co.	9	11	Nat. Bis.	42	42½
Am. Lin. Co. pf.	28	31	Nat. Enam.	18	19
Am. Loc. pf.	80	81½	Nat. Enam. pf.	83	85
A. M. Co.	8	4	Nat. L. pf.	89	90
A. M. Co. pf.	17	19	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36½	38½
Am. Snuff.	112	120	N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	17¾	19
Am. Sn. pf.	92	95	N. Cent. C.	42	48
A. S. R. pf.	125½	126¼	N. Y. A. B.	130	135
A. T. & C.	86	89¾	N. Y. B. & M.	95	110
A. T. & T.	126	127¼	Man. El. pf.		
Am. Tob. pf.	140	142	N. Y. C. & H.		
Am. W. Co.	10¾	11	St. L. & C.	26	27½
Ann Arbor..	24	27	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
Ann A. pf..	52	56	N. Y. & T.	60	65
B. & L. pf.	104	..	N. Y. & T. pf.	60	65
Bruns. City.	5⅝	6⅞	N. Y. D. Co.	18	20
B., R. & P.	115	123	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	40	..
B., R. & P. pf.	132	..	North Am.	82¼	84
Butterick Co.	48½	50	Ont. Mining.	3¾	4⅜
C. & A. pf.	81½	82	Pac. Coast.	53	56
C. B. & Q.	180	..	P. C. 1st pf.	85	105
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	130	P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
C. G. W. pf.	67	69¾	Pac. Mail.	28¼	27½
C. G. W. pf.	27	28¼	Peo. & East.	17	20
C. G. W. 5s.	85	90	Pere Marq.	76½	79
C., I. & L. pf.	..	90	P., C. C. & St. L.	58	62½
C. St. P., M. & O.	135	140	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	91	93½
C. T. & T.	8⅝	9¼	P. Ft. W. & C.	178½	..
C. T. & T. pf.	17⅝	18¾	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
Chi. U. Tr.	5½	6	Quicksilver.	⅛	⅞
C. U. T. pf.	30½	32	Quicksil'r pf.	4	6
C. C. C. & St. L.	86	91	R. R. Sec.		
C. & H. C. & Iron....	12¼	13¾	Ill. Cent. st.	130	135
Com. Cable.	180	200	R. G. M. Co.	77	78½
Consol. Coal.	60	..	R. G. M. Co. pf.	74	76
D. & R. G.	69½	70½	St. J. & G. I.	8	10
D. & R. G. pf.	1	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	37	41
D. & S. W. pf.	18	25	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	20
D. & Ft.	46½	47	St. L. & S.	75	80
D. & Ft. pf.	109	..	St. L. & S. 1st pf.	46½	47
Det. South.	8½	10	St. L. & S. 2d pf.	25	27
Det. U. Ry.	61⅜	62¾	St. L. & S. F. cfs.	157	159½
Dia. Match.	129	132	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. 1. pf. cfts.	100	123
Dist. Sec.	22	23	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. 2. pf. cfts.	100	120
D. S. S. & A.	7⅛	8	St. L. & S. W. pf.	83	84
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11½	14¼	So. R., M. & O. cfts.	90	91
Erie.	27	27⅝	Texas Pac.	23	23½
Erie 1st pf.	70	78	T. P. L. Tr.	27	28¾
Erie 2d pf.	46	60	Third Av.	120½	121½
Ev. & T. H.	56	60	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78	T. R. & L.	19½	20½
Ft. W. & D. City	40	51	Un. Fruit.	107½	108
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48	U. Rys. Inv.	9	10
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	96	U. S. Exp.	100	110
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120	U. S. R. & Con.	6¾	6¾
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	180	Va.-I., C. & C. pf.	90	105
Hock. Val.	67	70	Wabash.	24	25
Hock. Val. pf.	80½	81	W. & L. E.	16	17
Homestake.	49½	52	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	43	45
Ill. C.	103	..	W., St. L. & P.	25	29
Int. P. Co.	11¼	11⅝	W. St. L. & P. pf.	39	40½
I. C. Co. pf.	66	68¾	Wis. C. pf.	39	40½
Int. Power.	26	28¼	W. & Lake Erie.	2	3
Int. S. P.	38½	39	1st pf.	175	200
Iowa Cent.	17½	19	W. & L. E. 16	17	
Iowa C. pf.	35	37	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	27
Kan. & M.	24	29	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	27
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	67½	68	Wis. C. pf.	39	40½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
3d week April....	$56,433	$53,138	$49,487
From July 1.....	2,495,747	2,164,319	2,005,689
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
3d week April	1,669	2,537	.....
From July 1.....	98,963	101,647	.....
CINCIN., NEW ORL. & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week April	115,902	116,011	104,381
From July 1.....	5,373,437	4,723,559	4,428,397
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
3d week April	263,432	247,511	.....
From July 1.....	10,780,013	10,281,893	.....
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	225
3d week April	10,417	8,463	8,314
From July 1.....	640,187	506,556	514,687
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
1st week April	15,396	11,546	.....
From July 1.....	475,423	379,207	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC for March—			
Gross earnings ..	3,352,180	3,615,752	2,953,769
Expenses	2,681,332	2,957,188	1,898,804
Net	850,854	1,258,564	1,054,915
Nine mos. gross.	23,877,136	32,106,406	27,822,151
Expenses	23,918,040	20,302,146	17,041,576
Nine months net..	8,959,096	11,714,260	10,780,576
INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for March—			
Gross earnings ..	149,761	160,517	145,384
Exp. and taxes..	112,625	104,310	98,758
Net earnings	37,136	56,207	46,626
Charges	17,553	17,853	17,571
Surplus	19,303	38,374	29,755
Nina mos. gross..	1,187,842	1,320,292	1,287,151
Exp. and taxes..	946,062	944,956	906,156
Nine months nat..	241,780	375,336	380,995
Chargee	130,407	160,498	154,083
Surplus	81,283	214,838	226,912
LEHIGH VALLEY for March—			
	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross	2,694,428	2,803,081	108,655
Expenses	1,609,338	1,632,207	22,869
Net	1,085,088	1,170,874	85,786
Other income....	19,198	35,037	75,839
Total income....	1,104,286	1,205,911	161,625
Int., taxes, &c....	480,858	497,640	18,681
Addl. & improvs.	257,667	94,000	*163,667
Net income.....	365,761	674,371	306,610
Net L. Val. & affil. coal com..	66,185	10,142	*56,043
Total net.....	431,946	684,513	252,567
9 mos., gross....	21,980,351	18,748,507	*3,231,844
Expenses	14,001,935	14,077,604	75,668
9 mos., net.....	7,978,416	4,670,903	*3,307,513
Other incoms.....	406,010	369,562	*35,448
Total income.....	8,383,426	5,040,465	*3,342,961
Int., taxes &c....	4,370,167	4,451,391	76,224
Addl. & improve..	719,000	830,000	211,000
Net incoma.....	3,289,259	†340,928	*3,630,185
Net L. Val. & affil. coal com..	617,860	373,836	*239,024
9 mos. total net..	3,907,119	37,910	*3,869,209

*Increase, †Deficit.

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Am. Cot. O. pf.	20½	30¼	M., K. & T.	37⅛	38¾
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Am. Sm. & R.	3⅝	4¼	N. Y. C. & St. L.	108½	110
A. H. & L. pf.	15½	17½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	97	110
Am. Lin. Co.	9	11	Nat. Bis.	42	42½
Am. Lin. Co. pf.	28	31	Nat. Enam.	18	19
Am. Loc. pf.	80	81½	Nat. Enam. pf.	83	85
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A. T. & T.	126	127¼	Man. El. pf.		
Am. Tob. pf.	140	142	N. Y. C. &		
Am. W. Co.	10¾	11	St. L. & C.	26	27½
Ann Arbor..	24	27	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
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B. & L. pf.	104	..	N. Y. & T. pf.	60	65
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C. & A. pf.	81½	82	Pac. Coast.	53	56
C. B. & Q.	180	..	P. C. 1st pf.	85	105
C. & E. Ill. pf.	121	130	P. C. 2d pf.	63	66
C. G. W. pf.	67	69¾	Pac. Mail.	28¼	27½
A.	27	28¼	Peo. & East.	17	20
C. G. W. 5s.	85	90	Pere Marq.	76½	79
C., I. & L. pf.	..	90	P., C. C. & St. L.	58	62½
C. St. P., M. & O.	135	140	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	91	93½
C. T. & T.	8⅝	9¼	P. Ft. W. & C.	178½	..
C. T. & T. pf.	17⅝	18¾	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
Chi. U. Tr.	5½	6	Quicksilver.	⅛	⅞
C. U. T. pf.	30½	32	Quicksil'r pf.	4	6
C. C. C. & St. L.	86	91	R. R. Sec.		
C. & H. C. & Iron....	12¼	13¾	Ill. Cent. st.	130	135
Com. Cable.	180	200	R. G. M. Co.	77	78½
Consol. Coal.	60	..	R. G. M. Co. pf.	74	76
D. & R. G.	69½	70½	St. J. & G. I.	8	10
D. & R. G. pf.	1	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	37	41
D. & S. W. pf.	18	25	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	20
D. & Ft.	46½	47	St. L. & S.	75	80
D. & Ft. pf.	109	..	St. L. & S. 1st pf.	46½	47
Det. South.	8½	10	St. L. & S. 2d pf.	25	27
Det. U. Ry.	61⅜	62¾	St. L. & S. F. cfs.	157	159½
Dia. Match.	129	132	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. 1. pf. cfts.	100	123
Dist. Sec.	22	23	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. 2. pf. cfts.	100	120
D. S. S. & A.	7⅛	8	St. L. & S. W. pf.	83	84
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11½	14¼	So. R., M. & O. cfts.	90	91
Erie.	27	27⅝	Texas Pac.	23	23½
Erie 1st pf.	70	78	T. P. L. Tr.	27	28¾
Erie 2d pf.	46	60	Third Av.	120½	121½
Ev. & T. H.	56	60	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70	78	T. R. & L.	19½	20½
Ft. W. & D. City	40	51	Un. Fruit.	107½	108
Gen. Ch. Co.	44	48	U. Rys. Inv.	9	10
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	94	96	U. S. Exp.	100	110
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	120	U. S. R. & Con.	6¾	6¾
Gt. Nor. pf.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$3,000 CASH
over mortgage purchases handsome three-story high-stoop dwelling in the Seventies, near West End Av.; all improvements; three-story extension; open plumbing; two tiled bathrooms; attractively decorated; great bargain.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
in the Eighties; excellent block; handsome three-story brownstone dwelling, 20x100; all latest improvements; modern decorations; two tiled bathrooms; parquet floors throughout; immediate possession; offer wanted.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Palatial five-story American basement dwelling, one of the finest corners in the Eighties; parquet floors, four bathrooms, handsomely decorated, 25 feet wide, 21 rooms; for sale at an attractive figure. Full particulars.

IN THE SEVENTIES.
One of the finest blocks; four-story high-stoop brownstone, 18x100, with extension; first-class condition; exposed plumbing; asking $30,000; offer considered.

AMERICAN BASEMENT
Dwelling, near West End Av., in 80's, exceptionally attractive; every improvement; latest decorations; parquet floors throughout; two tiled bathrooms; exposed plumbing; chandeliers of latest design; ready for occupancy; price, $20,000.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 87TH ST.

OF INTEREST

To Property Owners

Reduce Your Insurance Rates

by having skylights, elevator shafts, etc., glazed with Wire Glass. Largest Stock of Plate, Window and Wire Glass in New York. Glazing by first-class mechanics.

Estimates Promptly Furnished.

DAVID SHULDINER,
319-321-323-325 East 64th Street.
Phone 2336 Plaza.

4% MONEY TO LOAN.
Quick Acceptances. Moderate Charges.
Appraisals Furnished Gratis.
Large Second Mortgages Negotiated.
Applications solicited from reliable brokers.
John Finck 141 Broadway.

These Houses Worth Your Consideration.

105 W. 86th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 20x100.
313 W. 75th St., 5-story American bsse., 20x100.
129 W. 78th St., 4-story, high-stoop, 14 rooms, MODERN in every respect and newly decorated. Ready for immediate occupancy. Caretakers on premises. For further particulars, inquire of your own broker or Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

WASHINGTON TERRACE,
186th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue,
three-story and basement brick and stone, private houses, with all modern improvements; newly decorated; for rent at $50. Caretaker No. 10. M. L. & C. ERNEST, 55 Liberty.

5-STORY DOUBLE FLAT, between 7th and 8th Avs., about 140th St.—5 rooms and bath in each apartment; first-class condition; hot water supply; open plumbing; first mortgage, $17,000 at 5% for 3 years; second mortgage, $3,000 at 5% for 3 years; rent over $2,800; price, $26,250.
LEVY BROS.,
No. 116 West 135th St.

Two fine triple flats, 4 rooms and bath to each apartment, between 8th and Edgecombe Avs., north of 132th St.; first mortgage, $20,500 at 5 per cent. for 3 years; second mortgage, $2,500 at 6 per cent. for two years; rent about $3,100; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

J. P. WHITON-STUART,
REAL ESTATE,
REMOVES MAY 1st
TO 576 FIFTH AVE.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT IN 87TH AV.
Triple flats with stores; 12 rooms on each floor; four rooms and bath in each apartment; open plumbing; first-class condition; mortgage, $18,000 at 4½ per cent; second mortgage, $2,000 at 6 per cent; rent over $5,000; price, $28,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

ANXIOUS TO SELL
four-story 20-foot dwelling in 80th St., near Columbus Av.; open plumbing, hardwood floors throughout; a bargain.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

Elegant 7-story elevator apartment vicinity Lexington Av. and 94th, $87,500; rental $9,400; equity $10,000; East 125th, 5-story double, 2 stores; 2d Av., one store and brick tenement; many other properties. Loans. W. A. Beaton, 150 Broadway.

Bargain.—3-story and basement brownstone house in East 123d St.; 11 rooms and bath; mtge. $4,000, 4½; price, $7,000; will take half cash; can be seen by appointment only. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

ESTATE MUST BE CLOSED.
Bargains, two 5-story double flats in the West Eighties, between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

A few "cold water" flats and choice low-priced apartments. Actual net incomes of 15% to 19%, as shown from books.
J. HAMILTON HUNT CO.,
'Phone, 2106—J. River. 2,768 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD,
20-foot Dwelling, in 50th St., cheap.
LOUIS A. RIPLEY,
Windsor Arcade, 571 5th Av., (46th,) second floor.

71st St., West.—New 4-story American basement dwelling, 25x65x102; parlors and foyers; 10 sleeping rooms, 3 baths; elegant finish; $45,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

MORTGAGES.—Have several large amounts for mortgages. Manhattan property; only first-class applications considered. Principals. H. B. Snyder, 41 West 24th St.

Bargain.—7-room cottage, modern improvements, lot 25x100; price, $2,000; terms will suit you; fare, 5 cents; time to Park Row, 40 minutes. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway.

Lexington Av., Corner, 5-story, 4 stores, 4 families on floor; price, $36,000; bargain. E. Near 125th St. M. Michaelis, 202 Broadway.

$5,000 Cash.—38-family tenement, with two stores, 130 feet deep, near this office; big renter. Union Construction, 259 William St.

74th St., Near 2d Av.—Twelve-room tenement, $22,500; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

75th St., Near 1st Av.—Four-story tenement, $17,000; rents $1,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$5,000 equity in west side Harlem property to exchange for good paying flat up-town, at once. Morris Diamond, 13 East 125th.

5-story three-family flats; 100th St., near Madison Av.; rent, $3,042; price, $28,000.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2649 B'way, 101st St.

84th St., Near 5-story, 15 families; steam; price, $22,000; rent, $3,640; easy terms. E. Amsterdam. M. Michaelis, 202 Broadway.

90th St., Near 5-story, 15 families, hot water; price, $23,000; mtg., $20,000 at 4½. Amsterdam. E. M. Michaelis, 202 Broadway.

Extra wide building in 16th St., 5th to 6th Av.; price, $67,500; free and clear.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

West side triple flat, no steam, best condition; rent $3,240 guaranteed; price $30,000; mortg. $26,000, 5 per cent. Morris Diamond, 13 E. 125th.

A new 17-room house; two bathrooms; hardwood trim; price, $21,500; liberal terms. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Park Av., Near 127th St.—5-story cold water flat, 2 stores; rent, $3,932; price, $17,500. Louis Finckel, 165 Broadway.

For Sale.—Full lot below 23d, near 7th Av., $14,200. Duross, 155 West 14th.

16th St., Near 1st Av.—Five-story tenement, $24,000; rents $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Avenue B, Near 3d—Five-story tenement, $36,500; rents $3,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

72d St., Near 1st.—Twelve-room tenement, $18,000; rents $1,860. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

East 72d; five-story tenement, $26,000; rents $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Plot 50x95; Perry St. dwellings; can be bought right. Corse, 220 Broadway.

Four-story house, 167 West 98th St.; rent, $600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Av.

West 117th St.—Triple flat; price, $32,000; rents $3,492. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Av. "A," Near 72d.—Two modern tenements, $46,000; rents $5,268. Folsom, 362 East 72d.

A Bargain—Corner plots, two or four lots, Bradburst Av. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

Money for building loans, Manhattan and Bronx. A. M. Johnson & Co., 156 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

ATTENTION.
Bargains—Party must sell two 5-story three-family flats, very best section Washington Heights. Full particulars with Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Two double and one triple flat, $30,000 each; old rents, $3,300. Corse, 220 Broadway.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Bargain.—Six-room house, improvements, $2,700; $300 cash; others; illustrated paper mailed. Hamilton Corona.

At Flushing.—Modern dwelling; A1 location; reasonable terms; near station. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

3-story private, 17 West 119th St., for $65 per month; fine condition; open. Call as above. Dean, 1,978 Lexington Av.

88th St., 173 and 177 West.—Three-story butler's pantry extension; rent, $1,350. Apply premises.

BRONX.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES for Bronx Properties, with Stores.—On 3d Ave., near 159th St.; 4-story triple, 3 families on a floor and stores; mortgage $17,250 at 5%; rent over $2,500.

NEAR 177TH and 3d Ave.—5-story double and 2 stores; 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent $2,700; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.

175TH AND 3D AVE.—5-story double, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent over $3,000; mortgage $18,000 at 5%; price $25,000.

BROOK AV., Near 156th St.—5-story triple, 3 stores, 25x100; built 15 rooms, 5 rooms and bath to each apartment; rangee and boilers; open plumbing, tile baths; mortgage $18,000 for 3 years at 5%; rent over $3,800; price $35,000; will take second mortgage.

COR. BROOK Ave., Near 160th St.—Size 47.6x80x97; 2 5-story flat houses, one triple and one double; triple size 27.6x80x97, double 20x80x97; mortgage on triple $18,000 at 5%; mortgage on double $13,000 at 5%; rent $5,000; price for both, $48,600.

WEBSTER AVE.—4-story double, 5 rooms and bath, boilers and ranges; mortgage $8,000 at 5%; rent about $1,500; price $15,000.
LEVY BROS., No. 116 West 135th St.

BIG BARGAINS.
Three five-story triple flats, fine condition, no heat, 14 rooms and bath, 25x90x100, near Willis Av.; rent, $2,700 each; price, $25,500; rents can be made $2,900.
Five-story double flat, store property, 6 rooms and bath, fine business neighborhood, $22,500.
McQUAY & CO., 3d Av., 148th St.

For Sale—Elegant three-story gray brick and Indiana limestone two-family houses; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Aves., Bronx; excellent neighborhood. Wm. E. Diller, Owner and Builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

Boston Road For Sale, 164th-170th Sts.—151x130, $49,000; 50x100, $14,000; 172x167, $65,000; grand corner, 137x140, $50,000; corner, 50x80; excavated, $35,000; 117x167, $40,000; one acre, with mansion, 169th St., $60,000; 50x130; very cheap for $13,000; 11 lots, two fronts, $65,000, and other choice plots. Rule, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

$500 CASH, BALANCE SAME AS RENT, BUYS 7-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; ONLY TWO LEFT.
SONNEBORN, BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

For Sale.—Two-family houses, detached; seventeen rooms; arrangements most modern; neighborhood restricted; soil sandy; Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Several very attractive two-family detached houses, near 169th St., Boston Road, Crotona Park, 3d Av. and rapid transit stations; prices and terms to suit any homeseeker. Rule, Boston Road, corner 169th St.

DIRT CHEAP.—8-room house, excellent location, near rapid transit; all improvements; $500, balance monthly; also 3-family corner flat, all improvements, $6,500. Open Sunday. Murphy, 875 Tremont Av.

LOOK!—New two-family brick houses near "L" station, school, parks; latest improvements; nothing better in Bronx; easy terms; open afternoons. 672 East 186th St., near 3d Av.

TREMONT corner lot, 20x100; $1,500; inside lot, 25x100, $1,500.
Two-family house, 11 rooms, 25x140, stable, $5,600. Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Houses to let, all improvements; 7 rooms, $25; 9 rooms, (new,) $30; beautifully located. For sale, 6-room house, 50x100; bargain; $2,300. Huntress & Co., 233d St. and Webster Av.

Two three-story two-family houses, 15 rooms each, excellent location, 894 Ogden Av., (West 154th St;) open for inspection; make offer.

Choice five-story double flat, 25x74x100; five rooms and bath; price, $20,000; mortgage, $13,000 at 5%; rent, $2,100. E. M. Phelps, 321 Willis Av., corner 141st St.

Trinity Av.—Two-family frame..... $5,500
Webster Av.—Eight-family brick.....$14,000
Henry Seller, 930 Westchester Av.

HOUSES to rent, $28, $35, $37.50, $40.
APARTMENTS, $25, $26. Heat.
Woodall, 717 Tremont Av.

Ten rooms and bath, large lot, growing section, $1,000 cash. Owner, 1,801 Clinton Av., between 175th St. and Crotona Park.

Detached 2-family house, 15 large light rooms; choice neighborhood; full 17 x 100; immediate possession to quick buyer. Owner, 1,354 Prospect Av.

Bargain.—Corner plot near 174th Street Station, 150x100; $21,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—House and lot, 50x100, 173d, near Washington. $7,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Fine house on Marble Hill; 9 rooms, improvements; $6,000. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York.

FOUR 6-room houses, $2,800, 32x100; water, gas; easy terms. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge.

Eight-room house and barn, Boston Av.; $6,500. A. O. Whaley, King's Bridge, New York City.

Cauldwell Av., 780.—Must be sold; up to date, new, one-family, light brick.

For Sale.—Bronx lots, with or without building loan. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$400.—$5 monthly; Bronx lots; near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, cor. 175th St. and 3d Av.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

Two Unusual Opportunities in Newport Real Estate.
FOR SALE
ON THE NEWPORT CLIFFS:
A fine residence, in perfect order, with lawns; good stables and garden lot. Price, $65,000.00.
CLOSE TO BELLEVUE AVENUE:
A large residence, in excellent order, with stabling for five horses; almost an acre of well-kept grounds; a remarkably desirable property on account of its proximity to Bellevue Avenue; will sell at a most reasonable figure, to close out an estate. Price, $16,000.00.
Furnished Cottages for rent for the Summer Season in all parts of Newport and Jamestown.
Write, or call, for full particulars and lists, to
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
132 Bellevue Avenue, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Or WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

AT SOUND BEACH.
A desirable home, six bedroome and bath; directly on water; modern.
RENT, FULLY FURNISHED, $1,000.
A number of other cottages, large and small; will rent furnished or unfurnished, $300 to $1,800, or will
SELL ON TERMS TO SUIT.
J. D. SAWYER, Owner,
Tel. 2,517—38. 503 5th Av., (42d,) N. Y.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.
A magnificent residence, nine bedrooms, two baths; has every appointment of a new, up-to-date country house.
Rent fully furnished, $1,200.
J. D. SAWYER, Owner,
Tel. 2,517—38. 503 5th Av., (cor. 42d,) N. Y.

In Southeastern Massachusetts.—A fine Colonial residence for rent, furnished; high elevation; lawns, garden, and beautiful pine groves; exceptionally attractive and in perfect condition; 20 rooms; 3 baths, 5 toilets, open fireplaces, steam heat, gas; large stable; rent to desirable parties, $1,500. Edward C. Haviland, 500 Fifth Ave.

To Let.—Stone house, 10 rooms; bathroom; telephone; spring water; piazzas, shade, large lawn; barn, fruit, garden; $500 for season. J. B. Stillson, New Preston, Litchfield County, Conn.

For Sale—Farm Southern Berkshire, Sheffield, Mass.; pleasantly located, fine view, woodland, fruit, etc.; near staton; price low. Address H. C. Woodin, Great Barrington, Mass.

For Sale—A 25-room furnished hotel; steam heat, electric lights; open all year round; $10,000; $3,500 takes it; Green Mountains. P. O. Box 85, Manchester Centre, Vt.

Furnished house in Dorset, Vt., to let for Summer; 12 rooms, bathroom, (w. c.;) fine shade and lawn. Inquire Geo. F. Kellogg.

At Riverside, Conn.—Attractive residence; conveniences, shade, garden, fruit; $7,000. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty St.

Farm for sale in the Berkshire Hills; 130 acres; good buildings; station four miles; fruit; view. Box 190, Mill River, Mass.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$6,750.—NEW DEPARTURE
In one-family houses, two-story extension, stone fronts, hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily; St. John's Place, near Bedford Av.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

At Bay Ridge, 86th St., Near 2d Av., Brooklyn.—A modern house, containing 14 rooms, two bathrooms, in perfect sanitary condition; stable, with accommodation for man. Apply Archibald Montgomery, 59 East 9th St., Manhattan.

Investment—4-story brick store and flats, Ralph Av., near Hancock St.; rent $900 per year; bank mortgage $5,500; price only $8,750; worth $10,500; a real bargain. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., corner Hancock St.

For Sale—Good investment, second mortgage of $550 in Brooklyn property, payable $50 with interest 6 per cent., three months. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Do you need to pay rent if you can buy a 2-family home with all imp. in good location in Brooklyn for $2,450? Small amount down. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St., New York.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH LOTS, $200.
Few higher; improved; any terms; slaughtering prices; closing estate. Edwards, 831 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Sacrifice.—$2,000 cash, $5,000 5% mortgage; Lafayette Av., two 3-story base. frame houses, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; owner going West. Roberts, 935 Gatee Av.

Sacrifice.—$2,000 cash, $5,000 5% mortgage; Lafayette Av., two 3-story base. frame house, 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; owner going West. Roberts, 935 Gatee Av.

Block—Logan, Fountain, Blake; 30 lots; $7,500; appraised $12,000; opportunity. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

OCEAN PARKWAY CYCLE PATH.



Beautiful high Edinboro Lots, $375 each; $10 cash; $6 monthly. Titles insured free. The only cheap lots on a Parkway front property in Brooklyn.
Bensonhurst—Lots, $249 each; high ground; near New York Bay. Terms, $10 cash; $5 monthly.
Only lots left in Brooklyn at this price.
To see the Edinboro Property take to-day,
CULVER "L" AT PARK ROW.
5-cent fare. Get off on property.
OFFICE OPEN SUNDAYS.
Or write for particulars,
WILLIAM E. PLATT
277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

There is no cooler, better place to spend the Summer than Prospect Park South, and when Winter comes you'll not leave it. We could fill a volume with testimonials of delighted residents who left telescopic block houses in town for this superb neighborhood.
Absolutely every improvement in houses, streets, and grounds, and only 22 minutes from Park Row. How far are you now living?
Put our statements to the test by taking the Flatbush L train from Park Row to Beverley Road station.
We have some most artistic houses to show you.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, N. Y.

HEATED FROM CENTRAL STATION.

Ten private three-story brick and stone semi-detached houses, with large covered porches, situated in Bedford section. These 10 houses are part of a block of 40 houses that are heated and supplied with hot water for domestic purposes from a CENTRAL HEATING PLANT at a cost less than furnace coal. No basement; parlor, foyer hall, dining room and kitchen on first floor; three rooms on second and three on third floor; running water in all chambers; mission dining room, quartered oak foyer hall, white enamel parlor; bathrooms with Mott's fixtures, tiled floors and sides, with mirrors above the tiling. Take Nostrand or Tompkins Av. car from Williamsburg, Douglass or Bergen Street car from Brooklyn Bridge. Houses on Union St., near Brooklyn Av.
Prices $11,000 to $15,000.
EASTERN PARKWAY CO.,
Eastern Parkway, Near Brooklyn Av.

CORNER RESIDENCE. VERY GRAND.
VERY VALUABLE. Gentleman left City permanently. Sacrificed to Executor. Never occupied. BUILDER must sell. Cost $11,000. PRICE $9,900. Terms, $1,000 Cash, Rest Mortgage. Entrance from Large Piazza through Tiled Entrance, Wide Square Hall. Broad Stair Landing. Library in Weathered Oak. Book Cases built in and Inglenook with Seats and Very Expensive Large Mantels. Parlor in Ivory and Blue. Handsome Large Old English Style Dining Room, High Wainscot, Plate Rail and Two China Closets built in. Six Fine Sunny Bedrooms with Hot and Cold Water. Tiled Bath, Porcelain Fixtures, and many Attractive Appointments.
ELEGANT LOCATION.
GRANDEST PART OF FLATBUSH.
Near "L" Road, Trolleys, Schools, Churches, Stores. 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Elegantly Built. On Fine Large Corner. Call Sunday, any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV.

FORECLOSED.
BUILDER'S LOSS—YOUR GAIN.
Beautiful hardwood trimmed and detached houses, 10 rooms and bath each; plot 40x100; cement walks, &c. Everything up to date about them; situated on the finest block in Flatbush; only one block from cars and surrounded by ten and twelve thousand dollar mansions. You can save at least $1,000 in securing one of these choice residences NOW. Price $4,900, worth $6,500. Easy terms.
STOKES & KNOWLES, 1,487 Flatbush Av.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AV. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 Rooms and Bath, all Modern Improvements, Parquet Floors, Hardwood Trim, Grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to School; new Sewers and Concrete Sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Av. Cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises, or to Stewart, 72d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

$95.00 A LOT
$5.00 Down $3.00 Monthly
RIGHT IN NEW YORK CITY.
AT COLLEGE POINT.
Four lines of transportation: Two Ferries, 99th St. and 135th St. Electric Cars and Steam Cars.
Work for everybody who wants work. Fifty factories—5,000 people employed. Cars every five minutes to your work in the City, and only thirty minutes from your home.

Our Choice Lots $250.00 to $450.00
$5.00 Down - $5.00 Monthly
10% off for cash.
Bear in mind every lot is 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, and within two to six blocks of the East River, and the same distance from the stores, churches, and schools, the depot, and electric care.

GRAND OPENING SALE THIS WEEK
Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday,
Meps and Free Tickets now ready.
Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee Co., N. Y.
WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY.,
155-157 Broadway, New York City.

"A LIFETIME CHANCE"
Beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I.
26 miles out, South Shore, lots 25x125, $29 upward; villa plots, 50x125, $58 upward. This company having purchased large tracts for cash, offers choice lots, high, dry, and level, at lowest possible prices, giving purchaser benefit of our cash investment, with certainty of large future profits; easiest terms, $5 down, $2 monthly; titles guaranteed Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; full warranty deed. For maps and free passes, write or call immediately, Carrollton Realty Co., Inc., Suite 85, World Bldg., New York.

Three Farms, with Free Shore Lots.—Country seat, Huntington; 65 cleared acres; residence 14 rooms; numerous outbuildings; several acres choice fruit; spring, shade, shrubbery; choice location; $175 acre.
80 acres, 3-minute drive Greenlawn Station; extra good land; 8 rooms; 2 barns; well; grain growing; $100 acre; your terms.
130 acres, two roads front; Northport; 9 rooms; many outbuildings; rich land, some fine grove; only $75 acre; great value.
Fifty-foot lot on salt water, detached; free with these places. Send for New List, just out, 100 pieces. Wm. B. Codling, Northport, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON,
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COTTAGE TO RENT.
Pleasantly located; ten minutes' walk to Great South Bay; parlor, sitting, dining room; five sleeping rooms; kitchen; hot and cold water; bath and toilet; terms $300.
E. H. TERRY,
East Moriches,
Long Island, N. Y.

Babylon and West Islip, L. I.—Most accessible location on south shore; 37 miles; 50 trains daily; express station; furnished cottages to rent; country seats, farms for sale; lists. Jeremiah Rohbine, Babylon, L. I. Tel., 22A Babylon.

For Rent—For the season, at Cedarhurst, L. I., new house; 17 rooms and 2 bathrooms; fully furnished; stabling for four horses; coachman's accommodations; carriage house. U., Box 120 Times.

FOR SALE.—Stony Brook, L. I., 2 acres, Sound front; new house; price moderate; also small farm. Write for catalogue. STEPHEN YATES, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

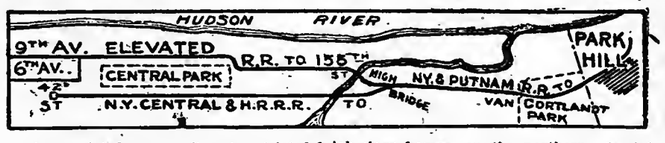
To Let—Cottages, furnished, with or without improvements; barns, water fronts, splendid grounds, boating, bathing, fishing. Address George Herrmann, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Arverne, L. I.—O'Neill's cottage, opposite Arverne Hotel; best accommodations; special rates for May and June.

Rockville Centre—89x150; house, 8 rooms, improvements, $2,500; $700 cash. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

PARK HILL
New York's Best and Most Accessible Suburb



A completed community of restricted high-class homes, on the northern edge of the city, for all-year-round residence.
Situated on high ground, 325 feet above the Hudson, commanding a view of the river and Palisades for twenty miles. Sewers, water, gas, electricity throughout.
Better railroad and trolley service to Park Hill than to any other suburb about New York. Frequent trains during the day and every hour all night. Only half hour from 42d Street, 15 minutes from 155th Street. Low commutation rates.
No delays or accidents because of ice, fog, ferry, or bridge crush.
Building plots form $1,500 up. For book of 100 photographs of Park Hill homes, streets and views, maps, and full information call on
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 290 Broadway.
Uptown Office, 503 Fifth Av., cor. 42d St *Park Hill Office, opp. Railroad Station*

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
18½ MILES from GRAND CENTRAL STATION
30 MINUTES by N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
A NEW RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
FULLY IMPROVED
Building Lots for Sale
ON EASY TERMS.
No expense has been spared to make LARCHMONT PARK a model in every particular, a thorough system of water supply, electric lights, and gas having been installed, while the sewerage system is as sanitary and complete as in any city in America.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 Pine Street, New York,
or Larchmont Park, Larchmont, N. Y.
Tele., 2026—John and 101—Larchmont.
Office on the property always open, Sundays and Holidays included.

A TWELVE-ROOMED
Modern, slate-roofed house, quartered oak trim, beautifully decorated, 35 minutes from 42d St. A really perfect home. Price, $9,000; open to offer. Might rent. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

80-ACRE FARM
Well watered; fine buildings; all improvements; station 10 minutes' drive; hour from Grand Central.
F. E. SMITH.
23 EAST 20TH ST.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT
4 acres; 20-room dwelling, all improvements; gas and electric lights; fine stables; fine view of Hudson; 45 minutes from Grand Central Station
F. E. SMITH.
23 E. 20th ST.

A COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in Westchester County, on the hills back from the Hudson, commanding beautiful views of river and mountain; house contains 20 rooms, dressing rooms, large closets, 3 baths, 5 toilets, stable, barn, two cottages, greenhouse; 27 acres in lawn, garden, orchard and pasture, with running brook. (Photos.) Edward C. Haviland, 500 Fifth Ave.

THE TREND IS NORTHWARD.
No ferries, comfortable rapid transit by Harlem Railway—if you want to procure a GOOD home, cash or easy terms, we can fix you. Let us try. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$5.00 MONTHLY—NO ASSESSMENTS. City improvements. Warranty Realty Co., 115 B'way

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For Rent.
Furnished or Unfurnished Houses.
For Sale.
All Kinds of Properties.
Austin & Merritt,
Ryan Building, Port Chester, N. Y.

House, Hawthorne, Westchester Co.; 45 minutes from 42d St.; 4 minutes from station; 12 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; fruit trees; nice grounds; fine view; cost over $3,000; will sell for $5,000. L. Solomon, owner, 310 6th Av., N. Y. City.

GOOD HOUSES
At rentals of $40 to $60 are scarce—we have a few, delightfully situated, half an hour out on Harlem Road. Apply quickly. THE WATSON COMPANY, 12 E. 42d St.

$250—Lots 25x100; sidewalks, water, gas, MARBLEDALE.
28 minutes from 42d; 74 trains daily; fare, 5c.; title insured free; small monthly payments. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

At Larchmont, N. Y.—Elegant 14-room house, with stable; ground ¾ acre; price, $15,000; mtge. to suit. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

Anywhere in Westchester County.—Homes, country seats, acreage. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon and White Plains, or Park Row Bldg.

Mount Vernon.

EXTRAORDINARY HOUSE AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
PRICE, $25,000.
One of the most unique, homelike, showy places on Chester Hill; 14 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; open fireplaces two floors; electric lights; hot-water heating; fine hardwood floors; many novel features; large grounds, beautifully shaded; 10 minutes' walk to station; an unusual opportunity for an appreciative buyer.
WM. S. ANDERSON, Mt. Vernon.

An opportunity to rent delightful home, Chester Hill, May to October, furnished, $65 per month. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

YONKERS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
For Rent, Sale, and Exchange.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.
W. A. DRINKWATER,
56 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Water front on Hudson at Yonkers south of Glenwood Station, 75x800 feet; also adjacent upland property consisting of 50x87 feet. Apply Room 716, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Yonkers houses to rent, $35, $40, $45 up. Also modern 11-room house for sale; hardwood, 50x125; bargain; easy terms; $6,500. Make offer. Van Ness Bros., 42 Warburton Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted, Farm with Bathroom.—Gentleman with small family wishes to spend the Summer on a farm located within two or three hours from N. Y. in an altitude of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet; I must have bathroom, and will bring my own horses. Address, giving very full description, "Farm," Post Office Box 822.

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND SPECULATORS.
What have you got on your books for sale reasonable? Do you want to make quick deals? Send full particulars of N. Y. or Brooklyn single or double; any amount down. Wm. H. Dank, 46 Gouverneur St.

Have cash purchaser for three-family flats, east or west side; also avenue property.
Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway, 101st St.

Wanted Up Town.—Two tenement houses for good investment; money no objection; must be cheap. Kurshner, 286 East 3d St.

Have $150,000 good second mortgages to invest in property; send particulars. Buyer, 20 2d Av.

Owners send particulars of dwellings and stores for rent; applicants waiting. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Wanted for cash buyers, lots and plots in Bronx; also flats. Owners send particulars to Stephen F. Hill, 31 Naesau St.

Saleemen wanted for Bronx lots; $200 on installments; highest commiselons. Stevenson, 19 East 42d.

Wanted.—Low-priced flats, upper west side and Harlem, for quick cash buyers. Stephen F. Hill, 31 Nassau St.

Have cash purchasers for double and triple flats; send full particulars. McMillan & Koch, 2,753 Broadway, corner 106th St.

Need $20,000 5% on first mortgage good Harlem property. Klinger Co., 210 East 12th St.

Private houses, stores and flats wanted to rent. Thomas Ryan, 2,088 Lexington Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

Above 14th St. East Side.

San Jacinto
FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
We have furnished apartments to enbiet, from one room end bath to six roome and two baths; favorable Summer rates. Apply 18 East 60th St.

For Rent for the Summer Months.—An apartment of three rooms and bath, facing 88th St.; well lighted and attractively furnished. Apply at elevator Hotel Brunswick, Madison Av. and 26th St., from 12:30 to 2 P. M., or from 6 to 8 any day.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located; comfortably furnished apartment to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE—TO LET.

"WHERE TO LIVE"
WITHIN YOUR INCOME, WITH ALL COMFORTS, PRIVILEGES & CONVENIENCES
ERIE
Illustrated booklet free on application at 1159 and 399 Broadway, 273 West 125th St., N. Y.; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or mailed for 4 cents postage, by
J. F. JACK, Suburban Passenger Agent,
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Beautiful Palisades—Colonial Mansion.
On Hudson County Boulevard, grandest driveway in the country; most beautiful scenery imaginable; delightfully overlooking Hackensack Valley, Orange Mountains, Teaneck Range; mansard slate roof; 10 large rooms and bath; every up-to-date improvement; three lots; select neighborhood; elegant decorations; accessible any hour, day or night; no time tables to consult; 15 minutes from 42d St., 35 from Franklin, Barclay, Christopher, 14th St. Ferries; easy terms. Eastwood, 122 4th St., Weehawken, N. J.

IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.
For sale; 45 minutes from New York; best train service; a residence in choice location; ten minutes from depot; 9 bedrooms, city water, gas, and electric lights, elevator, piazzas, and portecochere; stable with four stalls; large corner lot, with vegetable garden and fruit; photographs. Inqulre of R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., N. Y., Room 125. Telephone, No. 6005 J Cortlandt.

For sale, on one of the most popular streets in East Orange, convenient to Brick Church Station, a well-constructed house of 15 rooms, all improvements, steam heat; stable and carriage house; lot 125x450. For sale at a price to close estate. A good op

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

38 EAST 21ST STREET
NEAR BROADWAY.
New, Absolutely Fireproof Building
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
READY MAY 1.
LARGE LIGHT OFFICES,
Studios, Small Offices, Stores, and Lofts.
RENTS REASONABLE.
Apply to your broker, or at the building, or W. G. PIGUERON, Owner, 5 and 7 E. 42d St.
All offices have light on two sides.

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STUDIOS, SMALL OFFICES, STORES AND LOFTS.
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1,000,000 Square Feet, Finest factory room in or near New York City; to manufacturers desiring large spscs it cannot be duplicated. Two corner property about
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We can fill your wants, floors or factories, Nsw York Civ or country, water front and rail.
T. B. Ackerson Construction Co.,
140 Nassau St., New York.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25X92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

ADJOINING BROADWAY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
New Absolutely Fireproof Building.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas, service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

27 EAST 22d ST.
SHOW ROOM,
OFFICES AND STUDIOS.
RENTS $20 AND UP.

ELEGANT LIGHT STORE,
24 East 21st Street, near Broadway.
Absolutely fireproof office building; large basement; reasonahls rent; ready May 1st. Apply premises.

A.—A.—BENNETT BUILDING,
Nassau, Fulton to Ann Sts.
Few choice offices, separate or connecting suites; suitable for lawyers or large corporations.
All light; every modern convenience.
Arrangements now. Reasonable terms.
SAM'L TRIMBLE, Agent, Room 800.

To Let—Pleasant outside corner office overlooking Post Office and City Hall Park; would make low terms to experienced lawyer; telephons and stenographer's service if required; good location; convenient for any business. Apply National Home Mutual Company, 38 Park Row.

STORES FOR MAY 1.
In building now being remodeled,
BROADWAY AND 45TH ST.
Alterations to suit.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
'Phone, 2,462—38th. 537 5th Av., at 44th.

596 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-BASEMENT; ALSO
FOURTH LOFT TO LET;
50x200; fireproof; electricity, heat, elevators.
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

Offices to let.
All outside rooms; excellent light;
25 West Broadway, Crockery Exchange Bld'g.
Steam heat, elevator, &c.; low rent.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

AUTOS. CARRIAGES.
Building, 164 West 40th St., near Broadway; five-story, with elevator, 7x14.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
'Phone, 2,462—38th. 537 5th Av., at 44th.

491-493 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME ST.—
FIRST LOFT; ABOUT 4,800 SQ. FT.;
fireproof; elevators, steam heat, electricity, &c.
JACOB A. KING, 596 BROADWAY.

ATTRACTIVE CORNER BUILDING,
WEST BROADWAY, near Canal St.
(With possession.) VERY LOW RENT.
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

35 SOUTH WILLIAM AND 33 STONE STS.—
Floors, 4240 sq; fireproof office building; all improvements; heat, light, elevators, &c. Inquire Janitor of JACOB A. KING, 596 Broadway.

Desk room in offices third floor No. 23 Park Row, opposite New York Post Office. Apply on premises.

Desk room near window; new building; telephone; stenographer. Room 83, No. 180 Broadway, near Cortlandt.

Attractive corner office, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; rent, $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Factory buildings and lofts to let; good light; elevator; low rent; send for list and prices. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Stores.—Large, small, suitable wholesals and retail; best market location. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bandcorns stores opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, hutcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 571 5th Av.

William St., 259, Near Chambers.—Only one floor left in the new building; elevator, power, steam; all light; cheap rent; siso basement.

Fine loft, 75x100; also ground floor space; will hold any weight; owner on premises, 403-7 East 23d.

7th loft, 25x100; 36 East 22d St. Apply fourth floor.

Offices, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Office, skylight studio, 181 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Buildings, stores, lofts, stshles to rent, desirable locations. Apply list, Duross, 155 West 14th.

Factory, 165 West 18th St., 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

8th Av. store, near 34th St.; rent $75. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St.

This four-story building 53 Front St.; rent $1,600. G. W. Fanning, 503 Fifth Av.

Desk room, all facilities, to let. 87-9 William St., Room 19.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE GANOGA,
35 & 37 EAST 27TH ST.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.
NEW SUBWAY STATION 2 MINUTES' WALK.
Single and double suites with baths.
Furnished and unfurnished.
Full Hotel Service. Restaurant a la carte.
Tahls d'Hote.
Descriptive booklet on application.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 3 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

Hotel Wrightworth,
17 to 21 West 32d St.
A few choice furnished apartments,
1 TO 4 ROOMS.
All large, cool rooms for the Summer at special rates. Inspection solicited. Restaurant a la carte.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KATHARINE C. DIMOCK, Bankrupt.—No. 6,858.
Notice is hereby given that Katharine C. Dimock, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 28, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 23d, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated April 28th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HENCKEN, Bankrupt.—No. 6,753.
Notice is hereby given that Henry Hencken, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 25th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 16th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated April 28, 1904.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Apartment House Sold at Broadway and 102d Street—New Building on East Sixteenth Street Changes Hands—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Purchases by the United States Realty and Construction Company in the block bounded by Thames, Cedar, and Temple Streets and Trinity Place, at the rear of the Boreel Building, are referred to in more detail in another column.

F. D. Kalley and Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for W. R. Rose the seven-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, 75 by 100.

Buyer for 16th Street Building.

The Inter-River and Construction Company has sold to John C. Orr 133 to 137 East Sixteenth Street, a new six-story brick building, 68.8 by 92, for about $200,000, taking in part payment properties at Babylon, L. I.

Fine House Sold on 78th Street.

McChain & Hershfield have sold for the Fielding estate to a client, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 20 East Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 65 by 102. The asking price for this property has been $115,000.

Canal Street Property in a Trade.

Bryan L. Kennelly, in conjunction with F. L. Partridge of Lord, Day & Lord, has sold the three-story brick building, with store, 431 Canal Street, 26.7 by 61.9 and irregular, to Felix Krupp; also, 174 and 176 West Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story brick apartment house, 50 by 100, for Felix Krupp to Franklin B. Lord.

Sale of 104th Street Apartments.

Isaac Simons and J. Charles Weschler have bought from Leon A. Liebeskind 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, the Edgemere, a six-story apartment house, 50 by 100.11. The buyers have given in part payment 210 West One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Louis Benedict has sold for B. F. Kenney 139 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat, 20.3 by 100; also, for Michael Erlanger, 45 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

M. Levy & Co., in conjunction with H. Kornbluth, has sold for Nettie Altschul to David Lubelsky, the five-story flat 29 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has sold 50 West Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11. The Weber & Smith Company has sold for the George C. Edgar estate 126 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, 15 by 100.8.

Paulist Fathers Buy a House.

P. S. Treacy has sold for the Widmayer estate to the Paulist Fathers the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 137 West Sixty-first Street, 24 by 100.5, for $17,350.

J. Pawel & Co. have sold to a client 50 West Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Audubon Avenue Corner Sold.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 70 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold to the Bingham Plumbing and Contracting Company the plot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 50 by 100. The buyers will begin at once the erection of a five-story apartment house.

Weisberger & Helne and Louis Becker sold for a Mrs. Becker to a Mrs. Bertha Levy 532 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

David Stewart has leased the following dwellings on Washington Heights: For J. A. Beall 503 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to Dr. Norman Barnesby; for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company 869 St. Nicholas Avenue, to John F. Cockerill; for Imogene C. Briggs 510 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to William H. Jasper; for A. J. MacCormack 21 King's Bridge Road; for the Ward Wheeler estate 345 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; for E. Morlath 6 Sylvan Terrace, and for the Dickman estate 516 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. and Charles Griffith & Moses & Brother negotiated the sale of the property on Boulevard Lafayette to William J. McClellan, reported yesterday.

S. Ogden Pell & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, to Jacob Dreicer.

Riverside Drive House Resold.

Matilda W. Brower has resold 331 Riverside Drive, a five-story dwelling, 25 by 100, taking other Riverside Drive property in exchange.

To Build Near the Circle.

James C. Atwater has sold for Joseph P. Day and William F. Connor to Joseph Reisenweber 981 to 985 Eighth Avenue, two-story buildings, 50 by 100. Mr. Reisenweber will erect a twelve-story hotel, which will be connected with his establishment adjoining.

East 114th Street Purchase.

Jacob Rosenbaum has sold for B. Ginzburg to Silverson & London 135 to 143 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, five three-story frame dwellings, 89 by 100.11. Two six-story apartment houses will be erected on the site.

Well & Mayer have sold 205 to 213 East Ninety-fifth Street, five five-story flats, 125 by 100; also, 13 Morton Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, 31 and 50 Allen Street, two five-story tenements, each 25 by 87; also, 12 Christie Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, 40 and 42 Thompson Street, a six-story tenement, 40 by 75. The same operators have bought 803 and 805 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, two five-story flats, 50 by 100.

Morris Zeiles has sold for Woolf Nadler 216 and 218 East Ninety-ninth Street, two five-story tenements, 50 by 100.11.

John Kafka has bought 7 and 9 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, two five-story double flats, each 27 by 100; also, the northwest corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue, 25 by 100; also, the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, a five-story double flat, 36.8 by 100.8. The Lexington Avenue corner has been resold.

S. Landres has sold for I. Lebowitz to Daniel Rosendorf 125 East Eighty-third Street, a single flat, on lot 22.10 by 100.2.

E. V. Prescia & Co. have leased for Jacob Cohen the five-story double tenement 315 East Seventy-fourth Street for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $8,000.

Builders Buy on First Avenue.

Samuel Wacht has resold the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 100.11 by 200, to A. Horowitz & Son, who will erect five forty-foot flats; also, through G. Wacht, to David Levin, the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11. The buyer will erect a six-story flat.

Schmelder & Bachrach have bought the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 195 feet east of Third Avenue, 30 by 99.11.

C. F. W. Johanning has sold for Alfred Neuhaus 14 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Louis J. Bernsteln has sold for Abraham I. Spero to S. Leinhart and another the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25.11 by 84.

Levy Brothers negotiated the recent sale of 104 to 114 and 113 to 120 East One Hundred and Fourth Street for the Gebhard estate to Louis Lese.

Middle West Side Dealings.

Charles E. Duross has sold for Agnes McGirr to John T. Buck 550 West Forty-fourth Street, a frame building, 25 by 100.5.

Goldberg & Greenberg have sold to Vito Puggierri 542 West Forty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.5.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold 142 to 150 West Sixty-third Street, old buildings on plot 125 by 100.5.

Deals for East Side Parcels.

Charles Rubinger & Co. have sold to a client 50 and 52 East Third Street, a seven-story tenement, 37.6 by 101.9.

William and Julius Bachrach have bought from the Wise estate 502 East Twelfth Street, a five-story tenement, 28 by 51.9.

G. Freedman has sold for H. Sturtz 108 East Second Street, a three-story dwelling, 22 by 122, to B. Chenken, who has resold the property to Lowenfeld & Prager.

Charles Brenneman has sold his holdings at the southwest corner of Houston and Mott Streets.

Brook Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Alfred Hutter has sold for George F. Johnson to Mrs. Johanna Arens 733 to 739 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northwest corner of Brook Avenue, four five-story flats, 100 by 100. For Mrs. Arens Mr. Hutter has resold 733 to William Termin, and 735 to 739 to Frank Mosner.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Louis R. Lawyer and others the plot on the west side of Washington Avenue, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 50 by 145.

William Peters & Co. have sold for A. Norden a two-family dwelling on north side of Grant Avenue, 150 feet west of Garfield Street, to L. Safir; also, for C. P Hallock, a two-family dwelling on north side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 146 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, to H. Hendricksen.

Archibald C. Foss has sold for John J. Brady to a Mr. Williams the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 feet west of Andrew's Avenue, 50 by 100.

New Hotel at Deal Beach.

Bryan L. Kennelly has leased for the Atlantic Coast Realty Company the Hathaway Inn and cottages at Deal Beach, N. J., for the coming season to Miss M. Lindsay, formerly proprietor of the Columbia Hotel, at Belmar, N. J. Mr. Kennelly has also secured from the Atlantic Coast Realty Company for Miss Lindsay an option on the entire block at Deal Beach bounded by Ocean Avenue, Deal Esplanade, Darlington Road, and the ocean, upon which Miss Lindsay will erect, from plans by George K. Thomson, a five-story brick hotel. It is reported that John Wanamaker is interested with Miss Lindsay in this enterprise. Ground will be broken for the new hotel this Summer.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Dey.

Walker Street, 88 and 90, north side, 48.6 feet west of Elm Street, 49.3 by 88.3 by 49.7 by 82.7, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Hellings..$85,750
One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 252 West, south side, 239 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; Sheriff's sale, all title and interest of Mary A. Dillon; Jan. 16, 1904; to Grossman & Feldman..... 40
Third Street, 54 and 56 West, south side, 43.1 feet east of West Broadway, 42.11 by 75, six-story brick loft building; foreclosure sale; plaintiffs, S. C. White and others..... 87,500

By Solomon De Welttearss.

Hester Street, 173, north side, 26.6 feet east of Mott Street, 19 by 53.6, four-story brick tenement; executors' sale, to Samuel Asronson 16,900
Mott Street, 120, east side, 72.10 feet north of Hester Street, 27.6 by 43.7, four-story brick tenement; executors' sale, to Samuel Adronson 14,650

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

One Hundredth Street, 105 East, north side, 51 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 75, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Frank Griffin..... 19,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 226 and 228 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 30 by 87.11; L. Tuchman of 318 West Forty-second Street, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 184 and 186 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 86.11; M. Kaufman, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 613 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 50 by 75; G. F. Johnson of 221 Broadway, owner; C. H. Peckworth of 415 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 309 and 311 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 87.11; M. Tunick of 64 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; C. F. Felsom of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 141 East Forty-third Street, for a four-story brick rectory, 21 by 80.4; St. Agnes's Catholic Church, premises, owner; J. O'Rourke & Sons of Newark, N. J., architects; cost, $31,000.

No. 54 Market Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 74.6; J. Shea of 98 Madison Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $30,000.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of Ons Hundred and Eighteth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 53; Thomas Spencieri of 2,086 Hughes Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick theatre; estate of M. E. Roberts of 2 Wall Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 201 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Avenue A and Twenty-first Street, northeast corner, to a one and two story brick engine-room; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; H. Bruce of 4 Irving Place, architect; cost, $150.

No. 22 East Seventeenth Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; estate of M. Thorndike, owner; B. W. Berger & Son, architects; cost, $200.

No. 621 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Frankenthaler of 11 East Eighth Street, owner; H. Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 517 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Kohler, North Beach, L. I., owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 100 West Ninetieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; K. Hses, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $200.

Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, northeast corner, to a one-story brick auditorium; estate of Jacksons of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, to four-story brick offices and stores; D. G. Wilson of 270 Lafayette Place, owners; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 58 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Ottenberg of 37 Cannon Street, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 West Broadway, architect; $2,000.

No. 233 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; C. Daniels of 35 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,703 Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement and restaurant; J. Mulben of 200 East Broadway, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $800.

No. 153 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. Levin, owner; A. E. Badt, architect; cost, $300.

No. 103 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Rosenbaum, premises, owner; O. Swinson of 242 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; H. C. Alexander, premises, owner; Werren & Wetmore of 23 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 222 and 224 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick flat; E. C. Simon of 308 West Ninety-third Street, owner; M. G. Heidelberg of 1,153 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 820 Tinton Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, 19.1 by 25.8; Maria Hanley of 820 Tinton Avenue, owner; Arthur Arctander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Grand Concourse, west side, 150 feet north of Ons Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 15; John Reimer, Sedgwick Avenue, High Bridge, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,778 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 29.

ALLEN ST, 22; e s, 22x50.1x22.3x50.1; Joseph Whitmore and wife to Morris Weintraub, (mtg $6,500)..... 100
AVENUE A, 1,995, e s, 26.9x75; David N. Levy to Hermann Heidelberger and wife, (mtg $10,000) 100
BANK ST, n s, Lot 5, map of estata of Robert Hellday, 19.9x85.3x20.2x86.2, w s; Edward Brown, executor, to Obadiah Ayree, (mtg $5,500)..... 7,350
BATHGATE AV, 2,202 and 2,264, s e s, 40x115.6; Joseph Fitzpatrick to William P. Perry, (mtg $5,000)..... 1
BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 25x95.6; Sarah Zuckermen to Philip Rosengarten and others, (mtg $22,000).. Nom.
BEDFORD ST, 104 and 106, e s, 42.6x50.3xirregular; Bedford Real Estate Company to George R. Smith and others, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.
BOSTON ROAD, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, 30x71.8x28.6x80.7, Marie A. Hoffmann to Zerline Stein, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; William R. Rose to Sarah F. Kent, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.
BROOK AV, e s, 34.2 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25x100.6; Carolins Jordan to Frederick Pickar, (mtg $10,000)..... 100
BROOK AV, e s, 195 ft e of 170th St, 24.6x100; Michael A. Hoffmann to Zerline Stein, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
BROOK AV, 1,364 and 1,366, e s, 48.8x100; Michael A. Hoffmann to Edward Mallon and 100
BROOK AV, 913, w s, 25x89.5x25.3x72.10; Charles Walker to Ernst Furrer, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100
BROOK AV, 1,864 and 1,866, e s, 48.8x100; Edward Van Damm to Isidor Pickser, (mtgs $20,000,) other consideration and 100
BROOK AV, 913 and 915, w s, 49.9x67.1x50.6x72.6; John M. Rider and others to Charles Walker, (mtg $32,000)..... 100
BROOME ST, 574, n s, 22.6x84.3; Michael E. O. Donovan to Catarina Razzetti, other consideration and..... 100
CAMBRELENG AV, s e corner of 189th St, 100x146.8x100x148.1; Marie E. Johnson to Max Marx..... Nom.
CANAL ST, 528, s s, 20x60; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to John W. Haaren, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
CANAL ST, 431, n s, runs w 20.6x n 28.1x w 1.5x n 6.8x w, n, and n w —x e 4.2x s 62 to beginning; Franklin B. Lord to Felix Krupp, other consideration and.... 100
CEDAR ST, e s, 25 ft e of Jackson Av, 25x100; Joseph Cudlipp to Annie M. Cudlipp, quitclaim 1
CHARLES ST, n e cornsr of Waverley Place, 22x75.10; Margaret O'Neill to John Heller, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.
COLUMBIA ST, s e cornsr of Houston St, 21.8x50; Yette Schoenfeld to Isaac W. Schoenfeld, (mtg $17,000)..... 100
CRESTON AV, e s, 407.11 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x133.10x50x132.8x33.10; Augusts Heim to Albert Lehman and another, (mtg $1,600) 4,000
DALY AV, s e corner of 178th St, 19.5x72.4x20.10x72.11; Mary A. Campbell to Andrew Sharish, (mtgs $3,800)..... Nom.
EAST END AV, w s, 51.8 ft n of 84th St, 25x78; Anna Schile to Otto Meiesl, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100
ELDRIDGE ST, 183 and 185 East, north of Second and Third Streets, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 86.11; M. Kaufman, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 613 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 50 by 75; G. F. Johnson of 221 Broadway, owner; C. H. Peckworth of 415 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 309 and 311 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 87.11; M. Tunick of 64 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; C. F. Felsom of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

No. 141 East Forty-third Street, for a four-story brick rectory, 21 by 80.4; St. Agnes's Catholic Church, premises, owner; J. O'Rourke & Sons of Newark, N. J., architects; cost, $31,000.

No. 54 Market Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25 by 74.6; J. Shea of 98 Madison Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $30,000.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of Ons Hundred and Eighteth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 53; Thomas Spencieri of 2,086 Hughes Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 85 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick theatre; estate of M. E. Roberts of 2 Wall Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 201 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

Avenue A and Twenty-first Street, northeast corner, to a one and two story brick engine-room; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; H. Bruce of 4 Irving Place, architect; cost, $150.

No. 22 East Seventeenth Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; estate of M. Thorndike, owner; B. W. Berger & Son, architects; cost, $200.

No. 621 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Frankenthaler of 11 East Eighth Street, owner; H. Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 517 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Kohler, North Beach, L. I., owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 100 West Ninetieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; K. Hses, owner; J. H. Duncan, architect; cost, $200.

Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, northeast corner, to a one-story brick auditorium; estate of Jacksons of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West Twenty-first Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 44 West Twenty-eighth Street, to four-story brick offices and stores; D. G. Wilson of 270 Lafayette Place, owners; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 58 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Ottenberg of 37 Cannon Street, owner; M. Zipkes of 35 West Broadway, architect; $2,000.

No. 233 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; C. Daniels of 35 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,703 Broadway, to a four-story brick tenement and restaurant; J. Mulben of 200 East Broadway, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $800.

No. 153 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. Levin, owner; A. E. Badt, architect; cost, $300.

No. 103 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; L. Rosenbaum, premises, owner; O. Swinson of 242 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; H. C. Alexander, premises, owner; Werren & Wetmore of 23 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 222 and 224 West Fifty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick flat; E. C. Simon of 308 West Ninety-third Street, owner; M. G. Heidelberg of 1,153 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 820 Tinton Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, 19.1 by 25.8; Maria Hanley of 820 Tinton Avenue, owner; Arthur Arctander of 520 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Grand Concourse, west side, 150 feet north of Ons Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 15; John Reimer, Sedgwick Avenue, High Bridge, owner; F. D. Miller of 2,778 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 29.

ALLEN ST, 22; e s, 22x50.1x22.3x50.1; Joseph Whitmore and wife to Morris Weintraub, (mtg $6,500)..... 100
AVENUE A, 1,995, e s, 26.9x75; David N. Levy to Hermann Heidelberger and wife, (mtg $10,000) 100
BANK ST, n s, Lot 5, map of estata of Robert Hellday, 19.9x85.3x20.2x86.2, w s; Edward Brown, executor, to Obadiah Ayree, (mtg $5,500)..... 7,350
BATHGATE AV, 2,202 and 2,264, s e s, 40x115.6; Joseph Fitzpatrick to William P. Perry, (mtg $5,000)..... 1
BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 25x95.6; Sarah Zuckermen to Philip Rosengarten and others, (mtg $22,000).. Nom.
BEDFORD ST, 104 and 106, e s, 42.6x50.3xirregular; Bedford Real Estate Company to George R. Smith and others, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.
BOSTON ROAD, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, 30x71.8x28.6x80.7, Marie A. Hoffmann to Zerline Stein, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; William R. Rose to Sarah F. Kent, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.
BROOK AV, e s, 34.2 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25x100.6; Carolins Jordan to Frederick Pickar, (mtg $10,000)..... 100
BROOK AV, e s, 195 ft e of 170th St, 24.6x100; Michael A. Hoffmann to Zerline Stein, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
BROOK AV, 1,364 and 1,366, e s, 48.8x100; Michael A. Hoffmann to Edward Mallon and 100
Consideration (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100
84TH ST, 135 and 137 West, 44x102.2; Michael J. Shanley to Conrad Albeidt, (mtg $30,000) 100
85TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Archibald C. M. 1. Stewart to Julia Lovejoy, (mtg $19,000)..... 1
86TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x90x irrsgular; Lawrence G'Connor to Abraham Shapiro, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100
89TH ST, 174 and 176 West, 50x100.8; Felix Krupp to F. B. Lord, (mtg $55,663) 100
95TH ST, 205 to 213 East, 138x100.8; Jonas Well and another to Louis Oppenheim and others, (mtg $79,000) 100
98TH ST, 50 West, 25x100.11; Julius Herbener to Ernest Scheer, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 125x100.11; Jacob Schattman to George R. Hall, (mtgs —) 100
102D ST, 175 West, 25x96.6x25x96.8; Augusta Joachim to Bessie Polinsky, (mtg $19,000) 100
102D ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Fanny Odes and another to Nathan Dorman, (mtgs $12,000)..... Nom.
104TH ST, 229 East, 16.5x100.10; Fischel Weintraub and others to Mary E. Maguire, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100
107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 123.8x100.11; Harris Friedman and another to Isaac L. Shapiro, (mtg $180,250,) other consideration and..... 100
107TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 80x100.11; Harris Friedman and another to Charles Shapiro, (mtgs $44,800,) other consideration and 100
115TH ST, 61 East, 25x100.11; Charles Rutenberg and others to Matilda White and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100
116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Wecbt to David Levin and another, (mtg —) 1
118TH ST, 250 East, n e cor of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; John Robertson and another to Clarence D. Baldwin, (mtg $77,500) 1
118TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Avenue A, 17x100.11; Landon Ingsam to Jerusha A. Wright and another 5,500
118TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Avenue A, 17x100.11; Mary E. Richards to Jerusha A. Wright, ½ part and 1
119TH ST, 54 and 56 East, 45x100.11; Max Lurie and Jacob Weinstein to Abraham Flashberg and another, (mtg $52,000)..... 1
119TH ST, 85 West, 18x100.11; Philip Kalmus to Hyman Horwitz, (mtg $15,000,) correction 1
121ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Pekeiner and another to Julius Berkowitz, (

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—$50 reward for diamond open heart brooch lost April 28th between 65th St., Park Ave., Lexington Ave., 67th Street, Fifth Ave., and Delmonico's. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

Lost.—Reward; large fox terrier; white, tan head and two spots; female, altered. 60 Riverside Drive, 78th St.

Lost—Gold watch charm, with huckle; name engraved; reward. G. M. Wells, 318 West 57th St.

Lost—Black spaniel, white hair on breast; name Don; reward. 469 West 152d St.

Reward.—Lost, bull terrier, brown and white; spiked collar, blue ribbon. 157 East 65th St.

Stolen.—Delivery wagon, sorrel horse, (male.) Reward, Wulfers, 568 8th Av.

$100 reward for diamond bar pin, containing 12 stones; lost April 25th, between 44th St. and Lexington Av., 59th St. and 5th Av. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

$20 Reward—No questions asked; white bull terrier (male) 9 months old, answers to Rex. Saturday, April 23d. Batchelder, 2,324 Clarendon Road, Flatbusb.

REWARDS.

Owner of valuables taken from residence, Reynolds Terrace, Orange, N. J., Thursday evening, will pay a very liberal reward for any articles returned. Ruby star on blue enamel, army badge of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, and one or two other mementoes, especially desired.

$50 reward for diamond open heart brooch, lost April 28, between 65th St., Park Av., Lexington Av., 67th St., Fifth Av., and Delmonico's. TIFFANY & CO., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1.—21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av. The Savage.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen or married couples; first-class table; references; telephone; transients; table guests accommodated; parlor dining room; separate tables.

17th St., 116 East.—Elegant square room, bath; two small rooms; very good table; gentlemen.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirahls rooms, with board; table board; references.

85th St., 9 East.—Excellent city accommodation; have also large country place near city.

93D, 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Pleasant desirable room, southern exposure; good board; references.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table hoarders wanted; parlor dining room.

Madison Av., 432.—Very pleasant third-floor room; corner house; Summer prices; telephone; references.

Waverley Place, 101, Washington Square Northwest.—Desirable, large, sunny room; running water; table and service first-class; reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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48th St., 133 West.—Large and small furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

52d St., 265 West.—Large front room for ons or two gentlemen.

62d St., 125 West.—Furnished suit of rooms and bath to quiet gentlemen. Hayes.

69th St., 114 West.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; porcelain baths; ahundant hot water; gentlemen; telephone.

86th St., 541 East.—Large room, private house; parlor and bath privileges; very reasonable.

117th St., 124 W.—Single room, $2.50, between 7th and Lenox Avenues; references. Stewart.

Jackson Av., 1,098.—Large front and back parlor, newly furnished; piano; use tiled bath; three blocks 166th St. L Station; 35 minutes to Grand St.; $5 weekly. Caswell.

Madison Av., 74.—Rooms on main floor, suitable for physician's offices; also rooms single, en suite; private baths; breakfast optional.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Wanted—A middle-aged woman (preferably a widow) to assist in general housework and in the care of two-year-old child; two adults in family; small apartments, and summer in country; must be even-tempered, respectful, in perfect health, and a fairly good cook; a permanent place and good home for desirable person; wages $30 per month and increase for faithful service; best references required; interview by appointment. Apply by letter only. Mrs. B., 1,790 Broadway.

Wanted—Neat, trustworthy young girl to assist with housework in apartment for part of each day; sleep home preferred; reference. U., 124 Times.

Wanted—Woman stenographer and typewriter in architect's office; must be experienced and of good education; salary $10 to $12. W. J., 183 Times.

Wanted—Office assistant, quick, ambitious, must be exceptionally good at figures. Benton, 526 W. 28th St.

Males.

Men wanted by Knickerbocker Co.; indoor and outdoor positions; $18 and $25 weekly; also traveling men, side line. 19 West 24th St.

Office boys; two; must make a neat appearance and willing to start at moderate salary. 241 Broadway, fifth floor.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Bright beginner; good opportunity. 241 Broadway, fifth floor.

Wanted—Strong young men for locomotive firemen; all railroad firemen average $65 monthly; become engineers and average $125; send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Box 45, Station B, Brooklyn.

Wanted—A young man who thoroughly understands reckoning the earning power of railroads and corporations. C. Mont. Benton Co., 526 West 28th St. To devote part or all time.

Wanted—Agents in each State by Messrs. Jules Bouchet & Co., Cognac, (France;) first-class references required. Reply direct.

Wanted—Cash boys, at Wanamaker's; a good chance for bright, intelligent boys.

Wanted—Boys as messengers. Apply American District Telegraph Co., 92 Vesey St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A cultured woman as secretary clerical work, superintending refined home, charge of children, or any position of trust and responsibility; highest references. S. A. H., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

Bookkeeper.—Thorough double entry; can take full charge; also stenographer and typewriter; seven years' experience; credentials; no agents. Trustworthy. 185 Times.

Couple, (white,) to take entire charge of the culinary department either club or private family; 10 years' references from the last employer. Address top floor, 241 W. 19th St.

Dressmaker.—Long experience; makes handsome Summer gowns, $6; evening dresses and fancy waists equally low. Mme. Smyth, 940 6th Av.

Dressmaker. — Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker; perfect fit; charming effects; tailor costumes. 25 West 104th St.

Governess.—By French-Swiss governess; wishes to go to Europe with family; four years in present employment. Mademoiselle, Box 184, Ossining, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Maid.—To travel with lady going abroad; excellent references; very good packer. Apply Monday, May 2, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at her present employer's, 604 5th Av.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Year's experience; in Pittsburg attended high school three years; intelligent; very competent; good family; good references. Penn, Box 153 Times.

Stenographer.—By two young ladies, recently graduated high percentage from Eastman, Poughkeepsie; understand bookkeeping; high school education; American parentage; moderate. Eastmanite, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; American; best references; $10. Trustworthy, Box 148 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Six years' experience; mercantile and publishing work; thoroughly proficient; trial will prove ability; references; $15. Unexcelled, Box 149 Times Office.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—25; in export or commission house; has practical knowledge of Spanish; salary moderate; first-class references. J. MacGregor, 10 West 104th St.

Stenographer.—Intelligent girl with one year's experience; accustomed to office work; Smith Premier operator; references if required; salary, $8. B. Stranss, 451 2d Av.

Stenographer.—Bright, wide-awake young business woman; five years' experience; wants [illegible]

SULLIVAN BREAKS RECORDS.

Alderman Makes Fast Automobile Trip Down Bowery, but Kills No Voters.

Timothy P. Sullivan, Alderman and Vice Chairman of the board, gave an automobile imitation of Phil Sheridan's ride yesterday when, in response to an urgent call from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, he shinttered time records and speed limits to smithereens and covered the distance from the Dewey Theatre, in Fourteenth Street, to the City Hall in seven minutes. The sight of the Alderman and Tammany leader dashing down the Bowery in his new touring car was a sight to gladden the hearts of the clan of Sullivan.

When the board met, Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Corrections appeared and requested an issue of $40,000 of special revenue bonds to buy new boilers for the brush factory at Blackwell's Island, where some five hundred boys are employed. The members wanted to accommodate him and grant the request, but President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen was away and an issue of special revenue bonds requires unanimous consent of the board. A hurry call was given to Sergt. Kennel, to whom fell the duty of finding Vice Chairman Sullivan, who could act in Fornes's absence. The Sergeant got the Vice Chairman on the telephone at the Dewey Theatre, and told him what was wanted.

Dashing from the theatre, Sullivan jumped into his automobile, which was waiting, and then came the race down Fourth Avenue and the Bowery at a gait that threatened to reduce the Democratic vote in the Sixth District. However, by some chance, none of the Sullivan constituents were run over and almost as soon as Kennel reported that Sullivan was on his way the Alderman rushed into the room and recorded his vote.

Then there was a call for Sullivan from the room of the President of the Board of Aldermen, where they wanted him to sign various documents awaiting the signature of Mr. Fornes.

"Can't do it," said Sullivan, looking at his watch, "if I wait longer I'll miss the first race, and something good is coming—"

Here he was grabbed and taken into Mr. Fornes's room, where he was induced to spend ten minutes affixing his signature to documents.

Man Who Killed Caleb Simms Free.

At the request of District Attorney Jerome, Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, yesterday discharged Alma Padro, the colored steward, who was charged with the murder of Caleb Simms, the leader of the United Colored Democracy. The affair which ended in the death of Simms occurred about a year ago in the clubhouse of the Colored Democracy people in West Fifty-ninth Street. Two trials of the case have been held, and in each case the jury has failed to agree, as it was testified that Padro shot in self-defense.

Victoria Luise at Naples.

The Hamburg-American Line announces that it has just received the following cahiegram dated Naples, April 29: "Steamship Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Capt. Ruser, from New York for Mediterranean cruise, arrived at Naples on time. Weather forming to-day. All well. Cruise successful.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; willing to work hard; hours immaterial; best references; $12. Prudent, 150 Times.

Stenographer.—Stenographer with five years' experience as private secretary desires position in same capacity; highest reference. Reliable, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Intelligent; good education; six years' experience; thoroughly familiar both commercial and legal work; unquestionabls references; $15. Wheeler, 195 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright young lady; thorough business experience; quick, accurate; capable office assistant; three years' experience; $10. Miss A., 125 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced; permanent position; industrious and ambitious; agencies ignored; salary $6. Address M. L., 67 Catharine St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid; good speller; mimeographing. Miss Mills, Box 160 Times Office.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; high school graduate; highest recommendations; excellent worker; $7. $8. Neatness, 147 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; four years' experience; quick and accurate; $10-$12. Thorough, Box 129 Times.

Stenographer.—Young lady with one year's experience, accustomed to office work; good references; salary, $8. L. Hogan, 444 2d Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Well qualified; accurate in figures; willing to work; would start with $5. Yetta Schreiber, 140 Lewis St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced, competent; permanent position; agencies ignored; salary, $7. S. R., 176 7th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Work at home; terms moderate; also addressing. O. A. Ward, 2,021 Crotona Av.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; rapid; neat; good education. Accurate, 175 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid worker; $8. W., 185 Times Office.

Visiting Maid.—To take care of lady's or gentleman's apartments, day or month. E. R., 805 3d Av.

Males.

Accountant, auditor, double-entry bookkeeper; books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or closing; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,250 Times, Harlem.

Accountant and auditor; books opened and closed; income accounts prepared; work for estates and professional men desired; permanent or temporary. Accountant, Room 1,709, 141 Broadway, New York.

Accountant.—Expert, (degree;) books opened, accounts systematized; trial balances drawn, profit and loss statements, balance sheets prepared. Veritas, Box 142 Times.

Accountant.—Systematizes, opens, posts or closes books, straightens out entangled accounts; highest references; terms moderate. Expert, Box 146 Times.

Accountant.—Bookkeeper (double entry) desires position evenings, opening, closing, balancing books. Moderate, 1,364 Broadway.

Attendant, nurse, or companion to invalid wishes position; references of prominent physicians and employers. Frank Reichhardt, 29 West 47th St.

Butler.—Lady leaving town wishes to find position for her competent butler. Call at 604 5th Av., before 10 o'clock mornings.

Coachman.—Protestant; married; no children; understands care of fine horses; careful driver; wife would assist in house; would take care of garden and roads; country preferred, with cottage. A. Baily, 2,634 8th Av.

Cutter.—By first-class cutter and designer on petticoats; have good experience on machine; could manage whole factory; am anxious to take any position. D. Herman, 329 East 13th St.

Physician, &c.—Experienced physician, traveler, interpreter, to accompany party to Europe this Summer. Dr. T. 1., Box 25, 1,364 Broadway.

Roofer to repair roofs, gutters, leaders, for landlords, estates, at moderate prices; one year's guarantee; reference. Ziegler, 211 5th St.

Stenographer.—By young man of five years' experience, legal and commercial, English, German, and Spanish; city references; salary, $15. A. G. B., 75 Washington Place.

Stenographer, Typewriter, Assistant Bookkeeper. Four years' thorough experience; excellent education; good speller; neat, rapid worker; references. K., 201 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—21; four years' experience; permanent position; quick and accurate; references; salary, $15 to $18. Address Willing, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer-Secretary.—Long, varied experience; industrious, competent, trustworthy; university graduate; credentials. Intelligent, Box 106 Times.

Stenographer, Correspondent.—By energstic, capable young man; broad experience; university education; crsdentials. Expert, Box 167 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—By young man; two years' experience; graduated Albany Business College. Competent, Box 152 Times.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly competent; ags 25; permanent position; references. T., Box 121 Times.

Tutor.—University graduate, matnre, experienced; pupils in school or family; prepares backward students for college. V., Box 114 Times.

Typewriter.—Young man; six years' experience in last place; willing to make himself useful; Christian; highly recommended. H. Samnells, 358 West 38th St.

Valet and Companion.—By bright young American, presently employed; faithful; references. B., Box 141 Times.

Founded 1795

OTARD DUPUY & CO BRANDIES

Rank higher in the estimation of connoisseurs all over the world than any other cognac produced. For Sale by leading dealers.

M'ADOO HAS FACTS FOR WESTERN UNION BOARD

Would Easily Show Directors That They Could Close Poolrooms.

POOR FAMILIES SUFFER MOST

One Notorious Place Which Would Be Shut at Once If the Police Had Power to Cut Wires.

Police Commissioner McAdoo expressed himself yesterday as agreeing with District Attorney Jerome and Capt. Goddard in their view that the Western Union Telegraph Company could close up the poolrooms in the city if they refused to allow their wires to be used to supply information. He declared that he was ready to show the evils of the poolrooms to Morris K. Jesup, Russell Sage, and Jacob H. Schiff, together with Superintendent Dealy of the Western Union's racing news department, "who does not go into such places, but thinks it is something like shooting balls or that they are places where Mary and her little lamb gambol."

"I notice by the newspapers," the Commissioner said in the written statement handed out by his private secretary, "that Capt. Goddard and District Attorney Jerome have appealed to the moral sense of the Western Union Telegraph Company to use their great power and prevent poolselling in this city. The wives, daughters, and sisters of the workers—clerks and laborers—daily complain that the hard-earned money of their supporters is frittered away in this form of gambling. Then comes debt and maybe crime.

"The games flourish, when not suppressed by the police, in the poor and congested districts. The poolroom keepers have reduced the bets to the smallest amounts, and the very office boys are led to cheat and speculate in such matters as postage stamps to get enough money to play the game with a handbook man, who in turn operates with the rooms to which the telegraph wires lead.

"In the second-hand distribution of news from the telegraph company's wires, gambling is not even square. The hidden operator, behind a partition, with a hole about large enough to insert your hand, knows the result in many instnnces before he accepts the bet.

"I can show Mr. Jesup a place which we are hesieging, kept by a notorious criminal, which would end in five minutes, if I had the power under the law to snip the wire that leads into the hack room."

When Mr. McAdoo's statement was shown to Superintendent Dealy he said he had nothing to say, and persisted in his noncommittal attitude when the last paragraph was read to him.

District Attorney Jerome expressed his confidence that the Western Union people could find out from the Police Commissioner, if they could not find out from their own employes, whether or not the company was furnishing information to the poolrooms.

"I am looking only at the moral point of this matter," Mr. Jerome declared. "I don't think that the company believes that its officers might be tried for crime. I will not discuss the legal aspect at all. The moral is enough. If the Directors wish to take cognizance of the fact that there are a thousand or more felonies being committed each day in New York City in this specific manner they have the opportunity to do so."

TO HELP RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

Inspector of Agriculture Arrives to Study Conditions Here.

"There is no longer any real competition on agricultural products in the markets of the world, and there should be co-operative endeavor among the agriculturists of all countries to improve their quality," said Nicholas Krukoff, representative of the Russian Ministry of Agriculture and Inspector of Agriculture of the Russian Empire, yesterday. M. Krukoff is in New York for a few days, after which he will go to Washington to investigate the United States Department of Agriculture, and from there go to St. Louis.

"Our agricultural population is extremely ignorant and difficult to teach," continued M. Krukoff. "It is almost impossible to make any impression on the peasants, they are so slow to learn. They are too dull to understand the importance of changing their methods to enable them to compete successfully with other agricultural producers in the world's markets.

"The information obtained in these trips must be prepared especially for them, or else they cannot understand it. They must have descriptions and explanations, otherwise all the work is lost. Very many can neither read nor write, which makes it almost impossible to give them instruction excepting by direct teaching.

"Russia exports considerable quantities of all agricultural products, which emphasizes the necessity of accurate knowledge of the means adopted by the agriculturists of other nations with whose products the Russian products must compete in open markets.

"I am getting all the information I can, and it is being distributed where it will benefit the largest possible number."

TURNER GOING TO ENGLAND.

Anarchist Says He Responds to Call from His Union.

According to John Turner, the English Anarchist, whose deportation is being opposed by his friends in the courts, and who addressed a meeting of Anarchists last night in Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, he is going to leave America for England to-day. He reserved this announcement until after the meeting.

When he was asked why he was leaving before a final decision was reached by the United Statea Superem Court in his case, he said:

"My union has sent for me and I will go. My case will go on all the same. It was not merely that I might remain in America now, but to establish a principle that my case waa taken to the courts. If the case is decided in my favor I can come back any time I wish and lecture."

$350 FOR DEAD "CITIZEN."

Bequest for George Francis Train in Daughter's Will.

The will of Mrs. Susan Minerva Train Gulager, daughter of the late George Francis Train, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mrs. Gulager died April 5 last, and the will is dated June 26, 1902.

The personal property amounts to less than $1,500. Three hundred and fifty dollars is left to "Citizen" Train, "as a slight token of my love and affection," the residue being left to the son, George [illegible]

COAT collars that stand off at the back of the neck or coat collars so short that they bind are very common to much so-called "best" clothing—in fact many people never know what it is to have the RIGHT thing.

We should like to show you how much style may be had from a perfect balance of line and proportion that enables the collar to lie close to the neck—and yet be perfectly comfortable. Suits and Overcoats, $15 to $30.

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"A well balanced proposition."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SAID WIFE PRAYED TOO MUCH.

So Jennings Got Revenge by Heaving Stones at Church Door.

Charged with disorderly conduct in having heaved two big paving stones through the front door of the First Moravian Church, at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, James Jennings, a laborer, was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night.

Jennings explained his conduct by saying that his wife, Elizabeth, spent altogether too much of her time in the church, praying, and he wanted her to go home with him.

"Don't you believe in the efficacy of prayer?" Jennings was asked, after he had made his explanation.

"I believe in a man being let alone," said Jennings.

TO ROW DOWN MISSISSIPPI.

New Jersey Naval Reserves Plan Novel World's Fair Trip.

The Naval Reserves of New Jersey, who are to row at the St. Louis Exposition, at a meeting in Jersey City last night decided to send Ensign Vorbert H. Forst, with a crew of twelve men and a cook.

It is proposed to go overland to Pittsburg, down the Ohio River to Cairo, and then up the Mississippi to St. Louis. On the return trip the crew will row down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and return from there by steamship. They expect to start in August and return in October. A double-bank whalehoat will he used on the river trip, and the crew will camp en route, it being their intention not to stop at hotels.

WIFE HAS TENOR ARRESTED.

Albert Parr May Not Sail with "Prince of Pilsen"—Non-Support Charge.

Albert Parr, tenor in the "Prince of Pilsen" comic opera company, which is to sail to-day for Europe on the steamship Etruria, may not sail with the rest. He was arrested in his apartments in the Hotel Gerard, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, last night on a warrant issued by Magistrate Ommen, on complaint of the singer's wife, Delia, alleging non-support of herself and seven-year-old daughter, Telma.

Parr was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, but had only heen there e short time when his counsel, ex-Assemblyman James Smith, appeared and gave bail for his release.

Parr refused to discuss the case, but Smith declared that Mrs. Parr's action was unjustifiable. He added that Parr had secured a divorce and that the custody of the child was given to the mother, so that the tenor was not obliged to support the little girl. Nevertheless, Smith said, Parr had been voluntarily paying for the child's support. The warrant has been obtained, he said, hy misrepresentation.

POLICEMAN'S DRAMA GREAT.

His Revolver, Though, Didn't Follow Its Lines—The Captain's Order.

Following the production of Policeman Harry Marks's four-act drama, "The Promise; or, Only a Dream," at the Elysium Hnll, Fulton Street, East New York, his revolver, which he had used in the play yesterday, came nearly causing a tragedy. William Johnston, the costume man, shot himself in the right hand with it, and required the services of Dr. Hartung of the Bradford Street Hospital.

Policeman Marks was the hero in the play, which drew a big crowd. He was loudly cheered when he rescued the heroine from the clutches of the villain, and was naturally compelled to bring his gun into play. Three shots put the villain out of business. After the play, which was proclaimed a grand success, Johnston gathered up the costumes and started home. He had gone but a short distance when he discovered the revolver protruding from the pocket of the trousers which Marks had worn. He began to examine it, when it went off and shot him in the hand. Capt. Gardiner of the Liherty Avenue Station ordered Marks to keep his pistol in his hip pocket in the future.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU LICENSES

Corporation Counsel to Head Off Unscrupulous Lawyers.

The new employment agency law, which will go into effect to-morrow, has caused not a little uncertainty among the proprietors of employment bureaus as to when and how they will be able to obtain new licenses. Taking advantage of this situation, unscrupulous lawyers have induced the heads of employment offices to pay them, in each instance, the sum of $2.50 to fill out license applications and also to obtain a bond—these lawyers claiming to possess inside knowledge as to the requirements of the law.

For the benefit of those who may be thus imposed upon, it was announced yesterday that the Corporation Counsel was preparing a statement which will explain in detail the provisions of the new measure. A copy of it will be sent to each and every employment agency in the city.

SHOT HIMSELF ON A TRAIN.

Goshen Jeweler Commits Suicide in the Jersey City Erie Station.

Lewis W. Huise, forty years old, of Goshen, N. Y., came to this city yesterday on business. He went to Jersey City and boarded an Erie Railroad train scheduled to leave at 3:15 P. M. He went directly to the smoking car, and there shot himself in the heart.

The man was dead when the trainhands reached him. The body was removed to the Morgue and the dead man's relatives were notified.

Mr. Huise is described in a dispatch from Goshen as wealthy, a former member of the Huise Wagon Company, and a prominent jeweler of that place. He recently had been under treatment in a sanitarium in Goshen. He leaves a widow and two children.

Letters found in the dead man's pockets indicate that he was pecuniarily embarrassed.

Payment Ready for Brooklyn Awards.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that warrants now are ready for the payment of awards in the proceedings covering Third Avenue from Sixtieth Street to the Shore Driveway, in the Thirtieth Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn; also Sixty-seventh Street from Kouwenhoven Lane to Fort Hamilton Avenue, in the same ward.

Merchants' Association Fights Gas Bill.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association yesterday adopted resolutions condemning the Remsen East River Gas bill, recently passed by Mayor McClellan, and urging the Governor to withhold his approval [illegible]

ROTHSCHILD ENTERS PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

Has Till Tuesday to Change It and Admit Guilt.

SHERIFF ERLANGER'S LUCK

He Got His Federal Bank Deposits Out Before the Crash — Rothschild Asked Votes for Him.

David Rothschild of Federal Bank and Globe Security Company notoriety was the first in a line of ten prisoners who were taken from the Tombs into the Court of General Sessions yesterday to plead to various charges. Rothschild was better dressed than any of the rest, and smiled pleasantly to a number of his friends who were in court as he walked up to the railing and before Judge Cowing entered a plea of not guilty to indictments growing out of the two grand larceny charges on which he was arrested.

Rothschild looked pale and worried, and as he stood at the railing did his best to hide his face from the many inquisitive glances directed at him. On motion of George Leventritt of counsel, Judge Cowing gave him until Tuesday to consider whether he would change his plea to one of guilty. It is the general opinion about the Criminal Courts Building that he will.

When Mitchell L. Erlanger was running for Sheriff last Fall, Rothschild, for some reason, worked in a most zealous manner for his election. He even went to the extent of writing personal letters to his friends and acquaintances, soliciting contributions to the Erlanger campaign fund, and it is said he was a heavy contributor to the fund himself. Here is one of his letters, dated Oct. 30, 1903:

"As my friend Mitchell L. Erlanger has been nominated by the Democratic Party for Sheriff of the County of New York, and as I am greatly interested in the success of his candidacy, as well as in the success of the entire Democratic ticket, I should esteem it a personal favor if you would contribute something toward the expenses of the campaign.

"Please draw your check to the order of James W. Gerard, Chairman Finance Committee, and mail the same to me, and I will personally attend to its delivery."

Sheriff Erlanger was one of the few lucky depositors of the Federal Bank who succeeded in withdrawing his deposit before the crash came. He gave his version of how he contrived to do this yesterday in a statement, in which he also said he had never received a penny from Mr. Rothschild for campaign or other purposes, denied all knowledge of the letters soliciting campaign funds on his behalf, and vigorously repudiated Rothschild's vaunted claim to his friendship.

"I have no more use for that man Rothschild," he said, "than I have for the ashes of this cigar." And the Shrieval forefinger tipped off the ashes, which fell in a little white cloud to the carpet, there to be trampled upon by any casual foot.

"Instead of receiving a 'tip' to withdraw my deposit, as stated in the newspapers," the Sheriff continued, "President Woods, when he took hold, sent me word that the hank was all right. But I was too wideawake for them. I had read of the rug sales, and I decided that I had no use for a bank that dealt in rugs.

"So I told my cashier to draw small checks every day against the deposit, which amounted to between $3,000 and $4,000. The last check was drawn the day before the bank closed. My balance when the collapse came was about $80, and that would have been withdrawn, too, if the closing had been deferred an hour or so.

"I never had any business relations with Rothschild and never was any friend of his. I met him in the country last September. He was then in company of men whose standing in the financial world was so high that I presumed from his company he must be a very high-minded gentleman. I was thunderstruck when this thing came and he was shown up in his true colors," the Sheriff added, with a little shudder.

William Muirhead, ex-manager of the wrecked Globe Security Company, turned up in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for the first time since the company passed into the hands of a receiver. He came to answer a usury charge growing out of the business transactions of the Globe concern, before Justice Wyatt, sitting as a committing Magistrate, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial, despite the remonstrance of his counsel that there was no evidence against him.

It was a hard-luck day all round for Rothschild's kin and associates in the salary loan and banking business. Amanda Cahn, his sister-in-law, and the alleged manager of the Aetna Security Company, also known as J. Rothschild & Co., was held for trial on a usury charge in connection with a loan, on the Rothschild basis of interest, granted by that concern. And Louis Minsky, ex-Alderman and "Mayor of Grand Street," was held in $4,000 bail for examination on a grand larceny charge resulting from his alleged activity as a solicitor for depositors and purchasers of Federal Bank stock. Minsky was bailed out by Henry Schiff of 67 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

ZEIDLER WANTS HOUSE BACK.

Brooklyn Man Thought He Was Going to Die and Gave It to His Wife.

Martin Zeidler, a Brooklyn real estate dealer, yesterday brought suit against his wife to recover the residence, 802 McDonough Street, and $5,300 in money. He alleges in his suit that he transferred the property and cash to his wife in 1897, when he was ill and thought he was about to die, with the understanding that she should make restitution in the event of his recovery.

By 1902 he had fully recovered, and, according to his sworn statement, asked her to comply with her promise. Not only did she fail to return the residence and money, but ordered him out of the house.

Bronx Flood Subsides.

The flood which visited St. Raymond's Park, a residence section between Unionport and Westchester, in the Borough of the Bronx, Thuraday, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to property and driving a number of families from their homes, subsided yesterday. At an early hour yesterday morning the water began to recede, and by noon had reached normal conditions. The Bronx River is also over its banks in many places between Fordham and Yonkers, but no further trouble is expected.

Reception to Calvary Church Organist.

There will be a reception tendered to Miss Kate S. Chittenden by the Calvary Baptist Church, at the church on Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday evening, May 3, at 8 o'clock, in commemoration of her twenty-five years of faithful and [illegible]

SIEGEL COOPER CO. NEW YORK

Saturday Limited Seven Dollars While Quantity Lasts

The Men's Store

Last Day of April, A Sale at $7 of 410 Garments.

When the doors open at 8.30 this morning you will find on special counters the following:

100 Navy Blue Serge Suits Single Breasted Sack Suits, stylish in cut and thoroughly well tailored; sizes for regulars and stouts. EACH $7

60 Black Cheviot Sack Suits. Single Breasted Suits, made of fast black cheviots and unfinished worsteds; broken lots. $7

150 Fancy Mixed Sack Suits. A splendid lot of Cheviot Worsted and Cassimere Suits. But there are only 3 or 4 of a kind. $7

100 Top Coats. Among them are 35 Satin Lined Oxford mixed and Olive—the other 65 comprise a round up of Broken Lots. $7

CHOICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

860 Pairs of Men's Trousers, Comprising Cassimeres, Worsteds and Cheviots. Splendid qualities. $2 Waists up to 54 in. All lengths. $2

Your Unrestricted Choice. (Main Floor, East.)

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps this morning from 8.30 to 12 o'Clock. Thereafter single stamps until closing hour.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE THE ACTIV MYSELF SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK

FOR A TWO-BLOCK SKYSCRAPER

Big Real Estate Purchase to Make Gigantic Building Possible.

The United States Realty and Construction Company has bought, through John N. Golding, the property at 98 Cedar Street, corner of Temple Street, 104 Cedar Street, and 99 Trinity Place. With the exception of the property at 100 Cedar Street, owned by the city and used as a fire engine house, the United States Realty and Construction Company now owns all of the small block at the rear of the Boreel Building.

The Boreel Building site is practically under the same control, and it is understood that the project for the joint improvement of the two blocks will now be carried forward.

Before work was begun on the new Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, effort was made to include that property also in the site of the gigantic skyscraper, but difficulties were encountered that prevented the closing of Thames Street. These difficulties were purely of a technical character and did not involve any opposition to the scheme on the part of the city authorities. To build on the Boreel Building block and the one at the rear will involve the closing of one block of Temple Street—a change which it is thought can be readily brought about now that all of the abutting property is held by one owner.

The realty companies said yesterday that the work of improving the entire property would proceed in the immediate future. No detailed plans, it was said, will be ready for a month or six weeks.

Of the properties sold yesterday 98 Cedar Street belonged to Leon Mendel of Chicago, 104 Cedar Street to John H. Meyer, and 99 Trinity Place to Mrs. Anna

Get all the good *out* of a suit by buying one with all the good *in* it.

Hackett-Carhart suits and overcoats have "Made Good" because they are made well.

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Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. LAST WEEK THIS THEATRE. LYCEUM THEATRE NEXT WEEK. Augustus Thomas' Greatest Comedy. THE OTHER GIRL. NEXT MONDAY. SEATS SELLING. JULIA MARLOWE WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., B'way & 6th Av. Last 2 Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. HENRY MILLER MARGARET ANGLIN IN CAMILLE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. 200th TIME, MAY 10th—Silver Souvenirs. THE GIRL FROM KAY'S With SAM BERNARD.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. WILLIAM COLLIER in Richard Harding Davis' Farce, THE DICTATOR

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. LAST 2 WEEKS IN NEW YORK. ELEANOR ROBSON in MERELY MARY ANN

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day. ELIZABETH TYREE in TIT FOR TAT With Leo Ditrichstein.

NEW LYCEUM B'way & 45. At 8:30. Last Mat. 2:15. LAST NIGHT. CHAS. HAWTREY. SAUCY SALLY. NEXT MONDAY.....(From the Empire) THE OTHER GIRL.

DALY'S TO-NIGHT! THIS SATURDAY AT 8:15 JAMES K. HACKETT in his new play, THE CROWN PRINCE. NEXT WEEK EVEGS. & MATINEES ON WED. & SAT.

ALL NEXT WEEK MADISON SQUARE GARDEN EIGHTH ANNUAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT. Management Military Athletic League. Every night, Reviews of U. S. Troops, U. S. Marines, National Guard, Old Guard, Signal Corps, National Guard N. J., and 48th Regiment Highlanders ("The Kilties") from Toronto. Grand Military Programme, Athletics, 7:15. Admission 50c. Res. Seats $1, $1.50, $2. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday. Box Office Now Open.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42 St., West of B'way. Curtain at 8:15. Mats. Wedy. & Sat. at 2. LAST 3 WEEKS. Revival of The TWO ORPHANS. No Advance in Prices. ALL-STAR CAST

NEW YORK B'way, 44 to 45 St. Last Matinee & Night. RICHARD CARLE in THE TENDERFOOT. Next Mond.—3 weeks. Seats Now on Sale. WIZARD OF OZ. Montgomery & Stone.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & T'd'y. "PIFF, PAFF, POUF." Monday, May 2, Mystic Shrine Night.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 703—38.

APRIL

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE first of Mr. Zangwill's new series of "Without Prejudice" papers in The Reader for May has a wide range of subjects, such as the discovery of radium and its possibilities, the architecture, traditions, and food of Dijon, and the mission of George Gissing. Writing of radium, Mr. Zangwill coins a few striking phrases: "Radium is the Joe Chamberlain of the elements"; "Radium seems to be in the physical world what genius is in the mental." We are inclined to place a higher value on his expressions of opinion about Gissing, of whom he writes some really glowing words of praise and whom he credits with writing five great books:

"The Nether World," "New Grub Street," "Demos," "The Odd Women," "The Whirlpool"—these are all monumental titles, mighty themes. None of his contemporaries in England—only Zola and Tolstoi anywhere else—even attempted to wrestle with such big canvases, and if Gissing did not always rise to the height of his great argument, the conception was at least herculean.

But Mr. Zangwill finds in Gissing, also, over-refinement and narrowness of vision. These traits "led him to exclude from his pictures of life the humors which lighten the reality, and the genial acceptance which makes the lot of the poor and even the criminal classes less horrible to live than to behold."

Mr. J. J. Bell's newest chapter in the veracious history of "Wee Macgreegor," contributed to The Metropolitan Magazine, is not the less interesting because young Robinson's experience in relation to a "wee dog" and a "wee brither" is so strikingly like the experience of Miss Dudeney's latest hero in the recently published "Memoirs of a Baby," wherein a great (a parody designer) had much trouble with the [illegible] the role of Mr. Bell's illustrations and [illegible] not be crowded out by an idealized youngster with a sweet, almost girlish face. Such a smug, gentle Macgreegor Glasgow and Rothesay surely never knew.

"Browning for Beginners" is the title of an unambitious, well-meant book by the Rev. Thomas Rain, M. A., which may or may not supply "a long-felt want." Certainly a keener appreciation of Browning by the ordinary citizen is desirable, but there is some room for doubt if a person who is unable to begin the study of Browning with the reading of his verse will lend his mind to the most amiable guide for a personally conducted tour of Browning land. Mr. Rain has been taking pencil notes of his impressions of Browning ever since he began to read that poet. Hence his book, which, he hastens to tell us, is not "literary criticism." Mr. Rain's "great object" in reading is to "arrive at the meaning, the thought." Style he considers "secondary to thought." Mr. Rain admits that he found much of Browning hard reading at first. He got on no quicker with "Sordello" than he had got on with Aeschylus in his second Winter at the university. If his book enables others to get on more easily with "Sordello" it will turn out a boon indeed.

Mr. Charles T. Copeland, lecturer on English literature at Harvard University, has come first in the field in Hawthorne Centennial year with an address on the Great New England romancer. He delivered it at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., April 20. He gave particular attention to Hawthorne's relation to the English and the effect upon the people of the "Old Home," of Hawthorne's famous statement that "every extraordinary Englishman is a sick Englishman." Mr. Copeland thinks that "perhaps Hawthorne was partly joking about the sick Englishman." Nevertheless, the lecturer feels that Hawthorne stood too far apart from his "kinsmen" while he was in England. He mused too much in dim cathedrals:

Then, too, it must be remembered and frankly owned that a patriotic New Englander in England fifty years ago had a burning wish to redress the balance somehow between the richly ordered life he found there and what Sir Leslie Stephen coarsely calls "the half-baked civilization of New England." These causes, I think, together with the natural repulsion of an American of genius to the unhumorous materialism of the English, are enough to explain the snb-chill that lurks in some of the most luminous pages of Hawthorne's book.

Mr. J. F. Runciman, the advanced and amusing British musical critic, has been devoting some of the time he usually gives to pleasing abuse of musical effort in England to writing a piece for The London Saturday Review about a new novel by Georges Ohnet. Mr. Runciman admits that Ohnet has "no sense of style, no imagination, no grip of the actual facts of life," but he likes him much better than he likes M. Ohnet's famous English contemporaries, Miss Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine. At least, says Mr. Runciman, M. Ohnet does not write like "a washerwoman or an ex-schoolboy who has just made his first trip abroad." Ex-schoolboy! That seems a queer charge against Mr. Caine. Is not Mr. Runciman, too, an ex-schoolboy, or has he, like the young women in Molière's comedy, the gift of knowing things without learning them?

In The Sewanee Review Cornelius Weygandt of the University of Pennsylvania expresses the conviction that "deep life" and "tragic springs" are not the sources of William Watson's poetry, in spite of the poet's statement that he has "lived deep life" and "drunk of tragic springs." On the contrary, Mr. Weygandt holds that although "individual thoughts" sometimes come to Mr. Watson with force he is "occupied with universal themes, and the chief of [illegible]

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Prof. Nicholas Paine Gilman's Suggestions for the Readjustment of the Relations Between Capital and Labor.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph. D.

PROBABLY no subject has a wider range of contemporaneous interest than that of industrial peace. That we are now in a state of industrial war, in which the disasters of conflict are but emphasized by occasional and uncertain periods of truce, is a fact of which the most optimistic cannot fail to be conscious. A modus vivendi at least is greatly to be desired. If it is one which will permit industrial operations to be carried on uninterruptedly, with satisfactory earnings to labor and such returns to capital as will warrant the risk of industrial investment, it might very well be celebrated by an annual anniversary of thanksgiving and popular rejoicing. Enduring peace is perhaps too much to expect until human nature is reconstituted by some process of evolution of which we have no present hint or suggestion.

In the latest of a series of works dealing with one or another phase of this fascinating but somewhat bewildering subject, Prof Nicholas Paine Gilman has made an honest and obviously conscientious effort to suggest methods of procedure in the readjustment of the relations between employers and the employed—or in the rather loose colloquialism of the day, between capital and labor—which will diminish the existing friction and offer a basis for enduring peace in mutually advantageous and profitable co-operation. One who has had experience in the industries dominated by trades unions and has learned therefrom how little the antagonisms developed between the office and the shop are the outgrowth of clear, logical, and purposeful thinking on either side, will find difficulty in resisting the conclusion that Prof. Gilman has examined his subject from the academic viewpoint, and that his enthusiastic altruism tends to obscure his perception of the practical considerations which, after all, are the controlling factors in the equation of the labor problem. In this the reader would probably not be mistaken. Prof. Gilman appears to have studied the subject which interests him so deeply chiefly from the standpoint of its literature. With this he is profoundly familiar, and from it he has gathered much that is useful in professorial discussion. His intense, perfectly natural, and quite amiable sympathy with whatever appears to be a part of the effort of labor to better its average condition, with whatever seems calculated to make the workingman think, and feel himself an integral of the social organization, seems to have had in his case the effect which it is very apt to have upon those who have devoted their lives to sane thinking and cannot understand why sane thought does not appeal to every one with as convincing force as to themselves. This attitude is apt to make one credulous of the existence, somewhere, of Utopia, and of the practicability of the road leading thither, if one could but find it. For example, in his prefatory note we find the following:

The last ten years have witnessed the so far successful trial by New Zealand of the legal regulation of labor disputes, commonly but erroneously known as compulsory arbitration. I have not found space for a full exposition of the working of this remarkable legislation, which has not yet received from economists the consideration due to its importance. If in the next few years it weathers a crisis it will have a clear title to be called a complete success. The adoption of the policy by two Australian Commonwealths has extended the area of experimentation and will make a scientific estimate of its merits and demerits easier and more trustworthy.

If Prof. Gilman had found space for a full exposition of the workings of the New Zealand system, as well as of the results reached in Australia along the same lines, and the opportunity for acquiring the knowledge at first hand, he would probably not need to make a point of [illegible] which the conclusion that it is a wonderful [illegible] and that any country which [illegible] as dictated by

...tion, [illegible] and [illegible] as follows:

Our attention is at this juncture called to matters of the first importance to New Zealand and to the well-being and morality, already, also, of [illegible] which is already [illegible] with [illegible] not per capita [illegible] of any [illegible] the world. Already the [illegible] of New Zealand have been [illegible] to cause [illegible] Chief [illegible] that to a [illegible] of the Chief [illegible] then firing [illegible] at a gun which [illegible] with [illegible] of furnishing [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] manufacturing and import the produce of foreign manufacturers. [illegible] has published distressing statements of conditions in Australia and gives statistics showing that citizens of all trades and occupations are leaving the country. In one year in Victoria, where the labor legislation has been carried furthest, the loss in population was been 122,000; that the number of departures from New South Wales and Victoria has reached alarming proportions and that in six months over 18,000 persons, comprising tradesmen, master craftsmen, sheep growers, and farmers, have flown from the tyranny of the unions. And thus the Elysium of labor's dreams has vanished.

A mass of exact credible, and verified data supplied me from New Zealand and Australia, prepared not "for export," but for home consumption, in the form of newspaper discussions of current events, speeches in public meetings and in provincial Parliaments, and in the correspondence of manufacturers and business men, warrants me in saying that I consider Mr. Kirby's statement of the situation as accurate as its brevity permits. Disinterested official confirmation of his synopsis of the situation is furnished by Mr. Baker, our Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, in a report to the State Department, to the effect that American workingmen should be warned to keep away from Australia, as it is no place for them. Mr. Baker shows that the unions, through legislation of their own devising, control all work done and fix the prices for it, and that in the restriction of employment thus induced the chances of the immigrant finding work are very slight. No encouragement is offered to immigration under these conditions, and it is not a difficult problem in arithmetic to calculate how long a country which closes its doors to desirable immigration and forces thousands of those already there to seek other homes will need to reach political anarchy and financial ruin. The industrial peace which lies in that direction is the peace of Tadmor in the desert or of Tyre and Sidon. In this view of the case it is somewhat startling to find in Prof. Gilman's conclusions as to the proper sphere of legal regulation of labor disputes the following: "The thanks of the civilized world, sorely perplexed by industrial warfare, should go out to the courageous community in the southern seas that is experimenting with so much vigor and straightforwardness." Perhaps this is true, but if so it is because New Zealand is so far away that its pernicious influence is not likely to be felt in other English-speaking countries. The thanks we owe her for her courageous experiment in economic suicide is based on the fact that she will end as an object lesson more instructive than precept or warning.

It would be impossible in the brief space available for the reviewing of more than 400 pages of text to even suggest the interest and value of the mass of data which Prof. Gilman has gathered. Whether one agrees with the author's conclusions or not, his references and quotations are useful and should make the book a welcome addition to every library of economic literature. Looking to the chapter in which we have the summing up, as it were, we encounter a good many indisputable and undisputed basic propositions, some of which, reduced to the least expression, may be paraphrased as follows:

The first essential to abiding industrial peace is a recognition by employer and workingman of the conditions which actually prevail.

These conditions are incompatible with the old-time idea of individualism on the part of the employer.

The workingmen have as much right to organize for their own protection and advantage as have the employers.

The wage payer must accept the fact of the trade union as a condition and not a theory.

He should be ready to deal with the representatives of organized labor, whether called walking delegates or business agents.

Trade unionists should recognize the right of employers to combine. The unions should incorporate so as to acquire legal responsibility.

If trades unionists are sincerely afraid that incorporation will expose them to prosecution in the way of litigation for damages they might at least reconcile themselves to incorporation for special purposes—mainly for the purpose of forming trade agreements with employers' associations, for which both parties could be held responsible.

Most of the ideals cherished by trades unions are substantially realizable in time.

The ambitions of the far-sighted employer are to be realized as well.

These are haphazard samples of what seem to be rather optimistic platitudes. Well, perhaps they are. Reasoning on the tendencies of the labor movement, if the fact is lost sight of that the ideals on both sides are, always were, and probably always will be, the flower and quintessence of selfishness, is apt to lead us to generalizations which are as broad as they are likely to be shallow. To one who has dealt practically with the typical trades union through its walking delegates and business agents; who has been confronted by impossible demands; who has refused them at the hazard of property and fortune; who has seen his labor, eager to take what others of the [illegible] [illegible] of America [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

1904

QUEEN CAROLINE.

W. H. Wilkins's Story of the Life and the Times of the Consort of George II.*

WHAT title has Caroline, the Queen Consort of George II., to be called "illustrious"? Caroline was imbued with a wonderful patience. She had for husband a singularly disagreeable man. He was petulant, false, and possessed of but a scanty stock of brains. He had only one good quality—bravery. He was in every way unfitted for his place, and but for his wife it is quite possible that England would have been plunged in revolution during his reign. On the fair fame of Caroline there is no stain. She was the best of wives, and ndored her children. Mr. Wilkins calls her "illustrious" for the reason that during troublous times she played a conspicuous part "in maintaining the Hanoverian dynasty upon the throne of England." Caroline's "gracious and dignified personality, her lofty ideals and pure life, did much to counteract the unpopularity of her husband and father-in-law, and redeems the early Georgian era from utter grossness."

Wilhelmina Caroline, Princess of Brandenburg-Anshach, was born in the palace of Ansbach, a little town in South Germany, March 1, 1683. The Margraves of Brandenburg-Anehach were minor nobles, hut connected with the Hohenzollerns. In 1692 Caroline's father died, and four years afterward her mother passed away and the orphan girl was placed under the care of the Elector and Electress of Brandenhurg at Berlin. The Electress, Sophie Charlotte, who became the first Queen of Prussia, was the granddaughter of James I. of England. Among Sophie's friends was Leibnitz. She seems to have been a woman of great ahility and fully educated. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Berlin had become a rallying place for Huguenots, and liberal principles were in vogue. Sophie Caroline was the most devoted of guardians. It was in Berlin that the more liberal ideas of religion made an impression on Caroline and were adopted hy her. As she was particularly handsome, and the adopted daughter of the Queen, there were many suitors. Among them was the Archduke Charles, the titular King of Spain. Had Caroline married the Archduke she would have had to become a Catholic, and for this change she was disinclined.

Leihnitz had something to do with Caroline's decision, "and he drafted the letter for her in which she declined further negotiations." After the death of the Queen of Prussia there came to Berlin another suitor, Prince George Augustus of Hanover, and in 1705 Caroline was married to him.

The Court of Hanover aped the ways and manners of the French Louis XIV. Thackeray writes of it in these words: "Imagine a coarse Versailles, and we have Hanover before us." Soon after her marriage Caroline discovered the failings of her husband.

She was soon aware of his meanness, his shallowness, and his petty vanity, of his absurd love of boasting, his fitful and choleric temper, and his incontinence. He was a contemptible character, hnt his wife never manifested any contempt for him; her condnct indeed was a model of all that a wife's should be—from a man's point of view. The little Prince would rail at her, contradict her, snuh her, dash his wig on the ground, strut np and down the room, red and angry, shouting at the top of his voice. Caroline never answered her husband; she was always fairly submissive, always dutiful, always the patient Griselda.

To describe the interminable intrigues of the time would be wearisome; suffice to say that George I. was called to England. Soon afterward his son, now assuming the title of the Prince of Wales, followed. At once the Princess became a favorite. At least she could talk in English, which accomplishment her father-in-law did not possess. As to the Prince, he bragged abont his English origin, for he said: "I have not a drop of blood in my veins dat is not English." Describing the London of the time of the Georges, Mr. Wilkins writes:

> After dark London streets were dangerous for law-abiding citizens. The "Mohawks," who [illegible] aristocratic practices of the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] since, had been in vogue almost [illegible] Many [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Dr. William Barry's New Life of the Eminent English Catholic.

QUARTERLY a voice in favor of [illegible] but the publishers and printers do not.

Just at this moment we have two unusually attractive books upon questions of historical interest. The Rev. William Barry's the second of Scribner's three "Leaders of Religion." The writer is favorably known as a historian and also as a novelist and as historian he has written a volume of rare promise entitled "The Temporal Power of the Papacy" and an important chapter in the Cambridge Modern History. He is an English Catholic, and not so much a Roman Catholic by a great deal as the late Cardinal Manning, who conceived it to be his religious ultramontane duty to crush out the old English Catholic spirit so completely as possible. But if no more Ultramontane than the late Lord Acton, Mr. Barry does not extend, as did that great scholar, his suspicion from Cardinal Manning to Cardinal Newman. To Lord Acton Newman was "a sophist, the manipulator and not the servant of truth." To Mr. Barry he is, always and everywhere, everything that is great and high and pure.

His book is the more interesting because of his Catholic status; so much of the writing about Newman heretofore has come from Anglican sources. A more striking novelty is promised when we read that his purpose is to treat Newman "as a man of letters equal to the greatest writers of prose that his country has brought forth." He has his commission to do this in the character of the series in which his book receives a place. The literary associations of his name encourage us to expect good success in his undertaking. But he succeeds only so far as to write of Newman in a literary manner—with a wealth of literary allusion and with a breadth of literary sympathy transcending all dogmatic boundaries. He does not succeed in treating Newman as a literary character and force. His promise in that respect, so pleasant to our eyes, is broken to our hope. The interest of Newman's theological and critical career is too strong for him to maintain toward it any appearance of detachment. He tends to its magic centre with an irresistible gravitation. Over and over again he pulls himself together and says, "This will never do," only to slip back the next moment to the line of least resistance and follow that unreservedly until a fresh compunction seizes him. The chapters "Early Years" and "The Tractarians" are elaborated carefully, though we are pointedly assured that there was little literary value attaching to Newman's work until 1845, when he made his peace with Rome. It does not by any means follow that these chapters are less interesting or important because they keep the religious side of Newman constantly in view. Except by Newman himself, in the "Apologia," we have had no more interesting account of his early life. The chapter on the Tractarians suffers acutely in comparison with Church's "Oxford Movement." Mr. Barry's allusions to Hurrell Froude, the most active of Newman's earlier associates on the anti-Protestant line, do not seem to have been carefully collated with Newman's allusions to him in the "Apologia" or with Froude's "Remains." In those writings he appears rash and spicnetic, wreaking himself upon expression with much absence of restraint. Mr. Barry remarks with some insistence on the Jewish strain in Newman's blood. His mother, Jemima Fourdrinier, was of French Huguenot descent, but the Newmans, we are assured, were Jews from Holland. "A large part of his character and writings will become intelligible if we keep this in mind. That his features had a strong Jewish cast is evident from his portraits, and was especially to be noted in old age." It is plain, however, that Newman had no interest in this affiliation.

For Newman's literary value, we are told, we must look pre-eminently to the "Apologia" and next to Newman's letters and his sermons of the Catholic period. Yet the chapter devoted to the "Apologia" has little literary interest, and it is much the same with that which is confined to the "Grammar of Assent." Its title, "The Logic of Belief," is plainly indicative of its real character. That on the "Apologia" has almost exclusive reference to its controversial character. It need not be said that Mr. Barry's handling of these writings is very different from that of Leslie Stephen or Dr. Edwin Abbot. In another chapter, "The First Catholic Period," there is full consideration of the "Development of Christianity," the book which he began as an Anglican and finished as a Catholic. Quite too much has been made of its anticipation of Darwin. It was an attempt to show that all the varieties of Roman Catholic growth and change were within the limits of one and the same species. As in the "Grammar of Assent," we have an ingenious argument for a foregone conclusion. Even Mr. Barry's chapter on "The Dream of Gerontius" subordinates the literary to the theological interest. At last, in Chapter VII., "The Man of Letters," we flatter ourselves that we shall certainly have the emphasis where it was promised at the start, only to be again put off with a morsel of literary bread and quarts of theological sack. So far as its avowed purpose is concerned the book is as complete a "lucus a non lu-

*NEWMAN. (Literary Lives.) By William Barry. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. viii-226. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

ROMAN RELICS.

[illegible] Burton Brown. With numerous Original Illustrations and plans. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-318. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Few of the excavations which modern archaeological zeal has carried on in places of historic interest can equal those in the Roman Forum for the value and significance of what has been found. The Forum may be regarded as the centre of the Old World, and in the last six years systematic explorations have brought to light there buildings and remains of all kinds that throw floods of new light on many archaeological and historical questions. So recent are these excavations, which are still in progress, that there has as yet been little scientific digestion of the results. Mr. Burton Brown's little book is far from attempting anything of this kind. It is rather a detailed catalogue of various of the most important excavations, with brief and comprehensive explanations of their significance for the lay reader. It is, indeed, a hand book that might be very useful upon the spot; but it is also written that it can give much illumination to him who reads at home. And its value is enhanced by the fact that there is scarcely another book on the subject that has been published since the recent excavations began.

Mr. Burton Brown's method combines description, picture, quotation from ancient authors, (in each case with translation,) and archaeological explanations of the new knowledge that has been gained as to the religion, customs, and history of the Romans. It is arranged so that a visitor may follow its order, book in hand, without twice passing over the same ground. It need not be said, perhaps, that such a method gives a reality all its own to ancient history. Here we can see the Spring of Juturna, with which the history of the Forum begins, where invalids resorted to seek health, and where they left busts of Aesculapius and the vow of little cells in which they awaited their cure. There is the House of Vesta, near by, or its foundations, with many charred remains of sacrifices; there are the little ovens in which egg shells and oyster shells were found, and a carbonised cake. We can trace the older republican Atrium of the Vestals, under the imperial one, with the "Penetralia," the treasure chamber where the sacred relics were kept in the Vestals' charge; the Regia, the Comitium, the Rostra, all more or less traceable, and all showing an incredible amount of detail that relates to their uses and their history. An interesting chapter is given to the famous "Black Stone," marking what the Romans for so many centuries believed to be the tomb of Romulus, and the ancient remains under it, all of which have presented many problems for modern students since its recent discovery. There are a plan of the whole Forum and more detailed plans of buildings; many excellent photographic half-tone pictures of the ruins and remains, an appendix on Roman methods of building, a bibliography of modern books, and a classified list of references to passages in Latin authors illustrating the text. It is a scholarly little book, as well as a very interesting one.

"The Pastime of Eternity."

THE PASTIME OF ETERNITY. By Beatrix Demarest Lloyd. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 294. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A strange story is this for which old Omar furnishes the title. A singular group of characters is assembled and monstrous queer are their doings and sayings. Not a little of the diction gives us pause. We are inclined to gasp when we read upon the first page that "Holbein himself would have sensed it," but that little surprise is soon forgotten when we come upon such "staggerers" as "dressed in the conventions of a servant." "We were condescending neotericism"; "The indefinite hushing of her gown betrayed her"; "The illation is obvious"; "Dull commatic sentences"; "Your exhantoration takes place to-morrow"—this last meaning that a servant was to have her "day out"!

The characters are all exaggerated, and for the most part, unpleasant; while their usual behavior is, we are glad to believe, quite beyond possibility. There is a good deal of charm, however, about the pair of aged lovers, and some fine points in the portrayal of the Chevalier de Besarigue. His letter to his unworthy son is absolutely admirable in its noble simplicity. A better could not have been written. It is to be regretted that it is too long for quotation here.

The author has dramatic skill of a high order. She has managed to enthrall our interest with an irritatingly impossible book. Should she curb her fancy for the unreal, weed out her vocabulary, and paint normal men and women, she would write a novel well worthy the writing and the reading. We hope she will henceforth eschew the grotesque and will achieve the excellent work plainly within her power.

[illegible]

[illegible]

*IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN. By George H. Rittner. With Illustrations from Photographs Taken by the Author and His Friends. Cloth. Pp. xii.-272. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.

LA SALLE IN FICTION.

ROBERT CAVELIER. By William Dana Orcutt. With Illustrations in color by Charlotte Weber. Small 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 318. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

In these days of the more or less historical novel, it is not surprising to learn that the Sieur de La Salle has been added to the list of those heroes in fact who have become heroes in fiction. The discoverer of the Mississippi during his lifetime slept soundly on the eve of many a dangerous undertaking, and it is to be hoped that his longer sleep has not been disturbed by the undertaking of Mr. Orcutt.

But whatever the wise past may be thinking, there will be many present-day readers who will prefer the fiction of history concerning the life of La Salle to that offered by the writer of the novel. For both author and hero of "Robert Cavelier" appear to have a breadth of vision which scarcely would discover the outlet of the East River, let alone that of the Mississippi. It is all the fault of those terrible Jesuits, who, whatever (their other sins, certainly will have much to answer for some day concerning their ability to induce writers of fiction to lose all sense of proportion. Let them once get between two covers, and they obscure everything with the black gown. And the effect is the same, even if they are dressed in white, as is the case in one of the illustrations of this volume.

It might be imagined, for instance, that the symbol of Christianity might be discerned in the obscurity, but no, in "Robert Cavelier" we read that Anne Courcelle, the heroine, feeling happy in the welcome of the sisters of the Hotel Dieu, "forgot that she was standing in the shadow of the Jesuit cross." So with the religion of these some sisters, which is referred to as "the Jesuit faith."

But this is not the worst. These Jesuits have made of a self-contained, far-seeing leader of men, a man of many words with which to answer the threat that "No man can challenge the mighty the Society of Jesus and live!"

The story begins in the House of the Novices in Paris, and naturally is soon transferred to New France. It tells of Robert's introduction to Gov. Courcelle, and how he came to fall in love with the Governor's daughter, Anne; of how Jean Cavelier, a Jesuit priest, followed his brother and endeavored in every way to bring him to disgrace and death for the love of the order. Also of how this great love of the order was soon displaced by love for Anne when Robert was away discovering rivers and making history. For Anne, who had gone with her father to France, had returned to be mistaken for a King's maid, who might be purchased in marriage for a hundred pounds of Quebec tobacco, and Jean, the omnipresent Jesuit, had frustrated a prospective purchaser.

There was not much of casuistry in Jean's lovemaking. "I grant you," he said, "that these feelings and the tenets of the Church are mutually opposed, but I gladly sacrifice the one that I may indulge the other." But Anne declined to allow the sacrifice, and so the dear old device of the false message from the true lover has to be employed, and when Anne accepts it as genuine, (she is only a heroine,) Jean is able to say: "It is my turn now, and here where no living soul can come to interrupt our exchange of mutual affection, I intend to make the most of it."

It is scarcely necessary to say that Robert arrives in time to cause an interruption.

The volume is excellent, considered merely from the standpoint of art in bookbinding and printing.

The Boys of Stony Lonesome.

STONY LONESOME. By Arthur J. Russell. Illustrated by Ruth M. Halleck. 16mo. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Stony Lonesome is not a man, it's not even a boy; it's just an inanimate village. In Stony Lonesome, to be sure, lived men; but, with the exception of Uncle Ellery, they were of small importance. The really important people were the boys. There was "the Gang." It included many boys. Usually, however, they "hunted in pairs." Peewee Jackson, being fond of ferreting out crime and its motive, held aloof from the gang, and Frankie Foster was boycotted because of his superior manners and disgraceful cleanliness. Although these grave faults made Frankie ineligible to membership in youthful society, it may be remarked, in passing, that by overcoming them in after life he became equally ineligible to membership in polite society. Thus do our faults and virtues play hide and seek with us.

Any one who is familiar with boys the world over will be familiar with the lads of Stony Lonesome. Mr. Arthur J. Russell has not drawn greatly on his imagination, having probably found better material in fact.

There isn't very much to the story, but what there is of it is very human.

1904

OLD SCHOOL BOOKS.

Clifton Johnson's Interesting Account of School Books of a Century Ago.*

HOW we have changed methods of teaching in two centuries! In "Old-Time Schools and School Books," Mr. Clifton Johnson tells the method of instruction in use in the colonies and the United States a century or more ago.

First, as to schools. In 1642, twelve years after the settlement of Boston, the General Court of Massachusetts took the matter of education in hand. Schools were not mentioned at the beginning. The parents were to teach the children and to inculcate in them religious ideas. The school system was established five years later. Connecticut soon followed the example of Massachusetts. There has been some discussion as to whether the first free school was established in New Amsterdam or in Boston. The one in old New York seems, however, to have been a special one, and not a free school. Masters were poorly paid. There is an account of expenses of a school, the master receiving six pounds for the six months' labor. Sometimes the instructors were paid in produce, in grain, meal, and peas. A meeting house served the purpose of a school. Schoolmasters and pupils used to suffer from the cold. The parents were bound to supply the fuel, but as often as not forgot their obligations. The rod was not spared in those early times. Here is an extract from the rules of the Dorchester school of 1645:

The rod of correction is a rule of God necessary sometimes to be used upon children. The schoolmaster shall have full power to punish all or any of his scholars, no matter who they are. No parent or other person living in the place shall go about to hinder the master in this. But if any parent or others shall think there is just cause for complaint against the master for too much severity they shall have the liberty to tell him in friendly and loving manner.

During the Colonial period the days of the schoolboy were in large measure devoted to religious instruction. Supposably the little boy was made to believe that he was encompassed by fiends, and that he would have great difficulty in escaping the wiles of the devil. Here is an extract from Isaac Watts's "The Young Child's Catechism," the first half of which delectable book was addressed to children of three or four years of age: "What must become of you if you are wicked?" The answer of the child was to be: "If I am wicked I shall be sent down to everlasting Fire in Hell, among wicked and miserable creatures."

Mr. Johnson writes that the textbook equipment of the old schools was "exceedingly meagre." They were probably all of English origin. The first American book, the author believes, was Ezekial Cheever's, who for thirty-eight years of his life was master of the Boston Latin School. Cheever died in 1708. The book was known as "Cheever's Accidence." A more attractive book was Commenius's "Visible World." Herein there were many prints, every subject having its picture. One curious book was Nathaniel Strong's "England's Perfect Schoolmaster," (London, 1676.) How shoemakers or "taylors" should make out their bills is given. In Mr. Saddler's bill may be found the cost of many unfamiliar things, as "for Tabby for lining Coat; for Cottoning for the Hose and Pockets; for Canvas for Stays and Stiffenings; for Relly Pieces, Hooks, Eyes, and Stay Tape; for Silk and Galoon."

The school dame came early, and she was of English origin. She taught the little ones their letters. She was always busy with her knitting and sewing and her spinning wheel. The first school dame reported by the author taught a class in Northfield, Mass., and while the children did not require her services she made shirts "for the Indians at eightpence each." The horn-book was a great feature of education in the early time. It was a bit of paper on which the alphabet was printed and was mounted on a wooden frame over which was nailed a sheet of transluscent horn. At the bottom of the paper was printed the Lord's Prayer. Schoolmasters in certain portions of the colonies could not have been plentiful, and there was want of assistant instructors. There were many emigrants seeking a refuge in America. Many of these were of questionable character. Captains of ships who brought these people from abroad often sold them for a certain term to pay passage, "and teachers of this kind were common both in the Southern and Middle Colonies."

Not infrequently they were convicts and runaways, for they did not always advertise their flight by advertisements like the following in the newspapers of the period: Ran away—A servant-schoolmaster, much given to drinking and gambling, [illegible] George Washington's Father [illegible]

Teaching religion and spelling and reading went on at the same time. There is no question that the early colonists with their Bible brought their primers. The exact date of the first issue of the New England Primer, Mr. Johnson informs readers, is not known. The earliest mention is to be found in the Boston Almanack for the year 1690, in the guise of an advertisement. The best authority on the New England Primer was the late lamented Paul Leicester Ford.

It is to be stated with regret that many of our maternal ancestors were uneducated. One hundred and fifty years ago in the colonies books were deemed as being outside of the "feminine sphere." If Queen Bess could hold discourse in Latin or Greek, many of her humbler sisters could not. Girls were not expected to attend the public schools, and the early school laws did not recognize them at all, expressly stating that "the word 'children' is to be interpreted to mean 'boys.'" Read and sew could the girls, but as to writing, Mr. Johnson says:

Writing was held to be much less important, and by no means an essential accomplishment for females in common life. Scarcely one in a dozen women could write in 1700, and of those whose names appear in the recorded deeds of the early part of the eighteenth century, less than 40 per cent. sign their names. All the rest make their mark. Even at the time of the Revolution many of the patriots' wives and mothers could not write.

The semi-exclusion of girls lasted until 1822. When the sampler period began we do not know.

The comment of the reader of a schoolbook of an early period is applicable to many volumes of the present moment.

If there should be another flood,
Then to this book I'd fly;
If all the earth should be submerged
This book would still be dry.

Now came the great educational revolutionizer, Noah Webster, who was born in Hartford in 1758. Webster's "The American Spelling Book" supplanted all others and "brought order out of chaos." There were many Primary Readers during the first half of the last century. Long-winded dialogues were very much in favor. There are many stories of bad boys who became in after life real villains. Among the major crimes the "Newspaper Borrower" is included, "fellows who have not soul enough to subscribe to a newspaper, yet long to know its contents." Among popular educators the name of Goodrich's "Peter Parley" must be cited

The geographer of the early part of the last century is responsible for a great many fables, some of which are still kept alive. Of these the "Maelstrom" is a notable example. In natural history, too, there were many silly stories. One of the sins of the boa constrictor or the python is hard to eradicate. In the print of the old books the serpent is seen in the act of swallowing a buffalo. Only a tithe of the varied and interesting material to be found in Mr. Johnson's interesting volume can be presented.

SMUGGLERS.

THE MERRY ANNE. By Samuel Merwin. With Illustrations and Decorations by Thomas Fogarty. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 417. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

"The Merry Anne" is a capital story of sailing and smuggling on Lakes Michigan and Huron. It assembles an interesting collection of "human variants," including an honest young sailor and the coquettish girl of his heart; a breaker of the law who compels our affectionate sympathy; a protector thereof in the form of a revenue officer whom we both admire and detest, and a number of "lesser breeds without the law," and within it, who are very much alive, and are, consequently, unconsciously good company, with talk natural and racy, and adventures galore.

The story sails gallantly under an always freshening breeze, its spirit intensified culminating in the chase of the smugglers. It is one of the best of its kind, dealing with fresh fields or, more truly, waters—and developing both characters and plot with vigorous ease. Its style and dash arouse in the reader a responsive excitement, and it will, no doubt, commend, as it deserves, a large public.

Some May Books.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish in the two new volumes "Russia," by Maurice Baring, and "Middle Europe," by Milton Bradley, the latter being three books on central Europe, "Little England," by Charles M. Skinner, "How to Know the Mammals," by Frank Bolles, and "The Book of School and College Sports," by Ralph Henry Barbour, and "Old Lin," a story of a little Maine boy in a New England homestead, by Annie [illegible]

Charles Scribner's Sons have in their [illegible]

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A COMPLETE guide to the identification of birds in the field of New England and Eastern New York, treating of over 250 land and water species. It is believed that this Guide will prove more helpful to the beginner than any bird book published, while more advanced students will find it very serviceable. Illustrated by Fuertes and others. 12mo, $1.50 net. Postage, 13 cents.

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This is the only book of Mr. Carryl's that was left after the burning of his Swampscott home. It is his most ambitious and probably his most effective work, an impressive story of life in the American colony in Paris, a subject which he knew thoroughly. His protagonist is a wealthy young Harvard graduate, who oddly combines an unusual self-control with a delicate, almost weak, nature. Two girls, American and French, play important parts in his life drama.

The Micmac By S. Carleton. $1.25

A very dramatic story of the adventures of some New Yorkers in a great Nova Scotian swamp. Their perils are not alone those of the swamp. S. Carleton, who has made her mark in the *Atlantic* and elsewhere, seems here to have captured the very spirit of the open.

Uncle Mac's Nebrasky By Wm. R. Leighton, author of "The Ultimate Moment." $1.25

A book of conversational autobiography full of shrewd humor and lively frontier episodes, by an author already noted for his grasp of the masculine traits of the earlier West.



Henry Holt and Company, 29 West 23d St., New York.

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OUT OF A FLEUR-DE-LIS

The History, Romance and Biography of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

By CLAUDE H. WETMORE 444 Pages Cloth, $1.50

Containing seven full-page views of the grounds and buildings, portraits of the executive officers of the Exposition, an original designation of the design of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, and

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Some Notable Contributions to Current London Magazines, the Payment of Authors, and Thackeray's Punch Papers, &c.

MRS. CRAIGIE complains that the system by which the payment of authors is made dependent on the number of thousand words written by them is a very bad one. She insists that it induces authors to pad their books and thus to suppose no good literature. This sounds well and would be a serious argument against payment per thousand words were it only true. But as a matter of fact it is not true. The three novelists who write the longest books are George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, and George Moore. Can any one imagine for an instant that Mr. Meredith pads his books in order to increase the number of words for which he is to be paid? Or that Mr. Hardy laboriously counts up the words of his manuscripts and says to himself: "I must put ten thousand more words in that book, for I particularly need the money they will bring"? We may not like Mr. Moore's books, but it is notorious that he cuts and condenses his work with a single eye to its artistic excellence. Nor does the ordinary novelist pad out his novels for the sake of increased payment. Pad them he may, and in many cases does, but it is in order to make them long enough to suit the book publisher. It is understood that a six-shilling novel must never contain less than 70,000 words, and the writer who wishes to see his manuscript in book form must conform to this rule. Of course, if a novel is serialized, the longer it is the more pay the author may receive, although this is by no means commonly the case, since the editor who buys a serial story usually offers a lump sum for it. But only an infinitesimal number of novels is serialized in comparison with the number of those that are published solely in book form, and the average novelist does not write for serial publication. Where, then, is the justice of the complaint that payment per thousand words leads to undesirable padding?

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So far as magazine articles are concerned, payment per thousand words is surely the fairest system that has yet been devised. Payment per page used to have very little meaning, for the pages of some magazines held double the amount of matter that was held by the pages of other magazines. The system of payment per thousand words does not in the least affect the author of a novel that is published only in book form. Provided he makes his book long enough to suit the views of the publisher he receives the same royalty upon it if it is 80,000 words in length that he would receive were it 200,000 words in length. The prejudice against payment per thousand words is due really to the impression that the system reduces novel writing to a level with street sweeping or any other manual labor that is paid by the hour. It is an unreasoning prejudice, and it is rather surprising that so brilliant a writer as Mrs. Craigie should have yielded to it.

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I mentioned a week or two ago that a well-known lady author—I presume she would be offended if she were called a woman writer—has followed Mr. George Sims's example and combined the invention of stories with the invention of a hair restorer. Now another woman writer has combined novel writing with the profession of a restorer of beauty to members of her sex. Mrs. Craigie might very well protest that this sort of thing is an injury to the cause of art. Hair dye and preparations for restoring the complexion may be very well in their places, but surely they ought not to be used to advertise novels, and novels ought not to be written to advertise them.

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Mr. Andrew Lang writes in the last number of The Cornhill Magazine concerning Daniel Home, the "medium." Like everything written by Mr. Lang, it reads delightfully, but it leaves the mystery concerning Home just where it was. No donht Home cheated at times, and was altogether an undesirable person as the associate of silly old ladies with money. But the fact remains that he did do many things which have never been explained satisfactorily. Unless we are to believe that testimony is absolutely worthless, we must believe that Home could float in the air, and that he could do several other things which no other medium has ever yet done in circumstances which made fraud impossible. How he did these things is a mystery, and Mr. Lang apparently gives up the hope of solving it. Incidentally Mr. Lang's article disposes of the popular theory that Browning detected Home in gross frauds, such as those which he lashes in "Mr. Sludge." The story probably grew out of the fact that Browning wrote "Mr. Sludge." That poem—if we can call it a poem—probably had nothing whatever to do with Home. It was merely a study of the average "medium," and as such it had no more to do with Home than with any other of the fraternity.

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The death of Miss Frances Power Cobbe means to the present generation little except that one of the most earnest opponents of vivisection has passed away. There was a day when Miss Cobbe was regarded with the utmost horror by all orthodox people because she had broken with the narrow evangelicalism in which she had been trained, but that has long ago been forgotten, and it is doubtful if many people still remember the books that she wrote. She will be remembered chiefly as

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Mr. H. H. Statham writes in The Fortnightly Review a short appreciation of "The True Chronicles of Jean Froissart," the "Memoirs of Philippe de Commines," and "Machiavelli's Prince." The statement that the latter publication of much that is unworthy of him. Probably no author has suffered more in this way than has Thackeray. The only post-mortem injury that was inflicted upon Dickens, if I am not mistaken, was the publication of the "Mudfog Papers," but Thackeray's contributions to Punch and other journals, much of which he certainly could never have wished to see again, have been industriously exhumed and printed. Mr. Statham seems to think that even certain of Thackeray's writings which found a place in the first edition of his works could well be spared. This is also probably true, but such writings are certainly not to be ranked in the same category with the miserable fragments that were lately published here in book form.

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The romance written by Mr. Mallock, entitled "The Veil of the Temple," which has been running for some time in The New Monthly Review, is soon to appear in book form. Mr. Mallock is a writer who has made several successes in several different paths of literature and controversy, and, judging from the chapters of "The Veil of the Temple" that have already been published, he is about to make a new success.

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A new edition of "Typee" has just been published, and the editor of The Academy, or at all events a contrihntor who cannot be distinguished from the editor, makes the rather curious assertion that what he learned of Melville by reading Hawthorne's account of him has prejudiced him against "Typee" and all of Melville's writings. These are of course not the words of the writer in The Academy, hut they are virtually what he says. Granting that Melville may have been a very undesirable individual with whom to spend an afternoon, it is difficult to see what that has to do with the merit of his writings. "Typee," however, is probably one of the poorest of Melville's books, and it owes its fame chiefly to the fact that it was the first book that brought him into notice. Compared with such a work as "Moby Dick," or even "White Jacket," it reads very much like the work of a beginner, and not a very promising beginner at that.

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Sverdrup's new Arctic book naturally resembles most other Arctic books, but it is written in an interesting way, and as a record of bravery and endurance it deserves to be read. Commander Scott's account of his Antarctic explorations will probably prove more interesting than the usual Arctic book, since it deals with a region that is comparatively new to explorers. Scott has finally disposed of the mythical land which Wilkes claimed to have discovered. It has held its place on most maps in spite of the fact that Ross denied its existence. This latest proof of its mythical character will, however, suffice to banish it from all future maps of the Antarctic regions.

London, April 19, 1904. W. L. ALDEN.

A Prose Idyl.

THE STORY OF KING SYLVAIN AND QUEEN AIMÉE. By Margaret Sherwood. Illustrated and Decorated by Sarah S. Stilwell. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Margaret Sherwood has followed her charming little idyl of Italy, "Daphne," with another tale of idyllic nature, "The Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée," and although this latter story has not that thread of up-to-date love story running through it which characterized "Daphne" and made toward its general popularity, there is in the "Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée" much of nature, with the smell of green things and the straining of muscles in honest work; in fact, the book teaches wisely of the kingship of honest toil and the contentment of a humble spirit.

King Sylvain, who loved Queen Aimée and who, in the stress of Court life, was unable to tell her so, felt more and more the lust for nature. The smell of the forest got in his nostrils, and the air of the open country became to him as the breath of life. And so one night, in the shadow of the acacias in the royal garden he secretly met Qneen Aimée by appointment and unfolded a plan whereby the twain should flee from the binding restrictions of Court life and together ehould fare forth free, no longer a slavish King and Queen of an exacting people.

And thus it came to pass that, hand in hand, in the early dawn of the next day, they crept stealthily forth, before the Court was astir, and a kind-hearted carter, little knowing their rank, gave them a friendly lift. And hand in hand, through the wilderness of forest, dark and forbidding at times, or again flecked with sunlight, they traveled, learning the lessons of true love and the contentment which comes from life spent near to nature and to God.

It is a pretty idyl, told in quaint idyllic language, and the delicately wrought illustrations, furnished by Sarah S. Stilwell, fit the text very well.

"Practical Morals."

Dr. John Kells Ingram, the well-known English author of "Outlines of the History of Religion," "Sonnets and Other Poems," "Passages from the Letters of Auguste Comte," "Human Nature and Morals According to Auguste Comte," &c., is publishing in this country through the Macmillan Company "Practical Morals: A

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[illegible] Positivist system of [illegible] the appropriate questions in the [illegible] of sciences, marked by the several [illegible] statements."

The subject of this treatise, writes Dr. Ingram in his introduction, is education: "the improvement of human nature." Our study of the subject in these pages, he continues, will be that "of the entire life of the individual, in its relations to the larger life of the race, which envelops and sustains the existence of each and all of us." He deals with the different periods of the Positivist life as follows: "Early Childhood," "Later Childhood," "Adolescence," "Early Manhood," "Manhood," "Marriage," "Maturity," "Retirement," "Death," "Commemoration." His concluding chapter is a résumé of his preceding ones. In appendices are given plans of Auguste Comte's treatises on theoretic and practical morals.

A FRONTIER ROMANCE.

WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING. A Tale of the Illinois Country. By Randall Parrish. With six illustrations in color by Troy and M. W. Kinney. Small 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 368. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

When John Wayland, the son of a Major in the Continental Army, who had retired with his wife and child to a farm in the wilderness, grasped his gun and strode to meet the messenger who came from the furthest outpost of that wilderness, he prepared for danger. Bnt the messenger was a friend, and the message he brought was from a friend and former comrade of Major Wayland. Yet this message caused the younger man to go on a journey which was full of danger, and which culminated on the fateful 15th of August, 1812, at Fort Dearborn.

The perils of river, forest, and Indian camp were shared in part by Mlle. 'Toinette, whom the hero rescued from a shipwrecked boat. Straightway arose a new peril, for simple, honest John thought himself no match in lovemaking with Captain Villiers de Croix, another member of the party, whose dress was that of fashion and whose tongue turned compliments with greater ease than did that of the boy brought up on the frontier.

For a time the contest was keen, hut in the end John was rewarded for his patience in love and his bravery in times of peril. Only then, when the reward had come, did he learn that in saving 'Toinette and afterward in asking her to marry him, he had accomplished the qnest on which he had set out from home. The letter to his father

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[illegible] Mathematics, the science of all sciences."

The story is one of quick action. And the characters drawing is well executed. The [illegible] scenes, [illegible] and [illegible] is anything [illegible] in the book is he [illegible] with his [illegible] French rival.

Not only are the illustrations particularly fine, but in binding, printing, and paper the publishers have gone far beyond the ordinary standards for a book of this kind.

A Pair of Mustaches.

THE BRIGHT FACE OF DANGER. Being an Account of Some Adventures of Henri de Launay, Son of the Sieur de la Tournoire. Freely translated into modern English. By Robert Neilson Stephens, author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," etc. 12mo. Pp. 322. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

In Anjou, in the days of Henri Quatre, dwelt, according to this story, a pale youth who loved, or thought he loved, a maid. The maid was capricious, and so provoked the youth by her coquetries and taunts that he set ont for Paris one day with no other purpose than to cut off the mustaches of one Brignan de Brignan, of whom he had heard the maid speak with some warmth of admiration. On the way he was drawn into the most romantic adventures and quite forgot the original lady in his interest in a new one. She was the young wife of the Count of Lavardin, a jealous old wolf, a chess player, and a traitor to the King.

The youth of the story involved himself in the Countess's affairs by slaying in a duel another youth who was hastening to save the Countess's honor. He conceived his honor required him to take the dead man's place. Afterward he committed prodigies of valor, bearded the jealous Count in his den, slew a half dozen of his servants, and, at last, by means of a rope ladder, rescued the poor Countess from the tower, in which she had been confined with a view to strangling later. Naturally thereafter the youth and the rescued Countess, the latter picturesquely arrayed in boys' clothes, rode through the forests and fell in with thieves, and but for the fact that the Countess was very good and not able to forget that she was running away from her husband, would doubtless have been happy enough. However, as has been said, the old wolf of a Count was a traitor. The King's guards came that way presently and slew him; later still when they rescued the youth and the Countess from the thieves they brought the welcome tidings that the lady was a widow. The seqnel is so easy to guess that nothing more need be said save that the tremendous Brignan de Brignan, who by chance commanded the rescuing guards, jestingly cut off his own mustaches and sent them hy the youth to the original lady.

From Page's List

Important Announcement

READY TO-DAY

THE BRIGHT FACE OF DANGER

By

ROBERT NEILSON STEPHENS

Author of "An Enemy to the King," "Philip Winwood," "The Mystery of Murray Davenport," etc., etc.

Library 12mo, decorated cover

With illustrations by HARRY C. EDWARDS

$1.50



Stephens's most stirring story tells of the adventures of Henri de Launay, son of De Launay de la Tournoire, made famous in "An Enemy to the King." Mr. Stephens has done what Dumas did in "Twenty Years After," except that unlike the great French novelist he has written his best story last. Writing, as only he among modern romancists can write, of fair women and brave men, the gay life of the Chateaux and the dangers of the road, hairbreadth escapes, thrilling rescues, and gallant combat, the author has accomplished beyond all doubt his masterpiece of romantic fiction.

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, Boston

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In its third printing. $1.50.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

APRIL

1904

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. A History of Its Fifty Years' Existence and a Record of Its Measures and Leaders. 1854-1904. By Francis Curtis. With foreword by President Roosevelt and introductions by William P. Frye and J. G. Cannon. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6 net.

MARK HANNA. His Book. First edition. Introduction by Joe Mitchell Chapple. 12mo. Boston: The Chapple Publishing Company.

NAPOLEON. A History of the Art of War from the Beginning of the French Revolution to the End of the Eighteenth Century. With a Detailed Account of the Wars of the French Revolution. By Theodore Ayrault Dodge. In four volumes. Volumes I. and II. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4 net per volume.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. An Epitome of Popular Government. By Frank B. Sanborn. American Commonwealth Series. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Henry William Elson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10 net.

THE LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS. By T. F. Henderson. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

CHARLES READE AS I KNEW HIM. By John Coleman. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. Edited by Guy Carleton Lee. To be complete in twenty volumes. Four volumes now ready. Vol. I., DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION. By Alfred Brittain, in conference with George Edward Reed. Vol. II., THE INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA IN HISTORIC TIMES. By Cyrus Thomas, in conference with W. J. McGee. Vol. III., THE COLONIZATION OF THE SOUTH. By Peter Joseph Hamilton. Vol. IV., THE COLONIZATION OF THE MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND. By Frederick R. Jones. 8vo. Printed for subscription only by George Barrie & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn. $6 per volume. Edition limited to 1,000 copies.

Essays and General Literature.

THE PANORAMA OF SLEEP; or, Soul and Symbol. By Mina Picton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Philosophic Company. $1.

A DIALOGUE. By A. H. Gilkes. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents net.

A COLLECTOR'S PORTRAIT. Translated from the French of Louis Judicis. By E. F. Kirk. Marginal illustrations. 8vo. New York: The Literary Collector Press.

ADDRESSES AND PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT. 1902-1904. Introduction by Henry C. Lodge. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

GOD THE BEAUTIFUL. An Artist's Creed. By E. P. B. Second and enlarged edition. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

Travel and Description.

NEW LAND. Four Years in the Arctic Regions. By Otto Sverdrup. Translated from the Norwegian by Ethel Harriet Hearn. Illustrations and maps. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $10.50 net.

JAPAN AS SEEN AND DESCRIBED BY GREAT WRITERS. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

MANCHURIA AND KOREA. By B. J. Whigham. 8vo. Map and illustrations. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

WHITTIER-LAND. A Handbook of North Essex, Containing Many Anecdotes of and Poems by John G. Whittier Never Before Collected. By Samuel T. Pickard. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

THE BALKANS FROM WITHIN. By Reginald Wyon. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $4 net.

VENICE. By Gustav Pauli. Translated by P. G. Konody. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

STANDARD POCKET GUIDE AND TIME SAVER. Exposition Seen at a Glance. City of St. Louis. 16mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. (Paper.)

Poetry, Art, and Architecture.

POEMS THAT EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW. A Selection of the Best Poems of All Times for Young People. Edited by Mary E. Burt. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

COSMOS. By Ernest McGaffey. 12mo. Waseca, Wis.: The Philosopher Press.

SAGA OF THE OAK AND OTHER POEMS. By William H. Venable. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

THE HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN CARICATURE. By Arthur M. Maurice and Frederic T. Cooper. Illustrated. Octavo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ART. By Dr. Wilhelm Lubke. Edited, minutely revised, and largely rewritten by Russell Sturgis. Two volumes. Illustrated. Octavo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $10 net.

AMERICAN RENAISSANCE. A Review of Domestic Architecture. By Jay W. Downer, architect. Illustrated. Folio. New York: William T. Comstock.

THE BOOKLET OF THE GOLDEN LEAVES. By La Rue C. Davis. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

THE WAY TO WINDS AND KINDRED SAILING. By C. J. F. R. Wyk. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

FAR FROM THE STONE STREETS. Poems by Henry and Helen Chaverim. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

ECHOES FROM THE HOME OF HALLECK, and Other Poems. By S. Weed Logan. 16mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

ADVENTURES AMONG PICTURES. By G. Lewis Hind. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

MURAL PAINTING. By F. Hamilton Jackson. Handbooks for the Technical Colleges and Schools. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

SHORTER ELIZABETHAN POEMS: LONGER ELIZABETHAN POEMS. Two volumes in an English Garner Series. Introduction by A. H. Bullen. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton. $2 per volume.

G. F. WATTS. By G. K. Chesterton. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents net.

New Editions.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF IVAN TURGENEV. Forty Original Full-Page Etchings by Leading Russian Artists. Edited by Isabel F. Hapgood. Introductions by Henry James, Jr., and W. D. Howells. Vol. I., FATHERS AND CHILDREN. Vol. II., THE TORRENTS OF SPRING. Vol. III., THE JEW AND OTHER STORIES. Vol. IV., A LEAR OF THE STEPPE. Vol. V., VIRGIN SOIL. Vol. VI., SMOKE. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES [illegible]

son Verity. The Mermaid Series. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

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Religion.

PLAIN, PRACTICAL SERMONS. By the Rev. John A. Sheppard. Second edition. 12mo. New York: Christian Press Association.

FROM TALK TO TEXT; Or, A Likely Story!—Likely Enough. By Addison Ballard. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1 net.

ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS, STATE OF NEW YORK. Published by the State under the Supervision of Hugh Hastings, State Historian. Vols. III. and IV. Albany: J. B. Lyon Company. (Two sets.)

REFORMATION AND RENAISSANCE. (Circa 1377-1610.) By J. M. Stone. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

THE STORY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY. By William Canton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRITICAL COMMENTARY on the Holy Scriptures on the Old and New Testament Series. Under the editorship of the Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs, the Rev. Samuel R. Driver, and the Rev. Alfred Plummer. A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY on Numbers. By George B. Gray. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Fiction.

DAUGHTERS OF NIJO. A Romance of Japan. By Onoto Watanna. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

PAMELA CONGREVE. A Novel by Frances A. Mathews. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

SPARKS FROM THE YULE LOG. By Lena Bogardus Lardner. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

THE SOUND OF A VOICE THAT IS STILL. By Archie Campbell. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE. Pictures from the Imperial Court of France. 1806-7. By Mathilda Malling. Translated by Henrietta Langas St. John. 12mo. New York: Thomas M. St. John.

THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS. By Arthur Henry. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

ROMANCE. A Novel. By Joseph Conrad and F. M. Hueffer. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE EFFENDI. A Romance of the Soudan. By Florence B. Whitehouse. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

ANNA THE ADVENTURESS. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Political, Sociological, &c.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Karl Marx. Translated from second German edition by N. I. Stone. 12mo. New York: The International Library Publishing Company.

TRUSTS VERSUS THE PUBLIC WELFARE. By E. C. Richie. 12mo. New York: H. F. Fenno. 50 cents.

THE SPANISH COLONIAL SYSTEM. By Wilhelm Roscher. Translated edition by Edward Gaylord Bourne. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents. (Paper.)

METHODS OF SOCIAL ADVANCE. Short Studies on Social Practice, by Various Authors. Edited by C. S. Loch. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1904. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick. Forty-first annual publication. Revised after official returns. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

TRADE UNIONISM AND BRITISH INDUSTRY. A Reprint of The Times Articles on "The Crisis in British Industry," with an introduction by Edwin A. Pratt. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

WORKING WITH THE PEOPLE. By Charles Sprague Smith. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels Company. 80 cents net.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO DO HEADWORK. By Mary White. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

IN DER ALTEN HEIMATH. Reiseskizzen eines Deutsch-Amerikaners. Von Joseph F. Schreiber. 12mo. Milwaukee, Wis.: Druck der Germania Publishing Company.

HOW TO IDENTIFY OLD CHINA. By Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK. Containing a Key to Each Season and Short Descriptions of Over 250 Species, with Particular Reference to Their Appearance in the Field. By Ralph Hoffmann. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

MY COMMENCEMENT. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

CHARM AND COURTESY IN CONVERSATION. By Frances Bassett Callaway. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents net.

WORCESTER WAYS OF EARNING MONEY. By Cynthia Westover Alden. Illustrated. The Woman's Home Library Series. Edited by Marguerite B. Sangster. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

THE BETTER NEW YORK. By Dr. William S. Tolman and Charles Ramsdell. Afterword by Josiah Strong. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $2 net.

EPOCH MAPS. Illustrating American History. By Albert B. Hart. 4to. (Paper.) New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

A MANUAL OF FEVER NURSING. By Reynold Webb Wilcox. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

WHAT HANDWRITING INDICATES. An Analytical Graphology. By John Hunter. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

THE HOLLOW MARSH. By J. T. Trowbridge. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

UNCOVERING MAINE AND OTHERWISE YONDER. By "The Pilgrim." New York: Broadway Publishing Company.

[illegible]

STAINED GLASS. By Mark T. Fry. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

[illegible]

[illegible]

From Dutton's Spring List

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1904.—16 PAGES.

CHARLES READE.

The question why Charles Reade should have become and continued what Rudyard Kipling calls him, "a shamefully neglected author," seems to be in the way of being answered by disappearing. At any rate, a "standard edition" of Reade is announced from London. The people who continue to read Reade will agree that it is much needed. The best edition now available, one published in Boston, is far from being satisfactory, or even complete. It contains none of the novelist's controversies, which are as amusing as most of his novels, including, as they do, that book about international copyright, "The Eighth Commandment," which was so scarce years ago that when Trollope wrote his autobiography he pinned himself on the possession of a copy. It does not include Compton Reade's memoir, which, though by no means a model biography, is a great deal better than none.

But a novelist of whose works a collective edition appears twenty years after his death is thus rendered accessible anew, and can no longer be called "shamefully neglected." Whether the new edition will result in a Reade "boom" remains to be seen. One is inclined to hope so. Reade at his best was such a capital writer, and even at much less than his best one so vigorous and racy, that he deserves a place in courses of English. But such neglect as he has fallen into is the more surprising when it is contrasted with his immense contemporary vogue. He got $7,500 for "Griffith Gaunt," and even "The Wandering Heir," aided, to be sure, by the adventitious interest at the time in the Tichborne case, attained what now seems the preposterous circulation of half a million.

A contributor to the "Point of View" of the current number of Scribner's explains the decline by saying that the insistence on the reader's sharing a grievance "personal or personally put forward" "seems a very warrant of oblivion," and asks: "Does any one remember an essentially bitter book that has had any kind of immortality?" Yes, one does, and the critic seems to do so also, and, bearing in mind the Hebrew prophets and Dante and Juvenal and Swift and Byron, seems to hedge by adding: "I say an essentially bitter book, because the 'saeva indignatio' of the very greatest has a higher quality." The phrase is not Swift's for nothing. Nobody ever called "Gulliver's Travels" a genial work, and nobody but its author ever pretended that its gall was of "higher quality" than ordinary bitterness. Besides, Charles Reade was distinctly not a "bitter" man, only an irascible and furious and unreasonable man, the typical British squire, John Bull himself, imbued with letters and gone into fiction, and he does not, taking the whole purport of his work, cut an unamiable figure. One would like to have known him.

If we were compelled to make a guess at the quality which had brought Reade to be less read than he deserved to be, we should not name bitterness, but staginess. To be sure, a man with a grievance is a bore in a book, just as he is in society. But Reade for the most part managed to confine his "grievances, personal or personally put forward," to his litigations and his newspaper controversies, in both of which he abounded, and to keep them very fairly out of his novels. On the other hand, his early apprenticeship to the stage assisted the melodramatic turn he had from nature to injure his best books. The width of choice among those who read him, as to what [illegible] "Peg Woffington," which is simply the turning of a play into narrative and which is as thoroughly inane as the unscrupulous melodrama "Peg Woffington," in which he collaborated with Boucicault, as in the earlier with Tom Taylor. Most readers of Reade, we imagine, would distinctly prefer "Christie Johnstone" to "Peg Woffington." The Scotch idyl is Reade by and out of himself, with no thought of the stage or its conventions, although he afterward made a play of this also. But now comes Mr. Edmund Gosse, in the new "Record of English Literature," and lays it down that "Griffith Gaunt" is Reade's "unquestionable masterpiece." And is it Mr. Kipling's opinion or only that of his "McPhee" that "The Woman Hater" is "the grandest book Charlie Reade ever wrote"? So there you are.

Perhaps Reade's power of characterization is not very great, and consists largely in the application of the conventions of the stage. "If a man hops on one leg Foote can hop on one leg." But one important moral he pretty consistently points, even here. His villains, excepting John Meadows, who, to be sure, is the best of them, are all essentially weaklings, and are not at all recognizable by their struts and their scowls. Severn and Arthur Wardlaw, in two of the novels of his decline, are two plausible and verisimilar studies. And by the way, while we are picking out "masterpieces," why not "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," in which all the characters are human, the Bazalgettes, the Fountains, the Dodds, even Talboys and Kenealy, and we cannot do without David Dodd or Lucy in either of her appearances or Julia or Edward. But it is in description that Reade mainly shines, and here none of his contemporaries has excelled him at his best. The lark's song in "Never Too Late to Mend," the night sail before the gale across the British Channel in "Love Me Little, Love Me Long"; the sea fight and the wreck in "Hard Cash," the bursting of the dam in "Put Yourself in His Place," the trial in "Griffith Gaunt," the death of Gerard in "The Cloister and the Hearth"—it is such things as these, and there are many of them, that stamp the narrator as a man of genius, and that make the neglect of him by the younger generation seem "shameful."

IMPRESSIONS OF SPENCER.

There is a curious diversity and a still more curious likeness in the impressions produced by the autobiography of Herbert Spencer on the minds of the reviewers. Most of these are agreed that the book is singularly candid, that it records carefully the notion of a remarkable man as to himself, that its judgments of other men are in the main temperate, fair in intent, and free from envy or jealousy; but some of them, apparently the greater number, do not find that Mr. Spencer has told much that has a value proportioned to the importance of his work in life, and hardly proportioned to the length and elaboration of his autobiography. With these latter we are inclined on the whole to agree.

Mr. Spencer set out, according to his own statement, to write "a natural history" of himself. He pays a good deal of attention, as is logical in an evolutionist, to his ancestry and a good deal also to his environment. But all that he tells seems to have left even his most sympathetic readers with no very clear conception either of the peculiar mind and character of the writer or of the forces of which he was the resultant. In the latest number of The Independent Dr. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia, a man of great ability, who has himself made important contributions in the field to which Spencer was especially devoted, reviews the autobiography in what for a philosopher must be regarded as glowing terms. "Beyond any reasonable doubt," he declares, "it is destined to take rank as one of the two or three most remarkable self-portrayals of a human life ever committed to posterity," and he compares it in its "unsparing frankness" with the "Confessions" of [illegible] significance. The reviewer picks out three incidents from the first volume relating to the years of preparation for Spencer's great work. One is the running away from school, tramping 116 miles in three days at the age of thirteen. A second is his exceeding daring as an engineer. The third is his close comradeship with George Eliot, without falling in love with her. These are interesting points certainly. They show that the philosopher was tough and adventurous in childhood and early manhood, and, later, that he could enjoy unconventionally intimate companionship with a gifted young woman without getting "soft" about her, but we suppose that there are some thousands of Englishmen and Americans of whom the same might be said. With these facts, to adopt a phrase of Mr. Spencer's, we do not seem to get "forwarder" in the understanding of a most unusual man.

Possibly some light may be thrown on the relative indefiniteness of the impression made by Mr. Spencer's autobiography by the fact that a "natural history" of a human life is not easy to write, especially when it is intentionally taken up as such. And it may be that the application to the task of the evolutionary theory and processes does not make it any easier. Hippolyte Taine, Spencer's most distinguished and highly equipped disciple in France, it will be remembered, tried the experiment of something like a natural history of English literature. It was a fascinating book, but it became so because the writer really produced a series of brilliant personal sketches with equally brilliant essays in criticism and some bizarre attempts at philosophic generalization thrown in. The principle of evolution is precious beyond question and informing, but the field of its precise application to specific cases is extremely limited. When you try to trace the interaction of inherent qualities and environment in the life of an individual, the attainment of a definite outcome is almost hopeless. When the student and the subject of study are the same person, the difficulties are not lessened.

CURRENT COMMENT.

ONE OPINION OF WHITMAN.—One is tired of hearing that "Pioneers" and "Captain, My Captain" and "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed" are noble poems. They are always quoted because they are the only three poems Whitman ever achieved.—Marriott Watson in London Daily Mail.

DISTORTED IMAGES.—Few things are odder, sometimes sadder, frequently more amusing, than to trace the reflection of a great man in a foreign nation. Like the image of a staff held over smooth water, it is always distorted.—London Times.

GOOD SAYINGS.—Most good sayings were originated by the ancients, elaborated by the French, and attributed to Disraeli.—Westminster Gazette.

A GIBE AT THE ATHENAEUM.—The Athenaeum, our "leading organ" of literary opinion, gives Mr. Chesterton a two-column review of the book ["A Napoleon of Notting Hill"] and a four-column review of another, all in one number. If Mr. Chesterton were a man of genius we may be sure that The Athenaeum would give him about ten lines altogether—precisely what it gave on one occasion to the imperishable poetry of Emily Brontë and on another to the undying prose of George Borrow.—Clement Shorter in The London Sphere.

Watts-Dunton's Tribes.

New York Times Book Review:

You declare (April 23) that Mr. Watts-Dunton's is an "extraordinary" opinion that classifies imaginative writers in "two great tribes": is this appreciation of his not identical with Sainte Beuve's in his essay on Racine? It seems so to me: though the phraseology may not be similar. The French critic says:—

"Les Grands—peuvent se rapporter à deux familles glorieuses—originaux nés d'eux-mêmes: Homer, Eschyle, etc. Toujours opposés aux génies studieux,—essentiellement éducables—Horace, Virgile, etc."

New York, April 27, 1904. E. SMITH.

[Mr. Watts-Dunton's opinion is surely "extraordinary" in its omissions of Dante and Goethe in his first "tribe," in the place he gives Ben Jonson, and in the queer coupling of Jonson's name with Balzac's. We had no idea whatever of jeering at Mr. Watts-Dunton's opinion. But it is surely no harm to call it amazing.—THE EDITOR.]

Process Year Book.

Tennant & Ward are publishing "Penrose's Process Year Book, 1903-04," comprising in one volume a résumé of the year's progress in the graphic arts and examples of the reproduction processes employed in America and Europe. It contains 292 illustrations and forty-six articles dealing with all branches of process work by American and European authorities.



A picture of the persons critical or caricature of Mary Tappan Wright in giving to a world of novel readers in search of entertainment her new book, called "The Test," which the Bowen-Merrill publish. This is a book distinctly well written, if to write well, in making fiction, is to so write as to hold the attention of even an unwilling reader and compel him to note with something like admiration the skilful development of the traits of personages for whom he feels no liking whatever.

We do not know that "The Test" can be called "realistic," yet it has certain of the qualities of avowedly realistic art in that it treats of the hates and jealousies, the small passions, bigotries, and ambitions of a group of generally unlikable human beings. Two elderly women, shockingly narrow-minded and ill-tempered, and another elderly woman, who is quite unaccountably broad-minded but not a bit more agreeable; a number of foolish, purposeless old men, who are, to be sure, very like some of the old men one must meet in his daily walks; a handsome human male animal, bred to no principles, the creature of his appetites, who seems to be set up as a sort of demi-god; a morally weak young woman with the gift of obstinacy and a serviceable conscience; another young woman with a less easily comprehended conscience but rather better morals; three other assorted young women who all view life through queer spectacles, and a priggish young theological man make up the principal characters. There are plenty of minor personages well sketched. The background of town and country is well done. Mary Tappan Wright knows her trade as novelist. As novelists go she is one among ten thousand.

That is why we feel sorry about her book. We ask: "Why did she write it?" to which she may fairly respond, "Why do you read it?"—and read it you will, probably, if you pick it up.

***

Presumably it is as a study of the human conscience, its powers and its limitations, that we must regard this new novel, if we are to regard it at all seriously. Alice Lindell, because she wanted to get away from home, because she was dominated by a stronger personality, because she foolishly believed that if a good girl marries a bad man she can make him good, promises to marry Tom Winchester, and before the day set for the wedding is no longer a good girl. Then Tom, under the influence of liquor, suddenly marries another girl. There is a chapter describing how Alice spends her wedding day. There are many things Alice might do—kill herself, borrow money of Tom's father and go far away, run away with Tom, as he proposes, when he comes to the parental home with his bride—but her conscience compels her to stay in the town in which she was born, sordid, petty, unlovely Genoa, (presumably in the Middle West,) and take her penalty of shame and contumely, bear her hitter mother's taunts and the world's jeers, and compel Tom, by force of her example, and by personal appeal, to make the best of his life. Alice's conscience compels her to this course and holds her to it. Presumably the result is triumph. She lives down a great deal of shame, and in the climax is relatively happy.

***

We are quite sure that this story, which is human and likely enough, could be told, so as to impress the reader more strongly, to uplift his thoughts from the cordidness and baseness of common life, by a writer of larger gifts. Genius can illumine mean subjects. Even then, would it be worth telling at this late day? Better, it seems to us, tell a tale of decent love and humor or adventure to entertain the multitude, a tale that may charm for a while and soon he forgotten, than to waste talent so genuine on a picture of life which is not large enough or broad enough to be accepted as typical, and which many worthy folks will he inclined to call untrue and base.

***

Mary Tappan Wright has a keen sense of humor, good descriptive powers, a good working knowledge of human nature, an effective style. She can tell a story well. She ought to be urged to tell pleasant stories. We have too many of the other kind.

Irving Bacheller's Books.

Announcement is made by Messrs. Harper & Brothers that they will be henceforth the publishers of "the past and future work" of Irving Bacheller. By special arrangement they have taken over all Mr. Bacheller's novels previously published, including "Eben Holden," "D'ri and I," and "Darrel of the Blessed Isles." In the Autumn the Harpers will publish a new novel hy Mr. Bacheller, for which they promise great things. The title of the new book will be made public later.

APRIL

1904

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, April 29.—Prof. Campbell Fraser's "Biographia Philosophica," to be published next week by Messrs. Blackwood, contains narratives of the lives of Benjamin Jowett, Thomas Carlyle, J. S. Mill, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer, and other celebrities.

***

Prof. William Angus Knight, editor and biographer of Wordsworth, has written a volume of "Retrospects," which will be published next Autumn. The same author is preparing a new volume of "Letters of the Wordsworth Family," to be published by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

***

John Murray will publish in May a long-expected volume of "Essays on Shakespeare, His Family and Friends," by the late Charles T. Elton, with a memoir by Andrew Lang.

***

Messrs. Methuen will soon publish a fac-simile reprint of the 1629 edition of the "Paradisus Terrestrie" of John Parkinson, to whom Charles I. gave the title of Botanicus Regius Primarius.

***

A photographic fac-simile of the manuscript of Pascal's "Pensees" is announced by Messrs. Hachette.

***

Messrs. Routledge & Sons expect to publish in a few months Andrew Loring's "Rhymer's Lexicon," which will contain 50,000 words, about all words likely to be of use to versifiers.

***

Fisher Unwin will publish next Monday Arthur Davenport's new book called "China from Within; A Study of Opium Fallacies and Missionary Mistakes."

***

Messrs. Methuen have nearly ready Abbot Gasquet's book on "English Monastic Life," which deals with the old life of English monks and nuns.

***

An English version of the German military novel, "Jena Oder Sedan," by Franz Beyerlein, will soon be published by William Heinemann.

***

Herbert Vivian's historical sketch of the recent Servian tragedy will be published next week by Grant Richards.

***

John Murray will soon publish a translation of "Souvenirs Which Are Associated with the Name of Marquise de Crequy," which first appeared in 1834.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Howells were entertained by Mrs. John Lane at 8 Kensington Gardens Terrace Tuesday evening. Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert K. Chesterton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harland, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Carruthers Gould.

***

An anonymous work of fiction which attracted much attention in Germany will be published in an English translation by Everleigh Nash, entitled "The Letters Which Never Reached Him."

W.

The Klondike.

Jeremiah Lynch, author of "Egyptian Sketches," has written a volume in which he tells about "Three Years in the Klondike." He describes the journey from 'Frisco to Dawson, in the Summer of 1898; his first day in Dawson, the Post Office there, and the people; a trip to French Bill to see the "rocking" process in the mines; then come accounts of the Autumn of 1898 in the Klondike, his first snow experience, and his first sleigh journey; Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks are next described, followed by descriptions of a stampede, a fire, and a mine, a robbery and murders; Mr. Lynch tells about the Autumn and Winter of 1899 and the Summer of 1901, the last he spent in the Klondike. There are twenty-four illustrations showing scenes around and in Dawson and on the Yukon, views and processes in making gold dust. A map of the Klondike region is at the back of the book. The author describes the inhabitants of Dawson as they were in 1898:

Thousands of men and many women wandered aimlessly up and down the narrow thoroughfare or drifted into the saloons. Of these there were at least half a dozen larger than the rest, with wide-open portals, containing hundreds of people. Every one was pushing and jostling around the faro and roulette tables, some to play and some to see. In the Far East in the darkened rear were two or three violin players to whose violent music danced, or rather leaped, a number of men and women. These latter were all young, attractive, and with long curly hair. . . . It was costly for men to live, theoretically and there was little money for [illegible]

Among Pictures.

Charles Lewis Hind, author of "The Enchanted Stone" and "Life's Little Things," has written a new volume entitled "Adventures Among Pictures." This is, he points out in his introductory chapter, "a book of appreciations." And he continues:

In London, in country places, abroad, wherever I happened to be sojourning, I sought the exhibition of the neighborhood, and as I looked at pictures, sculpture, and drawings gradually I began to hope that the new fundamental truths that give the meaning to art, as to life, were becoming plainer to me—that as a competent craftsman relates each object he paints to the atmosphere that surrounds it, so the quality of the issues to which a man's life touched permeates his work whatever it be; that his personality envisages all he does, informing it with himself for better or worse; that a man who has mastered his material, trained his talent, kept his vision pure, and has been sincere and modest in all things, faces the goal.

This led him to write about what he saw. The papers of which the book is made up, in slightly different form, appeared in The London Academy while the author was editor of that journal, and one or two in another English periodical. There are twenty-four illustrations, eight of which are in the colors of the original paintings, the remaining sixteen being in black and white. Among the pictures described are Hals's "Laughing Cavalier," Piero di Cosimo'e "Death of Focris," Prince Rupert's "Great Executioner," Manet's "Woman with Two Dogs," Van Dyck's picture of Charles I., Gainsborough's picture of Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell, and others by Botticelli, Velasquez, Daubigny, Dupré, Dürer, Claude, Benvenuto Cellini, &c. The book is published here by the Macmillan Company.

American Jurists.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are to publish a series of biographies of "The American Jurists," which will be under the editorship of Harry Alonzo Cushing, LL. B., Ph. D., whose three-volume work on "The Writings of Samuel Adams," in the Fathers of the Republic Series, G. P. Putnam's Sons, are rushing through the press, owing to the author's departure for Europe in a week or so.

The first volume in The American Jurists Series will be "Thomas N. Cooley," by Henry Wade Rogers, LL. D., Dean of the Law School of Yale University, who was for years in close professional and academic association with Judge Cooley. The book will probably appear early in the Fall. In preparation are "William Pinkney," by Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, who is widely known as an authority on that branch of law to which Pinkney, as Attorney General, a member of an early international commission, and a Minister to three courts, contributed; "James Kent," by James Breck Perkins, LL. D., author of France under the Regency," one of the foremost American historical investigators and literary historians; "Joseph Story," by Prof. Francis M. Burdick of Columbia University, author of "The Law of Sales," "The Law of Partnership," "The Essentials of Business Law," and other writings with which Judge Story was especially identified.

A Garden Among Mountains

"Felsengarten," the Garden of Rocks, is the "mountain garden" which Mrs. Theodore Thomas, wife of the well-known musician, describes in her book, "Our Mountain Garden." It is "strictly a 'homemade'" garden, standing on the southern slope of a New Hampshire mountain.

Below us, over an ocean of green treetops, we look up and down the valley of the Gale and Landaff Rivers, and beyond the gorges where flow these impetuous streams, the eye climbs up and up the bold slopes of the Franconia Mountains, and passes at length above the limit of vegetation to the climax of the picture on the granite summit of Mount Lafayette.

Mrs. Thomas then tells how she converted the wilderness into a beautiful garden. She says that "this little sketch" is not intended as an instruction book; she only wrote it to please herself, and because there is no other book that has been published in which the garden described was "so simple, inexpensive, and home made." There are a number of illustrations from photographs of the garden and the cottage. The Macmillan Company publishes the book.

Science and Man.

"The Old Riddle and the Newest Answer," by John Gerard, S. J., F. L. S., is an inquiry as to how far modern science has altered the aspect of the problem of the universe. The book is about to be brought out by Longmans, Green & Co. The author indicates the object of the inquiry in the first paragraph of his preface:

The enemies of science are not the philistines alone—if any still remain—who would muzzle or stifle her. More numerous and dangerous are those, professedly of her own household, who ascribe to her pretensions of which she herself knows nothing, and strive to make her responsible for a philosophy entirely beyond her scope. With this object efforts are assiduously made to popularize the idea that nothing in heaven or earth is beyond her ken, and that she has rendered all such beliefs impossible as alone can satisfy the deepest cravings of humanity. At the same time, the very brilliance of her achievement is apt to dazzle our eyes, blinding them to the extremely narrow limits of the field in which she can operate, and making us rush to the conclusion that she has solved the riddle which from the beginning of time nature has offered to every thinking mind—as if it were that what her searchlight cannot illumine must forever remain unknowable.

Mr. Gerard writes about the "law of nature," "the law of evolution," "the seven orders of creation, matter and motion, space and time, the universe, [illegible]

[illegible]

In [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

form as to interest the general reader." He has combined the science of historical research with the art of historical composition, and when treating of the National period he has aimed "to balance the narrative and critical features in intelligent proportion."

The author has devoted much space to the life of the people of the United States—their habits, modes of life, occupations, general progress, &c., especially in the earlier period, when they differed so much from the present time. In treating of the National period Mr. Elson has given more space to political and constitutional development than to the industrial and social features. He has written about the civil war and the causes that led to it, he adds, without prejudice. He has provided footnotes and notes at the end of each chapter, in the latter of which he explains things not made clear in the text, gives personal traits of leading characters, mentions matters of too meagre importance for the main narrative, and relates some events of real importance which did not fit in the body of the text. There are, besides, a full index, a bibliography, and suggestions to the reader. The volume is being published by the Macmillan Company.

Mr. Pulitzer's Article.

The leading article in The North American Review for May is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's argument for and elucidation of his recently founded School of Journalism at Columbia University. The purpose is to reply to criticisms already made on the practicability and serviceableness of a formal education in journalism and to meet as well other possible or probable objections. In the beginning Mr. Pulitzer says, sharply, that the only profession, so far as he knows, for which a man is born with due equipment is "that of an idiot." For everything more ambitious there must be training. Mr. Pulitzer declares that it does not enter into his plan to train journalists in the ways of the counting room. The counting room is the place for "the tradesman"; the journalist is or should be a professional man, not a tradesman. He "is the lookout on the bridge of the ship of state."

Among the Serbs.

"Through the Lands of the Serb" is the title of a volume of travel by Mary E. Durham. It is the account of a visit to Montenegro and Servia. The first part of the book, "Montenegro and the Way There," contains references and brief descriptions of Cattaro, Njegushi, Cetinje, Podgoritza, Rijeka, Ostrog, Nikshitje, Dukle, Antivari, the North Albanian Skodora, and Dulcigno. In Part II., "Of Servia," the author describes Belgrade, the towns of Smederevo, Shabatz, Valjevo, Ub, and Ohrenovatz, Nish, ("Oriental" Servia,) Pirot, East Servia, the Shumadia, and Southwest Servia, and Krushevatz. The last part of the volume is devoted to "Montenegro and Old Servia" in 1903. The author also visited Kolashin, Andrijevitza, Berani, Pech, Dechani, and Podgoritza, of each of which she has something to say.

Those who speak of the Serbs of Servia as "the" Servians, writes the author in one portion of her book, "forget that modern Servia is a recent State mapped out arbitrarily by the powers, and that the truest representatives of the great Servian Empire are the Montenegrins, who for five centuries have fought the foe of their faith and freedom,' and have lived for an ideal, the redemption of the nation." The volume contains numerous illustrations by the author. It is being published here by Longmans, Green & Co.

New Editions.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the twenty-third edition of "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates." The work has been revised and brought up to date by the addition of over 200 pages.

McClure, Phillips & Co. report a third edition of Jeck London's volume of Alaskan stories, "The God of His Fathers."

Little, Brown & Co. are issuing the third printing of John H. Whitson's story of the plains, "The Rainbow Chasers"; a second edition of Anne Warner's "A Woman's Will," a third edition of "A Daughter of the Rich," by Mary E. Waller, whose "Wood-Carver of 'Lympus" has just been printed a second time, and a third printing of Frances Charles's "Awakening of the Duchess."

The Macmillan Company has sent to press for the third time a large edition of Onoto Watanna's new book, "Daughters of Nijo," the first two large editions of which were exhausted before publication.

Cassell & Co., have reissued, with new illustrations and new binding, "To Punish the Czar," a story by Horace Hutchinson. This is based upon the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and into the romance is woven the charge of the Light Brigade.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report the following new printings: The three hundred and forty-third thousand of Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Birds' Christmas Carol," the seventh of "John Percyfield," by C. Hanford Henderson; the fifth of the Baroness von Hutten's "Violett," the third of "The Land of Little Rain," by Mary Austin, and second editions of Lafcadio Hearn's "Kwaiden" and Charles Egbert Craddock's "Frontiersman."

D. Appleton & Co. are issuing a new edition of R. S. Surtees's "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," founded on that published in 1853. The volume contains thirteen colored illustrations and ninety woodcuts by John Leech.

"The Deliverance" STILL LEADS.

It is a pleasure to know that a work of the highest quality is also the most popular. The May issue of THE BOOKMAN reports Miss Glasgow's great novel to be still (and it has been since its publication in January) THE BEST-SELLING BOOK IN THE UNITED STATES.

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AT ALL BOOKSELLERS



[illegible] appeared [illegible] "Mr. [illegible] tributes," and very [illegible] April 22.

There is a collection of autograph letters, presented by the daughter of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney to the old library at Charleston, which received its charter from Queen Anne, in which the original letter or duplicate of it, in the handwriting of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, may be seen. Several years ago I had an opportunity to look over the collection, and I read this letter with much interest. At the time this letter was written it was the custom of correspondents to write two letters, the original and a copy. Whether this is the original first letter or the second it is difficult to say, but it is probably the second, for first letters, as all collectors observe, are generally full of erasures and corrections. In this letter the penmanship is excellent and the copy neat and clean.

"C. Y. N." could obtain a copy of this letter by sending a small fee to the library. At the time I visited the Charleston Library I noticed the exposed condition in which these and other valuable letters and documents were kept and presented the library with a fire-proof safe.

Among the letters there I noticed a great many of Washington's, but what particularly attracted my attention was a large number from Hamilton, which he wrote while greatly depressed over the political situation, and in which he asks Charles Cotesworth Pinckney what is to be done. I have never seen these letters published—possibly they were unknown to Hamilton's biographer. JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

New York, April 28, 1904.

Replies to Inquiries.

New York Times Book Review:

I desire to express my appreciation of the column "Appeals to Readers" and my thanks for fifteen postal card and letter replies to two of my queries (Nos. 1 and 5) in your issue of April 16. Besides, there were two replies in THE BOOK REVIEW of April 23. I am grateful, too, for three written copies of "The Owl Critic." I take this means to acknowledge the kind favors mentioned. T. H. SMITH.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., April 25, 1904.

The Psalms in Metre.

New York Times Book Review:

The verses quoted by your correspondent H. H. Ballard, beginning

What man hath perfect blessedness,

are from the metrical version of the Psalms of David still in use in the psalmody of the churches of Scotland and bound up at the end of all Scotch Bibles. Chambers says: "The version now in use in Scotland was introduced during the Commonwealth by the General Assembly and founded on the metrical translation of Francis Rous, a member of Cromwell's Council. This new version was in 1649 appointed by the General Assembly to be the only paraphrase of the Psalms sung in the Kirk of Scotland."

While often harsh in metre, this version is full of felicities of expression, and is held by many scholars to be a better translation, giving the spirit and meaning of the original with more fidelity than the version in the body of the Old Testament of the Authorized Version of King James.

J. B. HARVIE.

Jersey City, April 25, 1904.

Genius and a Normal Mind.

New York Times Book Review:

Men of genius have no more infirmities than other men, Malden to the contrary notwithstanding. Instance Voltaire, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Browning, Longfellow, and many others. There may be a popular idea among the vulgar and illiterate that a man able to manipulate a language in all its possible varieties of form must be an irresponsible eccentric, but it is a wrong idea, and a very absurd idea. There have been persons in every field of human endeavor of extraordinary brilliancy, whose bodies and brains were abnormally active because of some form of physical trouble which stimulated the nervous force, but there have been also numbers of others whose genius was normal energy, due to superior health of body and brain. It is undoubtedly true that Cowper, Byron, Mrs. Browning, and a few others were sickly, but it is not true of the majority. If it were, it would be humiliating. The men of superior excellence in every department are the pleasantest, sanest, and most agreeable people on earth. This is shown in every gathering. In our own day our great men and women of genius neither affect eccentricity nor possess it. They seek not to be distinguished for it.

In England some of the greatest statesmen have been literary men—yes, poets. And even here in America it has been so. How few of our great and prominent clergymen but have occasionally written poetry! It is absurd to associate the writing of verse with intellectual weakness, when it is but the giving expression to that which is the inspiration of all progress in life. It is because men dream that we have progress and advancement. Were there no poetic element in us there would be no great things done. F. WASHBURN.

Newburg, N. Y., April 26, 1904.

Who Was Frederika Misca?

New York Times Book Review:

The present town of Lehightou, Carbon County, Penn., was originally the Moravian settlement of Gnadenhatten. In 1755 a number of Moravians were massacred here by the Indians, and from that time the influence of the Moravians waned until their mission was entirely abandoned. Somewhere about 1825 there appeared here a woman, it may be of royal pedigree, bearing the name of Frederika Misca. She acquired [illegible] called, will be of real interest to Lehightonites, with whose early history she is so closely identified. The wide reading of Years of [illegible] and the success [illegible] have met in appealing to your readers have led me also to lay before you [illegible] historical question which is of interest to so many at the present time.

(REV.) EDWARD FRANKLIN REIMER.

Lehighton, Penn., April 19, 1904.

Elizabeth.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

The many letters regarding the unfortunate "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" which have appeared from time to time in your paper have filled me with wonder that there should be people so unappreciative that they are eager to attack with tooth and claw this most engaging of heroines. These critical fiends seem to be utterly lacking in the sense of humor, and must be most unpleasant persons to meet.

Could "Elizabeth" know what a tempest in a teapot she has stirred up, she would hasten to write another book as a foil, to be entitled "The Retractions of Elizabeth; or, The Unexpected Guest Who Proved to be a Discipline for an Unregenerate Heart. By the Author of 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden.' Written for the Edification of Certain American Readers, and Warranted to Contain No Unseemly Mirth nor Playful Humor Which Might Bring a Frown to the Brow of Virtue."

Poor Elizabeth! She revels with the playfulness and abandon that one uses in merry conversation with friends who can understand such persiflage, and one could weep for the good souls for whom her wit has no charm. It is her spontaneity and the happy gift of saying just the things we have always thought and never quite said, and expressing the feelings we have felt so keenly ourselves, and have tried to express in our blundering way that endears her to us. Her hatred of the conventions of life, the tiresome people and things, the servants, furniture, the closed-in walls, the meals, especially the monotonous eating of breakfasts when one is just prosaically cross! How we all (except, of course, those upright people who don't approve of Elizabeth) have felt these hatreds and longed for freedom while the mood lasted, but have never had the courage of our convictions or been able to give the mood expression in the delightfully frank and genial manner of Elizabeth.

The author of "Elizabeth" would doubtless be immensely diverted could she know how her music has failed to "soothe the savage breast" in Darkest America, and I for one could forgive her were she to horrify these austere moralists by writing something really lurid, perhaps a grave rehearsal of the strange disappearance of some unwelcome visitor, presumably from America, who had proved too much for our joyous Elizabeth's endurance.

As to the scholastic damsel of the railway train episode, who bids fair to become immortal, we cannot blame her for neither seeing nor possibly caring that the whole world might be looking for a seat, for was she not reading "Elizabeth and Her German Garden"?

Your correspondent surely proved herself a most feminine logician by saddling this young woman's iniquity on Elizabeth's already overtaxed shoulders. It is possible that her character was formed before she had even heard of this wicked Elizabeth. Even the leopard may change its spots, and who knows but that the absorbed reader after she had finished the book was a changed being, filled with all sorts of kindly impulses, who might be willing to share her seat with the Pessimistic Person who had looked over her shoulder?

All this carping about Elizabeth and taking the book as seriously as if it had been hurled at our heads as a treatise on domestic morals is irresistibly funny, and adds momentarily to the gayety of one nation at least. G. P. C.

New York, April 28, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

My, my, what is the matter with folks? Have they all lost their sense of humor? To my mind, the "Elizabeth" books, "The German Garden" and the "Solitary Summer," are a perennial source of delight. Think of an English girl transplanted from the flowers and fragrance of England to the barren soil of a Baltic Sea province! Do you imagine that anything would be more natural than for her to turn to the garden, which would remind her of home. But she didn't lavish all her love upon that "garden," for the "April," "May," and "June" babies occupied a large place in her heart, and one can see that Elizabeth is just as proud of her "babies" as of her plants. Then her husband, too, what a good pet name for him, "Man of Wrath"! Why, I can imagine that be absolutely spoiled her and regarded each little eccentricity of hers as a new indication that she was of a superior race, of celestial origin, transplanted to his German soil to bloom for his delectation. I'll wager he's madly in love with her and jealous of the "babies." For that matter, I fell in love with Elizabeth myself, without asking permission of the "Man of Wrath." But don't you go and tell him about it.

In the lava flood of melodramatic "historical novels," of dreary "problem plays," and of interminable "realistic" books, one [illegible]

Portraits of Albany Mayors.

New York Times Book Review:

Remembering how it was when about a year ago I asked for information regarding Rose Terry Cooke's poem, "The Two Villages," that replies came from all over the country by dozens, and at the end of six months they were still coming once every week, I have no doubt that readers will be able to help the Albany Institute to discover a few of the portraits of Albany's Mayors. Frequently these prominent characters—Livingstons, Schuylers, Beeckmans, Barclays, Cuylers, and Van Rensselaers—have appeared in books or are found in cities remote from where they were once Mayors.

During the year 1904 I have found through the medium of 400 letters, pictures of forty-three Mayors. These are to be framed with their autograph letters, after having been used by the city in a publication that is now in the hands of the printer. With the data therewith it will make a valuable historic work, and those copies issued by the society will be distributed.

The search is to be prosecuted until it is reasonably certain from what is ascertained that the other Mayors left no picture or else that it has been destroyed. Those who know any facts about the missing ones will confer a favor by corresponding with the curator, Mr. Cuyler Reynolds, Box 417. The society will pay $1 through him to any one first locating the guaranteed picture, plaster or marble bust, silhouette, sketch, or print of any one of these. It will pay $2 to have such picture placed in his hands as a brief loan, and will pay $5 to receive as a gift any kind of reliable print or photographic copy made from a likeness of Johannes Abeel, Cornelius Cuyler, Evert Banckar, Johannes Bleecker, Jr., Johannes Cuyler, Robert Livingston, Jr., Dirk Wessels Ten Broeck, Pieter Van Brugh, Hans and Hendrick Hansen, Abraham C. Cuyler, Myndert Schuyler, Rutger Bleecker, Dirk W. Ten Broeck, Jacob Soenradt Ten Eyck, Sybrant Gosen Van Schaick, John Barclay, John Jacob Beeckman, Edward Holland, Albert Ryckman, Jan Jansen, and Johannes Schuyler, Jr.

CUYLER REYNOLDS, Librarian.

Albany, N. Y., April 26, 1904.

That "Chinese Official."

New York Times Book Review:

Rumor has it that the author of "Letters from a Chinese Official" is Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson. By the same author are the following: "From King to King," a tragedy of the Puritan Revolution, (London: G. Allen. 1891;) "Revolution and Reaction in Modern France, (London: G. Allen. 1892;) "The Development of Parliament During the Nineteenth Century," (London: Longmans. 1895;) "The Greek View of Life," (University Extension Series. London: Methuen. 1897;) "The Meaning of Good," a dialogue, (Glasgow: Maclehose. 1901; also London: R. B. Johnson. 1902.) He also edited "Barlow" (Respring) in 1898 for Dent's "Temple Classics." The English title of the book in question is "Letters from John Chinaman," (London: R. B. Johnson. 1901.) G. W. LEE.

Brookline, Mass., April 29, 1904.

"Katie Lee and Willie Gray."

New York Times Book Review:

So far the authorship of the poem "Katie Lee and Willie Gray" has been credited to Margaret Verne and Miss Josie R. Hunt. In the "Speakers' Garland," published by P. J. Garrett of Philadelphia, J. H. Pixley is credited with being the author. Will not some one come forward and settle authoritatively who the rightful author of this pretty poem is? J. J. SHIRLEY, M. D.

Washington, D. C., April 23, 1904.

APRIL

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1904

BOSTON NOTES.

Mr. Samuel T. Pickard's "Whittier Land"—Other New Books of Fact and Fiction.

THE literary guide book, although useful and even valuable, is not the source to which one looks for original information in regard to literary matters or literary men, but Mr. Samuel T. Pickard has enriched his "Whittier Land," to be issued Saturday by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with details not to be found in his own "Life and Letters" of Whittier or in Mr. Carpenter's "Life" in the "American Men of Letters" Series. Nominally the book is intended for the benefit of the tourists that each Summer brings to Amesbury and Haverhill in ever-increasing flocks, but all readers of Whittier will care to know that "Memories" refers to the poet's fourth cousin, Mary Emerson Smith, who became the wife of Judge Thomas of Covington, Ky. Her portrait in gracious old age illustrates the passage.

***

A still more interesting revelation is made in regard to the rose crowned girl whose miniature is now kept in the garden room at Amesbury, and shows her as she was at the first of the poet's last three meetings with her, the meeting recorded in "A Sea Dream."

***

The last two chapters of the book, "Whittier's Sense of Humor" and "Uncollected Poems" form a little store of anecdotes, verses written only to amuse, and verses widely read in their day, but rejected later as unworthy of perpetuation.

***

Among the other books to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Saturday are the first two volumes of Col. Dodge's "Napoleon," Mr. F. B. Sanborn's "New Hampshire," and Mr. Ralph Hoffmann's "A Guide to the Birds of New England and Eastern New York." This work includes shore birds and sea birds in addition to the land birds commonly found in manuals and gives accounts of some 250 species.

***

The Saturday publications will also include a special limited edition of "A Collection of Facts and Documents Relative to the Death of Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton; With Comments, Orations, and Eulogies, That Have Been Published or Written on His Life and Character; by the Editor of The Evening Post." This is a reprint of a collection made by Mr. William Coleman, once Burr's partner, and later the editor of The New York Evening Post from its foundation in 1801 to his death in 1829. Knowing both Burr and Hamilton well, he was well qualified to choose the just appreciations of the crime and of its victim from among the great mass of spoken and written matter considering them, and the volume would be valuable in any guise. With its title page reproducing that published a century ago and its general suggestion of old style it has special interest for the book lover, and Union College men will prize it because it preserves the memorial address in which young Eliphalet Nott mingled his lamentation for the statesman with courageous denunciation of dueling. Only 400 copies of the 430 printed are to be sold, and after printing the price may be increased without notice.

***

Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "Evelyn Byrd" includes a novelty in fiction, the autobiography of a girl who grows to womanhood unshaped, almost untouched by home or school influences or by the society of her contemporaries, but with a small library of good English literature at her command, and frequent opportunities for the close study of animals and birds. Her unconsciousness of expediency and her vigorous prosecution of her opinions and intentions are presented with a perfection not to have been expected from an author saturated with the traditions and feelings of the home life of old Virginia. Dorothy South reappears in the story, together with many other personages who figured in the book bearing her name, but strange Evelyn, the girl of whom nature has made a lady of her own, overshadows all the other women. As Mr. Eggleston is a Virginian, she is not allowed to overshadow the men, and the story of Lee's last campaign, with some brilliant episodes describing artillery in action and clever sketches of two or three Confederate generals, give due preponderances to the masculine element of the story.

***

A new edition of "The Love Letters of an American Girl" is issued by Messrs. T. G. Page & Co. this week, with the name of the author on title page and cover, and the name is Herbert D. Ward. Perhaps it should have been guessed three years ago, when the book first appeared, for the raptures about Cape Ann scenery are strong indications, but there were so many anonymous volumes of "Love Letters" at that time that guessing became a weariness.

***

"The Sunset Mrs. Jim Cup & C Stones, which is to appear next month, lengthens the list of distinct stories by one, but it is a very short, mild distinction, worthless to serve no one to remember it distinct from many more pretentious. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

APRIL

TALES OF TERROR

Interesting Notes in the "Ghost Stories" Discussion.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

LIBRARIES should not take Farjeon while in search of creepy reading. Both of the stories mentioned in the present issue of THE BOOK REVIEW are of a subtler type, in detail as spectre form seems particularly effective in the dark. You have here the essence of evil suggestion and evil control without the duplication of intermittently visible tempters, which seems a defect. Besides, an evil spirit ab initio is more frightful as an intimate prompter and companion than a deceased valet, however ill-conditioned, or a dead and depraved governess.

I have always supposed that Mr. James derived the germ of his story from a magazine paper of Mr. Andrew Lang, quoting the records of the Society for Psychical Research, as to a certain spectral old woman, discovered suggesting evil thoughts and doings to a little child. Certainly it is not easy to surpass that conception for sheer spiritual horror. But, however Mr. James acquired his material, no one will deny that he has made a good use of it, so far as such use can ever be properly termed good.

Another tale ranging somewhere between Mr. Farjeon's above-mentioned and Mr. Bierce's "The Damned Thing," appeared in Blackwood's a year or two ago. The evil infester seemed to have spiritual influence for evil as well as the invisible tangibility of Maupassant's hypnotic Horla, one of the nondescript in "What Was It?", but added at the last the shaggy brutishness of Mr. Bierce's pleasing creation; also it had something to do with a bust of Justinian. I don't remember why. Among eerie stories these tales of the fearsome (not truly spiritual) things we may touch and feel, but can't see, form a well-defined group worthy of study. A beast, a man or woman, a further animal development like the Horla, or a spirit out of its proper body, yet strictly embodied, may all be conceived as somehow lost to sight, yet haunting one.

Then there are the tales of Ligeia type, in which a spirit by force of will or longing occupies a body to which it is not entitled, while the body is still visible and moving among people as before. Mr. Edgar Fawcett, in a number of Lippincott's perhaps fifteen years old, presents very vividly a young wife, or betrothed girl, bewildered and appalled by such a transfer, until her instinct becomes insight and the false soul is known.

From such personation there is easy transition to that by magical change of the body, of which Merlin's feat with Uther and Gorlois is the classic example. It does not seem a favorite with modern tale-tellers.

But magic itself is plentiful enough in "Zanoni" and "A Strange Story," and shades easily into hypnotism, double personality, remembered pre-existence, the power of dreams, spiritualism, or related wonders in Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs," "Cecilia," and the "Witch of Prague"; Julian Hawthorne's "Sinfire" and "Eugene Malmaison," Howells's "The Shadow of a Dream" and "The Undiscovered Country," my own "Cypress Beach," and "Kent Fort Manor," Winthrop's "Cecil Dreeme," Charles Brockden Brooome's much earlier works, and a great many more, appearing from time to time in the magazines.

Then there are the tales of vanishing. Brander Matthews and a collaborator gave us a brief one a year or two ago, in which a "magician" of the commonplace kind seems to have raised powers which he meant only to pretend to raise. In folk lore, "Kilmeny" and "Thomas of Ercildowne" are instances.

Nearly related to these spiritual kidnappings are murders by ghosts. Returning from Cuba in the Spring of 1837 I read one such as a boy which I remember vividly yet. For a long time it would haunt and bother me. The title was just that: "The Ghost's Murder." I have never seen it since, and don't know the author. It was in some magazine, then newly issued. Not long afterward I read another in which a ghost took vengeance on a personator and there was a race with "a bloated corpse" in a sheet for the outcome. But this particular kind of manifestation has been out of favor among story tellers in later years, perhaps on account of its grotesqueness and crudity.

Then the ordinary ghost tales in which spirits or spirit semblances make sounds or exhibit themselves visibly or move doors and articles. Why not go from them to the great collections of the Society for Psychical Research or Mr. Myers's second volume of "Human Personality and Its Survival After Death," or the popular legends even of these United States never one-hundredth part collected? As a practical instance I may mention the tradition of Braddock's spectral drummer boy (Potomac, a little ab ve Washington), repeatedly in print, and still current orally; as a more commonplace and circumstantial one "the Queen Anne'e County tale," related, with correct names of Judge and counsel by Mrs. Crusoe in her "Night Side of Nature," and still independently remembered there. But such are plentiful.

"Libran" will find a great deal, too, in the writings of Mr. Mooney concerning the superstitions of Ireland and the myths and folk lore of the Cherokees, and in the volumes annually issued hy the Bureau of Ethnology, some parts of which give Indian ghost tales and magic tal s extensively; also in back numbers of publications like The Anthropologist, The Folk Lore Journal, &c., and those avowedly devoted to theosophy, spiritualism, and occultism in all its branches. A good article on "The Tales of Terror" appeared in The Conservative Review about two years ago, hut it covered only a part of the ground.

"The Kiss of Judas" was perhaps the most remarkable of several highly effective vampirish tales which filled a volume several years back. Then there's "Dracula," hideous enough, and we must not forget Crockett on Sawney Beane and the French sacrifices of small children to the devil. Allied, if not identical, are the Voudoo sacrifice tales, often vigorously pre-

Washington, D. C., April 26, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Nothing that you have printed since THE BOOK REVIEW started will attract so much individual notice and comment. I am sure, as your discussion of ghost stories. I frankly confess to a peculiar and pathetic interest in the subject, not because I am a believer, but for the thrilling hold a good one still has upon me.

To my mind a ghost story has little merit of climax or other literary effect to render it successful. I entirely disagree with the late Frank R. Stockton, who spent part of an afternoon striving to convince me that a ghost story must always be treated humorously. There is nothing humorous in the supernatural, accepted or denied.

Burke's "Romances of the County Families" is crowded with ghost stories. I especially recall that of the Bernard family, first seen, I believe, on the night of Aug. 19, 1704. Tuahe's "Modern Mecantrics" has one or two good things about the supernatural.

I lived for three months in a famous spook house on H Street, Washington, and became accustomed to inexplicable (although never fearful) experiences. That house is now to let, and I would advise investigators to hire it for a month and move in. They may not learn any more than did I; but they will do some thinking.

JULIUS CHAMBERS.

Lotos Club, New York, April 23, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

I can especially recommend to "Librarian" "The Knocker," "Rather Ghastly," (this is a series of short stories, all good,) "The Miser's Curse," "The Doppelganger," "What Did Mrs. Darrington See?" "Wed in the Morning; Dead at Night," and "The Dumberdene," this last was published in Harper's Weekly in early Summer of the year 1873, and is one of the best ghost stories I ever read. "The Vision of Charles the Twelfth" is said to be authentic. "A Footstep from the Unseen," by Ian Maclaren; "The Ghost of the Nemo," by Charles B. Lewis; "Sir John's Collection," by M. Payne Smith, published in The Portland Transcript a few years ago, and "The Dream Knight," by Maarten Maartens, published in The Cosmopolitan; also "A Forfeit to the Gods," (not exactly a ghost story, but one that left a very disagreeable feeling,) published in the same magazine. I am not sure of the date of either story, but think they were published within the last five years. They are both worth reading. (MRS.) L. B. ALBERTI.

San Simeon, Cal., April 22, 1904.

IV.

New York Times Book Review:

Among the ghost stories mentioned in your last number I do not see one of the most charming narratives of this kind—I mean "Cecilia de Noel," by Du Maurier.

M. A. G.

Colorado Springs, April 23, 1904.

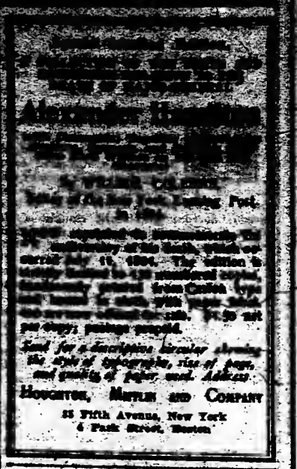
V.

New York Times Book Review:

I have been reading with much interest the communications published in your columns about ghost stories. Being an ardent admirer of Poe, I have always read with avidity every tale of the gruesome or unnatural that was recommended. It has always been a matter of wonder to me that so few persons have read any of Eugene Field's stories in the field of the weird. The sunny-tempered humorist wrote some splendid tales of the gruesome. I remember one in particular that was printed many years ago in The Ladies' Home Journal entitled "The Werewolf." It was the leading story in the magazine and had a powerful illustration by Howard Pyle that splendidly reproduced the spirit of the text. It made an impression of horror upon me that still clings. Conan Doyle, in his volume "Around the Red Lamp," has a most readable story about a mummy that pursues a man out into the darkness. For gruesomeness nothing can exceed the description of the scene where the uncanny visitor passes the hero on the dark stairs. Unconsciously the story makes one think of Coleridge's lines from "The Ancient Mariner":

Like one that on a lonesome road
Doth walk in fear and dread,
And having once turned 'round, walks on
And turns no more his head,
Because he knows a frightful fiend
Doth close behind him tread.

One feels that Coleridge himself could have written a magnificent volume of ghost stories had he tried his hand at it. Conan Doyle also wrote another story of horror than makes "each separate hair stand on end" which he calls "John Barrington Cowles." Five years ago there appeared in Scribner's Magazine a story by Robert W. Chambers, "The Death's Head Moth." This story would cause the strongest-nerved man to jump if a door slammed suddenly



Announcement of the forthcoming fifth edition of "Men, Women and Manners in Colonial Times," which will be published in two volumes, uniform with the first edition, on May 11, 1904. The edition is strictly limited to 750 numbered copies, each impression printed from Caslon type and issued in boards with paper label. Two volumes, demy 8vo, cloth, uncut, gilt tops. $7.50 net per set; postage prepaid.

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The Panchromicon.

New York Times Book Review:

I have read with a not unnatural interest the notice in THE BOOK REVIEW April 23 of "The Panchromicon," and, while I bow, of course, to the not unfavorable judgment there pronounced upon the book, may I venture a word in defence of the invention—the machine itself—and the inventor thereof? The gentleman last named being as yet unborn, I shall not be accused of presumption, I think, if I write thus boldly in his behalf.

First, then, with due submission I venture to suggest that a reader of your review who had not read the book would be led to believe that the Panchromicon was unable to penetrate the future as easily as the past. In fact, of course, as the etymology of the name implies, this device gives its owner command over all time; and, indeed, Copernicus Dreep uses it in the story, not only by flying westward to reach 1598 A. D., but by traveling eastward to regain the nineteenth century. How else account for the Bacon-Shakespeare myth which one Bacon actually concocted in 1858 or thereabout?

Secondly, is it fair to credit Mr. Wells with prior invention in this matter? One does not become an inventor by merely suggesting that a thing be done. He must also tell how to do it. (See Graham vs Gammon, 7 Bissell, 490.) Now the "Time Machine" of Mr. Wells was never explained. No one knows how it accomplished its end; no one even knows that it did so.

The Panchromicon, on the other hand, is perfectly comprehensible. It penetrates the past or the future by the scientific expedient of revolving around the earth's axis faster than the sun—a process which every schoolboy recognizes as resulting in the loss or gain of days, according to the direction of travel, although it remained, or will remain, for the man of 2582 A. D. to recognize the beautiful uses of this familiar principle.

That the Panchromicon actually did operate is demonstrated, first, by the fact that, although invented in 2582, it operated in 1598; second, by the presence among us of the pernicious Bacon-Shakespeare myth, now happily exploded by the Panchromicon and its inmates.

It seems to me that in view of the above considerations, your reviewer will, with his accustomed fairness, revise his estimate of the Panchromicon as an invention, and thus give proper credit to the memory of the future inventor.

HAROLD STEELE MACKAYE.

New York, April 23, 1904.

The Famous Dr. Rush.

New York Times Book Review:

Last Saturday's paper has under the heading "The Famous Dr. Rush" the following: "This Dr. Rush is the same man who, in the library he founded in Philadelphia, excluded all newspapers as 'records of disjointed thinking.'" This is an error. Dr. James Rush, who died in 1869 and left money to the Library Company of Philadelphia to found the "Ridgway Branch" of that library, was a son of "the famous Dr. Rush," (Dr. Benjamin Rush, who died in 1813.)

Dr. James Rush, in his will, speaks of "those teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily newspapers."

GEORGE MAURICE ABBOT.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1904.

Pierre Dominique Toussaint.

New York Times Book Review:

The wonderful fund of information that is brought out through the "Query" department of THE BOOK REVIEW is the excuse for this request for proof of the race that is entitled to the credit of producing Pierre Dominique Toussaint l'Ouverture. Can any reader affirm his pedigree to contain a predominating percentage of negro blood? Is any genuine portrait of him in existence, and if so what features does such a portrait show? The description of him by Wendell Phillips as I remember his oration, the account in the encyclopedias, and everything we have relating to this man indicate an individual possessed of such a different point of view from the negro, as we know him, that I am led to question the race to whom belongs the credit of producing this man. I do not write for controversy, only to gather scientific facts bearing upon the possible ethical culture of the negro. As Toussaint was imprisoned during his latter years in the Castle of Joux, near Pontarlier, France, possibly a reliable portrait is in existence there. Has any reader information that may throw light on my query?

B. W. H.

Eatonton, Ga., April 19, 1904.

1904

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ENGLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. A Study of the Rise and Influence of British Power Within the Straits, 1603-1713. By Julian S. Corbett. In two volumes. Vol. I. Pp. 543. Vol. II.—Pp. 461. With a Map and Illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $9.

Mr. Julian S. Corbett has absorbed tomes of military and diplomatic history in preparing to write his new naval book "England in the Mediterranean," which, like its predecessor, "Drake and the Tudor Navy," aims to show the rise of England as a naval power. In 1600 Spain made one of her worst blunders. She expelled the Moriscos from her dominions. Thirsting for revenge these Moriscos attached the Spanish ships whenever there was an opportunity. Then there came on the stage a notable personage—the Duke of Osuna—who transformed in a certain way the Spanish navy.

After the death of Queen Elizabeth there had been a marked decline in the English navy, says the author. The Queen's old officers became superannuated and useless. When Charles I. became King he seems to have paid much attention to the navy. There was rivalry between France and England as to ships. Just as is the habit to-day, the ships of a rival were discussed. There were, as there are now, many exhibits on paper. The French had laid down a vessel which was to be of 1,400 tons; then Charles wanted a ship, a three-decker of 1,500 tons. Such a ship was actually launched, and was known as Sovereign of the Seas. But the French were not to be beaten, and so the Couronne of 2,000 tons was ready to fight the English ship. We are indebted to Pepys for much that is of interest relating to the models of the ships of the middle of the seventeenth century. The general idea is that they followed the lines of the French builders. He says that "the first true frigate ever laid down in any English dockyard was copied from a French vessel that had been lying in the Thames." Mr. Corbett is of the opinion that both the English and the French learned how to model their ships in the school of Dunkirk, and that at that time Dunkirk was under Spanish rule.

Blake was the master spirit of the Cromwellian navy. Now began privateering on an extended scale carried out by the Stuart partisans. Both in the Spanish Netherlands and in France the English prizes found a market. Many were the losses met by English ship merchants in the Mediterranean. Prince Rupert was an able enemy, but finally Blake got the better of the many enemies of England. In 1651 two English squadrons were sent to the Mediterranean. Mr. Corbett explains with what horror the Commonwealth was regarded by the European powers. It was not France and Spain alone who fought the English, but now the Dutch entered the arena. In the many contests the sea forces of the Protectorate more than held their own. The author thinks that due justice has not been accorded to Cromwell. He writes: "He gave England a perfected navy in the true modern sense—a navy independent of merchant auxiliaries. Cromwell did more, far he bequeathed to the restored monarchy a definite naval policy in the Mediterranean and an indestructible ambition for what we now call imperial politics." It is only occasionally that Charles II. is lauded, yet it was Charles who first insisted that England should become a dominant power in the inland sea, so that "the honor of the Crown and the commerce and wealth of his subjects should be increased." Thus it was the pleasure-loving King who announced the true Mediterranean policy. The taking of Tangier and the holding of it was the beginning of that foothold on the Straits which England never after unloosed. During this period fighting with the Algerines was constant and the powers of England was distinguished.

Now we come to the time of Queen Anne and her doughty soldier, Marlborough. And her splendid sailors, Rooke, Cloudesley Shovell, and Byng. What had Marlborough to do with the plan to capture Gibraltar? That we cannot tell. Was it one of those accidental events that afterward turn out to be of much importance? Suffice to say that on the 23th of July, 1704, Gibraltar was captured by the English, and from that day to this the Rock has been held fast by Great Britain. At the entrance of the Atlantic into the Mediterranean stands the natural fortress, frowning with cannon. At the other end of the inland sea, three by the Suez Canal.

Oriental Rugs.

HOW TO KNOW ORIENTAL RUGS. A Handbook for Every Lover of Oriental Rugs. By Wilhelm Bode and Dr. Ernst Kühnel. Translated by Charles Gedney Hawley. Illustrated. Pp. 227. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5.

Oriental rugs have become prominent factors in our home furnishing somewhere. The rugs are many. These rugs are priceless to the rich, they are wonderfully durable, and besides, they have decorative advantages in many cases. Some rugs are dusky. Miss Mary Hewitt [illegible] many volumes, with its [illegible] traditions, entitled "Rugs, Oriental and Occidental, Antique and Modern." Many of the [illegible] rugs [illegible] of the most primitive kind—a rude loom, a wooden or metal comb, and a pair of shears. The author tells us that there is great skill exercised in the knotting of the separate threads. Some of the finest Kirman or Senna rugs have 600 or more knots to the square inch. To make one of these fine rugs, say ten feet long, may occupy a workman for ten years. Various materials enter into the rug, as the wool of the sheep, of the goat, and the finer hair of the camel. From the earliest times silk has been used. It is the color of the Oriental rug which gives it its peculiar charm.

The modern process of dyeing brings about monotony. Uniformity renders color tiresome. There were no rugs vats of coloring fluids at the disposal of the Eastern rugmakers. The colors were never precisely alike; the exact shade could not be repeated, but, as the author expresses it: "This sometimes adds to the value of the rug, rather than detracts, for often a glimmering light over the whole is due to a change in the shades of the wool." Mrs. Langton writes that in Persia and in Smyrna there are rigid laws forbidding the use of cheap dyes.

HAMLET AND OTHERS.

THE VIEWS ABOUT HAMLET, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Albert H. Tolman. 12mo. Pp. x.-408. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Tolman's contributions to the vast mass of Shakespearean commentary and criticism are marked by good sense, fine taste, insight, and a wide and intimate acquaintance with the literature of the subject. Besides essays on various problems and difficulties in Shakespeare that are worrying and long have worried the students, he has given in this volume various other literary and philological discussions that will interest the lay reader with liking for such matters. The Hamlet problem is, of course, the one that has occupied more of the commentator's attention than any other single subject in Shakespearean criticism. Mr. Tolman gives a résumé of the varying opinions that have been held since it first began to trouble the critical waters and an illuminating discussion of the several theories. The divergences of view are not exclusive and contradictory, but in many cases are complementary, resulting from the accentuation of one or another motive in the complex strands of the character, and Mr. Tolman, as doubtless many others have done, finds himself laying more weight now upon one and again upon another at different readings.

Somewhat more technical discussions are contained in the paper on "The Taming of the Shrew," an attempt to determine the portions of that drama that are attributable respectively to Shakespeare and to an unknown colleague in shaping it after the older play of "The Taming of a Shrew." The chapter on "Love's Labour's Won" discusses the efforts that have been made to identify Meres's mention of a Shakespearean play by that title, and it is a pretty full exposition of all the methods of Shakespearean criticism now in vogue. An interesting historical chapter is given to "Shakespeare's Stage and Modern Adaptations."

Of the purely literary essays that on the "Author's Comments in 'Vanity Fair'" treats anew a well-thrashed theme with geniality. The critic takes ground, in general, against them; but is not disposed to quarrel with allof Thackeray's confidential outbursts to his readers, and finds that many of them have a simplicity and spontaneity that take away, in whole or in part, the impression that one is reading a comment. They may in truth be made very attractive if they have the charm of humor and a winning style.

Love in Japan.

DAFFODILS OF RING. A Romance of Japan. By Owen Wister. With Illustrations in Color and Decoration by Elizabeth Shaw. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.20.

No faintest echo of the noise of great steel ships and guns busy with the Russians disturbs the garden-closes, smothered in cherry blossoms, where Mrs. Balbourne has set her newest story of the Japan of sentiment. Of the flowerlike Princess Sada-ko (Royal Purity) a Japanese Kipling might sing "Thy face is far from this our war," and he not have credited for being an Imperial poet. Yet it is a pretty story; a pretty, loving little Princess, with rosy, pouting lips, and a most feverish artist. Also a great soldier Prince and a fascinating little lady-in-waiting who is half a Princess by birth and all of it a Princess by upbringing—a girl who sets us house and woods over the wonted Prince's photograph. Her name is Strange, or Meaning Glory.

Now it happened in the course of events distinctly Eastern and topographical that the princess Royal Purity and the lovelier maid Meaning Glory were frequently of the same father, a veteran soldier Prince Akira Hiro, and of same happened that the Princess Royal Purity, a maid, was Regent of the Empire while Akira Hiro, her father, was absent on the wars. Now Akira Hiro had left the care of the princess of Glory and the Princess Royal Purity charged with the duty of seeing that no harm befell the Princess Meaning Glory. Now it happened that the Princess Meaning Glory was in love with a young man, and the Princess Royal Purity was in love with the same young man, and the young man was in love with the Princess Meaning Glory. Now it happened that the Princess Royal Purity was in love with the young man, and the young man was in love with the Princess Meaning Glory. Now it happened that the Princess Meaning Glory was in love with the young man, and the young man was in love with the Princess Royal Purity

QUERIES.

To secure attention to this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be handled. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

MRS. GRACE H., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "By acquaintance with the works of Thomas Hardy began with 'Tess,' in 1891. Please name his earlier books, and give some information concerning them."

Hardy's first novel, "Desperate Remedies," was brought out, anonymously, in three volumes in 1871, and was moderately successful. "Under the Greenwood Tree," his second novel, appeared without his name in 1872, and was a failure, although the publisher, who was convinced that he had got hold of the best little prose idyl that he had ever read, "almost raved about the book, and gave it away wholesale to pressmen and any one he knew interested in good fiction." The same publisher tried Hardy's third novel, "A Pair of Blue Eyes," as a serial in Tinsley's Magazine, and afterward in three volumes in book form, 1873, but the immediate result was equally disappointing. Then, however, came the commission to write "Far from the Madding Crowd" for The Cornhill Magazine—the turning point in Hardy's career, for at that time it was by no means certain that he would not return to his profession as an architect. "Far from the Madding Crowd" ran serially through The Cornhill unsigned, and when it was brought out in three volumes in the same year (1874) its success was unqualified. It still has—with "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"—a far wider circulation than his other books. Following "Far from the Madding Crowd" came "The Hand of Ethelberta: a Comedy in Chapters," 1876; "The Return of the Native," 1878; "The Trumpet Major," 1880; "A Laodicean," 1881; "Two on a Tower," 1882; "The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid," (issued in The London Graphic's Summer number in 1883 and reprinted in this country in book form in 1884;) "The Mayor of Casterbridge," 1886; "The Woodlanders," 1887; "Wessex Tales," 1888; "The Melancholy Hussar," (in "Three Notable Stories," 1890,) and "A Group of Noble Dames," 1891. Hardy's earliest literary work was an essay on "Colored Bricks and Terra Cotta Architecture," 1863, for which he won a prize and medal from the Institute of British Architects. Two years later he wrote an anonymous contribution to Chamber's Journal entitled "How I Built Myself a House," a humorous sketch of the experiences of an unsophisticated young couple in house building. Much of his early writing was in the form of verse, but of this work everything, with the exception of one poem, was destroyed. The one piece of salvage is the Wessex ballad, "The Fire at Tranter Sweatley's," which appeared, bowdlerized, in The Gentleman's Magazine, in November, 1875. Hardy's early novels—"The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid" alone excepted—are all published by Harper & Brothers at $1.50 each.

R. H. MOAK, 243 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In my youth I admired the lines on 'The Burial of Sir John Moore.' I have forgotten the author's name. Can you tell me where I can obtain a copy of this poem? A recent issue of The New York Times contained an article on Sir John Moore's character which revived old memories."

"The Burial of Sir John Moore" is given in all the standard collections of popular poetry. It was written by Charles Wolfe, (1791-1823,) a young Irish poet, who was curate of Castle Caufield, Donoughmore, in Downshire, 1818-21, and died of a decline at the Cove of Cork. His famous ode was first printed in The Newry Telegraph, an Ulster newspaper, in 1817, with the initials "C. W." Two years after his death his slender "Remains," in prose and verse, were collected by Archdeacon Russell. No other edition has appeared until the present year. Bullen issued a few weeks ago in London a new edition of Wolfe's "Poems," edited, with a memoir, by C. L. Falkiner. This edition includes several poems now first collected.

H. Y. CUMMINS, 76 Second Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Sometime prior to 1850 the late Edwin Forrest offered a prize of $1,000 for the best original tragedy in five acts. Nearly one hundred competitors having sent in their manuscripts, the prize was awarded to George H. Miles. His play, entitled 'Mohammed, the Arabian Prophet,' lies before me. It was published in 1850, and my copy is undoubtedly a 'first copy.' Has it any special value?"

Its value is small, as it interests only a limited number of collectors. Miles, (1824-71,) a Maryland lawyer and educator, wrote several other plays, at least two of which were printed; but he was only a tenth-rate dramatist, and his plays, together with his poems, have been forgotten.

"S. G. T.," North Adams, Mass.: "F. L., 65 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., probably refers to the line from Emerson which runs thus: 'The ornament of a house is the friends who frequent it.' This sentiment is inscribed on a brass tablet over the fireplace in Mark Twain's home."

"B. A.," Lindsborg, Kan.: "I have a short story by Charles Lever, entitled 'The Coupé of the North Midland.' This tale, published in 1845, was reprinted, I believe, in a volume called 'Tales of the Trains.' Please print any data you may have regarding this book."

Lever issued in 1845 five stories which were later called "Tales of the Trains: Being Some Chapters of Railroad Romance. By Tilbury Tramp, Queen's Messenger." These stories were entitled: "The Coupé of the North Midland," "The White Lace Bonnet," "Fast Asleep and Wide Awake," "The Road Versus the Rail," and "The Tunnel of Truhau." They were issued in paper covers, with illustrations by "Phiz"; when published in book form the binding was cloth. The title pages of the various numbers give no indication of their being other than disconnected works, although the general title—"Tales of the Trains"—is printed on the covers. The front wrapper contains an illustration not repeated in the work, while the back cover contains a characteristic advertisement of the series, written by the author, which is not included in the collected edition. In the original shape these stories are the rarest of Lever's works. We cannot trace the

[illegible] of a query in this column [illegible] two copies [illegible] for $5 and up.

E. CHAMBERS, Toledo, Ohio: "Can you identify a poem, some stanzas of which open with the lines:

"'But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.'

Who was its author, and what was its title?"

This is "The Bridegroom," by Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord Houghton, parliamentarian and poet. He was born in London June 19, 1809, and died in 1885. In 1831 he graduated at Trinity College, where he formed friendships with Tennyson, Hallam, Trench, and others. He entered Parliament in 1837, and during his political life took an active part in the leading movements of his time. In 1863 he was raised to the peerage by Lord Palmerston. He was ever ready to befriend young writers and artists, and gathered about him a circle of the most brilliant men of the day. He published several books of travel, including "Memorials of a Tour in Some Parts of Greece," 1834; "Memorials of a Residence on the Continent," 1838, &c., and a number of volumes of poetry, among the latter being "Poems of Many Years," 1838; "Poetry for the People," 1840; "Poems, Legendary and Historical," 1844; "Poetical Works," (collected,) 1876, two volumes, &c. In 1848 he edited the "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats," two volumes.

Mrs. MARY C. MORFORD, 17 Charles Street, New York City: "If 'T. S. F.,' North Adams, Mass., will send a stamped and directed envelope to the above address, I will take pleasure in sending him a copy of S. G. W. Benjamin's 'Ode' on Lincoln, for which he recently asked in Appeals to Readers. It can only be found in 'Poetical Tributes to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln,' 1865, a volume containing spontaneous tributes of esteem and affection, tendered by the poetical writers of our own and other countries. This volume is now out of print, but, fortunately, I possess a copy in my library, as my husband, the late Henry Morford, was one of the tribute payers."

F. N. BOWNER, Bowling Green, Ky.: "Where can I get the most critical study of Victor Hugo's prose works? What is the best classical dictionary?"

(1) Swinburne's "Study of Victor Hugo," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.25.) (2) Harper's "Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities," edited by Prof. H. T. Peck, (American Book Company, $3.)

G. J. HOWARD, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Can you give me any information about a poem by Swinburne, which is entitled 'The Question'? I do not find it in his collected poems."

"The Question," a political poem containing several bitter stanzas addressed to Gladstone, was printed in The London Daily Telegraph Friday, April 29, 1887. It was reprinted soon afterward in pamphlet form in a small edition said to have been limited to twenty-five copies. Wise's "Contribution to the Bibliography of Swinburne" says: "'The Question' has been dropped by its author, and is not included in any of his collected volumes, considering the controversial natnre of the subject treated, it is in the highest degree improbable that it will ever be revived."

"F. C. P.," Kingston, N. Y.: "Please name a few of the best dog stories, long or short, old or new."

"Rab and His Friends," by Dr. John Brown, (published with "Our Dogs." in the Thumb-Nail Series, Century Company; $1, with an introduction by Andrew Lang;) "The Bar Sinister," by Richard Harding Davis, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50;) "The Call of the Wild," by Jack London, (The Macmillan Company, $1.50;) "The Day of the Dog," by George Barr McCutcheon, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25,) &c.

"H. V. F.," Newark, N. J.: "What is considered the best literal translation of Balzac's complete works?"

The most satisfactory English version is that of Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley, published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, in thirty-four volumes, at $1.50 each.

"S.," Holland House, New York City: "Where can I get a novel entitled 'In the Country God Forgot'?"

"In the Country God Forgot," by Frances Charles, is published by Little, Brown & Co., at $1.50.

RAY S. BALL, Huron, Ohio: "In reply to the inquiry of M. H. Kissam, Arverne, L. I., N. Y., in Appeals to Readers of April 9, as to the origin of 'Man's extremity is God's opportunity,' I would say that it can be found on Page 107 of McGuffey's New Fifth Eclectic Reader, 1857. It occurs in the story of a barber named William Reed of Kingston, near Taunton, in England, who was convinced that he was doing wrong by having on the Sabbath day closed his shop on Sunday, thus losing his trade and becoming poor. Soon after he learned that his uncle had died, leaving him a fortune. The expression is used in connection with this incident."

MISS A. DWIGHT, Seabright, N. J.: "I should like to know in which of Bret Harte's short stories the death of Jack Hamlin is described, together with the name of the book in which the story is included."

The death of Harte's picturesque hero is described, we think, in his novel (the only long work of fiction written by him), "Gabriel Conroy," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"BIBLICAL," Danbury, Conn.: "What is the 'Bug Bible'?"

The English Bible of London, 1551, the Matthew version, is nicknamed the "Bug Bible," on account of this reading in Psalm xci., 5: "So that thou shalt not nede to be afraid for any Bugges by nighte, nor for the arrow that flyeth by day." Our present version reads: "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night," &c.

"Mrs. G. B. F.," New York City: "I would like to know if there is in existence a copy of 'This, That, and the Other,' by Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton. Where can I get a copy?"

Mrs. Moulton's book, "This, That, and the Other," was published in 1854 over the name of "Ellen Louise Chandler," (her maiden name.) It has been out of print for a long period, but can probably be found in the second-hand book stores.

E. LEY, New York City: "Kindly inform me if 'Jim Bludsoe of the Prairie Belle, and Little Breeches,' by John Hay, with eight illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr., published in Boston in 1871 by James R. Osgood & Co., is the first edition of these poems."

We have always believed that the first appearance in book form of "Little Breeches" was in the little illustrated pamphlet published in New York City in 1871 with this title: "Little Breeches: a

[illegible] Dunraven, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.: "Where can I obtain the poem, the opening lines of which are:

"'We met at if I love you
If I love you, good and true
Sweetheart, answer me the question
Do the flowers love the dew?'"

New Harper Books.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce for publication on May 5 "The Gates of Chance," by Van Tassel Sutphen, author of "The Cardinal's Rose." The new story is officially described as one of "excitement, mystery, and rushing incident," relating as it does the adventures of two young men in search of thrills in real life. Among the incidents designed to be productive of thrills for the reader are the theft of a famous portrait called the Red Duchess, the strange passing away of a package with a charter of $50,000 inside, the search for a house to a certain fortuitous latchkey, and the disappearance of a great personage in Russia. The separate adventures bear titles something like those in Stevenson's "New Arabian Nights," as "The Gentleman's Visiting Card," "The House in the Middle of the Block," and "The Ninety and Nine Kisses."

On the same date the Harpers will issue also Philip Verrill Mighels's story of the foundling infant in the Western mining camp, "Bruyver Jim's Baby," of which something was said last week.

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APRIL

Answers to Queries.

E. F. HARPER, Mobile, Ala.: "Is the author A. P. Russell living, and where? I am unable to get his books in a book store. He wrote 'In a Club Corner,' 'Library Notes,' &c."

Addison Peale Russell, the Ohio journalist and essayist, is still living, we believe, in retirement, in Wilmington, Ohio. His books have never been out of print, and should be easily obtainable. The Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati, O., publishes his "Sketch of Thomas Corwin" at $1; his other works are issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, as follows: "Library Notes," $2; "Characteristics," $2; "A Club of One," "In a Club Corner," and "Sub-Coelum," at $1.25 each.

J. C. BIRNEY, 83 Fulton Street, New York City: "Please give me some information about Mary J. Holmes, her literary career, stating whether she is still living and writing books."

Mrs. Mary Jane Holmes, born in Brookfield, Mass., is said to have "studied grammar at six," to have "taught school at thirteen," and to have "begun writing at fifteen." She married Daniel Holmes, lawyer, of Brockport, N. Y., where she has resided for many years. Her first book was "Tempest and Sunshine," 1854; her most recent novel is "The Cromptons." A list of her works is given in the catalogue of the G. W. Dillingham Company, New York City.

JOHN B. ARCHER, 3 Moffat Building, Detroit, Mich.: "Some fifteen years ago I read a charming story of Virginia life whose heroine rejoiced in the name of Bonnybel Vane. Information as to the title and author of the novel would be gratefully appreciated."

This novel is John Esten Cooke's "Henry St. John, Gentleman, of 'Flower of Hundreds' in the County of Prince George, Virginia. A Tale of 1774-5," first published in New York City in 1859 and republished in 1883 as "Bonnybel Vane. Embracing the History of Henry St. John, Gentleman." It can still be had under the latter title from Harper & Brothers for $1.

"EX LEGE," Amityville, N. Y.: "Can you give me the value of 'A General History of Connecticut,' by the Rev. Samuel Peters, New Haven, 1829, in the original sheep with the eight engravings intact?"

A copy sold for $4 in May, 1903; another brought $4.25 in March, 1902.

Appeals to Readers.

GEORGE G. HURST, 135 East One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, New York City: "I find the following fragment in S. H. Hunt's 'Two Years Before the Mast':

"'For the fixed slave-song lifts the languid ear,
And bids it ceaseless toil, with chime
That beautifies the talent alone;
And mitigates the harshest crime.'

"Who is the author, and where can the rest of the words be found?"

"J. T. S.," Northampton, Mass.: "Where can I find the song 'Johnny Sands,' which is made the motif of Mary Tracy Earle's story in the April Harper's?"

"K. P. W.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the significance of 'Tongue-led, ivy-figured Delos tree,' spoken of in 'The Other Half-Rome'? Is there any other reference to it in literature?"

E. M. TREMAN, Ithaca Water Works Company, Ithaca, N. Y.: "Who was the publisher of 'The Last of the Vandals,' a tale of ancient Carthage; also of 'Attila the Hun'? Both were, I think, translations from the German, and were published in paper covers about eight or ten years ago."

"M. F. D.," 68 Deering Street, Portland, Me.: "Can any reader give me the text, complete, of a poem that was read, I think, at a meeting in Chicago about noted men of Maine? The idea expressed was that Maine pointed with pride to the men she had produced—Reed, Blaine, &c. I do not remember the author's name. The poem was written perhaps ten years ago."

"E. F. H.," Mobile, Ala.: "Who was the author of the following quotation: 'If I go, who will stay; if I stay, who will go'?"

Miss CALISTA A. DREAGER, West Seventh Street, Jamestown, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me the author's name and title of a poem which begins, I believe, 'Excuse a blind old soldier,' &c.? It represents an old blind soldier talking to a comrade while he feels for the army button on the lapel of the latter's coat. At the close of the poem he finds he has been talking to his old commander, Gen.

1904

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FOR SALE—A COPY, IN GOOD CONDITION, of the first Bible printed in the Dutch language, and many other early printed books. Martinus Nijhoff, Publisher and Bookseller, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FOR SALE.—COMPLETE SET STATE Forest, Fish, and Game reports, 1895-1901; 103 colored plates; also other State reports; red and blue books. Address F. D. Leland, Capitol Station, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED — COTGRAVE-MOLIERE French Dictionary by Randle Cotgrave, early translations of Moliere. Send description and prices to C. H. Page, Columbia University, New York city.

WANTED—BY THE UNION LEAGUE Club, New York: Swinton, History of Seventh Regiment, N. Y.; Hack, Records Love and Personal Beauty, London, Macmillan, 1867, Vol. I.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE FRENCH OR German phonographic course in the International Correspondence Schools; a bargain. For particulars address, W. E., B. Box 1018, Hartford, Conn.

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OFFICIAL WANTED.—A SET OF THE Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; 1801-1864; not complete. Further information on application to W. B. Darnell, Ambler, Penn.

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WANTED—BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS on wood and forestry; also state [illegible] Rosette, Norton & Gerade Co., Producers, R. I.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

MUCH is being said in the newspapers and literary periodicals of the day in regard to the development of interest on the part of English readers in American books. A curious fact in connection with this is found in the circumstances attending the publication of Burne-Jones's "Dollars and Democracy." The manuscript was secured in London for D. Appleton & Co., and sent to this house with the author's own drawings for the illustrations, and then entirely manufactured in this country. A special edition has since been printed here for the English market, and the book is now being brought out in London by Sidney Appleton.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a new book for Canon Rawnsley of Carlisle, author of "Literary Associations of the English Lakes," entitled, "Flower Time in the Oberland." The book shows the beauties of Switzerland in May time, before the blossoms have gone and the snows have faded from the lower heights. Edith Rawnsley has made the pencil sketches.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish immediately "The Woman Wins," the new book by Robert Barr. This is a collection of tales in each of which woman is the central figure and has her "heart's desire." The stories are said to be modern in treatment.

The Macmillan Company is publishing in their Three Book Series Tarr and McMurry's geographies. The first book is devoted to "Home Geography," the second to "North America," the third to "Europe and Other Countries, with a Review of North America." There are numerous maps and many illustrations, chiefly from photographs of actual scenes. The books are uniform square 12mos., bound in gray buckram boards and brown leather backs.

W. A. Butterfield of Boston will publish in a day or two a "Baby Pathfinder to the Birds," by Emma G. Cummings and Harriet E. Richards, formerly Secretary to the Audubon Society. This is a pocket guide to bird identification. In it are described 110 of the land birds of New England; the birds are grouped in families and a descriptive paragraph is given of family characteristics, followed by a description of each member. The illustrations are pen-and-ink drawings.

Thomas Whittaker is bringing out the American edition of "The Christ Within, and Other Papers," by T. Rhonda Williams.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are hurrying through the press the new nature book by F. Schuyler Mathews, author of "Field Book of American Wild Flowers," "Familiar Trees and Their Leaves," &c., entitled "The Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music." The publication of the book has been delayed owing to the preparation of the thirty-eight colored plates, which are reproduced from original studies in water color by the author. The pictures show the birds in characteristic poses. Besides these there will be fifteen half-tone illustrations. The volume will be small in size and suitable for the pocket or bag.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish next week Joseph Conrad's buccaneering tale of the West Indies, entitled "Rescue"; Charlotte Perkins Gilman's consideration of man as a laborer, called "Human Work," and "David," the new dramatic poem by Cale Young Rice, author of "Charles di Tocca."

Scribner's Magazine has made arrangements with Mrs. Julia Clark Voorhis, granddaughter of William Clark, the explorer, to publish some newly discovered records of Lewis and Clark. This material was recently discovered by Mrs. Voorhis and her daughter among many family papers. The journals bear on the expedition of the explorers in 1806-6. They contain matter not published in the official publication of 1814, together with the correspondence between Lewis and Clark before the expedition. The matter, to appear in the June Scribner, will be accompanied by a descriptive narrative and comments by Reuben Gold Thwaites, the well-known authority on the subject. The article will be illustrated with reproductions from the documents and from family relics.

The June issue of The Century Magazine will be a Western number. With the exception of three or four contributions, the subjects will be made up of articles about and with the West. Whether planned before the passing of which will be [illegible] of Dr. Mitchell's will be [illegible] America, the theme will be the [illegible] Roosevelt [illegible] Lewis and Clark [illegible] Western [illegible] Frederic Remington [illegible] Owen Wister [illegible] Hamlin Garland [illegible] Mary Hallock Foote [illegible] Edwin Markham

APRIL

1904

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.



MOTHERS novel dealing with the Ku-Klux Klan, which forms the subject of Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman," announced a fortnight ago in these columns, is being completed by Thomas Nelson Page, whose volume of short stories, "Bred in the Bone," will be published in May by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Page has been engaged on the new book for some time. It deals with the Ku-Klux, the final uprising of the whites, and the closing days of reconstruction; in other words, with the period following "Red Rock." These two novels, together with the author's short stories, will constitute practically a history of the South during the past fifty years.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, the well-known editor of The Critic, and author of the successful "Autobiography of a Tomboy," has finished a sequel to that book, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish, under the title, "The Tomboy at Work." The story is written around a modern girl's experiences in business.

Maurice Hewlett, whose new novel, "The Queen's Quair," will be published May 20 by The Macmillan Company, has gone to Italy for the Summer to put the finishing touches to his book on Tuscany, which will appear early next Fall with many illustrations by Joseph Pennell.

William C. Sprague, editor of the American Boy in The American Legal News, has laid his forthcoming romance of Revolutionary days, "Felice Constant; or, The Mester Passion," in Detroit, the old French city of Cadillac, and Grosse Ile, lying where the Detroit River joins Lake Erie. This is Mr. Sprague's first novel. It will be illustrated and will bear the imprint of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," &c., has sailed for Scotland and will spend a month or more in Edinburgh.

Prof. Pio Rajna of Florence, the well-known Dante scholar, has written concerning the recent announcement of Henry Holt & Co. of Prof. Oscar W. Knhns's "Dante's Influence on English Poetry from Chaucer to Tennyson": "We are heppy to see that this attractive subject is to be treated of by one who shows himself to be at the same time a diligent investigator, an accurate observer, and a cautious critic, three gifts which rarely are found together."

Among those who contribute to Prof. Charlee F. Thwing's "College Training and Business Men," published by D. Appleton & Co., are S. R. Callaway, formerly President of the New York Central Railway; Mervin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; Hugh J. Chisholm, President of the International Paper Company; Jemes W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Assurance Society; Ellis H. Roberts, Controller of the Currency. There are also the opinions of well-known educators on the practical value of education.

It is said that Marie Manning's Western story, "Judith of the Plains," published last Autumn by Harper & Brothers, is to be translated into Swedish by Baroness Eva de Sparre.

Frederic Irland is writing about "The Trout of the Nepisiguit" for Scribner's June number. The article will be illustrated with photographs by the author and Charles D. Josiyn. Mr. Irland says that "a trout river ought not to be too easy of epproach. The trip planned by the Commissioner end myself was a journey by canoe from the Maine border clear across New Brunswick to the Bay Chaleur. Two fine streams, the Tobique, gliding westward, and the Nepisiguit, tumbling toward the east, are cradled in the same nursery." It is this trip which is to be described by Mr. Irland.

H. Irving Hancock, author of three books on Japanese physical training, "Jiu-jitsu," is preparing for G. P. Putnam's Sons a fourth book to be entitled "Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks." This new book is designed to supplement the author's previous volumes. Mr. Hancock now aims to show students how to perform the wonderful feats of strength and agility which have made this system famous.

The June instellment of Capt. Mahan's "War of 1812," in Scribner's Magazine, will cover the Winter of 1812-13 and tell of the fortunes of Bainbridge's squadron, the actions between the Constitution, the Java, the Hornet, and the Peacock, and the American plans of campaign on the lake frontier. The article is to be illustrated by Reuterdahl, Chapman, and Arthurs.

"The Woman With the Fan," the first novel Robert Hichens has written since "Felix," will soon be published here by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Guesses are being made as to the identity of "Allen McIvor," whose name appears as the author of "The Bride of Glendearg." Two surmises by dealers are Sir Gilbert Parker and Ralph Connors.

Admiral Dewey writes in his introduction to Commodore Albert Gleaves's "James Lawrence, Captain U. S. N.," shortly to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons: "It is by the close and careful weighing of the causes which produced the wonderful results of our sea battles of the past that we

[illegible]

In addition she ventured in Spain. A. S. Cowper, M.D. for nearly three months with a family of consumptives on the southern Pyrenean frontier; he spent a week in a camp of Gipsies, and with them ran away from the gendarmes; he passed three nights with a bandit who dwelt among the rocks at the upper end of the Valley of the Ariege; in a fortnight among charcoal burners he discovered that they were mostly ex-brigands, and "not so very much 'ex' either!" The book bears the imprint of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Dr. C. H. Tyndall, author of "Electricity and Its Similitudes," &c., published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, is sailing to England, where he will deliver scientific religious addresses on wireless telegraphy and similar subjects. He will visit London, Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other cities. He will return to America early in June for an engagement at the Sunday School Convention at Auburn and the Christian Endeavor Convention at Buffalo.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, whose "Religion in Homespun" is being issued in this country by the Fleming H. Revell Company, has postponed his visit to America until next year. He is President of the Free Church Federation of England, and, owing to the present controversy there about the recently passed education act, his presence is imperative, he being the leader of the opposition forces.

A MUNICIPAL "MACHINE."

THE GRAFTERS. By Francis Lynde. Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller. In one volume. 12mo. Pp. 406. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

A story of unusual quality and strength is this tale of "graft" in a Western city, of its methods, its triumphs, and its final "downing." All the political schemes, the railroad machinations, the stirring events; in brief, the masculine features of the novel are excellently well presented. If there is a fault to be found, it is that the clues are not always quite clear, and a careful re-reading as well as some puzzled thinking is occasionally needful before the reader discovers what has been done, what is going to be done, or the whys and wherefores thereof.

The love story moves upon more ordinary lines than does the narrative of the municipal machine; indeed, we think not a few readers would have spared it altogether for the sake of more chapters like "The Order of Court," "The Night of Alarms," "The Relentless Wheels"—chapters that one reads with leaping pulse and bated breath, and then reads again for delight in the splendid abandon of the style.

As for the romance, it follows a fashion beginning to prevail in novels surely the reverse of "realistic," the heroine throwing overboard, for the sake of a less amiable and a comparatively impecunious lover, an "admirable Crichton" of a multi-millionaire, well endowed with brains, charm, and the cardinal virtues. The heroine of "The Grafters" is a young woman who, somehow, refuses to materialize. She is just a pose and a conscience. The ultimately triumphant lover, with the latent Mormonism of the male, has a lurking tenderness for a certain Portia, a virtuous Aspasia, who gives him political tips, and is really the deus ex machina. Despite his avowed devotion to the elusive Elinor, he is impelled, rather brutally, to offer Portia what is left of him, by way of paying "in the only coin a woman is supposed to recognize" the debt he owes her almost miraculous insight and sagacity. However, since the complaisant millionaire cheerfully consents to play the ignominious part known as "second fiddle," and since Portia objects to that part as a wife, Elinor and David come into each other's arms at last, leaving the other pair in the lurch, unless, indeed, they decide at some future time to weld into a duet their subordinate scores. Portia, however, for all her cleverness, is not an alluring young woman, and her "David mine" to the man whose heart, as she knows, is another's, is, to put it mildly, a little startling. Our good, self-effacing millionaire is worthy of a less forth-putting and less boring mate.

But all this is beside the real matter in hand, and savors of a sop thrown to the lover-loving public, rather than of what the author truly cared to write. Here he twangs the old familiar strings. Give him the interests and the deeds of men; the rush of modern life, and his hand is upon a new instrument, he strikes brave chords all his own. Telephone, telegraph, locomotive, skirl, click, thunder through the pages in a way unprecedented in fiction. It is an amazingly audible book, clattering, plangent, grinding, ear-filling, even as is the city of to-day.

The talk, too, the eager, slangy, robust lingo of the man on the street, is perfectly reproduced. It could not be more virile, more picturesque.

As a story of "graft" in its shameless corruption it is sufficiently depressing. Yet the political optimist may find some comfort in the fact that such revelations are necessary precursors of cure. To turn over the stones of silence, to let the light shine upon foul hidden things, is the sure way of making them scatter into disintegrated feebleness. "The Grafters" is, therefore, a book of ethical value, as well as of unusual originality and force. It is distinctly worth a large public and their careful consideration, both because of its thesis and of the dramatic fire and power with which it presents facts that vitally concern the very life of our Republic.

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